"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Light showers; no... winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38½c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 3.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau of this city, having heard that several criminals had enlisted in the Two Hundred and First Regiment, sent men to Camp Black to investigate. One arrest was made.

At the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, yesterday, Fidel G. Pierra, President of the Cuban General Bureau of Information, delivered an address on "The War with Spain as It Appears from the Standpoint of International Law, of Justice, and of Humanity."

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Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, talked of the danger to American labor by the annexation of Hawaii and the possible annexation of Spanish colonies.

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Lawyer Harlock fears the new Bankruptcy act may cause trouble before the Supreme Court meets to establish a set of rules.

The battleship Texas arrived here and was warmly welcomed in the harbor. Her injuries are not serious and can be repaired in a few days. She probably will be docked to-day and examined by a board of survey.

A fire-escape platform on the fourth story at 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on which two children were playing last night, became loosened from the wall and tipped up. Vivian O'Dell, three years old, was thrown to the yard and killed.

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Thomas Leslie, a real estate broker, of Brooklyn, expired suddenly yesterday at Brighton Beach.

Collector Eidman received from Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott a letter, advising him in regard to various rulings on the application of the stamp tax law.

Martin Thorn, who is to be executed to-day at Sing Sing for the murder of William Guldensuppe was yesterday removed to a cell near the death house.

The Merchants' Association had formulated its plan for fighting the methods of the express companies, and President King made a statement in regard to the matter.

In his sermon at the Church of the Most Sacred Blood yesterday Father Piscopo announced that his campaign against the immorality prevalent among the Italian residents in this city had already been attended with marked success.

Yesterday was the closing day of the meetings of the National Temperance Society at Ocean Grove. Bishop Fitzgerald announced that the Ocean Grove Methodists on Saturday next would raise on the camp ground the largest American flag on the seaboard.

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NOT DEAD, BUT A DESERTER.

Story that Corp. Henderson Was Shot at Chickamauga Circulated as a Blind.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 31.—A report was sent out last night that Corp. William Henderson, Company D, Twelfth New York, was killed yesterday while attending the target for a squad that was at rifle practice. It was said he raised his head above the trench behind which he was concealed just in time to receive a bullet discharged at the target by one of the squad.

It is stated to-day that Henderson is a deserter, and that to deceive the authorities he reported his own death to the undertaker and the newspaper correspondents. Col. Leonard states that there was no killing at the rifle practice of his regiment Saturday, and that the man Henderson had not been in camp for two weeks.

There was a death yesterday at the rifle ranges caused in the manner described by Henderson. The victim was Private William Lawson of the Second Arkansas.

MUST PAY OR BE EVICTED.

Soldier's Mother Is Several Months in Arrears—Her Daughter Ill.

Mrs. Mary Colemeyer, whose husband committed suicide a month ago by taking poison, and whose eldest son is with the Forty-seventh Regiment at Fort Adams, R. I., received notice to vacate the premises 953 Grand Street, Brooklyn, or be evicted with her two young children for non-payment of rent.

After the suicide of Colemeyer his widow found it difficult to get along, and to add to her misfortunes her daughter is seriously ill. Mrs. Colemeyer is several months in arrears with her rent, and her landlord began dispossess proceedings on Friday.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues relatively high over the East Gulf States, and an area of high pressure is developing over New England and the lake regions.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the Atlantic, and Gulf States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperatures have been high in the Middle Atlantic States and on the Rocky Mountain plateau, but the temperature has been moderate throughout the lake regions and the central valleys.

The weather conditions are unsettled and favorable for showers and thunderstorms in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. The weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River. The temperatures will be probably somewhat lower in the Middle Atlantic States, and about stationary in the other districts.

The barometer is rising over New England and over the Southern Rocky Mountain slope, and is falling in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	66	73	77
6 A. M.	66	72	78
9 A. M.	70	77	80
12 M.	77	81	86
3 P. M.	81	83	88
6 P. M.	80	79	86
9 P. M.	76	76	82
12 P. M.	74	75	81

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

New Pullman Sleeping Cars Between New York and Cleveland, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Beginning Monday, August 1st, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place three new Pullman Sleeping Cars in service between New York and Cleveland, on train leaving New York at 5:50 P. M. daily, and returning on train leaving Cleveland at 1:40 P. M. daily. These cars have been named "New York," "Pittsburg," and "Cleveland." They are handsomely finished and elegantly furnished, and were constructed expressly for this service.—Adv.

PUERTO RICO AN EASY CONQUEST

Gen. Wilson Thinks His Present Force Could Take the Island.

SPANISH VOLUNTEERS DESERT

Captain General Macias Must Depend Upon 8,000 Regulars.

Wild Rumors of Atrocities Committed by the Retreating Enemy Alarm Ponce—Natives Think All Americans Rich.

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PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 29.—No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with Gen. Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the First Corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has disembarked. Only three transports have arrived since yesterday. They have just appeared in the offing, and only one has been made out. It has on board the Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

The Spaniards will probably retire as far back as Albonito, about thirty-five miles on the road to San Juan, where they are likely to make a stand if they receive reinforcements. They left here entirely without artillery, which makes it even more obvious that an attack at this point was never dreamed of by them. Not a gun was mounted. The garrison was small and poorly armed. All the guns, with one exception, that were abandoned in the arsenal when they beat their hasty retreat Wednesday night were Remingtons, not Mausers.

There was not a mine in the Harbor of Ponce, although two ancient affairs covered with barnacles were found at Puerto de Guanica. These had been placed there years ago, and resisted every effort to explode them.

Gen. Miles will retain his headquarters at the Custom House in the Port of Ponce, while Gen. Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city. Gen. Wilson pushed Gen. Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, out a mile and a half on the military road after dusk last night, retaining two companies of the Sixteenth to act as a provost guard in the city. Capt. Allison has been appointed Provost Marshal, and with the aid of the local constabulary has preserved excellent order, although almost the entire population of the city remained in the streets until long after midnight celebrating the arrival of their American liberators.

Wild Rumor Alarm the City.

During the night all sorts of wild rumors were brought in to Gen. Wilson. The first was that the Spanish were to attack the city in force. In view of this a strong outpost was maintained by Gen. Ernst, and the men slept on their arms. This report, however, soon gave way to rumors that the Spanish were retreating, putting entire villages, plantation buildings, and houses to the torch, and murdering as they went. Some of the wealthy plantation owners of the vicinity became horror-stricken, and appealed wildly to Gen. Wilson to dispatch troops to the rescue, but it was manifestly impossible to divide so small a force.

None of the reports was confirmed when daylight came except that the Spaniards were in full retreat. That they indulged in excesses of a cruel, vindictive character is doubtless true; but the town of Juana Dias, which was reported to have been burned last night, is known to be unharmed this morning.

Gen. José Garcia, who is in the immediate command of the Spanish regulars—not believed to number more than 500—was deserted by most of the Spanish volunteers in his command during the night, and they began strolling back to the city with the dawn. They immediately presented themselves to the Provost Marshal and surrendered their arms.

The appearance of the volunteers aroused in the breast of the natives who had suffered at their hands in the past, especially the political prisoners who were released when we took the city, a desire for revenge, and they began to ferret out all the Spaniards in the city who had ever been in the volunteer service and dragged them to the plaza. Bloodhounds could not have been more savage. Most of the Spaniards in hiding, upon being discovered, were hailed in triumph by hooting, jeering mobs to Gen. Wilson's headquarters or to the Provost Marshal's office in the municipal buildings. Some of the natives even began looting the residences of the Spaniards. They mistook liberty for license, and were crazed with a thirst for vengeance.

Deeds of Vengeance Forbidden.

Gen. Wilson, however, soon taught them that they could not wreak revenge under the protection of our flag, and peremptorily ordered that the arrest of Spanish suspects should cease. Such volunteers as presented themselves were, however, received and released after their names had been taken. They will all report to-morrow and be formally paroled. Many of them had been forced into the service of Spain to escape persecution.

It is evident from the wholesale desertion on the part of the Spanish volunteers that Capt. Gen. Macias must depend upon the regulars. These do not number over 8,000 in the whole island, and everything thus far indicates an easy conquest. Gen. Wilson thinks he could take the island with his own troops unaided, and he predicts that, if the troops now expected arrive, Puerto Rico will be ours in less than three weeks.

The merchants who closed their places yesterday opened them to-day, and are eagerly engaged in competition for the American dollar. American gold is at a premium of 100 per cent. Prices were cheap yesterday; to-day they are enormous. The price of a breakfast at the Hotel Francais yesterday was 25 centavos; this morning it is 1 peso. Everything else has risen in proportion. The newspaper correspondents have difficulty in obtaining horses at $100 in gold.

Natives Covet American Gold.

The natives imagine that the pockets of the Americans can emit a ceaseless flow of eagles and double eagles. There is a plenty of provisions in the city, except rice, one of the staples, which is quoted at a very high figure for this country.

Our army will not lack for fresh meat in the march across the island. The broad savannahs which lie between the undulating hills swarm with cattle of excellent quality, which may be obtained at reasonable prices.

Gen. Garretson's brigade is massed at Yauco, the terminus of the railway, fifteen miles off, and will probably remain there until the army is ready to move, but it is thought that the artillery will be brought here immediately. The railroad is in good order, but much of the rolling stock has been destroyed. Yesterday Gen. Roy Stone found several engines wrecked. The machinery had been taken to pieces by Spanish sympathizers and hidden. Gen. Stone gave them two hours to get the engines into working order, under penalty of imprisonment, and in less than that time the engines had steam up and were ready to move.

NATIVES EAGER TO AID MILES.

Overjoyed Puerto Ricans Offer to Join the Army and Bring in Needed Supplies.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Gen. Miles, in command of the Puerto Rico expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night:

"Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 31, 3:35 P. M.

"Four telegrams received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves, with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation beef, cattle, and other needed supplies. The Custom House has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

"Please send any National colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the ports of Puerto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

"As to the Government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued to me by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba. MILES,

"Major General, Commanding."

HENRY FOUND NO SPANIARDS.

Division Which Landed at Guanica Advances to Ponce, Taking Four Towns on the Way.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 29.—Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy the advance guard of Gen. Henry's division, which landed at Guanica on Tuesday, arrived here to-day, taking en route the Cities of Yauco, Tallaboa, Sabana Grande, and Pannelas. Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives, and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying supplies, messages, and men.

At Yauco the Americans were welcomed in an address made by the Alcalde, and a public proclamation was issued dated "Yauco, Puerto Rico, United States of America, July 27." Major Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, ran up the flag on the palace amid cheers from the populace. The people seemed really glad that the Americans were here, but they fear an uprising of the natives in the interior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill, and destroy property in revenge for many years of Spanish misrule.

Gen. Henry has made a report to this effect to Gen. Miles, and advises that a guard be left to protect the captured cities. The empty transports have left for Tampa.

A delegation of nurses of the Red Cross Society from the hospital ship Lampasas waited on Gen. Henry at Guanica yesterday, and asked to be allowed to return home with the sick. They said their supplies had given out, and that the condition on board their ship, which was crowded with patients, was terrible.

Gen. Miles is in constant communication with all his forces, and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. By to-morrow night he will have the entire army encamped along the military road to San Juan, but he does not say when he will put the army in motion. He is acting thoroughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the additional troops arrive.

A corrected list of the injured in the first day's battle at Guanica follows. All the injured belong to the Sixth Massachusetts:

Capt. Edward J. Gihon, shot in the left hip.

Private James Drummond, Company K, shot twice in the neck.

Private Benjamin Bostick, Company K, shot in the right shoulder.

Corp. William F. Carpenter, Company I, shot in the right hand.

Corp. Henry Gary, Company K, shot in the neck.

Sergt. George Carlton of Battery B, Fifth Siege Artillery, died to-day from typhoid fever, and was buried at once. This makes five deaths from that disease on the transports.

Private Arthur Draper of Company M, Sixth Massachusetts, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy for gallantry in action. On Tuesday he led the final charge which drove back the Spaniards. He is the son of Gen. William F. Draper, American Ambassador to Italy.

The news that Spain had consented to sue for peace was received here in a dispatch to The Associated Press, and was at once taken to Gen. Miles. The General said he did not know what effect it would have on his expedition, but he proposed to push on ahead and take San Juan pending orders from the President.

The Associated Press dispatch boat carried the information out to the fleet, and there was a celebration at the first indication of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the transports and in Guanica, the general health of the army continues excellent, and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

CHANCE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

State Troops May Find an Opportunity to Distinguish Themselves in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Two separate expeditions will sail this week for Puerto Rico, raising the total of the American army on that island to about 25,000 men. One of these will go from Tampa, and will include regular artillery, infantry, and cavalry and a brigade of volunteer infantry. The other will embark at Newport News, and will be composed of Gen. Grant's brigade of volunteer infantry from Chickamauga.

When these troops land at Ponce the army in Puerto Rico will be made up as follows: Infantry—Third and Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, Second and Third Wisconsin, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, First and Third Kentucky, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Fourth Ohio, First Florida, Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland, and Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Regulars. Cavalry—Troops A and C, New York; Governor's, Sheridan, and Philadelphia City Troops, Pennsylvania; Fifth Regiment, regulars, and Troops B of the Second and H of the Sixth. Artillery—Batteries A of Illinois, A, B, and C of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh of Indiana; C and F of the Third, B, D, and F of the Fourth, B, G, K, and M of the Fifth, E of the Sixth, and C, H, and M of the Seventh.

The operations of this force will be watched with particular interest by students of military affairs by reason of the fact that it will furnish the first real test of the effectiveness of the volunteers fighting by themselves. In the fiercest fighting at Santiago there were only two volunteer regiments engaged. Later on a few more regiments were brought in, but because of their being armed with Springfield rifles, using black powder, they were kept in the background as far as possible. When they were in action they fought side by side with the regulars, and had the benefit of their discipline and example. In the Puerto Rico expedition only three of the seventeen regiments are regulars, so that most of the fighting will be by volunteers alone.

The entire expedition will be armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and smokeless powder, so that the main difference between the equipment of the two branches of the service will have been removed in this expedition. Volunteer artillery and cavalry will be utilized for the first time in this war. At Santiago the artillery was all from the regular army, and while there was a regiment of volunteer cavalry, it was dismounted. In Puerto Rico the two crack troops from New York and Brooklyn and the three troops from Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to distinguish themselves along with the full Fifth Regiment of regulars. It is expected that this mounted force of some 2,000 men will prove a most effective factor in the operations that may be necessary along the military road from Ponce to San Juan.

The artillery includes six regular and six volunteer light batteries and seven heavy batteries, with a total of sixty field pieces and thirty-six siege guns—ninety-six guns in all. As there were never more than five or six light batteries in position at Santiago, the superiority of Gen. Miles's strength in this particular is most marked. The prospect is that the excellent road over which his army will move on San Juan will make every gun in the expedition available for use in shelling the capital if that becomes necessary.

The army of Puerto Rico will not lack for general officers. Major Gen. Miles is at the head. Major Gen. Brooke will be second in command. Major Gen. Wilson is in command of a division and has already been designated as Military Governor of the Ponce district. Major Gen. Coppinger will probably join the army this week. Of Brigadiers there are a goodly number, including Gens. Grant, Henry, Ludlow, Garretson, Hudson, Schwan, Ernst, Haines, Rogers, Stone, and Gilmore.

COL. ASTOR ON MILES'S STAFF.

KEY WEST, July 31.—Col. John Jacob Astor has been appointed to the staff of Gen. Miles. To-day he started on his way to join Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico.

PENNSYLVANIA MEN TO EMBARK.

Artillerymen Delighted at the Prospect of Seeing Service.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 31.—Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania Artillery, will to-morrow board the transport that is to take them to Puerto Rico, unless present orders are modified. The boys are overjoyed at the prospect of getting into active service. Capt. Warburton, Lieut. Pancoast, and the other officers of Battery A dined with Gen. Grant to-day.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Many of Their Relatives Say Farewell to Them at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 31.—The men of the engineer regiment at Camp Townsend spent a large portion of the day writing letters to friends and relatives and in sending away pictures of the camp, tokens of remembrance, and their extra belongings which they wished to send home. On Tuesday evening they may be afloat and bound for Puerto Rico, but possibly they will not get away until Wednesday.

There were many visitors in camp to-day. Most of them were from New York City, but some came from Philadelphia, Boston, and other distant places, to say farewell to relatives in the regiment. The heat in camp was intense, and there was little activity and no drills. The only exception was the sending of Company D to the rifle range. W. E. Sherwood of the company made a top-notch record, hitting the bull's eye five times in five shots.

BAD STORM IN RHODE ISLAND.

Railroad Traffic Delayed by Washouts —Heavy Damage in Woonsocket— Rain Fell in Torrents.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 31.—A violent thunderstorm visited this city this afternoon, during which the lightning struck several places and the rain fell in torrents.

Mrs. James A. Chisholm of 997 South Main Street was struck by lightning just as she was entering her residence, and was completely prostrated, but she will recover.

All traffic was blocked on the Worcester Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for several hours by a washout just north of the Manville Station.

Over fifty washouts are reported in various parts of the city, and the damage will reach thousands of dollars. Several streets are impassable to-night.

A funeral procession was unable to pass through one of the streets on account of washouts, and had to take a short cut through a field.

Providence Church Burned.

PROVIDENCE, July 31.—Lightning struck St. James's Episcopal Church of this city this afternoon and set it afire. The damage is about $10,000.

VICE PRESIDENT ON AN OUTING.

He Will Be a Guest of the Vermont Fish and Game League.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 31.—Vice President Hobart and family and Mrs. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General, arrived at the Hotel Champlain Saturday and received an enthusiastic welcome. The Hotel Golf Club, in uniforms of red and white, met the party at the depot. A cannon salute and fireworks were added to the greetings.

The Vice President expected to remain here until September. He has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Vermont Fish and Game League at the home of Lieut. Gov. Fisk on the Isle La Motte this week. Several members of the Cabinet are expected here during the month.

SPAIN PLEADS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

All Her Efforts Are Bent on Saving Eastern Colonies.

MADRID MAY REPLY TUESDAY

Negotiations Will Not Interrupt Puerto Rican Campaign.

As a Proof of the Government's Intention to Push the War an Entire Division Has Been Ordered to Re-enforce Miles.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish Government to the terms of peace outlined by the Government of the United States is not to be expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour this morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish Cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder.

It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary, they are wider in latitude than those usually conferred in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the President himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States Senate to any treaty of peace he may prepare, for the Ambassador must submit to the Madrid Cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion, and, to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action, he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish Government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations.

Treating with Spain Direct.

It was not known to our Government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared yesterday afternoon at the White House to receive the American answer, but once the President was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our Government the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction, as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third party. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness toward his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the Ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make after the document had been so carefully constructed by his Cabinet. All that can be stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid Cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end.

Whether or not the Ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited, and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance, and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone.

Spain Wants to Keep Manila.

But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the City of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission on the question of the future government of the islands, for the Spanish Government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question.

It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the President yesterday, though what form that change took is still unknown. As some mention has been made in the public discussions of the possibility of the acquisition of one of the Caroline Islands it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the Cabinet up to this time.

The progress made in the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish Government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French Ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of our conditions, and he has undoubtedly informed the Spanish Cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease.

Campaign Not Interrupted.

Meanwhile, as an earnest that our Government has not interrupted the execution of its campaign, an order was issued from the War Department to-day for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division and will be commanded by Major Gen. Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over that command to Major Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Puerto Rico, bringing with him his Adjutant General and his aides. The provisional division will consist of fifteen full regiments, and Gen. Wade will select them not from the troops under his old command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Puerto Rican campaign of all the States.

THE FEELING IN MADRID.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The conflicting accounts of the American peace terms and a suspicion that the Washington Government was temporizing in order to confront Spain with the occupation of Puerto Rico and the capitulation of Manila originally caused irritation and provoked strong language, but it is now seen that the suspicion was unfounded. The terms, however, are regarded as very hard, and the annexation of Puerto Rico and the repudiation of the colonial debts are characterized as flagrantly unjust.

"Happily, the question of the Philippines is reserved, and I am confident that the more it is considered the less will America be inclined to annexation. Spain has only maintained sovereignty there by the aid of the religious orders, who supplement administrative authority by enormous religious influence. Even the least clerical of the Captains General have admitted in their official reports that, without the friars, who are mostly able men and ardent Spanish patriots, an army corps of peninsular troops would be permanently required to maintain order.

"Any other powers seizing the Philippines would be obliged to abolish this mediaeval administration and introduce a much costlier system."

A special despatch from Madrid says: "Some of the leading members of the Conservative party question the utility of preserving the Philippines, because of the enormous expense that a suppression of the insurrection would entail. El Nacional urges their sale.

SIGNS OF AN EARLY PEACE.

Subject of Commissioners Referred To —Rumor that the President Will Take a Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is said that the President and M. Cambon, after their prolonged conversation yesterday through M. Thiebaut, were both confident that the negotiations would begin very soon, and go on without interruption to an early peace. It does not appear that there was any modification of any propositions made by the United States, as the President and his Cabinet were unprepared to offer any suggestions until the conditions precedent to negotiations were accepted.

But with both sides confident that those conditions would not be rejected, it is said that the matter of selection of Commissioners was referred to and that the President was about prepared to name three out of possibly five Commissioners for the United States. The men upon whom he was inclined to rely to conduct the negotiations for the United States were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain; Richard Olney, recently Secretary of State, and George F. Edmunds, former Senator from Vermont.

The names of Spanish Commissioners have not been suggested, but it is doubtful whether Minister Polo y Bernabé, who recently left here upon the outbreak of hostilities, will be asked to serve.

An indication of the President's confidence in the early cessation of hostilities was found in the report—not verified at the White House, however—that he has accepted an invitation to go next week to Seabright for a vacation of a month or more. Senator Elkins corroborated, in his sanguine and genial way, the report that the President was thinking of taking a rest, but he insisted that if the President went away he would go with him into the mountains of West Virginia, and not to the seaside.

In the meantime the Administration will ponder over the question of the Philippines, the many suggestions about coaling stations and naval stations, the implied obligations to the people who have been encouraged by the United States to rebel against Spanish rule, and the obligations created by the war that the United Staes may feel have been imposed to prevent a scramble for the partition of islands that the United States may hold without protest from any of the powers.

The suggestion was made here to-day by a foreign diplomatist that if the United States Government could see ahead ten years or more and understand what an opportunity was being thrown away in the rejection of the control of the Philippines there would have been as strong a line in the reply to Spain touching the Philippines as there was concerning Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, July 31.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,736,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 4,175,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,226,00 pesetas.

Troops Pursuing Carlists.

PARIS, July 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Temps says that a band of 300 Carlists has appeared near Seo de Urgel, in Catalonia, and that the troops are pursuing them.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "All the Carlist newspapers have been suspended since Friday. It is asserted, however, on good authority that all reports of serious Carlist movements are quite unfounded."

NEWS FOR SHAFTER'S MEN.

Order Issued to Notify Soldiers They Are to Come North Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Alger is hastening the preparations at Montauk Point for the reception of the Fifth Army Corps, now at Santiago. Surgeon General Sternberg has just dispatched Col. Forwood of his bureau to the site of the camp with instructions to erect a hospital at once.

Gen. Shafter has been authorized by a cablegram from Secretary Alger to notify his soldiers of the good fortune in store for them in order that the men may be encouraged to wait with patience for their removal. This cannot be effected immediately owing to the condition of the men themselves.

The present plan is to begin as soon as possible the transportation to Montauk Point of such of the soldiers as have recovered from the fever and those who have not yet contracted it.

The sick must wait, for the physicians say that the climatic change involved in bringing them north would prove fatal in many cases. But the delay is not likely to be extended. Surgeon General Sternberg says that convalescence in fever of a type as mild as that at Santiago does not usually occupy more than ten days, although as the season runs on and the virulence increases this period is greatly extended. As soon as that period is passed the men will be embarked for home. The matter of transports for this work is already under consideration and is likely to be adjusted satisfactorily.

SORROWING OVER BISMARCK'S DEATH

All Germany Mourns the Loss of the Prince.

THE FUNERAL NOT ARRANGED

Emperor William Deeply Moved When Told the Sad News.

Flags at Half-Mast Over All the Cities —United States Minister Sends a Word of Sympathy—The News in Other Countries.

BERLIN, July 31.—The news of the death of Prince Bismarck having come at such a late hour last night the public was not generally informed until the papers appeared this morning with the announcement of his sudden demise. The funeral arrangements have not been outlined yet.

At the office of the Marechal of the Court it was said this evening that Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of Emperor William's Civil Cabinet, is hurrying home from Herts, where he has been spending the Summer, with a view of putting himself into communication with the Bismarck family and Dr. Schweninger, in order to arrange for the funeral, which will probably be delayed until the Emperor's return.

It is significant that Prince Bismarck directed an interment near the colossal bronze monument presented by the loyal Anhalt representatives—a noble stag triumphant over a pack of yelping dogs. The remains of the Countess will be transferred thither also.

The Prince's last will and testament was deposited early this morning at the Schwarzenbach Court House, near Friedrichsruh.

On the family retiring Count Herbert personally locked his father's private room, taking the keys along with him, and issuing strict orders to exclude every one. Ingress to the Schloss at Friedrichsruh to-day has been denied to all, except under special order from Count Herbert, the head of the family. Two of the late Prince's foresters, in a uniform of gray and green, watch the remains.

Dr. Schweninger, thus far has acted for the family regarding the funeral. Until late this afternoon no arrangements had been made or orders given. Probably everything will await instructions from the Emperor. Neither a plaster cast nor photographing the remains has been allowed as yet.

To-day the Foreign Office notified all diplomats accredited to the Imperial Court, as well as all German representatives abroad. At all the Embassies and Legations the flags are at half-mast.

How the Prince Lies.

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Friedrichsruh says:

"The death chamber is on the ground floor of the castle. The Prince died on an oaken bedstead, made especially for him of wood from Sachsenwald. The end was preceded by a severe death struggle and terrible pain. As he lies his head is slightly fallen forward on his breast and the hands are folded on the counterpane. At the foot of the bed stand two watchers."

The city looks hardly different from its wont, except that flags are at half mast. The first to go to that position this morning was the flag over the Chancellerie, which was lowered by the personal order of Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor. Then followed the flags at the Foreign Office and the various public buildings.

United States Ambassador White at noon to-day sent the following dispatch to Count Herbert von Bismarck, at Friedrichsruh:

"On behalf of the whole American people, whether official or unofficial and of whatever birth or descent, I tender congratulations upon the mighty career now ended and assurances of the most sincere sympathy for yourself and your mourning family."

Pastor Dickie, in the course of his sermon to-day at the American Church, referred feelingly to the death of Bismarck and emphasized the coincidence of the demise almost simultaneously of two such men as Bismarck and Gladstone.

The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers, produced profound sorrow, as so sudden a realization of the fears of his dying was not expected. Several papers this morning publish special articles with mourning borders expressing in feeling terms the national sorrow and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the Prince to the Fatherland, his heroic greatness, and his truly German character.

Sorrowful sympathy over Prince Bismarck's death is manifested in many ways. The news is constantly discussed in public places, and a feeling of sadness prevails among all classes of the people. Particulars of the last moments of the Prince and other circumstances attending his death are eagerly sought. Many private houses show flags at half-mast. Secretary of State von Bulow will return from Semmering, Austria, immediately.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS MOVED.

BERGEN, Norway, July 31.—The news of the alarming change in the condition of Prince Bismarck reached Emperor William late yesterday evening. When the Emperor was informed of the Prince's death early this morning, he was deeply affected, and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The Hohenzollern, with the Emperor on board, will reach Kiel to-morrow evening. The flag on the yacht is flying at half-mast.

HAMBURG, July 31.—A dispatch received from a Friedrichsruh correspondent states that Emperor William has sent a telegram from Bergen, Norway, directing that the Grofbose Infantry Regiment, No. 31, stationed at Altona, send a guard of honor to Friedrichsruh. The guard arrived this afternoon.

BISMARCK'S DEATH STRUGGLE.

BERLIN, July 31.—When Dr. Schweninger arrived at Friedrichsruh railway station shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday evening the two Counts von Rantzau were waiting in a carriage, and the physician was driven

furiously to the capital, where he found Prince Bismarck already unconscious.

According to an unofficial account the death agony was prolonged. The Prince died without taking leave of the family. For fully an hour he suffered terrible difficulty in breathing, and his groans were fearful to hear during the death struggle. He had been placed in a sitting position, and propped up with cushions in order to relieve the frightful spasms in breathing. His powerful constitution fought to the last.

The family, gathered in an adjoining room, was plunged into the very anguish of grief by the moans from the death chamber. The despair of all was intensified by Dr. Schweninger's absence, although medical art was unavailing. The only consolation was that the Prince was unconscious during the last two hours.

Dr. Schweninger was only in time to afford some relief in the final moments. During the agony of dying the Prince repeatedly pressed his hands to his eyes. His appearance in death is said to recall strikingly that of the first Emperor William, the smallness of skull as compared with a large body being especially remarkable. The strongly contracted, small, pale features, greatly emaciated, suggest how long and severely he suffered though the expression was calm.

Count Herbert Bismarck refuses to allow anybody to visit the death chamber until Emperor William has seen the dead statesman. Dr. Schweninger and Dr. Chrysander are personally attending to the embalming.

A special dispatch from Friedrichsruh says:

"The room in which the Prince died is of the simplest character, his oak bedstead occupying almost all the space. Over the bed hang pictures of his favorite dog, Tyras, and his favorite horse. Two chairs and a sofa complete the furniture.

"It is reported late to-night, (Sunday,) but the report is not yet confirmed, that Emperor William has telegraphed Count Herbert his desire to have a worthy public funeral at Berlin, and that in reply Count Herbert, after thanking the Emperor, declined the offer, on the ground that his father long ago expressed a distinct wish to be buried at Friedrichsruh. The Emperor also wired Prof. Begas to take a mask of Prince Bismarck's face. As the professor was absent, Mme. Begas sent an assistant to take a mask in gypsum.

"Frau von Kotze, a relative of the family, and Count von Henckel arrived at Friedrichsruh this evening. Over 500 telegrams of condolence and many beautiful wreaths have already arrived.

"It may be recalled that Bismarck once expressed his wish to be buried at Friedrichsruh in as nearly as possible in the following words: 'I like best to think of my coffin under the tops of the German oaks on this height, whence the eye surveys the green woods in which Friedrichsruh is embosomed.'"

LAST DAYS OF BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 31.—Dispatches from Berlin state that some of the papers being misled as to the true condition of Prince Bismarck failed to announce his death this morning. Of the more fortunate ones the Nachrichten gives the fullest details of the last days and death of Bismarck. It says:

"On Thursday evening an improvement set in in the Prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October last, and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation, drinking champagne, and afterward smoking several pipes, which he had not done lately.

"His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweninger, after the Prince had gone to bed, left, with the intention of returning on Saturday. His condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He read the Nachrichten and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then the sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

"Recently, besides periods of unusual mental clearness, the Prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into long, sound, and beneficial sleep, on awaking from which he would be completely refreshed.

"On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able to some extent to lighten the last moments, wiping the mucus from the patient's mouth and enabling him to breathe more freely.

"The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: 'Thanks, my child.'

"The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander, and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the Prince was dead.

"Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William, in Norway.

"The Prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful. It is remarked that his head remained warm for an unusually long time.

"In accordance with Prince Bismarck's wish, he will be buried upon the hill opposite the castle, in the vicinity of Hirschgruppe."

THE DAY AT FRIEDRICHSRUH.

FRIEDSRICHSRUH, July 31.—It is understood that the body of Prince Bismarck will be embalmed this evening, and will remain in the castle until the mausoleum is ready for its reception.

Large crowds of sympathizers have gathered throughout the day outside the entrance, where visitors' books have been left for the numerous callers to inscribe condolences.

Count von Posadowsky-Wohner, Prussian Minister of the Interior, and Privy Councillors Jonquieres and Hauss arrived at 4:30 this afternoon and at 6 o'clock proceeded to Hamburg.

THIS COUNTRY'S CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—By direction of the President the following dispatch was sent to-night to the Hon. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany:

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1898.

White, Ambassador, Berlin:

The President charges you to express in the proper official quarter to the bereaved German Nation and to the family of the deceased statesman the sorrow which the Government and people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great Chancellor, whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German Empire.

ADEE, Acting Secretary.

COMMENTING ON BISMARCK.

What Newspapers Are Saying Concerning the Prince's Demise—French Papers on the Situation.

BERLIN, July 31.—The press comments upon the death of Prince Bismarck are still rather scant. The Vossische Zeitung, concluding a long editorial, says:

"For us and for the German people the man has died who had an unexampled share in the rebirth of the German Empire, in the splendor of our imperialism, and the glory of the German name. At his bier we do not remember that which sometimes separated some from him, but which united every German with him. So long as he stood in the midst of parties, his picture lighted by partisan favor or hatred, we might vacillate in our minds, but to the dead we render our thanks and our admiration. The German people sorrow for the loss of its most eminent statesman, and it will show itself worthy of the mighty deeds of the past by preserving the structure of German unity strong and healthy through the strength and light of freedom."

The Tageblatt says: "A statesman of unconquerable will power and tremendous boldness, Bismarck was necessary to force the idea of German unity from out the ruins of centuries into new and forceful strength and splendor; but the pre-requisite for realizing this mightiest problem in later European history was and remained Prussia and the Prussian people."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"The Fatherland has lost its most magnificent champion. We all feel as if in closing the eyes of the 'Junker of Schönhausen' their last glance were upon us, bidding us swear on his body to hold holy the heritage he bequeaths us."

The Boersen Courier says: "His name will live even if unforeseen convulsions should bring about State conditions wholly different from the present ones, but in the present generation and in those to come Bismarck will remain the signature of the second half of the nineteenth century. And when the new, the real Germany of to-day, is well spoken of in the foreground of every book of song the iron form of the first Chancellor will appear."

The Post, the North German Gazette, the Kreuz Zeitung, and the National Zeitung and several other leading papers simply print the announcement of death.

Comment of French Papers.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—"De mortuis nil nisi bonum," says La Patrie, but, though his retirement for nearly a decade from power has softened their feelings toward the Iron Chancellor, the Paris papers are unable to hide some expressions of bitterness. All refer to the Ems "forgery."

The Temps says: "Frenchmen desire to be generous and know how to be just. It is not difficult to be generous toward a man dying vanquished and overthrown. France shed sincere tears for Washington and Gladstone, who were great benefactors of humanity. She associates herself respectfully in mourning for the great adversaries who greatly harmed her."

The Jour says: "It appears to Frenchmen that some of their defeats disappear with him."

The Journal des Debats says: "Though his death need not awaken painful remembrances, we recognize his political genius by that of the first Emperor William, the smallness of skull as compared with a large body being especially remarkable. The strongly contracted, small, pale features, greatly emaciated, suggest how long and severely he suffered though the expression was calm.

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Opinions of London Papers.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times editorially this morning says: "Since the first Napoleon death has claimed no greater figure. Bismarck was one of the few men of whom his contemporaries can predict with some assurance that his work will endure."

The Standard says: "We may feel that our existence has been rendered larger and more significant by the fact that Bismarck was our contemporary. His character, genius, and achievements were so colossal that it is perfectly safe to prophesy for him not a lofty but a permanent niche in the temple of renown."

The Morning Post, comparing him with Cromwell and Richelieu, says: "To posterity he may appear even greater than they. If in his retirement he sometimes expressed the wrath which was his most characteristic emotion, his perturbed spirit will find rest in the knowledge that, after all, he left his most ardent disciple on the throne of which he was the master builder."

The Daily Chronicle, contrasting Gladstone and Bismarck, says: "Gladstone left a national legacy of enlightened, generous, and democratic legislation, and the name loved and revered by other peoples hardly less than by his own. Bismarck's monument is a forest of bayonets; and he goes to his grave without the homage of a tear beyond the borders of his own land."

Proceeding in a savage attack upon the deceased German statesman, The Daily Chronicle remarks: "To him, more than to any other man, is due the fact that Europe resounds to-day with the tramp of armed millions. His huge strength, his capacious mind, his unvarying purpose, and his colossal triumphs are a proof forever of what man can be. Nobody but a German will ever look to him for an example of what man ought to be."

As Received in Italy.

ROME, July 31.—The death of Prince Bismarck has produced a deep impression throughout Italy. King Humbert, Gen. Pelloux, the Premier, and Admiral Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent dispatches of condolence to Emperor William, and many prominent people are leaving cards at the German Embassy.

Signor Crispi sent a telegram from Naples to the Tribuna, eulogizing Bismarck and declaring that Germany should show respect for the deceased statesman in the same way as Great Britain did for Gladstone. "By the death of these two statesmen," adds Signor Crispi, "Europe has lost two political giants, two men of elevated sentiments, two men of mighty talent."

BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, July 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a long article on Bismarck by Dr. Moritz Busch. It gives an alleged copy of the original text of Prince Bismarck's letter to Emperor William on leaving office in 1890, which, it is understood, was only to be published after his death. In this document Bismarck is represented as saying:

"It is not possible for me to retain the position of President of the Council of Ministers after your Majesty in respect of the same has urged a capitis diminutio, relying upon an abrogation of the order of 1852 which regulates the relations of a Minister President to his colleagues.

"Moreover, in regard to my official prerogatives your Majesty has imposed limits which do not permit me to have a proportionate share in State business and its supervision, or that freedom of action in Ministerial decisions or communication with the Reichstag, or members of the Reichstag, which my constitutional responsibility requires. It would also, after the latest decisions of your Majesty respecting the direction to be given our foreign policy, as set forth in the imperial autograph letter with which your Majesty yesterday accompanied the reports of the Consul at ——, be impossible for me to carry out the instructions therein given with respect to foreign policy. I would thus call in question all policy has attained under unfavorable conditions for a decade past on lines laid down by both your Majesty's predecessors in our relations toward —, the unexpectedly great importance of which — has since his return from — confirmed to me.

"In view of my attachment to the service of your Majesty's royal house and the many years during which I have grown habituated to a position which I have hitherto regarded as an enduring one it is very painful to me to sever myself from my accustomed relations to your Majesty and from the general policy of the Empire and Prussia; but, after conscientious consideration of your Majesty's intentions, for the execution of which I must be prepared if I remain in office, I cannot do otherwise than beg your Majesty to relieve me of the office of Imperial Chancellor, Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"According to the impressions I have received during the last few weeks, as well as communications from your Majesty's military and civil household, I may assume that my request to resign meets with your Majesty's wishes and that I may, therefore, certainly rely upon its gracious acceptance. I would have tendered my resignation to your Majesty long ago if I had not thought that your Majesty wished to utilize the experiences of a true servant of your predecessors. Since I have become certain that your Majesty does not care to avail himself of them, I withdraw from political life, without any apprehension that public opinion will condemn my decision as untimely."

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times publishes in extenso the letter from Prince Bismarck to Emperor William, on leaving office in 1890. It occupies over a column.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post, commenting upon this letter, which he had seen in the Lokal Anzeiger, suggests that the power whose name is suppressed was Russia, and that the point from which Bismarcks's informant had been recently returned was St. Petersburg. Russia being probably the scene of Germany's successful foreign policy.

"It will then be clear," he says, "that the differences between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William had to do with matters of a more serious nature than the maintenance of the constitutional charter. It throws new light on the Zanzibar treaty."

MEMORIAL TO BISMARCK.

The Kriegerbund Leads a Movement for Fitting Services in This City.

A special meeting of the Kriegerbund, an organization of German veterans of the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870, was held yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, to arrange a monster Bismarck memorial service.

Immediately over the chair of the presiding officer, Richard Mueller, President of the Kriegerbund of New York, was a large picture of Bismarck, draped in black. The flag on the building was at half mast. President Mueller announced that he had issued a call to the heads of the German societies, asking their co-operation, and he was assured they would consider it an honor to assist in the memorial to the man who had paved the way for the foundation of the German Empire. A number of short addresses were made by members who had served in the armies of Germany. President Mueller's call was as follows:

To the German Societies of Greater New York:

Nothing has so deeply touched the hearts of the Germans, wheresoever they may dwell, as the death of Bismarck, the greatest of all Germans. Like a mighty oak, he defied all the storms of the elements. He was proof against the dangers of battle. Nor could the sweet notes of peace effeminate his great masculine character. Nothing could sway this Titanic personality, either in times of war or in times of peace, and neither friend nor enemy—he surrendered to only one enemy, all-conquering death.

Bismarck's death means an irreparable loss to all that is true and genuine, to all that is great and exalted, in Germany and among Germans throughout the world. And everywhere, every German in deep mourning and grief-stricken, will recall the glorious July days of 1870, when his seed, sown by Bismarck, was harvested with the power of tropical development, and in the bosom of the German Nation was placed the long-hoped-for unity of the old beloved Fatherland.

A memorial service worthy of the founder of the German Empire is a duty which all the Germans of Greater New York owe to the departed ex-Chancellor. In response to numerous requests received by me since the announcement of the death of Bismarck that our verein should take the initiative in honoring his memory, I hereby invite all the Presidents of the various German societies who are willing to participate in a suitable memorial service to be present at a preliminary meeting Monday, at 8 P. M., at 62 East Fourth Street, where all further arrangements will be perfected.

WAR KITES AT GLEN ISLAND.

Demonstrations Showing How an Enemy Could Be Destroyed by Dynamite.

The value of scientific kite flying in time of war was demonstrated at Glen Island yesterday. Dozens of airships were sent 2,000 feet high and dropped packages of rice on the soldiers at Fort Slocum, on Davids Island. Had Glen Island been occupied by the Spanish forces and the rice been dynamite, Fort Slocum would have been completely demolished. For over a week a number of scientific men have devoted a few hours each afternoon to experiments in kite flying, the results of which have opened the eyes of the commandant and soldiers at Fort Slocum.

The first kite sent up from Glen Island was an ordinary Malay. Following this was a box kite. It contained a camera, and on its journey of a couple of miles took negatives of the surrounding country, which were later developed by Prof. L. M. McCormick, Curator of the Glen Island Museum of Natural History. Crowds of people and the soldiers at Fort Slocum watched the experiment with interest. Suddenly the Stars and Stripes was unfurled a thousand feet in the air, evoking wild enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer went up as the flag fluttered gracefully against a background of sky. Then the United States pennant, some sixty feet long, was unfurled. The streamer was caught by the wind and shaken out to its entire length. Following this came a series of small flags, which read, "Remember the Maine."

The big box kite was at that moment immediately over Fort Slocum, at a height beyond the range of a bullet. The kite seemed to struggle for an instant, then righted itself. Those who had watched its manoeuvring through glasses observed several small packages dropped, which flew through the air at a terrific speed. A moment later they landed on the military fortifications and burst. Then the soldiers picked grains of rice from their clothing. The experiment showed that dynamite could have taken the place of rice, in which case Davids Island, with its fortifications and soldiers, would have been removed from the map of Long Island Sound.

The second test was successful, and thoroughly demonstrated how light machinery can be operated a thousand feet above the ground. A model of the United States monitor Puritan was carried up. From the revolving turret rockets were fired, representing the ship in action. Then the ship was allowed to attain a greater height, and copies of the New York papers were distributed from the clouds. Rolls of tape were dropped next. Each was of a different color, and as they descended they unrolled. The wind carried them in all directions. At one elevation a current of air would carry them eastward, and fifty feet further down another current would endeavor to draw them in another direction. They became intertwined and sank slowly into the water, resembling two aerial creatures, with huge tendrils, fighting for the mastery.

Then Schley's signals when he discovered Cervera's fleet attempting to escape were seen. The little flags fluttering in the breeze spelled out the sentence, "The enemy is coming out." The various signals from the acting flagship to the Texas and other ships before Santiago were displayed, and the experiment was brought to an end.

Some miles away on the Long Island shore observers were placed with glasses. They reported each signal displayed accurately. The tests, as a whole, were thoroughly satisfactory and demonstrated that in time of war kites would prove of great value. It is claimed that the kites can carry life lines to ships in distress, providing the wind is in the proper direction. This week efforts will be made to have them carry a life line to Fort Slocum, just a mile across the water from Glen Island.

CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA CUP.

Royal Ulster Yacht Club Will Notify the New York Yacht Club of Its Desire for a Contest.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Times announces this morning that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club has arranged to challenge for the America Cup.

The New York Yacht Club will be notified of the decision immediately.

WOMAN WHEELING TO BOSTON.

Mrs. Allen, Who Left Here at Midnight, Expects to Get There in 24 Hours.

Mrs. M. S. Allen of Worcester, Mass., started at midnight last night from the Astor House to wheel to Boston. She will endeavor to make the trip in twenty-four hours. She wore a suit of dark-gray knickerbockers, trimmed with red, and was accompanied by her husband, who will ride with her as far as Norwalk, Conn.

Mrs. Allen has never before ridden a distance of more than 200 miles in twenty-four hours. The distance to Boston is about 230 miles over the route which she proposes to follow. She will travel over roads as nearly parallel to the railroad as possible.

MARINE GOLD SCHEME A FRAUD.

Directors Express the Belief that They Have Been Swindled.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 31.—The Directors of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company held a meeting at the cottage of W. R. Usher, the Treasurer, at Salisbury Beach this evening and issued the following statement to the stockholders:

"The story printed in a New York paper is in the minds of the Directors conclusive evidence of a conspiracy on the part of P. F. Jernegan, General Manager, and C. E. Fisher, Assistant Manager, to defraud the stockholders of the company. They have undoubtedly left the country and disabled the electrical apparatus of plant No. 1.

"As soon as our suspicions were aroused we took the most active measures to apprehend the criminals and protect the interests of the stockholders. A considerable sum of money has already been recovered and there is a good prospect of securing a further large amount. All bills have been paid on presentation and the outstanding liabilities are small; only a small amount of contract work was awarded.

"Touching the secret process of the company, it should be said that it is yet to be ascertained that it fully is lacking in merit. It is the wish of the Directors to meet the stockholders, and a call for such a meeting will soon be issued."

The statement is signed by Arthur B. Ryan, President; William R. Usher, Treasurer; Albert P. Sawyer, Director.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEWEY IS NOT IN DREAD

He Has Not Cabled Washington that the Philippine Insurgents Have Grown Defiant.

MERRITT MEANT NO ALARM

Government Officials Deny Having Received Any Messages to Indicate Apprehension—Nevertheless, Trouble May Ensue at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—While the Administration does not conceal its fear that Aguinaldo, the leader of the Phillippine insurgents, may prove a troublesome factor in the situation there specific denial is made to-day of the statement that a cablegram has been received from Admiral Dewey announcing that the rebel chieftain "has assumed a bold attitude of defiance," and that it "would take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents."

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that the War Department had received no communication from Gen. Merritt since he reached Manila further than the brief message which was made public yesterday, announcing his arrival. Gen. Corbin said he did not consider the concluding sentence of Gen. Merritt's message, to the effect that "all troops assigned me will probably be needed" significant of any more serious phase in the situation.

Gen. Merritt has all along insisted on having not less than 20,000 men. Several thousand of these are still at San Francisco, and Gen. Merritt, it is assumed, meant to remind the department that he wanted them all sent along as fast as possible.

Secretary of the Navy Long said that the only message received from Admiral Dewey yesterday was the one which was promptly bulletined at the Navy Department, conveying information of Gen. Merritt's arrival. The Secretary said that there was nothing else in the cablegram, and that it did not represent Aguinaldo as being in a defiant attitude.

Notwithstanding these official denials of the receipt of disquieting news concerning the behavior of the insurgent leader, there is a strongly defined belief in circles usually well informed that the Administration has come into possession of information which leads it to believe that the rebels in the Philippines are going to prove a far more troublesome problem to deal with than the Spaniards. It is regarded as not unlikely that more troops will yet be assigned to Gen. Merritt, in which event some of the regiments now being taken into the service in the Western States under the second call for volunteers may be ordered to San Francisco.

MANILA'S CERTAIN DOOM.

The Governor General Cables His Government that He Cannot Hold the City Without Aid.

MADRID, July 31.—The Governor General of Manila, telegraphing under date of July 25, says that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under Gen. Merritt.

The foreign warships in the bay, the dispatch says, answered the salute in honor of the Queen's Saint Day, and the American vessels displayed the Spanish flag.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The latest dispatches from Captain General Augustin are so desponding about the resources at his disposal that it is surmised the fall of Manila is imminent."

Prince Henry at Fusan.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 1.—Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Fusan, on the southeast coast of Korea, and will visit Japan.

AN ARREST AT CAMP BLACK.

Capt. McClusky Hears that Several Criminals Have Joined the 201st Regiment.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, having heard that a number of criminals had enlisted in the Two Hundred and First Regiment, now at Camp Black, sent five detectives to the camp yesterday afternoon to investigate. The detectives found that one of the inmates of the guard-house was a man known by the name of William H. Hernan. He was taken to Police Headquarters, this city, last night, and locked up as a suspicious person.

The man was a member of Company H. On Saturday night he had led a disturbance in the camp, and was arrested after fighting his captors, one of whom was an officer. He was bound hand and foot, and was to have been tried by a drumhead court-martial. When the detectives explained the case to the officers of the regiment Hernan was turned over at once, and the regiment was lined up in order that the detectives might inspect it to see if they recognized any criminals among its members. No other arrests were made.

The police refuse to give particulars concerning Hernan, except to say that he is an ex-convict.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 31.—This was the quietest day Camp Black has seen since the new regiments began to assemble so far as the soldiers themselves were concerned, but there was a big crowd of visitors. The Long Island Railroad resumed its train service to the camp, and these trains were crowded. The visitors wandered about the camp. Many of the men had passes to go outside the line, and took advantage of this to visit their homes in New York and Brooklyn.

MANY VISITORS AT SEA GIRT.

Rev. Maitland Alexander Preaches at the Camp.

SEA GIRT, July 31.—Two thousand visitors were in camp to-day. There were no drills, but the dress parade was held at 5:30 P. M., as usual. Divine service was held at the Governor's headquarters at 11 A. M. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Maitland Alexander of New York. His theme was "The Righteousness of War." Chaplain McDowell also celebrated mass, and a song service was held by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Fourth Regiment of Volunteers will engage in rifle practice this week. The stay-at-home members of the State National Guard will shoot after the volunteers. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, will assume charge of the rifle practice.

The heat yesterday was intense, and nine members of the Fourth Regiment were prostrated. Second Lieut. Walter Edge of Atlantic City was one of the victims. He was taken to the Governor's cottage.

Jacksonville Camps Healthful.

JACKSONVILLE, July 31.—The statements against the health of the troops located here are without foundation. The authorized statement is made by Gen. Lee, commanding the troops here, that he is not only perfectly satisfied with Jacksonville as one of the healthiest spots in the South, as is shown by his official actions, but that the camp is in the best of condition.

OFFICERS IN CUBA ORGANIZE.

"Military Society of Santiago" to Make Medals from Spanish Guns.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—This afternoon many officers from the American regiments outside the village met at the palace for a preliminary discussion of a proposal to found what would be known as "The Military Society of Santiago," the members to be officers in the recent campaign.

The idea is to make commemorative medals from the bronze of the old Spanish guns now at El Morro. A committee of five, including Gens. Lawton, Kent, and Ludlow, was appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting, which has been fixed for Aug. 7. The project is enthusiastically received. It is regarded as a pleasant remembrance of a hard campaign.

Typhoid at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Twenty-two more cases of typhoid fever were removed to the post hospital at Fort Myer for treatment and twenty patients received at the First Division Hospital and classed as suspects is yesterday's record with the disease, which is attacking the troops at Camp Alger. Among those taken to Fort Myer is William Smith, Company E, First New York.

Chickamauga Troops to be Paid.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 31.—Owing to almost continuous rain at the park from 11 A. M. until to-night the day was very disagreeable, and the soldiers remained in quarters. The commanding officers took advantage of this excellent opportunity to muster the regiments preparatory to receiving their Government pay for the month of July, and the result is that to-night practically all the regiments had been mustered. The pay rolls have been made up, and while the Paymasters had not arrived up to this evening, the regiments are expecting their pay this week.

OUR GUNNERS WERE TRAINED.

Remarkable Skill of Our Naval Fighters at Manila and Santiago Accounted for by New Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—As the remarkable gunnery of the United States sailors, exhibited at Manila and Santiago and elsewhere, has attracted the attention of the whole world, with the result of calling forth much speculation as to how this high degree of proficiency has been attained, it is proper to state that this is of comparatively recent development, and is ascribable entirely to the energetic efforts of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, seconded by the hearty co-operation of the commanding officers of our ships.

About a year ago Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, assisted by Ensign Ward, one of the brightest and most scientific of the younger officers of the navy, began to recast the entire system of gun practice, as it existed in the navy. In their opinion that system, as it had come down from the last war, was not sufficient for the needs of the day. At the beginning it was found that, owing to the restrictions imposed by departmental rules, it was scarcely possible to have gun practice aboard ships more than once a year, instead of once a quarter, as contemplated. Courses had to be laid out and blackboards placed at angles and records taken, making it extremely difficult to find conditions admitting of the practice.

Capt. Crowninshield at once changed these rules, and impressed upon commanders the importance of gun practice at every opportunity, even where it was not possible to lay a course, in which case barrels or floating targets of any kind might be tossed over as the ships were under way. Moreover, the number of times that target practice must be had was increased to seven annually. Then orders were issued calling for night practice, repelling torpedo boat attacks, &c.

Following this, Capt. Crowninshield turned his attention to the personnel of the gun corps, and induced the Secretary of the Navy to sanction the rating of Gun Captains—a new rating entirely, and one so well paid as to excite the ambition of the men. Under the old system the chief gunners were not chosen for their proficiency in gunnery, but got their stations because they happened to be petty officers, such as Quartermasters or Boatswains, or the like. This system was completely reversed, and sailors were made petty officers because they were good Gun Captains, thus getting rid of a number of inefficient men.

The next step was to instruct the gunners, and they were placed aboard certain vessles set apart solely for that purpose. Thus the Amphitrite was given a crew of these gunners and sent to Port Royal, S. C., for extensive drills. The purpose in selecting this place was to secure a large body of water free from the presence of merchant marine. Being away from large cities both officers and men were able to avoid distraction of attention from their work, which progressed remarkably.

Thus, through careful calculation and hard work, when the war broke out the American Navy had a splendid nucleus for the magnificent corps of seamen gunners which it developed to the surprise of the world.

AT THE HOTELS.

GILSEY—D. W. Kimball, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. W. Foster, Washington; L. G. Fisher, Chicago, and the Rev. Hamilton Cady, Warrensburg, Penn.

HOFFMAN—Attorney F. K. Bradford, Baltimore, and B. W. Hale, Memphis.

HOLLAND—W. Elliott Hayes and Robert Allerton, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Col. B. Baker, San Francisco.

MARLBOROUGH—M. E. Stone, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—J. S. Bunnells, Consul for the Pullman's Palace Car Company, Chicago.

NORMANDIE—Col. L. F. Burpee, Connecticut National Guard.

PARK AVENUE—Horace K. Turner, Cleveland, and G. S. Merwin, New Haven.

SAVOY—W. P. Denegre, Philadelphia, and E. L. Bean, Jr., Fall River.

WALDORF—E. Ramos Maxia, Buenos Ayres, and Judge E. H. Gary, Chicago.

WINDSOR—Chester C. Rumrell and Thomas G. Stevenson, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, silks, velvets, linens, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Kahn Bros., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kahn, woolens; 52 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics, bats, and bags; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Ambler, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; J. Cohn, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Snyder, upholstery goods and furniture; P. M. Hogue, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; D. J. Kearns, upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, cloaks, suits and shoes; Carl Mark, laces, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Shohl, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, boys' clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hoffman House.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Hoag, domestics and linens; S. Lorth, cloaks and suits; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Desbecker, B. & J., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Desbecker, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Tootle, Wheeler & Mosher, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, fancy goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, domestics, linens, &c.; 484 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, dress goods, silks, velvets, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, laces, fancy goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Schramm, J. S., Burlington, Ia.; F. E. Schramm, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; William Anderson, domestics, &c.; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Stevens, Charles A., & Bias, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, furnishing goods, &c.; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

The Fair, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, carpets, &c.; Hotel Metropole.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:50 A. M.—51 Delancey Street; Leopold Langer; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—45 Jay Street; owner unknown; no damage.

3:00 P. M.—211 Division Street; Frank Smith; damage slight.

6:00 P. M.—2,308 Belmont Avenue; Kossuth Bienesser; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—Fulton Avenue and Kossuth Street; German Lutheran Church; damage, $25.

7:00 P. M.—1,414 Fourth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

THE AUXILIARY FLEET.

Report that It

TWO TRANSPORTS ARRIVE

The Concho and the Alamo Bring Sick and Wounded Men Here.

SIX DEATHS ON THE CONCHO

It Seems to be a Mooted Question as to Whether Yellow Fever Exists on Board—Several Tell of Gross Mismanagement.

The arrival of the transports Concho and Alamo, laden with sick from the hospitals of Siboney yesterday morning, gave more emphatic testimony to the sufferings of the United States soldiers at Santiago, and the horror of their environment, than has, perhaps, heretofore reached this country.

On the Concho came Dr. A. Monae Lesser, and his wife, known as Sister Bettina, 18 officers, 157 enlisted men, newspaper correspondents, and passengers, making up a total of 190. Of these, 157 were sick men. Five had died on the voyage, their deaths being due apparently to nothing else than the inadequacy of proper food and facilities for treating them.

From the stories told by Dr. Lesser and officers, "inadequacy" is too weak a term. Ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan, who went to Santiago to bring back his son, Albert C. McMillan, one of the Rough Riders, only to find that he had already been sent North, said there was blundering from beginning to end. Dr. Lesser said that the only food they could give to the patients was of a kind that would make well men sick. It was the coarsest sort of army fare.

Under orders from Gen. Shafter, the Concho was to take on 175 passengers. The number was increased to 190 by civilians who were taken as passengers. Dr. Lesser and his Red Cross staff of eight constituted the only medical force. Everybody apparently supposed that the vessel had proper stores. But there were no medicines, no disinfectants, no ice, no fresh water, no mattresses, little covering. The men, half dressed or less than half dressed, were put between decks to sleep on hard board bunks, where little fresh air could reach them. The conditions were worse than those that broke down the able-bodied departing soldiers for the front before they reached Santiago.

Sailed on July 23.

The Concho got under way on July 23. She reached Hampton Roads four days later with many victims of typhoid, aggravated by seasickness; many suffering from the exhausting malarial fever of the Cuban Coast, and a large number convalescent from the yellow fever hospitals at Siboney. The United States medical officer at Hampton Roads placed the vessel in strict quarantine, and there she remained for three days, except on two occasions, when she was ordered to sea to bury her dead.

Those thus buried were:

JOHN H. KOCH, private Company H, who died of hemorrhage July 27.

FREDERICK SENNER, private Company B, Thirty-third Michigan, who died July 29.

JAMES REEVES, teamster, Sixth Cavalry, who died July 27.

J. McGANN, private Company K, Second Massachusetts.

C. C. LA RIVIERE, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, died July 27.

Senner died from blood poisoning consequent upon vaccination after recovering from malarial fever.

The Concho was then ordered to New York. Capt. Risk, her commander, on getting the order, said: "Thank God we are going to New York—they will know how to treat us there." His hopes were materially realized when on reaching quarantine early yesterday morning, Health Officer Doty sent off a supply of milk and other fresh provisions.

Those Who Met the Steamer.

Dr. Frank B. Carpenter of the Red Cross met the steamer, and, at the request of Dr. Lesser, telegraphed immediately to the city for three physicians and ten nurses. Two physicians, Drs. J. S. Ferguson and C. J. Mooney, and four women nurses arrived later in the day, and went aboard. Dr. Doty ordered a thorough disinfection of the vessel, and decided that most of the officers and passengers might be landed later, while all but fifty-nine of the others, too ill to be moved, should be taken to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands.

The only wounded men on board were L. W. Washington, Corporal Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, shot in the thigh, and Morgan Simpson, private Company B, Sixth Infantry, shot in the foot.

At 5 P. M. one more death was added to the list, that of R. A. McArdle, a victim of typhoid fever. He died after being removed to Swinburne Island. He was twenty years old, and was a member of Company F, Thirteenth Infantry. His body will be incased in a hermetically sealed casket and brought to the city. His home is said to be at First Avenue and Twelfth Street, this city.

It seemed to be a mooted question whether there was yellow fever aboard. The patients generally were said to be suffering from malarial fevers, most of them being convalescent. The quarantine employes said they found the condition between decks revolting.

Emaciated men lay on hard bunks, burning with fever. Some had on only an undershirt or a pair of drawers. The day was spent cleaning out, and that work, in fact, continued late into the night.

Passengers Transferred Here.

At about 10 o'clock last night the Governor Flower went alongside and transferred to the city the following of the Concho's passengers:

Dr. A. M. Lesser, Surgeon in charge, and Mrs. Lesser; Capt. G. S. Young, Red Cross; Capt. J. B. Gee, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. W. N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Samuel McMillan, Signal Corps; Capt. J. O. Anderson, Thirty-third Michigan; Capt. Henry Romeyn, United States Army, (retired;) Chaplain L. R. Groves, United States Army; Lieut. R. R. Stogsdall, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. S. P. Lyon, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieut. W. S. Volkman, Second Artillery; Lieut. L. W. Welch, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. J. H. Pound, Thirty-third Michigan; Lieut. C. F. Cook, First District of Columbia Volunteers; Lieut. M. A. Batson, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. J. Betts, steamship Knickerbocker; Charles Swan, discharged stevedore; William Leary, correspondent of The New York Press; Samuel McMillan, former Park Commissioner, New York; H. Hillman, correspondent of The Chicago Record; E. Brandenburg, Columbus, Ohio; P. MacQueen, correspondent of The Boston Transcript, and A. Ames, Jr., of Massachusetts.

The remaining officers, Major H. T. Allen, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. William Paulding, Tenth Infantry; Capt. J. H. Joubert, Ninth Massachusetts; Lieut. J. A. Liesen, Thirty-third Michigan, and all of the Red Cross nurses except Sister Bettina, still remain on the Concho. These nurses are Sisters Columbe Regis, Isabelle Olin, Annie McCue, Adele Gardiner, Alice Babcock, Grace Petersen, and Mrs. Nuttall.

Ames, who was aboard the Concho, is a son of Gen. Adelbert Ames of Massachusetts, and a grandson of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The boy is about seventeen years old. His mother has been having the famous old yacht America fitted out to go to Santiago to be near him.

Dr. Lesser and his staff were almost exhausted from their labors in caring for the sick. The doctor consented, however, to be interviewed. It required no words of his to make it plain that the soldiers on the Concho, as well as those in the field, were grateful to the Red Cross for its ministrations.

Red Cross Staff Exhausted.

The officers aboard passed resolutions expressing their gratitude, and in conversation no a man spoke fervently of the work of Dr. Lesser and his staff as a blessing sent from heaven. Dr. Lesser had no criticism to make involving any officials. He had heard of the criticisms of the Red Cross on the placing of women in field hospitals, but to this his only reply was the producing of a letter from Surgeon Meyer La Garde, in command of the Reserve Division Hospital, Fifth Army Corps, at Siboney, the largest hospital at the scene of war.

In this letter Mayor La Garde commends in eloquent terms the self-sacrificing efforts and effective assistance rendered by the Red Cross in ministering to the sick, and the personal work of Dr. Lesser in the operating room. There were treated at this hospital 1,413 wounded cases. The work of Dr. Lesser, his wife, and four of the Red Cross sisters terminated only when one after the other were stricken with the fever.

"I have no words at my command," writes the Surgeon, "which could in any way express my appreciation of the work of Dr. Lesser and his heroic staff. Had it not been for his assistance, and the quantities of supplies furnished by the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, the sufferings of the hundreds of wounded would have been magnified more than I can now venture to explain."

Surgeon La Garde then says: "In commenting on our lack of supplies, attendants, &c., I desire to state that our unprepared condition to meet the rush of work which came with such surprising rapidity, was due to the military conditions which often transpire in war when blood, suffering, and death seem to be inevitable, or beyond the scope of man to anticipate."

This last sentiment Dr. Lesser said was his own also. The conditions at Siboney were due to circumstances that could hardly have been foreseen. "When I went into the camp," he said, "I found that the hospital supplies were still aboard the transports, and there were no facilities for unloading them. The most highly-colored stories of the state of affairs prevalent there are no exaggeration. There was no ice for twelve days, and when some arrived by the Relief and Solace it lasted but an hour or two.

"To tell you the things which are needed is to tell you the things which they have not, and it is my purpose to do everything in my power to rush to the scene of suffering these specific things: Ice is needed. Cargoes of it should be sent there at once. If possible, an ice-making plant should be sent. Aerated water is needed, and loads of spring water. Some one sent some Highland spring water. It was a godsend. Then there should be sent pajamas, cots, mattresses, blankets, and blue or brown colored tents, with flies.

"Lying in a fever, looking up at a white tent on which the Cuban sun is beating, means agony. Hell itself cannot be worse. The days there are intolerably hot. The nights are colder than they are here, and blankets are necessary."

Starvation for Fever.

In the treatment of yellow fever, Dr. Lesser said he had used the starvation method with the best results. He gives one-half ounce of sulphate of magnesia in four ounces of water every day—no opiates, no stimulants. Only one case thus treated proved fatal. In the many intestinal troubles and in cases of typhoid, dysentery, and patients convalescent from yellow fever, of whom there were about 100 on the Concho, a disobedience of his orders had largely been responsible for the more serious cases aboard.

At least three of the deaths had been ascribable to the fact that patients, exciting the sympathy of their neighbors, secured from them a portion of their rations, coarse food, utterly unfit for them. Here the doctor made the statement regarding the bad character of the food, and added: "No ice, no mattresses, and the soldiers starving." The temperature reached in some cases by the patients was 106.8 degrees.

Ex-Park Commissioner McMillan evidenced profound indignation at the manner in which the sick are being provided for, and instanced the fact that the Concho, ordered to bring over 150 sick from Santiago, had no ice aboard, and there was none to be had until she reached Hampton Roads. He said that there were three dead bodies aboard lying uncovered beneath the saloon while the vessel was at Hampton Roads, and that some of the men had to drink brandy before they would consent to wrap them in canvas for burial. The only medicines were a little quinine, camphor, and sulphur. The only food was canned goods and coarse stuff.

Provided with proper nourishment, there need have been no deaths.

Mr. McMillan saw Col. Roosevelt at Santiago, and left $100 with him for the Rough Riders, who were in a pitiable plight. He left also $100 at Hampton Roads for the men who were in the hospital, and credit for more. "The conditions," said he, "are horrible, and as an American, I am ashamed to speak of them."

All of the other officers who were seen spoke in equally strong terms.

The most seriously ill on the Concho were Capt. Paulding of the Tenth Infantry, suffering with malaria and a complication of kidney troubles, consequent upon a light attack of yellow fever, and Major Ellen, suffering from parotitis, following yellow fever. Besides the member of the Red Cross, there were two men for whom words of unstinted praise were spoken. They were Steward McCowan of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, who assisted in caring for the sick, and Private W. B. Foster, a lawyer, of Chicago, enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Michigan, who volunteered to take charge of the cooking, and did remarkably well with the poor facilities and material at hand.

Capt. John Betts, master of the transport Knickerbocker, was a passenger by the Concho. He was taken ill on board his ship off Santiago and was invalided home. He is suffering from a complication of diseases.

Most of the officers who came to the city went to the Astor House or the Murray Hill Hotel.

The Concho brought several sacks of mails from Santiago, which will be fumigated under the Health Officer's supervision and forwarded to the General Post Office this morning.

THE TRIP OF THE ALAMO.

George Patterson, a Stevedore, Buried at Sea on the Way North—List of Passengers.

The Alamo, designated as Transport No. 6, which arrived here yesterday, stopped at Hampton Roads on the way north, but was ordered out to sea to bury one of her passengers who had died. This man was George Patterson, a stevedore, who went to Santiago from Galveston and was employed in discharging cargo from the transports. Nothing is known of Patterson beyond the fact that he was a laborer and stevedore about Galveston. He died before arrival at Hampton Roads July 27, and when the United States Marine Hospital Surgeon in charge of the quarantine station came on board he refused permission to take the body ashore for burial, but ordered the Captain to go to sea and dispose of the body.

The ship took on board some provisions and water and proceeded to sea on Saturday, buried the man, and came on to this port. The following is a complete list of the Alamo's passengers:

JAMES BROWN, seaman, steamship Saratoga.
E. W. BINKLEY, Sergeant, Signal Corps.
JAMES CARTER, Company E, Tenth Infantry.
P. J. DOYLE, Company A, Third Infantry.
JAMES DAIRDEN, stevedore.
JOHN FRAZER, Company H, Tenth Infantry.
FRED C. GARDINER, stevedore.
JAMES GALLAGHER, stevedore.
WILLIAM GLASS, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
J. W. HENGLER, Battery A, Second Artillery.
ALBERT O. HAYEMANN, stevedore.
S. JACKSON, Company G, Fourth Infantry.
SIR BRYAN LEIGHTON.
C. J. LEHMKUHL, Battery A, Second Artillery.
GEORGE F. LYNCH, correspondent London Chronicle.
ANDREW McGUIRE, stevedore.
MAURICE O'CONNOR, Company H, Ninth Infantry.
JOHN PETERSON, stevedore.
JAMES PHAIR, stevedore.
JOHN RAILTON, stevedore.
J. H. SEBENNIS, Company G, Fourth Infantry.
FRANK SUNDERLAND, stevedore.
CHARLES D. SMITH, stevedore.
JOSEPH TAYLOR, Company E, Tenth Infantry.
CHARLES WOOD, stevedore.
STEPPINGS WRIGHT WRIGHT, correspondent of The London Illustrated News.

The soldiers are those who have been sent home on the completion of their service. The stevedores were sent to Santiago to handle the supplies. James Brown of the Saratoga was sent North because of a chronic illness caused by a former injury to his knee. Sir Bryan Leighton, a former Captain of the English Army, went to the front to rough it with the Ninth Cavalry. He is suffering from fever.

Steppings Wright of The London Illustrated News, in a conversation, said:

"It is not proper to speak of hardships, inefficient commissary and hospital service because this is war and all it implies. The operation of the taking of Santiago itself was grand and brilliant. I never saw the like before. Nothing could stand the rushes of those troops, so full of vim and eager desire to dislodge the enemy. But these men should be relieved, as the excitement is over and reaction will set in. The men will lose their stamina when the malarial fever spreads."

Mr. Wright also said: "The shelling of the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor did comparatively little damage. Practically four guns, or possibly six, together with the mines, kept the fleet at bay. The high elevations on which the guns were mounted made it difficult to knock them over, as it was necessary to strike them squarely to dismount them. Two of the large guns were thus disabled. One of the Spanish guns at the Morro was dubbed "Whistling Dick," because the shells could be seen tumbling over and over in their course with a whistling, screaming sound which made men duck their heads, expecting them to explode at any moment, which they sometimes did, but more times did not."

Sergt. E. W. Binkley of the Signal Corps said he was stationed after the surrender at the cable station to see that no one damaged the wires. At the time of the assault on El Caney he was located at the front keeping the telephone service in order. The men on the firing line were suffering for provisions, but the refugees who flocked into El Caney were supplied one day with 8,000 rations, the next day with 50,000. "These were promptly sent to the front," said he, "but our boys who were in the trenches were compelled to go without. I do not see why the troops could not be supplied as promptly."

All of the passengers were sent to Hoffman Island, and the steamer was disinfected. She will go to her dock to-day. Sir Bryan Leighton was afterward taken to Swinburne Island. Dr. Doty says some of the men have been ill, apparently with malarial fever, but they are now convalescing.

ARRIVALS ON THE CONCHO.

A List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Brought on the Transport.

Following is a list of the sick and wounded non-commissioned officers and privates who arrived here yesterday on the transport Concho:

C. AINSLEY, private, Troop C, Third Cavalry.
CHARLES ALLEN, private, Company F, First Infantry.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, private, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan.
G. ANGEVINE, Sergeant, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan.
J. S. ARCHIBALD, private, Company E, Engineers.
L. T. AVERY, private, Battery F, Second Artillery.
G. M. BAYLES, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
S. B. BALL, wagoner, Third Artillery.
SAMUEL B. BELL, wagoner, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
H. G. BENNETT, Corporal, Battery E, First Artillery.
J. H. BODIE, private, Company E, Second Infantry.
J. N. BODICK, private, Company E, Seventh Infantry.
L. BOGGS, private, Troop B, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders.)
W. A. BRANT, musician, Company M, First Illinois.
P. F. BRENNAN, private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.
JOHN E. BRENNOCK, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
WILLIAM P. BROSE, private, Company F, Tenth Infantry.
J. E. BROOKS, private, Company M, First Illinois.
E. N. BROWN, private, Company D, Seventy-first New York.
W. BLOCKER, teamster, Sixth Cavalry.
J. CARPUS, private, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan.
H. E. CASKERY, Corporal, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
H. CASPAR, private, Company F, First Illinois.
S. H. CLARK, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
J. McCONROY, Corporal, Troop A, Second Cavalry.
J. W. CURRIE, private, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan.
DANIEL DANA, private, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan.
THOMAS DAVIS, private, Battery E, First Artillery.
WILLIAM DARDIS, Corporal, Troop F, Second Cavalry.
W. T. DAVIS, teamster, Sixth Cavalry.
GEORGE DE MORE, private, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry.
G. DENMORE, private, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry.
IRA F. DONOHOE, private, Troop C, First Cavalry.
J. J. DUNN, Sergeant, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
W. S. DUNN, private, Ninth Infantry.
ALTON B. DURANT, private, Company A, Seventh Infantry.
F. EMMETT, private, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan.
E. G. EVANS, private, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan.
P. FITZPATRICK, private, Company E, Engineers.
T. FINLEY, private, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan.
GEORGE FISHER, private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.
JAMES F. FOLEY, private, Company H, Seventy-first New York.
H. S. FORT, private, Company D, Seventy-first New York.
C. L. FOSTER, teamster.
W. B. FOSTER, private, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan.
SAMUEL W. FOWLER, Corporal, Company C, First Illinois.
J. A. FRANK, private, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
J. B. FRICK, private, Company C, Twelfth Infantry.
FRANK FRIES, private, Troop C, First Cavalry.
CHRIST. GALL, private, Company H, Second Infantry.
ALBERT GILBERT, Sergeant, Company L, First Illinois.
H. T. GILLESPIE, private, Hospital Corps, First Illinois.
JOHN GRAY, private, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry.
QUINCY C. GREEN, private, Company C, Twentieth Infantry.
M. GREGORY, private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
O. E. GRIFFITH, private, Troop A, Second Cavalry.
GEORGE B. HALL, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company K, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts.
GEORGE D. HALL, private, Signal Corps.
FRED D. HALL, artificer, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan.
J. B. HANNAH, private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
A. HANSEN, private, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.
T. HARBON, private, Company D, First Illinois.
J. HEINBLOCH, wagoner, First Artillery.
G. A. HILL, Corporal, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts.
H. D. HOLLOMAN, private, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
J. W. HUCHENS, private, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan.
JAMES HUDSON, private, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan.
CHARLES JOHNSON, private, Company G, Third Infantry.
M. P. JONES, Corporal, Battery H, Fourth Artillery.
PETER KAUER, private, Battery E, First Artillery.
HARRY KELLOGG, private, Company D, First Illinois.
M. KERBER, private, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
T. P. LADGER, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
O. M. LAIL, private, Company H, Second Infantry.
R. M. LAMBRIX, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.
C. L. LARSEN, private, Company B, First Infantry.
W. E. LORANGER, private, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan.
RAPIE LOTT, private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
R. A. McARDLE, private, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.
F. McCARTHY, private, Company C, Engineer Corps.
T. McCLOUD, Corporal, Company B, Ninth Infantry.
D. McCOWAN, Hospital Corps, Thirty-third Michigan.
D. N. McMANUS, private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.
J. McNAMARA, private, Company F, Ninth Massachusetts.
S. MARCH, private, Company C, Second Infantry.
F. L. MARTIN, private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.
H. MILLER, private, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
S. H. MILLER, private, Company M, First Illinois.
H. MINER, private, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, teamster, Third Cavalry.
V. MORGENTHAU, private, Company E, Engineers.
A. MORRILL, private, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
C. S. MORRIS, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.
W. MORTON, private, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
A. G. MURPHIE, private, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan.
J. C. NEWHOUSE, private, Company L, First Illinois.
A. NISSEN, private, Company E, Engineers.
J. NIEMEYER Sergeant, Troop H, First Cavalry.
LINTON S. PATTERSON, Corporal, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
G. E. PAYTON, Pack Train No. 16.
C. C. PETRIE, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.
J. PRAGER, private, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry.
PATRICK QUINLAN, Sergeant Major, Fourth Infantry.
E. W. RAINES, private, Troop E, First Cavalry.
J. L. REID, teamster, Sixth Cavalry.
W. S. REED, Corporal, Troop C, First Cavalry.
W. W. RINGROSE, private, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry.
W. RICHIE, teamster, Ninth Infantry.
V. E. RITTER, private, Company F, Third Infantry.
WALTER RITCHIE, balloonist, New York.
E. G. RIPER, musician, Ninth Cavalry.
W. H. ROBERTS, private, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts.
PARKE ROBERTS, private, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
JAMES ROUNTREE, private, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.
A. ROSSENDER, private, Twentieth Infantry.
GEORGE A. ROWLANDSON, private, Company H, Seventy-first New York.
FRED C. SEHN, teamster, Company C, Third Infantry.
H. Y. SENN, teamster, Company B, Third Infantry.
J. D. SEYMOUR, private, Troop H, Second Cavalry.
MORGAN SIMPSON, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry; wounded in foot.
JAMES SISCOE, private, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry.
F. SLACH, private, Company E, Engineers.
M. A. SMITH, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.
J. W. SMITH, private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
S. SMITH, private, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan.
W. M. SMITH, private, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
M. NULL, private, Company H, Twelfth Infantry.
SOLOMON SCOTT, private, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
XAVIER SPRINGER, private, Company H, Eighth Infantry.
W. M. SUMMER, Sergeant, Company E, Tenth Infantry.
J. SUNGREIN, private, Company C, Third Infantry.
JOHN STALLINGS, private, Battery F, Second Artillery.
CHARLES STONE, private, Company C, First Infantry.
S. W. STUBBLEFIELD, private, Company F, Second Infantry.
A. M. STUCKEYN, Corporal, Troop A, Second Cavalry.
A. TAYLOR, private, Company K, First Illinois.
F. J. TITUS, private, Company G, First Infantry.
JOHN TROJAONSKI, private, Troop G, Second Cavalry.
EDWARD TURNER, private, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan.
THEODORE TWYMAN, musician, Troop H, Second Cavalry.
W. WALLACE, teamster, Twentieth Infantry.
E. W. WASHINGTON, Corporal, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; wounded in thigh.
A. N. WALES, Corporal, Company C, First Infantry.
F. WEBSTER, Corporal, Company G, Tenth Infantry.
G. WELLING, private, Company E, Engineer Corps.
S. S. WENTWORTH, private, Battery E, First Artillery.
C. L. WILLIAMS, teamster, Seventh Infantry.
W. B. WILLIAMS, private, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
S. WILLIAMS, private, Troop A, Second Cavalry.
CHARLES WILSON, teamster, Sixth Cavalry.
F. J. WRIGHT, musician, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan.
HERMAN YAHNKE, private, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan.
A. YELTMAN, private, Troop C, Second Cavalry.
A. ZENN, teamster, Third Infantry.

WOUNDED AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Most of the Patients Well on the Way to Recovery.

The 102 patients now in the hospital on Governors Island were generally progressing yesterday and are well on the way to recovery. John Frisard, private in Company B, Ninth Massachusetts, had a high fever, but his condition was not considered serious. Twenty-two of the patients are already well enough for duty, but will probably wait until Gen. Shafter's army goes into camp at Montauk Point or wherever else it may be decided to pitch camp.

Work was rushed on twenty hospital wall tents on Governors Island on Saturday. These tents are roomy, being 14 by 15 feet, and have floors. Each one will accommodate six cots. This work was hurried because there is not room enough in the barracks for eighty additional patients who are expected to arrive from the front in a few days. Requisitions have been made for bedding, dressings, and other supplies that are required for these tents.

Dr. Howard's New Orders.

Assistant Surgeon General Howard, stationed at Governors Island, called at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his clerk, to visit the wounded soldiers. The clerk arranged for the wounded men's pay. Dr. Howard had received a new order from Surgeon General Sternberg which he showed to Superintendent O'Rourke, to the effect that none of the wounded soldiers shall be released from the hospital until they have been examined by Dr. Howard and have an order for discharge from him. Dr. Howard reports that he found all the men doing well and in good spirits.

Twenty-fourth Infantry's Captains.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department has corrected a statement made yesterday as to the remarkable casualties among the officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The statement made in connection with the announcement of the death of Capt. Dodge was that every Captain in the regiment, as it existed when it went to Cuba, was now dead. The statement should have been that every Captain of the regiment had been either killed or incapacitated by wounds or disease.

Few Sick at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 31.—The percentage of sickness at Camp Thomas, notwithstanding there has been rain for a week, continues very low. The report of Major C. M. Drake, Surgeon in charge of the First Division, Third Corps, issued this morning, shows that out of the 12,000 troops in the division there are 228 sick in the hospital. This is less than 1.9 per cent.

Private W. Hallo Dead.

Private William Hallo, Company F, Twentieth United States Infantry, died Saturday night at Swinburne Island. Hallo had been suffering with malarial fever. It is also said that he was sunstruck before leaving Cuba.

THE AMERICAN LINE VESSELS.

No Official Notice that They Are to be Dispensed With.

Regarding the report from Washington that the Government had decided to dispense with the further use of the chartered American Line steamers St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris, (Yale,) and New York, (Harvard,) Clement A. Griscom, Jr., manager of the line, says that he has not been apprised of such intention on the part of the Government.

The contract of the American Line Company with the United States Government allows the Government to end the contract any day, but while Mr. Griscom says he would not be surprised to be notified that the vessels are no longer needed, it is his private and personal opinion that they will not be returned to the company for some time.

The Harvard, now in port, is under orders to join the fleet of transports which is to take troops from Newport News to Puerto Rico.

GEN. WADE OFF TO WASHINGTON.

Commandant at Camp Thomas and His Staff Leave in a Hurry.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 31.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding at Camp Thomas, was ordered to report forthwith to the Secretary of War at Washington. In compliance with the order Gen. Wade and the following members of his staff proceeded immediately to Chattanooga, and left thence at 10 o'clock to-night for Washington: Major W. E. Almy, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; Capt. S. J. Cook, Third Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Lieut. G. W. Reed and Lieut. J. P. Wade of the Fifth United States Cavalry, aides de camp. Gen. Wade and his staff will reach Washington some time to-morrow afternoon.

Brig. Gen. ERNEST A. Frank, United States Volunteers, commanding the First Division of the Third Corps, has assumed command at Camp Thomas this evening.

SEEKING A NEW CAMP SITE.

Place in Pennsylvania May Be Chosen for Men at Camp Alger.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., July 31.—Col. Moore, Major Heisland, and Dr. Smart, Government Commissioners, accompanied by a party of Pennsylvania Railroad officials to-day inspected the recent camp grounds of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a view of locating a permanent camp there. The Commissioners have visited a number of localities which have been suggested as suitable places for the camp of the soldiers now at Camp Alger. A place near Middletown, Penn., was inspected later in the day.

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN ALL HEROES.

"If Ever I Saw Bravery It Was Displayed by This Regiment."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—Robert C. Doutaz, a member of Company D, Sixth United States Infantry, who was in all of the first day's fighting at Santiago, arrived at his home to-day on a furlough. He gave an account of the conflict of the American soldiers in the first day's battle at Santiago, and related a number of individual cases of bravery that came under his observation.

"There has been some talk of the Seventy-first New York displaying a yellow streak during the battle; what did you think of their fighting?" was asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Doutaz, "I fought near that regiment, and if ever I have seen bravery at all it was displayed by this regiment. They were exposed to the hottest of the fire, and I did not see one man waver. No, Sir; they fought like lions, and no one who saw them fight can say anything to the contrary."

Adopted the British Flag.

The schooner George W. Whitford came in yesterday with a cargo of cocoanuts from Carn Island, and flying the British flag. She was formerly under the American flag, but when Capt. Lambert, the master of the vessel, was at Turks Island two months ago, he transferred the schooner under the British flag, to prevent her capture by the Spaniards.

Soldiers Sent to Prison for Two Years.

Privates Cornelius Kane and Patrick Reardon of Battery L, Seventh Artillery, who were convicted by general court-martial recently of striking an officer, running the guard, and resisting arrest, have been taken from Willet's Point, where their battery is stationed, to Governors Island, to undergo two years' imprisonment.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

J. D. SLAYBACK'S FAILURE

Charles Fox Notified of His Appointment as Receiver on Returning to the City.

LONG WALL STREET CAREER

Mr. Slayback's Connection with the Late John Bloodgood and the Vanderbilt House—His Fortune Long Since Lost.

John D. Slayback's failure, which was announced Saturday, is of interest more on account of the associations of Wall Street which it recalls, than for the amount of money involved. Mr. Slayback's large fortune disappeared many years ago, and of late he has been only a modest operator, never having recovered from the blow he sustained through the suspension of John Bloodgood & Co., in which he was junior partner in 1896.

His house at 418 Madison Avenue is closed for the Summer, and he is said to be at New Brunswick, N. J. So far all efforts to get him to appear in supplementary proceedings have been unavailing. He neglected to comply with the summons served upon him, and an order directing him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court is awaiting service when he appears.

Charles Fox, who has been appointed receiver, returned to the city from Connecticut late last night. He said he had just been notified of his appointment, and would not be able to make a statement concerning Mr. Slayback's affairs before to-day. The supplementary proceedings were brought on a judgment for $8,224, obtained by the Gallatin National Bank on June 20, 1897. On July 12, 1898, the judgment was assigned to William S. Maddox, who brings the suit.

Mr. Slayback's Career.

John D. Slayback began his career in Wall Street as a clerk for Stebbins & Bloodgood at $600 a year. Both of these men were prominent brokers before 1860, Mr. Stebbins having joined the Stock Exchange in December, 1851, and Mr. Bloodgood in July, 1858. The firm had among its customers Daniel Drew, James H. Banker, John Stewart, Jr., Horace F. Clark, Samuel Barger, and Commodore Vanderbilt. The firm was known as the Vanderbilt house. It did a tremendous business and made money so rapidly that Mr. Stebbins retired in 1866 with a fortune.

Mr. Slayback proved so efficient that Mr. Bloodgood took him into partnership on Jan. 1, 1867, when the firm of John Bloodgood & Co. was formed, Mr. Slayback having become a member of the Stock Exchange Dec. 10, 1866. The firm's prosperity was checked in the troubles following Black Friday in the fall of 1869. It continued without interruption, however, until the panic of 1873 involved John Stewart, Jr., and James H. Banker, who at that time were its principal customers, and whose transactions in the Exchange overtopped in volume those of any other two operators in the market. The firm was crippled by these losses and withdrew gradually from the commission business and engaged in individual speculation.

Mr. Slayback developed into a successful broker, and his fortune at one time was estimated at $2,000,000. He showed good judgment, courage, coolness in adversity, and his personal qualities won him favor everywhere. He made money while Mr. Bloodgood played to large losses, which are said to have exhausted his fortune. He was a reckless speculator, and his losses led him to a point where he could not retrieve himself. He never visited the Exchange, Slayback acting as his agent, but looked after the office. He called on Mr. Slayback to help him. The latter yielded, but the losses went on, and the end did not come until Mr Slayback's fortune also was lost.

Bloodgood Helpped Laidlaw.

Bloodgood came prominently before the public again as the backer of W. R. Laidlaw, Jr., in his suits against Russell Sage. Mr. Laidlaw was in Mr. Sage's employ and present when Henry L. Norcross threw a dynamite bomb at him in his office on the morning of Dec. 5, 1891. Mr. Laidlaw charged that Mr. Sage pulled him between Norcross and himself. Mr. Laidlaw was permanently injured, and Mr. Bloodgood furnished the money to carry on his suit against Mr. Sage in all its various phases. Mr. Bloodgood died Aug. 15, 1896, at New Marlborough, Mass., of heart disease.

About ten days after Mr. Bloodgood's death Lieut. Gianni Bettini, whose wife was a granddaughter and one of the heirs of William Lottimer, a dry goods merchant who died rome years before, leaving a valuable estate, charged that Mr. Bloodgood had made away with nearly $2,000,000 of securities which constituted the greater portion of the estate. Mr. Bloodgood was a son-in-law of Mr. Lottimer, and had been one of his executors. When Mr. Lottimer died his fortune was estimated at $3,000,000. A portion of this was in real property, and there were blocks of railroad and other securities.

The executors and trustees under the will were Mr. Lottimer's business partner, Jerome L. Hill, his son-in-law, John Bloodgood, and his son, William A. Lottimer. The business of Mr. Lottimer was wound up immediately after his death, and Jerome L. Hill entered Wall Street. His speculations were unfortunate, and under the temptation to retrieve his losses he removed from a safety deposit vault bonds belonging to the Lottimer estate valued at nearly $300,000. These he hypothecated, using the proceeds in his unlucky ventures.

Hill Was Removed.

When this was discovered application was made to Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas, and Hill was removed as an executor, leaving the estate in the hands of John Bloodgood and William A. Lottimer. The latter left everything to his brother-in-law's care. For a year before Mr. Bloodgood's death the heirs did not receive any interest on the securities in his hands, and the income of the estate had shrunk materially.

The sequel to the charges made by Lieut. Bettini was furnished the day after they were given out, by John D. Slayback, who sent notice to the Stock Exchange of the suspension of the firm. There were no contracts out, so no one on the Exchange was involved, but the failure evoked a deal of interest, because of the antecedents of the firm. Mr. Slayback and the Lottimer estate, in fact, were the largest creditors. The firm had been insolvent practically since 1893, and neither of its members had been able to retrieve its fortunes nor his own.

Mr. Slayback has always taken an interest in church work. For thirty years he was Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. He contributed liberally to that church, and every year sent a substantial check to the New York Conference to assist poorly paid ministers. He is a close friend of the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, and became one of its Trustees through Dr. Daly's solicitation. His gifts to that university and to the Methodist Church amount altogether, it is said, to a large fortune.

An instance of his generosity was furnished about fifteen years ago in connection with the affairs of W. J. Hutchinson. The two had fallen out over business and were really enemies. Mr. Hutchinson got into trouble on the Exchange and his expulsion was ordered. He had borrowed money on securities not of proper value while Director of a bank. The bank failed and the receiver threatened to sue for the loan. He was at his wits' ends to extricate himself when a friend led him to an office where John D. Slayback previously had been taken.

"Now you two men settle your affairs," said the friend of both and closed the door on them. The result was that Slayback gave Hutchinson from $58,000 to $60,000, sufficient to get him out of his tangle, and to bring suit against the Stock Exchange for expelling him. The court ordered his reinstatement, and he sold his membership immediately.

REVIEW WILL BE ABANDONED.

Sickness at Camp Alger Interferes with Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 31.



The Beginning of the Second

August Sale of Furniture

NINE years ago the first August Sale of Furniture was announced by this firm in another city. It was received with some astonishment. Why make a heavy sale at the dullest time of the year?

The extraordinary success of the movement proved its rationality. It has been repeated in every year since then, and extensively imitated,—although it has never been copied.

Last August we inaugurated the New York succession of these sales, and with instant and extreme success. The second in the chain begins to-day.

The stock of furniture provided for the movement of this year aggregates the astonishing figures of almost exactly

One Half Million of Dollars

This amount of money expended with furniture manufacturers at exactly the dullest time of year effects extraordinary price-results, and is the *rationale* of the movement.

The average saving is one-third
There are many chances to save one-half
There is no price greater than three-fourths of the usual

Every piece offered in this sale is new, bought expressly for this sale, bought only from manufacturers known to be reliable, and are their best productions for their own trade. In the whole immense stock there is not a hastily nor carelessly made piece. All the goods are good, substantial, reliable, excellent, *dignified*. There is no flippant "sale-stuff," made for the purpose, nor damaged goods, nor old goods.

An attempt at rough classification follows. Anything in the nature of exact cataloguing is, in the face of such an immensity, a hopeless task for these columns.

The extent of the stock places a heavy tax upon our storage facilities, and we must therefore announce, that, while every effort will be made to adjust conditions to extreme cases, we *cannot* carry purchases in storage for future delivery.

Bed-Room Suits

Sixty-five samples are shown, representing a stock of 2,500 suits. In Mahogany, Curly Birch, Bird's-eye Maple, Antique Oak, and in Mahogany with marquetrie and hand-carving. Prices begin at $10 for a solid and handsome oak suit, and run up to $175 for the elaborately carved and inlaid mahogany sets. The saving shown in these prices is very material, averaging more than one-third, and in special instances reaching one-half, the lowest regular retail figures.

Dressing Bureaus

In these we shall show one hundred and twenty-five different styles. The space given up to this one assortment is greater than many furniture stores have, all told. These are of course single pieces, chosen with particular reference to the increasing demand for odd, ornate and ornamental bureaus. Prices begin at $5 and run up to $150. A quarter, third and half under usual figures.

Toilet Tables

Fifty styles in these, and over six hundred in stock. The skill and taste of the designer is shown in these perhaps to greater effect than in any other piece we show. As the very altar of the toilette, these tables are, and should be, the best possible combination of artistic grace with practical convenience. All the woods are shown, from oak to mahogany. Prices run from $4.50 to $63. Many are half price, most are one-third less than regular.

Bed-Room Chairs and Rockers

Two hundred styles are shown, and we have never known nor heard of an assortment to equal it. In such a vast extent of variety description is powerless. We can but say that the prices on chairs run from 60c. to $7 each, and on rockers from $1.15 to $9.50, and that the saving generally exceeds one-third.

Couches

We have the frames, and finish to your order in any one of about fifty ways. $9 to $55, with $15 and $20 as popular standards. Very best construction, even in the cheapest.

Chiffonniers

One hundred and fifty styles, representing a stock of more than one thousand. Several hundred of these are to be sold at $3.75,—a really sensational bargain. Of the other styles, 25 are offered at prices under $12. A more complete stock was never shown, nor at such figures.

Sideboards

A very good one, indeed, for $10. That shows something of the use of this sale to you, for the piece is a very good one. There are a hundred other styles, ranging in price from the ten dollar one to one or two styles at $250. The assortment is especially rich in the old Flemish oak finish, and in the finer sorts of "hand-rubbed finish" pieces.

China Closets

Enough in variety to keep you busy a whole morning. Prices from $10 to $175. We earnestly ask your attention to the freshness and novelty of the styles. All new goods (like all the pieces in this sale), and very carefully chosen. Very economically priced. The $10 sort, for example, is of solid oak, highly finished, with glass doors and sides, heavy cornice and shaped legs. There are a few at $12.50 that are the best we ever saw at the price;—wish there were more of them.

Buffets

Twenty-six styles, priced from $7.50 to $75, with a bargain at every step. Oak, in all its finishes, and mahogany, for the most part. Many wholly new designs are shown, and the medium-priced carved mahogany pieces, in colonial styles, will prove especially popular, because they are especially desirable and emphatically cheap.

Iron Bedsteads

In this line we show the largest assortment that has ever been presented in this city. The demand is increasing so enormously that large stocks and wide assortments are imperative.

These goods have suffered, and are suffering, through cheap imitation. These are the good goods, not the imitations, yet are now even cheaper than the latter. All are enameled in white, of best construction and with latest improvement as to springs and attachments. We show this morning fifty styles. Prices from $3.50 to $35.

Brass Bedsteads

We show the complete lines of the four best makers we know,—and as these are practically the only large makers in this country, we show the complete line of American production. A wholly new set of prices, showing marked economies. Forty-seven styles. Prices from $15 to $100. As an example of the economies mentioned, the bedstead at $32 is a $50 one.

Extension Tables

A very important item in all such sales, and well provided for in this. We show seventy-three styles, and the prices are particularly attractive. For instance,—a good, solid oak, highly-finished table, extending to six feet, for $3.50,—to eight feet, at $4.50. These are the lowest priced; the 70 other styles are marked up to $100. Some are half-priced, all are worth a full 50 per cent. more.

Dining Chairs

More than 150 styles in this sale to select from, and a better variety in better goods has never been shown in this city. The assortment includes every wood, every finish, every kind of seat, and every price from 75c. to $3 each. Half and two-thirds prices, some few of the rarer sorts are only a quarter less regular prices.

Parlor Suits

In order to be sure of your satisfaction, we show the frames only, and finish to your order. You are thus certain of getting exactly the colors you wish, and it is no more expensive thus made to order than if you picked from an assortment of finished pieces.

We ask $12 for a three-piece suit in mahogany, finished in damask, and from that price up to $290, for three-piece gold suits, finished in silk. We show about one-hundred styles in frames, and offer unlimited choice of finish in the over-stuffed pieces.

Parlor Tables, and Others

In this paragraph we include a variety so immense that it is impossible to give much idea of it. Besides more than one hundred styles in center tables, there are assortments in Work Tables, Bedroom Tables, Card Tables, Tea Tables, Study Tables, Office Tables, and tables unlimited for more uses than are mentionable. In each the variety runs well into scores, in some cases into hundreds. There are close to 2,000 pieces in this one division of the stock. Prices run from 75c. to $100,—detail is impossible. A third saving on ever ything, though, except when it's a half.

Hall Stands

Forty styles shown, priced $5 to $100. The $5 one is a remarkable bargain, and as there are only 200 of them, you must come to-day to get one. Worth coming for;—made of oak, 6 ft. high, 32 inches wide, with a mirror 12x18 inches.

Office Desks and Chairs

These are shown on the fifth floor, to get room for the biggest array you have ever looked over. Ninety styles in desks, $9 to $110. One hundred and ten styles in office chairs, $1.50 to $45. Low prices, all of them,—some are one-half, most are one-third under the usual standards.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Samuel Gompers Opposes Any Semblance to Slave Labor in New Colonies.

WORKINGMEN MUST BE ALERT

He Advises a Thorough Organization for Protection Against a Danger Which Artisans Fear—A Senator's Action Repudiated.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday visited the Central Labor Union. He had come in from Washington, and is going to attend a State convention of the American Federation of Labor in Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Gompers spoke of the eight-hour movement and other labor subjects, and then branched off to the subject of the war with Spain, the annexation of Hawaii, and the proposed annexation of the Philippines. He was listened to with great attention and was frequently applauded, the delegates agreeing with him in his views and expressions of opinion.

"There is a subject on which perhaps I have no right to speak now in connection with labor," said Mr. Gompers, "but as a citizen and also as a workingman I find myself called upon to say something in regard to the developments that may result from the war between the United States and Spain and also of the annexation of Hawaii.

"I shall not go into any criticism of the policy of our Government in regard to the proposed annexation of the Philippines or the annexation of Hawaii, but while the United States will emerge from this war a grander and stronger and more glorious Nation, there are certain things that we workingmen should bear in mind and be very watchful about, and that is the liberty and rights of labor in the colonies that we annex, and the consequences that the treatment of labor there may produce upon the workingmen of these United States. Something is, in fact, going on that must put us all on the alert. With these new acquisitions we have many things to guard against. I see by the published dispatches from Honolulu that President Dole has had conferences with the sugar planters, in which it was suggested to insert in contracts a clause dating them back so as to bring over several thousands of Japanese laborers.

No Semblance of Slavery.

"Hawaii is now annexed, and it devolves upon the American workingman to see that slave labor should not exist there, and that Hawaii should not be used as a half-way house to flood this country with cheap Mongolian labor.

"As to the Philippines, I have nothing to say except with reference to this matter. It should be the assertion of every workingman in this country that neither slavery nor any feature that has the semblance of slavery should exist anywhere under the United States flag. They may annex anything anywhere they like, but the courts have no right to interpret the laws or Constitution in such a manner which will place the laborer on a par with a slave or which will in any manner restrict his liberty. For should they so interpret the laws with regard to laborers in Hawaii and the Philippines, the same interpretations will in time be applied to all the workingmen in the United States. Therefore American workingmen should have sense enough and grit enough to protest against slavery in any form in any place over which float the Stars and Stripes. Nothing is so effective as a thorough organization of the forces of labor, and in order to preserve their rights and liberties workingmen should perfect their organization everywhere."

In regard to the eight-hour movement, Mr. Gompers confined himself mainly to the efforts of the unions for enforcing the eight-hour law on Federal Government works.

"The courts," he said, "interpreted every amendment to the eight-hour law that the unions succeeded in getting passed, so as to nullify its force and meaning. They held that the Government had no control over contractors or sub-contractors while they were doing Government work, and therefore could not compel them to work their men only eight hours.

"During the last session of Congress," continued Mr. Gompers, "the unions introduced a new amendment to the eight-hour law, requiring the Government to insert a clause in its contracts for work, that the contractors and sub-contractors must work their employes only eight hours a day under heavy penalties.

Senators Seemed to Oppose.

"The amendment passed the House of Representatives, but when it went to the Senate and was referred to the proper committee, capitalists who represented $500,000,000 appeared to oppose the bill, and then one of the Senators suddenly said that I had asked to have the bill put off until the next session.

"I was not present before the Senate committee at the time, but afterward I went to the Capitol to see that Senator. Although that gentleman had never before refused to see me, yet on this occasion he sent out to say he was too busy. Later I caught him in the lobby, and when I asked him by what authority he had said that I desired the bill to stand over he replied that he understood that I had said so."

Delegate McCabe of the gold beaters, asked the Central Labor Union to assist his union in enforcing its union label.

"About a year ago," said Delegate McCabe, "the tariff helped out the gold-beating trade wonderfully, and wages were increased all over the country.

"A split, however, occurred in the union, and as soon as the two factions got to fighting each other the employers took advantage of the dissensions and cut wages. The result is that gold beating is now one of the poorest paid of trades. The gold-beating trade, however, is on the eve of great prosperity, and if the Central Labor Union helps us to enforce the use of our union label we shall be able to set our old union on its feet again."

THE CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Five Hundred Workers May Return to Work To-day.

It was reported yesterday that about 500 of the cloakmakers who struck in the shops of Rubel, Wile & Co. of East Twelfth Street, and of Bauman & Sperling at 832 Broadway, will return to work to-day, but about 1,000 of the men are still out. The union expects this week to make season contracts with the firms of Meyer Jonasson & Co. and of Prince & Wolf, two of the largest cloak manufacturing firms in the city.

The operatives employed by half a dozen large manufacturing firms and in a number of small shops have been holding shop meetings during the past week, and expect to present their demands to their employers during the early part of this week. Should their demands be refused they say they will strike.

Capt. Rob Evans's Message.

From The Baltimore Sun.

An officer of the United States Coast Survey steamer Blake, which sailed from this port Thursday for Yonkers, N. Y., told a characteristic anecdote of Capt. Robley D. Evans of the United States battleship Iowa. While aboard the Blake at Key West, Lieut. Commander Edward D. Taussig, Hydrographic Inspector, went alongside the Iowa, which was lying eight miles off the port. Hailing Capt. Evans, who was leaning against a rope lifeline, which had been substituted for the rails removed in case of action, Mr. Taussig asked if he had any message to send to the department at Washington, as he would leave for there next day. "Tell them for me, Taussig," said the Captain, "that I have a cargo of ammunition on board the Iowa that I am mighty anxious to be allowed to discharge." The reply produced a laugh, which was heartily joined in by a group of bluejackets on the Iowa, who were grouped near the Captain. The message was subsequently delivered, and it was not long after that the cargo of ammunition was being vigorously discharged from the Iowa.

The Department Satisfied.

From The Boston Transcript.

Surgeon General Sternberg has inspected the Seneca, and has satisfied the department, and no more complaints will be made. This calls to mind the story of the Frenchman and his umbrella. It had suddenly disappeared, and after a vain search his landlady said: "I am satisfied somebody has stolen it." Replied the Frenchman: "You may be satisfied, but

TERRESTRIAL CORONIUM.

Hitherto Known Only as a Constituent of the Sun—Now First Found in Volcanic Gases.

From The London Times.

Prof. Nasini of Padua, who has been working in conjunction with Signori Anderlini and Salvadori, communicates the following note to the French Academy:

"We have for a considerable time been occupied with an extensive study of the gases emanating from the earth in various parts of Italy with the object of detecting the presence of argon and helium, and possibly of other elements they may contain.

"The first part of this work has already been published (Gas delle terme di Abano, Gazetta Chemica Italiana.) We are now completing the study of the gases of the Solfatara di Pozzuoli, Grotta del Cane, Grotta ammoniacale, and of Vesuvius. In the spectrum of those of Solfatara di Pozzuoli, which contain argon, we have found a sufficiently bright line with the wave length 531.5, corresponding to that of corona 1474K, attributed to coronium, an element not yet discovered, and which should be lighter than hydrogen. This line has never before been observed in earthly products. Besides, we have noted the following lines: 653.5, 595.5, 588.2.

"In the spectrum of the gases gathered from the fumarole of Vesuvius we have observed the lines 769.5, 631.8, 572.5, 536.5, 441.5, and again 595.5. These lines do not all belong to the spectrum of argon or helium; they show a coincidence or proximity only with some unimportant lines of various elements, such as iron, potassium, and titanium. Considering the conditions of our experiments the presence of these elements in the gases we have studied is not probable. The line 572.5 is near to one of nitrogen, but, being the only visible line of the spectrum of this gas, it cannot be attributed to it. Besides coronium we have thus probably other new elements in these gases.

"We are diligently pursuing their investigation."

This is an announcement of the highest interest from a scientific point of view, as at once confirming the results of spectroscopic examination of the sun and adding another proof of the substantial identity of materials in the sun and in the earth. Hitherto nothing has been known of the substance which produces the coronal line 1474K. It has not been observed anywhere in nature except in the corona, its supposed identity with the auroral line having long ago been disproved, although it may possibly be asserted here and there in a text book not written up to date. Coronium would seem, however, to be a substance with a vapor density far smaller than that of hydrogen, which is by far the lightest body with which we are familiar. Some have suggested that it is only one of the elements known to us, modified in some unknown way by conditions differing enormously from those that obtain on this planet. But against this hypothesis has to be set not only its occurrence at a distance from the sun's body estimated at 300,000 miles, where it is difficult to believe that the vapors of the suggested elements can predominate, but also the fact that in the midst of solar disturbances in prominences or near sun spots, when the lines of hydrogen and other known elements are contorted, this coronal line remains sharp, fine, and straight. From these and other considerations it has been held that the green coronal line is due to a permanent component of the solar atmosphere totally distinct from any element known to terrestrial chemistry. That unknown substance appears now to have been found just where, if anywhere on earth, it might be expected—i. e., in the gases from volcanoes or the springs and minerals subject to volcanic action. It will be observed that even with this addition to the list of known elements the lines in the spectra of the volcanic gases cannot be completely accounted for. It is, therefore, probable that coronium will be found to be associated with other gases as yet unnoticed.

FREIGHTS TO CHINA.

Englishmen Discuss Why Rates Are Less from Here than from England.

From The London Times.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce recently memorialized the Board of Trade in reference to the comparative rates of freight from English and American ports to China. This memorial was referred to the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association for its observations. Mr. Norman Hill, the Secretary, in reply, states that some time back the rate for a particular class of American goods forwarded to Liverpool in transit to a Chinese port was, for the voyage from Liverpool to China, less than the rate quoted for some English goods sent from Liverpool direct to China, the reason being that the American goods weighed less than the English goods. This rate, however, was discontinued when attention was drawn to the fact that it might operate prejudicially to manufacturers in this country. As a result, no American goods of this class were now forwarded to China via Liverpool, as they could be sent from New York direct at a less rate of freight. Mr. Norman Hill states that his association is well aware that the rates of freight from certain ports in the United States to China are at times less than the rates from this country, but he adds that the service maintained between the United States and China is not to be compared with the service maintained between the ports of this country and China, either for regularity or for efficiency. The New York freights are largely controlled by railway competition via San Francisco and Vancouver; and at the present time the railway companies in the United States are quoting for the carriage of carloads of produce from New York and other points in the States, on through bills of lading to Hongkong, the same rates of freight as they are charging for the railway carriage alone to San Francisco. These companies are therefore making absolutely no charge for the over-sea carriage from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Roosevelt has a war record and a peace record which prove to the satisfaction of public-spirited men that he is, in the best and broadest sense of the term, a patriot. Although still a young man, he has rendered services of the first order to this Commonwealth and to the country at large. As a member of the Legislature, as a National Civil Service Commissioner, as a metropolitan Police Commissioner, he has been a great and wholesome force in behalf of clean, intelligent, progressive government. So, too, his influence as a member of the Republican Party has ever been a salutary influence. He has labored steadily to have his party register the will of the majority rather than the will of the bosses; to have the party managed in accordance with the great principles which inspired its organization and have made it a power for good and not in accordance with the selfish aims of designing men, who are in it for what they can make out of it. Roosevelt's army record is not a long one, but it is lustrous with brave deeds; it serves to confirm the public impression of him as a good, faithful, self-denying public servant, anxious "to spend and be spent" for the common welfare.

That is the sort of candidate that inspires enthusiasm. The young men would rally around Roosevelt with an earnestness born of admiration for his resolute, chivalric character—and when the young men of a party are aroused they are apt to have things their own way. He could be counted upon to poll the full vote of the rank and file, while the bosses, who naturally hate him, since they realize that they cannot use him, would not be able to do his cause much harm. And for every vote of which they deprived him he would get ten from the ranks of the democracy.

Again we ask, Why not Roosevelt?

A Long-Lost Father Found.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 25.—After years of search Luther Hiatt, a young farmer living near Muncie, Ind., has found his father, scarcely ten miles away. They had lived at this short distance from each other for nearly two decades, yet neither knew of the whereabouts of the other. The elder Hiatt and his wife separated when the son was a babe. The mother kept and reared their child. But the father went West. Unknown to his relatives, he returned and settled in Selma, six miles east of Muncie, and there he was found Saturday by his son. It was some time before the elder Hiatt could realize that it was his son who stood before him, believing the young man had died years ago. The story will be made more romantic by the reunion of the father and mother, which, it is believed, the good offices of the son will shortly bring about.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HIGH JINKS IN CHICAGO.

Its Business Men to Celebrate Peace for a Week Incidentally.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

When the war is over and the news of peace is sent to all the world there will be a grand celebration in Chicago. The National Business League has already begun to plan for the event, and the contemplated programme will fittingly commemorate the close of hostilites. They will call it a National peace festival and will celebrate for more than a week. All the notables of the Nation are to participate in the festivities. The President and his Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, army and navy officers, Governors, Mayors, statesmen, and men of prominence from all parts of the country are to add splendor to the scenes of the period. The climax is to come on the last day, and the historians of the future will be constrained to call it the great international peace day.

Those who are responsible for the celebration have promised that the pageantry of these days and nights will be the most imposing in the history of the world. Not that the grandeur of ancient festivals will be reproduced. On the contrary, everything is to be typical of the progress of America from the day when the fathers made immortal the memory of Plymouth Rock to the signing of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. It is the purpose of the originators not only to rejoice over the advent of peace, but at the same time to bring together the business men of the country with a view to fostering and extending the commerce of this Nation. During the festival the Advisory Committee of the league will hold its first annual convention.

THE GREATEST CRICKETER.

Mr. W. G. Grace's Career Reviewed Apropos of His Jubilee.

From The London Standard.

Mr. W. G. Grace completes his fiftieth year to-day, and the occasion is to be fittingly celebrated by the commencement of the annual cricket match, at Lord's, between the Gentlemen and the Players. In very few branches of sport can it be said that a certain man is the finest exponent of the game that has lived at any time; but Mr. Grace, by general consent, occupies this position in regard to cricket. It is quite true that there have been more graceful batsmen and more deadly bowlers, but nobody has ever approached him either in his capacity as a run-getting batsman or in his all-round excellence. More extraordinary, however, than the heavy scores he made as a young man is the ease with which he holds his position in the front rank now that he has completed fifty years. A large proportion of the men at present engaged in first-class cricket were unborn when Mr. Grace was first electrifying the country with his brilliant batting and scarcely less brilliant bowling; but if a side representative of the full strength of England had to be chosen to-day, it is quite certain that he would be the first man selected. In this respect, as in all others, Mr. Grace is the most remarkable man that has ever appeared on the cricket field. Alfred Shaw played several times for Sussex when he was fifty-three years of age, and Mr. Richard Daft, when in his fifty-sixth year, donned flannels in order to assist Nottinghamshire. To go further back, William Lillywhite was nearly fifty-two when he began to play in London, and William Clarke, the famous lob bowler, was approaching fifty when he started his connection with the All-England eleven. But Mr. Grace has been the hardest-working man in the cricket field for the last thirty-five years, and, though he has lost something of his youthful vigor and alertness, he is even now the keenest cricketer of the day. He easily holds his place among his young contemporaries, and only the other day he accomplished a feat to which very few, if any, of them would be equal, by taking seven Essex wickets in an innings at a trifling cost, and then scoring 128 runs from his own bat.

The champion was born at Downend, in Gloucestershire, on July 18, 1848, and he began playing cricket as soon as he could walk. No doubt he owes his pre-eminence mainly to his own patience and industry, but he had the advantage of being taught by his father and his uncle, who were both passionately devoted to the national pastime, while his three elder brothers were all capable batsmen. In his sixteenth year he played for the All-England eleven on one occasion, and in the same year he made 170 and 56 for the South Wales Club against the Gentlemen of Sussex. He assisted the Gentlemen against the Players at Lord's and the Oval in 1865, and in the following year, just after completing his eighteenth year, he scored 224 for England against Surrey. At the close of the season of 1866 he was at the head of the batting averages, and, except in 1867, 1875, and 1878, he held the same position down to 1880. Ever since that time he has always been in the front rank. In May, 1895, he made 1,016 runs for nine completed innings, or an average of 112 per inning, and at the end of the season he was only fractionally below Mr. McLaren at the head of the batting averages. In 1896 he was fifth, with an average of 42, and last year he had a record of very nearly 40 runs per inning. Altogether, the total number of runs he has made in first-class cricket falls very little short of 50,000—an aggregate which, it is needless to say, no other cricketer of any time has ever approached. In the Gentlemen and Players' matches, he has fifteen times played a three-figure inning, and in 1870, 1872, and 1873, he accomplished this exceptional performance, both at Lord's and the Oval. To show the distance at which Mr. Grace stands from all other batsmen, it may be mentioned that Arthur Shrewsbury is the only man besides himself who has more than twice reached three figures in the Gentlemen and Players' matches, and he has done it only four times. When Mr. Grace played for the Gentlemen in 1865, they scored their first victory since 1853; but, chiefly owing to his batting and bowling they did not lose again, except for one match in 1866, until 1874. But the champion is more than a batsman. He has been magnificent in the field, and in bowling he has taken nearly 3,000 wickets in first-class cricket. He deserves all the honor that can be paid to him at cricket, and he is certain of an enthusiastic reception at Lord's to-day.

The Latest Victim in the Alps.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

News of the sudden death of Howard N. Riegel of this city has been received by cable from Rome. Mr. Riegel on July 12 started from Courmayeur to make the ascent of Mont Blanc without a guide. Six days later his body was found at a height of 2,970 meters. His identity was established by a memorandum book, in which his name was written. He had evidently been dead several days. He was a member of a prominent Philadelphia family, and was in his twenty-third year. He was the son of Josiah Riegel. Josiah Riegel died in 1881, leaving a fortune to his widow, son, and daughter, and about ten years ago they went to Europe to travel and reside, although they have made frequent trips back to this city. John E. Holmes, whose wife is a cousin of the deceased, said that Mr. Riegel had successfully performed the feat of ascending Mont Blanc without a guide at least three times, and that he was in the habit of traveling in the Alps without a guide.

Rapid Growth of Salmon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The number of marked salmon captured this season is much larger than is generally known. They were hatched in the Fall of 1895, and after being marked by cutting off the adipose fin, were turned into the rivers in the Spring of 1896. The fact of their capture proves that some of the salmon at least return to the river where they were hatched in less than four years, the time in which scientific men who have made a study of this matter say that it takes the salmon to mature. As the marked fish were turned out in the Spring of 1896, those caught this season have been at large only a little over two years. The first one caught weighed only ten pounds, but the most of those caught since weigh over twenty pounds, and one weighed fifty-seven pounds. It seems almost incredible that a salmon should grow to this size in less than two years and a half, but there can be no doubt that the marked fish caught are some of those which were turned out in the Spring of 1896.

Democrats Rule Ohio's Legislature.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Ten Republican members of the Ohio House of Representatives and one Republican Senator have been appointed to Federal positions since the Legislature adjourned. As the Constitution of the State provides that no one who holds a Federal office can hold a seat in the General Assembly these persons are no longer legislators, although only one of them has resigned. The Republican State Committee has asked Gov. Bushnell to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a soldiers' voting law, but the withdrawal of these members gives the Democrats control of both branches, and so it is probable no special session will be called.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.

Its Many Members Who Have Served in the British Army.

From The Boston Post.

That the English soldiery has kept a watchful eye on the doings of our boys in blue at the front is demonstrated by the following letter, which was received by Mrs. Robert Tutt of Jamaica Plain. The writer, George Tutt, is a gunner in the British Royal Artillery, and is stationed at Tynemouth Castle, Northumberland, England, and judging from the tone of his letter, the soldiers of her Majesty's service are with us in sympathy.

In a letter written a few weeks ago Gunner Tutt described how the soldiers at Tynemouth and other places he had heard from had expressed a wish that they could lend America a helping hand. He said the English officers and privates were loud in their praises of the gallant charges made by the American forces in Cuba, and in summing up the comparisons, stated that the United States soldiers were on an equal footing with the best trained English regiments. In the letter just received Gunner Tutt said, in part:

"You say that America is bound to win the war with Spain. I should like to see the Americans win, but I tell you they want two or three batteries of our heavy artillery out there in Cuba, and Cuba would soon know where she is.

"All the boys stationed at Tynemouth have been singing a battle cry ever since the American forces landed in Cuba, and, while it is not as significant as 'Remember the Maine!' yet it has its own individuality. Here it is:

"There is room for one more star,
No matter where we are.
Spain's flat—
We all know that—for
There's room for one more star."

Mr. Robert Tutt, who lives at the present time in Jamaica Plain, served in the British Army during the war in the Soudan, and has a Victoria Cross for bravery and a medal for gallant conduct on the field of action.

Mrs. Tutt has two sons and six brothers in the English Army. Her first husband served with the Thirteenth Light Dragoons in the Sepoy rebellion, and was with that gallant body when they rescued Gen. Havelock's forces at Lucknow. Her father was with the Ninety-third Highlanders during the Crimean war, and there is nobody in Boston who is more desirous for the success of America than this woman.

In her home at Jamaica Plain the American and English flags are strung side by side, and they will remain in that position until all signs of strife have ceased.

DONOVAN'S SEA MONSTERS.

His Officers and Crew Testify that His Story Is True.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

It seems that we will have to admit that there are serpents in the sea. The statement of Capt. Joseph Donovan of the British steamship Selma, backed by the signed statement of his officers, his helmsman, and several other members of his crew, cannot well be discredited. According to the captain, he saw the serpent on July 8, while his ship was in the Sargasso Sea, that portion of the North Atlantic Ocean where a continued calm prevails, and where the waters have so little current that a great mass of seaweed and other vegetable growth has gathered. It is possible that animals not found elsewhere on the globe have survived in that little-visited and never-disturbed portion of the sea.

Capt. Donovan's story is precise. He was 800 miles southeast of the Bermudas, the day was perfectly clear, and the sea was like glass. The mate saw a strange object off the port bow; and the captain examined it with his glasses. It was about 500 yards distant, moving in a course parallel with that of the ship and at about the same speed as the ship. It had a body about forty feet long, a large head with a long bill, and blew water from its mouth like a man when swimming. When the ship was steered in the direction of the monster it humped its back and disappeared. It had an immense fin, and a shaggy mane.

A few minutes later his helmsman called attention to another serpent of the same general appearance as the first, but over 200 feet long, this one being about fifty yards in front, across the bow of the ship. This monster appeared frightened, and in swimming it rolled up a mass of water in front of it to the height of six feet. This serpent also had a large fin. Still a third was seen a moment lafer, close to the ship—a smaller serpent, ten or twelve feet in length, and with a fin like the others, and, as also could be seen, with four large flippers, two on a side. The Captain adds that he had often heard of sea monsters, but never before had given the stories credit, but now he is convinced that sea serpents exist and that he has seen some of the largest of the species.

The statement of the officers and crew is as follows:

Steamship Selma, Mobile, July 23, 1898.—We, the undersigned officers and crew of the steamship Selma, hereby testify that Capt. Donovan's statement is perfectly true, as we saw the monsters as well as he did.

(Signed) E. Bowles, Chief Officer; George Henderson, Second Officer; Jas. Bucanan Gordon, Chief Engineer; J. William Cooper; H. Hughes, boatswain; H. Brown, A. B.; G. Taylor, A. B., (man at the wheel;) H. Brownshill, A. B.; John Hoffman, (cook.)

Witness to signatures, Thos. Morgan, Steward.

The most important feature of the matter is that the description given by Capt. Donovan fits very closely the descriptions given by naturalists of amphibious animals of the pliosaurus genus, the bones of which have been found in England, and which are reported by all authorities as extinct.

New England Secretaries of the Navy.

From The Boston Journal.

New England has furnished the Secretary of the Navy in each of the three wars in which the American Navy has borne a conspicuous part. Benjamin W. Crowninshield was Secretary during the war of 1812. Gideon Welles of Connecticut was the official head of the department through the rebellion. John D. Long of Massachusetts will go down to history as the man under whose administration the American Navy saw its most glorious days. Massachusetts has a right to be proud of the man whom she has given to the war Cabinet, for, without disparagement to any other, Secretary Long may be rightfully called the most efficient in his place of any of the President's official family. He has risen to the full height of his opportunities; his vision has expanded as the unfolding panorama of war has opened up new vistas, and he has displayed a luminous intelligence in the conduct of the war which has been the source of unfailing wonder to those who were familiar only with his kindliness of heart and his love for peace. Until war came Secretary Long prayed that it might be averted. The moment war became a fact he sprang forward to the responsibilities it imposed upon him with a courage and a confidence which were an inspiration.

Where the Fault Lies.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There is little doubt, after all, that most of the cases of insufficient rations that are charged to corruption are due to the ignorance, incapacity, and inexperience of the men who have been crowded into the positions of Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence. When the army laws made ample provisions for Commissaries, Quartermasters, and Paymasters, politicians eagerly availed themselves of their influence at the War Department to put their sons and nephews into these offices at the expense of the military service of the country. With this ignorance and incapacity some corruption has also crept into branches of the service which require men of business capacity and integrity for their successful management. Some of the objects of favoritism have since resigned; but the reports from Santiago, as well as from the various camps of the army, indicate that a great deal of weeding out is still needed in the Commissary Department.

Washington Should Know This.

From The London Chronicle.

The people of the United States are always endeavoring to beat all records, and their Post Office authorities have undoubtedly done so in a maner so unexpected that it is safe to say it will not be emulated anywhere else. For reasons of economy the department has discontinued the mail service across the Rainy River, at Koochiching, Minn., so that a letter posted there for Fort Frances, half a mile away on the Canadian side of the river, has now to travel 1,250 miles and to take eight days in order to reach its destination. A half-breed used to carry the mail across the river in a bark canoe, but now it goes 150 miles by stage, and 100 miles by rail to Duluth, 500 miles west and north to Winnipeg, 200 more miles by rail, and 200 more by steamer and canoe before it reaches the village.

YEAR OF GREAT EXPORTS

While Exportations Were Largely Increased, Imports Showed a Decrease for Fiscal Year.

FOOD PRODUCTS SENT ABROAD

What We Bought of Other Countries and What We Sold to Them—Tables Showing Our Trade with Foreign Powers.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The story of the foreign commerce of the United States in the year of her greatest exports has just been embodied by the Bureau of Statistics in its monthly "Summary of Finance and Commerce," which presents the details of the imports and exports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

It shows that the exports to all parts of the world increased both in manufactures and products of agriculture, and that while there was a great falling off in imports the reduction was almost exclusively in manufactured articles and food products. Manufactured articles ready for consumption fell from $134,375,126 in 1897, and $145,274,039 in 1896, to $82,570,687 in 1898; articles of food and live animals fell from $245,186,197 in 1897 and $237,025,045 in 1896, to $181,480,011 in 1898, while "articles of voluntary use, luxury, &c.," fell from $83,098,970 in 1897 and $93,323,154 in 1896, to $77,452,561 in 1898.

On the other hand, articles required by the manufacturers and classified as "articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing," of which the 1897 imports were $214,916,625, and those of 1896 $209,368,717, amounted in 1898 to $204,543,917, forming in 1898 over 33 per cent. of the total importations, while in 1897 they were but 28 per cent., and in 1896 27 per cent of the total imports, showing a large relative increase in the proportion which these articles used in the domestic industries bore to the total importations. Manufactured articles for use in the mechanic arts formed in 1898 about the same percentage of the imports that they did in 1896 and 1897.

The exportations of manufactures, which amounted to $288,871,449 in 1898, exceeded those of 1897 by $11,586,058, and those of 1896 by $60,300,271; while the products of agriculture exported amounted to $854,627,929 in 1898, against $688,871,271 in 1897 and $569,879,297 in 1896, the chief increase in agricultural exportations being in breadstuffs.

The exportations of the year increased $180,336,694, and the importations of the year decreased $148,725,253, the comparison being made in each case with the preceding fiscal year 1897.

To Europe the exportations increased $160,313,645, while the importations from Europe decreased $124,109,291. To North American countries the exportations increased $14,676,823, while the importations from the North American countries decreased $14,752,130. To South America the exportations increased but $53,325, while the importations from South American countries decreased $15,295,379. To Asia the exportations increased $5,649,363, while the importations from Asia also increased $5,300,440. Asia and Oceanica being the only grand divisions from which we increased our purchases during the year.

Our Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the total exports and imports by the grand divisions in the fiscal year 1898 compared, with the preceding year:

Imports From	1897.	1898.
Europe	$430,192,205	$306,091,814
North America	105,924,053	91,171,923
South America	107,389,405	92,093,526
Asia	87,294,397	92,595,057
Oceanica	24,400,439	26,859,220
Africa	9,529,713	7,193,639
	$764,730,412	$616,005,159
Exports To	**1897.**	**1898.**
Europe	$813,385,644	$973,699,289
North America	124,693,481	139,635,289
South America	33,768,646	33,821,914
Asia	39,274,905	44,824,268
Oceanica	22,652,773	21,991,381
Africa	16,953,127	17,357,752
	$1,050,903,556	$1,231,329,950

The increase of exports was, as already indicated, in manufactured articles and articles of food, while naturally the decrease in imports was in precisely the same classes of articles. Chemicals, chinaware, glassware, manufactures of cotton, iron, and steel, leather, silk, wool, wood, and fibre all show a decrease in importations compared with 1897 and 1896; while in breadstuffs, provisions, fish, fruits, wines, sugar, tea, and coffee there was also a marked decrease in the importations. On the other hand, in articles required by manufacturers for use in manufacturing there was an increase in nearly every case over both 1897 and 1896, the chief exception being in wool, of which the importations in 1897 were unusually large.

Importations by Class.

The following table shows the importations of all general classes of articles which exceed $5,000,000 in value, comparing the importations of the fiscal year 1898 with those of 1897 and 1896:

IMPORTS.—MANUFACTURES.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	$48,310,886	$44,048,752	$41,470,711
Cotton manufactures	32,487,504	34,429,363	27,266,932
Earthen and china ware	10,605,861	9,977,297	6,686,220
Fibres, manufactures of	27,119,840	32,546,867	21,899,714
Glassware	7,435,792	5,509,626	3,669,919
Iron and steel manufactures	25,338,108	16,094,557	12,615,913
Leather and manufactures of	13,460,142	13,283,151	11,414,118
Oils (all)	5,493,348	5,594,111	5,197,896
Silk, manufactures of	26,652,768	25,199,067	23,523,110
Wood and manufactures of	20,567,967	20,543,810	13,858,582
Wool, manufactures of	53,494,400	49,162,992	14,822,768
ARTICLES USED IN MANUFACTURING.			
Cotton, unmanufactured	$6,578,212	$5,884,202	$5,019,503
Fibres, unmanufactured	12,870,694	12,336,418	13,446,186
Hides and skins	30,520,177	27,863,026	37,068,832
India rubber	16,781,533	17,558,163	25,545,391
Silk, unmanufactured	26,762,428	18,918,283	32,110,066
Tobacco, unmanufactured	16,503,130	9,584,155	7,488,605
Wool	32,451,242	53,243,191	16,783,692
ARTICLES FOR CONSUMPTION.			
Coffee	$84,793,124	$81,544,384	$65,067,561
Fish (all)	6,323,299	6,168,714	5,984,980
Fruits and nuts	19,032,439	17,126,932	14,566,874
Sugar	89,219,773	99,066,181	60,472,703
Tea	12,704,440	14,835,882	10,054,005
Wines, spirits, and malt liquors	11,849,715	12,272,872	9,805,504

Rousseau's Hermitage in Danger.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Literary people are deeply concerned with the approaching demolition of Rousseau's Hermitage at Montmorency. The estate on which it stands has recently been acquired by a wealthy nobleman of foreign extraction, but of undeniable lineage, and as the Hermitage interferes with the view from the windows of his château, he has given orders to the local builder to pull it down. When the local antiquary called upon the new lord of the manor to protest against this act of vandalism, the reply he received was: "Rousseau! il m'est bien égal!" In other words, "A fig for Rousseau!" The Hermitage, which is a ruin, and, indeed, an ugly one at that, skirts the lovely oak forest of Montmorency, and it was there that Rousseau wrote his "Nouvelle Heloïse," being at that time the lover of Mme. la Comtesse d'Epinay, to whom the property belonged. After quarrelling with Mme. d'Epinay, he left her and suddenly to reside in the village, lower down the lovely, forest-crown hill of Montmorency, and subsequently fled to Switzerland. Still, he was the tenant of the Hermitage for two years. Grétry, the composer, also lived for a time in the Hermitage, so it is replete with souvenirs of great intellects. Its new proprietor, however, declines to be moved from his purpose of destruction, and the Hermitage must go.

A Captured Spanish Flag.

A private of the Thirteenth United States Infantry sent a letter, written in the form of a diary, from in front of Santiago de Cuba to his uncle, in Florence, S. C. One item of it reads:

"July 6—Flag of truce still flying. Horrible odor of dead bodies. Mr. Agnew, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, captured Spanish flag. Men said it was a Jonah, tore it in rags, and cleaned guns with it.

"Gen. Kent made us hunt for pieces, saying flag would have made him rich."

BROAD-MINDED MEN OF TEXAS.

Pioneers of the Lone Star State, with Rare Forethought, Laid Its Foundations Well and Strong.

The Hon. A. W. Terrill of Austin, Texas, spoke as follows in the address he delivered before the students of the Texas University at the recent commencement, as reported by The Galveston News:

Forty-two years ago I listened to the first speech ever made on this university hill. The speaker was Gen. Sam Houston. He spoke under the shelter of forest trees on the spot now occupied by this building, and to an audience largely composed of the frontier rangers who had aided to establish independence. He urged that the lands which had been won by American valor should be kept as a heritage for that race which, above all others, best understood how to win and preserve free institutions. Even then he apprehended civil war, which he deprecated with fervent eloquence. Much that he predicted has passed into history. It was my good fortune when a young man to know the illustrious speaker, and to have enjoyed his friendship. He died during our civil war, with the firm conviction that domestic slavery would be abolished, and that the Union would be preserved; but that following the restoration of peace dangerous political and economic problems would be evolved by the influx of foreign immigrants, the displacement of our labor system, and the centralization of power incident to the war, the solution of which no man could foresee.

Free Homes.

Security in the individual ownership of land, and the enjoyment of its uses, free from military or Church control, were the great factors in precipitating the Texas revolution of 1836. On the 3d of November, 1835, fifty-four degates of the people met in the town of San Felipe for consultation, in a rude cabin, scarce large enough to accommodate them, and there proclaimed a provisional Government. They did not then announce their independence, but protested against Mexican centralization of power. They proceeded to organize an army, and, being destitute of credit, offered to every soldier one mile square, or 640 acres of land. Among the first acts was to order all Land Commissioners, empresarios, and surveyors to cease their operations in locating land until tranquility was restored and they then solemnly proclaimed that large grants of land made by the States of Coahuila and Texas were null and void.

The Mexican General, Cos, having been captured in San Antonio, with his army of 1,400 men, by 400 Texas frontiersmen, armed only with hunting rifles, the deputies of the people again assembled in Washington, on the Brazos, where they formally proclaimed their independence, after reciting their grievances. Never did a convention meet under more desperate surroundings. At that very time Travis and Bowie were holding in check, with the forlorn hope, the armed strength of Mexico, to be immolated at the Alamo, four days after the convention met, not one surviving, but after slaying four times their number. The convention knew its danger, and knew that even then its women and children were fleeing from the Guadelupe to the Colorado, protected only by the skeleton of a retreating army, under Houston, which was destitute of artillery, and with no other ordnance stores than their powder horns and rifles. At night the fugitives could see the conflagration of their abandoned homes, fired by a ruthless enemy.

Thus situated, the convention, in declaring their independence, announced to the world that they were offered the cruel alternative of abandoning their homes and lands, acquired by many privations, or submitting to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood.

Land Ownership.

While Santa Anna was burning the homes of the people, the Constitution was, on the 17th of March, 1836, signed and promulgated. After wisely balancing the authority of public servants in the distribution of power so as to secure the general welfare, and the administration of justice, that Constitution declared that no alien should hold land except under title emanating direct from the Government, and that every man in the republic should have 1,500 acres of land, which should be forfeited if he left the country to avoid the conflict. They solemnly forbade all new contracts for colonizing Texas by bestowing land on any company for that purpose, and forbade legislative relief to existing companies. They ordered that the Land Office should be closed until peace was restored, land denounced as fraudulent a large land grant made by the former Government to one Gen. John S. Mason of New York in 1834. They also declared null and void all locations of land and titles thereto made for speculation during the five preceding months, when the people of Texas were absent from home, serving under Austin, Frank Johnson, and Burleson, in the campaign against Cos. All this was announced while their homes were burning.

It sounds more like fiction than history when it is told that less than 6,000 men challenged to the arbitrament of arms a republic containing 8,000,000 people, not only to secure their homes and title to lands, with the right to bear arms to defend them, but to prevent the monopoly of vacant lands by foreign speculators. Their Constitution bristles all over with individualism. They had neither silver nor gold, and yet they proclaimed that nothing but silver and gold should be a legal payment for debts. They were destitute of moneyed corporations, and yet they declared that no power but that of Congress should grant a charter of incorporation for any purpose. Their homes were frontier cabins, yet they proclaimed their inviolability, even without title, and that the land, once occupied by an actual settler, should be secured to him for individual ownership. While guarding against land monopoly, they denounced all others, and in prohibiting perpetuities they declared that no law of primogeniture or entailment should ever be enacted. Neither plutocracy nor paternalism in government had any place in their vocabulary.

They Were Anglo-Americans.

Such a Constitution made under such circumstances was possible with only one race of men on this globe. Of the fifty-four signers to the plan of the Provisional Government in 1835 and the fifty-seven signers of the Constitution of 1836 every man was an Anglo-American, except the two Mexican patriots, Zavalla and Navarro. They designated themselves as Anglo-Americans in their declaration of independence. Any other race of men would first have settled rival claims to leadership, and perhaps fought among themselves in determining who should be King or dictator. Those men first made an organic law to secure the rights of person and property, and made that law their sovereign.

The bad and indolent, even of our own race, were expressly excluded by the terms of the colonization contracts, under which Texas was settled, for the law that permitted immigration required the strictest proof of each immigrant in the country from which he came, that he was both moral and industrious. The men who emigrated from the United States, whose characters brought reproach on Texas men, were not among those who achieved her independence, but the camp followers, who came about 1842, when independence was secure. Forty-seven years ago, when I first located in Texas, very many of Austin's colonists were living here at the capital and around it. A manlier and more self-reliant and upright class of men I never knew, and the records of the courts will be searched in vain to find that any one of them was ever indicted for a degrading crime.

Nor were the men of the young republic lacking culture. Their Constitution and laws attest their learning. Rusk and Houston, Lamar, Henderson and Jack, Navarro, Potter, Pease, Robertson, Burnet, and still others would compare well with the able men who made the Federal Constitution.

The policy of protecting the home against creditors had prevailed among the followers of Mahomet for centuries and helped to make them invincible in battle, but never until Texas led the way was it adopted by any Christian State. It was a new birth for individualism. The example was quickly followed by sister States, and now it has nearly made the grand circuit of the Union.

When, on the Fourth of July, 1845, the Republic of Texas formally gave her consent to the treaty which made her one of the United States, though she transferred her harbors, navy, and forts, she expressly reserved for herself the ownership of her public lands and stipulated that no new State should be carved out of her territory without her consent. The Texas Constitution of Aug. 27, 1845, made after the treaty of annexation, was submitted to a vote of the people and at the same time one ordinance, and but one ordinance, was voted on. That ordinance condemned contracts made by a President of the republic which granted land for colonization purposes and declared that the citizen soldiery have a prior subsisting right to appropriate that land. It protected every actual settler who had established a home under his contract, but ordered suits against the speculating contractors to cancel their contracts and prohibited legislative relief for them. That ordinance was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The success of the revolution secured to Texas 238,604,400 acres of land, which is blessed with a climate in which the delightful coolness of each night invigorates the body for the labors of another day. If the grandeur of legislative enactments should be measured by their results, surely nothing in ancient or modern times can compare with the magnificence of the gift which Texas revolutionists made, when, fresh from battle, they dedicated one-half of that great public domain to the education of youth. Texas has appropriated that land with impartial hand to educate her children and the children of our former slaves. Over 4,000,000 acres were given also in addition to the counties, for common schools, and nearly 2,500,000 for the university.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ACCIDENT.

Fractured Kneecap Lucidly Discussed Apropos of His Case.

From The London Standard.

A medical correspondent writes to us as follows:

"The nature of the accident which happened to the Prince of Wales on Monday appears to be perfectly clear, and though it is undoubtedly serious, from one point of view, there is no reason to apprehend any complications or ill effects beyond the injury itself. The bulletin issued on Monday night stated that the Prince had fractured his left kneecap, and further consideration has not led the surgeons in attendance to modify or extend that diagnosis. It may, therefore, be taken that the injury is a simple one. No significance need be attached to the fact that his Royal Highness passed a restless night. Considering the heat of the weather, it would have been extremely strange if he had not been somewhat restless after having first sustained the shock of the accident, followed by the fatigue of a railway journey—which appears to have been attended by an untoward breakdown—and finishing up with a surgical examination of the injured limb. The account of the manner in which the fracture occurred is quite in keeping with ordinary experience of this common but rather peculiar injury. It appears that the Prince was walking down stairs when he slipped and either fell or saved himself by an effort. The kneecap is probably more often fractured in this way than in any other, especially in persons who have lost the activity of youth.

"It would be thought at first sight an extremely difficult thing to break this particular bone in half except by direct violence. It is of a circular shape, and resembles a small, thick biscuit. The outlines can be readily felt under the skin. If one stands up but leaves the muscles of the leg relaxed, the kneecap can be moved about freely; but if the leg be stretched out stiff it will be found to be firmly fixed. This is because the large muscles on the front of the thigh are attached to it, and when put in action they draw it up with great force. The lower edge of the kneecap is attached to an extremely strong band, which can also be felt drawn tight when the leg is stretched out stiff. Now, it will be easily understood that when a person stumbles and falls going down stairs, and endeavors to recover himself, the sudden effort places an immense strain on this bone, serving, as it does, for a link between the powerful muscles above the knee and the strong ligament below it. The strain may be so great as to snap the bone across the middle like a biscuit. Thus, fracture may occur—and frequently does—without falling at all. In other cases the injury may be caused partly by violent impact with the ground, in addition to the strain due to great muscular effort. Happily, in a healthy patient, the worst consequences to be apprehended are some weeks of enforced rest and a certain degree of weakness in the leg afterward. Owing to the difficulty of getting the two portions of the bone to unite firmly, it is seldom quite the same leg as it was before. But members of the royal family are notoriously good patients, and the Prince has everything in his favor. After six weeks or so we shall expect to see him about again as usual, though meantime the enforced rest will be irksome to a man of his active habits, and will cause much disappointment through the cancelling of his engagements."

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

A Virginia Newspaper Shows How Well He Has Been Treated.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Fair play, says the proverb, is a jewel. There is nothing so attractive as justice. We are led to these remarks by the charges and insinuations heard in so many quarters now that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is sidetracked by the Administration for political reasons and denied all opportunity to distinguish himself in the war. We don't think any one will accuse The Times of lack of friendship for Gen. Lee.

But, friend of Gen. Lee that we are, we cannot consent to see Mr. McKinley treated with injustice, even though it might seem to work to Gen. Lee's advantage. As one of Gen. Lee's warmest friends, we think he has been treated with as distinguished consideration as he could ask for. At the very outset he was made a Major General and given an independent command of a corps, consisting of more than 30,000 men. When this was done there were Brigadier Generals in the Regular Army of the United States, viz., Otis, Merriam, Coppinger, and Wade, who were naturally made Major Generals, but who were given divisions only under other Major Generals. Surely this was as great distinction for Gen. Lee as his warmest friends could ask for.

Taken from civil life, he was given a command next to that of Gen. Miles, the Commander of the whole army, while men who were already general officers in the regular army—and who spent their lives in the regular service—were put in position much inferior to his.

But, say the critics, he is not sent to the field to do active service. But, "as two men will ride upon a horse, one must ride behind." Shafter and Lee could not both go in command to Santiago, and neither Lee nor his friends would have desired to see him sent there under Shafter's command. Should he have been sent in command of the expedition to the displacement of Shafter? For many and sufficient reasons it was deemed best to make Shafter and the Santiago expedition consist of the regular army. Shafter has been all his life in the regular army, and the officers and men of that organization are accustomed to his command and have perfect confidence in him. Would it have been wise to take these officers and men away from their natural and trusted commander and placed them under the command of another General whom they did not know? We feel satisfied that Gen. Lee would have been the most positive of all in condemning the wisdom of such an act.

As for the Puerto Rican expedition, the Administration has determined that it ought to be in charge of the General commanding the army, and we see no reason to criticise the Administration for this. We don't know why Lee's corps was not selected to go on the expedition under Miles, but the probabilities are that Brooke's corps was in a better state of efficiency. It takes time to equip and drill a corps of 30,000 men, and Brooke's corps at Chattanooga has been organized considerably longer than Lee's corps at Jacksonville and is in a far more complete state of preparation. Indeed, if we are not very much mistaken, Lee's corps is still far from being complete, either as to men or equipments. It is very doubtful whether, if Lee had been ordered to Puerto Rico, he could have started with half his corps in proper condition to move. The Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments have been sadly behind in equipping his men.

Gen. Lee's chance will come when we invest Havana, and it is about as certain that he and his corps will be sent to take part in that as anything in the future can be. It is quite true that there may be no investment of Havana, because the war may be over before the rainy season is. But if that should happily turn out to be the case it will be a piece of bad luck for Gen. Lee that he will have to make the most of. There will be nothing in it from which a purpose to overslaugh him can be argued.

As one of Gen. Lee's very best friends, The Times thinks the President has treated him justly and even generously, and we believe that Gen. Lee himself would condemn the criticisms of the President that are being made of his situation were one that allowed him to speak at all.

The Canadian Postal Notes.

From The Toronto Monetary Times, July 29.

The postal-note system will be inaugurated this week. The notes will consist of sixteen denominations ranging from 20 cents to $5. The Government's commission will be at the rate of 2 cents on notes up to $2.50 and 3 cents on the five-dollar notes. These postal notes will be issued by Postmasters throughout the country, and will bear the date stamp of the office of issue. These must be cashed within three months of the date of their issue.

QUESTIONS TO THE KAISER.

Why Is He So Interested in the Mysterious Death of Lieut. von Hahnke?

From London Truth.

The mystery surrounding the death of Lieut. Von Hahnke, about which so much was heard nearly a year back, has been recalled to mind by the recent performances of the German Emperor at Odde, where his Majesty has been inaugurating, with a vast amount of ceremony, a monument erected by himself to the deceased officer. If anything, the proceedings at Odde serve only to deepen the mystery. It will be remembered that the official version of the accident attributed Von Hahnke's death to his losing control of his bicycle at a dangerous spot on a narrow down-hill road, and failing in consequence into a raging torrent beneath. Certain persons, including one or more brother officers of the deceased, were said to have witnessed the accident, but the names of these witnesses have never been disclosed, nor, so far as can be ascertained, was any inquiry into the affair held by the local authorities.

Ugly rumors became current connecting the disappearance of Von Hahnke with the subsequent appearance of the Emperor with a bad black eye—in explanation of which another strange and unauthenticated story was officially put forward. Then, nearly two months after the event, it was announced that the Lieutenant's body had been recovered, although it had previously been demonstrated by practical experiments that no human body could hold together at this spot for more than a few hours. The body thus discovered, after having been in the water nearly eight weeks, was brought back to Germany with much ceremony, and received a quasi-public funeral, in which the Emperor figured conspicuously. Inquiries made in Germany at the time showed that German editors had received other versions of the story of Von Hahnke's death, but that they were afraid to publish anything on the subject.

Now we have the further extraordinary fact that, in addition to the unprecedented honors paid to him last year, the Emperor has himself erected and himself inaugurated a monument to this young naval Lieutenant—whose name was hardly known outside his own ship and his own family at the time of his death. We also see the German press supplied over again with narratives strongly suggestive of official inspiration, detailing all the circumstances of the tragedy. All information, however, as to the evidence on which the narratives are founded is conspicuously withheld. In one account it is stated that a brother officer of the Hohenzollern was with Von Hahnke at the time of the accident, but, strange to say, his name is not given. An old man and two children are also stated to have witnessed the accident. The question naturally arises, When and by whom was their evidence taken? Was there any official identification of the body when it was recovered? Did the Norwegian authorities hold no inquiry before sending it off to Germany? Were the old man, the two children, and the brother officer interrogated by any official or tribunal? If so, why has the result not been made public? The function at Odde, and the newspaper accounts of it, all have the air of being inspired by some more important motive than that of commemorating the accidental death of an unknown individual of humble rank. If that motive be for dispose of the sinister stories that have been in circulation, it is strange that such cumbrous means are adopted, while the much simpler one of publishing the evidence on which the official story rests is avoided.

THE QUEER KOREANS.

In an illustrated interview which appears in The Young Woman (London) for August Mrs. Bishop tells us that "in Korea you never see girls out of doors in the daytime, except some of the lower classes going to the wells, and they are tied up so that no one can see them. Women only go out in the capital of Korea when a great bell sounds in the evening. When this is heard all men must retire to their houses. The only men who may go out are those who are blind and those who are going to a druggist's with a prescription. And as men are deceivers the world over, it is not surprising that a great many men are 'blind,' and that many have to go to the 'druggist's' when evening comes. Indeed, the number of hypocrites who go about tapping with a stick is ratner ludicrous. On these evening journeys the Korean women generally visit their friends. But a wife must not go out of the house without her husband's permission. He requires, or may require, proof that a visit has actually been paid.

"When a Korean woman is married," says Mrs. Bishop, "she is allotted a room or rooms in the seclusion of the women's apartments. The name bestowed on her by her parents soon after her birth is dropped, and she is known thereafter only as 'the wife of so-and-so,' or 'the mother of so-and-so.' Her husband addresses her by the word ya bu, signifying 'look here,' which is significant of her relations to him. Silence is regarded as a wife's first duty. During the whole of the marriage day the bride must be as mute as a statue: if she says a word, or even makes a sign, she becomes an object of ridicule; and her silence must remain unbroken even in the event of fire, though her husband may attempt to break it by taunts, jeers, or coaxing, for the female servants are all on the qui vive for such a breach of etiquette as speech, hanging about the door and chinks to catch up and gossip over a single utterance which would cause her to lose caste for ever in her circle.

"The wife has recognized duties to her husband, but he has few, if any, to her. It is correct for a man to treat his wife with external marks of respect, but he would be an object of scorn and ridicule if he showed her affection or treated her as a companion. Among the upper classes a bridegroom, after passing three or four days with his wife, leaves her for a considerable time, to show his indifference. To act otherwise would be 'bad form.'"

THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

Stake Events for the Fall Meet and 1899 and 1900.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club announces the closing on Aug. 15 of sixteen stake events, which are to be contested over the Gravesend course during the Autumn meeting of 1898, and also on the same date of eight stake events for 1899 and 1900, for which purses amounting to $67,500 will be given. The events follow:

FOR AUTUMN MEETING, 1898.

For two-year-olds.—Prospect Stakes, $2,500, six furlongs; Willow Stakes, $1,000, five and a half furlongs; Algeria Stakes, $1,000, five furlongs; Holly Handicap, $1,000, five and a half furlongs; Flatlands Stakes, $2,000, five furlongs; Youthful Stakes, $1,000, five and a half furlongs.

For three-year-olds.—Ocean View Handicap, $1,000, mile and a sixteenth; Parkville Handicap, $1,000, six furlongs; Seabreeze Stakes, $1,000, one mile; Greenfield Stakes, $1,000, six furlongs.

For three-year-olds and upward.—Oriental Handicap, $2,500, mile and a quarter; First Special, $2,500, mile and sixteenth; Speculation Stakes, $1,000, one mile; Bay Shore Stakes, $1,000, six furlongs.

For steeplechasers and hunters.—Steeplechase Handicap, $750, about two and ½ half miles; Hurdle Handicap, $750, mile and three-quarters.

STAKE EVENTS TO CLOSE.

For two-year-olds in 1899, now yearlings, to be run at the Spring meeting of 1899.—Great American Stakes, $12,500, five furlongs; Tremont Stakes, $10,000, six furlongs; Expectation Stakes, $5,000, four and a half furlongs; Hudson Stakes, $5,500, five furlongs; Criterion Stakes, (for fillies,) $3,500, four and a half furlongs.

To be run at the first day of the Autumn meeting of 1899, Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000, six furlongs.

For three-year-olds in 1900, now yearlings, to be run at the Spring meeting of 1900.—Brooklyn Derby, $100,000, mile and a half; Carlton Stakes, $5,000, one mile; Gazelle Stakes, $3,000, mile and a sixteenth.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Our Johnny	120	General Maceo
Banquo II.	114	Charagraces
Taranto	112	Maximo Gomez
Lansdale	111	Black Duds
Tanis	109	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Winewardi	107	Hold Up	92
Somers	107	Brahmin	92
Ineenamara	107	High Water	90
Campus	101	Curio	89
Abide	98	Althea	89
Bar Belle	98	Sagasta	89
Requita	95	High Born	89
Fulmpnate	95		

THIRD RACE.—For fillies three years old. Three-quarters of a mile.

Tabouret	106	La Russe	96
Lady Marian	106	Eilleen D.	96
Kenmore Queen	106		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Royal Stag	126	Chenille	96
Glorian	114	Lady Marian	94
Decanter	107	General Maceo	83

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Seven-eighths of a mile.

Jack Point	104	Chorus Boy	104
Master Card	122	Helen Thomas	102
Cormorant	117	Dr. Fitzsimmons	98
Kirkwood	117	Exception	95
Tendresse	105	Al Reeves	90

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

King T.	108	Juno	101
Burlesque	108	Campania	101
Ten Spot	108	Marito	95
Decanter	108	Songster	93

HARLEM CREWS IN TRAINING.

Many Are Preparing for the Middle States Regatta—Pleasure Parties Swarm the River.

There was plenty of life and activity among Harlem River oarsmen yesterday. The prospects of a hot day in the city brought many to the various boathouses earlier than usual, and the consequence was that by noon the river was dotted with all kinds of racing and pleasure craft. The majority of the crews who are in training for the Middle States Regatta took their regular practice spins during the morning, while the rest of the day was given up to pleasure rowing and swimming.

An eight-oared shell crew, which left the Harlem R wing Club's house during the afternoon afforded much amusement. It was a scrub crew, and Jack Nagle, who occupied the coxswain's seat, had his hands full to keep the boat on an even keel. They made a fairly good turn, but when they got the word to stroke each man started to use his sweep in a style heretofore unknown to oarsmen. The result was that the boat hardly moved except to rock as if it would swamp, while a shout of laughter greeted the would-be oarsmen from the boathouses. How they got back to the house without an upset is a mystery. They had plenty of fun, however, but will learn to handle a sweep in a barge hereafter.

The Nassau Boat Club was well represented on the water and about dusk the eight-oared barge returned home after a trip to Travis Island. The crew was composed of Horsman, bow; Cox, No. 2; Cool, No 3; Bredt, No. 4; Brennan, No. 5; H. Cleaver, No. 6; Dr. Davis, No. 7; Capt. Vilmar, stroke, and Woer, coxswain. A. La Gost and F. Smith, also of the Nassaus, took an eight-mile spin up the river.

Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitan Rowing Club has decided to enter a junior eight-oared crew in the Middle States regatta. There are at least a dozen men all anxious for positions in the boat, and Capt. Binzen intends to give them all a fair trial. Yesterday the crew was made up as follows: J. Holder, bow; T. Adams, No. 2; A. Johnson, No. 3; P. Lynch, No. 4; J. J. Ryan, No. 5; J. Chicheno, No. 6; C. Binzen, No. 7; C. Dodge, stroke, and Frank Ruddock, coxswain. The men put the boat through the water at a lively pace in good form, and their work was commented upon in a favorable manner. W. Spalding and N. Tolloch, also of the Metropolitans, were out in a double shell, and took a ten-mile row.

The members of the Dauntless Rowing Club paid their regular Sunday visit to College Point with a barge full of passengers. At the Nonpareil house about all the small boats were in use the greater part of the day, and for the first time this season the eight-oared barge did not make a trip to College Point. The row was due to the fact that one of the members arrived at the boathouse float early in the day in his naphtha launch, which was immediately captured and headed for the favorite resort.

The First Bohemian Boat Club's old senior eight was on the river yesterday afternoon, with one or two changes in the crew. Although the men have rowed together very little of late, they are still in good form, and it is said they will be entered in the Middle States regatta.

The Union Boat Club's junior eight, which was defeated at the National regatta, is training faithfully for the Middle States. They were in the water yesterday and made a splendid showing, rowing a long, steady stroke, keeping the boat perfectly steady and on an even keel. Steadiness was what they lacked at the National regatta, but they had no idea of doing any better than they did in that event, and entered to show other clubs that Harlem that there was life, and plenty of it, in the club.

The annual club regatta of the Lone Star Boat Club next Saturday afternoon promises to be an interesting event. So far there are seven entries in the single-shell event, eight entries in the single-gig race, and five entries in the double-gig event. One of the features of the day will be the eight-oared barge race. Three crews have entered, and each barge will carry nine women as passengers. Handsome gold medals bearing the colors of the club will be presented the women in the winning boat. The races will all be rowed over the regular mile course. Capt. J. J. Murphy of the Nonpareil Rowing Club will act as referee.

All the clubs along the Harlem have received an invitation from the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, of which Otto Lehman is President, to enter crews in two open events at their annual club regatta, to be held on Aug. 20. The events are a four and eight oared barge race, one mile straightaway. Medals will be presented to the crew winning the four-oared barge race and a silver cup to the club represented by the winning eight.

An unexpected entry in the Middle States regatta is a senior eight-oared shell crew from the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers. The crew will be stroked by President Edward Martin, and John Fitzpatrick, the professional coach, will train the men. This is the first entry the club has made in an open regatta in over two years.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Take a Game from Louisville—Brooklyns Lose Again to Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	62	29	.681
Boston	56	30	.651
Cleveland	54	33	.621
Baltimore	50	39	.595
Chicago	50	40	.556
New York	47	40	.540
Pittsburg	45	44	.506
Philadelphia	41	48	.488
Brooklyn	33	52	.388
Washington	31	56	.356
Louisville	32	58	.356
St. Louis	24	66	.287

Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Louisville, 3.
Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Baltimore and Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Louisville at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—The home players held their own until the last two innings, when the Giants opened up on Cunningham and batted out a victory. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Var H'n, cf.	3	3	5	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	4	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1
G. Davis, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Doyle, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
H'rtman, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Grady, c.	2	2	0	1	0
Gettig, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	7	12	27	15	3

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Hoy, cf.	0	3	7	1	0
Dexter, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0
H. Davis, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Cl'gman, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Kittridge, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Cunham, p.	1	0	0	1	0
*Decker	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	9	27	18	1

*Batted for Cunningham in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2—7
Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—New York, 3; Louisville, 1. Stolen bases—Grady, (2,) and Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Hoy, Clarke, Van Haltren, and Gleason. Three-base hits—Tiernan and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Hoy, and Gettig. Double plays—Hoy and Kittridge; First base on balls—Off Gettig 2; off Cunningham, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy. Passed ball—Grady. Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 8. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cincinnati,

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THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The public must bear in mind that we do not know fully what has actually taken place at Washington as to the discussion or negotiation of peace. There have been many reports, some of them in detail and claiming high authority, as to the terms formulated, but they cannot be accepted as final, and there has plainly been a part and a considerable part, of the situation that it has not been thought proper to make known to the public.

For instance, the appearance of M. CAMBON at the Executive Mansion on Saturday with complete credentials as a plenipotentiary of Spain authorized to make an agreement which would require only the ratification of the Spanish Government to become binding is reported to have been a surprise to the President and the Cabinet. And it well might have been had the report of Tuesday's visit by the same gentleman been correct. It was given out that in pursuance of the duty he had accepted of representing Spain during the war, he had asked the United States Government whether they were prepared to discuss terms of peace, and that is all that is officially stated as to his mission. But if this were really its full scope our Government would hardly have gone to the length of drawing up formally, as was done, the terms that they would discuss. On Saturday they may not have expected M. CAMBON to appear as a plenipotentiary; but it is highly unlikely that they regarded him as a mere messenger.

This reserve as to the exact nature of the communications between the two Governments is extended to the terms said to have been agreed upon. It is so fair an inference as to be conclusive that these terms include the absolute retirement of Spain from this hemisphere, with the cession of Puerto Rico; that they provide for the retention of such points in the Pacific as the Government think necessary to our mercantile and political interest, and that they make adequate provision for some decent administration of the Philippines. What this provision is remains to be seen. It is given out semi-officially that a concession was made on our side as to one point, and that, it may be assumed, related to the Philippines. We cannot imagine, whatever it was, that the President and his advisers have neglected to make the provision definite, practical, and sufficient.

BISMARCK AND GLADSTONE.

On the death of BISMARCK, following so soon that of GLADSTONE, the public mind turns involuntarily to a comparison of the characters and careers of the two mighty men.

They were nearly of the same age. Both entered public life in early youth, and each retired, on the morrow of a serious reverse, practically dismissed, after a life-long and brilliant service. Each was a born ruler of men, strong in intellect, of iron will, profoundly ambitious, a past master, in his own field, of the craft, or the art, of politics. Each, in his own way, was a devout believer in GOD and in his own conception of Christianity, and each in his time was an ardent antagonist of the policy of Rome. Each was of his own nation, true to the large type, and belonging to a marked variety of that type, the Pomeranian Prussian, the Scotch Briton. Each guided the affairs of his country in momentous periods and helped to fix, if he did not wholly fix the course which it will follow for long years, perhaps for generations to come. Each was of a race dwelling in all lands, strong, intelligent, pushing, shaping between them the future of civilization more than all others combined, and at the death of each the hearts of Englishmen or Germans were touched with grief and their voices raised in praise.

Undoubtedly the career of BISMARCK is the more impressive. It fell to his lot to change the map of Europe, to wrest for his own country the primacy of the German Federation from its traditional and, as it then seemed, its divinely appointed possessor, to humble the successor of the great NAPOLEON, to regain the provinces conquered and avenge the injuries inflicted by France during two centuries, and in the process to create a new and powerful German Empire and German nationality. There is no record of statecraft or of war more splendid since that of NAPOLEON, while in point of solidity and durability the later achievement promises greatly to exceed the earlier.

The career of GLADSTONE, on the other hand, had little to do with war, and that little was not distinguished by success. With the exception of the Crimean war, which he sought to avoid, England took no part in any European conflict during his public life, and with the crises in European complications that occurred he did not have to deal. His record and that of BISMARCK can only be compared as to the ways in which they undertook to guide the development of national life within the respective empires, and here the comparison becomes practically a contrast. Broadly speaking, and in terms of English politics, GLADSTONE was a Liberal and BISMARCK a Tory. The one steadily sought to broaden the basis of governmental power by the extension of the suffrage and the gradual abolition of privilege. The other yielded to the people only the rights he dared not withhold and retained in the class to which he belonged the utmost possible supremacy. The ideal of the one was such growth throughout the empire of common rights, interests, responsibilities as should create national unity and not only permit but stimulate general progress, his conception of Providence being that its beneficence would advance with the advance of freedom. The ideal of the other was the growth of a mighty nation, guided unquestionably by Providence, but by Providence acting through the agency of the throne, surrounded by the class of which he himself was the leader. The one believed himself a representative, the other believed himself a ruler. Thus the one sought to disarm discontent by reforms, the other to crush it with the mailed hand. The one labored to extend British prosperity and influence throughout the world by opening all markets to the trade in which he trusted his nation to get its share. The other planned a policy of commercial extension by colonization and exclusive privileges.

It must be said, however, in making this comparison, that GLADSTONE developed the application of a national policy and principle already, though to a limited degree, recognized, while BISMARCK was compelled to deal with novel conditions, and few will question that the genius of the latter surpassed that of the former, or that the impress of BISMARCK'S individuality on the history of his time was more distinct and was deeper. We may hold that the tendencies in the life of the human race which GLADSTONE represented are more potent and enduring than the forces of which BISMARCK so superbly availed himself, but we must see that the work of BISMARCK, which we can imagine no other man doing, was essential and was tremendous. The German Nation he called into being, the people to whom he gave unity, will in due time take their rights and achieve the destiny for which their great qualities fit them. They will not forget, they will justly be proud to remember, the wonderful man who made possible the first great stage of their advancement.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

It is more than half a century since the United States Army has had any operations to conduct at all comparable to those which have been carried on in Eastern Cuba and to those which are about to be carried on in Puerto Rico. The similarity is very striking in reading over the history of the Mexican war. That also was an invasion of a tropical country and included a Summer campaign in such a country. The enemy was of much the same kind as the enemy we are now confronting. The transplanted Spaniard of Mexico is very much like the parent stock. We found the Mexican obstinate and gallant in resistance, but without counsel and without enterprise. Above all, we found him unready. BLANCO'S troubles are those of SANTA ANNA over again. "Want of ammunition, overdue pay, and insufficient rations" are the drawbacks with which the Mexicans had to contend on their own ground, while the Americans, supplied from the sea and at a distance of hundreds of miles, were well supplied. In that case as in this, our worst enemy was the climate. At Puebla, out of SCOTT'S force of 10,276 men, but 8,061 were effective, 2,215 being disabled with "climatic fevers." The yellow fever, which was our chief dread, and against which SCOTT had tried to provide in planning the time of the invasion, was fortunately not severe.

It was, of course, SCOTT'S invasion that bears the closest relation to what has gone on in Cuba. TAYLOR'S operations in Northern Mexico were so successful as to do great honor to the American arms. There are no prouder names in our military history than those of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. They were so brilliant as to make TAYLOR rather than SCOTT the popular hero, and to secure for him the next Presidency. Not that they were really more brilliant feats of arms than those done under SCOTT'S command, but that "Rough and Ready" was much more the kind of man to become a popular idol than "Fuss and Feathers." Four years later, when SCOTT did secure the nomination, he was defeated in spite of his great military success by a Democrat with so very slight a "war record" as FRANKLIN PIERCE.

TAYLOR'S invasion was an overland march from his base of supplies, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and it came to an end practically when SCOTT'S began. TAYLOR himself had strongly advised against an advance on the Mexican capital from his position, upon the ground that it would be impossible to subsist his troops over so long a line. Although SCOTT was regarded by the Administration with jealousy as well as with dislike, his position as commanding General entitled him to the command of the principal expedition, and his plan for it was adopted. Practically all of TAYLOR'S regulars were transferred to him, and TAYLOR was left to hold his position and consolidate his victories with volunteers. His first fight, at Palo Alto, had been fought May 8, 1846. His last, Buena Vista, was fought Feb. 23, 1847, and in the same month transports were assembled at Brazos Santiago for 12,000 men. SCOTT had insisted upon a minimum of 10,000, saying that 15,000 would be much better if they could be made available before the season of yellow fever.

The preparations for the expedition had been very intelligently made by SCOTT. For landing at Vera Cruz, or rather three miles from it, some seventy surfboats had been provided, holding from seventy to eighty men each. By means of these 5,500 men were landed March 9 in a few hours without accident and, as at Santiago, without opposition. In heavy artillery the command was much better provided than Gen. SHAFTER'S force. There were available for the siege of Vera Cruz seven ten and six eight inch mortars. On the 12th the investment was completed, and on the 18th the approaches began. The garrison consisted of 4,400 men, not enough to man the fortifications. A vigorous cannonade by the army and the fleet followed, and on the 27th the capitulation took place. All armaments and munitions of war were surrendered, but officers were allowed to keep their arms and effects, and the garrison was allowed to march away on parole not to serve against the United States till exchanged. Our whole loss in the siege was 67 killed and wounded. The Mexican loss is supposed to have been over 1,000 in killed alone.

The advance began on April 8, the interval having been employed in collecting pack animals. There was a great deal of "politics" at the Mexican capital, to which was attributed the failure to reinforce Vera Cruz and the failure to oppose the first steps of the advance. The first real resistance was made April 17 at Cerro Gordo. This was a brilliant victory for the invaders, the storming of the abatis surrounding Cerro Gordo, and afterward of the crest itself, being quite comparable for gallantry to the assault upon the blockhouse at San Juan. The attack was, however, assisted by artillery, the Americans having with great labor dragged up during the night a twenty-four-pounder gun and two twenty-four-pounder and one sixty-eight-pounder howitzers, which had a great effect in supporting the attack. Three thousand Mexicans were taken prisoners, although SANTA ANNA made good his escape.

It was not until Aug. 7 that the final stage of the advance upon the capital was begun with 11,000 men. There was really no check to the victorious advance excepting the repulse of SMITH'S brigade on the first day at Contreras, a repulse more than made up for on the second, when the Mexican regulars were almost destroyed, losing 700 killed and 800 prisoners, including four Generals. The American loss was slight.

The decisive battle was that of Cherubusco, so stubbornly fought by the Mexicans that they lost nearly 4,000 in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, while SCOTT reported the American casualties at 139 killed and 876 wounded. After this there was no chance for the capital, although the Mexican resistance was as stubborn as ever, and the hardest fights of all were those at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, in the outskirts of the city. Nothing finer has been done in modern war than the storming of Chapultepec by the regulars. It was on Sept. 14 that SCOTT entered the city, having conquered a peace at a cost of 2,700 killed and wounded in the campaign and a greater number of men disabled by sickness.

There was much carping at the time about the slowness of his operations. But, considering the nature of the country, the obstinacy of the resistance, and the difficulties of the campaign, it is doubtful if a more creditable campaign of invasion has been carried on by any army.

THE EDUCATION OF REFORMERS.

There exist in this city two considerable organizations whose aim is to secure the improvement of the City Government and of the general management of all city affairs, and there are a number of minor organizations in association or sympathy with these. The chief work which they have set for themselves, according to their published statements, is the education of the people of the city in the principles and methods of sound city administration.

This is certainly a good work. The people alone possess the power to secure such administration, and clearly they will not try to secure it unless they know what it is, nor try successfully until they learn how to get it. No amount of zeal, trouble, time, or money can be counted as lost which really tends to bring this about. It is, of course, a business in which every decent journalist is engaged, as occasion offers, according to his lights, and the journalist, if for that reason only, should be the last to decry such work or to belittle it. But it seems to us that, in one rather serious regard, the reformers, journalists included, have in the past made a pretty costly mistake. While laboring at the worthy task of educating the people, they have neglected their own education, and this in two ways.

First, they have been too ready to accept as final the theories they have themselves adopted, have forgotten that the process of reform is necessarily progressive, and that the best theory can sooner or later be improved upon, and should be held only conditionally; and, second, they have neglected to study carefully and frankly the reasons why their own ideas make such slow headway, and what are the views, the sentiments, the interests which prevent their greater spread and efficiency. The first phase of defective self-education is natural enough, but it is peculiarly mischievous in those who undertake the honorable but difficult and thorny task of teaching others, and especially teaching others as to the affairs of these others. There are very few of us surely right about anything, and those of us who think we are are most likely to be mistaken. We are much more likely to get the right notion if we hold all our notions subject to correction by criticism, by larger knowledge, and by experience. The man who believes, however honestly, that he has the secret, and the only secret, of reform for a complex municipal situation is fairly sure not to have it, and shuts himself out of the chance of getting it.

The effect on the theorist himself, however, is of little public interest. The effect on others of this dogmatic and narrow spirit on the part of those who are really seeking good objects is more serious. It inspires distrust, and sometimes aversion, resentment, and contempt, and the duty of the reformer is not to treat these sentiments lightly, but to try to find out what causes them and remove them, if he can. It may not be easy, but it is possible, and it is necessary. It involves a patient study of different classes, with whom usually the reformer does not associate, and a candid effort to understand their motives, and particularly to find out what good motives they have for a course which to the reformer seems obviously bad. The great body of the voters in New York who resist reform and make partisan government possible, whether they are supporters of one machine or the other, are honest men who think they are doing what is right, or at least think they have a perfect right to indulge their partisan predilections. Mere denunciation of their machine does not turn them against it. They will give it up only when they see in what way it really injures or betrays them. And they cannot be convinced of this by men whom they do not know and who start out with an assumption (unconscious, perhaps, and at any rate sincere) of superiority. Most of the influence of the Citizens' Union last year was due to the exertions of its minor neighborhood organizations. They were very imperfect both in character and extent, but they were on the right line. It is along that line that the education of reformers by the people will enable the former to educate the latter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the result of the investigation into the Bourgogne disaster is the adoption of a more southerly route for steamers plying between New York and ports on the English Channel, or further north, it will bring much relief to the minds of persons who value human life above quick passages. Some lines have, or used to have, a rule requiring their Captains during the season of ice and fog on the Newfoundland Banks to cross the fiftieth meridian of longitude in latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes north. The fiftieth meridian is that which passes through the extreme southerly point of the Grand Banks, and the ice limit is considerably north of the latitude mentioned. A great deal of the fog on the Banks is caused by the contact of the warm water of the Gulf Stream with the cold water around the ice. As the ice comes southward in the Summer the fogs prevail in that season, and therefore the northerly route should not be used in the Summer months. If, however, commanders of steamers are to be ordered to take a southerly route in the Summer there will have to be a healthier public opinion on the subject of record-breaking. Owing to the fact that the shortest "great circle" tracks in northerly latitudes curve toward the north pole, Captains can make speedier passages by taking those routes than by sailing a southerly course, in which the curve must needs be in the wrong direction. One has only to draw a line from Sandy Hook to Queenstown or Southampton passing through longitude 50 degrees west and latitude 40 degrees 31 minutes north to see that it is longer than one which goes by way of the northerly end of the Banks. Unless the traveling public is ready to have the average Summer voyage somewhat longer than it would be by the northerly route, the southerly route is hardly likely to be followed exclusively.

—The report of Dr. SENN on the nature of the wounds inflicted upon our soldiers in the Santiago campaign contains a large amount of information which should be interesting to the surgeon and the layman alike. Perhaps nothing will more interest the layman than the surgeon's announcement that the probe as an instrument for locating bullets has become practically obsolete. The amount of suffering and of irritation of wounds which is thus obviated is incalculable. For this we have to thank the beneficent X ray, which finds bullets without inflicting more misery upon the wounded. Nothing is more inspiring than the readiness and skill with which the medical profession utilizes the revelations of science for the diminution of human suffering.

—The total depravity of inanimate objects receives no better illustrations than those which come from the wayward exploits of the revolver. Men who have studied the difficult art of shooting with a revolver at a target know that it is well nigh impossible to account for the wild vagaries of the flying bullets. A clean bull's-eye, which is an extremely rare thing to see when the revolver is in the hands of any but an expert, will be followed by an outer or a miss. Those who read the daily papers know how fully the uncertainty of the weapon is demonstrated by the frequent failure of the policeman to hit the fleeing criminal. All these things happen when the revolver is operated by persons who know it is loaded and wish to hit something with it. But let a revolver be aimed at a human being by some one who does not know it is loaded, and who does not wish to injure any one, and he is sure to hit the person at the first pull of the trigger and to inflict a mortal wound. The only explanation of this peculiarity is to be found in the supposition that the proportion of misses by persons who aim supposedly unloaded revolvers at other persons must be about as great as that of misses by those engaged in target practice. But this explanation compels us to conclude that the number of fools in the world must be very much larger than even cynics suppose.

PERSONAL.

—It is a sad outlook for the peace societies and a glorious one for the vegetarians that was indicated in our Antwerp letter yesterday. Gen. BRIALMONT of Belgium sets forth a most charming view of the future. He holds that the population of the earth is increasing so fast that in about four centuries the entire world will be utterly overcrowded. The only way out of this dreadful state of affairs is war, "bloody war, north, east, south, and west." Thus the surplus inhabitants of the world are to be killed off. Meanwhile there will be no meat to eat because all the pasture lands will be needed to produce crops, and so we shall all have to eat chemically prepared foods, made up in tablets, as prescribed by the eminent Frenchman BERTHELOT. But if all the world eats vegetable food, whence will come the necessary fierceness with which to make war? Gen. BRIALMONT has forgotten to explain that. And he has also forgotten to tell us how we are to get rid of the surplus women, for there will be a tremendous lot of them 400 years hence. Just see how many there are in Massachusetts alone right now. Are the women to go to war and be killed off, too, or are they to stay at home and starve to death on vegetable tablets? It is a pity that these prophets are not a little more particular about details. But that is always the way with them. They all try to imitate the oracle of Delphi or GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

—The exposition of the money-making habits of a part of the British aristocracy which has been made in the course of the bankruptcy examination of the truly remarkable Mr. HOOLEY ought not to amaze any one in this country. Indeed, as long ago as the production of GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S operetta, "The Gondoliers," we saw the leading English librettist making good-humored jokes about members of the aristocracy who sold their attendance at the balls of middle class people anxious to rise in society, and also selling their names as Directors of companies. It all seemed to go as a matter of course, and people laughed at it in the Savoy Theatre in London and—not quite so heartily—also in New York. The exposition is painful to Americans because it brings into disrepute a noble name after which we named one of our States. The worst of all HOOLEY'S collection appears to be GILBERT GEORGE REGINALD SACKVILLE, eighth Earl of DE LA WARR. The State of Delaware was named after the original Earl. It is a very small State, to be sure, but it is perfectly respectable, and in no way to blame for the noble lord's misdoings.

NUGGETS.

Obedient.

Mrs. Ferry—Did you behave yourself at Mrs. Wallace's and not ask the second time for pie?

Bobby—Yes'm, I didn't have to ask only once. I got the first piece without asking.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dear.

It is natural for a rich man to become familiar with a professional man he hires and to address his physician as "My dear doctor." But to his solicitor he would not say "My dear lawyer!" although the legal man's fee would be quite as good.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Inquisitive Small Boy.

"I want to ask a question, papa," remarked Sammy Snaggs.

"Very well, Sammy! But only one, remember."

"When the Americans shell a Spanish army do they eat the Colonels?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Wholly Lost.

Dixon—Bifkins seems to be enjoying the fortune his aunt left him.

Hixon—Why, I understand he lost it all in a wheat deal six months ago.

Dixon—So he did; but it has supplied him with a never-failing topic of conversation ever since.—Chicago News.

HE HAD THE CHANCE.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Stark, his name wuz; mor'n a thousand
Others jest ez brave ez he,
Only he'd th' chance o' showin'
What wuz in him, don't you see.

Others fit 'n' done it splendid—
Never minded bustin' shells;
Droppin' fire 'n' death around 'em,
Worse'n half a hundred hells—

Never minded singin' bullets
Rippin' through th' wavin' leaves
Spat'rin' up th' dust afore 'em—
Like th' drippin' from th' eaves.

"Kid," they called him—hair was fairish—
Cheeks 'ithout a sign o' beard,
Eyes wuz blue 'n' dancin', laughin',
Of th' kind that ain't afeared.

Place? 'Twas down at Santiago—
When? Not many weeks ago—
Time? 'Twas noontime when th' sun wuz
Floodin' heaven with its glow.

Fiat he lay 'ith all the others—
Waitin' fer th' time t' fire.
Clutchin' of his rifle nervous—
Achin' fer a chance t' try 'er.

Finger wavrin' on th' trigger,
Holdin' back 'ith all his might,
Eye a-glancin' long th' barrel
Peepin' through th' forard sight.

When th' order "Fire!" wuz given,
First he wuz at pumpin' lead—
Helped t' fill th' trenches yonder
Full o' dyin' and o' dead.

"Rise an' charge 'em!" cap'ns shouted—
He wuz on his feet th' first
Never thinkin' he wuz standin'
Where th' bullets rained th' worst.

Then afore they'd time t' dodge it,
Down from out that sunny sky
Dropt a sizzlin' shell o' murder,
Struck a spot them boys wuz nigh.

When th' smoke had rolled beyond 'em
Men wuz seen a-lyin' 'round
In th' dust, an' dyein' crimson
With their blood th' burnin' ground.

Older chaps wuz feelin' shaky,
Fear wuz lookin' out their eyes—
Stomachs turnin' sick with anguish
Listenin' t' th' dyin's cries.

But 'twas only fer a minute,
Then they started chargin' on
Fer they seen th' kid a-lookin'
At 'em shamelike—one arm gone.

Pickin' up th' bloody rifle
That had fallen to his feet,
On he led that charge o' soldiers,
Beggin' of 'em, "Don't retreat!

"You're a husky lot o' fellers,
Want t' duck yer heads 'n' run
Jest th' time yer mostly needed—
'Fore th' row has half begun!"

So he led 'em 'cross th' trenches—
Over fences; up th' hill—
Kep' on firin' single handed—
Gun's his wuz never still.

Led 'em right among th' Spaniards,
Never thinkin' of his life,
Keepin' up th' bullet dealin',
Keepin' up th' bloody strife.

When 'twas over—Kid he fainted,
Ah, they carried him a-back—
Ragged arm a-danglin', drippin'—
Markin' out a crimson track.

Stark, his name wuz—others like him—
Hundreds jest ez brave ez he,
Only he'd th' chance of showin'
What wuz in 'im, don't you see.

They fergit him? Hardly, sonny—
Never'll they fergit th' day,
When th' kid led on t' victory
With his left arm shot away.

CUBA THE AMERICAN EGYPT.

By JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

Some fourteen years ago, when Gen. Gordon was in Khartoom and the English Liberals were in daily fear that bad news from him would result in the overthrow of their Government, I chanced to be present one Sunday morning at a meeting of a dozen or more Liberal members of Parliament, at the house of one of Mr. Gladstone's chief supporters, where the question of the evacuation of Egypt was discussed. Our host, a man as well known in literature as in politics, loyally upheld the views of his chief, and argued that the British Army of occupation should be withdrawn from the country as soon as possible. Some of his visitors supported him in this opinion; others opposed him warmly. After the discussion had gone on for an hour or more our host turned to me and said:

"We have an American with us. I should like to hear his opinion on the subject."

"I know so little of the situation," I remarked, "that I scarcely feel like expressing an opinion, though I have learned much from the very interesting discussion of it."

"But you must have formed an opinion," insisted our host, "and we shall be very glad to have it."

"If you must have it," I said, laughing, "my opinion is that you will get out of Egypt about as soon as you get out of India, and no sooner."

"That hits the nail on the head," exclaimed one of the visitors. "We can't get out of Egypt. Our interests are too great."

At the close of the present war with Spain the United States will occupy, with reference to Cuba, a position nearly analogous to that of Great Britain in Egypt; its interests will admit of nothing but a virtual occupation and retention of the island for many years to come, and perhaps forever. Whatever Government may be provided for it, it must be under the control of the United States and directly responsible to it for its acts. It is useless to say that we do not want outlying territory, or that the possession of such is antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions. The European world will not believe the first assertion, however true it may be, and our institutions have already stood the shock of the acquisition of Alaska and Hawaii. We have got to learn the lesson that new conditions bring new responsibilities, and that the politics of a nation in its swaddling-clothes is not applicable to one with imperial possibilities and aspirations.

In 1887 James Anthony Froude made a visit to the West Indies and published the result of his investigations in a book entitled "The English in the West Indies." He takes a very gloomy view of the future of the English islands, considering the English living in them as "birds of passage, temporary residents for transient purposes," and says: "The opinion in Cuba was, and is, that America is the residuary legatee of all the islands, Spanish and English equally, and that she will be forced to take charge of them in the end whether she likes it or not. Spain governs unjustly and corruptly; the Cubans will not rest until they are free from her, and if once independent, they will throw themselves on America's protection."

Mr. Froude has been credited with the possession of a flowery imagination, but in the expression of these views of ten years ago he seems to have been guided by more than his usual prescience. What he foresaw then is about to come to pass. The United States is to assume in the near future the protection if not the sovereignty of the Spanish West Indies, but the change is to be brought about, not, as Mr. Froude thought, through the invitation of the Cubans after the achievement of their independence, but through conquest by the United States, and the very considerable expenditure of blood and treasure. If the United States had waited for the Cubans to win their independence, the islands might eventually have come to us, but only as a depopulated waste. The Cubans might have carried on their guerrilla warfare for generations, and performed unheard of feats of heroic valor, but their unaided efforts would never have resulted in the expulsion of the Spaniards. The flag of Cuba Libre might have floated over mountain strongholds, but it could never have supplanted that of Spain over the cities of the "ever faithful isle."

It is astonishing what erroneous impressions have been formed in this country concerning the relative strength of the opposing forces in Cuba. We have been led to believe that the Cubans could muster an available force of 30,000 to 40,000 men, who were ready to give us material aid in landing, and would furnish a considerable contingent to the army destined to drive the Spaniards out of the island. A Senator of the United States assured us that the Cuban commander could easily "swell that army to 100,000 men, and all that we will have to do is to put guns and ammunition into their hands, and they will easily evict the Spanish battalions." The Spanish forces were represented as made up chiefly of raw recruits, largely youths impressed into the service, who were poorly clothed and fed, and greatly in arrears of pay. At least 40 per cent. of them were said to be in hospitals or otherwise incapacitated, and a goodly proportion of the remainder were wholly dispirited and ready to cast in their lot with the insurgents at the first favorable opportunity. Even without intervention on our part, the Spanish army would be forced by the victorious insurgents to succumb before the close of another year. Such was the claim of the insurgents themselves, and of their partisans and supporters in this country.

We have gained experience enough in but a few weeks of warfare to teach us that the Cuban claims of an early prospective success are simply preposterous, and that we have to deal with an enemy alert and powerful enough to meet us at every threatened point. We now know that the Cuban Army, like Falstaff's men in buckram, has doubled with each enumeration, that however effective its scattered bands may be in guerrilla warfare, no part of it is organized, or capable of making a stand against regulars in the field, and that the Spaniards are to be driven out of Cuba it will be accomplished only by a large and thoroughly disciplined American army, aided by a powerful navy, and at a cost to the country so far in excess of any estimate that even our Washington jingoes would have hesitated could they have foreseen the result.

When every Spanish flag in Cuba shall have been lowered as they undoubtedly soon will be—for no other termination of the contest can be accepted now that we have entered upon it—the important question will arise: What is to be our remuneration for all our expenditure of blood and treasure? We can expect little from Spain, for, even if she were not bankrupt, the payment of debts is not included in Spanish notions of "honor." The insurgents cannot pay the bill, for they are poorer than their oppressors. The only way, then, to recoup ourselves is to take possession of the island and to administer its resources ourselves.

But some will urge this will be in direct opposition to the spirit in which we entered into the war. The President expressly announced to the world that "the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people." It is too late to question the wisdom of this announcement, made, as we now know to our cost, in ignorance of the exact situation in Cuba, and certainly with little foresight, but it is not too late to examine the possible consequences of a strict adherence to such a policy. To the unprejudiced observer it looks as if the fulfillment of such a determination would mean to turn over the island to a worse condition of anarchy than that from which we are seeking to rescue it. It is by no means certain that a majority of the people would submit quietly to the present insurgent Government, which seems to be as uncertain a quantity as the insurgent army; and it is certain that the Spaniards and the foreigners, who control most of the trade and commerce, would prefer annexation to the United States to an irresponsible government of the half-breeds. The negroes, too, who, in various degrees of mixture, constitute nearly one-half of the population, are another uncertain element which will have, nevertheless, to be taken into careful consideration. We cannot afford to have another Haiti at our very doors. More than thirty years ago Frederick Douglass said to me: "When I think of Ashantee and Dahomey and Haiti, I am almost inclined to think that my race is incapable of self-government." The years that have passed since then have brought with them no more encouragement.

It is true that we entered into this contest on broad humanitarian lines, and we must conduct it in a similar spirit to the end, but we must be careful that our humanity does not degenerate into a weak sentimentality. It must not be limited to the handful of insurgents who uphold the so-called Republic of Cuba. However much we may respect the justice of their cause and the bravery of their struggle against fearful odds, we must not forget that there are others in Cuba whose right to demand our protection when we shall have forced Spain from the island will be equally great. Besides our own citizens, many of whom have important pecuniary interests, there are many Spanish subjects resident there, constituting a large part of the wealthy and better class of the population, whom we must take under our aegis. To leave them to be dealt with by the insurgents would be as criminal as to return the island to Spain after we have conquered a peace. We cannot permit any retaliation for offenses of the past, however great may be the provocation of opportunity, and the only way of preventing this will be to stand between the opposing parties until time shall heal the rancors of their strife. Nor can we allow any sentimental considerations of "Cuba Libre" to swerve us from our duty toward all who have interests in the island. It is possible that the people of Cuba may in the future prove themselves capable of self-government, but while we have the power it will not be intrusted to those who shoot defenseless men struggling in the sea, as at Santiago, nor to such as the insurgent commander there, who showed himself so incompetent to grasp the exigencies of the situation as to sulk like Achilles in his tent because he was not put into immediate possession of the fruits of victory won by us at so fearful a cost.

But, setting aside the question of the rights and interests of the Cubans themselves, it is absolutely essential to our own interests that Cuba shall have a strong, stable, honest Government, which shall insure equal rights to all on its soil and which shall devote its energies to the development of the island and its resources. It needs good roads and railroads, which shall render communication easy and make possible the exploitation of its immense resources, agricultural and mineral, hitherto taxed out of existence by the greed of Spanish officials. It needs, too, a proper system of sanitation to insure our coasts against the constant menace of yellow fever. The island lies within a few hours of our shores and across the mouth of our Mediterranean. As Egypt commands the highway to India, so Cuba commands the greater highway soon to be through which will pass the commerce of the world. As we cannot longer tolerate its possession by a foreign power, so we cannot afford to put it into the hands of any Government unequal to its administration and which cannot give the strongest guarantees for the conservation of American interests. With our flag over Hawaii in the Pacific and over Puerto Rico and Cuba in the Atlantic, and the two oceans united by a canal, bringing our eastern and western coasts into close communication with each other, we shall occupy the strongest and most commanding position on earth, and the political party that shall advocate the adoption of any policy which may tend to weaken that position or to postpone its realization will certainly meet with the condemnation of the American people.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Georgia Democratic State Judiciary Convention in Atlanta nominated its three candidates, transacted its other incidental business, and adjourned in forty-five minutes.

* * *

Ex-Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware wrote to the Sound-Money Democrats of Maine: "I concur most heartily in your declaration. The gold standard means disaster to credit, public and private, and a fatal blow to all honest business."

* * *

Col. John Lind has formally accepted the People's Party nomination for Governor of Minnesota, as well as the Democratic, and says there has never been a moment since the State Convention adjourned when he thought to do otherwise. He is in the volunteer army and looks hopefully for success in the political field.

* * *

The Idaho Populist State Committee had a lively time in Boisé the other day, but finally revoked their call for a State Convention in Moscow on Aug. 8, and issued a new call for a State Convention to be held in Boisé Aug. 24, when the Democratic and the Silver Republican State Conventions are to meet there. Of course, this looks to fusion, to which some of the Populists are opposed, imagining they are strong enough to go it alone. Chairman P. H. Blake of the State Committee was ousted and W. H. Taylor was elected in his stead. Some blows were struck in the meeting by excited members of the State Committee.

* * *

Mother Catherine, formerly Miss Kate Drexel, of Philadelphia, has given the money needed to erect a parish house for St. Patrick's Church, in Carlisle, Penn. It is to have a Sunday-school room, lecture room, library, reading rooms, and a hall for a literary society.

* * *

The Boston Transcript alleges that one of the Captains of the provisional militia companies of Massachusetts successfully passed the Military Examining Board, after examination by the surgeon, though he is compelled to use crutches in walking and is said to be in receipt of a pension from the Government for total disability.

* * *

A "purse" raised by the grateful passengers on a train saved from destruction by an alert small boy near Burlington, Vt., a little while ago, was found when placed in his hands and carefully counted to contain $1.80. Whether the passengers lacked appreciation of the value of their limbs or their lives is not told, but it is said the company "will do the right thing by the lad."

BATTLESHIP TEXAS HERE

She Is Warmly Welcomed by Various Sea Craft as She Steams Into Port.

HER INJURIES NOT SERIOUS

The War Vessel Probably Will Be Placed in Dry Dock To-day, and Be Examined by a Board of Survey.

The battleship Texas, black and ugly in her fighting dress, and with a gaping hole in her hull and another in her upper works and innumerable scars upon her turrets and sides, steamed slowly up the harbor yesterday.

Steamships, steamboats, revenue cutters, tugs, and launches set their sirens and whistles shrieking welcome to her; stately sailing ships dipped their ensigns, foghorns wheezed, ferryboat bells rang out, and the excursionists and passengers on various sea craft sent up cheer after cheer as she moved along. People, watching the warship from the New York and Brooklyn shores, joined in with long, loud shouts. The jackies and marines who thronged the decks and turrets of the vessel waved their scarfs in response and sent back answering cheers, and the hoarse whistle of the Texas screamed back the salutations that came from every side.

Capt. John W. Philip stood upon the vessel's bridge, and beside him stood Lieut. Commander Giles B. Harber, the executive officer. Upon the quarterdeck a group of officers were gathered. Now and then they would give way to the enthusiasm and cheer like the men.

The warship cast anchor first off Tompkinsville, but remained there only long enough to take mail and dispatches on board. Then she passed up the river to the navy yard.

When she reached there the cob dock was crowded with bluejackets and marines, who greeted their fellows with enthusiasm and welcomed them with joyous cheers.

Relatives See the Heroes.

Willing hands did the work of securing the vessel to her moorings at the dock, and as soon as the gangways were placed in position hundreds of relatives of the men aboard rushed to embrace the heroes who had fought so nobly and successfully in the cause of humanity.

Permission to see and talk with them was generally granted up to 4 o'clock. After that hour, however, no more persons were allowed on board upon any pretext. This order excluded a large number who came late, and occasioned them keen disappointment. In one instance a fight almost resulted between a guard and a would-be visitor, who said he had a brother aboard.

The Texas left Santiago last Monday. She passed Sandy Hook at 5:30 yesterday morning. An hour later she was opposite the Quarantine Station. The Health Officer went alongside in his tug, and inquired after the health of the officers and crew. Her surgeon reported all well, and the big battleship was permitted to proceed. A large package of Saturday's papers was thrown on board from the doctor's tug. They were frantically seized and read by the men, who were anxious to learn what had transpired in the West Indies since their departure. The prospect of a speedy peace did not please them.

The Injuries Not Serious.

It is uncertain how long the Texas will remain here. One of her officers said yesterday that he did not think more than five or six days would be required to put her in perfect shape again. She was in nowise seriously disabled. In his opinion, she was ordered to the navy yard simply because she alone of the battleships could be docked there at present. All the rest are too large. Her chief trouble is barnacles. It has been seven months since her hull was scraped. Most of that time has been spent in warm waters. As a result, she is very foul, and the Government wants to remedy this against the time of Watson's departure for the coast of Spain, and she will probably be one of the fleet if he goes.

So far as the injuries sustained in battle are concerned they are comparatively trivial. The most serious resulted not from Spanish shells, but from the firing of her own big twelve-inch guns. Their concussion slightly sprung the bulkhead which forms the after portion of the forward gun house, and on the starboard side loosened a number of rivets and stanchions and depressed the deck.

In addition to this the Texas is suffering from a dent in her bottom plates, which was caused by striking a reef at Dry Tortugas last March.

The effect of Spanish gunnery is more apparent, but not as serious. There is a hole in the port bow where a 6-inch shell entered. This missile penetrated bulkheads, partitions, &c., and brought up in the forward six-inch gun room on the starboard side, where it exploded, killing Frank Blakeley, a first-class apprentice, whose home was in Lawrence, Mass., and wounding eight others. It was the only death-dealing missile which struck the Texas during her fighting term, as none of the other men who were wounded succumbed to their injuries. A piece of the shell which killed Blakeley hit John Liwell, a landsman, in the leg and inflicted a dangerous and painful wound. His fellows said yesterday that a man bearing such a name should have no difficulty in evading death. Lively was limping around the gun deck yesterday afternoon, and when asked about his mishap made light of it and said he would soon be all right again.

Effect of Another Shell.

On the starboard side, just forward of the 12-inch turret, is another hole. A 6.4 shell struck there, and went through the ash hoist and into the smokepipe, where it exploded. This was during the fight with Cevera's fleet, and Capt. Philip and a number of officers were on the bridge at the time. Soot was blown all over them, and, indeed, over all the ship, causing much fear as to what had occurred. When the real extent of the damage was ascertained, however, the incident was treated as a joke, and much laughter was occasioned.

Several shots took effect on the bridge and other parts of the superstructure, but nearly all traces of the damage done by them were removed by the mechanics aboard, who patched up the splintered ironwork while the vessel was steaming north on the homeward trip.

On the way up the Texas made only about nine knots an hour. This slow speed was due to the poor quality of the coal she had. It was of the worst kind, and the men and officers frequently declared that had the American vessels been supplied with such fuel when Cervera made his dash for liberty the Spanish fleet would surely have escaped. Fortunately, the vessels had filled their bunkers with good Cumberland coal a few days before.

"The Texas may have had the reputation of being hoo-dooed," said one of the men yesterday, "but you can't persuade any man aboard of her now that she isn't the mascot of the navy." Capt. Philip made a similar declaration. On the eve of his departure for Cuba he asserted that the Texas was not under the influence of any evil star and would prove it.

Saved by a Barnacle.

"Yonder," he said yesterday, pointing to a submarine mine on the forward deck, "is the proof. That mine came out of Guantanamo harbor. It had a hundred pounds of guncotton in it, and was just waiting for some vessel to come along. We came and we struck it, and we are still all right. The thing that saved us, as we ascertained by an examination after taking it up, was a barnacle which had been deposited on the plunger and prevented it from working. And that one thing was the only possible thing that could have saved us. I don't think that shows the influence of an evil star."

Souvenirs of the vessel's different engagements are in evidence, and are shown with much pride to visitors. One of these is the Vizcaya's searchlight, and another is the searchlight of the Maria Teresa.

The gunners who work the giant starboard twelve-inch gun have ornamented the brass stopper in its mouth with the names of the targets at which the weapon has been fired. The list is as follows: Cabanas, Pluton and Terror, Guantanamo, Santiago, Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Reina Mercedes, Cristobal Colon, La Zocapa, Oquendo.

Twenty-two sick sailors and marines were brought back from the squadron by the Texas, and they were all transferred to the Naval Hospital, adjoining the navy yard.

Dry dock No. 2 is in readiness for the Texas. She will be docked to-day, and a board of survey will inspect her injuries.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN CUBA.

Three Lives Lost and Over Twenty Spanish Soldiers Injured.

HAVANA, July 31.—On the morning of July 25 a collision occurred on the railway near Encrucijada, Province of Santa Clara, resulting in the loss of three lives and injury to twenty-nine persons. The killed were a bugler and two soldiers. Of the injured four were employes of the road, and the others were a Colonel, a Captain, and two Lieutenants of the army, a physician, and twenty private soldiers. Ten of the latter were seriously hurt.

WILL PAY ITALY'S CLAIM.

President of Colombia Asks Congress to Accept the Award.

COLON, Colombia, July 31, via Galveston, Texas.—An official dispatch from Bogota was received at Cartagena last Tuesday, the 26th, confirming the report of the probability of an early settlement of the Cerruti affair. President Caro, having unwillingly accepted the inevitable, has submitted to Congress and the Executive a resolution to accept in full the conditions of President Cleveland's award.

It is understood that a similar dispatch was cabled to Rome. The Italian warship Calabria sailed for Santa Marta, Colombia, and not for Mexico, as previously reported. Another warship is at Sabanilla, while two others still remain at Cartagena. The most cordial relations continue between the shore and the Italian squadron.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Continued Riots Cause Alarm Among Our Consuls There.

TACOMA, July 31.—The steamer Tacoma, just in from Chinese ports, brings the following advices:

The American mission school in the Haipong district, Kwang Tung Province, has been burned by natives.

The United States Consul at Canton has appealed to the Viceroy to send troops to quell the rioting there.

The negotiations over the Shashi affair have been concluded. China is to pay 15,000 yen as indemnity, besides 75,000 yen, being a moiety of the expenditures of the settlement.

A very serious riot has broken out in Kiaug-Sea.

Minister Yong Ki has been transferred to the Seoul Ministership of Finance, while Sin Sun Tak has been appointed Minister of War. The treaty for the Luh Ban Railway, the construction of which is to be undertaken by the Belgian syndicate, was signed July 1.

The Russian Minister has publicly objected to the borrowing of funds from England for the construction of the railway connecting Shan Hai Kwan and New Cuwang.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRANCE TO REPRESENT IN MANOEUVRE THE OPERATIONS ARCUND SANTIAGO.—France will be the first country to repeat in naval manoeuvres some of the problems lately solved by the navy of the United States. Early this week M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, will go to Brest in order to be present at the series of important manoeuvres carried on by a combined naval and land force. The naval force will include the entire North Fleet; the land forces, placed under the command of Gen. Dodds, will be composed of the Second Brigade of Marine Infantry, the batteries of the Second Regiment of Marine Artillery, stationed at Brest, a battery of field artillery, and a battalion of infantry. The militia of the port will co-operate in the manoeuvres. The operations will be of two kinds—operations by sea and operations against the land with tentative landing at a given point on shore. The port of Brest, situated at the end of a deep bay, is in a certain way analogous to Santiago de Cuba. The aim of the manoeuvres will be in the first place to develop the problems presented before the Cuban port, and in the second to test the impregnability of the port of Brest against attacks made by sea and land. Similar operations will be carried on before Cherbourg toward the end of the month. The situation of the neighboring Island of Cotentin offers great facilities for the landing of troops covered by the fire of the warships, and communication between the military port of La Manche can be easily cut off.

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HYPNOTISM BEFORE THE COURT OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—The civil chamber of the Court of the Queen's Bench in London confined itself week before last to a strange case in which hypnotism played an important part. At Blackpool, in the County of Lancaster, lived an old woman named Henrietta Howard, who, being estranged from her son John, left her entire fortune, of over £600,000, to various charitable institutions and to a young physician, Dr. George Kingsbury. Kingsbury had for his part £2,920. He is a well-known authority on hypnotism and has published a work on the subject of accepted merit. John Howard asked the court to declare the will null and void, alleging that Dr. Kingsbury between 1883 and 1887 had several times placed his mother in a hypnotic trance, and that while in one of these trances she had been made to make her will through suggestion. Dr. Kingsbury denied that the thing was possible. Each party in the case called as witnesses a number of medical specialists, no two of whom absolutely agreed either on the theory or the practice of hypnotic suggestion. Finally Howard's lawyers forced Dr. Kingsbury to contradict himself. They had read in court certain pages in the doctor's book on hypnotism, passages in which he asserted it to be very easy to do what he declared to the court to be impossible. Dr. Kingsbury undertook to explain this contradiction. He called to his aid the physicians who had borne witness in his favor. Mr. Howard also recalled his witnesses, and the case was renewed until the Judge said that he doubted whether a sane and intelligent jury could render a verdict in the case except by hypnotic suggestion. He adjourned the case in order to give the jury time to study up on the subject. A verdict was finally rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

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THE LEGALITY OF CYCLING IN ENGLAND.—The Gazette of the Cyclists' Touring Club of London has entered a controversy with The Law Journal, alleging that it is illegal to ride a bicycle without having some person on foot or on horseback to guide the machine. The Law Journal at once joined issue over this allegation, saying that its contemporary based its statement of law on Section 78 of the Highway act of 1835, which declares that "if the driver of any carriage shall ride upon any horse drawing it, on any highway, not having some other person on foot or on horseback to guide the carriage, he shall be liable to a penalty. The Local Government act of 1888 declares generally that bicycles are "carriages within the meaning of the Highway acts." The Law Journal continues seriously, as follows: "We do not think that a general declaration such as that of the Local Government act makes a provision of the Highway act apply to cyclers, which, on the face of it, is only applicable to carriages drawn by beasts of draught. In interpreting acts of Parliament the courts do not willingly give support to Mr. Bumble's axiom that 'The law is a hass.' And we doubt whether a cyclist who leaves his machine resting against a gate on the highway has committed an offense. It is obvious, from a perusal of the act, that the object of the prohibition is to prevent beasts drawing carriages from being left unattended on the highway. Under what provision of the act it is unlawful for a cyclist to tie down near his machine (when it is not causing an obstruction) we have entirely failed to discover."

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MOVE AGAINST POKER IN VIENNA.—The craze for playing poker has of late increased to such an alarming extent in Austria that the authorities are about to banish it from the land. It was the game of the café, and the man without a private hobby or the comforts of home life sought his solace in the fascination of what the Viennese declare to be the most irresistible card game of modern times. In Vienna it has become one of the great sins of the people. It filled up the private life and leisure moments of the family. "Crimes that have been committed in its name in Vienna would make up a story more wierdly fascinating than the records of even 'Roaring Camp,'" says a French editor, who evidently admires Bret Harte. It must, therefore, go, say the authorities, we are about to prohibit it as a game coming under "Hazard-spiel." Although public opinion is generally in favor of the prohibition, the methods of the authorities, it is said, will involve a great many complications, owing to the circumstance that poker players have been pronounced "Not guilty" when arraigned before the law. These decisions, in the absence of any appeal, virtually released poker from the stigma of being a game of hazard. In Vienna there is not a café where poker is not the rage, and it is expected that the hundreds of cafétiers will raise a protest against the new regulation.

TREMONT'S SHAKY STATION.

The Walls of the Thirty-seventh Precinct House Are in a Dangerous Condition.

The Thirty-seventh Precinct Police Station, located on Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, is in a dangerous condition, and unless something is done speedily the building, many policemen say, will collapse of old age and general debility. The station house is one of the oldest buildings in or about Tremont. It stands on a high ledge of rocks, where it has been left by the cutting down and grading of the surrounding streets and avenues. It is, therefore, conspicuous, and one does not have to get very close to it to see its dilapidated condition.

Recently an excavation for a cellar was begun on Bathgate Avenue next to the station house on the south side. In order to get down to the proper level it was necessary to cut deeply into the ledge of soft stone on which the station house stands. The result was that one day a wide crack suddenly appeared in the south wall of the old building, running from Capt. Schmittberger's office to the rear wall. An investigation was at once made and it was found that the entire south wall was gradually settling.

In order to prevent further sinking two heavy beams were run through the basement where the cells are located, making it impossible to use them, and now all prisoners are transferred to the Thirty-sixth Precinct, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, which is also cramped for room.

A few days ago another dangerous crack appeared in the north wall of the structure. Here excavations are being made for the new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. The ledge of rock here, as on the south side, is soft, and again the foundations have been affected.

The condition of the building was reported to the Building Department, and an Inspector, on seeing the wall, ordered it shored up immediately. It was also deemed wise to remove the men's beds from that portion of the dormitory. The wall is considerably out of plumb, and the men are not in a very contented state of mind over the state of affairs.

LITTLE GIRL DASHED TO DEATH.

Platform of a Fire-Escape on Which She Was Playing Tipped Up.

Three-year-old Vivian O'Dell fell from a fourth-story fire-escape at 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street last night and was killed. The child and her baby brother, Charlie, were playing at the extreme end of the escape platform, when Mrs. O'Dell noticed that the latter had become loosened from the wall. She cried to the children, but as she did the platform tipped up and was balanced on a centre bar of the escape. The mother, with a cry of anguish, reached out, clutched the youngest child with one hand and the railing of the escape with the other. As she did so the platform tipped up, so that little Vivian slipped off and was dashed to the yard beneath.

Tenants who had heard the screams of the mother found the child in the yard. She was taken to the family's rooms and an ambulance called from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The child died, however, in a few minutes. The mother was hysterical when her husband, who had been out for a walk, returned just as the ambulance reached the house. O'Dell fell in a faint when told what had happened.

The police asked the Coroner to make an investigation, so as to determine who is responsible for the condition of the fire escape.

NO CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

So Say Messrs. Croker, Murphy, and Hill, Now at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 31.—United States Senator Murphy, Richard Croker, and ex-Senator Hill, who are stopping in the vicinity of Long Branch, to-day denied in emphatic terms that any conference of New York State Democratic leaders had been held at any of the New Jersey Summer resorts yesterday or to-day. They all united in saying that no conference is contemplated at the present time.

Ex-Senator Hill, who is stopping at Normandie-by-the-Sea, said that he had no additional statements to be given out for publication. Mr. Croker, who is a guest at Senator Murphy's cottage at Elberon, says that he is at the sea shore merely for purposes of rest and recreation. He expects to leave for Saratoga and the Adirondacks in a day or two.

Illness of Hugh McLaughlin.

Hugh McLaughlin, who has been ill for some time, was strong enough yesterday to take dinner with his family. It is thought by his physician that he will be able to leave for Jamesport, L. I., his Summer home, in a few days. When a reporter called at the house yesterday he was told that Mr. McLaughlin had had nothing to do with politics since his illness began, and that he had not read a paper except to ascertain the progress of the war.

INDIANS CONFESS FIVE MURDERS

They Say They Expect to Die for Their Crimes.

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, July 31.—The Moses family of Indians, from Heron Bay, who are accused of a number of atrocious murders, have made a full confession of their crimes.

Six years ago they murdered two men named David, father and son, and then, this crime being discovered by three Frenchmen, they murdered them as well, taking their bodies out into Lake Superior in a boat, and scuttling it after tying stones to the bodies.

They have just been tried for their crimes, the story of which was told in evidence by the sister of the murderers. The confession says that the story told by the sister is true, and that the murderers expect to die for their crimes.

American Municipal League.

DETROIT, July 31.—Several delegations of Mayors and Councilmen arrived from the West to-day, and to-night a party came in from various cities in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey to attend the American Municipal League Convention. Montreal, Ottawa, and other smaller Canadian cities are represented. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held this evening, at which reports were submitted and routine business disposed of. Probably 100 persons entitled to seats in the convention had arrived up to to-night.

Lightning at Egg Harbor City.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 31.—A thunderstorm which passed over this place this afternoon was very severe. Lightning struck in a number of places. The Aurora Saenger Hall steeple was struck, and the bolt traveled downward and entered the hall, where a number of persons had assembled. No one was hurt, but there was considerable excitement. How seriously the building is damaged is not yet known. The New York Hotel and the American Hotel were struck, but not seriously damaged. Considerable damage was done by rain and hail in the surrounding farming districts.

Heat Fatality at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—An unknown man, who succumbed to the heat on Market Street last evening and subsequently died at St. Barnabas's Hospital, awaits identification at Hollis's Morgue. The man is about thirty-two years old, short, light build, and had a small light mustache. He was evidently a mechanic, and his hands are stained as though by hat dye.

Immigrant Killed by the Heat.

Patrick Kelly, with his wife and three children, arrived in this country three weeks ago. They found a home at 137 Provost Street, Jersey City, and Kelly secured work in the Erie Railroad freight yard. While passing through Thirteenth Street yesterday he was prostrated by heat. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where he died at 4 o'clock.

Two Bodies Recovered in Newark Bay.

The bodies of A. Chabriel and W. J. Reeves, Jr., of Jersey City, who were drowned through the sinking of their launch by the steamboat J. S. Warden on Friday night, were found floating in Newark Bay yesterday by a boating party and taken to Bayonne, where they were subsequently removed to Jersey City.

THE WAR AGAINST SPAIN

Subject of an Address by Fidel G. Pierra at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn.

AMERICA'S ACTION JUSTIFIED

The President of the Cuban Bureau of Information Reviews the Causes of the Conflict and Lauds Our Magnanimity.

The Baptist Temple in Brooklyn was crowded to the doors last night, when Fidel G. Pierra, President of the Cuban General Bureau of Information, delivered an address on the war with Spain. Mr. Pierra returned from Washington a few days ago, after being in consultation with President McKinley.

The meeting was opened by the Rev. George N. Thomssen of India, who has been occupying the pulpit in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Cortlandt Myers. Mr. Thomssen made a short address on the physical conditions of Cuba, which was illustrated with several stereopticon views, among which was a picture of the Maine.

Mr. Pierra took as his subject "The War With Spain, as It Appears from the Standpoint of International Law, of Justice, and of Humanity."

"Success always a very effective argument," said he, "has silenced many of the objections which at first were urged against this war; but there are yet some persons who are inclined to question the rightfulness and justice of it. What right, they ask, had the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba? What right to tell the Spaniards to quit the island and to dispossess them of a territory which they had held during several centuries? Is such an act, they again ask, sanctioned by the principles and rules which should always determine the relations among nations, or, in other words, does international law offer any justification for the act?

"My answer is that the Government of the United States is fully justified in what it has done and in what it is now doing. There was a time when intervention, based on the ground of humanity alone, would have been considered unjustified and wrong; in fact, it would not have been attempted, for it could not be conceived. At that time the bonds which united mankind were few and weak. The moral sensibilities were little developed. The sense of kinship between the inhabitants of one country and those of another scarcely existed. At that time, intervention could only be justified when the unlawful acts committed by a people among themselves, or by their sovereign against them, threatened the peace, endangered the security, or caused material injury to the intervening nation.

Conditions Now Different.

"But things have undergone a great change. We are not, and we cannot be if we would, indifferent to the sufferings of our fellow-beings, even if they are the inhabitants of a distant country, much less so when they are our next-door neighbors. Their sufferings affect us deeply, and we likewise suffer with them. And if those sufferings are unlawfully and willfully inflicted by a tyrannical and reckless power, who can deny us the right to intervene in order to stay the hand of the tyrant, to relieve our neighbors from their sufferings, and to relieve ourselves from the pain which those sufferings give us? It is an act of self-defense as well as an act of humanity. We defend ourselves, and we defend our fellow-beings. Intervention intended to achieve such a result cannot be questioned, it is unassailable. As Sir James McIntosh said in 1823: 'Whatever a nation may lawfully defend for itself it may defend for another people if called upon to intervene.'

"But the United States had, besides, other reasons and other grounds. The war in Cuba was a perpetual source of irritation and annoyance for this country, and an unnecessary cause of expenditure of money. The proximity of the island was a great inducement for one of the contending parties to use the territory of the United States as a basis of operation, the Government was compelled to keep a constant watch in order to prevent any military expeditions from leaving its shores, and the long coast line had to be incessantly patrolled by revenue cutters and war vessels. In less than three years several millions of dollars were expended for that purpose.

"On the other hand, American citizens were unlawfully imprisoned by the Spanish Government in Cuba and confined in filthy dungeons. In some instances they were tortured, and in some they were even assassinated.

"And that is not all yet. A large proportion of the sixty or seventy millions of American capital invested in Cuba had been destroyed, and the balance was likewise threatened with destruction. The commercial interests of the United States during the three years had suffered losses amounting to over $300,000,000, and the continuation of the war was sure to add every day fresh millions to those losses. Were not American property holders in Cuba and American merchants entitled to protection by their Government?

Spain's Cruel Repression.

"What else could happen? What else was needed to justify the intervention of the United States in Cuba? Spain had shown her incapacity to re-establish peace and order in the island, peace and order which her iniquities had disturbed and destroyed; during three long years she had been allowed to commit under the pretext of military necessity every imaginable villainy. She had burnt and destroyed all the cottages of the small farmers and their fields as well; she had burnt and destroyed all the hamlets, villages, and small towns; she had deported, she had slaughtered, and she had starved to death thousands upon thousands of the inhabitants of the country, and she had shocked the moral sense of mankind with a spectacle of indescribable savagery.

"When urged by the United States to put an end to such monstrosities, she feigned willingness only the better to deceive the American Government. She never intended to do what she had been requested and what she had promised. Finally, her deception was made known by her own Minister, and to crown the work of iniquity, the Maine was blown up in the Harbor of Havana if not with the connivance of the Government, certainly with the assistance of some of the officials. This heinous crime alone was sufficient and more than sufficient to justify the United States in demanding of Spain to withdraw altogether from the Western Hemisphere, which she polluted with her presence, and to compel her to do it if she refused.

"I know of no case in which so much forbearance, so much magnanimity, and so much generosity have been shown as the United States has shown toward Spain. And Spain, with that infatuation and stupidity peculiarly her own, mistook it all for weakness and cowardice. 'The Americans will not fight,' said her politicians and her newspaper writers; 'the Americans are a Nation of shopkeepers and traders; they will not dare to face a warlike people like the Spaniards, and, if they do, woe be to them!' And they believed what they said and what they wrote, and because they believed it they made war inevitable, and are receiving the punishment which they deserved.

"My conclusion let me repeat that I am firmly convinced that the conduct of the United States from the standpoint of international law, of justice, and of humanity is undisputable, unassailable, and absolutely justified."

At the conclusion of the address the congregation united in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Marcus Mason Dead.

Marcus Mason of San Francisco, who died at the French Hospital in this city Saturday afternoon, was well known in California, and also in Central and South America, where he had been for many years interested in machinery for the preparation of the coffee bean for markets. He had visited the republics of those countries yearly since 1857, and was a pioneer in the introduction of American machinery there. He maintained a business house in New York and a factory in Worcester, Mass., had a plantation in Costa Rica, and a farm in California. He was born in Vermont in 1827, and was a mechanical engineer and an inventor. He leaves a wife and two daughters, one of the latter being married to George Osbourne, an actor.

Newfoundland to Have a Vote.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 31.—The Premier of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, writes from London to his Ministerial colleagues here, announcing his appointment as a member of the commission to settle the difficulties between the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. He will be entitled to a full voice on the questions of the Atlantic Coast fisheries, reciprocity, and other subjects directly interesting this colony.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Lawyer Harlock Fears the Act May Cause Trouble Before the Supreme Court Convenes.

Considerable anxiety now exists among lawyers and business men, it is said, as to the course of the new bankruptcy law, which goes into effect to-day or to-morrow. Many fear that certain sections of the new law cannot be operative until the Supreme Court establishes a set of rules. The law was not passed until after the Supreme Court had adjourned, and the court does not convene again until October. In the meantime no decrees of bankruptcy can be issued by the United States District Courts.

If their apprehensions should prove true, lawyers assert that fully 200,000 persons will be affected, and business men whose commercial relations have become strained will be placed at the mercy of their creditors, owing to an inability to obtain decrees of bankruptcy.

Waldegrave Harlock, a New York attorney, said last night in reference to the law:

"I certainly believe the new law involves complications and embarrassments for business men. I called yesterday at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. I was informed that Justice Brown had concluded to allow creditors to file their petitions and schedules in bankruptcy for what they were worth, and have lawyers take their own risks in the regularity of these proceedings and the sufficiency of their papers. The court, however, will not allow anything further to be done upon those papers until the Supreme Court promulgates its rules, forms, and orders, as required by Section 30 of the new law."

Before hearing the decision of Justice Brown Mr. Harlock wrote to Senator Hoar and Representative Ray, who aided in the passage of the law. He called their attention to the point that Section 70 permits petitions for voluntary bankruptcy to be filed one month after the passage of the act, which would be Aug. 2; but that Section 30 makes it imperative for the Supreme Court to prescribe rules, forms, and orders as to procedure.

In reply Senator Hoar said that it was deemed inexpedient when the bill was passed to delay its operation until the court should convene in the Fall, but whether the Judges would agree on some simple rules in the meantime he could not tell. He added: "But I have no doubt that the statute will go into effect enough for all practical purposes without any rules."

Congressman Ray was of a similar opinion. In his letter he said that the new law was so clear that no great inconvenience can be suffered from want of rules. He stated that petitions can be filed, and all preliminary proceedings be had without them.

According to Mr. Harlock there will be considerable confusion as to the exact date when the new law takes effect, opinion being divided between to-day and to-morrow.

He said: "There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether petitions can be filed on the 1st or 2d of August. The law provides that no voluntary petition can be filed until after the expiration of one month from the passage of the bill, which was on July 1."

Generally speaking, Mr. Harlock stated that there was trouble ahead for the bankrupts, and matters would not be cleared up for some time. He believes it possible that four months may elapse before adjudications will be made.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN ALABAMA.

Two White Men and Four Negroes Shot at Cusseta.

OPELIKA, Ala., July 31.—The little village of Cusseta, near here, was the scene last night of a serious and exciting time. Two prominent white men and four negroes were shot and several others narrowly escaped a similar fate. Political lines in the precinct are tightly drawn and party feeling runs high.

Last night it was understood that the Populists would have a negro rally meeting, and H. R. Mitchell, with a score of negroes of his following, went to attend the meeting. When he and his party arrived they were met and fired upon by Gus Avery, a negro, and his associates. Charles Morgan, Tom Combs, and John Hill were shot.

Mitchell returned to Cusseta and procured warrants for the arrest of the negroes who did the shooting. The party surrounded the house in which the offenders were thought to be concealed. The negro Populists opened fire from ambush and seriously wounded W. W. Mpadows and W. J. Busby, both white men, and Will Floyd, a negro.

The spread of this news produced great excitement, and a negro uprising was thought to be imminent. Armed forces were telegraphed for to Opelika, West Point, and Lafayette. About 200 men, armed with Winchester rifles, shotguns, and pistols, responded to the call.

As the train from Opelika came up this force was marching out to the scene of action. It is not likely that anything more serious will transpire, but the election takes place to-morrow, and everything is at fever heat.

FIVE DROWNED AT A PICNIC.

Rowboats Collide on an Illinois River and Thirteen Occupants Are Thrown Out.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—Five persons attending the picnic of the Chicago Cloakmakers' Union at Columbia Park were drowned in the Desplaines River.

Thirteen of the merrymakers were rowing about the river in small boats. In the centre of the stream the boats collided, and the whole party was soon struggling in the water. Rescuers hurried from the shore, but before they could reach the boats five persons had gone down for the last time.

Prince Victor Starts West.

Prince Victor-Emmanuel left this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for Chicago. His luggage included several new gun cases and other articles of the hunt, and it is understood that he will take a long hunting trip in the Rockies in search of big game. From Chicago it is said the Count will go direct to San Francisco, but he intends to return by the way of Denver, and from there to Durango, Col., in order to study the ruins of the Aztec cliff dwellers' houses in the Mancos Cañon below that point. From Denver the Count may travel South and visit Mexico.

La Bourgogne Victims Seen.

The Austrian steamer Aquileja, which came in yesterday from Mediterranean ports, reports that when in latitude 42 and longitude 60 she passed close to a lot of dead bodies with cork jackets and one life buoy marked "La Bourgogne, Havre." A small lot of wreckage was also floating about.

A Runaway in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Ten young persons were seriously injured to-day by the overturning of a tally-ho at the foot of the Ogden Avenue viaduct. Fifteen persons were riding in the vehicle, bound for a day's outing at Riverside. While crossing the viaduct at Ogden Avenue the horses became unmanageable and rushed down the steep incline, bringing up against the curbing.

Taken with Cramps and Drowned.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—Frank Thomas of 822 Second Street, Harrison, rode from Passaic this afternoon on his bicycle, and on arriving home went to the Asphalt Dock and jumped into the river for a swim. He was overheated and was immediately taken with cramps and was drowned.

Man Drowned in East River.

Patrick O'Rourke, twenty-three years old, who lived at 290 Delancey Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming in the East River at the foot of Rivington Street. The body was not recovered.

Murder at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 31.—Joseph Keller, a young carpenter, to-day shot and instantly killed Peter Meyers, the alleged proprietor of a "speak easy." They had quarreled about the shooting of some of Meyers's pigeons by Keller.

A Comprehensive Prayer.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

A Denver tot closed her prayer with: "God bless paps and mama and Dewey and Shafter and Schley and Sampson and Teddy's Terrors, and I wouldn't be very hard on poor Admiral Cervera if I were you."

ARCHBISHOP WALSH IS DEAD.

He Was Apparently Well When He Retired Last Night.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 31.—Rev. John Walsh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto, died suddenly to-night of heart failure.

He was apparently well, although he was confined to his room with a sprained ankle. He was sixty-eight years of age and was a native of Ireland.

He was ordained in 1854 and was appointed rector of St. Michael's in 1859. He became Vicar General of Toronto diocese in 1862 and Bishop in 1867. On the death of the late Archbishop Lynch he was made Archbishop.

MISSING BROOKLYN GIRL FOUND.

Josephine Massonet Made Her Way to Newark and the Police Hold Her.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—A nine-year old girl who gave her name as Josephine Massonet of South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, was brought to the First Precinct Station to-day by Policeman James Moore, who is detailed at Market and Mulberry Streets. The girl had been turned over to the policeman by a conductor of a trolley car. She had ridden on the car from Jersey City.

The girl told the police that she left her home two days ago for a walk, and was met by a man who bought her a glass of lemonade, gave her some pennies, and then put her on a trolley car for a ride. She could not tell whether she had been with the man all the time, and when asked where she had slept, stated that she had been walking around. The Brooklyn police were notified.

Stein and Metternich.

From The Westminster Review

After the battle of Leipsic the allied sovereigns made Stein chief administrator of the hostile German provinces then held by their armies. He appeared at the Congress of Vienna by order of the Czar and urged the absorption of Saxony by Prussia, as a punishment for her French sympathies in the interest of other Germans. The countless small Princes were little to his taste, (although they had done something for letters and art,) and only seemed to him to keep a capable people back. But his Pan-Germanic aims did not quite please the representatives of other powers, and had to fall through. The Tory English statesmen believed too much in Metternich, (to the sorrow of Europe in the following age,) yet Wellington esteemed Stein and was not deaf to his suggestions.

Stein hated Metternich as heroes are apt to hate cynics—not because he was duped of the wine estate of Johannisberg, which had been promised him first as a reward for his labors.

"What a contrast," writes Dr. Neubauer, "there was between the two men! Stein was animated with the idea of calling the nations of Europe to a struggle for freedom; Metternich was a mistrustful foe of every popular movement. The one saw in the State a moral organism that served to raise and educate its citizens; the other viewed it simply as a mechanical end in itself, devoid of all soul and kept up by artifice and crafty calculation."

Yet it must be said in Metternich's favor that he did not return Stein's hatred, but explained it away as a part of his peculiar nature on reading his letters a year after his death. "No one," he wrote, "honored more than I the Baron's distinguished gifts both of mind and heart." Such an admission is remarkable from the pen of a rival with whom he had nothing in common. For Metternich has been well termed "a worlding of the eighteenth century," and could not bear enthusiasm any more than Talleyrand. It was left to his third wife to detect a hidden resemblance (of which the world knew nothing) between her dear Clemens and the Apostle Paul.

Italians in New York.

From Harper's Weekly.

The census of 1890 credited New York with an Italian population of 39,951, which has not been reduced in the last seven years. Mulberry Bend Park borders on a representative Italian quarter. In that region Italian signs, Italian shops, and Italian bankers abound; Italian mothers tend their children, usually busying themselves with something else at the same time; Italian laborers, for the moment unemployed, sit on the benches or talk together, usually with some apparent excitement, in groups in the street. Where there are Italians in numbers there is bound to be animation, and the Mulberry Street side of the Mulberry Bend Park is one of the most animated centres of New York.

Most of the Italians in New York are very poor and are ill-housed and coarsely fed, and have much apparently to lower their spirits. But they seem never to feel any worse than they can help. They are industrious and very frugal, and save money. Some of it they gamble away, and some of it is stolen from them by swindlers, but a good deal stays by them. Most of them were pinched by poverty before they came to New York, and knew worse things than they experience here. That seems to help their philosophy. At any rate, no part of the population of New York endures hardships with better grace or adapts itself more patiently and easily to its environment. If there is a chance to be happy, the Italian is prompt to improve it. If there is a chance to be miserable, he neglects it as far as he can. His wife and his children are like him in these particulars. They borrow no trouble. When the sun shines they bask in it, (provided it is not too hot;) when it rains they get under cover. They have plenty of society, and like it, and for what they cannot have they work and wait.

A Pet Florida Crane.

From Forest and Stream.

He stands at one side by the hour, just pluming himself, then gently picking at shoe buttons and finger rings. Occasionally he is indulged in a favorite pastime—that of taking the hairpins out of his mistress's hair.

In nature he is as gentle and affectionate as a kitten, and as he has never been teased he has no enmity for anything except a dog. One night he was attacked by a strange dog, and since then his hatred for any canine other than the home dog is intense, and as soon as his eagle eye detects a strange dog he gives a cry of alarm, and in the most quiet, sedate, but stately way walks out of range into some retired corner. He is more valuable than a watch dog, for at night, should any strange object intrude the premises, he quickly gives a warning in a voice so loud and clangorous as to wake even the "seven sleepers" themselves.

Dick has always been inordinately fond of his master, whom he makes every effort to please. It is at his command that he will dance, bowing and twirling in the most graceful manner; then circling with wings distended around the yard and back again to bow and courtesy as before. Another very pleasing recognition of his intelligence is the manner in which he always welcomes his owner. He recognizes the horse and carriage as far as his eye can reach, and long before the bird is in view his voice

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.
Issues TRAVELERS CHEQUES immediately available as funds everywhere.
Draws FOREIGN DRAFTS in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and Money Orders, on all parts of the Commercial World.
Makes CABLE TRANSFERS of money to England and the Continent.
These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated
Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 29, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R.Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
New York, July 25th, 1898.
Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.
Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.
WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

C. I. Hudson & Co.
34 & 36 WALL STREET,
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
U. S. 3s
WHEN ISSUED
AND FINANCE ALLOTMENTS.
U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock. Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Unless some unexpected obstacle intervenes, liberal European buying orders are likely to appear in this market this week.

Advices from London indicate an expectation there that gold will have to be sent to the United States in large volume within the next sixty days, during the present month, unless some extraordinary financial arrangements can be made between banking interests in England and here. The exchange market may be so handled as to head off American imports of gold, but to prevent this natural movement will require efforts quite beyond what is usual.

***

European investors are likely to be favorably influenced toward American stocks and bonds by reason of the fact that danger of successful cheap money campaigning has disappeared, there no longer being apprehension in financial circles, either here or abroad, that Bryanism can make even a fair stand in the Congressional elections this Fall.

***

Commission houses generally agree that the market shows broadening tendencies. Out of town orders toward the end of last week were larger than has been the average for some time past. Boston and Philadelphia especially have become bullish.

COMPETITION AT DINNER.

Directors of the Sugar Trust and representatives of the new independent refineries are, according to Wall Street report, in close conference. It is averred that meetings were held in the vicinity of Wall Street during the latter part of last week, at which so much good feeling developed that the conferrees staid late and had dinner served in their private office.

OMAHA'S DIVIDEND.

An important meeting of interests identified with the St. Paul and Omaha Railroad will be held in Wall Street this week, with results that may have consequential bearing upon the company's dividend policy. Those insiders who are committed to an increase in the Omaha dividend to a regular 5 per cent. rate say no reason appears for changing their attitude or expecting disappointment. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is counted upon for co-operation.

BROOKLYN MONOPOLY.

Negotiations are in progress between representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Nassau Electric Companies which look to a merger of the two properties on a basis which will give to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit a complete monopoly of surface street railway business in and about Brooklyn. It is intimated that a consolidation agreement is close to execution, though insiders decline to discuss the matter. Developments may, however, be made public this week.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

In practically every one of the conspicuous stocks, railroad shares and industrials alike, the short interest seemed to have been extended at the end of the week. This is particularly noticeable in Manhattan, Sugar Trust, and two or three of the prominent Grangers.

In at least two of these stocks—Manhattan and Sugar Trust—there may be some urgent reasons for covering before long. There are operators on the long side of both stocks quite able to make the shorts scurry whenever that performance seems timely.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Discussing the new $12,000,000 bond issue by New York City, the following observations are made by an authority:

The $12,000,000 of New York City bonds advertised by Controller Coler are the first that have been offered to the public since the taking effect of the Greater New York charter. These bonds are issued under even more favorable provisions of law than were those of the former City of New York. The latter could be exempted from local taxation in the County of New York, but the new bonds are by law exempt in all parts of the State from all kinds of taxation, except for State purposes, and the last-named form of taxation does not, under existing laws, fall directly on the individual citizen.

The recent discussion of the relation of the city debt to the constitutional limit of indebtedness ought not to have any effect on the price which these bonds will bring. In selecting the several classes of bonds which have been offered for sale, the Controller has successfully avoided certain doubtful points of law which might have been raised if other bonds had been included in the sale. Throughout this discussion no dissent has been heard from the proposition that the present City of New York is bound to issue bonds to pay for improvements for which valid obligations were incurred by the former city, prior to Jan. 1, 1898. All the bonds advertised for sale are to be issued for such improvements. None of the bonds has for its object the payment of liability on a contract not signed and registered on that date.

The debt-limit question has no practical bearing upon the city's ability to pay its debts. The 10 per cent. limitation of the State Constitution is purely arbitrary. Many European cities, whose bonds sell at extremely low rates of interest, are indebted far in excess of that amount. The City of Paris, which is far less populous and less wealthy than the present City of New York, has a bonded indebtedness almost twice as large, and the financial credit of the French capital is of the highest.

A peculiarly strong feature of New York City's finances is that the improvements for which its bonds are most largely issued —i. e., for docks and water supply—are essentially revenue-producing. From these two sources alone the City of New York derives an income of between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 annually. These revenues are pledged to sinking fund purposes; and, as the returns on moneys invested are largely in excess of the interest paid on the bonds, it is manifest that, from a business point of view, every bond sold by the city for these purposes adds to rather than detracts from its financial strength.

Under the terms of the charter, registered bonds may be issued in any small sum that is a multiple of $10, it being the evident intention of the framers of that instrument that inducements should be offered to small bidders to make the city bond sales, in the true sense, popular loans.

AUGUST DISBURSEMENTS.

In computing August disbursements, The Daily Stockholder will say to-day:

"Interest becomes due and is payable to-day on bonds whose par value is $418,891,743, the amount of such interest being $9,439,381, as compared with $9,047,550 last year, $8,709,858 in 1896, $7,818,163 in 1895, and $7,794,644 in 1894.

"The disbursements on account of dividends are on stocks whose par value is $518,167,656, the payments aggregating $15,394,841, as compared with $14,266,932 last year, $13,886,463 in 1896, $14,113,116 in 1895, and $16,152,259 in 1894.

"Interest is also due on Government 4s and 5s, amounting to $3,500,000, so that, allowing for payments on bank and trust company securities, we can safely count on total disbursements of $30,000,000."

TRANSACTIONS IN JULY.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds on the Stock Exchange during July aggregated $71,226,260, against $70,140,060 in June, $54,090,160 in May, $27,855,020 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,871,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $53,234,070 in July last year.

The dealings in Government bonds were the largest of the year, due to the heavy trading in the new 3s, "when issued." Sales aggregated $2,557,600, against $361,500 in June, $401,000 in May, $1,111,300 in April, $913,800 in March, $403,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $522,700 in July, 1897. The dealings in State bonds amounted to $133,500, against $197,400 in June, $159,500 in May, $77,000 in April, $259,300 in March, $150,800 in February, $112,000 in January, and $210,000 in July, 1897.

Of all classes of bonds the total was $73,917,300, against $70,098,960 in June, $54,650,660 in May, $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $53,966,770 in July last year.

The transactions in stocks were the smallest of any month of the year, aggregating 4,784,803 shares, against 9,100,697 shares in June, 9,174,552 in May, 5,996,908 in April, 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,576 in February, 9,216,694 in January, and 7,011,657 in July last year.

Total transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since Jan. 1 amount to $462,318,420, against $256,534,788 for the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds, $4,615,600, against $7,807,850; in State bonds, $1,098,600, against $1,067,000. The total in all classes of bonds is $467,082,620, against $265,409,638 in the same period last year, an increase of $201,622,982.

Stock transactions since Jan. 1 aggregate 57,199,882 shares, against 32,487,883 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 24,761,999 shares.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 28, 1898	£35,283,046	.....
July 29, 1897	36,618,462	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 28, 1898	74,878,817	£49,520,824
July 29, 1897	80,776,536	49,060,425
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 28, 1898	28,511,000	14,688,000
July 29, 1897	25,851,000	15,120,000
RUSSIA.		
July 28, 1898	110,329,000	4,320,000
July 29, 1897	98,000,000	4,533,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 28, 1898	35,064,000	12,637,000
July 29, 1897	37,010,000	12,660,000
SPAIN.		
July 28, 1898	10,213,000	5,538,000
July 29, 1897	8,988,000	10,720,000
ITALY.		
July 28, 1898	14,783,000	1,899,000
July 29, 1897	15,154,000	2,572,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 28, 1898	8,701,000	6,923,000
July 29, 1897	2,632,000	6,943,000
BELGIUM.		
July 28, 1898	2,940,000	1,474,000
July 29, 1897	2,780,000	1,590,000
Total for the week	£315,711,363	£96,804,824
Total preceding week	316,640,670	96,177,824
Corresponding date last year	306,306,998	103,947,425

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 31.—The market last week was fairly active, both for yarns and cloths, many of the previous week's laggards coming in on the firmness of cotton. The transactions were chiefly for India, although the minor markets gave moderate records. Yarns were quiet, with not much change in value since the previous week, so that really the position of spinners was rather worse. The Continent reports some increase in business, but no change in prices.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,238,603.63
Overdrafts		664.24
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,165,265.69
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,208,143.16
Specie		5,176,424.59
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,172,008.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,845,362.71	
Other items carried as cash	42,152.22	
		1,887,514.93
		$31,748,624.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	313,222.06
Due depositors	15,865,763.81
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	12,815,242.35
Unpaid dividends	4,396.00
	$31,748,624.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me,
[L. S.] CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public No. 38.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 30th day of July, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$126,924,293.12		
Gold bullion	98,574,434.07		
		$225,498,727.19	
Outstanding gold certificates	$87,287,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,592,000.00		
		85,695,149.00	
			*$139,803,578.19
Standard silver dollars	$401,822,408.00		
Silver bullion	790,836.60		
		$402,613,244.60	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,922,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,218,862.00		
		388,704,142.00	
			13,909,102.60
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,133,580.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,079,691.00		
		$100,213,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		100,213,280.00	
United States notes		$40,065,137.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$23,075,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	620,000.00		
		22,455,000.00	
			46,630,137.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,230,253.00		
National bank notes	4,526,453.43		
Fractional silver coin	11,952,248.83		
Fractional currency	32.42		
Minor coin	1,296,321.70		
Deposits in National banks	57,532,928.81		
Bonds and interest paid	5,792,806.21		
		$85,330,942.40	
			85,330,942.40
			$335,673,760.19
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,006,984.14		
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,714,200.41		
Disbursing officers' balances	50,922,594.81		
Post Office Department account	2,875,170.11		
Miscellaneous items	2,218,067.43		
		$74,736,766.90	
			74,736,766.90
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$260,936,993.29

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$870,935.29	$15,169,680.96	$15,169,680.96
Internal revenue	1,266,980.12	26,170,697.29	26,170,697.29
Miscellaneous	103,551.99	2,506,730.33	2,506,730.33
Total receipts	$2,241,417.40	$43,847,108.58	$43,847,108.58
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	250,000.00	12,060,000.00	12,060,000.00
War	384,000.00	34,114,000.00	34,114,000.00
Navy	190,000.00	8,515,000.00	8,515,000.00
Indians	101,000.00	669,000.00	669,000.00
Pensions	140,000.00	12,657,000.00	12,657,000.00
Interest	.....	5,600,000.00	5,600,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,065,000.00	$73,615,000.00	$73,615,000.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,176,417.40	†29,767,891.42	†29,767,891.42
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,840,574.00	1,840,574.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	26,390.00	1,656,045.00	1,656,045.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$520,688,878.00	$92,824,060.00	$613,512,938.00
This fiscal year	3,867,371.00	249,442.00	4,116,813.00
This month	3,867,371.00	249,442.00	4,116,813.00
This day	68,611.00	5,725.00	74,336.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sep. 1	.....	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	1	Aug. 15	.....	.....
B., C. R. & N (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Canada Southern	1	Aug. 1	June 30	July 15
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	July 22
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	June 29	July 11
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf.	1¼	Aug. 8	July 28	Aug. 9
Cin., Ports. & Virginia pf.	1	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 2
Hun. & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
K. C., St. L. & Chi. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Louisiana & Missouri River pf.	3½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Nash., Chatt. & St. L. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 2
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	5	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Rio Grande Western pf.	1½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
St. P., M. & M. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
*Stock.				

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany Railway (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Albany Railway (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Boston Elevated	2½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Columbus (Ohio) St. Railway	1	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
D. D., E. B'way & Bat. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of the Manhattan Co. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Corn Exchange	6	Aug. 1	.....	.....
German-American	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Hudson River	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Lincoln National	3	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 2
People's, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Aug. 1	July 28	Aug. 2

FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.

Broadway (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Farmers' Loan & Trust	5	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 1
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
American Glue pf.	$4	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Consol. Gas pf., Pittsburg	3	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 1
Consolidated Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Edison Electric Illuminating of New York (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Henderson Bridge	2½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 16
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance (extra)	1	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 14
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Palace Car (special)	$20	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Aug. 15	July 22	Aug. 1
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 4
Westinghouse Car Brake	*100	Aug. 15	July 29	Aug. 15

*Payable in capital stock at par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Institute	.....	.....	Aug. 4	Quarterly
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	Aug. 26	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Commercial Cable	.....	.....	Aug. 11	Special
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 9	Special
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	.....	.....	Sep. 15	Special
West India Improvement Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 1	Annual

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1858, Extended to 1965 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortg. Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919. (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortg. Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927. (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PURSUANT TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 22, 1898, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE TIME FOR FURTHER DEPOSITS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS AND STOCKS HAS BEEN FIXED AND LIMITED TO AUGUST 1ST, 1898, AFTER WHICH DATE DEPOSITS OF SAID BONDS AND STOCKS WILL BE ACCEPTED, IF AT ALL, ONLY UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company:

The success of the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, appearing assured, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the first installment, being 25 per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the New Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE of First Preferred Stock deposited, and FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, or at its London Agency, The London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1898.

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit. Failure to pay such installment on or before said date will subject the deposited stock to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887,
(Known as Bonds of 1988.)
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897, representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have new to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 75 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate at either of said offices on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."
23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates Issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates, representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

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J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."
23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates Issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

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J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

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J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Balt

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1880, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent. per annum,** to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
200,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Forsyth and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building on Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him of them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway: By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 190 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,425; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

A Postal Card Craze.

From The London Times.

"J. H. W." writes: "Having just returned from a tour in Austria and Germany I can fully indorse Sir C. Oppenheimer's report about post cards, an abstract from which appeared in your issue of the 12th inst. Sending these cards has become a perfect mania, and the collection of these souvenirs is to a certain extent supplanting that of the postage stamps. Post Offices and collecting boxes are now available on the tops of mountains and in many other out-of-the-way places, which hitherto have had no occasion for such luxuries; even the dining cars have a special card of their own. Apparently the first thing you ought to do on arriving at a place is to buy a collection of these cards, and address them to all the friends you can think of, for the illustration on the other side allows of very scant room for writing. Most of the cards have merely views of the neighborhood, but some have ridiculous caricatures, while some are worse than vulgar. Last night I watched a lady and gentleman writing cards for an hour and a half without stopping, except to stretch their right arms occasionally, and when I left the room they had just ordered a fresh supply from the head waiter, who told me the number sold in the hotel every day was beyond belief."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P.M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M.; 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, N. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:15 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

6:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE, from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sunday. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S.,8:33AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y.,G.C.S.,8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates; finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 704 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA R. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.
DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff,
54 William Street, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator.
THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-law6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law8mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS S. MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'y's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law8mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EMANUEL A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-law6mM

PATRICK, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie Patrick, deceased, John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, as administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick, Robert M. Patrick, Caroline Ray, Sarah M. Petersen, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnson, Elida L. Raine, Sarah R. Macdonald, Jane L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, and Henry Jenkins Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of Charlotte Reed, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of Eugene Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and then and there to show cause why the said Eugene Smith, as executor, upon such judicial settlement of his account, shall not be absolutely and finally discharged from all responsibility to any and all persons by reason of his acts, doings and omissions as such executor, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy18-law6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery) & N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:24 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:30, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE, 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

A MERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 6 P. M. for all landings. EVENING BOATS SUNDAYS ONLY.
Special Boat From East 23d St. Only,
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only,
9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

NIAGARA FALLS
ROUND **$8.00** TRIP
Tickets going Aug. 6 and returning any time to Aug. 8.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:20 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:45 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

Special THREE-DAY EXCURSIONS, Including HOTELS and ALL EXPENSES.

AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, New York, **$18.**
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, (Alexandria Bay and return,) **$11.50.** Second section, leaving **AUGUST 8, 10.**
AUGUST 6. Niagara Falls, **$14.50.**
FOUR-DAY EXCURSION.
AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, **$30.**
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant:—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personality of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises on Cresskill.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM H. HUSSEY and FREDERICK HUSSEY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM L. HAMILTON and others, impleaded with John Doe and Richard Roe, said names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; John Williams and John Moore, the said names "John Williams" and "John Moore" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; said defendants John Doe and Richard Roe, John Williams and John Moore, being designated in the declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action as Lester & Co. and Williams & Moore, respectively; and the persons who are or who may claim to be, creditors of said William L. Hamilton or said William L. Hamilton and Mary A. McNiece, composing the firm of Hamilton & McNiece, said persons being hereby designated as "unknown," and being hereby described as the beneficiaries under certain declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action, made by John Glass, Junior, who are not enumerated therein by name, and also their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of June, 1898.
PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the defendants above named except William L. Hamilton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated July 28th, 1898.
PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au1-law6wM

BOARDERS WANTED.

10TH ST., 37, WEST.—First-class rooms; reasonable; transients accommodated; references; table boarders taken.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 23d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—North of Ireland Protestant; recently landed; first-class reference; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good careful driver. P., Box 429 Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

A weekly review of events in the Art World.

Regular letters from London, Paris, and Boston.

News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

Write for free sample copy.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Aug. 2, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 23, 2 PM | Bismarck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M. | Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Southwark.....Aug. 3 | Noordland.....Aug. 24
Westernland.....Aug. 10 | Friesland.....Aug. 31
Kensington.....Aug. 17 | Southwark.....Sept. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 5 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA.....August 6
CLEOPATRA.....August 13
VICTORIA.....August 20
BOADICEA.....August 27
ALEXANDRA.....September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS AND UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54, N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon | Ethiopia, Sept. 3, Noon
Furness

THE EXPRESS RECEIPT TAX

Plans of the Merchants' Association in Its Fight Against the Companies.

TO PATRONIZE PACKING MEN

The Idea Is to Ship Large Consignments of Goods Under One Cover, Thus Saving Much in Charges According to Rate Schedule.

The papers have been prepared in the suit being brought under the direction of the Merchants' Association of New York against the express companies for the purpose of testing in the broadest possible manner the question as to where the responsibility lies for the payment of the war stamp tax on express receipts, as provided for in the War Revenue bill. This tax the express companies refused to pay, claiming that under the act they were not obliged to do so, their duty being merely to see that the stamp was affixed and canceled. They forced the shippers to pay the tax, and large numbers of the latter protested through the Merchants' Association, that association as a body having filed protests with the express companies on the day on which the act became operative.

The association then instructed its counsel to bring such action against the express companies as was necessary to get this question before the courts for a judicial interpretation of the wording of the statute. James B. Dill of the law firm of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, is the counsel for the Merchants' Association. Joseph H. Choate was retained as special counsel. A number of legal questions arose as to the best method of bringing the contemplated suit; but these have finally been settled, and the papers have been submitted to the counsel for the express companies, who have agreed to expedite the matter as much as possible. The suit will be pushed to a speedy hearing.

President King Talks.

Referring to the position of the express companies in this matter, President William F. King of the Merchants' Association said yesterday:

"The letter of Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott addressed to United States Quartermaster General Ludington, which was recently published in the newspapers, reads as follows:

In case of persistence by agents of the Adams Express Company, in their refusal to accept Government goods offered for transportation by express, I suggest that stamps be affixed to the receipts by those who offer the goods and that accurate account be kept of all stamps applied; also that the facts be reported to the Auditor for the War Department, with the request that no more payments be made on account to the Adams Express Company for services performed by it on behalf of the Government until an agreement shall be reached for the future discharge of its obligations in this respect.

"This is additional evidence confirming the opinion of the officers of the Merchants' Association that it was the intent and purpose of the war revenue law that the express companies should pay for as well as affix and cancel the one-cent stamp on express receipts and bills of lading, as provided for under that law, and that the officers of the Merchants' Association were right in commencing legal proceedings for the purpose of compelling the express companies thus to pay for as well as affix and cancel these stamps instead of throwing the burden of such payment upon the merchants and shippers.

To Ship by Freight.

"There are in New York to-day five legitimate packing companies. Their business is entirely the packing of bundles of goods into large packages, and the shipment of them by freight and express. A meeting of these packing companies has been held for the purpose of considering the advisability of giving bonds for the faithful performance of their work as a guarantee that in case of loss or damage all claims would be paid promptly. One of the largest of these packing companies has agreed to give a bond of $25,000. Consultations are now being held with the other companies to see if they will do likewise. In case they will agree to furnish the bonds required a circular will be mailed to every merchant in the United States calling attention to the facts in the case and advising them that freight thus shipped will be shipped promptly.

"The high express charges have resulted in the falling off of business in small towns throughout the country. These express charges frequently absorb more than the profit on the goods. This is especially the case in small packages, where the price for transportation is in some cases 2,500 per cent. higher than the rate charged per 100 pounds to the same place. In such small towns it would be a good plan to have an arrangement made by the local merchants by which they would ship all their goods under cover over the different lines reaching them, thereby decreasing the cost of obtaining their merchandise. There is very little doubt that every trade centre in the United States would co-operate in this manner by favoring packing companies in order to bring the charges on merchandise down to the lowest possible point.

For State Jurisdiction.

"The Merchants' Association is now at work preparing a form of bond which will be required of the packing companies in this city. Counsel is also preparing a bill to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature of this State providing for the placing of the express companies under the jurisdiction of the State Railway Commission and on the same basis as the railroad companies.

"The express companies of the country practically form a monopoly in their business. They make their own rates, without reference to the Inter-State Commerce Commission or State Railway Commissions; they enact any policy they see fit; they do not make public any statement of their affairs, and, in fact, their work is done under cover, the public being completely in the dark as to their methods of doing business, upon what basis their charges are fixed, and what their profit is, &c.

"Something ought to be done to change this. Other common carriers are obliged to make sworn reports at stated periods, and any one may learn every detail concerning the operation of such common carriers. This is not the case, however, with the express companies, the officers of which arbitrarily fix upon a policy from which, according to their position, the merchant, who is their principal patron, has no redress.

"The movement now going on throughout the country, resulting in the formation of Merchants' Associations in all trade centres, both large and small, can be made a very important factor in this matter by combining and acting in concert. These associations can regulate, and doubtless will in the future regulate, all discrepancies of all kinds which hamper the commercial communities. This is an age of trade and commerce, and everything ought to be done by those interested to advance those interests, rather than to sit supinely by and let those interests be hampered."

Funds for Charity.

Funds are needed for the Floating Hospital and Seaside Hospital, their resources having been severely taxed of late, owing to the intense heat. Miss Helen M. Gould provided for the trip of the Floating Hospital Saturday, which was the largest of the season, 1,605 patients having been taken care of. Among recent contributions are: J. S. T., $2; Miss Cameron, $25; Jefferson Hogan, $250; J. Hooker Hamersley, $50; Roswell Skeel, Jr., $5; Florence, $5; a few members of the New York Stock Exchange, $54.21; a Friend of so Good a Cause, $250; Robert M. Bruce, $250; Charles C. Halpine, Second Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., $3; King's Daughters Circle of Claverack, N. Y., $5; in memory of C. A. S., given by C. M. B., $250. The trustees of St. John's Guild request the aid of the public. Checks should be sent to William R. Warren, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York.

May Die from Injuries.

While on his way to the Grand Central Station yesterday morning with a wagon load of trunks, Benjamin Husein, forty-five years old, of 353 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was perhaps fatally injured. He was driving across Myrtle Avenue at Throop when a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights system ran into the vehicle, overturning it. Husein was thrown to the street. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries.

TWO MEN SHOT.

James Slip Bartender Held for Wounding Them in Front of His Saloon.

Charged with shooting Edward Muldorf of 92 James Street and Martin Ostreich of 230 West Sixth Street, Brooklyn, Richard Garrity, a bartender, employed in John Gleason's saloon at 11 James Slip, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. Muldorf received one ball in his left breast and two more in his left wrist. Ostreich's escape from serious injury was remarkable, he having had his left eyebrow carried away by one shot, while another ball skimmed across Ostreich's lip. The facts surrounding the shooting are more or less mysterious, Garrity claiming he fired upon the men while they were attempting to force their way into the saloon at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The two injured men, on the other hand, refuse to make any statement until they shall appear in court, but intimate that Garrity's statement is wrong, and that no attempt of any kind was made to force an entrance into the saloon.

Policeman Dinnean and Detective Hahn of the Oak Street police, were talking yesterday morning, when they were startled by five shots fired in rapid succession from 11 James Slip. On investigation they found Muldorf lying on the sidewalk at Gleason's side door, crying he had been shot. Bending over him, his face covered with blood, was Ostreich, who declared the bartender had shot both. The policemen peered in, and there saw Garrity standing near the bar, pistol in hand. He was at once placed under arrest and an ambulance summoned. The surgeon, after an examination, stated that none of Muldorf's three wounds was dangerous. Ostreich's wounds were dressed, and Muldorf was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

At the station house Garrity said he was cleaning up in the saloon, when he heard a noise at the side door. He went to see what it was, and there found the two men. They motioned, and he opened the door to see what they wanted. Garrity declares they demanded admittance, and when he refused, attempted to force the door and walk past him. Fearing they had designs upon the cash drawer, he drew his revolver and ordered them back, and when they only made another effort to shove past him, he fired five shots, emptying the weapon. In answer to Detective Hahn's questions, Garrity declared he had had no words with the men, neither had they been in the saloon, nor did he know them.

When Garrity was arraigned, the examination was adjourned until to-day, at which time it is thought that Muldorf can be present. The police say they are inclined to doubt Garrity's statements.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME.

Managing Committee of the Institution for Classical Studies Offers Three Fellowships for 1899-1900.

The Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome announces that it expects to award for the year 1899-1900 three Fellowships, as follows: A Fellowship of $600 given by the Archaeological Institute of America, a Fellowship of $600 given by the Managing Committee, a Fellowship of $500 for the study of Christian archaeology, given by friends of the school.

Like other privileges of the school, these Fellowships are open to women as well as to men.

The holders of these Fellowships will be enrolled as regular members of the school, and will be required to pursue their studies, under the supervision of the Director of the school, for the full school year of ten months, beginning Oct. 15, 1899. They will reside ordinarily in Rome, but a portion of the year may be spent, with the consent and under the advice of the Director, in investigations elsewhere in Italy or in travel and study in Greece under the supervision of the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In addition to his general studies each holder of a Fellowship is required to take some definite subject for special research, and to present to the Managing Committee a thesis embodying the results of his investigation. For the prosecution of such special investigation he may obtain leave, under certain conditions, to supplement his studies in Rome by researches elsewhere than in Italy or Greece. Twice in the year, namely, Feb. 1 and June 1, each Fellow will make a report to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships concerning the use he has made of his time.

These Fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of universities and colleges in the United States of America, and to other American students of similar attainments. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of competitive written examinations; but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be taken into consideration.

Each candidate must announce in writing his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Prof. Minton Warren, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and must be in his hands not later than Feb. 1, 1899.

The examinations will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 14, 15, and 16, 1899, at the American School in Rome, at the American School at Athens, at any of the universities and colleges in America represented on the Managing Committee of the school, and at such other places as may be later designated.

The award of the Fellowships will be made and notice thereof sent to all candidates as soon as practicable after the examinations are held. The notice will probably be mailed not later than May 1. The income of these Fellowships will be paid in three installments, on Sept. 1, Jan. 1, and April 1.

PRESS WHEELMEN'S "SMOKER."

Hundreds Attend the Midsummer Entertainment of the Organization.

The "midsummer smoker" of the Press Wheelmen, the membership of which includes representatives from both the mechanical and editorial staffs of the New York daily papers, was held yesterday morning, after working hours, at the rooms of the club, 11 Spruce Street. There were about 300 members and guests present, and the sun was high before the festivities ended.

President Newman opened the proceedings at 2:30 o'clock with a short address of welcome. Luncheon was served, and a programme of songs, stories, and musical numbers by professional and amateur talent followed.

Among those who helped entertain were Arthur K. Deegan of the Casino, the monologue performer and singer; Paxton and Spencer, illustrated song artists; Ernest Hogan, the black comedian, who runs the cake walk on the Casino roof, and his accompanist, "Dick" Weston; Michael Bernard of Tony Pastor's; Edward Flanagan, Julius Suffner, Henry White, and Stanley Rignold.

MARTIN THORN'S LAST DAY.

Condemned Man Removed to Cell Near the Death Chamber at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., July 31.—Martin Thorn, who is to die in the electric chair to-morrow for the murder of William Guldensuppe, took the first few steps in the journey to the death house this morning. After he had breakfasted he was ordered by the Warden to prepare for a change. The first step in this direction was for the death watch to draw down the shades in front of the cells so that the other occupants of death cells cannot look out into the corridor. This done Thorn's cell door was opened, he was ordered to strip, and was carefully examined to see that he had nothing concealed about him with which he could commit suicide.

He then walked down the corridor to the last cell, the door of which is close to that of the death chamber. Lying on the cot was the usual complete outfit of new clothing. The condemned man maintained through this ordeal the same calm attitude he has observed since he entered the prison. A new book, which had been carefully examined by the Warden, was given to him, but he did not use it during the day, preferring to read from the prayer book brought to him by the Rev. Father Thomas Hanselmann of Brooklyn, who is his spiritual adviser, and who is now the guest of Warden Sage, and will enter the death house with Thorn.

Father Hanselmann spent several hours with Thorn to-day talking to him. This morning he administered the last sacraments and holy communion. Thorn is very religious now, and says he will repeat the responses of the litany for the dying as he goes to the chair.

Thorn has made no confession as yet, and it is not thought likely he will. His body will be claimed and buried by Mrs. Minker, his sister, who lives in Manhattan.

SOME WAR TAX DECISIONS

Rulings on Various Points by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott.

THE THEATRE ASSESSMENTS

Certain Commission Men, Warehouse Men and Some Auctioneers Are Not Classed as Brokers—Stamps on Promissory Notes.

Collector Ferdinand Eidman of the Third Internal Revenue District in this city has received a letter from Commissioner N. B. Scott, advising him that where theatres are entirely closed to the public during the months of July and August, and opened in the month of September, the special internal revenue tax is to be reckoned from Sept. 1 to the first day of July following. This ruling is justified by the provisions of Section 3,237 of the Revised Statutes. The tax in all cases must be reckoned at the rate of $100 for the year beginning July 1, 1898.

Commissioner Scott has also ruled that a club is not required to pay special tax as a proprietor of a billiard room by reason of the fact that it keeps billiard tables for the use of its members and invited guests. The special tax imposed by the ninth paragraph of Section 2 of the act of June 13, 1898, upon proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms "for each alley or table," expressly relates only to those buildings or places which are "open to the public." "This evidently means open to persons in general," says Commissioner Scott, "and cannot apply to a club which excludes the public and admits to its privileges only its own members and their invited guests."

The Internal Revenue Department rules that guarantee companies must affix a 50-cent stamp to bonds issued to guarantee the fidelity of employes, in addition to stamps representing one-half of 1 cent on each dollar charged for premium, but the law does not apply to bonds executed and delivered in Canada, unless the policy fails of being valid except when delivered or countersigned by an agent in the United States.

In Regard to Brokers.

Commissioner Scott holds that merchants who receive goods into their possession for sale on commission are not commercial brokers within the meaning of the fourth paragraph of Section 2 of the War Revenue act. He also holds that warehousemen who receive tobacco, cotton, or other goods on consignment for sale on commission are not liable as commercial brokers under this section. Auctioneers who receive and sell goods at their auction rooms or on the premises of the owners on commission are not commercial brokers under the internal revenue law.

Stamps are required upon promissory notes, and also upon mortgages and trust deeds securing them. When a mortgage is satisfied and a regular release is executed the latter is a conveyance, and requires a stamp to be paid, according to the value of the interests released or conveyed by the instrument, but when local laws authorize an entry of satisfaction, canceling the mortgage, the entry is neither a release nor a certificate, and so does not require a stamp. Mr. Scott is of the opinion that when a mortgage is executed on lands worth $10,000, for instance, to secure a loan of $2,000, the mortgage does not require a stamp according to the $10,000, but that the $2,000 is the amount secured, and the stamp must be for the latter amount. In deeds of release, likewise, he holds that the stamp required should correspond to the amount which the mortgage secured, not to the value of the lands mentioned in the paper.

When a note or bond is given for payment of money and separate notes or bonds for the accruing interest, every separate bond, including that for the principal, must be stamped. But in the case of a bond for the principal sum, with coupons attached, which are detached as interest is paid, the coupons do not need separate stamps.

Rulings on Other Points.

Druggists who have in stock patent medicines with the stamps of the war tax imposed to pay the expenses of the civil war are warned that these stamps are useless now, and that new stamps must be attached to pay the new tax.

A manufacturer of a medical electric belt is advised that his belt is a mechanical device and not a medical preparation.

Where a customer presents a bottle to a liquor dealer, druggist, or grocer for wine, the bottle must be stamped.

Bills of sale for vessels are not subject to tax, but the certificate of acknowledgment that the law requires to accompany the bills must bear the stamp. The Commissioner directs Collectors to apply the law according to the circumstances in the case of small storage places, as he does not think Congress intended to tax storage receipts 25 cents each where charges are as small as 10 and 25 cents. He holds that refrigerating places where small amounts of good are kept need not have the receipts taxed, but that when any considerable amounts are stored in cold storage for a considerable length of time the rate should be charged.

THE ROSSMORE HOTEL CLOSES.

Flood Undermined Part of It and the Guests Had to Leave.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., July 31.—The Rossmore, one of the largest and most popular of the Summer hotels here, had to close to-day as a result of the storm yesterday. The flood of water undermined the dining room and one of the wings of the hotel, and Proprietor F. G. Kent had much difficulty in providing meals for his guests last night and this morning. As it will take some time to repair the damage, the guests all left this morning, going to other hotels. Mr. Kent says he will sue the village for his loss resulting from the enforced closing of the hotel.

Three Lives Lost by Fire.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 31.—Fire early this morning destroyed a house on the Stone Road, about five miles from this place, occupied by Warren Poffenberger, and caused the death of three inmates—Mrs. Poffenberger, wife of the tenant; Mrs. George H. Zarman, mother of Mrs. Poffenberger, and Chris Seward, a hired man, whose home was at Elamsport, Penn.

Killed by a Third Rail.

SCHENECTADY, July 31.—Andrew Schartz, a Bohemian, was killed by electricity to-night on the experimental third-rail electric railway. Schartz, after bathing in the canal, climbed out on the bank on which the road is built. Tripping, he fell across the rails. A full current of electricity charged the rails at the time, and Schartz's death was instantaneous.

Annual Meeting of Universalists.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The seventeenth annual Summer meeting of the Universalist Church was to-day formally opened in the Town Hall here by the President, the Rev. J. H. Shinn of Boston. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, his subject being "Service." At the evening session the Rev. Ralph Bonner of Waltham, Mass., preached. The attendance at the meeting is good.

Pawtucket Fire Caused by Lightning.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 31.—An electric storm passed over this city this afternoon. Lightning struck a number of buildings, including a large storehouse owned by the Union Wadding Company. The building and contents were burned. The loss to the company is about $10,000.

Barns Destroyed by Lightning.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.—The large barns and sheds on the farm of Joshua Gulick, three miles from Bound Brook, on the Raritan River Road, were destroyed by fire last evening. The fire was caused by lightning. The loss amounts to $5,000, which is partially covered by insurance.



We complain because some of our customers and friends don't complain, when they have reason or only think they have.

We sell everything boy or man wears, and everything we sell is intended to give full service, perfect satisfaction; if it doesn't, tell us and we will see that it does.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL SALE
ENAMELED REED CHAIRS
$1.10.
45 West 23d Street.

FATHER PISCOPO'S CRUSADE.

He Declares that His Efforts to Suppress Vice Have Been Attended with Success.

The Church of the Most Sacred Blood was filled to overflowing at high mass yesterday, in anticipation of further announcements by Father Piscopo in connection with his crusade against the immorality prevailing in the Italian colony. The congregation was not disappointed, for the priest's sermon was devoted wholly to the cause he has so much at heart.

"It is my intention," he declared, "to lead on and follow the light God has placed before me in suppressing this evil. I do not seek or desire notoriety, but what I said on Sunday last from this pulpit was meant as a warning to the poor unfortunates who had been misled from the golden path of righteousness.

"I am pleased to announce that already some of these women have been smitten by remorse. I have received letters from several, the tone of which denotes that they would willingly return to their native country if they were guaranteed protection from their common-law husbands.

"One of these women in her letter stated that she had been a victim of deceit, having been induced to migrate to this country by promises of a lucrative position in a respectable business. She would willingly return to her native village if furnished with the means.

"Some of my parishioners who have rendered me valuable assistance, for which I heartily thank them, have implored me to abandon my work, saying that they feared harm would come to me, but I must say to them and to you that I have no fear and I would sooner forfeit my life than to swerve from the path of duty God has laid down for me."

Father Piscopo was seen after the services, and in reply to the query as to whether he had received any more threatening letters said:

"No; I have received no more letters, but from my agents I have heard of several threats similar to that contained in the letter I received recently. I have no fear, however, and am happy to say that my efforts have met with signal success; in fact, a great deal more than I expected in so short a time."

The priest said that he visited Chief Devery last Thursday and had been promised all the police assistance he desired. He asked that the precinct commanders be instructed to keep a close watch on suspicious places.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP SERVICES.

Closing Day of Temperance Meetings—Big Flag to be Raised Saturday.

OCEAN GROVE, July 31.—This was the closing day of the meetings of the National Temperance Society and Publication House. At the meeting in the Young People's Temple at 9 o'clock in the morning, the choruses, solos, and addresses were all on temperance lines. At the same hour a holiness meeting was held in the Janes Memorial Tabernacle, at which the Rev. A. E. Ballard, D. D., Vice President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, presided.

An immense throng flocked into the Auditorium at the 10:30 o'clock services. Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, President of the association, presided. Bishop Fitzgerald, speaking of the patriotism with which Methodists in general were imbued, and Ocean Grove Methodists in particular, announced that next Saturday, at 4 P. M., they would raise on the camp ground the largest American flag on the seaboard, at which time Gov. Foster M. Voorhees would deliver the principal address. Bishop Fitzgerald then introduced the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of New York, who delivered an address on temperance. The vast concourse of listeners then sang "Throw Out the Life Line," after which the benediction was pronounced by Bishop John F. Hurst.

Fully 3,000 scholars attended the Sunday school class at 2 o'clock in the Auditorium, where Dr. Denman handled the question box, reading the questions, which were answered by Dr. Thomas C. Hanlon. Preceding the school service, Prof. Tallie Morgan and his 150 trained voices gave a fifteen-minute song service.

At the 6 o'clock surf meeting, held on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway, there were over 10,000 worshippers. Stirring appeals in the cause of temperance, godliness, and morality were invoked by Dr. A. E. Ballard, the Rev. Charles H. Yatman, and others.

This evening at 7:30 the Auditorium was again densely crowded with an assemblage which had gathered to hear Col. George W. Bain lecture on "Foundation of Cities and Governments."

New Pastor at St. Joseph's.

The Rev. Father Gerard H. Huntman took charge of St. Joseph's Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday, succeeding the Rev. Father Kesseler, who was lost on the Bourgogne. The church was crowded at all the masses. It was draped within and without in mourning for Father Kesseler. At each mass Father Huntman delivered a touching eulogy on Father Kesseler. The church will remain in mourning until Thursday next, when a "month's mind" service will be said for Father Kesseler. Father Huntman announced that the memorial fund for Father Kesseler was growing rapidly, but that the character of the memorial had not yet been determined upon.

New Church at Canarsie.

The Rev. Thomas F. Horan, who three years ago was appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, Canarsie, by Bishop McDonnell, will begin the erection of a new church at Canarsie. The new edifice will be frame, with a tower, and will accommodate 500 people. A fair, which was opened on Saturday, July 23, in Harm's Hall, Canarsie, for the benefit of the new church fund, closed last night. Several thousand dollars were raised.

Church Cornerstone to be Laid.

A number of brooklyn pastors will be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough Street, between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon. The service will be conducted by the rector, the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill. Addresses will be made by the rector and by the rector emeritus, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Cornwell.

New Church at West Hoboken.

The cornerstone of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, West Hoboken, was laid yesterday by Bishop Wigger, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Joseph Hasel, and Fathers Weyland and Gilen. The sermon was delivered by Father Gruber of Newark. The new edifice will be of granite and brick, and will cost $40,000.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Annual August Blanket Sale



Listen! Where is there a man or woman who is not interested in this announcement? Ready this morning with our "Annual August Sale of Blankets."

July gone—inventory taken—now for August! Preparations for this *"Blanket Sale"* have been made with special care. During the manufacturer's dullest season *we* placed this huge order long before the advance in wool. We hold great bargain-making power, and we're using it to your advantage. We make the public interest our own, giving customers the *best* end of each and every bargain, and so we swing into August with

7,500 Pairs of Blankets

at prices that *are not matched* from ocean to ocean.

5,000 PAIRS CALIFORNIA BLANKETS

10-4 size at $2.98, $3.98, $4.50.

11-4 size at $3.98, $4.50, $5.98, $5.50 to $7.98 Per Pair.

12-4 size at $6.50 to $8.50 Per Pair.

2,500 PAIRS EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS.

10-4 size at 55c, 79c, 98c, 1.35 to $3.50

11-4 size at 79c, 98c, $1.50, $1.98 to $3.98

12-4 size at $3.50 and $3.98 Per Pair.

Extraordinary Bargains in Spreads

10,000 Crochet Spreads at **59c, 79c, 89c, 98c, $1.10** to **$1.35;** fully ***one-third less than regular prices.***

2,500 Colored Marseilles Spreads at **$1.35, $1.65, $1.85, $2.25** to **$2.65.** The savings on any of these will net you ***forty per cent.***

Our methods have destroyed dull Augusts, and great activity abounds as a result. Economical people would much sooner buy ***now*** at lower prices than pay regular prices for regular goods in September or October. We ask ***nothing*** better than for you to see the blankets the above prices represent. It will repay buyers within 200 miles of New York to attend this great Blanket event.

We will deliver all goods free at your Station—within 100 miles.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL INSECTS.

Costly Specimens in the Neumoegen Collection—A Butterfly That Caused a Lawsuit.

A wonderful collection of insects is now on exhibition in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. This beautiful series of butterflies and moths, brought together from all parts of the world by the late Benjamin Neumoegen, is valued at $35,000. It is composed of more than 40,000 specimens.

The Neumoegen collection is situated upon the top floor of the institution, and is in charge of Jacob Doll, a professional entomologist. A TIMES reporter visited Mr. Doll yesterday, and looked through the huge cabinets containing the specimens, while the curator explained their value and whence they were obtained.

"That specimen," said the curator, pointing to a large brown butterfly, "was purchased by Mr. Neumoegen for the sum of $300. There is a curious little story connected with its purchase. Mr. Neumoegen heard that it was in the possession of a Swedish collector, and wrote to Europe, asking if the specimen was for sale. He received an answer, saying that the insect was extremely rare, and would be sold for $450. Word was sent to forward the specimen to New York, as the price was satisfactory. The butterfly arrived, but when unpacked was found to have been broken en route. A lawyer was summoned, who made out an affidavit as to the extent of the damages, and a protest was sent to Europe. This resulted in a deduction of $150 from the original figure."

The insect which brought about these complications belongs to a group known as the Ornithoptera, or birdwing butterflies. There are a number of these gorgeous creatures in the collection. All are large and powerful, and the wings of many stretch six to eight inches from tip to tip. One of the most beautiful species of the group is the Ornithoptera proesus, collected in India. Its wings are velvety black, with large yellow spots, which vary in different lights from pale cream color to dark orange. Another is black with emerald markings, looking exactly like green feathers.

A remarkable specimen is the owlface butterfly. Looking at the upper surface of the wings, this insect is a dark brown, with a greenish glow playing over the scales. When seen from below, however, there is a startling change. The under surface is light brown, with curious mottlings, which suggest small feathers, while standing out in bold relief are two great round black spots, surrounded by a yellow ring. The effect is an exact representation of an owl's face. The little butterflies belonging to the group Anthocharis resemble dainty flowers. They fill drawer after drawer and were taken in all parts of the world. Most curious of all these specimens are the "snow butterflies." These delicate little creatures are found only in high mountainous places. They are common in the Alps, in Switzerland, and are seldom found below an elevation of 10,000 feet. Their food consists of a mountain plant, and they are seen by tourists flitting over the snow near the summits of Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn.

As Mr. Doll opened box after box, disclosing rare beauties of every shape and color, he suddenly paused, and proudly pointed to a green butterfly with delicate tips to the under wings.

"That is the cream of the collection," said he. "It belongs to a family known as the swallowtails, and is the only one of the species ever taken. It was captured in India by W. Doherty many years ago, who was collecting for Mr. Neumoegen. When received, it was found to be a new species of an exceedingly rare variety. Seein this to be the case, Mr. Neumoegen sent it to Hanrath, the well-known entomologist and painter in Berlin, to be named. This scientist was extremely enthusiastic over the specimen, and named it in honor of its owner. Hence it now bears the scientific appellation of Papilio Neumoegeni. Its value is placed at $1,000."

In this collection are 600 types. These are the first specimens of their species ever captured, and from them names and descriptions were made. On the cover of each case containing types a small green label is pasted over every type specimen, thus enabling entomologists to immediately locate insects of this description when examining the butterflies. The entire Neumoegen collection occupies 383 glass-covered cases, and is said to be the finest of its kind in the world. It is not owned by the institute, but is placed there for safekeeping and exhibition by Mrs. Neumoegen. Subscriptions will soon be started to purchase it for the institution.

Benjamin Neumoegen, now deceased, who brought together this immense series of insects, was a wealthy Wall Street broker and a member of the Stock Exchange. His interest in entomology was simply a hobby, and upon this hobby he spent more than $50,000. He had collectors in all parts of the world, but devoted special attention to the insect fauna of the Western United States. His chief collector, Jacob Doll, had been in the service of Mr. Neumoegen seventeen years, and during that period discovered many insects entirely new to science.

THE STORY OF PIGTAIL.

Smith Amuses Himself at the Expense of Ling Fah and Both Are Locked Up for the Night.

The first Chinaman ye arrested in the confines of Central Park, according to trustworthy accounts, felt the rigor of police authority yesterday as a result of resenting an affront which even the gentle spirit of a law-abiding Mongolian might not be expected to brook. He was entertained last night at the city's expense, and is to make his début this morning in the West Fifty-seventh Street Court with the youth who affronted him.

The Celestial's name is Ling Fah, his age is forty-one years, and his vocation, that of laundering American shirts, is followed at 88 Columbus Avenue. Mr. Ling Fah was decorously wending his steps in the direction of that thoroughfare yesterday afternoon through the road that crosses Central Park between East Sixty-fifth and West Sixty-sixth Streets, some distance below the level of adjacent territory. Frank Smith, a seventeen-year-old boy of 1,158 Third Avenue, was perched on the grassy bank at the top of the retaining wall which bounds the road on one side. His eye lit upon the hat which Ling Fah wore and the glossy pigtail coiled with painstaking care beneath it, and as the Chinaman passed him the boy inserted his fingers in the coil, the pigtail was unwound in a twinkling, and a conflict of races began.

Smith drew back out of reach, the coil of hair allowing him a safe distance for manoeuvring, and his victim began to dance about in a yellow frenzy, adjuring his captor to "Lettee go! Lettee go!" Instead of letting go, however, young Smith drew upon his vocabulary for stimulating epithets and irritating jests with which to arouse Ling Fah to still greater feats of frantic agility. "Ah, why dunche go wan?" he queried. "I ain't got no strings on ye. Oh, ye don't git away, now. No checkee, no shirtee. Gimme some chop suey and I'll letche go."

In vain did the Chinaman endeavor to get at his tormentor. They were a good pigtail's length apart. It was impossible to scale the wall, and Ling Fah had nothing to do but exercise his limbs and hurl Celestial anathemas at the head of the offending Smith until the Melican fiend released him. Then his wrath sought some adequate expression, and he made for the first stones he could pick up. He had not let more than one or two fly at Smith before the latter retaliated in kind, and a rapid fusillade was soon in progress between the pair.

At this juncture Detective McGinty, in civilian's clothes, reached the spot on his way eastward to report for duty at the Arsenal. He arrested the Chinaman and blew an alarm for a Park patrolman, who appeared soon enough to catch Smith.

Both contestants were taken to the Arsenal uninjured, and later were transferred to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where they were locked up for the night.

Pilgrimage to a Jesuit Shrine.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street, who have charge of the Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs, at Auriesville, N. Y., are making preparations for the pilgrimages to the shrine, which will begin on Aug. 6, and continue until Aug. 27. The shrine was erected upon the spot where Father Isaac Jacques, Rene Coupil, and Catharine Tegokwitha, were killed by Indians while doing missionary work, and was erected to perpetuate their memory. One of the Fathers will be in attendance continuously, mass will be celebrated daily, and when the number of pilgrims warrants it there will be morning prayers in common, Stations of the Cross, and Benediction. Special rates will be made by railroads to pilgrims on presentation of a card signed by the Jesuit Fathers.

Dr. Skinner Out of Danger.

Dr. E. D. Skinner, who was shot by a man who tried to murder him last Wednesday night at Mineola, is now believed to be out of danger. Detectives Sullivan and Downey, who are investigating the case, have small hopes of tracing the doctor's assailant. They say that however did the shooting has apparently covered his tracks well and left nothing upon which they can work.

Woman's Foot Crushed by a Car.

Mrs. Frances Cettronola of 108 York Street, Brooklyn, was trying to board a Smith Street trolley car at Coney Island yesterday, when she slipped and fell and her right foot was crushed by a wheel of the car. She was removed to the Kings County Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Dosman. Her foot, it was decided, will have to be amputated.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND WAR MEETING
Thursday Eve., Aug. 4, 8 P. M.
Proceeds for the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association for the benefit of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors.
Lieut. HOBSON
Hero of the Merrimac,
WILL PRESIDE.
Addresses will be made by distinguished orators, to be announced later.
MUSIC, WAR SONGS and PATRIOTIC AIRS BY THE New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club AND GRAND MILITARY BAND.
Tickets, 50c. and $1; stage seats, $2. Now on sale at Box Office and at the principal hotels.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt't Band Daily, 3:30, 7, Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student
Except Sunday, 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.

THE COOL CASINO! 2D IMMENSE WK! The Glorious Xtrvgnt Xtrvagnza.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights! & Every Night! and the Great Cake Walk!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Arthur Dunn & Mamie Gilroy, 2 Paolis, Biograph. AIR ALWAYS COOL. Big Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall. Burlesque. 9th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden— 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

BROKER LESLIE DIES SUDDENLY.

Taken Ill While Waiting to Get a Bathing Suit at Brighton.

Thomas Leslie, a real estate broker, sixty years old, who resided at 231 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at Brighton Beach. Mr. Leslie was standing in a line of over 100 persons who were waiting to get bathing suits at the bathing pavilion attached to the Brighton Beach Hotel, when he was suddenly seized with a pain in his side and fell.

Dr. Pettus of Sheepshead Bay was summoned, and decided that Mr. Leslie was suffering from an attack of heart disease. He worked hard to save him, but Mr. Leslie died about fifteen minutes after the attack. There was much excitement among the crowd at the time. The body was removed to Havron's morgue, in West Eighth Street, Coney Island, to await a permit from the Coroner for its removal. Thomas Leslie, Jr., was with his father at the time and had the body removed to his house on Chestnut Street, East New York.

Mormon Missionaries in Jersey City.

Four missionaries of the Mormon Church have been trying to make converts in Jersey City since last February. They live in three rooms on the upper floor of a two-story frame house at 790 Newark Avenue, on the west side. All are young men from the West. They have held out-of-door meetings, have distributed many tracts, and sold a few copies of the Mormon Bible, but Elder Rhees, their leader, admitted yesterday that they had not made any converts in Jersey City so far as he knew, although they found many persons whose belief was very like theirs

AUG 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 30...	1,440,610
Same week last year.....	2,169,271
Stocks to date this year.....	57,199,882
Corresponding date last year.	32,437,883
Bonds for the week.....	$17,339,206
Same week last year.....	18,330,020
Bonds to date this year.....	467,932,620
Corresponding date last year.	265,409,638

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@6½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Record of the Great Klondike System—The Road's Old Vicissitudes and Recent Triumphs.

Herewith is presented the history of the Northern Pacific Railroad—the big property which for years has occupied a foremost position in the Wall Street market, and whose recent reorganization and quick resumption of dividend payments has made it a wonder to the financial world.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was chartered by an act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, and the company formally organized Dec. 6, 1867. Its charter empowered the company to construct a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with a branch to Portland, a distance of about 2,000 miles.

The act of incorporation provided for a capital stock of $100,000,000, but prohibited any bonded indebtedness. In March, 1869, however, the company was authorized to issue mortgage bonds, and in 1870 a mortgage to secure an issue of $100,000,000 7 3-10 per cent. bonds was executed. Under the original provisions of the charter the completion of the whole road was set at July 4, 1876, but later was extended three years. The Government grants of lands to the company comprised the right of way through the public lands of 200 feet in width on each side of the railroad, as well as lands to the extent of forty sections per mile in the Territories and twenty sections per mile in the States through which the road runs.

In May, 1871, by joint resolution, further power was given the company to issue bonds secured by a mortgage on all the property of the company, including its land grant, and at the same time authorizing the relocation and construction of its main line by way of the Columbia River route, with a branch across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound. The indemnity limits of land grant were also enlarged so as to practically increase its extent to thirty miles in the States and fifty miles in the Territories on each side of the line.

The construction of the road began in 1870, and on Oct. 5, 1871, that portion of it extending from a junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi River, now the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, to the Red River of the North, a distance of 228 miles, was completed. The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad was chartered in 1857, completed Aug. 1, 1870, and a lease made to the Northern Pacific, which expired May 1, 1874. This company was reorganized under the name of the St. Paul and Duluth in 1877. The latter owns jointly with the Northern Pacific 232 miles from the junction of the two roads to Duluth.

An Early Receivership.

In the financial distress and panic of 1873 the Northern Pacific became embarrassed and defaulted on Jan. 1, 1874. There had been completed at that time 424.4 miles of the road from its junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi River, west to the Missouri River, besides smaller branch lines. The company was placed in the hands of a receiver early in 1875, and on Aug. 12 of that year was sold under foreclosure and purchased by a bondholders' committee representing reorganization interests. The amount of first mortgage bonds issued under the original mortgage and then outstanding was $300,625,330, with interest due for two years. Under the plan of reorganization the capital stock of the new company was made $100,000,000, of which $5,100,000 was preferred and the remainder common. The preferred was entitled to 8 per cent. noncumulative dividends, and was issued in exchange for the first mortgage bonds, dollar for dollar, additional amounts being given for the over-due interest, making about $1,400 preferred stock for each $1,000 bonds. Of the common stock $29,952,600 was issued to holders of the old stock dollar for dollar, and the remainder, $19,047,400, to the old proprietary interest, which represented the interest of the originators of the scheme.

A controlling interest in the Western Railroad of Minnesota was acquired in 1877, and a lease of it for ninety-nine years taken on May 1, 1878. This company was chartered in 1874 and the road opened from Brainerd to Sauk Rapids, 60.5 miles, Nov. 1, 1877. Early in 1879 the work of construction on the Northern Pacific was recommenced, the finances necessary being provided by issues of bonds amounting to $7,000,000 on the Missouri and Pend d'Oreille Division. In 1881 a general mortgage was executed to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of $25,000 per mile of completed road.

Oregon and Transcontinental.

The Oregon and Transcontinental Company was organized in June, 1881, for the purpose of constructing railroads and to secure harmony between the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific by a purchase of a controlling interest in the stocks of these two companies, and to furnish the means to build and equip branch lines to the Northern Pacific, which the latter, under its charter, could not construct, and for the general welfare and improvement of that property. The Northern Pacific was to undertake the actual operation of these branch lines under traffic contracts, and pay a rental equal to 6 per cent. per annum on $20,000 per mile of bonded indebtedness, and a sinking fund charge of 1 per cent. On Sept. 21, 1882, the Northern Pacific declared a scrip dividend to the amount of $4,667,491 at the rate of 11.1 per cent. on the preferred stock.

On Aug. 28, 1882, the Northern Pacific Terminal Company was incorporated and acquired lands and terminal facilities on the Willamette River at Portland, East Portland, and Albina, and which were leased for fifty years from Jan. 1, 1883, to the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the Oregon and California Railroad jointly at a guaranteed rental to be paid in the proportion of 40 per cent. by the two first-named companies and 20 per cent. by the Oregon and California.

Completion of Main Line.

The Northern Pacific's main line from Northern Pacific Junction to Wallula Junction was completed Aug. 22, 1883, and the event formally celebrated on Sept. 9. The following branch lines were constructed or partly so in 1883 by the Oregon and Transcontinental Company and operated by the Northern Pacific: Fargo and Southwestern Railroad, Fargo, Dakota, to La Moure, Dakota, 87.40 miles; Helena and Jefferson County Railroad, Jefferson Junction to Wickes, Montana, 20.10 miles; Jamestown and Northern Railroad, Jamestown to New Rockford, Dakota, 64.10 miles; Little Falls and Dakota, Little Falls, Minn., to Morris, Minn., 87.85 miles; Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Railroad, Wadena, Minn., to Milner, Dakota, 117.10 miles; Rock Mountain Railroad of Montana, Livingston to Cinnabar, Montana, 51.70 miles; Sanborn, Copperstown and Turtle Mountain Railroad, Sanborn to Copperstown, Dakota, 36.50 miles.

Early in 1883 the Northern Pacific purchased a majority of the capital stock of the Western Railroad of Minnesota, previously leased, and on May 9, 1883, the latter company was reorganized under the name of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific, and re-leased to the Northern Pacific for 999 years, at a rental of 40 per cent. of gross earnings guaranteed to be equal to bond interest. The Northern Pacific purchased in the interest of the company 43 feet of the right of way of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, from Sauk Rapids to Manitoba Junction, and following its reorganization the St. Paul and Northern Pacific began the construction of an extension of its line from Sauk Rapids by way of Manitoba Junction and Minneapolis to St. Paul, which was completed and opened to Minneapolis July 1, 1884.

Additions to the System.

The James River Valley Railroad, from Jamestown to Oakes, Dakota, 64.2 miles, was opened in November, 1885, and leased for 999 years. The Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad was operated as a branch under a contract to run 99 years from Aug. 1, 1885. The Helena and Red Mountain Railroad was built in 1886, and leased under a guarantee. The Spokane and Palouse Railway also became part of the Northern Pacific system in 1886, under a lease for 999 years. The Duluth and Manitoba Railroad, 96.32 miles, was leased to the Northern Pacific for fifty years from June 1, 1887, under a guarantee, and the Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River Railroad, opened Nov. 1 of that year, was operated by the Northern Pacific under a traffic contract.

The Spokane Falls and Idaho Railroad was operated as a branch under a contract to run fifty years from Oct. 1, 1887, and the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company, running a line of steamboats across Lake Coeur d'Alene to connect with this road, was leased for 999 years from Oct. 1, 1888, on a guarantee. During the year 1888 there were built four lines of railroad in the Territory of Montana, comprising in all 118.3 miles, under an agreement with the Northern Pacific. In the same year the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad was organized and purchased these roads, the Northern Pacific guaranteeing payment of interest and sinking fund contributions sufficient to retire the bonds issued at maturity.

Wisconsin Central Lease.

The Central Washington Railroad was completed in February, 1889, and turned over to the Northern Pacific on July 1, the latter operating under a lease. A traffic contract with the Wisconsin Central Railroad, providing for the joint working of this road and the Northern Pacific as a through route to and from Chicago, went into effect July 1, 1889, and was to continue for 99 years. In April, 1890, this contract was changed to a lease for the same number of years, the Northern Pacific agreeing to pay as rental 37½ per cent. of the gross earnings of the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago and the Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota Railroads, and 35 per cent. of gross earnings for the rest of the system. It was also provided that whenever the operating expenses in any year fell below 59 per cent. of gross earnings one-half the amount thus saved was to be added to the rental. The lease was subject to revisal in 1895, in 1900, and 1905, and every ten years thereafter.

In October, 1889, the Northern Pacific stockholders authorized the issue of $160,000,000 consolidated 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds for the retirement of old issues for branch lines and general improvements. The Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore Railroad was operated under a contract to run forty years from Nov. 1, 1880; the Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern Railroad was completed and turned over to the Northern Pacific in the same year, as was also the Duluth, Crookston and Northern Railroad. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, chartered Sept. 4, 1888, originally operated independently, but in the interest of the Northern Pacific, was formally turned over to the latter company in August, 1890.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad was organized Nov. 25, 1889, as a terminal company to acquire and lease facilities to other roads and transact a local business. On March 11, 1890, it purchased several lines of road, together with the property on which is situated the Grand Central Passenger Station in Chicago. A lease for 99 years was made to the Wisconsin Central, the latter subleasing it to the Northern Pacific under a guarantee. In July, 1890, a controlling interest was acquired in the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, and the Northern Pacific also purchased all the stock and bonds of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Company. The traffic contract with the first-named company was declared illegal by the courts, and that property was turned over to a receiver appointed June 27, 1893.

The Recent Reorganization.

The Northern Pacific went into the hands of receivers on Aug. 15, 1893, and in September, 1893, the lease of the Wisconsin Central was terminated by the court for non-payment of rent, and that property was placed in the hands of receivers. In October, 1893, separate receivers were appointed for the leased lines and for the branch lines in Montana and other States, but in November, 1894, the receiverships of the branch lines were vacated. The receivers were ordered by the court to issue certificates to the amount of $5,600,000, to be used solely to redeem securities which, when so redeemed, were to be held as a primary pledge and security for such certificates.

The receivers originally appointed in 1893 resigned on Sept. 27, 1895, and new receivers were appointed. The plan of reorganization was dated March 16, 1896, and proposed to limit the railway on the east by the Mississippi and Lake Superior, abandoning Chicago as the eastern terminus, and disposing of the company's interests in the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad and Chicago and Calumet Company, and to unite the main line, branches, and terminal properties, other than the Portland terminal, through direct ownership of a single company. The plan provided for the issue of $80,000,000 common stock, $75,000,000 preferred stock, $130,000,000 prior lien 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds, and general lien 150-year 3 per cent. gold bonds limited in amount to $60,000,000, in addition to a reserve for the 100-year 4 per cent. prior lien mortgage of $130,000,000. The old preferred stock was assessed $10 per share in the reorganization and the common stock $15 per share. Holders of the former received 50 per cent. in new preferred and 50 per cent. in new common, and the common shareholders received 100 per cent. in new common.

Present Company Organized.

The present corporate title, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, was assumed in July, 1896, and on Sept. 1 of that year succeeded to the property, rights, and franchises of the original company, which were sold under foreclosure. The St. Paul and Northern Pacific, previously controlled by stock, was merged in December, 1896, and is now owned in fee. On Jan. 12, 1897, the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company was purchased at foreclosure sale for $220,000. E. W. Winter tendered his resignation as President of the Northern Pacific on April 29, 1897, and in the following August C. S. Mellen was appointed President and D. S. Lamont Vice President. The first dividend on the new preferred stock was declared on Dec. 10, 1897, for the quarter ended Dec. 1.

In January, 1898, the Northern Pacific obtained a controlling interest in the certificates representing the old bonds of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, and on Feb. 1, 1898, assumed control of the Seattle and International, the sale to the Northern Pacific being ratified by the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Directors on Feb. 11. In the same month the company purchased for $500,000 the capital stock and most of the income bonds of the Washington and Columbia River Railroad. The reorganized Central Washington, as the Washington Central, was turned over to the Northern Pacific on June 30 last under a lease providing for the payment of sufficient rental to meet the interest charge on $1,397,500 gold 4 per cent. bonds. Washington Central stock amounting to $1,397,500 will be exchanged for an equal amount of Northern Pacific common. In June announcement was also made that the Spokane Falls and Northern Road had been bought in the interest of the Northern Pacific, but later it was stated that the purchase was for the Great Northern as well.

Mileage and Bonded Debt.

The Northern Pacific's present mileage, including the recently acquired properties, is 5,036, as follows: Main line, 2,347 miles, from Ashland, Wis., to Portland, Oregon, and Wallula Junction, 2,157; Brainerd to St. Paul, 190; branches, 2,176 miles; Seattle and International, 178 miles; Washington Central, 125 miles; Washington and Columbia River, 163 miles; Spokane and Seattle, 47 miles.

The prior lien 4 per cent. bonds are secured by mortgage upon the main line, branches, land grant, equipment, &c., of the railway company, and on all property

Continued on Page 6.

Name of Security	Par Value	Last Sale	Week's Range or Last Sale	Sales for Week	Range for Year 1898	Range for Year 1897
Railroad Stocks						
Albany & Susquehanna	100					
American Rail & Tie						
American Rail & Tie preferred						
American Malting						
American Malting preferred						
American Oil						
American Oil preferred						
American Sugar						
American Sugar Refining preferred						
American Tobacco Company						
American Tobacco preferred						
Anaconda Copper & Smelt. Co.						
Baltimore & Ohio						
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred						
Bay State Gas						
Brooklyn Rapid Transit						
Brooklyn Union Gas						
Canada Southern						
Colorado Fuel & Iron						
Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred						
Central Pacific						
Chesapeake & Ohio						
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy						
Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred						
Chicago Great Western						
Chicago Great Western preferred A						
Chicago Great Western preferred B						
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville						
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred						
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul						
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred						
Chicago & Northwestern						
Chicago & Northwestern preferred						
Chicago, Terminal & Transfer						
Chicago, Terminal & Transfer preferred						
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis						
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred						
Colorado Fuel & Iron						
Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred						
Columbus & Hocking Valley & Toledo						
Consolidated Gas						
Consolidated Ice						
Consolidated Ice preferred						
Delaware & Hudson						
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western						
Denver & Rio Grande						
Denver & Rio Grande preferred						
Des Moines & Fort Dodge						
Detroit Gas						
Edison Electrical Illuminating Co. of N. Y.						
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn						
Erie						
Erie 1st Preferred						
Erie 2d Preferred						
Evansville & Terre Haute						
Evansville & Terre Haute preferred						
Fort Worth & Rio Grande						
General Electric						
Great Northern preferred						
Harlem						
Hawaiian Sugar						
Illinois Central						
Iowa Central						
Iowa Central preferred						
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf						
Keokuk & Des Moines preferred						
Lacledé Gas						
Lake Erie & Western						
Lake Erie & Western preferred						
Lake Shore						
Louisville & Nashville						
Manhattan Consolidated						
Memphis Street Railway						
Metropolitan Central						
Michigan Central						
Minneapolis & St. Louis						
Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred						
Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred						
Minnesota Iron						
Missouri, Kansas & Texas						
Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred						
Missouri Pacific						
Mobile & Ohio						
National Lead Company						
National Lead Company preferred						
New Jersey Central						
New York Air Brake						
New York & Harlem						
New York & New Haven						
New York, Chicago & St. Louis						
New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.						
New York, Ontario & Western						
North American						
Northern Pacific						
Northern Pacific preferred						
Ontario Mining						
Ontario & Western						
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern						
Oregon Short Line. Navigation						
Pacific Coast						
Pacific Coast first preferred						
Pacific Coast second preferred						
Pacific Mail						
Peoria & Eastern Railroad						
People's Gas, Chicago						
Pierre Lorillard preferred						
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis						
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred						
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago						
Pullman Palace Car Company						
Quicksilver preferred						
Reading						
Reading first preferred						
Reading second preferred						
Rensselaer & Saratoga						
Rio Grande Western						
Rio Grande Western preferred						
St. Joseph & Grand Island						
St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred						
St. Joseph & Grand Island second pref.						
St. Louis & San Francisco						
St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred						
St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred						
St. Louis Southwestern						
St. Louis Southwestern preferred						
St. Paul & Duluth						
St. Paul & Duluth preferred						
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba						
Southern Pacific						
Southern Railway						
Southern Railway preferred						
Tennessee Coal & Iron						
Texas Pacific						
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City						
Union Pacific preferred						
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts						
United States Leather						
United States Leather preferred						
United States Rubber						
United States Rubber preferred						
Wabash						
Wabash preferred						
Wabash preferred A						
West Chicago Street						
Western Union Telegraph						
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st assessment paid						
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d assessment paid						
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. 2d ass't paid						
Wisconsin Central preferred						

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots.
Or the amount of stock outstanding credited to Lake Shore and Michigan Central, $44,044,000 of the former is in the latter.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 30, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending July 30. $18,662,500

	Week Ending July 30, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s					
Akron & Chicago Junction 1st 6s, coupon off	99	99½	99	99½	68
American Cotton Oil 8s	101	101	101	101	5
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	109	109	109	109	10
American Tobacco scrip	83	84¼	83	84	23
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96	96	95	96	40
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	84¾	85½	84¾	85½	11
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	95½	95¾	95	95	771½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 6s	70½	71	69¾	70¼	1472
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	10
	81½	81½	81½	81½	10
Baltimore Belt 1st 5s	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	33
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	112	113¼	112½	113½	135
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	115¼	116¼	115½	116	107
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1886-1925, reg	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certfs	111	111¾	111	111¾	41
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1998	115¼	116¼	115	115	177
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, reg	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1988, certfs	115¼	115¼	114¼	114¾	26
Baltimore & Ohio Southwest 1st gtd. 4½s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	39
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	92½	92½	92	92	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103½	103½	102¼	103½	75
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 6s	96½	96½	95½	95½	23
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	9
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st col, tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	83
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106½	4
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	88	89½	88	89½	150
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	1
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	11½	12	10½	12	18
Central of Georgia 3d preference income 5s	4½	4½	4½	4½	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	41
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	8½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	84½	84½	84½	84½	310
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	53
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	119	119	119	119	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	120				
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	100	100½	100	100½	26
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115¼	115¾	115½	115¾	23
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	108	108	107¾	108	12
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	103	103	102½	102½	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	103	105¼	103	105¼	57
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135½	135½	133½	135½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86½	86½	80	86	60
C. C. C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	22
Clev., Cin., Chic. & Indianapolis 1st 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis con. 7s	136½	135½	135½	135½	3
Clearfield Bituminous Coal 4s	95	95	95	95	15
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	102	102	102	102	1
Colorado Midland 2-4s	58	56¾	58	56¾	25
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79	79	79	79	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 6s	122	122	121	121	21
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	14½
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	109¾	110	109¾	110	21
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95½	95½	95	95½	47
Detroit City Gas 5s	92	92	91¾	91¾	49
Detroit, Mac. & Mar. long grant 3½s	17¼	17¼	17½	17½	7
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Edison Elec. Illuminating of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	8
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Erie prior lien 4s	91¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	135
Erie general lien 4s	73¾	73½	73¼	73½	57
Erie 1st extended 4s	113	113	113	113	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Division 5s	90½	92	90½	92	12
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	73½	74¾	73½	73½	163
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	59½	61½	59	61¾	198
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	22
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	92	92	92	92	3
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	5	5	5	5	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81	81	81	81	20
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	92	94	92	93¾	57
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1951, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	10
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	7
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	92¾	93½	92¾	93½	22
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58	58	58	58	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	102	102	101½	101½	15
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	73	73¾	72¼	72¾	79
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	1
Kansas & Texas 1st 6s	89½	90	89½	89½	35
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	65¾	66	65½	65¾	218½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83¼	84¾	83¼	84¾	15
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100½	102	100½	102	5
Lake Shore 3½s	104	104¼	104	104¼	14
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	100	100¾	100	100¾	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	44
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shref. 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	11
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121¼	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95¼	96¼	95¼	96¼	75
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	115	115½	115	115½	80
Mexican International consol. 4s	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	75
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	90	90¼	90	90¼	10
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	110	110	110	110	1
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	77	77¾	77	77½	46
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	275
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	79	80	79½	79½	23
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	74	78	77¾	78	43
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¼	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128½	128½	128½	128½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	103	102¾	103	9
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	107	107¼	107	107¼	6
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94½	95	94¼	95	236
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	95¾	96½	95¼	96¼	379
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
New York Central 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99½	100¼	99¼	100¼	12
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾	10
New York, Susquehanna & Western ref. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
New York, Sus. & West. Terminal 1st 6s	108½	109½	109½	109½	3
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	92	92½	92	92	34
Norfolk & Western con. 6s	82	83¾	82	83½	243¾
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65¾	65¾	64¼	64¼	1,510½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	239
Northern Railway of California 6s	102½	103¾	102½	102¾	32
Northwestern Gold 7s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Northwestern Gold 7s, coupon	114	114	114	114	7½
Northwestern general 3½s	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	8
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	105½	106	105½	106	94
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	83½	83½	83	83½	8
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96½	97¼	96¼	97¼	137
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	76
Oregon Short Line Income A	76¾	76½	76¾	76¾	17
Oregon Short Line Income B	54¾	57	54¾	56¾	219
Oregon Short Line 6s	127½	128	127	127½	28
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	20
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	20
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	106½	107½	106½	107½	6
Peoria, Dec. & Evans. 1st, trust receipts	100	100	100	100	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¾	3
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s	91	91¼	90¾	91¼	27
Pittsburg & Western 5s	82¾	82¾	80	80	34
Reading general 4s	82	83	81¾	83¾	309
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89	89¾	89	89	49
Rock Island general 4s	104	104½	103¾	104¼	494
Rock Island 1st 6s, coupon	129½	129½	129½	129½	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	123½	123½	123¾	123¾	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80	80	80	80	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d extended 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
St. Louis & Iron Mt., Arkan. Br. ext. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98½	99¾	98½	98½	168
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	13
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	59
St. Louis & San Fran., Southw. Div. 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	73	73½	73	73	21
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	77½	78¾	77½	78	118
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30½	31¾	30½	31¼	45
St. Paul 1st South, Southern Minnesota 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	10
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	51
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5

BONDS.

	Week ending July 30, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¾	106	105¾	106	33
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East Minn. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota Ext. 6s	121½	122¾	121½	122¾	28
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s	100	100	99¾	100	31
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba consol. 6s	130	130	130	130	2
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108¾	108	108¼	24
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	70½	86½	70¼	1228
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94	95½	94	95½	42
Southern Pacific of California consol. 6s	101	101¼	100¾	100¾	38
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¼	108¾	108½	108½	23
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	106½	106½	106	106¼	61
Southern Railway 5s	94¼	95	94	94½	154
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	71	71¼	70	70	23
Standard Rope & Twine income	15¾	15¾	13¾	14	138
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div.	85½	85½	85½	85½	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	108	106¾	106	106¾	57
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	42¼	45¾	42¼	43	344
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, tr. r.	88	88	88	88	12
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	24
Union Pacific new 4s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	1,475
Union Pacific collateral tr. 4½s, tr. receipts	59	59	59	59	13
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	73	73	72	73	845
U. S. Leather 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Wabash 1st 5s	110½	110¾	110½	110½	38
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext	103	103	103	103	4
Wabash 2d 5s	88	91½	88	90¾	235
Wabash debenture, Series B	27¾	28¾	27¾	28	577
Washington, Ohio & Western 1st 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s	100	109¼	100	100	887
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	108½	108¾	108¼	108¼	53
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	55	55	55	55	22
Western New York & Penn. income	5				
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie consolidated 4s	35	35	35	35	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	47¼	48¼	46¾	47	822
Wisconsin Central income	5	5	5	5	8

Total sales.....$17,339,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 30, 1898.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126¼	128½	126	128½	72
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110¾	111	110½	111	15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111¼	110¾	111	17
United States 5s, when issued	104½	104½	104	104½	1,191½

Total sales.....$1,295,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 30, 1898.

Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	91½	91½	91½	91½	6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	72	72½	72	72½	20

Total sales.....$28,000
Grand total.....$18,662,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98¼	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110½	July 26
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111	July 29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 21	116¾	Apr. 19	124	July 20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117¾	Apr. 19	128½	July 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1908, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	113¾	July 22
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 23	102¾	Apr. 26	102¾	Apr. 28
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	104½	July 30	104	July 23	104½	July 30
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	105½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 23	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 14	104	July 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92½	June 23	87	May 10	91¼	July 27
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	72½	July 29	65	Apr. 22	72½	July 29
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	8	June 8

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	256	Mar. 9	250	Jan. 25	250	May 6	
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	July 26	
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9	
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12	
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	July 18	
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18	
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	220	Feb. 18	223	Mar. 4	
Mechanics'	195	Feb. 11	175	May 13	175¼	June 2	
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9	
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146¼	June 20	
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	
Ninth	92	Feb. 8	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15	
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 4	
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	July 21	
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155¾	July 5	155¾	July 6	
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	98½	Jan. 20	
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18	
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15	
West Side	275	Jan. 6	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	
Western National	155	Jan. 23	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22	

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	342	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	220	Nov. 15
Chemical	2300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	122	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 29	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, 3@3½ for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5¼ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £961,897 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.68, became 45.24 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,550,000f gold and 2,850,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@4.83¾ for 6-day bills, $4.83@4.83¼ for demand, $4.83½@4.83¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95⅛ and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼ and 40¾.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, 75 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce, and in New York at 58 9-16c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds $22,252,13 ounces of silver bullion.

AUG

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121 July 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	.. ....	.. ....	67 May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105 Jul	1 105 Jul	1 105 July 20	..	..
Do., ak. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	94½ Jan. 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½ Feb	8 100½ May 6	104 July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½ Feb	11 83 Apr 25	88¾ July 30	88¼	89
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st grtd. g. 6s, 1921	109 Jan	28 90 Apr 21	100 July 25	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1951	106¾ Feb	24 101¼ Apr 6	103 June 8	..	..
Do., Meb. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1936	106½ Jul	18 108 May 6	106¾ July 18	..	..
N. & W. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1937	98 Jul	26 87½ Apr 5	96 July 26	..	..
South. & North A. con. grtd. g. 5s, 1936	101 Jun	2 96 Feb 5	100¾ July 18	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91 Feb	14 85 Apr 12	90 July 21	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109 Mar	19 103 Mar 9	108 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan	18 103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½ Jan	13 90 Apr 23	98¾ July 29	98	98½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb	8 114¾ Apr 6	118 July 6	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan	28 101 May 5	102¾ July 19	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan	14 106¼ Apr 28	115¾ July 28	116¾	117
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¼ Jan	14 114½ Apr 25	120 July 21	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan	14 118 Apr 21	121 July 30	121	121¾
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan	12 117 Mar 12	120 July 1	121½	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	68 Feb	10 63 Apr 25	68 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	11¼ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76¾ Jul	27 70¾ Feb 10	76¾ July 30	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1917	.. ....	.. ....	42¾ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1917	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 30, 97	97	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan	28 110 May 18	114¼ July 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106¾ Jan	1 102¼ May 25	102½ May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb	25 122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan	10 121 Apr 28	121¾ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan	20 125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 2.	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	108 Feb	25 106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jly 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb	1 100½ Apr 28	108¾ July 18	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾ Feb	4 83¾ Apr 25	89½ July 29	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan	27 57 Mar 25	65¾ July 30	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾ Jan	28 83¾ Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	..	88
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½ Feb	18 80 Mar 12	84¾ July 29	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76 Jul	9 71 Jan 4	74 July 22	74½	76
Dallas & Waco 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼ Feb	18 75 Apr 25	80 May 13	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½ Feb	14 93¼ Apr 1	99¼ July 28	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	109¼ Jul	30 93 Mar 28	104¾ July 26	104½	104¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112 Jul	13 103¼ Apr 26	110 July 26	108	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	80 Jul	14 65¼ Jan 19	79½ July 30	79	80
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	77¾ Jul	27 60 Apr 28	77½ July 30	77	78
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan	31 100 May 3	106¾ July 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109 Jun	30 106¾ July 7	106¾ July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½ Jan	7 107½ Feb 7	108 May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½ Jul	27 102¾ May 5	107¾ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb	8 102 Mar 26	105¾ July 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½ Jul	22 86 Apr 6	99¼ July 30	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	97 Jul	9 88 Feb 26	97 July 9	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb	7 115½ May 26	121¾ July 29	120½	121½
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½ Feb	5 70 Apr 28	78 July 30	78	79
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	100 Jul	9 97½ May 27	100 July 29	101	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May	23 128 Apr 4	128¾ July 28	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb	10 100 Apr 8	103 July 30	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	.. ....	.. ....	103 Mar., 98	115	115
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½ Jun	23 113¾ Apr 21	116¾ July 28	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	118 May	31 113½ Apr 20	115½ June 29	115¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb	23 103 Apr 21	110½ June 30	110¾	..
Do., do., registered	111¾ Feb	8 106 Apr 1	110½ July 15	110¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾ Feb	19 108¼ Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	110¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb	9 102 Apr 9	104½ June 30	104¾	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb	5 104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105¼ May	31 100¾ May 6	104¾ July 8	105	..
Do., registered	105 Feb	7 104 Mar 26	104¾ June 30	105	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107 Jun	28 105¾ Jul 22	105½ July 28	106	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Jul	6 104½ July 6	104½ July 6	105	..
Michigan Cent. col trust g. 3½s, 1998	95 Jul	30 91¼ Jun 23	95 July 30	94	95
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼ Jul	29 94 Jun 23	96¼ July 30	96¼	96¾
Do., registered	93 Jul	1 94¼ Jul 19	94¼ July 19	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, grtd., 2361	110¼ Jul	17 102¾ Apr 21	106 July 28	106¾	110
Do., registered	110 Feb	7 101½ Apr 26	108¼ July 29	108¾	109½
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106 Jun	17 106 Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal grtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	96 Jul	27 96 Jul 27	96 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 July 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	105½ Feb	3 107½ May 23	107½ June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¾ Jan	27 107¾ Jan 3	107¾ June 8	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. grtd. 1st g. 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	105 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125¼ Jul	27 118¾ May 13	125¾ July 27	125¾	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st grtd. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Syracuse & Rome R. grtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. grtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Oct 14,97	..	..
Monawk & Malone 1st grtd. g. 4s, 1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	128 Feb	14 123 Jun 23	123 June 28	..	..
N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan	12 100 Apr 21	106¾ July 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½ Jun	9 145 Jan 3	154½ June 9	159	160
Do., do., small certs., $100	153 Jun	9 145 Jan 3	153 June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	123 Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125¼ Feb 9, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119 Feb	11 119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	119	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	113¾ Jul	19 113¾ Jul 19	113¾ July 19	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1989	109 May	31 106 Mar 7	108¾ July 28	106	109¾
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb	11 96 Mar 16	100¾ July 30	100	100½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¾ Feb	9 112 Mar 25	112¾ July 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb	11 112 Mar 28	116 June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126 May	10 124 Jun 8	124 June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127 Jun	27 122½ Jun 15	127 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	98¾ Jul	28 90¾ Apr 21	90¾ July 30	90¼	..
Do., registered	97½ Feb	7 93 Apr 6	93½ May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	65¼ Jul	28 57 Apr 21	64¾ July 30	64½	65
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	119½ Jun	16 104 Jan 5	112 July 20	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105 Mar	5 102 Jun 27	102 June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan	17 120 Mar 15	121½ July 15	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118 Mar	17 118 Mar 17	118 Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan	20 117 Feb 9	117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1989	80 July	9 62 Apr 14	89 July 9	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85 Feb	8 74¾ Apr 21	83¾ July 30	83	83¼
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan	28 102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 De16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84½ Feb	21 80 Jan 13	83¾ July 27	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan	20 10¼ Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾ Jan	20 10 Mar 31	10 June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan	3 76 May 6	78½ July 15	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	103 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jan	9 100¾ Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62¼ Feb	15 49¾ Apr 28	61¼ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jun	15 111 Apr 20	116 June 15	..	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97¼ Jul	28 89 Apr 28	97¼ July 30	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128 Jul	25 118 Apr 16	127¼ July 28	128	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121 Jun	14 121 Jun 14	121 June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 May 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107 Jun	25 96 Apr 27	105 July 30	104	105
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	79½ Jul	29 58 Jan 5	79½ July 29	79	80
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	57 Jul	26 39 Jan 4	56¾ July 29	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	104 Jul	11 102 Jun 23	103¾ July 29	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. grtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan	28 106 Apr 21	113¾ July 28	113	..
Do., do., registered	110 July	8 110 July 8	110 July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. grtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113 Feb	8 109¾ May 13	110¾ June 6	..	..
Do., do., Series B, grtd., 1942	113 Jan	21 106 May 6	111 June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, grtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, grtd. 4s, 1945	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106 Jun	6 105¾ Mar 1	106 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103¼ Ap 28, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼ Jan	25 140 Jan 10	140¼ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan	4 140 Jan 4	140 May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
Pitts., St. L. & F. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	119¼ Jly 5, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Apr	19 107 May 3	107 May 25	107	..
Do., gen. grtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ April, 96	..	..
Grd. R. & I. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 14,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¾ Feb	14 115¾ Feb 14	115¾ Feb 14	..	..
Peo. Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½ Mar	3 95 Apr 13	109 July 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 23, 97	95	98
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	98 Feb	15 98 Feb 15	98 June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 6s, 1926	17 May	23 15 May 23	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st instalment paid	18¼ Jun	2 15¾ Jun 2	18¾ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Apr	22 120 Apr 22	120 May 11	102	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½ Feb	23 85¾ May 23	85¾ May 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ April, 96	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	134 May, 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	108 Feb	18 104 Apr 21	107¼ July 27	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 July 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86 Jul	12 79½ Apr 28	81¼ July 28	80	85
Do., g. 4s, 1991-1941	82 Jul	26 80 Jun 15	80 July 30	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼ Feb	7 77¾ Apr 28	87¾ July 30	85¾	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90 Jun	28 77¾ Apr 26	90 July 29	85	90¼
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	106 Feb	16 98 Jun 16	106 June 10	..	..
Rio Grande Branch, 1st g. 5-6s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾ Jun	10 68¼ Apr 29	80 July 29	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¾ Feb	15 111 May 2	114 July 20	113½	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾ Feb	17 111¼ May 6	113½ July 14	113½	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¾ Feb	23 113 May 24	114 June 24	113½	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113¼ July, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120½ Jun	22 114 Apr 20	118½ July 27	116¾	119¼
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	109¾ Jun	28 103¾ Apr 25	104½ July 29	104½	105¾
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100 Jun	28 99½ Apr 14	100 July 12	99	102
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½ Jun	8 66 Apr 26	78 July 30	77¾	78¼
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96 Jun	15 90 Apr 6	95¼ July 29	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, ctx, 1989	78¼ Jul	27 70 Apr 26	78 July 30	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond ctx., 1989	32 Jul	12 25 Mar 25	31¼ July 27	30½	31¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 3, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar	7 116 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	115	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb	16 105 Jun 27	106¼ July 8	105	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan	28 120 Jun 21	121¾ July 7	121¼	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122¾ Jul	19 113¾ Mar 25	122¾ July 29	122¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	130 Jul	28 128 Jan 5	130 July 30	130	133
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	106¾ Jul	28 105½ May 10	106¾ July 28	106	109
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ My 20,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½ Mar	4 94½ Jan 10	100 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	96 Feb	19 96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1923	122½ Jan	13 122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	133 Jun	11 118½ Apr 19	127½ July 8	128	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½ Mar	18 107 Apr 29	109½ May 24	109	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110 Jul	29 105½ Apr 12	110 July 29	108	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	111 No 23, 97	111½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb	5 104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80 Jan	21 42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98 Feb	8 92 Apr 29	96½ July 30	94½	95
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan	20 107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½ May	17 100 Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96½ Apr	16 92 Jan 4	95¾ July 29	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111½ Jul	28 107½ May 25	111¼ July 28	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110 July	1 105 May 11	110 July 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82½ Jul	7 76¾ Apr 2	81 July 29	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb	26 127 Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st grtd. g. 5s, 1927	76 Jan	6 75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st grtd. g. 4s, 1943	70¼ Jul	27 55¼ Apr 25	70¼ July 30	69¾	70
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar	17 110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾ Feb	21 96¼ Jan 3	97¼ July 22	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. grtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	108¾ Jan	28 106¾ Jan 4	108¾ July 30	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110 Jan	24 106¾ May 20	109 July 18	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	101¼ Jul	26 92¼ Jan 6	100¾ July 29	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	87¼ Jan	15 81½ Jul 25	81½ July 25	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼ Jun	28 105¼ Jan 5	106¼ July 30	..	..
Southern Ryway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96 Jun	6 87 Apr 28	94½ July 30	94½	94¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb	3 96 Jan 19	99 July 22	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	119 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun	13 105¼ Jul 14	105¾ July 22	105¼	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb	16 111¼ Feb 28	114 July 8	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½ Feb	9 107 Apr 16	110¾ July 26	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123 Jun	6 118 Apr 13	119 July 28	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½ Feb	18 112 Apr 28	117 June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	135¼ Jan	24 118 Apr 16	121¾ July 20	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb	19 95 May 3	96 June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108 Jul	21 100 Mar 24	106 July 21	107¼	108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107 Jun	8 102 Apr 18	107 June 8	107½	108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	87¾ Jul	29 87¾ Jul 29	87¾ July 29	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	118½ Jan	11 110¼ Apr 22	113 May 9	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103 Jul	19 103 Jul 19	103 July 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½ Feb	19 109 May 18	110¼ July 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110 Jul	22 105½ Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St. L. Mtse.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½ Feb	14 109 Jan 18	110¾ June 21	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	106¾ Jul	28 98¼ Mar 12	106¾ July 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	44½ Jul	13 23 Jan 4	43 July 30	42¾	43
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb	21 117¼ Apr 28	122½ June 20	121½	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Jun	13 102½ Jan 3	104 July 11	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104 Jul	19 102½ Jan 3	104 July 19	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st grtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½ Feb	23 76 May 26	78 July 21	61	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½ Jan	7 60½ Mar 22	72 May 10	70	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan	10 85½ Apr 4	88 July 29	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan	7 98 Jun 4	100 July 23	..	..
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	98¾ Jun	27 88¾ Apr 21	97¾ July 30	97¾	97¾
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1913	59¾ Jul	19 44 Apr 22	59 July 27	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	.. ....	.. ....	114 Sep 20,97	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	73¼ Jul	21 48¾ Jan 6	73 July 30	72¼	73
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110¾ Jul

subsequently acquired with the proceeds of the bonds. The price then to be paid is 110 after retirement of closed first mortgage bonds of 1951, (but are not called to call) not over $300,000 each year to be applied. Total $150,000,000, of which $66,194,000 have been issued and are held on the Stock Exchange and the remainder reserved to retire old first 6s of 1931 and St. Paul and Northern Pacific and Western Railroad bonds, amounting in all to about $15,946,000, and for new construction, betterments, equipment, &c., ($28,000,000.) not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum. The issue of prior lien three is $100,000,000, of which $120,000,000 are reserved for prior lien bonds, $56,000,000 were issued on the reorganization, and $4,000,000 are for new construction, betterments, equipments, &c.

Status of the Stock.

The capital stock outstanding consists of $79,800,000 common and $75,000,000 preferred. Both common and preferred stock (except sufficient to qualify Directors) are voted until Nov. 1, 1901, (unless surrendered earlier at their discretion.) in voting Trustees.

The new preferred stock is subject to call in whole or in part, at par, upon any first day of January prior to 1917. Additional preferred stock and other mortgages can be issued only with consent of a majority of the preferred and of the common stock represented at a special meeting. Preferred stock is entitled to non-cumulative dividends to the extent of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly out of surplus net earnings in each fiscal year before any dividends for such year shall be paid on the common stock. In any fiscal year in which 4 per cent dividends shall have been declared on both preferred and common stock all shares, whether preferred or common, shall participate equally in any further dividends for such year. Three dividends of 1 per cent each have been paid on the preferred stock and another is payable in September, making 4 per cent. for the year.

Latest Comparative Earnings.

The first report of reorganized company was for ten months ending June 30, 1897. In this statement figures for 1896-7 cover ten months and previous years cover full twelve months, ending June 30.

	1896-7.	1895-6.
Passenger earnings	$2,660,398	$3,350,482
Freight earnings	14,683,843	18,183,978
Mail, express, &c.	1,096,239	871,780
Gross earnings	$18,441,518	$22,383,190
Net earnings	6,788,946	9,116,262
Interest, rentals, &c.	4,775,071	6,116,262
	2,013,875	2,997,223
Net operating income	$5,858,963	$7,102,303
Miscellaneous income from sundry sales	753,574	1,185,160
	235,541	425,710
Bal. for interest	$5,612,306	$7,827,913
Interest for 10 months	5,116,848	
Old accounts written off	12,229	
Balance, sur. for year	$483,229	

Interest charges as on July 1, 1897, were at the rate of $6,110,276 per annum, a reduction of $4,735,414 as compared with the old company. For the eleven months from July 1, 1897, to May 31, 1898, gross earnings were $21,949,404; net earnings, $10,758,941, and total net income, $10,454,739.

Stock Market Prices.

The old Northern Pacific shares were first dealt in on the Stock Exchange in July, 1870, the common being quoted at 17 and the preferred at 48. Before the end of that year, however, the latter sold at 65 and the common at 40⅞. The highest prices reached were in 1882, when the preferred sold at 100⅝ and the common at 54⅜, both in September of that year. After the last receivership the common sold at the following low points: 3⅝ August, 1893; 8¼ August, 1894; 2½ January, 1895, and ¾ in May, 1896. The preferred sold at 15¾ in August, 1893; 12⅛ in May, 1894, and 10 in April, 1896. In the "Free Silver Panic" of August, 1896, Northern Pacific common sold at 3½ with the third instalment paid, and at 9⅝ in September, all instalments paid. The preferred sold at 10 in July, 1896, with the third instalment paid.

The new common and preferred shares were first dealt in on the Stock Exchange late in 1896, the common selling for the account at 14¾ to 12¾, and the preferred at 36 to 33 in November, with a further drop to 30¼ in December. The common advanced in 1897 from 11 in April to 22⅞ in December, and the preferred from 33 in December to 61⅝ in December. The lowest price for the common this year was 19 on Feb. 24 and the highest 31½ on March 12 and up to 32 on Wednesday last. The preferred sold down to 50⅞ on March 12 and up to 72 on Wednesday last. The prior lien 4s sold from 88 in April, 1897, to 98 in December, reaching their highest point, 99⅝, on Tuesday last. The general threes rose in 1897 from 61¼ in May to 61⅜ in December. On Tuesday they sold at 65¾, their best record price.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 1.

Albany Railway—Dividend payable.
American Glue Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Bank of the Manhattan Company—Books close.
Boston Elevated Railway—Books close.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Hudson River Bank—Dividend payable.
Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Kings County Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books close.
Quincy Mining Company—Books open.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Saratoga Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad—Dividend payable.
West India Improvement Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Albany Street Railway—Books open.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books open.
American Tobacco Company—Books open.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Books open.
Great Northern Railway—Books open.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Books close.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Books open.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad—Books open.

Thursday, Aug. 4.

American Institute Company—Quarterly meeting.

Friday, Aug. 5.

Consolidated Ice Company—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 30, total transactions included 1,440,610 shares of stock, $17,339,200 bonds, with $1,295,600 Government and $28,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	July 31, 1897.	July 30, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	2,169,271	1,440,610	Dec. 728,661
Banks	50	10	Dec. 40
Mining	32,300	800	Dec. 31,500

BONDS.

	July 31, 1897.	July 30, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$18,330,020	$17,339,200	Dec. $990,820
State	30,000	28,000	Dec. 2,000
Government	324,500	1,295,600	Inc. $52,100

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	3	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	5⅝	Met. St. Railway	1¾
Am. Tobacco	2½	Minn. Iron	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	4	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	National Lead	1⅝
Brook. R. T.	4⅞	N. J. Central	1¼
Central Pacific	1	N. Y. Air Brake	6½
C. Gt. West. pf. B.	2¼	Nor. & West. pf.	1⅝
Chi. & R. Illinois	3	Pullman Car	2
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	2⅝
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3½	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1¼
Cons. Gas	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	2	St. P., M. & M.	7½
Del., Lack & West.	7	U. S. Rubber	1
Gt. Northern pf.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	5⅝
Ill. Central	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Can. Pacific	1	Ill. Steel Co.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	5½

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1933-1925.	1⅝	L. & N. 1st, N. F.	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925 L. F.	1	A. S. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s.	1½	Met. Street Ry. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st	1	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	2⅝
St. L. 4s	1	Norf. & W. con. 6s.	1½
C. C., C. & Ind. con.	1	O. R. & N. 4s	1
7s	1½	O. S. Line, Inc. A	1
C. H. V. & T. 4s, 1905	2	O. S. Line, Inc. B	2⅝
Den. & Rio G. 1st	1	Pennsylvania 6½s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Reading gen. 4s	1
F. & P. M. 1st, Pt. H. Div. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
G., H. & W. T. 1st	1½	San. A. & A. P. 4s	2
L. R. & W. 2d	1½	Wabash 2d	2½
		W. 1st, Det. & Chi.	3

Bonds Declined.

A. of Ga. 2d pf. Inc.	1	Fitts. & West. 6s	1
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week and since July 1, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$7,716,706
Week ended July 30, 1897	7,184,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	253,175,883
From Jan. 1, 1897	321,642,914

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 26, 1898	$7,554,808
Week ended July 27, 1897	7,357,026
From Jan. 1, 1898	204,101,941
From Jan. 1, 1897	224,490,081

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$1,856
Week ended July 30, 1897	68,992
From Jan. 1, 1898	69,001,707
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,096,128

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$14,000
Week ended July 30, 1897	4,711,785
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,963,097
From Jan. 1, 1897	28,871,007

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$64,038,610

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$12,144
Week ended July 30, 1897	3,643,123
From Jan. 1, 1897	26,775,881

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$4,013
Week ended July 30, 1897	85,539
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,427,199
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,636,415

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$1,023,198
Week ended July 30, 1897	1,005,724
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,402,995
From Jan. 1, 1897	37,263,949

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$1,019,185
Week ended July 30, 1897	920,185
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,035,106
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,757,494

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$5,869
Week ended July 30, 1897	154,216
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,428,816
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,781,543

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 29, 1898	$1,222,198
Week ended July 30, 1897	4,719,909
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,366,092
From Jan. 1, 1897	64,135,956

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$40,194,724

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 29, 1897	$1,067,982
Week ended July 30, 1897	4,565,693
From Jan. 1, 1897	60,354,475

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing July 30. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	220	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898	2½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30, 1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
24	30	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16, 1898	1	24½	June 30	23	May 3	24	July 1, 1898
10	11	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	July 23, 1898
35½	37	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	40¾	Feb. 7	34	Jan. 4	*35¼	July 6, 1898
104	108	**Boston Air Line** pf.	1,426,000	July, 1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,233,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*74	Dec. 28, 1897
27	35	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	3,000,000	.....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7, 1898
68	67	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	69½	July 29, 1898
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*75	July 7, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
160	..	Chicago & Alton	18,751,800	June 1, 1898	1¾	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*157½	July 1, 1898
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*168	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24	*168	May 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	102¼	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
..	45	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	June 1, 1898	1½	170	June 24	*163½	June 24	*163½	June 24, 1898
¾	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	⅞	July 6, 1898
1½	2½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 17	2	June 6	2¼	June 6, 1898
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Colorado Midland	8,420,200	.....	..	*6	June 8	*5	June 6	6¼	June 23, 1898
21½	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	22	July 20, 1898
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1898	1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	976,325	July 15, 1898	1¾	90½	May 24	90¼	May 24	90¼	May 24, 1898
40	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	43	June 27	40	May 17	40	June 27, 1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf.	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6¼	Sept. 16, 1897
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	7¼	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	7	June 20, 1898
..	60	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	68	Mar. 31	†57	July 23	†57	July 23, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
25½	26	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, 1893	1½	26	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	25½	July 21, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	8,286,200	.....	..	14½	Feb. 14	*9½	Apr. 15	11½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,500,000	.....	..	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 28	*32	June 27, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	23	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	24	July 18, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf.**	4,232,000	July 1, 1893	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	May 22, 1893
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,320,100	July 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*87¾	June 20	*88	July 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,900,300	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*114½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
53	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	July 22, 1898	50c.	*53½	July 21	48	Apr. 2	*53½	July 21, 1898
95	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898	2	97	July 23	*94	Feb. 2	97	July 22, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	*5¾	Jan. 2	3	Feb. 2	6½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4	July 23, 1898
29	31	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 30	30	June 30	30	July 11, 1898
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
48	52	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	51	June 1	40	Jan. 26	*49	July 13, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf.	1,870,000	July 1, 1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*50	June 29, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
..	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,030,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	June 30, 1898	2	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
18	..	Minn. St. P. & S. Ste Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	Dec. 2, 1897
171	174	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898	3½	175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	*172	July 21, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
6	7	National Starch Manufacturing	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	8	Apr. 23	8	July 9, 1898
70	80	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	*60	June 22, 1898
17	30	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	January, 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	16	July 13, 1898
..	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000	.....	..	8½	June 24	6¾	Apr. 23	8½	June 24, 1898
60	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	May 20	*65	May 20	75	July 11, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July, 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*123¾	July 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
14½	15¾	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	17	Feb. 7	11¾	Apr. 21	14	July 21, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
68	71	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	19,998,500	July 1, 1898	2	74	June 11	65½	Mar. 29	*71½	July 15, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*35	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
1	1½	Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	5,400,000	.....	..	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	1¼	July 21, 1898
6	9	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5½	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*3	July 8, 1898
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	7	June 17	5¾	June 11	6¼	July 22, 1898
1⅝	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	⅞	Jan. 26	2	May 18, 1898
113	..	**Rome, Watertown & Ogd.**	10,000,000	May 16, 1898	1¼	123	May 26	*116¼	Mar. 26	122	July 5, 1898
153	158	**St. Paul & Omaha** pf.	12,646,833	Feb. 21, 1898	3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	*155	July 12, 1898
58½	59	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	59	July 12	56	May 5	59	July 12, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,731,100	July 1, 1898	5	*145½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	2,500,000	April, 1898	2½	160	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Centralized**	2,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,254,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*20½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific **Land Trust**	10,270,098	.....	..	7¾	June 8	6	May 27	7¾	June 14, 1898
175	180	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, 1898	2½	184½	Feb. 17	155	Apr. 21	174	July 16, 1898
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	4,500,000	Nov. 25, 1898	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
20	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	2,708,000	July 22, 1896	1½	*41	Feb. 7	*35¼	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,000,000	.....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19¾	May 20, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	April, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*35	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,500,000	July, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897	3	8	Jan. 13	7¼	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
2¼	2½	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	3½	Jan. 17	1⅝	Mar. 22	*2¾	July 16, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 30	$644,522,336
Balances week ending July 30	30,372,735
Exchanges week ending July 23	630,260,419
Balances week ending July 23	46,140,432
Exchanges week ending July 16	720,803,050
Balances week ending July 16	47,100,833
*Exchanges week ending July 9	617,814,853
*Balances week ending July 9	44,566,176
Exchanges week ending July 2	526,863,022
Balances week ending July 2	52,980,979
Exchanges week ending June 25	653,296,987
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,523
Exchanges week ending June 18	763,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,993
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,374,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,875,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,483,381
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,061
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,862
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,686
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,508
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	826,185,250
Balances week ending April 23	55,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	830,947,703
Balances week ending April 16	50,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	965,828,306
Balances week ending April 9	58,550,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	53,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,338,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,986,183
Exchanges week ending March 19	735,675,896
Balances week ending March 19	48,988,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	752,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	59,546,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,577
Balances week ending March 5	60,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,611,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,689,438
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	896,930,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	45,296,800
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	726,199,043
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,453,754
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,218,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,015,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,066
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,051,623
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	851,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	44,966,006
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,297,044
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,880
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,201
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	826,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,357
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	905,345,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	45,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	782,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,220,124

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $1,107,825. The banks now hold $46,904,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the principal items, as compared with the preceding week, are as follows:

Decrease in loans, $1,820,800, a decrease in specie or $1,136,400, an increase in legal tenders of $116,700, an increase in deposits of $351,300, and a decrease in circulation of $42,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 30, '98.	July 23, '98.	July 31, '97.
Loans	$636,766,700	$634,945,900	$542,996,200
Specie	106,506,100	107,641,500	91,497,400
Legal tenders	60,819,400	60,702,700	109,854,000
Net deposits	741,630,100	741,828,800	622,045,000
Circulation	14,391,900	14,434,300	13,431,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 30, '98.	July 23, '98.	July 31, '97.
Specie	$106,506,100	$107,641,500	$623,045,000
Legal tenders	60,819,400	60,702,700	109,854,000
Total s'p'ie.	$227,324,500	$228,344,200	$201,481,400
Reserve required	186,420,025	185,822,200	155,781,250
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$41,904,475	$43,012,000	$45,720,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 9	$22,261,875	$43,981,400	$37,783,100
Jan. 16	25,958,775	52,173,025	32,843,550
Jan. 23	31,376,200	57,987,800	37,678,500
Jan. 30	36,000,450	58,144,250	39,628,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,000	40,182,425
Feb. 13	32,457,050	51,672,225	36,818,575
Feb. 20	28,624,450	50,095,850	33,627,000
Feb. 26	32,950,225	57,229,975	34,422,150
March 5	32,882,500	55,555,625	33,234,500
March 12	32,721,425	52,925,000	31,443,525
March 19	34,060,400	48,153,975	19,043,975
March 26	33,351,475	48,895,750	18,042,675
April 2	35,738,900	47,669,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,988,475	44,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,846,075	46,908,900	18,189,850
April 23	43,532,100	48,307,900	20,676,975
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	23,944,375
May 7	42,216,475	44,096,975	20,343,125
May 14	46,097,325	43,499,550	18,577,975
May 21	46,713,250	45,948,925	21,701,500
May 28	40,483,381	48,614,100	22,230,975
June 4	52,948,700	45,520,825	18,486,300
June 11	37,216,335	47,507,475	20,677,025
June 18	49,272,400	49,982,350	19,619,200
June 25	42,398,250	52,228,150	21,917,225
July 2	52,013,550	51,264,575	20,223,200
July 9	43,345,200	51,361,375	22,227,375
July 16	49,345,200	48,004,900	21,772,075
July 23	46,013,000	47,321,975	19,498,650
July 30	41,904,475	46,720,150	17,723,600

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$41,904,475
1897	46,720,150
1896	17,723,600
1895	21,167,175
1894	11,874,100
1893	14,225,225
1892	17,723,600
1891	21,167,175
1890	11,874,100
1889	14,225,225

High Grade Investment Securities
Suitable for Trustees, Institutions and Private Investors.
FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

Railroad Bonds
$100,000 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE CHICAGO & PACIFIC WESTERN GOLD 6S, DUE 1921.
$50,000 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
(Southwestern Division)
FIRST MORTGAGE 6S, DUE 1909.
$40,000 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
(Southern Minnesota Division)
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 6S, DUE 1910.
$20,000 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
(Wisconsin & Minnesota Division)
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 5S, DUE 1921.
$100,000 CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
GENERAL MTGE. GOLD 4S, DUE 1988.
$100,000 ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
(WESTERN LINES)
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 4S, DUE 1951.
$38,000 ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.
SECOND MTGE., NOW FIRST, 6S, DUE 1909.
$15,000 DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
CONSOL., NOW FIRST, MTGE. 7S, DUE 1907.
PRICE AND DETAILS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Boston, Bank of Commerce Building. Chicago.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 31.—The week preceding the August holiday was unusually dull, a majority of dealers leaving the city. The peace negotiations between the United States and Spain, which ordinarily would have sent prices upward, proved a strengthening factor for hardly a day. Prices, however, generally moved favorably.

Spanish securities, after reaching 40, finished at 39½, a gain of ⅛. A purchasing tendency was noticeable, on the ground that, free of colonies, Spain's finances would improve.

While American railway news was good, the market was not responsive, the advances ranging from ⅛ to 1 point, except for Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Philadelphia and Reading, which were helped by special schemes. Canadian Pacific fell 1⅛ and Grand Trunks from ⅜ to 1⅛.

Discount rates advanced from 1⅛ to 1⅝ on the expectation of an American drain of gold. Short money was abundant at ¼@½ per cent.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Kinkston & Pembroke	.19	.19	.18	.18	200
Phenix	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Total sales					300

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.39	.39	.38	.38	1,700
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	300
Chollar	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	.42	.42	.40	.40	350
C. & C. C. con.	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Crown Point	.04	.04	.04	.04	300
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	150
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Mollie Gibson	.18	.18	.18	.18	900
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Potosi	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Sierra Nevada	.52	.52	.52	.52	500
Standard	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	175
Union Cons.	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Total sales					7,975

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Copper Rock	.001½	.001¾	.001½	.001¾	11,000
Rocky M'tain	.09	.10	.09	.10	3,100
Total sales					14,100

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
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ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.
Capital . . . $1,000,000
DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
L. F. V. Randolph, Prest. John Alvin Young, Secy.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.
FRANK TILFORD, President.
R. E. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.
OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

Government AND Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

R. L. DAY & CO.,
Bankers,
1 Broad St., New York.
40 Water St., Boston.
Commission Orders Executed in Both Markets.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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Welles, Herrick & Hicks,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
15 Wall Street, New York.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS,
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford, Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
and dealers in
United States Government Bonds.
NASSAU & PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $2,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
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LONDON BRANCH.
58 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.
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CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.
Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
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METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
MORRIS K. JESUP, DUDLEY OLCOTT, GEO. A. HARDIN, EDWARD B. JUDSON, J. W. ELLIS, ROBERT HOE, WILLIAM L. BULL, RICHARD MORTIMER, SAMUEL THOMAS, JOHN E. PARSONS, JOHN T. TERRY, BRAYTON IVES, D. O. MILLS, FRED'K D. TAPPEN, C. P. HUNTINGTON, BRADLEY MARTIN, HEBER R. BISHOP, J. HOWARD KING, HENRY B. PLANT, WM. H. TILLINGHAST, GEO. HENRY WARREN, ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HAMILTON SMITH, HALEY FISKE.

North American Trust Company.
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.
Under the shelter of the United States authority now established at SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has made arrangements to establish itself there, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on SANTIAGO and to make payments in SANTIAGO under instructions from its customers. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.
With the conclusion of a TREATY OF PEACE between the UNITED STATES and SPAIN, it is generally expected that
NEW FIELDS FOR INVESTMENT
will be opened in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.
Many INVESTMENTS of this character will be presented to the public, and it will require the close discrimination of experts in each particular line to decide whether or not they are meritorious and desirable investments.
THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY is prepared to investigate these projects and report on them in an advisory capacity ON BEHALF OF ITS CUSTOMERS; and to further facilitate business in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
THE COMPANY'S BANKERS
in LONDON are MESSRS. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & CO. and THE CITY BANK, LIMITED. It has also an office of its own in that city, NO. 95 GRESHAM STREET, and BANK CORRESPONDENTS in all the CAPITALS and PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CENTRES and SEAPORTS of the WORLD, by whom its DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT will be cashed, and its CLIENTS furnished with information.

Safe First Mortgage Bonds
Paying 5% to 6%
ON THE INVESTMENT.
WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND AS SAFE INVESTMENTS
Milw. & Lake Winnebago 1st 6s.
AN UNDERLYING BOND OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL SYSTEM, WHICH HAS ALWAYS PAID ITS INTEREST PROMPTLY.
Atlantic & Danville 1st G. 5s.
HAVE EARNED DOUBLE THEIR INTEREST FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.
Houston, East & West Texas 5s.
A BOND OF A REORGANIZED CO. WHOSE FIXED CHARGES HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN TO WITHIN THE NET EARNINGS OF THE WORST YEAR. NOW EARNING 50% ABOVE INTEREST.
New Orleans & West Rec. Certif.
AN ABSOLUTE FIRST LIEN ON PROPERTY COSTING OVER FIVE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF THE ISSUE.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
F. J. LISMAN & CO.,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Specialists in Uncurrent Steam R.R. Bonds.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. 237 Broad.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,151. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 1.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa replied to a Pennsylvania editor who contrasted his profanity with Capt. Philip's prayer after the victory of Santiago.

Page 2.

The conference of green-glass bottle manufacturers and blowers ended at Atlantic City. The old wage scale was retained.

Page 3.

President Clausen of the Park Board wrote to the Secretary of War offering the use of the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington Park, for convalescent soldiers.

Commander Carlos Ferryros, who arrived yesterday from Callao, denied the reports that he was going to buy warships in Europe to enable Peru to resist American demands.

It was pay day at Camp Townsend, but the men were prevented from spending their money at the canteen. According to present plans the regiment will break camp and start for Puerto Rico on Thursday.

Field Agent Smith at Chickamauga telegraphed that another hospital was needed there, and the project of fitting up one is being considered by local Red Cross officers. Dr. Kent wired from Jacksonville for more money. Clara Barton was advised to charter the Triton as a relief boat.

Lieut. Col. Senn, United States Army, chief of the operating staff with the army in the field, has made a statement in answer to the criticisms passed upon the work of the surgeons and the conduct of the Medical Department during the Cuban campaign. He denies in emphatic terms that there was either incompetence, negligence, or an avoidable insufficiency of medicines and medical appliances.

One hundred and twenty-five of the sick men who arrived on the transport Concho on Sunday were taken to Hoffman Island and thirty-two of the most serious cases remain on board. Capt. Anderson of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers said the water the transport carried had been on board two months. Health Officer Doty declared there was no yellow fever on the Concho when she arrived.

Page 4.

Some ugly facts have been brought to light by the canal investigating commission and by it reported to Gov. Black. It alleges that $1,000,000 has been spent "unwisely."

Page 5.

Lieut. Commander Miller took a small fleet of vessels to spend a week at points in the Sound to give practice to Naval Militiamen.

New York yachtsmen express themselves as delighted at the prospect of receiving a challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the America's Cup.

Martin Thorn, the accomplice of Mrs. Augusta Nack in the murder of William Guldensuppe, was put to death at Sing Sing. Life was pronounced extinct in fifty-nine seconds after the electric current was turned on.

Page 7.

It was announced that Maurice Grau had selected Herr Schalk of Prague to succeed Anton Seidl and conduct in grand opera in this country during the coming season.

The pneumatic tube service between the General Post Offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs was put into operation yesterday. The tube line has been laid across the Brooklyn Bridge at a cost of $60,000, and is rented to the Government by the Tubular Dispatch Company at $14,000 a year. Mail is transmitted in two minutes and thirty-five seconds.

Page 12.

The new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River was informally opened and regular traffic was begun.

Beginning to-day voluntary petitions in bankruptcy may be legally filed under the new Federal bankruptcy law.

The National Wall Paper Company has absorbed all rivals, and is expected to advance prices from 25 to 50 per cent.

James Lamb, after a three weeks' spree, fancied Spaniards were assaulting his home, at 51 Bedford Street. He pursued them upon the fire escape, fell, and died.

Arthur Sewall & Co.'s New York agent denied the tale of mutiny and murder on the Kenilworth. He says the Captain, First Officer, and cabin boy were stifled by a fire in the cargo.

Bridge Commissioner Shea received letters from citizens complaining about the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge and urging that railway companies be compelled to run cars 100 feet apart.

Carey Bates, a colored man, ran amuck in Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, and before he was captured shot George Clarke, twenty-one years old, and William McGraw, thirty-two years old, each in the right leg, and a horse that McGraw was driving.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms or light rains are reported from the lower lake region and in the Middle and South Atlantic States. East of the Mississippi River the maximum temperatures are very near the same as yesterday, except a fall of six to eight degrees in New England and Western New York. The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country, and east of the Mississippi River the skies are generally clearing, preceded by showers in New England and on the Atlantic Coast.

Temperatures will remain about stationary, except a slight rise in New England, Eastern New York, and the lower lake region. The temperature has risen slightly in the Mississippi Valley. The pressure is relatively high off the Atlantic Coast, and a storm of slight intensity is central over the St. Lawrence Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	74	78
6 A. M.	66	72	79
9 A. M.	69	70	78
12 M.	74	74	81
3 P. M.	77	74	81
6 P. M.	77	77	81
9 P. M.	73	75	79
12 P. M.	70	75	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees, at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum, 72 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 98 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

BIG FAILURE IN BOSTON.

Hosmer, Codding & Co. in Financial Straits—Liabilities, $500,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Hosmer, Codding & Co. of this city, who are among the largest boot and shoe dealers in New England, assigned late this afternoon to Charles W. Sievers, President of the National Shoe and Leather Exchange of this city.

The liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

ANOTHER TOWN IN PUERTO RICO OURS

Flag Raised Over Juan Diaz Amid the Cheers of the Inhabitants.

SCHWAN ARRIVES AT PONCE

Henry's Division Ordered to March There from Yauco at Once.

Ponce-Yauco Railway in Miles's Possession—Spanish Regulars Concentrating at Aibonito—Sharp Fighting Expected.

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PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 31.—Col. Hulings, with ten companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, occupied Juan Diaz, about eight miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan yesterday evening.

The American flag was raised over the Town Hall and greeted with great enthusiasm by the populace, who paraded the streets with an American flag made for the occasion.

Col. Hulings issued a proclamation saying that personal rights and property would be respected.

Gen. Brooke arrived this evening. During the afternoon seven companies of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry arrived on the Cherokee.

It is reported that Gen. Opega is on the way with a force of Spanish regulars to concentrate upon Aibonito, northeast of Juan Diaz, on the road to San Juan. There may be some sharp fighting. The mountains there give the enemy a great opportunity.

Pickets have been thrown out to-day to feel for the enemy.

Deserters from the volunteers, who are coming in constantly, report that there is a small force of Spanish regulars at Coamo, midway between Juan Diaz and Aibonito, on the road to San Juan.

May Be a Fight at Guayamo.

At Guayamo, twenty-seven miles east of Ponce, 200 Spanish regulars, under instructions from the Captain General, seized the funds of the town. The residents resisted, and Gen. Miles was appealed to for help. He has advised a naval demonstration in front of the town, and it is possible that this will be made to-morrow. Troops may be sent if the reported presence of the Spanish regulars there is confirmed.

A small skirmish recently occurred at Fortuna between a few regulars who were out foraging and the residents of the village. To-day 180 volunteers, including 15 officers, have signed the parole.

Gen. Miles says he has no intention of making a landing of troops at Cape San Juan, especially as the place is only a roadstead, where transports are liable to suffer from the prevalent storms.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in the possession of our troops. Gen. Stone found five mines on the track. These were destroyed, and the track is uninjured.

Tales of looting and outraging continue, the reports covering numerous small towns in the Province of Ponce.

In spite of the brave words of the pronunciamento of Capt. Gen. Macias, Spanish power in Puerto Rico is rapidly crumbling. Mr. P. C. Hanna, United States Consul at San Juan until war was declared, gives the following text of a dispatch received by him to-day from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island:

"Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march, and we have no ammunition."

Mr. Hanna declines to give the name of his informant; but it is known that he has excellent secret sources of information. He has all along insisted that the native Puerto Ricans were eager for a change from Spanish to American rule, and that the only danger in the island was from the Spanish regulars under the direct command of the Captain General.

The Money Premium Question.

Mr. Hanna is busy in assisting to adjust local conditions to the new state of affairs. He is endeavoring to establish American post offices in all the important centers of the occupied territory, and he has frequent interviews with merchants and bankers relative to the money premium, an awkward question that is giving the American and local financiers much trouble.

The situation briefly in this respect is that prior to the American occupation, the premium on American and English gold over Puerto Rico silver has been from $1.20 to $1.75. The Spaniards, on leaving, took away all the money they could find; and this resulted in an abnormal scarcity, crippling the merchants, who must pay import duties in Puerto Rican coins. The premium fell quickly to 100, and is now down to 50. The serious question is as to the intrinsic value of the native coin, which is adulterated with nickel.

To-day the merchants proposed to Mr. Hanna to agree to pay a premium of one hundred, provided import duties on goods from the United States were removed. They also offered to buy everything from the United States.

Following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Mayor of Yauco upon the arrival of the United States forces:

"Citizens: To-day the citizens of Puerto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful festivals. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the Stars, planted in the name of the Government of the United States of America by the Major General of the American Army, Señor Miles.

"Puerto Ricans, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the Just given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her Government by Gen. Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious Gen. Miles.

"Citizens: Long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail Puerto Rico, always American!

"Yauco, Puerto Rico, United States of America.

"El Alcalde, FRANCISCO MAGIA."

The Mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

Administration of the Province.

Gen. Miles has issued a lengthy order of instructions to Gen. Wilson, who will be Military Governor of Ponce Province and city until Gen. Brooke's arrival. It is of the same tenor as the instructions which Gen. Miles gave to Gen. Shafter at Santiago. Both orders are based on the Administration instructions given to Gen. Merritt regarding the government of the Philippine Islands. The local Mayor, Judges, and police will remain in authority, subject to the orders of Gen. Wilson. The Custom House offices will also be conducted as formerly for the present. Their receipts amount to a considerable sum of money.

PRIESTS ASK FOR SUPPORT.

Gen. Wilson Explains to Them that No Money for Church Purposes Can Be Granted.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 30.—Chaplain Chidwick of the Cincinnati, formerly of the Maine, introduced to Gen. Wilson this morning two of the leading Jesuits of Ponce, representing a thousand churches and their dependents in this province. The priests wanted information regarding their support, and Gen. Wilson said that 'under the Constitution of the United States, it was not possible to apply any Governmental money for church purposes.

Father Chidwick said it would be all the better for the Church if its own people learned to contribute to its support.

Spanish volunteers continue to come in and give themselves up.

The health of the troops so far is good, though the weather is hot.

PUERTO RICO CABLE WORKING.

The War Department Is Now in Direct Communication with Miles's Headquarters at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding the fact that he now has a direct cable to Washington, Gen. Miles sent no message during the day, and all that was heard from him was contained in a belated telegram announcing the arrival at Ponce of the advance of Gen. Schwan's brigade. The telegram is as follows:

"Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 30.

"Transport Cherokee, with Gen. Schwan on board and part of his brigade, arrived this afternoon. The remainder expected soon. MILES."

It is denied that Gen. Miles has succeeded in his plan of intercepting the troop transports before they reach the point in Eastern Puerto Rico originally selected for their landing, and in diverting them to the excellent harbor he has secured.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, is greatly gratified at the fact that he has been able to establish direct communication so promptly with Gen. Miles's headquarters at Ponce. Heretofore all messages from the General have come via a dispatch boat to St. Thomas, and thence by cable, involving a delay of from twelve to twenty hours. When the Spanish forces retreated from Ponce they destroyed the cable instruments. Gen. Greely has succeeded in getting the officials at St. Thomas to send over new instruments, and thus communication was reopened.

The present cable now runs from Ponce to St. Thomas, thence to Martinique and to Kingston, and so by one of two routes to New York. The British officials, who control the cable, are perfectly willing to transmit messages for the United States over it, providing that our forces are in possession of the cable terminus, but they will not allow their cables to be used if instruments are "cut in" at any intermediate point.

Thus it happens that the same rule being applied to the cable from Hongkong to Manila has prevented Admiral Dewey from using the cable to communicate with Hongkong, although he holds one end, which he has cut. When he possesses Manila the company will recognize his right to use the cable. This rule has been adopted after very careful consideration as one demanded by strict neutrality.

WADE TO GO TO THE FRONT.

Will Lead a Provisional Division Organized as the Result of Pressure by Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major Gen. James F. Wade has been ordered to lead a provisional division of fifteen regiments of infantry to reinforce Gen. Miles's army in Puerto Rico. This is done in the face of impending peace in order to satisfy the clamor of the volunteers and their friends for service at the front. There is no concealment of this purpose, no effort to base it upon grounds of military necessity or high political expediency.

In the telegram sent to Gen. Wade at Chickamauga yesterday summoning him to Washington to take command of the newly and hastily created division the Secretary of War explained that "this is to give the several States in the Union representation in the field." No pretense is made that the additional troops are needed in Puerto Rico. On the contrary, it is admitted by the Secretary of War and his staff that the force now in the island and on its way there is not only ample for all the purposes of offense and defense, but sufficient as well for the purposes of occupation.

The highest estimates do not place the number of Spanish regulars in Puerto Rico at above 8,000. Gen. Miles's experience, during the short period he has been there has shown that the regulars are the only soldiers Spain can depend on to be loyal to her cause, the volunteers already having begun to surrender to the American army.

Total Force Not More than 14,000.

Assuming the most liberal estimates of the loyal regulars and volunters to be correct, the total force to be met is not more than 14,000. Against this there has been already sent an army of 25,000 men, armed with smokeless powder magazine rifles and including full complements of cavalry and artillery.

Up to a few days ago there was no intention of sending any more troops to the island. In the judgment of military experts it is almost as bad to have too many men for the accomplishment of a certain object, as not have enough. They are in the way, and delay instead of expediting operations. The best judgment of Gen. Miles and Gen. Brooke, who had the most to do with organizing the expedition against Puerto Rico, was that 25,000 or 30,000 men were all that would be needed or wanted.

The decision to dispatch 18,000 or 20,000 more men to the island just as peace seems to be looming in the distance, is not, it may be accepted, due to any representations made by these Generals or by any other army officer of authority. It is the result of the pressure brought to bear on the Secretary of War by the Senators and Representatives and Governors and politicians of certain States to have a show given to their favorite organizations at the front.

As soon as it began to appear, as the result of Spain's overtures for peace, that the Puerto Rican campaign would be the last chance for anything like active fighting, the volunteer commands that had up to that time looked forward to the attack on Havana for the realization of their hopes began to besiege the War Department for assignment to that expedition.

Army Officers Sarcastic.

The frank declaration of the Secretary of War that these regiments are to be sent to Puerto Rico "to give the several States in the Union representation in the field" has given rise to a good deal of smiling comment among army officers, who are accustomed to seeing troops ordered only where they are needed. The expedition is jokingly referred to as the "excursion," and many inquiries are being made as to what commands are to be lucky enough to get "round-trip tickets."

COPPINGER OFF TO JOIN MILES.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.—Gen. Coppinger of the Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in this city, has received orders to-day to go to Puerto Rico at once. He will sail on the transport Aransas to-morrow, unless another boat arrives from quarantine before that time.

CRUISER COLUMBIA AGROUND.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 1.—The protected cruiser Columbia went ashore yesterday while attempting to enter the harbor of Ponce.

She is being lightened of 1,200 tons of coal to-day, and there is every reason to believe that she will be got off uninjured.

DIXIE FIRES AT SAN JUAN FORT.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 1.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, formerly El Sud, left here Saturday morning for Ponce. She scouted along the north coast of Puerto Rico, spoke the Prairie, Montgomery, Puritan, New Orleans, and four transports, overhauled an English bark, and passing in close to San Juan fired a defiant six-pounder, striking the base of El Morro.

The Spaniards made no reply. In the entrance to San Juan harbor the Dixie saw two masts and a chimney, evidently of a steamer sunk by the Spaniards to block the passage.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Stated in Washington That Both Houses Will be Called Together When the War Ends.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Post to-morrow will say: "President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of Congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

"It has always understood that the Senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the President has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire Congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words.

"Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases.

"When this law was framed, it was not for a moment supposed that after the war had ended there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed.

"It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines, and probably 20,000 in Puerto Rico. Under the law, as soon as hostilities cease, the volunteer army is disbanded, and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service. This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently, the aid of Congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison purposes.

"In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the requirements of government in the Philippines and Puerto Rico."

WHY CAPT. EVANS DIDN'T PRAY.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the battleship Iowa has sent the following letter to the editor of The Index of Williamsport, Penn. It is in reply to an article published by The Index, praising Capt. Philip of the Texas for his "after-action prayer," and contrasting Capt. Philip's action with what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Capt. Evans. The letter is dated at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 23:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of a copy of your paper, which you have been good enough to send to me. I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you sent it for the purpose of calling my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers or to Capt. Philip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarterdeck of the Texas, after the battle of Santiago, that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name in your newspaper, I hope that you will publish this reply, that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it.

"I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying. We each of us have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Capt. Philip had a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste.

"Now for myself: Shortly after the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck her colors, and my crew had secured the guns, the Chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said, 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said, 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battleship was standing toward us from the eastward.

"My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battleship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of 250.

"To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it. I do not know whether I shall stand with Capt. Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the 3d of July was singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

MERRITT SEES TROUBLE AHEAD

The Situation at Manila Is Unsatisfactory and Dangerous.

THE INSURGENTS SULKING

Cabinet Officers Confer with the President Over Late Advices.

American Forces Will Probably Ignore Aguinaldo and the Philippine Rebels and Advance on Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger and Secretary Long were in conference with the President to-day over the serious situation in the Philippines. They have important dispatches from Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Secretary Alger admitted the significance of these dispatches, but declined to state their exact nature.

It is known that Gen. Merritt has again cabled the War Department, stating that the situation in Manila is very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of Gen. Merritt, the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

Gen. Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one, because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents.

The General gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture. It is possible, in view of the fact that Gen. Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined American military and naval forces, although there is some doubt about this, on account of a statement from Gen. Merritt that he may need all of his soldiers before attacking.

Still, it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite. Up to the date of the report Gen. Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers. So far seven expeditions have left San Francisco, carrying soldiers to the Philippines, and it is the intention to furnish Gen. Merritt at least 8,000 men more than his present force.

If he delays his attack until all these have reached him, Manila will not be taken in that way before September, for the last of the troops have not yet started from San Francisco. It may be, however, that the arrangement as to the Philippines, which, it is expected, will be included in the peace treaty, will obviate the necessity for further action on the part of the American commanders.

INSURGENTS NOT OUR ALLIES.

Aguinaldo, the Rebel Leader of the Philippines, Has Grown Arrogant, and Is a Hindrance.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Cavite, dated July 26, says: "It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here and giving them arms and ammunition, for free use, from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, fearing annexation by the Americans, openly opposes them.

"Either he has been corrupted by some foreign power or he has a false notion of the strength of the Filipino revolutionaries, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. Although he admits no foreign recognition, he talks of his Government and dictates to the American authorities in absurdly inflated terms.

"He has compelled the natives at the southern approaches to Manila to register their bullocks, ponies, and conveyances, instructing the owners not to supply them to the Americans for transportation without his sanction. Brig. Gen. Anderson promptly adopted firm measures, warning Aguinaldo that force would be used to impress the means of transport, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematic."

"In my opinion, with the aid of the fleet, the city might already have been American. Nothing but the complications with the natives prevented an advance. Now the violent rains have set in, making camp and field operations arduous and threatening the health of the men, which until now has been excellent.

"Aguinaldo's forces encircle the city, making daily and nightly attacks. The Spaniards still hold the whole of the suburbs. Occasional sorties are made, in which the loss of life is slight. Two miles behind Aguinaldo's lines, south of Manila, 5,000 American troops are encamped. The remainder are at Cavite. Aguinaldo is understood to have objected to the advance of the Americans to ground captured by the insurgents, forgetting that his landing was effected by the grace of the Americans.

Insurgents Would Be Helpless.

"I am convinced that the Filipinos will never capture Manila unaided, and that, if the Americans withdraw, the fate of the natives under Spanish rule would be worse than before. There would be constant fighting, and trade extension would be impossible. The best solution of the political situation would be that Americans should administer the islands, dealing firmly and justly with the natives, and insisting on their immediate disarmament."

The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, on the date of July 29, says:

"The arrival of Gen. Wesley Merritt has given a great stimulus to military activity, chiefly in Camp Dewey, where Gen. Greene's brigade has been reinforced by troops from Merritt's transport. The occupation of the country south of Manila has been completed for about a mile east of the shore, but the line does not extend to the River Pasig. No territory is held by the Americans north of the town.

"Gen. Greene, who directs the active field operations, has established his headquarters near the seashore, under the guns of the warships, about 4,000 yards from the Spanish position and from 800 to 2,000 yards distant from the insurgent lines, which approach at one point within 150 yards of the enemy.

"Here occur daily attacks, which are usually begun by the insurgents. Often these are apparently severe, but they have little result and cause few losses. The Americans have not yet returned a single shot, although they are constantly under fire.

Rebel Leaders Are Defiant.

"The situation at the front is most extraordinary. Each force is guarding its own lines, but the insurgents are little better than an armed rabble. They pass freely through the American camp and mingle with the troops, but they render no assistance and are, indeed, rather a hindrance to the operations.

"I am reluctant to believe the report that a certain prominent American officer assured Aguinaldo that the Americans came simply to support the insurgent cause and establish a republic; yet the attitude of the insurgents, particularly since Aguinaldo's recent proclamation announcing his plans for the future republic, seems ample confirmation. The insurgent leaders are aggressively arrogant and make no move toward recognising American authority.

"Gen. Merritt thus far has not met Aguinaldo. The condition of the Spanish prisoners confined by the insurgents at Cavite is most deplorable and has excited the pity and sympathy of Gen. Merritt, who begins to issue rations to-day without advising Aguinaldo. This is probably the first step toward assuming proper authority over the insurgents, who had hitherto been treated as masters of the situation. The attitude of the insurgents is the only difficulty in the way of an immediate settlement of the whole matter.

"The investment and capture of Manila would be readily effected with the co-operation of the fleet, notwithstanding the difficulty of conducting military operations through the labyrinths of tropical growth and the flooded rice fields around Manila. It is an open secret—and I have information confirming the report from the best possible sources—that Manila is willing to surrender, and may do so, provided assurance is given that the inhabitants will be protected from the insurgents, who openly declare their intention of killing every Spaniard.

"Whatever their original purpose, it is now a fact that the only incentive the insurgents have to continue the conflict are revenge and plunder. Therefore it is evident that the Americans must settle with the insurgents first. Personally I am convinced that the only means of controlling Aguinaldo's rabble is to disarm the whole population. This step alone can make life and property secure.

"At the present crisis of the situation nothing suggests the likelihood of any immediate aggressive movement. The American troops are active, and reconnoissances are made daily into the country, which is being thoroughly studied and carefully mapped.

"The arrival of the third expedition is expected to-morrow. The force will then be amply sufficient for any emergency. Shortly after midnight last night the Americans occupied the insurgent lines for several hundred yards, including the position nearest to the Spanish works. The insurgents yielded their positions at the request of Gen. Merritt."

Spaniards Willing to Surrender.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong, dated Aug. 1, says: "News has been received here from Manila that the other day the American troops went to the assistance of the rebels, who had been expelled from their trenches by the Spaniards. The latter retired before the American advance.

"Admiral Dewey has received word from Capt. Gen Augustin that he is willing to surrender as soon as he can do so honorably. It is believed that he will make only a show of resistance. Admiral Dewey expects to take the city without losing single man. Should Dewey and Merritt begin the attack, Augustin will propose to capitulate on the following terms:

"The Spanish troops to march out with the honors of war; the soldiers and officers to be permitted to return on parole to Spain, and an assurance to be given that the lives and property of Spaniards will be protected from native attack.

"The Spanish officer who reported Manila the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron was treated as a traitor and threatened with death.

"While riding near Malate the other day, Gen. Anderson narrowly escaped being shot by the enemy. Concerning Aguinaldo, a Manila correspondent has written to United States Consul Wildman here as follows:

"'I have not yet seen any reason to regret your prompt action in sending Aguinaldo here. Your wisdom in doing so was contested at the time, but the remarkable success of the rebel leader has proved that you were a good judge of human nature when you sized up Aguinaldo's capabilities.

"The friction between Aguinaldo and his officers has reappeared, the latter taking offense at his assumption of the role of dictator. Mr. Wildman informs me that his latest dispatches from Manila say that Germans are now giving less trouble. There was not much fighting last week. The chief topic of discussion is a report that Lieut. Aguinaldo's principal secretary, has either deserted or been captured by the Spaniards. When the French warship Pascal arrived at Manila the other day she neglected to salute the American flag until reminded of the oversight by Admiral Dewey. The latter says the health of his men has never been better since they have been in the Asiatic station."

TO ATTACK MANILA SOON.

HONGKONG, Aug. 1.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 29, say Gen. Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila, and that otherwise there is nothing doing.

The blockade is strictly maintained, and no date has been fixed for the attack, though it will probably be made as soon as the remaining American transports arrive. The troops from San Francisco continue to enjoy good health.

The Spaniards, it is further announced, have determined to hold out until peace is proclaimed. Philippine insurgents who are domiciled here say that the inhabitants of the islands are confident that a republic will be established there.

The United States transport Zafiro has arrived in these waters, and is anchored outside the harbor. She reports that no American or insurgent advances had been made on Manila up to July 29.

The remainder of the third San Francisco

Continued on page 2.

THE PRESIDENT IS CONFIDENT

Believes that Spain's Peace Overtures Will Be Successful.

HER REPLY EAGERLY AWAITED

French Ambassador Formally Defines His Authority From Spain.

American Administration Turns Its Attention to Work Before It After the War Is Over.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—All eyes turned to-day toward Madrid, for it was realized that upon the Spanish Cabinet depended the restoration of peace. It had been announced here in a quarter that removed the information from any question of its accuracy that the decision of the Spanish Government was not to be submitted before to-morrow at the earliest.

Every report that comes from the White House to-day brings the expression of the President's confidence in the favorable conclusion of the peace overtures opened last week. The fear uttered by some public men not fully informed as to the nature of the conversations between the President and the French Ambassador that Spain is not sincerely looking for peace, and is merely seeking for an armistice and new opportunities to excite the compassion and intervention of European powers, is not shared by the President.

Ambassador Cambon has to-day made an authorized statement of the capacity in which he acted at the meeting with the President on Saturday, and by simply explaining that he came with fuller instructions than he held on Tuesday, when he asked, for Spain, whether the United States would listen to propositions for peace, and upon what terms, has removed some misunderstandings that have prevailed about his status. The authorized statement made public at the French Embassy to-day was as follows:

"When the French Ambassador went on Saturday to the White House he went fully enabled to discuss, from the Spanish Government's point of view, the propositions of the Government of the United States. These views of the Spanish Government were received by M. Cambon subsequent to his first visit of Tuesday to the President."

Cambon's Request for Power.

At the first meeting of the Ambassador and the President M. Cambon's authority was strictly limited to that of being the bearer of Spain's communication. He had no authority whatever to speak in the name of Spain beyond presenting Spain's communication. In view, however, of the fact that the United States Government would make a speedy reply to the Spanish proposition, it was deemed desirable that M. Cambon should be clothed by the Spanish Government with a larger measure of authority than that of merely conveying and receiving communications passing between the two Governments.

Accordingly, the desirability of this course was made known to the authorities at Madrid. The latter shared in the view, and, as a result, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, cabled to the French Embassy on last Friday, entirely changing and enlarging the scope of M. Cambon's authority from that given when the original Spanish proposition was presented.

The dispatch from Duke Almodovar de Rio was most complete in its dealings with the subjects of controversy between the United States and Spain, which would be involved in the discussion of terms of peace. Besides treating each subject involved, it fully enabled the Ambassador to discuss, from the Spanish Government's point of view, the propositions about to be made by the United States on all questions of peace.

No Time for Formal Credentials.

Of course, between Tuesday and Friday there was no time for mailing written credentials in the usual sense employed in diplomatic intercourse. The matter being urgent, and about to culminate in a meeting at the White House, the instructions were necessarily embraced in a cable dispatch bearing the signature of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Even the dispatch was in cipher, so that it lacked those usual formalities of written credentials by which the right of a diplomatic official to express the direct views of a foreign Government are made known.

The essential point, however, free from technicalities was that M. Cambon received from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs these enlarged instructions permitting him to speak the views of Spain upon various points at issue, and thus to bring the two Governments, the United States and Spain, into direct discussion.

It was under such circumstances that the French Ambassador and his secretary made their notable call at the White House last Saturday. M. Cambon was in possession of the enlarged instructions, and the conference proceeded with the Ambassador expressing the views of the Spanish Government. The official communication, when made public, it is understood, will make this authority of M. Cambon plain.

It is very well understood at the Department of State that as soon as the preliminaries are settled, Ambassador Cambon's mission for Spain will end, and the "futher negotiations" that can follow agreement to the first conditions of the United States will be taken up by chosen Commissioners of the United States and Spain, probably in London.

Beginning to Disarm.

With confidence that these expectations will be realized, the Administration is turning its attention to shrinking the great war organization that has been created since the prospect of war began to be alarming. The work of expansion and shrinkage may seem for a while to be going on at the same time, but already arrangements are being made to cut down public expenses by releasing many vessels chartered at great cost for service supplementary to the navy. With peace negotiations in sight that task will be urged with vigor.

The Administration will have its hands full of creative work that will be expensive, but will promise to be profitable by and by. The President is already interested in the evidences of friendliness manifested toward the United States in Puerto Rico, and members of the Administration

are inclined to believe that the annexation of that island will be accomplished at an early day with the approval of the people who are about to be released from their allegiance to Spain.

The Administration does not see its way to a large sudden reduction of the army. Should any arrangement be made for the withdrawal of troops from the Philippines, it is not believed that this will be effected before next Spring, if as early. A large army, it is feared, will have to be maintained in Cuba until that "stable government" which the United States has promised shall be provided in place of the unstable Government of Spain has been set up and been recognized as such by the whole population.

Just how many troops will be needed for Cuba and, for Puerto Rico is not even calculated yet, but a rough estimate is that not less than 10,000 will be necessary to secure respect in Puerto Rico for United States authority, while 50,000 may be needed in Cuba for a year to maintain order. The regular army, it is believed, will not be reduced below 100,000 for several years.

Work of Pacifying Cuba.

The Administration is inclined to believe that with the Spanish troops withdrawn from Cuba, and an opportunity afforded for the United States to assist the people in providing a government for themselves, rapid progress will be made toward real pacification between the Cubans and those Spaniards who are not so attached to the mother country that they will feel impelled to abandon Cuba and return to the peninsula.

"If we can get a chance," said a member of the Cabinet, "to assure the people of Cuba Cuban or Spanish, that all we desire to do is to provide all classes a chance to live without being robbed and persecuted and ground down; that we hope to see them successful beyond any dream they have ever had of progress and prosperity; that they shall not continue to slaughter and kill each other because of relations and conditions incidental to the system of misgovernment imposed upon them by Spain, there can be no doubt about the eventual acceptance by the people of our good offices toward them.

"If they succeed in setting up government by and for themselves, or find that they are not able to do so without our further help, we shall be delighted in the one case, and resigned perhaps to the other and its significance, should the Cubans indicate a plain desire to be associated as a nation with the United States. We have disavowed all desire to conquer and hold them. We may not be so positive when Cuba expresses a desire to be annexed."

MADRID CABINET AT WORK.

Discussing the Terms of Peace We Have Offered—Some Grumbling at Our Demands.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The Cabinet Council sat this afternoon and again for four hours this evening discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for "further explanation of some difficult points." When the replies are received the Cabinet will reassemble.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, confirms the report that "some modifications of the original terms have been obtained."

The Liberal to-day says the Spanish-American Peace Commissioners are to meet in London, and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—It is announced this afternoon in a dispatch from Madrid to the Temps that the Spanish Cabinet is to meet this afternoon and draw up Spain's reply to the United States' answer to the peace proposals. The dispatch adds that it is believed the Spanish Government will accept the terms, and that hostilities will be suspended in the Antilles.

In conclusion the Madrid dispatch says it is the general belief that peace will be an accomplished fact before Aug. 15.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The impressions are less favorable to-night. The terms laid down by the United States are harder in tone and substance than was supposed, especially regarding the Philippines, where scope is left for Aguinaldo and the natives to interfere in the final settlement before the mixed commission, which would create conditions in the archipelago rendering the working of Spanish rule almost impossible.

"It is rumored also that America insists on Spain paying the municipal debts of the Spanish West Indies, and old standing claims of American citizens."

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Senator Jones States the Grounds of His Objection to an American Colonial Policy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has left for Washington. The Senator preferred not to discuss too freely the disposition of Spanish dependencies conquered by the United States, inasmuch as the question is one that the Senate will have to pass upon when a treaty is presented, yet he is thoroughly an anti-annexationist. He did not attempt to deny that he is opposed to what the British and part of the American press term an "imperial policy."

"I believe in the principle embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that government must be by the consent of the governed," said the Senator. "While it may be true the inhabitants of the Spanish islands are practically savages and incapable of self-government, as a matter of sentiment I would not feel like seeing them under the continued domination of Spain. But as to what disposition should be made of the islands, I am not prepared to say."

"Would you favor a protectorate?" the Senator was asked.

"We want to maintain the military government we have set up till some treaty is made," he replied.

"Then you see nothing to be gained by the acquisition of foreign territory?"

"Nothing to be gained and much to be feared. There is no Constitutional warrant in the adoption of a colonial policy by the United States, and it is utterly repugnant to our traditions. The right of the people to govern themselves is too firmly engrafted in the hearts of American people for us to embark upon a policy of land grabbing, in violation of our oft-enunciated principles. Nor can I see any particular boon to American commerce in imperialism. Sentiment does not control the purchases of the world. The cheapest and best market gets the trade. By the annexation of Hawaii sugar duties aggregating $9,000,000 annually are lost to us, and the sugar refineries are the only gainers.

SPANISH FOURS RECOVERING.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Spanish fours opened at 39.57½.

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, in anticipation that peace between Spain and the United States will soon be concluded. Rio Tintos and De Beers were in special favor, owing to the belief that they will be particularly benefited by the conclusion of peace. Spanish fours fluctuated.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Business was quiet and prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, and there was a general recovery on repurchases. Coal, iron, and steamship shares attracted attention, due to the favorable half-yearly report of the Hansa Company.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours and Italians recovered. Americans were steady and Northern Pacifics were ½ higher.

MERRITT SEES TROUBLE AHEAD

Continued from Page 1.

expedition was expected to arrive at Cavite during the evening of July 29.

The Zafiro will enter this harbor to-morrow, in order to stop the twenty-four hours allowed by the neutrality laws.

MORE TROOPS TO MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—It was officially given out at Army Headquarters to-day that another fleet of transports would sail next Thursday. The steamers Lakme and Charles Nason will carry the troops for Honolulu—the former the engineer corps and the latter the First Battalion of New York Volunteers.

The Tacoma, towed by the tug Iroquois, will sail for Manila, Thursday with the horses and mules and other equipments. The transport Arizona will sail next Monday or Tuesday at the latest, carrying the Seventh California Regiment. If the vessel sails Tuesday, this regiment will break camp and go aboard Monday. The Scandia will sail a week from next Thursday, and will carry the recruits for the various regiments.

It is now definitely settled that Brig. Gen. King will command the next expedition. He probably will go on the Scandia and act as head of that ship, as well as commanding the expedition. Col. Berry will command the Arizona.

All of the troops here and in the vicinity will be sent to the Philippines as rapidly as transports can be secured and made ready.

ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

Denial Made that Great Britain and the United States Are Negotiating Over the Philippines.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, answering a question, said there were no negotiations in progress between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Philippine Islands, and that no information had reached her Majesty's Government in support of the statement that Germany had made or was making an attempt to acquire the Island of Luzon.

Continuing, Mr. Curzon said the Government was aware that the future of the Philippine Islands was causing anxiety in Australia, and, he further remarked, the matter will, of course, receive the Government's close attention.

Replying to questions on the subject of China, Mr. Curzon said Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British Minister to China, had been instructed on July 22 to inform the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) that Great Britain would support China against any power committing an act of aggression in China "because China had granted a British subject permission to aid or build a railroad or other public works." This statement occasioned much cheering.

The Globe this afternoon says it learns on high authority that Yung-Hung, said to be an American citizen, to whom the Tsung-li-Yamen granted a concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, has signed an agreement with an English syndicate to supply the necessary capital, £5,000,000, ($25,000,000.) Thereupon The Globe urges the Government to support Yung-Hung's request "for an extension of time to secure the capital," and says the United States Minister at Pekin is already supporting Yung-Hung, but it appears from The Globe's statements that "prompt British influence is necessary to counteract Germany's attempt to induce the Tsung-li-Yamen to cancel the concession."

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, discussed the Chinese question, replying to the Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, who sharply attacked the Government for "permitting the rivals of Great Britain to outmanoeuvre in the matter of railway and other concessions."

Lord Salisbury declared that no British capitalists were attempting to build railways in China, and he certainly should not advocate the building or subsidizing of railways there by the British Government. He repeated the instructions given to Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, which had been outlined in the House of Commons by Mr. Curzon, and added:

"We are willing to repeat that and to stake all upon it."

AUXILIARY FLEET TO DISBAND.

Vessels Will Be Put Out of Commission as Rapidly as Convenient, Capt. Bartlett Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The report that the auxiliary naval force is to be disbanded in short order is fully confirmed by Capt. John R. Bartlett, chief of that force, who said in response to inquiries to-day that it was the intention of the department to put the vessels of the fleet out of commission as rapidly as convenient, dropping them one at a time.

The auxiliary fleet consists at present of thirty-four vessels. Two of these, the Enquirer and Elfrida, have, according to Capt. Bartlett, already been ordered permanently out of commission. The torpedo boat Manly is laid up at the New York Navy Yard. The Cheyenne and Chickasaw have gone from Charleston to join the Cuban blockade. The Inca and Seminole have been ordered to the blockade from the Boston Navy Yard. The yacht Shearwarth, now at the New York Navy Yard, has also been ordered to the front. The Waban is at Key West, on her way to become a blockader.

The other vessels of the fleet, all of which will be put out of commission in turn, are distributed as follows:

On Station at New York—Aileen, Free Lance, Huntress, Restless, Jason, and Nahant.

At League Island Navy Yard—Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, and Manhattan.

At the Boston Navy Yard—Lehigh and Wyandotte.

The Arctic is at Cape Henlopen, the Catskill at Provincetown, the Dale at Baltimore, the Choctaw at Galveston, the Montauk at Portland, Me.; the Minnesota at Charlestown, Mass.; the Nantucket at Port Royal, the Powhatan at Mobile, the Passaic at Port Eads, La.; the St. Louis (receiving ship) at Philadelphia, the Sylph at Chester, Penn., and the Tacoma en route to Key West.

"The need of maintaining this force has passed," said Capt. Bartlett to-day, "and it is the intention of the department to put the ships out of commission as fast as it can be conveniently done. They will not all be dropped at once. The Enquirer and the Elfrida have already been ordered out. Next week one or two others will be released from the service, and so on until the entire fleet has been disbanded."

Secretary of the Navy Long was asked to-day if the dissolution of the auxiliary fleet and the releasing of the big transatlantic liners would be followed soon by the retirement of the other merchant ships now in the navy's service as auxiliary cruisers. That, the Secretary said, would depend on the peace prospects. If peace was declared or seemed assured, he said the navy would have no more use for auxiliaries, large or small, and the Government would naturally proceed to get rid of them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The James P. Lewis Company's strawboard pulp mill, at Beaver Falls, has been burned to the ground. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $18,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:35 A. M.—143 Mott Street; Lena Shandolan; no damage.

12:30 P. M.—223 West Twenty-ninth Street; Herman Klase; damage, $15.

2:25 P. M.—209 East Ninety-eighth Street; D. Schmidt; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—470 Ninth Avenue; Annie Beach; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—2,014 Lexington Avenue; M. Cassello; damage slight.

COL. J. J. ASTOR IN TOWN.

Comes Here on a Furlough After Leaving Messages at Washington.

Col. John Jacob Astor of Major Gen. Shafter's staff reached this city early yesterday evening from Washington, whither he had gone to deliver some messages from Gen. Shafter to the War Department. He proceeded to his home at 840 Fifth Avenue, where a few servants remained during his absence in Cuba. He went out an hour or so after reaching the house and spent until 11 o'clock in seeing acquaintances, all the time wearing the campaign hat and light gray fatigue suit in which he had arrived, with a mackintosh to protect him from a threatening sprinkle of rain.

Col. Astor has not gained perceptibly in flesh, but is looking splendidly, and has acquired an enviable coat of tan. He is enjoying a thirty days' leave of absence. He is anxious to rejoin the army in Cuba, and will shorten his vacation.

"I shall probably spend ten or twelve day in the city," he said yesterday evening, "to attend to business affairs, and then go back to the army. Just where my next duty will be I do not know." Col. Astor was questioned as to the report that he was to be assigned to Gen. Miles's staff, and take part in the advance upon San Juan. All he would say was that the matter would depend on the War Department. He expressed a desire to see active service again.

Although he escaped wounds entirely, Col. Astor had a touch of fever, which, however, he would not admit was yellow fever. His temperature reached 103 degrees, but he seems now to have absolutely recovered, and says he is feeling well. He did not have a horse shot under him, but his animal was struck in the side at one time, while Col. Astor was not on him, with what was believed to be a bit of shrapnel. The wound did no serious damage.

While in Washington Col. Astor delivered his messages to Secretary Alger, and had a chat with him and another with President McKinley. He says Mr. McKinley keeps his health under the strain of his heavy responsibilities.

Col. Astor was rather diffident when asked to give his experiences under fire, and said that he had simply done what all the aides had done. "My first experience," said he, "was at El Poso Hill, where I was with Col. McClellan. The heaviest fighting occurred in the first few days. The Rough Riders behaved well, and so did the Seventy-first New York. The colored troops acted splendidly also. I am proud of the American Army, and think we all are.

Col. Astor, in response to a question, expressed his opinion that the Cuban insurgents were not fit to be intrusted with the reins of Government. "We all feared," said he, "that they would show a disposition to run riot and pillage whenever they got inside Santiago. Garcia and his forces were therefore not allowed in at the time of the surrender. The merchants of the town were especially anxious to have it so.

"We also found the Cubans disappointing in the field. Gen. Garcia sent Gen. Shafter a message saying that he was very sorry that he had let all of Pando's forces get by him into Santiago. Well, the fact was that he didn't let Pando in, but 2,500 Spaniards did get into Santiago, before the surrender, and the Cubans, who numbered 3,500, ought certainly to have kept them out. I found the Spanish officers a pleasant lot of men. I had two Spaniards in my care at one time, and they seemed admirable fellows. We were all well impressed with the soldierly qualities of Gen. Toral and his subordinates. I picked up a little of the Spanish language while in Cuba."

As to the difficulty of caring for sick and wounded soldiers, Col. Astor thought that this was much augmented at Siboney by the difficulties of landing in a heavy swell there. Col. Astor had the usual tribute to pay to the work of the Red Cross.

Speaking of the actual fighting he said: "We could hear the shells whistling and breaking over our heads. It was a curious sound, and one you do not soon forget. The wounds of the Mauser bullets are not so bad as they have been pictured."

"The Cuban climate," said he, "is very much maligned, I think. Yellow fever is not so prevalent among the troops as has been supposed, and we would all get fever here if we lived as we do there. I caught my fever sleeping on the grass, as we all had to the first few days we were in camp. As soon as we were able to get raised up off the ground we were all right. The fare was poor, but that prevented us from overeating, which is conducive to fever."

Col. Astor said that before he left Santiago the officers began eating at quite a select restaurant—the Delavinas—where the proprietor, a Spaniard, treated them with marked consideration. "My tentmates," said he, "were at one time two aeronauts who were up in a baloon to watch the attack upon Santiago." He also told of having viewed the wrecks of Camara's fleet and the sunken Merrimac. "The Oquendo," said he, "was still burning when I saw her the first time."

ORDERS FOR TRANSPORTS.

The Quartermaster's Department Is Rushing Work on Ships—Engineers to Leave Thursday.

The Quartermaster's Department here has received further orders from Washington, ordering that all haste be made in preparing the transports in New York Harbor for the carrying of troops, including those under Gen. Grant, from Newport News to Puerto Rico. The Manitoba was sent off last night. The Minnewaska, which was to have taken the First New York Volunteer Regiment of Engineers from Peekskill, has been ordered instead to go to Newport News, as owing to her facilities for carrying horses she is especially available for the purposes required. The Engineers will be sent by the Chester, leaving probably on Thursday.

The Minnewaska is to have all supplies and stores aboard by 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her cargo will include 5,000 pairs of canvas trousers, 5,000 pairs of blue trousers, 20,000 undershirts, 32,000 pairs of drawers, 18,200 leggins, 10,000 shelter tents and poles, 500 common tents and poles, 50 wall tents and poles, and 25 hospital tents.

Major William Arthur, who is in charge of the Missouri, received the approved estimates from Washington yesterday for the work to be done in converting the Missouri into an ambulance ship. Workmen were at once sent aboard and began flooring, sheathing, and painting her. Her registry has been changed from English to American. It is intended to have her ready to sail in two weeks.

Among the men in the hospital corps who will sail on the Missouri are four Bellevue Medical College graduates, two from the Long Island College Hospital, and two Philadelphia policemen, on half-pay furloughs. William H. Miller of Chattanooga, Tenn., who will assist in caring for the wounded, gave up a position with an engineering company at a salary of $150 a month to enlist in the corps with a salary of $21 a month.

The transport Breakwater will sail to-day for Santiago with a large quantity of medical supplies and a number of contract surgeons. Contracts have been signed by the following physicians: John A. Tonner of New York, W. Edson Apple of Philadelphia, John M. Pena of New York, C. S. Perry of Brooklyn, and Dr. Van Hood of Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeons will be in charge of Surgeon Tonner.

TO WED A HONOLULU GIRL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—It was announced to-day that Surgeon J. C. Thompson, United States steamship Mohican, would marry Miss Alice Afong, sister-in-law of Capt. Whiting of the monitor Monadnock. Miss Afong is one of the thirteen daughters of the Afong family of Honolulu.

The father of the bride-to-be is a full-blood Chinese, who settled in Hawaii many years ago and amassed a great fortune. He married a half-caste Hawaiian woman, by whom he had two sons and thirteen daughters. The family has a beautiful home in Honolulu, and entertain very largely. They move in the very best society in the island, and the girls are very much sought after. Several of the daughters have wedded with prominent men in Honolulu.

It will be remembered that there was a serious clash between Capt. Whiting and Paymaster Wilcox of the Monadnock during the monitor's stay at Honolulu over the latter's slighting remarks concerning the Afong girls.

Surgeon Thompson met Miss Afong while on a visit to Honolulu and the engagement followed, but was kept secret till to-day. Thompson plans to resign when the war is over and will settle in Honolulu with his bride.

SOUND MEN NEEDED FOR WAR

Experiences of a Physician Who Rejected a Good Many Volunteers.

SOME CAUSES FOR REJECTION

Bad Teeth, Narrow Chests, Weak Hearts Decidedly Common—Many Farmers' Sons and Bicyclists Fail to Pass.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 1.—Dr. Olin F. Harvey has furnished for publication a statement concerning his experiences in examining men for the United States regular and volunteer services. The statement is as follows:

"I have for some time been thinking that I should like to put down some observations from my recent experiences in examining men for the United States regular and volunteer service. I have wanted to preserve the data for my own satisfaction, and then, too, perhaps, there might be found out of these thousand or more examinations some facts that would be of general interest, and that might set us thinking along lines which we are apt, unless an emergency arises, to neglect. To a physician the examination of over a thousand average young Americans for military service reveals some most interesting and most significant sociological conditions.

"To begin with, for our theorizing may as well come later, I had 550 young men stand up before me, clad only in well-fitting white skin, and I went through with them the prescribed ordeal to find out for Uncle Sam whether they were able to masticate their food well, whether they had good, strong, healthy hearts; whether their vital organs were sound, and able to endure the strain of soldiering; whether their lungs were sound and capacious; whether they were sound and solid of limb; whether they had good reliable eyesight. These and other things too numerous to mention I was instructed to find out.

The Test Was Searching.

"In all, there were, as I have said, 500 young men in Wilkesbarre and 400 in Scranton who wanted to join the regulars. After taking them through the ordeal, I found that only 151 from Wilkesbarre and 175 from Scranton were really fit. In many the deficiences were slight, but they were sufficient to reject. And then, too, there were a number otherwise sound who did not pull down enough weight at the other end of the scale, or who did not breathe their air from a high enough altitude. At the outset the percentage of rejections was about four out of five. Afterward the percentage rejected was less. You see the reason. At first everybody came, ignorant of the thoroughness of the examination. But after awhile those rejected told their friends what was required, and so a good many young fellows who knew that they were deficient in some of the requirements saved me the trouble of examining them. They staid away, and only those who felt reasonably certain of passing came for the trial. And then, too, some went to their own physicians and underwent examination, that also saved me from rejecting a good many, and the Government was saved some expense.

"At first the work went slowly enough. It was difficult thoroughly to look over more than five or six men from head to foot in an hour. But before I had finished I could dispose of a dozen or fifteen in that time. Practice in anything of this sort makes perfect. I suspect that the regular army Surgeon, who is constantly doing a good deal of this work, could dispose of fifteen or even more in an hour. The only thing is that the army Surgeons have their regular pace and they don't hurry unnecessarily.

"I examined over 500 for the volunteer service. Here the requirements were not so strict, though I had to reject even for this branch of the service a large proportion of applicants.

Why Men Were Rejected.

"Well, as to causes of rejection. For the regular service I had to examine the teeth very carefully. A good stomach makes a good soldier, and good teeth have a considerable influence in keeping the stomach healthy. Lots of hearty boys, sound in wind and limb, could not be recommended because of bad teeth. I was surprised at the revelation of carelessness of the young men in letting their teeth go unattended to. A few had naturally sound teeth, but even many of these had neglected the teeth and had not carefully kept them clean. In other cases where the early services of a dentist would have put them in good shape there were no signs that they had ever visited a dentist's office. I felt like going out and placarding the town with notices to mothers that one of their first duties should be to look after the teeth of their children. If taken in time it would not cost so much, and it would save many hours of misery and would be a valuable health measure.

Narrow Chests Common.

"And another discovery made in these examinations seems at first thought like a strange one. I was obliged to reject a large number from insufficient chest expansion. Strange as it may seem, nearly all who had narrow chests were young farmers. Brought up to run a plow or hoe and scrape the ground with long-handled tools, they had very strong arms and back, but were muscle bound and bent over. The chest had been contracted, and few of them could expand on inhalation the requisite two inches. One or two who were otherwise perfect specimens of the genus homo I sent away exhorting them to take two weeks and practice setting up exercises to broaden the chest, and to spend also a few minutes night and morning taking and exhaling deep breaths. These afterward came back to me and passed successfully. I think young farmers ought to look out that they do not in their strong muscular work cramp the chest and pave the way for lung troubles.

Diseased Heart.

"I found a good many more cases of hypertrophied heart than were pleasant to discover. And I found that the careless and reckless bicycle riding that some of our young men indulge in was largely responsible for this diseased condition of the heart. On questioning some of them they told me that they had been accustomed to ride the bicycle and take long spins and to indulge too in racing. The effect was plainly pernicious. One or two confessed to holding several medals for century runs. It should be understood that I do not wish to condemn the use of the bicycle, but the abuse of it. And I think that too few of our young men realize that they are causing themselves almost irreparable injury. I should think that fully two-thirds of the cases of heart enlargement came from reckless bicycle riding. One or two cases were very bad and the others were slight. But they were all sufficient to causes rejection.

The Care of the Eyes.

"I found 30 per cent. of the boys who had been students in our schools had defective eyesight. This is an alarming proportion. There were some cases of myopia and more of astigmatism. It is not comfortable to think that with all our modern school buildings and our improved methods of lighting that one-third of our young men are wearing their eyes out. It ought not to be so, but it is true, nevertheless, that we are becoming a bespectacled race as well as a dyspeptic Nation. This eyesight question ought to be called to the attention of our educators and our oculists. I know of few better fields of humanitarianism than the solution of this question of preserving the eyes of our student boys and girls.

"Varicocele was very common. In times of war this does not in a modified form necessarily reject, though it would in the regular order of things. On a peace footing our army will not take a man with this ailment. Hemorrhoids were not at all common. I was a little surprised at this, until the thought came that a large proportion of those I examined were not of sedentary occupation. Varicose veins were frequently discovered in the examinations, and mostly among the farmer boys. Why this is so I have not had time to think out.

"The requirements as to weight and size are the same for the regular and the volunteer service, though if the men were sound and healthy the army will allow the examining Surgeon to deviate a few pounds in weight or an inch or two in size. It was a gratification to me that my candidates as passed were admitted to both the regular and the volunteer service readily and the Surgeons wasted very little time in looking them over again. At Fort McPherson, where most of the recruits were sent, the Surgeon in charge said that he found that the work had been thoroughly done, and he was kind enough to write me a very complimentary personal letter.

A General Summary.

"Since you have asked me to sum up the result of the observations as to causes of rejection, in order that the layman may see and reflect and make attempt to remedy the physical condition of the rising generation of boys, I should say:

"1. Look out for the eyes of the young and be careful that they are not allowed to overwork or strain them.

"2. Let the young farmer boys, otherwise vigorous and strong, beware of the contraction of their chests and lungs. They ought to try setting-up exercises as a regular routine.

"3. Bicycle riders ought to beware of scorching and racing and of the long and tedious rides across country. Ride in moderation.

"4. Take care of the teeth and look after them early and persistently."

TO CHANGE THE CAMP SITES.

Gen. Sternberg Recommends Frequent Removals of the Troops—Dangers of Extended Stays.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—What is believed to be the beginning of a general change of camp sites is indicated by the recommendation made to the Secretary of War by Surgeon General Sternberg to-day that the troops at Camp Alger be moved to another location.

In explanation of this recommendation, the Surgeon General said that he did not suggest the removal of the men to any particular point, nor had he indicated how far they ought to be moved. The facts were, he said, that, however healthy the site of the camp might have been at first, it had now become foul by reason of careless sanitation, and a proper regard for the health of the men demanded that they be put into a new camp. If it was only a move of a few miles, he said, it would be better than to leave them where the accumulated filth of two months had contaminated all the surroundings.

The Surgeon General is of the opinion that all the camps that have been occupied since the volunteer army began to be mobilized should be exchanged for fresh locations. In spite of all that may be done to enforce sanitary regulations, he said, a camp where both officers and men are new at the business of soldiering is sure to become foul after a time, a state of things which can only be remedied by changing the location.

The proposition to move all the Southern camps is not, he stated, a reflection on the general healthfulness of that region. This was demonstrated by the fact that Camp Alger was the first to be condemned. If it was true, the Surgeon General said, that it would be better if the troops were in a cooler climate, but it was also true that if they had been camped in one place in the far North as long as they have been in camp in the South a change of location would be desirable.

The following is a summary of typhoid cases at Camp Alger for Sunday and Monday:

Dead—Privates Philip Brown, Company F, Third Missouri; R. E. Shelton and A. T. Northcross, Company E, Second Tennessee; Charles B. Rodloff, Company I, First Rhode Island; J. J. Connell, Regular Army Hospital Corps.

Suspected Cases Confirmed—Sergt. Tobin, Company B; J. Connor, Company K; John Finn, Charles Finney, and J. B. O'Brien, Company B; Edward Clenet, Company D; J. B. Donohue, Company F, all of the Seventh Illinois.

Suspected cases, 53.

The wife of Lieut. Kreuger, Company B, Third Missouri, contracted typhoid fever while visiting her husband at the camp and has been taken to Kansas City, it is said, in a dying condition.

There are reported to be 168 cases of typhoid at the Fort Myer hospital, exclusive of those sent there to-day.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who has just come from the camp at Chickamauga, called on the Surgeon General to-day. He gave an unfavorable account of the condition of affairs there from a sanitary point of view. "It is one of the dirtiest holes I ever saw," was the way he described it.

Gen. Sternberg expressed surprise that the officers and men of the regiments there should have neglected sanitary regulations as they are reported to have done in many cases.

Commissioner H. Clay Evans has just returned to Washington from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and called at the War Department to-day to describe to Secretary Alger the condition of affairs at that great military camp. The Commissioner's report is much more encouraging than those which have been received from other sources.

SILVER FUSION IN NEBRASKA

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans to Join Their Forces.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—To-morrow, for the second time in the history of Nebraska, the silver parties will hold State conventions. The indications to-night are that the three bodies to convene here at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon will be harmonious and enthusiastic.

Last year, when the tri-convention met, it was an experiment. Then the most sanguine advocates of fusion doubted the utility of such a combination and did not think so cumbersome a machine could hold together. This time the leaders of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of the State have assurances that the plan is practicable. They say the idea completely overwhelmed the opposition a year ago, and that to-day the Republicans of the State have no hope of contesting successfully with the silver interests whose representatives are gathering to-night.

In all political circles to-night it is freely predicted that the three conventions will permanently adjourn by 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, having completed the full State ticket, resolutions, and party speechmaking.

This condition has been brought about by the Steering Committee appointed by the State Central Committee of three parties this forenoon. Each was in session early, and appointed committees to meet the incoming delegates and secure an expression of their desires. These plans were not intended to bind the conventions, but merely to simplify the work of the large bodies that will be in session to-morrow.

To-night each party held caucuses. There were probably 200 Democrats in caucus, 50 silver Republicans, and 500 Populists. Their meetings were supposed to be secret, but the various candidates' merits were discussed at length. Prominent members of the fusion forces assert that the slate had practically been prepared and that it is this:

The Populists will first submit to the tri-convention, through their Conference Committee, the name of Judge Neville of North Platte for Governor. If rejected the Democrats will submit the name of the Hon. C. J. Smythe of Omaha for the same position. He being rejected, the Silver Republican Conference Committee will submit the claims of Judge Cunningham R. Scott of Omaha for the Gubernatorial honors.

After each party has offered a candidate and a majority has failed to make a choice the Populists will again offer a candidate, who will probably be Judge Thompson of Grand Island or perhaps D. Clem Deaver of Omaha. In this way each party will have an equal chance to suggest the best man they have to offer for the tri-convention to act upon.

The absence of Col. W. J. Bryan was much felt here to-night; but, as he confided to his friends some of his ideas as to the manner of maintaining harmony among the various elements to be represented and the mass of delegates are disposed to follow those suggestions, the Bryan spirit is very pronounced—possibly as pronounced as if he were here.

The leading thought contributed by Col. Bryan as a legacy to the tri-convention was that the resolutions should embody strong language against the imperialism of the Republican Party in the Spanish war, so the resolutions of each convention to-morrow will be strongly opposed to the acquisition of territory remote from this continent.

These resolutions were drafted to-night and will be adopted by each convention. They practically declare for the independence of Cuba, annexation of Puerto Rico, and the surrender of the Philippines to the insurgents.

OLD WAGE SCALE RETAINED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The conference between the Executive Committee of the Green Glass Bottle manufacturers of the United States and Canada and the representatives of the green-glass bottle blowers ended to-day, with the old wage scale still in effect.

The manufacturers say German competition based on low wages was assuming a serious aspect. The men were granted five minutes' additional rest in the afternoon, and their request that the Saturday night blast be done away with because it left them no time to themselves, was granted by the manufacturers, although it will add 5 per cent. to their expenses. The prices of their products will not be changed.

HOBSON IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—Lieut. Richmond Pierson Hobson, who has been expected in Georgia ever since his arrival in the United States from Santiago, is with his mother at Lithia Springs to-day.

The Lieutenant reached Atlanta this morning, and for several moments the naval hero was a busy man. He was kept shaking hands until each individual had been saluted. Mr. Hobson received the attention shown him with the coolness which marked his deed for daring on the Merrimac. At Ausell there was a call for the distinguished traveler to come to the platform, to which he responded.

When the train pulled up to the station at Lithia Springs, where the mother was waiting, a crowd of guests from the Sweetwater Park Hotel had gathered to join in the welcome. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The Lieutenant kissed Mrs Hobson, who threw her arms around his neck and for several minutes rested her head on his shoulder, shedding tears of joy.

As she walked up the lane from the station to the hotel, leaning on the arm of her boy, her face was aglow. The hotel parlors were decorated with beautiful flowers. Flags were draped over the portiere and the word "Welcome," made of green leaves, was spread over the doors. A string orchestra furnished music.

Hobson has not definitely arranged all his plans, and does not know just how he will occupy his time prior to leaving for Santiago, or how soon he will return. He thinks now he will go back via Key West. The report that he is to preside in New York next Thursday night at a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Association is correct. He is to do this at the earnest solicitation of the Navy Department.

Mrs. Atkinson, the Governor's wife, one of the most active workers in the Army and Navy League, telephoned Lieut. Hobson today that the members of the league were anxious to give him a reception to-morrow afternoon. The Lieutenant responded, saying he would be most happy to accept, if circumstances permitted it. The reception, which will be a public one, will be held at the Governor's mansion at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow night.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—J. Crosland, Huddersfield, England.

ASTOR—Gov. William T. Thornton, New Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator ... P. Gorman, Maryland.

HOFFMAN—A. Thompson Reid, Santiago de Chile.

HOLLAND—S. Cross, Liverpool.

IMPERIAL—J. C. Morehead, Cleveland, Superintendent Erie Railway; Judge J. G. Williams, Duluth.

MANHATTAN—W. M. C. Osborne, London; Alfred Brown, Scotland; Theodore Butterfield, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Prof. Winthrop Dwight, Yale University.

MURRAY HILL—H. E. Snagge, England.

WALDORF—R. K. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; A. Carnegie, Jr., Pittsburg; L. Appert, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. ...; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Ho... Albert.

Anaconda Mercantile Company, ...naconda, Mon.; D. J. Donoghue, dry goods; S... art House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co...pany, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry ...oods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bloom, S. R., Clarksville, Te... dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brayer, A., Baltimore, Md.; ... Levy, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, G., & Co., Little Rock, ...rk.; G. Blass, dry goods; 54 Franklin Stre...; Hotel Marlborough.

Brin, L., Brownswood, Tex., ...y goods; 107 Eighty-fourth Street.

Brin, D., Comanche, Tex., dry ...ds; 939 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., ...t. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroi... ...les; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Bienmister Brothers & Co., ...y, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars; 81... Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, C., & Co., Chicago, ...; C. Brown, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. ...; H. H. Cooper, clothing; W. J. Cooper, ...othing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn., ...ats and caps; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chi...go, Ill.; C. R. Ruggles, notions; 115 Worth S...et; Hotel Manhattan.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Ma... G. C. Taylor, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Connell, M. J., Co., Butte, Mon.; W. Shore, domestics and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, dry goods; G. W. Dozier, notions; Sinclair House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; J. J. Bryant, furs; 36 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Klipe, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Feldenheimer, C., & Co., Moberly, Mo.; L. Feldenheimer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Williamsport, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Grossman, Michaelson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Grossman, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Tex.; L. Migel, dry goods; 394 Broadway.

Hibberd, C. A., Colorado Springs, Col., dry goods and notions; Hotel Metropole.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. M. Rich, rugs and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, M... J. F. Ha

DEAD AND SICK IN CUBA

List of Soldiers Who Have Died or Been Detained in Hospital Since July 17.

COL. JOHN H. PAGE SENT HOME

Is Dangerously Ill with Malarial Fever —Was the Last of the Regular Army Colonels Left at the Front.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—Col. John H. Page of the Third Infantry (regulars) leaves to-day by the transport Iroquois for New York, dangerously ill with malarial fever. Col. Page was the last Colonel of the regular army left in Cuba. All of the others who came originally have either been killed in battle or have died of sickness, but there are any number of Lieutenant Colonels.

List of Dead.

The deaths in the army since the 17th inst. are as follows:

First Lieut. A. J. BABCOCK of the Thirty-third Michigan, who died of typhoid fever on July 26 at Siboney.

Private EDWARD BENJAMIN, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan, died of dysentery.

Private ALBERT BERGUNDE, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, of malarial fever, in camp.

Private BROOLEY, Company G, First Infantry, of dysentery, in camp.

Private CHARLES CLEMENS, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of malarial fever.

Private WILLIAM DOLBARD, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, died at Siboney of fever.

Private GEORGE HOLDERNESS, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of fever, in camp.

Teamster D. G. LOBE, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of fever.

Private R. H. MAHONEY, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, of typhoid fever, in camp.

Private JAMES A. MARTIN, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, who died at Siboney of fever.

Private MAX H. PAUSLER, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan.

Private WILLIAM FRANCIS POORE, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers, of typhoid fever, in camp.

Private WARD MORRIS, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan, of typhoid fever.

Teamster MOORE STUART, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of fever, in camp.

Corp. CHARLES E. WRANGLE, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan, of fever.

Detained in Hospital.

The detentions in hospitals during the same period were:

Private J. ATKINS, Second Cavalry, nostalgia.

Private W. H. BEYERS, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, apoplexy.

Private WILLIAM BRENT, Twenty-fourth Infantry, fever.

Private P. H. FARRELL, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, fever.

Private F. HARVEY, Second Cavalry, fever.

Private J. LAINE, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery.

Private MICHAEL McGOLDRICK, First Infantry, fever.

Private G. T. McLENATHAN, Second Cavalry, fever.

Corp. THOMAS ROBSON, Company H, Ninth Infantry, fever.

Col. John H. Page.

Col. John H. Page of the Third Regiment of Infantry, who is returning from Cuba dangerously ill with malarial fever, was born in Delaware and enlisted as a private in Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, on Aug. 25, 1861. He had been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, Regulars, on Aug. 5, 1861, but did not accept the commission until Oct. 24, when he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service. On March 12, 1862, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy; on Dec. 13, 1862, he was brevetted Captain for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.," and on July 2, 1863, for gallant services in the battle of Gettysburg he was brevetted Major. On May 6, 1864, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and in September of 1883 he was made a Major and transferred to the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, being transferred to the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry on his promotion to be Lieutenant Colonel on Feb. 24, 1891. He was appointed to his present commission and regiment May 31, 1895.

MEDICAL STAFF DEFENDED.

Chief Surgeon Senn Replies to Criticisms Upon the Department's Work in Cuba.

Surgeon George H. Torney, United States Army, yesterday made public a statement by Lieut. Col. Senn, chief of the operating staff with the army in the field, in reply to numerous criticisms that have come from various quarters.

These criticisms, some of which were included in an editorial in The Medical Record of July 30, reflected on the efficiency, foresight, and proper management of the Medical Department of the army during the Cuban campaign. It was charged that there was a total lack of medicines and bandages and other necessaries for the proper care of the stricken soldiers; that the organization of the department was outrageously inefficient, and that had it not been for the help of the Red Cross, the condition of the wounded soldiers would have been deplorable.

After a personal defense of Surgeon General Sternberg, the Chief of the Medical Department, Lieut. Col. Senn in his report goes on to say: "Gen. Sternberg at an early date recognized the importance of hospital ships during this war. The Olivette was chartered for this special purpose, was well equipped, and reached the seat of war in time. The hospital ship Relief, formerly the John Englis, under the supervision of its commander, Major Torney, was transformed into an ideal floating hospital in less than six weeks, and reached Siboney July 7, a day before the Olivette left for its home port. Do these things show negligence or ignorance, or do they not rather demonstrate foresight and an earnest endeavor to take care of the sick and wounded in a way creditable to our country and the Chief of the Medical Department?

"This question can be safely left for the wounded to answer. The medical officers and the wounded and sick have every reason to be grateful to Miss Clara Barton for what she did in furnishing ice, delicacies, and medical supplies. The State of Texas did excellent work in aiding the Medical Department, but this is no reason why those connected with the Red Cross Association should claim all the credit, and undertake to criticise the Medical Department.

Friction with the Red Cross.

"It is a source of great regret that there should be any friction whatever between the Medical Department and the friends and supporters of the Red Cross Association. It must be clear to every unprejudiced mind that the treatment of the sick and wounded must remain under the direct control of the Medical Department, and that the legitimate function of the Red Cross is rather auxiliary to it if the greatest amount of good is to be realized from it. The hospital ship Relief brought an immense amount of medical supplies, delicacies, cots, pillows, and blankets. When we arrived at Siboney we knew our presence was much needed, and looked in vain for some one in power to inform us where and how to land. The precipitous and rocky nature of the shore and the immense depth of the ocean made it impossible to secure anchorage for several days. The lack of proper transportation facilities for the landing cannot be charged to the Medical Department. It took more than a week of the hardest kind of work to land all the supplies, and considering the limited facilities available, it is and always must be regarded as a source of satisfaction that it was made possible at all.

Col. Senn's Personal Observations.

"The complaint that the sick and wounded lacked medicine and dressing material is true only to a certain extent. Some of the medicines were exhausted, owing to the unexpected enormous demand, but they were supplied as quickly as could be. The writer had the privilege to operate in all of the hospitals and was always able to find the essential antiseptics and dressing material required in military practice; and this was at a time when the supplies were at the lowest. There was no lack at any time of stimulants and anaesthetics. There is no use in denying the fact that immediately after the battle the tent and blanket supply were inadequate, but these defects were corrected promptly.

"War always has had its hardships and discomforts; it cannot be prosecuted in parlor cars and clubhouses. Our soldiers expected deprivation and unavoidable discomforts, but on the whole they were subjected to less actual suffering than they had reason to look for. To the credit of the medical officers it must be said that they shared the inevitable hardships in common with the soldiers. They lived on the same food, drank the same water, and made the moist ground their beds. It is a source of gratification to know that the complaints made against the Medical Department have come from newspaper correspondents and camp followers, rather than from the soldiers themselves. Among the thousands of sick and wounded with whom I have been brought in contact during the Cuban campaign, I have heard nothing but words of praise for the hard-working, self-sacrificing medical officers and the department they represent in the field."

RETREAT FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Park Board President Offers a Hotel in Fort Washington Park for Soldiers.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday sent the following letter to Secretary Alger of the War Department:

"I desire, on behalf of the City of New York, to tender to the United States Government the use of a piece of property under my jurisdiction, as the President of the Park Board, for a home or shelter for convalescents among the soldiers and sailors whose return from the seat of war was made necessary by reason of sickness or injury. I believe such shelter to be desirable, and even necessary, especially during the heated term, and the place I offer to you is chosen with particular regard to availability for Summer use.

"It is the premises formerly known as the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington Park. The building is of brick, and is surrounded with spacious plazzas. Its location is a beautiful and salubrious one upon the bank of the Hudson River. It is accessible by boat from the river, and is convenient to a railroad track, which furnishes facilities for transportation, and in every respect seems peculiarly well adapted for the purpose proposed.

"In the present condition of the work of this department there is no park use to which it can be put for this season, and I cannot imagine a better or a nobler purpose to which it could be devoted or one more thoroughly proper for public property.

"In addition to this offer I have the pleasure to state that I am advised that responsible private parties are ready to completely furnish the building with everything, ready for its occupation for the purpose suggested. Furniture, bedding, linen, cooking apparatus—in fact, everything necessary for its convenient occupation—will be supplied without cost to the Government.

"I am also advised that in case the Government desires to avail itself of their services a staff of physicians and surgeons can be secured from those residing in the neighborhood of the park who will freely offer their services to the Government, without compensation, to assist in the care of patients of such a shelter."

CONDITION OF WOUNDED MEN.

It is feared by the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital that one of the wounded soldiers in their care cannot be saved. He is Private Patrick Ward, Company I, Third Cavalry, who received a gunshot wound in the head in the charge up San Juan Hill. He was brought up on the Relief. His wound has not improved any in the last few days.

All the rest of the men, twenty-five of the Seneca's and fifty of the Relief's, are doing well. They are still in receipt daily of flowers and delicacies, and the man who promised them ice-cream every day has kept his word. The men say their treatment could not be better and they have not a word of complaint to make.

Private Scanlon, who is at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, is slowly sinking, and the physicians do not expect that he will recover.

Private Orme, who is at the Long Island College Hospital, and is also seriously ill, is somewhat better, and he is expected to recover. Three men were discharged from the latter hospital yesterday. They are Benjamin A. Long, First Volunteer Cavalry, Whitehall, N. Y.; A. G. Long, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, and Otto Grosse, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry, Providence, R. I.

ALAMO'S SICK TRANSFERRED.

An English Correspondent Praises Troops, but Condemns the Commissary.

The United States transport Alamo, which arrived Sunday with twenty-six sick and wounded soldiers from Siboney, was permitted to proceed to the city yesterday. Health Officer Doty having removed the sick to the Quarantine islands and thoroughly disinfected the vessel. The convalescents from the Alamo were transferred on the Gov. Flower last night to Fort Hamilton.

Sir Bryan Leighton, one of the sick who was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital from the Alamo, was found yesterday morning to have developed measles, and was reported as being very sick. The other patients were improving. The two London correspondents, George Lynch and S. Wright, who also arrived on the Alamo, were released from Quarantine yesterday, and on arrival in the city went to the Hotel Martin. Purser Crocheron of the Ward Line steamer Catania, who was sent to Swinburne Island suffering from Tampico fever, was reported yesterday as progressing favorably.

The Alamo docked at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of East Ninth Street, in the afternoon. She is to undergo some repairs which is was thought would take about a week to complete.

George Lynch of The London Chronicle said last evening at the Hotel Martin that Mr. Wright, who represents The Illustrated London News, was worn out and had taken to his bed. Mr. Lynch was not so much fatigued, and consented to speak of his impression of the campaign and of the trip north on the Alamo. As in the case of other transports, she was send north ill provisioned, he said, and totally lacking in comforts for the sick. When she arrived at Newport News there were but three days' supplies left on board and they were of the plainest kind. After some delay there the assistant of the Port Doctor came out and made a most perfunctory examination of the ship and her passengers. One of the sick men—a sailor—died. The body was hung over the side in a wooden box, resting in a lowered boat. It was there for nearly forty-eight hours, until the stench became unbearable; but no one on shore would visit the boat nor were any orders received. Finally Mr. Lynch telegraphed to the Secretary of War and to the Quartermaster General asking that the ship be ordered to some port where the ordinary laws of civilization prevailed. Shortly after orders came to go to sea and bury the dead.

For forty-eight hours not a pound of fresh food or any kind of supplies were sent aboard from Government sources or any other save a few sent by personal friends of the ships' officers.

Mr. Lynch spoke in high praise of the soldiers in the ranks at Siboney, but he could say nothing praiseworthy of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments.

During the Ashantee campaign, Mr. Lynch said, ice was carried with the English column, which penetrated 170 miles in from the coast, yet at Siboney, on the coast, our men were without a pound of ice, and even the hospitals had nothing but warm water. The food for the men fighting at the front was hard tack and black coffee, and the sick and wounded had but little else.

When the 18,000 refugees from Santiago arrived at Siboney, Mr. Lynch said, the only food that could be offered them was one hard cracker to each. He took photographs showing men and women struggling for this poor bit of food as it was passed out between the iron bars of a window.

"It was a campaign in which the men were the Generals," said Mr. Lynch. "Shafter's original plan was not followed, and the impetuosity of the men drove the Spaniards back and forced the American lines almost up to Santiago. The Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders were most daring."

Asked his opinion of the probable result had the American troops been contending with some other, more highly trained soldiery, the Germans, as an example, Mr. Lynch answered: "I would not back the Germans against such troops as the American regulars and the Rough Riders."

WELCOME FOR SPANISH TROOPS.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The Spanish Minister for War, Gen. Correa, is said to be actively arranging for the repatriation of the Santiago soldiers, the first of whom are expected to arrive in Spain at the end of August.

THE SICK ON THE CONCHO

Thirty-two Serious Cases Remain on Board and 125 Men Go to Hoffman Island.

OFFICERS TELL OF SUFFERING

Transport Carried Water Taken on at Tampa in May—Health Officer Doty Says There Was No Yellow Fever Aboard.

All but thirty-two of the men suffering from various types of fever and other diseases, who arrived on the transport Concho on Sunday, were removed from their filthy and inconvenient quarters on that steamer yesterday, 125 going to Hoffman Island, where they will be under the supervision of Capt. Stark, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. Of the latter the majority are in fair condition, and would have been entirely well by this time were it not for the terrible hardships they were compelled to undergo on their way to this city. All are convalescents from either typhoid, malarial, or yellow fever, and they will be subjected to a thorough disinfection before they are permitted to return to their homes or posts.

Several of those remaining on board are in a precarious condition, and the remainder are too sick to be moved, but with the care and attention they will receive at this port, will undoubtedly recover.

Seven officers, regulars and volunteers, who arrived on the Concha, went to the Astor House and three others to the Murray Hill Hotel. They will remain there until they receive leave of absence, when they will return to their homes to recuperate. They are all in poor health, but are already beginning to feel the effects of better climatic conditions, and will recover in a short time.

The most serious case among them is that of Chaplain L. P. Groves. He had been suffering from severe malarial fever and was convalescing, but yesterday afternoon suffered a relapse and his condition is once more serious. A nurse was sent to the Astor House, where he is stopping, to care for him, and it is believed that his disease may be held in check. The other officers at the Astor House are Capt. J. B. Goe, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. William Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. M. A. Batson, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. J. H. Pound, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; Capt. John Q. Anderson, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, and Lieut. Willard M. Case, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

At the Murray Hill Hotel are Capt. G. S. Young, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. L. W. Welch, Twentieth Infantry, and Lieut. R. P. Stoadall, Fourth Infantry.

No Yellow Fever Aboard.

Health Officer Doty said last night that there were no cases of yellow fever on board the Concho when she arrived. If there had been no one would have been transferred, as in all such contingencies the public, and not the patients, receives the benefit of the doubt. He said, further:

"The idea that there was a question as to whether yellow fever existed on the transport is wholly due to Dr. Lesser's statement that he himself had had yellow fever while in Cuba and that many of the other patients had had it.

"It is my opinion there was not one-tenth the yellow fever among the patients as was believed. There was probably a sprinkling of yellow fever, the bulk of the cases being malarial. The yellow fever patients had all been disinfected, had received new clothes, and had been discharged from the hospitals by the Surgeons as convalescent before boarding the Concho. What they might have had in Cuba does not come within my province.

"No question has been raised by these in a position to know, and the report that there may have been cases of yellow fever among the patients on the Concho is due to misapprehension. The actual sickness on board the Concho was confined to cases of typhoid and ordinary malarial fevers."

Capt. Anderson's Story.

While none of the officers or men who came on the Concho would consent to fix the responsibility for the wretched circumstances under which the sufferers were compelled to stand the long trip from Cuba, several spoke freely on the frightful condition prevailing on board the transport.

Capt. Anderson of the Thirty-third Michigan, in particular, related the details of the manner in which the Concho took her departure. He said:

"The Concho has been lying at Siboney since June 1, when she arrived from Tampa with troops. Of course, at that port she had taken on a full supply of provisions and fresh water, but these gave out shortly after she arrived at her destination. There remained nothing on board but the regular army rations for her crew. When the Captain received orders to take a number of convalescents on board and convey them to New York, he foresaw the suffering that must inevitably ensue unless he could replenish his supply of fresh provisions and water, and he therefore requested permission from the commanding officer to put into Jamaica and get what he regarded as absolute necessities.

"His request was denied, and he was ordered to proceed north at once, after taking on about 1,000 regular army rations. His remonstrances counted for nothing, and he simply had to obey orders.

"When we arrived at Hampton Roads we had, in consequence of the miserable fare, still more miserable quarters, and lack of medicines, three dead men on board. They were lying on the upper deck, and it was thought best to keep them there, as we were near port when they died, and had we buried them at sea their relatives might have protested. Immediately upon our arrival the Captain and the Surgeon in charge began telegraphing for relief and supplies. Innumerable messages were sent, and it took over twenty-four hours before we got any reply from the department at Washington. When we finally received it, it consisted of an order to put out to sea at once and bury our dead.

"In the meantime all we had been able to obtain in the way of supplies consisted of a little fresh milk, beef, and very little vegetables. Of course, orders had to be obeyed. We put out to sea, twenty miles or thereabout, and buried the three dead men. When we got back another man died, and we had to put out again and bury him. On our way out the second time the fifth man died, and he was also buried at sea. For two days after our return we were compelled to lie in Hampton Roads, for what purpose nobody has as yet been able to ascertain. At last we were ordered to proceed to New York, and we got here, more dead than alive.

Lieut. Pound's Account.

"The sufferings of the poor fellows on board cannot be described. They were beyond what anybody would consider human endurance. Who is responsible for the outrageous state of affairs? Well, I cannot very well say, but the responsibility is certainly to be placed on somebody in Siboney or Santiago. The physician and nurses on board did all they could, and a great deal more than they were in duty bound to do. As for our lack of provisions, medicines, and accommodations, there is simply no excuse for it."

Lieut. Pound of the same command as Capt. Anderson corroborated his superior officer's statement, and as he was an aide of the staff of Gen. Duffield, he had opportunity to observe the state of affairs existing prior to his departure. Lieut. Pound said:

"The experience I had on board the Concho will last me for the balance of my life. I had been ill with yellow fever and was convalescing. After my period of starvation was over—that is as soon as the fever proper had run its course—I was placed at the hospital at Siboney on a diet of beef tea and milk. All I could get on the transport aside from the regulation hardtack and salt pork, which I dared not eat, was tea and toast, and on this I subsisted during the entire trip. The blame cannot be laid to the Captain of the transport. I know positively that he made requests on several different occasions while he was in port to go across to Jamaica and get fresh supplies and return, a trip that would not have taken more than thirty-six hours. The desired permission was withheld, and the consequence was that there was not a drop of fresh water on board. The tanks were foul and the water, which had been stored for nearly two months, was, of course, unfit for anything.

"It has been said that the men were to blame for going on board the vessel when they knew the condition that prevailed. That is entirely wrong. In the first place, few if any of us knew that there were no medicines or fresh supplies on the Concho, and then we had to get away as the Surgeon in charge of the hospitals told us that it meant death to us all to delay. We had in fact delayed too long already, though that was not our fault. I was attached to the staff of Gen. Duffield, and shortly after the General and I, along with a number of others, were stricken with yellow fever. Gen. Duffield applied for permission to go home and recuperate. Here is where an incident occurred that would be funny if it were not so tragic. Gen. Shafter had up to that time contended that there was no yellow fever among the troops, but when he received the requests to be allowed to go home from Gen. Duffield and his staff, he refused and ordered that we stay as immunes. If there was no yellow fever, how could we be immunes? It was only upon the representations made by the Surgeon in charge to the effect that to stay in that horrible climate would mean death to us that the General commanding consented to let us go, and then naturally we lost no time trying to get North.

"As for the conditions at Siboney now, they are simply dreadful. No pen can adequately describe them. Hundreds are stricken with the yellow fever every day, among them the Surgeons and the nurses. The only well persons about the hospitals are the Cuban doctors, and of these there are precious few, but they are doing heroic work. They are up night and day doing the work of nurses themselves. The percentage of mortality is heavy, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and it is due entirely to the inadequate facilities for treating the victims. The method of treatment is excellent, but there are not enough Surgeons and nurses to administer it, and a great many sufferers are left to shift for themselves. If this state of affairs keeps up much longer, there will be by far more deaths from disease than were caused by Spanish bullets, and infinitely more suffering."

The regular army officers who came on the Concho were somewhat reluctant about expressing their opinions on the Concho's fitness to carry the sick to this port.

Dr. Lesser's Experience.

Dr. A. M. Lesser, who was the only Surgeon on board the Concho, said yesterday that the first intimation he had received that he was to go on board that vessel was when he received an order from Surgeon Major Lagarde, in charge of the hospitals at Siboney, to proceed at once on the transport with five nurses and take charge of 175 convalescent men. "I thought," Dr. Lesser continued, "that the men were in fairly good condition and would not require much attention, as I, as well as my nurses, were also convalescents and hardly fit for arduous duties. When the first sixty men came on board, and I saw their plight, I protested to Major Lagarde, and said it would be impossible for me and my staff to adequately care for them. My protest was not heeded, however, and more men came on, until we had about 190 aboard. To look after these men, who were all very sick, there were only myself, the five nurses, and a hospital steward named McCowan, who was also a convalescent.

"Aside from this there was no proper food, in fact, even the rations were scant, the water was putrid, there were no medicines to speak of, and, above all, we had no disinfectants, except six ounces of creolin, which is crude carbolic acid, and is not particularly well adapted for a germicide. In view of all this, it is really a surprise that more men did not die.

"I am afraid, however, that there will be several deaths among the men who are still confined on the Concho. The typhoid fever patients are in bad condition and a number of them are suffering from dysentery, due to improper food which was given them by their comrades from sheer pity, although they knew it would result disastrously. The men had nothing to eat and begged for food, and their appeals were so piteous that I suppose their healthier comrades could not refuse them.

"All in all, we had a harder time of it on the Concho than on land, even under the most adverse circumstances, but as for placing the blame for this condition, I could not say whose fault it was. There is certainly some mismanagement somewhere, and somebody ought to be held responsible. The case should and will be investigated, no doubt. It would be impossible to say that Gen. Shafter was to blame. He acted as best he knew. At the hospital we were subject to orders issued upon information that went to the General's headquarters, but the source of this information is hard for us to trace. The Red Cross can do nothing but obey orders."

Col. Charles C. Byrne, Chief Medical Officer of the Department of the East, was seen at Governors Island in regard to the inadequate provisions made on the Concho for the sick. He said he had gone through the vessel and found that she was not fitted for a hospital ship. The food she carried on board was plentiful, but could be given only to healthy men. "As for the responsibility for the Concho's overcrowded condition," he said, "I should say it was the fault of the officer who fixed the number that she could carry. For the lack of delicacies for the sick and for the absence of suitable medicines the Hospital Department only can be held responsible."

As soon as possible a field hospital of twenty-five tents will be erected at Governors Island for the accommodation of the wounded. Each tent will be provided with six cots or eight if there should be an extraordinary demand for room.

MAJOR HEYL'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President McKinley has been aroused by the reports which have reached him of the condition of affairs on transports recently returned from Santiago with wounded soldiers aboard—notably the Seneca and the Concho—and has ordered an investigation of the matter.

For the prosecution of this investigation, the Secretary of War, at the request of the President himself, has assigned Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Inspector General, who will proceed to New York for the purpose of taking the testimony of the officers, crews, and passengers of the transports in question. Major Heyl is an officer of the regular army, who has been on duty in the office of the Inspector General for a number of years, and who has the reputation here of being an excellent and efficient officer. He has been chosen with a view to his special fitness for this work, and he goes instructed to sift the matter to the bottom, find what the conditions really were on board the vessels, and place, if possible, the responsibility for their existence.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that he had seen the newspaper reports of the overcrowding and huffing of the sick and convalescent on board the transports Concho and Alamo, which arrived at New York from Santiago yesterday. He knew nothing officially, he said, of the facts, and would be compelled to withhold his judgment until the receipt of Major Heyl's report. Gen. Sternberg said that he did not think the blame for the placing of too many people on board the transports should be laid at the door of the medical authorities at Santiago.

"The surgeons," he said, "would have no authority to order men on board the transports unless they had orders from somebody else to do so."

Though he did not say, the Surgeon General left the impression that the "somebody else" must be Gen. Shafter.

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S SYMPATHY.

The famous fighting Admiral, Algernon De Horsey, has written from his Isle of Wight home to an old shipmate in Hoboken, N. J., as follows:

"I trust your war will soon be over. The Spaniards must be mad if they do not endeavor to come to terms with the United States. However grossly Spain may have misgoverned her colonies, we cannot help feeling sorry for her present condition—as one is sorry for all foolish and misguided people. But, of course, our sympathies are with America. Our own flesh and blood must carry the day in the way of sympathy. I think that those who try to make ill blood between the two great kindred English-speaking nations are the enemies of civilization and freedom."

DENIED PERUVIAN HOSTILITY.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Advance was Commander Carlos Ferryros, formerly of the Peruvian Navy, who called at the office of the Peruvian Consul General, and then went to the Hotel America, in Irving Place.

His arrival caused considerable comment, inasmuch as when he reached Panama from Callao on his way here it was reported that he had admitted he was going to Paris to order the building of warships. This report gave rise to others, to the effect that the warlike spirits in Peru, who are said to be quite numerous, were advocates of the policy that this country's war with Spain was Peru's opportunity to resist American demands.

Reference was made to the reported utterances of President Pierola, that Peru's foreign relations were all friendly, with the exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States, dating from 1885. It was also said that there was considerable talk in Peru favoring the making of a naval demonstration on the Pacific Coast of the United States, so as to compel this country to modify its demands.

When Commander Ferryros was seen last evening he denounced the whole story as a canard, without any truth in it. He had retired from the Peruvian Navy years ago, and he was not going to Europe for the purpose of having warships built. He had come to the United States, he said, principally to buy machinery for agricultural and shipbuilding purposes, and his stay in this country would last two weeks, after which he was going to visit Paris.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

A Report from Chickamauga That Another Hospital Is Needed There.

PROJECT BEING CONSIDERED

Field Agent Kent at Jacksonville Calls for More Money—Clara Barton Advised to Charter the Triton for Relief Service.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, yesterday received a telegram from E. C. Smith, Field Agent at Chickamauga, saying that a new camp hospital must be established there by next Saturday in order to relieve the pressure on the division hospital. He said that official permission had been given for Red Cross nurses to conduct it, provided the Red Cross Society would furnish tents and bear the expenses of the nurses.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Third Vice President of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, received a telegram to the same effect from another source, and she and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Secretary of the society, went to the office of W. T. Wardwell to confer with him.

It was decided not to take any steps toward arranging for the hospital until more definite information could be obtained about the conditions at Chickamauga. Mr. Wardwell telegraphed last night for particulars. The society is desirous of avoiding any friction with Surgeon General Sternberg. A sufficient number of nurses are ready to leave on a few hours' notice, and there are several hundred cots in the supply department ready to be shipped.

A second telegram received by Mr. Barton from Field Agent Smith said that he was out of funds and needed ice. In answer to this $1,000 was sent.

Money for Dr. Kent.

Another telegram received by Mr. Barton was from Field Agent Kent, at Jacksonville, who said that since all the troops had been ordered there from Miami, he would need $200 a week to purchase ice. Five hundred dollars was wired him for current expenses.

The return of the State of Texas having left Miss Clara Barton without a boat, Stephen E. Barton yesterday advised her by cable to charter the Triton, which went to Santiago with the ice schooner Mary E. Morse in tow.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Relief Committee, 320 Broadway: Auxiliary No. 85, Eau Claire, Wis., $25; Crown Cycle Club and others, La Porte, Ind., $31.13; Christian Endeavor Society, Lambertville, N. J., $3; James Russell Parsons, Jr., $10; An American, $10; Prof. James Douglass, $100; Mrs. M. Hammond, $5; total, $184.13.

ARRANGING FOR WAR MEETING.

Many Buy Tickets to Aid Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

Boxes and seats for the "War Meeting," to be held Thursday night at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association are selling rapidly, according to an officer of the association, who said that tickets were in great demand, although placed on sale for the first time yesterday. For the accommodation of downtown people, tickets have been placed on sale at McBride's Arcade stand in lower Broadway.

The committee has taken precautions to thwart speculators. Owing to a mistake in the advertisement first announcing the meeting, many persons applied at the box office of the Opera House for tickets Saturday, and as they were told to call again Monday, a few were suspicious.

Besides the features already announced, the management said yesterday that the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the leadership of Fanciulli, formerly the leader of the Marine Band, would furnish a part of the musical programme. Rear Admiral B. S. Osborn of the National Association of Naval Veterans has offered the services of the association to form a body guard for Lieut. R. P. Hobson, who will preside. The members of the association are veterans of 1861-65, and will appear in the uniform of those days.

A special committee has invited Capt. John W. Philip of the Texas to be present. A souvenir of the meeting is preparing, and it will be illustrated with the portraits of Hobson, Schley, Sampson, Dewey, Shafter, and other army and navy notables.

Council of Jewish Women.

Of the sixty or more Red Cross auxiliaries, no one probably has rendered more enthusiastic or valuable aid to the soldiers than the Council of Jewish Women, known as Auxiliary No. 8. Up to the present time this society has sent to the hospital ships 2,000 bed sheets, 1,800 pillow cases, 2,000 towels, 1,000 mosquito net canopies, 1,200 pairs of socks, 1,850 abdominal bands, 300 pairs of blankets, and 500 pajamas. More supplies are in course of preparation, and will be sent from time to time. Further contributions in money may be sent to Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 932 Fifth Avenue.

Woman's Patriotic Relief.

The supply depot of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association was opened yesterday at 711 Eighth Avenue. Contributions began to come in as soon as the doors were opened. The distribution will be begun this afternoon, and provisions will be given out each afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. Every effort will be made to supply the needs of the families of soldiers left without means of support.

Cuba's Vice President Leaves.

It was told at the Cuban Junta yesterday that Vice President Domingo Mendez Capote of the Cuban Republic left here Sunday night for Tampa, en route for Cuba. His family are now at Tampa awaiting him.

PATRIOTISM AT DAWSON.

Man Makes $2,000 by Reading the Story of the Battle of Manila to a Saloon Audience.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 1.—"Patriotism is not confined to the States," said Herbert Buchenau, who returned last night from Dawson City. "Every American in Dawson, and Canadians also, was interested in the war this Summer.

"I well remember how the news of Dewey's victory was received. The news was brought in by an enterprising fellow, who proceeded to make capital out of it. No one objected, for you don't expect to get anything in the Klondike without paying well for it. This fellow, with an eye to the main chance that did credit to his Yankee shrewdness, anticipated there would be a dearth of war news in Dawson, and by a special effort reached the camp before any one else had brought in the report of the battle of Manila. He brought with him a San Francisco paper which contained a full account of the great fight.

"As soon as he arrived, this enterprising fellow gave out that there had been a great battle fought, and advertised that the news would be read in the Monte Carlo saloon that evening. He had secured the saloon, which was a new building, and the biggest in the camp.

"Well, to make the story short, he charged an admittance fee of $2.50 and he had the hall fairly packed. I suppose there were fully 800 persons there. They heard the story of Dewey's success read from an improvised platform in one end of the building. Not one of them complained that he had not got the worth of his money.

"Of course the audience was composed for the most part of Americans, and they cheered the story from beginning to end. There was so much enthusiasm that the reader progressed slowly through the long account of the battle."

What Will Become of China?

No one can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver, and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor, and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

PAY DAY AT PEEKSKILL

Men Not Allowed to Spend Their Money at the Canteen—To Break Camp Thursday.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Paymaster General E. S. Fowler spent the entire day at Camp Townsend paying off the officers and men. He did not complete his work, but a couple of hours' work in the morning will see all the men with money in their pockets. The work was a little slow owing to the men being paid for a month and a half instead of a single month, as usual.

As soon as the men received their pay they made a journey toward the canteen, which is just outside of the guard line, but which, owing to the absence of money among the men, they have been allowed to visit without being considered outside of the lines. The first private to receive his money had over $30, and hurried off toward the canteen with the announced intention of having a couple of "long, cool beers." He reached the guard line and expected to pass it as usual, but was stopped and turned back. Soon it became known that the guard had orders from Col. Griffin to allow no one without a pass to visit the canteen. Then passes were in demand, but they were very scarce, and only those who wanted to go to Peekskill for something besides drink got away. Some of the men deposited their money with their Captains, and with only a dollar or two left in camp on passes.

The Third Battalion received its tropical uniforms to-day, and now the whole regiment is fully outfitted. A Colt's rapid-fire gun was presented to the regiment to-day by the officers of the Colts' Arms Company.

Col. Griffin this evening received a telegram from Washington directing him to move for Puerto Rico on Thursday, but by the transport Chester. Camp will be broken early on Thursday morning, according to present plans. The Chester is now at Pier 26, in Brooklyn, loading with supplies.

Immune Killed by a Sentry.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Charlie Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Col. Riche, who was shot by Private Minge last night, while trying to sneak into camp, is dead. Smith had spent the night in frolicking and had overstaid his leave. He refused to halt when entering the camp, but, on the contrary, started to run. Minge fired, and the bullet passed through Smith's bowels and also broke his arm. Smith was twenty-five years of age, and a native of this city.

CHRIS VON DER AHE TO RETIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—It was announced today upon good authority that Chris Von Der Ahe is weary of the constant hard luck that the Browns have brought to him and that he has finally decided to retire from the baseball arena.

It is said that he has been informed by Talbot & Dickson, the Indianapolis theatrical firm, of their willingness to take the Browns, and that they will get the franchise at their own terms, which will leave about $5,000 in Von der Ahe's insic pocket, and at the same time allow him to pay his creditors 50 cents on the dollar, proposition which they have decided to accept. This is practically the old offer of last Winter.

The final deal will be made Wednesday, when the Indianapolis men will be there prepared to carry out their end of the agreement.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:57	Sun sets	7:15
Moon rises			

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:33	Gov. Isl'd 7:48
H. Gate		9:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:48	Gov. Isl'd 8:04
H. Gate		9:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		2 P. M.
British Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	1 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool		1 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		1 P. M.
Linda, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12 M.
Torge, La Plata	12:00 M.	1 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Catania, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.	12 M.
Tjome, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Barbarossa, Bremen		10 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		1 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	3 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG.

The Wanamaker Store

Furniture Facts

From the August Trade Sale

A HALF-MILLION Dollars will buy a great deal of furniture, particularly when the purchase was made at the time we made ours. It buys so much, that, now that it is here, or coming, we find it impossible to tell much about it, except in generalities, or by taking a section or two at a time.



Following, for the moment, the latter method, here is detail concerning Chiffonniers, Bureaus and Dressing Tables. But even now we can do little justice to the assortment. There are 150 styles shown in the chiffonniers alone, and 125 in the bureaus!

A third saved,—except when you save half, and in much rarer instances when it's a quarter. There's no exception, other than those two, to the economies enforced upon you.

BUREAUS

At $5—Of oak, with fancily shaped mirror; top 16x32; three large drawers; cast brass handles.

At $8 50—In enamel finish, with bevel mirror 13x24; top 17x33; three large drawers; cast brass handles.

At $11.50—Of oak, with beveled cheval mirror 18x40; two large and two small drawers and hat box; cast brass handles.

At $20—Of bird's-eye maple; French bevel mirror 26x36; top 46x18; highly finished.

At $27—Of mahogany, with oval French bevel mirror 24x30; shaped top 20x40.

CHIFFONNIERS

At $3 75—Of oak; top 17x33; five large drawers; carved back.

At $4 50—Of oak; top 33x18; height 54 inches; three large and two small drawers and hat box; carved back.

At $7.50—Of oak; top 33x18; three large and two small drawers and hat box; fancy shaped French bevel mirror 12x18.

At $10.50—In enamel; top 18x32; 6 ft. high; 5 large drawers; oval French mirror 16x20.

TOILET TABLES

At $10—In white enamel; fancy shaped top 20x32 in.; swell front; 1 large drawer; full French bevel plate mirror 16x26 in.

At $4.50—In oak; fancy shaped top 19x30 in.; bevel plate mirror 12x18 in.; one large drawer.

At $15—In white enamel; fancy shaped top 20x36 in.; swell front; French legs; 2 small drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x28 in.

At $15—In bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; 1 large drawer; round flat bevel plate mirror 22x22 in.

At $16—In quartered oak; fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; 2 small drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24 in.

At $17—In solid mahogany, fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; swell front; fancy French bevel plate mirror 20x34 in.

At $17—In curly birch; fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; serpentine front; one large drawer; shield shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x20 in.

At $25—In curly birch, with fancy French marquetry inlaying; fancy shaped top 20x36 in.; two large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24.

At $29—In solid mahogany; swell front top 20x29 in.; one large and three small drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 23x28 in. The front of this toilet table is fancily inlaid with wood.

So much for detail. This for rich generality:—

65 styles of Bed-room Suits, $10 to $175.
200 styles in Bed-room Chairs, 60c. to $7.
50 styles in Couches, $9 to $55.
110 styles in Sideboards, $10 to $250.
37 styles in China Closets, $10 to $175.
25 styles Buffets, $7.50 to $75.
150 styles Dining Chairs, 75c to $3.

50 styles iron (enameled) Bedsteads, $3.50 to $35.
47 styles Brass Bedsteads, $15 to $125.
23 styles Extension Tables, $3.50 to $100.
100 styles Parlor Suits, $20 to $290.
40 styles Hall Stands, $5 to $100.

One-quarter, one-third, one-half under regular retail prices.

A Furniture Sale Accompaniment

WHEN you think of furniture, especially of bed-room furniture, you associate it with mattresses and pillows. So did we, and have prepared for the inevitable demand.

We have purchased nearly 50 tons of carefully selected horse-hair,—to be accurate, a hundred and four thousand pounds. It is in three grades, and was bought at an unusually low rate, for it's rather a big purchase. It will make 2,600 mattresses, of forty pounds each, and at these prices there will not be much left over, thirty days from now.

We will make

$12 mattresses for $8 $16 mattresses for $12.50
$20 mattresses for $15

in one or two parts, as you elect, and of course in the best possible manner.

Tons of excellent live goose feathers are ready for distribution in the shape of pillows and bolsters. A saving in cost here, too, and one worth considering.

2½ pound Pillows, 20x30 inches, $1.25 each.
5 pound Bolsters, 18x54 inches, $2.50 each.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

REPORT ON STATE CANALS.

Gov. Black's Commission Finds that Money Has Been "Unwisely" Spent and Accounts Manipulated.

Some ugly facts and much plain speech are said to be the chief characteristics of the report which Gov. Black's canal investigating commission placed in his hands last Saturday. This report, with its mass of testimony and special reports of engineers, contains between fifty and sixty thousand words, and Gov. Black requested the Chairman of the commission to have an abstract of the report prepared for immediate publication.

One of the members of the commission was asked yesterday whether that body had recommended the removal of any of the canal officials. He replied:

"Our report shows that a very large amount of money was improperly—to put it mildly—used, and we tell how the improper acts were done. If the Governor wants to remove men officially connected with the canals for doing things that ought not to have been done, I think he will find abundant grounds in our report for the removal of a good many persons."

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the expenditure of $9,000,000 on canal improvements was composed as follows: George Clinton, of Buffalo, Chairman; Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, ex-Congressman Darwin R. James of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Frank Brainerd, President of the New York Produce Exchange; A. Foster Higgins of the Chamber of Commerce, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson of New York, and William McEchron of Glens Falls. This commission began its work in the latter part of last March with E. P. North as consulting engineer and L. E. Cooley as advisory engineer.

This commission was directed to examine and report on the work already done of enlarging and improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals; as to whether the contracts for such enlargement and improvement were properly made; as to the amount of money actually expended for such purpose and whether it has been properly expended; whether any money in excess of that already provided will be required to complete the enlargement and improvement of the canals, and if so, what amount; and such other matters in connection with the work of improving the canals as in the judgment of the commission were of public interest.

Nearly all of the members of the commission visited Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and intermediate points, and personally inspected portions of the canals, besides taking copious testimony. They found among other things that large sums of money had been expended in unnecessary advertising in the interior of the State; they also found that a million dollars or more had been expended "unwisely" in various ways, and that certain accounts for payments to contractors for earth and rock filling had been manipulated. The evils of the existing dual system of keeping the accounts of the Public Works Department are pointed out in the commission's report.

The Commissioners took up and examined sixty-nine different contracts for work on the canals, and the engineers were directed to carefully examine every foot of the new work. Several recommendations are contained in the report, and the members of the commission voted as unit on every point in their report. They were unanimous in suggesting that political methods should be eliminated as far as possible from the management of the State canals, and they were also unanimous in recommending that sufficient additional appropriations be made to complete the work of putting the canals in the best possible condition. The report of the commission emphasizes strongly the importance of the canals to the commercial interests of this State.

Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James was quoted in a recent dispatch from Albany as having said that some of his Republican friends might regard the report of this commission as a great injury to the Republican Party. In reply to an inquiry on this point yesterday Commissioner James said: "The idea that I had in mind was that our report, if treated in the proper spirit, might have the same effect upon Gov. Black's future as the canal reform policy of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden had upon that statesman's political fortunes. Immediately after Tilden broke up the old Democratic-Republican canal ring his own party carried this State by 20,000 plurality."

Canal Commission's Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The delay in making public the report of the Canal Commission, which was presented to the Governor late Saturday afternoon, is due to the fact that it contains 70,000 words and can be handled only by mail. An abstract of 8,500 words has been made of the report by the commission; but, it will not be made public until the full report is given out, so that there can be no possibility of criticising the abstract as being in any way partisan. The report will probably come from the printers on Wednesday, and, with the abstract, will be mailed for publication on a date when it will have reached all newspapers.

JOSEPH BANIGAN'S CHARITY.

An Aggregate of $145,000 Bequeathed to Rhode Island Institutions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The gifts by the will of Joseph Banigan, the millionaire rubber manufacturer, to public charities will aggregate $145,000. The will also provides that $5,000 shall be set aside each year until the sum of $100,000 is accumulated. The income of this fund is to be applied to the repairing, &c., of St. Bernard's mortuary chapel at St. Francis's Cemetery.

The Rhode Island Catholic Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged of the Little Sisters, Pawtucket; St. Joseph's Hospital, the Infant Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, and the St. Maria Society of this city each receive $25,000. The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Providence Lying-in Hospital are to receive $10,000 each.

CERVERA'S FATAL SORTIE

Events That Preceded the Great Naval Battle as Described by Spanish Officers.

HARBOR JUDGED IMPREGNABLE

Elaborate Preparations to Destroy Ships Attempting to Force an Entrance—The Admiral Left Against His Will.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The following account of the great naval battle of July 3, and the previous preparation, is entirely from Spanish sources and will prove interesting as being the views of officers and men of the Spanish fleet. It is a story of continuity framed from reports of Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya, second in command Contreres of the Colon, several minor officers, the log of the Colon, and lastly the official pilot of the Spanish fleet, Adolph Carliz, who jumped overboard from the Maria Teresa and swam ashore near Morro, preferring to brave the surf-beaten rocks than the fire of Schley's squadron.

From the time of the Spanish squadron's arrival in Santiago on May 19 until May 25 there was a joyous and rollicking celebration. The crews of the warships were accorded shore leave, and until May 25 no work was accomplished. Then began the process of fixing up the harbor entrance so that a foe could not enter. The engineer force of the army had already placed the old smoothbore guns in order and had them mounted on Morro. At the suggestion of Admiral Cervera, four six-inch guns were removed from the Reina Mercedes, whose engines were in irreparable condition, and two of them were placed on La Zocapa battery inside, but commanding the neck of the harbor.

At the same time the electric mines were reinforced by a large number of contact mines laid just inside the electric mines and just deep enough not to prove a menace to torpedo boats, the idea being that the Pluton and Furor might want to get outside to make a night attack. In order, however, to prevent the Americans from sending in their torpedo boats a great boom of logs and swinging rope nooses was constructed and laid across the bay just south of the Spanish fleet and protecting it from night attack. In addition to this, two rapid-fire six-pounder guns and two revolving cannon were dismounted from the ships of the fleet and placed on shore earthworks close to the narrowest part of the entrance.

The boom was not, however, drawn across until the night of May 31, after Commodore Schley's arrival with the Flying Squadron, and then only after a short bombardment when shells had come dangerously near to the Colon. At this time Cervera and Linares, the army commander, had decided that the fleet should remain in the harbor as a protection to the city in case of invasion by troops, and this decision had been approved by both the Blanco in Havana and the Spanish authorities at Madrid.

Batteries Manned by Seamen.

The guns on the western battery were manned by the sailors and marines of the Reina Mercedes, as were also the six-pounders and the cannon. It was believed, and the belief was not unfounded, that no enemy's ship could ever get beyond the boom, as in addition to the mines and the armament on shore there were the ship's guns to meet all of the Spanish ships being able to concentrate their fire on the first ship that should try to pass the narrow entrance. The mines were particularly well placed, and the operating houses almost impossible to find. The electric mines ran in two rows up the channel. If the electric mines did not sink the ship, the contact mines inside would, or else the boom would force her propeller, leaving her at the mercy of the warships of Spain When these defenses were accomplished, Cervera and Linares both considered the harbor impregnable and the wisdom of Sampson and Schley in agreeing not to attempt to force the entrance is apparent. The torpedo boats lay outside the boom, although there was a small bight which they could hide in.

Contrary to general report, and contrary to the condition of the soldiers ashore, the men on the ships were paid regularly, and there was plenty of money and ammunition. The ships, however, were all short of coal, and the expected supply did not arrive, the Americans blockading the port. After the bombardment of June 6 by Admiral Sampson, it was found that the shells fell dangerously near the ships, and new positions were taken. The Colon went up near the city, the Maria Teresa to the rear of Cay Smith, and the Vizcaya and Oquendo to the protection of Punta Gorda.

After the landing of the army of the United States two gun crews were sent from each ship with three-pounder landing guns and some automatic guns, to assist the Spanish forces. They remained at the front for three days, fighting, and some of the men and two officers were killed. The fighting had now become very fierce, and the Spaniards had been driven from each successive position. The wires between Blanco at Havana, Linares at Santiago, and Madrid had become almost congested. Linares was wounded, Toral in command, and the Archbishpp urging peace. Cervera still contended that to leave the harbor and fight the American fleet would be disastrous because of the overwhelming numbers of Sampson's ships, and that while he supported the army by an enfilading fire the Americans could not capture the city.

Ordered by Blanco to Quit.

On July 1 the affair reached a climax, and Cervera on the afternoon of July 2 signaled his Captains to a conference. Despite the denials now emanating from Spain, it is learned absolutely that at that conference dispatches were shown from Capt. Gen. Blanco commanding him to make his escape from the harbor.

It was agreed by all the Captains, except those of the torpedo boats, that it was best to leave the port in the day time, but Admiral Cervera was inclined himself to agree with the Captains of the torpedo boats and Admiral Villamil that night was the best time, and deferring to those wishes, it was agreed to go out at night. That very night was selected, and 11 o'clock as the hour. As soon as darkness set in preparations were begun. A tug and a small gunboat removed the contact mines that lay to the west of the Merrimac, which did not obstruct the channel. The big boom was drawn aside, and at 9 o'clock the ships were massed near the entrance. It was seen that the American ships lay very close in with their searchlights playing upon it, and several fires burning on the hill were converted in the Spaniards' eyes into signals that their movements were known.

Admiral Cervera then signaled to the fleet: "Do you think we had better wait until daylight?" and the answer was "Yes." Still retaining their positions near the mouth of the harbor, the fleet awaited the day. In the meantime the contact mines were put in place again and the boom restored, while preparations were beginning to get the Reina Mercedes sunk in the channel, so that the ships of the enemy could not get in. Daylight came, but the American fleet was still too close for a comfortable exodus.

At 9 o'clock fires were all going well, and the fleet had steam up for fourteen knots. The preparations, which at the last were hurried, are best told in the words of the Cuban pilot, who was forced to go aboard the Maria Teresa from Cay Smith, and who was interviewed on that island by the correspondent of The Associated Press. He said:

The Cuban Pilot's Account.

"The ships were signaled by the signal station at Morro that the New York had left the line, and that another cruiser (probably the Newark) and one battleship (probably the Massachusetts) was also away. The signal said: 'Ships are five miles off, except Texas, and all battleships lie to east, except Brooklyn and Texas.' Admiral Cervera was on the bridge, and asked me how fast we could go out. I told him not over eight knots, but as soon as clear of the Merrimac we could go at full speed. The ships had steam for fifteen knots, and were making more every minute, but the officers had to keep the firemen up with liquor. Everybody had rum before we started.

"At 9:30 we began to move, with the ships about 400 yards apart. The Maria Teresa was first, then the Vizcaya, then the Oquendo, and then the Colon. The Colon was to run inside as soon as she cleared the point and get away. Some of the officers of other ships put their baggage aboard of her. I never learned of any orders to destroy ships or to run ashore. The directions were for the Oquendo and Vizcaya to take the best part of the fight and help the Teresa and the Colon to get away. The Commodore said to the Captains who were aboard that morning: 'Sink the Brooklyn, and we can get away,' and they decided to do all their firing in that direction. All the big guns were trained forward of the beam, so that when we turned to the west they would be aimed at the Brooklyn.

"I stood on the bridge as the Teresa moved. We got down toward Morro before we were seen, and then the Iowa fired, followed by the Texas. We were not hit, and turned to the west in safety. Just as her helm was hard over and she pointed west, three shells seemed to hit her all at once, and she just shivered with the shock. Then she opened fire. I did not care to be killed, and I rushed from the conning tower and leaped over the starboard side. I was badly bruised, but got ashore all right, and then I saw the Colon coming up inside the line, followed by the torpedo boats. The small shells were hitting around me, and I had to get back of the hill."

What the Officers Recounted.

From the other officers it was learned that the Oquendo received a heavy fire from the combined fleet while in the entrance, and that a six-inch shell, either from the Texas or the Oregon, struck the Colon in the bow. The Vizcaya was not badly hit until the Oquendo and Maria Teresa had been driven ashore. The Oquendo tried to give some protection to the torpedo boats, but was simply riddled with six-pounder shells. She was really in worse stress than the Maria Teresa until a shell from the Texas hit the latter's flood pipes, and a shell from the Brooklyn cleaned out her gun deck. Then the men on the Oquendo refused to work the guns, and there was nothing to do but run her ashore. The decks were covered with wounded and dead men and the ship was on fire.

Of the fight of the Vizcaya, her two attempts to ram the Brooklyn and the terrible punishment that ship inflicted, and of the attempt of the Colon to escape and the Brooklyn's frustration of it, aided by the Oregon, these dispatches have already told in detail. Eulate says, "The Brooklyn's fire of her broadside was frightful, and the men could not stay at their guns," while second in command Contreres of the Colon says, "The Brooklyn was catching us, and the Oregon was putting ten-inch shells near us, and it would have been a sacrifice of life to have continued."

NICARAGUA CANAL NEEDED.

President McKinley and His Advisers Consider Control of the Projected Waterway Imperative Now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, the President of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, and Senator Morgan of Alabama, the leading advocate of that project in Congress, had a conference on the Nicaraguan Canal question with President McKinley to-day. The interview was short.

The President, it is said, expressed his acquiescence in the belief that the Government's possession of the Nicaraguan Canal is now necessary, and that the war and its results make the canal indispensable to the United States. The President, his callers say, intends to make strong recommendations to Congress for legislation making immediate provision for the completion of the canal and for making it the direct property of the Government.

Ex-Senator Miller, discussing the future of the canal immediately after the conference, said:

"Congress, at its next session, will be asked to provide for completing the canal and its acquirement as the property of the United States. It has been necessary to us all along; it is now imperative, and there is no doubt as to what action will be taken by Congress now. The effect of the war on the project is a complete demonstration of its immense significance to us, and with what the war has brought in its train in adding to our interests in the Pacific, there will be speedy action. The canal can be completed in five years, and put into operation as the valuable link between the Atlantic and the Pacific."

YOUNG HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Signal Lieutenant Charged with Obtaining Leave by False Pretenses.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Lieut. Buldair Hartung is under military arrest charged with obtaining a furlough under false pretenses to marry Miss Bessie Coddington. The bride and bridegroom are residents of Des Moines. Lieut. Hartung is a member of the Twelfth Signal Company, under command of Capt. Frank Lyman, at Chickamauga, and Miss Coddington, now Mrs. Hartung, is a member of select Des Moines society.

A week or more ago Lieut. Hartung appeared in Des Moines on leave of absence and his friends were surprised shortly after by an announcement of his marriage. Upon his return to Chickamauga stern realities confronted him, he being promptly taken into custody. It is alleged he assigned as a reason for obtaining a furlough his father's serious injury. The senior Hartung was but slightly bruised.

TO TAKE SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Preparations Begin to Register Troops in the Field.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day actively started the work of providing the necessary means to permit the soldiers from this State to vote in the field. He dispatched Major Hobbs to Peekskill to deliver the necessary registration papers to the New York State members of the engineer regiment.

To-morrow Major Hobbs leaves for Camp Black, and on Saturday for Santiago de Cuba. Later he will go to Puerto Rico, where the soldiers will be equipped with voting materials. Agents will be sent to the army camps in the South for the same purposes, but the papers will be sent to the first regiment at Honolulu by mail.

LEAGUE OF CITIES MEETS.

Gov. Pingree Would Have the Best Citizens Help in Governing.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—Owing to a misunderstanding about the place of meeting not all the delegates were present when the second annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities was called to order to-day.

Mayor Maybury cordially welcomed the city's guests. The President, Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, Iowa, after a short response, delivered his annual address.

After adoption of some amendments to the league's constitution, providing that dues be payable to the Treasurer direct instead of through the Secretary, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session Gov. Pingree said:

"The enemies of good government are to be found among those who claim to be the aristocracy, but who use money and position to corrupt public servants and control legislative bodies. Their power and influence are so great that leagues must be formed to combat them, and they must be fought to the death. The most vital question is, How can you compel those who call themselves our best citizens to take an active part in city affairs in some other capacity than as mere fault finders?"

The Secretary, B. F. Gilkison of New York, read his annual report.

A preliminary injunction was served to-day upon City Treasurer Thompson and Controller Blades restraining payment of any portion of the sum of $5,000 recently appropriated by the City Council for entertainment of the League of American Municipalities. The complainants are Clarence A. Back and a dozen other prominent citizens. The city charter permits an appropriation of $2,000 as an entertainment fund. The question whether private citizens may bring such a suit is still pending with the court.

State Hospital for Consumptives.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The special committee of the Senate appointed to investigate and report on a suitable site for the establishment of a State hospital for consumptives in the Adirondacks returned to this city to-day. It has practically agreed to suggest that the hospital be established near Axton, Franklin County. The committee consisted of Senators G. A. Davis of Buffalo, Brush and Gallagher of Brooklyn.

Have You

ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

GERMANY FRIENDLY TO US

Ambassador White at Berlin Says We Have Been Treated with Perfect Fairness.

NO GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT

Nothing in the Irene Incident to Warrant the Slightest Criticism—A German Official Indorses All Mr. White Says.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New York Staats Zeitung.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—In view of the deplorable fact that the attitude and sentiment of both the German officialdom and populace have been, and still are, grossly misrepresented in a large portion of the American press, I have undertaken to obtain unquestionable information, from competent quarters, on this matter. I have asked Mr. Andrew D. White, the diplomatic representative of the United States in Germany, for an explicit statement, and Mr. White was kind enough to grant my request in the most satisfactory manner. Another valuable statement of a highly official character was furnished to me in the German Foreign Office.

These two statements leave no room for the slightest doubt that the official relations between the two countries are the very best.

From the beginning the German Government has maintained the strictest neutrality—in fact, a benevolent neutrality for the United States. The vast majority of the German populace is decidedly friendly disposed to the Americans. Only the Agrarians and the Anti-Semites show a defiant attitude. There are, to be sure, quite a number of the journals which have published unfavorable criticisms on the American warfare, but this is of no meaning whatever, those papers only having in mind "to keep up their right to criticise," which is, as generally known, an essentially German peculiarity.

Ambassador White's Views.

Mr. Andrew D. White said to me:

"The relations between the German and American Governments have been, and still are, excellent. As a simple matter of fact no person acquainted with the matter will deny that the German Government has treated ours with fairness, or claim that it has been wanting in courtesy to our Government or to its representative in Berlin. There is no exception to this statement.

"As to German people at large, I am satisfied that the substantial thinking part of them are on the whole friendly to America. I am receiving letters every day which indicate this. Of course there has been on the part of a considerable number a natural sympathy with Spain as a weaker power fighting a stronger one; quite likely, too, a considerable portion of landed proprietors and of leading manufacturers have had prejudices against the United States, caused by what they have considered interference with their prosperity; and it must be confessed that a very large majority of the German newspapers have been more or less hostile to the United States. But it is perfectly evident that German sentiment is improving in this respect every day as the real character of the struggle is more and more clearly seen.

"There have been unquestionably some provocations from the American side; some of our boasters and tall talkers have been taken too seriously here. There have also been utterances regarding Germany from time to time, even in some of our most respectable journals, which have stirred German resentment in some quarters. Indeed, on both sides of the Atlantic there seems to have been an elaborate and long-continued effort to misrepresent everything in both directions so as to stir ill-feeling. Who is responsible for this on this side of the ocean or the other I cannot undertake to say, but this much is certain—that most absurd charges have been telegraphed to the United States and widely spread.

Germany Misrepresented.

"Leading Americans, too, suppose that the German Government and the German people generally were treating the Americans badly, whereas the very opposite is the case; and, on the other hand, letter writers have frequently sent to the leading German papers statements from America alleging that the Americans were treating the Germans there badly, and showing a general hatred of them.

"One or two incidents may be taken as typical of many. Shortly after my arrival here some one cabled to America a story that the feeling against America was so strong here that the Emperor had felt obliged to publish an order insisting that official people must present themselves at my receptions. As a matter of fact, the so-called order was simply the usual official notification always issued when a new Ambassador arrives, and is ready to give his three regular receptions. The most courteous conduct and kind feeling were shown by all concerned.

"So, too, at one of the closing sessions of the Reichstag I was present in order to hear a most interesting debate. To my amazement, shortly afterward I learned that a story had been widely circulated in America that the Secretary of the American Embassy and myself had been grossly insulted from the floor by Conservative members of Parliament. In this, also, there was not the shadow of truth; on the contrary, one leading Conservative member of the Bundesrath came up to the diplomatic box, sat with us and kindly pointed out various interesting men on the floor; other members saluted us kindly from their seats. Neither, then nor at any other time has there ever been toward the American Embassy or any member of it the slightest indication of personal ill-feeling.

No Cause for Ill-Feeling.

"I could mention certain other examples of telegrams evidently intended to stir up ill-feeling equally unfounded and absurd.

"It is clear that the so-called Irene incident was used by persons wishing to stir up strife in the same manner. There was nothing in it to create the slightest antagonism between the two countries.

"The same may be said regarding the alleged altercation between Admirals Dewey and Diedrichs. The whole details were an invention.

"I neither assert nor deny that leading men in Germany have large plans for the extension of the commercial influence of the empire. Indeed, I regard such plans as not only natural, but praiseworthy. Nothing has been done yet in furtherance of such plans of which we can complain.

"My own feeling is that there is nothing incompatible in an extension of the commercial spheres of Germany and other great European powers in the East with our own interests. On the contrary, I believe that, properly managed, such interests may be made to help each other, and that America will be all the stronger and richer for the extension of the civilizing influence of Germany and of other great, enlightened powers in those regions.

"Thinking men in Germany realize more and more that this is the feeling of the American Government, and that German interests are far more likely to be promoted by maintaining friendly relations with us than by unpleasant interference. This is not mere surmise on my part. Everything I know regarding the relations of the two countries shows me that this proper feeling toward us exists here, and that, so far from German sentiment toward us growing worse, it is steadily growing better."

A German Official's Talk.

The foregoing was shown to a functionary in the German Foreign Office who holds a responsible position. He fully confirmed Mr. White's statements, and added:

"We can only repeat that all calumnies, more especially those emanating from English sources, have been met with a prompt denial, and have therefore collapsed. This applies also to the so-called Irene affair. The taking on board neutral ships of women and children is nothing unusual. The official reports received by this office show that neither the Americans nor the insurgents have shown the least resentment about the German ship. Both Dewey and the insurgents intend to limit their hostilities to the uniformed Spaniards wearing weapons; both the Americans and the insurgents like to have women and children removed from the scene of possible hostilities, as their presence is only embarrassing. The chief of the insurgents himself has asked a neutral man-of-war to take away four Spanish ladies and six children.

"If you read some English and American papers, it would appear that we Germans are always lying in ambush waiting for a chance to do harm. Such tales are utterly groundless. All requests by Germans, and non-Germans also, to land German seamen at Manila for the protection of the property of foreigners have been flatly refused by this Government in order to avoid even the slightest pretext for unfavorable comment. To those who appeared most scared, we said that in an emergency there would be ships ready to take them aboard—Americans and Germans included."

"At Manila there exists the best between Americans and Germans. tain of a Lloyd steamer recently from those shores reported that Dewey had a most friendly talk German Admiral and the Lloyd about the situation.

"The report, coming this ti Vienna, that there will be a conf Paris for the settlement of the question, and that all the gres will be represented on this confe discredited here. At the Foreign one knows about such a scheme. Spain nor the United States are de mediation."

THE UNITED SERVIC

Army.

The ordinary leave of absence gr Gaman D. Clark, First Vermont Vol fantry, is extended one month on sur tificate of disability.

First Sergt. Harris Pendleton, Jr., Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Niantic, Conn., will be discharged of the United States by the commanc of his station to enable him to accept sion.

Leave of absence for three months of sickness is granted Post Chaplain David H. Shields, United States Army, with pe leave the Department of the Colorado.

Acting Surgeon A. E. Smith, Un Army, will proceed from Freeport, Ill. amauga Park and report to the comma eral of the troops at that place for ass duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph E United States Army, will proceed to C Va., and report to the commanding the troops at that place for assignmen

Acting Assistant Surgeon Silas B. P States Army, will proceed to Jacks report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh L States Volunteers, commanding Sev Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Shan States Army, will proceed from Fort report to the Surgeon General of the a

Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Briga United States Volunteers, in addition ent duties, will report to the comma eral, Department of the East, for st he may be instructed to perform.

The leave of absence on Surgeon' of disability granted Major Philip Surgeon United States Army, is e month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, havi their resignations, are honorably dis service of the United States: First J. Miller, Battery A, First Artill Volunteers, to take effect Aug. 10; Harry G. Roat, Ninth Pennsylvani Infantry, on account of physical d take effect this date.

Sick leave of absence for one mo count of wounds is granted Capt. W ner, Second Massachusetts Volunteer

The resignation by Major Philip Surgeon, United States Army, of t sion as Lieutenant Colonel and Ch United States Volunteers only, has be to take effect July 31.

The following-named officers of t partment, now at Atlanta, will pro places hereinafter indicated: To Nev and thence on the steamer Breakwate Santiago de Cuba: Major Francis Paymaster United States Army; Ma Banker, Paymaster United States A Eugene Coffin, Additional Paymas States Volunteers; Major George R. ditional Paymaster United States To Tampa, and thence on the ste gan, Aug. 1, to Santiago de Cuba: M Smith, Additional Paymaster Un Volunteers; Major Samuel R. McM tional Paymaster United States Major George B. Guild, Additional United States Volunteers; Major San vey, Additional Paymaster United unteers; Major John H. Townsend Paymaster, United States Volun George D. Sherman, Additional United States Volunteers; Major Ge Additional Paymaster United States Major William E. Thrift, Additiona United States Volunteers; Major E Hay, Additional Paymaster, United unteers; Major Henry B. May, Ad master, United States Volunteers; W. Fogler, Additional Paymaster Volunteers. Upon arrival at Santi the above-named officers will report Paymaster at that place for du completion thereof will proceed to pay the United States troops on tha then return to their station at Atla

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Su tailed as a member of the Examinin vened at the Presidio of San Franci jor Robert H. White, Surgeon, retire service.

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Assist United States Army, will proceed to and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh States Volunteers, commanding E Corps, for assignment to duty.

Col. William H. Forwood, Assis General, United States Army, wi Montauk Point, Long Island, N. establish a temporary tent hospital assist in the selection of suitable car and in locating wells for camps, an act as a sanitary expert in provi health and comfort of the troops t that point.

Order granting Major John N. first Infantry, three months' exte leave of absence is revoked.

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assist United States Army, will proceed b port from Tampa en route to Santi and upon arrival there will report William R. Shafter, United States commanding Fifth Army Corps, for to duty.

The retirement from active service Stephen R. Stafford, Fifteenth Infantry, as Major, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of Major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from July 1.

The retirement from active service of First Lieut. Charles P. Elliot, Fourth Cavalry, as Captain, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Captain of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from July 9.

Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, released from quarantine at Mallett's Bayou, Tampa, will proceed to Jacksonville, and report to the commanding General Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of a brigade in that corps.

Capt. Frederick H. Bugher, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Tampa, and upon his arrival there report to the Adjutant General of the army and

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector United States Volunteers, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the General of the Army for temporary duty.

Brig. Gen. William C. Oates, Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps and will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the General Second Army Corps for duty with that corps.

First Lieut. William H. Simons, Infantry, will proceed to Camp Church, Va., and report to Brig. G Davis, United States Volunteers, ment and duty as aide de camp.

Leave of absence for two mont of sickness is granted Capt. James Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers from Baltimore to Philadelphia, for business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to Chickamauga Park.

The retirement from active service of First Lieut. Thomas Connolly, First Infantry, as a Captain, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Captain of infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from April 26.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the Board convened at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be relieved, for examination by the board.

Navy.

Chief Engineer George W. Baird is ordered to continue his duties as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, State, War, and Navy Building for one year from July 30.

Lieut. Commander D. Kennedy, Inspector of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard as ordnance officer.

Gunner A. S. Williams has sick leave for three months.

Commodore William P. McCann, retired, is appointed Prize Commissioner for the Southern District of New York.

Professor of Mathematics E. H. Rawson is appointed professor of mathematics, with the relative rank of commander, from July 29.

Assistant Engineer A. D. Hough is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Bath Iron Works.

Professor of Mathematics Henry Todd is appointed professor of mathematics with the relative rank of Captain, July 29.

Lieut. W. B. Hoggatt's resignation is accepted from Aug. 1.

Lieut. Francis W. Hunt's resignation is accepted from Aug. 1.

Assistant Engineer Lloyd M. Bowman is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard immediately.

Assistant Engineer James B. Ferguson is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Died During a Thund storm.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. -Walter Velsor died from heart disease last evening.

There was a thunderstorm yesterday, and the lightning proved fatal to Mr. Velsor. He was so badly frightened by the lightning that he was overcome, fell to the ground, and expired.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.



"You Owe It to Her."

If you are the mother of a young girl who is approaching the time when girlhood merges into womanhood do not hesitate to speak freely and frankly with her about the things which most closely concern her future happiness. If she is subject to any weakness of the delicate, special organism of womanhood, make it your business to see that this is properly corrected, and that she starts upon womanhood's career with full womanly strength and capacity. She will bless you for it all her life.

There is no need of "examinations" and "local applications." Sound professional advice may be obtained free of charge, by writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose thirty years' occupancy of this position has made him recognized among the most eminent of living specialists in the treatment of woman's diseases.

Every case submitted to him by mail receives careful consideration. Efficient and inexpensive home-treatment is prescribed whereby delicate, feminine complaints may be promptly alleviated and cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only proprietary medicine in the world designed for this special purpose by a regular physician—an educated, experienced expert.

Miss Cora L. Russell, of Leemont, Accomac Co., Va., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, says: "From April, 1896, until the following October, I suffered severely from painful menstruation. For about twelve hours before the appearance of the menses I would feel giddy, have a severe headache, pain in my back, in fact I felt as if every bone in my body was breaking. Nothing did me any good. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he recommended his 'Favorite Prescription,' and after using three bottles of it I am glad to say I am cured."

RESCUES 4 FROM DROWNING.

With His Boy on His Shoulders, Mr. Phillips Saves Two Girls and a Man, and Then His Wife.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Frank P. Phillips of Chester, Pa., while carrying his three-year-old boy on his shoulders, rescued two young women, a young man, and his own wife from drowning

LINARES'S PITIFUL REPORT

Informed the Spanish Government on July 12 that Surrender Was Inevitable.

WILLING TO DIE AT HIS POST

Showed that an Attempt to Cut Through Our Lines Would Result in Great Disaster—The Garrison's Woeful Plight.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 25.—An official report of Gen. Linares to the Madrid Government, transmitted on July 13, is full of pathos. It tells of Spaniards thousands of miles from home striving to defend property which the very owners have deserted. The report sent by cable on July 13 was addressed to the Minister of War. It was translated for The Associated Press by Commodore Schley. The text in full is as follows:

"Official cablegram, July 12, 1898.—To the Minister of War from the General in Chief of the Division of Santiago de Cuba:

"Although I am confined to my bed by great weakness and am in much pain, the situation of the long-suffering troops here occupies my mind to such an extent that I deem it my duty to address your Excellency that the state of affairs may be explained:

"The enemy's lines are very near the town on account of the nature of the ground; our lines are in full view from them. Troops weak; sick in considerable proportion not sent to hospitals owing to the necessity for keeping them in the intrenchments. Horses and mules without the usual allowance of forage. In the midst of the wet season, with twenty hours' daily fall of rain in the trenches which are simply ditches dug in the ground without any permanent shelter for the men, who have nothing but rice to eat and no means of changing or drying their clothing. Considerable losses; field officers and company officers killed, wounded, and sick, deprive the troops of necessary orders in critical moments.

"Under these circumstances it is impossible to fight our way out, because in attempting to do so our force would be lacking one-third of the men, who could not leave, and we would be weakened besides by casualties caused by the enemy, resulting finally in a veritable disaster without saving our diminished battalions. In order to get out, protected by the Holguin division, it will be necessary for them to come and break the enemy's lines, in order that my forces may break through in some other place, both acting in conjunction. For this operation the Holguin division will require eight days, and will have to bring a large amount of rations, which it is impossible to transport.

"The solution of the question is ominously imposed upon us. Surrender is inevitable and we can only succeed in prolonging the agony. The sacrifice is useless, and the enemy understand this. They see our lines, and theirs, being well established; close up, they tire out our men without exposing themselves as they did yesterday when they cannonaded us on land with such an elevation that we were unable to see their batteries; and from the sea, by the squadron, which had perfect range, and bombarded the town in sections with mathematical precision.

"Santiago de Cuba is not a walled town, a part of a country defended inch by inch by its own sons without distinction, by the old, the women, and the children, who are all inspired, and help and even expose their lives, all being actuated by the holy thought of independence, with the hope of succor that they shall receive.

"The complete exodus of the inhabitants, insular as well as peninsular, includes the occupants of the public offices with few exceptions. There only remain the clergy, and the city to-day started to leave the town with the Archbishop at their head.

"The defenders here cannot now begin a campaign full of enthusiasm and energy. They came here three years ago struggling against the climate, privations, and fatigue, and now they are placed in these sad circumstances, where they have no food, no physical force, and no means of recuperating. The ideal for them is lacking, because they are defending the property of those that have abandoned it, and of those that now are being fed by the American forces.

"The honor of arms has its limits, and I appeal to the opinion of the whole nation as to whether these long-suffering troops have not kept it safely many times since May 18, when they were subjected to the first cannonade.

"If it is necessary that the sacrifice be endured, for reasons of which I am ignorant, and that some one shall assume the responsibility of the unfortunate termination which I have anticipated and mentioned in a number of telegrams, I faithfully offer myself on the altar of my country for the one, and for the other I will retain the command for the purpose of signing the surrender, for my modest reputation is of little value as compared with the country's interests. LINARES."

SHAFTER ON THE SURRENDER.

Letter to the Secretary of War Transmitting the Agreement Signed by the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of War has received the following letter from Gen. Shafter, transmitting the Commissioners' report of the surrender of the Spanish Army at Santiago.

"Camp Before Santiago, Cuba, July 18.

"I take the liberty of sending to you this morning copy of the agreement between the Commissioners on my part and the Commissioners on the part of the Government of Spain for the surrender of Eastern Cuba. The schedule just submitted shows there to be little over 22,000 men and officers, about 6,000 more men than I have had myself, and I am glad to say that we have got all these men with very little loss of life compared to what it would have been had we had to have fought them.

"The City of Santiago is simply a network of fortifications at every street corner. I had no proper conception of its strength until I went into it, although I knew those old stone towns were naturally very strong. Everything is going admirably, so far as the transfer is concerned, and the Spanish troops are behaving well, as they are perfectly delighted at the thoughts of getting home.

"I send to you personally a telegram of Gen. Linares to his Government, which one of the Consuls gave me. It shows the straits to which they were put and the feelings that animated them. He stated the case exactly; I did have him so surrounded that it was impossible for him to get away, and I could wait and he could not.

"I send out to-morrow morning to receive something over two thousand men up in the interior a short distance, about thirty miles, and in two or three days will send to Guantanamo to receive the 7,000 that have surrendered there. They should be shipped from Guantanamo Bay direct to Spain. There are also about 800 men each from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, who will come into the port there for shipment. I will send an officer around with a Spanish officer to take their arms and military supplies.

"We have gotten a great deal more than I had any idea of getting in the way of munitions of war. In everything but food they were well supplied. I have got a few beautiful modern, high-power guns—about a dozen.

"My only fear is that we shall have some sickness; and it is for that reason that I have wired you so earnestly about getting these prisoners away, so that we can go up in the mountains with my command fifteen or twenty miles, at the end of the railroad, at San Luis, which is said to be very healthy. It is, at any rate, about 1,500 feet above the sea, and has communication by rail with Santiago.

"So far there is no fever in Santiago. I suppose because there is no one there except imposters. Three cases only so far this year, and the English Consul tells me there was very little last year.

"Of those here who served throughout the civil war, all declare they never had anything that could compare with it for hardship. With only one set of clothes, officers have been until now rained on nearly every day, carrying three days' rations, like the men, on their persons, and suffering every privation that any man can; added to all these privations, in addition, all the horrors of disease in an unknown land, and very limited accommodations should they be wounded.

"The spirit shown by them and by the whole army was simply grand. I can recall no instance where a greater surrender has been made than this. The final surrender of Gen. Toral and his Generals to myself and my Generals was highly dramatic, as well as the hoisting of the flag over the City of Santiago, one of the oldest cities on this continent.

"I want to thank you and the President for the words of cheer that have come to us, and to say that none of us has ever doubted that every effort possible to make our lives as secure and our situation as comfortable as is possible would be done."

SHELLING OF SANTIAGO FORTS.

Very Little Damage Done by the Terrific and Costly Bombardments by the Fleet.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, July 19.—"Over two million dollars' worth of ammunition used against the batteries defending Santiago Harbor was absolutely harmless in its effect, so far as the reducing of the batteries was concerned, and while it may have given the Spaniards a wholesome respect for us, it simply bore out the well-known fact that it is a waste of time and money to bombard earthworks."

A party of naval officers anxious to see the effect of the four or five bombardments of the defenses of the harbor by the fleet under Admiral Sampson made a two days' tour of the batteries, finishing their work to-day. One of them made the above-quoted statement to The Associated Press correspondent accompanying the party, and the condition of the batteries bears it out. Entering the harbor on a steam launch, the party made a close inspection of the cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk in the harbor the night of July 4, the day after Schley sunk the fleet of Cervera.

The Reina Mercedes lies on her starboard side about half under water. The majority of her large guns have been taken ashore, but her rapid-fire guns were left and torpedoes were in her tubes. She is not in the channel, and the reason for this is very apparent. She has at least five big shell holes in her from the Massachusetts and the Texas, and the way they are placed is a splendid tribute to the gunnery of these two battleships, which had to fire up the narrow harbor mouth in the dark or with the light of the Massachusetts's searchlight.

The Vessel's Chapel Untouched.

A singular thing about the hits is that one shell went through the wardroom and one just forward of it, cleaning out everything, but just missed the little room devoted to devotional service, and in which was an altar, with all the usual adornments of the Catholic Church.

Landing at the foot of Morro, the party made the 210 feet of ascent with some difficulty. The path was strewn with ammunition for Mauser rifles, and boxes containing thousands of the latter were lying all about. At the foot of the hill to the rear of the Morro, where the path of ascent begins, was a well built and equipped electric station from which to set off the mines in the harbor entrance. Concealed partially behind a bluff the operator in this house has a lookout from which he gets a clear view of the angle, on which are the mines controlled by his key. Near him are telephones connecting with a similar house on the opposite shore. When a ship crosses his line of vision he presses a button that connects with the mine, but the latter does not explode. When, however, the vessel crosses the vision of the man opposite he presses the other button connecting the circuit, and a ship on the angle of these two sights receives the bombs.

Eight contact mines have been taken from the harbor in the last two days, and to-day Lieut. Commander Delehanty began removing the electrical mines. The mine house was equipped with the best of electrical apparatus, and everything was in good condition, demonstrating that it would have been impossible for the fleet to have entered the harbor without losing some ships. Lieut. Commander Delehanty said to-day that the electrical mines contained 200 pounds of guncotton, more than four times what the ordinary mines are filled with.

Arriving on the hilltop the party proceeded at once to the eastern battery, where a great surprise awaited them. This was the battery close to Morro, which the commander of the Suwanee had reported to Admiral Sampson as containing several very dangerous large modern guns, and against which Admiral Sampson had four times massed the flower of the fleet, the New York, Oregon, Iowa, Scorpion, Massachusetts, and Gloucester, and sometimes the Indiana.

A Few Antiquated Cannon.

In rudely constructed earthworks, but with excellent and deep runways for the gunners to bring ammunition along or run for shelter, were four muzzle-loading bronze cannon, and two cast-iron eight-inch mortars. They were brave men who stood upon the parapets to load these cannon and mortars under a heavy fire, and it is not wonderful that they did not answer with much celerity. The cannon are very handsome old pieces, cast in 1737 and named after prominent Spaniards. The mortars are dated 1895 and were evidently cast at Havana. They have no sighting arrangement, and only point in one direction, so that unless a ship entered their zone they were not dangerous. There were two little three-pounder field pieces also, but they were evidently brought there to repel an expected land invasion.

On the Morro itself are two bronze cannon of the same make, and several old-fashioned small mortars. There was plenty of ammunition but of old-fashioned kind, the bombs having wooden plugs and time fuses.

Although our fleet had bombarded this place three times and the New Orleans alone once, there was little or no damage done except the dismounting of an old gun, the destruction of the lighthouse, and a small frame house near. The damage was all done by a dynamite shell of the Vesuvius and at night. The shell had landed between the house and the lighthouse and had torn up a great hole, completely demolished the house, leaving but a pile of débris, and tore out the side of the lighthouse. The gun near by had evidently been wrecked by the concussion. Large quantities of broken American shells could be found about, and quite a number of big shells that had not exploded were gathered up and put together by the Spaniards.

The majority of the shells landed in the earthworks just below the crest of the hill, showing that the Americans fired well, but outside of plowing up the earth there was no result. When the shells hit any buildings they created great havoc, and traces of many were visible on the Morro and some of the officers' quarters, where immense gaping holes were torn in the stonework. Old Morro's drawbridge was shot away, and a tower was crumbling to pieces from the effects of a thirteen-inch shell from the Oregon.

Estrella and Catalina Batteries.

Coming down from Morro, which at the least is a crumbling, dirty ruin, with no touch of the modern upon it, the party stopped at the Estrella and Catalina batteries, which had been visible just inside Morro Point, on the east. It was discovered that Catalina was a crumbling ruin without a gun, and that Estrella, an old-time brick fort, had two mortars, only one of which was fully in place. A large amount of ammunition, however, filled a house in this battery. A large shell had struck the rock just above this place, and had knocked down a big section that almost filled the magazines and otherwise wrecked the building.

The second day was devoted to an inspection of the western battery, which had mainly been attended to by the Brooklyn, Texas, and Vixen, with occasional assistance from the Suwanee. While these ships did no more damage to the earthworks on the west than did the other ships on the east, it was quite apparent where the vigorous answers came from, one of which hit and killed a man on the Texas and wounded many, and kept up a fusillade against the Brooklyn.

The earthworks on this battery are very similar to those on the east, but there are two six and four ten inch Hontoria rifles, with breech-loading mechanism and steel shields. These guns are quick firing and easily trained, and very formidable. They are supposed to be part of the main battery of the Reina Mercedes, and, it is believed, were manned by sailors as hammocks were found near by. There were also two large mortars similar to those on the eastern battery. There were over 300 rounds of ammunition for the big modern guns. Just below this battery on the hillside was a twelve-pounder rapid-fire gun, with plenty of ammunition for it.

Punta Gorda, directly to the north of this western battery, had two large ship guns, which, in addition to firing in the harbor, could fire directly over the western battery at the ships.

Going down the side of the hill toward the bay, a newly made cemetery was found, inclosed in a barb-wire fence, and with a dozen or more newly made graves in it, surmounted by a large black wooden cross. The graves were evidently those of sailors killed on the Mercedes.

The non-effect of the bombardments are not surprisingly unprecedented, for in every war for the past two centuries it has been demonstrated that ships' guns cannot effectually destroy earthworks unless in conjunction with an armed land force. Three of the four bombardments of the land batteries on Santiago Heights took place before the army came, and even if successful would not have forced an opening so long as the mines were in the harbor. A letter found by one of the officers in a tent near the western battery says that the order when the ships began to fire was to get in the trenches and stay there. The shooting at the western battery was exceptionally good, Capt. Philip's twelve-inch shell and the Brooklyn eight-inch being much in evidence in the hilltop.

SACKS OF LETTERS FOR SCHLEY

They Contain Congratulations, Poems, Newspaper Clippings, and Requests for All Kinds of Souvenirs.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—Commodore Schley to-day sat down in his cabin on the Brooklyn at a table filled with over 1,200 letters received in the last two mails. They were from every part of the country and from all classes of people—Senators, Representatives, State Legislatures, Governors, Common Councils, and private citizens in every walk of life.

There were bundles of poems and thousands of newspaper clippings. There were requests for autographs, coat buttons, cap ribbons, or almost any kind of souvenir that the Commodore might care to give. There were pieces of music dedicated to the Commodore, advertisements with his picture in them, letters from societies named after him, and, finally, an engrossed set of resolutions from his native town in Maryland.

The Commodore threw up his hands with a gesture of despair, but said:

"Yes, I'm going to try to answer them all, if it's only a very brief line," and he began.

Once in a while, amid the dictation, he found a letter from some "crank" warning him of mines and other dangers. To the writers asking for souvenirs he answered that his coat did not have enough buttons to go around, and that he did not wish to appear partial.

NO NEW FLAGSHIP FOR SCHLEY.

Report that the Brooklyn Is Assigned to Foreign Duty and that the Commodore Will Quit Her Denied.

GUANTANAMO, July 25.—Commodore Schley was apprised to-day of a new division of the squadrons, and the fact that he would have to change flagships, as the Brooklyn was assigned to foreign duty. It is probable that his flag will fly from the Harvard, as he intends asking for that ship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. Crowninshield was amused to-night when he heard the news from Guantanamo of the division of the fleet there and of the notice to Commodore Schley that he would have to change flagships, as the Brooklyn was going on foreign duty.

"Nothing in it," said the Captain.

"The news is, also, that Schley has asked for the Harvard," was suggested.

"Wants the Harvard? Guess not. That's a troopship."

If there has been any new division of the fleet at Guantanamo, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation says he does not know of it, and he assumes that if such a division was intended he would know something about it and its objects. He had not heard that the Brooklyn was to go on foreign service, although assignments to squadrons were usually made from the Bureau of Navigation.

"Guess there isn't anything in it," was Capt. Crowninshield's conclusion.

COLLAZO SAILS FOR SANTIAGO.

The Cuban General Will Resume Command of His Forces.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.—Gen. Enrique Collazo, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban cavalry, sailed on the transport Michigan yesterday for Santiago. He will take command of his forces in Cuba again.

Gen. Collazo has been in this country since the beginning of the war, having been called here by Gen. Miles to consult about the work in Cuba. He has spent some time in Washington with the officials and now goes to Santiago under orders from the department with which he has been co-operating.

Fresh Meat for Shafter's Army.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.—The transport Michigan sailed yesterday from Port Tampa and crossed the bar of the bay to-day. She was loaded with fresh meat for Gen. Shafter's army, besides a large quantity of other supplies.

PRACTICE FOR NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieut. Commander Miller Takes a Small Fleet to Points in the Sound.

The mines in New York Harbor being now taken up, it has been decided by Lieut. Commander Miller to give the Naval Militia of the various States, who have been stationed on board the auxiliary naval flotilla, a week's practice under war conditions, in supplementing and developing the work for which the defense bodies were formed, so that the men will be more proficient in case they should be needed for coast protection in the future, or for blockade duty on small vessels at Puerto Rico or Cuba.

A small fleet consisting of the Elfrida, Free Lance, Aileen, Huntress, and Restless, assembled at Cold Spring Harbor on Sunday morning, exercising and signaling on their way to that point, and Sunday afternoon proceeded to Smithtown Bay, and will thence go to Fisher's Island, where it will be joined by the monitor Jason, proceeding to-day or to-morrow for target practice off Block Island, thence to Gardiner's Bay or that neighborhood for practice in scout and torpedo duty, landing drills, signal exercise with searchlights, lanterns, torches, naval and international code. Practice in coast navigation, taking observations, local pilotage, will also be part of each day's routine. It is expected that the flotilla will return to New York in about one week, when it will be decided whether the vessels are to be ordered out of commission or be sent to Puerto Rico.

The monitor Nahant, off Staten Island, will also proceed to sea this week for target practice with her large fifteen-inch guns. The Third District, under Lieut. Commander Miller, consisting from Providence to Barnegat, and the vessels in that district are as follows: New Hampshire, Lieut. R. P. Forshew; monitor Nahant, Lieut. E. M. Harmon; monitor Jason, Lieut. G. I. Jones; Enquirer, Lieut. W. H. Stayton; Elfrida, Lieut. M. A. Orlopp; Restless, Lieut. A. H. Day; Huntress, Lieut. F. Parker; Free Lance, Lieut. T. C. Zerega, and Aileen, Lieut. W. R. Addicks.

OPENING OF THE HARBOR.

A Formal Notice to Shipping from the Lighthouse Inspector.

The opening of the harbor and final discontinuance of all restrictions imposed when the mines were first laid was made known yesterday by a formal notice to shipping sent out by the Lighthouse Inspector, Capt. E. M. Shepard. As the work of removing the mines progressed, the regulations had been gradually made more easy, until shipping, local harbor traffic, and steamboat business had already about resumed their normal condition, except that ocean steamers arriving at night remained outside till daybreak, because channel lights had not yet been replaced and the beacons remained unlighted.

The notice states that "on Aug. 1 the submarine mines in the Narrows having been removed, the white can and nun buoys which marked a safe channel through it were discontinued," and the regular channel lights and beacons, extinguished at the prohibition of navigation by night in New York Lower Bay, were resumed. A list of the lights was given. They include the gas buoy on the wreck of the Alvena, in the south channel, outside the Hook, the north and south Hook beacons, the beacons of Point Comfort, Conover, and Chapel Hill Range, Elm Tree, and New Dorp; also the lights at Coney Island, Fort Tompkins, and Prince's Bay. Electric buoys are also lighted in Gedway Channel, Southwest Spit, and at Romer Shoal, pending the erection of a new station, a fixed white light will be shown.

Brings Refugees from Havana.

The steamer Fridtjof Nansen arrived last evening in quarantine from Isabela de Sagua, bringing twenty-nine Cuban refugees from Havana and Cardenas. Capt. Greger received them on board at Isabela de Sagua. He called at Nassau for orders. The steamer was held in quarantine until to-day.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Six-Furlong Race Captured by Sloane on Kenmore Queen in a Run-Off.

THE CONTEST WAS EXCITING

The Defeat of Our Johnny Angers Betting Men—His Entry for the Balance of the Season to be Refused.

About the most exciting incident of the Brighton Beach race meeting was the six-furlong race yesterday for three-year-old fillies, in which there were but a quartet of starters and practically but two contestants, Tabouret and Kenmore Queen. These first ran a dead heat, and then, in the run-off, Kenmore Queen won by a length, much to the gratification of the shrewd ones who backed her because she was the longest price in the betting.

Tod Sloane had the mount on Kenmore Queen, and his rival, Maher, sat in the saddle on Tabouret. The pair were at equal odds in the betting, which the result showed was where they should have been, as the race was wholly a duel between them. They started off well together and raced in company to the head of the stretch, each jockey having apparently received orders to wait on the other. If Sloane had any such orders, he carried out his instructions much more artistically than did Maher, who, sitting upright in the saddle, kept a firm hold on Kenmore Queen, so that she should not outrun Tabouret, which she could have done in any part of the first half mile of the race.

Just as the horses swung into the stretch Sloane began driving Kenmore Queen, and quickly cut down the half length's advantage that Tabouret had had. Then Maher let Kenmore Queen loose, and the last quarter mile of the run was a hot drive between the pair, who ran together stride for stride so cleverly that there was no room for question that the pair ran a dead heat, just as the judges decided they did. The finish was such a lively one that the crowd was wild with excitement and kept up such a continuity of cheering during the last stages of the race as has not been heard since the Brighton Beach track was opened.

Before the run-off Tabouret was installed favorite in the betting, and of course the other won. Maher made Kenmore Queen set the pace in this heat, and held her in front until just before the stretch was reached. At that point Sloane shook Kenmore Queen up so successfully that directly the pair were straightened in the stretch she went to the front and won easily by the length. Then the "boohoo" applauded Sloane frantically, while the majority of the crowd remained silent, and wondered why they had been so foolish as to back the favorite in the running off of a dead heat, something that they will do the very next time such an opportunity offers.

Sloane's score of victories was increased by one in the fifth race, in which he rode Exception, the second choice in the speculation, Easter Card being the favorite, even though he was giving a lot of weight to all the other starters, and was ridden by Taral, who has come to be known as a "hoodoo" jockey because he has had such very hard luck this season. The weight was too much for the favorite, without question, for he was beaten all sorts of distances by four of the lot to whom he was conceding weight. Exception, who had twenty-four pounds the best of it, winning from third place, where she had run all through from the starting point to the head of the stretch. Tendresse, Chorus Boy, and Mr. Fitzsimmons also beat the favorite in the through the stretch.

Tanis won the first race by a head from Lonsdale, the favorite, Our Johnny finishing in third place in a field of four. Yet Our Johnny was a 1 to 3 favorite, which may have made him sulk so that he was twenty lengths behind his field before the first five furlongs were run. At all events, that was the excuse that was given for his position at that part of the contest, and the jockey, H. Lewis, was very willing to let it go at that. But the betting men said things about the horse and the jockey that were much less complimentary.

Later, by order of the Stewards, the entry of Our Johnny will be refused the balance of the meeting.

Campus, a rank outsider, won the second race, a dash of five furlongs, for two-year-olds, for which Brahmin was the favorite. But Brahmin was never in the hunt, as Campus won by a half length, and the four horses behind him were only heads apart. The finish was a very pretty and exciting one.

Between Sloane's two races, already referred to, Royal Stag won a dash of a mile, for which he was the favorite, easily disposing of his field, the best of which were Decanter and Gloriana, who had a half length between them after a hard drive for the second money.

Maher wound up the day's sport by winning the mile race with Morito, the favorite. She had all she could do to stall off Songster, who gave her a hard argument all through the running. Burlesque was a close third, and all three were well tired out at the end of the journey.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run three times or more at this meeting and have not won; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—Trash, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5 years, by Hanover-Long Cloth, 109 pounds, 30 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(McDermott)
2—Lansdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 111, 7 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Our Johnny, W. Cheriton's ch. h., 4, 120, 1 to 3.....(H. Lewis)
4—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. h., 4, 112, 7 to 2.....(Bergen)

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have never been second or third; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Campus, F. Davidson's b. c., by Kingston-Startle, 101 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jones)
2—Ben Blue, C. Gorman's b. c., 101, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Somers, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Abide, 98, 20 to 1, (James;) Fulminate, 95, 4 to 1, (Maher;) High Water, 91, 50 to 1, (McCue;) Dramatis, 92, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Inconmemara, 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hold Up, 92, 20 to 1, (Thompson;) Requita, 95, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Sagasta, 89, 50 to 1, (Boland;) Windward, 109, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) High Born, 89, 15 to 1, (Hothersall,) and Curio, 89, 30 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; heads between second, third, and fourth.

*Bled.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies, non-winners of $600 this year. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

*1—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Ben Strome-Roseleaf, 106 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
*2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 106, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 106, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
4—La Russe, R. W. Neilson's b. f., 96, 100 to 1.....(James)

*Dead heat.

Dead heat in a drive; a length before the third horse. In the run-off Kenmore Queen, 7 to 5, won easily by a length from Tabouret, 3 to 5.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5 years, by Highland Chief-Barcelona, 126 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
2—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 3, 107, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Glonian, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s br. c., 3, 114, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)

General Maceo, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Chenille, 96, 12 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¾.

1—Exception, F. J. Miles's br. f., by Bersan-Catharine C., 95 pounds, 8 to 1 and even money.....(Sloane.)
2—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 105, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Spencer.)
3—Chorus Boy, W. Lakeland's ch. g., 104, 7 to 2.....(Maher.)

Dr. Fitzsimmons, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Easter Card, 122, 6 to 5, (Taral,) and Al Reeves, 90, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Marito, F. J. Miller's b. f., 3 years, by Volante-Macey, 96 pounds, 3 to 5, and out.....(Maher.)
2—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4, 108, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett.)
3—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 5, 96, 5 to 1.....(Thompson.)

4—King T., J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 5, 105, 12 to 1. (Sims.)

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Fred K.	111	Commercial Traveller	101
Shultz	111	Pantris	101
Leo Lake	106	Merlin	101
Squire Abingdon	107	High Priest	101
Swamp Angel	106	Hardy C.	98
Jefferson	103	Field Lark	96
Charagrace	101	Ruby Lips	96

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Avoca	104	May Landis	104
Winepress	104	Klondyke Queen	104
Anitra	104		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Marshall	114	Genaro	101
Banquo II.	106	Maximo Gomez	98
Abingdon	106	Ella Daly	91
Debride	103		

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes of $1,000 for fillies three years old. One mile.

Komurasaki	121	Tabouret	109
Bona Dea	109	Miss Tenny	109
Kenmore Queen	109	Ella Daly	101
Lady Marian	109	Eileen D.	91

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Continental	140	Decide	127
Tripping	130	Beaton	119
Hanwell	130	Slasher	114

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Burlesque	111	Gun Metal	98
Ben Ronald	108	Songster	95
Philip	98	Frohman	87

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Bad Weather Affects the Grand Stand Attendance—Weights for the Kensington Hotel Stakes Handicap.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—Inclement weather affected the grand stand attendance at the Saratoga track, but there was a large number of persons in the free field, which was thrown open to the public to-day. The racing was of the usual order. In the fourth race, following a tedious delay, the horses got away to a poor start, Imperator gaining a big advantage, while Sir Vassar and Poetess were almost left at the post. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ways and Means, 115 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by half a length; Colonel Tenny, 106, (Irving,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Handcuff, 108, (Murphy,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:03¾. Effort, Etona, Diva, and Parker Bruce also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Balaster, 110 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 2 and even, won by a neck; Candleblack, 113, (Clawson,) 9 to 5 and out, second by two lengths; Boy Orator, 120, (Murphy,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:41. Gioneline and Uncle Louis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Ben Hadad, 113 pounds, (Knapp,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by a length; Loiterer, 113, (W. Martin,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths; The Winner, 118, (Murphy,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Trillo, Kilt, Semicolon, and Oviatt also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Imperator, 115 pounds, (Cunningham,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length; Poetess, 114, (W. Martin,) 1 to 2 and out, second by three lengths; Sir Vassar, 115, (C. Sloan,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:42⅘. Filament also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Twinkler, 106 pounds, (Clawson,) 2 to 1 and even, won by a length; Ben Howard, 106, (Williams,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Jackanapes, 108, (Grey,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:41⅘. Manasess, Lexington Pirate, Stray Step, and Sister Stella also ran.

The following are the entries for to-morrow, Aug. 2.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; two-year-old fillies. Mazie, Oten, Piccola, 108; Water Girl, Bettie Gray, Harmonica, Evident, Full Dress, 98.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Sir Vassar, 120; Belmar, 116; White Frost, Buela, (late Lou Bramble,) 108; Swiftmas, Athamas, Rappahannock, 106; Premier, Havoc, Dr. Catlett, 102; Hurley Burley, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; handicap. Candleblack, 126; Hurley Burley, 125; Loiterer, 118; Handpress, Aratoma, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Hamburg Stakes; one mile. Plaudit, 126; Bangle, George Keene, Harvey, Swiftmas, Murrillo, Trillo, 119; Handball, 128.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Damocles, Squan, 115; Aratoma, Oxnard, Come Quick, Saratoga, 104.

The following are the weights for the Kensington Hotel Stakes, handicap, one mile, to be run Thursday, Aug. 4. Probable value, $2,000:

Typhoon, 126 pounds; First Mate, 125; On Deck, 118; Geyser, 119; Royal Stag, 120; Salvable, 117; Damien, 109; Lehman, 115; George Keene, 100; Tom Collins, 90; White Frost, 116; Imperator, 110; Buddah, 114; Tobias, 90; Lady Mitchell, 92; Sailor King, 108; Sir Walter, 117; Poetess, 111; Gotham, 116; Panmure, 112; Pink Coat, 112; Cavallero, 108; Havoc, 116; Tragedian, 112; Panchita II., 107; Lillian Belle, 96; Lalouette, 99; Tom Cromwell, 105; Saluma, 116; Premier, 92; Ulysses, 104; Semper Ego, 114; Waco, 95; Traverser, 104, and Howard S., 85.

Saratoga Track May Be Sold.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—No one here interested in the Saratoga race track will either affirm or deny the rumor that it has been purchased by a syndicate of New Yorkers, headed by August Belmont. It is said negotiations of some kind relative to the track are now in progress in New York City.

THE BIRMINGHAM RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—At the first day's racing of the Birmingham August meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Allegory won the Wellesbourne Juvenile Plate. This race is of 150 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 200 sovereigns; the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 1 sovereign; starters, 4 sovereigns in addition. Four horses ran over the course, about five furlongs straight, and the result was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's ch. f. Allegory, by Sensation, out of Alacrity.....1
King Patsey.....2
Mr. Whitehall's b. c. Procher, by Isobar, out of Silverweed.....3

The Water Orton Selling Plate was won by Mr. Eccle's Grace Skelton. The race is of 100 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; the second to save his entrance out of the plate; the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns. Eleven horses ran over the course, the straight mile, and the following was the result:

Mr. Eccle's Grace Skelton, by Grafton, out of Mrs. Skelton.....1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. f. Belisama, by Sensation, out of Blush.....2
Pekiad.....3

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 1.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:50 Trot; Purse $1,000.

Prudence, b. m., by Bonnie McGregor-Prudentia, by Smuggler, (Conley).....1 1 1
Ronald, b. g., (Bradburn).....5 2 3
Malacca, blk. g., (Trout).....2 3 5
Hurricane, blk. g., (Renick).....4 4 2
Cutaciline, blk. g., (Idelley).....3 5 4

Time—2:16¾; 2:17¾; 2:15½.

2:34 Class, Pace; Purse $1,000.

Arlington, b. g., by Bostwick's Almont-Lucky K., by Rattler Brooks, (W. O'Neil).....1 1 1
Alpine, b. s., (Bass).....4 2 3
Dick Wilton, b. s., (Brennan).....3 6 2
Underhill, b. g., (Isabell).....2 7 6
Lady Alice, b. m., (Cooper).....5 3 4
Silvanway, b. m., (Hyde).....6 5 5
Hal Almont, r. g., (Middleby).....7 8 7
Prince Eddy, b. g., (Hanson).....11 10 8
Georgie L., b. m., (Melody).....10 9 9
Susie S., blk. m., (Shillinglaw).....8 4dis
Adella, b. m., (Tosier).....9 dis.

Time—2:12¾; 2:13½; 2:14.

2:15 Pace; Purse $1,000, (Unfinished.)

Norwin G., br. g., by Norval-Congo, by Blackwood, (Bowen).....3 3 2 1
Pussy Cat, g. m., by General Wilkes-Lady Nan, by Bostwick's Almont, (Payne).....2 1 7 6
Nea,

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MR. HILL'S PROGRAMME.

The ticket and platform will represent the sentiment of the State, not of one man, nor of one city.—DAVID B. HILL.

That is old-fashioned Democracy, genuine, uniting, sagacious, presaging victory. TILDEN animated the Democracy of the State with one sentiment and one desire, and TILDEN was a victorious leader. In 1879 JOHN KELLY set the sentiment of one man and one city against the sentiment of the State, and ALONZO B. CORNELL, a Republican, was elected Governor. If the Democrats of every county of the State came together this Fall in support of candidates and a platform representative of the sentiment of the whole State they will overthrow the discredited organization of PLATT and BLACK and come into power on Jan. 1 next.

It is a very wise, sound, and wholesome programme that Mr. HILL offers to his party in a statement given to our neighbor The Journal. It is not only a good party programme, but a straightforward exposition of principles of public administration that will command the assent and acceptance of the independent voter, the Mugwump, and of self-respecting Republicans disgusted with the works of PLATT, of BLACK, of PAYN, and of ALDRIDGE.

What impartial economist will deny that excise revenues should be applied to reduce local taxation instead of going into the State fund as required by the Raines law? Who except the authors and beneficiaries expectant of the Black force law will deny that election laws should be uniform throughout the State, enforced by local officers, and guaranteeing equal rights and equal citizenship to all electors, and the same legislation for Democratic cities and for Republican cities? Honest administration of the canals, and not only honest administration but intelligent administration, avoiding with equal care seven-million-dollar blunders and thousand-dollar frauds will be demanded by the voters this Fall. The fair and just enforcement of the civil service law, maimed and betrayed by Gov. BLACK, is a good plank to put in any platform. The Republicans dare not put it in theirs. It would be a denunciation of their own record and their own Governor and probable candidate. To demand economy in expenditure is to censure the extravagance of the party in power, and when Mr. HILL puts in his programme a demand for "honest men for public office—corruptionists and lobbyists to the rear" he calls vividly to mind the blackest scandal of the present administration, the brazenest act of public indecency any Governor of New York ever had the hardihood to commit. Yet PAYN is to-day the most intimate political adviser and friend of Gov. BLACK. Opposition to the press gag law bill, the demand that the National Guard be restored to the state of efficiency it attained under that most capable Adjutant General, JOSIAH PORTER, and that the Constitution be amended to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature complete a statement of principles and issues that exhibits sound political judgment in its formulation and will command the approval and praise of many voters who have no direct interest in the fortunes of the Democratic Party.

Mr. HILL appears to have no quarrel with any other Democrat in the State, no grudges to satisfy, no rival to destroy, no factional ends to serve. If other Democratic leaders are equally wise and to the same degree devoted to the welfare of the whole Democratic Party, his prophecy of victory in November will come to fulfillment. "Up to the convention honest and proper rivalry, then united effort for victory" is a piece of sage counsel for the Democracy of New York. Our own opinion is that it will be heeded.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The condition of the sick and wounded men who have arrived in this port from Santiago or Siboney on the transports Seneca and Concho has been reported, with care and without exaggeration, in THE TIMES and in other papers. It was very bad. Was it necessary?

The condition was caused by the lack of proper medical supplies and appliances and of proper food. This is the testimony of all the witnesses, who, though they express themselves with differing degrees of emphasis and emotion, agree as to the facts. Most of the sick had fevers of one kind or another, and they needed not only the special medicines adapted to their cases, but pure water, ice, and proper food. Of the first, there was not enough; of the second there was none; of food there was none such as they ought to have had, nothing but the regular army ration, which is barely better than none. The doctors and nurses were skillful and faithful, but they were very much overworked. The reports that come from Siboney show only too plainly that the same conditions existed there when these transports left, and others that were even worse. It is not necessary to go into the details. They have been widely published, and the general facts as we have summarized them are not disputed.

When we come to ask the explanation of this state of things, why the health of thousands of our men has been shattered and the lives of many sacrificed, we find it in the words of Surgeon General STERNBERG reported in our Washington dispatches on Sunday, as follows:

"The Medical Department of the army is criticised for this shortage in equipments. I wish to say that this department is not responsible for the fact that the ambulance train which should have accompanied the expedition was left behind. It was at Tampa, ready to be loaded along with the troops. It was left there. I am not criticising anybody; I am simply stating facts. Neither is this department responsible for the fact that the reserve hospital supplies which had been assembled at Tampa to accompany the expedition were left there, together with the officer who had them in charge."

It is a legitimate sense of professional propriety that forbids Gen. STERNBERG to "criticise anybody." Gen. MILES, when he went to Tampa and sent back statements of like "facts," also refrained from criticism, and for the same reason, it was, moreover, wholly unnecessary in either case. The facts spoke for themselves, and no one was at a loss to know who was responsible. It was the head of the War Department by whom the whole business of the provision and distribution of supplies is primarily directed, and who is fit for that work if he is for any. It all comes back to the question of business capacity in the business chief of the department.

Take another phase of the situation. There is a good deal of typhoid fever in the camps of the volunteers. Even laymen know that typhoid fever is a question of providing pure water and keeping it pure. This is so well recognized by the medical profession that expert sanitarians rank typhoid as among the most surely preventable diseases. Nor are the conditions of prevention any more difficult than they are obscure. They are, however, imperative, particularly where large bodies of men are gathered suddenly in a place that has to be prepared for them. Here everything depends in the first instance on the selection of the site. This is what Gen. STERNBERG has to say on this essential point:

"As to the alleged unhealthful location of the camps now occupied by the army in this country, I desire to say that I was never called upon to give an opinion in the location of a single one of these camps, at Tampa or Jacksonville or Chickamauga or Washington. This department had nothing to do with the selection of the sites. I might have pronounced Chickamauga, for instance, a fit place for a camp if I had been asked for my opinion, but, as a matter of fact, I was not asked."

The way to prevent typhoid in camp is to select a healthful place for the camp. On that point the best expert testimony is to be had in the Medical Department of the army. It was not sought, and the life of every fever-stricken soldier who dies may be charged to the official who was guilty of that criminal neglect.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

BISMARCK'S Boswell, Dr. BUSCH, has lost no time in giving to the world the text of BISMARCK'S resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship. There has never been any doubt about the reasons for the resignation. The young Kaiser insisted on substituting his own policy for that of the man whose policy had commended itself to his grandfather. Personal jealousy doubtless had much to do with his interference. BISMARCK was recognized throughout Europe as the most powerful man in it. The character of "WILLIAM the Great" does not show at any point to more advantage than in his frank recognition that this Chancellor was a greater man than himself. But to remain subservient to a subject did not suit the vanity of his grandson.

The resignation is not without pathos and not without dignity. "In view of my attachment to the service of your Majesty's royal house, and the many years during which I have grown habituated to a position which I have hitherto regarded as an enduring one, it is very painful to me to sever myself from my accustomed relations to your Majesty, and from the general policy of the empire and of Prussia." That is a sentence worthy of the foremost man in Europe. It is also a sentence not at all adapted to increasing at this time the popularity of the Kaiser either in Prussia or in the empire. But it is not what is most noteworthy in the letter. It is not so noteworthy as this complaint: "In regard to my official prerogatives your Majesty has imposed limits which do not permit me * * * that freedom of action in Ministerial decisions, or in communications with the Reichstag, or with members of the Reichstag, which my constitutional responsibility requires." Or, again, as the final statement—"I withdraw from public life, without any apprehension that public opinion will condemn my action as untimely."

In other words, BISMARCK meant to be the Chancellor. What the Emperor wanted was not a Chancellor but a civilian aide de camp, such as he has ever since had, to represent him in the Reichstag. How long Germany will stand that arrangement remains to be seen. But how significant is the appeal of BISMARCK in his own interest to the Constitution and to public opinion against his master, when contrasted with the contempt with which he had always scouted such appeals when they were made in behalf of the people of Germany. The champion of reaction invokes the forces of progress against a more violent reactionary than himself. The world, even the political world of Germany, does move, and not even a Bismarck can hold it back. How much less a Kaiser Wilhelm II.!

PUERTO RICO.

We must take Puerto Rico away from Spain and make it our own because:

1. The purposes for which we went to war would be but imperfectly accomplished if we permitted Spain to retain an important island within five hundred miles of Cuba and a thousand miles from Key West. Chief among these purposes, be it remembered, was the suppression of neighborhood disorders that created a condition of perilous unrest among our own people. The misrule and barbarism to which we shall put an end in Cuba would continue in Puerto Rico, with vengeful aggravations. Inside of five years we should have to go to war again with Spain to clear her out of the island.

2. The time has come when that chapter in Spain's history that records her four centuries of cruel and incapable rule in the New World must be closed. She must quit this hemisphere. Why make two bites at this cherry?

3. We want Puerto Rico. We need an island of about that size in about that place. We have naval vessels that frequently visit tropical and South Atlantic waters. They need coaling and docking facilities in the Antilles. We shall presently become interested in the protection of an isthmian canal. Puerto Rico, moreover, is a fine, desirable island. Its trade will be profitable to us and it will become a famous Winter resort.

4. Our right to take the island is legally and morally perfect. If on our demand Spain had voluntarily withdrawn from Cuba it would have been an act of spoliation for us to lay hands on Puerto Rico. But she has compelled us to fight her and spend hundreds of millions of dollars in driving her out of Cuba. We are within our right when we seek territorial reimbursement.

5. We have it in our power to give the Puerto Ricans a chance to be freer and happier. It would be wicked and inhuman to return to their barbarous masters a people who have welcomed our army of invasion and deliverance with joyful cheers.

The terms of peace will not satisfy the American people if they do not include the absolute cession of Puerto Rico.

A FAILURE OF JUSTICE.

There is no doubt of the justice of the sentence which was executed at Sing Sing yesterday. And yet it cannot be said that the crime for which THORN suffered was then and there expiated and that complete justice was done. Murderer as THORN undoubtedly was, he was the agent of the real criminal. The contriving brain and the ruthless heart which made the crime so horrible were not his. If the two criminals were to be classified as principal and accessory, it is he who would be the accessory.

Yet it is he alone who has suffered death for his crime. That the woman who instigated and planned it should escape while the man who executed it suffers is very far from being an exemplary execution of justice. It is a miscarriage of justice. Every judicial officer who took part in the acceptance of THORN as a sufficient scapegoat and the escape of his equally guilty partner, or principal, was engaged in a betrayal of justice. His offense should not be forgotten if he should ever venture again to solicit the suffrage of his fellow-citizens.

READY FOR SERVICE.

It was a wise move to send the Texas to the dry dock to be cleaned and overhauled. While the damage inflicted upon her by the enemy was insignificant and did not impair her efficiency, her bottom was foul and she was in no condition to cross the Atlantic.

The Texas will be out of commission but a few days. We should suppose it would be possible to send some other important battleship to take her place in the dry dock when she leaves it. It may be found wise also to employ divers to scrape as well as they can the bottoms of the ships of war that cannot be sent to the dry dock.

We ought to have a powerful fleet ready in a short time to undertake any war service that the interests of the country may demand. The dispatch of WATSON'S fleet across the Atlantic would have a marked tendency to introduce a spirit of reasonableness into the peace negotiations, if they dragged or were found to be difficult and unsatisfactory. We must keep our ships in good trim.

SPANISH RULE.

"Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army," Gen. MILES telegraphs from Ponce.

Could anything be more illustrative of the effects of Spanish rule, or more convincing proof that that rule is everywhere the same? The people thus "overjoyed" are themselves of Spanish descent, or else of African, in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter. In Puerto Rico, as in Cuba, the Spaniards exterminated the natives within a century after their arrival. In the one case as in the other they so demeaned themselves that the children of an expatriated Spaniard became enemies of Spain.

There has been little of organized insurrection in Puerto Rico. Perhaps the odds were too great and the enterprise seemed too hopeless. But it was not for want of oppression that there was no revolt. The oppressed people suffered in silence till an invader arrived. Four-fifths of them are overjoyed at his arrival, though four-fifths of them know nothing of the invader except that he is not a Spaniard!

With what face can Spain, or anybody in her behalf, talk about her "rightful sovereignty" over possessions in the Atlantic where, after three centuries of undisputed possession, her sovereignty has produced such results.

A correspondent of an English paper calls attention to the "probably Scotch" descent of President MCKINLEY and confesses to a pardonable pride in the fact, as the writer is a "Lowland Scotchman." He is only partly right and will have to share his pride with his neighbor of the North of Ireland, our worthy President being set down in the record as of "Scotch-Irish" ancestry. In this regard he is like four other Presidents of the United States—CHESTER A. ARTHUR, JAMES BUCHANAN, JAMES K. POLK, and ANDREW JACKSON. Curiously enough, the list includes President POLK, who conducted one of our foreign wars, and another, JACKSON, who distinguished himself in the only other foreign war. But the Scotchman need not lack for satisfaction. Three of our Presidents were of Scotch descent, HAYES, GRANT, and MONROE, and GRANT'S renown, with a joint share in JACKSON'S, should suffice. The remainder of our twenty-five Presidents were of English descent, with the exception of JEFFERSON, of Welsh ancestry, and VAN BUREN, of Dutch. So it will be seen that, save one, all traced their family trees back to roots in the soil of the United Kingdom.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By refusing to permit the United States to establish and maintain a meteorological station in one of its ports, the Haitian Government shows an amount of unwisdom that is mysterious even for the Haitian Government. If it wanted to justify the very worst things that are said about the Black Republic, and to prove that its people are as incapable of keeping step with civilization as the least hopeful critics of the negro race have ever declared, this was an excellent way to do it. The proposed station is an essential link in a chain of observatories designed to serve, not American interests, but the interests of the world's commerce, and at no expense to herself Haiti would come in for a full share of the accruing benefits. It must be that President TIRESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON SAM and his advisers misunderstood the request they received, and that when the matter is laid before them in sufficiently explicit and simple terms, this decision will be reversed. Even they must be able to see that the favor desired would violate no duty of neutrality owed to Spain, for even beleaguered Havana still continues to send us daily the records made by her weather observers. If the Haitians do not soon relent, common sense dictates the ignoring of their objections, and the immediate taking by force of a privilege which none but barbarians would hesitate gladly to offer.

—The people of Wisconsin are to present a bronze badger to the new battleship Wisconsin, and some citizens of the town of Lone Rock say they have a live badger they will give to the ship if the officers will accept it. Wisconsin is noted for having had a live eagle in one of its regiments during the war for the Union, they say; why should it not have a live badger on its battleship now?

PERSONAL.

—We owe an appreciable amount of gratitude to the Madrid authorities for the discretion and good taste that have marked their treatment of that remarkable American product, Miss JESSIE SCHLEY. It would have been easy for them to pretend to be vastly offended by the meddlesome maid from Milwaukee, whose appearance in the Spanish capital grossly violated the laws of her own country and invited severe treatment from that to which she carried advice as unnecessary as it was undesired. But the insignificance of the episode was recognized in Madrid, and the delegate from nobody was quietly escorted back across the frontier. Thus the Spanish at once proved their own wisdom, saved us from as much ridicule as the circumstances permitted, and, just possibly, taught the self-appointed envoy a much-needed lesson. If she and the amiable Philadelphia person named LOVE will only get together now and compare notes, they may attain to a realizing sense of how colossal the follies are of which they have been guilty, and in time might come to appreciate the amazing leniency which they have received—the one from Spain and the other from the United States.

—Dr. T. S. DABNEY of New Orleans has high reputation as a yellow fever expert, and some time ago he accepted a Lieutenant's commission and employment at the Jefferson Barracks. When the dreaded malady broke out among the troops in front of Santiago he was summoned to Washington, and after a consultation with the Surgeon General was ordered to Cuba. Dr. DABNEY refused to go unless his rank was raised to that of Colonel, and when this was refused he indulged in some particularly plain talk about the methods which prevail in the Medical Corps. According to an interview printed by The New Orleans Picayune, he told the Surgeon General that he did not purpose to put himself under the orders of a lot of Lieutenants and Captains and Majors who all outranked him and yet knew nothing about the treatment of the fevers common in Southern climates, and especially yellow fever, with which he had had large experience. Later the irate Southerner saw Gen. ALGER, and although that eminent statesman expressed a disinclination to be lectured, Dr. DABNEY proceeded to deliver one of considerable length and much vigor. "I told him," he says, "that the surgeons in the hospitals have nothing needed for treating the fever, such as fountain syringes, champagne, vichy, eggs, milk, brandy, &c. The Government does not furnish anything at all that is needed in the treatment of such diseases, and it is cold-blooded murder the way they are treating the poor fellows. I added that he had been surrounded so much by sycophants that when he found a man who said what he thought he was taken off his feet, and I went on to explain that if the present conditions continued, later in the season he would find the men dying at the rate of two hundred or more a day. The Secretary seemed astounded at what I told him, but I got no further satisfaction about the matter and left." Dr. DABNEY also spoke about the conditions at Miami, Camp Alger, and elsewhere as illustrating the fact that the Government was totally neglecting the proper care of the soldiers. He said that Dr. GUITERAS, the best-known yellow fever expert in the country, resigned because he was made a Major only and was ranked by the surgeons of every regiment.

CURRENT NOTES.

A lady, Mrs. Gibson Clark, heads the delegation from Cheyenne to the Wyoming Democratic State Convention.

* * *

Judge Thomas J. Humes, new Mayor of Seattle, Washington, has formally announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed John L. Wilson. He is a Republican.

* * *

Wyoming silver papers say that the Republicans of the State are working to have the Silver Republicans nominate their own separate State ticket, that the dangers to them arising from a fusion of all the silver people may be averted.

* * *

Those Chicago men who are talking about opening a department store in Havana when under the American flag say they will partly prepare in Chicago a steel building, ship it to Cuba as quickly as possible, and have it ready for occupancy within a month's time, at an estimated cost of not less than $100,000.

* * *

Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago has informed the fruit dealers of the city that the ordinance prohibiting the covering of fruit exposed for sale with colored netting, or the use of any other device which may tend to deceive purchasers, will henceforth be enforced strictly and impartially. The city authorities tried to enforce it last year and failed.

* * *

The Superintendent of the supplies department of the School Board of Baltimore is much puzzled to know how forty-three tons of coal were got into a bin made to hold thirty-seven tons. The builder of the bin guaranteed the measurement as correct. The device of having graduated bins has been in use only about a year and already the city has saved $8,000.

* * *

Many of the private letters from the seat of war that get into print are quaint. A Massachusetts soldier boy, from Worcester County, wrote home a spirited account of the fight before Santiago, and closed with: "Our meal hours are very irregular. You may read this letter to father, and tell him not to fear for me, as a rolling stone always turns up when least expected."

WHAT SPAIN MUST YIELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the most surprising piece of intelligence which has been published lately is the statement that the Administration proposes to suggest to Spain the appointment of a joint commission to settle the future government of the Philippines. Indeed, it is amazing that the Administration needed any time for consideration when asked to state its terms of peace. There is one fundamental and essential basis for a peace with Spain. That country must relinquish all her colonial possessions; not Cuba merely, nor yet Cuba and Puerto Rico, but all. By force or circumstances we have been placed in such a position that we owe it to the natives of the Philippines to free them forever from Spanish rule. It is altogether unnecessary for us to determine just now what sort of a government shall remain permanently in charge of those islands, or of the other colonies which we have set free. Many elements must be considered before these matters can be finally settled. It is quite enough for Spain to know that she can have nothing whatever to do with their government in the future, and it ought to have taken just about fifteen minutes, and not four or five days, for the Administration to answer the question of the French Minister.

How hard it seems to be for those in authority at Washington to look beyond their narrow field of party politics, and rise to a conception of the grandeur of the position which the country has taken! Just when the civilized world is beginning slowly to comprehend the depths of Spanish colonial brutality and to understand why we went to war, the Administration coolly proposes to have a dicker with Spain. But it can't be done. This country is fully aroused to an understanding of the situation. We don't want these Eastern Islands. We shan't keep them, if we can help it. But Spain, at least, shall not govern them. The days when there was no law but military force, when Spanish officers shot their servants for no offense, and made public executions the occasion of gala days for the amusement of elegant Spanish ladies, are over. We don't propose to let them come again. Nations, like men, are sometimes suddenly brought face to face with tremendous responsibilities which they did not seek. These are the crucial points of character. Our country has never failed to meet these emergencies when they have arisen, and it will meet the responsibility which faces it now. It would seem that our first task is to rouse the Administration to the true situation.

HERBERT B. TURNER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of the paragraph in the letter in to-day's TIMES from your Washington correspondent, which is so in keeping with my own opinion of the treatment accorded Commodore Schley by Acting Rear Admiral Sampson that I am led to ask if you can inform me through THE TIMES why it was that Capt. Sampson was selected by the authorities (whether Navy Department or the President, I know not,) for the command of the United States naval forces in Cuban waters?

Sampson, who only became a Commodore some two weeks ago, was outranked by Watson and Schley, (both Commodores,) as well as other higher officers, and I have not learned of any special claims by virtue of experience, ability, or successes that warranted his riding over the heads of superiors nor have I any knowledge that his abilities were so superior to those of all the officers above him as to warrant this remarkable action.

I can understand the propriety of such a course when a great emergency arises and a subordinate officer is known to possess the ability required, and which his superiors are without, but no such condition existed, and the placing of Sampson in command was an act of pure favoritism, and as such needs an injustice and a wrong to not only his superior officers, but to the service.

Furthermore, I am unable to comprehend how an officer of the United States Navy, imbued with the esprit de corps, (which is supposed to exist in the service and I believe does to a large extent,) would be willing to accept of a command that he knew he was not entitled to by the rules and regulations of the navy, and by courtesy and consideration toward his fellow-officers. As Sampson's rank is only Acting Rear Admiral, how was it that his report to the department of the Santiago fight was signed "Sampson, Rear Admiral, U. S. N."?

New York, Aug. 1, 1898. JUSTICE.

The apparent anomaly by which Commodore Schley is at present subordinate to Admiral Sampson, whom he actually outranks, has been explained by Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The situation is an indirect result of the granting of sick leave to Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard last April.

At the time, Admiral Sicard was in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, at Key West, which was prepared to execute some manoeuvres in the Gulf of Mexico that had been arranged in January. Upon Admiral Sicard's release, solely due to his poor health, Capt. William T. Sampson, who had been commanding the battleship Iowa, attached to the squadron, was made the flagship officer, with the rank Rear Admiral, under a statute which per[mits] President to give the command of a [squad]ron to a Captain. Capt. Evans [received] the command of the Iowa, vacated [by] Capt. Sampson.

The war broke out, and Commodore Schley, who was President of the Light-house Board, at once sought active duty. His tour on shore had not run out, but command of the Flying Squadron and then at Fort Monroe, was given him, as officers of experience were in demand. The Navy Department reflected that if were put in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, it would look as if Admiral Sampson had not satisfactorily discharged his duties as its commander, which was not the case.

Commodore Schley grew weary of his enforced idleness and wanted to get into active service with his command. Accordingly the Flying Squadron was detached from patrol service at the earliest opportunity and sent South to be attached to the North Atlantic station as a squadron. There Commodore Schley became, of course, subject to the orders of a man his inferior in rank. He has occupied this position since.

If Commodore Watson had been displaced in his command of the Eastern Squadron for Commodore Schley, his inferior in rank, it would doubtless have provoked criticism of unfairness. No position was left for Commodore Schley but that of subordinate to Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, who is at present, for all practical purposes, Rear Admiral, as he signed himself in the report of the Santiago sea fight.—Editor TIMES.

ALGER'S DEFENSE.

From The Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

The severe criticisms of our incompetent army staff has caused Secretary of War Alger to rush to the defense of the staff in a private letter intended for the public. The Secretary attempts to dismiss the criticisms with a shrug of his shoulders and a sneer, but he will find that the people will not be so easily put aside. On the whole record of the Administration in handling the war is a splendid one, but some mistakes have been made. One of these has been in the appointment of staff officers, or rather, in the failure to remove from such position staff officers who have shown themselves to be incompetent. These mistakes of the staff have been too great to permit them to pass in silence, and the people, while willing to overlook minor mistakes of an Administration surrounded with so many perplexing problems, will not credit Mr. Alger with sincerity of purpose in plunging headlong into the defense of unpardonable negligence and careless[ness].

The Secretary seizes upon the complaints that come from the field as a pretext for a sermon on what he considers the lack of patriotism shown by persons criticise the work of the general staff. If the same amount of incompetency has been exhibited since the troops went to Cuba as was shown before they embarked, it is not to be wondered at that there are numerous complaints.

But it is enough for the people to know that the arrangement for handling our troops prior to their being sent to Cuba were so poor as to cause general complaint among the regimental and other commanders. Nothing was ready anywhere, the men skurried here and there without method, were forced to undergo any privations on the soil of their own country because of the almost criminal carelessness of the staff officers. It was shown various occasions that tents, uniforms, etc., that were desired on many occasions for the men were available somewhere, but the staff officers in charge did not know where, and were so densely ignorant in many instances that, after having located them, they did not know how to get them out. These are facts, and Secretary Alger cannot and will not deny them.

Men who go to war, and especially men of the class who compose our army, do not expect feather beds, with battle shaded grass plots; neither do they anticipate Delmonico fare. But they expect, and they have a right to expect that the ordinary army provisions for the comfort and health will be carried out. This was not done before they sailed; if it has been done since it will be a source of great surprise. The people will demand that the most rigid investigation be made of this whole matter, and that those who are responsible for the privations and sufferings of our soldiers have suffered unnecessarily must be punished. And ignorance will not be followed to be pleaded as an excuse.

Arms for Trainmen.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

At one time, when lawlessness was rampant in the mining region, the Reading Railroad Company armed its trainmen with revolvers and procured licenses as special policemen. In this way the men were able to maintain order on their trains without ever having to use their weapons with fatal effect. Something of the same kind would seem to be necessary for the protection of freight trains, in view of such occurrences as that of Thursday night on the Atlantic City branch of what is now the Reading Railway. The fight of an unarmed train crew with twice their number of trainmen armed with revolvers was plucky, but more desperate than they should have been called on to make. In this case the courage was sufficient to overawe the cowardly tramps and prevent them from killing or disabling the trainmen and capturing the train, as might have been done with little trouble, but it is not safe to rely on such protection as this. Many instances have been reported recently in which brakemen and conductors of freight trains have been injured and even killed by tramps who were stealing rides, and the evil is growing greater. Something needs to be done to check it.

NUGGETS.

Might Have Missed It.

"What time does the next boat [leave]?" asked a woman at the ticket office. "4:05," was the answer. "Well, how much before 5?" insisted the woman.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

The Worm's Chance.

Mrs. Enpeck—The philosophers tell us that blessings often come to us in disguise. Mr. Enpeck, (with a sudden show of spirit)—Say, Maria, when are you going to unmask?—Cleveland Leader.

A Moving Voice.

"Did you ever meet a woman whose very voice thrilled you with unspeakable emotion?"

"Yes, that's the way my mother used to get me up in the morning."—Chicago Record.

Her Chilly Manner.

"Ah!" he cried, "yesterday you welcomed me warmly. To-day you receive me coldly. What is the cause of this sudden change?"

"Don't you read the papers?" she calmly replied. "My father has just inherited a cool million."—Chicago News.

A Very Small Piece of It.

She—Have you forgotten how you once said you would give the world for me?

He—What if I did?

"Oh, nothing, particularly; but it seems very strange now that you would even sell that little old suburban lot so that I can have a new wheel."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE OLD CONFEDERATE JOE.

E. A. Wingard in Columbia (S. C.) State.

What a man was he for times like this
In that tangled death-swept gloom,
Where the rifles spoke with vengeful hiss
From the deadly ambuscade;
When the men in blue with laughter and cheer
From the hilltops brushed the foe,
For the one who led their wild career
Was the Old Confederate Joe.

Ah, the Nation's heart beats warm and right,
And its head is just and true
When the Gen'ral's stars flash golden light
From Joe Wheeler's coat of blue.
And his name is one that thrills to-day
Through the North and South, I know,
For the men swore strong in battle fray
On the Old Confederate Joe.

For there is no North, there is no South,
When their men charge side by side,
And drown the flame of the cannon's mouth
Like a rushing mighty tide.
And the one who forged the chain so bright,
And who struck the welding low,
On the links which now their hearts unite
Was the Old Confederate Joe.

There's a magic charm in Wheeler's name,
'Tis a Nation's battle cry;
And it stands high up the roll of fame,
As a name that cannot die,
For the country now is one again—
There is North and South no more;
While the whole land has a longing claim
On the Old Confederate Joe.

SAYS HE BOUGHT LORDS

Ernest Terah Hooley, the English Company Promoter, Tells How He Gained Their Influence.

THEY DENY IT IN COURT

But Hooley Exclaims that He Has Papers to Prove It and a Scene Is Narrowly Averted—Interest Aroused.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed here to-day. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of distinguished clients, who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names or for introductions to people of prominence.

Mr. Hooley, upon examination, insisted, with few exceptions, upon the truth of the statements he had made. He said in regard to the Earl of Winchilsea that the latter himself suggested he ought to be given £10,000, ($50,000,) for joining the Directorate of the cycle tube company. The Earl, witness added, said he could not take the money personally, but remarked that it could be given to his brother, Mr. Finch-Hatton. Continuing, Mr. Hooley said he paid him £3,000, ($15,000,) and he asserted that the Earl of Winchilsea also received £2,000, ($10,000,) for joining the Directorate of a horseless carriage company.

As to the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Hooley expressed the opinion that his "silly disclaimer" did not need any explanation. Later, Mr. Hooley testified that Earl De La Warr offered him £1,000, ($5,000,) to say that the £25,000, ($125,000,) paid him by the witness was a gift made after the flotation of the company in which the Earl figured.

Mr. Hooley further testified that certain Directors of the Humber Company offered him £1,000, ($5,000,) and £2,000, ($10,000,) to commit perjury and say that the £50,000, ($250,000,) which had been paid them was profit from other business.

Still later, during the course of his testimony, Mr. Hooley said that while out driving yesterday a little man in a hansom cab stopped him and said:

"There are a thousand sovereigns in the hansom for you."

Mr. Hooley said he replied: "What have I to do for that?"

Thereupon the little man is alleged to have answered: "If you will say the money you gave Lord Albemarle was a present made after the company was floated, I am to leave you the sovereigns and take your word of honor."

Mr. Hooley, continuing, remarked: "I told him I would punch his head off if he did not go away."

Mr. Hooley then told of the payments which he claims to have made to the financial editors of The Pall Mall Gazette and The Westminster Gazette, alleging that he paid the former in order to "keep him quiet."

At another point of his testimony Mr. Hooley said he promised Lord March £1,000 ($5,000) and £1,000 ($5,000) yearly for joining the Schwoppes's Board, asserted that he paid Mr. Adolphus Drucker, the Conservative Member of Parliament for Northampton, £2,500 ($12,500) and Sir Blundell Maple £1,800 ($9,000) by repurchasing their shares at enhanced prices.

The witness afterward said he paid Lord Walter Lennox for introducing Lord March to Lord Templeton and promised him £500 ($2,500) and £500 ($2,500) yearly for serving on the Board of Directors, who, however, refused to sanction it, so he paid Lord Templeton £700 ($3,500) for withdrawing. Incidentally, Mr. Hooley mentioned having purchased the Prince of Wales's racing cutter Britannia for Mr. Lawson Johnstone, and said he had to keep the yacht because she had not met his expectations.

Counsel for Lords De La Warr and Albemarle denied the imputations made against their clients. The legal representative of Lord Albemarle also said that his client, without admitting that the £9,000 ($45,000) was received for a corrupt consideration, was willing to return the money to whoever is entitled to received it. When Lord De La Warr's counsel had finished his denial Mr. Hooley shouted:

"Then I will show you what I have in my pocket—a telegram from Lord De La Warr and the draft of a document setting forth what I was to say to-day."

Mr. Hooley flourished some papers toward Lord De La Warr, who was present, and an exciting scene was ended abruptly by the adjournment of the court.

Mr. Hooley's revelations of the rottenness of London financiering have thrown into a panic millions of Englishmen who have invested their savings in the stock of companies. It was matter of common notoriety that the small promoting journalistic parasites fattened on company operations; but the gigantic fabric of bribery and blackmailing by which boards of directors are organized of purchased names and backed by a subsidized press—some Lords even being paid to quit the companies when no longer needed—was unsuspected.

The only question asked is, Who will be the next? An exodus of aristocrats on foreign tours is expected; and a crop of investigations is sure to result. Proposals of legislation to regulate and purify companies are already broached. In the meantime the promoting Napoleon, turned informer, mounts the pedestal as a popular hero.

People are forgetting his share of the responsibility for the system he exposes, the crowd in court applauding every time he scores off a nobleman. To-day's proceedings were filled with dramatic episodes, especially the revelations of attempts to bribe Mr. Hooley to perjure himself by withdrawing the statements he made at the last examination. These efforts drew from the Registrar the remark: "It is a most scandalous thing."

The testimony given to-day implicated many well-known Londoners whose names would not be recognized in America, smirching some in the business world hitherto untarnished by suspicion. One of the gravest charges was the story of the dealings with Lloyd's Bank, where were deposited 36,000 shares of the Singer Company. The day Hooley went bankrupt these shares were transferred. He swore this afternoon that he never transferred them, and that the certificates used were signed in blank for another transaction.

Among his alleged dealings with the Earl of De La Warr, Mr. Hooley asserted that the Earl tried to sell him an estate at Haslingden, representing that it contained 4,000 acres. Hooley said: "I promised to take it; but when I sent my agent to see the property he found there were only 1,700 acres. I had to pay De La Warr ten thousand shares of the Trent Cycle Company to get him to let me off the bargain."

When replying to an interruption, he denounced the speaker, exclaiming, "Dean, Harrison Davis, and Beall are three of the greatest blackmailers in London!" He was tremendously applauded for this retort.

JERNEGAN ESCAPES ARREST.

Havre Authorities Without Authority to Detain the Sea-Salt Gold Inventor.

HAVRE, Aug. 1.—The Rev. Prescott F. Jernegan, the Vice President and General Manager of the Electrolytic Marine Salt Company, for whose arrest on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses a warrant was issued in Boston on July 30, arrived here by the French Line steamer Navarre at 6 o'clock this morning. He was not taken into custody, however, owing, it is said, to the lack of the necessary papers, and started for Paris by train without having been subjected to interference.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Considerable surprise was expressed when news was received here to-day that the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, manager of the Electrolytic Marine Salt Company, the affairs of which were considerably upset by Mr. Jernegan's unexpected departure for Europe last week, had not been arrested upon his arrival at Havre, France, to-day.

Chief Watts explained that this was probably due to the fact that the charge of false pretenses, upon which his detention was asked for, was not one for which he could be extradited. Chief Watts also stated that French detectives would keep the man in sight, and it would be impossible for him to leave France. Steps were at once taken here to secure papers charging embezzlement, upon which an extradition can be secured.

A letter written by Mr. Jernegan just before he left for France, in which he expressed deep solicitude lest the stockholders had been hoodwinked by one of his associates, in forming the company, was made

public to-day. It was dated at New York, and was addressed to President Arthur B. Ryan, Boston. The letter read as follows:

"My Dear R.: I fear something has gone wrong with F. He has disappeared from New York, after telling me that the apparatus was ruined, and has carried away for formula relating to the making of the machine in combination, which was his own invention, made since the original contract, and which I have been pressing him to make clear to me and deposit a record of. His action in this regard leads me to fear that he may have deceived me, even in the experimental stage. Since now I look back I see he was situated where he could do so in every experiment that has been successful.

"That the main machine takes gold from the sea is a certainty. I shall devote myself for a few weeks in trying to find him, and whether I succeed or fail, I give you my word of honor that I will meet you for a conference in the near future. I advise that the Directors develop under a rigid scientific test what, in our own apparatus, is shown to be practical. Ever your

"E. P. J."

President Ryan stated to-day that this letter was practically all that Mr. Jernegan wrote, except that he gave the combination of the safe and one or two other matters of no public interest. Mr. Ryan also stated to-day that the Directors of the company had not yet given up the idea that gold can be extracted from sea water in paying quantities.

LUBEC, Me., Aug. 1.—Former Superintendent Pierson of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, of which the Rev. P. F. Jernegan was manager, finished a second and exhaustive examination of the plant to-day. After completing the work Mr. Pierson stated that in six of the accumulaters taken from different rooms in the plant no trace of gold was found.

CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Persons Interested Requested to Submit Their Views at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The joint high commission between the United States and Canada will meet at Quebec on Aug. 23. Any interests which are desirous of informing the Commissioners of their position on any of the subjects under consideration are requested to submit their views in printed or written form prior to the meeting.

Communications should be directed to Chandler P. Anderson, Secretary of the commission on the part of the United States, at the State Department.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION'S WORK.

Members Will Sail from San Francisco on Aug. 10.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Morgan had a final interview with the President to-day in reference to the Hawaiian Commission's work. He said he would leave here Wednesday, and, with the other members, would sail from San Francisco Aug. 10. He added that Hawaii now had as good government as the States here, and that there were excellent men administering the Government of the islands.

Immigrants from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Hart H. North, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, has received instructions from Washington to treat all immigrants from Hawaii as alien immigrants until such time as laws can be perfected to govern them. The rule will settle all questions as to the entrance of certain races for the time being and will be a warning to steamship companies.

Hawaii to Pay Japan $200,000.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 1.—It is reported here that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan £40,000, ($200,000,) in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian Islands.

Elections to French Councils General.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The elections to the Councils General have thus far resulted in the return of 785 Republicans and 128 Conservatives.

BASIS FOR BANK CIRCULATION.

Controller Dawes Rules that the Treasurer's Receipt Is Insufficient.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In answer to inquiries received from National banks as to whether, after allotment of new bonds to purchasers, the receipts of the Treasurer of the United States for deposits made on account thereof would be considered as a proper basis for deposit as security for circulating notes of National banks, Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, has ruled that such allotment receipts will not be received as a basis for circulation.

Mr. Dawes states that the law relative to the issue of circulating notes is definite and strict in its description of the security which shall be used as a basis for circulation. Under the provisions of law, it would not be legal to issue circulation even upon unregistered bonds of the United States, as Section 5,158 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides:

"The term 'United States bonds' as used throughout this chapter (relative to the issue of circulation) shall be considered as meaning registered bonds of the United States."

BAR HARBOR DINNERS.

Social Activity at the Maine Resort—The Malvern Hop.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—The first day of August has been a very busy one. Kebo was alive with visitors all day, and the Malvern hop to-night was an exceptionally big event.

Preceding the hop a large dinner party was given by Mrs. Clarence Pell of New York. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Miss Charlotte Pell, and Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson of Islip, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Mr and Mrs. Philip Livingston, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and John Inglis.

Roger Foster of New York gave a small dinner, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Miss Marian Story. Other dinners were given by Mr. Charles Abercrombie of New York and Mrs. De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia. The usual delegation from the smart set was present, including many New Yorkers.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Consul at Munich, Bavaria—George G. Pierie of Pennsylvania.

Collector of Customs, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—Richard G. Banks.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Ninth District—James Stone.

Assistant Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service—Lunsford D. Fricks and Mark J. White.

Pay Inspector in the Navy, with rank of Commander—Joseph Foster.

Paymaster in the Navy, with rank of Lieutenant—Frank T. Arm.

Civil Engineer in the Navy, with rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade—James W. G. Walker.

Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, with rank of Ensign—Will Melville Carton.

Funeral of W. H. Kilboy.

The funeral of William H. Kilboy of the William H. Kilboy Association, and a prominent politician in the Second Assembly District, took place from his late home, 372 Water Street, yesterday afternoon. The funeral arrangements were conducted entirely by the William H. Kilboy Association, the organization escorting the body from the residence to the grave. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

NOVEL DINNER ENTERTAINMENT

Active Preparations for a Dance at O. H. P. Belmont's Farm.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Next Friday evening Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner dance at Mr Belmont's farm, known as Gray Craig, in Middletown. This promises to be one of the largest and most attractive entertainments of the season.

Electrical displays are now being perfected, tents for the dinner are being put up, and a band of fakers has been secured, who will tell the fortunes of the guests, while others will perform various feats for their enjoyment. The dance will be held in the barn. The guests will drive out to Gray Craig on coaches and breaks and return to their cottages in large hay wagons.

It is also believed that a band will be in attendance. Out-door games and other sports will be provided. There are many who are anxiously awaiting to see how many surprises the hostess will spring on Friday evening.

BISMARCK'S RESTING PLACE

The Prince Will Be Buried at the Spot Selected by Himself Near Friedrichsruh.

CHOSE HIS OWN EPITAPH

Emperor William Wanted to Inter the Body Beside the Tomb of William I.—Division of the Estate.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Friedrichsruh to The Hamburg Nachrichten says it has been definitely decided that the body of Prince Bismarck is to be interred at the spot selected by himself, where a simple mausoleum will be built, and to which the remains of his wife will be transferred from Varzin.

Until the mausoleum is completed, the funeral rites will be confined to the simple ceremony of blessing the body, which will be performed by the local pastor of the village of Brunsterf to-morrow, only the near relatives attending. The coffin will then be closed and will remain in the castle until the mausoleum is completed, which will be in October next.

Prince Bismarck's final written instructions, signed by himself, express his desire to be buried in a selected spot in the Sachsenwald, and concludes as follows:

"For an epitaph, I wish 'Prince von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815, died ——,' with the addition of 'A faithful German servant of Emperor William I.'"

In regard to Prince Bismarck's testament, it is known that Friedricharuh, with the title of Prince, descends to Count Herbert Bismarck, the oldest son, the family of Count von Rantzau, the husband of Prince Bismarck's daughter, remaining there temporarily. Schoenhausen goes to Count William Bismarck, the second son.

The late Prince Bismarck's money, which is estimated to amount to several million marks, a larger amount than was generally supposed, is divided among the three children and the young Rantzaus. This money is partly in the Bank of England and partly in the Bleichroeders' Bank. The decorations, diamonds, and art objects of the deceased, valued at about a million marks, are deposited at a Berlin jeweler's.

Dr. Schweninger, the Prince's physician, now says that the immediate cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain. The body of the great Chancellor has been dressed in the uniform of the Halborstadt Cuirassiers.

An enormous number of wreaths and other floral tributes has already arrived at Friedrichsruh, but so strict is the exclusion at the Schloss that Count Posadowski, the Minister of the Interior, had to wait twenty minutes before he was admitted.

The City Councils of Berlin and Munich will hold special sessions on Tuesday, the late Prince Bismarck having had the honorary freedom of those cities. The Carlsruh City Council has passed a resolution of condolence, and has selected delegates to attend the funeral.

This evening Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Count von Shoenborn arrived at Friedrichsruh. In the presence of the Chancellor the coffin was closed, after which Prince von Hohenlohe left Friedrichsruh.

Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, who wore a mourning costume, arrived at Kiel this evening. Baron von Bülow, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, are also at Kiel.

The Emperor has ordered that gorgeous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the Reichstag building, also that the Court go into mourning for ten days, and the army to go into mourning for eight days. The flags on all the imperial and State buildings will be half-masted until after the funeral.

The famous German artist, Herr Franz von Lonbach, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of the dead statesman.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Thus far Emperor William has telegraphed twice to Friedrichsruh. The first dispatch, sent on Sunday morning, was addressed to Count Herbert Bismarck, and set forth in the most cordial terms the merits of the late Prince, never to be forgotten, and expressing his Majesty's undying gratitude to the deceased.

The Emperor also mentioned Prince Bismarck's domestic life, "which has been his greatest joy," and assures the family of his most sincere sympathy.

The second telegram begs for the family's consent to bury the Prince's remains in the Charlottenburg Mausoleum, where the body of Emperor William I. reposes. This, however, is declined, because of Prince Bismarck's clearly expressed wish to be buried near the Schloss.

The Social Reichsanzeiger, which appears to-day with black borders, publishes the telegram which Emperor William sent yesterday to "Prince Herbert Bismarck." It was as follows:

"In deep sorrow, and sympathizing with the grief which has struck you all, for your beloved great dead, I lament the loss of Germany's great son, whose faithful cooperation in the work of reuniting the fatherland won for him the lifelong friendship of my grandfather, resting in God, and the undying thanks of the whole German people for all time. I shall prepare a last abode for his remains in Berlin, in the cathedral, by the side of my ancestors."

EULOGIES UPON BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a long leading article to-day extolling Prince Bismarck's immortal services and declaring the fatherland has lost her greatest son. After remarking that Prince Bismarck was not only the unifier, but also the educator, of his people, the Reichsanzeiger remarks:

"If it is true that States are maintained by the spirit and power in which they are created, then the name of Bismarck will remain for us as a device and a revelation at all times. As Rismarck once declared at Frankfort, 'a Prussia which could renounce the inheritance of the Great Frederick does not exist in Europe.' In the same way, the German Empire could not exist at any future time unless it holds fast to the legacy of its founders, the first Hohenzollern Kaiser and his great Chancellor."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The newspapers here are unanimous in lauding the greatness and eminent genius of the late Prince Bismarck. The Novoe Vremya says he was the most gifted diplomatist of all times.

SYMPATHY OF AMERICANS.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, has received the following cable message from Washington:

"The President charges you to express in the proper official quarter to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman the sorrow which the Government and people of the United States feel in the passing away of the great Chancellor, whose memory will be ever associated with the greatness of the German Empire."

Mr. White has formally requested leave to present the message at the Foreign Office this afternoon, and he has also sent a copy of it to Count Herbert Bismarck at Friedrichsruh.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ambassador White to-day cabled following to the State Department:

Berlin, Aug. 1, 1898. To Adee, Acting Secretary, State Department, Washington: I am requested to tender the sincere thanks of the Emperor and the German people to the President and people of the United States for the message of condolence referring to the death of Prince Bismack.

(Signed) WHITE.

FUNERAL STRICTLY PRIVATE.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 1.—The Emperor had announced his intention of attending the funeral here, but Count Herbert von Bismarck informed his Majesty that the service would be strictly private and without ceremony.

Condolences and wreaths are pouring in by thousands from all quarters from all the Courts, Governments, and foremost statesmen of the world. The death chamber, draped in black, is impressive in its simplicity.

Until the remains were placed in the coffin the counterpane of the bed was strewn with roses and rose leaves, and there was a white rose in one hand. The eyes were firmly closed, the lips a little open, the face wearing its usual energetic expression. A black, polished oak coffin, with silver handles, rests upon a catafalque draped in black velvet. Four huge silver candelabra stand at the corners. At the feet two cuirassieurs mount guard. The room is decorated with palms and evergreens.

Count Herbert is suffering somewhat from the recent heavy strain. Herr Andreas Muller of Hamburg, the architect, is preparing a plan for the mausoleum, and a number of Hamburg friends of Bismarck wish to defray the cost.

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

Companies Liable to Suits for Damages When They Reject Merchandise—An Awkward Dilemma.

The express companies which dispute their liability for the war stamp tax on receipts for goods shipped by them find troubles piling up around them. Everyday goods are offered them for shipment by customers who decline in emphatic terms to pay the revenue tax. When the companies refuse to accept the goods they are threatened with damage suits or actions to annul their charters as common carriers.

James B. Dill of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, counsel for the Merchants' Association, said to a reporter yesterday:

"The express companies are between the devil and the deep sea. If they refuse to accept merchandise offered for shipment, and this they are doing every day, they are liable to lose their charters. The Inter-State commerce law requires them to transport all merchandise offered. The articles they are allowed to refuse are goods not securely packed and explosives.

"On the other hand they are liable to get into trouble with the railroads if they increase their charges. Their contracts with the railroads call for the payment of 55 per cent of the money they receive. If they should increase their charges so as to cover the tax, the railroads would demand a larger share of the returns, and they would have to pay it under the terms of their contracts. This would amount to more than a thousand dollars a day."

Mr. Dill was asked: "Is it not the object of the railroads and express companies to keep the matter of affixing stamps in litigation until the law shall have been repealed, and there is no futher need of their affixing stamps no matter what the decision of the court?

"It will be the purpose of the companies to delay the case in court as long as possible," replied Mr. Dill. "It is possible that they have that in mind, but I am not prepared to say so from what I know. Their counsel is willing to decide on a statement of facts with me in order that the case may be brought to trial about Sept. 1, and we shall try to press it to conclusion.

"The railroads are already buying stamps and affixing them to receipts for freight, evidently feeling that the law cannot well be evaded. The Pennsylvania I know has been doing this. It is the only way to avoid suits for annulment of charter.

CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

Use of Punches and Machines—Traveling Theatrical Companies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following circular in regard to the cancellation of internal revenue stamps:

In any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the Act of June 13, 1898, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon with ink the initials of his name and the date (year) in which the same shall be attached or used, or shall by cutting and canceling said stamp with a machine or punch which will affix the initials and date as aforesaid so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse.

The cancellation by either method should not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined. Stamps imprinted upon the backs of checks, drafts, or other similar instruments may be canceled by dating, signing, and filling out the blank lines in writing across the faces and stamps in the usual manner of drawing checks and drafts. Stamps on checks and drafts may also be canceled by perforating through said stamps and the paper to which they are attached the amount in figures for which said checks or drafts are drawn.

Where proprietary stamps printed from private dies are used for the payment of tax upon proprietary articles instead of cancellation by initials and date, such stamps shall be so affixed on the boxes, bottles, or packages that in opening the same or using the contents thereof the said stamps shall be effectually destroyed.

The Commissioner has held that a traveling theatrical company playing dramas "without exhibiting feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports" in towns of 25,000 inhabitants or less, is liable to a tax of $10 for the year under Paragraph 6 of Section 2 of the new Revenue Act. It had previously been held that this class of performances come with Paragraph 7, which imposes a tax of $100.

Tax on Bank Capital.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat of the Second District, in this city, received a telegram from Commissioner Scott yesterday informing him, in reply to numerous inquiries, that "the amount of capital invested in United States bonds is not to be deducted in reckoning the special tax to be paid by a bank." This ruling sustains a former decision made by Collector Treat in the case of several city banks that all the capital of a bank in excess of the $25,000 exempted by law, no matter how invested, must pay the special tax of $2 on each $1,000 of capital.

SENATOR PLATT SEES VICTORY.

A Republican Year, He Says—War Helpful to the Administration.

Senator Platt said yesterday that the prospects were bright for a Republican victory next Fall.

"This is a Republican year," said the Senator. "The people are going to stand by the National Administration. This is a successful war, and the people are not going to show any lack of sympathy for the Administration that has handled it. The Republican State platform will indorse President McKinley's Administration, and will declare in no uncertain terms for the gold standard. It will be a patriotic document."

Democrats regard it as significant that Senator Platt did not speak of State issues. "The Republicans are going to dwell on National issues a great deal this Fall," said a well-known Democrat yesterday, "and are going to let State issues alone just as much as possible."

HILL MEN NOT ALARMED.

Story of Hugh McLaughlin's Message to Croker and Murphy Discredited.

A story published yesterday, that Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, had declared that he would support any candidate for Governor agreed upon by Richard Croker and Senator Murphy, and that he had sent a message by Controller Coler to them to that effect, caused no alarm among ex-Senator Hill's supporters in this city. The Hill men continue to express the utmost confidence that their leader will control the convention.

A man in a position to know declared yesterday that no such message as that reported had been sent from Mr. McLaughlin to Senator Murphy or Mr. Croker by Mr. Coler.

NEW RULE CUTS BOTH WAYS.

Keeps Outgoing Passengers from Entering Steamship Piers.

The new rule excluding friends of passengers and others from steamship piers while the customs officers are examining baggage went into effect yesterday, as ordered by the Surveyor of the Port. As none of the larger steamers arrived yesterday there was no opportunity of observing its operations. The rule promises, according to some steamship men, to be not only unpopular, but very confusing.

It frequently happens that a steamship arrives while another is departing, and the rule must not only operate to keep waiting friends of incoming passengers from the piers, but is likely to prove an annoyance to passengers arriving to embark. It was said yesterday that certain of the lines would oppose the new regulation and would seek to have it abrogated.

Mr. Croker to Go to Saratoga.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Richard Croker expects to leave Senator Murphy's cottage to-morrow and go to New York, and from there will go to Saratoga. Mr. Murphy will remain at his cottage here until the campaign opens. Mr. Croker spent to-day quietly, and apparently avoided politics and politicians, giving himself over to the guidance of Senator Murphy in seeing the resorts about Long Branch and taking a swim.

SCHALK TO SUCCEED SEIDL

Conductor from Prague Selected for the Coming Opera Season in This Country.

SEVERE TEST OF HIS ABILITY

He Carried Through a Performance of "Lohengrin" with Cleverness Without Rehearsal—The Pall Mall Gazette's Criticism.

The much-perplexing question of finding a successor to the late Anton Seidl, to conduct the Wagner operas in this country during the coming opera season, has finally been decided, writes Maurice Grau to his representatives in this country, in the selection of Herr Schalk of Prague, a conductor who was highly recommended to Mr. Grau during the Covent Garden season.

After carrying on negotiations with all the well-known Wagner conductors of Germany, like Mottl, Muck, Strauss, Richter, and Weingarten, and failing in all his efforts to secure any one of these renowned conductors, he finally decided to give Herr Schalk an opportunity to demonstrate his ability, and several nights before the conclusion of the season "Tristan" was scheduled for production, with Jean de Reszke in the title rôle. This was intended to be the tenor's last appearance, but, owing to his indisposition, the opera was changed and "Lohengrin" substituted at the last minute. Herr Schalk had no opportunity to thoroughly rehearse the orchestra in this opera, notwithstanding the fact that much depended upon the manner in which he conducted the opera and that his future movements, as far as this country was concerned, depended upon it. This performance, it is understood, he carried through with remarkable cleverness, and Mr. Grau forthwith closed a contract with him to conduct all the Wagner operas in this country for the coming season.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in its criticism on Herr Schalk's conducting, said:

"Herr Schalk, a conductor new to London, was accordingly under the necessity of making his first appearance with a work for which he had no chance of proper rehearsals. Thus it must be very difficult for us to judge his merits quite justly; still, after a somewhat vigilant observation, it is possible to record some impression, at all events, of his powers. He belongs, then, to that modern school of German conductors who find that a more than tolerable salvation awaits the precision, the man of iron accuracy and correctness. Wagner, as we all know, laid it down as a law that the chief duty of the conductor is to give the band the right time. Then men make it their duty to study tempo with all their energies directed toward its effectiveness and significance, and having done so much, they put out all their forces to communicate themselves from this point of view to their orchestra. Then, if in addition to this accuracy and preciseness of phrasing which they are thus able to get from their orchestra they possess a certain personal magnetism and a deep insight into the sheer poetical side of their music there you have unerringly a first-rate conductor.

"It was in this second division of the art, as it were, that it was impossible, under the circumstances, to judge Herr Schalk, for here was he brought face to face almost for the first time with his orchestra in an unrehearsed work; what chance then had he for the display of the more transcendental qualities of the conductor? But he could show his carefulness, his intelligence, and his knowledge, and these he proved to be of the highest order. He conducted with incisiveness and decision. It is true that he at times made for effects which did not come off, simply because his influence could not, in the playing of the Covent Garden orchestra, be immediately paramount. At times the vagaries of the singers distracted him; and in his effort to secure accuracy of accent and tempo you saw him then compelled to pause until he could return to his personal swing and continuity; but, surely, he accomplished a great feat in making his personality felt so quickly. For he made many passages newly beautiful and endowed with a new significance by his quiet but most efficient methodism, although not once did he give one the impression of being a martinet. That is certainly a more than decent record for a conductor who, with very personal and individual views upon the effect which he desires to produce, stands under the most serious of handicaps. Let it be also remembered that he was quite new —or we should suppose that he was—to the Covent Garden cuts in the work, which must necessarily have had a distracting effect upon any conductor. In a word, we like Herr Schalk's method; we like his manner; so far as we were able to gather, his ideal was throughout one to admire and respect. More in these conditions could not reasonably be said, but he has shown enough to persuade us into a desire to hear him under more favorable circumstances."

IMRE KIRALFY'S NEW SHOW.

Plans for the Naval Spectacle in Madison Square Garden.

Imre Kiralfy, who arrived in this country over a week ago from London to superintend the construction of the naval spectacle which is to be given at Madison Square Garden, and see it successfully launched on its production, is somewhat loath to divulge his plans in detail. This is possibly due to the fact that other interests from abroad are about to present a like exhibition in this city. He explains his motive of secrecy by saying that he wishes to give the public a surprise on the opening night. He says that the sinking of the Merrimac will arouse enthusiasm.

Some of the boats which are to take part in the production are already in the building, and the reception accorded the battleship Texas as she steamed up the harbor Sunday was hardly more enthusiastic than the reception of her prototype upon her arrival at the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. The employes of the Garden gave her many rousing cheers, as did the small crowd which surrounded the truck which conveyed this iron model of the original ship to the Garden. It was an ovation that would have greatly pleased Capt. Philip, in his absence, Imre Kiralfy officiated as the commanding officer, and thanked the employes for the heartiness of their cheers, and said that he would endeavor to repeat in the waters of the Madison Square Garden the triumphs of this victorious ship in her recent engagements. Mr. Kiralfy will invite all the officers of the Texas to witness the opening performance next Monday night.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO.—The new "extravagant extravaganza," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," is undoubtedly in for a protracted stay. The little irrelevant eliminations that have been made throughout the play admit of the fall of the final curtain shortly after 11 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematograph views shown last evening included many interesting pictures of the war, and with the new pictures which are added every day the interest on the part of the public regarding these views increases. The concerts continue, as ever, good.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The threatened withdrawal of "Cook's Tour" has had its effect, and nightly now the audiences are increasing. The new additions in the way of songs have greatly improved the review. Up on the roof the open-air performance is in full blast nightly, supplemented by the promenade concert, which continues until midnight.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—At one time last night the management of the concerts by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra was seriously considering the advisability of having them render the programme in the concert hall instead of the roof, owing to the threatening weather, but the holding off of the rain enabled them to give their admirable concert in its entirety.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Two Paolis," which were imported by B. F. Keith, and who made their first appearance in this country yesterday, are a pair of English clowns and tumblers who are exceedingly clever in their way. The performing dogs who assist them in their act have become favorites with the audience. The other part of the programme included Patrice, Arthur Dunn, and Mamie Gilroy in an interesting sketch; Albert Guille, the operatic soloist, and the usual array of vaudeville talent.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The threatening weather had no effect upon the audience which crowded every available space on the roof. Hope Booth, now a singing ingenue in gorgeous gowns which, when discarded, made some stunning revelations in the matter of tights, was among the new features introduced last night. Miss Millie Stuler, a pretty balladist, was another debutante. All the other features were retained, including Alice Atherton, the big cake walk Miss, Nellie Hawthorne, Maud Courtney, Mildred Howard, De Grey Ashlina Rositino, Mlle. Bartho, Belle Davis, Mamie Emerson, Arthur K. Deegan, Edwin French, Sig. Ricci, and Amorita.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Daniel Frohman is said to have secured from Anthony Hope his dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau" for production in this country. James K. Hackett will appear in the title rôle.

J. Cheever Goodwin and Louis Harrison are engaged on an opera which will be produced this next season by the Broadway Theatre Opera Company. The music is being written by a Frenchman of reputation, for good work in this line.

Villa Knox, who has taken prominent part in some important operatic productions, has been added to the forces of the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. Miss Knox will make her first appearance in "Boccaccio," with which opera the second season of opera in English will be opened Sept. 12.

The Murray Hill Theatre will open Aug. 27, under the management of Henry V. Donnelly, who has organized a stock company, containing Robert Dorouet, William Redmond, Walter Allen, Hannah May Ingham, Rose Beaudet, Sandol Milliken, and Mrs. Thomas Barry. There will be a change of bill each week, two performances each day. The opening bill will be Joseph Grismer's romantic play, "The New South."

MAIL TO BROOKLYN BY TUBE.

The Pneumatic System Between the Manhattan and Brooklyn Post Offices Now in Operation.

Some pleasant formalities in the office of Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon marked the opening of the line of pneumatic tubes constructed to carry mail from the General Post Office in this borough across the Brooklyn Bridge to the Brooklyn office. This tube system was completed about two weeks ago, and recent tests have been satisfactory to the local Post Office authorities.

About 200 representative business men assembled, upon invitation, in the private office of the Brooklyn Postmaster. Howard Gould, the new President of the Tubular Dispatch Company, was there, as also was his predecessor in office, John E. Milholland. Col. John C. Calhoun, counsel for the New York Newspaper Mail and Transportation Company, which built the tube system, formally received the completed work from the contractors, Messrs. Belden & Co. and made a brief speech, describing the character and purpose of the enterprise. He introduced Mr. Milholland, the organizer of the Tubular Dispatch Company. Mr. Milholland requested St. Clair McKelway to speak for him.

Mr. McKelway spoke of the use of the pneumatic mail tube system as in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age. He complimented the promoters, and remarked that the operation of the Manhattan-Brooklyn system would be of great advantage to Brooklyn.

Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, whom President McKinley appointed a Commissioner to the approaching Paris Exposition, spoke in terms of praise of the pneumatic tube system in connection with the postal service, and said that he hoped to see such a system operated at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Milholland assured him that he would see it there.

After the speaking Postmaster Wilson sent the first official carrier through the tube. It contained the names of all present. By prearrangement the carrier was taken out in the New York Post Office, opened, and replaced in the tube. It made the journey from the Brooklyn Post Office and back in six minutes and two seconds. The tube was formally turned over to the control of the Post Office authorities under the terms of an agreement between the United States Government and the New York Newspaper Mail and Transportation Company. This pneumatic tube system will be put to practical use at once. Only first-class mail matter will be transmitted. Each carrier will hold 450 letters, and it is estimated that the tubular system will be able to carry about 20 per cent. of the mail matter that must be sent daily from Manhattan to Brooklyn. The average time consumed by a carrier in making the trip is two minutes and thirty-five seconds.

Howard Gould and his friends have recently acquired the control of the stock of the Tubular Dispatch Company, which in turn controls the New York Newspaper Mail and Transportation Company. The latter corporation constructed the lines over the Brooklyn Bridge and through the Borough of Brooklyn at a cost of $60,000. The Brooklyn tube system is rented to the Government at $14,000 a year, of which amount the Brooklyn Post Office will pay $6,000.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Gould purposes extending the pneumatic tubular system in various directions in this city and in Brooklyn as soon as necessary details can be arranged.

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

Committee May Recommend Increased Charge for Tube Service.

The Sub-Committee of the Congressional Committee for the investigation of the postal service yesterday completed its third day's work at the Post Office. The principal inquiry was into the pneumatic tube service, in which John Milholland was questioned. The committee is trying to ascertain the exact amount of time saved and the capacity of the service. It also has under consideration the advisability of the Government's claiming an extra compensation for pneumatic tube service. It has not decreased the number of wagons for transporting mails, and the yearly expense to the Post Office Department in New York has increased about $30,000. The tubes are used simply to expedite transportation and not for economy.

Representatives of the New York newspapers have been invited to appear to-morrow. From them the committee wishes to find out to what extent the newspapers are sent through the mails. The object of this is to look into the truth of the assertion that the increased weight of the second-class mails consists of newspapers. Among other second-class matter are certain periodicals, nominally literary, but in fact advertising mediums. This is regarded as an abuse of the privilege, and thought by some to be the cause of the increased weight.

Representative Loud said that second-class matter had increased wonderfully, with, as yet, no proof that it was because of it that newspapers, which are sent mostly by train. "The mails," he said, "are too slow to compete in this line of work."

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Dance at the Casino Largely Attended—Some of Those Present.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The largest dance of the season at the Casino took place this evening, and the presence of a large number of the younger set was very noticeable, the majority of them coming from Mrs. J. Townsend Burden's dinner party. The balconies were largely filled with spectators. The weather was pleasant, and dancing was very general.

Among those present were Willing Spencer, Miss Burden, Miss Bessie Davis, William Cutting, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffmann, Miss Carter, Miss Fannie Whitehouse, Miss Lily Whitehouse, Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., W. C. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Creery, Miss French, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Glajn, Potter Palmer, Jr., Miss Gray, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Davies, Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, J. B. Stokes, John R. Livermore, Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, George Griswold, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. T. F. Newell, Mrs. Thomas Mack, Miss C. H. Bone, Mrs. C. P. Church, Mrs. A. N. Allan, W. G. Webster, Arthur Spencer, H. F. Eldridge, Miss Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harriman.

Prince Victor in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Prince Victor Emanuel, Count of Turin, arrived in Chicago this afternoon prepared to spend two days of sightseeing in the metropolis of the West. The seventeen trunks containing the Prince's raiment failed to arrive with promptness, and for four hours he was unable to don a clean collar.

The Prince was met at the station by several prominent Italians, and was driven to the Auditorium Annex. Later he was driven by the Italian Consul to the stock yards, where he spent an hour inspecting the work of the butchers. This evening he enjoyed a banquet at the Union League Club. To-morrow he will inspect the Pullman Car Works, the Illinois Steel Company's plant, the Public Library, and the Masonic Temple.

DEATH LIST OF A D[AY].

Mme. Hanna K. Koran

The death of Mme. Hanna Kisb[ay] Kor-any is announced from Beyroo[t] Syria. Mme. Korany, whose maiden n[ame] was Kisbany, was a native of Beyroot, [and] came to this country as a representative [of Syria] to the World's Fair, where her [extraor-]dinary knowledge and other qu[alities of] mind and person caused her to be [received] into Chicago society.

For two years after the close o[f the fair] Mme. Korany resided in New Y[ork, and] contributed to several magazines. [She also] wrote for the Syrian press, showin[g the ad-]vantages of the state of the Ame[rican wo-]man over that of the Syrian. Sh[e begged] for a better state of existence for [her coun-]try women. The spread of her idea[s alarmed] the Syrian Government and she w[as ordered] to cease. She then turned her at[tention to] enlightening the American public [concern-]ing the low state of culture and ci[vilization,] as far as women were concerned, i[n her own] land. The Government also order[ed her to] cease these expressions, and on h[er refusal] to comply with the demand, she [was offi-]cially informed that she must con[fer her-]self an exile, her property in Sy[ria not] confiscated, and she was informe[d that if] these measures did not produce t[he desired] result her father and mother wou[ld also be] exiled.

While in her official capacity [at the] World's Fair Mme. Korany made [a great] many friends, persons of promi[nence in] America, among them Mrs. Po[lk Fal-]mer. They, about two years ago, [interested] in her behalf with her Government [and per-]mission was finally given her [to return] home. She had become very ill [through] worry and overwork, and afte[r several] months of convalescence in Egy[pt, she] went over to Cairo and founded [the first] woman's journal, particularly devise[d for a wo-]men of the harem. After near[ly half a] year spent in Egypt her health ag[ain began] to fail her, and she retired to Mo[unt Leba-]non, where she lately died.

George H. Foster.

George H. Foster, one of the T[rustees of] Northwestern University and a [prominent] worker in the Methodist Episcop[al Church,] died Sunday at his home, in Eva[nston, Ill.] When a boy of fourteen Mr. Fo[ster came] to this country from England, whe[re he was] born in 1827. He settled in Palest[ine, Wis.,] and later removed to Milwaukee, [where he] carried on operations on the Board [of Trade] with considerable success. He [became in-] terested in the extension of the [Methodist] Church and grew to be widely kn[own as an] enthusiastic worker. His connec[tion with] Northwestern University began [in 1881,] when he was appointed on the [Board of] Trustees. The next year he was [placed on] the Executive Board.

Josiah Hunt Read.

Josiah Hunt Read died at his [home, 66] Harrison Street, East Orange, N[. J., yes-]terday mornihg of pneumonia. He [was born] in Rowe, N. Y., in 1822, and losin[g his par-]ents early in life was brought [up by an] uncle in Auburn. He learned the [profession] of a druggist there. On attainin[g his ma-]jority he went to Chicago, and e[stablished] himself in business, making a fort[une. After] the close of the war he came East [. He then] went into bond brokerage in thi[s city, es-]tablishing the house of Read & F[ay. He] married Miss Mary E. Cheesema[n in 1844,] and they had one child. Mr. Rea[d was an] Elder of the First Presbyterian [church of] Orange and a member of the Ne[w England] Society of Orange.

John Munro.

John Munro died Sunday at his [home at] Pelham Bay Park. He was bor[n in New] York in 1814, and was a son of [Peter J.] Munro. He was one of the ori[ginal set-]tlers of Larchmont Manor and [founder] of the Manor House. He was a [merchant] in New York for many years, a[nd retired] about ten years ago. His wife w[as a Miss] Van Cortlandt, a descendant of [the Van] Cortlandt family after whom Van [Cortlandt] Park is named. He had been [ill for a] month. The funeral will take pla[ce to-mor-]row.

John George Bainbridge.

John George Bainbridge, senio[r member] of the wholesale stationery firm [of Henry] Bainbridge & Co., died Sunday at [his Sum-]mer home at Greenwich, Conn. [Bright's] disease was the cause of death, [He was] about sixty-nine years old, and [leaves a] wife and three children. He was [a member] of the Down-Town Association. [His town] residence was at 53 West Sev[enty-third] Street.

**Obituary Not

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 702 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 17 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
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DEAL IN NEW 3%
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R.Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Safe Deposit Boxes Adapted for the New War Loan Bonds
$5 per year
In the Mercantile
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Equitable Building

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Secy. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock, Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Activity up to the recent average showed in yesterday's security market, a widely distributed list of shares and bonds being traded in.

In two or three parts of the market rather animated attacks were made by the room trading element, still committed to the bear side; but not much was anywhere accomplished. Especial pressure was put against Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, because of reports questioning the strength of the Brooklyn Bridge, Wall Street speculators hurrying to the conclusion that no further Brooklyn traction traffic could be permitted over the bridge. Activity in this stock went beyond that of any other in the market, the transactions for the day passing 30,000, while the total of Sugar Trust, usually the leader in transactions, fell nearly 10,000 behind. In so far as Brooklyn Rapid Transit's price was concerned, there was a recession of about 2 points, though at the end of the day practically all of the loss had been recovered, final figures being within a fraction of the highest at which the stock ever sold.

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In no other part of the market was there specific warrant claimed for the attacks made by traders, though the raids were none the less aggressive and distributed. In Sugar Trust a fractional decline was forced, but at the close of business quotations showed a small net gain. A suggestive fact in the Sugar quarter just now is that the short interest has become large enough to oblige borrowers of the stock to pay premiums. Meanwhile, it is no longer much disguised that managers of the Sugar Trust and representatives of independent refineries are in daily amicable conference. Business men with big interests at stake are not forever spoiling for a fight. Settlements pay.

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Ease in the money market grows rather than diminishes, abounding prophecies to the contrary coming to naught. Advices from abroad indicate that foreign gold must soon come this way, despite energetic and adroit efforts to head off the natural movement.

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Government bonds were strong, with final bid price ¼@½ higher. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¼; $10,000 do., registered, at 111, and $112,500 3s, when issued, at 104½@104¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	1½	Illinois Steel	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg...	½	L. C. P. & G.....	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	1	Morris & Essex.....	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs....	½	National Lead	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	N. J. Central.....	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake.....	2½
Am. Tobacco pf....	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire...	½	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Canada South.	½	Third Avenue	4
C., Gt. West. pf., A.	1	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Chi. & Northwest...	½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol..	½	W. & L. E. pf., $3	
Consol. Gas	⅝	ass't paid	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.....1		Pacific Coast	⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.....	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2½	Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Or. Short Line 6s....	1
C. M. & St. P. con. 7s.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. Southwest. Div. 6s.....	1
		W. N. Y. & P. gen..	1½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $72,902,158; balance $5,654,593; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $309,431.

Money on call in London nominal at ½@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris france were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅝@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange kept holiday yesterday and no quotations were received from that centre. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 45c. and exchange on London was 25f 23½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.40 and in Rome at 107.75.

JULY TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $978,081,006, a decrease for the month of $49,004,486. Independent of the cash, the statement shows an increase in the debt of $182,159. The cash in the Treasury increased during the month by over $49,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,367,730; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,260,050; debt bearing no interest, $384,297,441. Total, $1,232,925,221. This amount, however, does not include $559,497,943 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $225,138,398; silver, $514,879,965; paper, $90,294,517; bonds, deposits in National banks, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $59,757,087. Total, $890,069,963. Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $635,225,748, leaving a net cash balance of $254,844,215.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during July the receipts amounted to $43,847,108, a gain as compared with July, 1897, of $4,827,000. The disbursements aggregated $74,263,475, an increase of a little more than $24,160,000. The receipts during the month from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $15,169,680, a loss of about $1,800,000; internal revenue, $26,170,627, a gain of about $6,400,000; miscellaneous $2,506,790, about the same as a year ago. The expenditures during July on account of the war amounted to about $30,000,000, making the war expenses to date about $90,000,000.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total circulation of National bank notes July 30, 1898, was $226,696,870, a decrease for the month of $1,119,832, and a decrease for the year of $4,062,066. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $195,692,685, a decrease for the month of $1,385,407, and a decrease for the year of $10,806,271. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $31,004,185, an increase for the month of $265,575, and an increase for the year of $6,744,205. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $216,525,650, and to secure public deposits, $58,272,500.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows that the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during July amounted to $6,940,744, as follows: Gold, $5,868,900; silver, $1,027,884; minor coins, $59,010.

CROKER-GOULD.

Mr. Richard Croker and Mr. George J. Gould, it is said, had an agreeable meeting abroad just before Mr. Croker sailed for home, and men of some Wall Street consequence more or less close to the Tammany leader are talking bullish on Mr. Gould's Manhattan Elevated stock.

THE KLONDIKES.

Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan are enthusiastically bullish over the Pacific stocks—both Northern and Union. Mr. Morgan and Mr. James J. Hill are said now to be in closer relationships than ever hitherto, a fact counted upon to prove of especial value in the management of Northern Pacific.

INSIDERS PREFER TO WAIT.

A new pool in General Electric stock seemed inclined to pay liberal commissions yesterday, over 3,000 shares being traded in to bring about only a fractional rise. It is semi-officially intimated that any effort to advance General Electric quotations just at this juncture will not meet with the approval of important inside interests, who prefer to have the company's share capital readjusted before working to establish better market values.

AN AUGUST RENDEZVOUS.

Saratoga will be a rallying place of Wall Street men this week and next. Gov. Flower, Henry Allen, and other prominent Stock Exchange figures are already there, and others are due.

RUBBER STILL BOUNDS.

Manipulation in Rubber Trust shares continues active. It leaked out yesterday that consolidations of independent plants with the Trust are now practically arranged.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

The fact that Western farmers are holding their grain back from market, counting on better prices, shows in many ways.

Every Western railroad manager sees evidence of this disposition upon the part of the farmer, who now is better able than ever before to show independence. This accounts chiefly for the falling off in receipts of grain at Western distributing points, current figures being below past averages at this season of the year. Formerly the grain grower had his crops so mortgaged that he was glad to take almost any price in order to obtain immediate cash with which to meet the squeezes of money lenders. But the new prosperity that has reached the West changes all that.

SEASONABLE.

A movement in Consolidated Ice shares is one of the predictions coming from local politicians. Mr. John F. Carroll's friends are largely controlling in that quarter.

NEW ENGLAND CONFIDENCE.

Frederick H. Prince, Boston's wide-awake commission broker and trader, was in New York yesterday. He talks confidently on business improvement already showing and soon to grow larger; and cheerful views are, he says, entertained by every man in commercial and industrial circles throughout New England.

Like most other active security market operators, however, Mr. Prince is inclined to believe that the market would be the better for a reaction. In any recession from present prices he estimates that there would be substantial public buying.

GOVERNMENT BOND PREMIUMS.

The new Government 3 per cent. bonds made a fresh record yesterday, rising to 104¾, no bonds offering at one time under 105. Stock Exchange prophets who a little while ago were hesitant about predicting 105 for the issue are now saying that there is a prospect that the quotation will even get up to 110. For certain uses in active financiering, especially in the banking world, the new issue has advantages over older and higher-rate Governments. The other bonds also show buoyancy.

OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

Stock Exchange houses with Philadelphia connections show activity beyond the average among representatives of other cities. Boston trading lags, while Chicago traders seem to have swung over to the bear side, counting on a reaction to provide opportunities on a lower basis.

YOUNG MR. LEITER NOT IN IT.

Wall Street financial interests identified with the street railway systems of Chicago regard as amusing Western reports representing that Mr. Joseph Leiter, recovering from his wheat-cornering dream, is about to consolidate all the Chicago traction properties. Mr. Leiter's father owns 8,000 shares of Chicago city railroad stock; but as the capital of the three roads which the young man is credited with swinging aggregates $32,000,000, the Leiter influence would seem to be rather insignificant. Instead of young Mr. Leiter being an important factor in the street railway situation in Chicago, the truth is that the Leiter influence has recently counted for little in that quarter.

A comprehensive consolidation scheme may eventually bring the diverse Chicago interests under one economical management, but that accomplishment will depend upon the work of men of very much larger business calibre than Mr. Joseph Leiter.

A NATION'S BUSINESS CARD.

Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. make this comment:

"The Spanish war has resulted in a tremendous advertising of the greatness of this Nation, and the advertising is sure to be profitable."

AUTUMN PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Howard Lapsley & Co. of the New York Stock Exchange, in advice to clients, say:

"The wheat prospect continues excellent, and the period of uncertainty in regard to it is rapidly passing. With the war closed, the wheat crop secured and the surplus in demand for export, it would seem that the approaching Autumn must be one of activity and general prosperity. The present weak condition of the foreign exchange market suggests the probability of gold imports in the near future, if, indeed, the movement has not already begun."

STOCKS FOLLOW BONDS.

"The fundamental feature in the present financial situation is the profound ease of the money market." So write Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago, adding:

"Confidence that the year is not likely to witness any material advance in interest rates is shown in the steady rise in all high-class investment securities, including the new Government 3s. These have advanced beyond 104, while the 4s of 1925 have risen to where they were quoted at the time of the destruction of the Maine. The advance in securities of this class has extended to the bond market, which continues notably active and appreciates steadily. For example, the prior lien bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, a recently reorganized property, are close to par, and the comparatively recently issued Union Pacific 4s seem to be heading for the same figures. There has also been pronounced strength in Southern railway 5s, the Atchison issues, and those of the New York Central Company, particularly the bonds offered in exchange for Lake Shore and Michigan Central stocks.

"A natural inference from the appreciation of these securities is, that the demand under which they have advanced will later on be diverted to the more speculative issues of bonds and stocks also."

ONLY AWAITING THE PUBLIC.

The Stock Exchange house of Haven & Stout, in a circular letter to customers, says:

"Possibly surprises in connection with the country's acquisitions of new territory may yet be brought out by sugar refining interests, and an intimation of this kind is furnished in connection with the sugar interests of the Hawaiian Islands. The restricted condition of the market has in a measure favored movements in specialties which have or are expected to have favorable developments to help them, Norfolk and Western preferred, Tennessee Coal, New York Air Brake, and other stocks of the same relative importance showing a greater degree of strength than is exhibited in the regular railroad share list. On the whole the market has been strong in the face of discouragement, is inclined to respond to good news, and for the time being awaits only the return of the public to the Street to turn to excellent account any positive developments of the first importance, such as the conclusion of an early peace would prove."

BULLING NEW TRUST STOCKS.

Theodore Cox of the Stock Exchange issues a circular letter in which he advises investments in what Wall Street calls industrials. He says:

"Wall Street history shows that there never was a case where a trust has been organized and its shares offered for sale but that, if one had bought them when first issued they could have been sold out, before many months, at a profit of ten or twenty points, (when the insiders began to manipulate the stock,) no matter what the real value of the property might be.

"The most recent example of this has been the fluctuation in Glucose Sugar Refining. This stock first appeared on the curb a little over a year ago. The common opened at 30 and the preferred at 90. Now the common is 51 and the preferred 108. The preferred is a 7 per cent. stock, the common has paid nothing.

"There has been recently listed on the Exchange the common and preferred 7 per cent. stocks of the American Malting Company. The common is now selling for 26 and the preferred for 76. I have the best of reasons for believing that within a year the common will be well past 50 and the preferred past 100. The company was organized about Oct. 1, 1897, and has paid two quarterly dividends on its preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. In six months the net earnings were over $1,100,000. The 7 per cent. for the entire year on the preferred issued requires less than $850,000, leaving over $250,000 earned on the common. This rate will undoubtedly be rather increased than diminished, and shows earnings of 10 per cent. per annum on the common."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sale to an English syndicate of a considerable amount of new Baltimore and Ohio securities.

Decrease of $12,554 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus net earnings for June, but increase of $226,057 for the fiscal year.

Beginning of the investigation by the Inter-State Railway Commission into the rate-cutting charges brought against the Canadian Pacific by the American lines.

Increase of $76,537 in Mexican Central's net earnings for June, but decrease of $20,277 since Jan. 1.

Meeting to-day of Directors of St. Paul and Duluth to act on dividend on preferred stock. Some talk of an increased rate.

Increase of $119,217 in Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for June, making $1,997,277 for the fiscal year.

Increase of 3,005 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of 3,077 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Meeting in Omaha on Thursday of railroad lines interested in a plan for the reorganization of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of National Biscuit Company's common and preferred shares.

Holiday in the London market.

First annual meeting of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company to be held in Chicago to-day.

Two Sundays in fourth week of July this year, making one less business day for railroads in comparison with last year.

Increase of $99,369 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus net earnings for the June 30 quarter.

Minority stockholders of General Electric expected to withdraw their opposition to plan for reducing capitalization of company.

Decrease of $243,425 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Decrease of $3,091 in Southern Railway's (Memphis Division) net earnings for June, but increase of $67,550 for fiscal year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	2½	5
Kings County Inc	7	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	58	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	73	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	76¼	77
Amsterdam 5s with interest	102	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23½

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95⅝	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	70	75
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	141½
Standard Gas preferred	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	82½	85½
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	35	38
Barney & Smith common	15	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53	53½
Glucose pf	106½	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	9	10
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37½	39
International Paper pref., ex div	84	86
Lorillard Company pf	113	115½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	92	93
Nicaragua Canal Co., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	854	856
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	414½	415
Trenton Potteries	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	174	176

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electric Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10¾
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	78
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	850	Irving	147½
American Ex.	165	Mechanics'	170
Central National	160	Mechanics' & Trad.	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	165
Commerce	200	Merchants'	148
Continental	125	New York	230
Corn Exchange	270	New York County	500
East River	180	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	950	Seventh National	115
German-American	100	State of New York	102
Hanover	385	West Side	276
Importers & Trad.	480		

Twelve shares of Park sold at 308.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Columbia, and Mutual.

Hallgarten & Co. give notice that a majority of the 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having been deposited under agreement dated July 5, the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Aug. 22, inclusive, after which date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$5,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds, due September 1, 1919. Coupons of May 1, 1892, attached.
5,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Co., $2 each.
(By order of Administratrix).
11,814 shares and a fractional share of the Batopilas Mining Co., $20 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Hide and Leather National Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Northern Pacific R. R. Co. pref., $100 each. (Voting Certificate.)
1 lot of Jewelry and Precious Stones, (hypothecated.)
Bond and Mortgage executed by Eunice E. Huff, dated January 8, 1896, due January 8, 1897, for $15,000 on property at Sing Sing, N. Y.
(By order of James Harriman, Esq., Receiver.)
All the right, title, and interest of the Reamer Lumber Co., Limited, to certain open accounts, a list of which can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty Street.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
56 shs. Celluloid Company.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
28 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Pacific Bank.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
18 shs. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
58 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
Certif. right to 50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co. under agreement with stockholders of Standard Nat. Bank, in liq. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
100 shs. New York & Queens County R. R. Co.
2 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
20 shs. Hamilton Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1907, January, 1896 Coupons. (Hypd.)
2,589 shs. Pocantico Water Works Co. Hypd.)
500 shs. W. C. Loftus & Co., with note of Thomas J. Loftus and Mary C. Loftus for $5,000, dated January 30, 1897, due 1 year from date, at 6 per cent. interest. (Hypd.)
7 shs. Great Eastern Casualty Indemnity Co.

DIVIDENDS.

184th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, July 28, 1898.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New York, July 14th, 1898.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1898.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 18, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nine Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18801	23992	37677	398
217	7650	13898	18807	32127	37685	410
226	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	419
288	7758	13950	18976	32268	37839	422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	458
371	7951	14035	19015

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension to the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
534,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing and equipping a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 28TH, 1898.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing, warming and hot water supply, plumbing and drainage, and the electric wiring and fixtures of extensions to the dining room building of Group D, at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Electric Storage Battery stocks were the feature of the market to-day, and advanced under continued good buying, based on anticipated action in regard to the dividend and outstanding scrips. The business of this company continues to improve, and it is authoritatively stated that the net earnings this year may exceed $500,000, which would warrant a dividend on preferred and common stock. The common advanced to 37, sales, and was bid to 42¾. Union Traction was stronger on reports of large earnings. United Gas Improvement, though less active, continued firm, and, the same is to be said of Pennsylvania Manufacturing. Railroad stocks were neglected.

The market closed firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20	
Northern Pacific common, tr. ctfs.	29¾	30
North. Pacific common, pf.	71⅞	72
Pennsylvania	58¾	58⅝
Reading, tr. ctfs.	8¾	8⅞
Reading 1st pf.	20½	20 15-16
St. Paul	100½	100⅝
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	153	154
Philadelphia Traction	89¼	89½
Baltimore cons.	22⅝	22⅝
Welsbach Light	53	54
New Jersey Traction	48½	49
American R. E. L.	2¾	3
Marsden	5¾	6
Union Traction	18¾	18¾
Electric Storage	37	37½
Electric Storage pf.	42¼	42½
United Gas Improvement	116¾	117
Electric & P. 4s	90¾	90¾
Equitable Gas 5s	105½	105¾
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, tr. ctfs.	98½	99
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s pf.	19¾	19½
Choctaw	23½	23¾
Choctaw pf.	38½	39½
Reading 4s		83
Con. T., Pitts.	15¼	15¾
Con. T., Pitts., pf.	49¾	49¾

The Newark Gas Deal.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—A check for $200,000, signed by Thomas Nevins & Son and drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company, was paid over for the purchase of the Newark Gas Company to-day. The amount, together with $25,000, paid about a week ago, represents the first payment on 1,500 shares of stock. This is 75 per cent. of all the stock, and the price is $310 per share.

Third Avenue Through Train Service.

Some time ago it was announced that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company would, on or about Aug. 1, commence running regular through trains between City Hall and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, on the Third Avenue line. It now appears that the service will be delayed. The necessary connecting links have been built, but some delay has been experienced in the work on the two new platforms at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and on the work of remodeling the old Suburban platform at that point. In all probability, however, this entire work will be completed within two weeks, when the through train service will then be begun.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
19,890	Am. Sugar Ref.	139½	140¾	138½	138⅞
1,300	Am. Tobacco	122	123¾	122	123⅜
10	A., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
130	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝
3,710	Brook. R. T.	59⅜	59⅝	57⅝	59
180	Bay State Gas	4½	4½	4½	4½
5,880	C., B. & Q.	106⅝	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
2,280	C., Mil. & St. P.	100½	100⅝	99⅞	100⅜
1,770	C., R. I. & P.	96¾	97⅜	96¼	97
10	Chi. & N'west.	131½	131½	131½	131½
20	C., St. P., M. & O.	83⅝	88⅛	83⅝	83⅝
20	Cen. of N. J.	90½	90½	90½	90½
50	Ches. & Ohio.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
400	Gen. Electric	39¾	40½	39¾	40
250	Louis. & Nash.	54	54	53¾	53¾
420	Mo. Pacific	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36
460	Manhattan	107	107	106½	107
290	Nat. Lead	37⅜	38¼	37½	38⅛
10	Nor. Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
640	Nor. Pacific pf.	71¼	72	71¼	71¾
20	N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
2,070	People's Gas	99½	99½	97¾	99
20	Southern Pacific	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
60	Tenn., C. & I.	25½	25½	25⅞	25½
70	Union Pacific	24	24	24	24
830	Union Pac. pf.	61¼	62	61¼	61¾
760	U. S. Rubber	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40¼
540	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68¾
60	West. Union	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
47,050					

BONDS.

$2,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
5,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
$7,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58 9-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .44, 200 Horn Silver at 1.85, 200 Mexican at .15, 100 Mount Rosa at .10, 400 Ophir at .30, 300 Union Consolidated at .14, 500 Utah at .09, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Moulton	.20		
American Coal	1.25	Ontario	2.50		
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.20		
Best & Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.15		
Breece	.45	Potosi	.15		
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.25		
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver, pf.	4.10		
Caledonia, H. H.	.50	Savage	.10		
Challenge Con.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.50		
Crown Point	.07	Standard	1.50		
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	.90		
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Union Con.	.23		
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	5.00		
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30		
Com. T. Co. scrip	.30	Alamo	.02		
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.34		
Eureka Consol.	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08		
Father de Smet	.17	C. & Cripple Creek	.02		
Gould & Curry	.06	Golden Fleece	.18		
Hale & Norcross	.20	Isabella	.20		
Homestake	45.00	Mollie Gibson	.17		
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.10		
Iron Silver	.70	Pharmacist	.03		
Kings & Pem.	.15	Portland	1.05		
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.02		
Leadville Con.	.10	Union	.12		
Little Chief	.20	Work	.04		
Mexican	.15				

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.22
Pilgrim	.01	Isabella	.21
Rocky Mountain	.09¾	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02
Lagonda	.20	Lillie	.89
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.33	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anchoria, Leland	.71	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Cr. Con.	.06½	Portland	1.14
Cannon Ball	.008	Sentinel	.007¾
Elkton	.89	Union	.13
Gold Coin	.75	Work M. & M. Co.	.06½
Garfield Con.	.11		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 1, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
26¾	27	120	Am. Malting Co.	26	26	26	26	—1
77½	78½	555	Am. Malting Co. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	
24½	24⅝	775	American Cotton Oil.	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
79½	79¾	980	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	+1¼
136	139	29	American Express	135½	137	135¾	137	
12¼	12½	870	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
86¾	87	710	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	87	86	87	+1
139½	139¾	22,016	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139½	139⅞	138½	139¾	+ ⅛
113⅞	114	428	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113⅞	114½	113⅞	114	+1
94½	95½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	95½	95½	
123⅝	123⅝	18,120	American Tobacco	121⅞	123⅝	121¾	123⅝	+1⅝
129½	131½	340	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	131	130¼	131	+1½
39½	39⅝	120	Am. Steel & Wire	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
88½	89	20	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	88½	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
13⅛	13¾	800	At., T. & S. F.	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	34⅝	3,720	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	568	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	—⅜
4¼	4⅝	7,720	Bay State Gas	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	81,654	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59¼	59⅝	57½	58⅝	— ⅛
122	124	6	Brooklyn Union Gas	121½	121½	121½	124¼	
10	11	320	Brunswick City	10⅜	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	500	Canada Southern	54	54	53½	53½	+ ⅛
84	84½	400	Canadian Pacific	84	84¼	84	84½	+ ⅛
16	16½	360	Central Pacific	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
22⅜	23	460	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
106⅜	107	8,638	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,880	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅝	
38½	39	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	39½	40	39¼	40	+1
28	28⅜	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28½	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
35	36	525	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	36½	36⅞	36	36	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅝	9,335	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	100	100⅞	99⅞	100⅝	+ ⅛
151½	152¼	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152¾	152⅞	152¼	152¼	
131½	131⅞	1,700	Chi. & Northw.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131⅞	
97	97⅛	5,563	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96¼	97⅜	96¼	96⅞	+ ⅛
42½	42⅜	530	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
14¼	14½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
5	5½	320	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
199	199½	900	Consolidated Gas.	198½	199	198½	199	+ ⅝
90	92	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	
106¾	106¾	150	Delaware & Hudson.	107	107	107	107	
150	152½	5	Del., Lack. & West.	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ⅛
50⅜	50¾	170	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
15½	16¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
85	85⅝	111	Erie 1st pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	
		24	Evans. T. H. & D. C.	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
39⅜	39⅞	8,805	General Electric	39¾	40⅜	39¾	39⅞	+ ¼
24¾	25	250	Hawaiian Sugar	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
107	107½	389	Illinois Central, ex div.	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
56	57½	300	Illinois Steel Co.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½
9¼	9½	50	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	
15⅝	16¼	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
71	71½	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¼	71½	71¼	71½	— ¼
53¾	54	2,000	Louisville & Nashville.	54	54	53¾	53⅝	
106½	107	3,053	Manhattan Con	107	107⅛	106½	107	
153	153½	798	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153¼	154	153	153½	
107¼	108½	800	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
10⅞	11⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	11	11	
34½	35	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	2,580	Missouri Pacific	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
170¼	173	100	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	+ ½
31	31¼	2,247	National Biscuit Co.	30⅝	32¼	30⅝	31½	
98⅜	95	100	National Biscuit Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	
37½	37⅝	14,412	National Lead Co.	37	38¼	37	37½	+ ⅝
109½	110½	20	National Lead Co. pf.	110	110¼	110	110¼	
6½	7	1,130	National Linseed Oil.	6	6½	6	6½	
90	91½	100	New Jersey Central.	90¼	90½	90	90½	+ ⅛
56⅝	57	2,355	New York Air Brake.	57	57	55½	56½	+2¼
118¼	118½	523	New York Central	118¼	118¾	118¼	118⅝	
188	191	26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	
52⅜	53¼	120	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53	53	53	
6¼	6¾	14	North American	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅞	30	2,735	Northern Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	5,897	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅝	72	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	15⅛	128	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
35⅞	37	100	Pacific Coast	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
30½	30⅝	8,470	Pacific Mail	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30½	+ ⅛
117	117⅝	206	Pennsylvania R. R.	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	
98⅞	99	5,235	People's Gas, Chicago	99½	99½	98	99¼	— ⅛
42½	43¼	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
62½	65	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62½	63	62½	63	+ ¼
		100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	211	211	211	211	
189½	190	450	P. Pal. Car Co., ex div.	190	190	189½	189½	
17½	18	20	Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
41½	42	945	Reading 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	+ ¼
56½	58	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	
29½	29¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
5½	6	5	St. Louis Southwest.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
82	86	17	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	82	86	82	83	
83⅜	83¾	350	St. Paul & Omaha.	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ⅛
19¾	20¼	200	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	450	Southern Railway pf.	31½	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	790	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	12¾	900	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	
176	180	103	Third Avenue	178	178	178	178	+4
23⅞	24	300	Union Pacific	24	24	23¾	23¾	
61⅝	61¾	5,335	Union Pacific pf.	61⅝	61⅞	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	1,750	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7¼	7½	250	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
68⅜	68½	10,214	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	23,105	United States Rubber.	39¾	40⅝	39	40½	+1¼
99	99½	6,130	U. S. Rubber pf.	96¾	99½	96¾	99	+2½
19¼	19⅝	704	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
93½	94	400	West Chicago Street.	93⅜	93½	93⅜	93½	+ ⅛
92⅜	92⅞	8,252	Western Union Tel.	92¾	93	92½	92¾	— ¼
1⅞	2	250	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	
11⅜	13	400	W. & L.E. pf., $3 as. pd.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
2	2½	5	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Sales		235,585						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	1,500	100
	45,000	100
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	5,000	96¼
	5,000	96¾
	5,000	97
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s	11,000	70⅝
	5,000	70⅝
	63,000	70⅞
	500	70⅝
	51,000	71
Gen 4s	3,000	95
	2,000	95½
	3,000	95
	10,000b3	95½
	5,000	95½
	40,000	95
	21,000	95½
	25,000b3	95½
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs	20,000	111½
Registered	3,000	111¼
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	4,000	113
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	8,000	103⅜
	7,000	104
	2,000	103½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	5,000	114⅜
Bur Ced R & N 1st	8,000	107
Canada So 1st 5s	1,000	106½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	5,000	89½
	12,000	90
	2,000	90¼
	42,000	90
	1,000	90⅛
	3,000	90
	4,000	90⅛
	1,000	90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	10,000	39
	2,000	40
	12,000	40½
	6,000	41
	2,000	41¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	1,000	13
	1,000	13½
Ches & O Gen 4½s	5,000	84½
	59,000	84¾
	8,000	85
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	115
	1,000s20f	115
	9,000	115
Ches & O, R & A Div, 2d Consol 4s	15,000	90
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s	1,000	105½
Chic, M & St Paul, Chic & P Wn Div 5s	5,000	116⅜
	3,000	116½
Chic, M & St Paul Cons 7s	1,000	146¼
Chicago & Northwestern, 25-Year Deb 5s	1,000	109¼
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s	1,000	104
Chic Term Tran 4s	1,000	86¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	110
Col Midland 2-4s	1,000	57
	3,000	57¼
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs $65 Paid	3,000	70
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2,000s20f	95½
Detroit City Gas 5s	10,000	92
Evans & T H Gen 5s	2,000	85
Ft Wth & D C 1st	1,000c	74
	10,000	73⅞
	15,000	74
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 5-4s	10,000	61½
	8,000	61¾
	14,000	62
	5,000	61¾
	4,000	62
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	102
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	4,000	72⅞
	1,000	73
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000	104
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented	4,000	101
Louisville & Nashville Col Trust 5s	20,000	103½
	15,000	104
Unified Gold 4s	5,000	88¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s	5,000	76¾
	9,000	77
Mil & No 1st, 1913, Consolidated	5,000	121
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	1,000	89⅞
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d	8,000xi	64
	5,000	64½
	1,000	63⅞
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	3,000	84¾
	1,000	85
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	4,000	104⅝
Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s	10,000	78
	1,000	78½
	12,000	78
N Y Central 1st Coup	1,000	116¾
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s	2,000xi	94⅝
	2,000	94½
	1,000	94⅝
	47,000	95
Mich Cent Col 3½s	34,000xi	93¼
	10,000	93½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	5,000	105½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	1,000	106⅜
N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s	2,000	100½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s	10,000	83¾
	10,000	83⅜
	5,000	83⅞
	5,000	83¾
	10,000s3	83¾
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	5,000	99½
	2,000	99¼
	10,000	99½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	6,000xi	64
	2,000	64½
	60,000s3	64⅞
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	3,000	106
	3,000	106½
Oregon R & Nav 4s	15,000	97½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	500	105
Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000xi	125½
Inc A 5s	10,000	79¼
Oregon Short Line, Inc B & Col Trust	10,000	56½
Pac Coast 1st 5s	1,000	108¾
Reading Co Gen 4s	10,000	82⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business Among Brokers or at Auction—To-day's Salesroom Offerings.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for J. C. Maguire to J. B. Miller, for $75,000, the four-story dwelling 246 Central Park West, 24 by 90 by 100. Mr. Miller gives in part payment his residence on the Hudson, near Newburg.

Thomas J. Jenkins is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 110, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, the sale of which by Martin Metzger has been reported.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Bertha Gantz, for $15,500, the four-story brick tenement, 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 30 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 280 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,441; subject to another mortgage for $30,635.

By William P. Kennedy, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 645 First Avenue and 345 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 24.8½ by 78, four-story brick building, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,345.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Mosholu Avenue, south side, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, or Fieldston Avenue, 75 by 261, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,818.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Pilgrim Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Mildred Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 35, Arthur McBurney of 695 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 30 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 50, T. M. Burton, owner and contractor; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,183 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, William C. Schermerhorn of 49 West Twenty-third Street, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 14 Delancey Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store, L. G. Appleby of 191 Broadway, owner; G. Seamon of 14 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $550.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 1, 1898.

AMSTERDAM, AV, n w corner of 81st St, 27.2x100, Robert Gordon and others to Peter Doelger 75,000
AVENUE A, w s, 24.8 ft s of 8th St, 24.1x70; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Theodore Keller 18,000
BELMONT AV, w s, 200.5 ft s of 185th St, 18.11x72.9x18.3x75.3; Catherine Dellamore to E. M. Bradley 1
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 46.2 ft s of 84th St, 21x100; Charles Reckling and wife to William E. Callender, 1-3 part 1
HENRY ST, 184, 23.10x100; Elias Hershfield to Rachel Phillips 1
HENRY ST, 210, s s, 23.9x90; Urry Goodman and wife to Alice P. Morris 75,000
LEWIS ST, 55, 25x100; Jennie Miller and another to Aaron Wiltcher and another .. 19,000
LOT 1161, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt; Tillie M. Stadler to Frank W. Gordon 600
LOT 272 Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Frank W. Gordon and others to Tillie M. Stadler 2,800
MAIN ST, n s, adjoining land of Sands Valentine, 40x200, 24th Ward; Thomas Gore to Henry W. F. Fredricks 200
SHIEL ST, s s, Lot 786, map of Laconia Park; Joseph J. Rebholz to Lena J. Rebholz 450
TIFFANY ST, s e corner of 167th St, 74.8x100x25x85.10 to 167th St x74.8; Emma G. Bratton to Robert W. Haff .. 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 7th St, 23.9x105; Martin Norz and wife to Catherine Norz 1
6TH ST, s s, 274.9 ft w of Avenue A, 23.11x—x irregular; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Ernst Kunath and others 16,000
7TH ST, 260, s s, 22.8x90.10; Sigmund Kraus and wife to Abraham Taube 15,000
16TH ST, 327 East, 22.5x92; Stuyvesant F. Morris and wife to Gerson Hyman and another 13,000
71ST ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x145.4; Adaline A. Taylor to John E. and Lauren A. Warner 4,000
76TH ST, 38 West, 20x102.2; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Frederick Spiegelberg 42,500
83D ST, n s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x6x15x86.8; Mary Sproul to Garret Van Iderstine 21,000
104TH ST, s s, 193.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; George W. Akerly and wife to Elizabeth Roettinger 6,500
104TH ST, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 10x100; Lewis S. Horton to Carl Wurm .. 2,500
114TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, 105x100.11; Charles Gahren and wife to Leo S. Bing 1
114TH ST, s s, 173.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 28.3x100.9; Leo S. Bing to Emil Levi ... 1
116TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Peter Doelger and wife to Robert Gordon 10,000
118TH ST, 54 East, 20x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Frank Moss 1,500
120TH ST, 353 West, 17x100.11; Cordelia Simpson to Flora C. Sprague Hazard 15,500
122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11x irregular; Samuel C. Baum and wife to Otto Ocker 10,000

Recorded Leases.

FENNELL, George, to Henry Breuning; 451 East 83d St, 4½ years $2,900
FREYGANG, George, to Emil Maring; 2,456 2d Av, 9 months 22 days 840
SACKETT, Harriet M., to Margaret G. Hayes; 328 Lenox Av, 5 years 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Isidora, to George Brockway and others, trustees, &c.; e s of Mapes Av, 50 ft s of Zulette Av, 5 years $500
BINNINGER, Ernest, to Henry E. Schwab; 101 1st Av, saloon lease, installments 2,500
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to Henry Raabe & Sons; s s of 116th St, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year 1,100
CAMPBELL, Margaret, to William B. Ast; 1,557 Madison Av, 5 years 15,000
COSGROVE, Philip, to Mary E. Wood; n w corner of Grand Av and Andrews Place, 2 years 8,000
FISHER, Alfred W., to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 30th St, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 7,000
FOWLER, Geo. E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Prospect Av, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, 1 year 17,000
FOWLER, Geo. E., to S. Gertrude Palen; e. s. of Prospect Av, 162 ft n. e. of Westchester Av, 1 year 4,093
GARDNER, Annie P., to Sarah E. Green; s s of Decatur Av, 125 ft e of Moshulu Parkway; also s s of Decatur Av, 100 ft e of Moshulu Parkway 500
HAVANAGH, Bernard, to Emma C. Orr; e s of Webster Av, 158.3 ft n of 169th St, 2 years 4,500
HAZARD, Flora C. S., to Robert Adams and another; 353 West 120th St, 3 years. 10,000
HENNESSY, Mary, to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c.; s e corner of Park Av and 95th St, 3 years 18,000
HUNTER, Marianna J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 255 ft West of 6th St, 5 years 7,000
HYMAN, Gerson, and another, to Stuyvesant F. Morris; 327 East 16th St, 1 year 10,000
KELLER, Theodore, to Abraham Goldsmith; w s of Avenue A, 24.8 ft s of 8th St, 5 years 10,000
KILLENBERG, Mary M., to Paul A. Noller; Lot 54, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 5 years 800
KUNATH, Ernst and others, to Abraham Goldsmith; s. s. of 6th St, 274.9 ft w of Av. A, ½ and 3 years (two mortgages) .. 10,500
LUCY, Eliza M., to John Bigelow and others, executors, &c.; n s of 124th St, 40 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 10,000
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Maurice S. Bondy, trustee; w s of West End Av, 85.2 ft s of 81st St, 3 years 19,000
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to William A. Butler, w s of West End Av, 68.2 ft s of 81st St, 3 years 20,000
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees; w s of West End Av, 50.2 ft s of 81st St, installments 20,000
MORRIS, ALICE P., to Urry Goodman; 210 and 212 Henry St., 3 years (two mortgages) 2,000
RANHOFER, Charles and Rose J. G., to James Saxton, trustee; e s of West End Av, 34.5 ft n of 98th St, 3 years 10,000
REIMAN, Morris, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 191 Mercer St, 1 year 22,500
SULZER, Julius, to Sameeh Loewenthal; e s of 3d Av, 80.5 ft s of 61st St, leasehold, 1 year 3,000
SCANNELL, John F., to Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank; 892 Canal St., and 11 and 13 York St., 1 year 5,000
STADLER, Tillie M., to Frank W. Gordon and another; Lot 272, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, installments 250
STEUERNAGEL, Maria, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s of 98th St., 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year .. 11,000
TAUBE, Abraham, to Sigmund Kraus; 260 East 7th St, 5 years 10,000
TAUBE, Abraham, to Sigmund Kraus; 260 East 7th St, 5 installments 2,000
THE UNION AMERICAN METHODIST Episcopal Church of East 85th St to Sarah C. Goodhue; s s of 85th St, 354.6 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 12,000
ULLMAN, Sigmund, to Gustave Bernheim; s. e. corner of Railroad Av and 146th St, 5 years 25,000
WARNER, John E., Augustus F., and Lauren A., to George W. Bruecke; s s of 71st St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years .. 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

KNOUD, Catharine, and another, executors, &c., to Catharine Knoud, ½ part .. 2,500
PFENNERINK, Dora, to Martha E. Baum 1,500
MAMLOCK, Rachel, to Carl Ernst 5,000

Mechanic's Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,317; Leonardo Cerassi and another against Gosseppe Bologna and Frank Van Pelt, owners and contractors 34
DYCKMAN ST, e s, 570 ft e of Naegle St, 200x40; Giuseppe Grosso and others against John Shadey, owner and contractor, (8 liens) 237
DYCKMAN ST, s s, 570 ft s of Naegle St, 200x40; Michael Beri against John Shadey, owner; John Berry, contractor. 28
ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x100; Anton Ahr against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 366
17TH ST, 221 and 223 West, and 216 and 218 West 18th St; John Spencer against John Glass, Jr., owner, and contractor .. 366
77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; the Mason Supply Company against Charles J. Campbell, owner; James L. Miller, contractor 22
82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Louis Levy against Anselmo Brucki, owner; Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor 593
125TH ST, 57 East; James M. Fraser against Charles W. Smith, owner; David H. Scully, contractor 724

Lis Pendens.

CRESTON AV, w s, 444.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; Charles H. Edgar against Merton S. Mosher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Edgar.
GRACE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 100x180; Charles H. Edgar against Edith M. Mosher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Edgar.
QUARRY ROAD, n w s, intersects s s of Talmadge St, being n ½ of said road, which lies s e of Plot D 15, map of estate of Abraham Bassford, 24th Ward; Ella H. Hebbard against Edward S. Hemphill and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Langan.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 76.8x55.6x65x95.5; William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c., against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.
7TH AV, widened, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; John P. Duncan, trustee, against Mary E. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.
12TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, and other out-of-town property; Arthur S. Tompkins against Patrick McArdle, administrator, &c., and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, M. S. Harvey.
57TH ST, n s, 241.6 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.5; George E. Jantzer against Margaret Moran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. J. Britt.
104TH ST, 222 West; Lucretia Jarvis against William Donegan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hyde.
23D ST, n s, 303 ft e of 9th Av, 60x100; William J. Baldwin, Jr., and another against Sophia Smith, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. DeH. Brower.
113TH ST, 13 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Giovanni and Margaret Turini, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses and Morris.
182D, or FEATHER, ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 101x152x129.6x148; William D. Clark and another against Henry B. Heylman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Mathewson.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Grenner vs. Grenner.
2—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
3—Gales vs. Bricks.
4—Boas vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
5—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
6—Muller vs. Cerf.
7—In re Ely.
8—National State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
9—Dondero vs. Dondero.
10—Weigel vs. Schilinski.
11—In re Archer, & Pancoast Company.
12—Carroll vs. Charles E. Schuyler & Co.
13—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
14—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
15—Faber vs. Ritch.
16—In re Toal.
17—Welling vs. Int. Standard Gas Mfg. Co.
18—Costello vs. Costello.
19—Dunham vs. Deraismes.
20—Haynes vs. Equitable Life Assur. Socy.
21—Moerlins vs. York.
22—Skidmore vs. same.
23—Clark vs. same.
24—McKay vs. same.
25—Vorsatz vs. same.
26—Yearanne vs. same.
27—In re 114th St.
28—In re 95th and 96th Streets.
29—In re Intervale Av.
30—In re 52d St.
31—In re Gerard and Walter Avs.
32—In re 11th and 12th Streets.
33—Poole vs. Poole.
34—Silverman vs. Silverman.
35—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Co.
36—People, ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
37—Caffrey vs. Lane.
38—In re Maynagh.
39—Maguire vs. Haughwitz.
40—In re Shea.
41—Duval vs. Reynal.
42—Motley vs. Fox.
43—In re Atwood.
44—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
45—In re Gruberg.
46—Armulajtis vs. Yodyszus.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Amelie Saurel.
George F. Gertel.
Ricka Strauss.

At 10:30 A. M.
Sherman J. Bacon.
Benjamin Strich.
At 11 A. M.
August Steegman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Henry M. Cannon.
2—Tillie Williams.
3—George Gordon.
4—Henry Farrell.
5—Seward Gerson.
6—John W. Henry.
7—John Brown.
8—Arthur Grant, Charles H. Diessl.
9—John Marjano, Peter Matusky.
10—James B. Mulry, Jr.
11—William Breene.
12—Virginia Dobbins.
13—Stephen Bray.
14—Joseph Greenfader.
15—Abraham M. Freedman.
16—Sam Beck.
Pleadings.
1—Max Rosenblum.
2—Joseph Whiston.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—James Smith, Joseph Murray.
2—Edward Weeks, Peter Cavanagh.
3—Lillie Cole.
4—Richard Sheldrick.
5—James M. Conway.
6—Emanuel Cohen.
7—Charles Stewart.
8—James Horton.
9—James Kennedy.
10—John Burrell.
11—William Steiger.
12—Christopher Lanigan.
13—Pietro Luli.
14—Nicolo Pecci.
15—William H. O. Waldron.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PETER BURKE.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Peter Burké, liquor dealer of 408 West Fiftieth Street, for $2,832 in favor of Jacob Ruppert for balance due on a chattel mortgage.

A. MCNEELY'S SONS.—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against Charles K. and John H. McNeely, doing business as A. McNeely's Sons, dealers in plasterers' hair at 18 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, for $2,216 in favor of Robert H. Foerderer on six notes of the firm.

ALBERT CHELLBORG.—Albert Chellborg, baker at 299 Third Avenue and 120 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday confessed two more judgments—in favor of Rohe & Brother for $594 and the Marshall-Kennedy Milling Company for $570.

JACOB AND MARTIN LEWIS.—Judgment for $12,340 was entered yesterday against Jacob and Martin Lewis, surviving partners of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens at 315 Church Street, in favor of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank on eight notes of the firm.

HENRY ERDTMANN COMPANY.—Judgment for $2,269 was entered yesterday against the Henry Erdtmann Company, importer of chemicals, in favor of Bertha Erdtmann on a note. The company formerly had an office at 75 Chambers Street, but moved to Brooklyn last Spring. Henry Erdtmann was the President and Treasurer.

OSCAR C. HENE & CO.—A motion for the appointment of a receiver for the assets of Oscar C. Hene & Co., cigar manufacturers of 1,327 Avenue A, has been granted by Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court on the application of Mandelbaum Brothers in a suit brought by Frank R. Lewin, one of the partners, against Oscar C. Hene and Joseph Kraus, the other partners, for a dissolution and an accounting. Messrs. Kraus and Lewin have been in business together since 1891, and Mr. Hene became a partner on Sept. 1 last. It was stated that Mr. Hene contributed $10,000 capital, Mr. Lewin $20,000, and Mr. Kraus nothing. The business did not prove as profitable as expected, and when an accounting was taken on July 1 last Mr. Lewin said that it appeared that one-half of the entire capital had been lost in the business. The partners then agreed to dissolve, but have since been unable to agree on the terms, and application for a receivership was therefore made. Mr. Lewin wants to be the receiver, and has the consents of four-fifths of the creditors in amount. The liabilities are given as $20,000 to L. Cohn, secured by a second mortgage on the factory, and $36,000 to fifteen other creditors, of which there is due to A. Cohn & Co. $23,000, J. Cohn & Co. $3,500, M. Schwartkopp $2,000, and E. Hoffman & Son $1,000. These creditors united in the request for the appointment of Mr. Lewin as receiver.

Out of Town

ELDRIDGE GROCERY COMPANY.—Gertrude S. Eldridge, doing business as the Eldridge Grocery Company, at 621 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio, assigned yesterday to William H. Jones. Assets and liabilities, $2,500 each.

METZ & MEYER.—The firm of Metz & Meyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., dealers in hardware, finishings, and fine furniture, yesterday filed a general assignment of all their property in exempt by law for the benefit of their creditors. Joseph Metz of the firm also filed an assignment of his personal belongings. Their debts amount to about $40,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

BURKE, Peter—Jacob Ruppert $2,832
CRANE, James R.—Rome Brass and Copper Company 824
COHEN, Charles J.—the Holyoke Envelope Company, costs 118
CHELLBORG, Albert—Charles Rohe 594
CHELLBORG, Albert—Marshall-Kennedy Milling Company 570
DIXON, AGNES—Louis Lionhardt 135
DOLGE, Alfred—Germania Bank of New York 1,015
FRIEDEMANN, Solomon—D. Friedemann, costs 65
GAMBU, Charles, and Joseph Reipp—J. Meurer and others 371
GUGGOLZ, William—J. F. Knoll 299
HERMANN, Joseph—L. E. Wolff 122
HEISE, John, and Annie—B. Silver 397
KISSAM, William V.—F. Kiernan 110
KOENEN, Hugin—S. A. Tusino 90
KAYSSER, Louis W.—J. & M. Haffen 431
KELLY, Patrick J.—H. Haffen 112
LOCKHARDT, Benjamin F.—A. Marschall and others 199
LOUGHRAN, Martin J.—B. F. Kelley and another 83
LEWIS, Jacob, Martin and Charles—Mecanics and Traders' Bank 12,340
LIDGERWOOD, John—L. F. S. Lidgerwood 2,720
LIED, Rifka—S. Ditcher 13
MANDELBAUM, Israel—J. P. Smith 106
MILLS, James—Henry Fallerman and another 213
MCNEELY, Charles K., and John H.—R. H. Foerderer 2,216
RUNK, Otto—James L. Morgan & Co 746
SCHNEIDER, Gotthelf—A. Reichhardt 152
SCHRAMM, John G.—L. J. Kahn and another 119
SARONY, Otto—G. Hannah 134
SMITH, Theodore E., and William G. Raines—T. Mullins 97
SMITH, James J.—D. Mayer Brewing Company 389
THE HENRY ERDTMANN COMPANY—B. Erdtmann 2,269
THOM, James—C. Weber, costs 90
TAYLOR, George W. A.—J. A. Clinchy and another 30
TROPAUER, Nathan—P. Simon 117
WEBER, Cecilia F.—Martin Bing & Co 752
WEISHEIST, Charles—W. Endemann and others 97

THE DELAWARE WITHDRAWS.

Its Local Business Taken by the Liverpool and London and Globe.

The Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia has reinsured its New York City business in the Liverpool and London and Globe and retired for the present from the metropolitan district, because of the demoralization caused by the dissolution of the Tariff Association. The Delaware, which was represented by J. R. McCay, the New York manager of the Phoenix of Hartford, has refused to defend its business at the rates prevailing since the general break, and consequently lost much through cancellations. The reinsurance of the remainder was finally arranged for yesterday by President Tattnall Paulding.

The significance of this retirement and its probable effect upon the local situation was generally commented upon as indicating the likelihood of other companies following the example of the Delaware and the Traders' of Chicago, a large part of whose busines also went to the Liverpool and London and Globe.

The Delaware was organized April 10, 1835, and possesses a paid-up capital stock of $702,875. According to the New York State Insurance Report, its net surplus on Dec. 31, 1897, was $146,403.05, and its New York premium income for 1897 $63,656.

President Paulding said yesterday that the company would remain out of this city, for the sake of its other business, as long as present conditions continue.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William H. Norris & Son of Boston have been appointed general agents for the New England Underwriters' Agency of Concord, N. H., and the Schuylkill Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The date of the next semi-annual meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) to be held at Niagara Falls, has been changed to Sept. 6, on account of the Insurance Commissioners' Convention, which assembles in Milwaukee on Sept. 13.

The Newark committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department held another meeting yesterday to deal with the charges of rate deviations. It was generally reported in the Newark offices after the meeting that the existence of the local board was seriously endangered by the prevalent bad practices among the agents.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, whose license was recently revoked by Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department, is planning to institute proceedings whereby McNall may be compelled to account for his collections from Eastern fire insurance companies. The action will be brought under the Kansas general statute, which requires all fees collected in the name of the State to be paid into the treasury within thirty days after they are collected.

Several collection firms have been offered the loss claims on the property of D. W. Langton of Black Rock, Ark., which was severely damaged by fire on March 4. The insurance, which was placed in Chicago, was distributed as follows: Wooster of Danbury, Conn., $1,000; Pulaski Mutual of Chicago, $1,500; British and American Exchange of London, $2,500. Great Britain Insurance Company, $2,500, Industrial of South Carolina, $1,500; Aurora of Philadelphia, $1,500; Commercial of Wilmington, $1,000; Quaker City of Philadelphia, $1,500; American Trust and Insurance of Chicago, $1,500; Atlantic Fire and Marine Underwriters, $2,500; General of Paris, $2,500; Elgin National of Chicago, $500; Commercial of Cincinnati, $500.

FOUND $215 IN A NEW SHOE.

Mrs. Sheaf Is Locked Up for Not Returning the Money.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. William Sheaf obtained a roll of $215 with a pair of shoes she purchased Saturday in a manner to excite the envy of her colored friends in Atlantic City. Mrs. Sheaf is in jail. Her husband is missing. So is the $215 Mrs. Sheaf is alleged to have given him.

On Saturday Mrs. Sheaf entered Liefter's shoe store, at 1,424 Atlantic Avenue. The proprietor's wife attended her. Mrs. Sheaf purchased a pair of shoes, and, paying a deposit, told Mrs. Liefter to put the shoes and the box to one side until she returned with the remainder of the money. During her absence Mr. Liefter returned to the store. He has a fear of thieves, and rather than place the money in the cash drawer, put it in a shoebox, the one, it is alleged, which Mrs. Sheaf returned for.

Mrs. Sheaf, it is alleged, found the money in the shoebox. She was locked up on a charge of larceny.

PENAL LABOR INVESTIGATION.

Speaker O'Grady Appoints the Committee Authorized Last Winter.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Speaker O'Grady of the New York Assembly has appointed the following committee to investigate the operation of the contract labor system in the penal institutions of the State of New York, under the resolution of Assemblyman Murphy of Montgomery County, adopted last Winter:

Peterson of Chautauqua, Murphy of Montgomery, Dutton of Cayuga, Delaney of Onondaga, and Brennan of New York. The committee will enter upon its labors in the course of a few days.

Roesel to be Hanged Aug. 26.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Judge Van Sickel, in the Union County Court, to-day sentenced Louis Roesel to be hanged Aug. 26 for the murder of James C. Pitts, a farmer, in Summit, on Sept. 9 last. With George Manshanda, he visited the Pitts house for the purpose of robbery. Pitts and his aged housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Davis, were in the kitchen when the men entered. Roesel brained Pitts with a club. Roesel almost fainted in court. His lawyer may appeal.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Plans for the Reorganization of the Carolina Central Formed in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—A plan for the readjustment of the debt of the Carolina Central Railroad Company has been prepared by William H. Blackford and Charles D. Fisher of Baltimore and Joseph S. Stout, Andrew J. Onderdonk, and J. Brander Matthews of New York. The securities of the company are principally owned in Baltimore and New York. The property is controlled by the Seaboard Air Line system, and is an important link in that chain of railroads.

The plan provides for an issue of $3,000,000 of 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, $500,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, interest to be paid when earned, and $500,000 common stock.

If a second mortgage is to be put upon the property, the $500,000 of preferred stock is to be made a part of it, and second mortgage bonds issued to replace it. The new bonds will be guaranteed by the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies. Security holders are requested to deposit their holdings with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York on or before Nov. 1, 1898.

The plan further provides that in case a minority of the holders of either of the series of bonds endeavors to interefere with the successful operation of the plan, the Committee of Bondholders is authorized to unite in any necessary application for the appointment of a receiver and in proceedings for foreclosure.

CANADIAN PACIFIC INQUIRY.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Begins Its Sessions in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission met here to-day and discussed the question of the alleged disturbance in passenger rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. All the members of the commission were present, Martin A. Knapp presiding. The United States Circuit Court room, where the commission met, was filled by railway representatives from several States, who gave evidence on which the commission will base its conclusions.

In the afternoon a lively tilt was occasioned by the proposal of the American roads to introduce in evidence against the Canadian Pacific a letter written by Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific, in which the writer laid down the proposition that Canadians intended to keep Canada for themselves, and that the interests of the Canadian Pacific demanded that American roads should be excluded. The letter was admitted as evidence after a hard fight.

NEW CARS ON GRAND TRUNK.

Twenty-six Finely Equipped Coaches on the Canada Railway.

Twenty-six new passenger coaches have been added to the rolling stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. They are up to date as to luxury and equipments, and were constructed in the workshops of the company.

The new cars are of the vestibule order, sixty-two feet long, with six-wheel trucks for smooth running, and Westinghouse quick-action triple brakes and air signals. The platform is made of steel, with coverings for the steps, so that the whole platform can be arranged to form a vestibule. Dust and foul air are excluded. A powerful light over the platform is an unusual and very convenient appointment.

The interior woodwork is of finished mahogany, and the car, which is much longer than the ordinary first-class coach, seating with comfort seventy-two passengers, is handsomely upholstered. The seats are adjustable, and so constructed that cleaning does not pass lurking places for dust, the windows and blinds easily arranged to suit the wish of the passenger. Steam heating is employed, and the illumination is by Pintsch light. Ventilation has been well attended to, and the comfort of smokers is generously cared for.

FATAL CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE.

Three Guests Lose Their Lives in an Early Morning Catastrophe.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Guests of the Berwyn Hotel, 148 North State Street, were aroused from their slumbers at 3 o'clock this morning to find the hostelry on fire. So rapidly did the blaze spread that men and women found themselves cut off from escape by the stairs.

Three lives were lost, and a number of others were maimed and bruised in jumping from high windows to the pavement. Those killed were H. A. Tiedeman, a resident of California; Anna Paulin of Minnesota, and an unidentified man, whose remains were burned beyond recognition. The list of injured includes Edward Seaman, R. S. Hill, J. V. Dolson, H. D. McCleary, Catherine Murphy, Dr. Belknap, Mrs. E. H. Twight and her baby, Marie Kennedy, Emma Sharkey, Fred Siemen, and two men whose names are unknown.

When the fire was discovered it was burning fiercely on a lower floor. A pedestrian raised a cry of warning, which aroused the guests. They appeared at the upper windows of the hotel in their night attire. Below them roared the fire, with gradually increasing fury, and clouds of smoke made uncertain the extent of the flames. One of the guests on the second floor swung himself out upon the ledge of the window, peered at the menacing flames for a moment, and then deliberately jumped to the sidewalk. He landed upon his feet, but fell into the gutter, helpless. A number of others followed. Among them was Tiedeman, who jumped from the fifth floor and was killed.

Miss Marie McCabe and Miss Schroeder were carried from the second floor by Daniel O'Leary, the race-horse man. Mrs. Earl, an artist, was rescued from the second floor by firemen. Morris Jacobson, his wife, and their son, Edward, were carried from the second story by firemen.

RECTOR HOWELL REMOVED.

Bishop Potter Relieves the Monticello Clergyman of His Charge.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Rev. David T. Howell, rector of the Episcopal Church, Monticello, N. Y., was removed from that charge yesterday by Bishop Potter of New York City.

Mr. Howell, during the past few months, has figured prominently in both courts and newspapers. In April his wife had him arrested for assault and battery, for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned three days in jail or to pay a fine of $3. He served the three days in jail. When he was released Mrs. Howell brought suit against him for non-support and alimony, and received an order for $10 a week and $100 counsel fee, none of which has been paid by the rector.

Mrs. Howell then brought suit for $75,000 damages against Mrs. Jennie L. Green, a wealthy member of Mr. Howell's congregation, charging that lady with the alienation of her husband's affections. The people in the church had taken sides, and the Bishop, it is said, for that reason thought it best to remove the rector.

Sudden Death of an Actress.

Mrs. Henrietta Rau, an actress, known to the stage as Henriette Beluer, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 229 West Sixteenth Street, where she lived with her mother. She is supposed to have died from heart disease. Mrs. Rau had played the leading parts in "East Lynne" and "The Lady of Lyons," and other like plays, chiefly outside of this city. She retired to live with her mother two or three years ago. She had been divorced from her husband, Frederick Rau, an actor.

Newfoundland's Naval Reserve.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 1.—Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has arranged to organize a naval reserve among the Newfoundland fishermen, enrolling 500, who will be drilled by special instructors sent from England. Forts are being erected specially for this purpose, the men receiving $50 each for each month engaged. Newfoundland is the only colony where the experiment is being tried.

Life Savers on Guard Again.

Each of the life-saving stations on the Long Island coast yesterday was reinforced by the two men who were laid off June 1. Usually five of each crew are laid off, but, owing to the Government's using the life-savers as beach patrolmen, a Captain and three men were kept on this year. In December another man will be added to each station.

Will Swim at Bergen Beach.

The Amateur Athletic Union has sanctioned the Bergen Beach swimming carnival, which will be held Saturday afternoon, Aug. 13. The open events are as follows: 100-yard scratch, 300-yard novice, scratch; 200-yard handicap, 880-yard handicap. Three prizes will be awarded in each event. Entries will close on Saturday with William H. Robertson, 29 Park Row.

Fatal Wreck Near Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—A train wreck in which two men were killed and four or five injured occurred on the Central Railroad at Fort McPherson to-day. A train bearing soldiers bound for the camp at Lithia Springs was run into by a freight train. Both engines and trains were badly wrecked. Bodies were torn in parts, and hands, arms, and legs were found lying about. Daney Vaughn, a fireman, and an unknown man were killed, and Engineer J. J. Green, Gus Wallace, and Fireman Chambers were seriously injured.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only) A. M., 12:00

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the BROOKLYN BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed.

In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter in Part VI. of said court by the Honorable Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 17th day of May, 1898, and a supplemental order of resettlement entered herein on the 7th day of July, 1895, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit: certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, said Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1898.—New York, July 15th, 1898.

jy12-1aw1wTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Gottfried Goettsching, Charles F. Bailey, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 10 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
au2-1aw7wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f14-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je28-1aw6wTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Serena Reisenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weller, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Millius, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1aw6wTu&au28

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my24-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

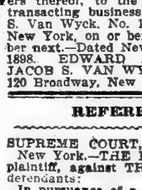
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. New York City.



No. 344 E. 124.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $487.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
jy28-8aw3wTuFSau2

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 345 East 87th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,243.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

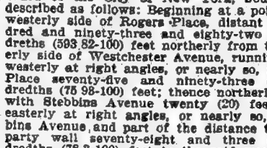
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.
au2-2aw3wTu&F&au23

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 26, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 24, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

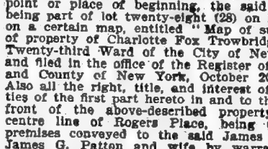
ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 98-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and seventy-eight one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 513 on a certain map, entitled "Map or subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.

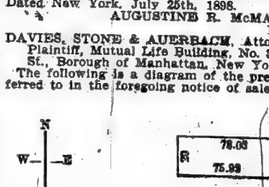
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
jy26-2aw3wTu&F&au16&18 Referee.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.



Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
BACKUS & McLANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.50.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
jy19-2aw3wT&Th&au8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 128 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May16-1aw6mTu&Th

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York the 25th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUIS F. HAELER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered and signed and entered by the Clerk of the United States Court for the District of Nebraska on the 11th day of July, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled "The American Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, The Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. M. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, Sidney Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Deane, defendants," and a certain decree ancillary thereto in a cause likewise so entitled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, made and entered on the 23rd day of June, 1898; and in accordance with a petition to the trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, petitioning said trustee to proceed to the sale of the property and franchises covered by said mortgage which petition was duly filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas:

I, Mark H. Dunnell, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders upon the mortgaged premises at the station on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company at the City of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the railroad, telegraph, telephone, rights, franchises, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description embraced in and covered by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, dated February 15th, 1887, and described as follows:

The line of Railway of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, extending from Manhattan, Kansas, north to the Nebraska State line; North Loup to Ord, Nebraska; Genoa to Albion, Nebraska; Genoa to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; Grand Island to Loup City, Nebraska; Blue Springs Junction to Blue Springs, Nebraska; Howard to Nantasket, Nebraska; Columbus to Norfolk, Nebraska; Valley via Valparaiso to Kansas State line; Valparaiso to Stromsburg, Nebraska; Grand Island to North Loup, Nebraska; Scotia Junction to Scotia, Nebraska; in all 499.53 miles of railroad, including the road-bed and superstructure and right of way of said railroad; and all lands, real estate, rails, tracks, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, engine houses, sheds, warehouses, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures, and appurtenances and all other things of whatever kind thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or which have been required or provided for use upon or in connection with the said railroad; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture, and other chattels belonging or appertaining thereto and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges exercised and owned by the said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or possessed by it in or upon or in respect of said railway or used in the operation thereof, including such materials or supplies as have been purchased or procured for said railway by the receivers thereof in this cause or in the cause in which Oliver Ames, Second, and others are complainants (known as the Ames cause) so far as the same pertain to the portion of the said line upon which said mortgage is a first lien as found in said decrees, and also all moneys and accounts derived by the receivers appointed in this cause from the operation of said railway company's property as has been in their possession as such receivers; subject, however, to the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, of which mortgage Peter B. Wyckoff and Benjamin F. Ham are trustees, so far as the same affects the property hereinbefore and in said decree described and to the extent of the indebtedness secured by said First Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decree said property will be sold and the purchaser will take the same subject to and saving only the rights in said decrees expressly excepted and reserved, including the rights of the receivers in possession of said premises to compensation for services rendered and the payment of expenses and liabilities incurred by them in operating the railroad and telegraph; and the rights of the trustees of the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company dated July 1st, 1879, to the extent and so far as the said First Mortgage affects the portion of the property which is also covered by and embraced in said Consolidated Mortgage and to the extent of the indebtedness outstanding thereunder, and the rights of those parties whose claims are assumed by the purchaser as hereinafter stated.

As provided by said decrees said property will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel. The Special Master has the right and power, and may, at the request of the complainant's solicitor, adjourn or postpone said sale from time to time, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be postponed or adjourned. The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not at the time of making such bid deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said mortgaged premises less than the sum of $750,000.

Within ten days after the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall deposit with the Special Master on account thereof a further sum in cash or bonds secured by said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, which sum, together with the sum already deposited as a pledge shall equal at least 15 per cent. of the accepted bid.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Special Master in making within ten days after such acceptance the additional deposit with or subject to the order of the Special Master as hereinabove provided, or after the confirmation of the sale shall fail to pay, as hereinafter provided, the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by such bidder or purchaser, as hereinabove provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale and to any other and further purposes which the court may direct.

Any party to said cause or any holder or holders of any bonds or coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, may bid and purchase at such sale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall be accepted by the Special Master at such sale shall make payment in cash or bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage or unpaid part due coupons appertaining thereto at the rate at which said bonds and coupons shall be receivable as hereinafter provided, of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application of the amounts therefore deposited by him within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale. Any portion of the purchase price not hereinbefore required to be paid or deposited in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good his bid either in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled bonds and coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, and the purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums as would be payable upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of the sale, together with the cash in Sinking Fund if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Such part of the purchase price as shall not be paid in such bonds and coupons shall be paid in cash.

Any deposits and payments required by the terms of said sale under this notice are to be made in cash may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon any national bank or trust company to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him.

The Master in his discretion may accept temporarily instead of the manual delivery of the bonds and coupons the certificate of any trust company which he may select that it holds such bonds and coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver them to him for cancellation or other disposition.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid and said, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they or his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"1st. All the proper costs of this cause and the expenses of the sale herein, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale.

2nd. Any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed to the Special Master herein and to the receivers in this cause and their solicitors.

3rd. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the complainant and of any of the other parties in this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel.

4th. All unpaid indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the receivers in this cause in the operation of or on account of the property in their possession as such receivers at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any such unpaid compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities of the receivers in said Ames cause which have been or shall be allowed or legally contracted or incurred by the said receivers in the operation of the said property embraced in said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, or upon which said mortgage is a lien, which shall be properly chargeable to said property to the extent to which the revenues and assets in the hands of such receivers in said cause shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities in said cause.

5th. Any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the defendant The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or by the receivers in the said Ames cause in the operation of the property covered by or embraced in said mortgage prior to the appointment of the receivers in this cause which are prior in lien to said mortgage and payment whereof was provided for by order of this court, dated December 28th, 1896, in this cause, and which shall not at the time of the delivery of such possession have been paid or satisfied out of the income and property in the hands of said receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness or liability against said Railway Company or receivers within the period allowed by the Statute of Limitations chargeable thereto after such indebtedness or liability was contracted or arose."

The court reserves the right to resell the property in case the purchaser shall fail to pay any part of the purchase price as in said decrees provided and herein stated. Said decrees make provision for the enforcement of any claim or any indebtedness or liability subject to which the mortgaged premises are sold, and jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the court for the purposes of the provisions in that behalf in said decrees, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such debt or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of a judgment, decree, or order requiring such payment, subject to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law and in said decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property the Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the property purchased to such purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors or assigns, subject to all the indebtedness and liabilities of the receivers as specified in said decrees, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the grantee or grantees thereunder shall be let into the possession of the premises conveyed and the receivers and any party to said cause who is in possession of any of the same will deliver such property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property acquired by the receivers in said cause appurtenant to the line of railroad in said mortgage mentioned which has not been applied or shall not be otherwise applied in pursuance of the orders of the court. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provision contained in said decrees.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes one referred to in said decrees.—Dated July 14th, 1898.

MARK H. DUNNELL,
Special Master.
ELMER P. HOWE, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Solicitor for the Complainant.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
P. Bismarck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | P. Bismarck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Pennsylvania, Aug. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M. | Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Southwark.....Aug. 3 | Noordland.....Aug. 24
Westernland.....Aug. 10 | Friesland.....Aug. 31
Kensington.....Aug. 17 | Southwark.....Sept. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA.....August 6
CLEOPATRA.....August 13
VICTORIA.....August 20
BOADICIA.....August 27
ALEXANDRA.....September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS AND UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 10, 9 AM
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $85 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon | Ethiopia, Sept. 3, Noon
Furnessia,

WILLIAM H. MARSTON DEAD

Brother of Charles E. Marston, Who Recently Disappeared, Kills Himself.

MAY BE A CASE OF SUICIDE

Relatives Say His Death Was Due to Accident.—Body Found Which May Be That of His Missing Brother.

William H. Marston, President of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company and some years ago one of the most prominent of the large operators in Wall Street, killed himself yesterday morning at his home, 112 West Forty-fourth Street, by slashing his left arm with a razor, severing the radial artery. He bled to death. He was the elder brother of Charles E. Marston, Secretary and Treasurer of the same company, who on Tuesday afternoon last disappeared from the office of the concern on the fourth floor of the Produce Exchange Building without leaving a trace, and for whom the police are still searching. It is thought to the worry caused by his brother's disappearance can be traced William H. Marston's death.

There are many remarkable features connected with Mr. Marston's death. His family, and their friend, Dr. Austin Flint, say that it was the result of an accident which happened while he was shaving himself, but there is hardly a feature in the case which leads any one else, including Dr. Williams, the Coroner's physician, who made the inquiry into the cause of death, to incline to anything else than suicide. The inquest is to be held a week hence.

His Daughter Finds Him.

Miss Laura Marston, a daughter of the dead man, first discovered him. She thought it strange at 8:30 o'clock that he had not come down to breakfast, and went to his room, on the third floor of the house, to call him. She turned the knob of the door, and it opened far enough to permit her to look in. The bed, which stood in the centre of the room, was soaked with blood, and on the floor, partly against the door, lay her father. One look, and she ran down stairs crying out that her father was dead. She called to her brother Robert, who was in the house, who told Mrs. Chase, an aunt, also living there, and then went at once for Dr. C. C. Jolliffe, who lives at 332 West Fifty-first Street, and who had been Mr. Marston's physician.

Meanwhile Mrs. Chase and the other daughter, Ella, had both gone up to the room and looked in. They made no effort to move the body or to determine whether Mr. Marston was really dead, and when Dr. Jalliffe arrived he went through the same course, and then ran post haste to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he said that Mr. Marston had cut his throat from ear to ear while temporarily insane. It was not until a policeman arrived that anybody entered the room, and this was accomplished without moving the body, so that it lay in nearly the same position as when first seen by the daughter, when Dr. Williams arrived.

Dr. Williams found a deep gash in the left arm extending in an upward and slanting direction from the outer to the inner side, three inches from the base of the thumb and four and a half inches from the wrist on the other side, and deeper where the razor had entered into the artery, just such a gash, he said, as would be made by a person deliberately drawing a razor across the arm intending to sever the artery.

On a small table near the head of the bed lay the razor. There were no shaving utensils visible except the razor, and the table on which this lay was not near the mirror, but on the opposite side of the bed.

Dr. Williams's Statement.

While Dr. Williams will not positively state that Mr. Marston's death was not due to an accident, he yet points out significantly that had the cutting been done in any other place than where the man was lying on the bed there would have been blood spots on the floor. He said that during the few seconds of consciousness that intervened just before the final collapse Mr. Marston evidently dragged himself from the bed to the door, where he fell. The razor lay just where it would have fallen from the right hand after it had been extended while the man was lying abed.

The family made much of the fact that one side of the dead man's face had been shaved, and Dr. Williams says he noticed a perceptibly greater growth of beard on the left side of the face. The deed must have been accomplished between 7 and 8:30 o'clock, for at the former hour Miss Marston came down stairs and saw the door of her father's room ajar as it always was. In the intervening time he must have changed his night robe for his underwear and closed the door of his room.

Dr. Jolliffe last night said that he was positive he did not make the statement attributed to him in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and the police are equally positive that he said just what he is quoted as having said. Asked how he knew that Mr. Marston was dead, he said he felt his pulse through the partly open door. He did not enter the room to make sure the man was dead, and now inclines to the accident theory.

The members of the family do not explain how they came to send for a physician half a mile away when one lived next door who knew the dead man intimately and who was home at the time, and there were half a dozen others on the same block. Dr. Flint, who was also at the house, said that the wound was the result of an accident, which happened evidently while Mr. Marston was stropping his razor, but declined to argue the matter when told that there was no strop in the room.

The Gold Mining Company.

Very little could be learned about the status of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company. G. W. Swain, a well-known caterer of 429 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, is the Vice President, and is said to be heavily interested. He went to Belmar, N. J., early yesterday morning. It was said at his place of business that he would probably be gone several days.

The company was incorporated in West Virginia in 1895, before the Klondike excitement began, and was capitalized for $1,000,000 in $1 shares. The stock has sold as low as 5 cents a share and as high as $1.25, but was never listed, and most of it was sold by William H. Marston to his friends, principally, it was said, in Deerfield, N. H., where the family homestead still stands, and where two sisters of the dead man reside.

The company was said to own 1,600 acres of land at Cook's Inlet, Alaska. This land has been examined by a man named Hopkins, who was said to have been an old California miner, and after whom the company was named. He withdrew about a year ago, and is now in Alaska. William H. Marston was wildly enthusiastic over the ultimate success of the company, and said that he would realize an immense fortune.

In the office yesterday was found M. G. Miller, a friend of Charles Marston, who has a key to the place, but who claims to be in no way interested in the company. Mr. Miller is probably the last person who saw Charles Marston before he disappeared, and at the time he was seen the report was current that William Marston had cut his throat. Mr. Miller said he thought the disappearance of Charles had weighed on William's mind. The latter had not been to the office for a week prior to Charles's disappearance.

Marston Optimistic.

Mr. Howe, Superintendent of the Produce Exchange Building, knew little of the company. The office was sublet from James M. Benham, a grain operator on the Exchange, who has an office next door. Mr. Benham said that William Marston was of an optimistic nature, and just as enthusiastic about Alaska mining as he had been about the many other things in which he was interested at one time or another.

He told Mr. Benham, in answer to an inquiry, that, in spite of the bright prospects, no dividends had ever been declared nor any shipments of ore made from the mines.

"He used to tell people to whom he offered stock that if they wanted a good gamble the Hopkins could furnish it," said Mr. Benham, "and that if they could stand possible loss with the chance of great probable gain their chance had come. Then he went off into the millions, and in an impulsive way held out alluring prospects. I think much of the stock was sold. It was offered to me at 15 cents a share. I declined it, but I also know that some was sold by Marston to others not long ago for $1.25 a share. I always had a suspicion that this would be the end. As far as I know he was always prompt in meeting his obligations, and had great pride in his family, his boast being that a Marston had never done a thing to be ashamed of."

Dr. Irving T. Sherman, who lives next door, at 114 West Forty-fourth Street, has known the Marstons for many years, and was of the opinion that brooding over his brother's disappearance caused William to commit suicide. Dr. Sherman noticed this despondency on Sunday night while in conversation with Mr. Marston, who said he did not believe that Charles had committed suicide, but had become "temporarily deranged, and he said he was greatly worried for fear that something would happen to him before he came to his senses. Dr. Sherman said that he had been asked to take stock in the mining company, but refused.

"Mr. Marston held out some glowing prospects," said Dr. Sherman, "and said he was positive that his share would in time amount to $50,000,000 at least."

Mr. Marston's office is an unpretentious affair, the furniture consisting of two roll-top desks and a table. The floor is uncarpeted. On the wall is a picture of a group of twelve men who were said to be the workmen sent out to Alaska some time ago to develop the property. Little mail came for the company, and the postman frequently found the Marstons and some old friends there playing a social game of cards.

In the corporation directory only the names of the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company are given with the added statement: "Further information refused." Neither Dun nor Bradstreet make any mention of it, and its stock was never bought or sold on the Mining Exchange.

Knew Him in His Palmy Days.

William Marston's sudden taking off, coming, as it did, closely on the heels of his brother's disappearance, caused a shock to many old operators in Wall Street who knew the dead man in his palmy days in the Street, when he was rated as being worth over half a million dollars.

Marston was always known as a plunger and a man of daring coups, and it is said that many a Keene and Vanderbilt corner was engineered in part by him. At that time, 1882, and for some years thereafter, the firm of William Marston & Co. was one of the solid ones in the Street. Even in those days of opulence he carried into his operations that optimism and infectious confidence that marked his smaller movements in recent years.

He is said to have been an intimate friend of President Lincoln, his late wife, Lilla Irwin, a daughter of Robert Irwin of Springfield, Ill., having also been a friend of the President's family. This relation was close enough, it is said, to have made Mr. Marston a power at one time in New York politics, strong enough to have Horace Greeley's candidate for Surveyor of the Port turned down and his own man appointed; but this was his only appearance in the political arena.

He lost his fortune in unfortunate speculations, and is known to have been compelled to live closely and quietly. He, as well as his brother Charles, was for thirty-six years a member of the Union Club, and William was also a member of the New England Society. He lived for the same length of time in the Forty-fourth Street house which he owned.

He was born in 1832 in Deerfield, New Hampshire, and came to this city in 1851, entering the banking house of Belknap & Jones as a clerk. Three years later he formed a partnership with F. P. James of the firm, and in 1862 founded the house of William Marston & Co., with many branch houses in the West. He failed some years ago.

Charles His Brother's Opposite.

Charles E. Marston, the missing man, was almost the antithesis of his brother in appearance and manners, with none of the latter's heartiness and boisterous humor. He was a bachelor, and had always lived with his brother.

He was markedly methodical in his habits, so much so that when for the first time in years he failed on Tuesday last to make his appearance in the Forty-fourth Street residence at 5 o'clock the family at once came to the conclusion that something had happened to him, and a search was instituted. He was quiet and studious and seldom appeared at his club. He shared with his brother the great pride in the family name and record. He had not for some years enjoyed very robust health.

G. W. Swain, Vice President of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company, was seen at Belmar, N. J., last night. He said he was surprised and shocked to hear of the suicide of William Marston, whom he had seen on Sunday. He also saw Mr. Marston's daughter.

Mr. Swain said Miss Marston said her father was greatly worked up over the disappearance of his brother. She feared he would become ill and was doing everything to distract his mind from the mystery of Charles Marston's disappearance. Mr. Swain said the mining company had nothing to do with the disappearance of one brother and the suicide of the other, as its affairs were in first-class condition and there was no reason for despondency on their part in connection with it.

Believed to be Charles's Body.

Late last night a young man called hurriedly at the Marston home and told Mrs. Chase that a body answering the description of the missing Charles E. Marston had been found in the East River, and was in the Brooklyn Morgue. Shortly after, Robert Marston left the house and took an elevated train. He had not appeared at the Morgue at a late hour.

The Morgue keeper says the body tallies perfectly with the photograph and description furnished by the police. It was nude, with the exception of a pair of laced shoes.

The body was found at 5:30 at the foot of Pacific Street, and the Morgue Keeper had not prepared it for identification. One of the principal marks by which Marston can be identified is his teeth, which are singularly white and even. The description of the body, both by the police and Morgue Keeper, is as follows: "About sixty years of age, of slight build, weighing about 120 or 130 pounds; height, about 5 feet 8 inches; full beard, nearly white, cut square and short on the chin; gray hair, and head bald on the top."

The body had been in the water less than two days.

ROBERT MACLAY BURIED.

Impressive Funeral Services in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Funeral services for Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and member of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, were held in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday forenoon. There was a large attendance, which included several members of the School Board and the Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank, besides many of the dead man's old business associates. The Rev. Dr. Donald Mackay, a Presbyterian clergyman of Newark and the Summer pastor of the Taylor Memorial Church at Elberon, which Mr. Maclay frequently attended, conducted the services.

A brief eulogy was pronounced by Dr. Mackay, who described his dead friend as a man of sterling integrity, unswerving honor, and tender heart, and said that he inherited from his Scotch ancestry a sturdy independence and great strength of will. Mr. Maclay's devotion to the public interest and his efforts in behalf of the public schools of this city were commented upon.

The music, which was an important and impressive feature of the services, was rendered by a choir composed of Miss Lilian Kumpff, soprano; Miss Ruth Thompson, contralto; H. E. Distelhurst, tenor, and C. J. Bushnell, basso. The programme was arranged by P. A. Schnecker, the organist, and comprised these hymns: "There Is a Land Immortal," "Asleep in Jesus," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The coffin was almost completely covered by flowers, vines, and palm leaves, a beautiful bunch of white roses being placed near the head. Following are the names of the pall bearers: Charles T. Cook, J. Edward Simmons, John P. Townsend, Chauncey S. Truax, H. B. Hollins, Charles T. Barney, Edward V. Loew, Jacob Hays, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Scott Foster, Joseph S. Auerbach, H. L. Horton, and J. J. Little. Leading the morning party were Mrs. Robert Maclay, widow of the deceased, and her two sons, A. B. Maclay and Robert Maclay, Jr.

In the assemblage, which completely filled the body of the church, were Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, and of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx; Jacob W. Mack, Hugh Kelly, A. Foster Higgins, John D. Crimmins, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve.

The interment was at Woodlawn, to which cemetery the funeral party proceeded soon after the services in the church.

Striking Machinists Weakening.

There were symptoms yesterday of a coming collapse of the strike of machinists of R. Hoe & Co. Many of the men had kept away from the vicinity of the shops last week, expecting that the firm would send for them. They appeared near the shops in large numbers yesterday morning, feeling uneasy and surprised at the persistent refusal of the company to grant their demands. Many of the men had come prepared to return to work, and the pickets of the union had great difficulty in dissuading them from entering the shops.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

Voluntary Petitions May Be Legally Filed in United States Courts To-day.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ACT

All Future Bankruptcy Proceedings Placed Under Federal Jurisdiction —Registers Give Way to Referees—William S. Keiley's Comments.

A few petitions in bankruptcy were presented for filing yesterday in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, under the new Federal bankruptcy law. The bearers of the documents were informed that petitions could not be filed until to-day inasmuch as the act, which was passed by Congress on July 1, provides that no petition for voluntary bankruptcy shall be filed "within one month of the passage thereof, and that no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months of the passage thereof." The "one month" after the passage of this act is held to have expired yesterday, and petitions for voluntary bankruptcy therefore may be filed to-day.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court will have the appointment, under the new bankruptcy law, of a certain number of referees in bankruptcy who in all bankruptcy proceedings begun hereafter will take the places of the old-time registers. Judge Brown also has the power to appoint trustees in cases where creditors fail to elect trustees, and the trustees under the new law will take the places of the assignees under the old law.

Under the new law a trustee will take title to a bankrupt's property by operation of law, and not by assignment. The last clause of the new law explicitly provides that proceedings commenced under State insolvency laws before the passage of this act shall not be affected by it.

William S. Keiley of the law firm of Graybill & Keiley, 229 Broadway, in discussing this new bankruptcy law yesterday said:

"An important feature of this act is the right that it gives to a trial by jury in respect of the question of the alleged bankrupt's insolvency. The law also gives a very explicit definition of insolvency as follows: 'A person shall be deemed insolvent within the provisions of this act, whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any property which he may have conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay his creditors, shall not at a fair valuation be sufficient in amount to pay his debt.'

"'Any person may file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy under the new law and the question of the amount of the debt does not enter into the matter. No corporation, however, may file a voluntary petition. A peculiar feature and one which I think is going to be a serious question for judicial consideration, is whether, under this new law, railroad companies or insurance corporations can be adjudged bankrupts. There is no mention of railroad or insurance companies in the section of the law defining who may become bankrupts. Sub-division B of Section 4 says: 'Any natural person, except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming, or in the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of $1,000 or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default, or an impartial trial,' &c. You observe there is nothing in that paragraph that applies to either the railroad or the insurance business.

"Another peculiar phase of this new law is the provision with regard to copartnerships. It is here provided that all of the partners must join in the filing of a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by a copartnership. Under the old law one partner could act. The jurisdiction of the State courts is preserved in respect of suits brought by Trustees. The new law abolishes registers and assignees and designates in their places referees and Trustees; it likewise reduces the expenses of administering the trust to a minimum. When a petitioner must deposit with the clerk of petitioner must deposit with the clerk of the court $25, of which $10 goes to the referee, $10 to the clerk, and $5 to the Trustee. If there be more than one Trustee the five dollars is divided among the Trustees, no matter how many there may be. If in a voluntary application the petitioner makes affidavit that he is without means there need be no money deposit. In addition to his $10, the referee is to receive 1 per cent. on all sums paid as dividends and 1½ per cent. on the amount paid upon the confirmation of a composition. A Trustee, in addition to the $5, is entitled to a commission not to exceed 3 per cent. on the first $5,000, 2 per cent. on the second $5,000, and 1 per cent. on the remainder.

"The point raised that no petition in bankruptcy could be legally filed at the present time because no rules have been promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States does not impress me as being important. The law is explicit in telling just what shall be done, and therefore, in my opinion, persons can proceed under the terms of the act itself until the rules of procedure are provided. Section 30 says: 'All necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure and for carrying this act into force and effect shall be prescribed and may be amended from time to time by the Supreme Court of the United States.'

"It is worthy of note that this new law gives a new definition to the term 'wage earner.' It says that 'a wage earner shall mean an individual who works for wages, salary, or hire, at a rate of compensation not exceeding $1,500 per year.'"

Mr. Walgrave Hanlock, who has been studying the new bankruptcy law very closely, directed attention to an interesting point yesterday. Under the old bankruptcy laws, if a bankrupt omitted from his schedules, without intent or fraud, any items of his indebtedness, those items nevertheless became wiped out by his discharge in bankruptcy. The new law provides that if a debt due to a creditor is not placed in a bankrupt's schedules with the name of the creditor, if known to the bankrupt, such debt is not affected by the bankrupt's discharge, and consequently it will continue to stand as a legal claim against the bankrupt. "This provision," said Mr. Harlock, "will have the effect of making insolvent debtors, and lawyers also, more careful in preparing their papers. Of course a man who goes through bankruptcy proceedings desires to be discharged from every debt."

Wants the New Act Applied.

A case having a bearing on the new Federal bankruptcy law came before Justice Beekman in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Application was made in behalf of George F. Victor, a creditor of Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, doing business as woolen dealers in Church Street, under the name of Charles Lewis & Brothers, to restrain the Lewises and Isaac K. Cohn and his wife Rebecca and the Sheriff from proceeding further with the disposition of the assets of the firm. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the creditors of the firm unless the injunction were granted, would be deprived of any share in the assets of the firm which had admitted its bankruptcy when judgment was confessed. He asked that the Cohns be restrained from collecting the amount in the hands of the Sheriff, and that Nathan Lewis be enjoined from collecting the outstanding debts until after Nov. 1. By that time the petition of the creditors to have the firm adjudged insolvent would be filed in the United States court under the new Bankruptcy act.

The United States District Court, the plaintiff's counsel said, would then take charge of the assets and see that all of the creditors were treated similarly in the distribution of the assets. He declared that this application was perfectly fair and legal, as he did not ask that the transfer of the outstanding debts, or that the confessed judgment be set aside, but merely desired that all the creditors be fairly dealt with. It was impossible at present to go to the United States Court, as the compulsory petition could not be filed until November, and unless the injunction were granted there would be nothing left at that time for the creditors. In opposition to the motion it was contended that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction, as the bankruptcy law is a Federal law and can be administered only by the United States courts. This application, it was maintained, should have been made to the Federal court. Justice Beekman reserved his decision.

George W. Anderson Ill from Heat.

George W. Anderson, once Supervisor at Large of Brooklyn, and Quarantine Commissioner, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday while at his office on Pier 29 East River. He was removed in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital, and later to his residence at 571 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Anderson is sixty-five years old and is engaged in the trucking business.

BRIDGE PATRONS COMPLAIN.

Commissioner Shea Urged to Investigate the Reported Sagging of the Structure.

Bridge Commissioner Shea received several letters yesterday from citizens, chiefly of the Borough of Brooklyn, complaining about the condition of the bridge. The writers stated that the bridge railway companies should be compelled to run their cars 100 feet apart, as provided for in the regulations, and, furthermore, that they should be compelled to see that the bridge is kept at all times in repair.

"I have instructed my engineers to look up these complaints about the sagging of the bridge, and if I find that the trolley cars are to blame I will hold them responsible," said Mr. Shea.

The complaints also reached the ears of Councilmen, and the Municipal Assembly was urged to pass rules for the conduct of traffic on the bridge. There were not many Councilmen about the City Hall yesterday, but one Tammany man who did not care to be quoted, said that the Council should pass an ordinance compelling the trolley companies to run their cars 100 feet apart, as provided in their franchise, so that the weight would not be centred so much on any one point. The ordinance, he declared, should also provide that the bridge be kept in repair by the companies. It is likely that such an ordinance will be introduced at to-day's meeting of the Council if a quorum can be got together.

President Guggenheimer of the Council, who is Acting Mayor, said he could not express any opinion about the bridge until he learned the facts from Commissioner Shea, or from somebody who knew about them. It seems certain that within the next few days steps will be taken by the municipal authorities looking toward the preservation of the bridge.

The charge of the crowding of trolley cars on the south roadway of the bridge after the buckling of a stay on Friday night has been the subject of an investigation by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. A report was made yesterday, which says that at the time the crowding was said to have occurred only thirteen cars were on the south roadway, and eighteen cars were on the north roadway. President Rossiter of the road said yesterday that the provisions of the franchise were enforced thoroughly and that no violations had been reported.

NEW THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.

The Iron Structure Over the Harlem River Is Informally Opened to Regular Traffic.

The new Third Avenue iron bridge over the Harlem River was informally thrown open to the public for use yesterday morning. On July 4 the public was allowed to use the west side of the new bridge for a few hours, and there were some formalities, but at 9 A. M. yesterday the bridge was thrown open to passengers, street cars, teams, and general traffic service. There was little formality.

The draw of the temporary wooden bridge which the new one replaces was opened and the draw of the iron bridge closed. Workmen removed the obstructions at the Harlem and Morrisania ends, and the traffic began. The whistles of the old and new bridges sounded the signal and soon the whistles of all the factories, steamboats, and locomotives in the neighborhood joined in the general tooting proclaiming the opening.

The south-bound cars of the Lexington Avenue line crossed the bridge laden with passengers and switched back on the Harlem end, transferring passengers there. As only the Lexington Avenue approach to the bridge on the Harlem end is completed, the traffic by street cars and teams was all this way. The Second Avenue horseshoe will not be completed for some weeks. There was some confusion in getting the cars and wagons directed right on the Lexington Avenue horseshoe approach, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, but this confusion will be obviated when the drivers learn the usages of the bridge and when the Second Avenue horseshoe approach is completed. Foot passengers climbed the stone steps at Third Avenue and passed over the bridge in large numbers. There is no sidewalk on the approaches, these being designed for street car and wagon traffic.

This new iron bridge has been building for years. The reason for the delay was the change in the form of construction. The bridge was to have cost $2,500,000, but the changes have increased it to over $3,000,000.

BOND ISSUES SANCTIONED.

An Approved List of Three Sent to the Controller.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday sent to the Controller a list of three issues of bonds by towns incorporated in New York by the Consolidation act, approved by the special counsel which has been examining their validity, and whose recognition has been recommended. They are:

1—Towns of Castleton and Middleton, School District No. 1, $80,000 issue, dated Dec. 23, 1897.

2—Town of Flushing, School District, $93,000 issue, dated Aug. 1, 1897. There was originally included in the authorization of this bond issue the sum of $9,000 to satisfy a mortgage on school property. This was not approved.

3—Village of Flushing, $2,500 issue of 6 per cent. assessment bonds, series No. 8, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Mayor on a Vacation.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, is now Acting Mayor of the city. Mayor Van Wyck began a month's vacation yesterday, and President Guggenheimer took possession of his office. Where the Mayor has gone is a mystery, and there were all sorts of guesses being made in the City Hall yesterday as to his whereabouts. His private secretary said he thought he was on Long Island, but he wasn't sure. It is also said that the Mayor intends to go to Saratoga for the races.

WALL PAPER MEN COMBINE.

Manufacturers Say They Are Conducting Business Without Profit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Wall-paper manufacturers who claim that they have been doing business at a loss, or at least without profit, have formed a combination and the price of their product is to be raised. Every wall-paper factory in the United States of any pretension except, possibly, one in Chicago, has entered the combine.

The Chicago concern does not stand very high with the others, from all accounts. They say that it sells direct to the consumer, and besides makes its prints from second-hand plates. It is reported to be the intention of the trust to make war on this local factory, although the claim is brought forward that the combination is made simply to cause a rise in prices to such an extent as will result in some profit to the manufacturers.

"The plans of the company have not assumed definite form as yet," said a representative of one of the large houses. "All that it is desired to accomplish is the fixing of a price for wall paper that will make the manufacturing of it profitable. For several years the manufacturers have not made a cent out of their business, and this state of affairs has become monotonous.

"The increase will not be so great as to work any hardship on the consumer. What it will be, I do not know. This matter will be attended to in New York, the headquarters of the concern. However, as wall paper is made six months in advance of the market and the season is now over, there will be no change in the price until about next December, when the new article is placed on the market."

Louis Adler of Chicago Insolvent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Louis Adler of 571 Division Street, formerly a cloak manufacturer at 205 Madison Street, was the first insolvent in Chicago to take advantage in the Federal court of the new bankruptcy law. His attorneys filed his petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Though no action can be taken until October, Adler, by filing a petition, effectually protects himself, and no proceedings can be begun against him. According to the petition Adler's liabilities amount to $36,490.35, while his assets are represented by a gold watch valued at $25.

Says Doctor Tried to Stab Her.

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brook of 544 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, had the tables turned on him yesterday by Mrs. Annie Augustin, whom he recently had arrested on the charge of killing his seven months' old son. On the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Augustin was exonerated from all blame. Yesterday morning Mrs. Augustin entered a charge of assault against Brook. She says he attempted to stab her with a carving knife on the day that the child died. He was held in $500 bail for examination Thursday.

TEXAS TARS OUR GUESTS

Cigar Stores and Restaurants Supply Their Wants and Will Accept No Pay.

REPAIRS BEGUN ON THE SHIP

No One on Board Knows Whether She Will Be Here Five Days or a Month—Into the Dry Dock To-day.

The Texas, looking every inch the fighting machine that she is, lay at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, almost over the spot where she sank in the soft mud not many months ago and brought discredit on herself. But if there were any who were ashamed of her and had called the old ship a "hoo-doo," they were not in evidence. There wasn't a man in all her crew yesterday who wasn't proud of her, proud of her scars, her bent deck plates and her grimy look. She was not in holiday dress for visitors. On the contrary, she had that appearance which makes a man-of-war most interesting to the civilian, for she looked as if she had had hard usage at Santiago, and the evidence of conflict was what the visitors who went on board of her wanted to see. Her decks swarmed with seamen and officers, and all day long a stream of people went in and out at the navy yard gate to see the fighter.

Those who could not get in gathered outside for a glimpse of a real live man-of-war's man, and when the brown and horny-handed tars came out, at night they were greeted and followed and made much of.

But what surprised and touched the men most was the generosity of New Yorkers. If they went into a cigar store and bought cigars the dealers got out the very best stock they had and let them stuff their pockets. Invariably they declined any pay. Jack Tars have not many pockets, but one of them put four twenty-five-cent cigars in his trousers pocket, and when the man who gave them to him said he feared they would break, Jack replied, "Not much; they won't be there long enough," and sure enough around the corner he met four companions and divided them.

Never Mind the Pay.

Another sailor went into a restaurant and ordered a hearty meal. Before he finished, the proprietor went over to him and whispered in his ear, "Never mind about paying for that, my lad; you earned it at Santiago."

"We have just received three months' pay," replied the tar, "and expected to spend it, but we haven't had a chance. They hardly let us pay for anything."

The tars on the ship were for the most part their canvas Summer clothing, and that the worst they had, as if for battle, for they were engaged in various tasks about the ship, from hold to fighting tops. When they had leisure they gathered in groups about the decks and told eagerly of the fight at Santiago and the glorious achievements of their ship.

The number of big, swarthy negroes was another feature. Most of them belong to the fireroom force, and they did themselves proud in the fight at Santiago. In the long chase of Admiral Cervera's fleet the men in the Texas's fireroom were at the point of collapse and exhaustion. The officers, fearing their utter breakdown, asked for more men, and these were sent below by the Captain, but the fireroom force would have none of it. They proposed to work the engines without any help from the deck, and did it.

"When we went below they chased us out with fire hooks and shovels," said one of the tars. "And the heat that was coming up through the decks and out at the gratings like a breath from hell," he added, with a sailor's love for exaggeration.

There were plenty of women on the ship all day—young and pretty women—who took just as much interest in the grimy tars as they did in the neater costumed officers. In fact, it seemed to lay observers as if some of the grimiest tars received the smiles of the prettiest girls.

Everybody on the ship took a good look at the searchlight of the Vizcaya. Lieut. Lewis C. Heilner, the navigator, said it was better than the old one that belonged to the Texas. This was smashed in an engagement, and the Texas got the trophy from the Vizcaya because she needed it.

The shot holes and dents in the big ship brought forth countless queries from the visitors, all of which the sailors answered with elaborate explanations and expressive gestures. The hole in the ship's side, eight feet above the water line on the port bow, was the one made by a Spanish shell which killed Young Blakely, the apprentice. A sailor who was describing this event to a party of visitors broke into sobs and walked away, leaving another sailor to finish the sad tale. He explained his mate's conduct, saying: "Blakely was his chum, and he can't forget him."

Concussions Killed a Dog.

There are no "mascots" on the Texas now except two cats, and they are not called mascots, but just plain cats. When the Texas went away she had two dogs, which were the pets of the sailors. One, a Scotch terrier, died from the effect of the concussions of the guns, and the other, a mongrel, was left in camp near Santiago.

Naval officers visited the ship in large numbers, but they concerned themselves with the mechanical parts of the vessel, which had been tested in actual war. Much interest was taken in the ammunition hoists introduced by Lieut. Haeseler, now an officer on board the ship.

All day yesterday the men on the Texas worked like beavers to get the ship ready to go into dry dock. They had to lighten her by some 900 tons, and this was done by taking out coal, ammunition, and projectiles. The projectiles and powder were let down into a large tug alongside and taken to the magazine at the navy yard, where they will be kept during the ship's stay in port. The coal was brought up in sacks and piled on the Cob Dock.

Capt. Philip was a busy man all the morning. Speaking of the Texas as a warship, he said: "We are all proud of her, and the men forward will tell you probably that there is no finer ship in the navy. There is one thing to be said of her: She is the finest gun platform we have. Her broad beam makes her absolutely level when other ships roll materially. I would not be afraid to fire our guns in any direction, so long as there was nothing in front of them but the enemy."

Capt. Philip felt flattered by the welcome his ship received in port, but bestowed all the praise on his officers and men.

Proud of His Washstands.

He is proud of a marble washstand in his cabin, which was taken from the Colon to replace one which was broken. He also has a neat teakwood chair from the cabin of another of the Spanish ships. In the afternoon he went ashore, partly to elude the throng of visitors which swarmed on the ships to see him and congratulate him, and went to the house of a friend in Brooklyn. He will stay there most of the time while the Texas is in port.

The man on the Texas who claims the honor of having espied Cervera's fleet coming out of the harbor first is Lieut. Bristol, a tall and handsome officer who referred modestly to the event, and said the signal "The enemy is coming out" was kept on board all the time ready to be raised at a moment's notice.

A sailor speaking of this said: "Our fires were low. We had on our whitest duck uniforms and were preparing for general muster. Then somebody cried 'The Spaniards are coming!' and everybody ran to his post and cried 'They're coming! They're coming! They're coming!' And then we just let go at them.

"There wasn't any signal on the Brooklyn at first. I don't think Schley ordered the ships into action. We knew what to do, and put in all together and licked 'em."

Everybody on the Texas is asking everybody else on board how long the ship will stay in port. The time is placed variously from five days to a month. She will go into Dry Dock No. 2 to-day. After that her stay will depend on the extent of the repairs decided on at this time. Men began work yesterday where they could, and some of them were painting the vessel.

An officer said: "She is the fastest battleship we have, and the department wants to get all the speed out of her it can. We averaged 13 knots in the chase of Cervera from a dead start, and at one time made over 15."

The officers of the Texas are to have the hospitality of the New York Yacht Club. Secretary Oddie announced yesterday that the privileges and hospitality of the club would be extended to Capt. Philip and the other officers of the man-of-war.

CAPT. PHILIP'S PROMOTION.

Commander of the Texas Likely to be an Admiral Before the Date of His Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. John W. Philip of the Texas, who seems to interest New York quite as much as the ship commanded at Santiago, will be an Admiral before he quits the navy. This is regardless of the great probability that Congress may advance Commodores Schley and Sampson for services during the war with Spain, in which case Capt. Philip's advancement would be more rapid.

There was some murmuring at the Navy Department to-day at the wording of references to him as being about to "lose his ship." If he does lose it, the officials say, there will be no discredit to him or anything out of the ordinary course pursued in the service toward all commanders like. The facts are as follows:

The list of Rear Admirals numbers seven officers, with Admiral Miller at the top and Admiral McNair at the bottom. Commodore Howell is first on the list of officers of his grade and Commodore Sampson is last. At the top of the list of Captains is J. J. Cromwell, who is ready for the promotion that will come on Aug. 10, when Admiral Norton will be retired. That will bring Capt. Philip to the top of his grade, and on Sept. 30 Admiral Sicard will be retired, bringing Capt. Philip into the list of Commodores.

It is not certain how long it will take to repair the Texas, but it is known how soon Capt. Philip will be expected to stand his examination for promotion. With promotion, he will be of too high rank to command a battleship. He will become eligible for a station or a fleet or some other assignment larger than that to a single vessel.

Admirals Matthews, Miller, and Bunce will go on the retired list before the year is out, and all the Commodores now in service, except Remy, Watson, and Casey, will be retired before Capt. Philip. He has eleven numbers to go before he will be Admiral, and there are six men ahead of him to retire before he will reach the highest rank. It is apparent that, without accident to any of the officers above him, he will reach the rank of Admiral before his retirement, on Aug. 26, 1902.

Without special promotion Commodore Schley will be Admiral prior to his retirement, while Commodore Sampson will scarcely become Rear Admiral before his retirement, unless made so by special act. Capt. Mahan before his retirement stood next below Capt. Philip, and would have become an Admiral about the same time that the Captain of the Texas will gain that rank.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Mary Ryan, in her suit, as administratrix, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, sought to recover damages for the death of her husband, Thomas Ryan, alleged to have been caused by the company's negligence. It appeared that when the intestate, in the City of Troy, was crossing four standard-gauge tracks, lying side by side, as he had long been accustomed to do in going to his work, there stood upon the third track some eight cars, with an open space between them, through which Ryan passed and entered upon the fourth track, on which an engine was backing toward him. He then stepped back from the fourth track toward the third one. Thereupon the engineer, who had reversed his engine so that it had nearly stopped, started it ahead more rapidly, and at that moment the deceased stepped again upon the fourth track, and was almost instantly struck. A judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed, upon the ground that there was no evidence from which the jury could infer the absence of contributory negligence on the part of the deceased. A dismissal of the complaint on the second trial, the ground of contributory negligence, has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, Justice Landon, who gave the opinion, saying: "We have no explanation consistent with the intestate's act in stopping directly in front of the moving engine. It is possible that he thought the engine would come to a full stop, but that is a conjecture, not an inference deducible from the facts proven; but, if so deducible, it would not excuse his stepping in front of the engine before he knew whether it would stop or not."

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TAXATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, a foreign corporation, printed, outside of the State of New York, one side of newspapers, which it furnished to local publishers in this State, who printed the other side. No part of its business was done in this State except the soliciting and securing of advertising patronage for such parts of such newspapers, and what was incidental to making and collecting upon such contracts. For this purpose it had an office in the City of New York, with a manager and five clerks, the collections being deposited in a New York bank, to the credit of the corporation, which alone drew checks upon the deposits, by which the rent and salaries were paid. The average monthly balance on deposit was about $6,000, and the annual expenses of the New York office, including rent and salaries, about $13,000, and the value of the office furniture about $70. The State Controller assessed the capital stock employed by the

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; possibly thunder showers; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,152. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 2.

Among the members of the Seventy-first Regiment dead at Santiago of yellow fever is Private August Grahn, eighteen years old.

Page 3.

Three companies of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment reached Camp Black yesterday from Buffalo.

The Spanish prize ship Guido was sold at auction yesterday to the New York and Cuba Mail Company for $130,000.

The battleship Texas will enter dry dock No. 2, Brooklyn Navy Yard, at 9 o'clock this morning, and will stay there till Saturday.

Twenty-nine trained Red Cross nurses will leave this city to-day to work in the camps at Chickamauga and Tampa. Their services have been accepted by the Government.

A boy who says his name is George Daly pointed a revolver at the head of a man in Central Park last night and demanded his money. A policeman arrested the young highwayman.

The site for the hospital at Montauk Point, which is to accommodate the sick soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army, was selected yesterday by Col. Forward, Chief Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, in Washington.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Inspector General, began an investigation by order of Secretary Alger to fix the blame for the conditions aboard the Concho, which brought wounded men from Cuba. The transport is still at Quarantine, but the wounded, with two exceptions, have been removed.

Page 4.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott ruled that rent receipts, where there is no lease, are each taxable 25 cents. Receipts not setting forth any terms of a lease are not taxable. Poor tenants suffer most by this tax.

Refugees from Havana who arrived here yesterday on the Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen report that food there is scarce, and distress consequently great. The reconcentrados are dying by hundreds.

Page 5.

Suit has been brought by Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding's representatives to have certain transfers of property made by her set aside. It is charged that John S. Forgoiston and his sisters, Etta Forgoiston and Mrs. Rose Frey, secured property valued at $74,000 for loans amounting to $4,750.

Page 7.

Mrs. De Peyster, wife of Gen. John Watts De Peyster, died at Tivoli, N. Y.

Page 12.

A plan is on foot to erect a hotel in Havana for Winter guests.

Justice Pryor set aside the decree compelling Augustus Park to pay $1,500 to Mrs. Margaret Park No. 2.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday decided that auctioneers need pay no fee, the law only requiring them to give a bond for $2,000.

A public hearing will be given by the Board of Public Improvements to-day on the proposed street system for that part of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River.

No trace has yet been found of Charles E. Marston, the missing broker. Acquaintances of his and his self-slain brother tell of a quarrel between them before Charles's disappearance.

Two hundred and one judgments against the City of New York, representing claims of schoolteachers, firemen, and other old officials of Long Island City, were entered in the Queens County Clerk's Office in Jamaica yesterday.

During a fit of temporary insanity George Tod, a brother of J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, jumped from a tenth-story window at the Hotel Majestic and was instantly killed. He had been suffering from nervous prostration.

Although the reduced railroad fare rates obtained by the Merchants' Association on the central passenger territory will not go into effect until Sunday, merchants are already arriving from many States to make their Fall purchases in the New York market.

Ten petitions under the new Bankruptcy act were filed yesterday. Judge Addison Brown says he will not take up such cases until the United States Supreme Court has prepared rules and forms of procedure, although lawyers say that it is not necessary to wait for the Supreme Court to act.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday resolutions were adopted for an investigation into the alleged unsafe condition of Brooklyn Bridge and for the appointment of a joint committee of Councilmen and Aldermen to inquire into the question of the city's decreasing trade, and suggest such municipal or State legislative remedies as the committee may deem expedient.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

Carlist Organ Reappears.

LONDON Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The Carlist organ, El Correo Espanol, which had been suppressed, reappeared yesterday and expresses undying devotion to the cause."

The Bourse Liquidation.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of he Daily Chronicle says: "The July Bourse liquidation shows differences of 5,000,000 pesetas. Several jobbers failed and one committed suicide."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunder showers, causing a fall in temperature, have occurred in the Mississippi Valleys. They are also reported from the Middle Atlantic Coast, and in Florida. Temperatures of 90 degrees or above are reported from the interior of the Middle Atlantic States and in the Middle and East Gulf States, except Florida. A general storm of slight intensity has moved from Kansas to the Central Mississippi Valley.

The pressure is relatively high in the upper lake region and off the South Atlantic Coast, and these conditions will give thunder showers from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys eastward to the Atlantic Coast, except in New England, where it will be fair. A general storm of considerable intensity has developed to the north of Montana, causing a rise in temperature in Montana and Assiniboia.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	72	77
6 A. M.	70	71	78
9 A. M.	77	75	80
12 M.	80	79	84
3 P. M.	76	85	85
6 P. M.	75	83	84
9 P. M.	72	77	81
12 P. M.	71	75	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 2:30 P. M., the minimum was 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent and at 8 P. M. 56 per cent.

SPAIN'S ANSWER HAS BEEN SENT

Reply Said to Have Been Forwarded Monday Night.

OUR TERMS ARE ACCEPTED

Conflicting Reports in London Concerning Certain Reservations and Inquiries.

NOT YET MADE PUBLIC

Washington Has Advices of the Sagasta Ministry's Response—Our Conditions Officially Announced.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The rumors that President McKinley insisted on getting a definite reply not later than to-morrow seem to be confirmed by the unusual rapidity of official procedure here. Generally, when the Spanish Government has to take an important decision, a long series of Cabinet councils is devoted to what is called, in semi-official phraseology, 'exchanging impressions'—a euphemism for talking at large, bringing recalcitrant members into line, and postponing a decision until the morrow.

"It was expected, therefore, in the most important question, war or peace, that these preliminary operations would require many days. In reality, if not entirely dispensed with, they were got through in a single sitting; and the whole procedure of examining the American demands, deciding on a course of action, and preparing a formal reply, was accomplished, if we may trust the Madrid press, in less than twenty-five hours.

"M. Cambon's note was received Sunday evening and communicated immediately to the Queen Regent by Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, who subsequently paid Señor Sagasta a midnight visit. At 8 o'clock Monday morning the Premier telephoned his colleagues to assemble in council at 10.

"When the Council rose at midday the main questions had been decided in principal, but a full reply could not be prepared because one or two points in the American note required explanation and a supplementary note had been received from M. Cambon containing a new condition. The existence of this new condition was admitted by Senor Sagasta to an inquisitive press representative, but the Premier declined to say whether it aggravated or softened the conditions previously communicated.

"At 3 o'clock Duke Almodovar de Rio had an audience with the Queen Regent, and at 5 the Cabinet had a second sitting. Before rising the Ministers had, it is said, completed their formal reply; and some authorities affirm that it was telegraphed to Washington during the night; but this statement requires confirmation.

"As to the precise nature of the demands and the contents of the note in reply, Ministers refuse to give information. So the current rumors on the subject cannot be regarded as more than surmises; but indications are not wanting that President McKinley's proposals have been considered in a conciliatory spirit, with a view of arriving, if possible, at an immediate pacific solution.

"All recent oracular declarations by official personages point in this direction. The latest of these declarations is the explanation given for maintaining such unusual reticence, namely, the danger of compromising the success of the negotiations and the desire to give proof of a sincere wish to arrive at a perfect understanding.

"Here and at Washington the original assumption was that M. Cambon was to act merely as a 'transmitting agency,' but now he is frequently spoken of as if he were a sort of mediator between the two powers, using his good offices in favor of Spain. Whether this proceeds simply from a popular misapprehension of the procedure actually adopted and a natural desire to obtain some extraneous diplomatic support, or whether it indicates a real change of procedure so far as M. Cambon is concerned, the events of the next few days will probably show.

"At the present moment, disinterested diplomatic support cannot fail to be welcomed. The harvest prospects are so good throughout the peninsula that the Government has decided to cancel the decree prohibiting the export of grain and to impose merely a moderate export duty."

Reply Forwarded Monday.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Government's reply to the American terms was forwarded yesterday (Monday) evening through M. Cambon; and there is a strong prospect that peace will be concluded. It is not to be supposed that the United States Government will object to representations being made on the Philippines question and upon some pecuniary claims which were mooted by the United States in the West Indies. On all the remaining main issues, Spain shows a disposition to assent to the American demands.

"No Cabinet council was held to-day, nor are the Ministers likely to meet again until fresh intelligence is received from Washington. This is not expected, at the earliest before Wednesday. The general impression is that both Governments are disposed to put an end to the war as honorably as possible for Spain, which would have been easier had the United States not imposed such hard conditions with regard to the Philippines.

"No practical suggestion was made at the council for continuing the war or averting the penalties, already so painful and heavy; and all sections of the opposition will have to acquiesce in what the Government negotiates with the United States."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has accepted the principle of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Government's reply to the American peace terms left here Monday evening. The Government believes that the nature of the negotiations requires the greatest secrecy, and that their success will depend upon the observance of the most absolute reserve here. Official silence, therefore, is complete."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Spain, it is asserted here, has accepted the American terms, with unimportant reservations, and the peace preliminaries will be signed before Saturday."

American Terms Accepted.

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Monday night, says:

"The censorship is daily becoming more severe, and little is known beyond the fact that peace is assured. It is understood that the note from America asks only part of the Philippines, and that, Señor Sagasta having replied that the terms will be accepted, hostilities are consequently suspended.

"A commission will be appointed to determine the basis of peace. The chief difficulty, it is asserted in official circles, is as to the date and manner of the evacuation of the Spanish possessions."

"There is also the question of the disposal of the war material in Cuba. Señor Sagasta, if he has a chance, will probably represent a restitution of the material as a diplomatic victory. It has just been asserted here that the Premier has succeeded in obtaining slightly improved terms. The treaty will not be signed before September."

WASHINGTON HEARS THE NEWS.

President McKinley Informed of Spanish Submission by Unofficial Advices—Steps Now in Order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Shortly before midnight Secretary Alger, as he left the White House after a conference with the President, said the Administration had received no official information that the Madrid Government had accepted the terms of the peace proposition of the United States.

Unofficially, the President has been informed that the Spanish Ministry has acceded to the terms of this country for a cessation of the war. The unofficial advices have reached the President in the form not only of press dispatches, but of private dispatches from confidential agents of the United States Government.

While this Government has strong reasons for believing that its terms of peace have been agreed to by the Madrid Government, the President is taking nothing for granted. Arrangements for pressing the war to a successful conclusion are going forward precisely as if no negotiations for peace were in progress. At a conference participated in by the President, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at the Executive Mansion to-night, a final decision was reached as to the constitution of the provisional corps for Puerto Rico, to be commanded by Gen. Wade.

The regiments which are to comprise the corps were decided upon and will be designated in a general order to be issued probably to-morrow. Secretary Alger said that the corps might be en route to Puerto Rico within a week. Notwithstanding these warlike preparations, the belief in official circles to-night amounts almost to a conviction that active hostilities practically have been concluded.

The End Is Near.

A prominent official of the Administration said to-night:

"The end is near in my opinion. The informations thus far received is unofficial and meagre, but that it is accurate in the main we have no reason to doubt. In fact, we have reason to believe it is correct."

It is understood that the "reason" referred to is contained in the private advices received by the President and from private dispatches received by representatives of foreign Governments at this capital.

Ambassador Cambon, who is conducting the negotiations for the Spanish Government, has not communicated, so far as could be ascertained, with the President to-night, and it is not probable that the official response to the terms proposed by the United States has yet reached the French Ambassador. Upon its receipt it will be transmitted to the President without delay.

In the event of Spain's acceptance of the terms proposed by this country, the first step probably will be toward an agreement to close active hostilities, pending the drafting of a treaty of peace along the lines of the accepted terms. According to precedents ordinarily regarded, an armistice would be proclaimed, and, in the circumstances, this would mean the practical close of the war.

It is pointed out, however, that several precedents have been set aside by this Government in the conduct of the war and in the treatment of events which led up to it. One notable instance in which recognized diplomatic precedents were swept away was the personal demand made by Secretary Day upon Minister de Lome to know whether the Spanish Minister was the author of the letter reflecting upon the President. Another precedent was relegated to the past when the Government decided to return to Spain the prisoners of war taken with the surrender of Santiago.

May Set Precedents Aside.

Precedents have been disregarded in other instances by this Government. In view of this fact, therefore, former rules may not govern absolutely in the conduct of the peace negotiations.

After the proclamation of an armistice, diplomatically, the next step would be the designation by the President of the Commissioners oo represent the United States in the conduct of the final negotiations of peace. The terms proposed by this Government provide for a joint commission to draft a peace treaty and to solve the difficulty relative to the future government of the Philippines. Again, according to the best accepted precedents, this joint commission would meet upon neutral grounds. It has been suggested that the commission may assemble in Paris, but as yet that is the merest conjecture. The commission might meet in either of the belligerent countries.

Pending the conclusion of the work of the commission, the probabilities are that the armies of both Spain and the United States will be kept in the field, their relative positions remaining unchanged during the diplomatic negotiations. Here, again, however, precedent may be put aside by the United States, but it is regarded as likely that this country will not withdraw any of the troops from the field until a determination shall have been reached of all questions in issue before the Commissioners.

PEACE TERMS MADE PUBLIC.

Freedom for Cuba, the Cession of Puerto Rico, and a Ladrone Island Among the Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the Island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Puerto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

"If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that Commissioners will be named by the United States to meet Commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

The terms of peace laid down by the United States had been practically stated with accuracy in the press dispatches. Realizing the futility of further concealment, the Administration decided that some official character should be given to the press statements by formal declaration from the White House.

Some such step had been in contemplation for several days past, in deference to pressing requests not only from the newspapers, but from a number of public men, who felt that the people should be taken more thoroughly into the confidence of the Administration. It was represented, on the other hand, that the negotiations might be seriously jeopardized by the ill effect in Spain of a publication of the terms imposed.

However, as has been already stated, the full and accurate newspaper publications descriptive of the peace conditions have made it unnecessary to maintain secrecy longer, and when the Cabinet met it was with the understanding that a short synoptical statement touching the matter, though not including the text of the peace terms, should be made public.

AMERICA TO PAY CLAIMS.

United States to Assume Liability for Indemnities Demanded by Its Citizens in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It is understood to be the present intention of the Administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain on account of injury to personal property in Cuba.

Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the Government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

This assumption by the victorious Nation of liability for private claims is not new in the arrangement of peace conditions, but, on the contrary, is rather in the line of the usual practice. At the conclusion of the Mexican war the United States assumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens, and established a special tribunal for their adjudication and payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain, though the decisions announced by the special tribunal have been a source of litigation and negotiation clear down to the present time.

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was $15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has been increased to $20,000,000 since that time, and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented.

Of course it is not possible at this stage to indicate what proportion of the claims are justly chargeable to the acts of the Cuban insurgents. It is known that in many cases the claimants themselves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property—whether the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

NO EXTRA SESSION NEEDED.

Senators Alone to be Called Together—Army May Be Maintained Without Further Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—There will be no extra session of Congress, though the members of the Senate will have to be called together for prompt ratification of the treaty of peace if the present plans of the President prevail. It is stated at the White House that unless there should be some extraordinary development, the House will not meet until it convenes in regular session next December.

This statement, made on the authority of the President himself in answer to personal inquiries, is in contradiction to reports current among public men that Congress will soon meet to draft legislation to meet the demands that will follow the close of the war, as well as to give formal assent on the part of the Senate to the treaty.

The military occupation of the territorial acquisitions of this Government will not necessitate further legislation expressly authorizing the continuance of a large military force, according to the view of the President. Persons who conferred with the President to-day positively assert that there is no necessity for special legislation to authorize the keeping together of the great army of volunteers.

The President, it is understood, takes the ground that the requirement in the Volunteer act for disbandment of volunteers on the termination of war does not contemplate disbandment until the emergencies that are incident to this war are over, and does not prevent the maintenance of a large body of troops in our territorial accessions until order is restored.

A well-known public man who was in conference with the President to-day suggested that the necessary military occupation of our conquered territory would in

Continued on Page 2.

MANILA REBELS ARE MAD

They Would Turn Like Savages Upon the Priests and Nuns and Slaughter Them.

OUR PROTECTION GUARANTEED

Naval and Military Commanders of American Forces Predict Some Great Difficulties in the Philippines—More Troops Going.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The officials here make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of our programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders of late have contained warnings of expected conflicts with the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

The United States Government feels that it has assumed a moral obligation toward not only the foreign residents at Manila, but toward the unprotected classes of the Spanish community—women, children, nuns, and priests. Therefore, when intimation came that the insurgents were threatening the lives of some helpless monks, orders were sent to the American military commander to look into the matter and to act in the interest of civilization and humanity.

As, according to report, the insurgents have shown particular hostility toward the monks, it is a reasonable expectation that before long a collision will have occurred between themselves and the American troops if the latter undertake to interfere in the execution of the vengeance of the insurgents.

Although the War Department officials will not admit that they have any intention of reinforcing further Gen. Merritt's forces at Cavite, there is reason to believe that some of the troops now in Eastern camps who desire to see active service will soon find the opportunity unless the Government shall change its present plans with respect to the Philippines.

It is believed to be necessary, even if our claim is limited to the claims stated in the conditions submitted to Spain, namely, to the military occupation and government of the territory on the shores of the Bay of Manila, to furnish Gen. Merritt a larger force than he has now at his command.

It is realized that 20,000 soldiers can scarcely be expected to maintain United States possession and protect the inhabitants over a territory of this extent, for it must be remembered that the Bay of Manila is twenty-five miles deep from the entrance at Corregidor Island to the City of Manila, at its head. It will also be necessary to possess and protect a zone extending some distance back of the city in order to make sure of the preservation of the water works.

Of course, a considerable force would not be necessary if the insurgents under Aguinaldo could be brought to realize that their interests lie in permitting undisputed possession of this territory by the United States. But it would be expecting too much of the native character to keep before the eyes of the insurgents the rich loot to be had in Manila without an adequate force to protect the place. Then with the growing heat and dampness it is to be expected that illness will develop among the troops, not to the extent that it appeared at Santiago, but sufficient to require some of the men to be invalided home and their places to be taken by fresh troops from the United States. At present the large majority of Gen. Merritt's force is composed of troops drawn from the Pacific Coast or far Western States. It is presumed that if he shall be reinforced the Eastern troops will get an opportunity to make the long voyage to Manila, as this would be in accord with the policy that the War Department has now accepted of not taking geographical considerations in account in allotting troops for active service at the front.

MERRITT'S REINFORCEMENTS.

Reported that the War Department Has Been Notified that He Needs 50,000 Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—In reply to a dispatch received from Gen. Merritt, now at Cavite, Gen. Merriam to-day cabled that since the departure of the Governor General of the Philippines five transports with 4,897 men had sailed from this port.

Scarcely had the message been sent before, as it is reported, Gen. Merriam was notified by the War Department that Gen. Merritt had asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops in order to be able to meet any emergency which may arise on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

The transports Charles Nelson and the Lakme will depart some time this week, probably Friday. Three companies of the First Battalion of the First New York Volunteers, Major Case commanding, will sail on the Charles Nelson and the battalion of engineers, 364 enlisted men and 14 officers, Capt. Rickson commanding, will take passage on the Lakme. Both commanders will be ordered to embark Thursday. The remaining companies of the New York regiment will be transported as soon as possible. The Alliance and Mariposa are now under consideration for these purposes. The North Fork will be used for freight only.

TRANSPORTS AT HONOLULU.

Gen. Otis Commanding American Forces En Route to Manila Well Received by Hawaiian People.

HONOLULU, July 26.—The transports Peru and City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco early on the morning of the 23d. The voyage was uneventful. There were no deaths and but little sickness among the men. Three men with typhoid were moved from the ship to the local Red Cross hospital. Since the vessels' arrival the men have been allowed shore liberty. To-day the troops will be feasted on the grounds of the Executive Building.

President Dole, with his Cabinet and Minister Hatch, received Major Gen. Otis at the Government Building yesterday morning. The garrison and band turned out in honor of the visitors. The reception was of an extremely cordial nature, and lasted longer than such functions usually do.

Gen. Otis is uncertain as to his stay here. It is understood that in the event of no orders to the contrary he will proceed to Manila without waiting for Admiral Miller on the Philadelphia, and if the other transports arrive within a day or two, as is expected, it is not likely Gen. Otis will wait for the warship, much as he and his force would like to see the flag raising. According to Gen. Otis, Hawaii will have no m[ilitary] Governor, Col. Barber will be post[master] mander as long as his regiment re[mains] here.

Charles H. Watson, bandmaster [of the] Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, died [in this] city on the 21st of typhoid fever cont[racted] on the voyage from San Francisco.

Three men of Gen. Otis's comman[d are] in the Red Cross Hospital with ty[phoid]. Lieut. Hunt of the Fourteenth Infan[try is] among the sick. The physicians thi[nk he] will recover. Besides the patients [men]tioned there are three members of the [third] expedition at the hospital. They are [pid]dly convalescing, and will be return[ed to] San Francisco at an early date.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Call says: "The steamer Doric, which a[rrived] late last night, brought news of the s[ailing] at Honolulu of the fourth Manila e[xpedi]tion. The Doric left Honolulu last Mo[nday]. The transports arrived there the day [before] with all on board well, and on Monda[y the] boys in blue were ashore and were g[iven a] royal reception and a grand feast."

The fourth expedition left here J[une 15] and reached Honolulu without mish[ap] either of the vessels. Great prepar[ations] are being made at the islands for a [grand] celebration on the arrival of the anne[xation] Commissioners and the raising of the [stars] and Stripes.

THE CHARLESTON'S EXPL[OITS].

Description of the New Territo[ry] in the Ladrones She Captured—[Left] by the Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The s[teamer] Doric, from Hongkong, brings the fol[lowing] from the correspondent of The Ass[ociated] Press at Manila, under date of July

Another link has been added to the [chain] of territory which connects the [United] States with their newly acquired [foreign] possessions in the Pacific Ocean. O[n June] 21 Capt. Glass of the United States [steam]ship Charleston captured the Ladro[ne Is]lands, took the Governor General, his [staff], and the entire military force prisone[rs and] raised the stars and stripes over th[e ruins] of the Spanish fort of Santa Cruz, [on the] harbor of San Luis d'Apra.

It was a bloodless victory, for the S[panish], not yet having heard of the war b[etween] their country and the United State[s were] taken completely by surprise, and [pren]dered the islands, their arms, and [them]selves without offering the slighte[st re]sistance.

The harbor of San Luis d'Apra, [on the] west coast of the main island, Guam [is an] ideal coaling station, and the whole [group] will undoubtedly prove to be of incal[culable] vaue to the United States. Guam li[es 3,300] miles west by south from Honolul[u, 1,350] miles southeast of Yokohama, 1,50[0 miles] east of Luzon, the principal island [of the] Philippine group, thus being the con[necting] link between the United States a[nd the] Orient.

Its inhabitants, who number 10,0[00, are] hospitable, peaceful, and law-abidi[ng peo]ple, only too anxious to throw off th[e Span]ish yoke, yet perfectly willing to s[ubmit] another less galling one. The islan[ds are] of volcanic origin, but prolific, compa[ratively] healthy, and only await capital [to de]velop their innumerable resources.

For three days the Charleston's ru[n from] Guam to Manila was without incide[nt, but] on June 28, shortly after leaving [Point] Engana, the northeasterly Cape of [Luzon] Island, a strange steamer appeared [on the] horizon. The Charleston was imme[diately] cleared for action, the convoy fe[ll into] line in her wake, and preparation[s were] made for giving the stranger a warm [recep]tion should she prove to be hostile.

She turned out to be the United [States] ship Baltimore, which had been a[waiting] the fleet for ten days. The ships we[re hove] to while Capt. Dyer reported to Capt [Glass,] but immediately upon his return [to the] Baltimore the whole fleet got under [way at] increased speed. As it rounded th[e north] end of the island the first rough [weather] of the trip in the shape of a southw[esterly] was soon encountered.

At 2 P. M. on June 30 the Baltim[ore led] the way into Manila Harbor, an[d three] hours later the fleet anchored un[der the] wing of the flagship Olympia, within [a few] miles of the wrecks of the Spanish [squad]ron, which had been annihilated b[y Rear] Admiral Dewey two months before.

A large fleet of foreign men-of-[war lay] along shore just above Manila, [most of] which were Germans. An addition w[as made] to the fleet by the arrival of the [Im]perial Augusta, which followed the transpo[rt into] the harbor from a small cove just o[utside].

GERMANY AT MANILA.

It Is Claimed that Her Warshi[ps Interce]ded for Humanity.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The semi-officia[l North] German Gazette this evening publ[ishes a] statement on the subject of Germa[n policy] at Manila, based on official repo[rts, ex]plaining that this was done "with t[he view] of correcting misrepresentations in [foreign] newspapers." It says that for the [purpose] of affording the German colony im[mediate] shelter in case of need, some ch[artered] steamers were anchored near the [German] warship Irene, in the Pasig River [under] the protection of the armed boat[s. The] French and British colonies, the st[atement] continues, followed this example.

Aguinaldo, still according to the [North] German Gazette, gave Rear Admira[l Dewey] a written assurance that the ins[urgents] would act humanely, and at Aguinal[do's re]quest and with Admiral Dewey's a[pproval] the commander of the Irene took fou[r Span]ish ladies and six children from th[e Prov]ince of Bataan under his protect[ion and] placed them on board a chartered s[teamer,] every step being taken with a th[oroughly] friendly understanding with Admira[l Dewey] and Capt. Gen. Augustin.

The North German Gazette the[n adds:] "The Imperial Consulate at Manila [has un]der its protection not only Germa[n resi]dents, but subjects of Italy, Austria [Switz]erland, Holland, and Portugal, to [all of] whom the protection of the warsh[ips will] be, if necessary, similarly extended."

Madrid's Manila Advices

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The situation [in Man]ila, according to a private dispatch [received] to-day, is unchanged. There have [been un]important encounters between the S[niards] and the rebels.

A COLONEL'S DARING WI[FE].

She Hides Away Aboard a Tr[ansport] Bound for Manila.

HONOLULU, July 26.—Mrs. Reev[es, wife] of the gallant Colonel of the Th[irteenth] Minnesota, arrived on the transport [City of] Para as a stowaway. She defied [govern]ment regulations and has come thi[s far on] the transport, and, as was suspe[cted by] many San Franciscans, made the v[oyage to] the tropics.

Whether Col. Reeves was aware [of the] presence of his wife on shipboard [when the] Para sailed for Manila is, of cou[rse, not] known to any one but himself, and [he will] not tell. Mrs. Reeves stepped ash[ore here] when the transport arrived, smiled [knowing] smile, and replied to the questio[n, "Did] you come on the Para?" in langua[ge some]thing like this: "Well, I got her [I didn't] I?"

Friends of Col. Reeves say that [he of]ficer did not know that his wife wa[s on the] steamer. The private soldiers of [the Min]nesota regiment aided Mrs. Reeves [in hiding] away, and once at sea she was [safe from] the regulations.

"CONSOLATION EXCURSION"

That Is the Name by Which Gen. Wade's Projected Puerto Rico Expedition Is Known.

MAKE-UP A SECRET FOR A TIME

But There Is Certain to be a Regiment from Each of the Fifteen States Not Already Represented in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The selection of fifteen regiments of infantry to compose Gen. Wade's "consolation excursion" to Puerto Rico, as it is coming to be called, was completed to-day, but it was announced by Adjt. Gen. Corbin that the list would not be made public for the present at least. It has been made up to silence clamor, and the department is fearful that its inopportune publication might bring about its ears an even greater din of dissatisfaction from the regiments that will still be left behind.

While the numbers of the particular regiments chosen cannot be stated, it is a simple enough problem to determine what States they will come from. As announced by Secretary Alger, the division is being organized "to give the several States in the Union representation in the field." The States that have representation in the field either in Cuba or Puerto Rico or the Philippines, or men under orders to go there, are thirty in number, as follows: California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Fifteen States that have so far had no representation in the field are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

To give fifteen States representation in a division made up of fifteen regiments means the taking of one regiment from each State. It is assumed here, therefore, that the First Delaware, now at Middletown, in that State; the First New Hampshire, at Chickamauga; the First Rhode Island, at Camp Alger, and the First Vermont, at Chickamauga, will certainly be included in the division. The other eleven regiments will come from the other States not represented, the selection being made in each case of the best-equipped regiment in each State.

Gen. Wade was at the War Department to-day in consultation with the Secretary and Adjt. Gen. Corbin with regard to the make-up of his division. The selection being based on geographical rather than military considerations, it was left largely to Major Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, who made out a provisional list, which was submitted to Gen. Wade and the Secretary. In addition to the infantry regiments ordered to Puerto Rico, the First Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. M. W. Day and now encamped at Tampa, has been ordered to take the first available transport for Ponce. Two companies of Signal Corps from Chickamauga, under Col. Squier, will accompany Gen. Wade's force. No other troops have been ordered to the island, but as the pressure to get to the front continues, and the War Department does not appear to be inclined or enabled to resist it, there will be no surprise if still more commands are dispatched to the already overflowing shores of Puerto Rico.

If the opinion of close observers of affairs about the War Department is worth anything, all that is needed to get a billet entitling them to a place at the front is enough "pull."

FLAGS FOR PUERTO RICANS.

National Colors Sent to Gen. Miles to Present to the Enthusiastic Islanders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The suddenly developed demand for United States flags which Gen. Miles reports as existing in Puerto Rico is not to remain long unsatisfied.

Immediately on receipt of Gen. Miles's dispatch of yesterday asking for "National colors" to "present to the different municipalities," Col. Patten of the Quartermaster General's Department, who has charge of the procuring of uniforms and clothing for the army and incidentally of the supplying of colors and standards, set about filling the order. A big bundle of United States flags, one hundred in number, was shipped to-day to Gen. Miles at Ponce. These were not the regulation "National colors" of silk, such as are prescribed for every regiment in the army, but plain flags of bunting, which are considered fine enough for the enthusiastic Puerto Ricans to unfurl over the towns which they are hastening to surrender to the American forces. These flags will be distributed by Gen. Miles along his route from Ponce to San Juan, and if the supply runs short another shipment will be made.

MAIL CAN NOW GO TO PONCE.

Put a Two-Cent Stamp on Letters to Soldiers and a Five-Cent Stamp on Letters to Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Postmaster General Emory Smith to-day issued an order modifying a former order prohibiting the dispatch of mail to Spain or her dependencies, so as to permit postal communication with Ponce, Puerto Rico. The order is similar to the one opening communication with Santiago, and provides that all classes of mail allowable in the domestic mails of the United States may be sent to and from Ponce. All articles included in the mails are to be subject to military inspection. The postage rates are similar to those provided for Santiago, namely: First-class matter, 5 cents per half ounce; postal cards, single 2 cents, double 4 cents; second and third class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces; fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce; registration fee, 8 cents. Only United States postage stamps can be used, and if letters are not prepaid, double the amount of deficient postage will be collected upon delivery.

The mails for Ponce should be addressed to the United States Postal Agent at Ponce, and the delivery of any article may be withheld if deemed necessary by the proper military authorities.

This order will not change the rule that letters addressed to soldiers and sailors at the front shall require only the domestic rates of postage. Orders have also been issued directing that all mails for the army

and navy at Puerto Rico be dispatched from the Washington Post Office. Mail for the army should be addressed "Military Station No. 1, Puerto Rico, via Washington, D. C.," and the address should include company and regiment. Mail for the officers and men of the fleet at Puerto Rico should always have included in the address the name of the ship to which they are assigned.

Mail for Shafter's army in Cuba and the fleet off Santiago will continue to go via Key West, Fla., as heretofore. The reason that mail is to be sent via Washington is that there is no port from which ships sail at regular intervals for Puerto Rico, and by this arrangement, after the mail is properly sorted, it can be sent out whenever a ship leaves Norfolk, New York, Charleston, or other port.

OUR ARMY AT COAMO.

American Forces Loudly Cheered and Given the Freedom of the Town —Spaniards Had Fled.

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PONCE, Aug. 1, 6 P. M., Via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 2.—An outpost of the American Army has now halted at Coamo, about two-thirds of the way to Aibonito, on the road to San Juan. Col. Huelings, advancing this morning, met a detail sent out to reconnoitre, which reported that there was no sign of the enemy. The latter, it was said, had retreated to Aibonito, where he would make a stand.

A delegation of the citizens of Coamo came out, and Col. Huelings was tendered the freedom of the city as an American soldier. The citizens reported that the Spanish had carried away all the money that was not secreted. The stories of Spanish barbarities have been greatly exaggerated. There is no authentic case of destruction of private property or outrage upon women.

Gen. Otega is still at Aibonito, with probably a thousand Spanish regulars. Gen. Stone, with a small force, went this afternoon to Adjuntas, where Spanish outrages were reported on Saturday. He will occupy the town, proclaim American rule, establish communication with the surrounding country, and push across to Arecibo, on the north coast.

Gen. Garretson's brigade arrived this afternoon from Yauco, eighteen miles distant. The brigade consisted of the Sixth Massachusetts, the Sixth Illinois, four batteries of the regular artillery, and the battalion of regulars. Its arrival was loudly cheered by the citizens of Ponce.

The protected cruiser Columbia, which went ashore on an uncharted reef while entering the harbor of Ponce, has been floated off without injury.

ROGERS'S ARTILLERY DELAYED.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 2.—Contrary to expectation, the transport Aransas did not sail for Puerto Rico to-day. Gen. Rogers has all of his heavy artillery on board, but there is still some other loading to be done.

VOLUNTEERS LAY DOWN ARMS.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says that 2,000 Volunteers have surrendered to the Americans.

MACIAS NEED NOT FIGHT.

Madrid Government Recognizes the Uselessness of Sacrificing Lives in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some reports which have been received from Puerto Rico but which for political reasons cannot be made public have given great satisfaction to the officials of the War Department, since they go to show that the resistance which can be made by the Spanish troops will be very little, and it is even possible that Gen. Miles will achieve an almost bloodless victory.

In fact, it has been suggested with some plausibility that the Madrid Government, realizing the impendency of peace, and the lack of loyalty toward the monarchy of the mass of Puerto Ricans, has allowed the Spanish garrison of the island to understand that they are not expected to sacrifice their lives in useless resistance to superior force, so that what is to be expected is a rather formal opposition to the progress of Gen. Miles's triumphal march across the island.

TRANSPORTS FOR GRANT'S MEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Quartermaster's Department within the next week will have half a dozen transports at Newport News to carry Gen. Grant's brigade to reinforce Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico. Two vessels, the Hudson and the Manitoba, are now at Newport News, and four, the Leona, Rio Grande, Alamo, and the Yale, the latter just chartered by the War Department, will arrive within five or six days.

It was reported yesterday that when the transports that are preparing to proceed to Newport News to take troops to Puerto Rico are ready, the Yale, now lying off Tompkinsville, will take the troops of Gen. Grant's brigade. Capt. Wise of the Yale, who spent part of the day at the navy yard, said that he had as yet received no sailing orders. The Yale has still to coal and take on provisions, and she may come up to the American Line pier for that purpose.

Health Officer Doty will hold a consultation with Capt. Wise as to the advisability of disinfecting the Yale. The Yale has been in active service for a long time in tropical waters, and it is believed by the Government authorities to be a proper measure to take advantage of the disinfecting plant of the quarantine boat James W. Wadsworth, to do the work while the Yale is anchored off Tompkinsville. The work performed by the disinfecting force of the quarantine station on the United States cruiser Harvard was considered so effective that similar work, it is thought, might be done on the Yale.

First to Sail for Ponce.

The first steamer to sail from New York for Ponce, Puerto Rico, since that town has come under the military control of the United States, will be the Silvia, which is to be dispatched on Saturday by Miller, Bull & Knowlton. She is a vessel of 1,700 tons, and she will carry a large cargo of such general merchandise as it is believed there will be an immediate demand for. There will be a number of passengers, many of whom go on speculation. Shipping men believe there will be a big boom in business with Puerto Rico.

Cable to Ponce Reopened.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's Central Cable Office is advised by the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company that communication with Ponce was reopened Monday under censorship at Ponce by the United States Government. Messages for the interior by that route will not be accepted. The San Juan cable is still open, under censorship by the Spanish Government.

Lighthouses in Harbor Relighted.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2.—The lighthouses in the harbor and on the outlying island have been reoccupied and lighted by the crew of the Gloucester.

Keep Cool

In hot weather, and keep your blood pure at all times. The result will be good health the year round. The means to this end is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine is prepared by experienced pharmacists to make your blood pure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

GARCIA IN A BIG BATTLE.

According to Reports the Cuban General Engaged a Force of Spaniards on the Way to Holguin.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 2.—News has been received here to-day from Gen. Calixto Garcia and the Cuban forces under him at Mayari, near the Bay of Nipe, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The report is that Gen. Garcia has been in a heavy fight with Spanish, who were trying to effect a juncture with the main body of Spanish regulars at Holguin. These Spaniards were probably the force that evacuated Nipe Bay during the recent naval bombardment. A large body of Cuban reinforcements had reached Gen. Garcia, and the impression is that Garcia defeated the Spaniards in this engagement, or, at least, held his own at Mayari.

The Cuban dispatch says that two cannon had already been taken from the enemy, and that the Spanish cavalry had been defeated, whatever that may mean.

Gen. Garcia had moved toward Holguin, as it was reported that the Spaniards were trying to open their way through the Cuban lines to the Province of Puerto Principe.

SHOULD DEFER TO SHAFTER.

Gen. Palma Says Cubans Will Make No Trouble on the Island.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban delegation, was at the Junta yesterday. Regarding the reported disagreement between Gens. Garcia and Shafter, Gen. Palma said:

"I expect to hear from Gen. Garcia soon, and will be informed no doubt about the supposed misunderstanding. Up to the present time I know nothing more than has appeared in the papers.

"There is no danger that the Cubans will permit a slight misunderstanding of one of their countrymen, even of a General with an American, to affect the successful issue of the campaign. I know that Gen. Garcia and all other Cubans have too deep a sense of gratitude toward the United States to harbor slight or fancied wrongs against their benefactors.

"I am not at all concerned about the withdrawal of Gen. Garcia and his army from Santiago, because I know there was abundant need for them elsewhere. It seems to me to be perfectly right that Gen. Shafter should be deferred to in movements of the armies in Cuba, and Gen. Garcia will, I feel sure, always follow his initiative.

"We are very willing to abide the time when the Government shall think it proper to consult us regarding the control of Cuba. When the right time arrives the Cubans quite naturally expect to be consulted."

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 4,255.

Two More Deaths by Yellow Fever Reported by Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The sanitary condition at Santiago, together with a list of the deaths on each day, is shown in the following telegram from Gen. Shafter:

"Sanitary report for July 31: Total sick, 4,255; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 655; cases of fever returned to duty, 722. Deaths on July 30: Private Borgh, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Edward Sutton, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Staffings, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, dysentery. On July 31: Private J. Kosling, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Samuel J. Powers, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Sergt. Charles A. Coons, Company H, First Infantry, typhoid malaria; Private Harry Hague, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Louis Kocamnik, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, gunshot wound of chest and heart evidently suicidal; Private F. J. Vivian, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittant malarial fever; Private John A. McDonald, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever."

In another dispatch, dated Santiago to-day, Gen. Shafter says he has in the hospitals 2,181 wounded and sick prisoners.

STARVATION IN BLOCKADED CUBA.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 2.—The inhabitants of Caimanera and Guantanamo are now receiving Red Cross supplies from Santiago.

The tug Manati, recently surrendered, arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos in charge of Ensign Macfarland of the gunboat Helena. Ensign Macfarland says that the reports from Trinidad, Cape Cruz, Manzanillo, and Cienfuegos indicate great suffering and starvation throughout the whole section, where the blockade is doing its work.

It is believed that Manzanillo will have to surrender before many weeks. A movement in force against these places has so far been rendered impossible by the necessity of keeping ships here to fit out, probably also to the weakening of the force in consequence of the Puerto Rico expedition.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department has posted the following telegram from Gen. Shafter, dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1:

"All political prisoners have been immediately removed as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but Gen. Ewers sent there three days ago to receive the surrender of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival."

X-Ray Test for Edward Marshall.

Edward Marshall, the correspondent who was wounded in the fight of the Rough Riders at La Quasina, and who has been in St. Luke's Hospital since the arrival of the Seneca in this city, was submitted to the X-ray test yesterday. The result is not yet known. Marshall was quite weak after the test.

Sergt. Young, Late of the 71st.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—W. S. Young, Sergeant in Company E, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, reported dead at Santiago, was thirty years of age and lived with his parents at 182 Tyler Street, this city. His mother is ill in the mountains, where she has gone for her health. The news of her son's death has been kept from her. Sergt. Young was a fine baritone singer, and was one of the organizers of the Orpheus Club. He joined the Seventy-first after the outbreak of the war.

HUNT FOR A MISSING MAN.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 2.—It is now supposed that E. H. Bacheldor, whose clothing and satchel were found in the woods here a couple of weeks ago, is insane and wandering about in the mountains back of Dover.

It was thought at the time his clothing was discovered that he had perhaps been murdered. To-day, however, a farmer named Rodzirler, who lives near the mountains, reported that for a few days past a man without his hat, coat, or vest, has been prowling about his locality and stealing corn. He says that on Friday he surprised the man and asked him why he was taking the corn, and was told that it was because he was hungry. Rodzirler says he took him to his home, gave him food and provided him coat, vest, and hat. He describes the stranger as being unkempt, dirty, and apparently weakminded. The man afterward disappeared in the direction of the mountains, and the farmer thought nothing more about him until he heard to-day that young Bacheldor was missing.

On the strength of this information a searching party scoured the mountains, but up to this evening had not succeeded in tracing him.

Bacheldor lived for some time at Westfield, N. J., but quarreled not long since with his business partner and left that village. Nothing was heard of him until his clothes were picked up here. His father lives at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SPAIN'S ANSWER HAS BEEN SENT

Continued from Page 1.

volve the maintenance for two years of an army of about 100,000 men.

GUARDING AGAINST UPRISINGS.

Spanish Government Moving Troops with a View to Keeping Order.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Military measures, with a view of preventing risings, have been initiated in the Provinces of Catalonia, Aragon, and Biscay.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Civil Guard of Madrid has been temporarily increased by 1,000 recruits; and it is about to commence its military marches throughout the peninsula, beginning with Catalonia, Aragon, and the Bas Provinces. Five hundred dockers have been dismissed at Ferol, owing to slackness of trade."

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 2.—Three companies of Spanish engineers and two companies of cazadores from Vitoria have arrived at Algeciras. Altogether, 7,600 troops are now distributed between Algeciras, Tarifa, Ronda, Barrios, San Roque, and the Spanish lines. Another battery has been erected at Sandy Bay, Algeciras, between Point Cabrita, and Green Island.

Carlist Rising Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says a Carlist rising is reported at Venta de Banos, south of Palencia.

SPANISH FOURS RISING.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Spanish 4s opened at 39¾, a gain of ¼. Later they reacted to 39½, closing at 39¾.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 175.70; at Madrid, 67.00; at Lisbon, 80.00; at Rome, 107.80.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Spanish 4s opened at 39.70, yesterday's closing price being 39.57½. They closed to-day at 40.05.

Operators on the Bourse to-day were absorbed by the settlement, the rates being 3½. Prices were firm and, after a slight reaction, closed strong under the influence of the recovery of Spanish 4s.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day, influenced by the harder Vienna quotations, were firm, especially bank shares. American securities were in good demand, and iron shares were depressed, on realizations. At the close of the market prices were generally easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40% pfennigs for checks.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Firm prices prevailed on the Boerse to-day, the feature being Austrian Credit, on rumors of large financial transactions.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 2.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm and international securities were harder. Americans improved, in sympathy with New York.

Spain's King Convalescent.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The King left his bed for a few hours to-day.

HARDSHIP ON OUR VESSELS.

Officers and Men Reduced to Hard Tack and Beans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Belated reports which reach here from the ships which are doing blockade duty on the south coast of Cuba show that the soldiers in the trenches before San Juan are not the only men who have been suffering privations in the service.

A letter from an officer on one of the best of the blockading boats says that for several weeks they had had no connection with the supply ship, and that both men and officers were reduced to a diet of hard tack and beans. This particular vessel had an ice machine; but it had been out of order for a month, so that such a thing as a cool drink of water was unheard of. Similar conditions are known to have existed on other vessels of the blockading fleet.

The attention of the Bureau of Supply and Accounts of the Navy Department was called to these facts to-day, and it was explained that they were the result of an oversight on the part of somebody in authority with the fleet through which the supply ship, which should have visited the Southern blockaders, was left lying at Key West and afterward off Havana for some time. It was the intention to keep these supply ships, of which the navy has three, on the go all the time, so as to make connection, at intervals, with every ship in the fleet, no matter where stationed.

This oversight has been called to the attention of Admiral Sampson, and explicit orders given that will probably prevent its recurrence. The Supply, loaded down with provisions and ice, is now making the rounds of the blockading lines on both the north and south coasts of Cuba. The Celtic, the second supply ship, is on her way back to New York from Guantanamo for a fresh load of food for the fleet. The Glacier, with supplies for Watson's Eastern Squadron, is still lying in Hampton Roads, and efforts are being made to have her released in order to send her cargo to the ships on the Puerto Rico station.

PAID $36,000 FOR SILENCE.

United States Express Company Alleges It Gave a Former Manager a Large Sum to Guard Secrets.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A cross petition, filed to-day in the case of Calvin Cone vs. the United States Express Company, brought out a new phase of the suit.

Cone originally brought suit to compel the express company to pay him a salary of $6,000 per year, which he said it had contracted to do. He said he had been employed as General Western Manager at that salary.

The cross-petition says that up to 1888 Cone was employed by the company. Then he was asked for his resignation, which he gave. While working for the company, however, he had borne confidential relations with members of the company and was acquainted with a great many secrets which, if divulged, would work against the interests of the company. The cross-petition further says that Cone finally threatened to expose the secrets to other express companies unless he (Cone) was paid again as General Western Manager at a salary of $6,000 a year.

The result was that he was hired on these terms, but he did not do any work and paid no attention to the interests of the company, but drew a total of $36,000 as salary. The company claims it was held up for that amount and sues to recover it from Cone, besides the interest on each $6,000 that Cone is said to have drawn.

MADRID HEARS OF BATTLES.

In One Case Twenty Spaniards, It Is Said, Routed 400 Cubans.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that two Spanish steamers forced the blockade in Cuban waters and were attacked by the Americans.

An official dispatch from Havana says 400 insurgents recently attacked a Spanish detachment numbering twenty men, and commanded by a Sergeant, near Huanes, in the western part of the Province of Pinar del Rio. After a fearful fight, the dispatch adds, the insurgents fled, having killed ten of the Spaniards and wounded a number of others. The survivors, it appears, are to be decorated and recompensed.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RICHARD CROKER IN TOWN.

He Denies that He Has Given Any Political Interviews Since His Arrival from Europe.

Richard Croker returned from Long Branch last evening. He left there at 5:30 o'clock, and arrived in this city at 7:15. None of his friends accompanied him. He intends to stay at the Hotel Savoy until Friday or Saturday, when he will go to Saratoga.

Mr. Croker declined to talk politics. He was asked concerning an alleged authorized interview with him printed two days ago in an afternoon newspaper, and he replied:

"All purported interviews with me printed since my return from abroad on political matters are fakes. I have given no interview on politics, and I don't intend to give any until Sept. 1. What politics there are now are Summer politics, and nobody cares about them. You may take it for granted that until Sept. 1 I am going to keep silent on political matters."

Mr. Croker has another object than seeing the races in going to Saratoga. A large number of Tammany leaders are going to be there, among them Mayor Van Wyck, and he is going to spend a good deal of his time talking over with them the political situation and plans for the campaign.

MR. BELMONT NOT A CANDIDATE

Aide to Gen. Butler Not an Aspirant for the Governorship.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, J. W. Hinkley, in an interview to-day said that the friends of the Hon. Perry Belmont, who is now serving on the staff of Major Gen. Butler at Camp Alger, were very much annoyed at the constant repetition in various newspapers of the statement that Major Belmont had gone to the front because of political aspirations. Mr. Hinkley stated that Major Belmont might be considered absolutely out of the list of those desiring a nomination for Governor this Fall.

Major Belmont was at home for a few hours on leave the other day, and said to Mr. Hinkley that, when he went to the front, he fully intended to place himself outside the list of probable or possible candidates. His friends, therefore, are quite annoyed to see his name constantly used as being in attendance at political gatherings, while in reality he has been sweltering in the heat and dust of Camp Alger, fully determined to avoid the turmoil of politics.

Ex-Chairman Hinkley says that army life is quite congenial to Major Belmont. He comes from a fighting family, and has twelve relatives who, along with himself, are serving in the army and navy to-day.

HILL TO MEET McLAUGHLIN.

Ex-Senator Will Follow Brooklyn Leader to His Summer Home.

Hugh McLaughlin, his wife, and his daughter Laura left yesterday afternoon for their Summer home at Jamesport, L. I. Mr. McLaughlin is nearly recovered from his recent illness, and his physicians said yesterday that he was perfectly able to stand the trip.

It is well known among politicians that he will have a visit from ex-Senator Hill within a week. Mr. McLaughlin and the ex-Senator refuse to tell when the visit will be, and the utmost secrecy is maintained concerning it. Mr. Hill will go in a way out of the ordinary to escape, if possible, inquisitive eyes. He will sail to Jamesport from Normandie-by-the-Sea.

ROOSEVELT'S REPORTED WOUND.

Army Officers Jokingly Refer to His Boom for Governor.

It was reported yesterday that a Rough Rider now receiving treatment for wounds at Governors Island had asserted that Col. Theodore Roosevelt was among the wounded at Santiago. The Rough Rider was credited with saying that a Spanish shell, exploding above Col. Roosevelt and a group of four or five other officers, severely wounded two officers, and a scrap grazed the back of the Colonel's right hand. Inquiry at Governors Island failed to discover the Rough Rider making such an assertion.

It was facetiously suggested by some army officers that the rumor was a political canard circulated by the supporters of the Roosevelt-for-Governor boom, in line with the remark credited to Richard Croker, to the effect that Roosevelt must be wounded before he would be a dangerous candidate for Governor. In a more serious vein, it was said that if the wound were trivial it was fair to presume it would not have been reported.

LION'S SHARE FOR POPULISTS.

Nebraska Fusion Forces Agree on a Division of Offices.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 2.—Nebraska's fusion forces failed to make a record for themselves for industry in their three State Conventions. An evening recess found them hardly well begun, a permanent organization and appointment of the customary committees being the sum total of the work accomplished up to the night session.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the night session began, and two hours later the report of the conference committee on the division of the offices among the three parties was received. It recommended that the Populists be allowed to name the head of the ticket, (Governor,) and that such other State officers as had served acceptably be renominated. There was opposition, but the report was adopted in turn by each convention. It means that the Populists take every State officer except Attorney General, which goes to the Democrats.

TAMMANY DISTRICT MEETING.

Assemblyman Harburger Scores the "Force Bill" and Its Makers.

A meeting of the Tammany Association of the Tenth Assembly District was held at its headquarters, 94 Second Avenue, last night. President John F. Lynch presided, and the meeting was very largely attended.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger gave the members a review of the last session of the State Legislature. He denounced the Force bill, the canal improvement scandal, the operation of the Raines law. He characterized the Force bill as "this odious, obnoxious, pestiferous, un-American, espionage system, jammed through the Legislature with the aid of two purifiers and former expounders of home rule doctrines, who, looking for future political advancement, were cajoled by the wily Governor to sacrifice their political all to hamper the greatest city in the Union in its freedom. They gleefully voted to take our rights away, and for the first time in the history of the Legislature, voted for a bill of such a nature, when the entire State was taxed to bear the burden in order to fasten upon us a law which gives unlimited powers to crush out of existence the sanctity of home life."

YOUNG YELLOW FEVER VICTIM.

August Grahn Enlisted in the Seventy-first in His Nineteenth Year.

In the list of the victims of yellow fever of date July 29, as reported by Gen. Shafter in his dispatches from Santiago, appears the name of Private August Grahn, Company L, Seventy-first New York Regiment. Grahn, who was only eighteen years old, came to this country from Germany, landing in New York several years ago, with his sister Johanna, who is two years his senior. He obtained employment in a grocery store at Varick and Broome Streets. Later he went to work as a driver for Charles E. Warmele, a grocer, 991 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and his sister engaged as a servant with Mrs. R. McKenzie, 845 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

When the war broke out young Grahn resolved to enlist in the Rough Riders, but when he made his application he was told that the full complement of the regiment had been obtained. Thereupon he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, declaring to the enlisting officer that he was twenty-one years of age. He went with the regiment to Tampa, and from there wrote several letters to his sister. That was the last heard from him, though it was indirectly reported that he had been slightly wounded at Santiago. His father and his mother still live in Germany, and to them Grahn regularly sen a part of his monthly earnings.

Bank at Tonawanda to Liquidate.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Directors of the German-American Bank of Tonawanda have decided that the institution shall go into liquidation, and have arranged with the Buffalo Commercial Bank of Buffalo to take charge of the affairs of their bank with that end in view. The reason ascribed is that the bank was not making money.

HEROES BENEATH DECKS

Gallant Men of the Brooklyn Who Won Little Glory.

THEIR SHARE IN THE VICTORY

How the Gunners Fought at Santiago and Stokers Gave Life to the Ship in Dark Depths.

SANTIAGO, July 10.—"Capt. Cook, keep your men below the protective deck informed of any advantage we may gain," said Commodore Schley, and speaking loudly to overcome the noise of the frightful guns, the gallant Captain of the Brooklyn said, with a smile: "I always do that, Sir. I consider it necessary for the esprit de corps," and stepping into the conning tower he called down the tubes: "Tell the men below that the Maria Teresa is running ashore." At the same time Executive Officer Mason rushes to the firing turrets and calls in to the men the same joyful news.

It was the 3d of July, and the excitement of the first call to battle had hardly subsided on the big cruiser Brooklyn when the foregoing incident occurred. Commodore Schley stood upon a small temporary bridge running about the conning tower, while Capt. Cook spent his time between the interior of the tower, where he directed the machinery, and the platform where he could see the enemy.

Fighting for the honor of America three better prepared and more heavily armored ships of Spain, this splendid type of the American navy was one mass of flame and smoke as she spat out defiance, tinged with death, with machine-like regularity, and yet but one-third of the entire crew could see the enemy or any part of the fight.

In the big turrets half naked men worked behind the steel walls with no knowledge of how the battle went until they were informed by Mr. Mason, and below the protective deck fully 300 or more men sweltered under the glare of electric light, keeping this great engine of destruction mechanically and rapidly at work. The big turret eight-inch guns could not have done their deadly shooting even with the trained eyes guiding them, had not the men below sent up the ammunition, and the Brooklyn could not have kept side by side had it not been for the engineer and fireroom force working below the deck like fiends.

Working the Big Guns.

The men in the turrets of five-inch steel see as little as the men below deck, except that once in a while they get a glimpse of the object fired at. When the ships of Spain were sighted coming out on this eventful morning, the eight and five inch guns were all loaded, and in each turret, within two minutes after the summons, eleven men stood half naked awaiting the word to fire. The chief of the turret, a Lieutenant, is in the hood, his eye to the telescope, gets the line of his gun on the harbor, and awaits the signal.

"Five thousand yards" sings out an orderly in the turret opening, and the gun goes down to tell when the visit will be, and the utmost secrecy is maintained concerning it. Mr. Hill will go in a way out of the ordinary to escape, if possible, inquisitive eyes. He will sail to Jamesport from Normandie-by-the-Sea.

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Keep Cool

In hot weather, and keep your blood pure at all times. The result will be good health the year round. The means to this end is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine is prepared by experienced pharmacists to make your blood pure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

SHOULD DEFER TO SHAFTER.

Gen. Palma Says Cubans Will Make No Trouble on the Island.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban delegation, was at the Junta yesterday. Regarding the reported disagreement between Gens. Garcia and Shafter, Gen. Palma said:

"I expect to hear from Gen. Garcia soon, and will be informed no doubt about the supposed misunderstanding. Up to the present time I know nothing more than has appeared in the papers.

"There is no danger that the Cubans will permit a slight misunderstanding of one of their countrymen, even of a General with an American, to affect the successful issue of the campaign. I know that Gen. Garcia and all other Cubans have too deep a sense of gratitude toward the United States to harbor slight or fancied wrongs against their benefactors.

"I am not at all concerned about the withdrawal of Gen. Garcia and his army from Santiago, because I know there was abundant need for them elsewhere. It seems to me to be perfectly right that Gen. Shafter should be deferred to in movements of the armies in Cuba, and Gen. Garcia will, I feel sure, always follow his initiative.

"We are very willing to abide the time when the Government shall think it proper to consult us regarding the control of Cuba. When the right time arrives the Cubans quite naturally expect to be consulted."

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 4,255.

Two More Deaths by Yellow Fever Reported by Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The sanitary condition at Santiago, together with a list of the deaths on each day, is shown in the following telegram from Gen. Shafter:

"Sanitary report for July 31: Total sick, 4,255; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 655; cases of fever returned to duty, 722. Deaths on July 30: Private Borgh, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Edward Sutton, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Staffings, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, dysentery. On July 31: Private J. Kosling, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Samuel J. Powers, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Sergt. Charles A. Coons, Company H, First Infantry, typhoid malaria; Private Harry Hague, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Louis Kocamnik, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, gunshot wound of chest and heart evidently suicidal; Private F. J. Vivian, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittant malarial fever; Private John A. McDonald, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever."

In another dispatch, dated Santiago to-day, Gen. Shafter says he has in the hospitals 2,181 wounded and sick prisoners.

STARVATION IN BLOCKADED CUBA.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 2.—The inhabitants of Caimanera and Guantanamo are now receiving Red Cross supplies from Santiago.

The tug Manati, recently surrendered, arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos in charge of Ensign Macfarland of the gunboat Helena. Ensign Macfarland says that the reports from Trinidad, Cape Cruz, Manzanillo, and Cienfuegos indicate great suffering and starvation throughout the whole section, where the blockade is doing its work.

It is believed that Manzanillo will have to surrender before many weeks. A movement in force against these places has so far been rendered impossible by the necessity of keeping ships here to fit out, probably also to the weakening of the force in consequence of the Puerto Rico expedition.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department has posted the following telegram from Gen. Shafter, dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1:

"All political prisoners have been immediately removed as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but Gen. Ewers sent there three days ago to receive the surrender of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival."

X-Ray Test for Edward Marshall.

Edward Marshall, the correspondent who was wounded in the fight of the Rough Riders at La Quasina, and who has been in St. Luke's Hospital since the arrival of the Seneca in this city, was submitted to the X-ray test yesterday. The result is not yet known. Marshall was quite weak after the test.

Sergt. Young, Late of the 71st.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—W. S. Young, Sergeant in Company E, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, reported dead at Santiago, was thirty years of age and lived with his parents at 182 Tyler Street, this city. His mother is ill in the mountains, where she has gone for her health. The news of her son's death has been kept from her. Sergt. Young was a fine baritone singer, and was one of the organizers of the Orpheus Club. He joined the Seventy-first after the outbreak of the war.

HUNT FOR A MISSING MAN.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 2.—It is now supposed that E. H. Bacheldor, whose clothing and satchel were found in the woods here a couple of weeks ago, is insane and wandering about in the mountains back of Dover.

It was thought at the time his clothing was discovered that he had perhaps been murdered. To-day, however, a farmer named Rodzirler, who lives near the mountains, reported that for a few days past a man without his hat, coat, or vest, has been prowling about his locality and stealing corn. He says that on Friday he surprised the man and asked him why he was taking the corn, and was told that it was because he was hungry. Rodzirler says he took him to his home, gave him food and provided him coat, vest, and hat. He describes the stranger as being unkempt, dirty, and apparently weakminded. The man afterward disappeared in the direction of the mountains, and the farmer thought nothing more about him until he heard to-day that young Bacheldor was missing.

On the strength of this information a searching party scoured the mountains, but up to this evening had not succeeded in tracing him.

Bacheldor lived for some time at Westfield, N. J., but quarreled not long since with his business partner and left that village. Nothing was heard of him until his clothes were picked up here. His father lives at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SOLDIERS APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

Engineers Ordered to Puerto Rico Want Table Delicacies and Other Comforts.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—For the first time since the First Volunteer Engineers have been in camp here a provost guard has been established, and armed soldiers are patrolling the streets of Peekskill and Montrose and watching stations. The possession of money causes the soldiers to want to rid themselves of it, and they sought oportunities to do so. This was given to many, and lest there should be any disturbances or any of the men with short term leave should try to get away and New York the guards were sent over and took possession of the stations at Roa, Peekskill, and Montrose.

Mrs. Frederick Bull of Irvington sent a big box to camp. It contained many useful to the soldiers, such as soap, wels, and small articles. The hospital also received a contribution of useful articles from the National Red Cross Society.

By general orders, this afternoon Lieut. S. L. Cluett is detached from duty with Company C and assigned to duty with Company M.

The members of Company B, which is expected to start for Puerto Rico on the transport Chester on Thursday, have issued a novel appeal to the public. They say that, "though well fed by the regular rations," they "feel the need of a little variety," and have accordingly appointed Private T. P. Tuite, a Company B man, to do a little foraging for them.

Private Tuite got leave of absence to visit New York to-day, and carried the company's appeal, with a list of articles included in the term "variety," to a number of people who might be of service in informing the public of the men's wants.

"The boys get on all right on the government rations," he explained, "but their friends want to send us a few little delicacies we would appreciate it very much. If those who send us anything will write me at Peekskill, N. Y., at the same time I will send them receipts after we get to Puerto Rico, as I may not get the chance to do so before that. I think that there are some of our friends who would like to get those receipts, in acknowledgment of their gifts, and keep them."

Private Tuite explained that when articles were sent should reach the transport not later than Thursday. They should be addressed, "Private Stores, Company B, First United States Volunteer Engineers, on board the Steamship Chester, Pier 2, Robinson Stores, Brooklyn." The goods should be marked "private stores" and "fall." The articles specified in the list as possible include extract of cinnamon, lemon, and ginger; condensed milk, butter, canned peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables, and fruits; canned mutton, and ham; soups, lemons; currants, evaporated apples, lime juice, tobacco, pipes, safety matches, paper, lead pencils, pens, ink, soap, bands, pajamas, soaps, "house" tooth powder or soap, or "other comforting things." Anything that may be had in exchange for tropical goods will be welcomed.

Private Tuite said that letters addressed to the camp at Peekskill would certainly follow him to Puerto Rico, so that the receipt of delicacies would not fail to get their written acknowledgments.

Boston's Theatre Hat Law.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The majority of the Board of Aldermen yielded to Alderman Berwin, the champion of the men, and amended the theatre-hat law in such manner that is expected to end in the return of the sky-scrapers, to make no more trouble for theatrical managers. The law does not say who shall judge of the varieties of the hats, and it is this failure to fix responsibility that is expected to make trouble and kill the regulation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:15 A. M.—119 West Twenty-fifth street; R. Epps; damage, $25.

12:55 P. M.—48 Clinton Street; D. Boob; damage, slight.

1:50 P. M.—183 Norfolk Street; Etta Burger; damage, slight.

2:15 P. M.—322 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; J. Edelman; damage, $100.

4:15 P. M.—79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; William Knapp; damage, $15.

9:45 P. M.—40 East Fourteenth street; Clapp Brothers; damage, $2,000.

The Meriden Co.,

SILVERSMITHS

208 Fifth Avenue, MADISON SQUARE.

CHICAGO'S FIRST CAR FENDER.

North Side Tries a Device of Its Own Invention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Through the crowded streets to-day Chicago's first street-car fender led a North Clark Street car around the curves of the loop and down through the tunnel.

The North Chicago

TEXAS IN DRY DOCK TO-DAY

Capt. Philip's Battleship Will Remain in No. 2 Dock Until Saturday.

VISITORS BY THE THOUSAND

They Flock to Brooklyn Navy Yard—Officers and Crew Rejoice in the Hope of Joining Watson's Squadron.

The battleship Texas will go into dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 9 o'clock this morning. She will be towed to the timber dry dock No. 2, by the Government tugs Traffic and Nina. It was thought by Capt. Philip that she would be ready for docking yesterday morning, but it was found impossible to lighten her sufficiently. She will stay in the dry dock until Saturday, and will undergo a thorough rejuvenation. The bottom plates will be scraped and cleaned and the barnacles and tropical growth that have decreased her speed will be all removed. Besides she will have a new coat of the lead-colored war paint on the plates. On leaving the dry dock she will take on a large supply of stores, ammunition, and coal and will then join Admiral Sampson's fleet off Cuba. It was said by several officers yesterday that they expected to leave here the early part of next week, and that orders from the Navy Department were expected daily.

The interest that the general public has taken in the Texas is unabated, and yesterday thousands took advantage of the departure from the general rule to inspect her. The work of repairing the broken plates and stanchions and calking the splintered decks has been somewhat interfered with by the crowds. Captain Philip, who has taken refuge at a friend's house in Brooklyn to escape attention, was at the yard bright and early yesterday, and with his officers was kept busy answering questions and telling incidents about the capture of the Vizcaya's search light and the other trophies.

A feature out of the ordinary yesterday was the appearance at the yard of a number of convalescent soldiers from the Brooklyn hospitals. When the wounded boys were seen approaching the sailors cheered and rushed to the gang-plank to welcome them. They were taken to every nook and cranny in the big ship and stayed long enough to lunch with the crew.

The 400 members of the crew, with a few exceptions, have had shore leave, and are now anxious for another chance at the enemy. It is the general impression among officers and crew that the Texas will be assigned to Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron in case peace negotiations fail. They say that is the reason that she was ordered North at this time. The men would not be greatly disappointed if peace negotiations should fail.

How to Obtain Admittance.

The war regulations made by Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the navy yard, have been much modified since the Texas arrived, and now, on certain conditions, any reputable person may gain admittance. Up to the present a majority of the visitors are either relatives or friends of the officers and sailors. Applications by outsiders who wish to visit the ship must be made by mail to Capt. Sumner, Captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. An addressed and stamped envelope must accompany the request. The pass gives admittance to the vessel only, but no objection is made to visiting the Texas. Capt. Sumner is almost overwhelmed with applications, and extra men will aid him to take care of the added mail.

Brig. Gen. Gillespie, commanding the Department of the East, accompanied by his staff, paid an official visit to the navy yard yesterday afternoon. He was received on the Texas by Capt. Philip. The party was conducted through the ship, and the army men examined the punctures made by the Spanish shells in the superstructure and port bow.

The converted yacht Kanawha sailed yesterday for Key West.

The Solace Sails South.

The hospital steamer Solace left the navy yard and passed the Battery shortly before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, bound out. It was said she would go to Santiago first, and then to Puerto Rico. While she was at the navy yard her ice capacity was increased, and electric fans have been added to the blowers already in use, to keep up a continuous circulation of fresh air. Other improvements have been made to give all possible comfort to the sick and wounded.

After passing through the Narrows the Solace turned about and came back to the anchorage off Tompkinsville in response to signals to return for mail. She passed out at the Hook finally at 5 o'clock.

TO RAISE THE COLON.

More Wrecking Boats Will Start for Santiago This Morning.

The third expedition of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, consisting of four pontoons and the barge Fred A. Sharp, will leave Stapleton this morning for Santiago. The pontoons were selected by Lieut. Hobson last week, and will be used in raising the cruiser Cristobal Colon.

The tug Fred B. Dalzell of the Boston Towboat Company left Boston Monday night, having in tow two pontoons, also secured by Lieut. Hobson while he was in Boston. They are expected here this morning.

OREGON'S CREW COMPLIMENTED.

Builders Pay a Graceful Tribute to the Men on the Battleship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some time ago Secretary Long sent a letter to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, commending them upon the splendid record made by the Oregon, one of the ships built by that concern, in her run around South America. In reply the Secretary has received a note of acknowledgment, in which it is said:

"'American-designed and American-built, she has offered a new lesson to other nations regarding the functions of a battleship, and we are proud in the fact that under the most trying circumstances it has been demonstrated to your satisfaction and approval that our contract has been well and conscientiously performed. But with all this, we believe that much of the success of all vessels is based on their intelligent handling by their skilled officers, subordinates, and men, without which their usefulness would be greatly impaired if not wholly destroyed."

CRUISER ALERT TO BE REBUILT.

Improvements to Cost $100,000 to be Made on a Vessel at Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Board of Construction of the Navy Department has decided to refit and renew the Alert, an iron third-class cruiser of the old navy, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The rig will be changed from ship to barkentine, a spar deck will be added, new boilers installed, and the vessel generally and thoroughly overhauled. She will be equipped with a battery of six modern four-inch rapid-fire guns.

The total cost of these improvements, it is expected, will be about $100,000. When they are completed the Alert will be substantially a new ship. She is expected to prove particularly useful in the new duties that will devolve upon the Pacific Squadron as a result of the expansion of American possessions in those waters.

SHIPS TO BE FIRE-PROOF.

Woodwork on New Vessels for the Navy to be Subjected to the Electric Process Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary of the Navy Long has decided the question of fireproof wood, so far as it applies to the three new battleships about to be contracted for, by ordering that their decks as well as their right joiner work shall be constructed of wood treated by the electric fireproofing process.

In issuing this order, the Secretary accepts the recommendations of Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, as opposed to that of the other three members of the Board on Construction. For years Commodore Hichborn has contended for the use of fireproof wood for all the woodwork on war vessels of every type.

Until the result of the engagement between the American and Spanish fleets at Santiago demonstrated the necessity of every possible precaution against fire on board battleships, the Secretary of the Navy had accepted the majority recommendation, and it had been ordered that only the light woodwork of the new battleships should be fireproofed.

To-day, however, Secretary Long instructed Judge Advocate General Lemly to insert in the specifications for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri a provision that the decks as well as the joiner work must be of fireproofed wood. A similar order had already been given concerning the new torpedo boat and destroyers, and it is not doubted that it will be repeated in the case of the four coast-defense monitors. This means that all the vessels provided for in this year's naval programme will have no wood in them that has not been treated so as to render it non-combustible.

With a view to gathering data for future guidance in the matter of fireproof wood, the Secretary will appoint a board of three—a naval constructor, a line officer, and a chemist—to investigate the question and ascertain if there is any better process to be had than that now in use, and to report on the same. This board will take evidence and collect all the information to be had on the subject.

The adoption of fireproof wood for the decks and of copper sheathing for the bottoms of the new warships is regarded as a victory for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which has contended for both these reforms in season and out, and in the face of the opposition of all the other bureaus.

A LETTER FROM SCHLEY.

Sweetest Thought of Victory Is that It Won the People's Love and Nation's Admiration, He Says.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—Shortly after the great naval victory off Santiago in which Cervera's fleet was pursued and destroyed by the American vessels of war under Commodore Schley, Capt. John Schley, a cousin of the Commodore, wrote a letter of congratulation upon the victory won. Yesterday he received a reply, which in part is as follows:

"Flagship Brooklyn,

"Off Santiago de Cuba, July 22, 1898.

"My Dear John: The victory of July 3, so complete in results and so rich in glory for our country, was the joint product of every one fortunate enough to be engaged, and I ought rather to thank you in their name than to appropriate the congratulations to myself.

"Surely it was large enough to win laurels for all, and I assume no other pride in it than the lucky place of this ship in the line where the first heavy assault was made, and afterward by her speed and her direction to keep in the scrap.

"The sweetest thought and the greatest satisfaction comes from the fact that our conduct that day has won the people's love and earned the Nation's admiration. It is this which encourages us in the public defense, no matter at what risk to ourselves. If it secures peace to our beloved land and permits us to return soon to our loved ones and to our people, our efforts were well directed.

"Thanking you again, my dear cousin, and schoolmate and friend, I am always, very sincerely yours. W. S. SCHLEY."

PRIZE SHIP BRINGS $130,000.

W. D. Munson Buys the Guido for the Ward Line.

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars was the highest bid obtained for the prize steamship Guido, captured from the Spanish off Havana, at the auction yesterday at the Mallory Line pier. Only one other bid was made. It was for $125,000, and as the auctioneer declined to say who made it, it was surmised the bid was in the interests of the sailors who captured the prize. For four minutes after the first bid none other was heard. Then W. D. Munson bid $130,000. Mr. Munson said he acted for the New York and Cuba Mail Company—the Ward Line.

The Guido had been lying at the Mallory Line Pier for several days, and had been inspected by so many shipping men that it was believed the bidding would have been more active. The Buena Ventura, another Spanish prize steamship, will be sold at auction to-morrow at the Mallory Line Pier.

Commodore William P. McCann of New Rochelle has been appointed Prize Commissioner for the Southern District of New York by Judge Addison Brown in the United States Circuit Court. Commodore McCann is a retired naval officer.

To Convert a Spanish Prize.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Naval Constructor Feaster this morning surveyed the Hector, formerly the Spanish prize steamer Pedro, and estimated the cost of her conversion into a naval auxiliary and collier. She is a fine ship structurally, but it extremely dirty and badly arranged. Four 4-inch guns and four secondary battery rapid-fire guns will be recommended as her armament.

HELD FOR ILLEGAL ENLISTMENT.

A Brooklyn Boy Will Be Punished for Misrepresentation.

Major Nathan S. Jarvis, who is in charge of the work of enlisting men for the Hospital Corps, yesterday brought about the arrest of George O. Hamilton for fraudulent enlistment. Hamilton, who lives at 127 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, represented himself to be twenty-one years old when he enlisted on Monday. His mother, however, went to the recruiting station at 25 Third Avenue yesterday morning and informed Major Whitney, the officer in charge, that the lad was only nineteen years of age. Major Jarvis was notified, and he ordered Hamilton's arrest.

Hamilton will be tried by court-martial. The penalty is imprisonment or fine, or both, and dishonorable dismissal from the army. It is the first case of fraudulent enlistment that has come before Major Jarvis, and he is determined to press it, so that it may be an example to others.

MIXED THE MARRIAGE PAPERS.

How Father Dornin's Certificate Came to Anticipate the Ceremony.

Complaints have been made from time to time by C. J. Rooney, clerk of the Hudson County (N. J.) Health Board, to the effect that clergymen did not promptly make returns of marriages performed by them. Yesterday he was surprised to learn that the Rev. William H. Dornin, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City, had gone to the other extreme and filed a certificate in advance.

The document certified that William Kemp of 447 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, and Catherine Robbitt of 224 Mercer Street, Jersey City, were married by him on Aug. 24, 1898. When Clerk Rooney received the certificate, with several others, on Monday, he presumed that Father Dornin had intended to write July 24, and he entered the certificate under that date.

Father Dornin learned of his error yesterday and sent to Clerk Rooney to withdraw the certificate. He said that it was his custom when persons applied to him to be married to make out the certificate to be filed when needed. When the ceremony was performed he transferred the certificate to an envelope to be transmitted to Clerk Rooney on the first day of the following month. He said he had made the mistake of putting the Kemp-Robbitt certificate in the wrong envelope.

The record was canceled and the certificate returned to Father Dornin. Clerk Rooney will receive it again on Sept. 1, as the marriage in question cannot be celebrated until the banns have been published.

NOT BRAINS, BUT KETCHUP.

Jackson's Wound Dripped Scarlet and Terrified Police Sergeant.

Aaron Jackson, a colored laborer, living at 168 West Sixty-fifth Street, went home last night from work, greeted his wife affectionately, and sat down to a dinner of roast chicken. He asked for beer. His wife said that she had prepared tea. Jackson said he would smite his wife with the chicken if she did not go after the beer. Jackson grabbed the chicken by the legs, but his wife hurled a ketchup bottle at Jackson, cutting a deep gash back of the right ear. Jackson rushed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station leaving a trail of blood and ketchup behind him. At the station the Sergeant shouted to the doorman:

"Hurry up, Mike, the man's brains are coming out."

Mike wrapped a towel so hard about Jackson's neck that it nearly choked him. Dr. Cole of Roosevelt Hospital declared the wound an ugly one, but comforted the Sergeant with the information that brains are gray, not red. Mrs. Jackson was locked up.

PROBING CONCHO AFFAIR

Major Heyl Visits Quarantine by Order of Secretary Alger.

WILL FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY

Surgeon Lesser of the Red Cross Denies Reports of Resigning and Criticising Surgeons Aboard the Transport.

Although the work of clearing and disinfecting the transport Concha was energetically continued yesterday, it will be several days yet before the ship will be in condition to be released from quarantine. Nearly all the sick and wounded have been removed from the unpleasant quarters aboard the transport, and many of the convalescents on Swinburne and Hoffman Islands were removed to Staten Island.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Inspector General, arrived in New York yesterday to begin an investigation by order of Secretary Alger and President McKinley, to place the responsibility for the conditions aboard the Concho. In the morning he made the trip to Quarantine and took the testimony of a number of those aboard the transport. His investigation was so quietly made that the Quarantine officials were not generally aware of his visit. On his return to the Army Building in the afternoon, he declined to discuss the condition of the transport, and simply said: "I am here to get at the bottom of this matter and to make as thorough an investigation as possible."

It was reported that while aboard the Concha Dr. Heyl verified, through Capt. Risk, a report that Gen. Shafter had refused the Captain's request that he be allowed to proceed to Jamaica for fresh water. Dr. Heyl visited ex-Port Commissioner McMillan last evening, and after returning to the Murray Hill Hotel started at midnight, it was said at the hotel, for Washington.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, chief surgeon of the Red Cross Society, who arrived on the Concho, said last evening that he had no idea of resigning his position, as stated in an afternoon newspaper. "On the contrary," said Dr. Lesser, "I am going to remain in until the war is over. My relations with the Red Cross are most pleasant, and I have no notion of resigning as long as I can be of any service in the hospitals."

Dr. Lesser said he had received orders from the Red Cross Committee not to say anything about his trip. He sent the following telegram to Surgeon General Sternberg, at Washington:

"Every unfavorable criticism of persons belonging to the regular Medical Department of the United States Army and Navy published as being my statement is unauthentic and has not come from me. I have only the highest praise for them."

His Statement to Major Heyl.

Major Heyl called on Dr. Lesser yesterday and procured a statement from him concerning the condition of troops on the Concho. In this statement Dr. Lesser said that several men who came on board the Concho got on by slipping past the hospital guards, and that, after getting on the vessel, they were made to get off, but came on again.

Dr. Lesser will submit his report to Chairman Barton of the Red Cross Committee this afternoon. He will praise the work done by the medical department of the army, from Surgeon General Sternberg to the less important officials, and will hold them blameless for the lack of supplies on the battlefields.

Condition of the Wounded.

Only two wounded men are now on board the Concho. They are First Corporal L. W. Washington, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who is wounded in the thigh, and Private Morgan Simpson, Company E, Sixth Infantry, who is wounded in the foot. They will soon be transferred to the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton. The other twenty-nine were removed late in the afternoon to Swinburne Island. Two nurses from Bellevue arrived at the island yesterday and relieved the pressure of work considerably. One drawback that has been noticeable at Swinburne Island in treating the fever cases is the lack of facilities for giving ice baths. Only one case is giving the physicians on Swinburne Island much concern, and no to result fatally. It is that of Private Fisher, who is down with a bad case of typhoid. On the trip he suffered a serious relapse.

Private James Roundtree, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, who was suffering with typhoid fever, died in transit to Swinburne Island on board the James W. Wadsworth. An autopsy will be held this morning to determine the cause of death.

The tug Charles F. Auld went to Swinburne Island in the afternoon and transfered Sir Bryan Leighton, who is suffering with measles, to the reception hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, whence he was taken to Willard Parker Hospital. In the evening the tug Gov. Flower brought seventy-one of the convalescents from Hoffman Island to Fort Wadsworth, where they were taken in charge by the post Surgeon. The officers were sent from Hoffman Island to Fort Wadsworth shortly afterward.

Dr. A. M. Stark, Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, with rank of Captain, who is in charge at Hoffman Island, said yesterday that there was no sign of yellow fever among the passengers of the Concho or the Alamo. Every case with suspicious symptoms had proved to be malarial, he said. Even if it had been yellow fever, he claimed no one could tell the difference between yellow fever and "dengue," or "dandy fever," during the first two stages. Dengue is a febrile ailment common in the West Indies, but seldom fatal.

Several members of the Women's National War Relief Association contributed an assortment of things to eat and wear for the comfort of those arriving on the Concho and Alamo. Miss Helen Gould supplied about $200 worth of clothing, slippers, pajamas, and the like. Mrs. Russell Sage gave $25 worth of choice fruit, and Dr. L. F. Brown turned over $15 that had been given to him by some one who did not deserve any publicity.

The steamboat James W. Wadsworth brought to the city last night one box and five sacks of mail from the Concho. The mail was fumigated before being brought to the city.

TO PROBE TRANSPORT SCANDALS.

Steps Taken to Fix the Blame for Overcrowding Seneca and Concho.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—An effort will be made by the War Department to find the official at Shafter's headquarters who is responsible for dispatching to the United States sick and wounded soldiers in transports alleged to be unfit for the service. With this end in view Surgeon General Sternberg has sent the following dispatch to Major Havard, the Chief Surgeon with Shafter's army:

"The management of the medical department at Santiago is severely criticised. Sick and convalescents sent on Quartermasters' transports are said to be overcrowded, not properly supplied with medicines or medical attendance or with suitable light diet. Who is responsible? Report in full and take measures to prevent similar occurrences in future."

At the same time a rigid investigation is to be made of the charges by the Red Cross officials and others concerning the unfitness of the transport Concho, which reached New York several days ago. Secretary Alger has taken much interest in this matter following so soon the case of the Seneca, which about ten days since took to New York a large number of sick and wounded, which vessel also was said to be unsuitable. The investigation will be made by Col. C. H. Heyl of the Inspector General's office.

Gen. Sternberg feels that injustice is done the officers of his department in the criticisms of the use made of the transports in bringing the sick and wounded north, and in the preparations for the journey. As a matter of fact, he said to-day he did not know that the Concho was to be used for a temporary hospital ship, the first intimation of that character being received when a telegram reached him announcing the arrival of the vessel at Norfolk. The loading of the ship with supplies, including ice other than of a medicinal character, does not come under the supervision of his bureau, and his officers, he says, should not be charged with any derelictions of that character.

Surgeon General Sternberg received the following telegram from Dr. A. Monae Lesser, the Surgeon in Chief of the American National Red Cross Association, who was aboard the Concho on her trip from Santiago to New York:

"Every unfavorable criticism of persons belonging to the regular medical department of the United States Army or Navy published as being my statement is not authentic and has not come from me. I have only the highest praise for them."

This dispatch from Dr. Lesser was entirely voluntary and is a source of gratification to Gen. Sternberg, who feels that the officers of his department have met as far as they were able all demands upon them, and have done their work in a satisfactory manner.

Another dispatch which the General received late in the day came from Chief Surgeon Havard, on duty with Shafter's army. It simply said: "No ice needed. Abundant supply on hand."

The Relief to Sail To-day.

It was expected yesterday that the fitting out of the hospital ship Relief would be completed to-day, and that she would at once sail for Puerto Rico, where Major Torney, Surgeon in charge, will report to Gen. Miles.

WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITALS.

Private Patrick Ward Dies in Bellevue—Soldiers at St. Peter's, Brooklyn, Enjoy a Trolley Ride.

Private Patrick Ward, Company I, Third Cavalry, died at Bellevue Hospital last night. His brother, Richard Ward of 1,285 Second Avenue, was notified to come and get the body, and he arrived at the hospital within an hour. He was deeply depressed. He explained that he had buried his wife in the last month and was without funds and could not pay for his brother's funeral. The body was therefore removed to the Morgue. The hospital authorities then notified Assistant Surgeon General Howard at Governor's Island, and it is expected Private Ward will be buried by the military authorities. There was much resentment among the convalescent soldiers when they learned that the soldier's body had been temporarily left in the company of the unclaimed bodies in the Morgue.

Thirty-five of the wounded soldiers at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, enjoyed a trolley ride to Bergen Beach last evening as the guests of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Private Scanlon, who is critically ill at St. Peter's Hospital, does not improve, and Private Parker, at the same hospital, is slightly weaker. Parker shows signs of meningitis, and Dr. Gildersleeve, the surgeon, yesterday expressed doubts of his recovery.

The Directors of the Norwegian Deaconesses' Hospital, Forty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, have decided to erect tents upon the grounds of the institution to enable them to care for the 200 wounded sailors and marines sent there by Surgeon General Sternberg. The hospital is overcrowded. A short time ago the Hospital Society bought a plot of ground, with buildings thereon, directly opposite the hospital. These buildings are now being torn down and a new building, built of brick, 80 by 100 feet, will be erected.

FOR SHAFTER'S SICK SOLDIERS.

Site for the Military Hospital at Montauk Point Selected—Summer Residents Object.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—Col. William F. Forward, Chief Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, arrived at Montauk Point last evening and selected a site for the large hospital to be used for the reception of the sick soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army. The men are to be transferred from Santiago to Montauk Point, and are expected within the next week or two.

Five hundred beds, it is reported, will be sent to Montauk shortly, and additional ones will follow.

The Long Island Railroad is making preparations for accommodating the Santiago troops. Six carloads of ties, three carloads of steel rails, and 200 section laborers have arrived at Montauk, and the work of laying tracks from the Long Island Railroad terminal to Fort Pond Bay, where the troops will be landed, began in earnest to-day.

The Summer residents in eastern Long Island villages did not relish the decision of the Government to send Gen. Shafter's troops to Montauk, even for a rest, and when it became generally known to-day that a big hospital was to be established there was indignation. The permanent residents of the east end villages fear disease from the troops, and the assurance received that there will be no danger has not lessened their anxiety. Some of the hotel keepers say that if the troops are brought north at once, it means a disastrous season for them, as they claim their guests have said they will not remain after the troops arrive for fear of contracting disease.

WEST END HOTEL FOR HOSPITAL.

Secretary Alger Thanks President Clausen for His Generosity.

President Clausen of the Park Department has offered the War Department at Washington the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington, fully equipped for convalescent soldiers. Several wealthy men have offered to furnish the hotel for hospital work should the War Department accept it. Yesterday afternoon President Clausen received the following reply from Secretary of War Alger:

"I have your letter of July 30, in which you, as a representative of the City of New York, tender to this department certain property for hospital purposes. It will be brought to the attention of the Surgeon General for consideration. Should it be found possible to make use of the building in the manner you suggest, permit me to thank you and your Commissioners for the generous offer you have made to the Government, which, I can assure you, is heartily appreciated."

FURLOUGHS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

One Month's Leave and Transportation Home for Convalescents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at the direction of the Secretary of War, has issued an order granting sick and wounded soldiers at hospitals, when able to travel, one month's furlough and transportation to go to their homes. This order has been sent to the commanding officers at the general hospitals, headquarters of army corps, and military departments.

Will Entertain Wounded Soldiers.

Two young women, appointed as a committee by the Ladies' Patriotic Association, called on President Keller, of the Charities Department yesterday afternoon and requested that permission be granted them to entertain the wounded soldiers. They told President Keller that next Tuesday afternoon they would call at the hospital with a number of carriages and take all of the soldiers who were able to walk to the East Lawn in Central Park. There the association will furnish ice cream and other delicacies, with singing and music.

MR. FISH THANKS THE POLICE.

Commends Them for Their Services at The Funeral of His Son.

Chief of Police Devery has received the following letter from Nicholas Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was killed while fighting at La Quasina with the Rough Riders:

I desire to thank you and the officers and men of your command for their very efficient services at my son's funeral on Friday last, both at the church and throughout the line of march.

I beg that you will express to Inspectors Cross and Grant and to Capt. Delaney how grateful Mrs. Fish and I are to them and the officers and men for their excellent arrangements and perfect execution of them. They, one and all, did their duty most admirably, and with the trying weather theirs was no light task.

I thank you and them for their services, and for their tribute of respect to my son's memory.

Chief Devery sent copies of the letter to Inspectors Cross and Grant, and directed them to instruct the commanding officers of their districts to read the same to their respective commands at two successive platoon roll calls.

German Saloon Keepers Organise.

The German saloon keepers of this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of August Volgt, in One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, at which a temporary organization was perfected and a decision reached to build a brewery of their own and furnish beer at the lowest possible cost to all who may want it. The organization will be known as the Bismarck Brewing Company, and will have a capital stock of $500,000. Ten per cent. was subscribed at the meeting yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—Charles Bluest; Vice President—John Sontagg; Manager—Charles Cornfeld; Treasurer—August Volgt.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Twenty-nine Trained Nurses Leave To-day to Tend Sick Soldiers in Southern Camps.

FOOD TO BE SENT TO GIBARA

Suffering in Northern and Western Cuba Reported to be Terrible—Provisions Landed at Points Along the Coasts.

Nineteen trained nurses, in charge of Miss Maxwell of the Presbyterian Hospital, will leave to-day for Chickamauga, and ten, in charge of Miss Laura D. Gill, will leave for Tampa, Fla. This decision was reached yesterday after W. T. Wardwell had been assured, in response to telegrams sent out the night before, that Red Cross nurses were needed at these two camps, and that their services would be accepted by the Government. All expenses will be borne by the Red Cross Society. Mr. Wardwell telegraphed yesterday afternoon to see what was needed in the way of hospital equipments, and whatever is required will be shipped from the supply depot in this city.

In compliance with a request made by Secretary of the Navy John D. Long on Saturday last, Stephen E. Barton is arranging to send a large quantity of food to Gibara, on the north coast of Santiago Province, where there is great want. A telegram was yesterday sent to Secretary Long asking if the Government could furnish a vessel to carry goods from Tampa, where the Red Cross has a supply depot. Mr. Barton also sent a cablegram to Miss Clara Barton asking if she could send supplies on the Triton from Santiago, where there are several hundred tons that were carried there by the Port Victor and the Niagara. Negotiations are also being made with shipping lines in this city, and it may be that a ship will be chartered and start from this port. Several hundred tons of provisions will be sent.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received a letter from D. L. Cobb, dated at Key West, July 27, in which he says:

"I have talked with your agent, Mr. George W. Hyatt, a good deal about getting in small quantities of relief at points along the north and west coasts of Cuba, which he says can be done. He has sent two tons to one point, supplies which he gathered in Key West, and they have been successfully landed and distributed among the starving people there, and he has receipts and documents authenticating the distribution from people whom he and others say are reliable.

"In this work the navy on the blockade render assistance, being evidently permitted to do so by the department without any written official orders.

"From what we can learn in Key West the suffering in Northern and Western Cuba is terrible, and if you wish to authorize Mr. Hyatt to do what he can in this way until we can get in in force, great distress can be somewhat relieved and lives saved."

Bazaar at Francis Wilson's Home.

Auxiliary No. 22 of the Red Cross Society of New Rochelle met yesterday in the town hall. About one hundred women members from branches in Pelham Manor, Westchester, Larchmont Manor, and Mamaroneck were present. Mrs. Frank K. Hunter, Chairman of the Auxiliary, presided. Mrs. Robert T. Emmet, Treasurer, reported that the total receipts from different sources were $4,444.84, and the expenditures $2,555.80. Mrs. Martin J. Keegh, the Secretary, stated that since June 1, 5,852 articles have been sent to the general Red Cross Society's headquarters in Manhattan. Mrs. Robert C. Black, Chairman of the Pelham Manor branch, reported the shipment of 3,014 books and 909 garments. The junior branches of the auxiliary intend to get up a patriotic bazaar at the residence of actor Francis Wilson the Orchard, in Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

The Red Cross in the Catskills.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mrs. George F. Shrady, wife of Dr. Shrady of New York, and Mrs. E. G. French, wife of Col. E. G. French, now stationed at Santiago, have organized a branch of the Red Cross Society among the wealthy Summer residents of this village and adjoining ones in the mountains. The Rev. Father Murray has donated the use of St. Mary's Hall, the largest one of its kind in the Catskills, as a workshop and a meeting place for the new society. The society will be governed by an Executive Committee, composed of prominent members of the Dutch Reformed, Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist churches in the village.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions received by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross Society, 320 Broadway, yesterday were as follows: First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburg, $1,000; J. B. Hewson, $25; Miss Elizabeth B. Higginson, $50; Miss Dorothy L. Higginson, $50; Miss Marie Gelpke, $50; Louis Marshall, $150; Emlen N. Lawrence, $250; "A King's Daughter," $5; Simon Nachtigall, $5; Reformed Dutch Church Society of Newtown, L. I., $27.27; total, $1,612.27.

Proposed Home for Disabled Soldiers.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon appointed George B. Fielder of Hudson, Charles Wanser of Cumberland, and Gilbert Bogart of Passaic County, as members of a special committee to consider the matter of providing a home for disabled soldiers and sailors and their wives. There is still one Commissioner to be named. The commission will look about for a suitable site for a home.

Women's Relief Work.

A number of needy families of the soldiers at the front have already been aided by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, which opened its distributing depot on Monday. The use of the store at 711 Eighth Avenue has been given to the association by William Waldorf Astor, and the work of relief is rapidly progressing. Many generous donations have been received during the last two days. A meeting of the Society of New England Women's Auxiliary to the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association was held yesterday at which the general work was discussed.

Cotton for War Funds.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The bale of new crop cotton which was sold at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last Saturday in aid of the United States Hospital Service and resold in aid of the Volunteer Aid Association was sent to the Chicago Board of Trade to-day for auction there.

HOBSON AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Benefit for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Promises to be a Success.

All indications point to an overwhelming success of the Hobson public demonstration for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' families at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening. The following letter has been received from President McKinley's secretary:

"As the President's engagements are so numerous, it will be impossible for him to accept your invitation for Aug. 4. Best wishes for the success of the occasion."

Sympathetic letters have been received from every member of the Cabinet. Among the speakers will be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Vice Chairman of the National Red Cross Society. A chorus of 100 voices will render the old war songs.

Mrs. Hobson, who accompanies her son North, will occupy one of the boxes. Capt. Philip of the Texas, with many of his sailors, will also be present.

Tickets are on sale at the Metropolitan Opera House, the principal hotel newsstands, and also at McBride's Arcade newsstand, Lower Broadway.

Service for the Army and Navy.

A service of intercession for the army and navy will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to-day at noon.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILL ABANDON CAMP A[LGER].

Twenty Thousand Men Will M[arch] to a Spot Near Manassas, Va., to Escape the Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Camp [Alger], Virginia, is to be abandoned by t[he War] Department, and the 20,000 men th[ere] to be removed to a more healthful [locality] near Manassas, Va. This determ[ination] was reached by Secretary Alger to-d[ay] as a result of recommendations made to [him by] Surgeon General Sternberg of the [army,] who believes in frequent changes o[f camp]ing grounds of large bodies of m[en] because of the rapid spread of a[nd con]stantly increasing mortality from [typhoid] fever. Manassas is about forty mil[es south] from Washington, is near a mour[inous] country, and the town proper is in[e line] of direct railroad communication [with the] capital city. The troops will be s[cattered] over a wide area, and as far as pra[cticable] will be kept in brigades.

The start from Camp Alger is to [be made] as soon as possible, and the trip [to Man]assas will be in light marching orde[r giving] the troops some practical experi[ence in] army movements. The understand[ing now] is that the new camp is to be but [temporary] one, but just how long th[e troops] are to remain there is not stated. [Some of] the Camp Alger regiments will be [selected] for Puerto Rico, but the expectation [is that] all will go first to Manassas.

The following regiments and organ[izations] are now at Camp Alger, in [command] of Major Gen. W. M. Graham [First] New Jersey, Seventh Ohio, Si[xty-fifth] New York, Battalion of the Nint[h Ohio,] Third Virginia, Twelfth Pennsylvan[ia Thir]teenth Pennsylvania, One Hundred[d Fif]ty-ninth Indiana, Twenty-second [Kansas,] Third New York, Sixth Penns[ylvania,] Fourth Missouri, Seventh Illinois [First] Rhode Island, Third Missouri, and [Second] Tennessee.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—[The War] Department has under considera[tion the] Cumbler farm, east of Steelton [as a] site for a camp for the soldiers [in Camp] Alger. A survey is being made of t[his tract] of land by Government engineers, [and it is] thought it will be selected if Moun[t Gretna] is not chosen. The War Departm[ent has] also under consideration the Youn[farms,] on the outskirts of Middletown.

CAMP BLACK FILLING [UP].

Three Companies Arrive from [Buffalo] and Only One Is Lacking [to] Complete Quota.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 2.—[The full] quota of men for the regiments u[nder the] second call is now at Camp Black, [with the] exception of one company for the T[wo Hun]dred and Second Regiment. Thr[ee com]panies for that regiment arrived fr[om Buf]falo to-day. The twelfth company [may ar]rive any day now, and the regimen[t will be] complete. The Two Hundred and [Second] has a band of eighteen pieces, [and this] evening a concert was given after [dress pa]rade. Each of the other two regim[ents has] taken steps to form a band. Th[ere is a] scarcity of field musicians, and recr[uits who] can beat a drum or blow a fife are [welcome] in any of the regiments.

The men of the Seventy-first are [drilling] hard daily, and are attaining a hi[gh state] of proficiency. Major Hamilton is [now in] command, and Capt. Stoddard [commands] the senior company, while the w[hole de]tachment is divided into three co[mpanies.] The substitution of Major Hami[on for] Capt. Stoddard is asserted by both [officers] to be no reflection upon the latter.

Some of the boys are beginning [to raid] the farms near the camp for the pu[rpose of] obtaining potatoes. The farmers [have not] yet made any protest, but they say [the sol]diers spoil ten times what they [take by] tearing up the vines. The corn cr[op is not] yet far enough advanced to be a [temptation,] but the farmers expect to [have to] guard their fields with something [more ef]ficient than scarecrows.

FIFTH ILLINOIS TO THE F[RONT].

For a Third Time the Regim[ent] Receives Marching Order.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. [2.—The] Fifth Illinois Infantry, which has [been or]dered to the front twice and as ma[ny times] ordered back into camp, received [final or]ders from the War Department t[his after]noon to proceed to Newport News, [and here to] report to Brig. Gen. Fred. D. Gran[ger for em]barkation with his brigade for Pue[rto Rico.]

Col. Culver, commanding this [regiment,] naturally felt greatly relieved, as d[id all the] officers and men, and there was ge[neral re]joicing in the regiment this evenin[g. This] command will leave Camp Thoma[s before] daybreak to-morrow morning. Ge[n. Breck]inridge thinks the moving orders he[re before] will be on the basis of represe[ntation] States proportionately at the front.

Col. Culver of the Fifth Illinois [has an]nounced that every non-commission[officer] who took part in the demonstration [last week] after the regiment was recalled w[ill be re]duced to the ranks. This work [is to be] commenced at once, and new men [appointed] ed in their places. Col. Culver says [his regi]ment has had a good reputation f[or years,] and he intends to sustain it. He a[lso] "I have ordered all of these [non-com]missioned officers reduced; that [those] who were absent without leave, [Judge] there were about a dozen of the[m. The] other men who are guilty of bein[g absent] without leave will be fined by [the field] court."

THE UNITED SERVIC[E]

Army.

Col. Frank S. Hecker, Quartermast[er United] States Volunteers, will proceed to [New York] City on official business pertaining to [Quar]termaster's Department.

Col. William S. Patten, Quarterma[ster's De]partment, will proceed to New York [City on of]ficial business

Wanamaker's

Sideboards

ONE of the items of the Furniture sale, and rather an important one. We show 100 styles in these and there isn't a bad one in the lot.

There are sideboards,—and sideboards. There isn't a branch of furniture designing



in which the manufacturer (if he likes) can play more tricks than in these. You know the false ones,—the doors that do not open, or, if open refuse to stay closed;—the shaky shelves,—the mirror that distorts you beyond recognition,—the kind that will not stand evenly, wedge the legs as you may.

You'll not find them here.

Some of these prices are very low, but they are marked on good furniture. There is nothing else in this sale.

SIDEBOARDS—100 styles; $10 to $250.

At $ 0—Of oak; top 20x40 in.; 6 ft. 6 in. high; fancy shaped mirror 16x28 in.; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments; cast brass trimmings.

At $14—Of oak; shaped top 22x48 in.; 6 ft. 6 in. high; bevel mirror 18x30 in.; carved top and base; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments.

At $16—Of oak; shaped top 24x48 in.; 6 ft 2 in high; French bevel mirror 18x32 in; swell top drawer; cast brass handles; carved top and front.

At $21—Of quartered oak; serpentine top drawers; oval French bevel mirror 18x40 in; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments.

At $25—Of quartered oak; shaped top 22x48 in.; 6 ft. 10 in. high; four fancy shaped French bevel mirrors, one 18x21, two 8x19, and one 10x34 in.; swell top drawers.

At $25—Of mahogany; serpentine front; French bevel mirror 14x36 in.; top 21x45 in.; cast brass trimmings.

At $27.50—Of quartered oak; cornice top; French bevel mirror 18x40 in.; carved top and front; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments.

At $35—Of quartered oak; full swell front; top 24x60 in.; French bevel mirrors 16x45 and 12x33 in.; carved top.

SERVING TABLES—$6.75 to $30.

At $6.75—Of quartered oak; top 16x30 in.; one large drawer and shelf below; polished finish.

At $10—Of quartered oak; top 17x36 in.; fluted legs; one large drawer and two shelves.

At $12—Of quartered oak; top 16x38 in.; swell front; one large drawer; fancy shaped legs.

At $15—Of quartered oak; top 18x36 in.; swell front; shelf below; oval French bevel mirror 10x18 in

At $17—Of quartered oak; top 22x48 in.; twisted column posts, claw feet; swell top drawer; antique or Flemish finish.

Fourth and Fifth floors.

Shoe Bargains for Children OR, in practice, bargains for buyers of children's shoes. A biggish lot of the spring heeled sort, made from a very good quality of tan kidskin. Most of them are laced,—the kind that the active children like best. Some of them are buttoned, if you prefer that style. All are of the solid, enduring sort, the kind that lead you here whenever you want shoes, yet cause you to be an infrequent visitor. Good looking, too, and bargains beyond peradventure, for they are marked

One Dollar a Pair.

And some of the very small sizes (up to 10½) at Ninety Cents. At the dollar price are sizes from 11 Misses' to 4½ Women's, in C, D and E widths.

Shoe Bargains for Men and Women GETTING toward the end of the men's $1.90 shoes. Not even 18,000 pairs can stand such a selling long. There are still sizes enough, and a fair chance to pick from the Vici kid and willow calfskin sorts. Three dollar and four dollar shoes, you know, but all in tan, or russet, or chocolate. Yet those are just the colors you'd pick now from a whole storeful.

Women's shoes at $1.75 a pair, and they are $3 values. Not very much more time on these, either.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Trimmed Millinery for These Days COOL-LOOKING hats for days like these, gotten up with the skill and finish that only come of inborn talent, combined with a life-long training,

$3 and $4 Each.

The price is deceptive. You may think them cheap hats. See them, and you'll be discharged of that idea. They are conjured up at this time just to keep our work-people here, and preserve our efficient organization. Their gain, ours, and yours especially.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Good Stationery at 20c. a Box THERE are one thousand boxes, each containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. It's good paper, and you can choose from white and all the tints, as well as among all the sizes and shapes that are known this season. This grade of paper sells in some stores at 60c. a box, but 30c is the lowest price we have known on it until now. Now it is

20c. a Box.

Tenth street.

Muggy Weather and Gas Ranges THE hotter the day, the more the gas range is appreciated, and when you add humidity to temperature and both go piling up toward the unendurable, you treasure the gas range like a jewel of price, or a good cook.

We sell the ranges,—a hundred sorts. They cost little to buy, and nothing at all to connect in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and all save a corner of Manhattan.

Ten Dollars to Forty-two Dollars, with $16 or $18 as a fair average.

A very good 3-burner gas stove for $1.90, that was $2.75. They are called "Hot Plates," but that title suggests only a small portion of their usefulness.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

STEVENSON ARCHER DEAD.

Maryland's Defaulting ex-Treasurer Passes from the Scene of His Crime.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—Stevenson Archer, ex-Treasurer of Maryland, who was a defaulter to a large amount of State funds and was imprisoned, but was pardoned by ex-Gov. Brown, died here to-night at the City Hospital.

Stevenson Archer, at the time when the facts concerning his crime were made public, was one of the most popular men in the City of Baltimore and in the State of Maryland. His home, in Harford County, was the centre of the social life of the vicinity, and the confidence which his neighbors reposed in him was unbounded. He had been for many years the trusted friend of nearly every farmer and small business man in the county, handling and investing their earnings and savings, in many cases without being asked for an account. Even when it became known that he had stolen a quarter of a million dollars from the State and that not only his own private fortune would be ingulfed in the expected demand for restitution, but the funds of his neighbors and friends would also be lost, his associates clung to him with remarkable fidelity.

He was indicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore for embezzlement, and, resisting every suggestion that he might escape conviction by the second trial, pleaded guilty to the charge against him. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary, and had served nearly all of his term when the evident approach of his death induced his old friends to ask the Governor for his release. The petition was one of the strongest ever presented to the Executive. It was signed by leading men of the political, social, and official life of the State.

Upon his release, the former Treasurer returned to his old home in Harford County, where he resided with his wife and daughter until his infirmity became so great that his removal to a medical institution was made necessary. For the past year he had lived at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in this city.

UNIVERSALISTS' MEETING.

Sermons Preached by the Rev. W. C. Selleck and the Rev. L. E. Pease.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Every train is bringing in people to the Universalist Summer meeting. Among last night's arrivals were the Rev. Dr. F. A. Bisbee of Boston and the Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood, President of the Theological School, Canton, N. Y.

The Rev. W. C. Selleck of Providence, R. I., preached last night on "The Spirit of Christ." He said: "I believe though system and theology may fade away, that spirit will never perish. I care little whether it be in the Catholic or Protestant Church that this spirit is; it is the vital spirit of Christ that will have power to save the world."

The meetings commenced this morning with a praise service, led by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Shinn of Boston. At 10:30 o'clock the Rev. L. E. Pease of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached, taking his text from the fourteenth chapter of St. John: "Our ancestors," said the minister, "would have thought the recent inventions as much miracles as Christ's acts seem to us. Countless years have passed, and the image of God is but dimly seen yet. It is sin that dims the outline. I am persuaded that when we have reached the perfect standard Christ will no longer be in any way a mysterious being to us."

The Rev. Dr. F. A. Bisbee of Boston preached to-day on the creed of the Universalist. He said in part: "If God did not make the earth, who did? Is God perfect? Will a perfect being fail in any undertaking? To limit God in any particular is to limit the idea of God. Still, some profess to believe in an all-perfect God. Yet they say there is in the universe a being who not only has defied successfully, but will ever defy, successfully the power of this perfect God—that is, evil, or the devil.

"We cannot reconcile a defective world with a perfect God, but we see the world is growing, so we infer it is not completed, and we cannot judge the work to be bad or good until it is completed. God could never forget that there was one place where the blessed are shut out as surely as some say the damned are shut in. So we say God is a perfect God, and will accomplish His purpose and destroy evil by punishing His children to cure them of sins. Amen."

LETTER THREATENS SUICIDE.

A Mysterious Note, Signed Miss Gracie Beach, Found on a Ferryboat.

Donald G. McLean, timekeeper at 248 Fourth Street, Jersey City, reported at the West Twentieth Street Police Station, in this city, last night, that he had found in the ferryboat Chautauqua of the Erie Railroad, which plies between Jersey City and West Twenty-third Street, New York, a woman's handkerchief and pocketbook, containing notes and clippings.

One of the notes was addressed to the public, and announced the writer's intention of committing suicide by drowning. The note was signed "Mrs. Gracie Beach," and was written in a firm feminine hand. Another note was written in a masculine hand, and was signed "Charles." The clippings referred to the lunacy proceedings in the case of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers.

The cambric handkerchief was of fine texture, lace trimmed, and with no marks of any kind on it. In the pocketbook was a small bust photograph of a handsome young woman, apparently twenty-five years of age. The features were regular. A mass of thick, wavy hair was shown in the photograph, and the eyes were apparently large and dark. The photograph showed that the woman was well dressed. Detectives Perkins and Baxter were detailed to investigate the case.

Bequests to Charity.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The will of the late James G. Barnett, which was admitted to probate to-day, contained several charitable bequests, as follows: Centenary Fund and Preachers' Aid Society, Methodist Episcopal Conference, $1,000; Hospital for Women and Children, $1,000; Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women, $1,000; Children's Aid Society, $500; Female Charitable Society, $500; Bureau of Associated Charities, $500.

HUNGER PRESSES HAVANA

Refugees Who Arrived Here Yesterday Say Food Is Scarce and Prices Prohibitive.

HORSEFLESH $1 PER POUND

Dogmeat Held by Speculators—Eggs at 40 Cents Each, Black Bread 28 Cents a Pound, Condensed Milk $2 a Can—Reconcentrados Die by Hundreds.

The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen, Capt. R. Greger, came in from Isabella de Sagua on Monday night with twenty-nine passengers, Cuban refugees, Spaniards, and French, several of whom were residents of Havana. The boat was detained at quarantine over night, and came up yesterday morning and landed her passengers at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn.

Nearly all the passengers were well-to-do, and many of them had paid $250 for their passage. Those in the steerage paid $75 each. The usual fare to New York for a first-class passage is about $75, but the people were so anxious to come away that they would have paid much more than was charged.

When the passengers were still at sea they came to an agreement not to say anything to the newspaper men about the situation in Havana, and some kept their promise. Among the passengers was Joseph R. Marquette, a Frenchman, who has accumulated a fortune in business in Cuba. He was very reluctant to speak, as he seemed to be still uncertain as to whether the Spaniards will not remain in control after all. He said:

"I have nothing to say. I am in business in Cuba, and am on my way to Paris on my annual visit to purchase goods. It is true, however, that there is a great deal of suffering in Cuba, and what the papers have published is correct. But I intend returning to my business, and I do not want to say anything that may harm my interests. Why should I talk?"

Money Plenty, Provisions Scarce.

One of the female passengers who gave her name as Mrs. Rivas said that there seemed to be plenty of money in Havana, but provisions were scarce and high.

"A few days before I left Havana," continued Mrs. Rivas, "the coarsest kind of black bread, black as the blackest mud, and somewhat of the same consistency, was selling at 28 cents a pound. In ordinary times a hungry dog would not eat such bread, but thousands in Havana were glad to get it to stave off the pangs of hunger. Some poultry and eggs were brought in from the country by rail, and, just think, they charged 40 cents for an egg!

"Spaniards are very fond of condensed milk, and used to import a great deal from the United States. If the dealers had foreseen the war and the blockade they would have imported an enormous stock of condensed milk, and have made fortunes, and a good deal of sickness might have been prevented among the poor by a large supply. The supply has been nearly exhausted, and now an ordinary sized can of condensed milk at $2 is considered cheap.

"As for meat, horseflesh was about the only kind that could be secured by the citizens, and dog meat was getting quite scarce. All the street dogs were corailed long ago by speculators, who reasoned that they had better take in the animals and make money by them than let them die by degrees in the streets. They might just as well have left them loose, for there was no fear of their starving, because the poor people would have eaten them.

Sufferings of Reconcentrados.

"The poor of the city and the reconcentrados suffer terribly. The Spaniards blame the latter for all the misery that has come upon them, and do not treat them with any tenderness. Hundreds and hundreds have died from starvation, and many are too sick and too weak to go about and look for food or beg or steal it. Those sick who have children are rather fortunate, and I have seen young children going from Los Fosos, where most of the reconcentrados are, to beg or steal some food for their parents. Who would have the heart to blame those children?

"How can the poorer classes refrain from stealing whenever they get a chance when horseflesh is $1 a pound, butter $4.50 a pound, lard 80 cents a pound, and rice over 50 cents a pound. The Spaniards and Cubans never have used much butter either for eating with bread or for cooking purposes, and it was regarded as a luxury for certain classes. Before the war it was $1 a pound. Lard is universally used in Cuba for cooking, and it used to be very cheap. Rice was always plentiful all over, and very cheap. It is now as scarce as bread. Strange to say, there is still quite a large supply of wine, and, though it is rather high, the poor are able to drink it occasionally.

"Havana is still illuminated with gas, but it is of such poor quality as to be hardly of any use. What coal is left in the city is in the hands of the gas and electric light companies, and the ice machines have had to shut down for want of coal, and so there is no ice."

At Cardenas and Matanzas.

Juan Zaraga, who came from Vizcaya, spoke about the suffering in Cardenas and Matanzas.

"Here," said Mr. Zaraga, "the retail dealers seem to have foreseen the war and blockade and laid in large stores of provisions, flour, rice, jerked beef, condensed milk, and wine. The result was that provisions did not rise so high in price as in Havana, but nevertheless the poor have suffered terribly."

The steamer Fridtjof Nansen brought 23,000 bags of sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company, the second cargo of sugar to come from Cuba since the war began. The boat also brought 368 bales of tobacco and 322 cases of cigars.

A FIREMAN AT SAN JUAN.

Lieut. Hauck of Engine No. 26 Tells of the Gallant Action of the Seventy-first.

An account of the gallant conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment before San Juan was received at Fire Department Headquarters yesterday in a letter from Lieut. Harry Hauck of Engine Company No. 26, who, with Commissioner Scannell's consent, enlisted in Company L of that regiment. In his letter Lieut. Hauck writes:

I suppose you have read of the battle of San Juan. Well, it was something that cannot be described. There was more slaughter than in a slaughter house. The first battle we took part in was when Roosevelt was cornered in the mountains and we were sent back to help him out. After that we gradually marched toward Santiago, but the Spaniards were prepared for us. On Friday, July 1, the ball opened, and as the Seventy-first was in the First Brigade, we were in the charge. We were obliged to march through a deep valley, which we have named the Valley of Death. It was surrounded by thick bushes and large trees, in which the Spanish sharpshooters had located themselves and were shooting us down like dogs.

When we arrived at the foot of San Juan we found it completely intrenched and surrounded with barbed wire, and thousands of Spaniards were on the hill pouring a shower of lead into us. On the top of the hill they had a Gatling gun, so our only salvation was to charge up the hill and take chances. This we did. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-first Regulars led the way, followed by the Seventy-first Volunteers and the Thirteenth Regulars. We captured their guns and blockhouse, and slaughtered them by the thousand. Our officers showed great heroism.

When they commenced to fire at us from the trees in the valley, we were ordered to drop, the whole regiment of us. One of the men on my right was a regular, about a foot from me; his head was six inches further in advance of mine, and while the poor fellow was talking to me a bullet passed me from the left, and hitting him in the head, killed him instantly.

We then proceeded onward as the officers said it was certain death to stay there. As we started off Private Booth of our company, who was in front of me, was shot through the heart, and Sergt. Martin, who was walking alongside, and who was talking to me about the sharpshooters in the trees, was struck by a bullet, but was miraculously saved by his canteen, which the bullet hit.

Chicago Limestone Firm Fails.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Hard times and slow collections caused the failure of the Wisconsin Limestone Company, which today made an assignment in the County Court, naming John C. Williams as assignee. The assets of the company, whose place of business has for some time been at 886 North Kedzie Avenue, are estimated at $90,000, while the known liabilities amount to $25,000. The trade of the insolvent firm is said to have declined in volume of late, and this circumstance, together with a confessed judgment of $3,975, entered in favor of William and August Nast, occasioned the failure.

FLOUR MILLS FORCED TO CLOSE.

Scarcity of Good Wheat Makes the Shutdown Necessary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Good wheat is so scarce that St. Louis mills are closing. In all probability a number of other mills not only here but in Southern Illinois will close for the same reason. The E. Goddard mill closed Saturday, and a representative said that the mill would not be operated until the price of wheat was lowered and the quality shipped in was better. He said that mills could not pay the prices and make both ends meet.

CARIBBEAN WEATHER BUREAU.

Prof. E. B. Garriot of Chicago Placed at the Head of the Department.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—E. B. Garriot, in charge of the weather office here, has gone to Washington, having received the appointment transferring him to that city and putting him in charge of the new bureau, including the Caribbean Sea, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. He takes the place of Prof. Park Morrill, who is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. It is understood that the appointment is permanent. Forecaster Cox is in charge here.

BANIGAN'S WILL MAY STAND.

Widow of the Rubber Manufacturer Not Likely to Contest It.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.—It is improbable that the will of Joseph Banigan, the rubber millionaire, will be contested by the widow, who was Banigan's second wife. Her legacy is $15,000 a year with the use of the Banigan residence during her lifetime. It is claimed by her friends that the annuity fixed by her husband will not properly sustain the house.

The dower right, it is estimated, would amount to a much larger sum than the legacy. The four children who inherit the bulk of the $7,000,000 were born to the first wife, who died many years ago.

BOY HIGHWAYMAN'S EXPLOIT.

Menaced a Man with a Revolver in Central Park and Demanded His Money.

Mendel Lesschtz, thirty years old, of 167 East Ninetieth Street, was rudely disturbed while smoking a cigar in Central Park last night by a youthful highwayman, who shoved a revolver under his nose and demanded the surrender of his valuables. Lesschtz was sitting on a bench near the west end of Eighty-fifth Street at the time.

The boy was arrested by Policeman King. He gave the name of George Daly, and said he was eighteen years old, a newsboy, and that he lived at the Newsboys' Home, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street. He added that he came from Philadelphia a week ago, and was unable to get work. The revolver, a seven-chambered, fully loaded affair, was found in his pocket. He also had a horn-handled knife, with a five-inch blade. The police do not believe his story. They think he lives in this city, and that it is another case of a boy's head being turned by cheap Wild West "literature."

Lesschtz was as badly frightened as if he had been held up by a gang of bandits.

LA BOURGOGNE'S VICTIMS.

Steamer's Officers Saw Them Floating for Over Fifty Miles.

The Red Star Line steamship Westernland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, brought a further report of the bodies of La Bourgogne's victims floating for miles about the spot where the French Line steamer was sunk, a month ago. The steamer Hiawatha, sent out by ex-Judge John F. Dillon of this city, whose wife and daughter were lost, and W. C. Perry of Kansas City, whose three daughters and son were lost, was also seen, searching for their bodies.

The officers of the Westernland said that they saw the bodies of twenty-six men and two women. They were strung out over fifty miles of the steamer's course, south of Sable Island. The bodies were kept afloat by life preservers, and the drowning had presumably occurred by the victims being drawn under by suction when the steamer sank.

Both the atmosphere and water were cool, the Westernland officers reported, and to this they ascribed the fact that the bodies were nearly all in a good state of preservation, the features even being recognizable in many cases.

One of the Westernland's passengers told a story that did not quite agree with that of the officers. He said that many of the bodies were in a bad state of decomposition, and that sharks could be seen among them.

The Hiawatha, which left Halifax on Thursday last, was spoken late in the afternoon. She had a boat out, and alongside the boat were two bodies, the clothing on which was being examined. The Hiawatha signaled the Westernland for information as to other bodies that may have been seen, and on getting the reply that they were floating for miles to the eastward, she took in her boat while the Westernland was still in sight and steamed away to the eastward.

George S. Clay of ex-Judge Dillon's office is in charge of the Hiawatha, having gone to identify the bodies.

THE EDGEWATER CRECHE.

It Is in Need of Funds for the Work It Is Engaged In.

The Edgewater Crèche receives troops of small children, with their mothers, from the tenement districts every day. The reviving effects of the cool river breezes and the ministrations of the trained nurse who presides over the crèche work so marvelously in the recuperation of the children that the several dispensaries, day nurseries, and relief agencies daily send to it.

It is the only remedial agency of the kind which is accessible every half hour of the day, and is reached by the ferry at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and is well worthy of a visit. The oppressive heat of the past few days has taxed it to its utmost capacity, and it greatly needs more money to enable it to care for all the little ones that are sent to it for recuperation. Contributions may be sent either to F. Delano Weekes, President, 58 Wall Street; Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, United Charities Building, or to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, care of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Since the last acknowledgment it has gratefully received the following donations: Mrs. E. A. Brinkerhoff, $25; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. Clinton E. Ford, 50 cents; the Rev. John Albertson Ingham, $5; "A Friend of Little Children," $50; Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, $10; James M. Speers, $20; Fresh Air Fund of Middle Collegiate Church, $10; Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, $100; Mrs. Robert Goelbo, $5; Miss C. Barhydt, $10; Mrs. Caroline M. de Suzzara-Verdi, $10; Miss Mable Slade, $10; Mrs. George W. Betts, $1; "In Memory of Peter Richards," $25; St. Bartholomew's Church, $20; Donald Mackay, $10; Miss A. J. McCoy, $1, and Adrian Iselin, $100.

His Throat Cut by a Jealous Barber.

Albert Kauch, an insurance agent in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was taken from 353 East Fourteenth Street to Bellevue Hospital last night with his throat gashed from ear to ear. He had been attacked with a razor by Carmelo Reale, an Italian barber, who alleges that on coming home he found Kauch in his wife's room. Kauch's condition is so serious that his ante-mortem statement has been taken by Coroner Hart. He says that he was not in the room, but in the hall, talking to Mrs. Reale. Mrs. Reale says her husband was insanely jealous without cause.

Policeman Saves Drowning Boy.

Policeman Collins of the Bedford Avenue Station, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon rescued from drowning Frank Velton, thirteen years old, of 69 Wythe Avenue. Velton, with other boys, was playing on the new North Second Street pier, and fell into the river. Collins, without throwing off his coat, jumped into the water. The boy was carried along by the tide, and Collins had great difficulty in getting him back. Roundsman Sullivan threw a rope to Collins, and he and the boy were pulled ashore. The boy fainted on the pier.

Will Sail on the Teutonic.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the Teutonic are the Rev. Canon Beaumont, Col. Wells H. Blodgett, Lillian Russell, Mrs. E. Colburn, George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fullerton, Robert Fullerton, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, United States Army, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Knox, Capt. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College, Matthew P. Breen, J. R. Coates, Mrs. W. M. Low, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Nelson J. Waterbury.

PHASES OF STAMP TAXES

Recent Rulings on the Stamping of Receipts for Rent Payments.

POOREST TENANTS PAY MOST

Where There Is No Lease, Each Monthly Rent Receipt Is Taxed 25 Cents—A Simple Receipt Not Taxable.

Numerous inquiries regarding the tax liability of receipts given for moneys paid for rent in cases where no written lease exists have reached the Internal revenue offices in this city. Recent rulings by United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott, that receipts for such monthly rent payments must each pay a stamp tax of 25 cents, have aroused a widespread interest in this matter. As a very large proportion of the vast army of rent payers are persons of limited means, who pay their rent from week to week or month to month on a mere verbal agreement, the proposed tax of 25 cents on each rent receipt excites concern on their part.

Commissioner Scott's first decision on this subject was under date of July 12, when he said "any receipt, or instrument setting forth any terms of a lease, must be required to be stamped as a lease unless there has been a separate lease made in the case, which has been duly stamped, in which event the receipt, though containing the terms in question, does not require a stamp. A mere receipt, given under the terms of a lease duly stamped, does not require a stamp."

On the strength of this ruling Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore, in Brooklyn, announced that he deemed it his duty to hold all rent receipts, where there was no lease, subject to the twenty-five-cent tax, inasmuch as such receipts constituted the only existing evidence or memorandum of "a contract for hire."

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District informed persons who applied to him for information that, in the absence of a lease, a receipt for rent money was the only memorandum of a lease, and therefore must pay the tax of 25 cents. Each receipt was liable to the tax, no matter whether it was for a quarterly payment, a monthly payment, or a weekly payment.

Anderson Price of 80 Broadway submitted to Commissioner Scott a few days ago a receipt for monthly rent, and asked for an official ruling regarding its liability to taxation under the new law. The receipt in question was for a certain sum paid in advance for a certain tenement, and it expressly stated that the term of hiring was to end on the first day of the succeeding month. A footnote stated certain things which the tenant engaged to perform. It was admitted that the receipt was taken in this particular form in order that it might be used in case proceedings were necessary to dispossess the tenant. In a letter to Collector Treat, under date of Aug. 1, Commissioner Scott rules on this case, as follows: "Mr. Price has been referred to you, and you will please instruct him that the form of receipt for rent submitted appears to come within the description of a memorandum or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land or tenement portion thereof, and to be accordingly subject to a tax of 25 cents."

In his rulings thus far Commissioner Scott has held only such rent receipts liable to taxation as "set forth any terms of a lease." There has been no ruling that an ordinary receipt for money was subject to the internal revenue tax. Chief Deputy Collector Wendell of the Second District is a veteran in the Internal Revenue Service, and he said last evening that he did not think a receipt would be liable to taxation unless the document explicitly stated that the payment was for rent, or hire of an apartment, house, or other property.

One Way of Evading Tax.

Half a dozen internal revenue officers privately expressed the belief that it would be a very difficult matter to collect a twenty-five-cent tax on monthly rent payments. "Such a tax strikes the people who can least afford to pay it, and of course they won't pay it if they can evade it," said one of these officers. "Why, a tax of 25 cents on each monthly receipt would mean $3 a year for a poor person, as against 25 cents for the well-to-do person who leases his premises for a year. The apparent injustice of such a discrimination will be a powerful force in impelling rent payers to evade the tax. Doubtless one way of evasion will be the taking of a simple receipt for the sums paid, with nothing but names, amount, date, and signature."

Collector Treat forwarded to Washington last Monday this question: "Where a mortgage executed in duplicates is recorded in various counties and States, must stamp tax be applied to each mortgage duplicate?" Commissioner Scott made immediate reply that no mortgage could be lawfully recorded in any county unless it was duly stamped, therefore duplicates must be stamped.

Question of Foreign Drafts.

The following question was sent to Collector Treat by the firm of M. Bierling & Son, brokers in foreign exchange at 69 Broad Street, and by him sent to the department in Washington: "If a merchant receives a draft from a foreign country drawn at three days' sight, and he accepts it at sight, tendering a check for the same on his bank with the necessary two-cent stamp attached, would he be compelled, in addition, to place the war-revenue stamp on the acceptance of the same, since accepting at sight is not taking advantage of the three days' interest?"

Commissioner Scott replied that the provisions of Section 11 of the war-revenue law covered this case, and that "the acceptor, no matter whether he takes advantage of the three days or not, is required, at the time of accepting, to place upon the paper a stamp, as required upon an inland bill of exchange. If he gives his check in payment, of course the check requires a two-cent stamp."

In another ruling, Commissioner Scott holds that "drafts drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person, or persons, companies, or corporations, require a stamp, and if the acceptance of the draft is accompanied by an order to the bank to pay the same and charge to the account of the drawee, this accompanying order requires in addition a two-cent stamp, as 'an order for the payment of money.'"

Collector Treat said that he was aware of instances where certain New York bankers and banking houses had deliberately undertaken to disregard the law in the matter of stamping drafts. It was his purpose to use all of the authority vested in him to enforce the law in every quarter and impartially. Business men who willingly paid the Government taxes were entitled to protection from the unequal competition of business rivals who evaded the taxes, and Collector Treat said that he intended to see that they had such protection.

STAMP LAW INTERPRETED.

Georgia Railroad Commission Rules on Express Receipts and Telegraph Messages.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—The patrons of the Southern Express Company in Georgia will not in the future be required to pay for the revenue stamps affixed to the bills of lading issued by the company. The senders of messages over the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines will continue to pay the one-cent war tax.

The Georgia Railroad Commission decided the two cases in reference to the express and telegraph companies to-day. The decision was against the former, but favorable to the latter.

Elaborate opinions were rendered in each case by Judge Spencer R. Atkinson on behalf of the commission. It was held that the express company in issuing a bill of lading was required to put a stamp on it in order to make it legal, and that the company had no right to exact the cost of the stamp from the shipper. The commission takes the position that by requiring the one-cent tax to be paid by the shipper the express company is in principle as much guilty of an overcharge as if it exacted $100 in each case.

In the case of the Western Union commission held that the company was not required to receive a message until it was stamped. It does not become a legal message until the sender puts the revenue stamp on it.

SPECIAL TAX ON BANKS.

Amount to be Determined by the Aggregate of Capital and Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The new war revenue act provides for the payment by banks of a special tax, the amount of which is to be determined by the aggregate of the capital and surplus for the last fiscal year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that if during the preceding year the amount of the capital and surplus has varied the average for the year should determine the amount of the tax.

150 Jersey City Merchants Fined.

Deputy Collector Farmer of the Internal Revenue Department in Jersey City yesterday imposed fines upon 150 merchants for failing to file a statement of the liabilities by Aug. 1, as required by the revenue laws. The fines, as a rule, were paid without grumbling. Mr. Farmer said that he fines already collected for these and other violations of the law amounted to $11,700.

NAILMAKERS' STRIKE.

Nearly Three Thousand Men Idle in the Federated Wire Trade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A strike was formally declared to-day by the Federated Wire trades at the works of the H. P. Nail Company and the American Company, both of which are now under control of the recently formed wire trust. The strike, when the rod yard men of the American Company, it will throw about 2,100 men of employment. Of these, 900 are from the H. P. Company and 1,200 from the American works.

The cause of the strike is the alleged general cut of 33 1-3 per cent. in wages and a threatened cut of 20 per cent more. Word came to the strikers late this afternoon that the Backus mill had closed, ostensibly for repairs. But it was stated that this was the purpose of checking any dissatisfaction that might obtain in the plant. This swells the number of men idle to 2,800. The Federated Wire Trades controlling the strike will be extended to cover nearly every mill controlled by the American Wire trust. It controls twelve mills, employing over 6,000 men in all. Manager George H. Huhuler of the company, in an interview to-day said:

"The American Steel and Wire Company has not reduced the wages of the men since last April, when the mills started up. At that time the wire drawers of the American and H. P. mills were cut 25 per cent., and the men at the old Backus or Backus mill received a slight increase. This was done to systematize the scale of wages paid at all the mills, and that time satisfied the men expressed themselves with the existing conditions."

MINERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Pittsburg District Men Determined to Enforce the Chicago Agreement.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The coal operators of the Pittsburg district do not conform with the terms of the Chicago agreement by Aug. 10 5,000 miners will be ordered to strike.

This is the decision of the Convention of United Miners of this district now in session here. A series of strikes inaugurated in the Youghiogheny district, the third pool, and, if it be possible, the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company will be compelled to pay a penalty for mining coal at a rate lower than provided for in the agreement.

"We are not Anarchists nor chronic disturbers, but our organization is determined to see the terms of the Chicago agreement enforced," said National President M. D. Ratchford. "By a strike I do not mean that there will be bloodshed and all that sort of thing, but a peaceable strike for the enforcement of the agreement."

A 5 per cent. levy to pay the expenses of the strike was ordered.

The Strike at Hoe's Factory.

The strike of 900 machinists and apprentices in the employ of R. Hoe & Co., which occurred fifteen days ago, is still in force. It was said yesterday that the influence of the officers of the Central Labor Union is to be invoked in a further effort to compel the firm to recognize the demands of the strikers by summoning the 150 molders and patternmakers now at work in the factory to a period of enforced idleness. On the other hand, it was said there is little hope that the molders and patternmakers will obey the injunction to quit work if such an order should be issued.

Cloakmakers Sign Contracts.

There was considerable jubilation yesterday at the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, at 160 Rivington Street. Strikes involving 400 operators in the shops of Meyer Jasson & Co. and Prince & Wolf, two of the leading manufacturers in the cloakmaking industry in this city, had been averted. The firms named signed new contracts, guaranteeing the rate of wages stipulated by the union for the Fall and Winter season. The strike of 300 operators in the employ of Schaff & Silverman still continues.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Arrangements for the General Meeting in Boston, Beginning Aug. 22.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The seventeenth general meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Room 35 of the Walker Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 22 and 23, 1898.

The opening session will begin Monday forenoon, immediately after the organization of Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, address a few words of welcome to the visiting chemists, and President Charles E. Munroe will respond in behalf of the society, after which the regular programme of the day will be taken up. The afternoon session of Monday will adjourn in time to give the members of the society, together with the Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. These Chemical Section will be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with the meetings, and will include visits to Franklin Park and the Arnold Arboretum, Middlesex Falls and other parts of the park system. On Wednesday, Aug. 24, ("Salem Day" on the American Association for the Advancement programme,) an all-day excursion will be provided for the chemists, and permission has been obtained to visit the Pacific Mills, the Russell Cotton Mill, and the Lawrence Experiment Station.

On Friday, Aug. 26, ("Cambridge Day,)) the chemists have been invited to visit the Harvard University laboratories, the Riverside Press, Curtis, Davis & Co.'s Soap Works, and the North Packing House. Excursions to Riverside, Wellesley, Concord, and Lexington, as well as to remote points, have been planned by the local committee of the American Association for the details of the meetings for the Fall and Winter season. These will be announced during the meetings of the week.

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

Representatives of Newspapers Examined—Inquiry Ends To-day.

The Post Office investigation continued yesterday. The representatives of New York newspapers were examined in regard to the amount of printed matter they send through the mails. Their answers will be submitted to the committee at a later date. Ormond G. Smith of the Executive Committee of New York Publishers, questioned in regard to the character of periodicals. The examination of the pneumatic tube service was concluded.

To-day Chairman Loud and Senator Faulkner will visit the branch locations in New York and Brooklyn. The object is to ascertain the details as to service, force, and expenses. This will be the last day's work, after which they will go to Buffalo to conduct a similar investigation.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:58	Sun sets	7:14
Moon rises	7:56		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:21	Gov. Isl'd	8:39
H. Gate	10:28		
S. Hook	8:37	Gov. Isl'd	8:54
H. Gate	10:43		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Southwark, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Tjome, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Linda, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

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BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

Miss Tenny and Bona Dea Have a Fine Struggle for the Saragossa Stakes.

SLOANE THRICE BEATEN OUT

Ruby Lips, Winepress, Maximo Gomez, Miss Tenny, Tripping, and Ben Ronald Were Winners of the Six Contests Decided.

Just as on Monday, the race for three-year-old fillies was the best of the day, so yesterday's event at the Brighton Beach track was the race for the Saragossa Stakes, also for three-year-old fillies. Neither Kenmore, Queen nor Tabouret, the contestants in Tuesday's duel, started for the stake, though both were eligible, Monday's event having given them all the racing they wanted for a time. Bona Dea, with Sloane up, was the favorite for this stake, Miss Tenny, ridden by Doggett, being the second choice. There were two other starters, but, save for a temporary lead of an eighth of a mile that Lady Marian had in the early part of the race, Bona Dea and Miss Tenny were really the only contestants. At the beginning of the second quarter Miss Tenny took a decided lead, and Sloane began hustling on Bona Dea. He didn't have a chance to stop that hustling until the horses reached the winning post, for, drive Bona Dea as hard as he could, Doggett managed to drive Miss Tenny just a little bit harder, with the result that Col. Pulsifer's filly managed to get her nose first past the judges after the hardest driving finish ever seen on the track, lasting as it did for fully three-eighths of a mile, neither jockey ceasing for an instant in his most vigorous and persuasive tactics. Naturally, so fine a finish resulted in the liveliest sort of applause for the rival jockeys, and Doggett, who gets it rarely enough, was of course in for the major share of it.

Sloane and that mysterious crowd known as "the talent" scored in the opening race, which was a selling affair at a mile, with an even dozen of starters. Ruby Lips, on form, seemed to be the best of the lot, and the race proved her to be so, for she led practically all the way, and won as she pleased from Field Lark, an imported horse and a rank outsider in the speculation.

But in the second race the aspiring as well as perspiring young Maher clipped the wings of Tod Sloane, much to the delight of the crowd, but greatly to the astonishment of Sloane, who fancied neither the defeat nor the applause which greeted Maher so boisterously as to be positively funny. Sloane had the mount on the favorite, Anitra, and Maher rode Winepress, one of the "real good things" from Craig Wadsworth's string. Anitra started out to make a runaway race of it, Maher holding Winepress within striking distance until the race was half run and the stretch was in sight. Then the younger jockey gave the "good thing" a little more rein and she was quickly on even terms with the favorite. Both boys rode hard through the stretch, but Winepress was a bit the better of the pair of horses, and so Maher's mount got the money and the applause, and Sloane's friends had the megrims.

Maher also won the third race, and Sloane had again to be content with second place. Maher had the mount on Maximo Gomez and Sloane rode Banquo. O'Leary on Debride appeared at one time to have a chance to win, but this idea was soon dispelled, and O'Leary pulled up. That gave Sloane a chance to come with a rush on Banquo and snatch the second money, which Debride's rider thought he had won. O'Leary's pulling up his mount and so losing for his backers all the money bet on Debride for a place resulted in his being set down for one day by the Stewards, this being the first intimation to the jockeys during the long meeting that they are expected to ride their horses out for the place money.

Tripping, an odds-on favorite, won the seven-furlongs high-weight handicap from Continental after a very clever race between the pair, this making Doggett's second victory for the afternoon.

Sloane had a mount in the last race, but the best he could do was to run third with Gun Metal, Ben Ronald capturing the purse.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling. One mile. Time—1:41⅘.

No bid for the winner.

1—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 96 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10. ..... (Sloan)
2—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 96, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1. ..... (Michaels)
3—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 101, 12 to 1 ..... (Jones)

Charagrace, 3, 101, 5 to 1, (Mohn;) Squire Abingdon, 3, 107, 12 to 1, (Harris;) Jefferson, 5, 103, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Merlin, 3, 101, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Hardy C., 3, 98, 40 to 1, (Garrigan;) Commercial Traveller, 3, 101, 12 to 1, (James;) Taurus, 3, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Leo Lake, 6, 108, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) and Fred K., 5, 111, 15 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13⅘.

1—Winepress, J. K. Wadsworth's br. f., by Strathmore-Pomona, 104 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Anitra, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 104, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3 ..... (Sloane)
3—Avoca, W. Jennings's ch. f., 104, 9 to 5 ..... (Spencer)
4—Klondike Queen, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 104, 20 to 1 ..... (Thompson)

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Non-winners at the meeting. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 93 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Maher)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 106, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Sloane)
3—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 103, 7 to 2 ..... (O'Leary)

Abingdon, 6, 103, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Ella Daly, 3, 91, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Genaro, 3, 101, 200 to 1, (McCoy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by two lengths; a nose between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, with $25 additional for starters, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:40½.

1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's br. f., by Tenny-Fair Vision, 109 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10. ..... (Doggett)
2—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 106, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Sloane)
3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 109, 5 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)
4—Komurasaki, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., 116, 3 to 1 ..... (Sims)

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—High-weight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time 1:29¾.

1—Tripping, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4 years, by Saraband-Ixia, 136 pounds, 7 to 10 and out ..... (Doggett)
2—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 140, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Sims)
3—Slasher, E. Thomas's br. c., 3, 114, 15 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Bastion, 4, 119, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Decide, 4, 127, 12 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Hanwell, 6, 130, 12 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-my-chree, 108 pounds, 1 to 5 and out ..... (Sims)
2—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3, 87, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Daly)
3—Gun Metal, R. Whitford's ch. g., 3, 98, 8 to 1 ..... (Sloane)
4—Philip, P. Euton & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 98, 30 to 1 ..... (Euton)

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Marshall	114	Black Dude	101
Nedjed	109	Prince Auckland	97
Vigenta	102	Pink Chambray	97

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Domineer	110	Passaic	108
Ben Viking	110	Mount Clements	108
St. Clair	110	Brambla	108
Tut Tut	109	Tender	107
Lady Meddlesome	109	Gaddy	105
The Gardener	108		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Songster	107	Bergen	102
Fen Spot	107	Red Spider	102
Buffoon	107	Fred Winston	102
Chum	105	Athy	100
Miss Lynah	105	Woodbird	100
Chenille	100	Eileen D.	100

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Peep o' Day	129	Our Johnny	108
Sailor King	113	Sensational	104
Dutch Skater	108	Hanwell	98

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Kirkwood	108	Lepida	106
Spurs	108	Tender	104
Ben Blue	107	Tendresse	104
Cormorant	107	Ninety Cents	104

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over hurdles.

Marshall	168	Brown Red	142
Beaufort	148	Shultz	134
Rhemstrom	143		

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Favorite Plaudit Distanced in the Contest for the Hamburg Stakes—Entries for To-day.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The fifth day's racing of the Saratoga Racing Association's annual meeting was done on a heavy track, which resulted from yesterday's heavy storm. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The leading feature was the mile event for the Hamburg Stakes. Plaudit, the favorite, led for half a mile, when he was passed by George Keene, who showed the way to the winning line. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Water Girl, 100 pounds, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by four lengths; Full Dress, 98, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second, by three lengths; Piccola, 108, (W. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:05¼. Mazie O. and Evident also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Havoc, 112 pounds, (Clawson,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by two lengths; White Frost, 108, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, second, by five lengths; Dr. Catlett, 109 (W. Martin,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:46⅘. Premier also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. Six furlongs. Loiterer, 118, (W. Martin,) 9 to 20 and out, won by a length; Handpress, 100, (Irving,) 9 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:19⅘.

FOURTH RACE.—Hamburg Stakes. One mile. George Keene, 118 pounds, (W. Martin,) 5 to 2 and out, won by a length and a half; Plaudit, 119, (C. Sloan,) 9 to 10 and out, second, by twenty lengths; Bangle, 119, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Saratoga, 104 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by a head; Damocles, 115, (C. Sloan,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second, by four lengths; Arratoma, 109, (W. Martin,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:25⅘. Squan, Oxnard, and Come Quick also ran.

Following are the entries at Saratoga to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Chappiqua, Warhead, Fugden, The Bouncer, Effort, General Shafter, Garra Brant, and Extreme, 112 pounds; Harmonica, Freak, and Bettie Grey, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Kinnikinnic and Premier, 119 pounds; Swiftmas, 117; Ben Hadad, 113; Hurly Burly, 108.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Candleblack, 113 pounds; Jackanapes and Central Trust, 110; Scotch Plaid, 107; Bardella, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Remp, 112 pounds; Wax Toy, Lexington, and Pirate, 106; Protus, Marsian, Donation, and Charentus, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; steeplechase about two miles. Governor Budd and Right of Way, 150 pounds; Marble, 148; Equerry, 145; Hurry Up, 144; Fellow Craft, 143; Plutarch, 140.

Track Not to be Sold.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Edward Kearney, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, says that the story circulated last night that the Saratoga track was to be sold is incorrect, and there are no negotiations in progress for a change in the management of the track.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association opened at the Hudson River Driving Park here to-day. At the conclusion of the 2:19 pacing race the judges fined T. H. Camp of Norwich, Conn., owner and driver of Emma E., $200 for pulling his horse, and suspended him from the track until the fine is paid. The judges were convinced that Camp could have won the race had he wished to do so. Summary:

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Addie Dee, ch. m., by Nutwood, (McDonald)	2	1	3	1	2 1
Emma E., ch. m., (Camp)	4	2	1	2	1 2
Carl Brown, br. g., (Grady)	3	2	2	3	4 3
Watchman, b. g., (Coates)	8	6	5	4	3 ro
Gem D., b. h., (Kane)	11	5	4	5	6 ro
Dewey D., b. g., (Maloney)	10	7	7	6	6 ro
Theresa E., b. m., (Tuers)	5	9	8	dis.	
Tasteful B., b. m., (Herrington)	9	8	6	dr.	
Tom Cole, b. h., (Shultz)	5	4	dr.		
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley)	6	dis.			
Wattleblossom, blk. m., (O'Blemis)	7	dis.			
Luke Morgan, b. g., (Cady)	dis.				

Time—2:13½; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:14¼; 2:16½; 2:15.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Eth Bell, ch. h., by Lynne Bell, (Lockwood)	1	1	1		
Rifle, blk. g., (Dudley)	6	2	2		
Record, blk. g., (Kelty)	2	6	3		
Cling, blk. g., (Tuttlew)	4	3	4		
Legene, b. h., (Bierney)	5	3	4		
Orange Chief, b. h., (Rites)	3	5	dr		
Faustino, br. g., (Cleveland)	7	dis.			

Time—2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:15.

Special Pacing Race—Purse $500.

Billy C., b. g., by Hidaway, (Rathbun)	4	1	1	1	
Helena Duplex, b. m. (Demarest)	1	3	3	4	
Allendly, b. s. (Bierney)	5	2	2	2	
Connor, blk. g., (McGuire)	2	4	4	3	
Smith, br. g., (Crane)	3	5	5	5	
U. S. Bond, b. g., (Howell)	6	6	6	dr	

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¼; 2:14¾; 2:16¼.

At Concord N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2.—The midsummer meet at the Capital City Driving Park opened today. Summary:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Evelyn, b. m., by Reputation-Roman Chief, (Andrews)	4	1	1	1
Landlady, blk. m., (Winfield)	5	3	2	2
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark)	3	6	4	3
Gloster H., b. h., (Shillinglaw)	4	5	5	5
Kendall, b. g., (Moulton)	6	4	6	4

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:19.

At Newark, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The four days' meet of the Western New York Trotting Circuit opened to-day. Summary:

2:34 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Dower, ch. m.; W. M. Jones, Rochester	1	1	1		
Bonnie L., b. m.; Frank Matty, Syracuse	2	2	2		
Olivia, ro. m.; J. F. Olivetta, Elmira	3	3	3		

Time—2:23¾; 2:21¼; 2:21¼.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Faustina, b. m.; L. D. Harris, Watertown	2	2	1	1	1
Burtina, b. m.; H. B. Burtis, Oaken Corners	1	1	2	2	4
Dollie Pitcher; Harline Stock Farm, White Plains, N. Y.	4	3	4	5	2

Time—2:20¼; 2:22½; 2:26¼; 2:26¼; 2:26¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Burtona, blk. m.; E. C. Strong, New Paltz, N. Y.	1	1	1		
Jennie Lewis, b. m.; S. S. Liman, Binghamton	2	2	5		
Ben E., g. g.; S. P. Creiham, Binghamton	4	3	4		

Time—2:21¼; 2:18; 2:19.

At Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 2.—The midsummer meet of the Central New York Circuit in this city was opened this afternoon. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Cyclone, (Arthur)	1	1	1		
Sabulah, b. m., by Sablemont, (Groon)	2	2	2		
Tipwald, ch. g., by Look, (Bentley)	4	3	3		
Marguerite, br. m., (Thomas)	3	4	4		
Judge Moore, br. g., (Kimlin)	5	dis.			
Tom Leary, gr. g., (Leary)	6	dis.			
Rudoff, br. g., (Coville)	dis.				

Time—2:20¼; 2:20¾; 2:22.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Cynthia E., ch. m., by Victor, (Cook)	2	1	1	1	
Dora Highwood, ch. m., by Highwood, (Miller)	1	2	4	5	
Malvolio, ch. h., by Lancelot, (Cumming)	4	3	3	2	
Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Wadsworth)	5	5	2	6	
Bessie A., b. m., (Perrin)	3	4	5	4	
Little Cliff, b. g., (Burke)	9	6	7	3	
Forest Inn, b. m., (Galusha)	7	9	6	8	
David C., b. g., (Stanton)	6	8	9	7	
Chimay Bug, b. m., (Atkins)	8	9	8	ds	
D. H. G., b. g., (Nixon)	dis.				

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¾; 2:17¼; 2:18¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Rocky P., ch. h., untraced, (Kilborn)	2	1	1	1	
Henry F., br. h., by Princeton, (McManus)	3	2	2	2	
Ambulator, b. h., by Ambassador, (Fraser)	4	3	3	3	
Democracy, b. h., (Cahill)	1	dis.			

Time—2:12¼; 2:14½; 2:14; 2:17.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, (concluded.)

Norving, b. g., by Norval-Congo, by Blackwood, (Bowen)	8	3	2	1	1	1
Nea, b. m., by Sorrento, (Burch)	1	2	3	8	3	2
Melson, b. s., by Token P., (Macdonald)	9	9	1	2	4	3
Pussy Cat, g. m., by Gen. Wilkes, (Payne)	2	1	7	6	6	4
Hal Wilkes, ch. s., (Golden)	7	8	5	3	2	ro
Annie Shedd, b. m., (Sterling)	8	4	3	5	5	ro
Daylight, ch. g., (McCarthy)	5	5	4	7	dr.	
Georg. K., b. g., (J. O'Neil)	6	6	6	4	dr.	
Belle Colley, b. m., (Clarke)	4	7	dr.			

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Betsey Bugle, br. m., by Delegate, dam by Athlone Chief, (Palmer)	2	8	1	1	1	
Gano Wilkes, ch. s., by Memento Wilkes, (Kent)	1	2	2	2	3	
Basil Muscovite, b. g., by Muscovit-, (Beweny)	3	1	4	4	4	
King Harry, b. g., (Proctor)	4	4	3	3	2	
Belle G., blk. m., (Howard)	5	dis.				
Mahratta, ch. m., (McDonald)	6	dis.				

Time—2:14¼; 2:12¾; 2:15¼; 2:18¾; 2:20¾.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Green Brino, b. g., Woodbrino, dam by Kohinoor, (Gilbert)	5	2	1	1	5	1
Ben H., ch. g., (George O. McDonald)	1	3	4	2	1	2
Nibbs, br. g., by Brignoli Wilkes, (Boyce)	2	1	3	5	3	3
Lillian Oddmark, ch. m., (Kent)	4	4	2	3	2	ro
Guenn, b. m., (Sullivan)	7	5	5	4	ro	
Ola Westland, b. m., (Woodbury)	3	7	6	6	dr.	
Bover, ch. s., (Marston)	3	6	dr.			
Cecil M., ch. m., (Bowen)	6	8	dis.			

Time—2:14¼; 2:15¾; 2:16¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¾; 2:16¼.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The Grand Circuit races opened to-day. The summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Hattie Patterson, b. m., by Vilander-Topsy, by Bluebuck, (Saunders)	1	1	1			
Gayton, b. h., (Kelly)	2	3	8			
Hesperus, b. h., (H. Jamison)	3	2	2			
Othello, blk. g., (Rush)	7	5	3			
Black Raven, blk g., (G. W. Jamison)	5	4	5			
Anti, g. m., (Wills)	4	7	6			
Charlie G., b. g., (Wilson)	8	8	4			
Espy, blk. h., (Powell)	9	6	7			
Dr. Robinson, br. g., (Cochran)	8	dr				

Time—2:11¼; 2:12; 2:14⅘.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Argetta, ch. m., by Greystone-Agosa, by Hambrino, (Berry)	1	1	1			
Lady Pipes, ch. m., (Rice)	2	2	6			
Rhoda Ferrand, b. m., (Ketcham)	6	5	2			
Burr Pitch, ch. g., (Hudson)	3	3	5			
Joe Mooney, g. g., (Ray Bould)	5	6	3			
Harry Ohmer, g. g., (Douglass)	4	4	4			

Time—2:11¼; 2:12; 2:14⅘.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Battleton, b. g., by Rex Americus-Caprice, by Hamblin's Almont, Jr., (Geers)	1	1	1			
Louise Mow, ch. m., (Hudson)	2	3	7			
May Bloom, b. m., (Kriss)	10	2	3			
J. W. C., br. h., (Sedrick)	6	9	2			
Bell H., b. m., (Rice)	3	9	8			
Oakley, b. h., (French)	4	5	4			
Iris S., b. m., (Bush)	7	4	5			
Mamie T., b. m., (McCarthy)	8	10	6			
Minnetto, br. h., (Tarnell)	9	7	9			
Anita S., br. m., (Saunders)	11	8	10			
All Day, blk. g., (Yareance)	5	11	dr			

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

New Official Turf Guide.

No. 8 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, with tabulated reports of all races run up to Aug. 1, was issued yesterday. It will be found especially useful now, as the Western horses have begun their Eastern campaign.

CHESS PLAYERS AT COLOGNE.

The Second Round of the German Tournament Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 2.—The second round of the international chess tournament of the German Schachbund was commenced this morning. At the 1 o'clock adjournment four games were finished, Charousek defeating Schiffers, Janowski defeating Schallopp, the Berger vs. Fritz and Schlechter vs. Burn games being drawn. The games Showalter vs. Gottschall, Steinitz vs. Popiel, Tschigorin vs. Cohn, and Albin vs. Heinrichsen were adjourned in even positions.

The result of to-day's play was as follows: Janowski beat Schallopp, Charousek beat Schiffers, Schlechter and Burn drew, Albin beat Heinrichsen, Showalter beat Gottschall, Steinitz beat Popiel, Tschigorin lost to Cohn, and Berger drew with Fritz.

The scores to date are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	1½	½	Janowski	2	0
Berger	½	1½	Popiel	1	1
Burn	2	0	Schallopp	0	2
Charousek	1½	½	Schiffers	0	2
Cohn	½	1½	Schlechter	1	1
Fritz	½	1½	Showalter	1	1
Gottschall	½	1½	Steinitz	1½	½
Heinrichsen	½	1½	Tschigorin	1	1

The pairing for to-morrow is as follows: Popiel vs. Tschigorin, Gottschall vs. Steinitz, Heinrichsen vs. Showalter, Burn vs. Albin, Charousek vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Schiffers, Fritz vs. Schallopp, and Cohn vs. Berger.

WESTCHESTER'S POLO GROUNDS.

Two Fields Secured to Make Sure of This Season's Games.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The members of the Westchester Polo Team are determined to have polo matches here this Summer, and are now possessed of two polo fields, one at the Country Club grounds and the other at the foot of Thames Street, the old Polo Grounds, (including Dead Head Hill,) which was secured through Mr. A. O. D. Taylor, and rented to Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and W. C. Eustis of the Westchester Polo Club.

The new field at the Country Club grounds is in very good condition and a force of men is now putting on finishing touches for both practice and match playing. The new ground, after a heavy rain, may play pranks with the players, as was the case last season; so, to prevent a repetition of last season's work, two polo fields are now in possession of the club, with an excellent outlook for polo matches.

Foxhall Keene stated that he had retired from the game, for the present season at least, and his absence from the polo field will be greatly felt.

Twenty-Mile Cycle Record Broken.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—E. A. McDuffie won his seventh consecutive victory of the season by defeating Edouard Taylore in a twenty-mile paced match at Charles River Park last evening. He also secured all the competitive records from ten to twenty miles, inclusive, and lowered the world's record for the distance of twenty miles—35:18 1-5, held by Tom Linton—to 34:56.

WHITMAN TENNIS CHAMPION.

He Wins the Longwood Tournament by Defeating L. E. Ware.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—M. D. Whitman won the championship in the tennis tournament which was concluded at Longwood this afternoon, by defeating L. E. Ware, 8—6, 6—5, 0—6, 6—5. The third set was a surprise, Whitman being unable to get a single game, although he played well. Ware placed, smashed, and served beautifully. Whitman made a stand in the fifth game, and in the sixth and decisive game of the set. Ware won his points by topping the net and by placing twice, Whitman going out once.

Throughout the game Ware lost a good many points because in lobbing he did not put the ball back far enough, and Whitman had a chance to do as he pleased with it. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the match.

Tennis for Wentworth Prizes.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2.—The seventh annual tennis tournament for the Wentworth prizes began to-day. The summary:

Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. C. Fisher beat R. B. Varney 6—0, 6—3.

H. Warland beat L. J. Fisk 6—2, 6—0.

First Round—C. R. Budlong beat H. King 6—2, 6—3.

R. Hooker beat R. Fincke 6—3, 6—1, R. H. Carleton beat H. Warland 6—0, 6—4.

PASSES TO STEAMSHIP PIERS.

Treasury Department Regulations Disliked by Passengers' Friends.

The passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Werkendam, from Antwerp, were the first to have their baggage examined under the new Treasury Department regulations regarding the presence of awaiting friends. A rope was stretched across the pier, inside which no one was permitted to go, while the baggage of the passengers was examined some distance within the space shut off by the rope. The arrangement was found to greatly facilitate the work of the Inspectors, but those who had come to meet their friends chafed under the restriction.

The order of the Treasury Department to the Surveyor at this port, Silas C. Croft, covering the new regulation, is as follows:

Inasmuch as it appears that great difficulty has been experienced in the enforcement of the provisions of Article 357 of the customs regulations of 1892, requiring that "unauthorized persons shall be excluded during the examination of baggage where it is taken place," and that customs officers have been hampered thereby in the proper discharge of such duty, it is hereby ordered that hereafter persons who desire to meet friends or relatives on the dock immediately on the arrival of a vessel from a foreign port shall be required to present to the customs officer in charge at such dock or wharf a permit or cagd of admission previously obtained from the steamship company or the owners of such vessel, or their duly constituted agents or representatives, granting the above-mentioned privilege, which, however, shall not be valid unless countersigned by the Surveyor of Customs, or some officer of the customs acting in such capacity.

A committee of which C. A. Griscom, manager of the American Line, is a member, has been engaged in the preparation of a form of pass that shall be used by all of the lines, but this has not yet been issued. Meantime the agents of the various lines are issuing any form of pass they care to.

Some of the agents who do not care to be quoted think the whole scheme a great nuisance.

WON IN THE NINTH INNING

Good Batting Enables the New Yorks to Win Their First Game in Cincinnati.

RUSIE PITCHED IN GOOD FORM

With the Exception of the Sixth Inning He Held the Cincinnatis Down—Bases on Balls by Hill Prove Costly—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	62	30	.674
Boston	57	31	.648
Cleveland	55	34	.618
Baltimore	50	34	.595
Chicago	50	40	.556
New York	48	40	.545
Pittsburg	46	44	.511
Philadelphia	42	44	.488
Brooklyn	33	52	.388
Washington	31	57	.352
Louisville	32	58	.366
St. Louis	25	67	.272

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 0.
Boston, 1; Louisville, 1.
Brooklyn-St. Louis and Baltimore-Chicago games postponed.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The New Yorks made a grand finish to-day and won the game in the last inning by timely hitting. Rusie had one bad inning, the sixth, when the home team hit his curves hard and scored five runs. In the eighth inning Hill, the home team's pitcher, seemed to lose his effectiveness, and the New Yorks scored three runs by good hitting, coupled with some bases on balls, tieing the score, and in the ninth inning a base on balls and two doubles gave the visitors a victory. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	2	1	
Smith, lf.	1	1	2	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Steinfeldt, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Vaughn, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Hill, p.	0	0	0	3	0
*Hawley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	9	27	12	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	3	4	2	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Doyle, lf.	2	0	4	1	0
Jarm'n, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0
Grady, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	7	10	27	8	1

*Batted for Hill in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Vaughn, Davis, (2,) Hartman

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE POLITICIANS' EXPEDITION.

The dispatch at this time of 15,000 volunteers to Puerto Rico, not because they are needed, but "to give the several States in the Union representation in the field," is a scandal and an outrage.

It is a scandal because it exposes to the whole world the wretched groveling of the War Department to the politicians and throws a ghastly aspect of ludicrousness on our real achievements.

It is an outrage because it adds largely to the expense of a war already very costly, and still more because it is a recognition of a perfectly unreasonable and mischievous spirit of sectionalism. What in the name of patriotism have "the several States" to do with the war which is made by the Nation? Is GEORGE DEWEY any less or more an American hero than "JOE" WHEELER because one comes from Vermont and the other from Alabama? Is Annapolis a Maryland institution and does West Point belong to New York? Do their graduates fight under State flags? Or do the gallant men in the ranks "represent" States?

Suppose, when the Administration is subjected to "pressure" to send the troops of this or that State to the front, the reply should be: "Troops will be sent when and where the commanders think them needed, and those will be sent first who are best prepared to do the work required and who can most conveniently be forwarded." What would be the consequence? No rational American would object and no one who did object would be listened to by sensible men. The policy that has been adopted is silly and shameful.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The entire reasonableness of the terms of peace we have proposed by no means insures their acceptance by Spain. No American can read the statement issued by the State Department yesterday afternoon without feeling that the President has been generous to the nation whose fleets and armies we have conquered. It seems to us that the sacrifices he imposes upon Spain are the very lightest we could in justice and with dignity have demanded. Nothing less than the complete and immediate abandonment of her sovereignty over Cuba could have been asked, for that was the avowed object of the war. We must take and keep Puerto Rico in order to remove the Spanish flag from this hemisphere, where the rule it symbolizes would be a constant menace to our tranquillity, and because we need the island for ourselves and have a just right to take it as part indemnity. Of course, if Spain gives up Cuba and Puerto Rico she must also relinquish the small islands. For commercial reasons an island in the Ladrone group will be necessary to us if we keep the Philippines. The retention of those islands being left for future decision, the cession of one of the Ladrones was properly and wisely included in the conditions. But we believe it was on naval judgment that the proposition to secure one of this group as a base and coaling station was first considered and approved. The Ladrones lie in a direct line between our new Hawaiian possessions and the Island of Luzon. Guam will be useful and desirable in our China trade, even if we do not wish to retain the Philippines. The proposition to take that or some other island of the group rests upon the same justifying basis as the demand that Puerto Rico be ceded. We need the island, and we have a just right to take it, reasons that constitute an ample legal and moral warrant for putting that condition in the terms of peace.

This is the list and sum of the direct and immediate sacrifices we ask of Spain: Cuba to be free, Puerto Rico and one of the Ladrones to be ours. We do not now urge any claim for a money indemnity. The future control, disposition, and government of the Philippines we leave to the determination of the commission which will draw up the treaty of peace.

We could not abate these preliminary demands in any particular without appearing to be foolishly indulgent to a foe whose character and behavior entitle him to no such unusual consideration. Indeed, we show infinite mercy to Spain in not demanding a money indemnity of five hundred millions and proceeding to collect it by seizing her revenues. In waiving our undoubted right to wring the cost of the war from her impoverished people, which would be the greatest hardship we could inflict upon them, we gain large alternative rights of territorial indemnity. Yet we exercise these rights in the most modest manner. Nobody will pretend that Puerto Rico and Guam are an equivalent for our war expenditure. Throw in the Philippines and there would still be a large debit balance. We shall still have large bills of expense in Cuba and in the Philippines, where it is practically certain that we shall be compelled to maintain a large force long after peace is concluded.

We believe the President may confidently expect the American people to approve the terms he has proposed to the Madrid Government. If there is any criticism it will be that he has been too easy with the Spaniards. He must expect to be criticised for not making a positive demand for the cession of the Philippines to the United States, but we think he has acted wisely in deferring the decision of that grave question until we have full information from DEWEY and MERRITT. We do not share the alarm about the acquisition of the Philippines that is felt by many opponents of a policy of expansion. We have foreseen the possible contingency of our having to keep the Philippines because we could not let go of them, and we have had no fear that we should either suffer any grievous change in our National character by reason of the new venture or should become embroiled with other powers. But it remains to be proved that we shall be better off with the islands than without them. The President wisely determines to take their acquisition under further advisement. It is a matter for ripe consideration and sober judgment. It will be time enough to declare our policy when the Spanish and American peace Commissioners have met together. We shall have more light by that time.

While these terms of peace seem just, merciful, and reasonable to us, we have only our knowledge of the Spanish character to aid us in guessing how they will strike the Spaniards. We must remember that their point of view is absolutely different from our own and that their minds operate in a totally different manner. We need not be disappointed, therefore, to see them stiffen their backs haughtily and declare that the cession of Puerto Rico or any other territory besides Cuba would be a stain upon the honor of Spain to which the Government cannot for a moment think of assenting. We may even have to listen to a lot more of bombast about the last peseta and the last drop of blood for the defense of the honor and the territory of the nation. Very likely we shall be met by counter proposals that we assume the debts of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Spain may even want to take her time about evacuating Cuba. These are possibilities suggested by our acquaintance with Spain's way of doing business. We hope she will be far wiser now than she has ever shown herself before and conclude peace at once on the magnanimous terms we offer her. It all depends on the sense of pressure and suffering and alarm she feels at home. If the people are still proud and foolish they will not permit the Government to make a reasonable peace. It is certain, however, that if Spain determines to go further she will fare worse.

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

Surgeon General STERNBERG, it seems to us, is going the wrong way to vindicate the Medical Department of the army. Our impression is that it has probably done as well in some ways as could have been expected, and in other ways much better. But this impression is founded, and must be, on very imperfect information. Gen. STERNBERG, by defending his department in the newspapers, may obtain a like verdict from the public generally. But a favorable impression ought not to satisfy him. It is not definite enough, nor is it adequate. And, what is very important, while it only partly relieves the Medical Department, the public are left in relative ignorance as to where the responsibility really lies. We think he should demand a court of inquiry, in order that all the facts can be brought out and the people can know not only who is not, but also who is, to blame.

If Gen. STERNBERG does not see his way clear to ask this, we beg the President to take steps for a full, searching, impartial, and conclusive investigation. We know that he has many and great cares on his mind, but the care of the health and life of American soldiers is not a small matter, and may fairly claim prompt and thorough attention. Plainly there has been shameful blundering and incompetency somewhere. Precious lives in considerable numbers have been wasted; in greater numbers they have been practically wrecked, and men who might have returned in sound health to civil life are doomed to invalidism and dependence. So far as the facts are now known, this is due to defects in the transportation service—to the same defects that compelled our men at Santiago to advance without artillery, without sufficient food, without medical supplies, without means of conveying or treating the wounded and the sick. Some of the most significant of these facts are not matters of newspaper report alone, nor even of observation by civilians connected with the Red Cross. They are clearly stated in the report of Inspector General BRECKINRIDGE; they are unofficially but responsibly put forward by Surgeon General STERNBERG, and they must be of record in the regular reports of the army and navy. We need not say to the President that this condition of things moves profoundly the hearts of the American people. Prompt as they have shown themselves to make every needful sacrifice in this war, they canhot see patiently a conduct of the War Department more fatal to our soldiers than the guns of Spain. They have a right to demand and they do demand that the Chief Executive shall take measures to discover the guilty and to punish them.

THE TIMES finds no pleasure in making this suggestion, as it has found none in exposing from time to time the successive proofs of incapacity in the War Department. If it has seemed persistent, it has been because new proofs persisted in presenting themselves. These have heretofore been confined to the ordinary operations of the department and their effects have been chiefly delay and waste. Now the health and lives of our men are shown to be suffering needlessly. For this the department must, in a general way, be held accountable. Let Mr. MCKINLEY see to it that the accountability is clearly and precisely fixed and let the axe fall.

AGUINALDO.

It is possible to take the Philippine rebellion too seriously. Its leader seems to have committed that mistake with regard to himself. AGUINALDO seems to have "caught on" rapidly to the Spanish methods. His prompt acceptance and deposit to his own credit in Hongkong of the 600,000 pesetas which the Spanish Government had given to him to allay the insurrection was not only creditable to the pupil in civilization of Spanish officials; it was worthy of Wall Street, and would have been characteristic there. But since he has been again promoted to the leadership of the insurrection, AGUINALDO has shown the combined weaknesses of his origin and his training, the result of Spanish punctilio operating on barbaric ostentation. We need not consider as a very formidable opponent the leader of an oppressed people, "whose thoughts should be mainly bent upon considering," not what redress of their grievances they desired, but what should be the pitch of his own dictatorial golden whistle and the shape of his own dictatorial golden breastplate.

It is true, as has been suggested, that a revolutionist who is not formidable as an opponent may yet be terrible as an ally. In that capacity AGUINALDO may excite a reasonable apprehension. Perhaps it was a mistake to give him aid and comfort, in the form of rifles and ammunition. By supplying him with these necessities of war, we do undoubtedly incur a certain responsibility for his procedures. But Admiral DEWEY has already borne testimony to his moderation. Apparently nothing can prevent him from cooking friars whom he catches in the back districts, but the Spaniards have not complained of his operations in the immediate neighborhood of Manila. We must, of course, repress his excesses, even though they do not go beyond those of the Spaniards themselves, and habituate him to better standards. Also, like Kaiser WILHELM II. and other great men, he has a swollen head. It must, as possibly in some other extreme cases, be reduced. It does not follow in his case that the reduction will require extraordinary efforts. A population which has for three hundred years been successfully "held up" by Spain has no great terrors for the United States.

BRITISH SWELLS AND BRITISH SNOBS.

It is a commonplace that "privilege" has lost its power in Great Britain, but it is not a truism. It is true that the House of Lords no longer dares to stand out against the clearly expressed will of the nation. But almost every week brings us some fresh instance of the enormous social influence which remains to the British titled aristocracy. This social influence is none the less important in politics for being indirect. As the examination of HOOLEY continues with increasing fullness to show, it is of great importance in business.

We have already remarked upon the absurdity of supposing that because a man has a handle to his name he is a better judge of an investment than if he had not. In fact, nobody supposes it. The interested wearers of "the proudest names in England," who have been trying to get HOOLEY to perjure himself for the purpose of concealing that they allowed themselves to be used as baits for his traps, neither suppose themselves to be financial authorities, nor does anybody else suppose them to be so. They are willing to pawn their titles for ready money. But why should anybody be willing to pay money for their titles? HOOLEY was, however, and HOOLEY knew what he was about.

The truth is that no foreigner has any notion of the extent to which snobbishness has penetrated the British body politic and the British body financial, as well as the British body social. It is said to be an English invention, and probably it is. The essence of it is the pretension to belong to a different and higher social class than that to which you do belong and to associate with people with whom you are not entitled to associate. Certainly the feeling is nowhere else so deep or so general as in the British Islands. In this country a great number of people would be likely to invest in a company of which a man who had made a great deal of money by investments was at the head. But nobody would think of investing because a man of great inherited wealth had invested in it before them, much less because he was a Director of it. There would be a suspicion that he was a "lamb," of unusually heavy fleece, on the way to be shorn. But in England alone is there a tendency to follow the lamb, or the lordling, a tendency which the crafty promoter finds to be worth appealing to by hiring the lordling to pretend to be a lamb.

The number of titled names in British Directorates is matter for continual surprise. It used to be supposed that impecunious nobles accepted these places simply for the fees of attending Directors' meetings. They were "guinea pigs," as the English phrase goes. Mr. HOOLEY is not by any means the first who has discovered their utility in attracting the investments of commoners. But he has discovered that they want more than a guinea a meeting. The feeling of the commoner may not be mere snobbishness, or the desire to be associated with persons who are socially his "betters." It may be in part due to a notion that the wearers of "the proudest names in England" would not consent to act or appear as the Directors of an enterprise which they had not satisfied themselves was honest and promising. That makes the case of the noble stool pigeons very much worse. But upon any view, nothing could be more scandalous than the attempts of the Earl of ALBEMARLE (created 1696) and the Earl of DE LA WARR (created 1761) to get HOOLEY to swear to lies about his relations to them and their attempts to bribe him to do so by returning a small part of the swag, unless, indeed, it be the conduct of the Earl of WINCHILSEA (created 1628) in insisting that the $50,000 he demanded for the use of his name should be handed to his brother. If the British peerage contains an appreciable number of decent men, it seems that they ought to bestir themselves to put that fact in evidence. The presumption that a peer is a swindling blackguard is growing very strong.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Expert opinion seems pretty well agreed that the disturbance of one of the trusses of the Brooklyn Bridge was not of any serious importance. The view of the bridge engineers, as we gather from the reports, is that the chief cause of the "buckling" or bending of the bottom chord of the truss was due to the extraordinary heat, aided by a somewhat unusual strain on the roadway at the time. The purpose of the trusses is to distribute the weight to which the bridge is subjected evenly to the cables, by which the whole of it is necessarily borne. The slight yielding of one truss disturbed this distribution, but not seriously, and did not materially add to the strain on the other trusses. The margin of safety calculated for the structure was not impaired.

The changes that have been made in the use of the bridge within the past year are considerable, and unquestionably present important problems as to the structure, its strength and its durability. The original purpose was to transport the heavy moving weight of the railway and its cars along the central axis of the bridge as nearly as possible, and here the strong framework under the rails was provided. The running of the trolley cars put a weight of like sort on either side of the centre, considerably further out, and this is moved on the two roadways which were not intended to bear it, and have no specially designed framework for that use. It is to be assumed, however, that the engineers are entirely confident of the strength of the bridge to sustain without any risk whatever this new weight in new places. Nor is it to be doubted that they will take ample precautions as to the regulations of the trolley traffic.

It remains true that the bridge is very inadequate to the work imposed upon it, and that the restrictions as to its use impose great inconvenience on the public. They are nevertheless necessary and should be strictly enforced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Spanish rule gets its culminating condemnation in the welcome which the inhabitants of Puerto Rico have extended to the American troops. If there is, even in Boston, a single person who till now has had his doubts whether Spain's colonial policy has been compounded of corruption, cruelty, and stupidity, and of no other elements whatever—who has continued to think that perhaps there was "another side" to the stories of wholesale robbery and murderous oppression that have come to us from Cuba—that person must now be convinced of his error. Puerto Rico was Spain's model colony; there such merits as her system of control possesses were developed freely, and all excuses for the exercise of what Spaniards call "severity" were lacking. The comparatively small size of the island and the ease with which troops could be sent to any part of it made attempts at rebellion almost hopeless, and, as a matter of fact, except for unfrequent riots that amounted to nothing, tranquillity has been preserved for many years. Hence the people, having excited no fierce hatred, have had to endure few of the horrors familiar to the Cubans. Their lives and property were fairly secure against anything except the law as interpreted by alien officials, and some measure of material prosperity was within the reach of all intelligent and industrious Puerto Ricans. Yet our invading army, though made up of men differing from the islanders in race, religion, and ideas, is received with tumultuous enthusiasm, and not a native hand is raised to help the Spanish garrisons. It must be remembered, too, that the campaign begins at the most important city in Puerto Rico, its commercial capital, where are gathered the solid business men of the colony, that class which in every land is most likely to be content with existing conditions and to fear and oppose all radical changes.

—Wise men in Washington, we were told a few days ago, were considering whether or not they should allow the Spanish prisoners now in this country to write letters to their relatives and friends in Spain. The inclination was, apparently, to grant the privilege desired, but the decision reached has not been announced. Why should there be any hesitation? Let them write, by all means, as often as they like, at as great length, and without any troublesome supervision of what they say. These prisoners now have, undoubtedly, more, and more accurate, knowledge of America and of Americans than the vast majority of their countrymen possess, and it is for the interest of both the United States and Spain that this information should be widely scattered through the Peninsula. If our captives are ungrateful enough to calumniate us, it can do no possible harm, for the worst they say will only be in line with the general run of Spanish opinion. If, on the contrary, they tell the truth, and there is no particular reason to suspect that they will not, and some reason to think that they will, the result cannot fail to make, not for peace, which is sure anyhow, but for that change of Spanish ideas and standards which alone is necessary to replace old animosities with new friendships. And that, really, is what we are fighting for. The Spaniards would be amazed, probably, if they knew how easy and cheap it would be for them to get our good will.

PERSONAL.

—That observing person the Emperor of Germany must have noted, like the rest of us—though possibly with slightly different emotions—that BISMARCK, though dead, still shows what it is now seemly to call characteristic firmness of purpose, and, even more successfully than while alive, manages to thwart the sacred royal will. Every suggestion that WILLIAM II. has made about the funeral of his grandfather's "treuer deutcher Diener" has been somewhat curtly rejected by the family of the departed Chancellor, and every refusal is based on wishes expressed or orders given by BISMARCK, before his death, with the manifest purpose of making impossible, after it, the bestowal of posthumous honors as cheap recompense for the solider favors of power and office long ago withdrawn. It seems incongruous to use the word "snub" in describing treatment received by so magnificent and ineffably serene a being as the Kaiser from one who, however eminent in the eyes of historians, was almost indistinguishable from other subjects by the possessor of a divine right to rule. Yet "snub" it was and nothing else when BISMARCK chose for his final resting place a position that will emphasize forever his aloofness from and his hatred of identification with the current number of that interesting periodical which is known as The Hohenzollern. And the terms used by the Kaiser in showing his belated appreciation render his rebuff decidedly ridiculous and therefore the harder for the mature youth on the throne. "I shall prepare," the grandson of his grandfather wrote, "an abode for his remains in Berlin in the cathedral, by the side of my ancestors." The answer is that BISMARCK wanted to be buried in the Sachsenwald and will be! There is, too, a manifest intention to prevent, if possible, the Emperor's appearance at the funeral, for his announcement of the purpose to be present is met with the declaration that the ceremony will be of the most private kind. This is as plain a hint to stay away as a would-be participant in the services could get—as plain a one, that is, as could safely be given to the ruler of Germany. It remains to be seen how long the Kaiser's patience will endure these repeated assaults.

—No man probably ever had more opportunities to show himself lacking in perfect discretion and the truest of good taste than Lieut. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON has had since his return from Santiago, and yet, though he has been under the close inspection by day and by night of critics whose bumps of sentimentality and reverence are decidedly inconspicuous, he has so borne himself as to prove that his heroism is but one of numberless good qualities. The Lieutenant was exposed to temptations of two varieties, so widely dissimilar that the virtue which saved him from yielding to either of them simply made the other the more dangerous. On the one hand, a weak man—and many a hero is that—might have lost his head amid the storm of praise and applause in which Lieut. HOBSON has been living ever since he landed, and, honest pride turning into vain conceit, his fame would soon have been replaced by the ridicule which every poser, however great his achievements, merits and receives. On the other hand, a commendable desire to avoid the peril might easily have inspired a display of surly impatience with cheering crowds and a discourteous refusal to recognize the sincerity and value of all their troublesome attentions. Between these two rocks Lieut. HOBSON has steered even more skilfully than he did between the headlands at Santiago Harbor. He has been both modest and patient; he has neither exaggerated nor underrated the meaning of the attentions which he has received, and—but what's the use of trying to be stately? he is all right, and that is praise enough for anybody.

—Gen. SHAFTER has a nephew, Capt. JAMES H. ALDRICH, who left Santiago on Government business just before the fall of the city, and has been passing a few days of his furlough with his wife in San Francisco. When questioned about the condition of affairs in Cuba he told of the sufferings of the soldiers from rain and fever, and expressed the dislike of the insurgents that is so common in the army, but there was nothing of particular interest—that is, nothing new—till he began to speak of the future. He is not quoted directly, but the reporter writes: "If the rumors that Capt. ALDRICH has heard are true there will be some fat positions as a reward for those who have fought the battles of their country on foreign shores. Among them are a number of Military Governorships that will be parceled out until all the subjugated countries are definitely arranged in the galaxy they are finally to occupy." That makes pretty reading in connection with the news that a lot of unnecessary officers and men are about to start for Puerto Rico.

CURRENT NOTES.

The New Orleans Picayune now speaks euphemistically of "the war before this."

* * *

Evidently those towns in Puerto Rico have no desire to be well shaken before taken.

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Denver papers speak of Galveston, Texas, as Denver's seaport on the Gulf of Mexico. This recalls the time when Portland, Me., was so persistently alluded to as the natural seaport of Canada.

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Des Moines, Iowa, last year had a Seni Om Sed festival, and many of the people wish it repeated hereafter annually. The title looks weird; examination shows that it is the name of the city reversed.

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The Police Pension Board of Chicago has awarded a pension of $1,250 a year, which is half a police Captain's pay, to the widow of Inspector Michael J. Schaack. He served the city twenty years as Captain of Police.

* * *

A down-East correspondent recalls a story told in the last century of a school boy named Eells, who had a teacher named Bascom. The lad afterward became a noted preacher. One day his teacher set for a copy in the boy's writing book: "Eels are an ordinary fish." The boy copied it very carefully, and added: "Eels were an ordinary fish, till Bascom (bass come)."

"OUR FAR EASTERN RESPONSIBILITIES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Sunday last under the above head is, in my opinion, one of those rare utterances of the public press at once just, judicious, and vital, that clearly mark out for a nation at a momentous crisis the way of wisdom and rectitude "now and ever one and inseparable." And it seems to be of a benign Providence that it is in the voice of a potential newspaper that is representative, in an eminent degree, of the disinterested citizen in public affairs least influenced by the passionate or calculating bias between which popular opinions are divided and popular rulers indecisively vacillate.

We have a representative Government, largely intrusted with National decisions, but the American people believe that in a sudden and serious crisis of their destiny they have a right to direct it themselves so far as the will of man can do so, and a practical merit of the President is in this case that his party policy is the will of the people, if he can discover it; and in addition of the immeasurable importance of the Philippine question not only to us but to the whole world it is our duty to him to discover it. The public press is the people's parliament. In the recess of Congress we have no other organ, and what can we do but as Englishmen are said to do—write to The Times" or any "home organ" that one may claim? And what better service can a newspaper do—after that of inducting public opinion—than as far as possible to elicit and publish the sentiments of the people? What ought to be done may be a theoretical question; the practical question with the President and Senate is, What do the people want done?

The vital question of the hour is not the easiest or the most profitable way to dispose of the responsibility thrust upon us by that epoch-making collision of fleets in Manila Bay. When Daniel Webster was asked what had been the most tremendous thought that ever weighed upon his mind and his mind was one to be searched by the greatest thoughts—he answered: the sense of personal responsibility to God. Might he not have added yet transcendent greatness to the thought in the responsibility of a mighty Nation to God? Now we, in our National existence, without our design and against our will, we are constituted a world power, with a leading part in the keeping of light, liberty, civilization, and happiness for the semi-barbarous and directly, and less directly, but potentially for all the nations of the earth! We can indeed shrink and shirk it all for ignominious ease and selfish security—and lose the day by the very act, for on great occasions the timid part is not the part of safety and comfort in the long run.

For those who dread international responsibilities would it not be well to consider seriously whether we have not been demoralized and materialized and corrupted within ourselves by the selfish isolation in which we have been so much shut up? Well, perhaps has it been that in our youthful grisly strength have not been too much exposed to the masterful collisions of full-grown nations. Now we are a recognized first-class power, able to hold our own and also to help ourselves in any part of the world; and when ready thus, presto! we are pressed into the world arena—to slink out of it in the sight of all nations for fear there may be a man's work to do in it? It seems to me that a man must be little more than an atheist or an overripe and mealy school boy can resist the sense of a dominating and also imperative Providence in our unexpected equipment and starting summoned a leading part in shaping the grand destinies. International alliances? God forbid. But international co-operation and responsibility—in God's name, yes!

What are we afraid of? The burden and expense that is made to stalk before us is carefully overshadowing the vast gain that will in turn overshadow the expense. Or is it that we are incompetent for the tutelage of a dependent people by omission of the subject in our Constitution, forsooth! or natural deficiency, after having held a race in barbarous race in slavery for centuries within our own borders and having finally emancipated and citizenized them, are we unfit within a nation? Or are we gravely considering the so logical inference suggested by what Spanish cruelty, rapacity, and misrule kept on foot from age to age, and deliberate fomenting of insurrection for the profit of collusive wars, and aided by the ecclesiastical tyranny more outrageous and inhuman that a priest or monk is known only as a venomous reptile to be killed wherever caught—that what these same forces for peaceful civilization have failed to do can much less be done by American law, equity, and philanthropy, sustained by a firm and friendly hand of irresistible power? Enough of this!

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

From The Boston Journal.

It is stated by THE NEW YORK TIMES that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has withdrawn its advertisement because of certain editorial references which THE TIMES had made to the sinking of the company's steamer Elbe—an affair that resembled in some points the tragedy of the Bourgogne—and to Germany's bitter hostility toward our country in the press war. The North German Lloyd, it may be remembered, was one of the German concerns whose impudent efforts to bulldoze Congress over the issue of the Immigration bill were so effectively exposed a year ago by Senator Lodge in Washington. These companies have also been perniciously active in opposing the protection of American ships. If they are really branches of the German government machinery of the German Empire—the North German Lloyd is heavily subsidized—why then the American people can quickly know it.

NUGGETS.

A Fine Combination.

That gold gleaned from sea water must shine beautifully in the rays of the sun-shine extracted from cucumbers.—Philadelphia Times.

Undoubtedly.

It would be safe to bet that the Easton man who persisted in drinking from a poisonous spring after being warned is one who never scratches his ticket.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

An Annexationist.

He—There seems to be no question that divides public opinion more than annexation. Are you in favor of it?

She—It is rather sudden, but if you are willing, I am.—Boston Courier.

The Imaginative Faculty.

Tatler—Hackman writes well enough, but there is no imagination in the man.

Teller—No? Perhaps you are not aware that he writes all those Winter sketches of his in midsummer.—Boston Transcript.

"MANANA."

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On the edge of a hammock a foreigner sat,
With a queer ragged coat and a queerer round hat,
And he sighed as he sat there a-longing so blue.
For he'd little to eat and he'd nothing to do;
And he rumpled his hair till it stood very stiff,
And he breathed on the zephyr a wrilicky whiff,
And a single word 'scaped him—mixed with a yawn
That crept 'twixt his lips and was speedily gone;
'Twas the one word he'd uttered since ro-seate dawn—
"Mañana," that's all, just "Mañana."

He had lost all his credit and more of his friends,
He was right on the pathway that swiftly descends;
He was licked in a tussle and woefully spoiled,
He was mopped in the gutter and baffled and foiled,
He was covered with bruises, was aching and sore—
Yet he sat in the hammock and turned up a snore.
And when they all asked, "Why not holler enough?"
He proudly replied—such a shy old bluff—
With only a word, but they left in a huff:
"Mañana," that's all, just "Mañana."

QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Problems to be Solved When the War is Over.

TRADE IN THE WEST INDIES

Prospective Rivalry Between Cuba and Puerto Rico—Extension of the Revenue Cutter System Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Problems are presenting themselves rapidly as the United States forces extend the protection of the Stars and Stripes over Puerto Rico. In Administration circles there are many discussions over the possible multiplicity of interesting and vexatious questions that will soon take the place of plans for the making of war.

While there is no reference in the authorized statement given out to-day of the scope of the American answer to Spain about the payment of the public debt of the relinquished territory, it is ascertained that, in the conversation between the President and Ambassador Cambon, it was made very plain that the United States will not assent, to the imposition upon Cuba or Puerto Rico of debts incurred by Spain on account of these countries without the consent of the islands.

According to a recent Cuban authority, the debt of Cuba, incurred by Spain and represented by bonds, is $200,000,000. The understanding here has been that the debt was nearer $400,000,000. To the Administration it is immaterial whether it be the lower or the higher figure. To Spain it may be of the utmost importance.

Besides starting fair on the debt question in Cuba and Puerto Rico, it is seen that the people are likely to gain an immediate advantage in being released from obligation to support the clerical establishments. There will be no harsh dealing with the religious orders, either in Cuba or in Puerto Rico. The property of all churches will be respected and the freedom allowed here will henceforth be extended in Cuba and Puerto Rico to all manner of religionists.

But, as at Santiago a few days ago, when one of the clerical officers was told that the churches could not share in the taxes to be raised, so, in Puerto Rico, the Church establishments must soon learn to get along as churches do here, and not expect to receive any largesses from persons who do not care to contribute to the support of religious observances.

It is realized that at an early day there will be many applications from citizens of the United States to be provided with Government offices in Puerto Rico. One of the first accomplishments necessary to qualify a man otherwise well equipped to hold office will be a familiarity with the Spanish language, which it is not doubted will remain the language of Cuba and Puerto Rico for many years to come.

It was suggested to-day by a Treasury officer that it would be extremely unfortunate to send to the islands men who lack the language of the people, or who are politicians merely. The danger would be that such men, finding the old corrupt Spanish habits of doing business still acceptable to the people, would pursue those ways, continue the practices so often complained of, and so bring the United States into early discredit.

A curious state of things will exist, for a time, in the trade conditions of the United States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Cuba, not annexed, but an independent island, so far as the United States revenues are concerned, will have a tariff of its own, possibly something like the existing Spanish tariff, with modifications. United States goods will pay duty in Cuban ports and Cuban goods will be dutiable in United States ports. Cuba will keep up her income from the United States and the rest of the world.

Puerto Rico, on the contrary, will be part of the United States as soon as the treaty of peace is concluded. The island will become subject to the coastwise trade regulations. Goods from this country will enter Puerto Rico free; goods from Puerto Rico will enter freely into the United States. Whatever revenue may have been derived by the United States from Puerto Rican imports will be lost; whatever revenue Puerto Rico has derived from United States will cease to enrich her Treasury.

Some of the Treasury people are inclined to regard this as an advantage to Puerto Rico that must tell in the new race by Cuba and Puerto Rico for development. With ultimate annexation of Cuba, which is very generally expected, the conditions would be equalized. But in both cases the United States will be extending its internal system of free trade over new territory. The bars will be down in the case of Puerto Rico, at all events, and it is believed that the trade advantages secured in that island will hasten the day of Cuban annexation.

The revenue marine service of the United States will have to be extended at once to Puerto Rico and also to Cuba, pending the determination of Cuba's status as a nation. After the new order of things has settled down it will be necessary to keep a number of vessels on the West Indian service, and the fleet will surely have to be increased beyond the thirty-odd vessels now allowed. A cutter service must also be maintained in Hawaii, and if the Philippines are retained for any length of time, it will require quite a fleet of cutters to prevent infractions of the revenue laws.

HAWAIIAN CABLE PROSPECTS.

Promoters Assured that the Bills Will Receive Prompt Attention from the American Congress.

HONOLULU, July 26.—Annexation having been accomplished, the next important consideration is the cable to the United States. Speaking of the prospects of the early laying of a submarine telegraph, Gen. Hartwell, the local attorney for the Scrymser Company, said:

"I received nothing from the company by the last mail, sufficient time not having elapsed to allow an answer to my letters and telegrams announcing the signing of a contract with the Hawaiian Government.

"My previous information, however, leads me to hope that Congress will make an early disposition of the cable bills. Indeed, I may say the cable promoters have been assured that the bills would receive prompt attention."

Might Have Been Hawaii's Queen.

HONOLULU, July 26.—Mrs. Nitiana Sumner died on the 21st. The deceased was a member of the Pomar branch of the Tahitian royal family, and came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1849 in a sailing vessel, under engagement to marry KEMEHAMEHA II., who was then King of the Hawaiian Islands. On her arrival she found that the King was dead, and after some time she was married to John K. Sumner.

NEW UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

George H. Pettit Appointed for Eastern New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The President has appointed George H. Pettit of Brooklyn United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

George H. Pettit was born in Riverhead, L. I., forty-four years ago. When twenty-four years old he came to New York and studied law at Columbia College. He finished the three years' course in two years. He then entered the office of Scudder & Carter, and after a few years started in business for himself. For twelve years he has lived in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn, and has been interested in Republican politics. In 1896 and 1897 he was a member of the General Committee. He has no other political office.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

They Will Resume Their Rank in the Militia After the War.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued a general order to-day modifying, to some extent, the general order issued by him on July 29 to the effect that the "commissioned officers of the National Guard who have entered into the United States service, but not with their organizations, and who have not resigned, have, by accepting commissions in the volunteer service from the Governor, vacated their commissions in the National Guard, and their positions are hereby declared vacant."

The order issued to-day states that the vacancies declared to exist by the above order, will exist only until the return of the officers from the service of the United States. Upon the return of such officers they will resume their old commissions.

AT BISMARCK'S BIER

Emperor and Empress of Germany Visit the Dead.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD

Imperial Party Deeply Moved by Scenes at Friedrichsruh.

Empress Was Dressed in Mourning—Great Crowds Throng the Wooded Lawns—Mourning Throughout Germany.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 2.—The grounds about Prince Bismarck's castle were thronged with people early to-day, crowds of Hamburgers being attracted there by the prospect of seeing Emperor William pay a tribute of respect to the dead. They wandered about the woods, congregated in the rustic beer gardens, and sent many hundreds of memorial post cards with portraits of the deceased Prince and pictures of the castle. Many of the people were in mourning and hundreds came on bicycles.

Under the trees sixty men of the Thirty-first Infantry, from Altona, and the Sergeants of Prince Bismarck's regiment, from Magdeburg, had arranged their messes. The Sergeants, in their white uniforms with yellow facings and burnished helmets, furnished a guard which was on duty on the terrace facing the garden behind the castle. The latter remains strictly closed. A little side gate was opened occasionally to admit messengers, with telegrams and wreaths, who were constantly arriving. Photographic cameras were planted at a dozen points in front of the gates, their owners hoping to get a snapshot of the Emperor as he entered the grounds.

Imperial Party Arrives.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, accompanied by Baron von Bülow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and their suites. His Majesty wore an Admiral's uniform and the Empress was in mourning.

The members of the late Prince Bismarck's family received the imperial party, and the Emperor on alighting kissed Prince Herbert Bismarck on both cheeks and shook hands with Count William Bismarck. The party then entered the castle, passing through detachments of the Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry, which were drawn up along the road and up to the castle gate.

The crowds on each side of the road were composed of Hamburgers, who had been arriving by every train; foresters from all the Sachsenwald; villagers, bicyclists, children, and travelers from foreign countries. Vendors of cards, photographs, and medals swarmed about the outskirts of the crowds, and waiters from the neighboring beer gardens, bearing trays of empty or filled glasses, circulated on all sides, and did a great business among the thirsty. There were only a few gendarmes present, but they were perfectly able to maintain order.

When the imperial train arrived here the crowds were so anxious to see the Emperor that they swarmed over the fences and upon the platforms. The troops, however, were able to keep a space clear around the Emperor's carriage.

The presentations at the railroad crossing, where the Bismarcks received the Emperor and Empress, consumed ten minutes, the Emperor shaking hands with Count von Rantzau, the late Prince's son-in-law, and other relatives of the deceased. There was no cheering, but an uproar was caused by the excited conversation carried on among the crowds present.

It was a mournful procession that marched into the death chamber, Prince Herbert leading with the Empress and the Emperor following with Princess Herbert, after whom came the privileged members of the Imperial suite, and the wife and daughter of Dr. Schweninger and Baron Merck, in all about thirty personages.

Chairs were placed around the catafalque, and Pastor Westphal stood at the head of the coffin. When their Majesties entered all knelt down around the coffin in silent prayer. Then a hymn was sung, and Pastor Westphal delivered a discourse extolling the deeds of the deceased Prince. Another hymn and the benediction closed the simple ceremony, which lasted about twenty minutes.

Their Majesties deposited beautiful wreaths on the coffin, and under the guidance of Prince Herbert inspected the numerous floral tributes. The imperial party then left the Schloss in the same order as on its arrival, bidding the members of the family a tender farewell. The Emperor again kissed Prince Herbert on both cheeks. The public watching the departure preserved a respectful silence, only waving hats and handkerchiefs as the train left for Potsdam. Amateur photographers were all about and displayed the greatest activity.

It is asserted on good authority that on the arrival of the imperial party, and after the greetings, the Emperor said to Prince Herbert: "I am surprised that death came so soon." Prince Herbert replied: "We feared the Autumn might prove fatal to our father; but we never supposed the end would come now, in midsummer. Therefore it was all the more painful to us."

A Monument Declined.

Then, it is said, the Emperor again pressed his desire to have a National funeral in the Berlin Cathedral. Prince Herbert, however, still demurred, whereupon his Majesty said: "If this is not acceptable, I should like to place a memorial sarcophagus, with a life-size monument, in the cathedral." But to this Prince Herbert replied that he could not see how he would be acting in conformity with his father's instructions by accepting it.

Bismarck's body was attired, not as was customary, in uniform, but in ordinary grave clothing, with a white neck-cloth adjusted as he used to wear it when not in uniform. Dr. Schweninger himself arranged the body in a sleeping posture, lying on the side. Roses were placed in the hands by Countess Marie von Rantzau, the daughter of Bismarck. Two deathbed photographs were taken—one solely for the members of the family and the other for an illustrated life of Bismarck, which it is believed Prof. Franz von Lenbach, the painter, will undertake.

It is expected that the coffin will remain in the death chamber until the mausoleum is completed; or, if the sanitary authorities object, it will be taken to the so-called Tower House. Hamburg friends have already subscribed 300,000 marks to build the mausoleum.

The wreaths are extremely beautiful. That from Count and Countess von Bismarck is inscribed "Bill and Sibylle." That from the Bleichroders Bank was so large that it needed a whole carriage to itself.

The former Empress Frederick sent a large laurel wreath with palms, lilies, and white roses intertwined and tied with black. President Krueger of the Transvaal Republic telegraphed to Emperor William and to Prince Herbert Bismarck his condolences and announced that the Government flags at Pretoria, the capital, were half-masted in honor of the deceased statesman.

A magnificent wreath of roses was received from Li Hung Chang.

It now turns out that Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, arrived too late to see the body, as the coffin was already closed. The newspaper men are complaining bitterly of their exclusion from the general arrangements. Prince Herbert is erroneously credited with saying, "Hitherto the newspapers have angered us. Now we are angering them." On the contrary, his Secretary has just requested the German press to have the goodness to send copies of their special Bismarck editions for preservation in the archives at Friedrichsruh.

It is said that Prince Bismarck left 2,000,000 marks to the three sons of Count von Rantzau.

PRINCE HERBERT OVERCOME.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Neueste Nachrichten to-day publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruh which says: "Prince Herbert Bismarck is quite broken down by the worry and vigils of the past few days.

"Prof. Lembach says he has not been allowed to paint a picture of the deceased, and a cast of his features was not taken.

"As indicating how well the deceased felt on Thursday, it is said that when going to bed at 11:30 o'clock he said: 'Well, now I shall have a sleep!'"

NO OBSEQUIES AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A sensation was created by the Emperor, during the afternoon, who telegraphed countermanding the Bismarck obsequies which were to take place in front of the Reichstag Building and ordering instead that mourning services be held in the Emperor William Memorial Church.

The trades people and artists who had taken orders in connection with the former were badly disappointed.

The funeral service in honor of the late Prince Bismarck will take place on Thursday morning in the Emperor William Memorial Church. The Federal Council, members of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet, and the State and municipal authorities will be invited.

Memorial services in honor of the late Prince Bismarck are being organized throughout the country.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was the last person permitted to look upon the remains of the former Chancellor before the coffin was closed. Strange rumors on that subject are current, and also as to the cause of the Emperor changing his mind and going to Friedrichsruh. These rumors are puzzling the papers, which, however, continue to print the warmest eulogies of the deceased, though the Socialistic Vorwaerts accuses Prince Bismarck of working always in the interests of capitalism, while the Polish press declares Prince Bismarck was the greatest enemy of the Poles.

THANKED FOR OUR SYMPATHY.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, has received the following message from Prince Herbert Bismarck:

"We thank your Excellency most devotedly for the warm sympathy which the President, in the name of your Government and people, caused to be expressed to our family through you.

"Receive at the same time my heartiest thanks for your personal condolences."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department to-day received the following dispatch from Ambassador White at Berlin:

"Prince Herbert Bismarck and the entire family of the late ex-Prince Chancellor join in heartfelt thanks to the President and people of the United States for their deeply appreciated expressions of sympathy."

Imperial Party at Kiel.

KIEL, Aug. 2.—Emperor William and the Empress left the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at 2:45 P. M., saluted by the warships here, and took a special train for Friedrichsruh.

MEMOIRS OF BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The signs of mourning are much less noticeable here than on the occasion of the death of the old Emperor, William I. One paper adorns the first page of its issue this evening with a picture of Prince Bismarck lying on his deathbed, said to be from a photograph made secretly.

The most singular rumors are current about Bismarck's memoirs. According to one he sold them to the Union Publishing Company of Stuttgart for a million marks. According to another, Dr. Chrysander and Prof. Bucher have collected valuable reminiscences which will soon be published. There is still another report which says that Bismarck's own account of the most important events of his life will be withheld from publication, at his own expressed command, for thirty years after his death. All these must be accepted with reserve.

The Vorwaerts, in its first article on the deceased statesman, denounces him and his policy from beginning to end, though with an affected show of moderation.

BISMARCK MEMORIAL SERVICE.

German-Americans Will Hold a Meeting to Make Arrangements.

At the meeting of the Liederkranz Society at 135 East Fifty-eighth Street last night the president, Paul Goepel, was instructed to send a telegram to the family of the late Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh condoling with them on the death of the statesman. President Goepel was empowered to word the cablegram as he saw fit. A committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Bismarck. These resolutions will be submitted at a meeting of the society next Tuesday night for ratification.

A committee was appointed to participate in a general meeting of German societies called by the Deutscher Kriegerbund (the veterans of 1871) at 64 East Fourth Street this evening for the purpose of taking steps to hold a memorial service. The persons appointed were Charles G. F. Waller, Jr., Albert Leisel, and Theodore Hertwig.

At the meeting of the Arion Society at 104 East Fifty-ninth Street the following committee was appointed to be present at the same meeting: William Vollmer, Alexander P. Mende, and Carl Schrettinger.

MARINE GOLD MAN VANISHES.

The Rev. P. F. Jernegan Takes a Train for Paris, but Fails to Reach the Metropolis.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Rev. P. F. Jernegan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston, Mass., for whose arrest a warrant has been issued in that city, who arrived at Havre yesterday on board the French Line steamer Navarre, subsequently taking the train for Paris without molestation, no extradition proceedings having seemingly been taken, seems to have deserted the train while on his way to this city, for inquiries made at the different stations by the Mayoralty Police Bureau, and at the different hotels and lodgings, have failed to discover a clue as to the whereabouts of the fugitive, who is accused of obtaining money under false pretenses.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—President Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of this city and the Directors of the company were in session here to-day discussing the situation in which they have been placed by the sudden departure for Europe of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, the general manager of the company, and the disappearance of Assistant General Manager Fisher. At to-day's session it was decided to call a meeting of the stockholders within a few days, after which the Directors will inspect the plant erected at North Lubec, Me., with a view to ascertaining to what extent, if at all, it is capable of extracting gold from the sea. President Ryan said to-day:

"The meeting of the stockholders may be called the latter part of this week, but this cannot be determined positively.

"All the Directors know enough about the process to put the works to rights. We now intend to go to North Lubec and see for ourselves what can be done. We shall take some chemists and electricians with us, who know the business.

"We shall put the plant in shape and try to get gold from the accumulators. There is gold in sea water. The only question is, can it be extracted at an expense to make it profitable? We shall make an experiment and report what we find. If the scheme is a failure we shall say so and bring the company's affairs to a settlement.

"Jernegan and Fisher have between them about $200,000. Not a dollar of this belongs to the company, but it is their share of the receipts. I should think that the affairs of the company might be settled anywhere from 20 to 40 cents on a dollar."

EARL OF MANSFIELD DEAD.

William David Murray, of Notable Career, Passes Away.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—William David Murray, fourth Earl of Mansfield, is dead. He was born in 1806, had been a Lord of the Treasury, and a Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland.

The fourth Earl of Mansfield was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1852, 1858-9, and Lord of the Treasury in Sir Robert Peel's administration, 1834-5. In his youth he was Lieutenant Colonel in the Sterlingshire Militia. He was elected to the House of Commons from Aldborough in 1830; from Woodstock, 1831; Norwich, 1832-7; Perthshire, 1837-40. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire since 1852, and was hereditary keeper of the palace of Scone, to whose first Baron (1608) he traced his ancestry. He was a member of the Carlton and Travelers' Clubs of London. His wife was Louisa, daughter of Cuthbert Eddison of Hebburn Hall, Durham. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Balvaird, born in 1860.

English Stockbroker Fails.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The failure of Mr. Henry Claude Fuller, a stockbroker, is announced.

DUKE AND PRINCESS WED.

Brother of the Empress of Germany Marries Against Family Wishes.

COBURG, Aug. 2.—Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, was married at the Court church here to-day to Princess Dorothea Maria Henriette Augustine Louise of Saxe-Coburg. The wedding breakfast took place in the throne room of the palace.

This is the marriage that the family of Duke Ernest was said to be actively engaged in trying to prevent owing to the scandal that has been connected with the name of the bride's mother, Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium, who married in 1875 Philippe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Princess Dorothea was born April 30, 1881. The bridegroom, who is the brother of the Empress of Germany, formerly Augusta Victoria, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, was born Aug. 11, 1863.

Last January all Parisian, Vienna, and Budapest society was agog owing to a duel that had taken place in the Officers' Riding School in Vienna between Prince Philippe of Coburg and his former Adjutant, First Lieut. von Mattachich-Keglinch. The Prince was wounded, and the shock almost caused the death of his mother, the aged Princess Clementine of Coburg. It soon transpired that the cause of the duel was the alleged intimacy between Princess Louise and Mattachich-Keglinch.

It was reported that as soon as the affair had been reported to Emperor Francis Joseph he ordered the Princess to return to her father in Brussels. Instead of obeying the imperial command she departed for her villa on the Riviera, and later went to Versailles, near Paris, where it was said she was rejoined by Lieut. Mattachich-Keglinch. This was in March, and immediately the story was circulated that Prince Philippe had taken steps to secure a divorce, which would be brought according to the Coburg law, after the marriage of their daughter to Prince Ernest.

A few weeks later Princess Louise returned to Vienna, and was there "restrained" in the private asylum of Prof. Obersteiner. In the meantime Lieut. Mattachich-Keglinch had gone to Budapest, where he was arrested as a deserter.

It seems that King Leopold had sent word to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his own discretion in dealing with the Princess, and that the Emperor had given her the alternative of the asylum or a police conduct to Brussels. There was no more talk of divorce proceedings against her, for it was discovered that she had herself taken the preliminary steps to secure a divorce while at Versailles with the intention later of making a morganatic marriage with her Bavarian lover. A divorce under these circumstances would divert from the Coburgs the immense fortune which Princess Louise will inherit from her ill-fated Aunt Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico.

An interesting question connected with the marriage just announced is as to the form of religion in which the children of the contracting parties shall be brought up.

The Duke is a Major in the Prussian Army and a Protestant, while his bride is a Roman Catholic. According to church law the children must be brought up in the Catholic faith. There is, however, a Prussian Order in Council which forbids Prussian officers to pledge themselves to bring up their children in any faith save the Evangelical on penalty of being dismissed from the service.

Explosions at Dunkirk, France.

DUNKIRK, France, Aug. 2.—A terrible fire broke out to-day in the reservoirs of the Dunkirk petroleum factory. There were three explosions, by which one person was killed and three were seriously injured. The fire is still raging fiercely, and many buildings are threatened with destruction.

Queen of Denmark Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will start for Copenhagen to-morrow morning, owing to the serious illness of her mother, the Queen of Denmark.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN CHINA.

Chinese-American, Backed by English Capitalists, Gains Concessions.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—According to a dispatch from Pekin under date of July 31, Yung-Wing, (not Yung Hung, as previously referred to,) the Chinese-American and graduate of Yale, has obtained an extension of time for his concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, alleging that he has received the support of an English syndicate to supply the necessary capital, £5,000,000, ($25,000,000.) But it is said that Hou-Yu-Fen, one of the Directors General of the Chinese railroads, in face of Russian opposition to the loan, has broken off negotiations with the Hongkong Bank, which proposed to supply the capital for building an extension of the Tien-Tsin-Shan-Haikwan Railroad to New-Chwang. The latter is distinct from Yung Wing's concession.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to criticisms upon the Government's policy with regard to railways in China, said that the Government could not adopt the policy of spheres of influence, because it was inconsistent with the "open-door" policy.

"The Government's policy," he continued, "is to support any trustworthy syndicate applying for a bona-fide concession. The concessions England has already obtained are incomparably greater than those obtained by all our rivals put together, while our ascendency in the political councils of Pekin has been completely maintained."

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Secretary of State for the Colonies Tells of Trade Relations.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Speaking of the possibility of Government aid to the British West Indies, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said in the House of Commons to-day that the Government's policy was not settled, pending the result of the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and the West Indies.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that he found the United States officials very hard bargainers, indeed, and it was uncertain whether her Majesty's Government would be able to accept any of the terms offered. Countervailing duties, he added, to protect the West Indies against the bounty on sugar were possible, in case an understanding with the United States was not arrived at.

"The interest and honor of this country," Mr. Chamberlain also said, "demand that the West Indian colonies be not destroyed."

Referring to the same subject, the Secretary for the Colonies remarked later that her Majesty's Government wished to establish direct communication between Canada, Jamaica, and London, in order to foster the fruit trade.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that it was not intended to employ Government steamers in the new service, but to subsidize the existing private firms now running steamers in West Indian waters, in order that they might be able to improve their services.

The grant was then voted by 178 against 40.

HOOLEY'S CHARGES DENIED.

Earl of De La Warr Declares He Was Not Corruptly Paid.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Earl of De La Warr has issued a statement denying that he accepted money to join any of the companies promoted by Mr. Ernest Hooley, the bankrupt, but he admits that he received about £23,000 ($115,000) from Mr. Hooley "as gifts in recognition of services rendered," having worked hard in the interests of the companies with which he was connected.

Lord De La Warr adds that, while he considers himself morally justified in accepting the gift, he does not desire to retain a shilling to the prejudice of Mr. Hooley's creditors, and he is, therefore, taking steps to ascertain the exact amount received and to refund it.

He says he called on Mr. Hooley, after the first examination, to give him an opportunity of correcting some misstatements; but that it is absolutely false to say that he directly or indirectly offered Mr. Hooley a thousand pounds to vary his statements.

Lord Templeton and Lord Gordon Lennox deny that they received money from Mr. Hooley.

Boy Drowned While Bathing.

Louis Nordenberg, thirteen years of age, of 640 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, was seized with an epileptic fit while bathing at the beach at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon and was drowned before help could reach him.

DINNER AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong Entertains in Honor of Her Nephew—Patriotic Ballroom Music.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—This evening Mrs. J. J. Wysong gave a dinner and dance in honor of her nephew, Marshall Rutgers Kernochan, and Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, at Graystone. At the dinner guests were seated at eight round tables, designated by colors. Mauve orchids, with Farleyensea ferns, were used on the largest table, which stood in the centre of the dining room. The other tables held such flowers as pink roses, lilies of the valley, yellow hollyhocks, bluebells, red gloxianas, and mignonette.

American Beauty roses were presented to the ladies during the dinner, and boutonnières of gardenias and star jessamins were worn by the gentlemen. The several rooms were handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and American Beauty roses in vases. The musicians were placed on the broad piazza during the dinner, but for the dancing they were moved to a point in the ballroom near the staircase. The piazzas were decorated very prettily with tall and graceful palms.

The guests at dinner were Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Rogers, Miss Kane, Miss Clapp, Miss Swan, Miss Wells, Miss Gray, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Mason, Miss Jones, Miss Fish, Miss Davies, Miss Brooks, Miss Whiting, Miss Bryce, Miss Williams, Miss Alexander, Lispenard Stewart, Marshall R. Kernochan, J. Townsend Burden, Jr., William Burden, W. H. Burden, Cecil Hatch, John C. Livermore, Robert L. Gerry, Reginald Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, Arthur Spencer, Willing Spencer, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., C. Gray, W. S. K. Wetmore, Reginald Brooks, John Rogers, Harry William Whitehouse, A. C. Dulles, Jr., H. Roger Winthrop, C. Oelrichs, N. P. Rogers, William Slackpole, and Frank W. Andrews.

Following the dinner the dancing was in order. The cotillion was led by Harry Lehr and Miss Lily Oelrichs, the figures being original and well executed. Some of them have never been used in a Newport ballroom. The favors were the daintiest used in Newport for some time. They were mounted on palm screens in the ballroom decoration, large, and made very effective with tulle and large flowers, imported novelties of ash receivers, and other pretty designs of Parisian novelties. For the souvenir figure there were walking sticks with silver mountings for the gentlemen, and pretty hand-painted fans for the ladies.

One of the pleasing features of the dance was in the last figure, for which good-sized American flags mounted on miniature flagstaffs were presented to each lady and gentleman. Then the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the flags were waved, and the guests joined in singing the National anthem. The effect was a pretty one, and those who did not sing applauded vigorously at the conclusion of the patriotic ensemble of the guests.

After the dinner the mothers of the young ladies joined the merry gathering. Among them were Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Bryce, and others.

TROLLEY PARTY IN NEWPORT.

O. H. P. Belmont Introduces the Fad, Which Is Likely to Be Popular.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Newport has had a trolley party, the first one on record here. The party was arranged by Oliver H. P. Belmont. The Directors of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company placed one of its new cars at Mr. Belmont's disposal.

The car awaited Mr. Belmont at the terminus of the Newport Street Railway Company, at Morton Park, about 7:30 o'clock last night. Mr. Belmont had as his guests Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and several gentlemen friends.

The car proceeded to the north side of Stone Bridge, in Tiverton, where, at the Stone Bridge House, Mr. Belmont's party was escorted to a special dining room, where dinner was served. After dinner the party returned to Newport on their special car, much pleased with their evening's entertainment. Trolley parties will be enjoyed by other members of the Summer colony later during the month.

MRS. OELRICHS'S NEW VILLA.

An Architect Takes the Plans to Newport to Confer.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Stanford White, the New York architect, arrived this evening with plans for a new villa on the cliffs for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who for several seasons past has contemplated erecting a new villa on the site of Rose Cliff, which is directly opposite the Havemeyer estate.

The estate of the Oelrichses so far as the land is concerned is very large, and with ample room for the villa Mrs. Oelrichs has had in mind for several years. The Bancroft estate divides Bellevue Avenue from the Oelrichs estate. The former estate, so reports have it, was bid upon by Mrs. Oelrichs, but whether she has obtained it is not now on file at the City Hall.

There is reason to believe that work on the new villa will start late this Fall, and be completed next Summer.

Newport Society Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Count Deym of London is the guest of Mr. Lorillard Spencer.

J. Barton Willing of Philadelphia has arrived for the Summer.

The Saturday evening hop at the Ocean House was largely attended.

Many cards of welcome were left at The Breakers Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The annual open tournament of the Newport Golf Club, which began to-day, will continue until Sept. 3. Prince Victor Emanuel has offered a cup for a golf match.

MISS RUSSELL'S TOUR ABROAD.

The Opera Singer Will Get $3,000 a Week in Germany.

Miss Lillian Russell will sail for Europe to-day on the White Star steamer Teutonic, to fill an engagement she has made with Manager Gustave Amberg to sing in Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. She is to receive for her German engagement $3,000 a week and for her services in Russia it is understood she is to receive a greater remuneration.

The prima donna says she has had made in this country all the costumes which she will wear while abroad. Miss Russell does not contemplate making any contract for her appearance in opera in this country for some time, and much will depend upon her success in Europe.

Ovide Musin, the Violinist, Here.

Ovide Musin, the Belgian violinist, who visited this country five years ago, and since has traveled all over the world, playing in all the principal cities, was a passenger on the Westernland, which arrived yesterday. His principal object in coming to this country at this time of the year is for the purpose of establishing a violin school, and incidentally to fill some concert engagements which have been made for him. M. Musin will remain in this country six months, having received leave of absence from the Royal Conservatory of Music, at Liege, Belgium, where he is a professor. He will make his first appearance in concert at the Worcester Musical Festival Sept. 28.

LIQUOR MEN PLAN A COMBINE.

Organization of the "United States Spirits Association" to be Perfected To-day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—At the St. Nicholas to-night a plan was formulated which will be made effective by organizing an association to-morrow by which the manufacture and sale of the entire output of distilled spirits of the country will be controlled.

The name of the new organization, which has been practically effected, will be the United States Spirits Association. It is the result of a combine agreed upon to-day by all distributors of the country and a committee of the Standard Distilling Company, consisting of Frank Curtiss of New York and J. B. Greenhut of Peoria.

The terms of the agreement are that the distributors are to buy liquors of the Standard and no others, and that the "Standard" is to sell to the distributors of the association and no others.

MR. REED RENOMINATED.

Speaker of the House Says There Is No Campaign to be Opened in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—The Republicans of the First District of Maine held their convention here to-day. There was a full attendance, only seventeen delegates among the whole number entitled to seats being absent. The Hon. James O. Bradbury of Saco presided. The Secretaries were Asher C. Hinds of Portland and E. F. Gowell of Berwick. Mr. Bradbury spoke at some length, discussing the political issues of the day.

After preliminary business, the name of Mr. Reed was presented to the convention by the Hon. J. W. Symonds of Portland. The nomination was seconded by the Hon. H. H. Burbank of Saco, and Mr. Reed's name was accepted by acclamation amid much enthusiasm. Later Mr. Reed appeared on the floor of the hall. He was greeted with deafening applause, which prevailed until Mr. Reed began to speak. Then someone shouted: "Take the platform."

"No," said Mr. Reed. "Let me have my way once," and the convention broke into laughter.

Mr. Reed then spoke as follows:

"I am very grateful for your continued kindness to me, and, being in Portland, it is not unsuitable for me to come here and say so. I have no other purpose than this. A newspaper, the other day, announced that I would come here and open the campaign. That is not so. I shall not open any campaign, for the simple reason that there seems to be no campaign to open.

"In this district there appears to be, thus far, great harmony in both parties as to the great issues of the past, and I shall leave to somebody else the task of disturbing it. All over the country also there is a dearth of political feeling. I never knew less of it in all the years in which I have known of such things. To me this seems fortunate for the country.

"I do not refer to the war alone. The war is taking care of itself, and seems likely to be soon finished by the fighting qualities of our soldiers—qualities not diminished by thirty-three years of peace—and by the skill of our naval gunners, engineers, and sailors, which skill the general education of our people seems to have wonderfully increased. The unfaltering courage of both soldiers and sailors is a cause of pride to every American.

"The problems after the war will be the most troublesome, and will demand the most earnest efforts of us all. For my part, I hope that all these problems may be worked out consistently with our time-honored and dearly bought institutions and with the traditions of our wise forefathers.

"Returning to the purpose for which I came here, I renew my thanks to you for your continued and unvarying good will. The good will, permit me to say, has not consisted half so much in bestowing and continuing to bestow on me a position of distinction, as it has in the large liberty you have always given me in interpreting your wishes. I am proud to say that that consideration is not the characteristic of my district only, but of the whole State of Maine."

After adopting resolutions indorsing Mr. Reed heartily and approving the declaration of principles made by the Republican State Convention last June, the convention adjourned.

POPULISTS LOSE IN ALABAMA.

Democrats Probably Have Carried 33 Counties, Populists 12.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 2.—Returns received up to 11 o'clock to-night indicate the Democrats have carried thirty-three counties, and the Populists twelve.

In four counties carried by the Democrats, Populist Probate Judges were elected.

There is no question except as to the size of the majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Legislature will be overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches.

MRS. JOHN W. DE PEYSTER DEAD

She Was a Daughter of John Smith Livingston—Passed Away at Tivoli, N. Y.

Estelle Livingston De Peyster, wife of Gen. John Watts De Peyster, and daughter of John Smith Livingston, died at Tivoli, N. Y., yesterday, at an advanced age. Mrs. De Peyster's funeral will take place on Thursday in St. Paul's Church, at Tivoli. Mrs. De Peyster was married to Gen. De Peyster in 1841, and three sons were born of the union. Gen. De Peyster's ancestors were among the leading citizens of the old Colonial and Revolutionary days. He was the son of Col. Frederic De Peyster of this city, and was born here March 9, 1821. His father was President for years of the New York Historical Society, and author of a number of historical works. Like his father, Gen. De Peyster was an industrious literary worker, and had published many volumes on historical and military subjects. In 1845 he was elected to the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of New York Militia, and was afterward assigned to the command of the Twenty-second Military District. In 1851 he was promoted Brigadier General; in 1855 he was made Adjutant General, and in 1866 was brevetted Major General. He assisted in organizing the present police force of the City of New York, and wrote, in 1852-3, a series of reports in favor of a paid Fire Department.

The De Peyster home, at Tivoli, formerly owned by Mrs. De Peyster, is one of the loveliest villas on the Hudson. It takes its name, "Rose Hill," from the country place of the owner's great-grandfather, John Watts, Sr., in New York City. The original estate embraced the grounds now occupied by Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. De Peyster came of an old Revolutionary and Colonial family, but she and her husband did not live happily. At length, in 1891, when both of them were over seventy years of age, the announcement was made that she had begun a suit for separation from her husband. She charged cruel treatment during twenty or thirty years.

Every Winter the family lived in this city, and every Summer was passed at Tivoli. In the Spring of 1891 Mrs. De Peyster was ill in New York and her son, Johnston L. De Peyster, went to see her. As soon as father and son met a bitter quarrel ensued, ending in the son being assaulted and thrust from the house. Dr. Draper, who was attending Mrs. De Peyster at the time, was assaulted also. As soon as she was strong enough, Mrs. De Peyster went to the home of Lewis Livingston, her brother, at Tivoli, and remained while the suit was brought.

Before this, however, Gen. De Peyster went to the old homestead to write a history of the De Peysters. It was not claimed that the cruel treatment charged involved personal assault on his part. The General employed a stenographer, and while sitting in the room where his wife was lying in bed ill, he stationed the stenographer two rooms away, and opening all the connecting doors shouted what he wanted the stenographer to write. It was charged also that the General would make his wife sit up in another room late at night and wait for him while he was writing in the library; also that he would not allow her to go out among the neighbors, but would lock and bar the house to keep her in. She said he was always pleasant and kind to her in the presence of strangers, but when they were alone he was a perfect tyrant.

The suit was compromised soon after. Mrs. De Peyster was the owner of the homestead at Tivoli, and the General purchased it for $27,000. It was also stipulated that he should make her such suitable allowance during life and that they should thereafter live apart. The General continued to live at the old homestead, and she went, with her son, not over a mile and a half away.

Gen. De Peyster's property consists of real estate in this city, on which he realized an income of over $250,000 a year. He was always regarded as eccentric, and one of his vagaries was to go about town in rubber shoes, regardless of weather conditions.

Their three sons served in the civil war with distinction. The third son, Col. Johnston L. De Peyster, who survives, had the honor of raising the first American flag over the Capitol of the Confederate States in Richmond, for which he received honors from the United States Senate and the State of New York.

To Command Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 2.—The Dominion Government received a cable to-day stating that Lieut. Col. Hutton had been selected as head of the Canadian militia in place of Major Gen. Gascoigne. He will doubtless be acceptable to the Cabinet.

Ward—Lyon.

OSWEGO, Aug. 2.—Philip Raymond Ward, Second Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, was married here to-night to Miss Kate Lyon of this place. The Rev. P. N. Meade officiated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Strickland.

James Strickland, a veteran Brooklyn shipbuilder, who supervised the construction of the famous yacht America for the international yachting contest in 1851, died yesterday, in his eighty-fifth year at his home, 181 Java Street. He was born in the upper part of the State, and more than sixty years ago moved to Greenpoint, where he worked at his trade of shipjoiner. He became foreman in the shipyard of Henry Steers, where the great America and the famous sloop Sappho were constructed. He and his wife were the first members of the North Street Baptist Church, from where the funeral services will take place. He leaves five children—John, Jesse, and Frank, Mrs. Thomas Davies and Mrs. Henry T

The Rev. Joseph A. Hill.

The Rev. Joseph A. Hill, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Gutenberg, died at the rectory yesterday from complication of diseases. He was born in Newark, N. J., July 1, 1852. He was graduated from Seton Hall College in June, 1879, and was ordained shortly after. He was made curate of St. Michael's Church, Newark, and was afterward connected with St. Peter's Church, Jersey City. He became rector of St. Joseph's in 1890. He was greatly esteemed by his parishioners.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOHN SANDERS of Philadelphia, who had been ill since Sunday with stomach trouble, died at Bar Harbor Monday night. Mrs. Sanders's granddaughter and Reginald Scott of Philadelphia were married at Bar Harbor recently. It is thought the excitement of the wedding prived too much upon her. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have just arrived in Paris on their wedding tour.

Dr. CHARLES S. WARD, a well-known physician of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Monday. His funeral took place yesterday from his home, 28 Park Street, Bridgeport. Dr. Ward was fifty-five years old and had retired from active practice. He was a graduate and a member of the Yale Alumni Association, the University Club, Society of Colonial Wars, and St. Nicholas Society of this city, and the Quinnipiac Club and Graduates' Club of New Haven.

The Rev. JOSEPH OSGOOD, D. D., pastor emeritus of the First Unitarian Church of Cohasset, Mass., and one of the most prominent clergymen of that section, died at his home there after a long illness yesterday, aged eighty-three years. Dr. Osgood had been pastor of the First Congregational Church for fifty-six years, having had the longest continuous pastorate of any clergyman in Massachusetts. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard in 1892, when his fiftieth anniversary as pastor was observed. He was born in Kensington, N. H.

EDWARD RORKE, senior member of the firm of E. Rorke & Company, Manhattan, died Sunday evening of heart disease at his home on 125th Street, near Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Rorke was a member of the Catholic Club, the Columbian Club, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and other societies. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the home of his brother, and thence to St. Augustine's Church, Sixth Avenue and Carroll Place, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The interment will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

FRANCIS S. PORTE, a well-known violinist, who died Sunday night, was buried yesterday from his home, 159 South Second Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn forty-eight years ago, and at an early age showed signs of musical promise. He studied with Frederick Hermann, Carl Wolfsohn and Nahan Franko, and began his professional career with the New York Symphony Orchestra. Afterward he studied for three years in the Berlin Conservatory under Eugene Ysaye. Upon his return to this country he accepted the position of first violinist in the New York Philharmonic Club. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The interment was in Greenwood.

SAYS HE KEPT HER MONEY.

An order of arrest was granted by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith in the Special Term, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, against Carmine Spadav

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
and Dealers in
U. S. Government Bonds.
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including August Fifteenth, 1898.
New York, July 26th, 1898.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock, Nat'l Wall Paper Co. Stock BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

In both the character of the news and the character of the buying yesterday's stock market was highly satisfactory to security owners. The market was strong throughout, was more active than for several days, and showed an encouraging broadening tendency. A wider list of securities was dealt in, and the market developed, especially in shares of the dividend-paying class.

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Developments of the day were all favorable. First and most important was the unexpected announcement of gold engaged in Europe for immediate shipment to the United States, and that other large amounts were on their way from Australia to San Francisco. Further indications of peace were in evidence, seemingly more significant than heretofore. Crop news was indicative of higher wheat prices; the world's visible supply of wheat showed a substantial decrease, and reports from Russia told of the probability of a much smaller crop there than has been anticipated. Naturally, this combination of favorable developments improved speculative sentiment considerably.

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The healthful development of the stock market was apparent—shown unmistakably by the confident character of the buying and by the natural broadening in progress. High-class dividend-paying stocks—Northwest, Burlington, &c.—showed new activity, and made new prices. It was in just this class of securities that the market developed. There was new good buying of them, buying that was wholly confident and of a substantial character.

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And this is highly significant. It is an evidence—practically the first—of a realization by investors that under present conditions the discrepancies between stock and bond market values are too great. Stocks of good standing upon which dividends are assured are selling much too low in comparison with bond prices. The normal difference between mortgages and ordinary shares is much less than that which now prevails. At their present price level bonds yield the investor a return much too small in comparison with that which could be secured from investments in standard stocks.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $50,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝; $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111¼, and $207,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅜@105@104⅞.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	1½	National Lead pf.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Oregon R. & Nav.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pullman Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Illinois Steel	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Laclede Gas	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	2	Wabash pf.	½
Long Island	1	West Chi. St.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Del., L. & W.	3
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Or. R. R. & Nav pf.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Standard R. & T.	¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1¼	Oregon S. L., Inc. A.	1⅜
C. of N.J. gen. 5s, ref.	1⅝	Oregon S. L., Inc. B.	1¼
Flint & P. M. 1st	1	Tex. & N. O. con. 5s	1¾
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st,	
Laclede Gas 5s	1	Tenn. Division	2
L. & N., N. O. & Mobile 2d	2	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r. 1 | Union El. 1st, t. r. 1⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $153,449,413; balance, $16,699,744; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,373,175.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—8@10c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading ½, to 9¼; St. Paul ¼, to 103⅜; Louisville and Nashville ¼, to 55⅜, and Pennsylvania ¼, to 60¼. Declined—New York Central ⅜, to 121⅜, and Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 86½. Atchison sold at 13⅞, Illinois Central at 110¼, Erie at 13½, and Erie first preferred at 36¼. British consols were firm at 110 15-16 for money and 111 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £165,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 16,520,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 320,000 marks, "other" securities increased 23,320,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 17,120,000 marks.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.70, in Rome at 107.80, in Madrid at 67, and in Lisbon at 80.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,058,305, against $7,554,808 in the preceding week, and $7,926,790 in the corresponding week of last year; since Jan. 1, $274,159,946, against $232,346,871 in the corresponding period of last year.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC.

The charter of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, which was declared forfeited by the Attorney General of New Jersey last year for non-payment of taxes, was revived yesterday on payment to the State of the tax debts. This is the work of the Reorganization Committee, which only recently has taken the affairs of the company in hand. It is understood that this re-establishment of the property's legal status will be speedily followed by suits at law to establish the company's claims to a number of valuable patents the revenues from which outsiders are now said to be enjoying. Electro-Pneumatic is one of the cheapest stocks traded in in Wall Street, and its shares are widely distributed. The stock is likely to again become a favorite on the curb, in view of the new development in its affairs.

PACIFIC MAIL AND HAWAII.

Mr. C. P. Huntington is expected soon to make public important new developments in Pacific Mail Steamship Company affairs. Mr. Huntington expresses himself as more than encouraged by the progress which the company is making. The war has not had the bad effect upon the company's revenues which at one time was apprehended. As a matter of fact, the company is receiving large payments from the Government. Not only are the company's ships being used in the Government service, but it is said that the company has been able to help the Government out by furnishing a large volume of supplies. Thus, the Pacific Mail treasury is materially helped, receipts from the Government employment of Pacific Mail steamships bringing in some tens of thousands of dollars a month.

Mr. Huntington is not regarded in Wall Street as ever inclined to be a stock market speculator, but he is taking very optimistic views of the financial situation, and does not hesitate to advise friends that in his opinion American market values are all bound upward.

It is semi-officially stated that Pacific Mail steamships to Hawaii are expected to prove especially profitable. New vessels are to be put in this service, for which Mr. Huntington has been making comprehensive plans.

"Present dividends are not only being earned and a substantial surplus shown"—so Mr. Huntington is quoted—"but Hawaiian trade alone will increase revenues to the point where much larger dividends can be warranted."

RUSH OF GOLD BEGINS.

It was announced yesterday that Lazard Frères will receive this week $775,000 gold from London and in addition have engaged abroad for importation $1,175,000, a total of $1,950,000. It was also announced that the Bank of British North America has $125,000 gold on the way from Europe. Nearly $2,000,000 gold was reported as coming from Australia.

These announcements were great surprises to Wall Street, where it has recently been the fashion to laugh at the confident predictions of authorities and to pooh-pooh the idea of early gold engagements on any large scale. The gold comes practically unheralded, and Wall Street finds itself precipitated into a gold import movement for which it has not prepared. This gold tide has of itself broken through the strong barriers with which European bankers sought to check it, and has started upon its natural course. Messrs. Lazard Frères said yesterday that their transaction was made solely for the profits in it, and that it had nothing to do with sales of Government bonds or any influence of that sort.

Wall Street bankers yesterday talked confidently of the gold movement and predicted that more is to come speedily and in large volume. For some time past predictions of early imports have been made in banking circles, but scant attention has been given them. It is believed that the imports thus begun are to attain greater proportions than any previous gold movement. A Wall Street banker who is at all times a close student of the exchange situation said yesterday regarding the imports:

"There should be no wonder at these engagements of gold. People are surprised only because they shut their eyes to conditions and refused to believe what was inevitable. That gold should come from Europe is natural—wholly so. Europe owes us millions upon millions, and I believe that we are upon the eve of a gold flood greater than any ever known. And I am especially confident of this because of the new disposition on the part of Europe to buy American securities, indications of which I can readily see."

SUGAR AND THE OPPOSITION.

Sugar Trust was not very conspicuous yesterday, transactions in it aggregating less than 13,000 shares. The stock showed considerable firmness, however, and made a net gain. Brokers who are usually conspicuous whenever the stock is active were noted as buyers, although in an unusually quiet way. Many stories regarding the new friendly relations between Directors of the Trust and managers of competitive properties are to be heard. Stories in circulation a few days ago stating that Mr. John E. Searles had been taken to Europe seriously ill are found upon investigation to be untrue. That gentleman is enjoying himself and regaining health at his country place in Massachusetts.

ATCHISON'S FULL YEAR.

Atchison's earnings for the year ended June 30, which were reported yesterday in conjunction with those for the month of June, are highly gratifying. The road earned gross more than $39,000,000, an increase of nearly $5,600,000. The income for the year was about $9,000,000, an increase of nearly $2,700,000—nearly 40 per cent. Atchison interests are very much pleased with the showing for the year.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ABROAD.

Advices from London yesterday stated that an important investment interest of that city has just concluded the purchase of a large block of Northern Pacific bonds. This is the second lot of these securities recently sold to London bankers. Northern Pacific interests here are talking most confidently on their stocks, and many admit that they have recently been extending their holdings of both preferred and common.

RUSSIAN CROP FAILURES.

Announcements yesterday that the Russian Government has under consideration the forbidding of grain exports because of the crop failures and the small supplies on hand were disappointments to those Wall Street bears who have been insisting that this year's crops in Europe were to be too large to permit of any foreign demand for American grains. American authorities have all along contended that the export demand for wheat this year is likely to prove very much larger than that of 1897, and these predictions are being borne out by the news now coming to hand telling of small crops in many parts of the Old World.

ST. PAUL'S FOURTH WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week of July were made public last night. They show $827,827, a decrease of $75,231 from the figures of the corresponding week last year. They are, however, $27,000 in excess of the earnings of the fourth week of July, 1896, and $56,000 greater than those of that week in 1895.

A WHIPPED BEAR.

Illustrative of the change of sentiment among Wall Street professionals, one of the larger operators, who only a short time ago was clamorously bearish, and who was advising every one to sell Burlington short when it was below 105, was yesterday the heaviest buyer of that stock above 107.

SPANISH BONDS HIGHER.

Spanish 4s yesterday sold up to 40, and Wall Street looked upon this as another indication of the progress being made toward the conclusion of peace. Parisian banking interests are said to have been large buyers of the bonds during the last two weeks.

TRUST STOCKS BUOYANT.

Trust stocks were all notably strong yesterday. Cotton Oil common ran up nearly three points and the preferred more than one point on comparatively heavy transactions. Dividend rumors on the common stock were in circulation. Linseed Oil recovered sharply from its recent depression on the report that a receivership for the company is to be avoided. On talk of the probable absorption of competing concerns by the Trust, Rubber stocks were active and strong, the preferred crossing par and the common selling close to 42. Tobacco ran up and sold at 126, and was the most active of the group. Tobacco scrip sold at par, its maximum cash value.

PROGRESS IN BRUNSWICK.

Friends of Brunswick Land are talking with considerable enthusiasm regarding the outlook for the property. They state that during the last few months there have been more purchases of property to be used for business purposes in the City of Brunswick than during the preceding three years.

CHARACTER OF THE BUYING.

For a month past repeated efforts have been made to break prices, but without success. Large quantities of securities have been absorbed and taken out of the market, and it looks as though the big Wall Street people had been taking most of the stock that has been sold for short account, with the result that a very considerable short interest has accumulated. People who own stocks appreciate too strongly the brilliant underlying conditions in the country, which are the best known for years, and it has more than once been evident that these conditions have been too powerful for the Wall Street bears. In short, it is apparent that in the absence of some real calamity or important reverse for American arms in this war, holders of stocks will refuse to part with them. Furthermore, the floating supply of a good many stocks is far smaller than it has been for a number of years. Take Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island, for example. These issues have been bought largely during the past six or nine months for investment account induced by the great earnings, prospects, and increased dividend payments. As a consequence, the floating supply of these stocks has become materially diminished, and speculative Wall Street has been forced back on other issues with somewhat more doubtful prospects and selling at lower prices.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

TABLES OF BOND VALUES.

Messrs. G. W. Dougherty & Co. are calling attention to Deghuee's tables of bond values and interest rates which they advertise for sale. Wall Street knows the compiled tables and their value and appreciates them as indispensable to quick calculations of investment yields. They are generally looked upon as an authority and as being absolutely correct calculations.

PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES.

"Pennsylvania Securities, 1898," the sixth consecutive number of a series of publications, has just made its appearance. The work is edited by Mr. J. P. Crittenden and contains over 1,000 pages of information of considerable value to all financial interests. It is divided into chapters which deal comprehensively with the departments of finance, the industries, railways, and Government and municipal indebtedness. There is also presented under the head of "Miscellaneous" a great deal of interesting matter regarding the Pennsylvania telegraph and telephone companies, corporations out of business, unincorporated companies, and corporations about which information has not previously been furnished. The book will be found exceedingly useful in every financial or mercantile establishment, and it bears every trace of care and diligence in the preparation.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Good tone of the London market at the close. Upward tendency in Spanish 4s.

Increase of $265,413 in Atchison's net income for June, making an increase of $2,689,492 for the fiscal year.

Annual meeting Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

Telegrams from Western railroad officials of excellent condition of crops, due to helpful rainfalls.

Announcements of further engagements of gold in London for import to this country, making more than $2,000,000 on the way.

Increase of $2,498 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus earnings for June, making an increase of $4,117 for the fiscal year.

Decrease of $84,949 in Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings for June, but increase of $113,541 for the fiscal year.

Wabash stockholders at annual meeting next month to vote on question of aiding the construction of a line from East Hannibal to Quincy, Ill., fifteen miles, and from Moulton to Albia, Iowa, twenty-seven miles, or buying lines already completed between those points.

Further investigation into the Canadian Pacific and American lines' rate war by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Increase of $503,497 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $131,515, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Completion of the reorganization plan for the Carolina Central Railroad.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for July—			
Pass'g'r earnings	$560,520	$471,840	$484,313
Other income	11,596	17,623	18,079
Total	$572,116	$489,463	$502,410
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	673	339
4th week July	$34,621	$33,275	$24,819
Month July	243,756	204,276	71,250
From Jan. 1	1,799,354	1,088,182	879,425
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
4th week July	$827,827	$903,058	$810,876
From July 1	2,525,291	$2,713,392	$2,546,236
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—			
Gross earnings	$3,000,499	$2,718,021	$2,148,774
Op. expenses	2,308,861	2,281,304	1,720,591
Net earnings	691,638	436,716	428,183
Taxes and rentals	146,856	157,348	157,160
Total income	844,781	279,368	271,023
Fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	39,214,099	33,633,640	28,999,597
Op. expenses	28,506,335	25,237,211	22,071,275
Net earnings	10,707,764	8,396,428	6,928,321
Taxes and rentals	1,715,668	2,093,328	1,930,808
Inc. from oper.	8,992,100	6,302,608	4,997,513
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for June—			
Gross earnings	523,010	531,420	*8,410
Op. expenses	418,365	341,826	†76,539
Net earnings	104,645	189,594	*84,949
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	6,885,028	6,140,000	†745,028
Op. expenses	4,888,791	4,257,304	†631,487
Net earnings	1,996,237	1,882,696	†113,541
*Decrease. †Increase.			
PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW ENGLAND for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	651,611	647,475	746,569
Net	213,529	197,033	200,674
Charges	135,896	141,044	140,544
Surplus	77,622	56,009	60,130
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	38,179	35,520	42,552
Op. expenses	17,381	20,961	27,999
Net earnings	20,611	14,559	14,552
Other income	154	162	
Total	20,952	14,721	14,552
Fixed charges	17,898	14,165	14,096
Surplus	3,054	556	452
Year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	427,263	401,238	489,234
Op. expenses	226,634	229,780	265,007
Net earnings	197,629	171,449	234,226
Other income	2,641	2,959	1,375
Total income	200,271	174,408	235,428
Fixed charges	192,683	170,967	168,396
Surplus	7,587	3,470	66,705

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics' & Trad.	100
Broadway	225	Mercantile	165
Commerce	200	Merchants'	148
East River	130	New York	1280
German-American	112	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Importers & Trad.	480	Seaboard National	176
Irving	147½	Seventh National	115
Manhattan	220	State of New York	109
Mechanics'	170	West Side	275

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	94
Kings County Elevated	2½	3
Kings County Inc.	6	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	96	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	141½
Standard Gas preferred	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41¾
American Type Founders	38	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	52½	53
Glucose pf.	106¾	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¼	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	412	413
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	174	176

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	90
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59⅜. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Mexican sold at .20, 400 Mount Rosa at .13, 100 Portland at 1.10, 500 Sierra Nevada at .60.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .12, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.28
Belcher	.16	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.18	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.20
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Challar	.19	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.13	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Union Consol.	.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.07
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.30
Eureka Consol.	.10	Augentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.16	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Anaconda	.30
Hale & Norcross	.55	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Homestake	45.00	C. & Cripple Creek	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.35	Isabella	.20
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kings & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.02
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.14	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.04
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.23
Miami	.40	Isabella	.21
Rocky Mountain	.10	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02
Lagonda	.20	Lillie	.90
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria-Leland	.70	Old Gold	.002½
Cripple Cr. Con.	.06½	Portland	1.12
Elkton	.90	Sentinel	.006
Gold Coin	.75	Union	.18
Garfield Con.	.10	Work M. & M. Co.	.04

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities, &c.:

$5,000 Comstock Tunnel Company first mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds, due Sept. 1, 1919, coupons of May 1, 1892, attached, 25 per cent.

5,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, $2 each, $135.

11,814 shares and a fractional share of the Batopilas Mining Company, $20 each, $450.

25 shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, (voting certificate,) 72 per cent.

For bond and mortgage executed by Eunice H. Huff, dated Jan. 8, 1896, due Jan. 8, 1897, for $15,000, on property at Sing Sing, N. Y., $500.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$254,832,877
Gold reserve	189,481,101
Net silver	12,815,981
U. S. notes in the Treasury	47,404,101
Treasury notes of 1890	4,268,164
Total receipts this day	1,235,496
Total receipts this month	3,797,275
Total receipts this year	47,614,383
Total expenditures this day	2,155,000
Total expenditures this month	3,766,000
Total expenditures this year	78,019,475
Deposits in National banks	58,218,380
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	252,775
Government receipts from internal revenue	642,386
Customs	520,329
Miscellaneous	72,330

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company first series first mortgage bonds, Robert Winthrop & Co. have consented to act as a committee to protect the interests of the owners of bonds of that issue of the foreclosure action instituted by the Trustees under the company's first mortgage, secur

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent. per annum**, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
$250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
		1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
$600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
		250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
$140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JEFFREY D. LINDSAY AND AUGUSTUS B. WILGUS.—Transcripts of two judgments from Schenectady, N. Y., were filed here yesterday against Jeffrey D. Lindsay and Augustus B. Wilgus for $5,075 in favor of the Schenectady Bank.

WILSON BROTHERS WOODENWARE AND TOY COMPANY.—Judgment for $6,512 was entered yesterday against Wilson Brothers Woodenware and Toy Company of 119 Chambers Street, in favor of Moffitt, Howells & Co. for balance due on 27,494 boxes of clothespins.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects, at 89 Chambers Street, of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, principally Vim tires for bicycles, and realized about $7,700, which was considered a good price for a Sheriff's sale.

MARTIN C. EBEL.—Schedules of Martin C. Ebel, doing business as Ebel & Co., ship broker, of 63 Broad Street, who ran a line of packets to Haiti, show liabilities of $6,507; nominal assets, $11,924; actual assets, $5,459. In addition, there are contingent assets of $11,135, consisting of two claims in litigation.

HALL-DOWNING-STOWE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has taken charge of the place of business of the Hall-Downing-Stowe Company, agents for bicycle manufacturers, at 52 West Broadway, on an execution for $1,198, in favor of the Sherman Cycle Company. The concern is not an incorporated company, but a partnership, composed of Frank W. Hall, Charles J. Downing, and George H. Stowe, against whom the judgment was obtained. The Sheriff's sale has been set down for Monday next. They have been in business since Jan. 1 last, carried a line of samples, took orders, which they turned over to manufacturers, and had offices in London, England, and New Haven, Conn.

Out of Town.

STRAUSS & STERN.—Leopold Strauss of Philadelphia and Charles J. Stern of Cincinnati, formerly in business under the firm name of Strauss & Stern, have filed in Cincinnati the first petition of voluntary bankruptcy under the new law, in the United States court. Liabilities, $71,898; assets not given, but alleged to be less than liabilities.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Henry F. Walton and J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia were yesterday appointed receivers of the State Insurance Company of Philadelphia and directed to file a bond for $25,000. The appointment was made at Harrisburg by Judge Ehrgood of Lebanon, specially presiding in the Dauphin County Court. The company made no resistance to the application of Attorney General McCormick for receivers to close up its affairs.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Edward F.—C. A. Theller	$25
ASKEY, Robert and Arthur Muhlker—G. Berlin	158
ADAMS, Samuel A.—E. W. Fullerton and another, costs	24
ANSPACHER, Leopold H.—S. M. Millikan and others	665
BRENNEN, Edward and Catharine—J. B. Coyle	420
BECHDOL, Frank J.—E. Heller and another	190
BAKER, George H.—J. H. Plummer	316
CALDONNER, Belle, administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	108
CLOGG, WRIGHT & CO.—A. S. Rosenthal and another	380
COLES, Leonard F.—H. A. Peck and another	236
CARPENTER, Francis W.—Ellen L. Pierce, deficiency	1,884
CARPENTER, Francis W.—Ellen L. Pierce, deficiency	512
COGSWELL, Emma—J. H. Keeler	121
DAYNES, RYDER & CO. and Daynes, William, George N. Ryder, and George B. Hibbard, as attorney and manager, &c.—William P. Baker	309
DEMPSEY, Guy C.—William J. Kinsley	94
FREDERICK, Wilson S. or William S.—J. F. Taylor and another	24
FLANAGAN, William C., and Frances Mullen—The Nassau Brewing Company	2,989
FOLGER, M. Henry, Jr.—H. L. Sanford and another	350
GUTMAN, Fannie—Oneida Cabinet Manufacturing Company	3,153
GURWITZ, Isaac, and Morris Weisberg—B. Bernstein	90
GRANGER, Louis E.—M. L. Erlanger	277
HOLLINGWORTH, John F.—G. M. Wright, assignee	55
HARKINS, Bernard—E. Heller and another	114
HACKETT, Jaures—C. A. Marcisi	30
HERZOG, Henry—G. Buehler	159
JANNEY, Samuel M., and John A. Chrystie—Joseph Hughes	699
KOHL, Alison—J. W. Clark, costs	79
KOPETZKY, Joseph and Lena—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c.	668
KOPETZKY, Joseph and Lena—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c.	3,482
LINDSAY, Jeffrey D., and Augustus B. Wilgus—The Schenectady Bank	2,518
LINDSAY, Jeffery D., and Augustus B. Wilgus—The Schenectady Bank	2,556
LEWIS, Jacob, and Martin M.—William H. Rockfellow and another	1,582
LANGENZEN, William—H. L. Herbert	157
LOMAN, Augustine—N. Abrams and another	108
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Charles Devoe and another	1,108
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Rufus F. Greely and others	587
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Charles H. French and others	668
McKEEVER, Daniel—S. A. Mazzetti	$71
MANDELSTEIN, Morris and Eva—Henry W. and James Wotherspoon	917
McDONALD, William—M. Rosenfeld and others	218
NEW YORK AND WESTCHESTER Water Company—V. A. Ryan	579
PAGE, John D., and David Mackay, Jr.—William H. Hussey & Son	1,528
REESE, Milton F.—Boody, McLellan & Co.	286
ROCHMOVITZ, Henry, and Rubenstein Nathan—A. Mentz and another	155
RODRIGUEZ, Alfred M.—A. H. Patterson	115
SCHAEFER, Frederick H.—J. H. Mohlman Company	724
STRAUB, Frank, and Anna—M. Feudel	376
SHANLEY, John—S. Oppenheimer and others	88
SHANNON, Mary—H. J. Hoem	204
THE MAYOR, &c.—Thomas Mulligan	57
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. C. Heney	54
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Metzger	35
THE MAYOR, &c.—W. Forrest	77
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Mohlman Company	144
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. Kohn	26
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION—William E. Guilfoyle	1,740
THOMPSON, Charles F.—J. Brennan	38
WILSON BROTHERS WOODENWARE and Toy Company—M. W. Moffett and others	6,512
WILLIS, Henry C.—S. N. Halliday	885
WINANS, Charles A.—Chemical National Bank	4,180
ZEIMER, Henry—Thomas Sullivan and others	626

Asked $65,000 for False Arrest.

Henry D. Carey was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Carraher on an order issued by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. The arrest is the outcome of a suit for $65,500 damages brought against the New Home Sewing Machine Company and Carey, who is said to be the general manager of the concern, by Adolph Weichers of 150 West Sixty-sixth Street. Wiechers asks for this amount of damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. He was arrested June 23, 1896, on the ground that he had in his possession two sewing machines, alleged to have been stolen from the New Home Sewing Machine Company. Subsequently he was indicted, but on June 20, 1897, the indictment was dismissed at the request of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Sullivan County Storm-Swept.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A heavy rainstorm struck Sullivan County last night, doing serious damage to property and crops. Many bridges spanning the Neversink and other rivers were carried away. Whole fields of crops are washed out and destroyed. The damage amounts to many thousands of dollars. The Methodist Church at Mountaindale was struck by lightning during the storm and burned to the ground.

Biggest Block of Marble on Record.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 2.—The largest block of marble ever known to fall in any of the quarries here fell in the old Ripley quarry last night. It is 40 feet square and 20 feet thick, and estimated to weigh 1,500 tons. It was unbroken. There are seven layers of marble in the block. Many of the quarries are worked day and night.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
26½	28	100	Am. Malting Co.	27½	27½	27½	27¼	+1½
77½	79	346	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+1¼
26¾	27	15,922	Am. Cotton Oil	24½	27¼	24½	26⅝	+2½
80⅝	81¼	6,487	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	79¾	81⅝	79¾	81	+1⅝
136	140	8	American Express	135	135	135	135	
12½	12⅝	2,000	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
36	37	380	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	36	36	−1
139⅜	139⅝	12,796	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139½	139⅝	138⅝	139½	+⅝
113⅞	114	180	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	
94½	96	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	96½	95½	
125½	125½	21,284	American Tobacco	123⅝	126	123⅝	125¼	+1⅝
38⅞	39¼	300	Am. Steel & Wire	39	39	39	39	−⅛
89	90	462	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89	89	89	89	+⅞
13¼	13½	200	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅜
34⅜	34⅝	2,120	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	
15	15	102	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	13	13	
4¼	4⅜	5,304	Bay State Gas	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
57¼	57⅞	18,683	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58⅞	59	57⅝	57⅞	−1⅛
125	125	750	Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	124	123½	123⅞	
10	11	600	Brunswick City	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½	
53¾	54	200	Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
84	84⅜	225	Canadian Pacific	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+⅛
16⅜	17	50	Central Pacific	17	17	17	17	
22½	22⅝	830	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
107⅝	107⅞	24,195	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106½	107⅝	106⅝	107⅜	+⅞
56	57½	100	Chicago & East Ill.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½
15½	15⅝	2,030	Chicago Great West.	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅜	
40⅞	40¾	1,080	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	39	41	39	40⅝	+⅝
28½	29	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28	28½	28	28½	−⅛
35	36	205	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	35	35	35	35	−1
100⅝	100⅝	17,745	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	100	100⅞	100	100⅝	+⅛
152½	153	556	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152	152½	152	152½	+⅜
132½	132⅞	4,550	Chicago & Northw.	131⅜	133	131⅜	132⅝	+⅛
97⅛	97⅜	11,557	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97¼	97⅞	97	97⅝	+⅛
42	42¼	621	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42¼	42	42¼	+⅛
14½	14⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	
19½	20	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅜	20⅜	19½	20	−1
		40	Colorado Midland pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
193½	199½	100	Consolidated Gas	199	199	199	199	
105	107	138	Delaware & Hudson	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅜	
149⅝	152½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	−3
50¼	50⅝	950	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50½	+⅛
57	60	500	Detroit Gas	57½	58	57¼	58	+⅞
127	131	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	
13¼	13⅝	100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13¼	−⅛
34½	35¼	200	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	−⅛
		6	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	22	22	22	22	
40	40¼	1,455	General Electric	40	40¼	39⅞	40	+⅛
129½	130	550	Great Northern pf.	129½	129⅝	129½	129½	+⅛
25½	25½	1,150	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25¼	25	25⅜	+⅛
107	107½	360	Illinois Central	107⅜	107⅝	107	107	
58	58⅜	800	Illinois Steel Co.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	+1
33⅜	34⅜	325	Iowa Central pf.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32½	
52½	53	1,390	Laclede Gas	52	52⅞	52	52½	+1⅝
71	71½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+⅛
192	194½	170	Lake Shore	192	192	192	192	−2
50	55	275	Long Island	50½	51	50½	51	+1
53⅞	54½	3,235	Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	54⅜	53⅞	54	+⅜
106⅝	106⅞	1,828	Manhattan Con	107½	107⅝	106½	106⅝	−⅛
154	154½	1,400	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153½	155	153½	154	+⅛
107¼	107⅝	100	Michigan Central	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	+⅜
11	11¼	250	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	11	11	
83⅜	83½	1,200	Missouri Pacific	83½	85⅝	83½	85⅜	
30½	31½	476	National Biscuit	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	−⅜
94⅜	95½	400	National Biscuit pf.	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95½	+1
37⅜	37⅞	4,000	National Lead Co.	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
109⅞	110⅜	269	National Lead Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+¾
7½	7⅝	700	National Linseed Oil	7	8	7	8	+1⅛
90½	90⅝	150	New Jersey Central	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	+¼
56¼	56⅝	1,485	New York Air Brake	57	57½	56¼	56⅝	
118½	118⅝	2,240	New York Central	118⅛	118⅞	118½	118⅝	+¼
188	191	44	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190⅝	190	190⅝	
12½	13¼	100	N. Y. Ont. & W.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼	+⅛
53¼	53⅝	1,900	Norfolk & West. pf.	53	53⅜	53	53½	+⅛
6½	6⅝	425	North American	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
30	30⅛	5,430	Northern Pacific	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30	+⅛
72⅛	72¼	14,621	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	72¼	+⅛
15	15¼	450	Ontario & Western	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
49⅜	50½	567	Ore. R. & Nav.	49	49⅞	49	49⅝	+⅛
70	72	100	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	70½	70⅞	70½	70½	−⅜
35	36	220	Pacific Coast	35½	35½	35½	35½	−⅛
31¼	31¼	5,700	Pacific Mail	30⅝	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	+⅝
117	117⅜	140	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+⅜
1	1½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1	1	1	1	
99	99¼	3,645	People's Gas, Chicago	98½	99⅜	98½	99	−⅛
42¾	43	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	−⅛
64	65	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64⅜	65	64½	64½	+1⅛
189½	190	161	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190	190	190	190	+½
17⅝	18	60	Reading	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	−⅛
41⅝	42	200	Reading 1st pf.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	
20⅜	21	100	Reading 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	
68	68	10	Rio Grande West. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	
60	61	340	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55	60	58	60	+11½
7¼	7⅝	54	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	⅞	
61½	62	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	+1
28⅞	29¼	36	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
5½	6	100	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5½	5½	
11¼	11⅝	800	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
82	87	2	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	83	83	83	83	
160	162	110	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	−⅛
84	84½	2,300	St. Paul & Omaha	83⅝	84¾	83⅝	84¼	+⅞
20	20½	500	Southern Pacific	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	+⅛
	8⅝	100	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
31⅝	31⅞	960	Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
4⅞	5½	280	Stardard R. & T.	5¼	5¼	5	5	+⅛
25½	26	585	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	26	25¼	25½	+⅛
12⅝	12⅞	438	Texas Pacific	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
24	24¼	1,500	Union Pacific	24	24½	24	24	+⅛
62¼	62½	17,424	Union Pacific pf.	61⅞	62⅜	61⅝	62¼	+⅛
5	5¼	950	U. P., D. & G., 1 r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
7⅞	7⅝	650	United States Leather	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
68⅜	68⅞	6,435	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅜	69	68½	68⅞	+⅛
40¼	40⅝	13,861	United States Rubber	40⅜	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	+⅛
98½	98⅝	7,387	U. S. Rubber pf.	99½	100½	98½	98⅝	+¾
7⅝	7⅞	300	Wabash	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
19⅜	19⅞	1,610	Wabash pf.	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅝
93	94	500	West Chicago Street	93½	94	93½	94	+⅛
93	93¼	1,691	Western Union Tel.	93	93⅝	92½	92⅞	+⅛
Sales.		274,025						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105	Consol. Ice	39½	41	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104½	105½	Consol. Ice pf.	91½	92	New Cent. C.	35	43
4s, r., 1907	111	111¾	Den. & R. G.	12½	13	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112	D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	17			
4s, r., 1925	127½	128¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½	Eastern Elevator	60	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	112½	E. E. L. of Brklyn.	122	..	Nor. & West.	14½	16
5s, c., 1904	111⅜	112½	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Ont. Mining	3½	5
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..	Erie 2d pf.	17	18½	Oregon S. L.	28	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	88
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	56	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	55	58
			Ft. Wth. & R. G.	10½	12½	Penn. Coal	325	..
Adams Ex.	102½	105	Homestake	62	..	Peo. & East.	3	6
Alb. & Sus.	190	200	Ill. Cent. 1. l.	95	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
American Coal	130	140	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	132	K. C., P. & G.	15½	16¼	Quicksilver pf.	5½	8
Ann Arbor	10¾	11	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rome, W. & O.	122	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rio Gr. W.	26½	29½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Keokuk & West.	29	31	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	King. & Pem.	2	9⅜	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf.	92½	93
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Laclede Gas pf.	92½	93	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	14	15
Buff., C. R. & N.	75	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. P. & Duluth.	19	21
Chi. & Alton.	160	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & O. pf.	153	155
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Mexican Central.	4¾	5⅛	Sil. bull. certfs.	58⅝	59⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	71½	75	Minn. & St. L.	28	29	Third Avenue	175	178
Chi., Ind. & L.	10	10½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	89½	Tol. & O. C.		20
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	U. S. Express.	41	44
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	28	30	S. M. pf.	18	..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	118	125
C., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn. Iron	71	73	W. & L. E., $2 ass. paid	1⅞	2
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34	34⅝	W. & L. E. pf., $3 ass. paid	12	13
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½	Mobile & Ohio.	27	27½	Wis. Central	2	2½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Morris & Essex.	173	175	Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8
Col. & H. Coal	4	5½	Nat. Starch.	6	7			
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5¾						
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
14,280	Am. Sug. Refs.	133½	135⅜	133⅜	135⅛
8,160	Am. Tobacco	125	125⅜	124	125⅜
10	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
140	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
549	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4,510	Brooklyn R. T.	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞
6,890	Chi., B. & Q.	106⅞	107⅜	106⅞	107⅛
3,850	Chi., M. & St. P.	100	100	100	100¼
3,050	Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅜	98	97¼	97⅝
50	Cent. of N. J.	90⅞	91	90⅞	91
250	Gen. Electric	40¼	40¼	40

ENGLAND NOT YET ALARMED

She Can Still Build as Good Warships as We.

VIEWS OF A BRITISH EXPERT

He Says Nothing About Gunnery, Admits Our Cruisers' Superiority, but Claims Better Guns and Battleships.

From The London Mail.

The interview with an American naval officer has, from the correspondence which has reached The Daily Mail, attracted an extraordinary amount of interest.

The American Navy is naturally and justifiably exultant at the brilliant victories which it has won with such consummate ease. It is quite reasonably, disposed to consider its ships, guns, and men the very best in the world. All this must be taken into account in framing a judicious estimate of this truly startling interview.

To turn now to the facts upon which our American bases his criticism. Firstly, in repeated engagements with shore batteries, and in one very fierce and protracted engagement with a small but powerful Spanish squadron, no American ship has suffered serious injury. From the latest information it does appear that American ships were hit. The Brooklyn, we read, was struck thirty-seven times, the Oregon once, the Iowa four times, and the Texas twice. No particulars are given as to the weight or size of the Spanish projectiles which dealt these blows. Consequently it is a little difficult as yet for us to draw conclusions.

Secondly, the American ships have endured the heavy firing and concussion of their own weapons well. Some damage was self-inflicted at Manila, but the structures do not appear to have suffered at San Juan, at Santiago, or in the encounter with Cervera. As some English critics have affirmed that American ships were structurally weak—and it will be remembered that two years ago the Columbia sustained serious injury when in dry-dock because of such weakness—this fact is interesting and important.

American guns are not, I take it, so good as ours. The 10-ton weapon is a fine and powerful gun, and has stood the strain of prolonged firing, but it is not better than the British 67-ton gun, and is inferior, both in rapidity of fire and penetration through armor, to our 46-ton wire weapon. There can be little doubt that our 6-inch and 4.7-inch weapons of the quick-firer type are ahead of anything now manufactured in the United States. The British-built New Orleans is pronounced by American naval officers in the West Indies the best cruiser of her size in the United States Navy. Her guns have excited particular admiration, owing to their simplicity, accuracy, and rapidity of fire.

When we turn from guns to projectiles and armor we are upon less certain ground. Two years ago the American Carpenter and Wheeler-Sterling shells were better than anything made in England. It is possible that to-day they are ahead of our projectiles, though with the very great attention given to this point by British manufacturers recently it is not altogether likely. Our Hadfield projectiles are, I believe, among the very best. Still, the American Navy is probably at this present minute supplied with better armor-piercing projectiles than the British Navy, for the reason that the United States did undoubtedly get ahead of us.

In the matter of armor plate England fell behind because, for some reason or other, the Admiralty in our earlier Harveyed plates did not use nickel. The Americans adopted a nickel steel, which has performed wonderfully in trials. But here again, I am glad to say, we have advanced greatly. The Krupp gas-hardening process which has been adopted by our three great armor-making firms, when applied to nickel steel plates, such as we now use, gives splendid results. The firm of Vickers has particularly distinguished itself for the armor which it has turned out in the last few months. Nor are Brown and Cammell behind their enterprising rivals.

The American Battery Praised.

The point in which American ships excel ours is in battery. It is well known that for ton for ton the United States warship is beaten in armament only by the new ships now constructing for Germany, a young and audacious power. Taking two new ships, British and American, these are the armaments.

CANOPUS. (British.)	ALABAMA. (American.)
Four 12-inch.	Four 13-inch.
Twelve 6-inch.	Fourteen 6-inch.
Ten 12-pounders.	Seventeen 6-pounders.
Six 3-pounders.	Six 1-pounders.
Eight Maxims.	Four Maxims.
Four torpedo tubes.	Four torpedo tubes.

The American ship has a much heavier battery. Though, as has been said above, the British 12-inch gun shoots harder than the American 13-inch, the projectile of the American gun is 400 pounds heavier than that of our gun. Probably with crews of equal efficiency, the American ship would win on guns alone, if her weapons were of the most recent type.

She has two more six-inch quick-firers, and the six-inch gun is a very formidable and useful weapon.

In the matter of ammunition, the British ship is better supplied for her heavy guns. She is no better supplied with six-inch shells. And it must be remembered that she is 1,400 tons larger.

An Armor Comparison.

In armor the difference is most striking. These are the facts, set forth side by side to afford a contrast:

BRITISH.	AMERICAN.
Side.—Belt, 250 ft. by 18 ft. and 6 in. thick.	Belt, 220 ft. by 7½ ft., from 10½ to 9½ in. thick. Above this a belt 140 ft. long by 8 ft. broad, 5½ in. thick. Above this another tier of armor, 140 ft. long by 7 ft. 6 in. broad, 5½ in. thick.
Heavy guns.—Barbettes, 10 in.; shields, 6 in., sloped.	Barbettes and turrets, 15 to 17 in.
6 in. guns—6 in. casemates.	5½ in.
Protective deck.—Two, one 1 in., the other 2½ in.	One, 2¾ to 4 in.
Armour bn ram.—2½ in.; a broad belt, covering the ship forward.	4 in.; a narrow belt.

It will be seen that the American ship is beyond question better protected than the British vessel. In the American, the armor virtually sheathes the whole vessel amidships. In the British ship, the armor is only a patch—though a large patch. Moreover, there is no thick armor on the waterline, as we find in the American.

In speed and coal supply, the British Canopus has a great advantage. Our ship is nominally good for 18¾ knots, and carries 1,900 tons of coal. The American is 2¾ knots slower, and carries 1,200 tons of coal. In practice the difference of speed should be about 2 knots. Great importance is attached in this country to speed, and very rightly. We must always force the fighting if war comes, and our ships must be able to catch their enemies. They are none too fast as matters stand, for France has smaller battleships than the Canopus now nearly ready for sea with engines as powerful as hers.

It would be wise from our point of view to class the Canopuses as armored cruisers, of the first type. Then, perhaps, we should hear less of the superiority in actual fighting points of such ships as the Alabama.

How the Cruisers Compare.

Turning to our cruisers, it does appear that the Americans are ahead of us. The Brooklyn, for example, is much more heavily armed than the Powerful, of about her own date; is very nearly as fast, and in coal endurance is equal to the Britisher. Our smaller cruisers are enormously below the Americans of their own size in armament. I have always held with our American friend that in war the object should be to kill your enemy as quickly as possible, before he kills you. The more guns you can carry, the more likely you are to hit the enemy and to kill his men.

It is said, "Oh, but we carry so much more ammunition." No doubt we do, but the question is this. Would it not be wiser to copy other powers, and translate this ammunition into guns? I notice that the newest Russian cruisers, of the size of our Hermes, carry one more six-inch gun, and have 180 rounds of ammunition per gun, against our ship's 200. Yet the Russian ship will steam 28 knots, natural draught, and ours only 20½.

Take the Olympia as another example. She is just about the size of our Eclipse. But she is 1½ knot faster, carries 300 tons more coal, has four-inch armor on her big guns, 4 inches much thicker than the Eclipse's, and a battery out of all proportion more powerful. Here are the figures:

ECLIPSE.	OLYMPIA.
Five 6-in. quick-firers.	Four 6 in.
Six 4.7-in. quick-firers.	Ten 5-in. quick-firers.
Eight 12-pounders.	Fourteen 6-pounders.
Eleven small.	Ten small.
Three torpedo tubes.	Six torpedo tubes.

I look at our wonderful Elswick cruisers, and ask, with the American officer, Are we not too conservative? For the Elswick cruisers are fast and heavily gunned. Our own are not. We fell behind our rivals in speed before 1889. Are we falling behind them again?

Of course, it is easy to say, with The Times, that our ships have certain (occult) advantages. Naturally they have; no one takes Sir W. White for a fool. But we do want to know—if we can be told without injury to national interests—what these advantages are.

Summing up, then, we may pronounce our battleships in important respects better than the American, our guns much better, our projectiles as good, our armor as good, and our cruisers much worse. If this is not wholly satisfactory, it should be remembered that England can build superb cruisers—witness the Elswick craft. And so could Sir William White, if in Mr. Brassey's words, his genius were given unfettered play. A NAVAL EXPERT.

FUTURE TRADE OF HAVANA.

Major Howard Tells of the Chances for Investment Under American Control.

"Owing to the prospect of an early peace with Spain, and in the hope of obtaining Cuba, the public has turned its attention to the island as a place for investment of capital. People going to Cuba to establish themselves in business must remember one thing," said Major J. W. Howard, a civil engineer, who has spent some years in Cuba. "A stable form of government there is imperative. It seems unnecessary to caution investors to wait to get a stable government before they risk their money. But in the ardor of American energy, men will be carried there regardless, and, if too soon, to failure.

"Those who understand the situation will not rush in precipitately. A large part of the American public, ignorant of this detail, should be informed. In other words, as soon as the strong hand of a capable Government can map out a definite policy toward industry, then business men can safely go to Cuba.

"The opportunities for investment will be boundless. The war has done a deal to reduce dreary places to their primitive state. Bridges and railways in some localities have been demolished; many other places have never been developed; the up-building will be like the development of a new country. Even agricultural implements have been destroyed, and to work with are a scarcity, and all these must be supplied; either through imports or by manufacture within its borders.

"As to the railways. What Cuba needs is a road straight across her 'back'; that is, from Santiago, on the east, through the interior to the western cities of the island. Other short isolated roads, separate and distinct from the other lines, must be connected into a single system. The opening up of the island will necessitate this in time, and why should the contracts not go to the United States? Then, again, country roads must be built, and these alone will require enormous outlay and will furnish work for thousands. Havana, on the other hand, has well-paved streets. They are of cut stone, carefully and evenly laid.

"Now, as regards the cities. They all have good lights and water works. But, as an offset to their advantages, practically all need sewers and drainage. The drainage is open. The sewers are of what is called the box type, made of flagstones, and in size about four feet square and two feet deep, and are most unhealthful. These must be replaced by a sanitary system, at great expense.

"The question of the natural resources of the country are also of great importance. The soil is the most productive in the world and practically inexhaustible. Of late, the Spaniards tried to get too much out of the soil, without regard for the future, and worked it to death. Scientific principles must be instituted in the production of sugar, coffee, and other commodities. By the proper use of fertilizers the soil can be worked year in and year out with astonishing results.

"Of the great crops, the possibilities of tobacco raising are practically without limit. Tobacco is the staple. Its quality and quantity are well known, and it offers the same chances that it ever did. The usual two crops a year can be had now as in the past. Land is cheap, and can be had in large tracts.

"It is the same with mining. Copper of first-rate quality is found in enormous quantities. Coal, however, is of inferior grade. The iron is of the best. It contains little or no phosphorous or sulphur. There are indications of petroleum at several points on the northern coast; and there are also indications of natural gas on the island, a little west of the central part.

"On the Isle of Pines there is marble and some limestone, used for building purposes in this locality.

"One other point on the subject of production—the cotton industry. What little there was raised in past years was taxed so heavily as to discourage production."

THE NEW FIREMEN'S LIBRARY.

Mr. Stetson Is Cataloguing the Books and It Will Soon Be in Working Order.

Cushing Stetson, the librarian of the Free Circulating Library, has for some weeks been at work on the top floor of Firemen's Hall, 157 Mercer Street, arranging and cataloguing books for the new Firemen's Library, which will in a short time be in working order, as the successor of the old Firemen's Lyceum, which was formed in 1867, and went out of existence some years ago. Commissioner Scannell and Chief Bonner are giving every assistance in their power, both recognizing the benefits that will accrue to the men from such a library. It is also proposed to have a library at headquarters, in Sixty-seventh Street, so that firemen in both districts of the city can be supplied.

All that is now needed to make the plan a success is for the public to be liberal in contributions of books and money. Mr. Stetson has given his services free to the city, and announces that he wants principally entertaining books of fiction, good histories of the United States, and brightly written works of travel and general history. He hopes that the publishing houses, as well as the general public, will respond. Contributions may be sent to Firemen's Hall, and will be acknowledged by Mr. Stetson.

A very simple plan for distributing the books has been fixed upon. The men cannot, of course, make application in person at a central place. Reports are made daily to either headquarters for the upper or lower district from every station in the city. It is planned that the bearer shall carry with his report a requisition for books for the men of his own station, shall bring the returned books, and take those drawn. The requisitions from the upper district are to be taken to the library by a man assigned to that duty. There are about a dozen men at each station, and not all of them will want a new book every day; so the bearer of the report will not be overloaded, going or coming.

SNATCHED HER PURSE AND RAN.

Miss James Stevenson Robbed in Daylight on Staten Island Road.

Mrs. James Stevenson of Bard Avenue, Livingston, the fashionable residential portion of Staten Island, was attacked by a highwayman yesterday and robbed of her pocketbook containing $11. Mrs. Stevenson had left her home at 10:30 o'clock to go shopping in Manhattan. She had walked two blocks in the direction of the Shore Road, when she noticed a young man acting strangely walking toward her. Mrs. Stevenson stepped to one side to let the stranger pass by, when he suddenly leaped toward the woman and snatched the purse she had been carrying in her hand, and then started to run down Bard Avenue.

Mrs. Stevenson, who is a middle-aged woman, gave chase, crying, "Thief!" Louis Hickey joined in the pursuit. The highwayman outfooted his pursuers, and was soon lost to sight. The police have found no trace of the thief.

A Regular Pigeon Post.

From The London Times.

A correspondent writes: "The Honolulu Government has, in co-operation with a syndicate of planters and merchants, recently organized a pigeon post service between the eight largest islands of the Sandwich Archipelago. Up to that time communication had been carried on under difficulties and at irregular intervals, vessels not always being able to reach the islands. Several hundred birds have been trained to the service, and the attempt to establish a daily pigeon post has been attended with success. The most distant of the outlying posts is 200 miles from Honolulu, the central station."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Market Almost at a Standstill—Two Foreclosures at Auction.

Hellner & Wolf have sold to M. Thornton, for improvement, the old building 217 East Eighty-third Street, on a lot 25.5 by 102.2.

Lewis G. Tewksbury has sold to a Philadelphia buyer his residence, 20 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Lina Duchardt 128 Seventh Street, 25 by 91, and to Ludwig and Katharine Heck 423 Sixth Street, 27.10 and irregular.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Herz, for $31,135, the plot, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Robert W. B. Elliott, for $4,000, the plot, Mosholu Avenue, south side, about 125 feet east of the Boulevard, or Fieldston Avenue, 75 by 238 by 75 by 261.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 252 Avenue B and 542 and 544 East Fourteenth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 23 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and two-story brick building on the street. Due on judgment, $13,326.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 40 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Wickersham, referee, 633 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 402.7¼ feet east of the Bloomingdale Road, 25.3 by 59.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,032.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 235 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 178.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 20.2 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $16,152.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 feet to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 185 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 96.3; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 541 East Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 89; Harris Goldberg, owner; Schneider & Herter of 46 Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 538 East Fourteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 89; Harris Goldberg, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 755 Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 75; Francis S. K. Seagrist of 131 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $16,000.

Marion Avenue, east side, 173 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 65; A. P. Marshall of 2,381 Marion Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Fleetwood Avenue, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a one-story frame storage house, 16 by 30; Peter Losefsky, owner; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 34 and 36 Wall Street, to an eight-story and basement brick and iron banking house and offices; Gallatin National Bank, owner; W. E. Young of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

William Street, southwest corner of Liberty Street, to a five-story brick office building; the Dudley Company of 47 Cedar Street, owner; Howells & Stokes, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 201 East Thirty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Isabella Cooper of 261 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; William S. Miller of 141 East Fortieth Street, architect and builder; cost, $1,500.

No. 118 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Emilio Belari, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 43 to 47 West Thirty-second Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house; Cass Realty Corporation, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 46 by 55; Mrs. Lillias Grace of 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 951 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Davenport estate, owner; E. M. Helmerdinger of 1,19 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 237.6 feet west of Second Avenue, to a one-story iron coaling bridge; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; John Waterhouse, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 19.4 feet east of Kelly Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Ellen Aitken of 1,104 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; R. Glenn, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 212 Willis Avenue, to a five-story frame flat, with store; J. Koop, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 2.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 5th St, 20.8x74.3; Gustave L. Morgenthau to George Fennell 25,000

AVENUE A, 171, w s, 23.8 ft s of 11th St, 23.8x-x; John Levy and another to Mar E. Offinger. 28,000

AVENUE B, w s, 33 ft s of 5th St, 50x105, Wakefield; Clara Weber to Walter C. Phelps 800

AVENUE C, 206, 25x62.3; Charles F. David to Helena Rener, exchange and 1

BAY AV, n s, 30 ft e of North St, 30x100, City Island; George A. and Lydia A. Scofield, executors, &c., to Edna A. Graham 325

BOSTON AV, n e s, 53.9 ft s w of 164th St, 26.10x105.10x25x96; Henriette Myerson to Thomas F. Roys. 1

BROOME ST, n e corner of Willett St, lot 33, map of Isaac Clason, 26x87.6; James S. Reynolds to Solomon Kutner 41,650

BROOME ST, n e corner of Willett St, 25x87.6; Edward E. McCall, referee, to James S. Reynolds 37,000

CHERRY ST, n s, 243.4 ft e of Market St, 19x12.5; Timothy O'Brien to Catherine O'Brien 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 94, e s, 125.4 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Louis L. Richman and another to Mathias Faust 19,000

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Oakland Place, 48x100x49x100; Mary A. Ford to Samuel C. Boehm 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 209, 211, and 213, 75x100; John L. Kipp and others, trustees, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 209, 211, and 213, 75x100; Emily R. Kipp and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 209, 211, and 213, 75x100; John L. Kipp and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 61,500

ELDRIDGE ST, 209 to 213, w s, 75x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Joseph Polstein and another. 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 48 to 52, 56x68; James T. Fitzpatrick and wife to Arthur F. Ducret, one-third part. 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 101.3¾ ft n of 141st St, 101.4x110.10x101.3x123.2; Mary F. Marshall and another to Sarah E. Marshall. 10

HENRY ST, s s, 157.5 ft e of Rutgers St, 26.1x100; Baruet Harris and wife to Samuel Wacht 37,900

LAWRENCE ST, 92, e s, 25x100; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Lena Schurer 7,100

LENOX AV, 446 and 446, n e corner of 132d St, 50x84; Lenox Av. 454 to 458, s e corner of 133d St, 75x84; August Moebus to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 196,000

LOT 352, map of Block J, Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Louise E. Hunchberger to Mary Barrett 500

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 88, and 68 Cherry St; Ann Finn to Simon P. Flannery 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 13.1x74; Michele Derosa and another to Abraham Cahn 6,000

PROSPECT AV, centre line, 90 ft s of Penfold Av, runs e 164.1x s w 210.3 to centre of P AV x n 131.5; Catharine Gerlich to Agnes Barcalow 1

ROAD FROM KING'S BRIDGE ROAD to Hudson River Railroad, n w corner of Fort Washington Ridge Road, —x310.x—x—; Ernst Marx Nathan Company to August Moebus 114,000

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; Gustav P. Helfrich and wife to Christian W. Wembacher. 20,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 838, e s, 25x90; Eikan Kahn to Mary E. Dalton 22,500

VILLA AV, w s, 240.3 ft n of Potter Place, 25x100; Frederick Shapley to Margaret J. Looe 1

WESTCHESTER AV, 1,287, 25xirregular; Hannah M. Gillespie to Franziska Schmitt 100

WILLIS AV, n s, 125 ft s of 139th St, 25x100; Gustave S. Boehm and another to Mary A. Ford 1

WOOSTER ST, 199, 24.6x100; Ole H. Olsen to Hyman Groes 72,000

1ST AV, e s, 95 ft s of 4th St, 24x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Katharine Witt 23,800

2D AV, e s, 120.11 ft n of 113th St, 20x70; Marcus Batavia to Arsenio Pernetti 11,000

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; William C. E. Bergmann to E. E. W. Schneider and another 25,000

10TH AV, n e corner of 51st St, 24.8x90; Isaac L. Smith to William Stubenbord. 1

4TH ST, n s, 396 ft n w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Charles H. Baechler to Clara and Katie Weber 4,500

6TH ST, n s, 125.3 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau to William F. Jordan 18,000

6TH ST, n s, 224.9 ft w of Avenue A, 12.8x—x57.2x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau to George A. Hock 17,000

6TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Katharina Bauerschmidt 18,000

7TH ST, 259 East, 24.9x97.6; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another. 1

8TH ST, s s, 70.1 w of Avenue A, 20x75.2; Gustav L. Morgenthau to Frank Sachse 20,000

21ST ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; George H. Simonson to Michael Coffey 11,000

26TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 225x98.9; Edmund Hendricks, executor, and trustee, to Michael W. Bradley and another 72,000

38TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of 10th Av, 29.6x98.9; Louisa Volk to Henry H. Scherb 2,200

39TH ST, 319 East; 25.3x98.9; Katie Beyer to Daniel P. Tredwell. 1

48TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Friedericke Hoeger to Maria Held 20,700

57TH ST, s s, 427 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Stickney to Margaret C. Inman 150,000

67TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x80; Lydia W. Randall to Richard W. Buckley 31,310

83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Mary E. Dalton to Elkan Kahn. 12,000

87TH ST, 153 East, 25x1½ block; Ellen Byrne to Daniel Kellard 15,500

89TH ST, 119 East, 27.11x100.8; Helena Rexer to John A. Michel 1

100TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Thomas F. Roys to Sohpie Goff 1

102D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Samuel C. Baum to James T. Blandford. 40,000

102D ST, 15, n s, 237.6 ft w of Central Park West, 18.6x100.11; Frieda Hart to William Yale 1

103TH ST, s s, 250.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 24.8x100.10; Ernst E. W. Schneider and another to William C. E. Bergmann 34,000

113TH ST, 304 East, 25x42.6; Amelia Davis to Felice Guanieri and another. $10,000

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Charles Gahrec to John and Julia M. Effinger 1

114TH ST, 29 West, 20x100.11; Arthur Gorsch to Thomas G. Stillman. 23,500

117TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Brady to Nathan Mayer 15,500

119TH ST, 19 and 18 West, 36x100.11; Ernest C. Keri to Thomas Darragh. 1

120TH ST, n s, 226.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 65.8x100.11; James T. Blandford to Samuel C. Baum. 12,500

124TH ST, s s, 136.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Louisa F. Schwartz and another to Peter H. Short 9,000

125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 108x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Arth. Gerecs 1

133D ST, 165 West, 25x99.11; Emma P. Howe to Daniel Rooney. 21,000

145TH ST, s e corner of Bradhurst Av, 27.9x99.11x38.8x100.6; Sarah Darragh to Ernest C. Keri 1

Recorded Leases.

BUSHMANN, Amelie, to John Wamsganz; 580 and 582 Robbins Av, 4¾ years. 480

HUNTER, Louise O., trustee, to Helen Finsterer; 258 3d Av, s w corner of 21st St, 151 21st St, 5 years. 2,080

KOTTUM, Anton, to Frank Harazin; 322 East 73d St, 3 years. 960

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Harry Rosenberg; 2,096 Madison Av, 5 years. 1,680

MORITZ, Herman H., to Michael Houlihan; 9th Av, s w corner of 54th St, 5 years. 3,000

VON HAFEN, Henry, and another to Salvatore Lo Piccolo and another; 434 East 13th St, 5 years. 1,080

WILLIAMS, Ellen S., and others to John Quinn; 94 6th Av, s e corner of 8th St, 5 years. 3,000

11TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 34th St, 25x100; 11th Av, s w corner of 34th St, 25x100, and 5 parcels on 34th St; Rebecca S. Mills to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3,450

Recorded Mortgages.

APA, Caterina, to Samuel Caputa; s e s of Prospect Av, 220 ft n e of Samuel St.... 133

BAIL, Louis M., to Rudolph J. Mulier; 216 East 73d St, 3 years. 500

BARCALOW, Agnes, to Barbara Gahrmann; Prospect Av, centre line, 90 ft s of Penfold Av, 3 years. 1,500

BAUM, Samuel C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 East 120th St, 1 year. 5,000

BAUERSCHMIDT, Katharina, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 6th St, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years. 10,000

BORGER, Max, and Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 18,500

BRADLEY, Henry D., to William H. Busey; s s of 142d St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 months. 2,800

BRADLEY, Michael W. and John, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 26th St, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years... 14,000

BRADLEY, Michael W. and John, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 26th St, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years... 14,000

BRADLEY, Michael W. and John, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; s s of 28th St, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years... 14,000

BREEN, William J., to National Lead Company; 1,440 Lexington Av, ¼ years. 250

CARMAN, Gertrude H., to William G. Bussey; n s of 127th St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 2,000

COFFEY, Michael, to Den A. Gaylord; 445 West 21st St, 1 month. 1,500

COFFEY, Michael, to Owen Costello; 445 West 21st St, demand. 973

COFFEY, Michael, to Margaretha B. Warren and another, trustees; n s of 21st St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years. 29,500

COFFEY, Michael, to Rosa Brick; n s of 21st St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year. 3,500

DEROSA, Michele, and another to Katherine Levy; s e corner of 2d Av and 113th St, 5 years. 500

DONOHEE, Vincent P., to Watson H. Bowne; s s of 118th St, 219 ft w of 5th Av, secures notes. 125

DUHME, Anna S., to Henry Liebman; s s of Bleecker St, 50 ft e of College Place, 2 years. 2,500

ERNST, Alice M., to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 92d St, 300.7 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 20,000

FENNELL, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77 Avenue A and 441 5th St, 3 years. 18,000

FLANNERY, Simon P. and Mary E., to Henry A. Bogert, trustee, &c.; 88 New Chambers St, and 68 Cherry St, 3 years.. 6,500

FORD, Mary A., to Gustave S. and Max S. Boehm; s e of Willis Av, 125 ft n of 139th St, installments. 4,000

GAY, Augusta M., to William Gay; Lot 49, Block 2,511, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate, 3 years. 2,400

GEST, Erasmus, to David Leydig; s s of 39th St, 23 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.... 16,000

GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham, to Frederick Boss; Lot 491, amended map of Mapes estate, 2 years. 1,500

GORSCH, Arthur, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 13,200

GROSS, Hyman, to Margaretta C. Stone; 199 Wooster St, 5 years. 40,000

GUANIERI, Felice, to Katherine Levy; n s of 104th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 500

HECHINGER, Joseph, and Jacob and Morris Cooper, trustees, &c.; 240 East 71st St, 5 years. 12,000

HEILBRONER, Blanche, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67 East 66th St, 3 years. 14,000

HESS, Jacob, to Adelbert S. Nichols; w s of Audubon Av, 18 ft s of 185th St, demand 750

HILD, Maria and John and Charlotte and John G., to Friedericke Hoeger; s s of 48th St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 14,000

HINK, Anna, heir and executrix, to Lucy Kulot; s w corner of Lexington Av and 120th St, 5 years. 5,000

HOCK, George A., to Abraham Goldsmith; n s of 5th St, 324.9 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years. 10,000

HOPKINS, Ida C., to Charles F. Emery; n s of 134th St, 148 ft e of St. Ann's Av, installments 600

HUNT, Catharine, and another, to the Northern Building, Savings, and Loan Association; Lots 294 to 297, map of partition sale, Lot G, Hunt estate; near Van Nest, installments 750

HYMAN, Joseph, to Krezensia Baumann; 1,927 2d Av, 2 years. 1,000

JORDAN, William F. and Philippina, to Conrad Stein; n s of 5th St, 125.8 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years. 23,500

KUFFMANN, Leopold, to John T. Willets, as guardian; 259 East 7th St, 3 years. 24,500

KELLARD, Daniel, to Ellen Byrne; 158 East 87th St, 1 year. 4,500

KLEIN, Samuel, to Stitle Block; 3, 5, and 7 Manhattan St, 1 year. 500

KUTNER, Solomon, to James S. Reynolds; n e corner of Broome and Willett Sts, 5 years. 85,000

LEVIN, Marks, and others to Pauline K. Schrenkeisen; 199 Forsyth St, 5 years.. 6,500

LEVIN, Marks, to Pauline K. Schrenkeisen; w s of Allen St, 175 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years. 2,000

LEWIN, Ellen, to John F. Descaso; s s of 41st St, 178 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.... 4,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Eldridge St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year, (two mortgages). 21,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Frederic J. Middlebrooke; w s of Eldridge St, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year 15,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to James M. Halsted, trustee; w s of Eldridge St, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year. 15,000

O'NEILL, Margaret, to Milton Latham; 21 Charles St, 3 years. 9,000

OPPENHEIMER, Mena, to Anna M. Finn; s s of 106th St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 1,200

PATT, Pasquale and Rosina, to Henry Frohwitter, as trustee; 240 Elizabeth St, installments. 2,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinberg to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 209 to 213 Eldridge St, 1 year. 13,000

POMEROY, Edith B., to Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of West End Av and 77th St, 5 years. 20,000

POWERS, James B. and Mary A., to People's Guarantee and Indemnity Company; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 146th St, now closed, 1 year. 5,250

QUINN, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 94 6th Av, demand. 6,000

ROSENBERG, Harry, to Beadleston & Woers; 25 and 20 East 132d St, store, leasehold, &c., demand. 1,600

RACHER, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 130 East 8th St, 3 years. 15,000

SCHNELLER, Gabrielle and Charles, to Irma Petit; n w corner of Julianna St and Dupcombe Av, extends to Bronx River, 3 years. 3,500

SMITH, Stacia, to Broadway Savings Institution; 410 West 41st St, 1 year. 6,000

SPIEGELBERG, Frederick, to Rosa Dols; 36 West 76th St, 3 years. 20,000

TESORO, Joseph, and Filomena, to Susan A. Tier; Lot 337, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years. 2,500

TILDEN, Anna F. and Marmaduke, to Mary L. Reed; s s of Lexington Av, 25 ft s of 37th St, 3 years. 15,000

TOELBERG, Niels and Marie, to August Schieck; e s of Brook Av, 84.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years. 5,000

TRAINOR, Francis, to Henry E. Purrington; n e corner of Commonwealth Av and Mansion St, 5 years. 2,500

WALSH, William, to Mary Kirwan; s s of 48th St, 525 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, 5 years. 3,000

WITT, Katharine, to Johanna Gebhardt; e s of 1st Av, 96 ft s of 4

STARVED AND WANTED TO DIE.

Weinhammer Jumped Into the River and Fought His Rescuers.

Henry Weinhammer, thirty-two years of age, a leather worker, of 42 Crosby Street, presented a very sorry and sad spectacle as he was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He appeared to be ill and told the Magistrate he was starved and wanted to die.

Policeman Donovan of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station told the Magistrate that he was patrolling his beat at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the North River yesterday morning, when his attention was directed to the river by the cries of "Man overboard!" uttered by several boys. He rushed to the water's edge and saw a man floundering in the water. The man appeared to him to be bent on suicide, as he tried to keep his head under water. Almost as soon as he reached the river, and just as he was about to pull off his coat and make a dive for Weinhammer, Donovan saw two canoes of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club put out to the rescue. When the canoes reached the man he made a desperate resistance. Finally, weakened by his efforts, he was dragged ashore and placed in the custody of Policeman Donovan. Weinhammer kept muttering:

"My God, why don't you let me die? I am starving and want to die."

From his incoherent utterances it was learned that he had eaten nothing for two days. He has been out of employment for several months. Weinhammer told Magistrate Brann that he preferred to die. He was committed to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.

7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lakes George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Long Island.

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New Jersey.

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EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WERNER M. BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898. REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, LOCKPORT & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may hereafter be acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, personal or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion, reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Wittner in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber. 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred three and two-tenths to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee, ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. jc29-2aw8wW&S

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

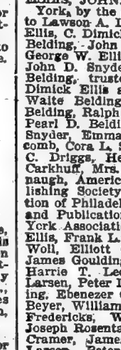
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Sales-room, No. 14 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereinafter described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.07 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 65 degrees 3 minutes west, 890 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence northerly along said easterly line 29 43-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 37-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 249 09-100 feet; thence north 28 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 56-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1855," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1855, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 18th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy18-2aw8wW&S&au28

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

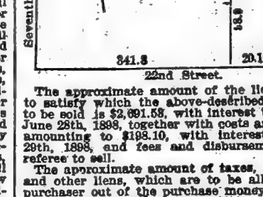
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, twenty (20) feet ten (10) feet, to the point or beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,091.58, with interest thereon from August 29th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 11-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Wilding, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Morris, Thomas Jane Sparks, Thomas Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedin, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail R. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy26-1aw6wTu

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel S. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward G. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Briggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Colt, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of Assistance, Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Jarsen, John Lamb, Joseph Albert Logan, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bailey, Daniel Hamlin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Ellis, Patrick McCauly, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Mrs. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Flynn, John Jane Sparks, Thomas Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedin, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail R. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au26-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Lita Jerome, Annie C. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert L. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kursman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM T. TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 61 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next. Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m23-1aw6mW

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 20th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

Int. Rev. stamp 10c.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-1aw6wW&au31

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF GEORGE B. MOREWOOD & CO., for the benefit of their creditors, hereby gives notice that on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock noon of said day, at the salesroom of Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, No. 29 Burling Slip, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, he will sell at public auction, pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, all right, title, and interest which he may have, as such assignee, in and to seventy-four casks of Blood Albumen, weighing about 450 pounds each. Supreme Court judgment against Cornelius Berrien, $124.57; claim against Brown & Co., Amoy, China, $4,821.43; claim against John O'Donohue's Sons, (in litigation,) $2,773.41; claim against Champion & Staudinger, (in litigation,) $493.80; claim against Union Rattan Manufacturing Co., (in litigation,) $7,949.92; claim against estate William B. Atkinson, Boston, Mass., $296.79.—Dated New York, July 21st, 1898.

CHARLES H. GOSTENHOFER, Assignee of George B. Morewood & Co.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

Judge Addison Brown Will Do Nothing Until the Supreme Court Makes Rules.

TEN PETITIONS NOW ON FILE

Lawyers Say It Is Not Necessary to Wait for Supreme Court to Act—Judge Brown Controls the Situation in This District.

Considerable interest was shown by lawyers and others in the fact that yesterday was the first day upon which voluntary petitions in bankruptcy might legally be filed under the provisions of the new Federal bankruptcy law. Ten petitions were filed during the day with Clerks Gilchrist and Alexander of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York. Nearly all of the petitioners were persons who, as their papers showed, had been unsuccessful in business, and who desired to avail themselves of the friendly provisions of the new law to wipe out all old judgments and other obligations. In most of the cases the schedules filed with the petitions indicated no assets except wearing apparel.

Many more petitions would have been filed had not the lawyers ascertained that Judge Addison Brown had decided to do nothing with any of these bankruptcy cases until the United States Supreme Court had prepared rules and forms of procedure.

Judge Brown Explains His Position.

A copy of a letter written by Judge Brown under date of July 26 to a lawyer in Auburn, this State, was shown by Deputy Clerk Alexander as explanatory of the Judge's position. Following are the important portions of this letter:

"Section 30 of the Bankruptcy act provides that 'all necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure and for carrying this act into force and effect, shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court.' The evident purpose of the act is to have uniform rules, and uniform modes and forms of procedure throughout the country. By providing that the Supreme Court shall prescribe these rules and forms, 'all other courts are impliedly prohibited from doing so. And as cases cannot progress without some form or mode of procedure other than is to be found in the act itself, it follows that nothing can be done until the Supreme Court has promulgated its rules and forms.

"No one can say what form shall be observed in the petition, nor what may be required to be stated in it; and hence in my court if any person offers to the clerk, or files a petition, no action will be taken upon it until it be seen whether it conforms to the requirements to be prescribed by the Supreme Court.

"A note just received from the Clerk of the Supreme Court states that no rules and forms can be promulgated by the Supreme Court until it meets in October next. Nothing will be done by me before that time, except to appoint referees, who may become familiar with the act in the meantime."

Judge Brown's idea of the importance of that section of the new law which provides that the Supreme Court shall prescribe "all necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure," does not prevail generally among the lawyers who are most familiar with bankruptcy cases. William S. Keiley of Graybill & Keiley, who, on Monday said to a representative of this newspaper that the new law was sufficiently explicit in itself to enable persons to proceed under its terms without waiting for the Supreme Court to formulate rules, said yesterday:

"Of course if Judge Brown takes the position that he will wait for the United States Supreme Court to make rules of procedure, that settles the matter so far as this District Court is concerned. No lawyer here will be inclined to get into any controversy with Judge Brown on that point. Each one may have his own opinion, however, and in support of my opinion I need only cite the different clauses and paragraphs of the law itself to show that its language describes in detail each step that is necessary to be taken in voluntary bankruptcy proceedings.

Terms of the Law.

"One section tells what persons are entitled to the benefits of this act; another section tells what must be done in the preparation and filing of a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, and still another section describes how the petitioner may file his schedules and exactly what those schedules should contain.

"I can readily see why the Judge of a United States District Court should want to wait for uniform rules in the matter of petitions for involuntary bankruptcy, and as such petitions cannot be filed under the law until next November, no harm could come from waiting. But it does not seem to me that anything is to be gained by deferring all action on voluntary bankruptcy cases until the Supreme Court acts, in October or later."

Mr. Abraham Hershfield of the law firm of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield had not seen Judge Brown's letter, but on the general question of whether it was necessary to wait for the Supreme Court to prepare rules of procedure he said:

"On the question of the petition, in my judgment, there are no rules which the Supreme Court of the United States could formulate which would add anything to what the act already provides shall be contained in the petition. The act itself states who may become bankrupts, and prescribes what the requirements as to residence shall be; the act provides, also, that all persons may become bankrupt who owe debts, except a corporation; hence the act contains every requirement which the petition should contain; and inasmuch as under the eighth subdivision of Section 7 of the act a very clear exposition of what should accompany the petition in the way of detail is provided for, nothing further remains which any rule could possibly meet, or which any rule could possibly be intended to cover.

The Intention of Congress.

"The reason, in my judgment, why the adjudication should follow all petitions properly filed at this time is that it certainly was the intention of Congress that the formulation of rules by the Supreme Court of the United States should not be a condition precedent to the act going into effect, but should be merely supplemental to the act and create a convenient uniformity. If Congress had intended that the act should not go into effect until the Supreme Court Judges of the United States had formulated rules, it would have expressed that intention in the act. The contrary, however, is expressed by the provision in the act, that it should go into effect immediately.

"If the idea that the operation of the act depended upon the formulation of rules by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, then it would rest in the power of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to suspend the operation of the act indefinitely, and there is no reason, if it should be their will to suspend it forever, why that could not be accomplished. I know of no power by which the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States could be mandamused, or commanded, or compelled, to formulate rules, since there is certainly no superior judicial power to them in this country, and hence we would see the anomaly presented of a legislative enactment which provides that it shall go into effect immediately, entirely wiped out by the non-action or inaction of the judicial power which it is provided in the act should formulate rules of mere procedure.

"It must be borne in mind that the Supreme Court Justices in making rules are limited to merely making rules of procedure, and would not have power to in any way affect, or impair, or modify any provision of the act itself. Hence where, upon a clear interpretation of the act, it can be construed or interpreted, and proceedings taken thereunder, without any rules for the guidance of the Court, the act itself certainly is in force."

Petitions Filed To-day.

The first petition filed yesterday for voluntary bankruptcy, under the new law, was filed by Myers, Goldsmoth & Bronner, attorneys for Henry Reinhardt, a dry goods merchant, who suspended payment some time ago. Other lawyers who filed petitions in bankruptcy yesterday were Blumenstiel & Hirsch, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, S. F. Kneeland, Hatch & Wickes, and Carroll Whitaker of Saugerties.

The names of the several petitioners in voluntary bankruptcy, together with liabilities, assets, and former business, are as follows:

No. 1—Henry Reinhardt, formerly a dealer in dry goods at 1,524 Third Avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth Street. He made an assignment on Dec. 26, 1894, with liabilities of $117,252, and actual assets of $32,153. He has no assets now. Attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

No. 2—Louis Hilborn and Louis Jacobosky, who composed the firm of Louis Hilborn & Co., dealers in harness, formerly at 112 Chambers Street. They made an assignment on Jan. 2, 1896, with liabilities of $29,521 and assets of $14,272. They have no assets now. Attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

No. 3—Jacob Sugenheimer, surviving partner of V. Hellbrun & Co., importers of fancy goods, formerly at 550 Broadway. His liabilities are about $19,000. No assets. He failed in December last. Attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

No. 4—Gustave White, formerly of White & Oberfelder, wholesale dealers in woolens at 266 Canal Street. His liabilities are about $79,000, and no assets. The firm went into the hands of a receiver in 1894, when they had liabilities of $110,000 and assets of $60,000. Attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

No. 5—Joseph Bechhoefer, formerly doing business as E. Blumenthal & Co., dealers in smokers' articles, at 545 Broadway. Liabilities about $14,000; no assets. He failed in May last. Attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

No. 6—Isidor Stark, formerly of Isidor Stark & Brothers, manufacturers of boys' clothing, at 126 Bleecker Street. His liabilities are $36,000; no assets. The business was closed out by the Sheriff seven years ago. Attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

No. 7—Melville C. Boynton, formerly a cloak manufacturer on Sixth Avenue. Liabilities, $93,000; no assets. Attorney, Stillman F. Kneeland.

No. 8.—Frederick W. Seybel, importer and manufacturer of women's and children's hats at 149 Fifth Avenue, shows liabilities of $68,155; assets, $66,428. Of the liabilities there are secured $25,187; unsecured, $21,195; contingent, $21,773. His factory is at 227 East Forty-second Street. Four years ago Mr. Seybel became interested in the Godey Company, publishers, and has since been President of the company, and was also a partner in the firm of Seybel & Struss, wire manufacturers, of 231 East Forty-second Street. Attorneys, Hatch & Wickes.

Nos. 9 and 10.—Sarah and Daniel E. Hoornbeek of Ellenville, N. Y., formerly dealers in lumber and coal. Liabilities about $7,000; no assets. Attorney, Carroll Whitaker of Saugerties, N. Y.

SUICIDE OF GEORGE TOD.

Jumped from a Tenth Story Window at the Hotel Majestic and Died Instantly.

During a fit of temporary insanity, superinduced by an attack of nervous prostration, George Tod, a brother of J. Kennedy Tod, the banker, shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning hurled himself from a tenth-story window at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, and was instantly killed. He struck the glass roof of the dining room, which is one story from the street level, and his body was frightfully mangled.

At the time Mr. Tod committed the deed he was in charge of a nurse, Mary Downing, an old servant of the family, who had looked after him since he was a boy. He had come to the hotel from Greenwich, Conn., where he lived with another brother, William Stewart Tod, but twenty-four hours before, and intended to place himself under the treatment with some local physicians. He had first appeared at the Hotel Majestic last Sunday morning, and consulted Dr. Burr Ferguson, who has an office at the hotel, complaining to him that he was suffering from nervous prostration and fits of melancholy. Dr. Ferguson carefully examined him, and advised him to return home, saying that the country air and regular habits at home would do him vastly more good than any treatment a physician could give him. Mr. Tod accepted the advice and returned to Greenwich Sunday afternoon. He had barely arrived at home, however, when he again became restless, and insisted upon coming back to this city. The nurse, who was his constant companion, tried her best to dissuade him, but to no purpose. He was bent on returning to the Majestic. There was no train to be had Sunday night, and the trip was postponed until an early hour on Monday morning.

His Illness Not Alarming.

Accompanied by his nurse, Mr. Tod arrived again at the Majestic shortly after 8 o'clock Monday morning, and he again consulted Dr. Ferguson. This time the physician called Dr. Pearce Bailey, an expert alienist, of 60 West Fiftieth Street, in consultation. It was decided that the illness of Mr. Tod was not of an alarming nature and would readily yield to treatment. They assured the patient to that effect and again advised him to return home. He declared, however, that he felt more comfortable in this city and could have just as good rest here. He then engaged apartments for himself, nurse and valet on the tenth floor, overlooking the inner court of the building, and all day kept closely to his room, having his meals sent up to him.

The nurse never left him for a moment. While she did not suspect any intention on his part to do himself an injury, she would not let him get out of her sight. As nearly as could be ascertained, Mr. Tod retired at about 8:30 Monday evening, and the nurse says he slept quietly until 5:30 yesterday morning. Then he suddenly arose and requested his nurse to read to him. She at once complied with his request, and for more than twenty minutes kept him entertained with a magazine story which she had selected. She had barely finished the last paragraph, however, when her ward, without warning, jumped up as if seized with a convulsion and made a dash for the open window. The nurse screamed and made frantic efforts to keep him back. He was attired only in his night gown, and she caught hold of that and tried to pull him in. He pushed her aside with such violence, however, that she fell in the middle of the room, and he then leaped to the sill of the window and threw himself head first into space.

A portion of his apparel caught in a projection of the wall, but this was not sufficient to break his fall, and the night dress was simply torn off his body, which struck the iron and glass roof below. Almost every bone in his body was broken, and the skull was so badly crushed that the features of the dead man were hardly recognizable.

The Guests Aroused.

The nurse had in the meantime become hysterical, and her continued shrieks aroused all the guests in the hotel. The manager of the hotel, William H. Webster, who has his apartments on the first floor, was awakened by the crash caused by the body striking the roof. He quickly made his way through a window to the body and covered it with a blanket. Then he notified the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street station. An ambulance was summoned, but the surgeon said the man was beyond aid, and the Coroner was notified. Coroner Hart arrived shortly afterward and issued a permit for the removal of the body, which was taken to the undertaking establishment of Edward Gordon, 27 Columbus Avenue.

Mr. Tod's family at Greenwich was notified and the body will be removed there some time to-day.

Dr. Ferguson said yesterday that he could not in any way account for the sudden fit of insanity that caused his patient to commit suicide.

"His case," he declared, "was by no means an aggravated one. When he first consulted me I found that he suffered from loss of appetite and occasional spells of depression, the result of nervous prostration of perhaps several months' standing. I prescribed nothing but a stimulant for the appetite, and told Mr. Tod to keep as quiet as possible, at the same time advising him that a stay in the country would be preferable to remaining here.

"He said he would place himself entirely under my orders and try to regain his shattered health. I met him about dinner time yesterday and he appeared perfectly rational. He had enjoyed his noonday meal, which was served in his room, and said he felt somewhat better. The next I saw of him was when his mangled body was lying on the dining-room roof. In my opinion, it was simply a case of a violent fit of insanity arising from melancholia, to which Mr. Tod had been subject."

George Tod was forty-eight years old and unmarried. He was a lawyer by profession, but for the past few years had not been actively engaged in practice. He was not connected with the banking establishment of his brother, J. Kennedy Tod, but had an independent income and spent most of his time in Greenwich, Conn. He had always led a quiet life and was fond of out-of-door sport.

Boy Killed by Falling Iron.

While two workmen were shifting a piece of iron weighing 500 pounds yesterday afternoon in the yard of Samuel & Sons, at 50 Bethune Street, it fell on Daniel Enright, four and one-half years old, of 761 Washington Street, killing him instantly. The boy's parents, Morris and Margaret Enright, have a few rooms on the third floor of the tenement at 761 Washington Street. The boy had stolen away from the house to play.

Lineman Dying from Fall.

George Hulbert forty years of age, a Brooklyn lineman, was probably fatally hurt yesterday while at work at Egbert Avenue and the Manor Road, West New Brighton, S. I. Hulbert was on top of a twenty-foot pole, which was old and had rotted in the ground. His weight caused it to fall. He was picked up unconscious. His skull is fractured.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SPECIAL SALE.
Reed Rockers, $2.25.
45 West 23d Street.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Alleged Unsafe Condition of the Brooklyn Bridge to be Investigated.

THE CITY'S DECREASING TRADE

Joint Committee of Councilmen and Aldermen to Study the Question and Suggest Remedial Municipal or State Legislation.

Councilman Murray of Manhattan introduced, at a meeting of the Council yesterday, a resolution calling on all street railway companies to equip their cars with electric buttons for signaling purposes by passengers. The resolution provides that the companies shall place the buttons in the cars within thirty days or pay a penalty. It was referred to the Railroads Committee for a hearing.

Councilman Christman of Manhattan introduced two resolutions relating to overcrowding on the bridge, and calling for regulations to prevent the trolley cars running too close together. These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels and the Railroad Committee.

Councilman Wise then introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the report of the sagging of the Brooklyn Bridge. The resolution was adopted. It is as follows:

"Whereas, It has been reported in the public press of Aug. 1 that the too great crowding of cars on the Brooklyn Bridge has caused too great a strain on the structure and endangered the lives of passengers:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels be instructed to investigate the matter and report to this body."

The Council also adopted the following resolutions introduced by Councilman Hottenroth:

"Whereas, Certain merchants and commercial bodies have made representations that the manufacture, export trade, or commerce of the city has not increased during recent years in the normal proportion of increase in former years; and

"Whereas, The growth of the city in population, wealth, and business is largely dependent upon its commercial facilities and the laws and ordinances affecting the same; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Council, the Board of Aldermen concurring, that a special joint committee of five members of the Council and seven of the Board of Aldermen be appointed to investigate these representations with power,

"1. To inquire whether the laws and ordinances of the city in any wise affecting manufacturing, trade, transportation, and commerce are faithfully observed.

"2. To determine the cause or reason for the alleged failure of increase in the manufacturing or commercial industries, if any.

"3. To suggest such municipal or State legislative remedies as the committee may deem proper and expedient; and be it further

"Resolved, That said committee report back to the Municipal Assembly with all convenient speed; and be it further

"Resolved, For the purposes of these investigations said committee shall have access to the books and records of the city or of any department thereof."

AUCTIONEERS NEED PAY NO FEE.

Supreme Court Decision in the Case of Albert E. Crabtree.

A peremptory mandamus was granted yesterday by Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, to compel City Clerk Joseph Scully to license Albert E. Crabtree to perform the duties of auctioneer in this city.

The contention of the City Clerk was that under the law passed on the 22d of May, 1897, a license fee of $250 was required of all persons carrying on the business of auctioneer in cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants. On the other side it was claimed that the provisions of the Greater New York charter were in force, and that therefore auctioneers were required only to give a bond for $2,000.

Justice Russell holds that the charter of the city, as passed on the 4th of May, was in force, and not the general law passed eighteen days later. In conclusion, Justice Russell says: "If on the 22d of May the Legislature had passed an amendment to the charter, such an act would require the approval of the Mayor of the city or the repassage by the Legislature of the law. Can an act be passed as a general law which effects such an amendment precisely, and has no other force whatever, without such subsequent action by the Mayor or the Legislature?"

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Long Island City Claims to be Paid, with $4,000 Costs.

There were 201 judgments entered in the Queens County Clerk's Office in Jamaica yesterday against the City of New York. The judgments represented claims held by schoolteachers, firemen, and other old officials of Long Island City who had been unable to collect the money due to them from Long Island City. In order to get their money it was necessary that they should bring suit.

Acting Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy confessed that the claims were all right. Some of them were for $75, while others were for only a few dollars. The costs will amount to $4,000, which the taxpayers will have to settle in addition to the judgments.

MERCHANTS COMING TO TOWN.

They Come from All Over the Country to Make Purchases in the New York Market.

Although the reduced railroad fare rates obtained by the Merchants' Association will not go into effect upon what is known as the central passenger territory until next Sunday, merchants are already beginning to arrive for the purpose of making their Fall purchases in the New York market.

Within the past two days merchants have registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association hailing from Texas, Alabama, Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. These have all come on in advance of the reduced rates, preferring to be in the market early.

The reduced rates will be in effect from Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, and Aug. 27 to 31, inclusive, and merchants will have thirty days in which to return to their homes. These rates and dates cover the territory west of, but not including, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va., extending as far West as Chicago and St. Louis, north into Canada, and as far south as the Ohio River, but including that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Circulars announcing these rates have been sent throughout all that territory and the States contiguous thereto; in the latter case showing the merchants how they can travel to the boundary of that territory, where tickets will be on sale between the dates mentioned.

The merchants who are now coming in all speak in the most glowing terms of the conditions of the sections of the country from which they come. They say that the crops are good; that money is more plentiful than ever before in their recollection; that, in consequence, the farmers have paid off the small storekeepers, and the small storekeepers in turn have paid off the larger ones; so that these merchants are in a better position to-day to replenish their stocks than has been the case for a great many years, or possibly than ever before.

G. B. McVay, who arrived yesterday from Birmingham, Ala., said that, notwithstanding the war and the price of cotton, conditions in the South were excellent. He said that the war had produced a stimulating influence in the section in which he lived; that the coal mines were all running on full time, as were the blast furnaces; that debts were being paid and merchants were preparing to lay in large lines of goods, and that everybody was looking toward a very successful Fall and Winter.

STERN BROS
are now showing a great variety of
Ladies'
Pique, Linen and Duck
Outing Suits
and Separate Skirts
at
Very Low Prices
West 23d St.

EAST BRONX STREET SYSTEM.

Hearing to be Given To-day by the Board of Public Improvements—The Proposed Plan.

A large delegation of taxpayers and a special committee of the North Side Board of Trade will attend the public hearing given by the Board of Public Improvements at 2 P. M. to-day on the adoption of the map or layout of the proposed street system for that part of the Borough of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River. The map so far as is known meets with the approval of all, and its immediate adoption will be urged by those interested in the development of this territory now composed principally of small villages and farm land. In submitting the map Chief Topographical Engineer Louis A. Risse makes a report from which the following extracts are taken:

"That portion of the Borough of the Bronx lying westerly of the Bronx River is completely laid out and covers an area of 12,317 acres. By Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895 about 14,205 acres, part of the former Westchester County adjacent to the former Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and lying easterly of the Bronx River, were added to the territory of the City of New York. The triangulation and the topographical survey were begun in 1896, and as soon as the same was far enough advanced to locate definitely the main villages and topographical features of the district, studies were begun for a preliminary design for a system of streets and avenues, parks and bridges, as provided for in the charter.

"The method pursued in laying out the territory has been as follows: First, the section which will probably develop for commercial purposes; second, for manufacturing purposes; third, for residential purposes. The commercial and manufacturing interests will probably follow the shore of the East River, the Bronx River, and Westchester Creek, while the bulk of the area will probably be used for residential purposes, especially after facilities for rapid transit are extended.

"It has been my first aim to lay out a street system in accordance with the probable future and ultimate occupation and the distinctive character of its different sections; second, to connect the outlying districts and provide for the readiest access to railroad stations, water fronts, and bridges by diagonal avenues, thus obtaining directness of lines; third, to create as many as possible open squares and places where ample opportunity is given for placing large and important buildings where architectural effects shall be enhanced and not smothered; fourth, to provide broad thoroughfares to the system of parks at the most eligible points; fifth, to lay out streets in such a manner that proper sewerage and drainage can be had; sixth, to have the direction of the avenues in the line of travel, which is from north to south; seventh, to have the blocks conform as near as possible to the standard size of lots in use in the City of New York; eighth, to make the gradients of avenues and streets so as not to be too heavy and in accordance with the general topography.

"All these considerations have been regarded in the final arrangements of the layout, and all individual interest was subordinate to the general interest, as it is deemed of the greatest importance to the future in this region that the plans made now should present a comprehensive system of laying out adapted to the needs of the district in the remote future as well as at the present time."

MILLS HOTEL NO. 2.

The New Building, Which Has Accommodations for 600 Men, Will Open for Business To-morrow.

Mills Hotel No. 2, situated on the corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, in the very centre of the Bowery district, will open for business to-morrow morning at 9o'clock. The hotel is a massive structure of white brick and Indiana sandstone, ten stories high, and has many improvements suggested by the experience of Mr. D. O. Mills's other philanthropic enterprise, Mills Hotel No. 1, where, since it was opened, in November, 1897, there has rarely been a vacant room.

The new building has accommodations for 600 respectable men, at 20 and 30 cents a night, far superior to anything in the world at many times the price. The floors of the entrance and public rooms are of imitation marble in a beautiful mosaic design. The wainscoting is fine Tennessee marble six feet high. The bedrooms are larger than in No. 1, and are partitioned to the ceiling instead of being topped by wire grills. Each bedroom contains a wardrobe closet, which may be locked by the occupant of the room. There are two shower baths and ample lavatory and toilet accommodations upon each sleeping floor.

The reading, writing, and smoking rooms are ample, and a fine library has been provided for the use of the guests. The restaurant is a well-lighted room in the basement, and will doubtless prove as popular to those seeking a good meal at a low price as has Mills Hotel No. 1 restaurant. It will be opened to the general public.

The Mills Hotels and Model Dwellings are all under the general management of John L. Thomas, whose offices are at Mills Hotel No. 1, 160 Bleecker Street. H. B. Day will have charge of Mills Hotel No. 2, and James A. Brown will continue to act as purchasing agent for the two hotels.

Contributions to Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of the following contributions in answer to its recent appeal for a widow eighty years old confined to her room with rheumatism, and an appeal for a widow of seventy without relatives and with failing eyesight. As both of these cases are now provided for no further contributions are desired: "Sulphur Springs," 50 cents; "F. A. B.," "J. C. G.," "H. M. G.," "N. C. J.," "Edgemere," "C. R.," "A. C.," "No. 925," "R. L. A.," "Grace," and "Mrs. M. L. T. W.," $1 each; Yankee Christmas Club, Mrs. F. D. Barker, Anna M. Noyes, "Bedford Station," and "H. C. F.," $2 each; "E. C. F.," "A Sympathizer," and Miss Fremont, $3 each; "E. D.," Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Mrs. D. A. Richard, "H. S.," Mrs. W. J. Wells, "J. B. I.," "H. S.," Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, "A. M. S.," "C. A. W.," "G. H. R.," "F. F. W." and Morris K. Jesup, $5 each; Miss K. S. Babcock, $9; "V. M.," "W.," "Baby Anna," and "B. B.," $10 each; "In Memoriam F. M. M.," $20; "K. DuB." and E. R. Wharton, $25 each.

Importation of Precious Stones.

A report has been made by the United States Appraiser at this port regarding the importation of precious stones under the Dingley tariff and under the Wilson tariff. The returns for the year just closed show that the Government has received from duty on cut stones the sum of $806,612.52, as against $402,967.16 during the year ended Aug. 1, 1897. The actual importations of precious stones for the two years were as follows: Year ended Aug. 1, 1898: Cut, $8,066,125.19; uncut, $4,077,270.32. Year ended Aug. 1, 1897: Cut, $1,064,997.10; uncut, $1,367,179.10. The total importations of cut and uncut stones for the year just closed amounted to $12,143,395.51, and for the year ended Aug. 1, 1897, $2,482,176.20.

Harry Hill's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Jane Hill, eighty years old, widow of Harry Hill, the well-known sporting man, died Monday at the home of her son, Capt. Edward Hill, at Flushing. She had been ill only a short time. She leaves three sons—Edward and Richard of Flushing and William of Newtown.



Most linen-crash shrinks. Ours does not. Coat $3.50, vest $2, trousers $2.50.

Straw hat prices wane with the season; $2.50 now buys the best.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WINTER HOTEL AT HAVANA

New Yorkers Plan a Palatial Structure to Attract Fashionable Winter Visitors to Cuba.

DELAY UNTIL PEACE COMES

Robert Hewitt Started the Proposition—He Will Form a Stock Company to Erect the Hotel—Architects Prepare Preliminary Drawings.

Business men of this city have been asked to interest themselves in a plan to build a mammoth hotel at Havana in the expectation that at the end of the war the former Spanish possession will attract so large a number of Winter guests as to threaten the success of the Winter season of Florida and the cities of the Southern coast. The scheme was first urged nearly two months ago by Robert Hewitt, President and a Director of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, and President and a Director of the Pontifex Ice Machine Company, residing at Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Early in the progress of hostilities many capitalists realized that Cuba and especially Havana was a fruitful field in which to invest, and one of the most patent avenues appeared to be a provision for visitors to the land of which so much has been recently written and said. The advantages of Havana as a place for people of fashion to Winter was early exploited, but in most cases the schemes were held in abeyance pending the cessation of warfare. Mr. Hewitt, however, determined to perfect his plans in the belief that victory was sure for the United States, and in the hope that Cuba would eventually become an American possession.

About the last of May the firm of Carrère & Hastings, architects, were asked by Mr. Hewitt to prepare preliminary plans for the hotel. His instructions were followed, and rough sketches covering the essential points of several designs were put on paper. Six weeks ago Mr. Hewitt changed his plans relative to obtaining funds for the proposed hotel, and notified Messrs. Carrère & Hastings to do nothing more until further notice.

John M. Carrère of Carrère & Hastings said last night that he understood Mr. Hewitt was as determined as ever to continue his plan of erecting the Havana caravansery, but he was delaying at present to form a stock company to promote the work. At the first, Mr. Hewitt designed to undertake the whole project himself, Mr. Carrère inferred, but later consideration had led him to believe it wiser to form a stock company. It was this change of opinion that resulted in the present delay.

"I saw Mr. Hewitt Sunday morning," Mr. Carrère said, "and talked with him about the project. He said that nothing more was being done about it for the present. However, it is my opinion that the plans will certainly be carried out. Mr. Hewitt and a few rich New Yorkers will form a company, and set to work at once peace is established."

It appears that several sites have been considered, the choice narrowing to a possible three upon the Plaza. Either of these would have many attractions and be within touch of the points of paramount interest to Winter visitors. Such sketches as Messrs. Carrère and Hastings have prepared provided for the usual open-style structure of many wide verandahs popular in warm climates. It is believed that with equally good accommodations, hotels at Havana would draw much of the Winter patronage from the Florida resorts. The quaintness of the Cuban capital and the centring of interests of late in its vicinity promise to attract a profitable throng of wealthy guests.

MARSTON MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

Quarrel Between Brothers May Explain Death of One and Disappearance of the Other.

The mystery attending the disappearance of Charles E. Marston grows deeper daily, particularly since it was established yesterday that the body found in the East River on Monday night is not that of the missing broker. The descriptions of hair, beard, and height tallied, but the body is that of a man weighing nearly 200 pounds, while Marston was slight and weighed 75 pounds less. Robert I. Marston, a son of William H., who killed himself on Monday, and others visited the Morgue yesterday and were relieved to find that the body was not that of the missing man.

There is quite as much mystery regarding the death of William H. Marston, whose family still assert that it was accidental, in spite of many evidences to the contrary. They claim that an apoplectic stroke attacked him while shaving, and made him helpless, but they do not account for the fact that the only blood in the room was upon the bed, which seems impossible to reconcile with the theory of accident.

The older men in Wall Street who knew the brothers, and among whom the affection existing between them was often a matter of comment, are wholly at sea, except a few who claim to have knowledge that about a week before the disappearance of Charles the brothers had words, and the missing man threatened to leave the house where, with William's family, he had resided for so many years. Neighbors also claim to know of a quarrel as the result of which Charles quitted his brother's house. It is even held that an overwhelming fear that something might have happened to Charles, which might indirectly be traced to the quarrel, so worried William that he became temporarily deranged and so killed himself. The family claim to know nothing of any quarrel, and their fear is that, should the brothers be living and see the accounts of his brother's death, he may attribute it in some way to his own action and make away with himself. This would furnish another reason for the anxiety of the family to have the death of William appear as an accident. The members of the family said yesterday that they had heard nothing whatever of Charles.

If the affairs of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company, of which the brothers were respectively President and Secretary-Treasurer, had anything to do with the mystery, it did not become apparent yesterday. G. W. Swain, a Brooklyn caterer, who is the Vice President, is still in Belmar, N. J., and he said Monday that the company was in good shape and in no way involved. No creditors made their appearance yesterday, and the office was deserted. If there are any Directors they have not yet put in an appearance, and the family has made no move to examine the effects of the brothers in the Produce Exchange office.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Pruning Women's Suit Stocks.

The fact of the matter is that we've got thousands too many of women's Summer Dresses and Skirts, and the time for pruning is at hand. We will lead off this morning with

FIVE BARGAIN LOTS,

So that the keener the competition around town the more matchless in contrast will these appear.

WHITE PIQUE SUITS, in Eton and Reefer Coat effects; some trimmed, others plain, were $10.00 to $15.00; now . . $6.98

HOLLAND LINEN SUITS, with Eton Jacket and new shaped skirt; the suits are trimmed in colored applique; were $9.98; your choice now $5

WOMEN'S SKIRTS OF WHITE DUCK, with insertion trimming and of black ribbon; were $5 to $6.50; now . . $3.98

WHITE DUCK SKIRTS of an excellent quality of duck, full and generously made, finished with graduating bands around bottom—our $2.75 kinds; now $1.98

WHITE BEDFORD CORD SKIRTS with lapped seams and deep hem—were $3; now $1.98

H. O'NEILL & CO.

PARK AND HIS TWO WIVES.

He Need No Longer Pay Alimony to Mrs. Park No. 2.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision setting aside a former order by which August Park of Port Chester was compelled to pay his wife, Margaret, $1,500 a year alimony for the support and education of their two children. Several months ago Mrs. Park secured an annulment of her marriage to Park on the ground that he had a wife living when he married her. With the decree was an order requiring him to pay his wife $1,500 a year alimony.

In his decision Justice Pryor says that the court which granted the decree had no jurisdiction to order the payment of the alimony, inasmuch as Park made no appearance in the suit.

The details of the case excite interest. In 1865 Augustus Park married for the first time and had six children, of whom are living. About twenty years later he abandoned his wife, and in 1888 married a second time. By this wife he had two children. In 1895 he abandoned the second Mrs. Park and her children, with the result that she brought suit before a Police Magistrate to compel Park to support her. The defendant thereupon produced his first wife in court to prove that Mrs. Park No. 2 was in reality no wife in law and had no legal claim.

Immediately after, Mrs. Park No. 1 obtained a divorce. Mrs. Park No. 2 then brought suit to have her marriage annulled, and at the same time asked for $500 yearly for maintenance for her children. Counsel for Park argued that the children were, as a matter of fact, not his children before the law, while counsel for Mrs. Park No. 2 contended that the decree of divorce from Mrs. Park No. 1 had itmatized the children of the second marriage. The marriage was annulled and the allowance granted. It is this decision, in so far as it relates to the $1,500 allowance, that is now set aside by Justice Pryor.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MAGAZINE BY LIGHTNING.—John Hutton, who owned a powder house or magazine within the limits of the City of Kingston lease it to the Laflin & Rand Powder Company for the storage of powder, and the latter consigned the powder to the firm of Vreeland & Deusen Brothers, which kept the keys of the magazine, sold the powder on commission, and authorized its storage in, and delivery from, the magazine. In an action brought by Franciska Prussak, who lived about 400 feet from the magazine and was injured by an explosion there which occurred during a thunderstorm, the Third Appellate Division affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that all the parties named, who were made defendants, must be considered as participating in the maintenance of the magazine, and are liable for such injuries under a charge of the court that if it was a fact that the magazine was exploded by lightning that would constitute no defense to the action in the case of the maintenance in that place of the magazine was a nuisance.

COLLISION AT A RAILROAD CROSSING.—Catherine Fisher Wieland brought an action against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the death of her husband, Frederick G. Wieland, occasioned by a collision with a train on the defendant's railroad near Normansville, Albany County, N. Y. It appeared on the trial that there were no eye witnesses of the accident, which occurred about mid-day on a highway crossing the track nearly at right angles; that the deceased, a careful man and prudent driver, was driving a gentle, old, and slow horse before a milk wagon, and in coming to the crossing could have seen the approaching train at a point from 28 to 30 feet from the track at a distance of from only 135 to 150 feet. This distance the train, which was running from fifty to sixty miles an hour, and was giving no signal of its approach which could be heard at the crossing, would pass over in two seconds, which was less than the time that it would take the decedent to pass over the 28 or 30 feet separating him from the track; so that had he looked when at that distance from the track he could not have seen the train. A judgment on non-suit granted by the court has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Merwin. The court held that the absence of contributory negligence may be proved by circumstances, and that if different conclusions may be drawn from the circumstances proved the question is one for the jury; also, that in the present case the question whether, in the exercise of reasonable care under the circumstances shown, the decedent ought to have seen or heard the approaching train in time to have avoided the collision, was a question of fact for the jury.

Order for Durant's Arrest Vacated.

The order of the Supreme Court, under which William West Durant was arrested three weeks ago, was vacated by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday. Durant was arrested in a suit brought by his sister, Heloise Frethey Rose, in which she demanded that he make an accounting for the property of their father, Dr. Durant, who left an estate supposed to be worth some millions of dollars. Mrs. Rose alleges that her brother got her and her mother to give him power of attorney over the property. She declared that he misrepresented the value of the estate, and that when she demanded her share could not get it from him. Mrs. Rose, in her application for her brother's arrest, averred he was about to go to Europe. Justice MacLean says that the affidavits in the case show that Durant does not intend to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

Mrs. Place Files an Appeal.

Notice of appeal was filed yesterday to the Court of Appeals from the conviction and judgment in the case of Mrs. Martha Place, who is under sentence of death for the murder of her stepdaughter. This appeal acts as a stay of execution of the sentence.

"Time proves all things." It has proved the potency of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as a Throat and Lung cure.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND WAR MEETING
Thursday Eve., Aug. 4, 8 P. M.
Proceeds for the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association for the benefit of the wives and families of our sold

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
hunder showers; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,153. NEW YORK. THURSDAY. AUGUST 4, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, middling, 6 1-16c.

Page 2.

The new One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has obtained 540 recruits.

The First Volunteer Engineers expect to leave camp at Peekskill Friday night, and will sail for Puerto Rico Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Page 3.

The wounded soldiers in Bellevue are to picnic Tuesday in Central Park.

Prominent officers of the old army, regulars and volunteers, have issued a call for a meeting to arrange a suitable reception for the returning troops.

Because of numerous desertions from its ranks, the ceremony of mustering in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, set for last night, was indefinitely postponed.

Inquiry was made as to the reasons for returning here the stores taken to Santiago on the Breakwater. The transport will probably sail for Santiago to-day with pay for the troops there.

Miss Clara Barton reports that there is very little yellow fever at Santiago, but that the men are suffering from malarial fever. The Red Cross local auxiliaries now number eighty-nine. Mrs. R. A. Papphan of Des Moines proposes that they be formed into State associations.

Page 4.

The hospital ship Relief left this port for Puerto Rico with supplies for Gen. Miles's army.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will start for its annual cruise Aug. 3 from Larchmont Harbor.

The Government will shortly return the St. Louis and St. Paul to the American Line, while the Harvard and Yale will be used as transports.

The wife of a soldier of the Ninth Regiment offered her house for sale as a mortgage on it must be satisfied, and she has no money to pay.

One of the big observation mines taken up near Fort Wadsworth exploded with terrific force while being unloaded in the Narrows. The precautions taken by the engineers prevented loss of life.

The battleship Texas was successfully floated into Dry Dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her bottom is extremely foul from her long stay in tropical waters. The plates injured by a reef off the Dry Tortugas were found to be only slightly dented.

Page 5.

The members of the Military Club will meet to-night to consider a proposition to disband because of growing financial troubles.

The commission appointed under an act of the Legislature to inquire into the decline of New York's trade and to suggest a remedy met yesterday in the Hide and Leather Bank and elected ex-Mayor Schieren Chairman.

Page 7.

The United German Societies resolved to hold a Bismarck memorial meeting Oct. 18, probably in Madison Square Garden.

Ex-Senator Hill visited the city yesterday and held a long conference with Elliot Danforth. It is said that ex-Gov. Flower is after the gubernatorial nomination.

Page 8.

Wu Ting Fang, the new Chinese Minister, visited Wall Street and displayed great interest in the doings in the Produce Exchange.

Page 10.

Alexander Monroe, a lineman, grasped a live wire while working on a telephone pole in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, and was shocked into unconsciousness. His leg caught in the cross braces on the pole, and he was hanging head downward when his predicament was discovered. He died later in the hospital.

Page 12.

Only one petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday under the new Federal law.

Mayor Van Wyck leaped into the canal at Freeport, L. I., yesterday and saved three young women from drowning.

The Dock Board granted permission to Superintendent S. T. Stewart to establish kindergartens on the recreation piers.

There was an annoying block on the Brooklyn Bridge last evening caused by a defective "pilot motor" on an "L" train.

The funeral of William H. Marston will take place to-day. No trace of the suicide's missing brother has yet been found.

The Congressional sub-committee yesterday brought to an end its investigation of the Post Office in this city. The members left for Buffalo, declining to express any opinion.

Forty Greek flower peddlers engaged in a free fight on Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning. The riot was quelled by a charge of police and seven of the combatants were arrested.

William Walton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings for Brooklyn, has refused to pay a batch of bills aggregating $28,000, contracted by the old City Works Department, and marked "O K" by ex-Deputy Fielding.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunder storms and rains have generally occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in New England, where it has been fair.

There has been a decided break in high temperatures from the lake regions to the East Gulf. A fall of 12 degrees in twenty-four hours has been reported from Pittsburg and Montgomery, and a drop of 20 degrees from the maximum at Knoxville. This cool wave will pass eastward, causing a decided fall in temperature this afternoon in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has risen on the Northern and Central Rocky Mountain slope.

The pressure is relatively high in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	74	77
6 A. M.	70	74	78
9 A. M.	77	77	82
12 M.	80	80	87
4 P. M.	76	78	84
6 P. M.	75	76	82
9 P. M.	72	76	82
12 P. M.	70	76	82

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The highest temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 12 M., and the lowest 74 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 95 per cent.

Helena Sinks Tugs at Casilda.

KEY WEST, Aug. 3.—The Helena, which has been on blockade duty for nearly a month, sank a number of harbor tugs and lighters at Casilda last week and sent one little tug, the Manatee, which surrendered in preference to being sunk, to Guantanamo Bay.

SPAIN'S ANSWER NOT YET READY

Report that She Had Accepted Our Terms Premature.

CAMBON IS PARLEYING AGAIN

Has Another Meeting With President McKinley.

Announced that No Decision Was Reached—Further Than This, Information Concerning the Conference Is Withheld.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Nothwithstanding the fact that the President, as well as the people, believed that to-day would see the culmination of the negotiations that have been in progress to restore peace between the United States and Spain, a conference between the Executive and Ambassador Cambon, lasting for an hour this afternoon, produced no conclusive result.

Besides the numerous positive dispatches which had been sent to the London papers from Madrid yesterday, announcing that Spain had concluded to accept the terms laid down by the American Government for the termination of the war, and that the answer of the Sagasta Ministry had been framed and forwarded Monday night, the European agents of the Washington Administration had communicated similar information.

While, therefore, the President was without any official intimation that a reply was about to be submitted by Ambassador Cambon upon behalf of the Spanish officials, he believed last night, and until late this afternoon, that the time when formal negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of peace would begin was merely a matter of a few hours.

President Felt Confident.

There was eager expectancy at the White House in anticipation of the reply of the Spanish Government to our peace terms. The President felt certain that an agreement had been reached on his propositions, and early in the forenoon he stated to several callers, with evident satisfaction, that he understood an agreement had been reached, and that he expected the formal answer to reach him at any hour.

Throughout the early part of the day the press dispatches, as transmitted to him, were carefully read, and, with several members of his Cabinet, who called individually, he referred to the certainty he felt of the early termination of hostilities. There was a strong belief that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, would arrange during the day to present formally and without delay the expected Spanish note.

Officials were not the only ones who anticipated an early communication of the reply, but numerous newspaper men were gathered about the White House awaiting the French Ambassador's call. At 3 o'clock no word had yet come from the French Embassy, but there was still a current belief that the reply might be in before the day was brought to a close.

At 3 o'clock the positive statement was authorized by Ambassador Cambon that the Spanish reply to the American peace demands had not been received at the French Embassy. There had been a considerable number of communications received from the Spanish Government bearing on peace negotiations, but nothing in the sense of a decisive reply to be communicated to the President.

A few minutes later M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, called at the State Department and arranged a meeting between the President and Ambassador Cambon, to take place in the White House at 3:45. Secretary Day was as the White House in season, but was obliged to wait about ten minutes for the French Ambassador.

No Conclusion Reached.

After conferring for an hour the parties separated, having been unable to reach a conclusion as to the acceptance by Spain of the peace conditions laid down by the President. They had bound themselves to the observance of the strictest secrecy as to the proceedings until further progress had been made. Thus it is practically assured in advance that any attempt to state what occurred at to-day's meeting at the White House will be nothing more than pure guesswork.

Secretary Day did not appear to be discouraged, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference. From this it is gathered that the long-expected answer of the Spanish Government to the President's note, upon being received, had turned out to be either a counter proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the President's note.

Meantime, in consonance with the declared purpose of the President at the beginning of the overture, the negotiations are not operating to restrain military operations in any degree.

SPEEDY TREATY EXPECTED.

Belief that An Agreement Will Be Reached by Peace Commissioners Soon After Spain Replies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Administration finds by dispatches from Madrid that its determination about peace is understood at the Spanish capital and is not likely to encourage the Spanish Government to indulge in the merely formal and customary diplomatic delays; from the hope of deferring a settlement and possibly to secure more advantageous conditions of surrender.

All talk, it is suggested, about a modification of the plans of the Administration is idle and not justified by the very clear official statement made for the President to inform the public upon what conditions he will treat with Spain. When the reply is made that Spain will "immediately" evacuate Cuba and Puerto Rico and all Spanish islands in the West Indies and agree that the United States shall occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, until the treaty of peace is concluded, which treaty is to "determine the disposition and government of the Philippines," the character of the treaty is foreshadowed.

It was pointed out to-day by an Administration officer that the President had practically outlined the treaty of peace. The conditions upon Spain will not, it is considered by the President and his administrative officers, be harsher than would have been expected. Indemnity may be considered, for, while the President says he does not put forward any claim for "pecuniary" indemnity, he may not be debarred from it; and, in case of protracted hostilities compelling the United States to meet greater expenses for its army and navy, there is a plain intimation, but not a threat, which it is considered highly probable Spain will see as well as any outside nation.

Delay Not to be Expected.

When the conditions are assented to, it is considered at the State Department to be but a short matter to make the treaty. The Treaty of Paris after the war with Germany was completed in a month. "To be sure," said a State Department officer, "Bismarck hustled." No reason can be discovered why the treaty between Spain and the United States should not be finished in a short time.

As the evacuation of the West Indies by Spain is to be "immediate," under the terms of peace offered by the President, it is confidently expected that the removal of the Spanish troops will go on while the Commissioners for peace are sitting, if the troops are not all out of Cuba and Puerto Rico before the Commissioners meet. Any hesitation or reluctance in carrying out that stipulation will justify the United States in questioning the disposition of Spain to go on with the rest of the agreement in good faith. Such an interruption would of course mean a resumption of hostilities as actively as before the attempt to secure peace was made.

There does not appear to be any ground for the published suggestion that the President will not endeavor to have the peace treaty signed before the November elections. Delay for political reasons would unquestionably do more harm than good for the party of the Administration. And, while the President does not deny his concern for the popularity of his party, he does not conceal his surprise that a suspicion should be uttered after the Administration, in its preliminary work for peace, has dispensed with all formalities that might easily have been involved if there was any disposition to put off, rather than hasten, the day of peace.

A Senator, who has to-day talked with the President, expressed the belief that it would be but a matter of a few weeks to reach a treaty with Spain, after the precedent conditions had been accepted. This Senator looked for two American Commissioners and two Spanish Commissioners, who are to choose a fifth.

"They must get through promptly," he said, "and reach some sort of stipulation, for if it were permitted to them to sit a year, two years, or longer, while both countries maintained war preparations, the delay to the United States would be intolerable. But, as we should be at liberty to occupy Puerto Rico by the terms of the agreement to make the treaty, it is plain that once Spain consents to enter upon negotiations she will be just as anxious as the United States to have the business all over.

Cuba and Puerto Rico Debts.

"No, there is to be no shouldering of debts, and I do not know whose authority was obtained for the statement that the United States will undertake to meet the claims upon Cuba and Puerto Rico of American citizens who have such claims against Spain. It seems to me that there are attorneys waiting about with $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of such claims, many of them rather frayed and disreputable to us old-timers. Some time or another we may get these claims from Spain, but I hope we shall not carry them on our backs right away."

The omission from all the outlines of the terms of any mention of the Spanish indebtedness of Cuba or Puerto Rico plainly has not conveyed to Madrid any belief that the United States expects to assume that indebtedness. As Spain must withdraw from jurisdiction, it is not believed that the United States intends to load upon those islands the responsibility for debts incurred by Spain. At all events, the treaty will not provide for payment of any debts by the United States.

SPAIN WAITING ON US.

Expecting a Reply to Her Late Communication Relating to Terms of Peace.

PARIS, Aug 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps telegraphs this afternoon saying that if the definite reply of the United States on the peace proposals arrives to-day the Spanish Cabinet will meet this evening and officially accept the terms. The Cabinet Ministers, the correspondent adds, believe that the agreement will be accepted by the country without opposition, and that the Government will not summon the Cortes before the Autumn.

The newspapers are attacking Premier Sagasta and his colleagues, the correspondent of the Temps at Madrid continues. They assert that the Premier opened negotiations yesterday with Señor Pidal, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, with the view of returning the Conservatives to power so soon as peace should be arranged, believing that the Conservatives are more competent to reorganize the country. Señor Sagasta's partisans deny this newspaper charge.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—Premier Sagasta summoned Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, and other absent politicians to Madrid, in order to consult with them regarding the peace terms.

TO MAINTAIN THE ARMY.

Volunteers Will Be Continued in the Service as Long as They Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—There is no anxiety on the part of the Administration lest, with the signing of the treaty of peace, the authority to continue the army under the acts of Congress permitting the increase of the armed forces will cease, and thus compel the mustering out of the troops.

The Administration will take the responsibility of maintaining so much of the existing army as necessity seems to require to preserve the fruits of the war. To do otherwise, it is asserted by a high officer, would be to invite censure worse than that of appearing to maintain an army in violation of the Constitution.

"When the treaty of peace has been signed," said an army officer to-day, "there will be need for many troops for a long time. The necessity will grow out of the war, and in December the Congress will properly recognize it. Meantime, it will be the care of the President to look to it that the army is not shrunk too much.

"We may not want all the men who are being sent to Puerto Rico for long service in that island. Gen. Wade's division, now announced as to be sent forward, will be more usefully employed than it would be in camp, where the men have been very restless and impatient for service in foreign countries. By and by it may be found that Puerto Rico will need as small a garrison of American troops to maintain order and establish the authority of the United States as Spain has maintained to keep an unwilling people in subjection.

"No man who has read the accounts of the situation in Cuba," continued this officer, "will advise the President to at once order the disbandment of the volunteers. We may not need two hundred thousand soldiers to establish a stable government in Cuba; but, when the Spanish troops are about to be withdrawn, no one will maintain that it will not be necessary to have a large body of well disciplined troops to go in and protect the people who have property there, and who may not have sympathized with the Cuban insurgents, from the effects of the wrath with which some of the Cubans may feel inspired.

"If the Spanish Government accepts the terms offered by the President I should not be surprised to see 150,000 men disbanded at once. Should they be rejected, there will be no complaint on the part of any of the troops of prolonged inactivity. With the necessity removed for keeping all the troops now in service under arms, the President will probably retain in service some 50,000 men for Cuban operations, possibly 10,000 for use in Puerto Rico for a short time, and as many for the Philippines as may be found necessary under the terms of the complete settlement.

"As the treaty of peace will determine all questions, including that of the Philippines, we may be able to get rid of the whole volunteer army in Asiatic waters before Fall. Much of the regular army may be used for service in the West Indies, and the process of reduction will probably act last upon the increased regular army.

"Unless I am greatly mistaken, public opinion will sustain the Congress in making permanent the increase in the regular army authorized at the beginning of the war. With 60,000 men, the army will answer, I hope, every purpose for which an army may be employed in Cuba and Puerto Rico, after those islands shall have ceased to be Spanish for a year or two."

The intimation thrown out that an active movement of the army will follow the rejection by Spain of the terms offered by the President makes it plain that the alternative of peace or war has been considered, and that the War Department is prepared to follow the more disagreeable alternative if Spain shall so elect. Spain is in no humor to face a Summer campaign in Cuba, for in the camp of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago among men who are more advantageously situated in some respects than they were when they were Spanish troops, there are 2,000 sick. The belief is that there is much sickness at Holguin and at other eastern points not yet reached by Gen. Shafter's army. And information from Havana shows that the army of Gen. Blanco is greatly afflicted with sickness and weakness attributed to the scarcity of provisions.

OUR DUTY AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON D. C., Aug. 3.—An interesting question, and one of vital importance to the Administration, is the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward the Philippine insurgents in the event that we reach an agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain.

It is stipulated in our peace terms that the United States military forces shall occupy and establish a military form of government over the City of Manila and the bay with the surrounding territory. This involves an immediate surrender of the Spanish forces, not to Aguinaldo, but to Gen. Marritt, and there is some apprehension that the insurgents will resent this very bitterly, and that it will be necessary to expel them forcibly from the territory described.

Beyond this, it is said, in some quarters that, pending the decision of the peace commissioners as to the future of the Philippines, the United States will be morally bound to maintain the status quo in the islands at large. In other words, having deprived Spain of the means of resisting the onslaughts of the insurgents, it has been urged that the United States would be bound to prevent the latter from continuing their warfare.

There is a lack of information in Washington on many important points as to the conditions in the Philippines. For instance, it is not known, even approximately, how extensive the revolutionary movement has been throughout the vast group of 1,200 islands, and among the large population estimated to aggregate between 8,000,000 and 15,000,000.

If the revolutionary movement is general and extends to very many of the islands, the task presented to the United States military and naval authorities will be one of great magnitude, in the event that it is decided to be incumbent upon us not to restore Spanish sovereignty where it has been lost, but to prevent its overthrow in sections where it is still supreme, and to prevent excesses and outrages at the hands of the insurgents.

POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senator Burrows of Michigan was at the War Department to-day. The Senator said that he had no means of judging what would be the prevailing sentiment of the Senate as to the treaty of peace, as he had had no conversation with any of his colleagues on the ject recently.

"As for myself," he remarked, "I don't care to go very deeply into a discussion of the subject at this time, but in general terms, I take this view of it:

"We must have absolute possession of Puerto Rico and Spain must relinquish completely her sovereignty over Cuba. We should retain permanently the Island of Puerto Rico. Toward Cuba we will act in good faith and with perfect justice, giving to the people of the island a free and independent government as soon as it can be established. We must see to it that a good and stable government is established, and, of course, the future will depend upon the ability of the people of Cuba to govern themselves, the United States giving them all possible assistance and every opportunity to maintain themselves as a free and independent people.

"As to the Philippines, I do not believe that we want the entire group of islands, with its several millions of semi-barbarous people. In my opinion, we should retain one entire island—the best in the whole group for our purposes—absolutely as our own, for a naval station and commercial base. Our ownership of the entire island should be complete, with no vestige of Spanish influence anywhere upon it. This would give us all we want for the development and protection of our commerce. The rest of the group of islands might go back to Spain or the people might be left to work out their own destiny.

"The question of just how far this Government should exert itself in the matter of securing good government for the islands which we do not retain is a matter of detail for the future. The only thing that I care to say on that point is that I don't think this Government should retain control or interest in the rest of the islands after having taken possession of the one we want."

Foreign Intrigues Possible.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says:

"President McKinley's proposal that a commission should decide the future government of the Philippines is considered here as giving Spain a chance of recovering partial authority over her revolted subjects. This state of things, it is thought, might afford an opening for intrigues on the part of foreign powers unfriendly to America, Great Britain, and Japan, and might prove dangerous to the cause of permanent peace in the Pacific."

WADE'S PUERTO RICO TOUR

Official Invitations Issued for Volunteers' Personally Conducted Excursion.

TWO STATES ARE SLIGHTED

As the Transportation Department Is Busy Moving Shafter's Men the Troops Are Not Likely to Get Away Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The official programme of Gen. Wade's "personally conducted" excursion of volunteers to Puerto Rico was announced to-day in the following general order:

The commanding officers of the following regiments, United States Volunteer Infantry, will report to Major Gen. J. F. Wade, United States Volunteers, War Department, Washington, by telegraph, for instructions and orders:

First Rhode Island, First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Connecticut, Third Tennessee, Twenty-second New York, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware, and First Maryland.

These regiments will be organized into brigades as follows:

First Brigade—First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri, Twenty-second New York.

Second Brigade—First North Carolina, First Alabama, First Arkansas.

Third Brigade—First New Hampshire, First Vermont, Fifty-second Iowa.

Fourth Brigade—First New Jersey, First West Virginia, Third Virginia.

Fifth Brigade—Second Texas, First Connecticut, First Delaware.

Sixth Brigade—First Maine, Third Tennessee, First Maryland.

Major Gen. Wade, United States Volunteers, is by the direction of the Secretary of War, assigned to command of these brigades and will conduct them to Puerto Rico. On his arrival there he will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for duty with the forces under the immediate direction of the Major General commanding the army. These regiments are detached from the corps with which they are now serving for this campaign only, at the termination of which they will be returned to their respective corps. They will be accounted for on all returns as on detached service. On completion of this service Gen. Wade will resume command of the Third Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War,
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Where the Regiments Are.

Of the regiments thus assigned three are now at Jacksonville, the First Alabama, First North Carolina, and Second Texas. Six are at Chickamauga, the First New Hampshire, First Maine, First West Virginia, Third Tennessee, First Arkansas, and Fifty-second Iowa. Six are at Camp Alger, the First Rhode Island, First New Jersey, Fourth Missouri, First Vermont, First Connecticut, and Third Virginia. The Twenty-second New York is at Fort Slocum, the First Delaware at Middletown, and the First Maryland at Fort Monroe.

As finally made up after being passed upon by the President and the Secretary of War, the list shows a slight deviation from the announced purpose of giving representation at the front to States not already represented. Mississippi and South Carolina are left out in the cold, and regiments are chosen from four States which already has representation in the field—Tennessee, Iowa, New York, and Maryland. Texas has an immune regiment at Santiago, but the second regiment, which is designated to go with Gen. Wade, is the first command of her regular quota to be sent forward.

With these exceptions, the rule of picking a regiment from every State not heretofore represented in the active service has been rigidly adhered to. While called a provisional division, the organization really includes two full divisions of nine regiments each. The presumption is that when it reaches Puerto Rico it will be divided and one of the divisions placed under the command of one of the Major Generals now with Gen. Miles.

The Fifth Illinois Regiment, from Chickamauga, which was in the act of boarding the cars to proceed to Puerto Rico with Gen. Grant's brigade, to which it belonged, and which was summarily ordered back to camp because the Indiana politicians had succeeded in inducing the Secretary of War to substitute a regiment from that State, has again been ordered to Puerto Rico, and will embark with the rest of Grant's command from Newport News.

There are in the eighteen regiments under Gen. Wade some 23,000 men. With the Fifth Illinois Infantry and First Ohio Cavalry, added to the 25,000 already under orders for Puerto Rico, the total force in the island will amount to 50,000 men. This is just twice the number pronounced necessary by Gen. Miles. The fact that an extra 25,000 men are to be sent to the island in order to give representation to complaining States will cost several millions of dollars more than it would to keep them in this country appears to be overlooked by the War Department authorities.

The fact is commented upon that at a time when the navy is beginning to cut down expenses and get rid of ships it does not actually need, the War Department is preparing to expend millions of dollars for the sole avowed purpose of satisfying the clamor of the volunteers and their friends for what is talked about as "service at the front," but which is really looked upon as a good opportunity to see Puerto Rico.

When the Wade expedition will sail is a problem which no War Department official will attempt to solve in advance. In view of the fact that the greatest difficulty is being experienced in securing transportation for the single brigade under Gen. Grant, which has been at Newport News for a week waiting for transports, it does not appear that the moving of six brigades will be accomplished at any very early date.

Movement Will Require a Long Time.

The War Department has just entered on the task of moving Gen. Shafter's Army back to this country, which is likely to require all the transports it can muster. If both undertakings go on at the same time it will be many weeks before Gen. Wade's brigades are assembled on Puerto Rican soil. At present the Transportation Department is making no efforts that are visible for the movement of the expedition.

Another strange thing is that no notification has been given to the Commissary General to provide subsistence for the new provisional division. If it were intended to move it any time soon, it is urged that some preparations for feeding so large a force would certainly be set on foot. The fact that the Transportation Department is evidently not exercising itself to move the eighteen regiments and that no food supplies have been ordered provided for them is taken in some quarters to indicate that the division may never get to Puerto Rico after all.

It appears, however, to be the War Department's determination to give the volunteers the trip to Puerto Rico even if peace comes before the troops sail. It is contended that the campaign there will be fine training for the men for the service they will in all probability be called upon to render in Cuba as an army of occupation. Nevertheless it is not doubted here that when it comes to placing such an army in Cuba the same pressure that is being exercised now will be brought to bear to send new regiments there on the ground that they have not had their chance at service in the field.

PICKETS EXCHANGE SHOTS

Capt. Austin's Men, Comprising Mil[ler]'s Advance Guard, Are Fired On [Last] Night and Reply.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2.—The officers at the front, including Huling's Pennsylvanians and Capts. Austin, Wheelock, Bu[rt]ns, and Hall, commanding the four advance companies, do not believe the Spani[sh] will make an advance. They claim the enemy will act only on the defensive. T[here] was some firing last night between C[apt.] Austin's pickets and the Spaniards in the brush, but no damage was done. All the American troops are restless, due to false alarms of the approach of the Spani[sh], and they are anxious for an encounter with the enemy. It is the general belief, however, that there will be no forward movement of the main body of our troops until the other transports arrive. They are expected every hour.

The Dixie's shot at Morro Castle on Saturday caused the utmost consternation at San Juan de Puerto Rico, where it was believed to have signified that the place would be bombarded within twenty-four hours.

The Puerto Ricans of Ponce lined the streets by the hundreds and filled the air with cheering on the arrival of Gen. Garretson's Brigade from Yauco. The arrival of these troops and those on the St. Louis makes the fighting strength of the American now operating near Ponce about 8,000 men, equal to the entire force of Spanish regular troops on the island. Gen. Garretson's camp is temporarily near the Second and Third Wisconsin Regiments, on the outskirts of the town. The brigade marched seventeen miles from Yauco to Arroyo, where they arrived travel-stained and sunbespattered. Almost the entire population saw the troops pass through the city and gave them cheer after cheer, particularly as the artillerymen lumbered by.

The St. Louis brought twelve representatives of the Puerto Rican Junta of New York, whose business is to influence the people of the island not to resist the American advance. Their good offices are not necessary.

LUMBER FOR MILES'S ARMY.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 3.—The Government transport Ute, which arrived in this port one week ago, left to-day for Puerto Rico. She carried, in addition to a force of about 75 mechanics and nearly 600 colored laborers, about 600,000 feet of lumber, which will be used in constructing pontoons and buildings for use by United States troops in their invasion of the islands. A large supply of all kinds of building material was also included in the cargo.

SAYS SAN JUAN WILL SURRENDER.

Merchant in Ponce Writes that the Capital Will Submit at Once

A prominent marine insurance man, who refused to be quoted, said yesterday that he had just received a letter from a merchant in Ponce, whose commercial interests are large, to the effect that the Spanish authorities will surrender Puerto Rico, including San Juan, the capital, within two days. The information is based upon letters received from the Governor General, and upon statements, which he considered trustworthy.

An extended reference was made to the conditions in Puerto Rico, which differentiate it from the other Spanish possessions. The population includes a large German element and a great many Corsicans. It is the letter states, the only West Indian island in which the Caucasian race outnumbers the blacks.

CHURCH IN PUERTO RICO.

Archbishop Martinelli Believes Catholicism Will Prosper Under the Rule of the United States.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, arrived in Boston last night, making a short stay with the Fathers of St. Mary's Chuch, End[icott] Street. He was about to leave for a short rest at Bar Harbor, Me., when seen by a reporter this afternoon. When asked what would be the effect of the annexation of Puerto Rico to the United States he answered:

"I am not a politician, and do not know enough about the place to tell whether it will be a benefit to this country to own it or not. As far as the interest of the Puerto Ricans is concerned, there is no doubt that they will profit by the change."

"Will your jurisdiction as Apostolic Delegate extend to that island when it is annexed?" he was asked.

"That is a question for the Holy See to answer. My lines of jurisdiction are already drawn, and I cannot extend them without a positive order from Rome. What will be done in that regard, if anything is done, is a question of the future, an[d] one upon which I have had no communication with the Pope. Political changes do not influence Rome in the management of the Church. We can safely say she will do what is for the best."

"Will the Church suffer in any way from the political changes that are likely to take place in the Philippines and Spanish islands?"

"I do not think that any one who knows the American people would for a moment entertain a thought that the Church would be in any way interfered with, wherever the United States, by conquest or purchase, acquires possession. The change of Government will take place, I suppose; but respect to see everything else go on as has done in the past. Priests as well as people will be as well treated as they are here in the United States, and the Church will go on doing the good work she has done in the past, perhaps with a little more freedom."

SAVED BY THE ROENTGEN RAY.

Infant Swallowed a Hat Pin Six Inches Long.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Frances Nelson, now one and one-half years old, will bless the Roentgen ray when she is old enough to know that it probably saved her life. Frances swallowed a six and one-half inch hat pin some time ago. Nobody saw her do it, but the pin was missing from the hat with which she was playing, and her mother felt sure the child had slipped it down her throat.

Her father, O. Nelson, is a merchant of Schlessingerville. He and his wife were told by local physicians that it was impossible for the pin to be in the child's stomach. They came to Chicago and were told the same. Finally they went to a Roentgen ray laboratory and had a photograph taken. Sure enough, there was the pin lying lengthwise in the stomach. The pin has been removed at the Presbyterian Hospital, and the child is recovering.

NEW NAVAL HERO APPEARS

Boatswain's Mate Nevis, with a Crew of One, Captures Six Spaniards in Boats.

CLEVER RUSE BY AMERICANS

Sent to Anchor a Small Prize in a Safe Spot, They Discover the Enemy Around a Wreck—Captain Was Astonished.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 3.—Another "jackie" has achieved the reputation of a hero. He is Boatswain's Mate Nevis of the gunboat Bancroft, and the tale of his valor is not unmixed with humor.

One day last week the Bancroft, accompanied by the converted yacht Eagle, which had been covering the blockading station around the Isle of Pines, sighted a small Spanish schooner in Sigunea Bay.

The Bancroft's steam launch, in charge of Nevis and one other seaman, each armed with a rifle, was sent in to take the schooner. This was only a task of a few minutes, and the pretty launch returned with her prize—which proved to be the schooner Nito, little more than a smack and with no cargo. Her Captain was an American, and with him were his Cuban wife and seven children, all vowing loyalty to the Cuban cause. They pleaded poverty and that the Nito was their only means of livelihood.

Commander Glover of the Bancroft promised to return her at the proper time. Meanwhile, he sent Nevis in with her to anchor near the wreck of the Spanish transatlantic liner Santo Domingo, sunk by the Eagle a few weeks ago.

Then the Bancroft and Eagle cruised off to Maugle Point, where they happened to be put in communication with the insurgent camp. Two hours later they returned. For a time nothing could be seen of the launch or the prize. Suddenly Commander Glover, who was scanning the waters with his glass, shouted to Capt. Sutherland of the Eagle, "By heaven, they have recaptured my prize."

The little schooner lay near the wrecked steamer, but the Spanish flag was flying from her mast, and, instead of only Nevis and his companion, she was apparently filled with men. Meanwhile the gunboat Maple had drawn up, and Commander Glover ordered her in to the work of rescue. With guns ready, she steamed toward the schooner, but the sight that greeted her was not what was expected.

Nevis and his companions sat at one end of the boat, attempting to navigate her out of the harbor. Each had his rifle across his knee, and was keeping a wary eye on a party of half a dozen cowering Spaniards huddled in the other end of the boat.

The Maple asked for information and offered Nevis a tow, but he replied with a joke and declined the proffered assistance. Then it developed that in going to anchor he had observed two other small Spanish boats near the wreck of the Santo Domingo and had resolved to capture them too. He knew it was hazardous work but "bluff" carried him through. He took the Spanish colors of the schooner, ran them up and boldly sailed in.

There were six men on the two other boats, and they watched the approach of their supposed compatriots with calmness that speedily changed to consternation when Hevis and the other "jackie" suddenly whipped their rifles to their shoulders and demanded an immediate surrender. The scared Spanish seamen lost no time in complying, and had the unique experience of surrendering to their own flag.

Then, scorning all aid, Nevis took them out to his ship and in the most matter-of-fact manner reported his adventure to his astonished commander.

The capture was no mean one, for those six men gave important information to the American ship. They were residents of the little town if Cortez, Province of Pinar del Rio, situated about two miles from the San Domingo wreck, on what is called Pirates' Lagoon, because in ancient days it was a favorite resort of the brethren of Capt. Kidd.

The town has a population of 1,600, and the only reason for its existence is that it serves as a depot for the Vuelta Abajo tobacco district, and contains a number of large tobacco warehouses.

The Bancroft and Eagle would have taken the town, which is defended only by 100 soldiers, but they could not spare a permanent force to protect the women and children.

MRS. BLAINE HELPS TEACHERS.

She Gives $25,000 to Chicago University for Their Higher Education.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—President William R. Harper announced at the twenty-fourth convocation of the University of Chicago in Kent Theatre to-day gifts to the institution aggregating $30,000 as follows: Mrs. Emmons Blaine, $25,000; Mrs. William R. Linn, $3,000; Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, $500; Castle family, $1,500.

The gift of Mrs. Blaine is to establish in the down-town district of Chicago a branch of the university for the higher education of teachers in the public schools. Rooms will be rented for five years and will open in September for a half decade's experiment.

The other gifts have been made to apply on the $8,000, which is the annual cost of carrying on the elementary pedagogical school. The Castle family for many years has been known in connection with the Hawaiian Islands.

FOUND DEATH IN A CREVASSE.

Horrible End of a Young Chicagoan in the Valdes Glacier.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 3.—The details of the horror of the Valdes Glacier, in which Frank C. Fleming, a young Chicagoan, lost his life in an icy crevasse, are told by returning Copper River miners who boarded the steamer Oregon at Sitka, now at Departure Bay.

It was while working his way back from Valdes, after an unsuccessful gold hunt in the interior, that young Fleming slipped into the crevasse and dropped to the bottom, a distance of 200 feet. He went into a dangerous place against the caution of his father. The body was recovered and buried near the scene of the accident.

Young Fleming and his father had worked their way across the glacier early in the year in hopes of finding gold in the Copper River country. Their troubles did not end with the terrible ice mountain. There was rough country to pass through, and when they reached the river they found it too swift for their boat. They had turned back and were on their way home to Chicago.

When well across the glacier they came to one of the numerous crevasses, and were looking for a place to cross. Fleming insisted upon going to the edge of the big crack, although his father advised him to keep back. The word of warning had only been spoken when Fleming's foot slipped, and he started like a shot down the short incline toward the edge of the crevasse. He dug his nails frantically into the ice, but could get no hold. Nearly every bone in his body was broken.

GENERAL KENT'S REPORT

His Official Account of the Three Days' Fighting Around Santiago de Cuba.

THE 71ST NEW YORK'S PART

Gen. Kent Tells How the Spanish Colors Were Captured—Commends His Officers for Their Courageous Conduct.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22 1898.—Major Gen. Shafter having authorized the publication of the official report of Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent of the battle of July 1, 2, and 3, a certified copy of the report is now furnished to the Associated Press by Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. The report is as follows:

Headquarters First Division, Fifth Army Corps, in the Field, Fort San Juan, near Santiago de Cuba, July 7, 1898.

The Assistant Adjutant General, Fifth Army Corps:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the battle of July 1:

"On the afternoon of June 30, pursuant to orders given me verbally by the corps commander at his headquarters, I moved my Second and Third Brigades (Parson and Wikoff) forward about two miles to a point on the Santiago road near corps headquarters. Here the troops bivouacked, the First Brigade (Hawkins) remaining in its camp of the two preceding days, slightly in rear of corps headquarters.

"On the following morning (July 1) at 7 o'clock, I rode forward up the hill where Capt. Grimes's Battery was in position. I here met Lieut. Col. McClernand, Assistant Adjutant General Fifth Corps, who pointed out to me a green hill in the distance, which was to be my objective on my left, and either he or Lieut. Miley of Major Gen. Shafter's staff gave me directions to keep my right on the main road leading to the City of Santiago. I had previously given the necessary orders for Hawkins's Brigade to move early, to be followed in turn by Wikoff and Parson. Shortly after Grimes's Battery opened fire I rode down to the stream and there found Gen. Hawkins at the head of his brigade at a point about 250 yards from the El Poso sugar house. Here I gave him his orders.

"The enemy's artillery was now replying to Grimes's Battery. I rode back with Hawkins about 150 yards, closely followed by the Sixth Infantry, which was leading the First Brigade. At this point I received instructions to allow the cavalry the right of way, but for some unknown reason they moved up very slowly, thus causing a delay in my advance of fully forty minutes. Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff was at this point, and understood how the division was delayed, and repeated several times that he understood I was making the progress possible. Gen. Hawkins went forward, and word came back in a few minutes that it would be possible to observe the enemy's position from the front. I immediately rode forward with my staff. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was very distinctly felt at this time. I crossed the main ford of the San Juan River, joined Gen. Hawkins, and with him observed the enemy's position from a point some distance in advance of the ford. Gen. Hawkins deemed it possible to turn the enemy's right at Fort San Juan, but later, under the heavy fire, this was found impracticable for the First Brigade, but was accomplished by the Third Brigade coming up later on Gen. Hawkins's left. Having completed the observation with my staff, I proceeded to join the head of my division just coming under heavy fire. Approaching the First Brigade I directed them to move alongside the cavalry, (which was halted.) We were already suffering losses caused by the balloon, near by, attracting fire and disclosing our position.

The Seventy-first New York.

"The enemy's infantry fire, steadily increasing in intensity, now came from all directions, not only from the front and the dense tropical thickets on our flanks, but from sharpshooters thickly posted in trees in our rear, and from shrapnel apparently aimed at the balloon. Lieut. Col. Derby of Gen. Shafter's staff met me about this time and informed me that a trail or narrow way had been discovered from the balloon a short distance back leading to the left of a ford lower down the stream. I hastened to the forks made by this road and soon after the Seventy-first New York Regiment of Hawkins' brigade came up. I turned them into the bypath indicated by Lieut. Col. Derby leading to the lower ford, sending word to Gen. Hawkins of this movement. This would have speedily delivered them in their proper place on the left of their brigade, but under the galling fire of the enemy the leading battalion of this regiment was thrown into confusion and recoiled in disorder on the troops in the rear. At this critical moment the officers of my staff practically formed a cordon behind the panic-stricken men and urged them to again go forward. I finally ordered them to lie down in the thicket and clear he way for others of their own regiment, who were coming up behind. This many of them did, and the Second and Third Battalions came forward in better order and moved along the road toward the ford.

"One of my staff officers ran back waving his hat to hurry forward the Third Brigade, who, upon approaching the forks, found the way blocked by men of the Seventy-fifth New York. There were other men of this regiment crouching in the bushes, many of whom were encouraged by the advance of the approaching column to arise and go forward. As already stated, I had received orders sometime before to keep in rear of the cavalry division. Their advance was much delayed, resulting in frequent halts, presumably to drop their blanket rolls, and due to the natural delay in fording a stream. These delays under such a hot fire grew exceedingly irksome and I therefore pushed the head of my division as quickly as I could toward the river in column of files of twos paralleled in the narrow way by the cavalry. This quickened the forward movement and enabled me to get into position as speedily as possible for the attack. Owing to the congested condition of the road, the progress of the narrow column was, however, painfully slow. I again sent a staff officer at a gallop to urge forward the troops in the rear.

The head of Wikoff's Brigade reached the forks at 12:20 P. M. and hurried on the left, stepping over prostrate forms of men of the Seventy-first. This heroic brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth, Ninth, and Twenty-fourth United States Infantry) speedily crossed the stream and was quickly deployed to the left of the lower ford. While personally superintending this movement Col. Wikoff was killed, the command of the brigade then devolving upon Lieut. Col. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who immediately fell, severely wounded, and then Lieut. Col. Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who five minutes later also fell under the withering fire of the enemy. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieut. Col. E. P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry. Meanwhile I had again sent a staff officer to hurry forward the Second Brigade, which was bringing up the rear. The Tenth and Second Infantry, soon arriving at the forks, were deflected to the left to follow the Third Brigade, while the Twenty-first was directed along the main road to support Hawkins.

Reached His Objective Point.

"Crossing the lower ford a few minutes later, the Tenth and Second moved forward in column in good order toward the green knoll already referred to as my objective on the left. Approaching the knoll the regiments deployed, passed over the knoll and ascended the high ridge beyond, driving back the enemy in the direction of his trenches. I observed this movement from the Fort San Juan Hill. Col. E. P. Pearson, Tenth Infantry, commanding the Second Brigade, and the officers and troops under his command deserve great credit for the soldierly manner in which this movement was executed. I earnestly recommend Col. Pearson for promotion. Prior to this advance of the Second Brigade, the Third, connecting with Hawkins's gallant troops on the right, had moved toward Fort San Juan, sweeping through a zone of most destructive fire, scaling a steep and difficult hill, and assisting in capturing the enemy's strong position, Fort San Juan, at 1:30 P. M. This crest was about 125 feet above the general level, and was defended by deep trenches and a loop-holed brick fort, surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements. Gen. Hawkins, some time after I reached the crest, reported that the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry had captured the hill, which I now consider incorrect. The credit is almost equally due the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regiments of Infantry. Owing to Gen. Hawkins's representations, I forwarded the report sent to corps headquarters about 3 P. M., that the Sixth and the Sixteenth Infantry had captured the hill.

The Thirteenth Infantry captured the enemy's colors, waving over the fort, but unfortunately destroyed them, distributing the fragments among the men, because, as was asserted, "it was a bad omen," two or three men having been shot while assisting Private Arthur Agnew, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, the captor. All fragments which could be recovered are submitted with this report. The greatest credit is due to the officers of my command, whether company, battalion, regiment, or brigade commanders, who so admirably directed the formation of their troops, unavoidably intermixed in the dense thicket, and made the desperate rush for the distant and strongly defended crest. I have already mentioned the circumstances of my Third Brigade's advance across the ford, where in the brief space of ten minutes it lost its brave commander (killed) and the next two ranking officers by disabling wounds. Yet, in spite of these confusing conditions, the formations were effected without hesitation, although under a stinging fire, companies acting singly in some circumstances and by battalions and regiments in others, rushing through the jungle, across the stream, waist deep, and over the wide bottom thickly set with barbed wire entanglements. In this desire I wish to particularly mention First Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, Adjutant, Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Third Brigade, who was noticeably active and efficient in carrying out orders which I had given him to transmit to his brigade commander, who no longer existed.

"The enemy having retired to the second line of rifle pits, I directed my line to hold their position and entrench. At ten minutes past 3 P. M., I received almost simultaneously two requests, one from Col. Wood, commanding cavalry brigade, and one from Gen. Sumner, asking for assistance for the cavalry on my right, as they were hard pressed. I immediately sent to their aid the Thirteenth Infantry, who promptly went on this further mission, despite the heavy losses they had already sustained.

Commends His Officers.

Great credit is due to the gallant officer and gentleman, Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, who, placing himself between the two regiments, leading his brigade—the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry—urged and led them by voice and bugle calls to the attack so successfully accomplished. My earnest thanks are due to my staff officers present at my side and under my personal observation on the field, especially to Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Philip Reade, Inspector General; Capt. U. G. McAlexander, Chief Quartermaster, and my Aids, First Lieut. George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and First Lieut. William P. Jackson, Second Infantry; also, to Mr. Adolfo Carlos Munez, the latter a volunteer aid, subsequently wounded in the night of the 2d inst., who richly merits a commission for his able assistance given without pay.

"The officers enumerated should at least be brevetted for gallantry under fire. I also personally noticed the conduct of First Lieut. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, on duty with Twenty-fourth Infantry, giving most efficient aid to the wounded under fire. I observed several times First Lieut. J. D. Miley, Fifth Artillery, aide to Gen. Shafter, who was conspicuous throughout the day for his coolness under fire, delivering instructions with apparent unconcern.

"The bloody fighting of my brave command cannot be adequately described in words. The following list of killed, wounded, and missing tells the story of their valor.

Report of killed, wounded, and missing, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 1, 1898:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Organization.	Killed. Off's.	Men.	Wounded. Off's.	Men.	Missing.
16th Infantry	1	18	5	82	6
6th Infantry	4	13	7	95	..
71st N. Y. Vol. Inf.	..	12	1	47	43
Total	5	88	13	224	49
SECOND BRIGADE.					
10th Infantry	1	4	5	21	..
21st Infantry	..	5	1	25	..
2d Infantry	..	1	4	16	..
Total	1	10	10	62	..
THIRD BRIGADE.					
Brig. Commander	1	..	..	..	..
9th Infantry	1	3	..	23	1
13th Infantry	..	1	5	51	1
24th Infantry	2	10	4	73	7
Total	6	29	9	177	9
Grand total	12	77	32	463	58

The Fight on July 2 and 3.

At daylight on the morning of July 2 the enemy resumed the battle, and firing continued throughout the day, part of the time in a drenching rain. At nightfall the firing ceased, but at 9 P. M. a vigorous assault was made all along our lines. This was completely repulsed, the enemy again retiring to his trenches. The following morning firing was resumed, and continued until near noon, when a white flag was displayed by the enemy and firing was ordered to cease.

The casualties in these two days (July 2 and 3) are as follows:

Report of killed, wounded and missing, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 2, 1898:

DIVISION STAFF—FIRST BRIGADE.

Organization.	Killed. Off's.	Men.	Wounded. Off's.	Men.	Missing.
Division Staff	..	..	*1	..	..
General Officers	..	1	..	..	..
Sixteenth Infantry	1	..	..	21	1
Sixth Infantry	..	..	..	2	..
71st N. Y. Vol. Inf.	1	..	..	7	..
Total	2	1	..	30	1
SECOND BRIGADE.					
Tenth Infantry	..	1	..	14	3
Twenty-first Infantry	..	1	..	7	..
Second Infantry	..	4	..	31	..
Total	..	6	..	52	3
THIRD BRIGADE.					
Ninth Infantry	..	..	..	4	..
Thirteenth Infantry	..	..	..	3	..
Twenty-fourth Inf.	..	1	2	1	..
Total	..	1	2	8	..
Grand total	..	9	4	90	4

*Mr. A. C. Munoz, volunteer aide to Division Commander.

Report of killed, wounded, and missing, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 3, 1898:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Organization.	Killed. Off's.	Men.	Wounded. Off's.	Men.	Missing.
16th Infantry	..	..	..	1	..
6th Infantry	..	..	..	2	..
71st N. Y. Vol. Inf.	..	..	..	4	..
Total	..	..	..	7	..
SECOND BRIGADE.					
10th Infantry	..	..	..	..	..
21st Infantry	..	..	..	..	..
2d Infantry	..	1	..	..	..
Total	..	1	..	..	..
THIRD BRIGADE.					
9th Infantry	..	..	..	..	..
13th Infantry	..	..	..	1	..
24th Infantry	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	1	..
Grand total	..	1	..	8	..

Grand total of July 1, 2, 3, 1898 | 12 | 87 | 36 | 561 | 62

One Hospital Corps man attached to the Tenth Infantry killed, not included in above report.

"I desire, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler for his courteous conduct to me, and through me to my division, under the trying circumstances enumerated. Though ill and suffering, Gen. Wheeler was so perfectly at home under fire that he inspired all of us with assurance.

"Attention is invited in this connection to the report of brigade and subordinate commanders, and of my Inspector General, herewith.

"I cordially indorse their recommendations.

Very respectfully,
"J. FORD KENT,
"Brigadier General, U. S. A., commanding."

A true copy:
A. C. SHARP,
Assistant Adjutant General."

SCHLEY RECEIVES A BADGE.

Commodore, in Reply, Says He Shares Kind Words with Comrades.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—Commodore Schley has sent a letter of acknowledgment to the Columbus Despatch, which right after the battle of July 3 sent him a badge extolling the victory. Besides other things, this was on the badge:

Hurrah for Schley,
He chased 'em
And placed 'em
And waited round to
Baste 'em,
And shot 'em
And got 'em
And sent 'em to the
Bottom.

The Commodore's letter follows:

Flagship Brooklyn, Guantanamo, Cuba, July 26, 1898.—My dear Sir: I thank you for your note and the inclosed badge, but I think you do me more honor than I deserve, and I can only accept the kind words you offer, to share them with my brave comrades, who did so much more than I to make July 3, 1898, so memorable. The sweetest assurance of all comes in the fact that the conduct of all on that day won the love and admiration of our splendid people for whose cause they stand, no matter at what cost to themselves, and this garland belongs as well to the humblest in our number as to the highest in command. God bless our native land. Very sincerely yours,
W. S. SCHLEY.

CAVALRY OFF FOR MONTAUK

Movement of Troops from Santiago to Eastern Long Island Is Now Under Way.

NO FEAR OF BRINGING DISEASE

Surgeon General Sternberg Says the Men Who Are Coming North Have Been on High Ground Away from All Contagion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The movement of Gen. Shafter's Fifth Army Corps from Santiago to Montauk Point, on the eastern end of Long Island, has begun with the cavalry. Whether it will be continued or not depends largely on whether satisfactory quarantine arrangements can be made.

The only troops so far under orders to go to Montauk Point are the regular cavalry detachments under Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler and the Rough Riders. The division numbers about 3,500 men, including eight troops each of the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth, and four troops of the Second Regular Cavalry, and eight troops of the First Volunteer Cavalry. All of the men are dismounted with the exception of four troops from the Second. Some of them have already embarked on the transport Louisiana and are now on their way to their new camp.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army was asked to-day whether any difficulty was likely to be experienced with the quarantine regulations, either State or National, in the admission of so large a number of persons from an infected district.

"Why should there be?" he said. "The only men we propose to send to Montauk now are the cavalry. They have been encamped on high ground near Santiago, and I am reliably informed that they have not been exposed to fever infection, as were the other troops. If there are any suspicious cases among them, they will be left behind at the hospitals in the field. Our surgeons at Santiago will be instructed to allow only men who are thoroughly well to embark. If the Marine Hospital authorities or the New York State authorities desire it, the transports can be inspected on their arrival at Montauk, and any cases of fever that may have developed after departure from Santiago can be isolated at a camp established for the purpose, or sent to the New York Quarantine Station. It might even be found wise to have all the transports stop at the New York Quarantine Station on their way to Montauk, and there thoroughly inspected and any suspicious cases removed."

The Surgeon General did not think there was likely to be any trouble on that score. He did not see, he said, that a detention camp would be needed. "The whole camp will be one of detention to a certain extent," he said. "At any rate, as far north as Montauk Point, the danger of the fever propagating is infinitesimal. I would not be afraid to take fifty cases of yellow fever to Montauk Point and guarantee that there would be no spread of the disease. I don't believe that the Marine Hospital service will object, nor do I look for any objection from the New York health authorities. I know these gentlemen. They are sensible men, and realize as I do that there will be no danger."

Gen. Sternberg's sanguine view is not universal among the officials charged with the transfer of the troops.

The treatment of the first installment of cavalry on board the Louisiana will probably settle the quarantine policy to be pursued. The War Department is desirous of avoiding the detention of the troops on board transports for five and six days, as is necessary when they enter a port like that of Tampa or Newport News.

At New York a more liberal quarantine is to be expected, however, and with the cooperation of the New York authorities and the marine hospital service, the department is hopeful of reaching an agreement which will afford needful profection to the State and inflict no hardships on the soldiers who are to be removed.

Supervising Surgeon Gen. Wyman of the marine hospital service is doing all he can to further the War Department's efforts. He has already sent a disinfecting plant to Santiago for use on the ships that are to bring Wheeler's cavalrymen North, and has assigned sanitary inspectors to accompany the transports, so as to avoid some of the detention that might otherwise be necessary on arrival at their destination.

When Gen. Shafter's corps went to Santiago a force of cavalry numbering about 2,000 men, comprising regular troops and a part of the First Volunteer Cavalry (the Rough Riders) was left at Tampa under command of Gen. Copplinger. In addition to these men, most of the horses of the cavalry regiments sent to Cuba were also left at Tampa. This force of cavalry will in a day or two be ordered to Montauk Point, where it will make preparations for the men of Gen. Wheeler's division of cavalry, which has been ordered from Santiago to that point.

Brig. Gen. Randall, recently promoted from Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, to-day was ordered to assume command of the new camp to be established at Montauk Point. Gen. Randall is one of the most efficient officers in the army and has just returned from an important mission in Alaska connected with the relief of miners in the Klondike region. He will assume command of the new camp at once.

MARCHING FROM CAMP ALGER.

Third Brigade Leads the Retreat from the Stronghold of Typhoid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In accordance with an order issued by the War Department last night the regiments of the Second Division at Camp Alger prepared to move to-day. At noon the regiments of the Third Brigade, First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee, and Third Missouri, were on the march in the direction of Manassas, Va. The First Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Kansas, Third New York, and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, started at 2 o'clock. The Seventy-eighth Illinois and Fourth Missouri were ordered to move an hour later. The division will march nine miles to-day to Burke Station. To-morrow it will march seven miles, arriving near Manassas the third day. The First Division will follow as soon as mule teams can return from Manassas. Meanwhile corps headquarters, the two division hospitals, and the eight regiments of the First Division will remain in their present quarters. They probably will not be moved before Tuesday. While it is agreed that the cause of the removal of the camp was the typhoid epidemic, it is not known whether the neighborhood of Manassas is to be made a permanent camp site or whether the troops finally will go to some other point.

Forty-eight cases of typhoid have been reported since yesterday afternoon. The fourteen well developed cases are: Corporals Crosby, Company D, and Degerberg, Company C, First Rhode Island; Privates Bibble of Company D, Brantmyer of Company F, Adams of Company L, Davis, Hogan, and Boltes of Company D, Third Missouri; Horn of Company H, and Voltes of Company K, Fourth Missouri; D. R. Mahoney, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; Spencer, Company C, and Mullen, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana; Ramey, Company B, and Weston, Company H, Second Tennessee; Hays, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan, and Strain, Hospital Corps.

The review of the troops by the President and Secretary of War has been abandoned, unless they can go to Manassas.

Such of the men at Camp Alger as are too ill to be removed with safety on the breaking up of camp will be taken to the General Hospital at Fort Myer, Va., for treatment. Those only slightly sick will accompany the command. The facilities for attending the sick at Fort Myer have been very much enlarged of late, the riding hall now being put to use for housing the sick.

RAIN DRIVES MEN TO FIELDS.

Troops at Camp Thomas Find the Woods Too Damp for Comfort.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 3.—The continuous rain of the past ten days at Camp Thomas has resulted in a general desire to change camps, and the regiments are, as rapidly as they can get permission, moving their camps to new locations. The dampness of the wooded territory has made the open fields look quite inviting, and the result is that already a number of regiments, including the cavalry, have pitched their tents in the open fields and now have the full benefit of a generous sunshine.

Many of the regiments that have not moved and probably will not move at this time, have been spurred up by the rain to put their camps in better sanitary condition. As a result, gravel walks have been constructed and, as far as it has been practicable, floors have been laid in the tents of the men. The soldiers of the camp are energetic, and, if they remain at the park, will be provided with many of the comforts common to their homes.

A movement is on foot to invite Secretary of War Alger to visit Camp Thomas, and the invitation will likely be forwarded in a few days. So many untrue stories have been told about the sanitary condition of the camp that it is the desire of those interested to have the Secretary make a thorough inspection and settle the matter once for all.

Brig. Gen. J. S. Poland, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, has been taken to Asheville, N. C. It is hoped he will regain his health in a short time, and be able to resume command of the Second Division, First Army Corps.

It is not known who will be placed temporarily in command of the division, but it is said Gen. McKee, Brigade Commander, will be placed in charge. In this event, Col. Smith, commanding the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, will command Gen. McKee's brigade, he being the senior Colonel in the brigade.

ENGINEERS TO PUERTO RICO.

The First Volunteer Regiment Will Leave Camp Townsend by River on Friday Evening.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 3.—The date for the departure of the First Volunteer Engineers for Puerto Rico has again been changed. The last version was that the regiment should get away Thursday on the Chester, which was to anchor off Roa Hook, and that the men would be taken out to the steamer on barges. Now all is changed again. The regiment will break camp during the afternoon of Friday and at nightfall will march out of camp, taking all their belongings with them. At Roa Hook barges of the Starin line will be waiting for them. The barges will be towed down the river to Brooklyn. The men will sleep on board, and Saturday morning transfer themselves and their equipment to the Chester, while at her pier in Brooklyn, or, if she has finished loading stores, while she lies off Liberty Island. By Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning the regiment expects to leave the harbor. The Second Battalion was under instructions this afternoon. It built a flying sap, a sort of breastwork formed of earth and gabions. The First and Second Battalions had battalion drills. Two companies spent the day on the rifle range.

There was a court-martial to-day, and the men who came in late last night or were arrested intoxicated were fined from $2 to $10 each. A few who did not return until this morning were given from one to five days' hard labor.

Mrs. James W. Husted of Peekskill to-day sent the regiment a lot of comfort bags.

The Leona to Start South To-day.

The transport Leona, which arrived from Santiago last week with sick and wounded from Siboney, will probably sail to-day for Newport News. She has been disinfected, coaled, and provisioned, and a great deal of her old woodwork has been replaced by new.

The Rio Grande may also sail to-day for Newport News. Both will carry troops to Puerto Rico.

PALMA DEFENDS GARCIA.

Says He Left Santiago Because It Was Necessary to Attack Other Towns.

Gen. T. Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, yesterday supplemented his statement of the day before regarding the reported differences between Gens. Shafter and Garcia. "I think," said Gen. Palma, "that the principal reason that Gen. Garcia withdrew from Santiago was because it was not necessary for him to continue there with his troops after the surrender of the city. His presence in the interior was necessary to operate against the Spaniards holding Holguin, Manzanillo, and other towns. The necessity for his act is proved by his occupying Gibara with troops under Gen. Rojas. This town has the largest proportion of Spanish inhabitants of any town in the eastern part of the island. Gen. Rojas entered the town, established a Government, policed the places, and everything was peaceful when the ships of the American Navy arrived.

"We all acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the American people, and that to them in the end we will owe our freedom from the Spanish yoke. The fact that Gen. Garcia is co-operating actively proves the faith he has in the American people. This faith is shared by all Cubans, and we have no doubt that all the pledges they have made will be carried into effect. We wait patiently, assured that when the time comes Cuba will be turned over to us for a peaceful and stable government."

MASS FOR SPANISH DEAD.

"Month's Mind" Celebrated at Annapolis, Md., Yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 3.—The unique ceremony of a "month's mind" mass for the repose of the souls of an enemy's dead took place to-day here at St. Mary's Catholic Church. The services attracted a large number of Protestants, and were of high ceremonial character. A month's mind mass is one said on the month after the death of the person for whose soul the mass is celebrated. To-day the ceremony was for the repose of the souls of the Spanish officers and sailors who lost their lives off Santiago in the battle of July 3.

Admiral Cervera and about fifty of his officers attended the services.

A few feet in front of the Admiral was the crape-covered bier, with a white cross outlined on its dark folds. Around the casket burned nine candles, and from the high altar, ornamented and gilded, reflected the gleams of high-set candles that gave the chancel a grand and worshipful appearance. The Rev. Father Kautz celebrated the mass, assisted by Chaplain Benit Martinez of the Oquendo, and Father Delead.

The spectacle reached its most dramatic religious effect when the procession of priests and acolytes, richly robed, left the altar. They encircled the bier, and, amid the glowing candles, deep tones of the organ, and the rich, solemn dirge of the requiem, scattered holy incense all around. After the mass, Admiral Cervera and his son went into the college, where he was introduced to a number of citizens.

To-morrow mass will be said for the repose of the souls of the American soldiers killed at Santiago.

VICTIMIZED IN THE KLONDIKE.

New Yorker Said to Have Bought a Bogus Mining Claim.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 3.—Returning Klondikers say Maurice Klinkowstein of New York has been swindled out of thousands of dollars by purchasing a bogus Klondike claim. Last Winter Klinkowstein was approached by a man giving the name of Wagar. Wagar had claim No. 7 on Bonanza Creek to sell. He claimed to have sent two old miners into the interior on a "grub-stake" arrangement, and that the rich claim on Bonanza Creek was his share of their work. He had a printed blank certifying his title to the property, which bore the alleged signature of Thomas Fawcett, Gold Commissioner for the Dominion Government.

Apparently it was an absolute proof of ownership. After due consideration Klinkowstein purchased the claim. The returning Klondikers do not know how much cash was paid for the property, but it was several thousand dollars. Klinkowstein hired six experienced miners, purchased an outfit of provisions and tools for eighteen months, and started for Dawson. They arrived in July, but found others were working claim No. 7, which he thought he owned.

Klinkowstein appealed to Gold Commissioner Fawcett, producing his certificate, which was promptly pronounced a forgery. Fawcett's alleged signature was a poor imitation. Klinkowstein has little hopes of getting his money back.

M. Klinkowstein, who keeps a saloon and distillery at 181 South Street, last evening claimed that his uncle, Morris Klinkenstein, had persuaded him to invest about $1,000 and his cousin, Alexander Klinkowstein, $15,000, in the liquor business at Skaguay. They were to receive shares in the profits of the business, and their uncle, besides, gave them certificates of stock in a Klondike mining company. They found, afterward, that the mine upon which the stock was based was owned by outside parties.

The New York Klinkowsteins intimate that their uncle is not as innocent and deceived as the Tacoma dispatch states to be the fact.

SAVED A CHILD FROM DEATH

John Kane, Jr., Snatched Her Up as a Team of Runaways Bore Down Upon Her.

BRAVERY COST HIM HIS SIGHT

In Trying to Stop the Horses He Was Thrown to the Ground and Received Injuries that may Cause His Death.

A team of runaway horses drawing an empty hearse dashed through Third Avenue, Brooklyn, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and a crowd of people gathered to watch them go by. The horses were turning from side to side on the roadway, and the big hearse behind them was bumping and rattling over the pavement and careening to left and right in a way that made people think there wouldn't be much left of it before many moments had passed. The animals only just started on their wild run, and they were speeding along like the wind.

As they neared Wyckoff Street a little girl, apparently about three years old, ran out from the crowd. She had flaxen hair that the wind tossed over her face, and was laughing and clapping her chubby hands. She ran to the middle of the roadway, and stood there. Then she turned and saw the horses coming rapidly toward her. They were almost upon her, but she was too frightened to move. Shouts and screams came from the crowd, but the child stood still.

There was hardly a moment left before the horses would trample over her, when a young man ran out from the crowd, picked the child up in his arms, and threw her to one side. At the same instant the horses reached him, and as they passed he caught one by the bridle and hung on. The child picked herself up, ran away, and was lost in the crowd.

The young man was dragged for twenty feet, when one of the horses kicked him with one of its fore feet. He fell on the pavement and the horse kicked him again on the head. As he lay in the street a wheel of the hearse passed over his body and rendered him unconscious.

The young man turned out to be John Kane, Jr., twenty-one years old, of 220 Bergen Street. He was taken to his home, where a physician found that he was seriously and perhaps fatally injured internally, and that the horse's kicks and the shock had made him totally blind. Kane is a blacksmith in partnership with his father, who has a contract for shoeing the horses of the Fire Department. The child's name could not be learned.

The horses finally stopped at Twelfth Street and Third Avenue, when it was found that they belonged to Peter Farrell, an undertaker of Third Avenue and Bergen Street. They took fright in front of his shop, where they started on their run.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. K. Shiras, Pittsburg; Judge R. S. Woodruff, Trenton.

ASTOR—M. Robin, Glasgow.

GILSEY—Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Sing Sing; Capt. J. W. Philip, United States steamship Texas.

GRAND—Wade Cushing, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—H. Herz, Germany.

HOLLAND—G. Pietrusky, Sydney; William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—A. B. Plough, St. Paul, President St. Paul and Duluth Railway; J. Baylis, London.

PLAZA—M. E. Stone, Chicago.

WALDORF—Boardman Hall, Boston; Thomas Grant, J. F. Ensor, F. Pickering, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Evans, ribbons, and handkerchiefs, 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Burgan & Jordan, Pulman, Wasnington; E. S. Burgan, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Blackstone, N. B. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, notions; 55 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Baldauf, S., Oskaloosa, Iowa, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Connell Company, Scranton, Penn.; C. Connell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Cleaver, Greene & Lamkin, Troy, Penn.; I. Cleaver, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dry Goods Jobbers Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dixon, A. L., Americus, Ga.; furniture; Continental Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. Force, silks and dress goods; J. G. Gouldthrite, hardware; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, cotton goods, 2 Walker Street.

Duncan, A. G., Americus, Ga., dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Duncan & Parker Brothers, Buena Vista, Ga.; A. C. Duncan, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Ernst Bros. & Co., Uniontown, Ala.; F. Meyer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morcloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, white goods and linens; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, underwear; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Greene, L. E. & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Gerard House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; N. Hamburger, white goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; L. A. Spense, dry goods; H. Easterbrook, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. G. Everts, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Keller, C. S. & Bro., Cumberland, Md.; C. S. Keller, notions; Astor House.

Katz, S., Honesdale, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Moorehouse, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Levy & Cohen, Corsicana, Texas; J. C. Goulthwait, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Levis, Zukowski Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. A. Lowther, millinery ane trimmings; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lipschitz, L., Galveston, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, M., Johnstown, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. McDonnell, cloaks) 450 Broome Street.

Miller, H. & Son, Pottstown, Penn.; Miller, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Nugent B. & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Kahman, hosiery, 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Nugent, B., & Bro., St. Loius, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.

Newman & Allen, Nashville, Tenn.; W. A. Allen, piece goods; Continental Hotel.

Olsen & Veerhausen, Madison, Wis.; J. Olsen, clothing; Hoffman House.

O'Neill, J. W., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. O'Neil, house furnishing goods; Ocean House, Long Branch.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridgett, dry goods; New Netherlands Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., The, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Aldred, ladies' waists, wrappers, and underwear; Sturart House.

Petera Dry Goods & Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Peters, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McKennell, carpets; 51 Leonard Street.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and trimmings; Hotel Vendome.

Smith, Hyde & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Knowles, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Silverstein, R., Shrevesport, La.; clothing and hats; St. Denis Hot

SICK SOLDIERS LACK CARE

Santiago's 180 Sufferers Find Nothing Done for Their Comfort at Egmont Key.

NO NOTICE OF THEIR COMING

After a Voyage of Four Days Without Proper Food, Medicine, or Attention, Forced to Stay Another Day on Shipboard.

IN QUARANTINE, EGMONT KEY, Fla., July 30.—We reached Tampa Bay yesterday and went into quarantine at Egmont Key to-day. The reason we did not come ashore yesterday and enter quarantine at once was that the War Department did not think it worth while to make any preparation for the feeding and proper treatment of 180 sick men.

It sent these men, one-third of whom are convalescent from yellow fever, and all of whom are suffering and too weak to take care of themselves, on a voyage of four days without physicians and without proper food, and made apparently no effort to have them cared for when they reached our shores. The agonies endured by these victims of the Cuban climate during their voyage, when they had to eat the ordinary army rations, and had no medicine to alleviate their constant suffering, were awful to behold. The two sick physicians aboard, Dr. Guiteras and Dr. Vaughan, were powerless to lessen the pain of the invalids. They themselves needed attention and care and rest, but had to work night and day because no physician had been detailed to accompany the sick.

After a most distressing voyage, in which many of the convalescents and other fever cases had grown worse because of the unnecessary hardships they had endured, the Santiago's sick eagerly hailed the first sight of our shores. They expected confidently that they would at once be received into comfortable quarters, have all their wants attended to, and get after a half famine of six weeks' good food and necessary medicines. But these small details had been overlooked. The station keepers at Egmont Key knew no more of our whereabouts than if we had been making a voyage in the upper reaches of the Congo.

When it was announced in Santiago de Cuba and in Siboney that a ship would sail for the United States by Sunday noon there was a rush to get aboard; that is, there was as much of a rush as sick men and weak convalescents could make. We took on a number of the sick at Santiago. Among them are Gen. Duffield, who commanded at Aguadores, and Capt. Wilcox of the artillery. The larger portion of our passengers awaited us at fever-stricken Siboney.

How Yellow Fever Leaves Its Victims.

The latter port was reached Sunday afternoon, but we did not commence to take on the sick and convalescent until Monday morning. Then they came in boatloads. The yellow fever convalescents, fifty in number, were brought down from the camp, several miles away in the mountains. They were a meager and wan looking group. Some of them had barely strength to pull themselves up the ship's ladder from the small boat. They looked like skeletons that had got back into human garments for a masquerade or a dance of death. All were white and clean, however. Each had been healed, had been disinfected, and had been clad in a suit of the new Khaki uniforms, that arrived too late for the soldiers in the field. The yellow fever had gone, but most of them still suffered from some of the diseases or ailments that that terrible malady leaves behind it. Some had chills, some malarial fever, some bronchitis, and all were emaciated and as weak as infants.

Besides these convalescents there came aboard about 100 men suffering from malarial and thermal fevers. Among these are Dr. Güiteras, the famous yellow fever expert; Prof. (now Major) Vaughan of the University of Michigan, and a number of Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and doctors, and a large number of private soldiers. These sick are the worst sufferers aboard. They have hot fever most of the time, accompanied by nausea, and their discomfort is increased by the intense heat in the ship at night.

An Unfurnished Hospital.

The ship is really a hospital without the usual corps of physicians and nurses, and the comforts that lighten the burdens of the sick. True to the plan of managing the ambulance and medical work of the campaign, not a single well physician or nurse was sent out with this shipload of sufferers. There is one woman aboard, who came down to nurse her brother, and is now returning home, who has voluntarily given up her whole time on the voyage to attending to the wants of some of the sick, but she has nothing to do with our hospital service. All the physicians aboard are going home on sick leave. Dr. Guiteras and Dr. Vaughan are quite weak and not able to look after the other sufferers, but both are devoting their entire time to alleviating pain.

Again, in perfect harmony with the way we managed the sick and wounded after El Caney and El Pozo, the Santiago was sent out with its burden of sick men with only the common rations of the army, and with no delicacies for the invalids, who had not eaten anything for eight or ten days and could not possibly swallow the coarse fare of the soldier afield. A little condensed milk and a few trifles in the way of food were got aboard at the last moment by the efforts of the sick physicians.

There were also no medicines sent with the ship. Dr. Guiteras said it was heartbreaking to have to watch men suffer and not be able to do anything for them. The only medicines aboard were compound cathartic and quinine pills. It was amusing, despite the seriousness of the matter, to see Dr. Vaughan tottering about the ship dispensing these two drugs. The only question was which came nearer being the proper thing to give. A drug store could have been used to good purpose, but it was either quinine or the cathartic.

Strange to say, amid all these hard conditions, the sick have got steadily better since they got aboard ship. Quite a number are now able to walk about, and are getting back their appetite and strength. There are some pretty hard cases, however, and several that will hardly recover.

No Privision for the Sick.

Dr. Guiteras and Dr. Vaughan immediately went ashore to arrange for the reception and care of the sick. They were thunderstruck to learn that Dr. Giddings, who is in charge of the United States Marine Hospital here, was in Port Tampa and knew nothing of the voyage of the Santiago and her passengers. They telegraphed to Dr. Giddings, but he did not get down to the key until to-day at noon. There was not even a hospital steward at the station—absolutely no one to look after the sick who must have been expected daily from Cuba. The subordinates who were left at the station reported that there was no food and no provision for the sick, except that forty-eight tents had been put up recently.

It was a very cheerful prospect, indeed, for 180 sick men. No food, no preparations to take care of them, and forced to add one more day of suffering to their regular ten days of quarantine.

It appears that the Treasury Department, which has charge of this marine hospital, knew nothing of the coming of the Santiago. Not a word had been received here from the officers of the War Department at Siboney or at Santiago de Cuba. The station here was established exactly for this purpose. It was thought advisable that all troops returning from Cuba should be detained for ten days and thoroughly inspected before they should be permitted to go into the States. Egmont Key was chosen as a suitable point for such a station, and work was pushed on it so as to have it in readiness for use in this war. Yesterday the first shipload of sick men came into the bay for rest, proper food and care, and for medical attention; and they not only were not able to get any of these things promptly; but, because of the dilatory or negligent course of the representatives of the War Department, they have had another day of misery to their already long ordeal of fatigue and suffering.

Dreary Egmont Key.

Egmont Key is a desolate spot, even as quarantine stations go. It is more than thirty miles from Port Tampa, and when you get to Port Tampa you are still nowhere. The key is a speck of island one and one-half miles long and a half mile wide. It is so flat and squats so prone upon the advanced outposts of the half aqueous soil of Florida that, were it not for a few seared and ragged palmettos, it would hardly be visible. Every incoming wave seems likely to engulf it, and when the wave recedes it leaves so much shallow beach exposed that you feel as if the key were only a little high spot in the bed of the Gulf. It is all sand—white, glittering sand—fine, flourlike sand.

This sand you would think could not support anything; but there is a mangy sort of shrub and vinous growth upon it "as scant as hair in leprosy." And there are flies and gnats and mosquitoes in millions. The flies and gnats annoy you only from daylight until dark; but the mosquitoes never cease to trouble, and the weary are never at rest. At night, despite the heat, you have to keep a close-meshed mosquito bar over you. As this shuts out nearly every breath of air, you suffocate and steam to escape the greater evil of the mosquito. I have found these pests, as well as the heat and other discomforts of climate, far worse along this coast than I found them in the eastern end of the Island of Cuba.

New Harbor Defenses.

At the end of the key nearer the channel is the lighthouse and the home of the keeper. There is also a dock, where the War Department is unloading material used in constructing the two sand batteries for the defense of the mouth of the bay. These batteries are to consist of two eight-inch guns at the western and two six-inch guns at the eastern end of the island. The work is progressing rapidly, and could be completed in a few weeks. The eight-inch gun battery is very close to the channel that ships must use in entering Tampa Harbor; and the guns of the lighter battery at the eastern end could be used effectively on vessels approaching this channel from the Gulf.

When the tide is low there is displayed an inviting strip of moist and firm beach. This would make a pleasant promenade; but the engineers of the War Department object to having us come in contact with their workmen, and our promenading is confined to a small area inclosed, after the Spanish fashion, in barbed wire fencing, and in which there is not a square inch of shade outside of the sweltering tents.

In this charming place we shall have to spend ten days because we still worship a fetich, and have not learned that seven days are sufficient.

STANHOPE SAMS.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 4,239.

Of Fifteen Deaths Aug. 1 Five Were from Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following is Gen. Shafter's report of the sanitary condition of his army on Aug. 1, received at the War Department to-day:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 2.—Sanitary report for August 1: Total sick, 4,239; total fever cases, 3,179; new cases of fever, 689; cases of fever returned to duty, 679. Deaths on Aug. 1: Private Melville B. Suffoan, Company C, Ninth Infantry, acute malarial fever and diarrhoea; Private Arthur Fisette, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Bartholomew, Troop D, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Albert Duschen, Company E, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Isaac A. Lester, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private W. M. Jewell, Company H, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private A. H. Simpson, Company M, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Arthur Nelson, Company B, Eight Ohio, dysentery; Private Frank Carnegie, Company F, Seventh Infantry, aesthenia; Private Timothy Rothe, Company G, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever and exhaustion; Private Charles F. Harrison, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, dysentery; Private Silas Undergrave, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Artificer Leonard L. Welker, Company N, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever and despondency; Sergeant John Oliver, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute pulmonary tuberculosis; Private Ball Lemeter, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever."

SAN MARCOS BRINGING SICK MEN.

Among the Transport's Passengers Are 60 Yellow Fever Convalescents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Telegrams have passed between Surgeon General Sternberg of the army and Chief Surgeon O'Reilly, in charge of the United States camp at Tampa, in regard to the arrival of transports there and the yellow fever convalescents who are to be discharged from quarantine. Chief Surgeon O'Reilly's dispatch was as follows:

"Steamer San Marcos arrived last night with 105 passengers. Steamer Comal in quarantine with 25 passengers. There are 50 yellow fever convalescents to be discharged from quarantine who will not be allowed to sojourn in Florida. San Marcos cannot be fumigated until the 10th, and will not be released until 15th. Recommend that she take all passengers immediately to New York, as she can accommodate 600. She can go there, be fumigated, and returned before the 15th. Otherwise I must be authorized to hire a special train to take yellow fever convalescents north of Baltimore. Direct disposition of these people immediately, because if the 60 are not disposed of immediately, no more passengers can be admitted to detention camp, but must remain on board ship, thus blockading the quarantine."

To this dispatch Gen. Sternberg sent the following reply:

"San Marcos will be ordered to New York with all convalescents. See that they have ample medical supplies, competent medical officers, ice, and proper food supplies. Let there be no cause for complaint against the Medical Department when this ship arrives in New York."

TRAINLOAD OF FEVER PATIENTS.

One Hundred and Sixty-six Typhoid Cases from Tampa at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—One hundred and sixty-six sick soldiers, brought from the camp at Tampa, Fla., were landed at Fort McPherson to-day by Major Tyler with his hospital train. Nearly every man aboard the train had typhoid fever, and was unable to rise from his berth, and, with a very few exceptions, every man on the train was carried on a stretcher to his ward in the hospital.

Major Bubb, at Fort McPherson, has received orders from headquarters to send to Newport News all recruits who belong to regiments now in Puerto Rico.

To Guard Against Yellow Fever.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the question of the possible introduction of yellow fever into this port by transports bringing sick and wounded soldiers from infected ports was discussed. A telegram was read from Surgeon General Sternberg, in which he said that only convalescents will be brought here; and a dispatch from Supervising Surgeon General Walter Wyman said that convalescents will be retained in Cuba until recovery is fully established. Sanitary inspectors will be stationed at Santiago to see that transports and other vessels are properly inspected before leaving. A resolution was adopted requesting Health Officer Doty to make weekly reports of all suspected ships in the harbor.

FEMALE NURSES IN THE ARMY.

Surgeon General Sternberg Approves Their Employment in Permanent Posts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has sent to the Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps at Jacksonville the following telegram, which will explain the General's attitude on the question of the employment of female nurses in the army, about which there has been considerable agitation:

"In reply to your letter of July 22, I have to inform you that I do not approve of having female nurses with troops in the field or in camps of instruction. But in general hospitals or in permanent camps, where facilities exist for taking care of them they may render valuable assistance, and I approve of the employment of properly trained female nurses under such circumstances."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The shipyard of the Rodemond Shipbuilding Company at Tompkins Cove was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at about $30,000.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Aug. 3.—The sawmill and box factory of the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company, situated here, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, about $75,000; insurance, $35,000.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 3.—Fire late last night destroyed the stock of the Keiser Carpet and Furniture Company, causing a total loss of $25,000; insurance, $15,000. The building, which was owned by Isaac Krotosky of New York, was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Peck, Benny & Co.'s rolling mill, mail mill, and lock mill were badly damaged by fire to-day. The blaze started from an overheated chimney. Delay in arrival of the firman was responsible for much of the damage. The loss is placed at $100,000, with $152,000 insurance.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS

Miss Barton Reports Little Yellow Fever, but Much Malarial Fever at Santiago.

THE AUXILIARIES INCREASING

Formation of State Associations Proposed—No Expense to be Spared in Fitting Out the Hospital at Chickamauga.

Cablegrams received yesterday by Stephen E. Barton from Miss Clara Barton, at Santiago, say there is very little yellow fever there, but that men are suffering from malarial fever. She said, however, that no more nurses were needed. Miss Barton has not yet been able to communicate with Gen. Miles or any of the nurses with his army. In answer to Mr. Barton's telegram of Tuesday, Miss Barton said that she hoped to secure transportation for supplies to the sick and starving people at Gibara and Baracoa. She will probably know to-day.

Mr. Barton yesterday afternoon wired Quartermaster General Charles Bird, at Washington, asking if he could furnish transportation for twenty-five tons of delicate food, hospital clothing, and supplies, to be used by the Red Cross nurses who went on the Lampasas to Puerto Rico, and who are now in charge of Col. Greenleaf, Surgeon General of the forces under Gen. Miles.

A telegram to Mr. Barton from E. C. Smith, field agent at Chickamauga, said that he could purchase in Chattanooga everything needed for the camp hospital at Chickamauga, and that he would have everything ready by Saturday. He also stated that he was working in unison with the army authorities. Mr. Barton wired Agent Smith to spare no expense in fitting out the hospital, so that the nurses could go to work immediately after their arrival, which will be not later than Saturday.

The Red Cross Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. A letter was read from W. Pepper Farewood, general agent of the Atlas Steamship Line, at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that the supplies received there had been sent by the Royal Mail steamer Dee to Santiago. A letter was read from Mrs. R. A. Papphan of Des Moines, Iowa, suggesting that State associations be formed to "centralize and utilize" the various local auxiliaries. The matter was referred to a committee composed of John P. Faure, Secretary of the National Committee, and Mrs. Paul Dana, Secretary of the Committee on Auxiliaries. Ex-Park Commissioner McMillin was present by invitation, and described the condition of affairs at Santiago.

The Ambulance Auxiliary of the Red Cross Society met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue. Letters were read from three officers at Santiago, stating the needs of the troops at that place, and it was decided to cable $2,500 at once to relieve the situation. It was also decided to send $3,000 worth of supplies to Siboney by the ship Helas, which will sail in a day or two. The society also voted to fill a requisition for $2,000 worth of supplies from one of the home camps—which one it would not state for publication. The Treasurer's report showed that $360 had been received since July 31, making the total receipts $63,064.71.

The Committee on Supplies of the Red Cross met yesterday morning at 552 Broadway. Miss Leverich of the Ice Plant Auxiliary reported that the work of putting the ice plant on the hospital ship Missouri was in progress. The laundry has been put on. The Missouri will not be ready to leave here before Aug. 15. When the various Red Cross committees decided, several weeks ago, to fit out the ship, it was said that it would be ready to sail by Aug. 1.

The auxiliaries now number eighty-nine. Contributions of supplies to the various auxiliaries during the week were reported as follows: Riverdale, 44 cases; No. 4, 20 pairs of slippers; No. 14, 8 cases; No. 17, 21 cases; No. 20, 1 barrel; No. 22, 3 cases; No. 33, 14 cases; No. 37, 1 case. A lot of supplies were shipped to Fort Monroe yesterday.

The Misses Grace True, Kate Gurney, and Mary C. Barker of the Red Cross Hospital reported at the Quarantine Station yesterday afternoon to help care for the sick and wounded in charge of Dr. Doty. Three more nurses are needed by Dr. Doty,

LIEUT. HOBSON WILL PRESIDE.

Programme for To-night's Concert in Metropolitan Opera House.

The indications are that the concert to be given to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, will be a success in the fullest sense. The seats are being rapidly taken up, while the programme prepared is an excellent one. As has already been announced, Lieut. Hobson will preside. The programme in detail is as follows:

Overture—Descriptive fantasio, "A Day With Roosevelt's Rough Riders".....Fanciulli
(Synopsis: Hustling in the armory previous to departure; marching to the front; camp night to dawn; foraging; for breakfast, a song; the alarm; the advance; the battle at San Juan Hill; helping the wounded; renewing the attack; victory; Old Glory in Cuba.)
"The Star-Spangled Banner,"
New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club and Seventy-first Regiment Band. (The audience is requested to join in the singing.)
Introduction of presiding officer, Lieut. Hobson, By the President of the association.
"Way Down South in Dixie,"
Seventy-first Regiment Band.
"Maryland—My Maryland," coronet solo,
W. Paris Chambers.
Address, William Mc Adoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Soprano solo, "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River,"
Miss Ethel Irene Stewart.
The Gallant Seventy-five.....Fanciulli
Seventy-first Regiment Band.
Address, Stewart L. Woodford.
"Tenting On the Old Camp Ground,"
New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club.
Address, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster,
Vice Chairman American National Red Cross.
Soprano solo, "While We Are Fighting for Cuba,"
Miss Ethel Irene Stewart.
"America,"
Seventy-first Regiment Band and New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club.
"When Johnnie Comes Marching Home,"
Seventy-first Regiment Band.

A few choice boxes which remain may be had by applying to F. R. Pemberton, 15 Wall Street, or at the Metropolitan Opera House box office.

FETE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Will Be Given to the Wives and Children of Soldiers and Sailors.

The Park Commissioners have given the Women's Patriotic Relief Association permission to use the east lawn of Central Park for their outdoor entertainment, and the Committee on Arrangements met yesterday afternoon at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. J. W. McDonald, 27 West Fifty-ninth Street, and completed their plans.

It was decided to have the entertainment next Tuesday. It will be given to the wives and children of soldiers and sailors and no admission fee will be charged. A military band will furnish music, speeches will be made by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and, perhaps, others, and all sorts of games will be provided for the amusement of the children.

All of the soldiers in Bellevue Hospital that are well enough will be taken to the Park in carriages for a ride through the grounds.

Red Cross Fete at Larchmont Y. C.

At the Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse, known for many years as the best-equipped of its kind in the country, a lawn fête will be held Aug. 11, under the auspices of Larchmont Branch Auxiliary No. 22, Red Cross Society, for the benefit of the society's fund. On that day the grounds will be thrown open to the public for the first time, between 3 and 7 o'clock. There will be music by both military band on the lawn and orchestra for dancing in the clubhouse. Tickets (children half price,) may be had from Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Post Road, Rye; Miss Butman, Gramatan Inn, Bronxville; Mrs. George Dominick, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. R. Fisher, Jr., 139 Pelham Road, New Rochelle; Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, Belle Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Frank K. Hunter, Pelham Manor, and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, West Chester.

Red Cross Contributions.

Yesterday's contributions to the Red Cross Relief Committee amounted to $1,813.60, as follows: Employes of the John N. Fraser Brick Yards, New Windsor, N. Y., $2.60; the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, $200; Mrs. William E. Dodge, $250; Miss Helen Fordham Mahony, $25; Holbrook Brothers, $100; Charles T. Wing & Co., $100; Flatbush Auxiliary, No. 42, through Mrs. E. H. Driggs, $50; Yonkers Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 4, Mrs. T. H. Silkman, $200; Mrs. Thomas Foster, $100; Woman's Relief Association, Oneida County, $25; Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., $250; Messrs. Loewenstein Brothers, $5; Messrs. Boehm & Levine, $5; Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, $100; proceeds of concert given by Morristown Auxiliary, $401.

Yacht Red Cross Here for Repairs.

The steam yacht Red Cross, which sailed last Friday from Key West, reached here last evening. She was injured in a storm about two weeks ago and comes here for repairs.

DESTINATION OF THE CONCHO.

She May Go to Puerto Rico Next or Be Turned Over to Her Owners—Soldier Patients Are Improving.

The work of disinfecting the United States transport Concho at Quarantine has progressed rapidly, and it is expected that it will be finished to-day. One report has it that the vessel will be released by Health Officer Doty and turned over to her owners by the Government. Another report is that she is coming up the bay to the city, to be fitted for a trip to Newport News, where she will take on troops for Puerto Rico. Just what will be done with her could not be ascertained last night.

It was announced yesterday that all of the other small transports will soon be returned to their owners, while the larger transports will be retained and may be used as supply ships. All the sick and wounded in Cuba or Puerto Rico will be hereafter brought north on the Solace and Relief, or the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale may be pressed into this service.

The Concho's disinfection, Health Officer Doty is determined, shall be done with thoroughness, however quickly. The hold will have received a thorough scrubbing and scouring when the vessel is released. It is said that all the bunks and the woodwork, carpets and hangings in the cabin and staterooms will be ripped out and burned, and that Dr. Doty has so notified her owners. Major Summerhayes inspected the Concho yesterday and made an inventory of the articles that must be burned. He found that the water on board the ship was in fairly good condition.

Corporal L. W. Washington of Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Private Morgan Simpson of Company B, Sixth Infantry, were the last two men to leave the Concho. They went to the Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I. The baggage of the nurses who came on the Concho and the kits of the sailors have been released after disinfection.

All of the sick and wounded on the quarantine islands are doing well save Capt. Parnaly, whose condition is not good. The fifty-nine patients at Swinburne Island are reported much improved by Surgeon Stack. The body of Private James Roundtree, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, who died on Tuesday while being transferred from the Concho to Swinburne Island, will be sent to his friends in Jersey City for burial.

There are no patients left at Hoffman Island, as they have been transferred to various hospitals. The patients at the Smith Infirmary and the Marine Hospital are doing well. Those at the infirmary will be allowed to leave the hospital grounds for short walks in a few days.

The Missouri to be Overhauled.

The United States hospital ship Missouri, commanded by Surgeon Major William Arthur, was taken by three tugs yesterday morning from Pier 19, East River, to the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn, to be overhauled. Two small boys in the crowd that watched her depart tumbled overboard, but were speedily hatled out, and escaped with a wetting.

STORES ON THE BREAKWATER.

Inquiry as to Why They Were Brought Here—Vessel May Sail To-day.

The return of a large quantity of stores taken to Santiago on the transport Breakwater and not unloaded has been the subject of investigation by a board of survey, which reported yesterday to Gen. Gillespie, commanding the Department of the East. The board was composed of Lieut. Col. Wells Willard, Commissary General of Subsistence; Capt. Henry L. Harris of the First Artillery, and First Lieut. B. Frank Packard of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

The board examined the supplies at Pier 1 North River. They found 46 boxes of bacon, 5,258 pounds of roast beef, 18,780 pounds of flour, 350 boxes of hard bread, 5,558 pounds of baking powder, 4,400 pounds of beans, 9,672 cans of tomatoes, 2,598 pounds of coffee, 3,621 pounds of sugar, 288 pounds of salt, 75 pounds of pepper, 1,260 pounds of soap, and 490 pounds of candles.

Private Jacob P. Morgenseln, who is in charge of the supplies, testified that on June 3 they were invoiced at New York by Major A. D. Nickerson to Lieut. James W. McCardens of the Third Infantry at Mobile, Ala. The Third Infantry was en route for Siboney. On the vessel's arrival there only part of the supplies was landed.

Capt. Louis Rivera of the Breakwater testified that orders to go north were given by Henry L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, by order of Gen. Shafter.

The board found that the candles, soap, and vinegar were in a condition to be issued again to the troops, but that the rest of the supplies had been wet by disinfectants used on the vessel at Newport News. It was recommended that these be sold at auction, and found that the stores were not unloaded because the vessel was needed immediately to transport sick and wounded.

A non-commissioned officer and sixteen privates were detailed yesterday to guard F. Dodge, Paymaster of the United States Army, who will leave on the Breakwater to pay off the troops at Santiago. The Breakwater will probably sail at noon today. She will take a number of contract surgeons to Santiago.

Capt. Walter B. Barker of Mississippi, formerly United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, who has been assigned to the Quartermaster's Department under Gen. Shafter, will be a passenger on the transport. Capt. Barker, during the four years he spent in Santa Clara Province, made himself very popular with both Cubans and Spaniards, and it is thought his services at this time will be of especial value.

Three metallic caskets, in charge of two undertakers from this city, by permission of the army authorities, will be taken to Santiago. The caskets will be used to bring back the bodies of Lieut. George L. Immen, Corp. Scheid, and Private Cushing, all members of the Seventy-first Regiment, who were killed during the first encounter with the Spaniards near Santiago.

REGIMENT NOT MUSTERED IN.

Desertions from the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Causes a Change of Plans.

Because of desertions from its ranks, the mustering in of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment at the Marcy Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed for a week. Everything was in readiness for the formal ceremony. Brig. Gen. McLeer and staff were present, as well as many spectators, but the authorities deemed it best, under the circumstances, to defer the mustering in.

The highest number in any one of the ten companies, out of a total of 50 to each company, was 40. In one company only 32 men put in an appearance.

It is said that many of the deserters became tired of waiting for the final organization of the regiment, and, seeing little chance for active service with it, enlisted, some in the Forty-seventh Regiment, some in the Two Hundred and First, and a few in the regular army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:35 A. M.—30 East Fourth Street; John Stark; damage, $100.
10:30 A. M.—172 Chrystie Street; M. Stigelman; damage slight.
11:05 A. M.—111 Hester Street; D. Cohen; damage slight.
2:35 P. M.—99 Cannon Street; Bridget Senster; damage, $25.
8:35 P. M.—463 Broadway; Henry Jung; damage, $10.

What Will Become of China?

No one can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver, and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor, and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

CASUALTY LISTS FAULTY

Returns of Dead and Wounded at Santiago Unsatisfactory and Incomplete.

ROUGH RIDERS' PAPERS WORST

Officers Reported Dead Are Found to be Alive, While Others Known to be Killed Are Not Reported—Blanks Not Used.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Officials of the record division of the Adjutant General's office say that the casualty reports received so far from Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago are unsatisfactory, incomplete, and full of errors. Already officers reported dead in these returns have turned up alive, and others who are not reported at all are known to be killed or wounded. It this is true of the list of officers, it is accepted that the roll of men reported as lost or injured will be found to be even more faulty.

It is presumed that the returns professing to give a complete list of the casualties in the fighting about Santiago were made up hurriedly, and that they were the best that could be made at the time. The perfected regimental returns are expected to supply much more accurate information, and these are awaited before the final statement is made up here of the losses suffered by the American forces in the Santiago campaign.

It is stated by the officers in charge of these records that the best returns yet received from the field are those of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, whose papers are well-nigh perfect. So far the worst papers received in the record division are those of the Rough Riders, indicating that however well they may fight they are not experts in the preparation of regimental returns and muster rolls.

Gen. Shafter's general statement of the casualties in his corps contained a report of 81 missing. It is believed here that the later returns will account for many of these. The others, it is thought, must have died in the chaparral and underbrush through which the troops fought much of their way in the fierce contests at El Caney and San Juan. These bodies were never found, and will never receive burial.

The general unsatisfactory method of preparation of the casualty returns received is attributed to the fact that the blanks which were sent along with the expedition for the purpose were never unloaded from the transports, and were brought back to this country when the ships returned here. Many of the returns sent from Gen. Shafter's headquarters were made up on leaves torn out of blank books.

THE WOUNDED AT BELLEVUE.

Cheerfully Discuss Picnic Plans and Much Fruit Given Them by City Merchants.

The wounded soldiers at Bellevue Hospital are all doing well. They sat out on the lawn yesterday reading, smoking, and enjoying themselves. They discussed a picnic some women sympathizers are to give them on Tuesday in Central Park.

"Say, Jim," remarked one of the wounded men to another, "have you got your dress suit pressed yet?"

"No," responded Jim, with cheerful alacrity. "I've ordered a new one. I can't afford to dance with society ladies in any old dress suit." The point of Jim's answer lies in the fact that Jim has been shot through both legs.

T. J. Outerbridge of 184 Reade Street, a fruit commission man, sent the soldiers a wagon load of fruit of all kinds, given by a number of fruit merchants. The men were deeply moved with the gift and accompanying note, which bore the names of nearly every prominent fruit man in the city. They voted Mr. Outerbridge Commissary General and bestowed various similar titles on their other benefactors.

John Ward, the brother of Patrick Ward, the soldier who died on Tuesday, has applied for the body. The military authorities will not grant his request until they have learned whether the dead soldier will get the right sort of burial. They intend that he shall be interred with military rites.

THE NEW FIELD HOSPITAL.

Work Begun on Tents to be Put Up at Governors Island.

Work in the field hospital, to be established on Governors Island, was started yesterday morning, the lumber for the framework and flooring and the canvas for the tents having been provided on Tuesday. The tents will be erected both on the New York and Brooklyn sides of the island. There are to be twenty-five of them in all, each with a capacity of six cots, so that new accommodations for 150 patients will thus be had. The present post hospital has room for only 104.

The tents of the new field hospital can set a pinch each hold two extra cots, making 200 patients that could be cared for. They will probably be ready for use early next week.

YACHT MAY TO GO TO PONCE.

Surgeon General Sternberg Thanks Dr. French for His Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has sent to Dr. M. S. French, Secretary of the National Relief Commission at Philadelphia, a letter thanking him for his generous offer in placing the yacht May under the orders of the Medical Department for returning sick and wounded soldiers from Puerto Rico. The vessel will proceed to Ponce and report to Col. Greenleaf, Surgeon, placing the supplies aboard at his disposal. Such sick and wounded as may be put aboard will be brought direct to Philadelphia and sent to the hospitals there for treatment.

Capt. McDonald Brought Here.

Capt. Henry McDonald of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, who was injured in the battle of El Caney, on July 1, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night. He was on the hospital ship Relief for eight days, after which he was transferred to a transport and taken to Fort Monroe. He was brought to this city last evening. He is suffering from an injury to his spine, and may die.

One of the Concho's Dead Buried.

Robert A. McArdle, a private in Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon, from the home of his parents, 211 East Twenty-fifth Street. McArdle died on the transport Concho last Sunday. The funeral was simple, there being no services at the house. There was a military escort from the Fifth Artillery, Governors Island, and six wounded soldiers from Bellevue Hospital.

Sleep-Walking Soldier Dead.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—August Munses, a private in Company K, Seventh United States Artillery, died in the hospital at Fort Slocum to-day. On Sunday night Munses got out of his bunk while asleep, walked out of a window, and broke his skull. Sergeant Brooks tried to stop him, but was too late.

KANSAS SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Ballots to be Printed in Blank and Posted in Camps.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3.—Secretary of State Bush has completed the plans for securing the votes of the Kansas soldiers now in the field for the November election. The names of the candidates will be printed on long slips labeled "Republican," "Populist," or "Democratic," as the case may be. To facilitate the voting, Secretary Bush announces that fac similes of all the tickets in the State will be printed in blank form, so they may be posted in the various camps long enough before the election to enable the soldiers to familiarise themselves with the candidates and give them time to make a campaign.

HAVANA'S VIEW OF THE W[AR].

The Talk of Peace Seems to [ca]use Disappointment—Appeals of t[he] Press to Spaniards.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—The German c[ruiser] Geir has arrived here from Vera Cruz, [Mex]ico. She had on board a prominent [Ger]man, Herr Gustave Bock, well known [here] in business and social circles. As the [Geir] passed Cabanas Fortress her band p[layed] a German march.

The French cruiser D'Estaing is ex[pected] at Sagua la Grande.

A French steamer, the Manoubia, [was] captured last Saturday at noon off Isa[bella]-Sagua and was taken to Key West [by] American ships.

A Spanish report says that at noo[n on] Saturday last an American warship, [near] the Punta Mayo (Matanzas) battery, o[pened] fire on the latter after the battery [had] previously fired on the warship, wh[ich is] said to have withdrawn for a time a[nd] have returned with another ship. Th[e two] vessels, it appears, fired eight shots e[ach] battery, which were answered by t[he] shots from the shore guns, whereupo[n the] ships are alleged to have withdraw[n]. It is said that only one Spanish artiller[yman] was wounded. During the evening of [Sat]urday last only one American ship w[as in] sight from Matanzas.

It is announced from the palace th[at on] Saturday morning last the plantatio[n of] Preciso, Matanzas, was attacked by a[force] of infantry and cavalry under the A[meri]can flag. It is added that a squadr[on of] Spanish cavalry from the plantation o[f Don] Rosas "assisted in routing the Americ[ans,"] who were said to have left ten men [killed] on the field. The Spaniards, accordi[ng to] the report, had two men badly wound[ed.]

"In the provinces of Havana and M[atan]zas recently there have been severa[l un]important skirmishes between Sp[anish] forces and bands of insurgents. An [insur]gent force, under the leadership of Ca[mejo,] opened fire on Thursday last on San[Vico]las, but was seemingly repulsed by th[e gar]rison after a short period of firing.

The Insurgents are also announc[ed to] have attacked Gamarraga, defended [by a] fort, in the Province of Santa Clar[a for] the purpose of capturing cattle which [were] pasturing there. The Spanish versi[on of] the affair says the insurgents were [driven] off after an exchange of shots, which [lasted] ten minutes.

The free kitchens here have distr[ibuted] about 17,000 rations during the las[t two] days. It is estimated that about 13,00[0 per]sons are being fed daily from char[itable] sources. The municipality contr[ibutes] $4,000 monthly to the charitable funds. [From] to-day on about 19,000 rations will b[e dis]tributed daily.

The Union Constitucional in an ed[itorial] yesterday said the Spanish temper[ament,] additionally excitable by the tropical [heat,] soars in a moment to the highest pi[tch of] enthusiasm or sinks to the most ex[treme] ated point of depression. In expla[nation] the paper remarks that the shout of [victory] one help himself will demoralize the [army] here as much as the cry that everyth[ing is] lost.

Continuing, the Union Constitucion[al] vises the people not to give way befo[re] alarming statements of the pessimist[s] serting that nothing is lost as yet, [that] Americans have not found a strong [and] gent organization existing in Cuba, [and] the people, it is further pointed out, [that] the rebels, revolution, and anarchy, [which] are the elements desirous of repres[enting] this beautiful country."

Thereupon the Union Constitucional [says:] "If the United States sincerely wishe[s this] country to be prosperous and to enjoy [peace,] it will still find in Spain's sovereign[ty the] most satisfactory elements to bring [about] a state of affairs about. We are con[

Wanamaker's

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

THIRTY-FIVE styles in the first, $15 to $100; sixty-two in the second, $3.50 to $35; ninety-seven different kinds of bargains. For everyone is at a sale-price, and that is a quarter



to a half less than the every-day price.

There's a lot of cheating done in some makes of both brass and iron bedsteads. You are shown paint that is called enamel, and pressed mountings and trimmings that are called solid, and ramshackle fittings and botched joints that are called high-class workmanship. And, worst of all (for it often clinches the cheat), a very low price is asked.

Be careful! Poor stuff is never cheap.

The goods here are, as we don't need to tell you, of a totally different class. We carry nothing but the best;—yet note these prices. All enamel is three coats, *baked*. All brass trimmings are solid. All workmanship is above reproach.

IRON BEDSTEADS

At $3.50—1 1-16 in. pillars, with "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in 3 ft. width.

At $4.90—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in four widths.

At $5—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in 3 ft. sizes only.

At $7.90—1 1-16 in. pillars; swell footboard; brass tops rails and knobs; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in four widths.

At $8.50—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass top rails and knob-ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; 50c. additional for each 6 inches in width over 3 feet.

At $9—1 1-16 in. pillars; ornamentally arched head and foot board; brass top rails; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in 4 ft. 6 in. width only.

At $11—1 3-16 in. pillars; fancy scroll head and foot board; brass top rails and knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; 3 ft. 6 in. wide; 4 ft. 6 in., $12.

At $12.75—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass head ornaments in head and foot board; brass top rails and knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached. 50c. additional for each six inches over three feet.

BRASS BEDSTEADS

At $15—Headboard 48 in. high, footboard 39 in.; 1 in. pillars; knob ornaments; 4 ft. 6 in. wide.

At $20—Headboard 54 in. high, footboard 38 in.; 1 1-4 in. pillars; heavy brass ornamental knobs; bow footboard; 4 ft. 6 in. widths only.

At $21.50—Headboard 60 in. high, footboard 42 in.; 1 1-4 in. pillars; heavy brass ornamental knobs; 3 ft. 6 in. wide.

At $25—Headboard 56 in. high, footboard 34 in.; 1 1-4 in. pillars; heavy brass ornamental knobs; four different widths.

At $32—Headboard 60 in. high, footboard 42 in.; swell footboard; all cast brass mounts, four different widths.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MINE EXPLODED BY ACCIDENT.

The value of the precautions taken by the army engineers in unloading the mines which have recently been taken up from off Fort Wadsworth was well attested yesterday when a mine from which the charge was to be taken accidentally exploded. The mine looks something like a soda water tank and has a screw cap covering the opening in which the charge is placed. In unscrewing this cap there is danger of the charge being ignited by a spark or heat caused by friction, especially as the parts are generally rusted.

To avoid casualty in case an explosion should occur the engineers constructed a raft with chocks on it in which the mine was placed. A machine for unscrewing the cap was then affixed, the raft floated out a distance from shore, and then the turning on of an electric current caused the machine to do its work. The cap removed, the raft was then hauled in and the explosives removed.

A cap was being thus removed yesterday when the mine did explode. It was one of the large observation mines which have guarded the entrance to the Narrows, and when it had been taken up it was found to have been struck by something and to have been badly damaged. Extra caution was, therefore, taken in handling it.

The explosion made a tremendous commotion in the water, causing a swell that reached to nearly the other side of the Narrows. The noise sounded at Quarantine louder than the report of one of Wadsworth's ten-inch guns. The concussion shook buildings on Staten Island four and five miles from the Narrows. Panes of glass were shattered in houses along Cliff Street in Concord and at the Quarantine Station the buildings fairly rocked. Thousands of dead fish came to the surface and were floating about the bay last night. The explosion created much excitement at South Beach.

The raft on which the mine was floated and the machine for unscrewing the top were demolished.

Newport Mines Removed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Craft of all kinds can now enter Newport's harbor or Narragansett Bay at any hour of the day or night, as the submarine mines have all been destroyed in both passages leading into the bay by Major Lockwood, United States Army. The fact that the mines have all been destroyed has already had a tendency to increase the yachting interests, as a view of the harbor each evening will fully demonstrate. In the passages of the bay Major Lockwood carried on an extensive system of experiments with the mines. A full complement of mines is ready to be planted in the harbor and bay entrances at short notice.

TEXAS SAFE IN DRY DOCK

The Battleship's Hull Very Foul from Long Stay in the Tropics.

HER PLATES SLIGHTLY DENTED

Injury Caused by a Reef Off the Dry Tortugas Can Be Easily Repaired —Work Proceeding Rapidly.

The battleship Texas was successfully floated into Dry Dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. Naval Constructor Bowles, who had charge of the construction of the ship at the Norfolk Navy Yard, supervised the docking, which was accomplished without the slightest hitch or mishap. At noon the water had been pumped out of the dock and the big ship was resting snugly and securely on the sustaining blocks.

The foulness of the ship's hull was plainly seen as the water receded in the dock. Every inch of her hull was incrusted with clinging barnacles and grasses, the results of her long stay in tropical waters. The dockmaster said he had never seen a dirtier hull; and the force of workmen went to work at once to remove the moss and barnacles. The work of scraping off the paint and putting on the new coats will go forward rapidly, it being the intention of the department to make the work on the Texas a record job. It is expected that the ship will be able to come out of the dock next week, when her stores, coal, and ammunition will be put on board. The following week will probably witness her departure for the South to rejoin the fleet.

It was high tide at 9 o'clock, and promptly at that hour the lines holding the Texas fast to the Cob Dock were cast off, and the tugs Nina and Traffic started to tow her into the timber dock. Yard Pilot Bell directed the work from the bridge of the battleship. It took just fifteen minutes to haul the big vessel into the dry dock. There were twenty-seven feet of water over the sill, and as the Texas, lightened as she is, drew only twenty-two feet forward and twenty-three feet aft, there was left a wide margin of safety. As soon as the ship was in the dock the caisson was swung into position, and the powerful pumps were set to work to empty the dock of its 5,000,000 gallons of water. The pumps have a capacity of 45,000 gallons a minute, but, as they were frequently stopped to admit the propping up of the vessel, three hours were consumed in emptying the dock. The greatest care was exercised to see that the battleship rested on her keel blocks in the proper alignment, and that the weight was evenly distributed.

The spot on the hull where the vessel struck against a reef off the Dry Tortugas was found to be so slightly injured that Constructor Bowles said the dent could be easily hammered out.

There was another great rush of visitors to the ship yesterday morning, and thousands of letters asking for passes have been received from nearly every city in this vicinity. The bluejackets are coining money selling every conceivable kind of trophy, all of which they assert were taken from the unfortunate ships of Cervera's squadron. Cartridges, bits of rope, cable, Spanish coins, some blackened and fused, and even bits of jewelry, watches, medals, and orders, command a ready sale. The boys are looking forward to having a good time ashore with the proceeds of their business ventures.

AMERICAN LINE VESSELS.

Two to be Restored to Owners and Two Used as Transports.

James A. Wright, Second Vice President of the International Navigation Company, yesterday confirmed the report that the St. Paul and the St. Louis are to be returned to the American Line shortly, and that the Harvard and Yale will be transferred to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army for use as transports.

The St. Louis is now at Arroya, Puerto Rico, and the St. Paul is en route for Puerto Rico. As soon as they return they will be restored to their former condition as passenger steamships. Mr. Wright did not know when the Government would have the work of dismounting the guns and generally overhauling the vessels done. It is believed that it will be done at the yards of the Cramps, who built the vessels. The contract by which the vessels are chartered to the Government provides that they shall be returned to the company in the condition in which they were taken. The work of transforming them will take some time, but they will probably be ready to carry returning tourists this Fall.

THE RELIEF SAILS AWAY.

Hospital Ship Starts for Puerto Rico with Supplies for Gen. Miles's Army.

The United States hospital ship Relief left this port yesterday afternoon, passing out by Quarantine about 3 o'clock, bound for Puerto Rico, direct. It was at first supposed that she would stop at Santiago. John McKee, her steward, said yesterday, however, that he did not think she would touch at that port, as the Relief was too valuable a hospital ship to run the risk of infection by yellow fever.

The Relief, which had been tied up at Pier 17, East River, is loaded with delicacies and medical supplies for the army under Gen. Miles, and is in charge of Surgeon Major Torney, Surgeon Major Bradley is the Executive Officer. She expects to reach Ponce in about four days. Capt. Harding is her navigator. Her accommodations have been increased since she has been in port, so that she can now take care of about 270 patients. The regular staff of Surgeons on board has been increased by six contract surgeons, whose services are only engaged till the end of the war, and who rank as Acting Assistant Surgeons. They will care for soldiers who fall sick, as well as the wounded, though the ship is primarily intended as a floating surgical hospital. Ten men nurses and eight women nurses go on the Relief to minister to the sufferers.

Besides the members of the staff, two additional Surgeons go on the ship. These are Surgeon Gen. Terry of the National Guard of this State, who sails under Gov. Black's directions, and will specially devote himself to the interests of New York soldiers, and Dr. Karl Rudberg, a staff Surgeon of the Swedish Army. Dr. Rudberg was with the army at Santiago for a time, and now leaves to get additional field practice.

Steward McKee said yesterday morning that the chief need of the Relief was an elevator to carry the dead from the upper deck to the lower deck, where they are prepared for burial, and to take patients down to the X-ray room. "All told," he added, "the Relief will carry 175 souls. This includes the crew, the Hospital Corps, nurses, and clerical force. Our distilling apparatus has been much improved, and the fresh water tank improved also and enlarged. The interior arrangement of the wards is about complete."

The Relief got a series of inspiriting farewell salutes as she steamed down the bay. Tugs and ferryboats blew their whistles to bid her godspeed on her errand of charity, and on vessels lying in docks flags were hoisted in her honor.

New Jersey Troops Transferred.

Companies E, G, H, and M, constituting the Third Battalion of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Holmes, which has been on duty at Fort Hancock, passed through Jersey City yesterday on its way to Pompton Plains, N. J., where it is to guard the powder mills. There was a big crowd on hand to greet them.

CAPT. ALGER COMING HOME.

Son of the Secretary of War Ordered from the Front on Account of Disability.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Capt. Frederick M. Alger, a son of the Secretary of War, who has been on duty in the campaign against Santiago, has been ordered home because of disability.

Through some accident the Captain sustained a severe wrench of one of his knees, which will necessitate it being put into a plaster cast for successful treatment. The Secretary's son had suffered several accidents to the same knee during the past two years, in one case the jibboom of a ship striking and painfully wounding it.

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THE COMING YACHT RACE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Boat Will Meet a New Craft to be Built by the Herreshoffs.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, has instructed William Fife of Fairlie to design a yacht to be built by Harland & Wolff, the great shipbuilders of Belfast.

The Yacht Racing Association meets this week, when a deputation from the Ulster Yacht Club will attend and settle all the matters connected with the challenge, so far as this side of the water is concerned. Secretary Kelly of the Ulster Yacht Club will accompany Mr. Charles Russell, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, to New York, should the challenge be accepted by the New York Yacht Club.

That Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup will be accepted is a foregone conclusion, and it is equally certain that a new American yacht will be built to meet her. C. Oliver Iselin, who was managing owner in the Defender during the last international races, said yesterday at his home, on Premium Point, New Rochelle, that, although the Defender was believed to be the fastest single sticker in the world at the present time, the New York Yacht Club would not take any chances of her being outbuilt by any of the British designers.

"The lines of a new 90-footer, guaranteed to defeat the Defender by a comfortable margin, are already completed by Nat Herreshoff," said Mr. Iselin. "Nothing, of course, has been done in the way of laying her down as yet, for until the present time we have had little cause to expect a challenge. We will be ready, however, when it comes in due form.

"The boat will embody some new features, but what they are I am not at liberty to state at present. The Defender might be good enough to win, of course, but we do not care to take any chances, which we would assuredly be doing by neglecting to construct a new craft. It must be borne in mind that the Defender, when in dry dock three years ago at Erie Basin, was photographed from numberless points of view, and when it is recalled that her dimensions have been published minutely by the press on both sides of the Atlantic, it is easily deducted that any intelligent naval architect would be able to abstract her entire model, and with no great effort build a counterpart of her.

"This, of course, cannot be avoided now, and the only way out of the dilemma is to build a new and faster boat. Such a model is now in the hands of the Herreshoffs. You must excuse me saying anything more at present on the subject. I cannot say what material will be used in her construction, nor whether it will be a syndicate or an individual that will own her."

LONDON NEWPAPER VIEWS.

Opinions Concerning Challenge and Prospect of a Race.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The papers are actively discussing Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup. The Daily Chronicle says:

"The approval of the Royal Yacht Squadron is doubtful. The squadron authorities desire conditions attached to the challenge which will inevitably appear ungracious to the American people. Apparently the Earl of Dunraven is not without a voice in the matter, although it is difficult to see where his claim comes in. Some people think the claim lies with the American people on Lord Dunraven, for an apology which has never been given."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Bygones should be bygones. Let us start with a clean sheet. It is in this spirit that every one will consider and applaud the challenge. Sir Thomas Lipton's popularity in the United States will doubtless do much to smooth away difficulties, and there can be but little doubt that the Royal Yacht Squadron will approve the challenge. When the challenge has been accepted the building of the yacht will be commenced."

The Cowes correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Yachtsmen here feel that an alteration should be made in the conditions under which the race is sailed, and if that is possible they would all be glad should a contest occur."

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

It Will Begin Aug. 13 and Will Be Entirely Informal.

Benjamin F. Whitlock, owner of the bark-rigged auxiliary steam yacht Hildegarde, once the property of the Prince of Wales, was elected Rear Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club at a special meeting of that organization held at the Seagate Clubhouse yesterday afternoon. He was elected to fill the place of J. Herbert Ballantine, whose business engagements render it impossible for him to give the time required.

The subject of the annual cruise, which has been held in abeyance for nearly a month, also came up. It was decided that the cruise should be held in an informal way. No prizes will be awarded for squadron runs from port to port. The cruise will be simply an excursion in squadron. The quadron will rendezvous in Larchmont Harbor on Friday afternoon, Aug. 12, and begin the cruise to the eastward next day. The itinerary will include stops at Black Rock, where the yachtsmen will be entertained by the Bridgeport Yacht Club; at New London, where a grand Venetian fête will be held in their honor, and a final jollification at Shelter Island, where the fleet will disband. Among the largest yachts that will participate are Commodore Adams's schooner Sachem, winner for two successive years of the Goelet Cup; Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore's fast steam yacht Marietta, the Hildegarde, the schooners Amorita and Saxon, and the yawl Sea Bird. Others are expected from the fleet at Larchmont, and another squadron that is cruising now in Buzzard's Bay will join at Black Rock.

On motion of Fleet Capt. Watson, a committee of five was ordered to be appointed by Commodore Adams to examine the club grounds and report to the Trustees the most feasible plan for their improvement.

Col. Austen, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, announced that there would be a gala time on Labor Day. Arrangements have been completed for a morning race for working boats, to include all vessels employed for actual business, fishing, &c., for which large cash prizes will be given. The afternoon will be devoted to the regular annual contests for the Adams Cup, and in the evening there will be music and dancing. The course for the working boats will be quadrangular and will be around the Craven Shoal Buoy as the outer mark.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—The thirty-footers held a sweepstake race this afternoon over the Jamestown course with the wind from the south. The start was made at 2:52. The Vaquero again won, with the Carolina a close second. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:07:41	2:15:41
Carolina, P. Jones	5:09:00	2:17:00
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:09:35	2:17:35
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:10:15	2:18:15
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:12:42	2:20:42
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:17:47	2:25:47

The record for July races is as follows:

Boat.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.
Vaquero III	6	5	3
Carolina	5	4	5
Veda	4	1	1
Hera	3	3	4
Dorothy II	2	5	1
Wawa	1	3	3
Puck	0	0	4

The 30-footer Osaki, Lloyd Warren, owner, arrived this evening from Cape Cod after a severe journey of ten days.

Philadelphia Cricket Team Beaten.

The Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia commenced its series of four matches with the Metropolitan club at Bergen Point yesterday. Their opponent in the opening game was the crack team of the New Jersey Athletic Club, champion of the Metropolitan League, and the visitors were rather easily defeated by an inning and 24 runs. Considerable disappointment was expressed by local cricketers that the visitors did not bring on their full strength, the absence of J. B. King being particularly noted.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Marshall Ran Third in the First Race and Won the Hurdle Handicap.

OUR JOHNNY'S GOOD SHOWING

He Was Not Troubled with the Sulks for Which His Entry Will Hereafter Be Refused, but Stood a Hard Drive.

The Stewards at Brighton Beach, perhaps, decided wisely when, after his exhibition a few days ago, they decided to refuse in future the entry of Our Johnny, for such an unreliable animal excites more than passing comment when he runs two races in such startling contrast to one another as were those of Monday and yesterday.

The ban had been placed on the horse's entry after he had been entered in yesterday's handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a sixteenth, so that he was eligible to start in the race. On Monday he was ridden by Lewis, and before half a mile had been run he was almost a sixteenth of a mile out of the race. Yesterday's race was at the same distance, and the class of horses he had to contend with was decidedly higher than on Monday, but for all of this it was only by the margin of a head in a furious drive that Dutch Skater beat him. He showed no disposition to sulk, which was the excuse given for his poor showing early in the week.

Sensational cut out the pace, while Our Johnny laid with the favorite, Sailor King, close behind. On the backstretch Sailor King shook off his companion and took the lead. He remained in front until the head of the stretch was reached, and then shut up like a jack-knife, while Our Johnny and Dutch Skater came under a drive from behind, Dutch Skater winning by a short head, and Our Johnny four lengths in front of the favorite.

Marshall would probably not have won the hurdle race if in the opening race at a mile he had got anything like a fair start. He was entered at the head and tail of the programme, and ran in both events. In the race on the flat he was a decided favorite, but he got away badly and could do no better than finish third. He was not pushed hard, so that he was in fairly good shape for the hurdle race, after a thorough cooling off, and he won this latter event simply because he could outfoot the others on the flat. He is a bad jumper, and lost ground every time he took a hurdle, but was close enough up at the end to stand a drive through the stretch with the favorite Rheinstrom. He passed the latter at the final sixteenth pole and won easily by two lengths.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not been first or second at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Pink Chambray, Henry Harris's b. h., aged, by Whistle Jacket-Wamsutta, 97 pounds, 13 to 5 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Vigenta, Gormley Brothers' b. c., 3, 102, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thompson)
3—Marshall, G. Vandeveer's b. h., aged, 114, 5 to 5.....(Lewis)

Prince Auckland, 97, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Black Dude, 101, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Nedjed, 109, 50 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Passaic, Ralph D. Earle, Jr.'s, b. c., 108, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Lady Meddlesome, W. E. Applegate, Jr.'s, b. f., 105, 10 to 1.....(Jones)

Ben Viking, 110, 8 to 5, (Sims;) Gaditz, 105, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tut Tut, 109, 5 to 2, (Hamilton;) Domineer, 110, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Mt. Clemmens, 108, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Brahmin, 108, 25 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $600. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Miss Lynah, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s ch. m., 4 years, by Faustus-Talla Bena, 105 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
2—Buffoon, John S. Worthington's br. g., 5, 107, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Songster, J. B. Madden's ch. g., 4, 107, 9 to 1.....(Sims)

Chenille, 105, 8 to 1, (Songer;) Ten Spot, 107, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Woodbird, 100, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Chum, 105, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Eileen D., 100, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bergen, 102, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) and Fred Winston, 102, 100 to 1, (Baldwin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

1—Dutch Skater, F. D. Beard's br. h., aged, by Dutch Roller-Lena, 108 pounds, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Collins)
2—Our Johnny, W. Cheriton's ch. h., 4, 111, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Green)
3—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3, 113, 2 to 10.....(James)

4—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 104, 5 to 2.....(Maher)

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rice's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hoy, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and out. (Maher)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 108, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. g., 104, 6 to 1.....(Songer)

Lepida, 106, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ben Blue, 109, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Spurs, 108, 10 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Time—2:51¼.

1—Marshall, G. Vandeveer's b. h., aged, by Voltigeur-Hard to Tell, 153 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Solomon)
3—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., aged, 142, 5 to 1.....(Canavan)
4—Beaufort, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 148, 9 to 5.....(Chandler)

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Tants	108 Endeavor	100
King T.	108 Juno	100
Ein	106 Maximo Gomez	92
Billali	102 Frohman	87

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Tenneth	110 The Recluse 107
Windward	110 Althea 107
Young Exile	110 Abide 107
Taskmaster	110 Seraphic 107
Somers	110 Lindula 107
Leando	110 High Born 107
Belgravia	110 Klondyke Queen 107
Fulminate	107

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Salaire	106 Grace Gilmer 97
Swamp Angel	106 Bonnie Gem 97
Coosa	106 Louise Degnan 97
Set Fast	106 Ella Daly 97
Fleeting Gold	97

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Peep o' Day	129 Leedsville 107
Royal Stag	125 Murillo 93
Ben Ronald	110 Her Own 92
Free Lance	107 Jefferson 86

FIFTH RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kingdon	127 Claptrap 109
General Mart Garr	112 High Born 99
Frohman	112 Chorus Boy 99

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Langdale	101 General Maceo 95
Debride	101 Chenille 94
Woodranger	101

PINFOLD WINS BRIGHTON CUP.

Second Day's Racing of the August Meeting Was Interesting.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At the second day's racing of the Brighton August meeting today, Sir J. Miller's bay gelding Pinfold won the Brighton Cup. This race is of 500 sovereigns in plate or specie, at the option of the winner, given by the Race Stand Trustees, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters, to go to the second, for three-year-olds; entrance, 5 sovereigns.

Eight horses ran over the course, (one mile,) including Mr. S. J. Curtis's bay colt, Archduke II., and the result in detail was as follows:

Sir J. Miller's b. g. Pinfold, by Barefoot-Pinta.....1
Mr. Russell's br. c. The Virginian, by Ayrshire-Virginia Shore.....2
August Belmont's ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget.....3

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Plutarch Disqualified in the Steeplechase—A Bad Day for the Favorites.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The sixth day's racing of the Saratoga Racing Association's annual meeting was done on a good track and with a fair attendance. The incident of the day was the disqualifying of Plutarch in the steeplechase for having gone out of the course. He led by a head at the finish when Hogan, the rider of Right of Way, entered complaint which was favorably considered by the racing officials. Only two out of five favorites were successful. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Extreme, 112 pounds. (Powers,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Freak, 106, (A. Barrett,) 40 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a head; Sugden, 112, (R. Williams,) 7 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:05¾. Warhead, Harmonica, The Bouncer, Garrabrant, General Shafter, Effort, Chappaqua, and Two Forks also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Swiftmas, 117 pounds, (W. Martin,) 11 to 10 and out, won by half a length; Hurly Burly, 108, (Clawson,) 5 to 2 and out, second, by six lengths; Ben Hadad, 113, (Knapp,) 7 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:16¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Candleblack, 113 pounds, (Clawson,) 2-to 5 and out, won by a length; Central Trust, 110, (C. Sloan,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by six lengths; Scotch Plaid, 107, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:58½. Jackanapes and Bardella also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Wax Toy, 106 pounds, (Gray,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won by a length; Clarentus, 103, (Clawson,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second, by a length; Romp, 112, (Dupee,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:44¾. Romp pulled up lame. Protus and Martian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; steeplechase, about two miles. Right of Way, 153 pounds, (Hogan,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Equerry, 145, (Slack,) even and 1 to 2, second; Hurry Up, 137, (Bracken,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—3:55¼. Governor Budd and Marble also ran. Plutarch, who crossed the finish line first, was disqualified for having gone on the wrong side of the flag.

The entries for to-morrow are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens; seven furlongs. Columbus, 118 pounds; Uncle Louis and Arquebus, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; 5½ furlongs. Flavius and Colonel Tenny, 107 pounds each; Cinderella, 111; Ree Mitchell, 106; Mischief Maker, 99.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Kensington Stakes. Typhoon II., 126 pounds; Semper Ego, 114; Lehman, 115; George Keene and Damien, 109 each; White Frost and Havoc, 116 each; Pink Coat, 112; Decteea, 111; Imperator, 110; Lillian Bell, 106; Premier, 92. Typhoon and Semper Ego are Bromley's entry. Lehman and George Keene are Fleischmann's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; three-year-olds. Candleblack and Athamas, 112 pounds each; Valid, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. South Africa and Domitor, 112 pounds each; Turtle Dove, Bon Ton, and Dolando, 109 each; Knight of the Garter, 108; Donation and Democlea, 105; Sister Stella, 103.

The weights in the Kensington Handicap are subject to correction.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 3.—The second day of the meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association drew about 2,000 horsemen and others to the Hudson River Driving Park to-day. After the 2:33 trot B. H. Demarest of Boston bought Mirabile, the winner, for $1,000. Simon Walsh of Montgomery, N. Y., who sold the gelding, bought him last Fall for $100. The horse started in his first race July 4. His best time, made to-day, was 2:16¼. Mirabile comes of Jay Eye See stock. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Ed Lock, b. g., by Fayette Russell, (McDonald)			
Ruprecht, b. s., (Herrington)	3	1	4 5
Ap Alert, b. g., (Powers)	4	2	3 3
Pearl J., b. m., (Carmichael)	2	3	2 6
Lou Mitchell, b. m., (Daly)	12	4	5 4
Midway Prince II., (Sheely)	12	6	5 2
Highland Boy, s. g., (Brower)	8	5	7 7
Cherry Croft, ch. h., (Phelan)	7	9	8 8
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard)	14	10	12 9
Shadeland Tiptoe, b. m., (Ferrin)	13	14	10 10
Vera, m. m., (Cooper)	5	11	9 dr
Vickwood, gr. g., (Burke)	6	7	dr.
Norwet, b. g., (Demarest)	10	8	dr.
Nell Gwynne, s. m., (Hurd)	dis.		

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:16¾; 2:18.

2:33 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Mirabile, b. g., by Kentucky Prince, (Walsh)	1	1	1
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	2	2	2
C. W. B., g. g., (McDonald)	4	3	4
Don Di., b. s., (Murray)	3	5	5
Flower, b. h., (Herrington)	6	5	4
Bon Ton, b. g., (Carmichael)	7	6	6
Rosemont, g. m., (Harp)	4	dis.	

Time—2:18; 2:16¾; 2:21.

2:40 Class.—Trotting, for four-year-olds; purse $400.

Miss Overton, b. m., by Wilton, (Schultz)	2	1	1
Meadow Bell, ch. g., (Lockwood)	1	2	5
Imperator, b. g., (Tittlow)	3	4	2
Grace Lake, ch. m., (Phelan)	4	3	3
Bessie G., b. m., (Bradley)	5	5	4

Time—2:23¼; 2:23½; 2:26¼; 2:28¼.

At Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 3.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:23 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

D. Lovell, b. h., by Idell, (Guess)	1	2	5	1	3	1
Mary Hill, b. m., by Erie Chimes, (Dunbar)	5	5	4	4	1	2
Pilaster, br. h., by Egotist, (Anderson)	3	3	2	3	2	ro
Irene, b. m., (Atkins)	2	1	3	dis.		
David King, blk. h., (Green)	Dis.					
Prince Otto, b. h., (Thomas)	Dis.					

Time—2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:23; 2:21¼; 2:23¾; 2:23¼.

2:17 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Joe Mark, ch. g., by Joe Brigham, (Howard)	1	1	2	1
Little Dick, br. g., by Harry Plummer, (Coville)	2	3	1	2
L'96, b. g., by Electricity, (Cummings)	4	2	3	4
Bert Sheldon, blk. g., (Earing)	3	4	4	3
Elbert, g. g., (Nolan)	5	5	dis.	

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:17¼.

2:30 Class—Pacing, (unfinished;) purse $500.

The Shah, gr. h., by Thorr, (Thomas)	1	6
Harry Cozzens, b. g., by Hills Boy, (Nicholls)	6	1
May Wilkes, b. m., by Jay Wilkes, (Cahill)	2	2
Alla Wood, b. g., (Clark)	3	3
Whirlwind, b. g., (Kilborn)	4	4
Lady Bashford, b. m., (Gurney)	5	7
Kenneth, blk. g., (Smith)	7	5
Patty, b. m., (Earing)	8	8
Burch Bud, br. m., (Sanborn)	Dis	

Time—2:20½; 2:19¼.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 3.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:34 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Confessor, ch. g., by Constantine, dam Devotee, by Pancoast, (Brady)	1	1	1
Blazeaway, ch. g., (Tyson)	2	2	3
Leach Boy, b. g., (Knapp)	3	3	2
King Malcolm, b. s., (Proctor)	4	4	4

Time—2:19½; 2:19½; 2:20¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Terrills, b. s., by Strathmore, dam by Ajax, (Scantlebury)	1	1	1
Libbie C., br. m., (McDonald)	2	4	3
Young Clon, b. g., (O'Neil)	4	11	2
John, b. g., (Bass)	12	2	12
Flirt

STATE TRUST COMPANIES

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—An evidence that money has been cheap during the first six months of 1898 is shown in the aggregate statements of trust companies of the State of New York, made to the State Superintendent in Banking on June 30, the total resources increasing $43,344,606, to a total of $527,084,533. The profits, commissions, and interest for the first six months this year were $11,581,842, while the total for the entire year of 1897 was $19,583,085. The dividends were a trifle larger in proportion, being $2,201,500 for the six months, as against $4,354,553 for last year. The abstract of the reports showing resources and liabilities on the morning of July 1 last, together with the "supplementary" statement showing the disposition of earnings, such as dividends, interest, taxes, banking house expenses, with other details of management, for the six months ending June 30, is as follows:

American Deposit and Loan Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments	$814,164.94
Loans on collaterals	6,760,989.42
Loans on personal securities	16,242.80
Overdrafts	6.98
Real estate	366,904.95
Cash in banks	302,036.13
Cash on hand	13,427.27
Other assets	35,142.16
Total resources	$8,308,914.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	510,072.19
General deposits	7,103,781.64
Other liabilities	195,060.20
Total liabilities	$8,308,914.03

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$219,598.34
Interest paid depositors	72,085.54
Expenses	13,950.01
Dividends declared	15,000.00
Deposits bearing interest	7,103,781.64

Atlantic Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$244,000.00
Stock investments	1,056,385.90
Loans and collaterals	2,381,469.10
Loans on personal securities	116,241.95
Real estate	83,892.46
Cash in banks	808,497.05
Cash on hand	1,518.50
Other assets	557,065.01
Total resources	$5,449,559.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,340.79
Deposits in trust	31,473.75
General deposits	3,910,776.30
Other liabilities	256,969.13
Total liabilities	$5,449,559.97

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$127,086.06
Interest, paid depositors	40,599.68
Expenses	21,836.12
Taxes paid	2,000.00
Court deposits	452.43
Deposits bearing interest	3,500,000.00
Bonds and mortgages bought	7,000.00

Binghamton Trust Company, Binghamton.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$390,741.96
Stock investments	633,372.43
Loans on collaterals	89,793.90
Loans on personal securities	689,696.63
Overdrafts	574.64
Real estate	46,977.54
Cash in banks	160,686.01
Cash on hand	96,042.20
Other assets	86,043.22
Total resources	$2,193,928.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	300,000.00
Surplus fund	11,000.00
Undivided profits	153,069.20
Deposits in trust	26,108.76
General deposits	1,685,125.64
Other liabilities	18,624.93
Total liabilities	$2,193,928.53

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$45,037.00
Interest paid depositors	21,851.73
Expenses	9,019.38
Dividends declared	12,000.00
Taxes paid	2,089.19
Court deposits	30,473.73
Deposits bearing interest	1,428,241.23
Bonds and mortgages bought	73,625.00

Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$360,450.00
Stock investments	2,589,261.11
Loans on collaterals	8,044,568.00
Loans on personal securities	987,645.10
Overdrafts	1,007.55
Real estate	133,954.24
Cash in banks	1,072,821.52
Cash on hand	116,371.04
Other assets	239,790.96
Total resources	$13,544,890.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,546,504.93
Deposits in trust	862,890.80
General deposits	10,046,175.66
Other liabilities	90,319.13
Total liabilities	$13,544,890.52

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$239,511.21
Interest paid depositors	109,937.15
Expenses	42,957.84
Dividends declared	80,000.00
Court deposits	7,492.00
Deposits bearing interest	10,631,668.09

Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Co., Buffalo.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$681,199.05
Stock investments	168,000.00
Loans on collaterals	928,163.50
Due from banks or brokers	5,991.00
Cash in banks	489,244.33
Cash on hand	150,515.16
Other assets	47,481.51
Total resources	$2,460,594.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Undivided profits	66,000.00
Deposits in trust	1,160,523.38
General deposits	1,026,875.29
Other liabilities	7,195.88
Total liabilities	$2,460,594.55

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$54,162.40
Interest paid depositors	39,359.67
Expenses	10,542.46
Dividends declared	6,000.00
Taxes paid	204.42
Court deposits	102,114.63
Deposits bearing interest	2,174,998.38
Bonds and mortgages bought	43,583.20

Central Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$313,817.81
Stock investments	14,129,062.65
Loans on collaterals	28,003,412.02
Loans on personal securities	460,000.00
Real estate	898,435.85
Cash in banks	4,763,111.10
Cash on hand	8,593.16
Other assets	544,253.81
Total resources	$49,120,626.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	7,494,678.75
Deposits in trust	8,907,847.76
General deposits	31,350,956.42
Other liabilities	367,143.57
Total liabilities	$49,120,626.50

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions and profits	$1,257,720.89
Interest paid depositors	335,740.67
Expenses	99,549.46
Dividends declared	250,000.00
Taxes paid	12,631.50
Bonds and mortgages bought	377,868.69
Court deposits	16,574.68
Deposits bearing interest	31,761,768.52

Chautauqua County Trust Company, Jamestown.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$192,583.22
Stock investments	135,100.00
Loans on collaterals	224,968.06
Loans on personal securities	532,712.95
Overdrafts	4,559.84
Due from banks or brokers	239,398.63
Real estate	69,291.17
Cash in banks	6,800.00
Cash on hand	54,118.35
Other assets	65,427.93
Total resources	$1,554,260.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000.00
Undivided profits	37,622.52
Deposits in trust	25,019.44
General deposits	1,341,618.19
Total liabilities	$1,554,260.15

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$37,196.23
Interest paid depositors	13,485.12
Expenses	6,970.74
Dividends declared	6,000.00
Court deposits	26,019.44
Deposits bearing interest	72,660.36
Bonds and mortgages bought	123,800.00

Colonial Trust Company, New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$192,500.00
Stock investments	1,688,886.32
Loans on collaterals	3,931,534.38
Loans on personal securities	168,814.25
Overdrafts	1.04
Cash in banks	2,121,673.02
Cash on hand	27,527.74
Other assets	149,988.51
Total resources	$7,080,875.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits	87,669.24
Deposits in trust	24,370.65
General deposits	5,066,968.90
Other liabilities	22,866.47
Total liabilities	$7,080,875.26

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$89,289.06
Interest paid depositors	27,881.91
Expenses	45,410.57
Taxes paid	2,362.50
Court deposits	18,961.34
Deposits bearing interest	6,014,151.99

Columbia Trust Company, Newburg.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$153,536.84
Stock investments	27,000.00
Loans on collaterals	24,414.97
Loans on personal securities	380,896.75
Overdrafts	86.90
Due from banks or brokers	2,851.50
Cash in banks	40,234.67
Cash on hand	23,336.80
Other assets	3,918.19
Total resources	$656,771.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits	16,679.75
Deposits in trust	2,791.02
General deposits	513,496.28
Other liabilities	3,804.47
Total liabilities	$656,771.52

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$16,711.36
Interest paid depositors	5,851.38
Expenses	2,656.33
Dividends declared	3,000.00
Taxes paid	413.45
Court deposits	110,832.89
Deposits bearing interest	386,221.76
Bonds and mortgages bought	18,015.15

Continental Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$75,000.00
Stock investments	1,576,841.25
Loans on collaterals	4,153,965.64
Loans on personal securities	300,328.40
Overdrafts	2,289.43
Due from banks or brokers	24,634.14
Real estate	122,500.00
Cash in banks	734,868.32
Cash on hand	8,960.46
Other assets	40,800.32
Total resources	7,040,688.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	146,448.41
Deposits in trust	483,462.40
General deposits	5,492,108.68
Other liabilities	166,648.52
Total liabilities	7,040,688.01

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$174,785.79
Interest paid depositors	67,576.30
Expenses	30,784.22
Dividends declared	15,000.00
Court deposits	85,967.53
Deposits bearing interest	$5,513,315.99
Bonds and mortgages bought	5,000.00

Delaware Loan and Trust Company, Walton.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$91,211.73
Stock investments	22,000.00
Loans on collaterals	22,593.27
Loans on personal securities	213,989.20
Overdrafts	573.09
Real estate	20,650.43
Cash in banks	70,084.76
Cash on hand	10,060.13
Other assets	11,325.58
Total resources	$398,608.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits	7,944.21
General deposits	260,217.70
Other liabilities	20,446.38
Total liabilities	$398,608.29

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$7,703.91
Interest paid depositors	3,163.78
Expenses	2,514.00
Taxes paid	651.13
Deposits bearing interest	171,981.82
Bonds and mortgages bought	7,933.00

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$951,910.00
Stock investments	6,441,400.00
Loans on collaterals	21,323,663.72
Loans on personal securities	2,387,000.00
Real estate	1,000,000.00
Cash in banks	10,308,851.47
Cash on hand	10,393.13
Other assets	1,060,219.21
Total resources	$43,483,435.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	4,317,616.98
Deposits in trust	37,506,878.16
Other liabilities	158,940.39
Total liabilities	$43,483,435.53

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$675,843.06
Interest paid depositors	303,627.01
Expenses	88,963.28
Dividends declared	150,000.00
Taxes paid	7,500.00
Court deposits	13,715.03
Deposits bearing interest	33,058,609.26

Fidelity Trust and Guarantee Company of Buffalo.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,382,149.20
Stock investments	2,537,356.20
Loans on collaterals	1,850,058.11
Due from banks or brokers	4,392.87
Cash in banks	1,020,370.06
Cash on hand	107,221.91
Other assets	66,615.93
Total resources	$6,968,164.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	204,863.11
Deposits in trust	244,171.22
General deposits	6,014,220.88
Other liabilities	4,909.07
Total liabilities	$6,968,164.28

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$157,516.28
Interest paid depositors	102,294.34
Expenses	25,900.93
Taxes paid	1,050.00
Court deposits	131,662.30
Deposits bearing interest	5,622,892.40
Bonds and mortgages bought	5,000.00

Fidelity Trust Co., Rochester.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$46,000.00
Stock investments	212,500.50
Loans on collaterals	215,100.17
Loans on personal securities	22,593.27
Due from banks or brokers	213,989.20
Cash in banks	573.09
Cash on hand	20,650.43
Other assets	70,084.76
Total resources	$1,006,813.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits	750.26
General deposits	707,519.37
Other liabilities	78,543.76
Total liabilities	$1,006,813.39

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	9,640.71
Interest paid depositors	2,714.42
Expenses	4,951.07
Deposits bearing interest	572,652.77
Bonds and mortgages bought	46,000.00

Fifth Avenue Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments	$858,175.23
Loans on collaterals	1,496,083.05
Loans on personal securities	896,042.53
Cash in banks	529,397.49
Cash on hand	11,109.40
Other assets	31,106.81
Total resources	$3,816,914.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	40,600.42
General deposits	2,764,124.30
Other liabilities	12,189.59
Total liabilities	$3,816,914.31

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$55,850.38
Interest paid depositors	694.14
Expenses	18,184.02
Deposits bearing interest	2,700,811.35

Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$470,300.00
Stock investments	2,889,458.98
Loans on collaterals	1,498,158.61
Loans on personal securities	1,115,644.29
Overdrafts	77.42
Real estate	492,642.60
Cash in banks	1,305,601.13
Cash on hand	53,680.07
Other assets	44,982.80
Total resources	$7,870,495.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,057,651.95
Deposits in trust	126,912.68
General deposits	5,622,570.44
Other liabilities	63,420.83
Total liabilities	$7,870,495.90

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$229,045.11
Interest paid depositors	57,841.60
Expenses	41,001.58
Dividends declared	40,000.00
Taxes paid	2,085.75
Court deposits	29,654.09
Deposits bearing interest	5,740,345.70
Bonds and mortgages bought	18,000.00

Glens Falls Trust Co., Glens Falls.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$60,663.67
Stock investments	84,716.50
Loans on collaterals	196,237.00
Loans on personal securities	282,962.02
Due from banks or brokers	66,165.46
Cash on hand	30,386.34
Other assets	14,636.23
Total resources	$935,833.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	2,842.69
General deposits	457,990.13
Other liabilities	324,999.31
Total liabilities	$935,833.13

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$15,287.00
Interest paid depositors	504.77
Expenses	3,164.11
Bonds and mortgages bought	61,571.17

Guarantee Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$67,638.70
Stock investments	13,288,070.95
Loans on collaterals	7,789,443.46
Loans on personal securities	818,145.40
Overdrafts	113.35
Due from banks or brokers	29,631.01
Real estate	159,294.07
Cash in banks	2,982,063.40
Cash on hand	90,212.69
Other assets	1,040,963.42
Total resources	$35,759,056.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits	406,822.05
Deposits in trust	518,439.61
General deposits	29,867,150.35
Other liabilities	466,643.49
Total liabilities	$35,759,056.45

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$506,596.91
Interest paid depositors	191,843.91
Expenses	98,175.57
Dividends declared	120,000.00
Taxes paid	9,151.05
Deposits bearing interest	17,731,197.95
Bonds and mortgages bought	31,000.00

Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$616,099.60
Stock investments	1,576,751.31
Loans on collaterals	2,016,104.02
Loans on personal securities	160,014.88
Overdrafts	4,614.22
Cash in banks	1,175,686.94
Cash on hand	45,548.44
Other assets	120,073.99
Total resources	$5,717,892.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	87,011.07
Deposits in trust	98,095.02
General deposits	4,418,347.53
Other liabilities	114,439.18
Total liabilities	$5,717,892.80

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$120,608.10
Interest paid depositors	68,408.83
Expenses	22,592.58
Dividends declared	20,000.00
Deposits bearing interest	4,447,834.07
Bonds and mortgages bought	67,800.00

Holland Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,284.50
Stock investments	510,582.84
Loans on collaterals	213,916.21
Loans on personal securities	490.00
Overdrafts	3,590.09
Real estate	412,175.62
Cash in banks	15,418.53
Cash on hand	1,276.39
Other assets	27,825.83
Total resources	$1,196,504.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	78,526.00
Deposits in trust	61,686.71
General deposits	98,302.29
Other liabilities	457,989.42
Total liabilities	$1,196,504.42

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$19,091.01
Interest paid depositors	2,047.84
Expenses	11,341.13
Taxes paid	983.05
Court deposits	12,838.57
Deposits bearing interest	110,234.57

Ithaca Trust Co., Ithaca.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$179,840.00
Stock investments	394,248.70
Loans and collaterals	45,575.00
Loans on personal securities	22,218.85
Real estate	27,000.00
Cash in banks	101,758.63
Cash on hand	38,537.46
Other assets	11,852.81
Total resources	$816,031.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Undivided profits	43,759.96
Deposits in trust	669.72
General deposits	662,788.20
Other liabilities	2,992.58
Total liabilities	$816,031.45

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$22,008.87
Interest paid depositors	8,394.21
Expenses	4,538.56
Dividends declared	6,000.00
Taxes paid	556.65
Deposits bearing interest	633,044.21
Bonds and mortgages bought	48,990.00

Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$199,376.91
Stock investments	1,712,461.11
Loans on collaterals	4,287,348.72
Loans on personal securities	792,411.57
Real estate	210,000.00
Cash in banks	456,246.69
Cash on hand	68,007.45
Other assets	73,502.19
Total resources	$7,799,354.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits	58,652.61
Deposits in trust	160,489.73
General deposits	6,250,383.81
Other liabilities	79,828.49
Total liabilities	$7,799,354.64

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$139,443.99
Interest paid depositors	67,576.88
Expenses	28,955.68
Dividends declared	20,000.00
Deposits bearing interest	6,190,029.16

Knickerbocker Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$203,900.00
Stock investments	2,436,905.39
Loans on collaterals	10,445,398.80
Loans on personal securities	286,890.00
Overdrafts	10,468.17
Cash in banks	2,428,381.01
Cash on hand	184,369.21
Other assets	225,785.90
Total resources	$16,172,098.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	700,982.54
Deposits in trust	2,896,556.13
General deposits	11,455,650.46
Other liabilities	118,906.35
Total liabilities	$16,172,098.48

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$273,281.11
Interest paid depositors	124,849.57
Expenses	65,989.74
Dividends declared	85,000.00
Taxes paid	1,500.00
Court deposits	215,104.30
Deposits bearing interest	12,288,155.15
Bonds and mortgages bought	11,900.00

Long Island Loan and Trust Co., Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$272,000.00
Stock investments	1,500,280.50
Loans on collaterals	1,227,250.00
Loans on personal securities	100,300.00
Overdrafts	18.34
Real estate	100,000.00
Cash in banks	489,901.54
Cash on hand	85,792.54
Other assets	115,809.90
Total resources	$3,871,362.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	477,340.41
Deposits in trust	110,685.55
General deposits	2,737,591.42
Other liabilities	45,745.24
Total liabilities	$3,871,362.62

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$89,910.39
Interest paid depositors	32,204.98
Expenses	14,658.06
Dividends declared	20,000.00
Taxes paid	1,000.00
Deposits bearing interest	2,848,276.97

Manhattan Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,000.00
Stock investments	3,072,557.40
Loans on collaterals	1,948,349.11
Cash in banks	6,106,806.59
Cash on hand	200.00
Other assets	328,200.17
Total resources	$11,462,915.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits	463,410.23
Deposits in trust	1,971,706.71
General deposits	7,818,798.33
Other liabilities	9,000.00
Total liabilities	$11,462,915.27

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$204,219.44
Interest paid depositors	55,689.61
Expenses	50,762.66
Dividends declared	25,000.00
Taxes paid	2,236.00
Court deposits	241,811.56
Deposits bearing interest	5,512,731.26

Manufacturers' Trust Co., Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$171,000.00
Stock investments	1,372,553.33
Loans on collaterals	1,063,264.35
Loans on personal securities	230,344.61
Cash in banks	1,196,819.44
Cash on hand	54,066.02
Other assets	40,578.49
Total resources	$4,706,525.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	155,459.27
Deposits in trust	106,463.66
General deposits	3,567,202.84
Other liabilities	78,379.36
Total liabilities	$4,706,525.13

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$187,548.40
Interest paid depositors	13,236.54
Expenses	15,024.17
Dividends declared	20,000.00
Deposits bearing interest	3,475,666.50
Bonds and mortgages bought	10,000.00

Mercantile Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$818,094.93
Stock investments	4,956,202.06
Loans on collaterals	21,001,906.77
Loans on personal securities	259,800.00
Overdrafts	1,146.53
Real estate	46,564.45
Cash in banks	11,302,757.47
Cash on hand	7,846.74
Other assets	125,515.79
Total resources	$37,012,834.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	497,231.94
Deposits in trust	564,119.18
General deposits	31,741,746.38
Other liabilities	109,687.21
Total liabilities	$37,012,834.71

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$1,041,309.70
Interest paid depositors	278,888.89
Expenses	78,379.94
Dividends declared	120,000.00
Taxes paid	6,000.00
Court deposits	50,368.69
Deposits bearing interest	29,109,080.15

Metropolitan Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments	$2,644,294.07
Loans on collaterals	9,243,850.00
Real estate	481,900.00
Cash in banks	2,995,637.82
Cash on hand	12,862.38
Other assets	162,619.73
Total resources	$15,540,869.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	129,502.12
General deposits	13,331,331.79
Other liabilities	79,985.09
Total liabilities	$15,540,869.00

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$267,226.14
Interest paid depositors	114,296.10
Expenses	40,097.50
Dividends declared	50,000.00
Taxes paid	2,500.00
Deposits bearing interest	12,678,020.32

Nassau Trust Co. of the City of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$439,069.87
Stock investments	765,749.45
Loans on collaterals	1,556,400.00
Loans on personal securities	445,797.78
Cash in banks	276,736.51
Cash on hand	32,993.01
Other assets	29,791.12
Total resources	$3,547,439.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	309,118.62
Deposits in trust	2,713,251.51
Other liabilities	25,074.71
Total liabilities	$3,547,439.84

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$65,750.59
Interest paid depositors	30,151.85
Expenses	13,596.81
Dividends declared	15,000.00
Taxes paid	750.00
Deposits bearing interest	2,673,576.07
Bonds and mortgages bought	5,000.00

New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., New York City.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,474,612.00
Stock investments	8,661,141.68
Loans on collaterals	5,294,750.79
Loans on personal securities	9,592,184.60
Real estate	445,142.80
Cash in banks	315,282.79
Cash on hand	2,700,000.00
Other assets	1,367,097.93
Total resources	$31,848,212.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,888,112.89
Undivided profits	46,925.98
Deposits in trust	960,367.97
Other liabilities	11,547.94
Total liabilities	$31,848,212.58

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$779,285.26
Interest paid depositors	354,840.06
Expenses	46,290.23
Dividends declared	200,000.00
Taxes paid	280.07
Court deposits	125,494.75
Deposits bearing interest	26,071,857.68

New York Security and Trust Co., New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$441,450.00
Stock investments	4,492,713.05
Loans on collaterals	4,424,939.44
Loans on personal securities	2,568,854.84
Cash in banks	4,892,498.22
Cash on hand	18,410.88
Other assets	211,640.13
Total resources	$16,551,256.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	481,900.00
Deposits in trust	170,000.00
General deposits	12,784,337.15
Other liabilities	50,417.68
Total liabilities	$16,551,256.56

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$406,472.13
Interest paid depositors	126,736.45
Expenses	43,484.13
Dividends declared	50,000.00
Court deposits	77,797.17
Deposits bearing interest	12,861,540.48
Bonds and mortgages bought	282,000.00

North American Trust Co., New York City.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$36,540.13
Stock investments	383,371.28
Loans on collaterals	80,470.00
Loans on personal securities	52,678.50
Real estate	127,650.08
Cash in banks	315,706.15
Cash on hand	4,139.32
Other assets	3,376.82
Total resources	$1,512,488.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits	61,260.51
Deposits in trust	170,743.26
General deposits	78,525.01
Other liabilities	1,904.50
Total liabilities	$1,512,488.28

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$101,813.92
Interest paid depositors	581.11
Expenses	66,225.28
Dividends declared	50,000.00
Taxes paid	2,257.13
Deposits bearing interest	51,918.93

Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Middletown.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$136,100.00
Stock investments	323,409.26
Loans on collaterals	358,453.53
Loans on personal securities	59,059.15
Overdrafts	148.78
Due from banks or brokers	12,739.97
Real estate	33,786.72
Cash in banks	96,001.19
Cash on hand	78,518.29
Other assets	50,531.02
Total resources	$1,148,881.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	46,925.98
Deposits in trust	960,367.97
Other liabilities	11,547.94
Total liabilities	$1,148,881.89

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Interest, commissions, and profits	$22,055.70
Interest paid depositors	13,353.89
Expenses	4,231.84
Dividends declared	8,000.00
Taxes paid	401.14
Court deposits	1,259.57
Deposits bearing interest

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FAIR DEALING WITH SPAIN.

We love money in this country. We can make more money and add a greater sum to the permanent wealth of the country in four months of the great business revival that will follow the conclusion of peace than we could get out of Spain in half a year of negotiation or twelve months of fighting. We shall profit more by our favorable commercial opportunities at home than by taking everything Spain has to give.

To this consideration the President was bound to give very great weight in determining how far he should go in his demands upon Spain. If he made the terms of peace so hard that she would fight rather than accept them, the war would have to go on and the opening of the great revival of business would be postponed until next year. President McKINLEY is in touch and in sympathy with the business interests of the country. It is most unlikely that he would sacrifice the substance of domestic prosperity in grasping at the shadow of Spanish concessions. He was bound to be influenced, also, by the ardent desire of the men and women of the country that their sons and husbands and brothers may, as soon as possible, be recalled from the perils of battle and disease to resume their places in the homes and in the productive work of the country.

These considerations have powerfully constrained the President to be moderate in his demands upon Spain, exacting the least that we can take with justice and dignity, and no more than Spain can honorably concede. The Madrid Government ought to understand this. We have not met its inquiry by stating a fictitious "asking price," purposely made high to allow for material abatement in the course of the negotiations. We are dealing fairly and candidly with Spain. The negotiations will prosper in proportion as she understands this and meets us in the same spirit.

It ought to relieve her immensely that we have not demanded a great war indemnity in money. She had good reason to fear such an exaction. In her joy at escaping that condition of peace, which would have been the hardest of all for her to bear, she ought to accept out of hand all the other terms we propose.

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

The same story comes from every place to which United States troops have been sent. It is that whereas the regulars, even when off duty and left to their own devices, conduct themselves with self-respect and decorum, the volunteers, when left to their own devices, conduct themselves like hoodlums.

The latest of these stories comes from Honolulu, where two successive debarkations of volunteers have been followed by a detachment of regulars. The volunteers had been received with effusive hospitality, and banquets prepared for them. This hospitality they repaid, especially the second expedition, by disorderly conduct. They proceeded, as at Tampa, as at Chickamauga, as at Washington, to disgrace the uniform they wore, their States, and their country. The result is that they wore out the welcome of American soldiers. When the regulars arrived the disgusted people of Honolulu made no demonstration in their honor. The regulars, however, are reported to have behaved, as they might have been expected to do, with perfect propriety.

There could not be a stronger testimony than this contrast affords of the moral value of military discipline and military pride. This war is so nearly over that it would be hardly worth while to discuss the matter, so far as this war is concerned, except in the interest of historical accuracy. The battles in Cuba have been, as exclusively as were the battles in Mexico, battles of the regular army. Yet in the talk about them in the press it has seemed as if all the credit for the victories belonged to the two volunteer regiments which alone took any part in the actual fighting. They did their share of it well, but they did no more than their numerical share. The exaggeration of their work compared to that of the regulars, upon whom the brunt of the fighting fell, must produce in the army something more of the same disgust which had already been produced by the outrageous favoritism shown by the War Department in putting green civilians over the heads of skilled and veteran officers.

But what is most important is the lesson which is given for the future by the history of this war. It is that professionals are as much superior to amateurs in the art of war as in the arts of peace, and especially that they are superior in preparedness. We must not only increase the regular army, but we must assimilate more closely to it the organization of our militia. It is only by the constraining pressure of public opinion upon Congress that this result can be secured. The army is politically of so little value that members of Congress find it negligible. As a matter of fact, the debates on the organization of the volunteer army in the House were little better than a series of insults directed at the regular army. It would of course be unfair to judge any body of men by such an egregious and phenomenal a creature as "HAM" LEWIS of Wyoming. But the spirit of "HAM" was the spirit of most of the speakers. Not one of them had the manliness to resent the attacks upon the little army that has so often served or saved the country. At Santiago it has done brilliant service yet once more. In the light of that service it should be possible to secure from Congress a more decent consideration of the needs of the army, and also to enact a scheme by which the militia may be more nearly assimilated to it, and the "social element" in its organization be better subordinated to its military efficiency.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SCANDALS

Is it actually the intention of the Medical Department of the United States Army to kill off our sick and wounded soldiers by shipping them from point to point on unfit transports, without physicians, without medical supplies, and with nothing but beans, bacon, and hard tack for food? Every day brings to light some new and horrible scandal in the management of this department. The other day it was the story of the sufferings of the sick on board the Seneca that roused the public indignation. Then came worse reports of the tortures of the poor fellows doomed by official incompetence to languish and die aboard the Concho. This morning our correspondent on the Santiago, in quarantine at Egmont Key, with 180 sick men, contributes a new chapter to this lengthening record of cruelty, horror, and death.

One-third of the Santiago's sick are fever convalescents. All of them are weak, helpless, and in need of the tenderest care and proper nourishment. Yet this ship was dispatched with but two physicians on board, both ill and incapacitated, without medicines, and with no food but regular army rations. The sufferings of the men were terrible during their four days' voyage. Nor was this the worst. There is a Marine Hospital at Egmont Key, established to meet just such needs as those of the Santiago's passengers. It is in the charge of the Treasury Department. Yet the War Department had given no notice of the expected arrival of the Santiago. The physician in charge was absent at Port Tampa, and no preparations had been made for receiving the passengers of the ship. There was no hospital steward or deputy to perform the necessary duties, and the weak and suffering wretches on board the Santiago were compelled to remain on the ship twenty-four hours before they could be transferred to the hospital on shore, where they had expected to get rest, medicines, food proper for invalids, and adequate medical attendance. Even then they were disappointed. It was a relief to be on shore, but the hospital was without food supplies, and no provision had been made for receiving the sick except to erect the tents.

Somebody is responsible for putting these men on the Santiago without food and medicine. Somebody is responsible for not advising the Treasury Department from Siboney or Santiago that the hospital accommodations at Egmont Key should be made ready. Somebody is responsible for the earlier horrors of the Seneca and the Concho. Dr. STERNBERG may protest that the blame does not lie with his department. The public knows better. It is the business of the Medical Department to do just the things that were left undone in the cases of the Seneca, the Concho, and the Santiago. Unlimited money and all the medical supplies in the country are at the command of the officers of this department. If it suffers from the incompetence that spreads like an emanation from the notoriously unfit ALGER, a court of inquiry would bring out the truth and trace the fault to its fountain head. Gen. STERNBERG must not content himself with newspaper denials and protests. There is a scandal of the first magnitude in his department. He should for his own protection demand a court of inquiry. Why doesn't the President order one?

ALGERISMS OF A DAY.

MACAULAY described the younger PITT as "the most profuse and incapable of War Ministers." MACAULAY was overfond of the superlative degree. But it is impossible that he would have made this application of it if he had lived on into the administration of ALGER.

Yesterday's papers contain three examples of Algerism—that is to say, of administrative incapacity in the War Department. One is the announcement of the abandonment of the camp which had been named, with an unforeseen appropriateness, Camp Alger. There is this to be said for the Secretary, that he did not establish the camp until its establishment had been recommended by a board of officers, though it is by no means certain that he did not, for occult reasons of his own, recommend the recommendation. In the opinion of all other professional soldiers who have examined the camp, it has nothing to recommend it, and they cannot account for its selection except upon the ground of "pull." To say pull is to suggest ALGER. He has no more notion of running war than of running politics otherwise than by bargains and intrigues and exchanges of favors. But "thirty new cases of typhoid" have induced him to give up Camp Alger.

We have already pointed out how this essential vice of his comes out in the Algerine proposition to give every State a "show" by sending to "the front" regiments from all the States not hitherto represented. That there is no longer any front, and that this piece of sentimentality will waste millions of the public money are not reasons why Secretary ALGER should not carry it out. On the contrary they are additional reasons why he should. The Governor of Vermont has objected, like a man of sense, to the sending of the troops from that State where they can no longer be of any service in order to enable them to say that they have been there. There is a distinct danger in sending them, not the danger of Spanish bullets, but the danger of local diseases. Secretary ALGER'S bright idea will not only surely waste vast sums of money. It is very likely to waste many lives. The President has been altogether too patient with his incompetent subordinate, but there is reason to hope that he will intervene to prevent the consummation of this crowning piece of Algerine folly.

Yesterday the return to New York was reported of the Alamo with the pontoon train of SHAFTER'S army. The train, which was made with great urgency and at great expense expressly for the purposes of the Santiago expedition, had never been unloaded at all, and was brought back as it had been shipped. Either there was no need for it, in which case the construction of it was sheer waste, or else it ought to have been utilized. In either case the sending and return of it constitute another of the huge blunders of the staff departments, "under a head of great executive ability," as the absurd ALGER allowed himself to be described in the remarkable tribute from an officer for whose ability to judge we have Secretary ALGER'S own testimony.

There is of course no computing how many millions of money or how many hundreds of lives have been wasted and sacrificed by this incompetent Secretary of War. It is certain that there is but one opinion about him among those officers of the United States Army who are not among his own favorites, and that is that he is the worst Secretary of War within living memory. It is ALGER and not PITT who is entitled to the historical distinction of "the most profuse and incapable of War Ministers."

UNNECESSARY.

The news that our army in Puerto Rico gets every town it comes to as a free gift with loud popular acclamations thrown in makes the sending of Gen. WADE'S division to that island one of the most flagrant scandals of the war. We have never before had in the War Department a Secretary with so thick a hide or such shameless audacity as this man ALGER. This "consolation trip" of eighteen regiments to Puerto Rico is characteristically Algerine. Anybody can see that Gen. MILES needs no more troops. His present force is nearly three times the strength of the enemy. The people of the island receive him with cheers and are proud to call themselves Americans. The garrison of San Juan is the only force of any importance that will resist him, and he will have the aid of the fleet to reduce that stronghold. When the Spaniards have been overcome and their flag hauled down there will be no need of a large army of occupation. The Puerto Ricans are intelligent and loyal. They are capable of administering the affairs of the island under the guidance and protection of an American military chief and a garrison of moderate strength. Gen. WADE'S eighteen regiments are no more needed in Puerto Rico either in the work of conquest or to preserve order than they are needed in Vermont.

They are sent to the island merely to enable them to go to the front before the war is over. Officers looking for service and promotion, regiments looking for a holiday, and States that are desirous that their brave sons shall actually set foot on the enemy's soil, have successfully exercised their pulls with the Secretary of War, and ALGER, perfectly heedless of the proprieties of his office, of the interest of the Government in curtailing expenditure, and of the reprobation which his malfeasance brings down upon him, orders the division to be got ready for its junket as calmly as he would order a cab to take him home to his dinner.

Will the eyes of the President never be opened to the gross unfitness and incapacity of ALGER?

DON CARLOS.

The amazing equanimity with which the Spanish people have received the news that the Queen Regent's Government is actually suing for peace must demonstrate to DON CARLOS the hopelessness of his cause. His campaign of "education," as he called it, is not likely to bear the fruit he desired.

Nobody but the ignorant Basque peasants will believe that he can reconquer what has been lost. The shots of DEWEY and SAMPSON were too suddenly effective. The intelligent Spanish people are already looking toward a time when the entire energy of the Government can be devoted to home advancement. Pride and mediæval honor will receive renewed stimulus with the idea of unity and haughty isolation in the Peninsula itself. The gendarmes will take care of the Basque peasants.

As for DON CARLOS, intelligent Spaniards recognise in him the quintessence of reactionism and Bourbonism. He is most active when his country is in sore distress. They did not desert the Queen Regent in 1884, and it is not likely that they will do so now; certainly not for DON CARLOS.

CASTELAR and SILVELA may find more hope for their republican ideas in tranquil times and in honest endeavor for regeneration.

There is perhaps more behind the action of the Conseil de la Légion d'Honneur in depriving EMILE ZOLA of the cross than appears in the cable dispatches on the subject. The resignation of JULES BARBIER and M. DE PRESSENSÉ from the Légion because they could in honor no longer wear the decoration which ornaments the breast of an Esterhazy, while it is taken from the keeping of a man who upheld the innate principles of its legend, "la justice et l'égalité," is very commendable, but these and other resignations will evidently hasten the climax determined on by the dictators of the General Staff. It is nothing less than the revocation of the cross in all but military cases. The scheme has been tried before. In 1852 the soldiers attempted to assert what they considered their sole prerogative; and again after the scandals of 1888 they tried it, each time without success. The Conseil of the Légion was loath to take the condemnation by default of the novelist as the final word in the case. Its citizen members knew what would follow if they were forced to expel EMILE ZOLA. They were not mistaken. A division of the order is taking place. When the propitious moment arrives we may again see the French Army claiming what it considers its sole right. This time, however, there may be less objection to its assuming a dignity that is fast becoming the badge of hypocrisy.

It would now seem that Lord SALISBURY has blundered in withdrawing the British fleet from Port Arthur, thus allowing the Russo-Chinese Convention to be signed without formidable objection. It seems that the stories told in the St. Petersburg journals and reprinted with studied comment in France, that the Trans-Siberian railway was practically in working order were intended to deceive. It will be several years before the railway will be ready to carry on the business of transportation. Russia could have no more sent an army down into China through Manchuria than she could have dispatched a fleet to the moon. But the "bluff" was not "called," and the Czar is now quietly passing troops, skilled mechanics, engineers, railway plant, and well-filled colliers through the Suez Canal, en route for Port Arthur, while the attention of the world is focused at Washington and at Madrid.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Americans who contemplate the establishment of business enterprises in Puerto Rico will doubtless find it profitable to acquire as soon as possible facility in speaking and writing the only language now understood by a vast majority of the island's inhabitants. It will also make easier the administration of political affairs if the American officials, military and civil, who will hold there after peace is declared, similarly equip themselves for direct communication with their new fellow-citizens. There should be, however, immediate and clear recognition by the Puerto Ricans of the fact that every man, woman, and child over whom the American flag is raised must learn, as soon as circumstances will permit, the American language—which is English. To do that is an obvious duty, and at the same time it is the policy dictated by plain common sense and self-interest. Spanish is a much more beautiful language than English, its capacity for expressing thought with vigor is not inferior to that possessed by the more modern tongue, while its innumerable prefixes and suffixes give to single words the power of conveying delicate shades of significance that we can hardly crowd into long and more or less clumsy phrases. Spanish spelling, too, is at once simple and sensible—qualities which the most enthusiastic of Anglo-Saxons never claimed for his own method, or lack of method, in putting letters together. But Spanish is synthetic, and the progressive part of the world has decided, not only that it will speak an analytic language, but that it will speak English. The Puerto Ricans, who seem to be a people with sharp eyes for the main chance, will naturally see the wisdom of talking our talk as well as of accepting our dollars and our system of Government. It will be convenient for a few Americans to learn Spanish, but it will be absolutely necessary for every Puerto Rican under sixty years of age to learn English, for that must be immediately the official language of the island, and its universal language as soon as possible—say in five or ten years. Nothing so delays the assimilation of a foreigner with the people among whom his lot is cast as does a refusal on his part to speak as they do; nothing hastens it like the constant use of their language.

—Closely connected with the matter discussed above is the subject of racial humor. It disturbs some of us a little to see how the inhabitants of our new possession are conducting themselves. What they are doing is very commendable, no doubt, but it is also very funny, and there are no indications that the Puerto Ricans view the situation in other than the most serious manner. If they possess the rudiments of Americanism, or even its potentialities, they must know that an invasion of the sort now going on never had a precedent except in comic opera, and that only a frank confession that this campaign is amusing will save it from being ludicrous. We up here in the North are quite ready to give up trying to be solemn and dignified, and to admit that this particular conquering march really needs the introduction of a few determined Spaniards to raise it from the rank of farce at least to that of comedy. It is not necessary that the Puerto Ricans should keep pens out of the hands of their Alcaldes, or even that they should mitigate the fervor of their newly acquired patriotism, but they ought to laugh a little, just to show that they can see a joke.

—Statistics recently compiled by the State Department show that last year the United States imported from the Philippines merchandise valued at almost $4,500,000, while the goods sent to the islands were worth not quite $35,000. This gives a balance of trade very far indeed on the wrong side of the National ledger, especially as our imports consisted almost entirely of hemp and sugar, and therefore, though raw material, did not figure a gain to any extent in our accounts with other nations. England imported nearly half as much again from the Philippines, but she sent them twenty-two times as much as we did, and so came much nearer striking an even balance. Spain herself did only a few thousand dollars more business with her colony than England did, but, thanks to tariff discriminations, she was able to make her exports just a little larger than her imports, the respective figures being $4,978,589 and $4,819,344. The total foreign trade of the Philippines was thus divided: Exports, $19,702,819; imports, $9,174,098. For a "country of savages" that was not so bad, and suggests what might be done there if commerce and agriculture were favored by honest and intelligent government and an instant and wide separation of Church and State. At present the products of the islands are all sent abroad in an entirely or nearly crude state, and skilled labor, properly so called, gets nothing from them until they reach foreign lands. The natives therefore have little to spend, and are obliged to satisfy their necessities with the simplest and cheapest manufactures that foreigners can send them. All this can be changed, and the trade with the islands should be, in the future, not only vastly greater, but vastly more profitable.

PERSONAL.

—When the monument to FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, at Frederick, is dedicated next Tuesday, the occasion will derive added interest from the fact that Miss JULIA HOWARD of Baltimore, a great-granddaughter of the poet, will unveil the statue, and that prominent among the invited guests will be the wife and daughter of his oldest son. Mrs. KEY, though her marriage to FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, Jr., took place in 1826, almost three-quarters of a century ago, is still in good health, and has strength enough to move about actively on the floor in the Church Home in Baltimore, in which the rooms occupied by herself and her daughter are situated. Two of her sons are in the Confederate Home at Pikesville, and a third son, the youngest, died in the old Capitol Prison at Washington. Mrs. KEY remembers well the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." "He was very handsome," The Baltimore Sun quotes her as saying, "and had dark blue eyes and dark, curly hair. He never wore a mustache—it wasn't the fashion in those days. He had a beautiful voice in conversation or reading, though he never could turn a tune. When he wanted to write a poem to special music one of us would have to sing the tune for him. He used to read to us by the hour. SCOTT was his favorite writer. He didn't care for BYRON, and told his wife to burn TOM MOORE'S poems. He never approved of slavery, and years before the slavery question was agitated he freed his slaves. He was impulsive and generous in spending money, and a common saying in Frederick was that 'Farmer KEY spent all the money Lawyer KEY made.'"

—An evidently irreverent writer of editorial articles for The Greenville (S. C.) News inquires with well-assumed anxiety what morals the prohibitionists, the vegetarians, and the anti-tobacco people will draw from the life and habits of BISMARCK. "He seems," the article asserts, "to have eaten great quantities of pork, to have drunk beer freely, and to have smoked diligently, and he lived to be eighty-three years old, did an enormous quantity of work, and held his faculties to the last. According to the text books of the estimable classes of people spoken of above he ought to have filled a drunkard's grave half a century ago, and to have been an imbecile at forty. But we suppose they will work him around somehow to make a horrible example of him." The mystery is indeed a dark one, but the knowledge that he was going to make trouble for reformers of all sorts probably added considerable comfort to the Chancellor's declining years.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Texas State Horticultural Society enumerates and names 119 varieties of plums raised in the Lone Star State.

* * *

The United States have never yet failed to meet wisely and settle justly the "new questions" that arose. They are not likely to balk now.

* * *

The Hon. W. F. Ramsey of Clebourne, Texas, is credited with saying: "I am a modified expansionist. I believe in keeping what we get."

* * *

The Hon. N. D. Sperry has been selected to preside at the opening of the Connecticut Republican State Convention in New Haven next month. The convention selects its permanent Chairman—nominally.

* * *

Somebody in Texas has suggested that the Sunday school children of the State contribute a five-cent nickel each to purchase a sword and a Bible for presentation to Capt. John W. Philip of the battleship Texas.

* * *

A negro servant who was arraigned in Parkersburg, West Va., on the 1st inst., charged with stealing jewelry and attempting to poison the family of United States Judge J. J. Jackson, was within one hour on his way to the State penitentiary under a life sentence of imprisonment.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty men armed with rifles and shotguns suggested to thirty-five Mormon elders from Utah and Idaho, who were holding a protracted conference at Mechanicsburg, Yazoo County, Miss., that they adjourn to Jackson. A Mississippian says that the Mormon elders speedily assented.

* * *

One hundred and forty members of Pickett's Confederate Division are to go to Philadelphia next week as the guests for several days of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is hard to tell which body is most pleased at the promise and prospect of the good time then coming.

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever peace proposals may be on foot, it is apprehended that the solution of the question will almost necessarily be determined by the work our Government has already done in the Philippines. (The same consideration applies almost equally, by the way, to Cuba.) Spain was practically powerless to govern the Philippines, even prior to our intervention there; her powerlessness has been made more complete by our intervention. If, then, we were to abandon our work there—were to withdraw—what would be the result? The insurgents would be far less disposed and far less constrained to tolerate Spanish rule than before. Spain would therefore, it seems to us, be obliged to solicit either our aid or that of some European power. It is not probable that any European power would render such aid without demanding as much in the way of concession as we demand; which is simply the surrender of Spanish rule. It seems absurd, then, to abandon our work there, or forego its prosecution, when nothing is to be gained in that way, even in regard to Spain's own interests.

"If it should turn out now, what peace proposals may be on foot, that we have so connected ourselves with the affairs of the Philippines that we cannot recede, or disconnect ourselves from them, without opening up the likelihood, or we not say certainty, of prodigious evils arising as a consequence of having excited the hopes of the native population what then? Are we privileged to stir up hornets' nest, and then others to encounter the hornets' sting? Well, perhaps we can crawl out of it, but it is not easy to see how.

We think there is a certain sort of power—ours, and not ours, due to a certain sort of impulse, or "state of conscious ness," which is for the time being somewhat beyond the scope of our definite intelligent explanation—that "shapes our ends," whatsoever we may have proposed before hand, under the imperfect interpretation our present or prospective consciousness, or conscience, by the judgment or mental faculty. As we now view it, Dewey under the orders of the Government was the agent for creating a condition the consequences of which we are bound to face with National honor. A course taken, condition established, may not be binding as a matter of mere free will—since all as well as good is free to choice; but responsibilities incurred are binding in honor; and, the sense of morality or honor; and, what more, we cannot ultimately evade the sense.

A "joint protectorate" I am in favor of, because I believe it to be the right thing unless, as an alternative, we elect to order the whole business ourselves. It seems to me that a rational scheme for a protectorate—say of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan (Germany might accede and come in later if the Kaiser's eyness come)—and extreme diffidence can be overcome—receives a new illumination and perhaps a new impetus from this consideration. The situation is essentially the same as it is in Cuba, so far as are concerned the elements we are really called upon to pacify, but much more intensively in the Philippines than in Cuba apparently on account of the fiercer breed of hornets there.

The thing to be done with Aguinaldo is obvious: he must not be allowed to ambulate on ten-foot stilts; the sooner he is, in pertinent dialect, "called down" the better. If the President makes a concession not accordant with the dictates of sense and judgment of the people it is hoped that the Senate will, when it comes to act, reject or satisfactorily modify the treaty without undue squeamishness. The question is too great to intrust to one man's decision, even in a way of precommittal.

D. L. R.

DOESN'T WANT THE PHILIPPINES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we speak of the advantage that will accrue to these islands of which we are about to take possession through invasion we mean that more land will be cultivated, manufactures introduced, and business established on a more reliable basis by the introduction of the enterprising American. The Anglo-Saxon not only takes possession, he occupies. The native inhabitants simply go to make up an embarrassing element to be gotten rid of as soon as possible. In the case of the Philippines this element is likely to be peculiarly embarrassing. The Spaniards will probably go home. But whether we can safely round up" the native millions, and put them on a reservation, or otherwise dispose of them, remains to be seen. Our own Indians give us a pretty lively hunt now and then, and the average Malay is a serious person to reckon with. It may be cruel, but to my mind the thing for us to do is to leave the Philippines to Spain. She will have her hands full.

One shudders at the bare idea of having such a horde of barbarians on our hands. They have arrived at just that point in knowledge of their own power which will make them ugly customers to deal with. Leave them to Spain. They may be able to teach her the lesson she has failed to learn through centuries of misfortune. She has given them "blighty" instructions, which being taught will turn to plague the inventor." It is their turn now, and they will not thank us for any interference which does not leave them in full possession of the islands. A philanthropic pose on our part would be too absurd to be seriously considered.

Nations, like corporations, have no souls. They seek their own good, once and always. Everybody knows this, and the guise "our duty to the Philippines" is a ruse over tation which deceives no one. Let it affect to Spain, simply on the ground that they would prove to be a nuisance of the first magnitude. PRUDENCIA.

East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 2, 1898.

NUGGETS.

No Protection.

It has been decided that amateur theatricals are not taxed under the war bill. This is a monstrous oversight.—Buffalo Express.

Need No Guides.

No one can say the people of Puerto Rico are not able to discern a good thing when they see it coming toward them.—Chicago Record.

Glass and Sparrows Suffered.

"That hailstorm was the first calamity of the kind we have had for several years."

"A calamity? My dear Sir, you're talking to a glazier—who hates English sparrows."—Chicago Tribune.

Empty Talk.

Higgins Hall—Have you heard that empty box story?

Rustic Bridge—No.

Higgins Hall—It's just as well you haven't; there's nothing in it.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

Conversations.

Hicks—Wheeler and Brassey met for the first time yesterday and they got on together famously. They kept up their talk until late in the evening.

Wicks—What were they talking about?

Hicks—Bicycles and golf.

Wicks—But Wheeler doesn't know the first think about golf.

Hicks—Neither does Brassey know anything about bicycling. Each kept up on his favorite topic without listening to the other.—Boston Transcript.

YE WORME'S REVENGE.

J. Law Redman in Fishing Gazette.

There dwelte besyde ye water fre
A manne of peaceful molde;
To busynesse cares he was averse
Likewise to toil, 'tis tolde.

And all alone besyde ye streame,
Upon ye olde Pier Eight,
A-dangling lyttell wormes on hooks,
Ye lonelie fisher sate.

Full sweete itte was to sit and dreame
All through ye sunny days,
And watch ye sluggish moving tides,
And restlesse float always.

And sweete when sombre night had drawne
Her curtaine o'er the sky,
To stoppe within ye market place
And lyttell fishes buy.

And then as homeward he did plod
Full well I know 'twas sweete
To tell againe ye oft-tolde tale
To divers friends he'd meete—

Of finny monster weirde and wee
That fought like fiends possest;
And fearsome fish of ponderous girth
That 'scaped his anxious quest.

For Fate, how faire soe'er her face
Is but a sorrie jade;
Perchance to-day she smileth sweete,
Anon those smiles they fade.

Itte fell aboute one Sundaye noone
Ye sportive angler sate,
And dangled there in torpid bliss
Ye angle worme for bait.

A drowsie hush was over all;
Ye mercury rose on high,
Ye angler nodded on ye pier,
And lucke was fighting shy.

Ye angler, who of portlye build,
Full sorelie felt ye heat,
Took deep, unstinted, lingering draughts
Of divers drinks and sweete.

Oh, pleasaunte were his thoughte anon,
When lucklesse to relate
Ye turpid tyde in falling lowe
Exposed ye restlesse bait.

Ye lyttell monster squirmed about
Upon ye cruel hooke,
And to ye fisher's bleared eyes
Grew bigger with each looke.

He stared unknowing what, to do,
He tryed to make a sign,
For lo! ye damp uncanny worme
Seemed crawling uppe his line.

Like guiltie thynge unpunished
That Fate hath bound and tied
In silente awe he dropped his rod
And tumbled in ye tyde.

They fished him out from 'neath the docke;
Full sober, draggled, sane,
He straightway went and signed ye pledge
To—never fish againe.

REVIVAL IN SHIP BUILDING

End of War Will Be Followed by the Greatest Activity on Record In This Line.

EXTENSIVE CONTRACTS LET.

Boom in Trade with West Indies Expected—Auxiliary Naval Vessels Will Be Sold Cheap to Do Second-Class Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The prediction is made here by close observers of marine matters that the close of the war will be followed by the greatest revival in the shipbuilding industry that this country has ever known. This prediction is based on the reports which reach here of orders already placed and in contemplation for new vessels to take the places of those bought by the Government for war and transport purposes.

From Philadelphia comes the report that the impressment by the Government of so many vessels of the merchant marine has crowded the shipyards there with orders enough to keep them busy for months to come. Among these orders are the following: From the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company for a steel twin-screw steamship, 360 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 30 feet deep, to be built by William Cramp & Son; from the American Mail Steamship Company, for four steel screw steamships, each 280 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 25 feet deep, to be built by William Cramp & Son. At the Delaware River Shipbuilding Works, at Chester, Penn., two steel steamers, 280 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 30 feet depth, are being built to take the place of the ships of the Old Dominion Line sold to the navy for auxiliary cruisers. These ships are to be known as the Hamilton and Jefferson.

The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company of Baltimore is having a new steel ship constructed at the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Del. It will be 274 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. Richard Stevens of Hoboken, who sold the yacht Aileen to the Government, has placed an order with Roach's yards, at Chester, Penn., for a new yacht. P. A. B. Widener, whose yacht Josephine is now the auxiliary gunboat Vixen, expects to have a new yacht built for him by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. The new craft will be 250 feet long.

At Newport News three new Morgan liners, two new Cromwell liners, and two new Pacific Mail steamships are on the ways.

Maine shipbuilders report that the business promises better there than for many years previous. It is expected that the results of the war will bring about a boom in the trade with the West Indies which will produce a demand for ships of medium size, of which the Maine yards make a specialty.

An experienced official of the Navy Department, speaking of the effect of the release by the Government of the merchant ships it has been using during the war, said:

"The Navy Department will, of course, proceed to dispose of these auxiliary vessels as fast as possible after the war is actually over. This will put in the market a large number of vessels, considerably more than a hundred, which will necessarily be sold at bargain prices. The former owners of these vessels in many cases already will have replaced them or arranged to do so. The result will be that the ships will be bought up by people who see in the low price at which they can be purchased a chance to use them in the newly opened channels of trade in the West Indies and coastwise trade as soon as peace is declared. The auxiliary boats will be put to doing second-class work while new ships, the orders for which have in many instances been already placed, will be put on the more important lines."

NEW CANADIAN CANAL.

Prospect that Vessels May Sail from the Great Lakes to Europe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 3.—The largest whaleback ever built, the steamer Alexander McDougall, has left the slip at the bare works and gone to the Missabe ore docks to load with 6,000 tons of ore for her maiden trip down the great lakes.

Capt. McDougall, the inventor of the whaleback, is of the opinion that lake boats will soon be going direct from Superior to Europe. He says:

"Next year the new Canadian canal will be opened. It offers a broader field for lake carriers. Boats carrying 2,000 to 2,200 tons will be able to go direct from Duluth to Montreal and Quebec, and thence to England and European ports. The new canal will permit of the passage of boats 270 feet long and drawing 14 feet of water. Vessels of this type can sail on the lakes during the season of navigation, and can then go to the sea and remain there in commission all Winter, when freight rates on the ocean will demand it.

"Within the next five years I expect to see a fleet of at least a hundred boats of this class trading between Duluth and European ports."

NO LOSS AT TONAWANDA.

German-American Bank Depositors to Be Paid in Full.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The following notice has been posted here:

"The German-American Bank of Tonawanda, N. Y., desiring to go into liquidation, has arranged with the Buffalo Commercial Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., to take charge of its affairs with that end in view.

"The Buffalo Commercial Bank will have its representatives at the German-American Bank of Tonawanda on and after this day (Wednesday), where it will be ready to pay each depositor in full on the presentation of his checks. It also desires that all depositors send in their pass books to be written up, and further hereby gives notice that deposits will not be received by the German-American Bank after this date.

"BUFFALO COMMERCIAL BANK.
"By W. E. Danforth, Cashier."

John E. Oelkers, Cashier of the German-American Bank, said last night:

"The creditors of the bank will not lose anything and every depositor will be paid in full."

Fort Ann Bank Failure.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The banking house of John Hall & Co., at Fort Ann, N. Y., controlled and chiefly owned by J. Melvin Adams, closed its doors yesterday. The cause of failure is said to be injudicious loans. Mr. Adams has been manager and cashier for several years. He has been ill for some time, confined to the house with nervous prostration. Orson Sheldon of Fort Ann has been appointed receiver, and the books are now being examined. The capital is said not to exceed $5,000; liabilities nearly $30,000.

HAWAIIANS MAY VOLUNTEER.

President McKinley Authorizes the Mustering of One Infantry Battalion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of California, has received the following dispatch from Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

"The President directs that if any of the military forces of the Hawaiian Islands desire to become a part of your volunteer army, you are authorized to organize not to exceed one battalion of infantry, naming the officers, and causing the officers and men to be mustered into the service, and having them report to Col. Barber for duty."

Steamer Crushed by Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 8.—The Norwegian steamer Fortunat, (?) bound for Tilt Cove to load copper ore for Swansea, was crushed in the ice fourteen days ago 600 miles from land. The crew of eleven men took to the boats and drifted about for twelve days, covering 350 miles. They were reduced to desperate misery owing to frost-bites and want of food and water, when picked up by the British steamer Southwold, Capt. Campion, also bound for Tilt Cove, from Swansea, which landed the men there yesterday.

TRIBUTES TO BISMARCK

Friedrichsruh Deluged with Floral Offerings and Messages of Sympathy and Condolence.

WRANGLE OVER RESTING PLACE

The Site for the Mausoleum Not Generally Approved—No Picture of the Prince in Death.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The influx of telegrams, letters, and wreaths in token of respect to the late Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh is unceasing. Already the Schloss overflows with wreaths, and those arriving later must now perforce be placed in the garden.

It is asserted that the family assembled at midnight, after the Emperor's visit, for silent prayers in the death chamber, and that then Prince Herbert locked the room where the body will remain until a provisional repository is prepared in the park.

Yesterday's service at Friedrichsruh will be the only obsequies until the mausoleum, on the site of the famous stag group near the Schloss, is completed. The national obsequies have been postponed till that time.

Count William Bismarck will return to Koeningsberg on Friday. Next week Prince Herbert will go to Vienna, where his children are. The Count and Countess von Rantzau will soon go to their estate at Dobersdorf, near Kiel.

The North German Gazette this afternoon announces that Emperor William has received a cable dispatch from his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, dated Fusan, Korea, expressing profound grief at the death of Prince Bismarck.

The site selected for the mausoleum does not give universal satisfaction. The North German Gazette, in a curious note, says:

"Our attention has been directed to the fact that the site chosen is in a potato field and close to a railway where trains pass almost without intermission. One would think the noise of traffic must be a disturbing element in the vicinity of the Bismarck mausoleum. In the words of the poet Uhland, the resting place of the dead is wont to be the abode of silence.

"We do not think it could have been in accordance with the desire of the departed that his body should be withdrawn from the presence of sympathetic mourning and respect and also from the intended tributes of the highest officials of the Empire which he founded and of the State which he served."

Scenes at Friedrichsruh.

Professor Von Lenbach, the painter, thus describes to the Lokal Anzeiger his visit to Friedrichsruh:

"The simple dwelling of the Prince is quite unfitted to be the scene of any National or public ceremony in connection with his burial. Thousands of letters and telegrams, partly arranged and answered and partly still unopened, covered all the tables. Many were from sovereigns and illustrious personages. It would have been impossible to admit any but the most intimate friends to the house.

"The members of the family were quite exhausted and confused by the excitement, as well as by their sorrow, and their difficulties were not diminished by the telegrams of the Emperor and by the divergence between the intentions of the deceased and those of his Majesty.

"Although the features were unaltered and the face looked as though Bismarck were about to speak, there was nothing that would inspire a painter a desire to perpetuate the scene with the brush. The aspect of both the dead and his surroundings seemed to afford too realistic a picture for reproduction. It must have been for the same reason that few great men have been pictured on their biers. The death bed of Rubens was undoubtedly surrounded by great pupils of the master, but none painted him.

"The dread majesty of death cannot be reproduced by art. The only eminent man I ever desired to portray at such a moment was Dr. Dollinger, who in death resembled Dante. In the case of Bismarck it would have been impossible to catch the characteristic profile; and the speaking, flashing eyes were forever closed."

Prof. Von Lenbach considers the proposed site for the mausoleum, with the noise of the trains and the row of telegraph poles facing it, quite unsuitable, and he expresses the opinion that Bismarck "ought to be buried with his forefathers in Schonhausen Park."

Aged Sister of the Prince.

It now turns out that as their Majesties were leaving the death chamber the Empress touched the Emperor's arm and said: "William, there is the aged sister of the Prince," and thereupon the Emperor turned aside and shook the hand of Frau Von Arnim, expressing his sympathy.

When Prince Herbert declined a second time the Emperor's proffer of a grave in the Berlin Cathedral, his Majesty indicated a plan for a national monument. It is understood that he proposes to place in the cathedral an immense marble sarcophagus, with the figure of Bismarck in the uniform of a cuirassier.

Emperor William's rescript, which is believed to have been written by Prof. Koesser, Director of the Secret Archives, gives universal satisfaction as a fitting expression of the national sentiment and a tribute doing his Majesty the highest credit, in face of the rumors of friction between the Bismarck family and the Imperial Court.

Rather an unseemly wrangle has arisen in the press concerning the exact causes and circumstances of the Prince's death. Doubtless much acrimony would have been avoided if more courtesy had been shown the journalists at Friedrichsruh, and the fact that no autopsy was held makes it impossible to silence scandal-loving tongues.

Prof. Virchow, interviewed on the subject, declined to express an opinion on the vague information available, but said he was disposed to think that the death of the Prince was painless.

According to the North German Gazette, three volumes of Bismarck's memoirs are already printed and ready for publication. For the moment the press discussions are rather personal than political; but there are indications that, ere long, an active controversy will arise over the letter of resignation and other Bismarckian matters. No member of the family will attend the memorial service in Berlin.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S PLEDGE.

At Bismarck's Bier He Vows that What the Great Chancellor Built He Will Protect.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—An extra edition of the official Reichsanzeiger, just published, contains an imperial rescript address by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and dated Friedrichsruh Aug. 2. It says:

"With my high allies, with the whole German people, I stand mourning at the bier of the first Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince Otto von Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg. We who witnessed his splendid labors, who looked up to him with admiration as he master of statecraft, the fearless fighter in war and peace, as the most devoted son of the fatherland, and as the most faithful servant of his Emperor and King, are deeply affected by the death of the man whom God the Lord fashioned as His instrument to achieve the realization of the undying aspiration of the Germans for unity and greatness.

"This is not the moment to enumerate all the achievements of the great man who has gone to his rest or to refer to all the cares he bore for the Emperor and the empire, and all the successes he won. They are too mighty and too manifold. History alone can do them justice, and will engrave them all on brazen tablets.

"I am, however, impelled to give expression before the whole world to the universal sorrow and grateful admiration which today animate the whole nation, and in the name of the nation to vow that what he, the great Chancellor under William the Great, created, I will maintain and develop, and if need be defend with blood and treasure. In this may God help me.

"I instruct you to make this rescript public."

PRINCE HERBERT'S GRATITUDE.

HAMBURG, Aug. 3.—The Hamburger Nachrichten publishes the following statement, signed by Prince Herbert Bismarck:

"The numerous expressions of deepest affliction and cordial sympathy which testify to the imperishable memory of my great father, are becoming so overwhelming in their extent that it appears impossible to thank the mourners singly even to the end of my own life.

"From all continents of the globe the sorrow of the family bowed over the coffin is re-echoed in touching sympathy, and it grieves me to be unable to answer every manifestation of this feeling. I beg the German newspapers to grant space for these words:

"'In the name of the nearest relatives I thank with my whole heart all who have by words of comfort, or floral tributes from those we have never seen, given expression to the splendor of sorrow which fills our land.'"

PASTOR'S WORDS OF BISMARCK

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 3. — Pastor Westphal, in the course of his Bismarck sermon, said: "Mourning love stands at the bier of the dear departed. The Emperor has hastened hither from afar to pay one more tribute of thanks and veneration to the faithful servant of the great Emperor.

"When such a blessed life comes to a close we feel God Almighty speak, and through His church transfigures mortality. When what was mortal of this immortal passed hence, he was lost not only to his family, but to the whole German people. He reaped laurels and enjoyed the evening of his life, which, although overshadowed by the death of his wife, was consoled by the honors plentifully bestowed by the Emperor and Fatherland.

"Prince Bismarck maintained until the close of his life his rm Christian faith 'in trinitate robur.' This helped him bear his burden through life, and made him fearless toward men, and unyielding in whatever he considered right."

BISMARCK MEMORIAL MEETING.

United German Societies Will Observe the Prince's Death Oct. 18.

A meeting of the United German Societies of New York and vicinity was held last night to take action on the death of Prince Bismarck. A committee and a board of officers were appointed to arrange for a proper observation, which will take the form of a meeting on Oct. 18, either in Madison Square Garden or in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The following cablegram of condolence was sent by the United Societies to Prince Herbert Bismarck:

In unison with the Fatherland in its grief over the great loss which all Germany has sustained in the death of its mightiest representative, the delegates of all German societies in the City of New York and vicinity assembled offer their tribute of steadfast gratitude to the memory of the architect of German unity, Otto von Bismarck. RICHARD MUELLER, President.

The German Liederkranz yesterday sent the following cable dispatch to the Bismarck family:

The death of Prince Otto von Bismarck, the greatest German statesman, and the man who brought about the unification of Germany, causes us deepest grief. The German Liederkranz of New York resolved to express its sincere condolence to the family of the departed.

PAUL GOEPEL, President.

PRINCESS MAY BE ANGERED.

Her Leaving the Prince of Wales a Mystery—Denied that Her Mother Is Ill.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—The reports of the indisposition of Queen Louise of Denmark, mother of the Princess of Wales, are untrue. The visit of the Princess of Wales, who starts for Copenhagen to-day, is perhaps made earlier than expected; but a family reunion had been arranged for August. The Queen drove out this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—There appears to be some mystery in connection with the departure of the Princess of Wales for Copenhagen. It is semi-officially reaffirmed that her leaving England is due to the illness of her mother, the Queen of Denmark; but two denials of her Majesty's illness have been received from Copenhagen.

Rumors are current that the Princess has had another disagreement with the Prince of Wales, similar to the quarrel which took the Princess abroad for some months in 1893. She then threatened to summon a family council to meet at Copenhagen and to expose the whole domestic situation.

Some support is lent to the rumor of the Queen of Denmark's sickness by a telegram from Athens this afternoon saying the King of Greece leaves there at 6 o'clock this evening for Copenhagen, in order to see his sick mother, the Queen of Denmark.

Queen Louise of Denmark was born Sept. 7, 1817. She is a daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel, and was married to the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, who was appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1863. He succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VI., on Nov. 15, 1863. The children of the King and Queen of Denmark are:

Prince Frederick, the heir apparent, born in 1843, and who married Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway.

Princess Alexander who was born in 1844, and who was married in 1863 to the Prince of Wales.

Prince Wilhelm, born in 1845, elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I., by the Greek National Assembly, in 1863, and who was married to Olga Constantinowna, Grand Duchess of Russia, in 1867.

Princess Mario Dagmar, born in 1847, and married in 1866 to Alexander III., the late Emperor of Russia.

Princess Thyra, born in 1853, and married in 1878 to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

Prince Waldemar, born in 1858, and married in 1885 to Princess Mary of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duke of Chartres.

ZOLA'S DEFAMERS CONVICTED.

French Novelist Wins His Suit Against Le Petit Journal—Crowd Cheers His Enemies.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The libel action of M. Emile Zola against Le Petit Journal has resulted in a fine of 2,000f. upon M. Judet, the editor, and of 500f. upon each of his two assistants. The three were mulcted in 5,000f. each as damages.

On leaving the court room the editors were loudly cheered, and a man who cried "Vive Zola!" was chased and narrowly escaped death at the hands of the angry crowd.

Late in June an article appeared in the columns of Le Petit Journal of Paris, signed Ernest Judet, which purported to show that while Emile Zola's father, François Zola, was connected with the Commissaire Department of the Foreign Legion in Marseilles, in 1832, he had applied the department's funds to his own use. His family, it was alleged, made good the amount taken, but François Zola was dismissed in disgrace from the service. Emile Zola immediately brought suit against Le Petit Journal for libel, demanding that the verdict and sentence of the court be printed across the first page of Le Petit Journal for one week. M. Judet wrote other articles apparently confirming the allegation. In the meantime the press of Europe and America overwhelmingly condemned the action of M. Judet in attempting to strike the defender of Dreyfus through his dead father.

So sure was M. Zola of the honesty of his father that he brought the suit, not on the charge of an indirect libel against himself, but on the allegation that the story was a fabrication of falsehoods, calculated to do harm to the memory of François Zola. The charges made by M. Judet have since been refuted and reaffirmed, but according to the verdict yesterday it would seem that M. Labori, Emile Zola's counsel, had succeeded in proving them to be absolutely false.

Reciprocity with France.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Temps this afternoon says the United States has notified the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Deleasse, that she desires to enlarge the reciprocity treaty by including new products. France, the paper adds, has accepted the suggestion and negotiations on the subject will be opened.

The Dunkirk, France, Explosion.

DUNKIRK, France, Aug. 3.—The fire which broke out yesterday in the reservoirs of the Dunkirk Petroleum Factory was mastered after fifty thousand hectolitres of petroleum had been destroyed.

Italy to Build More Cruisers.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says it is reported there that the Italian Government intends to propose the construction of six armored cruisers.

MR. HILL VISITS THE CITY

Ex-Senator, Who Conferred with Elliot Danforth, Said He Came on Legal Business.

EX-GOV. FLOWER AS CANDIDATE

It Is Said that He Is After the Gubernatorial Nomination—Mr. Croker An Object of Curiosity to Passers-by at the Savoy.

Ex-Senator Hill came unexpectedly into the city yesterday, and had a long talk with Elliot Danforth. Mr. Hill said he was here to attend to some important legal business, and that he had nothing to say about politics for publication. Mr. Hill returned to Normandie-by-the-Sea late in the afternoon.

As yet he has given no sign of any desire to make friends with Senator Murphy. Some of his friends suggested to him a day or two ago that the Senator would probably be pleased to have him call at his cottage at Long Branch, and that it would be an easy thing to do, as he frequently passed the Senator's house in his drives, but Mr. Hill did not seem to look upon this suggestion with favor. According to friends of both men there is still a good deal of bad feeling between them, which neither has yet seized an opportunity to overcome. It is still expected, however, that it is only a question of a short time before they will come together and adjust their differences, with the object of bringing about perfect harmony in the party.

Mr. Croker spent the day at the Democrat Club, and at his office at 111 Broadway. Between his private business affairs and Tammany politics he is a very busy man just now, but he expects to see his way clear to get away to Saratoga to-morrow or Saturday. The hot weather does not agree with him, and until Fall he intends to spend just as little time in the city as possible.

Since the leader's return from Long Branch he has figured every evening as a free show to people passing the Hotel Savoy. The long, low porch of the hotel, almost on a level with the sidewalk, is crowded with Tammany men as soon as evening sets in, and Mr. Croker is usually among them. Half the people who pass recognize him. Once in a while one of them comes to a dead stop, as if startled by the discovery, and looks him over from head to foot, apparently taking it for granted that he is on exhibition for the benefit of the public, and should not object to being gazed at. There are a good many who make loud comments in passing. Last evening Mr. Croker was sitting with Nathan Straus when a man and woman passed by. The man nudged his companion with his elbow and remarked in a voice that could be heard by nearly everybody on the porch, "That's Croker."

"Where?" said the woman, who at once manifested a lively interest.

"Right here," he said, as he stood an arm's length away from the Tammany chief. "That's him with the beard and the brown derby hat."

"Well, well," said the woman. "You don't say so."

Mr. Croker looked at them at first with a good deal of annoyance in his expression, but after the couple had stared up at him curiously for a moment and turned away, a broad smile overspread his features.

There was a good deal of talk among the Democrats yesterday of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall. Some of the party leaders said there was very little doubt that Mr. Flower would like the nomination, and had laid plans to make a strong effort to get it. "Gov. Flower was in Watertown a few days ago," said a well-known Democrat, "and I understand he was trying to make himself solid with the people up there. He's got the bee in his bonnet sure enough."

But the plan which, according to one or two high sources, is most likely to be carried out in the convention is not favorable to Mr. Flower's chances. It is said that this plan is to entirely ignore the Chicago platform, and to compromise with the silver men in the party by nominating a man who was loyal to the regular organization in 1896.

The name of ex-Speaker Hamilton Fish has come up for consideration among the Republicans as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Fish called on Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday, and the result was that there was a good deal of gossip by the politicians last evening about the chances of his being a candidate. While there is still a great deal of talk about Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate, persons who ought to know say there isn't a ghost of a chance of Senator Platt ever consenting to such a proposition. It is also thought doubtful whether Col. Roosevelt himself would consent.

POLITICS AT CLEVELAND.

Senator Hanna's Influence May Elect a Congressman To-day.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—To-morrow will witness one of the liveliest Congressional Conventions in the history of this part of the State. The Twentieth Congressional District of Ohio, at present represented by C. B. Beach, is safely Republican. It is composed of Lake County, Madina County, and the West Side and Twenty-sixth Ward of Cleveland, together with the townships of this, Cuyahoga County.

State Senator James K. Garfield, son of the martyred President, is backed by the Hanna faction. Mayor McKisson, Senator Hanna's inveterate enemy, has gone into the fight, notwithstanding that the district embraces only the smaller part of the city, and is running Horace L. Rossiter, who is Director of Accounts.

Judge Reynolds of Lake County, Judge Phillips of Medina County, and C. E. Bolton of East Cleveland, are also in the fight, and lightning may strike any of them if it comes to combinations. To-night, however, it looks decidedly like Garfield, by combination with Phillips.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Organized—Nominations to be Made To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of Indiana completed the organization of their State Convention this afternoon and adjourned until to-morrow, when nominations will be made. The platform heartily indorses every act of the present National Administration in respect to the war. The subject of territorial expansion is not directly treated, but referred to as follows:

Having achieved its manhood, the Republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness, and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity, and duty, which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade, the reformation of the Consular service accordingly; the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American merchant marine; the creation of a navy as powerful as our commerce shall be extensive, and for public defense and security, and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvous wherever necessary.

We most heartily approve the wisdom of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a wise measure, and recommend the early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the immediate direction and exclusive control of the United States Government, the importance and necessity of the canal being emphasized by recent events in the war with Spain.

Following is the financial plank:

"The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money, and are therefore opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic Party is wedded—of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one—which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster.

"We recognize it to be necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we believe the declaration in the St. Louis platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made like all its institutions—the best in the world.

"We felicitate the country on the fact that when, in the exigencies of war, it became necessary to issue $200,000,000 of Government bonds to meet the extraordinary expenditures, a Republican Administration had the good sense and wisdom to put the loan within the easy reach of the people, where it has been wholly absorbed, furnishing a splendid security for their savings and awakening a new interest in the permanence of our Government and the soundness of its financial system."

Foster—Woolsey.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Herman Foster of Manchester, Mass., ex-member of the Legislature of that State, and Miss Mary A. Woolsey of Boston, Mass., were married at sunrise to-day on Broad Rock, at Millbrook Falls, two miles from Livingston Manor. Only the bride's immediate friends were present. The Rev. C. W. Alberti of Lordville performed the ceremony. The couple left for Boston to-day.

MR. CURZON AS VICEROY.

Ruler of India the Husband of An American Woman—He Is An Author and Gold Medalist.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is reported that Mr. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, has accepted the office of Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

Mr. Curzon married Miss Mary Leiter, the daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter of Chicago. He was formerly Parliamentary Under Secretary for India, and is the author of a number of prize essays, including "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East." He is the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, was educated at Oxford, and is a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.

If the Right Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, son and heir of the fourth Baron Scarsdale, has actually accepted the highest office within the absolute gift of the Queen, then his wife, an American woman, will take precedence at St. James's Court over all women in the British Empire save the Empress and Queen; above the Princess of Wales, above Victoria's daughters, for her husband will be the personal representative of the Imperial throne in India.

The Right Hon. Mrs. Curzon is the daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, the multi-millionaire of Chicago, and sister of Joseph Leiter, known until recently as "King of the Wheat Pit." Her maiden name was Mary Victoria Leiter. She was married in 1895, when her husband was a member of Parliament from Southport. They had scarcely been wedded when the fall of the Rosebery Cabinet made a new Parliamentary election necessary. In the Summer campaign of 1895 Mrs. Curzon did what the wives of many other candidates for the House did, she electioneered for her husband. Not only did she attend him when he made addresses in his district, but she drove about in a carriage through the Southport district of Lancashire, seeing the wives of his constituents and even the electors themselves. After the vote had been cast a Liberal paper remarked that Curzon owned his election much more to the bright smiles and graces of his American wife than he did to his own speeches.

On the appointment of Lord Salisbury, Curzon was at once made Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the season they reside at Carlton Gardens, London, S. W., but they have a pleasant country seat, The Priory, Reigate.

There is another George Curzon with whom the name of the Under-Secretary is often confused in cable dispatches; he is George Richard Penn, Viscount Curzon, who is at present a member of Parliament from the Wycombe district of Bucks. George Nathaniel is only two years his senior; their personal resemblance is said to be striking. George N. Curzon was born in 1859.

As the above dispatch indicates, Mr. Curzon won distinguished honors at Oxford. He was first elected to the House in 1886. He belonged at the time, and does still, to the more advanced section of the young Conservative Party. To use his own words, "The fossils I can't abide," and his remarkable maiden speech in the House smacked of advancement. As heir to a seat in the House of Lords his progressive ideas have been frowned upon by that body. On Feb. 2, 1889, The London Figaro made this prophetic remark concerning him:

"If Mr. Curzon wins his spurs while he is a member for Southport division, and, having been Lord Salisbury's private secretary, becomes an Under-Secretary, say for Foreign Affairs, there may be a great career for him elsewhere. He has shown that he takes intense interest in foreign affairs. He has traveled in nearly every country in Europe, as well as in America, Canada, Japan, Ceylon, India, Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt and Palestine. Only last Autumn he went to Central Asia along the newly opened Transcaspian line, visiting a country which scarcely any Englishmen have been able to see. . . . The new frontier, which is 'the magnificent monument' of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, has, he maintains, secured India against a Russian invasion."

COLOMBIA WILL PAY ITALY.

The Money for Settlement of the Cerruti Claim Forthcoming.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Congress of the Republic of Colombia, it is announced in a dispatch from Bogota, the capital, has unanimously resolved to deposit a sum equal to $300,000 as security for the amount due the heirs of Signor Cerruti, the Italian subject whose claims against the Government of Colombia were decided in his favor by President Cleveland, as arbitrator. The resolution, it is added, becomes law in six days. It is further explained that Italy's demand for a settlement, which was backed up by the presence of some Italian warships at Cartagena, had not hitherto reached the Colombian Government in official form.

A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the Parliamentary bye-election held at Grimsby yesterday Mr. George Doughty, Unionist, who had resigned, or, in other words, been appointed "to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds," owing to a change of political faith, was re-elected. The result in detail was as follows:

Mr. George Doughty, Unionist, 4,940; Mr. J. Wintringham, Liberal, 3,189; Mr. Melhuish, Independent, 204; Mr. Doughty's plurality, 1,751; Mr. Doughty's majority, 1,547.

Mr. Doughty, who was formerly the Liberal member for Grimsby, recently sent a letter to the leaders of his party and to the newspapers, announcing his defection from the Liberal policy, especially Irish home rule, and offered himself for re-election as a Unionist.

CHICAGO FURNITURE FIRM FAILS

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—George P. Gore & Co., one of the oldest firms in Chicago, having for more than thirty years conducted the furniture auctioneering establishment at 126 to 132 Market Street, made a voluntary assignment this afternoon in the County Court for the benefit of their creditors. Frederic M. Thomas was named as assignee.

The petition was filed by attorneys Fowler, Smith and Musgrave, who say the available assets are $125,000 and the liabilities between $200,000 and $250,000. The major part of the indebtedness, according to the attorneys, is to eastern manufacturing companies for consignments of goods purchased in the last year, the payment for which has been delayed owing to the depressed business of the Chicago house. Several small claims, mostly for borrowed money are held by Chicago people.

A Cyclone in Spain.

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 3.—The village of Medians has been wrecked by a cyclone, which also killed many persons. Several houses at Hornillos have been engulfed by the floods, and a number of people have perished.

Entertainment for Texas Men.

The freedom of Manhattan Beach has been offered to the officers and crew of the battleship Texas and many have accepted the invitation. A special programme in fireworks has been arranged for their entertainment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Emma Vernon has signed a contract with Managers Evans and Mann of the Herald Square Theatre to play one of the leading parts in "Hotel Topsy Turvy."

Mme. Brema will make her first appearance at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, this fall in a new one-act opera by Paul Gilson, which is based upon Victor Hugo's "La Légende des Siècles" (The Story of the Centuries).

Henry E. Dixey has contracted with Charles Horwitz to write for him a new monologue for the vaudeville stage, the title of which will be "The Mystery of the Mortgage," which will enable him to appear in five distinct characters. It is to be in the nature of a burlesque on the domestic drama.

The new play which James O'Neill acquired in England recently—James Hatton's dramatization of "When Greek Meets Greek"—in which he will play the title rôle, is being actively prepared for production early in the approaching season. Mr. O'Neill has arranged to have scenery and costumes made abroad.

Melbourne MacDowell, recognizing the impossibility of his wife, Fanny Davenport, appearing on the stage this year, owing to the severe illness she is just passing through, has arranged to star during the coming season, supported by a prominent actress, in one of Sardou's plays owned by Miss Davenport. The tour will open the last of September, under the management of Ben Stern.

Frederick Solomon, a brother of the late Edward Solomon, of "Billee Taylor," "Red Hussar," "Polly," &c., fame, and who is a well-known comic opera comedian, having of recent years been connected with the New York Casino, Lillian Russell, and Pauline Hall companies, has abandoned the stage and become identified with the musical publishing house of M. Witmark & Sons. He has assumed charge of the correspondents' department, and will make plain intricate technicalities regarding stage business or direction of the orchestra.

WAR IN "HELL'S KITCHEN"

Negroes and Whites Renew Rioting in Eighth Avenue and Many Are Hurt.

BOY DIES IN THE HOSPITAL

Trouble the Result of the Desire of White Residents to Get Negroes Out of Thirty-ninth Street—Effect on Property.

"Hell's Kitchen" wore an air of outward serenity last night. The rioting between the white and colored elements of the population which, since Sunday afternoon, had been continued on Monday and Tuesday nights, culminating early yesterday morning in a fierce onslaught between the opposing races in Eighth Avenue, near the first scene of trouble, in Thirty-ninth Street, was the direct result of a conflict of races for the supremacy of the neighborhood.

The rioting, so far as it went, was decidedly of a sanguinary nature, for when the police swooped down upon the contending forces at 1 o'clock and made wholesale arrests with no gentle hand, the returns showed one white boy fatally wounded, Thomas Carney, of 526 West Fortieth Street; one horse killed, and eight negroes and two white men with cuts and bruises too numerous to mention, and about forty-four prisoners, white and black, of both sexes.

And still further in the list of casualties of those who had escaped the round-up were numerous citizens who walked around the west side of town yesterday morning looking as though they had had intimate acquaintance with a buzz-saw or a threshing machine, who looked mysterious and who held mysterious conferences in various places and acted as though much weighed on their minds. Of these the police had no account.

The boy Carney was shot in Thirty-ninth Street Monday night, and died yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital. His murderer is unknown. Such is the brief outline of as fierce a race war as this city has known in many years.

The leader of the gang of white malefactors, the police say, is Thomas Baker. He is a pugilist, and his chief delight lately, it is said, has been an indiscriminate punching of colored men and women whom he chanced to meet in the street. He was ably assisted by "de gang." After the encounter Monday night both sides held themselves in readiness, but no outbreak occurred until 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Negroes in a Trench.

Unknown to the white men the negroes took up a position in Eighth Avenue in the trench of the new electric line. Every man had a razor, not a few had revolvers, and along the trench were piles of rocks, pieces of iron, and other missiles. The whites first marched down Thirty-ninth Street to Tenth Avenue, looking for the enemy. No one was in sight, save a group of colored women on the corner. The gang, now numbering 100 or more, disappointed at not seeing the enemy, began to curse their leader.

"You people wants to go slow, and look out," volunteered one of the colored women, derisively. "You might get hu't. Dem cullud men is in dat 'lectricity sewer, and dey's waitin' foh you. Dere's no end of 'um."

Preparations were then made to outwit the enemy. Half of the force was sent up Thirty-ninth Street to Eighth Avenue, and the remainder as a flanking force proceeded to Ninth Avenue, with the intention of taking the negroes from the rear.

Meantime the negroes awaited the attack in the trench. Perry Coffin, their leader, had scouts out up and down the street, and each man stood by his missiles. A big colored woman, with a milkpail full of beer and a tin dipper, served a fresh supply when a scout from Thirty-ninth Street breathlessly announced:

"'Deys comin'! Hundreds of 'um! Right up d' street."

Fight Quickly Begun.

In an instant the air was filled with rocks and bar iron, and howls of pain from the whites proved that the shots hit the mark. The white men were only about twenty feet away at this discharge. They fell back in confusion, and the besieged began to follow them. The mistake was fatal, for their ammunition piles were unguarded, and the force from the rear fell upon them. "Colonel" Coffin yelled for his men to come back, but it was too late.

The fighting became general, razors came out, and pistol shots were fired. Mounted police soon had time to the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and about 100 reserves from the surrounding precincts closed on the combatants and arrested those not agile enough in getting away.

Twenty-eight of those arrested were taken before Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Court yesterday morning, and most of them fined $10 for disorderly conduct.

Inspector Thompson took charge of the district last night, determined that there should be no further rioting. He summoned 182 policemen and detectives from the surrounding precincts, and many of the Central Office detectives were on duty.

As early as 6 o'clock a great crowd had gathered in Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street, blocking it, and greatly impeding traffic. As soon as the head of it, the Inspector, at the head of his men, was on the spot, and the street was soon cleared.

Shortly afterward two negroes were arrested in Eighth Avenue by Policeman Monroe, who heard them making threats. One of them, Henry Cowles, had a loaded revolver in his pocket.

The white men, it is said, who have been threatening the negroes have begun the same tactics on the owners and agents of property in the vicinity. Yesterday, D. Kempner, a real estate dealer at 626 Eighth Avenue, received a threatening postal card. It bore a skull and cross bones.

Mr. Kempner sought protection from Capt. Halpin, who promised to look out for him. It was said by some of the negro tenants at 430 Thirty-ninth Street last night that threats had been made to burn the building, and, as a consequence, some of them will move out to-day.

Inspector Thompson said late last night that, in his opinion, there would be no more rioting. He had assured the reputable residents of the neighborhood that they need have no further fear.

Action of Real Estate Men.

On account of the race fights in "Hell's Kitchen," several families of colored people have been frightened into moving away, much to the regret of the owners of those tenements and of their agents.

Although philanthropists have often advocated the equal rights of the colored brother, this last outbreak has not been caused by any effusion of sentimentalism, but is a result of the efforts of property owners to get tenants who can be depended upon to pay their rents, who do not damage the property recklessly, and who are orderly and peaceable.

The leaders of the colored people in this city are altogether disinclined to speak about this last race war in Hell's Kitchen at present, and a prominent colored lawyer remarked that he would rather not say a word now, lest any utterances he might make might be misunderstood.

The colored population is more scattered now over the city than it ever been before. The majority has heretofore lived about Bleecker, Sullivan and Thompson Streets, and in the district about Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street. There are now three colored churches in Fifty-third Street between Sixth and Ninth Avenues—St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Olivet Baptist Church and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Benedict the Moor. The last, which is between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, moved from Bleecker Street a few months ago.

Desire for Black Tenants.

West of Ninth Avenue generally has been left in control of the whites, but the "Hell's Kitchener" has to pay for his drinks when it is served to him, and he manages to persuade his landlord to wait a month for his rent. So the colored people, who are considered good tenants, were encouraged to cross Ninth Avenue.

"The colored people have been greatly wronged in this race war," said Mr. Green, a colored advertising agent, yesterday, "and this persecution has been caused because the property owners regard them as more desirable tenants. In Thirty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, the best houses are occupied by colored people. This district was called Hell's Kitchen, and it amply deserved the name, because it was the rottenest place in the city, and drunken fights and rows and robberies were the order of the day.

"Have not these colored people who have been colonizing the upper part of the city moved from down town? A good many have come up, but the colored population of New York has been constantly increasing by arrivals from the West and the South. I assure you there is a sentiment about the property owners in the colored people here. It is purely a matter of dollars and cents and self-interest on their part. The negroes pay the rents regularly, and many of the whites do not."

MURDER IN 41ST STREET.

A Fight in the "Hell's Kitchen" Neighborhood Results Fatally.

Patrick Gordon, thirty years old, of 446 West Forty-first Street, fought in front of his home last night with Pierce Menchen, sixty-two years old, whose address is unknown.

Gordon jumped on the other man while he was on the ground, with the result that Menchen received internal injuries from which he died in a few minutes. Gordon was arrested.

FUSION IN NEBRASKA.

Triple Alliance Makes Nominations—Bryan and Silver Indorsed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 3.—The Fusion State Conventions, after continuous sessions through the night, reached an agreement and nominated the following ticket:

W. A. Poynter, Populist, Governor; E. A. Gilbert, Silver Republican, Lieutenant Governor; John A. Cornell, Populist, Auditor; W. F. Porter, Populist, Secretary of State; C. J. Smythe, Democrat, Attorney General; Jacob Wolfe, Populist, Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings; W. R. Jackson, Populist, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All excepting Poynter and Cornell are the present incumbents.

The Democratic platform in part follows:

"We, the Democracy of Nebraska, send greeting to the brave men of the Nation who are fighting humanity's battle and attempting to relieve the suffering, deprivation, and hunger of a courageous but oppressed people and for that purpose to guarantee unto the fertile Isle of Cuba a government created, maintained, and upheld by the consent of the governed. And we pledge the President of the United States our most hearty support in the vigorous prosecution of the conflict."

W. J. Bryan is acknowledged as "leader and chieftain of the party and the people's champion." The platform reaffirms that of 1896, and declares that the silver question should be the issue of 1900; opposes banks of issue; denounces the Dingley tariff law as illogical and oppressive, and favors an income tax.

The platform of the Free Silver Republicans does not differ materially on the leading planks from that of the Democrats.

The Populist platform contains the declarations usually made in such pronouncements.

PICNIC AT VANDERBILT FARM.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt the Hostess —Guests Go in Coaches.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a picnic at the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth this afternoon. The luncheon consisted of products of the farm. A dance followed the luncheon.

The guests were for the most part driven to the farm on coaches or breaks. Robert L. Gerry, on a body break, had a jolly party, Mrs. J. De Forest Daniels occupying the box seat. Other guests included Miss Grey, Miss Gerry, and W. S. Wetmore. Alfred J. Vanderbilt followed with a party coach, and Mrs. Harry Whitney on the box seat. The other guests included Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Winthrop, Miss French, H. Roger Winthrop, and Potter Palmer, Jr.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave a dance at Fair Lawn this evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, all her friends were present. During the evening a cotillion was danced, with R. Livermore and Miss Gwendolyn Burden leading.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. George C. Hubbard.

Dr. George C. Hubbard, the head of the Health Department in the Borough of Richmond, died at his home in Tottenville at 6 A. M. yesterday. He was a member of the Democratic Club of Manhattan and one of the leading practicing physicians in Richmond County. For forty years he resided on Staten Island. When consolidation went into effect on Jan. 1 last he was appointed Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Board, which placed him in charge of the Staten Island branch. Dr. Hubbard was a veteran of the civil war having served as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Regi

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Deal in New 3 Per Cent.
U. S. Government Bonds
and Finance Allotments.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated
Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons; and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.
New 3½% Prior Lien Bonds.
New 4% First Mortgage Bonds.
New Preferred Stock,
WHEN ISSUED,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. CO.
St. Louis, Mo., August 1st, 1898.

Notice is hereby given to holders of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, dated July 29, 1879, due Aug. 1, 1919, known on the New York Stock Exchange as "1st 6s Peirce City to Oswego," that in conformity with the terms of the mortgage given to secure the same, Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) of said bonds have been duly drawn by lot for redemption on Nov. 1, 1898, viz., five bonds of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, bearing the following numbers:

40, 68, 110, 486, 647.

Said bonds will be redeemed on and after Nov. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and interest to that date, WHEN INTEREST THEREON WILL CEASE, upon presentation thereof at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.

F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. SANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
E. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Further advances, many of which were of consequence, were made in yesterday's stock market. Despite a midday reaction, net changes were practically all gains, and in many quarters the market displayed encouraging buoyancy. The most important advances were made by the Grangers and by the industrials. In the former group there was buying of excellent character.

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The day's news developments were again favorable, although the bear contingent circulated more or less disturbing rumors and made much ado over a story that the Spanish Government's reply to the American peace terms has proved unsatisfactory to the Administration. Room traders were more aggressively bearish yesterday than they have been of late, and following the strong opening they made raids upon several conspicuous shares, which for the moment brought about reactions. Before the close, however, the effect of this short selling had been well wiped out and final prices were at or near the highest of the day.

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Again there was in evidence buying of good character, and again the market broadened as it grew strong. The tape alone gave grounds for the better sentiment. In the Wall Street vernacular, "the market acted well."

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Close attention is being given by important interests to the trade reports from all parts of the country—reports which tell of a steadily broadening business, and which give reason for the confidence in continued trade activity. Letters from experienced and conservative business men, reaching Wall Street from all sections, show a well-defined faith in great business activity to follow immediately upon the ending of the war. Business has already improved materially, and it is the broadening tendency shown in so many industrial lines that is largely responsible for confidence on the part of strong financial interests.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of 10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½, and $280,000 3s, when issued, at 105@105⅛@105.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Evans. & T. H.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Great. North. pf.	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Illinois Central	1
Am. Spirits & W. pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Ame n Tobacco	2⅜	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Met. St. Ry.	2
Brook. Union Gas	1½	Norfolk & W. pf.	1
Brunswick City	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Central Pacific	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅛	St. P. & Duluth.	4⅞
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1¼	St. P. & Duluth pf.	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	¾
Chicago & Northw.	½	Third Avenue	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	1	West. Union Tel.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Consol. Ice	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Illinois Steel	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Nat. Linseed Oil	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1	U. P., D. & G., 1st, t. r.	1½
Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	2		
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Laclede Gas 5s	1	So. Pac. of Cal. 1st	1
Pitts. & W. 5s	2½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $128,830,990; balance, $10,411,636; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,607, 321.

Money on call in London at ½@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, ½ per cent. for short and 1½@1 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21⅛ for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.21 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@5 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55¾; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36½; Reading, ¼, to 9¼; Erie, ¼, to 13⅞, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60½. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 122; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 86½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞. St. Paul sold at 103¾; Illinois Central at 110¼, British consols were firm at 111 for money and 111 1-16 for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 55c., and exchange on London was 25f. 23c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.80; in Rome at 107.62.

THE BUYING OF ST. PAUL.

Indicative of the increasing confidence upon standard stocks was the persistent buying of St. Paul yesterday, despite the road's decreased earnings for the fourth week in July. St. Paul was decidedly strong and active, selling up above 101, and closing with practically all of its advance. Commission houses were steady buyers, and Chicago was also credited with many buying orders.

LONDON BUYING ORDERS.

Although not directly apparent, there has been going on for some time past much quiet buying of the higher-priced dividend-paying shares for the account of London investment interests. Two large orders, one in St. Paul and the other in Northern Pacific preferred, were given an important Wall Street house a fortnight ago, the principal being a big London banking house. These orders are to pick up the stocks quietly whenever the market shows a reactionary tendency.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE PLAN.

It is understood that nearly 85 per cent. of Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred and more than 75 per cent. of the common have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization plan, thus practically assuring its success.

WEST CHICAGO STREET.

Friends of West Chicago Street Railway are talking encouragingly of the steadily increasing business of their property. Earnings for the fourth week of July made a substantial increase, and the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. go on steadily. West Chicago is one of the cheap 6 per cent. stocks in the market.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

Continued activity among the industrial shares is gradually attracting more and more outside attention to them. So far the room traders have been the principal speculators in the stocks, commission house clients having looked at them askance and having refused to enter into the speculation. Manipulation has been largely responsible for the gains made by the several shares, although it is evident that in the affairs of many of the trusts developments of importance are about to be announced. Varied rumors of this sort have been in circulation for a long time past, some of them true and some of them mere bull inventions, and it is hard to determine which are which.

According to gossip, the Sugar Trust is to reach an agreement with its aggressive competitors, and peace is hereafter to reign in the coffee and sugar trades. How far these peace negotiations have progressed it is impossible to discover, but it is known that representatives of the Messrs. Arbuckle and of the Sugar Trust have recently been in close consultation.

Tobacco's friends are hinting that the company's earnings have been increasing wonderfully of late, and intimate that the scrip is likely to be converted into stock at an early date. The company is said to be showing a large surplus—to the favored ones who see the books.

In Lead there are rumors of another dividend on the common stock at an early date.

A like report is in circulation regarding Cotton Oil common, and it is also intimated that there are to be important changes in the Directory of that company.

Earnings of the Leather Trust are said to be large, and developments in that company's affairs, according to rumor, will soon be announced.

Gossip has it that the Rubber Trust is to absorb competing concerns, and that hereafter it will control 90 per cent. of the rubber business of the country. A dividend on the common stock is rumored.

Bull points are also out on Linseed Oil, whose affairs may be readjusted without the aid of a receiver; on the Spirit stocks, and on the several other industrial products.

Just how these industrial shares have acted in the present market is shown by the following table, giving their prices on Feb. 15—Maine disaster day—their low since, and their close yesterday. In many instances remarkable gains are shown:

	Close Feb. 15.	Low Since.	Close Aug. 3.
American Cotton Oil	20¾	15½	28½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	76¾	66	93½
American Spirits Mfg.	8¾	6½	12⅞
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	20½	16	36
American Sugar Refining	135⅞	107½	139¾
Am. Sugar Refining pf.	113¼	103	114
American Tobacco	92	86	127¾
American Tobacco pf.	118	112¼	132
Consolidated Ice	34	27¼	40
Consolidated Ice pf.	91	81	90
Hawaiian Sugar	36½	15¾	25
National Lead	35¾	26¾	37⅝
National Lead pf.	109	99	110¾
National Linseed Oil	18	4	7½
United States Leather	7	5¼	7⅞
United States Leather pf.	65¾	53⅜	68⅝
United States Rubber	20½	14¼	39⅝
United States Rubber pf.	73	60	93¼

UNION PACIFIC'S PROGRESS.

Union Pacific's report for the month of June was a surprise to the Street. Gross earnings increased nearly $125,000, while operating expenses decreased $116,000, making an increase in net earnings of more than $240,000. For the fiscal year to date (from Jan. 1) Union Pacific's gross earnings have increased $933,000, and operating expenses have decreased enough to show an increase in net of nearly $1,160,000. This calculation includes a proportion of the taxes.

The confidence recently expressed by Western railroad interests, especially those of Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, is explained by such a showing as this. During the first half of the year great progress has been made by the Pacific lines, and there is every reason to believe that in the latter half still better things will be shown.

BURLINGTON'S DIVIDENDS.

Burlington and Quincy was yesterday the most active stock on the list with the exception of Sugar Trust. It was notably strong, selling up to 109, and retaining over one point of its gain to the close. Commission houses took round lots of the stock, and Boston sent in heavy buying orders in it. Well-defined rumors are in circulation, stating that Burlington's dividend rate is to be made 6 per cent., and in many conservative quarters reliance is placed upon these reports.

MANHATTAN ECONOMIES.

Manhattan Elevated held steadily yesterday around 107, and there was continued quiet absorption of the stock by brokers who have been active in that quarter for some time past. Friends of Manhattan are pointing out that large savings are to be made in the near future. They show that under the recent tax decision the company will earn net 6¼ per cent. for the stock, and Mr. George J. Gould's own estimate of the economies to be derived from electrical equipment equals 2½ per cent. on the Manhattan capitalization. According to this figuring Manhattan will in the future be earning 8¾ per cent. without calculating upon the road's increased traffic—which means that with 6 per cent. dividends on the stock, a surplus of nearly 3 per cent. could be shown.

BOND MARKET STRENGTH.

Yesterday's bond market was more active than any for nearly a month. Transactions were in more than five and a half million bonds. Much strength was shown and many issues made new high prices. Northern Pacific 4s sold at par, a record price, and Union Pacific 4s got up above 98. Both Atchison adjustments and generals made high prices, the former selling at 72 and the latter at 95½. Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 5s sold at 76½, the highest price since the receivership. Baltimore and Ohio 3½s sold around 95.

The new Government 3s when issued were traded in on the Stock Exchange above 105.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western directors yesterday met and declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, making 3 per cent. for the year just ended. This dividend was foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES some months ago, although subsequently "officially denied" by news agencies.

Norfolk and Western's annual report shows net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $1,139,000, which, after the payment of 3 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock, leaves a surplus equal to 2 per cent. The income account for the year ended June 30 is as follows:

Gross earnings	$11,236,122.15
Operating expenses, including taxes	7,886,068.88
Net earnings	$3,350,024.27
Other income, interest and dividends	52,963.19
Total income	$3,382,987.46
Fixed charges—	
On funded debt	$2,211,066.50
On car trust obligations	28,358.63
Total interest charges	2,239,444.83
	$1,143,542.63
Deduct advances to subsidiary companies	4,605.31
Net income for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898	$1,138,937.32
Out of which a dividend on the adjustment preferred shares of 1 per cent. was paid Feb. 25, 1898, and 2 per cent. declared payable Aug. 25, 1898	690,000.00
Surplus	$448,937.32

BRUNSWICK LAND STRONG.

Brunswick Land stock showed new activity yesterday, and sold up above 12, making a net gain of 1½ per cent. Reorganization interests were buyers of the stock. Among the new interests who have only recently become identified with the Brunswick Company there is much enthusiasm over the bright outlook for the property. Brunswick used to sell up above 40, and its recent reorganization has put it in better financial shape than ever before. The business character of Brunswick's new management is shown by the names in its directory. Judge Henry E. Howland is the President, and identified with him are many well-known New York business men.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"When the war clouds began to gather we expressed the opinion, contrary to that held by many in the trade, that the outbreak of hostilities would injuriously affect the iron and allied industries. That it did hold back business is now quite generally acknowledged, as have been the case. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that with peace assured we may expect an early revival, particularly after all doubts as to crops have been dissipated.

"There is a distinctly hopeful feeling in the iron trade, which may very quickly develop into buoyancy and elation, if even the most modest advances could be secured and held. As yet the feeling of confidence has not found expression in determined resistance to low values, and there are many large producers who keep selling for distant delivery at current spot prices.

"In the Central West, one of the large steel works has purchased additional Bessemer pig to cover requirements for the second half of the year. It is pretty generally understood that some of the important plants without furnace connections must still make important purchases.

"The associated furnaces are holding out for $10 in the valley, and the dead-lock continues.

"Billet transactions have not been numerous or important, but there have been some heavy sales of sheet bars, which have stirred up the trade. Among them was one lot of 10,000 to 12,000 tons for delivery in the Wheeling district during the balance of this year.

"Some export business has been done in steel billets for English delivery, the work going to the central West, from which section lower rates can be made via Montreal than can be secured from our Atlantic ports.

"As yet there are no indications in the steel rail trade that the roads are beginning to cover 1899 requirements. In past years it has repeatedly happened that a very considerable part of the producing capacity was engaged for the following year, before the 1st of September had arrived. Close students of the situation expect that during the next few years there will be a heavy expansion in the demand for steel rails. Many roads are far behind in their renewals, and many others must replace relatively light sections with heavy ones, to carry the burden of heavy modern engines and cars.

"A somewhat novel order, to American mills, so far as time of delivery is concerned is that of a Mexican road, which is in the market for 24,000 tons, to be delivered over a period of three years at Vera Cruz. American mills usually do not consider business extending delivery over more than one year.

Chicago has taken an order for 4,000 tons of rails for Japan.

"In the central West the demand for car material is very heavy, and some bar makers are withdrawing from the market for higher prices. Chicago notes a continued buying of steel for agricultural implement manufacturers, the business for the week aggregating 8,000 tons.

"In Pittsburg the pipe mills have been taking good orders, and have more in sight. Among those recently taken is forty miles of 8-inch for a gas line to Buffalo, calling for basic steel, under the Arnold specifications.

"In the metal trade rumors are afloat as to surrendering of leases of western zinc plants by the company which some years since acquired control of a number of plants, either by purchase outright or leasing. It is understood that out of a total of seventy furnaces only thirty are owned absolutely by the concern. During the last year a considerable number of new plants have gone up in Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Further sharp advance in Spanish fours in both London and Paris.

Declaration of a dividend of 4½ per cent. on St. Paul and Duluth preferred stock, making the full 7 per cent. for the year to which the stock is entitled. Of late only 5 per cent. has been paid annually.

Increase of $240,535 in Union Pacific net earnings for June, making an increase of $1,157,062 since Jan. 1.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. by People's Gas of Chicago.

Important new connection made for the Georgia and Alabama at Montgomery through a traffic arrangement with the Mobile and Ohio.

Election of A. C. Jobes, a bank President of Wichita, Kan., on the Atchison's Board of Directors.

Increase of $9,774 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for June, making an increase of $22,496 for the fiscal year.

Closing prices for American shares on the curb in London above the best prices of the day.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$2,406
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,900
Denver & Rio Grande	24,100
Iowa Central	6,123
Toledo & Ohio Central	14,141

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The following showed decreases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$1,090
St. Joseph & Grand Island	5,613

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27¼d. per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 328,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .37, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at .43, 200 Mount Rosa at .14, 200 Yellow Jacket at .30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.22
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.13	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.45	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.00
Challar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Utah	.07
Con. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.80	Yellow Jacket	.20
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.17
Father De Smet	.16	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.08	Anaconda	.33
Hale & Norcross	.55	Cripple Creek Cons.	.05
Homestake	45.00	C. & Cripple Creek	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.21
Kings & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.17
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con.	.10	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.05
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.04
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	.92
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.59
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.10¼
Miami	.42	Golden Fleece	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Isabella	.22½
Rocky Mountain	.10	Jefferson	.06¾
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02
Lagonda	.20	Lillie	.95
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.19¾
Anaconda	.32	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Ancheria Leland	.70	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08¾	Portland	1.14
Cannon Ball	.002¾	Union	.18¾
Copper Rock	.001¾	Work M. & M.	.04¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	110	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	2½	5
Kings County Inc.	6	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	42
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	81⅝
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95⅝	96
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	141½
Standard Gas preferred	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85¼
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53	53½
Glucose pf.	106	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	411½	412½
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	174	176

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	60	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

56 shares Celluloid Company, $100 each, 66¼.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 1,111.

10 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 181½.

10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 176½.

18 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 291.

25 shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 390.

20 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.

Certificate of right to 50 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, under agreement with stockholders of Standard National Bank, in liquidation, (hypothecated,) $50 per share.

2 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 173.

3 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 355.

20 shares Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 231.

10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 190.

500 shares W. C. Loftus & Co., with note of Thomas J. Loftus and Mary R. Loftus for $5,000, dated Jan. 30, 1897, due one year after date, at 6 per cent. interest, (hypothecated,) $5,100.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	292	292	307
4th week July	$38,042	$35,638	$33,619
Month	103,866	97,485	98,923
From Jan. 1	826,009	722,452	665,720

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	339	340	340
4th week July	$104,250	$103,341	$158,558
Month	332,190	326,556	491,143

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Mileage	648	648	521
4th week July	$77,000	$70,000	$79,900
From July 1	316,200	273,900	308,980

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
4th week July	$245,500	$221,400	$202,100
Month	687,000	678,100	604,400

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	509	509	497
4th week July	$47,704	$41,581	$37,166
Month	137,418	134,420	121,688

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
4th week July	$22,406	$28,017	$19,300
Month	78,159	84,377	58,500

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	371	371	371
4th week July	$47,035	$32,894	$39,073
Month	144,289	99,604	161,391
From Jan. 1	1,010,063	918,658	1,029,697

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for June—

Gross earnings	856,255	331,757	826,372
Exp. and taxes	275,582	260,358	282,433
Net earnings	80,673	70,899	63,938
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	5,507,069	5,280,695	5,368,769
Exp. and taxes	3,656,440	3,452,562	3,609,487
Net earnings	1,850,629	1,828,133	1,759,271

MEXICAN NATIONAL for June, (in currency)—

	1898.	1897.	Mexican Increase.
Gross earnings	$505,127	$479,641	$25,526
Op. expenses	274,610	256,402	18,208
Net earnings	230,567	223,247

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for Bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
170	Am. Cotton Oil	27⅞	28⅝	27¼	28¼
23,010	Am. Sug. Refs.	140	140⅜	139⅛	139⅞
2,280	Am. Tobacco	126	127¾	125¾	127¾
170	Atl., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
740	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35½	35½	34⅝	35
140	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4,470	Brooklyn R. T.	57¾	58⅜	57¼	58
8,840	Chi., R. & Q.	107¾	108⅜	106¾	107⅜
2,770	Chi., M. & St. P.	100⅛	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜
2,980	Chi., R. I. & P.	98	98¼	97⅜	98
120	Chi. & N. W.	133½	133¾	132⅝	133¼
40	Ches. & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
110	Cent. of N. J.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
100	General Electric	40¼	40¼	40	40⅜
370	Louis. & Nash.	54½	54½	54¼	54⅜
1,160	Manhattan	106¾	106⅞	106¼	106⅜
60	Met. Street	156	156	156	156
440	Mo. Pacific	36	36¼	35¾	36⅛
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35	35¾	34⅞	34⅞
60	N. Y. Central	119	119	119	119
120	Nat. Lead	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
70	Nor. Pacific	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
1,530	Nor. Pac. pf.	72¾	73	72¾	73
370	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
790	People's Gas	99¼	99⅞	98⅝	99⅞
520	Reading	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝
40	Southern pf.	32	32	32	32
20	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅜	25¾	25⅜	25¾
20	Union Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½
3,270	Union Pacific pf.	62½	62½	62¼	62⅜
730	U. S. Rubber	41	41	39½	39½
110	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	69¼	68½	68½
100	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
60	U. P., D. & G.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5
40	Wabash pf.	19⅝	20	19⅝	20
530	Western Union	93¼	94⅛	93	94⅛

$6,510

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
3,000	Texas Pac. 2d	43½	48½	43½	43½
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	49	49	48⅝	48⅝

$11,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.06
Belcher	.12	.13
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Caledonia	.19	.19
Challenge Con	.14	.15
Chollar	.15	.17
Confidence	.40	.40
Con. Cal. & Va	.39	.39
Crown Point	.07	.08
Exchequer	..	.03
Gould & Curry	.08	.09
Hale & Norcross	.75	.80
Justice	.07	.08
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con	..	.01
Mexican	.14	.14
Occidental Con	.53	.55
Ophir	.25	.26
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.18	.17
Savage	.13	.12
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.52	.52
Silver Hill	.07	.07
Standard	1.60	*1.65
Union Con	.22	.20
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.26

*Asked.

Silver bars, 57⅞c; Mexican dollars, 46@46½c; drafts, sight, 15c; telegraph, 17½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3	2½	2¾
Anaconda	35½	40	32	33½
Ancnoria	68	68¾	69	74
Argentum	21	21¾	21	23
Battle Mountain	30	31	29	30½
Columbine Victor	17	17¼	17	17½
Consolidated	7⅞	8	8¼	8¾
El Paso	7½	8	7¾	8
Elkton	96½	96¾	92½	92¾
Gibson	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
Gold Coin	91⅝	92¼	90½	91
Gold King	58	59¼	54	59¼
Golden Fleece	22	25	22	25
Garfield	10¾	11¾	10½	12
Isabella	22¾	23	22¾	23
Jackpot	7¾	8	7½	7¾
Jefferson	6¾	9	6¾	9
Lillie	99	100	96	99
Matos	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝
Moon Anchor	97	98	96	97
Pharmacist	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Portland	115	115½	114	114½
Rawlings	21½	22½	20	20½
Rose	11⅞	12⅜	11¼	12⅛
Union	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
Work	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Trading was broad today; dealings were large in Sugar and Rubber, and a good business was done in several home specialties. Chicago Stock Yards was up, from 117 to 119¼; Boston Elevated, from 66 to 67; Bell Telephone, from 278 to 280, and Osceola, from 49 to 50. Dominion Coal eased ¾, to 23, préferred rising 3, to 113, on an odd lot. A good and well distributed business was done in bonds, including Government new 8s, at 105. There was a rise of 2, to 49, in Wisconsin Central 5s. Baltic was up 1, at 19; Arnold rose from 16½ to 17¾; Butte hardened from 25¾ to 26, closing at 25⅞; Osceola reacted ⅛, to 49½; Montana was up ⅛, at 211; Oregon Short Line "A" incomes were up, at 80½, and "B" incomes 1¼, at 58¾. Atchison adjustments rose ¾, to 71¾. Tamarack was 2 higher, at 156; New Haven and Hartford ⅛ to 191; Humboldt ⅛ to 6¾. The market held persistently strong all day and closed broad and even buoyant. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2¾@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	226	226½
Boston & Lowell	224	..
Boston & Maine	164	..
Boston & Providence	..	290
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119	119¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119¾	120
Fitchburg pf	102¼	103
Old Colony	190	194
West End	85¾	86

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4¼	4⅝
Arnold	17½	17¾
Atlantic	28	28½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	211	211¼
Butte & Boston	25¾	26
Calumet & Hecla	575	580
Centennial	14⅞	15
Franklin	15	13⅜
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa	7	..
Osceola	49½	50
Pioneer	5⅜	5⅝
Quincy	113	..
Santa Maria del	5	5¼
Tamarack	115	117
Wolverine	24¼	24½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	279	280
Dominion Coal	23¼	23½
Dominion Coal pf	111	113
Edison Electric	175	185
Erie Tel	70	71
General Electric	40	..
General Electric pf	94	96
Illinois Steel	59	60
Lamson Con. Store Service	21	21¾
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	190	191
United States Oil	14½	15
United States Rubber	39¼	40
Westinghouse	25½	26½
Westinghouse Elec. pf	54½	55½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5½	6¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25¾	26½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The market was strong and quite active. The industrials were the features, although the street railway stocks also were in better demand. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was marked up from 19½ to 20⅝. The trading in United Gas Improvement was good, and the stock rose from 117⅝ to 121; later on realising it declined to 119¾, then rallied, and closed at 120½ bid. Electric Storage common during the first hour was fractionally higher, and the preferred advanced from 41¾ to 42¼; both stocks fell off slightly toward the close. There was more active trading in Union Traction, and, as little stock was offered, the price rose from 18⅞ to 19¼. Philadelphia Traction was also higher, advancing to 90. Electric and People's 4s sold up to 91. The steam railroad stocks were strong. Choctaw common advanced from 23⅝ to 24, a high record price; the preferred rose from 88¾ to 89¼. Pennsylvania was dull and steady. Lehigh Valley was fractionally lower.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¼	20½
Northern Pacific common t. c.	30	30¼
Northern Pacific pf.	..	72¾
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58¾
Reading t. c.	8¾	9
Reading 1st pf.	20⅞	21 2-16
St. Paul	101¾	101½
Western N. Y. & Penn.	8⅜	8¾
Metropolitan Railway	155	156
Philadelphia Traction	89¾	90
Baltimore Cons.	22¾	22⅞
Union Traction	19	19⅜
Electric Storage	85½	86
Electric Storage pf.	42	42¼
United Gas Imp.	120¼	120⅝
Welsbach Light	53¾	54
New Jersey Traction	49	49¼
Am. R. E. L.	2¾	3
Marsden	5¾	6
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s, pf.	20¾	20½
Choctaw	23⅝	24
Choctaw pf.	89¼	89¼
Electric & P. 4s	90⅜	91½
Equitable Gas 5s	106¾	106
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	99¾	99⅞
Cons. T. Pitts.	15¾	15⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	49¾	49⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Common stock of Biscuit advanced ⅝, from 31¾ at the opening to-day, but closed at the opening price. The preferred opened at 95½, but declined to 94¾ at the close. Match was higher, opening at 139 and closing at 139½. West Chicago showed strength; it opened at 94¼ and touched 94½ for account, when it closed. North Chicago regular brought 214, the account selling a point higher. Metropolitan Elevated stock advanced from 1¼ to 1½, but closed at 1; the receipts stood at 1 and the bonds sold for 53¾. West Chicago consolidated bonds went for 95¼. Chicago City Railway had one sale at 270. Steel and Wire common advanced to 40, from 39½; the preferred brought 90.

Settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	28⅝
C. & A. C. D. C.	55¼
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	186
National Biscuit Co. com.	81
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99⅜
Brew. & Malt. Co.	8¼
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	82
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	28
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	85¾
N. Chi. St. R. R.	21⅜
W. Chi. St. R. R.	94⅜
South Side El. R. R.	60
Lake St. Elevated	12⅛
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	15¾
Am. Steel & Wire com.	39¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89⅛

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Ex.	165	Manhattan	210
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	170
Butchers & Drov.	165	Mechanics & Trad.	160
Central National	160	Mercantile	165
Chatham	290	Merchants'	148
City	1000	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	320
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	270	Park	300
East River	130	Seaboard National	176
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Second National	450
Gallatin National	300	Seventh National	115
German-American	112	State of New York	103
Importers & Trad.	480	West Side	275
Irving	147½	Western National	140

There was a sale of 5 shares of Park at 310.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$254,983,180
Gold reserve	189,675,206
Net silver	12,756,083
United States notes in the Treasury	47,124,111
Treasury notes of 1890	4,362,200
Total receipts this day	1,755,711
Total receipts this month	5,522,986
Total receipts this year	49,870,094
Total expenditures this day	1,066,000
Total expenditures this month	4,851,000
Total expenditures this year	79,114,475
Deposits in National banks	58,186,075
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	234,065
Government receipts from internal revenue	574,754
Customs	855,778
Miscellaneous	105,478

SEDALIA BANK VICTIMIZED.

Vault Rifled While the Cashier's Attention Was Engaged Elsewhere.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 3.—The Bank of Commerce of this city was the victim of a sneak thief at the noon hour, and it is thought a rich haul was made. President John J. Yeater and Cashier Adam Ittel refuse to divulge the amount of the loss.

While either Mr. Yeater or Mr. Ittel was at the Cashier's window the thief made his way through a side door into the Directors' room, in the rear of the bank proper, and then the inside of the railing, from where he stepped into the bank's vault and helped himself.

John Maines, an advertising solicitor of Terre Haute, Ind., who had been in the bank about the noon hour Monday soliciting an advertisement for a railway publication, has been arrested. Maines bears good credentials. He is, however, being held pending an investigation.

The bank officials declare that whoever got the money had an accomplice, the latter engaging the attention of the Cashier while the other robbed the vault.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1898.

Clg. Bid.	Clg. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
102½	105	15	Adams Express	102	103	102	103	..
28¾	29⅛	17,610	American Cotton Oil	27	28⅝	27	28½	+1½
83	83¾	5,540	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84	84	81½	83½	+2½
26	28	120	Am. Malting Co.	28½	29½	28½	29½	+1½
78	79	145	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	..
12⅜	12⅝	725	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	..
85	87	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	86	86	86	86	..
139½	139⅝	31,298	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139⅝	140⅝	139	139⅝	+⅛
114	114½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	..
39⅞	40	2,685	Am. Steel & Wire	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+⅛
89½	90	606	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89½	90	89½	90	+½
127⅝	127⅞	14,585	American Tobacco	126	128	125⅞	127⅝	+2⅝
130	132	140	American Tobacco pf.	132	132	132	132	+1
10½	11	100	Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	..
13⅞	13⅝	459	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
34⅞	35	12,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
13⅜	16½	27	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	13	13	..
4½	4¼	2,610	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
57⅞	58	20,181	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅜	58⅝	57¼	58	+⅛
124	125	191	Brooklyn Union Gas	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+1⅛
12¼	12⅜	8,255	Brunswick City	10⅜	12½	10⅜	12	+1½
53¾	54	125	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝	+⅛
84	84½	400	Canadian Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	+½
16⅜	17¼	700	Central Pacific	17¼	17	17	17	+⅛
22⅞	23	2,365	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
108½	108⅜	24,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	107⅞	109	107⅜	108⅝	+1⅞
15½	15⅝	4,720	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
39⅝	40⅜	1,245	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅜	41⅝	40	40½	−⅞
28⅝	30	410	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29	30	29	30	+1½
32	34	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	34	34	33	33	−2
101¼	101⅝	21,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101¼	+⅛
152¼	152⅝	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	..
133	133¼	2,530	Chi. & Northw.	133	133¼	132½	133¼	+⅛
175	..	3	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	+1
97⅜	98	11,168	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97⅝	98	97½	97⅞	+⅛
42	42¼	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¼	42¼	42	42	−⅛
84	87	55	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	85	85	85	..
14½	14½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	..
20¼	20½	1,110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	19½	20	19½	20	..
4⅞	5	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5	5	5	5	−⅛
200	201	1,917	Consolidated Gas	199⅜	201½	199⅜	200½	+1½
39	40	300	Consolidated Ice	40	40	40	40	−1
106	107	100	Del. & Hudson	107	107	107	107	..
151	152½	800	Del., Lack. & West.	151½	151½	151	151	+1
50⅜	50⅞	800	Denver & R. G. pf.	50½	50⅝	50½	50½	..
122	..	33	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	122	122	122	122	..
13½	13⅜	220	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
35	35¼	290	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	..
25½	27	100	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	+⅞
39⅝	39⅞	2,825	General Electric	40¼	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	−⅞
132⅝	133	2,485	Great Northern pf.	129⅝	133	129⅝	133	+8⅞
25	25½	200	Hawaiian Sugar	25	25	25	25	−⅛
107½	108	1,511	Illinois Central	107½	108	107½	108	+1
95	100	4	Ill. Cent., leased line	95	95	95	95	..
58	59	1,500	Illinois Steel Co.	59	59¼	58	58	−⅛
33⅜	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	+1½
15½	16½	1,050	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	−⅛
52½	52⅝	400	Laclede Gas	52¼	52⅞	52½	52⅝	−⅛
94	95	640	Laclede Gas pf.	93	94	93	94	+1
14	15	20	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	15	15	..
71	72	255	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71¼	71½	71¼	..
54½	54⅝	1,700	Louisville & Nashville.	54½	54⅝	54	54⅜	+⅛
106½	106⅞	4,655	Manhattan Con.	107	107	106¼	106⅝	..
155	156	2,590	Metropolitan St. Ry.	155	156	155	156	+2
107½	108	200	Michigan Central	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	+⅛
11	11½	260	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	..
34⅜	35	4,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34¼	35⅜	34¼	34⅝	+⅛
36	36⅛	2,950	Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	35⅞	36	+⅛
30¼	31	195	National Biscuit	31½	31½	31	31	..
94⅝	95	230	National Biscuit pf.	95	95	95	95	..
37⅞	37⅞	3,060	National Lead Co.	37¼	37⅞	36½	37⅝	−⅛
109⅜	110⅜	180	National Lead Co. pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛	−⅛
7	8	1,145	National Linseed Oil	9	9	7½	7½	−⅛
90	90¼	720	New Jersey Central	90	90½	89⅝	90½	+⅛
56½	57	1,283	New York Air Brake	57	57	56½	57	+⅛
118⅜	118⅞	8,592	New York Central	118⅞	119	118⅜	118⅝	−⅛
190	191	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	191	191	..
54½	54⅝	8,978	Norfolk & West. pf.	53⅝	55	53⅜	54½	+1
6½	6⅝	100	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
30½	30¼	4,400	Northern Pacific	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	+⅛
72½	72⅝	5,421	Northern Pacific pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72½	+⅛
15½	15½	100	Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
49⅜	50¼	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	49½	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	+⅛
31¼	31½	4,175	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅛
117½	117⅞	620	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	..
99	99⅛	8,695	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅛	99⅝	98⅞	99	..
42½	42⅝	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	..
190½	191	1,475	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190	190⅞	190	190⅞	+⅛
17½	18	830	Reading	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
41⅜	42½	400	Reading 1st pf.	42	42	41⅝	41⅜	+⅛
20¼	20⅝	800	Reading 2d pf.	20	20½	20	20½	−⅛
68	68	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
60	61	15	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	..
20	20½	30	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
62⅜	63½	151	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	63	63	63	+1
29½	29⅝	1,520	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
5⅜	6	50	St. Louis Southw.	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
11⅞	12	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
22	23½	500	St. Paul & Duluth.	21	23	21	23	+1⅜
90	95	810	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	90	87	90	+10
162½	163¾	1,885	St. Paul Minneap. Man.	161¼	162¼	161¼	162¼	+⅜
83⅞	84	1,900	St. Paul & Omaha.	83¾	84	83⅜	83½	−⅞
20	20½	500	Southern Pacific	20⅜	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
8⅝	9	165	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	..
31⅞	32	1,710	Southern

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

President Young Issues a Statement Regarding the New York-Baltimore Squabble.

CASE WILL BE INVESTIGATED

League to Take Prompt Action When Interested Clubs Are Heard From —Brooklyns Win and Lose —Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	62	30	.674
Boston	57	32	.640
Cleveland	55	34	.618
Baltimore	50	34	.595
Chicago	50	40	.556
New York	48	40	.545
Pittsburg	47	44	.516
Philadelphia	42	44	.488
Brooklyn	34	53	.391
Louisville	33	58	.363
Washington	31	58	.348
St. Louis	26	68	.277

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 7.
Pittsburg, 4; Washington, 1.
Louisville, 2; Boston, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A signed statement has been issued by President Young in regard to the New York-Baltimore forfeited game of July 25. The unpleasant incidents resulting in the forfeiture of the game to the Baltimore Club are the subject of much misunderstanding even among baseball officials, and the League has been subjected to criticism for apparent apathy.

"My silence might indicate that I am drifting and awaiting developments," Mr. Young's statement says, "but, on the contrary, I have the matter well in hand with a well-defined policy which I am convinced is in accordance with the law and the circumstances of the case. On July 25 Umpire Lynch reported to me the forfeiture of the game, asserting that he did not hear anything said by Player Holmes insulting to the audience to justify his removal from the game. On July 28 the New York Club protested to the Board of Directors against the decision of the umpire and the result of the game, claiming that the facts and the law form no basis for the forfeiture of the game.

"The appeal was immediately transmitted to the Baltimore Club for answer, and up to date no reply has been received.

"This case, of course, is entirely separate and distinct from any claim for the penalty imposed for the withdrawal of a team from a game before its completion. After a delay of several days, during which the payment on the check for the Baltimore's share of the gate receipts was stopped, the Baltimore Club appealed to the Board of Directors for the enforcement of the penalty of $1,000 for the withdrawal of the New York team. A copy of this appeal was immediately mailed to President Freedman for answer, and no reply has been received.

"In the consideration of these contentions, I have two conditions to bear in mind, one of fact and one of law. Until the facts are established by the competent tribunal it would presumption for the Secretary of the League to administer the law. Section 54 of the League Constitution was obviously adopted for the protection of home clubs against hasty and disinterested visiting club managers withdrawing their teams from the field and disappointing the audience, which action always injures the home club far more than the retention of the gate receipts or a small pecuniary fine can repay. It was never anticipated that any club would disappoint its patrons who had journeyed to the grounds and paid admission to witness a game.

"The Secretary of the League, under these circumstances, therefore awaited the appeal of the Baltimore Club before taking any action. They would not, in all probability, have presented their claim if they had received their share of the gate receipts, but the New York Club having stopped payment on their check, forced them to this recourse.

"The matter is now in the hands of the interested clubs, and my hands are tied until they move, when I will take prompt and vigorous action, and, if it appears necessary, call a meeting of the Board of Directors to adjudicate the entire matter."

BROOKLYNS WON SECOND GAME.

They Broke Even in Their Double-Header in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The St. Louis and Brooklyn teams broke even in their double-header to-day. The home team won the first game by brilliant work in the ninth inning. The second went to Brooklyn, because of the locals' poor fielding. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, lf., cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Crooks, lf.	1	0	5	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Clements, c.	1	2	0	0	0
Sullivan, ss.	0	1	2	3	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	15	1	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
Sugden, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	1	6	0
*Taylor	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	17	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	0	1	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
La Ch'e, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	0	6	2
Shindle, 3b.	0	2	0	1	1
Grim, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Yeager, p.	1	2	1	3	0
Total	3	9	26	15	3

*Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning. †Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Jones, Yeager. Three-base hits—Dowd, Griffin, Hallman. Hit by pitcher—Clements. Double plays—Shindle, Hallman, and La Chance; Sheckard and Grim; Sudhoff, Quinn, and Tucker. Bases on balls—Off Yeager, 6. Passed ball—Clement. Struck out—By Yeager, 3. Wild pitch—Yeager. Sacrifice hits—Taylor, Sheckard.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
Stenzel, cf.	2	1	8	0	1
Cross, 3b.	2	4	1	0	0
Clements, c.	1	1	4	1	1
Sullivan, ss.	0	1	1	2	2
Tucker, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	0	3	2	1
Sugden, rf.	0	2	2	0	1
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	7	12	27	8	8

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	3	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Lachance, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Ryan, c.	2	1	6	1	0
Dunn, p.	2	1	0	2	1
Total	9	13	27	10	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0—7
Brooklyn	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—Stenzel, Sugden, Sheckard. Double play—Ryan and Hallman. Base on balls—Off Dunn, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Dunn, 4. Stolen bases—Cross, Lachance, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, Cross, Magoon. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Louisville, 2; Boston, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—With the score 2 to 1 in favor of the home team, a steady rain began falling at the end of the seventh inning. Umpire Gaffney called the game. The Louisville infield did fast work. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Earned run—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 5; Boston, 3. Errors—Louisville, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Kittredge; Boston, Willis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Pittsburg, 4; Washington, 1.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The home team scored another victory over the Washingtons yesterday. Hits by Wrigley and Farrell in the fifth inning enabled the Washingtons to score their only run. The score by innings:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base Hits—Pittsburg, 8; Washington, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman; Washington, Weyhing and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

New York-Cincinnati—Rain.

The New York-Cincinnati game, scheduled to be played in Cincinnati yesterday, was postponed on account of rain. The teams will play two games to-day. The Chicago-Baltimore and Cleveland-Philadelphia games were also postponed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Traffic Manager McNicoll Concludes His Direct Testimony in the Canadian Pacific Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Traffic Manager McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific Railway concluded his direct statement before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day in regard to the rate war between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the American lines.

Mr. McNicoll, in his closing remarks, told of his efforts to restore peace with the American companies, and how his efforts were thwarted by the refusal of the companies to discuss the question of differentials. He insisted that the American roads had refused to accept suggestions and had said that the Canadian Pacific must agree to all their terms.

Mr. Eustis, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, he said, had told them that there would be legislation against the Canadian Pacific, and that Congress would have legislated last session if the subject had not been overshadowed by the Cuban crisis. Mr. McNicoll said that he did not take much notice of these remarks, as Mr. Eustis did not represent the American people.

He denied that the inter-State traffic enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific amounted to $50,000,000. While there were no statistics for passenger traffic, the freight traffic amounted only to $1,200,000 a year. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific, he said, bought supplies from the United States to the amount of $3,000,000 yearly.

The feature of the afternoon session was supplied by Vice President Clough of the Great Northern Railroad, who presented the political and economic side of the controversy to the commission. In beginning his address he said it would be the duty of the commission to make recommendations to Congress in order that legislation with regard to railways could be altered. He said that the Canadian Pacific Railway had tapped all the important traffic centres in the United States, and its policy was to haul freight from one American point to another at rates which the American lines refused to accept.

He contended that the exceptional circumstances of the case called for exceptional legislation. The statistics of the customs department showed, he said, that the freight traffic diverted to the Canadian Pacific amounted to nearly or quite 10,000,000 tons every year, and represented a loss of earnings to the American roads of not less that $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 every twelve months. Every time the foreign road diverted from the American lines $21,000,000 of traffic, Mr. Clough contended, it took $14,000,000 directly out of the pockets of the American workmen. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

MAY ENTER OMAHA.

Speculation Caused by the Sale of Land to a Syndicate.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—The possible entrance of the Chicago Great Western or the Illinois Central into Omaha is again being discussed in local railway circles. The special act of the City Council on Tuesday evening agreeing to an exchange of lands in the East Omaha section very much pleased the representative of the syndicate desiring the land, and railroaders and others are trying to guess to what use the land will be put now that the syndicate has it in its possession.

Mr. Van Husen of Detroit, who has been handling the deal for the Eastern syndicate, called on General Manager Webster of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company during the morning and discussed the matter with him. To a reporter who asked to what use the newly acquired land was going to be put, Mr. Van Husen said:

"I really do not know. I was sent here to get the land for a certain set of gentlemen, and I have wired them that it has been secured."

Trans-Missouri Passenger Association

Representatives of lines interested in the reorganization on a new basis of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association are to meet at Omaha to-day, and it is likely that action will be taken which will leave only minor details to be arranged. The fundamental idea in reorganizing is to be independent of the Western Passenger Association, which in the past exercised supervision over Trans-Missouri affairs. There is also a partly sentimental, partly local, idea that the Omaha lines should be governed by an organization the administrative bureau of which should be nearer home, and in this the plan will have the support of Union Pacific interests.

Lehigh's Low Rate to Niagara Falls.

On Aug. 6 the Lehigh Valley Railroad will give an opportunity to the public to visit Niagara Falls for the round-trip fare of $8. Tickets will be good for the return trip any time to Aug. 8. Trains will leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, at 8:20 A. M., 7, 8, and 8:30 P. M.; foot of Twenty-third Street at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Boats will also leave by Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton Street.

Employes' Wages Restored.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.—In 1895 the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway cut wages of all employes 10 per cent. The pay rolls for July restore the cut of 10 per cent. to all receiving less than $50 per month, and to those receiving greater salaries 5 per cent., half of the reduction, is restored. July salaries will be paid on this basis.

Not to Succeed Mr. Gillham.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—President A. E. Stilwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, positively denies the statement recently published that Robert Gillham, the General Manager of that system, would be succeeded by J. T. Odell, Vice President of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.

Grand Trunk Official En Route.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed from this port for New York to-day, had among her passengers the Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, Mr. Joseph Price, who is bound on his annual tour of inspection.

A. C. Jobes Succeeds Thomas A. Osborn

The Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company yesterday elected as a member of the board A. C. Jobes, President of the Bank of Commerce, Wichita, Kan., to fill the vacancy created by the death of Thomas A. Osborn of Topeka, Kan.

Toronto's Railway Taxes.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Privy Council has refused to grant the Toronto Railway Company leave to appeal from the decision of the Ontario Appeal Court, which upheld the right of Toronto to assess rails, poles, &c.

COLOGNE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Third Round of the Championship Games Was Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 3.—This morning the chess players began the third round of the international chess tournament in this city, when the men were paired as follows: Popiel vs. Tschigorin, Gotschall vs. Steinitz, Heinrichsen vs. Showalter, Burn vs. Albin, Charousek vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Schiffers, Fritz vs. Schallopp, and Cohn vs. Berger.

The usual adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock. At that time Charousek and Schlechter had drawn, while the other games were adjourned. Janowski, Schallopp, Berger, Burn, and Heinrichsen had better positions than their respective adversaries, and the remaining two games were adjourned in even positions.

This evening the following additional results were recorded in the tournament: Tschigorin beat Popiel, Gotschall and Steinitz divided honors, Heinrichsen downed Showalter, Burn defeated Albin, Janowski proved too good for Schiffers, Fritz and Schallopp drew, and Berger went down before Cohn.

Appended are the total number of games won and lost by each contestant:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	1½	1½	Janowski	3	0
Berger	½	2½	Popiel	1	2
Burn	2½	½	Schallopp	½	2½
Charousek	2½	½	Schiffers	0	3
Cohn	2½	½	Schlechter	1½	1½
Fritz	1	2	Showalter	1	2
Gotschall	1	2	Steinitz	2	1
Heinrichsen	1½	1½	Tschigorin	2	1

The fourth round will be played in the following order: Schiffers vs. Fritz, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Albin vs. Charousek, Showalter vs. Burn, Steinitz vs. Heinrichsen, Tschigorin vs. Gotschall, Cohn vs. Popiel, and Berger vs. Schallopp.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Small Properties Make Up the Day's Dealings—Transactions at Auction.

McVickar & Co. have sold, for the New York Life Insurance Company, to Miss Sarah Lazarus, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 54 East Sixty-fourth Street.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold to Woodruff & Ohlsen, for improvement, the plot on the west side of Elton Avenue 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased, from H. Adler, the three-story brick dwelling 107 Ludlow Street, 20 by 87.6, and from Mrs. Rachel Harris the similar property 109 Ludlow Street.

It is reported that Martin Metzger has resold to William Drought, the builder, for immediate improvement, the lot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 110.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the defendant, the United States Trust Company, for $18,300, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, and two-story brick building at the rear, 232 Avenue B, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, 23 by 95.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emma J. Sommer, for $8,500, the three-story brick dwelling 638 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 15.3 by 59.5 by 15.3 by 59.6.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Josephine Wiegers, for $15,400, the four-story stone-front tenement 235 East Seventy-fifth Street, 26.2 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 75 and 75½ Greenwich Avenue, northwest corner of Eleventh Street, runs northwest along Greenwich Avenue 81 feet, by west 12 by south 80, to the north side of Eleventh Street, by east 29, four-story brick buildings, with stores.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Bennett, referee, Front Street, south side, 62.10 feet west of Jackson Street, 12.3 by 16.2, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing and property in Suffolk County, $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry K. Davis, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Delancey Place, 100 by 188, vacant. Due on judgment, $29,706.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, Lot 178 on the map of Washingtonville, being on the east side of Matilda Street, 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,772.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 492 and 494 Water Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 44 by 94.6; Samuel Corlin, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 529 to 533 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a frame platform, 75 by 90; Philip Dietrich of 1,707 One Hundred and Tenth Street and 1,708 Boulevard, owner; John Ray, architect; cost, $450.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a one and one-half-story frame hennery, 12 by 10; Henry Lustbader, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43; Carl Wurin of 901 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $12,000.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 25 feet west of Rose Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, and a one-story frame shed, 15 by 25; Max Lax of Morris Park, owner; Christian F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,800.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 50 feet north of Jennings Street, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 18.8 by 55; Charlotte C. Price, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,680 to 1,684 Broadway, to a three-story brick cab station, 75 by 200; estate of Amasa R. Eno of 1,680 Broadway, owner; G. H. Condick of 1,684 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 208 East Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick factory; J. G. Wallace of 116 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; O. Wirz, architect; cost, $3,000.

Seventy-eighth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick studio and dwelling; Mrs. M. A. Girard of 1,122 Lexington Avenue, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $1,000.

Forty-fifth Street, south side, 340 feet east of Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone workshop; A. G. Hyde of 21 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Ludlow & Valentine of 100 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,100.

Fordham Avenue, north side, 1,000 feet west of Main Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; George Walton, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $250.

Booth-Tucker Buys a House.

Among yesterday's real estate transfers was one by which Frederick De La Tour Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army acquires from Henry Schlatter the house 316 East Fifteenth Street. The consideration named is $30,000, of which $6,000 remains on mortgage.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 3.

ASH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Fanny Lorch to George C. Reilly. 19,000

ATTORNEY ST, 50, e s, 20x50; Bernard Dreyer and others to Max Cohen and another. 7,100

AVENUE A, 81, w s, 25x100; Gustav L. Morgenthau to Simon Manges. 1

BANK ST, 108 and 110; s s, 31.3x60x irregular; Horatio St, 75 and 77, 46x84.4; Perry St, 158, 166, 168, 170, 172; Osborn W. Bright and another, trustees, to Maria A. Bright. 1

BOND ST, 12, n s; John G. Morris to Paul Leavitt. 1

BOND ST, 12, n s; Paul Leavitt to M. L. Strauss. 1

BROOME ST, 246, n s, 30x52.7; Bernard Galewski and wife to David Kidansky and another. 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 90, 25x100; Archibald M. Shrady and wife to Martha L. Shrady, 1-5 part. 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Vecktor Ohlson. 1

LOT 54, map of part of Hunt estate; Leonhard Hauftmann to Margaretha Hauftmann. 1

LOTS 458, 459, and 460, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Jacob Sommer and wife to Ceaser Casper. 1

MARKET ST, 18, 25x86; Rebecca Berman and another to Louis Frank. 1

OGDEN AV, n w s, 75 ft s of 161st St, 45x 190 to Summit Av; Adolyn M. Smith to Oscar Willgerodt. 10,800

WOOSTER ST, n s, 141, 143, 145, w s; George W. Ellis, referee, to William E. White. 1,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 50x110; Martin Metzger to Thomas J. Jenkins. 24,000

5TH AV, e s, 55 ft n of 68th St, 45x125x irregular; Margaret C. Inman, widow, to Joseph Stickney. 387,500

10TH AV, s e s, 80.2 ft n e of 27th St, 18.6x75; Patrick C. Duffy and wife to Gustav Ockenfuss. 11,000

157TH ST, 316 East, 26x103.3; Henry Schlatter to Frederick De Lantour Booth-Tucker. 30,000

22D ST, 155 East, 20x98.9; Osborn W. Bright and another, trustees, to Maria A. Bright and others. 1

39TH ST, 55 West, 21.5x98.1; Ellen Hynes to George Evans. 36,100

64TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; William Crockett and John S. Roddy and wives to Mary L. Mott. 1

82D ST, 241 East, 15x102.2; Julia A. Vesey to Selma S. Moebius. 1

83D ST, 135 West, 25x102.2; Ellen Byrnes to Lottie M. Fowler. 1

84TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Frank N. Gill and wife to Wilbur C. Fisk. 1

104TH ST, 109 West, 25x100.11; William A. Roos and wife to Samuel J. Luckings and another. 1

116TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; William J. Lardner, referee, to William Herz. 500

118TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Julia Casper to Jacob Sommer. 1

121ST ST, 151 West, 19x100.11; Eliza J. Worthley to John S. Chase. 1

124TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; William P. Maloney, referee, to George H. Beiser. 18,000

Recorded Leases.

CALHOUN, William, to Julius Becker; 318 to 319 East 22d St, part, 5 years. 2,550

ESSIG, Henry, Jacob Kohlosser; 428 East 14th St, 3 years. 540

GALLAGHER, Peter F., to Giacomo Rosapepe; 11 Mulberry St, 5 years. 3,000

MILLS, A. B., estate of, and others to David Melville; 166th St, s s, 76 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x25, 5 years. 240

Recorded Mortgages.

BALTES, Fernando, executor, &c., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of 5th Av and 46th St, 2 years. 650,000

BAUERSCHMIDT, Katharina, to George Wiegand; s s of 6th St, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years. 3,000

BOOTH-TUCKER, Frederick De L., to Henry and Hulda Schlatter; 316 East 15th St, 5 years. 6,000

BROGAN, Charles, to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 25 ft n of 171st St, 1 year. 22,000

BROGAN, Charles, to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 25 ft n of 171st St, 1 year. 24,000

BURTON, David, to Thaddeus B. M. Mason and others, executors, &c.; n s of 117th St, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

BURTON, David, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees; n s of 117th St, 438 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

BURTON, David, to Anna M. Stout, trustee, &c.; n s of 117th St, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

CHASE, John S., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 151 West 121st St, 5 years. 14,000

CLARKE, Sarah C., to Chester A. Arthur; 708 8th Av, 2 years. 5,000

COHEN, Max, and another to Louis Dreyer; 50 Attorney St, 2 years. 2,500

COSTELLO, Owen, to Thomas B. A. Hall and another, n s of 84th St, 67.8 ft w of Lexington av, 1½ years. 1,500

COSTELLO, Owen, to Jacob Rossbach and another, executors, &c, n s of 84th St, 67.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years. 25,000

DOLON, Alice J. L., to John Boyle; west one-half of Lot 86, map of Unionport, installments. 1,800

DONLEAVY, Christopher, to Margaret T. Molloy; n w corner of 2d Av and 33d St, 2 years. 10,000

DONLEAVY, Christopher, to Theresa Kostia; n w corner of 2d Av and 33d St, 2 years. 8,000

ERICSON, Alfred, to Agnes A. Hunter; s s of 169th St, 19 ft w of Stebbins Av, 3 years. 3,500

ERICSON, Alfred, to Agnes A. Hunter; w s Stebbins Av, 80 ft s of 169th St, 3 years. 3,500

ERICSON, Alfred, to Agnes A. Hunter; s s of 169th St, 36 ft w of Stebbins Av, 3 years. 3,500

ERICSON, Alfred, to Ida L. M. Murphy; Stebbins Av, s w corner of 169th St; Stebbins Av, s e corner of 169th St, 1-3 year. 2,000

EVANS, George, to James A. Trowbridge; 55 West 29th St, 5 years. 24,000

ESENBERG, Abraham M., and Nettie, to Bella Cohn; 74th St, n s, 233.10 ft e of 1st Av; 74th St, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av; 824 St, n s, 207 ft e of Av A, 2 years. 2,500

FRANKLIN, Mark, to David Franklin; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft s of 107th St, demand. 5,000

FREY, Rose, to Henry S. Glover, trustee, &c.; n s of 122d St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years. 9,000

GRAHAM, William V. W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of 82d St, 100 ft w of Park Av, demand. 5,000

HOPKINS, Emma A., to James J. Hopkins, administrator, &c.; 1,151 Broadway, 3 years. 5,000

HULL, Lillie, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Broome and Marion Sts, 5 years. 7,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 5th Av and 119th St, 1 year. 24,000

JUNG, Jacob, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 29 West 117th St, 3 years. 18,000

JUNG, Jacob, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 33 West 117th St, 3 years. 18,000

JUNG, Jacob, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 31 West 117th St, 3 years. 18,000

KALISKI, Gustav, and another to James McClenahan and others, trustees; 118 Broome St, 5 years. 20,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Bernard Galewski; 246 Broome St, 1 year. 5,500

KEPLINGER, Louis and Katharina, to the German Savings Bank; w s of 10th Av, 19.7 ft s of 33d St, 1 year. 6,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Thomas O'Connell, w s of Brook Av, 25 ft s of 145th St, 1 year. 2,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Thomas O'Connell, Brook Av, s w corner 145th St, 1 year. 3,000

MALCOLM, Anne, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 136th St, 300 ft w of Willow Av, 1 year. 15,000

MANGES, Simon, to Ross Stern; w s of Avenue A, 49 ft s of 5th St, 5 years. 15,000

MEIKEL, Katharina, to Charles F. Hatterman; w s of Alexander Av, 50 ft n of 140th St, 1 year. 1,400

MESSLOH, John, to Charles G. Dean; s w corner of 1st Av and 118th St, 5 years. 3,500

OCKENFUSS, Gustav, to Patrick C. Duffy; s e s of 10th Av, 80.2 ft n e of 27th St, installments. 9,500

OHLSON, Vecktor, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of Elton Av, 100 ft n of 160th St, demand. 2,500

REILLY, George C., to Fanny Lomas; s s of Ash St, 120 ft w of Morris Av, recures advances. 2,900

REILLY, George C., to Fanny Lomas; s s of Ash St, 120 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years. 1,100

ROLLWAGEN, Emily S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 127 Stanton St, 3 years. 12,000

ROWELL, George P., to George P. Upham; 10 Spruce St, 3 years. 60,000

SANGER, Ella M., to Charles K. Beekman and another, trustees, &c, 129 West 50th St, 3 years. 10,000

SANGER, Ella M., to Charles K. Beekman, same property, 3 years. 10,000

SOMMER, Jacob, to Julia Casper, 58 and 60 East 118th St, 2 years. 1,500

THAYER, Frances A., to Broadway Savings Institution; s s of Fort Washington Av, 10,336.4 ft n of s s of 155th St, extends to Boulevard Lafayette, 1 year. 45,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; plot begins at point equidistant from n and s s of Lot 971, map of Village of Mott Haven, at intersection of Harlem River, &c., 1 year. 5,000

WEISS, Moritz, to Bremer Verein, (a corporation;) s s of 75th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years. 11,000

WEYL, Abraham, to Jessie G. Tim; 1,559 Madison Av, 5 years. 15,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Emanuel Glauber; s e corner of 58th St and Park Av, demand. 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARK, Alfred C., as general guardian, to Edward S. Clark. Nom.

GERBER, David, to Karl M. Wallisch. $100

MERZBACH, Louis, to Rachel White. 1,500

SCHULL, Marie L., to Franz Schilp. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ada M. Faye. 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution. 7,000

Lis Pendens.

PELL ST, 20 to 24; Rachel Aronson against John G. Ritter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 16.8x100; Jeanie S. Timpson against Mary O'Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Thornall.

11TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 52d st, runs n 65.11x s e 81x s 78.4 to 52d st by w 20x n 25.1x w 60 to beginning; The Franklin Savings Bank against August L. Isenburg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

11TH ST, 25 East, 25.5x108.3; Manhattan av, n w corner 118th st, runs w 118 to Morningside av x n to 119th st x e 100x s 100.11x e to Manhattan av x s 100.11; Jennie McLane against Frank D. Heyward and others, (partition;) attorneys, Coudert Bros.

62D ST, 221 West; Mary C. McNiece against Ella J. Breckenridge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. McNiece.

97TH ST, 58 West; St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females against Helen E. Howells and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

154TH ST, 671 East; Edward Stieglitz against John Malat, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Royer.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON AV, n e corner of 169th St, 50x 100; Frank Minton against Andrew Bielland, owner; John Somers, contractor. 50

EAGLE AV, 676 to 680; Ludwig Pascarella against Angelo Manella, owner and contractor. 60

EAGLE AV, 676 to 680; Ludwig Pascarella against Angelo Manella, owner; Louis Morosi, contractor. 61

WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Frank J. Ferrell against Alexander C. Quarrier, owner; John Pettit, contractor. 3D ST, 301 to 307 East; the Steel Mantel Company against Isaac A. Jacobson, owners and contractors. 924

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; the Simonds Furnace Company against Virginia Brugnelli, owner and contractor. 89

146TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99,11; Frank Indelli against H. Nicholsburg, owner and contractor. 1,275

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, with Vecktor Ohlson, eleven payments. $22,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 50x110; Martin Metzger with Thomas J. Jenkins, eleven payments. 35,000

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Motley vs. Fox.
2—Hamburger vs. Prov. Sav. Assur. Soc'y.
3—Herman vs. Herman.
4—Graeff vs. Otto.
5

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.

7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S.,8:33AM 7:10 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y.,G.C.S.,8:33 AM., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7.40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL COLDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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Miscellaneous.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY BROOKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and person property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy14-law6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 37 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-law6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-law6mTh

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to David E. Gwynne and Abraham E. ——, two of heirs and next of kin of William J. Flagg, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 37 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-law6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix. W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28 law6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA PURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-law6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-law6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORACIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 38 New Street, New York City. 4pr7-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. KEKEWICH, JOHN P. WARD, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, ADELBERT MILLER, JAMES B. AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-law6w&s1Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 15th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York. —FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiler, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

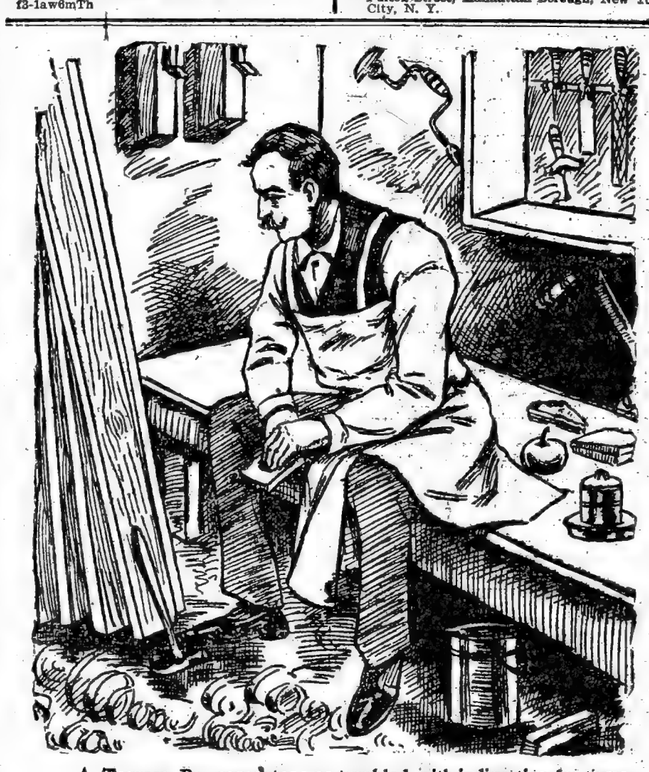
To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jl21-law6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee. PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y. jy21-law8wTh&Sa&u8



A Trevose, Pa., carpenter was troubled with indigestion for three years. He got so bad that he could eat nothing without great pain. He concluded to give Ripans Tabules a trial, and before he had taken two bottles he "felt like another man. They have cured me," he writes, "and now I can eat anything."

A new style packing containing TEN RIPANS, in a paper carton (without glass) is for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (60 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty cents (coin preferred) to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten RIPANS) will be sent for five cents.

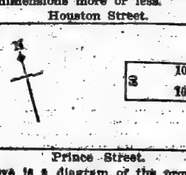
SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feets, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.



Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens, thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $82,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee. jy18-law8wT&Th&au8

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOE, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 48 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver. BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, and trustee:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed.

Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, this 20th day of July, 1898.

[L. S.] (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 68 Wall Street, New York. jy21-law6w&s1Th

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 81 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.

WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law7wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

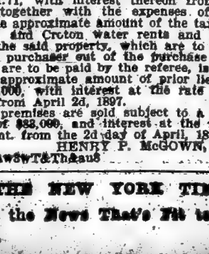
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereby described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches to the rear boundary, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of paid by the Referee, is $220.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee. jy21-2aw8wTh&Sa&u8

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feets, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.

Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens, thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $82,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee. jy18-2aw8wT&Th&au8

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov.

Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up

Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.

MAYOR VAN WYCK A HERO

Saved Three Young Women from Drowning in the Canal at Freeport, L. I.

LEAPED IN WITH CLOTHES ON

Superintended the Work of Reviving Them After He Had Carried Them Ashore—Says that Anybody Would Have Done the Same.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 3.—Mayor Van Wyck of New York is to-night the hero of the village and of the Summer colony. This afternoon he saved three young women from drowning in the canal. The Mayor was attired in natty lounging clothes at the time, but did not wait longer than was required to throw off his hat and coat before leaping to the rescue. Once his efforts had placed the young women safely upon the shore Mr. Van Wyck sought to revive them, aided by the crowd, who worked with a will under his direction.

The Mayor is spending his vacation at the Woodcliff Inn. About two hundred feet from the inn there is a canal, which is really an arm of Jamaica Bay. The water in it is salt, and the tide rises and falls in it the same as in the bay. There is a place opposite the hotel used as a bathing ground. It is in two sections; one has shallow water, where any one may bathe in perfect safety, while just along side there is a deep hole, which is used by the stronger swimmers and by those who like to dive from the board set for such purposes.

Miss Jennie Lowndes, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Lowndes of Peekskill, N. Y.; Miss Clara Pritz of Cincinnati, and Miss Eliza Heinsheimer, also of Cincinnati, who are guests at the Woodcliff, and are about eighteen or nineteen years of age, were bathing in the canal. It was low tide at the time, and had they kept in the usual bathing grounds they would not have gotten into trouble. In spite of warnings, however, they ventured to the diving pool and got beyond their depth. Miss Lowndes was the only one of the three who could swim at all, and her powers were very slight. Besides this, she became frightened, and her companions' screams frightened her still more.

Stephen Hunt, the boy employed to look out for and attend to the bathers, saw the danger of the girls first, and he leaped into the water to give what aid he could. He had a narrow escape. He says that Miss Lowndes was the one to first get into deep water. She was swimming, and, becoming tired after she had gone beyond her depth, tried to get on her feet and rest. When she found she could not touch bottom she became frightened and called to her companions, who, forgetful they could be of no aid, went to aid her, and before they realized it were out of their depth. It was then Hunt leaped into the water. He approached them recklessly, thinking to drag them the few feet they were from shoal water at the time, but as he approached, one of them grabbed him about the body, and both went down. As they came up the girl released her hold. After this narrow escape he kept out of their grasp.

Frank Reynolds, who was also close by, leaped in, but was not of much more assistance than Hunt, although, like the former, he did the best he could to help.

Meanwhile, at the hotel the cries of the young women had been heard, and in a moment almost every window on that side of the building had occupants, and the guests lounging on the verandas hurried out. Among the latter was the Mayor. Mr. Van Wyck took in the situation while he was getting on his feet, and did not wait to go down the steps, but vaulted over the railing.

He threw off his coat and hat as he rushed to the pool, and without any further preparation leaped into the water and succeeded in getting all three girls to the shore, where willing hands lifted them from the water. Miss Pritz was the last one to be saved by the Mayor. She was unconscious when he brought her ashore. Her companions in danger were not much better off. All three had swallowed large quantities of salt water.

Mayor Van Wyck on regaining the shore took charge of affairs. He directed those who were standing about to run to the kitchen of the hotel and bring three barrels. In a couple of minutes there were half a dozen barrels at hand. The Mayor placed each girl on a barrel, showed others how to roll them, and then went about encouraging the workers to persevere in their efforts.

Miss Lowndes and Miss Heinsheimer were revived in a short time. Meanwhile Dr. Hammond arrived and took charge of the work of resuscitation.

Miss Pritz's case was for some time thought to be hopeless, but she was at length revived. Her condition, however, is still precarious. Miss Lowndes and Miss Heinsheimer are also confined to their beds, but are now said to be suffering more from shock than anything else.

Mayor Van Wyck says what he did was nothing, and that any one would have done the same thing.

BIG STORM AT PHILADELPHIA.

Tremendous Rainfall, Accompanied by Almost Continuous Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The excessive heat of the last three weeks or more culminated to-day in one of the most terrific electrical storms that has ever visited this city. The rainfall was the heaviest in the history of the local Weather Bureau. In one hour and three-quarters five and four-tenths inches of rain fell. The heaviest previous rainfall was five and one-fifth inches in twenty-four hours, about twelve years ago. There was an almost continuous flash of lightning, and many flagpoles and buildings in nearly every section of the city were struck, causing several small fires and doing great damage. Telegraphic and telephone service throughout the city was practically at a standstill for several hours. The cellars and first floors of hundreds of business houses and dwellings were flooded. In the basements of the City Hall and Post Office the water rose to such a depth that the fires under the boilers were extinguished. The basements of Gimbel Brothers and Wanamaker, two of the largest department stores in the city, were flooded, and heavy damage was done.

One of the large oil tanks of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Gibson's Point, in the lower end of the city, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000. A number of firemen were overcome by the heat while fighting the fire, but they were soon revived.

The street car service was practically at a standstill. Many of the streets were flooded to the depth of two and three feet. At Thirteenth and Morris Streets the water was four feet deep.

The steam roads in this vicinity also suffered severely, and nearly all trains up to 2 o'clock were behind their schedule.

Peter Scheil, aged twenty-eight years, was drowned in the cellar of his home, at Twenty-third and Christian Streets. He was working in the cellar removing some of his property, when he was caught by a sudden rise in the water. Before he could reach the stairway the water had risen to the first floor, and he was drowned.

Lightning Takes Two Lives.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Anna Hawkins, thirteen years old, was killed by lightning to-day, and Jabez W. Hawkins, David Hawkins, and Frank Goodwell were prostrated by the same current, but will probably recover.

Near Centralia, W. A. West, a prominent young farmer, was killed by a bolt of lightning while standing in the door of his house.

CHURCH SOCIETY IN SESSION.

The Young People's Christian Union Meets at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—Over 2,000 delegates are attending the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, which opened here to-night. President, the Rev. C. F. Wishart of Allegheny, Penn., conducted devotional exercises.

The village President, A. P. Knapp, and the Rev. T. F. Chambers made addresses of welcome on behalf of Saratoga and the churches, respectively. These were responded to by the Rev. Dr. T. C. Atchison of Carnegie, Penn., Chairman of the General Committee. Extended remarks were also made by President Wishart. The principal address was made by Dr. H. L. Hastings of Boston, on "Humanity's Headlight." Music was conducted by Dr. J. B. Herbert of Monmouth, Iowa, assisted by Miss Susie E. McNall of Carnegie, Penn., and Prof. J. F. Williams of Mount Lebanon, Penn.

SEARCH FOR BOURGOGNE DEAD.

No Success Has Yet Attended the Expedition Sent Out by Ex-Judge Dillon and W. C. Perry.

Although two weeks have elapsed since ex-Judge John F. Dillon of this city and W. C. Perry of Kansas City, both of whom lost their families on the French liner La Bourgogne, have had the British steamer Hiawatha at work off Halifax looking for the bodies of their wives and daughters, no progress has yet been made toward recovering any of the dead.

Judge Dillon, whose wife and daughter, Mrs. Dillon-Oliver, were drowned, received a dispatch yesterday that the body of a woman, apparently fifty-five years old, with gray hair, had been found floating near the scene of the wreck. He at first thought that it might be that of his wife, and at once telegraphed for further particulars. A complete description of the woman's attire was furnished over the wire, and from this Judge Dillon concluded that the clothing was not his wife's. The description also mentioned a diamond ring and a plain iron band which were found on the fingers of one hand, and Mrs. Dillon was never known to wear either.

The Hiawatha will continue the quest, however, until all hope is gone.

It was said at Judge Dillon's office yesterday that two weeks ago the Judge called at the offices of the French Line and submitted a proposition to it looking toward fitting out an expedition for the recovery of as many bodies as possible off the scene of the Bourgogne disaster, in view of the fact that several steamers had reported passing a number of bodies floating near Halifax. Judge Dillon represented to the company that even if the bodies were no longer recognizable, sufficient jewelry and papers might be recovered to make identification possible. He offered to share one-half the expense of the expedition, but the company flatly refused, saying it was not obligatory upon it to do this.

Shortly after leaving the company's office Judge Dillon met Mr. Perry, whose wife and two daughters were victims of the collision, and together they agreed to charter the Hiawatha, at a cost of $2,000 per week, to recover, if possible, the bodies of their dead. George S. Clay, Judge Dillon's private secretary, was put in charge of the expedition, and all arrangements have been made for prompt communication with Judge Dillon should success attend the efforts of the expedition.

Judge Dillon has been in ill-health ever since the news of the disaster reached him. He has been unable to recover from the shock so far, and will not feel satisfied until he has employed all the means in his power to recover the bodies of his wife and daughter and give them Christian burial.

W. H. MARSTON'S FUNERAL.

Has Been Delayed by Difficulty in Finding a Minister—No Trace of C. E. Marston Yet Found.

The body of William H. Marston, the broker of 112 West Forty-fourth Street, who committed suicide on Monday morning, will be buried to-day. The delay has been due to the difficulty of finding a minister, so many being out of town for the Summer. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Nothing has been heard of the other brother, Charles E., who disappeared on July 26, and no one either in the family or among the friends and business acquaintances of the Marstons can offer any solution of the mystery. William H. Marston, it was said, appeared to be upset a little by his brother's disappearance when it occurred, but he saw nearly all those who called and talked very frankly about his brother's affairs.

Mrs. Chase, the sister, who lived with them, smiled yesterday when a reporter called, and told of the numerous calls she had received and the inquiries made, all as if it were a matter of course. She was told of a rumor that a man had seen Charles E. Marston going along Beaver Street toward Wall on the afternoon of the day he went away.

"Oh, we heard that, too," she said unconcernedly. "There is nothing in it, and what if the man did? The question is, What became of Charles after he passed out of sight?"

A broker who knew the Marston brothers intimately said one could not live without the other. "It may have been," said he, "that some unkind word was passed and Charles determined to quit his brother's house forever. Perhaps William, unable to bear up under the departure of Charles, determined to end his life, and so cut his wrist with the razor and bled to death. It may be that some great disclosure will follow, but I cannot see that it will be in a financial way. Everybody who knows anything about their business affairs say they are all right. I believe they are. The matter otherwise is wholly inexplicable."

A CRACKERS AND MILK BATH.

Alleged Cause of a Loss on the Part of a Syrian Rug Peddler.

In the ordinary course of events a bowl of crackers and milk is not intended to be used upon a person in the nature of a shower bath. When, therefore, a Syrian rug and mat peddler of 119 Washington Street, who rejoices in the affirmative name of Yes Boki, found himself Tuesday night deluged with a liberal portion of this generally inviting compound, he registered an emphatic protest, and when, after no inconsiderable trouble, he had succeeded in removing the soggy crackers from his hair and eyes he found that two satchels of his, containing $25 worth of goods and $20 in cash, were gone, his protest became even more positive and decided.

At the time of his misfortunes he was on board the Winifreda of the Atlantic Transport Line, lying at Pier 39 North River, having been, he alleges, induced to go there by two sailors, Walter Gosselin and Peter McFadyan, whom he met in a saloon, and who deluded him into the belief that they might buy some of his stock. On his complaint the men were arrested and appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. They were held pending an investigation.

SHIPPING THE WAR BONDS.

Subscriptions Have Been Made Under Names Not Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip is now sending to subscribers about 6,000 bonds a day, and this number will be increased later on.

Recently notices of allotments have been sent to a number of people who had subscribed and forwarded the required cash, but who now deny all knowledge of the transaction. The indications are that their names had been used by interested parties without authority with a view to getting possession of the bonds in violation of the spirit of the law. These cases are under investigation.

There are also a large number under suspicion from other causes, aggregating in amount several millions, so that it will be impossible to state the maximum amount which eventually will be allotted until all of these cases are decided. The indications, however, are that the amount will fall between $4,400 and $5,000.

STAMPEDE FROM COPPER RIVER.

Klondike Adventurers in Danger of Starvation—Mining Administration Condemned.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 3.—Word came from the north yesterday of a desperate stampede from the Copper River country to the coast, the statement being made that 3,000 men are making their way over the Valdez Glacier and that many of them are doomed to starvation unless the United States Government sends relief promptly.

Advices received from Dawson state that the dissatisfaction with the administration of mining regulations is growing very widespread and that it has been the subject of condemnation meetings.

Not Mrs. Beach's Pocketbook.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Mrs. Beach whose divorce suit was referred to in a clipping found, together with a note threatening suicide, in a pocketbook picked up on an Erie ferryboat last night, and to whom the pocketbook was supposed to belong, is Mrs. Grace E. Beach, who lives with her mother at 235 Bank Street, this city. Her husband has pending a suit for divorce from her. Her main defense was that she had been hypnotized by a Mrs. Katherine Lubbie. Mrs. Beach said to-day that the pocketbook was not hers, and that she believed it was dropped to prejudice her case in the courts.

TAX ON RENT RECEIPTS

A Feature of the War Revenue Law That May Prove Onerous.

RECEIPTS MAY BE DISCARDED

Poor Tenants Cannot Afford to Pay Twelve Times as Much as Tenants with Yearly Leases—A Ruling Wanted.

A majority of the inquiries at internal revenue offices in this city yesterday related to the taxation of receipts taken for rent payments. Many persons were anxious to know whether each receipt for monthly payments of rent, where there is no lease, was to be taxed 25 cents, the same as a single lease for one year. Collectors Treat of the Second District and Eidman of the Third District, and their respective Chief Deputies, said that such was their understanding of the law.

"The law imposes a stamp tax of 25 cents on a lease for any period not exceeding one year," said Collector Treat, "and it imposes a similar tax of 25 cents on any document which stands in lieu of a lease. A receipt for the payment of rent, in the absence of a written lease, is the only evidence of a lease, and each receipt, whether it covers payment for one month, two months, three months, or any other period up to a year, must pay the minimum tax of 25 cents.

"Then a person who pays rent monthly without a lease must pay a 25 cent tax twelve times a year, while the person who has a lease for a year need pay the tax only once?"

"That is it exactly," replied Collector Treat. "I am told unofficially that some of the landlords intend to make leases for three months to relieve persons who are able to rent apartments only from week to week or month to month. A three months' lease, bearing a 25-cent stamp, will cover all payments made within that time."

Chief Deputy Collector David S. Wendell of the Second District was of the opinion that the 25-cent tax on each rent receipt would prove to be too heavy a burden for landlords to impose on poor tenants, and the result would be that no receipts would be given. Tenants who pay only a few dollars' rent each week or month, and many of whom are usually in arrears, certainly would not be able to stand a tax of 25 cents every time they make a rent payment. Persons who can pay their rent by bank check will not need any receipt, and the check only requires a two-cent stamp.

Mr. Wendell was asked if an ordinary receipt for a payment of money would be taxable, and he replied that it would not be liable to tax unless it specified that the money was to pay rent. "If there is an acknowledgment of the receipt of money for rent of certain premises, the paper must have a twenty-five-cent stamp," said Mr. Wendell.

United States Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott, in Washington, whose rulings on internal revenue law are binding unless overruled or modified by the United States Courts, has not yet made a general ruling on rent receipts. Certain printed forms of receipts in common use between landlords and tenants have been submitted to him and pronounced taxable under the new law. Mr. Scott has been asked to make an explicit and general ruling on this subject. According to the interpretation of the law that prevails in the Second District Internal Revenue office, such a document as "Received from Henry Tenant, ten dollars. John Landlord," would not be liable to tax, while a paper of this kind: "Received from Henry Tenant, ten dollars, for rent for the month of August. John Landlord," would have to pay a tax of 25 cents.

With regard to the manner of enforcing this particular provision of the stamp tax law, Collector Treat said last evening that a plan of action would be formulated very soon. He could not tell just how the internal revenue officers would be able to reach all of the landlords and holders of rent receipts. "We have the right to demand that landlords show us their books and leases," said the Collector, "and we also have the right to demand rentpayers to show us their receipts. Those who do not have receipts of course cannot show them to us." Collector Treat merely laughed when asked if there was any prospect of his deputies going from house to house in quest of unstamped rent receipts.

The receipts under the war revenue law in the Second Internal Revenue District for the month of July were $1,688,578.27, as compared with $253,549.86 for July of last year. This enormous gain would have been much larger, according to Collector Treat, if an abundant supply of the new stamps could have been procured by this office promptly. Scores of New York firms who were unable to get what they wanted here sent to Philadelphia, Newark, and Albany and bought thousands of dollars' worth of tax stamps. While the Second District office, which is directly in touch with the downtown business men of New York, was pleading with the Washington authorities to send on more stamps, the New York manufacturers found plenty of the stamps in New Jersey and in Philadelphia.

The entire receipts from the special license tax are not included in the $1,688,578.27. That amount embraces only a part of the bankers' tax and not any of the brokers' The office force has been so busy that no attempt has been made to classify the receipts. Collector Treat expects to show some peculiar and interesting facts when the classifications of the July receipts under the new tax are completed. The demand for stamps is now being supplied without trouble, and there is an abundant stock of all denominations on hand. The sales last Tuesday aggregated $66,155.

Col. Williams, United States Revenue Agent for the Second and other districts, is having a thorough canvass of the city made for delinquents. Up to the close of business yesterday afternoon he had not reported any evasions of the law, but he may finish his canvass of the city before reporting any of the results.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

New York Board Issues a Circular on Doubtful Points.

Charles L. Case, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, issued Internal Revenue Circular No. 5 yesterday. It gives the opinion of the counsel of the board on certain mooted questions in regard to the interpretation of the insurance clause in the War Revenue act, and states that the counsel, Mr. Davies, has consulted the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, securing from the latter rulings in confirmation of the counsel's opinion on the points submitted to him. The text of the opinion follows:

"1. No stamp is required upon a certificate of stock issued in lieu of one canceled, when the issue is made in the ordinary way by the same corporation which issued the original certificate, upon a transfer to a new owner or to the old owner desiring to combine or subdivide his original shares.

"2. The consent of a company to an assignment of a policy does not require a stamp.

"3. Such consent, given when the assignment had not been stamped, would expose the company to liability if there were any evidence of an intent to evade the provisions of the stamp act. If the consent is given on production of the assignment by the assignee, I think that fact would strongly tend to establish the existence of the intent.

"4. The following clause requires a stamp: 'The interest of —— (assured) is now vested in ——, as the owner, (Signed,) ——, Manager —— Fire Insurance Company.'

"5. In matters of 'assignment or transfer,' the basis of the tax is the unearned and not the original premium. The unearned premium is the premium 'charged,' and the 'rate' is the percentage and not the amount originally paid.

"6. The word 'transfer' in the proviso under the paragraph 'mortgage or pledge of land,' includes an indorsement changing the nature of the property insured. It does not include an indorsement changing the location of the property insured.

"7. In the case of open policy entries on which certificates are issued, the entry requires a stamp, and the certificate does not.

"8. If the certificate is stamped, the entry requires a stamp also

"9. The clause in fire insurance policies 'Loss, if any, payable to ——, mortgagee, need not be stamped.

"10. Proofs of loss require no stamp. The notarial certificate attached thereto requires no stamp, unless it is a certificate required by some Federal, State, or municipal law.'

"11. Allowance in any manner for documentary stamps, other than those of the denomination of two cents, cannot be made. There is no provision in the war revenue law for redemption of documentary stamps. Agents can cancel stamps in place of the home office."

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A BLOCK ON THE BRIDGE.

Crowds of Brooklynites Late for Dinner Because of An Unruly "L" Motor.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn terminals for the elevated road cars on the Brooklyn Bridge were choked with struggling masses of belated passengers at 6 o'clock last evening. Their wrath at being kept from reaching their destinations was equaled by their curiosity to know what the matter was. They filled the up-stairs platforms at both ends, and kept growing in numbers rapidly. The ordinary crowds at the terminals at this hour of the day are bad enough, but the congregations of yesterday were larger, more impatient, and more inclined to break the ordinance fathered by Mr. Guggenheimer than their predecessors of some days back.

Trouble had occurred shortly before 6 o'clock on the south track, on which the motor cars of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company were dragging trains. Motor Car No. 400 was pulling a train toward Brooklyn at its customary rate, when it came to a sudden stop some distance west of the Manhattan tower of the bridge. There was no lack of electric power, but the "pilot motor," the little contrivance which causes the big driving cylinders to revolve, had obstinately stuck and refused to go round. These motor cars are new and do not yet work to perfection.

The bridge employes started to adjust matters, and after ten minutes' work No. 400 was a complete convert to rapid transit. It and the train it pulled were followed by a number of other trains, which had been stalled while the offending car was being attended to, and were filled with irritated passengers, who had been reflecting upon the indigestibility of cold dinners.

The passengers who preferred the trolley cars seemed to be present in even greater abundance than usual, and the extra crowds at the loops were partially caused by the slowness with which these cars got out. An attempt was made to keep them the proper distance of 102 feet apart. There was a string of fifteen to twenty of them on the south track near the Manhattan terminal yesterday evening, none of them more than ten feet apart. On the Brooklyn side a number of the cars were stalled for a while as a result of the attempt to enforce the distance rule.

WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Three Are Buried and the Others May Recover.

The funeral of Frank T. Stinson of 1,186 Halsey Street, Williamsburg, and his two-and-one-half-year-old son George was held yesterday. Three members of that family have succumbed to ptomaine poisoning, as the result, it is believed, of eating blackberries three weeks ago. A six-year-old child, Mabel, died two weeks ago.

When the berries were prepared for the table it was found that some of them were speckled with a green substance. The berries were cleaned and nothing more was thought of the incident. Soon after the family had eaten the berries one after another was seized with cramps and Dr. Meyer was summoned. Two children and Mrs. Stinson survive, and they may recover.

CITY REFUSES TO PAY BILLS.

They Were Contracted by the Old City Works Department of Brooklyn.

William Walton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings for Brooklyn, has refused to pay a batch of bills contracted by the old City Works Department. There are, so far as known, 147 of these accounts, and they represent an aggregate of about $28,000. All of the bills are marked "O K" by ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner Fielding, who was sentenced to serve two years and seven months in jail for crooked practices while in office, and who is now on bail on a stay pending appeal.

The bills range from $3.50 to $11,300, and the claimants will have to sue the city for their money. The larger amount represents a bill submitted by Alexander Pearson & Co., for furniture supplied to the armories. Other large bills are those of James W. Birkett, for a heating plant in Troop C Armory, $1,463; Manhattan Supply Company, $4,306; Citizens' Electric Light Company, $5,000, and Brooklyn Union Gas Light Company, $2,000.

Salaries in City Chamberlain's Office.

It was announced yesterday that salaries of recently appointed employes in the City Chamberlain's office have been fixed as follows: Abraham Rossman, equity bookkeeper, Borough of Richmond, $2,250 a year; Andrew J. Galligan, assistant bookkeeper, $1,800 a year; Frank M. Donahue, bookkeeper, $1,500 a year; Levi Fox, clerk, $1,100 a year.

LIONS BORN AT GLEN ISLAND.

The Lioness Cleopatra and Four Cubs Attract Many Visitors.

Antony, the big lion at Glen Island, roared with might and main yesterday from dawn to twilight in tones of responsibility not unmixed with a satisfaction that was explained by a family group in the next cage, comprising the lioness, Cleopatra, and four cubs not yet one day old. The great event that incited Antony's raucous ebullition occurred Tuesday afternoon, and since the importance of the occurrence became generally known the visitors have crowded to the quarters of the happy mother.

There are two male and two female cubs. Each is about the size of a St. Bernard pup, and it will be about four days before their eyes will be useful. To date they have been well attended by Cleopatra, who grooms them hourly in turn with her rough tongue. If the sightseers keep at a respectful distance, Cleopatra purrs softly, but if a venturesome lad attempts to approach the cage she breaks out into a fierce snarl and shows her teeth.

Many inquiries were received yesterday disclosing general anxiety for the health of the mother. Keeper John Evans expects to superintend a christening within a few weeks, officiating with a bucket of water. In the meantime his time is devoted to preserving Cleopatra from the annoyances of rude visitors and to restraining Antony's joy.

Austrian Immigrants Detained.

Four families of Austrians who arrived here recently en route for Winnipeg, where they expected to get work as wood choppers, are detained at the Barge Office, as they are friendless and penniless. There are twenty-one persons in the party. They came here once before, but were no better provided, and, as neither the Austrian and Consul General nor the Austrian Society would pay their expenses, they were deported. This sort of thing is of frequent occurrence, and it is said the immigration authorities believe the Austrian Consul at Genoa induces the steamship lines to bring back rejected immigrants in the hope that a Board of Inquiry may be successful. The present party will probably be deported.

Dr. A. W. Ford Dying of Typhoid.

Dr. A. W. Ford, for years a police surgeon in Brooklyn, is lying at the point of death from typhoid fever at his home, 193 Union Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Ford is supposed to have contracted the disease while attending to a servant in his house. He would not allow her to be removed. She recovered. Dr. Ford is a Virginian by birth, and is a prominent member of the Riding and Driving Club. He is a Democrat, and was some time ago defeated for Coroner.

Gebhardt's Slayer Indicted.

The Hudson County Grand Jury handed in an indictment yesterday for murder in the first degree against James K. Brown, alias Preston, for the murder of Policeman Charles Gebhardt in Hoboken, July 26. When Brown was arraigned he pleaded not guilty, on the advice of his counsel, Senator William D. Daly. Justice Lippincott named Sept. 26 as the date for the trial.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

One of Its Strong Features Pointed Out by Emanuel Blumenstiel—The Victor Application.

Only one petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York. This makes eleven petitions thus filed. In view of the declaration by Judge Addison Brown that he would take no action in bankruptcy cases until after the United States Supreme Court has formulated rules of procedure, most of the New York lawyers have determined to hold back their papers in such cases until the court is in a position to deal with them.

The petition filed yesterday was put in by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for Simon Oberfelder, who three years ago was a jobber in woolens in Canal Street near Broadway. He failed in 1896, with liabilities aggregating $96,000, and now desires to wipe out all old accounts and take a fresh start. Mr. Emanuel Blumenstiel said that his firm had filed three or four petitions in voluntary bankruptcy under the new law, with a full understanding of the policy adopted by Judge Brown. He believed that all petitioners would be entitled to amend their petitions after the Supreme Court had prescribed the rules of procedure.

"One of the strong features of this new law," said Mr. Blumenstiel, "is that it prevents insolvent debtors making any preferences. It provides that all preferences given within four months of the time of filing a petition for insolvency are absolutely void, and all liens obtained and judgments entered against a debtor within four months of his going into insolvency will under this law be dissolved. The practical effect of this part of the new law will be that if a debtor makes any transfers or does anything indicating insolvency, or an intent to prefer one creditor over another, any other creditor can, upon giving a bond, file a petition in the United States Court to put this debtor in bankruptcy. Then the court will appoint an officer to take possession of all of the debtor's property. If, after a hearing as provided by law, it shall appear that the debtor is insolvent, a decree of the court will issue that all of his property be turned over to trustees for the equal benefit of all of his creditors. If, on the other hand, it is shown that the debtor is solvent, then his property is restored to him and his business may go on. These provisions of the law secure justice to the debtor and an equal distribution of property among creditors."

A brief will be submitted by Emanuel Blumenstiel to Justice Beekman, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to-day. In support of the application made last Monday in behalf of George F. Victor for an injunction restraining certain parties from disposing of the assets of Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, woolen dealers in Church Street. The plaintiff desires to have the assets of this firm preserved intact until after Nov. 1, when, under the new Bankruptcy act, he, as a creditor of the firm, can file a petition in the United States District Court to have the firm adjudged insolvent. Speaking of this case yesterday Mr. Blumenstiel said: "This application before Justice Beekman is very important, and the decision upon it will affect thousands of cases throughout the country. The decision, I expect, will settle the point as to whether or not a State court has the right to tie up the property of debtors transferred between now and Nov. 1. Certainly this decision will be an important one."

Bankruptcy Trustees Selected.

Judge Thomas, of the United States District Court in Brooklyn, has appointed the following trustees under the new Federal bankruptcy law: Frank Reynolds, Robert J. Tilney, Augustus J. Koehler and Waldo E. Bullard. The first petition filed under the new law in Brooklyn was that of George H. White, of 17 Lee Avenue, who, through his counsel, Peter Condon, prays for relief from about $1,000 of indebtedness, all of which was incurred more than six years ago. There are no assets to offset these modest obligations.

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

Ended with the Inspection of Sub-Stations and the Brooklyn Office.

The Post Office investigation in this city was concluded yesterday. Congressmen W. H. Moody, E. F. Loud, and Senator Charles J. Faulkner made a tour of inspection to observe the efficiency of the carrier service, the amounts distributed in the several sections, and like matters. They visited Stations P and S in Manhattan and the central Brooklyn Post Office.

Congressman Loud, who is Chairman of the committee, declined to say last night what were the opinions of the three members attending to this section as determined by the investigation. He said the testimony would necessarily be submitted to each of the eight members of the full committee before a decision as to what should be reported to Congress would be made. This, he thought, would be a matter of months, and he believed it would be December before New Yorkers would learn the committee's opinion of the New York postal service.

Senator Faulkner went yesterday morning and was followed last night by the other two members to Buffalo, where an investigation similar to that conducted here will be held.

A BATTLE AMID FLOWERS.

Forty Greek Peddlers Engage in a Free Fight in Twenty-eighth Street.

In a veritable field of nodding, fragant lilies and pungent geraniums; sweet-smelling roses and verbenas, and bright-colored petunias, pansies, orchids, and other blossoms, forty Greek flower peddlers yesterday engaged in a regular riot at a florist's place on Twenty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

The men were waiting their turn in line to buy their flowers, when a number of them began fighting over the right of positions. The belligerent spirit seemed contagious, for almost immediately the entire party of waiting men, as well as those who had already made their purchases, were quarreling. A dozen fights were started on the instant, and soon, Greek meeting Greek, there came many cuts of war. Eyes were blackened, noses were swollen, and cheeks and bodies were bruised, while the flowers were trampled under foot.

For fully fifteen minutes the battle waged, growing fiercer and bloodier with each moment. The street at that point was in a state of great excitement. It was shortly before 10 o'clock and many women were about. Two of them fainted, others ran into stores along the avenue, some left cable cars, which were blocked by the mob of fighting Greeks, and others ran down the street into hotels and into cabs.

The police reserves, who had been called out, arrived at this juncture, and charged the Greeks. There was a general scattering, which left seven of the men in the hands of the police. They were taken to the West Side Court. It there developed that they had used only their fists in fighting, and none of them was seriously hurt. The prisoners were fined $5 each by Magistrate Deuel for disorderly conduct.

Bicyclist Drowned at Coney Island.

Daniel P. Morey, thirty years old, a dressmaker, with his wife, at 242 Columbus Avenue, was drowned last evening while bathing at Hoch's Pavilion, Coney Island. He had ridden down on a bicycle to the island in company with several friends, and after receiving a bicycle check, which it is now noted was numbered 13, went in bathing in the surf, after having positively declined to go into a swimming pool as his friends wished. He was an excellent swimmer, and swam out beyond the life line. When he did not return for some time his friends became uneasy and gave an alarm. Shortly after Morey's body floated in with the tide.



To large men:

Roughly speaking, 500 odd coats, with about as many vests and trousers—the remnants of twice as many suits; but hardly a completely matched suit among them.

350 of these coats fit large men—46, 44, 42 or 40 inches chest; a few, 37 and 38; a few 32 and 33 (youth's)

Only these sizes, so please don't come expecting otherwise.

Vests and trousers run in size about as the coats.

Coats $3.50 ($3 for youths')
Vests $1.00
Trousers $3 (youth's $2.50)
All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SUMMER FURNITURE
to complete the decorative effect of country homes now at reduced prices.
45 West 23rd Street.

MR. WELLMAN'S CLAIM PAID.

Long Island City Democrats Pay An Old Bill for Legal Service.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Club in Long Island City on Tuesday night $1,500 was subscribed to settle a judgment held against Councilman Joseph O'Sullivan. The meeting was called by Deputy Commissioner of Highways John P. Madden.

When Madden, a few years ago, ran against P. J. Gleason for Mayor, there was a dispute about the returns in the First District of the Fourth Ward. There were two sets of figures. Those filed with the County Clerk showed Gleason elected, while those in the possession of the City Clerk showed that Madden had been successful. Justice Gaynor decided that the County Clerk's returns were official. The following the indictment of the Election officers of the district.

Cassidy, who was then an Alderman, and ex-Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart retained ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman of New York as counsel for the election officers. He secured the discharge and put in a bill for $1,500. This was considered too high, and was not paid. Then Lawyer Wellman secured judgment against Cassidy and Stewart. The judgment was given to the Sheriff to execute, and he was to have seized a house belonging to Cassidy. It was then that the special meeting was called by Leader Madden and the $1,500 raised.

Sergt. Hildenbrand's Transfer.

Threatened trouble in the Police Board over the transfer of Sergt. Henry Hildenbrand from the Bureau of Elections, where he has been for many years, to Station Island, has been smoothed over, and Hildenbrand has been again transferred, this time to the Delancey Street Station. It seems that when Chief Devery made the first transfer, he did so without knowledge of the fact that the Police Board had ordered Tuesday recommended that Hildenbrand be remanded to duty in some precinct in Manhattan or the Bronx. Hildenbrand's removal is reported to have been because of his having furnished Superintendent McCullagh with valuable data, and promising further aid. Chief Devery will neither affirm nor deny this, but simply that Hildenbrand was removed "for police reasons."

JERSEY CITY WARD BOUNDARIES

Said to Have Been Changed to Thwart a Rebellious Democrat.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night passed an ordinance changing the lines of the twelve wards. Alderman Decker, Republican, protested that this was done in order to enable the Democrats to carry ten of the twelve wards. This the Democrats denied, pointing to the fact that at the last two charter elections they had carried 10 of the 12 wards as the lines had been established by a Republican board.

A Democrat who claimed to understand the matter fully said yesterday that the change was really made in order to freeze out a Democrat who sought to be elected a Freeholder against the wishes of machine leaders. This obnoxious candidate, whose name the speaker refused to give, was in the position, it appears, to carry the ward in which he lived in defiance of the leaders. In order to defeat his aspirations the leaders changed the lines so that his precinct is placed in a ward in which he has no following, and where his efforts to secure a nomination will certainly be defeated by the machine.

Mr. Johnson's "Lost" Office.

A branch office of the Jersey City Post Office was maintained from 1890 to 1894 at the stationery store of George Johnson, 452 Bergen Avenue. When Robert S. Jordan became Postmaster in the last-named year he gave the appointment to Mrs. Johnell, who kept a fancy goods store at 457 Bergen Avenue. Mr. Johnson had in the window of his store a sign made of china letters, reading "Post Office." When he was removed he had the "P" changed to "L," and so the sign stood until yesterday, when Mr. Johnson was reappointed by Postmaster Peter Farmer Wanser, Mr. Jordan's successor. Then Mr. Johnson had the initial letter changed again.

Robert Davis Assumes Office.

Simeon H. Smith, Republican, who has been City Collector of Jersey City for four years, retired yesterday and was succeeded by Robert Davis, Democrat. After the transfer had been made, Mr. Davis appointed Thomas J. Miggins deputy in charge of John H. Ackerman. Clerks John Vandie and Judson M. Startup were succeeded by Miles McCastin and John C. Sweeney. Messenger James Merritt gave way to Peter G. Coffey. Collector Davis's bond in the sum of $150,000 was filed and approved by

Underhill Will Admitted to Probate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday admitted the will of Philip R. Underhill to probate, thus ending a long legal dispute as to the disposition of his property. Mr. Underhill died several months ago, leaving an estate estimated as high at $500,000. He left a will dated ten years ago, by the terms of which nearly everything was bequeathed to Mrs. Harriet F. Strong. A number of relatives entered a contest, alleging undue influence and mental incapacity.

Noon Day Service at St. Paul's.

At the regular noon-day service at St. Paul's Chapel yesterday, the order of services was a trifle changed. The prayer for Congress and the prayer offered previous to a sea battle were both omitted as superfluous. The Rev. J. J. Rowan Spong, acting chaplain of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth, Verbank, N. Y., read the prayers. There was a good attendance.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND WAR MEETING
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Proceeds for the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association for the benefit of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors.
Lieut. HOBSON
Hero of the Merrimac,
WILL PRESIDE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; cooler; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, Middling, 6 1-16c.

Page 1.

The Metropolitan Opera House was the scene of an enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson last night. He made an able address and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Mrs. J. E. Foster were also heard.

Page 2.

Spanish property owners, fearing Watson's squadron, are paying as high as 5¼ per cent. premium for insurance against bombardment.

Three young girls were drowned last evening in Raritan Bay by the overturning of their boat in the surf off the New York Fishing Club's house. Several other persons narrowly escaped.

Page 3.

The storm at Camp Black Wednesday night did considerable damage.

The work on the battleship Texas was progressing rapidly, and many visitors obtained passes and went on board.

Two tugs, two pontoons, and a barge which are to engage in the work of raising the Cristobal Colon will start from here for Cuba to-day.

A lightning bolt struck a tree in the camp of the First Engineers, at Peekskill, and ran along the electric light wires. One hundred men were shocked and several officers severely hurt, Lieut. Wilson almost losing his sight.

The deck of the hospital ship Missouri is to be asphalted for cleanliness. The Concho's disinfection was completed. The Yale will be similarly treated. The San Marcos is nearing New York with convalescents. The wounded are all doing well.

Page 5.

Twenty-seven barrels of illicit whisky, said to be the property of a Brooklyn vinegar company and a Manhattan yeast company, were seized by Internal Revenue Agent Williams. Three arrests were made, and another man gave himself up.

Page 7.

The funeral of William H. Marston was held yesterday, services being conducted at the house, 112 West Forty-fourth Street. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Owing to an odd misunderstanding over the enforcement of the Board of Health regulation regarding vaccination, a school teacher in Brownsville, East New York, was mobbed and forced to go back to his home in Brooklyn.

Page 8.

The National Park Bank has secured a controlling interest in the Plaza Bank, 758 Fifth Avenue, which has an up-town clientage.

Page 9.

Russell Sage received congratulations on the eighty-second anniversary of his birth.

Page 10.

A new proposition was presented for the trolley franchise from Elizabeth to Plainfield.

Page 12.

Two men were killed by the heat yesterday, and fourteen persons prostrated.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway hopes to have the Sixth and Eighth Avenue electric cars running in October.

Clarence V. C. Van Dusen, formerly chief clerk of the Brooklyn Board of Elections, has been appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Elections.

Hsu King Cheng, ex-Ambassador from China to Russia, spent yesterday seeing the city with Wu Ting-Fang, China's new Minister to the United States. He thinks an American naval base in the Philippines will benefit our trade with China.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.

CYCLONE IN FLORIDA.

Devastation Wrought in Many Towns of the Peninsula — The State Swept by a Deluge.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 4.—Specials to The Times-Union and Citizen indicate that a burricane of unusual severity swept the Gulf coast of Florida yesterday. The storm had all the characteristics of a genuine West Indian cyclone. It was first reported at Tampa on Tuesday, where it grazed the coast and caused sufficient wind to detain steamers in port.

A wrecking barge in charge of C. E. Hardester was sent adrift, and Mr. Hardester, twenty miles out in the bay, deserted the barge and took refuge upon a beacon, where he remained for forty hours without food or water. At Appalachicola the velocity of the wind reached as high as eighty miles. Four tugs and many small craft were sunk. Houses were unroofed and almost every tree in the town levelled. At Chipley a negro church and several other buildings were blown down and thousands of acres of turpentine forest levelled.

At Tallahassee, Saint Teresa, Marianna, and Carrville considerable damage was done to houses, fences, and trees, as well as to corn and cotton. A deluge of rain fell. Telegraph wires are all down in West Florida and details are meagre, but so far as learned there were no casualties.

Marine Drowned at Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 4.—John Rowe of New Bedford, Mass., a marine on the United States gunboat Governor Russell, was drowned this afternoon during target practice by a boat capcizing.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of slight intensity has developed over Maryland, causing increasing winds on the Atlantic Coast, at Norfolk and Cape May reaching thirty-four miles an hour. Information signals have been ordered from Cape May to Nantucket.

Thunder showers have occurred in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic States, except on the coast.

Showers may be expected in the early morning, followed by fair and cooler weather in the Middle and North Atlantic States; generally fair weather elsewhere, preceded by light showers in the extreme Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	72	76
6 A. M.	69	72	78
9 A. M.	70	78	82
12 M.	77	85	88
4 P. M.	79	84	88
6 P. M.	77	83	88
9 P. M.	76	78	85
12 P. M.	74	77	83

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	88
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

SPAIN EXPECTED TO YIELD NOW

Washington Has No Doubt the War Will End Speedily.

PEACE MAY COME THIS WEEK

President McKinley Makes Unimportant Concessions to Cambon.

Consents that Peace Commission Shall Meet in Paris—Insists, However, that Spain Must Evacuate the West Indies at Once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In spite of the announcement that the interview on Wednesday between the President and Ambassador Cambon had not resulted in a conclusive agreement, and that no arrangement for a further meeting had been made, the members of the Administration made no secret to-day of their expectation that Spain's answer to the American proposition was about to be delivered by her diplomatic representative.

That the President and his advisers believed, and still believe, that the final submission of the Sagasta Ministry to our demands is a matter of merely a few hours or days, is evidenced by the declaration of a Cabinet officer, made this afternoon after a meeting with the President, that he was certain the final reply of the Spanish Government to our note would be in the hands of the President before the close of the week. A request from the French Ambassador for an appointment upon this business is expected to reach the State Department at almost any time.

When it was perceived from the press dispatches that the Spanish Cabinet had held a meeting in Madrid to-day, and that, apparently, no definite decision had been reached, it was seen that the arrival of the answer at Washington would probably be postponed at least until noon to-morrow. The show of hesitation is ascribed here to the exigencies of Spanish internal policy, which are believed to demand at least a pretense of effort to secure better terms than the victor has offered. No doubt is entertained that the final reply will include an acceptance of the conditions the United States has laid down.

Must Leave West Indies First.

Although Secretary Day stated to inquiring correspondents that the parties to the interview at the White House on Wednesday had bound themselves to secrecy, it has developed that one of the topics discussed was the time at which Spain would be expected to vacate her present nominal possessions in the West Indies. The French Ambassador, it is said, was informed in terms that left no further room for doubt that the evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish-American islands was made a condition precedent to the mere opening of peace negotiations, and that no meeting of Commissioners could occur until Cuba's freedom was admitted and Puerto Rico ceded to the United States.

This very important condition does not, it is said, seem to be fully comprehended by the Madrid authorities, and it was with the view to setting the Ambassador straight upon this point that Secretary Day made his call upon M. Cambon last night. The questions upon which the Spanish have so far asked for additional information are regarded by the Administration as perfectly legitimate and proper, and up to this time nothing has occurred to bring in question the sincerity of their motives. Under the circumstances it is the purpose of the President to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness and to make the road to peace as smooth for them as the rights and dignity of this Government will permit, and to this end unimportant concessions will be readily granted.

Commission to Meet in Paris.

The other points upon which M. Cambon requested concessions to Spain, it is said, are regarded by the President as unimportant, and hence the requests of the French Ambassador, for the most part, will be acceded to. One of these was that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The President sees no material objection to granting this request, and it is said to be practically settled that the conference will be held in Paris.

A long interview between the President and Secretary Day and Secretary Long was held this forenoon. Secretary Day, when he joined the President, after the latter had been talking with the Secretary of the Navy for three-quarters of an hour, looked worn and fatigued as a sequence to his night conference with the French Ambassador. They were together going over the peace propositions, and it was 1 o'clock this morning before the discussion ended.

Secretary Day, it may be said, has full confidence that there will be little serious delay and bickering over the closing of the details of peace. A fortnight ago he was not so confident, being disposed to fear Spanish procrastination and haggling over details. To-day he expressed the opinion personally that he believed there was no longer danger on that score, and said that policy seemed to have been abandoned under the stress of circumstances. This expression goes to confirm other indications that peace is near at hand. Those who have gone over the ground and conferred with the officials express the belief that the outcome of peace is very nearly attained. One Administration public man who talked with the President and others to-day predicted that a preliminary agreement which would practically settle the war would be effected within the week.

SAGASTA NOT IN A HURRY.

Spanish Premier Holds Consultations with Leaders of All Parties—Cabinet Fails to Decide.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The Spanish Cabinet met this afternoon, the Queen Regent presiding, and the peace proposals were discussed. Apparently no definite decision was arrived at. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, conferred to-day with the Presidents of both Chambers of the Cortes, and is now conferring with Marshal Martinez Campos and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Cabinet of the late Señor Canovas. Until the official account of the peace negotiations is published the utmost secrecy will be observed.

The consultations between the Premier, the Presidents of the Chambers, and other prominent persons, are described as being really of a national character, with a view of ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The Government has not yet entered upon any engagement regarding terms for concluding the war with the United States. The Cabinet will follow the advice of the party leaders, and will leave to the Crown the liberty of choosing new advisers. All the leaders consulted thus far have observed the strictest reserve, with the exception of Señor Romero y Robledo, the leader of the Weylerite Party, who declares himself in favor of continuing the war.

The Queen Regent has summoned several Generals for consultation. La Correspondencia de España says the Government has no present intention of convoking the Cortes. El Correo, the Ministerial organ, says that, in addition to the Monarchist chiefs, the Queen Regent will consult Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, and an influential Carlist chief.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as is generally expected. Señor Sagasta objects to being hustled, and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly, and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations as to all doubtful points, in order to enable him best to protect the national interests against the aggressive tendencies of the Washington Cabinet. He has also to examine very minutely the exigencies of the internal situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political unrest.

"The Spanish people though sincerely desirous of peace are disposed to admire this hesitancy and tenacious holding out till the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifices. As an illustration of this feeling, while Gen. Toral is blamed for capitulating at Santiago, Capt. Gen. Augustin continuing a hopeless resistance at Manila, bids fair to be a popular hero. It would be premature to suppose that the political consultations now proceeding foreshadow the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet when peace is concluded. The Conservatives have so constantly and loyally supported Sagasta throughout the war that no factious opposition need be feared from them."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government has not yet answered the American note, nor received President McKinley's reply to the explanations asked for by Señor Sagasta. The Premier said to-day that the Government would reply to the American demands early next week. In consulting the party leaders Sagasta is following the precedent of Castelar, when the Virginius affair threatened war with the United States. It is not probable that he will resign as a result of the conferences. The Premier is inclined to rush the treaty through without convoking the Cortes, trusting to get a bill of indemnity next month; but the party leaders are not likely to consent to this course."

READY FOR PEACE OR WAR.

America's Resources Abundant to Carry on Hostilities If Spain Rejects the Terms Offered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Administration is ready for peace or for war. Peace will be greeted with a sigh of satisfaction by all concerned in making war, and war will be resumed, if war it must be, with a determination to wage it so that the other side will weary of it quite as soon as the United States.

The Nation is not worn out nor in danger of collapse. Indeed, its energies have scarcely been tried. Money and ships, in any necessary number and for any purpose, are at the command of the President. The material with which to prosecute war in the West Indies, Philippines, or on the coast of Spain is within reach, to be expended freely if Spain insists that more life and treasure must be expended to maintain a mistaken sense of national honor.

Expecting peace, the Administration cannot abandon the preparations for war until peace is assured. The President is satisfied that peace will soon be arranged, but he is not so overconfident that he will order a general disarmament before the peace is signed and Spain has begun to carry out the conditions consented to to secure it. While much of the early preparation for peace is indicative of general confidence by the Administration in the acceptance by Spain of every essential condition imposed upon her, other things strike the Washington public as ironically humorous.

Secretary Long has begun to shrink the navy by getting rid of the auxiliary force and the coast patrol vessels, but the Eastern squadron exists on paper still, and the order for it is so far respected that the colliers assigned to accompany what might have been a terror-inspiring squadron at Barcelona or Cadiz are idly swaying on the ground swell at Hampton Roads, waiting for the orders from Washington to join Commodore Watson and proceed to the eastward.

But there seems to be as little probability now that Watson will see the Spanish coast as there is that Camara will ever meet Admiral Dewey at Manila. The work of the squadron is done.

The Wade "Consolation" division advertised to be sent to Puerto Rico is promising to get no nearer to Puerto Rico than Watson's squadron will approach to the coast of Spain. The War Department will not admit, even if presented with some internal evidences of the truth of the assertion, that the order is not meant to be carried out, and that it was never meant to carry it into effect, but there are the best of reasons for believing that the report was administered to restless and ambitious commands to stimulate them with a hope that is never to be realized.

Just as soon as Ambassador Cambon has signified the readiness of Spain to accept the conditions of peace the President will insist upon economy in the War Department. With reduction of the armies and the passing of need for making new contracts for enormous quantities of food and clothing, contracts can be closed up and money saved at once that might be expended uselessly unless a strong hand were put upon men who would be glad to see the war continued indefinitely.

Gen. Pleasanton once said here in Washington that the late Charles A. Dana expressed the opinion to him that the War of the Rebellion was prolonged at least two years to suit the contractors for the army. President McKinley will not permit any contractors for the existing army to prolong the war one day if he has influence enough with the Administration to prevent.

A class of contractors with which the Government ought to be glad to close at the earliest possible moment is that which now enjoys the very profitable income derived from chartering ships for the transportation and persecution of troops and invalids. The complaints about the wastefulness, ugliness, disposition to reduce crews, willingness to be idle at the highest of contract pay per day on the part of the owners of these ships, and the scandals which have arisen out of the evidently unfit condition of the ships for anything but cattle, will lead the Administration to drop the last transport with a prayer of earnest thankfulness.

WANT SPANISH PORTS OPENED.

Chicago Asks that Liberal Terms for American Industries be Included in Peace Conditions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A move was made to-day to include in the peace treaty with Spain provisions for opening new markets for the products of American industry. The following telegram, which was sent to-night to President McKinley, is self-explanatory:

To the President, Washington:

The following preamble and resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in this city to-day.

Whereas, Negotiations for peace are now pending between this country and Spain, in which negotiations the President of the United States has outlined his demands, and

Whereas, It is believed that such negotiations will result in the appointment of Commissioners by both countries for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace; and

Whereas, It is of great importance to the manufacturers of this country, and consequently of equal importance to all of its people, that the markets of the world be open to its manufacturers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, Without in any way expressing an opinion upon the question of acquisition of Spanish territory by this country, that it is the sense of this association that the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested to instruct those having in charge for this country the conclusion of such treaty of peace, to exact that the ports of all Spanish territory in the Pacific Ocean be opened upon the most liberal terms to all products of American industry; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association send a copy of these resolutions to President McKinley. W. B. CONKEY, President.
J. M. GLENN, Secretary.

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements for the National Conference on Foreign Policy, called to meet at Saratoga Aug. 19 and 20, has been consulting signers of the call in Eastern cities on the scope of the programme. Before leaving for Chicago to-night he said the changed conditions in the war situation resulted in increased interest in the conference. Suggestions were coming from all quarters, he said, that prominent places be given on the programme to the Nicaraguan Canal and international arbitration. Another division of the programme will deal with the commercial aspects of the new colonial possessions.

THE POPE TO THE SPANIARDS.

Preparing an Anti-Carlist Encyclical and Letter Praising the President Dynasty.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope is preparing an encyclical ordering the Spanish clergy to avoid all political strifes and praising the virtues and religious fervor of the Queen Regent.

"His Holiness will also send a letter to the Spanish people to be read in all the churches, praising the present dynasty and counseling the preservation of internal peace. Both documents are intended to be anti-Carlist in their influence."

DAMAGE AT MANZANILLO.

American Ships Under Commander Todd Sank, Burned, and Destroyed Ten Spanish Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has received full reports of the naval operations against Manzanillo on July 18. They show that much more damage was done than is generally understood. The reports specify no less than ten Spanish vessels burned, sunk, or destroyed. The list as given is as follows:

Gun vessels Maria Ponton, Delgado Perado, José Garcia, and Cuba and Espanola burned; transport Gloria and merchant steamer Purisima Concepcion, sunk; Estrella Guantanamo, Guardian, and Sentinel Delgado, destroyed.

American ships engaged in this operation were the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck, and Osceola, with Commander C. C. Todd of the Wilmington in command. The reports show that no damage was done the American ships and there were no casualties.

The engagement lasted from 7:30 to 10:30 A. M. The Spanish gun vessels destroyed were mostly small ships. The Purisima Concepcion was a blockade runner that the navy had been after for a long time.

THEY INVITE COURT-MARTIAL.

If Reports be True, Some Sixth Massachusetts Officers Have Resigned in Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A special cablegram to The Journal from Ponce, Puerto Rico, says:

"A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which is in Gen. Garretson's Brigade. The friction between the line officers of the regiment and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached its climax Monday, when Col. Woodward, Lieut. Col. Chaffin, Major Taylor, Chaplain Dusseault, and Capt. Goodell of Company K resigned their commissions. The exact reason which prompted them to take this action is not at present known. The cause must have been serious indeed. The resignations leave Major Charles K. Darling in command of the regiment.

"The matter has been fully reported to Gen. Miles, and a rigid investigation has been ordered. By military law to resign in face of the enemy means a court-martial."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is stated at the War Department that no information has been received up to this time concerning the reported serious friction in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, now serving in Puerto Rico, and the resignation of a number of the regimental officers. Under the circumstances the department officials decline to discuss the report.

Kentucky Troops Get Away.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 4.—The transport Hudson sailed early to-day for Puerto Rico, having on board a battalion and a half of the First Kentucky Regiment.

WADE'S TOUR NOT SO SURE

Officers of Regiments Selected to Go Skeptical About Ever Seeing Puerto Rico.

COMPLAINTS NOW REDOUBLED

Failure to Send Men to Merritt, Who Wants Them, Instead of to Miles, Who Does Not Want Them, Causes Comment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Given out to silence clamor, the list of regiments assigned to Gen. Wade's Puerto Rico junketing party has had the effect of bringing about the ears of the Secretary of War a chorus of queries and complaints exceeding in volume the original din.

The list which was, in the expectation of the Secretary, to satisfy everybody, had no sooner been made public than fresh trouble arose. The eighteen regiments named in it were pleased, and some of them much surprised. Practically every regiment not named was disappointed, and those that had had most reason to expect the lightning to strike them were disgusted. If there had been complaints before they were repeated many fold now. If regiments were to be sent to Puerto Rico, not because they were needed, nor because they were fit to go, the men left behind could not see why they should not be allowed the same privilege.

Especially strong was this feeling in the cases where brigades were broken up to make up Gen. Wade's division. General officers testify that nothing is more detrimental to the morale of the men than the disturbing of the brigade organizations in making assignments for the front. When regiments have been drilling and camping together, and feel themselves on an equality so far as fitness goes, the selection of one or two regiments of a brigade to go to the front is sure, they say, to cause those left behind to feel that favoritism has been at the bottom of the choice. An instance of this is supplied by the Eighth New York Regiment at Chickamauga. It was in the brigade with the First Vermont and Third Tennessee, both of which were assigned to the Wade excursion. The result is that the Eighth naturally feels bitterly disappointed at being left in the rear.

Protest Against Breaking Up Brigades

Major Gen. Graham and Major Gen. Butler came over from Camp Alger to-day to protest to the Secretary of War against the detailing of four regiments from the Second Corps for the Wade pleasure party. They are understood to have urged upon the Secretary that serious demoralization would result from picking out these regiments, thereby destroying the present organizations. They preferred to have the corps remain intact and thought that less dissatisfaction would result therefrom.

But this is not the most serious trouble arising from the promulgation of the programme for the "personally conducted" tour of Puerto Rico. While the newspapers were yesterday supplied with copies of the official order designating the regiments chosen for the hazardous enterprise, no orders have been issued to the regiments named, and some of them at least, in view of past experience with the War Department's facility in revoking orders, are becomink skeptical about the genuineness of the expedition.

Scores of messages and many personal inquiries were received at the department during the day from officers of regiments included in the published list who wanted to know why they did not get their orders. They cannot understand why, if they have been selected to take part in the expedition, they do not receive more than newspaper notice thereof. At Camp Alger the distrust of the genuineness of the undertaking is so great that, according to the correspondent of an evening paper, many of the officers of the regiments named "express full confidence that none of the troops of the Second Corps will be sent away from Camp Alger within three months." Up to a late hour this afternoon no information of the projected movement had reached the regiments included in it beyond the publications in the newspapers.

No Orders to March Yet.

At the War Department a high official who was asked whether any orders had been issued for the movement of commands assigned to Gen. Wade, said that there had been no orders issued yet. "The list was given out to silence the clamor," he explained. He would not say whether the orders would ever be issued.

The Transportation Department is working hard to get Grant's brigade to Puerto Rico, completing the expedition first provided for that island, and it is busily engaged in mustering transports to bring Gen. Shafter's men back from Cuba, but it is doing nothing toward providing transportation for the 25,000 men in Gen. Wade's great consolation trip. No instructions have been given to the Commissary General to provide subsistence stores for the expedition. For so large a force it is customary to give some weeks' notice, where possible, that the Commissary Department may make preparation for feeding it.

All this is causing many men in the regiments publicly billed for the Puerto Rico performance and out of them to ask whether or not it is, after all, a "bunko" game; whether it is not a sort of military Watson squadron, as likely to see Puerto Rico as is that collection of warships to visit the coast of Spain. If that supposition should prove true, the clamor that will be raised will so far exceed that which the announcement was intended to quell that the Secretary of War will wonder why he ever tried the silencing scheme.

Not a little comment is indulged in here on the odd fact that, while the War Department is making no effort to send more men to Gen. Merritt, who is understood to have earnestly asked for them, it is professing to be about to send 25,000 men to Gen. Miles, who does not need them and does not want them.

MAY BE A FIGHT AT ABONITAS.

Spaniards Are Expected to Make Their First Stand Thirty-five Miles from Ponce.

PONCE, Aug. 4.—So far as known no further forward movement will be made by the American troops until the arrival of more transports, which are expected hourly. There has been no fighting up to the present, so far as known. The Spaniards are expected to make their first stand at Abonitas, thirty-five miles from here, where 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish regulars are believed to be intrenched.

The present prospect is that there will be no actual fighting for several days. The Spaniards are reported to be adva[ncing,] though this is not generally believed.

In addition to the regular fortific[ations] at Abonitas, on the road to San Juan [it is] reported that the enemy has mine[d the] cliffs, preparatory to blocking the ro[ad, if] obliged to retire. The plan of cam[paign] is not fully determined upon, but the [natural] ural strength of the Spanish positi[on at] Abonitas and the character of the defe[nsive] works erected there necessitate a [long] movement.

The turning movement was comm[enced] to-day, when Gen. Brooke landed 8,00[0 men] at Arroyo, sixty miles east of here. [From] there he can strike the military road le[ading] to San Juan de Puerto Rico, at Caye[y be]yond Abonitas. This will compel the [Span]ish commander, Gen. Otegs, who [has a] great reputation, to abandon his stron[g hold] or be caught between two fires. It is [possi]ble that a second column may move [on his] left flank also, in which case the p[rincipal] advance on his front is only a feint.

Gen. Stone is making a dashing [re]connoissance north, in the direction of Ar[ecibo.] He went into Adjuntas last night wit[h five] men and four correspondents, and to-[day he] pushed on along the Utuado road, so [far as] Adjuntas. The road rises west of the [valley] range, and is rough, but practicab[ly for] cavalry and infantry. If it is found [passa]ble at Utuado, a light column of troop[s may] be pushed across to the north coa[st to] strike San Juan on the left flank. [If it] Gen. Brooke is successful, it is pr[obable] that Gen. Otega will find Abonitas u[n]ble, in which case the whole of our [arma]after effecting a junction, will move [on the] main road.

Gen. Stone met with a most enthu[siastic] welcome from the natives in the v[illages] and towns he passed through. Wome[n and] children strewed the streets with fl[owers,] and as he passed houses and Town [Hall] they flew home-made American flags. [Be]hind him moves Company C of the [Second] Wisconsin Regiment, under Lieut. [Colond]neer. The enemy, numbering abou[t 400,] preceded him. The enemy has for[ces] been in full retreat. Our advance h[as not] been extended beyond Juana Diaz, t[hough] reconnoitring parties have touched C[amo.] San Martin, the Spanish commander [here,] who evacuated this place without ord[er, is] a prisoner at San Juan de Puerto Ric[o. He] will be tried for cowardice, and will [probably] bly be executed.

TRANSPORT MAY BE A WR[ECK.]

PONCE, Aug. 4.—The transport M[assa]chusetts, which is aground here, is [in a] bad position and will possibly be a co[mplete] wreck. Her troops have disembarke[d.]

The transport Roumanian, which [went] aground at Guanica, has been floate[d and] the four batteries of artillery have [been] barked.

SCOUTS HAVE A SKIRMI[SH.]

PONCE, Aug. 4.—A scouting party [under] Major Reed of the Sixteenth Pennsy[lvania] was fired upon last night by a Spanis[h out]post between Juan Diaz and Coamo. [The] fire was returned, and it is believed [that] one Spaniard was wounded.

VOLUNTEERS DESERT SP[AIN.]

MADRID, Aug. 4.—An official di[spatch] from San Juan de Puerto Rico says: '[Most] of the volunteers are in a disorganize[d con]dition and are abandoning their arm[s.]"

ALGER REBUKES ROOSEV[ELT.]

Colonel's Assertion that Rough R[iders] Are Superior to Other Volu[nteers] Not Relished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The foll[owing] correspondence has passed between Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger:

"SANTIAGO, July 23, 1898.—My De[ar Mr.] Secretary: I am writing with the [know]ledge and approval of Gen. Wheeler.

"We earnestly hope that you will [send] most of the regulars, and at any ra[te the] cavalry division, including the Roug[h Rid]ers, who are as good as any regular [and] three times as good as any State troo[ps, to] Puerto Rico. There are 1,800 effectiv[e men] in this division; if those who were l[eft be]hind were joined to them, we coul[d land] at Puerto Rico, in this cavalry di[vision,] close to 4,000 men, who would be [north,] easily, any 10,000 National Guards, [armed] with black-powder Springfields or [each] archaic weapons. • • • Very respec[tfully,]

"THEODORE ROOSEVE[LT."]

The following reply was cabled t[o Col.] Roosevelt to-day:

"Your letter of the 23d is received. [The] regular army, the volunteer army, a[nd the] Rough Riders have done well, but [I sug]gest that unless you want to spoil t[he ef]fects and glory of your victory, you [make] no invidious comparisons. The Roug[h Rid]ers are no better than other volu[nteers.] They had an advantage in their arm[s for] which they ought to be very grateful.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of W[ar."]

WILL SERVE WITH GEN. W[ADE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The fol[lowing] general officers will be ordered to re[port] Major Gen. Wade for duty with the [troops] going to Puerto Rico: Gen. George W. [Davis] and Gen. George M. Randall, Second [army] Corps; Gen. R. H Hall and Gen. [A. W.] Gordon, Fourth Army Corps; Gen. [C. C.] Hasbrouck, Seventh Army Corps, an[d Gen.] John A. Wiley, First Army Corps.

Eager to Get to Puerto Ric[o.]

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. [4.—The] seven regiments at Chickamauga in [included] in Gen. Wade's Puerto Rican expe[dition,] the First Vermont, First Maine, Firs[t New] Hampshire, Third Tennessee, First [Kan]sas, First West Virginia and Fifty-[second] Iowa, have not yet received notice [when] they will move out but all are busy [for to-day] making preparations. Several reg[iments] which had but little expectation of [getting] to the front are included in the e[xpedi]tion and in these the rejoicing is [great.] The movement of the regiments may [begin] to-morrow or Saturday, the officer[s now] expecting definite orders at any time. [Each] of the seven regiments is fully rec[ruited] and equipped and all are well train[ed.]

SHOT FOR LEAVING PON[CE.]

Late Spanish Commandant Pay[s for] His Precipitate Flight with His Life.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—An official di[spatch] from San Juan de Puerto Rico say[s that] Col. San Martin, who was in comm[and of] the Spanish garrison at Ponce, ha[s been] court-martialed and shot for aban[doning] the place without resistance. Lieu[t. Col.] Puiz, the second in command, com[mitted] suicide.

New Jersey Troops Joyful.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 4.—The official ann[ounce]ment to the effect that the First New [Jersey] Regiment of Volunteers is to go to [Puerto] Rico, and that the Second Regiment [would] probably be sent soon to Cuba wit[h Gen.] Fitzhugh Lee, caused considerable [excite]ment in camp to-day, and the memb[ers of] the Fourth Regiment express the hop[e that] their command will also be ordered to [active] service.

AN OVATION TO HOBSON

Metropolitan Opera House the Scene of a Great Demonstration in His Honor.

PATRIOTISM WAS RAMPANT

Hero of the Merrimac Was Received with Cheers and Made a Notable Address—William McAdoo and Gen. Woodford Heard.

The Metropolitan Opera House, which has so often drawn in crowds the representatives of wealth and fashion to listen to the world's great singers, was packed last night in stage, pit, and galleries with thousands of American citizens of various walks of life, who had come to look upon the young Southerner who risked his life for the Nation in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and to express as best they could the same love of country that had animated him.

The prime object of this meeting was to aid a work of patriotism carried on by the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective Association, which aims to succor from want and distress the relatives of the men who are serving the country at the expense of their families. But this object, worthy and cherished as it is, was almost lost sight of in the frantic enthusiasm into which the presence of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson drove the large audience.

But it was not only the quick and involuntary tribute which man pays to man's heroism that showed itself in the wild applause which swept through the house time after time. The men, women and youngsters who looked up from the parquette into Hobson's quiet, earnest face or craned their necks from the heated galleries to catch his words, saw more than a brave man, more than a man of brains and force. They saw a man whose gallant act had typified the feeling of the whole country and taught the world that the Yankee's aptitude for business has not yet choked his devotion to his flag.

Before the generous patriotism of last night's audience every State and sectional barrier, every political prejudice and even hatred to the enemy, went down in a heap. Veteran Democrats should applause at the mention of McKinley's name, and the chivalrous old Spaniard who met defeat off Santiago was cheered as generously as if he had not been a foe.

Well Arranged Programme.

The programme of the meeting had been well arranged as to both music and speeches, though few would have been in mood to criticise in any event. The large stairways had been draped in the National colors, and huge American flags were suspended over the stage. The only other decorations marked Box 7, destined for Lieut. Hobson's mother and her party. Beneath it the flags were festooned about an American shield, and above it the Stars and Stripes were also in evidence. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band was stationed beneath the stage, which was well packed with guests.

The house did not begin to fill up to any extent till nearly 8 o'clock. Then it was packed rapidly with a sweltering patriotic crowd, which filled all but the two lower tiers of boxes. There was only a scattering of people through these in the evening, but every seat in the house was sold, it was said, so that the association cleared about $6,000. The heat was well-nigh unbearable, and the rapidity with which the audience plied their fans was neatly proportioned to their height from the floor. They busied themselves in mopping wet foreheads until nearly 8:30 P. M., when the band struck up Fanciulli's fantaisie, "A Day with Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

This fantaisie was lively, and the audience spent the next few minutes in smiling, tracing the various steps in the story which the music was intended to portray. Just as the band had plunged into the "song" which is supposed to mark the breakfast partaken of by "Teddy's Terrors" some one in the audience gave a yell, and the pent-up enthusiasm of the crowd began to show itself.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, had quietly entered and taken a seat on the front row, bowing to the applause he received. Mrs. Hobson, her daughter, Miss Hobson, who was gowned in pink, and their party slipped into their box during the music and people became aware of their presence so gradually that a demonstration was avoided for the time.

The Entrance of Hobson.

The fantaisie was followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the house rose with one accord in honor of the National anthem. But of a sudden its strains were drowned with a mighty roar that seemed to spring up all over the building at one time and deafen the ears and confuse the senses. Along the front row of seats from the south entrance to the stage came Major John Byrne, the association's President, and leaning on his arm was a tall, straight young man in evening dress who bore himself with dignity and modesty, and whose features have been published broadcast over the land.

The crowd had seen and known him. It was Hobson they had come to see, and they sprang from their chairs to greet him with a wild enthusiasm born of admiration for his valor and the love of their common country. All over the house flags and handkerchiefs waved in dazzling profusion.

Lieut. Hobson took his ovation with quiet self-possession. He held in his left hand a bunch of sweet peas from some feminine admirer, and his right was grasped by as many people as could conveniently get at him one after another. Gen. Woodford was one of the first. Meanwhile the New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club was filing down to the front of the stage, and they led the standing audience in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Through it all a little woman in black, the Lieutenant's mother, sat quietly in her box, her eyes on her son. She never turned her face from him throughout the evening. To the crowds that cheered him and hung on his words he was the man who had led seven devoted men through the hellfire of Spanish cannon, taking their lives in their hands in a faint hope of rendering their country service and their flag honor. To the little woman in the box he was just her boy. A brave boy, no doubt, none better, but, first and all, her boy.

When Lieut. Hobson rose to speak, after an introductory address by Major Byrne, the applause was almost deafening. The band played "Dixie" in his honor. With ready tact he followed the Southern tune by shouting in resonant tones to the band, "Don't you know that we want 'Yankee Doodle?'" It was played at his bidding and then his address followed. He spoke in clear tones and slowly, his Southern

accent noticeable, his words well supplemented by ready gestures. Not a trace of self-consciousness was in his manner, and he showed how hard he found it to understand his own great popularity, by losing sight of himself in a passionate eulogy of the American "Jackie."

Lieut. Hobson's Remarks.

Lieut. Hobson spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—You all know the part of a sailor on board a man-of-war—if you follow his routine from the time he turns out in the morning until night, you will observe he uses a very small number of words. He follows the pipings of a whistle for most of his orders, or the blasts of a bugle. Even for those commands and communications which direct and control the forces of a vessel in action he will still have simple signals.

"And now when the deck is turned over to me, and I am called upon to use words in abundance, I may say, I am on an unknown sea, and must confess that I knew I should be upon an unknown sea when I had consented to appear here to-night. But sailors have gone into unknown seas and have been appalled. A cause which appeals to me is the cause of the sailor and the soldier. I have associated with the sailors for a number of years, and can say that the only things a sailor can talk about are the little incidents of his experience.

"It was at the Naval Academy, when a naval cadet, that I saw an incident of the American sailor's pluck. Our ship was about five hundred yards from shore when a man unable to swim fell overboard. The boat was hoisted to the ship's side, so a sailor immediately sprang after him. Another man followed overboard, and one after another they went until the officer of the deck gave a stern command, 'No more men overboard.'

"This was my introduction to the squadron of what we call Jackies—the sailors. Another year passed and these conclusions were confirmed. I have had occasion to see Jacky, I feel, under conditions in which Jacky was brave, as I have referred to him.

The Merrimac Incident.

"It is known that when the call was made for volunteers to go into the channel on the Merrimac, literally the men fell over each other to volunteer. On the New York 100 came forward, and the first signal from the Iowa passed 140 before the order was given that no more volunteers were needed. When six of this number had been assigned to sations on the Merrimac, directions were for them to lie flat on their faces alongside, leaving only two standing, who were to look after the torpedoes. Directions were that no man pay any attention to the fire of the enemy. By this order it was understood by all that they should not even look over their shoulders to see where it came from. If a man should be wounded, he must pay no attention to it. He would place himself in a kneeling posture, or any other position, where, when the signal came he could perform his special duty.

"They lay there—each man at his post—until the duty of each was performed. And when they knew that the seven torpedoes had been exploded by their connections when the steering gear of the Merrimac had been shot away, and the projectiles of the enemy were coming in a continuous stream, these Jackies lay there to do their duty as they had been instructed. And then again, when the duty was done, and the vessel began to sink after the charges had been fired; when for ten minutes or more the men lay on their faces, while the deck was vibrating and quivering, and the horizontal fire from the enemy's vessels and batteries was making projectiles explode just in front of them—when it was only a question of instant destruction—no man moved till further orders.

No Thoughts for Themselves.

"If ever there were conditions when the principle of 'each man for himself' was justified it was then; but not a man stirred. When the crew were in the water, with their heads just above the catamaran, while the enemies in boats were searching about with lanterns, the simple order was again given: 'No man move until further orders,' and there for nearly an hour these men staid, every one

"Then, by the kindness of the gallant, manly chief of the Spanish forces, Admiral Cervera, [great applause] the men were rescued and word of them was taken to the American fleet in a boat under a flag of truce, which returned with effects for the men. Distributing these, the men referred to the incident in the following words: 'We would do it over to-night, Sir.'

"When the Spanish soldiers coming along would make very significant signs, our seamen laughed, and when the Spanish Major asked the question, 'What was the object of your coming in here?' Charette drew himself up and said: 'As the United States Navy it is not the custom of the seamen to know the object of the superior officer.'

"Now these men are samples of the knights of our navy. If you will properly look upon this little incident of the Merrimac as a sample incident of the person willing to die under any condition that may come, you will have an accurate idea, more or less, of the American sailor.

Saw the Land Battle.

"From my position in the city I could see the Spanish preparation for defence going on. As I saw the artillery being placed in position and saw them dig their trenches on the day of the battle in July, of which I wish to refer to in certain features, I watched the American Army as it advanced, invest the entrenchments, and the opening of the Spanish artillery made my heart sink. My thoughts were of the volunteer soldier—he has never been under fire; he does not know but what the next shrapnel may sweep him away.

"But the rush was more rapid toward the intrenchments as the fire became heavier. One line was followed by another, and six assaults I counted in spite of the flanking artillery. We had taken them by unsupported infantry.

"And now, friends, I have nothing further to say. A sailor cannot give out all his experiences with his tongue. I really feel I must refer to subsequent impressions upon me of our soldiers and our sailors, received when passing through the lines. There one saw men who had left, many of them, business responsibilities and homes under conditions that would entail numerous personal sacrifices and entered upon this campaign in a tropical climate in a rainy season when fevers were at hand.

"When again duty brought me back for a few days a short time ago, to our country, and I saw that the men at the front were really but a small portion of the men who were ready to go to the front, and I learned that throughout our country the only fear was that each separate company or each regiment might not have a chance to go to the front; when I found how those who had been called out were comparatively a handful, and that the enlistments simply took individuals from among thousands; when I saw that the whole life of the Nation was ready and willing, and when I found that those who could not go to the front were engaging with all their zeal, all their power, to care for those dependent who had been left behind, when I considered all of these conditions, there grew upon my mind the picture of the magnitude of our country's devotion. It represents in our land that the whole Nation's lifeblood is now and will always be at command, ready when the question of the Nation is involved.

"And then, when I supplement this picture with the other picture, no less vivid, no less real, of our country sending its strong arm out over the earth, preparing in the future to use its great strength, to exert its numerous influences in behalf of what is right, of extending free institutions, my feelings, my emotion were almost indescribable, and I must say I thank Heaven that I may devote my whole life to the service of the country."

"Maryland, My Maryland."

Lieut. Hobson's address was followed by long and loud applause. When this had ended, a cornet solo, "Maryland, My Maryland," was played by W. Paris Chambers. The audience, forgetting the partisan verses of the song, cheered with zest.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo was then introduced, and made a stirring address, which carried the audience with him.

After a tribute to Hobson's eloquence, he made an appeal to the audience for the work of the association. He continued: We have in this war won from the militant powers of Europe the highest form of commendation and the most unequivocal praise. With a large part of our army armed with antiquated weapons, we have done that which all European authorities said could not be done, taken intrenchments with infantry, unsupported by artillery.

"Wherever the American flag has been raised in honor, please God, no man shall pull it down in dishonor. [Frantic cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with McAdoo?"] I believe in that higher patriotism, which in the hour of danger knows no party lines. If we never gained an inch of territory or a dollar of money by this war, we would be repaid a thousand fold.

Mr. McAdoo said that he "believed in William McKinley," and this was followed by a tremendous demonstration in the President's honor. Later he made a plea in favor of keeping conquered territory.

"For twelve years," said Mr. McAdoo, "the Navy Department wrung these world-famous ships of ours from reluctant Congresses under protest of narrow-minded statesmen and carpers at National aspirations. I believe the fact of the American people building up the navy of these ships and that we are going to get a navy commensurate with our greatness.

Cries for Capt. Philip.

When Mr. McAdoo finished there were many cries for Capt. Philip of the Texas, who had been in the audience, but Lieut. Hobson announced that he had left the house. Miss Ethel I. Stewart, soprano, sang "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and "If a Body Meet a Body," and after another selection by the band, "The Gallant Seventy-first." Gen. Woodford was introduced and most heartily greeted. He expressed his admiration of Miss Stewart's sweet singing by saying that, if he were younger and unmarried, he might have offered her his last name, as she already bore his first.

Gen. Woodford made a happy reference to National unity, to which the audience quickly responded. "I need not say," he added, "that wherever the flag has gone, there the flag must stay."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Vice Chairman of the American National Red Cross, was the last speaker. Before she was introduced some one called from the audience, "Three cheers for Mrs. Hobson, the proudest mother in America!" The building rang with the response, and Mrs. Hobson was obliged to rise and bow.

The Bank Clerks' Glee Club, the band, and Miss Stewart, were all heard again, and the soloist scored an especial hit. Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie was one of those on the stage. Others present were R. M. Walters, C. C. Shayne, E. J. Gavigan, and among the boxholders were Richard T. Wilson, Sr.; Mrs. Charles L. Wetmore, Henry Marquand, W. J. Curtis, and Henry Clarke Coe. Gen. Wager Swayne was in the grand tier.

The National Society of New England Women and the Women's Patriotic War Relief Association were well represented. The ushers included naval cadets of the Port of New York. The police arrangements were under Capt. Price, who had fifty patrolmen with him, without having any use for them. P. Tecumseh Sherman, Emerson McMillin, St. Clair McKelway and ex-Gov. Flower were among those on the Reception Committee.

A resolution thanking Admiral Cervera for his courtesy to Lieut. Hobson was unanimously passed at the meeting's close.

Small Crowd Outside.

Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station and a detail of twenty policemen were outside the Opera House during the evening, but all the bluecoats had to do was to keep ticket speculators, fakirs, and peddlers within proper bounds. At no time was there a crowd; all seemed to have gone inside.

What crowd there was on the outside consisted almost entirely of vendors of fans, souvenirs of the meeting in the form of buttons, flags, and handkerchiefs, and photographs bearing more or less of a likeness to Lieut. Hobson.

Capt. Price was astonished at the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the New York public, at least, as far as the outside crowd was concerned. He had expected to find considerable difficulty in handling a throng which he supposed would line Broadway for several blocks, and instead calmly stood fanning himself, waiting for something to break the monotony. Nothing happened, however, and the Captain laconically remarked: "Well, I guess Coney Island and cheap beer are greater attractions than the sidewalk."

MOVEMENTS OF LIEUT. HOBSON.

His Arrival with His Mother, Sister, and Cousin—Took Dinner with Friends.

Mrs. James M. Hobson, accompanied by her distinguished son, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Miss Hobson, and Miss Patton, a cousin, of Summit, Miss., arrived in Jersey City at 1:05 P M. yesterday, from Atlanta. They were met at the station by F. R. Pemberton and W. G. McAdoo, Jr., a committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protestive Association, and driven at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they were assigned to a suite of four rooms on the third floor.

Lieut. Hobson himself registered the names of the party, and when his identity became known a number of persons around the desk, as well as the clerks, and even bell-boys, crowded around to shake his hand.

At 5:30 a landau was ordered, and the party ostensibly went for a drive in the park, but after leaving the hotel Lieut. Hobson gave the order to drive to 21 West Fourteenth Street, where the carriage was dismissed. The party remained as the guests at dinner of Frederick T. Van Beuren, and about 8 o'clock were taken again to the Waldorf-Astoria, and from there to the Metropolitan Opera House.

The driver of the brougham which conveyed the party from the Van Beuren mansion to the hotel was ignorant of the identity of his distinguished fares, but when told that he had driven Lieut. Hobson and his mother about, he fairly beamed with pleasure, and remarked:

"Well, that's something to be able to tell about, any way."

At the Opera House the party separated, Mrs. Hobson, her daughter, and niece, with Mr. Patton, a nephew, and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bertson, occupying the Astor box, No. 7, in the first tier, which was gayly decorated with the National colors. Lieut. Hobson, who had been joined by Mr. McAdoo at the Waldorf, was driven to the stage entrance, where he was greeted by President Byrne and members of the committee.

The news that Lieut. Hobson was about to make his appearance became known to those on the stage, and a great number of the men went behind the scenes. As soon as the Lieutenant arrived they crowded forward to shake his hand, and while this impromptu reception was going on, a man wearing a Corporal's stripes and the figures 33 on his blouse, with his left arm in splints and a sling, was noticed on the outskirts of the crowd. As soon as Lieut. Hobson saw him he cleared a path before him, and grasping the soldier's uninjured hand wrung it heartily.

"I'm glad to see you again, Corporal," said the Lieutenant. "How are you?"

"I'm getting along, said the soldier, "and I'm glad to see you. I got out of bed to be here to-night."

The soldier was Corporal Frank Rawson of Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, who should have been at that time in the Long Island College Hospital. In the charge up Auguedores Hill a piece of shell struck Rawson on the arm, breaking that member in four places and carrying away part of the elbow. He was on the line when Lieut. Hobson was exchanged before Santiago. Corporal Rawson was seated on the stage, and during Lieut. Hobson's speech applauded as much as he could with his useful hand.

"Ain't he great?" said the soldier proudly several times to those about him as the applause greeted the Lieutenant's speech, and his neighbors agreed with him.

After the meeting Lieut. Hobson and his party were guests of some friends at dinner before returning to the hotel. This afternoon they will be entertained by Michael J. Gavegan at the Long Beach Hotel, and Lieut. Hobson will thereafter go to Washington, returning here before finally going back to his ship off Santiago. During the time they are here the Hobsons and Miss Patton will also be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bertron.

INSURING AGAINST WATSON.

Bombardment Risks Taken on Property in Exposed Spanish Cities.

English marine underwriters, according to the London correspondent of The Chronicle, report that the Compania Trasatlantica Española has covered the risk of bombardment on their buildings at Cadiz at a premium charge of 5¼ per cent. for a term of three months, and the naval dockyard at Cadiz has been written at 5 per cent. Neighboring ports are demanding similar insurance at a rate of 1¾ per cent. A Marseilles syndicate is making an open bid for these risks at 2 per cent.

Another significant feature is visible in the efforts of the merchants of the seaport towns to secure the organization of mutual bombardment risk societies, thus obtaining the necessary insurance at what is hoped to be a nominal cost.

Freeman Barnum Kills Himself.

Freeman Barnum, sixty years old, killed himself with illuminating gas late last night in a boarding house at 6 East Thirty-second Street. Barnum had for three years been a clerk in the Gerlach Hotel. He had no business or family trouble that is known of, and there is no reason known for his suicide. Barnum's father many years ago established Barnum's Hotel in St. Louis, and conducted it until his death. His widow, now over ninety years old, still resides in St. Louis.

Atlantic Record Broken.

The Hamburg-American steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday at Cherbourg, broke by about an hour the best previous record to that port of 6 days 12 hours and 50 minutes, made a month ago.

TROUBLE WITH CUBANS

It Dates from the Conference of Garcia and Castillo with Shafter, July 14.

AMERICAN NOT DIPLOMATIC

Residents of Santiago Not Cuban Sympathizers, Although They Are far from Being Friendly to Spain.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24.—The troubles we have feared in Cuba between the revolutionists and ourselves have already begun. There has already been a clash between our military authorities here and the leaders of the insurgents.

To those who looked through the immediate Cuban question, who, beyond the mere expulsion of the Spaniards, saw the spectre of Cuban insurrection and Cuban restlessness still unlaid, these difficulties have long seemed inevitable; but they have begun sooner than most students of the subject expected. They have begun, indeed, as soon as it was possible for them to begin—as soon as it became apparent that a foot of Cuban soil was about to pass under the authority of the United States. As soon as this became probable the Cuban leaders grew rabidly jealous of their own rights, and sulked in their tents when told that for the moment at least our rights were superior to theirs

In a previous letter I have spoken of the conference between Gen. Shafter, on the one hand, and Gens. Garcia and Castillo on the other. This conference was held at Gen. Shafter's headquarters on the Rio Seco just after Gen. Toral, then commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Santiago, had announced his readiness to consider terms for the surrender of his military district and 24,000 troops. It began suavely enough, for both Garcia and Castillo are self-poised and have acquired a good deal of the diplomatic quality in their necessary relations with foreign Governments in the delicate business of rebellion. But at the end both of these leaders rose in high dudgeon, not altogether concealed, broke off the conversation with some abruptness, and hastened to their camps ten miles away. They have not been on good terms with the Americans since.

An Historical Conference.

This conference deserves a place in the history of our war with Spain. It may yet merit a very large place in the history of our troubles in Cuba with the unsatisfied spirits of revolution and disorder. It was the commencement of our disagreement—perhaps quarrel may be the better word—with the leaders of the "Cuban Republic," and it had a very definite and a very important bearing on our relations with both Spaniards and Cubans after we had entered Santiago. From that hour in the evening of July 14, 1898, the Cuban revolutionary enthusiast may yet date the failure of his hopes for a Cuban Republic. And yet what occurred, what was done there, although it failed in the proper manner of its performance, was inevitable—could not have been done otherwise. We are now seeing some of the results and fruits of that conference here in Santiago, and, doubtless, we shall soon see more of it here and hear more of it in Washington.

At this conference Gen. Garcia and Gen. Castillo asked Gen. Shafter some very delicate questions, which the blunt soldier had not diplomacy enough to parry or to put aside for further consideration. It was perfectly natural that these revolutionary leaders should want to know what disposition would be made of Santiago and what part the Cubans would play in the capitulation and in the temporary administration of the city. And it was just this sort of questions that Gen. Shafter did not want to answer, and did not know how to reply to or how to evade.

To the query out by Gen. Garcia, if the Cubans would be permitted to administer the city, Shafter returned a blunt "No."

To another question, tantamount to a demand, if the Cubans would be permitted to share in the administration of the municipal affairs, Gen. Shafter returned even a blunter and more brusque negative.

Garcia's Pointed Question.

Gen. Garcia afterward asked if the Americans would consider Santiago as American or Cuban soil. This was going straight to the root of the matter, and a diplomatist would have been a desirable thing to have had around.

Gen. Shafter at once hacked away at the Gordian knot. He declared, somewhat vociferously, that, for the time being, the soil occupied by the army of the United States was part of the Union, and would remain so until the Union, through its proper officers, should declare otherwise.

This, of course, put an end to the conference. Garcia had got to the end of his questioning, and Shafter had taken a position from which there was no retreat, and in which there was no hope of compromise, without advice or orders from Washington. The Cuban Generals left the headquarters with little attempt to hide their disappointment and irritation.

Such is, at least, the generally accepted story of the conference, both by the Cubans and our own men.

What followed immediately affords sufficient proof of the general correctness of the report. Gen. Shafter invited Gen. Garcia to accompany his staff into Santiago upon the formal surrender of the city; but the Cuban leader declined the empty honor. He has since held aloof from our headquarters, has not gone near the city, has, indeed, sulked in his tent. It was reported at one time that he had gone over the mountains to join Gomez; but it has turned out that his hungry troops still remain within easy and frequent access to our commissary.

No Cubans at the Capitulation.

The capitulation was thus conducted without the presence of a single Cuban in an official capacity. The Cuban Republic, if there is to be such a thing on earth, thus lost an opportunity of sharing in a spectacle that might well have commemorated the first step toward Cuban independence. It may now turn out to be merely the first step toward the independence of Cubans under the American flag. An opportunity had been lost for both. Gen. Shafter might have postponed the inevitable clash of interests and claims until Washington was ready to deal with such conditions unhampered by war, and Garcia might have waived the question of his own proper part in the ceremonies and in the temporary military administration of the city until the delicate matter could have been adjusted by diplomatists instead of soldiers flushed with victory.

The results of the quarrel are that there is an ever-widening breach between the Cubans and Americans; that Garcia, and probably Gomez, feels hurt by the brusque conduct and the curt refusals of Gen. Shafter; that only the American flag waves over Santiago, and that the Cuban revolutionists are sending to Washington a strong protest against Gen. Shafter's position, and an appeal to refer the question of governing Santiago to a "popular" vote. I quote the word popular because it is used with that peculiar meaning it acquires under monarchical Governments.

No Cuban Sympathizers in Santiago.

The situation in Santiago is certainly much better than it would be if the Cubans were in control, but this consideration will not stop the protest and the appeal of the revolutionary leaders, nor will it have any weight with these enthusiasts. There are not only peace and order, there is satisfaction. I have yet to see a Cuban sympathizer in Santiago. There may be many—the insurgents say there are many—but they are not conspicuous. Certainly the "higher classes," that is to say, the business men, those who are the heart and life of a community, are in favor of American annexation, or at least of a permanent American protectorate. They are opposed, above all things, to an out-and-out Cuban Government. After years of disturbance, they want peace and stability. They say that under Spaniard or Cuban there would not be any permanence in the government, and that if the Cuban revolutionists get control, there will be a long reign of terror in which all who have opposed the insurrection will suffer greatly. No one would expect life or property to be secure under the rule of either Cuba or Spain.

The sentiment of the business people was very emphatically shown a few days ago. A delegation of prominent merchants called on Gen. Shafter and asked if the American occupancy would be permanent. These merchants said that if we intended remaining for some time in Santiago they would stock up and resume trade. If we were going to turn the city over to the Cubans they would close their shops and move away. Gen. Shafter must have answered this delegation more adroitly than, or fully as frankly, as he did the Cuban leaders, for they went away entirely satisfied, and are rapidly reopening their shops, and business is again becoming thrifty and profitable under the American flag.

I found this sentiment among all the Cubans that I met in the city. They have a dread of the "men of the bush," or "men of the long grass," as they call the revolutionists; and say that there would soon be a "government by machete" in the island if we drive out the Spaniards and set up the Cubans. The people have no love for Spain, either. They know Spain only as a tax-gatherer, a hard and unjust mistress who reaps where she has not sown, and who has despoiled trade, ruined a naturally rich country, and left as her sole recompense an era of rapine and murder.

Appeal of the Cubans.

But the Cuban protest and appeal go forward on the same ship that will carry this letter. They are in the hands of Capt. Maestro, former Captain in the Spanish Navy, former Captain of the Port of Santiago, recently official interpreter of the French Government, and now a Captain in the Cuban Army. The protest is, of course, against what the Cuban insurgents call Gen. Shafter's high-handed conduct. The appeal is to have the Washington Government order a "popular" election in Santiago.

The Cuban leaders have a very wily plan for conducting this plebiscite. They say that the action of our Government makes all the Spaniards foreigners, so that they could not vote. They also claim that most of the soldiers in the Cuban Army about Santiago are residents of that city, and would be entitled to vote in the election. This, they think, would insure a victory for "Cuba libre." But the Cuban soldiers now around Santiago are mostly from Bayamo and the western part of the province. Very few, it is believed, are from the City of Santiago. With the soldier element eliminated, or greatly reduced, the people of Santiago would almost certainly vote against any Cuban administration.

Outside of these considerations, I do not believe it would be possible to hold a fair election in Santiago. It certainly would not be a "popular" or a just one if the Bayamo soldiers of Garcia are permitted to cast their ballots. It would seem time enough to think of elections when the war is over and when all Cuba is in our possession. It would not seem prudent now to commit ourselves to a certain policy when we have only a small portion of the island.

In the meantime we hold Santiago and are governing it well. It is contented and tranquil, and is quite willing for us to leave open for awhile the larger question of Cuban independence. Fate may soon dictate a policy so firmly that we cannot avoid following it.

STANHOPE SAMS.

GEN. LEE MAY GOVERN CUBA.

Statement that Gen. Butler Is to be Placed in Authority Not Borne Out by Appearances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Attention has been attracted here to the publication of a statement emanating from a source conspicuously close to the Secretary of War to the effect that Major Gen. Butler is favorably considered for military Governor of Cuba after the American occupation, and that Fitzhugh Lee will certainly not be named.

No confirmation or denial of this story is to be had from the officials authorized to speak concerning it. It is seriously doubted, however, that Gen. Butler will be selected for the post, and there is no reason apparent why Gen. Lee should be ruled out of consideration in advance.

It is known that the War Department has recently taken steps to reorganize Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps with a view to giving it a third division, which it has never had, and filling certain vacancies in the other divisions. This is believed to foreshadow an intention on the part of the department to make use of the corps in some way, and the suggestion meets with favor that it is intended for service as a part of the army of occupation which it is now acknowledged will be necessary in Cuba until the establishment of a stable government there is assured.

Gen. Lee's experience in Cuba, his knowledge of the Cuban character, his acquaintance with the insurgent leaders, and his tact and diplomatic gifts are felt to fit him especially for the difficult and delicate work that will have to be done in the island during the period when the task of establishing a stable government under the protection of an American garrison is going on. The preparations made to complete the organization of Gen. Lee's corps are thought to have some reference to its departure for Cuba soon after Spain accepts the American peace terms and begins evacuating the island.

TRYING TO CLEAN SANTIAGO.

Health Commissioner Appointed Who Will Put 4,000 Men at Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, has appointed Major George M. Barbour Health Commissioner. The city will be divided into sixteen districts, under the supervision of non-commissioned officers responsible for the street cleaning in their respective localities. Four thousand men will be immediately put to work cleaning the thoroughfares.

Prisoners' Families to Go to Spain.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—The steamer San Juan, in charge of Lieut. Noble of Gen. Shafter's staff, left yesterday afternoon for Manzanillo, under a flag of truce to embark there the wives and children of the officers of the Spanish forces which arrived here from Manzanillo to reinforce Gen. Linares during the siege. They will be returned to Spain.

Cargo of Ice for Santiago Sick.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 2.—The Red Cross schooner Mary E. Morse arrived here this afternoon, towed by the tug Briton, being twenty-four days out from Kennebec, with 900 tons of ice, the gift of Miss Adele Gardiner of Long Island. Miss Clara Barton presented the complete cargo to Gen. Shafter for the use of the army. The gift was greatly appreciated by the sick, as the Hospital Corps was in need of ice.

Spanish Claim a Victory.

MADRID, Aug. 4—5 P. M.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"The Saboya Battalion has defeated a large band of insurgents near Monte Verde, Province of Matanzas. The enemy abandoned their positions, and were pursued at the point of the bayonet. They lost heavily, including their commander, Jovel. The Spaniards had two killed and fourteen wounded."

REINA MERCEDES CAN BE SAVED.

It Will Be an Easy Matter to Raise the Spanish Vessel at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has received the report of the board which examined the Reina Mercedes, the Spanish ship sunk in the channel of Santiago Harbor. The board is of the opinion that the vessel can be easily raised with suitable wrecking equipage. She lies abreast the Estrella Battery in such position as to make work on her easy.

Cervera Goes to Norfolk.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 4.—Admiral Cervera and his son left here this afternoon for Baltimore, en route to Norfolk, to visit a sick Spanish Captain there. The Admiral was dressed in a plain suit of white. When he will return is not known.

Spain Chartering Vessels?

MARSEILLES, Aug. 4.—The Spanish Government has chartered a steamer and a "ferryboat" to bring home 2,500 troops from Cuba.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:55 A. M.—106 East Fourteenth Street; Huber's Museum; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—358 Norfolk Street; R. Shipshits; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—206 Eldridge Street; S. Tropse; damage slight.

6 P. M.—132 Orchard Street; S. Litenstein; damage slight.

8 P. M.—213 East Forty-ninth Street; C. Lynch; damage, $25.

11 P. M.—68 Columbia Street; Maurice Ansel; damage, $50.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TACOMA READY TO START.

Transportation of Horses and Mules for American Artillery in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The transport Tacoma, which will take horses and mules for the artillery at Manila, will go into the stream this evening and start on her journey to-morrow.

It was positively stated that troops to sail on the transports Lakme and Charles Nelson would go on board to-morrow morning, and the two ships will sail for Honolulu on Saturday. A considerable quantity of lumber and flour was stowed on the ships today, the lumber being for the barracks to be erected at Honolulu.

The detachment of the New York regiment and the engineer battalion will leave at 8 A. M. to-morrow. The hour of departure will depend entirely upon the loading of freight on board. The steamer North Fork is being prepared as a transport. Work on the Scandia and Arizona is progressing rapidly, and the Centennial will be inspected Saturday, when the repairs to her boilers will be finished.

FINANCES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A Newspaper Man Selected to Report Upon Money Interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Edward W. Harden, formerly financial editor of The Chicago Tribune, has been designated by Secretary Day to study and report upon the general financial condition of the Philippine Islands, the banking system, the character of the banking business transacted, the kind of money in circulation, the general condition of exchanges, the rates of interest, and kindred subjects.

This designation of Mr. Harden is made at the instance of the Treasury Department. He is at present in Manila, having gone there on the McCulloch with Admiral Dewey's squadron. He is said to be an accomplished student of finance, and is well known to both Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, the latter of whom he succeeded as financial editor of The Chicago Tribune. It is believed at the Treasury that he will be able to promptly investigate and report upon the special subjects of his mission, and furnish much information of value to the Government of the United States.

SOME PHILIPPINE SKIRMISHES.

Madrid Continues to Hear of Victories Over the Insurgents.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—Official reports from Iloilo, brought up to July 15, shows that the operations against the insurgents in Viscaya had been vigorously pushed; that there had been several skirmishes with bands in the Camarines Province, the insurgents being beaten, and that the insurrection in the northern provinces had been suppressed.

According to the same reports, a British steamer loaded with natives and a cargo of arms coasted along the Viscaya shore, but the inhabitants of the eastern towns opposed a landing of munitions. On the Queen Regent's name day the notables of Viscaya tendered Gen. Rios assurances of their devotion to the throne.

SPANISH FOURS STAND FIRM.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Spanish 4s opened at 41⅝ and advanced to 41½. Yesterday's closing price was 41⅝. They advanced today to 41¾.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Spanish 4s opened at 41.90. Yesterday's closing price was 41.75. To-day they declined to 41.50, afterward reacting, and closing at 41.97½.

Prices started firm on the Bourse to-day. Later there were realizations, but the offerings were easily absorbed, and fresh firmness followed. International securities, except Italians, advanced. Italians reacted slightly. Spanish 4s benefited by repurchases.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 4.—Firm prices prevailed on the Boerse to-day, although the Berlin Boerse was closed, principally due to the cheerfulness of the tone of the western Bourses. Spanish 4s advanced 1¼. American securities were in good demand and local shares were strong.

Puerto Ricans Meet.

A meeting of twenty-five Puerto Ricans living in New York was held at the Sturtevant House last night. The meeting was called for the purpose of forming a political body which would use its influence to elect such Congressmen as would best look after the interests of Puerto Rico. This committee was appointed to act in New York: Dr. J. J. Henna, Messrs. Hostos, Sallazar, Delgardo, and Amy. A committee will also act in Puerto Rico to keep the people there in touch with the line of work in the United States.

The Death of Private Cheevers.

Private William E. Cheevers, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, whose death was reported from malaria at Santiago yesterday, lived with his parents at 407 West Fifty-first Street. He was the eldest of six children, and was twenty-four years old. He was a Corporal in Company H of the Twenty-second Regiment when the President called for troops, and when his regiment declined to go he joined the Seventy-first. He was employed as clerk in the Manhattan Hotel, and previous to that was the proprietor of an Eighth Avenue bicycle store.

Spanish Censorship Grows Strict.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The censorship of the papers is now conducted with the utmost severity. The military censor has excised all the leading papers, including the military journals. Everything having the remotest reference to the peace negotiations is suppressed; and the censorship is especially severe upon criticisms of the American Government's pretensions. These excised articles are replaced by poems, tales, and literary matter.

New Officers in the Seventh Regiment.

Elections were held last night by the Second and Third Companies of the Seventh Regiment. They resulted in the advancement, by unanimous vote, of First Sergts. Walter W. Brainard and Oren M. Beach, Jr., to Second Lieutenancies.

HUNT FOR A DESERTER.

House at Chattanooga Searched by Troops from Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 4.—The issue has been raised as to whether army officers have a right to order a search of a private residence for a soldier who is absent from his command without leave. An instance of the kind has occurred in Chattanooga.

Lieut. Col. Mimms, commanding the First Vermont, sent a detail of ten men, under a Lieutenant, to search a residence for Private Garretson, who was reported as being shielded in the house referred to and defying arrest.

The family of the searched residence has appealed to Gen. Breckinridge, and the matter is now being investigated.

Liabilities, $264,000; Assets, Nothing.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Among the first cases under the new bankruptcy law was the voluntary petition in bankruptcy of Jacob Baldner of Xenia, Ohio, filed here today in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Baldner gives his total liabilities at $264,000, of which $250,000 is to the Drake Realty Company of St. Paul, Minn. Sallie Rogers and A. M. Drake of St. Paul, Minn., are put down as entitled to $7,500. Mr. Baldner's assets are stated to be nothing.

Arrivals on the Britannic.

Among the arrivals on the White Star Line steamer Britannic yesterday were Miss I. Conquest, Capt. Cotton, W. M. Crawford, G. F. Davies, Miss Virginia Earle, James T. Powers, Sheldon Whitehouse, Norman Whitehouse, and Miss Wallace Cam-

THREE YOUNG GIRLS DROWN

Their Boat Upset Last Evening in the Heavy Sur in Raritan Bay.

OTHERS HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Mrs. Frohwein, Her Daug ers, Boy, and Niece Were Being R ed Out to Frank Ruppert's Yach When the Accident Occur d.

The two daughters and a n e of Otto T. Frohwein, an apothecary, at inety-first Street and Third Avenue, were owned last evening in Raritan Bay by the setting of a boat in the surf off the New York Fishing Club's house. Mrs. Frohwein, the mother, her four-year-old boy, Otto; Fr k Ruppert and two sailors were also thr n into the water, but escaped.

The party were the guests of r. Ruppert, who is the son of the well-know brewer.

The girls who were drowned ere Emma and Birdie Frohwein, fourteen nd sixteen years old, and Annie Siebenlis n, eighteen years old. Mrs. Frohwein and he children had been staying at the clubhou e this Summer. They were invited yeste ay to take a sail on Mr. Ruppert's naphth yacht.

The big naphtha launch e ld not approach close to the shore, be use of the shoaling of the water. The uests were rowed out in a big boat. ey started about 5:30 o'clock. There had en a strong southeast wind blowing all y, and the water in the lower bay was ery rough. It was at its roughest whe the party started to row to the yacht. e tide was just starting to run in, it t ng a little after dead low water. This ondition of affairs caused a nasty cross a and the formation of sea pussies.

The heavily loaded boat w rowed by two sailors. They succeeding riding the inner breakers in safety and d comparatively smooth water for 400 yards. Six hundred yards off shore and a ut 500 from the inner bar is an outer bar over which the seas were breaking with considerable force all the afternoon. On aching this the boat ran into difficulties.

The sailors could not force e boat into the surf. Although they tried veral times, the surf hurled the boat back. Another attempt was made and the boa was caught in the breakers and upset.

Eight persons were thrown i the water. Mrs. Frohwein, her son, and Mr. Ruppert succeeded in reaching the ove urned boat. The three young girls and th sailors swept away by the waves. I ke nearby managed to get hold of a soon lost to and clung fast. The girls wer sight.

The accident was witness from the shore by the janitor and oth of the employes of the fishing club. T janitor and two other men went to the a of those in the water. They succeeded in ringing five ashore. The bodies of the th girls were not to be found.

Mrs. Frohwein was exhauste taken ashore, and now lies at the F ing Club in a hysterical condition under care of a physician. It has been necess y to administer injections of morphia t restrain her at times.

Mr. Ruppert and all the fish men he could obtain dragged for the bodie far into the night. This is a difficult task wing to the roughness of the waters. T bodies will almost certainly wash ashore his morning, if not recovered sooner. The de was set- ting in when the drownings curred, and this, together with the preva g winds, is calculated to bring the bodies shore. They may bring up in the vicinity o ly the Amboy on the Jersey shore or they ly land well up toward the Narrows.

The New York Fishing Club use is about two miles from the Richmon Valley Railroad Station, close to the sh . It is one of the prettiest clubhouses bout Staten Island. It is situated on fresh-water lagoon, separated from the s water tides by a sand dune less than 100 t thick. The clubhouse nestles amid a woo which skirts the lagoon as well as the lagoon and stocked with fresh-water fish d the members of the club have the c lly the water and salt-water fishing. Ordin and easy to off the shore there is quie nd not more pass through in small boats, oes such a than a dozen times a year afternoon. combination occur as yesterd

PREFERRED DEATH ARREST.

Dramatic Suicide of Edw rd B. Bowers at Hingham, as.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug 4.—It was learned to-day that Edward . Bowers of this place committed suicid at his home here last night after a Bo on Inspector had arrived to arrest him c a charge of larceny. W. L. Lockhart is the complainant, alleging that Bow took fifty- five shares of Atchison, Top and Santa Fé Railroad stock and fw certificates, valued at about $850.

The warrant was given to spector Collins, who, when he reached re last night to serve it, was recieved b Bowers with apparent surprise, although seemed willing to accompany the officer Boston. He stepped into the next room ostensibly to get ready for the trip, and, king a bottle of poison from the mantel, wallowed its contents.

A moment later he fell t he floor and he was dead when the Insp tor, who had been only a few feet away, ear the open door, reached him. Bowe was about thirty-seven years of age an was married.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Chief I pector Watts said to-day that Bowers w $15,000 short in his accounts and that wrongdoing had been going on since t September. Bowers was employed as okkeeper for Ward & Co., brokers, this c Mr. Lock

BADGER GETS THREE PRIZES

Tug Tows Brigantine and Barge Flying Red Cross Flags Out of Nuevitas Harbor.

THEY CARRY 400 SOLDIERS

After Surrender, the Spanish Doctor Tries to Frighten Americans by Saying There Are Yellow Fever Cases Aboard, but Fails.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 4.—The auxiliary cruiser Badger, which captured three prizes at Nuevitas on July 25, and left with them that day for the Tortugas, arrived here this morning.

The Badger was covering the blockade station at Nuevitas on July 26, when one of the Spanish boats there slipped stern foremost to the mouth of the harbor and took a peep at her. The American ship, bristling with Nordenfeldt guns, scared her and she scurried back to shelter. A little while later, however, three vessels were observed coming out in excellent formation, and Capt. Snow thought a good fight was coming. He brought his ship up to the mouth of the harbor and prepared to give the Spaniards a warm greeting when it was discovered that instead of gunboats the advancing ships were a tug, a brigantine and a barge, the last two in tow, all flying Spanish and Red Cross flags. A couple of shots from a six-pounder were fired in their direction and they promptly surrendered. The tug was the Humberto Rodriguez, fine and new, worth about $70,000. The brigantine was the Safi, and the barge was the San Fernando. A party from the Badger boarded the prizes and found distributed over them about four hundred Spanish soldiers, who, it was said, had been ordered to Havana by Gen. Salcedo. The surgeon in charge asserted there were six cases of yellow fever among the troops; but a careful examination by the Badger's doctor and afterward by other physicians at Tortugas showed there was no infection among the men and that the Red Cross flags were used as a subterfuge.

At Nuevitas the Badger also took aboard eight deserters from the Spanish Army, who are still on board the ship. They are Sergt. Antonio Arribaldi Alvarado, and Privates Francisco Urbina Pertz, Juan Collado Roda, Nicolas Maria Rodua, Miguel Arrufat Tauteni, Mateo Guiterez, Jose Huesca Moran, and Onofre Garriga Aguilar, all of the Twenty-second Cadiz Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Navarro. They were marching from the town of Puerte Principe to Nuevitas, and when near the latter place Alvarado reported four men missing and asked for a detail of three men to find them. This was granted, but the detail also deserted, and, with the other men, made their way to Martinilles Light. Here they took the lightkeeper's boat and rowed out to the Badger, surrendering themselves, with their Mauser rifles and ammunition. They said they did not want to serve under Spanish rule. In Nuevitas and, in fact, throughout the entire province, they said the inhabitants are starving.

The Badger proceeded with her prizes from Nuevitas to Havana, where she reported to Commodore Howell, who ordered them to Tortugas. At that place Capt. Snow communicated with the Washington authorities, and was instructed to send all the prisoners to the blockading fleet off Havana, if one ship could carry them; if not, to put some of them on a second ship and send them to New York. One of the prisoners in the meanwhile died of dysentery at the Tortugas.

In accordance with the department's instructions, Lieut. Edward McG. Peters, with two officers and two men, was put in charge of the prizes, and left with them for the blockading fleet off Havana. He will thence proceed with a tugboat of the Spanish prisoners to New York.

The Badger is manned by New Jersey Naval Reserves.

No confirmation has been received here of the report that Nuevitas, the chief port of the Province of Puerto Principe, had been evacuated by the Spaniards after a bombardment by American warships.

Capt. Snow said that at the time of his departure all but about 1,800 Spanish troops had left the city, and a general evacuation was expected, but that, to all intents and purposes, the place was still held by the enemy, and there had been nothing in the nature of an attack. The only intelligence of the reported assault and evacuation of Neuvitas was that furnished on July 26 by Lieut. Col. Rojas of the insurgent forces to Commander Maynard of the gunboat Nashville.

THE BUENA VENTURA SOLD.

First Prize Steamer Taken from Spaniards Brings $12,200.

The first prize steamer captured by the Americans during the present war, the Buena Ventura, was sold yesterday afternoon to the highest bidder for $12,200.

The sale took place at Pier 20, East River, and was conducted by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers. There were a number of representatives of shipping firms present. The first bid of $2,500 was made by Hugh King. The bidding then went up by $100 bids all the way to $12,200, which was called out by Lewis Luckenbach, at which price he got the vessel. The price was considered a good one.

The Buena Ventura was captured by the gunboat Nashville off Key West, on April 22. She is of 1,348 tons net and 1,763 gross; length, 280 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 26 feet. She was built at Sunderland, England, in 1871.

The prize steamer Guido, which was sold Tuesday to James E. Ward & Co., is being overhauled at the dock of the Morgan Iron Works, foot of East Ninth Street. It is estimated that it will cost $40,000 to complete her alterations.

THE WRECKING FLEET READY.

Tugs and Pontoons to Raise the Colon to Start To-day.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug William E. Chapman and the Central Railroad of New Jersey's ocean-going tug Plymouth, which has been chartered, are at the Stapleton dock of the wrecking company ready to proceed to Cuba with the pontoons from Boston, which are to be used in an effort to save the Cristobal Colon.

The pontoons arrived in the harbor by way of Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, and the fleet will start this morning. As it leaves here it will consist of the Chapman, Plymouth, the two pontoons, and the barge Fred E. Sharp. The latter is loaded with diving and wrecking apparatus. The apparatus is about the same as was taken when the effort was made to save the Maine.

Much of the apparatus has never left the Sharp since it was loaded on her last Spring prior to the start for Havana. Some of it was used in raising what was saved from the Maine. The tugs will coal at Norfolk, and will pick up two big pontoons there.

Hawk Not Entitled to Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Attorney General has decided that the officers and crew of the United States ship Hawk, which was assisted by the Castine on the night of July 4 in destroying the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., near Havana, are not entitled to prize money, inasmuch as they neither captured nor obtained possession of the vessel. The cargo of the Alfonso XII. was destroyed by the Spaniards to prevent its falling into American hands.

LIGHTNING BOLT HITS CAMP.

One Hundred Men Shocked and Several Officers Injured in the Engineers' Regiment at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 4.—A bolt of lightning struck a tree in the engineers' camp during the severe thunder storm of the early morning. It injured a number of officers rather severely and shocked many others. At least one of the officers will have to remain home when the regiment starts for Puerto Rico, unless his recovery is much more rapid than is looked for.

The tree stands close to the tent occupied by regimental Chaplain Fobes. The bolt struck a branch and traveled down the bole to a point where electric light wires were attached. The lightning jumped the glass insulators and entered the wires. The electric plant at Camp Townsend is an extensive one, having been put in by the engineers, many of whom are electricians. All of the officers' tents and the streets are electrically lighted. The errant fluid burned out all of the incandescent lamps and cut up all kinds of pranks. In Chaplain Fobes's tent it tore the canvas to pieces and then broke both the front and rear poles, allowing the tent to collapse upon the clergyman, who was badly shocked.

Assistant Surgeon Charles I. Proden was asleep in his tent. His tent was torn to pieces and he was taken out unconscious. Regimental Adjt. R. Z. Beach was also rendered unconscious. Lieut. J. G. Livingston, who was passing through one of the streets, was knocked down and dazed, but quickly recovered. Lieut. H. C. Wilson, Acting Quartermaster of the Second Battalion, while he did not feel any other ill effect, had both his eyes paralyzed, and it was not until this afternoon that he was able to see at all. As yet he can distinguish only the general outlines of objects.

The Chief Surgeon, Major Seaman, had a narrow escape from serious injury, though not from the lightning directly. He was aroused by calls for the guard and surgeons, and, leaping out of his tent with his case in hand, started to run toward the point of greatest commotion. He had gone only a few feet when he was ordered to halt by a sentinel, but the Surgeon was either dazed, excited, or half asleep, for he kept right on. The sentinel brought his bayonet to charge the Surgeon, and only desisted at the last moment, when the Surgeon collected his senses and leaped back.

At least 100 men felt the shock, but most of them slightly.

There were no drills to-day owing to frequent showers. The men who were sentenced to hard labor for having gotten drunk or stayed out of the lines after hours on Tuesday night were to-day set to work cutting grass about the camp with sickles.

Sixteen men of the regiment, who were re-examined last week, were found not to be fitted for service, and will be left behind. A report recommending they be mustered out of the service has been forwarded to the War Department.

The date for leaving camp has once more been changed. Col. Griffen went to Manhattan to-day to arrange the details of the departure, and late this afternoon a telegram was received from him saying that the departure would not take place until Saturday evening at sundown, instead of Friday evening at the same hour.

WILD NIGHT AT CAMP BLACK.

The Men Turned Out Naked to Keep Tents from Blowing Away.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The men here had a sample last night of what the first call soldiers endured during the cold bleak days they camped on these homely, barren, rain-soaked plains of Hempstead. Rain came down in torrents, and the soldiers, to try and save their tents, had to turn out and tighten tent ropes, but a goodly portion of their effort was unavailing. When the first call men had to turn out time and time again to tighten ropes and drive pegs deeper into the ground, it was in the face of cold and biting rains and winds. Last night many of the men turned out without clothing, so warm was the night.

After 11 o'clock the heavens were on fire in all directions. When the storm broke two hours later, what preparations were possible had been made. But when the elements were loosed tents were flattened down or else one side pulled out and whipped into the wind, allowing the rain to beat into the interior. If there is anything harder to control than a tent after the wind gets one side loosened it is yet to be discovered. If it is dark it is next to impossible. Catching the end of a tent rope when it is whipping about in the air in the darkness is about as satisfactory as snaring soap bubbles. This was one of the lessons of army life the men learned last night.

In explaining the small oceans in the camp this morning one man said it did not rain last night, but the ponds, just as they appeared, had been lifted up somewhere else, carried over the camp and dropped. The rain seemed to fall in streams. Some of the men who were soaked to the skin assert that only one drop hit them, and that was a hogshead full.

A little after 2 o'clock the guard tent collapsed, and settled its wet folds down upon the men inside, and there was some lively wriggling through the mud to get from under its suffocating folds. Tents went down in all directions, and officers and men suffered alike. It was a dismal looking camp this morning, and the men were a dismal looking lot, soaking wet and sleepy.

The entire day was spent in getting the camp into shape again. By this evening only little pools of mud here and there remained to show what the storm did.

RESOURCES OF PUERTO RICO.

Dr. Henna Says the Island Is Proportionately to Its Size Richer than Cuba.

Dr. J. J. Henna, a Puerto Rican, who furnished the Government with material for the pamphlet, "Information About the Island of Puerto Rico," which was distributed among the invading army, was questioned yesterday with regard to the business possibilities of the island. He says Puerto Rico offers every encouragement to investors.

He asserted that Puerto Rico, in proportion to its size, is much more productive than Cuba. Unlike the Cuban soil, that of Puerto Rico has not been overworked, nor ever reached its full capacity.

Chief among the staple products is coffee. The average yearly export from 1892 to 1896 was 49,229,000 pounds, valued at $10,872,000. The area of production, he said, can be doubled. It grows almost without care.

Next to coffee comes sugar. Molasses, too, has been exported in large quantities and the product could be increased.

Cotton has been almost at a standstill for the same reasons as in Cuba—because of the heavy taxes imposed by Spain. Besides, coffee is more profitable and demands less care. The tobacco yield is large. Between 1892 and 1896 the average yearly exports were 3,534,000 pounds, with a value of $642,000. Annatto, mace, cocoa, ginger, rice, and oranges are also cultivated.

As in all Spanish possessions, the unreasonable taxes, Dr. Henna says, have hurt all industries alike. The whole revenue is collected from the island. Everything is taxed until the Puerto Ricans have tired amassing wealth for their Spanish masters. The income tax was 33 1-3 per cent. Puerto Rico has only awaited the lifting of these tax burdens to show her capacity.

Under the harsh Spanish rule the vast forests were never turned to profit. Hardwood is abundant. Fancy cabinet woods and beautiful grained woods resembling marble are among the products almost entirely Puerto Rico's own. Like Cuba, the island has extensive mines and quarries. The principal deposits are iron, gold, copper, zinc, coal, and salt. Salt is the only one worked to any extent.

Again, as in Cuba, there are scarcely any railways, and the few are short and disconnected. The wagon ways are good, outside the cities as well as in them. Water works are needed everywhere, and the drainage in all the cities except Ponce is bad. In Ponce only are there underground sewers. These flow into the harbor, whose outlet should be widened, not only to allow the escape of the drainage, but to afford easier and less perilous access.

Dr. Henna believes the American export trade will profit by Spain's expulsion. Spanish goods have been favored so greatly at the Custom Houses as almost to shut off competition.

Man Missing, Murder Suspected.

HILLSDALE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Guy Hill left his home on Tuesday to go fishing at Smith Lake. On his failure to return, an investigation was begun. His boat was found at the shore, without oars, and the man's hat was found on the bank. Neither the man nor his body has been found. It is believed Hill was murdered.

WORK ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

Deck of the Missouri to be Asphalted to Favor Cleanliness.

THE CONCHO IS DISINFECTED

The Yale to be Next Subjected to the Process—Convalescents Coming on the San Marcos—The Wounded Doing Well.

Some new departures are making in fitting out the hospital ship Missouri. Her decks are to be covered with three-quarters of an inch of asphalt, so that they may be easily and cleanly flushed. Her partitions and bulkheads are being sheathed in thin, smooth white pine, which will be painted with white enamel. The iron work is to be painted with white paint containing ground cork, which will prevent the sweating of the iron. It is expected that she will be ready to sail within two weeks. In some quarters it is said that the Philippines may be her ultimate destination.

The work of disinfecting and fumigating the United States transport Concho was completed last night and the ship is now at liberty. All of the bunks were ripped out of the steamer after being thoroughly washed with a disinfecting solution. Eight stevedores were sent on board, who loaded this lumber on a lighter, which was towed to Hoffman Island, where the lumber was destroyed. Dr. Doty received a telegram from Secretary of the Navy Long requesting him to disinfect the United States cruiser Yale in the same manner as the Harvard. The disinfecting tug Wadsworth will begin this work to-day. There has been no sickness on board the Yale, but she has been used as a transport, and has been in waters which have been dangerous. She will be fumigated as a precautionary measure.

The San Marcos is now on her way here with a large number of soldiers who are termed convalescents. Dr. Doty will send every one of them to Swinburne for examination and detention. This is to insure that no disease shall enter the port beyond the quarantine anchorage.

The field hospital on Governors Island has been completed. The entire twenty-five tents have been erected, and the flooring and framework constructed and put in place. The equipping of the hospital will be done by the Medical Department. A large cooking range has been provided for preparing the meals of the patients. It will be erected in the cellar of the post hospital.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Ricardo Gaston, Joseph N. Pena, S. Perry, Wiley L. Athey, and E. Van Hood, under orders from the War Department, sailed on the transport Breakwater yesterday afternoon for Santiago. These surgeons, we are informed, are to attend the yellow fever patients at the front. They will report direct to Gen. Shafter. Two prominent Red Cross associates also sailed on the transport. They were Albert von Schelle, a delegate from the Belgian Red Cross, and Halleck Bartlett, Treasurer of the Volunteers' Aid Association of Worcester, Mass. Both men take packages of medical supplies and delicacies, and will remain in Cuba to assist Miss Barton in her relief work.

Among the Wounded and the Sick.

The patients off the Concho, who were removed to Swinburne Island on Sunday and Monday, were last evening transferred to Fort Wadsworth. The hospital at the fort being full, temporary hospitals were erected on the slope toward the old water battery, and the Concho's passengers will have pleasant quarters. The men are all reported as doing well and to be in good spirits. All the sick at Hoffman Island are also doing well, as are the men at Bellevue. Jacob H. Mose of Company A, Fourth Infantry, who was shot through the throat before Santiago, and upon whom the operation of tracheotomy was performed Wednesday, is getting along finely.

At the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, yesterday, two new cases of typhoid developed, and at the Marine Hospital one new case was recorded. All three are said to be of a mild type, and the victims are in good condition to stand the illness. Miss Helen Gould sends ice cream to the wounded men in the Staten Island hospitals twice a week.

The body of James Rountree, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, who died while being transferred from the Concho to Swinburne Island, will be sent to his friends in Jersey City for burial.

The Good Work of the Women.

Major William H. Arthur, in charge of the hospital ship Missouri, received a letter from Miss Helen Gould yesterday morning, in which, on behalf of the Woman's National War Relief Association, Miss Gould offered to furnish anything in the way of supplies or apparatus that would contribute to the comfort of the sick and wounded on board the Missouri. Major Arthur answered that he should like the association to furnish four electric ward kitchens, and these accordingly with be furnished. They will cost $500 each.

The Woman's National War Relief Association, through Miss Gould, telegraphed Lieut. Col. J. M. Brown of the Medical Supply Department of the Army Wednesday night, stating that Ira B. Balnett of San Diego, Cal., had offered to give a carload of lemons if they would be acceptable, and asking whether or not they would be received for the sick soldiers at Santiago. Col. Brown replied that they would be gratefully accepted, and arrangements will be made to ship them to this city for transportation to Cuba.

The United States transports Rio Grande and Leona sailed yesterday for Newport News to take on troops for Puerto Rico, the Rio Grande passing out at Quarantine at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Leona half an hour later. The Leona since her arrival one last week with sick and wounded from Siboney has had much of her woodwork torn out and replaced with new. The Rio Grande arrived here Saturday last from Santiago.

MEDICAL ORDERS VIOLATED.

Surgeon General Sternberg Disclaims Responsibility for Improper Conditions on the Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The account by Stanhope Sams, correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, of the trip from Siboney to Egmont Key of the transport Santiago, carrying 180 convalescent soldiers, which looks like an indictment of somebody in the United States service, falls off the Surgeon General's Department like water off a duck's back. From the remarks made about it by Surgeon General Sternberg, the Surgeon General was not only not to blame for the conditions that existed on the vessel, but the vessel left Siboney, in the condition in which she is represented to have been, contrary to orders given by him, and was proceeding to a point which he has prohibited ships from going to with troops.

"I did not know that the Santiago was coming with sick or convalescent soldiers," said Gen. Sternberg. "If I had heard that she was making for Egmont Key I should have directed that my former orders should be obeyed, and that no vessel carrying troops should land at any Florida point. I have recently directed that returning troops shall be landed at New York or some other Northern port.

"There was, of course, no request upon the Treasury Department to receive the Santiago's passengers at Egmont Key. That is the quarantine station for Tampa. There are no facilities there for treating large numbers of patients, and it has not been intended that there should be.

"I am utterly unable to account for the sending of the sick men on the Santiago, and to a point prohibited by the Medical Department. But the shipment of convalescents and returning them is a matter with the line officers at Santiago or Siboney. They may send back whom they please, and the Medical Department cannot prevent it. The men were probably ordered aboard and went, glad of the opportunity to get away from the discomforts of the camp. If the passengers did not come under medical direction the officers who shipped them probably provided them with just such provisions as would be consumed by an equal number of well passengers. I do not know anything about it, but shall upon the arrival here of Dr. Vaughn."

Another officer of the War Department, familiar with the relations of the line and medical officers, said that he had no doubt that the passengers of the Santiago were just shipped aboard as so many convalescents returning home, and that some Quartermaster, anxious to get the job off his hands, hurried them on board as quickly as possible, and dispatched the ship to the first point suggested—perhaps by the ship master.

"The trouble with the Medical Department of the Army," he said, "is that unless it has a very strong, bustling, forcible head, and the War Department has a head that will work in with the head of the Medical Department, it can accomplish little outside the ordinary routine. It does not make any difference how fine and accurate a scientist or theorist the Surgeon General is, in times like these, unless he can also be an executive officer. It does not do to write an order and think that something has been done. The chances are that it will not be done unless after having written the order the officer is a man of sufficient force, impressiveness of address, and persistency to badger the Secretary of War until his requests have been attended to—not merely promised attention.

"During the war of the rebellion we had a superb medical administration. We did not have the experience of handling sick and wounded men in foreign lands, but we had almost everything else. The man at the head was Gen. J. K. Barnes. He was not a great scientist, but he was an executive officer who was determined that his plans should be respected and carried out or he would know why. When he desired things to be performed he made his orders and then went to Secretary Stanton to tell him why they should be obeyed, and insisted that they should be obeyed. If a Quartermaster ventured to disregard or refuse to carry out an order thus supported by the Surgeon General and the Secretary of War, he probably had occasion to regret his error.

"The country was fortunate at the same time—from 1861 to 1865—in having as Assistant Surgeon General Dr. Crane, a man of ability in his profession and with many of the bustling executive qualities of Gen. Barnes. He soon learned that in the War Department in time of war the mere making of an order by a medical officer was not enough. Where so many officers were making orders, and all were anxious for precedence in the performance of their orders, personal force, attention, "push"—call it what you like—was needed to make written orders effective. As a matter of course, even the best of Surgeon Generals a real Secretary of War is desirable.

Capt. Joyce Recuperating.

Capt. Walter I. Joyce of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers, who came back from Santiago on the transport Seneca, left yesterday for Atlantic Highlands to recuperate. At his residence, 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, it was said last night that absolute quiet would be needed to restore him to health. He was taken from the field overcome with heat during the first of the three days' fighting around Santiago de Cuba, and he suffered a great deal in his head since.

Dry Tortugas Distilling Plant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has awarded the contract for the construction of a distilling plant on Dry Tortugas Island to the Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia. S. M. Lilie, the President of this company, prepared the plans for the plant, which will have a capacity of 60,000 gallons of distilled water every twenty-four hours.

Survivor of El Caney Dies.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 4.—Wagoner Alfred Thiel of Company M, Second Massachusetts Regiment, died at his home in Adams this morning. He was wounded at El Caney, but death was due directly to fever.

THE WORK ON THE TEXAS.

Thousands of Persons Obtain Passes and Visit the Battleship at the Navy Yard.

The fact that passes are necessary to visit the battleship Texas has apparently in no wise dampened the ardor or thwarted the purpose of those who wish to see the now famous naval vessel. The office of the Captain of the yard has been besieged by persons desirous of visiting the warship. Capt. Sumner has been kept busy signing the slips, without one of which no person is allowed on board the vessel, and it is estimated that nearly 3,000 passes have been issued since Monday.

Men were at work all day yesterday on the underbody of the Texas, and the scraping process was about completed. Calkers were busy on the decks and mechanics were at work removing injured pieces of plating in the superstructure. The big plate on the starboard side, which was pierced by a large shell, has been removed and a new one put in its place.

Among Capt. Philip's visitors yesterday was a young woman who said:

"Oh, Captain, I should like to see one of those shot holes I read about."

"Certainly," replied the Captain, and, turning to an orderly, he said, "Johnson, bring in that shot hole." The orderly disappeared, and the visitors looked at each other in wonderment.

Johnson reappeared in a few minutes, carrying a torn piece of plate which had just been taken from the starboard airshaft under the bridge. The fair visitor was astonished when the plate was laid at her feet, and every one in the party laughed heartily. Then Capt. Philip said: "There you are, and here is a piece of the shell that did the damage," pointing to a piece of brick-colored stuff which lay on the deck.

WHAT THE TEXAS NEEDS.

It Will Cost $8,000 to Repair the Big Battleship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The report of the Board of Survey appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of the battleship Texas, now in dry dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard, was received to-day by Secretary of the Navy Long. The board, of which Commander Gilmore is President, states that repairs to the ship will cost $8,000 and should be completed within twenty days.

The report is gratifying to the department, as it indicates that the injuries to the Texas are not so serious as it was at first feared they might be. It is expected here that it will in all probability be a month before the ship returns to Guantanamo. The work on her will be hurried with all possible dispatch, as the battleship is wanted there, and it is desired to clear the dock as soon as possible to make way for another ship.

Now that there is no glory to be won by remaining on the West Indian station, it is expected that there will be much rivalry among the officers of the fleet to have their ships sent to New York for docking. As every vessel in the fleet is in need of more or less work, there will be plenty of reasons to be given to induce ordering of both battleships and cruisers to the dry dock.

Woman Struck by Cable Car.

Meliska Meher, a Polish woman, seventy years old, of 112 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was struck by a southbound cable car of the Third Avenue road at Twelfth Street yesterday afternoon, and she received a fracture of the base of the skull. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious, the surgeon saying that he believed she would die. The car went on with James Gray, the gripman, and when a policeman went to the stables he learned that the gripman had taken the car out for another trip. He will be arrested.

Roebling to Examine the Bridge.

Bridge Commissioner Shea has requested W. A. Roebling, the engineer who completed the Brooklyn Bridge, to undertake an examination of the bridge and report as to its stability. The Commissioner said yesterday that he was satisfied himself that the bridge was perfectly safe, but he thought the opinion of Mr. Roebling might set some people's fears at rest.

Kane May Recover.

John Kane of 240 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, who saved a little girl from possible death on Wednesday night by rescuing her from a team of runaway horses, is slightly better. The blindness which appeared after he was kicked by the horses was only temporary and has disappeared. Dr. J. J. Mackay yesterday expressed an opinion that Kane would ultimately recover.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 4.—The sawmill and lumber yard of G. A. Grier & Co. and the premises of the Montreal Cement Company were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $70,000, almost fully covered by insurance.

DAYTON, Washington, Aug. 4.—Six warehouses, the Western Warehouse Company, (two houses,) Alliance House, Engel House, Gillis House, and Broughton House, with a storage capacity of about 300,000 bushels, and 40,000 bushels of grain in the house; the Northern Pacific Railroad track, and several cars of sacked grain and barley, have been destroyed by fire. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, is still burning. The loss to farmers is considerable.

DOINGS OF THE RED CROSS

Tug and Schooner Chartered for Miss Barton's Use in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

SUPPLIES BEING DISTRIBUTED

Surgeons and Nurses for Manila Sent Out by the California Branch—Twenty-two More Nurses for Chickamauga.

The Cuban Relief and Red Cross Committees have arranged with the Consolidated Ice Company for the charter of the steam tug Triton and the schooner Mary E. Morse, for use by Miss Clara Barton.

Both vessels are now at Santiago, having reached there a few days ago with a cargo of ice, sent by the ice plant auxiliary from the Kennebec River.

The Triton is a heavy sea-going tug, about 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, of about 700 horse power, and drawing only about 13 feet of water when loaded. She can carry about 150 tons of freight with coal sufficient for ten days, or she can carry coal for thirty days, and nearly 100 tons in freight besides. The Mary E. Morse is a three-masted schooner of about 1,400 tons register. She can carry 1,000 tons of freight if necessary, and can accommodate many passengers.

She can be used as a floating warehouse, and while engaged in such duty the expense will be small, and the Triton will be free to cover other ports in Cuba as well as Puerto Rico and Jamaica, or to return to Key West for additional supplies. The combination of schooner and steamer, it is thought, will be more serviceable than a single steamer.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday cabled to Miss Barton to take immediate possession of both vessels, and suggested that as soon as the cargo of ice had been discharged she could load the schooner with Cuban relief supplies and the tug with Red Cross supplies, sending the schooner to Gibara and Baracoa in tow of the tug, and then have the Triton go at once to Puerto Rico with supplies and funds in charge of an agent to give directions to the thirty nurses who accompany Gen. Miles's expedition.

Supplies Being Distributed.

A cablegram received yesterday from Miss Barton said that she was distributing the Mary E. Morse cargo in Santiago and making shipments each day to the one hospital left at Siboney, all the others having been removed to Santiago. She said she was greatly in need of rice. She has an abundant store of other supplies, 1,000 tons of mixed cargo having been sent by the Cuban Relief Committee and several hundred tons by the Red Cross. She also has six ambulances and forty mules.

Miss Barton, therefore, is prepared to relieve the distress among the Cubans of Gibara and Baracoa and also to send supplies to Puerto Rico if needed there. Yet, notwithstanding this abundant supply, the Red Cross Committees are arranging to send more.

The force at the supply depot was engaged yesterday in boxing fifty tons and 200 cots for shipment to-morrow on the Altai, an Atlas Line steamer. This shipment will go to Kingston, Jamaica, and will be forwarded from there to Santiago. In addition to this, the Navy Department at Washington has arranged to take 100 tons of choice food to Cabara from Key West, where the Red Cross has a supply store. A telegram was received to this effect by Mr. Barton yesterday in answer to a telegram sent the day before.

Red Cross in Manila.

A brief account of the work being done by the Red Cross in Manila is given in a letter from Mrs. L. L. Dunbar, Secretary of the California Red Cross Society, written July 30 and received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday. Mrs. Dunbar says:

With the first transports leaving here two finely trained male nurses were sent with supplies necessary for immediate use. These nurses rendered most efficient aid to the Surgeons while here, and aided greatly in the care of the sick en route. Our reports from them confirmed the need of more nurses and supplies, and in enlarging our work, we also felt the need of sending some responsible person in charge of such supplies. With the last expedition we sent three more nurses, (one of them a surgeon as well,) and also a financial agent, so called, in charge of supplies sufficient for five or six months' use, and a complete equipment for a field hospital of 125 beds.

Twenty-two nurses and five cooks will leave here to-morrow night or Sunday morning for Chickamauga. A telegram from Field Agent E. C. Smith yesterday gave a long list of hospital supplies needed there, and they will be sent. A lot of supplies were shipped to the Leiter Hospital yesterday.

Shipments were also made to Fort Monroe, and four cases of dry goods were sent to Dr. Doty, in charge of the Quarantine Station at this port.

The following contributions were received yesterday at the Treasurer's office of the Red Cross Society, 320 Broadway: Plymouth Red Cross Society of Worcester, Mass., $50; Red Cross Auxiliary of Norwich, Conn., $21; Reformed Church of North Branch, N. J., $16.19; Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Reformed Church of North Branch, $16.55; Miss Ruth Auchincloss, $5; C. Obemier & Co., $5; Millbrook, N. Y., $22; Sub-Auxiliary of Warren, Ohio, $100; William C. Sturges, $10; William R. Mowe, $10; C. A. Colcord, $10; King's Daughters of Elinn Memorial Church, $10; Piskhardt & Kutroff, $100; Clarence Whitman & Co., $100.

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

Plans for the Entertainment to be Given in Central Park.

The members of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association have all they can do in supplying the daily wants of the families of absent soldiers and in arranging for the entertainment to be given in Central Park on Tuesday next.

At a meeting held yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan encouraging reports were made of the work being done by the association in giving out provisions from the supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Miller, who has charge of the depot, reported that liberal contributions had been received.

Mrs. J. W. McDonald, Chairman of the committee to arrange for the Central Park entertainment, made a report. The hours will be from 2 P. M. till 10 P. M. The wives and children of all sailors and soldiers will be asked to come and will receive badges. All kinds of games will be provided and refreshments will be served.

Admiral Osborne will be there with the naval militia from the Nahant, and thirty soldiers from Bellevue will be taken to the grounds in carriages. All the men in the Brooklyn, Marine, and Governors Island Hospitals that are able to travel are expected to attend.

The Treasurer's report showed the following receipts since the last meeting: Siegel-Cooper Company, $184.49; Mrs. David J. Seligman, $20; Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, $25; Mrs. Julius Seymour, $5; Miss Susan Seymour, $5; George L. Elliott, $10; Edward N. Gibbs, $10; Mrs. Julia H. Billings, $5; Mrs. A. M. Goodridge, $10.

PRAISE FOR THE CUBANS.

Correspondent Brings Dispatches from Gen. Gomez to the Junta.

C. D. B. Hunt, a war correspondent, called at the Cuban Junta yesterday with important dispatches from Gen. Gomez to the Junta, which, however, were not given out yesterday. Mr. Hunt went to Cuba with the first Florida expedition. He crossed the Moron-Jucaro trocha with Gen. Menocha and 200 men. The party reached Gen. Gomez after several skirmishes with the Spaniards, in which they lost 50 men.

He is high in his praise of the Cubans under Gen. Gomez, and says they are brave men and excellent fighters. In spite of the stores landed from the second Florida expedition the Cubans are still in need of food. Their food at present consists of salt "horse" and plantains.

Mr. Hunt left Gomez nearly two weeks ago. He embarked in a small boat and arrived, Monday, at Miami, Fla. He arrived in this city late Wednesday night.

President McKinley has appointed Mr. Hunt a Captain of Volunteers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NO MAINE DIMES WAN[TED].

Secretary Long Enmeshed in a Endless Chain of Ten-Cent Pi[e] Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Dimes h[ave been] pouring into the Navy Departme[nt upon] Secretary Long, contributed by [patriotic] Americans who want to build a b[attleship] to replace the Maine.

Somebody—the Secretary does n[ot know] who—started an endless chain to [send,] and the Secretary is doing his best [to break] the chain. To such of the contrib[utors as] give their address he is return[ing the] money, with a note informing them [that he] has no authority under the law to [receive] it, and that the object has been o[therwise] provided for.

Congress has specifically appr[opriated] money for the construction of anot[her bat]tleship to be known as the Maine.

SHIPMENTS TO SOLDI[ERS.]

Directions for the Forwarding of [money] and Supplies to Men in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A numb[er of in]quiries have come to the War Dep[artment] from officers of the auxiliary regim[ental or]ganizations in the various States [and Ter]ritories as to the most reliable m[ethod to] follow in sending money and suppli[es to the] men in whose honor the organizatio[ns were] formed.

The Post Office Department, has [as far] as practicable, made arrangement[s to in]sure the prompt receipt of mail m[atter for] the soldiers by the establishment [of facil]ities at the different camps. That [extended] for the men with Shafter's army [could be] sent to Santiago, while that inte[nded for] the army with Gen. Miles should [bear the] superscription "Puerto Rico Expedi[tion, via] Washington," whence it will go for[ward as] rapidly as possible to its destinatio[n. Santi]ago or Puerto Rico, the suggestion [made] that the best means would be by [an on] New York City, as the presumption [now is] that business will be opened prom[ptly be]tween financial institutions in the [city of] New York and those cities taken poss[ession] by our army. To send the soldier[s from] the United States money, drafts [on New] York also can be used as well as c[hecks on] reliable banks in the localities fro[m which] the money is transmitted.

As to supplies other than those f[or hospi]tal purposes, the Government has s[atisfac]tly, except in rare cases, refused to t[ransport] them to the commands for which [they are] intended. There is no fund avail[able for] such shipment, and they should be [sent by] express or freight, according to th[e char]acter. The rule of the department [applies] alike to supplies intended either for [the sol]diers in the United States or those [in Cuba,] Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

For the army in the islands, orga[nizations] should ship supplies by some re[sponsible] steamship company which will g[uarantee] their safe delivery. This is somet[imes the] Government cannot do, even shoul[d it] sent to ship free, the broadcloths desi[red for] the men, as is instanced in the case [of sup]plies sent with Shafter's army, [part] which came back to Tampa twice [before] being unloaded.

In the matter of hospital necess[ities the] Government will undertake to s[ee that] reach the army, but it does not pr[ovide] deliver them to the organization [to which] they are consigned. Supplies for [hospitals] may be sent through the Army [Nurses] headquarters at New York, whe[re they] are put aboard ship. Regimental h[ospitals,] generally, have been abandoned in t[he army] and the division hospitals substitute [which] makes it impracticable for the Me[dical De]partment to discriminate in the dis[tribution] of anything sent for the men. A[ll sales] the line of hospital supplies are g[oods re]ceived and distributed by the Gover[nment.]

OUR FLAG AN ADVERTISE[MENT.]

English Shopkeepers Have Been Flaunting It to Catch Doll[ars.]

LONDON, July 27.—The Ameri[can So]ciety in London is waging a c[ampaign] against the London shop-keepers [to are] using the American flag as a d[evice to] catch tourists' dollars. During thi[s season] London is overrun with Americans [. Many] of the West End shops fly flags o[f which] advertisements are printed.

The society's committee visited t[he prin]cipal shops, requesting that the [faced] flags be withdrawn, representing t[hat such] an exhibition of the National co[lors was] to the Americans distasteful to [enough] no objection was made to the di[splay of] flags that were unlettered, with h[ardly an] exception British firms courteousl[y acqui]esced. Only one refusal from an i[mportant] house was made, and the society [will at]tempt to do something in the nat[ure of a] boycott against that.

HER NAME IS DEWE[Y.]

Sick Girl in Roosevelt Hospi[tal En]listed Sympathies of Woun[ded.]

There was a significant demonstr[ation of] kindliness on the part of the woun[ded sol]diers in Roosevelt Hospital a few d[ays ago.] In most instances the disabled her[oes from] Cuba do not lack attention, and [those in] Roosevelt Hospital have from time [to time] received gifts of flowers, fruits, an[d delica]cies of various kinds. In one of th[e wards] of this hospital there is a young gi[rl named] Dewey, who has been ill for a l[ong time] with a hopeless malady, and whose [case has] excited both the concern and the s[ympathy] of the physicians and attendants.

In some manner the wounded so[ldiers in]

Wanamaker's

Little Things

TO-DAY and the half-day to-morrow are especially devoted to the little things,—the small "personal belongings." For men, principally, but by no means exclusively.

Of course the August Sale of Furniture goes on. But that is a big thing and we won't speak of it to-day.

Fifty Cents for a Dollar Shirt THIS is the golf-negligee shirt of which you have already taken three entire lots on three consecutive occasions. Here's another lot, but we are afraid it's the last.

Made of fine madras, woven patterns, detached cuffs. We haven't found a dollar shirt on sale in the town that is as good as this that we sell at

Fifty Cents.

A Dollar for a One-fifty Shirt THESE are made of imported percales and imported and domestic madrasses and zephyrs. Patterns that you will snatch at eagerly. Up to now these have been among our very choicest dollar-and-a-half goods. Now,

One Dollar.

Pure Silk Suspenders LESS than half price, but through their misfortune, not their fault. They are excellent goods and perfect in every respect. Cheap suspenders are seldom entitled to much respect, but these will get yours.

Twenty-five Cents Each Pair.

Dollar Night Shirts,—40c. SIX hundred of them, and in the majority of cases sold at a dollar,—sometimes at 75c. as a special thing. Pearl buttons, woven trimmings, good, big, generous cut,

Forty Cents Each.

A New Lot of Ties YOU swept the counter clean last week, and we have had some difficulty in preparing another lot for you. But it's ready.

Madras ties, made from D. & J. Anderson's goods, and if you don't know the strength of that statement, any woman friend will tell you. Half of a low price, none the less,—

Four for 25c.

Collars, 50c. a Half Dozen TWELVE thousand more of them. The owners that acquire them to-day and to-morrow will be added to the number that fully endorse our statement that these goods are fully equal in appearance to any 25c. collar made, and wear *better*.

10c. Each, 50c. for Six.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street

Trousers for Men WE'LL sell 330 pairs of these $5 trousers for $3.50 a pair. Made from imported worsteds, and made well, for we made them ourselves. Some of these were $6, the rest $5, but they were very much better than $5 and $6 goods then. They're just as good now, and cheaper.

A dollar and a half for a pair of white duck or linen crash trousers. You can buy at lower prices, but you can buy no cheaper. We have some at lower figures ourselves, but not of this quality. Look at these.

Women's Separate Skirts EACH of these should have a long paragraph to itself, for each is a value worth dwelling upon.

At 50c.—Of white duck.
At $1.50—Of linen crash.
At $2.50—Of linen, tailor made, trimmed with small buttons.
At $3—Of linen, with flaring flounce and two rows of strapping.
At $4—Of white pique, with band of insertion and two rows of strapping.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs for Men and Women LOOK at these and ask yourself when you have seen better opportunities for handkerchief getting. You will get no answer.

All linen, you know, if you know anything about our handkerchief store. There's never a thread of cotton in it.

FOR WOMEN

At 20c. each—All-linen, hemstitched, embroidered and lace edged.
At $1 for box of six—All-linen, hemstitched initial handkerchief.
At $2 doz.—All-linen, hemstitched; our regular 25c. handkerchief.

FOR MEN

At $1 doz.—All-linen, hemstitched; fine grade of linen, too.
At 20c. each—Same style, still finer linen.
At 50c. each—Paris novelty handkerchiefs that were $1.

Broadway.

Candy Matters THESE new fancies of ours, in an old confection, are becoming highly popular. They retain the names of fifty years ago, when a big kettle and the kitchen stove formed about all the candy-factories that were known. They are Molasses Wafers, plain, and with a cocoanut admixture. Old in idea, but new in execution, and selling at 30c. a pound.

The 20c. specialties for the coming week are Mixed Chocolates and Chocolate Caramels. Very little money for a pound of absolutely pure candy.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

"Danny" Maher Equaled Sloane's Record by Riding Five Straight Winners.

WAS BEATEN ON THE SIXTH

Chorus Boy, Who Has Been Played So Often for a Good Thing, at Last Earned Brackets in a Stake Race.

All jockey records for winning mounts in one day's racing came very nearly being smashed at Brighton Beach yesterday, where "Danny" Maher, A. J. Joyner's crack lightweight, who is now looked upon by many of the bettors with the same confidence that "Tod" Sloane inspired earlier in the year, landed his mounts in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth races. Maher has been rapidly forging to the front as a crack lightweight, but five straight winning mounts in one day is a thing beyond the dreams of most jockeys, and it equaled the record made by Sloane one day earlier in the season.

There was only one disagreeable feature about the jockey's brilliant success, and that was his uncalled-for exhibition of temper when he was beaten in the sixth race. In that race Maher had the mount on the favorite, Debride, and although he rode his hardest to win the race and thereby make a record never before equaled by a jockey on the American turf, Debride was unable to fulfill his part of the contract and finished third. For his failure, Maher battered him over the head with his whip after passing the post, and he was fortunate to escape with the light reprimand the Stewards gave him for his brutality.

The racing was of a class decidedly higher than the ordinary run of racing at the seaside track, for there was a handicap at a mile, and the Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, that were both productive of enthusiasm. In the Saragossa Stakes there was a field of four, of which Clap Trap was the only one that on form figured not to have a chance. Frohsinn and Kingdon were supported liberally, and so was Chorus Boy, who has been played several times by "Billy" Lakeland's friends for a good thing. The finish between these latter three was a splendid one, for, as they passed the line, a single blanket might have covered them, and all three were driving as hard as they knew how to.

The light-weighted Chorus Boy went to the front the moment the flag went down, and never relinquished his lead. He was chased up the backstretch by Kingdon, and at the head of the stretch it looked as if the latter would catch him, for without any urging from Doggett he closed ground rapidly and started to overhaul the leader. Still, Doggett did not make a move on Kingdon until Frohsinn made a bid for it, and then all three jockeys went to work to drive. Chorus Boy lasted long enough to win by a neck, and Frohsinn closed ground fast enough to be beaten only a neck for the place by Kingdon.

Ben Ronald, the favorite in the handicap, had a long stern chase after Leedsville, who made the pace from start to finish, and won handily enough by a length. Ben Ronald started to chase him after the first quarter had been run, but the effort almost cost him the place, for he was tired after the fruitless chase and was stopping fast at the end.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $509 this year; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 95 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4 ..... (Maher)
2—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5, 108, 30 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (McDermott)
3—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 100, 6 to 1 ..... (Jones)

Won easily by five lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have not been second. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Lindula, James Galway's ch. f., by Linden-Adele, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5. (Maher)
2—Leando, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 110, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Sims)
3—Tennith, W. H. Karrick's b. c., 110, 7 to 2. (Doggett)

Althea, 107, 15 to 1, (James;) Seraphic, 107, 50 to 1, (Bergen;) Abide, 107, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Windward, 110, 10 to 1, (Jones;) High Horn, 107, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Young Exile, 110, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) The Recluse, 108, 50 to 1, (McDermott,) and Belgravia, 113, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, that have not won in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Swamp Angel, J. J. Joyner's ch. m., 4 years, by Momentizer-Rushlight, 106 pounds, 3 to 5 and out ..... (Maher)
2—Bonnie Gem, S. A. White's b. f., 3, 97, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Songer)
3—Grace Giltner, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 99, 6 to 1 ..... (James)

Ella Daly, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Louise Degnan, 98, 30 to 1, (Thompson;) Coosa, 106, 50 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Salaire, 106, 10 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named. Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40½.

1—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4 years, by Pontiac-The Squaw, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 110, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Sims)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 86, 20 to 1. (Moody)

Royal Stag, 125, 7 to 2, (Lewis;) Murillo, 96, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Her Own, 92, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Free Lance, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Rising Generation, for two-year-olds, at $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾.

1—Chorus Boy, W. Lakeland's ch. g., by Chorister-Vivid, 99 pounds, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5. (Maher)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 127, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3 ..... (Doggett)
3—Frohsinn, J. E. Madden's b. c., 112, 7 to 5. (Sims)
4—Clap Trap, W. C. Daly's b. g., 109, 100 to 1. (Coyle)

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time 1:49½.

1—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3 years, by Atlantic-Woodranee, 101 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (James)
2—Lansdale, J. W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 102, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 101, 4 to 5 ..... (Maher)

General Maceo, 95, 7 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Chenille, 94, 15 to 1, (Daly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Taranto	101	Campania	93
Burlesque	95	Her Own	93
Doggett	95	Tinge	90

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Somers	107	Deceptive	92
Oliver Mark	107	Hop Scotch	92
Top Note	104	Althea	89
Improvident	104	Crown	87
Mary Landis	98	Tophet	87
Klondyke Queen	95	Fulminate	84
Sagasta	95	Earline	84
Loch Fyne	95		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Gossiper	109	Longacre	100
Gun Metal	105	May Roselle	95

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Sanders	126	Continental	120
Tripping	122	Tabouret	118
Lennep	120	Bastion	97

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Filon d'Or	126	Sombre	113
Effervescent	124	Exception	106
Rusher	118	Tennith	104
Federal	114		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Taranto	117	Field Lark	101
Blue Devil	111	Charagrace	98
Bergen	108	Squire Abingdon	98
Blasher	101		

THE BRIGHTON AUGUST RACES.

Laban Wins the Cliftonville Plate, with Manatee Second.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—At the third day's racing of the Brighton August meeting today Mr. C. Morbey's chestnut gelding Laban won the Cliftonville Plate. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 1 sovereign. Five horses ran, over the two-year-old course, distance about five furlongs, including Mr. Richard Croker's bay filly Wantage Belle, and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. C. Morbey's ch. g. Laban, by Lauriscope, out of Rachel 1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. g. Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley 2
Mr. T. Sherwood's ch. c. Eastern Light, by Florentine, out of Peep o' Day 3

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Public Backs Favorite Jockeys Instead of the Horses, and Loses Its Money.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The peculiar feature of the day at the Saratoga Racing Association's seventh day was that the public in placing their bets followed the jockeys rather than the horses. As Tod Sloan and Billy Martin did not land a winner considerable money was lost. The Kensington Stake was an easy victory for Havoc, who led from start to finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Arsquebus, 109 pounds, (Irving,) 2 to 5 and out, won by four lengths; Uncle Louis, 109, (Lamsley,) 6 to 1 and even, second by four lengths; Larequoise, 109, (Rupp,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:33. Columbus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Mischief Maker, 99 pounds, (Blair,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by a length; Ree Mitchell, 106, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Flavius, 107, (W. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:11. Colonel Tenny also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Kensington Stake. One mile. Havoc, 110 pounds, (R. Williams,) 9 to 5 and out, won by a length; Damien, 100, (T. Sloan,) 6 to 2 and out, second by three lengths; Imperator, 110, (Cunningham,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Lehman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Candle Black, 112 pounds, (Clawson,) even and out, won by two lengths; Athamas, 112, (W. Martin,) 4 to 5 and out, second by twenty lengths; Valid, 106, (Grey,) 20 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:57¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Damocles, 105 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and even, won by a length; Bon Ino, 109, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1 and even, second by two lengths; South Africa, 112, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:15¾. Donation and Dolando also ran.

The entries for to-morrow's races follow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lost Time, Valdiva, Garabrant, Colonel Tenny, K. C. B., Warhead, 115 pounds; Freak, Bettie Gray, Acushla, Lyric, 112.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Premier, Belmar, 119 pounds; Buela, 114; Swiftmas, Warrenton, 109; Hurly Burly, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Dr. Eichberg, 126 pounds; Reinlander, 114; Hiles, 109; Dan Cupid, 108; Piccola, 101; Diminutive, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Gala Day, Loiterer, 116 pounds; Papa Harry, 110; Flax Spinner, Beaumont, 109; Scotch Plaid, Ruskin, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—One Mile. The Winner, 113 pounds; Domitor, 111; Stray Step, 107; Donation, Marsian, Protus, Organ Pilot, 104; Hurns, 105.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 4.—The third day's racing at the State Breeders' meeting, at the Hudson River Driving Park, resulted as follows:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

O. M. C., g. h., by Albion Medium, (Rites)	3	1	1	1
Elf, b. m., (Daly)	1	6	4	3
Kodak, blk. h., (Laughlin)	5	2	2	2
Mithra, ch. m., (Howell)	2	5	3	4
Harry S., br. g., (Coates)	10	9	3	4
Gesner, b. g., (Washburn)	11	3	5	6
Silk Woodnut, ch. g., (Manley)	7	4	10	9
Red Lake, b. h., (Phelan)	6	5	9	5
Iveta, blk. m., (Nichols)	8	11	6	7
Kittie Van, ch. m., (Decker)	4	8	7	dr
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., (Deveson)	9	10	11	dr

Time—2:12½, 2:10¾, 2:12, 2:12¾.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

May Bud, br. m., by Earl Medium, (Murray)	8	1	1	1
Reed Bird, blk. m., (Tittlow)	1	2	2	2
Actuary, br. h., (Thompson)	6	3	3	3
George K., b. g., (Wright)	5	5	4	4
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Driscoll)	9	7	5	dis
Peter H., b. g., (Cleveland)	7	6	dr	
Klondike, b. g., (Seeley)	2	4	dr	
Lizzie Rowe, b. m., (Murphy)	10	8	dr	
Tempest, b. h., Brussle)	6	dr		
Myrtle H., b. m., (O'Blemis)	3	dis		

Time—2:14¾, 2:13¼, 2:16½, 2:20¼, 2:20½.

2:19 Class.—Trotting and pacing; consolation; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Annie T., blk. m., by General Wilkes, (Dudley)	1	2	3	4
Tom Cole, b. h., (Shultz)	5	5	2	1
Luke Morgan, b. g., (Nichols)	3	4	1	2
Nymph, b. m., (Demarest)	2	3	4	3
Tasteful, br. m., (Herrington)	4	5	5	3
Wattle Blossom, blk. m., (O'Blemis)	Dis			

Time—2:15¾, 2:15½, 2:18¾, 2:19¼.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The 2:11 pace furnished the sensation of to-day's racing. Charlie B. was backed by Hubinger to win this race, and it is said his losings aggregate $6,000. In the pools, Charlie B. first brought $225 to $300 for the field, and Hubinger's nervy betting soon forced the field down to $100. It is said the pools on this race amounted to $25,000.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Split Silk, ch. m., by Bourbon Wilkes-Nanny Etticoal, by Bellwood, (Wilson)	1	1	5	1
The Swift, ch. m., (Allen)	2	2	1	2
Edward O., b. g., (Curry)	3	3	2	5
Gypsy Red, ch. m., (Rollifus)	4	4	4	3
George Hoof, b. h., (Murphy)	5	5	3	4
Bay Leaf, b. g., (Finley)	Dis			
Mazie Strathmore, b. m., (Dewey)	Dis			

Time—2:13¾, 2:14¼, 2:19¼, 2:18¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Directum Kelly, b. c., by Direct-Rosa Ludwig, by Antco, (Kelly)	1	3	1	1
True Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	2	1	3	4
Clay Fullerton, (Cromwell)	3	2	2	3
Fred Lader, b. g., (Splan)	4	2	4	5
Quarter Staff, br. h., (Yearance)	5	7	5	2
Lurline McGregor, b. m., (Kachcham)	6	5	6	8
Nancy King, blk. m., (Laird)	7	6	7	6
Viola, b. m., (Wilson)	8	8	8	7

Time—2:18; 2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:13¾.

2:11 pace; purse, $2,000.

Indiana, b. g., by King of Bellaire, dam by Woodford, (McCarthy)	1	1	1	
Alforis, b. h., (Hudson)	2	2	10	
Fairview, b. g., (Allen)	4	3	2	
Charlie B., blk. g., (James)	3	4	4	
Sibilla, b. m., (McCleary)	10	5	3	
Newton W., br. h., (Clark)	7	8	5	
Oddity, ch. h., (Jacob)	5	10	9	
Luty Wilkes, b. m., (Lantz)	8	6	8	
Nyeta, W. C. m., (Erwin)	6	7	8	
Pilot Medium, Jr., b. h., (Starr)	9	9	7	
Engorita, b. m., (McLaughlin)	Dis			

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¼.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—Summary of today's races:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Success, g. g., by Sherman, dam by Almonarch, (Demarest)	9	2	1	1
Nova Wilkes, br. m., (Boyce)	2	1	3	8
Eleanor W., b. m., (Catcomb)	1	5	8	9
Timrel, blk. s., (Payne)	8	7	2	2
Lizza Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	10	10	4	5
Susette, b. m., (Gilbert)	4	4	5	6
Y. T. D., b. g., (Burch)	6	3	6	4
Celibate, b. g., (Cheney)	5	8	9	7
Bright Light, br. g., (Kervick)	7	9	10	10
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)	3	6	7	9
Philip E., b. g., (Sullivan)	11	dis.		

Time—2:15; 2:14¼; 2:15¾; 2:16½; 2:15¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Winfield, br. g., by Mambrino Harold-Maggie S., by Spartan, (Gatcomb)	2	1	1	1
Queen Vitele, b. m., (Rathbun)	1	5	2	3
Dr Wood, c. s., (Riley)	3	4	3	2
Jimmie B., b. m., (Trout)	4	2	4	4
Ada P., b. m., (Ball)	5	3	5	5

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:15.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Captain Jack, blk. g., by Black Wilkes, dam untraced, (Faymn)	1	1	1	1
Aleidalia, b. m., (Dore)	5	2	2	2
Jasper Ayers, b. g., (Payne)	2	3	3	3
J. M. D., b. g., (Loomis)	3	5	4	4
Maple Valley, b. g., (Trout)	4	4	5	5

Time—2:09¼; 2:10; 2:11¾.

At Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4.—The Midsummer race meeting at Capital Driving Park came to a close here this afternoon. Summary:

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Kene L., b. s., by Mountaineer, dam by Fearnaught, (Sawyer)	6	2	1	1
Doctor L., r. g., by Ed Long, dam by Baker Pilot, (McCabe, Brewster)	1	1	3	4
Clayceps, br. h., (Paige)	2	4	2	3
Julia Wilkes, g. m., (Sullivan)	3	3	5	3
Carrie D., b. m., (Marston)	4	6	6	5
Meringo, b. g., (Wilbur)	5	5	4	Dis.
Leland Panis, b. g., (Andrews)	Dis.			

Time—2:17¾; 2:19¼; 2:20¾; 2:20¼; 2:22.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Colleen, ch. m., by Jersey Wilkes-Miss Positive, by Hambletonian Tranby, (Cook)	1	1	1	
Colbath, b. g., (Brewster)	2	3	2	
Sallie Bush, g. m., (Durland)	3	2	3	
George Abbott, b. g., (Lyker)	5	4	4	
Leland Panis, b. g., (Andrews)	4	Dis.		

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:18.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

C. O., b. g., by Douglass, dam by Daniel Lambert, (Twomby, Paige)	3	4	1	1
Inez Wilkes, ch. m., by Victor Wilkes, dam by Daniel Lambert, (Putnam)	1	1	4	3
Nettie E., ch. m., (Clark, Marston)	2	2	2	4
Stella, ch. m., (Moulton)	4	3	3	2
Navara, b. g., (Sullivan)	5	5	5	Dr.

Time—2:25¼; 2:24¾; 2:23; 2:25½; 2:27.

Newark Races Postponed.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Western New York Trotting Circuit races were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

No Racing at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 4.—The third day's races of the Central New York Circuit at Kirk Park were postponed to-day on account of rain. The card will be continued Saturday.

Belmonts Win at Cricket.

The Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia won its second New York game yesterday at Prospect Park, where the Manhattan team failed to continue the good work begun by the New Jersey Athletic Club on Wednesday, and the visitors scored a decisive victory by eighty-five runs.

DEXTER DIES IN HARNESS.

Lawson N. Fuller's Famous Horse Drops Under Owner's Rein.

The next time Lawson N. Fuller drives a four-in-hand or six-in-hand for a record its most picturesque feature will be missing. The leader, old Dexter, who has figured as such in every one of Mr. Fuller's feats of horsemanship for years, is no more. The handsome black died yesterday while being driven by his owner from St. Nicholas Place, Washington Heights, to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street elevated station, along with a half-brother, Wilkes. The team had got just half way across Viaduct Bridge when the little black stallion threw up his head twice as if shaking off a fly. A second later he dropped to his knees and fell over to one side. Mr. Fuller at once jumped out of his carriage and to the side of his favorite animal. Painfully Dexter raised his eyes to his master's and then let his head drop. He was dead and Mr. Fuller could hardly restrain his tears at his loss.

All the residents of Washington Heights, especially the juvenile population, went into mourning yesterday. There is not a man, woman, or child in the neighborhood that did not know old Dexter. He was as gentle as a lamb and possessed of extraordinary intelligence. Children were his especial favorite and they could do with him what they pleased. In all the eighteen years of his life he was never known to have a cross moment. His devotion to his master was most remarkable. "He never deceived me," said Mr. Fuller.

Dexter was accounted one of the most beautiful animals ever seen in New York. He was small, being only 14¼ hands high. He came from the best trotting stock, his sire and dam both being of George Wilkes's breeding. Mr. Fuller had in sixteen years driven Dexter 25,000 miles, and the stallion never limped once in his life. His picture was familiar to all lovers of horses in the United States.

Alleged Race Track Swindlers.

Thomas Warner, forty-three years old, of Rutherford, N. J., and Joseph Gardiner, twenty-five years old, of Montreal, Canada, were arrested yesterday afternoon at the Brighton Beach race track on complaint of George W. Lindsay of 244 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn. It is charged that they have been in the habit of stamping the paste numbers of winners on unstamped badges, and claiming the profits. When searched a number of unstamped badges, similar to those in use at the track, were found in their possession. They were held for hearing in the Coney Island Court today.

THE YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Right to Ask for a Championship Race Held in Question Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton was interviewed to-day in regard to the forthcoming race planned by him and expressed satisfaction at the cordial reception which the announcement of the challenge received in the United States. He said:

"Of one thing I am quite certain. Whatever may be the result of the race, I shall have no cause to complain of the treatment of my fellow-sportsmen across the Atlantic. There are no yachtsmen in the world with whom I would rather engage in a friendly encounter than those of the United States."

While the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup continues to be generally indorsed, an undercurrent of resentment prevails in the highest yachting circles, not on account of the Dunraven incident, but, it is alleged, because Sir Thomas Lipton is not considered as a representative yachtsman. It transpires that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club wrote, as a matter of etiquette, to the Yacht Racing Association, asking for the latter's approval and advice in regard to the challenge. The Yacht Racing Association acknowledged receipt of the letter, but said it had no jurisdiction to accelerate or impede the matter.

Mr. Charles Russell, who has been delegated to hand Sir Thomas's challenge to the New York Yacht Club, will, therefore, leave London to-day in order to confer with the officials of the Yacht Racing Association. If he finds they have no jurisdiction in the matter, he will ask them to officially announce that fact forthwith.

Immediately after this question is decided the challenge will be signed by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and will be cabled to New York. The same cable dispatch will announce that Mr. Russell is sailing for the United States to exchange views with the officials of the New York Yacht Club. Later, probably on Aug. 24, representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club will also start for New York for the purpose of signing the contract for the contest.

Messrs. Lipton and Russell and the builder and the designer of the yacht which is to compete for Sir Thomas's Cup had a three hours' conference this morning, in which they discussed details in connection with the Shamrock. It was merely a preliminary interchange of ideas, however, and nothing definite was settled.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the proposed race, says:

"Opinions at Cowes may be divided as to the advisability of risking further discussions of the same nature as those that marred the last race; but there is no reason why the conditions that occurred then should reappear. There were lessons to be learned on both sides, and if the Americans will kindly remove their submarine contact mines, and not arrange a torpedo display on the day of the race, there is no reason why the new English yacht should not have fair play."

Mr. Russell, in an interview to-day, said: "England and Scotland failed to carry off the cup. Now an Irishman is going to spend from £50,000 to £60,000, purely from love of the sport, to have a fair, square try."

Continuing, Mr. Russell said: "Relative to the excursion boat nuisance, Sir Thomas has perfect confidence that his American rivals will permit nothing to interfere with a clear course for both competitors."

The Daily News says it understands news has reached the House of Commons that the Prince of Wales is taking a great interest in the Lipton challenge. His Royal Highness thinks that the unfortunate disputes over the last race will not be unkindly remembered in America. Indeed, on the contrary, he believes that a contest well fought to the end would "greatly strengthen the friendly feeling so rapidly growing up between the two nations."

Yacht Races at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The thirty-footers had a pretty race this afternoon in a strong breeze from the southwest for the cup offered by Harry Payne Whitney. Five boats entered. One of them did not finish. The race was won by the Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones. The owners had each a guest on board. The start was at 2:56, and the summary was as follows:

Boats and Owners.	Finish. H.M.S	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, P. Jones	4 06 03	2 10 03
Hera, R. M. Ellis	4 06 25	2 10 25
Vaquero H. B. Duryea	4 06 37	2 10 37
Wawa, R. Brooks	4 10 46	2 14 46
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	Did not finish.	

Newport's Polo Grounds.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The new polo grounds of the Newport Country Club are doomed forever. Messrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Richard McCreery, and W. C. Eustis of the Westchester Polo Club made a test of the grounds to-day, and they were pronounced a failure. Since the early part of July a force of laborers has been at work at the skin preparing it for use to-day, a practice game being in view. The three players to-day found the skin, wet, slippery, and unsafe. They then decided the grounds should be abandoned. The old grounds at the foot of Thames Street, where so many brilliant matches have been played, will be put into use again, and on Wednesday the first match of the season will be played, the Westchester vs. the Philadelphias. The new grounds are said to have been built fully six feet below the sea level, and in a location which was always damp. The present site of the ladies' golf course is considerably exposed to public gaze along the line of Harrison Avenue, and the turf is not the best, and as the polo field question is yet to be settled further, there is no doubt the golf club will gain some new territory.

Jeffries at the Lenox Athletic Club.

Jim Jeffries, the big Californian pugilist, will attempt to-night to dispose of both Steve O'Donnell and Bob Armstrong in two bouts of ten rounds each before the Lenox Athletic Club. Jeffries is regarded in the West as the coming heavyweight champion, and his appearance to-night will be the first opportunity Eastern sporting men have had of seeing him in the ring. There will be a preliminary bout of twelve rounds between Jim Watts and John Root.

NEW YORKS WERE IN FORM

A Victory and a Tie Game Was Their Record in Cincinnati Yesterday.

GOOD BATTING SAVED THE DAY

They Won the First Game When Defeat Seemed Imminent—St. Louis Defeats the Brooklyns in the Last Inning—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	62	31	.667
Boston	58	33	.637
Cleveland	57	34	.626
Baltimore	51	35	.593
Chicago	51	41	.554
New York	49	44	.551
Pittsburg	47	44	.516
Philadelphia	42	46	.477
Brooklyn	34	54	.386
Louisville	34	59	.366
Washington	31	58	.348
St. Louis	27	68	.284

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7.
Louisville, 11; Boston, 4.
Boston, 8; Louisville, 4.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The New Yorks defeated the home team in the first game to-day and the second resulted in a tie, the game being called after the ninth inning on account of darkness. The visitors were practically beaten in the first game up to the sixth inning, when five hits, including two doubles, aided by two bases on balls, brought in five runs, giving them the lead and eventually the game. The New Yorks made a bold bid for the second game, getting the lead in the fourth inning by good hitting, but the home team tied the score in the seventh. The visitors were outbatted in this game, but good fielding kept down the home team's score to five runs. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.,1

CANAL INVESTIGATION

The Commission Makes Grave Charges in Its Report.

HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT

More than a Million Expended Wrongly, but No Officer Blamed.

About $12,000,000 Needed to Complete the Canal Improvement as Planned —Abstract of the Investigating Board's Report.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The Canal Investigating Commission filed its report with the Governor last Saturday, but not until to-day was it made public, having been in the hands of printers since it was submitted.

This important document, which has been looked for with some eagerness by the public for some time, is apt to awaken widespread interest and concern, since the commission has found that there were many alleged irregularities in the expenditure of the $9,000,000 set aside for canal improvement, although no State officer is singled out as a party to corruption or mentioned as being culpable.

The report, which is signed by every member of the commission, has been referred to Attorney General Hancock by Gov. Black with the request that it be thoroughly examined; that all charges of wrongdoing be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties duly punished.

There were seven members of the Canal Investigating Commission, four Republicans, as follows: George Clinton of Buffalo, Darwin R. James of Brooklyn, Frank Brainard of New York, and William McEchron of Glens Falls, and three Democrats, as follows: Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, A. Foster Higgins, and Franklin Edson of New York City. They were appointed last March by Gov. Black, and their duty was to inquire into canal improvement work, how the appropriation of $9,000,000 had been expended, and also to ascertain how much money will be required to complete this work in advance of any further appropriations.

Public Money Misappropriated.

Among other findings the commission declares that more than $1,000,000 has been improperly put forth in different methods, and that $1,500,000 has been expended for various work which should have been embodied in the general appropriation for "ordinary repairs

Estimates of the commission as to the amount necessary to complete the canal work fix the sum at $13,651,000. The commission, however, recommends that the pneumatic lift locks at Cohoes and Lockport be abandoned in the plan of improvement under contemplation, and if this suggestion be acted upon, the total cost will be less than the amount mentioned, say, about $12,000,000.

In making the criticism that money has been wrongly expended, the commission does not say that any officer is to be held responsible for such wrongs. Gov. Black, however, appears to have taken the matter in hand for a more rigid investigation. He has named Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany as special counsel to aid the Attorney General in taking up the report of the Canal Investigating Commission, examining the testimony made before it, and ascertaining upon whom the responsibility for the alleged irregularities rests. No secret is made of the determination on the part of Gov. Black to probe deep into the charges made by the commission, and to make cases against everybody upon whom fraud or culpability may be fastened, and to punish him according to his offense.

Gov. Black's Letter.

The commission's report, together with all the evidence taken, was transmitted today to the Attorney General with the following communication:

Aug. 3, 1898.

Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, Albany, N. Y.

The Commissioners appointed under Chapter 15 of the Laws of 1898 have filed with the Governor their report and the evidence upon which it is based. The testimony is voluminous, consisting of nearly 5,000 pages. The facts and conclusion stated in the report, while general in their character, present a condition which may become the subject of judicial investigation. The Attorney General is the authority to which such investigation may properly be intrusted. I therefore transmit to you the testimony and report with the request that you examine them for the purpose of determining at the earliest practicable day whether judicial proceedings should be instituted against any of the parties referred to in the testimony or report, and if such proceedings should be instituted, the nature thereof. I shall be glad to designate counsel to assist you in the examination of the matters submitted in any judicial proceedings which may be hereafter begun. If the testimony discloses conduct on the part of any person which subjects him to prosecution, that prosecution should be prompt and thorough. You may rely upon the support and co-operation of this department.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK S. BLACK.

To the letter of Gov. Black the Attorney General made the following reply:

Albany, Aug. 3, 1898.

The Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of to-day, in which reference is made to the testimony and report submitted to you by the Commissioners appointed to investigate the work recently done in enlarging and improving the canals of the State, and requesting that the report and evidence be examined by me, suggesting also that you would be glad to designate counsel to assist in the examination of the matters submitted.

The evidence transmitted covers the investigation made by the commission for a period of several months, and much time and labor will be necessary for the purpose of reading and arranging the testimony. As the duties devolving upon the Attorney General's office are somewhat exacting, requiring the entire time of our official force, I would respectfully request that you designate counsel to make the desired examination. Very truly yours,

T. E. HANCOCK, Attorney General.

Acting upon the Attorney General's suggestion, Gov. Black appointed Judge Countryman as special counsel.

CANAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Abstract Outlining the Findings of the Investigating Board Upon Canal Improvement Work.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—An abstract of the report of the Canal Investigating Board, containing the chief findings, has been furnished the press at Gov. Black's instance. The abstract is as follows:

"The report of the Canal Investigation Commission begins by describing its organization and work, which included inspection of the improvement work and an exhaustive examination of witnesses.

"The commission has not attempted to report upon contracts separately, nor describe every instance of irregularity and abuse discovered, nor reduce to a certainty the amounts of money wasted, but have reported generally upon the improvement as a whole. The report discusses the question of official responsibility, reaching the following conclusion: The State Engineer is responsible for the preliminary surveys, the plans, specifications, and estimates of quantities. The Canal Board is responsible for their approval, and the Superintendent of Public Works has control over them by means of his power to refuse to let contracts thereon. The Superintendent is responsible for making the contracts, including advertising, the exercise of his power to cancel bids, the choice of contracts to be let, and the distribution of the work along the line of the canal. The Superintendent of Public Works is the executive officer responsible for the performance of the work, but he is compelled to rely upon the State Engineer for the measurement of quantities and engineering. For this the State Engineer is responsible, but this responsibility is shared by the Superintendent of Public Works, because such measurements are not effective unless followed by payment, which he has power to make or withhold. The Superintendent's power is exercised through his Inspectors, and he is responsible for everything, although done by engineers, which could have been discovered by proper inspection.

The Work Done.

"The nature of the improvement is attaining nine feet of water in the Erie and Oswego Canals, seven feet in the Champlain Canal, and lengthening and improving the locks.

For the purpose of the improvement the canal, which is permanently divided into three divisions, was subdivided into 126 contracts. Of these 73 only have been let. The total mileage of the work practically completed is 65.706; the total mileage of the work let and uncompleted, 244.76, and the total mileage of the work for which contracts have not been let is 144.17.

"The quality of the work of the contractors is found to be generally good and an improvement upon that heretofore done on the canal.

Contracts and Their Letting.

"The work on the Erie Canal has been let continuously from Lake Erie to Macedon, (except the Lockport locks,) 115.85 miles; from the easterly line of Wayne County to Little Falls, 116.25 miles; from Mindenville to Fort Plain, 7.68 miles; from Fort Hunter to Lock 24, 18.24 miles; from Bridge 55 to Lock 19, Schenectady, and about nine miles west of Cohoes, 9.04 miles. On the Champlain from the Waterford side-cut to Mechanicville, 5.065 miles, and from Fort Edward to Whitehall, 24.06 miles. Most of the work on the Oswego Canal consists in raising dams.

"Annexed to the report is a tabulated statement of the contracts let, giving the names of the contractors, prices, and other information.

"Sufficient notice of letting the contracts was given, and a number of bids received on each, but the bids were not made public when opened, as they should have been. There were delays in awarding the contracts, which are disapproved. In letting the contracts the law was formally complied with, except that contracts were not executed in triplicate.

"The arrangement of the quantity sheets was such that the contracts, although let to the lowest bidders thereon, were in many cases not let to the lowest bidders had their prices been computed upon the work actually done.

"The commission report that Contract No. 8, on the Champlain Canal should not have been awarded, as the bid was unbalanced on its face.

Money Expended.

The amount of money expended up to July 25, 1898, was as follows:

Disinfectants	$6,684.93
Advertising	92,320.70
Superintendent's Inspectors	178,969.43
Engineering	812,000.00
Paid contractors	7,106,722.77
Drafts to contractors unpaid	85,092.37
Superintendent's expenses on contract No. 3, Western Division	86,555.19
To this must be added the 10 per cent. reserved according to the law, and unpaid certificates filed	796,008.86
Total	$8,974,443.75
Balance	25,556.25

"In 1896 the Superintendent advertised thirty-two contracts at a cost of $74,978.50, or an average of $2,343.08 each. The cost of advertising varied from one-third of 1 per cent. on the estimate of one contract, to 23 per cent. of the total amount involved in another. In 1897, by grouping contracts together and cutting down the reading matter, forty-nine contracts were advertised at a cost of $17,343.20, or $353.92 each, and even then the number of papers used was increased from twenty-five to over seventy for each advertisement. The Superintendent had advertised many contracts under special acts at an average cost of $198 each; $150 was sufficient to advertise each contract, and the remainder, $80,170.70 was not properly expended.

Inspectors.

"During 1897 the Superintendent appointed his inspectors from the civil service eligible list. The cost of inspection during five months of closed navigation in 1897 was $38,532.80, while during the seven months of open navigation, when work on the contracts was substantially stopped, it cost $41,514.19. There was no necessity for retaining so large a force of inspectors during the season of open navigation, and part of such money was improperly expended. During 1898 the inspectors, ninety-six in number, were appointed temporarily under permission of the Civil Service Commission without examination. Apparently, competency and fitness were not the only test of their appointment, and proper foresight would have secured an eligible list from which to select them. The cost of inspection during 1898 was $98,922.44.

Engineering Expenses.

"This is divided into preliminary, i. e., that preparatory to letting the contracts, and construction expense.

"The cost of the preliminary survey prior to beginning actual work, was about $272,000. Thereafter the accounts were so kept that preliminary cannot be separated from construction expense. The preliminary survey was necessary. The engineers employed were all appointed under the civil service and competent under proper direction to do the work.

"Of the preliminary expense, $42,391 was was used in obtaining working plans for lift docks at Lockport and $7,000 for plans for special improvement at Cohoes. These improvement were not warranted by the act and the expense for the plans was improper.

"The engineering on construction work was necessarily larger than it would have been on new work, but it was augmented by the complexity of the specifications.

Money Paid Contractors.

"The total amount paid and certified to July 25, 1895, is $7,847,913.50.

"The theory of the law is that the contracts shall be for specific work with prices fixed and quantities varying only to a reasonable extent. The statutory requirement that quantities shall be ascertained and plans and specifications drawn before beginning work is directed to this result, and the preliminary survey was an attempt to attain it. It failed for the following reasons:

First—When it became apparent that the estimates would overrun $9,000,000, the State Engineer began arbitrarily cutting them down by striking out masonry, bridge abutments, waste weirs and round quantities of slope and vertical wall.

Second—The quantities did not represent the work because made before the classification was specified.

Third—Nominal quantities were inserted for the purpose of getting a price to be used or not as occasion might require.

Fourth—Quantities were misstated through carelessness.

Four instances are given, some of which involve serious loss.

Fifth—No study was bestowed on special conditions, and the contracts were let without provision for meeting them.

"For these reasons the law was substantially uncomplied with, the quantities did not represent the work, and the contracts were little more than privileges to do, at fixed prices, such work as the occasion might develop or the State officials direct, and opportunity was afforded for unbalanced bidding.

Excavation.

"The plan of the improvement was to use the material from the prism in building adjacent banks. These specifications were drawn accordingly, but made it unduly expensive to build the bank with material obtained elsewhere.

"On ten contracts on the Middle Division, 18 to 27, inclusive, the banks were raised during open navigation before prism excavation began. Five of the contracts, analyzed with quantities and prices, show an additional cost caused thereby of over $85,000, and the other five are estimated to involve a like additional cost.

"Excavation for building vertical wall on some contracts was estimated by assuming a slope instead of measuring, unless the land failed to stand at the slope, when it was measured for the contractor's benefit. The same space was also paid for as embankment for back filling. Arbitrary assumption as the basis of measurement is also applied to mucking, and a depth of six inches being assumed, the cubic yardage is computed.

"Mucking was the subject of abuse in Rochester, where men sent to contractors with tickets from office holders were set to unnecessary work of this sort.

Earth and Rock Excavation.

"Rock is specified as solid or ledge rock or hard-pan which, in the opinion of the resident engineer cannot be plowed, while soft or rotten rock or hard-pan which, in the opinion of the resident engineer can be plowed, is earth.

"The evidence on the subject of classification on nineteen contracts is analyzed. On many of them a reclassification of material which had been theretofore returned as earth was shown. Specimens from some are described. On two of them the resident engineer was required by the State Engineer to make a rock classification against his own judgment and protest. On most of them the material was loosened with picks and in some actually plowed, but in very few was the prescribed test applied.

"The commission conclude that the engineers have misapprehended the true meaning of the specification on rock classification. The true test is whether material can be loosened more cheaply by plowing or blasting. The resident engineer's "opinion," which seems to determine classification without reference to prescribed tests, can only properly operate in the narrow zone where the relative cheapness of plowing or blasting is a debatable question. The commission conclude that on the Western Division, according to the proper interpretation of the specifications, there was improper classification; on five contracts on the Middle Division a larger proportion of classified material was earth, under the specifications; on ten of the Middle Division contracts the classification was made without regard to the specified test; on the Eastern Division there was improper classification on five contracts. The cost of hard-pan classification, including shale, on the Western Division, is $291,277.

"On Contract No. 5, Western Division, 20,000 yards of rock were found by sounding on the preliminary survey, and omitted from the quantity sheet. 100 cubic yards being entered as a nominal quantity. The contractor got the contract on an unbalanced bid of $3 per yard. The amount already excavated is over 20,000 cubic yards, costing $60,000. The estimated amount remaining is 15,000 yards, so that completed rock excavation on that contract will cost $105,000. This is the result of an unbalanced bid on a nominal quantity. If rock had been properly exhibited the total cost of rock would have been less than $35,000, instead of $105,000.

Embankment.

"Embankment overruns from 729,374 cubic yards, in estimates for contracts let, to 1,782,994 cubic yards, including quantity to complete them. The total cost of embankment is $423,886.

"According to the specifications, all material moved for any purpose is paid for as excavation. If it is used in embankment nothing is paid unless necessarily hauled 1,000 feet, unloaded from scows, or handled twice in back filling around masonry, when embankment price is added to excavation. Surplus material is required to be hauled and placed where the engineer directs, provided the average haul does not exceed 1,000 feet. No provision is made for compensation to contractors if required to haul spoiled material a greater distance. Nevertheless, the State officials have uniformly added embankment price to excavation price for spoiled material if hauled 1,000 feet. In this way, on Contract 8, Eastern Division, embankment price of 80 cents was added to excavation price of 26 cents, and on Contract 1, Middle Division, embankment price of 60 cents was added to excavation price for overhaul of spoiled material. More than half of the total amount of cost of embankment was improperly paid for material overhauled and wasted.

Extra or Additional Work.

"The cost of contract work on June 1 by engineer's certificate was $7,020,204.85. The amount returned as extra work is $824,820,-88. The actual amount of extra work is much greater, but in the way the certificates are made out, incapable of ascertainment except by laborious computations from field books. The law requires that any change of plan involving increased cost be agreed to by the Superintendent and State Engineer and submitted to the Canal Board. This has not always been done, but where prices have been found in the quantity sheets which could be used in paying for such work, it has been directed to be done and paid for as under the main contract, without written agreement or submission to the Canal Board. Even where agreements were made, if the class of work found in the quantity sheet was used, the additional work was returned as if under the main contract.

"A much larger proportion of the work than the certificates show was not in the contemplation of the parties nor within the terms of the contract.

"The schedule of prices fixed for extra work agreements compared with prices for like work in regular contracts shows that the interests of the State are not protected in special agreements where there can be no competition.

"The custom has obtained of making allowances for work after it was done on the claim that it was extra work. Usually this has been done by allowing the contractor the labor for such extra work at cost, with 10 per cent. allowance or profit.

"The contract price on Contract No. 4, Middle Division, was $154,471. On May 1 it had cost $581,878.95. This contract required special study before letting, but it was treated as if it had no peculiar features. The contractors were permitted to so prosecute the work as to involve great increase of cost. Within three months the work was practically lost sight of, and carried on under special agreement and the allowance of claims for extras, until it ended in surrendering the work to the consent of the Superintendent of Public Works under a force account agreement. This seems to be a case where the contract having been practically nullified, should have been terminated.

"The commission fixes the amount of money improperly expended in the manner pointed out at not less than $1,000,000.

Work Foreign to the Improvement.

"On Contract No. 3, Western Division, elaborate plans were made involving an expense of about $100,000 for the benefit of the milling industry of Lockport. In the City of Syracuse the Superintendent imposed upon the improvement an expense of about $23,810, for reclaiming waste land for a State shop. He also required a ditch to be dug in the same city, costing $7,000. Neither of these had any relation to the improvement. The Superintendent has been active in requiring ordinary repairs, whether involved in the improvement or not. For the most part they were not provided for in the engineer's estimate, and have consumed money which was devoted to another purpose.

Proportion of Work Included in Contracts.

"There has been expended upon the contracts awarded the approximate amount of $7,867,924.36, estimated to complete same, $4,731,600. The estimated amount for the work not yet let is $8,900,000; making a grand total (done and to be done) of $21,-499,524.36. These figures do not include administration expenses.

"The cost of the work included in contracts let is 58.5 per cent. of the whole, but as the contracts are not completed, the proportion of the cost of work done to the total cost of the improvement is 36.6 per cent.

Money Needed to Complete Improvement.

"The commission find that the completion of the improvement will cost not to exceed $13,651,000. To this should be added 10 per cent. for engineering and administration. This estimate includes work not contemplated by the $9,000,000 act, viz.: Pneumatic locks at Cohoes and Lockport, and radical changes at Newark and Little Falls, and the restoration of structures which will require rebuilding within ten years. If the recommendation of the commission, that the pneumatic locks at Lockport and Cohoes be omitted, be followed, the estimate will be reduced by the cost of the locks, $2,100,-000.

"The estimate of the commission is qualified by the statement of their belief that with proper preparatory survey work and the adoption of the suggestions made by the commission and its engineers, the work can be done from 15 to 20 per cent. less than the estimate, and that if the special suggestions, with respect to changing the location of the canals at certain points, be sanctioned by the Legislature, the cost will be further diminished. The estimate, however, includes nothing for appropriating land for spoils banks and borrow pits.

"The commission express the opinion that doing work which should have been performed under ordinary repairs has consumed not less than a million and a half dollars of the money expended.

"The estimate of the cost of this improvement, made by the State Engineer for the Constitutional Convention, was $11,-573,000. It was a little more than a guess, as it was based on no sufficient data. The amount of $9,000,000 fixed in the act following the constitutional amendment seems to have been arrived at upon consultation between the State Engineer and the advocates of the canal improvement, and not based on any definite estimate, but upon a hope that omitting all work not absolutely necessary, it might suffice. The great cost of the suggested improvements at Lockport, Cohoes, Newark, and Little Falls was not considered.

Matters of General Interest.

"The commission call attention to the following subjects and make the following recommendations:

"First.—That the duties of the State Engineer and Surveyor are too numerous and onerous for the force allowed the department.

"Second.—That there is a dual system in the management of canal improvement, the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor each being intrusted with powers and functions so interwoven that it is difficult to fix responsibility in case of negligence or wrongdoing; and that such system interferes with the proper execution of the work, and is productive of conflicting directions from the two departments. The recommendation is made that the sole responsibility be vested in either one department or the other.

"Third—That the improvement be continued in such manner that the work will proceed without interruption to completion, and that it be accompanied by a more accurate study of the conditions and revision of the specifications upon the lines pointed out by the engineers of the commission, Mr. Cooley and Mr. North.

"Fourth—That individuals are permitted to use canal water for power purposes without compensation. They recommend that no water be taken which may be necessary for navigation, and that where there is a surplus that it be not taken without compensation.

"Fifth—That lands owned by the State along the canal are encroached upon by private individuals, who occupy the same without compensation to the State, in such a way that their encroaching buildings become an expense to the State in improving the canal and in supporting the banks to sustain their weight, and in occasioning breaks.

"Sixth—That many sewers empty into the canal in cities, and they recommend that this practice should be put a stop to entirely.

"Seventh—They call attention to the suggestions made by the commission's engineers.

"Eighth—They recommend that the proposed pneumatic locks at Lockport and Cohoes be not adopted at present, but that such a lock be installed at Newark, where the conditions favor the experiment.

"Ninth—That the realignment of the canal at Newark, suggested by the State Engineer, be authorized.

"Tenth—That the plan suggested by the commission's engineers of abandoning the canal near Crescent and building a new canal to the Waterford side-cut, there to enter the Hudson River, thus dispensing with the sixteen locks at Cohoes, and if advisable the present canal below Crescent, receive careful consideration after the work of deepening the canal is completed.

"Eleventh—That the plan of dropping out a lock at Little Falls, suggested by the State Engineer, be not at present applied. That at this point only such deepening be done as can be advantageously, and the locks not improved for the present. After the plan of improvement is nearing completion experience and further study of the question will show what is best to be done.

Advantages of Improvement.

"The commission earnestly calls attention to the advantages of the improvement, pointing out that the work already done has greatly facilitated the movement of canalboats, and urges that the improvement of the canal upon the lines contemplated be continued to completion, with such changes as they have suggested or as are deemed wise by the Legislature, and that the expense ought not to be regarded in determining this question.

"That the entire cost of the construction, enlargement, and maintenance of the canal up to 1885 was $102,345,123, but the State has received from tolls $134,648,900, so that the canals have overpaid the entire cost of their construction, maintenance, and repairs up to Oct. 1, 1885, by $32,303,777, and their entire expense, including the $9,000,000, has not reached this sum by several million dollars.

"Attention is called to certain portions of the canal, especially one part of the Champlain Canal, where the pending improvement should be pushed to completion under special legislative appropriation, and the commission recommends that appropriations be promptly made sufficient to preserve the incomplete work, and prevent great loss to the State during the time which must intervene before the question of the appropriation for continuing the improvement can be submitted to the people."

THE CANAL SYSTEM WRONG.

So Says Darwin R. James, a Member of the Commission.

Darwin R. James, a member of the Canal Investigating Committee, was seen last night in reference to the commission's report. Mr. James said:

"The system whereby the work on canals is done can really be called a dual system. There are two departments, the Engineer's Department and the Department of Public Works. These departments really shield one another, and, in my estimation, one is entirely sufficient. While the Department of Public Works depends on the engineers' reports, which go through three or four hands before reaching Chief Engineer Adams, Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge can veto if he sees fit. I consider Aldridge and Adams both thoroughly honest men, but I fear that Mr. Adams is weak and not entirely competent to fill such an important position.

"It looks to me as if the law was enacted to make offices. The system, which is hoary with age, is totally wrong, and the plan is inferior and bad. A contractor can make money nearly every time that he becomes a friend of some assistant engineer. All this system works in favor of the contractors. I lay the whole blame to politics and to the system. The idea that the public seems to have that all the officers are Republicans is wrong. With the exception of the two chiefs of departments, the other men are appointed through civil service examinations. This includes all department engineers and Inspectors. The commission did not take any one man as evidence in the investigation, but looked for general evidence. We were instructed to inspect the work done, and to make recommendations for the future, at which task we have spent more than four and a half months."

ILLICIT WHISKY SEIZED.

Supposed Important Arrests Made by Internal Revenue Agent Williams.

Col. Williams, the Chief Internal Revenue Agent of this district, has had agents watching a vinegar factory in Brooklyn and a yeast manufactory in Manhattan, for the purpose of securing evidence of the manufacture of illicit whisky. This work resulted in the arrest on Wednesday of three men, the seizure of twenty-seven barrels of illicit whisky, and the closing up of the yeast manufacturing plant. Col. Williams considers this a very important case.

The whisky, it is alleged by the Internal Revenue officers, was made at the Brooklyn Malt Vinegar Works, 227 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, where the yeast sold by the concern in this city was also made. It has been the custom to ship the whisky to this brought on two-horse trucks, twenty to twenty-five barrels at a time, and usually two loads were delivered every day. The plant in this borough is situated at 318 Henry Street, and is known as the Manhattan Yeast Company. The liquor was distributed in small lots to dealers, principally small saloons on the East Side.

The men arrested were Charles Ritskey of 256 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, who is said to be one of the Directors of the concern, and Abraham Weinstein and Maurice Braun, two drivers. United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held Ritskey in $5,000 bail and the others in $500 each.

Erastus Hayes, the Treasurer of the vinegar company, whose address is given as 316 Henry Street, visited the Federal Building later in the afternoon, and surrendered himself to Commissioner Shields. Mr. Hayes was accompanied by his counsel, Charles H. Lovett, in whose custody he was paroled until 10 o'clock to-day, to enable him to procure bail. He said that the only business he knew of conducted by the vinegar company was the manufacture of vinegar and yeast, which was sold to the Manhattan Yeast Company. He said that he knew nothing of the manufacture or sale of illicit whisky.

WRECK AT SOUTH NORWALK.

One Man Killed and Several Injured in a Collision.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 4.—West-bound way passenger train No. 59, leaving New Haven at 3 P. M. and due in this city at 4:07, collided head-on this afternoon with a switching freight train from the Danbury Division, on the Washington Street Bridge. One man, Isaac Davis, a freight brakeman, was killed. The engineers and firemen on both trains were more or less injured, and the passengers suffered a severe jolting.

A woman, who refused to give her name, received a slight wound on the forehead. It is believed she is a member of the family of Col. George B. Canford of New York.

The wildest rumors prevailed, and it was reported that the loss of life was appalling. The physicians of the city were speedily summoned, but their services were not greatly needed. The two locomotives are wrecked and several cars are derailed. The cause of the accident has not been determined.

Boy Killed by Brooklyn Trolley.

August Schlintz, a six-year-old boy, of 764 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, was struck by a south-bound Nassau car in front of his home about 10 o'clock last night, and was so seriously injured that he died a few hours later. He was playing on the tracks. Omri Wilkinson of 709 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, the motorman of the car, was arrested.

MANY WAR TAX RULINGS

Stamps Must Be Affixed to Steam Vessel Supervisors' Certificates, but Not Money Orders.

THE SUGAR REFINER'S TAX

Many of the Beet and Cane Sugar Mills of the West and South Declared Exempt from the War Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Dumont, Supervisor General of Steam Vessels, has issued a circular in which he announces that under the new war revenue act a 10-cent stamp must be affixed to the following-named certificates and copies thereof required by law:

Supervising Inspectors' permit to towing steamer to carry persons other than crew.
Supervising Inspectors' permit exempting river steamers from carrying metallic lifeboats.
Certificate of license to carry gunpowder.
Certificate permitting steamers to go to another port for repairs.
Certificate of license to carry excursion party.
Certificate of license permitting the carrying of petroleum on passenger steamers.
Certificate of Supervising Inspectors as to safety of using petroleum as fuel on steamers.
Certificate of Supervising Inspectors as to safety of boilers not built of riveted iron or steel plates.

Original certificates of Inspectors of steam vessels, issued to chief officers of customs for file, do not require a stamp.

The revenue act which took effect July 1 prescribed a Government tax of 2 cents on each United States postal money order. Instructions were issued in advance to all money order Post Offices that this tax was to be collected not by affixing stamps to the orders, but by charging 2 cents to the buyers of money orders in addition to the regular fee.

This 2 cents is to be accounted for separately by Postmasters to the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the gross amount of the collections, estimated at $500,000 per annum, will be transferred from the postal revenue to the internal revenue fund quarterly by the Auditor.

In spite of the plain instructions sent out, money orders are now coming into the Auditor's office with revenue stamps affixed. Some of them have evidently been affixed and canceled by Postmasters, others by purchasers of money orders, still others, and most numerously, by payees when they receipt for the money.

All this is double payment of tax, for the selling Postmaster will in every case be required to account for 2 cents on each order sold. No revenue stamps are in any case to be attached to United States postal money orders.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day rendered a decision in which he holds in effect that persons engaged in manufacturing sugar from cane or beets, and who do not buy and refine other sugars, are not subject to the tax imposed by the new war revenue act. This act provides as follows:

That every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for the transporting of oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per centum on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business in excess of said sum of $250,000.

The contention of the Commissioner is that the law applies only to persons engaged in refining raw sugars, as distinguished from those who produce the raw or unrefined sugar from cane or beets. Under this ruling practically all of the beet sugar mills of the West and the cane mills of the South are exempt from the tax. Of this latter class there are said to be over 700 in the State of Louisiana alone. The decision was rendered upon the application of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, which asked for a ruling upon this point.

SOME WAR TAX QUESTIONS.

Several of Them Explicitly Answered by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott.

Fully one-half of the persons who visit the internal revenue offices in this city nowadays are in quest of information concerning the practical application of the different provisions of the war revenue law. The other half of the visitors are in quest of adhesive tax stamps, of which there are now an apparent abundance of all denominations.

Collector C. H. Treat of the Second District was authorized yesterday by Commissioner Scott to answer a series of questions propounded by W. R. Spooner, a lawyer of this city. Following are the questions and answers:

1. Is a 50-cent stamp required on bonds for costs or appeal in matters of litigation in the courts? Ans.—Such bonds are not required to be stamped.

2. Do notarial acknowledgments to deeds, mortgages, or other instruments require to be stamped? Ans.—They do not if the deed or other instrument is required to be stamped.

3. Do contracts for sale or assignment of a bid on auction sale of realty require tax stamps? Ans.—If the contract or sale does not vest any title, and is merely a memorandum of purchase, it does not require to be stamped.

In reply to a question from a manufacturer of sparkling wines, as to whether such wines must be samped when first transferred to the bottle, Commissioner Scott ruled: "In case of genuine sparkling wines put up in bottles and undergoing a natural process of development, during which they require considerable manipulation before arriving at a finished state, the stamping of the bottle may be postponed until such time as the wine arrives at a marketable condition. This ruling applies only to genuine sparkling wines, while contained in the vaults or cellars or other appropriate place in which the wines are treated, and the process of manufacture continues. As soon as the wines are in marketable condition the liability to tax at once attaches, and the stamp must be affixed." The Commissioner adds that this ruling does not apply to wine in bins for aging purposes only.

A dealer in leaf tobacco asks about the special tax, and is informed by Commissioner Scott that "Every person is regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is, for himself or on commission, to sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale leaf tobacco, and such person is required to pay special tax, according to the quantity of tobacco sold."

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

What Companies Come Within the Exemption Provided by Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision on the liability of co-operative and mutual insurance companies to tax under the war revenue act. After quoting that part of the act applicable to the case, the Commissioner says that it is clear from the language now that the exemptions made are not intended to apply to life insurance companies, although organized and conducted on the mutual plan, unless such companies are "fraternal," "beneficiary," or "purely local" in their character.

In the case of the particular company under consideration, it is stated that it is purely co-operative in its plan, issues no stock, and has no stockholders. All of the profits or surplus assets go to its members in the way of dividends, reductions of premiums, or additions to policies in case of death. In this connection the Commissioner in his letter says:

"The term 'fraternal or beneficiary,' as used in connection with life insurance companies, would seem to have no application to the company you represent; and, admitting it to be a purely co-operative association, as claimed, its business, it appears, is not confined to any particular locality, nor conducted exclusively for the benefit of its members without profit.

"Upon examination of the form of policy submitted by you, I also find that the premiums charged are at certain fixed rates, and payable at stipulated times, as in the case of ordinary life insurance; and not according to, as the assessment plan usually adopted by co-operative insurance companies. From the examination made, I am clearly of the opinion that the policies issued by your company do not come within the exemption referred to."

District Attorney Pettit Sworn In.

George H. Pettit, recently appointed United States District Attorney by President McKinley, was sworn in yesterday morning in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, before Judge Thomas. He has retained, at least temporarily, Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy.

SAVINGS BANKS' BIG GAINS

State Institutions Show an Increase in Resources of Nearly $20,000,000 in Six Months.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The statements of savings banks in New York State made to the State Superintendent of Banking of their condition on July 1 last show a gain in resources in six months of nearly $20,000,000. The surplus in the aggregate is $1,000 less than on Jan. 1, and the interest credited and paid for the year ended June 30, 1898, was nearly $1,000,000 less than for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897. The open accounts increased by $18,000. There were received in deposits $18,000,000 more than was withdrawn during the twelve months ended June 30, 1898, while for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897, the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by $21,900,000. It may be just as well to state here that the reports made every six months are for the preceding twelve months, so that there are virtually two annual reports each year.

The July statement shows that the deposits were greater by $6,300,000 for the year ended June 30 than for the year ended Dec. 31, and the amounts withdrawn $10,000,000 greater during the year closing June 30. From the statements rendered the following summaries by counties are prepared:

County.	Total Resources.	Amount Due Depositors.	Surplus.	Open Accounts.	Amount deposited during the yr. 1897, not including int. credited for that period.	Amount withdrawn during year 1897.	Amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1898.
Albany	$51,523,352	$47,012,889	$ 928,780	74,727	$13,333,257	$10,744,047	$1,697,106
Brooms	2,936,551	2,706,885	227,666	15,680	1,419,121	1,212,521	70,480
Cayuga	4,623,973	4,118,511	505,462	14,622	2,097,691	1,688,487	124,394
Chemung	48,491	45,522	2,942	917	45,677	36,545	1,071
Columbia	2,734,123	2,411,291	322,837	7,000	618,560	606,623	77,884
Cortland	1,524,129	1,433,054	91,075	6,032	688,207	536,487	48,572
Dutchess	12,961,649	11,612,337	1,354,514	27,882	2,410,141	2,148,477	423,572
Erie	44,561,734	38,949,183	5,612,550	91,236	14,688,555	12,869,488	1,514,805
Fulton	64,250	57,873	6,477	524	16,118	23,299	1,547
Greene	1,440,707	1,224,807	195,899	3,805	347,361	304,873	40,333
Jefferson	3,267,181	2,965,430	301,701	13,188	1,265,155	923,122	97,680
Kings	144,577,171	126,001,693	18,382,988	299,152	34,975,500	33,397,502	4,439,900
Madison	1,054,610	938,913	112,406	4,031	322,422	296,719	30,528
Monroe	36,283,151	32,524,380	3,553,225	68,093	11,545,310	10,605,417	1,115,382
Montgomery	1,185,213	1,124,831	58,382	5,788	628,037	451,972	30,967
New York	486,871,248	425,604,043	59,262,071	928,868	109,212,163	103,182,421	14,736,064
Niagara	1,977,723	1,819,021	158,324	6,109	1,303,853	1,081,304	61,384
Oneida	10,725,983	8,902,135	787,797	27,765	2,630,120	2,272,312	290,826
Onondaga	25,874,346	23,487,570	371,833	57,575	9,725,690	8,127,626	938,106
Orange	11,285,062	9,780,799	454,250	27,427	2,203,377	1,993,598	149,495
Oswego	3,447,675	3,155,681	291,994	10,033	1,432,995	1,379,057	102,878
Putnam	342,862	306,536	36,326	1,239	77,416	70,425	8,084
Queens	4,651,481	4,127,406	524,025	17,400	1,692,371	1,395,047	142,777
Rensselaer	8,422,104	7,031,398	332,714	17,786	1,639,836	1,547,963	227,336
Richmond	1,560,706	1,403,483	156,852	6,497	731,544	640,201	43,923
Schenectady	2,211,311	2,071,556	139,755	8,171	808,507	640,881	65,083
Seneca	263,728	249,684	14,043	1,457	138,073	105,539	6,858
Suffolk	5,939,996	5,231,309	708,687	12,908	248,703	1,012,754	102,222
Tompkins	1,473,277	1,261,328	211,951	6,012	652,971	583,669	34,275
Ulster	7,735,938	7,065,249	667,577	20,033	1,893,732	1,818,523	236,976
Westchester	18,732,653	12,566,062	166,591	41,224	4,102,489	3,684,323	538,062
T'l'l July 1.	$889,250,317	$787,212,475	$101,671,213	1,823,631	$223,880,722	$205,889,

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THE SITUATION IN SANTIAGO.

The statement of the officers of Gen. SHAFTER's army at Santiago and the letter of Col. ROOSEVELT, with the telegram of Gen. AMES to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, are among the most remarkable documents in the military history of any modern nation. The situation they describe was in some degree matched by that of the English Army in the Crimea, but not completely, nor was there at any time in that war a crisis which those immediately in command regarded as so critical or demanding such instant action.

Three Major Generals, four Brigadier Generals, and a Colonel commanding a brigade—that is, all the general officers of the troops actually at Santiago—unite in declaring to Gen. SHAFTER: "This army must be moved at once or perish." Gen. AMES, in his dispatch to the Navy Department, says: "This army is incapable, because of sickness, of marching anywhere except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once." Col. ROOSEVELT of the Second Cavalry Brigade says: "In this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic, like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickly season, August and the beginning of September." And he concludes: "I write only because I cannot see our men, who have fought so bravely, and who have endured extreme hardship and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving, so far as in me lies, to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved."

On the information thus set forth, it is reported this morning that 7,000 of Gen. SHAFTER's troops will be brought away from Santiago "immediately," transports for that number being available there, and that all who "can be spared" will follow as soon as possible. It is none too soon to begin; in the light of the official declarations of the officers there it is much too late, for three-fourths of the force will still remain, and with our knowledge of the incapacity of the transportation service in the War Department we cannot hope that they will be moved in a long time, during which many valuable lives will be lost or ruined.

What will most deeply affect the public mind is the suddenness with which the knowledge of this situation is brought to it. It is a month since fighting ceased in Santiago. It is nearly three weeks since the formal surrender of the city and the Spanish forces took place. The Government is in telegraphic communication with Gen. SHAFTER's headquarters. The usual and regular system of the army requires prompt and continuous and detailed reports on the health of troops, and there is a special force of trained officers whose duty it is to study these reports, and to have constantly in their minds an adequate and accurate picture of the general conditions, and to suggest the measures necessary to preserve or restore proper conditions. Malarial fever is not a novel or obscure disease, until all its officers unite in saying and the treatment it requires are as well known as anything in the science of medicine. Yet here is an army of some twenty thousand men or more which has been steadily weakened by this disease, until all its officers unite in saying that it "must be moved at once or perish." And this statement is drawn out in response to a cable order from the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, to move the army into the interior—a measure which they agree would be utterly inadequate and probably very dangerous.

This is all very serious. It may prove to be disastrous. It cannot lightly be passed over. If the responsibility be not clearly fixed, it will inevitably rest on the whole Administration, and it will be very great.

THE CANAL SCANDAL.

The canal report is a revelation of blunders, incapacity, and great waste of public money, some of it dishonest. The report is too long, it wanders unguided over too much ground, it mumbles feebly where it should have spoken words of sharp and specific condemnation, and it does not present clearly in any one place the conclusions of the Commissioners of Investigation, but scatters them throughout the document. Yet it is a report that convicts GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works, and CAMPBELL W. ADAMS, State Engineer and Surveyor, of official neglect and wrongdoing, for which they should speedily be put on trial, and it convicts and condemns FRANK S. BLACK, Governor of New York, of failure and incapacity, since the waste and the frauds now exposed have occurred during his administration. Back, of all these, and responsible for them all, is the Republican Party machine, THOMAS C. PLATT, owner and operator, to the vices and corruption of which the loss of public money and the threatened ruin of the canals is directly due. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE is the very type and fine flower of a Platt machine man. Appointed by Gov. MORTON at PLATT's command, he has administered his important office on a purely political and partisan basis, using public places and the public funds without scruple to strengthen the Republican Party. ALDRIDGE is the man the investigating commission holds chiefly responsible for the reckless squandering of money in the canal work. State Engineer and Surveyor ADAMS was an up-the-State engineer perfectly unknown to the profession and inexperienced in large work. PLATT found him and nominated him in 1895. The blunders, deceptions, wastes, and frauds in the nine-million-dollar canal improvement have gone under the nose of ADAMS. Next to ALDRIDGE he is held responsible by the report. The Governor has very properly instructed the Attorney General to examine the testimony and report to determine whether court proceedings should be instituted against these men. But who will try the Governor? He is tarred with the same stick. And who will haul PLATT before the Grand Jury as the accomplice before the fact?

Briefly, the exhibit of the report is this: When the Constitutional Convention, in 1894, asked to be informed as to the cost of deepening the canals, State Engineer ADAMS furnished an estimate of $11,573,000. In the act authorizing the bond issue this was cut down to $9,000,000, the Engineer believing that by omitting all work not absolutely necessary this sum could be made to suffice. Early in 1896 it was discovered, as ALDRIDGE and ADAMS have confessed, that several more millions would be required, but they concealed their discovery nearly two years, finally publishing a statement in December last, informing the amazed public that at least $7,000,000 more would be required. There has been expended on contracts $7,867,924, and it will require $4,731,600 to complete the work under these contracts, and $8,900,000 on contracts not yet let, to complete the work, making a total of $21,499,524 for an improvement that Engineer ADAMS undertook to carry out for $9,000,000. Only 65 miles of work have been completed. Some progress has been made on 244 miles, and there are 144 miles of work for which no contracts have been let. The money thus far expended, $7,867,924, is completely thrown away should the people of the State, disgusted by this Republican incompetence and knavery, refuse to appropriate the $13,631,600 required to complete the improvement.

The specific acts of fraud or wastefulness through improper contracts reported on by the commission have, in its judgment, cost the State $1,000,000. A further sum of $1,500,000 has been improperly expended out of the improvement fund upon work that should have been performed as ordinary repairs. The million dollars lost through improvident contracts is gone forever. Of course somebody must be held to legal or criminal accountability for this great sum. It must be determined, so far as a court trial will reveal the facts, whether the faulty contracts were due to incompetence or to guilty collusion in the offices of the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works. If there was stealing and a "divvy," the people want to know it. If any attempt is made to prevent a judicial inquiry and to hush up the scandal, they will conclude at once that there was stealing and that public officers of the State got their share of the booty. ALDRIDGE's abuse of canal patronage is exposed in the report, the fact being mentioned that in Rochester "men sent to contractors with tickets were set to unnecessary work." But the trail of ALDRIDGE and Republican machine politics for pelf is over the entire job. It reeks.

The chief anxiety in the Republican camp will now be, not to bring the criminals to justice, but to avert from the party the consequences of this ugly scandal. Gov. BLACK might with as much reason hope to evade responsibility for PAYN as the Republican Party to escape the political consequences of malfeasances that are the inevitable result of its policy of putting into places of high trust men without conscience or scruple. The canal scandal will not down. It is too big and too serious. It is an act of incredible hardihood for a party to appeal to the voters to continue in office the very men who are responsible for these blunders and the waste and loss. Yet Gov. BLACK is serenely confident of a renomination. "BLACK and thirteen millions more for ALDRIDGE and ADAMS" is likely to be the Republican ticket and platform.

It all rests with the people. It is a year when union, wisdom, and good candidates are of the highest importance to the Democratic Party.

BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

The efforts of the German Emperor to annex the reputation of BISMARCK as part of his own political capital are really pathetic. They seem to indicate a consciousness on the Kaiser's part of the need of whatever support he can derive from a posthumous friendship for the founder of the German Empire. Or, rather, they seem to indicate a desire to propitiate the admirers and followers of BISMARCK, whose admirers comprise, indeed, the whole population of the empire.

It is true that BISMARCK himself took every precaution against such a use of his fame. The very epitaph in which he described himself as "the faithful servant of Kaiser WILHELM I." was evidently meant to be exclusive. Nor is there any doubt that the Bismarck family has fulfilled the wishes of its late head in repelling the Kaiser's effusive attentions. It is not often that a German subject gets a chance to snub his Emperor in a safe and legitimate way. That opportunity has fallen to Count HERBERT BISMARCK. No doubt it has been a pleasure to him to embrace it, but it has also been a filial duty. The imperial proposition to bury BISMARCK with the Kings of Prussia was disposed of by the statement of BISMARCK's own wish, and the imperial journals must content themselves with sneering at the taste of a great man who chose to be buried in a potato field and within sight and sound of a railroad.

The Emperor is not, however, to be deterred by snubs, and yesterday he took possession of BISMARCK's memory, almost literally with force and arms, by a special memorial service with military accessories. This will hardly effect his purpose. He has already been reminded by the family, and he is likely to be reminded by a large part of the German people, that the obsequies of BISMARCK, to use the expressive American phrase, are "none of his funeral."

WHY DOES SECRETARY ALGER STAY?

Why should Gen. ALGER continue to be Secretary of War? We have given some evidence to show the grade of esteem in which he is held throughout the army. The feeling about him—that is to say, against him—is virtually unanimous. Of course we cannot publish the opinions of those who are not at liberty to give their opinions publicly upon the conduct of their official superiors, and, expert testimony, to be of value, must be accompanied by the names of the witnesses. Secretary ALGER does not take this view. He has given out for publication a letter which he says was written to him, describing him as "a head of great executive ability." We have his word for it that the writer of this letter is competent to judge.

This is the only testimony favorable to the Secretary that he has thus far been able to adduce. It would be interesting to know whether he can adduce any others. Is there one officer in the United States whose opinion commands any weight who is willing to put his name to the assertion that Gen. ALGER has been a good, or decent, or even tolerable, Secretary of War? Evidence of his personal interjection of politics, of a particularly noisome kind, into the business of the War Department continues to accumulate. New evidence of bungling and blundering in every one of the staff corps which are bureaus in his department comes to light every day. When it is not one staff corps, but all; when it is the Commissary Department and the Quartermaster's Department and the Ordnance Department and now the Medical Department that are exhibited as all inefficient together, who can doubt that the radical inefficiency, the fountain and origin of evils, is in the common head of all these departments; the head, as he calls himself, "of great executive ability."

Perhaps the most exasperating fact about Secretary ALGER is this habit he has of throwing a fresh bouquet to himself whenever a new revelation of his incapacity comes to light. When it appears that no proper provision is made for clothing or feeding or equipping or moving or medically attending our troops, the man responsible for these disgraceful failures shrugs his shoulders and tells us that "war is war." He is like HORACE's miser:

"Populus me sibilat at mihi plaudo,"

Whether the Secretary, like the miser, also consoles himself under popular execration by counting his money we do not undertake to say, though Gen. ALGER is a lively man of business. It is not his fault that he is an incurably small politician, but it is his fault that, being what he is, he assumes a place which in these times requires a very different man to fill it. Why he should stay there is a question. But the main question is, why he should be permitted to stay there.

TRUST COMPANIES AND SAVINGS BANKS.

The reports of the trust companies of the State and the savings banks of Greater New York which we published yesterday morning are very impressive. These two forms of corporations have this in common, that the former in part and the latter wholly do business as trustees; they take the money of others on deposit or their property in trust, and invest or manage it under pretty definite restrictions. The trust companies are, however, business enterprises conducted for the profit of their shareholders. The savings banks are conducted for the profit of the depositors. The operations of the former, while necessarily conservative, are more varied and complex than those of the latter, and there is the general distinction that the trust companies handle the money or property of persons of considerable means, while the savings banks deal as a rule only with those of very modest means and largely the poor.

It is interesting to note that while the resources of all the trust companies in the State on June 30 were, in round numbers, $527,000,000, those of the savings banks of the City of New York were $889,000,000. Within the limits of the city the resources of the trust companies were about $490,000,000, or a trifle more than one-half of the savings banks. These figures show on the one hand what a very large amount of money, and an amount steadily increasing, is seeking investment in this country under conditions of safety rather than of large profit. On the other, they show how very great is the contribution of small investors, the majority of them wage-earners, to this steadily growing fund. It will aid our readers to form some idea of the extent of this fund if we state that the resources of the trust companies in the State and the savings banks in the city combined are equivalent to more than four-fifths of all the currency of every kind in circulation in the entire Union.

It seems that our co-operation in Chinese affairs has been invited at Pekin in respect to the concession for the extension of the New Chuang Railway. The explanation is that a great proportion of the trade of the region to which the road gives access is American. It is needless to say that in this as in all other cases in which Chinese trade is concerned, it is our interest and duty to stand with England for "the open door." Doubtless instructions to that effect have already been sent to our representatives at Pekin. But it is incomprehensible, considering present international relations, that we have not long ago put ourselves upon the side of equal opportunities, and against exclusive commercial concessions, by some public and emphatic announcement.

That was a very gallant action which Mayor VAN WYCK performed. It seems that three young women owe their lives to him. He saved them at the distinct risk of his own, and by an exhibition of presence of mind and coolness as well as of courage. In his capacity of a life-saver we can all be proud of the Mayor, and we are.

We have received the circular of a firm of manufacturers of wooden boxes and wooden ware in various forms stating that they have erected and equipped in the Province of Quebec a factory with the latest improved machinery. The circular is addressed to dealers in British North America, and promises that the new factory will reduce cost "very materially." Considering the pains Congress has taken to increase the cost of the material of this manufacture in the United States, the firm's expectations from their Canadian factory are not unreasonable.

Each of the companies in Gen. WADE's Puerto Rico excursion should be attended by a large colored man bearing a pail of "lemonade" and a tin cup. This would make the resemblance to the political "target shoots" complete.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most of us can remember the spending of money for which we received an inadequate return, or no return at all, but even these memories are not poignant enough to enable us really to appreciate the feelings of the people who gave good legal tender for the insurance of seaside cottages and other property similarly situated against the peril of destruction by Spanish warships. These "bombardment risks," as they were called, are said to have been taken out in considerable numbers along a part of our coast that we are somewhat tired of mentioning, and a few of them, according to whispered report, still perform the easy task of "protecting" edifices and merchandise not a million miles from New York City. Timidity verging on cowardice, if not on treason, must have impelled the obtaining of such policies, and those who wasted money on them will get no sympathy, now that they are the objects of humorous jeers from irreverent insurance agents. The case is different with ship owners who, in April and May, contracted to pay for a year an additional premium on every vessel they sent into Southern waters. Such expenditures are now extremely painful, but there is in them no element of disgrace, for the making of the contracts was only the exercise of reasonable caution, which wasn't the case with the "bombardment risks."

—Efforts to save animals from brutal treatment sometimes result in this country in the bringing of harsh language to the ears of the would-be reformer, and there have been cases where he had to defend himself from the heavy fists of the owner of the abused horse or dog. In Naples, it seems, his perils are much greater. In December last a Director of the local Society for the Protection of Animals was stabbed and almost killed, presumably by cabmen who had, through his exertions, been convicted of cruelty to their horses. "After five months of illness," says the society's last report "he has resumed the direction of the society's operations. Of course he is doing so at the risk of his life, as all of us are who are working for the protection of animals in these parts." The report gives some interesting statistics which evidence both the activity of the organization and the need for its work. The number of carts to which the drivers were forced to attach more horses was 41,330, and those of which the loads were diminished were 13,117. Confiscated—Sticks, 85,374; stakes used for beating, 4,936; spikes on curb chains, 1,162. Convictions—Working in an unfit state, 2,848; beating, 1,596; overloading, 768. The society has sixteen Inspectors constantly on duty, and they are active and energetic; but any one who knows Naples and its innumerable hills will easily understand how utterly inadequate such a number must be with so great a work to do. To give a faint idea of the cruelty with which the Inspectors have to deal, it is said that of the drivers convicted for beating during the last two years thirteen had knocked out their animals' eyes and four had beaten their horses until they fell dead in the street.

PERSONAL.

—Remarkable as is the ability which Commodore SCHLEY has demonstrated in the noble art of finding Spanish fleets and of destroying them after found, it is fully equaled by his skill in the not less difficult and rather more dangerous art of writing letters. The Commodore is just now the object of popular admiration of the most fervid sort, and hero worshippers of widely various degrees of discretion and good taste, being deprived by circumstances of present opportunity to crowd around him in the street and shake his hand with sacred and profane ejaculations of praise, are loading the mails with their emotions, filling his cabin with their written superlatives, and compelling him to devote a lot of time to the expression of thanks for their congratulations. But Commodore SCHLEY stands the pressure marvelously well. Like Lieut. HOBSON, he manages to preserve both his temper and his modesty—either of which treasures he might almost be excused for losing—and as fast as he can is sending to his admirers acknowledgments of their communications that are real triumphs in this particular field of literature. Several of these letters have appeared in THE TIMES, and their high and peculiar merit must have impressed itself upon every reader. They are not only well expressed and almost simple enough in phrase to be commended for originality of idea, but, best quality of all, they show no slightest trace of having been written by a man with a grievance. Deep in his heart the Commodore may or may not feel hurt because an official superior has not accorded to him as generous recognition as the public has unanimously given, but such private opinions as he may hold on this question he keeps to himself, and, instead of seeking for more glory, divides what he has among his officers and men with entirely unpretentious good-will. If he isn't a typical American monarch of the quarterdeck he is at least an example of what we all want them to be, and that amounts to much the same thing.

—ZOLA's victory over Le Petit Journal, the paper which, of all those in Paris, resorted to the vilest scheme for injuring the courageous writer, will doubtless give him much satisfaction as a son, but it is not a matter of much consequence to his foreign admirers. To them the charge that ZOLA's father, when a young man, had misappropriated regimental funds was seen to be so grotesquely irrelevant to modern affairs, and the meanness and cowardice which it illustrated, to say nothing of what it showed as to the weakness of the case against ZOLA himself, were so obvious to eyes not set in French heads that foreigners took hardly any interest at all in the progress of the libel suit. That they are surprised at its result must be confessed. Recent experiences with what passes for judicial proceedings in France had led most of us to expect that Le Petit Journal would be held blameless, if not commended, for opening a grave and declaring that the bones at its bottom were not free from stains. That the real color of the bones would have any bearing on the verdict was not regarded as within the realm of possibility. And it was!

NUGGETS.

Not Hot If Out.

The hottest thing out—fire.—Philadelphia Record.

Discouraging Outlook.

Mrs. Dewitt—An Italian scientist claims to have produced diamonds artificially by firing a cannon.

Mr. Dewitt—Most unfortunate. Peace will hereafter be impossible.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Feminine Severity.

Helen—What did you think of Kate's new tea gown?

Martha—It was made rather stylish, but didn't you think the colors rather weak?

Helen—Yes; they matched her tea very nicely.—Chicago News.

A Cruel Reminder.

His Wife—You would not have half the nervousness you do if you would give up smoking.

Himself—Oh, I couldn't live without my pipe.

His Wife—Yes you could. You told Millie Perry you could not live without her—before you met me.—Indianapolis Journal.

Slow.

Fuddy—They say that Tawdlin has a fever and is not expected to be out for a long time.

Duddy—A slow fever, I suppose?

Fuddy—I don't know; but what made you think that?

Duddy—Well, Tawdlin caught it.—Boston Transcript.

THE RUSH OF THE OREGON.

They held her South to Magellan's mouth
Then East they steered her, forth
Through the farther gate of the crafty strait,
And then they held her North.

Six thousand miles to the Indian Isles!
And the Oregon rushed home,
Her wake a swirl of jade and pearl,
Her bow a bend of foam.

And when at Rio the cable sang
"There is war, grim war with Spain!"
The swart crews grinned, and stroked their guns
And thought on the mangled Maine.

In the glimmered gloom of the engine room
There was joy to each grimy soul,
And fainting men sprang up again
And heaped the blazing coal.

Good need was there to go with care;
But every sailor prayed
Or gun for gun or six to one
To meet them, unafraid.

Her goal at last! With joyous blast
She hailed the welcoming roar
Of hungry sea-wolves curved along
The strong-hilled Cuban shore.

Long nights went by. Her beamed eye
Unwavering searched the bay
Where, trapped and penned for a certain end,
The Spanish squadron lay.

Out of the harbor a curl of smoke—
And a watchful gun rang clear.
Out of the channel the squadron broke
Like a bevy of frightened deer.

Then there was shouting for "steam, more steam!"
And fires glowed white and red,
And guns were manned and ranges planned,
And the great ships leaped ahead.

Then there was roaring of chorusing guns,
Shatter of shell and spray.
And who but the rushing Oregon
Was fiercest in chase and fray?

For her mighty wake was a seething snake;
Her bow was a billow of foam;
Like the mailed fists of an angry wight
Her shot drove crashing home.

Pride of the Spanish Navy, ho!
Flee like a hounded beast!
For the Ship of the Northwest strikes a blow
For the Ship of the far Northeast!

In quivering joy she surged ahead
Aflame with flashing bars,
Till down sunk the Spaniard's gold and red
And up ran the Clustered Stars.

Desperate dash and daring rash
Are grand in peace and war,
But the calm, deep hate that can plan and wait
Is deadlier by far.

Glory to share? Aye, and to spare;
But the chiefest is hers by right
Of a rush of fourteen thousand miles
For the chance of a bitter fight.

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

ADDRESS TO PORTUGAL'S K[ING].

Brazil's New Minister Glorifies the Common Race and Languag[e]

Accounts have reached here of the p[re]sentation of Senhor Salvador de Mendon[ca] Minister from Brazil to the United S[tates] to the King of Portugal at Lisbon, to [which] place he was transferred July 14. I[n] senting his credentials Senhor Men[donca] said in part:

"The glories of the Portuguese [name] are a common heritage of both people [and] Brazil, as well as Portugal, boasts [the] deeds and memory of the men who [the] beginning of the modern era opene[d the] seas and continents to civilization a[nd left] on the shores of the Atlantic and Pac[ific], Africa, Asia, and America, well-[known] pillars—imperishable monuments t[o the] priority of our race in its claims to [an ex]pansion of the field of activity of all [man]kind. The heroes of Ceuta and of Ta[nger]s, of Goa and of the Guararapes are yo[ur an]cestors as well as ours.

"The greatest writer of our langua[ge and] the most sagacious genius of Portug[al, the] eminent Father Vieira, acquired fro[m the] virgin land of Brazil the eloquence of [speech] which consecrated him the master o[f mas]ters. Alexandre de Gusmao, your f[amous] diplomatist, was born in Brazil, and [Bra]zilian blood flowed in the veins of the [great] Minister of King Don Losé the Fir[st, the] Marquis de Pombal, of whom it was [justly] said that he was a century ahead [of his] time.

"In his immortal 'Lusiad' Camoe[ns, the] singer of Portuguese glories, prais[ed so] highly the patriotism of his countr[y that] wherever his language is spoken, fro[m Ma]cao to the Upper Amazon, every [heart] thrills with the love of the Fath[erland,] origin of the noblest of human [deeds.]

"From the common race and co[mmon] language sprang the affinities of cha[racter] which rest on the same foundatio[n the] love of freedom and the cult of lab[or and] peace, inspired by the high Christia[n feel]ings of tolerance and charity maintai[ned by] the conservative and persevering [mind] which constitutes the greatest stren[gth of] the nationalities which last and t[he dis]tinctive feature of our race, destined [to the] hegemony of Latin nations. When [at the] end of the century soon to begin, the [portu]guese language will be spoken by [more] than a hundred million of men, y[ou will] be as proud of the power of your de[scend]ants as we are now of the glory [of our] ancestors."

The King's reply to Minister Men[donca's] address was decidedly friendly in to[ne and] deviated from the formal reply ge[nerally] made on such occasions.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S RESC[UE].

Telegrams of Thanks from Pare[nts of] the Women He Saved.

Mayor Van Wyck's rescue of three [young] women from drowning at Freepo[rt on] Wednesday caused a great deal of [talk at] the City Hall and among the poli[ticians] yesterday. It was suggested by som[e that] it would be a good opportunity f[or the] Mayor to become a Benedict, and [persons] of romantic ideas said they shoul[d't be] surprised if such might be the result [of the] affair.

Many of the Mayor's friends se[nt him] telegrams of congratulation when the [read]ing the news in the morning papers. [Acting] Mayor Guggenheimer sent the fol[lowing:] "The Acting Mayor of New York [sends] heartiest congratulations to the Ma[yor of] New York upon his noble and [heroic] achievement."

A telegram was received at the [May]or's office in the City Hall from Mr. an[d Mrs.] J. A. Heinsheimer, the parents of [one of] the young women rescued, reading: ["Our] heartfelt thanks are yours."

Mrs. Samuel Pritz of Cincinna[ti, the] mother of another of the young [women,] sent the following telegram: "Ple[ase ac]cept assurance of grateful appreciat[ion for] gallant and inestimable service r[endered] our daughter."

As a result of his bravery a life [saving] medal will in all probability be pr[esented] to Mayor Van Wyck by the Brook[lyn Di]vision of the Volunteer Life Saving [Corps.] Theodore Kromback, the Commodor[e of the] Corps, will go to Freeport to investig[ate the] case and if the facts are as state[d as it] is generally agreed they are, the [medal] will in due time be presented to the [Mayor] in the City Hall, and with appropria[te cere]mony.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 4.—Mayor [Robert] A. Van Wyck of New York, who ye[sterday] afternoon saved three young wom[en from] drowning in the canal here, bes[ides his] honors modestly. He refuses to dis[cuss his] action other than to say that he [only did] his duty in bravely going to the as[sistance] of the young women.

Miss Heinsheimer and Miss Lownd[es were] most easily revived and were ab[le at the] hotel to-day, but Miss Pritz was co[mpelled] to keep to her room.

There was talk about the hotel [among] the guests of presenting to May[or Van] Wyck a testimonial.

AFTER THE ISLES OF SH[OALS.]

English Capitalists Negotiatin[g for a] Famous Summer Resort.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 4.—[A syn]dicate of English capitalists is ne[gotiating] for the purchase of the Isles of [Shoals,] which are situated about eight m[iles out] from this port. This same syndicat[e opened] negotiations for the purchase of th[e Islands] about four years ago, but the [deal fell] through on account of the entan[glements] connected with the deeds.

The islands have been the cause [of many] fierce contests between different [parties] who claimed the ownership of them. A few years ago Capt. Lemuel Caswell, [who had] made in many cases. While th[e] board will consider the great mass [of cases] on favorable recommendation, in [some few] instances the President and Secret[ary Long] will reserve to themselves the rig[ht of in]dependent action, such, for instan[ce, as in] the case of Lieut. Hebson.

TOBACCO TARIFF FOR C[UBA.]

Schedules Will Closely Follo[w Inter]nal Revenue Rates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is u[nderstood] that the officials of the War De[partment] have about completed the toba[cco tariff] schedules to be applied to Cuban [ports, and] that it will follow very closely [and ex]actly our own internal revenue rat[es. These] are 12 cents a pound on manufac[tured to]bacco and snuffs; $3.60 per tho[usand on] cigars weighing more than three [pounds to] the thousand; $1.50 on cigarettes [weighing] not more than three pounds to the [thousand,] and $1 a thousand on all-tobacco [cigarettes] weighing not more than three pou[nds to the] thousand.

Tariff for Puerto Ric[o]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The g[eneral tar]iff for Puerto Rico has been prep[ared at the] Treasury Department, and is now [awaiting] the action of the War Departm[ent. It is] intimated that the rates will clo[sely follow] the present Spanish rates as app[lied to im]ports from Spain, which are ab[out 10 per] cent. less than the general rate [collected] upon shipments from other count[ries.]

BOARD TO DECIDE PROMO[TIONS.]

Steps Taken to Insure Fairnes[s in Mil]itary and Naval Reward[s.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—So [numerous] have been the recommendations [presented] to the Secretary of the Navy for [the pro]motion or recognition in some oth[er suita]ble manner of American sailors, [officers,] and enlisted men who have not[ably dis]tinguished themselves during the [present] war that Secretary Long has [determined] to create a special board for [the pur]pose of considering all such cases [on their] merits.

This was a practice adopted after [the civil] war had progressed some time, [to avoid] charges of discrimination that [had been] made in many cases. While th[e naval] board will consider the great mass [of cases] on favorable recommendation, in [some few] instances the President and Secret[ary Long] will reserve to themselves the rig[ht of in]dependent action, such, for instan[ce, as in] the case of Lieut. Hebson.

MORE FORTUNES FROM DA[WSON]

Steamer Lands 260 Passenger[s from] the Klondike, Who Bring [Gold with] Them $3,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 4.—The [steamer] Manauense has arrived from St. [Michael,] Alaska, with 260 passengers from [Dawson] City and a large amount of gold [dust and] drafts. Purser Richards is auth[ority for] the statement that the amount of [gold and] drafts brought down was $3,00[0,000, of] which $1,250,000 was in gold dust [and nug]gets.

Following is a list of those ha[ving the] largest amounts of treasure: F. Ne[ls, Vic]toria, $800,000; Michael Trainor, [Victoria,] $30,000; H. Dorer, $17,000; Louis [Paulus,] $400,000; N. Blackman, $150,000; T. [Rogers,] $650,000; F. Van Bibben, $300,000; [and C.] Stephens $150,000.

The last six named are all from [Seattle.] Others are credited with amoun[ts rang]ing from $10,000 to $50,000.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Nominations by the State Convention at Indianapolis—Telegram to the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—Union B. Hunt of Randolph County.

Auditor—William H. Hart of Clinton County.

Treasurer—Leopold Levy of Huntington County.

Attorney General—W. L. Taylor of Marion County.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Robert A. Brown of Johnson County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. L. Jones of Tipton County.

Statistician—John B. Conner of Marion County.

Judges Supreme Court—First District, Robert Dowling of Floyd County; Third District, J. V. Hadley of Hendricks County; Fifth District, Francis E. Baker of Elkhart County.

The convention adopted a resolution authorizing the Chairman to send to President McKinley a telegram of greeting and congratulations for his "wise administration of affairs, both in war and in peace."

Texas Democratic Nominations.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 4.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor—James D. Sayers of Bastrop; Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Browning of Amarillo; Attorney General—Thomas S. Smith of Hillsborough; Controller—R. W. Finley of Tyler; Land Commissioner—George Finger of Fort Worth; Treasurer—John W. Robbins of Vernon; Railroad Commissioner—Allison Mayfield of Sherman; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Kendall of Ladonia. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas J. Brown of Sherman. The Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals is not yet nominated. Charles K. Bell of Fort Worth was chosen Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Fusion Ticket in Wyoming.

CASPAR, Wyoming, Aug. 4.—A[t] the State Conventions of the Democratic and Silver Republican Parties Horace C. Alger was nominated for Governor by the Democrats, and will be indorsed by the Silver Republicans. The latter will nominate candidates for Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform adopted by the Democrats indorses the Chicago platform, favors an income tax, and favors the retention of all lands over which the American flag floats.

MISS SCHLEY SENDS FOR FUNDS.

Independent Peace Envoy Cables to Her Father from Lisbon.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Miss Jessie Schley of this city, who left Paris about two weeks ago for Madrid on a peace mission, to-day cabled her father, Charles Schley, from Lisbon, Portugal, for funds to enable her to return to Paris.

COMMISSION TO HAWAII

A Dinner Given to the Members at Chicago on Their Way to the Islands.

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES MADE

Senator Morgan of Alabama Declares the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal Is Now Assured—Our Foreign Policy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Hawaiian Commission, composed of Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, and Representative Hitt of Illinois, met here today and had informal talks with a number of business men. They were given a luncheon by the Hon. Alexander H. Revell, President of the Union League Club, where they met a number of prominent Chicagoans. There were forty guests. The room was decorated with American flags. Among the guests were Controller Dawes, ex-Senator Reagan of Texas, the Hon. George E. Adams, the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, Mr. John J. Mitchell, the Hon. William Penn Nixon, Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, Gen. John McNulta, Dr. William R. Harper, and Dr. Harry Wade Rogers.

After the coffee, the members of the commission and others made brief speeches. Senator Morgan said the annexation of Hawaii would result in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. [Applause.] Cuba was free, Puerto Rico belonged to the United States, Hawaii was annexed, and the canal was unavoidable. Our flag has been raised in the Philippines, and no man in America will permit it to be hauled down. [Applause.] Not only will the Nicaragua Canal be constructed, but there will be a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan, the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico, and one between New York and Albemarle Sound. He was of the firm belief that in the next century the United States would be, by common consent, the leader of the nations of the earth.

Senator Cullom said the commission would ascertain what legislation should be enacted by Congress for the government of the people of the islands, and they expected to examine the condition of the people, their industries, the land question, labor, &c., and to look at the harbor at Hawaii and see what ought to be done to make it a great harbor. He also said the Nicaragua Canal would be built.

Referring to the war he remarked that the good people of the country did not want a war, but they have a heart for humanity, and humanity would be benefited by the result. In conducting the war President McKinley had shown an ability, a quietness, a degree of wisdom and prudence that had won the esteem and admiration of every patriotic citizen. [Applause.] Mason and Dixon's line had been blotted out, and we were one people. All were in favor of one flag and the Union. [Applause.]

Representative Hitt also spoke of the certainty of the Nicaraguan Canal as one of the results of the war, as was a cable to Hawaii. He, too, referred to the vigor, firmness, and judicious energy of President McKinley, saying that his action "was indorsed by every sensible, thoughtful man in every political party." A better appreciation of the true majesty of the American people permeated the whole world.

Ex-Senator Reagan was called on and said it might as well be written down that Cuba would soon be a part of the United States. The American people were interested in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and he believed we ought to have coaling stations in Samoa, in the Ladrone Islands, and at Manila. It was now within our reach to become the greatest commercial nation in the world. Acquisition of territory, he said, was spoken of as being "imperialism." It had been said that Jefferson was a great [apostle of civil liberty and democratic principles, yet, if the acquisition of territory was imperialism, "Jefferson was the greatest imperialist this country had ever produced."

When the authority of the Union was extended over other lands, our citizens would go there and take with them the principles of our Government and the enterprise and progress of the country, and elevate the people and give them the civil and religious liberty, the peace and prosperity we enjoy. Referring to the civil war, he said the result was accepted in good faith and honor, and the South had stood by it.

The following resolution, offered by the Hon. George R. Peck, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the assured prospect of an early and honorable peace, and in the unparalleled triumph of our brave sailors and soldiers in the existing war. We hereby express our hearty admiration for and confidence in the wise, patriotic, and able Administration of President McKinley. He has been equal to every need and has shown the entire world how worthy he is to lead a great people in a great cause.

The commission left this evening for San Francisco, whence they will sail on the 10th inst. for Hawaii.

Congressman Hitt was accompanied by his wife, two sons, and his Congressional clerk, Henry L. Hayes. Secretary of the commission; Senator Cullom by Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. William Barrett Ridgeley of Springfield, his daughter, and his stenographer, J. Castle Ridgeway; Senator Morgan by his

SHAFTER'S MEN TO FLEE FROM FEVER

Transfer of Troops to Montauk to Begin Immediately.

PERIL NECESSITATES HASTE

War Department Spurred to Activity by News from Santiago.

Col. Roosevelt Declares 90 Per Cent. of the Army Is Incapacitated and that Men Will Die Like Sheep If Left in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Shafter's army is to be moved to Montauk Point immediately. That is to say, the removal of troops from the deadly climate of Cuba will begin at once, and will be carried on as rapidly as the removal of Spanish prisoners will permit. This transfer was hastened by the receipt of information of a council of war held at Gen. Shafter's headquarters yesterday, at which it was unanimously agreed to request the War Department to transfer the troops immediately in order to prevent a large proportion if not majority from dying of the deadly fevers peculiar to the climate.

That the statement of the alarming condition of the army at Santiago contained in Col. Roosevelt's letter and the "round robin" of the Generals in Shafter's command was a shock to the War Department was evidenced by the extraordinary activity that was displayed there during the day in the direction of providing transportation for the return of the troops to this country at the earliest possible moment.

It had already been determined to transfer the cavalry division under Wheeler to Montauk Point, and orders had been sent to Santiago for its embarkation on the transports already there, which have carrying capacity enough for the entire division. But when the startling announcement of the critical nature of the conditions prevailing among the men in the other commands reached the department to-day, no time was lost in completing arrangements which the department is hopeful will result in the transfer of Gen. Shafter's entire army to Montauk Point inside of the next two weeks.

War Department's Statement.

The official statement of the War Department plans was made public during the afternoon.

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1898.—The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison. Ships for the Spanish prisoners will arrive as follows:

"Steamer Isla de Luzon—Sailed from Cadiz July 27, due at Santiago Aug. 9; capacity, 2,136.

"Isla de Panay—Sailed from Cadiz July 31, due at Santiago Aug. 12; capacity, 1,699.

"P. de Satrustegui—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 1, due at Santiago Aug. 13; capacity, 2,254.

"Covadonga—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 1, due at Santiago Aug. 13; capacity, 2,174.

"Colon—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 2, due at Santiago Aug. 14; capacity, 2,213.

"Leon XIII.—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 2, due at Santiago Aug. 14; capacity, 2,256.

"San Augustin—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 2, due at Santiago Aug. 14; capacity, 1,070.

"San Ignacio de Loyola—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 3, due at Santiago Aug. 15; capacity, 1,350.

"San Francisco—Sailed from Cadiz Aug. 4; due at Santiago Aug. 16; capacity, 1,350.

"Alicante—Sailed from Martinique Aug. 4; due at Santiago Aug. 7; capacity, 1,900.

"Total capacity, 18,404.

"American transports now at Santiago are as follows: Catania, 800; Gates City, 600; Grand Duchess, 1,200; Miami, 900; Mattawan, 720; Vigilanca, 800; Olivette, 500; Berkshire, 250; total, 5,770. These will sail for New York as fast as they can be comfortably embarked. The rest at Montauk Point will prepare these seasoned troops for the campaign against Havana, in which they probably will take part. The first transport left Santiago yesterday. The movement is expected to be completed by the 20th of the month."

Transportation Can Soon Be Arranged.

Later in the day Col. Hecker, chief of the Transportation Bureau, said that there were now transports at Santiago capable of embarking 7,200 men, instead of 5,770, as stated in the official bulletin. There are at Ponce and Guanica, on the south coast of Puerto Rico, transports enough to carry 6,500 more. These ships are empty now, having disembarked their loads of troops for Gen. Miles's army, and they have been ordered to proceed to Santiago to take on troops from Shafter's fever-ridden forces. This gives a total carrying capacity of 13,700 men. In addition to these transports, the Resolute will be borrowed from the navy and pressed into service as a troop ship for the time.

Altogether the Transportation Department estimates it now has at Santiago and under orders for there transports for 15,000 men. That will be about as many, it is expected here, as will be ready to come north at present. Col. Hecker feels confident that the entire army at Santiago can be embarked inside of two weeks.

The only obstacle that now seems to stand in the way of landing all these sick and wounded and worn-out soldiers on the breeze-swept shore of Long Island is the question of quarantine. On this question the War Department and Marine Hospital Service authorities have been in conference for several days. Under ordinary circumstances the quarantine regulations would require a detention of not less than five days and a personal inspection. To establish detention camps at Santiago and at or near Montauk Point for all the troops to be brought from Gen. Shafter's army would, it is recognized, make the process of transferring the men an intolerably slow one, and in view of the distressing conditions prevailing where they now are not to be thought of.

Montauk to be a Detention Camp.

It has been contended by Surgeon Gen. Sternberg that the whole camp at Montauk would be, in effect, a camp of detention, and that it would be useless therefore to quarantine against it any more than to quarantine against a quarantine station.

Adjt.-Gen. Corbin said this afternoon that he thought it likely that was what would be done. The entire camp at Montauk Point would, he understood, be declared a quarantine station by the National quarantine authorities, thus enabling the law to be observed without the usual detention period being enforced and without the delay that would be fatal to so many of the men now in Cuba.

The arrival of the transport Louisiana, which left Santiago yesterday with a portion of the Cavalry Division bound for Montauk Point, is expected to afford the first test of the quarantine matter. If the Louisiana lands her men without delay she will, it is expected, furnish the necessary precedent for all the rest.

For the permanent garrison of Santiago after the withdrawal of the Fifth Corps, the War Department has determined to use six of the so-called "immune" regiments raised in the South. Two of these, the First and Second, have already gone to Santiago. Two others, the Third, commanded by Col. P. H. Ray, now at Macon, Ga., and the Fifth, commanded by Col. H. H. Sargent, now at Columbus, Miss., have been ordered to get ready to go. Two others will be sent, making two brigades of three regiments each.

It is known to everybody that the men of these regiments are "immune" in name only, and they are selected for garrison duty more because having enlisted as "immunes," the men cannot "kick" against the assignment, than for any real immunity against the fever or any of the other tropical diseases that infest Santiago.

Convalescents Susceptible to Yellow Fever.

Surgeon General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago, that the men who had suffered from the severe malarial fevers of the south Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria.

Malarial fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would be a case of measles against smallpox, while the fearful debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for yellow fever.

The War Department directs attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn, as a whole, until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the foothold in Cuba which it had cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

NINE MEN OUT OF TEN SICK.

Col. Roosevelt Declares the Whole Army Is in Danger Unless Moved North at Once.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Summoned by Major Gen. Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters, and, in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him, at the recommendation of the Surgeon General, Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is supposed to be more healthful.

As a result of the conference, Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north, or within two weeks. As an explanation of the situation the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First Cavalry, to Gen. Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

"Major Gen. Shafter: Sir: In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the Palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous as to what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command North at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it; but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August, and the beginning of September. Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the toothache. All of us are certain, as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the conditions of the army, to be sent home.

Few Able-Bodied Men Off.

"If we are kept here, it will in all human possibility mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work.

"Six weeks on the North Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere where the yellow fever germ cannot possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able as we are, and eager to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the Fall, even if we are not allowed to try Puerto Rico.

"We can be moved North, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although, of course, it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved North or to Puerto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets. But there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and, anyhow, the interior is rather worse than the coast, as I have found by actual reconnoissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be.

"I write only because I cannot see our men, who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardship and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving so far as lies in me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved. Yours respectfully,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Colonel Commanding First Brigade."

Generals Write a Round Robin.

After Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a round-robin addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads:

"We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, &c., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the Island of Cuba and sent to some point on the Northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed and that it is in a condition to be practically entirely destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

Move at Once or Perish.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army and who understand the situation absolutely.

"J. FORD KENT,
"Major General Volunteers, Commanding First Division, Fifth Corps."

"J. C. BATES,
"Major General Volunteers, Commanding Provisional Division."

"ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
"Major General Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division."

"SAMUEL S. SUMNER,
"Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry."

"WILL LUDLOW,
"Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade, Second Division."

"ADELBERT AMES,
Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding Third Brigade, First Division."

"LEONARD WOOD,
"Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding the City of Santiago."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Colonel Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade."

Major M. W. Wood, the Chief Surgeon of the First Division, said: "The army must be moved North," adding, with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move itself."

Gen. Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington:

"The Honorable Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: This army is incapable, because of sickness, of marching anywhere, except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once."

To a correspondent of The Associated Press Gen. Ames said:

"If I had the power I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them North without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick would mean a copy of the roster of every company here."

PREPARATIONS AT MONTAUK.

Arrangements Made for Establishing the Big Army Camp.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Aug. 4.—The preliminary arrangements have been made for establishing the big army camp at Montauk Point. It will be located one mile from the Long Island Railroad station, on what is known as Great Plain, and will be on the ocean side of Montauk. Capt. Tappen of the Quartermaster General's Department, detailed by the Government to arrange the camp for the returning soldiers, inspected the camp and decided it would be better to have the Santiago heroes camped along the ocean than along the Long Island Sound side of the point, because there would be less bother from mosquitoes, and then the wounded and sick would get the benefit of ocean breezes.

President William H. Baldwin, Jr., Superintendent Potter, Chief Engineer Ford, and Superintendent of Buildings J. H. Cumming of the Long Island Railroad were here with Capt. Tappen to carry out any suggestions he might make as to the laying out of the camp. Before Capt. Tappen returned to New York to-day an agreement had been reached between the Captain and the railroad officials.

Capt. Tappen said he would purchase supplies in New York for immediate shipment to Montauk Point. Superintendent Cumming also returned to New York to-day, and he did so to secure the necessary lumber to construct the buildings needed. There are to be five storehouses of wood, the largest of which will be 30 by 600 feet. The lumber is expected to-morrow, and a force of 100 carpenters from the near-by villages will be put to work at once constructing the buildings.

The Long Island Railroad officials have guaranteed that they will promptly handle all business the Government will give them in the way of carrying supplies and troops. The big pier at Fort Pond Bay, the property of the railroad, was cleared to-day, in order that the transports can land at it. The pier was built by the late Austin Corbin, who had a plan for landing ocean travelers at Montauk and taking them to New York by rail, thus saving several hours. There are eight side tracks under course of construction, and the road leading from the Montauk station to the camp is being widened and improved so that it will be easy to travel over. Wells were driven to-day in order to afford a good water supply for the soldiers, and from the way work is progressing everything will be in readiness before the first soldiers arrive at Montauk.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, who was to-day appointed to the command of the camp, is expected to-morrow.

Gen. Young to Command at Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Major Gen. S. M. D. Young, who recently returned from Santiago, where he was stricken with climatic fever, was to-day ordered to take command of the camp established at Montauk Point, L. I. Brig. Gen. Randall, who was yesterday ordered to duty at Montauk Point, will assist Gen. Young in the administration of affairs at that point.

Sails for a Load of Prisoners.

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 4.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Santiago de Cuba this morning under a safe conduct signed by United States Consul Dart. She will convey some of the Spanish prisoners back to Spain.

TRANSFER OF THE OLYMPIA.

An English Syndicate Reported to Have Secured Control of It.

The rumor was current in theatrical circles last night that the New York Life Insurance Company, the recent purchaser of the Olympia, had turned that amusement place over to Manager Chamberlain, representing, it is supposed, an English syndicate.

According to the report, it is not certain whether the transfer is in the nature of an out-and-out sale, or merely a lease for a term of years. The story is that the roof garden is to be turned into a winter garden; the cellar into a rathskeller, or beer garden, while the Lyric Theatre and Music Hall will be run by the firm of Liebler & Co.

Mr. Chamberlain has been in the city for some weeks, and it is known that he has had every expectation of closing the deal at almost any moment.

YOUNG PEOPLE AT SARATOGA.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Moffatt Elected President of the Christian Union.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The attendance was increasd to three thousand at the morning session to-day of the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Bible study was conducted by Rev. Dr. W. G. Moorehead of Xenia, Ohio. Addresses were made, by Rev. Dr. W. J. Robinson of Allegheny, Penn., on "Is Loyalty to the United Presbyterian Church Loyalty to Christ?" and by Mr. E. M. Whittemore, founder of the Door of Hope, New York City, on "Lights in Dark Places." Reports were formally presented.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Moffatt of Chester, S. C., a member of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, was elected President. The principal features of this afternoon's session were addresses by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Turnbull, Argyle, N. Y., on "Equipment for Service," and by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, New York City, on "The Young People's Crusade." "The Range Finder" was the topic of the address delivered to-night before an audience of over 4,000 by John G. Woolley of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Gives a Dinner.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—This evening Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a dinner and dance at Wayside in honor of her daughter, Miss Laura Swan. The guests were all the young friends of Miss Swan, who have not yet come out. The cotillion was led by John C. Livermore and Miss Laura Swan.

IN MEMORY OF BISMARCK

Imperial Party Attended the Services at Berlin, but There Was a Lack of Zeal.

CHURCH POORLY DECORATED

American and Spanish Ambassadors Sat Together During Services—The Emperor Cheered While Taking His Departure.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—To-day's ceremony was brilliant and impressive as regards court display, but quite disappointing in other respects. It bore traces of haste and half-heartedness. The church was inadequately decorated, and the public displayed no enthusiasm in the ceremonial, which so far from having the exceptional character of great national mourning for a nation's greatest statesman, differed hardly any from hundreds of similar functions that may be witnessed here at any time.

Perhaps the most disappointing feature, though it was known beforehand, was the fact that not a single member of the Bismarck family attended. The royal pew, set apart for their accommodation, remained conspicuously and significantly empty. It may be admitted that the deceased statesman was not altogether popular with the masses in Berlin, but on such an occasion this alone could hardly account for the sparseness and nondescript character of the public attracted to the scene.

The bitterness of the old Chancellor toward the young Kaiser seems to reach beyond death. To-day's incident was emphasized by the fact that Prince Herbert Bismarck came to Berlin during the afternoon on private business.

The proceedings were characterized by the utmost simplicity, but the Emperor's invitations in the official world were liberally responded to, many of the leading men coming from distant places for the sole purpose of being present. The Emperor and Empress arrived by train at Charlottenburg and drove to the church in an open landau, drawn by four horses with postillions, preceded by outriders, and escorted by two squadrons of cuirassiers.

Shortly after the service they left for Wilhelmshöhe. Among the royal personages present at the service were Prince and Princess Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, Princess Joachin Albrecht, and Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, the Prince of Hesse, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, Prince Carl of Hohenzollern, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe.

The Kings and Federal Princes of the empire were not there in person, but only by representatives. Prince Henry of Prussia was represented by Count von Seckendorff. Count von Lehndorff, the best-known of the late Emperor's Adjutants General and a very intimate friend of Bismarck, though in very delicate health, came from the distant part of East Prussia.

Count von Posadowsky-Wohner, Prussian Minister of the Interior; Count von Waldersee, Military Governor of Berlin; Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance; Gen. Count Schlieffen, Chief of the General Staff and of the Civil, Military, and Naval Cabinets, were present. All present wore mourning except those who appeared in uniform. The presence of Dr. Karl von Boetticher, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, attracted much attention.

A company of the Second Foot Guards constituted a guard of honor. This regiment had old relations with the late Prince, and sent its band to serenade him after Blind's attempt on his life.

America's Ambassador with Spain's.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, and the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Mendez de Vigo, arrived almost together, and sat side by side. The absence of all well-known adherents of the Bismarcks was most noted, especially as many of them came up to Berlin immediately after the death, presumably to confer on the attitude they would observe.

Their Majesties took seats in two arm chairs in front of the altar, all others in the congregation standing throughout the service. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Foot Guards, and the Empress was in simple mourning attire. The church was not filled with those who were invited, so that some of the regular congregation gained admittance. Despite the brightness of the day the electric light was used, with rather a garish effect.

On entering Emperor William shook hands with Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor. The organ was playing Beethoven's "Funeral March" as their Majesties took their seats, but the music soon passed into the homely strains of a German chorale, played very softly like the sound of a child's voice singing to itself. Then the choir sang Handel's "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," after which Dr. Faber advanced, and, facing the congregation, read the German burial service, added a number of appropriate Scripture passages, like "for to-day is a Prince fallen in Israel."

The Chorales and Hymns.

After the singing of a chorale, came "Gott Thut dass Ist Ihm Wohlgethan" and the hymn "Jesus Lebt." Dr. Faber offered an extempore prayer, based on the 148th Psalm, which, he said, had once been commended to Prince Bismarck at an important crisis in his life by an old friend as a source of comfort and strength, and which the great departed had often quoted. The prayer was a Germanic paean of triumph and gratitude for the achievements of Bismarck and his contemporaries. It was rich in Scriptural exclamations, like "My Father, my Father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof." One passage ran thus:

"All who speak the German tongue will laud Thee to the most distant days; and the hearts of their singers will praise Thee in ever fresh strains because through him and through all those loyal and great men who stood by the side of King William in the perilous deeds of war and in the noble works of peace Thou didst show Thy good pleasure in us and didst gloriously help us. Thou gavest into their hands sharp swords to execute vengeance among the nations who set themselves against us, and to bind their Kings and nobles with iron chains and with fetters of the might of our armies, but afterward with the gentle bonds of reverence for true greatness; so that they were forced to do right, as it is written on the tables of the world's history, to acknowledge the right of the re-established German Empire and the right of the German name once again come to honor. Because all that swells the patriot's breast with joyful exultation is bound up with the name of Bismarck, we, therefore, thank Thee that Thou didst give him to us."

After the chorale, "O Haupt Voll Blut und Wunden," as their Majesties left the church the organ burst into their favorite hymn, and the crowd outside gave the Emperor and Empress hearty cheers as they drove away.

WREATH FROM THE REICHSTAG.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 4.—A magnificent wreath, bearing the inscription "The German Reichstag to the First Chancellor of the German Empire," was laid to-day upon the coffin of the late Prince by a delegation composed of former Vice President Spahn D. Bochem and Herr Jungheim, Councillor of Accounts.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, Count William, and the Countess von Rantzau, coming to Friedrichsruh for this especial purpose, received the delegation and conducted its members to the death chamber, where the delegation formally expressed the condolences of the Reichstag. Prince Herbert, on behalf of the family, warmly expressed gratitude.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The texts of many telegrams of condolence addressed to the Bismarck family have been published. Queen Victoria telegraphed in German: "I beg you to accept this expression of my sympathy in the grievous loss you have sustained."

The Prince of Wales telegraphed in English to Prince Herbert Bismarck from Cowes: "Allow me to express the sincerest sympathy with you at the loss of your illustrious father, and to pray that you express the same for me to your family."

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria in the course of his dispatch, said: "My sympathy is all the more profound because this moment awakens with peculiar vividness my memory of my personal relations with the departed. May a consciousness of the imperishable nature of his name afford you some degree of comfort in your legitimate and profound sorrow."

King Humbert, on behalf of the Queen of Italy and himself, sent in French his "most affectionate condolences," and added: "The glorious name of Bismarck will live throughout the centuries enshrined in admiration and respect."

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, in his dispatch, says: "The world has seldom seen your father's like."

The Empress Frederick expressed her "sincerest sympathy."

The Emperor of China said: "I recall with gratitude Prince Bismarck's services in promoting friendly relations between Germany and China."

It now develops that, in reply to the Emperor's telegraphic inquiry on the first report of the illness of last week, Bismarck, evidently desirous of keeping his Majesty in ignorance of his real condition, sent a reply over his own signature to the effect that he felt better than ever.

ITALY MAY LAND FORCES.

Reported that Troops May Be Sent to Colombia Soon.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"Italy having notified the United States of her intention to land a military force somewhere in Colombia in default of a compliance with her demands in connection with the Cerruti claim, the American Government replied recognizing Italy's full right to do so, and expressing the hope of a pacific solution."

A LARGE STEAMER ASHORE.

Transatlantic Liner Reported as Wrecked Off Belle Island.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 4.—The telegraph operator at Tilt Cove, the most northern office of Newfoundland, wires that a report has just reached there of the loss of a large transatlantic line steamer in the vicinity of Belle Island, with all hands. The particulars obtainable are very meagre, but the operator says it seems likely there is truth in this report, because the Labrador steamer Virginia Lake has been delayed two days, which might be accounted for by her being at the scene of the wreck.

The steamer referred to in the above dispatch may be the British steamer Ipsden, bound from Quebec for Plymouth, which was yesterday reported as ashore on Belle Amour Point, Straits of Belle Isle. The report received yesterday stated that the cargo was being saved.

THE COLONIAL ELECTIONS.

Excitement Already Awakened by Personalities and Grave Charges.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4.—The colonial elections, which occur on Sept. 4, are already causing excitement. Personalities are rampant, and the air is thick with the most serious allegations against the leaders of both factions. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, who at first held aloof, is now in the thick of the campaign, and is carrying the fight into the camp of the Afrikanderbund. He charges President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic with using secret service money to support the candidates of the Afrikanderbund.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, and Messrs. Rose, Jones, Smuts, and Brabant will be returned without opposition. Messrs. Rhodes and Hill have nominated Mr. Barkley West, who is supported by an overwhelming majority of the voters. Nevertheless the candidates of the Afrikanderbund demand a poll in every instance. Five progressives and four Bundsmen will be returned without opposition.

ARCHITECT GARNIER DEAD.

Noted for Designing the Grand Opera House at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Jean Louis Charles Garnier, the architect, is dead. He was born here in 1825 and designed and supervised the erection of the Grand Opera House of this city, at an expense of nearly 50,000,000 francs.

Besides making the designs for the Nouvel Opéra, M. Garnier was also the architect of the little Opera House and the Casino at Monte Carlo, and of the Observatory at Nice. For the last ten years he had resided at 90 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris, in a mansion built after his own plans. His offices, where he employed over twenty architects, were in the Opéra. He held the titles of Architecte du Gouvernement, and Inspector Général des Batiments Civils, and he was a member of the Institute de France. When a mere lad Garnier gave evidence of genius in drawing, designing, and mechanical construction. He went to the École Speciale de Dessin and then to the Ecole Beaux-Arts, where he won several prizes and finally gained the Grand Prix in architecture in 1848.

In the salons of 1857-1859 and 1863 he exhibited water colors. In 1857 he won a third class medal, and a first class one in 1863. He had worn the cross of the Legion of Honor since 1864. He designed and built the constructions for the "History of the Human Habitation," at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He wore the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects, presented to him in 1886.

Mr. Grosvenor on Alliances.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview with Gen. Charles Grosvenor, member of the House of Representatives for the Eleventh District of Ohio, who is in London, in the course of which Gen. Grosvenor is represented as having said: "I do not believe that the United States is prepared to enter upon a permanent alliance with any European power. Neither would America accept any European dictation. We have grown 'that big' already." Gen. Grosvenor will return to the United States by the Trave next Wednesday.

A Liberal Elected.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the election held in the Launceston Division of Cornwall yesterday to fill the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Owen, Liberal, the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Liberal, 3,957; Sir F. Wills, Liberal Unionist, 2,863; Mr. Moulton's majority, 1,094. In the previous election in the Launceston Division the vote stood: Mr. Thomas Owen, Liberal, 3,633; Sir F. Wills, Liberal Unionist, 2,975; Mr. Owen's majority, 658.

Emperor William's Paintings.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William, while visiting a picture exhibition to-day to inspect those intended for the German Embassy in Rome, expressed an intention to go to Rome next year to inaugurate the hanging of the canvases.

MAY RAID AMERICAN SEALS.

Trouble Expected at the St. Paul and St. George Rookeries.

UNALASKA, July 25, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 4.—Well founded reports are in circulation that a concerted attempt will be made next month by a fleet of Canadian sealers to raid the rookeries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. There is but one Government vessel, the gunboat Wheeling, to guard Bering Sea against pelagic sealers, and the department has ordered her to visit the various fish canneries along the Alaska Coast and see that the fishing laws are not violated.

Around Unalaska and Dutch Harbor, where the large portion of the sealing fleet rendezvous before the season opens are over a score of vessels, and it seems to be an open secret that in the event of the animals being scarce in the present zone allowed for sealing purposes, the Captains contemplate raiding the rookeries. The absence of revenue cutters, they declare, seems to imply a tacit invitation to invade the sea and kill seals wherever they may be found.

Both the St. Paul and St. George Islands have few Government officers, lessees, employes, and a couple of hundred natives, but this force is inadequate to frustrate a well-planned raid. The officers themselves expect the laws will be flagrantly violated unless revenue cutters are sent up to render patrol service.

The plan of branding female seals, Government officials say, is proving a success. Those that were branded last year and emigrated south during the Winter are returning to the feeding grounds. The work of branding will be continued this year.

A RIOT IN EAST NEW [illegible] ORK.

An Odd Misunderstanding Be[illegible] Its Seriously for a School Tea[illegible] er in Brownsville.

Owing to an odd misunderstandi[illegible] a riot occurred in Brownsville, East N[illegible] York, yesterday morning, in which a sch[illegible] teacher narrowly escaped serious if[illegible] t fatal, injury, at the hands of an infuriat[illegible] mob.

Brownsville is almost totally inh[illegible]ited by Jews of the ignorant and poor c[illegible]ss, and most of them earn their living[illegible] sweat-shops. Owing to the lack of educati[illegible] among these people the persons in char[illegible] of the Baron de Hirsch Fund determine[illegible] to start a school in that neighborhood for[illegible] ne Sumner. School No. 66, at Osborn [illegible] eet and Sutter Avenue, was selected.

Yesterday morning Joseph Pur[illegible] a of 63 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, ste[illegible] ed for Brownsville, to begin work among[illegible] he chil-dren. Promptly at 9 o'clock t[illegible] school session began, with forty-three [illegible] le girls in attendance. After securing [illegible] e girls' names he told them to bare their[illegible] rms, in order that he could ascertain wh[illegible] her they had been vaccinated according to[illegible] e Board of Health regulations. The girls, [illegible] understanding the situation, objected to[illegible] his, and would not allow him to come near[illegible] em.

Finally one of the children grew[illegible] fright-ened that she began to scream, a[illegible] l immediately the forty-two others too[illegible] up the refrain. A simultaneous rush for[illegible] he door was made, and in a twinkling the[illegible] oom was vacant, with the exception of t[illegible] e bewildered Purzin.

The girls rushed to their homes[illegible] and, unknowingly, made their parents an[illegible] kinsfolk believe that Purzin was a Chris[illegible] an, and that he had tried to convert them.[illegible] he fathers and all the relatives that[illegible] uld immediately started for the schoolho[illegible] se.

It was estimated that nearly 2,[illegible] 0 of the population paraded the streets to[illegible] e school. Stones and bricks were thrown,[illegible] d every window and most of the window[illegible] ames on the street sides of the school were[illegible] roken.

The terrified teacher had remain[illegible] closely inside, not knowing what to ex[illegible] ct next. After a few minutes several of[illegible] he men forced an entrance into the s[illegible] ool and started to pummel Purzin. Patrol[illegible] an Isbell and a squad of police from th[illegible] Eastern Parkway Police Station soon arri[illegible] ed, however, and rescued him.

When questioned by Sergt. Roon[illegible], Purzin was dumfounded and could give [illegible] answer. From some of the mob it was le[illegible] ned that he was accused of being a Chri[illegible] ian missionary in disguise, and that he w[illegible] making crosses on the arms of the childr[illegible] . Purzin stoutly denied this, and said h[illegible] was an orthodox Jew.

The Sergeant was in a quanda[illegible] . There was no charge against Purzin, b[illegible] t it was apparent that he would be rou[illegible]ly dealt with if allowed to go. Therefore[illegible] the Ser-geant advised him to leave Brown[illegible]ille, and gave him an escort of three stalw[illegible] police-men to the Schenectady Avenue[illegible] ation of the Kings County Elevated Railr[illegible] d. The mob followed Purzin to t[illegible] station and made many threats against[illegible] , but he was put safely aboard a tra[illegible] and re-turned to his home, much the w[illegible] se for a rough handling.

FUNERAL OF W. H. MA[illegible] STON.

The Rev. Mr. Snedeker Offic[illegible] tes—An Unconfirmed Rumor of the [illegible] Cause Leading to His Deat[illegible]

The funeral of William H. Ma[illegible] ton, the dead broker, was held at 10:30 o[illegible] ock yesterday at 112 West Forty-fourth [illegible] reet. It had been the family's desire to [illegible] ave his friend, the Rev. Dr. Charles H.[illegible] rkhurst, conduct the services, but Dr. Pa[illegible] rhurst is abroad, and the Rev. Mr. Snedel[illegible] r, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's [illegible] rotestant Episcopal Church, officiated in hi[illegible] stead.

The funeral was private, only th[illegible] immediate relatives being present, [illegible] t many friends who had known Mr. Marsh[illegible] and re-spected him sent handsome flower[illegible] The interment was in Greenwood Cemet[illegible] y.

A story was told yesterday as a[illegible] explana-tion of the death of William M[illegible]ton and the disappearance of his broth[illegible] Charles to the effect that the Hopkins A[illegible]ska Min-ing Company had been a failure[illegible] and that news of the utter collapse of th[illegible] venture had no doubt reached the brothe[illegible] s from a party of New Hampshire and W[illegible] stern investors who had gone to Alaska[illegible] investi-gate. They returned to this ci[illegible] Sunday night and sent a note to Mr. M[illegible]ston an-nouncing their arrival. This, it i[illegible] assumed, led him to end his life the nex[illegible] morning.

None of the investigators rema[illegible] in the city, and no one could be found[illegible] st night to corroborate the story. Mrs.[illegible] hase, a sister of the Marstons, had not h[illegible] rd of it, she said, and did not know anyt[illegible] about it. Dr. Jolliffe, the family phys[illegible] an, said he had not heard anything about[illegible] either.

A friend of Mr. Marston in the Produce Exchange, said that while he had[illegible] knowledge of this report he did not th[illegible] k it unlike the Marstons to be worried b[illegible] reverse by what might involve their good n[illegible]e.

"I had known William H. M[illegible]ston for years," said he, "and I had[illegible] ard him say that he would never endure[illegible] e slight-est reproach upon the name of[illegible] Marston. They were punctuality itself in m[illegible] ing ob-ligations, and the soul of honor. I[illegible] William once remarked to me that he wo[illegible] d let his right hand be cut off rather than[illegible] offer any reproach upon his good name."

Charles E. Marston was insure[illegible] for $10,-000, holding the policy on his life[illegible] a mem-ber of the Produce Exchange. It[illegible] annot be collected unless positive proof of[illegible] his death is produced.

MUST PAY OR GO TO [illegible] AIL.

Tax Delinquents at Camden Threatened with Arrest.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 4.—"[illegible]ay your taxes or go to jail." This was t[illegible] message given to the people of Camden[illegible]-day by Tax Receiver Frank H. Burdsa[illegible] He received from City Controller Hu[illegible] y notice of the action of the Council's Fin[illegible] ice Committee ordering the receiver to [illegible] orce the law in collecting delinquent poll,[illegible] ool, and personal taxes. This means 5,00[illegible] rrests in this city, unless the delinquen[illegible] quickly come to time. While in jail the [illegible] inquents must pay their own expenses, [illegible] before being released must pay the[illegible] xes and costs.

The Controller has notified th[illegible] receiver, too, that unless these instructi[illegible] s are at once followed, he will refuse to [illegible] ertify to his sureties that he is faithfully[illegible] eforming his duty. The receiver says he[illegible] ill beg

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Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
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W. Seward Webb.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.
Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD
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9 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF TREASURER.
The Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Co. of Georgia.
New York, Aug. 4, 1898.
The Board of Directors congratulate themselves, as well as the stockholders of the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company, that they are able to say to them that by having sold the 7,302 shares Treasury stock to a syndicate, they are enabled to call in and pay $176,600 Bonds of the Company. This leaves but $3,700 Bonds outstanding, the owner of which declines to come into the arrangement agreed to by all the other Bondholders. This practically turns over to the Stockholders this vast property free and clear, with the exception of above mentioned $3,700 Bonds, and against which we have to the credit of Sinking Fund $826, also secured Bills Receivable for $6,000, and have cash on hand $57,000.
A. J. KRAETZER, JR.,
Treasurer.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock, Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Aside from two or three bear onslaughts upon the industrial list, yesterday's stock market sharply reflected improved business feeling. Sugar Trust, and Tobacco Trust, and Cotton Oil Trust, and some of the other Trusts, which lately have been much manipulated, were under the hammer most of the day, and in Sugar Trust a substantial net loss was scored; but the selling of even such stocks was so distinctively professional and so unmistakably represented short sales that the recession counted for nothing as an influence upon Wall Street sentiment.

Marked changes have been wrought in the opinions of conservative observers of the market recently. They who were hesitant, doubtful whether any immediate improvement could be expected, have very generally come now to the view that the vast abundance and cheapness of money is a factor against which there can be no contending in a country where prosperity shows increase on every side.

***

What the phenomenal money market signifies is indicated in the tremendous development of the bond market—yesterday's transactions on the Stock Exchange going in volume beyond all past totals. And it is not the speculative bonds which make up the bulk of this vast business. The issues most in demand are those which prudent investors seek for permanent holdings.

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Stocks follow bonds always—and now with quicker sympathy than usual. It is not the rattletraps of Wall Street that commission houses are being called upon to buy. A scrutiny of the tabulated record of yesterday's business, as presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, will show that the really important trading is in not only stable properties, but in those which are of highest merit—it is the dividend-payer that is popular and in request. If ever Wall Street has had a market where investment interests have been dominant, this is just such a market. Aside from a few flagrant performances in some of the industrials there is practically nowhere manipulation shown upon the bull side at present. Practically all the professional talent is against the market, working to force reactions, and anxious to cover worrisome short contracts.

The public seems finally to have come into Wall Street—coming without strut or announcement, and getting right down to business.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $35,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128½; $721,000 3s, when issued, at 105@105⅛ @105, and $100 3s, small, when issued, at 105½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Malting Co.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Brunswick City	1⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	½		2
Chi. & Northwest	½	Oregon R. R. & N.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Des M., Ft. D.	½	Pullman Car	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅝
Laclede Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	2	St. P. & Duluth	½
Lake Shore	6	St. P., M. & M.	½
Met. St. Ry.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Consol. Gas	1½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	National Lead	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi. & E. Ill pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	½	West. Un. Tel.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1¼	Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1½
D. & R. G. 1st	1	M. & O., Mont. D. 4s	1½
Erie gen. lien 4s	1	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s	1
Erie prior lien 4s	1¼	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1½	Rio G. West. 4s	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	1¼	St. L. Southw. 1st	1
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1⅝
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	1½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Colorado Coal & Iron 6s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,082,984; balance, $8,934,520; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $789,666.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for short and 1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@5 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, first preferred, ½, to 36⅛; Reading, ⅜, to 9¼; Erie, ¼, to 14; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 104⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 110⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 14, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅛, and New York Central at 122¼. British consols were firm at 110 15-16 for money and 111 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £7,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £1,294,000; circulation increased, £490,000; bullion decreased, £803,948; other securities decreased, £759,000; other deposits decreased, £1,086,000; public deposits decreased, £830,000; notes in reserve decreased, £1,268,000; Government securities increased, £150,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 44.50 per cent., compared with 45.34 per cent. last week, against a decline from 50.90 to 49.90 in the corresponding week of last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 60c., and exchange on London was 25f. 22½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 2,675,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased, 9,700,000f.; gold on hand increased, 1,725,000f.; bills discounted decreased, 88,775,000f.; silver on hand increased, 700,000f.

NET REVENUE GAINS.

Minnesota Iron interests, in calculating the benefits to be derived by their property through the consolidation with the Illinois Steel Company, claim that the company's net revenues will be increased 25 per cent. Of both stocks inside interests have recently been quiet purchasers.

BOND RECORDS BROKEN.

Yesterday was a record day in the bond market. Transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated $7,128,000 in railroad and miscellaneous securities and $756,100 in Governments—a total of $7,884,100, which goes beyond all previous records. The greatest previous aggregate for a single day was $6,465,500, on Feb. 7 of this year.

With the great activity there was continued uniform strength. Bonds of recently reorganized companies made notable advances, particularly those of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, Erie, and Norfolk and Western. Many of the junior issues were also buoyant. In several bonds new high prices were made.

When this enormous total is considered, and when it is remembered that it does not include the great counter business in all kinds of bonds being done at present, which bond brokers say is breaking all records, the confidence of investors and the results of the great plethora of money are apparent. And, furthermore, Wall Street always looks upon bond market activity as a straw indicating what is to develop in stocks.

GRANGER ACTIVITY.

Interest centred in the Granger shares in yesterday's market. All of that group were notably strong and active, under the leadership of Burlington. More than 33,000 shares of that stock changed hands, and it made a new high record, selling up to 109⅞, and making a net gain of nearly 1 per cent. for the day. Rumors of a 6 per cent. dividend rate on the stock were more definite than heretofore, but what was chiefly responsible for Burlington's strength was its report of net earnings for the month of June. Only a few days ago bear oracles were loudly proclaiming that the road was to show a two-hundred-thousand-dollar decrease in net for June, and one of the larger operators, from whom these oracles doubtless received their inspiration, was industriously advising short sales of the stock. Burlington did show a decrease in net earnings, but it was small as compared with what had been anticipated, amounting to $65,000.

St. Paul sold up to 102, and was active to the extent of nearly 25,000 shares. Rock Island, on transactions nearly as great, sold at 99 and gained over a point for the day. This is a new high price for Rock Island, considering the recent cash and stock dividend.

In both Burlington and St. Paul there was what appeared to be Standard Oil buying, while in Rock Island insiders attested their confidence by heavy purchases in the market.

STANDARD OIL CONFIDENCE.

Standard Oil interests are outspokenly bullish, and there are many indications of the stock market activity of the magnates of 26 Broadway. Recent buying of St. Paul, Burlington, and, according to some rumors, of Sugar Trust, are attributed to the Messrs. Rockefeller and their associates. Wall Street men close to Mr. J. D. Rockefeller quote him as talking with enthusiasm over the outlook for a period of great business activity.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings on Wednesday were $17,300, an increase of $2,300 over the same day last year. The road's earnings go on increasing steadily, and insiders say they see no reason to expect anything but great increases from now on. Among friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit it is claimed that the company has now on hand funds equal to 2 per cent. of the stock. And these friends furthermore point out that, even if the road is now earning no more than its fixed charges, the maintenance of the present percentage of gain will mean big surpluses at an early date. That Brooklyn Rapid Transit is doing an enormous business is evident. The company's cars daily are crowded and jammed from Park Row to Coney Island. Public discomfiture attests the road's increasing popularity.

It is semi-officially stated that negotiations looking to the absorption of the Nassau system by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, giving the latter a practical monopoly of the Brooklyn street railway field, have progressed to a point where both sides are now confident of its early completion.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Northern Pacific preferred got up yesterday to 72⅞, fractional lots selling at 73. This is a new high price for the stock. Over 10,000 shares of it changed hands, and the buying was of the same excellent character as has been noted for some time past, apparently coming from inside sources. The brokers who bought the Northern Pacifics were also buyers of Union Pacific preferred. That stock sold up close to 63. Bull talk on both Northern Pacific preferred and Union Pacific preferred is heard in conservative quarters.

THE BONDS AND THE BANKERS.

Transactions in the new Government threes yesterday were very heavy, aggregating nearly $725,000. The bonds sold at 105 and 105⅛. Just before the close one block of $512,000 was taken at 105. All day the bonds were in heavy demand.

Explanatory of the activity and strength of the threes, it is rumored that a combination of New York banking interests some time ago sold between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 of them to be delivered abroad at a premium of about 3½ per cent. Now these bankers find themselves short of the bonds and see a handsome loss on the transaction staring them in the face.

BRUNSWICK OUT OF DEBT.

Recent activity and strength on the Stock Exchange in the shares of the Brunswick City Company was to some extent explained in an official announcement made last night by the company's Treasurer, Mr. A. G. Kraetzer, Jr., that practically the property's entire funded debt has been paid off. A syndicate said to include prominent New York business men, formed to advance the development of the City of Brunswick, has provided the funds to extinguish the company's bonds, by subscribing for about 7,000 shares of treasury stock. The bonds thus retired aggregate over $175,000. Their liquidation leaves the company with a debt of less than $5,000, against which there is in the treasury about $60,000 in cash. The Brunswick Company has real estate in the industrial City of Brunswick, Ga., locally valued at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. The company's total capital stock is only $5,000,000.

Friends of the Brunswick Company point to the accomplishment of putting their company out of debt as significant of what improved feeling among business men can do.

THE SELLING OF SUGAR.

Traders kept Sugar Trust under pressure all day yesterday, and toward the close of business they made a concerted raid upon it, and succeeded in breaking it down to 137, near which price it closed with a net loss of 2½ points. Over 33,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands. Traders, however, were not the only sellers of the stock when the raid was made. Indications were seen of acquiescence by bull interests in the scoop in the stock. One firm, having Sugar Trust connections, bought 5,000 shares on the break. Apparently the drive at Sugar Trust was made by two parties—the traders who wanted to make profits on the short side and the bulls who were anxious to get Sugar back where they could buy it without running it up on themselves.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Northwest yesterday sold at 134, a record price for recent years. The stock was only fairly active, about 4,000 shares changing hands. Vanderbilt brokers were buyers, although they showed no disposition to climb for it or to bid it up. In well-informed circles the Northwest-Omaha merger plans are believed to be progressing as rapidly as possible. Despite "official denials" of any intentions of that sort, friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt talk confidently of what is to be accomplished by the consolidation of the two properties.

TRUST SHARES REACT.

Trust stocks were somewhat reactionary yesterday, chiefly because of the raids by traders who made special targets of them, probably on the theory that because the group has shown the greatest gains it should be the easiest to bear. Interests recently conspicuous as bulls on the industrial shares stood aside yesterday and were apparently quite willing to let the traders sell them down. On the reaction, however, these interests again became buyers. The industrial stocks were much less active than of late.

NEW HIGH PRICES.

Many stocks made new high records in yesterday's market. Burlington sold at 109⅞, Northwest at 134; Rock Island at 99, (relatively much higher than it sold before the cash and stock dividend was deducted from its market price,) New York Air Brake above 60, Northern Pacific preferred at 72⅞, Lake Shore at 198—all new record prices for the year.

AMERICAN SPIRITS AFFAIRS.

American Spirits insiders are intimating that there are close at hand announcements likely to bring about new activity in the stocks. These matters, it is understood, have to do with recent trade developments upon which spirits interests have built great hopes of largely increased earnings. Recently the American Spirits issues have been dull and laggard, but friends of the company have been buying both stocks largely, although quietly.

NEW CENTRAL COAL.

One hundred shares of New Central Coal stock yesterday sold at 41. The last sale of the stock was at 8½, and in some quarters it was figured that a 32½ per cent. advance had been made. This calculation is erroneous. New Central Coal traded in yesterday is the new stock, the par of which is only $20. The old stock was $100 par, the reduction in the company's capitalization from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000 having been effected by cutting down the face value of the stock. Old stock at 8½ is worth in the new stock 42½, consequently yesterday's sale of stock did not show any great change in the price.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Baltimore and Ohio plan of reorganization declared operative.

Increase of $2,546 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for June, making an increase of $428,650 for the fiscal year.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Increase of $26,085 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for June and increase of $419,671 since April 1.

Postponement of action on Standard Oil dividend until next week, owing to a difference of opinion among the Directors as to the amount to be declared.

Increase of 10,771 tons in eastbound transcontinental freight movement over the Southern Pacific for June, making an increase of 93,045 tons since Jan. 1.

Kansas City Suburban Belt's showing for month of July best in the history of the road.

Decrease of $65,708 in Burlington's surplus net earnings for June, but increase of $1,220,068 for the fiscal year.

Remarkable improvement in iron trade reported from Pittsburg. Foreign business expected to be larger this year than ever before in the history of the industry.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$52,453
Detroit & Lima Northern	1,987
International & Great Northern	5,988
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,723
Missouri Pacific	22,000
Wabash	22,023
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9,533

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The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$58,000
Chicago Great Western	10,766
Lake Erie & Western	7,408
Minneapolis & St. Louis	13,054
New York, Ontario & Western	13,114

PARK BANK REACHES UP TOWN.

It Has Acquired a Controlling Interest in the Plaza Bank, in Fifth Avenue.

The National Park Bank of 214 Broadway has reached out for an up-town clientage and has acquired important facilities for extending its large business by securing a controlling interest in the State Plaza Bank of 753 Fifth Avenue. This semi-official report of the blending of the interests of the two banks was issued yesterday:

An interest has been acquired in the Plaza Bank, corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, by parties prominent in the management of the National Park Bank, including Edward E. Poor, Richard Delafield, August Belmont, Herman Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Fish, and others. Some of these gentlemen will enter the Board of Directors at the next election; and reinforced by such names and a connection with the Park Bank, the Plaza Bank will enjoy a widely extended influence and power. No change in the management is contemplated. The negotiations were conducted by Messrs. Henry Marquand & Co.

The National Park Bank was established in 1856, and its business and influence grew steadily. It ranks now among the three leading banks of the city in its Clearing House transactions and its holdings of gold. Its capital is $2,000,000, and it has a surplus of $3,000,000. Edward E. Poor is its President and Stuyvesant Fish and Richard Delafield its Vice Presidents. George S. Hickok is Cashier. The bank's last statement included as items: Loans, $36,961,000; deposits, $50,942,000.

The Plaza Bank is thirty-five years the junior of the Park, having been incorporated and established in 1891. Its capital is $100,000, its surplus is a like amount. William McMaster Mills is its President and Charles W. Parsons Cashier. Its first President was William C. Brewster. Its last statement showed: Loans, $898,000; deposits, $1,184,000. Its location gives it the advantage of having little rivalry in the residential district.

While the Plaza is not to be considered a branch of the Park Bank, the intimate relations that are foreshadowed in the interest acquired by the latter will be similar to those of the Importers and Traders' in the Fifth Avenue Bank, the First National in the Astor Place Bank, the National City in the Second National, and the Hanover in the Colonial Bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	98	98
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3½	6
Kings County Inc.	1½	3½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31⅛	31⅝
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95⅞	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	93	98
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. co)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	2205
Standard Gas, New York	140	2208
Standard Gas preferred	155	2209
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	2210
Syracuse Gas stock	17	2211
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	2213
Western Gas, ex div	84	2233
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	2234

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	36	38
Barney & Smith, common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Diamond Match common	53½	2544
Glucose pf.	106½	2815
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	2853
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	3069
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	3070
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	55
International Paper common	37½	3083
International Paper pref., ex div	84	3274
Lorillard Company pf.	112	3400
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	3695
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	11
Mississippi Canal Con., new	10	3727
Pennsylvania Coal	354	3758
Pratt & Whitney	4	3772
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	3789
Standard Oil Trust	407	3829
Trenton Potteries	10	3845
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	3917
Union Typewriter	7½	3919
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	99	3929
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	3933
Wagner Car Company	176	4004

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	4005
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	4006
Central and South American Tel.	104½	4007
Commercial Cable stock	175	4062
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	4076
Electric Vehicle common	8	4092
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	4120
Hudson River Telephone stock	68	4122
Iron Steamboat	2½	4148
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	4167

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Hale & Norcross sold at .80, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 200 Sierra Nevada at .60, 500 Union Consolidated at .24.

On the Mining Exchange 21,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .13 buyer 60 @.10@.12 buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	3.00
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.10	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Challar	.18	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con	.18
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.07
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.20
Eureka Consol.	.19	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Anaconda	.30
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	C. & Cripple Creek	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.16
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.02
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.28	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.05

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.10½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Legonda	.20	Isabella	.22
Miami	.42	Jefferson	.06½
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.02
Rocky Mountain	.10	Lillie	.99
St. N. Caribou	2.50	Mollie Gibson	1.19½
Alamo	.2⅝	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anaconda	.35	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.08	Portland	1.15
Cripple Cr. Con.	.03	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.03¾	Union	.13½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04
Elkton	.96		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
American Ex.	170	Leather Mfrs'	180
Broadway	228	Manhattan	210
Central National	165	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	140
Chemical	3700	New York	235
City	1000	New York County	800
Commerce	200	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Continental	125	Ninth National	80
Corn Exchange	278	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Seaboard National	176

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1923.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing, warming and hot water supply, plumbing and drainage, and the electric wiring and fixtures of extensions to the dining room building of Group D, at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Am. Cotton Oil	23¾	23¾	27⅝	27⅝
29,710	Am. Sug. Ref	139¾	140¼	137	137¼
1,185	Am. Tobacco	128¼	128¾	126⅜	127⅜
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
20	Am. T. & S. F.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
190	A., T. & S.F. pf.	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
80	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4½	4½
2,070	Brook. R. T.	58	58¾	57⅞	58¼
7,610	Chi., B. & Q.	109⅞	109⅞	108¾	109½
3,470	C., Mil. & St. P.	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
4,860	Chi., R. I. & P.	98	99	98	99
60	Chi. & Northw.	133	134	133	134
100	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41½	41½	41½
120	Gen. Electric	40¼	40¼	39½	39½
650	Louis. & Nash.	54½	54½	54	54¼
620	Manhattan	107	107¼	106¾	106¾
2,130	Mo. Pacific	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36½
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
50	Nor. Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼
1,350	Nor. Pacific pf.	72⅜	72⅞	72½	72½
2,040	People's Gas	99½	100⅛	99¼	99⅞
20	Reading	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Southern pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
150	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅜	26	25⅜	25⅜
40	Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
740	Union Pac. pf.	62½	63	62⅜	62⅜
240	U. S. Rubber	39¾	40	38¾	38¾
140	U. S. Leath. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼
50	Wabash pf	20	20	20	20
410	West. Union	94½	94¼	93½	93½
59,830					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
3,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
50,000	Nor. P. gen. 3s	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
3,000	Wis. Cent. inc.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
$60,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
4th week July	$609,000	$667,000	$602,000
Month	2,026,000	2,218,000	1,799,000
From Jan. 1	13,620,275	11,818,694	11,946,432
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week July	$358,597	$306,144	$236,826
Month	955,143	957,700	840,053
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
4th week July	$129,826	$140,374	$120,424
Month	383,198	382,416	333,374
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	346	346	346
Month July	$202,516	$155,984	$206,276
From Jan. 1	1,427,685	1,271,106	1,425,847
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week July	$10,997	$9,010	
From July 1	31,701	24,511	
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week July	$75,829	$69,841	$77,656
Month	216,041	219,287	230,235
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week July	$14,728	$13,005	$13,007
Month	42,491	31,857	38,355
From Jan. 1	267,371	201,155	189,756
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week July	$91,331	$98,792	$86,093
Month	283,327	289,045	276,288
From Jan. 1	1,910,492	1,901,242	1,974,709
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,933	4,933	4,990
4th week July	$777,000	$775,000	$709,000
Month	1,985,000	1,910,000	1,800,000
From Jan. 1	14,264,724	12,539,353	12,041,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week July	$44,000	$44,000	$31,000
Month	96,000	92,000	61,000
From Jan. 1	750,037	673,182	402,600
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week July	$42,661	$55,715	$47,988
Month	149,329	179,486	157,638
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month July	$339,700	$299,143	$268,259
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
4th week July	$127,123	$140,237	$132,279
Month	858,371	886,886	881,618
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
4th week July	$375,652	$358,629	$341,649
Month	1,079,213	970,641	1,045,509
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week July	$33,591	$24,058	$38,037
Month	113,166	71,451	126,539
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
4th week July	$123,780	$130,931	$140,679
From July 1	406,795	429,405	426,120
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for June—			
Passenger	734,207	627,238	655,200
Freight	2,091,078	1,994,838	1,676,338
Miscellaneous	387,664	400,062	393,039
Total	3,192,949	3,022,133	2,724,577
Op. expenses	2,293,493	2,070,772	1,911,355
Net earnings	899,451	951,361	813,222
Prop. ex. to gross	71½	68½	79½
Charges	880,000	876,201	886,000
Surplus	9,451	75,160	*72,778
For the year ended June 30—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	42,800,162	35,526,186	$7,273,975
Net earnings	16,527,834	14,322,270	2,205,564
Prop. ex. to gross	61⅜	59⅜	2
Balance	5,847,943	3,807,847	2,040,099
Surplus	1,747,804	527,736	1,220,068
*Deficit.			
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	1,576,709	1,385,015	191,694
Other income	4,116	2,666	1,450
Total income	1,580,825	1,387,681	193,144
Exp. and taxes	1,187,041	1,000,333	186,708
Net income	393,784	387,348	6,436
Charges	822,352	342,501	*19,649
Surplus	70,932	44,847	26,085
From April 1—			
Gross earnings	4,803,130	3,906,064	897,066
Other income	41,442	18,592	22,850
Total income	4,844,572	3,924,656	919,916
Exp. and taxes	3,459,550	2,900,357	559,193
Net income	1,385,022	1,024,299	360,723
Charges	968,556	1,027,594	*58,948
Surplus	416,466	†3,206	419,671
*Decrease. †Deficit.			
LONG ISLAND system for June—			
Gross earnings	481,799	472,635	9,164
Net earnings	208,550	197,551	11,033
Total income	230,140	219,709	10,431
Surplus	115,216	104,805	10,411
For twelve months—			
Gross earnings	4,683,956	4,329,571	353,385
Net earnings	1,449,554	1,327,981	151,613
Surplus	215,769	41,651	172,618
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for June—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$305,112	$255,528	$207,543
Op. expenses	187,874	140,836	133,803
Net earnings	117,238	114,692	73,740
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	3,362,283	2,468,701	2,467,854
Op. expenses	2,069,671	1,604,739	1,449,338
Net earnings	1,292,612	863,962	1,018,016
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for June—	Month. Increase.	8 Months. Increase.	
Gross earnings	$144,300	$516,000	
Operating expenses	34,700	326,000	
Net earnings	109,600	190,000	
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for June—	Month. Increase.	6 Months. Increase.	
Gross earnings	$4,600	$31,600	
Operating expenses	2,700	28,700	
Net earnings	1,900	2,900	

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Trading was of good volume to-day and prices generally were firm. Stock Yards advanced 1 more, to 120—within 2 of the highest record price, made last February. Buying was good and confident. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was bought actively, and a fair volume of business was done in mining stocks. Franklin was up ⅛ at 18½, losing ¼ later; Montana strengthened ⅛ to 211¼; Wolverine ⅛ to 24½; Butte gained ⅝, to 86½, but it lost the gain. Fitchburg preferred gained ½ more, to 103; Dominion Coal lost ⅛ to 23; the preferred lost 2⅝, to 119¼. Boston and Albany was up 1, at 226½; Illinois Steel convertible debentures rose 1, to 92; Mexican Central 4s rose 1, to 63; Oregon Short Line "A" incomes ⅛ to 80⅝. United States new 3s sold at 105. Atchison adjustment 4s were up ½ at 72¼, and general 4s ⅝, at 94¼. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s gained ¾, to 111, within 1½ of their high record price December, 1891.

The general list was distinguished by a uniform steadiness rather than by notable gains. It was a good market with no excitement, but with good undertone and good promise of further broadening. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2¾@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	226	
Boston & Lowell	224	225
Boston & Maine	163	
Boston & Providence		280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	119⅞	120
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	119½	120
Fitchburg pf	103	
Old Colony	192½	195
Oregon Short Line	80	81
West End	86	86¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4⅝	4¾
Arnold	17⅞	17⅞
Atlantic	27½	28½
Boston & Cripple Creek		30
Boston & Montana	210	210½
Butte & Boston	26	26⅞
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	14⅝	15
Franklin	18	18½
Osceola	49¼	49½
Pioneer (gold)	5⅝	5¾
Quincy	113	115
Santa Ysabel	5	
Tamarack	157	
Tecumseh	2¼	
Wolverine	24¼	24½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	278	279½
Dominion Coal	22¾	23
Dominion Coal pf	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	175	185
Erie Telephone	70	70¾
General Electric	39¾	40
General Electric pf	93	96
Illinois Steel	58	59
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	183	185
Philadelphia Company	33	
Pullman Palace Car	190	191½
United States Oil	14¼	14⅜
United States Rubber	38	39
Westinghouse Electric	26	27
Westinghouse Electric pf	54½	

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5½	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The temptation to take profits caused a drain in the market to-day, United Gas Improvement selling down to 119½, and Electric Storage Battery stocks, common, to 34½, preferred to 40. At these prices good buying orders were executed and the stocks rallied. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was again active, being traded in the first hour and a half to the extent of about 5,000 shares at 208¾ to 209½, receding to 209¼ on sales to realize profits. This was followed by a strong reaction and the stock advanced again steadily until it reached 209¾. The demand all day was strong and continuous, and 1,000-share lots seemed to be absorbed more quickly than smaller ones. Philadelphia Electric Light bonds sold at 100. Electric and People's 4s, Philadelphia Traction, and Union Traction were strong and higher. One of the market features was the sudden drop in Welsbach from 53¾ to 50. Cambria Iron also declined 1¼ points.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	209½	
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	80	80¼
Northern Pacific pf.	72¼	72⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading t. ctfs.	8⅞	9
Reading 1st pf.	21	21½
Reading 2d pf.	10¼	10⅝
St. Paul	101⅝	101⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3¾	3¾
Met. Railway	156	157
Philadelphia Traction	90¼	90⅝
Baltimore Con.	22⅜	22⅝
Union Traction	42	42¼
Electric Storage	19	19½
Electric Storage pf.	35½	36
United Gas Imp.	41¾	42
Welsbach Light	119⅛	119⅝
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Am. R. E. L.	49	49¼
Marsden	3¾	3⅞
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	57½	57¾
Phoenix	20⅝	20⅝
Choctaw	23½	24
Choctaw pf.	39¾	39⅝
Electric & P. 4s	91¾	92
Philadelphia Elec. 5s t. ctfs.	99¼	100
Con. T., Pittsburg	15¾	15⅝
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	50½	50⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Biscuit preferred took a spurt to-day, opening at 95, and, after losing ¼, advancing to 96¼, with a close at 95½. The common stock sold down from 31¼ to 31. West Chicago went at 94¼ and Chicago City Railway at 270. Steel and Wire common opened at 89½, and, after a sale ⅛ higher, closed at 89¼. Metropolitan Elevated stock is still at 1. The receipts sold today for 1½; the bonds were down, $4,000 going at 52½.

Settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	27⅞
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	58¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	189½
National Biscuit Co. common	31
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	5¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	28½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	28¼
North Chicago St. Railroad	213
West Chicago St. Railroad	94½
South Side Elevated Railroad	90
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake St. Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	18½
American Steel & Wire common	89¼
American Steel & Wire pf.	89½

MORE "SEA WATER BULLION."

Two Cones Received at the Assay Office from Lubec, Me.

The Assay Office has received by the New York and Boston Express Company, the recorded depositor, two cones of bullion, some particles of which appear to be rich gold, and an ingot of silver with the Philadelphia Mint mark stamped on it.

The express company's principal is the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston, or what is left of it, and the metal came from Lubec, Me. But for the recent developments that came of President and the Rev. P. F. Jernegan's trip to Europe with bundles of United States bonds, the bullion would be regarded as the outcome of his "secret process" for extracting "the precious metals" out of sea water, although chemists say that the value of the gold in a ton of sea water is only 4 cents.

The bullion that will be assayed weighs about 600 ounces, and if the results are the same as in the other sixteen consignments from Lubec, which netted nearly $23,000, its value is about $4,000. The mint ingot of silver was no doubt sent to the Marine Salts Company in lieu of a check for its value. The Assay Office officials infer that no more marine salts bullion will be received, and that the present batch was sent to be converted into money for the benefit of the stockholders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	106	219	Adams Express	104	104	104	104	+1
27¼	27⅝	9,055	Am. Cotton Oil	28⅞	28⅞	27	27½	−1
83	83¼	1,945	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	83½	83¾	83	83	−⅛
138	140	5	American Express	134	134	134	134	
12⅝	12⅞	650	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
26	27	369	Am. Malting Co.	26½	27	26½	27	+⅞
78	78¼	425	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	78¼	78¼	−½
187⅛	187¼	32,975	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139¾	140¼	137	137¼	−2⅛
114	114½	104	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	
96	96	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	95½	95½	
127¼	127⅝	18,545	American Tobacco	128½	128½	126¾	127½	−¼
130½	131	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¼	−1½
39	39¼	1,516	Am. Steel & Wire	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	−⅝
89½	89¾	510	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	−¼
10½	11	100	Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	
13⅝	13⅞	847	At., T. & S. F.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
84⅜	84⅞	7,859	At., T. & S. F. pf.	85	85½	84¾	84⅝	−⅛
4½	4⅝	5,310	Bay State Gas	4½	4⅝	4	4⅛	
58½	58⅝	10,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58	58¾	57⅞	58¼	+⅛
13¾	13¼	5,070	Brunswick City	12½	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	+1⅝
53½	53⅝	200	Canada Southern	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	−⅛
84	84½	200	Canadian Pacific	84	84	84	84	−⅛
22⅝	22⅞	1,760	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅜
109½	109⅝	32,547	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	108⅞	109¾	108¾	109½	+⅜
106½	107¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	+½
15	15¼	2,800	Chi. Gr. West	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
71¼	74½	10	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	71	71	71	71	−1
39¾	40½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+1
28⅝	29¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	−¼
10	10½	33	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
32½	34	193	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32	32	32	32	−1
101½	101⅝	24,281	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101¼	102	101¼	101⅝	+⅜
152½	152⅝	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152⅝	152⅝	152½	152⅝	
133½	133⅝	4,020	Chicago & Northw.	133¼	134	133¼	133¾	+½
98⅞	99	21,998	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	98	99	97⅞	99	+1⅛
7½	8	16	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28	30	20	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−⅜
41¼	42	460	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	−⅜
14½	14⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
19½	20	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	19½	19½	−⅛
4⅞	5	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
198½	200	485	Consolidated Gas	200¾	200¾	199	199	−1½
39	40¾	100	Consolidated Ice	40	40	40	40	
106¼	107½	159	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	
50⅞	51	1,690	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	51½	50¼	51	+⅛
16½	17	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16½	+⅛
127	131	182	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	−1½
122		11	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	123	123	123	123	
13½	13⅝	200	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
35⅞	35⅝	822	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	+⅛
39¾	39¾	1,520	General Electric	40¼	40⅜	39⅝	39¾	−⅛
132½	133	1,840	Great Northern pf.	132¾	133	132½	132½	−⅞
25½	25¼	500	Hawaiian Sugar	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	−⅛
107⅞	108¼	1,050	Illinois Central	108	108¼	108	108¼	+⅛
95	100	32	Ill. Cent., leased line.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	
58	59	100	Illinois Steel Co.	58	58	58	58	
9⅝	9⅝	245	Iowa Central	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	
34	35½	130	Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	+1
16	17	625	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16½	16½	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
53	54	1,020	Lacled. Gas	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+1⅛
95½	96	540	Lacled. Gas pf.	94	96	94	96	+2
71½	71⅝	178	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	
194½	200	200	Lake Shore	194½	198	194½	198	+6
54⅝	54½	5,910	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+⅛
106⅝	107	2,840	Manhattan Con	106¾	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝	
156½	157	3,365	Metropolitan St. Ry.	156	158	156	156⅝	+¾
107¼	108¼	100	Michigan Central	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	
28½	29½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	28½	28½	28½	
88¾	90	87	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	89	88½	89	
59	60	150	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+¾
72	74	600	Minnesota Iron	72¾	73	72¾	73	
34¾	35½	550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35⅛	35½	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
36½	36⅝	8,380	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+⅛
30¾	31¼	220	Nat. Biscuit Co.	31	31	31	31	−⅛
95		235	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	
36½	37	1,655	National Lead Co.	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
6	6½	790	National Linseed Oil	7	7	6½	6½	−1
37	42	100	New Central Coal	41	41	41	41	
90½	91	100	New Jersey Central	90¼	90½	90½	90½	
59	60¼	2,375	New York Air Brake	58	60

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Dispose of West Side Dwellings—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Norman & Farber, for about $52,000, one of their new American basement dwellings, 6 West Eighty-seventh Street, 22 by 100.8.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Peter Wagner the five-story American basement dwelling 36 West Eighty-fifth Street. This is the last house to be sold of a row recently completed by Mr. Wagner.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 110 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.

Porter & Co. have sold for John D. Dailey to Martha A. Smith, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 150 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Eliza Merz the three-story dwelling 111 Ludlow Street, 20 by 87.6. The same firm recently purchased 107 and 109.

The Union Real Estate Company has purchased from Edward H. Doyle a lot on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Philip Smith, for $20,100, the four-story brick buildings 75 and 75½ Greenwich Avenue, northwest corner of Eleventh Street, 81 by 12 by 80 by 29.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to F. E. Wadhams, representing the defendants, Sarah M. Andrews and others, for $450, the lot on Front Street, south side, 62.10 feet west of Jackson Street, 12.2 by 16.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Man, trustee, for $10,000, the plot southeast corner of Delancey Place and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 183 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret A. McKenzie, for $2,800, the plot on Matilda Street, east side, about 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, block front on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place, 113.6 by 27.2 by 102.11 by 24.11, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,669; subject to another mortgage for $27,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 138 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 370 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement; with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventh Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 62; Brodie & Hanratty of 1,783 Madison Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $19,000.

Nos. 345 and 347 West Eighty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 92.4; W. E. D. Stokes of 262 West Seventy-second Street, owner; T. E. Gooch, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 339 West Eighty-fifth Street, for two five-story brick dwellings, 25 by 71.6; W. E. D. Stokes, owner, T. E. Gooch, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 620 to 628 East Eighteenth Street, for a brick furnace, 12 by 14; city, owner; J. G. Crane, architect; cost, $600.

No. 205 Wooster Street, for a six-story brick factory and lofts; 36.8 by 95; Teichman & Potter, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $45,000.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.4 by 95; Mary A. McGuire of 146 Bowery, owner; John P. Leo, architect; cost, $25,000.

Eighth Street, north side, 52.6 feet east of Second Avenue, Unionport, for a three-story brick tenement, 26 by 64; S. M. de Pasquale, owner; W. E. Pringle, architect; cost, $6,000.

Elton Avenue, east side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for two five-story brick flats, 27 by 94; Sylvester Kramer of 625 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 42 Bowery, to a three-story brick photograph gallery and store; estate of Louisa D. Kane of 27 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; E. E. Payne, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 Sullivan Street, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; Cella Brothers of 111 Sullivan Street, owners; W. P. Irving, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,645 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, 20 by 100.11; George Marinus of 230 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, owner; S. Joyce, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 56 West Fortieth Street, to a one-story brick church; St. Ignatius's Church, owner; R. W. Tether, architect; cost, $250.

NEW HOTEL ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Work Begun on Fifteen-Story Structure for the Byrnes Estate.

The construction of the new fifteen-story bachelor apartment hotel to be erected at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street by the Matthew Byrnes estate will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Excavating was begun Tuesday, and on Wednesday a mortgage of $650,000 on this property was given by Fernando Baltes, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and sole trustee of the Byrnes estate, to the Bowery Savings Bank.

The new structure will stand on a plot 75 by 150 and will adjoin the new Delmonico's at the rear. Its exterior will be of limestone and white glazed brick. The basement has been designed for use as a restaurant and there will be stores on the street floor. The architects, O'Rourke & Sons of Newark, estimate the cost of the building at something over $750,000, and its completion is promised within nine months.

This ground was purchased by the late Mathew Byrnes in 1857 for $80,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 4.

AVENUE A, w s, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 24.5 x70; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Frederick Wasshausen $18,000

HORATIO ST, n s, 20 ft e of Greenwich St, 20x50; Cyullus Myers and others to Louisa Bardon 7,000

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Union Av, 53.9x286x irregular; H. B. Kirk and another to August Ganzenmuller 1

MADISON ST, 328, s w corner of Scammel St, 25x80.7; Isaac Cohn to Dora Scheer 28,500

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 178, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Emily A. Lambert 2,800

WAVERLEY PLACE, e corner of Grove St, 100x200; William V. Molloy, as Sheriff of Westchester County, to Mary M. Bickford 100

8TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 50x100; Hermann Strauss to Louis Keplinger 1

6TH ST, s s, 249.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11 x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Henry Herrmann 18,000

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 111th St, 75.8x100; Thomas K. Moore and wife to Max Marx and another 125,000

6TH ST, 732, n s, 20x53.11; Albert Hommel to Alexander Finelite 1,200

90TH ST, n s, being w 25 ft of Lot 884, map of Wakefield, 25x114; James Tichborne to William Y. Jack 1

91ST ST, 445, n s, Lot 364, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.8; Michael Coffey to George H. Simonson 4,500

91ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; rel. dower Bertha Dieffenbach to Louisa Schulz 1

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 200.10 to s s of 52d St x w 20x s irregular to St x 31.10 to beginning, together with all title to interior gore-lot adjoining on w s; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Michael A. Hoffmann 25,800

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Hyman B. Stern to Mrs. Petronella Czarnecke 13,250

63D ST, n s, 255 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.5; Fannie Horwitz to Charles G. Bartlett and others, executors, &c. 11,750

76TH ST, 235 East, 26.2x102.2; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Josephine Wiegers 15,000

63D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 16.1 x102.2; Salomon Davidson to Jacob Jung 1

63D ST, 131 East, 25.6x102.2; John W. Wallace to Jacob Jung 18,000

87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Edmund E. Murphy to Charles A. Dall 200

94TH ST, s s, 190.6 ft w of Park Av, 74.6x100.8; August Ganzenmuller and wife to H. B. Kirk 90,000

107TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 16x100; Yette Hirschbein to Katharine Becker 10,500

107TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x80.11 x irregular; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Sarah J. Burby 250

112TH ST, n s, 570 ft w of 3d Av, 26x100.10; Rebecca Davis to Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn 10,000

118TH ST, 60 East, 20x100.11; Jacob Rose and wife to Julia Casper 1

121 ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Bertha Dieffenbach, executrix and trustee, &c., others to Louisa Schulz 7,400

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Frieda Hart to Joseph Krankel. 5,000

133D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x 210 to 152d St; Marcus Nathan to Thomas K. Moore 10,000

142D ST, s s, 141.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; 141st St, n s, 136.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Susie Norman and others to Charles Lane 1

159TH ST, n e corner of Courtlandt Av, 92x51.8; Louis Wirth to Catharine M. Schwenk 17,000

162D ST, s s, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x127.4; William Thompson to John Duer and another, executors, &c. 1

Recorded Leases.

BLUME, Herman, to John Kampf; Tremont Av, 1,005, 3 years 300

EIMER, Charles, to Ferdinand R. Minrath; 2,267 2d Av, 2 10-12 years 540

HOLLDIEK, Louisa, and others to Ernst Modersohn; 8th Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 116th St, 25.5x100, 5¾ years 1,800, 2,500

KOPPER, Margaret G., individually and as trustee to Peter Chicklacos; 2,290 8d Av, 2 years 2,300, 2,400

REISS, William, to Amanda Bockmann; Morris Av, 603, s w corner of 151st St, 8 years 860

Recorded Mortgages.

BOCKMANN, Amanda, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 603 Morris Av, s w corner of 151st St, leasehold, demand $2,475

BROCKMEIER, Karl L., to Gottlob Handte; s s of 19th St, 312.7 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 500

BROWN, Ella, to Edward O'Rourke; 55 East 79th St, 1 year 3,000

CORBETT, James and Mary, to Lewis Moore; s s of Porter Place, 241.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 1 year 1,500

FARMER, William W., to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 35th St, and 106 West 78th St, 1 year 15,000

HERRMANN, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 426 8th St, 3 years 15,000

HERRMANN, Henry, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 6th St, 249.9 ft w of Avenue A, Installments 1,000

HOFFMANN, Michael A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 167 and 169 East 51st St, also interior lot, begins at the centre line of the block between 51st and 52d Sts, 117.4 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 16,000

JAEGER, Hermann F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Madison Av and 106th St, 5 years 17,500

JUNG, Jacob, to John W. Wallace; 131 East 63d St, 2 years 15,000

KRANKEL, Joseph, to Frieda Hart; s s of 133d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments 1,000

LANE, Charles, to John A. Norman and others; s s of 142d St, 141.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av; also, n s of 141st St, 136.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 years 20,000

LEVY, Lazarus, to the State Bank; Lot 11, map of the property of Henry Rutgers, 7th Ward, leasehold, secures note 7,000

LYONS, Constance H. and Julius J., to John A. Buckingham; n s of 53d St, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 19,000

McDONNALL, Margaret, to Harlem Savings Bank; n w s of Intervale Av, 353.6 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year 1,500

MODERSOHN, Ernest, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,150 8th Av, leasehold, demand. 5,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to Henry Raabe & Sons; s s of 111th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av; n s of 132d St, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, ½ year 1,965

PEASE, Cora and Harry D., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 139 West 103d St, 1 year 7,000

POYNTZ, Alice A., to Joseph J. Corn; s s of 119th St, 354.7 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years. 1,500

POYNTZ, Alice A., to Rosalie Corn, general guardian, &c.; s s of 119th St, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 3,500

SCHULZ, Louisa and Eugen, to Bertha Dieffenbach, executrix, &c., and another, executor, &c.; n s of 121st St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 3,400

SCHWENK, Catherine M. and Henry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and 158th St, 5 years 10,000

SHOCK, Gustav, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 59th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

STEVENS, William, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 70 West 52d St, 1 year .. 21,000

STUMPF, Peter J., to Mary Moir; s s of Home St, 41.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years 3,000

STUMPF, Peter J., to Cora Baldwin; s s of Home St, 21.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years 3,000

STUMPF, Peter J., to Mary J. Moir; s s of Home St, 61.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years 3,000

STUMPF, Peter J., to Florinda J. Tilford, trustee, &c.; s s of Home St, 81.4 ft e of Fox St, 3 years 3,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 329 to 333 Madison St, n w corner of Scammel St, 1 year 22,000

WASSHAUSEN, Frederick, to Abraham Goldsmith; w s of Avenue A, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 2 years 3,000

WASSHAUSEN, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Avenue A, 48.9 ft s of 8th St, 3 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACH, Fannie, to Henrietta Jacobs $2,500

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to the Continental Trust Company 45,500

FRITZ, Lydia, to Isaac B. Bristol ..... Nom.

LEWARD, Alfred T., to Rebecca Ehrich. 5,243

LEWINSON, Benno, to Philippina Schillinger, as administratrix, &c. 3,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank ..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank ..... ---

O'ROURKE, Edward, to John F. W. Drescher ..... Nom.

SILMAN, Joe, to Simon Raffael 1,000

VANDEWATER, Mary A., to J. K. Hayward 3,100

WAGNER, Louis A., to Edgar W. Youmans, Jr 1,068

Lis Pendens.

2D Av, 1,117; the Manhattan Railway Company against Lewis S. Marx and others, executors, &c., (action to acquire title, &c.); attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

2D AV, 668; Paulina Oppenheimer against Dora Maas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Blain.

21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; Edmund Coffin against John F. Scannell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Holt.

84TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Louis Stern against Ellen McAuliffe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Carlo Luckes against Joseph Scicocco, and others, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, A. Cohen.

113TH ST, 8 and 10 East; Bernhard Freund against Dorothea Adelman and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

116TH ST, 64 West; Aaron H. Rosenberg against Harris Fordinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McIlvaine.

159TH ST, s s, Lot 112, map Village of Melrose, 50x100; George A. Meyer or Mayer against Mary Kraser and others, (partition;) attorney, S. Williamson.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x 100; John J. Cahill against Margaret A. McCaffrey, owner; John J. McCaffrey, contractor $300

EAST BROADWAY, s e corner of Jefferson St, — x —; Louis Perelstein against Educational Alliance, owner; H. B. Tucker and Charles Hvass, contractors 75

JACKSON AV, w s, 160 ft n of Cedar Place, 75x100; George Mackenzie against James A. Lane, owner and contractor.. 225

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x 104; William V. Gordon against Amalie Bushmann, owner and contractor 150

11TH AV, n w corner of 132d St, 75x100; Leo Oppenheimer against Dexter B. Horton and John Coar, owners and contractors 100

87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; August Kuhnia against Oscar A. Norman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors 300

120TH ST, 303 and 306 West; John W. Rapp against Joshua F. Howes, owner; J. F. & E. D. Howes, contractors 225

12TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 100x114, William's Bridge; Adolf Sydblad against Marie Lasperges, owner; Salvator Lasperges, owner and contractor 41

159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x86, Harry W. Bell against John P. Ellis, owner; McDonald & Ellis, contractors 228

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

188TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 189th St; Adler & Herrman with Samuel Kapelansky and Herman Kronenberg, 20 payments $44,000

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cassidy vs. Roosevelt.
2—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
3—Schlossheimer vs. Fry.
4—McLochlin vs. Mann
5—Ferris vs. Croth.
6—Lyman vs. Guertin.
7—Douglass vs. Grunhut.
8—Middlebrook vs. Grunhut.
9—Levy vs. Goulet.
10—Graef vs. Levison.
11—Manice vs. Remsen.
12—In re Rond.
13—Bertelson vs. Southold.
14—Louis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
15—Hasnack vs. Hasnack.
16—People ex rel. Carr vs. Fromme.
17—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertied.
18—Pitcher vs. Muller.
19—In re Arkell.
20—In re Gruberg.
21—Ryker vs. Glover.
22—Haring vs. Cottaberry.
23—John Webber & Co. vs. Hearn.
24—Fischer vs. Loewenberg.
25—McDonald vs. O'Neill
26—Pierson vs. Brackett.
27—Man. Ry. vs. Kenney.
28—Sentile vs. Deutsch.
29—Poole vs. Poole.
30—Un. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co. vs. Kinney.
31—People, &c., vs. Tiedeman.
32—Rabenowitz vs. Benowitz.
33—Ruggiero vs. Corsentia.
34—Greenbaum vs. Greenbaum.
35—People, &c., vs. Codney.
36—Tenney Co. vs. Novelty Textile Printing Co.
37—Kennedy vs. Hooper.
38—Wahe vs. Jerome.
40—Muller vs. Muller.
39—Am. Straw Board Co. vs. Westchester Homestead Co.
41—Cutting vs. Cutting.
42—Mariano vs. Mariano
43—Monson vs. Henderson.
44—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
45—Post vs. Nadeau.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI. and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Amelia Barnet, proof. | John Gebhardt, proof.
Catharine Slaven, proof. | August Steegmann, proof.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Albert Shenfield, Michael Ward.
2—Bridget Worthington Annie Williams.
3—John Gibson.
4—William Cummings.
5—George Schey.
6—Morris Jerinsky.
7—John Vandemark.
8—Harris Stein.
9—Michael Lailly.
10—Samuel Davis.

Pleadings.

1—George Allen, James Lane.
2—Annie Hart.
3—James Bartley.
4—Frederick C. Brennan, Thomas Clark.
5—Thomas Moran, George Vandemark, Francis O'Leary.
6—James Farley.
7—Joe Joseph.
8—Richard Bulger.
9—Jennie Smith.
10—Richard Murphy.
11—Charles Harmon.
12—John Levy, Isaac Kallenbacher.
13—Paul Welss.
14—Tony Devone.
15—John Travinski.
16—Angelo Smelo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Suffield.
2—William Hardy.
3—Pietro Rigall.
4—Frederick Moise.
5—George Ross, James Manning.
6—Ellen Ristenpadt.
7—Jennie Gibson.
8—George Henderson.
9—Christopher Vorillas.
10—Samuel Tatarsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Smith—George N. Messiter. Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. McGeorge—Lewis L. Delafield. Holt vs. Smith—Avery D. Andrews. Britton vs. Atlantic Construction Company—James J. Nealis. Smith vs. Broadbelt—Eugene A. Philbin.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Foster vs. Del Pino—James C. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Murphy vs. Christian Press & Publishing Co.—William W. Jenks.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, Middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68c; No. 2 red, 69½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 corn, 33@33¼c; northwest blaze, 91c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white, 27@28c; No. 3 white, 25@27½c; No. 2 rye, 44¾@45¼c; No. 2 barley, 40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88½@90c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $8.35@$8.90; lard, per 100-lb, $5.25@$5.27½; short ribs sides, (loose), $5.10@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.80; sugar, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

There was very little interest in cotton yesterday. The price, being low, was against confidence on the short side. The crop news, being of a high average, was against confidence on the long side. The bulls claim that the market has been oversold—that the crop situation has been overdiscounted. The bears claim that trade conditions in this country offer no encouragement, that the Liverpool market is stagnant as to speculation, and that English cotton spinners are not likely to anticipate their wants with speculation everywhere so dull and crop accounts so generally favorable. Neither side, however, has the courage of its convictions, and business hangs fire. Yesterday morning the market opened dull at a decline of 1@2 points, but reacted on some buying, said to be on orders from a Philadelphia house. This led to covering, and before noon the market was back to Wednesday's closing figures. For the rest of the day business was almost at a standstill, with the close quiet at a net gain of 1 point.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled slow and closed dull, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 871 bales included 700 bales for export and 171 to spinners. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Charleston, 5½c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5¾c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	1	...	2,732
Thus far this week	20,934	100	6,426
Since Sept. 1	3,486,940	815,308	2,967,345

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	5.88@5.89
September	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.92@5.93
October	5.95	5.97	5.95	5.97@5.98
November	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.01
December	6.00	6.03	6.00	6.03@6.04
January	6.05	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07
February	...	...	...	6.09@6.10
March	6.13	6.14	6.13	6.13@6.14
April	...	...	...	6.16@6.18
May	6.20	6.20	6.19	6.20@6.21

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d; January-February, 3.20½B; February-March, 3.21⅛S; March-April, 3.22B; April-May, 3.23S; May-June, 3.23½B; August, 3.24½S; August-September, 3.23⅛S; September-October, 3.22S; October-November, 3.21B; November-December, 3.20½S; December-January, 3.20@3.21.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69 13-16	71 3-16	69 13-16	71
December	68¾	69⅞	68¾	69⅝
Corn—				
September	37¼	37½	37¼	37½
December	38	38⅛	38	38⅛
Oats—				
September	...	...	...	25⅞
Lard—				
September	...	...	...	5.57

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	65⅛	66 7-16	65⅛	66¼
December	64½	65 7-16	64 5-16	64⅝
May	66⅜	67⅛	66¼	67⅛
Corn—				
September	32⅝	33	32⅝	33
December	33½	33½	33	33⅜
May	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝
Oats—				
September	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞
May	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝
Lard—				
September	5.22½	5.30	5.22½	5.30
October	5.27½	5.35	5.27½	5.35
Ribs—				
September	5.15	5.22½	5.15	5.20
October	5.20	5.27½	5.20	5.25
Pork—				
September	8.90	9.00	8.85	8.92½
October	8.90	8.92½	8.90	8.92½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

It was a genuine bull day in wheat almost from start to finish, with speculative business more active and the disposition toward investment buying more pronounced than it has been in a long time. Reasons for this strength and increased activity were found in the disappointing movement of new wheat at all Winter wheat receiving points. Bears were unable to get away from the fact that farmers have taken matters into their own hands and will refuse to market their wheat freely except at more attractive prices. It is still an open question whether or not the Spring wheat producers will follow suit and withhold their grain as Winter wheat farmers are now doing. The greatest shrinkage in yesterday's movement was at Toledo, Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis, all of which markets reported strong advances in spot property. St. Louis was also a liberal buyer of futures in various markets. Milling demand at Minneapolis and other points was excellent, and but for the strong position of cash holders, export houses would doubtless have been much more prominent. They took about 10 loads here and 20 loads at out ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—August, 83c; September, 64¼@64¾c; December, 62¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 85¾; No. 1 Northern, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 80c. Rye higher; No. 1, 44½c; September, 66½c.

DULUTH, Aug. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 80c bid; August, 68½c; September, 66¾c; December, 66c.

Oats.

No. 2 closed, 28c; No. 3, 27¼c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 27¼@29½c; track white, 33@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53@55c, free on board, afloat; 46@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Old malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; Winter straights, $4@4.40; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.45@$2.90. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 67½c bulk, 65@80@90c; rye feed, to arrive, 65@67c; middling, bulk, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Flour—First patents, $4.15@$4.25; second patents, $4@$4.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacone, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼@6¼c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¼c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—5.50c; city lard, 4.90@5.10c; refined, South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.65c; Brazil, kegs, 7.25c; compound, city, 4⅜c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¼@5c; city lard, stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—Close—Beef, extra India mess, 65s.; prime mess, 57s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess, firm; Western, 51s. 3d. Prime mess, medium, Western, 49s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s.; American, finest colored, 37s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s. 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, ruled less active than Wednesday's market, but nevertheless showed a fair degree of interest without much variation in prices. The general undertone of the market was feeble, as receipts at Rio and Santos showed up in larger figures, while warehouse deliveries in this country, together with the spot demand, made an unsatisfactory offset to the movement of the new crop and the increasing visible supply. European cables were also against our market, but, on the other hand, the price of coffee is comparatively low and recent indications of broadening speculative interest deters the bears in the matter of increasing short accounts and encourages holders a little. The fluctuations for the day were confined to 10 points. The market was finally quiet at a net loss of 5 to 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
November	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
January	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
February	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
July	...	...	...	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$500. Hamburg—½@1½ pfennig net lower; market will be closed Saturday; holiday. Havre—¼f net lower; January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37.00; April, 37.25; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 37.50; August, 36.00; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine

CANNOT INSURE IN NEW YORK.

Certificate of the Connecticut Indemnity Association Revoked.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn has been in communication with the Connecticut Insurance Department and with the officers of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, Conn., as to the financial status of the association. The policy contracts which have been written by this association have not met with the approval of Mr. Payn, and the officers of the association were advised of that fact.

In consequence of the correspondence which has passed between the New York and Connecticut departments, Superintendent Payn has addressed its management, notifying it that he would make public the fact of the revocation of the certificate of authority held by this association, authorizing it to transact the business of an assessment life insurance corporation in this State, subject to the provisions of Article VI. of the insurance laws.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

R. E. Watson of Atlanta has been appointed manager of the railway accident department of the Maryland Casualty Company.

The second edition of the Surveyor Insurance Directory of the States of New York and New Jersey for 1898 was issued yesterday.

The Boston Building Commissioner, who was designated to investigate the cause of the collapse of the Samaritan House at Charlestown on July 19, reports that it was caused by an explosion in the cellar, and not by weakness of structure, as first alleged.

Insurance Superintendent Orear, Commissioner Davis of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General Crow of Missouri, have gone to Chicago to examine the daily reports of the Western departments of the fire insurance companies, especially certain daily reports on St. Joseph risks, and the accompanying correspondence and rate slips. The managers who have been examined so far are Gray of the Hanover, T. W. Eustis of the Massachusetts, Lotz of the Westchester, and McCord of the Palatine. The Missouri Supreme Court has begun quo warranto proceedings, charging the companies with the maintenance of local boards as ratemaking and enforcing bodies in violation of the anti-trust law.

Magowan Re-enters Rubber Business.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—It is said in this city that a new rubber manufacturing company, with Frank A. Magowan, ex-Mayor of Trenton, at its head, has been organized and will shortly take possession of the old rubber factory at Grove and Pearl Streets, this city. The buildings have been leased for a term of seven years through an agent, and are to be added to. The new company has abundant capital.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

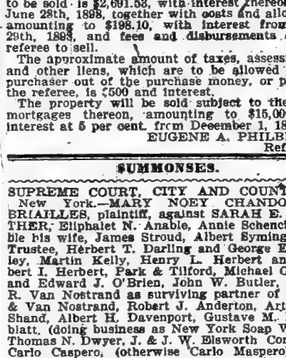
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased," otherwise known as Nelson, Clason, Delancey, Allen and Pitt Streets, as the number 284, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot No. 285 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 283 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the intersection of the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



No. 72 Suffolk St.

Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,861.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 26th, 1897, and for $1,638.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and effects of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. E. O'HARA, Jr.
au5-law6wF Assignee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

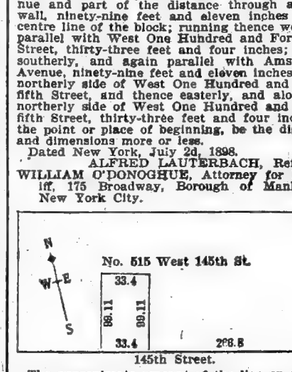
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-seven 66-100 dollars ($5,267.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 62 West 45th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Eliphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Harry L. Herbert and Gilbert L. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert B. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander Henry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Suyles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Eliphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 21st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je24-1awTuF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address, and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

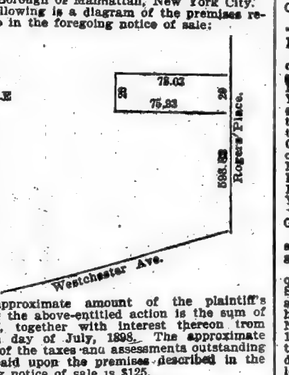
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 518 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
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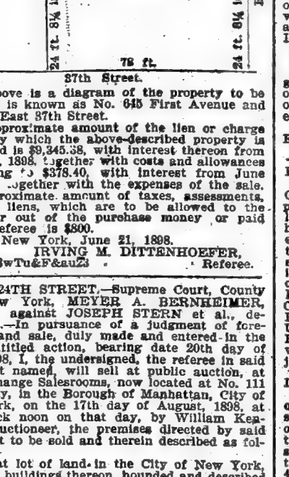
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,481 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 346 East 37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

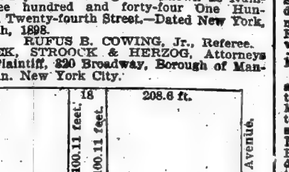
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
au2-2aw3wTu&F&au23

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York, MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



No. 844 E. 124.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
jy26-2aw3wTuFau17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 198 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Fraser, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CANNON & CANNON, Attys. for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. B. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. B. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county and City of New York, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & GLEASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.
jy15-law6wF

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Mary Hamilton, Mrs. W. Laight Hamilton, H. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet H. Hamilton, Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of New York City, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-law6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-law6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stanford, No. 83 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-law6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN SENDUND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-law6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. F

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL

The Leaders Think that the Canal Report Means Republican Defeat This Fall.

ATTITUDE OF THE FARMERS

John Flannagan of Ontario Says They Will Vote the Democratic Ticket —Talk About ex-Gov. Flower as a Candidate.

The report of the canal investigating commission has created a great stir among the politicians, and Democratic leaders, who had been very doubtful of victory for their party at the coming election, expressed yesterday the greatest confidence in the result of the campaign. The belief seemed to be more general among them that State issues were not going to be cast in the shade by the war or other National questions.

John Flannagan, the Democratic leader of Ontario County, who is known as one of the best-informed men in the State on political matters, and who has a very close understanding of the conditions in the northern counties, said last night that the result of the commission's investigation would surely lead to a landslide for the Democratic Party in the country districts.

"The farmers in the counties through which the canal does not run," he said, "are going to register a strong kick when they find that their money has been thrown away. You can depend upon it that these counties will be lost to the Republican Party. The report may not have so much effect on the canal counties, but, after all, there are not so many of them."

Mr. Flannagan was asked what he thought about ex-Gov. Flower as a candidate for the Democratic nomination this Fall, and he replied that no stronger candidate could be put on the ticket.

"The silver men in the party," he said, "would be more willing to forgive Flower for the desertion of the organization in 1896 than any other man who could be named. He is popular all through the State. He is almost if not quite as popular now as he ever was. All the farmers have a great fondness for him, and when he ran for Governor a good many Republican farmers in Ontario voted for him. I would not be surprised if he were nominated, and I think he would be elected."

President Guggenheimer spoke enthusiastically of Mr. Flower. He said he would make an excellent candidate.

"There is little doubt," he said, "that he would carry the State. He is popular with the whole party. And this is going to turn out to be a Democratic year. State issues are what the people are going to vote upon. The report on the canal investigation means Democratic victory. It will arouse all good citizens to vote against the Republican ticket."

The only Republican leader in the Fifth Avenu Hotel last night was Abraham Gruber, who, according to general report, has recently had a friendly feeling for Gov. Black. Mr. Gruber moved toward the door when asked for his opinion on the canal report.

"Let me say right here," he said, stopping a moment, "that this is Summer. I am now a farmer up in Tully. Ask me what I think about growing cabbages and I'm willing to talk. That's all. Gold night."

The Democrats at the Hotel Savoy last night were all talking confidently about the serious effect the canal report would have on Republican chances for success. It seemed to be the general opinion that Democratic victory was assured.

"It's too early, though," said a well-known man in the organization, "to talk about the result of the election. These are only Summer politics, as Mr. Croker would say. But it is pretty hard for anybody to reason that the canal business is not going to be a very severe blow to the Republican Party. It's a serious question whether Senator Platt will dare to have Gov. Black renominated, and thus bring the scandal home to the party. The old elephant is being overloaded. With this canal scandal added to its load it looks as if it would have more than it could carry."

There were frequent discussions at the hotel regarding Mr Flower, and there were very few who expressed themselves as being against his candidacy. Mr. Croker is still keeping his thoughts to himself. He is abiding by his declaration that he would not talk for publication until Sept. 1. But the leaders' friends say he has a friendly feeling for Mr. Flower, and that he is seriously considering his candidacy. Mr. Flower met Mr. Croker two days ago, and had a talk with him which lasted over an hour. The ex-Governor is now in Saratoga, and will be there when Mr. Croker and other Tammany men make their visit. This fact is regarded as being not without significance politically.

DOUGLAS NOW A DEMOCRAT.

Son of Lincoln's Opponent Changes His Political Faith.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Stephen A. Douglas, son of the statesman who was Lincoln's opponent for the Presidency in 1860, and since boyhood one of the fighting members of the Republican Party, and at times a part of the Republican machine, became a Democrat to-day. Formally and officially he joined the ranks of the Democratic Party in Cook County and pledged himself to become a member of the organization and to do whatever work for the party he is called upon to do.

Mr. Douglass bases his change in party politics solely on the issues between the two parties. He leaves the Republicans, he says, because they are the friends and protectors of the corporate interests as against the common people, and he joins the Democracy because he believes it is the party of the people. He has written a letter which concludes as follows:

"All my life my sympathies have been with the people, having been taught this by the two men I honor above all others—my father and Mr. Lincoln—and to-day, I believe my proper place is in the Democratic Party, and there I shall abide."

MAYOR McKISSON'S VICTORY.

How the Cleveland Leader Retaliated Against the Municipal Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The nomination to-day of Judge F. O. Phillips as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Ohio District is a victory for Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, although his man, H. L. Rossiter, was defeated.

McKisson's heart was set on beating James R. Garfield, and this he did by throwing Rossiter's vote to Phillips. McKisson wanted to down Garfield, first, because he was backed by the Hanna faction, and, second, because his brother, H. A. Garfield, is President of the Municipal Association, which has always opposed and criticised the McKisson administration.

It is alleged that Phillips was thrust forward by Sheriff Nichols of Medina County in order that at the proper time he (Nichols) would throw thirty-two votes to Garfield, nomirate him, and get his indorsement with Senator Hanna for United States Marshal, for which position Nichols is an applicant.

McKisson used Nichols's man Phillips to defeat Garfield, and now Nichols, it is said, will never sit in the United States Marshal's office. The disaffection with Garfield in Lake County and the split in the county in favor of Judge Reynolds is ascribed to Mayor McKisson's influence, deliberately used.

Frederick Delano Commissioned.

Frederick Delano, connected with the office of the Supervisor of the Harbor, in the Army Building, yesterday received from Washington a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Marine Corps, and orders to report to the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn. Mr. Delano is a son of Lieut. Commander Francis H. Delano, now Executive Officer of the cruiser Minneapolis.

Herr Most Back from Buffalo.

Herr Johann Most has returned to New York, and is living at 69 Gold Street. A year ago he gave up the publication of his Anarchist journal Die Freiheit, which was not paying at the time, and went to Buffalo to manage another organ of his cause, the Arbeiter Zeitung. He intends now to start the old paper afresh in the hope of better results.

MRS. HARRIET S. TOTTEN DEAD.

Her Husband Was George Muirson Totten, an Engineer of Prominence.

Mrs. Harriet S. Totten, widow of Col. George Muirson Totten, known extensively a generation ago as one of the leading civil engineers of the country, died Wednesday evening at her home, 67 West Seventy-third Street, of complications incidental to old age. She was eighty-nine years old, and leaves a daughter, Mrs. George Putnam Smith, wife of the well-known lawyer residing at 244 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Among the engineering feats that directed public attention to Col. Totten, who died in this city in 1884, was the construction of the Panama Railroad. In 1850 he was appointed Engineer in Chief of this enterprise, and devoted twenty-five years to the work amid difficulties of the most arduous description. During his previous career he had been one of the engineers on the Delaware and Raritan Canal in New Jersey, and Engineer in Chief of the Canal del Dique, connecting Magdalena River with the Harbor of Cartagena in Colombia.

In 1879 he was associated with Ferdinand de Lesseps on the commission that went to the Isthmus of Panama to decide on the canal project. Col. Totten's figures seemed preposterously high to those interested in the canal, and it was attempted to carry out the project after abridging his estimates. The scandal that followed showed the wisdom of his calculations. Later the Colonel, which title was awarded him in courtesy, went to Venezuela to survey a railroad bed, and subsequently was appointed consulting engineer of the Panama Railroad.

These incidents and episodes of Col. Totten's life were shared by his wife, who accompanied him where his vocation called. During his quarter of a century of assiduous effort at Panama she was his constant companion. Her activity also found vent in literary work, and many of her appreciative sketches of Central American and later of South American life were received with favor by Northern readers.

During Col. Totten's career she was often in Washington, and was received into the society of the leading people of the time. Mrs. Totten was somewhat of a social favorite at the Capital, and often told her friends of late years that Danial Webster and President Van Buren were among her intimate friends. She also was well acquainted with Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

On her paternal side Mrs. Totten was connected with a family of considerable importance in Revolutionary times. Her great-grandfather, Capt. Isaac Seeley, was in command of a detachment of Pennsylvania troops during the struggle for independence, and was one of the original members of the Cincinnati Society. Her father was an officer of the American Army during the war of 1812, and was killed in an engagement during the hostilities of that time.

Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow morning, and the interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

ROUND THE WORLD IN A YAWL.

Capt. Joshua Slocum Comes to New York After His Solitary Three-Year Voyage.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, who made a trip around the world in the Spray, a forty-foot yawl, arrived yesterday from Fairhaven, Mass., where he has been resting for four weeks after his long journey. Capt. Slocum is fifty-four years old and is a perfect type of the weather-beaten, knockabout sailor. He began his life on the sea when he was eleven years old, and until three years ago made voyages principally in sailing vessels of the China trade and on the Brazilian coast. During this time he made his famous trip in the small boat Liverdale from Brazil to the United States.

Finding that the dangers of such a trip were not as great as would be supposed, he conceived the idea of making a voyage round the world in a similar craft, and in 1895 he built the Spray. She is 40 feet over all, 30 feet on the water line, 14.4 feet deep, and 5.6 feet draught. Her tonnage is 9 net and 13 gross. His capital on April 24, 1895, when he started, was just $150, as he had spent all his money for provisions and fittings for his little boat.

His wife and four children, who lived in Gloucester, Mass., tried to dissuade him, but he would not be deterred. From Gloucester he made directly for Cape Sable, reaching there July 2. From there he went to Fayal, and thence to Gibraltar, where he fell in with the new United States cruiser Columbia, at that time on her maiden voyage. He intended to go through the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, but was advised to avoid the northern coast of Africa because of pirates. He set sail for the South American coast.

His first dangerous adventure was in the Straits of Magellan, where his boat was completely buried beneath a tidal wave, but he clambered up into the rigging and managed to keep above water until the waves subsided.

After some adventures with a pirate who plied his calling off Terra del Fuego, Capt. Slocum reached Samoa and was entertained there by the widow of Robert Louis Stevenson. He made the coast of Australia and Tasmania in safety and came back by way of the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and the coast of Grenada.

During the three years Capt. Slocum was always alone and whiled away the time by reading books he had taken along with him. When he desired to sleep he lashed his wheel fast and trusted to Providence.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

"Silver Dollar" Smith and Wife Have a Celebration Which Is Purely a Family Affair.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles Smith and his wife celebrated their silver wedding at 64 Essex Street yesterday afternoon and evening. Most people know the ex-Assemblyman as "Silver Dollar" Smith, who has for many years been one of the great men in Eighth Assembly District politics. The celebration of this important event in "Silver Dollar's" career was made strictly a family affair, but Mr. Smith received scores of congratulations from his friends. Congressman Bradley sent the couple a silver centerpiece. A silver tea set was presented to them by Councilman Martin Engel of that district, and another silver tea set was presented by Mr. Smith's employes.

The affair was held in Mr. Smith's hotel, over his famous silver-dollar saloon. The roof of the place was decorated with potted plants, vines, and Japanese lanterns, and at least forty guests attended an elaborate dinner served there. Joseph McCarthy, a professional singer, was one of the attractions.

"My wife and I have been married for twenty-five years," said "Silver Dollar" Smith to a reporter who called upon him, "and all that time we've lived in this neighborhood. If I had invited all my friends, I guess it would take seventeen places like this to hold them. Everybody in the district knows me, and I've had congratulations from a good part of them."

HSU KING CHENG SIGHT SEEING.

China's ex-Ambassador to Russia Here on His Way Home.

Hsu King Cheng, ex-Ambassador from China to Russia, who arrived here on Wednesday on the steamer Lahn on his way to his native country, spent yesterday seeing the city in company with the Chinese Minister to the United States, Wu Ting-Fang. With a military adjutant and an interpreter, he is staying at the Brevoort House, where Wu Ting-Fang entertained him at dinner last night.

The ex-Ambassador was formerly Minister to Germany and Russia jointly, but when the Ministry of China in the latter country was raised to an embassy he was promoted and made Ambassador to Russia only.

Through his military adjutant the ex-Ambassador said he was called home to take charge of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He refused to discuss the present situation in China, so far as affairs between England and Russia are concerned, nor would he express any opinion on the situation arising out of the war between Spain and the United States, except to say he thought if this country acquired a naval port in the Philippines it would materially benefit commercial relations between China and America.

Hell Gate Tug Burned, Crew Saved.

The Hell Gate tug Mary E. Laughlin, while towing the British schooner Beaver, got afire at noon yesterday about a mile east of Execution Rocks and was burned to the water's edge. The crew was taken off by the schooner and brought to the city.

YUNG WING A YALE MAN

Chinese Statesman Whose American Wife Lives at Hartford with Their Sons.

AFRAID TO TAKE THEM HOME

He Becomes Prominent in Connection with Building the Tien-Tsin and Ching Kiang Railroad.

Yung Wing, whose name has appeared in the newspapers as the man who secured the concession of the Tien-Tsin and Ching Kiang Railroad, and who has just signed an agreement with an English syndicate for supplying $5,000,000 to construct the line, is well known in the United States. He has spent much of his life here, and his American wife is now living with their two sons in Hartford. How all this came about involves the telling of a tale which is full of romance.

Years ago the Captain of an American clipper ship visited a missionary school while in China and was deeply impressed with the brightness of the children. He came back to this country full of enthusiasm for their future. He formed a project to bring several to this country and educate them. His friends encouraged him, and on his return to China, the three brightest pupils in this missionary school were, with the consent of their parents, brought to this country to be educated. Yung Wing was one of these. The children were taken into American families, where they received every care and attention. Wing went to Yale, was graduated, and took a post-graduate course. During his career in college he fell in love with the daughter of Prof. Kellogg of the Yale faculty, and she with him, but the race prejudice prevented a union at the time, and Yung Wing returned to China.

He spent twenty years in amassing a fortune, and was soon looked upon as one of the most influential men in the country. He cast all his personal weight against England at the time of the opium war, and submitted a plan by which the trouble could be compromised so as to bring the opium trade to an end, but the proposition was rejected.

Yung Wing estimates that the health of one-quarter of his countrymen has been undermined by the opium habit, and that 125,000,000 have been destroyed. He fought it with all his might, and the opium opposition societies organized in England were inspired by him.

Promoted Transportation.

The next thing he did was to rearrange the internal transportation system of China in order to give the steamer companies a monopoly of the rice traffic on the great canal, paying them a bonus, and enabling them to have a secure basis on which they could do business. This was the first great step toward placing the internal commerce of China on a satisfactory basis.

Yung Wing's great hobby, however, was to promote the education of Chinese young men abroad. He felt that China needed enlightenment, and men who could speak the languages of the foreigners who did business with China were sadly wanting. Li Hung Chang saw the wisdom of all this, and helped the scheme along. The foreign educational work was undertaken, and 120 of the brightest boys in the schools were sent to the United States. Yung Wing came with them as Educational Commissioner, and he was raised to the honor of a Chinese nobleman of the second rank. This was done in his case the first time without a Chinese competitive examination. The boys were placed in American families, and most of them occupy high stations at home to-day.

After he had been in this country two years Yung Wing was called to Washington as Associate Minister at the Chinese Embassy. He married Miss Kellogg, and this stirred up many enemies against him when it became known in China. It was argued there that he could not be both Associate Minister and Commissioner, and a new Commissioner was sent out, who represented the retroactive influences at work in his country.

The Boys Recalled.

The new man reported that the boys were forming American notions and habits and losing their devotion to China. He had the boys recalled, and that ended the educational project. The boys were supported by their families while here, who sent cargoes of tea to be sold in order to raise money.

Yung was recalled, but he did not dare to take the American wife who had brought him into such disfavor in his native country with him. He soon came to this country to live, finding himself neglected and in disfavor at home, and made his residence in Hartford. There he kept in touch with the progressive Chinese, and when the Japanese war began his opportunity came again. He was ordered back to China and was one of the Peace Commissioners appointed to meet the Marquis of Ito of Japan. The Japanese objected to him on account of his rank, and Chang Ten Hoon, a nobleman of the first rank, took his place. Yung was then raised to the same grade.

He later developed the coal mining industry. He often expressed himself as desirous that all investments in China should be made by American capital, and that New York be made the half-way point in Chinese transactions with the Old World, believing then the day would come when New York would be the financial centre of the world.

Yung Wing represented his country at the Queen's Jubilee last year. He has been for years President of the Congregational Society of New England, and has a son in Yale at the present time. W. O. McDowell of this city knows him intimately, their wives being cousins, and tells many incidents to illustrate his comprehensive mind and wonderful memory. He cares nothing for our political institutions, Mr. McDowell says, but the great problem he is trying to solve is how China can avail herself of the mechanical progress of the world.

Mr. McDowell wrote a treatise on the trade conditions of China at the suggestion of the late Samuel J. Tilden some years ago, and showed it to Yung Wing to get his criticism. The two documents afterward went to Levi P. Morton, who wrote to Mr. McDowell:

"In all my experience with public men I have never met such a masterly handling of the English language as is shown by Dr. Yung Wing."

MORE RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Great Britain Anxious to Obtain Concessions at New-Chwang.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Pekin to a local news agency says: Efforts are being made by the British colony at New-Chwang, in conjunction with the Japanese, to obtain concessions for the neighborhood as a proposed railroad terminus. New-Chwang is a town and treaty port in the Province of Leao-Tong, on the navigable river Liaou, near the Gulf of Pe-che-lee. The matter has been referred to the local Tautai, (the ruler of two or more departments of a province united into a tau,) whose dilatoriness in the matter is declared to be due to Russian bribes.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of obtaining a proper footing in a region where already Russian influence preponderates.

A great proportion of the New-Chwang trade is in American goods, and this fact renders the co-operation of the United States Minister and his support of the British demand necessary, as the gravity of the situation is undoubted. Letters have been received from leading British merchants in North China confirming the reports of the state of uneasiness prevailing among the Chinese, who regard the issue between Russia and England as likely to decide the future of China.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial this morning with reference to the concessions now being sought by the British colony at New-Chwang, says: "What is the American doing? So much has been said about the identity of British and American interests in this matter that we are rather astonished at the absence of any evidence of it at Pekin at the present moment."

China's First Water Works.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 4.—Engineer Christianson of New York City, who has been in China for several months superintending the erection of the water works at Shanghai, says that this is the first modern water works in China, but that from now on others will be built. He also says that the Chinese will require immense amounts of American machinery this year, including equipments for their new China railroads.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their celebrated

Alexandre and Lupin Kid and Suede **Gloves** in all styles and colors

Also

Driving, Cycling and Golfing Gloves in Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Taffeta

West 23d St.

MR. VAN DUSEN SELECTED.

Superintendent of Elections McCullogh Appoints Him Deputy, Thereby Creating Dissension.

The appointment of Clarence V. C. Van Dusen as Deputy Superintendent of Elections by State Superintendent McCullogh has given great offense to the organization men, those prominent in Kings County politics being most outspoken in their denunciation. Chief among these is Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, who spent a large part of his time yesterday uttering vigorous protests to all those who would listen. Mr. Atterbury insisted that he had no knowledge that Mr. Van Dusen is a Republican.

Mr. Atterbury belongs to the faction which worked for the appointment of Alfred T. Hobley, the Eastern District candidate for the place. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff also worked for Hobley, notwithstanding Senator Platt's indorsement of Van Dusen and McCullogh's persistent determination to select a man, who, as he said, was thoroughly conversant with the election laws.

While he strongly advocated Hobley, Mr. Woodruff was free to say that Mr. Van Dusen was as competent a man as could be selected to administer the needs of the place.

Mr. Van Dusen was formerly chief clerk of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn. He lost his position two years ago, when he was changed by the Election Commissioners, headed by Mr. Edwards, with grand larceny in that he sold 200 election books and retained the proceeds. Mr. Van Dusen denied any guilt in the transaction, and was subsequently acquitted. It was said at the time that the personal enmity of Mr. Edwards had much to do with the charges.

At the present time Mr. Hobley's friends are talking of reprisals at the State Convention, and Mr. Atterbury and his friends are said to be in the position of the cat—ready to jump either way.

HEAT PROSTRATES 14, KILLS 2.

The Temperature Was Not Excessive, but the Humidity Was Great.

The temperature reached a maximum of 85 degrees yesterday by Weather Bureau figures, and on the street level the mercury skipped about among the nineties. There was a delightful brisk breeze from the south all of the afternoon, but the same breeze brought a great amount of moisture from the sea, and, excepting where one could be in the shade and catch the breeze at the same time, the day seemed almost as intolerable as record-breaking days of July. The temperature reached its maximum at noon.

Fourteen cases of prostrations were reported, and there were two deaths from heat. Edward McDermott, a laborer, forty years old, was overcome at the foot of East Thirty-fifth Street, in the afternoon, and died before an ambulance arrived. He lived at 413 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Henry Mills, fifty years old, a porter, was overcome while at work at 90 Maiden Lane. He died in the Hudson Street Hospital. He lived at 1,442 Avenue A.

BOURGOGNE VICTIMS BURIED.

Bodies of Mrs. Dillon and the Children of Mr. Perry Not Found.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—The steamer Hiawatha, which went out in search of bodies from the Bourgogne, put into Canso this morning. She found thirty bodies and buried them. She has sailed again to continue the search.

A telegram was received at the office of ex-Judge Dillon, in the Western Union Building, yesterday, stating that the Hiawatha, in charge of George B. Clay, had returned, and that the bodies of Mrs. Dillon and her daughter and of the daughters and son of Mr. Perry of Kansas City had not been recovered.

In Memory of Father Kesseler.

The ceremony known as a Month's Mind was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of St. Joseph, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, in memory of the Rev. Father Anthony Kesseler, lost on La Bourgogne. Ten priests aided in the ceremony and a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Abbott Edelbrouck of the Benedictine Order.

JEFFERSON AIDS AGED ACTRESS.

Bonds and Counsel Provided For a Friend Arrested for Perjury.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Joseph Jefferson has come to the relief of an old actress now in jail in Covington on a charge of perjury. The woman is Mrs. Mary Allen, sixty-nine years old. Early in her career she supported Jefferson. She started in her professional career at the age of eight in Charles Porter's old theatre in Pittsburg, Penn. She was a personal friend of the elder Booth, of Barrett, James Murdoch, and all the famous old-time actors and supported many of them. She married John Allen, who was at that time manager of Wood's Theatre. Mrs. Allen played in the stock company at that famous old theatre. After her husband's death she left the stage and has been living with her sister.

Mrs. Allen has no children living, and her only income was a pension of $5 a week which Mr. Jefferson sent to her. Mrs. Allen is accused of violating the Federal laws in falsely swearing that her sister, Mrs. Melzin McCarthy, was a widow, and therefore still entitled to draw a pension, whereas Mrs. McCarthy, it is alleged, has remarried. The sisters had been living together. Mrs. McCarthy is also in jail.

Jefferson, upon learning of the predicament of the aged actress, instructed a friend in this city to secure her release on bond and engage counsel for her, sending all bills to him. Mrs. Allen will probably be released to-morrow.

RACE TRACK FUNDS ARE GONE.

Edward Corrigan Accused of Taking $150,000 of the Chicago Association's Money.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Explanation from Edward Corrigan as to what he has done with $150,000 of the funds of the Chicago Racing Association, of which he is President and Treasurer, was demanded in the Circuit Court to-day by John Brennock, who alleges, through his counsel, Attorneys Pence and Carpenter, that the above sum has been fraudulently appropriated without proper account being made on the books of the corporation.

In the bill filed with the suit this afternoon the charge is made that the association's money has been used by Corrigan to pay his personal obligations, among which is a gambling debt of $50,000, owing to Leo Mayer, the bookmaker, and that $20,000 borrowed on the Hawthorne Race Track property in the name of the association, has been nearly all appropriated by the President for his own uses.

Application is made for a receiver and for an accounting of Corrigan's transactions as an officer of the corporation.

War Threes Touch 105 1-8.

War threes were yesterday sold "when issued" at 105⅛, the top notch price for these Government bonds, so that the profit on a five-hundred-dollar bond, without interest, would at this quotation be $25.62.



Like some people, some sorts of suits need prodding to keep 'em awake; that's the case with our herring-bone crash suits.

Perhaps we tried to swallow too big a mouthful and the herring-bone stock.

Anyhow, to get relief we mark the suits from $10 to $5.

Coat, $2, vest $1, trousers $2.

Unshrinkable.

At all three stores.

Of those odd coats marked $3.50 there still remain a number of large sizes—40 to 46 inches, but no stouts—also a few big waisted trousers $3, but they don't match the coats. These at Prince St. only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hears Argument on the Charges Against the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—In his argument before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad warned the Canadian Pacific that if it continued "a shotgun policy" toward the American roads Congress would intervene and compel it to desist.

Mr. Eustis spoke for upward of an hour and a half. In forceful language he described the evils which he said had resulted from the granting of differentials to the Canadian road. He declared that if the Canadian Pacific could not conduct business on even terms with its American competitors, it should not be allowed to take American traffic.

He was interrupted several times by Commissioner Prouty, who asked him how weaker roads could secure a share of traffic if they were not granted differentials. Mr. Eustis replied that the roads handicapped by physical disabilities should compete for cheaper lines of traffic. Further catechised on the same subject, he admitted that this discrimination might in a sense amount to granting differentials. He declared, however, that giving differentials to Western roads would prove a remedy for the present troubles.

"Differential religion," he said, "will not bring peace to the soul of the railway man."

He thought the Canadian Pacific could compete on even terms with its competitors if it quickened its time, and he conceded that a share of American traffic in the East should be carried by Canadian lines. The Canadian Pacific claimed differentials from Boston to San Francisco, but there were half a dozen roads connecting these points which possessed greater disadvantages than the Canadian Pacific, and could claim differentials from it.

When speaking on the futility of arbitration in railway disputes, Mr. Eustis digressed a moment to compliment Mr. McNicoll on the shrewdness he had displayed in desiring arbitration. He said Mr. McNicoll knew what time was about when he suggested that course. Otherwise no agreement would have been reached, and matters would have stood as before.

In making his recommendation to the commission Mr. Eustis disavowed on the part of the Western roads any desire to exclude the Canadian line from operating in American territory, so long as it would consent to compete on even terms with the American lines. He contended that differentials, wherever tried, had proved a failure, and he insisted that no natural disabilities which the Canadian road might possess entitled it to differentials. He asked the commission to decide the extent of the Canadian road's right to do business in the United States.

"During recent years," he said, "the Canadian Pacific has become an important competitor of the American lines, and its unjust demands have excited a great deal of public comment. I have told Mr. McNicoll that if he will become a fair competitor neither the Western lines nor the trunk lines will object to the Canadian line getting its fair share of traffic."

Mr. Raymond replied on behalf of the Canadian Pacific, and at the close of his argument the commission left for Washington.

MEDAL IN A COW'S STOMACH.

Sent Back to a Young Woman in New Mexico.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—In the stomach of a cow killed at Armour's Packing House last week was found a Maltese cross of gold on which was inscribed: "Presented to Ida May Work by the Fort Worth Seminary, 1881." The slaughtered beef was traced to Dallas, Texas.

Inquiry was made and to-day a letter was received from the owner, who now lives in New Mexico. The medal, which was forwarded by express this evening, was awarded to her by the Fort Worth Seminary while she was a pupil there in 1881. She was thrown from a horse while riding, and the medal was lost. She appeared by the letter to be joyful at its recovery.

A CONSCIENTIOUS TAXPAYER.

He Sends the City of Chicago $400 for Back Taxes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A conscience-stricken citizen who lives on the North Side has sent Mayor Harrison a letter containing $400, which he owes the city for taxes, as the result of the methods of a former Town Assessor. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: Inclosed currency—$400—due the city through one of our former Assessor's methods of doing business."

The Mayor will use the money in repairing the streets. The Mayor said: "I wish a few more of our wealthy citizens who have been dodging taxes for years would become similarly affected. If they would all pay over what they should the general fund would be overflowing."

NO MORE TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Officers and Men Seeking Trails on the Frozen Rivers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Major Gen. Merriam has decided to send no more troops to Alaska this season. A year's supplies for the troops now there will be ordered sent from Seattle at once.

There are not many soldiers in Alaska now. A company of the Fourteenth United States Infantry is at Sitka, and there is one at Wrangle. Three officers and fifteen men are trying to get up the Copper River, seeking a trail to Belle Isle, on the Yukon.

A similar party is working up Sushima River to cross the Tanana River by way of Good Pastor River, Volkmar, and Birch Creeks to Circle City. Still another party of three officers and twenty men is at St. Michael.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

STORE CLOSES 1 NOON SATURDAYS.

Phenomenal Shirt Waist Sale!

Notwithstanding it's a sizzling sort of weather you'll jump at this Shirt Waist bargain.

150 dozen Women's Shirt Waists of white lawn are ready.

They come from one of the foremost makers in this country, and are this season's latest kinds.

The positive values run from $1.39 to $3. Take your pick at

$1.00 **$1.25**

H. O'NEILL & CO.

NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Sixth and Eighth Avenue Electric Cars May Be Running in October.

Under the personal direction of President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the work of reconstructing the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface railroads, from Fifty-ninth Street down to Broadway and Vesey Street, is pushing rapidly as physical conditions will permit. The new rails, iron yokes, and other material for the electric roadbeds were bought and readily available before any excavation was begun, and consequently there is no reason to expect any delays in the putting down of the new tracks. In some respects, it is asserted, this work will surpass in celerity the laying of the underground trolley system in Fourth and Madison Avenues.

President Vreeland is hopeful that the entire Sixth and Eighth Avenue electric lines will be in full operation some time in October. He is confident of having some of the cars running by the latter part of September. It is probable that arrangements will be made soon after September to run horse cars over the new Sixth Avenue tracks temporarily from Fifty-ninth Street down to a point below Fourteenth Street, in order to accommodate the patrons of the shopping district. The work is now well distributed along both the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, and as many men are employed as can be without their getting in each other's way.

With the exception of the turns and the crossings of other railroads very little difficulty has been experienced thus far in making the shallow excavations for the new roadbeds. In fact, the new construction has been practically completed on several blocks in Sixth Avenue, and the new roadbed in Eighth Avenue above Fifty-third Street will be completed within a few days.

The most elaborate and difficult feature of the construction in Sixth Avenue are at Fifty-ninth Street, and in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street, where the crossing of the Broadway cable and the Thirty-fourth Street horse lines present a somewhat complicated problem. At Fifty-ninth Street a very large and deep excavation has been made for the purpose of securing a first-worthy switching connection with the Fifty-ninth Street line. It is the intention of the Metropolitan management to run some of the Sixth Avenue cars from Harlem down Amsterdam, Columbus, or Eighth Avenues to Fifty-ninth Street, through that street to Sixth Avenue, and thence to the terminus of the Sixth Avenue Line at Vesey Street and Broadway. Great pains are, therefore, being taken in making the proper connections at the upper end of Sixth Avenue. The contractors expect to meet with considerable difficulty in the construction of the roadbed in Sixth Avenue just above Thirty-fourth Street, inasmuch as a ridge of rock extends along that avenue for several blocks, and the rock must be removed without injury to the elevated railroad structure, and with as little annoyance as possible to the occupants of neighboring houses.

Up to date the 6,287 men have destroyed 10.2 miles of single track, removed 2,000 ties, taken away 3,500 rails, removed 3,000 cubic feet of earth, and removed 1,000 superficial feet of paving. They have used 460 carts and 550 horses. They have replaced 65,000 feet of pipe and conduits, and laid 170,000 feet of feeder ducts; 5,000 yards of concrete have been put down. The total weight of the material used in the new structure is 17,000,000 pounds.

MAN KILLED, ANOTHER HURT.

Freight Train Backed Down While They Were Inspecting Cars.

Peter Nelisen and Samuel Anderson, both of Union Hill, and employed as car inspectors of the West Shore Railroad, were yesterday to inspect some cars in the freight yard at West New York. In order to examine the running gear of one car both men crawled under the vehicle. Almost at the same time a freight train backed down against the car, and both men were pinned under the wheels.

Nelisen's skull was fractured, and his neck broken. He died before a physician could be called. Anderson's legs were both broken and he was injured internally. After being attended by Dr. Armstrong he was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, this city.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Merchants' Association's View Regarding Relations with Canada.

The Merchants' Association of New York yesterday sent a letter to Chandler Anderson, Secretary State Department, Washington, D. C., referring to the invitations for correspondence or suggestions for the consideration of the Joint High Commission between the United States and Canada, which will convene at Quebec on August 23. The letter says, in part:

This organization is heartily in favor of this movement, and is desirous of having closer and more reciprocal trade relations established between this country and Canada, for since the subject has been under consideration we have been active in pushing it, and want to see everything done that can possibly be done to settle various questions which have been in dispute between the two countries, so that we may be united for wider commercial relations with Canada.

This organization has very much at heart the expansion of the export trade of the manufactured articles of this country, and has already interested itself in the bill now in Congress providing for a reform of the Consular Service.

This subject becomes of great importance now, through the opening up of the West and through the development which has taken place in Africa and South America, as well as to the probability of opening up China in the future. This Nation has developed so much and has so busied itself with its internal affairs that it has not as a Nation paid proper attention to pushing its manufactured products, which now, in many instances, are being overmanufactured, and for which a market must be found abroad, unless we want to have our industries stagnated.

The step now being taken in connection with Canada is an important one in this direction, and the object of this letter is simply to bring upon the commission the desire of the Merchants' Association of New York that everything possible be done to bring about the end desired, and to bring it about as speedily as possible.

Henry L. Clinton's Illness.

In view of recent exaggerated reports regarding the illness of Henry Lauren Clinton, the distinguished lawyer of this city and old friend, ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, with the approval of the family, makes the following statement: "Mr. Clinton is not and has he been, 'dangerously ill,' nor has he ever had a stroke of paralysis. He has been for nearly two years a sad martyr to rheumatism, which impairs his active locomotion without destroying its power. Able to leisurably look after his late years' special jurisconsult, on retirement from active practice with comfortable wealth, he naturally objects to having a tame obituary notice published for him while he yet inhabits this planet." At Mr. Clinton's home, 58 Park Avenue, it was said last evening that the venerable lawyer was "feeling very comfortable."

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt. Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student
Last Two Days, 9 P. M. Mat. Sat 4 P. M.
Next Wk.—Broadway Theatre Opera Co. The Highwayman, Original Cast.

Friday, U. S. Ship "Texas" Night
Great Water Carnival Tuesday, Aug. 9.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 8.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE COOL CASINO! MATINEE TMRRW! The Glorious Xtvgnza!
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! Rice's Summer Nightsl and the Great Cake Walk!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cool or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Arthur Dunn & Mamie Gilroy, 2 Paolis, Biograph. AIR ALWAYS COOL. Big Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall, Burlesque. 9th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden— 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
**RACES Daily at 2:30

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair; westerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,155. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French Court of Cassation has dismissed the appeal of M. Zola against the decision of the Versailles Assize Court on July 18 in overruling the objections made by M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola. There is uneasiness in London owing to the possibility of a conflict with Russia. An effort is being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit America next Summer. The death of Archbishop Walsh of Toronto leaves the question of a successor to Cardinal Taschereau open, as the Vatican is understood to have no second choice.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The First Volunteer Engineer Regiment left Peekskill yesterday for this city. It will arrive this morning, and will take ship for Puerto Rico.

Page 2.

The work of preparing the Montauk Point camp for the reception of Shafter's soldiers is progressing rapidly under the eye of Brig. Gen. Young.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, in an interview, commends Col. Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Alger in behalf of his fever-stricken soldiers and criticises Secretary Alger's action in making it public.

Richard Croker and a party of his political associates will leave to-day for Saratoga. The men behind Col. Roosevelt's Gubernatorial boom are angry over Secretary Alger's act in making public the Colonel's letter.

The Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Supply Departments in the Army Building are busied with preparations for receiving the army from Santiago. A number of railroads have promised low rates to the furloughed men. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry are expected to arrive Thursday next.

Page 3.

It was decided at the navy yard yesterday to replace the bent plates in the bottom of the Texas. The converted yacht Enquirer went out of commission.

James Carney, twelve years old, of Camden, N. J., saved Frank Post, a playmate, from drowning yesterday, and then, exhausted by his efforts, sank from sight and did not rise again.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Army Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday it was decided to establish tents with the armies of occupation as well as invasion. Secretary Miller read a report of the work done by the association among the troops.

Food and hospital accommodation will be provided for forty sick cavalrymen who have arrived at Fernandina. In response to a formal request from Chief Surgeon Taylor, ten male nurses will leave here at once for Fort McPherson with hospital supplies. Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that Miss Clara Barton would remain in Cuba after the return of Gen. Shafter's army.

Page 4.

"Jim" Jeffries, the California pugilist, broke his arm last night in his ten-round bout with "Bob" Armstrong, at the Lenox Athletic Club, and was unable to meet "Steve" O'Donnell. His work was mediocre.

The transport Iroquois returned to port yesterday from Santiago with twenty-one passengers on board. The Rev. Dr. McCook, of Philadelphia, Chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, who arrived at the front after Santiago had surrendered, bore out previous reports as to the condition of the wounded and sick, which he declared was nothing short of scandalous.

Page 5.

The citizens of Brooklyn are preparing to celebrate the return of the cruiser Brooklyn to this port.

It was "Texas Day" at Manhattan Beach. Capt. Philip and members of his crew were entertained with music and fireworks and cheered by thousands.

Page 7.

Philip Milligan, who until three years ago kept the famous saloon and restaurant at 1,261 Broadway, died on Thursday, and funeral services will be held to-day.

Page 12.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided questions about affixing tax stamps on contracts of reinsurance and rent receipts.

A controversy between the Land Commissioners and the Dock Board regarding the control of river-front property is to be settled in court.

Superintendent Maxwell issued the annual report on schools, and there was an interesting comparison of statistics from the various boroughs.

The resolution of Councilman Hottenroth providing that the city shall co-operate with the Merchants' Association was warmly commended by President King of the organization.

Reports from Engineer Probasco regarding the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge were heard by Council committees. They were of a nature to allay all fears as to the safety of the structure.

In response to an inquiry from the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Hiram Hitchcock writes that a movement to interest Americans in the Panama Canal scheme would be wholly futile.

William Calhoun has entered suit against John Pettit, a real estate dealer, and others for the recovery of valuable downtown properties which, he alleges, were fraudulently conveyed. Pettit is missing from the city.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country, except a decided fall in temperature from the Middle Rocky Mountain slope to the upper lakes, Denver reporting a drop of 22 degrees and Duluth 16 degrees in twenty-four hours. The storm that developed over Maryland Thursday afternoon has moved rapidly northeast, and has joined with the storm in the St. Lawrence Valley. The highest winds were forty miles an hour, from the west at Cape May, and thirty-six miles from northeast at Block Island.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Atlantic States, on the Gulf coast, Middle Rocky Mountain slopes, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Light showers may be expected in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair elsewhere.

The temperature will fall decidedly in the Lower Missouri Valley, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and there will be slight changes elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
8 A. M.	68	70	67
6 A. M.	69	65	68
9 A. M.	63	68	74
12 M.	64	75	80
4 P. M.	68	81	83
6 P. M.	67	79	82
9 P. M.	66	77	78
12 P. M.	66	73	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date, 1897	66
Corresponding date for the last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 59 per cent.

SPAIN IS STILL HOLDING BACK

Sagasta Delays His Answer to Consult Political Leaders.

MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Propositions to Open the Cortes and Form a New Ministry.

After Numerous Conferences, the Premier Reports to the Cabinet, but No Decision Is Reached.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—At the Cabinet Council this evening Señor Sagasta recounted to his colleagues what had been said in the conferences with the various political leaders earlier in the day with reference to the negotiations for the restoration of peace. No decision was taken.

The conferences had gone on throughout the day. Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, acting in behalf of Señor Castelar, the Republican leader, who was prevented by illness from being present, conferring with Señor Sagasta, said Señor Castelar, although an advocate of peace, was of the opinion that in negotiating its conclusion the Government "should remember the Virginius affair, when the energy displayed by Spain in dealing with the United States saved Spanish interests," and he thought "every effort should be made to preserve Spanish sovereignty over Puerto Rico."

Señor Silvela added that he personally did not favor any change of policy.

In the conference between Señor Sagasta and Señor Silvela, the latter urged that it was imperative to summon the Cortes for the negotiation of a treaty of peace. Gen. Polavieja, who was present, declined subsequently to speak of the conference to representatives of the press, on the ground that his duty as a soldier imposed secrecy upon him; but Gen. Azcarraga said that if Spain possessed adequate resources the war should be continued, in order to secure more acceptable conditions; otherwise peace ought to be immediately concluded.

Gen. Chinchilla, Captain General of Madrid, said:

"We have a brave and well-disciplined army, and it is ready to go wherever it is sent."

Later, Señor Sagasta conferred with Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, who told the Premier, in the course of a long conference, that he blamed the Government greatly for closing the Cortes and stifling the press. After the interview he said he had assured Señor Sagasta that he would reserve his opinion on the general situation until the Chamber was convoked, but that, neither directly nor indirectly, would he support the "existing oligarchy, which is the cause of all Spain's misfortunes."

This evening the Premier conferred with Marshal Primo de Rivera, Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, and Señor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies.

The Liberal, Moderate Republican, to-day publishes an interview with Marshal Martinez Campos, who is quoted as saying:

"I openly favor peace. Everything that has happened in this war could have been foreseen, but the most pessimistic could never have imagined that our misfortunes would be so great—the destruction of Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons, the surrender of Santiago, and the rapid and unresisted occupation of Puerto Rico. No one could have imagined it, even taking into consideration the superiority of the United States. Neither the present Government nor any other can change our situation. It would be madness to think of rejecting President McKinley's conditions. The Liberal party can bring about peace, but Sagasta should not be asked to sign it. Such a course would not be prudent, and another Liberal Cabinet should be constructed."

Marshal Martinez Campos, it is pointed out, evidently referred to Señor Gamazo as the man who should succeed Señor Sagasta as Premier. Señor Gamazo is the present Minister of Public Instruction. His name has been frequently mentioned recently in connection with the Premiership in the event of the formation of a new Cabinet.

At the Cabinet council this evening Señor Sagasta recounted to his colleagues what had been said in the conferences with the various political leaders earlier in the day. No decision was taken.

ALL SPAIN WANTS PEACE.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Temps telegraphs this afternoon that there is no danger of any uprisings in Spain. He adds everybody is desirous of peace, "though profoundly deloring the necessity for making such great sacrifices."

WEYLER HOLDS ALOOF.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Gen. Weyler, in a curt note, declined to enter the conference with Sagasta and the other political leaders, but promised to reply if Señor Sagasta would put his queries into writing."

LONDON'S MADRID REPORTS.

Majority of Spanish Political Leaders in Favor of Peace—Manila a Stumbling Block.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A majority of the politicians who conferred with Señor Sagasta counselled peace. But Señor Nocedal, leader of the Ultramontanes, urged war à outrance, even if the Yankees, he said, were to capture Spanish ports, as possibly then an international conflagration would avenge Spain by placing her in a position to gain more than by making a shameful peace now.

"Señor Romero y Robledo, in the course of an interview, said:

"'Señor Sagasta informed me as to the contents of the American note. In addition to the demands already known, the American Government asks the occupation and possession of Manila and Subig Bay. M. Cambon obtained from President McKinley the substitution for the word possession of another word meaning practically the same thing.'

"This revelation has caused a ferment here. It was understood at first that the Americans demanded only temporary occupation, pending arrangements for the future government of the Philippines. It is believed the powers will object to the Americans retaining permanent possession of Manila and Subig Bay. The latter is a splendid naval station."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, commenting on the views of the various leaders expressed at the conferences with Señor Sagasta, as given by El Liberal, says:

"It seems that Señor Sagasta pointed out all the facts of the situation with the utmost frankness to the various politicians, indicating reasons for and against a continuation of the war, and citing, for example, the fact that Gen. Blanco, so far from being dejected, proposed plans to continue the resistance.

"Señor Sagasta's picture, as a whole, was painted in sombre colors. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate; the Marquis Vega d'Armijo, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Marshal Martinez de Campos, the Duke of Tetuan, and Señor Silvela, the leader of the Dissident Conservatives, all favor peace. The Duke of Tetuan, however, thinks a Government of greater authority necessary to negotiate the conditions.

"Señor Romero y Robledo, on the contrary, evidently aims at playing the part of Gambetta. He anticipates the time when he may acquire considerable political influence by reminding his fellow-countrymen that he has had no act or part in any negotiations looking to a close of the war. It is worth noting that he declares his views are shared by Gen. Weyler.

"So far as I can discover, these bellicose sentiments find little or no echo in the public mind. It is said that Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican statesman, authorizes Señor Silvela to declare that he is in favor of peace."

CAMBON'S EFFORTS FOR SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Sagasta had prepared for submission to the leaders whom he consulted a most interesting sketch, not only of the preliminary negotiations and soundings, but also of M. Cambon's efforts to induce President McKinley to leave the Puerto Rico question open for future negotiation and to get better conditions for Spain in the Philippines, where he was more successful, as well as to induce the President to select some neutral European capital, instead of Washington, for the meeting of the Peace Commission.

"Señor Sagasta also submitted reports from all quarters bearing on the question. Undoubtedly it would have been better for the country's interests had the personages consulted remained silent. The revelations of some of them are hardly calculated to strengthen the Government's hands."

NO WORD COMES FROM SPAIN.

Her Answer as to Peace Terms Not Expected to Reach Washington Before Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—When the President closed his official work to-day he had not received the reply of Spain nor any intimation as to how soon the reply might be expected. The French Ambassador has not been heard from throughout the day. He as well as our Government officials was waiting for Spain to give the final response.

Two days have now passed without a word officially from Spain, either in the way of inquiry or response. From this it is clear that the Spanish Cabinet fully realizes that the time for argument, counter-proposals, or modification has gone by, and that there is only one simple issue to be met; namely, whether the American terms are to accepted as a whole or rejected. There is indeed reason to believe that the Spanish Government has been directly advised that the stage of negotiations is past and that only the framing of an answer, favorable or unfavorable, remains.

That the answer has not come quickly is no matter of surprise to the officials here, for they realize the tremendous responsibility which Premier Sagasta must assume in making these peace terms sufficiently palatable to the Spanish populace and the political leaders to permit its acceptance without an internal convulsion.

Sagasta's Difficult Task.

In his conferences with the President and Secretary Day, the French Ambassador has brought out clearly the great task before Sagasta. 'It seems to be the general view here that if the Premier and his Ministers were untrammeled an' acceptance would come at once, and that the preliminary peace arrangements would be now closed. But, in preparing the Spanish public and in guarding against political agitations hereafter by public men of other parties, the Madrid officials are taking time for missionary work not only among themselves, but among all political and social elements.

The best informed persons here fix next Monday as the time when the United States Government is likely to receive Spain's final answer; but this is simply conjectural, for there is not the slightest means of knowing the tendencies at Madrid. It may come to-morrow, but in the event of its coming late in the day or on Sunday, the response would not be communicated to the Government until Monday.

There is the same confident belief among officials that there has been from the first that Spain's answer will be a reluctant, but not the less conclusive, acceptance. At the same time, it was suggested to-day in some quarters that there was a possibility the disclosures made by the American General at Santiago concerning the serious condition of our troops might be a straw at which the Spanish Cabinet would grasp.

This is quite doubtful, however, as there is a question whether the statement of the American General ever got outside the borders of the United States, owing to the strict censorship imposed last night. Moreover, all the evidence reaching the officials here indicates that Spain is weary with the conflict, and is convinced beyond the slightest question of the hopelessness of further opposition.

No Further Inquiries Made.

So far as can be learned there has been no further communication between the State Department and the French Embassy since Wednesday night. Assuming that the report is true that Sagasta is seeking minute explanations of the details to be adopted under each head of the President's note, it is probable that these explanations are being furnished by M. Cambon himself. At any rate, he has made no further application to the State Department for information, and it is said here that he is so fully advised now of the President's intentions that there is no occasion for him to do so.

The Cabinet convened in regular session promptly at 11 o'clock to-day. Some special significance was attached to the presence at the session of the Naval Board of Strategy of Rear Admiral Sicard, Commander Crowinshield, and Capt. Mahan, who came over together, closely following Secretary Long, who was the first to join the President. Commander Crowninshield later returned to the Navy Department, evidently to consult additional papers for the consideration of the Cabinet.

PROSPERITY FOR AMERICA.

The Statist Predicts a Great Stimulus to Industry Following the Close of the War.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Statist predicts a great wave of American prosperity after the war and active European business in American securities.

"Cuba," it says, "will give employment to a vast amount of capital, and the stimulus to industry there will react upon the United States. The investments in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will particularly benefit railways."

MARIA TERESA COMING SOON.

Spanish Cruiser Floated and in Such Good Condition She Can Travel Under Her Own Steam.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—The Merritt Wrecking Company has received advices from Santiago that makes it certain that the Infanta Maria Teresa is now floated, and is found to be in fairly good condition as to her machinery and boilers.

She will shortly start for Norfolk under her own steam. Another expedition on the wrecking steamer Chapman will be sent south next Monday or Tuesday, carrying four immense pontoons, especially intended for the raising of the Cristobal Colon.

BATTLESHIP "AMERICAN BOY."

President McKinley Indorses the Plan of Getting Funds to Build It from School Children.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—W. Rankin Good and Harry J. Price of Cincinnati, the young men who originated the idea of starting a fund among school children for the purpose of raising money to build a battleship, to be called "The American Boy," are in the city forwarding their plans. They have had an interview with President McKinley, who gave to them the following letter, indorsing their idea:

Mr. W. Rankin Good, Cincinnati, Ohio.

My Dear Sir: The circular which you have presented to me, outlining your plan for raising a fund with which to build and present to the Government a battleship, has greatly interested me.

Love of country and devotion to the flag were never more conspicuous in America than they are to-day, and I am sure our boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BOY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fatal Accident Caused by a Storm at Gouverneur.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Aug. 5.—While standing in a doorway at his home this afternoon, William H. Johnson, nineteen years old, was instantly killed by lightning.

The boy had been caught in a thunder and rain storm, and was drenched by the rain. A bolt of lightning struck a telephone wire, and, glancing, came in contact with his wet clothes, which acted as a conductor. His mother, who was but a few feet from him, was not injured.

This section has been the scene of half a dozen thunderstorms during the past week, and the damage resulting from them will amount to $20,000.

CUDAHY READY TO SETTLE.

Chicago Speculator About to Finish Paying $1,500,000 of Debts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—John Cudahy to-day is prepared to pay the last $400,000 of his indebtedness, created on the Board of Trade on Aug. 18, 1893. His liabilities were $1,500,000, and all have been met when due.

The big speculator was caught "long" on provisions in 1893, and the panic kept moneyed men from giving him support. He sank, and with him carried down some half dozen concerns. It was a time that will be long remembered on the Board of Trade. A large part of the paper given out by Cudahy and accepted by his creditors is said to be controlled by him.

His undertaking was one that no man in the West has ever had the courage to do. He is to-day the most successful trader on the board. In 1894 he cleaned up a cold million dollars, and in five years has made fully $2,000,000.

KISSED THE MAGISTRATE.

Kentucky Mother-in-Law Pays for a Wedding Ceremony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Miss Barbara Daugherty and Mr. Thomas Dewitt were married in Elizabethtown, Ky., last evening by Magistrate Quince Johnson. When the Squire had reached the middle of the ceremony, Mrs. Lapra Daugherty, mother of the bride, made a rush for him and kissed him squarely in the mouth. Amid laughter the embarrassed magistrate concluded the ceremony.

The couple and mother-in-law then took a drive. From the carriage the mother-in-law espied Squire Johnson standing on the Court House steps. She shouted to him to come to her. Thinking she intended to pay him for the ceremony, the innocent magistrate complied. Instead of giving him money, she tried to kiss him again, though, by ducking and stepping aside he avoided her and made a hasty retreat.

FAST RUN OF THE MACKENZIE.

She Makes About 23 Knots—Four Firemen Scalded by Steam.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The torpedo boat Mackenzie, built at Hillman's Shipyard in this city, was given a trial to-day by her builders, and succeeded in making an average of about 23 knots an hour. Her contract required at least 20 knots. The trial was made over a one-knot course in the Lower Delaware, off the City of Wilmington, and among those on board besides her builders' representatives, were Naval Constructor Hanscom, Assistant J. E. Woodbridge, and several representatives of the Engineers' Department.

The run to the course was made in one hour and thirty-five minutes. She was then speeded over the course, and rounded the last buoy in exactly two minutes and thirty-five seconds. While under full speed she was put through a number of trials in turning, and made the circuit in twice her length. While preparing for her homeward trip one of the tubes in the forward boiler blew out, and four firemen were burned by the escaping steam. Those most seriously scalded were John Evans of Camden, N. J., and Owen McGouth of this city. They were brought to League Island and removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

Steamer Del Norte Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Advices from St. Michael of July 25 state that the steam schooner Del Norte, with 350 tons of Government reindeer supplies and a number of Laplanders is long overdue at St. Michael. She left here June 21 with four tows, all flimsy river vessels. The Del Norte is under charter to the United States to carry Sheldon Jackson to Siberia on a reindeer purchasing expedition. He is now in St. Michael awaiting her.

Wrecking Gear to Raise the Colon.

The tugs Plymouth and William E. Chapman, towing two pontoons and a barge, to be employed in the attempt at raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, sailed yesterday morning, passing out at Quarantine at 10:30 A. M.

EAST COAST OF PUERTO RICO OURS

Deputations of Citizens Come Out to Welcome Marines.

LIGHTHOUSES AGAIN IN USE

Captain General's Daughter Drills Spanish Gunners.

German Steamer Tries to Run the Blockade, but Is Stopped by the New Orleans—Boastful Proclamation by Macias.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT, OFF SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Aug. 4.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted the lamps in the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and in other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, the Annapolis, the Puritan, and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports with troops which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida, and the Raleigh yesterday, and they are now at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious misunderstanding as to the rendezvous, for no two ships go to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where Gen. Miles is waiting.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her yellow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

Captain General Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says:

"Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now as I did Sampson's attempt before."

The daughter of the Captain General is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city. The troops of the enemy who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans have not yet arrived.

The German steamer Polynesia, with a cargo of rum, canned meats, and tobacco, tried to run the blockade this morning, but was stopped by the New Orleans.

OFFICERS WERE INCOMPETENT.

At Least Boston Hears This Was the Cause of the Trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Gov. Wolcott to-day was informed officially of the resignation of the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment by Gen. Miles, who recommended to Gov. Wolcott for appointment as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. V., who had the best regiment in the Army of the Potomac. The Governor will probably select Lieut. Col. Rice.

It is reported here that of the Sixth Massachusetts officers the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and three Majors and three Captains resigned. They were charged with incompetency and lack of discipline. The trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts is partly attributed to the fact that white officers refuse to return the salutes of the negro company. The examination, no doubt, will end in a separation, which will be, in effect, a disbandment. Puerto Rican whites are puzzled and ask:

"Will the blacks be better off under the Americans than under the Spaniards?"

Lieut. Col. Rice, who is recommended by Gen. Miles for appointment as Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, was born in Cambridge in 1842. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted at the age of nineteen. He was shortly after elected Captain in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, was a Major at twenty, Lieutenant Colonel at twenty-one, and Colonel at twenty-two. His military record is one of the most brilliant of the civil war.

To him was presented by Congress a medal of honor "for conspicuous bravery in leading his regiment in a counter-charge against Pickett's division, he himself falling severely wounded within the enemy's lines in the battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863, while serving as Major Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry."

At the close of the war, after a short retirement to private life, Col. Rice entered the regular army and his name became well known throughout the country not alone by his brilliant career, but also through his inventions and improvements in weapons. On leave of absence in 1877 he visited Europe at the time of the Turko-Russian war. Joining the headquarters of the Russian Army, under Grand Duke Nicholas, he became, through the courtesy of the Czar, temporarily attached to the staff of Gen. Skobeleff, and was present at the storming of Green Hill Nov. 9, 1877.

Col. Rice was commandant of the guard at the World's Fair. He invented the Rice trowel bayonet for the army, and the Rice stacking swivel and knife intrenching bayonet now in use. In May of the present year he was nominated as Inspector General in the United States Army.

ENGINEERS OFF TO JOIN MILES.

First Regiment Left Peekskill by River Yesterday to Take Ship Here for Puerto Rico.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 5.—The First Engineers had settled down to the belief that they were to remain in camp until Saturday afternoon, when late last night word came that the regiment would get away this afternoon. The men learned this morning of the change, and breakfast was eaten in a hurry. The news was so good the men did not have time to be hungry. Then came the work of breaking camp, and to-night the regiment is afloat and bound for Brooklyn, the first stop on the way to Puerto Rico.

Tents were taken down and folded, and by 2 o'clock the command was ready to start. At 4 o'clock the engineers were moving out toward Roa Hook in columns of fours in heavy marching order. All were in their tropical uniforms and carried their guns. A police detail remained in the camp a short time longer. Just before the engineers left camp they were presented with a handsome flag by the Engineers' Club of New York. The flag is a handsome one of silk, with the inscription "First United States Volunteer Engineer Regiment."

When the regiment reached Roa Hook it found in waiting the barge Starin, the lighter George C. Clausen, and the tug W. H. Vanderbilt. The camp equipage was placed on board the lighter, and the men then made themselves as comfortable as possible on board the barge. They will remain on board all night and expect to reach the Brooklyn pier, where the Chester is tied up, early in the morning.

Major L. L. Seaman went to Manhattan this morning to obtain fifteen recruits to take the places of those who have developed disabilities since joining the regiment and have been discharged from service. Gen. Alexander Shaler was in camp to-day to visit his son, Capt. I. A. Shaler, who commands Company F. Gen. Shaler marched to Roa Hook with the regiment, and there bade his son good-bye.

MARCHING TOWARD SAN JUAN.

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Sets a Bridge Six Miles Beyond Juana Diaz.

AT DESCALABRODO RIVER, Six Miles Beyond Juana Diaz, on the Road to San Juan, Aug. 4.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania of Gen. Ernst's Brigade, advanced this point to-day, and holds the bridge over the river.

The Second and Third Wisconsin are expected to-morrow. No sign of the enemy is reported, but it is believed that the Spaniards are about 400 strong between this point and Coamo.

The seizure of the bridge insures control of the road to Coamo. Pickets are being pushed out, and they may collide with the Spanish outposts.

NOT STOPPED BY PEACE TALK.

Miles Issues Krag-Jorgensen Rules to His Command Preparatory to an Advance.

PONCE, Aug. 5.—Major Gen. Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensen rifles are being issued. The Second and Third Wisconsin are moving up to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania to-day. Col. Hulings has captured 5,000 pounds of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him.

Major Gen. Brooke's landing at Arroyo was successful. The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, the First Missouri, the First Pennsylvania, and the Fifth Illinois, disembarked there.

The Morgan troop of the Fifth Cavalry and the Mississippi Commissaries have arrived here.

Lieut. Hunter of the artillery was slightly wounded by one of our pickets last night.

Gen. Roy Stone is repairing the road to Arecibo, but a movement there is improbable.

MANILA'S ARCHBISHOP'S FLIGHT.

Vatican Orders Him to Put Himself Under Our Protection.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Vatican has telegraphed the Archbishop of Manila instructions to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the United States, in view of the threatened attack by the insurgents. The Archbishop's position is very odd, bearing in mind his foolish anti-American manifesto at the beginning of the war."

TUG AND TWELVE MEN LOST.

The Nimrod Sunk in the Gulf and a Dredge and Two Scows Driven Ashore.

APPALACHICOLA, Fla., Aug. 5. George C. Randolph, purser of the tug Nimrod, of Mobile, arrived here this afternoon accompanied by two shipmates, and reports one of the most terrible disasters that have ever occurred in the Gulf.

The Nimrod and her tow, the dredge Thomas H. Herndon and two scows, were all totally wrecked off Cape St. Blas in Tuesday night's storm.

The Nimrod with twelve of her crew went down forty miles at sea, and nothing has since been heard of them. The dredge with her two scows is ashore on Cape St. Blas, the dredge being a total loss.

The Nimrod, dredge, and scows belong to Rittenhouse Moore of Mobile. They are valued as follows: Nimrod, $40,000; dredge, $75,000; scows, $32,000.

MRS. CALLAHAN A SUICIDE.

Wife of the ex-Assemblyman Drinks Acid—Accident to the Ambulance Carrying Her.

Mrs. Jennie Callahan, thirty-eight years old, wife of ex-Assemblyman Michael Callahan, ended her life by swallowing acid in her rooms, at 71 Second Avenue, this morning. Her death was hastened by a collision between the Bellevue Hospital ambulance and a buggy while she was being conveyed to the hospital.

Annie Horn, the janitress of the house where Mrs. Callahan lived, found her sitting in a chair in an unconscious condition. Mrs. Horn called in Dr. Schmidt, who occupies a flat in the building, and sent a messenger for Mr. Callahan. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, and Drs. Hall and Barbour, ambulance surgeons, took charge of the woman.

While going up Second Avenue a rapid rate two men in a buggy suddenly pulled in front of the ambulance at Fourteenth Street. The shaft of the ambulance knocked several spokes out of one buggy wheel, and John Hunt, driver of the ambulance, pulled his horse in so that one rear wheel was thrown against the curbstone and shattered, giving the unconscious occupant a severe shock. He died four minutes later and her body was taken from the scene of the accident to the East Fifth Street Police Station. Coroner Hart gave a burial permit and the body was then taken back to the home.

Mr. Callahan said that his wife committed suicide in a fit of despondency, caused by ill health.

The two men riding in the buggy at the time of the collision were arrested on a charge of careless driving, but were afterward released on bail. They gave their names as James H. Driscoll of 9 Walker Street, and John Welder of 4 Second Street.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN TENNESSEE.

Little Interest Shown in the Local Elections of the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The elections held in the various counties of this State yesterday for county offices were generally marked by a small vote. In some counties local contests aroused considerable interest and brought out a good vote, but in all of these usual interest was not displayed.

In upper East Tennessee, the Republicans elected a few officers in some counties. In most of the counties the Democrats elected their tickets by majorities.

WADE'S PICNIC ABANDONED

Semi-Official Admission that the Volunteers' Puerto Rican Excursion Is Off.

ORDERS FOR HOME USE ONLY

Other Explanations from Various Sources Which Do Not Seem to Dovetail Together Perfectly—A Providential Excuse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It was semi-officially admitted at the War Department to-day that the Puerto Rico picnic party, which was to have been chaperoned by Major Gen. Wade, has been abandoned for the present. Now that it has been so soon done for, everybody outside the chosen confidants of the Secretary of War is wondering what it was begun for.

To the solution of this puzzle a variety of answers are contributed, varying according to the point of view of the answerer. By some it is contended that the expedition was never intended to be sent to Puerto Rico; that it was a "paper" division from the first, planned for home consumption by the friends of the State troops assigned to it. Those who take this view urge that it was evidently the idea of the Secretary of War that it would be some satisfaction to the volunteers to be able to say that they had been ordered to the front, even if they never got there, and that by including a regiment from every State not previously represented in the field, the Administration would be able to deny that any State had been slighted altogether.

At the time the expedition was first announced it was pointed out that Spain was understood to be about to accept our peace proposals, so that the chances were that it would be possible to abandon the enterprise, with good excuses ready at hand, when it was deemed proper to do so. A providential excuse came in the nick of time, these critics say, in the form of the suddenly discovered necessity of removing the soldiers of Shafter's army to this country immediately.

Corbin's Explanation.

That was the explanation offered at the War Department to-day to officers of Camp Alger regiments which were included in the provisional division, and who called at the War Department to ascertain when they might expect to move. These officers were informed by Adjt. Gen. Corbin that it would be manifestly impossible to send Gen. Wade's division to Puerto Rico now, for the reason that the department would have to employ all its transportation facilities in bringing troops back from Cuba.

Here a slight discrepancy is noted. At the same time that the Adjutant General was making this explanation of the cause of the postponement of the Puerto Rican excursion the official chief, the Secretary of War, was issuing a statement, the purport of which was that the department decided some time ago to remove Shafter's men from Santiago and that before the publication of Roosevelt's letter and the now famous "round-robin" it had ordered transports to Santiago for the purpose. As the Wade enterprise was only decided on last Sunday, these statements do not seem to dovetail together perfectly.

No orders have been given stopping the movement of Gen. Wade's excursionists, for the reason that none have ever been issued for them to move. Printed copies of the general order constituting the division have been sent to the regiments named. That is expected to have some soothing effect on them for the present. But no orders have been given for them to go to Puerto Rico, and it is now the prevalent opinion that none ever will be given.

Camp Alger Is Skeptical.

A correspondent writing from Camp Alger says that copies of the general order establishing the Wade division have been received there, but that, excepting in the regiments named, the receipt of the order is "not thought to be particularly significant." The impression prevails at that camp, especially at its corps and division headquarters, that the expedition will not start for months, if at all. At other camps further away from Washington, where less is known of the War Department and its chief than at the camp across the river, the regiments assigned to Wade are reported to be filled with enthusiasm over the prospect of going to Puerto Rico, and momentarily expecting their orders to embark.

The effect at these camps, when it is learned that there is no intention to send the expedition any time soon, if at all, will, it is predicted, be an unpleasant surprise to the Secretary of War. It is suggested that the regiments picked out for Gen. Wade to escort to Puerto Rico may ultimately be sent to Cuba when it becomes necessary to occupy the island. Nobody now professes to believe that they will be sent to Puerto Rico in the immediate future. The best opinion is that they will never be sent there at all. So far the only effect of the promulgation of the plans for the expedition has been to spread dissatisfaction among the regiments and increase the distrust among the men and the officers of the department which is charged with their care and direction.

EIGHTH NEW YORK WANTS TO GO.

Col. Chauncey Will Personally Ask to Join Wade's Excursion.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 5.—The selection of the regiments to join Wade's corps has created considerable discussion at Camp Thomas. A number of regiments which confidently expected to go on the next move, but which were not included in the order, are very much dissatisfied, and are making strong efforts to be included.

The Eighth New York is making the hardest fight to influence the War Department to change the present plan for its benefit. Col. Chauncey has gone to Washington, where he will use all of his efforts and influence to induce the Administration to send his regiment to Puerto Rico with Gen. Colby's brigade.

Collegian to Run a Fruit Stand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Solerias J. Georgiades has taken out a permit to run a fruit stand. He is a graduate of the University in Athens and a native of Sparta. After completing the regular course, he took a postgraduate course, paying special attention to philology and languages other than his own. He became instructor in Greek at the University of Berlin. Later he made his home in Boston and gave instructions to educators who wish to take an advanced course in Greek. Among those he taught were Prof. Wheeler, now instructor in Greek at Columbia College, and Prof. Thurber of the University of Chicago.

ALGER'S ODD EXPLANATION

Secretary's Attempt to "Square Himself" with the Public Not Considered a Success.

STERNBERG WANTS MEN MOVED

Military Men Censure the Officers at Santiago for Setting Their Grievances Before the Public as They Did.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary of War Alger to-day gave out a statement intended to demonstrate to the public that the sudden activity of the War Department in its efforts to remove the Fifth Army Corps from Santiago was not the result of the letter written by Col. Roosevelt and the round robin signed by all of Gen. Shafter's commanding officers. This statement was as follows:

"Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago, and it was not believed that it would be safe to send shiploads North of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed, would spread rapidly on shipboard and result in the death and burial of many at sea.

"On the 28th ult., the Secretary of War telegraphed to Gen. Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided, the men of his command would be moved North to a camp that has been selected for them on Montauk Point. On July 30 Gen. Shafter telegraphed 'Made known Secretary of War's telegram that troops would be moved North as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men.'

"When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command North as rapidly as possible, and all ships in the Quartermaster's service possible to get to Santiago were sent there, and the great liners St. Paul and St. Louis were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by Gen. Shafter and his Generals was received, and before Col. Roosevelt's letter was published.

"Over 150 Surgeons are at Santiago, and 176 immune nurses have been sent there besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been less deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp the same size in the United States."

Remarkably Unsatisfactory Document

Apart from the weird English in which this document is couched, it is generally accepted here as being even more remarkable for its vague, illogical, and unsatisfactory character than the statement of the alleged investigation of the condition of the transports returning from Santiago with sick and convalescent soldiers given out from the same source several days ago. Even the stanch defenders of the Secretary of War, after reading this latest of his official pronouncements, acknowledged that it might have been better if it had been left undone.

The Secretary avers that the reason he did not undertake to move Gen. Shafter's army sooner was that it was thought that yellow fever was epidemic among the men and it would not be safe to bring them north. This seems strange in view of the assertion of the Surgeon General, who is presumed to be the medical adviser to the Secretary of War, that his advice from the first was that the men ought to be brought back at once if the military situation would admit. This assertion was made by the Surgeon General to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES two weeks ago, and repeated to-day.

"My advice all along has been," he said, "that it would be perfectly safe to bring the men north, and that it ought to be done as soon as the military situation would permit of the army being withdrawn from Santiago. It was only because it seemed impossible to withdraw the men instantly that I recommended their removal to the high hills back of the town. That was as an alternative. I never doubted that the best thing would be to return them to this country at once had it not seemed necessary to keep them there to hold the city they had captured."

The Secretary's statement that "When the true condition was made known an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command north as rapidly as possible" is strangely lacking, it is pointed out, in information as to when and how "the true condition" was made known. No evidence has ever appeared at the War Department to indicate that "the true condition" was appreciated by, if it was known to, the department until the publication of the Roosevelt letter and the official round robin.

Sternberg Pleads Ignorance.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that the only information he had of the situation at Santiago was the official bulletins cabled each day by Gen. Shafter giving the number reported on the sick list at the morning sick calls. If the Secretary of War had any clearer idea of the "true condition" than these statistics afforded, it is reasonably certain that he did not act upon it. This is evidenced by the fact that on Wednesday, the day before the appearance of the sensational press telegrams from Santiago, the department announced that it was preparing to move the cavalry only from Santiago to Montauk Point, and that in doing so it was intended to bring home only those who were in good physical condition. In fact, it was explained that the cavalry had been selected for the first removals because it was understood to be largely free from fever. Up to that time no preparations had been made for moving any troops but the cavalry, and no haste was evident in the preparations for transferring them. One transport had been loaded with troops and sent to Montauk Point to test the quarantine regulations, and the department was hesitating about embarking any more until it was seen how the first lot got through. The next day following the publication of the statements of Col. Roosevelt and the other general officers of the Fifth Corps the department suddenly announced that it proposed to transfer the entire army—every man in it that could be moved—to Montauk Point at once. Orders were hastily given for transports at Ponce to proceed to Santiago as quickly as possible, and every indication was given of suddenly acquired haste.

The Secretary's statement is intended to prove that Col. Roosevelt and his fellow-officers had nothing to do with this, but those who have watched the progress of events at the department for the past few days are not convinced. There is little effort at the War Department to conceal the resentment felt there at the action of Col. Roosevelt and the other commanding officers at Santiago in presuming to make public the condition of the troops there.

Conduct of Shafter's Officers Condemned.

By military men generally the method adopted by these officers in setting their grievances before the public by means of a round robin, which was promptly given to the press, is severely censured, and it is prophesied that the officers who signed the document will suffer for it in the future, even if they are not punished for it now. In the eyes of sticklers for discipline their action was most unmilitary and subversive of discipline. A Brigadier General, speaking of the matter to-day, said that if one of the officers who signed the round robin ever received hereafter any special advancement or unusual reward it would be equivalent to giving notice that insubordination would be rewarded in the army. This severe view is not shared by those who look at the affair from outside the army. To the public the main point is that the result desired has been achieved. They reason that the officers who took part in the unusual proceeding are regular army men and themselves strict disciplinarians, and that they undoubtedly would not have staked their future on signing this document if the provocation had not been great. The conclusion reached here is that these officers came to the conlusion that it was no longer any use to appeal to the War Department and that they decided to appeal to the public direct, throwing themselves upon the tender mercies of the American people after finding the Secretary of War was either indifferent or incompetent.

There is a disposition to severely criticize Gen. Shafter for not having made the situation clearer, and for not being more active in looking out for the interests of his men. Had he been sufficiently energetic and urgent it is not doubted that the department might have been stirred to action sooner. As it was it appears that Gen. Shafter called the meeting which resulted in the preparation of the round robin.

JOY NOW IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Orders to Prepare at Once to Embark for Home Revive Sick and Languishing Soldiers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Major Gen. Shafter has just received orders to move his entire army north at once. The six transports here will take the first shipment, and the embarkation will begin to-morrow. There is great rejoicing among the troops.

From the moment Secretary Alger's cable message was received this morning ordering the instant removal of the army north everything has been bustle and activity at headquarters. The transports here, six in number, have been ordered to discharge their cargoes and to get ready without loss of time to take on board the first shipments for home. Other transports are expected here shortly. The embarkation will begin to-morrow, and it is expected that eighteen transports, including the Yale and Harvard, will soon be conveying our soldiers back to the United States.

Gen. Shafter's orders for the movement of his command provide the folowing programme: The Third and Sixth regular cavalry will embark first, then the First regular Cavalry and the First Volunteer Cavalry Rough Riders). These regiments have been ordered to be ready to go on board ship the day after to-morrow. For the present the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry will remain in camp. Only the private horses of the officers will be taken. The other horses will be turned over to Gen. Wood, who will designate an officer to receive them.

Gen. Wood remains here as military Governor. All the tents will be left standing, and all the extra worn clothing and bedding, which may possibly be infected, will be destroyed.

The First Brigade of Gen. Lawton's division, under Gen. Chaffee, will go next. All the men able to ride will be put on ponies and taken to the wharf. The others will be conveyed there in wagons. All the men who are suffering from yellow fever or infectious diseases will be left here.

The volunteer regiments will next be shipped in the following order: The First Illinois, the First District of Columbia, the Seventy-first of New York, the Ninth of Massachusetts, the Second of Massachusetts, the Eighth Illinois, the Thirty-third Michigan, and the Thirty-fourth Michigan. All these regiments have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go on board the transports the day after to-morrow, or as soon after as possible.

All the troops will first be examined by a medical board, and any suspicious cases will be left in the hospital.

No tenting or surplus baggage will be taken back to the United States.

SHAFTER'S ARMY HOMESICK?

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Thinks It Possible Nostalgia May Be the Cause of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Is "homesickness" epidemic at Santiago, and is the demoralization of the officers and men there attributable to the affliction of the entire army of occupation with "nostalgia"?

Adjt. Gen. Corbin seemed to be of the opinion to-day that something like an epidemic of homesickness had attacked the troops of Gen. Shafter.

"It may seem funny to you," he said, "but it is a serious affair to have men in an army seized with nostalgia. I have seen whole companies and regiments rendered helpless by it. When a man is thoroughly inoculated with the disease you may kick him and he will not resent the indignity. He is flabby, helpless, useless. A few days' ago I was startled to see among the deaths of soldiers at Santiago one set down as occurring from nostalgia. It is seldom fatal, still men die from it occasionally. It is not contagious, but it is epidemic, and among troops who have been enduring for a long time the discomforts to which Shafter's army has been subjected and who are not so long away from better living to quite forget it, the lack of active work and the longing to have the discomfort over is very apt to bring on the distemper. I think I would believe that the disease that is affecting so many of the men who are not reported by the doctors, but who are said to be disabled from the performance of duty, is homesickness."

SPANISH CAMP IN BAD SHAPE.

Gen. Toral Reports Several Hundred Men Sick and an Average of Twelve Deaths a Day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Gen. Toral, the commander of the Spanish troops, sent a letter to-day to Gen. Shafter, advising the latter that the camp of the surrendered Spanish troops is in an unhealthy condition. The Spanish officer also reported that there were several hundred sick in the hospitals, and that there was an average of twelve deaths daily. Gen. Shafter will take action at once to improve the sanitary condition of the Spanish camp.

TORAL COMPLAINS TO MADRID.

Spanish General Tells His Government 10,000 of His Men Are Sick.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Council to-night considered an official dispatch from Santiago, signed by Gen. Toral, saying that owing to the smallness of the camp which the Americans had conceded, the absence of tents, and the improper food, the number of Spanish sick had increased to 10,000, the death rate being from 12 to 14 daily.

The dispatch said also that the beds were now altogether insufficient for so large a number of sick soldiers, and that their return to Spain ought to commence immediately.

Gen. Toral informed the Government that the wound of Gen. Linares had not developed any complications, but was causing him great pain.

YELLOW FEVER NOT BAD YET.

Dr. Guiteras Says Typhoid Fever and Malaria Cause Most Trouble at Santiago Now.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Dr. John Guiteras, the famous yellow fever expert and one of the leading Cuban advisers in this country, arrived at his home in this city to-day from Santiago de Cuba, where he had been engaged in yellow fever work under the direction of the Government. Dr. Guiteras declined to make any comments upon the efficiency or alleged lack of efficiency of the medical and hospital corps of the army. Concerning the yellow fever which has attacked the troops Dr. Guiteras said:

"The yellow fever cases thus far have been of a light order, and the mortality among the troops has not been heavy. The most serious source of trouble at present is from typhoid fever and malaria. Most of the men ill in the hospitals are suffering from one or the other of these diseases. As the season drags on, however, the yellow fever will become more serious, and then it will be worse than the typhoid."

IMMUNES OFF FOR SANTIAGO.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—Five thousand troops are on their way to Savannah to-day to embark on the transports for Santiago to relieve the troops there. The troopships Rio Grande, Leona, and Minnewaska, which left New York yesterday, are expected to arrive to-morrow. The troops, which are all immunes, are the Third Georgia Regiment, from Macon, and Third and Fifth Regiments, from Columbus, Miss. The Mississippi regiments will arrive to-morrow.

WANTS TO LEAVE SANTIAGO.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A cablegram was received to-day by Gov. Wolcott from Major Donovan of the Ninth Regiment, asking the Executive to do everything possible to have the troops brought north at once. The message read:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5.—The health of the Ninth Regiment is good with the exception of a little malaria, but we should be at once removed from this island to avoid the fever season, which will soon be upon us. Will you please do your utmost to bring this about?

"Major DONOVAN,
"Commanding Ninth Massachusetts Regiment."

GOV. TANNER APPLAUDS ALGER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—Gov. Tanner to-day wired the Secretary of War as follows:

"I congratulate you heartily on your well-fitting rebuke to Col. Roosevelt. The National Guard of Illinois, and, I believe, of the whole country, is composed of the best blood of the Nation. As a rule, they are trained soldiers, and, in my opinion, equal to any emergency and to any like number of soldiers on the face of the earth. They are brave, patriotic men, and their families and friends at home will highly appreciate your telegram."

SANTIAGO DAILY SICK REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following report of the sanitary condition of the American camp at Santiago was made public at the War Department this morning:

"Santiago, Aug. 4.—Sanitary report for Aug. 3: Total sick, 3,778; total fever, 2,696; new cases, fever, 449; cases of fever returned to duty, 585; deaths, July 31, Private Conrad C. Johnson, Company A, First Infantry, acute dysentery; Aug. 2, Private Henry Bonesteel, Company A, Eighth Infantry, dysentery; Private Hugh Galbraith, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Aug. 3, Sergt. Christian Larsen, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Thomas J. Barrett, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, chronic dysentery; Private Henry Kaiser, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Peter B. Haan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private George Martin, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever."

"Santiago report for Aug. 4: Total sick, 3,354; fever cases, 2,548; total new cases of fever, 502; total cases of fever returned to duty, 549; deaths Aug. 4, Joseph Hynes, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, and David Mertner, Troop E, Third Cavalry, cause not reported; Peter L. Vanderboen, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; H. L. Pease, Company H, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; Patrick Nealy, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; L. Pagner, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, yellow fever; Fred Roper, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; Owen Thornton, Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Paul Zamback, Company K, First Illinois, yellow fever; Charles Thoman, Company A, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; William Cornin, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever; William Murphy, Company E, Eighth Infantry, chronic fever exhaustion; William Gibson, Company G, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Nathan J. Abbott, Company B, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever."

MONTAUK MAIL FACILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Post Office Department has not received official information that troops are to be taken to Montauk Point, L. I., but, acting upon press dispatches stating that they are to go there, the officials have made arrangements to increase the postal facilities at that place. The mail trains now run only as far as Amagansett, twelve miles west of Montauk, but when the soldiers reach the latter place a regular mail car will run there, and, in addition to the small Post Office, a postal car will be stationed on the siding as a supplementary office. The necessary clerks will be detailed for the work. All mail, as in other cases, will be sorted by regiments and companies, so far as possible, on the mail cars.

ANXIOUS TO DO HIS DUTY.

Colonel of an Immune Regiment Resents an Attempt to Keep Him from Going to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night made public the following self-explanatory telegram received from Col. P. H. Ray, commanding the Third United States Infantry, (immune,) whose headquarters are at Macon, Ga.:

Macon, Ga., Aug. 5.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I see by to-night's paper a protest from Senator Bacon against this regiment going to Santiago. The officers and men of this regiment are willing and anxious to go and do their duty in any place they may be called, and have no sympathy or interest in the protest of Senator Bacon, but deprecate it.

RAY, Colonel.

MAKING READY MONTAUK POINT

Something About the Beautiful Camp Which Will Welcome the Heroes of Santiago.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Aug. 5.—The work of arranging the Montauk Point camp for the men from Santiago progressed rapidly to-day. It was closely watched by Brig. Gen. Young, commander of the camp, who arrived at noon. There are 100 carpenters on the ground, and they expect to begin to-morrow the work of erecting necessary storehouses and other buildings. The sinking of wells is being continued. When the first troops arrive they will find everything prepared. There will be a model tented city big enough to accommodate 20,000 men. All available army tents in different parts of the country are to be brought to Montauk.

The work of equipping the hospital is in charge of Col. William H. Forwood, Chief Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. Col. Forwood says that evrything that medical science can suggest will be done for the care and comfort of the sick soldiers from Santiago. There will be at least 5,000 beds in 1,000 tents. Col. Forwood says he will have an ample number of nurses, surgeons, and physicians to care for the sick soldiers.

The selection by the Government of Montauk Point as a camp will bring to public notice a territory which, although it lies within easy reach of New York, both by land and water, and is close to the fashionable Summer resorts of Eastern Long Island, is unknown to the majority of New Yorkers. Artists who have visited the Point in search of material have always been enthusiastic as to its natural beauties and its exceptionally fine and cool climate, while a few New York fishermen and sportsmen have been heard to dilate upon its advantages for fishing and shooting.

Until two years ago Montauk Point was reached by carriage or stage from Amagansett, a drive of ten miles along the low beach, through deep sand and generally clouds of mosquitoes. A few visitors to the Point sailed or steamed to the little pier in Fort Pond Bay. Two years ago Austin Corbin, whose long-cherished project had been to run a line of fast European steamers from Fort Pond Bay, which is a deep and safe harbor, completed, as the first step in the project, an extension of the Long Island Railroad from Amagansett to Fort Pond Bay. This brought Montauk Point into touch with the civilized world, but travel thither has not increased to any appreciable extent.

The formation of Montauk Point, which extends seven miles eastward from the end of the railroad at Fort Pond Bay to the lighthouse, is one of sand and clay dunes, covered with turf and heather, the valleys between them filled with fresh-water streams and lakes and ponds and swamps covered with bayberry bushes. The bluffs, which are generally of clay, rise abruptly from the ocean on the south, and have narrow beaches at their base; but on the northern side the dunes slope gradually to the blue waters of the Sound. The scenery is strikingly like that of the eastern coast of Scotland, and the downs, covered with sheep, make this resemblance all the more striking. In early Autumn the heather takes on a purplish hue, the fresh-water lakes and ponds become deep blue in color, and the air is wineslike in quality. Thomas Moran, a landscape painter, painted three or four years ago one of his best canvases on Montauk Point. It gives a good idea of the wonderful colors and the splendid sweep of air and sea and sky which are there to be found.

Up to the present the only dwellers on Montauk Point have been the few railroad hands who live in and around the station at Fort Pond Bay, the crew of the lifesaving station on the south beach, directly across from the railroad station; Mr. Conkling and his family, who own and occupy the only inn on the point, known as Third House, and the lighthouse keeper and his family and assistants, at the east end of the point. Some years ago the Montauk Association, which purchased a large part of the point from its original Indian owners, erected five or six handsome Summer cottages on one of the southern bluffs, but life was found too lonely there, and the cottages have been closed for two Summers. They will now probably serve as quarters for the officers of the regiments to be quartered here.

There is a fair road, which winds in and out among the dunes and across the downs from the railroad station to the Third House—an old farmhouse—a distance of about four miles, but the road from there to the lighthouse is hardly more than a wagon track. Bicyclists, who now come in goodly numbers to explore the point, find it best to leave their wheels in the Third House and walk the rest of the distance. Ada Rehan, the actress, has recently purchased one of the highest bluffs on the south shore and has begun the erection of a large cottage there. The view from this bluff is a far-reaching and superb one. To the east lies Block Island, some ten or twelve miles distant, and beyond it again the Newport cliffs, studded with villas. To the south the open ocean rolls, and to the west the eye follows a line of glistening beach lashed by white breakers, almost to Southampton. To the north one looks over heather-clad downs to the blue waters of Long Island Sound and the far-off, misty outlines of the Connecticut hills.

Every breeze that blows is cool and every wind is laden with health and strength from the surrounding waters. The point should be an ideal one for sick and weary soldiers, exhausted by the fevers and burning heats of the tropics, and the public, or that favored portion of the public permitted to visit the camp, will find the scenery and climate of Montauk Point a revelation.

CAVALRY TO ARRIVE THURSDAY.

Gen. Wheeler's Men to be First at Montauk Point.

More than the ordinary activity of war time prevailed in the Army Building yesterday because of the efforts of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Supply Departments to complete in the shortest time possible the arrangements for the reception of Gen. Shafter's troops at the recuperating camp on Montauk Point.

The War Department has decided that the troops can be landed at Fort Pond Bay, and the pier there is being cleared for the disembarkment of Gen. Wheeler's cavalrymen, who are expected to arrive next Thursday on the transport Louisiana. The camp site consists of 5,000 acres, of which 1,500 facing the water will be used for the camp proper. Back of this will be the stores, drill grounds, and stables.

Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department has suggested that the tentage from the army stores be shipped direct to the camp and not to the army building. A building 300 feet long is being erected for the commissary stores, and another 200 feet long for the Quartermaster's stores.

Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department is arranging to ship a vast quantity of rations to the camp. Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Department is bestirring himself for the health of the men. Col. Forwood, who selected the site for the camp, will co-operate with Chief Surgeon Byrne and Col. Brown and the Surgeon of the camp, still to be appointed. It is thought that the present Chief Surgeon will go home on sick leave when he comes to New York.

Thirty-six mule trains left Alexandria, Va., yesterday morning for the camp. Five thousand horses and 1,000 mules also left Fernandina, Fla., for Montauk Point.

The Commissary Department estimates that the 20,000 men expected at the Point will consume 100,000 pounds of food a day. A large supply of provisions is already on hand. Bids will be received for fresh beef, onions, potatoes, and bread. It will take 20,000 loaves of bread a day to supply the camp.

The Quartermaster's Department has received orders for the shipment to Montauk Point of 38 wall tents, 12,000 blankets, 7,000 pairs of drawers, 20,000 pairs of leggins, 20,000 blue flannel shirts, and 40,000 undershirts.

Deputy Quartermaster Gen. Kimball yesterday received replies to a query addressed to the principal railroads asking if they would give a half rate for wounded men who wanted to go to their homes on a furlough.

The Chesspeake and Ohio answered that half rates would be allowed all nurses and wounded men over its lines running to Fort Thomas, Ky., and stating that the fast express, No. 3, would stop at Fort Thomas for the convenience of the wounded. The Erie Road also granted the half rates. The New York Central replied that it would have to notify the Trunk Line Association, but that in the meantime it will allow the half rate. Nothing was heard from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Long Island Railroad announced yesterday a rate of $2 for the round trip between Montauk Point and the city for all men on furloughs. To obtain these tickets the soldiers will have to show their passes.

A big force of men worked all yesterday in Long Island City loading flat cars with lumber for use in erecting hospitals and storehouses at Montauk Point. They succeeded in loading upward of 70,000 feet by last evening, and this was sent out at once. It will reach the camp grounds in time to allow the men there to get it for use this morning. More will be loaded this morning and sent down.

Many carloads of supplies are to be handled over the Long Island Railroad during the next few days. The army stuff is to be rushed through as rapidly as it is delivered, and the railroad has made preparations so that there will be no delay. When only a carload or so is to go it will be sent down by a regular freight train, but where there are a number of carloads they will be sent through as express freight by special trains.

An extra number of freight handlers has been obtained and held in readiness for work, and it is expected the shipments will begin to-day or to-morrow in heavy quantities.

Regulations relative to the bathing of the men are to be made. What these will be is not yet certain, but care will be taken that no harm results. The men, it is feared, will be apt to avail themselves too freely of the bathing privilege if it is not regulated by rule.

DELEGATES SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Charles E. Smith Accompanies a Philadelphia Relief Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A large Philadelphia delegation from the National Relief Commission, accompanied by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, called on President McKinley to-day and talked over the conditions of the camp life of our soldiers. The delgation was headed by Joshua L. Bailey, and included ex-Gov. Pattison, the Rev. A. J. Kinet, Francis B. Reeves, and Dr. O. Shakespeare. A plea was made to avoid the unhealthful conditions heretofore encountered.

The delgation asked that in the selection of any new locations for camps here or at the front that due consideration be given the unfortunate experience at Camp Alger and other points. They took occasion to commend the hospital at Old Point Comfort, Va., as a model institution, and urged that hospital conditions generally be improved.

They called attention to the sad experience at Santiago, and, without specifically making a recommendation either way, spoke of the desirability of having the soldiers kept on higher ground. The President took part in the discussion, and showed considerable interest in their presentation of what they called the lessons of the past.

Reports from Shafter Suppressed.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Agency in this city has been notified by the War Department censor that it must not transmit anything published yesterday regarding the health of Gen. Shafter's army.

CAMP ALGER A PEST HOLE

Wells Driven Too Near Regimental Sinks Cause an Outbreak of Typhoid.

MEN OVERCROWDED IN TENTS

Three Weeks Ago the Number of New Cases Reported Increased Rapidly and Soon Reached Fifty-four in a Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Within an hour's ride of the office of the Secretary of War, which is almost within reach of its fearsome odors, is Camp Alger. Pestilence has driven its occupants away, but the true conditions of the place are furnished this afternoon by a local paper.

Camp Alger has been a nursery of typhoid. The wonder is not that there has been so much of it, but that there has not been much more. The camp was intended for 20,000 to 30,000 men. Assignments were made to the place by Col. V. S. Lusk, engineer officer, and by Col. A. C. Girard, Chief Surgeon. The water of natural springs was insufficient, and as soon as they were condemned as unwholesome artesian wells were ordered to be bored for each regiment. Drilling machines were obtained from Washington, and work was begun about two weeks after the camp was created.

There were but two machines, and they were kept going day and night. As rapidly as a well was finished either Col. Lusk or one of his assistants would go to the next regiment and ask the Colonel to help him select a site for a well. This might be done independent of the sinks, the engineer officer explained, because the water was to be drawn from below a ledge of hard rock. Convenience was accordingly the only thing considered. The well sunk for the Eighth Ohio was within fifty yards of the regimental sinks, and it was from this well that the water supply of the First Division Hospital was obtained before it was moved to Dunn Loring. The well of the Sixty-fifth New York is easily within a stone's throw of the regimental kitchen sinks. That used by the Sixth Pennsylvania when the regiment was encamped near the Sixth Illinois was afterward condemned as "full of organic matter in a state of change." This well supplied drinking water for more than 2,000 men. In all the camp not more than two or three wells are at a decent distance from the dumping grounds into which goes all the refuse from a camp of 1,353.

The men soon became crowded. They had to "double up" and sleep six in a tent. The army regulations prescribing change of camps at frequent intervals were not observed. Typhoid began to spread at an alarming rate. Until about three weeks ago the number of cases reported each week did not exceed twenty, and was often less than ten. But it began to increase regularly about the time Gen. Butler determined to change his quarters, and that increase has gone on, until during one day (Tuesday last) fifty-four new cases were sent to Fort Myer. Out of this number three have been returned to the division hospitals as not affected with typhoid and about ten are registered as suffering from malaria or some kindred ailment.

MORE TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

Twenty-two New Cases in the Second Division and Fifteen in the First —Troops Are Leaving.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Butler left Camp Alger to-day for Manassas, where he intends to select a suitable camping ground for his division.

The time of the departure of the First Division corps headquarters and the Hospital Corps has not yet been determined, but they probably will leave next Wednesday. The Second Division remained to-day at Burke's Station.

There were twenty-two cases of typhoid reported from the Second Division to-day and fifteen from the First Division. Private Wright of Company I, Third New York, is one of the sick.

Carpenter Steel Works Rushed.

READING, Penn., Aug. 5.—Notwithstanding peace negotiations, the Carpenter Steel Works are working on shells and projectiles under the heaviest pressure from the Government since the war started. The inference is that the supply of these munitions is to be kept up to the fullest measure for future contingencies. Large shipments are made three times a week.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Judge Countryman Will Take Three Weeks to Formulate a Report.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Judge Countryman, who has been designated by the Governor as special counsel to the Attorney General, to investigate the report of the Canal Commission and report as to whether judicial action should be taken to punish any wrongs that may have been committed, stated to-day that it would take him three weeks to formulate his report.

ETRURIA BREAKS HER RECORD.

The Cunard Liner Arrives This Morning from Queenstown.

The Cunard steamer Etruria arrived inside the Sandy Hook bar at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Assuming that she reached the lightship at 1:10, the time of her passage is twenty-five minutes ahead of her western record.

The Etruria left Queenstown at 9 A. M. on July 31, and made the trip to the lightship in five days twenty hours and forty-five minutes. Her best previous voyage from Queenstown was made in five days twenty-one hours and ten minutes, in August of last year.

Boy Stabbed by Companion May Die.

Two boys, John Gerrick of 192 Scholes Street and John Grechman of 195 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, quarreled yesterday morning. Gerrick drew a knife, and stabbed the other in the left breast, inflicting a wound 1¾ inches long. Gerrick was arrested by Detectives Dussey and Cracy and taken to the Children's Society rooms. The injured boy was attended there by Dr. Schrader of 191 Stagg Street, who found that an artery had been severed, and that the boy could not be moved. He will probably die.

A Peru's New Money System.

From The London Times.

Our Lima correspondent, writing on June 11, after describing the state of the Peruvian currency previous to the present year and the determination of Señor Pierola's Government to establish a gold standard, says: "The Government plans finally triumphed, although by a majority of only seven votes; and the following laws were passed: One confirming the closure of the mint (to silver) and prohibiting the importation of coined silver; another ordering the collection of Custom House duties either in gold or in silver plus a surcharge; another authorizing the Executive to gradually convert its stock of coined silver into bars for sale in Europe in exchange for gold, applying the above-mentioned surcharge to compensate the loss caused by this operation; and, finally, another authorizing the Executive to coin national money of the same weight and fineness as English sovereigns, and to admit them both in all Government offices as being equal to ten soles. With this series of measures, which have been warmly supported by the present Minister of Finance, Don Ignacio Rey, Peru has entered on the régime of gold, the silver coin in existence being valued in relation to gold at 31 to 1, and its coinage will consist of a gold 'libra,' equal to the pound sterling, and a silver 'sol,' the tenth part of the 'libra,' worth 2s. It is almost certain that Congress will pass a law making the gold 'libra' the unit of Peru."

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GEN. COLLIS SCORES ALGER.

He Upholds Col. Roosevelt's Wr ng in Behalf of His Fever-Stricken Command.

In an interview yesterday Gen. Charles H. T. Collis gave high praise to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for writing as he did to Secretary Alger in behalf of the fever-stricken troops at Santiago. He scored General Alger's reply and his action in making portions of Col. Roosevelt's letter public, suppressing others.

"The correspondence is most remarkable," he said. "Even if the letter of Col. Roosevelt addressed to Gen. Shafter had not been supplemented by the approval of all the general officers in the field, it would not have been insubordinate. Col. Roosevelt was present at a council of war at which the sanitary condition of the army was the subject for discussion, and he chose to put his views in writing. This is very customary. It was done at Gettysburg, and the opinions of the members of the council are published in the war records.

"Though not intended as such, the unanimous declaration over their signatures of every general officer in the field, nearly all of whom are regulars, that 'this army must be moved at once or perish' is the most scathing rebuke ever administered to incompetent War Minister. The American people have been amazed during the past ten days at the daily official reports of the alarming increase of sickness in the camps at Santiago, and have been shocked to read of the brutal manner in which the sick and wounded have been transported north. Cattle shipped by a careful owner would have received better treatment. Carnot would have shot the man who was to blame for this, Stanton would have erased his name from the list with the remark, 'No finer officer of mine,' but our Secretary of War tells the people he has investigated the subject and finds 'nobody to blame'; that war is war.'

"I was among those who felt proud at the rapid mobilization of our improvised army, and gave full credit for it to the War Department, but the information which comes to us from the front telling of insufficient and defective camp equipage, poorly selected and meagre commissary supplies, absolute lack of necessary hospital stores, is humiliating.

"As to the private letter of Col. Roosevelt written to the Secretary of War on the 23d of July last, I have only to say that the American public will form its opinion solely, first, as to the ethics of publishing it to the world; second, as to suppressing portion of it, and, third, as to delaying reply to it until after Col. Roosevelt's views the council of war were made known.

"The letter was that of an enthusiastic soldier who believed in his command, reflected upon no other troops, but did express an opinion as to their arms. Says Roosevelt, 'four thousand men who could be easily worth any 10,000 National Guards armed with black powder Springfields or other archaic weapons.'

"The reply of the Secretary is temperated and in hot blood.

"When the whole of the letter published it will probably be found that contained friendly advice and important information as to the real conditions at Santiago, from an ex-Cabinet officer to old colleague, and though not marked confidential should have been so considered. To a man bred to the ordinary amenities of social life it should not be necessary to mark such a letter 'private.'

"Col. Roosevelt will not lose a single friend by this fearless appeal to Washington in behalf of his fever-stricken command. It is just what Dewey or Hobson would have done, similarly situated. He is the type of American citizen who in an emergency always discovers, and he is too honest to be suppressed. It is too bad that the world will learn no lesson from this as to the care of our wonderful troops, while all civilization wonders at the quiet and unostentatious handling of our navy."

TROOPS START FOR HONOLULU.

Volunteers Break Camp at the Presidio to Sail for Their Destination To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The volunteers who are to go to Honolulu on the steamers Lakme and Mason struck their tents at Camp Miller to-day and marched out of the Presidio to their vessels.

There were 364 enlisted men and officers, comprising the Third Battalion, Second Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, recruited in Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, and San Francisco, and companies I, K, L, and M of the First Battalion and Company C of the Second Battalion of the First New York Volunteers, under Major Charles. There were 553 officers and men of the First. The vessels will sail tomorrow. Gen. Merriam designates the troops who are to sail on the Scandia and Arizona. They are:

The Seventh California Volunteers, last battalion of the Eighteenth regulars, last battalion of the Twenty-third regulars, and recruits for the regiments which have already sailed for Manila. The Twentieth Kansas struck camp at Richmond and moved to the Presidio to-day. Camp Merritt will then contain only the forces which will impose the expedition to sail on the Scandia and Arizona some time next week. Gen. Merriam is awaiting word from the War Department to learn what disposition to make of the remaining commands here. Nothing has yet been decided about the transportation of the remaining seven companies portation of the remaining seven companies of the New York regiment, but they may not get off before July 15, which was the date set by the first terms of the contract.

BEEF FOR MEN AT MANILA.

Negotiating with London Firm for a Fresh Supply in Refrigerator Ships from Sydney.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Commissary Gen. Eagen is in negotiation by cable with London firms for the supplying of fresh beef for the army at Manila. It has been found impracticable to ship meats from San Francisco to the Philippines. The distance —7,000 miles in round numbers—is too great for refrigerating it to advantage, even if the meat was to be had on the Pacific Coast.

As a matter of fact, it is said that on account of the severe droughts of the past year California has produced few cattle, and the meat market has correspondingly deteriorated. To secure fresh beef of the desired quality and in the proper quantity would make it necessary to ship by rail from Chicago, 2,000 miles, and thence by steamer, a distance of 9,000 miles. This is deemed impracticable, the Commissary General is arranging to engage cold storage of the refrigerated meat in Sydney to be shipped to Manila for the use of Gen. Merritt's men. The proposition is to have the ship remain at Manila as a refrigerator ship until her cargo is exhausted, the Commissary Department paying demurrage for the time it is thus detained.

So far the negotiations have not been concluded, but the Commissary Department is determined to bring them to an end the next day or two, in order to be sure that the beef snail not be too long delayed in its arrival at Manila.

PANIC IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Prospect of Our Abandoning Them Causes Consternation.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The prospect of America's abandoning the Philippines has well-nigh brought on a panic. The insurgent leaders are greatly dissatisfied with the Americans and the British here. Mr. Wildman, the United States Consul, has replied to Aguinaldo as follows: Trust to the honor and justice of the United States, and let nothing interfere with the first task of throwing off the Spanish yoke. I believe in you. Do not disappoint me."

No Troops by the Sues Route.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—War Department officials say there is no basis for the report coming by way of San Francisco that additional troops may be sent to Manila by way of the Suez Canal. The Manilans for the transporting troops in the usual way is going forward steadily, and Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn, having the matter in charge, says the Sues route will not be used.

MR. CROKER LEAVES TO-DAY

A Large Party of Tammany Men Will Accompany Him to Saratoga.

ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDS ANGRY

Lovell H. Jerome Denounces Secretary Alger's Act in Making Public the Colonel's Letter—

REPORT OF GEN. WHEELER

Official Account of the Part His Command Played in the Fighting Before Santiago.

OFFICERS AND MEN PRAISED

Troops Were Utterly Exhausted After Their Night March and Long Struggle, but They Worked Hard on Intrenchments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following report of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler on the operations before Santiago de Cuba has been made public:

Before Santiago, Cuba, July 7, 1898.—To Adjutant General, Fifth Army Corps.—Sir: After the engagement of July 24 I pushed forward my command through the valley, Lawton's and Kent's commands occupying the hills in the vicinity of that place. After two days' rest, Lawton was ordered forward, and on the night of the 30th instructions were given by Major Gen. Shafter to this officer to attack Caney, while the cavalry division and Kent's division were ordered to move forward on the regular Santiago road. The movement commenced on the morning of July 1. The cavalry division advanced and formed its line with its left near the Santiago road, while Kent's division formed its line with the right joining the left of the cavalry division.

Col. McClernand of Gen. Shafter's staff directed me to give instructions to Gen. Kent, which I complied with in person, at the same time personally directing Gen. Sumner to move forward. The men were all compelled to wade the San Juan River to get into line. This was done under a very heavy fire of both infantry and artillery. Our balloon, having been sent up right by the main road, was made a mark by the enemy. It was evident that we were as much under fire in forming the line as we would be by an advance, and I therefore pressed the command forward from the covering under which it was formed. It merged into open space in full view of the enemy, who occupied breastworks and batteries on the crest of the hill which overlooks Santiago, officers and men falling at every step. The troops advanced gallantly, soon reached the foot of the hill and ascended, driving the enemy from their works and occupying them on the crest of the hill.

High Praise for Officers and Men.

To accomplish this required courage and determination on the part of the officers and men of a high order, and the losses were very severe. Too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Sumner and Gen. Kent and their gallant brigade commanders—Col. Wood and Col. Carroll of the cavalry, Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, commanding First Brigade, Kent's division, and Col. Pearson, commanding Second Brigade.

Col. Carroll and Major Wessels were both wounded during the charge, but Major Wessels was enabled to return and resume command. Gen. Wyckoff, commanding Kent's Third Brigade, was killed at 12:10, Lieut. Col. Worth took command and was wounded at 12:15, Lieut. Col. Liscum then took command and was wounded at 12:20, and the command then devolved upon Lieut. Col. Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

Upon reaching the crest I ordered breastworks to be constructed, and sent to the rear for shovels, picks, spades, and axes. The enemy's retreat from the ridge was precipitate, but our men were so thoroughly exhausted that it was impossible for them to follow. Their shoes were soaked with water by wading the San Juan River; they had become drenched with rain, and when they reached the crest they were absolutely unable to proceed further.

Notwithstanding this condition, these exhausted men labored during the night to erect breastworks, furnish details to bury the dead, and carry the wounded back in improvised litters. I sent word along the line that reinforcements would soon reach us, and that Lawton would join our right, and that Gen. Bates would come up and strengthen our left.

Battle Lasted All Day.

After reaching the crest of the ridge Gen. Kent sent the Thirteenth Regulars to assist in strengthening our right. At midnight Gen. Bates reported and I placed him in a strong position on the left of our line. Gen. Lawton had attempted to join us from Caney, but when very near our lines he was fired upon by the Spaniards and turned back, but joined us next day at noon by a circuitous route. During all the day on July 2 the cavalry division, Kent's division, and Bates's brigade were engaged with the enemy, being subjected to a fierce fire, and incurring many casualties, and later in the day Lawton's division also became engaged.

During the entire engagement my staff performed their duties with courage, judgment, and ability. Special credit is due to Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, Major William D. Beach, Capt. Joseph E. Dickman, and Lieut. M. F. Steeles. I desire also to say that Lieuts. James Reeves and Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Capt. William Astor Chanler, Major B. A. Carlington, Mr. Aurelius Mestre, and Corp. John Lundmark also deserve high commendation for courage and good conduct. Major-West, my Quartermaster, deserves special commendation for his energy and good conduct during the campaign, and Major Valery Havard and Mr. Leonard Wilson have also done their full duty. Capt. Hardie and First Lieut. P. J. Koester, with Troop G, Third Cavalry, were detailed with headquarters and conducted themselves handsomely under fire. The superb courage displayed by the officers and men will be specially mentioned in the reports of subordinate commanders.

Our losses were as follows:

First Brigade.

Third Cavalry—Killed, 3 men; wounded, 6 officers, 47 men; strength, 22 officers, 420 men.

Sixth Cavalry—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 4 officers, 50 men; strength, 16 officers, 427 men.

Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers, 2 men; wounded, 2 officers, 17 men; strength, 12 officers, 267 men.

Second Brigade (Attached.)

First Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 1 officer, 47 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 21 officers, 501 men.

Tenth Cavalry—Killed, 3 officers, 5 men; wounded, 9 officers, 63 men; missing, 4 men; strength, 22 officers, 450 men.

First Volunteer Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 5 officers, 72 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 25 officers, 517 men.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded in the cavalry division:

Officers Killed.

Lieut. James M. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; Major Albert G. Forse, First Cavalry; Capt. W. O. O'Neill, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. William H. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. W. H. Smith, Tenth Cavalry; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Danforth, Ninth Cavalry.

Officers Wounded.

Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, Sixth Cavalry, (commanding First Brigade;) Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry; Major T. J. Wint, Tenth Cavalry; Major and Assistant Surgeon H. La Motte, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major W. C. Hayes, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Capt. J. B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Capt. George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry; Capt. C. W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. A. A. Blocksam, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry; Capt. M. T. Henry, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. A. L. Nills, First Cavalry, Captain and Acting Adjutant General of Volunteers; First Lieut. M. H. Barnum, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. O. P. Meyer, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. W. S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. A. C. Murrillat, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. C. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Corr, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. David J. Leahy, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. Willard, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. F. R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. T. A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. K. Devereaux, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. C. Day, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Cadet L. M. Haskell, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Gen. Kent's report of casualties has been forwarded. They were: Killed—12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 561 men; missing, 82 men.

The strength given in the statement above is the aggregate strength of the command, but as there were many details the above figures are about 15 per cent. greater than the forces actually engaged in battle. Gen. Kent's force on July 1 was about 4,000.

The command has been active in strengthening its position, and commanders and their staffs have thoroughly informed themselves as to the topography of the country and the situation of the enemy.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH WHEELER, Major General Volunteers.

Refused to Fall Back.

Accompanying the report is a copy of the dispatches which were sent to Gen. Shafter by Gen. Wheeler, beginning June 25 and ending July 2. On July 1, at 8:20 P. M., Gen. Wheeler, writing from San Juan, has the following to say about withdrawing from the position he had won:

"I examined the line in front of Wood's brigade and gave the men shovels and picks and insisted on their going right to work. I also sent word to Gen. Kent to come and get intrenching tools, and saw Gen. Hawkins in person and told him the same thing. They all promise to do their best, but say the earth is very difficult, as a great part of it is rocky. The positions our men carried were very strong and the intrenchments were very strong.

"A number of officers have appealed to me to have the line withdrawn and take up a strong position further back, and I expect they will appeal to you. I have positively discountenanced this, as it would cost us much prestige.

"The lines are very thin, as so many men have gone to the rear with wounded and so many are exhausted, but I hope these men can be got up to-night, and with our line intrenched and Lawton on our right we ought to hold our line to-morrow, but I fear it will be a severe day. If we can get through to-morrow, all right; we can make our breastworks very strong the next night. You can hardly realize the exhausted condition of the troops. The Third and Sixth Cavalry and other troops were up marching and halted on the road all last night and have fought for twelve hours to-day, and those that are not on the line will be digging trenches to-night.

"I was on the extreme front line. The men were lying down and reported the Spaniards not more than 300 yards in their front."

SANTIAGO MERCHANTS THRIVE.

They Do a Rushing Business with Soldiers and Cheat in Exchange.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—The Santiago storekeepers are reaping a good harvest from our soldiers and officers. The men are supplying the needs and requirements of many weeks. It is surprising to see how many of our officers and not a few of the enlisted men are familiar with the Spanish tongue. A good interpreter is always in demand, however, and the heart of the distressed storekeeper warms up to the man who will straighten out his perplexities with a customer who shouts in English, evidently believing the loudness of his words will carry understanding to the men addressed.

And how the shopkeepers do rob the Americans on exchange. An American dollar is worth two Spanish dollars. In the beginning our men did not know this, and American gold was given for Spanish silver values. Our paper money is already circulating in the town. It is much sought after. They also believe we Americans are honest. A certain tailor discovered that he was giving gold values for paper money calling for redemption in silver. He gathered up nearly $200 worth of silver certificates, hurried to a banker, and his relief was great beyond words when he learned they were worth as much as gold. Now his faith in America cannot be equaled in Santiago.

The city pawnshops are overstocked. Many a souvenir of the Cuban campaign that goes back to the United States has come from these places. Old Spanish silver and jewelry, watches, and even magnificent carved leather chairs, made centuries ago in old Spain and worked by deft Spanish fingers, will remind certain Americans of Santiago de Cuba and of the days they possessed it. But of the many souvenirs that will be carried away, a good machete, bought from the side of a Spanish officer, is the most popular. And they must be old and worn; new ones with the maker's label still stuck to the blade are of no value. Many of the souvenirs now acquired with so much trouble will never reach the United States. The owners have still many weary marches before them, maybe, and what is bought and well paid for to-day will perhaps be later thrown away.

There has been but one restaurant in town where the American officers have been able to find food. It is on the main plaza, in front of the American flag on the palace, and its bill of fare has up to to-day been limited to fish, meat, canned green peas, and coffee. A meal costs $2 in gold, and the restaurant is coining money. Drinkables have always been plentiful, however, and by simply stating that he had no other wine in the house, the restaurant keeper sold champagne in large quantities one evening.

MANZANILLO READY TO GIVE UP.

Spanish Garrison Is Short of Ammunition and Disheartened.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—The warships Massachusetts and Dixie arrived at Guantanamo Bay last night and started coaling immediately. Commander Todd of the Wilmington, reports that the conditions at Manzanillo, as learned from Gen. Rios, are as follows:

There are about 2,000 regulars, 1,000 volunteers, and 500 bombarderos, or firemen, there. They appear to be well supplied with cattle and provisions, but are believed to be short of ammunition. Recent events in that vicinity have caused them to become disheartened, and it is believed that the appearance of an American force, even of only 1,000 men, would result in the capitulation of the place. So far as forts are concerned, they amount to little or nothing. But it is said there are about twenty field guns in the vicinity.

The last expedition to Manzanillo took the Spaniards there completely by surprise, and they thought an American force was landing south of the town, near Niquero.

The country immediately surrounding Manzanillo is fertile, and military operations could readily be carried on there. The only road leading out of Manzanillo goes to Bayamo. With a naval force in front of the city at this season of the year it would not be possible for the Spanish troops to leave except by the road referred to, which could be blocked by a landing party. The swoller streams prevent the Spaniards from escaping by any other way.

The general feeling of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo and in its vicinity is best shown by the fact that the insurgent leader, Gen. Rios, is encamped within a few miles of the place with 150 cavalrymen, and he occasionally makes raids on the outskirts of the town itself in order to obtain cattle belonging to the Spaniards. Gen. Rios says 500 additional men are now on their way from the interior to join him.

The Spaniards evacuated and burned a large blockhouse to the westward of the port of Tunas, in the Province of Santa Clara, on July 24.

A squadron bulletin says the Spanish forces generally, from Manzanillo to Trinidad, are evidently in a very demoralized condition.

Santa Cruz, the port on the south coast of the Province of Puerto Principle, is reported to be deserted. There is no shipping there.

Relief Reaches Gen. Gomes.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Confirmation has been obtained of the report that the Florida expedition for the relief of Gen. Gomez has been successful. On July 24 Gomez was encamped about five miles northwest of Jucaro, the southern extremity of the Moron-Jucara trocha.

WORK IN THE NAVY YARD.

New Plates for the Texas—The Enquirer Out of Commission.

It was said on Wednesday, at the navy yard, when the battleship Texas was drydocked, that the dent in her bottom, caused by her striking a reef off Dry Tortugas, could be hammered out. Naval Constructor Bowles yesterday decided to remove the injured plates and replace them with new ones. That work will be completed in a day or two. A new plate has been placed on the port bow where the six-inch shell that killed Blakely entered. Men are at work beating in the dent on the starboard side of the gun deck caused by the explosion of the same shell.

The converted yacht Enquirer went out of commission at the yard yesterday, and Commander W. H. Stayton was transferred to the Naval Reserve training ship New Hampshire and First Lieut. Bishop was ordered to the converted yacht Restless.

HOW GUANICA WAS TAKEN

No Signs of the Enemy Were to be Seen Until the Spanish Flag Was Hauled Down.

LANDING QUICKLY EFFECTED

Gen. Miles Went Aboard the Gloucester and Warmly Thanked Lieut. Commander Wainwright for His Good Work.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANICA, Puerto Rico, July 25.—Early on Monday morning the Gloucester, commanded by Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright, turned boldly toward the Puerto Rican coast and steamed into a harbor, which the chart showed to be that of Guanica. Steadily the Gloucester went ahead of the Massachusetts, the Yale, and the Columbia, not to mention the tardy transports, her leadline constantly going and her commander pointing out, outside the points which embraced the harbor, the safest anchorage for the big warships.

As the Massachusetts and her consorts let go their anchors Lieut. Commander Wainwright headed the Gloucester into the port, and for a time she was lost to view. Shortly afterward the reports of her six-pounders were heard, and then silence followed. The dispatch boat Cynthia thereupon obtained permission to enter the harbor, and steamed in after the Gloucester.

The harbor of Guanica is a beautiful place, with high mountains for a background, a bay of considerable extent, a plateau of cultivated meadowland, stretching from the beach to the mountains; a score or so of prettily painted houses on the line of the shore, a sugar mill on the right, a blockhouse distant a couple of miles on the left, and, directly in front of the place, a small loghouse, before which floated the Spanish flag.

As the dispatch boat entered the harbor those on board of her saw the launch of the Gloucester, with a rapid-fire Colt gun in her bow, land about thirty sailors under Lieut. Huse. The little party promptly advanced on the run to the spot from which the flag was floating. The red and yellow standard of Spain was quickly hauled down, and then up went the Stars and Stripes as a hearty cheer echoed over plains and heights.

A few minutes later there was a spiteful spatter of bullets around the Gloucester and the dispatch boat from a squad of Spanish soldiers who were concealed among the bushes up the main street of Guanica, which runs direct from the beach. In less time than it takes to tell it, the treacherous foes who had not fired a shot while their flag was up, were fleeing in every direction before the answering fire of the Americans ashore, backed up by the guns of the Gloucester, on board of which even the doctor and Paymaster took a hand in serving the pieces. The four six-pounders of the converted yacht shelled the blockhouse and the hills to the west, sending some Spanish cavalry, on their way to reinforce Guanica, scurrying toward the mountain like jackrabbits before a prairie fire.

Ashore, Lieut. Huse and his men had not been idle. "As much for practice as anything," as he quietly put it, they threw up an entrenchment across the street, mounted the Colt rapid-fire gun on its centre, tangled some barbed wire in front of the entrenchment to repel a possible cavalry charge, signaled for reinforcements, and then opened fire on the Spaniards with the Colt, with the result that four of the enemy were soon killed, while not one American was even wounded.

It was only a skirmish, but it was as gallant a little scrimmage as one would wish to see. The presence of an active foe was not suspected after our flag was raised. The Spaniards were well concealed by the houses and trees in the neighborhood.

Gen. Miles stopped on his way ashore, boarded the Gloucester, and warmly thanked Lieut. Commander Wainwright for his action.

When Lieut. Huse and his men were relieved by a battery of the Fifth Regular Artillery and returned on board the Gloucester they were most heartily cheered by their shipmates, by the soldiers on the transports, and by the crews of all the vessels in sight.

It is probable the Spaniards would not have been so willing to attack the Americans if they had been able to see the big warships and the transports outside the harbor, but those vessels were hidden from Guanica by the points of land on each side of the harbor entrance.

The landing of the troops was conducted in a methodical manner, and was easily accomplished. Boatload after boatload of men, and sometimes long lines of boats towed by the steam launches of the Massachusetts, made for the shore. The troops formed into companies, and promptly occupied the points of vantage in the neighborhood.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS CHUM.

Little James Carney of Camden Saved Frank Post from Drowning, Then Sank from Sight.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 5.—There was a sad drowning accident in the Delaware River off this city this afternoon in which a boy hero lost his life. He was James Carney, twelve years old.

He and Frank Post, ten years old, were swimming in the river with a crowd of other boys about their ages. They were some distance out from the dock when Post was seized with cramps and called for help. With the exception of Carney the other boys became frightened and made for the shore. Carney struck out to the rescue, and succeeded in towing his playmate to the shore, where the helpless boy was quickly lifted on to the pier.

Carney, however, was exhausted by his hard swim and the weight of young Post's body, and when he released his hold on the latter he sank and did not rise again.

Boy Swimmer Drowned in East River.

Edward Derschorr, sixteen years old, was drowned in the East River at Eighty-second Street last night. The boy lived with his aunt, Mrs. Wick, at 315 East Eighty-fifth Street, his parents being dead. Last night he went to swim in the river with friends. The river at Eighty-second Street is a favorite bathing place for boys, although considered by the police one of the most dangerous spots along the water front. There is a steep embankment, and a strong current at all times. The boy swam out some distance, then cried for help. He sank before any one could reach him. The body was not recovered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 5.—Green & Braman's sawmill was totally destroyed by fire last night. The plant is on Stone Island, outside of the city, so the fire had full sway. The loss is placed at $45,000; insurance, $25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Fire broke out in the chapel of the Niagara University, a Catholic institution on the American side, three and a half miles below the Falls, at 4 o'clock this morning. The chapel was almost completely destroyed. There was no possibility of saving the structure, as the fire apparatus is totally inadequate. The loss is estimated at $70,000, with insurance placed at $19,000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce the opening on Monday, August 8, of their Autumn and Winter Stock of BLANKETS, also Sateen Down Quilts and Silk and Satin Quilts.

REVENUE LAWS FOR CUBA.

Our Internal Revenue Taxes to be the Customs Rates—Port Charges on Vessels to be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Cuban customs tariff was discussed at some length by the Cabinet to-day, particularly the tobacco schedule, and it was agreed that the present rates of internal revenue taxation now in force in the United States should be made the customs rates for Cuba.

The question of revising the list of port charges at Cuban ports also was under discussion, and it was decided to leave the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Under Spanish rule the port charges were $1 per registered ton, regardless of whether the vessel was loaded or in ballast, and those charges were imposed on entering the port and also on leaving. Secretary Gage will make a very material reduction in these rates, and it is his present purpose to recommend to the President the imposition of a tax of only 20 cents per registered ton on entering and when leaving port, provided the vessel has a cargo on board.

In the event that she is in ballast no charge whatever will be made. If she enters the port with a cargo, and after discharging it leaves in ballast only one charge will be made, and this rule will apply to a vessel entering in ballast and departing with a cargo. As the registered tonnage of a vessel is only about half of her actual carrying capacity, the tonnage dues will be only about 10 cents a ton on her actual tonnage.

The question of customs tariff for Puerto Rico also was discussed, and it was the opinion of the President and the members of the Cabinet that as soon as that island passes into possession of this country the custom laws and regulations now in force in the United States shall be made to apply to Puerto Rico without modification. This is the view now entertained by the Administration and without some unexpected change occurs this scheme will be put into operation.

HIGHER EXPORT TAX ON IRON ORE.

Maryland Steel Company Says the New Duty Is Prohibitive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A Maryland steel company has protested to the President against the export duty imposed on iron ore shipped from Santiago de Cuba. It is stated that the tax as now fixed is absolutely prohibitive, and the 9,000 workmen employed by this company will have to be discharged.

In addition to the old duty, the new Government at Santiago has fixed an export duty of 15 cents a ton, which is declared to be very onerous, the Spanish being only 5 per cent.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul Inaugurates a Drastic Rate War in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A passenger rate war that will affect directly every fare in the West, and, indirectly, half of the tariffs of the Eastern and Southern lines, has been declared.

Next Monday the rate between Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul will be $8. The tariff is now $11.50. On the same day and thereafter, until peace is declared, the rate between Chicago and Omaha will be $9.25. The normal rate is $12.75. Tickets may now be purchased between Chicago and Kansas City for $10.50. The normal is $12.50. It is expected that the rate will go down to $9.25 within a few days.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul took the initiative in the fight. Other lines have declared their intention of following its lead. Blame for the necessity for these reductions is placed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul upon the Canadian Pacific. That line, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul declares, brought about a war of rates to Alaska points.

The application of these low rates—about 60 per cent. below authorized tariffs—affected the Chicago-St. Paul situation to such an extent that brokers had no difficulty in selling tickets for either St. Paul or Minneapolis for $8 and $8.50. The same rates have been made by brokers for weeks from St. Paul to Chicago.

The reductions made will affect not only St. Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City traffic, but all beyond those cities, the new fares being tendered as basing rates to connecting lines.

BIG SALES OF ROLLING STOCK.

Railroads Are Making Many Contracts for Cars and Locomotives.

This is the season for railroad rolling stock equipment on a large scale. The Central Railroad of New Jersey is asking bids on from three to ten heavy engines for freight service. Six will probably be bought. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has ordered ten heavy consolidation freight locomotives. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has ordered five Mogul engines, with an option on five more. Lake Erie and Western will need twenty or thirty engines of the Mogul type for use in connection with the Cleveland and Newcastle Railroad, which will probably be operated as an extension of the Lake Erie and Western. The company will need 2,000 more coal cars. The Plant System has asked prices on twenty ten-wheel engines, part for freight and part for passenger service. The Mobile and Ohio has placed an order for ten freight and ten passenger engines. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg is asking prices on from 300 to 500 freight cars. The Baltimore and Ohio has placed an order with Pullman's Palace Car Company for 1,000 gondola and 1,000 box cars. The St. Louis Southwestern is in the market for six chair, four parlor, and two combination baggage and passenger cars. The St. Joseph and Grand Island has placed an order for 100 box cars, 50 stock cars, and 25 coal cars, all for September delivery. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis is building 35 gondola cars. The Union Pacific has placed an order for 1,000 box cars, 150 furniture cars, and 250 ballast cars.

To Build a Railway in Haiti.

A special Wall Street dispatch from Washington yesterday said: "Lemuel W. Livingston, United States Consul at Cape Haitien, reports to the State Department that plans are being perfected for beginning, within the next two months, the construction of a line of narrow gauge railway from Cape Haitien to La Grande Riviere du Nord, eighteen miles northeast. The capital stock is $450,000 and the estimated cost $250,000. The syndicate projecting the enterprise has already subscribed $25,000, while 675 shares, at $500 a share, are open to general subscription, with a guaranteed interest by the Government of 8 per cent. The material will be purchased wholly in the United States. H. Thomassen will direct the work."

New Baltimore and Ohio Auditor.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—George B. Howarth has been appointed auditor of disbursements of the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters at Baltimore,, vice Andrew F. Dunlevey, deceased. Mr. Howarth has been chief clerk in that department for several years.

Sir William Marriott Coming Over.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Sir William Marriott will sail for the United States by the Cunard steamer Campania to-morrow.

He is going to Washington on business connected with the Central Pacific Railway.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Hospital Accommodation to be Provided for Forty Cavalrymen at Fernandina.

NURSES FOR FORT McPHERSON

Ten Men with Supplies to Go in Response to Request from Chief Surgeon Taylor—Miss Barton Will Stay in Cuba.

Field Agent Kent, at Jacksonville, wired Chairman Barton of the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday morning that forty very sick cavalrymen had just arrived at Fernandina, and asked if the Red Cross could provide food and hospital accommodations for them. Mr. Barton wired to Agent Kent to go at once to Fernandina and provide everything needed for the comfort of the men. A telegram received later in the day from Agent Kent stated that his son had gone to Fernandina to look after the soldiers.

Major B. D. Taylor, Chief Surgeon at Fort McPherson, Ga., has consented to accept the services of Red Cross nurses. He made a formal application yesterday for ten male nurses and a large quantity of hospital supplies. The nurses will leave to-day or to-morrow. They will be under the supervision of Surgeon Taylor, and will assist Post Chaplain Nave and wife, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the Governor, and others, who have been nursing the sick at Fort McPherson. Chaplain Nave telegraphed for assistance last week, but the Chief Surgeon refused to allow the Red Cross to send nurses or provisions. His change of mind was brought about by Field Agent D. L. Cobb, who went to Fort McPherson a few days ago from Tampa.

A lot of supplies were shipped yesterday to Chickamauga, where they will be used in the Red Cross Hospital, now being established there. Twenty-two nurses and five cooks will leave to-night or in the morning to take charge of the hospital. The nurses will live in tents.

In a cablegram received from Miss Clara Barton yesterday, she said that the schooner Mary E. Morse had discharged only half her cargo of ice, but that the tug Triton would be immediately loaded with supplies and sent to Gibara.

Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that the removal of the troops from Santiago would not necessitate the return of Miss Clara Barton. She will stay at Santiago, Mr. Barton said, or go wherever her services were needed in the West Indian Islands.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, a member of the Red Cross Committee that has had charge of the sick at Camp Alger and Fort Monroe, said yesterday afternoon that the Red Cross agents would accompany the soldiers from Camp Alger to their new encampment.

Arrangements have been made by the Red Cross agent at Washington to furnish ice to all steamers conveying sick soldiers that touch at Hampton Roads.

Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Red Cross, has issued a statement showing the society has distributed $130,700, or its equivalent, in providing for the needs of the sick and wounded soldiers. Of this sum $47,000 represents the value of the hospital boat Red Cross; $13,700 was spent for ice; $7,500 for mantenance of eighty-five trained nurses, $9,500 for mules, tents, &c., and $53,000 represents the value of all other supplies forwarded. The report closed with July 30.

DR. LESSER SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Red Cross Physician Taken Down with a High Fever.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, who was in charge of the first Red Cross expedition to Cuba, and who returned from Santiago on the transport Concho on Sunday, is reported to be seriously ill at his residence, 19 East Sixty-first Street.

On his return from Santiago Dr. Lesser was very much weakened physically, and instead of taking a much-needed rest, he made out his official report and continued to do much business for the society. On Thursday morning about 9:30 o'clock he was taken ill, but not apprehending anything serious, he did not send for a doctor. During the day, however, he gradually grew worse, and in the evening several physicians were summoned. Dr. Goodhart of 153 East Sixty-first Street, who first arrived, found Dr. Lesser in a high fever, and at once ordered him to bed. Last night it was reported that his condition was serious.

Mrs. Lesser, who accompanied her husband to Cuba, where she was taken ill and forced to return, is improving rapidly in health. She is still confined to her room, but it is believed she will be able to be out in a few days.

Red Cross Fete at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—At the large Colonial residence of James L. Breese an open-air fête will be held to-morrow, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross fund. In the afternoon there will be an entertainment on the spacious grounds, including a dance in costume by children and tea. In the evening there will be a vaudeville performance in Mr. Breese's studio. The 150 tickets have all been sold at $5 each. Cardinal Gibbons, who is the guest of the rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in this village, has been invited.

Miss Helen Gould Visits Quarantine.

Miss Helen Gould was a guest yesterday at Tompkinsville, S. I., of Miss Rhodes, who is interested in the work of the Women's War Relief Association. In company with several other women they visited Quarantine yesterday, and were permitted to inspect the facilities of the stations for caring for sick and wounded soldiers. They were brought to the city later on the Health Officer's boat, the Gov. Flower.

Red Cross Contributions.

Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee received the following contributions yesterday: Mrs. E. N. Herzog, $100; Max Herzog, $150; Mrs. Alfred Pell, $25; employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company, $14.50; Citizens of Sidney, Cheyenne County, Neb., $20; Auxiliary No. 9, Kinderhook, N. Y., $40; total, $349.50.

Y. M. C. A. CAMP WORK.

Tents to be Established with Armies of Occupation—What Has Been Done.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Army Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday at the office of Treasurer F. B. Schenck, in the Mercantile Bank, 191 Broadway. It was determined that the prospects of peace with Spain should not interfere in any way with the work of the commission, but that tents should be established with all the armies of occupation as well as invasion.

Secretary W. B. Miller in his report showed that up to the present time $37,000 has been expended in tents and equipment, while the outstanding bills will make a total expenditure of $40,000. He said there are now sixty tents in the various camps, both in and out of the country, with 125 secretaries in charge, and about fifteen evangelists doing special work. Almost all of the writing paper used by the soldiers to send letters home was furnished by the commission, which up to date has supplied 2,250,000 note heads and 2,000,000 envelopes free of charge.

Mr. Miller said work had been commenced in preparation for the return of the troops to Montauk Point. He said there was one large tent coming north with the Rough Riders from Fernandina, Fla., and that orders were given yesterday for three additional new tents. He thought that six at least would be needed for the Montauk camp. These will be supplied with letter paper, ice water, magazines, and newspapers, books, and choice literature, as well as games of all sorts.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers, and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies, and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

WRECK IN BELLE ISLE STR[AIT].

Report of the Sinking of an Unk[nown] Ship Confirmed—Collision wit[h] an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 5.—The [mail] steamer Virginia Lake arrived at Tilt [Cove], on West Bay, 230 miles from here, a[t] daylight this morning, bringing certain c[on]firmation of the reported loss of an [Ocean] liner in the Strait of Belle Isle.

A fisherman at Noddy Bay report[ed] to her that he saw a steamer collide wi[th an] iceberg and sink soon afterward. T[his] report is generally believed, but nothi[ng] reliable is obtainable. The fisherman [said] that the steamer looked like a pas[senger] ship, and he could see the people try[ing to] launch boats, but she sank before [they] could do anything.

The French cruiser Manshe sailed to[night] for the Straits of Belle Isle to inves[tigate] the reported loss.

The Strait of Belle Isle lies between [Newfoundland] and Labrador, and is the [most] northern of the two channels which c[onnect] the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the A[tlantic] Ocean. It is twelve miles wide, and [navi]gation in it is reputed to be unsafe. [It is] not the route taken by passenger [steamers] usually.

Austin Baldwin & Co., the New [York] agents of the Allen Line of steamer[s, have] branch of which runs between Montre[al and] Great Britain, said yesterday that [they] were sure it was not one of their ste[amers] which was lost. While they did not [positively] know the route taken by the[ir] vessels, it was believed that they never [went] by the Strait of Belle Isle.

The only other Montreal passenger l[ine] steamers of which they had any know[ledge] was the Donaldson Line. They be[lieved] that passenger liners never went by [that] route, and that it could not have [been a] passenger liner, as reported.

Suffering on Northern Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The sch[ooner] Cambridge arrived here to-day and [brings] a tale of terrible suffering on the [Newfoundland] and Labrador coasts. The [party] was on a prospecting expedition and [included] Dr. Morris, whose services were [required] at Lewis Inlet night and day t[o give] relief to persons sick and dying from [starvation]. Large quantities of provisions [were] distributed from the vessel. The same [condition] of affairs exists all along the coast. There are 1,600 persons similarly situated, and immediate relief is necessary. The [failure] of the fisheries will tend to further [increase] the suffering.

JAPANESE HIGHBINDERS

San Francisco Menaced by Another Society of Malevolent Orientals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Commissioner of Immigration North has discovered in this city an organization similar in its aims and purposes to a Chinese highbinder association. Wakayama Jin Kai is its name, and members are some of the worst characters in the Japanese colony.

While ostensibly organized for benevolent and social purposes, the members are bound by a code, which compels them to obey the desires of a majority of their number. Each member of the society carries a sword concealed in a cane or umbrella, and pistols and knives are not despised.

Funds for the maintenance of the society have been solicited from Chinese all through the State.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Sergt. Abraham Benedict, Company H, New York Volunteer Infantry, will be discharged from the service of the United States, to date July 22, by the commanding officer of his regiment.

Second Lieut. David P. Davis, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 4.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Alexander Wieroth and John Mason Williams will report from Louisville to Chickamauga Park and to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Capt. George A. Zinn is relieved from duty at Milwaukee and will proceed to and take station at Louisville, to relieve Capt. James G. Warren from the duties under his charge, together with all money and property pertaining thereto. Capt. Warren being thus relieved, will proceed to and take station at Milwaukee, to relieve Capt. Zinn of the duties now under his charge, together with all money and property pertaining thereto.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major R. L. Turner, Surgeon, Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, July 18, was extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. R. Shunk is relieved from temporary duty under the immediate orders of Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, to take effect Aug. 20, and will return to his station at West Point and report for duty to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy not later than Aug. 30; First Lieut. Chester Harding is relieved from temporary duty under the immediate orders of Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, Newport, R. I., to take effect Aug. 27, and will return to his station at West Point and report for duty to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy not later than Aug. 30.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, and assume charge of the work in progress to establish a camp at that place.

Second Lieut. William W. Gordon, Jr., United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed to Charleston, West Virginia, Va., and pay the Second Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and on completing that work return to his station in Washington.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. William M. Wright, Assistant

Wanamakers

(Closes at Noon To-day).

Quick Talk

UNTIL twelve to-day it will be our pleasure to serve you; after twelve we shall serve our own pleasure.

These are the matters we have prepared for the first half of that arrangement:—

A Golf-Negligee Shirt for men at 50c., that we have found to be superior to any regular dollar shirt on sale in this town. We can promise no more after to-day.

A Shirt at a Dollar that has heretofore figured in the most exclusive circles of dollar-and-a-half shirt society. Made from madrasses, percales and zephyrs,—mostly imported materials.

A Silk Suspender, at 25c. It's of pure silk, despite the price.

Madras Ties, and of D. & J. Anderson's madras at that, at four for twenty-five cents. Half of a low price.

Men's Collars, fifty cents for six. You know all about them. They're a specialty of ours. We promise that they equal in every respect, except that of wear, any 25c. collar you can name. They wear *better*.

Men's Trousers, five dollar grades, $3.50. Some are $6 kinds, but there are only a few of them.

Women's Collars, at ten cents each. Like the men's collars, mentioned above, these are fully equal in appearance and superior in wearing quality to the highest class goods made.

Women's Oxford Shoes, at $1.40, and laced boots, at $1.75. Two shining examples of the kind of bargains we like to give.

Men's Handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen. Not to be equaled, nor approached, we think. Men's Novelty Handkerchiefs,—the strange and startling things that Paris sent us early in the season. Fifty cents each. Odd, but highly popular.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEATHS AT GRADE CROSSINGS.

Three More Victims Reported at Albany—Work of Raising Tracks to be Expedited.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—There was received at the office of the Railroad Commissioners this morning telegrams announcing the killing of three persons by railroad trains at grade crossings. These telegrams are sent, under the law, by the railroad company on whose road the accident occurs. Commissioner Baker glanced over these reports this morning, and was led to remark that the law relative to placing all crossings of railroads either below or above grade could not be carried out too quickly. "It's a stupendous piece of work," he said, "both from an engineering and a financial standpoint. In cities the changes from grade to safe crossing will cost from $25,000 to $50,000, while a good many of the highway crossings may be eliminated at from $1,000 to $1,500."

There are in the State of New York 7,061 unprotected grade crossings and 1,575 which are protected by flagmen, making a total of 8,636 crossings which need the attention of the Railroad Commissioners. There are 1,315 crossings, which are either under or over grade. The grade crossing department of the Railroad Commission, which is in charge of Mr. Suitermeister, is busy getting the location and conditions surrounding the grade crossing on the three big railroad companies of the State. The inspectors are making tours of these roads on handcars, instituting thorough examinations of the entire roadways. In their reports, made daily to Mr. Suitermeister, they point out the weak and dangerous spots, and send accurate surveys of the crossings at grade which they have examined.

These surveys Mr. Suitermeister drafts on uniform cards, properly labeled. The highways are made in yellow, the railway tracks in red, and bodies of water in blue. Thus, at a glance, the conditions surrounding each crossing are plainly indicated. Two of the recently drawn localities give a fair idea of the more dangerous of these crossings and the puzzling conditions which confront the engineer. One shows a rock cut a short distance from the highway on one side and a "fill" on the other side, with a creek a short distance beyond. Another one has the appearance of a star, the railroad, the highway, and a creek conjunction forming the centre. In many cases high rocks are close to the highway and in many others there are dense clumps of trees which hide the view of an approaching train to any one coming along the highway.

The Syracuse and Binghamton improvements which must be made are considered the most perplexing of the entire work to be done. It is variously estimated that to put the tracks of railroads in these cities in safe condition will cost close on to $750,000 in each case. The work in Buffalo, which has been done by depressing or raising the track, is considered a model, and no doubt its features will be adopted by the Railroad Commissioners in their plans of recommendations. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's twenty-five miles of tracks in New York State is guarded the entire distance by safety crossings.

BIG WHEAT BUSINESS EXPECTED.

Handlers of Wisconsin Grain Getting Ready for the Rush.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 5.—Grain men, railroads, and elevators are all ready for a big rush in the wheat business this Fall, and the first of the rush is expected within a couple weeks.

Last year the movement commenced about the 1st of September, but the railroads are expecting to begin hauling about two weeks earlier this year. Harvesting in the southern districts is well along, and the northern farmers are busy getting their crops ready for shipment. The elevators at the head of the lake are quite empty, as the grain has been going out by boat as fast as it came in over the rails.

The middle of August may see the first of the new crop arriving. The grain men already have representatives in the wheat belt, and Superior firms anticipate a very lively season.

Stafford Bicyclist Killed.

LE ROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Miss Mira North of Stafford was instantly killed yesterday afternoon about a quarter of a mile west of that village. Miss North was riding her wheel, and in some way ran into a passenger train. Her wheel ran between the engine and tender, the corner of the latter striking her head and crushing in one side of her face. The train was stopped and the young lady taken up, but life was extinct.

TRANSPORT IROQUOIS HERE

Brought Twenty-one Passengers from the Fever-Stricken Camp at Santiago.

MUCH SUFFERING AT THE FRONT

The Rev. Dr. McCook, Who Arrived There After the Surrender, Says the Condition of Wounded and Sick Was Scandalous.

The United States transport Iroquois, known as Transport 25, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon her passengers, twenty-one in all, were brought up to the city on the tug C. R. Stone. Save for slight attacks of malarial fever contracted at Santiago, none of the passengers had been sick since leaving Cuba, and they declared that the voyage had been most enjoyable. They were all rejoiced to get home again, and to escape from the hardships, many of them, it was stated, avoidable and unnecessary under proper management, at the front.

Interviews with some of the passengers bear out only too fully the previous reports of the deplorable condition of things at Santiago, and of the sufferings of the wounded and sick, many of whom at times lacked not alone care and attention, but even medicines and nourishing foods.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when the Iroquois arrived at Quarantine. Health Officer Doty was promptly on hand, and, after an examination, decided to hold the steamer for disinfection. The vessel was found to be in remarkably good condition, and in a few hours it was decided that the passengers should be landed without further delay. Accordingly they were transferred to the tug C. R. Stone and landed at Pier 3 East River. They were the Rev. Dr. C. H. McCook of Philadelphia, Chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, who represented the Maritime Relief Committee; Col. Weston, Chief Commissary; John Mallory and Thomas Connors, clerks to Col. Weston; Sergt. Thomas Deney, Ninth Infantry; Private J. Farrell, Ninth Infantry; Private John E. Anderson, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; M. E. Dawson, Bandmaster; W. D. Powers, Boston Transcript; J. F. Archibald, San Francisco Post; Frank Morris, McClure's Magazine; W. E. Armstrong, New York Sun; Col. D. Bogan, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. W. K. Jones, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. W. H. D. Wise, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. H. Warren of Gen. Lawton's staff; Lieut. Z. D. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry; Major William C. Forbush, Ninth Cavalry; Col. John H. Page, Third Infantry; W. Leary, civilian.

What Dr. McCook Saw.

Among the first of the passengers to set foot on shore was Dr. McCook, who went to Santiago to assist in caring for the members of his regiment, the Second Pennsylvania. He did not arrive until after the surrender. Asked as to the condition of affairs at the front he said:

"You cannot paint the picture in too dark colors. When I arrived at Santiago I found the condition of the wounded and sick nothing short of scandalous. Many of the sick were lying on the ground with only a rubber blanket between them and the damp earth. Their clothing, such as they had on, was soiled and dirty, and they were being sadly neglected. Cots were not to be had apparently for love or money, while the supply of medicines was about exhausted. Delicacies for the patients were out of the question, and instead of nourishing food, which, above all things else they needed, they were given the coarse food served to the soldiers on the field, and which in their weak condition they were unable to eat. All the hospitals were overcrowded, and had it not been for the providential arrival of the Resolute with medical and other supplies there is no knowing what the results would have been.

"Few of the men, or officers, for that matter, have had a change of under clothing since they landed on Cuban soil, while in many cases they have been as far removed as a mile from water, and therefore have been unable to keep their persons clean. Add to this the constant strain put upon them, and you will see that it is not surprising that their health and general physical condition are bad. I know that it is the opinion of the army doctors that if the embarkation of the troops for this country is long delayed there will be many deaths. Some have already occurred on the ridge, but for fear of alarming the troops nothing is said about it."

Dr. McCook will make recommendations to President McKinley along these lines.

Col. Weston's Experiences.

Col. J. F. Weston, the Chief Commissary officer with Gen. Shafter's army, went immediately to the army building. To a reporter he said:

"My work at the front has been of the very hardest character. The first place that I landed supplies on the Island of Cuba was at Aserradores, where I put ashore provisions for Gens. Rabi and Castillo of the Cuban Army. A day or so later, on June 21, I began to put supplies ashore at Daiquiri. My orders were to land 200,000 rations, but the task was an impossibility. I put off 100,000 rations, and that night the depot was changed to Siboney, which is located nearer Santiago.

"Unloading the supplies was interesting work. Every lighter that was sent to Cuba was lost except a small forty-ton open-deck lighter that came from Galveston, Texas, and this I secured. The coast was rather steep, and it was difficult to get the things ashore.

"One of the great difficulties in the way of distributing the food was the lack of transportation. The brigade commissary officers sent in their pack trains, and the mules were loaded and sent off to the front. Another difficulty experienced in handling the stores was the fact that the ships were improperly packed. In many cases the provisions that ought to be the first thing removed were put on board first, and over them were packed camp equipments, soldiers' baggage, and other things. This made it very difficult to get at the stores when the vessel arrived at Siboney. In some instances the rations appeared to be thrown in."

Views of Santiago's Archbishop.

Col. Page of the Third Infantry, in referring to the agitation for the return of the troops at Santiago to United States soil, said that the Archbishop of Santiago had told him that if the American troops remained in and about the city till September their ranks would be largely depleted by deaths. Col. Page said that many of the soldiers would certainly succumb unless immediately sent north.

Col. Page is the only Colonel of the regular army present at the fighting around Santiago who escaped death by battle or disease. He contracted malarial fever about a month ago, and is still very weak from its effects. He was sent home to recuperate.

The chief officer of the Iroquois has the blank four-inch shell, weighing 37½ pounds, from which the shot was fired that knocked down the Spanish flag from the fort at Aserraderos. The shot was fired by Lieut. Blue of the United States steamer Suwanee. He has also a thermometer with ornamental frame from the sunken Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa.

The Iroquois is under orders to load and take on supplies for Puerto Rico as soon as possible.

Owing to her arrival the work of disinfecting the Yale was put off until to-day.

THE CELTIC IN PORT.

She Brings Four Sick Men from the Fleet Off Guantanamo.

The United States refrigerator steamer Celtic, Commander Mansfield, with a crew of 125 men and 12 men from the fleet off Guantanamo as passengers, arrived yesterday morning. She left New York July 11 with stores for the fleet in Cuban waters, and left Guantanamo on the return trip July 30.

Four of her passengers came home for medical treatment. They were Chief Engineer Cowie of the battleship Indiana, suffering from an abscess in the ear, and a sick seaman from the same vessel; one man from the Oregon, and one from the Hornet. The other eight men were from the various vessels in the fleet, and are to be discharged, having served their time.

Capt. Mansfield reported the health of his crew as excellent. Fine weather was experienced during the entire voyage from New York to Cuba and return. Health Officer Doty boarded the Celtic immediately on her arrival and inspected the crew. She was released from quarantine soon afterward, and proceeded direct to the Navy Yard, where she arrived at noon.

IN QUARANTINE AT TAMPA.

List of Passengers on the Steamers San Marcos and Comal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following delayed dispatch has been received here:

"Tampa, Aug. 3.—List of passengers on steamship San Marcos at Quarantine Station, Egmont Key, Fla.: Major Llewellyn, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, leave; Second Lieutenant H. H. Stout, Sixth Cavalry, under orders, and twenty discharged soldiers and twenty-three teamsters; also remains of Lieut. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, who died in hospital at Siboney.

"On steamship Comal: Major W. G. Laltiener, Capt. R. Marcoote, Lieut. J. McNaughton, and thirty-two soldiers, seventeen teamsters, eleven stevedores, five officers' servants, nine correspondents, and one Red Cross nurse. Passengers on all transports reported as doing well. No serious illness. COPPINGER, Major General."

The Concho Out of Quarantine.

The United States transport Concho was permitted to leave Quarantine yesterday morning, and she proceeded to the Mallory Line pier, No. 20, East River. The process of disinfecting her involved a great deal of ripping out of interior fittings, and a great deal of work will have to be done on her before she is again ready for service.

THE WOUNDED AT ST. PETER'S.

Private Parker Is Started for His Home in Indiana.

Private Burton Parker, who has been at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, was started for his home, at Martinsville, Ind., last evening. His father, W. S. Parker, and Dr. Paul F. Pyburn of St. Peter's Hospital accompanied him. It is considered doubtful if Parker can reach his home alive, as he is conscious only at intervals. He was shot in the head by a Mauser bullet at the first day's fight at Santiago.

Private James Scanlon, who is at St. Peter's, is not expected to live. He was shot in the right lung.

Thirty-three soldiers from St. Peter's Hospital were entertained yesterday noon by Warden Hayes at Crow Hill. They were shown over the penitentiary and were taken there and back in a decorated trolley car, furnished by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

LIEUT. SARTORIS FEVER STRICKEN.

Major R. B. Harrison Now Provost Marshal of the Seventh Corps.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 5.—Lieut. Sartoris of Gen. Lee's staff is slightly ill with malarial fever, and will probably be given a ten-day leave of absence.

Private B. Hart, Company G, First Wisconsin, died to-day of typhoid fever.

Major Russell B. Harrison of Gen. Lee's staff, who has been appointed Provost Marshal for the Seventh Corps, assumed the duties of his position to-day.

Lieut. J. B. Steele Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from Santiago, via Haiti:

Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington:

First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, died of yellow fever at 2 A. M., this hospital this day.

LA GARDE, Surgeon.

Lieut. Steele was born in Canada in 1866. For the last eight years he has been in the regular army as a Sergeant in the Signal Corps. After the outbreak of war he was promoted to his present rank in the Signal Corps of the volunteer army.

Lieut. Steele was stationed at Chicago for about two years, leaving for the front at the time the war broke out. His brother, John W. Steele, lives at 1,188 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago. The Lieutenant was thirty-three years of age, and had spent twelve years of his life in the regular army. He enlisted in St. Louis when twenty-one years of age in Troop A of the Sixth Cavalry.

After serving the five-year term, during which he participated in the campaign against Sitting Bull and his Sioux at Pine Ridge, he re-enlisted and took the course of instruction in signalling, being transferred to that corps.

Death of Capt. Edgar Hubert.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received the following cablegram:

Ponce, Aug. 5.—Capt. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry, died of brain fever at 7 o'clock last night. Notify his wife, at Fort Russell. GILMORE.

Capt. Edgar Hubert was born in Georgia, and in June, 1876, entered West Point. On his graduation he was made Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry. In 1887 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and in 1897 to the rank of Captain. He was highly accomplished in military matters, and was regarded as one of the most intelligent and energetic officers in the army.

Burial of Corp. Ward.

Corp. Patrick Ward, Company I, Third Cavalry, who died on Wednesday, at Bellevue Hospital, was buried yesterday afternoon at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Brief Roman Catholic services were held at the grave. The body was accompanied to the cemetery by twelve members of the Fifth Cavalry and a bugler in command of Corp. Martin, from Governors Island. The brothers and sisters of the dead man were present.

A DOG WITH FALSE TEETH.

A London Dentist Took Endless Trouble and Made a Good Job.

In an illustrated article on "Queer Quadrupeds," in The Young Man for August we are introduced to dogs and cows with wooden legs, a four-legged duck, and a dog with a glass eye, but perhaps the most interesting of all is the dog with false teeth. This canine curiosity is, appropriately enough, the property of a dentist in the West End of London—Mr. Edward Moseley of Regent Street. "Myn Duivel," as Mr. Moseley has named his pet, is of the Schipperke breed, and of Belgian nationality. The dentist discovered him a year ago, while holidaying in the Belgian capital. He had many good points, which counterbalanced to some extent his misfortune in being almost toothless. But this misfortune was accentuated in the kennels, where "Myn Duivel" was very unpopular among the other dogs, being attacked without the least provocation or defending himself. His food had to be minced before he could touch it, and it was a pitiable thing to see "Myn Duivel"—a most entertaining pet—humbly submit to being worried by his brute companions.

So the idea occurred to Mr. Moseley to provide the dog with a substitute for his lost masticators, and after ten days of what Mr. Moseley describes as the most difficult work he ever did, the operation was successfully performed. One can well believe the task was not an easy one. The smallness of the teeth is amazing. They are quite half a dozen to the inch—less than half the size of the smallest teeth made. The filing down of each tooth occupied two hours, and as there are twenty-four teeth the reader will not need to be told that the grinding was a weary task. There was great risk of breakage in shaping the teeth, and Mr. Moseley declares that he "put in more hard work, and took more skin off his finger-tips in shaping those teeth, than in a whole year of ordinary work."

"Myn Duivel" was, of course, chloroformed, and at last, as Pat would say, every tooth in his head was out. But the difficulty was only then beginning. Models had to be taken of the dog's mouth, a necessary precaution against which the animal revolted furiously. But the puzzle was ultimately solved; metal dies were cast from the models, and tiny platinum plates of double thickness were struck to fit each jaw. The outlay involved was considerable, the tools used being specially made. One mechanic was engaged on the case constantly for nearly a fortnight. The result is, however, eminently satisfactory, and the teeth undoubtedly save the dog much needless pain. The dog has not had a single accident with his teeth, and crunches bones to powder as vigorously as any of his more fortunate companions. It may interest readers to know that the Princess of Wales has purchased one of "Myn Duivel's" offsprings.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12 P. M.—510 East Houston Street, Charles Bishop; no damage.

12:40 A. M.—29 Bleecker Street, J. Kahn; damage, $10.

8:40 P. M.—233 East Sixty-first Street, Mary Hilman; damage, $600.

9 P. M.—425 East Fourteenth Street, Annie Rodgers; damage, $25.

9:14 A. M.—19 Mott Street, Tuck Hi; no damage.

10 P. M.—168 Allen Street, Solomon Brader; no damage.

10:40 P. M.—96 Cannon Street; damage, $15.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly cut Roses.

ARMS LANDED IN CUBA.

Steamship Wanderer Makes Three Successful Distributions on the Coast of the Island.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 5.—The steamship Wanderer returned here this afternoon, after effecting successful landings of arms and ammunition at three different points on the Cuban coast. She left here early in July with about forty Cubans anxious to join their fighting compatriots, and eleven members of the Third United States Cavalry to protect the landing of about 2,000 rifles and carbines, with nearly a million cartridges.

On July 23 the Wanderer attempted to discharge her cargo at Bahia Honda, Province of Pinar del Rio, but was fought off by a force of several hundred Spaniards, who peppered the ship's hull with Mauser bullets, killed three Cuban scouts, who were in waiting to receive the expedition, and wounded six of the Wanderer's crew. The steamer then came back to Key West, left her injured men in the hospital here, and started on her second attempt. This time she went to a point about six miles east of Bahia Honda, where she met a small party of insurgents from Col. Carillo's forces but no Spaniards. About one-third of her cargo was discharged here and twenty-five Cubans were put ashore.

The Wanderer then headed for the mouth of the Manati River, Province of Puerto Principe, where, on the night of July 30, she landed without difficulty about the same quantity of arms and ammunition and seven Cubans. From there she went to Porto Padre, in the same province, where the remainder of her cargo and men were disembarked. All three landings were made without the necessity for firing a shot.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

France Thinks It a Precaution Against the Naval Power Born at Santiago.

From The London Times.

Mr. Goschen's proposals are, of course, discussed, but in various fashions, by the French press. The Débats, while quite understanding the interest with which England watches the Russian Navy, says:

"In spite of Mr. Goschen's pacific assurances, all is not perfectly clear in England's game. We readily assume that she has no share in the risings in the southern provinces of China against the Manchu dynasty—though her sentiments toward that dynasty, now won over to Russia, are well known, but there is a rumor in London that something important is being prepared in the direction of Persia, and that there will be an attempt, by various financial measures, to recover the quasi-ascendency possessed there twenty years ago. The question of the Indian frontier is still at stake, and is the pivot of British policy. Nevertheless, it is not impossible to suppose that Russia and her armaments and the great principle (of equality with the two most powerful European navies put together) were a good pretext, and that, while ostensibly looking to the east, Mr. Goschen really turned his thoughts to the west.

"The Spanish-American war has been fertile in lessons for the admiralties of all countries, and it cannot be doubted that the London Cabinet has largely profited by them. But the fact which for the moment most clearly emerges is that a new great naval power has arisen and one which must certainly be reckoned with. People in London, indeed, are all delighted—at least, apparently—and merrily fraternize with the Americans, whose recent victories have added so much lustre to the renown of the Anglo-Saxon; yet the congratulations echoed by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham and the word 'alliance' uttered on every occasion cannot entirely prevent the distant future from being taken into consideration. The warmest friendships are sometimes transformed into strong hatreds, and when rivalries break out it is vexatious to be unprepared. America has become an oceanic power by the annexation of Hawaii. She might desire to enforce her influence in the Far East, to acquire some good coaling station in the Philippines, or something still better, and her fashion of applying the Monroe doctrine in her own country is frequently not reassuring. In calculations of the European fleets with which England may some day have to cope, it was well, at least as a measure of prudence, to include that of the United States, and this would explain Mr. Goschen's haste in taking alarm at the progress of the Russian Navy and its new constructions."

Sir Henry Irving as a Mason.

From The London News.

Sir Henry Irving managed to import an amusing piece of by-play into the actual laying of the commemoration stone of the new theatre at Kennington yesterday. He used very skillfully—for his is a practiced hand—the handsome silver trowel with which the architect supplied him. He carefully leveled the mortar, and then struck the stone with the mallet. So far this was quite in accordance with custom. But after the usual formula: "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid," he paused, with mallet again raised, and to the architect said quaintly: "But is that so?" Apparently the workmanship was not all that it should have been, for the stone was retouched, the mallet used again and again. "Is that well done now?" asked Sir Henry, and he and those near him laughed heartily when the architect and the contractor signified their approval.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. Ellwood Wilson, Munich, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska.

GRAND—G. Dudley Smith, London.

HOFFMAN—C. C. Steinhardt, Berlin, Germany.

HOLLAND—George F. Southard, Paris; C. B. Macdonald, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Col. James E'verson, Philadelphia; Walter Burt, London.

MANHATTAN—R. S. T. Matthews, London; Charles G. Belden, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL—Edson J. Weeks, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—Count F. Deym, Vienna; John E. May, Alton, England; Dr. Erwin Steinbush, Berlin.

WINDSOR—Thomas Rain Walker, Honolulu; George S. Davies, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ahern, T. E., & Co., Fondulac, Wis.; T. E. Ahern, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss I. Hamilton, millinery; Miss E. Namesburg, millinery; 622 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dorr, A., Sons, Augusta, Ga.; V. J. Dorr, woolens; Hotel Gerlach.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; V. G. Le Beau, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Elganburn Company, The, Petersburg, Va.; E. Elganburn, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, notions and furnishing goods; 486 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Fox, A., & Brother, Corsicana, Texas; A. Fox, clothing, hats, and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

French & Bassett, Duluth, Minn.; C. E. Bassett, carpets; Astor House.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; Wolf Gross, clothing; Marx Gross, clothing; Sinclair House.

Kennedy & Macinnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. Macinnes, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

McIntosh, R. C., Quitman, Ga., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. H. Stoner, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Gordon, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Jamieson, boys' clothing; 367 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. London, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pearlman, D., Americus, Ga., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Rose, S., & Son, Houston, Tex.; G. S. Rose, clothing and shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Rosenberg, S. & J., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Rosenberg, dry goods; Occidental Hotel.

Sanford, Varner & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; W. S. Sanford, clothing; 10 White Street; Hoffman House.

Sullivan & Stampfer, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stampfer, silks and cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Shrum, J. R., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. Shrum, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stern, C., & Co., Athens, Ga.; C. Stern, clothing; Continental Hotel.

Taylor, J. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, cloaks and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN

The Cincinnatis Were Outplayed in the First Game, but Won the Second.

CARRICK PITCHED CLEVERLY

He Gave Nine Bases on Balls and Still Won—The New Yorks Could Not Hit Hill's Pitching.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	63	32	.663
Boston	58	34	.630
Cleveland	57	35	.620
Baltimore	52	36	.591
Chicago	52	42	.553
New York	50	41	.549
Pittsburg	48	44	.522
Philadelphia	42	47	.472
Brooklyn	34	55	.382
Louisville	35	59	.372
Washington	32	58	.356
St. Louis	28	68	.292

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville, 4; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington vs. Cleveland in Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The home team and the New Yorks broke even to-day. Breitenstein was an easy mark in the first game, and, though Carrick gave nine bases on balls, only five runs were made off his delivery. Hill was invincible in the second game, which was called after the seventh inning on account of darkness. Umpire Brown ordered Hartman off the field in the second game for kicking. Attendance, 4,585. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1
Smith, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Vaughn, 1b.	0	1	3	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0
Miller, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Steinfeldt, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	1	0	2
Wood, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Breitenst'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	6	27	10	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	2	2	5	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	3	12	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	3	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	1	5	0
Doyle, lf.	1	2	1	0	2
Hartman, 3b.	1	3	2	3	0
Grady, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	9	14	27	13	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0—5
New York	2	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0—9

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Tiernan, Joyce, Hartman. Three-base hit—Joyce. Stolen base—Hartman. Double plays—Carrick, Davis, and Joyce; Joyce and Davis; Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. First on balls—Off Breitenstein, 1; off Carrick, 9. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 4. Passed balls—Wood, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b.	1	0	0	3	0
Smith, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	0	3	0
Vaughn, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	2	2	1	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Steinf'dt, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Peitz, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Hill, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	9	9	21	6	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Doyle, lf.	3b.	0	0	2	1	1
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	0
Grady, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Gettig, p.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total.	1	3	21	13	2

Cincinnati	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Irwin, Peitz, Grady, Tiernan. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Hill, Irwin, McPhee. First base on balls—Off Hill, 1; off Seymour, 3; off Gettig, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 1; by Gettig, 1; by Hill, 3. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Game called on account of darkness.

BROOKLYNS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Sudhoff's Pitching Was Too Puzzling for the Team in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Sudhoff pitched in fine form to-day, alowing the Brooklyns only two hits. Dowd's muff of Griffin's fly in the fourth inning gave the visitors their only run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, rf.	1	1	0	0	1
Stenzel, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Cfoss, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Clements, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Sullivan, ss.	1	2	3	7	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	18	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Sudhoff, p.	1	2	1	6	0
Total.	5	9	27	18	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Sh'k'rd, lf.	0	1	3	0	1
H'll'm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
L'Orence, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	3	6	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Ryan, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	1	2	24	15	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Sullivan. Wild pitch—Dunn. Double play—Cross and Tucker. Sacrifice hit—Stenzel. Stolen base—Hallman. Three-base hit—Sudhoff. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 1; off Dunn, 3. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The first of the series of games between the Cleveland and Washington teams transferred from Cleveland to this city was played to-day, the Washingtons winning through the excellent pitching of Dineen. Both teams played a clean fielding game. The score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger; Washington, Dineen and McGuire. Umpire—M

"TEXAS DAY" BY THE SEA

Capt. Philip and His Men Handsomely Entertained at Manhattan Beach.

MUCH MUSIC AND FIREWORKS

Crowds Everywhere Cheered the Gallant Sailors in Hearty Fashion—They Will Attend Central Park Lawn Fete—Other Courtesies Offered.

Yesterday was "Texas Day" at Manhattan Beach, and heartily and in most patriotic manner was it celebrated. At the invitation of the Manhattan Beach Company, Capt. Philip and fifteen of his officers and 100 of the crew of the battleship reveled in the attractions at the beach last night. All the places of amusement and entertainment had been thrown open to the gallant tars and, like typical seamen when on shore, they enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

First they heard the concert by Victor Herbert's band, which played patriotic airs, the spirit of which was so contagious that the many hundred auditors applauded the rendition to the echo. Next the guests of honor repaired to Pain's exhibition of fireworks, where the battle of Manila was portrayed in fire. As a special feature fire pictures of Admiral Dewey and Capt. Philip were displayed, and the cheering for Admiral and Captain was almost deafening.

After the fireworks the party went to hear De Wolf Hopper in the "Beggar Student." Capt. Philip and his wife and Lieut. Radford and his wife occupied a box near the stage. They were loudly applauded on their entrance. Mr. Hopper was particularly happy in a topical song composed for the occasion, in which the performance of the Texas came in for no inconsiderable attention. After conclusion of the third act Nella Bergen sang the "Star Spangled Banner," to the accompaniment of a number of pieces of Victor Herbert's band. The song stirred to a high degree the patriotic spirit of the audience. All rose to their feet and remained standing throughout. Then three hearty cheers for Capt. Philip, his men, and his ship were given. This ended the evening's entertainment.

Capt. Philip was seen afterward, and expressed himself as deeply pleased and gratified with the reception accorded him and the sailors of the Texas, and as particularly impressed with the enthusiastic patriotism of the people.

Referring to the report that the Texas had run on a sandbar or shoal near Sandy Hook previous to her arrival here the other day, Capt. Philip characterized it as without foundation. No such grounding ever occurred, and the ship lay to off the Hook until the morning following her arrival only for the reason that the rules of the harbor had to be observed.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that Capt. Philip will in all probability not go with the Texas when she returns to Cuban waters. He is to be made a Commodore in a few days in the natural order of promotion, and will, it is said, be otherwise assigned.

Representatives of the National Association of Naval Veterans yesterday visited the Texas and invited Capt. Philip and his crew to visit Central Park Tuesday afternoon, when a lawn party will be given by the Women's Relief Corps Relief Association.

Capt. Philip declined the invitation. When asked if the crew might go, Capt. Philip replied: "Why, certainly. I will have them all muster aft." Accordingly, all hands were mustered on the quarter deck and one of the visitors made an address to the crew, setting forth the objects of the party, and then asked all those who would like to go to hold up their right hands. Every hand went up, they then gave three cheers for the Women's Relief Association, and then were "piped down."

The visitors obtained the loan of the big battle flag which flew at the masthead of the Texas in the Santiago fight, and also from Seaman George Venice one of the breech plugs from a six-inch Hontoria gun on the Vizcaya. Both these relics will be exhibited at the lawn party. It is intended to send an invitation to the officers of the ship, and several have announced their intention of accepting.

Capt. Philip and his officers have also accepted Mr. Kiralfy's invitation to be present at the opening of his naval show, "Our Naval Victories," at Madison Square Garden next Monday night.

Since receiving the invitation of the New York Yacht Club, granting house privileges to the Texas' officers while here, many of the officers spend considerable time there.

IN HONOR OF THE BROOKLYN.

Plans Proposed to Celebrate the Famous Cruiser's Return to Port.

The citizens of Brooklyn are preparing for extensive celebrations upon the arrival of the cruiser Brooklyn at this port. The committee having the matter in charge has received many communications which insist that the captain and officers shall be feted, toasted, and presented with tokens of appreciation and esteem, and that the crew shall also have a large share in the proceedings.

In the absence of Chairman Berri, who is ill, George F. Price will take charge, and will hold a meeting of the committee to discuss plans already presented.

Owing to the success of the meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night it has been proposed to give a public reception to Capt. Cook and the officers and crew, at which a small admittance fee will be charged. The proceeds will be given to destitute families of sailors and soldiers. Another plan is to meet the cruiser down the bay and prepare the men for the celebration to follow. For this plan some large steamer, the Richard Peck, General Slocum, or Grand Republic could be chartered, and here again, it is pointed out, a good sum could be realized.

THE COMANCHE.

Senator Hanna on Its Cost and the Price Paid for It.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, July 30.

A false statement which has been floating around the country was denied in an emphatic manner yesterday afternoon by United States Senator M. A. Hanna.

Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, the Popocratic Representative from Washington State, at the adjournment of the lower house of Congress had a speech inserted in The Congressional Record, although it is said he did not deliver it. Yesterday a Leader reporter showed Senator Hanna the following excerpt from the speech:

"At this time a distinguished Senator's brother had a yacht, the Comanche, which cost $48,000. It had been in use for a long time, yet through 'friends' from Ohio this yacht, after having been so used and being of little consequence, was sold to the Government for $102,000. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt rebelled against this infamy, but was hushed. It is publicly known that this was one of the things which forced him to leave the Navy Department."

The Senator listened intently, and when the reporter had concluded, he said: "It is a libelous lie. My brother, H. M. Hanna, heard that the Government was in need of yachts, and of the very kind he had. He therefore offered it for sale, not as an investment, but merely to assist the Government in any manner he could.

"He notified the department at Washington of his willingness to sell the yacht, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt sent naval experts to Cleveland to appraise the value of the vessel. They placed a value of $115,000 on the yacht, and recommended to the department that she be purchased at that price. My brother was willing to part with his yacht, and allowed the Government to have it at the price fixed by the naval experts.

"The yacht originally cost $150,000. And, moreover, I had no interest in the yacht whatever."

Big Bicycle Parade in the Bronx.

A monster bicycle parade in the interest of the good roads movement will take place in the Bronx this afternoon. Clubs from all over the city will be represented, and it is expected that fully 1,500 wheelmen will be in line. The parade, which will start from the Southern Boulevard and Alexander Avenue at 3 o'clock, will be divided into three divisions, the first comprising police, Marshals, aides, band, military organizations, club representatives, and city departments, unattached, trick and grotesque riders, fancy dress, decorated wheels, &c.; the second, uniformed competing clubs from outside boroughs, and the third uniformed competing clubs from Bronx Borough. Good prizes are offered in the various classes.

MUSTERING IN VOLUNTEERS.

Many Regiments, Troops, and Batteries Now Being Formed Throughout the Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—With peace in near prospect the mustering in of volunteers under the second call is proceeding with a snail-like pace. The process has been almost forgotten by the public at large in the presence of so much more stirring events, but it is going on nevertheless in a number of States, which seem to find the difficulty of filling up their quotas to increase as the war draws to a close.

According to an official statement issued by the Adjutant General's office the following regiments, troops, and batteries of the volunteer army are now in process of organizing:

Third Alabama Infantry, (colored,) at Mobile; First Colorado Battery, at Denver; Third Georgia Infantry, at Griffin; Eighth Illinois Infantry, (colored,) at Springfield; One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry, at Indianapolis; Fifth and Sixth Iowa Batteries, at Des Moines; Twenty-third Kansas Infantry, at Topeka; Fourth Kentucky Infantry, at Lexington; Batteries B, C, and D, Maine Heavy Artillery, at Augusta; Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, at South Framingham; Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry, at Island Lake; Fifteenth Minnesota Infantry, at St. Paul; Third Mississippi Infantry, at Jackson; Sixth Missouri Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks; Battalion Nevada Infantry, at Carson City; Fourth New Jersey Infantry, at Sea Girt; Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York Infantry, at Hempstead; Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth New York Light Batteries, at Hempstead; Tenth Ohio Infantry, at Columbus; Second South Carolina Infantry, at Columbia; Fourth Tennessee Infantry, at Nashville; Fourth Texas Infantry, at Austin; Fifth Virginia Infantry, at Richmond; Second West Virginia Infantry, at Charleston; Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, at Camp Douglas; Wisconsin Light Battery, at Camp Douglas; Third Volunteer Engineers, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fourth Volunteer Infantry, at Fredericksburg, Va.; Seventh Volunteer Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Eighth Volunteer Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Ninth Volunteer Infantry, at New Orleans, and Tenth Volunteer Infantry, at Augusta, Ga.; Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory Regiment Infantry at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

It is stated in explanation of this showing that most of these organizations are practically complete, many of them entirely, and that only some slight preliminaries remain to be executed to render them full-fledged members of the United States Army.

In Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, however, great delay is being experienced in filling up the regiments under the last call. In some cases recruits are being secured outside of the States. The Third Mississippi is understood to be taking men from New Orleans, and Alabama's colored regiment has the promise of several companies from Florida. The Florida negroes, however, according to last reports, were about to back out of this arrangement on the ground that they believed the Governor of Alabama, after accepting their aid in filling the regiment, intended to place white officers in command of them instead of their own officers. South Carolina and Mississippi are the only two States in the Union that have no troops ordered to the front in this war. They did not even get "honorary mention" in the Wade provisional division alleged to be about to go to Puerto Rico.

MORE TROOPS FOR CAMP BLACK.

Two Additional Regiments Are Expected to Go There.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 5.—It is now expected that within a few days Camp Black will be enlarged, and that in addition to the three regiments and the section of the Seventy-first New York, and the three batteries, at least two more regiments will be in camp here. Then will follow, it is anticipated, the assignment of a General to the command of the camp.

All that is known definitely is that Lieut. Weigle of the regular army, who is Post Commissary, received a query last night from Adjt. Gen. Andrews asking him if he could accommodate at once two more regiments. The reply was that the camp was ready for them. The wording of the query makes it possible that the two regiments will be sent here without warning. Where they are to come from is not known, but it is expected that they are from New England.

The committee of the Veterans' Society of the Seventy-first is still investigating the recent trouble in the ranks of the recruits here. The committee was here to-day, and had interviews with Col. Schuyler, Capt. Stoddard, Lieut. Weigle and others.

THE KOREAN KING'S SON.

His Visit to This Country Ended After Singular Experiences.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—A rather interesting bit of gossip about a foreign potentate in which a former Franklin County (Ohio) boy, Dr. Newton Allen, figures in an Asiatic Court, is being told of the Crown Prince of the little Kingdom of Korea.

After a not wholly pleasant sojourn in America, the Crown Prince of Korea has squared accounts with his landlady, paid all of his outside bills, discharged his two attendants, bid the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions good-bye, and sailed for Japan and home. The Prince came here a year ago—just why no one seems to know. At first it appeared he came to be educated, but if that was the errand it seems to have been poorly carried out. There were rumors that reasons of state in Korea dictated his absence for a time. At any rate, he was sent out by his father, the King, the money for his support passing through the hands of the senior Secretary of the Presbyterian Board. He went first to New York and then to Washington, where his stay was kept as secret as possible.

Quite since did he come into notice, and that was when he had a quarrel with his landlady. He was hard up most of the time, remittances not coming regularly from home. At first he studied furiously, mastering English fairly well in a short time. Then, all of a sudden, he would not study at all, but lived in complete idleness. Now, when he departs, he does so hurriedly and without consulting any one. He is the heir of the Korean throne and the son of the Queen who was murdered, as the public will remember. It was an incident on the night of the murder that brought the King into friendly relations with the Presbyterian Board, with Dr. Newton Allen, formerly of Central College, as the hero.

There was an uprising of the populace in the capital and the royal family was in grave danger, and indeed the Queen was murdered by the mob, when Dr. Allen, who was in the city as a representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, stepped in and, at the risk of his life, succeeded in quelling the riot and saving the King and his family. Since that fateful hour Newton Allen, the farmer boy from Central College, has been a man of more than passing popularity. Mr. Allen was the Secretary of the Korean Legation to this country during the greater part of Cleveland's first Administration and through President Harrison's entire Administration.

The Crown Prince will possibly return to Korea now, where he will be under the watchful eye of his American counselor.

Educate the Cubans.

From The Rockville Centre Observer.

If this country wants to bless Cuba, let it provide free schools in every part of the island where children live, and also require that all these children be taught the English language. That is the only language on earth in which the principles of freedom and the practice and philosophy of good government can be properly studied by the rising generation. These great principles are not taught in Spanish.

It would also be an indescribable blessing to the Cubans if it were provided that after some date in the near future all the proceedings of the Cuban Legislature should be conducted in the English language, as well as the proceedings of city and county governments. Also that all public records be made in duplicate in English and Spanish; after a while in English only. One of the greatest blessings that could possibly be conferred on the Cubans would be a constitutional convention that twenty years hence only those could vote who read English. That would be a strong incentive to youthful ambition, and by that time all or nearly all of the population would be able to read and speak English.

In the meantime let there be no haste to haul down the Stars and Stripes in Cuba, again made sacred by the blood of our heroes. Cuba should not be consigned to the doom of numerous South American and Central American countries, in which they have a republic in name, but a tyranny in fact. Let the Cubans rule, but they should be made to rule according to American notions of civil liberty and good government.

RARITAN BAY DROWNINGS.

The Bodies of Three Out of the Five Victims Were Recovered Yesterday—Sailor Sacrificed His Life.

The bodies of three of the five persons who were drowned in the accident to Frank Ruppert's launch late Thursday afternoon at Raritan Bay, off Richmond Valley, S. I., were recovered yesterday. The work of dragging, which had been continued until after midnight on Thursday, was resumed early yesterday morning. The first body to be brought to the surface was that of Anna Siebenlichan, the niece of Mrs. Otto Frohwein and cousin of the other three girls drowned. The grappling iron caught in Miss Siebenlichan's jacket, and, while the men were endeavoring to reach the body, it slipped from the hook and sank again. It has not since been found.

The body of the sailor was secured soon after this, and sent to the morgue at Clifton. The man's name is not known. He had recently obtained employment on the Ruppert yacht. He was a Norwegian, about thirty-five years old, and his home was on President Street, in Brooklyn, but what number is not known.

A little later the body of Gertrude Frohwein, the eldest daughter of Otto Frohwein, was recovered, and early in the afternoon the body of Ullie Frohwein, the youngest daughter, was dragged up. The bodies of Emma Frohwein and Anna Siebenlichan are still in the bay, but it is hoped that they will be located this morning. The fishermen say that they will undoubtedly be recovered, as the wind and tides are holding right to either drive the bodies ashore or else to keep them about where they went down.

The bodies of the two girls were sent to the Clifton Morgue, where they were embalmed, and they were later transferred to an undertaker's establishment in this borough. They will be sent to the home of Mr. Frohwein, at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, this morning. Arrangements have been made for private funeral services at the house to-morrow.

Mrs. Frohwein and her four-year-old son Otto staid on board the Ruppert yacht Thursday night, and were brought to Manhattan yesterday morning. Mrs. Frohwein is in a dazed condition, and is hardly conscious of what has occurred. The little boy is said to be all right. Mr. Frohwein returned to his home last night.

Those who saw the accident say that the sailor who was drowned was a strong swimmer. Coming up clear of the party, he made for the four girls, who were struggling in a bunch. His idea appeared to be to save the four by supporting one, while the others held on to the one he grasped. The frightened girls, however, grabbed him, and after a momentary struggle the five went down. Several boats, manned by fishermen, were rapidly approaching, and another might have witnessed the rescue of the five.

Mr. Ruppert said yesterday:

"As I wished to reach the city at 7:45 Thursday evening, I offered to bring the ladies with me, which was accepted, and I then signaled the sailing master of the yacht to send a dingy ashore. Two sailors came with the boat, which was a large one. The combined weight of the party was not great, and the boat was not heavily loaded. The waves did not seem to be particularly high, and there was no wind to fear. For some cause the boat did not appear to mount the waves. I saw a big wave coming and, when it reached us, the boat put her nose directly into it. Another followed it and suddenly the boat went from under us.

"I came up directly and saw it, keel upward, a few feet away. Mrs. Frohwein was clinging to it, and the little boy Otto was clinging to her skirts. I swam to them and helped Mrs. Frohwein to get a firm hold on the boat, and then started to swim to the yacht. I soon found I did not have strength enough. I was lifted out of the water into a boat and saw Mrs. Frohwein, the boy, and one of the sailors in another boat."

Gertrude Frohwein was graduated from Grammar School No. 37 this Summer, and intended to enter the Normal College in the Fall. Emma Frohwein graduated from the same school and was planning to attend the city high school. Anna Liebenlichan was a clerk in the Post Office sub-station in Mr. Frohwein's drug store at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, and lived with the Frohweins. Frank Ruppert, the host of the party, is a graduate of Columbia Grammar School, and is in business with his father, Jacob Ruppert, the brewer.

DR. PEPPER'S PRESENTIMENT.

He Believed that He Would Die at the Same Age as His Father.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dr. William Pepper, whose sudden death in California shocked the community, seems to have had a fixed belief, which he often expressed to those with whom he talked of the matter, that he would die at the same age at which his father died. His father died Oct. 10, 1864, in his fifty-fifth year. The son died in his fifty-fifth year. His next birthday would have been Aug. 21, when he would have been fifty-five years of age.

It was difficult even for those who were constantly with him to explain exactly how this conviction grew upon him, as he always guarded closely the slightest symptoms of any ailment in his family and especially in himself, speaking of such with the greatest reluctance and brevity. It is now positively known that he knew he had heart disease before he went on the trip to California, yet to the last he preserved his perfectly calm and optimistic outward manifestation about the matter.

And just there comes in another belief of the famous physician and scientist, which partly explains the manner of his life work to all, now that he is gone—he believed that he would die at exactly the same age as his father, no matter what he did himself. The term fatalist does not exactly describe the nature indicated by the feeling that he expressed, but he felt somehow that he was in the drift of the laws of the universe, governed by cycles; that there was a sort of periodicity about every movement, including his own life, and that periodicity of his earthly career was indissolubly linked with and governed by that of his father.

No matter how absolutely he exhausted his powers by overwork, going without food and sleep, many times at the point of breaking down—on the suggestion of those around him that he would harm himself, he would reply, always in the same hurried, half-bantering, half-serious way, that it was not of the slightest consequence, and should not give the slightest concern to any one, because he would have to die when his time came.

For twelve years he kept up his work at a pace that astonished his friends, and was believed by those about him to be reckless, as though he was bent upon the accomplishment of certain great objects within the time allotted to him—fifty-five years. His heart's greatest desire seemed to be the study of the diseases of the two organs which broke down in his own and his father's and brother's cases, for after his father and brother died of diseases of the lungs he wrote to a dear friend: "You cannot wonder that I registered a vow to do what I could to secure the erection and endowment of a special department of the University Hospital for chronic diseases of the lungs and heart." His own death is assigned to angina pectoris, which produced a spasm of the heart.

When he gave $25,000 for a certain work in the new laboratory, which he said would take $200,000, he wrote: "I shall reckon it a privilege to supply as much of this sum as my continued professional labors may render possible," and added: "It is hard to conceive in what way we can better display our sorrow for the dead and our love for the living." This related to his "vow" concerning diseases of which his father had died at fifty-five and his brother at thirty-two.

One of the remarkable things is the emphasis with which he insisted that hundreds of his patients must give up business for a time and rest, at the same time that he was killing himself by attention to business.

Alger's Failure.

From The Toledo (Ohio) Sunday Journal.

Without disparaging the notable kindly characteristics of Gen. Alger, it is obvious to all who have paid heed to the methods obtaining in the war, that he is a conspicuous and notable failure as Secretary of War. In this opinion the majority of his friends now frankly join, conceding that he has been lamentably incompetent and that he should resign in decent respect for the brave men who have been so wantonly abused, neglected, and abandoned to unnecessary hardships. All concede that the Government had a tremendous task on its hands at the outbreak of the war. There is no dispute as to this point. What is held is that there were unbounded facilities at hand, which, with decent organization, should have overcome these obstacles. To say that "these things always happen in war" does not settle the matter. A competent head of the War Department would not have permitted the insufferable disgrace to this Nation of sending our brave men against El Caney and Siboney when there were neither surgeons nor hospital ships to care for the wounded. Mr. Alger is a fine, kind-hearted, benevolent gentleman. But the events have shown clearly that he is in the wrong niche and should vacate his place for a real organizer.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Sixty-seventh Annual Methodist Camp Meeting Begins at Sing Sing Heights.

THE GROUNDS MUCH IMPROVED

The Rev. A. C. Morehouse in Charge for Twenty-eighth Year—Many New York Clergymen Will Take Part in the Campaign Against the Forces of Evil.

SING SING, Aug. 5.—Within an arcade of deep green oak foliage, intrenched more strongly than ever before, the Methodists of the New York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association began their sixty-seventh annual onslaught against the powers of evil with a skirmish last night, at which such powerful doctrinal volleys were unloosed that it is evident that the devil and his hordes will be put to utter rout and dismay in this vicinity long before the end of the ten days' campaign.

Only the services of an evening and one day have been carried out so far, yet the older members declare the campaign has been most effectively begun. With the leeway of Saturday, in which to bring forward reinforcements and to gird up the loins for further conflict, the grand battle of the campaign on Sunday will be a fierce contest, in which Beelzebub seems predoomed to a disgraceful retreat and confusion. Failing to obtain the victory by this time, another entire week remains during which to wield the sword of the spirit and to hurl the darts of truth at the array of wickedness.

For the modern expounder of doctrine who sets forth that evil is but the absence of good, or he who says that God rules without opposition, or those who teach that all is good and that evil does not exist will find themselves aliens in a strange land here. It is a personal devil, omnipresent, potent, ever seeking whom he may devour, that these hard-headed Methodists have gathered to resist. Unseen this personal presence may be, but it is none the less real to the worshippers. Does he not enter into man, and are not the writhings and wrestlings of the body which are seen of those touched by the spirit before the praying stands true evidences of his exit? Can it be any less than a spiritual entity that may not depart from those it possesses without such visible reluctance?

And so the struggle is waged. Before the exhorters' platform, beneath the green arches, through which the sun enters to throw mottled blotches of shadow on the hard trod ground, it needs but little stretch of imagination as the tall oaks sway and rustle, and the shadows dart and gambol on the heads of the devout, to people this air with swarms of evil spirits, hovering in search of the weak at heart, or waiting the moment when the attack grows feeble to descend and capture. As they reason, these sombre-faced men and women realize that the devil and his lieutenants in the guise of dreadful genii seem improbable and fantastical, but when, before the praying stand, the wild ringing tones of the preacher search out the recesses of the soul; when the shrill cries of the women and the deep "amens" of the Elders stir the depths of the emotions until men and women break forth in jubilant physical manifestations, then it is hard to doubt the enemy is not near, to be repelled in a hand-to-hand conflict, to be bound and cast without the fold.

Solemn, Impressive Spot.

It is a solemn, impressive spot upon the heights where the hamlet of cottages and tents is pitched. Oaks rising straight and slender to arch closely fifty feet above the ground, roof the entire plot. Many of the trees are a hundred years old, remnants of the virgin forest. Not only is it rich in associations to the followers of John Wesley, but it is hallowed with mementos of American history. At the foot of the hill runs the brook from which Washington drank after the battle of White Plains. From the brow of Sunset Hill, near by, the glint of the Tappan Zee may be discerned.

In a warfare where even the elements at times seem allies of the enemy, sturdy efforts have been made the past year to put the grounds in the best of shape. Taking lesson from the experience of two years ago, when continuous rains seriously interfered with the success of the conflict, the canvas roofs have been superseded with rain-proof shelters. Damp spots and depressions have been filled and leveled, and, rain or shine, the hamlet of the Methodists is healthy and cheerful. On the brow of the hill the "Preachers' Rest," at which the ministering clergymen are accommodated free of charge, has been enlarged and remodelled, the gables and eaves touched with light woodwork decorations, and last and most important in the campaign, the platform has been extended until full forty leaders may be seated thereon.

The seats have also been painted a vivid green, so vivid and so recently, in fact, that the earnest and the lax of the camp are easily distinguishable from the smutches of paint on their clothing. A piano has also been recently donated to the association and placed in a prominent position beside the preachers' stand.

For his twenty-eighth year of leadership, the Rev. A. C. Morehouse is in charge. He is assisted by the Rev. Thomas Harrison, an evangelist from Boston. It is expected that the Presiding Elder, E. S. Osborn, will also be present when his manifold duties will permit. For the preaching services there will be a large number of Methodist ministers, most of them from this city. Among them will be the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. D. W. Couch of Beekman Hill, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Cardington of the South Second Street Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. F. H. Smith of the Seventh Street Church, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Oakley of the New York Conference, the Rev. Dr. A. K. Sanford, Superintendent of the Five Points Mission; the Rev. Dr. F. J. Shackelton of the Forsyth Street Church, the Rev. Dr. John Roe, the Rev. Louis Johnson, the Rev. P. C. Bascom of the New Jersey Conference, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Foster of the Rock River Conference, and a host of lay workers.

A Scandinavian Chapel.

At one corner of the hamlet is the Scandinavian section, where services similar to those of the American-born Methodists will be held. Their campaign will be shorter, lasting but seven days, beginning last night. To bring to bear the influences and reminders of home, their tent will be roofed inside with green foliage after the custom of the Summer of Sweden and Norway. Here the Rev. Olin Swanson, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Swedish Church, will take charge, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Ecklund of Immanuel Church, Brooklyn. The Scandinavian colony numbers about fifty of a week day. Sundays 400 or thereabouts worshippers join in the service.

With the main body, the day of spiritual warfare begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, when a prayer meeting is held in the Gospel Chapel, a tent holding about 100 belligerents. The seats are arranged in a square, and within the central square is laid several inches depth of clean, bright straw. As the spirit sways the worshippers and they have the "jerks," as the emotional demonstrations were called when they frightened the Presbyterians who instituted the camp meetings here, they kneel shoulder to shoulder and vehemently exhort and supplicate to the way of righteousness.

At 8 o'clock a meeting for the "promotion of holiness" is held, this time in the tabernacle, a neat structure of wood, roofed, and furnished with modern pews. Then at 10:30 in the open air before the preachers rest in the green seats, the main session of the morning is held. Preaching, prayer, singing, and testimony are the weapons used against the adversary. At 1 o'clock another prayer meeting is held, and at 2:30 a second session of preaching and singing takes place. The children's meeting is held at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the young people hold a meeting, and at 7:30 the artillery of the spirit is brought into action in the most powerful meeting of the day. The acts of worship are carried on in their utmost intensity, and the day ends with the shouting of the saved, the thunder of amens, the staccato calls of cheers and glory, and the passionate prayers of the leaders.

Last night the Rev. Dr. Foster deployed the skirmish line to begin the attack. He preached from the text, "Bring ye all tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in mine house," Mal. iii., 10. Although the worshippers were few in number, they were stirred with a powerful impulse. Among the audience was one recognized by some as a young farmer of the vicinity. His appearance denoted a woeful lack of abstinence from liquor. As the call was sent out for prayers, he signified his desire to be helped to a better way of living, and was led, penitent to the praying stand, where he at length found voice to denounce his evil ways and to foreswear rum forever. He left the meeting completely sobered, promising to attend thereafter. It was an incident of the first engagement.

The Venerable Leader.

In the afternoon to-day the Rev. A. C. Morehouse opened the meeting. As he began to speak, his quavering, feeble voice did not reach beyond the first few rows of seats. His hearers listened with the respect to which his eighty years were entitled, and they recalled how the old-time politician of Schoharie County had altered his mode of life, led the Schoharie meetings, come to New York City, and built up church after church. They remembered his feat at Smithtown, L. I., when, after the tower of the church was built, no carpenter bold enough to climb up and fasten the brass pinnacle could be found. Then it was that the now aged leader took the brass weather cock and himself climbed to the tower's top to attach it.

As Dr. Morehouse proceeded his voice grew stronger. At the last it thrilled as in his youth. He introduced the evangelist, Thomas Harrison. A chorus of twenty voices sang "I Must Tell Jesus." Mr. Harrison began in quiet tones. As he warmed to his subject he walked energetically around the platform. He swung his arms in fierce gestures. At times he walked around the desk. To point an appeal, he stepped down to a level with his hearers and flung out his supplications direct in their faces.

"How deceitful are the ways of modern belief," he cried. "To what are we come? We see a minister in Brooklyn preach Jonah, Sunday after Sunday. Jonah all the time, while his church has no one to direct them on the way to light. Then they take David. 'This is not his psalm,' they say. They seek to destroy the realities of religion. How great should be their damnation!

"There is false light all around. It is only the other day that a fond mother told me with pride how skillful her children were at euchre. Think of it! Putting them on the road to destruction. Then, in Brooklyn the other Sunday, I saw hundreds riding on Sunday. They knew it was wrong. They are on the path to hell fire. Turn ye, turn ye, while he may, and escape the wrath to come."

Thus it is from day to day, flaying the devil unceasingly until the campaign closes. It is all emotional. Elemental weapons are used. Fear of post-mortem punishment; an actual stifling, torturing pit of blazing brimstone; a real Satan prodding those who, when alive, would not quit the easy ways of life. To the blessed the joys of an eternal happiness are promised. When the richly painted word pictures vanish, the choir bursts forth in soul-entwining hymns "At the Cross, at the Cross Where I First Saw the Light," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and other favorites of the old Methodists.

Within the past few years the Sing Sing meeting has regained the prestige which flowed to Ocean Grove a decade ago. They are the old-time Methodists; they do not go to camp meeting grounds for the surf bathing. They go to save souls from a real, living, fiercely malignant power of evil. Until Sunday after next it will continue. Then, with an hour of glorious shouting, fervid exhortation, and final bidding of godspeeds, they will depart to their homes, fortified to live as they believe is right in the sight of God.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Aug. 14.

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SUBJECT—The Shunamite's Son. Second Kings, iv., 25-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee.—Psalms, lv., 22.

We now enter, in the story of Elisha, upon the study of a new phase of God's dealings with sinful man. In the story of Elijah we saw His righteous indignation aroused against the violation of His law. In that of Elisha we will see His mercy and grace manifested to the violators of His law. There is no change however, in the people when Elisha begins his ministry. They are under essentially the same government—surrounded by the same influences—and are just as corrupt and idolatrous in their lives as when Elijah first appeared before Ahab. But the manner in which God deals with them now is very different, and the difference is very marked.

We must, therefore, not look upon Elisha simply as the successor of Elijah, as one man taking the place and work of another man. No man in himself, as a man, is ever of very great importance in God's work. Humanly speaking, it would seem as if Elijah was more needed just when he was translated into heaven than at any other time. Then wickedness and idolatry were on the increase. But history shows that God could do without even an Elijah.

Hence the removal of Elijah and the commissioning Elisha were more than a merely human relationship. They marked a spiritual progress. As in Elijah, we saw some of the features of the law, so in Elisha, we will see some of the features of the Gospel, the glorious Gospel of Christ, that Gospel upon which we lean, in which we find comfort, by which we are strengthened, which tells us of love and peace, and which makes us both afraid of sin and ashamed to sin.

So we find that Elisha did not come and go as Elijah did, but was always with the people. He lived where they lived. He came in and went out with them. Sons of the prophets, common people, even Kings, sought him out and asked counsel at his hand, and leaned upon him for help. Even those in other lands came to him for guidance and healing. So all men in every land and time can come to Jesus Christ, and in Him "find grace to help in time of need," (Heb., iv., 16.) He is the true Eli-sha.

When Elijah was translated into heaven, as we saw last week, Elisha was at once received by the sons of the prophets as the head of their order, for they said, "The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha," (ii., 15.) He immediately entered upon his official work. The first four recorded incidents connected with that work are, however, omitted in this course of lessons. They are: 1. The healing of the water springs of Jericho. 2. The destruction of the mockers at Bethel 3. The supplying of water to the army in "the wilderness of Edom." 4. The help given to a poor widow, to enable her to pay her debt

Significance of Elisha's Acts.

All of these are full of instruction, but we cannot consider them now. All are characteristic acts of kindness, excepting the second. That savors of as much severity as the ordinary acts of Elijah. But in the history of Elijah the second recorded incident of his ministry—the restoring of the dead child of the widow of Zarephath to life—is also just as much an exception to his ordinary course. It savors of as much kindness and compassion as any of the ordinary acts of Elisha. Both of these exceptions, it will be noticed, occurred at the very outset of the ministry of each of the prophets. They set forth, very significantly, as we have already seen, that God in His wrath remembers mercy, and in His mercy He never forgets judgment. Thus in the history of both of these prophets we are led to "behold the goodness and severity of God." (Rom., xi., 22.)

The incident to which our attention is now directed occurred in or near the town of Shunem. It is now called Solam. It is "a village three miles north of Jezreel, five from Gilboa, full in view of the sacred spot on Mount Carmel, and situated in the midst of the finest corn fields in the world." (Smith's Dict.) The owner of one of these "corn fields" was the husband of this Shunamite. Their names are unknown in history, although at the time they must have been well known in the town as people of wealth and of great kindness. It is also evident that this woman was not only of a naturally amiable and generous disposition, but that she was a devout worshipper of God. She had not been carried away with the prevailing devotion to Baal. The reason given why she took an interest in Elisha is that she perceived that he was "an holy man of God." (v. 9.)

Elisha's home at this time appears to have been at a school of the prophets established on Mount Carmel. As he journeyed to and from this school, on various missions to neighboring towns, he frequently passed the house of the Shunamite, and was always a welcome guest at her table. She also persuaded her husband to build, for his special use, a little chamber on the wall, or perhaps on the roof. Access to such a room could be easily had by the outer staircase common on Eastern houses. This room was furnished with every needed comfort, and was entirely private. In grateful acknowledgment of all her kindness, Elisha assured her that she should be blessed with a son. This was the greatest of all blessings to a Jewish wife, for every wife cherished the great hope that she might be the mother of the expected Messiah.

When this child was a few years old "it fell on a day that he went out to his father to the reapers." Suddenly he was stricken down, probably by the heat of the sun. With loving care he was at once taken to his mother. For several hours she applied every known remedy, but it was all in vain. At noon the child died in her arms. Although overwhelmed with grief, she at once determined what she would do; she would go to Elisha at Mount Carmel. Evidently she went in the faith of Abraham, "accounting that God was able to raise up" her child "even from the dead; from whence also she "received him in a figure." (Heb., xi., 19.)

The Mother's Faith.

Her conduct declared her strong expectation. Although she knew that her child was dead, yet she took no steps to prepare the body for burial, which in that climate generally took place on the day of death. Instead, laying it upon the prophet's bed, she hastened away. She did not even stop to tell her husband of her great sorrow. Although her heart was broken, she only answered, "It is well," to all whom she met. When she reached the prophet, she threw herself at his feet, but she could not bring herself to tell even him that her child was dead. Her heart was too full. Her whole soul was wrapped up in the thought that it was the child of promise and of hope, and now it had been taken away. Surely it could not be dead, in the sense that she never more would hear it call her "Mother!"

It was enough, however. Elisha readily understood her case, and at once hastened to comfort her. Like Jesus, when He met the widow of Nain, doubtless "he had compassion on her" and said unto her, "Weep not." (Luke, vii., 13.) Then his servant was dispatched, with all speed, to lay the "staff" upon the face of the dead child. This was the symbol of his authority. It marked the power committed to him, because it stood for the Power on which he leaned. (Second Kings, xviii., 21.) This, however, could not satisfy the heart of the mourner. It was not the servant or even the servant clothed with power from which her faith rested. The prophet himself must come to her. For in such a sorrow as hers no mere form of outward observance can ever take the place of the living El-isha.

But even the personal presence of the prophet was not enough. He must not only be at the side of the dead, and with sympathizing tear enter into fellowship with the mother in her sorrow, but he must come into personal contact with the dead child, breathe into it a new life. The story is told very graphically. At last the dead child returned to consciousness, and was given again into the arms of its mother. (II. Ki., 33-35.)

When the widow of Zarephath mourned the loss of her son, she came to Elijah, as vindicator of the law, with the bitter cry, "What have I to do with thee, O thou man of God? Art thou come unto me to call my sin to remembrance, and to slay my son?" (First Kings, xvii., 18.) It was very much the same cry as that of Ahab. (First Kings, xxi., 17; xxi., 20.) Elijah and her sorrow seemed to speak to her only of sin, and of this was its penalty. St. Paul thus expresses this idea in spiritual life: "The commandment which was ordained to life I found to be unto death. For sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me." (Rom. xii., 10-11.)

But when the bereaved mother of Shunem stood before Elisha—the revealer of grace, the law-breaker—death had a very different aspect. Her child was just as dear to her as the child of the widow of Zarephath was to her. If anything it was more dear, because of the circumstances of its birth. It was the child of promise. So when she hastened to the

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THE FLAG AT MANILA.

While as anxious for peace as any true American, I do not see how we can now or at any time hereafter, return the Philippines to Spain. It is not a question of empire, but of humanity and of civil and religious liberty. When DEWEY three months ago annihilated Spanish power in Luzon, after full conferences and arrangements with the Philippine insurgents, peace-at-any-price men in Washington said he had done an awkward act and had embarrassed the Administration. President MCKINLEY did not so feel, and is absolutely incapable of withdrawing the flags of DEWEY and MERRITT, and allowing the Spanish soldiers captured by us in Cuba and transported to Spain to be sent thence to the Philippines to ravage the islands and to continue to commit cruelties far more enormous than any for which he has justly driven Spain out of the Western Hemisphere.

It may be that we do not want the islands as colonies. But we can certainly make them free and independent. To give them back to Spain would disgrace us in the eyes of England and all Europe and turn our battles of glory into victories of dishonor.—Senator WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

When President CLEVELAND ordered the American flag to be removed from the Government building at Honolulu, where it had been improperly and unlawfully raised by that Hawaiian jobster, JOHN L. STEVENS, the annexation conspirators and the Republican enemies of Mr. CLEVELAND made a terrific uproar and kept it up for months. They sought to make it appear that the order given by President CLEVELAND, which was intended to withdraw us from a position in which we had been placed by the guilty participation of our Minister in the plots of the rebels, was somehow a degradation of the flag and treason to the United States. The President was doing what he could to atone for a crime committed by Minister STEVENS against a friendly Government. The President's enemies sought to make it appear that he had committed a crime.

The sentiment created by this violent abuse of President CLEVELAND now flames up to embarrass President MCKINLEY. Senator CHANDLER feels and reflects it. The President, he says, is absolutely incapable of withdrawing the flags of DEWEY and MERRITT. That feeling is pretty widespread in the country, we imagine. It may constrain the President, even against his sober judgment, to retain the Philippine Islands when he would much prefer to make some other disposition of them. Very naturally, he would shrink from being abused and vilified for hauling down the American flag.

In reality, it is not a question of the flag at all. We shall raise the American flag in Manila when we capture it, just as Gen. SCOTT raised the American flag in the City of Mexico when his troops marched in. But SCOTT brought the flag away with him after the treaty had been signed, and the voice of no American was raised in protest. We did not want the whole of Mexico. We wanted only the territory she ceded to us in the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

We are just as free to haul down our flag at Manila, Cavite, and Corregidor. If we decide to keep the islands because we need them or because we cannot honorably do anything but keep them, then the flag will remain as the symbol of our sovereignty. But the Philippine question is not at all one of the flag. It is silly to defend annexation on the ground that we must not haul down the flag that DEWEY and MERRITT have raised.

The argument made by Senator CHANDLER against returning the islands to Spain is sound and not easily met by the opponents of annexation. We have gone so far that we are morally bound to deliver the Filipinos from Spain, whether we take them to ourselves or not. The obligations of civilization, of humanity, a sense of our obligation as a powerful and progressive nation to aid the world's advancement, and our virtual alliance with the insurgents make us the appointed deliverers of the Philippines.

SPAIN AND PUERTO RICO.

Señor CASTELAR cites a most unfortunate precedent when, in attempting to stiffen the backs of the Ministers in the present peace negotiations, he admonishes them to "remember the Virginius affair, when the energy displayed by Spain in dealing with the United States saved Spanish interests." It was not Spain's energy that saved her from punishment at our hands for her hideous butchery of the Virginius victims. Lying and deceit helped her much, our irresolution helped her more. Her "energy" was not a factor.

It would have rid this hemisphere of its greatest curse if we had gone to war with Spain then for those barbarous murders. With the blood of the men of the Virginius upon her hands she stood divested of every right which a humane nation was bound to respect. We might have fallen upon her then and driven her out of the New World without incurring the reproaches of the world. President GRANT and Secretary FISH had grave doubts about our rights in the matter, however, and while they hesitated, listening to Spain's lies and promises, the hour appropriate for the act of vengeance passed. A great many Americans felt that it would have been better to chastise Spain first and inquire into the matter later. Any European power would almost surely have taken that course. Yet investigation proved that the doubts of the President and the Secretary of State were well founded. The Virginius was sailing under a false register, and had no right to fly the United States flag. Her owners were Cubans, Spanish subjects, engaged in an insurrection against their country. The Spanish Government had a perfect legal right to punish their treason. Our only legal standing in the matter was gained by our representation that the misuse of our flag was an offense to be passed upon by us, not by Spain, but this was not a very satisfactory position, and we released Spain from her agreement to salute our flag and apologize. Our sense of justice influenced us. Spain's "energy" counted for nothing.

When Señor CASTELAR points to the Virginius affair to encourage the hope that Spain may preserve her sovereignty over Puerto Rico if she is firm in the peace negotiations he exhibits the complete lack of logical perception that characterizes most Spaniards. Although we had no standing in the Virginius case, many of our people felt that we ought to have taken vengeance on Spain by driving her out of Cuba. Many of them still think so. In Puerto Rico we have, or soon shall have, the perfect right that comes of conquest and possession, and practically all our people believe we should keep the island. They insist on it, the Administration insists on it, and the proposition to give it back to Spain would encounter a storm of protests from the whole country. There is no virtue in "energy" or any other quality that Spain possesses sufficient to alter our resolution. If Spain is not ready to give up Puerto Rico at once we shall have to whip her into a more reasonable frame of mind.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

It is reported that among other things for which Secretary ALGER is wroth with Gen. SHAFTER is the General's giving out for publication Gen. KENT's report of the battle of San Juan. No doubt the Secretary is disgusted that the report should be published before he had a chance to edit it. It would have been immensely convenient for him if he had been allowed to edit the reports of some of his own superior officers during the civil war. Now that he has the power, it is not to be expected that he would willingly forego its exercise.

Gen. KENT's report is an extremely lucid and interesting account of the operations of the First Division on July 1. It shows that all the troops under his command behaved well, some of them heroically well, with the exception of one battalion of the Seventy-first New York. The battalion, says Gen. KENT, was "thrown into confusion and recoiled in disorder" and the men were "panic-stricken." The other two battalions "came forward in better order."

It is evident that Gen. KENT was not surprised by this behavior of raw troops, which happened to lead the advance and came for the first time under fire, and "under a galling fire." He does not blame anybody in particular, nor does he recommend a formal investigation. It is plain that he expected the volunteers to behave as they did behave. Why should we have expected anything different?

The Seventy-first has been one of the best militia regiments in the country. But it has been proved over and over again that for militia the only school of war is war. At the beginning they always misbehave more or less. The officers are no more inured to war than the enlisted men, and know no more what to do in a sharp emergency. Gen. KENT says that what was done toward bringing the bewildered battalion out of its confusion was done by the regular officers of his own staff and not by the officers of the regiment. That also was to be expected.

The Rough Riders constitute a shining exception to the rule. That is because they are picked men, most of whom had been under fire before they enlisted. The others were in the same case as the few recruits in a veteran regiment. But the officers and men of the Seventy-first were all equally new to the business, and a great proportion of them had not even the advantage of a training under Col. GREENE, but enlisted at the outbreak of the war. Man for man, they are without doubt as good as the men of the regulars. Many of them, as Gen. KENT does not fail to note, went forward with the regulars who followed them, and did good service. The difference was well expressed by one of these, whose testimony is cited in the current number of Harper's Weekly. "So moved was he by the moral influence of the regular officers over their men," he says, "that the moment he found himself with them he no longer felt alone, but as if under a guiding and protecting power that had his welfare and safety in mind and at heart."

The moral of all this is not that the men of the Seventy-first were any more cowardly than the regulars, but that they were not, and could not be, so well officered. The lesson of it is that in the reorganization of the National Guard, which is surely coming, the supply of trained and instructed and, if possible, experienced officers, is everything. That is a fact accepted by all professional soldiers. It is denied only by demagogues like ALGER, who profess that a crowd of a thousand American citizens with guns in their hands constitute a regiment, and that "millions of fighting men" can be made out of raw material "in thirty days." When a report of the facts which expose this mischievous twaddle is made, it is no wonder that such a demagogue should resent the publication of it before he has had a chance to get at it and cook it in accordance with his own pestilent notions.

GEN. WHEELER.

Nothing in the literature of the war is better of its kind than the tribute which Gen. KENT pays in his report to Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER. It is the tribute of a regular to a veteran volunteer who has, perhaps, seen more fighting than almost any regular officer now in the service, and who has profited by his experience. Not only has the veteran himself profited, but he imparts the benefits of his experience to the men who have had less. This is prettily expressed by Gen. KENT: "Though ill and suffering, Gen. WHEELER was so perfectly at home under fire that he inspired all of us with assurance."

The misguided correspondent who sneered at Gen. WHEELER as too "venerable" for war must be prepared to eat his words in the presence of the testimony of those who have been encouraged by the presence and bearing of the veteran in the day of battle. The old Confederate has already earned a dozen times over his commission in the volunteer army of the United States.

ALGER AND ROOSEVELT.

The treatment by Secretary ALGER of Col. ROOSEVELT's letter about the Rough Riders discloses the character of the Secretary in a sharper and more odious light than any of his previous performances. That he was a picayune politician was known before he became Secretary of War, and has been more and more fully shown since. His conception of the war is of a political opportunity by which he can work up a political "boom." There is no sacrifice of the interests of the country to what he supposes to be his own interests which he has not shown himself ready to make cheerfully and without hesitation. His "consolation expedition" to Puerto Rico to give the troops of all the States which have not hitherto been represented at the front a chance to go to war after the war is over is as characteristic as it is contemptible.

But not even this is so characteristic or so contemptible as his treatment of Col. ROOSEVELT's letter. This gives us his measure not merely as a politician, but as a human being. Col. ROOSEVELT had written to Gen. ALGER a letter which was evidently and on the face of it not official, but personal. It showed a just pride in the gallant regiment which Col. ROOSEVELT commands and the formation of which is so largely due to him. They are "as good as any regulars," he enthusiastically says, and "three times as good as any State troops." He explains that one advantage they have over the State troops is that the latter are "armed with archaic weapons."

On the face of it, this is a confidential communication. To treat it as official, and to publish it, together with the cabled answer to it, after eleven days, when the answer was a public rebuke, was as gross a violation of the decencies of life as can be imagined. On the face of it, it is an act impossible to a gentleman. But the explanation is not on the face of it. Since it was written its author has been talked of as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and it is just about the level of the Algerine imagination to suppose that the publication of it would injure the author's prospects. Moreover, it gave the Secretary a chance to beslaver with equal and therefore worthless praise all the men in uniform who had been within sight or hearing of the operations at Santiago. As the representative of what Col. WARING has called the "pension bummers" of the civil war, and for even more personal reasons, the Secretary is under a great temptation to pretend that a malingerer and a fighting soldier are equally heroes, and equally entitled to the National gratitude.

Perhaps he might have resisted the temptation, which he had apparently resisted for some days, but for the publication, by authority of Gen. SHAFTER, of Col. ROOSEVELT's letter to that officer urging the removal of the troops from Santiago. Doubtless Gen. SHAFTER's authorization of the publication of the opinions of his general officer was a very grave indiscretion. We are not sure, however, that it was not a "commendable indiscretion," like Gen. MERRITT's public criticism of the original arrangements for the Philippine expedition. It is to be presumed that the Secretary of War had already been put in possession of the facts. The daily bulletins of sickness were sufficient for that. In spite of what he knew he had actually prepared an order for the removal of the troops not to the United States, but to the Cuban highlands. It was against this order that the Generals protested. It was the publication of their protest, and the knowledge of the storm of public indignation that would follow, that bullied the Secretary into revoking his order, and issuing within a few hours a hasty order for the return to the United States.

But a statesman of the Algerine type, though he submitted to the bullying, none the less had to hate the men who had bullied him into doing what he should have done of his own accord. He was filled with spite against them all, but especially against Col. ROOSEVELT, as the ringleader and bell-the-cat of the movement. Casting about for means of revenge, he found the private letter two weeks old, the publication of which he thought might hurt its author politically, and he accordingly published it at once. What a statesman! What a gentleman!

How long will the President continue to stand this National disgrace and danger at the head of the War Department?

It is reported from the Treasury at Washington that among the "subscribers" to the popular loan a number of entirely bogus names have been found—that is to say, that when allotments were made to subscribers, it was discovered either that there were no such persons existing or that they had not subscribed. Probably the number of these is not large, for the fraud was almost absolutely sure to be disclosed. But no such fraud would have been tried had it not been decreed by Congress that the bonds should be distributed at less than their market value. The law itself put a high premium on such trickery if it should succeed and imposed no penalty whatever if it should fail.

It now looks as if the politico-military excursion to Puerto Rico, which would have been shameful, if carried out, was in substance a trick, and, if so, will be dismissed as only despicable. It is, however, stupid, as politicians' tricks often are in matters of real importance. The shrewd head of the War Department did not realize that in choosing a score or so of regiments for the picnic he would mortally offend fourscore others, and their friends; and now it does not occur to him that if the picnic does not come off, the selected favorites and their friends will be even more angry than the others. Since it is desirable that schemers of this low sort shall be made as ridiculous as possible, let us hope that the excursion is really abandoned.

By a slip which it is easier to explain than to excuse, we yesterday confused the sum of the resources of all the savings banks of the State with those of the banks of Greater New York alone. The former is in round numbers $889,000,000, the latter $638,000,000. The error, however, does not affect the inferences drawn from the general facts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Further consideration of the language problem which is raised by the acquisition of Puerto Rico by the United States emphasizes the opinion, expressed in this column, that vastly better results will come from the learning of English by the islanders than from making a knowledge of Spanish an essential qualification of American officials sent down there to administer civil and military functions. It is not necessary to take back the admission that ability to speak Spanish would frequently be found convenient by these officials. Indeed, it would often be useful as well as convenient, for reliance upon interpreters, especially upon the average interpreter to be found in the West Indies, is likely to end in misunderstandings often troublesome and occasionally dangerous. The undoubted advantages to be derived from direct and easy communication with a Spanish-speaking population would be accompanied, however, by the serious disadvantage that the population, because of that very directness and ease, would continue to be Spanish-speaking, and therefore unassimilated, much longer than if it were practically forced to acquire the tongue of the Nation of which it is to form a part. The Antillean, whatever his race, has a full, some say an excessive, share of humanity's stock of indolence, and only under compulsion of a decidedly strenuous sort will any large number of adult Puerto Ricans undertake and complete the task of learning a language so difficult as English. Considerable numbers of them, of course, have already done it for business reasons, which are not less convincing to West Indians than to the rest of us, but a majority of the islanders are not, and never will be, engaged in trade, and only the immediate establishment of English as the official language of Puerto Rico, as the language of its courts, its municipal and district councils, and of whatever form of legislature the progress of events may bring into being, will render it a matter of instant importance for every resident, young and old, to become a real American. That is what the Puerto Ricans apparently want to be, and it will be the part of true kindness, as well as of true wisdom, to invite those who insist on speaking Spanish also to walk Spanish—off the island.

—Not much sympathy need be given to the department officials at Washington because of the trouble which they are having with the Captains and crews—that is to say, with the owners—of the chartered merchant steamers now in use as transports. It is charged that a disposition is shown to render the least possible amount of service compatible with an avoidance of out-and-out contract breaking, and that, when no possible excuse for lying idly in port, drawing unearned pay, can be found, the work performed is done both carelessly and surlily, with the result that Government stores are wasted or destroyed and the soldiers in transit exposed to discomforts and suffering. This may all be quite true. Ship owners are a grabsome lot, and it will not hurt their reputation a particle to say that from them the rule of "business is business" gets less frequent mitigation by patriotism and humanity than from any other portion of the commercial world. But what of that? The Government has complete control of the chartered vessels, and there is practically no limit to the severity with which, in case of need, it can punish any disinclination or inability on the part of their officers and men to render the services for which the Nation is paying so generously. It does not lighten the War Department's responsibility in the slightest degree to say, or even to prove, that its orders are disobeyed, or ill-obeyed, by these, its hired servants. The giving of orders is but one, and almost the least important, of the War Department's duties. Only when it has exerted and exhausted all of its vast powers in enforcing the proper execution of the proper commands will the country begin to look about for something or somebody other than the department, its head, and his immediate subordinates, to be the objects of its just indignation.

—Hints have come from various sources that the statements made by returning Klondikers as to the amount of gold in their possession are not entirely trustworthy, and that the process of division will do more to bring the sums of which we hear into harmony with eternal truths than will the process of multiplication. The fact remains, however, that a good many people are bringing back from the desolate North a good deal of gold, and that, if the country had attention for more than one thing at a time, it would be intensely excited over the richness of these now not very new gold fields. Not all or a majority of the returning miners ever pretend to have been successful, but the proportion of complete failures is surprisingly small when compared with previous records, and the prospects are that, with the improved methods of mining sure soon to be adopted a remarkable addition to the world's stock of gold will be made. It is fortunate, doubtless, that a multitude of adventurous spirits have had their footsteps turned toward the south instead of toward the north. Most of them will make better soldiers than they would have made miners. The risks they encounter are perhaps less, and certainly no greater, than those from cold and darkness, and the problem to be solved in the Klondike region by capitalists and experienced gold diggers will be simplified by the absence of men whose chief or only qualification for mining is a desire for wealth. But why is it that the successful argonauts left the gold fields just as the season for active work, either in mining or prospecting, had opened?

PERSONAL.

—Among the class, fortunately not small, of men who are Americans by instinct and tendency, and not by the mere accident of birth—mental, not geographical, American, that is—and who, therefore, are not dismayed or alarmed because what for the sake of brevity may be called the fortunes of war have now placed new and wider responsibilities upon the United States, is the Rev. Dr. ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY of St. Andrew's Church in Rochester, this State. In the course of a really notable sermon of his on "The Imperial Power of America," reported at length by The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Dr. CRAPSEY expressed the belief that not only was there justification for perfect confidence in the high moral standards as well as the valor of our army and navy, but that there was no excuse for hopelessness in regard to our capacity for civil administration. He instanced President MCKINLEY as a product of the official life of America, a country lawyer called to a most trying position in a great national crisis and yet displaying "political sagacity and genius for government that are the admiration of the whole political world. There may be," continued Dr. CRAPSEY, "and in so large a body of men there must be, corrupt members, but the official life of America is still sound at the heart and may be safely trusted with any task which divine Providence shall lay upon it." Dr. CRAPSEY, too, found warrant for expecting as the result of undertaking these new responsibilities, the best of effects on the character and methods of our own civil service. "It was so," he said, "in the case of England. No civil service in the world was ever more corrupt than that of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. ROBERT WALPOLE had reduced bribery to a system. A majority of Parliament was in his pay. The offices in the gift of the Crown, even ecclesiastical offices, were dispensed in many cases by the mistresses of the King. The whole civil service from top to bottom was rotten, and it has been purified by the reaction upon it of the great imperial service. The purification began with the Indian service, and only within the memory of living men has the home service been so changed as to make it the best civil service in the world."

—Among the victims of the Bourgogne disaster were the wife and daughter of Judge JOHN F. DILLON, and naturally, after recovering from the first shock of his loss, his thought was to recover, if possible, the bodies of the victims for burial on shore. With this end in view he appealed to the officials of the line to which the steamer belonged, but apparently they would neither act themselves nor even assist Judge DILLON in performing the sorrowful task. That efforts in this direction were not hopeless is demonstrated by the fact that a vessel at last sent out at the expense of the Judge and Mr. JOHN PERRY of Kansas City, who also lost relatives on the Bourgogne, has succeeded in finding and burying at sea the bodies of thirty-four of the unfortunate passengers. Neither Mrs. DILLON nor her daughter was among the number, however, and Judge DILLON's anger against the steamship company grows with each passing day. "The living perished from criminal carelessness," he is quoted as saying, "and the dead were heartlessly abandoned." This arraignment, coming from a man whose character and training alike lend weight to his words, the company cannot afford lightly to dismiss, for the public will hear the declaration with sympathy and bear it long in mind, in company with another statement by the bereaved husband and father: "The persistent and repeated refusal of the French Line to make this search is shocking to humanity, outrageous, and shameful."

—An annual reunion of Connecticut's naval veterans was held at Hartford this week, and as the result of a careful oversight the elaborate decorations of the City Hall, in which they met, did not include a portrait of Admiral SAMPSON. Flag-entwined pictures of Commodore SCHLEY, Admiral DEWEY, and Lieut. HOBSON had positions of prominence. FRANCIS B. ALLEN, a member of the Naval Veterans' Association's Committee on Arrangements, would not admit, when questioned on the subject, that he or his colleagues were responsible for this discrimination, but he seemed to be content with it. Commodore SCHLEY, he declared, is a man superior to Admiral SAMPSON, having made a finer record in the Rebellion and rendered distinguished services in this war. Mr. ALLEN complained that Admiral SAMPSON, a junior officer, had been advanced through friendship and favoritism, and he said the naval veterans considered it "a fortunate circumstance, or an act of Providence, that called SAMPSON away and gave SCHLEY an opportunity to get even by destroying CERVERA's fleet." It is most unfortunate that such feelings as these should exist, equally unfortunate whether one considers them entirely or even in a small measure reasonable. The element of injustice is obvious.

COL. ROOSEVELT AND GEN. ALGER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every man likes to brag about his own baby. No one will think the worse of Col. Roosevelt for believing that his boys are as good as any in the whole army. Would that every officer had the same enthusiasm. In discussing the episode, the ex-Colonel of a regiment now at the front said:

"When I was a Captain I claimed to have the crack company of the regiment, and none of my brother officers thought of taking umbrage at it. Each Captain, each Colonel, each General, ought to take pride in his own boys. That is the spirit that tends to the betterment of the service."

Mr. Alger is dead politically so far as I am concerned and those with whom I have conversed. No man of such a petty nature as to slur a brave officer at the seat of war where he cannot readily defend himself is deserving of any high trust, in my opinion.

J. I. BLOOMINGDALE.

New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

Applicable to Gen. Alger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article, "Why Does Secretary Alger Stay?" suggests a new application of an old joke.

If one were to question the assertion of Alger's "great executive ability" with "How can you prove it?" the simple answer, as in another well-known instance, would be, "Proof is unnecessary; he admits it."

Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1898.

Anti-Alger Meeting Proposed

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not organize a public meeting in Union Square to protest against the retention in the Cabinet of Mr. Alger as Secretary of War? G. G.

New York, Aug 5, 1898.

HAITI HAS AN OBSERVATORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you can spare me an inch or two of your very valuable space, I would like, as one of your readers, to call your attention to a paragraph that appeared in your "Topics of the Times" column last Monday, Aug. 2, and which embodied criticisms that I am sure were unjust, the result no doubt of some misapprehension as to the facts. The paragraph alluded to the negotiations recently instituted by the United States with Governments of Central and South America for the establishment along the coast of meteorological stations, to be connected with the Weather Bureau at Washington, and the refusal of the Government of Haiti to grant such privileges.

From a long residence in Haiti and knowledge of certain of the facts that may have had some bearing on the case, I feel assured no such positive refusal as implied was intended. There is, and has been for many years, in Port au Prince, Haiti, an observatory owned and managed by the Order of the Jesuits, just as there is a similar establishment near Manila, in the Philippines, controlled by the same order. The observatory is not in any way connected with the Government, but it receives from the Government an annual subsidy to stipend, and its management is in regular communication with the Governments of Paris, Washington, Berlin and other cities. In appliances, instruments, &c., it is well equipped, and the work and investigations carried on have been of such a nature as to win the commendation of all the Governments alluded to.

Whatever may be the facts, there is no doubt that the Haitian authorities will be found ready to accede to any reasonable request made by this Government. And if an entirely new and separate station is required on the coast of Haiti for the benefit of shipping, that station will undoubtedly be found there in due time.

SULZER W. ART.

West Hoboken, Aug. 4, 1898.

PROMOTIONS FOR BRAVERY IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that no promotions for bravery in battle have been asked for by Gen. Shafter beyond two or three Lieutenant Colonels made Brigadier Generals? More than a month has passed since the terrible battle at San Juan and El Caney, and, although every report has thrilled the world with descriptions of the magnificent coups and gallantry of the regulars there, few if any honors have been bestowed. There has not even been published a fairly good map of the battle or a sketch plan showing the movements of the troops during July 1, 2, and 3.

Among the line officers credit for extraordinary conduct under fire has been lavishly dealt out by every correspondent that has at the front, but it seems impossible to know their names officially. A General of brigade made a report a day or so ago, and after naming the regiment which showed greatest losses and captured San Juan, deliberately slighted the officers of every one of them and mentioned his own person and staff for promotion.

Dewey sent in his list for promotion promptly, and so has Sampson on two occasions, but the brave men of the army must wait till their deeds are half forgotten or they have died in hospitals before official word is written for their honor.

New York, Aug. 5, 1898. JUSTICE.

EIGHTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Massachusetts Spy, or Worcester Gazette of Sept. 25, 1816, contains the following dispatch from Charleston, Sept. 10:

"By the schooner Antelope, arrived here on Saturday evening, in five days from Havana, we learn that the inhabitants of Cuba were ripe for revolt. Parties were said to be forming in different parts of the island, and an organized opposition to the authority of Ferdinand was daily expected. It was also rumored when the Antelope sailed that 2,000 men, under the command of a popular General, were about to land upon the island and attack the City of Havana. How far these rumors are to be relied upon we cannot say, but it has been long known that a strong feeling of discontent against the mother country existed in Cuba, and the reported attempt to put the ports of the island may have blown these discontents into a flame."

The same paper has also this paragraph relative to Joseph Buonaparte, which it had copied from The Baltimore American:

"This man, it is known, has fixed his residence on a moderate property at Bordentown, N. J., worth sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars. He seems determined to conform to the manners and customs of our country. I saw old Mr. Sayer, of whom he purchased the farm. He said when Mr. Buonaparte came to take possession of that place he was called out from dinner, and found him busily engaged, with his own hands, unloading the furniture he had brought. Something was said about sending for other hands, but he said no—everybody worked in this country." F. J. R.

"One Boy's Mother."

The author of the verses sent to THE TIMES over this signature is informed that they are not used because, while the facts are as stated and the sentiment true enough, they do not possess the necessary merit.

NUGGETS.

How It Was Done.

"Next!" cried the President.

And Hawaii was 'nexed.—Philadelphia North American.

Glisters.

Even in the Klondike, it seems, all that glitters is not gold. Most of it is ice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Made His Memory Clear.

"I shall seek death upon the field of battle!" cried the unhappy youth.

She looked up at him wonderingly.

"Patch!" he thereupon exclaimed, reflecting that probably nobody in Indiana had ever heard of a field.—Detroit Journal.

Vague in His History.

"What weapon did Samson use in slaying the Philistines?" asked the Sunday School Superintendent during the general exercises.

"He—he didn't use none," sputtered a little red-headed urchin on the back row of seats. "He didn't git inter de scrap till dey was all sunk."—Detroit Free Press.

AT THE FRONT.

Margaret E. Sangster in The Independent.

Not the soldiers only are at the front today,
Not alone the boys in blue who face the stubborn foe,
In the tent and in the charge, and on the weary way,
There are unseen sentinels who watch with eyes aglow.

Mothers who have sent their sons to battle for the right,
Wives and sweethearts, all day long, and whose throbbing hearts are there,
A host of loyal loving ones who help the gallant fight
By beating at the throne of God with never-ceasing prayer.

These may not thread the jungle, or storm the frowning hill,
They stand not in the rifle pit, they man no sullen gun;
But they are with the army, and with strength their pulses thrill,
And theirs will be the victor's part, when once the strife is done.

Standing for the old flag, standing firm for God,
Standing for humanity, they meet the battle's brunt,
These women who, for heart ache, scarce can see the path they've trod
Since they kissed the lads they love so dear, and sent them to the front.

DINNER PICNIC AT NEWPORT.

Entertainment by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Newport has had one of the most unique social functions in its history. It happened to-night at Grey Craig, O. P. H. Belmont's farm in Middletown, and sometimes called "Paradise." Nothing like it has ever been given here before, and at no other place in Rhode Island, at least, could such an entertainment be given. The cottagers expected a surprise, but nothing like that they were given to-night. It was all due to the original ideas of Mrs. O. P. H. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the three ladies who gave the affair, and who have been doing much thinking for the past two weeks, and not a little hard work as well, to carry out their plans.

The entertainment was called a dinner picnic. The extensive grounds, the pretty lake, and the trees all aided the work of the illuminators, decorators, and a small army of workmen who began work on this part of the plans yesterday, while Capt. "Tom" Shea cleared the harbor front of Whitehall boats for use of the guests upon the lake.

About 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive on breaks and coaches. As they turned from the road running along Long Island Sound into Grey Craig they were lost in amazement. They beheld the grounds brilliantly illuminated with electric arc lights, lanterns hanging from the trees, tents illuminated with tinted electric lights, the lake brilliantly illuminated, as well as each one of the small boats upon its surface, and queer-looking objects gleaming along the walks and in the trees.

They heard the calliope at the merry-go-round; heard the band of cowboys yell, as well as the Indians, and heard other things that caused some to forget they were driving. Then, suddenly, a brass band was heard. It was the Second United States Artillery Band from Fort Adams, whose bandmaster had on several occasions dedicated marches to Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and who was master of ceremonies to-night.

About 8:45 o'clock the guests were summoned to dinner, served by Berger in a large Marquise tent at small tables. The mosquitoes were not visible. So the tent flaps were lifted and a brilliant display of fireworks was enjoyed, as well as music, throughout the dinner.

After dinner the second number on the programme was a vaudeville show in another large tent. On a stage the Ocean House orchestra gave a lively overture, the curtain went up, and Miss Alice Atherton and her troupe appeared. Miss Atherton sang a number of songs, including "My An' Aliza," and "The Laughing Song"; a negro impersonator and others followed until several hours of solid fun were enjoyed, and the curtain fell as the guests applauded.

For the rest of the evening the guests found ample pleasure in going through a varied, as well as a unique programme. The informal dancing in another large tent; a shooting gallery where the ladies were very fortunate in prize winning; the African juggler; the gypsy camp with its fortune tellers, who told the guests of the "dark man," "the long journey," and other fairy tales; the cowboys; the Indian camp; the cowboys and girls mounted and riding about the camp; the merry-go-round, with the brass ring winning contest; the boats on the lake, and the buffet dinner gave the guests as much constant pleasure as any hostess ever tendered to her guests in Newport.

At an "early" hour the hay carts of Grey Craig, with board seats and the wagon bottoms covered with hay, were brought to the "front gate," and the guests hidden in them, and amid the cackling of the hens the guests departed for their homes.

The list of guests present included Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lorillaru, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. John Davies, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Fair, Miss Elsie Clews, the Misses Whitehouse, Miss Taylor, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Marion Mason, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Kane, Miss Rogers, Miss Davies, Miss Brooks, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Carter, and the Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., R. T. Kittridge, W. C. Eustis, R. Cattonet, Fred H. Paine, Charles Forbes, Reginald Brooks, William Coster, James Prentiss, R. L. Gerry, David H. King, Jr., J. P. Messeroy, Goold Redmond, Paul d'Hauteville, V. King, H. Roger Winthrop, Fi : Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., F. P. Mitchell, Jesse Brown, T. Sanford Beatty, Ralph N. Ellis, Lloyd Warren, J. W. Girard, Jr., Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, H. F. Eldridge, William Stackpole, Second, Truxton Beale, Harry Lehr, Potter Palmer, Jr., F. W. Andrews, Jr., J. S. Livermore, Honoré Palmer, and J. S. Rogers.

COL. ASTOR AT NEWPORT.

Member of Gen. Shafter's Staff Resting with His Family.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Col. John Jacob Astor, United States Army, a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, arrived from New York this evening on his yacht the Nourmahal in company with Mrs. Astor, who went to New York Tuesday to meet her husband. The Colonel and Mrs. Astor came ashore shortly after 11 o'clock, the Colonel wearing his fatigue blouse and white duck trousers. The party was driven to Beechwood, where the Colonel met his mother and a few intimate friends of the family.

Despite the fact that Col. Astor has seen hard service at Santiago, his rest for the past few days has had a very good effect upon his health, and his short stay, he believes, will be very beneficial. Col. Astor probably will not return to Santiago, but will join Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico. Col. Astor will remain very quiet here, and although several functions have been planned in his honor, they will not occur owing to the Colonel's determination to remain as quiet as possible at this time.

Driving Accident at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—While William Underwood was crossing at Thames and Mary Streets, about dark this evening, Mrs. William Page Thompson came along, driving a rather high-spirited horse. The animal appeared to be shy, and struck Mr. Underwood and knocked him down. Mrs. Thompson tried to stop and go to the aid of the injured man, but the horse galloped up the hill. Mrs. Thompson afterward called at Mr. Underwood's home, and, offering her regrets, stated that all expenses, medical and otherwise, should be charged to her.

Richard Mansfield a Father.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 5.—Richard Mansfield, the actor, who resides in the old E. M. Fulton cottage, on the Boston Post Road, at Rye, is rejoicing over the birth of a son. The child was born on Wednesday morning, and since then Mr. Mansfield has been receiving the congratulations of his friends. Mrs. Mansfield is said to be doing well, and the child is strong and healthy. Mrs. Mansfield was Beatrice Cameron, the actress.

FARMERS TO HELP THE LEITERS.

Kansas Grain Growers Grateful for the Maintenance of High Prices.

NEWTON, Kan., August 5.—

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR TALK

Chinese Situation Puts the Chance of a Conflict Within Measurable Distance.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S MISSION

A Report that She Has Gone to Meet Her Sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, in Regard to an Eastern Understanding.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—There is great uneasiness on all sides here in view of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury's invertebracy in yielding to Russian aggressiveness is responsible for the dangerous complication, which can only be overcome by the most prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concessions must cease.

In connection with this a curious story is current. It is now said the Princess of Wales's hurried departure from England was in response to a dispatch from her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russa, bearing upon the Anglo-Russian relations. It is well known that the Dowager Empress is strenuously working to conclude a definite understanding regarding Anglo-Russian interests in the Far East, and it is said great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters at Copenhagen.

QUEEN OF DENMARK BETTER.

Her Family Summoned to Her Bedside as the End Seemed Near.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The health of the Queen of Denmark is fairly satisfactory. The summons to the family was due to the fact that she had recently felt a sudden weakness. It was thought the end was near, and she expressed the wish to see the members of her family. The weakness has now passed away."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHING.

British Government Uses the Wire to St. Petersburg for 24 Hours.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It was reported on the Stock Exchange during the day that the British Government had "monopolized the St. Petersburg wire for twenty-four hours."

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Curzon Says a Great Power Is Trying to Obtain a Port.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Replying to a question to-day in the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said her Majesty's Government has heard that a great power was endeavoring to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf. Two-thirds of the trade of the gulf was British, Mr. Curzon added, wherefore the Government was specially interested in the matter.

The power mentioned, it is said, is beyond doubt Russia.

ROME, Aug. 5.—According to the Novoe Vremya, a Russian envoy has persuaded Emperor Menelik, the Negus of Abyssinia, to renounce in Russia's favor his protectorate over Rahita, between Obok and Assab, on Assab Bay, about forty miles northwest of the narrowest part of the Strait Bab-el-Mandeb.

At Assab Russia will establish a coaling station.

The Italian papers declare that Italy has a prior claim to Rahita under the late treaty with Abyssinia.

WAR SCARE BREAKS STOCKS.

Prices Tumble in London and Paris Owing to the Far Eastern Crisis.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Prices on the Stock Exchange to-day broke all around, owing to the scare caused by the strained relations between Great Britain and Russia, growing out of Chinese questions.

The Paris market was also nervous for the same reason.

Spanish fours opened at 41⅝, ⅜ lower than yesterday's closing prices, and advanced to 42.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Prices were strong on the Bourse at the outset to-day, but subsequently on unfavorable advices from London and Berlin there was a reaction, especially in Spanish fours, Italians and Turks. There was a partial recovery during the last hours, but the market closed heavy. Rentes were calm.

Spanish fours opened at 42. Yesterday's closing price was 41.95½. They closed at 42.20.

WALES MAY COME OVER.

Effort to Get the Prince to Visit the United States and Canada Next Summer.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is reported, in connection with the Anglo-American movement, that strong endeavors are being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada next Summer, and it is added, that encouragement has been given the idea in responsible quarters.

AUSTRIA AND AN AMBASSADOR.

Only Large State in Europe with a Minister in Washington.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The discussion of the results of the war has led to emphasizing the fact that Austria is the only large State now represented at Washington by a Minister. It is believed that the fact of France being represented by an Ambassador led to the choice of Cambon for the peace negotiations.

"While there is no reason to believe that this curcumstance had any weight in the matter, commercial circles are beginning to think it a disadvantage to be represented by a Minister. It is very doubtful, however whether the advocates of a change will be able to move the traditional exclusiveness of the Austrian official class when called upon to deal with what they regard as a community of mere traders."

How to Treat Murderers.

The London Globe remarks that the public have very little idea of what is really meant when a murderer is sent to Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum By way of giving an account of life in that criminal retreat it prints a letter written by a murderer who is located there.

The writer is Jonathan Lowe, a laborer, who was sentenced to death at the Central Criminal Court by Justice Hawkins on May 20 for the murder of Margaret Byrne, lodging house keeper, of 28 Red Lion Square. He says:

"I am very comfortable here. I am very kindely treted here; the superentend, the doctors, and all the atendents are all very kind and respectfull to the patents. We have about five hours and a half out in the gardens every day. There is book to read, periodicals, and the daily paper to read; billards, bagatle, cards, demonios, chess, draphs, and everything that is nessery for our amusement. Gand plays out in the grounds, and there is plenty of musick amungst the patents themselves. We have our beer and tobaco and plenty of fruit; in fact, I am very comfortable. I am very well satesfied with my lot; it is better than Edmonton. * * * We can correspond with our freind wen we lik, and receive visitors; all I have to do is to behave myself. * * * "

A Tax on the Childless.

From The London News.

In order to keep up the population of Madagascar vigorous measures are to come into force with the beginning of next year. After that date every man of twenty-five years who is not a father of a child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, will have to pay an annual tax of 15f., while single or childless young women over twenty-five years will have to pay half that amount.

ZOLA'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Court of Cassation Sustains the Versailles Court in Sentencing Him to Imprisonment.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Court of Cassation has dismissed the appeal of M. Emile Zola against the decision of the Versailles Assize Court on July 18 in overruling several objections raised by M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola. The Versailles Court upon that occasion also refused to suspend the trial while the defendants appealed against the overruling, whereupon M. Labori announced that he would allow judgment by default, and M. Zola and M. Perreux, the managing editor of L'Aurore, were sentenced each to a year's imprisonment, with 3,000f. fine and to pay the costs of the suit, which was for libel, brought against them by the officers who composed the Esterhazy court-martial.

MM. Zola and Perreux, the latter managing editor of L'Aurore, in which the novelist's famous letter "J'accuse" appeared, were each given the maximum sentence that the law allowed—3,000f. fine and one year's imprisonment—by default at the Versailles Assizes, on July 18 last. The charge against them was libel, brought by the members of the Esterhazy court-martial, who had been accused in M. Zola's letter of having dismissed the case against Commander Esterhazy "by order." An appeal from the verdict by default was made on the ground that the members of the court-martial, as the elements of a military body, had no right to sue as citizens of France, and, having no funds with which to defray expenses, were neither collectively nor individually entitled to a locus standi. Also the appeal was made on the ground that for M. Zola adequately to defend himself evidence respecting the Dreyfus case must be admitted at his trial. The Court of Cassation has now rejected the appeal made on the above grounds.

THE FRAM PASSED AT SEA.

Nansen's Old Arctic Steamer Signalled All Was Well.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 5.—The Norwegian brigantine Tiber, Capt. Fyogstad, twenty-four days from Keykjavik, reports passing Nansen's arctic steamer Fram on July 14, in latitude 62.16 north, longitude 30.26 west.

The Fram was proceeding northward, and a strong westerly wind was blowing. She signaled that all was well.

The Fram this season is conveying a private scientific expedition, mainly English, under Dr. Nansen's old officer, Lieut. Johansen.

NO NEW CANADIAN CARDINAL.

Archbishop Walsh's Death Leaves the Succession Open.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A high Catholic authority informs The Associated Press that the Vatican had decided to make Archbishop Walsh of Toronto a Cardinal. His death leaves the question of the succession to Cardinal Taschereau open, as the Vatican is understood to have no second choice.

The Catholic weeklies, The Tablet and The Register, confirm the report that Archbishop Walsh was the Vatican's choice for the Canadian Cardinalate.

The Irish Parliamentary party met in the House of Commons to-day and adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. John Dillon and seconded by Mr. Michael Davitt, declaring that the death of Archbishop Walsh was a heavy blow to the Irish cause and tendering sympathy to his Canadian countrymen.

HIS BOOKKEEPER HAS ALL.

Miss Dolan Acquired Hoffman's House and Business, and His Wife Must Leave.

William A. Hoffman's domestic affairs in general, and particularly the manner in which he has disposed of his awning business at 270 West Broadway, as well as his forty-five-hundred-dollar house in Unionport, to Miss Alice J. L. Dolan, his bookkeeper are likely to soon become a subject of judicial inquiry, as Mrs. Hoffman threatens to bring suits to have the property transfers set aside.

The trouble between the Hoffmans dates back some years, when they agreed to separate, and he paid her $9 a week. He also built a house in Unionport in which Mrs. Hoffman was allowed to live. She has two sons, twenty-seven and sixteen years of age, and a daughter and son-in-law, who live with her there. Mrs. Hoffman was not satisfied with the allowance and brought suit in the Supreme Court, obtaining additional alimony of $6 a week.

About this time, Hoffman claims, owing to the notoriety given to his affairs, his creditors swooped down on him. Among them was Miss Dolan, his bookkeeper. He says she was in his employ for five years and was his largest creditor, so to protect her he turned over his business to her and became her manager. She had also advanced him money to perfect a patent lock, and his rights in this are now hers.

The final blow fell on July 18, when the house in Unionport was put up at foreclosure sale Hoffman having failed to pay the interest on a twenty-five-hundred-dollar mortgage. At the sale appeared Hoffman and Miss Dolan, and she bought the house for $2,000. Now she is about to turn Mrs. Hoffman out, and Mrs. Hoffman threatens a suit.

Miss Dolan was at her place of business yesterday. She does not care what anybody thinks, she says, as with her the acquirement of the business and the house was a simple business proposition. "Yes, I own the business and Mr. Hoffman works for me," she said. "I also own the house in Unionport, and mean to take possession of it. Why shouldn't I, when my money paid for it and perhaps it isn't the only house I have bought, either. I have nothing to do with Mr. Hoffman's domestic affairs."

Mr. Hoffman also says Miss Dolan does not figure in his domestic troubles in any way. "She trusted me with large amounts of money, and when reverses came I gave her what I could," he said. "My wife gets her $6 regularly, and has no cause for complaint. I fear no steps she may take."

Mrs. Hoffman was seen at the house in Unionport yesterday. She said that her checks for alimony bear the name of Mr. Hoffman's bookkeeper. She said Miss Dolan gave her notice yesterday to quit the house.

DISTRESS AT ST. MICHAEL.

Failure of Ocean Vessels to Convey Passengers Up the River.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 5.—The steamer Dirigo arrived to-day from St. Michael, with 100 passengers, some of whom went north recently, but, being unable to get up the river, returned. About forty were Klondikers. They brought down $200,000 in dust and nuggets. Two men, Charles Moore and J. H. Brown of Midland, Ontario, had $70,000 between them. Capt. E. W. Spencer of this city had $40,000.

The Dirigo confirms the reports that a terrible condition of affairs exists at St. Michael, owing to the failure of ocean boats to get their passengers up the river. It is predicted that thousands will have to winter at St. Michael or return to the States.

Rio's "Joological Gardens."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Rio de Janeiro has some active agents of publicity who themselves possess the gift of tongues. Certain of these gentlemen who feel an interest in the Zoological Gardens of Rio have lately decided to advertise this attraction among the strangers and pilgrims coming into the harbor. They have, therefore, issued a circular "to visitors lying at anchor," which is expressed in Portuguese, English, French, and German, and which deserves to be quoted in part as a specimen of English as she is spoken by the unattached professor. The circular runs thus: "Joological Gardens—In these gardens the visitor will find soum of rarest et best specimens of wild beasts of Brazil, also a collection of Suaks, (snakes,) Reptiles, &c., which will prover a source of witerest et Entertainment to many who haor a four bours to spau whib in Rio Janeiro. Traways belanging to Compy Evry 10 Minutes." It is obscure, but one seems to feel what the Joological Gardens are driving at. The Teuton finds himself in a worse case. He is invited to the "Garten an Bar," and will hardly be flattered to find that his beloved Biergarten has been converted into Bear-garden by the lively Portuguese.

BISMARCK MEMOIRS EXIST

Report that They Are in the Hands of Cotta and May Be Published in December.

OPPOSED A PUBLIC FUNERAL

Lord Salisbury's Telegram of Condolence Gives Great Satisfaction in Berlin—Bismarck's End Expected.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Lord Salisbury's telegram of condolence, describing the "splendid genius" of Prince Bismarck, gives great satisfaction.

Emperor William announces that he will present a valuable picture of Bismarck to the warship Fürst Bismarck, now in process of construction at Kiel. Bismarck, it is reported, once said to his wife:

"I will at least take precautions in good time against mischievous pranks being played with my dead body. I should not like to furnish what the Berliners call a 'beautiful corpse' in one of those theatrical tragi-comedies, something between a village fair and a church procession. It would be about the only thing that now has any terrors for me."

Herr Hayden, editor of the Zukunft, which publishes the foregoing, was one of Bismarck's most intimate friends. In the course of the same article he says:

"Dr. Schweninger knew last October that the Prince was doomed, but kept the knowledge secret until the end. It was in accordance with Prince Bismarck's own wish that the letter of resignation was published six hours after his death, because he feared that, if it was longer delayed, high influences might prevent its publication altogether."

Eighteen hundred telegrams have arrived at Friedrichsruh, and 2,180 have been dispatched since the death.

The whereabouts of the memoirs are still kept secret, but it is asserted that they are in the hands of Cotta, at Stuttgart. Despite denials, it is unlikely that they will be published before December, as they are not yet printed, and must be copyrighted in America and abroad for simultaneous publication.

It is believed that the memoirs will furnish a key to the diplomatic history of the last forty years.

WILLIAM MAES A SPEECH.

He Addresses His Ministers After the Bismarck Memorial Services.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day says that after yesterday's religious services in the Emperor William Memorial Church in memory of the late Prince Bismarck, the Emperor assembled the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the Cabinet Ministers in the vestibule and made them a lengthy address.

HONORS TO BISMARCK AT HAVANA.

The Warships and the Cabanas Fortress Fire Salutes.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—On receipt of the news of the death of Prince Bismarck, the German cruiser Geier fired nineteen shots, at three-minute intervals, and the French cruiser in the harbor and the Cabanas fortress also fired salutes.

In token of sorrow the local German colony held special funeral services at the German Casino, at which were present the officers of the cruiser Geier and other military and political functionaries. Herr Falk, the German Consul, presided and delivered a funeral eulogy. While the services were in progress the flags at all the Consulates were at half-mast.

The Geier left Havana yesterday for Santiago and Puerto Rican ports. She carried several passengers, among them the Swedish Captain Bends.

PHOTOGRAPHED BISMARCK DEAD.

Prince Herbert Prosecutes Two Men for Entering the Death Chamber.

HAMBURG, Aug. 5.—The police here are proceeding, at the instance of Prince Herbert Bismarck, under an application to the Altona Provincial Court, against two photographers, Wilcke and Priester, for entering the Castle of Friedrichsruh and photographing the remains of Prince Bismarck shortly after his death.

The proceedings are based on the Criminal Code dealing with "breaches of domestic peace."

British Consul's Wife Dies at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Ethel Frances Blakeley Jerome, wife of the British Consul ad interim, died on Tuesday night of malarial fever.

CAPT. CLARK SENT HOME.

Oregon's Commander Examined by a Medical Board—His Long Career in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon, has been invalided home. The news of Capt. Clark's illness came as a shock to his Washington friends in and out of the navy, who have followed with intense interest his noble trip from San Francisco around "The Horn" to Florida, and noted with added interest his conduct of the Oregon in the battle with Cervera's squadron.

Definite information concerning his illness is not obtainable at the Navy Department. Secretary Long said to-night that Capt. Clark had been granted leave of absence on account of sickness, but that he had no knowledge of how sick he was or from what disease he was suffering.

It is believed at the Navy Department that Capt. Clark is suffering from some climatic affection, induced probably by the tremendous strain under which he has been for months.

Charles Edgar Clark was born in Vermont in 1845, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1860. His course at Annapolis was interrupted by the civil war, when he gave up his studies and went into the service and was ordered to the steam sloop Ossipee, which was one of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He had not been very long aboard this ship when she became engaged in the battle of Mobile Bay, on Aug. 5, 1864, with Admiral Farragut.

Since the civil war he has been at various times connected with the Mare Island and the Boston Navy Yard, the North Atlantic and Asiatic stations, the Naval Academy, the training ship New Hampshire, and with the torpedo station. In 1881 he became a Commander. In 1895 he took charge as Captain of the coast-defense monitor Monterey.

Capt. Clark held this command until shortly after the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor. At the time he was at the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Monterey. The threatening aspect of affairs with Spain convinced the Government that the battle ship Oregon, then on the Pacific Coast, should be brought around Cape Horn to the Atlantic. Capt. Clark took command of the ship, and he was ordered to sail from San Francisco on March 19. It was then that he began his world-famed run of sixty-five days around Cape Horn. The distance covered was 13,000 miles, being the longest and quickest trip on record.

Despite this long voyage the Oregon joined Admiral Sampson's squadron without any accident or delay, and entered into the war with a zest. Capt. Clark's discipline was evident in the effective and disastrous work against Cervera's fleet at Santiago July 3.

New Yorkers' Gift to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Some time ago Nathan Straus of New York wrote the War Department offering to furnish the department with an artificial ice plant, capable of producing thirteen tons of ice per day and the apparatus necessary for the filtering of 20,000 gallons of water a day. In addition to the machinery itself, which Mr. Straus offered for the use of the American soldiers at Santiago, the offer included the salaries of the men to operate it. The offer has been accepted by the department. Those associated with Mr. Straus in making the offer are J. Pierpont Morgan, Perry Belmont, and President Steward of the United States Trust Company.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS CASE.

Board of Education Committee Hears the Charges Against Superintendent Snyder — Accusation Against Contractor Gallagher.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, which has been holding hearings in secret for some time on the charges made by former Inspector Franklin and Inspector Dennison against C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, opened the doors yesterday and allowed reporters to enter. The hearing lasted from 5 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 o'clock at night.

The charges against Superintendent Snyder of allowing faulty and fraudulent work in school buildings were entirely answered by the testimony, as was acknowledged by Franklin's counsel, and the examination took a new turn, so that the hearing appeared to be for the purpose of showing that Franklin had been a good inspector, and that he had been turned out of his employment because contractors, particularly P. J. Gallagher, did not want him.

The mystery surrounding the charges was not solved, and no clue to the purpose of their being brought, and who is behind them, could be got.

The most sensational part of Superintendent Snyder's testimony was his remarks about Contractor Gallagher. He told of having trouble with him everywhere. He testified that in 1896 he had employed a man as inspector on the Edgecombe Avenue School building whom he had known for years, for the reason that he was afraid of Gallagher. It was developed afterward that this same man, however, had been dismissed for allowing bad work to be done, and that Mr. Snyder would not hire him again nor recommend him for any position.

The Superintendent said that when he got Franklin's affidavit first he called on Gallagher to open up the concrete work in the school and show what it was. Mr. Gallagher did so, and he found it was all right, but the Superintendent made an investigation of his own, and discovered that somebody under Mr. Gallagher's orders had dug holes and "salted" them, so that when inspectors came from the Building Department to examine them they would show the required depth and quality of foundation.

A foreman for Gallagher whose name is Quinn was said to have "salted" the holes.

Counsel Marshall, in the course of his questions, asked Superintendent Snyder if he had ever heard that wooden beams in the Fifty-first Street School built by Gallagher projected into the smoke flues. Mr. Snyder said that this was a violation of law, and if it was so he would like to know about it. Mr. Marshall declared that he would have the beams on every floor examined within forty-eight hours.

Superintendent Snyder denied that he had dismissed Franklin on account of Gallagher's threat, and said that if Gallagher ever asked him to have a man removed he would keep the man for that very reason.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Jack the letter of Mr. Snyder demanding an investigation of the charges against him was read. The Commissioner suppressed the last paragraph till the counsel for Franklin agreed to have it read. This charged Franklin and others with being in a conspiracy against him. Just what this conspiracy was Mr. Snyder would not tell.

The hearing adjourned at 10 o'clock. Lawyer Marshall said that he did not care to go any further into the charges against Snyder, but he wanted to continue a cross-examination of him on other points. Commissioner Mack said he was going out of town for about three weeks, and decided to set no date for the next hearing, but announced that he would call it.

PROF. HERMAN GOING TO BOSTON.

The Berlin Musical Director Will Succeed Carl Zerrahn.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Stephen R. Dowe of the Handel and Haydn Society of this city, received a cablegram this forenoon from Prof. Reinhold L. Herman of Berlin, notifying the society of his acceptance of their offer to become director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Carl Zerrahn. Prof. Herman has a wide reputation as a musical director both in America and Europe.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mlle. de Lussan, after concluding her engagement with Maurice Grau at Covent Garden, decided not to sing again in opera until she accompanies Mme. Melba to New York, when she will become a member of Mme. Melba's Opera Company.

Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Julien Storey, who remained in London for a short period after the close of the opera season, have left the British metropolis for a brief sojourn in Italy, after which they will return to their Paris home, remaining there until they start for this country, which will be early in October.

This city is to have another patriotic naval spectacle, which will be produced under the management of Brady & Ziegfeld, who have secured the American and Canadian rights from T. N. Singh & Co. of London. The inventor, Carl Leps, sailed from Hamburg Thursday in charge of the miniature ships and electrical plant.

Applications from prospective producers of new comedies for August and September at the Bijou have been very numerous. The probability is, however, that the house will remain closed until Sam Bernard's début as a star in the "Mermaids of Michigan," on Sept. 17. Miss Maud Haslam's rôle in this new farce is said to be on somewhat broader lines than those she has been identified with in recent years.

Rehearsals will begin Monday morning at the Garden Theatre of John J. McNally's new comedy, "A Reign of Error," in which the Rogers brothers will be starred this season, under the direction of Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger. Mr. McNally has completed the comedy, which is in three acts, and is considered a distinct departure from any of his previous efforts.

Gustave Kerker will sail for England today on the Lucania, and during his stay abroad his place as conductor of "Those Dodie Dandy" will be filled by Clarence West. He goes to London for the purpose of rehearsing two new companies of "The Belle of New York," which are to tour the large and small cities of the provinces, and also to rewrite some of the music of his opera "Kismet," which will be produced some time this Autumn.

After this evening's performance of "Cook's Tour" at Koster & Bial's the music hall will close, but the management announce that the performance on the roof will continue, and with every week the programme will be augmented with new talent. Rumor has it that preparations are in progress for a new burlesque, to be produced next month, but the report could not be confirmed. It is said that Joseph W. Herbert, author of "Cook's Tour," will be the librettist, and that the play will be based upon the story of Rip Van Winkle.

POLICY BEFORE THE BABY.

Colored Man Abandons a Child at a Fire to Find Insurance Papers.

As between a baby and a life insurance policy, in a fire which last night threatened the existence of both, H. Hilman, a colored man living on the third floor of the tenement at 233 West Sixty-first Street, chose the policy and left the baby to its fate. That fate would undoubtedly have been death had it not been for the fortunate arrival of neighbors.

It appears that in the evening Mrs. Hilman went out, leaving her husband and the baby of a friend in the apartment. When she came home she saw smoke issuing from beneath the door of one of her rooms, and immediately set up a howl, which nearly startled her neighbors to death. Then, as became a godly pillar of the Union Baptist Church to which she belongs, and for which she had been collecting last night, she dropped on her knees and began to pray, letting the fire take care of itself—and her husband and baby as well.

Neighbors, however, thought that action would be better than prayer under such stress of circumstances, and, accordingly, they broke open the door and, with the help of the police, who had arrived, found Helman, half blinded by the smoke, rooting around in an old bureau for his insurance papers. He gave no thought to the baby, which was found, overcome by the smoke, lying in its cradle. Five minutes more and it would have been suffocated.

It took four policemen to carry Helman out, as he was determined to save his policy or die in the effort.

The united efforts of police and firemen put out the fire and subdued the agitated tenants after some $800 damage had been done.

Children Buried in a Sand Bank.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 5.—George Partlow, six years old, and John Collins, four years old, were buried by the caving-in of a sand bank while playing this afternoon. The bodies were not found for several hours.

Camp Black—Infantry and Artillery. See L. I. R. R. adv., excursion column.—Adv.

LIEUT. HOBSON HONORED

Receives a Fine Sword from Cottagers and Guests at Long Beach Hotel.

A LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT

The Lieutenant's Response to the Presentation Speech Made by the Rev. Dr. G. H. Hepworth Is Greeted with Enthusiasm.

Amid unbounded enthusiasm, accompanied by cheers that could be heard in every nook and corner of the Long Beach Hotel, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson was last night presented with a magnificent sword, costing $275, the gift jointly of the guests of the hotel and the cottagers at Long Beach, L. I. The sword bore no inscription, but the sentiment of the donors was expressed in the presentation speech, which was made on their behalf by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, one of the cottagers.

Fully 500 persons, including a large number of children, crowded the large ballroom when Lieut. Hobson, with Mrs. E. J. Gavegan leaning on his arm, entered and took a rear seat on the platform reserved for the committee in charge of the presentation, and his specially invited guests, including Mrs. Hobson and Miss Hobson, the Lieutenant's mother and sister, Irving H. Patton and Miss Katie Patton, his cousins; Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Miss Elizabeth Van Beuren, and Miss Annie Van Bueren. The committee included Fred C. Cocheu, George H. Roberts, Jr., ex-Park Commissioner D. N. Somers of Brooklyn, Col. Meredith L. Jones, J. J. Spowers, E. I. Horseman, J. W. Cooper, R. M. Walters, E. J. Gavegan, and Paul K. Ames.

Lieut. Hobson had barely sat down when somebody in the audience proposed three cheers, which were given with a will.

Fred C. Cocheu, acting as Chairman, at once introduced the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, who, speaking to the Lieutenant, said in part:

"I have a very simple but a very agreeable duty to perform in bidding you welcome to our seashore home, where the waves of the broad Atlantic pounding on the beach join us in our hearty applause for your masterful and historic deed. It is our privilege to add one little leaf to the wreath of laurel which the Nation has already placed upon your brow. I have often pictured to myself the incident in which you and your companions took so noble a part. I could see you sitting in the solitude of your own soul pondering over the dangers which you and your men were ready to perform in the name of your country and of your flag. I could hear the generous though perhaps envious words of the thousands who bade you farewell and at the same time godspeed, hardly hoping to look upon your face again. I can hear the full diapason of the batteries showering shot and shell, which the enemy hoped would be your requiem. I can see your brother officer, Ensign Powell, in his little launch wondering where you had vanished, but fearing the worst, floating about in these waves, that perchance he might see some dead on their surface. But the stars were above you, and above them was the withholding hand of Almighty God.

"At the same time I do not forget the chivalrous deed of Admiral Cervera (applause), in which Hobson joined, in sending word to your command that you were safe in prison. In conclusion, my dear boy, let me express the hope that you may live on the high level which you set for yourself when amid the thunderous music of shot and shell you bravely performed your duty. God bless you."

When the applause and cheering, which lasted fully five minutes, had subsided, the large leather and satin-lined case, containing the sword, was produced and handed by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth to Lieut. Hobson.

Lieut. Hobson's Response.

The officer grasped the gold and silver trimmed leather scabbard, and holding the blade aloft in the manner of a salute, slowly brought it down and carefully sheathed it. For the next minute he stood speechless, and then in a voice vibrating with emotion, he addressed himself to the previous speaker as follows:

"Reverend and Honored Sir: It is with the profoundest emotion that I receive and accept this beautiful and magnificent token, so spontaneously offered by this generous group. I cannot adequately express my appreciation and my thanks. I can only say that as long as my country shall or may continue this emblem shall be dearly cherished and shall ever recall this occasion, this spot on the Atlantic, and when, perhaps far away, any occasion may occur to use it or to have it in service I cannot but feel that the thought of this occasion will add to the inspiration that will prompt the performance of my future duty.

"I have only to beg, in accepting this token, that you appreciate and recall the fact that the little incident at the front is but an indication of the condition and status of your sailors afloat, and I have only to add that then and forever, in any emergency, they will be anxious and ready to do their whole duty."

During Lieut. Hobson's speech of acknowledgment, which was delivered with the greatest deliberation, the most intense silence prevailed, but as soon as he had finished there was enthusiasm, pent-up while the audience hung on his words, burst forth, and cheer after cheer rent the air. Flags, handkerchiefs, and hats were waved for several minutes, and then, to satisfy the increasing clamor, Chairman Cocheu announced that the guest of the evening would be pleased to meet the audience in the parlor, but that, on account of the lateness of the hour—it was after 10—children would be the first to be received.

The youngsters no sooner heard this than they at once began to clamber up on the platform, and Lieut. Hobson soon found himself in the midst of a struggling mass of children of all ages striving for an opportunity to kiss and shake his hands. He was deeply moved by this demonstration, and warmly greeted every child. Until late into the night he was kept busy meeting admirers and distributing his autograph.

Time for Business.

With all his social engagements, Lieut. Hobson found time during the day to attend to some important business connected with the raising of the Cristobal Colon. He spent considerable of the forenoon at the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, after having breakfasted at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. On his return from the wrecking company's offices he took luncheon at the Aldine Club as the guest of his cousins, Mr. and Miss Patten.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the committee having in charge the presentation of the sword to the hero of the Merrimac called at the Astoria to escort the Lieutenant to the Long Island Railroad Company's station in Long Island City. The trip was made in open carriages, and all along the route people who recognized Lieut. Hobson greeted him with cheers. At 4:19 the entire party left in a special parlor car. It took about forty minutes to reach Long Beach.

At the Long Beach Station a crowd of fully 500 persons had gathered. They were there at least an hour before the train carrying the party arrived, and when finally the smoke of the long-expected special was seen curling beyond the curve, a rush was made for points of vantage. Every one was eager to be the first to shake the Lieutenant's hand and extend to him the first words of greeting. The train pulled up at the private platform of the Long Beach Hotel and Lieut. Hobson, leaning on the arms of Mr. Cocheu and Mr. Gavegan, stepped out. The moment the crowd caught sight of him they gave three ringing cheers and made a rush for his hands. His arms for several minutes were worked like pump handles, while men, women, and children cheered again and again.

All the employés of the hotel, mostly colored men, had turned out to greet the young Southerner, and one negro, a porter, carrying a large flag, struck up "My Country 'Tis of Thee" as soon as he had had the satisfaction of shaking Lieut. Hobson's hand. The tune was taken up by all present, and the familiar strains were sung while the hero of the hour made his way with considerable difficulty to the hotel.

The broad veranda of the hotel was lined with people, principally girls, clad for the most part in bright costumes, and they gave the distinguished guest another ovation as he slowly ascended the stairs leading to the parlors of the hotel. At the head of the stairs he was met by A. E. Dick, the proprietor of the hotel, who in a few words bade him a hearty welcome.

As soon as Lieut. Hobson could free himself from the crowd, which surged all about him at every step, he went down to the beach and took a long swim in company with Mr. Gavegan, his host for the evening, who has established a record for long distance swimming. The Lieutenant is, however, also an excellent swimmer, and kept side by side with his host for almost half a mile.

At 6:30 dinner was served in an annex to the main dining room, and the guests at that function consisted of the party that had accompanied the Lieutenant on the trip from this city. There were no speeches, but the hotel orchestra played patriotic airs outside, and at the conclusion of the meal the entire party sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Lieut. Hobson had originally intended returning to this city last night, but he was prevailed upon to remain at the Beach overnight, and will leave the Long Branch this morning at 8:07. He goes to Washington to-day, and within a few days expects to go South to rejoin the fleet.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Richard W. Buttle.

Major Richard Warren Buttle, a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 105 Berkeley Place, yesterday morning after a week's illness with Bright's disease. He was born in Ireland in March, 1838, and came to this country with his parents when very young. In 1861, at the first call for volunteers, he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment and was in one of the first companies to cross the bridge over the Potomac into Southern territory. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, and was promoted to a Captaincy. He was brevetted Major for gallantry in action. Upon the restoration of peace he entered in the wholesale woolen trade in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, and U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. The funeral services will be at St John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and Sterling Place, to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Walsh, Chaplain of the Grand Post, will preach the sermon. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Edwin F. Gillette.

Edwin F. Gillette, one of the oldest theatrical treasurers in this city, died at his home, 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, on Thursday morning, of pleuro-pneumonia, leaving a wife and six children. The funeral services will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at his home. Mr. Gillette was connected with the Academy of Music in the city earlier days of the Mapleson administration. During the last two years he had been employed by Treasurer Max Hirsch of the Metropolitan Opera House as door-keeper of the stockholders' entrance on the Thirty-ninth Street side of the Opera House. He was a member of the Treasurers' Club of America.

Vicar General O'Hara.

The Rev. Dr. James F. O'Hara, Vicar General of the Rochester Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, and rector of the Immaculate Conception Church, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, yesterday morning. Dr. O'Hara was one of the most widely and well-known clergymen in Rochester. His acquaintance in the city was extensive from the fact that during a priesthood of nearly twenty-nine years he was connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. Bridget's Church, Church of the Immaculate Conception, and general diocesan matters.

Obituary Notes.

WILFORD LINSLY died Thursday evening at his home, 1 in this city. He was a graduate of the Scientific School of Yale College and a member of the Yale Club of this city. He was a landscape painter, and his work during recent years had been mostly of views in the White Mountains and vicinity. His enthusiastic devotion to art and the care and skill which characterize his paintings placed him in high distinction in his profession.

FRANCIS J. DOREMUS, former assemblyman from Morris County, N. J., died suddenly at his home on Prospect Place, Nutfield on Thursday night from a Plainfield on Thursday night from a paralysis. Mr. Doremus was in apparent good health when he retired at 10 o'clock, but felt distressed a short time after. He arose and sat down in a chair and died later. He was eighty-two years old and leaves a wife and four children. He was born in Madison, Morris County.

JANE OLIVER, sixty-four years old, wife of T. Mason Oliver, School Inspector for thirty-five years, died Thursday at her home, 1,007 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, from cancer. Mrs. Oliver was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country forty-five years ago, being married to Mr. Oliver a year later. The funeral will be held on Sunday at 2 P. M. in the Dutch Reformed Church, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, of which church Mrs. Oliver had been a member for thirty-five years. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

DEATH OF "PHIL" MILLIGAN.

The Old-Time Saloon and Restaurant Keeper Passes Away—His Interesting Resort.

Philip Milligan, better known as "Phil" among those who for a quarter of a century and more were patrons of his saloon and restaurant at the Webster House, 1,261 Broadway—which they only knew as "Milligan's"—died on Thursday at his home, 434 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. He was fifty-nine years old, and survived by his widow. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. He will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Milligan started his establishment in the Webster House Building twenty-nine years ago, and rapidly secured a paying clientage among those of the frequenters of the Tenderloin who had "money to burn," as he wanted its equivalent in the best of good cheer. What Parker was to the police Milligan was to the cream of the force. His customers were sportsmen, the gambling fraternity and the "sporty" elements of the Legislature and the Judiciary. All these contributed to his prosperity stood or sat at Milligan's bar or restaurant tables on the plane of equality.

All patrons of Milligan's were safe from molestation the moment they entered his place. In rare instances "Phil" found occasion to enjoin a chevalier of the tortuous industry from continuing his patronage. The operation never attracted attention.

Some of the men about town who were constant visitors at Milligan's were Philo Fields, Wash

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including August Fifteenth, 1898.
New York, July 26th, 1898.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
OR
ALLOTMENTS FINANCED
BY
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY
BANKERS & BROKERS
9 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:
Isaac Brown.....$92.83
Charles Carew.....361.60
H. McAleenan.....164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill.....66.29
State of New York, City and County of New York, s. s.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
je16-1aw6wS

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$350,000 WANTED ON FIRST ISSUE ELECTRIC railroad bonds; 5 per cent. principal and interest guaranteed. Address Bonds, Box 209 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Yesterday's stock market gave new emphasis to the better tendency now showing in Wall Street. Again, led by stocks of the best character, the market broadened and quotations advanced substantially. Practically all of the conspicuous shares made gains of consequence, and in some quarters the buoyancy was exceptional. Manipulation was less evident than usual in a market of such decided tendencies—in only a few shares were there any indications of professional bullishness.

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The strongest shares were the dividend-paying railroads, and in these there was buying of the best character. But the whole market was strong—naturally strong. Even those industrial stocks which recently have been under most pressure, and in which recessions of importance have been forced recovered much of their losses, some of them even making new high prices for this movement.

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In Rock Island, Northwest, St. Paul, Burlington, and stocks of that class there was buoyancy that was most encouraging. Properties like these are not easily manipulated, nor could manipulation have brought about the movement in them that occurred yesterday. What made that group of stocks strong, and what has been making them strong recently, is absorption by powerful interests—absorption that, in the opinion of Wall Street's most conservative financiers, is fully warranted by the unexceptional abundance and ease of money.

***

Under the lead of Burlington the granger shares were conspicuously strong. In all of the group there was much activity, Burlington, the leader, figuring for some 34,000 shares. The stock made a new high record for recent years and sold above 112. The character of the buying gave substance to the reports of the probable increase in the company's dividend rate. Of St. Paul and of Rock Island the buying was equally good, both stocks enjoying the support of strong outside as well as of inside interests.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¾; $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112; $369,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅞@104¾@105@104⅞, and $100 do, small, at 104¾.

***

In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 72¾, and $1,000 Alabama Class C, at 98.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Minn. Iron	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Mo., K. & Texas	¾
Brook. Rap. T.	1¾	N. J. Central	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	6⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1¼
Del., Lack & W.	½	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Rio Grande W.	¾
General Electric	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Illinois Steel	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Michigan Central	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Lake Shore	3½
Brunswick City	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi. Gt. West pf., A.	½	Pac. C. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Flint & P. M. pf.	½	St. P., M. & M.	½
Great Northern pf.	¾	Third Avenue	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Akron & C. J. 5s, coupon off	4	Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1988	1½	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1988, t. r.	2½	Laclede Gas 5s	1
Cent. O., reor. 1st	4½	Col., St. L. & K. C., t. r.	2
Ches. & O. 4½s	1	West Shore 4s	1
Chi. Gas 1st	1¼	West Shore 4s, reg.	1½
Chi. & N. W., s. f. 6s	2⅝	N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
Col. Coal & I. 6s	2		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,745,448; balance, $6,187,445; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $608,618.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for short and 1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 9¼. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 110½; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 85¾; Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅞; St. Paul, ¼, to 104¾; New York Central, ¼, to 122; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 55⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞. Erie first preferred sold at 36½. British consols declined 5-16, to 110⅝ for money and 110 11-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 57½c, and exchange in London was 25f 23½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.70, compared with 176.50 Thursday, 173.60 a week ago, and 193.80 a year ago; in Rome at 107.30, compared with 107.55 Thursday, 107.63 a week ago, and 105.02 a year ago; in Lisbon at 79.50, compared with 79.50 Thursday, 80.24 a week ago, and 48¼ a year ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,975,100, against $1,818,504 last week, and $1,253,957 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,920,787, against $1,815,693 last week, and $873,996 in the same week of last year.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

A Director of the Indiana Natural Gas Company said yesterday to a friend, the President of a Wall Street bank:

"Our difficulties with the People's Gas Company are practically settled. Some concessions are to be made on both sides, and there will be none of the bitter fighting which Wall Street has been counting on. The settlement which has been reached cannot be called either a victory or a defeat for one side or the other. Business men have simply settled a business controversy in a business way; results will show speedily that the People's Gas Company of Chicago has acted profitably."

***

A special meeting of the People's Gas Company is to be held in Chicago on Aug. 26, at which it is said a new agreement between the People's Gas Company and the Indiana Natural Gas corporation will probably be ratified.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

On the return of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe some surprising official announcements touching New York Central affairs will be made. One of these is said to be of extraordinary consequence. New alliances—even new consolidations—are impending.

TOBACCO TRUST 12 PER CENT.

American Tobacco insiders say unequivocally that plans have been completed by which all the outstanding Tobacco Trust scrip will be retired, thus giving the company's shares an advantage they have not recently possessed. On similar authority it is declared that Tobacco Trust Directors have agreed that after the extinction of the outstanding scrip Tobacco common stock will be put upon the same dividend basis as are Sugar Trust shares—12 per cent. per annum.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Over $6,300 was the increase in the earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on Thursday. These figures, given out officially yesterday, astound even insiders, who do not lack enthusiasm over the company's phenomenal advancement.

Coincident with the announcement of the tremendous increase in traffic returns, the following bulletin came over Wall Street tickers:

"Washington A. Roebling, under whose supervision the Brooklyn Bridge was constructed, has completed his examination and handed his report to Commissioner Shea. He finds that the bridge is as sound and stable as the day it was built and that the running of the trolley cars on the bridge has not impaired its safety in the least. He says that the accidents which have occurred are of an exceedingly trivial nature."

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's stock became at once active and strong, more than recovering the losses which during the earlier part of the week were brought about through nervousness over the original representation that the Brooklyn Bridge was so much imperiled that trolley cars might have to be denied all privileges over it. The stock's closing price yesterday afternoon was within a slight fraction of the highest point at which it has ever sold. Intimate friends of Gov. Flower are assured that the market value will advance very much.

OMAHA AND NORTHWEST.

An important railroad man, prominent in Vanderbilt corporations, is authority for the statement that in advancing the Chicago and Northwest dividend to a 6 per cent. basis there will be action taken by the Northwest controllers of Omaha providing for the increase of the Omaha dividend. The possibility of any such increase is much denied by Wall Street bears and their hired distributors of points. That the increase will be made is stated by both Northwest and Omaha officials.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of July will cover 47 roads, and will show 0.89 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

FOURTH WEEK OF JULY.

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Great Southern	$44,076	....	$1,735
Atlantic & Danville	10,327	....	835
Ann Arbor	38,042	2,405	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	164,350	....	29,301
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	104,250	....	1,091
Burl. Ced. Rap. & North.	105,702	....	2,262
Canadian Pacific	609,000	....	58,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	358,598	52,453	....
Chicago & East. Illinois	77,940	7,918	....
Chicago Great Western	108,808	....	10,766
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	827,827	....	75,231
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel'g.	43,364	18,627	....
Col., Sandusky & Hock'g.	23,603	12,581	....
Denver & Rio Grande	245,500	24,100	....
Detroit & Lima Northern	10,097	1,987	....
Evansville & Indianapolis	9,436	....	1,028
Evansville & Terre Haute	33,382	....	3,374
Georgia & Alabama	26,717	5,968	....
International & Great N.	76,829	5,988	....
Iowa Central	47,704	6,125	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	34,627	1,346	....
Kansas City Sub. Belt	14,728	1,723	....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,709	....	4,354
Lake Erie & Western	91,392	....	7,401
Louisville & Nashville	598,785	....	30,047
Mexican Central	156,247	44,412	....
Mexican National	159,139	5,450	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	42,661	....	18,034
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	275,455	....	38,289
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	777,000	2,000	....
Central Branch	44,000	....	....
New York, Ont. & West.	127,123	....	18,114
Norfolk & Western	186,767	....	28,216
Ohio River	18,528	....	2,504
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	114,017	14,223	....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansv.	21,925	....	7,408
Rio Grande Southern	15,161	5,118	....
Southern Railway	673,328	139,852	....
St. Joseph & Grand Island	22,406	....	5,613
St. Louis & San Francisco	173,038	....	1,142
St. Louis Southwestern	129,810	14,104	....
Texas & Pacific	203,704	906	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	47,035	14,141	....
Toledo, St. L. & Kan. City	64,763	2,437	....
Wabash	375,652	22,023	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	33,591	9,533	....
Wisconsin Central	123,780	....	7,151
Total, (47 roads)	$7,733,634	$410,508	$342,516
Net increase, (0.89 p. c.)	....	67,992	....

For the third week of July The Chronicle's final statement covers eighty-two roads, and shows 3.68 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Third Week of July.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported, (74 roads)	$7,256,446	$467,663	$231,461
Clev., Can. & Southern.	11,843	3,328	....
Del., So. Shore & Atl.	40,494	2,004	....
Fla. Central & Penin.	59,466	24,505	....
Ft. Worth & Den. City.	28,026	1,800	....
Kan. City & Omaha	3,847	....	1,161
Keokuk & Western	8,502	....	1,795
Texas Central	4,912	1,068	....
U. Pac., Den. & Gulf.	74,902	....	649
Total (82 roads)	$7,483,443	$500,366	$235,066
Net increase (3.68 p. c.)	....	$265,300	....

For the month of July fifty-six roads, (all that have furnished statements for the full month as yet,) show aggregate results as follows:

Month of July.	1898.	1897.	Increase.	P.C.
Gross earnings, (56 roads)	$24,423,483	$23,773,205	$650,278	2.74

It will be seen that there is a gain on the roads reporting in the amount of $650,278, or 2.74 per cent.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Agreement of Minneapolis lines to restore freight rates on Aug. 15.

Decrease of $533 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for June, making a decrease of $31,233 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $156,596 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week and increase of $721,143, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Statement by Treasury Department that the new bonds of the denomination of $1,000 will not be ready before Aug. 15.

Increase of $35,488 in Georgia and Alabama's surplus net earnings for the fiscal year.

Decline and subsequent rally in price of Standard Oil shares in the outside market.

Deficit of $83,984 shown by Lackawanna's leased lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30, against a surplus of $2,559 for the corresponding period last year.

Surplus of $457,286 reported by St. Louis and San Francisco for the fiscal year, after dividend and interest, against $231,067 in the previous year.

Increase of $6,387 in Oregon Short Line's net earnings for June, making an increase of $481,729 for the fiscal year.

Official announcement that Rock Island's gross earnings for July will increase considerably over $100,000.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Prospects of peace stimulate many kinds of business. In spite of records, the impression prevails that delay and hesitation have legitimately resulted from war, and larger contracts are in fact coming forward for iron products with a better general demand in most industries.

"The volume of payments through all clearing houses was the largest ever known in July, being 8 per cent. larger than in 1892 for the month, and for the past week 11.7 per cent. larger.

"Most industrial works have resumed after a shorter vacation with fewer participating than usual. A few labor troubles only call attention to the fact that this season has been remarkably free from such hindrances.

"A rather better demand for staple cotton goods does not relieve the overproduction in print cloths, and goods are practically unchanged in price.

"Western stiffness in holding wool, and the New England wool paper drifting this way and largely refused, indicate another attempt to tire out the manufacturers, who are actually offering for worsted wool 4 to 5 cents below asking prices, and buying scarcely any. Sales at the three chief markets amount to 4,886,600 pounds for the week, against 12,052,300 last year, and 9,291,700 in 1892. Coates Brothers' 100 quotations average 18.80 cents, against 18.72 July 1.

"The opening of lightweight woolen goods shows a disposition to avoid direct comparison with previous styles, with advances estimated at 7½ to 10 per cent., where comparison is possible, and there is no evidence as yet how the market will meet it. Several mills have closed for the time rather than pay prices asked for wool.

"The iron manufacture has nearly if not quite resumed its full production, except in the valleys, where Bessemer producers are closing in turn under agreement to force prices upward. While there has been large buying, one Pittsburg steel concern, with all its furnaces at work taking 50,000 tons more, the price there does not change as yet, nor does local pig at Chicago, although with much better buying, one Southern concern advancing its price 25 cents. Low phosphorus pig has risen 50 cents at Philadelphia, with better demand, but unchanged prices for other grades.

"The demand for rails includes bids for next Winter and next year, a Chicago sale of 4,000 tons for Japan, and Eastern sales of 9,000 tons for American roads, 5,000 for Prince Edward Island next year, and 24,000 deliverable in three years for Mexico. Plates are in unprecedented demand, both East and West, and structural works are full, with large contracts coming forward in all sections. Bars are so much stronger that many mills refuse less than $1 for iron, though steel bars sell largely at 90 cents.

"The actual shipments of boots and shoes for the year thus far are slightly larger than in any previous year to date, 2,538,669 cases, exceeding last year's by 222,000, and those of 1896 by about 300,000, but only slightly exceeding those of 1895. Since 1892 the gain has been 19 per cent.

"While manufacturers are busy, many with orders two months ahead, and retail trade is fair for the season, jobbers still hold back as far as they can, though anxious for speedy deliveries.

"Sales of leather are very small, but holders are stiff, expecting that the surplus held by factories will soon be exhausted."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The stimulating influences of the apparently near approach of peace, coupled with the generally expected beneficial effects it is hoped will flow from the opening up of new markets in the lands added to the National domain, seem to increase as the Summer wanes.

"That the improvement, while as yet admittedly one largely of sentiment, is not entirely so confined, however, is proved by reports of a still further increased distribution of staple goods in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, where the excellent crop situation has rendered harmless the supposed benumbing effects of war.

"Another encouraging feature of the week has been the perceptible growth in strength of the iron and steel situation, partly as the result, it is claimed, of the hoped-for approaching close of hostilities, but partly also as the result of an active demand on domestic and foreign account for nearly all forms of these metals.

"Particularly noticeable is the demand, more especially in the Central West, for iron for agricultural implement manufacturers and for steel rails and plates for export or for domestic shipbuilding.

"Firmness in prices is a feature of particular interest in view of the enormous production of pig iron early in the year, and apparently reflects the going into consumption of most of this immense production, leaving stocks generally within controllable limits.

"Encouraging export demand for our cereals, great steadiness of prices, largest recorded midsummer bank clearings, and fairly encouraging railroad earnings, notwithstanding the unwillingness of farmers to accept present cereal values, are additional encouraging features of trade at the present time.

"Business failures in the United States are at a minimum, numbering 189, identical in number with those of last week, but comparing with 214 in this week a year ago, 269 in 1896, 209 in 1895, and 197 in 1894.

"Significant of the changes which have occurred in general business conditions, and specially valuable because of the tendency on the part of pessimists to regard the present Summer quiet in trade as abnormal, are the figures of July bank clearings, which show an aggregate at seventy-seven cities of $5,010,300,995, a total smaller, it is true, by 8.7 per cent. than June, and less by 16 per cent. than those of January, but 4.3 per cent. larger than those of July a year ago, 15 per cent. in excess of July, 1896, 42.6 per cent. larger than 1894, 7.9 per cent. heavier than July, 1892, and 2.5 per cent. larger even than July, 1890, the heaviest July total on record.

"Accompanying this unprecedented record of July business also is the knowledge that in July a year ago the then beginning trade improvement became quite noticeable, so that gains shown now over a year ago are really progressive ones, and therefore all the more satisfactory to contemplate.

"The only section of the country to show a decrease is New England, while the cities of the Northwest and the Southwest, in keeping with their recent trade reports, show the heaviest gains.

"For the seven months of the calendar year the clearings aggregate $37,950,492,883, an increase of 27 per cent. over last year of 47 per cent. over 1894, and 5.7 per cent. over 1892, a year regarded as having been perhaps the most prosperous in the country's history.

"Weekly bank clearings show a reaction from last week's low totals in an aggregate of $1,187,873,000, 14 per cent. in excess of last week, 4 per cent. larger than this week a year ago, 53 per cent. in excess of 1894, 10 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 1.4 per cent. in excess of 1890.

"The tendency of Western farmers to hold their wheat," shipping sparingly at present prices, added to reports of less favorable harvest weather abroad and fairly large export demand, has invested Bradstreet's report of world's wheat stocks on Aug. 1 with more than usual interest and prices with more than recent strength.

"Inasmuch as it had been already forecast that Aug. 1 stocks would prove to be the smallest held on that date for ten years past, there was little room for surprise, and yet there was a decided stiffening in tone on the announcement that the world's stock, involving that held in this country and Canada, in Europe and afloat therefor, in Australia and Argentina, on the first of the present month was only 63,933,000 bushels, a total smaller by 20,000,000 bushels than that held on July 1, 1,400,000 bushels smaller even than last year's very small total, and 40,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels smaller than the amount held in 1896, 1895, and 1894.

"The straitened condition of home supplies is shown by the combined American and Canadian stocks being 11,000,000 bushels less than last year, only one-fourth those of 1896 and one-fifth those of 1894, when large yields and stocks found their reflection in abnormally low prices.

"Good crop reports, foreshadowing large yields the world over, appear to have temporarily, at least, found a balance in depleted visible and invisible supplies of old wheat and restricted receipts of new crop.

"Wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregate 4,111,312 bushels, as against 2,271,872 bushels last week, and compares with 3,308,477 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,747,850 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 1,550,562 bushels in 1895, and 3,417,200 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 14,326,122 bushels, as against 11,655,024 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,856,923 bushels, as against 2,601,821 bushels last week, 3,223,885 bushels in 1897, 1,257,483 bushels in 1896, 1,106,770 bushels in 1895, and 228,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 13,514,392 bushels, against 12,461,206 bushels last year."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
American Ex.	170	Leather Mfrs'	180
Broadway	225	Mechanics & Trad.	100
Central National	167	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	149
Chemical	3700	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	300
Continental	125	Ninth National	75
Corn Exchange	278	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Seaboard National	178
Fourth National	170	Seventh National	115
Garfield National	360	State of New York	102
German-American	112	West Side	275
Greenwich	165	Western National	145
Importers & Trad.	480		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	88	95
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	96	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3½	6
Kings County Inc.	8½	....
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	9	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	182	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	90	95
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	75	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	141
Standard Gas preferred	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas Stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex-div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	54	55
Glucose pf.	106¼	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	854	856
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	400½	401¼
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	86	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@58¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27 8-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .19, 1,000 Phoenix at .12@.13.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .42, 200 Golden Fleece at .24, 500 Utah at .08, 200 Yellow Jacket at .28.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10¼ cash @.12, buyer 30@.10¾.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| |

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1880, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,788,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.	2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.	50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sites and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.		

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
910	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	14⅜	12¾	14
50	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37	38	37	38
21,010	Am. Sug. Ref.	137¼	138¾	136⅝	138⅜
600	Am. Tobacco	126½	127½	126½	127½
340	At., T. & S.F. pf.	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	35⅜
200	Bay State Gas	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
3,050	Brook. R. T.	58⅝	59⅜	58⅛	59⅛
10,310	C., Bur. & Q.	109⅜	112⅛	109⅜	112⅛
7,480	C., Mil. & St. P.	101½	102½	101⅜	102⅜
3,440	Chi., R. I. & P.	99	99⅞	99	99⅞
120	Chi. Gt. West.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
220	Cent. of N. J.	90⅜	91⅜	90⅜	91¾
270	Gen. Electric	40¼	40¾	40	40
1,210	Louis. & Nash.	54⅜	54⅞	54	54½
4,820	Manhattan	107	108⅜	107	107⅝
450	Mo. Pacific	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Nat. Lead	36¾	37	36¾	37
30	N. Y. Central	119⅜	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝
540	Nor. Pacific	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
1,580	Nor. Pac. pf.	72¼	73⅝	72¼	73⅜
90	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
1,180	People's Gas	99¼	100⅜	99¼	100
100	Reading	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
620	Tenn. C. & I.	26¼	27	26¼	26⅝
100	Union Pac	25	25¼	25	25¼
2,200	Union Pac. pf.	62⅜	63⅜	62⅜	63¼
600	U. S. Rubber	37	39⅞	36⅞	39⅞
10	U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	68¾	68⅝	68¾
50	West. Union	94⅛	94⅞	94	94

63,930

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	49½	49¾	49½	49¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.09	.08
Alpha Con.	.03	.04
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	.16
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.15	.15
Challenge Con.	.12	.12
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.35	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.88	.89
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.64	.65
Justice	.06	.07
Kentuck Con.	.05	.04
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con.	.58	.58
Ophir	.22	.22
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.11	.12
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.51	.46
Silver Hill	.08	.08
Standard	1.59	1.50
Union Con.	.20	.20
Utah Con.	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.19

Silver bars, .58¾; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 13; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3¼	3	3½
Anaconda	37	40	34	40
Anchoria	68	71	68	68½
Argentum	21¼	21⅝	20½	22½
Battle Mountain	36	35	31	35
Columbine Victor	16¼	17½	16	17
Consolidated	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	8⅛
El Paso	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	8
Elkton	97	97½	97	97¼
Gibson	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20⅝
Golden Fleece	95¼	96	95	100
Gold King	55½	60	56	58
Golden Fleece	22	25	22	25
Garfield	10⅜	12	10½	10⅝
Isabella	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23½
Jackpot	7½	8	7½	7½
Jefferson	10	7	10	16
Lillie	98¼	99½	98¼	99
Matoa	22¼	22½	21½	21⅝
Moon Anchor	97⅜	98	97	98
Pharmacist	3	3	2¾	2⅞
Portland	115⅜	115½	115¼	115½
Rawlings	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
Rosa	11⅜	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
Union	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝
Work	5¾	6	5½	5¾

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KAUFMAN GOLD.—Schedules of Kaufman Gold, manufacturer of women's lace neckwear, ruffings, and plaitings, at 40 Wooster Street, show liabilities of $14,961, nominal assets of $5,659, actual assets of $2,443, consisting of merchandise and fixtures, $818; accounts, $1,528; cash, $97.

MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY.—An attachment has been obtained against the Manhattan Yeast Company of 313 Henry Street, whose place was raided by United States internal revenue officers, for $345, in favor of Isidor Strunsky, for rye graham flour which he sold to the company.

R. J. DEAN & Co.—Judgment for $5,094 was entered yesterday against R. J. Dean & Co., storage warehousemen, of 302 Greenwich Street, in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, for the amount due on a loan to A. J. Donally on his demand note, payment of which was guaranteed by the firm.

WILLIAM J. ARKELL.—Three judgments, aggregating $20,198, were entered yesterday against William J. Arkell, publisher, of 110 Fifth Avenue, in favor of the Bank of the Metropolis, as indorser on notes of the Arkell Publishing Company, the Kennedy Publishing Company, and the Tompkins Paper Stock Company.

M. B. & L. A. MARKS.—Judgment for $10,602 was entered yesterday against M. B. & L. A. Marks, formerly woolen commission merchants, of 121 and 123 Franklin Street, in favor of George Campbell & Co. of Philadelphia, for merchandise sold to the firm of M. B. & L. A. Marks shortly before their failure in January, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL PERFUMERY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an execution yesterday against the International Perfumery Company, manufacturer of toilet articles at 131 Liberty Street, for $10,155 in favor of Henry B. Barber for the amount now due on seven demand notes of the company. Oscar D. Dike is President and Treasurer and Herbert V. Dike Secretary. The company was incorporated in November, 1896, with a capital stock of $5,000.

DAVID MCCOSKER & Co.—Schedules of David McCosker, doing business as David McCosker & Co., importers of linens, woolens, and dress goods at 12 and 14 Walker Street, with a branch in Chicago, show liabilities of $52,013, nominal assets of $74,657, and actual assets of $69,882. The actual assets consist of merchandise, $59,980; accounts, $9,902. In addition to these assets Mr. McCosker has other assets, chiefly outside of business, aggregating $18,018, among which are equity in his residence, 457 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, $4,000; twenty-eight oil paintings, $6,000; bank stock, $2,002; C. O. D.'s, $5,531.

JOHN H. COPLESTON.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received two attachments against John H. Copleston, who kept a boarding house at 29 and 30 West Forty-seventh Street, one for $1,750, in favor of W. G. Wilson, for rent of 28 West Forty-seventh Street, and the other for $1,450, in favor of Theodore M. Burton, for rent of 30 West Forty-seventh Street. They were obtained on the ground that Mr. Copleston is a resident of London, and it was said that he had gone back to that city. Mr. Copleston moved from 28 and 30 West Forty-seventh Street a few weeks ago, it was said, to 108 West Forty-fifth Street. The Sheriff put a keeper in the latter place, but the furniture is claimed by Mrs. Olive Ada Archer, and the matter will go before the Sheriff's jury next week.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, William J.—Bank of the Metropolis, (three judgments) $20,198
AMERICAN SICK BENEFIT AND Accident Association—A. C. Serles 789
ANDRUSS, Charles A.—J. McLaughlin .. 1,746
BAILEY, Horace B., and Edward C. Burgess—Amos H. Brewster 865
BARRY, Charles—J. A. Drake 265
BARRY, Julia—C. Bashlp 436
BAYERLE, Max—William S. Gotthell 75
BERNHEIM, May—S. Wolff 160
CADMAN, Charles P.—Wyckoff, Seaman & Benedict 113
CASLIN, Phoebe B.—C. R. Griffin 93
CAVANAGH, Margaret — Metropolitan Street Railway Company 106
CARO, Jacob and Mary—S. Victor Constant, assignee 80
CHAMBERS, Patrick—M. T. Keating 833
CONEY ISLAND BASEBALL AND Cycle Park Company—W. L. Savage and another 91
COOK, Charles, Frederick A. Werning, Elmer W. Oliver, and William Jardine—R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited 9,935
CURRAN, Annie F.—New York Machine and Novelty Manufacturing Company 12
DEGENHARDT, George—Clausen & Price Brewing Company 880

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 5, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	106	43	Adams Express	105	105	105	105	.....
26½	26⅝	25	Am. Malting Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
77½	79	25	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
27¾	28	2,305	American Cotton Oil.	27⅝	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
82¼	82¾	710	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	− ¼
135	140	10	American Express	136	136	136	136	.....
13⅜	14½	5,400	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	14⅛	13	14	+1½
35½	38¾	1,580	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36⅝	38½	36⅝	38½	+2½
133⅝	133¾	26,248	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137½	138⅝	136½	138⅝	+1¼
96	96¼	225	Am. Tobacco Co.	96	96	96	96	.....
127¼	127½	5,800	American Tobacco	127	128	126⅜	127¼	− ⅜
130½	138	265	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	130½	130½	130½	.....
88⅝	89	790	Am. Steel & Wire	89	89½	89	89	− ½
89	89¼	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	511	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
35	35⅝	8,265	At. T. & S. F. pf.	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	.....
15	17	35	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	15	15	.....
4	4¼	3,600	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4	4	− ⅛
59⅝	59¼	24,180	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58⅝	59¼	58¾	59¼	+⅛
125	126½	714	Brooklyn Union Gas	124½	125	124½	125	.....
12⅜	12⅝	1,430	Brunswick City	13½	13½	12½	12⅜	−1⅛
66	68	150	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66⅔	66⅔	66⅔	66⅔	+ ⅓
53¼	54	810	Canada Southern	53⅝	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
16	17	100	Central Pacific	16⅜	16⅜	13½	16⅜	.....
22½	23	3,015	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23	+⅛
111⅞	112	38,916	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	109⅝	112⅝	109⅝	112	+2⅛
57½	58¾	700	Chicago & East. Ill.	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+⅛
107½	108	400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+⅛
15½	15⅝	2,490	Chicago Great West.	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
40¼	41	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅛
28½	29⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+⅛
31½	32½	352	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31½	32	31	32	.....
102½	102¼	21,998	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	101½	102⅜	101¼	102½	+⅜
152½	153	463	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152½	152⅞	152½	152⅞	+⅜
134	134⅜	1,850	Chicago & Northw.	133½	134½	133½	134⅜	+⅝
99⅛	99¾	19,881	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	99	99¾	99	99¾	+⅜
41⅞	42¼	2,017	C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅞	42⅜	41½	42	+⅛
14⅛	14⅜	100	Cleve., Cin. & Chest.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
190	199½	1,435	Consolidated Gas	199	199½	198¾	199½	+⅝
107¼	107½	20	Delaware & Hudson	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	+⅛
150	151	325	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	151½	151⅞	+⅛
50¼	51	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	+⅛
16⅜	17¼	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	+⅛
57½	60	400	Detroit Gas	57½	58¼	57½	58¼	+⅛
...	...	100	Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
130	134	605	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	131	130	131	+1
350	...	2	Eighth Avenue	350	350	350	350	.....
35¾	35⅞	620	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	36¼	35¼	35½	+⅛
52	55	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	54	54	54	54	+1
...	...	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	36	36	36	36	− ½
40¼	40¾	1,480	General Electric	40¼	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ⅛
131½	132	600	Great Northern pf.	132½	132½	131¾	131¾	− ⅝
25½	25⅝	300	Hawaiian Sugar	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
107¾	107⅞	925	Illinois Central	108	108	107½	107⅞	.....
58	59	400	Illinois Steel Co.	58½	59½	59¼	59½	+1½
9⅝	9¾	250	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	.....
36⅜	36½	823	Iowa Central pf.	35	36¼	35	36¼	+1½
16¾	17	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
4	5	83	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4	4	4	.....
53⅜	54	750	Laclede Gas	54	54	53¼	53⅜	.....
71⅝	72	889	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	72	71½	72	+⅜
196	...	100	Lake Shore	194½	194½	194½	194½	−3½
54⅜	54½	6,021	Louisville & Nashville.	54	54¾	54	54⅜	.....
107¼	107½	15,030	Manhattan Con	107	108⅜	107	107½	+⅜
157	157⅛	880	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157½	157⅞	157¼	157⅞	+⅜
107⅜	108¼	375	Michigan Central	107⅜	108¼	107⅜	108⅛	+⅛
28½	29¼	300	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	29	28½	29	+⅛
74½	74⅝	1,998	Minnesota Iron	73½	74⅝	73⅝	74½	+1½
11¼	11⅝	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11¼	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
34½	35	630	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅜	2,750	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
30½	33	10	National Biscuit Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½	.....
94⅜	...	400	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	95	95	94¾	95	− ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	1,425	National Lead Co.	36½	37¼	36¾	37⅛	.....
6	6½	700	National Linseed Oil.	6	6¼	6	6	.....
91¼	91¾	773	New Jersey Central	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91½	+1
66⅞	67	2,903	New York Air Brake	59½	67	59½	67⅜	+6⅞
119¼	119½	4,700	New York Central	118⅝	119⅝	118⅝	119⅝	+½
188	191	27	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	190½	190½	.....
37	38	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
54½	54⅝	1,050	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅛
6½	7	100	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
30¾	30⅞	21,384	Northern Pacific	30	31	30	30⅜	+⅜
73½	73⅝	17,907	Northern Pacific pf.	72½	73⅝	72⅜	73⅜	+⅝
15⅛	15½	210	Ontario & Western	15	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
52	53	2,560	Oregon R. & Nav.	51	52½	51	52¼	+1¼
72⅜	73½	322	Oregon R. & N. pf.	72	73	72	73	+1¼
35½	36	140	Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	+1
85	89	229	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	85	84	85	−2½
57	60	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
31½	31¾	8,675	Pacific Mail	31⅝	31⅝	31	31½	+⅜
117½	117⅝	245	Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	+⅜
100	100⅛	7,110	People's Gas, Chi.	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100	+⅜
42½	43¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	.....
65¾	66	770	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64½	65⅞	64½	65⅞	+1⅝
191¼	191¼	835	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191	191½	191	191¼	+⅛
18	18⅜	1,400	Reading	18	18	18	18	+⅛
42¾	42¾	800	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+⅛
20½	21	500	Reading 2d pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
29½	35	200	Rio Grande West	29¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	+⅛
59	59½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	−1
7⅝	7⅞	550	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
64	64½	550	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63½	65¼	64½	64½	− ⅛
30¼	30¾	630	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
4	6¼	50	St. Louis Southw.	6	6	6	6	.....
...	...	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
161½	163	224	St. Paul Minn. & Man.	162½	162½	162½	162½	− ½
84	84½	1,235	St. Paul & Omaha	84½	84½	84	84	.....
20	20⅜	300	Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	200	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	.....
32⅝	32⅞	6,285	Southern Railway pf.	32½	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	+⅛
26⅜	26¾	9,575	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅞	27	25¾	26¾	+⅞
12⅜	12⅝	410	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
175	180	100	Third Avenue	178	178	178	178	−1
25⅛	25¼	6,175	Union Pacific	24⅝	25¼	24½	25¼	+⅝
63⅜	63¾	24,875	Union Pacific pf.	62¼	63⅝	62¼	63⅜	+⅝
5	5¼	1,606	U. P. D. & G.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
68¼	68½	1,518	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	.....
39⅝	39⅞	19,205	United States Rubber.	38⅝	40⅛	36½	39¾	+1¾
98¼	98¾	5,619	U. S. Rubber pf.	97½	99	96	99	+1
7⅝	7¾	125	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
19½	19⅞	460	Wabash pf.	20	20	19⅞	20	.....
118	125	32	Wells-Fargo Express.	123½	123½	123	123	.....
...	93	400	West Chi. St., ex div.	92¼	92¾	92½	92¾	+⅛
93½	93¾	1,880	Western Union Tel.	93⅞	94⅛	93⅝	94	+⅛
1¾	1⅞	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
Sales.....		371,576						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	...	97	Col. Fuel & I.	20	...	Nat. Starch	6	7
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	65	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104⅜	105¼	Col. & H. Coal	4	5¼	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	C., H. V. & T.	47½	51½	New Cent. C.	37	42
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13½
4s, r., 1925	127⅜	128½	Consol. Coal	40	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1925	127⅜	128½	Consol Ice, ex div.	38	40	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Consol. Ice pf.	90½	91½	Nor. & West.	14½	15½
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Den. & R. G.	12	13	Ont. Mining	4	5
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Oregon S. L.	28	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	122	..	Penn. Coal	825	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Erie	13⅝	13¾	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
			Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18½	Peo. & East.	2½	3½
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Homestake	52	...	P., Ft. W. & C.	172	...
American Coal.	120	140	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Jollet & Chicago	160	...	Quicksilver	1¾	...
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	114	114½	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Ann Arbor	10	11	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Ann Arbor pf.	30	37½	Keokuk & West.	29	31	Rome, W. & O.	123	...
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	King. & Pem.	99¾	101	Rio Gr. W. pf.	66¾	68½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Laclede Gas pf.	95½	96	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	L. E. & W.	14	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	19½	20½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Long Island	50	55	St. Paul & Dul.	22	24
Canadian Pacific	83¼	84	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. P. & O. pf.	153	155
Chi. & Alton	159½	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	53	St. P. & O. pf.	58½	59½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Mexican Central.	4¾	5½	Sil. bull. certfs.	...	...
Chi. Gt. W., Deb.	71	74½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Chi., Ind. & St. L.	10	10½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	Tol. & O. C.	...	20
Chi.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Fields Were Very Light and the Racing Not of a High Class.

TRACK SWINDLERS CAUGHT

Detective Pinkerton Believes that He Has Succeeded in Putting a Stop to the Depredations of a Clever Gang.

Detective "Bob" Pinkerton and his men feel satisfied now that they have thoroughly frightened the gang of swindlers who have made life a burden both to the bookmakers and the public for some time past, for the two men captured at Brighton Beach on Thursday have been held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail each, and will be prosecuted. The gang has taken thousands of dollars from the ring, for their game was one of the sharpest that the Pinkerton men have had to contend with on the metropolitan race tracks. They had a number of counterfeit badges, printed only on one side, and when one member, who was known as the "rubber-necker," had secured the number of some badge which called for a winning bet, another would stamp the number on a blank badge, and then present it to the bookmaker's cashier and secure the amount of the bet.

The racing yesterday was not particularly brilliant, for the fields in most cases were very light, and the rain of the morning had left the track in poor condition. It was heavy and holding in the centre of the track, sloppy on the rail, and good on the outside. In two races the fields were reduced to three starters, and the start in one of these events—the third, at a mile and a sixteenth—was so bad that a howl of derision went up from the crowd and lasted until the race was over.

Continental made an exhibition of Tripping in the seven-furlong handicap by going out at the fall of the flag and showing the way all through the journey. He won in a canter by half a dozen lengths, and Tripping beat Bastion by even a greater distance for the place.

Doggett, who likes a muddy track, sought the inner rail in the opening race, at a mile, and soon took the lead, which Her Own had assumed at the start. He romped away in the stretch, while Tinge, Her Own, and Burlesque fought it out for the place and finished necks apart in the order named.

August Belmont's Filon d'Or proved to be the best of the lot of two-year-olds to the fifth race, a handicap at five furlongs.

Details of racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won more than one race at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h, 6 years, by The Bard-Rosewood, 95 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Songer)

2—Tinge, James Adams's b. h., 6, 90, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Moody)

3—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 93, 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Burlesque, 95, 4 to 5, (Thompson,) and Taranto, 101, 40 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second, third, and fourth.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have not been entered; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Althea, W. Jennings's b. f., by Atlantic or Dutch Roller-Blossom, 80 pounds, 3 to 2 and even money.....(O'Connor)

2—Hopscotch, J. L. Holland's br. c., 92, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(McCue)

3—Tophet, Westmore & Meehan's blk. c., 87, 60 to 1.....(Moody)

Oliver Mc., 107, 6 to 1, (Hamilton,) Improvident, 104, 3 to 1, (Songer;) Fulminate, 94, 15 to 1, (Hothersall;) Crown, 91, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Klondyke Queen, 95, 25 to 1, (Thompson;) Sarasta, 95, 9 to 2, (Maher;) May Landis, 98, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Earline, 84, 60 to 1, (J. Daly;) Top Note, 104, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Lock Fyne, 97, 40 to 1, (Bennett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—Gun Metal, R. Whiteford's ch. g., by Eon—Amy, 105 pounds, 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)

2—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 100, 3 to 1.....(Moody)

3—May Roselle, C. F. Hill's ch. f., 95, 50 to 1.....(McCoy)

Won in a canter by a length, a sixteenth of a mile between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¾.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn—Aileen, 120 pounds, 7 to 10.....(Maher)

2—Tripping, W. B. Jennings's ch. m., 4, 122, 7 to 5.....(Doggett)

3—Bastion, W. C. Daly's br. h., 4, 97, 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won easily by six lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Filon d'Or, August Belmont's ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 126 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)

2—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., 114, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)

3—Exception, P. J. Miles's br. f., 106, 6 to 1.....(James)

Rusher, 118, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Effervescent, 124, 3 to 1, (Songer,) and Tennith, 104, 4 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, now-winners in 1898 and never having won $500 at any time. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Blue Devil, E. D. Morgan's br. h., 4 years, by St. Andrew-Blue Dress, 111 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)

2—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 3, 98, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Bergen)

3—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 101, 6 to 5.....(Maher)

Slasher, 101, 12 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Bergen, 108, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Sister Clara	108 Leo Lake	96
Tanis	104 Blissful	95
Collateral	102 Charagrace	94
Lansdale	101 High Priest	94
Woodranger	100 Merlin	94
Campania	99 Isen	92
Endeavor	99 Frohman	86
Phillip	97	

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Highwater	110 Tyrba 98
Somers	110 Hold Up 98
Windward	104 Sir Florian 95
Spurs	104 High Born 95
Domineer	101 Sagasta 95
Fulminate	98 Belgravia 93

THIRD RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Inspection	103 Effie Haggerty 100
Newtown Belle	103 Mrs. Trumbridge 100
Princess India	103 Tent Pin 100
La Russe	103 Amelia D. 100
Lorette	100 May Roselle 100
Our Breezy	100 Sweet Sound 100
Miss Gossip	100 Fenetta 95
Grace Giltner	103

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Free Lance	112 Endeavor 101
King Terrell	108 Pink Daisy 95
Burlesque	108 Songrster 95
Venessa	101 Marito 92

FIFTH RACE.—The Test Handicap of $1,000 for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Ogden	126 Lou Bramble 101
Royal Stag	118 Miss Tenny 101
Damien	111 Master James 89
Sailor King	106

SIXTH RACE.—The Futurity Trial of $1,000 for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Autumn	115 Scannell 108
Tendresse	113 Mark Miles 108
Sombre	115 Hensburg 108
Lothario	108 Rock Dove 105

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Full course.

Olindo	152 Decapod 144
Forget	150 El Cid 137
Royal Scarlet	149 Amas 135
Downing	145 Baby Bill 135

LEWES SUMMER MEETING.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Tarolinta Wins the Astley Stakes.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the first day's racing of the Lewes Summer meeting today the Lorillard-Beresford stable's bay filly Tarolinta won the Astley Stakes.

The Duke of Devonshire's Lady Yardley, bay filly, was second, and Sir W. Throckmorton's bay colt Aslington third.

The Juvenile Plate of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, was won by R. H. Combe's bay colt Glen-Choran. The Lorillard-Beresford stable's bay filly Pascola was second and W. Blake's chestnut filly Galsara third.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Three Favorites Win in the Presence of the Largest Attendance of the Season.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The track was heavy, weather fine, and three favorites pulled up winners. The attendance was the largest of the season. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Acushla, 112, (Taral,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by one length; Lost Time, 115, (Clawson,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Great Neck, 115, (Murphy,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:06. Colonel Tenny, Lyric, K. C. B., Freak, Valdiria, and Warhead also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Buela, 114, (T. Sloane,) 1 to 3, won by ten lengths; Premier, 114, (Taral,) 5 to 2, second. Time—1:48¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Diminutive, 93, (Clawson,) 9 to 10 and out, won by six lengths; Dan Cupid, 108, (A. Barrett,) 9 to 2 and even, second by a head; Rhinelander, 114, (W. Martin,) 9 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:18¼. Hilee, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Scotch Plaid, 109½, (R. Williams,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by four lengths; Margaret Jane, 104, (Dupee,) 5 to 2, second by two lengths; Loiterer, 116, (Taral,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:34½. Flax Spinner and Beau Monde also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Manassas, 104, (Lambley,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by half a length; Stray Step, 107, (Powers,) 8 to 5 and out, second by a length and a half; Protus, 104, (Barrett,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:49. Organ Pilot and Hurns also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dr. Eichberg, 114 pounds; Grievance and Hilee, 111 each; Jerid, Satirist, Ellerdale, and A. N. B., 104 each; Diva and Frances Booker, 101 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Damien, 131 pounds; Columbus, 123; Athamas and Ben Hadad, 116 each; Mischief and Water Girl, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes, (first of Double Event.) Five and a half furlongs. Kinley Mack, Kentucky Colonel, Sir Hubert, Counselor Wernberg, and Martimas, 122 pounds each; Manuel, Galahad, and Laflaveuse, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Hendrie Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Martha H., Lillian Bell, Nearest, and Laverock, 116 pounds each; Miss Miriam, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. About two miles. Shillalah, 159 pounds; Right of Way and Equerry, 149 each; Hurry Up and Flutarch, 142 each.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 5.—To-day's racing summaries:

2:30 Class, Pacing; Purse $500. (Unfinished from Wednesday.)

Harry Cozzens, b. g., Vance Nichols, Glenville, Ohio, (Nichols)	6	1	1	1
Th[illegible]shad, g. h., Bellemead Stock Farm, [illegible]mas)	1	6	2	3
[illegible]Wilkes, s. m., (Cahill)	2	2	3	2
[illegible], b. g., (Clark)	3	3	4	4
Whitehead, b. g., (Kilborn)	4	4	6	5
Lady Bashford, b. m., (Guernsey)	5	7	5	6
Patty, b. m., (Earing)	8	8	7	7

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Dariel, b. m., Potter Brothers, Greenfield, Mass., (Potter)	1	1	1	
Syri, b. m., Elwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn., Smith)	2	2	2	
Mari, ch. g., S. R. Fetherolf, Mahanoy City, (Cummings)	4	3	4	
Timepiece, g., (Snow)	5	5	3	
Superior Gift, b. g., (Dunbar)	3	6	5	
Prestoria Wilkes, b. m., (Weber)	8	4	7	
Brooks, ch. h., (McManus)	7	7	6	
Highland Lassie, g. m., (Doncourt)	6	8	8	
May Murphy, b. m., (Earing)	9	dr		

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:14½.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

G. H. F., br. g., Tom Rennick, Glens Falls, (Rennick)	6	1	1	1
Big Timber, b. h., A. K. & H. Miller, Lehighton, Penn., (Earing)	1	5	4	2
Kate McCracken, George O Smith, Glenville, Ohio, (Smith)	2	2	5	3
Courter, b. h., (Nichols)	4	3	2	6
St. George, b. g., (James)	5	4	3	4
Max G., b. g., (Grune)	3	6	dis.	

Time—2:17½; 2:17¾; 2:17¾; 2:15.

2:20 Class, Trotting; Purse $500.

Stambold, b. h., Bellemead Stock Farm, (Thomas)	2	2	1	1
Dan Wilkes, gr. g., T. J. Leary, Providence, R. I., (Leary)	4	1	2	5
Harry T., ch. g., (Wood)	1	6	5	6
Medler, br. h., (Anderson)	7	3	7	2
McGinty, b. g., (Rhea)	5	5	6	7
Billy Patterson, (Nichols)	3	4	4	3
David King, blk. h., (Green)	8	8	6	3
Wilkes Maid, blk. m., (Ernest)	6	7	8	dr.
Wilton Boy, b. g., (Atkins)				dis.
Luther, b. g., (Cornell)				dr.

Time—2:19¼; 2:20¼; 2:21½; 2:22; 2:23½.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:12 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

Eagle Flanagan, b. c., by Eagle Bird-Lady Flanagan, by Wood's Hambletonian, (Hudson)	1	2	2	1
The Abbott, b. g., (Geers)	6	1	1	5
Cresceus, ch. c., (Ketcham)	3	3	3	2
Octavia, br. m., (Ruggles)	2	4	5	4
Pat Watson, b. h., (Wilson)	4	5	4	3
Pasorite, b. f., (Saunders)				dis.
May Fern, (Thompson)				dis.

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:08½; 2:10¼; 2:12¼.

2:16 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Egoseen, br. h., by Egotist-Nadir, by Dictator, (Critchfield)	6	1	1	1
Jessie C., ch. m., (Palmer)	1	8	5	8
Gus Waibel, b. c., (Starr)	7	2	2	5
Bernice, br. m., (McCoy)	3	3	6	2
Bourbon R., ch. h., (Rice)	2	4	8	3
Journeyman, br. h., (O'Neill)	4	5	3	4
Wax, b. g., (Coleman)	5	6	4	6
Star Hat, br. h., (Burns)	8	7	7	7

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:12¾.

2:19 Class.—Pace. Purse $2,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes, by Chimes, (Geers)	6	1	1	1
Anne Lee, br. m., (Hudson)	1	2	2	2
Birdie Dickinson, b. m., (Rice)	4	3	3	4
Lyl W. D., blk. h., (Phillips)	7	4	4	3
Little Pete, ch. g. (McQuilty)	3	4	6	dis.
Harry Woodbine, b. g., (Curry)	5	6	5	dis.
Hal Patchen, ch. g., (Converse)	2	5	dis.	
Bellwood, br. m., (Hussey)				Dis.

Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:10.

2:27 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

Percy, b. h., by Ponce De Leon-Flora Ewing, by Bassinger, (Saunders)	1	1	1	
Spinalong, b. g., (Starr)	2	2	2	
Alice Dorman, b. m., (McHenry)	3	4	4	
Harry, blk. g., (Dellinger)	4	3	3	
Cutting, h., (McQuilty)	5	5	5	
Iquique, b. h., (Hutchings)	7	6	6	
Incarnate, blk. g., (Geers)	6	7	6	
Anglina, b. m., (Ketcham)	8	8	7	

Time—2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¾.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 5.—The meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association closed to-day. The 2:15 trot was unfinished and will be decided to-morrow morning. Summaries:

2:24 Pace.—Purse $500.

King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (Davis)	1	1	1	
Free Silver, r. h., (Arnold)	4	2	3	
Verona, b. m., (Lockwood)	10	3	2	
Lizzie Rowe, b. m., (Murphy)	2	7	8	
Bonnie McCurdy, ch. g., (Wilkins)	3	5	4	
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., (Halstead)	9	4	5	
Pie Lijere, b. g., (Pinchin)	5	6	6	
Sweet Leret, b. m., (Manley)	6	6	7	
Lord Belgrave, b. h., (Sargent)	8	8	ds	
Sidane, b. m., (Shultz)	7	10	dr	

Time—2:16¾; 2:14½; 2:13¼.

2:26 Trot; Purse $500.

Highland Maid, b. m., by Cicero, (McDonald)	1	1	2	1
Roan Boy, r. g., (Moser)	14	7	1	3
Ouida, b. m., (Murray)	13	2	4	6
Norcole, b. g., (Devy)	5	13	5	9
Murrable, b. m., (Walsh)	6	12	3	7
Garland M., ch. g., (Coates)	11	3	3	2
Decku Boy, ch. g., (Proper)	3	5	9	10
Dolly Duroc, b. m., (Hyde)	9	4	11	4
Flora Woodnut, b. m., (Manley)	4	14	14	5
Hunyadi, b. h., (Driscoll)	10	11	13	8
Larry Russ, br. g., (Hooper)	6	8	6	dr.
Sachs, b. m., (Martin)	7	9	12	dr.
Corporal B., b. h., (Snyder)	12	10	8	dr.
Attractive, b. m., (Miller)	8	12	10	dr.
Hattie D., b. m., (Miller)	15	15	15	dr.

Time—2:18½; 2:18¼; 2:18; 2:16¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500. (Unfinished.)

Star Boy, b. g., by Star Lambert, (McDonald)	1	1	2	
Ella Bel, ch. h., (Lockwood)	4	3	1	
Legene, b. h., (Sheeley)	2	2	3	
Carrie D., m., (Decker)	3	4	4	
Dresch, br. g., (Snyder)	5	dr.		

Time—2:15; 2:15½; 2:15.

Newark Race Meet Off.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The racing meeting which began here Monday has been declared off. The reason given is that the local association has been losing money. Yesterday's meeting had to be abandoned on account of the bad weather.

No Races at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—The Rigby races, scheduled for to-day, were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

TWO HANGINGS IN ARKANSAS.

Clyburn Wanted the Governor to See Him Die, but He Declined.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5.—Charles Clyburn and Coleman, alias "Fluke" Fleming, were hanged to-day. The execution of Clyburn, who killed Deputy Sheriff Rollins March 27, 1897, while the latter was attempting to arrest him for burglary, took place at Prescott. Clyburn had invited the Governor to be present at the execution, but the Governor declined.

Fleming, who was hanged at Dumas, was a colored man. He suffered death for assaulting a negro woman.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for Leith & Glenn to John F. Hartwell the four-story American-basement dwelling 290 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 16 by 79 by 100.

The same firm has also sold to George T. Rowe two lots on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The buyer will erect a six-story apartment house on the plot.

Samuel H. Stone, together with Raphael Ettinger, has sold, for about $65,000, the two five-story flats 2,058 and 2,055 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 90 by 100.

Mr. Stone has also sold for Maria E. Herrick, for about $50,000, the two five-story flats 4 and 6 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Potter & Brother have sold to Samuel Cohen the two five-story tenements 97 and 99 Mangin Street, each 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has purchased from Mary Maloney the three-story dwelling 340 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Max Levy the plot northeast corner of Pitt and Delancey Streets, 50.2 by 54; also, from L. Tuchman, 127 to 137 Goerck Street, 128 by 100, and from Charles Loper, 43 and 45 Goerck Street, 37 by 50.

W. E. Carle has sold for Frederick Sackett to Brodie & Hanretty, for improvement, the lot on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 75. The price is reported at $15,000.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for the Bronx Realty Company, for $7,500 each, the four three-story frame flats 1,046 to 1,052 Intervale Avenue, each 21 by 53 by 100.

Smith Brothers have also sold for the Bronx Realty Company, for $12,500, the two three-story frame flats 1,162 and 1,164 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 21 by 53 by 100; also, for Frank R. Houghton, for $40,000, a residence, with a plot of about sixty lots, at New Rochelle.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the Globe Realty Company, for $29,600, the five-story brick flat, with stores, extending along the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place, 24.11 by 102.2 by 27.2 by 113.6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 53.6 feet west of Hamilton Place, for eight four-story brick dwellings; 15 by 47 and 16 by 17.6; Patrick H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $98,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 217.6 feet west of Park Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 37.6 by 90.11; Jacob Weidhopf of 420 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $38,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 81; F. J. Balschun of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 478 Washington Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25 by 75; John Walker of 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $30,000.

Boulevard, west side, 104.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 33.1 by 91.3; B. L. Connolly of 309 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; A. O. Boddick, architect; cost, $45,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 191.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Frank Pisciotta of 797 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Lebanon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; James Hartwell of 3 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Guion Place, south side, 100 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; C. A. Gillingham of 1,462 Vyse Avenue, owner; N. R. Gillingham, architect; cost, $2,500.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 75.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; Charles Boedin of 185 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 162 to 166 Charles Street, to a seven-story brick and stone brewery and storage house; Beadleston & Woerz, owners; Lewinson & Just, engineers; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 287 to 289 West Tenth Street, to a seven-story brick and stone brewery; Beadleston & Woerz, owners; cost, $6,000.

No. 320 Broadway, to a fifteen-story brick and stone office building; Central Syndicate Building Company of 320 Broadway, owners; Hapgood & Hapgood, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 1 and 3 West Seventy-first Street, and 2 and 4 West Seventy-second Street, to an eleven-story brick and stone hotel; J. Rothschild of 31 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $1,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Walter Wilkins, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 5.

AVENUE A, w s, 24.6 ft n of 7th St, 24.4 x100; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Frank Casper 22,500

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, 100 ft n of Academy St, 50x150.7x50x151.3; Caecilie Nicolai to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 5,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 86, 25x100; Barbara and Sabino Romolo to Elias Senft and another $32,000

FOREST AV, e s, 423.10 ft n of Denman Place, 6x135; John Agostini to Mrs. Louise Luttge ..... Nom.

JOHN ST, w corner of Prospect Av, 66x125; Stephen Larkin to John J. Larkin.. 1

LOTS 122, 123, 154, 155, 156, 157, 188, 189, and 469, map of Annexed property; Charles D. Shirmer to William M. Rouzee 10,000

OLIVER ST, 100 and 102, 40x50; Marks Levy to Harris Levy 1

PIKE ST, 68, w s, 25x62.4x25x61.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silverson 1

SHERMAN AV, w s, 115.3 ft n of 167th St, 30x74.6 to Prospect Av, x30x65.6; the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Fredericka Georg 2,800

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, at centre line of 153d St, if extended, runs e 200 ft to Edgecombe Av, x s 25x w 100x s 25x w 100 to place of b; Mary A. McLaughlin to Jacob D. Butler 100

TINTON AV, w s, 116.5 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x95; Charles Weisheit to Mina Weisheit ..... Gift

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 362.6 ft s of 9th St, 18.9x150; Winslow E. Buzby to Edward Fitzgerald 8,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 167.9 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; Margaret S. Feder to Charles V. Hurley 2,000

2D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Charles Elmer to Joseph Robinson.. 1

2D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Joseph Robinson to Jacob Manheimer 13,500

8TH AV, e s, Lot 367, map of commons, 25x80; Charles McNamara to Joseph Murray 16,000

11TH AV, 725, w s, 50.2 ft n of 51st St, 25 x100; Harris Levy to Marks Levy 1

11TH AV, 724, e s, 25.1 ft n of 51st St, 25.1x100; Marks Levy to Harris Levy 1

5TH ST, n s, 150.5 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6 x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Henry Flegenheimer 18,000

7TH ST, s s, 199.10 ft w of Avenue A, 21.1x90.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Louis Knobloch 18,500

62D ST, 207 West, 25x100.5; Harris Levy to Marks Levy 1

72D ST, n s, 75 ft e of West End Av, 25x102; William E. Diller to Marianna M. de Peyster 1,000

80TH ST, 110 West, 20x102.2; Jesse C. Bennett, Executor, to Isabella H. Fisher. 28,000

83D ST, 123 East, 28x ½ block; James Wilson, executor, &c., and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 16,400

83D ST, 123 East, 28x ½ block; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to James P. Dodd 1

86TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 67.2x102.2; Cass Realty Corporation and others to Hermann Strauss and another. 67,000

120TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; John P. Agnew to John and James C. Hinchliffe 2,500

120TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; George C. Currier to Daniel Farrell 1

137TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 29.6x100; Elizabeth Mulligan to Margaret McArdle 2,000

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Mary E. Thayer and another to Charles J. Chartress 6,750

162D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.5x100x22.6x—; Amalie Bushman to Maria Ballesbach 1

162D ST, s s, 264.5 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; John Allan to Mary F. MacLeod... 10,500

184TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 90x99.11; Deane Realty Company to Richard Cummings 1

Recorded Leases.

GREACEN, Rebecca, to James Lynch; 12th Av, e s, 100 ft n of 130th St, 25x100, 5 years $600

PELLA, Orleans R. E., and others to Samuel Adams and John Flanigans; 345 6th Av, 2 years 8,000-9,400

WYNNE, John, to Max Gross; 401 East 82d St, 5 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

AMOSS, Kate, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 49th St, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 15,600

BARNES, Ambrose E., to the New York Life Insurance Company; 198 and 200 Canal St, 5 years 80,000

BOCKOVER, Ida, to Theresa A. Reckling; n s of 122d St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year $2,300

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Mary A. McLaughlin; e s of St. Nicholas Place, at centre line of 153d St, if extended, 1 year 4,615

CASPER, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113 Avenue A, 3 years. 18,000

CLARK, Adoniram, and Edward A. Allen to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; n s of 32d St, 300 ft e of 1st Av, with land under water, 4 years 20,000

COWEN, Michael, and Michael Chisling to Josephine Stinder; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year 5,000

COWEN, Michael, and Michael Chisling to Stephen R. and Samuel L. Hewlett; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year 3,000

COWEN, Michael, and Michael Chisling to Payson Merrill; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year 6,000

COWEN, Michael, and Michael Chisling to Mary Maloney, executors, &c.; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 5,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.5, demand 6,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 5,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c.; s s of 62d St, 225 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 15,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c.; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 15,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Marietta L. Lane, as guardian, &c.; w s of Anthony Av, 63.10 ft n of Bush St, 3 years 4,500

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Mary A. Manchester; w s of Anthony Av, 83.3 ft n of Push St, extends to Burnside Av, 1 year 1,500

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Mary A. Manchester; n w corner of Anthony Av and Bush St, 1 year. 1,500

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Marietta L. Lane, as guardian; w s of Anthony Av, 44.5 ft n of Bush St, 3 years 4,500

MASHIE, Friedla, to Morris Cukor; n s of 115th St, 108 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years... 500

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 7th St, 198.10 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years. 16,000

MURRAY, Joseph, and Catherine, to Archibald D. Russell; 1,009 Park Av, 1 year.. 5,000

MURRAY, Joseph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,009 Park Av, 3 years 11,000

NEUMAN, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 377 West 32d St, 3 years 6,000

NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to Frieda Soliter; n s of 160th St, 217 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 11,000

NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to William Grupe; n s of 160th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, old line, 3 years 11,000

PIPP, Henry P., to Charles C. Man

BANKRUPTCY EXEMPTIONS.

The New Federal Law Recognizes the State Allowance to Bankrupts—The Question of "Homesteads."

An important feature of the new Federal bankruptcy law is the recognition of exemptions provided by the laws of the different States. Sections 6 says: "This act shall not affect the allowance to bankrupts of the exemptions which are prescribed by the State laws in force at the time of the filing of the petition in the State wherein they have had their domicile for the six months, or the greater portion thereof, immediately preceding the filing of the petition." Most of the State laws permit a bankrupt to retain his homestead, especially if he is a farmer, and the implements of his trade.

In all of the Western States and in many of the Southern the homestead exemption is of paramount importance. The Western "homstead" ranges all the way from 10 to 250 acres. Some of the State Legislatures have defined exactly the number of acres that shall constitute a "homstead," and in the statutes of certain States it is provided that the place where a person lives is his or her "homestead."

William S. Kelley of this city, who has had much to do with assignment and bankruptcy law, had occasion some time ago to go into a Southern State in pursuit of a debt which a Southern property owner owed to one of his clients. The Southern debtor was a bankrupt, but he owned and lived in the Opera House building, which was one of the most valuable pieces of property in his town. He was able to satisfy the court that the opera house was his "homstead," and the laws of his State protected him in its possession.

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John G. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may be hereafter acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches and said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the said railroads and branches, assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand, either in law or equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and designated as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (6) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Swinford, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.

ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

je29-2aw8wW&S

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, county of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

jy23-law6wSa&SS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy30-law6w8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 13th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

jy16-law8wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in the action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy16-law6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Inslee Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age:

Clinton Inslee Bockhorn, Henrietta Inslee Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; and Mabel Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phireas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Bloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And you and each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] JAMES A. FARLEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. jy23-law6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY E. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. EINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 5 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 99 Wall St., N. Y. mh4-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HARDEN, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap22-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Aimet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORIE MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6m.3&8

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schlosder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-law6mS

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy2-law6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

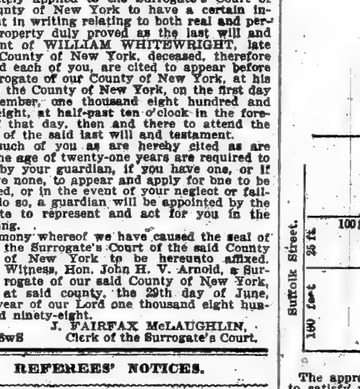
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,571.67 with interest thereon from July 28th, 1896, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $796.8[illegible] with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. aul-2aw8wW&S&au28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

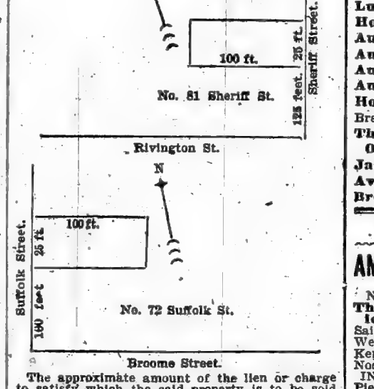
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Anson Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along said Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 254, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 233 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 238 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,642.42, with interest on $1,623.80 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $825 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 28th, 1897, and a third for $1,633.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personality of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter V. Meyer, Jr., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume the due outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY and others. GILBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any property or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-law6mS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. FRANK EMMONS, President. S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.

WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-law6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Boorsem and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and an order entered in the Clerk's Office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents,

BRIDGE PERFECTLY SAFE

Engineer's Report Shows that All Fears Are Unwarranted.

THE TEXT OF HIS OPINIONS

The Buckling of Stays Not a New Occurrence—The Headway of Trolley Cars.

A joint meeting of the Council Committee on Railroads and the Council Committee on Bridges and Tunnels met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing reports on the condition of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, which, according to rumors, was in danger of collapsing. The reports submitted to the committees were of a nature calculated to allay any fears that have arisen of such a catastrophe.

Bridge Commissioner Shea reported that there was not the slightest danger of the bridge falling down, and that it was as strong to-day as ever. He submitted a report dated July 29 made to him by Samuel R. Probasco, chief engineer of the bridge, and another from Mr. Probasco dated Aug. 2. The first report was made directly after the blockade of cars and the buckling of one of the stays, which started the reports about the unsafe condition of the bridge.

"I beg to report," Mr. Probasco had written, "that last night, shortly after 6 P. M., a horse was overcome by the heat and fell. A crowd of vehicles and trolleys covered the land span and main span from the Brooklyn anchorage to the Brooklyn tower. A very heavy strain was thrown on the overflow stays and the lower chord buckled under. This is not new, and has occurred several times before. We have remedied it by putting timber braces on the chord and transferring the strain on to the next section of the chord, which has obviated any further buckling in that place. I have directed Mr. Dempsey to put these braces in all the channels where the overflow stays take hold of the chord."

The second report says: "I have caused an examination to be made of the cables in the towers and at the anchorages, the stiffening trusses, and the floor beams, and I find that every portion of the bridge so far as its stability is concerned is the same now as in previous examinations.

"The overflow stays at the point of connection with the lower chords have in several instances caused a buckling of the two channels forming the chord. This is not new, having been noticed and taken care of before, and the trusses form no part of the supporting strength of the bridge, which is in the cables alone. It is entirely safe to assume that the bridge is as strong today as it has been at any time since its erection."

Commissioner Shea said it would be well if the Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance against running the trolley cars on the bridge less than 102 feet apart. There is already an agreement with the trolley companies that the cars shall be run at such a distance apart, but the Commissioner said that if an ordinance were passed it would be possible to arrest motormen for running cars closer together.

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT.

Interesting Comparison of the Statistics of the Various Boroughs in New York.

City Superintendent Maxwell has just issued his annual school report for the entire year ending July 31, 1898, and in this he includes the statistics of the school departments of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond previous to consolidation.

Superintendent Maxwell places the number of children of from five to eighteen years in the entire city at 702,162, giving Manhattan and Bronx 382,000; Brooklyn, 276,662; Queens, 30,000, and Richmond, 13,500. The enrollment of pupils between five and eighteen years of age in all the public schools in Manhattan and Bronx is 270,501; in Brooklyn, 163,636; in Queens, 24,049, and in Richmond, 10,145, making a total of 468,329.

The expenditures from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898, were as follows: Manhattan and Bronx, all school purposes, $5,926,544.03; average per pupil, $21.89; Brooklyn, $3,694,615; average per pupil, $22.45; Queens, $600,000; average per pupil, $24.10; Richmond, $356,611.67; average per pupil, $34.49; total for the entire city, $10,576,770.80; average per pupil, $22.48.

In Manhattan and Bronx the aggregate days' attendance of pupils between five and five years was 13,151; between five and eighteen years, 36,233,327, and over eighteen years, 15,380. In Brooklyn the aggregate daily attendance of pupils between four and five was 13,449; of pupils between five and eighteen, 26,019,422, and over eighteen, 154,160. In Queens the aggregate daily attendance of pupils between four and five was 21,518; of pupils between five and eighteen, 3,855,964, and over eighteen, 8,700. In Richmond the aggregate day's attendance of pupils between four and five years was 22,932; between five and eighteen, 1,352,400, and over eighteen, 1,562. The licensed teachers employed were as follows: Manhattan and Bronx, 467 male and 4,673 female; Brooklyn, 180 male and 3,309 female; Queens, 42 male and 563 female; Richmond, 33 male and 183 female, making totals of 722 male and 8,730 female teachers, and a grand total of 9,542 teachers.

In Manhattan and Bronx there are 162 brick and 8 frame school buildings. Brooklyn has 106 brick and 23 frame schoolhouses. Queens has 26 brick, 2 stone, and 49 frame buildings. In Richmond there are 10 brick and 19 frame schoolhouses.

The number of years required to complete the entire course of study in high, elementary, training schools, and kindergartens is given as eleven and a half years in Manhattan and Bronx, thirteen and a half in Brooklyn, thirteen in Queens, and twelve in Richmond.

Superintendent Maxwell's report goes on to say that in Manhattan and Bronx there are 3 high schools, with 66 instructors, and 1,282 male and 1,309 female pupils enrolled. In Brooklyn there are 4 high schools, with 170 instructors, and 2,455 male and 4,613 female pupils. Queens shows 6 high schools, with 24 instructors, and 221 male and 276 female pupils. Richmond has 3 high schools, with 11 instructors, and 74 male and 117 female pupils. The time required to complete the course of study in the high schools of each of the boroughs is four years.

Brooklyn and Queens alone are credited with teachers' training schools and classes. Brooklyn has 12, with 1 male and 295 female teachers, and Queens has 1, with 35 female teachers.

Manhattan and Bronx have the largest number of kindergartens, 35, with 41 instructors and 2,643 pupils, pretty evenly divided as to sex. Brooklyn has 18, with 1,240 pupils; Queens has 6, with 453 pupils, and Richmond has 2, with 177 pupils.

Manhattan and Bronx have 34 evening schools, with 601 teachers, and 29,552 pupils; Brooklyn has 16, with 234 teachers, and 9,389 pupils.

CONTROL OF THE RIVER FRONT.

Controversy with Land Commissioners to be Taken to Court by Dock Board.

President Cram of the Department of Docks and Ferries announced yesterday that the present board intended to carry out the policy that has obtained in this city for years, looking to an absolute control of river-front property. The new charter makes such property inalienable when the city has control, and confirms the policy of the former city.

In accordance with this policy the board some time since asked the Commissioners of the State Land Office to decline to give full rights on the river fronts in their grants, and to make it a part of the grant that the city may take possession at any time upon paying to the grantee proper damages.

The Land Commissioners have refused to agree to this, and the Dock Department has referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel, who will bring a test action on one of about eighteen or twenty applications for land under water.

Mr. Cram said that he did not know but that the State Commissioners had considerable power in the matter, but the courts would decide that.

A representative of the American Sugar Refining Company appeared before the board at its meeting yesterday to ask permission to extend its piers at South Second and Fifth Streets, Williamsburg, to accommodate the increased length of steamers which bring in raw sugar. The company owns the land under water at this point out to the pierhead line. The board postponed consideration of the matter, as Mayor Van Wyck and Corporation Counsel Whalen have some objection. The Brooklyn League, it is said, has also opposed the scheme.

The receipts of the Dock Department last week were $135,273.59.

DUMPING IN THE HARBOR.

A Decision on the Matter Given by Judge Thomas.

Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision overruling the demurer in the case of the United States against Florian Romard, Christian J. Florness, and Ole J. Oleson, for illegally dumping ashes in the harbor on April 8 last.

On the part of the defendants it is claimed that the harbor act is unconstitutional for the reason that it gives legislative power to the Supervisor of the Harbor in Section 3, which requires that persons wishing to dump ashes or other refuse in the harbor must obtain a permit from the Supervisor, who is authorized to prescribe the limits within which such refuse shall be deposited. Assistant District Attorney William S. Bail for the Government contended that the act of Congress in passing the harbor act was constitutional under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, giving to that body the authority to regulate commerce, and that Congress had the power to delegate to the Supervisor of the Harbor the authority to prescribe the limits wherein dumping should or should not be permitted.

Judge Thomas, in overruling the demurrer, declares the act and permits issued under it by the Supervisor to be constitutional. The act is a legislative direction to the effect that dumping shall be conducted within limits prescribed by the Supervisor. The selection of the place for such deposit might depend upon the condition of the tides, the prevalence of certain winds, the equal distribution of material, the configuration of adjoining shores, the season of the year, or other conditions. Congress would hardly be expected to oversee the work of dumping the material according to the exigencies of the day or hour, and to the Supervisor of the Harbor is assigned the duty of overlooking the details of the dumping. In doing this, the Court holds that Congress did not give the Supervisor any power to regulate commerce or any control over the navigable waters of the United States. It only delegated to him the duties of keeper to protect the waters of the harbor.

PANAMA CANAL NOT FEASIBLE.

Hiram Hitchcock Tells Parisians that America Is Tied to the Nicaragua Route.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris recently addressed an inquiry to Mr. Edward Holbrook of this city in regard to some proposed alliance of interests between the Panama and the Nicaragua Canal Companies, asking particularly whether it would be possible to awaken the interest of the American people in the Panama project. Mr. Holbrook referred the inquiry to Hiram Hitchcock, President of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, from whom he has received the following letter:

Edward Holbrook, Esq., President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company:

Dear Sir: In reply to your question as to whether there is any ground for believing that America or the American people would be willing to aid or encourage the construction of the Panama Canal, I will say that I believe any movement in that direction would be wholly futile. Our wisest engineers do not consider the Panama Canal feasible in any economic sense, if at all. The Nicaragua route being at the lowest depression in Central America, and with attendant favorable conditions, is the route marked out by nature itself for the "Gateway to the Pacific." Engineers of greatest ability and experience all admit its entire feasibility at a moderate outlay for a work of such magnitude.

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua is chartered by the United States and holds the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A bill is now pending in Congress which will undoubtedly become a law, amending the charter so as to enable the United States to acquire 70 per cent. of the stock of the company, and to furnish all the money required for construction.

The Nicaragua Canal is a realization of the sentiment, "An American canal under American control," and its construction has become the declared purpose of the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States.

I am aware that I have written nothing new to you who have been so long identified with this great enterprise. Very respectfully,

HIRAM HITCHCOCK, President.

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, 54 and 56 Broad Street, New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

LOST TAX CONTRACT FOUND.

Jersey City Can Collect from an Unwilling Railway Company.

The authorities of Jersey City some time ago informed the officers of the Jersey, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railway Company that, unless they paid to the city at once the tax agreed upon, 5 per cent. of the gross earnings, the ordinance allowing the company to lay tracks and run cars through Jersey City would be repealed. The city authorities complained that although a specific contract had been made no taxes had ever been paid, although the company had been in operation five years.

The company's officers said they knew nothing about any such contract, and the city authorities were not able to find the document. Controller Hough, who was supposed to be its custodian, said that no such document had ever been filed in his office.

Yesterday a duplicate copy of the contract was found in the office of the Street and Water Board. It is dated June 10, 1893, the ordinance having been approved by Mayor Wanser on May 24 preceding. The duplicate contract is signed by Charles A. Johnson, President of the company; Charles H. Russell, its Secretary, and by each Director. The matter will be considered by the Street and Water Board next Wednesday.

QUEER DOG QUESTION ADJUSTED.

West Hoboken's Killer Kept the Remover of Dead Animals Too Busy.

The Town Council of West Hoboken is experimenting along a new line in solving the vagrant dog nuisance. Dogs of all kinds are allowed to run at large at all hours of the day except from midnight until 4 o'clock A. M. During those four hours an official goes about killing all dogs that cross his path. His name is Frank Jaacke, and he is armed with a shotgun. The town pays him 50 cents for every dog he kills. Residents of the town were formally notified that they must keep their dogs, if they valued the lives of their animals, on their own premises during the prescribed hours. Thus far there has been no complaint from dog owners.

Trouble has arisen, however, in an unexpected way. Henry Vatcky has a contract for removing all dead animals from the streets. Since Executioner Jaacke was authorized to shoot vagrant canines Mr. Vatcky says dead dogs have been so numerous that he has been compelled to employ extra men to remove them. Yesterday he notified the authorities that he should no longer consider himself bound by his contract unless Jaacke's destructive habits were checked. He said the town had no right to make a contract with him to remove dead animals and then appoint an official whose sole duty is was to kill dogs.

After some discussion a compromise was reached. It was agreed that Jaacke should be restricted to a certain section of the town in which to practice dog shooting each morning. He is to operate in a certain ward each day, and is to notify Vatcky at night where his men may look for dead dogs the next morning.

Jaacke said he had no objection. It was immaterial to him where he killed dogs, there being dogs to spare in every ward of the town. His only fear is that the town treasury will become exhausted before the supply of canines gives out.

To Develop Vermont.

More than 150 representative business men of Vermont have organized an association for the purpose of developing that State and making known to non-residents its advantages for both Summer and permanent homes. Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page is President and Edward M. Barlow of Burlington is Secretary of this association. One of the objects of the organization is to initiate and promote measures calculated to increase the natural advantages of the State, including legislation which will tend to induce people from other States and cities to make their residence there. One of the first efforts of the association has been to issue an instructive illustrated book for free distribution. Copies of this book may be had at the office of the Central Vermont Railroad, 353 Broadway.

The minutes count in cases of Croup, and other dangerous colds which come in the night. The right medicine for such emergencies is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

STAMP TAX EXEMPTIONS

Contracts of Reinsurance Not Usually Subject to the New Revenue Law.

RENT RECEIPTS NOT LIABLE

Exempt Unless They Contain Words Equivalent to a Lease—Commissioner Scott Explains Questions About the Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision in which he holds that contracts of reinsurance, with certain stated exceptions, are not subject to the stamp tax. Reinsurance is understood to be an assumption by one insurance company of some portion of a risk which has been taken in full by another company and a policy duly issued therefore.

This is not done by the issuance of another policy, but by an entry made by the insuring company in a regulator belonging to the reinsuring company. The effect is the same as if each company originally had issued a policy for the portion of the total risks which it respectively assumes, and the total tax paid would be the same as is paid by the one company assuming the entire risk.

The exception is that if the risk should become extra hazardous and the reinsurance obtained only upon the payment of an extra premium, this extra premium is taxable, and the stamp covering it may be affixed to the page in the register opposite the entry.

In the case of receipts for rent and where there are no other recitals, no stamp is required. But if the receipt contains any phrase or clause that can be construed as a contract for the hire, use, or rent, then in such cases the receipt is held to become something more than a bare receipt, and should be stamped according to its tenor or effect. The insertion of the words in a rent receipt "as leased for August, 1898," is held to render it subject to the tax.

There has been much anxiety among New York real estate men as to the exact meaning of the law taxing receipts for rent. Collector Moore of Brooklyn held that where a lease did not exist all receipts should be liable to the stamp tax. Collector Eidman of the Third District held that the receipt must be in lieu of a lease and contain words the equivalent of a lease in order to be taxable, and this is the view taken by the department.

STAMP TAX DELINQUENTS.

Several Brokers Pay the Penalty—Steady Demand for Stamps.

Several commission brokers and other delinquents who through neglect or forgetfulness, failed to pay the required tax prior to Aug. 1 have since then called at the office of Collector Treat and paid the penalty, varying from $10 to $500.

There is a strong and settled demand for proprietary and documentary stamps. Yesterday morning the line began to form before the office was opened, and at noon there were forty persons in line. The supply of stamps of all denominations is ample.

STAMPS ON CERTIFICATES.

Commissioner Scott Answers a Number of Questions on This Point.

Nearly a score of questions relating to the stamping of certificates of various kinds have just been answered by Commissioner Scott in compliance with requests from different quarters. One question was, "Is a stamp required on a certificate of marriage?" and the Commissioner ruled that it was unless the certificate was given for the purposes of the State. No stamp is required on a certificate of election nor on a certificate issued at a city or county tax sale.

One correspondent asked whether a tax stamp was required on a certificate of good moral character presented by a person seeking admission to the bar. To this inquiry the Commissioner simply said, No.

A tax stamp must be affixed to a certificate of probate of a will, and also to a certificate of incorporation. In reply to the question, "Is a stamp required on a certificate of a judgment and on the acknowledgment thereto, or either of them?" Commissioner Scott ruled: "If satisfaction is entered on the record no stamp is required. If a separate instrument is made, it should be stamped."

A ten-cent stamp is required on a certificate of acknowledgment to a mortgage where the consideration of the mortgage is $1,000 or less, and a stamp of the same denomination must be affixed to the certificate of acknowledgment to a deed where the consideration of the deed is $100 or less. A stamp is required on a Sheriff's deed, but bonds required in judicial proceedings are exempt.

Trust Company Pays Stamp Tax.

Dr. J. H. Parker, President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, says in a letter to Superintendent L. B. Howe of the Produce Exchange: "This trust company is now paying the internal revenue tax upon all margin deposits received by us."

ACCIDENT ON NEW HAVEN BOAT.

The Piston Rod Snapped and a Serious Panic Was Barely Averted.

What came near being a serious panic occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamer C. H. Northam of the New Haven Line. While off Stamford, Conn., on her trip to New Haven, the piston rod of the vessel broke, instantly disabling the vessel.

The snapping of the rod caused a report which was heard all over the steamer, and, as she came to a standstill many of the passengers tumbled out of their berths and hurried on deck. The reports of what happened next disagree. The agents of the company maintain that the incipient panic was quickly allayed by assurances on the part of the officers that there was no danger. Some of the passengers assert that the crew acted in such a manner as to increase their fears. At all events, the passengers were finally calmed, and the Northam anchored between Captain Island and Stamford until the Richard Peck came along and towed the disabled steamer to City Island. Here the 105 passengers were transferred to the Richard Peck and brought to this city. When the Peck left on her regular trip yesterday afternoon she took such of the passengers as desired it to their destination.

The Northam was towed by several tugs yesterday to the foot of East Twenty-first Street for repairs. It will take several days to replace the broken piston rod, and another boat will be put on to make the Northam's regular trip.

Capt. Hardie of the Northam said that there was no panic on board. Very few of the passengers, he said, were awakened, most of them sleeping so soundly through it all that there was some trouble in getting them up at City Island to be transferred to the Peck.

Clams May Have Killed Him.

William Hueston died at his home in Jefferson Avenue near Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, Thursday night, from acute gastritis, caused, as his physician believes, from eating clams. He was one of the oldest engineers on the West Shore Railroad, and was familiarly known as "Uncle Billy." He was fifty-seven years old, and leaves a wife, one son and a daughter.

Fall Kills an Aged Woman.

Mrs. Eliza Holloran, sixty-eight years old, who lived with a friend of hers, Mrs. Eliza Cheny, at 511 East Seventieth Street, fell down stairs from the fifth to the fourth floor yesterday afternoon. An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital, but the woman was dead before it arrived. The surgeon said she had died from the shock.

Judge Holbrook Ill.

Judge Holbrook, who is sitting with Judges Hays and Hinsdale in Special Sessions, was taken ill slightly yesterday on the bench and compelled to go home. Owing to the absence of Judges Jacobs and Jerome the court was adjourned.

BIG REALTY FRAUD ALLEGED.

John Pettit and Others Sued for Recovery of Property by William Calhoun.

William Calhoun filed a summons and complaint in the Supreme Court yesterday in an action against John Pettit, a real estate operator, and his wife, Alida B. Pettit; Henry R. Waite, Alexander Quarrier and his wife, Jane Quarrier, and against Carrie I. H. Calhoun, wife of the plaintiff. The action is brought to set aside the conveyances of property in Pine, Water, Greenwich, and Gold Streets, which Calhoun claims has been fraudulently transferred by Waite and Mrs. Pettit to Quarrier.

Calhoun, according to the statement of his attorney, George Robinson, has long been associated with John Pettit in the latter's real estate operations. In his complaint Calhoun alleges that prior to June 4, 1897, he was the owner of the properties at 181 Pine Street and 128 Water Street. On that date he conveyed these parcels to Pettit and deposited the deeds with him in escrow, to insure Pettit in his share of the profit should the property be sold.

Pettit suddenly disappeared—just when seems to be in doubt. Calhoun says that he has been missing for four months. The defendant, Waite, says that he has been away only about three weeks. Before leaving, according to Calhoun's complaint, Pettit gave to Waite a power of attorney over his property. About three weeks ago, Attorney Robinson says, Waite threatened Calhoun, with arrest unless he conveyed the property in question to a person of Waite's selection, and meeting with a refusal to this proposition, threatened to have the deeds, which had been in Mr. Pettit's safe for more than a year, recorded. He carried out his threat on July 23, and on July 28, acting under his power of attorney from Pettit, conveyed the property to the defendant Quarrier, who now claims to be the owner in fee simple. Since Pettit has been missing, Calhoun claims, Quarrier and Waite have collected the rents of the buildings and converted them to their own use.

Calhoun makes a similar claim in regard to the properties 275 Water Street, 74 Greenwich Street, 80 Greenwich Street, and 73 Gold Street, which, it is alleged, were subjected to the same manipulation as the two other parcels. Mrs. Calhoun is sued, as a part owner under the original deeds, and is made a defendant only for the purposes of the suit. Calhoun asks for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver of rents for the several properties.

Mr. Pettit has been a prominent figure in real estate circles for twenty years. Either individually or as the head of the John Pettit Realty Company, he is the owner of much valuable down-town property, including the Bennett and Downing Buildings. From all that could be learned yesterday nothing is known as to his whereabouts. Only yesterday J. W. Spencer, who has been his confidential man for the last ten years, gave up his work in Mr. Pettit's office and accepted another position.

None of the several defendants in the suit just started could be found last evening.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURED WHILE ALIGHTING FROM A STREET CAR.—A judgment recovered by Max Freedman on a verdict for $600, in his suit in the City Court against the Consolidated Traction Company, to recover for personal injuries received while a passenger on one of defendant's cars, has been affirmed by the General Term of that court, in an opinion by Justice Conlan. The plaintiff claimed that he signaled the conductor of the car that he desired to alight at a certain point on the route, and that in consequence the car came to a full stop, but when he attempted to get off and, with one foot upon the car and the other upon the ground, and having hold of a handle upon the car with his right hand, the car was suddenly started, and afterward he was thrown to the ground, thus suffering the injuries for which recovery was sought. Justice Conlan says the plaintiff's evidence being positive upon the point that the car had fully stopped when he attempted to get off, the motion for non-suit was properly denied. Upon the question whether the car was fully stopped or not there was a sharp conflict of evidence, but the trial Justice, having submitted the case on all the evidence to the jury, in a charge to which there was no exception, Justice Conlan holds that it would be only usurping the province of the jury if, upon the case as presented, it were to disturb the finding in plaintiff's favor.

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AN UNLAWFUL CONTRACT BY LAWYERS.—Charles A. Hess, a lawyer, brought suit in the City Court as assignee of his former firm, to recover from Joseph H. Allen and others, former members of the firm of Des Brisay & Allen, a quarterly payment alleged to be due under a contract of employment of that firm, which Mr. Hess said was assigned to him at the time of the firm's dissolution. The defendants set up as a separate defense that the contract was in violation of the statutes regulating the conduct of attorneys, and was unauthorized and void. The provision of the Code referred to makes it a misdemeanor for an attorney to promise or give, or procure to be promised or given, a valuable consideration to any person as an inducement to place in his hands a demand of any kind for the purpose of bringing an action thereon. By the contract sued on the plaintiff's firm were to render services as counsel to defendants, and were to receive certain annual compensation, payable quarterly; and by another clause the parties of the first part were to receive out of such retainers and counsel fees 25 per cent. of the amount received by the parties of the second part. The General Term of the City Court, in an opinion by Justice Olcott, concurred in by Chief Justice Schuchman and Justice Conlan, has directed a reversal of judgment secured by plaintiff on the trial. The plaintiff claimed that the preceding clauses of the agreement constituted one contract which was lawful and enforceable, and that the fifth clause, containing the obnoxious portion, constituted a separate contract, founded upon an independent consideration, and had no relation to or effect upon the other. The Court holds that the first and second part of the agreement are interdependent, and that there could not, therefore, be a recovery.

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SHE WAS NOT HIS WIFE AND CANNOT HAVE ALIMONY.—In the suit in which Mrs. Margaret Park recently obtained a decree annulling her marriage to Augustus Park because he had a wife living when he married her ten years ago, Justice Pryor has filed an opinion in support of his decision vacating the provision for an allowance of $1,500 a year for the support of plaintiff and her two children. Justice Pryor says the foundation of the right to alimony is the duty of the husband to support his wife. "Obviously, if the woman be not his wife she can have no claim to alimony. As the marriage between these parties was not voidable merely, but void ab initio, the plaintiff was never the defendant's wife. Upon this principle, there can be no provision for alimony in a decree of nullity, and the code does not authorize it. The sum exacted of the defendant is devoted also to the maintenance of the children, but provision for children in a judgment of nullity is authorized only where the marriage is avoided for defect of legal consent. Upon another ground, however, the judgment is invalid in so far as it awards alimony, maintenance, and costs. The defendant was not served with process within the State, nor did he afterward appear in the action. The Court therefore was without jurisdiction to impose upon him any personal obligation." "The plaintiff," the Court says in conclusion, "is the innocent victim of a villain, and it is to be regretted that the intended reparation of her wrongs is illusory. Still, for the fraud in feigning to be a single man, the defendant is liable in damages, and for the bigamy can be sent to the State prison."

Bartender Shoots Two Men.

John Leyden of 18 Hamilton Street was shot in the left thigh and Joseph McDonald of 4 Hamilton Street was shot in the hand yesterday afternoon in the saloon at 10 Hamilton Street by the bartender, Daniel Ducey, who was arrested. The men said that they were all skylarking, but the police took the two wounded men in charge after their injuries had been dressed at Gouverneur Hospital.

Heart Disease Killed Menchen.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Pierce Menchen, sixty-two years old, or 561 West Forty-second Street, who died on Wednesday night after wrestling with Patrick Gordon of 446 West Forty-first Street. Dr. Weston said that the man had died of heart disease. Gordon was released on $2,000 bail to await the result of an inquest.

A Hospital Nurse Drowned.

James Mills, twenty-one years old, a nurse at the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, while bathing yesterday morning in the East River off the island, was drowned.

THE TRADE OF NEW YORK

The Municipal Council May Co-operate with the Merchants' Association.

PRESIDENT KING'S REMARKS

He Thinks the City Should Establish Free Piers, Warehouses, and Elevators—A Circular for Buyers.

In view of the assurance given by Mayor Van Wyck to a committee of leading members of the Merchants' Association a few days ago, that his administration would gladly do anything in its power to aid the association in increasing the trade and prosperity of the City of New York, the resolutions introduced in the Municipal Council last Tuesday providing for an official committee of inquiry is regarded by the officers of the Merchants' Association as a helpful measure. Councilman Hottenroth, who framed the resolutions, proposes to have a committee composed of five members of the Council and seven members of the Board of Aldermen conduct an inquiry on broad and liberal lines, with the purpose of ascertaining just what can be done by the city authorities in the way of advancing New York's commercial interests.

If the Municipal Council at its next session, or any session thereafter, adopts the proposed resolutions, there will be an investigation as to whether the laws and ordinances of the city in any wise affecting manufacturing, trade, transportation, and commerce are faithfully observed. An effort will be made to find out why the manufacturing and commercial interests of New York have not increased in their just proportion, and it will be within the province of the committee to suggest such municipal or State legislative remedies as the committee may deem proper and expedient.

On the eve of his departure for his vacation in the Adirondacks, President William F. King of the Merchants' Association called attention to the importance of co-operation on the part of the municipal authorities with the association's work of extending the commercial influence and advantages of New York. He sent a communication yesterday to the association's headquarters strongly commending the Hottenroth resolution, and incidentally he remarked:

"There should be a recommendation that New York City officially acquire the water front of Staten Island and build thereon free piers and warehouses; also elevators. In this way the Warehouse Trust and the Elevator Trust could be fought to the bitter end. It is the duty of the officials of New York to find every honorable and lawful means possible to give employment to the masses. When trade is diverted and at a low ebb the masses of course cannot get employment. New York should be indisputably the commercial centre of this country."

The influential business men who comprise the moving force in the Merchants' Association have assured Mayor Van Wyck of their willingness to co-operate with the city authorities in any steps toward an improvement of trade conditions in this city. Some of these business men have suggested that the city ought to be able to establish, or possibly aid, a fund for the purpose of prosecuting just such work as the Merchants' Association has been doing. Several Western cities have appropriated money outright to be used in publicly advertising their own trade advantages. Up to the present time the expense of the extensive work that has been done by the Merchants' Association has been borne by a comparatively few men.

The Merchants' Association has prepared and is mailing another circular to merchants throughout the country, giving reasons why it will pay them to come to the New York market to make their purchases. This circular is being sent first to those sections in which the railroads declined to grant the reduced rates in favor of New York, as asked for by the association. The circular will also be sent even to merchants in sections where reduced rates have been granted.

BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Protest Against Duty Imposed Upon Goat Hair Sustained.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers handed down an opinion on a new question yesterday.

Peter Ryer & Co. of this city imported merchandise invoiced and entered as goat hair. It was assessed for duty at 4 cents per pound under Paragraphs 351 and 358, as wool of the third class, where such wools under numerous descriptions, when valued at 12 cents or less per pound, are specially provided for in the tariff act of 1897. Importers claimed that the merchandise was common goat hair, and that not being specifically provided for in said act, was free of duty under Paragraph 571, which places on the free list all "hair of horses, cattle, and other animals, clean or uncleaned, drawn of undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act."

The board found that the merchandise was bought and sold under the name of "Madras goat hair" and "India goat hair," and sustained the protest.

DUTIES ON PRECIOUS STONES.

Appraisers' Decision in Case of Gems Seized for Undervaluation.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday announced its decision in the case of a lot of precious stones, which were recently seized by the Collector upon charges of gross undervaluation. The entire lot were said to be worth £22,700. Appraiser Wakeman advanced the values in some instances as much as 150 per cent.; in others no more than 30 per cent. As the law provides that the Government shall seize goods when an advance of more than 50 per cent. is made Collector Bidwell took possession of the consignment. The importers, Bonner, Grinberg, Rich & Co., appealed, and yesterday the General Appraisers announced this decision:

"Precious stones, cut, and pearls, from Adolph J. Grinberg, London, July 8, 1898. Brilliants, pearls, sapphires, rubies, &c., entered value sustained on some, advances of from 5 per cent. to 50 per cent. on balance."

This decision does not specify how large a proportion of the goods are advanced the maximum 50 per cent., but it just saves any portion of the lot from seizure. Such decisions are in the first place rendered by a single member of the board. Appraiser Wakeman will probably recommend to the Collector that an appeal be taken to the full board.

Detention of Imported Embroideries.

Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department called at the Custom House yesterday and had a conference with Collector Bidwell on the detention of a large quantity of Swiss embroideries, regarding which there has been some trouble in the last few months. Appraiser Wakeman intimated, when the goods were first detained, that several importers of this city had been guilty of fraud in that they had undervalued their imports. A careful investigation by the Board of Appraisers failed, it is said, to substantiate Mr. Wakeman's charges, but the importers have not yet received their goods. Some importers have denounced Mr. Wakeman's methods as inquisitorial. They ask for the release of the importations.

Passengers on the Lucania.

Among the passengers who will sail today on the steamship Lucania are H. Amy, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Capt. Gustof Gade, Norwegian Army; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, "Gus" Kerker, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, the Misses McClure, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nusbaum, Lewis Stieglitz, Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Weir, and Mr. and Mrs. William Barr.

Funeral of a Riot Victim.

The funeral of James Carney, fourteen years old, who was killed in the rioting in "Hell's Kitchen" between the white and colored people, took place yesterday at the home of his family, 520 West Fortieth Street. There was a very large attendance at the house, while many persons assembled outside, but there was no demonstration of any kind, 150 uniformed policemen and 25 in citizens' clothes being present to prevent any outbreak.



We make Saturday a half day; but it's the only thing we do by halves.

Complete stocks, undivided attention, entire satisfaction, or your money back.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOUND GIVING AWAY MONEY.

Thomas Reilly of Poughkeepsie Taken in Charge by Brooklyn Police.

A crowd of boys receiving money from an aged man at Gates and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning attracted the attention of a policeman. The man seemed to be slightly demented. His clothing was soaked through from the rain. He said he was Thomas Reilly, seventy years old, of Poughkeepsie, and that he came to Brooklyn to visit his daughter, whom he could not find.

When searched at the police station $75 was still in his possession. The police notified the authorities in Poughkeepsie, and found that Reilly was well known there. He had been missed, and his relatives had notified the Poughkeepsie police.

ARRAIGNED BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

Neil Campbell of Jersey City Is Accused of Bigamy.

Neil Campbell, forty-seven years old, of 251 Woodward Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Acting Police Justice Maes yesterday charged with bigamy. The complainant was Mrs. Neil Campbell of 126 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. She alleged that she was married to Campbell on April 24, 1881, her maiden name being Bridget McGonigle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Taafe at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Campbell, so Mrs. Campbell alleged, disappeared in 1884, leaving her with an infant daughter, who is now sixteen years old.

Mrs. Campbell said she had concluded that her husband must be dead. When a short time ago she was informed that a man named Neil Campbell was living in Jersey City with a wife and two children. She hunted up this man, and found that he was her husband. She informed Chief of Police Murphy, who advised her to secure evidence that Campbell was really married to the woman he was living with. She went to the Bureau of Vital Statistics and found a record showing that Neil Campbell and Margaret Donald were married by the Rev Edward L. Stoddard on June 11, 1888. The arrest followed. Campbell declined to make any statement until he had consulted counsel, and the case was continued until Friday. Mrs. Campbell No. 2 owns considerable real estate.

MICHIGAN BANK ROBBED.

Six Men Terrorize Witnesse and Boldly Blast a Safe.

RICHLAND, Mich., Aug. 5.—One of the most daring and successful bank robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out by six robbers last night. Some of them came from the east on a handcar, and evidently had confederates with a horse and carriage. They secured about $5,000 in cash from the Union Bank and $4,800 in notes. The horse and carriage were taken into Augusta and left there. There were three explosions, which awakened many people.

Alvin Barnes, an old man, who lived near the bank, was ordered into the house with a threat that they would shoot him. George Robson and Edward Barrett saw the robbers, but did not molest them. The safe was a complete wreck, nitro-glycerine being used to open it. The inside doors were blown ten feet out into the office and pieces went through the plateglass front, twenty feet distant. The chisels and other tools were left here. The handcar was disabled, so it could not be used to pursue the robbers.

Officers here have just been informed that a man was seen between Augusta and Battle Creek, walking on the railroad track, carrying a large satchel, and also a Winchester rifle. No one who saw him dared to make a move to arrest him. Officers will leave here or Augusta after noon after him.

According to witnesses, the gang was composed of six men, who came to town on a handcar. Four were placed on guard outside the bank, which is a small wooden building. Three charges of nitro-glycerine were exploded before the robbers got at the money and escaped. The bank is owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Gilkey. They say that the loss is between $6,000 and $7,000, mostly farmers' deposits.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The first annual meeting of the Underwriters' Club has been called for Tuesday, Aug. 9.

George M. Lovejoy, general agent of the Magdeburg for the Western States, who has been in this city this week in conference with United States Manager I. E. Rasor, left last night for Chicago.

The British-American Insurance Company of New York, which has just been licensed in Rhode Island, has complied with all of the requirements of the law regulating the admission of companies to Pennsylvania.

The insurance companies report that there is far less wheat in the mills and terminal elevators of the West than ordinarily. There is more at Minneapolis than at Duluth. The reason for the general decrease is the extent of sales during the recent period of high prices. The amount of corn and oats is reported to be much larger than usual.

One of the more prominent fire insurance brokers said yesterday that the time was nearly ripe for the organization of brokers' board of some description, which would be in a position later to regulate, in part, the relation of the brokers to the companies, to the improvement of brokerage interests. "There will probably not be another tariff association," he said. "There will more likely be a definite insurance market, subject to the variations of market prices and market conditions. Commissions may then be regulated, and very properly, but not rates, which must hereafter depend upon demand and supply. The brokers will, if wise, be already in possession of a strong organization, which will render them independent of the companies as regards their ability to stand together. Such an organization will necessarily have to reckon without the aid of certain brokerage houses, whose methods would make them constitutional bears in a developed rate market.

The next meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which is to be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 6, promises to be more eventful than the Spring meeting at St. Louis, when the obstructionist interests prevented the taking of any rad

AUG 1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Not Alone the War.

Inexhaustible, as we remarked last week, are the special topics to be found in the periodicals, English and American, dealing with our war with Spain. The summary given of articles in a hundred of the leading magazines was interesting and instructive. One asked himself whether each of the twenty-two articles "on small arms," for example, could have had something new and original to say, and one fancies that there were a good many readers ready to admit with a sigh that the epithet applied to the special topics could not be applied to them, for they at least were exhausted.

Indeed, it is difficult to decide which can be the more wearisome—twenty-two articles, of which each says something instructive and new about small arms, or twenty-two that give the same facts and say the same things over and over. It is probably a fact, then, that peace cannot be too soon concluded to gratify a great many readers. They are patriotic enough, but it is their very patriotism which has got them into trouble; they began by reading everything which was offered, but they inevitably grew tired at last of finding instructing articles on the army, the navy, and little islands of the sea in the newspapers, the magazines, the comic weeklies, the new books. No journal is so technical, no subject is so foreign, that it has not embraced some phase of the war, or had some account or theory of which the "lesson" is in the war. The case has become a little worse than was the flood we were deluged with of World's Fair articles.

Our boasted achievement in transforming events into material for "immediate" art and literature amounts to this: It swamps us with the depiction of events, and, like the echo that the printing press is so proud to resemble, each report of a gun reverberates now clear, now faint, now full of humming, and now vague, to long wearied ears. Perhaps in time, when we have grown more accustomed to our cleverness, that which takes much but not all of our interest will get much but not all of our thought.

The eagerness of Americans to learn is an ancient subject of comment. Sometimes it seems as if the point of view were mistaken and the thing to note was our eagerness to teach. When the war was young, wise publishers may indeed have foreseen that we would all be seeking instruction, and so offered "the glad hand" to writers on war topics, and turned smiling faces and waved beckoning fingers to those who never need more than a nod. Even with all we get, very much more is offered to the publishers; so that the publishers, as usual, are our protectors. It seems wonderful whence so much information can come until one remembers the excellence of encyclopaedias and the multitude of articles already afloat.

With the columns of war matter in the daily papers and some of the magazines, one has little fault to find. They represent diligent gleaning of a proper field. But for the most part, war news and views are supplementary in many publications. It is there that we grow tired of war discussion, for with all our National interest in it, the conflict has not quite monopolized our intelligence and energy.

Art for "La-Bas."

An amusing and ingenious person is the French critic, M. Arsène Alexandre. He has been writing in what we may call his happiest manner about the sale of French pictures in America. He informs his public that when in the early weeks of the war "there was talk of boycotting French dressmakers and milliners, artists felt a little shiver run down their backs. Luckily for France," he adds, "the story amounted to nothing." And the reason for this he seems to find in the fact that when Americans bought anything in French shops, or were served at restaurants, they received back the exact change and nobody said, "Vive l'Espagne, Sir!" M. Alexandre assures us, moreover, that "neither London nor Berlin nor Vienna can ever supply the wants of American shoppers." "Nos propres élégances" belong to Paris exclusively.

What would become of us, asks this critic, "if we were to lose our best client, Uncle Sam? You see, Australia suffers from too many rabbits, and can't get rid of them. But France is more lucky, for she ships to America her innumerable 'lapins,' who breed and multiply in the warrens and hutches of 'Vaugirard, the Place Pigalle, the Ile Saint-Louis, and the Avenue Villiers.'" Students of social economies in France ask over and over again, "With so many painters in France, how do they manage to live?" "Learn," replies M. Alexandre, "that there are ever so many painters in France, utterly unknown, whose pictures sell in the United States." It is a simple question of supply and demand, and France "ships cargoes of paintings." French art is "the article wanted down there," (là-bas,) and whether there is or is not a boycott, the là-bas country is sure to get this art.

But M. Alexandre admits that these là-bas people are not always poor judges of pictures. "Undeceive yourselves, my French compatriots," remarks the critic. Those down-country chumps—and would that M. Alexandre could understand 'chumps!'—set to work early buying Theodore Rousseaus, Corots, Millets, Daumier, and Manets. "If France wants them now, she has in many cases either to go without them or pay an American price for them, and we ought to be proud," adds M. Alexandre, "that these Americans delight in these pictures. That is proper homage, though the Frenchmen looked at the work of these artists at first with indifference."

Every time a new town is founded in the West it is bound to have its museum of fine art, says M. Alexandre, and French pictures will be hung on the walls. Every time a fortune is made it means a picture gallery, which, in the country of là-bas, is considered a necessary part of the furnishing of the house. Though a little patronizing, M. Alexandre in the main is amusingly good-tempered about these who live in the country of "là-bas."

The New Edition of Carlyle.

Called the Centenary Edition—Carlyle the Man and Writer—Froude's Volumes—Anecdotes and Comments

[The need for an inexpensive and yet attractively printed edition of Carlyle has long existed. For many, many years the public was obliged to content itself with those small volumes in plain brown covers, nearly square in shape, which had the great merit of being printed in clear type, but which were better adapted to a coat pocket than to making an appropriate appearance on the shelves of a library. From these volumes probably four-fifths of the American public familiar with Carlyle have gained their knowledge, and these have sighed that the condition of their purses did not permit them to acquire a statelier and more acceptable library edition.

These regrets need now no longer exist. In the present edition all conditions existing with the buyer of moderate means are met. Here at a very reasonable price may be had volumes in large type, printed on good paper, and bound in sober, pleasing cloth covers. Mr. Traill's introductions give new value and interest to the edition. The illustrations are excellent in quality, and are not numerous enough to become a burden to the text. With the appearance of this edition readers will be glad to find printed below some not altogether untimely comments on Carlyle.—ED.]

In Canada there lived for many years a sister of Thomas Carlyle. She was always glad to receive visitors and talk with them of her brother, and show her interesting collection of letters and portraits. Mrs. Hanning's death a few weeks ago called forth many public references. Many fresh proofs were afforded that the intellectual influence of this remarkable man, who wrote his name perhaps deeper in the literature of his country than any of his contemporaries, is still felt profoundly. But in a recent book Edmund Gosse, the eminent critic, has said:

"Yet it is difficult to decide what Carlyle has bequeathed to us, now that the echoes of his sonorous denunciations are at last dying away. * * * Unjust to human efforts, he barks at mankind like an ill-tempered dog, angry if it is still, yet more angry if it moves. A most unhelpful physician, a prophet with no gospel, but vague stir and turbulence of contradiction, * * * a voice and nothing more, yet at worst what a resonant and imperial clarion of a voice!"

A voice and nothing more? Is Carlyle losing his hold? Are we forgetting the debt we owe him? In America there was not much attention paid to Carlyle's centenary, which came in December of 1895. In the old country, however, there were many interesting ceremonies and many beautiful things were said. I was much impressed by the significant tribute of Emperor William. He sent a wreath to Ecclefechan, which bore the simple inscription: "In memory of the writer of Frederick the Great." Since 1895 an Edinburgh memorial has been projected, to consist of a replica in bronze of Boehm's statue. At the Centennial Exposition we had an opportunity to realize the melancholy charm, the impressiveness, of this wonderful statue.

There is some truth in Gosse's words, but it is overstated. The influence of any great man like Carlyle cannot be definitely estimated, it is true. Carlyle's genius was creative; he was a man of colossal mental stature, a man of a pervasive personality. Goethe called him a new moral force in Europe. Englishmen of all creeds and opinions have taken him as their prophet and guide; even they who have never read through one of his books have felt the stimulus of his thinking. That thinking for many years has been diffusing itself through other minds; we have all been influenced by it, even though we may be unconscious of the source of our benefit, and, if challenged, might be disposed to question its power.

Thomas Carlyle was not only a prophet and reformer, a critic and historian, but possessing as he did the imagination, the quick perception, the intensity of feeling characteristic of a poet, all he wrote had that picturesqueness, that pictorial quality, that vividness of portraiture which only a poetic artist can create. What charm his books have had for those who first read them! I remember when "Heroes and Hero-Worship" first fell into my hands. I was only fifteen, and I read with that enthusiastic absorption characteristic of one to whom a new and glorious world is unfolding. I had trouble of the eyes which made reading by gaslight impossible. How irksome it was to read this marvelous book slowly! I chose that time when the eyes were at their best, and for three mornings I began just before sunrise. It was Summer, and, while Carlyle's words of passionate eloquence buried themselves into my heart the rising sun was making the sky

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THE WORKS OF THOMAS CARLYLE. In Forty Volumes. [illegible] Edited with Introductions by [illegible] Traill, M.A. [illegible] New York: Scribner & Sons.

radiant. Ruskin once sent his copy of "Past and Present" to a poor clerk, saying: "I read it no more because it has become part of myself, and my old marks in the book are now useless because in my heart I mark it all." I feel very much the same with "Heroes and Hero-Worship."

At this late day, after so much has been written about Carlyle, both in praise and in disparagement, it may seem absurd to presume to say anything more. But he and his work seem simply inexhaustible, and some things about him need to receive more emphasis. If any one were to attempt to enter into any discussion of the originalities of his genius or of the distinguished service which as a thinker and writer of books he has rendered his age, the discussion would of course fill volumes. The subject is as wide as the sea. If it were possible (which it is not!) to put into a sentence what is the distinguishing characteristic of this unique service, it would be to say that it is as an awakener, an inspirer, a stimulus, that he has done, and is still doing, the most good. Even his literary exaggerations, his lack, often, of true perspective, the untruthfulness, sometimes, of the impression he conveys, have their unquestioned value, in addition to their magic, their irresistible charm.

It seems to me that Carlyle's caustic wit, his enthusiasm of invective, his vivid intensity of portraiture, his skill in penetrating to the very heart of a heroism or a pretense, of an era or a character, have never been equaled. And we need to think more of this power of Carlyle and to speak of it oftener. It is very true that his literary exaggerations make him often an unsafe guide. We have many secret reserves before we yield ourselves to his force. We cannot accept all he says without protest. To get a just estimate we have to investigate the researches of others. But in any study of a man or an era we cannot do without the swift penetration of Carlyle, the dazzling brilliancy of the light he throws upon it. It is true that Carlyle's methods of intensifying the shadows, changing the lights, often make his pictures, with all their beauty and effectiveness, unnatural and untrustworthy. But we would not give up these pictures for the accuracies of lesser men. J. S. Mill called "The French Revolution" an epic poem rather than a history, and J. S. Mill was right.

In Carlyle's letters and diaries as published by Froude, we see the peculiarities of his methods of portrait painting as applied to many of his friends and contemporaries, and here the methods which before were brilliant and suggestive become almost repulsive. These portraits are sometimes mere caricatures. They are clever, mirth-provoking, but the wit is caustic, the impression given distorted and unjust. And the final result is painful because in almost every case there is an element of truth in the portraiture. But it is truth taken out of its setting, as it were, and placed in such a light as to become falsehood. I have always believed that these unkind references to his friends were made by Carlyle, not because he was consciously cruel or unjust, but because of his love of satire, of clever, striking phrases, of graphic, vivid touches; and to attain that graphic vividness truth and just proportion had to be sacrificed. He had fallen into a fatal habit of literary exaggeration.

Another cause of this vehement invective was that the profoundly earnest and deep nature had lofty spiritual ideals both for himself and for the nation. Every day he knew he fell short of his aspiration, and on every hand he saw men wedded to their conventionalities, their narrow, benumbing opinions. He realized how unsatisfactory were his friends, how paralyzing was companionship with the majority of the men surrounding him. His own failures, the shortcomings of his friends, the lamentable condition of the nation, wrung from him, in his despair, those burning words of scorn which hurt and stung. Can we not, for instance, trace the motive of those flings at Sydney Smith, which were so unjust?

"The world looks often quite spectral to me; sometimes, as in Regent Street the other night, (my nerves being all shattered) quite hideous, discordant, almost infernal. I had been at Mrs. Austin's, heard Sydney Smith for the first time guffawing, other persons prating, jargoning. To me through these thin cobwebs Death and Eternity sat glaring. Coming homeward along Regent Street, through—ach, Gott! unspeakable pity swallowed up unspeakable abhorrence of it and of myself. The moon and the serene nightly sky in Sloane Street consoled me a little. Smith, mass of fat and muscularity, with massive Roman nose, piercing, hazel eyes, huge cheeks, shrewdness and fun, not humor or even wit, seemingly without soul altogether. Mrs. Marcet, ill-looking, honest, rigorous, commonplace. The rest babble, babble. Woe's me that I in Meshech and to work!"

Of late years so much has been said of Carlyle's cynicism, his unlovely traits, that we are apt to forget there is another side to the picture. There are many instances of his kindly humor, of his gracious acts, of his rapidity of regret when he had found he had hurt another. I would like to recall one of these gracious acts, as I think it is not well known. Walking one day with W. Bell Scott, Carlyle began an eager discussion of Shelley. Scott gave rather exuberant expression to his admiration for that rare, impassioned singer and reformer, and Carlyle naturally opposed to this estimate of Shelley one which was the reverse of flattering. At last his patience was gone. Stamping on the pavement, he exclaimed: "This Shelley of yours was a scoundrel, and he ought to have been hanged." The rest of the walk was taken in silence. Scott felt deeply chagrined as well as grieved. The two friends had scarcely reached Cheyne Row before Carlyle began to repent of his rashness, and as he parted from Scott his eyes were wistful and sad. Scott had been barely a half hour in his own home before there came from Cheyne Row a beautiful bust of Shelley. It was sent by Carlyle as a peace-offering. He had seen that he had wounded a gentle heart by his trenchant criticism, and was quite willing to make amends. Scott received not only a bust of his hero, but he had the satisfaction of getting a glimpse into the reserved, proud heart of a great man.

Mrs. Wilson has told a story about Carlyle not widely known, at least on this side of the Atlantic, which supplies one of the few instances when Carlyle got the worst of an argument. As a rule his dogmatism and assertive intellectual force made other people very modest in expressing opposing opinions, but in this case he met Thackeray, and Thackeray carried off the honors. At the Royal Academy dinner several artists and literary men waxed enthusiastic in praise of favorite painters. Finally all the enthusiasm seemed to crystallize around Titian. "His glorious coloring is a fact about Titian," said one. "And his glorious drawing is another fact about Titian," cried a second. Carlyle, who had been listening in silence, interrupted the remarks by saying, with a slow deliberation which had its own impressive emphasis: "And here I sit, a man made in the image of God, who knows nothing about Titian, and cares nothing about Titian—and that's another fact about Titian." Thackeray was sipping claret at the moment, but he paused and bowed courteously to Carlyle as he remarked: "Pardon me, that is not a fact about Titian. But it is a fact—and a lamentable fact—about Thomas Carlyle."

Of Froude's pitiful revelations about Carlyle's domestic life, the wife's unhappiness, and the husband's subsequent remorse, too much has been made. They partake of that quality of literary exaggeration which had grown habitual. They are, therefore, only partially true, and the very truth, placed as it is, becomes changed into falsehood. Many times Carlyle wrote when all things were colored by his state of health. Why, then, crystallize into permanency sentiments, suspicions, "humors," which were merely of the moment, and ought to have been forgotten a few hours after they found relief in words? Wordsworth said that no man should make private matters public without sufficient sanction. Froude certainly did not have sufficient sanction. The publication of his volumes has unquestionably seriously modified Carlyle's influence with many of his former enthusiastic disciples, and in many minds has dethroned him from that high pedestal on which his works and teachings ought securely to have placed him.

Many eminent men familiar with Carlyle have testified that he was of a generous and sympathetic nature, that his love for his wife was sincere and profound. His letters to her speak for themselves. Carlyle certainly was not amiable. No man with his vehemence, his emphasis, his dogmatism, his cynicism, is ever amiable. Besides he was moody, whimsical, sometimes illogical, and was therefore "gey ill to live with," as his mother said. But, in spite of all these unlovely traits, there was deep, earnest devotion in his nature. Some of his letters to his mother and to his wife have in them buoyancy and hopefulness—cheer, kindly humor, gladsomeness of heart. But the dominant mood of this earnest moralist was undoubtedly sadness. He saw so deeply into the evil and misery of the world, saw so plainly its self-deception and its shame, felt so often the hopelessness of reform, that his heart was filled with a constant brooding sorrow. When we remember, too, that in his sincere searchings for truth he had felt obliged to relinquish the faith which had been taught him in childhood, and that nothing quite so adequate and satisfying had been found to take its place, we see another cause of gloom. How pathetic is his description of the mental struggle he passed through:

"And the voice came to me saying, 'Arise and settle the problem of thy life.' And so I entered into my chamber and closed the door, and round me there came a trooping throng of phantoms dire from the abysmal depths of nethermost perdition. Doubt, fear, unbelief, mockery, and scorn were there; and I rose and wrestled with them in travail and agony of spirit. Whether I ate I know not; whether I slept I know not; I only know that when I came forth again it was with the direful persuasion that I was the miserable owner of a diabolical arrangement called a stomach; and I have never been free from that knowledge from that hour to this, and I suppose that I never shall be until I am laid away in my grave."

Though Carlyle threw aside "the husks of his inherited creed," its essential spiritual part remained the guide of his life. He lived and did his work under the impulses of ideals which are Puritan; he reverently recognized the influence of a higher power to which he held himself responsible. We have read over and over the chapters on the "Everlasting No" and the "Everlasting Yea" in "Sartor" to realize the strength of his faith and the depth of his spirituality. Here let me quote from Dean Stanley's funeral sermon on Carlyle. It is all beautiful and worthy to be remembered. Dean Stanley spoke of Carlyle's submission to the supremacy of God, and then went on to say:

"Many years ago, while I belonged to another cathedral, I met him in St. James's Park and walked home with him to his own house. It was during the Crimean war, and, after hearing him denounce with his vigorous and perhaps exaggerated earnestness the chaos and confusion into which our administration had fallen, I ventured to ask him: 'What, under the circumstances, is your advice to a canon of an English cathedral?' He grimly laughed at my question, paused for a moment, and then answered in homely and well-known words, but which are, as it happens, especially fitted to situations like that for which he was asked to give counsel: 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.' That is, no doubt, the lesson which he leaves each one of us in this weary world—the world of which he felt the weariness as age and infirmities grew upon him, but a lesson which in his more active days he practiced to the full. He is at rest. He is at last delivered from that burden of the flesh against which he chafed and fretted. In his own words: 'Babylon with its deafhening insanity, rushes on to the dim, innocuous, unheeded forever.' From the silence of the eternities of which he so often spoke there still sound, and will long sound, the tones of that marvelous voice. Let us take one tender expression, written three or four years ago, one plaintive yet manful thought, which has never yet reached the public eye: 'Three night ago, stepping out after midnight, and looking up at the stars, which were clear and numerous, it struck me with a strange new kind of feeling. In a little while I shall have seen you also for the last time. God Almighty's own theatre of immensity, the infinite made palpable and visible to me—that also will be closed, flung to in my face, and I shall never behold death any more. The thought of this eternal deprivation even of this, though this is nothing in comparison, was sad and painful to me. And then a second feeling rose upon me. What if Omnipotence that has developed in me, these pieties, these reverences, these infinite affections, should actually have said: "Yes, poor mortal, such of you as have gone so far shall be permitted to go further." Hope and despair not. God's will, God's will, not ours, be done.'"

Two things about Carlyle for Americans of more than ordinary interest are his friendship for Emerson and his views in regard to the war of the rebellion. Emerson first visited Carlyle at Craigenputtock. Carlyle called him a "sky-messenger," and Mrs. Carlyle said long afterward: "I should never forget the visitor who years ago in the desert descended on us, out of the clouds as it were, and made one day there look like enchantment for us, and left me weeping that it was only for one day." Every one knows that the correspondence between Carlyle and Emerson contains some of the best things that the former ever wrote and gives us many glimpses of the gentler, more lovable, traits of his character. Carlyle said so many harsh things of people who visited him that what he said of Margaret Fuller is worthy to be remembered because it is one of his more just estimates.

"Margaret is an excellent soul; in real regard with both of us here. Since she went I have been reading some of her papers in a new book we have got; greatly superior to all I knew before; in fact, the undeniable utterances (now first undeniable to me) of a true, heroic mind; altogether unique, so far as I know, among the writing women of this generation."

Margaret Fuller's description of Carlyle's vivid conversation, his mannerisms, and his overwhelming force of dogmatism has become justly famous, and still remains one of the best portraitures ever written. In 1866 Carlyle was talking to an American writer, when he sharply said:

"Some of you think I am no friend to America. But I love America—not everybody's America, but the true America; the country which has given birth to Emerson and to Emerson's friends; the country of honest toilers and brave thinkers. Never shall I forget that the first money which ever came to me for a printed book came from America. When your people reprinted 'Sartor Resartus' out of Fraser they sent me a good sum for it. They need not have sent it. I had no claim on it or them, but they sent it, and I did and do thank them for that. By and by they published my 'French Revolution.' Do you know, I had not had a penny for that book from the English public till a good while after American friends remitted to me a pretty sum for it? Twice over, twice, my first money came to me from your country. And do they think I forget it and am not grateful to it, and don't love the country which showed its love for me?

"Yes, I angered you all with my 'Ilias in Nuce,' but who shall say I was not right—or right then? But you were the stronger at last; you conquered, and you know people will have it I have said might is right. Suppose I did say it? I knew what I meant by it—not what they think I meant—there is a real, true meaning under it. A man is an atheist who believes that in the long run what God allows to triumph is not the right."

We may regret deeply the attitude which Englishmen like Gladstone and Carlyle took in regard to our great struggle, but we have had to forgive many things—we seem to have forgiven Mr. Gladstone. Shall we not forgive Thomas Carlyle? Are many Americans still aware of the munificent gift Carlyle presented to us when he bestowed upon the library of Harvard College all his books relating to Oliver Cromwell and to Frederick the Great? Carlyle died on the morning of Feb. 5, 1881. His will is dated Feb. 6, 1873. In it occur these noble, generous words:

"Having with good reason, ever since my first appearance in literature, a variety of kind feelings, obligations, and regards toward New England, and, indeed, long before that a hearty good-will, real and steady, which still continues, to America at large, and recognizing with gratitude how much of friendliness, of actually credible human love I have had from that country, and what immensities of worth and capability I believe and partly know to be lodged, especially in the silent classes there, I have now, after due consultation as to the feasibilities, the excusabilities of it, decided to fulfill a fond notion that has been hovering in my mind these many years, and I do, therefore, hereby bequeath the books (whatever of them I could not borrow, but had to buy and gather—that is, in general whatever of them are still here) which I used in writing on Cromwell and Friedrich, and which shall be accurately searched for and parted from my other books, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, City of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts, as a poor testimony of my respect for that Alma Mater of so many of my transatlantic friends and a token of the feelings above indicated toward the great country of which Harvard is the chief school."

In the library of Harvard College a copy of this will can be seen. With it is a long letter of Emerson's addressed to President Eliot describing the circumstances of the bequest. Every student of literature is interested in this bequest, not only because it consists of these rare books which belonged to so great a man, but because of the marginal notes written in them. A magazine article of itself might be written about these notes. Americans must rejoice that the house in which Carlyle lived so many fruitful years has been rescued from ruin and made a place of pilgrimage for every lover of his genius.

KENYON WEST.

China's Empress-Dowager.

Her Life Unfolded in a Recent Book.*

"Tuen, Slave and Empress," although written for reading juveniles, certainly has a sustained interest for adults, just as the tales of Mrs. Ewing and of John Strange Winter have. This interest is just now enhanced by the fact that the Empress Dowager of China has recently assumed supreme control of the Empire, for "Tuen" is the history of her life. The author is Kathleen Gray Nelson, a Southern woman now residing in New York.

The story opens amid the ruin and desolation that followed the Tai-ping rebellion. Niu Tsang, Tuen's father, with his family, has come to Hunan to look for work. A stranger gives them food, and afterward, finding Tuen alone in the Temple, tells the child about an unknown deity. Later she asks her father:

"But who is Jesus?" the curious child persisted.

"He is the God of barbarians and devils, Tuen," her father said sternly. "He is not so wise as Confucius, nor so great as Buddha, else you would have heard of him long ago."

"And yet he called him a God of Love," she went on musingly, not heeding her father's frown, "Is there a God of Love?"

"No," Niu Tsang said shortly. "All the gods hate the children of men, but because we offer prayers and incense they sometimes listen to us."

Niu Tsang sells Tuen to the Viceroy to keep his family from starvation. She is taken to the Yamen of the official, and there meets the latter's wife, who regards her with unfriendly eyes. Tuen explains what labor she can do, for she has been brought up as the daughter of one of the literati, and is answered:

"We have those who are well trained to do such work for us. If you are quick to learn, Wang will teach you other things, and if you are stupid and bad,"—here she frowned and shook her head, "why, we will sell you again."

"Sell who again?" cried a shrill voice, and Tuen jumped and looked hastily behind her to see whence it came.

The Viceroy's wife, with her maids supporting her, quickly rose to her feet, and with many low bows offered the vacant chair to an old, withered woman, most magnificently attired, who emerged from one of the corridors. This elderly female scorned the proffered seat, and glared irately around her.

"Who is this creature?" she screamed, pointing her long, bony finger at Tuen, who now became conscious of a wild desire to fly.

"It is a slave my husband has bought to-day, mother," the Viceroy's lady said in a humble, almost pleading voice.

"Your husband has bought!" exclaimed the old lady in a tone of withering scorn. "You mean my son has bought, do you not? And how dare you speak of selling her? You! Umh! I will box your ears if I hear any more such saucy talk."

"Indeed, indeed I did not mean to be disrespectful to your worshipful highness," the wife of the Viceroy murmured. But the mother-in-law was not so readily appeased.

"You, who must worship me while I am alive, and when I am dead do homage before my tablet, to sit and tell me what you will do with mine and my son's possessions! The impudence of it! You need a good beating right now," and she glared fiercely at the trembling wife. "As for that girl," nodding toward Tuen, "I like her looks, and if it pleases me I will take her for my maid."

It is apparent that the mother-in-law in China is a far more important personage than she is in civilized countries. A good description is given of the Chinese New Year. Tuen works for her master a beautiful embroidered tunic as a New Year's gift. He asks her how she shall be rewarded, and she replies:

"O, wisest and best among men, I would like to learn to read."

"What?" he ejaculated so sharply that her new-found courage instantly deserted her, and she hid her face, and wondered at her own audacity.

In truth the Viceroy was not so much displeased as he was astonished, for he had never dreamed of such a strange request, and could hardly believe his ears.

"You, a girl, learn to read!" he finally exclaimed contemptuously. "What nonsense! You couldn't learn if you tried. You haven't sense enough."

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"Answer me three questions, and if your words are wise your request shall be granted."

"I will try," she replied quietly, but she grew very pale.

"Well, first, why do you wish to learn to read?" he inquired, assuming a judicial air, and Tuen felt that he was laughing at her, but that knowledge only made her the more determined to gain her point.

"That I may be wise, and therefore good, and being both of these, the better able to serve the Viceroy," she answered with a low bow.

He nodded his head approvingly.

"I would let all of my servants learn if they would make that use of it," he said. "For one that knows nothing your answer is not altogether foolish. Now tell me what gods are the most to be feared?"

"It would seem to me—perhaps because I am a woman—that it is the household gods who are the most to be dreaded," she said hesitatingly.

"Why?" he questioned.

"Because both man and woman must needs live in the house, and if peace and prosperity reign there they will have happiness. If not, all is confusion and terror."

But as she spoke she watched him fearfully, as if half afraid he would be offended.

But he answered: "Your reason is good, for peace in the house is indeed the greatest blessing. Now, one more question, and I am done. Of all living creatures which would you like to be?"

"A man, O, learned Sir," she said promptly, "since he alone of all creatures has been given wisdom. And if further choice were given me, I would like to be the Viceroy of Kiangsi, since he is the wisest and best of men."

And she, who is later to become Empress Regent of China, learns to read. The Viceroy finally decides to adopt her as his own daughter, for he is childless. Then follow the happiest days of Tuen's life. One day her adopted father calls her to him, and says that he has decided to give her to the Emperor as his bride.

"You see, His Most Mighty and Gracious Majesty, the Ever Wise and Ever Perfect Son of Heaven, has lately condescended to honor my unworthy self," he volunteered affably, and all the capitals were expressed in his voice as he spoke of his sovereign. "I have sought everywhere in the Province for a gift to send in return that would be worthy of his acceptance, and last night I gave a feast that I might ask others, perhaps wiser than I am. Then it was that the learned Wo Ting suggested that I should give you to him—an admirable idea, Tuen."

Poor Tuen had been listening in wondering horror, and she now gave a gasp, but he did not appear to notice this.

Soon Tuen starts upon her journey to Peking. The route and incidents of travel in that strange land are well described. And years later:

Someway it became noised abroad after a while that Tuen, the maiden from Lu Chang, was the favorite wife of the Emperor, and second only to the Empress herself. Then nothing more was known until it was announced that the Empress was dead, and after a while through the many gates crept the news that Tuen had become the royal consort.

Again there was silence, then at last the Emperor was gathered to his fathers, and Tuen, the little slave girl, during the infancy of her son, became Empress of all China, and ruler over one-third of the population of the world. Thus does Fate shift the figures in the game of life.

In quoting from Bishop Galloway, the author says in her preface:

"It is significant that in this country, in which women are at a discount, are secluded and kept in ignorance, are protested against at birth, and regarded as a calamity in youth, the ruling spirit in all national affairs is a woman."

One might wish that the author had finished as she had begun her simple tale; but with discriminating art she changes from the subjective to the objective, when the scenes approach the present time, when dialogue would be regarded as improbable if not true. And there is another artistic touch to the book: at the very end Tuen learns again of Christ through the gift of the beautiful Bible sent her by the Christian women of China.

*"TUEN, SLAVE AND EMPRESS." By Kathleen Gray Nelson. Illustrations by William M. Carey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Pictures Lost with La Bourgogne.

It came out last week that when the French steamer La Bourgogne was sunk in collision with the English vessel recently she carried with her to the bottom of the ocean four paintings of much value, worth over $21,000. The head of the firm who consigned the pictures to Europe did not care to talk about the matter, but from another source it was learned that among the lost canvases were Dupré's "Crossing the Ford," Cazin's "Zuyder Zee," and two examples of J. P. Vibert's most characteristic work. "Crossing the Ford," was valued at $15,000 by its owners.

This is not the first time, it seems, that the French Line has been unfortunate in this respect. When the Ville de Havre was wrecked, on Nov. 23, 1876, on its way from New York to Havre, Meissonier's "Bons Amis," worth about $12,000, went down with her. Though the Meissonier was not insured, it is said, pictures of any value are generally insured by a marine insurance company. At sea there is risk of both fire and shipwreck, and the insurance rate is nearly always high. But it is not recorded that insurance companies have ever suffered severely from the loss of paintings at sea. Perhaps, indeed, no picture of extraordinary value has been so lost, but $21,000 represents a good deal of money, nevertheless, and the art world can ill afford to have the Dupré taken from it.

Rarest of Autographs—One of Shakespeare's for Sale.

From Literature.

Shakespeare's autograph! The very possibility of possessing such a thing is enough to turn the collector almost frantic with excitement. Messrs. Sotheby will sell on Saturday next a copy of Saravi's "I Quattro Libri della Filosofia," published at Venice in 1565, with the signatures of W. Shakespeare written twice outside the cover, and the indistinct remains of another signature which readily suggest Herbert. The pedigree of this book does not go so far back as the Montaigne with Shakespeare's signature in the British Museum. The earliest notice of its existence dates from 1811, and down to 1845, it remained in the hands of one or two owners of no literary note. The first person who observed the autograph of Shakespeare was Mrs. Taylor, the wife of the gentleman who acquired the volume for 6d. in 1824; this lady cleaned the cover and partly effaced the writing, but one of the Shakespeare signatures is perfectly clear. In 1845 this volume was offered for sale at Fletcher's rooms in Piccadilly, and purchased by the eminent bookseller, William Pickering, for 21 guineas. In a letter dated June 8, 1845, and addressed to Mr. B. Dockray, Pickering says:

"The autograph on this volume of Saravi exactly corresponds with the Montaigne autograph. I purchased this volume of Saravi's believing it to be the true autograph of Shakespeare; it is also the opinion of Mr. (afterward Sir) Frederick Madden, keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, that it is true, and of many others."

Battles Since Waterloo

Alma Rather than Inkermann—Solferino and Navarino.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one interested in historical research, the article entitled "Battles Since Waterloo" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 30 proved both profitable and suggestive.

In pursuance of Prof. Creasy's argument, viz.: "Other battles of great consequence attended with circumstances which powerfully excite the feelings and rivet the attention may yet, when viewed judicially, become of mere secondary rank, either because their effects were limited in area or because they themselves merely confirmed some great tendency or bias which an earlier battle had originated," is not the battle of the Alma of more moment than that of Inkermann because of the "primary impulse" it gave? It led to Balaklava with its famous charge of the Light Brigade; to Inkermann, a hotly-contested battle, in which 14,000 English and French sustained a hand-to-hand fight with 50,000 Russians; to Tchernaya, to Malakoff and Redan; and, finally and resultantly, to the evacuation of Sebastopol, which was, however, from the first, a foregone conclusion, owing to the impetus given at Alma.

Besides this first battle fought in the Crimea was intrinsically great—it was the pebble thrown into the pool, and the other battles of the war were the concentric circles produced therefrom. It was a great battle because of the fearful odds against which the allies fought. The Russians occupied a commanding position, intrenched upon the heights of the river. Up the precipitous cliffs three or four hundred feet high the French clambered, "swarming like ants," and formed into line on the plateau under a fierce fire of shot and shell; across a deep and difficult ford below the burning village came the English under another deadly fire of musketry and artillery. Up the steep and rugged passes the allies dragged their heavy guns, and with unflagging courage and dauntless energy carried the day most gloriously.

Yet, after all, though this be conceded to be a great battle, is it really a decisive one? What did it decide? Nothing except that the "Sick Man" must still live to preserve the balance of power in Europe. Russia, having the largest connected empire in the world, was prevented pro tempore from adding to it. It was thus only negatively decisive, for the dismemberment of Turkey is only a matter of time, more or less short. Therefore the battle of Solferino in 1859 and that of Navarino (where, in 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia destroyed the Turkish-Egyptian fleet and promoted the success of the Greeks in their struggle for independence) deserve to be ranked as more decisive battles than either Alma (or Inkermann) or Pievna, inasmuch as the trend of both Italy and Greece is upward, while that of Turkey is downward. Speaking of Solferino, it was decisive in intent, but not wholly in result. The raison d'être of this war of Napoleon was the freedom and unity of Italy; but after the successful battles of Magenta and Solferino, Napoleon, fearing Prussia's intervention, suddenly concluded the peace of Villafranca. However, the good work progressed from this "primary impulse," which changed the little kingdom of Sardinia into the Kingdom of Italy. Through Garibaldi's efforts the freedom of Naples and Sicily was secured. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 Italy allied herself to Prussia, the outcome of which was her acquisition of Venice and Verona. Finally, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the French troops were withdrawn from Rome and the Eternal City joined the Italian kingdom, Victor Emmanuel becoming King of Italy.

Gettysburg as an important and decisive battle cannot be impeached. By it the stability of a great people-governed nation was insured and conclusively proved.

Sadowa, too, since it led to the unification of Germany, must be ranked among the decisive battles of our century. And Sedan, though preceded by Weissenburg, Woerth, and Metz, must yet be allowed to be the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian war, because it was the culminating defeat of the French, who had such confidence in their own military ability—and with just cause—and such recuperative powers that it would not be wise, in their case, to consider any earlier battle of the war decisive. It was an inductive war; and if finis coronat opus, then Sedan crowned Germany's work and raised her to the first place in Europe. The survival of the fittest is a universal law, and, for this reason, Sedan is decisive.

If the battle of the Yalu is decisive because it showed the superiority of the Japanese over the Chinese, is not that of Simarosaki in 1862, as first cause, also decisive, in that it opened Japan's ports to the other nations, intercourse with whom brought enlightenment and prosperity?

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1898.

Changes in The List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much interested in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW article of last Saturday on "Decisive Battles Since Waterloo," and to help on the discussion will submit my list, which differs a little from yours.

The list which I would suggest would be Navarino, 1827, which marked the beginning of the expulsion of the Turk from Europe; Buena Vista, 1847, which was perhaps the decisive conflict in our war with Mexico and settled the destiny of North America; Gettysburg, 1863, which determined the indivisibility of the Republic; Sadowa, 1866, which determined the unity of the Republic; Sadowa, 1866, determining the balance of power in Western Europe, and the Yalu, 1894, marking the new era in Eastern Asia.

Of importance, but not of world-wide importance, might be also mentioned Solferino, Sedan, and Manila Bay. Each of these had a marked effect on the career and institutions of the nations immediately concerned; but so far as it yet appears, have not had a great influence on the course of the world's history.

I should not include Plevna in either list, for it does not seem to me that Plevna settled very much; Turkey was shoved a little further, but it was neither the beginning nor the end of the expulsion of the Turk; nor was there any such result in the domestic affairs of Russia or Turkey as resulted in France and Germany from Sedan.

While opinions will, of course, differ as to the importance of particular struggles and the relative importance of battles in those struggles, yet it seems to me the safest way to get at a list is to consider, first, what have been the important movements of this century, and, second, what special battles have been decisive in each of these movements. From this point of view I think it will be readily seen that the things that have happened since Waterloo are the extension of the power of the United States over North America, the determination that the American Republic is an indissoluble union, the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world, the coming of enlightenment to the powers on the west shore of the Pacific, the pushing of the Turk out of Europe, and the rise of modern Germany. The list which I have submitted represents all these.

Other lists will doubtless be submitted, but the remarkable thing to note is, I think, that Creasy's list is concerned almost entirely with the shores of the Mediterranean and the North Sea. A list of decisive battles since this date must necessarily include one or more on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and in the list above submitted it will be seen that three of the five which I suggest, to wit, Buena Vista, Gettysburg, and the Yalu have to do with powers holding a Pacific seacoast.

HERBERT M. LLOYD.

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

Two Columns of Absurdity.

From time to time we have commented on that peculiar disease to which has been given the name of "Literaturitis." Supposably it was a French complaint. How catching might be any mental trouble is to be left to alienists to determine. English writers, it might be thought, would be among the very last to be infected. We are not, however, so certain whether Mr. Arthur Symonds has not suffered in some way from this mental contagion.

In an English weekly Mr. Arthur Symonds writes over two columns on Rimbaud. If there ever was a man stark mad it was this unfortunate Frenchman. Mr. Symonds lauds to the skies the author of the "Alchimie du Verbe." Shades of Lindley Murray, what hallucination is this? Rimbaud saw all kinds of colors in vowels, and with a, e, i, o, u he constructed a rainbow. "A is black, e, white; o, blue, and u, green. I regulated the form and the movement of every consonant, and with instinctive rhythms I flattered myself that I had invented a poetic language accessible one day or another to every shade of meaning."

Why should anybody take such arrant nonsense—go to the trouble of commenting on it—in a serious manner? Another expression of this lunatic was "J'attends Dieu, avec gourmandise." You must be a Frenchman, and one fitted for a madhouse, to write such a bad and wicked phrase, and Mr. Arthur Symonds calls that "fine rapture," and declares that Rimbaud was one endowed with "delicate possibilities." What was conspicuous in the unfortunate Rimbaud was that he was a kind of namby-pamby decadent, and an off leader in French verse of an ambiguous character. Supposably Verlaine followed him, but at a certain distance. If there is brutal strength shown in Verlaine, in Rimbaud's poetry there is nothing but weak absurdity.

It is an enigma what possible human interest English people can have in such maudlin rigmarole as Rimbaud wrote. Topics of a literary character must be hard to find in London when such a subject is selected. Rimbaud might furnish Lombroso with a paragraph or so of comment, but he would fail to find any "delicate possibilities" in the demented Frenchman.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of two important French novels; one is "La Duchesse Bleue," by Paul Bourget, and the other is by François Coppée, entitled "La Bonne Souffrance." Among the most recent importations are "Petites Rosseries," by Marie Anne de Bovet; "Petits et Grands," by Brada; "M. and Mme. Lhomme," by Paul Veber; "L'Amour par Principes," by Valdagne; "La Cour d'Espagne Intime," (with many illustrations of Madrid,) by A. de Crose, and Joseph Targuan's "La Citoyenne Tallien."

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Reviews of Books.

American Archaeology.*

Archaeology in its widest sense and by derivation includes the investigation of the origin, language, beliefs, customs, arts—in short, everything that can be learned of the ancient life of a people. Prof. Cyrus Thomas modestly styles his present volume an "Introduction to the Study of North American Archaeology." The title is perhaps happy in that almost any study in archaeology may yet be termed an introduction to the subject, so broad and wide, and to a large extent unknown, is the field. We are confronted in our consideration of this subject by a mass of material, truly, but material very largely in mass and undeciphered, if not undecipherable. Some progress has indeed been made by the present author and others, and the substitution of the spade for the speculative pen has aided in no small way in the results thus far obtained. Mr. Thomas rejects the theory that assigns as great an antiquity to America as to the eastern continent, nor does he credit the evidence that has been produced to justify the assignment of glacial man to an American existence.

Archaeology has not yet passed the speculative period, and all conclusions reached are largely provisional, and, like some mercantile quotations, are subject to change without notice. Large dependence must be placed upon traditions as well as monuments and language, and even folk-lore, mythology, craniology, and customs that survive have to be regarded as basic and contributory. The monumental remains of the old and new worlds are widely differing, and so is the data relating thereto, and imply at once a widely different method of study. Even the classification and nomenclature of the former are not adapted to the latter. The arrangement into four classes or ages—the paleolithic, neolithic, bronze, and iron—is generally conceded to be inapplicable to America. Evidence of the two stone ages may possibly be found, though still denied by many of our leading archaeologists, and a copper age may be substituted for the bronze, but the similarity will extend no further. Copper was used to a limited extent, but the use of iron as a metal was unknown in America prior to the time of Christopher Columbus and his discoveries. Stone was the chief reliance until the introduction of European implements.

Three archaeological divisions are recognized in America, viz., the arctic, Pacific, and the Atlantic, in all of which the student feels the great obstacles to be overcome because of the entire absence of all systematic records. The few fragments that do remain that serve as the groundwork for the study of an ancient people, as indicated by their arts, are in some cases only additional enigmas because the implements of varying constituency, being of an unknown use, only present new problems and new questions for solution. In the arctic division the implements are few and mainly consist of arrow, spear, and harpoon points, skin scrapers, knives, adzes, lamps, cooking pots, flakers, and labrets. The origin of the Eskimo remains as yet undecided.

In the Atlantic division we find flint arrow and lance heads in abundance, some of which are scarcely distinguishable from those of the Eskimo. Mounds, however, unknown among the arctic dwellers, appear as a most unique feature in the Atlantic division. Fortified hills and bluffs, indicating tribal warfare, and rude stone sepulchres mark the wide differences existing between these two divisions. The most singular earthen structures or mounds found on the continent are those representing animals and usually know as "effigy mounds." They are limited almost entirely to Wisconsin and the immediately adjoining portions of Illinois and Iowa; but examples have been noted in Ohio and Georgia. The animals represented appear to be those known to the modern fauna of the region occupied, and while in some instances the truly imitative rounding and curving of the animal outlines is quite striking, the greater number, though easily identifiable, are but rude representations. These mounds vary in length from 50 to 400 feet, and in height from a few inches to four or five feet. When placed near streams the heads usually point down stream.

The mounds do not appear to have been exclusively used as burial places. Evidences point to certain other ceremonial uses, without mortuary significance. They are most prolific sources of present origin of prehistoric pottery forms, including pipes, of the greatest interest both as to manufacture and design. Grotesque animal forms and most curious decorative embellishments frequently appear. "Wampum," or shell beads, the Indian currency, are also often found in the mounds. Charred cloth, and, in some few cases the well-preserved fabric, has been discovered, and indicates that cloth manufacture was considerably carried on by the mound builders. Copper implements, arrow heads, and beads are among the most interesting objects found in some of the Western and Southern States.

The Pacific division includes Mexico and Central America, the Pueblo section, California, and the region as far north as the Eskimo territory, one of the most interesting features of which may be named the totem posts of the northwest coast. It is, however, in the cliff dwellings of the Pacific division that the chief interest centres. These cliff dwellings are in some respects the most remarkable ruins of the Southwest. They occur at various points throughout the Rio Colorado basin, and even the recesses in the vicinity of the Grand Cañon do not appear to have been too gloomy and forbidding to afford the cliff dwellers a home. Beans in quantity, corn grains, pottery, human remains, and other most valuable relics in connection with the cliff dwellers have been well preserved and now constitute a very considerable aid in studying their archaeology. In spite of these aids, there remains much to learn in regard to these most picturesque cliff dwellers, and they seem likely to remain more or less mysterious even with the lapse of time.

The Pueblos and the Zuni Indians are generally counted as descendants of the cliff dwellers. Interesting chapters on the Mexican and Central America sections are given, and many of the sculptured monuments described and illustrated. The conclusion reached by Mr. Thomas, which the reader of his book will also share, is that North America offers an archaeological field that is yet to yield a rich harvest to antiquarian research in which, even with all the considerable advances noted, only a very small beginning has thus far been made.

*INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. By Prof. Cyrus Thomas, author of "Report on Mound Explorations," &c. Illustrated. Buckram. 8vo. Pages 391. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.00.

South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government.*

Histories, more or less accurate, have been written of nearly all the original colonies of the British Crown that formed the nucleus of this Nation by their union in 1776, but up to the present no satisfactory historical work has been done in South Carolina, one of the richest and most important fields of Colonial, Revolutionary, and ante-bellum life. General readers have had to rely upon the totally inadequate and frequently misleading or erroneous references to the political and social life of the State scattered through the larger works on American history. No full and authentic account could be found in any of the so-called local histories, and, unfortunately, the original documents are almost inaccessible even to the special student. Ramsay's work, written for the curious and reminiscent, has little breadth and weight, and Simm's history, written for the instruction of a young girl, is a rambling narrative, and less valuable as history than the same author's historical novels. Most of the other works are mere sketches and are devoted to a single brief period.

Col. Edward McCrady has set himself to the task of remedying this defect. A writer more thoroughly qualified for the work could not have been found. He springs from a family that has long been identified with the highest interests of the State, and he has been, besides, a close student of its history. He is a prominent member of the Charleston bar, and the author of several essays treating of State or local subjects.

The period covered by this volume, which is the first of a series that will include the history of the State from its settlement to the present day, is a short but vastly important epoch in the Colonial life of South Carolina. As each volume is to be complete in itself, the present one treats fully and with a marvelous wealth of detail of the forty-nine years' existence of the royal "Province of Carolina," from its colonization in 1670 to the overthrow of the lords proprietors in 1719.

In this formative period all the forces which were to stamp upon the people their peculiar character and to give to the State its distinguishing social and political institutions, assembled in the little colony that, despite its isolation from other English settlements, and despite its wars with Indians, pirates, and Spaniards, flourished and grew to power on the narrow tongue of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Slavery was brought over from Barbados, and fastened itself like an ulcer upon the social body. Baronial planters, with armies of slaves, established themselves on vast country seats, giving to the province an almost feudal aspect. The inviolability of the bond of marriage was recognized and served to group the inhabitants into great families that somewhat resembled the Scottish clans. Then, also, began the inflow of the Huguenots, who were destined to form a body of enlightened and patriotic citizens and to have a beneficial and enduring influence upon the future State. And, lastly, the hard but successful struggles with Indians, pirates, and Spaniards, when the sister Colonies were too remote to aid, and when England had abandoned her "royal province" to its own resources, developed that spirit of resistance to all authority that galls and led to the overthrow of the proprietary Government, to nullification, to the most energetic and successful resistance to England that was displayed in the Revolution, to marvels of heroism in Mexico, and to secession, and to—Fort Sumter.

Slavery appeared in the province, imported from Barbados in 1669, by Sir John Yeamans, who was hated and feared by all who knew him. Other colonists from the same quarter brought more slaves, although no computation is made of their number in the province until 1708, when it was estimated that they numbered 4,100. These Barbadian settlers, says the author, "Brought with them a colonial society already to a considerable degree formed, and with their slaves they brought the slave code as it existed in Barbados. Under this code the existence of the black slaves was only worse than that of the white servants because their servitude was perpetual. Indeed, the negro slave had the great security that if he died his owner lost his pecuniary value, whereas by the death of a white indented servant the loss was only that of two or three years' wages. The master was, accordingly, rendered more careful of his slaves than of his hired servants."

The spirit shown by the author in his treatment of this delicate subject is admirable in every respect. His attitude is of such strict impartiality that it is hardly possible to determine whether he condemns or approves the institution. He takes the most commendable ground in demonstrating clearly that, whatever may be said against slavery, the people of South Carolina treated their slaves as well if not better than the rest of the Christian and civilized world was then treating its free household servants. Beyond this he does not go. It is to be remembered, as the author intimates, that at this time Chief Justice Holt, while declaring that slavery was so abhorrent to the laws of England that every slave was made free upon touching her soil, decided that negro slaves were, under the British navigation acts, salable and recoverable as property in the colonies. The world was beginning to condemn slavery, but was still willing to profit by it.

The volume is perfect in regard to paper, type, and binding, but it has a number of defects that lessen its value to the student, which, it is to be hoped, may be remedied in future editions. There are no chapter headings and no synoptical index, to aid the reader in learning where certain subjects are treated. An index of names cannot supply this deficiency in any book, and especially in a historical work. In the index itself there are errors and omissions. The name Huguenot, certainly one of the most important, is not indexed at all, and the reader must remember that Huguenots were "French Protestants."

Notwithstanding these criticisms, Col. McCrady has made a notable contribution to American historical literature, and has written one of the best books that treat of Colonial times. It is a treasury of learned research and a worthy monument to the State to whose eloquent and tragic story he has devoted his pen.

*SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT, 1670-1719. By Edward McCrady. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Giant Grenadiers.*

In Frederick William there was a tinge of insanity. Carlyle has made him stand out conspicuously in his history of Frederick the Great. He paints him as "this rugged young King, with his plangent metallic voice, with his steady, beaming eye." Perhaps Frederick William's most distinguished merit (despite Carlyle) was the begetting of the Great Fritz.

In the fine chapter on the childhood of Frederick the Great Carlyle is at his best, and one remembers all the sage's difficulties in the making up of his history and the annoyance he subjected himself to raking up "the poor half-peck of cinders hidden in these wagonloads of ashes no sieve allowed." Frederick William had a spice of cruelty in him. Maybe it was homicidal madness. We all know what a narrow chance for life his wonderful son had.

Mr. Hutchinson in his volume treats particularly of a hobby of Frederick William I., which was to possess himself of soldiers who were giants. When in 1713 the old King died, the new monarch began the hunt for his Goliaths. A man had to stand six feet in his stockings so as to be accepted. Every inch over that added to the soldier's value. At the beginning there were only two battalions, 600 men, up to the standard. Then the kingly craze developed stronger and stronger. If he only could get a company of men who were seven footers! And he never tired trying to get them, by fair means if he could, or if not, by foul ones. If a big man were only good-looking and had breadth and well-formed limbs, he was indeed a prize.

To-day we know better what are the disadvantages of bulky men. The abnormal ones for service the army Surgeon or recruiting officer is chary of accepting save for Drum Majors. The Colossus has his own weight against him all the time. With modern arms of precision increase of area heightens the personal risk. Big men are for parades, for the Cent Garde duty, but not for active campaign work. Mr. Hutchinson thus tells us how determined was Frederick William I. to catch his giants and to line them up as grenadiers:

"The procuration of these giants cost fabulous sums. The King never stole men from officers, whether of his own or other Prussian regiments, but paid for them with a capricious liberality that made many a penniless soldier of fortune independent for life. The royal bounty, according to a popular fiction, was expended only in replacing tall men thus drawn from the ranks; but as a matter of fact a heavy percentage nearly always went into the private purse of the recipient. At the review of 1731, for instance, the King bought sixty men for $145,100 of officers who had not paid more than $97,200 for them. His liberality, as doubtless the gain it entailed, was equally great on other occasions. An account of July 4, 1725, shows that the Treasury was drawn upon by officers to the extent of $43,000 for forty-six recruits. The same year Count Dohna received $12,664 for eighteen men, and the year following Gen. Marwitz drew $13,067 for eight. The average price paid for home recruits was about $1,000 per man, as a tall brewer who was once recruited out of his bed, and only allowed to return to it on the payment of that sum for a substitute, learned to his cost; but as the King frequently gave from $300 to $360 for a man who had cost only $1 "hand money," or the trouble of "lifting," the profits of the purveyors must have been enormous."

Some of the details of expenditures the author gives:

"The sums spent in foreign recruiting were far in excess of the home expenditure. Between 1713 and 1735 a grand total of $12,000,000, or reckoning $7 to the pound, nearly £1,750,000 was sent abroad for recruits. The cost of exceptionally tall individuals throws a curious explanatory light upon these figures; for, dear as the home article was, the prices of imported flesh and blood necessarily ruled much higher. James Kirkland, a colossal Irishman whom Borcke recruited, ran his captors into the tidy sum of £1,260 before he was safely lodged at Potsdam. Leckendorf gave more than £1,100 for a tall Austrian. A recruit of the appropriate name of Grosse cost in various payments £719, of which £214 went to the monks whose tenant he was. Gen. Schmettau pocketed a like sum in 1732 for a gigantic fugleman of foreign breed; and the recruit Andrea Capra cost £314."

One way of getting in favor was to send the King a huge specimen of humanity. Nothing came amiss, and when the Russians captured eighteen Turks who were very big, the Czarina gave the men to the King of Prussia, and at once the Turks were enrolled in the Grenadier Regiment. There was kidnapping in Germany by authority of the King, and hunting for the big man became common:

"The recruiting of men abroad became a definite industry in the year 1718, and speedily assumed alarming proportions. There was perhaps no corner of Europe, however remote or inaccessible, into which the King's emissaries did not penetrate in their efforts to spy out the tall men of the land; and it may fairly be inferred, since a number of the regimental fifers were blacks of herculean build, that they extended their operations beyond Continental limits—to the slave marts of Northern if not to the wilds of further Africa. Wherever lavish nature had added an extra cubit unto man's stature there they were either to be found or expected. They overran Germany like vermin, and though at first the lesser Princes were glad enough to rid themselves of worthless fellows in this way, their attitude underwent a very decided change when force was used to carry off able-bodied men for the Potsdam Guard. The King had often as many as 800 or 1,000 recruiting officers scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land at one time, to say nothing of their numerous assistants. No less than 300 once operated simultaneously, under Baron Gotter's direction and special permit of the Emperor in the Austrian duchies alone. Frontier countries they held in perpetual terror. The Saxon peasant feared to carry his produce to town on market days. The Polish monk durst not stroll beyond the narrow walls of his monastery. The Hessian mother hushed her child with uplifted finger and threats of the Prussian bogie man."

It may be that the States which were the King's neighbors winked at these kidnappings, but France set her foot down on this big soldier traffic, and declared that any man hunter, Prussian or otherwise, found in the French State should be summarily dealt with.

War lords possess a great deal of power to-day, but have improved in some respects when comparison is made with their acts and those of past potentates. Practical Fritz saw what nonsense his father had committed, and broke up the giant contingent and fought his battles with the ordinary common food for powder. As we conceive it to-day, it is the brains of the man which are as important as are his arms or legs or body. Mr. Hutchinson's volume is of real interest. If it teaches no anthropological lesson, at least it recalls the lunacy of a King about his toys.

*THE ROMANCE OF A REGIMENT. By J. R. Hutchinson, B. A. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

An Heiress in the Tropics.*

"The Chase" has its peculiar charm and Miss Katharine Chesney is the true heroine, and she a young woman with rather masterful ways. Leslie lands at San Domingo, and on the steamer there is a fellow-passenger with bad manners, Robert Stanford by name, and Leslie hates him. On the pier Leslie meets Miss Katharine and her father, and Mr. Chesney is bent on discovering where are the remains of Christopher Columbus. Leslie has come to the West Indies to find who is heir to old David Ancram's millions. Ancram had a brother, a ne'er-do-well, who had lived in Cuba, and left issue. Old David had given a half million to a sister, but the rest of his money was to go to his brother's child, if such could be found. Leslie is slow at first in his search. Then he finds out that there is a niece, Felicia, somewhere around who is the heiress. Just as he thinks he can lay hands on her he discovers that she has eloped or apparently run away with Robert Stanford. It is Miss Katharine who shows herself to be a true detective. Felicia is a rather silly and impulsive girl, a blend of "idiot and tigress." Did she run off with Stanford of her own free will? Katharine is clever. She seizes

*THE CHASE OF AN HEIRESS. By Christian Reida. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

1898

the exact points. Felicia loved Ramon, whose father was a plodding German merchant, but Ramon's sire had forbidden his son to hold any intercourse with Felicia, and as a dutiful young man he had obeyed his father. This had maddened Felicia, who wanted Ramon to marry her. So she had fled from Santo Domingo with Stanford. Then the chase begins. Evidently Stanford knows that Felicia is the heiress, and if he marries her Ancram's millions are his. The hunt is full of adventures. Stanford is found wounded. Felicia has stabbed the man because he wanted to kiss her. She had run away so as to get to the United States.

Now that Felicia is found, Ramon's rather mercenary papa is quite willing that his son should marry her and that she should become the rich Madame Herresdorf.

Leslie has been an old suitor of Katharine's, and she has been decidedly offish in her manner. Maybe she was jealous and might not have understood why Leslie had followed Felicia. At last the young lady appreciates Leslie's motives, so, after a great deal of pretty sparring, Katharine gives up mocking him, and when Leslie asks for her final decision, "Will she or won't she?" she gives in, and her final words are, "We will never part."

Christian Reid's "The Chase of an Heiress" is a lively story, nicely worked up in tropical colors.

A Very Old Love.*

Apparently fantastical and almost impossible, yet Mr. Pitts Harrison Burt's "Regret of Spring" has merit, and even distinguished merit, for you may not read of Elizabeth and her long-enduring first love for a man who little deserved her affection, without feeling the most intense sympathy for her.

How old may be the Puritan Elizabeth, who disdains mankind in general because she thinks that creatures of the male sex only care for womankind because of "her curves and colors"? May we not repeat Goldsmith's "women and music should never be dated." But Elizabeth ought to be forty. It is a confirmed bachelor who tells the story, and very cleverly does he give its details. The two are thrown intimately together, and he also tells of Elizabeth, lauds her beauty, for she is still fresh and lovely. The coming together of the two might have ended in their marriage, for sometimes in the cold Elizabeth there blazes the fire of passion. It is nature which will not be controlled, but then she chokes the draught, but love still smolders. The bachelor might have won her, but he is an honorable man. He knows that if George be still alive, and Elizabeth knew of it, she should perform "suttee" Indianlike. She longs so for martyrdom. The bachelor hunts up George and finds him a penniless, careless, shiftless gambler, a frequenter of bucket shops. Then George falls ill, and the bachelor tends him and sends for Elizabeth, and she comes. Worthless as she finds George, all the girlish love in her heart is rekindled. Now she even is angered with the bachelor, for she thinks it was he who led her George into temptation; and the story with its many touching effects, concludes, "I am sure that spiritual love is immortal and that natural love is ephemeral."

A New Cook Book.*

The cook book is one somewhat outside the purely literary field, but it has a boundless mission in the world, nevertheless. The ladies will be apt largely to monopolize it for the reason that it is to them we are accustomed to look for the solution of the eating and serving problems. This is perhaps more important than we have sometimes been accustomed to think, because the preparation of a meal that satisfies hunger and is at the same time presented in an attractive form is not so simple as one who has never tried it might think. If any man doubts let him try and be convinced. Culinary failure is said to be a potent cause of the drink habit among the poor.

Cooking has of late years come to be regarded as a science no less than an art, and happy results attend the housekeeper who is both scientific and artistic, even if the actual work be delegated to a servant. There is a great charm in obtaining satisfactory results in cooking and the "Twentieth Century Cook Book" will come as a step in the evolution that begins with mud pies and only ends with life.

Many of the cook books that have hitherto appeared have had but little regard for economy, in many cases highly important, often prescribing four or five eggs where the housewife might manage with one or two, and frequently providing for the use of egg yolks only, leaving the whites of the same to be thrown away, a fault it is a pleasure to note largely avoided in the present volume. The receipt language is clear and in most cases explicit, although what is meant by "dead men" in the receipt for cleaning soft shell crabs does not appear in the text.

There are some women, however, who could not cook a meal without a flaw in it if they had the present volume and a thousand others, even in a cooking school, but for those who have ordinary ability the "Twentieth Century Cook Book" will be found to fill a long-felt want. A simple but very desirable feature of the book is the supplemental introduction of some blank pages, upon which may be written favorite receipts of other workers in the scientific art of cookery.

*"REGRET OF SPRING." By Pitts Harrison Burt. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

*THE TWENTIETH CENTURY COOK BOOK. By Mrs. C. F. Moritz and Miss Adele Kahn. Oilcloth binding. 12mo. Pages 368. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

Yankees Abroad.*

Almost every one who has not visited Europe dreams of so doing at some future time, more or less distant. One may read of travel and study foreign countries, but the pleasure of a European tour cannot be fully realized except by actual experience. Then only does a full realization come to the traveler that there are nations speaking with other than English tongues. The French, German, Dutch, and other languages come to have a tremendously serious significance that was, before actual travel contact, only vague and unreal. The present book covers a transatlantic journey that took place during the Summer of 1897.

Two gentlemen went abroad sightseeing, and they saw many things, sometimes with conventional eyes and again a little off the beaten tracks. Much desirable information as to travel preparations is given in the introductory chapter, but the great trouble with it all is that unless this book, as a substitute for Baedeker or Murray, is constantly carried in the hand, a lot of desirable matter is overlooked and forgotten. One does not always like to flaunt his appearanee as a tourist, which the carrying of a guide book will always signify.

The ocean voyage, according to Washington Irving, is an excellent preparation for European travel. Seven days of idleness, of deck walking, and, at the best, of much monotony, in spite of the library and smoking room, in spite of steamer chairs, rugs, and other beguiling forms of ship life, fits and prepares the ocean voyager for the new people and new forms of life, manners, and customs that he is to meet. Of all the cities of the Old World, London stands from many points of view as the most interesting. Romance and history go hand in hand along London streets. London Bridge and its prospective falling has passed into folklore. The Bank of England, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament, the British Museum, the Tower of London, dating back to 1078; the Guild Hall, and the host of other London sights that every one sees have been so often pictured and described for us that on seeing any of these sights they are, as it were, the embodiment of half-remembered dreams. Such places, also, as the "Old Curiosity Shop," and the fancies of other authors lend to the bookman a romantic charm that gives to London so much that adds to it sentimentally.

From London Mr. Terhune takes his readers through Holland, that wonderful country rescued from the sea, and dike-protected against sea ravages and inundation. A day on the Rhine comes as a matter of course, and the castles of the Rhine pass rapidly in review as the trip is developed and described. Germany, Switzerland, Paris, and the rest of France all have passing as well as permanent charms all their own, each having an individuality quite characteristic.

Leaving the gay French capital, with its art treasures and animation, the return of the two friends that figure in the story takes us back through England and its chalk cliffs, through green fields and feeding flocks, and past small farms to Cambridge and Oxford, Windsor Castle, Stratford-on-Avon, Chester, and Harwarden. There is much to instruct and not a little to amuse in the present volume, although there is somewhat of a straining after an effect in the case of the Captain, who is greatly overdrawn in many of the situations portrayed.

Mr. Henty's New Novel.*

It is frequently stated with much solemnity that men are but children of a larger growth. It is hardly possible, however, that any man will be so childish as to read "The Queen's Cup," by G. A. Henty, unless he is on a desert island alone with the book, or is a professional writer of book notices and cannot escape. A good many novels are written every year, and no one person is likely to read all of them; but if he read all that had been published in the last year he could not find a poorer one than this. Mr. Henty has earned some reputation as a writer for the young, but how he did it no one would be able to guess from "The Queen's Cup." Rudyard Kipling and Robert Louis Stevenson are also known as famous writers for young persons, but if any one fancies that he will find in this volume of Mr. Henty's any literary work of the same class as that found in the "Jungle Books" or "Treasure Island," he is suffering from a delusion from which the first ten pages will awaken him with a loud and startling report.

Mr. Henty's tale is all about a man who carries off an English girl on a yacht and is pursued by the girl's lover on another yacht. This deadly villain carries the girl off in the hope of making her consent to be his wife, and thus he will obtain control of her fortune, which he needs very badly in the villain business, having "blown in" his own on horse racing and other pursuits popular with professional villains. Now, all well-trained novel readers know perfectly well that the girl who is carried off by a villain never becomes his wife. Therefore any professional villain who is forced by a stupid novelist to do anything so silly is placed in a position to excite public sympathy—which is precisely what the novelist does not intend that he shall get.

The villain in "The Queen's Cup" is really a very poor sort. All he has against the hero is the fact that that virtuous personage licked him in a fair fight when they were schoolboys. On account of this he pursues the hero all through life and makes a point of beating him at everything. It really seems as if it were hardly worth the devotion of a life time. Most villains have better excuses for living than this Percy Carthew. But he is just as reasonable as the other people in Mr. Henty's book. They are all puppets. They walk alike, talk alike, move alike, and are equally devoid of good sense or emotion. While reading the volume one feels as if he were in the Eden Musée, where all the world is wax.

But it is really a waste of ink to discuss such a book. When a man does not even take the trouble to be sure of his facts, he is not worth much consideration. Mr. Henty calmly declares that the hurricane season in the West Indies extends from the middle of September to the middle of November. Now, West Indian hurricanes in November are as scarce as trolley cars in Greenland. Mr. Henty should continue to write books for boys. And they should be very little boys.

*"MY FRIEND THE CAPTAIN; OR, TWO YANKEES IN EUROPE. A Descriptive Story of a Tour of Europe. Written and compiled by W. L. Terhune. Illustrated. Cloth, gilt top. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

*"THE QUEEN'S CUP." By G. A. Henty. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Riley and His Writings.*

"Good wine needs no bush," and the poems of James Whitcomb Riley no commendation. They have long ago taken sanctuary in the heart of the people and need not trouble themselves about the critics. It is singular with what unerring instinct the popular heart attaches itself to what is genuine in literature and in life, and this is the open secret of Mr. Riley's great success. He does not juggle with words and phrases; his poems seem to be simply the inevitable expressions of himself, or the truthful record of life as he has seen it. He follows to the letter his own counsel:

"Tell of the things just like they was,
They don't need no excuse.
Don't tech 'em up as the poets does,
Till they're all too fine for use!"

Clearly, too, he loves both things and people "just like they is," whether it be "Little Orphant Annie" and her fascinated and frightened charges, or the good neighbors at Griggsby's Station,

"Where we ust to be so happy and so poor,"

or the little weak-chested shoemaker Jim, so great of soul that

"When God made Jim, I bet you He didn't
do anything else that day
But jes' set round and feel good!"

or the happy, barefoot boys in the "old swimmin' hole," or the dear "Old Man Johnson," who can say—how many can?—

"My Religen is to jest
Do by all my level best,
Feelin' God'll do the rest:

or "Armazindy," or—but the attempt to enumerate is hopeless, on so many sides does Mr. Riley touch life, and with such tender and comprehending sympathy. His poems of the people bring to mind that wonderful chapter in "Adam Bede" "In Which the Story Pauses a Little." No less than George Eliot has he a delight in "the rare, precious quality of truthfulness," "a delicious sympathy in the faithful pictures of a monotonous, homely existence, which has been the lot of so many more among our fellow mortals than a life of pomp or of absolute indigence, of tragic suffering or of world-stirring actions."

The dialect poems have somewhat overshadowed the others, not because the latter are less sincere in feeling or less perfect in form, but because, while other poets might have given us these, there is but one "Hoosier poet," one interpreter of "the plain American" to himself. Thinking of Mr. Riley as a dialect poet, a poet of the people, the tenderness and intensity of many of his more subjective poems have not been duly appreciated. Never has the grief of childlessness found such expression as in the few stanzas called "Bereaved." We pity the man who could read it without a sob in his throat. Exquisite are the lines on Tiny Tim's grace, "God bless us every one," and there is no lovelier threnody than "Away," too well known to repeat but too insistently haunting to refrain altogether from quotation:

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead—he is just away!

With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you—O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,

Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;
. . . . . .
Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away."

Mr. Riley is reported to have said: "I believe a man prays when he does well. I believe he worships God when his work is on a high plane. When his attitude toward his fellow-men is right I guess God is pleased with him." These words would be the most fitting motto for his poems.

The "Sketches in Prose" are, on the whole, disappointing. Interest and felicity of style they have—these things they couldn't well help; but they fail in just the qualities wherein the poems excel. They are strained, unnatural, and, for the most part, painful. Pathos has passed into tragedy, in some cases dangerously near melodrama.

This Homestead Edition of the complete works will receive a warm welcome from the poet's friends. It is a pleasure to both the eye and the hand. The name is an appropriate one for the works of the poet of home, and the substantial, restfully tinted binding is a blessed relief after these latter-day hemorrhages of "freak covers."

*"THE POEMS AND PROSE SKETCHES OF JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. Homestead 20th Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1897. Price per volume, $1.50.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of Modern Europe. By Ferdinand Schwill. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King. Edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D., LL. D. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. V. $5.

Bowling Green. By Spencer Trask. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RELIGIOUS.

Sursum Corda. A Book of Praise. E. H. Johnson, Editor. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50.

POETRY.

The Revival of English Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. With an Introduction. By Elinor M. Buckingham, A. B. 12mo. New York: The Morse Company.

FICTION.

My Friend the Captain; or, Two Yankees in Europe. By William L. Terhune. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

A New Sensation. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

Les Amours de Don Juan. By Edmond Lepelletier and Clement Rochel. 12mo. Paris: Librarie Nilsson. Paper, 3f. 50c.

La Femme et le Pantin. By Pierre Louys. 12mo. Paris: Society du Mercure de France. Paper, 3f. 70c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Black Belt Diamond. By Booker T. Washington. 12mo. New York: Fortune & Scott. $1.

The Twentieth Century Cook Book. By Mrs. C. F. Moritz and Miss Adele Kahn. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary of Photography. By Walter E. Woodbury, F. R. P. S. Large 8vo. New York: The Scoville & Adams Company.

THE ART OF TAXIDERMY.

By JOHN ROWLEY, Chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

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When a Woman Warred With Spain.

Philip Defeated Because a Woman Was His Antagonist—Elizabeth's Masterful Activity—The Uprising.

What caused the defeat of the invincible Armada of Philip II.? is a question much under discussion just now, calling out various opinions. In a late notable article a high authority gives some very convincing reasons why it failed, which ought perhaps to be accepted as final; but since it is allowable in these days for any one capable of reading a bulletin board to have "views" of his own on the subject of wars and their conduct, the writer will venture to advance a modest opinion on the subject, and frankly express the belief that Philip failed because his opponent was a woman.

The basis of this conclusion was a fresh and unbiased impression made by a first reading of the incidents of that historical epoch on a mind previously free from impressions. For to be quite candid I must acknowledge that a few weeks ago I knew scarcely more of the Spaniards, their history and language, than a Yale graduate knows of English; and, though in each case there was a fond hope that one might slip through undetected to the end, the same relentless searchlight of newspaper discussion was our undoing, and was turned on our respective deficiencies at about the same date. I suddenly awoke to a realizing sense of insufficient intelligence to grapple with the war news, mentally or vocally. Remorsefully I recalled my scornful rejection years ago of a neat little volume entitled "Spanish Mastered in Six Weeks." Too late it was now to acquire command of a language at once so polite, so sonorous, and so—ah, yes, so flexible; witness in proof the varied pronunciations of which its simplest names admit by our compatriots.

But as to history, in this predicament I bethought me of an inheritance hitherto unappreciated and eyed askance, of some old books, in queer print, with a comforting feeling that, being so much nearer the date of events, there could not be so much of them to wade through as in more modern histories, with all their comments and theories and annotations. So turning to the dingy little pile I soon found much of absorbing interest, not the least of which was the narrative of the Spanish Armada from the English point of view. I read it with a growing conviction that if a King instead of a Queen had then reigned on the British throne the result might have been otherwise. If you choose to spare space, some of the incidents that led to this conclusion might prove of interest, either for the quaintness of their telling or for their unfamiliarity.

Drawing our information then from these old records penned by partial hands with uncritical loyalty to the Queen, let us see how the feminine element that seemed to underlay and influence the whole cause, conduct, and outcome of this campaign was the means of its defeat. In the law "Similia similibus curantur" is a principle which forms the groundwork of more systems than that of Hahnemann, and to prove that a woman was the first cause, and hence logically the best cure, let us go back a little with an early-day historian. He says:

"Before we proceed to the narrative, it may not be amiss to take a retrospective view of affairs, as by this means we shall be enabled to comprehend the motives of the Spaniards in equipping this armament. Queen Mary I. had espoused Philip, King of Spain, and reestablished the Romish religion in England; and after her death that Prince courted her sister and successor, Queen Elizabeth, engaging to procure a dispensation from the Pope for the marriage; but she rejected him, and the hopes he had entertained being still further defeated by the measures which Queen Elizabeth immediately took with respect to religion, he entirely abandoned the interests of England. For when Elizabeth sent an Ambassador to consult with him upon her transactions in regard to Scotland, he did not seem to interest himself in the affair. At the same time, to show his thorough disgust to her, he divested himself of the collar of the garter, and gave it to the Ambassador to return to the Queen, his mistress."

Here was the first cause of it all! And Queen Elizabeth, like many another woman, found that a rejected suitor might make a very untrustworthy later friend, and realized the difficulties of playing the rôle of sister—especially a deceased wife's sister—to a man of Philip's temper, with all which that implied of disappointed ambition and hopes of extending his empire, joined with a secret desire of revenge against her. As was natural, Elizabeth retaliated, "and on her part refused him a favor which he desired, viz.: That the family of his Ambassador, the Conde de Feria, who married in England, might be permitted to go and live at Brussels, and yet keep their estates in this kingdom. This so provoked the Conde that he used all his credit and influence with Philip to exasperate him against the Queen." Further mutual recriminations followed:

"Notwithstanding the reserve which both the sovereigns had to complain of each other, they outwardly carried on a fair correspondence, and their commerce, which the subjects of neither could do without, was the reason that the differences between them were not yet arrived to an open rupture. Besides, Philip found his account more in supporting Elizabeth's enemies underhand than in attacking her himself with open force; he therefore always kept an Ambassador at London to lay hold of every opportunity to do the Queen a prejudice. This Ambassador, Bernardin de Mendoza, privately corresponded with Mary Queen of Scots, and entered very far into a conspiracy to deliver that Queen from her imprisonment by means of a foreign army; but being detected (through his letters intercepted by the sagacity of Walsingham) he was called before the Council, gave his passports and ordered to depart from the kingdom.

This incident reveals a characteristic of Elizabeth not always possessed by masculine rulers, to which was owing much of the wise and successful policy which marked her reign. That and later did the Queen show herself to possess one requisite of a leader who would make great achievements—a knowledge of her own limitations, that led her to call to her aid sufficient counselors. Granted the ability to discriminate in advisers, with a ready heeding and support of their suggestions, and success knows no sex. Women who can compass the futility of trumping their partner's ace, and fathom the utility of a tactful return of their partner's lead, often made very brilliant plays of their own. We immediately read a confirmation of this:

"The King of Spain made prodigious preparations at this very time in all the ports of Spain and Portugal in order to put himself in a condition to attack England in such a manner that there should be no necessity for invading it a second time. He covered his preparations with various pretenses for fear it should be known that they were intended against England; but Elizabeth, than whom no monarch ever had better spies, or rather, more able Ministers, to procure and employ them, had undoubted information that hers was the only State against which this vast armament was intended. She resolved, therefore, not to lose a moment in putting herself in a condition to oppose so formidable an enemy, and in 1587 sent out Sir Francis Drake with thirty sail of ships (four whereof were her own ships, and the rest the merchants') to intercept the provisions for Philip's Armada before they should come to the port of rendesvous at Lisbon. Drake sailed to Cadiz, at which place were the greatest stores of ammunition and provisions, and burned there above 100 ships richly laden. While Drake was doing the Spaniards all this mischief in Europe, Cavendish was sent out at the same time to make war upon the Spaniards of America, whence he carried off a prodigious booty. Notwithstanding this, Philip still pursued his mighty project, and continued his armament even with more vigor than he began it; but while he was making his preparations at an incredible expense, he endeavored to amuse Elizabeth and to make her believe that he had no other design but to live at peace. With this view he caued a treaty to be proposed to the States of the United Provinces, of which he willingly consented that Elizabeth should be the mediator. The snare was too visible for the Queen to be caught by it, yet she pretended not to perceive it, and accepted the mediation. For this purpose she sent plenipotentiaries into France, and because it was for her advantage to have the negotiation spun out, she ordered her Ambassadors to give plain intimation that she would make very large concessions with regard to religion; but it was all purely to gain time, and this, too, was the sole view of the King of Spain, who all that while had hastened his preparations as much as possible, and the Queen on her part left no stone unturned to put herself in a state of defense. Consequently the negotiation was broken off as it were before it began, three months having been wasted in settling the place of congress, and it was now high time to leave off dissembling, because the Spanish fleet was just ready to sail for invading England."

But while Elizabeth was matching her woman's wit in this game with Philip with such success, one of those ancillary games to which we have alluded was being played for her. Many were the plots against the Queen and country that were thwarted by the sagacity and caution of Elizabeth's Prime Minister, but never did Lord Burleigh use his familiarity with the wiles of diplomacy to better effect than in securing information which acquainted the Queen beforehand with every detail of the proposed Spanish expedition. We read from the yellowed pages before us:

"The most authentic account of the force of the enemy is from a book which Philip authorized to be printed, not only in Spanish, but in Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, and in all languages except the English, but J. Wolf, a noted printer in London, soon printed an English translation of it, in which is the following: 'Account of the whole SPANISH ARMADA for invading England; the number of the Galleons, Ships, Pinnaces, Zabres, Galeaces, Galleys, and other Vessels, which were assembled in the River of Lisbon; whereof the Duke of Medina Sidonia was Chief and General, together with the Burthens of said Ships, the Land Soldiers, Marines, Guns, &c.'"

Then follows a detailed account of the tons, soldiers, seamen, slaves, brass cannon, &c., in the 111 ships of said Armada, which must have been of vast use to the Queen in making ready to repel the invaders, besides other matter less vital to England, but of much interest to read. For instance: "There went on board 124 volunteers of quality, attended by 456 servants." Contrasted with which the American simplicity of some of the "volunteers of quality" whom we have sent to fight the Spaniards is quite impressive. Another item pleases us, and makes us proud of the attitude of our compatriots of the Romish faith in our present difficulties:

"Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, built in the Netherlands, by order of the King of Spain, many ships and a great number of flat-bottomed boats, each big enough to carry thirty horses, with bridges fitted to them, hired marines from East Friesland, prepared javelins headed with sharp iron points, and hooked at the sides, besides 20,000 barrels and an infinite number of faggots; and in the coast towns of Flanders he had an army in readiness of 13,000 foot and 4,200 horses, among which were 700 English fugitive papists, which of all others were held in greatest contempt; for neither Stanley, who had the command of them, nor Westmoreland, nor others who offered their service and counsel, were once hearkened to, but for their wicked disaffection to their native country were debarred from all access to councils by those who, as well as they, loved the treason as heartily as they hated the traitors."

We read further:

"And for its better success, the Spanish ships had each its tutelar saint and guardian, by whose names they were called, and there was a Latin litany composed and printed for the prosperous issue of the expedition, to be used for a week together, each day having its distinct office; it was entitled, 'Litaniæ et preces pro felici successu classis catholici regis nostri Philippi adversus Angliæ hæreticos, verae fidei impugnatores.' It [illegible] that as the main intent of this [illegible] was to make a conquest of England only, but of the whole island Great Britain, there were particularly nominated a number of noblemen, Princes, Marquises, Counts, and Dons, who were called adventurers, without any office or pay, besides a number of men, named Captains and alferez, without office but in pay, and therefore called entertained. All these being in no service in the Armada, it was reasonably presumed that they came with the intention to have possessed the estates of all the noblemen in England and Scotland."

At this crisis of affairs perhaps the most potent element of feminine influence reveals itself when, added to the advantage of all that diplomacy and time gained and previous knowledge of every detail of the expedition had contributed to her success, was the personal popularity of the Queen herself, the enthusiasm aroused by the attachment to her person by all classes of her subjects, and the admiration excited by her bravery. To a man the English adhered to her cause, and we read that "On the first notice of danger they were instantly in arms. Almost every nobleman maintained a body of troops at his own private expense," and here follows a list of twoscore or threescore of names and incidents like these:

"Lord Viscount Montague, at the head of a chosen band of 200 horse, with his two sons, and a most comely youth, his grandson, waited on her Majesty, offering his life, though he was sickly and far advanced in years, to defend her person and kingdom against all invaders. This voluntary tender of service was followed by the Earl of Sussex, who waited on her Majesty at St. James's at the head of 300 horse, a great number of carbineers, and a fine company of foot, all musketeers."

Numerous other Earls "did the same, though with different numbers, according to their abilities." Others of high degree "went on board the Queen's Navy, and served in the attack of the Armada before Calais, as did also many gentlemen volunteers without any charge to or even knowledge of the Queen, particularly the son and heir to the Lord Cobham, the Queen's Lord Chamberlain; the son and heir to the Lord Treasurer, the son and heir to the Lord Chancellor, &c."

There was a list current also of a great number both of horse and foot, which were raised by the Bishops and clergy of the kingdom at their own expense. We read:

"And on the approach of the enemy's fleet from one end of the English coast to the other the nobility and gentry hastened out with their vessels from every harbor and reinforced the English fleet, which thereby amounted to 140 sail, and many distinguished themselves by this generous and disinterested service of their country.

"Queen Elizabeth having learned the particulars of the grand armament, she ordered 20,000 troops to be cantoned along the southern coast of the kingdom in such a manner that in forty-eight hours the whole might be assembled at any port where there was a probability of the enemy's landing their troops. A large corps, well disciplined, was encamped at Tilbury Fort, near the mouth of the Thames. These troops she reviewed, and often rode through the lines, in company with the General. Undismayed and tranquil, with beacons erected, by the help of which in half an hour after the first sight of the enemy the alarm might reach London and be communicated all over the country, she exhorted her troops to bravery in her famous speech in the camp of Tilbury, when she professed her willingness, though a woman, to lead them herself in the field, with the heart of a King, and of a King of England, too."

A tract published later entitled "A Letter from England to Don Bernandin Mendoza, Ambassador in France, for the King of Spain," supposed to be written by Richard Leigh, a seminary priest, informs us:

"The Queen gave frequent directions for putting the whole realm in arms; took account herself of what progress was made, by monthly certificates from her Lieutenants in every shire; caused arms and ammunition to be sent to the maritime counties, and when she understood that the Duke of Parma threatened to come first with his army and destroy the City of London, she came and lay, as it were, in the suburbs, to the great comfort of the citizens, who daily mustered 10,000 men of their own trained bands, and had 30,000 men in readiness to fight."

It was no detriment to the finances of the kingdom that public expenditures came under her supervision; accounts were kept closely. In the Blue Book of the period, appended to the "Navy List Dec. 13, 1588," we find this summing up:

"The expense of equipping and maintaining this armament from the beginning of November, 1587, to the last of September, 1588: N. B.—London excepted, £77,879 14s. 6d."

We like that sixpence. When a woman requires an accounting of public funds the sixpence must show up. The little matter of yeast for the bread is not ignored; it was not ordered by the barrel and wasted. Even the Queen's ordering her ships out of commission when she believed the Spanish fleet to have been destroyed by a storm seems to have worked with the rest to her advantage—combined as it was with her possessing a wise Lord Admiral—as we read in this account:

"According to the plan which had been formed by the King of Spain, the Armada was to sail to the coast opposite to Dunkirk and Newport, and after being joined there by the Duke of Parma's forces, to sail to the Thames, and when the whole army had landed, it was to march directly for London, in order to make a speedy and entire conquest of this kingdom. In prosecution of this plan Philip gave orders to the Duke of Medina that when he came to the mouth of the English Channel he should sail as near to the French coast as possible to avoid meeting with the English fleet, and if he did meet it, to act only on the defensive. However, notice being given by an English fisherman, whom the Spaniards took in the chops of the Channel, that the English Admiral at Plymouth had laid up his ships, and discharged most of the seamen, upon the report of the Armada's being quite disabled by the late storm, the Duke of Medina, a person wholly unacquainted with maritime affairs, but of a noble family, deceived by this false intelligence, and persuaded by Diego Flores de Valdos, commander of the Andalusia squadron, on

whose judgment and experience he greatly relied, that it was very easy to destroy the English ships in their harbor, he, contrary to his orders, sailed directly for Plymouth."

Thus he sailed into the arms of the English fleet. We will let the Bishop of Salisbury furnish us with one incident. What had contributed more to retard the approach of the Spanish Armada than anything else, and to give the Queen time to make preparations, were, according to Bishop Burnet, the wise measures taken by a single citizen:

"When it seemed impossible to prevent the execution of the grand design, and there was no strength ready to resist it, a merchant of London effected it by this means. Being very well acquainted with the revenues and expense of Spain, and knowing their funds were so exhausted that it was impossible for them to victual and fit out their fleet but by their credit on the Bank of Genoa, he undertook to write to all places of trade and to get such remittances made on that bank that he might have so much of the money in his own hands that there should be none current there equal to the great occasion of victualing the Spanish fleet. He reckoned the keeping of such a treasure dead in his hands till the season of victualing was over would be a loss of £40,000; and he managed the matter with such secrecy and success that the fleet could not set out that year, 1587. At so small a price and with so skillful a management was the nation saved at that time." This curious anecdote I had from two sons of the famous Boyle, Earl of Corke.

That the good Bishop should have felt compelled to add this confirmatory evidence to his narrative may explain itself when it is recalled that Bishop Atterbury of Colchester is said to have remarked of its author: "Damn him, he has a good deal of truth; but where the devil did he learn it?" And then of Atterbury himself says Dr. Doddridge: "In his writings we see language in its strictest purity and beauty. There is nothing dark, nothing redundant, nothing obscure, nothing misplaced." Truly—to continue the chain no further than Doddridge—there is a vigor of expression to be found among these old divines which wakes one right up mentally. So by all these means was Elizabeth prepared and England sayed. Says one authority:

"To perpetuate the memory of this signal deliverance of our nation from such a deluge of threatened destruction, several medals were struck in England, (now to be found only in the cabinets of the curious,) on some of which a fleet of ships was represented flying with this inscription, 'Venit, vidit, fugit.' And on the other medals were represented fireships, and a fleet in confusion, inscribed, 'Dux foemina facti.'"

The King of Spain took his loss patiently, but it was a subject of the greatest joy to the Queen of Engand. Both of them caused public thanks to be given to God in all their churches; Queen Elizabeth because it was so well, and King Philip because it was no worse. There were two thanksgiving days appointed for it in England by authority, viz., the 20th of August, and and again on Sept. 8, when eleven colors and standards taken from the Spaniards were hung up in St. Paul's, particularly a streamer, on which was the image of the Virgin Mary, portrayed with her son in her arms, which streamer was held in a man's hand over the pulpit all the time of divine service. The same banners were hung next day on the Southwark side of London Bridge. A portrait extant of Queen Elizabeth, attired for the royal thanksgiving on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, exhibits her resplendent in magnificent dress and jewels, but a glance by those privileged to see it convinces without doubt that a part of Elizabeth's war policy was a severe boycott of the French modistes of the day. One writer says:

"It may easily be guessed how mortifying the news of the destruction of the armada must be to the Court of Spain, though indeed, as was just observed, he bore it with truly Christian patience; but one Anthony Copley, a fugitive gentleman, who lived in those times, says, with more probability, in a paper he wrote, entitled: 'A declaration of practices against Her Majesty's person and Government,' that he saw a letter from Spain to a Spaniard in Flanders, wherein it was expressed 'that when the news of the disgrace of the King's armada was brought to his Majesty, then at mass in his chapel, he swore (as soon as mass was ended) a great oath that he would waste or spend his crown even to the value of a candlestick, which he pointed to standing upon the altar, that either he would utterly ruin her Majesty and England, or else himself and all Spain would become tributary to her."

This evidently showed his implacable desire of revenge. Says another writer:

"Upon the distress and disappearance of the Spanish Armada, Pasquin, at Rome, was very merry; for a writing was fastened to his statue, representing the Pope to be in great concern, (as no doubt he really was,) for the disasters of a fleet which was thought to be destined to the most sure and certain happiness by his infallible benediction. The pasquinade was in these words: 'Pontificem mille annorum indulgentias largiturum esse, de plenitudine potestatis fuae; signis certo sibi indicarerit, quid fit factum de classe Hispanica; quo abierit; in coelumne fabulata, an ad tartarum detrusa; vel in aëre alicubi pendeat; an in alliquo mari fluctuet.' (The Pope will grant a thousand years' indulgence to any person who will bring him certain tidings what is become of the Spanish fleet, whether it be translated up to heaven, or sunk down to hell; or if it hangs anywhere in the air, or floats on the sea, or to what country it is gone.")

These quotations may fittingly close with "a remarkable speech of the Queen to be found by any one who will consult the Journal of the House of Lords in the thirty-fifth year of the Queen's reign," wherein is set forth in no uncertain words certain views of Elizabeth's which should interest us at present—on what her woman's ability accomplished; on the policy of extending her dominions; on the timidity and fears of seacoast dwellers:

"This kingdom hath had many wise, noble, and victorious Princes: I will not compare with any of them for wisdom, fortitude, or any other virtues; but, saving the duty of a child, that is not to compare with his father in love, care, sincerity, and justice, I will compare with any prince that ever you had, or shall have. It may be thought simplicity in me, that all this time of my reign I have not sought to advance my territories and enlarge my dominions; for opportunity hath served me to do it. I acknowledge my womanhood and weakness in that respect; but though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things so obtained; that hath only held me from such attempts. And I must say my mind was never to invade my neighbors, or to usurp over any; I am contented to reign over mine own, and to rule as a just Princess.

"Yet the King of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreler, and the beginner of all these wars, in which he doth me the greatest wrong that can be; for my conscience doth not accuse my thoughts, wherein I have done him the least injustice; but I am persuaded in my conscience, if he knew what I know, he himself would be sorry for the wrong that he hath done me.

"I fear not all his threatenings; his greatest preparations and mighty forces do not stir me; for though he come against me with a greater power than ever was his invincible navy, I doubt not (God assisting me, upon whom I always trust,) but that I shall be able to defeat and overthrow him. I have great advantage against him, for my cause is just.

"I heard say when he attempted his last invasion, some upon the seacoast forsook their towns and flew up higher into the country and left all naked and exposed to his entrance. But I swear unto you By God, if I knew these persons, or of any that shall do so hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be so fearful in so urgent a cause.

"The subsidies you gave me I accept thankfully, if you give me your good will with them; but if the necessity of the time, and your preservations did not require it, I would refuse them. But let me tell you, that the sum is not so much, but that it is needful for a Prince to have so much always lying in his coffers, for your defense in time of need, and not to be driven to get it when we should use it.

"You that be Lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your counties, I require you to take care that the people be well armed and in readiness upon all occasions."

In this speech the following words are in italics: "I will compare with any Prince that ever you had or shall have"; "but I swear unto you By God"; "if you give me your good will with them"; "get it," and "use it." They are Queen Elizabeth's italics. When a woman has been on record 300 years as having expressed herself in italics, it would be an injustice to deprive her of the benefit of that wonderful invention of Aldus Manutius. C. E. S.

New York, July 20, 1898.

Art Topics of the Week.

This week marks the lowest ebb of the art year in New York and the larger American cities. Every one connected with the art business who can possibly leave town has done so, while the artists are far afield collecting material for the Autumn and Winter exhibitions. Gossip and conversation among the few members of the art world who may be found here and there centres entirely on the recent important European art sales, the movements of prominent dealers and artists, and the prospects of the coming season. From this week on there will begin to be preparations for the next art season in the cities, and some of the important canvases which have been purchased in Europe this Summer will begin to arrive within a few days.

A. Muller-Ury, the young Bavarian portrait painter who has been in New York during the past four or five Winters, where he has acquired considerable reputation, is now in London engaged in painting portraits of several of the nobility. His success there has been so good that it is probable that he will remain there for a year or two, but he may come to Newport on a visit next month. Mr. Muller-Ury has been asked to paint the portrait of the New York beauty Miss Marie Churchill, who has recently become engaged to Harold Baring of the banking firm of Baring Brothers, and who is now in London. If the artist paints Miss Churchill it is probable that he will have her pose in the costume of a Venetian Princess, which she wore at the Bradley Martin ball, and in which she made a remarkably effective picture.

Harper Pennington and Charles Forbes, the artists, are now at Newport, where both are painting diligently. Mr. Pennington has several important portraits under way, and they will probably be seen at the loan exhibition of portraits which is to be held at the Academy of Design in November next for the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital.

There is to be an entertainment for the benefit of the popular Red Cross fund on the grounds and in the residence of James L. Breese, the well-known art photographer, at Southampton, L. I., next week, in which several prominent New York artists, headed by William M. Chase, are interested. The nature of the entertainment has not yet been disclosed, but it is rumored that it is to be largely made up of artistic tableaus arranged by Messrs. Chase, Breese, and other artists. At the recent floral parade at Southampton for the benefit of the same Red Cross fund Mr. Chase designed a most artistic float, composed of a huge wooden palette, against which a number of pretty girls gowned to represent the primary and complementary colors, were posed. Mr. Breese's new residence, which is Colonial in style and has been made from an old farmhouse, is the delight of all architects and artists who have seen it, and it is characterised as one of the handsomest, simplest, and most sensible country homes in America. It stands near the main road between Southampton and the Art Village, and has green lawns extending to the road. The interior of the house is most artistic, and it is filled with pictures, prints, and etchings of fine quality.

Charles T. Barney, who is the moving spirit in the coming loan exhibition of portraits at the Academy of Design, is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the exhibition. He is already in receipt of numerous offers of portraits, and the scope of the display, which will be wider than that of the two of a similar nature held in New York during the past few years, will permit of a most thoroughly representative showing of portraiture, both American and European. The artistic value of the display to all artists and students will be great, for they will there be able to compare and study the work of Duran, Sargent, Boldini, Madroza, Chartran, Constant, Cabanel, de la Gandara, Chase, Beckwith, Weir, Eaton, Thayer, and a number of other modern foreign and American portrait painters.

The French National Printing House has decided to prepare for exhibition at the National Exposition of 1900 an important publication to be entitled "The History of Printing in France in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." M. Claudin is to have charge of the work, the first part of which has already been finished. The French newspapers whose representatives have examined the first part of the work state that it will confer great honor on the National Printing House and on M. Claudin. It contains the most curious and the least-known examples of the typographical art of France from 1500 to 1700 A. D., and establishes conclusively the influence of French printers, artists, and engravers on other European nations during the Renaissance. Fac similies of the most celebrated plates of these centuries are reproduced in this work.

M. Pierre Valdague, writing in one of the Paris newspapers, calls attention to the fact that a recent issue of the new centimes made by the French Government has been almost entirely absorbed at once by the public, who have kept them for souvenirs or medals on account of the excellence of their design. He argues from this that so many people have no need of the two sous, since they have willingly retained them as medals or souvenirs, that France must be an astonishingly rich country. This raises the question as to what has become of the coins minted by the United States Government to commemorate the Chicago Exposition of 1893. It is safe to say that few of the public have any of these coins in their possession, so that they must have lodged in the hands of collectors. A certain proportion of any new coinage made by any Government is bound to be saved or kept by collectors, connoisseurs, and even by the average public, but it is not often that an entire issue is absorbed in the way that Mr. Valdague recounts.

An Autumn Idyl.

BY FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Nature now holds high festival;
Her charms inspire us and enthrall.
Such splendors in earth, sea, and sky,
The limner's skill, perchance, defy,
But to the eye and ear attent,
They make appeal most eloquent!
Yon bending, bright, cerulean skies,
Cloud-decked of iridescent dyes,
The glory of the solar light,
The jeweled canopy of night,
Earth's garniture of grateful green,
Rich foliage so profusely seen,
Her feathered minstrels of the wood,
The stately, solemn solitude,
Wild flowers of many a tinted hue,
Crimson and gold, pink, purple, blue,
And the sweet fragrance they exhale,
Like incense, flooding field, hill, dale,
Mountain and mead, and bosky dell,
All woo us by their mystic spell,
While hummingbird, bee, butterfly,
And insect troops that flit the sky,
Unite to swell the choral song,
Which the glad echoing hills prolong,
While sylvan streamlets minor moan
And ocean's surging monotone,
All in their joyance peans sing
To Him whose untold bounties bring
Joy to our hearts and every living thing!

A meeting has just been held in London for the purpose of promoting a plan for the establishment of a permanent memorial to Sir John E. Millais. The Duke of Westminster was appointed Chairman and Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild was made Treasurer. A subcommittee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz., the Dean of St. Paul's, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, M. P., Sir Charles Tennant, Sir W. B. Richmond, Sir Edward J. Poynter, P. R. A., Mr. James Knowles, Mr. Peter Reid, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, and Mr. Walter W. Ouless, was formed to consider and to report to the general committee the form which the memorial should take. Sir Edward J. Poynter and Mr. Peter Reid undertook the office of Secretaries.

The millionaire is coming not from the Klondike exclusively but from South Africa, and, as M. Alexandre bids the French painter look out for a market in case Americans fail him, let the Gallic artist keep a sharp eye for those who mine diamonds and wallow in gold of the Boer reefs. It is pretty certain that the best of the Burne-Jones pictures were bought by South Africans on telegraphic orders.

This grateful act of courtesy comes under our notice: Mr. Richard Lee, the honorable Secretary of the Scott Memorial Fund, has informed our Ambassador at London that a bust of Sir Walter Scott is to be presented to the Boston Public Library in recognition "of the ready and cordial help which the citizens of the United States have extended to the Scott Memorial Fund."

In Samoa there stands a house where Robert Louis Stevenson lived and died, and it remains as the property of Mrs. Stevenson. The proposition has been made to buy the house, to transport it to Edinburgh, and to set it up there as a fitting memorial. That would be a historic house moving.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, July 21.—In my last letter I happened to speak of the innumerable houses and inns that are believed to have been inhabited or frequented by Dr. Johnson. A day or two ago I noticed in Mr. Tay Pay O'Connor's new paper, "M. A. P.," a ruthless demolition of the legend that Dr. Johnson frequented the Old Cheshire Cheese, an ale house which stands in a little court just out of Fleet Street. According to Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Johnson never entered the place in his life, and the chair which the proprietor of the Cheshire Cheese shows as Dr. Johnson's chair was never heard of thirty years ago. This is really sad, for, in common with most people, I had seriously believed in the Cheshire Cheese legend, although I had always had my doubts of the Johnson chair. I know of at least two other Johnson chairs, one of which is in a room over St. John's Gate. Now I don't believe in any one of them, and have strong doubts as to whether Dr. Johnson ever sat in any chair whatever.

The origin of all the Johnson houses and inns in London is probably the same. The legend always has its regular stages, which are these: 1. Somebody says of an old house: "That might have been standing in Dr. Johnson's time." 2. Somebody else says "Dr. Johnson may have entered that inn." 3. Still another person says decidedly: "That was one of Johnson's favorite resorts." 4. Then the landlord is encouraged to say "Dr. Johnson used to sit in that corner of this particular room." 5. Next the landlord produces a chair, which he says is the chair that the doctor used to sit upon when spending his afternoons with Goldsmith and Boswell. 6. Finally everybody accepts the legend without the least hesitation, and every American who comes to London goes to the inn to sit in Dr. Johnson's chair, and to drink beer out of a pewter that may have been used by Goldsmith.

With the exception of two houses, in each of which there is ample proof that Dr. Johnson once lived, I do not believe that there is an authentic Johnson house in London. Nothing is so easy as to invent antiquarian legends. I once bought an old oaken desk at a second-hand shop in Gray's Inn Lane, and mentioned to a friend who examined it that it was originally the property of Archbishop Laud. I never dreamed that he would believe the tale, but he swallowed it with as much ease as if it had been a pint of bitter. The legend that my desk, which was probably made about thirty years ago, was the very desk on which Laud wrote his sermons, has now obtained a healthy and vigorous growth, and I am beginning to believe it myself. In about ten years more I shall feel absolutely certain that I am the owner of Archbishop Laud's desk, and when my effects are sold for the benefit of my creditors it will probably fetch the magnificent price which such a relic deserves. This improving anecdote will make it easy to be understood why there are, say, a hundred houses and fifty inns in London in which Dr. Johnson either lived or drank beer. I have never seen the actual clay pipe which the doctor used to smoke, but I have been shown clay pipes which were warranted to be precisely like Dr. Johnson's pipe, and without doubt some of these will finally become genuine Johnson pipes. I dislike to disturb any man's faith, but it is a duty to inform Americans who come to London and gaze at scores of Johnson houses, that with the sole exception of the house in Bolt Court, and another in Gough Square, there is not, in all probability, one of the Johnson houses which can be trusted.

The Council of the Publishers' Association has drawn up a form of agreement which authors are henceforth to be invited to sign. It is needlessly verbose. An assignment by the author to the publisher of all the rights which the author has now, has ever had, and ever expects to have in anything earthly, would have expressed the general sense of the agreement just drawn up, without a tenth of its waste of words. Any author who signs this agreement simply places himself bound foot and hand and gagged and blindfolded at the feet of the publisher. Of course, no author who has learned to write words of two syllables and has advanced beyond the stage of writing minor poetry will be silly enough to sign any such agreement. It will be a dead letter, but it shows the publishers in a light that is scarcely flattering to them. It is natural that a publisher should desire to make all the money that he can honestly make out of an author, but when publishers strive to obtain absolute ownership of the author's body and mind, together with a nine-tenths' interest in his immortal soul, it is time to protest. I should not be surprised if the day were to come when authors would form a trade union, and strike against the publishers. If not a single book were to be offered for publication for, say, twelve months, the majority of publishers would be ruined, and would concede any terms that the authors might ask. Of course, blackleg authors would try to interfere with the strike by surreptitiously supplying publishers with manuscripts, but after a few blackleg authors had been knocked on the head with their own manuscripts by vigorous and fearless pickets, the strikers would no longer be interfered with.

Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, at present the editor of Chapman's Magazine and of The London Review, is to be the new editor of The Idler. For the same man to edit two magazines that are necessarily rivals is something new. There is no doubt that Mr. Crawfurd is an admirable magazine editor, as his management of Chapman's Magazine has shown, but just in proportion as he is able and conscientious he will try to make The Idler better than Chapman's and to make Chapman's better than The Idler. His chief desire will be to draw all the readers of The Idler over to Chapman's and to induce all the readers of Chapman's to transfer their allegiance to The Idler. In short, he will find himself in the position of commanding two hostile armies. If he will only form the habit of buying manuscripts for Chapman's, in order to keep them out of The Idler, and of buying manuscripts for The Idler so that Chapman's may not get hold of them, he will become the most popular of living editors in the estimation of the multitudinous authors who look to the monthly magazines for their living.

Mr. Andrew Lang has recently suggested that the "booming" of new novels might be assisted by advertising them on boards to be displayed all along the railway lines, like the advertisements of Smith's Liver Pills and Brown's Hair Lotion. Something might be done in this way, but it would, after all, be a very slight advance upon the present method of advertising in newspapers. It is rather strange that the practitioners of the art of "booming" books and authors have not yet made use of the universally favorite method of "competition." Suppose the publisher of, let us say, Mr. Le Gallienne's latest book, were to offer a prize of 50 guineas to the person who should point out the most modest sentence in the entire book. Without doubt thousands of men and women would enter for this interesting "competition," and of necessity would buy the book. Or suppose that the publisher of the latest sexual novel written by a new woman were to offer a prize of a first-class bicycle to the person who should find undeniable proof of common sense and decency in the book, what an enormous sale would at once be secured for it!

Mr. Cable's books are "catching on" in London. The Outlook of last week, Mr. Henley's paper, contained a most appreciative review of the "Grandissimes." To my mind the "Grandissimes" has always been far and away the best novel that America has ever produced, and I have wondered that it was so little known in England. It is now in a fair way to win its proper place here. But why has Mr. Cable never given us another book that fulfills the promise as well as equals the achievement of the "Grandissimes"? I have waited for such a book ever since Mr. Cable first appeared, but I am beginning to lose all hope of it.

Mr. George Moore's "Evelyn Innes" is, by the general agreement of the critics, the best thing he has yet done. I am of the same opinion, although I do not find the book as interesting as "Esther Waters." It is worth noticing that the absurd delusion that Mr. Moore's novels are immoral is now apparently held by no one in England except Messrs. Smith & Sons, the newsmen. Mr. Moore may be tedious at times, and very many readers may find him unsympathetic, but it is the wildest folly to think of him as immoral. As a matter of fact, he is the sole English novelist worth mentioning who fully believes that all novels should have an ethical purpose. How the people who at one time pretended to think "Esther Waters" immoral ever tolerated "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" is difficult to understand. And how any one who has sufficient brains to read "Evelyn Innes" can yet fail to see that it is a powerful argument in behalf of morality, is an insoluble mystery.

There is a story as to Mr. Zangwill that may not yet have reached America. Some years ago Zangwill offered an article to an American magazine, which promptly refused it, his name being at that time unknown in America. The other day he offered it once more to the same magazine, and immediately received a dispatch over the cable offering him magnificent terms for the world's serial rights in the article. I have always tried to believe that editors, with a few exceptions, look solely at the merits of the articles which are offered to them, but this little experience of Mr. Zangwill's shakes my faith. It really does look as if the same editor who thought an article by the unknown Zangwill unworthy of publication found the same article a surprisingly able one when Zangwill had made his reputation.

The luck of the Harmsworths is proverbial, and it has been signally in evidence ever since the publication of the first number of Harmsworth's Magazine. The new magazine is, with the exception of its yellow cover, almost an exact copy of The Strand in general appearance and in the character of its contents. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, the news agents, foreseeing that the sale of Harmsworth's at threepence would seriously affect the sale of The Strand at sixpence, refused to handle the former. Their ostensible reason was that it would be impossible to sell a threepenny magazine except at a loss, but in this they were clearly mistaken, since other news agents have already sold more than 600,000 copies of the first number of Harmsworth's, and it is scarcely credible that all news agents except the Smiths are willing to lose money in order to please the Harmsworths. Messrs. Smith & Sons made the unwary admission that if they sold Harmsworth's Magazine it would involve them in difficulties with the publishers of The Strand and of Pearson's. This was hardly the way to secure the favor of the British public, which likes to see fair play. Moreover, the Harmsworths are popular because of the uniform and remarkable success of all their various publications. Consequently the public is turning a deaf ear to the appeals made by the Smiths in favor of the universal boycotting of Harmsworth's Magazine. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the war between the Smiths and the Harmsworths will be of immense advantage to the latter. Every day there are columns of letters and interviews in the daily newspapers concerning the Smith-Harmsworth war, and the amount of free advertising which the new magazine thus obtains is simply priceless.

The truth is that the British public is growing restive under the censorship which the Smiths undertake to maintain. Having the monopoly of all the railway bookstalls in the kingdom, they can, of course, greatly injure the sale of any book which they may refuse to place on their stands. Their refusal to sell Mr. George Moore's books is perhaps the most conspicuous instance of the unauthorized censorship. They asserted that "Esther Waters" was "full of Pre-Raphaelite nastiness," and that their consciences would not allow them to sell it. Apparently the Messrs. Smith think that the Pre-Raphaelite painters were peculiarly "nasty," a view of Pre-Raphaelite art which considerably surprised Mr. Ruskin. However this may be, they certainly did their best to boycott Mr. George Moore. What was rather strange was that while they refused to place "Esther Waters" on their bookstands because of its "Pre-Raphaelite nastiness," the keepers of the Smith bookstalls were always ready to take an order for the book provided the man who gave it also gave his name and address. From which it appeared that to sell "Pre-Raphaelite nastiness" by placing it on a bookstall was very wrong, but to sell it in response to a written order was all right. Messrs. Smith & Sons have made a grave mistake by assuming to dictate to the British public what is and what is not fit to be read. Sooner or later a rebellion against this impudent censorship was certain to take place. It has been precipitated by the refusal of the Smiths to sell Harmsworth's Magazine, and it is safe to say that the Smiths will get very much the worst of the struggle. It is understood that their contract with the various railway companies compels them to sell whatever publications the railway companies may direct them to sell. The companies have never yet exercised this power, but it is extremely probable that they will now do it in the case of Harmsworth's Magazine. If so, the Smiths will be so thoroughly beaten that they will feel the necessity of abandoning the censorship. I am by no means sure that an intelligent censorship, wielded by an authorized censor, might not be a good thing, but a censorship in the hands of tradesmen who are capable of talking about "Pre-Raphaelite nastiness" is altogether intolerable.

A curious discussion has lately been carried on in several newspapers as to the origin of the phrase "So long!" in the sense of good-bye. One astute philologist thinks that it is German in its origin, but the majority of those who have written letters on the subject fancy that the expression originated in Australia. Nobody has suggested that it is an Americanism. Indeed, one letter writer expressly asserted that it was quite unknown in America. If those who are interested in the matter will overhaul their "Leaves of Grass" they will find an alleged poem, of which the refrain is "So long!" used precisely in the sense of good-bye. Of course Whitman did not originate the phrase, and my own impression is that it is early Californian slang. Still, when Whitman used it, nearly forty years ago, it was a familiar American expression, and it is hardly necessary to go to later German and Australian writers in search of a new origin for it.

Mr. Clark Russell will publish a new sea story in the Autumn entitled "The Romance of a Midshipman." Mr. Russell's sea stories are always readable, and for many years he has had no rival. If, however, the author of the "Nigger of the Narcissus" gives us any more sea stories, Mr. Russell will no longer have a monopoly of that branch of English romance. I wonder if Mr. Conrad had read Melville's "Redburn" before writing the "Nigger of the Narcissus." I don't mean to suggest that there is the slightest reason to imagine that Mr. Conrad tried to imitate Melville, but as a matter of fact his "Nigger" is the only sea story which begins to rival "Redburn" in the vividness of its pictures of forecastle life on a sailing ship. Some day there will be a revival of Herman Melville, a man who had genius enough in his little finger to furnish the full equipment of a dozen modern writers of American realism, and when that day comes "Redburn," which is perhaps the most utterly forgotten of Melville's books, will be exhumed and will come into the fame which it so richly deserves.

It is sad to think how many clever novels there are which do not happen to hit the public taste and which perish almost stillborn. Vernon Lee, one of the cleverest of modern British essayists, is just now writing a series of travel sketches for The Pall Mall Gazette. Who remembers her novel "Miss Brown"? It was published fifteen or more years ago, and it never happened to meet with any success worth mentioning, but it is an extremely clever book, and its cleverness will be the more plainly seen if one takes the trouble to compare it with the female sexual novels of the last six years. Then there was Bernard Shaw's "Byron Cashel." Why did not the book make a hit? I am no admirer of Mr. Shaw, but certainly "Byron Cashel" was a capital novel, and it ought to have made a reputation for its author. Unfortunately, it did nothing of the kind, and Mr. Shaw has been compelled to make a reputation for himself in paths by no means as creditable to him as an artist as was the path of legitimate novel writing, which he abandoned almost as soon as he had entered it.

I should like to select a library of novels that had failed and compare them with the novels that have succeeded. I wonder how "Byron Cashel" would look placed side by side with "The Christian," or how small the "Sorrows of Satan" would seem if placed cheek by jowl with "Miss Brown." Are the best things in literature its successes, or its failures?

W. L. ALDEN.

AUG

1898

Van Buren's Lindenwold.

III.

Henry Clay, Burgoyne, and Peter Van Schaack —The Prestige Departed from Lindenwold and Old Kinderhook.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Grandnephew of Van Buren,

Pierre Van Buren Hoes.

One of the sweetest characters who came to Lindenwold was Mr. Van Buren's niece, Miss Cantine, whose father edited The Albany Argus during her uncle's time there. Her visits were usually reserved for the Winter, when the family were away, and "Cousin," as she was called, for such she really was to us children, was sent for. I think her uncle especially enjoyed those quiet Winter months, for he then rarely left home, and "Cousin" brought with her such a wealth of pure sunshine as would gladden any home. The chief point of my referring to this here is because it seemed to me that this dear woman gently drew her uncle more to sacred things in his last days. Her influence was something angelic; and she must have labored and prayed that the end of this eventful life might be holy and peaceful. Let us hope it was. In his chamber I have seen on the hanging texts some especially marked, which, no doubt, she had striven to impress upon his mind and heart.

Mr. Van Buren's wife was Hannah Hoes, who died while he was still in Albany. We quote from another: "It was a very happy marriage. She was a young lady of his own age at Kinderhook, of Dutch descent also, and a kinswoman of his mother, and with her he had been intimate from childhood."

At the bar at this time, as is well known, Elisha Williams was his strongest opponent, and Hudson and Albany were the arenas of their contests. Williams was more than his match before a jury, but on appeal the "little magician" was usually the victor, so much so that Williams said himself: "I win all the verdicts, but you win all the decisions." Hard as they fought, and merciless as were the breaking of the legal lances between them, yet when Mr. Williams died no man living could have delivered a more touching eulogy of him than the one Mr. Van Buren pronounced. It was tender to the last degree.

The ex-President never remarried, but it is well known that he greatly admired in his latter years, and was deeply attached to, the daughter of his legal preceptor, whose name shall be silent here, for she is still living in Kinderhook, where she hugs her Bible and the memory of her mother with religious fervor and with pride. Her charm of mind and manner is almost unexcelled. Her father was a legal associate of Aaron Burr, and her grandfather sat in Congress when Washington was President. In an interview with her she described to the writer a call upon her and her mother made by Mr. Van Buren and Henry Clay; and how the great Kentuckian became ill, and had to be nursed up to attend a dinner given for him elsewhere in the town that evening. She also recounted another dinner in town where she was one of the guests, with Judges and other distinguished people. She sat at Mr. Van Buren's side, being by him escorted in from the drawing room. When wine was served Mr. Van Buren wished to drink her health. This inestimable lady, too retiring and lovely almost to have it made so public, turned her glass down and gracefully declined. In those days it was considered almost an insult to refuse to drink wine with a gentleman or lady; and yet before that brilliant company this lady stood firm upon principle. Far from being an aescetic, the charm of her society was ever felt and acknowledged.

As this lady comes so close to the thread of our reminiscence, the writer will open up a little vista of the Revolutionary period, the relevancy of which readers will not fail to appreciate. When Burgoyne was near Saratoga the exciting news floated down to Albany that he was about to make a descent upon that settlement. Consternation spread through the Fort Orange region, and the best preparations possible were made to oppose the redcoats. But the women, ever loyal and helpful, what could they do? What did they do, or some of them, at least? A few, among whom were Nortia Pruyn, the ancestor of an important family, and the grandmother of the wife of the writer, met in a certain house in Albany, only the picture of which remains, and prayed God that Burgoyne might do them no harm, nor enter the town. Faithful and earnest were those prayers, and faithfully and gloriously were they answered. Burgoyne came, it is true, but he entered the old Dutch settlement a prisoner. Who will say that but for this incident our history would have been as it is?

The gracious and superb hospitality Gen. Schuyler dispensed to his prisoner guest is well known. It even reached the ears of Parliament, where the vanquished leader recounted, in most grateful and fitting terms, his memorable treatment while a prisoner at Albany. Burgoyne was passed over under heavy guard to Massachusetts Bay, avoiding New York. He came to Kinderhook, and while there was under the charge of Major Hoes, the district commander, who, in due course, passed him over to the next easterly co-ordinate.

An amusing anecdote is preserved in the army while it was quartered at Kinderhook. It was said that they paid the unsuspecting farmers most liberally for provisions and provender, of which we may believe they consumed enormously, paying for all in hard cash, as they believed, but after leaving, the poor Dutchmen found their supposed wealth to be utterly valueless, because of its being counterfeit money. Whether it was ever made right, or whether it remained as worthless a claim as the Southern war debt, we do not know.

In the village at this time there stood, and still stands, a fine old Colonial mansion, at present the home and property of the widow of the late Aaron J. Vanderpoel of New York. This house is much prized for its historic value, with its tiled fireplace, quaint stairway, and much besides. But at the time of Burgoyne's captive march through Kinderhook, David Van Schaack owned and occupied it. He was a wealthy fur trader, his wife a very great beauty, and his brother was the eminent Peter Van Schaack, a man of prodigious legal learning, who resided in England during the Revolution. Peter Van Schaack was a remarkable man, and but for the distressing circumstances of the struggle with Great Britain and his defect of vision, ending in blindness, would easily have made his impression in the highest political circles of the Nation.

In and around Kinderhook were many property owners who veered their opinions to suit the circumstances; they avoided committing themselves. For the most part they seemed to succeed in keeping clear of entanglements. But Mr. Van Schaack had the courage of his convictions, and acted with a lofty purpose. He came to his conclusions after deep and searching thought and examination. None was more conscientiously loyal to his King, and none consulted less his own ease or his financial interests. Theodore Sedgwick compared him to "a tall noble pine, perfectly straight, only it inclined a little at the top," (toward Great Britain.) His letters from England, where he was being treated for cataract, are delightful reading.

One day, while in Westminster Abbey, he saw a gentleman and lady enter and go at once to the memorial of Major André, just erected, and stand before it. It was Benedict Arnold and his wife. Imagine his feelings! Mr. Van Schaack could not endure the sight, and turned from the scene in disgust. Burke, Fox, Pitt, Erskine, and Sheridan he heard repeatedly in the British Parliament, and he listened with rapture to the great Lord Mansfield at Westminster Hall. On his return to America he was received with open arms by men of distinction, and of every political bias, who were all his friends. He wrote, after arriving: "Mr. John Jay behaved like a true friend. He came aboard the ship immediately, brought me on shore, took me to the Governor's, Chief Justice's, &c., and is determined to do everything for me he can."

Mr. Van Schaack retired permanently to Kinderhook, where he declined all political honors. He became a veritable Gamaliel, at whose feet law students, though looking into sightless eyes, were reared for the bar by this celebrated master of the law, who was the more venerated for his acquaintance and contact with the loftiest intellects of his day.

But to return to our gatherings at the house of David Van Schaack. It was at this charming home that Burgoyne was entertained with as much hospitality, if not quite as much display, as at Albany. At the dinner table was a little maiden, niece of the host and hostess, named Lydia Van Vleck, less than a dozen years old. When the cloth was removed, and toasts began to go around, a glass of wine was placed in her hands, and standing upon a chair, she was asked what her toast would be. Without the slightest hesitation, she said boldly and naïvely, "God Bless King George and All His Royal Army." In view of her years and sex, and because of the place, no notice was taken of the toast beyond regarding it as a piece of cunning precociousness; but no doubt there were men and women present, loyal to the rising cause, who bit their lips, and the host must have been made uncomfortable. It was plain to see how the little maid had been trained and which way the sentiment drifted in that home.

Sweet little Lydia grew to be a charming woman, noted for her prodigious memory, strong mind, and high instincts. She became the wife of Mr. Van Buren's legal preceptor before mentioned, and she was the mother of that same dear old lady referred to, as now living, the lifelong friend of the ex-President, whom he handed in at dinner, and who would not drink wine with him. It was from her lips that I obtained this incident of her mother, the little Lydia, together with some others herein jotted down. She holds in her possession to-day much of the china, furniture, and many other heirlooms, coming from this old Van Schaack house, in Revolutionary times, and from other sources, some of them dating their pedigrees and history to the time of English aristocracy before the separation. They have never been exhibited or listed in any loan collection; but they might well consume with very envy the hearts of many a Colonial Dame of the present day.

I cannot describe how interesting have been the accounts of these old days, gathered from time to time from the lips of this sweet lady, to whom has been handed down many a choice bit of reminiscence. It has been my privilege to be with her many years in succession, at Christian dinners, with some other friends. At twilight, with the blaze of the wood fire for our only light, she would often entertain us young people by singing in her fine voice "Belshazzar's Feast," playing her own accompaniment, and as year after year it was repeated, it was sad to detect by her voice that she was growing old. She soon may be gone.

All is changed, too, at Lindenwold. Its prestige has departed. It has dropped down into the commonplace—handsome, indeed, but only the form of what it once was. Its stately trees are there, its tower and portico. There, to be sure, are its noble lawn and sweeping drive, but tangled and unkempt. The old Dutch door and knocker are there, but they respond to no Van Ness, or Burr, or Van Buren, or Irving, or Clay, or Sumner; or, indeed, to any brilliant galaxy, who come and go, as of yore, in easy comfort and elegance. It has descended to become an ordinary farmhouse for commonplace usage. The beautiful library is turned into a kitchen, and hard by are the woodpile, the prosy farmshed, and shining milkpans, where in palmy days the sleek thoroughbred saddle horse browsed in luxury, after a morning's gallop with her distinguished master. The grand old homestead has been tossed about like a tennis ball, until its title deeds were laid upon the gaming table, if rumor is true, where it was frittered away, as a stake, in a game of cards—only another of the many ruthless reminders, as to the uncertain tenure of family pride and fame.

"Prince John," Scott, and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It occurred to me after reading "Van Buren's Lindenwold" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 30, that Mr. Hoes might have included—perhaps he never heard of it—in the anecdotes he relates of John Van Buren, the incident which happened to him in this city. When passing late at night through the City Hall Park he was held up by footpads, who demanded his money. Mr. Van Buren, with the utmost suavity and sang froid, replied: "Gentlemen, I have none, but if my note at four months will do as well, I shall be most happy to give it to you." Tradition fails to state whether the gentlemen of the road permitted "Prince John" to proceed in peace or pieces, though it is to be hoped that they possessed a fine sense of humor and did him no injury.

This reminds me that the ex-President's son, Col. Abraham Van Buren, who was a Paymaster in the army, and married Miss Singleton of Virginia, and his brother John were old friends of my father, and I remember well that hams from the Singleton plantation, evolved from slab-sided Southern pigs, often appeared on my father's table when I was a boy. Col. Van Buren at one time lived in one of the row of basement houses on the west side of Fifth Avenue, just above Fourteenth Street, for which he paid the large rent in those days of $800. S. P. Avery had his art rooms later in another, and the late Arthur Leary occupied one. This latter is the only one I think still used as a dwelling, being occupied by Mr. Leary's sister. Col. Van Buren removed to either West Twenty first or second Street. He had three sons—Singleton, Martin, and Travis—while John, I think, had only a daughter.

The article also mentions Dr. Beekman and his wife. All of the doctor's family have passed away except a daughter, and his place is now owned by the Van Der Poels, who are cousins.

Gen. Winfield Scott is also mentioned, whom it was my privilege when a boy to know intimately, and I have not only his letters, but those of Mrs. Scott, to my father, who was both their medical adviser and confidential friend, the friendship dating back to the war of 1812 and only terminated by my father's death.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

New Exhibits from Old Egypt.

The exhibition now being held at the University College, in Gower Street, London, shows what is latest in Egyptian archaeology, and it is to Mr. Flinders Petrie's recent discoveries that the remarkable character of the exhibit is mainly due. Here may be seen the antiquities coming from the excavations made by the Egypt Exploration Fund at Dendereh, some thirty miles north of Thebes, with those which are to be set down to the Egyptian research account, the objects having been discovered at Heirakonopolis.

According to Mr. Flinders Petrie, Dendereh having been studied as reflected by the finds, the place had its beginning during the fourth dynasty, and was a flourishing city from the sixth to the eleventh dynasties. Its prosperity was continuous even during the Roman period. The antiquity of some of the finds may be cited, for there are many objects of the fourth dynasty, the date of which is 4000 B. C. From the desert cemetery there comes pottery which Egyptologists think has even a more remote origin. In one place in the area of a temple a trench was found filled with what were once offerings in ivory. It would have required, however, an expert to determine that the material was ivory, as the animal substance had almost perished. Supposably the ivory figures, when they could be made out, represented men and women, modeled in the time of the second dynasty. Wands were found, models of boats, bowls, stone vases, maces, alabaster dishes, porphyry bowls, and green glazed ware, shaped like pigs, monkeys, calves, oryxes, pelicans, scorpions. We recorded some time ago the finding of a huge mace or a sceptre. One is on exhibition made of limestone. It is elaborately carved and bears an inscription which reads: "Oxen, 400,000; goats, 1,422,000; captives, 120,000." It must have been the record of some conquest.

The study of the objects found at Dendereh is convincing of the very remote period when the city was in existence. The mastabas are of the most ancient form. We have before this called attention to the finds of flint implements. Those on exhibition are generally of the paleolithic type. There is a hoe made of flint, and it would be curious to compare this implement with the prehistoric agricultural tools of American origin now in the Douglass collection.

The great trouble the archæologist always meets with in the exhumation of what are the remains of a remote centre of civilization is the mixing up of the objects, and so dates and origins become confused. At Dendereh there were fragments of Roman glass and coins of Diocletian and Constantine. The vast interval of time between the fourth dynasty and Constantine would be represented by some 4,300 years. In the catacombs were found the remains of many sacred animals, as cats, goats, ibises, snakes, with dogs and monkeys. This exhibition is a most remarkable one from the variety of the objects, and belonging, as we have explained, to such a vastly remote period of time.

New England Life.

Twenty-five Books Giving Comprehensive Pictures of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the request from the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I submit herewith a list of twenty-five books giving, taken together, a complete picture of the New Englander, his ways, dialect, religion, superstition, and political manners and morals. New England still waits her Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, wherefore it is necessary to regard "The Biglow Papers" as fiction, as they certainly are in their framework.

Dr. Holmes had the advantage of domestic and professional training, enabling him to regard his subject physically, spiritually, and mentally, and was both student and judge of men; Mr. Lowell, as scholar and satirist, is an equally good authority, and it is noteworthy that the two never clash, either with one another or with Mr. Kipling, the keenest and best trained of all living observers of men. "Captains Courageous," "Prudence Palfrey," and "A Singular Life" describe the nautical Yankee and the seaport Yankee, besides introducing other variations of the type. Miss Jewett, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Robinson, and Miss Pool chiefly devote themselves to rustics, but all of them, and also Miss Tincker, distinguish between the "white pine" and "pitch pine" varieties. Mrs. Deland's book is the complement of Mrs. Phelps Ward's, showing the passionate fervor with which a certain species of New Englander clings to his creed, instead of finding it a bond like the hero of "A Singular Life." "Two Coronets," although half Italian in subject, shows something of the development of the New England country gentleman. "Malbone" and "Herman" reveal especially choice and rare types, and Mr. Howells and Mr. Bates describe eccentric varieties.

The writer is not so happy as not to be acquainted with the work of the man and woman who describe rustic New Englanders with savage delight in their physical blemishes, their mental weaknesses, and even in their sins, but stories and novels produced in such a spirit as flames through every line of theirs truly portray nobody but the author. They were not forgotten, but purposely omitted.

M. N.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 3, 1898.

1. "Guardian Angel," O. W. Holmes.
2. "Elsie Venner," O. W. Holmes.
3. "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes.
4. "Professor at the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes.
5. "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes.
6. "Over the Teacups," O. W. Holmes.
7. "The Biglow Papers," James Russell Lowell.
8. "Captains Courageous," Rudyard Kipling.
9. "Prudence Palfrey," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
10. "A Singular Life," Mrs. Phelps Ward.
11. "A Native of Winby," Miss Jewett.
12. "The Country Doctor," Miss Jewett.
13. "The Minister's Wooing," Mrs. Stowe.
14. "Oldtown Folks."
15. "Odd, or Even?" Mrs. Whitney.
16. "John Ward, Preacher," Mrs. Deland.
17. "Somebody's Neighbors," Mrs. Cooke.
17. "Rowena in Boston," Miss Pool.
19. "Danvis Folks," Rowland E. Robinson.
20. "Two Coronets," M. A. Tincker.
21. "Malbone," T. W. Higginson.
22. "Dr. Breen's Practice," W. D. Howells.
23. "The Minister's Charge," W. D. Howells.
24. "Herman; or, Young Knighthood," S. H. Palfrey.
25. "The Pagans," Arlo Bates.

Another List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to send you the following list of books that, in my humble opinion, give the best ideas of early life in the New England Colonies:

1—Palfrey's "History of New England."
2—Goodwin's "Pilgrim Republic."
3—Davis's "History of Plymouth."
4—"The Mayflower Log," by Gov. William Bradford.
5—Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers."
6—"Records of Plymouth."
7—Prince's "Chronological History of New England."
8—Bacon's "Genesis of the New England Churches."
9—Winthrop's "History of Massachusetts."
10—Calendar of State Papers—Massachusetts.
11—Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay."
12—Batty's "History of Massachusetts."
13—Trumbull's "Connecticut Colonial Records."
14—Trumbull's "History of Connecticut."
15—Stiles's "Ancient Windsor."
16—"Massachusetts Historical Society Collections."
17—"Connecticut Historical Society Collections."
18—Hoadley's "New Haven Colony Records."
19—"The Fine Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven."
20—Barber's "History and Antiquities of New Haven."
21—Gookin's "Historical Collections of the Indians in New England."
22—"Sewall's Diary."
23—Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston."
24—Fiske's "The Beginnings of New England."
25—"The Colonial Forces," Field.
26—"Economic and Social History of New England," Weeden.
27—"Customs of New England," Felt.
28—"Side Glimpses from the Colonial Meeting House."
29—"Margaret Winthrop," by Alice Morse Earle.
30—"The Diary of Anna Green Winslow," by Alice Morse Earle.
31—"Costumes of Colonial Times," by Alice Morse Earle.
32—"Customs and Fashions in Old New England," by Alice Morse Earle.
33—"The Sabbath in Puritan New England," by Alice Morse Earle.
34—"Colonial Dames and Good Wives," by Alice Morse Earle.
35—"Beneath Old Roof Trees," by Abram E. Brown.
36—"Beside Old Hearthstones," by Abram E. Brown.
37—"Glimpses of Old New England Life," by Abram E. Brown.
38—"Copp's Hill Epitaphs, with Notes," by Abram E. Brown.
39—"King's Chapel Epitaphs, with Notes."
40—"Early History of New England," by Henry White.
41—Barber's "New England," &c.
42—"The Pilgrims of Boston and Their Descendants," by Bridgman.
43—"Essex Institute Historical Collections."
44—"Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts."
45—"The History of the Pilgrim Fathers," Arber.

Almost every town in New England has its own local history, full of anecdote, and well worth the careful study of any one interested in the history and development of the Colonies. As historical novels of wonderful accuracy are the following books by Jane G. Austin:

46—"Standish of Standish."
47—"Betty Alden."
48—"Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters."
49—"A Nameless Nobleman."
50—"David Alden's Daughter."

Mrs. Austin was the sister of John A. Goodwin, whose "Pilgrim Republic" has no equal for historical accuracy. Both brother and sister gathered their facts from original papers, and have done more than any one else to preserve the true story of the Pilgrim Fathers. Mrs. Earle's books are the result of most exhaustive research, and may be relied upon as showing how the fathers and mothers of New England lived and died.

Mrs. MORRIS P. FERRIS.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1898.

Twenty-five Books on New England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following list of twenty-five books is made in answer to the letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 30. The late Mr. Charles A. Dana said that the best New England stories were those written by Miss Mary E. Wilkins:

1. "The House of the Seven Gables," Hawthorne.
2. "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
3. "Twice Told Tales," Hawthorne.
4. "A New England Nun and Other Stories," Mary E. Wilkins.
5. "An Humble Romance and Other Stories," Mary E. Wilkins.
6. "Pembroke," Mary E. Wilkins.
7. "Jane Field," Mary E. Wilkins.
8. "Jerome," Mary E. Wilkins.
9. "Madelon," Mary E. Wilkins.
10. "Seven Dreamers," Annie Trumbull Slosson.
11. "Fishin' Jimmy," Annie Trumbull Slosson.
12. "The Heresy of Mehitabel Clark," Annie Trumbull Slosson.
13. "A Farm House Cobweb," Emory J. Haynes.
14. "Quabbin," Francis H. Underwood.
15. "Pratt Portraits," Anna Fuller.
16. "Among the Northern Hills," William C. Prime.
17. "From a New England Hillside," William Potts.
18. "Tales of New England," Sarah Orne Jewett.
19. "Deephaven," Sarah Orne Jewett.
20. "The Broughton House," Bliss Perry.
21. "Steadfast," Rose Terry Cook.
22. "A New England Girlhood," Lucy Larcom.
23. "Gathered Sketches," Francis Chase.
24. "The Country School," Clifton Johnson.
25. "Green Mountain Boys," Judge Thompson.

CHARLES W. KENT.

Merrick, L. I., Aug. 1, 1898.

Changes Coming Over New England

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the request of "G. W. S." for a list of twenty or twenty-five books on New England life, character, and customs, while I could hardly give a list of that length, I can suggest several that would be of some considerable value.

"The Green Mountain Boys," by Judge Thompson, a semi-historical novel that was much read throughout New England fifty years ago, is a fine study of life in Vermont and New Hampshire in Revolutionary times. "The Letters of Major Jack Downing" in reality gives not such a very overdrawn picture of Yankee wit as exhibited by the backwoodsman; while Henry D. Thoreau incidentally throws much light on several phases of New England character. Mrs. Stowe's "Pogonuc People" is especially good. Of the later books, Mrs. Blair's "Lisbeth Wilson" (Lee & Shepard) gives a less strongly defined picture than does Miss Wilkins in "Pembroke"; but I think it is nearer true to New England life of today.

There is no author with whom I am acquainted who treats New England life and character as it exists to-day. My own town of Pembroke could have very nearly been Miss Wilkins's "Pembroke" about fifty years ago, but it could hardly do it now. A great and gradual change has taken place in the country and country villages of New England that the authors of New England novels have not yet included in their works.

There was a time when the farmer boy took pride in handling the axe or the hayfork, and the one who could "bus off his log first" or "pitch off his load of hay the quickest" was the best fellow; and the girl who could bake the whitest bread or make the yellowest butter was regarded (by the farmer boys) as the most eligible. Now the baseball takes the place of the pitchfork, and the bicycle is more familiar to the farm girl than is a rolling-pin or a cakeboard. Ideals have changed and character has changed, and the strong individualities that Miss Wilkins gives us grow harder to find in real life each year.

The mighty influx of Summer boarders, the taking up of the deserted farms by French Canadians and other kinds of non-New England people have brought about great social changes and have already to some extent served to establish castes and society grades in small villages, and even the surrounding country. Even elsewhere this is true. Edward Mott's "Old Settler" and "Village Squire" have fallen into different castes, and they no more commune together. Many of these marked and eccentric characters of which the true New Englander is proud are rapidly passing away, and it would be a great novelist indeed who could give us New England character and customs as they exist to-day.

CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., Aug. 1, 1898.

A Story of New England Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the request of a correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for a list of books dealing with New England life and character, I would suggest that one such story may be found in "The Rector of Roxburgh," by William Hickling. It was published by E. P. Dutton & Co., in 1873.

SECRETARY.

New York, July 30, 1898.

[The full title of this book is "The Rector of Roxburgh; or, A Story for Our Own Times." The author was Benjamin F. De Costa.—ED.]

Tibet Again Entered.*

An unknown land is Tibet. Any terra incognita to-day absolutely courts the adventurous. Tibet has its mysteries, but the Orleans Prince, Mr. Bonvalot, Dr. Sven Hedin, and the Littledays have done their best to solve geographical enigmas, and now it is an officer of the Eighteenth Hussars in the Queen's service, Capt. M. S. Wellby, who makes his plunge. Possibly the trip was conceived in a very English manner, or about as a French romance writer would have imagined it. There was a map of Tibet unfolded on a mess table, and across a portion of it the cartographer had printed "Unknown." Then Capt. Wellby said to his friend Lieut. Malcolm: "Rubbish! Let's go and look that up. Unknown! Let's make it known." We will have to explore it." That is real British enterprising pluck, and so the two officers started off, quite willing to risk their lives, for we do know, or will know soon, when Mr. Savage Landor's book is published, what are the perils of a trip through Tibet.

A rendezvous was agreed on, and the Captain and the Lieutenant met at Leh, a point on the Upper Indus. The start was made in May, 1896, and the objective point was Pekin. At Leh the outfit was prepared, attendants were hired, and ponies and mules purchased. Shazud Mir of the Indian Army service and a Ladaki and an Arjoon were enlisted, and there were eight other men. The first difficulty was the crossing of a mountain pass, the Napu La Pass, which was 15,800 feet above sea level. The company got up well enough, but in coming down the way was blocked by a force of Tibetans. These natives were polite enough, but insisted that the Captain and his men must turn back. All kinds of parliamentary methods were employed by the advance, but were unavailing.

"We sent and invited the chief men to our tent. Two of them were before very long ushered in by Esau, intelligent-looking fellows enough and open to hear all we had to say, yet stanch in their determination to obstruct our further march onward up the nullah we were in. Threats, bribes of money and goods, as well as every other kind of argument, entirely failed to carry any weight with these Rudok officials, for they very wisely remarked that 'if we allow you to go this road, we shall for such an act of disobedience undoubtedly lose our heads; whereas, if we stop you, we shall receive a reward.' They maintained that they would rather risk being killed in attempting to oppose us than meet with certain death for negligence of their work in letting us go through. Argue as we might, nothing would alter their determination, namely, that the only road open to us was back by the road we had come."

It was hard for the party to turn tail, but this they had to do. The Tibetans, however, agreed to give the Captain guides. The English might take the Lauka La route, that led northward, and northward was exactly where Capt. Wellby did not want to go. He pretended, however, that he did, and so a new start was made, but as soon as the danger was over, the Captain struck due east. A perfectly uninhabited region was reached, where there was neither man nor beast. The mountain range of Kuen Lun was skirted, and then privations began, for the stores were almost all consumed. There were grassless plains, with salt lakes. One man had been hurt by the accidental discharge of a firearm, and another was sick, but, what was worse, there was mutiny, the muleteers showing an inclination to disobey orders. The climax was reached when the mule drivers declined moving at all. Then the two plucky Englishmen, with Shazud Mir and the two Indians, moved on together. Some of the mutineers wanted now to return to their duty, but Capt. Wellby declined their services, and these rascals had to get back to Leh the best way they could.

Better luck was now in store for the little expedition. There were occasional yaks and antelopes, which were shot, and there was food; but every now and then the party came near starvation. Now a true wilderness was reached, truly "a no man's land," a "great lone land." The absolute solitude worked on the nerves of even the brave leader. Capt. Wellby writes:

"On one of the adjacent hills I had noticed, through my glasses, actually a man with a little dog. Look as often as we might, still there was no mistaking their identity, yet we could scarcely realize the fact. While the meat was being prepared for breakfast, I went off to interview the stranger. The nearer I came the more was I convinced that there really stood a man and his dog. Suddenly they disappeared from view, and, fearing their escape, I hastened my step, which soon brought me to within an easily recognizable distance, when, on the man with his little dog again showing themselves, I learned that they were no other than two marmots. After breakfast we heard what sounded like men shouting from the other side of the river. We all turned our eyes in the direction whence it came, and, in spite of getting a good view, nothing was visible. We speculated as to what could possibly be the cause of the noise, for all had heard it, and, as is usual on these occasions, were none the wiser in the end. The only result was that there was considerable excitement among our little party. I have read of travelers hearing strange voices when traversing some of the deserts of Turkistan. Perhaps some of these phantoms who emitted those remarkable noises had wandered over into Tibet."

When four months on their journey, and their stores were all gone, and they were living on such little game as could be secured and wild onions, in the nick of time Capt. Wellby struck a caravan en route from Tibet to China. The author writes in the highest terms of the honesty and good conduct of the caravan party and of their hospitality:

"Another thing that surprised us considerably was the civility of everybody in the caravan. Few, if any, of them had seen a European before, but we were strangely exempt from any offensive curiosity. Later on, in China, we often wished that we could move about with the same freedom as we had done in the Ku hok's camp, and I am sure that many a foreigner in England has experienced far greater annoyance from the inquisitiveness of our fellow-countrymen than did we among these rough Tibetans. Equally strange was their respect for our property. While we had been in the wilds we had got into the way of leaving a lot of baggage outside the tent, the space inside being very limited, and, to our delight, we found that we could still do so with perfect safety, for, although the whole cortège passed our tent every morning, our cartridges, ropes, saddles, tent pegs, &c., were every bit as safe lying outside as if they had been inside with us."

Lhassa, in Tibet, had been the point of departure of this caravan, and its destination was Tankar. These caravans make about one trip in the year. The commodities carried are pulo cloth and dates from Tibet. From China tea and tobacco are sent.

Highly interesting is Capt. Wellby's description of caravan life. After a while the explorer cut loose from the caravan, keeping now a northeasterly route. Soon the Chinese frontier was reached and the troubles of the party were at an end. At Tankar Capt. Wellby and his companions were cared for by the Dutch missionary, Dr. Rijnhart, and at Sining by Mr. Ridley of the China Inland Mission. Finally Pekin was reached. The main geographical interest in Capt. Wellby's exploration is this, that he passed over the southern side of the Kuen Lun chain of mountains, and possibly came across some of the sources of the Mekong. In some respects Capt. Wellby and Sven Hedin went over about the same routes. The story of this travel is convincing enough that Capt. Wellby, Lieut. Malcolm, and their small Indian contingent were endowed with rare pluck.

*THROUGH UNKNOWN TIBET. By M. S. Wellby, Captain Eighteenth Hussars. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Niagara as Once Pronounced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to enter my protest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW against the almost universal pronunciation of the word Niagara as Ni-ag-a-ra, instead of the natural and much more euphonious Ni-a-gá-ra. That this is the way it was pronounced by the Indians is evidenced by other words, as Onondaga, Tonawanda, Ticonderoga, Tuscarora, Canandaigua, and hundreds of others, and we have corroborative evidence that Niagara was once so pronounced in Goldsmith's "Traveler." When and how this pronunciation became changed is not important, but I am positive that if, with a little care and thoughtfulness, the original pronunciation could be restored, the result would be pleasant.

C. C. MORTON.

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

Cherbuliez and Wilkes Booth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers inform me whether there is any foundation in fact for the story, by Victor Cherbuliez, entitled "Le Bel Edwards," which deals with an episode in the life of J. Wilkes Booth? H. N. S.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1898.

Comment and Query.

Wordsworth's Dove Cottage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I congratulate the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on their introduction by the editor to Wordsworth, and "Un Sciocco" thanks him for the answer to his question. I have looked for, but have not succeeded in finding, a biography of Wordsworth by Prof. Knight. His editorship of the poems and of the prose writings I know of, and am aware, too, of his enthusiasm on the subject. After hearing him in New York last Spring, I should say his sacred enthusiasm. I may remark that I looked at the time in the papers I am accustomed to see out this way—THE TIMES and The Post—for some notice or report of the lectures, but did not find any. I took the opportunity of trying to learn something when down among the business men, by mentioning to one on the question of how my time passed in New York, that I had been at a lecture on Wordsworth, by Prof. Knight of St. Andrew's. "Oh, indeed!" he said in a jaunty tone, and as if such a thing was with him a daily occurrence, and after a pause, "Was it in Chickering Hall, or where?" I told him it was in a college church up town, and he gave me a look so queer that the thought passed through my mind like a flash—he takes me for a crank. "Yes," I said "and it was a great treat." He responded: "You enjoyed it, eh? Well, I am very glad," which I thought was good manners, and that it would be the same in me not to pursue the subject.

But to arrive at a conclusion I risked the taste and asked him if he had looked much into Wordsworth. "No," he said, "I guess not; let me see. No, I can't say I have. The fact is, all I can do is read the papers. I get home at night, and if I don't go out to the club or theatre or get up a game at cards, I go asleep reading the paper. It's different with you, I dare say." "Yes," I said, "for these things are very well in their way, but I don't let them have the mastery," and I gave a laugh and he gave a laugh and said, "Right, quite right," and the subject would hold together no longer. I made other experiments with varying results, but in them altogether I thought I saw something of the reason why Prof. Knight's lectures were not reported. I called at some book stores, good and indifferent, and could hardly credit my senses when I found neither more knowledge nor apparently interest there in Wordsworth, Dr. Knight, or his lectures, and was then fully satisfied of the reason why the papers took no notice of them. But I know towns in Wisconsin where, if such lectures had been delivered, they would have been reported.

But to return. Only that it was just a little bit hard to catch every word, it was soul stirring to listen to the professor on his great theme; he so evidently admires Wordsworth beyond any other man since—to keep within bounds—Plato. I cannot but like him for it. We love a man who loves with his whole soul. And it is not necessary to go with him all the way, although it might be even difficult to say why not, for his case is a strong one, and he is master of it. Then there was the singing tones of the Scotch speaker, which was to me like a drink of cold water from a mountain spring. There was the unction manifest, too, which takes possession of a Scotchman at times, and especially when he reads poetry he loves, and endues him with a spirit of fervor and devotion which to the feelings is convincing; an accent I had not heard for many a day, and which recalled to me the manner of Robertson of Irvine, as I heard him once recite the stanza on melancholy in Collins's ode on "The Passions" and the Scotch version of the Twenty-third Psalm, which to hear once was to remember forever. I am sure Prof. Knight will pardon me for saying this, nor object to being bracketed in this matter with that singular and gifted man.

But what I set out to make a note about was Dove Cottage. It is not really a matter of moment, except for the sake of exactness, which is, of course, always desirable. The question with me still is, When did it receive its name? For it does not appear from anything I can find that Wordsworth lived in it under that name. John Morley, writing ten years ago, makes frequent reference to it, but does not call it Dove Cottage. F. W. H. Myers, who is, if I mistake not, a recognized authority among Wordsworthian students, does not in his biography seem to know anything of it. But stranger still, Wordsworth himself does not ever make use of the name, but speaks invariably of Town-End, Grasmere. Can any one conceive of William Wordsworth living in a house called Dove Cottage, associated, too, with an "olive bough," and we have no verses upon it? I cannot. For, though I attach little value to Taine's critique, and sympathize much less with its tone, there is just some little truth in his ridicule of the themes that Wordsworth sometimes takes up. And Wordsworth does write a sonnet on a Westmoreland cottage, but it is not Dove Cottage. In a letter written by Miss Wordsworth Sept. 10, 1809, she gives a very minute account of this cottage inside and out, but she gives it no name. I may add a quotation from Myers—"In the Spring of 1808 Wordsworth left Town-End for Allan Bank. • • • From thence he removed for a time, in 1811, to the parsonage at Grasmere • • • and in the Spring of 1813 Mr. Wordsworth migrated to this (Rydal Mount) their favorite and last abode."

If Wordsworth is the great teacher which the best thought of the time holds him to be, Prof. Knight's Wordsworthian work would not be easily overestimated, for he brings to bear upon him in his expositions the fire of a fine enthusiasm, and preserves to his countrymen and the world forever those precious legacies to which the years, as they roll away, will doubtless only add more value. We are almost unable to bear what he tells us of Wordsworth's place among the great writers of all time, but when we have heard what others have to say whose opinions it is equally impossible to slight, and, better still, when we have put, as best we can, these opinions to the test, we find so much in him, so much, too, unmistakably, of, as the professor told us, "the cure for the fever and the fret," that we are prepared to believe Dr. Knight when he says that it is no more possible to exhaust Wordsworth than Plato.

UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 2, 1898.

[Prof. Knight's biography of Wordsworth (3 vols., $20,) was published by Macmillan & Co. in 1889. It is true, as asserted by our esteemed correspondent, (who is less un Sciocco than his signature,) that Myers and others fail to make any reference to the Town-End home as Dove Cottage. The probability seems to be that the reversion to the "Dove and Olive Bough" wayside inn period, for a new name, was due to Town-End having become a misnomer. Grasmere extended its limits beyond that point after Wordsworth's time. But Stopford A. Brooke's pamphlet is not clear as to the time when or by whom the change was made.—Ed.]

A Neglected Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Woman in fiction has always been made beautiful as far back as Helen's day, when the man was a soldier of fortune. Nor was he dishonorable because of his trade. Later came the crusades with man mighty and fierce for the love of woman. Later still clergymen were part of the literary man's stock in trade; then doctors and lawyers, and the man who "kept death off at the pen's point." The traveler and financier have been unsparingly used. Richard Harding Davis introduced to us the greatest of living engineers, Mr. Robert Clay, and in his wake engineers have been born by fifties in magazine stories.

But the newspaper man is a new figure in fiction, and his possibilities are unlimited. Not even has dear Mr. Davis spoiled him. I call him the newspaper man because the term covers men who appear under many different names. Mr. Barrie has made use of the term reporter, and the journalist Anthony Hope used the word scribbler. Julian Hawthorne will call him a journalist. Archie Gordon was a newspaper correspondent, yet the person I mean is a newspaper man-whatever he is called.

In no position is he at his wits' end. He can write "leaderettes" at a cent a line or marry an heiress; he interviews a criminal one minute and discusses a sermon with the Bishop the next.

Day before yesterday he was hip deep in poverty; yesterday he had on his store clothes and late in the day took a deep dive in the river of wealth, came out, shook himself, bit his pen and gave you a half column on the officers of some new millionaire trust.

Mrs. A. will have a dinner to-night which he must look after; to-morrow morning he will find a case of starvation. He makes you shed tears over a puppy, and writes an account of a fierce battle, in which he himself was wounded, without once using the pronoun of the first person. He may sweep the editor's office now, but next week he may say: "Let me have a chat with Louis of Messina. He's kept me waiting some twenty minutes as it is and that's a little longer than I can give him."

This man is modest and unassuming, imprudent and aggressive, all in a moment. He is weak and impulsive in the presence of women, cool and calculating when face to face with death. His face is that of Richard Harding Davis, and he is ever interesting to the girl of blue skirt with smart shirt waist. He is a character. He is new stock and good stock. Perhaps he has come to stay. Why shouldn't he? He is a good fellow, and invariably smokes.

N. A.

Hyde Park, Vt., July 31, 1898.

Children in a Prosaic World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In passing through Quebec the other day I picked up at the hotel book stall, the August number of The Pall Mall Magazine, and found in it one of Mr. Nesbit's charming chapters about the Bastable children. That such delicious children exist by the thousand in this prosaic world of ours is undoubtable, but it is rare to find an artist who can show them to us in such vivid colors. Mr. Nesbit must not only know children well, but have that subtile power to enter into the finer intricacies of their imaginings, which marks him to a singular degree as a master in the science of childhood.

The cynics may say that no such children exist, that to live in such a fairyland of imagination is impossible, but I beg to bear testimony to the fact that I, as well as Mr. Nesbit, have known just such children, albeit never five of them at one time or together, and that their pretend life was to them so vividly real that it made the poetry of their existence. To instance one case, I knew an only child whose longing for companionship of his own flesh and blood was so great that he created for himself two brothers. He talked of them, played with them, and followed them during absences as if they were indeed in the flesh. As time went on and he realised that he was being chaffed about these brothers of his imagination, only two courses lay open to him; one to join the skeptics, and acknowledge the myth, the other to carry his play to some legitimate finish, and this latter alternative, the truly artistic one, he chose.

One day we were told that the elder brother had been killed in a railway accident, and some time later on the other died after a lingering illness consequent on a broken leg. Never by look or word did he confess that these brothers were the children of his brain. Had he come in contact with Mr. Nesbit's Bastable children how they would have stimulated one another's fancies.

Our Puritan forefathers would have called this lying and met it with many stripes. Our immediate forebears, engrossed in money getting, would have pooh-poohed the whole thing as nonsense, perhaps because it had no commercial value, but in this critical age, when everything is analyzed from a soul to a microbe, the fairyland life of the children is coming in for a share of critical exposition. We hope it may always rest in such loving and appreciative hands as Mr. Nesbit's.

The story teller of to-day is haunted by the bugbear of a purpose, and with this end in view he or she too often shows the world some sin ulcer so revolting that we long for a kindly hand to cover the spot until such time as the great Physician shall pass by and, touching, make it whole. To turn from such tales to this sweet story of which I write, is like leaving the dusty highway for a green and sheltered dell, where flows a quiet stream of limpid water.

S.

Rouille à Pic, P. Q., Canada, July 29, 1898.

[So many words of commendation have been said of late for the writings of E. Nesbit that readers will be interested to know something of the writer's biography. This writer is not a man, but a woman. E. Nesbit, moreover, is the pen name that conceals the real name of Mrs. Hubert Bland. She was born in London in 1858, and is the youngest daughter of John Collis Nesbit. She was married to Hubert Bland in 1879. Her publications already number ten or more.—Ed.]

"Mr. Daly's Fatal Error."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 30th inst., under the heading of "Mr. Daly's Fatal Error," Mr. Fisher pokes fun (over my shoulders) at the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It was they that in a Pickwickian sense discovered Washington's footprints on the venerable rolling stone, one time of Bellevue Hospital, outside and inside the building, later on the pedestal of the Wall Street statue, and at the present writing within the Sub-Treasury.

Although I had at hand the original inscription which Mr. Fisher quotes for his own purpose in connection with the fabricated inauguration platform, I confined myself to the history of the stone. That was a matter of first importance and serious enough for best effort to relieve our city from the shame of a fictitious memorial. Undoubtedly ridicule may often secure what reason cannot gain. The fact that the schoolmaster was abroad when the Commissioners subscribed their names to their little piece of self-love did not concern me. The candid historian did not look on the statement, which was a' a muddle, as to whether Chancellor Livingston, or the oath of office, or Washington, stood on the stone, as "shrewd composition," as Mr. Fisher may believe, to save the officials from future exposure. Nevertheless the Commissioners were certainly shrewd enough to accomplish fame, or rather notoriety. The tablet has made historical mendacity and proved the value of self-assertion. The old stone which formed the balcony of the first Capitol, (which was without such feature;) the brown sandstone from the floor of Federal Hall, (which was paved with marble;) the stone quarried more than a quarter of a century after the inauguration ceremonies; the builder's stone rejected for the crosswalk, as without patriotic consideration by these very same Commissioners themselves when of the board of ten Governors of the Almshouse Department—this monumental claimant receives respect due only honorable service.

If each Commissioner were before the stone to-day he would laugh last and laugh best.

TIMOTHY DALY.

New York, Aug. 4, 1898.

In a Pickwickian Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "H. E. C.," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of yesterday, has not followed the teachings of Christian Scientists to their logical conclusion, otherwise he would not take up with the suggestion to send them to Cuba to stop Mauser bullets. All these teachings must be taken in a Pickwickian sense. Historical facts have no bearing upon a system of faith which, in its nature, is opposed to facts of any kind. The faith of the great army of believers makes them proof against drowning in tropical waters, infection, and Spanish bullets, in the same way that the expounder referred to said that Christ "went up to Jerusalem"—in thought only. Of course, if a person of that cult should be perforated with a bullet, faith would deny the fact, and if perchance the man should die and refuse to believe himself dead, this would only be in conformity with the doctrine; but it introduces difficulties which are too deep for my comprehension.

My suggestion is that the whole body of Christian Scientists should go to Puerto Rico or to Manila, in thought, and thus confront the Spanish Army. No doubt the number and intensity of these thought waves would strike terror to our enemies and a bloodless victory would result.

Mrs. Eddy's book is probably the most remarkable book, in one respect, ever written. With page after page of words, which read well but convey no meaning, it is a masterpiece of composition of a kind which appeals only to those who think it is great because it is beyond their comprehension. The "Glossary" is unique.

R. HITCHCOCK.

New York, July 31, 1898.

Jane Austen Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At one time Mr. Alden was, I believe, editor of Harper's Magazine, when it was considered so moral that poor Du Maurier was obliged to submit to a pruning of "Trilby" which made the story most disconnected and awkward. This was out of deference to Mr. Alden's strong sense of morality. Has a residence in London weakened that sense? Or does he find himself so very moral in comparison with the rest of the world that he has ceased to believe in the uprightness of mankind?

In his letter of July 10, he deliberately accuses all who protested against his estimate of Miss Austen's novels, some months ago, of intentional falsehood. He even essays a joke about "Men and Mendacity." Apparently he disproves the old Latin saying; with the "coelum" he has changed his "animum."

Jokes are delightful, precious things. But there are subjects which are sacred to every right-minded person of good taste. Even as a joke, it is not pleasant to be accused of lying. As I really do not value Mr. Alden's opinion of me, an utterly unknown person, I do not write to endeavor to correct him; but as the person who headed, through your courtesy, the protests against Mr. Alden's estimate of the value of Miss Austen's writing, I write now protesting against a difference of opinion in a matter of literary taste being made the excuse for charging a number of persons with lying. If he really means what he says, that it is easy to obtain a reputation for good literary judgment by lying, I must differ from him absolutely, and consider that London morals are sadly deteriorating. If he intends his statement as a joke, the joke is too perilously near an insult to be laughed at.

E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., July 31, 1898.

[Our London correspondent has done many creditable things in his time; but he has never edited Harper's Magazine. That work, for a long series of years, has been done with conspicuous success by another man bearing the same surname—Henry M. Alden.—Ed.]

Was It a Joke?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read my TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW last Monday, I was really too angry to write. Now, looking over THE REVIEW just before I send it on its travels, I feel that I must say something about Mr. Alden's remarks on Jane Austen. If it is a joke, I don't think lying is a suitable subject for jokes. I expect to find some expressions of indignation in THE REVIEW published yesterday. In this remote nook on the Maine coast, I only receive my SATURDAY REVIEW on Monday afternoon. My admiration of its excellence continues unabated; it is really much more satisfactory than Literature, but Mr. Alden has no business even to pretend that he believes a lot of men and women who differ from him are lying. You see I hark back to my original grievance, but in spite of it believe me, very sincerely yours,

L. B.

West Brooklin, Me., July 31, 1898.

A Sonnet to an Editor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following sonnet I found written in ink on one of the title pages of a book, "The Letters, Conversation, &c., of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," which was compiled anonymously. The sonnet was dedicated to the editor of the work. If any one of your readers happens to know who the author of it is, will he kindly inform me?

"A gibbering ape that leads an elephant;
A dwarf depriv'd, the presence heralding
Of potent wizard, or the Elfin King;
Caliban, deigning sage advice to grant
To mighty Prosper in some hour of want;
Sweet Bully Bottom, while the fairies sing,
Braying applause to their rich caroling—
But feebly typify thy flippant cant,
Stupid defamer, who, for many a year,
With Earth's profoundest teacher wast,
And, notwithstanding, dost at last appear
at school;
A brainless, heartless, faithless, hopeless
fool.
Come, take thy cap and bells and throne
thee here,
Conspicuous on the Dunce's loftiest stool."

EDISON T. FILMORE.

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

Stevenson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please to tell me in the next issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, (1) in what rank Robert Louis Stevenson stands as an author? (2) What novel is considered his masterpiece?

GEORGE WRIGHT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 1898.

[(1.) Among his contemporaries Stevenson's place is in the first rank. (2.) Of his finished books "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour"; but had he lived to complete "Weir of Hermiston" that work would have been his masterpiece—and perhaps it is still.

Ah, who shall lift that wand of magic power
And the lost clue regain?
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower,
Unfinished must remain!

—Ed.]

Here and There.

Comment on Facts and Events at Home and Abroad.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones's estate has been valued at £53,493. Looking over the property left by other English artists in regard the following list has been made up: Mr. Edward Armitage R. A., left £318,462; Sir John Gilbert, R. R., £231,584; Sir John Millais, P. R. A., £97,199; Sir Edward Burne-Jones, £53,493; J. L. Pearson, R. A., £51,944; Lord Leighton, P. R. A., £47,888; W. C. T. Dobson, R. A, £17,108; Stacey Marks, R. A., £9,388; P. H. Calderon, R. A., £6,103. Mr. Armitage's estate was by no means made by his brush, as he inherited a fortune. Sir John Gilbert is said to have been a most economical man and saved his money. Sir John Millais's £97,000 he owed entirely to his art. He was the most generous of men, and had he so pleased might have accumulated a great deal more money. The estates left by Dobson, Stacey Marks, and Calderon were by no means large. It is a necessity that an artist should exercise prudence and not live from hand to mouth. Few know outside of the profession how expensive is the artist's calling. The renting of a proper atelier costs a great deal of money, and models and accessories are continuous drains. The grand genre, the big fresco, the adornment of the walls or the ceiling of a public building bring in a lump sum, supposably large, but when such a work is finished it represents incessant labor, carried over several years. That one item, traveling expenses, always costs big money. "There you see that Roman soldier, with his short sword and shield? It is not so conspicuous a figure, but I at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the man and his arms are absolutely correct. Well, to get him exactly, that took a trip from New York to Rome, and thence to Naples, and after that visits to all important museums in Europe." "And that figure cost"? was asked of the artist. "Well, I was gone just three months. I footed up as nearly as I could the expenses of that trip, and call it $1,500. Oh, I don't begrudge it. It was well worth it." Perhaps it is the successful portrait painters who makes the most money. In London a thousand pounds is a fashionable painter's charge for a likeness, and one or two get more than that. But there are many artists, and the average gain is small. Art is long, life is short, and, taking "short" in its Wall Street acceptation, the money remuneration of the painter is "short," too.

George Frederick Watts, the well-known and much-respected English artist, is now in his seventy-eighth year. Despite his advanced age, his mental and even physical activity are remarkable. With Mrs. Watts, the artist's residence is at Compton Moor, in Surrey, and here they are carrying out a new kind of practical usefulness. There is a chapel to be built at Compton Moor, and under the supervision of the artist and his wife the villagers are working up his plans for the building. For some time past the country folk have been taught to model in clay, to carve in wood, and to fashion iron, so that their handiwork may be found useful in the decoration of the chapel. There is something very beautiful in the fact that a painter and his wife in the decline of their lives should still become stimulants for the production of good and artistic work.

Will some one please define what is the "unearned increment" as relates to pictures or books? You might have had a Rousseau or a Corot thirty years ago for a thousand francs or even less than that. You could not buy a good specimen of either of these artists' works to-day for less than 50,000f. Take the matter of books. As Mr. Wheatley shows, in his "Prices of Books," how the "unearned increment" comes about, is not discoverable. In 1807 a fine Shakespeare folio was sold for £9, and Lady Burdett-Coutts some thirty years ago (we have not the date at hand) paid £716 2s. for her copy, and it would bring very much more than that to-day. Walton and Burns were sold for a few shillings when published, but for first editions in good order you would have to pay £1,000 to-day for either of them. The "unearned increment" in pictures and books is a matter of luck. The new book you buy to-day may depreciate in value from the moment of its purchase, and yet it may be a prize when you are dead and gone. It is all pretty much a lottery like many other things.

In McClure's for August Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences" are concluded. This last paper is of great interest, telling as it does of Lee's surrender. The private interview between Grant and Lee and the purport of it Gen. Grant communicated to Mr. Dana. Lee said "he should devote his whole efforts to pacifying the country and bringing the people back to the Union." When Mr. Dana met the President for the last time there were many touching and some amusing incidents. There was a question of arresting Jacob Thompson, and Mr. Stanton was eager to get him within prison walls. But Lincoln's good sense prevailed. He said to Mr. Dana: "When you have got an elephant by the hind leg and he is trying to run away, it's best to let him run." Mr. Dana repeated the story to Stanton, and the head of the War Department remarked: "Oh, stuff!" That night Lincoln was murdered. It fell to Mr. Dana's lot to examine into the condition of the railroads "which we had seized and used in the prosecution of the war," and to recommend what was to be done with them. The ideas of the department were, it seems, of a most liberal character—in fact, more freedom was to be given to the roads than Mr. Dana thought was expedient at the time. "It was believed that this generosity would react favorably upon the revenue and credit of the Nation," and Mr. Dana concludes, "and there is no doubt that it did." In the same number is Rudyard Kipling's "In Ambush," Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles's "Military Europe," with Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan's "My Ride Across Cuba." There are several short stories, and altogether this midsummer fiction number is an excellent example of McClure's.

In the August Century the Rev. Charles W. Shields writes a most interesting article on his brother-in-law, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane. Several letters are introduced which passed between Alfred Tennyson and Dr. Kane. Dr. Kane in his arctic expedition "tells of a great shaft of stone found to the north of latitude 79 degrees," which the explorer named "The Tennyson Monument." This was a compliment fully appreciated by Tennyson, and he referred to Dr. Kane in the "Palace of Art." When the arctic explorer was in England ill-health prevented his meeting the poet. At Farringford, in the breakfast room "over the mantel shelf" there hung "a fine colored print of the great arctic monument discovered by Kane." The feeling of Tennyson for Dr. Kane must have been a warm one, because Lady Tennyson was the niece of Sir John Franklin. A correspondent writes us of the deep impression Dr. Kane made on him, and how he heard from him of his strange adventures when he was the guest of the Spanish merchant Souza, "and his visit to the slave factories in Africa," as it is presented in The Century. His visit to Africa, so our correspondent states, undermined his health. The two extremes of climate, the arctic and torrid, were trying. Of Dr. Kane's pluck and courage in the Mexican war there can be no question. "In taking command of the Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin," writes Mr. Shields, "he approached a task over which his scientific training and previous travels had specially fitted him." The most successful career of the late George W. Childs had its beginning in the publication of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's "Arctic Explorations." Mr. Childs had the foresight to estimate the value of the work, and he found the necessary capital for its publication. "A very quiet little gentleman was Dr. Kane," concludes our correspondent, "singularly modest, and you had to be intimate with him before he would tell anything of his own personal adventures, and he had gone through more of them than usually fall to the lot of one man." The article in The Century is fully illustrated, containing a portrait of Dr. Kane, with fac similes of several of his arctic sketches.

What is a Velasquez worth—$5 or $50,000? For the last half century there has been a discussion over a picture purporting to have been the work of Velasquez and said to be the portrait of Charles I. When Charles went to Spain in 1623 wanting to marry the Infanta, the story goes that he sat for Velasquez. The marriage being off, Charles came home with his picture, and it is believed gave his likeness to the Duke of Buckingham. The picture hung for over a century in Fife House. In a catalogue printed in 1708 this was the entry: "Charles I. when Prince of Wales. Three-quarters. Painted at Madrid when his marriage with the Infanta was proposed. Velasquez. This picture belonged to the Duke of Buckingham." Some time within the first ten years of this century the Earl of Fife's pictures were stored in London. Did the storekeeper dispose of this picture? Anyhow it passed through several hands, and then became the property of a schoolmaster. When the school and its contents were sold in 1845 a Mr. Edward Share bought the picture for £8. Then the executors of the Earl of Fife seized the so-called "Charles I.," and declared that the picture had been stolen or surreptitiously abstracted during or subsequent to the month of February, 1809. The Court threw out the case of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Share got his pictures. Then Mr. Share turned on the executors with a claim of trespass and obtained a verdict of £1,000. Mr. Share since then has written several pamphlets about the picture in proof of its authenticity. Nevertheless the experts do not seem to agree about the portrait as having been painted by Velasquez.

Again are "alley-tors" "commoneys" and marbles generally under discussion, and learned commentators of Pickwick are showing their erudition. The small boy of Boston and Philadelphia after the Revolution was probably more English than was the New York urchin, and so the first two kept sacred the English names of their playthings. Some seventy years ago, then, the Boston and Philadelphia boy called his best marbles "alley-tors," and never "alley-taws." Generally they were known as "white alleys," because they were white and made of marble. They used to cost two for a cent, while "commoneys" could be had eight for the penny. The commoneys were the stakes to be played for. The alley-tors or "white-alleys" never were parted with. They were special and expensive treasures. In process of time "white alleys" were made of china or porcelain and were ornamented with colored rings. The commoneys when brand-new were superb—that is to youthful eyes. There were blue, green, and tawney, but when played with soon lost their respective shadings. "Tor" may be Celtic, meaning a stone. A black marble was a treasure, and their production was a secret. A commoney could, however, be made black. You wrapped the commoney in a buttered rag and exposed it to the fire, and the carbon became deposited. Somehow, with his fine conservatism, the boy has never taken kindly to the glass marble. Charles Dickens made no mistakes when describing the marbles of his time.

Mrs. Lynn Linton's last appearance as a writer was made in The Queen, and the topic was "Ructions." The lady thought that "Ructions" were rather necessary in the family circle. If there was to be a "tempest in a teapot," let it take the guise of a ruction, and then one of the disputants might not fling the teapot with its scalding contents at the head of the other. It was an amusing article, and quite in the vein of Mrs. Lynn Linton. A most valued and trustworthy correspondent writes us that the differences between Mr. and Mrs. Linton were of the slightest. Mrs. Linton was not inclined to make the United States her home. Letters between the two were constant and always friendly. Mrs. Linton sent her husband her literary work. In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 21 of last year was published a letter of Mr. W. J. Linton's relative to Rossetti. The artist took to task Mr. Sulman, who had said that Mr. Linton had a poor appreciation of Rossetti's designs. Mr. Linton wrote to us: "I valued Rossetti's drawings too much not to at least endeavor faithfully rendering them, and for such faithful rendering he more than once chose me as his engraver." It is not generally known that the striking cover which adorns The Cornhill Magazine was designed by Mr. Linton, and an admirable and lasting piece of work it is. Thackeray, who was by no means easy to please, showed good judgment in selecting Linton.

"An interesting collection, gentlemen, and made up of scalps, teeth, bones, and other interesting relics, brought together by a well-known cannibal chief. Such a collection, my friends, could not be repeated for love or money. Shall I start the lot at 5 shillings?" Excited by the eloquence of the auctioneer, the competition then began for these articles. At a sale in London there was offered a collection of title pages, printers' marks and devices, all torn from literary and artistic works. It was the spoil of some former Grangerite. Of course your modern Grangerite does not jerk a picture from a book, or gash a title page, and it is true, too, that there are many books which have no value beyond illustrations and typography, but the Grangerite excites vandalism in others. "Show me your collection of prints," said a very lofty person the other day to a seller of second-hand books on Ann Street. "Here they are, Mr. Herod," said the seller of books, passing over a portfolio which was labeled "Massacre of the Innocents."

Spain holds the monopoly of corks, though corked herself pretty often; but what are we to do for the ordinary stoppers to our wine bottles? The American Wine Press and Mineral Water News tells us that our main supply since the war comes from England, and that there are corks in sufficient quantity for a long time to come. This Internal Revenue Department tax requires a fine understanding for its perfect comprehension. Sell your root beer as a refreshing beverage, but beware of styling it a "Blood Purifier," for if you do every bottle will want a stamp. Ginger ale, the queen of soft drinks, requires, so the authority before us says, no stamp. It is "ale" by courtesy. Then somebody wants to know: "Why a glass of lager beer, which is heavily taxed, should cost as much as a glass of buttermilk, lemonade, soda water, or aerated water?" There is material both amusing and instructive to be found in The American Wine Press and Mineral Water News.

The prices of the Burne-Jones show the highest water mark, for it is well to bear this in mind that the majority of the pictures were unfinished or were sketches. The "Love and the Pilgrim" sold for 5,500 guineas. The "Dream of Lancelot," which sold for 650 guineas, was a pastel. Eighteen water colors fetched, say, $35,000. Even a small sketch sold for $250. There is no possible reason to suppose that these Burne-Jones pictures or sketches will depreciate in value. On the contrary, in a commercial sense, it is probable that they will turn out to be prime investments. When if you are well to do you buy stocks and bonds, you salt them away in a safe, and that is the end of them. An English critic looks at judicious picture purchases in this way: "If a rich man framed and glazed his share certificates and hung them round his walls, his life would be made very uncomfortable for him, but, happily, nobody can be called a vulgar plutocrat for collecting a fine gallery of pictures."

The Home Journal for August is designated "The Patriotic Flag Number." On the cover stands Columbia, backed up by the British lion, and both stand ready to protect their colors. One interesting article is on the American flag, which is thoroughly illustrated. The subject is best understood by means of the pictures. The story of the life of Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of "The American Flag," is well told. One special department found in The Home Journal is devoted to the interests of the commercial traveler.

Lord Leighton's house at Kensington, which is soon to be turned over to England, is under process of arrangement, and will shortly be opened to the public—that is, under certain precautions and for a limited period. On the principal floor will be shown the works of the artist, and in all mediums. Some are in water colors, many of the preliminary sketches being on gray paper touched with crayon, or effects heightened with white. Here and there are photographs, and around these drawings, all suggested by the sun picture. The

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painter used the pencil for contour, the brush for color effects, and in this respect differed not in the least from other artists. Notable are the accurate studies of architecture which belong to Leighton's early years. The assemblage of all the works of this artist will be of inestimable value to the student, for exactly how a great man begins and concludes his labor is not often seen.

Literature tells us of Thackeray's early journalistic venture. On Jan. 5, 1833, was published in London The National Standard, which was to appear as a weekly at a cost of twopence the number. The editor was F. W. N. Bayley, and music, literature, science, and theatricals were to be treated. Bayley was to be "assisted by the most eminent literary men of the day." We adopt the same phraseology in 1898. On May 4 Bayley gave up the job, and there was a new editor, and it was Thackeray who now ruled the destinies of The National Standard. The new conductor had his joke. "We have got rid of Old Bayley," he wrote. But the paper did not get along, and its last number, under date of Jan. 25, 1834, may be seen in the catacombs of the British Museum. Major Carmichael Smyth, Thackeray's stepfather, was the capitalist and sunk his money in the enterprise.

There are two notably good cartoons in a recent number of Puck. Mr. Pughe draws Neptune, and his aquatic Majesty is very much annoyed. There are so many Spanish ships sinking that he is being crowded out of the bottom of the sea. Mr. Keppler, who has all the best qualities of his father, shows Uncle Sam and Columbia, and both of these personages are somewhat disgruntled. In a basket, as if thrust on them, are four babies, duly labeled "Cuba," "Puerto Rico," "Hawaii," and "The Philippines," and Uncle Sam says: "Gosh! I wish they wouldn't come quite so many in a bunch. I guess I can do as well by them as I've done by the others." Puck explains the exact situation, and is hopeful, and why shouldn't we be?

Some time ago a brief description of the gallery of French art exhibited in London at the Guild Hall under the auspices of the civic functionaries of the great city was printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. As was to be expected, a number of the pictures were loaned by leading American collectors. At the close of the exhibition additional éclat will be given to the occasion by a dinner offered by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House in "honour of art," and by a ball at the Guild Hall. Invitations have reached New York, which have been sent to some of the leading officers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1998 a Mayor of New York might imitate the present Mayor of London. Certainly for the present century an exhibition of pictures cared for by the present incumbent of the Mayoralty is hardly to be expected.

Thomas B. Mosher in The Bibelot gives a reprint of William Watson's "Wordsworth Grave," and his "Lachrymae Musarum." The mission of The Bibelot is to scatter poetry or prose for book lovers, chosen in part from scarce editions and sources not generally known. The present number is the eighth of the series. The paper of The Bibelot number is beautiful, the typography perfect, and the cost of it? Why it is 5 cents, and it is a Portland (Me.) publication. Is not this stanza admirable for its appreciation of Wordsworth?

"From Shelley's dazzling glow or thund'rous haze,
From Byron's tempest anger, tempest mirth,
Men turned to thee and found—not blast and blaze,
Tumult of tottering heavens, but peace on earth."

The little fact about paper is amusing. When the Committee on the Deterioration of Paper sent in its report one of the leading points made was that paper which was to be used in all works of a permanent character "must contain not less than 70 per cent. of rag." When the Society of Art published its report it was printed on paper which by no means contained 70 per cent. of rag. The society did, however, try its best to buy good paper in the London market, that is, up to their proposed standard, but "there was none in stock," nor were manufacturers willing to manufacture such paper. This statement of the Society of Arts, so The Athenaeum believes, will force authors "who trust in their immortality," to start paper mills of their own.

Mme. Michelet, the wife of the man who wrote "L'Oiseau," "l'Insecte," and "La Mer," still lives in a house overlooking the Luxembourg. Michelet was fairly advanced in years when he married the lady who was his second wife. Some friend lately visiting Mme. Michelet noticed an aviary, but there was not a single inmate there. When "L'Oiseau" was written the aviary was full of birds, and their song was Michelet's inspiration. Man and wife had the sincerest love and respect for one another, and Michelet tells us that it was Madame who made him look at nature in its proper light. In his preface to "L'Oiseau" Michelet gives in part the story of his second marriage, and how his wife was half creole.

We can hardly conceive of a surgeon who is not an anatomist. Every sculptor must be an anatomist, though quite ignorant of the healing art. In France two doctors, MM. Paul Richer and Ribemont-Dessaignes, have had professor's chairs given them in the Academy of Medicine, and both of them are as distinguished as sculptors as in their regular profession.

A Liberal Education.

Books a Young Man Asks For—A List Suggested to Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you give a list of books for a young man to read and study to acquire a liberal education, omitting Greek and Latin? Please answer in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. C. J. C.

Hudson, N. Y., July 24, 1898.

The request of "C. J. C." suggests a number of questions rather than a satisfactory answer. In the first place, what is "a liberal education"? A well-known millionaire is said to have declared that "Enough money is always a little more than one has"; and would not all educated men aver that "a liberal education is still a little more"? And, again, where must the "young man" begin? Has he had the foundation usually laid in preparatory schools, or must he make his start from the foot of the ladder? Is he in the habit of reading? And what? What are his aptitudes and tastes? What is his mental grasp? Does he need textbooks for awhile, or is he ready for the world's great works?

If his early education has been neglected, he can scarcely do better than to follow the line of English study laid down in the catalogue of some school that prepares for college, mastering by the aid of the recommended textbooks the history of our own country and of England, and taking a broad view of ancient, mediaeval, and modern history. If possible he will do well to supplement this study by reading the series of admirable little volumes, "Epochs of Modern History." They are written by eminent scholars, and are published by the Scribners. In connection with the study of any country or epoch, brief biographies of great men of the period should be read, with any really illuminating historic poetry or fiction bearing upon the subject. Maps, of course, are a necessity. Should the intending student have the time to pursue his study of history more widely than has been indicated, he will find a list of the best historic works in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 21. It is given in an article by Mr. Cicero W. Harris, entitled, "The Fifty Greatest Books." Indeed, that article is perhaps a sufficient answer to "C. J. C.'s" question, although the books named are too few for his purpose, and there are several titles which should not be included in such severely select company as the world's "best fifty."

Assuming now that our "young man" has laid his foundation, and that he wishes a list of the books that every educated man has read—or intends to read—I venture to suggest the following, referring him to Mr. Harris for his history, and adding Carlyle's "French Revolution" and Lecky's "History of Rationalism in Europe":

Biography—Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Then Lockhart's "Life of Scott"; read Macaulay's and Carlyle's essays on Johnson; Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Plutarch's "Lives," Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay," Froude's "Life of Carlyle," Carlyle's "Reminiscences," John Stuart Mill's "Autobiography," "The Life of Charles Kingsley," by his wife; "The Life, Letters, and Addresses of Frederick Robertson," by Stafford Brooke; "The Life of Tennyson," by his son. There is an excellent series of brief biographies, called "English Men of Letters," published by the Harpers; and, of course, lives of our own public men should be read.

In reading essays, speeches, and poems, it is important that our young friend should have advice as to selection. He cannot read all, and he will wish to read those productions on which the fame of their authors chiefly rests. To enumerate these here would make the present reply much too long. I can give only the names of authors and books:

Essays and Speeches.—Bacon's essays, annotated by Whately; Macaulay's essays and speeches; Carlyle's miscellaneous essays, Jeffrey's essays, "The Spectator"; Burke's orations, Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," Herbert Spencer's "The Data of Ethics," John Stuart Mill's address on "Education," Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," "Crown of Wild Olive," "Fors Clavigera," "Essays of Elia"; De Quincey's essays, Emerson's essays, Hare's "Guesses at Truth."

Poets.—Shakespeare, (and here let me say parenthetically that referring "C. J. C.'s" question to a friend, the reply was: "Tell him to read Shakespeare and nothing else, and he will have his 'liberal education'!") Scott, Milton, Longfellow, Tennyson, Lowell, Robert Browning, Whittier, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Wordsworth. It would be well to have an English-American anthology. "The Fireside Encyclopaedia of Poetry," by Coates, is, upon the whole, a satisfactory collection of the best short poems.

Fiction.—English—Scott's "Waverley," "The Talisman," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "The Abbot," "Woodstock," "Rob Roy," "Quentin Durward," "Old Mortality," "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," "Guy Mannering"; Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," "David Copperfield," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Nicholas Nickleby," "A Tale of Two Cities," "A Christmas Carol"; Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Vanity Fair"; George Eliot's "Silas Marner," "Adam Bede," "Romola," "The Mill on the Floss," "Middlemarch"; Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Hugo's "Les Miserables," Cervantes's "Don Quixote," De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," "The Arabian Nights," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and Macaulay's essays thereon; Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," Maria Edgeworth's "The Absentee" and "Helen," Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," Rudyard Kipling's "Plain Tales from the Hills."

American Fiction.—Hawthorne's "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Scarlet Letter"; Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Old Town Folks"; Howells's "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "The Minister's Charge," "A Hazard of New Fortunes"; Miss Wilkins's "Jerome, a Poor Man," and short stories; Thomas Nelson Page's "In Ole Virginia," Miss Murfree's "In the Tennessee Mountains," Frank Stockton's "Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine," "The Dusantes," "The Squirrel Inn"; Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus" books. These stories by American authors keep the reader in touch with the life of his own country, and, therefore, deserve a place in his list of books, not only as relaxations, but as educational factors:

Travel—"Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain; "A Thousand Miles Up the Nile," Miss Edwards; "Farthest North," Nansen; "Northward: Over the Great Ice," Peary; "In Darkest Africa," Stanley; "Scrambles Among the Alps," Whymper; "Six Months in Italy," Hillard. Indeed, there are more pleasant and instructive books in this department than one can begin to enumerate. It is well to read volumes of travel in Europe in connection with the study of the history of each country.

Sociology and political economy may be begun by reading Richard T. Ely's books and Washington Gladden's; "Earth and Man," by Guyot; "Earth and Sea," by Figuier; Proctor's "Other Worlds Than Ours," are popular presentations of physical geography and astronomy, though, no doubt, teachers of science can best suggest the newest and simplest books for the young student of these subjects.

Under the head of "miscellaneous," one may well begin with "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," but where can one end? Any list must needs be conspicuous for its sins of omission. And should not "a liberal education" include translations from the foreign masters of literature, ancient and modern? One lays aside the pen in despair!

After all, one is daunted not only by the great ocean of letters but by the wide margin of conjecture in the case to be met. This, therefore, is "the conclusion of the whole matter": Never read a poor book. Read only what you sincerely care for, what is real and vital to you. "Love letters as thy mother," and, little by little, the best things in the world of books will surely "be added unto you." G.

Coles' Ferry, Charlotte County, Va.

Sarcophagi of Sidon.

We are indebted to his Excellency Hamdy Bey, Director General of the Imperal Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, for the latest catalogue of the many rare and unique objects in his keeping. Together with the catalogue of the museum, another is added treating of early Turcoman coins. M. André Joubin has written an excellent preface to the catalogue, describing the sarcophagi of Sidon, and how they were discovered. It is to Hamdy Bey that the find is due. Yet the origin of these wonderful monuments is still shrouded in doubt. Though M. Reinach has done his best to unravel the mystery, it can hardly be said that he has succeeded. Who was it that built the Necropolis? Is it of the third or fourth century? Might it not have been earlier? These questions have not yet been answered.

The main interest centres on a sarcophagus which is called "The Alexander." This monument is in a wonderful state of preservation and is unique of its kind. In form it takes the guise of a Greek temple. It has its façade and friezes. The carving in stone is wonderful, and represents Greeks and Persians. There are men mounted on horses and there are hunting scenes. One figure may be that of Alexander. This same figure is represented not less than three times. But Alexander, as M. Joubin writes, could not have been buried at Sidon. M. Reinach thinks it represents the Governor of the province who ruled some three hundred and twenty-eight years before the birth of Christ. The same authority is of the opinion that in time more modern sarcophagi were placed in the Sidon Necropolis.

Reference is often made to the cautionary legends where the man who sleeps forbids an awakening. We have not read any more impressive inscription than this, carved on the sarcophagus of Tabnith, who was once King of Sidon:

"It is I, Tabnith, the priest of Astarte, King of the Sidonians, son of Eschmaunazar, priest of Astarte, King of the Sidonians, who sleeps in this coffin (caisse.) I pray that any man who finds this will not lift up this cover, nor will he disturb me. There is no silver, there is no gold, there is no treasure here. I sleep all alone in this coffin, therefore I pray of you do not lift off this cover nor disturb me, for such an act would be an abomination in the eyes of Astarte. Shouldst thou dare to lift this cover and disturb me, may your posterity never see the light of the sun nor find a resting place when dead."

The reduplication of Tabnith's titles is curious, as is the repetition of his request to sleep on undisturbed. It is questionable, however, whether the commands or the requests of the dead ever were heeded. Certainly the Egyptians worked over the remains of their kings, and that accounts for the absence to-day of valuables in the last abiding place of former monarchs.

It gives us pleasure to state how the Director General of the Imperial Ottoman Museum has invariably given Americans visiting Constantinople all the aid possible in studying the many valuable objects under his charge. It is certain, too, that the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, who will shortly assume his former position at Constantinople, as our Ambassador, will, as in the past, render valuable assistance to antiquarians and archaeologists visiting Turkey.

"Her throat was serpent, but the words she spake,
Came as through bubbling honey, for love's sake."

And that last line is the most mellifluous one in English. Keats, so it has been discovered, wrote "Lamia" at a cottage near Cliff Green. The cottage was demolished years ago. The authorities of Shanklin propose calling Cliff Green "Keats Green." More than that, an effort is to be made to erect a Keats memorial at the Church of St. Saviour-on-the-Cliff.

French and British Art.

Eminent Men from Both Nations Dine in London—The Speeches.

The Lord Mayor of London two weeks ago gave a dinner at the Mansion House "in honor of Art." M. Geoffray, French Minister Plenipotentiary, and Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, occupied the seats on the Lord Mayor's right and left, and among the other invited guests were M. Armand Dayot, representing the French Government; Jules Claretie, W. P. Frith, T. Sidney Cooper, who in signing the guests' book added "Aged ninety-five"; William Bouguereau, Benjamin-Constant, Carolus-Duran, Gustave Courtois, G. D. Leslie, Léonce Benedite, Director of the Luxembourg; Alma-Tadema, Mr. Orchardson, Holman Hunt, Dagnan Bouveret, H. Thornycroft, M. Barthélemy, Mr. Ouless, Count du Pontavice de Hussey, Seymour Haden, President Royal Society of Painters and Etchers; Prof. Herkomer, M. Durand-Ruel, Luke Fildes, Val C. Prinsep, Harry Furniss, Seymour Lucas, Frank Dicksee, Linley Sambourne, and Onslow Ford.

The loving cup having been passed around, the Lord Mayor said: "I invite the gentlemen of France to join us Englishmen in drinking the toast of 'Our beloved Queen.' I am happy to say that the Prince of Wales is in the best of spirits, in the best of company, and, if I mistake not, we shall see his Royal Highness enjoying the sea breezes at Cowes at the end of next week." The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, the Lord Mayor said: "I now invite every Englishman present to join with me in drinking with our French neighbors the health of their much-beloved President. The President of the French Republic is a near neighbor of ours, and we wish him well." The toast having been cordially drunk, M. Geoffray, in reply, said:

"My Lord Maire, permettez-moi de vous remercier des paroles de sympathie que vous venez de prononcer à l'endroit de la France; elles nous sont un précieux témoignage des sentiments de l'amitié que nous porte votre pays. Vous pouvez être assuré que, de notre côté, mes compatriotes et moi, nous professons les mêmes sentiments à l'égard de votre grande nation en général et en particulier de la Cité de Londres, que nous sommes de longue date accoutumés de trouver toujours au premier rang lorsqu'il s'agit d'oeuvres de bienfaisance ou de manifestations artistiques. Je craindrais de faire violence à votre modestie et à celle de vos collaborateurs en rappelant les peines que vous avez prises pour organiser cette superbe exposition du Guildhall, qui flatte à un si haut degré notre amour-propre national. Laissez-moi seulement vous exprimer en même temps que mes rémerciements personnels les remerciements de mon Gouvernement pour un entreprise que ne peut manquer de resserrer les liens qui unissent nos deux nations, en leur permettant de se mieux connaître encore et de s'apprécier mutuellement comme elles le méritent."

The Lord Mayor next proposed "French and British Art." There were, he remarked, few present that night who were not either artists or those who favored art. He had invited them together that they who loved and supported art should do honor to those who produced it. They had had many art exhibitions at the Guildhall, all of which had attracted large numbers of visitors and had proved most successful. This year, for the first time, they had selected artists from France to exhibit their works in this country, and he might say that the exhibition this year had been as successful as any of its predecessors. He felt when French art could bring so many Englishmen together that he should like to invite those gentlemen of France who were artists to visit the Mansion House to meet their neighbors on this side of the water. He observed that England had had its great artists—artists from whom the French had taken many a lesson—their Constable, their Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many others, and they in England had taken many a lesson from those who had produced art in France. The toast was drunk. M. Armand Dayot, in response, said:

"My Lord Maire, my Lords, Messieurs—En me faisant le grand honneur de me désigner pour le représenter ici ce soir, M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux Arts m'a chargé de vous exprimer tous ses regrets de n'avoir pu se rendre lui-même à votre gracieuse invitation; et ses regrets sont d'autant plus vifs que la fête artistique à laquelle il nous est donné d'assister est une brillante glorification de l'art français, due, my Lord Maire, à votre très généreuse initiative. Qu'il me soit permis, et je ne doute pas que le voeu que je vais émettre ne soit aussi au fond du coeur de chacun de mes éminents compatriotes ici présents, qu'il me soit permis de souhaiter que bientôt, grâce à une initiative providentielle et toute puissante comme le vôtre, my Lord Maire, une exposition de l'art anglais ait aussi lieu à Paris. Son succès, j'en ai la conviction, ne sera pas moins éclatant que celui qu'obtient en ce moment à Londres celle de Guildhall, où, depuis des semaines, le public se presse chaque jour si nombreux, et à la parfaite organization de laquelle a présidé la corporation de la cité sous l'habile et active direction de M. Temple. Sans doute, en 1900, nous pourrons admirer à Paris les brillants résultats des efforts de votre école moderne si pleine de talents jeunes et audacieux, si riche en fortes et originales personnalités, et pour ma part je m'en réjouis déjà, ayant toujours eu pour

[illegible] l'art anglais [illegible] confiance de l'art anglais [illegible] Gaillard—et c'est là une confidence que je fais très volontiers devant mon illustre compatriote Sir Edward Poynter, Président de la Royale Académie—car, soyez-en sûrs, Paris a eu l'honneur de voir entrer Sir Edward Poynter et plusieurs de ses oeuvres au Salon, ainsi que beaucoup d'autres Français avaient le droit d'être fiers. Mais une telle exposition de notre art national en 1900 serait encore d'un intérêt plus considérable et d'un enseignement plus profond si, à côté des oeuvres des nouveaux, le public français pouvait admirer dans son ensemble les chefs-d'oeuvre des anciens qu'il ne connaît que d'après quelques étroites expositions de genre et les quelques spécimens trop rares des nos musées.

"Cette exposition d'art anglais à Paris, depuis vos si modernes primitifs jusqu'à vos préraphaelites contemporains, me paraît désormais nécessaire, aussi bien dans l'intérêt d'une féconde propagande esthétique, que comme un devoir de reconnaissance. Pour exposer les oeuvres de vos artistes nous aurons bientôt des palais dignes d'elles, et je ne doute pas un instant de l'empressement que mettront nos deux grandes associations artistiques, unies cette fois dans un même sentiment de généreuse confraternité, pour faire à Paris ce qu'en l'honneur de l'art français vient de faire si superbement et avec un succès si complet la corporation de la cité. De ces échanges d'impressions, sous la plus noble des formes, de ces fêtes intellectuelles, de ces pacifiques et brillantes manifestations du génie humain, les âmes des peuples, qui ne devraient vivre que de paix, de lumière, et de beauté, ne peuvent recueillir que de réconfortantes sensations et de consolants espoirs. En prenant l'initiative de cette exposition de l'art français à Londres, my Lord Maire, vous nous avez permis, et nous ne saurons trop vous en remercier, d'assister, doux spectacle, au triomphe de nos artistes, et de trouver dans le splendide accueil qui leur est fait, qui nous est fait à tous, un inoubliable témoignage de cordiale sympathie."

Sir Edward Poynter also replied. He said:

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—I must confess that, in responding to the toast just proposed, while I thank you for the honor which you have done me in coupling my name with it, I feel a certain embarrassment—in the first place, an embarras de richesses, for I presume that you would not wish me to enter on the impossible task of exhausting the subject of British art on this occasion, and it is not easy to select from a theme so wide what may be appropriate to an after-dinner speech. In the next place I find myself in a difficulty in the presence of the numerous and highly distinguished representatives of foreign art who are your guests to-night, for if I sound before them the praises of the British school of painting, as is my obvious duty, as an Englishman and President of the Royal Academy, I can hardly help incurring the charge of national egotism. I would rather, therefore, that the task of responding for foreign art had fallen to me, and that that of dealing with the merits of our own school had been left to the generosity of M. Bouguereau or M. Constant, or M. Carolus Duran, or some other of your distinguished guests. I should then have been able to dwell, with a plenitude of enthusiasm which comes of an intimate knowledge of French art and of personal acquaintance with some of its members, and which I must deny myself in speaking of our own artists, on the great qualities which enrich that great school—qualities so admirably displayed to us in the representative collection of French pictures which the liberality of the Corporation of London has enabled us to enjoy at the Guildhall. I must, however, perform the duty which you, my Lord Mayor, have imposed upon me, and make some reply to your wishes for the prosperity of British art, to which the toast you have proposed gives expression. There are two elements which have gone to form the British art of to-day. It has, to begin with, an originality and a sturdy independence of its own, but it also has another very marked characteristic in its readiness to adopt, to assimilate, and make its own what is good—perhaps even sometimes what is not so good—in the art of foreign countries.

"Thus, while we have seen in the last half century artists of purely English habit form a school and rise to the highest eminence, on the one hand, through an ardent study of nature, as seen with English eyes, amid English surroundings, as in Millais, and, on the other hand, as in Rossetti and Burne-Jones, through a sympathy, also peculiarly English, with the exquisite traditions of the past in poetry and painting, we have also seen numerous earnest students who, less self-reliant, and feeling that the English art of Hogarth, of Reynolds, of Gainsborough, and of Turner, had so worked itself out in the course of years as to have degenerated by the middle of this century to a somewhat trivial mannerism, went abroad to Germany, to Belgium, and to France—principally to France—to acquire the instruction which they perceived was not to be had at home. As, my Lord Mayor, you have said, our artists have taken many a lesson from our French friends. Among these I may cite, first, Dyce—an artist of the highest gifts, now almost unrecognized, whose style was inspired by the rather pedantic resuscitations of Overbeck and Cornelius—and more conspicuously Leighton, our great President, a distinguished example of an Englishman whose studies were almost cosmopolitan, bringing to his own country and applying in his own way the brilliant and accomplished style which he had acquired abroad. Both these distinguished men took the best that was to be had from foreign sources in their time, but neither of them was a servile imitator of any school, and they always remained individual and English.

"But the greatest impetus to this desire for learning more than could be obtained at home was given unquestionably by the exhibition at Paris in 1855, the first international exhibition of art. That exhibition opened the eyes of our countrymen to that brilliant school of painting then at its zenith in Paris, while it showed us, no doubt, some of our own shortcomings by the close comparison which could there be made with the splendid accomplishments of French art. It is hardly too much to say that to English artists of that time the names of Ingres, Flandrin, Gleyre, and other distinguished [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Meredith's "Forest History."

Anticipations Sorely Disappointed When the Poem Appeared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived for a considerable portion of a whole week in a state of bliss tempered by apprehension, in anticipation of Mr. George Meredith's poem in Literature. The special announcement had been made of it as "a poem of twenty-nine stanzas." For I think G. M. has something to say that is worth having said, and to get his thought in poetic form is an event greater to me than the fall of Santiago de Cuba. It came in due course, and I gave it, as it were, the bow of recognition, the look of fulfilled expectancy, and "by faith" the hand of welcome. Hebrews xi. was the lesson in church last Sunday, and I have been thinking off and on since of that wonderful thing, faith, and that it might be not at all a bad thing to put in practice now and then if one could grasp the idea correctly. And so, following and emulating those great examples, "by faith" I gave George's poem welcome. Having exchanged civilities as far as the first stanza and four words of the second, the assurance of faith seemed strangely lacking, and before I thought of what I did I was through the notes, had scanned A. Lang's letter, and was in the deanery with the Dean of Ely. After a little day-dreaming of journeys long ago, when for me that glorious file had an irresistible attraction, I was conscious of an ill-defined uneasiness, and a tugging at my thoughts as they began to wander like one who knows not where, until at length the poem stood fairly across my path, as though it would reproach me for my unceremonious treatment, and brook no further neglect. "By faith" I made terms with it that I should first take courteous and grateful leave of Dean Stubbs. Which having done, and casting a stolen glance at "Hatteras," and just once more running over the table of contents, "by faith" I again faced George Meredith's poem.

But I looked first at the tail end of it, and surveyed it from "Peru to China." I could see in doing so that it is a very uncommon performance. And, indeed, I have faith enough in George to believe of him that he will be uncommon or nothing.

There are twenty-nine four heroic-verse stanzas; that is, 116 lines or verses; Petrarcan quatrains, I think such have been called. The first and fourth lines rhyme, and the second and third. About 10 per cent. of these lines are each an entire verse, rounded up by a full stop. Line following line, each ending in a period, is uncommon. It contains such words as "devorant," "hallali," "hag-fiend," "mooned,"—also rather uncommon. The stanza is the one that I fell upon when the divine inflatus would take visible shape one morning, in which form it stands, and will stand, I have not the slightest doubt, to be understood when mankind generally shall arrive in the course of a millennium or two, where I then stood at daybreak on the Fourth of July, and addressed the north wind in terms calculated to completely change its entire character. Indeed, it has not been quite the same since.

For me, therefore, the form of the poem was in its favor. It produced a fellow feeling. It raised G. M. in my estimation, and I felt raised with him. I stood like Shakespeare's "mountain tops," when the "glorious morning" casts his flattering "sovereign eye" upon them—in the reflected light of George Meredith. But there is such a difference!

The story goes that it was $125 The Times sent Mr. Kipling, and which he patriotically declined, for his Recessional. The next thing he sent as a marketable commodity, and The Times, in its turn, declined it. (I was telling this to an old lady friend of mine one day, and she said, "Ah! Kipling got even with them there, didn't he?" adding, with a shake of the head, "I tell ye.") This being a wonderful story—not the old lady one, but The Times's—must be absolutely true. Were the element of wonder absent, it would not be worth believing these times. At the same rate of payment this of George's should bring him $500. Mine of twenty-eight lines, in round figures, $120. But, though I did not offer to let The Times have it, I gave one of our beautiful monthlies an option on it, but they simply virtually told me they would not give a cent for it. That is the difference I mentioned. For one of exactly half the bulk they had previously paid me very handsomely, indeed. It is not, I hope, necessary for me to say how much that was, but I may remark that I have been living largely on the thought of it ever since. I do not complain of this, for doubtless the majority of people who are able to read would not give any more for this of Mr. Meredith's than the not-a-cent named above. (When I made this statement confidentially to my old friend, she remarked, "I tell ye"; and to my look of inquiry and expectancy she opened her eyes, and added, sharply, "It evens you up, don't it?")

I remember, a number of years ago, Tennyson writing some lines—about ten—for Good Words: "I stood on a tower in the wet," which no ordinary person could then understand. And the extraordinary price which was named as having been paid for them—the wonderful in it—made that, too, I remember very well, the more firmly believed. In the course of a week or two George Macdonald relieved the public mind by an explanation of them; for it was also distinctly asserted that Alfred himself did not understand them. I remember thinking—having been even greener then than now—what an extraordinary man that George Macdonald must be. (I mentioned this to my old friend one day, but I never can astonish her. Her only reply was "I tell ye." And yet I know how dearly she loves to be astonished. I do not say that she would go through fire any day for a real genuine "yellow" sensation, but I swear she would go through water. But the good soul, after enjoying the "yellow" shock, and the tingling in her still warm blood, retails it as if it were the merest commonplace, of no more import than a passing shower; tells you of the most outrageous crimes, and gives you in two or three strokes their "yellow" features, as if she was merely remarking that the sky was clearing.)

We left G. M. at the question of money, and to such base subjects we will not return.

I am aware that if one has George in one hand, he must needs have a dictionary in the other, but it must be no ordinary dictionary. The Century will not answer always, for, besides words it does not contain, meanings are attached to others which necessitates tracing them to the ends of the earth. There are phrases in his books here and there which I have not yet been fortunate enough to meet the man who could unravel. These, however, do not give offense, but excite our interest, and have not prevented us recognising his great powers, or marred our enjoyment of his works. We should not like to harbor the notion that there is pedantry or affectation about it, nor have we ever seen it suggested that all this may be merely George's fun; but I wonder if these impenetrable places that now confront us in "Forest History" are intended to suggest the gloom that broods over forest fastnesses. Our feelings take only the form of regret when we come upon something so obscure as to defy all our efforts to elucidate. For we do not object to verses being simply obscure, nor grudge the effort needed to unfold their involvedness. We rather like to encounter such difficulties, if in doing so, we are not driven to despair, and love the joys of conquest. We like to participate in the joy which Keats gives expression to:

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken."

Jealous as we are of the poet's mission, believing it to be the highest on earth, we should, if asked for a definition of poetry, prefer to point to such an example as Collins's couplet:

"With eyes upraised, as one inspired,
Pale Melancholy sate retired,"

and say, "that is poetry." But we should hardly put this poem of G. M.'s into the hands of one in whom we wished to excite a love of poetry, for the result would inevitably be to rank him forever among the anti-poetical.

Nor do we object to ever so compressed thought and language, though it demands greater effort in the reading of it. For we like to see compact thinking, and words used in their essential and primary sense. We like to hold on by the origin of words, and preserve them in their primal simplicity and purity. We do not avoid Dr. Doane because of his obscureness, and, though to this day there are lines in him we do not understand, we can re-read those of his poems again and again with everfresh and keen enjoyment. Nor do we cease to read Milton's "Lycidas" because we do not know the import of his two-handed engine. We do not expect to find him and such as he everywhere readily understandable. It is a question if the poet himself is always, while he writes, fully conscious of the significance of all that he says, nor should we be surprised to be told that he is not.

These considerations, with a sense of our own limitations, prepare us for giving a respectful ear to such an author as George Meredith. Knowing of him what we do, by faith we took his poem in hand, believing it to contain pure gold, which it would be worth an effort to find, and apprehensive of a problem, in wrestling with which should we get thrown, it would be matter for regret, but haply not for discouragement. We are aware that he has been called ere now "an inarticulate poet," and as we have said, we have sometimes failed to know his meaning in prose and poetry alike. But he is not alone in this, and we are content to emulate the "watcher of the skies," and hope in time to experience something of his satisfaction.

In this condition of mind for the best part of two days and nights through "Forest History" have I struggled on. The Century Dictionary stood ready for the word, flanked by others. I read the poem backward, and brought a magnifying glass to bear upon the commas and periods, to see if any of the one were intended for the other. To sustain my courage I referred to passages and metaphore in his other works which I had conquered in "battles long ago." Every weapon within reach was appealed to by which I might unwind those

"Intertwisted fibres serpentine,
Upcoiling and inveterately involved."

When all was still; save the frog's midnight hymn and the wind rustling the fruit trees, I sat like Newton among his spheres. I gave an occasional glance at Shakespeare, but he made no sign; at Burns beside him, but Robert only smiled, and looked as puzzled as myself; I turned wistfully to Bartor, and he wistfully to me; to Wordsworth, but he looked deprecatingly and glum, and as though he would say I ought to be reading him; to Emerson, and he made as though he would lay his hand on me, and could not; to Coleridge, and he seemed to murmur some words I could not understand; to Chaucer, and he laughed outright; to Blake, and he frightened me with a threat of greater puzzles still. I turned to William Watson, but William was equivocal and shy, unconvinced and unconvincing; to Le Gallienne, and when he had done I could only think that when he wrote his "Appreciation" he had not "Forest History" to deal with. And when the Sabbath broke, calm and silent, but for the note of one lone thrush, worn and dazed I turned to the Book of Genesis, and read to myself, with faltering tongue, that wonderful poem, beginning "And Jacob was left alone, and there wrestled a man with him till the breaking of the day." So had I wrestled with G. M., and with passionate longing had said to him, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me;" and as the morning wore on, and when at 5 they came to call me, they say I was in tears, for I was left alone, and I had not prevailed, neither had he blessed me.

A. E. D.

Irvington, N. Y., July 28, 1898.

Moxon, the Early Printer

Mr. De Vinne's Reprint of His "Mechanick Exercises."

There is a grand dignity which once belonged to the calling of the old printer, and you catch on to the ceremonial of the craft with the first page of "Moxon's Mechanick Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handy-works applied to the art of Printing." To have made a literal reprint in two volumes of the first edition of Joseph Moxon, as it was published in the year 1683, is one of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne's typographical triumphs. These two grand volumes, limited to 450 copies, were made for the Typothetae of the City of New York, and then the types were distributed, and "distributed" in this sense has a saddening application, for never again were these types to be assembled so as to print on paper another copy of the Moxon, that is, after the precise fashion of the unique De Vinne one.

That exposition of the craft begins in this stately manner descriptive of the "Master Printer," who is the Base, (as the Dutchmen properly call him,) and this Base or Baas is our Boss. Writes Moxon, emphasizing his sentence with many capitals and italics:

"His Office is therefore to provide a House or Room or Rooms, in which he is to set his Printing Press. This Expression may seem strange, but it is Printer's Language: For a Printing House may admit of a two-fold meaning; one the Vulgar acceptance, and is relative to the House or Place wherein the Printing is used; the other more peculiar Phrase Printers use among themselves, viz., only the Printing Tools, which they frequently call a Printing House. Thus they say Such a One has set up a Printing House, when as thereby they mean he has furnished a House with Printing Tools."

Moxon was considerate as to the comfort of the craft. The cases must be so placed that when "the Compositor is at work the Light may come in on his Left hand, for else his Right hand plying between the Window light and his Eye might shadow the Letter he would pick up." Plant your presses solid, says the good Moxon, on "a firm Foundation," and mark you this, those who think underlays are novelties, "so that when the Presses are set up their Feet shall need no Underlays, which both damage a Press, are often apt to work out, and consequently subject it to an unstable and loose position." But what did Moxon mean when he wrote this about the lights in the room? The room, he advises, should be pretty lofty, "not impeded with the shadow of other houses, or with Trees * * * but yet not too high, lest the violence of Winter (Printers using generally but Paper Windows) gain the great advantage of Freesing the Paper and Letter, and so both Work and Workmen stand still."

It is the "paper windows" we do not understand. Was window glass so expensive in the England of the close of the seventeenth century that the printers had to use paper? Did paper tend to soften the light? But then the paper might have been pasted over the glass, and then there would not have been any "Freesing." Some of the old things of Moxon's time exist to-day. There is a description of "the Lye Trough and Rincing Trough," and the Base Printer causes "a Sink" to be made "to convey the Water out of the Room: But if he have other conveniences for the placing of these Troughs, he will rather set them out of the Room to avoid the slabbering they cause in," and "slabbering" is a good old word and ought not to be obsolete.

Sound, well-seasoned wood may not have been easy to get in Moxon's time, so in the construction of his letterboards, he writes: "I us'd to make them of Sugar-chest: That stuff being commonly well-seasoned, by the long lying of the Sugar in it, and is besides a fine, hard wood." Just as likely as not that wood came from the New England Colonies and had been shipped to the West Indies.

Wondrous painstaking is our authority on the subject of Ink. He rather rates the Master Printer for not making his own ink, though he says, "the process of making Inck being as well laborious to the Body as noysom and ungrateful to the Sense, and by several odd accidents dangerous of Firing the Place." So the master printer pays "the Inck maker for good Inck, which may yet be better or worse according to the conscience of the Inck maker." Then Moxon pays a merited compliment to the Dutchmen:

"That our Neighbors the Hollanders who exhibit Patterns of good Printing to all the World, are careful and industrious in all the circumstances of good Printing, is very notorious to all Book-men; yet should they content themselves with such Inck as we do, their Work would appear notwithstanding the other circumstances they observe, far less graceful than it does, as well as ours would appear more beautiful if we us'd such Inck as they do."

Moxon then explains what is the basis of good Dutch ink, which is Linseed-Oyl, and old "Oyl" at that, while the English use "Trane Oyl," which "by its grossness Furs and Cheaks up a Form, and by its fatness hinders the Inck from drying, for that when the work comes to the Binders, it Sets off; and besides is dull, smeary, and unpleasant to the Eye."

The mystery of type metal, the mixing of it, is told. One strange thing is that lead is to be hardened with iron prior to the antimony. So as to make the "Iron Rain" stubnails are used. Moxon writes, "Stub nails all made of good soft and tough iron as because (they being in small pieces of iron) will Melt sooner." We use lead, antimony, and tin to-day for type, and sometimes a little copper, but no iron. Nevertheless Moxon, if he did want iron, was right in calling stubnails the best iron of that time, and it was not so very, very long ago that you would read in books on shooting that the superlative gun barrel had to be made out of horseshoe nails, which, with the present metallurgical advance, is nonsense. Moxon knew that lead fumes are poisonous, so he tells of the old ways and the prescriptions given to the men of the Melting Pot:

"Now (according to Custom) is Half a Pint of Sack mingled with Sallad Oyl, provided for each Workman to Drink; intended for an Antidote against the Poysonous Fumes of the antimony and to restore the Spirits that so Violent a Flame and Hard Labour may have exhausted."

It is presumable that those who plied the "Ladle Lades" took their "Sallad Oyl" first and then their "Half Pint of Sack." Proportionately, there was a preponderance of books in Latin in Moxon's time, and as the "Compositer" is "strictly to follow his Copy viz observe and do just so much and no more than his Copy will bear him out for. But the Carelessness of some good Authors, and the ignorance of other Authors, has forc'd Printers to introduce a Custom, which among them is look'd upon as a task and duty incumbent on the Compositer: viz, to discern and amend the bad Spelling and Pointing &c. his copy, and Correcting the Prooves."

There were, of course, some few "good authors" who were careless in Moxon's time, also ignorant authors. How delightful it is to think that to-day there are no careless or ignorant authors! There may be some few in Spain, but none in the United States, as all the "compositers" and "Correctors" in The New York Times House well know.

Are "Compositers" in 1898 like their forefathers of two centuries ago, and do they study the writings of the author, so as to "better sympathize" with him, and also with the capacity of the Reader? We are inclined to laugh at the old capital letters used in an apparently indiscriminate way, but Moxon lays down some kind of a rule for them and for italics. As to italics, we are inclined to deem them vulgar to-day. What does Moxon say:

"Words of great Emphases are also Set in Italick, and sometimes begin with a Capital Letter [in the text 'Set in Italick' and 'Capital Letters' are in italics.] If the Emphasis bear hard upon the Word to be exprest as well as the Thing to be exprest, it ought to begin with a Capital."

To explain more fully what he means Moxon cites a sentence. He says he came across one which had "thats" in it, "That" being reiterated five times. It was printed "That that that that Man." Moxon thinks that all the "thats" should have been set in italics and the middlemost That ought to begin with a Capital, "because it is both the Thing and the Word." Capitals and "italicks" were like the loud pedals on the piano, accentuating the notes. It was believed that emphasis or gradations were to be expressed by types. We, with better judgment, drop to-day all such mechanical accentuations.

What a grand man (theoretically at least) must have been the Corrector of Moxon's time! Besides being master of "the English Tongue," he had to be up in "Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriack, Caldae, French, Spanish, Italian, High Dutch, Saxon, Low Dutch, Welch, &c." More than that, he had to be knowing in Derivation and Etymologies of Words, very sagacious in Pointing, skilful in the Compositers whole Task and Obligation, and endowed with a quick eye to espy the smallest Fault." In his preface Mr. De Vinne tells us that Joseph Moxon was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1627, and that his "Mechanick Exercises" is the most complete of the few early manuals of typography. Moxon "stood at the head of the trade in England. He was selected to cut the font of type for an edition of the New Testament in the Irish language, which font was afterward used for many other books. When Moxon died is not known. It is thought that in 1683 he gave up the business of type making, but was active as a writer and publisher for some years after. Mr. De Vinne writes: "From no other book can one glean so many evidences of the poverty of the old printing house. Its scant supply of types, its shaky hand presses, its mean printing inks, its paper windows, and awkward methods, when not specifically expressed, are plainly indicated. * * * To the student of printing a reading of this book is really necessary for a clear understanding of the mechanical side of the art as practiced in the seventeenth century."

Invaluable are Mr. De Vinne's notes to the volumes, which could only have been written by a thorough expert, and one absolutely at home with the history of printing. As to the workmanship of the two volumes, it is superb, a model of typography.

R. H. Russell's Autumn publications will include a new book of Mr. Gibson's drawings, entitled "Sketches and Cartoons," it being the third volume in the series of which "Drawings by C. D. Gibson" was the first and "Pictures of People" the second. There will also be art books and portfolios of pictures by E. W. Kemble, William Nicholson, Maxfield Parrish, George and Louis Rhead, F. H. Lungren, C. W. Allers, Frank Ver Beck, J. M. Conde, Charles Loomis, and W. A. Sherwood.

AUG

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

As had been anticipated, the announcements of the early Autumn publications show few new names among the authors, but the following paragraphs will reveal that there is a rich harvest of the work of old favorites coming. Very often it is impossible to present more than the author's name and the title of his work; sometimes the nature of his theme can be given when the name of the book has not been decided on. In either case, omissions of title or of outline of subject will be supplied as early as possible in these columns.

"The Adventures of François," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, which has been running in The Century, will be brought to a close in the September number, and in October it will make its appearance in book form from The Century Company's press. Dr. Mitchell, it will be recalled, is the author of "Hugh Wynne." In his new work, the writer traces the career of a "Foundling, Thief, Juggler, and Fencing Master, During the French Revolution." It is crowded with adventure and is a vivid picture of one of the most dramatic eras of modern France.

It is stated on good authority that Pierre Louys intends dramatizing his novel, "Aphrodite," for Mme. Réjane. His latest work, "La Femme et le Pantin," is having a tremendous sale in Paris, it is said.

"The Story of America," by Hezekiah Butterworth, published by the Werner Company, has just gone into its fortieth impression.

David Gray, a Harvard graduate, now a rising young journalist of Chicago, has written for The Century Company a collection of short stories which are said to sound a new note in American miniature fiction. Among the stories are "The Parish of St. Thomas Equinus," "The Fence Breakers' League," and "The Ride of His Life."

The Macmillan Company is contemplating bringing out an edition de luxe of "Tennyson's Life and Works," in twelve volumes. The edition will be strictly limited to 1,050 copies.

By January Sir Walter Besant hopes to have ready the first volume of his "Survey of London." Every street within the jurisdiction of the London County Council, it is said, has been visited by Sir Walter or one of his assistants, and every building of importance is to be described in a graphic, literary style, and its significance often emphasized by a photograph.

George H. Richmond & Son published this week "Ezekiel's Sin; a Cornish Romance," by J. H. Pearce, and "The Potentate," by Miss Francis Forbes-Robertson, both of which have been described in these columns.

A gift book entitled "Remington's Frontier Sketches," by Frederic Remington, is announced by the Werner Company. Some of the pictures are entitled "Twenty-five to One," "Pursuing Geronimo," "Meeting Between the Lines," "Indian Village Routed," and "Sioux Warriors."

John Luther Long, who has written charming bits of romance about Japan, some of which have been published in The Century Magazine, will bring out through The Century Company a volume of five stories, the scenes of which are laid in the land of the chrysanthemum. The book will be called "Madame Butterfly," after one of the stories. Mr. Long's heroines are very charming in their frames and dresses and dainty speech of Japonica.

E. P. Dutton & Co.'s Fall announcements include over forty new juvenile books. The most conspicuous among them are Col. H. R. Gordon's "Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawanoes," "The Counterpane Fairy," by Katharine Pyle; "Poor Sallie and Her Christmas," and other stories by Mary D. Brine; "An Amateur Fireman," by James Otis; a story of Custer's last rally, entitled "The Master of Strong Hearts," by Elbridge S. Brooks; a tale of the Fourteenth Century by Mary Halsey Miller, entitled "Raoul and Iron Hand;" "Greyling Towers," and "Hermy," by Mrs. Molesworth; "Nic Revel; or, A White Slave's Adventures in Alligator Land," by George Manville Fenn; "For Cross or Crescent" (The Days of Richard the Lion-Hearted), by Gordon Stables; "Life on the Ocean Wave; or, the Cruise of the Good Ship Boreas," by the same author; "Under the Laburnums," by Emma Marshall; and several new stories and novels by John Strange Winter and others.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just brought out an American edition of Heron-Allen's "Some Side Lights Upon Edward Fitzgerald's Poem, 'The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.'" Another timely book to which the Scribners have secured the American rights is W. H. White's "A Manual of Naval Architecture—For the Use of the Officers of the Royal Navy, Officers of the Mercantile Marine, Yachtsmen, Ship Owners, and Ship Builders."

Among the latest London importations of Charles Scribner's Sons is "Philips's Special War Map of Cuba," with a map on an enlarged scale of the country around Havana and charts of the Havana Harbor, Port Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago.

"The Typewriter Girl," by Mrs. Olive Pratt Rayner, shortly to be published by M. F. Mansfield & Co., is said to be a tale of literary life in London with modern accessories. The same firm will also bring out at an early date Mrs. Humphry's "A Word to Women."

Nearly all of the seventy pictures appearing in Collier's Magazine this week are after photographs from scenes of the war with Spain. The double-page picture is of the first Puerto Rico expedition, as photographed from the deck of Capt. Sigsbee's present ship, the St. Paul. On the first page is a drawing by Yohn, after a photograph, of a battery changing direction, at the gallop, in front of Santiago.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, once called the "negro boy poet," has written his first long novel. The success of Mr. Dunbar has been [illegible] of his books of poems and stories for good work, has gone into its sixth thousand. His book of short stories just from among the [illegible] and sketches of old Southern Colonial Statesmen has been a success. And now "Folks from Dixie" is to be followed by a regular novel, "The Uncalled," which will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is a realistic picture of the sordid life of a small town in Ohio, and the character study is said to show the great and sustained power of penetration which characterized the author's shorter tales. Evidently Mr. Dunbar means to succeed in several fields of literature.

Another Gladstone book is announced. It is by David Williamson, and is entitled "A Literary and Critical Biography of William Ewart Gladstone," and will be shortly published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is intended to have the book a careful chronicle of the life work of the "Grand Old Man," not only as a politician and an author, but also in the fields of literature, theology, and philanthropy. There will be sixteen illustrations, including portraits of Mr. Gladstone and his family set hitherto published.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer has written for Charles Scribners' Sons an animated and exhaustive history, in narrative form, of the manners and customs of social life in New York City, from the time it was founded until the death of the last of the Dutch Matrons. The work will be called "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta, At Home and in Society."

Paul Leicester Ford, author of the now famous novel "The Hon. Peter Sterling," has a new volume in press with Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled "Tattle Tales of Cupid." It is a collection of short stories in light vein, among them being "His Version of It," "The Cortelyou Feud," and "A Warning of Lovers." In addition the volume will have two plays prepared for amateur performance, "The Best Laid Plans," and "Man Proposes."

Charles Scribner's Sons, who are the most extensive publishers of literature of music in America, if not in the world, have in preparation a new series to be known as "The Music Lovers' Library." The volumes to be included in it are "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," by W. J. Henderson; "The Pianoforte and its Music," by H. E. Krehbiel; "Songs and Song Writers," by Henry T. Finck; "The Opera Past and Present," by W. F. Apthorp, and "Choir and Choral Singing," whose author has not yet been selected. It is the aim of the series to instruct lovers of music, who have no technical knowledge of the subject, by presenting it in a simple and entertaining manner.

The next number of Harper's Weekly will contain an article said to have been inspired by high authority which will treat of the Sampson-Schley affair in a manner most creditable to the Acting Rear Admiral, defining his exact position in the battle off Santiago, and also showing the actual position maintained by the Commodore throughout the engagement. John Fox, Jr., Harper's Weekly correspondent at Santiago, will have also a pertinent paper on the Santiago campaign. Mr. Fox, it is said, has a good deal of adverse criticism on the way affairs were conducted. He shows how the campaign ought to have been a failure, but wasn't.

S. R. Crockett's "A Woman of Fortune" is to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author's "The Lilac Sunbonnet" and "The Raiders" gained a host of friends for Mr. Crockett, but in "A Woman of Fortune" he has broken new ground. The time of action is laid in the present day, in England and Switzerland. The heroine is an American girl, highly educated, refined, and beautiful, but of independent spirit. She realizes her individuality amid a tangle of adverse circumstances; there are also some fine specimens of English manhood revealed as the plot unfolds itself.

"Roden's Corner," by Henry Seton Merriman, author of "The Sowers," "With Edged Tools," &c., which has been running in Harper's Magazine, will be brought out in book form by Harper & Brothers early in September. "Roden's Corner" has for its background London and The Hague. It is rich in incident and character, and is a keen criticism of the altruistic tendencies in modern life and society. The pathos and tragedy are developed in Mr. Merriman's usual style.

A collection of tales by Ian Maclaren will shortly be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Some of them have already appeared in periodicals here and abroad. The new volume takes its title from the initial story, "Afterwards."

Among the novels promised for September publication by D. Appleton & Co. are "The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Gray; "The Widower," by W. E. Norris; "The Lust of Hate," by Guy Boothby, and "The Gospel Writ in Steel," by Arthur Paterson, all of which will before long be described in these columns.

"How to Get Strong," by William Blaikie, originally published by Harper & Brothers in 1879, is shortly to be issued in a new and revised edition entitled "How to Get Strong and How to Stay So." A new set of plates will be included with the letterpress. Mr. Blaikie's object is not so much to encourage the cultivation of great strength as to point out the vast advantages, physical, moral, and mental, which follow hard upon the institution of a systematic and rational practice of exercise.

"Historic Boston and Its Neighborhood," being a historical pilgrimage personally conducted by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, is promised by D. Appleton & Co. for September.

Ellen Glasgow has written a new novel for Harper & Brothers, which will be published in September. It is entitled "Phases of an Inferior Planet." Miss Glasgow, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Descendant." Her new work is a story of New York's alleged Bohemia, told with vigor, and much fancy. Its problem is said to be similar to that presented in "The Descendant," which showed great depth and firm style for a woman's first novel.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish two books by Edward S. Holden in September, entitled "Our Country's Flag" and "The Earth and Sky."

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press "The Story of New Japan: Feudal and Modern," by Mary Platt Parmele, Author of "The United States," "England," "France," and "Germany."

Two interesting bits of book news come from Berlin; a translation of "The Little Minister," literally converted in German as "Der Kleine Pastor," has been running for the last six weeks as a feuilleton in the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin. The translator of Mr. Barrie's work is M. Sarasowitz. A German translation of George Moore's new novel, "Evelyn Innes" has been made for the Tauchnitz collection.

Gertrude Atherton, who is soon to have her novel "Californians" presented through John Lane, at the Bodley Head, has also written a novel for Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled "The Valiant Runaways." Mrs. Atherton's "American Wives and English Husbands" is already in its third edition.

A volume on "Spanish Literature" has been edited by Edmund Gosse for D. Appleton & Co.'s "The Literature of the World" Series. Its author is J. Fitz Maurice-Kelly.

"The Queen's Cup," a novel just published by D. Appleton & Co., is by the author of "The Henty Books," G. A. Henty's popularity with juvenile readers shows his mastery of the art of story-telling, and it is now believed that he can write novels as well, for his more ambitious undertaking is said to be characterized by the same sustained interest and dramatic effect.

M. A. De Wolfe Howe has collected a number of articles of literary men that have appeared from time to time in The Bookman, and Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly issue them in a volume entitled, "American Bookmen." There are no living members of the literati in the lot.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish Aug. 12 "Dicky Monteith" by T. Gallon, author of "Tatterley," which is being prepared for the stage in London.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan has prepared for The Century of September an article on "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines," which is of particular interest just now because the man who put down these pirates, Gen. Juan Arolas, is at present Military Governor of Havana; he was then in command of the isolated Sulus. Prof. Worcester pays to his ability to organize mere ignorant, untrained men into disciplined soldiery, high tribute. The author says he is one of the very few uncorruptible Spanish officials, and for that reason has been employed at places where his negative virtues could best serve the Government. Another article will be "Life and Society in Old Cuba," being extracts from the journal of Jonathan S. Jenkins, an American painter of miniatures. He resided in the island in the late fifties, when Gen. Tacon was Military Governor of Havana, having been appointed to that post in 1834. The author gives a vivid description of life in the Cuba of his time, and deals particularly with street assassination, which Gen. Tacon succeeded in eradicating. The same number will have a paper by Emile Ollivier of the Institut de France, entitled "America, Spain, and France," in which the author declares the misfortunes that have fallen upon the dwellers of the Moorish Peninsula are "the judgment of heaven." He makes a particular strong appeal to France to recognize the high motives of the United States which inspired their armed intervention.

Some essays from the pen of Maurice Maeterlinck, the French symbolistic dramatist, have been collected and translated by Dodd, Mead & Co. and will be brought out before long under the title of "Wisdom and Destiny." The papers contain the dramatist's present ideas on a variety of subjects—all approached from the point of view of a supersensuous, mystical child of the fin de siècle. M. Maeterlinck's "The Treasure of the Humble" has passed to its fourth edition.

Edmund Gosse has written an article for the August number of the North American Review entitled "Shakespeare in 1898." Mr. Gosse points out that there has been this year a sudden output of vivid simultaneous commentary on the poet's life and work by Shakespearean scholars such as Sydney Lee, Dr. Georg Brandes, George Wyndham, H. H. Furness, Justice Madden, and Frank Harris. Mr. Gosse's comments on the contributions to Shakespearean literature made by these writers should be instructive as well as entertaining.

Prof. Kuno Francke has taught German for more than ten years at Harvard University. When he did not teach he wrote. He wrote sometimes on subjects particularly connected with his profession, but he wrote also on German culture. Some of his articles have appeared in The Nation, others in The Bookman. These articles now form the basis of a book to be published in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled "Glimpses of Modern German Culture."

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a separate publication of a part of Hamilton W. Mabie's work, "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," which will be entitled "The Forest of Arden." It will have special illustrations and decorations by Will H. Low.

Capt. Kidd's Money.

More than any other pirate, Capt. Kidd has excited the imagination of the young and old for more than a century. To this day searches are made for the vast treasures he is supposed to have buried. But Rowan Stevens says, in Harper's Round Table, that he is an overrated pirate, and that he never buried more than $75,000 worth of plunder, which was recovered to the last penny, shortly after Kidd's execution, by Lord Bellamont, the then Governor of Barbados.

"Bismarck in Private Life."

Eight years ago D. Appleton & Co. published a volume on Bismarck which was very generally read, both because it was written in a style that was simple and direct and because, without great literary pretension, it told people what the average student of foreign biographies was anxious to know. At this time, when the great founder of the German federation lies dead, it may be well to recall the book, for it now has a more particular significance.

It is entitled, "Bismarck in Private Life," the work, it is said, of a fellow-student.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Sunday, Aug. 7th, 1898

FEATURES:

The Treasury Heads

Portrait of Lyman J. Gage and Frank A. Vanderlip, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

A Notable Scene

Conference between Gen. Joseph Wheeler and foreign Consuls at Santiago previous to Gen. Toral's surrender.

U. S. Torpedo Boat Rowan

Picture and description of the most singular looking torpedo boat afloat.

An Important Gathering

Forthcoming semi-centennial of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with eight portraits. Text by William Henry Hale, Ph. D.

The Dead Chancellor

Double-page illustrations of Prince Bismarck and various incidents in his career, including excellent photographs of Friedrichsruh, the cradle in which he was rocked as a baby, and the bed on which he died.

At the Chinese Embassy

Pictures of Wu Ting-Fang and Chung Ming-Yeu, Secretary and Interpreter of the Chinese Legation, with a picture of the interior of the Embassy.

Palace for Immigrants

Accepted design for the new immigrant building on Ellis Island.

Major General Lee

New portrait of the Ex-Consul General to Havana on the piazza of Hotel Windsor, Jacksonville.

American Girl's London Home

Hyde Park House, the residence of Lady Naylor-Leyland, formerly Miss Jennie Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio, is illustrated and described, with portrait of Lady Naylor-Leyland.

She Rides a Wheel

Picture of the only Siamese woman who rides a bicycle.

Children's Play Grounds

Portraits of the children at their games in Central Park. Group of children from the Children's Guild on West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, with committee of young women and officers of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,122 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.

The translator is Henry Hayward. The volume is a collection of anecdotes in which Bismarck plays the leading rôle. They concern themselves with different periods of his life—as a student, as a young man, in the Reichstag, &c. While the book does not give what one might expect from the title, a discriminating study of Bismarck's private life, it does, nevertheless, emphasize the intimate relations which the author must have borne toward him. Eight good portraits, in half-tone, go with the book. While space will not permit the recital of any of the text, it is safe to say that the person who cares at all for anecdotes of conspicuous personages will find more than usual interest in a perusal of "Bismarck in Private Life."

Monument to Holberg.

A fine monument has been erected at the small town of Sorö in memory of the famous Danish playwright Holberg, who was buried at that place, to the High School of which he left his whole fortune.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair; southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII..NO. 15,155. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant and active.

Page 1.

The third officer of the White Star steamer Britannic was arrested and held in Jersey City for being suspiciously in possession of $20,000 in United States bonds. Three assistant stewards of the same vessel and a truckman were held on a charge of attempting to smuggle valuable laces by concealing them in soiled linen.

Page 2.

Walter H. Bartholomew of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, wrote a graphic description to his parents, in South Orange, N. J., of the battle on July 1, and the wild charge up San Juan hill.

Montauk Point is being rapidly transformed into a military camp. The Sixth Cavalry is due here from Fernandina to-day. Only 500 hospital beds have been arranged for, and there is a fear that they may be insufficient to accommodate the sick and wounded.

Page 3.

The American Bible Society took steps looking to the distribution of Bibles in the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

Lieut. Hobson had a busy day attending to various affairs in this city. He started for Washington at night.

Four vessels of the mosquito fleet anchored at Greenport, L. I., last evening, and will proceed to New York to-day.

The supply ship Celtic tied up at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. After repairs to her refrigerating plant she will leave for Puerto Rico.

Red Cross people have planned to take part in the care of the troops at Montauk Point by furnishing nurses. A tent hospital having been established at Chickamauga Park, nurses and cooks started from here to take charge of it.

Page 6.

The sick soldiers who came on the Concho are reported much improved in health.

The transport Louisiana reached this port unexpectedly, with only about forty passengers aboard. She had a clean bill of health, but an order from Washington compelled her to remain at Quarantine overnight.

Page 7.

The swish of a woman's white skirt caused a runaway in the busy streets of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. John Shea tried to stop the horses and was killed. Others had narrow escapes.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of a rapid-fire gun, arrived with his wife on the Etruria yesterday from England. He says the war has taught the great value of high-fire guns. The English think we should hold the Philippines. If Germany makes a naval demonstration, England will follow with a greater one.

Page 8.

The eight fast freight lines operating over the Vanderbilt railways have been consolidated into two general systems.

Page 10.

Fire and water did $100,000 damage to King's plaster mills at New Brighton, S. I.

Dr. George A. Candler has sued the American Medical Indemnity Association for $10,000 for false arrest.

There was a rush at the Sub-Treasury to pay the allotments on war bonds. Payments by brokers furnished proof of speculation in the bonds.

Clark B. Augustine, a lawyer at 96 Broadway, left his office Tuesday with a large amount of money, and has not been heard from since. Foul play is feared.

Charles Christensen, a blind hotel keeper of South River, N. J., locked his wife in a room, cut her throat with a razor, and then hanged himself. Jealousy led to the double crime.

John Pettit, the well-known real estate man, who has been sued by William Calhoun in an effort to have set aside certain property transfers, is still missing, and it is said that his affairs are badly involved. A receiver of rents was recently placed in the Bennett Building, one of the Pettit Realty Company's properties, and foreclosure proceedings have been begun on other property at Frankfort and William Streets.

Page 12.

Hundreds of self-alleged relatives have turned up to claim the $7,000 left by Edward Ryan, who died alone in Bellevue Hospital.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, points out the hand that France is evidently playing in the peace negotiations. In the future her influence at Madrid, it is said, will more than balance that of England and Germany. Spain is actually financed from Paris, and will repay her debt by lapsing into a state of vassalage to the French Republic. For the last week Europe has been in the shadow of Bismarck's passing, and a brief but pertinent summary of his natural characteristics is given, and a comparison is made between his personality and that of Gladstone. Comment is made upon the significance of the posthumous memoirs of Bismarck, which are now in the publisher's hands at Stuttgart. An interesting historical foot note is given showing why it was said that Queen Victoria did not send a dispatch of condolence to Friedrichsruh. She did send one, however. Lord Salisbury is touched on in the light of recent diplomacy, and a glance is given as to the manner in which he receives the most important statesmen. The muddle at the Downing Street residence is said to be augmenting rapidly. The Anglo-Russian trouble is briefly commented on, and it is said that Lord Palmerston would have treated as a casus belli any one of a dozen deliberate affronts to which Salisbury has meekly submitted. A glance is given at the state of the French Cabinet under the stress of the Dreyfus excitement. The tide in favor of the prisoner of the Isle du Diable is said to have turned.

Page 20.

The drivers and helpers for the Consolidated Ice Company in Brooklyn threaten to strike for shorter hours of labor.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
National Guard Notes.—Page 20.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.
Insurance Notes.—Page 20.
Losses by Fire.—Page 6.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Light rains have fallen in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and on the Middle Rocky Mountain Slope.

Temperatures are nearly normal from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. There has been a rise in the temperature on the Northern Plateau.

The pressure is high off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts.

Showers may be expected in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	63	70	78
6 A. M.	61	68	74
9 A. M.	65	73	78
12 M.	74	77	84
4 P. M.	79	83	84
6 P. M.	72	82	82
9 P. M.	78	77	80
12 P. M.	71	74	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....79⅛
Weather Bureau.....76
Corresponding date 1897.....71
Corresponding date for last 20 years.....74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

Camp Black—Infantry and Artillery. See L. I. R. R. adv., excursion column.—Adv.

SPAIN DECIDES PEACE PROBLEM

Accepts All Our Terms, Except the Cuban Debt Condition.

PREPARING A FORMAL REPLY

Madrid Says No Response From America Will Be Needed.

Friendly Reception of Americans in Puerto Rico Disgusts the Spaniards —Enormous Cost of the War.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"Spain's answer will accept all the American terms except that regarding the Cuban debt. The Government will fight this point on the ground that in all other cessions of territory by one nation to another the ceded territory has carried with it its own debt, or the proportion belonging to the nation whence it was ceded.

"President McKinley will receive the answer on Monday, or at the latest on Tuesday.

"Señor Sagasta, in conferring with politicians and Generals, follows the example of Señor Castelar in 1873. His objects are two-fold—to divide the responsibility for the decision and to avoid the convocation of the Cortes.

"The news from Puerto Rico is received with great disappointment. The Spaniards are disguested with the welcome the natives have given the Americans and the news that the volunteers have thrown down their arms. The general opinion is that it is not worth while to risk lives and spend millions for the sake of territories which are worse than disloyal to the mother country. It is assumed that there will be no internal troubles over the evacuation of the West Indies. The war has cost $350,000,000."

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The Cabinet to-day approved the basis of the reply to the peace conditions proposed by the United States.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is charged with revising the reply, which will be read and approved at the Cabinet council to-morrow morning.

It is stated on good authority that the Spanish reply will give no occasion for a further response from the United States.

The Queen Regent this morning conferred with Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader; with the Duke of Tetuan, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with Marshal Martinez Campos, the former Captain General of Cuba. This afternoon Her Majesty received Señor Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by Gen. Weyler.

The series of conferences between the Premier, Señor Sagasta, and the leaders of the various parties, concluded this evening with interviews with General Canalejas and others. Señor Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Señor Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid, in order to discuss matters.

SPAIN EXPECTED TO SUBMIT.

Washington Officials Believe the Answer Will Accept the Terms of Peace Offered by America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Just a week ago to-day Ambassador Cambon received from the President the terms of peace that would be granted by the United States. When the State Department closed its doors this afternoon the Spanish Government had not signified whether or not it was prepared to accept these conditions.

Every day during the past week an answer has been expected, and that same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week. It is significant that all responsible Government officials are satisfied that the reply will be an acceptance of our terms when it does come.

About 2:30 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut of the French Embassy called at the State Department, thus giving rise to the supposition that he was seeking to make an appointment for the Ambassador to meet the President to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous, M. Thiebaut's business being connected with some of the recent seizures of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet, and relating in no way to the Spanish peace negotiations.

The fact that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town, was also the basis for another guess that he had notice that the Spanish note was coming immediately and that his presence would be required here. As a matter of fact, the Secretary was detained beyond his train time by his reception of the Italian Ambassador, who had a long conference over the Cerruti case.

Altogether, though the expectation of an early answer is still cherished, it was the belief of the officials when the day closed that there is now little likelihood of its receipt by the President before Monday. It was rumored in some quarters that the Spanish Government had sent a notice that it had accepted the principal American terms, and would be prepared to make formal answer Monday, but the French Embassy, which would be the only recipient of any such notice, gave a very quick and effective denial of this story.

While all this delay is deprecated, it is realized that Sagasta probably is making the struggle of his life to bring the Spanish party leaders to the point where they will agree to stand by him in his acceptance of the terms of peace. This fact tends to secure the indulgence of our Government in some degree, and this is more readily extended in consideration of the fact that so far from having surrendered any advantage in agreeing to discuss terms of peace, we are gaining something substantial every day in the prosecution of the campaign as revealed by the reports from Puerto Rico.

The naval plans of operations are also moving steadily forward, and notwithstanding statements to the effect that the projected cruise against the Spanish coast by the Eastern Squadron has been abandoned, Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been made in the plans of the department respecting that squadron.

Spain's answer to the American demands was not received by the French Ambassador up to midnight to-night. M. Cambon and his staff, who had been awaiting it throughout the evening, at that hour were convinced that it would not arrive before to-morrow, and the Ambassador retired and the members of his staff went to their homes.

SENATORS ON PEACE TERMS.

John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana in the City.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Senator Charles W Fairbanks of Indiana were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. They both had something to say about the terms of peace, as well as other matters of importance.

"In my opinion," said Senator Thurston, "we should demand all of Spain's possessions in the Western Hemisphere, and should have for a coaling station the best port to be had in the Philippines, with sufficient adjacent territory. I believe we should also have a coaling station in the Ladrones. It seems to me it would be foolish to let Puerto Rico go. So far as Cuba is concerned, we should establish there an independent form of government, under our protection. Then, in the course of time, after citizens of our country have flocked there, we should annex it. The yellow fever problem will, I think, be conquered soon after the war is over. It is only a question of keeping the island in sanitary condition.

"The criticisms that have been made against the War Department and army officials, that there has been lack of food or medical supplies, and other criticisms of that sort, count for little when one stops to consider that in 100 days we got together such a great army, and when one stops to think of what remarkable achievements were accomplished. I have nothing but praise for the way in which the war has been conducted, and for the way in which the peace negotiations have been conducted up to this time. I believe President McKinley has shown himself to be a great deal more than a statesman.

"Don't Want the Philippines."

"I am a good deal of a jingo," said the Senator, "but some policies of territorial expansion which have been mapped out are a little too much for me. We don't want the Philippines, nor the millions of semi-barbarous people who inhabit them. It would be a great mistake, it seems to me, to annex those islands. So far as Aguinaldo is concerned we are not bound in any way to his propaganda."

When asked what effect he thought the war would have on this country's army and navy, he replied: "We will have a strong navy and a regular army considerably larger than we had before the war began." In answer to a question as to what he thought of the trouble between Secretary Alger and Col. Roosevelt, he said: "That is a matter on which I do not care to speak. It is a good deal of a question, I suppose, whether Col. Roosevelt's letter was confidential."

Senator Fairbanks was sitting next to Senator Thurston, and when the latter had finished speaking he expressed his own views on the subjects which had been gone over.

"Fairbanks," said the Senator from Nebraska, "believes in grabbing all the territory in sight."

Views of Mr. Fairbanks.

"Well, not exactly," said the Indiana man. "I believe we ought to leave the question of the disposition of the Philippines to a commission. We ought to have Puerto Rico and eventually Cuba. I agree with Senator Thurston on the way in which the war has been conducted."

"What do you think," he was asked, "about the Alger-Roosevelt matter?"

"Well," was the reply, "that is a question of propriety which everybody should be allowed to consider for himself. I should not care to say what my opinion is. I don't doubt but that there will be a good deal to be said on both sides. If the letter of Col. Roosevelt was private every person must decide for himself whether it was proper to give it to the public. I don't consider it my duty to discuss the propriety of it. Is Roosevelt being boomed for Governor here? Well, that's interesting."

The Senator was told that some persons had accused Senator Platt of conspiring with the Secretary of War to explode the Colonel's boom. This information caused him a good deal of amusement, but he said nothing.

Senator Fairbanks is Chairman of the British-American commission which is to consider the seal question and the question of the Alaskan boundary line, and it is the business of this commission that has brought him to New York. The Senator was temporary Chairman and Senator Thurston permanent Chairman of the St. Louis Convention that nominated William McKinley for President.

SHOULD KEEP THE ISLANDS.

Senator Foraker Thinks It Would Be Criminal to Turn the Philippines Back to Spain.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 6.—In a letter to a friend in this city, Senator Foraker says, regarding the Philippine Islands:

"I think it would be nothing short of crime to return them to the Government of Spain. The tyranny Spain has practiced over that people for years has been worse than her oppressions in Cuba. It is in the most reprehensible sense of the word a corrupt and tax-ridden country.

"I feel that the United States has a mission clearly appointed by Divine Providence in this whole matter, and that we shall fail to fully manifest its purposes if we allow the Philippines to remain under the yoke and in the midnight darkness to which they have been subjected.

"I cannot believe the President will think of such a thing as returning the islands to Spain. Now that we have them, we should keep them. We would have no more trouble giving them a good government, and probably not as much, as we had in governing the States that were in rebellion during the years immediately following the war. What this country wants for the future is an extended commerce. We should find abroad markets for 40 per cent. of our manufactured products. The place to find these markets is in the Far East. But it is too long a story for the limits of a friendly letter."

MANILA CLERGY PROTECTED.

Gen. Merritt Instructed to Prevent Their Massacre by the Insurgents —Objects of Vengeance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Inasmuch as it has been stated that the Archbishop of Manila has been directed by the Vatican to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the American commanders, it may be stated that such protection will be afforded on exactly the same terms and conditions that it will be extended to the clergymen of all religious denominations, and to all non-combatants in Manila and the remainder of the Philippines.

It is known that the insurgents have particularly singled out the Catholic clergy as the objects of their vengeance, without doubt inspired by the powerful assistance afforded to the Spanish cause by the priests and friars in their efforts to repress the rebellion in its earlier stages. However, so long as the clergy refrain from taking up arms in the Spanish cause the American commanders, naval and military, will afford them such protection as the rules of civilized warfare require. Already Gen. Merritt has been instructed by cable to investigate reports that some monks were made prisoners by the insurgents, and were about to be executed. This report came to the War Department from Catholic sources here, and appears, according to Consul General Wildman's report, to have been erroneous. Still, had it turned out that the insurgents were about to violate the rules of civilization in this fashion, Gen. Merritt would have promptly and firmly interposed, even though the result had been to cause a rupture between himself and the insurgents.

NEW YORK TROOPS SAIL.

Companies of the First Regiment Leave for Honolulu—Army Mules for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The transport steamers Lakme and Charles G. Nelson, bearing five companies of the First New York Volunteers and the Second United States Volunteer Engineers, sailed for Honolulu to-day.

Brig. Gen. King has announced his intention of sailing with the troops on the transport Arizona, which he expects will be ready next week. Col. J. C. Loper of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers has received a telegram from Congressman Hull of that State, advising him that his regiment would certainly be sent to Manila. As soon as the news was communicated to his command the band paraded through the streets of the camp.

The quarterly report of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association shows that the war has caused contracts of various kinds to be made in this city for about $2,000,000.

The ship Tacoma, conveying horses and mules to Manila, is detained in the harbor while repairs are being made to the engine used to work her condenser and electric light plant.

The ships of the first transport fleet to Manila are expected to return in about ten days, and with the Scandia and Arizona, now in preparation, will form the second expedition for Manila. This expedition will be under the command of Brig. Gen. King.

The Scandia and the Arizona will take the Seventh California Regiment, two battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, and 900 recruits for the regiments which have already departed.

Before Sept. 15 all the troops now in camp here will probably have been dispatched to Manila.

Philippines Annexation Opposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted resolutions opposing the annexation of the Philippines on the ground that the conditions existing there would be a menace to our Government and would especially injure the working people.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE WAR.

General Opinion that Spain Should Accept Peace Terms Promptly.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Owing to the death of Prince Bismarck, the German newspapers this week have paid but little attention to the progress of the war between Spain and the United States. The Evangelical Church Gazette, though, in a leading editorial, remarks: "The outcome of the war is a triumph for Protestantism and further proof of the deterioration of the Latin races." Continuing, the paper points in proof of its assertions to the successive defeats of the Austrian, French, and Spanish nations.

For this, the leading organ of the German Catholics, the Cologne Vilks-Zeitung, takes the Evangelical Church Gazette very severely to task, arguing that Catholicism had nothing to do with the defeats referred to.

Generally speaking, the German press expresses confidence that the war is about over and that the conditions of peace are acceptable to Spain, and that the latter would do well to conclude peace forthwith.

VOLUNTEERS WON'T DISBAND.

Soldiers to be Better Organized and Ships Cleaned, Even If Spain Should Yield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Assuming that Spain has decided to accept our terms for the negotiation of peace, it is expected that the peace agreement will be formally completed by the first of next week, and that hostilities will be suspended at once.

This will not be followed at an early date by the disbanding of the volunteer army; but, on the contrary, the period before the signing of the formal peace treaty and its ratification by the Senate will be devoted to perfecting a compact and effective organization of the army and cleaning, repairing, and placing in perfect condition all the vessels of the navy.

The sick and wounded of the army, who are regarded as incapacitated for further service, probably will be given their discharges at an early day. The men who are in good condition or are suffering only temporary disability will be held together, and put in the best possible shape for service. A part of the forces sent to Puerto Rico will be kept there, and others sent to Havana and other Cuban cities for garrison duty. It is regarded as quite probable that some of the best of Shafter's army, after thorough recuperation in the United States, may have to be sent again to Cuba.

The so-called "immunes" who will take the place of Gen. Shafter's forces at Santiago are not in many cases, it is believed, really immune, and it therefore is probable that some of them will fall victims to the climate.

TREASURE ON MARIA TERESA.

$10,000 Recovered from the Stranded Spanish Warship at Santiago.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 6.—The Potomac has recovered $10,000 from the Infanta Maria Teresa, which was driven ashore at the time Admiral Cervera attempted to escape from Santiago.

Transport Massachusetts Floated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Gilmore, at Ponce, saying the transport Massachusetts has been floated, and that the extent of her injuries from going aground were not known, although at most they were not serious.

The 5% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Life are worth about 130 upon a 3% basis. For particulars address E. F. Townsley, Manager, 120 Broadway.—Adv.

GUAYAMO CAPTURED BY HAIN'S FORCES

Miles Reports Three Men Wounded in Skirmish with Garrison.

ISLAND'S SURRENDER ADVISED

Good Counsel of Consuls in Puerto Rico Rejected by Macias.

Spanish Commander Says He Will Fight, but Officers of Minor Rank Refuse to Defend San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Late to-day the first news dispatch came to the War Department from Gen. Miles. It was as follows:

Ponce, Aug. 6.—Gen. Brooke reports Hain's brigade, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, captured Guayamo yesterday; slight skirmish with enemy in and about town; enemy's strength estimated at about 500; not ascertained if any of them regulars; resistance not strong.

Private John O. Cordner wounded below the knee; C. W. Riffee, both legs below thigh; T. W. Wolcott, right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio.

One Spaniard killed, two wounded, so far as known. MILES.

Guyama is about forty miles directly east from Ponce. It is the capital of the district bearing the same name. It is situated on a good cart road, which runs from Ponce eastward along the coast into the district of Humacao.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Aug. 5.—United States Consul Hanna has received information that the foreign Consuls at San Juan de Puerto Rico, the capital of this island, advised the Spanish authorities to surrender the island to the American troops. The Spaniards, however, in reply, announced that they had resolved to fight.

The Consuls thereupon notified the Spanish commander, Capt. Gen. Macias, that they would establish a neutral zone, between Bayamon and Rio Piedras, in which to gather the foreign residents and their portable property, in order to insure their safety in the event of a bombardment of the place by the American forces. The Consuls sent a similar notification to Gen. Miles.

In spite of this brave talk, it is understood that the Spanish officers of minor rank have refused to fight or to imperil their lives in the defense of San Juan.

The Panama Arrives at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Ponce stated that the transport Panama had arrived, with its extensive equipment for dock building, construction, &c. The construction outfit was originally sent to Santiago, but, getting there after the surrender, it was sent forward to Puerto Rico.

INVITED TO WADE'S PICNIC.

Yale Battery Is Ordered to Join the Consolation Excursion After It Is Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In spite of the fact that there is no intention on the part of the War Department to send the provisional division assigned to Gen. Wade to Puerto Rico, the pretense is kept up to the extent of ordering more troops to join the expedition.

The latest recipient of this "complimentary mention" is Light Battery A of the Connecticut Artillery, popularly known as the "Yale Battery," from the fact that it was recruited from the college. The battery has been in camp at Niantic for several weeks, and has been very impatient to get to the front. It was in excellent condition, fully equipped, and well trained, and from the fact that it was made up almost entirely of college men, many of them athletes, it felt that it was entitled to some of the special consideration that has been shown the so-called Rough Riders. As the war wore on, however, and the prospect of their being ordered away from their home camp grew more remote the officers of the battery began to exercise their "influence" in the direction of the Secretary of War.

Senator Hawley, it is said, was appealed to. He came on to Washington and saw Secretary Alger. Then he telegraphed the college-bred artillerists to get ready to move. He had "fixed" it.

To-day the battery was assigned to Gen. Wade's Puerto Rico excursion. In the words of a confiding local newspaper, "they will go with Gen. Wade's troops when they begin to move to Puerto Rico." The Yale men need be in no hurry to break camp.

Reports from Camp Alger, Chickamauga, and Jacksonville show growing discontent among the regiments included in the phantom expedition, none of which has received any orders to move or to get ready to move. If this cry of war continues the policy of assigning every impatient command to Gen. Wade's "consolation sweepstakes," he may yet be forced to send them somewhere to silence their renewed and aggregated clamor.

Gen. Wade, who is regarded as an excellent officer and is not believed to be a willing party to the trick in which he is being made to participate, is spending his time quietly at a hotel in this city. If he is expected to lead an army of 25,000 men to Puerto Rico any time soon, he is successful in concealing all evidences of it.

GEN. COPPINGER'S STAFF.

Officers Who Belonged to It Get New Assignments—Rumors of Trouble.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 6.—It now seems that Gen. Coppinger—if he goes to Puerto Rico at all—will be compelled to leave Tampa without a staff or get one together very hurriedly. For some reason a number of the officers of his present staff will not accompany him. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Cecil has been transferred to Gen. Wade's staff at Chickamauga, Quartermaster Pond will go to Gen. Lee's staff at Jacksonville, and Lieut. Col. O'Reilly, Surgeon, will be kept in Tampa. It is rumored that there recently occurred some estranging incident between the General and certain of his officers, but there is no confirmation obtainable.

TRANSPORT MANITOBA SAILS.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 6.—The transport Manitoba, with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Puerto Rico, has sailed.

The remainder of Gen. Grant's expedition is still waiting for transports.

Transport No. 30, formerly the Holland-America liner Obdam, arrived here to-day from Old Point to take supplies and troops to Puerto Rico. The work of loading the ship was commenced immediately after she tied up at the wharf, but the steamer will not sail before Monday night or Tuesday morning. When she leaves she will have on board Gen. Frederick D. Grant, his staff, and the Fifth Illinois Regiment.

The Illinois regiment supersedes the Third Kentucky regiment in the Third Brigade, of which Gen. Grant is the commander. The order making the change was published to-night. The Illinois troops arrived here yesterday from Chickamauga Park, having been attached to Gen. Wade's division. It was stated to-night that the change was made on account of sickness among the Kentucky soldiers. However, the Third will go to Puerto Rico at a later day.

The remaining six companies of the First Kentucky will embark for Puerto Rico some time next week, as will also the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana.

SANTIAGO DEALERS COERCED.

Gen. Wood Gave Them Until This Morning to Fix a Scale of Prices for Provisions.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 6.—Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Santiago, this afternoon called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of this city with the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessaries of life, for which the dealers have lately been charging exorbitant rates.

All the dealers were highly indignant at the interference of the military authority in commercial matters, but Gen. Wood gave them until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning to agree upon moderate prices under penalty of a revocation of their licenses and the closing of their shops.

A permanent scale of prices will be fixed to-morrow.

NEW CABLE TO PUERTO RICO.

A Suggestion that American Capital Construct a Direct Line.

Persons familiar with the business conditions in Puerto Rico, and also with the cable service between that island and the United States, have advanced the suggestion that, following the acquisition of the island by this country, American capital will speedily be enlisted in the construction of a new telegraph cable line connecting the island with the United States. This suggestion received circulation in Wall Street circles yesterday with more or less favorable comment.

An officer of the Western Union Company said that a direct cable line between this country and Puerto Rico controlled by Americans would be of advantage to this country and to American interests in Puerto Rico. The existing cable lines are under foreign control, and the rates charged are almost five times the rate to England, France, or Germany. The rate a word from New York to Puerto Rico is $.17. The rate from New York to points in Great Britain, France, and Germany is 2½ cents.

The present Puerto Rican cable is part of the system of the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company. Under normal conditions a message sent from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, would go from Key West to Havana, thence to Santiago, Guantanamo, Mole St. Nicholas, and San Juan. A cable line direct from Key West to Puerto Rico would be much shorter than the present line. Telegraph men in this city say that when Puerto Rico becomes a part of the United States the necessity of having a better telegraph service will become obvious.

FLAGS FOR PUERTO RICO.

Lafayette Post Sends Them—Capt. Wetherill's Body to be Brought Home.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield sent yesterday to Gen. Miles, in accordance with the resolution of Lafayette Post and its custom, an invoice of silk flags for the interior of school houses and bunting flags for the outside. Parties who desire to contribute flags for this purpose can send them to Secretary Bakewell, tenth floor of 257 Broadway.

Lafayette Post determined at its last meeting to send for the body of Capt. Wetherill of the Sixth Infantry, killed at Santiago. Capt. Wetherill was a comrade of this Post. It is understood this procedure will be followed in respect to all comrades of the post who fell in battle.

AMERICAN FLAG AT FORE TRUCK

The Silvia the First Ship to Go to Puerto Rico.

The Silvia, the first vessel to sail from this city for Puerto Rico flying the American flag from her fore truck, indicating that she is going to an American port and forcibly reminding those who saw her that Puerto Rico is no longer a Spanish possession, but is under American military control, left the Atlantic Basin yesterday. She carried forty passengers, nearly her full capacity, and a partial cargo. She is sailing under the flag of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, which formerly sent a vessel to Puerto Rico every two weeks, but which will hereafter arrange its sailings as the occasion and the necessity require.

Among the passengers on the Silvia in addition to several women, a newspaper correspondent, and a number of Puerto Rican refugees, were Mr. Preston, formerly United States Consul at Ponce, and J. W. Weston of Newburg, a brother-in-law of Joseph M. Dickey, Shipping Commissioner of New York. Mr. Preston goes on speculation.

The sailing of the company's next steamer will probably be on Aug. 15 or 18.

EDITOR HEARST AN ENSIGN.

Ordered to Report on Board the Buccaneer for Duty at Once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—William R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, has been appointed an Acting Ensign in the United States Navy, and ordered to report on board the United States steamer Buccaneer at Key West for service. The Buccaneer was turned over to the Government by Mr. Hearst for such use as it considered best, and some time has been expended in fitting it out with a proper armament.

Mr. Hearst applied to the Department, it is understood, to know if he could be shipped aboard in any capacity, and the Secretary of the Navy, knowing of his experience as an amateur yachtsman, decided that the most comfortable and useful berth to which he could be assigned would be that of a junior officer. Mr. Hearst will be expected to join his ship immediately.

BRITANNIC MEN ARRESTED

Third Officer of the Vessel Suspiciously in Possession of $20,000 in Bonds.

OTHERS HELD FOR SMUGGLING

Three Assistant Stewards Accused by Local Customs Officials of Having Concealed Valuable Laces in Soiled Linen — Truckman Also Held.

John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star steamship Britannic, was arraigned before Acting Police Justice McCormack at Jersey City yesterday on suspicion of having stolen twenty United States 4 per cent. bonds, Series of 1895, maturing in 1925. The face value of the bonds is $1,000 each, but with accrued interest and premium they are said to be worth $1,230 each.

Kynaston, as the evidence showed, entered the Third National Bank, at Grove and Morgan Streets, shortly before 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday and asked the Cashier, Robert Ross, to cash twenty bond coupons of $10 each, due Aug. 1. Mr. Ross asked him if he had the bonds. He replied in the affirmative, and exhibited the bonds. Mr. Ross asked where he got them. At this he became confused, dropped the bonds, and ran out of the bank. Mr. Ross ran after him and compelled him to return. A policeman was then summoned and the prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters.

When he told Chief Murphy that he was John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, the Chief doubted his statement until he consulted the company's officers over the telephone and learned that the statement was correct. The Chief recited that when he asked Kynaston where he got the bonds he replied: "I am in a hole myself and I don't propose to get any one else in trouble." The Chief said the bonds dropped in the bank by Kynaston were numbered from 58,480 to 58,498, making nineteen. The other bond was numbered 58,519.

Kynaston was questioned by Justice McCormack, but he said he had no statement to make. He was then remanded until Monday.

Capt. Haddock's Story.

Capt. Haddock of the Britannic called on Chief Murphy in relation to the matter. He said that among the passengers on the Britannic during her last trip here, was a Mr. Newhall, an invalid, who lives in Philadelphia. Capt. Haddock thought possibly the bonds might have been stolen from him, as his cabin was on deck. He had made no complaint, however, on leaving the ship. Capt. Haddock did not know Mr. Newhall's address, but said he had a brother connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Chief Murphy sent a message to Mr. Newhall at the company's office in Philadelphia, and at a late hour last night received a message from Mr. Newhall saying that he had lost no bonds and knew nothing about the securities found in Kynaston's possession.

The Chief also received a message from United States Commissioner Shields of this city, asking that Kynaston be held on a charge of smuggling. He said that he had issued a warrant for Kynaston's arrest, which would be served at once if there was any danger of Kynaston's release. The Chief sent back word that Kynaston would be held until the bond mystery was cleared up, as the prisoner had admitted to him that he was dishonestly in possession of the bonds, though he still refused to say how he came by them.

Alleged Lace Smuggling.

An alleged big lace smuggling scheme involving several officers of the Britannic is being investigated by local customs officials. Four men have been arrested. They are Henry Garway, Thomas Tighe, and William Bernard, assistant stewards on the Britannic, and Albert Muller, a truckman having an office at 95 Franklin Street. Kynaston is also charged with being implicated in the affair. The four men were arrested by Special Customs Officer Samuel Kruckman. They were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. The three assistant stewards were held in $2,000 bail and the truckman in $500 bail for examination to-morrow.

The customs officials have been suspicious for some time that valuable laces were being smuggled into this port on the Britannic. On Friday night Customs Officer Kruckman, who was watching the Britannic, arrested Muller on his truck. Muller was on his way to the R. H. H. Steel Laundry Company's plant in Jersey City with a quantity of soiled linen from the Britannic. Concealed in the linen the Customs Officer found 942 pieces of fine lace, each thirty-three meters in length. The value of the lace is unknown, but it runs into the thousands of dollars.

The customs officials and the United States District Attorney are very reticent in the matter. It is believed that other arrests are to follow, and that they do not wish to talk about the matter until they have captured their men. Other developments are likely to follow, and some lace dealers in this city may be involved.

Kynaston has been the third officer of the Britannic for only five months, though he has been in the service of the White Star Company for a year and a half, having previously been on freight steamers of the company. He is a man of moderate means, about thirty years of age, and has a wife and an infant daughter at Liverpool. It is not believed by the officers of the Britannic that Kynaston owned any bonds. They thought that he may have acted for some one else.

TUG FOUND PARTLY BURNED.

Is on a Reef in the Sound—$1,000 in Copper and Brass in Her Hold.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Lewis Brower of Mamaroneck this afternoon found a tug partially destroyed by fire on Scotch Cap Reef in Long Island Sound, some distance off Mamaroneck. In the hold there was $1,000 worth of copper plates and brass. Brower informed Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon, and he ordered Brower to keep an eye on the tug pending an investigation.

It is believed that the tug, after being partly burned, was run on the reef in order to prevent her sinking, and that the persons on her left with the intention of returning with assistance, so that she could be removed and repaired.

Lenox Improvement Society.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6.—At the annual meeting of the Lenox Village Improvement Society to-day, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow was elected President. The other officers chosen were: Vice President—William D. Curtis; Secretary—The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith; Treasurer—M. A. Brown. The work of the society will be continued on about the same lines as heretofore.

CUBA LIBRE A CHIMERA

Sacrifices Made by America That Are Without Practical Value.

PATRIOTS WHO LAGGED BEHIND

Insurgents Before Santiago Spent Their Time at the Commissary's Tent and Rifled Our Soldiers' Effects.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—This city impresses upon me more and more the fact that the "Cuba libre," the Cuban Republic, and the Cuban "nation" that we have fought for and suffered so much for is a chimera. The experiment may be made when we shall have settled the issue with Spain, but I believe it will prove only a chimera still. There is no "Cuban people" in this city; no Cuban aspirations; no Cuban sentiment. Indeed, there could be discovered no "Cuban people" where the United States sent its fleets and armies to find them, to liberate them, and to aid them in establishing another free republic among the nations of the world.

As I walk up and down the streets of this old Columbian city, that has wallowed in the sty of Spanish corruption for a period more than thrice as long as the free life of our own Republic, and see in its tortuous alleys and in its shops and factories not Cubans, but men who fear "Cuba"—as well as despise Spain—I ask where is the Cuban Nation, and if there really is or can be a Cuban people. A Government calling itself "la Republica de Cuba" may be founded and propped up for a time by American bayonets, but I cannot imagine whence the "Cuban Nation" or "people" will come. The Cubans will tell you that matters are quite different in Matanzas and Habana Provinces; but they also said that we should find all the people on the island, whenever they could express their real sentiments, Cubans at heart and thirsting for "Cuba libre." As they have been false in the one statement, they may be, by virtue of a well-known rule, false in all.

And yet, if there be one place in Cuba where the true sentiment of the republic, the true aspiration for freedom, should flourish, it is exactly here. It was here that occurred the incident which made the Cuban question an American question, and the punishment of Spain by the United States for repeated wrongs an inevitable issue. I mean the murder of the crew of the Virginius. I look across the bay, and I see the cemetery where these men were shot, and the dirty old slaughter house against whose walls they stood to die, by order of a remorseless Government. It was in this Province, and in this very locality, that the first seed of the present revolution was sown, in blood, under the leadership of Antonio Maceo.

The Bull Ring Superseded.

But even the Cubans, inured as they are to revolution, insurrection, disorder, military rule, and pillage, grow weary of turmoil and bloodshed. The bull ring was abandoned here long since; there was other excitement and blood-letting enough to satiate even the haughty Castilian's taste. This has in its turn palled, and cloys the appetite. Perhaps bull baiting would prove a pleasing diversion once more. Of human blood, and of the midnight torch and rapine, of disorder and turbulence by day and night, of ceaseless confusion and restlessness, of disturbed festivals and interrupted siestas—of all this they have had enough.

Do they want freedom? Do they long for the republic? I should answer: No; they want rest tranquillity; peace for the avocations and pleasures of peace, and not peace for its large opportunity. They are not ready to sacrifice a centavo for a free republic or an independent country. I speak of the Cubans I have seen in Cuba in this province. The martyrs must dwell elsewhere. I hope they do.

I fear that a large part of the Cuban Army must be included in this characterization. I had opportunity for observing the conduct of the soldiers that are fighting, or, rather, marching, under the banners of Gen. Garcia, and of other insurgent leaders. Before I say anything else I must assert that the first hero I met in Cuba, among Americans or revolutionists, was an insurgent. He was a negro with some French blood in him, and bearing a name I take to be a French name, Justo Moutilliere. He was the first man wounded in our campaign, hit by an American shell; and he bore his suffering as immovably as a du Guesiin or a Bayard. I have seen, also, other Cuban soldiers and leaders who are true and valiant and who would ornament the service of any country. My characterization is general, and it strikes at the average soldier, not at paragons.

From the moment we landed at Daiquiri up to the present time, the insurgents have seemed possessed with but one idea—the idea that we had come to Cuba to free them and to feed them. They had, therefore, nothing else to do. Their place was, therefore, in the rear, where there was no fighting and an abundance of provisions. The commissary and security are always in the rear of American armies. There the Cuban warrior remained, enjoying the spoils.

It was difficult, exceedingly difficult, for us to get food to the soldiers who were in the front, in the firing line, or in the trenches; but the Cubans stayed close to the commissary, and cleverly obviated this difficulty. They were far better fed, these loiterers and straggliers, than were the victors of El Caney and El Pozo. They could be seen at all hours mercilessly riding their emaciated little ponies and bearing great sacks of food from our commissary. Their cruelty to their beasts, by the way, would soon lodge them in jail if practiced in any city of the United States. While the battles of El Caney and El Pozo were being fought, these insurgents might be seen as unremitting as ever in their task of getting provisions. Even when Gen. Garcia made a feint of withdrawing in a sulk to the mountains, better counsel seemed to have prevailed. Again the stomach ruled the proud head as in the fable, and the indignant Cubans remained within reach of the commissary.

The Cuban Army's Record.

I do not know what, if any, report Gen. Shafter has made or may make as to the fighting done by the Cuban soldiers. Whatever report he makes, good or bad, commendatory or censorious, it will be based upon hearsay, as he saw none of the fighting himself, and did not get to the front until El Caney and El Pozo had been fought and won. But those who saw the Cubans during the brief campaign know that they did as little fighting as they could. As far as I could learn, from inquiry of officers who saw them all the time, and from my own observation, their record is about as follows:

Fifty Cubans took active part in the battle of El Caney.

One or two Cubans fought with conspicuous bravery at El Pozo in the attack on the blockhouse at San Juan.

Several hundred served, with not much efficiency, as scouts at the battle of La Guasimas, and at El Caney.

Garcia's army of about 4,000 occupied a position presumably on the road from Manzanillo to Santiago after the investment of the latter city, but it permitted the Spaniards to send in 2,000 reinforcements.

After the surrender the Cubans under Garcia demanded a share in the military government of Santiago, and when the demand was promptly and properly rejected they withdrew from our lines in indignation.

This seems to me to be all. If there were anything else, good or bad, I should like to set it down. It is not much of a record.

I have already in previous letters spoken of something that might be included, but I leave it out. It was the marauding done by the soldiers or stragglers, men who continually went up and down the road between Daiquiri and Santiago picking up whatever they could find, whatever the soldiers threw away, and too often rifling the blanket rolls that our men lay by the roadside in order that they might be less incumbered in fighting for the liberty of these prowling pillagers.

Outside of the instances at El Caney and the San Juan blockhouse that I have mentioned, the Cubans did little or no fighting. The insurgent army, therefore, has borne no testimony to its desire for a free Cuba. If it wants it, it was not willing, in presence of a magnificent opportunity, to fight for it, or make any sacrifice for it. The Cubans of the future "Republica" will have no occasion to be proud of the achievements of the revolutionary army in the campaign of Santiago.

STANHOPE SAMS.

EFFORTS TO CLEAN THE CITY.

Enforcement of Elementary Sanitary Measures a Very Difficult Task—Orders and Threats Ignored.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The dirty condition of this city, the heaps of foul refuse that incumber the streets, the malodorous alleys and byways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description, are all matters that will require stringent efforts to ameliorate.

Filth and odor, utter lack of local sanitary precautions and dirty streets, are as surely to be expected in Central American cities and towns as is green grass in a New England village, or buzzing trolley cars in the West. We Americans, with greener and cleaner memories of our towns and cities, are astounded at the conditions we see around us here.

It should be remembered that dirt is the natural condition of this city, and that in the case of Santiago the weeks of blockade, the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food, and the general demoralization existing in a besieged town have done much to add to the conditions of filth and poor sanitation that normally prevail. For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rules of hygiene; the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the Civil Governor of Santiago, stating that all houses must be at once thoroughly cleaned, inside and out, that the order is disregarded and no result follows.

Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their households, but threats of fine and enforced labor as a punishment carry little weight. The fact is that cleanliness and sanitary methods of living and dying cannot be expected from a people who have not been educated up to the standard suddenly set before them. Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect, and it will take many months of example and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

In the military hospital of the city there were on July 26 562 cases of the prevalent malarial fever; 121 cases of dysentery; 86 cases of diarshea; 274 cases of aenemia, and 19 cases of yellow fever. The yellow fever cases are among the Spanish soldiers. A week ago there were six cases of this fever, and among the total of nineteen cases there have been six deaths since the American occupation. Sixteen of the 488 wounded Spanish soldiers in this hospital have died since the United States troops took possession of this town.

To the City of Santiago there is this advantage from the rains of the wet season: The water rushes down the steep streets and sweeps away all manner of refuse and rubbish. Flushing the streets as the rains do is like flushing the sewers of an American city.

Since July 1 and until July 23 this city was without a daily paper. Not that during these dark days there were no events to chronicle, but because there was no paper to be had on which to print the news. On July 23 the Espectador made its first appearance and printed the full Spanish text of President McKinley's proclamation to the people of Cuba. The Espectador is running a series of articles on New York City, this subject being supposedly of prime interest to its readers at this time. A three-column article on the inscriptions of the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park appears in the last issue, the interest of which may well be questioned, but the publisher promises the Declaration of the Independence of the United States in the near future, and the paper's attitude toward the Americans is certainly a most friendly one.

The Espectador also enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish paper published in this island free of Spanish censorship.

TRANSPORTING OF PRISONERS.

It Is Declared that the Spanish Company Has Forfeited Its Contract with the Government.

Considerable interest has been aroused in the question as to whether or no the Compañia Trasatlantica Española, for which J. M. Ceballos & Co. are the New York agents, has forfeited its right to transport the Spanish prisoners taken in Cuba back to their homes. It is said that transports with a capacity for the conveyance of 10,000 prisoners were, by the terms of the contract, to be at Santiago de Cuba by Aug. 7, and this is a condition which the Spanish company will find impossible. J. M. Ceballos has affirmed that no violation of the contract has occurred, and that the ships will be there in the proper time.

According to the bulletin issued by the War Department on Thursday, however, but one of the company's vessels, the Alicante, which has a capacity for carrying 1,900 men, is due to arrive at Santiago de Cuba as early as Aug. 7. The Alicante left Martinique Aug. 4. The next vessel due at Santiago will arrive on Aug. 9, and the last one, it is said, is due on Aug. 14.

Joseph L. St. John of 319 Broadway, who was the lowest bidder for the Government contract for transporting the Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain, has renewed his offer to the War Department in view of these circumstances. His bid was $37.37 apiece for the transportation of the officers and $24.87 apiece for the enlisted men. The bid put in by Mr. Ceballos was $60 per capita for the officers and $30 for the men.

Mr. St. John contends that the Government's contract with the Compania Trasatlantica Espanola stipulated that the work of transportation should be started with in ten days of the signing of the contract, and that this time has expired, and not one of the Spanish transports is at Santiago. He holds therefore that the company's guaranteed deposit with the Government is forfeited. He expressed his opinion yesterday that the Government gave the contract to the Spanish line because it thought that the transaction would involve a minimum of complaint and criticism as to the treatment of the troops in transport if they were taken home by their fellow-countrymen.

EMBARKATION OF PRISONERS.

First Ship Expected at Santiago Today—Help for Spanish Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The War Department looks for the arrival of the first ship to carry Spanish prisoners from Santiago at that point to-morrow. This will be the Elcanta, which left Martinique two days ago.

The St. Augustine is expected to reach Santiago on the 14th. She is a hospital ship, and will relieve the distress existing in the Spanish hospitals.

Within the next week the department hopes to see the embarkation of Spanish prisoners well under way.

MANY TIMES A BURGLAR.

Young Chicagoan Said to Have Confessed to a Hundred Crimes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—In one of the small cells at the West North Avenue station lies Alfred Johnson, twenty-one years old, who is alleged by the police to have confessed to having committed more than 100 burglaries during the past year.

Johnson was arrested by Detectives Kelly and Wetzel upon the charge of committing a burglary in the residence of Otto Kowalski, 884 Davis Street. The officers claim to have seen Johnson leaving the house. He was arrested on suspicion and was found to be attired in two suits of clothing, while in a bundle were found a pair of shoes and two skeleton keys.

Johnson has an upholstering shop at 484 Erie Street. His plan, according to the police, was to call from house to house, ostensibly in search of furniture repairing. In case no one responded, the police say, he would enter by means of skeleton keys.

The prisoner declares that within a week he will receive $20,000 through the Swedish Vice Consul from the old country, and says he will then be able to get his freedom. Nothing is known of Johnson at the office of the Vice Consul.

Union Pacific's Possible Purchase.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 6.—In the United States court to-day Judge Rines entered final decree of foreclosure in the suit of the American Loan and Trust Company against the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroad. The sale will be held Aug. 16. The road's indebtedness is $2,886,110. It is said that the Union Pacific will probably obtain control of the road.

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CONDUCT OF SEVENTY-FIRST.

An Interesting Description by a Member of the Wild Charge Up San Juan Hill.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 6.—An interesting and graphic description of the part played by the Seventy-first Regiment in the battle of San Juan is given in a letter from Walter H. Bartholomew of Company I, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Bartholomew of South Orange, written to his parents on July 8. In his letter, Private Bartholomew says:

"Although I have always pictured to myself a battle in all its awfulness, the reality was so much more hideous than my wildest imagination that I have not yet recovered from the shock. I am sitting under a mango tree, with the lid of a hardtack box for a desk, and the paper on which I write is the lining of said hardtack box. The Spanish intrenchments are within 300 yards of our position.

"We disembarked from the Vigilancia on the evening of June 25 on a tiny strip of snowy beach about twenty miles east of Santiago. Company I got to sleep at 2:10 A. M., June 26. I rolled myself in my blanket and lay down on the sand for a little sleep, only to be aroused at 4:30 by the rolling of the drums. In the gray light of the morning I saw Roosevelt's men march up the hill, a dark-brown line that twisted and turned among the trees and rocks and disappeared over the crest. By 10 o'clock some of those poor fellows came down that hill again with blood streaming from ugly wounds, and the Seventy-first, stripped of everything but ammunition, canteens, and rifles, was running up the hill to help 'Teddy' out of his fix. But we were not needed, for the Rough Riders had the Spaniards on the run before we reached the firing line.

"Then came four days of scout duty by the Second Battalion, of which Company I is a part. Terrific work it was, cutting our way through underbrush, sleeping where the night found us, little or nothing to eat, everything soaking wet one minute and steaming hot the next.

"On the 1st of July we rejoined the regiment, and at 3:30 in the morning, fully two hours before sunrise, we were again on the march, this time with Santiago as our objective point. How the battle began I don't know. The firing was terrific by the time that we reached the woods which surround the hill, and the Seventy-first was hustled forward as quickly as possible. We were marched through a narrow road, flanked on both sides by heavy forests full of Spanish sharpshooters, who poured a murderous fire into us from both sides.

"That's where the Seventy-first lost all its men. No one knew there were any Spanish soldiers nearer than the forts on top of San Juan, and we all thought the bullets were stray shots from the intrenchments. I discovered my mistake in about two seconds, for we were ordered to lie down under cover, and when I got a tree between myself and what I supposed was the front I found the balls were whizzing by me from the rear as abundantly as from the other direction, and later they seemed to come from all directions. A man ten feet from me had the front of his throat torn completely off; the man next to me grabbed his forearm and started to the rear, howling with pain. The ambulance corps came by with a poor fellow shot through the breast, whom they unceremoniously dumped almost on top of me, as dead as a wooden Injun. I gave up the tree as a bad job and dropped on my stomach, lying as close to the ground as possible, and listened to the bullets sing past me.

"I believe I thought at the rate of a million miles a minute just then, for I didn't know which of those "zips" would end in a howl of pain from me, and men were dropping in dozens. I lay there, hardly daring to breathe, for over a half hour, when an orderly galloped by, saying the Seventy-first was ordered on to the firing line. I tell you it was a relief to hear that. Anything was better than lying there with nothing to do but think.

"Company I started on a run, but went to pieces utterly when it reached the open. The road crosses the San Juan River just where the woods end, and nothing was between us and the Spanish trenches after we forded the stream. Company after company was totally disorganized and thrown into utter confusion as soon as they struck the ford. I got across somehow, I don't know how, with nothing left but my rifle and cartridge belt. Everything else had been thrown to the four winds of heaven in the mad scramble to get out of the valley of death. I loaded my piece and looked around for something to shoot at, only to discover that the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Colored Infantry, Regular Army, had started up the hill. I followed on the dead run, so excited that I forgot to fire my gun, and I actually charged clean to the top of the hill without shooting, in as great panic as if I had been retreating.

"When I got to the top I sat down behind a tree to think and cool off, which I succeeded in doing, as the bullets still whistled by in bunches. I took a good look around and discovered that several other Seventy-first Regiment men had also reached the top of the hill. We got together and climbed into the blockhouse, intending to commence firing, but every Spaniard was completely hidden from sight, excepting two orderlies on white mules. We were directed by some one to try to pick them off, distance 850 yards. One of the boys tumbled one of them. The smoke of our rifles gave our position away, and a moment later a six-inch shell crashed through the house and put six men out of business, so we were ordered to safer quarters."

THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

Martin Groves of the Seventy-first Writes to His Relatives.

Martin Groves, a private in Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, wrote a letter from Santiago on July 17 to his relatives in this city. It ran as follows:

"The American flag was raised over Santiago at exactly noon, and the beautiful emblem was greeted with an enthusiasm worthy of it by our boys. It was a grandly imposing sight. As soon as the cannon started to belch forth their thunderous salute to the flag the line began to cheer. The joy of the moment sufficed to make us forget what we had passed through in the last three weeks, and there are few who would not willingly endure it again for the happiness and satisfaction of seeing our flag over the Spanish city.

"Since the surrender our food supply has become much better, and for the last two or three days we have had enough to eat. We will now get supplies through Santiago, which will do away with the mule trains to a great extent.

"None of the troops has been allowed in Santiago as yet, as 'yellow jack' is raging in the city, and it might gain a foothold in our ranks and sort of depopulate us—in fact, kill more of us than the Dons' bullets.

"Our officers say that if our regiment remains free from contagious diseases and retains its present general health we will be on our way home within a week. With this end in view, we are not allowed to leave camp except for water, which must be boiled before drinking, and, besides, we are not allowed to hold any communication with the Cubans.

"We first heard of the fall of Santiago on the 14th at 10 A. M. We laughed over it, not believing the rumor to be true. At about 11:30 a horseman rode along the line of trenches informing each regiment officially. He was one of Gen. Miles's staff. He yelled 'Attention!' at the top of his voice, then said:

"'Men, when you hear the news I am about to give I want no one to cheer. The Spanish General has surrendered with 12,000 troops in Santiago and 8,000 to the east of us. They are to receive transportation back to Spain.'

"Of course we didn't cheer; oh, no!"

BUSY DAYS AT MONTAUK

There Is a Great Bustle of Preparation for Shafter's Coming Army.

SCANTY HOSPITAL PROVISION

Only 500 Beds Have Been Provided For and Fears Are Expressed of the Result—Cavalrymen Due Here To-day.

These are busy days at Montauk Point. The place, usually so quiet, now presents a lively scene with the military officers directing the movement of a small army of workmen who are preparing the tented city for Gen. Shafter's returning army.

The first troops to arrive will be the Sixth Cavalry, which left Fernandina on Thursday, the first section at 1 o'clock P. M., and the last five hours later. They are in six sections, and are to arrive at Jersey City to-morrow. In the Florida contingent expected, there will be 57 officers, 3,573 men, 86 civil employes, 5,114 horses, and 1,013 mules. The live stock will be taken to Brooklyn, and shipped by rail direct to the Point.

The work at the point is being rushed, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. B. Young, the commander of the camp, who has already established his headquarters there. Col. Miller of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington is at the camp, and hopes soon to have an ample supply of stores on hand. Eighteen thousand tents which have been ordered from Chicago are expected in a day or two. Lieut. William Weigel of Gen. Pennington's staff, now at Camp Black, will go to Montauk to assist Col. Miller.

One hundred carpenters were put to work yesterday erecting five storehouses near the side tracks of the Long Island Railroad, for the reception of supplies.

The Quartermaster's Department shipped to the camp yesterday 150,000 pounds of oats, 150,000 pounds of hay, 250,000 pounds of straw, 50 cords of wood, 6 sprinkling carts, and 5 carloads of tents. The tents are from the Philadelphia depot. The first stores consisting of regular army rations, hardtack, coffee, beans, rice, and canned goods, also arrived. Twenty thousand loaves of fresh bread will be supplied to the camp each day. Vegetables and fresh meats also will be provided.

In order to hurry shipments the Long Island Railroad has rented from the New Jersey Central Railroad ten powerful locomotives capable of drawing heavy trains at a high rate of speed. C. A. Beach has taken charge of the railroad's business as special agent. Telegraph linemen have put up a special loop from the camp to Bridgehampton to connect with the main line and when the camp is fully installed three operators will be employed.

Where the Troops Will Be Located.

Gen. Young has decided to place the infantry just east of Fort Pond, while the cavalry will be stationed near Great Pond. The camp will be parallel with the beaches, which will be only a few hundred yards away. Fort Pond covers about 400 acres and is fresh water, which will be used for the horses.

Between the pond and the site of the prospective camp seven test wells have been sunk. Water was found at a depth of twenty feet, and these wells will supply a big basin, which will be constructed at once. From this, water will be pumped to a tower on the highest hill, and pipes will be drawn off to various parts of the ground, supplying all the troops.

The cavalry will be on top of a rather high plateau, which overlooks the ocean, and the infantry will be placed on the sides of the basin, sloping down to the lake.

A detention camp will be established about a mile from the Point, and the Santiago troops will be taken there and kept until they are free from all suspicion of disease. This will do away with quarantining Montauk.

Only a Five-Hundred Bed Hospital.

Col. William H. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, who is to be in charge of the medical department of the camp, has arrived and yesterday selected the site for the hospital. So far instructions have arrived and provision been made for a hospital of only 500 beds. It is feared that there will be a deplorable lack of accommodations, and that the wounded and sick will on their arrival find their condition anything but enviable, unless this limited hospital order is promptly countermanded and more beds arranged for. The theory of the Washington authorities is that many of the men will be benefited by the trip up, and that there is no necessity for ordering too many cots, and too great a supply of medicines, clothes, and the like.

Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Department yesterday shipped cots and hospital equipments for 200 men to the Point, and expects to have the remaining 300 ready by Wednesday. He will first establish a division hospital, forty tents, five beds to a tent.

Mail Service to be Established.

Beginning to-day all trains run through to Montauk, and the camp will enjoy first-class mail facilities. The papers will arrive every day. The camp will have an extensive electric light plant, and there will also be telephone communication. A corps of postal clerks will arrive in a day or two to open a Post Office for the accomodation of the army. The village Post Office is to be abolished, and an up-to-date postal car will be stunted into a side track and labeled, "Montauk Post Office."

Bids will be opened in the Commissary Department Tuesday for eighteen-ounce loaves of fresh bread and for fresh meat, the bread and meat to be delivered daily. Bids will also be opened for potatoes and onions, to be delivered every five days.

WILL BE A QUARANTINE CAMP.

Strict Discipline Will Be Maintained at Montauk Point.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In a general way it has already been determined, after consultation between the department and the Marine Hospital authorities, that the entire camp at Montauk will be taken over by the Marine Hospital Bureau as a camp of quarantine and detention. Fumigating plants will be established and Inspectors will watch the transports as they arrive from Santiago with their cargoes of worn-out and wounded soldiers. The camp will be under strict discipline, and every effort will be made to safeguard its health.

Serious fears are entertained here that there will be much suffering among the soldiers returning from Santiago on board transports. While many of them may not be technically sick, it is pointed out that according to all accounts, few of them are in strong physical condition. Crowded as they probably will be, and suffering from seasickness, many of them who start from Cuba apparently well may reach Montauk Point in an exhausted condition. Unless more provision is made for their comfort than was made with the first expedition, it is prophesied that there will be much complaining.

Supplies for Montauk Camp.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—To-day's shipments from the Schuylkill Arsenal were the largest made since the beginning of the war. To Montauk Point, L. I., where Shafter's army is to be quartered, were shipped 20,000 campaign hats, 20,000 pairs of shoes, 20,000 ponchos, 18,000 blankets, 40,000 pairs of stockings, 10,000 bed sacks, 147 hospital tents complete, and 62 wall tents complete. Preparations are being made to facilitate the prompt delivery of the goods at the camp site.

CAVALRY START FOR MONTAUK.

Transport Gate City Left Santiago Yesterday—The Miami and Matteawan Leave To-day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6. — The United States transport Gate City sails this afternoon for Long Island loaded with cavalrymen, and the transports Miami and Matteawan will leave here to-morrow.

Each vessel will sail individually and as soon as loaded.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 6.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has arrived here from Puerto Rico under orders to assist in taking the United States troops home from Santiago. Capt. Goodrich, however, thinks his ship is too long to enter the harbor and he will remain here until the matter is settled.

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

General Announces 434 New Fever Cases and Several Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The following is Gen. Shafter's sanitary report for Aug. 5 and 6, made public to-night by the War Department:

"Santiago, Aug. 6.

"Sanitary report for Aug. 5: Total sick, 3,697; total fever, 2,582; new cases fever, 434; cases of fever returned to duty, 601. Deaths, Aug. 5: First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, yellow fever; Private Warren Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Corp. George Haven, Company D, First Illinois, yellow fever; Corp. Martin C. Nottingham, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan, acute meningitis; Archie Beattie, Company C, First Illinois, yellow fever; Edward Penn, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, malarial fever; Private B. C. Hayes, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, malarial fever; Private Francis W. Caney, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, malarial fever; Private Thomas V. Gilbert, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; S. J. Major, Company C, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private George W. Coleman, Eighth Ohio, fever. Aug. 6—Private Robert Ramsey, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Sergt. Jesse J. Griffith, Company C, First Illinois, yellow fever; Ambrose Wein, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever.

"SHAFTER."

Eighth Illinois Goes to Santiago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (colored) probably will leave to-morrow for New York, where it will be transported by the steamer Yale direct to Santiago, Cuba. Gov. Tanner received a dispatch from H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, to-day, directing that the Eighth leave in time to take the Yale on Tuesday next. The Quartermaster General has wired the Quartermaster in Chicago instructions as to railroad transportation.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEGION.

Anxious to Replace Fever-Stricken Troops Coming from Cuba.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Yellow fever has no terrors for the Canadian-American Legion, and its officers and men are eager to fill the places of those driven from the front by the plague. Many of the men in the regiment, including Lieut. Col. Baynes, acting commander, are fever immunes, having served in the British Army in Egypt, India, South America, and the West Indies. At a meeting of the officers to-day the following telegram was sent to Gov. Tanner:

"The Canadian-American Legion volunteers to relieve troops at Santiago. Large proportion of our officers and men immunes."

THE SICKNESS AT CAMP ALGER.

Surgeons Report the Typhoid Epidemic Well Under Control.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The question of the removal of the First Division from Camp Alger depends upon the recommendation of Gen. Butler, who is inspecting the ground at Manassas. The camp at Dunn Loring has proved so satisfactory that the troops may remain there a month longer. The regimental Surgeons report the typhoid epidemic well under control. To-day's record of typhoid in the First Division includes sixteen cases, as follows:

Privates Bertran, Company K, Fourth Missouri; Kelly, Second Tennessee; Towlamb, Sixth Pennsylvania; Lenach, Company D, First Rhode Island; Wilson and Herrinan, Company I, Twenty-second Kansas; Jessup, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Goldman, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan; Corps. Davis, Company K, and Kielly, Company H, and Privates Weyand, Company A; Huck, Company F; Hack, Company H; Hurley, Company D; Armour, Company K, and Harrington, Company L, Sixty-fifth New York.

Seventeen patients were recieved at Fort Myers, Va., during the day, from the regiments ordered to Manassas. They were mostly men who, while ill, had been considered well enough to march when the camp was broken, but who became seriously ill on the road. They include six from the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, and five from the Ninth Massachusetts.

The hospital at Fort Myer is now crowded, and the commanding officer says it will be impossible at present to make room for any more. The old riding school building at the fort is being fitted up for hospital purposes, and when that is completed 200 more can be accommodated.

CARE OF CONVALESCENTS.

Healthy Points Where Soldiers Will Be Sent to Recuperate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Arrangements have been completed for the reception of convalescents from Fort Monroe at Washington Barracks, in this city. Fifty tents have been erected, with floors and all conveniences for hospital purposes, capable of accommodating 250 patients. The purpose is to afford accommodations for those who have practically recovered and are well advanced in convalescence, so as to make room at Fort Monroe for the sick who are now returning from Puerto Rico.

In addition to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., which the Surgeon General has in view for convalescents, he has now determined to use Madison Barracks, N. Y., located on Lake Ontario, where the lake air will be conducive to speedy recovery. Madison Barracks have accommodations for about 1,000 men.

These three points will be the main ones for convalescents, but a number of other places will be used for taking smaller numbers of troops well along toward recovery. Fifty tents, with five beds each, will be established at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, fifty tents at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and the barracks at Governors Island, New York, will also be utilized. The local hospitals of New York City have shown generous willingness to care for the wounded soldiers, and it is said that about 2,000 could be looked after in this way.

SICK MEN ARRIVE AT TAMPA.

Three Hundred Invalids from Santiago in Quarantine on Transports.

TAMPA, Aug. 6.—The ten transports which are to take Coppinger's expedition to Puerto Rico are at the quarantine station. Three of them arrived off Egmont Key yesterday afternoon. The total number of sick and convalescent brought over on them from Santiago is about 300. Only two deaths have occurred since they left Santiago, and all of those now on board the transports, as well as 200 who are at the camp of detention on Egmont Key, are improving.

The Seguranca will sail for New York to-morrow with more than 100 convalescents who were refused permission to land here. All the others will spend their ten days at the camp of detention and then go to their respective homes direct from here.

Moving Camps at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 6.—A number of regiments are moving their camps to-day. The many removals made during this week are expected to have a highly beneficial effect on the general health.

Altai Sails with Supplies.

The Atlas Liner Altai sailed yesterday from Pier 55, North River, with fifty tons of supplies, shipped by the Red Cross to Santiago for the suffering persons in the province. After delivering them she will proceed on her regular trip to Kingston, Jamaica, and other near-by ports. Her supplies, after being left at the City of Santiago, will be loaded on the schooner Mary E. Morse, and thus conveyed to Cibara, Baracoa, and other needy coast towns of the province. The vessel anchored for a while inside of Sandy Hook after passing Quarantine.

Brother of Lady Notage Dead.

James L. Warner, aged sixty-four, died Friday at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he had resided since Jan. 1. He was a hotel bookkeeper, but had been out of employment since last Summer. Mr. Warner was unmarried. He was a native of England, and his sister, Lady Notage, is maid of honor to Queen Victoria.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES IN CUBA.

Large Number Already Filed at the State Department—Spanish and American Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The announcement that the United States Government will assume liability for the claims of the insurgents against the Spanish Government on account of injuries and damages sustained in the Cuban insurrection has caused the filing of a large number of claims with the State Department. Very many of these are not based upon events occurring during the last rebellion, but date back for very many years and relate to excess customs collections, damages sustained through municipal maladministration, alleged illegal confinement, and such things.

On the other hand, there are now Spanish claims to the amount of $8,000,000 against the United States that in the event of a joint claims commission being authorized would be proper offsets to many Americans here. A large number of these claims are made by Spanish subjects on account of property destroyed or appropriated by the Confederate troops during the civil war, thus having exactly the same basis as a number of claims filed by American citizens against the Spanish Government for property seized or destroyed by the insurgents in Cuba. Another class of these claims are of ancient date, flowing from the abortive efforts of the Commissioners and special courts created by Congress to settle the "Florida claims."

It is believed to be probable, however, that in the adjustment of peace terms our Government will ignore all claims, save those preferred by American citizens, for losses sustained in Cuba, allowing the others to be arranged for later on by a joint commission.

WHITE HOUSE TELEGRAPHER.

He Has Been Lately Promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Benjamin F. Montgomery, the White House telegraph operator, was not long ago nominated by the President to be a Captain in the Signal Service. He has been on service in the White House, where he is a skillful and confidential man. To-day his name appeared in army orders as Lieutenant Colonel, and he is assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, to remain on duty at the White House until his services shall be required with his corps.

Judging from the outlook, that assignment makes his position at the White House very permanent, and his chance for duty in the field very small. The Sixth Army Corps exists only on paper. It was announced some time ago that Gen. James H. Wilson was to command it. Gen. Wilson is in Puerto Rico, without the Sixth Corps, and so far as can be ascertained, the corps consists of Lieut. Col. Montgomery.

THE MANOUDIA RELEASED.

French Steamship Was Captured by Our Warships in West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Government has ordered the release of the steamship Manoudia of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique of France, captured by the American warships in West Indian waters and brought to Charleston, S. C.

No decision has yet been reached as to the Rodriguez, another French steamer, captured under similar conditions and held at Charleston.

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCING.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Spanish fours opened at 42¾, ⅝ higher than yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Spanish fours opened at 42.30. Yesterday's final price was 42.20.

On the Bourse to-day prices were firm, with Spanish fours in the lead in consequence of Madrid news as to the probable acceptance of the peace proposals. Later, a rumor that the Cuban debt would be guaranteed jointly by Spain and the United States renewed the demand for Spanish securities.

BARCELONA, Aug. 6.—Spanish fours, 64.25.

The Minnewaska Sails South.

The United States transport Minnewaska sailed yesterday, passing out at Quarantine at 2:55 o'clock P. M., bound for Puerto Rico. She is deeply laden with clothes, tents, camp equipment, and lumber for the army.

CONVICT AND WARDEN KILLED.

Shooting Affray in an Arkansas Convict Camp Results in Two Deaths.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 6.—A double tragedy was enacted at Weigel's brickyard in the western part of the city this afternoon, and W. R. Bishop, a white convict, and Giles Hudson, one of the Warden's, are now awaiting the Coroner. P. Fulgum, one of Weigel's guards, shot Bishop for some act of insubordination, killing him instantly. V. A. Potts, another guard, who is also the son of Judge Theodore F. Potts of Logan County, and at present a member of the Arkansas Legislature, hastened to the headquarters of Warden Hudson to tell him of the shooting. Potts was Fulgum's friend. The lie passed between Potts and Hudson, and Potts put four bullets into Hudson, killing him instantly.

By this time the wildest excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the camp, and Coroner Young was telephoned to come at once. He reached the camp just as Fulgum and Potts were hastening away. The Coroner grabbed a guard's shotgun and pistol and pursued them, pressed a street-car conductor into service, and arrested the men about half a mile away, Potts throwing his two drawn pistols away just as the Coroner was in the act of pulling down on him with his double-barreled gun. They are now in jail.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. I. Budge, Glasgow.

ASTOR—Barnet A. Doyle, Capt. Howlett, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Jules Bocufoe, Chancello French Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; W. Steel, London.

GILSEY—C. W. Callahan, London.

GRAND—C. B. Cribb, Bradford, England.

HOFFMAN—H. B. Miles, City of Mexico; W. Hethey, Berlin; E. J. Norton, C. W. Morrison; Limon, Costa Rica.

HOLLAND—W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—W. M. Gough, England.

MANHATTAN—Judge

TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY

Some of Our Finest Ships to Go to Europe When Peace Is Restored.

NEW SOUTH PACIFIC STATION

Long Cherished Project to Maintain a Squadron with Base at Valparaiso or Callao May Be Carried Out—The North Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—If the Navy Department contemplates any further change in the composition of the Eastern Squadron, which was destined for a cruise to Spanish waters, the matter has not taken form as yet. This statement applies to the commanders of the ships of this squadron, as well as to the ships themselves, and the talk of sending Admiral Sampson in charge of this Eastern Squadron consequently is rather speculative at this time.

Of course it is well understood that in the event of peace being restored there must be a complete reorganization and redistribution of the United States naval forces, and this will involve undoubtedly the separation of the four naval commanders of high rank now on duty in connection with the North Atlantic fleet, namely, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Watson, Commodore Schley, and Commodore Howell.

The North Atlantic fleet comprises about a hundred vessels, the most numerous and powerful force ever commanded by an American Admiral. Such a gigantic force would not be maintained on one station in time of peace. Many of the auxiliary vessels and the monitors, which are unfit for general cruising, will be retired from commission and laid up in the navy yards, or in the case of the former, will be sold.

A sufficient force of the remaining vessels will be retained on the North Atlantic Station to maintain it as the most important naval command. The others are to be distributed between the various other stations, Pacific, Asiatic, and South Atlantic. The European Station, which was vacated completely just prior to the declaration of war, will be resumed, and for the sake of the moral effect likely to result will receive some of the most powerful and modern ships in the American Navy. It will be possible also with the ships at the Navy Department's disposal, to carry out a long cherished project for the creation of a new station in the South Pacific, with a base probably at Valparaiso, or Callao.

Under this plan of reorganization, there will be openings for several officers of flag rank, and thus it is expected that there will be less friction than heretofore between these officers.

But with the exception of the Eastern Squadron, the North Atlantic fleet is not to be diminished as long as the war continues. More clearly than ever it is now perceived to be the strong right arm of the country, and the naval officials are congratulating themselves that they were able to resist the pressure brought to bear at one time upon them to expose this tremendous force to dissipation by profitless attacks upon fortified ports.

A distinguished naval officer to-day called attention to the fact that the most serious results might have followed the disclosure of the demoralized condition of our army at Santiago had not the navy been at hand to protect it. Notwithstanding the best efforts of censorship over telegraphs and mails, it is believed that the Spanish Government had acquired knowledge of the situation at Santiago, but was powerless to profit by it for the reason that the navy blocked the way and prevented the dispatch of reinforcements and supplies to the Spanish army in Cuba, the lack of which obliged Gen. Toral to surrender.

ON THE FLEET AT GUANTANAMO.

Idea Gains Ground that the Navy's Active Part in the War Is Nearly Over.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 6.—The fleet still remains here awaiting orders from Washington, but the idea gains ground that the navy's active part in the war is over.

Rear Admiral Sampson expresses the hope that the peace negotiations will come to a quick conclusion. He is anxious to take aggressive action on the south coast without delay, or, in the event of peace being concluded, to immediately relieve the suffering imposed by the rigor of the blockade. Throughout the campaign Admiral Sampson's keen appreciation of the sufferings of the half-starved Cubans and his endeavors to afford them relief have been a marked feature.

The newspapers containing Admiral Sampson's report of the battle on July 3 arrived here last night. They were eagerly read throughout the fleet and the report created intense satisfaction. The universal confidence in and devotion to the Admiral by the men under his command rendered this expression of feeling a foregone conclusion.

The marine camp here was broken up on the afternoon of Aug. 5, and the marine battalion was transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Resolute for service in other parts of Cuba.

Rear Admiral Sampson, as he watched the flames at Camp McCalla lighting the hills, paid high encomiums to the marines, which were echoed by all the naval officers. Admiral Sampson said:

"I don't know what we would have done without Guantanamo Bay, which is better as a harbor and base than Santiago or any other place in South Cuba. Nothing could have been better than the results accomplished by the marines backed up by the ships; and in their next undertaking they will doubtless do just as well."

The Frolic has arrived from Key West.

The capture of the harbor of Nipe has given the Americans a useful port in Northeastern Cuba. Nipe lies nearly north of Santiago, about thirty miles east of Holguin, and a dozen miles west of the boundary of the region surrendered to Gen. Shafter. Its narrow entrance is deep, and for some distance inside there is eight to ten fathoms of water, shoaling thence to four fathoms or less. It is a fine, safe, thoroughly landlocked basin, and a good rendezvous for vessels operating against Puerto Rico. In fact, it is said it has been captured for possible use in that way.

HEALTH OF THE CREWS.

Marines in Excellent and Sailors in Fairly Good Shape, Sampson Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy has made public the following telegram from Admiral Sampson:

"Playa, Aug. 6.

"Marine battalion is in excellent health. Sick list numbers 2½ per cent. Fleet Surgeon reports that they are in better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived south, in June.

"Health of the squadron at Guantanamo fairly good. Sick list numbers about 3 per cent. General tone of health of the ships' companies has fallen considerably since the 1st of July; this, however, is not due to the prevalence of any disease, but is probably due to the release from the strain and constant effort under which they so long lived; and to this, probably more than to any other cause, is due their somewhat impaired physique. I do not think it necessary to send the marine battalion north.

"The crews have borne their privations in a manner beyond praise; those of three ships have not been ashore for seven months, and these months in a debilitating climate. SAMPSON."

Secretary Long stated to-night that it is the purpose of the department to order north those ships which are not required for blockade as soon as the exigencies of the war will permit.

SHIPS REPAINTED AND REPAIRED.

Mounts of the Brooklyn's Big Guns Changed—The Send-Off to the Texas.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 31.—For a whole week the bulk of the North Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral Sampson has lain in this pleasant land-locked harbor, and the peace term ceremonies, the bugle call to quarters and drill, the painting of ships, the visiting parties from one war vessel to another, gave little hint of war or its turmoil outside.

But on the big battleships was a slightly different scene. Injuries to the ships from battle and from extra hard usage were being repaired, and the Vulcan, the traveling blacksmith and repair shop, was busy indeed.

On the Brooklyn a work of almost stupendous character was being performed. The mounts to all the five-inch guns, the guns that did such splendid work in the battle of July 3, were injured, and were being replaced by more substantial ones of latest model. This meant the dismounting and removal from its jacket of every one of the big guns. Twelve guns in all had to be replaced, in addition to a six-pounder that had been bent and spoiled. The work began on Tuesday, when the Armeria arrived with the new mounts, and, in charge of Gunner Applegate, the work, done entirely by the crew of the Brooklyn, proceeded so rapidly that on Friday night all was finished.

On Tuesday night the Texas bade farewell to those with whom she had fought so nobly and started for New York. It was just at sunset, and the bugles were blowing "retreat," while officers and men on the quarterdeck of the vessels stood bareheaded as the flags came down. Then the Texas was reported as being under way, and the order was again to raise the flag, while the crews of all the big warships were ordered to prepare to cheer the ship. As the Texas got under way and passed the other ships there were throat-splitting cheers for her, and they were returned with a will by Capt. Philip and his gallant crew.

The announcement that Spain had sued for peace came on Wednesday, and the men of the fleet went almost wild with excitement. They hope that peace will be brought about.

GOOD WORK OF THE VULCAN.

Has Repaired 36 Vessels and Furnished Repair Stores to 40.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—As the naval vessels on duty in the West Indies were bound to need occasional repairs, and it was deemed inexpedient, unwise, and impracticable to send every ship back to a navy yard whenever she got out of order, the Navy Department provided Admiral Sampson with the repair ship Vulcan, a complete blacksmith and construction vessel of the most modern description, to keep along with him and attend to the needs of all vessels not to be met by the machinists of those ships. The Vulcan is under command of Lieut. Commander Harris.

According to a report from her July 29, when she was in Guantanamo Harbor, she had repaired thirty-six ships and furnished repair stores to forty. She hung about the fleet during the attack on Aguadores and Santiago, prepared to do any mending after those "arguments" with the Spanish. There are two brass furnaces and a cupola for iron on board, and in using these the ship was twice set on fire while there were 150 tons of extra ammunition on board, mostly guncotton, in the fore hold. The fire watch, however, was established after the blast was started to melt the iron, and the damage was trivial.

The Vulcan cast eighteen grate bars for the Vesuvius and a worm for the Newark's jacking shaft, in all about 1,900 pounds. The heat below when the metal was dropped from the cupola is described as something "hadeous" by an officer on board.

CAPT. CLARK'S ILLNESS.

No Information as to Its Character—The Oregon's New Commander.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A good deal of concern is felt at the Navy Department at the break-down of Capt. Clark of the Oregon. Not the slightest information has reached here as to the nature of the Captain's illness, all that is known is that Commodore Watson, his immediate superior, ordered a medical board to examine him, with the result that he was condemned and ordered home.

It does not follow from this that the Captain's collapse is permanent, and his splendid physique and usually vigorous health afford reasonable ground for the belief that he will regain his health in the North. Capt. Barker, who was in command of the Newark, has been assigned to the command of the Oregon in place of Capt. Clark. The vacancy in the command of the Newark has not been filled as yet.

Capt. Barker was one of the original members of the Naval War Board, and in that capacity rendered valuable services in preparing the navy for the excellent work accomplished by it. He commanded the Oregon while she was attached to the Pacific station, preceding Capt. Clark.

TO STAY ON THE YOSEMITE.

Michigan Naval Malitiamen Wanted to Withdraw, but Fears of Being Misunderstood Arose.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Through the efforts of certain influential Michigan men in Washington, including Secretary of War Alger, the Michigan Naval Militia will not be discharged from the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite. It appears that for some reason not made clear here, the militiamen asked that their connection with the cruiser be terminated, and that the Navy Department was on the point of granting the request, there being no scarcity of men in the service and no disposition to hold the reserves to their contract if they felt like breaking it.

It is said that the militamen had become dissatisfied with some of the regular naval officers under whom they are serving, and feeling that the war is about over, at least so far as the navy is concerned, concluded to ask for the privilege of retiring and going back to their business.

To-day, however, telegrams began to pour in upon prominent Michigan men about the War, State, and Navy Building, pointing out that it would never do for the reserves to leave the service until regularly released by the Government, that for them to withdraw at this stage would cause their motives to be misjudged and spoil the good reputation they have made so far.

These gentlemen at once went about having the proposed discharge stopped. Late in the day it was announced that the Yosemite would not go out of commission, and that the Michigan Naval Militia would continue to man her, as they have done so far.

The Yosemite was formerly a Morgan Line steamship. She is under the guidance at present of Commander W. H. Emory.

MOSQUITO FLEET COMING HERE.

It Anchored in Greenport Harbor Last Evening for the Night.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 6.—The mosquito fleet from the late harbor patrol left New London last night and arrived in Greenport harbor this evening from Gardner's Bay. The vessels included the flagship Freelance and the Restless, Huntress, and Aileen. The squadron anchored off the Manhasset House at Shelter Island. Hundreds of Summer guests at the hotels thronged the wharves and cheered as the fleet came to anchor. The vessels had target practice to-day. The jackies were given shore leave to-night and were followed about the streets of Greenport by an admiring and cheering crowd. The officers visited Shelter Island and were warmly received.

The engine of the Huntress was slightly disabled on the trip, but the necessary repairs will be completed in time to allow her to continue to New York with the rest of the fleet to-morrow. The monitor Jason is anchored in Gardner's Bay.

Why the Marines Enjoy Good Health.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The information comes from Guantanamo Harbor that the marines on duty there, having been the first United States forces to land in Cuba, attribute their continued good health since landing almost entirely to the fact that all the water consumed by the men has been distilled water. Not one drop of water secured on shore was used for drinking purposes. The water used was drawn from the Caribbean Sea by one of the distilling machines on shipboard, and converted into clean, wholesome, palatable drinking water, absolutely free from any sort of microbe or poison.

Remodeling the Collier Hector.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Seventy-five iron workers, shipsmiths, and laborers were added to the force of the construction department at the navy yard this morning. The men will be engaged in the work of remodeling and converting the Hector, formerly the Spanish steamer Pedro, into a naval collier. About thirty-three additional men will be taken on next week, immediately upon the receipt of the approval of the plans, estimates, and recommendations for the work submitted to Washington. The estimated cost of converting the Hector into a naval collier, auxiliary, and genuine general utility ship is $45,000.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS

Plans for Assisting in the Care of the Troops at Montauk Point.

NURSES TO BE FURNISHED

A Tent Hospital Fitted Up at Chickamauga Park, and Nurses and Cooks Start from Here to Take Charge.

It was reported yesterday that a member of the Red Cross Executive Committee and some one representing the Government had had a conference with the end in view of enlisting the aid of the Red Cross in caring for the sick men to be taken to Montauk Point.

When asked about the matter, Stephen E. Barton said that he knew nothing of the conference, but that the Red Cross would do all in its power to alleviate the sufferings of the men at the new camp by furnishing all necessaries that the Government might not supply and by sending all the nurses needed, provided the Government should not object.

No further opposition is now anticipated on the part of any one connected with the Medical Department of the army. Mrs. L. P. Cowdin returned yesterday from Washington, where she went to confer with Surgeon Gen. Sternberg in regard to sending female nurses to camp hospitals.

Besides the immunes in Cuba, about 150 women are already enrolled in Government service and at work in the general hospitals, where accommodations could be given them in the hospital buildings. In addition to these, a number of Red Cross nurses are serving as volunteers in the several hospitals.

Selection of Nurses.

The Surgeon General decided, as a result of the conference with Mrs. Cowdin, that these nurses, like all others, should be certified by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee as conforming to the army standard and be officially enrolled. By the authority of the Surgeon General, Dr. McGee and other officers of the D. A. R. Hospital Corps have been acting as a Civil Service Commission for him in the selection of properly trained nurses for army service.

Gen. Sternberg has also accepted the offer of the Red Cross Auxiliary for Maintenance of Trained Nurses to provide transportation and accommodation for nurses at tent and camp hospitals. The objection on the part of Gen. Sternberg to the employment of women in these temporarily erected hospitals has been based solely on the difficulty of providing for their accommodation, it is said, and now that this is obviated they may be sent to such hospitals as soon as the surgeons require them. The Red Cross people are feeling very comfortable over this solution of a matter that has been perplexing them for some time.

A tent hospital has been fitted up at Chickamauga Park for the reception of a large number of patients. Miss Maxwell, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, and a corps of twenty nurses from different training schools from New York and elsewhere and five diet cooks left last night at 12 o'clock for Chickamauga, and will take charge tomorrow. Other nurses will be sent as soon as accommodations can be provided for them. Ten male nurses left for Fort McPherson last night.

Message from Miss Barton.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received a cable message from Miss Clara Barton telling him to send nurses from New York to Puerto Rico; also, that the Government wanted to charter the Triton. Mr. Barton wired back that he had already chartered the Triton, and for Miss Barton to retain possession of it and render what assistance she could to Gen. Shafter's army.

Mr. Barton was arranging to send a lot of goods to Puerto Rico yesterday on the Alamo, when he was notified that the Alamo would sail for Santiago instead of Puerto Rico, as first intended. The change in her point of destination is supposed to be due to the fact that she is needed in the removal of Gen. Shafter's army. A lot of goods will be shipped by the first transport to Puerto Rico, Mr. Barton said.

The usual quantity of supplies was received at the Red Cross depot, 552 Broadway, yesterday. Among the contributions were 120 dozen pairs of socks and 500 suits of underwear from Auxiliary No. 8. One case of goods was shipped to Fort Hamilton and twelve queens to the Chickamauga hospital, in addition to the other supplies already sent.

LAWN PARTY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Success Promised for the Women's Patriotic Relief Association.

The lawn party to be given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association in Central Park to-morrow, to which the men and officers of the battleship Texas have been invited, promises to be a success in every sense.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will open the afternoon entertainment with an address, which will be followed by one from Horatio C. King of Brooklyn. Admiral Osborne and Lieut. Wood will also take an active part in the programme. Each officer of the association will be designated by a badge.

In addition to the crew of the Texas, a delegation from the Naval Militia of the Nahant is expected to attend, as well as the drum corps from the auxiliary of the Naval Veterans' Association.

All sorts of light entertainment, such as Punch and Judy shows, &c., will be furnished for the amusement of the children and the convalescents. Mr. Straus has volunteered to supply enough milk for all of the children.

The wounded convalescent soldiers, as well as the children of the soldiers, will wear badges to designate them.

THE TROOP C AUXILIARY.

A Box of Supplies and $500 Sent to the Soldiers.

At the regular meeting of Troop C, Auxiliary Corps, held yesterday afternoon in the armory, at North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, $500 was raised to purchase supplies for the troopers. In addition to this, a large box, containing underwear, socks, towels, tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, and other articles, was forwarded to the transport Chester for the troopers at Puerto Rico.

Mrs. B. T. Clayton, the President of the corps and wife of Capt. Clayton of the troop, presided at the meeting, and every member was present.

Mrs. Clayton returned a week ago from Camp Alger, where she had gone to visit the boys and get an inventory of their needs. She told the members of the reception she had received and also the happy mood in which she found the boys. "They all seemed anxious to get to the front," said Mrs. Clayton, "and, although there are a number of the boys ill with typhoid fever, only a few will be left at the camp."

It was decided at yesterday's meeting to discontinue the meetings until Sept. 1. Contributions for the troops will be received, however, at the armory by the Treasurer, Mrs. L. B. Smith.

THE MAY OFF TO PUERTO RICO.

Yacht Takes Supplies for Miles's Army —Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer and Daughter on Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The steam yacht May, carrying sixty tons of supplies sent by the National Relief Commission to the American Army in Puerto Rico, left Pier 28, this city, at daybreak to-day. The May is the property of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who placed the yacht at the disposal of the National Relief Commission about a week ago.

The luxurious staterooms and dining room were converted into freightrooms and piled high with boxes of food and barrels of bacon. The cargo of the May includes all kinds of medical supplies and surgical instruments, all sorts of edibles, underwear, stockings, 300 pairs of shoes, 500 pajamas, port wine, blackberry brandy, 100 hammocks, 50 distilling plants, each capable of furnishing fresh water daily, sufficient for a company; smoking tobacco and corncob and brier-root pipes, and an ice machine and plant, having a capacity of 500 pounds of ice daily, and cold storage facilities. Five hundred flags were also taken.

Those who sailed on the May were: Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Miss Fell, and National Relief Commissioners William Potter, Alexander Van Rensselaer, L. Vanuxem, and G. G. Groff. The May is expected to arrive at Puerto Rico about Thursday, and will probably bring back a number of sick and wounded.

Red Cross Contributions.

The following subscriptions to the Red Cross were received yesterday: John I. Waterbury, $100; Auxiliary No. 21, Hazleton, $50; Miss Mary L. Adams, $2; Miss S. L. Gibbs, $5; "From a Friend," $100; Reformed Church, Kinderhook, $47.49; Auxiliary No. 1, Robert Bacon, Treasurer, $537.23; Miss Lily Babcock, $25; Miss Minnie Babcock, $25; Auxiliary No. 16, Litchfield, Conn., $331; Auxiliary No. 63, Greenport, N. Y., $50; Chautauqua Assembly, Secretary, W. A. Duncan, $100; from the Soldiers' Friends, $5; Winfield Scott Schley Auxiliary No. 56, Frederick, Md., $10; Juvenile Department of Auxiliary No. 56, Frederick, Md., $5; Mrs. Maria T. King and John B. King, Baden Baden, Germany, $50; Newbold Lawrence, $10; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 35, Treasurer, Miss May Stevens, $15; First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary, Pittsburg, $1,000.

Supplies for Leiter Hospital.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York has sent money and clothing to Major E. C. Carter, Surgeon in charge of the Leiter Hospital at Chickamauga. The women of Highland Falls have co-operated with Mrs. Charles F. Roe in sending forty suits of pajamas to Dr. Carter at the Leiter Hospital.

Correspondent Collins Dies at Tampa.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Word was received here to-day that Frank R. Collins, correspondent of The Boston Journal, died at Tampa, Fla., this morning of typhoid fever contracted while at the front in Cuba with the Second Massachusetts Regiment. Mr. Collins was about twenty-four years old.

Rough Rider James Gisler Dead.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—Private James Gisler, Company E, First Cavalry, Rough Riders, died at Fort McPherson to-day of typhoid fever.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S BUSY DAY.

He Has a Consultation at the Merritt-Chapman Office—Starts for Washington.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson returned early yesterday morning from Long Beach, where he had spent the night, and, after ordering that his baggage be sent to the Army and Navy Club, at 16 West Thirty-first Street, at once went to the office of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company. He spent the whole of the forenoon there in consultation with the engineers of that concern in reference to the plans for raising the Cristobal Colon. When seen after the conference he said:

"As far as I can see, the plans we have prepared for the raising of the cruiser will be attended with success. All of the available pontoons have already been forwarded to their destination, and as fast as possible the air bags will go forward. It will probably take another week or ten days before all is in readiness for the work, but when the work is started there will be no complaint as to any lack of wrecking material. We had made provision for all emergencies.

"I have as yet no idea what my future plans may be. I have had a talk with the Secretary of the Navy, and have requested him to assign me to duty with the Eastern Squadron if it moves on Spain as contemplated. He kindly promised that he would grant my request, but the chances for a naval force going to Spain seem to be rather slim. I had hoped to see some more active service, and should there be any I no doubt will."

In the afternoon Lieut. Hobson went to the Army and Navy Club. A great mass of mail was there for him, and he sent out a boy to get some more from an up-town address. In all he received about 300 letters. They came from all parts of the country and from all sorts of people. Mixed in with official mail were requests for autographs, sentimental epistles expressing admiration and love in most profuse terms, notifications that boys who had come into the world during these troublous times had been named after him, with here and there a veiled allusion that a gift to such a boy would be appreciated, if not by the boy himself, at least by his progenitors.

Before venturing upon the task of sorting and replying to this manifold epistolar variety Lieut. Hobson went out to luncheon. He went alone and ate a frugal meal at a West Thirty-first Street restaurant and then returned to the club. For a time he sat about chatting with brother officers of the army and navy. A number of officers stationed at present at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were there, and among them were some who had not before this an opportunity of speaking to Lieut. Hobson. They extended their felicitations to him and congratulated him upon the happy manner in which he had enlisted the sympathy of the people for the American sailor whenever he had an opportunity to do so.

For over an hour he entertained his comrades in arms in an informal, hearty manner, and then attended to his mail and made out his official reports.

During the afternoon Lieut. Hobson called upon Imre Kiralfy at the Madison Square Garden to view the preparations Mr. Kiralfy is making for his naval show, which will open there to-morrow night. Lieut. Hobson was particularly interested in the construction of the model of the Merrimac, which is to be a part of the reproduction of the sinking of the ship at the entrance to Santiago Bay. He gave Mr. Kiralfy many valuable suggestions in order to bring out the scene more strikingly.

The Lieutenant, accompanied by his mother and sister, left the Waldorf-Astoria late in the afternoon and went to Orange, N. J. They said they would remain with friends until midnight, when the Lieutenant would proceed to Washington.

BIBLES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Bible Society Takes Steps Toward Distribution.

At a meeting of the American Bible Society last week steps were taken toward Bible distribution in the Philippine Islands. In view of the prospect that in the near future these islands may be open for new forms of mission work, the secretaries were authorized to request the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, the society's agent for China, to visit Manila for the purpose of inquiring into existing conditions, as a help to prompt action as opportunities arise. To meet the expenses an appropriation of $1,000 was made.

It was also decided to begin Bible work in Puerto Rico at the earliest practicable moment, and to resume the operations in Cuba which were suspended two years ago on account of the disturbed condition of the island.

War Against Camp Black's Canteens.

HEMPSTEAD, Aug. 6.—Col. W. S. Schuyler, the commander of Camp Black, has commenced a war against the canteens. He thinks with them out of the way that there will be less temptation for the men. Major Hamilton, the provost marshal, and Collector Moore learned that only three of the proprietors have regular licenses. Several dealers have licenses which expired June 1. The delinquents were taken to Long Island City and to-day fined $12.50 each.

James M. Carson Enlists.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—James M. Carson, formerly President of the United Mine Workers' Association of Illinois, to-day enlisted in the Sixth Missouri Volunteers at Jefferson Barracks. This regiment has been ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., to join Fitzhugh Lee's corps.

Mineral Water for Sick Soldiers.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A large firm on the Rhine has offered, through the United States Embassy, to send 10,000 bottles of their mineral waters to the sick American soldiers. The waters are said to be valuable in yellow fever cases.

Sixth Missouri to Join Lee's Corps.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Sixth Missouri Volunteers, now at Jefferson Barracks, near this city, has been ordered to proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., where it will become part of the corps under Gen. Lee. Col. Letcher Harding, formerly a Lieutenant in the regular army, commands the regiment, which was raised under the second call.

SETTLING WITH THE STATES.

The National Government Will Only Pay Back What Was Actually Spent on Mustering Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In the matter of State claims for expenses incurred in organizing and equipping volunteers for the present war with Spain, the Controller of the Treasury has decided that under the act of Congress providing for the payment of such claims, the Governors of the States and Territories can be reimbursed only for expenses actually incurred and liquidated. In other words, to collect money from the National Government, the Governor of the State must first show that he has actually paid the money out.

The act purports to "reimburse" the Governors, and, in the view of the Controller, there can be reimbursement only where there has been disbursement. Rules for the payment of these claims are being prepared by the special commission appointed to receive, classify, and refer them. They are based on the rules promulgated by Salmon P. Chase when he was Secretary of the Treasury after the civil war, with such modifications as the changed circumstances make necessary.

These rules will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and when approved issued as an official circular to all interested. The rules will include a form of certificate which will have to be attached to every claim and signed by the Governor, testifying to the accuracy of the account and to the fact that it has been already liquidated by the Governor.

Under the specific provision of the act of July 8, 1898, the Government will refund no interest that may have been paid by the Governors for funds borrowed to equip volunteers, nor will it pay the Governors any interest on the money paid out by them.

The only transportation which the Government will undertake to reimburse the Governors for is the transportation of men of their States or Territories who were afterward accepted into the volunteer army from the place of their enrollment for service in the army to the place of their acceptance into the same by the United States mustering officer.

Instead of considering every separate claim an individual account it has been determined to regard them all as accounts with the Governor. His voucher will have to cover them all, and settlement will be made only through him. A number of State claims have been received, but few are complete and none has been audited yet. It will probably be many weeks before the actual auditing will begin, as it will first be necessary to supply the State authorities with the proper vouchers and blanks.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Sergt. Samuel A. Harris, Company A, and Jacob J. Jones, Company C, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, now at Fort Macon, N. C., will be discharged the service of the United States to enable them to accept commissions.

Privates John L. Power, Company A; Lewis W. Dillon and Marion B. Wilhoit, Company G, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, now at Lexington, Ky., will be discharged the service of the United States to enable them to accept commissions.

Second Lieut. Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, and will, upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the troops stationed there for duty pending the arrival of his troops.

Major Wills G. MacDonald, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John R. Hicks is relieved from duty with the steamship Manitoba, and will report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon in charge of the general hospital at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for duty at the hospital.

Major John P. Dodge, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty on his staff.

Major George W. Moses, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fredericksburg, Va., to pay the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Jacksonville to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Fourth Army Corps for duty with the balloon company of the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. William C. Canon, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Jacksonville, Fla., to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and report to the Chief Signal Officer, Third Army Corps, for duty.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, is assigned to duty in the office of the Inspector General.

Capt. George P. Borden, Fifth Infantry, now at Houston, Texas, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of volunteer troops and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and join his company.

Major Theodore Sternberg, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to and take station at San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General, Department of California, and the Chief Paymaster of that department for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John T. H. Slayter will proceed from Cambridge, Mass., to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. G. Holmes will proceed from Detroit, Mich., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place for duty.

Col. Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the army.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. George B. Pegram, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Seventh Army Corps, is further extended fifteen days, on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months, on account of sickness, from June 26, is granted Second Lieut. George F. Buss, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. William H. Hay, Tenth United States Cavalry, having completed the duty for which he was ordered from Philadelphia by telegram of July 22, 1898, will return to Mount Gretna, Penn.

Leave of absence from Aug. 1, or from the date he may have been permitted to leave his command, to include Aug. 20, is granted First Lieut. Mike Salter, Quartermaster First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, First Artillery, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of United States Volunteers, and will proceed to join his proper station.

First Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed from Otto, N. Y., to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty in the general hospital at the post.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Mike Salter, Quartermaster, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Aug. 20; First Lieut. Otto G. W. Fleming, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to take effect this date.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and assume charge of the preparation of the camps for the Fifth Army Corps.

Second Lieut. Grant Squires, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty in New York City, and will carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the chief signal officer of the army.

Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General, Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles E. V. Kennon will proceed from North Easton, Mass., to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jeremiah E. Leahy will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Capt. Thomas H. Simms, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will relieve Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, from his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Cincinnati, Ohio. Upon being thus relieved, Lieut. Col. Clague will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Major Gen. Joseph Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff.

Capt. Thomas Downs, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty as Quartermaster to relieve Capt. John T. Knight, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army. Cap. Knight, upon being thus relieved, will expedite the transfer of his accountability and proceed as soon as practicable to Montauk Point, L. I., and report to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Division Quartermaster.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh United States Infantry, will proceed, via Washington, D. C., to Newport News, Va., and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for transportation to Puerto Rico, and will there join his regiment.

Capt. Edward Willis, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once from Charleston, S. C., to Savannah, Ga., and assume charge, under instructions from the Quartermaster General of the Army, of the business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at the latter place.

Capt. Walter Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who is also detailed for duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to New York and report to Col. Ames S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, for assignment to duty on board the steamer Obdam, now en route to that city. Capt. Allen will assume charge of said steamer, and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board said ship, and will proceed thereon to such point or points as may be designated by the commanding officer of the troops thereon. The future movements of the steamer will be governed by directions given by proper authorities after arrival at its destinations.

Capt. Ambrose Higgins, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed, in advance of his company, to Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the United States at that place for special duty, pending the arrival of his command.

Capt. Roberts, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, for assignment to duty.

Major Herbert Katz, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and assume duty as Depot Commissary at that place.

Major Charles B. Nancrede, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon, First Division, Second Army Corps, and will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Bradley will proceed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Tampa, Fla., and report to Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, United States Volunteers, Chief Surgeon, Fourth Army Corps, to await transportation by first transport to Santiago de Cuba, and, upon arrival there, will report in person to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Capt. A. S. Baker is detached from command of the Newark and ordered immediately to command the Oregon.

Capt. C. E. Clark is detached from command of the Oregon and ordered to the hospital for treatment.

Boatswain John J. Killin is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Acting Boatswain Daniel Montague is ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Boatswain H. F. Fickbohm is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Detroit.

Paymaster H. T. Stanclift, retired, is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered home.

Paymaster G. H. Read, retired, is detached from the clothing factory at the New York Navy Yard and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Colahan is detached from the Detroit and ordered immediately to the Chicago.

Paymaster R. T. M. Ball is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Asher C. Baker is detached from the State Department and ordered to duty in connection with the Paris Exposition.

Ensign W. H. Standley is detached from the Independence and ordered immediately to the Bennington as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis, upon detachment from the Albatross, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard instead of to the Bennington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. R. Evans is detached from the New York Hospital and ordered to await orders

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Miss Tenny, with Maher Up, Handily Wins the Test Handicap in 1:40 1-4.

BURLESQUE'S QUEER RUNNING

Stewards Think She Has Shown Too Much Improvement in Her Running, and in Consequence Will Refuse G. B. Patterson's Entries Hereafter.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association gave its patrons an amplitude of racing yesterday, for there were seven events on the card, including a handicap at a mile, a trial race for Futurity eligibles, and a steeplechase over the full course. Fields were large as a rule, and the racing rather above the average for the Brighton course.

The star event of the afternoon was, of course, the Test Handicap, at a mile, with but four starters, of which Ogden was the favorite, even though Hamilton was up, and Miss Tenny had the benefit of both very light weight and Maher's services in the saddle, and had shown that she could stay the distance, about which there had been some doubt earlier in the season. After the race there was no doubt as to her ability to stay a mile, and, as the race was run in 1:40¼, horsemen were free to express the belief that with light weight up it was going to take the very best class of horse to defeat her when she gets to the big tracks. Miss Tenny was in front from start to finish, opening up a big gap going through the back stretch, which allowed her to come home four lengths in front of Ogden, who was three lengths before Sailor King, the latter just beating the South African racer Royal Stag.

Just what became of Ogden's speed no one could discover. He must have lost it all in the race for the Brighton Cup, for he ran more like a cart horse than a thoroughbred. It was lucky for G. B. Patterson that he didn't own Ogden or he might have been ruled off twice in one day, and so have broken the record.

Following the Test Handicap was the Futurity Trial for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, in which only horses eligible for the Coney Island Futurity were allowed to start. Three of the lot, including Hapsburg, were scratched, leaving a field of five to go for the purse of $1,000. Of that batch Quinn was the favorite, and eventually the winner. But during the running some of his backers at 2 to 5 must have had an attack of heart failure, for at the end of the first half mile it looked safe to bet dollars against doughnuts that Mark Miles would win in a canter.

This colt is very fast for a half mile, and when the starter's flag dropped he shot to the front with terrible speed, and before the first furlong post had been passed was a half-dozen lengths in front of Autumn and Scannell. The further he went the bigger lead he got until the far turn was reached. Then Mark Miles began to stop as fast as he had previously set the pace. He kept stopping all the rest of the way home, and was absolutely last at the finish. Autumn winning the race by a length from Scannell, a new candidate for honors from John E. Madden's stable, and which is said to be "a corker." He certainly ran well for a green one, and acted as if he might prove a thorn in the flesh for some of the top-sawyers later in the season, even though he did not show class enough for a Futurity winner.

Maher "got one over the plate" in the opening dash of a mile, which he won with High Felest, third choice in the betting. He won in a drive from Frohman, not because his mount was the better horse, but because he knew more about riding than did little Daly, who rode Frohman, and rode him pretty well at that.

But Maher didn't get into the money in the five furlongs dash, for two-year-olds, that followed. Belgravia, ridden by the unknown McCue, pulled that out of the fire with anywhere from 20 to 1 to 50 to 1 against him. Sir Florian and Tyrba looked as if they would have the race between them until the head of the stretch was reached. Then McCue sent Belgravia out of the bunch, and, after a hard drive, beat the both by a length, Tyrba just beating Sir Florian for the place.

Inspection, with Cowman up, won the third race, another five-furlong scramble, but Fenetta was by all odds the best of the party She had all the worst of the start, being practically left at the post. Yet she had so much speed that she caught all her field by the time the head of the stretch was reached, and was then only a length behind. Inspection, who had had a clear field and who made all the running from the start.

In several of his recent races Burlesque couldn't run a little bit, the last time, it was said, because it was a muddy track. Yesterday he made all the rest in the fourth race look like selling-platers running against a stake horse, and easily did so win. Marito found the distance, a mile and a sixteenth, too far for her, and was all run out at the finish. So was Free Lance, who finished third.

After the race the stewards announced that in the future the entries of G. B. Patterson, the owner of Burlesque, would be refused, and his case referred to the stewards of The Jockey Club for future action. There had been too much improvement in the running of the horse, it was said, to suit the track stewards. Thompson, who rode the horse a couple of weeks ago, and was then suspended for a bad ride, was also suspended for the balance of the meeting—two days.

The steeplechase, which brought the day's sport to a close, proved an easy victory for Royal Scarlet, the candidate of the Fitzcock Brothers, who seem to have a monopoly of the secret of picking up and properly training good jumping horses.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse, $600, added to a subscription fee of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾. No bid for the winner.

1—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, by Magnetizer-Princess, 94 pounds, $600, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3, 86, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Daly)
3—Lonsdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 101, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Blissful, 3, 95, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tanis, 5, 104, 15 to 1, (McDermott;) Leo Lake, 7, 96, 115, (Moody;) Woodrange, 3, 100, 9 to 2, (James;) Pilip, 3, 87, 60 to 1, (Euton,) and Collateral, 4, 102, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ras and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03. No bid for the winner.

1—Belgravia, James Corbett's b. c., by Badge-Belgarde, 93 pounds, $200, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(McCue)
2—Tyrba, Plate & Co.'s b. c., 98, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Songer)
3—Sir Florian, Frank Reagan's ch. g., 95, 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Somers, 110, 7 to 2, (Sims;) Windward, 104, 8 to 1, (Jones;) Hold Up, 98, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Domineer, 101, 10 to 1, (James;) Speers, 104, 30 to 1, (R. Lewis,) and Highborn, 95, 40 to 1, (Hothershall,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; selling allowances. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Inspection, J. G. Judson's b. f., by Inspector B.-Rose Buckden, 103 pounds, $200, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Cowman)
2—Finetta, W. Smith's b. f., 95, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Moody)
3—Mrs. Trumbridge, W. C. Daly's b. f., 100, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Effie Haggarty, 100, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Grace Hitner, 100, 4 to 1, (James;) Miss Gossip, 100, 10 to 1, (Jones;) La Ruse, 103, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Our Breezy, 100, 5 to 2, (Songer;) Newtown Bully, 103, 30 to 1, (Collins;) Lerete, 100, 20 to 1, (McDermott;) Tentpin, 100, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Princess India, 103, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Amelia D., 100, 60 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Cicely Bowling, 108 pounds, $600, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(E. Jones)
2—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3, 92, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Moody)
3—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. h., 4, 112, 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

Songster, 3, 95, 11 to 5, (O'Connor;) King's, 5, 108, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Pink Chambray, 3, 85, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and Vanessa, 4, 101, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths be tween second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Test Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 if declared, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:40¼.

1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Fair Vision, 101 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4, 126, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Hamilton)
3—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3, 106, 9 to 2.....(Sims)
4—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's br. h., 5, 118, 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won easily by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity trial for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15½.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, 115 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Scannel, J. E. Madden's br. c., 108, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 115, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

Lotharlo, 108, 3 to 1, (Songer,) and Mark Miles, 108, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Purse $750, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. The full course. Time—5:16.

1—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5 years, by Duke of Magenta-Picture, 149 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Cochrane)
2—El Cid, J. J. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 137, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Barry)
3—Olindo, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 6, 152, 4 to 1.....(Penn)

Decapod, 144, 8 to 1, (Canavan,) also ran and finished fourth. Downing, 6, 145, 20 to 1, (W. Johnson,) broke down. Amus, 4, 135, 60 to 1, (Andersen,) bolted, and Baby Bill, 7, 135, 5 to 1, (Chanler,) threw his rider and did not finish.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; twenty lengths between second and third.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Two Stake Events on the Card Attract a Good Attendance—Shillalah Wins Steeplechase.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—There were two stake events on the card at Saratoga to-day, and they attracted a good attendance. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dr. Eichberg, 114 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 2 to 5 and out, won by two lengths; Frances Booker, 101, (Clawson,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by six lengths; Ellerdale, 107½, (Cunningham,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Jorid, A. N. B., and Grievance also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Damien, 130 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 2 to 5 and 4 to 5, won by three lengths; Ben Hadad, 116, (Knapp,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by a length and a half; Water Girl, 87, (Dupee,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:17. Mischief Maker and Columbus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Stake, ($4,000.) Six furlongs. Kentucky Colonel, 122, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won, by six lengths; Martimas, 122, (C. Sloan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a length; Sir Hubert, 122, (T. Sloan,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:11. Manuel, The Bouncer, Galahad, Counsellor Wernberg, Half Time, and Kinley Mack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Hendrie Stake. One mile and a sixteenth. Martha H., 116, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1 and even, won, by two lengths; Laverock, 116, (Knapp,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by one length; Lillian Belle, 116, (W. Martin,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Bona Dea, Miss Miriam, and Kenmore Queen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. About two miles. Shillalah, 159 pounds, (Hogan,) 1 to 4 and out, won, by three lengths; Plutarch, 145, (Wynne,) 4 to 1 and out, second, by ten lengths; Hurry Up, 142, (Bracken,) 5 to 1 and out, third. Time—3:33½.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Five thousand persons were in attendance at Columbus Driving Park this afternoon, attracted by the announcement that Star Pointer would attempt to lower the track record of 2:01½, made last year by Joe Patchen in his race with Pointer. It was hardly expected that Pointer would lower the track record, but from the time he got away it was evident he would make a very fast mile, and when it was announced that he had equaled his record of 1:59¼, made last season at Glens Falls, the crowd was wild with enthusiasm. The summaries:

2:08 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight-The Haggin, mare by Amangona, (McHenry)	1	2	3	1	3	1
Sally Toler, b. m., (Hussey)	3	6	1	2	1	2
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	7	3	7	3	2	ro
Bessie Leach, b. s., (Hutchings)	2	5	4	5	4	ro
Giles Noyes, b. g., (Hudson)	6	7	2	6	6	ro
Milton B. H., (Powell)	4	4	6	4	5	ro
William Wallace Scribner, br. h., (Mull)	25.0	2	3	1	1	5 dis.

Time—2:06¼; 2:06¼; 2:05¾; 2:09½; 2:07; 2:09¾; 2:08.

2:09 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

Fred B., b. g., by Reville-Cupid, by Black Squirrel, (Cochrane and Hudson)	4	4	1	1	1
Tommy Briton, b. h., (Geers)	1	1	4	4	2
Pilot Boy, g. g., (Mell)	3	8	2	3	3
Dan Cupid, b. h., (McCarthy)	2	2	3	3	4

Time—2:09¼; 2:10; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¾.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Chehalis, blk. h., by Diamont-Tecora, by C. M. Clay, Jr., (Frazier)	1	1	1
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson)	2	2	3
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash)	4	4	2
Ananias, br. h., (Keefe)	3	3	4
Pearl Onward, b. m., (Spear)	5	5	6

Time—2:07½; 2:04¼; 2:03¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting, purse, $2,000.

Belle J., by Ben Johnson, dam untraced, (Spear)	9	10	10	2	1	1
Rose Croix, r. m., (McHenry)	4	1	2	1	8	4
Wilbur, b. g., (Hilgert)	1	3	7	9	7	3
Thorn, b. m., (Brown)	10	5	1	7	10	2
Red Bee, b. g., (Wilson)	2	2	4	10	4	ro
B. B. M., b. h., (Splan)	5	7	6	3	2	ro
Medium Wood, br. g., (Hudson)	7	9	3	4	3	ro
Russo Greek, ch. m., (Nethaway)	3	6	5	6	9	ro
Curacalla, br. m., (Keys)	6	4	8	8	5	ro
Alves, b. g., (French)	8	8	9	5	6	ro

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:16¼; 2:15.

To beat the track record of 2:01¼, purse, $3,000; Star Pointer equaled world's record, 1:59¼. Time by quarters: First quarter, 0:29½; second, 0:58½; third, 1:28¾; mile, 1:59¼.

At Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The mid-Summer meeting of the Central New York Circuit for Syracuse closed to-day. There was a fair attendance. Summaries:

2:27 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Cyclone, (Arthur)	2	2	1	1	1
Eagle Woodnut, blk. g., by Woodnut, (Sly)	1	1	3	3	2
Grand Simmons, b. h., by Caliber, (Chase)	3	3	2	2	3
Rextell, b. g., by Axtell, (Green)	3	4	4	4	4
Harry Eddy, b. h., (Crandall)	5	8	5	5	dr
Sheba, b. m., (Smith)	7	6	6	6	dr
Princess, b. m., (Kilborn)	8	5	7	dr.	
Lady May, b. m., (Atkins)	9	7	8	dr.	
Judge Moore, br. g., (Thomas)	4	9	dr.		

Time—2:22¼; 2:20½; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:20½.

2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

May Christine, b. m., by Jerminton, (Arthur)	5	2	3	1	1	1
Honest John, br. g., by Black Republican, (Sanborn)	1	1	5	7	2	3
Kittie Regent, br. m., (Hatch)	6	3	1	5	4	2
Uncle Job, ch. g., (Morley)	3	4	2	3	2	ro
Gov. Bushnell, b. g. (Gurney)	2	5	4	2	5	ro
Cabrillo, b. h., (Bentley)	8	6	7	6	dr.	
Roady, b. g., (Burke)	4	7	6	4	dis.	
Crowe, b. g., (Valentine)	7	8	8	dr.		
Maud Hunter, br. m., (Atkins)	9	9	dr.			

Time—2:22¼; 2:18¼; 2:20¼; 2:22¼; 2:21½; 2:27.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 6.—It required only one heat to decide the unfinished 2:15 trot at the State Breeders' meeting to-day. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Star Boy, b. g., by Star Lambert, (McDonald)	1	1	2	1
Eth Bell, ch h., (Lockwood)	4	3	1	2
Legette, b. h., (Shelley)	2	2	3	3
Carrie, b. m., (Decker)	3	4	4	4
Dresch, br. g., (Snyder)	5 dr.			

Time—2:15; 2:15½; 2:17; 2:13¼.

CHESS EXPERTS AT COLOGNE.

Sixth Round of the International Tournament Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 6.—The chess experts began play in the sixth round of their international tournament in this city this morning, when the order of play was as follows: Schlechter vs. Schallopp, Albin vs. Fritz, Showalter vs. Janowski, Steinitz vs. Charousek, Tchigorin vs. Burn, Cohn vs. Heinrichsen, Popiel vs. Gottschall, and Berger vs. Schiffers.

When the first adjournment was made at 1 o'clock the games stood as follows: Schlechter disposed of Schallopp, Albin lost to Fritz, and Berger was beaten by Schiffers. All the other games were adjourned in even positions.

When play was given over in the evening the following additional results had been recorded: Showalter lost to Janowski, Steinitz beat Charousek, and Cohn defeated Heinrichsen. The game between Tschigorin and Burn and that between Popiel and Gottschall resulted in a draw. The Berger-Schallopp game, left unfinished in the fourth round, was resumed to-day and was won by Berger. Following is the record of all the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	2½	3½	Janowski	4	2
Berger	5	1	Popiel	3	4
Burn	4	2	Schallopp	½	5½
Charousek	4½	1½	Schiffers	3	3
Cohn	5½	½	Schlechter	4½	1½
Fritz	2	4	Showalter	2	4
Gottschall	1½	4½	Steinitz	4	2
Heinrichsen	1½	4½	Tschigorin	4½	1½

On Monday the seventh round will be played, when the pairing will be as follows: Heinrichsen vs. Popiel, Burn vs. Cohn, Charousek vs. Tschigorin, Janowski vs. Steinitz, Fritz vs. Showalter, Schallopp vs. Albin, Schiffers vs. Schlechter, and Gottschall vs. Berger.

GOLF AT STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Team Defeats the New Brunswick Men by 19 to 0.

The Richmond County golf team has apparently suffered little from its week of inactivity. Yesterday it met the New Brunswick team in its new eighteen-hole course in Dougan Hills, S. I., and the result was an overwhelming defeat for the visitors. The links were in grand shape. With its annual tournament in October to prepare for the club has been stimulated to unusual efforts, and the result shows that for golfing purposes Staten Island turf is as close and thick as the most captious player could wish.

The team match was good evidence that Richmond County golfers are still "in it." The New Brunswick team was treated to a defeat that happens only occasionally on the links in this vicinity. Not a single member of the team won a hole.

Otto Hockmeyer started off with a clever victory over W. S. Myers, and the others of the home guard followed it up with such good effect that the final score was 19 to 0. Hockmeyer's card was:

Hockmeyer .....5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 7 7—47
Myers .....6 7 5 4 6 4 5 8 7—52
Hockmeyer .....9 6 6 4 5 5 6 5 3—49—96
Myers .....6 5 5 4 6 7 7 6 3—48—101

Peterson was pitted against W. R. Hill of the New Brunswick team, and won by 5 holes. Douglas Bonner took no less than 7 holes from Runyon, and Fry ended the match with a victory of 2 up on Palmer.

While this contest was being played the other members of the club took part in their regular monthly handicap for the August Cup. The winner was C. W. Taintor, whose net score was 84. Otis L. Williams was second. The summary of both matches follows:

COUNTRY CLUB.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
A. E. Paterson	5	W. R. Hill	0
Otto Hockmeyer	5	W. S. Myers	0
Douglas Bonner	7	C. Runyon, Jr.	0
C. A. Fry	2	O. M. Palmer	0
Total	19	Total	0

In the handicap the scores were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
C. W. Taintor	93	9	84
Otis L. Williams	92	7	85
A. E. Paterson	86	0	86
Douglas Bonner	93	7	86
O. M. Willis	97	7	90
W. H. Busk	101	9	92
Otto Hockmeyer	96	4	92
C. A. Davis	111	9	102
C. A. Fry	95	3	92
J. W. McBride	121	25	96
L. H. Thomas	108	12	96
W. B. Thomes	121	24	97
J. E. G. Higgins	105	7	98
De Fries Cutten	125	20	105
Charles R. Parmlee	137	20	117

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

G. G. Hubbard and Miss Anna Sands Win Handicap Prizes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The Newport Golf Club had a gala day of it to-day, the clubhouse and links being very largely patronized by the Summer colony. The view from the clubhouse toward the golf links showed many ladies and gentlemen at play, the former with their red coats adding a pretty addition to the spectacle. The special attraction was the handicap competition medal play for two cups offered by John Bolt, a member of the Green Committee of the Newport Golf Club, the players being divided into two classes, with Class A up to twelve strokes.

In Class A, G. G. Hubbard secured one of the cups, and in Class B, Miss Anna Sands won.

The score:

CLASS A.

Name.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
G. G. Hubbard	85	4	81
Robert F. Phifer	92	8	84
A. S. Carpenter	99	8	91
F. C. Havemeyer	96	4	92
C. E. Hubbard	106	12	94
P. Grant	102	6	96
H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	101	4	97
John Bolt	103	5	98
Arthur T. Kemp	110	12	98
William Gammell	109	10	99
F. H. Fessenden	104	6	98

CLASS B.

Miss Anna Sands	108	20	88
John Kendrick Bangs	111	20	91
N. Thayer	111	18	93
H. P. Rogers	114	18	96
Robert Grant	120	20	98
H. T. Taintor	124	24	100
R. I. Gammell	124	24	100
Miss M. H. Busk	127	24	103
W. B. Howe	136	30	106

Among those who played but failed to hand in their scores were H. M. Brooks, William P. Thompson, Paul D'Hauteville, R. W. Goelet, H. G. Gray, Reginald Brooks, James A. Stillman, J. Ellis Hoffman, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Winthrop Rutherfurd, R. Gray, Victor Sorchan, and A. M. Coats.

LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT.

David W. Bishop, Jr., Covers Nine Holes in 44 Strokes.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6.—David W. Bishop, Jr., won the regular weekly tournament of the Lenox Golf Club to-day, beating Samuel Frothingham by one hole in the finals. Nine holes were played in the finals, and Bishop covered the ground in forty-four strokes. The prize was a clock, presented by a member of the club.

There were about twenty players in the tournament, and the morning play was to elect four players to contest in the finals. Eighteen holes were played in the morning, and a prize for the best gross score went to Mr. Frothingham, who went around twice in ninety-two strokes.

A notice was posted by the Executive Committee of the club, stating that the rule against Sunday golf playing would still be enforced. Some of the members have been playing on Sunday, which led to the report that the club would allow Sunday playing.

HAMILTON AND TAFT WINNERS.

Classes A and B of the Staten Island Cricket Club Have a Game.

There was a large gathering on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club yesterday, when a monthly handicap for Classes A and B was the golfing attraction. In Class A the winner was W. A. Hamilton, while in Class B first place went to Theodore Taft. The scores:

Class A.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
W. A. Hamilton	85	5	80
E. L. Richards	88	3	85
C. T. Stout	86	0	86
A. P. Kelley	92	5	87
O. Hockmeyer	91	2	89
R. S. O'Connor	93	4	89
G. E. Armstrong	90	0	90
I. Cryder Lea	101	11	90
J. R. Janin	99	7	92
Class B.			
Theodore Taft	98	14	84
J. Max Carriere	106	9	95
William Hitchcock	115	12	103
H. E. Green	124	12	112

On the Crescent Links.

James Laign, the Crescent Athletic Club's professional, had the links at Bay Ridge in fine order for the club's weekly handicap yesterday. Sixteen complete cards were returned, the top score being 83 net, made by G. H. Moore. The summary of the play follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
G. H. Moore	93	10	83
F. Boultbee	108	24	84
C. B. Van Brunt	94	9	85
S. Levis	96	11	85
G. C. Cassels	106	20	86
R. F. Krachourzer	110	23	87
W. B. Rhett	93	6	87
H. G. McKeever	94	6	88
S. K. Probasco	110	22	88
Charles Adams	101	10	91
W. M. Campbell	104	12	92
J. C. Pawris	98	6	92
A. A. Adams	108	12	96
W. T. Smith	121	23	98
Rodney Thayer	117	18	99
W. R. Thompson	113	12	101

Marine and Field Club's Play.

The Marine and Field Club's links, at Bath Beach yesterday were well filled with members, and some good scores were returned as a result of the day's play. The special attraction was a medal play, handicap, for Classes A and B. The summary:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
D. R. Aldridge	109	18	91
H. B. Boyd	113	18	95
L. Daniels	100	3	97
J. T. Gwathmey	107	3	104
H. G. Plimpton	123	18	105
Percy Mallett	117	9	108
N. M. Garland	122	9	113
CLASS B.			
E. C. Lockwood	120	24	96
E. H. Sayer	132	32	100
Percy N. Pickett	148	32	116

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Play a Draw Game in St. Louis After Having a Big Lead.

RUSIE BEGAN IN GOOD SHAPE

He Weakened, However, After the Seventh Inning, and St. Louis by Good Hitting Tied the Score—Brooklyns Continue to Lose.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	64	32	.667
Boston	58	35	.624
Cleveland	58	35	.624
Baltimore	52	37	.584
Chicago	53	42	.558
New York	50	41	.549
Pittsburg	49	44	.527
Philadelphia	42	48	.467
Brooklyn	34	56	.378
Louisville	36	59	.379
Washington	32	59	.352
St. Louis	28	68	.292

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; St Louis, 6.
Louisville, 5, Brooklyn, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1.
Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The game to-day between St. Louis and New York was called on account of darkness at the end of the tenth inning. The locals tied the score easily by a batting rally in the eighth and ninth innings. Rusie was very effective until the eighth inning. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Stenzel, cf	1	3	3	0	0
Harley, lf	1	0	2	0	1
Cross, 3b	2	3	1	4	0
Clements, c	2	0	11	1	0
Sullivan, ss	0	2	2	1	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	14	2	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Taylor, p	0	1	2	2	1
Carsey, rf	0	1	1	0	0
*Sugden	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	12	30	15	2

*Batted for Carsey.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b	1	1	11	2	0
Davis, ss	1	2	2	2	0
Gleason, 2b	1	3	3	1	0
Doyle, lf	2	3	0	1	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	3	2	1	1
Warner, c	0	1	4	0	1
Rusie, p	1	1	2	2	0
Total	6	14	30	10	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0—6
New York	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Clements, Tucker, Davis, Doyle, Warner. Three-base hits—Rusie, Cross. Sacrifice hits—Warner, Quinn. Hit by pitcher—Tucker. Double play—Rusie, Davis, and Joyce. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 2. Stolen bases—Cross, Joyce, Davis, Gleason, Doyle. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYN LOSES IN LOUISVILLE.

The Team Batted Hard, but Good Fielding Kept Down Their Score.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—The Brooklyns began their final series here to-day with a defeat. They outbatted the home team, but good fielding kept down their score. Miller was hit hard in the fourth inning and retired in favor of Yeager, who did well. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Wagner, 3b	1	0	0	1	0
Davis, 1b	1	1	12	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	3	1	0
Clingman, ss	1	1	3	5	2
Kittridge, c	0	0	4	0	0
Cunningham, p	0	2	2	5	1
Total	5	10	27	14	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	1	2	1	0
Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	3	2	4	0
Lachance, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Mason, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Grim, c	0	2	3	2	1
Miller, p	0	0	0	2	0
Yeager, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	12	24	13	2

Louisville	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Brooklyn	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned run—Louisville. Two-base hits—Ritchey, Clingman, Griffin. Three-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Dexter, La Chance. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 2. Struck out—By Yeager, 1; by Cunningham, 1. Double plays—Cunningham and Davis

AMERICAN ACTORS ABROAD

Their Invasion of London Not So Formidable as the Local Managers Had Feared.

FROHMAN WAS SUCCESSFUL

Nethersole Will Tour the United States with Several New Plays—Nat Goodwin Enjoying Life Near London.

LONDON, July 29.—The American dramatic invasion of London closed for the season when the curtain fell on "Sue" at the Garrick Theatre to-night. Taken altogether, the invasion has not proved so formidable an onslaught upon the native drama as local managers feared; the playhouses of the English actor-managers, Irving, Tree, Alexander, Wyndham, and Hare, maintain their old-time pre-eminence in the affections of the public.

So far as concerns the legitimate plays imported from America, no one of them is destined to high rank in the season's annals. They have furnished each a month or two of interesting amusement and been shelved. Their year's experiences have taught the American managers that English tastes present a problem not solvable by the same rules which apply at home, for the conspicuous American success, "The Belle of New York," and the equally conspicuous failure, "A Stranger in New York," were much on the same order of entertainment.

Lederer's musical comedy promises to fill the Shaftesbury Theatre for six months, as there are yet no signs that the nightly "Full House" placards are coming down, although Dan Daly, whom many considered the star of the piece, left in the middle of the season rather than accept the managerial alternative of an apology for epithets which he applied to Helen Dupont. Daly is quite inimitable, though the work of his successor, Harry Davenport, would be satisfactory except for the comparison; but Phyllis Rankin, Edna May, James Sullivan, and Frank Lawton have had several offers from the English managers of comic opera. There has been no end of friction between members of the company and George Musgrove, the local manager, which culminated in an affray between Musgrove and Marcus R. Mayer, wherein the American drove the Englishman from his office.

Musgrove is organizing two companies to play "The Belle of New York" in the provinces. Another is to be sent to Australia, and a fourth will tour Germany and Austria with a Teutonic version.

Charles Hoyt's London trip proved the most melancholy experience which has befallen him since his early attempts to float melodrama in Boston. Such a vigorous and unanimous condemnation as the critics visited upon him has seldom been gained here. They declared that his style was coarse and vulgar, and one unfeeling writer remarked that the jokes were garnered from "the spreading chestnut tree," but all were willing to admit the talents of the actors who carried the skit—Harry Conor, Harry Gilfoil, and Amelia Stone. These stars suffered a harrowing fortnight, for, struggle as they would to arouse the English to laughter, Hoyt's American humor seemed to inspire only solemnity and amazement. The project to present Otis Harlan, who has been spending his vacation in England, in Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" was quickly abandoned.

Annie Russell has succeeded in installing herself quite firmly in the esteem of the English public, though the medium of her appearance was not a fortunate one. The Daily Mail comments: "'Sue' was not a great play, but Miss Russell herself was greatly played," and all the papers call for Miss Russell's return next year. Charles Frohman promises to gratify their desire.

Frohman and Hus Success.

Mr. Frohman said recently: "My second season in London with American plays and players has increased the interest of the English audiences and enhanced our art abroad. The financial success has been so satisfactory to the English managers with whom I played and to myself that I am bringing over three companies next Spring."

Mr. Frohman now has a controlling interest in two London theatres—the Garrick and the Duke of York's—and a part interest in the Adelphi, the home of melodrama so long held by William Terriss, the hero of the middle-class theatregoers. None of Mr. Frohman's London ventures of the past season attained the popularity of his "Secret Service" his first American bill presented to Londoners. After "Secret Service" the public expected something quite remarkable of William Gillette, and "Too Much Johnson" being unable to fill these great expectations, made Gillette's second London appearance only a moderately successful season. Great hopes are builded, however, upon his impersonation of Sherlock Holmes, the detective, for the character seems exactly suited to Gillette's imperturbability, and he and Dr. Conan Doyle are now engaged upon the dramatization, which will be produced first in America next Fall.

"The Heart of Maryland" also suffered by comparison with London's first taste of American war drama, and its success was also only moderate, the critics finding Mrs. Leslie Carter's acting more to their fancy than Mr. Belasco's stagecraft.

Mr. Frohman returns to the United States soon with his manager, Charles B. Dillingham, who is to take charge of the Madison Square Theatre in New York. For the Duke of York's Theatre Mr. Frohman has engaged an English stock company, headed by Jessie Millward, which will soon play Anthony Hope's "Adventures of Lady Ursula."

The Fall season at the Adelphia will be opened by a melodrama, "The Gypsy King," from the pen of George R. Sims, the foremost favorite among the masses, with Julia Neilson and Fred Terry, who have ended an engagement of several years in George Alexander's Theatre, in the leading parts.

Mr. Alexander has found his new play, "The Ambassador," by Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) such a card that he will continue it next season, and is equipping a second company for the provinces. Considerable unfavorable comment has been provoked among Americans in London by the fact that Mrs. Craigie, herself an American, has introduced into the play, for its low comedy element, a family of illiterate, pushful Americans, whose participation is quite unnecessary to the story, and it is said that the offending passages will be erased before the play goes to the United States.

The long-standing alliance of Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew is to be broken, at least temporarily. Mrs. Potter has been engaged by Beerbohm Tree as leading lady, to play Millady in his version of "The Three Musketeers" next Fall. The part is a picturesque one, and Mrs. Potter is already planning her costume. Mr. Bellew becomes leading man with Charles Wyndham for a new play by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, the authors of "Rosemary."

Nethersole's American Tour.

Olga Nethersole will tour the United States under the management of Marcus R. Mayer, and her principal play, "The Termagant," will be the work of Mr. Parker, who is the most prolific English playwright. She will also have a new play by Max O'Rell, yet unnamed; another, to be called "The Mutiny," and will present Ibsen's "Doll's House." Before going to the United States she will play for a brief season in Tree's theatre, Her Majesty's.

England is swarming with American stage folk this month, some of them enjoying holidays, others pursuing their studies. Viola Allen, who has secured the American rights of Hall Caine's popular novel "The Christian," is spending a month at the novelist's castle in the Isle of Man discussing the dramatization. Hall Caine is preparing two versions of the book for the stage, the character of Gloria being the leading one in Miss Allen's version, while the other version, which is under way for Wilson Barrett, will give the centre of the stage to John Storm. Miss Allen's season will begin at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, on Oct. 2 under the management of George C. Lyon, and the cast will include Frank Worthing, John Storm, R. J. Dillon, George Woodward, Jack Mason, Jameson Lee Finney, Edgar Morton, Georgia Dickson, Ethel Marlow, Perdita Hudspeth, and the sisters Merrilees.

Richard Mansfield has spent a week in London studying Coquelin's impersonation of Cyrano de Bergerac, the greatest Parisian play of years, which had a brief though immensely popular run at the Lyceum. Mr. Mansfield will produce a translation in the United States.

James J. Hackett and his wife are also here making the rounds of the theatres for purposes of observation.

Nat Goodwin is enjoying life at his handsome country place just outside of London, where he maintains a ménage as extensive that it must absorb a large share of his profits.

John Drew is entertaining his compatriots at his Summer place on the Thames.

William H. Crane is resting in London.

Thomas E. Murray, the American comedian, is to star with Lottie Collins in a musical sketch called "The White Blackbird."

Sydney Drew has finished an extended season as star in the comedy "My Innocent Boy."

One of the English music hall artists who contemplates an American season is Cissie Loftus, who became a fad of English society when Justin Huntley McCarthy made her his wife.

A Spanish invasion of the United States is threatened by Señorita Consuelo Tortajada, one of the successors of Carmencita. She tells the reporters that she has lost several cousins in the Spanish-American war, one of whom died crying "Viva España!" The Señorita believes that Spaniards have become immensely popular in the United States, and hopes to share the attentions which are bestowed upon the Spanish guests now enjoying American hospitality.

The opera season also closed to-night with a record of thirty-two performances of Wagner out of a total of sixty-seven nights. Fourteen of these were consumed by the "Nibelungen." "Lohengrin" was played seven times, "Tristan" and the "Meistersinger" each four times, and "Tannhäuser" three. There is already a demand for a repetition of "The Ring" next season.

A coterie of enthusiasts are clamoring for State subsidized opera, but there is no prospect that the taxpayers would consent to such a use of funds, while in opera under Governmental auspices the engagements probably would go by favor. The brunt of the important work has been borne by the de Reszkes and the two American prima donnas, Emma Eames and Lillian Nordica. Melba and Calvé have each sung three or four times in their old rôles.

Mme. Nordica's reappearance in London opera in the most important rôle of Brünhilde in "The Ring" has established her among the foremost of Wagnerian interpreters. She also sang Elsa in "Lohengrin," Donna Anna in "Giovanni," and Suzanne in "Figaro." She has signed a contract with Maurice Grau for sixty appearances in the United States next season, and has promised Frau Wagner to sing Eva in the "Meistersinger" at Baireuth next year.

Suzanne Adams, a young American from the Paris Opéra, who goes to New York next year, has received nothing but approving criticism in London.

The failure of Jean de Reszke to sing on three occasions because of indisposition has revived the perennial rumors of a failing voice. He announces that he will sing several of the lighter Italian parts next season.

The Queen has sent Maurice Grau a signed photograph of herself, handsomely framed, as a souvenir of the opera, and other musical performances given at Windsor. Mr. Grau will have the management of Covent Garden again next year.

KIRALFY'S NAVAL SHOW.

Beginning with to-morrow night, Imre Kiralfy's American Naval Show will be given at the Madison Square Garden. The management contend that the spectacle will be the most pretentious one of its kind ever attempted in America and that it will be a dignified and an historical exposition of the events lately participated in by the naval forces of the United States and Spain.

"Our Naval Victories" is the title of this show. Every ship that figured on either side at Manila or in Cuban waters will be represented. These prototypes of the originals are iron ships propelled by electricity. Their guns will belch forth fire and the effect of the fusillade of shots from the American fleets will be seen in the silencing of the guns on the Spanish ships; their destruction will be pictured and flames will be seen to envelop them before they sink.

On the large lake which occupies the entire open space in the arena these miniature war vessels will perform their evolutions and the tactics adopted in the battle of Manila by Admiral Dewey will be reproduced exactly, every little detail receiving a degree of attention which the exigencies of so complete a reproduction demand. The events which transpired off Santiago will be represented with vivid and realistic effects. The sortie of Cervera's fleet and the individual efforts of each of his battleships to escape from the fire of the American gunners will be portrayed. The chasing of the Spanish vessels and their capture, after they had been riddled with shot and beached by their commanders, will be shown exactly as these events happened. The Gloucester's courageous battle with two torpedo boats will be only one of the many incidents to be seen of the recent great naval achievements of our navy.

The sinking of the Merrimac will also be a feature of this exhibition. As the plans of Hobson were carried to a successful issue and the collier was sunk in the entrance to Santiago Harbor off Morro Castle, so they will be presented by Imre Kiralfy. No incident relating to that heroic action will be lost sight of. The guns from the fortifications will fire upon the Merrimac; the torpedos fastened to her side will be exploded and she will sink and Hobson and his comrades will be seen drifting on a life raft endeavoring to make their escape.

Every ship which will be used in this naval show will be a model of the real boat and every important appointment of the original ship will be duplicated. The guns which form the armament of these fighting ships are built to a scale and they will fire real ammunition. The ships will first be seen as they appeared before war was declared and then they will be stripped for action. Electric searchlights will be used in signaling, and the method of signaling with colored lights will also be shown. To give local color to the manoeuvres of the ships of both nations and to make the mimic battles true to the events that happened scenery of extensive proportions will be used. The principal points of interest that will be shown are Key West, Manila, and Santiago.

Each performance will conclude with an apotheosis of "Victory and Peace," showing the closing of the war and the future greatness of America's navy.

PLANS FOR ENGLISH OPERA.

Manager Savage to Concentrate His Forces at the American Theatre.

Manager Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company, in pursuance of his plan to establish a permanent home for opera in English in this city, has decided to concentrate his forces at the American Theatre. With this end in view, he has determined to consolidate into one organization the various companies which under his direction appeared successfully last season in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The nucleus of this organization, which will be heard only at the American Theatre, will be composed of the artists who have already won distinction as members of his forces. Several of them are practically unknown to New York audiences. Additionally, Manager Savage is negotiating with several American signers whom he hopes to introduce to the American Theatre patrons during the opening months of the forthcoming season.

Stage Manager Edward P. Temple will at once begin the task of selecting the best material in the choruses of the abandoned companies. Musical Director Liesegang has been re-engaged for next season. Manager Savage, who is yachting off the coast of Maine, will return to the city at an early date to perfect the necessary arrangements.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The feature of the bill this week will be a new sketch in which John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will appear. Milton and Dollie Noble will present their farce, "Why Walker Reformed." Edwin Lyttell, who recently returned from Europe, will make his reappearance, and the Anglo-American Quartet will appear in a comedy sketch, and the Paolis and their dogs, due to the success they have made, are retained for a second week.

CASINO.—Despite the oppressive weather which has prevailed during the past week, the attendance at the play of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" has not been diminished in the least, a circumstance which usually manifests itself in new Casino productions. Such heed has been paid to even the humblest criticism, and so thoroughly prepared was the management for all possible exceptions, that the programme has been completely shorn of its superfluous parts and it is now popularly satisfactory in the whole.

EDEN MUSEE.—There is no diminution in interest in the cinematograph war pictures at the Eden Musée. New views have been received, and in fact one new view is received every day, so that now the collection includes over 100 views, and they give a graphic idea of the whole war, the latest being the beginning of the attack upon Santiago. Twelve views are shown each hour, and as the subjects are changed hourly visitors can stay as long as they desire. To-day and every Sunday hereafter the exhibitions are at 3 in the afternoon and 9 in the evening. Important changes have been made in the wax groups throughout the Musée, and the many war groups are of general interest.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—With the closing down of the performance of "Cook's Tour" in the music hall part of the building last night, the roof garden will continue with a series of acts of an excellent nature. Lafayette, who impersonates Sousa, enters upon the fourth and final week of his engagement. Truly Shattuck will continue to sing, Gussie Nelson, a good example of the kittenish soubrette; Silvern and Emerie will perform on the flying rings; tiny Lesia Mitchell will render her character songs; Conway and Leland, who have but one pair of legs between them, and who nevertheless do a capital acrobatic turn, will continue; Mazuz and Mazette, Arab gymnasts; the Four Emperors of Music, the Casino Comedy Four, and others go to make up an excellent bill.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—All that is required is fair weather for the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra to play to the capacity of the roof. Mr. Schmitt, the conductor, continues to make his programmes attractive. During the run of the Naval Show in the arena the concerts will not end before midnight, in order to accommodate those who care to go on the roof after the show, and the holders of coupons will be admitted to the roof for 25 cents. The programme for to-night is as follows:

March, "Double Eagle" ..... Wagner
Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
Fantaisie, "Traviata" ..... Verdi
"Angelus" ..... Massenet
Suite, "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
a. The Huntresses. c. Pizzicati.
b. Slow Waltz. d. Bacchanali.
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
a. Spinning Song ..... Mendelssohn
b. Sevillana ..... Massenet
Polka, "The Two Nightingales" ..... Bosquet
Danse, Macabre ..... Saint-Saens
Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2 ..... Liszt
Overture, "Pique Dame" ..... Suppé
a. Intermezzo, "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
b. "In the Mill" ..... Gist
"Badinage" ..... Herbert
Waltz, "Bull's Eye" ..... Strauss
March, "Militaire" ..... Saint-Saens

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The eighth week of Rice's Summer Nights will retain all the popular features of the past week, such as Alice Atherton, the big cake-walking act, headed by Earnest Hogan; Amorita, and the Frivolity and Sailor ballets; Maude Courtney's medley of old American ballads, Belle Davis in her quaint rendering of "He Cert'nly Was Good to Me," and the new song of victory by Arthur K. Deegan, together with Nellie Hawthorne's latest Japanese specialty, Hope Booth, Adelina Roattino, Mlle. Bartho, Edwin French, Signor Ricci, and Alma Doerge, a new chanteuse and dancer. All the principals will appear at to-night's concert, with some added features, including Robert Vernon, coster singer; Agnes Paul, comedienne, and the Highland Quartet.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Immediately after Victor Herbert concludes his engagement at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, he has arranged to make a tour of the Canadian capitals with the Twenty-second Regiment Band.

The afternoon concert, which begins at 2 o'clock, will contain selections from Rossini's "William Tell," German's three dances from "Henry VIII.," Goltermann's solo for violoncello, rendered by Victor Herbert; Massanet's Scenes Neapolitaines, Chaminade's Pierrette, Herbert's Badinage, Solitude, Humoresque, and his Grand American Fantaisie.

Queen Victoria, through her private secretary, Sir Arthur Bigge, has presented to Maurice Grau a framed signed photograph of herself as a souvenir of the opera and other musical performances at Windsor Castle this past season, accompanied by a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, thanking him for the excellent manner in which all the arrangements were carried out.

The coming week will be a gala one at Pain's Manhattan Beach Fireworks Amphitheatre. The "Fall of Manila" will be presented to-morrow for the children, on Tuesday for the Maine Fund. To-morrow will be Jersey Day, and a big excursion is going to the show over the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The rest of the week will be given up to new pictures. The list of specialties is unusually large and attractive.

Next season Jacob Litt will have under his management three well-known and exceedingly emotional actresses. They are Marie Wainwright, who will play the leading rôle in Frank Harvey's "Shall We Forgive Her?" Miss Elita Proctor Otis, who will create the leading female part in "Sporting Life," the English melodrama which Mr. Litt will produce for the first time in this country at the Academy of Music early in October, and Miss Mary Hampton, who will share the honors with Maurice Barrymore in Bronson Howard's war drama, "Shenandoah."

William Gillette, shortly before his departure for this country from England, entered into an arrangement with Dr. A. Conan Doyle, whereby they will co-operate in the dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," making the famous sleuth hound as the dramatic and emotional centre. Although in most respects the play will be original, the drama will be woven around one of the best known and most picturesque of the "adventures." It is Mr. Gillette's intention to appear in the principal character, and an effort will be made to produce the play the latter part of the coming season.

The Academy of Music will have the distinction of being the first theatre in this city to inaugurate the Fall season, on Aug. 15, when Denman Thompson will appear for a limited engagement in a revival of "The Old Homestead." Mr. Thompson promises some changes in the production. The choir in the Grace Church scene will be greatly enlarged upon and will also have the addition of thirty choristers. In the last act, which shows the interior of the old homestead, there will be a decided change, which will show first the exterior wrapt in the frosts of a New England Winter, followed by the old familiar scene indoors with Cy and Seth at the checker board and the family gathered by the great fireplace.

Following is the programme of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, Victor Herbert, conductor, which will be given this evening at Manhattan Beach Theatre, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Grand March—"Die Folkunger" ..... Kretschmer
Overture—"Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
"Felice Canzonetta" ..... Langey
"Ocean Breezes" ..... Herbert
Solo for violoncello, Nocturne ..... Chopin
Victor Herbert.
Frederick Fischer, Accompanist.
"Second Hungarian Rhapsody" ..... Liszt
Trio for cornets, "The Three Solitaires" ..... Herbert
Messrs. Hager, Schmidt, and Wilder.
"Narcissus" ..... Nevin
"Slavic Dance" ..... Dvorak
"The Lambs' Star Gambol" ..... Jesse Williams

Commencing to-morrow night, the Broadway Theatre Opera Company will present a revival of De Koven and Smith's latest opera, "The Highwayman," at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. There are several notable and praiseworthy things about the company which will present the opera that deserve special consideration. First, almost every member of the company has long been a star or recognized as one possessing the proportions of "starship" in connection with this company; the "proportions of starship" are forgotten, and each individual is subordinated to the end of giving a complete and perfect ensemble. In this organization Camille Darville and Joseph O'Mara will resume their original rôles of Lady Constance and Dick Fitzgerald, adding to these Maude Williams, Jerome Sykes, Nellie Braggins, Van Rensselaer Williams, and others.

The Directors of the Paris Exposition in 1900 have determined to make the amusement part of the exposition a feature of considerable significance, and in consequence they have made known at this early date, through the architect, M. Raulin, a part of their plans which are that the exposition will contain the largest theatre in the world. It will surpass any other building of the kind from the point of view of size and seating capacity. It will be erected within the well-known Gallerie des Machines, and will accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. The auditorium will consist of five circular tiers, rising one above the other and sloping backward till the topmost reaches the roof of the Gallerie, while the circles at the rear will present the appearance of enormous arcades supported by colossal columns. Each of the five balconies will be approached by six gigantic doors, all having double staircases leading to and from them and spacious enough to empty in five minutes the section with which they are connected. The stage, which is to be circular and capable in parts of being moved around on a turntable, will alone measure 300 feet in diameter.

Found Dead in Champlain Canal.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The body of John P. Lundahl, a slate contractor of this city, was found in the Champlain Canal to-day a short distance north of Fort Edward. It is not known whether the drowning was the result of accident, suicide, or murder, but a Coroner's jury is investigating. Apparently the body had been in the water forty-eight hours. Lundahl was forty-two years old, and his relatives all live in Sweden.



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DR. BLOCK IN INSANE WARD.

New Orleans Physician, Alleged to be Wealthy, Stays Under Protest in Preference to Arrest.

Dr. A. J. Block, thirty-one years old, a tall, fine-looking man, was driven to Bellevue Hospital in a cab last night from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The detectives wanted him placed in the insane pavilion. The doctor protested, but finally consented to stay, in preference to being placed under arrest.

Dr. Block says he is a wealthy physician with a large practice in New Orleans, and that he is here for treatment for a nervous disease. He is staying at the Hotel Marlborough, he said. He said that he had been visiting Dr. Kindred's sanitarium at Astoria, L. I., for his ailment, and that while there he heard of methods used which he did not approve of. He spoke of them strongly to Dr. Paul, the assistant of Dr. Kindred, and believes Dr. Paul told his employer.

A man who crossed the ferry with him stopped him on First Avenue. Dr. Block said he spoke harshly to him, saying that the doctor would have to accompany him back to the hospital. Dr. Block refused to go and says the man forced him to accompany him to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, where he charged that Dr. Block was insane. Dr. Block told his story so rationally that the Sergeant was puzzled and sent to the Hotel Marlborough for some of Dr. Block's friends. They were angry at the treatment the doctor had received, but suggested to him that he return to the sanitarium. The doctor refused, and the Sergeant sent him to the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue with Detective Wasserman.

Dr. Block admitted to Dr. Ryder of the hospital that he took morphine once in a while. He had a draft for $100 drawn by the Union National Bank of New Orleans on the Park National Bank of New York.

It was said at the Hotel Marlborough that Dr. Block and his brother had been staying at the hotel from Monday up to yesterday morning, but had left.

DETECTIVE KELLERT SEEKS PAY.

Asks Compensation for Imprisonment After the Carranza Letter Episode.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Detective Kellert of Canada, who figured conspicuously in the matter of Señor Du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza and the Spanish spy system, is in Washington, and to-day called at the Treasury Department.

Detective Kellert is the officer who was arrested and charged with the theft of letters from the Spaniards to their home Government, in which some of their plans were discussed. His mission here is to ascertain whether this Government would compensate him for the time he spent in prison. He was informed that his only recourse was through an act of Congress.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL TRADE.

Favorable Prospects for Business in the Japanese Empire.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6.—G. A. Green, a member of the United States Commission to China to inquire into the opportunities for the extension of American trade to the Orient, has written a letter to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, telling of his observations while stopping a few days at Kobé, Japan.

Mr. Green visited a cotton mill at Kobé, which was running 80,000 spindles, operated by English machinery. He states that American machinery can easily find a market there. He observes that while the English send salesmen to exploit their goods, Americans do not. He says that this mill uses American cotton very largely.

Mr. Green says that everywhere he has found a desire for information regarding American goods, their prices, &c.

DR. PEPPER'S FUNERAL.

Distinguished Scientist's Remains at Rest in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6.—The funeral of the late Dr. William Pepper, the eminent physician and scientist, who died in California a week ago, took place here to-day. Private services were held at his late residence, 1811 Spruce Street, after which public services were held at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. Interment was made in Laurel Hill Cemetery and was strictly private. Only the members of the family accompanied the remains to the cemetery. The following were the honorary pall bearers:

William Platt Pepper, Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, Edward H. Clark of New York, William J. Latta, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings, Mayor Charles F. Warwick. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, representing the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; Frederick Fraley, representing the American Philosophical Society; Joseph G. Rosengarten, representing the Philadelphia Free Library; ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, representing the Philadelphia Museums; P. A. B. Widener, representing the Philadelphia Exposition Association; Hampton L. Carson, representing the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and Daniel Baugh, representing the Department of Archaeology and Paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania.

JILTED, HE TRIED SUICIDE.

Chicago Youth, Rejected by His Sweetheart, Attempted Self Murder.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—After following his sweetheart for hundreds of miles, only to be rejected, Blake Chichester returned to his home at 1 o'clock this morning and tried to kill himself by shooting at his heart. He is at the Baptist Hospital, but it is feared he will die.

He had a wealthy father at Bushnell, Ill., but came here to get business experience. His boyhood sweetheart, Nelly Curry, had also removed to Chicago, and they became engaged. Quarrels separated them, and to escape him she went to Kingsbury, Ill. He followed her; she returned to Chicago, still followed by her lover. She rejected him again, refusing to have anything to do with him. Then she went to the Far West, where, too, went the infatuated young man.

Disheartened, he returned at midnight yesterday, and, going to his house, 3,424 Rhodes Avenue, shot himself twice in the breast.

Dynamite Accident at Rutland.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 6.—Patrick Cahill, an employe of this city, was injured by the unexpected explosion of a dynamite blast in a sewer excavation this afternoon. The victim's recovery is doubtful. Rock was being removed by dynamite. Cahill put in two charges, lighted both, and retired. One charge was effective, but the other was not, and he went into the opening to ascertain the cause, just as the second explosion occurred. Another victim was terribly injured.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Consolidation of the Fast Freight Lines Operating Over the Vanderbilt System.

TWO GENERAL LINES FORMED

A Central Clearing House for Accounts to be Established in Buffalo—Large Reduction in Offices and Employes — Western Agencies to be Consolidated Later.

Another important step in the general scheme of consolidation of the Vanderbilt railroad interests was determined upon at a meeting of the Presidents and Managers of the several railroads and fast freight lines held in the Grand Central Station last Friday. President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad announced yesterday that the eight fast freight lines which operate over the railroads comprising the Vanderbilt system will at once be consolidated into two divisions, with a general headquarters in Buffalo. This step, it is expected, will result in a large saving of expenses. It will reduce the working forces now employed by these freight lines more than one-half.

The eight fast freight lines connected with the Vanderbilt roads are at present under the supervision of five different managers, as follows: The Red Line, White Line, and Midland Line are managed by F. L. Pomeroy, with headquarters at Buffalo; the Blue Line and the Canada Southern Line by G. G. Street, from Rochester; the West Shore Line, by N. L. Wilson, from Buffalo; the North Shore Dispatch, by W. J. Mann, from Detroit, and the Nickel Plate, by D. F. Jennings, from Chicago. These lines are to be so consolidated that all that operate over the New York Central Railroad and its connections will constitute one system, and all operating over the West Shore Railroad and its connections the other system. It is likely that each individual freight line will retain its name for the sake of convenience. The New York Central system will include the Red Line, White Line, Midland Line, Blue Line, and Canada Southern Line. The West Shore system will include the North Shore Dispatch and the West Shore and the Nickel Plate Lines.

There will be a General Manager at the head of each system, thereby reducing the number of managers from five to two. An entirely new feature of the consolidation will be the establishing of a clearing house in Buffalo, through which the accounts and claims of all these fast freight lines will pass for examination and audit. By thus concentrating the accounts in a single office the Vanderbilt authorities believe that they will both simplify and expedite business, as well as achieve a very important economy. Eight different sets of accounts will be replaced by one. It is probable that one of the present fast freight line managers will be put in charge of the clearing house. That appointment is yet to be announced. After the new arrangement goes into effect the clearing house manager will receive all accounts from each fast freight line and report periodically to the respective managers of the fast freight divisions. Susbsequent statements will be sent to each railroad company interested and balances will be settled monthly.

This consolidation will result in the closing of several hitherto important fast freight line offices, and scores of subordinate offices throughout New York and some of the Western States. It is intended furthermore to close as rapidly as practicable all of the fast freight line agencies west of Chicago and St. Louis.

Samuel Goodman, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the New York Central Railroad, said yesterday that the new arrangement would undoubtedly effect a great saving. "Instead of each of these freight line accounts being kept in its own offices, as heretofore," said he, "all will now be kept in a central clearing house at Buffalo, which will certainly be a saving of time and trouble."

With regard to the amount of freight now handled by the New York Central and its connecting lines Mr. Goodman said that, while the business during the Summer had thus far been light, it was beginning to pick up, and the indications were that there would be a very good movement of freight this Fall. Mercantile shipments out of New York, he remarked, were very good for this time of year and they were increasing in bulk.

THE NEW CENTRAL STATION.

Nearly All of the Offices Are Occupied—Mr. Depew's Joke.

The reconstruction of the Grand Central Station has reached a point very near completion, so far as the office portion is concerned. There are now five office floors, extending the entire length of the building from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Street. Two passenger elevators are in operation and a large proportion of the offices are already occupied. On each floor a narrow corridor extends along the east side of the building communicating with each office. This corridor is wainscoted in white marble and paved with mosaic tiling. All of the hardwood finish is of a dark hue.

The executive offices are all on the second floor, and are spacious, substantially finished, and well lighted. There are no elaborate or fanciful decorations. In the front corner of the building is the Directors' room, a large square apartment, overlooking Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue. Adjoining this is the suite of offices occupied by Chairman Depew, Private Secretary Duval, and a corps of clerks, and next in order is the suite occupied by President Callaway and his personal staff. A considerable part of this floor is taken up by the Treasurer's offices, public and private. The public part of the Treasurer's office is very accessible, being separated from the corridor only by a broad marble counter. The polished white stone and the glistening brass trimmings give this office an exceedingly attractive appearance.

The Traffic Manager and his subordinates are comfortably quartered on the fourth floor, and the entire Forty-second Street end of the sixth floor is given over to the executive and clerical force of the Superintendent of Motive Power, William Buchanan. Being on the top floor and partly under a mansard roof, Mr. Buchanan's office, one of the brightest and cheeriest rooms in the building, is lighted by deep little round windows like the portholes of a warship. One of Mr. Depew's jokes has already left its imprint on these porthole windows. A day or two after Mr. Buchanan moved in Mr. Depew paid him a visit and, after commenting on the cozy and shipshape appearance of things, glanced curiously at the round windows. "Ah, you have portholes here, I see," he remarked.

"But the company has not allowed me any cannon yet," said the Superintendent of Motive Power.

"Well, you can shoot with Buchanan," retorted Mr. Depew, promptly.

HARLEM BOND CONTROVERSY.

Negotiations for a Private Settlement of the $12,000,000 Refunding Suit.

The peculiar controversy between the New York Central and the Harlem Railroad corporations regarding the refunding of the $12,000,000 of Harlem Road mortgage bonds is likely to be settled out of court. Recently private negotiations have been under way looking to a withdrawal of the suit instituted by the Harlem Directors soon after the refunding scheme was determined upon. The peculiar feature of this controversy is that the Vanderbilt family dominates the Directorate of the Harlem Railroad, as well as that of the New York Central, and the Harlem Company's suit to restrain the New York Central's Directors looked very much like one hand fighting the other.

There was a substantial corporate reason for the Harlem suit, however. The New York and Harlem Road is leased to the New York Central for a period of 401 years, at 8 per cent. dividends on stock and interest on the bonds. The $12,000,000 of bonds to be refunded are 7 per cent. bonds, and their refunding into 3½ per cent. bonds allows a saving in interest charges of $420,000 a year. On behalf of the Harlem Railroad stockholders, the Directors of that company object to losing yearly the entire $420,000, and practically demanded that the New York Central, under the terms of the old lease, should continue the 7 per cent. interest payments on the bonds, the same as the 8 per cent. guaranteed dividends on the stock. Upon the refusal of the New York Central Railroad Directors, the Harlem Directors brought suit to restrain the New York Central people from proceeding with the refunding scheme.

Within a few days there has been a disposition evinced all around to settle the question by private agreement.

The Canadian Pacific Fight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has returned to Washington after hearing in Chicago all persons interested in the big rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American railroads. The commission has given ten days in which to file printed arguments, and after this time has expired will make such report as it may deem suitable and just on the facts developed.

MARINES IN A STREET FIGHT.

Beer Bottles as Weapons of War Prove Formidable—One Man Hurt, Then All Hands Become Friends

As weapons of offense and defense beer bottles are somewhat different from bullets and bombs—a fact which some certain few members of the crew of the auxiliary cruiser Yale found to their sorrow last night, when they became engaged in a not too playful altercation with some of the quiet young men who make their home in the Bowery.

It seems that the Yale marines, number, had gotten shore leave, and, forgetting their earlier training, had indulged somewhat too freely in the flowing and seductive bowl. The consequence was that in their befuddled condition they took a befuddled view of matters and events, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been received and viewed in a proper spirit and light. And thereby hangs this tale.

Naturally, as gallant defenders of their country, the men attracted no little attention when they marched, all four abreast, along the Bowery. Men, women, and children stared at them, and cheered them, and followed them with all kinds of good wishes. The cheering, however, not being conducted on any preconceived plan, as it were, and being in its nature of desultory, fell with a false sound upon the ears of the gallant marines—was treated, in fact, rather in the nature of jeers than of cheers.

The result was that the ire of the tars was aroused, and on a sudden they charged upon a crowd of about two dozen men and boys at Eighth Street, mistaking their applause for ridicule and their remarks of encouragement for opprobious epithets. In an instant an internecine strife was begun.

"Remember the Maine!" cried one of the sailors as he landed a body blow on one of the crowd.

"And don't forget the Merrimac!" retorted his opponent, as by a sudden and adroit movement he placed his fist against the marine's eye.

"Down with the Span-yards!" howled the quartet, evidently getting more excited and bewildered. And then as a beer bottle sailed through the air toward them "Look out, John, here comes one of those Spanish bombs."

The advice was well meant, but came too late, for the next instant "John" was stretched out on the ground, senseless, with a two-inch scalp wound, which bled profusely. That ended the fight.

At once the erstwhile opponents of the sailors tenderly lifted the injured man up, and later he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed. He gave his name as John Leahey, twenty-six years old. The injury is not serious.

After his removal the warring elements got together, and when last heard of were celebrating the latest battle, each side seemingly perfectly satisfied with the results.

About the time this fight was in progress John Brugert, a marine from the Iowa, and home on a furlough, fell from a Third Avenue cable car at Fourth Street, and received a bad cut in the head. He struck against an elevated railroad pillar. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TEXAS FEVER IN CALIFORNIA.

Dreaded Cattle Scourge Reported to be Spreading Rapidly.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Cattle and horses that are pastured on King's River are suffering from Texas or splenetic fever. Within the last few days 200 head have succumbed to the disease, which is spreading very rapidly. It is stated that cattle, horses, and sheep are affected by

LETTER FROM CERVERA.

Declines Invitation by People of Greensborough to Visit Hobson's Home.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 5.—In response to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensborough, Ala., to visit Lieut. Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes, under date of Aug. 2, saying:

"I thank you very much and also the citizens of Greensborough for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and you will allow me to say that it is I who should render thanks (which I do with the greatest pleasure) for the kind, generous treatment which I am receiving at the hands of the American people.

"It would be very gratifying to me to accept your invitation to visit Greensborough, where was born the brave Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, but it will be impossible for me to do so, for as soon as the war is ended it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the law.

"Nevertheless, I shall not fail to carry through all my

THE LOUISIANA ARRIVES

The Transport Reaches Here Unexpectedly with Only About Forty Passengers.

A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH

An Order from Washington Compels the Vessel to Stay at Quarantine Over Night—But the Officers Are Allowed to Land.

In marked contrast to transports heretofore arriving from Santiago, the transport Louisiana came into port yesterday afternoon with a clean bill of health, clean decks, and a contented lot of convalescents. She made the run from Santiago in five days, and had good weather throughout. Besides Capt. Kemble and her crew of forty-six men the Louisiana brought convalescent officers and men under the care of Surgeon W. D. Gardiner of the Red Cross and Mrs. Gardiner. The list of her passengers was as follows:

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. E. BURR, United States Engineers.
Major C. M. X. SALAZAR of Gen. Lacret's staff, Cuban Army.
Capt. ELLIS of Gen. Lacret's staff.
Lieut. Col. Dr. WILLIAM E. DE SALAZAR of Gen. Lacret's staff.
Lieut. C. E. PELLEW, Signal Corps, United States Army.
Lieut. A. T. WEYBRECHT, Eighth Ohio Volunteers.
W. W. GENELLA, Quartermaster's Clerk.
J. M. BROWN, Engineer, United States transport Mississippi.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

E. BENNETT, Sergeant, Troop B, Third Cavalry.
T. J. BEECHING, Musician, Sixteenth Infantry.
J. BOURBOL, artificer, Company H, Ninth Infantry.
T. CARR, blacksmith, Quartermaster's Department.
C. D. CROWE, artificer, United States Army.
J. F. DOYLE, packer, Pack Train No. 2.
CHARLES ESCUDORO, colored boy, camp follower, Company F, Ninth Infantry.
W. FELLER, Corporal, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry.
F. E. GREEN, private, Company B, Third Infantry.
E. HEALEY, packer, Pack Train No. 3.
D. HOWE, private, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry.
D. JACKSON, stevedore.
G. JACKSON, teamster, Third Cavalry.
J. H. JENNINGS, artificer, Battery G, Fourth Artillery.
W. J. LAVOCE, private, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry.
F. A. MADSON, stevedore.
W. O. MEYERS, private, Company G, Tenth Infantry.
McGOVERN, Sergeant, Third Cavalry.
A. McINTOSH, private, Troop F, Third Cavalry.
C. O'BRIEN, private, Company A, Ninth Infantry.
C. PETTY, teamster, Eighth Infantry.
J. A. POWERS, private, Company H, Ninth Infantry.
JOHN M. RANSOM, private, Company D, First Illinois Volunteers.
H. SABERS, private, Company B, Third Infantry.
F. SENN, teamster, Third Infantry.
C. SCOENS, Sergeant, Company B, Tenth Infantry.
A. SEYAS, servant of Major Salazar.
H. SUNWOLD, teamster.
C. W. THOMPSON, teamster, Pack Train No. 2.
WANSCHAFFE, teamster, Third Infantry.
F. M. WHITE, musician, Company D, Ninth Infantry.
C. WILLIAMS, teamster, Sixth Cavalry.

The Arrival Unexpected.

The Louisiana was apparently not expected by the Washington officials. Nothing was known at the Army Building of her coming till her arrival was announced from the Highlands. It had been said at the Army Building that she was to bring the first lot of men for the new camp at Montauk Point, and would be due here next Thursday, from which it was inferred, allowing for the steaming time from Santiago, that she sailed only yesterday.

The Quarantine officials were taken by surprise, but made ready for the inspection of a large number of men. When it became known that only a small party had come on her there was a sigh of relief.

Immediately on the arrival at Quarantine at 3:30 P. M., Health Officer Doty boarded the Louisiana, and examined the entire ship's company. All were found to be as well as convalescents could be, and the sanitary condition of the vessel was excellent.

As a precautionary measure, customary with all transports from Cuba, he proceeded with the disinfection of the clothing and effects of the passengers, but he expected to finish this in time to permit her to proceed to the city last night. An order came from Surgeon General Sternberg late, however, directing that she be held till this morning. This order gave rise to a surmise that perhaps she would be ordered to take the convalescents to Montauk Point.

Officers Allowed to Land.

The doctor decided to permit the officers to land, however, and he took off a party of eight, who were landed at Clifton, where they took the train to St. George, thence coming to the city by the Staten Island Ferry. Dr. and Mrs. Gardener remained aboard the transport last night.

One of the interesting passengers who also remained aboard was the little colored boy, Charles Escudore. He was the mascot of Company F of the Ninth Infantry, and he seeems to have become so imbued with the function of position as mascot that when asked by the Quarantine officers who he was, he replied simply "Mascot." It took some explanation to bring out the fact that the name he was formerly known by was wanted. He is an ebony-colored little fellow, but fifteen years old. He has known hard knocks since he left Tampa for the scene of war, and narrowly escaped death by the fever.

Lieut. Col. Dr. E. De Zalazar and his brother, Major C. M. De Zalazar, on reaching the city, went to the doctor's home, at 345 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Lieut. Col. Burr hurried away, saying that he was going to Washington.

Capt. Mitchell Ellis, who lives in Cincinnati, went to the Hotel Normandie. Dr. De Zalazar and his brother and Capt. Ellis were on the staff of Col. Lacret of the Cuban Army, and went to Cuba on the first Florida expedition, which landed supplies for the Cubans and 87 men.

The doctor said that they penetrated to Los Esperanza, the present headquarters of the Provisional Government of the Cuban Republic, and then 200 men in command of Col. Menocal started with supplies for Gen. Gomez, who was in Santa Clara Province. To reach him they had to cross the Moron trocha, and a fight ensued, in which fifty of the party were killed.

The party, including the three who arrived here last night, who staid at the capital, remained there for some time, when they proceeded to Santiago, arriving there after the surrender. Dr. De Zalazar reports that the Cubans in the interior are in a deplorable condition. Most of them are more than half starved. Their condition is much worse than those who are near our army. They are practically living on corococo and plaintains.

The Bones of 400 Cuban Dead.

The suffering at Santiago is of a different kind, due to climatic conditions. While the doctor and his companions were on their way to Santiago, following a road which leads from Manzanillo, they came upon the bodies and skulls of at least 400 Cubans. From inquiry they learned that a small force of Cubans had been ordered to intercept Spanish reinforcements from Manzanillo, and that they had encountered 5,000 Spanish troops. The force of Cubans had been literally wiped out.

Four of the party which came up on the boat from Staten Island last night went direct to the Army Building, whence they departed immediately, after leaving their addresses, refusing to make known their identity, or to be interviewed.

Lieut. Pillew was Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Columbia University at the outbreak of the war. He went to the front as Sergeant in Troop A, and was afterward promoted to the position of Lieutenant along with half a dozen others.

He had charge of the balloon department, and was ordered to report to Capt. Butler of the Signal Corps at Santiago. He went to Santiago on the Port Victor and went on shore, not knowing that Gen. Shafter had issued an order that no one should leave the Port Victor. After being on shore a week or more, Gen. Shafter learned that he was there and ordered him back on the ship.

Thousands Are Sick.

Lieut. Pellew said that it was impossible to tell how many sick men there were in the various regiments. There were thousands suffering from malarial fever. The soil is all clay, he said, and retains the water so that men in digging trenches stood in water knee deep.

"I visited the camps where the Spanish prisoners were held," said he last night, "and was surprised to find the privates all delighted with their capture. But great was my astonishment when I found that the officers shared the same feeling. They did not show any sign of being humiliated by their defeat and capture, but were overjoyed at being where they could get something to eat, as they had been in a half-starved condition for some time before their capture and gave that as one reason why they gave up so quickly."

"I had a talk with Col. Roosevelt," continued Lieut. Pellew, "and he told me that he felt like one of the old Goths who climbed the Alps and descended upon Rome. He was in good health and spirits, and was very enthusiastic in his praise of the Rough Riders."

Lieut. Pellew will report to Secretary Alger.

The Louisiana brought twelve pouches of mail from Santiago, which will undergo fumigation before they are forwarded to the general Post Office.

The Louisiana took from Tampa to Siboney a portion of the Second Infantry, 190 mules, and 700 tons of supplies for the Commissary Department at Santiago.

THE CONCHO'S SICK IMPROVING.

Thirty Wounded Soldiers Taken from Swinburne to Governors Island.

The sick who came here on the transport Concho are all very much improved in health. Capt. Paulding of the Tenth will remain at Swinburne Island until Monday, when he will be discharged.

Thirty of the wounded soldiers who have been at Swinburne Island were taken to Governors Island yesterday morning on the tug Atlantic. Some of them will probably remain on the island until recovered, while others will be transferred to city hospitals.

No More Overcrowded Transports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received the following cable dispatch from Lieut. Col. Havard, Chief Surgeon at Santiago: "Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished as soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur." The reference to the overcrowded transports relates to the telegraphic inquiry made by Gen. Sternberg for particulars as to the Seneca and Concho.

Aid for Massachusetts Volunteers.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Edward F. McSweeney has accepted the post of New York agent of the Massachusetts Volunteer Association. The object of the association is to aid by money, clothing, food, or transportation Massachusetts men returned from Cuba. There are now many ill and wounded soldiers belonging to Massachusetts volunteer regiments in Bellevue, St. Peter's, Governors Island, and the Long Island College Hospitals, and such of these as need assistance will receive it.

HOTEL FOR CONVALESCENTS.

The West End, at Fort Washington Park, to be Fitted Up.

President Clausen of the Park Board received yesterday a letter from Surgeon General Sternberg accepting the offer of the Park Board of the use of the West End Hotel in Fort Washington Park, near Washington Heights, for convalescent soldiers. The offer was made several days ago by President Clausen, citizens in the neighborhood of the park having volunteered to furnish the hotel.

Fort Washington Park contains forty-one acres and is situated at Depot Lane and the Hudson River. The hotel faces the Hudson. It is a large brick structure, surrounded with spacious piazzas, and admirably adapted for the purpose suggested. A pier is built in front where boats may tie up, and it is convenient to the New York Central Railroad. Fort Washington Park was acquired by the city last year. President Clausen will at once see that arrangements are made for the reception of the soldiers.

THE CELTIC AT THE NAVY YARD.

Supply Ship Will Make Repairs, Then Leave for Puerto Rico.

The supply ship Celtic weighed anchor at Tompkinsville at noon yesterday, and an hour later was moored under the stern of the receiving ship Vermont at the Cob dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. One hundred and twenty-five men were set ashore as soon as the Celtic was berthed, and eight men from ships on the blockading squadron off Cuba were also given their freedom, their terms of enlistment having expired. Of these latter almost all will re-enlist at the first opportunity.

Among the passengers on board was Chief Engineer Cowie of the Indiana. He is here on sick leave, having an abscess of the ear, superinduced by the concussion of the battleship's guns. He is being cared for at the Naval Hospital in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, but will be sent to his home on Tuesday for medical treatment. The Celtic will anchor in the yard for a week, in order to repair her refrigerating plant. She will then take on stores and will leave for Puerto Rico.

Flag Raising at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Several thousand Summer visitors were present at the patriotic exercises in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove this afternoon, the occasion being the raising of a big American flag. Gov. Foster Voorhees, Gen. William S. Stryker, and Col. Alexander C. Oliphant came from the camp at Sea Girt, as did Company A, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, in command of Capt. Richard Whitehead. The flag was flown from one of the big arches in the Auditorium. Gov. Voorhees made an appropriate address.

MISS PECK TO MARRY.

Her Engagement to W. B. Simms of Dayton Announced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—When Miss Buda Peck and Charles Harris Simms of Dayton, Ohio, were married two years ago the first rumors of a dual family engagement commenced to circulate. No particular credence was placed in the rumors, however, until now, when the formal betrothal of Miss Arline Peck and William B. Simms of Dayton, Ohio, is announced. Miss Arline Peck made her first formal bow to Chicago society in December, 1896, President-elect William McKinley being one of the guests upon that occasion.

QUEEN OF DENMARK ILL.

Latest Private Advices Say Her Condition is Serious.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Sunday Times telegraphs that private advices from Copenhagen say that the condition of Queen Louise of Denmark is most serious.

Birthday Dinner to Dr. Radin.

Dr. Adolph M. Radin, rabbi of the People's Synagogue, celebrated his fiftieth birthday yesterday, and last night was the guest of honor at a dinner given in his honor by the Russian colony of the east side in Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street. Covers were laid for 100, and many prominent Hebrews attended. Mr. B. Blaustein was Chairman, and Isidore E. Morrison the toastmaster. Among the guests were Dr. S. M. Brann, A. Caspe, A. Mossesson, and K. H. Farsson. Dr. Radin is the Visiting Chaplain of the New York Board of Jewish Missions, and the President of the Russian-American Hebrew Association.

Boating Events at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 6.—Jake Gaudaur has issued a challenge to row any oarsman in the world, previous to his retirement from professional rowing. Harry McDonald, the champion oarsman of Ottawa, has accepted the challenge of Dan Murphy of this city. The race will be held at some place between Winnipeg and Ottawa about Aug. 23.

A Student Drowned.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 6.—John Deegan, aged twenty years, a student at St. Vincent de Paul's College, at Germantown, Penn., was drowned in the Delaware River this afternoon while bathing. He had been spending the Summer at Bonaparte Park, and was swimming with some other students, when he was seized with cramps. His body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL
OFFERING
OF
HIGH GRADE
UPRIGHT
PIANOS

We have about 15 very fine tone Sterling Upright Grands that have been used from three months to one year. They will be sold at a

REDUCTION OF ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF.

Price $175 to $275.
Former price $350 to $500.

Also several Second Hand Uprights at $90 to $150. Second Hand Square Pianos $15 to $75. Terms easy.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers,
Wholesale and Retail Wareroom,
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
Opposite Montauk Theater.
W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

SMOKY
FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

TWO TONS OF ALASKA GOLD

Arrival of a Vast Amount of Treasure at St. Michael.

KLONDIKE WHISKY SENT BACK

Irate Passengers Detained at St. Michael for Lack of River Boats Threaten the Captain's Life.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 6.—The steamer Dirigo has arrived from St. Michael with advices to July 23.

The steamers Healy and Margaret arrived there from Dawson, bringing 250 passengers and two tons of gold dust. The largest part of the treasure was brought by the Healy, in charge of a detachment of Canadian mounted police. Over a ton of the gold is owned by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The steamer Portus B. Weare, loaded with whisky bound for Dawson, was met by P. B. Weare of Chicago, President of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, who, finding the steamer had whisky instead of supplies, ordered her back to St. Michael to unload.

The steamer Progreso of the defunct Big Square Steamship Company was still stranded at St. Michael, being unable to land her passengers because no river boats had arrived to convey them up the Yukon. The irate passengers had determined to hang Capt. Gilroy, holding him responsible for their predicament. United States troops were sent aboard the steamer to protect Gilroy and preserve order.

The value in currency of a ton of gold dust is $602,927.23.

Distress at St. Michael.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The steamer Lenwa arrived to-day, twelve days from St. Michael. She brought seven passengers, who returned without any gold. Her passengers report the conditions existing at St. Michael as being extremely precarious. They say that thousands of people are stranded, and that relief must be sent by the Government. Commercial companies control the only available landing places at St. Michael, and vessels are unable to land their passengers or cargoes. The Yukon is getting too low for navigation, and distress will be very great unless the Government takes energetic relief action.

TO MAKE RUBBER FROM CORN.

The Glucose Sugar Refining Company Announces that This New Process Is a Success.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Glucose Sugar Refining Company is preparing circulars for distribution among manufacturers of rubber goods, in which it will make official announcement that it is prepared to sell rubber made from corn at 4½ cents per pound. At this price the company figures on soon obtaining an almost unlimited demand for corn rubber, on which it will realize a profit of over 2 cents per pound. For the present the substitute rubber will be manufactured at the Chicago plants of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

The arrival of the officials of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company from New York to-day serves to clear up the confusion which resulted from errors in the transmission of the brief report given out at Jersey City. More important still is the admission which President Matthiesen makes that he officially announced at the Jersey City meeting that the common stock will begin drawing dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. in November. A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. is to be declared about Nov. 1, to be payable near the end of that month.

English Elopers Detained Here.

William Charles Titley and Mrs. Florence Batty of Grimsby, an English seaport town, arrived in this port on the steamship Britannic Thursday under the names of Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson. Mrs. Batty admitted having deserted her husband and two children to elope with Titley, a draper, whose customer she had been. She is only twenty-two years old. The couple will probably be deported. Titley was sent to the station boat Narragansett at Ellis Island, and Mrs. Batty to the detention pen at the Barge Office. She was keenly mortified, and offered to pay the expenses of a special guard if she might be sent to a hotel, but permission to do so was refused.

Inspector Thompson's Black Eye.

Inspector Walter Thompson was standing at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue early last night when two young men came down the avenue, making annoying remarks to passers-by. The Inspector reproved them, and was made the butt of their pleasantries, till he spoke harshly. Then one of them suddenly struck him in the eye. He and Policeman Galpin arrested both young men. The one who struck the Inspector said he was George Halpin, twenty-two years old, of 52 East Broadway. The other was Edward Fagan, twenty-six years old, of 700 Brook Avenue. They were locked up. The Inspector's eye is discolored from the blow.

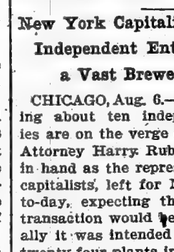
BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Our Special Midsummer Clearing Sales offer an opportunity to secure unusually fine and attractive goods for little money. The following are some of the many to be secured Monday. Mail orders promptly attended to.

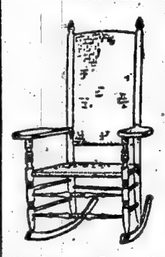
SHOES.
AUGUST CLEARING SALE.

Women's $3.00 and $4.00 Shoes at $1.95.



600 pairs Women's Fine Dongola and Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, mostly hand-welted soles, various styles of toes and lasts; a clean-up of our stock previous to getting ready for Fall trade. Most of the Shoes in this lot are worth $4.00 a pair, and none less than $3.00; the sizes are broken, and following out our usual policy of not carrying over goods from season to season, will place them on bargain table Monday at $1.95

Great Reductions in Porch Rockers.



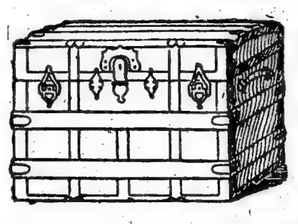
Like cut, in green, $2.00 kind, at $1.64; $2.49 kind, at $2.25; $2.25 kind, at $1.98; $1.98 kind, at $1.49.

SILVER WARE SALE
CONTINUED.

Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co.'s Sample Line of Quadruple-plated Silver Ware.

On Monday, we will close out the balance of this well-known manufacturer's sample line of table ware. This affords another opportunity to secure the greatest values in Silver-plated Ware ever before shown; the variety is endless, the quality unsurpassed, the prices one-third the value. Remember, this is an unusual opportunity to save money. Our special fruit stand, three styles of beautiful colored dishes, at $1.98; cannot be matched for less than $3.96.

TRUNKS.



Canvas covered, flat top, iron bottom, brass lock and inside tray, our last sale of trunks exceeded all previous sales, so that we could not fill all of our mail orders. Have received an unusual large shipment and will be able to fill all orders promptly.

Size	28	32	34	36
Manufacturer's price	$2.25	$2.50	$3.75	$4.25
Our price	$1.84	$2.30	$2.53	$2.76

Fulton St., Gallatin Place and Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO BREWERIES BOUGHT.

New York Capitalists Consolidate Ten Independent Enterprises, Forming a Vast Brewery Corporation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Negotiations for merging about ten independent local breweries are on the verge of being consummated. Attorney Harry Rubens, who has the deal in hand as the representative of New York capitalists, left for New York at 3 o'clock to-day, expecting that to-morrow the big transaction would be finally closed. Originally it was intended to include eighteen to twenty-four plants in the consolidation, but as certain matters pertaining to the title of a number of the properties could not be cleared up in time to satisfy the New York capitalists, who insisted on the negotiations being brought to a focus, it was decided to proceed with about ten breweries. Later an effort will be made to bring together the breweries left out.

The new company will be capitalized at about $15 per barrel of capacity. The output of the plants, figured on the basis of the year 1897, is said to be in the neighborhood of 500,000 barrels, which will bring the capitalization to about $7,500,000. Of this amount about $3,000,000 will consist of first mortgage bonds.

These bonds have already been underwritten, and will be taken by New Yorkers. It is believed the consolidation will considerably improve the Chicago beer trade situation.

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB TRADE.

Manufacturer Says There Will Be no Boom in the Business Because of This War.

A manufacturer of artificial limbs when questioned yesterday as to the effect of the war on his line of business declared that there was no boom in the trade.

"The public is wrong in this matter," he said. "Everybody thinks that we will have a brisk trade. Our friends clap us on the back and congratulate us on being able to turn the results of the Spanish bullets to such good account. The war will not affect our business materially. Sugical skill is now so proficient that a bone badly fractured is made to knit. Thirty-five years ago amputation was the remedy, but not so in the present war. Besides, bullets are on the whole so much more humane that the same number of wounds now would not have as many serious results as they would at the time of the rebellion.

"As a matter of fact, I don't suppose twenty-five amputations have been necessary in this present war, and as far as I have been able to find out, not over ten. But reports are incomplete, and I place twenty-five as the maximum. Of the eighty-one wounded at Bellevue there were only two amputations, of the 104 at Governors Island no amputations, and other records bear similar testimony.

"To the soldiers who have lost arms or legs the Government has agreed to give artificial ones at its own expense. If the maimed man makes application now he will get his new member as soon as his condition permits. Otherwise, after the close of the war and the volunteers disband, there will be certain formalities in getting limbs that will mean a delay of perhaps a couple of months. Though we are one of the firms who have contracts to supply the Government it means little. The losses have been too few.

"Oh, no; we don't grieve. Not from the humanitarian point alone, but from the financial. If not another amputation were made in the world, we—this generation of leg and arm makers—would not lack business. The 'renewals,' after limbs have served their allotted time—eight years—is plenty. We supply new ones, and the income will satisfy us for some time.

"The number of amputations yearly for the United States and Canada is 20,000, and a good portion of artificial limbs are bought to replace the originals. If we get all the war 'business,' which is impossible, it would not bring the great reported windfall. We supply on the average five limbs a day. The few orders the war will bring us—at the very most twenty-five, which cover a period of six or seven weeks—mean nothing; the number of accidents were not sufficient to bring us all a fortune from this source."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—Rothschild's clothing house, Ellicock's auction rooms, Andre & Andre's carpet store, Joseph Tomlinson's clothing house, and three other stores have been destroyed by fire. The I. O. O. F. temple occupied the upper rooms of the Tomlinson Building, and lost everything but the books. Total damage is $125,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

5 P. M.—108 Monroe Street; Max Cohen; damage, $50.

11:50 P. M.—338 East Houston Street; Ann Underberg; damage, $10.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

SUIT, SKIRT, WAIST AND WRAPPER DEPARTMENT.

Our Clearing Sale of all Summer Goods in these departments continues with very satisfactory results—Never before have we sold so many goods at such a reduction in prices as we have this month.

Another Cut in Prices for Next Week.

No. 1
Only 100 Ladies' India Lawn Suits, dainty neat-figure, skirt and waist, trimmed with lace, former price $3.00 and $4.00, cut price, $1.98.

No. 2
Only 30 Ladies' Fine White Lawn Dresses, elaborately trimmed with embroidery or lace; former price $4.50 cut price $2.95.

No. 3
Only 126 Ladies' Irish Linen Crash Skirts with full 5-inch hem, extra width, former price $1.19, cut price 59c.

No. 4
Only 24 Ladies' White Canvas Cloth Skirts, the best wearing material, shows no shrinking; former price $1.50 cut price 89c.

No. 5
Only 500 Ladies' exquisite Lawn Chemity and Percale Shirt Waists with double pointed yoke blouse fronts, laundered self-collar, all sizes, former price $1.19, cut price 59c.

No. 6
This Item for Monday Only.
50 dozen Ladies' very fine English Percale Shirt Waists, very large assortment of patterns, every waist made to sell for 89c.; the cut price for Monday will be 34c.

No. 7
We shall sell 350 Ladies' Lawn and Percale Wrappers, each one made with separate waist lining, bound seams, trimmed on yoke and collar with braid, former prices were 89c. and 98c.; cut price 59c.

JEWELRY.
100 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, former prices 25c. to 75c. each; this lot to be sold for 15c. each.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Prepare your Boys for School while we are offering most remarkable values during the month of August.

SEE THESE SPECIALS.

Washable Sailor Suits, double print duck, 5 rows braid, others with white collars, shields, and cuffs, our 98c. suits reduced to 49c.

The balance of our double print Wash Pants to go at 2 pair for 25c.

Washable Suits in White Duck and Crash Linen reduced to 98c.

Washable Suits, very fine quality, were $1.48, reduced to 79c.

Boys' Suits, strictly all wool, with double seats and knees; most beautiful Fall styles, 4 to 16 years, at $1.98.

Bathing Suits, also Alpaca and Serge Coats for Men and Boys, reduced in prices.

Knee Pants, the best we ever offered; they are great at 49c. a pair.

Young Men's Long Pants, 14 to 19 years, an elegant trouser at $1.25 a pair.

Long Pants Suits for young Men 13 to 20 years; the best chance this season; suits suitable for all seasons, worth $8.00 and $8.50, on sale at $5.95.

A bargain in pretty Sailor Suits, all wool, 3 to 7 years; Monday at $1.25.

Pretty Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years; Sailor Collar Reefers, 3 to 7 years, and little Boys' Top Coats, 3 to 8 years; the three specials at $1.98 each.

WASH GOODS NEWS.

The Best 24-inch Navy Blue, Silver Gray, Mourning, and Fancy Colored Prints, at 5c. per yard.

Our Lappet Effect Printed Lawns, good line of patterns, formerly 12½c., are reduced to 6c. per yard.

Yard-wide Percales, navy, cadet, garnet ground, also black and white and silver gray figures in an endless variety of patterns, at 12½c. per yard.

Brown Linen Batiste, fancy silk stripe and lace effect, are reduced to 12½c. per yard; former price 29c.

Scotch Zephyr, plaid and stripe effects, wrapper styles, heretofore 16c., are reduced to 9½c. per yard.

Duck Suitings, good variety of patterns, at 10c. per yard.

Yard-wide fancy Plaid and Stripe Piques, all white ground, are reduced to 19c. per yard; formerly 29c.

SYRACUSE STRIKE STILL ON.

Public and City Officials Express Their Sympathy for the Railway Company's Employes.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The street railway strike has now been in force nearly forty-eight hours, and the efforts of the officials of the street railway company to operate their cars have been ineffectual. The result has been an almost complete paralysis of trade, and a great amount of difficulty experienced on the part of people living in the suburbs to get to their work. The streets of the city, however, are lined with buses, which, in a small way, help to relieve the difficulty.

The demand of the street railroad company that its 500 employes make a deposit of $25 as a bond for good faith has met with absolute refusal, and the committee appointed by the strikers has declined to concede a single point in the settlement of the difficulty. The sympathies of the citizens are almost entirely with the strikers, as was evidenced by a mass meeting of strikers and citizens held in the City Hall this evening. Fully 2,000 people were present, and much enthusiasm was shown. The speakers included Senator Horace White, who said that his sympathies were with the strikers, and he believed that they had acted in the proper way for the protection of their honor and their rights.

A telegram was read before the assemblage from Mayor James K. McGuire, who is out of town. It stated that he indorsed the action of the striking men and expressed the belief that they would win in the struggle. This was the first public intimation received in the city of the attitude of the Mayor, and it was received with evidences of the most hearty approval, the audience rising in their seats and cheering. It is believed to be an explanation of the refusal on the part of a squad of police stationed at the main barn last night to clear the tracks of the strikers, in order that the company's officials might operate its cars. Two strikers were injured at that time. The police stood by without show of interference, claiming that they were not powerful enough to cope with such a body. The other speakers at the mass meeting to-night included some of the wealthiest and best-known merchants of the city.

Committees of the strikers are stationed at the several street car barns, and each barn is surrounded by crowds of people. The strikers are prepared to resist by force any effort made to move the cars. William Purcell of Rochester and W. H. H. Webster of Buffalo, two members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, have been in the city to-day, and have been laboring to bring about a settlement of the grievances. The strikers demand of the board, first, that it secure the abolishment of the regulations requiring a $25 deposit, and, second, that it secure a recognition of the committee from the organized strikers. The company has replied, stating its willingness to recognize the committee and to abolish the rule requiring $25 deposit so far as it affects men in the company's employ prior to Jan. 1, 1898. It is generally believed that a settlement will be reached before morning, and that cars will be running Sunday.

It is understood here that the railway company is endeavoring to obtain men from New York, and, anticipating the arrival of such men, committees of strikers guard the railway stations for the purpose of showing them the folly of attempting to work for the company in the face of such opposition.

ENGINEERS' SAILING DELAYED.

The Transport Chester Will Get Away for Puerto Rico To-day.

The First United States Volunteer Regiment of Engineers, which has been in camp at Peekskill, did not get away on the transport Chester yesterday, but the men got aboard her and seemed happy at the prospect of going to Puerto Rico.

The Starin barges, which brought the men and their complete equipment from Peekskill, reached the bay at daybreak yesterday morning. For some reason the Chester had left her berth at the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn, and had come to anchor below Liberty Island. The barges were accordingly towed down the bay and alongside, and the transfer was at once begun.

Many friends of the engineers who went to the Brooklyn wharf were disappointed at finding there only barges taking on stores and equipment to be transferred to the Chester. Their disappointment was plainly marked and painful, but it was evident, too, that the work in hand could be expedited better because the men had only their work to attend to without the distraction of further leave-taking.

Col. Eugene Griffin reported that all of his men were in the best of health. As a matter of fact, all of the men were not aboard the barges, and therefore did not get aboard the transport with their command. Missing ones came straggling down to the Battery during the day, however, and boatmen did a thriving business taking them out to the Chester.

Surgeon Major Seaman spent the day in the city recruiting fifteen new men to take the places of that number who had been mustered out.

Barges lay alongside the Chester all day. Besides the men and their equipment and supplies, the Chester is to take horses and mules and feed for the animals. It was expected that she would sail for Puerto Rico to-day.

FAIR SAILORS ON JAMAICA BAY.

Mrs. Lafond Captures the Prize in the Ladies' Race.

A goodly gathering of sweethearts and wives of the members of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club journeyed out to Hollis Station, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon, the magnet being the contest among cabin catboats enrolled in the club sailed by respective wives of the members. The course was twice around the Black Spar Channel buoy, at Block House Point, from an anchored stakeboat flying the club flag, moored in Broad Channel.

Five boats started, and the golden badge of victory was presented to Mrs. Frederick S. Lafond, wife of the Fleet Captain of the club, who sailed the Lafond. Her victory was well earned, and Mrs. George Becker, who sailed the Stella, was only for eight seconds astern of the winner.

The start was a perfect one, and the race was sailed in a steady, whole-sail breeze under the sunniest of Summer skies. The result of the contest caused some dissatisfaction among the fair sailors who failed to win the bauble of supremacy, and another contest under similar conditions will be arranged for an early date.

After the ladies' race, the postponed contest for Class A sloops was decided, the prize going to Capt. L. R. Jagger. Photographies won during the afternoon and at the annual regatta will be presented by Mrs. William W. Butcher, wife of the commodore of the club, on Thursday afternoon after the usual Summer afternoon sail of the club. Music and dancing will follow the presentation and arrangements have been made for the elaborate decoration of the club grounds and house.

The committee in charge of the arrangements has been active in arranging the preliminaries and red fire, and illuminations in unique fashion will be an interesting feature. The formation of the fleet and arrangements for the sail and display will be under the supervision of Charles Daly and James E. Lent, Treasurer of the club. After the return of the fleet the officers and crew will be entertained by Frederick L. Johanns aboard his sloop yacht Arlene.

VEDA WINS THE STILLMAN CUP.

H. P. Whitney's Dorothy a Close Second to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Yacht.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—In a fair to light breeze the thirty-footer fleet raced to-day for a cup offered by James A. Stillman. The cup was won by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Veda, with the Dorothy, owned by Harry Payne Whitney, a close second. The course was from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island and return. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:34:40	2:32:40
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:39:09	2:33:09
Carolina, P. Jones	5:35:21	2:33:21
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:38:05	2:36:02
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:38:35	2:36:35
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:40:02	2:38:02
Hera, R. N. Ellis	Did not finish.	

YACHT RACES AT NEW BEDFORD.

The Capelin Was the Winner of the Sloop Class.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 6.—The annual competition for the Van Rensselaer Cup off Marion this afternoon caused all the fast Buzzard's Bay craft to assemble at this resort. Twenty boats were entered and a stiff breeze was encountered out in the bay. The wind was so strong that most of the yachts were obliged to leave before the course was finished. The Capelin, which sailed with an aluminum mast, found that it was not a success, as it broke short off, and she came in under a jury mast.

The Capelin was the winner in the sloop class and the Kokea in the cat class.

CRICKET BY MANY TEAMS.

The Players of This Vicinity Take Advantage of the Fine Weather.

Yesterday was an ideal day for cricket, and the devotees of the willow took full advantage of it and brought off a big list of matches. At Prospect Park the New Jersey Athletic Club Team B had its return championship game with the Manhattans, and turned the tables on them in a closely contested match, finally winning by six runs. The score was 61 to 55.

The Brooklyn and Kings County teams had their second meeting in the series of the New York Cricket Association, and this time the champions gained a victory by eighteen runs and three wickets. Archie Brown was in great form for the winners, and put on fifty-two, not out, in good style. For Kings County, G. W. Barnes and J. E. Mordaunt made a good stand with twenty-eight and twenty-two, not out, respectively. The totals were: Kings County, 94; Brooklyn, 112, for seven wickets.

The New York Club expected to have revenge on the Arbroath team for a former defeat at Prospect Park, but they were again surprised and defeated by twenty-two runs and four wickets. The totals were: New York, 54; Arbroath, 76, for six wickets.

The Brooklyn and Paterson Clubs had a return game between their second elevens at Prospect Park, and Brooklyn won very easily by forty-three runs and three wickets. F. Richardson made his first appearance for Brooklyn, and did very well, making the top score of the game with twenty-five. The totals: Paterson, second, 68; Brooklyn, second, 111, for seven wickets.

The Bridgeport Club visited Central Park for a game with the Caribbeans, and through the good stand of G. Gladdill and R. Peate, who contributed twenty-five and twenty-one, respectively, and the fine bowling of I. Morey, who secured nine wickets for thirteen runs, Bridgeport won by thirty-nine. For the Caribbeans, J. De Silvia secured six wickets for twenty-one runs, and the highest score was S. J. Alexander's nine. The totals were: Caribbeans, 26; Bridgeport, 65.

The Yorkville and Columbia Clubs also met at Central Park, and the latter gained a victory by nineteen runs. The totals were: Yorkville, 54; Columbia, 73.

The Belmont Club wound up its New York tour at Staten Island, and, although reinforced by J. B. King, the crack bowler, they were badly defeated by sixty-five runs. The score was: Staten Island, 120; Belmont, 55 and 163 for seven wickets.

LETTER CARRIERS' GAMES.

A Large Crowd Attends the Annual Event at Sulzer's Park.

The twelfth annual fest

REBUFFS TO THE EMPEROR

Curt Denials by the Bismarck Family Are Now Causing Much Comment in Germany.

SEVERAL REASONS ARE GIVEN

Despite the Conduct of Prince Herbert Bismarck, Emperor William Has Maintained Cordiality—His Conduct Approved.

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BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The death of Prince Bismarck has of course engrossed public attention throughout the week. While it cannot truthfully be said that the impression created by the sudden death of the great Chancellor was as deep as would have been expected, and while there was nothing like general mourning visible in Berlin, yet there were unmistakable evidences of widespread sympathy.

The publications and revelations which so quickly followed the death of the Prince, and which have already been cabled, have naturally created a sensation and deep anger in Government circles, and there is still greater surprise and resentment at the attitude of the Bismarck family. The Emperor left nothing undone that could testify his personal grief on the sense of greatness of the loss to Germany. His proclamation addressed to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has given high satisfaction throughout the country, and it is generally admitted that no little magnanimity was required to enable his Majesty to persevere with unruffled serenity in the face of the evident sullenness of the family.

He devised most splendid public honors for the deceased statesman, and when his efforts to place the latter's remains beside his grandfather's were refused the Emperor carried out what was possible in the shape of a public funeral, regardless of the absence of any of the Bismarcks. On the whole, Emperor William has shown great tact in the face of open rebuffs.

The Vossische-Zeitung, referring to the matter, says:

"We do not wish to pass judgment, and only chronicle facts. The notice of the death addressed to the Emperor did not bear the signature of the son, but of the doctor. The Emperor commissioned Prof. Begas to take a cast of the features, but the emissary of the sculptor was obliged to leave Friedrichsruh without fulfilling his mission. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the coffin was closed before he could do so, although, according to the testimony of Prof. Leubach, neither were the features of Prince Bismarck disfigured, nor were there any signs of decomposition.

"When the monarch arrived at Friedrichsruh the ex-Minister of State, Prince Herbert, did not appear in uniform or wear his decorations, but he appeared only as a private gentleman. It cannot but be that the nation will have drawn definite inferences from these facts."

But it was not against the Emperor alone that Prince Bismarck's family acted. The reigning German Princes, the peers, and the nation were prevented from taking any part in the funeral. To the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and to the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Oldenburg, Prince Herbert wired to stay away. Even Prince Hohenlohe, although a personal friend of the deceased, and whose coming had been heralded in time, was not allowed to see the body. The coffin was soldered down fifteen minutes before his arrival, to the intense sorrow of the aged Chancellor.

Persons who were present in the house at the time affirm that Prince Herbert issued orders to solder the coffin down as soon as the telegram from the Emperor arrived announcing his Majesty's coming to Friedrichsruh.

A number of German papers affirm that the causes for all this strange behavior are partly because Prince Herbert is seriously unwell, and partly because there were about the house a large number of highly important and sensational papers, mostly letters to Prince Bismarck, and that there was fear that these might be stolen in the bustle and turmoil occasioned by the crowds of visitors.

The order countermanding the public obsequies was received here with consternation.

The Bismarck family, on their part, gave out that the peculiar methods of conducting the arrangements for Prince Bismarck's temporary interment were wholly in conformity with his wishes, aduing that the deceased had remarked that he "wanted a rest at least after death."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with the Foreign Office officials regarding all these matters, and the following statement was made to him:

"As to the Emperor's countermanding his first order regarding the public obsequies, there was no specific reason for it. As to the epitaph, it is known that it was Prince Bismarck's wish to have it so worded, and we cannot hinder it.

"As to the memoirs, there is no anticipation upon the part of the Government that any unpleasantness will result from their publication, and there is no intention to stop them."

Among the public testimonials will be a gigantic demonstration to-day at Niederwald, arranged by a number of Rhenish cities, and a large memorial meeting takes place at Stuttgart and another at Hamburg, where a public subscription has been opened for the erection of a large monument to Prince Bismarck at Sachsenwald. There will be similar ceremonies at Breslau, Dresden, Leipsic, Llegnitz, Augsburg, Munich, Carlsruhe, Koenigsberg, and many other cities.

From the Germans in Austria many signs of sympathy have come. In Upper Austria, at a large, representative meeting in Wols, a resolution was passed to wear black corn flowers until Sedan Day.

The German Veterans' Association of Chicago, of which Prince Bismarck was an honorary member; the Central Veterans' Association of Chicago, and the German Veterans' Federation of North America had splendid wreaths placed on Prince Bismarck's coffin.

RUSSIA GROWS AGGRESSIVE.

Extreme Diplomatic Tension Between St. Petersburg and London—Quarrel Over Chinese Concessions.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted to-day, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports which were current yesterday. It is to be hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness.

It is felt both here and on the Continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the New-Chwang Railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy of the "open door." As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, The Associated Press learns that the Admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on furlough, or on half pay, has been assigned to a ship and instructed, to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment possible after being notified to do so.

Therefore, practically every ship in the British Navy, whether in or out of commission, at the present time has its full war complement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives.

According to Paris advices, Admiral Beddillere, commanding the French China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications. The reason given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang-Chou-Wang region are showing signs of hostility. But there is some suspicion here that the action of the French Admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian designs.

Newchwang, or, more properly, Ninchwang, is one of the principal seaports of Manchuria. It is about 110 miles southwest of Mukden and 30 miles from the Liauho. The port is frozen from November to March. The value of its exports has risen as high as $10,000,000 per annum; the greater number of its imports come from America, principal among which is American sheeting.

The Chinese Government, wishing to extend the new Fengtien railway to that point, applied to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a loan. The Russian Minister, M. Pavloff, forbade the administration of the road to raise money in this way. Thereupon Sir Claude Macdonald informed the Tsung-li-Yarmen that Great Britain would brook no foreign interference concerning contracts made between the Chinese Government and the bank. China now has the alternative of allowing the railway people to secure the loan from what is practically a British bank, or acknowledge Russia's right to dictate the administration of the Fengtien line.

According to a recent dispatch to The London Times from its Pekin correspondent, M. Pauloff has also demanded that on new Chinese ships, which are being built, Russian instructors shall exclusively be used, and that all future army and navy instructors shall be Russian. The Chinese object to this.

Concerning the forbidden railroad loan, the correspondent says Russia still keeps up her demand that the loan shall only be made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on condition that the line be not mortgaged as security. The Chinese are now informed that if the bank does not agree to this, Russia will find the money. The correspondent adds: "While Russia has given official assurances at St. Petersburg that British warships are to have treaty rights of access to Port Arthur, the value of those assurances may be gauged by the fact that M. Pauloff has demanded that China shall write a diplomatic note stating that no Chinese ships having British officers will be entitled to enter Port Arthur."

Further on the correspondent says: "Despite Chinese categorical denials that any negotiations are proceeding with the British Government for the reorganization of the Chinese Army, Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords, or at least the version of it, telegraphed out here, is being used by the Russians in order to press for compensatory advantages."

NEWSY NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Dinners and Dances Complete the Enjoyable Programmes at the Resort Each Evening.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Mr. Cope Whitehouse held a dinner reception at his apartments in the Berkerley this evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Bradley of Washington, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Acton Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Messrs. A. Jay Bruen, John Bolt, Ogden Codman, Jr., J. P. Messervy, Paul Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins.

Col. Osmun Latrobe of Baltimore is registered at the Casino, and is the guest of Mr. W. Watts Sherman.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has cards out for a large dinner party at Seaverge to-morrow evening.

Mrs. A. M. Bruen and Mr. L. Jay Bruen are at the Cliffs Hotel.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will address the Young Men's Christian Association branch at Fort Adams to-morrow.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest are to sail shortly for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have returned from Bar Harbor.

Messrs. Sheldon and Norman Whitehouse have returned from Europe.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. entertained at dinner this evening, .

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman and D. R. Whitehouse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

Bourke Cockran is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon on the yacht Electra this afternoon.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner at her villa, Crossways, this evening in honor of Bourke Cockran.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse gave a large dinner party at Eastbourne Lodge this evening in honor of her sons, who recently returned from Europe.

Miss Eustis will take the Whipple cottage on Cliffs Avenue for the season, and has as her guests Miss Lydia Eustis and the Misses Hitchcock. Mr. and Mrs. L. Gardner of Boston, Harper Pennington of Newport, and Lecomte d'Apchier Le Mangin of the French Legation at Washington will join the house party shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, Jr., of Leesburg are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has cards out for a dinner dance Monday evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, who will be formally introduced.

Mrs. F. O. French will give a garden party at Harbourview on the 13th inst. and a dinner dance on Tuesday evening next.

Mrs. Edward Parsons and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell entertained at dinner tonight.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Mrs. William R. Travers will entertain at the Casino grill rooms tomorrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton start for the White Mountains next week.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp has cards out for a dinner Aug. 9.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a dinner-dance on Aug. 10

Mrs. John Davis of Washington, who has been occupying Pinard Cottage No. 1, leaves for Bar Harbor to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormack of Chicago will take the cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany of New York are visiting Mrs. Samuel Coleman.

NEWPORT'S NEW BATHING BEACH

Fifteen New Bathhouses Built—Contract for Others Awarded.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Another bathing beach seems destined for Newport's Summer residents other than those who are stockholders or who rent bathhouses at Spouting Rock Beach. Hazard's Beach and Spouting Rock Beach are separated by the estate of Henry Clews of New York, known as the Rocks. At Hazard's Beach about fifteen bathhouses are now erected, and a contract for others has been given out, but the work will not be commenced before next Fall.

At Spouting Rock Beach there is a number of young men who own canoes, and who use them considerably for passages between the two beaches, and there are those among the cottagers who prophecy that Hazard's Beach will become a large affair in the next few years.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETRURIA.

Friends of Incoming Passengers Impatient at Delay.

The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, which reached Sandy Hook Bar from Liverpool at 1:30 A. M. yesterday, beating her record on the westward voyage by fifteen minutes, did not land her 471 passengers till 10 o'clock. She was compelled to remain out in the stream till the Lucania of the same line had started on her eastward trip.

Only those who had taken trouble to keep the proper passes were, of course, allowed on the pier at all, and there was considerable impatience among the favored people because they could not get near their friends among the incoming passengers until after the customs officials had completed their examination of baggage. The Etruria's record for a single day's run is 509 knots. This time her "top notcher" was 498 knots, made on Friday, her run on Saturday to Sandy Hook being 257 knots. Her runs on the previous four days were respectively: Monday, 486 knots; Tuesday, 480 knots; Wednesday, 489 knots, and Thursday, 496 knots. She had pleasant weather on the trip.

The Etruria carried 116 saloon, 154 second cabin, and 201 steerage passengers. Among her passengers were Hiram S. Maxim, Augustin Daly, Gen. Arthur L. Bresler, formerly of the Venezuelan Army, but now a resident of this city; Mrs. M. E. Cadwalader, Alanson Alexander, Henry Bell, E. Bruce Irving, and Bruce Porter.

Seizures from Ships in Port.

Special Treasury Employes Hussey and Sullivan seized yesterday morning eleven baskets of gin from the American bark Rachael G., which arrived in this port a few days ago from Genoa, and 1,600 cigars and a number of bisque statuettes from the Hamburg liner Palatia, which were said to have been secreted under the officers' bunks. No arrests have been made.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON TRIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A political party which can not or will not purge itself of its corrupt and corrupting leaders and officials, regardless of consequences to the party, is unworthy of the confidence of an honest, free, and intelligent electorate.

In this respect the Republican Party of the Empire State is on trial. The leaders in control of the Republican organization in New York are reeking in bribery and corruption, steeped to the lips in political crimes against their country and ours, false to their pledges, false to their party, false to the State, false to the Nation, false to government by the people false to human liberty, and false to humanity, and yet with brazen impudence they read men out of the party who refuse to become parties to their infamous crimes.

From the self-appointed dictator down to the election-district boss they are seeking the loaves and fishes, in the name of Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Stanton, Dana, Blaine, Morgan, Andrew, Morton, Dix, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and Meade. What the Republican electors of this State are going to do about it this Fall is a question of vital importance to ourselves, our children, and our free institutions.

Gov. Black denies all responsibility for the canal frauds, and yet, at the dictation of his self-appointed boss, but not at the request of the people interested in canal enlargement, he appointed a man whom any ten-year-old boy in Rochester would have told him was a prodigal son of the most pronounced type. The Canal Commissioner was charged with the expenditure of $9,000,000 of the people's money. The appointment was made prior to the Mayoralty election in this city in 1897, otherwise it would not have been made. When Gov. Black learned that the Hon. Seth Low received nearly 50,000 more votes than Gen. Tracy his foresight was partially restored. Nevertheless, his foresight is worthless. He was inspired and moved by his hindsight to investigate the actions and doings of his own Canal Commissioner. His venality and incompetence are proved beyond all question, and the Governor attempts to plead the baby act and deny his responsibility for the vicious appointment. He accepted the Governorship from the hands of Lou Payn. Lou and Wash are chums.

In 1895, when the self-appointed dictator of the Republican Party in this State was planning to foist Mr. George Washington Aldridge upon the party as its candidate for Governor, in a letter in your brilliant contemporary The Sun I called attention to the fact that Mr. Aldridge was subject to "frequent and prolonged attacks of innocuous desuetude." A few days thereafter I received a loving communication from Mr. Ira L. Otis, President of the Rochester Brick and Tile Company confessing that Mr. Aldridge had for many years past been sowing wild oats with a very free hand, but assuring me that he fully intended to reform and lead a moral life, and beseeching me publicly to withdraw my charge made in The Sun.

I have known Mr. Otis and the brickyard ring for more than forty years, and therefore declined to withdraw a letter to The Sun or modify it. The brick and tile company not only manufactures brick and tile in the Township of Brighton, near Rochester, but it supplies votes for Democratic and Republican bosses whenever party caucuses are held. No friend of Mr. Aldridge dare deny the charge I made.

The Saturday before the State Convention was held at Saratoga a leading party high in the council of the Platt gang informed me that Mr. Aldridge would surely receive the nomination for Governor. When I learned that Gen. Woodford was elected Chairman of the convention, I wired him that if G. W. Aldridge was nominated for Governor "I would at once make disclosures which would be embarrassing."

Even the McKinley wave, with T. C. P. behind it, could not have carried G. W. A. into the Governor's chair, and yet Gov. Black confided to that spendthrift the expenditure of $9,000,000 of public money, and now seeks a renomination and re-election, or, in other words, approval for his incompetence, carelessness, or criminality in making the appointment.

In 1892 the Hon. Charles A. Dana won the admiration, love, and veneration of clear and far sighted lovers of self-government for his unprecedented war upon the Lodge bill, or so-called Force bill, although the result of his brilliant campaign was the defeat of Gen. Harrison, our best and ablest President since Lincoln, and the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, combined with the overthrow of our industrial policy. There was some valid excuse for the Lodge bill, but none whatever for the force bill lately sanctioned by Gov. Black. Mr. Dana was great in war and great in peace, and as fearless as he was great and brave. What sincere Republican can recall his flashing and thundering editor is day after day against the Force bill then vote for the re-election of Gov. Black or submit to the dictatorship of Tom Platt, Lem Quigg, Lou Payn, Mike Dady Wash Aldridge, Jack Raines, and Abe Gruber?

The duty of every sincere lover of government by the people is to aid in smashing the Platt gang this Fall, no matter what may be the cost or consequences to the Republican Party in this State at the present time. The Congressional delegation is the only matter of National importance before the electors this Fall. The dictator cannot control Congress, and therefore we can all heartily support Republican Congressional nominees. The free-silver issue is as dead as a smelt. Our industrial policy is not before the electors, outside of the Congressional elections. The loss of one United States Senator is of far less consequence than the annihilation of the Platt gang. Whenever a Platt man is nominated for a State office, hit him with your ballot square on the head. A victory for Platt this Fall means a National defeat in 1900, whereas the complete annihilation of the Platt gang will be the purification of the party and insure its triumph in 1900. Down with the force bill, down with Plattism, Blackism, Quiggism, Aldridgeism, Dadyism, Paynism, Woodruffism, and down with all self-appointed dictators within the Republican fold, no matter by what name they are called.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

ARMOUR IN MILWAUKEE.

The Wheat Dealer Buys Up Several Grain Elevators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Armour & Co. will shortly be represented on the floor of the Milwaukee Board of Trade. The firm has purchased the three St. Paul elevators, which hold the bulk of the city's actual grain supply. It is said that the advantages of the supplementary market were impressed on Mr Armour in the early days of the famous Leiter wheat deal, when he was compelled to ship tons of the cereal from Northern Minnesota because his own houses in Chicago did not hold enough wheat to satisfy the demands of his rival.

SECOND MARRIAGE CANCELED.

Husband's Divorce Declared Illegal, Nullifying Subsequent Wedding.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 6.—George and Viola Pierce were married in Highland Falls ten years ago. They have no children. In January, 1896, Pierce went to Illinois, where he obtained a divorce from his wife. Subsequently he married Julia Goldstein at Buffalo, and is now living with her in Newburg. Before Judge Barnard to-day Mrs. Pierce sued her husband for an absolute divorce, claiming that his Illinois decree was invalid because no legal process was served on her.

The husband claimed that she was duly served with a summons and complaint. Judge Barnard believed Mrs. Pierce, and granted her a divorce, which practically invalidates her husband's second marriage. Pierce is a railroad man, earning $65 per month.

Court Manages Variety Theatre.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Money taken in at the box office of Clifford's Gaiety and Savoy Theatres to-morrow night, at the opening of their respective seasons, instead of going into the coffers of the management will be taken charge of by R. C. Travor, appointed receiver of the assets of Harry B. Clifford to-day by Judge Tuley. The National Printing and Engraving Company, which secured a judgment against Clifford in April for $369.52, made application for a receivership on the failure of Clifford to satisfy the claim. The order issued by Judge Tuley to-day places the Court in the position of managing two variety theatres.

Smith—MacIntyre.

The marriage of Miss May MacIntyre to Henry Atterbury Smith was quietly solemnized in the Elberon Memorial Church Thursday afternoon. Pastor Donald Sage Mackay officiated.

VIEWS OF HIRAM MAXIM

The Inventor Arrives with His Wife from England for a Two Months' Stay.

DAY OF NAVAL FADS IS BY

Nations Must Stick to High-Fire Guns and Train Their Gunners—The English Believe We Should Hold the Philippines.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the first rapid-fire gun, and a member of the firm of Vickers' Sons & Maxim, the great English gun and armor making concern, arrived on the Cunard liner Etruria yesterday, with his wife, for a two months' stay in the land of his birth and early life. After the customs officials had passed his baggage, Mr. Maxim and his wife drove to the Manhattan Hotel, where he will stay a few days before leaving for Wayne, Me., to visit his aged mother, and the scenes of boyhood. It is the first time in seventeen years that the inventor has had this opportunity, and he said he would make the most of it.

Mr. Maxim is a man nearing his three-score years. But he is energetic, ruddy faced, and fond of action. He was attired in a natty gray checked suit, with black tie carelessly fastened, and with broad-toed English-style footgear. Except for a hard blow of wind for three or four days he had enjoyed the trip greatly. About 700 miles off the American coast the steamer pushed through a lot of debris, including trunks, broken plank, and other wreckage, which many of the passengers believed to be all now afloat of La Bourgogne, the French Liner. No bodies could be seen.

When asked to give his views of the war and its lessons as an expert in armor and projectiles and from the standpoint of a foreign disinterested observer Mr. Maxim replied with freedom. When it was sure that there would be war he was in Paris, he said. Every one there seemed dead sure the Spaniards would get the best of it. In the eyes of the Parisians the Americans had only a slight chance of defeating the doughty Dons.

"When I attempted to differ with them," Mr. Maxim said with a twinkle in his eye, "they seemed to pity my ignorance. They tried to show me that the Spanish fleet was immensely superior to ours; that they had fast cruisers, whereas we had only one or two. They said we had had no experience in fighting, and that we would soon find the Spaniards bombarding New York and Boston, and leading us a merry chase along the coast.

"In France when they told me that the Spaniards were sure to beat us, I replied that there was one factor they had left out: That was that the Americans were Anglo-Saxons; that, no matter how poor our fleet was, we were sure of winning in the end. Since that time, as our victories have been published in France, I have seen in the French papers that doubtless there was something in the Anglo-Saxon character that made them sure to win—that Neptune was always with them.

"In England a good many people thought that Spain would give us a great deal of trouble, and that the war would last about a year. But they all said we would conquer in the end. When the English heard of our grand victory at Manila they were quite as enthusiastic as the Americans. Some of the English officers at that time invited me to the United Service Club, where I heard the members express the greatest satisfaction and wonder at the victory of Dewey, and say that all that had been prophesied had turned out the reverse.

"It reminded them of the days of Nelson. They said Dewey would have been a man after Nelson's heart, and that if any nation should provoke war with England it would find the English just such a class as were the Americans at Manila. It certainly is my opinion that the English in a conflict with a Latin nation would surely win, no matter how powerful were their opponents.

Mr. Maxim Turns Opinion.

"At the beginning of the war," Mr. Maxim went on, "a good many of the English thought that the Americans had no cause for fighting. As a rule, it was the impression that the Maine had blown up accidentally. When I saw the report of the Commission of Inquiry I was convinced that it was an outside explosion, and I wrote articles under the signature of 'An Old Engineer' or 'An Engineer and Expert on Explosives.' They appeared in The London Times, Pall Mall Gazette, The Paris Herald, and several engineering papers. I put the case in a very strong light, and asserted that the destruction of the vessel could be satisfactorily explained only on the hypothesis of an outside explosion. My articles called out many editorials, and, I think, without being too forward, that I was largely influential in changing English opinion to my own way of thinking. Today there is hardly a man in England who doubts that the Maine was blown up from the outside. Not that the high Spanish officials were accessories, but that they were criminally negligent, and that some officer of low rank was directly responsible."

Speaking of the report that he had favored the Spanish at the beginning of the war by selling them implements of warfare, Mr. Maxim denied it with the utmost indignation. "I have heard that some persons over here have called me no better than a Benedict Arnold," he said, "but I have traced the calumny to a person over here who is a rival in a business way. At the outbreak of hostile feeling, the Americans telegraphed to us, and in a very short time we were able to deliver some $2,000,000 worth of guns and ammunition. The American Government, by acting quickly and appointing us its agent, succeeded in getting everything we had, and when Spain came to take what was left she found nothing. Every Maxim gun at our place that could possibly be sold was taken by American gunners. They were used, I suppose, on the auxiliary cruisers.

"It has been said that our largest business was with the Spaniards, and this absurdity has been quite extensively circulated, as a matter of fact, during times of peace we did about $300,000 worth of business a year with them, and when you realize that at present the British Government has given us orders for about $20,000,000 of our guns, you can see how petty were our dealings with the Spanish. With the United States at the beginning of the year we had about $2,000,000 of business."

Lessons of the War.

There was a minute of thoughtful silence before Mr. Maxim replied when asked what he considered the chief lessons of the war as concerns the personnel of the navy. "It has taught us," he finally said, "that a cruiser has no business with a battleship; has no chance against a battleship. That is the opinion in England. The war has also demonstrated that torpedoes and torpedo boats are not as effective as was expected by many.

"It has demonstrated that the best fighting arm is the gun of extremely high power—a gun which the projectile leaves at a very high rate of speed, so that its trajectory is very flat. We must use guns of higher power. The war has also taught that almost everything depends upon the man behind the gun. A man who can shoot straight is worth his weight in gold.

"I don't think hereafter we will have any fads in naval construction. We don't want another Vesuvius or Katahdin. We will stick to the regular models. There is also a very strong feeling at present against the use of high explosives in any quantity aboard ship. Not only in England, but in the United States, the danger from explosions on board has been revealed, and I find that naval Captains are much opposed to the use of dynamite or guncotton. Everybody to-day says we must stick to the naval guns of the ordinary type.

"American gunnery has been so effective that it has caused a great commotion in England. They are asking if the English themselves could do as well under similar conditions. It is admitted that the accuracy of our fire was amazing. In land fighting I think the Spaniards made a better showing than on sea. They had every advantage. But, for all that, I have it on good English authority that, had the Spanish been our troops, and we the Spanish, it would have taken 75,000 men, at the lowest estimate, to capture Santiago. The English admit that the Spaniard has plenty of personal courage, but he does not use it to the best advantage."

Must Keep the Philippines.

Regarding the results of the war, Mr. Maxim said the official English classes, with whom his business had frequently brought him in contact, are deeply interested. They think it is a great shame, he said, for us to give up an inch of what we have won. "They think we should keep the Philippines at any cost. They would be glad to have us for neighbors, and the Australians are very much in favor of our taking the islands.

"Fully 95 per cent. of the English are in favor of an understanding between England and the United States by which the United States would pay her share toward maintaining a powerful navy for the joint use of the two countries," Mr. Maxim stated. "If the two countries should reach such an understanding they would be able to keep peace and maintain free trade and open ports for everybody."

From what he has learned in official circles, Mr. Maxim has made up his mind that the German Emperor is only "trying his own," as the saying goes in England. That is, he does not want war, but is pushing the Americans in the hope of their showing weakness. In his opinion the Germans are willing to put up with the crumbs that fall from the table of Uncle Sam. If ever they should show they wanted war they would not have to wait a minute for an answer. If Germany should make a naval demonstration, Mr. Maxim thought England would immediately make a larger one. Germany, in his opinion, was in the East only by England's permission.

Although the Anglo-Russian complications were not near their present intensity when he left England, Mr. Maxim thought Russia meant to overthrow the English Eastern trade, amounting to three-fourths of the entire Chinese trade. The English trade would be upheld at all events, he said, and, if Russia put her foot down, England would fight. She is prepared to do so.

Mr. Maxim has brought with him some 500 lantern slides illustrating his success in studying the question of mechanical flight through the air and other matters. He intends to lecture before a few scientific gatherings, but not to appear much before the general public. Although he has done little with his flying machine for the last three years, he said his progress had had at least one result—it had induced the French Government to abandon the idea of using balloons for flights through the air.

SWISH OF SKIRT WAS FATAL.

It Caused a Runaway in Brooklyn Which Resulted in Death and Injuries.

The swish of a woman's white duck skirt caused a runaway in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, which resulted in one death and a number of narrow escapes.

A heavy two-horse truck belonging to Joseph Bauland's dry goods house was standing on Washington Street, opposite Wells-Fargo's Express office, while the driver, Luke McDermott, living at 69 Grand Avenue, was delivering a parcel. McDermott is considered one of Bauland's safest drivers. He had driven his team into Washington Street in preference to crowded Fulton Street.

While he was absent two women walked along the sunny pavement toward the team. The horses shied at the dazzling white skirt worn by one of them. Thinking probably to make herself less conspicuous, she gathered the terrifying garment close about her with a sudden movement. The horses bolted.

They plunged madly forward headed for the point at City Hall Park, where Myrtle Avenue, Fulton, Court, Montague, and Washington Streets come together. There were a dozen or more cars passing at the time, and the crossings were crowded with pedestrians. Cars and walkers put on all speed to escape.

John Shea, a former driver of the American Express Company, was sitting in an express wagon, at the Wells-Fargo office. At the risk of his life he attempted to stop the maddened horses. He leaped from his seat and, failing to get a footing, grabbed the bit of the off horse. His endeavors were futile, and he was dragged two blocks, to Remsen and Court Streets. At this corner Shea's strength gave out, and he was hurled to the ground. The fall broke his skull, and the big wheels passed over the middle of his body, frightfully lacerating him.

An ambulance of the Long Island College Hospital was called and he was hurried toward the hospital. He died before the ambulance had gone two blocks. Shea's home was at Pearl and Sands Streets, and he leaves a wife.

The horses caused more damage before ending their run. George M. Russell of 112 First Place, Brooklyn, was following a Court Street car on his bicycle near Schermerhorn Street, and had his head down, trying to gauge the distance from the car. He was totally unconscious of danger until, by an odd coincidence, George M. Russell of 995 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, shouted to him. Mr. Russell, on the wheel, heard the shout, and instinctively gave a harder shove to the descending pedal, the momentum sending him against the car. At the same moment the horses struck the rear wheel of the bicycle and wrecked it. Mr. Russell was not badly injured and escaped with a severe shaking up.

After dodging several cars the runaway team struck an ice cart near Atlantic Avenue, smashing it. The collision carromed the wagon against a Court Street car, tearing off the dashboard and step. The horses had been slowed down by the numerous collisions, and were stopped at Atlantic Avenue and Court Street, after a run of eight blocks through the busiest part of Brooklyn.

McDermott, the driver of the wagon, was arrested, and will be arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court this morning.

MR. SHERMAN RENOMINATED.

Herkimer Congressional Convention Choses the Representative by Acclamation.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—At the convention of the Twenty-fifth (Oneida-Herkimer) Congressional District, held here this afternoon, Representative James S. Sherman was renominated by acclamation and without opposition.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Sereno E. Payne of this city was renominated for Congress to-day without opposition by the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District.

DEMOCRATIC COLONIAL POLICY.

Leaders in Missouri Said to be Opposed to Expansion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The paramount issue at the coming Democratic State Convention, which meets at Springfield on Aug. 10, will be territorial expansion. Democrats of New York in particular, and the East in general, are, it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this convention on the question of territorial expansion.

Ex-Gov. Stone, who recently in a speech at the Jefferson Club favored such a policy on the part of this country, and who is a delegate to the convention, is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Missouri. The State administration and a majority of Missouri's Congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

Texas Democratic Nominee.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 6.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twelfth District of Texas to-day nominated James L. Slayden for re-election to Congress.

ELOPING PAIR FIGHT BROTHER.

Rouse Used Fists and Bride a Parasol Till Policeman Came.

Charlotte Bradford, an actress, twenty-three years old, went to Jersey City yesterday afternoon with Charles Rouse, twenty-eight years old, and got married. Some such proceeding had evidently been suspected by the young woman's mother, for she and her son, Charles Bradford, who said he lived at 36 Leroy Street, met the bride and groom about 8 o'clock last night in front of 566 Seventh Avenue. There was an immediate denunciation of the groom by the brother-in-law and a denial that they had been married. The mother and her son tried to induce the bride to leave Rouse and go home with them. She refused, and the two men got into a fight.

The fight was short. Mrs. Rouse was trying to help her husband by beating her brother with a parasol, when Policeman Barrett interfered and placed the two men and the bride under arrest. Mrs. Bradford was not present during the quarrel, but she visited the station house later.

At 36 Leroy Street it was denied that the Bradfords lived there, but the occupants admitted being cousins of the family.

East-bound Shipments for the Week.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—East-bound shipments for the week amounted to 45,778 tons, against 44,746 for the week previous, and 55,345 last year. The Lake Shore led with 7,906 tons. Other lines carried: Michigan Central, 2,283; Wabash, 8,298; Pan Handle, 8,180; Fort Wayne, 4,189; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,897; Grand Trunk, 4,449; Nickel Plate, 4,520; Erie, 5,611; Big Four 2,946.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sylvester Groesbeck.

Sylvester Groesbeck, a well-known veteran showman, died at his home, 424 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday evening. He was born in Albany in 1824. In his younger days he wrote and revised plays under the name of Sylvester Bleeker, and afterward became an actor. During his career on the stage he was associated with Junius Brutus Booth, George Holland, Edwin Forrest, and Salvini. He subsequently gave up acting, and took the position of stage manager at Barnum's old museum, Ann Street and Broadway. He held this position until the building was destroyed by fire, in 1869.

Mr. Groesbeck was retained by Barnum, and acted as manager for Tom Thumb on his tour around the world. During this tour he was entertained by many of the dignitaries of the Old World, and was presented with some cutglass ware by Queen Victoria. For the last twenty-six years he had lived at his niece's home in Brooklyn, and in 1886 retired from active business. The funeral services will be held at his niece's home, 424 Vanderbilt Avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Col. L. Heber Smith.

Col. L. Heber Smith, owner of the Joanna Furnace property at Berks County, Penn., and one of the wealthiest men in that section of the Keystone State, died early Friday morning at his residence, near Joanna, aged sixty-two. Col. Smith was a Director of the First National Bank at Reading, and of the Wilmington and Northern Railway, and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Trust Company. He was a stanch Republican, and some years ago was the party's candidate for Congress. During the rebellion he raised a company, which was enrolled as Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was Captain. Soon after the battle of Antietam, in which his company participated, he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and was actively engaged at South Mountain and Chancellorsville.

George Clinton Miller.

George Clinton Miller died of pneumonia at his home, 303 West Ninety-first Street, yesterday. He was born and educated in this city, but some years ago moved to Fanwood, Union County, N. J., where he acquired considerable political influence, and was elected Mayor of the town. A little over a year ago he moved to New York. Mr. Miller had for many years been a member of the firm of Langdon, Bachellor & Co., this city.

He was prominent in military circles, and was recently elected Captain of Company G of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. He was also a member of the Twenty-second Regiment Veterans' Association and the Colonial Merchants' Club. He was a grandson of Gen. William K. Strong, prominent in the civil war. He leaves a wife and one son. He was in his forty-fourth year.

Ex-Senator Kline.

Ex-State Senator Adam W. Kline died at Amsterdam, N. Y., yesterday. He was eighty years old. He was the pioneer of knit goods manufacturing, starting a mill in Amsterdam in 1857. He was also prominent as a merchant and banker. He was elected State Senator in 1865. He was an intimate friend of Roscoe Conkling and Charles J. Folger.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN N. BRUNS, a lawyer and well-known Democrat in Brooklyn, died at his home, Atlantic Avenue and Hinsdale Street, on Friday evening of cholera morbus. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-seven years ago, and of late years had been a member of the law firm of Maguire & Bruns. He was the Democratic leader in the Twenty-sixth Ward. He leaves a wife and six children.

Mrs. MARY CUSHMAN, widow of John Henry Hobart Cushman and daughter of the late R. Townsend Huddart, died yesterday at her residence, Rye Neck Point, N. Y. Three sons and two daughters survive her. They are Frederick, Townsend, and William, Mrs. Ward Doubleday, and Miss Maud Cushman. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Rye, to-morrow afternoon.

IRA N. BLAKE of Northwood, N. H., died yesterday at his home of nasal hemorrhage

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The Nomination of Milo M. Belding, Jr., for Chief Consul in 1899 Is Greeted with Favor.

MANY LINES OF ACTIVITY

He Is Well Known Socially and in Business Circles—H. B. Fullerton, the Nominee for Vice Consul, Is an Active Worker for Cyclists' Interests.

Milo M. Belding, Jr., the present Vice Consul of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, has been nominated as the regular candidate for Chief Consul for 1899 by the Nominating Committee—Frederick M. Frobisher, Chairman; Charles F. Cole, and William W. Armstrong—appointed at the semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Officers held June 18 at Berkeley Oval. H. B. Fullerton of Brooklyn has been nominated as Vice Consul. The nominations were determined at a meeting of the committee July 29 at the Vanderbilt Building, the State Division headquarters, but were not announced until late last week.

Under present conditions opposition upon an independent ticket is very improbable and the nomination is generally regarded as tantamount to election. The balloting will be by mail and will not commence until Oct. 15, continuing to Nov. 1.

Despite an unassuming personality, Mr. Belding is one of the most interesting as well as popular members of the League of American Wheelmen. He is serving his second term as Vice Consul, and has been a representative upon the State Board of Officers for three years and a delegate to the National Assembly for three years. He is also a member of the Century Wheelmen of New York and the Riverside Wheelmen of this city, and is a frequent figure at cycle racing meets, at which he often serves as an official of the track.

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Mr. Belding is generally reported to be very wealthy. His father is President and a Director of the American Union Life Insurance Company and President and a Director of Belding Brothers & Co. at 455 Broadway. Milo Merrick Belding, Jr., is Treasurer of Belding Brothers & Co., as well as a Director of the same, and a Director of the American Union Life Insurance Company, the Commonwealth Insurance Company, the Livonia and Lake Railroad, and the Retsof Mining Company.

In social circles Mr. Belding is even more widely known than among business men. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Colonial Club, the Merchants' Central Club, the Sons of the Revolution, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the Marine and Field Club, the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the New York Athletic Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Stories of Mr. Belding's strong interest in cycling and his work in obtaining privileges and concessions for local riders are common. He has been prominent in almost all the local cycle issues and has energetically carried out whatever fell to his share. It is probable that no more popular nomination could have been made for the office of Chief Consul.

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Harry B. Fullerton is also a very popular wheelman and has been very active in promoting the interests of cyclists. He is Secretary and a Director of the Seeger & Guernsey Company, and has been in the employ of the Long Island Railroad in the passenger department for some time. As a member of the Whirling Dervishes, a cycle club of Brooklyn, and as a prominent worker in the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn and Long Island, his name is familiar to wheelmen throughout the State. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and a leader in its cycle division.

Walter S. Jenkins of Buffalo, the present Chief Consul, seems to have no desire for a second term. For several months he has been inactive, his attention being distracted by the illness and death of his father. For District Nominating Committees Mr. Jenkins has appointed the following:

First District—C. E. Simms, Jr., George C. Pennell, and George E. Scheffler. Second District—Michael Furst, John Barnett, and Hayder Ellison. Third District—William C. Freeman, William M. Hoag, and A. D. Cait. Fourth District—Julius G. Linsley, William Pierson Judson, and Edward Leonard. Fifth District—Charles F. Cossum, Charles Higham, and William H. Cox. Sixth District—William H. Baker, Charles N. Bastable, and Dr. George E. Packham.

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Those in the Eastern section of the country who intend to be present at the race meeting of the National League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis next Tuesday to Saturday will leave New York at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the Pennsylvania Station, Jersey City. This train, which is a special, will stop at Philadelphia at 4:30 o'clock, Altoona at 10:50 o'clock, and Pittsburg at 2 A. M. Indianapolis will be reached Wednesday shortly after noon and in time to take in the preliminary racing for the National championships.

Dining cars and sleepers will be attached to the train and many things done to enhance the comfort of the ride. A special rate, one-half the regular fare, has been made, and a large New York contingent is expected.

The entertainment programme for the five days is as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 9.—Morning, 9 o'clock—Opening at headquarters in Tomlinson Hall; registration of visiting wheelmen; issuing of badges and souvenirs; assignment to hotels and boarding houses; special trips over the cycle paths. Evening, 8 o'clock—Reception by Gov. Mount and concert at the State House.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.—Morning, 5 o'clock—Century run to Dublin; 6 o'clock, twenty-mile run to Franklin and return; 7 o'clock, run to Broad Ripple and return, 10 miles over the cycle path; 9 o'clock, trial heats for afternoon races. Afternoon, 2 o'clock. National championship races. Evening, 8 o'clock, vaudeville entertainment at English's Opera House, (lower floor reserved for women and their escorts;) 8:30 o'clock, smoker at Park Theatre.

Thursday, Aug. 11.—Morning, 7 o'clock, run to Noblesville twenty miles, and return; 7:30 o'clock, run to Cartersburg, twenty miles, and return; 8 o'clock, ten-mile run for women to Millersville, starting from Propylaeum; 9 o'clock, trial heats for afternoon races. Afternoon, 2 o'clock, National championship races. Evening, 8 o'clock, "A Night in Bohemia," at Das Deutsche Haus; musical fetes at Fairview and Garfield Parks.

Friday, Aug. 12.—Morning, 5 o'clock, century run to Crawfordsville; 6 o'clock, twenty-mile run; 7 o'clock, ten-mile run; 8 o'clock, run for women to Country Club, with breakfast at 9; 9 o'clock, trial heats for Saturday afternoon races. Afternoon, 2 o'clock, festival at Broad Ripple. Evening, 8 o'clock, National championship races; middle distance events.

Saturday, Aug. 13.—Morning, 7 o'clock, fifteen-mile run; 8 o'clock, ten-mile run. Afternoon, 3 o'clock, National championship races. Evening, 8 o'clock, pioneers' banquet; 9 o'clock, entertainment of press.

For the racing numbers this is the card arranged:

First Day.—One-mile handicap, (professional,) $100, $50 $25, $15, $10; half-mile championship, (amateur,) $35, $20, $10, $5; two-mile National championship, (professional,) $150, $50, $35, $15; interState pursuit race, (amateur,) State mile champions, $35, $20, $10, $5; two-mile multiplet handicap, (professional,) invitation, $150, $75, $50, $25; five-mile championship, (amateur,) $35, $25.

Second Day.—One-mile handicap, (amateur,) $35, $25, $15, $10, $5; half-mile National championship, (professional,) $150, $50, $35, $15; quarter-mile championship, (amateur,) $35, $25; one-mile tandem championship, (amateur,) four prizes: Great American Handicap, (two miles, professional,) $200 in trials and semi-finals, $500 $200, $75, $25; two-mile championship, (amateur,) $35, $25.

Third Day.—Amateur National Championship, (one mile,) medal; two-mile tandem, (professional.) $100, $50, $30, $20; interurban team pursuit race, (amateur,) three prizes; one-mile National championship, (professional,) $150, $50, $35, $15; two-mile handicap, (amateur,) $35, $25, $15, $10, $5; international pursuit race, $150, $75, $50, $25.

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These are the members appointed by President Potter and the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen as the National Touring Committee: W. O. Eschwege, New York, Chairman; W. W. Randall, Pennsylvania; A. C. Miller, Iowa; B. W. Graves, Maryland; M. J. Gilbert, Missouri; M. L. Knowlton, Minnesota; W. Kirth, Delaware; W. S. Stevenson, West Virginia; L. W. Ryland, Virginia; W. B. Hassen, Indiana; W. T. Robertson, District of Columbia; D. J. O'Brien, Nebraska; W. M. Glenn, Kansas; A. D. Black, Illinois.

In setting forth the scope and office of the bureau, President Potter said that its duty would include the collection and filing for reference of road books, maps, and other publications of the league or any one of its divisions, and the collection of maps and road information of value, and to select, map out, and describe the most satisfactory routes for cycling tours throughout the country. The committee shall also supply the League of American Wheelmen with information calculated to facilitate and make popular cycle touring among the several States. For this purpose the columns of The L. A. W. Bulletin, the official organ of the league, may be used if it is deemed advisable.

At first the scope of the Touring Bureau will be confined to this country. If it is discovered that the home field is sufficiently attended to, there will be little opposition to extending the limits to the European countries and to co-operating with the National Cyclists' Union or the Touring Club de rance, or similar organizations of note, in providing for tours of several months and hundreds of miles duration. Many tourists after a short experience at home desire something markedly different from accustomed scenes and habits, and by these a bureau arranging for trips through France or Italy or other foreign lands would be highly appreciated.

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Race meeting referees are warned by Chairman Albert Mott of the National L. A. W. Racing Board that "loafing" by limit, scratch, or other men in a handicap is an "objectionable action on the track," and the offenders, when professionals, should be fined, and in the case of amateurs they should be reported for suspension. Items of interest in Mr. Mott's bulletin are as follows:

The suspension of Ben Monroe, Memphis, Tenn., expired July 30, 1898. The Rochester Young Men's Christian Association, Rochester, N. Y., will be refused further sanctions for promoting unsanctioned races. L. C. Wetzel, Bellefonte, Penn., and M. J. Hoffman, Orefield, Penn., will be refused further sanctions until they file the required reports of their race meets on July 4.

The tracks at Scenic Park, Cleveland, Ohio, and Athletic Park, New Orleans, La., are placed upon the list of those to which sanctions will be refused because of unsanctioned races held upon them. The Young Catholics' Friend Society and Thomas Klug, Baltimore, Md., are placed upon the list of those to which all sanctions will be refused, pending filing of programme and report.

F. C. Varlesande, Chicago, Ill., is transferred to the professional class, Clauses C and D. Theodore Vansteenburgh, Madalin, N. Y., and Al Vandebogart, Red Hook, N. Y., are suspended to Oct. 1, 1898, for competing in unsanctioned races.

Transferred to the professional class—L. T. Brown, Mansfield, Ohio, Clauses C and D; J. G. Shumate, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause D; John W. and Joseph M. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn., Clause A. Otto Eren and Howard Bigelow, Columbus, Ohio, are suspended pending investigation.

Suspended—J. W. Townsend, F. W. Foster, J. Smith, W. H. Bishop, H. Pierce, W. Lloyd, Newark, N. J., to Aug. 18, 1898, for failure to ride. George Lantz, Mount Joy, Penn.; John Krause, S. Koch, Lebanon, Penn.; Frank M. Twiss, Camden, N. J., to Aug. 15, 1898, for failure to ride. Guy A. Dewitt, Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Sept. 26, 1898, for competing with an unregistered professional after warning. Harry Parmley, Mahanoy City, Penn., to Aug. 15, 1898, for false entry. William Marsh, Scranton, Penn., is fined $10 and suspended until fine is paid for racing in professional events without registering.

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W. H. Baker, the President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Buffalo, visited this city last week and held a conference with Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen. It is reported that he urged upon the President the advisability of holding the National race meeting of next season at Buffalo, and that his efforts were in line with the former campaigning by the citizens of Buffalo. The Western New York city is urged as having a central location for league members, and as being accessible from a large territory in which wheels will be given free railroad transportation when accompanied by the owner.

Boston is about the only other place of which there has been much suggestion of competition. On account of the disrepute into which Boston fell among the friends of Mr. Potter during the last league political campaign, the hopes of the Massachusetts members are not regarded as likely to be realized. The custom of many of the New England States railroads to tax for cycle transportation also operates against the choice of Boston.

The Executive Committee at present in office will award the 1899 meet. Mr. Potter thinks it should be decided early so as not to interfere with the political season and to give the city chosen ample time for preparation. In order to get a fair expression, a mail vote upon the question of choice will be taken among the delegates elected to the National Assembly shortly after the State Division elections are announced.

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The members of the local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen who took a trip about town one night recently to see how the rules of the road were being enforced have made no formal public report and probably will not do so. The lamp regulations were found to be frequently violated, two of the Consuls taking the trip declared. Wagons as well as bicycles shared in the negligence to display a light and cycle policemen were seen at long intervals. While scouting about no blue-coat awheel was seen until late in the evening, when Roundsman Schuessler of the Bicycle Squad was hailed.

Four roads without danger signals were then halted. The first driver said it was his first experience out after dark since the rules were put in operation and he was allowed to go. The second claimed his light had jolted out and he went his way after relighting it. Another driver claimed it was his first experience in driving at night, but he was forced to buy a lamp or be arrested. The fourth man had a lamp with a broken chimney, and as he claimed it had just happened he was allowed to go.

Wheelmen held up for violations of the light clause told all sorts of stories in explanation. Many had jolted out the light on rough crossings and did not know the light was extinguished until their attention was directed to it.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

Ten thousand copies of the Higble-Armstrong good roads law have been printed by the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen for free distribution to direct the attention of residents of the rural districts toward the possibilities of industry opened by good roads.

It is rumored in Buffalo that "Eddie" Bald and Jimmy Michael will enter the horse-racing business together, Bald as an owner and Jimmy as his jockey.

The most popular model in the way of serrated tread tires at present comprises a smooth strip at the point of contact, from which slight longitudinal ribs branch on each side. It seems to be a happy mean between the rough and entirely smooth tires.

In the extreme West the necessity of having a National cycle law to cover all rules and regulations affecting the use of the wheel on the public thoroughfares is being urged. Its promoters claim it would do away with the inconveniences to which a cyclist is subjected in many sections, owing to the conflict of State and town laws and the differences in legislation in adjoining towns.

Cordong, the Dutch champion twenty-four hour cyclist, is anxious to race Tom Linton in America. The distance he wishes to ride is fifty miles and it must be behind pace. Linton's managers have agreed to such a match.

It is reported that Osgoode Township, Canada, is the first municipality in America to forbid bicycle riding. The action is alleged to have been taken because the farmers claimed the bicycles scared their horses.

On English tracks the recently introduced American custom of placing time limits on the races has proved successful in stopping the loafing tactics that previously made British racing very monotonous. The opponents of the American custom assert that while the races are more speedy, they lack head work.

A New Jersey rural economist who runs a wayside inn has arranged a novel rack for his cycling patrons. He took an old wheel and cut the spokes off about eight inches from the hub, through which he inserted a wooden socket. The socket is driven in the ground and the rack will accommodate a score of wheels.

Costly Experience May Profit.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

We may admit that our previous inexperience in warfare was a great embarrassment to the War Department, but it cannot be denied that a more competent and energetic set of men in the department would have more quickly and successfully risen to the occasion. Let us hope that the lesson will be learned, and that no Administration, whatever its party, will ever again risk the fate of armies in the field, if they should be called there, in the hands of third and fourth rate politicians.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Scattered Dealings in Small Properties Make Up a Featureless Week.

INACTIVITY IN ALL BRANCHES

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Grenoble Apartments to be Auctioned This Week—Small List of Foreclosures—Mortgages Filed.

Even the trading among the professional operators, which is expected to be the mainstay of Summer realty business, has been carried on less vigorously than usual during the last few days, and with every other branch of the market practically at a standstill it is not remarkable that the week's reports have contained nothing worthy of repetition or admitting of comment. Only a few sales have marked the continuance of the activity in vacant property to which attention was called a week ago. A few purchases of private dwellings may be taken as the first of a class of transactions which usually mark the beginning of the Fall business, but in neither of these branches has the dealing been sufficient to be made the basis of any conclusion.

The best that can be said of the market is that it is in the hopeful state. The prospect for an early cessation of hostilities makes the outlook even brighter, and while it may not be well to look for startling developments within a month, yet, with the Summer and the war both out of the way, New York realty will have a chance to show what it can do under normal conditions.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Strong & Ireland have sold for Joseph Geisenheimer the five-story building 993 and 995 Third Avenue, with an "L" fronting at 205 East Fifty-ninth Street, 40.2 feet on the avenue, 100 feet on the northerly line, and 20 feet on the street.

Lyons & Co. have sold for Louisa Finck to John R. Berthafter, for about $40,000, the five-story flat 118 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 90 by 100. The seller takes in part payment $17,000, the three-story dwelling 55 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold for Henry Morgenthau to Katharine Haupt, for $18,500, 122 Seventh Street, 24.9 by 91.

Charles F. Kelly has sold to Irving J. Kempner the four-story brick tenement 276 Avenue B.

W. P. Jones & Son have sold to John Williams the four-story tenement, with store, 555 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

The Auction Room.

The auction business of the week has been, if anything, less interesting than the dealings at private contract. Out of eleven parcels offered by order of the court only three drew bids from disinterested parties, and the total of the week's transactions amounted to only $150,000. Voluntary offerings are still held off, and as the legal sales cannot show much further falling off either in numbers or in the quality of property involved, it is to be hoped that the lowest ebb of inactivity has been passed.

There was general satisfaction among the auctioneers as the result of Justice Russell's decision exempting them from the payment of a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar license fee. The real estate auctioneers have been perhaps more determined than those of any other class in their opposition to the law providing for the payment of this fee, and when the new city charter provided the necessary loophole of escape they were not slow in putting their views on record. The law in the case seems to be clear, and members of the Auctioneers' Association look for no further contest in the matter, or, at any rate, have little fear as to its outcome.

Another short list of legal sales for the coming week is relieved somewhat by the Grenoble apartment house property, at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, which will be sold in foreclosure to-morrow by Adrian H. Muller & Son. The hotel half of the same structure, on the Fifty-sixth Street corner of the same block, was sold in foreclosure on July 12 to the plaintiff for $339,000. There is little prospect of anything more exciting at to-morrow's sale than a bid from the plaintiff, the Brooklyn Savings Bank. The price on the apartments will probably exceed that on the hotel considerably, however, as the former stands on a plot greater in depth by about 40 feet. The amount due on judgment is about $372,000.

On Thursday, Auctioneer Ryan will put up, in partition proceedings, the three dwellings 319 East Eighteenth Street and 226 and 232 East Nineteenth Street. The other partition of the week involves the three-story brick building, Astor leasehold, 51 Little West Twelfth Street. Among the foreclosures are the building 155 and 157 Wooster Street, which, in view of recent dealings in the neighborhood, may produce some competition, and the three tenements at the northwest corner of Grand and Willet Streets.

There were recorded last week 274 mortgages, for $8,047,109, of which 87, for $909,608, were at 5 per cent., 118, for $508,101, were at more, and 69, for $1,629,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 242 mortgages, for $4,003,181, of which 127, for $1,665,442, were at 5 per cent., 122, for $952,555, were at more, and 53, for $1,385,184, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, runs west 114.11½ by south 89 by east 15.2 by south 13.3 by east 100 by north 100.4¾, seven-story brick hotel and apartment house, known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $371,825.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P McGown, referee, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, west side, 94.11 feet south of Houston Street, 50 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,152; subject to other mortgages for $83,000.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 3,116 and 3,118 Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of Potter Place, 50 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores; all title and interest of Samuel Wright, on Feb. 14, 1898.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, frame stable. Due on judgment, $4,900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 13 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 183 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Giovanni Turini, on May 19, 1898.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, Referee, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 50.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,321.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 feet to Worth Street by northwest 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. O'Ryan, referee, 45 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 46.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 by 99.6¼ and irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,287.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, Frank N. Glover, lots 190 and 191, on the map of Washingtonville, being the northwest corner of Matilda Street and Becker Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,815.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 319 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; 226 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 285.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.4 by 92, three-story brick dwelling; 232 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 221.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.8 by 92 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to mortgages, on 319 East Eighteenth Street, $3,000; on 226 East Nineteenth Street, $2,000; on 232 East Nineteenth Street, $2,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 51 Little West Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Street, 25 by 103.3, Astor leasehold, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,131.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, 478, 480, and 482 Grand Street, and 3 Willett Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 50 by 100, three three-story brick tenements, with stores on Grand Street, and a one and two-story frame stable on Willett Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 45 New Bowery, for a six-story brick flat with stores, 15.9 by 97; Jacob Levy of 122 Canal Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $28,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 72 feet west of Third Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 29 by 50; Mrs. P. Conway of 113 East Twenty-sixth Street, owner; J. C. Burne, architect; cost, $2,500.

Villa Avenue, west side, 190 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 50; Felix Grimley of 157 East Fifty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 120 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 21 by 38; James Hansen, owner; George Reilly of 659 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Second Street, west side, 100 feet north of Union Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 45, and a one-and-a-half story frame stable and shed, 24 by 20; Frank Denninger of 1,438 Longfellow Street, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 135 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick factory, 70 by 40; George Hay of 1,330 Park Avenue, owner; E. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,400.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, southeast corner of Mohegan Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 30; Thomas E. Finncane of 2,105 Bathgate Avenue, owner; N. Toelberg, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 53 and 54 Washington Square South, to a five and seven story brick bachelor apartment house; Judson Memorial Church Society, owner; C. H. Van Aken, architect; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; John Meshlo of 2,293 First Avenue, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 330 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; A. Verosa of 220 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, to a two-story brick flat, with stores, 27 by 71; George O. Hall, owner; R. E. Rogers of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 51 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. W. McLane of 51 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; W. W. Smith, architect; cost, $3,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; G. R. Read, owner; J. A. Hamilton of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 6.

AVENUE A, 87, w s, 23.0x100; Gustav L. Morgenthau to Louis M. Rosenthal..... 24,000
AVENUE B, s w corner of 14th St, 23 x95; Warren W. Foster, referee, to the United States Trust Company and another, executors and trustees 18,300
BOULEVARD, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x125; Charles Lowen and wife to Angeline W. Robinson and another..... 1
COLUMBIA ST, 56, 58, and 60, s s, 80x 100; Alice Bunte and others to Joseph Blonsky 7,000
FRANKLIN AV, e s, Part Lot 80, map of Village of Morrisania, 27.3x259x irregular; Louis C. Whiton, Referee, to Peter Handibode 3,000
GREAT JONES ST, n s, 227.7 ft e of Lafayette Place, 22.7x89.10x22.4x89.9; Frederick T. James to Frederick McMorran 74,000
HENRY ST, n s, 184.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 47.4x87.6; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Julius I. Livingston. 1
LOT 54, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Harry Levine and wife to Morris Levine..... 1,500
LOT 54, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, opposite Jerome Park; Thomas J. Dunn as Sheriff to Morris Levine 100
LOT 398, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Louisa H. Rourke 1
LOT 153, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Robert Edwards 450
LOT 322, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Iola J. Bartholomew 499
LOT 277, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Daniel McLean 550
LOT 200, map of village of Wakefield, 100 x114; Bernard Harrington to E. H. Mace. 1,600
LOTS 443, 483, and 484, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Linton B. Matthews..... 4,000
LUDLOW ST, 20, e s, 25.1x87x25.3x87; Karl M. Wallach to David Rothschild... 1
STANTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 32.2x70; Joseph Blonsky to Alice Bunte and others..... 5,000
STANTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 32.2x70; Barnett Levy, individually and as executor, to Alice Bunte and others.. 5,000
VILLA AV, w s, 360 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 3x100x irregular; Bridget Grimley to Felix Grimley..... 1
4TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 50x 80+ irregular; William T. Washburn and another, executors and trustee, to Sarah Jacobs 19,000
7TH ST, 190.10 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11 x90.10; Louis Knobloch to Frederick Zimmer and others, executors and trustees 21,000
48TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 100.5; Angeline W. Robinson and others to Charles Lowen..... 1
81ST ST, 146 East, 22x104.4; Felix Levy and wife to Sophia Gorsch..... 3,000
85TH ST, 411 East, 25x102.2; Sophie M. Goldstein to Fanny Militzer..... 1
85TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Elisha K. Camp, referee, to William J. B. Mills..... 27,350
98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Fred McMorran to F. T. James 24,000
101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 75x 100.11; Sarah Jacobs to Simon Preuskv.. 1
1161H ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Thomas F. Roys to Sophie Goff... 1

Recorded Lease.

ZUCKER, Alfred, to Albert W. Scholle; 5th Av, n e corner of 58th St, 3 years.. $6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Emanuel G., to John Bussing, Jr.; n s of 7th St, Lot 426, map of the Village of Wakefield, 5 years..... 1,500
BENSON, John A., and another to Henry G. Peters; Lot 312, map of Section B, Vyse estate 3 years..... 400
BUNTE, Alice, and others to Joseph Blonsky; n e corner of Stanton and Goerck Sts, 5 months..... 3,000
CARROLL, Annie, to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees, &c.; 515 West 131st St, 5 years 13,000
GRIMLEY, Felix, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of Villa Av, 65 ft n of 205th St, 81.7x100, 1 year, (four mortgages) 11,000
HAY, James R., to Alfred M. Hoyt; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 139th St, 2 years..... 9,000
HESS, Jacob, to Henry E. Montgomery; w s of Audubon Av, 54 ft s of 185th St, demand 1,021
HILGERS, Jeannette and William, to Salomon Marx, n s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ¼ year..... 2,000
JACOBS, Sarah, to William T. Washburn and another, executors, &c.; w s of 4th Av, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 50x80, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 4,200
JACOBS, Sarah, to William T. Washburn and another, executors, &c.; s s of 101st St, 80 ft w of 4th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 7,200
LIVINGSTON, Julius I., to Harris Mandelbaum and others; n s of Henry St, 184.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 1 year..... 17,500
MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n w corner of 3d Av and St. Paul's Place, demand..... 3,500
MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Lots 443, 483, and 484, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year.. 2,000
MATTHEWS, Linton B., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; w s of Walton Av, 245 ft s of 150th St; also, w s of Brook Av, 125.1 ft n of 149th St, demand..... 3,500
McMORRAN, Fred, to Frederic T. James; n s of Great Jones St, 227.7 ft e of Lafayette Place, 2 years..... 8,800
McNULTY, Elizabeth, to Kate V. O'Brien; n s of 57th St, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 6,000
PRENSKY, Simon, and another to Solomon Jacobs; s s of 101st St, 80 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 33,000
PRENSKY, Simon, and another to Sarah Jacobs; s s of 101st St, 80 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 13,800
ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Avenue A, 121.10 ft n of 5th St, 3 years. 18,000
SCHLOSS, Levi A., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; s s of 86th St, 480 ft e of 8th Av, 4 years..... 1,000
SCREVEN, John H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 199 and 201 Grand St, 3 years..... 30,000
SCHREINER, George, to Lambert Suydam; s s of 124th St, 90 ft w of 2d Av, ¼ year 25,000
SCHWENK, John G., to Adolph G. Hupfel; n s of 177th St, 140 ft e of Monroe Av, 1 year 7,000
STOLZ, George, to Lawrence E. Prendergast; Lot 330, map of Melrose South, ¼ year..... 1,500
TURNER, William C., to the Foskett & Bishop Company; s s of 145th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures material... 2,900
VAN HOUTEN, Maria E., to Eliza L. Edgar; 112 West 47th St, 3 years..... 11,000
VALENTE, Gabriele, to William Rankin; s s of 118th St, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 83,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BETTS, Charles W., to John H. Mahnken. Nom.
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Corn Exchange Bank $25,000

DEERING, James A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 14,000
FEUCHERE, Jean V., to Sarah A. Williamson 2,500
GAMBLE, William and Andrew, to Rebecca Gilbert..... 5,000
LESE, Louis, to Samuel Otto..... 675
LEVENTRITT, George M., to John Glackner ..... Nom.
MAHNKEN, John H., to William H. Barnes ..... Nom.
SCHILLER, E. Leonard, to Henry J. Braker 1,400
SKIFF, Jennie B., to Bella S. Buchanan. 5,000
TRUE, Marie, to Henry J. Braker..... 4,200
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 30,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 17,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 50,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Katharine K. C. Lyman..... 12,000
WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to Jean V. Feuchere 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 100x 100; Davis & Arandel against H. Bushman, as contractor $65
JACKSON AV, w s, 160 ft n of Cedar Place, 75x100; M. Jessie Constant against James A. Lane, owner and contractor. 178
KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 234th St, 25x85; Louis Roth against Earl H. Miller, owner and contractor 25
1ST AV, n w corner of 103d St, 50x100; Davis & Arundel against Mr. —— Carr, owner; H. Bushman, contractor..... 24
96TH ST, 158, 162, and 166 West; Purie L. Harnett against Dr. F. Von Raltz, owner and contractor..... 177
117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100 x100.11; Adolph Weiss against J. C. Cavinato, owner and contractor 100
119TH ST, 154 and 156 East; Peter Gruber against Laura E. Mander, owner; Arthur C. Mander, contractor 70
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
HENRY ST, 229 and 231; Mandelbaum & Lewine and Rebecca Cohn, with Julius I. Livingston, 7 payments $15,000

Lis Pendens.

MONROE ST, 4 and 6; Morthe Oltarsh against Henry Moss and others, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. H. W. Schutt.
SOUTH ST, 29; 44 Division St; 546 Grand St; 402 Broadway, and other out-of-town property; Eleventh Ward Bank against Jacob Lorillard and others, (action to establish ownership to a 1-6 part;) attorney, G. S. P. Stillman.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, runs n 88.7± w 71± s 100 to 117th St x e 25± n 20± e 117.5 to beginning; Vincent Vetere against John Nesbit, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Heyman.
5TH ST, (proposed,) s s, 100 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 36.8x100; Daniel Dally, general guardian, &c., against Michael J. Hogan and others, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.
98TH ST, 152 and 154 West; Bertha Barth against Webster White and another, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

THE IMMUNE REGIMENTS.

Protests Against Sending Them to Garrison Santiago Ignored by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Little sympathy is felt here for the Southern people who are pleading against the sending of the so-called "immune" regiments to garrison Santiago. Most of these protests have come from Georgians who are calling upon the President to prevent the Third Volunteer Infantry, now at Macon, Ga., from being sent to Cuba, where it has been ordered.

Senator Bacon and ex-Secretary Hoke Smith are among the prominent citizens who have joined in these protests. According to them, the members of the regiment, which was raised in Georgia, are no more immune than if they had been recruited in Canton, Ohio, and they contend that it is simply condemning them to death to send them to Santiago in an unacclimated condition at the very beginning of the rainy season's worst period.

It was said at the War Department that no change in orders had been made as a result of these protests. The Third and Fifth Immunes are still expected to embark at Savannah on Monday for Santiago. The Fifth was raised in Mississippi and Alabama, and probably includes more actual immun

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

The English Ministerial Organ Expresses Our Interest in Aberdeen's Successor.

From The London Standard.

The announcement which we make this morning that the Earl of Minto has been selected to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada will disappoint the calculations of the political gossips. The names of several prominent statesmen have been freely mentioned in connection with an appointment which, in dignity and importance, ranks hardly below the Viceroyalty of our great Oriental Dependency. Canada just now is the centre of much activity, both political and economical, and many questions of profound interest, not merely to the Dominion, but to the Empire as a whole, will call for settlement during the new Viceroy's term of office. The results of the great and comprehensive experiment in fiscal policy initiated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and developed by Mr. Fielding, will require to be watched, and possibly modified, and the tariff relations with the United States will need careful adjustment. Important problems in connection with railway extension, defense, copyright legislation, and education will test the statesmanship of Canadian Ministers and the tact and firmness of the representative of the crown. Exceptional opportunities and responsibilities await a Governor General who will arrive at Ottawa after a crisis which may affect the future destinies of the entire North American Continent.

The maintenance and confirmation of the entente between Great Britain and the United States depend, to a considerable extent, upon the forbearance and sagacity of the authorities at Ottawa, who may find themselves confronted before long with tasks equally honorable and difficult. Fortunately, there is no reason to suppose that Lord Minto will prove unequal to the duties he is called upon to discharge. If heredity counts for anything, an Earl of Minto should have natural qualifications for a great Proconsulship. It is just over a hundred years ago that the Minto peerage was created for the distinguished public servant who for a brief period governed Corsica, and subsequently added to the Empire Mauritius and another splendid island, which we failed to keep. The present Earl of Minto is not without experience of public life. He held a commission in the Scots Guards, and has seen service in Afghanistan and in Egypt. He knows Canada pretty well already, since he was Military Secretary to the Governor General for four years, and was actively engaged in the suppression of the Manitoba rebellion under Louis Riel in 1885.

The knowledge thus gained is likely to be peculiarly useful to the new Viceroy at a period when the Western Provinces of the Dominion are growing every month in population and importance, and when novel political coditions may be developed by the great influx of immigrants and settlers into the vast tracts of auriferous country which were unknown wastes even so recently as the date at which Lord Aberdeen entered upon his Governor Generalship. In succeeding that nobleman, Lord Minto has to replace a popular and successful ruler. Lord Aberdeen may not be numbered among the greater Colonial Governors, but he has won a place for himself in the affections of our North American Colonists, who appreciate the zeal and energy with which he and his accomplished wife have entered into the social life and characteristic occupations and amusements of the Canadian people.

Roosevelt's Letter.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Like the hero he is, Col. Roosevelt realized that his name would lend weight to any complaint that might be made, and so he undertook the initiative, although he is one of the younger officers. We recognize that his act is outside the ordinary channels and may be subject to criticism, but nevertheless, we are convinced that he did well to disregard custom and red tape in this case, and come to the meat of the matter at once. Delay would have proved dangerous if not fatal. Already orders had been given for some of the troops to go further into the interior—a fatal move in the estimation of experts and of Col. Roosevelt. Hence the double urgency of his appeal.

True, it may be as stated, that the War Department was considering a removal to the North when it received this tart, truthful, and imperative correspondence. Nevertheless, it must be admitted, we think, that these virile letters, with their unqualified indorsements, imparted the final impetus to a movement that might have been definitely delayed. This brave act of Col. Roosevelt is only equaled, not surpassed, by his gallant conduct in the fighting at La Quasina. It is courage and common sense combined. Again has a great natural leader shown himself equal to the occasion. People who love fair play and desire just treatment for our gallant soldiers will hasten to add him hon ors and continue these honors long after the veterans from Santiago have arrived at and departed from their salubrious camp at Montauk Point, L. I.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts. Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—Services 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon, and 8 P. M. All seats free. The rector will officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.—Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Owen Paper Company's property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply Dr. GIDDINGS, on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

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For catalogue address N. Arch. Shaw, Jr., Prin.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEbel Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

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Special course during Summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

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Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

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WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RE-OPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 7:30 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
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Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning last train leaves Coney Island at 11:24 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11.00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 and 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
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"NEW YORK" and **"ALBANY."**
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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Trains leave Flatbush Av. Station, (Brooklyn,) week days, 8:05, 9:27, 11:00 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 1:55, 3:24, 4:23, 5:24, 6:22, 8:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:03, 9:50, 10:56 A. M., 1:56, 2:56, 3:46, 5:50, 8:02 P. M. Frequent trains returning.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM. ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.
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Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Pa.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
The Argyle, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
Hotel Ampersand, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Kent & Waldmere, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.
The Winola, Lake Winola, Pa.
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Somerset Inn,
8 EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 800. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER'S. — By a middle-aged couple either on gentleman's place or country club. H., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an English coachman; married; no family; with unexcelled city and country references. B., care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant married man; experienced, trustworthy; 14 years' city reference from last employer; city or country. J. M., 26 East 36th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; strictly sober; twenty years' practical experience; versed in all branches of horticulture; private or commercial place; best of reference. Ed. Firiher, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

GARDENER, FLORIST.—Landscape; first-class; best references; sober and steady; German; age, 50; small family; private place. Gardener, 641 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a middle-aged Englishman of good education and address; in any capacity; references. L., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN ABOUT TO MAKE TOUR OF SMALL towns throughout the United States will do advertising for responsible persons. G. B., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (28,) desires any steady position. C. J. E., 427 West 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By English cook; thoroughly understands all branches; large family and country preferred; excellent references. 229 West 16th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; private family; best city references; wages, $40. L. G., 87 East 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by day or take places as seamstress or wait on lady. Can be seen, Mrs. McGgoy's, 201 Lexington Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Must be fully experienced in catering, management of servants, and all housekeeping duties; no other need apply; one having sanitarium experience preferred; applicants failing to state experience and reference will not be considered. Alpha, Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By mother and daughter; Americans; to do general housework; with small private family; city or country. 58 East 110th St., present employer's.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lately landed; speaks French, German; for children; good reference. 129 West 24th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, WAITRESSES, laundresses, kitchenmaids, nurses, ladies' maids, chambermaids, and waitresses. Mrs. L. Seely, 852 6th Av.

WANTED—As housekeeper, a thoroughly competent woman of experience to take entire charge of an extensive family household; city and country; permanent situation and ample salary. Write qualifications, terms, and references to H. C. Pierce, Prides Crossing, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—STERN BROTHERS, WEST 23D ST., require a BUYER FOR THEIR LINEN DEPARTMENTS. Only those who have had the necessary experience, with leading houses and accustomed to the best class of trade need apply by mail.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl, (C.E.Leland,) ap
Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth,$3 up. W. Applegate
do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
do Sunset Hall, (superior hotel,) J.W. Rockafeller
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Lake George N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng......Hotel Cecil, a. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N. J. The Howland and Scarboro.
do .....United States Hotel, a. p. $3 up
do West End Hotel and Cottages, a. p. $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N. J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50 apwk
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill,)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap, $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn. $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap. 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
Scarboro B'ch, Me.. Kirkwood Inn; a.p., $2 up.
Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
Sea Girt, N. J. The Tremont. Send for booklets.
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
do The Aldine.....Hough & Lehman
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and **"ALBANY."**
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St Pier.....9 "
For **ALBANY,** landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., [illegible] P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD,
Sept. 12, October 11. **HOLY LAND,** Sept. 24. **EUROPE,** Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
For freight, passage and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 10, Jan. 2, March 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO **HONOLULU; FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, Aug. 25. MIOWERA, Sept. 22
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBUR
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 A
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 A
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Dire
Palatia, Aug. 18, 3 P. M. | Patria, Aug. 27, 1 P
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 1 A M | Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 P
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK—SOUTHA

RULINGS ON STAMP TAXES

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott Defines a Taxable Rent Receipt.

MANY INQUIRIES ANSWERED

A Bare Receipt with No Suggestion of a Contract Is Not Taxable—Some Obstinate Evaders of the Law.

From the large number of inquiries that have been made regarding the taxable liability of receipts given for payments for rent, the internal revenue officers in this city are of the opinion that this particular subject has excited a livelier personal interest than any other one phase of the war revenue law. Owners and agents of apartment houses and tenements have been especially solicitous in their endeavors to ascertain whether all forms of rent receipts are subject to the stamp tax of 25 cents. Collectors Treat and Eldman, in this borough, and Moore in Brooklyn, have answered scores of questions on this point, besides referring several problematic ones to Washington.

Adolph Bloch of 99 Nassau Street wrote to Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott, in Washington, a few days ago asking for an explicit ruling regarding the kind of rent receipt that is liable to taxation under the new war revenue law. He inclosed the following form of receipt, and requested an official opinion as to its taxability:

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

Mr. John Doe, (tenant):
To Richard Roe, (owner,) Dr.
To rent of fla., &c.—(description)—as leased for August, 1898.
Received payment Aug. —, 1898.
Signed ———.

Collector Treat received a letter from Commissioner Scott yesterday, saying: "You will please inform Mr. Bloch that this office holds that this receipt is taxable as 'a memorandum for the hire, use, or rent of lands, a tenement, or a portion thereof.' The tax imposed is 25 cents. There seem to be many inquiries relating to different forms of rent receipts in your city. This office holds that where a receipt is given for money received as rent, and there are no other recitals in the receipt, it does not require a stamp. If the receipt contains any phrase or clause that can be construed as a contract for the hire, use, or rent, as aforesaid, then in such cases the receipt becomes something more than a bare receipt, and should be stamped according to its tenor or effect."

Cyrille Carreau of Grand Street and the Bowery sent a letter to Collector Treat asking information on various points relating to rent payments, but chiefly as to oral agreements and memoranda or contracts for the hire, use, or rent of any real property or portions theeof. He wanted to know if a stamp was required where the agreement between landlord and tenant was made orally, but followed by giving the tenant a receipt containing some parts of the oral agreement. Collector Treat replied that Commissioner Scott's latest ruling seemed to cover all points raised.

Decisions on Various Points.

George C. Austin, attorney at law at 192 Broadway, was informed that a contract for sale of real property not negotiated by a broker or person acting as such, but entered into directly by the vendor or vendee, was not subject to the stamp tax when not in itself a conveyance of the property.

G. E. Weyl & Co. of 99 Front Street inquired who should pay the stamp tax on a warehouse receipt. Commissioner Scott replied: "The law is silent as to who shall pay the tax. If the warehouseman refuses to receive goods for storage unless the twenty-five-cent tax is prepaid, or having received goods for storage, he demands the twenty-five-cent tax or charges up the same to the account of the party storing the goods, this office can afford no remedy in these cases. The remedy, if any, must be under other than internal revenue laws."

J. Van Wyck Du Bois of 43 Leonard Street asked this question: "I am selling agent for several hosiery mills. Carry their samples, sending the orders to the mills to be filled, and, in lieu of a salary, receive a commission on sales. Am I required to pay special tax as a commercial broker?" Commissioner Scott instructed Collector Treat in this matter as follows: "It is not understood from his [Mr. Du Bois's] statement that he is under express agreement with certain specified firms to give his time and attention to their business only, so as to make him exclusively their agent or employe. If he cannot clearly show to you by satisfactory evidence that he is such agent or employe, he must be regarded as a commercial broker, and should be called on to pay special tax as such broker."

In reply to an inquiry from Walter C. Reid, Secretary of the New York Furniture Warehouseman's Association, Commissioner Scott writes as follows: "Every separate consignment of goods delivered for storage requires a receipt, and the receipt must be stamped. If the consignment requires, or does occupy several days in delivery, it need not have but one tax of 25 cents on its receipt, if it can be shown to be but one consignment. If no warehouse receipt is issued the twenty-five-cent stamp should be affixed to the book, express company's receipt, or other instrument or paper evidencing the delivery by the sender and the receipt by the warehouseman. * * * Mere local operators for the delivery of packages, baggage, and such like within the same town or city are not required to give bills of lading; although they may give receipts for articles to be delivered, these receipts are not required to be stamped."

Prodding the Delinquents.

The personal visits of internal revenue officers to the places of business of men who neglected to make their returns and pay their war revenue taxes within time specified has been effective in sending a large number of these delinquents post haste to the Collector's office, where they have paid both tax and penalty. In some cases the penalties have exceeded $100. "If I should make public the names of some of these delinquents it would cause surprise," said Collector Treat yesterday afternoon. "Men who stand high in the business community have come in here and paid their taxes and penalties without a murmur. They say that they never had any idea of evading the tax, but kept procrastinating from day to day until the matter slipped from their minds entirely. Several down-town brokers are in this category. There have been a few instances where our officers have found delinquents who probably would not have paid any special tax if we had not gone after them. They frankly admitted that they were not doing much business and that they did not think that we would look them up."

Col. Williams, the chief revenue officer of this district, has had several of his men diligently searching for delinquents during the last week, and some of the cases discovered have been reported to Washington in consequence of the indisposition of the delinquents to quietly "walk up to the captain's office and settle." A very few are inclined to assume an indifferent air regarding their obligations under the war revenue law. They appear to be quite willing that the Government should proceed to extreme measures with them.

Reports from all of the internal revenue offices in this city show an ample supply of adhesive stamps—both proprietary and documentary—on hand. The receipts from the sale of stamps in Collector Treat's office on Friday aggregated $58,233.75.

BITTERS AND LIQUEURS.

Commissioner Scott Tells Which Are Taxed and Which Are Not.

C. A. Theller of 34 to 40 West Street wrote to Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott early last week, asking for information regarding the stamping of certain bitters and liquers. He sent lists of the various articles in which he dealt, and received from the Internal Revenue Department rulings as follows: In the case of Stomach Bitters, Boonekamp Bitters, Castillian, Demerara, Calisaya, and Krauter Bitters, the labels recommend them as being possessed of medicinal qualities, and they require stamps. The Commissioner, in fact, rules that all bitters will be presumed to be medicinal preparations unless the contrary is very clearly shown.

"Liqueurs" and "crêmes," Commissioner Scott decides, are not taxable as wines when bottled for sale, and they do not require stamps under the new revenue law, unless in any case they are held out or recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease. The non-taxable "liqueurs" and "crêmes" are Creme de Menthe, Creme de Cocoa, Crême de Violet, Crême de Café, Crême de Thé, Crême de Cassess, Crême de Roses, Crême de Vanille, Crême de Noyau, Anisette, Maraschino, Curacoa, Perfait Amour, Liqueur Bernard, Liqueur Capucines, Absinthe, Cocktails, Punches, Kummel, Korn Schnapps, Danish Aquavit, Swedish Brandvin, Kirchwasser, and Zwetschwasser.

CHECKS ON FOREIGN BANKS.

They Are Taxed as If Drawn on a Domestic Bank.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, made this statement yesterday:

"When the war revenue law took effect the National City Bank, under advice of counsel, issued checks upon balances to its credit with foreign bankers, placing thereon only a two-cent revenue stamp. This was criticised, and the Collector held that such checks required stamping the same as foreign bills of exchange, viz., at the rate of 4 cents on each $100. The National City Bank thereafter stamped checks in accordance with this ruling, but asked a construction of the law from the department at Washington. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon advice of the Attorney General, rendered his decision on Aug. 4, whereby he ruled: 'That bank checks drawn in this country on a foreign bank or banker, payable at sight or on demand, are subject to the same stamp tax as bank checks drawn in this country upon a domestic bank.'"

WAR TAX DECISIONS.

Rulings Upon Various Points in Reference to Deeds and Other Legal Instruments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that deeds to cemetery lots, which convey only the right to burial therein, to erect monuments, &c., do not require a revenue stamp under the new law.

He has held also, in another case, that on deeds of conveyance the tax should be computed upon the true value of the property conveyed; that on deeds conveying only a specified fractional interest in undivided property the tax should be computed upon the actual value of the interest conveyed; also, that all deeds of conveyance where the value of the property exceeds $100 must be stamped.

The fact that the deed is a deed of gift from husband or wife does not exempt it from tax. In States where property cannot be conveyed directly from husband to wife, but must be conveyed through a third party, both deeds must be stamped according to the true value of the property conveyed.

A quit-claim deed, or a deed made to cure a defect in a previous deed, must be stamped. Deeds of release, executed with the forms and solemnity of a conveyance of right, title, or interest in real estate, are held to be subject to tax.

A certificate on the back or margin of a mortgage that the mortgage has been satisfied requires a stamp as a certificate. Where, however, the local laws authorize entry of satisfaction upon the record, and the mortgage is thus canceled, such entry does not require a stamp.

Letters of administration, letters testamentary or of guardianship, it is held, do no require stamps, but petitions for the appointment of administrators, executors, or guardians do require stamps, as do bonds of administrators, executors, or guardians. No stamp is required on certificate of tax sale for unpaid taxes, or on the certificate of redemption from sale.

It is held, also, that every separate consignment of goods delivered for storage requires a receipt, which must be stamped if the consignment requires several days in delivery. It need not, however, have more than one tax of 25 cents on its receipt if it can be shown to be but one consignment. If no warehouse receipt is issued, the book of the express company delivering the consignment, being signed as a receipt, the stamp should be affixed thereto. Mere local operators for the delivery of packages, baggage, and the like, within the same town, may give receipts, which are not required to be stamped.

Where, in consideration of an addition to the regular storage charge, an additional responsibility is assumed, the instrument is taxed and stamped as an insurance policy, at the rate of 1 cent on each dollar of premium charged. It is also held that where a policy of life insurance is assigned as collateral security for a loan exceeding $1,000, it should be stamped as a pledge, according to the amount of the debt secured and not according to the face of the policy.

SPECULATION IN WAR BONDS.

Evidence Found in Payments by Brokers at Sub-Treasury.

The new war threes were yesterday quoted at 104⅞, or ¼ under the top price of 105⅛. This it was explained in some quarters, was because of the receipt of enough of the allotment bonds to satisfy the demand for them, and to offset the market. At the Sub-Treasury there was a rush to pay the amount of the allotments. Some paid 98 per cent., the full amount of the subscription, counting the 2 per cent. forwarded with the application. Such payments were made by banks, financial corporations and insurance companies. Banks can secure United States deposits against such paid-up allotments without the bonds, as Secretary Gage will accept the receipt for the payment of the subscription as security for United States deposits, and will retain the bonds when issued.

Ample evidence of the speculation in the new bonds was found in the payments on account of allotments by brokers who had secured the equities of original subscribers who did not intend to invest, but turned a penny by applying for bonds and forwarding 2 per cent. of the amount.

EMMA FROHWEIN'S BODY FOUND.

Victims' Funeral To-day—Drowned Sailor's Body Identified.

The body of Emma Frohwein, who was drowned Thursday afternoon with four others from Frank Ruppert's launch in Raritan Bay, was recovered yesterday morning in the bay. Word was sent to the home of the Frohweins, 161 East Ninety-first Street. One body is still missing, that of Anna Siebenliehan, the niece of Mrs. Frohwein.

The funeral of Emma, Gertrude, and Matilda Frohwein will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the family home. The Rev. Dr. Julius Remensnyder of the Madison Avenue Lutheran Church will conduct the services. It was also arranged that if the body of the niece is recovered in time her funeral is to take place at the same time.

The body of the sailor who died in an attempt to save the three Frohwein sisters and Miss Siebenliehn, was identified yesterday. He was Oscar F. Engstrom, thirty-two years of age, who lived with his sister, Mrs. Frederick Hausen, at 200 Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn. The sister visited the Clifton Morgue and recognized the remains.

LAWYER FIVE DAYS MISSING.

Clark B. Augustine Had Much Money, and Foul Play Is Feared.

Clark B. Augustine, a lawyer having offices at 96 Broadway, and residing with his wife and two children at 139 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was reported yesterday as missing. He was last seen on Tuesday afternoon and it is said that he had a large amount of money on his person. He left his office on that day, saying he was going to see some friends up town. Nothing has been heard of him since. He is about thirty-five years old, of small stature, rather stout and when last seen wore a black suit of clothes and a straw hat.

His apartments in the house at One Hundred and Fourth Street were dark last night, and the janitor said that Mrs. Augustine had left the house on Wednesday and had been there twice since, each time staying for a few minutes. Her children, he said, were in the country, and she was staying with relatives whose address he does not know. He said that a relative named Fischer had assisted her in looking for her husband. The belief is that Mr. Augustine was overcome by vertigo, to attacks of which he was subject, and that while in that condition he was robbed and perhaps killed.

New Danish Steamer Arrives.

The Danish steamer Polar St. Jernen arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, out fifteen days. The Polar St. Jernen is a new steamer commanded by Capt. Nielson and registers 2,200 tons. She is said to be now the largest Danish steamer sailing to this port, and will ply between New York, Stettin, and Copenhagen. Barber & Co. are the agents.

BLIND HUSBAND'S REVENGE

Charles Christensen Cut His Wife's Throat in Locked Room, Then Hanged Himself.

JEALOUSY LED TO THE CRIME

A Tragedy of South River, N. J.—He Was Condemned to Inactivity, While She Had Many Admirers—Bodies Found Side by Side.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Christina Christensen was murdered by her husband, Charles Christensen, early today in the Hoffman Houre, a small two-story frame hotel in Main Street, South River, a village six miles from here. He locked the door of their room, cut her throat, and then hanged himself. Jealousy was the cause of the double crime. The bodies were found this afternoon lying in the dining room only five feet apart.

Christensen was forty-three years of age, his wife was forty. Until he lost his eyesight a year ago he worked at bricklaying. His usefulness at that industry departed with his eyesight, and he then decided to become a hotel keeper. Although he was stone blind, residents of South River said this evening that he was perfectly acquainted with the interior of the Hoffman House, and that he was able to walk from one room to another without difficulty.

Christensen was a powerfully built man. His wife was young looking, and had many admirers in South River. She was fond of social pleasure, and her friends were triple the number of her husband's. He usually passed the time sitting in his hotel, while Mrs. Christensen was accustomed to go out.

They quarreled often. Their bickerings were about money, sometimes; then they disagreed about alleged attentions paid to Mrs. Christensen. The wife managed the hotel, which she usually closed shortly after 11 o'clock. This was the hour at which the blinds were drawn last night and the door locked. After the place was closed George Algair, who has a hotel on an adjoining street, heard an argument between husband and wife. Then Mrs. Christensen went riding and, it is said, did not return until 2 o'clock this morning. Her husband waited up for her. As soon as she appeared at the door he let her in. They walked through the hallway into the dining room, which is in the rear of the barroom. After Mrs. Christensen entered the dining room, her husband locked the door.

Then it was that George Algair heard a scuffle. It was dark in the hotel, and Algair heard Christensen quarreling with his wife because she went out. He accused her of having been accompanied on the drive by a resident of South River, the son of a respectable family. The Algair family, a few minutes later heard a sound as of something falling. There were screams, and a noise of chasing about the room. When everything became quiet in a short time, the Algairs thought the quarrel was over, and that Christensen and his wife had retired.

The Hoffman House was found locked this morning. It was thought that Christensen and his wife had oversleept themselves. As the hours went toward noon, and there was no sign of life inside the house, George Algair became anxious, and went to his brother Joseph, the owner of the Hoffman House building. The windows and doors were all locked. Constable Peter Emory broke open the front door. On entering the building they found every room locked. Joseph and George Algair and others came to the door to the dining room. It was forced open.

Mrs. Christensen was lying near the door, with her throat cut from ear to ear. There were bloody footprints on the carpet. Near her body was that of the husband. There was a piece of clothes line about his neck, and at first it was thought that he strangled himself by knotting it, but it developed that he had hanged himself.

Evidence of a Struggle.

The body of Mrs. Christensen was fully dressed, but her clothing was torn here and there, showing that her blind husband must have grasped her in several places before he succeeded in getting a hold enabling him to use the razor. There were seven or eight distinct hacks in her throat, showing the ineffective slashing done by the sightless murderer before the final and fatal cut was received. Christensen had hacked at his wife so desperately that the blade of the razor had been broken from the handle, and was found by Mrs. Christensen's side, while the handle was close to the body of Christensen. There were an upturned sewing machine, a work basket, and chairs.

Christensen had undoubtedly planned everything before the return home of his wife, for he had locked the windows and doors to cut off the chance of escape. As soon as she was in the room, he turned the key in the door, and kept her a prisoner until he had killed her.

There is a staircase in one side of the dining room, which leads to the upper floor. At the side of this staircase was an iron hook on which to hang articles. Christensen knew it was there, for he had put it in position, and, after he had made sure that he had killed his wife, the clothesline was brought into use. He tied one end of the clothesline about his throat and the other end he fastened about the hook. Then he had the determination to relax his knees till death loosened them permanently. The weight of his body proved too much for the hook in the long run, for it was drawn from the wood and the body of the murderer fell to the floor. Although he was in an opposite side of the room, his body rolled in the direction of where his wife was lying.

Coroner Charles Moke found a bloody trail from the dining room through the hall into the kitchen sink. He said that Christensen had undoubtedly left the dining room after killing his wife to wash his hands. The basin in the sink contained blood stains. The side walls from the dining room to the kitchen had bloody finger marks, showing where Christensen had touched while groping his way. A towel which hung on a rack had blood marks. In the coroner's opinion, there was no necessity of an inquest. Coroner Moke said that Mrs. Christensen was the victim of her husband's jealousy.

Christensen's Threats Recalled.

Coroner Moke learned that Christensen on several occasions said he intended to kill his wife because of the man he accused her of going driving with. Others said that Christensen on more than one occasion remarked that he would give all he was worth if he had his sight for twenty minutes, and hinted that he would even scores with the man.

It was learned this evening that when the Christensens embarked in the hotel business the husband had $1,300, but it is said that only about $100 was found today, although the hotel was not run at a loss.

The bodies of Christensen and his wife were this evening taken to the undertaking establishment of John Morgan, a South River undertaker. The undertaker found several lumps and abrasions on the forehead of Christensen, evidently made by his wife in her desperate struggle to save herself.

The murdered woman was Christensen's second wife. He has a grown-up daughter by his first wife. The daughter did not live with her father. The Christensens had resided in South River for seven or eight years.

There was a big crowd of the villagers about the scene of the murder all afternoon and evening. Many tried unsuccessfully to see the bodies in the undertaking establishment.

DIED ON HIS CHILD'S GRAVE.

Penzel Brooded Over Her Death Since 1882 and Finally Took Poison.

Rheinhold Penzel of Avondale, N. J., committed suicide yesterday morning on the grave of his infant daughter, Frederica Penzel, at Greenwood Cemetery. Penzel had brooded over his child's death since it occurred, in 1882, and every few months would go to Greenwood and sob over the grave. He seemed to become more and more despondent as the years rolled on, and yesterday morning while at the grave swallowed carbolic acid.

Several letters were found upon him addressed to the Rev. John Gunther, 56 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, and to his wife, Mrs. Penzel, P. O. B. 37, Avondale. Penzel had been out of work for three years.

The minutes count in cases of Croup, and other dangerous colds which come in the night. The right medicine for such emergencies is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MAY SUCCEED DR. HALL.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London to be Heard in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The preacher at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church one week from to-day, many persons believe, will be the successor as pastor of that church of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The man in question is the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, one of the Keswick leaders of England, and pastor of the New Court Congregational Church of London. He is now in this country as one of the lecturers at Northfield. Said a well-posted Presbyterian Elder and personal friend of the Rev. Dr. Hall,

"It was never part of my business to prophesy, but I sometimes do so—when I know most of my predicatory fasts. Keep watch of Campbell Morgan. Of course no action whatever has been taken by the Fifth Avenue session, and I do not predict Campbell Morgan merely because he goes to the Fifth Avenue to preach one Sunday. Dr. McGregor goes there, too, but the trend of events is not toward him. It is toward Campbell Morgan. Everything concerning the relations of Dr. Hall to his congregation are now harmonious. Everybody is satisfied. The old Elders who kept their counsels and went to the Brick Church have not taken their letters, but will do so. The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has gotten in some new people, and old ones there have given more liberally than they used to do, when less responsibility rested on their shoulders. But everybody expects Dr. Hall to retire when he has reached fifty years of service in the ministry. He says nothing about doing so. Nobody else mentions it. But things are shaping themselves which, coupled with events past and expressions used, point strongly to that outcome. Dr. Hall was licensed to preach in 1849, and ordained in 1850, both in Ireland. He will reckon his fifty years to be up in 1900, I suppose.

"Campbell Morgan is one of the great preachers of England. The Fifth Avenue will never call an American, and Dr. Hall will never have an assistant called with the promise of succession. The matter of an assistant is in his hands, and has been for years. He will keep it there. Dr. Morgan—everybody in England calls him simply Campbell Morgan, as they call a predecessor of his in the New Court pulpit, not the Rev. Dr., but plain Richard Baxter—is at the head of one of the oldest and strongest of Nonconformist churches in the world. It is an institutional church, with as many auxiliary societies as St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in this city. He is not long at New Court, however, only a couple of years; is a man of restless and tireless energy, just the sort of man to accept a call to what he considers bustling New York. He is a Keswick, but he disproves the conception of Keswicks held by Dr. Burrell and many others in this country.

"Dr. Morgan is not possessed of the splendid physique of Dr. Hall, and the first glance at him in the Fifth Avenue pulpit would be disappointing. But when he gets started his greatness is realized. He is a strong worker; better, I think, than ever Dr. Hall was. I am not trying to arouse a sentiment in favor of Morgan, or telling you this merely because he is here. I repeat that nothing has officially been done, and the Fifth Avenue Elders, if you went to see them, would tell you there is nothing new. And there is nothing new. Yet I tell you again that all indications now point to Campbell Morgan as the successor of Dr. Hall—if he can be induced to cross the ocean, and a great many people think that the Fifth Avenue will prove such an inducement."

KING'S DAUGHTERS' WORK.

Proper Methods of Raising Money—A Mission in Hell's Kitchen.

At the recent convention of King's Daughters in Wilmington, N. C., one of the questions that came up for discussion was whether charity balls and similar entertainments were proper methods of raising money for King's Daughters' work. Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, Corresponding Secretary of the order, gave an opinion which apparently met with general approval, as follows: "Anything that brings reproach upon our Lord and Master is to be avoided. When in doubt let us stop and ask ourselves, What would Jesus do? At this convention general approval was given to the plan of setting apart one month in the year in the interest of the order as a whole. The time thus set apart is to be devoted to the study of the order and its workings. Personal letters from foreign and home circles, it is thought, will help to awaken interest and show what others are doing.

The events of the year have awakened a National spirit among the members of the King's Daughters and propositions are being discussed here and elsewhere to form associations designed especially for State or National work in cases of great emergency. Recently the association of Woman's Clubs of Louisville, Ky., which includes the King's Daughters, has organized a Woman's Emergency Association of Louisville. As the name indicates, it is a union of women to act in local, State, and National emergencies. The present membership is between 3,000 and 4,000.

In spite of the forbidding character of the "Hell's Kitchen" district in New York, a Sunshine Mission has been established there by the King's Daughters and a great deal of helpful work has been done among the very poor and the sick in that locality. Within the past two years the King's Daughters have distributed at Christmas time and at Easter and Thanksgiving, gifts of food and clothing among the needy families in "Hell's Kitchen." The members of the order feel that in a large measure their work in that region has been appreciated. The circle that has been specially interested in the Sunshine Mission has had only the revenues from membership dues to work with, and as those dues are but 2 cents a week for each member the amount available has not been large. Besides its home work, however, the circle was able to contribute $12 in money to a fund for the relief of the sufferers in Cuba.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Fifth Week's Session to be Opened by Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The fifth week's session of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, will be opened to-morrow morning with a pontifical mass, the celebrant of which will be the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J. Following is the programme for next week:

Monday—"Mediæval Guilds," the Rev. D. J. McMahon, Director of the Cathedral Library, Manhattan, 10 A. M.; opening address, "Conference of Charities," 11:30 A. M.; "Catholic Charities," 3:30 P. M.; "Atmospheric Electricity," 8 P. M.; Brother Potamian, D. Sc. Tuesday—"Trusts," the Rev. D. J. McMahon, 10 A. M.; "Catholic Charities," 11:30 A. M.; "Atmospheric Electricity," 8 P. M.; Brother Potamian, D. Sc. Wednesday—"The French Revolution," Alexis Du Pont Coleman, B. A., 10 A. M.; "Catholic Charities," 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; "Charity in Relation to Civil Government," 8 P. M.; the Hon. Edward F. O'Connor. Thursday—"The French Revolution," Alexis Du Pont Coleman, B. A., 10 A. M.; Conference on Work of Sunday Schools," Miss Julia Lynch, 11:30 A. M.; "Atmospheric Electricity," 8 P. M.; Brother Potamian, D. Sc. Friday—"The French Revolution," Alexis Du Pont Coleman, B. A., 10 A. M.; "Conference on Work of Sunday Schools," 11:30 A. M.

Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, is expected as a guest of the Summer school the last week of the session.

On Saturday, Aug. 20, a delegation of the members of the various councils of the Knights of Columbus in Brooklyn and Manhattan will visit the school.

New Church of the Divine Paternity.

The new Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, is rapidly nearing completion, and the date set for its dedication is Sunday, Oct. 2. When completed the edifice will be one of the finest in this borough. The church is built of Indiana limestone, and has a frontage of 102 feet on Central Park and 150 feet on Seventy-sixth Street. The interior is finished with natural oak handsomely carved.

This church will have three organs, which are now nearly completed and set in place. The two large organs stand on each side of the chancel. In front of each organ seats are provided for the choir. Concealed at the front end of the church is the third, or echo organ. The tower of the church is after the celebated Magdalene Tower of Oxford College, England. In the rear of the church a portion of the building is set apart for the Sunday school, social parlor, classrooms, choirroom, kitchen, and the pastor's study. On the south side of the main building rooms have been provided for the Ladies' Aid Society.

PETTIT IS STILL MISSING

No Clue to the Whereabouts of the Well-Known Real Estate Speculator.

HIS AFFAIRS BADLY INVOLVED

New York Life Recently Placed a Receiver of Rents in Bennett Building—Dr. Waite Says Pettit Will Return, but Plaintiff Says Not.

Real estate men were still talking yesterday over the disappearance of John Pettit, the reputed wealthy real estate manipulator and head of the Pettit Realty Company, whose absence became known through a suit brought against him by William Calhoun, and investigation only serves to deepen the mystery of the disappearance and to bring out a most complicated state of affairs, in which the plaintiff, defendant, parties to the suit, and the Pettit Realty Company all figure in an apparently mixed condition.

The suit is begun by an order requiring Pettit, Henry R. Waite, and Alexander C. Quarrier to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of $1,000,000 worth of real estate, pending an action brought by Mr. Calhoun to recover the property in question, which he alleges was obtained from him without consideration and by false and fraudulent representations.

The deeds for the property, Mr. Calhoun alleges, were given to Pettit as grantee, without consideration, on an agreement that the defendant should sell the property and divide the profits with Calhoun. It is further alleged that Pettit gave Waite a power of attorney, by virtue of which he transferred the property to Quarrier, who figures variously as a clerk and Secretary of the realty company. Mr. Calhoun says the deeds were given to Pettit in escrow, with the understanding that they were not to be recorded, but Pettit nevertheless recorded and transferred them as stated.

Beyond the prominence of the defendant and the large value of the property involved, the suit is interesting mainly as being likely to bring out the reason for Pettit's disappearance. The time he was last seen is variously estimated at from three weeks to four months. Most of the public reports credit Pettit with large wealth, and there is no doubt that he was at one time a very wealthy man, and that he made some extremely large deals in real estate, but his associates have known for some time that he was in deep water financially.

Struggled Against Misfortune.

His struggle against an increasing flood of indebtedness caused him to incorporate two of his best remaining properties, the Bennett and Beekman buildings. These were heavily mortgaged, it is said, but still Pettit's equities were held to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. In all, however, but $40,000 worth of the stock of the Pettit Realty Company was sold, and it is stated that Pettit spent much more than this for advertising. The balance of the stock, amounting to $1,400,000, was held by Pettit. He struggled hard to meet maturing interest and other obligations, and recently the New York Life Insurance Company, as mortgagee, placed a receiver of rents in the Bennett Building, acting under the powers contained in the mortgage and by arrangement with Pettit. It was just after this happened that Pettit disappeared from public view.

In furtherance of the assertions of Pettit's financial troubles it is shown that about three weeks ago proceedings were brought against Pettit for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the large vacant plot at Franklin and William Streets, where the real estate manipulator had intended making extensive improvements. The building to be erected on this plot, it is said, Pettit intended incorporating with the Beekman and Bennett buildings. It is also said that the conveyances through Waite to Quarrier of the property in suit were in the nature of assignments for the benefit of Pettit's creditors, but no formal assignment was ever made nor were the creditors, in general, consulted about the conveyances.

Pettit owns a magnificent house in East Orange, where Waite also resides, but he has not been seen there for over two years. Up to June 30 last Mrs. Pettit and her daughter resided there, when they went to Europe. Pettit for a long time has lived around in many of New York's best hotels, and lived lavishly. In the Savoy, the Grenoble, and the Holland, where he was most frequently a guest, he has not been seen for months. He separated from his wife about two years ago.

Dr. Waite, one of the defendants, who is also connected with the realty company, said yesterday that Pettit's whereabouts had been unknown only since June. He admitted that the company was in trouble, but said the difficulty was not serious and would be straightened out when Pettit appeared, as Dr. Waite said he was sure to do.

"Mr. Pettit was in the habit of going away at odd times to avoid the worry of business," said Dr. Waite, "and when he went away such trips he would tell anybody where he was. I know that he went to Boston about the middle of June, but I must admit that no one knows exactly where he is now.

Transferred Properties to Employes.

"About the matter in question between Mr. Pettit and Mr. Calhoun, I may say that it was the habit of Mr. Pettit to transfer certain properties to his employes, taking deeds which he put on record as he saw fit. In the properties claimed, he found it desirable to place them under one administration, and for that reason they were conveyed to Mr. Quarrier, who is Secretary of the company. This was done by the consent of all parties interested. Mr. Pettit was in an extremely nervous condition before he left town, and was much broken down in health."

Dr. Waite hinted mysteriously at some animus for Calhoun's suit, but would not give it a name, saying that it would be brought out at the proper time.

Mr. Calhoun was seen in the office of his lawyer, George Robinson. He said there was not the slightest doubt that Pettit has been gone for over four months.

"I have been in or near his office every day," he said, "and I have caused the most exhaustive search to be made, but not one person could be found that knows anything of Pettit's whereabouts.

"I can say this, too," added Mr. Calhoun, "I know that Pettit will not come back."

But what ground he had for the assertion Mr. Calhoun would not state. He refuted Dr. Waite's statement that he had no interest with Pettit, and said he had been a Director in the company for four years, and had worked in the office every day. For some time, he said, he had been Pettit's daily companion.

Lawyer Robinson said there was nothing to say about the suit that was not set forth in the papers. He said that his client had other large real estate interests, among them a factory in Twenty-second Street, between First and Second Avenues, worth $200,000. Quarrier, in whose name the large properties in suit now stand, is said by Mr. Robinson to be a clerk at a small salary in Pettit's employ.

The order to show cause, which was served on the defendants, Waite and Quarrier, on Friday, is returnable in the Supreme Court on Tuesday next.

PAID THE SAILOR'S FINE.

Recorder Stanton Taxed Him for Fighting and Sent Him to the Yale.

Recorder Stanton of Hoboken yesterday fined a United States seaman, and then paid the fine out of his own pocket. The prisoner was Fred Sherman of the United States steamship Yale. He got into a fight with another man outside Police Headquarters Friday night, and as a result was locked up. Recorder Stanton was somewhat inclined to deal severely with him. When Sherman told the Recorder he had just arrived from Cuba, and had been sick, the Recorder seemed to be more lenient. Sherman further stated that he was under orders to join his ship at 7 o'clock, whereupon the Recorder, who had imposed a fine of $10 on him, reduced it to $5, paid it himself, and told the man to lose no time in getting on board.

Sherman was evidently afraid of receiving a taste of ship's discipline, for he requested Sergt. Flattery to give him a note explaining the circumstances of his detention, after which he hurried off to join his ship.

MR. CROKER AT SARATOGA.

Mayor Van Wyck Hinted at as Possible Tammany Candidate for the Governorship.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Richard Croker arrived here on the New York special train early this evening. He was met at the Delaware and Hudson Railway station by a large delegation of Tammany members, headed by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, who has a cottage here, and was escorted to the Grand Union Hotel.

The procession attracted considerable attention as it walked from Railroad Place, down Division Street to Broadway, and thence to the Grand Union Hotel. Mr. Croker, who is expected to remain here some little time, was assigned Parlor Suite No. 217, which contains several apartments. Heretofore Mr. Croker has usually made the Windsor Hotel his headquarters. This evening he was seen about the hotel corridor, shaking hands with many and freely conversing with all.

Among other Tammany representatives here are John F. Carroll, John B. Sexton, Senator Grady, Justice Van Wyck, James Shevlin, Senator Coffey, Major Keefe, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, and Senator P. H. McCarren.

Mayor Van Wyck will reach here next Tuesday. There is an intimation that he is Croker's candidate for Governor. It is highly probable that the Democratic State Committee may be called to meet here Aug. 11, and that the Democratic State convention will assemble in Saratoga on Oct. 4. It is understood that a large number of the "up-the-State" Democratic leaders will come to Saratoga for their "health" early next week, and that Mr. Croker will seek to ascertain what political hold David B. Hill has upon them.

MR. CROKER LEAVES TOWN.

In Company with Several Political Associates He Starts for Saratoga.

Richard Croker, Michael T. Daly, John Whalen, and Mr. Croker's secretary, Thomas F. Smith, started yesterday afternoon for Saratoga, where there will be a Tammany conference over the campaign for several days. Before they left everybody at the Democratic Club was still talking of Roswell P. Flower as a candidate for Governor, and the opinion is growing that he is Mr. Croker's choice.

Hill men in some of the up-State counties are trying to further the boom for Elliot Danforth, and not without some success. The Cayuga County Democrats elected six Hill delegates to the State Convention with the understanding that they were to vote for Mr. Danforth. There is a strong sentiment in Mr. Danforth's favor in Monroe County. Mr. Danforth, as is well known, is a close friend of ex-Senator Hill, and it is believed that the latter still looks with some favor upon his candidacy for the nomination.

Although it is generally understood that according to the present programme the Democratic Convention is to be held in Saratoga, a movement has been started in Rochester to have it held there. One of the Rochester papers is supporting the movement, and prominent citizens of that place are presenting arguments as to why their city is the best for the convention.

New Citizens' Union Organization.

At a meeting of the adherents of the Citizens' Union of the Sixth Assembly District held Friday evening at 223½ Bowery, John C. Kerrigan was elected Temporary Chairman and Thomas Maher, Secretary. Seventy-five names were enrolled. On motion of Mr. Kerrigan a permanent organization was formed, with D. L. Ilstra as President and John C. Kerrigan as Secretary.

$100,000 FIRE IN RICHMOND.

Water Did Most of the Damage Last Evening to King's Plaster Mills.

Water did more damage than fire which started at 7 o'clock last evening in the drying department of King's plaster mills, at New Brighton, Richmond Borough. The concern is an extensive one, has its own fleet of steamers, and its cargoes carries in Nova Scotia. It is busy the whole year, day and night. An hour after the night shift began work last evening the fire started. It was caused by the overheating of the big furnace on the fourth floor, used to dry plaster molds. Woodwork about the furnace was in flames when some one of the workmen saw the fire.

The company maintains a private fire department, and soon the workmen were fighting the flames with hand chemical machines. The burning building was of frame, four stories in height, and very long. It was thought the whole structure was doomed. A general alarm, summoning the Richmond department and a New York fireboat was turned in. The firemen ran a hose across the trolley and Staten Shore division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. They succeeded in putting out the blaze in half an hour, but watter flooded all the building.

The building was heavily stocked, and it was estimated that $100,000 worth of stock was ruined by the fire. The plaster in the building was ruined and is useless. It will take some time to clear the building. About ten years ago the plant of the company was entirely consumed by fire. The railway lines were blocked for an hour.

POLICE FOR CITY HALL PARK.

The Acting Mayor Stirs up Chief Devery on the Subject.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer summoned Chief of Police Devery to his office yesterday morning to ascertain why City Hall Park was not policed. When the Park Commissioners had jurisdiction there were always two policemen in the park, but since consolidation there is seldom more than one policeman there.

The Acting Mayor called up Capt. Copeland, and wanted to know why the park was not patrolled, and the Captain said he did not have the

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TOPICS OF THE CAPITAL

Hostility to the Attitude of the Red Cross Society.

THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY DISPUTE

Perhaps "Jacky" Will Get No More Prize Money—Leads to Destruction Instead of Capture of Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Army and navy officers who have been in active service in the West Indies since the war began, and who are now discovering some things through experience that might have been foreseen, have had not a little to say about the tendency to friction that has been shown between the Red Cross Society and the medical officers of the army and the navy. It ought not to be said that hostility has arisen between the medical officers and the Red Cross Society, but there is no doubt that the medical officers of the United States have come to consider the Red Cross Society as inclined to appropriate to itself functions and exclusive rights of merciful service which the army and navy regard as functions which opportunity and duty impose upon them, and which they are competent and willing to perform. That the Red Cross Society has rendered valuable aid to the starving, the sick, and the wounded is not disputed; but it is maintained by some officers that the zeal of the society has sometimes exceeded its discretion and has not always been accompanied by the knowledge that is essential to a body that is assuming to control sanitary and medical treatment. There are more than suggestions that lack of precaution on the part of the Red Cross at Siboney tended to the development among the troops of yellow fever much earlier than it should have appeared among them, through the reckless occupation by sick and well of huts at Siboney that had been occupied as yellow fever pesthouses. If the medical department of the army had been treated by Gen. Shafter with as much consideration as it deserved, and its supplies had been carried from Tampa instead of being left on the dock, to make room for fighting men and war material, there would have been less occasion now for regret, as the Fifth Corps was supplied with medicines, instruments, litters, cots, in short, all manner of articles that might have been needed in just such a condition as afterward developed at Santiago. In his absorption in the thought of fighting, Gen. Shafter permitted the thought of sickness and wounds to be lost. This heedlessness, for it is not spoken of as inhumanity, will not detract from Shafter's glory as a commander, but it will be a reproach to the management of the Santiago campaign.

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Ignoring the Geneva Convention.

The Red Cross Society, in the estimation of army and navy medical officers, has assumed to itself a power and privilege out of all proportion to what it should be permitted to assert. A very careful and open-minded navy medical officer spoke of this not long ago when the naval hospital ship Solace was about to make her first trip to the West Indies to bring back sick men from Santiago or elsewhere. It was found by this officer that the Red Cross rather questioned the right of the navy to do some things which the Secretary of the Navy permitted Surgeon General Van Reypen to do. The sign of the Red Cross was employed to designate the ship, and an officer on board of her said that the use of this international emblem was resented by the Red Cross. This, he said, had been illustrated by a bill introduced in the last session of the Congress to fine every use of the sign of the Red Cross Society without its permission $500. That seemed to be ignoring the Geneva Convention quite ridiculously. In the United States the Red Cross seems to be likely to become the sign of a private corporation working independently, and perhaps in rivalry with the Government in hospital work. "Nothing," said a medical officer of experience and charitable mind, "could be further from the spirit of the Geneva Convention than that. That agreement was plainly intended to confer the privileges of exemption from the common rules of war to nations, and the ships recognized by nations. While they might be fitted out by aid societies, they must get their commissions from the sovereign. We are now in danger of being confronted with the necessity of applying not to the sovereign for our permission, but to the Red Cross Society, thus reversing the intention of the makers of the Geneva Convention. This would be a very unfortunate, not to say intolerable, state of things. Then it seems to be forgotten, or ignored, that the operations of the Red Cross Society can be controlled, or even declined, by the belligerents, but it has of late seemed to me that the Red Cross might venture to go so far as to defy the control or authority of the belligerents on either side, and proceed as if the chief business of war was to give the Red Cross opportunity to be conspicuous and officious.

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Triumph of the Texas.

At last the day of the battleship Texas has come, and with its arrival a snarling throng of ill-natured, malevolent critics have crawled into their holes to mumble their objections to that good ship—always good, some very competent judges have insisted—while an enthusiastic multitude who judge of her by her work tear the Summer air with appreciative acclaims. Just what the cause of the hostility to the Texas was, before it became unpopular to "jump" on her, perhaps some one of the long-time critics of the ship will tell. No one will care much, for all the dreadful predictions made of her, from the time she was laid down at Norfolk until she sailed away to Cuba to take her place with the fighting machines there, are forgotten in the record of the battle of July 3. But the Texas was condemned because the plans from which she was built were bought from a British shipbuilder, and a very eminent builder. Then it was said that the plans were changed, and that the ship would be no better for the changes. She would sink when she was launched. If she did not sink, and went to sea with her armament on board, she would turn "turtle," roll over, and go to the bottom like the top-heavy Captain of the British Navy. While she was held up to public scorn by implacable foes, her sister ship, the Maine, had plain sailing, "good luck," and possibly good commanders, for she kept off the land and met with no ill-luck or bad treatment until she was destroyed by the Spanish in Havana Harbor. Through all her tribulations the Texas has had one unfailing champion. Naval Constructor Bowles, who saw her grow together at Norfolk, has always insisted that the Texas was a good ship. He was so confident of it that he was willing to stake his reputation as a Naval Constructor upon her creditable performance of any duty for which she was designed. So the day of triumph for the Texas is also a day of triumph for Naval Constructor Bowles.

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The Telephone Difficulty.

A "black eye" has been given to the corporation that undertook to set aside an act of Congress in order to continue doing business at a rate more profitable than that which the Congress declared should be exacted for the use in the District of Columbia of telephone wires and instruments. The readers of these letters may have gained the impression from several paragraphs that have appeared in them, that the telephone company enjoying the bulk of the business here has been defiant. The Congress having spent part of the Winter investigating so much of its accounts as unwilling officers would show, concluded that the company could afford to rent telephones for not exceeding $50 a year. The company from the first insisted that it could not afford to accept so low a rate, as the Bell Company, which is the "boss" of the local company, eats up about two-thirds of the income of the local concern. The Congress did not care much about that. The $50 rate was fixed, and as the time approached for a dropping or renewal of old leases several litigous subscribers offered advance payments at the rate of $50 a year to the poor corporation. Congress had gone away, and was not immediately to be feared, and the company answered the complaint that it did not obey the law by insisting that the Congress only intended to have the low rate enjoyed by the District of Columbia Government. Judge Hagner, in rendering a decision on the motion for an injunction to prevent the company from removing instruments for the use of which the new rate was advanced, flung over the pretension that the Congress did not know what it was doing, granted the injunction, and left a number of questions to be settled by the court to which the case will carried by the suffering telephone company. The troubles of the telephone company do not appear to have been simplified thus far by their fight.

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Awarding the Honors of War.

Secretary Long has undertaken to provide a board of officers of the navy to look over the operations of individuals in the service of which he is the head, frankly with the view of adjusting the rewards that will of course be extended to those who have distinguished themselves in action or in the performance of their duty during the war. By the time such a board can organize and get at its work it is expected that the opportunities for distinction in the war with Spain will have passed. There are no more ships to fight unless they are sought and attacked in Spanish waters. While there still exists in the records of the Navy Department a squadron, under the command of Commodore John Crittenden Watson, including two battleships, three cruisers, and eight colliers, gazetted on June 27 as being bound "immediately" to sail for Spain, it will not go, and Commodore Watson will have to wait to show what there is in him of valor. Everybody here knows pretty well for what purpose the board contemplated by Secretary Long is to be created. Without mentioning names or circumstances, it is unquestionably a board to be arranged to smooth down a controversy that is interesting laymen much more than naval officers, for laymen are convinced that if this board does its duty fairly and without submitting to bureau influence in reaching its decisions a popular, as well as a right, decision will be reached concerning two officers of whom the country is very proud—of one officer unreservedly so. But no board selected by the Secretary of the Navy will be so influential or so powerful as to be able to override a very well-settled public opinion that insists upon straightforward treatment and no "conniving" to lift one naval officer above another because one happens to be favored by a bureau and another is so unfortunate as to excite the official and social disapproval of some directing bureau officers. If it were possible that the Navy Department could award honors upon social dictation, it is not at all probable that Congress will approve them for the same reason.

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To Abolish Prize Money.

There is every probability that during the next Congress a bill will be pushed for passage to abolish prize money for the navy. This will, of course, include bounty money. To the officers and men of the navy prize-getting has made every ship and man eager to come up with a Spanish vessel; the richer the ship in value the greater the zeal with which she was pursued and taken under the flag to be sold as a prize. As the commanding officer of the fleet to which the capturing vessel was attached was a participant in the prize money, the Admiral was not exempt from the hope that Spanish vessels with rich cargoes would come his way. Then the bounty law promoted a desire on the part of each enterprising American seaman to destroy rather than capture a vessel of the enemy. The men who destroyed Cervera's fleet will be a great deal richer for having demolished the four first-class armored cruisers on July 3, but if they could have been captured instead of being destroyed the Government of the United States would have been richer by four vessels, worth about $20,000,000 as the bills of the United States run, as additions to the navy. As it is the Government may get one of the ships, but it will be required to pay about $200,000 in bounty money to Admiral Sampson and his men because Schley and some others destroyed the cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. With the army there is no opportunity to win prize money. They are not encouraged by offers of prize money to destroy the property of enemies. If property is destroyed it is upon the ground of military necessity alone. The argument will be that the discrimination in favor of the navy is unwise and unfair, and that it tends to brutalize that service. The principle that war is made against the nation and not against the men and women in it once adopted by the public the idea of prize money becomes at once distasteful to the healthful mind.

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Good-bye to Mr. Dockery.

A face that has been familiar to every one acquainted with the Congresses since the Forty-eighth, and a name that has come to be known wherever the reports of Congressional work were read, will drop out of sight with the incoming of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Alexander Monroe Dockery, who has been chosen for eight successive terms from the State of Missouri, has failed of a renomination. He has tendered good public service, and he has been a sufficiently earnest partisan, but he will probably refer to his labors in the reorganization of the methods of work in the Treasury Department as the most widely beneficial and permanent one he has accomplished since he came to Washington sixteen years ago. Mr. Dockery began his business life as a physician, and for a time was County Physician. Then he shifted to banking, and a strong political taste drew him toward Washington as a Representative. If the district he has represented has found a man who will be more useful than Mr. Dockery, it ought to be congratulated. It will have to send a very superior man to secure for the district as much consideration as Mr. Dockery, by his experience and fairness, has been able to command for many years. E. G. D.

SEA-SALT GOLD PROSPECTS.

Stockholders May Get 30 Per Cent. of Their Money If the Courts Are Not Invoked.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—President Ryan, Treasurer Usher, and Secretary Sawyer of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Boston had an informal conference here to-day, and it was decided to hold a regular meeting of the stockholders next Monday for the purpose of determining what future action will be taken in regard to the business of the concern.

It seems to be the general opinion that as long as Jernegan stays away from this country he is perfectly safe, and that the stockholders will get together and save as much from the wreck as possible, although just what the dividend will prove to be is a matter of conjecture.

The Directors are still hopeful that the stockholders will get about 30 per cent. of the par value of the stock if litigation in the courts does not follow and a receiver is appointed. If such a thing takes place, the Directors argue that about all the money in their possession will be used up in legal expenses, and that the stockholders would scarcely have anything left.

UNIVERSALISTS AT SARATOGA.

Observance of the Young People's Christian Union Day.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—The Universalist Summer meeting began yesterday at 3 P. M., with a sermon by the Rev. I. M. Atwood, D. D., of Canton, N. Y. In the evening the Rev. C. E. Nash, D. D., of Galesburg, Ill., delivered a sermon.

To-day was observed as Young People's Christian Union Day. At 10:30 Louis Amer of New York City made an address, followed by one delivered by the Rev. B. B. Gibbs of Watertown, N. Y. At 3 o'clock phases of the union work were discussed by Miss Louise D. Rose of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. George Cooley of Rutland, Vt. At 8 P. M. the Rev. J. J. Lewis of Chicago delivered his famous stereopticon lecture, "The Passion Play."

Young People's Christian Union.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—At the morning session of the fourth day of the tenth annual meeting of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Moorehead of Xenia, Ohio. Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston Peak of San Francisco delivered an address on "Why I Believe the Bible to be the Word of God." Business occupied the attention of the convention during the remainder of the session.

THE DISAPPOINTED EIGHTH

Men Utterly Disgusted by Enforced and Continued Inaction.

SICKNESS SPREADING IN CAMP

A New Water Supply Very Badly Needed or Else the Immediate Removal of the Troops.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 3.—This morning, at break of day, the sky was bright and clear, and throughout the early hours the sun shone in all its glory. Soon after noon, however, heavy clouds gathered, and ere nightfall the storm broke in all its fury, and everything was dark and drear. Exactly parallel to the weather conditions were the hopes and spirits of the Eighth New York Regiment, rank and file, and gloom pervades the camp, with dull mutterings of a tempest held in abeyance.

The hearts of the 1,346 officers and men had been filled with hope and anticipation throughout the early part of the week. News of the intended detail of several regiments at Chickamauga to fill a portion, if not all, of Gen. Wade's forces for Puerto Rico, had been widely spread, and on every hand it was believed that the entire Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, would be included in the assignment of troops made to the new provisional command. This brigade consists of the Eighth New York, Third Tennessee, and First Vermont, and has for some time been under the command of Brig. Gen. Colby. The brigade has all along been recognized as one of the very best in the park, and it has been, and is now, admitted that the Eighth New York is in every way the best of the three regiments mentioned.

It is quite possible that the Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Regiments, the New York troops in addition to the Eighth which have for some time been quartered at Chickamauga, have been doing work quite as conscientious and creditable as the Eighth, but be that as it may, the Eighth is generally recognized as the flower of the New York soldiers, through the rapidity with which it raised its strength from the original limit, set by United States Army regulations, to the new limit allowed by act of Congress, enabling it to make well-drilled soldiers of the new recruits before the majority of the other regiments had enlisted their additional men; by the perfection actually accomplished by regular drill and by the brilliant results achieved in battle problems, in which officers and men have made records which are pointed at by every one here as examples to be taken advantage of.

Not Envious of the Twelfth.

There has all along been every reason to believe that if the regiments to be chosen for the new expedition were to be chosen on the basis of merit the Eighth would be selected to represent the Empire State. When, some time ago, the announcement was made that the regiments in the First Corps would be sent out before any in the Third Corps were called upon, the Eighth, being in the Third Corps, received a setback, and it seemed settled that the Twelfth, which is the only New York Regiment in the First Corps, would receive the coveted assignment. Even at this the Eighth, while mightily disappointed, had no fault to find, for the Twelfth has gone through much the same schooling and trial that the Eighth has, and is possibly as well fitted for the front. Besides, it was a well-known fact, freely admitted, that some of the regiments in the First Corps were by no means equipped or ready for service in other respects, and there was a good prospect, which at one time amounted to very near a certainty, that the Eighth would be substituted for one of these regiments.

This prospect was that of a week ago. Since then there has been a radical change of programme, consisting of the decision to give each State an opportunity by selecting Gen. Wade's troops from various States. Immediately the Eighth's prospects brightened to a roseate hue, for the Eighth certainly seemed to have the call among New York troops on the score of merit, pure and simple. Then came the announcement that Gen. Colby's brigade would be assigned to Gen. Wade, in whose corps it has been all along, intact. Music, gleeful laughter, and ill-repressed enthusiasm filled the camp of the Eighth. All was sunshine, and the men put in the hardest and best work of their entire tour of camp life.

This state of affairs continued until to-day. All morning the situation pictured continued, but toward noon ugly rumors were set in motion, and these traveled as fast and spread as wide as bad news always does. First came the report from some unknown source that the Eighth was left out of the plans which had been generally accepted as complete. Then came the fact that the First Vermont and Third Tennessee had been selected, but the Eighth, for some unknown reason, was alone left behind of the entire brigade. This report apparently reached all the camps of the brigade at about the same moment, for cheer after cheer went up from the Vermont and Tennessee men, and they "cut up" all sorts of antics to show their joy at being chosen.

A very different scene was being enacted in the neighboring camp of the Eighth. Rain was falling from the leaden clouds, and the men gathered in groups with low murmurs of discontent and disgust. And if the men were disgusted, the officers were more so. Nothing but the fact that they were sworn to service as officers in the United States Army could have restrained them from exhibiting publicly the disgust and anger which surged within them. They, too, gathered in a body and discussed the news, while the men of the regiment massed themselves at a respectful distance and watched the attitudes and faces of the officers as if to read some hope of a better condition of affairs to come.

In conversation with officers of the Eighth the fact was very apparent that every one had his thoughts and impulses under a tight rein, and that he would not give vent to the indignation he evidently felt. Nor could any be induced to draw comparisons between the Eighth and any other New York regiments, particularly the Twenty-second, chosen, virtually, in place of the Eighth. This phase of the question was passed over briefly by one representative officer, who said: "I have nothing to say about the Twenty-second. You know, and every New Yorker knows, what the course of the Eighth and Twenty-second has been since the day of the President's first call for troops. Compare the records of the two regiments and what they have accomplished during the last two months, and the schools of experience they have gone through, and draw your own conclusions as to the justice of the selection just made."

The Men Deeply Grieved.

If the officers of the Eighth were as circumspect as they were evidently deeply moved, the men did not feel themselves bound to preserve silence. There were growls, loud and long, from the head of every company street, where the men congregated and vented their disappointment. There were many hotheads who might, but for the perfect control and discipline enforced by the officers, surely have started an incipient riot.

This is what the condition of affairs is at present in the Eighth. It may be argued and claimed that as good soldiers they should be content to be patient and await orders. But the officers and men of the Eighth entered the United States volunteer army with one thing in view—service—and that is what they desire, and immediately.

The course of the Eighth has been a most creditable one all through the war. When the first call came the Eighth volunteered and added four new companies to its eight to reach the maximum strength. It went to State camp almost immediately, and under most discouraging weather conditions. The new men were drilled and converted from raw material into experienced soldiers. Inability to pass physical examinations and other disqualifications cut deep gaps into the ranks day by day, and as fast as the gaps were made new men were filled in and drilled in turn. Probably 2,000 men were drilled and handled at Peekskill before the regiment was finally completed.

There were other obstacles in the way of the Eighth at Peekskill. The Twelfth and Ninth were favored regiments in equipment and supplies, so much so that it was expected that both would leave camp long before the eighth would be ready. But the Eighth was ready for the mustering officer almost as soon as the Twelfth, and before the Ninth was prepared, causing the last-mentioned regiment to form the rear guard, so to speak.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have been kept in touch with the remarkable progress of the Eighth at Chickamauga. Not from the first day that the Eighth entered State camp did the regiment complain that other New York regiments were being favored in various ways, and as long as the State has had a single regiment in the field or camp which could be considered superior to the Eighth has there been any disposition to complain or become despondent or impatient. But having now fought its way into the front rank, there is no longer any reason to hold the regiment back, and it is to be hoped that the present programme will be modified, as many others have been, and the Eighth be placed where it belongs—in the ranks of the next expedition to leave Chickamauga for the front.

I have taken a very mild view of the matter. A perfect portrayal of the state of mind of the rank and file of the Eighth would make a very lurid letter. The sympathies of many another regiment here are with the Eighth, particularly those of the First Vermont and Third Tennessee, which have been so long brigaded with the Eighth, and are in a position to appreciate what a "facer" it has received, through design or inadvertence.

Growing Sickness in Camp.

There is another reason why the Eighth is anxious to get away besides the fact of its being completely equipped and thoroughly drilled, much more so than many, probably the majority, of the regiments selected to go with Gen. Wade. It will not take many days to make the camp unbearable and unfit for habitation. Within a week the sick rolls of the Eighth, in common with those of practically every regiment in the park, has grown to alarming proportions, and the only remedy is removal, though a change of water supply would help somewhat.

It can readily be understood how much it is to the interest of every one who is in business near here, particularly in Chattanooga, where thousands upon thousands of dollars are being spent by the soldiers, to prevent the actual state of affairs at Chickamauga Park from reaching the ears of the outside world. The local papers cannot, however, prevent official reports from reaching Washington, and the sooner an investigation of the cause of the steadily increasing sick rate here is made the better. The division of which the Eighth is a part has been as free from illness as any in the park, but now the regimental and division hospitals are crowded, to say nothing of the numbers of men sick in quarters or sent to the Leiter Hospital and general United States sanitariums.

The prevalence of wet weather is one cause of illness among the men, who sleep on the ground with only the protection under, over, and around them that one rubber poncho and one army blanket afford. But the serious cases are almost without exception directly traceable to the water supply. Private tests have been made, and on high authority it can be stated that the water from the pipe lines in general use is the undoubted cause of much of the typhoid that is so general. Examinations made of the territory adjacent to the point at and above where the supply is drawn shows that surface water from near-by camps enters into the water drawn upon for use, and the result can readily be surmised. For some time the water was used just as it came from the pipes, and it was not long before many cases of typhoid developed. The Eighth has been comparatively fortunate, probably because no water is allowed to be taken from the pipes for other than cooking purposes except it is filtered. The companies boil their water, and it is then put through filters. This of course holds down the evil, but when the men are out on drill and especially on battle exercises, which last several hours, they replenish their canteens from pipe lines and surface springs, and the dreaded typhoid germs get in their work. It may be claimed that the men should know better or that the officers should prevent them from using other than filtered water, but no two or three officers can keep watch on 106 men night and day, and a thirsty man, especially on a long march or on a hot day, will invariably take chances which seem small to him. The water is muddy, and has been so for weeks.

A New Water Supply Needed.

There are but two remedies for this state of affairs—one, a new water supply, secured at no matter what expense; the other, abandonment of Chickamauga Park entirely. It is granted that two months is about the limit of time that a sanitary camp can be maintained on any one spot, and already many of the regiments have abandoned their polluted ground for other sites, preferably out from under the trees and in the open.

Under the stimulus of the hope of approaching service, now so rudely dispelled, the Eighth put in a series of most creditable drills during the past week, including one battle exercise, in which the brigade, consisting of the Third Tennessee, First Vermont, and Eighth New York, commanded by Gen. Colby in person, operated against a brigade in outline. The outlined enemy, represented by Company K of the Eighth, under Lieuts. Kearney, Bates, and Reed, and a company of Tennesseeans, took a strong position, and the attack required skillful manoeuvring and strategy, in which the part played by the Eighth was the bright particular feature, as the results which the Eighth has accomplished in every preceding battle exercise led all concerned to expect. The work of Lieut. Kearney's command was also highly commended.

Rain falls every day at intervals, and the ground is kept in a muddy condition. To-night everything is gloomy, and even the band has failed to arouse the men from their depression. This last blow has been a facer, and something must be done in the shape of an assurance of an early assignment to active service to prevent a total lapse of the earnestness and enthusiasm which have to this point kept the Eighth up to high pitch.

Capt. Staubach, Company L, and Lieut. Holahan, Adjutant Second Battalion, are in New York on furlough. Col. Chauncey leaves to-night on a short leave, the first he has had since the regiment has been in service.

McKANE SUIT COMPROMISED.

Litigation of the People's Trust Company Is Discontinued.

The litigation of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn against James McKane was compromised yesterday, and Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, issued an order of discontinuance. The suit was brought at the time McKane's brother, John Y. McKane, was first arrested, before his incarceration in Sing Sing. It was brought to set aside the conveyances of twenty-six parcels of land at Coney Island to various people.

When McKane was sent to Sing Sing he gave the power of attorney to his brother James and his son George. They transferred the property, and a $8,000 note held by Coffin & Stanton went to judgment. The People's Trust Company was thereupon appointed receiver of the real and personal property of McKane in supplementary proceedings. The note, with interest, which amounts to $4,800, has been settled for $3,500.

Charged with Passing Bad Checks.

Charles F. Forbes, fifty-two years old, general agent for the Preferred Accident Insurance Company at 256 Broadway, who was arrested Friday night on a charge of passing worthless checks, was paroled yesterday by Magistrate Pool, in the Yorkville Court, pending an examination this afternoon. The checks are three in number, two for $10 each, drawn on the Colonial Bank, and one for $20, drawn on the Bank of Canada. They were indorsed by Forbes. All three checks were passed upon James Kelly, a grocer, doing business at 342 East Thirty-fourth Street.

A Ship Painter Drowned.

Bernard Johnson, thirty-three years old, of Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, while painting the hull of the transport Missouri yesterday morning, lost his footing and fell into the water. A fellow-workman, John Miner, jumped to save him, but Johnson did not rise and his body has not been recovered.

Senator Smith Owns Newark Gas.

NEWARK, Aug. 6.—United States Senator James Smith, who is at his Summer residence in Elberon, has admitted that he is the real purchaser of the Newark Gas Company. He denies that the Standard Oil Company is in any way connected with the purchase or that any other person except Thomas Nevins is interested with him.

TWELFTH'S OFFICERS RULE

An Incipient Mutiny Quelled by Their Firm Command.

THE REGIMENT IS AMBITIOUS

The Men Are Eager to Go to the Front —Improving the Condition of the Camp.

CHICKAMAUKA PARK, Aug. 4.—In the camp of the Twelfth Regiment of Volunteers from New York the spirit of patriotism has kindled from a smoldering ember to a blazing brand, and the steadily rising breezes from the southeastern shores have fanned the flames to such a degree that nothing will suppress them but the flowing blood from Spaniards' veins.

Orders were issued to pack knapsacks, strap blankets, and be prepared to break camp Wednesday morning. A final inspection was ordered by the Colonel, and during the progress of the same an order was received countermanding the move to the front.

The disappointment would scarcely have been greater, had it countermanded orders to start for home after a successful and victorious campaign. But the iron still is hot and tempered to retain its heat; suspense buoys up hope, and hope prolongs life.

The command, "On to the front," may at any moment be given; soon we may tread on Cuban soil and unfurl our flag over the helpless reconcentrados and proclaim to them the sweetest words the bondsman ever hears—the words of life, freedom, home.

The regiment is now fully equipped and ready to march at a moment's notice.

At present its greatest drawback is the daily increasing number of sick. While the men are not dangerously ill, it is imperative that they remain in their quarters. A month ago the majority of the sick were suffering from disorders of digestion and acute diarrhoea. The cause of the trouble being found and removed, there immediately was a decrease in the number of sick. The cause was found to exist in the nature of improper diet and drinking water. Every box of supplies received by the soldiers was first inspected by the surgeon, and at his discretion the contents were destroyed or turned over to the owner. Much of the canned goods, especially meats, were condemned, and when any can was opened the entire contents must be either immediately used or thrown away.

For a time all water used for drinking purposes was first boiled, but since the sinking of an artesian well, an abundant supply of cool, fresh water is supplied. The sale of such articles of diet as milk, vegetables, fruit, ice cream, &c., has been prohibited in camp—indeed, all vendors are prohibited offering for sale any food or drink. All slops and refuse from the kitchens are immediately buried. It is by the rigid enforcement of such orders that the health of the camp can be kept in anything like a fair state.

For the month of July the most prevalent disease was one recognized as camp fever, which is of a low malarial type, and runs a course varying from several days to three weeks. It is not a serious condition or disease, but the fact that very large numbers are apt to be taken ill at about the same time may seriously interfere with the execution of military manoeuvres and the general workings of the regiment.

When it left New York the regiment was represented by a Surgeon, Major Ward, and two Assistant Surgeons, Capt. Haden and Capt. Chalmers. The hospital corps numbered fifteen men, and they were fully prepared to care for the sick. But a new régime was introduced into the Medical Department of the army whereby the two Assistant Surgeons were detached and detailed to other stations. Thirteen of the fifteen hospital corps men were also detailed to other places. A division hospital was established, and it was intended that all the sick from the three regiments in this division should be immediately transferred to the hospital.

The theory of the plan was excellent, but, as it had never been tried, it was more or less of an experiment, with the end in view of improving the facilities for the care of the sick and wounded. But the constructor of the plan misjudged the foundation and soon exhausted his material for completing the well-laid scheme. As a result, the division hospital was soon filled, overcrowded, and at last could accept no more patients. Regiments were then compelled to care for their own sick, but with a badly handicapped hospital corps. One by one the sick came in, not seriously or dangerously ill, but incapacitated for duty, and demanded treatment. The Surgeon did his utmost to provide for their wants, but the insufficient number of hospital corps men worked early and late, averaging sixteen hours a day actual work, and many times not having leisure for their meals. Soon the hospital tent, with comfortable accommodations for eight beds, was filled, crowded, packed. A new tent was erected, but only in time to be also completely filled. When at last no room was to be made the men were placed on stretchers, and when these were filled lay on the ground under the trees. After a time more tents, or, rather, canvas, were procured, and a large shelter tent improvised. But they must have medicine and food and care. As the regiment was not supposed to retain its sick, neither was it supposed to, nor did it, receive sufficient medicine or any special food. The proper departments were duly informed of the state of affairs, but departments act slowly. The men complained, and justly, that they were not properly cared for.

The Officers to the Rescue.

At last the matter was laid before the officers of the regiment. The result was almost magical. The officers have always shown much consideration for the welfare of their men, and when informed that financial aid was desired, responded most generously. The regimental funds were freely drawn upon, and private checks were not wanting. Capt. Morris alone gave a personal check for $100; others made contracts with local dealers to provide sufficient quantities of milk. New cots were given, the tents floored, and everything made as comfortable as possible. The Red Cross Society has been doing a most noble work, and has sent large supplies of pillows, sheets, night gowns; also great quantities of soups, delicacies, prepared foods, and bouillon have made it possible to minister to the comforts of the boys almost as efficiently as would be possible in their own homes. The society also provided an efficient aid in sending Mr. McCormick, a trained nurse, from Bellevue, whose services are invaluable.

That the sanitary conditions may be still further improved the regiment on Thursday moved to a new location. It is the spot known in history as the Brock field, and is a superb site for a camp. The hospital tent is situated on a slight knoll, shaded by great oak trees, fresh, pure water is to be had in abundance, and everything will be done for the comfort of the sick.

Dr. Claiborn, the acting Regimental Adjutant, was recently promoted to the rank of Captain, and is in command of Company G. He is recognized as one of the best drill masters and tacticians in the regiment. Moreover, he is almost idolized by his men. First Sergt. Van Kleeck of Company M has been commissioned as Second Lieutenant of that company. The Lieutenant is now on a two weeks' furlough, and is visiting his father, the Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck of New York. Other promotions were those of Private Fred Richardson of Company E to the rank of Corporal, and Corp. Van Rensselaer of Company M to the rank of Sergeant. Both these young men are well and favorably known in New York.

Private Hasseldjen of Company B recently met with a serious accident. While on guard duty Thursday night he accidentally discharged his piece, the bullet passing through the palm of his left hand. The gun was not known to be loaded, and the weapon, which was at full cock, was carelessly snapped. Why any one should insert a cartridge into a gun which is not supposed to be loaded is more than any one can answer. The soldiers have been so entirely unused to handling loaded pieces that many accidents may occur should ammunition be issued.

A Disappointed Force.

Early this week a rumor, apparently well founded, was given out to the effect that the Twelfth would soon be on the way to Puerto Rico. Preparations were begun and the boys were elated. Wednesday information was received, stating that the Twelfth would not go, but the Twenty-second New York would go instead. The change in the manner of the men was instantaneous. A mass meeting was held on Wednesday evening, and many of the men declared the affair to be an outrage, and some even said they would refuse to drill. They would quietly stack arms and stop work. They would be disbanded rather than take the place of the Twenty-second and do garrison duty. But the coolness of their officers quickly suppressed the smoldering embers of insurrection, and the men quietly returned to quarters. The following morning the drills were resumed as usual, and even a large detail, consisting of nearly 250 men, was sent to put in order and "clean up" a camp recently deserted by a regiment going to the front. Even this so-called menial work was performed with a will and dispatch which served to show how quickly the men recognized their mistake and how ready they were to perform any duties assigned to a soldier.

But the boys still love old New York. A little incident may illustrate this. It is customary for the regimental band to favor the command with an evening concert. The programme was opened with a few selections from Sousa's famous marches, "Under the Double Eagle," "El Capitan," "The Stars and Stripes Forever." No response came from the men. Then followed the National airs and still no response. After this followed some popular songs made famous by May Irwin, but the camp might have slept for all the response. But at last, taking new hope, the band struck up "The Bowery." The effect was electrical. The camp burst into cheers which made the woods and hills echo and re-echo.

But the boys enlisted with the hope and desire of going to the front. If that is not fulfilled they will never be satisfied, and a dissatisfied body of men can never be induced to do their best work. The one cry is, "On to the front, or back home."

The latest rumor is that 30,000 troops will go to Manila, the Twelfth to be included in this number. "On to Manila!"

KLONDIKE HARDSHIPS.

Experiences of a New Yorker En Rout from Juneau to the Big Salmon River.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The following letter, just received from Charles H. Paddock, formerly of Malone, describes the hardships which nineteen men have undergone in five months on the trail from Juneau to the Big Salmon River:

Taku River, July 3, 1898.

Dear Friend: I believe I promised to write you something about our trip to Alaska, and, as I expect to have a chance to send some letters out in a few days, I will tell you something about our success in reaching the gold fields.

We left Juneau on the 17th of March on a small boat called the Pilot. It took us as far as Salt Water, where we were put ashore in about five feet of soft snow. There were nineteen of us, and we had to make roads two miles over the bar through the snow to where we came to the ice on the river.

At first the traveling with sleds drawn by dogs on the ice was fine, and we could put on immense loads. We had nice going for about five miles up the river; then we came to more or less snow on the ice, so that was slow traveling. We worked early and late, often getting out of the trail at 4 o'clock in the morning and not coming until after dark. To show how much a dog can draw, I will say that on good ice we have put 1,500 pounds on two sleds, tied them together, and made it a load for two dogs and a man.

When we were twenty miles up the river we began to come to open water. The season this year was very early, and we had started late. When we got up about thirty miles, we had to abandon the river entirely. Then came our hard work making roads through the woods through deep snow. For two weeks it stormed every day. Some of the party began to get sick of it and turned back to Juneau. The rest of us kept on. We had to cross the river on rafts several times. Once I swam across with a rope and pull the raft after us. We had a good deal of trouble with floating ice, as the river was breaking up above.

We kept on this way until we reached Inklin River. There we had to stop and build boats, as the water was high and very rapid. With our boats we started on, using a long rope for a towline and pulling the boats up the stream, as canalboats are drawn, only we took the place of the mule. We traveled this way as far as the Clochanara River, which it was hard and slow work. Then we had to abandon our boats and commence packing on our back.

It was eighty-two miles from that point to Lake Teslin, and this was the 10th of May. Here about half of the party got faint-hearted and turned back home. Only eight of us were left. We started in to pack the goods to Lake Teslin. We took our first loads about two miles; then we made relays. It was different work from that which we had become accustomed, and, as I was up pretty well on the start, I took our supplies up about four miles, then found the trail so bad that it was thought best to stop and send two or three men ahead to look it up. I was one of the men, and we took three days' rations and started on May 18 and worked the trail out for thirty miles, as near as we could guess.

We got back to camp at the end of the third day tired and hungry. The next day we built a cache and put all our goods in it except two loads to the man, and on the 24th of May we again started, double tripping it to Teslin Lake. This was another long, slow, and hard job, as the trail was rough, but we got there in about three weeks' time. I killed plenty of game on the way, so that when we got to the lake we had supplies enough left to send the men on with food enough to last them three months.

The rest of us turned back to the cache on the Clodahena River to pack in more supplies, agreeing to be at the mouth of the Big Salmon River in three months, and we met the two that had gone in. We came back near the cache new, but there were only three of the party left, the others coming discouraged having fallen out. Now three are packing six loads of 100 pounds of food to the load, besides other things we shall need when we get in.

We are now eighteen miles on our way, camping on the Silver Salmon River. We expect it will take us six weeks more to reach the lake. There we will be obliged to build a boat and go down the lake and river 200 miles to the mouth of the Big Salmon. It means an immense amount of the hardest kind of work, but we hope to be able to accomplish it.

If there is any one in Malone who thinks of making the trip, I would like to tell him to count the cost before he tries it. There is not a man on the route here who wants to try it again. I think this route is the best one if a man starts early—say, January or February—but it is the hardest one if you wait until the middle of March.

I have received no letters since I left Juneau, four months ago, so I know nothing as to what is going on in the outside world. There was some talk of the United States going to war with Spain at that time, but I never felt better in my life; in fact, this is a very healthy country. We have worked off a good many pounds of surplus flesh.

Game is very plentiful in this country. Moose meat is very good, and we have had lots of it. Bear are also plenty, and the river is full of salmon, so we live fairly well. When we were at Teslin Lake, flour was selling at $50 a sack and salt at $1 a pound. Bacon sold at $1.25 per pound. I saw a pair of overalls that ordinarily sell for 30 cents bring $4.

Klondike Riches Exaggerated.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 6.—Capt. Constantine, who has been in charge of the Northwestern mounted police in the Yukon for the past four years, returned here today. He is preparing an official report to the Government, and refuses to speak in regard to the mining regulations and other matters of a similar kind, which affect the Yukon population. He considers the reports of the gold output to have been grossly exaggerated. Americans seem to have almost a monopoly of the carrying traffic to the Yukon.

To Build The American Boy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—W. Rankin Good and Harry J. Price of Cincinnati, who are endeavoring to secure $3,000,000 to build a battleship to be called The American Boy, called on Postmaster General Emory Smith and talked with him about the project. The Postmaster General approved the enterprise and gave the young men a letter commending their purpose.

Gold for Brooklyn's Blind Poor.

The Brooklyn Department of Charities, Livingston Street and Elm Place, will make its annual payment to the blind of the borough to-morrow. Fifty dollars in gold will be given to each person, and 104 applications have been received.

CHICAGO'S MANY ASPECT

one of the largest wholesale fruit dealers in the city, owns a beautiful home, and his children are certain, owing to their natural comeliness and cleverness and the fine advantages he gives them, to spend their father's money in the way that makes for culture.

Two other interesting pioneers died this week. One was Dr. B. F. Field, who came to Chicago in 1836. He was distinguished as an inventor and as a Christian worker. Among his inventions were the steam plow, and the strawboard for building purposes and fibreware. He had a very large circle of acquaintances, owing to his benevolent and religious work. The other pioneer was an old trapper and hunter, who came here in the very earliest days, and who has shot or snared game on the very spots where Chicago's skyscrapers now stand.

A Statue of Kosciusko.

The Poles of the city are to erect a statue of Thaddeus Kosciusko in Humboldt Park. The statue is to be of bronze and is to be the work of Casimir Chodzinski of Cracow. The cost will be $20,000, and of this $15,000 is now in the hands of the committee.

Hail, wind, and rain in tumultuous onslaught damaged property to the extent of $250,000 last week, injured fifteen persons seriously, caused injury or death to many horses—It is estimated that 500 of the frightened animals ran away—and enriched the glaziers of the city. It is estimated that $65,000 worth of window panes have been set in the last six days.

Papinta, the modern Pelagia, who is dancing at the roof garden of the Masonic Temple, was out in a new gown on a new coach when the storm came up. The coach was one of three she had purchased here to be sent to her Californian ranch, and she invited a party to go with her for a drive up the boulevard to Sunnyside. There were four horses, and they did not like the hail and made a bolt for the lake. Three runaway teams passed, and collisions were avoided with the utmost difficulty. But the excellent driving of Billy Halpin saved the party from destruction. The pretty green and lace parasol of Papinta was shot through and through with hailstones, however, and looked as heroic as a battle flag, and the new gown was a wringing wet ruin. However, Papinta says she wouldn't have missed it. Incidentally it may be remarked that hailstones weighing ten and eleven ounces were numerous.

Real Estate Fetches Good Prices.

Forty feet of Michigan Avenue frontage sold this week for $60,000. The same day a residence property at Wellington and Pine Grove Avenues was transferred for a consideration of $56,000, and the assumption of an incumbrance of $26,000. There is brisk building in the city and excellent land sales are being made. Notwithstanding this, it is said by the Assessors that property all over town is worth less than it was a year ago. Taxes have been lightened not a little, particularly on the homes and property of working men, which, until now, have been given a valuation beyond their worth. The assessments of the homes in the working districts have been cut 30 per cent. The whole truth of the matter is that Chicago is settling down to nonest figures, and the inflated prices that inevitably go with enterprise in the West no longer hold. Values are becoming truer. The city is growing older.

Illinoisians are not oblivious to the National bankruptcy law recently passed by Congress, and United States Commissioner Pickard says he is convinced that hundreds of poor debtors will take advantage of the law at no distant date. One firm of lawyers has announced that it has had to file more than 100 petitions on behalf of clients.

Sudden passion led one citizen to become a murderer a few days ago. He shot and killed a picnicker who, with a party of pleasure seekers, camped on the edge of his suburban property. Foust, the unfortunate criminal, is a clerk in the Auditor's office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. White, the man he killed, was a workman, taking, in all probability, the only outing of the year.

The owners of the Hotel Berwyn have been acquitted of a fearful charge. They were suspected of having been directly or indirectly responsible for the burning of their house, in which fifteen persons were injured and three burned to death. The hotel stood on North State Street and was occupied largely by young artists, students, clerks, and stenographers. A musician, a real estate man and a young woman from the country were those who met their death. The intended transferrence of the property and various disputes which were known to have arisen in the transaction caused Proprietors Blume and Jacobson to rest under suspicion. This, happily, has been dissipated.

160 Acres Stripped of Saplings.

A thief of an original turn of mind stripped 160 acres of suburban property of saplings the other day, and rewards have thus far been offered in vain for his apprehension. Another unusual incident in this city is the theft of a gold brick. Such happenings are forever being recorded by the paragraphers, but they almost never happen. This advertisement appeared in a Chicago paper:

LOST—GOLD BRICK; weight 14⅝ ounces; value $280. Liberal reward for returning to 1,014 Monadnock building.

The man who lost it is not from the country districts—not at all. He is an enterprising business man of repute, and the gold brick was used by him to illustrate the richness of his California mine, in which he sells shares to the adventurous. He has not yet recovered his brick, though many purporting to be the lost article have been offered to him. But he is an old miner, and he can tell the difference between gold and gilded clay.

Bookmaking at the Harlem tracks has been stopped by extraordinary exertions, and the racing is very quiet and the crowds not of their accustomed size. The war waged against bookmaking has been no jest. The President and Secretary of Washington Park and twenty-three bookmakers have been indicted by the Grand Jury; Chief of Police Kipley has been under sharp interrogation, and the starter at Harlem placed under arrest. A corps of detectives is being employed in the work by the Civic Federation.

An elementary school of pedagogy is to be started in connection with the Chicago University. Mrs. Emmons Blaine will give $5,000 a year for five years to experiment in this school for teachers; Mrs. A. C. Bartlett has given $500, Mrs. W. R. Linn, $3,000, and a family in Honolulu, $1,500.

R. B.

NEW RECREATION PIER.

The Structure at the Foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street Nearly Completed.

The new recreation pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street is about completed and the Dock Commissioners are expecting the contractor to turn it over to them every day. The contract called for the completion of the work some weeks ago, but it was delayed on account of the recent hold-up of city funds. The Commissioners will open the pier to the public as soon as it is turned over to them. This pier, which is located in that section of Harlem known as "Little Italy," is similar in size and construction to those in the lower part of the city. It is a double-decked steel pier, with toilet rooms in the main deck. Four stairways lead to the upper deck, which contains a bandstand and refreshment counters. The opening of the pier will be hailed with delight by the residents of this densely populated section.

Another important waterfront improvement uptown is the building of the new pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, where the Catskill, Albany, and Troy boats will stop next Summer. It was expected that this pier would be completed and ready for use this year, but the recent tie up of contracts made it impossible. The new pier is to cost when completed about $100,000. Of this amount $31,000 was the contract price for extending the old pier at this point out to the bulkhead line, and $70,000 for the upper building. This will be two stories high and built entirely of mild structural steel. It will be 302 feet long and 52 feet wide, with open sides and ends. The inside clear height of the first story will be thirteen feet four inches above the sheathing on the deck of the pier, while the upper portion or promenade deck will have a clear inside height at the centre of twenty-two feet six inches above the flooring. The height of the entire structure at the ridge will be about forty-five feet above the pier flooring. At each end of the pier there will be two entrances for pedestrians connecting with the promenade deck by stairways, and two driveways for the entrance and exit of teams. The ticket office and waiting room will be located near the main entrance. All the window openings will be protected with ornametal wrought iron guards, and the building will be equipped with lunch counters, drinking fountains, and a music stand.

The Harlem Board of Commerce made an effort a year ago to have the Albany boats stop at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, but the officials of the company refused on the ground that the old pier would not permit a proper landing on account of its size. They agreed, however, to stop their boats at Harlem when adequate facilities were offered them.

YOUNG GOLFERS IN THE VAN

Many Believe that the Coming Amateur Champion Will Be a College Player.

PRINCETON WANTS NEW LINKS

The Women at Shinnecock Hills Will Play for Their Club Championship This Week — Summer Resort Links Keeping Active.

In no golf tournament of importance ever held in this country has the younger element shown itself in so formidable and striking a manner as was the case during the recent invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. The brilliant game played by these college and schoolboy golfers was a distinct revelation, even to those who knew what able players were contained among the younger set. The result will surely show itself in the speculative opinions regarding the coming amateur championship contests, for the position of some of the older experts has been badly shattered.

When a lad, not yet seventeen years old, and still in his preparatory school, can win in a big tournament from seventy-eight competitors, including several of our most prominent American golfers, it is a point worth noting and speculating about. Yet this is what Harry Hollins, Jr., did in the Shinnecock contest, winning the chief trophy, as well as taking the gold medal for the best medal play score in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round. This, in itself, is a rare occurrence, for the first man in the preliminary round seldom gets first place in the match play rounds. The victory of young Hollins was a still further surprise, as he had not appeared in any previous tournament. In fact, he has played in very few big events. It is just about two years ago that he won his first golf victory in the Westbrook Club tournament at Islip, L. I. He also won a handicap competition at Meadow Brook about the same time, and won the gold medal in the preliminary round last year at Westbrook.

Two Able School Golfers.

Most of his playing has been done on the links of the latter club, and although not seen in many big club events, it is evident that he has kept in pretty steady practice. Hollins is a student in the Cutler School of this city, and has contributed in making the golf team of that school one of the best in the country. One of his Cutler companions, Cortlandt D. Barnes, also got a place among the first sixteen at Shinnecock. The latter will become a Yale student next October, but Hollins will not enter college for another year or two.

From the large number of seventy-eight competitors who turned in cards during the first day's play of the Shinnecock tournament, those making the best sixteen scores were picked to play for the chief trophy. Of this number nine were either school or college players, being, in their order, Harry Hollins, Jr., James F. Curtis of Harvard and the present intercollegiate champion; George C. Clark, Jr., of Harvard, and the university champion; M. S. Barger of Harvard, Roderick Terry, Jr., and John Reid, Jr., of Yale, the former President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association and the latter runner-up in the late intercollegiate championship contest; Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, and intercollegiate champion last year; Cortlandt D. Barnes, who will be a Yale freshman in the Fall, and T. M. Robertson, also of Yale.

The first three men came in regular order, and the leading man of the older players was Walter J. Travis, who secured fourth place, six points below Hollins. The four men left in the semi-finals were Hollins, Clark, Travis, and Foxhall Keene. Young Hollins defeated Keene, and Clark furnished a surprise to the Oakland golfer's friends by defeating Travis. Then, in the long thirty-six-hole final round, Hollins beat the Harvard champion by the narrowest possible margin, an extra hole being necessary to determine the victor. The triumph of the younger element was complete, and all of the nine names mentioned will prove formidable opponents in the championship contest next month, at Morristown.

College Man May Be Champion.

Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, and a former American champion, said last year, in speaking of the championship meeting for that time, that he would not be surprised to see a college lad win the event. Whigham prevented the prediction from coming true, but W. Rosseter Betts of Yale got second place. With the brilliant performance just made on the eve of the big amateur tournament, it seems more than probable that the prediction may be fully realized this year. Curtis, the intercollegiate champion, is preparing for the event, and will be the guest during the championship week of W. D. Vanderpool, who was Captain of the Princeton team last year, and was graduated in June. Undoubtedly all of these Shinnecock contestants will be there, and many others also.

The Shinnecock Club will continue its season of golf activity by holding its annual tournament for ladies this coming week. The contest will commence Tuesday and continue through Friday. The chief trophy will be the championship cup, and there will also be a consolation cup, and on the last day a handicap tournament. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the present woman champion of America, will be one of the competitors, and her excellent golf this season at Shinnecock stamps her as a very probable winner of the club championship. The men's championship contest will come from Aug. 24 to 27, and from Sept. 8 to 10 there will be a special club tournament.

Princeton Wants New Links.

The Princeton Golf Club is looking around for a new course, and is ambitious to have its future one an eighteen-hole course. The club has a large membership, not only of students, but of professors and town residents. The present nine-hole course is about one and one-half miles from the town, laid out over abandoned pasture land, and, although possessing some sporty features, is a rather rough and unsatisfactory course for good players. The playing distance is 2,531 yards, the longest hole being 462 yards and the shortest 155 yards. The bogie score for the nine holes is 37 strokes. James Glass, a Scotchman, is the club professional. Arrangements are being made whereby it is hoped to lay out a fine eighteen-hole course on Mr. Bard Stockton's farm early next season.

The President of the club is G. A. Ammon; Vice President, M. Taylor Pyne; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Wyckoff. The Board of Governors consists of G. A. Ammon, C. H. Dodge, Alexander Marquand, C. F. McClure, J. S. Morgan, H. F. Osborn, M. Taylor Pyne, Percy R. Pyne, H. D Thompson, A. F. West, and W. A. Wyckoff. The university golf team has lost three of its ablest players by graduation—W. D. Vanderpool, John L Blair, Jr., and Louis P. Bayard, Jr.—but enough golfers are left to give promise of a good team next season.

Lenox, Stockbridge, Bar Harbor, Saratoga, and other popular resorts are now enjoying the bulk of golf activity. Later in the season big tournaments will be held at all of these places, and many players are now practicing daily on the links, becoming familiar with their sporty and difficult features. The Stockbridge links, which were only opened last year, are proving very popular, and the open tournament in August will have a large number of competitors. W. T. Gray of St. Andrew's is the holder of the Stockbridge cup, which will be played for a second time.

Golfers in the White Mountains.

Tournaments of many kinds are being held every week on the numerous links in the White Mountains and through the Adirondacks. The Waumbek links, which were recently opened for the season at Jefferson, N. H., are proving very popular. A. M. Reed is Captain of the Waumbek Club, and the nine-hole course has recently been made in 42 strokes by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of New York City. A general club tournament will probably be held in August and handsome prizes offered. Miss Agnes Davis, who is one of the energetic Lakewood golfers during the Winter, is one of the active players on the Waumbek course this Summer.

A new course has recently been laid out at North Woodstock by Horace Rawlins, former open champion of the United States, and a nine-hole links has just been opened at Whitefield; but here earth greens will have to be used until next season. The course is well provided with both natural and artificial hazards. The links at Sugar Hill are being used by a large number of enthusiasts, and the lowest record thus far for the nine holes is 42 strokes, made by E. P. Mills of this city. Henry Baker, formerly golf professional at the Wakefield Club, Massachusetts, has been engaged for the Summer by the Bethlehem Park Association, and has put the course there in excellent condition. Frederick E. Grover of Old Dorchester, Mass., holds the record for the six-hole course at West Campton, at 39 strokes. George T. Ordway of Boston is not far behind him with 40 strokes to his credit.

So popular has the Golf Club at Cape May become that the members are talking of building an addition to the house. The course was only opened early this season, but has been extensively used, and the Philadelphia golfers, especially, find it excellent to keep in practice while away from home. Miss G. Craig, Miss E. Craig, Miss Jacoby, Mrs. Frank Shattuck, Mrs. Louis S. Ayres, Mrs. John J. Rogers, and Mrs. C. G. Canby are among the most proficient women golfers on the links.

The Point Pleasant Golf Club is making a worthy bid for popularity this season, and tournaments have been arranged for every Saturday up to Sept. 4. The July cup contest was won by Dr. Sherbourne W. Dougherty. Some of the other good players there are Walter S. Brewster, G. S. Baxter, Jr., H. W. Baxter, J. H. Yardley, Lincoln L. Eyre, and H. Binney.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Dauntless Rowing Club has organized a junior eight for the Middle States, and there is talk of a senior eight if the proper men can be induced to row.

The First Bohemian Boat Club will be represented in the senior single event at the Middle States by W. Sedlacek, who won the intermediate single at the Long Island regatta.

The Friendship Boat Club is considering the entry of a four-oared barge crew in the open event announced by the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken at its annual regatta, to be held on Aug. 20.

The Dauntless Rowing Club will hold a club regatta this year, but the date has not yet been decided upon. Capt. Knickerbocker says that the club will be represented in two or more of the Middle States events.

The New England Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold its annual regatta at Boston on Labor Day. This, however, will not affect the Middle States Regatta, as few, if any, Eastern entries were expected.

The Atalanta Boat Club has announced two entries for the Middle States. They are E. W. Gaillard, in the intermediate singles, and Capt. Vought in the quarter-mile dash. Other contemplated entries are junior and intermediate fours.

Jack Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club is training for the quarter-mile dash, a new feature of the Middle States Regatta, which promises to be an interesting one. The Harlems will also enter a senior eight-oared shell crew, and Dolan and Schaefer in the intermediate doubles.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will hold its annual club regatta on Saturday, Aug. 13. Julius D. Mahr, the newly elected President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, will act as referee. The entries in the Middle States Regatta will depend largely upon the results of the club events.

Capt. Deane of the Wyanoke Boat Club has posted a notice on the club's bulletin calling for candidates to make up a four-oared gig crew for the Middle States Regatta. The club owns one of the finest and fastest gigs on the river, and has a number of good oarsmen among its members, if they can be induced to train.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and the Hudson River has completed arrangements for its annual regatta, to be held Sept. 10. Several Harlem rowing clubs have announced their intention of entering a four-oared gig crew in the open event, which the club has announced for this regatta, the winner to receive a handsome silver cup, given by Contractor Isaac A. Hopper, one of the Directors of the club.

The present outlook for the Middle States Regatta, to be held on the Harlem River on Labor Day, is very encouraging. Entries are being received daily, and with the exception of the Lone Star and Nassau Boat Clubs all the other Harlem River organizations have promised from one to five entries each. Many of the crews entered are already in training, and judging from their quality, hotly contested races can be depended upon, especially in the junior four-oared gig and senior eight-oared shell events, which are filling fast.

Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitan Rowing Club is giving much of his time to the picking and training of a junior eight for the Middle States regatta. He has at least a dozen men under consideration, all of whom will be given a chance to show their fitness to occupy a position in the boat. At present the crew is composed of the following members: J. Holden, bow; T. Adams, No. 2; A. Johnson, No. 3; P. Lynch, No. 4; J. J. Ryan, No. 5; J. Chicherio, No. 6; Capt. Binzen, No. 7; C. Droge, stroke, and Frank Ruddock, coxswain. This crew gives promise of being an unusually good one, and is rowing in good form for the short time it has been in the boat.

The Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta, composed of J. F. Rodgers, Flushing Boat Club; J. G. Tighe, Sheepshead Bay Boat Club; T. F. Heffernan, Union Boat Club; Albert Heyne, Atlantic Boat Club; W. D. Vandeveer, Passaic Boat Club; J. D. Hahr, Metropolitan Rowing Club; F. Adee, Seawanhaka Boat Club, and J. J. Murphy, Nonpareil Rowing Club, have announced that four entries are required before an event can be added to the card. This decision was rendered as an effort is being made to add a junior four-oared shell and a senior four-oared barge race to the list of events. The Regatta Committee is anxious to add the events if the required number of entries can be secured. Another addition that is talked of is a single scull race open to members of the Police Department. Ex-Capt. William Mulcaire of the Dauntless Rowing Club is responsible for this suggestion, and he is busily engaged making a canvass of the clubs who have members connected with the police force.

DEATH OF JOSEPH H. WALSH.

Albany Man Stricken While Bathing at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Joseph H. Walsh of Albany dropped dead this afternoon at the Fourth Avenue bathing grounds. He was just entering the water when he fell. Medical aid was summoned and artificial respiration tried, but to no avail.

Walsh was a lawyer, and well known among New York politicians. He was private secretary to Judge Francis H. Woods, Postmaster of Albany, and was spending the Summer here.

A POLITICIAN'S ROMANCE.

Tax Assessor Wiggins of Hoboken Marries an Acquaintance of Youth.

Tax Assessor John R. Wiggins of Hoboken and Mrs. Marie E. Ream of Binghamton, N. Y., were married in Paterson on Monday by the Rev. F. S. Miller of the First Baptist Church. In announcing the fact yesterday, Mr. Wiggins said the marriage was the sequel of a romance of his youth.

When he was twenty-five years old, he said, which was thirty-three years ago, he lived in Binghamton. He became engaged to his present wife, then Miss Marie E. Sheldon. Her parents refused to consent to the marriage because Miss Sheldon was only fourteen years old. Mr. Wiggins then moved to Hoboken, where he engaged in the hardware business. When next he heard of Miss Sheldon she had married an artist named Ream. Shortly after he married a young woman in Hoboken. She died two years ago. Shortly after he heard that Mr. Ream was dead. He went to Binghamton and there met Mrs. Ream. The engagement was renewed and the wedding followed.

Mrs. Wiggins is said to be wealthy. Mr. Wiggins retired from business several years ago. He is one of the Republican leaders of Hoboken.

No Need to Worry.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

It is not necessary to share the dismal apprehension of The New Britain Herald as to the colonial future of this country to appreciate the neatness of the phrase with which it opens its article: "We are now the people of the United States of America, but what we shall call ourselves when we have done the anaconda act, and lie gorged and numb, no one has yet suggested." But we are not going to lie gorged and numb. The United States makes mistakes now and then, but it is always active, has done business at the old stand for a numbers of years, and is likely to keep on for a good many more.

Adirondack Murray.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

W. H. H. Murray has been for several years living on his ancestral farm at Guilford, Conn., and is now spending much of his time in this city, supervising the publication of his selected works, of which the fourth volume is almost ready.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

An Unusual Number of Candidates for First Honors on the Track This Season.

FIVE NEW 2:10 TROTTERS

Tommy Britton, Dione, and Cresceus Join The Abbot and Mattie Patterson in the Select List—Grand Circuit Events.

The record-breaking performances which characterized the first two harness racing meetings of the Grand Circuit were interrupted last week at Columbus by bad weather and a heavy track, which rendered extreme speed an impossibility. Enough has been accomplished already, however, to mark the season as one of unusual promise, and to justify the assertion that there never before were so many trotters and pacers in the country capable of covering a mile in 2:10 or better. The trotting and pacing records of Alix and Star Pointer, respectively, may not be lowered this year; indeed, nobody really expects that they will be. The creation of a new record such as Star Pointer's mile in 1:59¼ last season always comes as a surprise. But in respect to the number of horses that have demonstrated abilities of the highest order, which may carry them into the list of world beaters, the season of 1898 easily holds first place.

Already five trotters have entered the 2:10 list this year. In addition to The Abbot, 2:08¾, and Mattie Patterson, 2:09¼, whose performances were described in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week, the new-comers are:

Tommy Britton, br. h., foaled in 1893; record, 2:09¾; sire, Liberty Belle, by Bell Boy; dam, Keepsake, by Pancoast.

Dione, b. m., foaled in 1892; record, 2:09¼; sire, Eros, by Electioneer; dam, Gracie S., by Speculation.

Cresceus, ch. g., foaled in 1894; record, 2:09¾; sire, Robert McGregor, by Major Edsall; dam, Mabel, by Mambrino Howard.

The only one of the above who had achieved much reputation previous to this season was George H. Ketcham's great colt Cresceus, who was the champion three-year-old of last year. Cresceus is in excellent form, and all signs point to a great contest between him and James Butler's Directum Kelly for four-year-old honors. Both are entered for all the big stakes, including the Charter Oak at Hartford and the Transylvania at Lexington, each of $10,000.

Coming Grand Circuit Meetings.

This week the Grand Circuit scene will be shifted to Fort Wayne, Ind., where the event of greatest interest will be the 2:10 trotting class. The entries for this race include Emily, Pilot Boy, Pat Watson, Elloree, Dan Cupid, Directum Kelly, Eagle, Flannigan, Rilma, Cresceus, The Abbot, Tommy Britton, and Oratorio, constituting one of the strongest fields ever assembled on any track. It is expected that the pride of the Village Farm string, The Abbot, will be the favorite, but with such rivals as he will meet in this race he will not have things all his own way.

After Fort Wayne comes the Buffalo meeting, Aug. 16 to 19. The two stakes at Buffalo, which were reopened recently, have filled satisfactorily, and, together with the regular purse events, constitute a strong programme. Eighteen entries have been received for the Queen City Stake of $5,000 for 2:16 trotters, and sixteen for the Electric Stake of $5,000 for trotters eligible to the 2:30 class.

From Buffalo the fliers will go to Glens Falls, and thence to the meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Readville. Entries will close Wednesday for the Massachusetts Stake of $5,000, for 2:14 trotters, to be decided at the latter meeting. The season in the East will wind up with the meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Sept. 5 to 9, for which Manager W. D. Fasig has just issued an attractive programme.

The open events are the 2:08, 2:11, 2:13, 2:16, and 2:19 trotting classes, and the 2:05 and 2:08 pacing classes. The 2:08 trotting class is for a purse of $2,000, the others being $1,500 each. There are five other events of $1,000 each, as follows: A race for trotters, three years old or under, eligible to the 2:24 class, a trotting handicap, a race to road wagon, a 2:15 pace to saddle or harness, at the option of the nominator, and a pacing handicap. There is also a team sweepstake, open to amateurs and professionals, the latter to carry fifty pounds additional. The subscription is $200 each. If only two teams start, the added money is $300; if three, $400, and if more, $500. In the wagon race the same conditions will prevail with regard to drivers, but should The Abbot be nominated the driver will have to weigh in at 250 pounds. In the handicap races the entrance fee is $40, with $35 additional from the starters. Entries for all these events close Aug. 30. Entries for the Charter Oak Trotting Stake of $10,000, which will be the great event of the meeting, were closed some time ago. Mr. Fasig has reserved $5,000 for a special event, which is likely to take the form of a trotting race to saddle. The total amount of the stakes and purses is $40,000.

Star Pointer and Joe Patchen.

Judging from his performances thus far, Star Pointer is as speedy this year as he was last, and his owner, James A. Murphy, is confident that he will equal his record of 1:59½ before the end of the season. He has already paced a mile in 2:01¼, and is expected to cut this down gradually in his coming exhibitions.

An air of mystery has been thrown about the performances of Joe Patchen, but judging from some published reports he may prove a strong rival of Star Pointer before the season closes. One report from his trainer, Peter V. Johnson, which is regarded by good authorities as incredible, is that he has shown a quarter in 0:28¾, and the last eighth in 12¾ seconds, a 1:42 gait. C. W. Marks, the owner of Joe Patchen, says in an interview regarding the programme for the season: "There is nothing in the talked-of race between Patchen, Gentry, and Agan. At least I know nothing of it barring the fact that it's a newspaper story, usually suggested to some track management as a scheme for attracting crowds. It advertises a race meet even if the speedy ones don't appear. Here's a line from Johnson, written Wednesday, saying what my horse did in five heats that day. The heats were paced in 2:35, 2:22, 2:07½, 2:06¾, and 2:18. He made a half in 0:58¾, and stepped a quarter in 0:28¼, and on top of this was an eighth in 0:12¾. The best quarter in the heat previous to this one was 0:35 flat. We will be disappointed if we don't beat two minutes, but we are not going to be disappointed. My horse will receive the best care this season that money can give him. He has two men to hand-rub him, and I've ordered Peter Johnson to secure a couple more. So there will be a man to massage each leg and keep the muscles limber. I have not decided where we will begin the season, but it will be in August. Patchen goes into no five-heat races. When Joe goes into a race with Pointer, it will be a two-in-three affair. The public wants to get high speed, and will get it. I won't cut my horse wide open for any stake ever offered."

The Blood of Electioneer.

The influence of the blood of the great stallion Electioneer seems to be asserting itself in an increasing degree as the seasons go by. The son of Hambletonian X. and Green Mountain Maid was selected by the late Senator Leland Stanford as the premier stallion of Palo Alto Stock Farm, and it is largely due to that fact that California horses are now occupying the leading places in the public eye. During the eight years since the death of Electioneer his fame has constantly been increasing, and this season his speedy descendants are more numerous than ever.

Among the record-holding horses who trace their speed to Electioneer are the champion yearling Adbell, 2:23, a son; the champion two-year-old, Arion, 2:10¾, a son; the champion three-year-old, Fantasy, 2:08¾, a granddaughter, and the champion gelding Azote, 2:04¾, a grandson. All these records were obtained prior to this season, and still hold good. The season of 1898 has added the following proofs of Electioneer's greatness as a progenitor of speed:

The fastest mile trotted this year is the 2:08¾ by The Abbot, a son of Chimes, son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells.

The fastest mile made by a two-year-old trotter this year is 2:25, made by The Merchant, son of The Conqueror, 2:12½, son of Egotist, son of Electioneer.

The fastest three-year-old colt trotter up to this time is Iatan, 2:18¾, by Norcaur, son of Norval, son of Electioneer.

The fastest three-year-old filly trotter is Ellen Madison, 2:19¾, by James Madison, son of Anteeo, son of Electioneer.

The fastest four-year-old trotter is Directum Kelly, 2:11¼, son of Rosa Ludwig, daughter of Anteeo, son of Electioneer.

The second fastest mile trotted by a stallion this year is the 2:11 by Tommy Britton, son of Liberty Bell, son of Bell Boy, son of Electioneer.

The fastest new stallion in the list this year is Milan Chimes, 2:13¾, by Chimes, son of Electioneer.

Klatawah, 2:06¾, the champion three-year-old pacer, is a son of Katie G., daughter of Electioneer.

Inferno, 2:15, the champion three-year-old pacing gelding for 1898, is a son of Diablo, 2:09¼, son of Charles Derby, 2:20, son of Katie G., daughter of Electioneer.

Quickly, 2:14¾, the fastest of the four-year-old geldings, is by Hummer, a son of Electioneer.

The fastest new stallion in the list this year is Donnough, 2:14¾, son of Electioneer.

Harness Racing Notes.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has selected Oct. 4 to 7 as the dates of its Fall meeting. The list of classes and purses will be announced within a few days.

Chimes, with a record of 2:30¾, is now the sire of twenty-nine trotters and sixteen pacers with records of 2:30 or better. Three of the trotters and two of the pacers are in the 2:10 list. True Chimes, 2:12¼, is the fifth colt of this get of Chimes to enter the 2:30 list this season.

C. J. and Harry Hamlin of Village Farm have sold to John F. Boylan of Newark the trotting-bred highsteppers King's Guard and The Friar for $2,000. They are five-year-old bay geldings, fifteen hands high, King's Guard being by Mambrino King, dam Favorite Chimes, and The Friar by Chimes, dam Snowdrop. The team will be exhibited at the leading horse shows this Fall.

China Silk will not be campaigned this year, her owner, Marcus Daly, preferring to breed her to Ponce de Leon. She is perfectly sound, and probably will be returned to the track next year.

Ambrose Young, a horse breeder, died in Lexington, Ky., July 21, aged seventy-two years. He is said to have bred Mambrino King, although the Trotting Register credits Dr. L. Herr as being the breeder of the horse.

At Village Farm, a few days ago, the great brood mare Windsweep, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam of Passing Belle, 2:08¼, and other fast ones, was killed by lightning. She was owned by John Benstead of Buffalo.

At Dallas, Texas, from Oct. 1 to 16, there will be thirteen days' racing, with $30,000 offered in purses.

A movement is on foot in Cincinnati to organize a trotting club to hold an annual Fall meeting over the Oakley running track.

After the bay gelding Mirable, by Kentucky Prince, had won the 2:33 trot at Poughkeepsie last Wednesday, taking the second heat in 2:16¼, he was purchased by Barney Demarest for $1,000. He was bred at Stony Ford and was sold at auction last Fall for $100.

The racing sulky of Bright Light, 2:08¼, weighs only twenty-seven pounds, and is painted red, white, and blue.

The New Jersey State Fair, which will be held at Waverly Sept. 5 to 9, has already closed six purses for trotters and pacers, and it now offers seven more for the 2:50, 2:40, 2:29, and 2:21 trotting classes, and the 2:33, 2:28, and 2:21 pacing classes. These purses will close Aug. 18.

Entries will close Aug. 16 for the races to be held in connection with the New York State Fair at Syracuse Aug. 30 to Sept. 2. Twelve purses of $500 each are offered for the 2:35, 2:30, 2:27, 2:23, 2:20, and 2:16 trotting classes, and the 2:30, 2:25, 2:20, 2:17, 2:14, and 2:10 pacing classes.

George H. Ketcham of Toledo has bought from Thomas E. Keating, the California driver, the pacing mare Rhoda Farrand, 2:11¼, for Walter Winans of London and Brighton, England, and will ship her to him this week.

Driver "Andy" McDowell has now to his credit the fastest trotter, Alix, 2:03¾; the fastest gelding, Azote, 2:04¾; the fastest three-year-old pacer, Klatawah, 2:06¼, and the fastest two-year-old pacer, Directly, 2:07¾.

James Butler thinks that his mare Intact, 2:19¾, is faster than her brother, Gayton, who has a record of 2:12½. Mr. Butler is saving Intact for next year.

Mattie Patterson, who took a record of 2:09¼ in winning the 2:16 trotting race at Cleveland, has been purchased by H. M. Hanna, brother of Senator Mark A. Hanna, for $8,000. After the engagements for the season are fulfilled, Mr. Hanna will drive her on the road and in the amateur races of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland, of which he is a member.

The controversy over the mile record to wagon, which was credited to both Elloree and The Abbot, was ended by the performance of N. W. Hubinger's mare Grace Hastings at Cleveland in covering the distance in 2:09½. Grace Hastings's record to sulky is 2:08, but her mile to wagon is thought to indicate that the limit of her speed has not been reached.

Early in the season N. W. Hubinger matched his mare Margaret against James A. Murphy's Emily for $2,500 a side, play or pay. Margaret did not show up well in her training and last week Mr. Hubinger authorized James Butler, the stakeholder, to pay the forfeit over to Mr. Murphy.

James Butler has explained the odd name of his fast four-year-old Directum Kelly, which has been the subject of considerable speculation. When Mr. Butler paid $400 to Monroe Salisbury for the colt as a yearling he named him after his trainer, John Kelly, who drove Directum to his record, and has since been distinguished from several other Kellys in the horse-training business by being called "Directum" Kelly.

WHEELER ON THE SURRENDER.

He Describes the Ceremonies at Santiago to an Alabama Friend.

The Tuscumbia (Ala.) Dispatch prints the following letter, received on Sunday from Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

Headquarters Cavalry Division, U. S. Army,
Before Santiago, Cuba, July 17, 1898.

My Dear Friend: We have just returned from the concluding ceremonies of the capitulation. Gen. Shafter and the other Generals, with their staffs, and one company of cavalry, marched out to the suburbs of Santiago at 9 o'clock this morning. We were there met by Gen Toral and his officers and a body of Spanish troops. They presented arms; at the same time the Spanish flag was hauled down from the Palace, and Gen. Toral was authorized to salute his flag by firing twenty-one guns. Gen. Shafter then gave to Gen. Toral the sword and spurs of Gen. Vara del Rey, who was killed in the fight of July 1. Gen. Toral then marched his troops back, and all his soldiers gave up their arms, which were put in the arsenal. The entire Spanish army then marched out and were put in camp without any arms about a mile and a half this side of the town—that is, to the east of it.

Gen. Shafter and myself then rode into the town, followed by the other Generals and staffs, all arranged according to rank, and were conducted to the Palace, where we were introduced to the Civil Governor, to all the officials, and to the Archbishop. We were then given a luncheon, and just before 12 o'clock a regiment—the Ninth Infantry—was drawn up in the plaza facing the Palace, and, as the clock commenced striking the hour of 12 the American flag (it was my headquarters flag) was hoisted over the Palace by Lieut. Miley, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and Lieut. McKettrick.

At the same time twenty-one guns were fired and the band, which was standing directly in front of the Palace, played "The Star-Spangled Banner." After it had played a few other tunes we rode out of the city in the same order as that in which we entered, leaving one regiment to sustain the civil authorities. Every effort is being made to have the Spanish troops promptly put on board ship and embarked for Spain, and it is hoped that the great bulk of the army, including my command, will be able to start for Puerto Rico within three or four days. We are changing our camps to-day to try and avoid the yellow fever infection. Gen. Toral stated that the surrendered troops number about 23,000. I inclose a leaf from the tree under which the negotiations for the capitulation were made. With high regards, truly your friend,

JOS. WHEELER.

Passing of the Rhode Island Clam.

From the Providence (R. I.) News.

A visit to our fish markets will convince the zealous Rhode Islander that one of our far-famed productions is rapidly disappearing; indeed, is almost gone. We refer to the Rhode Island clam. Two separate and distinct varieties of clam will be found in the fish market. One is about one and one-half inches in length, or smaller; the other three to four times that size. The smaller clam is the true Rhode Island product, but the larger ones are Cape Codders. They are as unlike in their flavor as it is possible to imagine, but both being sold and served here, the unsophisticated credit them as alike our product. This is to our discredit. But, owing to the wicked, wasteful way they have been dug, there are no large Rhode Island clams now.

TALK OF THE HORSE MEN

The Summer Horse Show Season Will Open at Long Branch on Thursday.

AN EXHIBIT AT SARATOGA

Owners of Poor-Class Thoroughbreds Do Not Take the Chance Now Offered at Brighton Beach to Earn Money While the Best Animals Are Away.

The Summer Horse Show season will soon be at its height, and in many places within a reasonable radius of New York squthe beauty will contest for blue ribbon One of the most famous of America's outdoor horse shows is that held annually Long Branch. This show, which will open on Thursday, promises to be the most successful ever given by the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, for most of the prize winners at the Horse Show Madison Square Garden last Fall will compete. The show will last three days and the advance sale of boxes, which is a fair sign of the outcome, promises a big financial success. A new departure at this year's show will be Governor's Day. The opening day of the show has been so named, and the Governor of New Jersey and a number of State officials are expected on that day.

Among the box holders are Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Jacob Rothschild, Edward Wasserman, A. B. Proal, F. W. Roebling, Mrs. D. M. Moss, Samuel Castner, S. T. Hook, J. Hidalgo, Richard Deeves, A. Lewis John, C. J. Coulter, Franklin Bien, S. T. Dunn, p

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have settled down at the Breakers. Many cottagers have called during the week to pay their respects. They found Mr. Vanderbilt comfortable and cheerful. Mr. Vanderbilt, with his wife, enjoys daily drives about the city and country, and apparently takes a great interest noting the many changes which have taken place since his departure for Europe nearly two years ago.

Newport has discovered a new cotillion leader in Milling Spencer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, who introduced Prince Victor Emmanuel to the Newport cottage colony. Mr. Spencer has led a number of young people's cotillions during the Summer, and was highly praised for his efforts. Reports have it that he is to lead with Miss French when her mother, Mrs. F. O. French, gives a dance next week. On the same evening Mrs. French, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. N. D. Clapp will give large dinner parties, after which the guests will drive over to Mrs. French's cottage to enjoy the dancing.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, and other cottagers will give dinner dances during the present month.

The Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show has already met with a very large number of persons who have signified their intentions of entering for the coming exhibition at the Casino next month, the Governors of which are doing everything possible to further the interests of the show. The list of classes are numerous and the prizes offered liberal.

Many persons here are taking deep interest in the future of the Ocean House in view of the report that the house is to be torn down and a large and modern hotel is to be erected in its stead. Newport is in need of such a hotel.

The hatless fad has had a boom here this week, as well as a loss. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., who introduced the fad, has worn a hat on several occasions during the week, which may be due to the fact that the young men of the permanent colony have taken on the hatless cure.

A pretty idea has been brought here by a manufacturer of cotillion favors, and already the novel change is in demand for cotillions—a manufactured Christmas tree on which cotillion favors are hung.

There seems to be a general desire that instead of holding the annual fête this August, a peace carnival be held instead, and it appears at the present time as if such an event would occur with a magnificent display of set pieces of fireworks. The cottagers will subscribe to the fund very liberally, as they have always done in the past.

Plans have been prepared for a handsome villa for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

The cozy quarters of the Newport Clambake Club on Easton's Point have undergone a number of improvements, which include broad piazzas and electric lighting throughout. The members have been giving a series of dinners and small dances there of late, and the pretty place has been in great demand for such jolly entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman have taken one of the De Logerot cottages for the season.

Major W. Astor Chanler, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, has been in Newport during the week.

Mr. Anson Phelps Pond and family have arrived for the season.

G. G. Haven has named his new villa Zee Dust.

George Agassiz, son of Prof. Agassiz, has returned after an extended foreign trip of exploration.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Green are entertaining Mrs. M. J. Blanchard and Miss Blanchard of Peabody, Mass.

Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett of the United States Military Academy is here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., are the guests of Miss Anna Sands.

Mr. Winthrop Rutherford is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Count Deym of London is visiting Lorillard Spencer.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, will shortly sail for Europe.

Mrs. Lars Anderson is the guest of her parents, Commodore and Mrs. Perkins, on Bellevue Avenue.

Ray Miller of New York is the guest of his brother, W. Starr Miller.

Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo and her daughter, Miss Kane, are at Kurzlor's for a few days. They will pass the latter part of the month here, as well as Horse Show week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, née Duer, will pass the last week in August here.

The Marquis de Merinville has returned to Paris, to remain until September.

F. C. Lawrence, Jr., of Newport, has rented the Case cottage on Kay Street.

Among those who have given dinner parties and luncheons this week are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. E. R. Wharton, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. H. M. Brooke, Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. T. M. Davis, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. J. W. Ellis, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. James A. Parker, Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. C. S. Beach, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. R. L. Gammell, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. James P. Messeroy, Mr. Cope Whitehouse, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Edward Parsons, and Mrs. A. M. Coats.

Casino registers include Robert C. Sands, G. O. McMillan, Center Hitchcock, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Count Deym, George Eustis, Prof. John McCrocker, F. W. Andrews, Jr., and Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane of New York are expected here next week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Sloane have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn

BAR HARBOR IN AUGUST.

Entertainments and Social Events at the Maine Resort—Personal Notes and Gossip.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 6.—August's first week has witnessed the usual change from the quiet July days. Still, there is backwardness in the entertainment which even the advent of August has not altogether remedied. There are rumors of one or two large affairs for the last of the month, but as yet nothing definite has been announced. It is reported that W. E. D. Stokes will give a large dinner, followed by a dance, at the Kebo Valley Club some time this month, and that R. Hall McCormick will give a similar affair at his Summer residence, Mizzentop, before the season is over.

The Malvern hop Mondey evening and the dinner parties which preceded it formed a fitting opening to August entertainments. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. Clarence Pell of New York, Mrs. De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia, Roger Foster and Charles Abercrombie of New York. Mrs. Pell entertained Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Charlotte Pell, J. B. Henderson, John Inglis, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster. In Mrs. Fox's party were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Mason, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Violet Willing, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Cochran, Mr. Fox, James Ross Todd, H. H. Thorndike, Radcliffe Roberts, and William F. Lewis. Mr. Foster entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman and Miss Marion Story.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick gave a dinner at Mizzentop Wednesday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Megargee Wright, Miss Willing of Chicago, Miss Madeline Smith, Mrs. John Mc. Young, Mr. Todd, Mr. John Inglis, Miss McCormick, Mr. McCormick, and Mr. E. Van Volkenburgh.

Mrs. W. W. Seely gave a yachting party to Somerville, where dinner was taken. Among the guests were Miss Grace Seely, Miss Helen Seely, Miss McCormick, Miss Bennet, Mrs. Seely, Mr. Hinkle, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bennet, Mr. McCormick, and Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney gave a dinner at Ban-y-Bryn Wednesday. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Miss Burnett, Louis von Goertner, and Prince Troubetzkoy; the Prince is visiting them.

Miss Furniss of New York gave a dinner Sunday evening, entertaining Richard Goodman, Miss Goodman, Frederick J. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Dana, Mrs. W. B. S. Clymer, and Mrs. Zimmerman.

Mr. and Mrs. William Laurence Green of Albany, N. Y., took a fishing trip to Webb's Pond last week. They were gone several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare of New York arrived a few days ago and registered for August at one of the principal hotels.

H. R. Duval, President of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, is expected in town next week. He and his family, with a large party of friends, will come in a special car to Mount Desert Ferry. They will spend the month of August at the St. Sauveur Annex.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Mason of Philadelphia have arrived and will spend the rest of the season at Bar Harbor. The Masons have always entertained very largely while here in past seasons. Mr. Mason is one of the founders of the Kebo Valley Club.

The Ladies' Club is more popular than ever this season. The homelike rooms of the pretty clubhouse are the scene of frequent private entertainments. In the early part of last week Miss Charlotte Pell of New York gave a fantan party to a small company. Mrs. J. Madison Taylor won the first prize, a beautiful little vase of rare design and workmanship.

On Thursday afternoon a whist tea was given by Mrs. Herbert Parsons. Mrs. Hale, the Misses Minot, Miss Amelia Morrell, Mrs. Dana, Miss M. E. Torrey, and Miss Crafts were present.

Mrs. Craige Lippincott gave a dinner at Reverie Cove Friday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Hinkle, Miss McMichael, Miss Doris, Miss Donaldson, Gist Blair, James Ross Todd, Mr. Ingals, Dr. Orville Howitz, and Mr. J. C. Biddle.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter gave a luncheon at Kebo Thursday, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Grace A. Clark, and F. O. Beach, all of New York.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle gave a ladies' luncheon at her Summer residence, Donaque, Friday. Those present were Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Charles W. Bergner, Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, Mrs. McCauley, R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Wooley, Miss Torrey, Miss Linzee, Miss Washington, Miss Wilson, Miss Matthews, and Miss Pell.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston of Morristown, N. J., arrived this week and are registered at one of the principal hotels. Mr. Livingston has always been one of the most active members of the Mount Desert Canoe Club.

George Cochrane gave a dinner at Aloha Tuesday evening, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frey, Miss Durham, Herbert Leeds, Miss Robinson, Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen, James Ross Todd, and Edmund Pendleton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin of New York gave a luncheon Thursday. Dr. Louis Starr gave a large party Monday evening. Mrs. Truxton Beale gave a dinner Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goddard entertained at dinner Wednesday evening.

Robert H. McCormick, Jr., with a party of Yale friends arrived in Mr. McCormick's steam yacht El Placita from a cruise up the Sound. The yacht will probably remain here during the remainder of the season.

Mrs. William E. Carter gave a pretty dinner at her cottage on Sunday evening. Among those present were J. Mercer Biddle, Mr. Ferdinando A. Yznaga, Mr. F. O. Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Doland.

Phoenix Ingraham of New York was in town Wednesday on his way to Northeast Harbor to visit the Goodriches.

The yacht Phroso, with its owner, Ralph Durrell of Boston, on board, was in the harbor a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman of New York are registered at the Belmont. Mr. Harriman, who is a brother of Joseph and Herbert Harriman, well known at Bar Harbor in seasons past, has not been here since the Summer of 1891, when he was still in college.

Miss Grace A. Clarke and Mr. H. Booraem, both of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon.

Mrs. Jules Reynal, accompanied by Miss Van Wyck, arrived yesterday and opened Cornersmeet. Nathaniel Reynal is expected in a week or so.

The yacht Camilla was in the harbor this week. On board were John Saltonstall, John Glidden, and Otway Byrd. All are Harvard men. They are cruising down the coast as far as Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York entertained at dinner at the Turrets Thursday evening. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Miss Gurnee, Miss Draper, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Slater, and Messrs. Bates, Inglis, Stinson, Pendleton, and Blair.

Among the New Yorkers who have registered recently at the various hotels are Miss Julia Southback, Miss Southback, Miss Kelley, Miss Bicknell, Mrs. J. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eickwort, Miss Eickwort, Miss S. Furniss, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Quinby, Theodore Cooper, J. T. Tucker, Miss Tucker, Dr. J. C. McGillicuddie, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shieffelin.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

July Was Neither Gay Nor Prosperous, but August Promises Better.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—August has opened more hopefully at the Pier than had been anticipated, for July, it must be admitted, was neither a prosperous nor a gay month here. Contrary to expectations, the war excitement kept many of the Pier's regular visitors at home this year, and business men specially, whose families have visited the resort for years and who have been in the habit of spending Saturday and Sunday here with them, finding they could not be away from their offices, did not send their families here as usual. With the waning of the war excitement, however, and the prospects of peace, the Pier has taken on a different aspect this week, and familiar forms and faces which had been sadly missed are now again in evidence.

The polo tournament, which has been in progress for the past ten days on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club, closed to-day. The tournament, with the exception of the last two days' play, was carried on under adverse weather conditions, and on two or three days the players were almost lost to view in a thick and humid fog. The play was good, on the whole, but not as brilliant as in past Summers, owing to the absence of many of the crack riders in Cuba or in the various military camps. The spectators were not as numerous, either, as usual, owing to the smaller number of visitors at the Pier and to the disagreeable weather. The tournament will now be transferred to Newport, where the games will begin next week.

The completion of the new electric trolley road between the Pier and Saunderstown, a distance of seven miles, gives a long-needed rapid land communication with Newport, while the ride in the cars over the beautiful country between here and Saunderstown should make the line well patronized. From Saunderstown a ferryboat connects across the west passage four or five times a day with West Jamestown. The traveler then takes a bus for a mile to Jamestown, across Conanicut Island, and thence goes by ferry to Newport. When everything is working smoothly, the trip should be made between the two places in a little over an hour. The new steamboat Manisees—so called from the Indian name of Block Island—now runs between the Pier and Newport around Beaver Tail Light on Sundays as well as week days. This last innovation is of great benefit to the Pier, which has always needed some Sunday means of communication by water with Newport, and enables the Newporters to spend the day and lunch here and business men to have the day here and take the night boat to New York.

The iron pier, which has been built out from the bathing beach just north of Sherry's pavilion, is about completed. It is not viewed with favor by the cottage owners and Summer visitors, who fear that it may bring, through the means of excursion steamboats, large and riotous crowds from Fall River, Providence, and other near-by towns on Sundays. Narragansett, even more than Newport, has been fighting for years past the excursionists, and, although the fears of her people may be exaggerated as to the influence of the new pier, there is undoubtedly some ground for their apprehension that its building may injure the social atmosphere of the resort.

August has always been the chief month of the season here, and travelers unite in the assertion that a fine August Sunday at the Pier is a sight that can only be equaled at Trouville in France. The bathing has been exceptionally fine during the past week, owing to the prevalence of east and southeast winds, which have made a fine surf, and the scenes on the beach at the noon hour, especially on Sundays, are gay and animated. There is nothing especially new or startling in bathing costumes this Summer, but as of old, some of the leading belles of Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York daily array themselves in most becoming bathing suits and disport themselves like mermaids in the surf. Sherry's bathing pavilion is very well patronized, and the swimming pool is always surrounded by a throng of spectators.

The Wednesday and Saturday dances at the Casino, which rather dragged during July, are now crowded and gay. It is too early as yet for the final decision as to the leading belle of the season, but Miss Polk of Louisville and the niece of the Russian Ambassador Mlle. Cassini are thus far the most admired of the young women here. Mrs. Oscar L. Richard and Mrs. Hoffman Miller of New York are the most popular of the young matrons at the Mathewson, where, next to the Casino, the social life of the Pier chiefly centres, and the Misses Harris of Richmond, Va., three petite and charming blonde sisters, are also very popular and much admired. Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore have arrived for their fifth or sixth season at the Revere. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo are also at the same house.

The Village Improvement Society, in which all the leading cottagers and Summer visitors here are interested, has held several meetings of late, and contemplates an entertainment to secure needed funds in the near future. The universally popular charity, the Red Cross Fund, has also been the beneficiary this year through several entertainments of late.

AMUSEMENTS AT LENOX.

Golf Continues to be Most Popular—Work for the Red Cross Fund Goes Steadily On.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 6.—This has been a very quiet week in Lenox, as many of the cottagers are making their annual visit to the seashore. There has been as ever a good deal of golf playing, and a number of the cottagers drove up to Pittsfield to attend the final day of the "Jahr Markt" which was held there on Tuesday under the direction of Miss Eagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden left a few days since for their usual visit to Bar Harbor. They will return to their country place here for the Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Schermerhorn, and Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham also went to the seashore this week.

On Monday David W. Bishop, Jr., went up to Pittsfield on his auto-mobile and had a match game of golf at the links of the Country Club with Walter L. Cutting, son of Col. Walter Cutting of New York and Pittsfield. Mr. Bishop won the match by three up, although Cutting was ahead for the first nine holes. Mr. Cutting is getting to be an expert golfer under the instruction of Valentine Flood of the Pittsfield links. A match was played on Thursday by these same men at the Lenox links. The links are now open on Sundays for the use of the members. No caddies are allowed and each man has to carry his own clubs. There has always been considerable opposition to having golf played here on Sunday, but it has finally been decided to rescind the rule forbidding it and let each member decide for himself what he wishes to do.

Mr. David Bishop Jr., attracts much attention when he goes out on his new motor tricycle, as it is the only one ever seen in Lenox, although they are very common abroad. The motor to his machine is of one and three-fourths horse-power and he can easily run twenty-five miles an hour. It is a '98 model and weighs 200 pounds. Its price was $325.

Mrs. Knickerbocker of Albany has returned to that city after having spent several weeks in Lenox.

Among the guests at the Curtis House this week are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Alden and John Victor Alden of Lawrence, L. I. Notices have been sent out to the members of the golf club that tea will be served at the golf links Saturdays Aug. 13 and 27, and every Saturday in September.

Mrs. Arthur Cumnock of Rye, who has been the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Cutting, at their country place in Pittsfield, spent a few days this week among her friends here. She is the possessor of a very beautiful mezzo-sbprano voice and afforded much pleasure to those who were fortunate enough to hear her sing. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster are now settled in their beautiful new country house. It had been their intention to open their house with a large reception, but owing to the death of Mrs. Foster's mother the past winter, they will not do so. Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., who has everything in the way of pleasures and conveniences at Erskine Park, has had a nine-hole golf course laid out on this estate, which is well adapted by the natural configuration of the land to such a purpose.

B. K. Stephens of New York is having extensive alterations and improvements made upon the cottage which he recently purchased and will occupy it as soon as it is completed. Miss Marjory Oberstaffer of Philadelphia, who has been the guest of Miss Witherspoon, has returned home. Over $4,000 has been collected here for the Red Cross fund in which Miss Furness is interested, and of which Miss Barnes is the treasurer.

Among the heaviest taxpayers of the cottagers on the recently published tax list are D. W. Bishop, who pays $1,084; John S. Barnes, $1,046; G. G. Haven, $1,254; Morris K. Jesup, $1,380; George H. Morgan, $2,455; G. W. Westinghouse, $1,449; John Sloane, $1,906; John E. Parsons, $1,273; R. C. Greenleaf, $1,087; Mrs. Grace Kuhn, $1,070; Hamilton Kuhn, $1,211. Miss Barnes went on Monday to the Adirondacks, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, at the Adirondack lodge. Helen's Memorial Home at Lenox is filled with fresh air children, who come on in installments of 100 or so for two or three weeks' stay. About 200 of them with their teachers and friends went to Pontoosuc Lake in Pittsfield on Wednesday, where they enjoyed a picnic.

SUMMER AT STOCKBRIDGE.

News from Naval Officers Who Have Gone from This New England Resort.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 6.—Frank L. Warrin of New York has purchased a fine estate of 100 acres of William A. Nettleton, and will at once begin the erection of a summer residence on an attractive site near the country place of Mr. Nettleton. Mr. Warrin and his family will occupy the farmhouse on the place while their new home is building. Mrs. Botsford of Chigo, who is occupying the Joy cottage this season, gave a very pleasant tea at the Casino on Saturday. There was a large attendance of the Summer people, who were entertained with music by Miss Sanford and recitations by Mrs. Richards.

Edward M. Teal of Chicago has arrived at his Summer home here, Berkeshire Hills farm. Mr. Teal is one of the leading insurance men in Chicago and was formerly a resident of Stockbridge. Miss Isabel Camman is the guest of Mrs. John Winthrop at Icy Glen farm. Vernon M. Davis, a former Assistant District Attorney of New York, is a guest at the Red Lion Inn. Mrs. Davis will be with him. George W. Butts, Jr., and Miss Elsie Trowbridge, who represented the Stockbridge Golf Club at the mixed foursomes tournament in Lenox, did themselves great credit, finishing second.

Letters have been received here from Lieut. Marcus S. Miller, son of Brig. Gen. Miller, written from Honolulu, where he had stopped on his way to the Philippines in charge of the collier Nero. Complimentary mention is made of Ensign Webster, another Stockbridge naval officer, in Commodore Schley's report of the engagement of Santiago. Bernard Hoffman was the guest of Prof. Hoffman over Sunday. He is connected with the Coast Signal Service at Fire Island. Senator George F. Hoar and Miss Hoar were in Stockbridge this week at the Red Lion Inn. On Thursday the Berkshire Historical Society held its meeting postponed from last week, notices having been sent out that it would be held "rain or shine," the Town Hall being a refuge in case of rain. There was a good attendance. Rev. Dr. Lawrence made a brief address of welcome. The address of Henry D. Sedgwick included a sketch of Judge Theodore Sedgwick and Miss Catherine Maria Sedgwick. Dr. Henry M. Field and some others made appropriate remarks.

ASBURY PARK LIVELY.

A Large Number of Summer Visitors, but a Scarcity of Young Men.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 6.—This week marked the high tide of the Summer season in Asbury Park. The resort to-night contains its wonted midsummer crowd of pleasure hunters, and for a month to come the hotels and boarding houses will be taxed to accommodate the throng. Then the season will begin to ebb, but the present indications point to an unusually profitable September for the hotel men. The humid weather for the past fortnight sent many thousands to the shore, and Asbury Park especially profited thereby. The same condition prevails across the lake in Ocean Grove, where thousands of happy Methodists are enjoying the special religious meetings now being held daily.

Asbury Park is just now surfeited with religious meetings. No matter where you go—on the beach, in the parks and public squares—one runs up against a crowd of singing men and women. These open-air services are being conducted by the Salvation Army, the American Volunteers, and Col. Hadley's new Church Army. The latter this week offered as a special attraction a stereopticon exhibition depicting the famous Passion Play as given at Ober-Ammergau. The American Volunteers frequently hold meetings in front of the fashionable hotels and exhort the guests to repent and be saved before it is too late. Complaints are made that the missionary work is being overdone, especially when the evangelists are permitted to talk on the ocean promenade.

The State camp at Sea Girt, seven miles south of this place, continues to be an objective point for the bicyclists stopping at the hotels. Every day one or more hotel bike clubs pedal to Camp Voorhees and spend several hours inspecting the reservation and chatting with the boys in blue. The soldiers also find the Park a pleasant spot to while away their furloughs, and every night the ocean promenade is dotted with the gayly-uniformed patriots.

Great preparations are being made by the Junior Order of American Mechanics of New Jersey for the celebration of American Day—Thursday, Aug. 18. The members of the order, and they are 30,000 strong in the State, will come here on that date to participate in the annual reunion and parade, and the committee in charge are counting on having at least 5,000 uniformed men in the procession.

A National circuit bicycle meet will be held on the grounds of the Asbury Park Athletic Association on Tuesday, Aug. 16, when Jimmie Michaels, "The Welsh Rarebit," will be one of the stars. Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Corbett are spending the Summer here, but thus far the fighters have avoided a meeting. This week both scrappers appeared on the Asbury Avenue Pavilion at the same time. Those who recognized the pugilists expected a fight, but were disappointed, for the champion and former champion, after posing on the board walk for the benefit of their admirers for several minutes, departed in opposite directions. Corbett remains the favorite with Asbury Parkers, although his lanky conqueror strives hard to convince the populace that he is the only original gentlemen in the solar plexus business.

The amusement directors at the fashionable hotels are sighing for the war to cease in order that the young patriots now fighting for their country's flag may return home and come to the seashore for rest and recuperation, and, incidentally, help them out in their efforts to procure male partners for the lone maidens at the hops and card parties. The same trouble has been experienced for years past, but this Summer the young ladies at the hotels outnumber the youths twenty to one—a ratio that, if continued, will play havoc with social events. It is no unusual sight at the hotels this Summer to see the ballrooms crowded with pretty buds, with scarcely a man in sight. Oftentimes the young ladies, in their efforts to keep up appearances, draw lots to see who shall masquerade as youths. Those who draw the short straws are to be considered men for the time being, and are supposed to play the gallant by treating their partners to ices and talking the small talk that the society youth indulges in at the seaside dance. At a progressive euchre contest at a fashionable hotel the other evening there were twenty tables in play. When the game began, of the eighty players, sixty-five were women. The young ladies set up a howl, and the proprietor was appealed to. That individual searched the house for additional young men, but the round-up was not a success. As a last resort he rushed out on the board walk and appealed to the first crowd of youths he could find to come over to his hotel and prevent a mutiny by consenting to join the card players. The boys, realizing that they had a good thing, drove a sharp bargain with the perturbed boniface, and only consented to pose as martyrs after he agreed to give them a sumptuous luncheon and several cold bottles after the game was over. In years gone by invitations to the weekly dances at the swell hotels were limited to young men who produced references to the director of amusements. Now, however, the lines are not drawn so tightly, for the only requisite now required to receive a card is that the applicant can dance or play euchre and owns a dress suit.

The Summer School of Theology now in session in Ocean Grove is attracting a large number of theologians from all parts of the land. The Rev. J. E. Price of the New York Conference is Dean of the school, which is conducted similarly to Evangelist Moody's school at Northfield. The Faculty is made up of professors from the leading colleges, who lecture daily on Bible history and theology. The Rev. Casper Rene Gregory, D. D., of the University of Leipsic, Germany, described to-day "How Manuscripts Are Made," and the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, lectured on "Brains." The sermons to-morrow will be preached by the Rev. Dr. B. P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and Dr. Bristol.

This afternoon the Camp Meeting Association was presented with an American flag, said to be the largest in the country. The principal addresses were delivered by Bishop J. N. Fitz Gerald and Gov. Foster M. Voorhees. The flag will fly from the large pole at the foot of Ocean Pathway, on the shore front.

The most prominent visitors this week included Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, United States Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas, Congressman William McAleer of Philadelphia, former Senator H. S. Little of Trenton, former Mayor Edwin Stuart of Philadelphia, Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York, the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Marcus D. Buell of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Casper Rene Gregory of Leipsic, Germany; the Rev. Dr. F. M. Bristol of Washington, Mayor Welling G. Sickel of Trenton, and Mayor Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken.

AT LONG BRANCH.

The Increasing Number of Visitors at This Resort Find a Variety of Amusements.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—Real Summer weather, with the thermometer registering in the 90s, plenty of good bathing, fishing, driving, and an elegant variety of high-class entertainments have been the programme here during the week. The weather was of the sultry kind, and those persons who are lovers of bathing spent a large part of each day in taking a dip in the ocean. The chief attraction of these hot nights seems to be at Pleasure Bay, where nothing but high-class entertainments are placed before the Summer guests and cottagers, and it was not only for one night, but every night. This week brought together at that place the most fashionable audience that has been witnessed there since the opening of Pleasure Bay under the present management. "Pinafore on the Water" has made such a hit that Manager A. D. Chandler has decided to carry it along another week. About 2,000 persons have been in attendance each evening.

Next week will be horse show week, and everything is getting in readiness for one of the finest exhibitions of the kind that has yet been held. Secretary J. P. Casey says: "Give us three days of fine weather, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, and we will give the public one of the best shows they ever witnessed." The entries this year are far ahead of any other year, and a large number of horses are arriving here daily. The following-named persons will enter their horses this year: M. A. Frank, P. J. Fitzgerald, T. E. Gordon, Jr.; Grand & Elliott, George Gould, Master Kingdon Gould, George S. Gagnon, Geid W. Healy, Philip Heraly, Joseph E. Widener, T. M. Hilleard, W. M. V. Hoffman, Miss Holloway, James T. Hyde, James B. Kellogg, L. Ketcham, Miss Amalia Kinsner, Albert Byre, Mrs. J. Ballin, Henry L. Blum, Batonia Driving School, I. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. A. M. Blasdell, John F. Baudoine, Mrs. E. Benjamin, W. H. Bull, Richard F. Carman, Edith Colferd, Dr. Joseph M. Creamer, Jr.; W. Stanton Elliott, Elberon Fire Company, William Totterall, Solon L. Frank, R. M. Lord, Philip Lehman, Francis J. Nolan, Theodore Offerman, Oceanic Fire Company, M. G. du Plauty, Charles F. Proctor, George M. Pullman, Jr.; George S. Ryer, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.; J. Rothschild, W. M. Scheftel, D. M. Smidt, J. Seligman, John H. Sniffin, Strauss & Hexter, Lewin Haylty, E. T. H. Talmage, J. Stevens Ulmin, John Wallace, Miss Anna E. Barbour, and Charles F. Bates.

A very enjoyable affair took place at the Brighton Hotel on Wednesday evening. It was a pink domino dance, and all the guests, young and old, took an interest in it. Each person present was attired in pink. Mr. C. H. Rivers, Jr., had charge of the entertainment. The persons present, mostly New Yorkers, were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Rix, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. De Hamel, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Flyn, Dr. P. H. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lombard, D. C. Calvin, Mrs. Addie Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kuhn, Miss K. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. John Casey, Mrs. A. Norton, Mrs. J. Russell, Mrs. E. G. Ames, Mrs. Louise Sheppard, Mrs. P. L. Lantry, Mrs. Gertrude L. Coakley, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, Mrs. E. M. Salmon, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Speyo.

To-night a subscription dance and garden fête were tendered to Prof. Charles Schwab, musical director at Hollywood, by his friends and patrons.

W. F. Dryden and family, Col. Cruser, M. Rossin, R. Limberger, and L. Loomis and family all left Elberon for the mountains during the week for a brief stay.

A large party of Ocean House guests and their friends, to the number of seventy-five people, had a clambake at Port Jefferson, Pleasure Bay, this afternoon, at which Mr. Richard Croker was the guest of honor. Landers's Orchestra of New York helped to make the affair most agreeable. Mr. Peter McDonald acted as toastmaster, and the toasts were responded to by Mr. Peter Dooling, Henry Hughes, Stephen McPartland, Hugh King, and others. Among those most active in planning the affair were Mr. and Mrs. Luke McDermott, Mrs. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McPartland, Stephen McPartland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDonald and family, Miss Annette McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce and son, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Greentree, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Danton, Mr. L. Rabel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hughes and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Traynor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelley, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh King.

S. W. Fairchilds and family left their Monmouth Beach cottage this week for a brief stay in the Adirondacks.

More than usual interest is being taken in the ladies' tableaux at the Country Club, Monmouth Beach, which is to be given on Aug. 11. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. John McKesson, and Mrs. W. B. Horton. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of the club.

The Monmouth Beach Golf Club is a very progressive organization. It is in charge of the following named officers: Col. William Barbour, President; H. B. Vanderhoef, Secretary, and G. W. Vanderhoef, Treasurer. The club has one of the finest seaside golf grounds along the Jersey coast on the Shrewsbury property, which contains 100 acres of land and the homestead. There is an excellent prospect that in the near future the golf club will be the owner of the grounds, and that the homestead will be converted into a clubhouse.

Nelson Brown, who has been summering at Elberon up to the present time, has gone to Kaaterskill for a couple weeks.

Two Counts are being entertained at the Elberon Hotel, Count des Garrets, Paris, and C. L. De Sola, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wells are guests at the Elberon Hotel. Mr. Wells has just returned from a European trip.

Howard Pancoast of Philadelphia, who is a Lieutenant in the volunteer army, visited Elberon a few days ago in company with Mr. J. Warburton, Mrs. Howard Pancoast, and Miss Gertrude Pancoast. Mr. Pancoast and Mr. Warburton sailed this week for Puerto Rico.

C. T. Reckendorfer of New York, who has been summering at Elberon for the several past seasons, has had ground oroken at that place for a twenty-five-thousand-dollar cottage.

Maurice Untermyer, who is occupying one of the Hollywood cottages, entertains many of his friends each week by driving them over the Rumson Road and giving them a Pleasure Bay clambake.

Assemblyman Joseph J. Green of New York, with his family, is summering at the United States Hotel.

On Saturday night, Aug. 13, a children's grand fancy-dress carnival will take place at the Ocean Hotel, and elaborate preparations are being made for the occasion. Under the direction of Prof. Rivers, seventy-five children are rehearsing every day upon the hotel lawn.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council of New York, is spending a pleasant Summer in the Drexel Cottage, West End.

On the first day of the Horse Show Proprietor Hildreth of the West End Hotel will have elegant music out upon the hotel lawn, and at night fine fireworks will be displayed.

On inquiry at the different Summer hotels and among the business men of the town it is learned that the past month, July, has been the best July they have experienced since the closing of Monmouth Park race track.

Mrs. Abner McKinley and Miss McKinley have been the guests of Mrs. I. V. Brokaw at Elberon during the week.

Among the new arrivals at the Elberon Hotel this week were Mr. George Widener and family of Philadelphia.

The latest arrivals at the Hollywood are Herbert A. Loeb, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Gaynor, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Henry Scheuerman, George H. De Witt, William B. Smith, R. Graham Wordward, J. P. Caddagan, Morton H. Meinhard, Alfred A. Cook, Theodore W. Myers, F. W. Lafrentz, Henry B. Fromme, Isaac Fromme, E. L. Gifford, Adolph H. Hottemoth, Henry A. Gumbleton, J. H. Haviland, Mrs. J. H. Comstock, James B. Large, and L. F. Howe, all of New York.

At the United States Hotel the

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The veterans of the civil war are interested to know something of the patriotism of their descendants, and if the children of the next generation prove to be chips of the old block. They are not counting only masculine descendants, either, but giving the fathers credit for the patriotism of their daughters. At least one veteran association—that of the First Regiment and First Battery of Rhode Island—is to have the names of all sons and daughters of its members, who have enlisted in any way to serve in the present war with Spain recorded in a book prepared for that purpose. A circular postal is being sent out asking the member to whom it is addressed to send in before the 15th of August information as requested in the following paragraphs:

"If you have a son who has entered the service of the United States in any capacity, will you kindly send his name in full, age, branch of service, date of enlistment, date of muster, rank, company, regiment. If in the navy, give rank, name of vessel, and date of enlistment.

"If you have a daughter who is a nurse in any hospital, or is serving in the Red Cross Society, please give name, date of entering such service, where such service is being rendered, and any other information that may be added to the record."

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He was a very nice dog, as all dogs are to the people who own and care for them, and though he would not be known to the dog fancier as anything but a mongrel Newfoundland, his life would have been dear at any price to the young woman who owned him. He was clever and intelligent, and he knew many tricks. One of these was, when a ten-cent piece was placed upon his nose, to throw it lightly into the air and catch it in his mouth.

There was a youth who spent many of his spare moments at the house. He was something of a ne'er-do-well, but with no special harm in him, and not overblessed with money. But on the special occasion of which history relates his financial condition was something above par. He had, with other small change, in his pockets a number of silver dollars. Perhaps the Newfoundland was somewhat particular about the persons for whom he displayed his accomplishments; at any rate, he had allowed the ne'er-do-well to place a ten-cent piece upon his nose again and again without apparently noticing it. Then a bright idea struck the youth.

A ten-cent piece was a small thing on the nose of a large dog—he would hardly know it was there. Now a dollar would be worthy of his size. So he tried one, and that dollar was too much of a temptation for the dignity of the dog. But he was not accustomed to playing with such heavy pieces, and perhaps he miscalculated the force with which it would fall into his mouth. The dollar was hardly on his nose, when it flew into the air, descended, and then there were two stead of the one ordinary movement he made to catch a silver piece.

Snap! he had caught it in his mouth, and then followed quickly a smothered, throaty sound, and the dog was sitting up in a dignified manner looking away into the distance with an unconcerned air, but the dollar was gone.

There remained, however, a young man looking absolutely nonplussed and disconcerted, and a girl shrieking with laughter, who declared that her dog should not be killed for all the silver dollars in the world.

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"Look out for snakes on blackberry bushes," says the girl. "Don't they say that before the fall of man snakes walked or climbed trees, or something of that kind? Well, I didn't know they did anything like climbing trees now, unless it was in tropical countries, but it seems they do. I found the other day the loveliest big clump of blackberry bushes with a good many ripe berries on it. I was just beginning to pick some of them when just in front of me, almost at the top of the bush, I saw a little snake curled up, his tail coquettishly tucked through one of his folds, sunning himself and apparently blinking at me. Perhaps such an experience would not happen to any one else. I sometimes think I am a natural snake-charmer. There is never a snake or a worm anywhere around but it finds me in some way."

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One of the best ways to study birds, and one which ought not to phase the athletic girls of to-day, is to climb trees. Mr. Davis of Staten Island says he often does this, and it is very satisfactory. It brings the observer into closer range of the birds, and they are less diffident when the observer really comes up to them. They are not accustomed to seeing enemies of such large size in treetops, and they may possibly think a new and gigantic specimen of bird has made its appearance, and are rather more inclined to be friendly. One very great advantage is that the treetops are above the mosquitoes, which often make life miserable for the student in the woods below. They do not care to make lofty aerial flights, and the treetop student is out of their reach.

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"I could give people points about how to climb mountains and wade streams in a silk-lined gown," says a clever woman botanist. "When I go off on short expeditions with my husband, I never know where we are going to be, and usually on the way it is necessary to look respectable. We can't carry a trunk for a few days' trip, and we have a certain few things, such as dry shoes and stockings, that are necessary, for we are sure to get wet in our tramps.

"I had an experience the other day. I wore away from home my light woolen suit, silk-lined skirt, and jacket. We went to the mountains and stopped at a hotel, where I was appropriately dressed, but not for the trip which followed the next day. We climbed the mountain, wading up a mountain stream to get the treasures we were after. With a newspaper and four safety pins I improvised a satisfactory mountain costume, and, though I was soaked up to and above my knees, my gown was not injured in the least.

"When we got into the wilds and away from civilization, I took my jacket, tied it by the sleeves around my waist; my dress skirt I turned up around my waist, and over it my longest underskirt, which protected it entirely, and fastened them both around my waist with my four pins. I wore a blouse waist, which was all right, but as, unfortunately, it rained, I protected that by taking a newspaper, making a hole in the centre through which I put my head, leaving it standing out on either side over my shoulders, protecting them entirely. To protect my hat I took off the trimming.

"When the work was completed, I had a satisfactory if somewhat unique mountain costume. In it I climbed the stream all day. I sat on a wet rock in the rain and ate my luncheon. When we had nearly reached civilization again, I retrimmed my hat with pins, took off my newspaper shield, unpinned my skirts, put on my jacket, and I was a respectable member of society again. I had been soaked above the knees, but, changing shoes and stockings and leaving off a short skirt that was wet, I was all right for dinner, and not the least the worse for my experience in body or apparel. I took a brand-new sun umbrella with me, too, and that also survived the trip."

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Apparently the hat worn well down over the eyes, which was worn here some time ago, and has now about disappeared, has just reached Germany, or the eyes of the German comic artist. The style was never what might be called ladylike in effect, though it had a certain style, as it was affected by women who wore good clothes, well made, and who knew how to wear them. The German artist has an original idea which might increase the convenience of the hat if it does not its ladylike appearance. He presupposes that for a short woman wearing such a hat it is impossible for her to see the face of her tall escort, and to obviate this difficulty he shows in the Fliegende Blaetter a black hat of the sailor shape with two eyeholes cut in the down-tilted rim, which give it the coquettish effect of a black mask.

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The woman who has original ideas and does her own sewing takes white skirts that she makes or those that she buys, and on the lower edge stitches the old-fashioned double-pointed rick-rack braid. It is stitched through the centre, leaving the points of one side of the braid below the edge of the skirt. With the ruffle of the skirt above it, or even on a plain skirt, it is hardly noticeable, and, being practically everlasting, it does not have to be replaced, and it is a wonderful saving to the skirt which soon frays with the best of care.

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Electric cars are useful for saving children's lives. And this is not after the fashion of the pin cure, which preserved all the children who did not swallow the pins. The electric cars can be credited not only with saving the lives of all the children they do not run over, but as actually saving the lives of the children who ride in them. A Washington physician made this statement recently to a writer of The Washington Post: "You can hardly calculate," said the doctor, "the good that a ride into the country does a baby who is fairly prostrated with heat. It is possible to find along the lines of the electric railway places where the temperature is 20 degrees lower than in town. The cool, fresh breeze after a stifling hot day in a close room in town means a new lease of life for a child. I wonder that some fresh-air society does not charter a car on some of the lines and reserve it in the evenings for mothers with sickly little children, letting them ride free. I don't know of any charity that would be cheaper."

All of this applies equally or with more force to New York, and it is strange some one has not thought before of giving charity trolley parties. As the doctor says, it is not an expensive way of doing good, and the value would be incalculable. It only needs to be put in practice.

***

An old-fashioned housekeeper, one of the good old kind, who have, and deserve to have, a reputation for housewifery, prepares one dish in a way which always delights her friends. It is a vegetable, the little white squash, the small variety with scalloped edges not much larger than an apple. These she takes when they are very young and the seeds tender and edible, and cuts them into little round cakes, perhaps 2½ inches in diameter, and not an inch thick, and dips them in egg and cracker crumbs and fries them. They are delicious, as much better than eggplant as can be imagined, and they resemble that in taste more than anything else. It is worth trying, and is sure to be adopted as a new dish wherever it is tried.

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Squirrels do not confine their places of residence to the parks. Especially in the region of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where there are disconnected houses with grounds and trees, the little animals take up their residence and become great pets with the families. On the grounds of one large Flatbush house there are several little gray squirrels which have become very tame and climb around the windows of the house and are fed on the stoop. They are the most comfortable pets that can be kept, for they require no care and can be left without trouble when the house is closed in the Summer.

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"The most difficult thing for me to become accustomed to when I was first married," says a New York matron, "was having a light in the room after I had gone to bed. My husband always reads himself to sleep. That is one of the afflictions of having a husband with brains which must be quieted and soothed. But I have become accustomed to it now, and I wait until he is asleep and then put out the light. Talk about getting up to light the fire in the morning! That is nothing to putting out the light at night."

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There ought to be an auxiliary society for the prevention of cruelty to children. The auxiliary should do its good work among the ranks of mothers who want to make their children happy in their own—the mothers' own—way, and not the children's. There was one of these mothers in a car going to one of the beaches the other day. With her was, among other children, a boy of about nine or ten. The boy was standing, but finally a seat was vacated just in front, which the mother wished the boy to take. How to get it was the next question. The boy started one way, only to be pulled in another. He was willing to go the other way, but then the mother had decided that still another was better. She pulled the boy around by the arm, talking incessantly, until finally he refused to move at all. Then a friendly neighbor decided that she would come to the rescue and offered her broad lap as a seat for the small boy. That was the last straw. Sit in a woman's lap in a public car! Of course he wouldn't, and he struggled vainly, but with an effort on the part of the mother and neighbor he was made to sit down, looking miserable and unhappy.

"Did you see that?" said one woman who had been looking on to another. "What would you do if you were that boy?"

"Do," said the other woman, hotly and perhaps thinking of the story books of her youth, "I'd jump off the car and run away to sea."

But the boy was not old enough to get so far away from the parental hand, but when, in a few years, he does, the mother will never understand why her kindness has been so strangely repaid.

***

A bright woman in New York who is fond of cake had a bright idea one day which has resulted in her having cake more often than she had been in the habit of having it and of starting a new kind of bargain counter. Not far from her lived a woman who did a big business in home-made cakes. They were delicious cakes, made of the best materials, and consequently somewhat expensive. They were not made always to fill orders, but kept on hand to supply the general demand. "What does become of all that cake?" thought the woman cake eater to herself one day. "I know it isn't always sold, and it must be a dead loss to her. Now, I wonder if she would not like me to buy her cake at a reduced price sometimes when it is two or three days old. I'll ask her."

"Do you have a bargain counter for cakes?" she asked the woman the next time she felt cake hungry.

The woman had never heard of such a thing, but when the idea was explained to her she laughed heartily. It was a very good idea, she said. She had to have her cakes for regular sales very fresh, and if the cake lover wished to constitute herself a bargain-counter purchaser she would start the counter. She does not advertise it, for if she did every one might wait until her wares had reached the bargain-counter state, but she carries it on privately, and she and the cake lover and a few other economical mortals are all better off for the arrangement.

***

People who only see the front walls of

THE official tests by the Agricultural Department of the United States Government show the Royal to be a pure baking powder, superior to all others in leavening strength.

It therefore makes purer, more wholesome and economical food than any other baking powder or leavening agent.

Royal Baking Powder is more convenient for use than cream of tartar and soda and makes finer-flavored food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

churches never know to what practical uses they are sometimes put. A book might be written about churches in New York which, after a while, have gone into business, but that is after they have ceased to be churches. But some churches serve practical purposes before that. The Little Church Around the Corner, in Twenty-ninth Street, is a long, low building with a large expanse of wall which forms the background of a number of house yards on Thirtieth Street. People who are observing and happen to look from the rear windows of these houses the first of the week see long lines of white clothes, the family washes, out drying, and the clotheslines on the rear supported by hooks driven into the wall of the church building. Facetious people say this is all right, for cleanliness always should come next to godliness.

'LIZA WITH THE BROOM.

I.

Just as soon 's I get to playin'
Noah's ark or train of cars,
Out there in a nice warm kitchen,
Trouble 's in for me—my stars!
'Long comes 'Liza with the broom:
"Look out now, I've lots to do;
Clear your duds out of my way—
Can't be bothered here by you!"

II.

Then I think I'll try the stoop;
So I move as meek 's a lamb.
Get to playin' nice as ever—
Out comes 'Liza's broom, ker-slam!
"Come, now, boy—you're in my way!"
Out she flies. "I've got to sweep!"
My Noah's ark, my cars, and me
All go tumbling in a heap.

III.

"Want to sweep me off the earth?"
That's how I talk back to her;
But it's not a mite of good—
'Liza comes with such a whir,
Sweepin' dust right in my face,
That I have to cut an' run,
Glad to hurry from a place,
Where there's not a bit of fun!

IV.

When I have a little boy,
He shall play just where he likes,
Litterin' up the kitchen floor
All he wants to, makin' kites,
Pastin' scrapbooks, playin' cars—
Jolliest place in all the town;
There shan't be a 'Liza then
Always bossin' my boy 'roun'!

—HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER in August St. Nicholas.

TWO GIRLS IN PARIS.

The Artist Tells of the Fun They Had —Sunday Pancake Breakfasts, Dinners, Dances, and Much Hard Work.

"Yes," said the young artist, reminiscently, as she sat on the pretty vine-covered plazza sipping café frappé, "there is a good deal of fun as well as hard work studying in Paris, and I must say Eugenia and I had both when we were there. None of the students worked harder than we did—that was what we went there for—and I don't believe there were any of the girl students who had any pleasanter times or were more popular. Perhaps the latter was because we had a cuisine and knew how to cook. Talking about cooking reaching the hearts of men, it goes straight to the hearts of men and women both.

"But weren't we disappointed in the American Girls' Club when we first reached Paris!

"We thought it was a regular snare and delusion, and after all that had been written about it, too. During our first few days there we thought of writing to all the newspapers in America to contradict all the nice stories that appeared in the magazines. We had written ahead for rooms, so we knew we were all right when we reached Paris, though we didn't either of us know a word of French. A friend who went over on the steamer with us put us on one of those 'busses where all your luggage goes on top, and we went off to the club, thinking we were all right. The clubhouse is an old monastery or abbey, or something of that kind, very charming.

"Well, when we reached there there was no one to be found who could speak a word of English, and apparently we were not expected. There were only the French maids to receive us. No one else could be found; we could not make ourselves understood, and what do you think of not an American girl coming to our assistance. Well, after about an hour some one did come who could speak English, and then we were told that the rooms we had engaged had been rented because we had not come in the morning, as had been expected, and they did not know whether they could give us other rooms or not.

"Just think of it! Wasn't it aggravating? Of course it gave our first impression of the Girl's Club anything but a roseate hue. They knew we were to come on a certain steamer, and we could not agree to come in at a certain hour. Well, finally, they found a small room that we could have, but there were no bedclothes, and they could not know as they could get us any, but that also was arranged after a time.

"But the American girls!

"Wouldn't you suppose that some of them would have come up to speak to two strangers from their own country? But not one of them did, neither in the dining room nor in the library. It made Eugenia and me feel horribly lonesome. And we heard, too, afterward, that they had an idea that we were very wealthy girls, and that they were very anxious to see us. The first girls to speak to us were a couple who had just come from Italy. They had been there two or three days without knowing any one, and they were feeling just about as lonely as we were.

"We did come to think a great deal of the club after a time. They gave us a lovely room, the haunted chamber, way up in the top of the house and reached by winding stairs. There was an excellent library at the club given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and open to any American girl, and every afternoon tea was served at 5 o'clock. The great trouble there was the cliquishness of the girls themselves.

"But though it was generally pleasant we were not altogether contented. We wanted to entertain our friends and Eugenia wanted a piano. We had begun to have a very pleasant time immediately. We knew some rather swell men, we had invitations to the Men's Club, and our callers gave us a certain standing in the house. Then there was a very charming woman there, a wealthy woman who came over for the music, who was very nice to us and offered to chaperon us anywhere we wanted to go in the city, or, if we wanted, to go to Italy at any time.

"But you can imagine that receiving your friends in a room where fifty or sixty girls were coming and going all the time was not altogether pleasant. Every one knew every one who called upon you, and just how many calls they made, and it would be circulated right and left, and you would hear of it everywhere. We could receive women in our room, but not men, though we would have been glad to have been chaperoned to any extent. So we decided finally to take rooms somewhere.

"Mme. Vitte of the Vitte Studios took us around to find rooms, and we took two at Mme. Blank's Studios. It was more expensive than living at the club, but it was much pleasanter. We had to pay $9 apiece, $18 for the two studio rooms, and we usually prepared our own meals.

"Of the rooms, one we called the dining room—that was Eugenia's room, and the parlor, which was my room. Our kitchen was a little stove back of a screen in a little hall leading to the rooms. We used to do our shopping at one of the halles or market places near the Gare Montparnasse. Such picturesque places as those markets are with whole families of peasants, who come into the city bringing everything that you can imagine and sitting in the little stalls arranged so prettily on either side of the passageway, the women themselves wearing flowers and looking as attractive as could be. You could buy everything there, and for such reasonable prices. A leg or a wing of a chicken or any amount of anything you wanted. And such nuts and grapes, and so cheap. We used to feast upon them. We could get half a pound of mushrooms for 20 cents, and they would last us from one market day until another. We would have fads, and make a run on one thing until we were tired of it, and then get something else. The only French we knew at first was the one word 'combien,' how much.

"We were working hard all this time from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 at night. For our social life the Blanks, where we were, gave Saturday evenings, where all the people one would like to know were to be found, and there we met a great many people. The whole place would be thrown open on those evenings, and we had very jolly times. Our rooms were opened with the others, and we had made them very pretty. The Blanks' rooms were lovely with Oriental rugs for the floors and hangings. But on Saturdays they had the floors waxed for dancing. Sometimes for fun we would play games like hunt the handkerchief, and there was always café frappé or punch for refreshment.

"We began to give Sunday afternoons of our own soon after we took the rooms, and about once a month some of our special friends were invited to Sunday dinner. We would give them roast lamb and baked potatoes—things they could not get anywhere else. We had become acquainted with a great many persons through the Saturday evenings, and through our own friends. We were invited to everything at the Men's Club, and as we knew so many nice men we were always sure to be invited to everything at the Girl's Club and asked to bring men with us.

"One of the two American girls from Italy whom we had met on our arrival at the club delighted in telling long stories about our good times, perhaps in a little spirit of revenge, and she allowed herself to romance delightfully, so we stood very well at the club. But while we had our own friends among the girls there, I don't think we ever quite forgave some of the girls for not being a little more friendly when we were strangers.

"One feature of our Sunday mornings was our breakfasts. We used to entertain our friends and give them coffee and cream pancakes, and occasionally we made fish-cakes for them. Oh, we were very popular. We had a little maid, Marie, whose services we shared with Mrs. Blank. After breakfast Sundays we would go off somewhere. These were 'Dutch treat' trips, or sometimes for some of the younger boys we would pay for all. We felt at liberty to ask them to go with us when we wished to. The older men sometimes paid for us, and we made it up to them by giving them dinners.

"Then Sunday evenings there was the service in the Vitte Men's Studio at the end of the Impasse du Maine Church. No one staid away from that. The Rev. Dr. Paten of Philadelphia had charge of it then. There was a little bit of a short prayer and an address, and three-quarters of the service was music. I never heard such music in my life. It was not restricted, and we heard such things as 'The Palms' and 'The Holy City.' I heard them as I never expect to hear them sung again. No one stood too high to come there and sing. We had all the best American singers, and French singers came, too. We had different Americans to make addresses. John Wanamaker addressed us once, and the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton used to come.

"After the service the seats were put back and light refreshments were served, and it was just like a reception.

"We gave a Valentine's Day party to return all the hospitalities we had received, and, really, I think it was the prettiest affair of the season. It did not cost so very much either, for we did everything ourselves.

"We had chicken salad, and bought the chicken where we could have it cooked; sandwiches, which we cut in the shape of hearts with scissors; we bought some meringe shells and filled them with whipped cream, and had wine jelly with different kinds of candied fruits in it, and café frappé.

"We had the whole of the Blanks' studio, lighted with Japanese lanterns, and music, for Eugenia had set her heart upon that. We wanted to have mandolins, with the players hidden upon the balcony, and the mandolins tinkling all the evening, but we didn't get them. Instead, we found a man who played the violin, but he did not know who he could get to play the piano with him unless his mother would be willing to allow his brother to come, and he promised to find out for us. The brother was a prodigy, a boy of twelve, the prize pupil at the conservatory. Well, he came, but to tell the truth, his music was not very satisfactory. He played beautifully, but he was accustomed to serious music, and he didn't know anything about dance music. But the evening was a success. For the Valentine prizes we had two brown prizes for the first prizes, and two gargoyles for the second prizes.

"We left our rooms rather sooner than we intended to, because Mrs. Blank had a chance to rent her whole studio, and we were quite willing to leave a little while before we went off for the Summer to give her the chance. We went to the Senator's Hotel then, the Hotel Foyot, and as the restaurant there was high-priced, we took our meals at different places, going sometimes to plain little cafés with uncovered wooden tables, places such as we would not think of going to at home, and at other times going where we would find the celebrities. We met Dr. Paten at some of the restaurants we visited, for he lived with the students.

"Did we have any trouble being without a chaperon? No, and we never met with the slightest incivility in all the time we were there. Our callers never staid late in the evening. They were all workers, as we were, who had to be up to go to work in good season in the morning.

"There was a little inconvenience sometimes in our having such small apartments where the dining room and parlor answered for our own private rooms as well. I remember at one time we were going to a ball, and before we were ready our escorts came. They had to be taken into Mrs. Blank's dining room. Mrs. Blank was going out, and as she did not like to leave the grate fire, and Marie, who went home at night, had gone, she had put it out. The men had put their own fire out preparatory to being away for the evening, and so had come to us early to keep warm. We could hear them groaning piteously for us to hurry, as they were freezing."

Extravagant in Cartridges.

"There," said Mr. Sportsman to his wife, "you see how it would have been if I had bought you a revolver and then not taught you how to use it. There's that school teacher out West, who has shot a negro who tried to climb into her room, firing six shots into him. You see, she was as much afraid of her pistol as she was of the man, and so she plunked away at him as fast as she could draw the trigger. All you want to do is to know how to shoot, and, if need be, fire to frighten the man away. That woman made a great mistake; it was a reckless waste of cartridges."

WOMEN CAN ORDER DINNERS

That Is, Culinary Poems Perfect in the Estimation of Gourmet and Bon Vivant.

AMERICAN CUISINE IMPROVED

We Live More Simply, Oscar of the Waldorf Says, and Women Equal or Exceed the Men in Preparing a Menu—A Summer Dinner.

"They say," said a woman the other afternoon, speaking to Oscar of the Waldorf-Astoria—the only Oscar—"that a woman doesn't really know how to order a dinner; that she may have very fair ideas upon the subject, but that when you come to ordering a really first-class and original dinner it takes a man to do it. What do you think about it?"

The American woman is really coming into her own. She has always in common with all other women been said—and erroneously, as everything credited to any special instinctive power in woman apart from her sympathies is erroneous—to have a certain ability for housekeeping and cooking, but as for knowing what to eat and how to eat it more than this so-called instinctive knowledge she has never had an ounce of reputation. Man, the bon vivant, the gourmet, has originated, prepared, and eaten the famous dishes of the world from time immemorial as romance and history alike relate, and gained no small honor thereby.

This has been, however, in the days when eating for women has been worse than a crime, an error in taste. She ate to sustain life or partook prettily of nectar and ambrosia; even Cleopatra dissolved pearls in wine. Now woman, a healthy animal, may eat, say what she eats, and even play at the rôle of gourmet, if she likes, and she can order a dinner. This is what Oscar of the Waldorf says:

"There are lots of bon vivants in New York who know exactly what they want for a dinner," said Oscar, in answer to the question, "and they know when it is served that it is a dinner, and the man who serves it knows it. But there are plenty of women who can do the same thing. I should say that a woman can order a dinner just as well as a man. Instead of men being able to order a better dinner than women, I should think it would be just the opposite—the women do the best. I should say, anyway, there are as many women as men who understand ordering perfectly.

"Of course the bon vivants have nothing to do but think of what they want, but I want to give credit to the women as well as the men. There are a great many of them who know exactly what they want, and never ask for any suggestions. They have more taste for the dainty details of the table than the men. They give orders about the flowers and the colors, and take a great deal of pride in having everything perfect."

"How about women's luncheons?" asked the woman.

"There is nothing to say about women at luncheon. We find that American women are as busy as the men. They come in in a hurry, take a quick lunch as a man does down town, and go off again. Sometimes the luncheons are a little more elaborate than at others, but that is just as it happens. As a rule, women take a very light luncheon."

"Aren't we Americans living better altogether than we were?"

"Americans are living in much better taste now than they have been. They have fewer courses, and the cuisine of this country has become about perfect. We used to say that the Frenchman was the bon vivant, but it is getting very hard to please the American, for his way of eating is so perfect."

"With regard to wines, do American women drink more wine than formerly, and do Americans know better how to select their wines?"

"All Americans drink more wine than they did some years ago. Americans drink a good deal of wine for the reputation it has; they go by the sound of the names a good deal. There are some, of course, who know what a good wine should be."

"Do people usually make their own selections for a menu?"

"For small dinners they do, some of them, but for a large affair like a ball they tell how much they are willing to pay, and then the whole thing is arranged to agree with the money to be spent."

The woman—or man—who knows how to order a good dinner knows also that it must be according to the season, a lighter dinner for warm weather. Here is a menu that Oscar recommends for this weather:

Cantelope.
Cup of clam broth or bouillon, hot.
Crab ravigotte, cold.
Entrée—Snipe, mousse of chicken or boneless squab, bourgeois style.
Small salad as the chiffonade.
Coupe St. Jacques, a new Paris ice cream made with fruit.
Black coffee.
With this dinner Rhine wine would be served.

Here is Oscar's receipt for the mousse of chicken, from his, "The Cook Book":

MOUSSE OF CHICKEN, VENITIENNE.

Take the raw white flesh of a chicken, four ounces; take the nerves and skin off, then beat it to a fine pulp with a seasoning of salt, cayenne pepper, nutmeg, and white of a raw egg, pass it through a fine sieve, afterward work it in a bowl with four spoonfuls of double cream and eight spoonfuls of whipped cream.

Butter some molds and give them a coating of pistaches, which have been peeled and hashed very fine. Fill the molds with the batter you made previously. Cook them in their molds in a bain-marie, which is simply a pan of hot water, for about ten minutes.

Serve in a plate with a rich brown sauce, with almonds and parsley hashed, mixed in it.

The salad is made as follows:

CHIFFONADE SALAD.

This salad consists of all the salads in season. For example, lettuce, romaine, chicory, escarole, tomato, beets, and celery cut in long slices.

The dressing for this salad is made as follows: Take one hard-boiled egg and mash it as fine as possible with a fork; then add two pinches of paprika and a pinch of salt, half a teaspoonful of French mustard, a teaspoonful of hashed chives, a teaspoonful of hashed estragon, two tablespoonfuls of oil, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Add this to the salad, mix it well together, and serve.

"But I am so glad to know that you think a woman can order a dinner as well as a man," said the woman.

"Yes," said Oscar, "and the men would do well to let the women do the ordering. They would get better dinners and get them cheaper. A man orders a dinner and walks off, but it is seldom that a woman doesn't say before she goes: 'Now, will you please tell me what that will cost?'"

GUILTY.

Most righteous, venerable, upright judge,
I stole a kiss from her,
And now she bears poor me a grudge,
And you are arbiter.

A guilty plea I enter here—
You once were young yourself;
The lights were low—no person near,
And—look upon the elf.

I stole the kiss, I have it still;
It is not mine, alack!
But willingly, if 'tis your will,
I now will give it back.

—TOM HALL in Harlem Life.

FEMININE FRILLS.

This is the time in the year when any ordinary woman with an ordinary purse can go up on Fifth Avenue for her millinery and get "Any hat in this window for $5."

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Even Old Glory is on the bargain counter. First quality Chinese silk flags can be bought by the dozen at half price.

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Among other things that are at half price now are silk waists. Some of these are the latest importations in that line. They are made up elaborately with lace, and have a little foreign air that is very chic, though perhaps no more so than is given by our best American modistes. These are waists that will be pretty for all Winter wear, for dressy occasions. A waist that at the beginning of the season cost $40, now can be bought for $20. The plainer silk waists of first-class makers, that were $8 and $10, now sell for $4 and $5.

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Every bicyclist should have a canvas or denim cover for her bicycle. Any woman with a little ingenuity can make one. An oblong round piece, made the length of the space from the handle bars to the end of the saddle, forms the top, and two side pieces, rounding out to cover the wheels, are sewed at either end and to the top. This is a great protection against dust and rust. Patterns can be obtained for these if necessary.

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"Bring me some ice cream and iced coffee, right away," said the man at the restaurant. "I must cool off, and then you can bring me an omelet." If that had been a woman's luncheon, every one would have said: "Oh, the unhygienic foolishness of women!"

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It looks strangely out of place to see that wise and humorous gentleman of Sterne's, Tristam Shandy, selling on the book counter for 15 cents. It seems a reflection upon his worth, although he is well and respectably bound in cloth.

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The spots are literally knocked out of some of the latest things in belts. Where there were big knobs or nail heads around them, there are now steel or brass rimmed holes. These are cooler than the solid leather belts, but they are all stiff and warm for Summer wear when the whole body feels the need of relaxation.

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The provident woman is taking her Winter furs to the dealer for alterations and repairs, and ordering her new garments now. The work on furs is now going on. As in everything else, the work for one season is done during the previous. The styles for furs are in, and the dealers will often make a reduction when the work is done at this time.

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"Heaven on Earth for the Babies" is the shop name for a hammock for the little people. It is a small hammock of strong canvas, which retails for $1. It has sides that pull up rather high to prevent the baby from rolling out.

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It surprises many people to see how many books there are to be found dealing with the great outdoors. There are books of birds, flowers, trees, and insects. The greater number of the popular writers on these topics are charming people, who love the subjects of which they write and make them thoroughly interesting to the ordinary reader and observer. At this time of the year all the outdoor books are grouped together, and they make a pleasant showing.

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Among the latest arrivals from Paris are trunks. They are from a celebrated trunk maker, and are exquisitely made. They are covered with canvas outside, showing the maker's monogram and a conventional design in brown. The strips of wood are light and tough, brass is used for binding and clamping together, and the finest canvas lines the inside. They come with and without a series of trays, and the upper trays have places at the sides for toilet brushes, &c. They range in price from about $75, for the most expensive, to half that price, for the smallest.

MODERN GRANDMOTHERS.

You "wonder where they've gone to, those
grandmothers of yore,
With such quaint old nursery jingles, that
we always cried for more,
With their spectacles and aprons, and their
ruffled muslin caps,
And their puffs of snowy hair, and their
broad enticing laps?"

Why, they've gone, dear, with the children
of those old and happy days,
When little ones were little ones, in
thoughts and acts and ways;
When everything was different and simpler
lives were led.
Those days are gone, "the times have
changed," with that, the whole is said.

The grandma of the "modern child" must
crimp and talk and dress,
If not, I fear, the modern child might love
her grandma less,
For lads and lassies of these days are critical, I ween,
With a grandma of "ye olden time" they
wouldn't once be seen.

But, after all, beneath the dress, and this
we won't forget,
That grandma's grandma, now as then, her
love is ours yet.
And if the children turn to her—demand her
love and care,
They'll find that underneath it all the grandma's always there.

F. S. A. in Boston Transcript.

COMMON POISONOUS PLANTS.

Poison Ivy Is Most Frequently to be Found — Preventives and Remedies.

There are two varieties of poisonous plants which poison by touch, and which Summer ramblers in the country or at the seashore more frequently come across than others, and which they should be most careful to avoid. These are the poison ivy and the swamp sumach, both plants belonging to the sumach family.

So much has been said concerning the poison ivy that it seems hardly possible that it should not be known and recognized by every one, but it is to be found so frequently and its leaves take on such a brilliant decorative color in the Autumn that it finds many victims.

"I have met a great many people in the electric cars at different times," says a New York woman botanist, "with their hands filled with the ivy in the Fall, and I have told them that it was the poisonous ivy. It grows on trunks of trees, on fence posts, and runs along the ground on the seashore. It is almost impossible to exterminate it.

"There is a great difference about people in the effect of the ivy, and a great difference in the same people at different times in their lives. Some people are practically immune from the poison. I always used to handle it with no trouble, or, perhaps, only a few blisters upon the hands. But I was most seriously poisoned at one time by handling a newspaper in which sprays of the ivy had been wrapped.

"I was eating my luncheon at the time, and I suppose some of the juice from the freshly cut plant was upon it, and I probably conveyed it to my mouth. My face and hands were swollen, my eyes closed, and I was confined to the house for a week. The blisters seemed to become confluent upon one wrist, which had one enormous blister, and left a scar which I have still. Possibly some of the juice fell upon that spot on the wrist. The swamp sumach has not the bright foliage in the Fall, though the fruit is attractive, and there are not so many people who come in contact with it.

"Probably the best way to become immune is to have a severe case of poisoning, but the remedy cannot be recommended, and it is better to keep at a safe distance. I know one elderly woman who is poisoned whenever a breeze blows over her from poison ivy as she passes it in driving. One may at one time be immune, then be poisoned, and again become immune."

The poison ivy is distinguished from the Virginia creeper by the three fingers or leaflets of the ivy instead of the five of the creeper. The latter is beautiful enough and plentiful enough to supply all the desire of the searcher after natural beauties, and the ivy can be very well left to those who know how to handle it.

To treat these poisons a correspondent of The Scientific American gave a list of remedies some years ago, which were published in that journal. Being simple and easy to obtain under most circumstances they are given. They are for the poison ivy, sumach, and poison oak.

"The milky joices of these shrubs," says the writer, "are neutralized and made harmless by almost any alkali. Strong suds made from soft, or potash soap, white lye, ammonia water—four or five teaspoonsful to a pint of common water—or a little saleratus dissolved in water make good washes for the purpose. These washes may be used as preventives or as remedies.

"White lye is made by throwing a couple of quarts of the ashes of hard wood—hickory, oak, or any other variety—into a pail of water. Stir and let it settle. The clear liquid is white lye and is a good wash.

"First, as preventives, when one is going or thinks he is going to be exposed to the influences of these plants, wet every part of the skin that is uncovered with one of these washes, being sure to let it dry on the skin without wiping. This treatment protects the skin from the influence of poisonous plants. After one has been exposed, or fears so, the same treatment should be followed, always remembering to let the wash dry on the skin. If the skin poisoning has actually taken place, use the wash freely, keep cool and quiet, keep the diet light and cooling, and the bowels open.

"If much of the skin is involved in the inflammation, some caution may be needed in applying the washes. I once knew a case where the inflammation, which was on the hands and face, left the skin and settled on the lungs. For a few hours it seemed as if every gasp the patient took would be his last, but a very large and strong mustard poultice on the chest at last brought the poison out, but a cough which lasted for months remained."

In a very recent bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Washington, V. K. Chestnut, writing of poisonous plants, says that the poison sumach—poison dogwood, poison elder, poison ash, all of which are names given to the same plant—has claimed more victims to its poisons than any other, and, therefore, has come to be regarded as the poisonous plant of America.

The poison has been found to be a non-volatile oil, therefore insoluble in water, but readily washed off the skin by alcohol. Alkalies, Mr. Chestnut says, render the poison inert, but the oil is more easily destroyed, it has been discovered, by an alcoholic solution of the sugar of lead.

It is not desirable to use strong alcohol, which is apt to be irritating to sensitive skins, but a weaker grade of from 50 to 75 per cent. To this powdered sugar of lead is added until no more can be absorbed. This makes a milky fluid, which should be well rubbed into the affected part several times in the course of a few days. The itching is allayed and the spread of the infection stopped. Poison sumach, poison ivy, and poison oak Mr. Chestnut gives as the order of the strength of the poisons. That is from some general observations, and is not considered as absolutely to be relied upon, different people differing so entirely at times as to their immunity to the poison.

If people knew that there was danger of prosecution and loss in case of poisoning occurring from poisonous plants upon their property there might be more efforts made to destroy the poison ivy than have yet been attempted. A person is held responsible in England for cases of this kind by the common law, and a New York jury recently gave $3,500 damages to a plaintiff who was poisoned by poison ivy in a cemetery. Animals are not usually affected externally by poison ivy, and some of them eat the leaves without evil effect.

Many other common plants contain a dangerous poison if eaten, and mothers with children should recognize them. The familiar wild ladies' slipper and the lily of the valley are among them. Jimson and bittersweet are better known as poisonous.

Poisoning, as with the ivy and sumach, is one of the most unlovely affections of the skin. There would seem to be nothing romantic about it, but there is at least one woman who always claims that her husband first fell in love with her when she was in the worst and ugliest tortures of poisoning from ivy. Every cloud has a silver lining.

MORE DEFENSES FOR CANADA.

Navy on the Lakes to be Increased, Coasts to be Fortified, and a Naval Reserve Created.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—In connection with the announcement that a revision of the agreement of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the great lakes, will form one of the subjects to be considered by the conference of United States and British Commissioners at Quebec during the present month, the interesting fact has come to light that the British Government is about to take some important steps looking to the defense of the Canadian frontier and of the coast line, on both the Pacific and Atlantic.

It is probable that, as a part of this system of military defense, the Commissioners representing Great Britain and Canada will propose a modification in the present existing regulations concerning the construction and maintenance of war vessels on the lakes. As it is understood that the United States also favors the abrogation of the present restrictions, it is considered here as quite likely that, as one result of the coming conference, gunboats flying, respectively, the union jack and the Stars and Stripes will not be so rare on inland waters in the future as they have been for the past three-quarters of a century. It now appears, according to evidently well founded reports, that the negotiations between the two Governments have reached an advanced stage, and that the Imperial Government has

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Temples Made with Hands.

With reverent and unceasing care,
Striving to make divinely fair
That house of God, the human thought,
Scholars have toiled and saints have wrought
With passionate zeal, the centuries through,
To shape man's mind and soul unto
A certain form, a certain creed,
Like some great minster-shrine, indeed,
Clear-carven, stately, aisled, and dim.
"Behold God's house! Come, worship Him,"
They cry. "He dwelleth only here!
Acknowledge Him with holy fear."

Yet, lo! outside the temple walls
God's sunshine just as sweetly falls;
Beyond its outer gate still lies
A world of pain and sacrifice;
Beyond that world, a universe
Not to be summed in prayer or verse.
Omnipotence must still transcend
The finite mind that knows an end,
And still life's questions, still life's needs,
Must overflow all human creeds;
Nor is God's majesty so small
That human hearts can hold it all.

Always the temple which we raise
Shuts out the sound of wider praise,
Shuts out the glories of the light
Which streams from out the infinite;
Always our bonds of time and space
Limit our vision of God's face.
We know in part—how then can we
Make plain each heavenly mystery?
Yet still the Almighty understands
Our human hearts, our human hands,
And, overarching all our creeds,
Gives His wide presence to our needs.
—PRISCILLA LEONARD in The Outlook.

Can the Queen Abdicate?

From Harper's Magazine.

There are not only pecuniary and constitutional difficulties in the way of abdication. The Queen, however, is not only Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, she is also Empress of India, reigning sovereign over more Moslems than the Grand Turk, and of more Africans and Asiatics than any other civilized monarch. Abdication would be misunderstood by most, misrepresented by some, and resented by all of them. Death they know; a living ruler they understand. What is abdication to the border tribes of the Hindoo-Koosh, to the lake-dwellers of Nyassaland, Uganda, or the fierce tribesmen of the Soudan? From an imperial standpoint a sceptre dropped from the hand of the Great White Queen can be borne aloft in her lifetime by no successor.

In many parts of the world the British raj is personified in the little lady who, sixty years ago, said to those who told her that she was a Queen, "I will be good." In some parts of India she is actually worshipped as a goddess. In her lifetime the native races of the empire will either look to the Queen as their ruler, or they will assume that something has happened that saps and neutralizes British power. These imperial considerations as to the effect on Asiatics and Africans were also in the minds of the Ministers when they unanimously refused to advise the Queen to rest from the crushing burden of the crown.

Why Spaniards Have Made a Mess of It.

David Hannay in The Pall Mall Magazine.

The Spaniard, who has once more come before the attention of the world, inspires those who really know him with somewhat mixed feelings. Mrs. Carlyle said of De Quincey that she alternately wanted to hug him and to toss him in a blanket—to hug him because he was such a charming little man, and to toss him in a blanket because of those aimless, shiftless habits of his which made him well-nigh intolerable to a punctual, hard-headed Scotchwoman. When one has reached the point of knowing the Spaniard intimately—not only on his social side, but in business—one ends by feeling about him very much in this way. Those who do not know him at all, or at second hand, may take him for a ferocious creature who only rouses himself from sloth to indulge in excesses of cruelty. This picture is about as like the real man as is the old Continental idea of the brutal Englishman who sells his wife at Smithfield and commits suicide from spleen.

That he is capable of cruelty is true, and so are other races. Nothing would be easier than to make a list of abominable massacres running all through French history down to the Commune of our own time. Yet we are not asked to call the Frenchmen cruel—at least, not to say that what peculiarly distinguishes him is his cruelty. It can, of course, be answered that, if other conquerors and settlers have sins to be recorded against them, they have ended by establishing order and civilization and the Spaniard has not. To that his best friends find it difficult to make a satisfactory answer, and they are unable precisely because they do know him and his weak point. If one wants to explain fairly why he has failed in the world, the answer must be that he is the most unbusinesslike of mankind.

Untruthful Clocks.

Robert J. Burdette in the Ladies' Home Journal.

When I am traveling I never put the slightest confidence in a household clock. A hotel clock I can depend upon. There are too many watches in a hotel—good watches, watches whose absolute correctness means money to the commercial man, who regulate the traveling life of this country. A lying clock would be spotted in a quarter of a second, and the unhappy clerk scourged with pitiless sarcasms therefor. In the course of my wanderings up and down this part of the globe I missed a few trains and lecture engagements by depending upon clocks in the homes of my friends.

Having thus paid for my lesson—fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, I think—by my own computation of the value of my lectures (set ahead a little bit, you know, it may be a trifle fast; I haven't time to look up the exact figures,) I withdrew all my trust from mantel clocks, especially the highly ornamented marble-and-gilt variety with silver bells or cathedral chimes.

How Spain May Stew in Her Own Juice.

From The Spectator.

Spain is not a modern State, but a mediaeval one, and if thrown back on mediaeval resources would feel more at ease than she does now. Suppose the worst comes to the worst, that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are lost, that American ships coal safely in Teneriffe and Minorca, and that Cadiz and Barcelona are both blockaded, and where in all that series of misfortune is there ruin for Spain? Spain lives by corn and olives and vines, and they will not cease to grow; by breeding sheep, which will produce just as much wool; and by digging out minerals, which will be entirely deaf to the roar of dynamite cannon. The goods she sells will all bear a slight increase of price, and can all be exported without difficulty or danger through Portugal or France. Her navy is extinguished, but what was the use of it? and her army is already refilled to its war strength of 200,000 men, all burning with hatred of America.

Her people are not dependent upon trade, but upon agriculture and mining, and will go on plowing and digging as unaffected by warships off the coast as if they were working in another planet. The repudiation of the debt will ruin a class and impoverish some towns, but it will positively enrich the army by leaving more revenue for its pay, and make taxation lighter for the people. As for the danger to the dynasty, that depends upon the army, which could enlarge and enrich Spain if it accepted Prim's counsel and brought in the Braganzas; while as to the discredit of statesmen and Deputies, Spain at the bottom of her grim and sardonic heart holds the former to be fatuous rogues, and the latter to be a tribe of nominees intent on pillaging her resources.

Prize Money in 1762.

From The Nineteenth Century.

To the English victors of Havana belonged the spoils, and very rich and important these were.

Besides the nine Spanish men-of-war found intact in the harbor—which, added to the three sunk at the entrance and to one or two others captured outside in the course of the operations, formed about one-fifth of the naval power of Spain, and seriously crippled her for the rest of the war—no less an amount than three millions sterling was realized in prize money by the capture of this wealthy city.

Of this great sum we are told that Albemarle and Pocock, as commanding respectively the land and sea forces, received no less than £122,697 each, while Commodore Keppel's share amounted to as much as £24,539, and doubtless his brother, Major Gen. Keppel, received an almost equal sum. Thus the Keppel family benefited by this expedition to the tune of considerably over £150,000, and it is recorded that Gen. Eliott, with his share of the prize money, purchased the estate of Heathfield in Sussex, from which he afterward took his title. Such were the solid rewards obtainable in war in the last century, when the profession of arms was for the successful soldier considerably more lucrative than it is at the close of the nineteenth century.

Questions of Population.

From The Westminster Review.

In the United States and Canada the increase in population is about 20 per cent. per annum, but this is partly owing to immigration from countries already full. In South America, owing to the general unhealthfulness of the country and the mixed composition of the inhabitants, the increase is only about 5 per cent. per annum, it being an acknowledged fact that mulattoes and half-breeds cannot rival the purer races.

The vast colonies of Australia are fast filling up, and there is an annual increase in population of about 30 per cent., and this, as in the case of the United States and Canada, is partly owing to the enormous immigration from other parts of the world. Still, in comparison with England, Australia has at present a small average population to the square mile, and this is the country that congested Europe will look to as a harbor for her surplus population. Africa has during the last few years been well explored, and from all accounts the centre of that vast continent seems to be unfitted for other than the native inhabitants. Africa has an area of about three times that of Europe; the population is roughly estimated at 205,000,000.

We will now come nearer home, and look at our own teeming population; that of Ireland is 145 to the square mile, Scotland 135, whereas that of England runs up to about 497 to the square mile. The population of the British Isles in 1891 was 37,880,764. The increase in the population of London has been most remarkable. In 1801, the census showed 864,000 inhabitants, in 1811 there were over 1,000,000, in 1851 there were 2,362,000, and in 1881, 3,815,534, while at the last census, in 1891, there were 5,633,806, being an increase of about 47 per cent. in the last decade, but many suburbs have been added since 1801. Statistics show that the population of this immense city, the largest in the world, doubles itself in about forty-three years, and it is not improbable that in the year 1934 the population may attain the enormous magnitude of upward of 10,000,000 of souls.

Early Sabbath Morning.

In dear old days up country,
Before I went from home,
Oh, very sweet and saintly
Did the Sabbath morning come,
With footsteps hushed and quiet,
Whatever wind might blow,
And I'd hear father singing
As he walked to and fro.

The fragment of a hymn-tune
In tender lilting air
Would early as the dawn-light
Come floating up the stair,
Now martial and triumphant,
Now soft and sighing low,
But I'd know 'twas father singing
As he walked to and fro.

And in the darkened parlor,
Where he had knelt to pray,
And crave for us a blessing
At the very break of day,
I'd hear his dear voice lifted
From his pure heart aglow,
And it hallowed Sabbath morning,
As he walked to and fro.

Long years have passed since father
Sang in those quiet hours;
He's found the happy country
And the fields of fadeless flowers,
But still on Sabbath mornings,
I wake, and soft and low,
I yet can hear him singing
As he walks to and fro.
—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in The Youth's Companion.

Spanish Brag in Manila.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Both the great island possessions—in the West and East Indies, respectively—which are now the seats of war between Spain and the United States, were for a time during the last century possessions of the British Empire. Havana and Manila were both captured by Great Britain in 1762, and Cuba and the Philippines occupied. A very rare and interesting "Plain Narrative" of the capture of Manila was published by Rear Admiral Cornish and Brig. Gen. Draper in reply to accusations of infringement of the capitulations made against these officers by the Spaniards. Their own allegations are sufficiently strong: "Through the whole of the above transactions the Spaniards, by evasions, avoided complying with the capitulations in every one respect, except in bringing the money from the Misericordia and Ordentacara, (ships,) which it was out of their power to secrete. They basefully and ungratefully took up arms against us after having their lives given them. They preached publicly in their churches rebellion," &c.

At the peace of Paris, however, (1763,) which concluded the Seven Years' War, Canada, Louisiana, and various islands in the West Indies having been ceded by France, and Florida and Minorca by Spain, Great Britain on her part ceded to the latter power Cuba and the Philippines. Yet there is still to be seen—or was during my residence at Manila—at the mouth of the Pasig, and under the ramparts, a dilapidated brick and stucco monument, with an inscription celebrating the expulsion of the invading British by the noble and patriotic Don Simon de Anda—an inscription which afforded great amusement to British naval officers visiting the port.

Eglinton Tournament.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A tournament whose like will probably never be seen again was held at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, on Aug. 28, 1839, and following days. The magnificent spectacle, which had been two years in preparation, at the expense of the young Earl of Eglinton, seriously crippled the resources of that nobleman during many years, and was sadly marred by the inclemency of the weather. The place chosen for the lists was on the outskirts of the town of Irvine, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and under the shadow of Eglinton Castle. The arena comprised about four square acres, and the barrier in the centre of the ground, along which the jousting took place, was 100 yards in length. Galleries to accommodate 3,000 spectators were erected, while two temporary saloons, each 250 feet long, were erected nearer the castle for the banquet and the ball. Each of the knights had a pavilion set apart for himself and attendants, and the decorations of the lists were of the most costly and magnificent description.

Lady Seymour, in robe of violet, with the Seymour crest embroidered in silver on blue velvet, made a right regal Queen of Beauty, while the Marquis of Londonderry, in a magnificent tunic of green velvet, embroidered with gold, and continuations to match, acted as King of the tournament. The procession of knights, men-at-arms, musicians, trumpeters, swordsmen, howmen, &c., with all the eye-pleasing wealth of color in costume common to ancient chivalry, was sadly shorn of its full effect by drenching rain, but the assembled multitude made as merry as they might. Of all the combatants in the courses of jousting the Lord of the Tournament (Earl of Eglinton) proved most successful. Attention on the second day centred in a series of tilting bouts on foot between Prince Louis Napoleon and the Knight of the White Rose, (Mr. C. Lamb;) both being in armor. On the third the festivities concluded with a tourney between eight knights, armed with swords; in the course of which the Marquis of Waterford and Lord Alford became heated with the mimic clash of steel, and appeared to be plying their weapons in such good earnest that they were separated by the Knight Marshal.

The Answer.

"The Whelps of the Lion answer him."
—Recent anonymous poem in English paper.

The old lion stands in his lonely lair;
The noise of the hunting has broken his rest;
He scowls to the Eastward: tiger and bear
Are harrying his jungle; he turns to the West,

And sends through the murk and mist of the night
A thunder that rumbles and rolls down the trail;
And tiger and bear, they quarry in sight,
Crouch low in the covert, and cower and quail;

For deep through the night-gloom, like surf on a shore,
Peals thunder in answer, resounding with ire;
The hunters turn stricken; they know the dread roar:
The whelp of the lion is joining his sire.
—From Harper's Weekly.

Beare Wardes. Common Players.

Sir Henry Irving in The Nineteenth Century.

There is a common idea that actors are by law considered as vagabonds, the historic basis being a contemplation of the statutes regarding vagrancy. These statutes, crude and general in terms as were all or most of the early enactments, having been made and renewed between the twenty-third year of Edward III. and the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, were variously repealed and consolidated in 1572, the act being the 14th Elizabeth, Chapter 5. In this act strolling players unlicensed are certainly classed among "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdie beggars," who are in the preamble of the act termed "outrageous enemies to the common weall," the penalty on conviction being "that then immediatelie he or she shall be adjudged to be grievouslie whipped and burnt through the gristle of the right eare with a hot yron of the compasse of an inch about," a punishment only to be abated by some responsible householder taking him, or her, into service for a full year under proper recognizance. A second offense became a felony.

The cause of the act "expressing what person and persons shall bee so extended within this branch to be rogues, vagabonds, and sturdie beggars" includes the following: "Pretended proctors, gamesters, persons 'faining themselves to have knowledge in phisnomie, palmestrie, or other abused sciences,' quasi-labourers who will not work, unlicensed jugglers, pedlars, tinkers, pettie chapmen, counterfeetours and users of licenses and passports, shipmen pretending losses at sea." The following inclusion deals directly with the subject of actors: "All fencers, beare wardes, common players in interludes, and minstrels, not belonging to any baron of the realme, or towards any honourable personage of greater degree * * * which shall wander abroad and have not licenses of two Justices of the Peace of the least, whereof one bee of the quorum, where and in what shire they shall happen to wander."

Combined War Operations.

Admiral P. H., Colomb, in The Aldershot Military Society.

I have for a long time held that the course of the Franco-German war might have been wholly different had France understood and been prepared for the combined operation on a great scale. France, however, had a traditional misunderstanding of the conditions to contend against, and it stood in the way in the day of her visitation. It was, you may remember, intended to make a diversion on the Baltic shores of Germany by means of the fleet and 30,000 troops, and Bouët-Willaumez sailed from Cherbourg with a portion of the fleet in full belief that the troops would follow. They never did so, and the French Admiral suffered obloquy for not doing what it was impossible he could do in the absence of land forces.

France was sure that the way to Berlin was across the Rhine. In her then position, it seems to me that it might have been by Kiel. If she could have held a passively defensive line along her land frontier, she had ample means of capturing the port of Kiel and landing there a great army. It is at least conceivable that the main theatre of the war might thus have been on German and not on French soil.

Altama or Altamaha?

From Notes and Queries.

There can, I suppose, be no doubt that in the lines in "The Deserted Village,"

To distant climes, a dreary scene,
Where half the convex world intrudes between,
Through torrid tracts with fainting steps they go
Where wild Altama murmurs to their woe—

Goldsmith is alluding to the River Altamaha, in Georgia, the colonization of which had taken place not long before. But his expressions are not very accurate. So far from being torrid in the strict sense of the word, the latitude of the mouth of the Altamaha is more than 31 degrees; no part, indeed, of the present United States is located within the tropics. But, besides this, although there are certainly rattlesnakes and, I believe, scorpions of a certain species in Georgia, there are no tigers there to "wait their hapless prey," which the poet reckons among the horrors of the region where some of the inhabitants of Auburn have gone.

Othello Wants to "Punch" Somebody.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Seymour was locally known as "Chouse," because on one occasion, when playing Othello at the Limerick Theatre, he, in the well-known passage, "Excellent wretch! Perdition catch my soul, But I do love thee! and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again," pronounced the word "chaos" as if written "Chouse." Ever after, whenever he was announced to play, the saying among playgoers was, "Chouse is come again." Seymour hated the nickname, and it is recorded of him that one night when he was playing Othello in the "dying scene" a voice from the house roared out, "That's d—d good, Chouse!" Then the audience witnessed a singular spectacle. Othello sat bolt upright, shook his fist in the direction of the disturber, and in a voice of rage invited him, if he were a man, to come down and have his head "punched." There being no answer to this challenge, the hapless "Moor" solemnly turned over and proceeded to "die," to an obbligato of titters from the entire house.

The Mediaeval Smith.

From Good Words.

The contemporaries of the mediaeval smith were the artists who built the cathedrals, the masons, architects, sculptors, and carpenters who put their religion into their work. His workmates were men of rectitude who reared these monuments of "chiseled music," which have so often been referred to as the pride and boast of the civilized world. We find the worthy smith was not one whit behind his contemporaries, for he also was an artist, and beautiful specimens of his handiwork remain to this day. He wrought the most graceful forgings by means of the fewest possible number of tools—forgings which showed his love of the beautiful, and a painstaking desire to turn out work of great merit. The numerous exquisite examples of his handicraft which exist in our old gateways, church doors, altar railings, weathercocks on old buildings, signboards of quaint wayside inns, still serve as types for continual imitation.

Opium and Chinese Opinion.

From the Report of the Opium Commission.

"Well, now, can you, from your extensive experience, give us your opinion as to the state of Chinese opinion in regard to the opium habit, looking at the state of things not only among the working classes, but also the merchants, the literati, the official classes, and, also, can you tell us what you saw during your sojourn in the interior which would give you an opportunity of forming an opinion as to how the Chinese regard this question?" "As regards Chinese popular opinion in respect to the opium habit, it is decidedly against it. There is a common Cantonese saying which sums up rather appositely 'The Ten Cannots' with regard to the opium sot. It says, 'The Ten Cannots regarding the opium smoker': 'He cannot: First, give up the habit; second, enjoy sleep; third, wait for his turn when sharing his pipe with his friends; fourth, rise early; fifth, be cured if sick; sixth, help relations in need; seventh, enjoy wealth; eighth, plan anything; ninth, get credit, even when an old customer; tenth, walk any long distance.' That, I think, sums up the popular view of the Chinese with regard to the opium habit."

The Regulars at Santiago.

From The Review of Reviews.

We lost in all seventy-nine men missing, but some of these have come in since. Usually a large proportion of the casualties included in this term is due to men taken prisoner, but it is thought that we lost no men by capture in these battles. Missing men are probably dead or wounded who fell in the jungle and were not found by their comrades, and the returns show that Kent, who had three regiments of volunteers, lost sixty-nine men missing, while Lawton, who had only one volunteer regiment, lost only one man not accounted for. In the one case the men had been taught to look out for each other, and it is a point of honor, as well as of duty, with the trained soldier to bring off all the wounded. The volunteers will learn to do this in time, but they begin their army experience without this essential discipline.

In the constant shifting of the line of battle on an active field every man must feel himself to be his brother's keeper. Otherwise he may abandon to a death in the jungle some wounded comrade who with help could be brought to the rear and saved for another fight. Neither of these lessons from the field is derogatory to the volunteers, who are reported to have acted gallantly, but they show that nothing less than the best arms and the highest training will enable us to keep the losses of war down to the lowest point.

Thus closes the first campaign ever fought by the regular army of the United States. There appears to have been twenty-three regiments from the army and five from the volunteers engaged in this battle. Never before has the United States fought with an army principally composed of trained soldiers, and there can be no doubt that we owe our success to their discipline as much as to their valor. The volunteers are reported to have exhibited equal courage and surprising adaptability to the novel conditions of warfare. They fall short of the regulars only in those particulars that are not gained except by long-continued instruction.

In the Place Carrousel.

Proud arch, upreared to him of mankind first!
Thou clarion voice of Austerlitz's story!
Even like the sudden and the bright sunburst
That poured its splendor on his triumph gory—
On the red field—the fight—his foes dispersed—
Thou and the tale upon thy marble versed,
Dazzle the heart. Till Time himself grows hoary
Here shall man's soul in wonderment immersed
Thrill at the record of his quick-winged glory.

About thee circle palaces—the fane
Of his Caesarean line; and yonder looming
A nobler arch!—but built like thee in vain;
For, hark! the guns of Waterloo are booming;
And on Sedan thy foiled Mars sinks again;
(After the conqueror's crown the captive's chain!)
These are thy Nemesis—and disgrace thee, dooming
Thy stones to front yon shaft of shame, where rain
A people's tears to mock at thine assuming.
—T. W. in The Quartier Latin.

An Accident.

From Chambers's Journal.

A man was asked the cause of his father's death and replied that "while addressing a large outdoor assemblage of people, who were listening to his remarks with the greatest interest, a portion of the platform upon which he was standing gave way beneath him, whereby he was precipitated several feet with such violence as to break his neck." The man's father was hanged.

Pouring Oil On Troubled Waters.

From The St. Nicholas.

The Indians was kept dry by the dripping of oil from both bows; and although tremendous seas were running and breaking, they could not come on board.

This was certainly a most practical illustration of the old saying as to the "pouring of oil on troubled waters"—a proverb as old as the Bible, but only very recently applied, thanks to the Hydrographic Office of the United States, and now very generally followed by seamen the world over. It was an American also (Redfield) who first thoroughly found out and explained the true character of these revolving storms, and to him all seamen are forever indebted.

In using oil, it is astonishing how small a quantity will suffice—just a quart or two in a bag stuffed with oakum hung over the bows, and allowed to drip drop by drop on the sea, where it spreads out in a thin, greasy film over the surface of the water. Over the film the wind slips, as it were, and has no power to bank the water up into waves which would break over the ship. Hundreds of reports are on file in the office attesting the marvelous results of this simple agent of safety.

A Bird Song.

A ripple of rhythm trilling a tune
Cadenced, and caroled to colors of June,
Shaded with vistas of shadowy dreams,
Rhyming and timing to singing of streams.

Sounding the tint and the glint of the sky,
Echoing, echoing ecstasy—
Shining the sheen and the green of the sheaf,
Sparkling and darkling the diamond-dewed leaf.

Painting the grace and the face of the flower,
Kissing the lip and the drip of the shower,
Stealing the breeze of the trees and the shades,
Drinking the dews of the dells and the glades.

Whistling the wind-voiced violin trill,
Trebling the thread of a slender thrill;
Twittering over the trembling strings.
Subtlest, sweetest, and tenderest things.

Pealing a passionate paean of love,
Lyrical, limpid, wafted above—
Bird hallelujahs, echoed afar,
Chanted through Nature's portals ajar.

Running in rapture the scale of song-scope,
Wording and birding the rainbow of hope,
Pulsing and throbbing and thrilling with June,
Fashioning, passioning all to his tune.

Praising in prisms of cadencing light,
Soaring and soaring to ecstasy's height;
Swelling his magical, music-mad throat,
Singing and winging his heavenward note!
—MARION DANIEL McCONNELL in The Alkahest.

The Sunday Dog.

From "The Horse and the Dog."—Barton.

Walking one Sunday with a friend on the road between Lockerbie and Moffat, we had Doubtful for a companion. "Now," I said, "if I had a gun with me this dog would never leave my side; but she knows it's Sunday quite as well as I do, and she will have some excellent sport on her own account, as you shall see. There are between here and that wire fence in front of us five coveys of partridges in various stages of decomposition—that is, I've been among them all—and the family circle is in consequence considerably diminished in each case. Watch Doubtful's proceedings. She will never once show herself in front of us, in case I should stop her; but she will get quietly away when she thinks she is not seen, find, and put every bird. All she wants to-day is the excitement of finding and flushing them." Presently, casting my eyes over my shoulder, "There she is," I said, "at the first covey."

Up got one bird, then the remainder of the family, some three or four, at once. Doubtful gazing at them intently. "Come back, you exceedingly wicked little dog," I called to her, and back she came at a canter, looking very contrite, and, putting her nose in my hand by way of apology, trotted along quietly behind us. Not three minutes after she was at the second covey, and I firmly believe that not one bird of the five coveys escaped her that day.

The Worst French Preceptor.

Gabriel Monod in Literature.

Now Rome, the Roman Church, Italy of the Renaissance, the Reform, the Jesuits have all in turn, and in a different way, been the preceptors of France; and when we see how completely the French Protestants, considered in their ensemble, differ from the Catholics by the turn of their mind and their character, it must be acknowledged that this element of education plays a great part in the psychology of a people. On the other hand, who could think that France, defeated and mutilated in 1871, has remained the same as under Louis XIV., or even under the Restoration, still triumphant after its twenty years of conquests, in spite of the final catastrophe?

If we have witnessed the growth of that moral disease "Boulangism" in France; if she has adopted in the East a purely selfish political line—she who was once so ready to be fired up by any generous cause; if, in the Dreyfus affair, the great majority of the nation showed itself indifferent to the question of equity, and exclusively preoccupied with blindly upholding its military chiefs—what is all this to be ascribed to if not to the deep modifications wrought in the French mind by the Franco-German war? Let us add to this the influence of the press, that, by its insults, falsehoods, systematic calumny, distills into minds the most perverting of poisons, for such is the latest and worst preceptor of the French people.

The Rules of the House.

From The Nineteenth Century.

"How can I learn the rules of the House?" asked a newly elected Irish member of the late Mr. Parnell. "By breaking them," was the prompt reply of the Irish leader, who, as is well known, spoke from experience on the point. But few members would care to adopt that heroic method of obtaining the desired knowledge, and their task in mastering the rules is rendered all the more difficult by the curious fact that many of these regulations are unwritten.

Some will be found in the standing orders, or permanent rules passed from time to time by the House to regulate its own procedure, but those that deal with etiquette and decorum have not been officially recorded anywhere, save in a few quaint and obsolete regulations to be found in the old issues of the Journals of the House, or in the minutes of proceedings taken by the Clerk and published daily during the session. For instance, a strange rule for the guidance of the Speaker is set down under the 15th of February, 1620: "The Speaker not to move his hat until the third congee." Propriety of carriage in leaving the chamber is thus enforced: "Those who go out of the House in a confused manner before the Speaker to forfeit 10s." This rule is dated the 12th of November, 1640. Again, we find that on the 23d of March, 1693, it was ordered: "No member to take tobacco into the gallery, or to the table, sitting at committees."

Trained Pigeons.

From Good Words.

Pigeons are carefully trained. The young homer is taken half a mile the first day, a mile the second, two miles the third, and so on, doubling the distance each time. It must be liberated each time only in the same direction as to its loft, for a bird can be trained along only one route at a time. When forty miles have been reached a week's rest comes between. A hundred miles are enough for a young bird's first year. So essential is the training that old birds are taken only two miles out for the first lesson of a season, though they may have flown their two hundred and fifty miles the year preceding. The end of the next season, however, will, if the birds are willing and the trainer patient, be crowned by the accomplishment of a four-hundred-mile flight. As you get higher in the scale of distance, longer and longer rests are needed.

Male birds are generally used for long distances; family matters are apt to engross the attention of the hen, though she is still capable of good work when she has a mind for it. Pigeon racing as a form of sport stands almost by itself. All the emulation is between the owners; the birds are quite unconscious that they are competing, their only motive in putting forth their powers being to get home as quickly as possible. There is no common goal; the winners are the birds which reach their lofts in the shortest time. All the birds, having been stamped on the wing with the race number known only to the starters, are liberated, say, at Bordeaux. Their owners this side of the Channel watch patiently for their return. By a simple contrivance, the bird on entering the loft on its arrival is prevented from getting out again. This enables the owner to capture it at once, and he forthwith dispatches a telegram to the club centre giving the race mark and stating the exact time at which the bird reached home. An allowance is made for the time taken in getting to the telegraph office.

Senescimus.

Tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis.

"Time glides away and we grow old
By process of the silent years
More fain the busy hands to fold
More quiet when a tale is told
Where death appears.

It is not that the feet would shrink
From that dark river, lapping cold,
And hid with mists from brink to brink.
Only one likes to sit and think
As one grows old.
—ARTHUR COLTON in Scribner's.

Official Corruption and Dueling.

From The Spectator.

That the Governments of the Continent, especially in the South, are mortally afraid of scandal, cannot endure to diminish the general "confidence" in their agents, and have an idea that every charge clearly proved before a competent court increases the number of Socialist voters. Corrupt officials therefore feel that they will be sheltered, that their superiors will dislike searching inquiry, and that the chances of escape are always much greater than those of conviction. This impression operates safety is, for men inclined to take bribes, most demoralizing one, and it is increased by two other causes. One is the custom of dueling. It is very difficult indeed for an independent person to attack an official on the Continent in such a way that the latter shall not have, under the social system, a right of challenge. That may not weigh with all men, and with some men does not weigh at all, but it does weigh with the quiet men of business who know most about malversation, and who, unless strongly excited by personal wrongs, have no notion of being run through or shot because they have ventured to think that jobbery is going on in a particular department.

They think the scandal would injure their business, and so it would; the idea being that although disinterested or even patriotic, they are imprudent persons, hostile to authority, and not to be trusted implicitly by the great guild of traders. And the second cause is a singular one, which, so far as we know, does not exist here at all, a false kind of patriotism among the orderly citizens, to whom, as jurymen, the appeal must ultimately lie. They start with a definite idea that such charges bring discredit on the country, and ought to be severely discouraged.

We see the operation of that feeling in its most exaggerated form in the Dreyfus and Zola cases, and it exists, more or less, not only in France, but in Spain and Italy, whenever counsel can appeal to "patriotism" and "protection of the honor of the fatherland" as reasons for acquittal. The prosecutor is a "traitor," and that is sufficient to prove that he is also a perjured witness. The total result is that the corrupt are safeguarded, and feel that they are safeguarded, against everybody but their superiors, who again cannot bear for fear at once of the Socialists and of the Ministry, to probe departmental sores, or expose in the full light of day the weaknesses of their own administration.

The Cuban Machete.

From The Century.

Much has been said of the terrible machete, a deadly weapon indeed in the hands of a desperate man and when used against a defenseless person. The machete was never intended for a weapon of warfare; it is an instrument of husbandry carried by the Cuban peasant in times of peace, and is his one familiar daily companion. It cuts his firewood, aids him in building his hut, hews his path through the manigua, and performs many other offices. The machete is a straight, heavy blade about two feet long, with a wooden or bone handle, having no guard; consequently it is utterly unsuited as a weapon to be used in a conflict with an armed man. The Cuban, of course, by reason of his long familiarity with the instrument, is an adept in its use, and its effect upon a group of unarmed workmen is truly terrible. It is in the foray against the defenseless and unarmed that the most serious work of the machete has been done in the island of Cuba.

Highbred Americans.

From The Philistine.

Here a couple of hundred years ago was planted a little obscure trading post by a few score of broad-breeched Hollanders. History records nothing more remarkable of this small colony of Dutchmen than that they lived at peace with one another and drove the sharpest bargains with the untutored redman. It is certain that none of them ever talked of his ancestry or regarded himself as a founder.

Indeed, the practice among European nations of deporting their social dregs and colonizing their undesirables in the New World marked no exception in the case of the Batavian commonwealth. A span of 200 years is not forsooth the antiquity of the Percys or the Howards, but few of the sons and daughters of whom we hear so much could prove a descent half as long. At any rate, it admits no doubt of a grandfather, or even one to spare; and as Monsieur Blouet observes, that is the greatest desideratum of the highbred American.

Child's Hymn. Three Versions.

From Notes and Queries.

Traditional (?) Form:

I lay my body down to sleep,
And give my soul to Christ to keep;
If in this life I ne'er should wake
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

Aberdeenshire (?) Form:

This night when I lie down to sleep
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
Wake I now or wake I never,
May I be the Lord's for ever!

Another Form:

This night when I lie down to sleep
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

The Greater Light.

From Henry Drummond.

When we were at New York, Prof. Simpson and I went one night to the observatory. We found the astronomer by the light of a small candle groping about for his instruments and arranging the telescope. But when we had got the star full in view, he blew out his little candle. He had now got the light of the world, and the candle served only to obscure his view. The dim light of your reason is of use only if it bring you to the great light; and take care lest instead of this it should serve to keep you from Him.

Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Clearance Sale Shirt Waists.

The most successful season in the history of this department being nearly finished, we propose to offer entire balance of stock at the greatest cut values we have ever made. We call attention to one important fact, this reduction in prices is not made from the basis of high prices, but from lowest prices, and better values than offered by any other house this season. For illustration:—

What has been an extraordinary value at 89 and 99, we now offer at 49

What has been the best value in the market at 1.49 to 1.74, we now offer at 99

What has been the best value ever shown at 49 and 59, we now offer at 19, 24, 29 and 39

In the above lots are comprised White Lawns, English Percale, Imported Madras, Domestic and Imported Ginghams, all guaranteed as to shape and quality of workmanship.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR AND 2D FL., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Clearance Skirts and Dresses.

Closing out the balance of our Ladies' and Misses' Skirts and Dresses, also Ladies' Cycle Suits and Skirts, all made of the best quality summer fabrics, Pique, Duck, Crash, Linen, Plain and Figured Organdies and Figured Dimities, all this season's goods and latest styles. We mention a few items:—

LADIES' SKIRTS, of duck, blue or white, trimmed with bands, 69

LADIES' SKIRTS, of blue duck and polka dots, flounce style, trimmed; also Cycle Skirts, of crash and cotton covert, circular and ad-die styles, 98

CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of imported plaid, pique; also plain, full skirt, 1.31

LADIES' SKIRTS, of blue duck flounce style, trimmed with bands of white; tailor finish, 1.49

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, one and two piece, of colored crash and figured lawns, all prettily trimmed, 1.49

LADIES' SKIRTS, of white pique, newest flounce styles, trimmed with insertion of embroidery and bands of same; also pique and crash Dresses; all variously trimmed; skirts in latest styles; plain and trimmed 3.98

LADIES' DRESSES, white pique, a few in colors, Eton, blazer and blouse styles, all handsomely trimmed, 7.98

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Silk Specials.

We have made sweeping reductions in our stock of Summer Silks in order to make room for our autumn novelties. We have divided a large part of the stock into 3 lots, each about 1-3 off recent special prices, viz., 29, 49 and 69

JAPANESE SILK, white, one yard wide, 49

CHECK TAFFETA SILK, three sizes, 58

COLORED TAFFETAS, choice shades, including white, 58

NOVELTY TAFFETA SILKS, worth 1.00 per yard, 69

Two special bargains in each of the following weaves:—

BLACK FOULARD, all Silk, twist warp, 39 and 59

BLACK SATIN and GROS GRAIN BROCADES, all silk, 49 and 58

JAPANESE SILK, fine black, 27 inches wide, 44 and 69

BLACK TAFFETA, brilliant and rustling, 69 and 98

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, soft and rich, 79 and 99

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, rich and brilliant, 88 and 1.09

BLACK GROS GRAIN, Satin and Cachemere finish, 99 and 1.25

BLACK BROCADED DUCHESSE, magnificent quality, 99 and 1.25

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Midsummer Sale of Ladies' Winter Underwear.

We have just closed a purchase of Ladies' Winter Underwear that we believe is destined to make one of the most successful out-of-season sales we ever held. In the first place, winter underwear is certainly out of season during this hot weather. But when you consider that by buying now you can get for ½ or ⅔ price the underwear you will really need in 60 days, you see that the saving is worth making. These goods cannot in any probability be purchased in the fall for anything like our present price.

The lot consists of some eight grades of Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, some long sleeves and some short sleeves; also Ladies' Pants to match. There are some 300 dozen in the lot, all guaranteed pure wool. Regardless of real value we bunch the entire stock at one price and offer you your choice for 69c.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

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FRIENDLY VICTOR.

It is unofficially reported on what appears to be sufficient authority that the Spanish Cabinet have agreed to the acceptance of the terms of peace fixed by the United States and that M. CAMBON has so been informed. Such prompt action is wholly at odds with the previous habit of Spain, and, indeed, quite novel in the history of negotiations of this importance. It is safe to assume that it is now made by the Sagasta Ministry with the substantial concurrence of the various party leaders, and that no trouble is feared in Spain that cannot be overcome by the Government. If that shall prove to be the case, the American people will be profoundly thankful. They ardently desire that this war shall leave the Spanish people with a brighter future than seemed possible only a few months since.

It is this feeling on the part of one of the two nations engaged that makes the present war quite unmatched in history. Even to Americans who know their countrymen well it has been a matter of surprise and of great joy that our people have at no time shown anything like hatred of the Spanish people. The Spanish Government they have been forced to detest as they have studied its course and its motives. The unprecedented cruelty and corruption in Cuba, the defiance of all the principles of justice, humanity, and decency by which modern and civilized nations are guided, were brought home to our people in a manner they could not ignore. And they have been compelled to take note of the incredibly stupid pride, wedded to utter ignorance and ineptitude, shown by the organs of the ruling class in Spain. But for the Spanish people, who have suffered most from their own Government, for the class that furnished the plucky sailors and soldiers and the gallant commanders, Americans have felt both admiration and sympathy. From DEWEY'S tender care of the wounded at Cavité to the rescue of the survivors of CERVERA'S shattered fleet at Santiago, the action of our officers has reflected the feeling of the American people for the people of Spain. Never before has any nation in a body so fully conformed to the ideal of modern civilized war as an arbitrament for the settlement of disputes, admitting of no other decision, involving no hatred, and indeed admitting sincere desire for the progress and prosperity of the "enemy."

AGUINALDO AND THE ARCHBISHOP.

The short way with AGUINALDO would be to put him strictly on his good behavior and then knock him on the head if he got troublesome. Our primary object in Manila is to press down the Spaniard, not to exalt AGUINALDO, and we cannot permit any insurgent to interfere with our plans or retard their execution. The strictly military way of dealing with this aspiring native would be to remove him as a hostile obstructionist. That would most likely be the end of our troubles with the insurgents. They have not his equal either for leadership or mischief.

But this would not be quite the American way. In Turkey or China AGUINALDO would pay for his obstreperousness with his head. GEORGE DEWEY of Vermont and WESLEY MERRITT of New York will doubtless cure this chieftain of his folly, not by removing his head, but by putting knowledge into it. The thing AGUINALDO most needs is to be made to see that he is a prancing fool. He is on his high horse about insurgent independence, as GARCIA was at Santiago. He distrusts the Americans because he fears that they will set up a Government of their own at Manila and never permit him to tootle authoritatively on his gold whistle. He aspires to be President of the Philippine Republic, and will be content with nothing less.

In this AGUINALDO seeks vain things and is demonstrably a fool. If we do not take these islands to ourselves we shall most likely give them back to Spain. There are vague possibilities of some joint control, but retrocession is far and away the most probable alternative to annexation. There is not the least probability that we shall set up AGUINALDO with his gold whistle as the ruler of the Filipinos.

In opposing us, therefore, he is doing his best to be restored to his original condition as a Spanish subject and an unsuccessful insurgent. Relieved of the burden of Cuba and Puerto Rico and with some 75,000 available troops withdrawn from those islands, Spain would be in a position to make short work of the Philippine insurrection. Then, some fine afternoon, probably about 5 o'clock, there would be a little ceremony in the public square of Manila. AGUINALDO would be there, but not for long; and when it was all over it would be all over with him, too.

It is plain, therefore, that he doesn't know when he is well off. We think it will be possible to convince him that he is playing the fool. The restoration of Spanish rule is the thing above all others that his insurgent followers dread. They know what it means. It will not be difficult to convince them that it is better to be a live American than to be stood up against a wall and shot to death.

The Spanish Archbishop of Manila is another gentleman who has made a fool of himself, but he is in the way of getting cured. Nobody was quite so extravagant as he in denunciation of the Americans and in picturing forth the fearful things they were going to do to us at Manila. Now he and his priests are in terror of their lives, fearing massacre at the hands of the insurgents, who are particularly desirous of killing them all. The Pope has ordered the Archbishop to place himself under the protection of the American forces, against which he recently hurled his silly maledictions. AGUINALDO and the Archbishop are a fine pair of protégés. We can afford to overlook their foibles and save them from each other. But we have no time to waste on them.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

There can be no doubt of the gravity of the situation in the Far East. Neither can there be any reasonable doubt that it has been brought about by the unjustifiable aggressiveness of Russia.

The position of Great Britain throughout has been plain, consistent, and honorable. It was summed up, from the point of view of British interests, in the phrase, "We don't want more territory; we want more trade." Still more tersely was it summed up in the demand for "the open door." In this demand British interests were American interests, as they were also the interests of commerce and of civilization. That is why this journal urged for weeks together that the United States should vigorously support the British demand, why we should at least publish to the world our approval of the British position. The unfortunate interregnum in the State Department prevented such recognition. All that we got from the department was platitudinous assurances that our commercial interests in the Far East would be protected, without telling us how they were to be protected.

There is nothing inconsistent in the British demand for concessions in the Yang-tse Valley. That demand was avowedly made as an alternative. Great Britain opposed exclusive concessions by China to any power, but in spite of her opposition exclusive concessions were made to Russia and to Germany. It was then that for the first time she began to demand "compensations." But she at the same time made it plain that her compensations were not to be exclusive concessions, that they were to be opened to the trade of all mankind on equal terms. Nothing could have been worthier of a great modern nation.

And now it seems that Russian influence at Pekin is at work to prevent the obtaining of British compensations or to nullify the value of them. The Russian course is as unfriendly as it is unfair. It is, in fact, a distinctly hostile course. It is hard to see how Great Britain can afford not to resent it, unless she is prepared to be shut out from competition for the trade of the Far East. For months the British public has been in advance of the British Government upon this matter. Many Englishmen have lately been repeating with gusto BISMARCK'S description of Lord SALISBURY as "a lath painted to look like iron." We do not believe that this is fair. We rather believe that the Prime Minister has been working under a handicap which he cannot even avow. He may be confronted with "dynastic politics." Of course, the notion that the Princess of Wales has been chosen, or has chosen herself, as an amateur ambassadress to Russia may be dismissed as quite fantastic and baseless. But it is well known that the Queen herself takes an almost exclusively dynastic view of European politics. The story which our London correspondent has cabled to us is quite credible that the Queen has asserted that she would never sign a declaration of war against the husband of her favorite grand-daughter. We have many evidences that in such matters the powers of a British sovereign are still substantial. They can, of course, be overridden by the will of the nation, but that will must be clearly and strongly expressed in order to override them. Meanwhile the skilled diplomatists of St. Petersburg are capable of making the very utmost of any disadvantage under which their adversary labors. Lord SALISBURY'S difficulty is their opportunity. Whether it be this difficulty or another, they are deriving from it every benefit it holds for Russia.

No American who has paid any attention to the matter will pretend that we have no interest in this matter. We have already a large commercial stake in the peaceful, industrial development of China, and that stake is increasing. It would be on the increase even if we were not about to acquire possessions in the Far East which, whatever their extent may be, will increase our commercial interests throughout the Pacific. That is why we should long ago have made known our aproval of the British position. That is why we should lose no time in doing so now. That is why this journal has submitted the suggestion that the strongest, the most useful, and the most impregnable control of the Philippines would be a joint protectorate, if that be possible, of the three powers which have already accepted the principle of the open door. Such an arrangement might give leave to other powers to come into the arrangement so soon as they had announced their adhesion to the principle and proved their sincerity by throwing open to all nations what are now their exclusive concessions. It is of the highest importance that we should leave the world in no doubt where we stand.

GOV. BLACK AND THE CANALS.

We have no wish to question the entire sincerity of Gov. BLACK'S instructions to the Attorney General to bring judicial proceedings against all the offenders implicated in the report of his Canal Investigating Commission, nor have we any doubt that the special counsel, Judge COUNTRYMAN, will proceed with all practicable industry and speed to carry out the work assigned to him. But there are two points in the situation brought out by the commission's report which the public cannot ignore and which are not to be reached by the course now taken by Gov. BLACK. As to both of these his personal and official responsibility is direct and complete, and will not be changed by anything that the courts can do. One is that the improvement of the canals, by far the greatest work in the term of Gov. BLACK, has been from the first fully within his knowledge—it being his duty to know all about it, and has been outrageously and corruptly mismanaged. The other is that the motive for this mismanagement has been partisan, and Gov BLACK has shared in its advantages and has hoped and planned to obtain a still greater share.

Not only will it be a long time before anything can be done by the courts to bring individual offenders to justice, but when that is done, if it be done, the chief offender will escape. The Governor himself will not be indicted or punished. We call him the chief offender because he had complete power to prevent the offenses committed and, because he is an accomplice before and after the fact in the offenses, has profited by them, and has expected and sought to continue to profit by them. This is harsh language and we regret to use it toward a man who has shown some definite impulses toward virtue, but it fits the facts, and nothing less harsh would do so.

The root of the trouble with the canal improvement is the abuse of official power for partisan gain. This abuse has taken various forms. One is the employment of favored contractors at extravagant compensation, who, in their turn, have employed the heelers recommended by the politicians. The other is the distribution of a large number of offices under the Superintendent of Public Works as party patronage, without testing or considering the fitness of the persons appointed. This has been done at times by the utter disregard of the civil service law of the State, at times by its evasion through the assignment of men selected without examination to the work and pay of places requiring examination. But these tricks were rendered unnecessary by the "starchless" law which Gov. BLACK procured and which gave the appointing officers practically full discretion. Whatever the form of the abuse, it was within the power of Gov. BLACK to know of it and prevent it, and it was his duty so to do. If he was ignorant of what was going on—which we do not believe—he was willfully ignorant, and his neglect to stop or prevent it was also willful. As the abuse was for the building up of the machine which gave him his nomination originally and from which he is seeking a renomination, it is plain that he has benefited by it. His conduct and his motive were essentially corrupt.

If the executive officer of a corporation were detected aiding and conniving at the misuse of its funds and the mismanagement of its affairs for his own advantage, every one knows what would be thought of his honesty and what would be done with him so soon as his employer got at the facts. That is the case of Gov. BLACK, and if his employers (the people) were sure of the right man to put in his place, they would make short work with him.

SUMMER WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

From the middle of June until the present time the Children's Aid Society with constant zeal has been gathering the children who come under its care and influence and sending them to the Summer home at Bath Beach and to the Brace Farm, at Kensico. The little girls, the very young boys, and the little crippled children are sent to Bath Beach, and the boys ranging in years from six to fourteen, to the farm.

It will please many to know that 2,000 girls have already spent a week at Bath Beach, and more than 1,000 have enjoyed a day's excursion to the same place. In addition to these, about 100 little crippled children have been made happy in their own cottage, which was erected within the grounds of the Summer home for the special purpose of providing pleasure during the hot weather for this class of helpless childhood.

More than 1,500 women with sick infants have spent a week at the sanitarium, or Health Home, at Coney Island, and as many more have been given one day of rest under the most wholesome auspices. The opportunity thus afforded to mothers with sick babies or very young children, is productive of incalculable good; it is a humane endeavor which appeals to the best sensibilities of man's nature, and should receive hearty support.

Up to Aug. 1 500 boys, under fourteen years of age, have been taken to the Farm School, at Kensico, where, under such restrictions as are necessary to secure the comfort and happiness of the largest number, they have, if one may judge from appearance and language, unbounded pleasure.

It is the desire of the managers of the Summer work to include a still larger number within the sphere of these benevolent operations. The little people have been promised that their turn should come; their names were taken before the close of the industrial schools; mothers were given to understand that they, with their infant children, should be taken to the sanitarium, and all that is required to enable the Children's Aid Society to fulfill its promises is that the money should be provided, and to carry on this work until the close of the season the Treasurer must have additional funds.

The readers of THE TIMES are aware of the good work the society has so long been engaged in, and we hope its appeal will not go unheeded. Checks may be sent to A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, or to C. L. BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street, United Charities Building.

It is said by those in Washington who profess knowledge that Col. ROOSEVELT'S letter to Secretary ALGER would not have borne the interpretation the Secretary put upon it if it had been published in full. "It wanted but that." It is almost to be hoped that this story is true. It would give such finish and completeness to "The Portrait of a Gentleman." To publish a private letter for the sake of injuring its author in politics is undoubtedly characterizing; but to garble it before publishing it is to make the characterization vivid.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Under American laws, now as for many years past, a man unjustly accused of crime has been permitted, if he could and chose, to prove his innocence under oath. The English system hitherto has not granted this privilege, though there has long been an urgent demand for it. The explanation commonly given for refusal was that if A. were allowed truthfully to establish his guiltlessness it would open the way for B. to escape deserved conviction, or at least confront him with the strongest of temptations to add perjury to his other offenses. The weakness of this argument is obvious from the fact that no such restriction has been imposed by the English statutes upon defendants in civil actions, though in their case, too, the possible advantages to be secured by false swearing are in many instances as highly appreciated as those which perjury could give the criminal. The real reason, according to a London paper that assumes to speak with authority, why the change in procedure has been delayed so long is that it would so simplify trials and enable so many prisoners either to clear themselves or to admit their guilt at the preliminary examinations that the work of lawyers would show a material falling off. The old arguments, however, have failed to convince the present Parliament, and a Criminal Evidence bill effecting the desired innovation has passed both houses. "Therefore," we read, "the profession is very indignant," though this is "the greatest legal reform since the day of ROMILLY." Can it be that English lawyers deserve reprehension as severe as is implied in these statements?

—It is pleasant to observe that readers of THE TIMES will not allow to pass unnoticed criticisms which they consider unjust, even though it is directed at that dog with a particularly bad name—the Republic of Haiti. We fail to see, however, that the correspondent whose letter we published yesterday convicted us of showing undue harshness when we condemned Haiti's recent refusal to let the United States establish a meteorological station on that end of the island. The information which he supplied about the observatory already in existence at Port au Prince was much more interesting than relevant to the matter under discussion; indeed, it wasn't relevant at all, for that matter was not the ability or the inclination of the Haitians to take weather observations, but their refusal to let us take them. That they did so refuse seems to be beyond question, and we continue to think that their course evidenced an unwisdom decidedly disgraceful. The inhabitants of Martinique also saw fit to deny our request for permission to study their weather, but they did have the grace to put the results of their own observations at our disposal, if we would pay the cable tolls. Haiti did not do even this, and therefore criticism of her was fully justified.

—An article in Le Journal des Débats shows that Russia's rapid growth in population is a thing of comparatively recent date. When Southern and Western Europe were already well peopled, only a few scattered bands of savages were wandering over the vast Russian plains, and it required long centuries for them to agglomerate, to become farmers, and finally to found cities, which an invasion of Asiatic nomads never failed to overturn at the end of a dozen years. The first census which can be credited with an approach to accuracy, that of 1724, put the population at 16,000,000. In 1762 there were 20,000,000. In 1796, chiefly owing to the Polish conquests of Catherine II., the population jumped to 37,000,000. Conquests in Finland and Poland account for the gain of 9,000,000 indicated by the census of 1809. The prodigious increase in the Russian population, due simply to the excess of births over deaths, began after this date. Without any important change in the frontiers, the inhabitants in 1857 numbered 67,000,000; in 1858, 74,000,000; in 1885, 108,000,000; the census of Jan. 18, 1897, counted 129,000,000 Russians, and at present there are fully 130,000,000. The Russian people has more than sextupled since the day when Chappe prophesied its approaching end. The French writer finds no reason to expect a diminution in the rate of increase. "The nineteenth century," he says, "has seen the colonization of Southern Russia; the twentieth century will see that of Central Asia and Siberia. It is estimated that the zone—about sixty-three miles wide—along which the Trans-Siberian Railway runs, has the area of Central Europe, and that it can feed at least 100,000,000 human beings. When they will exist can be calculated with precision. In 1910 the Russian people will have reached 150,000,000; between 1930 and 1940, 200,000,000; at the end of the twentieth century there will be in all probability 300,000,000 Russians." And will a scratch still reveal a Tartar in every one of them?

PERSONAL.

—Nobody likes to hear, in regard to any particular act or plan of his, that it is a credit to his heart, but not to his head. That statement, therefore, shall not be made here in regard to the scheme, said to have been devised by one Kansas farmer and approved by a large number of his fellows, to contribute 1 cent for every bushel of wheat they sell this year, and to give the money thus secured to the LEITERS, father and son, partly as a token of esteem for men who did much to put up the price of last year's crop, and partly as financial assistance toward making up the losses sustained as the result of undertaking said elevation. But, having promised not to call the Kansans more kind than wise, it apparently becomes necessary, if one is to discuss their project at all, to say things even more unpleasant than is even that almost unendurable paraphrase of the quite unendurable epithet "well-meaning." For example: That the rustic financiers of Kansas, by taking it for granted that the LEITERS did materially affect the price of wheat, illustrate anew an ignorance of economic principles which it had been hoped they were fast outgrowing. Or, that they are grotesquely mistaken if they feel any debt of gratitude to speculators whose only object was personal gain, or if they imagine that those speculators are now in need of charity. Surely, the Kansans have had experience enough in the art of borrowing money to know that the ability to get loans implies the possession of property worth considerably more than the amount secured, and that men who can borrow five or six millions are not pathetically poor. But, leaving all these questions aside, let us ask these generous farmers if they appreciate the embarrassing situation in which they have placed the newspapers, which, with a view to popularity among the sons of toil, devoted innumerable pages to denunciation of the LEITERS and all their works? We are far from insisting that the delicate sensibilities of those papers should be considered, but—well, it's a bit queer that the Kansans don't do it.

—Some little amusement can be drawn from the fact that The Saturday Review, a paper not famous for gentleness or moderation, finds that the most startling of Mr. ERNEST TERAH HOOLEY'S revelations was the revelation of his own "absolute disregard for the actual cash he was to make by his transactions." Now, Mr. HOOLEY showed what seemed for a time to be a really marvelous genius for the conduct of great financial operations, and it is not unnatural that a nation in which the business instinct is highly developed should seek and find an excuse for admiring an eminently successful handler of money. It is going rather far for the excuse, however, to say, as The Saturday Review does, that "it was the fascination of great enterprises, the doing of something bigger than any company promoter had ever done before, the manipulation of millions, that delighted him, and the mere money he made by his flotations he gave away right and left with lavish generosity, until but a tithe of his profit, and often less than that, remained to him. He is a modern Timon, and now his overgreat generosity has passed into an overgreat bitterness." But our smiles at this should be sympathetic. Over here, too, the fallen "Napoleon" does not go quite without admiration and pity.

—Ex-President HARRISON has taken pains to make clear the fact that he is not the head of an independent sanitary commission recently organized at Indianapolis for the purpose of taking care of soldiers and those dependent on them. When he was asked to take the Presidency of this body he gave these among his reasons: "It seems to me that any work undertaken in that direction should be in co-operation, as a branch of the general society. To multiply these agencies is only to multiply agents and the cost of administration. I have, however, made it a rule of my life never to take an official position in any organization to the administration of which I could not give that personal supervision which the office implied. Now I shall be in the East until some time in October, and it will not, therefore, be possible for me to take any part in the work at Indianapolis. I must, therefore, ask you to announce that I have found it impossible to accept the Presidency tendered me." Apparently Gen. HARRISON'S acceptance of the office had been taken for granted. At any rate circulars bearing his name as President have been distributed, and now the General has requested the Indianapolis papers to publish not only the letter from which the passage quoted above was taken, but another to the Secretary of the commission urgently insisting that the facts in the case be made plain to all.

NUGGETS.

Well Said.

There is this to say in their favor—that the people who talk too much do not have much to say.—Boston Transcript.

Only an Ordinary Boy.

It is said of an Atchison boy who has come safely out of many scrapes, that the only way to kill him would be to cut off his head and hide it.—Atchison Globe.

Puzzles of Heredity.

Perplexed Pater—So you have been fighting again, Edgar? I cannot possibly imagine from which of your dear parents you have inherited your bellicose disposition.—Brooklyn Life.

A Real Book Lover.

"What is your idea of a literary person?"

"Well, a literary person is one who buys books without asking whether they are to be had in paper back."—Detroit Free Press.

HALLELUJAH.

The Rev. Marcia M. Selman in Boston Christian Register.

If God shall succeed, universal salvation will be the final result.—Rev. Dr. Gordon at Plymouth Church Memorial.

It is coming! It is coming! That of which our fathers dreamed,
When the morning light of wisdom through the mists of error streamed,
And inspired their lips to prophesy a universe redeemed—
The truth is marching on!

While they labored, while they waited, while they bore the bigot's scorn,
While they hailed with hearts elated souls from doubt and fear new-born,
Seed they sowed in trust was quickening, spite of choking tare and thorn—
The truth was marching on!

While men bowed in outer darkness, and mistook their hate for God,
While the innocent and noble bent 'neath persecution's rod
And the Pharisee thrust "sinners" from the holy way he trod—
The truth was marching on!

Spite of human halt and failure, spite of hearts that faint for fear,
Spite of hope that sinks discouraged ere its late desire appear,
Spite of souls that sleep, unmindful of the glory drawing near—
The truth goes marching on!

Slowly fall the ancient shackles from the growing mind of man,
As his eyes take in the meaning of the universe they scan,
And God's purpose in creation stamps His vast redemptive plan—
The truth is marching on!

Then with ringing "Hallelujah!" send the word along the line!
It is dawning—the conviction that our race must rise divine.
It is coming! give Him glory 'neath whose providence benign
All truth goes marching on!

THE PENALTY OF DEATH.

By DR. AUSTIN FLINT.

It is likely to be a difficult task to convince the people, or even the few who think and reason for the people, that criminology is a most useful science; and that the utility of the methods which have brought this science to its present state must be so impressed upon lawmakers and jurists as to produce radical changes in the existing systems of criminal jurisprudence. The alternative is a continued increase in crime, with its attendant pecuniary burdens, and increased danger to our social organization. Certain statistical facts bearing upon this question must be accepted. The annual cost of the machinery for the detection and punishment of crime in the United States, according to a recent report of the Ohio Board of State Charities, is $59,000,000. The half century closing with 1899 will probably show an increase of more than fivefold in the proportion of those imprisoned for crime. In 1850 the ratio of prisoners to population was 1 to 3,442. In 1890 it was 1 to 757. The expense borne by the people is not limited to the punishment and support of criminals, but is immensely extended by individual losses in crimes against property. Restitution to the loser has a very small place in the treatment of crime. The controlling idea is punishment of the criminal, and justice to the victim is but little considered. What wonder is it, then, that crimes against property are compounded by the injured at the price of partial restitution! If the ratio of increase of crime should continue, a revolution in criminal jurisprudence within the next half century is inevitable.

Advanced criminologists are almost a unit in accepting the idea of intelligent treatment instead of punishment of criminals but while they eliminate punishment, it is an error to suppose that the treatment of criminals relieves them of the consequences of criminal acts. Criminologists advocate measures for the prevention of crime, the reform of the criminal and his restoration to usefulness when possible, and, above all, the protection of society against incurable criminals. Intelligent treatment can be based only on a knowledge of the natural history of criminals and what may properly be called their morbid anatomy and the pathology of crime. It is at once evident that I am looking at crime from the point of view of a physician; and, indeed, the methods that have been used most successfully in the investigation of disease may well be applied to the study of crime, which is the most important and dangerous disease affecting the social system. Whatever may be the cause of disease, and however much physical and mental ailments may be due to the ignorance, faults, vices or even crimes of those afflicted, it is the province of the physician to alleviate sufferings, restore health, and save life, however worthless or even dangerous to society some lives may be. The element of punishment does not enter into our treatment of patients; we do not kill even to relieve hopeless suffering or to spare society the pain of caring for the incurable insane, idiots, imbecile, or deformed; much less do we induce disease in order to learn to cure or to deter others from vices which sure lead to physical and mental maladies. We study disease on scientific principles; and we endeavor to become acquainted with it in all its phases, regarding it as an enemy to human happiness which it is our duty to combat by every means that can be used for its prevention, cure, or the mitigation of its ravages.

We recognize that disease is always with us. When all shall be born without taint or defect or danger of inheritance from the misfortunes or sins of their ancestors, shall have most judicious care until able to care for themselves, shall learn how to live in exact accordance with natural laws, and shall be free from inordinate appetites, passions and passions, there may be no disease and the race may then be subject only to accidents or the inevitable decay of old age. When to all this are added freedom from envy, hatred, and malice, general content and success in the pursuit of happiness, with universal recognition of natural social laws, there may be no crime, but now crime must be recognized as the greatest of social problems. As physicians study disease without prejudice or passion, so crime should be studied. As the final object in the study of disease is to subject it to intelligent treatment, so the object in the study of crime should be to treat it in the best interests of society. It is all very well to talk of human justice, but who shall fix the standard? And is it not true that so-called justice now includes the idea of vengeance, punishment, retaliation? When criminology shall have advanced so far that our lawmakers and those who administer justice become educated to a recognition of its scientific principles, punishment of crime will be replaced by judicious treatment of the criminal; witnout sentimentality, the treatment of criminals will be tinged with humanity, but in the words of an eminent authority, "it is not enough that criminal jurisprudence should be humane; it must also be intelligent."

Much study has of late years been given to what may be termed the anatomical characters of crime, as shown by stigmata and signs of physical degeneration, but many individuals with distinct signs of degeneration are not criminals in the sense that they ever are guilty of crime, and many criminals present no evidence of physical degeneration. Future study may enable the criminologist to recognize positive physical evidence of criminality, but at present a careful study of the moral characters of criminals seems likely to produce the best results.

In the diagnosis of crime the dispassionate and rigid application of scientific principles is most important. Judges, controlled largely by precedent and ancient jurisprudence and unaccustomed to scientific methods, and juries usually selected for want of intelligence and interest in current affairs, influenced by sympathy or the spirit of revenge, and often swayed by eloquence instead of cold reason, are expected to settle most delicate points in criminal diagnosis and responsibility for criminal acts. Under existing methods, scientific experts, far from giving aid, add confusion to criminal jurisprudence by conflicting testimony, and who shall decide which expert advocate is right? The true value of expert testimony can be estimated only by a disinterested expert. It must be remembered that truth is immutable, and with sufficient positive data, it is impossible that two contradictory scientific opinions should have equal value. Until Judges can obtain and will make use of competent and disinterested scientific advice there will continue to be many miscarriages of so-called justice. How such advice is to be secured is a problem to be solved by intelligent legislative bodies. The prospect for even a recognition of this as a question for consideration at the hands of our lawmakers is not encouraging.

The prognosis of criminality, taking into account the usual treatment of the criminal, is not very difficult or uncertain. If the crime itself has certain fixed limits of punishment, and that is all, it is easy to predict the future of one convicted of his first offense. He is practically marked for life as an outcast and an enemy of society; he is thrown in with criminals by profession, and the spirit of revenge and antagonism to law is fostered; an honest life is rendered so difficult as to be practically impossible; he is one more added to the criminal classes. This system is so patent and so terrible and inimical to the best interests of society that it is well recognized. A most important step toward correction of this evil is the indeterminate sentence and the reformatory system, and, better still, these combined with the probation system of Massachusetts. A full discussion of the systems would be out of place; but it may be said here that their results are simply astounding. In a recent investigation of the Elmira Reformatory, it appeared that 81.9 per cent. of the men paroled prior to September, 1893, were reformed according to the estimate of the managers. Taking, however, a total of 1,772 prisoners paroled prior to Sept. 30, 1887, definite information was obtained in regard to 1,125; and it was ascertained that 78.5 per cent. had not fallen into crime, or 51.28 per cent. of the total of 1,772 paroled. It is said that the results of the probation system, with supervision and no imprisonment, are even more striking in reducing the extent of crime.

It is not difficult to recognize the habitual criminal and the confirmed and permanent enemy of our social system. Society must be protected against him as against wild beasts or pestilence. A simple method of such protection, and one which was long employed, even in countries of the highest civilization, was by killing, attended with various penalties more or less cruel and revolting, intended to deter others from committing crime. While this certainly removed social enemies, it gradually appeared that it did not deter; and the pain of death, which is now practically confined to the crime of murder, is all that remains. Whether the punishment of death for murder actually deters is by some considered an open question; certainly public executions do not. The death penalty is seldom swift and is always uncertain. For the years 1882 to 1891, inclusive, the number of murders in the United States increased from 1,467 to 5,906. In 1882 8 per cent. of the murders were executed and in 1891 only 2 per cent. Popular dissatisfaction with the uncertainty of punishment for murder was expressed by the facts that in ten years the legal executions numbered 1,246 and the lynchings 1,576. These statistics were collected by Gen. Newton Martin Curtis of New York, a vigorous opponent of the death penalty.

As important as are measures for the prevention of disease, such as public and private sanitation, quarantine, and vaccination, are those for the prevention of crime. Moral sanitation, by improvement in the surroundings of the poor, drainage from our large cities of the refuse youthful population into the rural districts, amelioration of the condition of the young who labor under oppressive taskmasters, and, best of all, suitable education, constitute one way of preventing vice and crime. A great fault in our social system is unsuitable education, unfitting many who should labor with their hands for occupations proper to their station in life and crowding the already overflowing class of educated poor. Our public schools, admirable as they may seem, much more frequently fail than succeed in preparing the children of the masses for their life's work. Certain studies, even if successfully pursued, give worse than useless accomplishments when they take the place of proper manual training. The Elmira Reformatory is really the best school that I know of for the social class which it educates. Its only drawback is the stigma of crime which attaches to its graduated. The entire school system of great cities is, in my opinion, in pressing need of information; a great part of the education there acquired tends to swell the number of unemployed and has little value as a means of honest livelihood.

Of all the preventives of crime, respect for law is, perhaps, the most efficient. In our free country the object of law should be to protect personal rights and personal liberty, and to secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number; and to this end laws should be intelligent, free from prejudice and bigotry, and they should never oppress one class for the benefit of another. One great evil is the constant creation of artificial crimes by statute. Every intelligent man or woman knows that certain offenses against the person or against property are crimes, and that certain ordinances are necessary for the preservation of public order, health, and comfort; but all have a sense of personal liberty and personal rights, which organized society cannot properly invade. It is difficult to convince the people that an act which is harmless and lawful at one time is criminal an hour later; that a citizen may rightly be arrested for buying or selling milk or bread at a time when he may lawfully buy tobacco or sweetmeats; that he may be induced under various pretexts, by an officer of the law, to commit an offense that offends no one, so that he may receive exemplary punishment. All these conditions exist in the City of New York, and they certainly do not promote respect for law, even in the law-abiding and orderly classes.

An ideal measure of prevention of crime is the rendering of crime unprofitable, and with many our social system has rendered it a necessity. Dugdale, the author of that remarkable study of crime called "The Jukes," says: "We must dispossess ourselves of the idea that crime does not pay," and again, "Those who do minor crimes commit about 100 to 150 offenses to one commitment, while those who go for 'big money' get caught once out of five times." The sufferer from a crime against property finds it more to his advantage to treat with the offender than to bring him to justice; and in many instances he is himself deprived of his liberty in a house of detention while the criminal is at large on bail. How crime may be made unprofitable and honesty always the best policy, how restitution, instead of additional inconvenience and injury, may be made to the innocent sufferer, are problems as difficult as they are important.

At some future time, probably very remote, there will be no such thing as human punishment, and all criminals will be subjected to scientific treatment. The indeterminate sentence and a probation system will eventually become universal. This era will bring about more extended prevention, a large proportion of cures, and better protection of society. As criminology advances, we shall be able to separate the curable from the incurable criminal, reclaiming one and protecting society against the other. If the idea of vengeance be eliminated, we shall be able to treat intelligently the criminal by passion and the criminal by occasion, who really are not criminals, as physicians treat an acute and self-limited disease. Crime will then be regarded as a moral disease, and the criminal as a patient. It is not to be understood that, the idea of punishment being eliminated, the chronic criminal will not be made to suffer and not be restrained. There should be no difference practically between the treatment of a confirmed criminal and a dangerous lunatic; the one as well as the other should be prevented from doing injury. This idea is not Utopian. It will be realized, probably in the distant future, by a dispassionate study of criminology and penology, when these sciences are pursued in the same unemotional and unsentimental manner as we study the science of medicine, but there are great obstacles in the way of progress in this direction. The greatest of these is capital punishment, the very embodiment of the idea of retribution and vengeance. This must disappear. It is more than 3,000 years since it was written, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," and "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot." Revenge does no good; it is a feeling born of pas-

sion which has no place in either criminal or civil jurisprudence. It is sometimes justified, but without justice, by public sentiment, as in homicides in retaliation for crimes against the family, or in lynchings for atrocious murders; but in these instances the wreaking of private or popular vengeance is an expression of want of confidence in law. Both society and law justify the taking of life in self-defense, or on occasions of great danger to preserve discipline; but this is quite different from the deliberate taking of life in cold blood after a formal trial. We certainly should be able to prevent a murderer from repeating his crime without committing a legalised murder, and the only logical support that remains for capital punishment is that it may be deterrent. There are, however, some apparently strong arguments supported by statistics in favor of capital punishment. It has been said that murders always increase in frequency in proportion as the severity of punishment for this crime is relaxed, and statistics from Belgium, Italy, Great Britain, Switzerland, and France are cited in support of this view; but in order to deter, the death penalty must be prompt and certain, and this cannot obtain under our present penal system. On the other hand, it is generally admitted that public executions are demoralizing and do not deter. The history of murderers almost always shows a degree of moral insensibility, which is perhaps comprehended only by the criminal classes. In many instances, executed criminals display a vanity and bravado which lead them to pose as heroes, and they are so regarded by their class. Others are brought into a sort of hysterical condition, and make emotional displays of repentance and "change of heart." Emotional repentance of this kind is a delusion and a snare; it has no element of true repentance or of remorse. If there is any one thing that has been definitely ascertained by criminologists, it is that the born or habitual criminal has no remorse, even when he has committed murder. Bruce Thompson has made a careful study of this interesting question. He examined 400 criminals convicted of murder with premeditation and sentenced to death. Only three of this number expressed remorse, and it is doubtful if, in these instances, it was genuine. It is now considered certain that when there is no real remorse or repentance, we have to do with an incurable criminal who cannot be deterred from committing crime by the exemplary punishment of others. In my opinion, the death penalty does not deter, and if this be admitted, the last vestige of justification of capital punishment is swept away. Nevertheless, under our laws, those convicted of capital crimes must be sentenced to death. Judges, whatever may be their opinions, have no alternative; law-abiding citizens on juries must do their duty; if experts be permitted to aid in acquitting the guilty on the plea of irresponsibility, other experts should not hesitate to aid in carrying out the law; but the death penalty, so long as it remains in our system of criminal law, should be sure and prompt. The strict and impartial enforcement of a law affords the best means of determining whether or not it fulfills its objects.

A true physician is the embodiment of mercy and philanthropy. His mission is to relieve suffering, restore health, and save life. He should represent the best sentiments of society, and he cannot consistently countenance the taking of human life. When it is necessary, even, to destroy an unborn child to save the life of the mother, it is done with extreme reluctance and repugnance for the act. Until physicians feel justified in killing sufferers from incurable diseases, the hopelessly insane, the deformed and idiotic—which will never occur—they will not be justified in countenancing in any way the death penalty, which is simply legalized murder. Savages kill those who become burdens to them, but not civilized peoples, illuminated by the light of medical science. We are fully justified in protecting ourselves from the dangerous and incurable insane by perpetual confinement, and we are equally justified in treating in the same way the habitual criminal, who is more dangerous than the insane, as he has intelligence, acting with method and in concert with others; but these measures of protection should be tempered with mercy. Society was none the less protected when Pinel, in 1792 struck the chains from the unfortunate lunatics in the Bicêtre, whose conditions of restraint were horrible beyond description, or after Howard inaugurated prison reforms in 1793. We must look to the physician and the criminologist for real reforms in the future, and it is not without its use to compare the criminal with the patient and the treatment of crime with the treatment of disease.

AUSTIN FLINT.

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES was never happier in its subject than in the article printed yesterday on language, making the application as to our Government of Puerto Rico and the use there of ours. But with all possible respect for THE TIMES and the writer of the article, the writer touched only the surface of the matter. If the United States expects to hold the island we must understand very clearly the terms. It can be done in but two ways, viz., as Spain has held it, or as an additional State. I question the consent of the American people to the former plan. We have had trouble enough with the Indians not to desire to add another ward. I suppose that we can take care of the Hawaiian matter, simply treating them as uncivilized people, as we treat the Indians; but the Puerto Ricans are different. We cannot consent to control them without sooner or later giving them a Congressional representation, nor are they likely to consent themselves to any other plan. It is therefore desirable that we consider the result of the use of two or more languages under a common Government.

We know what a difficult task we have had and are having in assimilating other elements, and taking that into consideration, it is worth while to look at the history and present results of the attempts of others to do the same thing. Our cousins on the north furnish a striking illustration. Canadians tell me that one of the terms of the surrender of Canada by France was that the use of the French language or the privilege to use it should be guaranteed perpetually to the French colonists. This is probably true, at all events, it is a fact that there are two official languages there now, a century and more since that event. As a direct result of this, you find in Montreal on one side of the municipal building in the foliage bed, "Maison de Ville," on the other "City Hall"; in the rotunda on one side committee notices in French, on the other in English. A business friend tells me that legal notices written in French served on one who does not read that language are legal. The friction is so great that a Quebec lady whom I met on the lower St. Lawrence a few years ago said that when she went to Montreal and went into a store to make a purchase, she spoke French; if the salesman answered in English she said in French: "I don't understand. I am not English; I am French," and if some one speaking French was not instantly found that she left the store.

I think that the above is a fair illustration of what the Canadians suffer from the use of two languages, and what is to be expected from the use; therefore, I think that your writer absolutely failed in representing the danger which is to be faced. The matter is a very serious one, and it is desirable that instead of directing attention to it in a small way in small type that you put it on the other side of the page and point at it until it is understood.

J. WARD WICKERSHAM.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1898.

WHAT LONDON THINKS

France as a Factor in the Policy of Spain.

THE SHADOW OF BISMARCK

Lord Salisbury Grows Small by Degrees and Beautifully Less.

The War Cloud in the East—A Board of Strategy at Copenhagen—The Obstinacy of Victoria.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Every day in the past week the cable dispatches reported that the President, the Cabinet, and the general American public were convinced that Spain on the morrow would accept the conditions of peace laid down, and every-day English statesmen have smiled at the news. If Spain were really being left to herself in this matter of settlement it might be hung up till the snow flies. Cambon, however, is representing France quite as much as Spain in his negotiations, and France will see to it that there is peace before any American fleet crosses the Atlantic and enters European waters. Peace would have been signed before this if Watson had been sent over when it was first announced that he was coming. That would have forced France's hand peremptorily, all the more if it had been accompanied by some judicious talk at Washington of the necessity of having an American coaling station and naval base in the Mediterranean, say at Ceuta, for preference. As it is, France has no immediate apprehensions of anything of this sort now and has been allowing Sagasta minutely to examine all his fences and make up his mind what is likely to happen in domestic politics when the inevitable had finally to be accepted. Cambon, however, or his Paris chief, was in a position to stop this philandering whenever he liked. For all practical purposes Spain is in France's pocket. She is being financed from Paris, which was already her principal creditor, and when the war is over she can repay her debt by lapsing into a state of vassalage to the French Republic. Heretofore both England and Germany have enjoyed diplomatic influence at Madrid and commercial facilities in Spain quite balancing those of France. That will be the case no longer. France's greatest direct gain, of course, will be the release of the best part of three army corps stationed along the line of the Pyrenees. If her way were quite clear to realize it, she might count as even more valuable her reversion of Ceuta. Unhappily, however, there is a large British fleet sauntering up and down along the Morocco coast, somehow never getting very far away from Ceuta; and this complicates everything.

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The Death of Bismarck.

All this week Europe has been under the shadow of the passing of Bismarck. Involuntarily one recalls that other darkening of the sky by the wings of the angel of death in May, and contrasts the two. It is like contrasting flesh and blood with metal. Gladstone appealed to the heart of humanity almost as much as to its head. His chivalrous devotion to ideals, his profound and indignant sympathy with the oppressed of small nations, his hatred of tyranny and injustice, his translation of deep piety into all the acts and thoughts of his prolonged life—all this made sincere mourners for him wherever virtue, courage, truth, honor, and knightly service to the humble and helpless are held in reverence. There is no suggestion of any of these feelings in the vast volumes of comment evoked from the four quarters of the globe by the corpse at Friedrichsruh. The commentators walk round him, as they might around some colossal, wonder-working brazen image at last overturned. They are full of awe at his dimensions. They marvel at the extraordinary things he was able to do. But of human emotion at his disappearance there is hardly one true note. It might have been supposed that William at least, who is not afraid of bathos in striving for the pathetic, would have been able to suggest that behind the master of statecraft, the fearless champion, the devoted son of the Fatherland, &c., there was the man Bismarck, whom somebody loved and morally respected. As the event proved, even the imperial rhetoric was unequal to this feat. The writers find nobody in the century to liken him to but Napoleon. The comparison has its gravest flaw at just this point, that when the great Corsican died all France scalded itself with hot tears. In all Germany, outside the little household group, there is not reported one moistened eye.

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A Flood of Post-Mortem Hate.

Nobody realized this phase of his position more clearly than Bismarck did. So long as he was in power he gloried in it, boasting proudly that he was the best hated man in Germany. But when he was shut out into outer darkness this became a source of rankling bitterness to him. Everything, indeed, had a bitter taste to the old man in exile. He was utterly without knowledge or interest in literature, the arts, the sciences, or anything else from which cultivated men like Gladstone, Salisbury, and a thousand others contrive to get occupation and diversion for their leisure. Except his plantation of foreign firs, he had no amusement whatever, but brooded ceaselessly on politics, his solitary subject. He ate his heart out over these savage reveries. Very soon, I am given to understand from a publisher and friend in Leipzic, there will be precipitated upon Germany, springing, as it were, from the grave to which Bismarck takes all his nurtured hate and malice, a sensation compared to which the scandal over Geffeken and Frederick's diary is not worth mentioning. Bismarck could not bring himself to trust his sons to deal after his death the terrible blow he has been so long preparing for the Kaiser. Herbert is ambitious; Bill is a simpleton. The Kaiser might conceivably, even probably, get round them both. The old Prince's memoirs, therefore, are safe in his publisher's hands at Stuttgart, and his intimate circle of biographical and journalistic parasites, like Moritz, Busch, Horst, and Kohl, have been busy from the hour of his death in preparing the press for the tremendous uproar they will create. There are even statements that the publication will begin as soon as a month hence.

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A Problem for the Kaiser.

What William will do about this is naturally the question uppermost in everybody's mind. The ordinary processes of stamping out lèse majesté by confiscation and imprisonment would be ridiculously out of place here. Multiplying editions printed outside of the empire, and circulated, if necessary, from hand to hand, would speedily leave the Kaiser in the posture of an ostrich with his head buried in the sand. Still less possible would it be to seize the manuscript before printing, for there are still Judges in Prussia who, if it were England, France, or even German-Austria, would declare that the wisest, as well the legal, course in such a case would be absolute non-interference. Conceivably it would be the wisest in Germany, too, but the risk is great. It is impossible to tell how far the Germans will permit their Emperor to be insulted and vilified by the dead mouth at Friedrichsruh before there comes a revulsion of feeling in his favor. That problem must be giving him more troubled anxiety than any other in his ten years' reign.

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Victoria and Bismarck.

There is a quaint, sardonic little sidenote to be attached to the week's sprawling page of Bismarckiana. It will be remembered that the Queen was characteristically contrary about the official Court Circular mention of Gladstone's death, and even while she was finally cudgeled by the press and coaxed by her family into expanding her first letter to Mrs. Gladstone, to this day the Court Circular has been silent. This week it suddenly occurred to the German editors that the solitary Government in the world, barring France, of course, which had not sent a message of condolence about Bismarck was England, and loud remarks began to be made. The English papers calmly explained that it was because the Queen resented the fact that there had been no expressions of sympathy from Berlin about Gladstone, and this seemed so logical that German criticism ceased at once. The truth is that the English Guelphs, for forty years from the time Bismarck in practically open ministerial session opposed the marriage of the Crown Prince with the English Princess Royal on the ground that hitherto the Hohenzollerns had been kept free from unmentionable diseases, hated him with a consuming hatred. The exigencies of her position forced the Empress Frederick to pretend a reconciliation recently, and to send a sumptuous wreath for his bier; but the obstinate old lady at Osborne was under no such compulsion, and it was supposed she would have had an arm torn off before she wrote a word of affected sorrow. This, of course, is entirely in keeping with her temperament. What was droll was that a satisfactory excuse for her should be made in the name of Gladstone, at whose open grave she similarly balked and turned. And now it turns out that she did send a dispatch of condolence after all.

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The Shrinking of Salisbury.

It has been somehow growing into an article of faith here in the past ten years that when the excessively big and old trees in the forest of international statesmanship are cleared away it will be discovered that Lord Salisbury is much bigger than people thought he was. With the dubious exception of the Pope, they are all gone now, and, unhappily, the effect is to dwarf, not to magnify, the British Premier. He never seemed so small, so unfit for the Titanic burdens he pretends to be carrying as now. I say "pretends," because his own people can only defend him by the plea that he is a wearied, disenchanted, half-sick man, who has a magnificent mind, but can only once in a while bring himself to apply it to the details of the empire's business. There are Foreign Ministers accredited here who have not been able to secure an interview with him this year. He stares sleepily at such diplomats as gain access to him, hardly with a show of interest, and closes the interview with some irrelevant or cynical remark. If the time for catching the early afternoon train to Hatfield approaches, he has no scruple about telling the most important visitor so, and hurrying off. Meanwhile, the muddle accumulates. On the muddle system of objecting to the acceptance of British loans and supporting the objection by threats of imminent force, which Russia has been pursuing at Pekin, she has now got her plans in full practice at Teheran as well. The Persian Government arranged a loan of $6,000,000 on one province's customs as security with a group of London banks, and the transaction was all but concluded when the Russians learned of the affair and peremptorily ordered the Shah to break off the negotiations, which he perforce did. Then Russia offered a larger loan, with all the customs of Persia as the security. It is not known whether the Shah acceded to this or not. Probably he is waiting to learn if England will support him in a refusal. That is what all Englishmen are waiting to learn, too. Perhaps when Salisbury gets back from his holiday at Contreville they may chance to hear.

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Always Looking for Trouble.

The truth is that the relations between Russia and England have grown so bad, and the provocations to quarrel are multiplying themselves at so many points in the East, that a state of chronic crisis exists, and has existed for months. Lord Palmerston would have treated as a casus belli any one of a dozen deliberate affronts which Salisbury has meekly submitted to. It is true that, from time to time his Ministerial subordinates make fiery speeches and that the Admiralty is pushing forward a huge new naval augmentation, avowedly aimed at Russia; but these heroic words from underlings only puzzle the people, who see the chief exhibiting ostentatious unconcern and sarcastically chaffing those who talk about danger. The position, indeed, has become so absurdly impossible that politicians are eagerly anxious to attach credit to the rumor that, when Salisbury goes off next week and leaves the Foreign Office in Balfour's hands, it will be with a view to making the change permanent. Reports of even more sweeping changes drift through the lobbies of the House of Commons in this, its closing fortnight, changes which would involve a complete breaking up of present party lines. I do not take much stock in them; but it is at least easy to believe that Chamberlain intends to make a big oratorical jingo demostration during the recess.

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Doings of the Baby Capital.

Events are moving with increasing swiftness now in the Dreyfus matter. Specific charges against Esterhazy, stating his exact salary from Germany as a spy and giving the details of his services for this money, have been published in Paris by a responsible paper, the Siècle. The Cabinet meeting on Thursday was of such an urgent nature that M. Faure had to be summoned from his holidays to preside over it. It lasted four hours, and was a scene of fierce altercations and recriminations. Nothing but Faure's strenuous pleas induced Brisson, Bourgeois, and Sarrien to withdraw the resignations which they wrote out during the session. Cavalgnac, flattered by the general staff and the acclamations of the mob, believes that by a sufficient show of force and sharp enough coercion of unruly Magistrates, he can still ram the chose jugee down the nation's throat. But that has now become sheer madness. A number of serious and important journals, headed by Le Temps, have now gone openly over to the Dreyfus side, and the swing of the pendulum that way is more marked every week. Unhappily it is only among the small intellectual class that this movement is visible. The mob is still ferociously the other way, and the division is getting so marked that to look like a professor or a scholarly person on the streets of Paris is enough to draw down scowling looks or even verbal insolence.

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The Wales Mystery.

The extraordinary sudden rush of the Princess of Wales to Copenhagen is a nine days' wonder of society. It was officially given out here that she was summoned on account of the grave illness of her mother, but Copenhagen dispatches say that the venerable Queen is not ill at all, but driving out twice daily quite in her usual form. As an obvious alternative the explanation was that it must concern the relations of the Princess Maud and her young Danish husband and cousin, Prince Carl. There have been all sorts of painful whisperings about Maud's unhappiness, and conceivably a crisis has arisen requiring her mother's presence. It is hard to see, however, why the King of Greece and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland should also have been summoned in such a case. It is a curious sort of mystery, as it stands, and perhaps those who suspect it has something to do with the imminence of the Anglo-Russian conflict are nearest to the right solution.

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A Study for Politicians.

The most instructive election result for many years is that at Grimsby, and, oddly enough, it has a specific interest for Americans. A rich, rather pompous and muddleheaded fishpacker there, named Doughty, was elected to Parliament as a Radical three years ago by a majority of 200. A few weeks ago he resigned on the ground that he was disgusted with the Irish members, convinced that home rule was impracticable, and "dangerous nonsense," and so on. He offered himself for re-election as a Tory candidate, and just as he had talked of nothing but Ireland in his letter of resignation, so he talked of little but Ireland and Irishmen in the campaign. His principal weapons were some perversely vicious letters, which are being published here by Davitt, declaring that millions of Irishmen in the United States will resist to the last breath any attempt at friendly relations between America and England, and the resolutions passed by the various Irish '98 centenary conventions urging Irish-Americans to oppose by all means in their power the establishment of such relations. Doughty got the unprecedented majority of 1,750.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

BIG BLAZE AT HAMBURG.

Goods from Several Steamers Destroyed on Oswald Quay.

HAMBURG, Aug. 6.—A fire on Oswald Quay last night, originating in spontaneous combustion amid cotton, has destroyed over 1,000,000 marks of various kinds of merchandise. The fire involved goods from the steamers Bolivia, Hungaria, and Valesia.

The German steamer Bolivia, Capt. Bruhn, arrived at Hamburg on Aug. 2 from New Orleans.

The German steamer Hungaria, Capt. Kraft, arrived at Hamburg on Aug. 1 from St. Thomas.

The German steamer Valesia, Capt. Maas, arrived at Hamburg on Aug. 4 from St. Thomas.

The Campania's Noted Passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, which sailed from this port to-day for New-York, had an unusually crowded list of passengers, including Marie Engle, the singer; the Hon. Michael Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, Archbishop Keane, Sir William Marriott, and the Chilean Minister to the United States.

Our Minister to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—Dr. James B. Angell, who resigned in May last and who has been succeeded as United States Minister here by Mr. Oscar S. Straus of New York, had a farewell audience with the Sultan yesterday. Mr. Angell leaves here on Aug. 13.

Earthquake at Messina.

MESSINA, Island of Sicily, Aug. 6.—There was a severe earthquake shock here at 2:33 A. M. to-day. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, but there was no damage done.

Eight Chinese in Vermont Deported.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 6.—Vermont is the great highway on which Chinese coming via Montreal seek to smuggle themselves or to gain admission into this country. Twenty-two Chinamen were taken before the Federal Commissioner yesterday to prove their right to citizenship. Eight of them were ordered to be deported, as the evidence introduced in their behalf was insufficient to admit them. Five boys of the party were discharged and nine cases were adjourned until Aug. 10. The United States Marshal or the Deputy Marshal will leave at once with the deported Celestials for Port Townsend, near Tacoma, Washington, the point of embarkation back to China. The United States Government pays the expense of taking them across the continent, which amounts to about $68 per man.

Santa Maria Council's Outing.

The annual outing and games of the Santa Maria Council, Knights of Columbus, is set for Tuesday, Aug. 16. The steamer Laura M. Starin will leave the pier at the foot of East Thirty-second Street at 9 o'clock A. M., conveying the members and their guests to the Cove, West Brighton, Staten Island, where the games will be held.

YANKEE PIG IN GERMANY

Still Struggling with the Problem of American Trichinae.

THE KAISER AND THE LIPPES

An American Woman Will Be a German Duchess—Trying to Gag the Critical and Comic Papers.

BERLIN, July 26.—Since Emperor William's famous telegram to President Krueger no personal act of his Imperial Majesty has attracted so much attention as the telegram he sent to Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld. The latter complained that the officers of the Detmold garrison neglected to render Count Ernest's sons and daughters the salutation due to them as children of the Regent, and that the General in command indorsed their action. His Imperial Majesty wired in reply: "My Generals have orders. To the Regent what belongs to the Regent, but nothing more. Besides, I forbid you to address me in the tone you allow yourself to employ in your letter." On receiving this missive Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld, as a sovereign Prince of Germany, is said to have lodged a complaint with the Bundesrath against his Majesty the Kaiser. Such are, in brief, the events which are characterized on the one hand as "a storm in a teacup," and in other quarters as the "hardest blow Prussian hegemony has received since the foundation of the empire."

There are several reasons why the Emperor does not feel disposed to render more than is strictly due—even common courtesy—to Count Ernest and his family. The Lippe Principality, disputed so long by the branches of Lippe-Biesterfeld and Schaumburg-Lippe, was finally awarded to the Lippe-Biesterfeld branch. The King of Saxony, as final arbiter, was responsible for the decision, which involved the removal of Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe from the Regency. Now, Prince Adolf is the Emperor's brother-in-law, and his cause has been espoused by the Kaiser with all the warmth that distinguishes the imperial character. The decision in favor of the Lippe-Biesterfelds was considered as a personal échec by William II, who, on the occasion of Prince Adolf's departure from Lippe a year ago, wrote him that the "principality could never have a better Regent." To this reason for imperial opposition to the Lippe-Biesterfelds must be added another of a political order. It is that the vote of the tiny Lippe Principality was necessary to enable Prussia to control the majority in the Bundesrath. The importance of this fact will not escape anybody who is au courant with the opposition certain imperial plans have aroused in Southern Germany. A third motive for imperial haughtiness toward the Lippe-Biesterfelds is of interest to all Americans, and especially to those who hail from the city of Brotherly Love. Countess Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld, née Countess von Wartleben, is the only issue of Count Leopold von Wartleben's marriage with a native of Philadelphia, Miss Mathilde Halbach-Bohlen, whose family was of German bourgeois origin.

The idea that her Royal Highness Princess Victoria of Prussia should have to yield her position at Detmold to the daughter of a Philadelphia lady is a very painful one to a mind imbued with the doctrine of the divine right of kings. The decision which recognizes Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld's claims to the principality in preference to those of Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe did not settle the question whether Count Ernest's sons may or may not succeed to the principality. Later on the Schaumburg-Lippe branch may perhaps manage to reopen the succession question on this point. Be that as it may, the aspersion that Count Ernest's children are not worthy of salutation by the Kaiser's officers has brought another element into the quarrel. Count Ernest's eldest daughter, Countess Adelaide, is married to Prince Frederic of Saxe-Meiningen, third son of the old Duke. Bernard, the eldest son, espoused Princess Charlotte of Prussia, but she has no sons. Prince Ernest, the second son, married Catherine, daughter of the celebrated author William Jensen, and thus lost his rights to the succession. The Meiningen Landtag more than a year ago passed a law transferring the succession to Prince Frederic's children.

Another American Duchess.

This law is final as regards the dukedom, and the granddaughter of the beautiful Philadelphia girl who won Count Leopold von Wartleben's heart will one day reign over the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. Her son George, now a chubby cherub of five, will later on be the first reigning German sovereign with American blood in his veins. Old Duke George of Saxe-Meiningen, an invalid who has not stirred out of his capital for years and who did not even go to Dresden for King Albert's jubilee, has been so much offended by Emperor William's action that he has been to Dresden to confer with his cousin, King Albert, on the subject. Most of the reigning families in Germany will side with the Lippe-Biesterfelds, and in the end it is probable that Count Ernest will obtain satisfaction from the Emperor, and may in return announce that the famous telegram was either not sent (it may have been a letter) or was not worded in the terms which have been reported. At present the Detmold Government says that the incident was not rendered public by the Lippe-Biesterfelds. People are wondering how the matter found its way into the Wuerzburg paper which first published it. There are those who say the Bavarian Government could answer the question. Rumors have for a long time been current of serious differences between Berlin and the Bavarian Prince Regent which even Prince Hohenlohe's diplomacy, it is said, has not sufficed to dissipate. If it be true that a "little bird from Munich" transmitted the Emperor's telegram to the press, some interesting developments may be awaited.

More than 100 men of the Thirty-first Infantry Regiment and 22 men of the Seventy-sixth Hanseatic Infantry Regiment were taken seriously ill at Altona the week before last after partaking of pork at the cantine. An outbreak of rash accompanied by high fever were the predominating symptoms. All the sufferers have now recovered. The pork was diseased and the contractor, Herr Weiss of Altona, has been declared responsible. He is said to have purchased a large amount of American pork, which he placed in the Hamburg cooling rooms and subsequently furnished to the garrison in spite of the fact that a clause in his contract with the military authorities debars him from supplying American meat. The Agrarian organs naturally publish violent articles against American pork. Contracts for meat, they say, should be given, not to big contractors, but to the butchers. In view of the damage caused to exporters of pork to Germany by such incidents, an independent investigation should be made to determine definitely whether the Altona poisoning was really due to American pork, and, if so, whether the meat was not harmful merely because it had been kept at Hamburg under faulty conditions. Everybody acquainted with the subject knows how loosely the accusation of "poisoned American meat" is advanced and with what insistence it is circulated without a shadow of foundation. It is sad to find reputed scientists, such as Prof. Eggeling, lending their influence to the propagation of these ideas. Eggeling was sent by the Prussian Government to Chicago to report on the measures taken in America for the scientific inspection of meat for exportation. He visited Armour's packing house and reports that he saw no researches made for trichina, tuberculosis, &c. He further says that proper inspection is impossible on account of the rapidity with which the slaughtering and machine packing, &c., take place.

Fighting the Satirical Press.

A severe campaign is being conducted by the Government against the critical and satirical papers which venture sometimes to voice public sentiment on tabooed subjects. Following up the incarceration of Herr Trojan of the Kladderadatsch and the condemnation of Herr Maximilian Harden, editor of the literary Zukunft, comes the decision that henceforth the Zukunft, the Narrenschiff, and the Simplicissimus are no longer to be placed on sale in any of the railway stations of the empire. For non-subscribers the railway station is the usual place of purchase for these publications, whose finances receive a heavy blow. The authorities reckon that the interdiction will further have an intimidating effect on the other publications that are disposed to criticise hallowed persons.

From all appearances the Agrarians are likely to lose ground by their latest campaign against foreign produce. Hitherto the vexatious measures taken by the Government to conciliate the agricultural tion have not called forth any notev measures of retaliation. Trichina, th orado beetle, Texas fever, and the José scale have been made a pretext hampering the importation of pork, toes, cattle, and fruit without the G ment's being brought into complic forcing it to back down, America, mark, and other interested countries accepted the excuse of "hygienic p tions." The game cholera scare, ho has been directed against a power wh not disposed to submit to the fooling Junkers and their followers. Russia's exportation to Germany in 1896, it officially stated, represented a value 237,000 marks. At the instigation Agrarians the Prussian authorities taken measures which virtually ann the trade. Russia receives an enc amount of fancy leather goods, ce articles, &c., which have until now taxed at the Russian frontier accord a very reasonable tariff.

By increasing the duty on pocket- &c., from 70 kopecks to 2 rubles a and the duty on celluloid from 25 to pecks per pound, the Russian Gover has paid the Germans tenfold in the coin. The manufacturers are cryi and the liberal organs are making campaign against the Agrarians which is expected, end in entire satisfactor given to Russia. This will mean a loss of prestige to the Agrarians ar be the signal of a revolt against the obstructions they have placed in the German commerce. Already the Bremberg Chamber of Commerce is dem that petroleum for factory purpose be admitted duty free, and the C Industries Union, having taken a attitude on this subject, there is a bility that the exemption will be gra

Wanted, a Reciprocity Treaty.

The falling off in the American i tion of textile goods from Germany duced the liberal organs to recor their agitation for a reciprocity trea America. The Berliner Tageblatt ta lead and points out that Germany is to receive from America a large increasing amount of grain of diver besides pork, lard, &c., the home tion of grain and meat being wholly quate. Even the agriculturists the use tremendous quantities of A maize, which is continually increasin vor as cattle fodder in Germany. reciprocity treaty on the basis of reduc tariff on the imports Germany must of n receive from America in considera tion of more favorable terms for German manufactured goods sent across the would be of immense material be both countries and would also prom ter feeling. The German manuf would no longer suffer by constant foreseen changes in tariff if a rec treaty were concluded.

The German Red Cross Society's s tion list for the sick and wounde Spanish-American war now amount 722 marks. Of this, the Emperor 000 marks, the Empress 1,000 mar the Empress Frederick 500 marks. the rest of the nation seems easily lated. Two hundred officers of th tion Army are expected to att "Grand Congress of the Army" opens in Berlin on the 28th. Gen. B preside.

The inaugural festivities of th German Turnerfest took place at on Saturday evening. Over 25,0 gymnasts were present from all parts many and Austria, from Switzerla Holland, and America, and were with music, flowers, and oratory.

Advices from Munich say that K of Bavaria is much worse.

A charitable feeling toward neighbors does not appear to be a predominating trait of the German character. According to the yearly report of the Minister of Justice 6,48 were denounced to the authorities burg in a year by good souls who deemed them deserving of punishment. cases proved to have any foundati ever. In the country district arou burg the number of denunciations ed to 12,509, of which not more were justified.

EDWARD B ECK.

AMERICA'S INCREASED TRADE.

Brilliant Balance in Our Favor Noted by German Papers.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Kreuz-Zeitung draws attention to the unusually brilliant balance of trade in America's favor, as shown by the recent reports, and contrasts this with the showing for the se of Great Britain and Germany, sa for Germany the showing is the w The Kreuz-Zeitung concludes its edito remarking:

"In the future commercial pol of the empire the deficit in the Germa balance of trade will have to be taken into account."

THE PRINCESS CRITICISED.

Censured for Having a Catholic Priest at Her Wedding.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The "passi assistance" of a Catholic priest at the recent wedding of Princess Dorothea Ma Henriette Augustine Louise of Saxe-Co burg and Duke Ernest Gunther of Schle wig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, has caused a great deal of discuss in the Ultramontane press. The Cologne Volks-Zeitung says:

"The priest committed a grave reach of faith and the Princess was guilty by marrying according to the Protestar rite, of a deadly sin."

The Augsburg Post-Zeitung sa "The Coburg family has been guilty another public nuisance."

Ambassador White Entertains.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The United S tes Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, attended the closing exercises of the Uni rsity of Berlin on Wednesday by special vitation, and on Thursday he gave a dinne in honor of Mr. Irving Scott of San Francis o, which was attended by the Turkish Am assador, the Chilean Minister, Admiral v n Knorr, the Chief of the German Navy, a l others.

THIRD-RAIL CAR DEALS DEATH.

Brother Killed and Sister Fatally Hurt at New Britain.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 6. A third-rail grade crossing accident, whic may result in a double casualty, occurre at what is called the "Wethersfield" cros ng, near the Clayton Brickyards, at 10: o'clock this forenoon.

Josiah E. Atwood and his sis r, Julia Ann, were driving over the cro ing in a carriage. The vehicle was struc by the third-rail car, in charge of Motor an Bigelow and Conductor Curtis, which left New Britain at 10:30 o'clock. The hors and carriage were hurled high on the t nk. The carriage was completely demoli ed and the horse mangled so that he ad to be shot.

Mr. Atwood died in the waitin room of the New Britain Station, where h and his sister were carried. He was sev ty-seven years of age, and a prominent r sident of Newington. His sister is sixty- o years of age, and her recovery is doul ful. She sustained compound fractures o the left leg, and is injured internally.

To Judge of Mrs. Wilmerding's Sanity.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. —Eugene B. Travis of Peekskill, Dr. Thom s P. McDonald of Pleasantville, and Dr. I. Ernest Schmid of White Plains, the Com issioners appointed by Supreme Court Just e Keogh to inquire into the sanity of M s. Marie F. Wilmerding, who is in Bl mingdale Asylum, were sworn in to-day a will begin taking testimony Tuesday mo ing. This commission is appointed as a re lt of the proceedings instituted by Mrs. Jo n Blodgood for the release of Mrs. W merding, who, she claims, is sane. Dr. amuel B. Lyon, Superintendent of the as m, says the woman is still insane, thou improving.

Postal Investigation at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—R presentatives Loud and Moody of the Co ressional sub-committee investigating the p stal service, held a session here to-day. Representative Loud said the service wa found to be good and there was no diss isfaction. Representative Moody said: "The newspaper statements tend to show t at the increase of mail matter is chie due to illegitimate matter." The Repr sentatives left for Detroit to-night.

Boy Falls Four Stories and Lives.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., ug. 6.—"Tommy" Arnold, the four-year old son of the janitor of the Broadway H h School, climbed out upon the fourth sto platform of the fire escape and fell eighty eet to the basement stairway, but escaped th only a broken thigh, although striking n the asphalt pavement.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN CAPE COLONY.—The dispatch from Cape Town printed in the papers of Friday last, embracing a view of the colonial political campaign which will be terminated by the election of Sept. 4, requires some explanation for intelligent comprehension. For several years previous to the Jameson raid and the fall of Mr. Rhodes there were three political parties in the colony—the Governmenta, the Opposition, and the Afrikander Bond, which held much the same power as the Irish party held under Parnell. It was through this third party with its strong Boer sympathies that Mr. Rhodes was enabled to carry out his great schemes for the opening of Rhodesia and British Central Africa. The raid changed everything. Mr. Rhodes resigned as Premier in December, 1895, and was succeeded by Sir Gordon Sprigg, who still could count in his support some of the moderate members of the Bond. During the last two years Parliament has settled down into a grouping somewhat as follows: The Government is supported by about thirty-six members, among whom are included several progressive Dutch members. The Opposition, of twenty-one or twenty-two members, consists largely of the Afrikander Bond members with pronounced Dutch sympathies, of whom Mr. Du Toit is President; and there is the third party of Independents, under Mr. Rose-Innes, numbering fourteen or fifteen, which, while standing for the supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa, cannot be counted in Mr. Rhodes's support on other questions. In the present campaign, however, there are only two contending forces worth considering—the South African League, created by Mr. Rhodes, and the Afrikander Bond. The former has a membership of about 13,000, and the latter considerably less than 10,000. Although at present Mr. Rhodes is only a private member of the Legislature, his "equal rights" policy as Premier, so long successful, commands a large support, the exact strength of which will be known Sept. 4. One of the measures, the Redistribution bill, has given the Government faction the name of the Progressive Party. If successful, Mr. Rhodes will undoubtedly resume the Premiership, but if defeated Sir Gordon Sprigg will maintain his position as leader of the party.

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THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.—Some London papers are bemoaning the fate which placed the Spanish-American war within the same epoch as the war in Egypt against the Khalifa; if it had happened otherwise, they say, not only Englishmen, but the world at large would recognize the great importance of the war now being waged against the Dervishes and pay more attention to it. The latest advices from Atbara are that a great battle is expected shortly just beyond the Shabluka Cataract, above which the forces of the Khalifa are said to have assembled in great numbers. Up to this point the Anglo-Egyptian flotilla is now cruising while waiting for the transports and the land forces. Moreover, the gunboats, which were left to protect the Dongola reach of the river during last year's operations on the Atbara, have successfully passed up the Fifth Cataract and have joined the flotilla in the reach before Shabluka. The flotilla now includes ten steamers, all armed with the latest quick-firing guns and Maxims, and three other unarmored steamers, not counting the Tara, which, until she was captured during the Dongola expedition, was in the hands of the Khalifa. A decisive action at the Shabluka is expected to take place before the end of the month.

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THE GREAT SIMPLON TUNNEL.—The journals of Geneva, Switzerland, of recent date contain interesting information concerning the new Simplon Tunnel. The works will consist of a tunnel of a single course about 19,730 meters, (about 61,730 feet,) and eventually a second tunnel, seventeen meters distant from the first, parallel with it, and connected with it by transverse galleries. It is calculated that the first tunnel and the second as far as the first gallery will be completed and placed in operation five years and a half after the beginning of the works. A premium of 5,000f. a day is to be awarded in case the work is finished before the termination of the contracted time, but the same amount must be paid by the contractors for every day they are behind time. The total cost of the tunnel, with its auxiliary galleries, will be 58,820,000f. The cost of piercing the second tunnel will be 15,000,000f., to which the company will add 1,220,000f. for masonry and general expenses. Work will be begun simultaneously at each extremity of the tunnel. It is said that the rock-cutting machines are made on a new model, with hydraulic motive power, and that they will be able to penetrate at the rate of five meters every twenty-four hours.

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THE POPE'S HEALTH.—Much uneasiness

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, July 20th, 1898.

A GENUINE BULL MARKET,
bigger than any one since 1879, is about to develop. Call at our central offices, or write for our Saturday's Letter giving a few serious hints of how to take advantage of this advance before the boom starts. We deal in almost every stock on the list on most liberal margin, and we also issue daily Puts & Calls on Railroad Stocks ⅛ away for $12.50, and Industrials about ⅞ awhy for $25 a hundred shares, weekly about 2⅜ and 4⅜ away for $37.50 and $62.50 each 100 shares; ten-share lots at proportionate prices, $1.25 to $6.25. Call in any time between 9 and 4, or write for particulars. Privileges can be used as margin with our house. Large and small investment or speculative accounts solicited.
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Buy and sell for cash, or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, etc.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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$250,000 WANTED ON FIRST ISSUE ELECTRIC railroad bonds; 5 per cent. principal and interest guaranteed. Address Bonds, Box 209 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market broadens materially. In every essential way it shows betterment. It is not merely that more shares are traded in daily on the Stock Exchange than has for a long time past been the average, but the quality of the trading, the character of the securities dealt in, make that part of the record which involves most reason for encouragement.

A large majority of professional speculators still stay on the bear side, are still extensively short of stocks. From these, their allies, and their servants come continual expressions of apprehension over the outlook; but from not another single quarter issues any worriment whatever.

It is the contention of the speculator short of stocks that there is no public in the market yet, that syndicates and cliques are the holders of securities, and that such owners are bent merely on manipulative tricks to make a market on which to unload; and, urge these critics, no genuine improvement shows anywhere in the business situation. Further, they insist that the grain situation is a true criterion of financial prospects—that Europe has big crops and will not want ours, that we have really short crops for our railroads to carry, and that, anyhow, wheat and corn are so low that the farmers won't be able to pay substantial freight rates. Only one trouble affects these bear arguments—their facts aren't facts.

As to general business—putting Wall Street guesses wholly aside—there is but one estimate coming from sources entitled to recognition as authorities, and the uniform statement is that improvement shows, and shows with regularly continuing growth, in practically every business department throughout the country. The manufacturer and the merchant, and the armies of labor which both employ, are engaged now in an activity which day by day and week by week extends, not slightly, but greatly. A score of indisputable tokens testify to this encouragement. Look at the bank exchanges of the country—and no further search for proof need be made, for with exchanges between business men going beyond all past midsummer records, adverse strictures fall flat. Take the statements which Dun and Bradstreet's issue—careful adducements from facts collated in every business community throughout the land—and their evidence is what? Says Dun: "Prospects of peace are stimulating; with the end of the war contracts grow larger, better industrial demands appear; the volume of payments through clearing houses was the largest ever known in any July." And the Bradstreet statement is that business men are generally expecting beneficial effects from the opening up of new markets, that improvement already evidenced "is not entirely confined to sentiment, but is proved by the reports of increased distribution of staple goods; and," adds this ultra-conservative authority, "encouraging export demand for our cereals, great steadiness of prices, largest recorded midsummer bank clearings, and fairly encouraging railroad earnings are additional encouraging features." So important in its bearings is the estimate of such a National trade authority that no business man can afford to ignore this further terse summary:

"Significant of the changes which have occurred in general business conditions, and specially valuable because of the tendency on the part of pessimists to regard the present Summer quiet in trade as abnormal, are the figures of July bank clearings, which show an aggregate at seventy-seven cities of $5,010,300,995, a total smaller, it is true, by 8.7 per cent. than June, and less by 16 per cent. than those of January, but 4.3 per cent. larger than those of July, a year ago, 15 per cent. in excess of July, 1896, 42.6 per cent. larger than 1894, 7.9 per cent. heavier than July, 1892, and 2.5 per cent., larger even than July, 1890, the heaviest July total on record.

"Accompanying this unprecedented record of July business also is the knowledge that in July a year ago the then beginning trade improvement became quite noticeable, so that gains shown now over a year ago are really progressive ones, and therefore all the more satisfactory to contemplate."

They who know most about Wall Street know this—that, when all is said and done, Wall Street is but an echo. Manipulation may count for a while one way or the other on the Stock Exchange tape, but actual commercial and industrial facts always make final market values. And ranting and raiding by professional talent on the Stock Exchange are all ineffective in the face of genuine general business improvement.

Grain situation facts are what? Ever since the beginning of the Summer season Wall Street has been deluged with daily declarations that Western crops were to be short. Coincidently there was a flood of representation that foreign harvests would pan out beyond all recent annual yields. American crop shortage was the fable of Chicago and New York grain market speculators anxious so to boom the price of wheat that they could unload at a profit holdings they had to take in the Leiter collapse. It needs no great knowledge of wheat market history to understand to what lengths and into what industry grain trade manipulators can go in the making and peddling of crop news, and "special dispatches" poured into Wall Street from all over the West announcing hot winds and droughts, washed-out fields and rust from dampness, and incidentally the gluttonous grasshopper—these mixed-up bugaboos, invented all under the eaves of that distinctive monument to Ananias sometimes called the Chicago Board of Trade. Some hurt undoubtedly was done to Western crops in recent spells of bad weather, but it was damage altogether trifling beside the ghastly chronicles of it.

American harvests are all right. This is the testimony of every authority entitled to consideration.

But the falsehoods circulated in endeavors to bull wheat were not more flagrant than the falsehoods circulated to bear wheat—both equally intended to depress security values. The lie to bull wheat and bear stocks told of American crop destruction; the lie to bear grain and bear stocks, too, devoted itself to making foreign crops infinitely vaster than they are—both representations not only wrong but foolish, and foolish because so readily disproved. Foreign crops are not big. European demands for American crops will this year be at least as pronounced as they were last year. Empty granaries on the other side of the ocean must be filled. Already there are evidences that in important foreign Governmental circles plans are being made for the adjustment of tariff duties to a basis where home-grown harvests can be kept and American crops brought in. And every grain commission merchant will give testimony to foreign exigencies—European orders cabled here during the past week stipulating that in consideration of immediate shipment of American wheat an advance of from 3 to 6 per cent. will be paid. The representative European buyer of American grain is not a speculator, he is essentially a merchant; and conservatism in no business quarter of the world goes greater lengths than with him. Thus exceptional significance attaches to the increased bid he makes for quick transmission of the grain he buys. Such an order from Chicago might suggest a manipulative purpose; from London and Paris and Antwerp buying orders of this sort are not open to the same suspicion. Europe offers extra payment for immediate shipment because Europe has immediate needs.

For 1898 the record of the world, crop-wise, is likely to be 1897 over again.

Whatever manipulative work has been done upon the bull side of the stock market lately appeared in efforts to give the industrial stocks preference above standard railway shares, this endeavor having been largely promoted by a conspicuous operator who in taking up Rubber, Tobacco, and Whisky trusts, went short of Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, and Rock Island. The market seemed to yield him good fortune in his trust shares, for there was response to his leadership among other and lesser traders; but short accounts in the Grangers were expensive. The public temper had been miscalculated, and in this fact appears what is most significant among influences governing the market's current course and activity.

The abundance of money and the cheapness of money amount to more than mere Wall Street phraseology. Sure 5 and 6 per cent. dividend-paying securities cannot be carried at 2 and 3 per cent. without becoming exceedingly popular among people able to command cheap funds. The present proposition can be stated a dozen ways, but every time it gets back to the simple fact that money obtainable in loans at 2 and 3 per cent. can be readily used in the security market as a yielder of from 5 to 10 per cent. What happens under conditions like these is just what is happening now in the New York Stock Exchange list.

With international war ended, it is estimated by men of experience that the United States will enter upon an era of material development beyond all past records. It is not the enthusiast merely who talks this way. Such calculation is by cool-headed men of affairs not at all given to professional optimism. Especially in the iron and steel trades there seems likely to be far-reaching improvement shown quickly, and Wall Street, on this account, recurs to the gospel of Mr. Jay Gould, "As iron goes, so go securities."

Important among the factors at work in the market's improvement is the character of interests most actively engaged—including practically every one of those powers that had to do with the making of last Summer's vast buoyancy. A safe test of a market's quality can always be found in the calibre and character of the men who advise the purchase or sale of securities. And at present who are the counselors of investment? Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan heads the distinguished list, and with him are the Messrs. Rockefeller, D. O. Mills, Roswell P. Flower, and W. K. Vanderbilt. And these are men safe to follow. They are not ones whom professional pessimists on the Stock Exchange are likely to overcome.

But more influential far than any man or any possible combination of men in the present American business situation is the factor of a broad and broadening National prosperity.

In this market, as in every market, danger attends overloading. No man can afford to buy more than he is able to take care of should adverse influences temporarily intrude. Indeed, in a developing stock market they who are strongest often work earnestly to bring about reactions to obtain thereby better purchasing opportunities; and thus it is that conservative authorities were at the close of the past week advising friends to wait and watch for—and act upon—just such reactions.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market continued buoyant and active. Again it broadened, and many issues made new high prices. In the two hours of business nearly 250,000 shares of stock changed hands—relatively the greatest activity shown for some time. There was again steady buying by strong financial interests, and commission houses indicated by their activity the increase in outside buying. Houses with foreign connections were also open buyers; this is significant, for recently European purchases in this market have been adroitly disguised.

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Again the market developed in stocks of the best character. Granger shares were the leaders both in activity and strength, and the Pacific stocks also came to the front. Not much attention was given the Trust shares, none of that group being conspicuous, with the exception of the Rubber securities.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit was notably active and strong, making a new high record above 60. Commission houses, following the lead of Wall Street interests identified with the property, were heavy buyers. Missouri Pacific showed new activity, being one of the most conspicuous stocks in the market on that account. Louisville and Nashville and Southern Railway preferred made substantial advances.

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One of the features of the market was the violent fluctuations in New York Air Brake, which ran up to 75½, a gain of nearly 8 points, and then dropped back to 66 just before the close. The sharp break in the stock, which resulted from the sale of only a few hundred shares, showed the absence of professional manipulation in Air Brake's market movements. The stock has made sensational advances recently, resulting from actual investment buying. That Air Brake is not being pushed up and held up by means of manipulation was shown yesterday by the lack of support and the way in which the stock broke when a few hundred shares were pressed for sale.

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Government 3s were in better supply than heretofore. Apparently there are a lot of the bonds for sale at 105.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in loans amounting to nearly $13,000,000. Deposits increased over $15,000,000. There was a decrease in surplus reserve of $2,000,000. New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $230,000,000, which is nearly $40,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $757,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $650,000,000.

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Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 127¾, and $49,000 3s, when issued, at 104⅞@104¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Am. Malting Co.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	N. J. Central	1⅞
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Norfolk & Western	1
Brook. Rap. T.	⅝	North American	¼
Brook. Un. Gas.	2	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅞
Chi., Gt. W. pf., A.	¼	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	St. Jo. & G. I.	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¼	St. L. Southwest. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Flint & P. M. pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1½
Manhattan Con.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	⅞
Laclede Gas	⅝	Rio Grande West	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	C., M. & St.P. gold 7s	5
Chi., B. & Q. 4s	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv.	1⅝	Mo. Pacific, t. r. 5s.	1
C., M. & St. P., L. & D. ext. 7s	2½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,745,448; balance, $6,187,445; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $608,618.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for short and 1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅞ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95½@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15 premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. Stt. Louis—Par.

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No change has occurred in the money market during the week just ended, continued ease having been its chief characteristic. Rates have shown no variation, although there has continued the usual shading in many instances. The demand for money has increased to some small extent, and the operations to finance the Government bond allotments have brought about more activity in the money markets. The offerings of funds, however, are still enormous, as compared with the diffident demand.

Mercantile paper seems in better supply than for some time, and that market shows fair activity. The demand for bills, however, continues heavy, and the market is kept bare of paper. Out-of-town banks are active competitors of the local institutions for all choice names offered in this market.

***

Although no announcements of gold engagements have been made since early last week, banking interests as well as exchange authorities are altogether confident of shipments on a large scale in the near future. Exchange has advanced since the first lot of gold was engaged for importation, but it does not seem probable that the advance can hold. Grain is now moving more freely, and within a short time cotton exports will largely increase the supply of exchange. Still more important, Europe is beginning to buy American securities.

IRON TRADE BROADENS.

High authorities in the iron trade look for an early period of prosperity in that important department of business. Although the existence of war has in some quarters given a stimulus to the iron industry, on the whole it has been regarded as unfavorable to the developments which were naturally to be expected from the betterment that has generally prevailed throughout the country. The price outlook is claimed to have shown some improvement lately, and with the Spanish war only a memory advancement can be no longer held in check. Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the iron situation, Mr. George H. Hull, President of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company, said:

"The fact that furnaces are being asked to ship ahead of contract delivery instead of being asked to hold back shipments, as is usually the case when business does not come up to expectations, shows that the consumption of iron is greater than had been anticipated. I think that is a pretty good indication of the approach of better prices. In the last four or five months there has been a weakening in the values of iron. No. 2 foundry iron in Birmingham dropped in some cases from $7.25 to $7. Now it has recovered that drop and is pretty strong at $7.25.

"Warrant iron presents firmness at about 25 cents a ton under the price of iron on cars to consumers, and as sales of warrants are for spot cash, whereas sales to consumers are payable only after the iron has been received, which usually amounts to about sixty days, $7 for warrants is a fuller price than $7.25 for iron on cars.

"Four or five years ago the difference between warrant iron and iron on cars in a quiet market like this was 75 cents a ton. The gradual lessening of this margin is the consequence of a steady increase in the demand for warrants, or, rather, a broadening in the trade.

"I expect if we have a boom in general business that an advance in the price of iron will come which will be probably one of the largest advances realized in any commodity. This has always been the case in former boom periods. Even as late as 1895, when there was only a partial revival in business, Bessemer iron advanced from $9.25 to $17, and Alabama forged iron advanced from $6.25 to $10.

"The reason for these enormous advances in seasons of commercial activity is the misleading conclusions drawn from official monthly statements of furnaces in and out of blast in the United States. For instance, on July 1, 1898, the Western Pig Iron Association gives the total number of furnaces in the United States at 427, of which 187 are in blast and 240 out of blast. The conclusion usually drawn by business men from these figures is that, more than 50 per cent. of the furnaces being out of blast, production could be increased to any extent that the demand increased; whereas, there has been no time in the last forty years when as many as 50 per cent. of the furnaces in the United States on the official list were in blast at one time. With iron even at $40 and $60 per ton it would not cause to be run as high a percentage of the furnaces as 50. This means that the practically abandoned furnaces of the United States and the furnaces necessarily always out for repairs amount to more than 50 per cent. of all the furnaces on the official list."

CONDITIONS WILL DOMINATE.

In financial circles since the outbreak of war with Spain opinions have all along been expressed that depressing stock market features arising from foreign complications could be but temporary. It has been urged that a healthy business situation could not fail to be reflected in the financial markets, and that when once it became apparent that the possibility of a serious reverse to the American arms had no longer to be reckoned with, normal conditions would rule and pessimistic apprehensions disappear. Discussing this subject yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. John H. Scoville of the Wall Street house of Maxwell & Scoville, said:

"There are many evidences that we are having a repetition of what happened last Summer in the stock market. The big people have taken hold of the market, as they did, then, and their confidence in higher prices is shown in the tenacious manner in which standard securities are clung to. Matters are gradually shaping themselves for an incoming to the market after a time of the investing public, and the taking away from the professional element of that control which they have for some considerable time been exercising.

"A period of activity in the speculative markets had been expected to come in the Spring of the present year, and it was then due, according to every reasonable business calculation. There was money in abundance, and confidence had been again restored in the mercantile community. Speculative sentiment was general, and the stock market seemed assured of a large amount of new support. The outbreak of war interposed an obstacle to the speedy realization of the hopes which were then current everywhere. The war cloud had a depressing effect, which retarded the onward progress of the market since February.

"Now the indications are that an early peace may be expected, and enterprises that have been held in abeyance will undoubtedly be started up. I believe this country is about to see the greatest period of prosperity it has ever known.

"American bonds are having unprecedented sale, and this is always a forerunner of stock market activity. Ease in money continues, and it has been demonstrated that a Government loan of very much larger amount than that called for could have been subscribed without causing a disturbance in the money market. Speculation will gradually work into the lower-priced stocks.

"Many of the industrial issues have been paying dividends straight through hard times, but developments are hinted at which will result in further strengthening of them and making them desirable as investments. General business improvement will be felt in these shares and the earnings of industrial companies added to. Crop reports are turning out quite favorable for a season of extensive railway traffic. Large yield in the agricultural sections will mean profitable carrying for the roads. The foreign demand promises to be well maintained, owing to a renewal of adverse crop conditions abroad in some quarters, and this would seem to also assure to the American grain producer high prices for what he has to sell.

"Europe already owes us a large sum for our exports in the past that have not been collected for. This must be liquidated in another way than by sending stocks and bonds. Existing indebtedness and the liabilities to be incurred in the future must be paid in gold. Imports of gold in volume greater than before may again be looked for from abroad to supplement the arrivals of the yellow metal from the Klondike.

"Government expenditures are giving a stimulus to the business of the country that is being largely felt. This has been more particularly apparent in the direction of certain lines of manufacturing for military purposes and in the transportation trade. The physician, the provisioner, and a host of others have obtained a good share of the distribution of this Government money, and it is not to be overlooked that the vast sum required for carrying on the war has gone into every channel of trade. This means a good return for the money expended.

"Now that our arms have been so remarkably successful, and that an early termination of the conflict seems near, there no longer exists a cause for the continuance of apprehension on the part of those who have funds to invest.

"The natural conditions manifesting themselves in good active business are likely henceforth to dominate the stock market, and side by side with healthy commercial prosperity, there is the prospect of higher values and buoyancy throughout the security markets. The outlook is bright generally."

THE DEMAND FOR BONDS.

Bond market activity is one of the most encouraging features of the present security market. Last Thursday all previous records for transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange were broken, the total on that day aggregating nearly $8,000,000. In the six business days of last week there were transactions on the Stock Exchange in $26,245,500 bonds, a daily average of about $4,375,000. During the week nearly $2,000,000 of Governments were traded in. And this wonderful activity has been accompanied by greater buoyancy than the bond market has known for years, if ever.

What this activity and buoyancy of bonds mean is apparent even to the most casual observer. It evidences first of all widespread confidence on the part of moneyed interests, both corporate and individual. It means a great plethora of money that has brought about a change in the hitherto recognized basis for investments. Money is plenty; money is cheap; money cannot now earn in investments what it has heretofore earned. The American financial world has come to the realization that it must figure upon lower investment returns in the future. Government 3 per cents. commanding 5 per cent. premium is an unusual spectacle. Railway mortgages paying 3½ per cent. and selling close to par is another. New York Central-Lake Shore 3½s are selling at 96. Baltimore and Ohio 3½s—bonds of a road now in a receiver's hands—are selling near the same price. There could be no better illustration of the confidence among investors and of their willingness to accept small returns than is presented by these two bonds.

It must be kept in mind that the transactions in bonds as reported from the floor of the Stock Exchange leave unconsidered the immense counter business that is transacted daily by the Wall Street bond houses. Financial institutions do not as a rule go to the Stock Exchange when they want their securities. They trade directly with the bond syndicates and the bond houses. When this is considered, and when it is remembered that investment institutions are constantly buying or selling securities foreign to the New York Stock Exchange—municipal and county and State bonds—the enormous unrecorded bond transactions must be apparent.

Wall Street bond brokers report a persistent demand for all sorts of investments such as they have never before experienced. This demand comes from all parts of the country. Everywhere investors are showing a disposition to take greater risks than heretofore they have dared. Bond houses say that clients who heretofore have refused to look at anything but the highest class securities are purchasing those from which only six months ago they turned with alarm.

To some extent the activity on the Stock Exchange in bonds of a more or less speculative character has been due to the fact that there is no war tax on transactions in bonds such as there is upon sales of stock—a fact that has been productive of more than usual speculation in mortgages. But there is reason to believe that this speculation in bonds, whether great or small in volume, has been productive of beneficial results. It has brought into prominence securities which have not hitherto been looked upon with any too much favor, and by attracting investment attention to them has brought about investment buying.

Close observers of the bond market believe that the great demand for investment securities is to continue, but they point out that with the maintenance of the confidence now shown by security holders, bonds will soon be too high to attract money seeking investment, especially with safe, dividend-paying stocks selling at comparatively low prices. Activity in bonds has shifted from the gilt-edged issues to those of lower standing. That demand must naturally go on into stocks—in fact, it has already begun to do so.

PROSPERITY OUT WEST.

Every Eastern man traveling through the West makes enthusiastic reports of business and crop conditions prevailing there. An experienced New York business man now in the Northwest writes as follows the New York Stock Exchange house Charles Minzesheimer & Co.:

"I promised to advise you of the crop conditions in this section and inclose the Iowa State report, which is certainly very flattering.

"I understand conditions in Nebraska are nearly as good, and in Northern Nebraska (I have traveled the length of the State) the country never looked better. People are feeling very jubilant over the situation. Wheat is heavy, with large returns almost certain, and corn looks fine. Most of the fields I saw showed good attention—the soil moist and rich and the stand one and a half to three feet. Pastures are also in fine shape and cattle fat and in demand at stiff figures. The hay crop (seldom mention it, but usually most valuable of all,) is the best for years, both in quality and amount.

"My advices from the great wheat fields in the Red River Valley, in Minnesota and North Dakota, are very encouraging, and the outlook immense.

"The Government report gives very high averages for Washington and Oregon, also for Kansas and the Southwest, and it would seem almost certain that this year will produce bountiful returns in all agricultural products throughout the land.

"Wool growers in Western South Dakota are realizing 16 cents for their wool. Sheep are worth $5 and marketable cattle are almost at top figures. So the farmers and stock men of this great Western country are sure to be prosperous and good Eastern customers this Fall. Last year they used their resources in paying debts, this year I am told they will have 'money to burn.'

"I don't think any one will make a mistake in banking on great prosperity for the year to come, and I look to see the rising tide augmented to no small degree by reason of the gifts of nature, which really are the basis of lasting prosperity. When the farmers are prosperous, business is good and the 'wheels go round.'

"I hear nothing of free silver. The issue is as dead in the West by reason of prosperous times as it was in 1878 to 1880.

"To sum up, people seem to be happy, prosperous, and busy—with no time to waste in discussing their ills or those of others—satisfied with ruling conditions and most hopeful of the future. Under such conditions this country must forge ahead and values must appreciate."

THE "FAKE" THAT FAILED.

New York Air Brake stock sold yesterday morning at $75 per share, a record price. Its friends have been showing much enthusiasm over the stock's advance, earning of the company having largely increased, the works running overtime. Just before yesterday's stock market closed the news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. distributed the following bulletin:

"We are informed by good authority that President Hill of Great Northern has become identified with the New York Air Brake Company."

The next sale of the stock was 72. Then it was 70. The last sale was 66.

Mr. Hill has not become identified with the New York Air Brake Company, and the stock market's dip shows how ineffective are fakes so easily disproved.

A NEW BROKERAGE HOUSE.

Lawton, Flint & Co., a new brokerage firm, begin business at their offices, in the Mills Building, to-morrow, doing a general commission business in both listed and unlisted securities. Robert G. Lawton, the senior member, was formerly a member of the firm of Lawton Brothers of Havana and New York. Sherman Flint, the board member, has had eleven years' experience with the well-known firms of Work, Strong & Co. and Strong, Sturgis & Co. Sydney O. Lawton, formerly with Work, Strong & Co., will be in charge of the bond department of the firm's business.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A cablegram from Santiago from S. M. Jarvis, Vice President of the North American Trust Company, announces that the company has secured the banking rooms formerly occupied by the Bank of Spain, and is fully equipped for beginning business on Monday morning.

The Canal Commission's Report.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle, (Rep.)

The report of the canal investigating commission has been presented, and, while its conclusions do not surprise us, they will astound the people generally. It is undoubtedly an honest report, so far as the facts given are concerned. There is no "whitewash" about it. * * * The great point is that the cost of the improvement will be $15,000,000 more, the Commissioners placing the figures higher than any others have. Yet they recommend that it shall go on!

Here is a "State issue," sure enough, and important enough. We believe that any party that commits itself to putting more money into that bottomless ditch will be doomed to defeat, and that the people will answer the demand with a No! that will be so emphatic that nobody can ever mistake what they mean.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stevens, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.

$100,000
West Shore R. R. Co 1st Mortgage 4s.
Guar. by N. Y. C. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.

$250,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul General Mtge. 4s.

$150,000
Morris & Essex Consolidated Mtge. 7s.
Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

$100,000
Michigan Central "Air Line" 1st Mtge. 4s.

$100,000
Mich. Cent. (Kal. & So. H. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5s.

$25,000
Canada Southern Railway 1st Mtge. 5s.

$50,000
Penn. R. R. General (1st) Mtge. 6s.

$15,000
Penn. R. R. "Main Line" Cons. Gold 4s.

$40,000
Balt. & Potomac 1st Mtge. Tunnel Gold 6s.
Guar. by Penn. R. R. & by Nor. Cent. R'way.

$10,000
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st Mtge. 7s.
Guaranteed by Penn. R. R. Co.

$100,000
Chic. & Northwestern Consol. Quart. 7s.

$15,000
Chic. & Northwestern Deb. Gold 5s of 1933.

$10,000
Winona & St. Peter Exten. 1st Gold 7s.
Guar. by Chic. & Northwest. Railway.

$30,000
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st Mtge. Gold 6s.

$25,000
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Cons. 6s.

$35,000
Chic., St. L. & New Orleans Cons. Gold 5s.
Guaranteed by Illinois Central R. R.

$35,000
Chic., St. L. & New Orleans Cons. Gold 3½s.
Guaranteed by Illinois Central R. R.

$100,000
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific 1st Mtge. 6s.

$10,000
Pac. R. R. of Mo. 1st Mtge. Exten. Gold 4.

$35,000
New York & Erie 4th Mtge. Exten. Gold 5s.

$75,000
Erie Railway Consol. 1st Mtge. Gold 7s.

$30,000
Long Dock Company 1st Mtge. Gold 6s.

$60,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Consol. Gold 6s.

$25,000
Minn. & St. L. (Ia. & Pac. Ext.) Gold 6s & 7s.

$50,000
Clearfield & Mahon'g 1st. Mtge. Gold 5s.

$35,000
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st Mtge. 7s.
Guar. by Lake Sh. & Mich. So. R'way.

FOR SALE BY
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
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NEW YORK.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.
Immense railroad earnings, good crops, and easy money form a combination in favor of buyers never before equaled in the annals of the stock markets.
Large railroad earnings are now realities and will continue to increase, for the roads have now entered upon the "fat half" or crop gathering and transportation part of the year for marketing our crops.
This growing traffic of the railways and the widespread prosperity of the country will bring large dividends to the holders of securities.
THIS YEAR WILL ECLIPSE ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS IN RAILROAD EARNINGS. THE SUREST FOUNDATION ON WHICH TO BUY STOCKS AND THE SOUNDEST REASON FOR DOING SO.

WHEAT.
Wheat is selling at a very low figure, especially when it is admitted by every one that it is a product which is an absolute necessity. The present advance of 4 to 5 cents a bushel in a single week proves the genuineness of the demand at home and abroad for the new crop and shows that it could sell 5 to 10 cents a bushel higher and yet be cheap, when the records show it has sold within the past 60 or 90 days at double its present price.
This is an opportune time with active and advancing markets to have one of our 400 page "SECURITY MANUALS" on hand, and by a study of its contents to be fully equipped for investing and operating in stocks.
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EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.
Wanted, capital to assist owner in developing three gold copper mines and one silver lead mine of extraordinary richness in well known mineral belt; lowest assay, $125 to $800

WHEAT MARKET OUTLOOK.

Logically and on statistical position and controlled by actual and inevitable demand and still further narrowed supply and the attitude of producers, wheat during the past week made an emphatic advance, and the post-market dealings yesterday affirmed the advanced prices with still higher quotations.

***

The course of wheat at Chicago during the week is told in this table:

	July 30.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.
Sept.	64½	64⅝	65⅝	66¼	67¼	68¼
Dec.	64⅛	64½	64⅞	64⅞	65⅝	66⅜

The Produce Exchange quotations for these days were:

	July 30.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.
Sept.	69½	69¼	70⅝	71	72½	73⅛
Dec.	69	69	69⅝	69⅝	70¼	71⅛

New York cash wheat, No. 2 red, was 74½c July 30. Yesterday it was 80c.

In the local post-market privileges were on July 30: September—Puts, 68⅝c; calls, 69½c. Yesterday they were: Puts, 72 1-16c; calls, 74½c. Curb September's last quotation was 73¼c bid, against the last floor quotation, 73 1-16c asked.

***

This bulge toward the eighties forged ahead with trustworthy reports scattering crop disaster rumors like chaff, the rising buoyancy of the stock market, ample proof that the Granger roads will be overtaxed to far into next Spring by the moving of a mammoth harvest, and further evidence of the emptiness of European stock bins. The advance of wheat with securities was in perfect rime and upset the bear axiom of the wheat Exchanges, "Stocks up, wheat down." This fallacy, by the way, was exploded half a dozen times during the wheat boom of 1897-8.

***

Some of the basic reasons for the advance of the chief cereal are found in the reports of the European stocks at central marts. That of Liverpool is useful because the comparison with 1897 is placing two periods of exhausted stocks side by side. The stock report is:

	Aug. 1, 1898	July 1, 1898.	Aug. 1, 1897.
Wheat, bushels	1,126,000	1,205,000	1,126,000
Corn, bushels	1,199,000	1,357,000	1,168,000
Flour, sacks	52,000	49,000	68,000

In scanning this table note should be taken of the immense importations received between July 1 and Aug. 1, so that the figures tell of the absorption. It is a singular coincidence that the wheat stocks of 1897 and 1898 were precisely the same.

***

The world's visible supply of wheat Aug. 1 last, a month before, and on Aug. 1, 1897, tell another but equally convincing story of exhaustion of supply which Aug. 2 was reported to have decreased 5,714,000 bushels, of which 314,000 bushels were for the United States and Canada, east of the Rockies.

WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

	Aug. 1,'98. Bushels.	July 1,'98. Bushels.	Aug. 1,'97. Bushels.
Europe and afloat	44,640,000	58,640,000	38,000,000
U. S. and Canada	11,933,000	21,000,000	26,040,000
Australia	3,500,000	3,800,000	1,200,000
Argentina	960,000	1,400,000	160,000
Total	63,993,000	84,804,000	65,400,000

The United States visible supplies for the five years preceding 1898 were, in August: 1891, 16,800,000 bushels; 1892, 24,000,000; 1893, 39,400,000; 1894, 57,000,000; 1895, 46,800,000.

***

The estimates on the crop of Winter wheat for 1898 put it at about 400,000,000 bushels, and the outside given on Spring wheat is 275,000,000 bushels. The Winter crop is practically garnered. The Spring harvest has begun, but will not be active in the Red River district until ten days from now, when an army of harvesters will invade the Northwest, mainly by the Canadian Pacific. Milling interests in the United States and in Europe will about absorb the Spring wheat. When the fact that one milling centre—Minneapolis—will absorb perhaps 90,000,000 bushels of it for flour manufacture is considered, its influence on the general market cannot be great. In fact, it is practically mortgaged, just as any wine in France that grades to a "cru" is bought before the vines that produce it are in blossom. With this should be borne in mind the requirements of Europe—on its own and imported breadstuffs—of 1,664,000,000 bushels of wheat before Aug. 1, 1899. Will the supply equal this demand—for the needs of consumption alone—even with what can be spared from our surplus stores after our own exhausted stocks are replenished?

***

The most conservative estimate made on the Produce Exchange yesterday in regard to the future of cash wheat was 85c. for the coming Fall, Winter, and Spring. Many talked with conviction of "dollar wheat," and said that no new Leiter was needed to establish this basis of value when the Spring harvest is in full activity and the farmers start the railroads with the Winter crop to marts and mills. Then the spot price of wheat will have been evened up. With the statistical portion of the cereal, the Leiter accumulations absorbed, the voids in the elevators and storehouses, and the urgent demands for breadstuffs from every quarter, there is more likelihood of dollar wheat and a car famine than of wheat "in the sixties," grain-carrying systems idle, and farm hoards. Wheat is going to move in overwhelming volume, and at a price which will make agriculturists happy and prosperous, and bankers in the wheat districts groan over big deposits and no demand for loans.

***

The last reports on the corn crop are satisfactory. If it is harvested in the belt on the right side of the frost line, there will be enough and to spare of this coarse grain, but it will not be cheap, and, with its higher quotations, its dependent staples will command higher prices.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 6, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$611,010,993	$605,265,487	+ .09
Boston	84,526,185	85,826,654	— 1.5
Philadelphia	65,379,676	50,985,038	+ 9.4
Baltimore	13,278,876	15,538,926	—14.5
Chicago	78,436,482	82,089,050	— 4.4
St. Louis	21,140,477	21,810,650	— 3.2
New Orleans	5,230,007	5,220,606	+ .02
Seven cities, 5 days	$869,003,498	$866,307,746	+ 0.3
Other cities, 5 days	150,017,267	132,098,974	+13.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,019,020,765	$998,476,720	+ 2.1
All cities, 1 day	192,741,102	185,368,882	+ 4.0
Total, all cities, for week	$1,211,761,862	$1,183,775,602	+ 2.4

Complete returns for the week ended July 30 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 5.1 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 31 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 10 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, and 7.7 per cent., the gain compared with 1896, was 14.7 per cent., and with 1895, 0.9 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
4,550	Am. Sugar Ref.	138⅞	138⅞	138⅛	138
120	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
120	Am. Tobacco	127½	127½	127½	127½
340	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
20	Bay State Gas.	4	4	4	4
1,200	Brook. Rx. Tr.	60	60¼	60	60¼
3,420	C., Bur. & Q.	112	113⅝	112	113¼
4,270	C., M. & St. P.	102½	104	102½	103⅞
8,030	C., R. I. & Pac.	99⅝	101	99⅝	100¾
60	Chi. & Northw.	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
20	Gen. Electric	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼
1,370	Louis. & Nash.	54⅞	55½	54⅝	55⅝
520	Manhattan	107⅞	108	107⅞	107⅞
1,510	Mo. Pacific	37⅜	37⅝	36⅞	37¼
70	N. Y. Central	119⅝	120⅛	119⅛	120
1,780	Nor. Pac. pf.	73⅜	74¼	73⅜	74¼
60	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31⅞
1,110	People's Gas	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
150	Southern pf	33	33¼	33	33⅛
40	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
1,780	Union Pac. pf.	63⅜	63¾	63⅜	63⅝
20	Union Pac.	25½	25½	25½	25½
90	U. S. Rubber	41	41¼	41	41
90	West. Union	94⅛	94¼	94	94

27,620

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Erie prior 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	110	68	Adams Express	105	106	105	106	.....
27½	27⅝	980	American Cotton Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+1⅛
82⅜	82⅝	190	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
27½	28⅜	100	Am. Malting Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
79½	80½	340	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79⅜	80	79	80	+1¼
14⅛	14⅜	4,270	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
29	30½	1,100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29	30½	29	30½	+1
139¼	139⅜	7,321	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅜	139¼	138⅜	139¼	+ ⅛
114	114½	120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅜
88½	89½	750	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89⅜	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	.....
127½	127⅝	2,520	American Tobacco	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝	+ ⅜
130½	133	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	.....
36	37½	12	Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37½	35½	37½	.....
13⅜	14	600	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	35⅝	5,500	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
16	17¼	45	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	.....
6⅜	6¾	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
4	4½	5,100	Bay State Gas	4	4⅛	4	4	.....
60½	60¾	26,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59⅞	60½	59¾	60¼	+ ⅜
126½	128	375	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127	127	127	127	+2
.....	.....	400	Brunswick City	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	500	Canada Southern	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½	+ ⅛
16½	17	26	Central Pacific	17⅛	17½	16¾	16¾	.....
23¼	23⅝	3,065	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
112⅞	113	15,280	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112	113⅛	112	112⅞	+ ⅛
57⅜	58½	400	Chicago & East. Ill.	58	58	58	58	+ ½
107¼	108	400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	.....
15⅜	15½	2,300	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	41	325	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
30½	32	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31½	31½	30½	30½	—1½
103¾	103½	31,227	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	102⅝	103⅞	102⅝	103½	+1⅜
152½	153	125	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	153	153	153	153	+ ½
134¾	134⅞	1,600	Chi. & Northw.	134½	135½	134½	134⅞	+ ½
100¾	100⅞	17,928	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	99⅝	101	99½	100⅝	+ ⅞
42½	43	750	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
14⅜	14⅝	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
198½	199½	290	Consolidated Gas	199	199	199	199	+ ½
150	152½	200	Del., Lack. & West.	151¾	151¾	150½	151⅜	+ ⅛
51	51¼	350	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
17½	18	335	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	100	Erie	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	36¼	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
30	37	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¾
40¼	40¾	1,182	General Electric	40⅜	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	.....
131½	132	310	Great Northern pf.	131½	131½	131½	131½	— ¼
.....	.....	10	Green Bay & West.	30	30	30	30	.....
25	25¾	100	Hawaiian Sugar	25	25	25	25	+ ½
108⅛	108½	1,451	Illinois Central	107¾	108½	107¾	108½	+ ⅝
58	59½	90	Illinois Steel Co.	58	58	58	58	.....
35½	37½	100	Iowa Central pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
17	17¼	650	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16¾	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
53½	53⅞	900	Laclede Gas	54	54	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
71¾	72¼	240	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	— ¼
52	55	100	Long Island	51	52	51	52	.....
55⅝	55½	8,748	Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
107⅞	108	2,780	Manhattan Con	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅞	+ ⅛
157¼	158	310	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158	158	158	158	+ ½
89	90	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89¼	90¼	89¼	89¼	+1½
59	60	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
74¼	74⅜	200	Minnesota Iron	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	11¾	420	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
35½	35⅞	1,010	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	37½	11,065	Missouri Pacific	36¾	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	27¾	100	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
36¾	37	1,895	National Lead Co.	37	37	36½	37	— ⅛
109¾	111	3	National Lead Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....
6	7	100	National Linseed Oil.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
91½	92	209	New Jersey Central.	91	92	91	92	+ ½
66½	67	3,065	New York Air Brake.	67¼	68	66	68	+ ½
119⅞	119⅞	5,757	New York Central	119¼	120	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	14½	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
14½	16	100	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	+1
54⅞	55	1,295	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅜
6⅞	7	800	North American	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅞	4,745	Northern Pacific	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅝	.....
74	74⅛	8,860	Northern Pacific pf.	73⅜	74⅛	73⅜	74	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	1,130	Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
52	53	310	Oregon R. & Nav.	52⅜	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ½
72¼	73¼	100	Oregon R. & N. pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
35¼	36	380	Pacific Coast	36	36	35½	35⅝	.....
85	89	16	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
56	60	30	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
31¾	31¾	700	Pacific Mail	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	160	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
100¾	100¾	4,215	People's Gas, Chicago.	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	44¼	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	44¼	43½	44¼	+1¼
66	67	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ¼
191	192	320	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191½	191⅝	191½	191½	+ ¼
18	18⅛	1,000	Reading	18	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
42¾	43¼	2,220	Reading 1st pf.	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
21	21¼	720	Reading 2d pf.	21⅛	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅛
29	31	200	Rio Grande West.	29½	29½	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
7½	8	100	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	200	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
66	67	280	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	66½	65	66½	+2
30½	36¾	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
12	12½	720	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
84½	84¾	2,175	St. Paul & Omaha.	84¼	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	200	Southern Pacific.	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
8⅞	9	950	Southern Railway	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
33½	33¾	9,756	Southern Railway pf.	32⅞	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	1,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ¼
12⅜	12⅞	725	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	2,150	Union Pacific	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	63¾	11,225	Union Pacific pf.	63⅜	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	425	U. S. Ex. & G. Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
42	44	2	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	.....
7¼	7½	200	United States Leather.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
68½	68⅝	905	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	41¾	6,656	United States Rubber.	40	42	40	41¾	+1½
99	99¼	1,664	U. S. Rubber pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99½	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅞	300	Wabash	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	.....
20	20¼	715	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	20	20	.....
.....	93½	100	West Chicago Street.	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
94¼	94¼	3,981	Western Union Tel.	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	2½	300	Wisconsin Central	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
		Sales.	238,797					

Silver.

58½	59½	10,000	Bullion certificates	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
1,000 101
1,000 ..... 101¼

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
3,000 98
500 ..... 98½
300 ..... 98½
1,000 98

Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 72⅛
11,000 ..... 72⅜
10,000 ..... 72¼
500 ..... 72⅜
10,000 ..... 72⅜
6,000 ..... 72¼
24,000 ..... 72⅛
15,000 ..... 72¼
12,000 ..... 72⅛
1,000 ..... 72¼
10,000 ..... 72⅛
16,000 ..... 72¼

Gen 4s
10,000 ..... 95¾
23,000 ..... 95⅞
30,000 ..... 95¾
10,000b3 ..... 95⅞
5,000 ..... 95¾

Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
1,000 104

Bur, C Rap & N 1st
1,000 107

Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
13,000 ..... 90⅝
21,000 ..... 90½

Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc
5,000 6

Ches & O Gen 4½s
35,000 87
5,000 ..... 87¼
50,000 8
25,000 ..... 87¼
5,000 87
10,000 ..... 87½
6,000 ..... 87¼
3,000 ..... 87½

Chic, B & Q 4s
8,000 100

Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 ..... 107¾
1,000 108

Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
10,000 ..... 114½
10,000 115

Chic, M & St Paul Gold 7s
3,000 147

I & D Ext
10,000 148

Chic & Northwestern Gen 3½s
3,000 ..... 102⅝

Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
25,000 105

Chic Term Tran 4s
20,000 88

Denv & Rio Gde 4s
2,000 ..... 96½

Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 93

Det, Mac & Mar L G
10,000 ..... 17½
12,000 ..... 17⅜
29,000 18

East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
2,000s2of 111

Erie Gen Lien 4s
14,000 73
5,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 75½

Erie 4s, Prior Bds
5,000 ..... 93⅜
50,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 ..... 93⅜

Evans & T H Gen 5s
4,000 86

Ft Wth & D C 1st
4,000 74

H & Tex Cen G M 4s
4,000 81

Illinois Central Louisville Div 3½s
5,000 ..... 94⅜

St Louis Div 3½s
5,000 94

Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
1,000 ..... 90½
4,000 90

Iowa Central 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 103½

Kings Co Elev 1st
11,000 57

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 104½

Lehigh V Term 5s
5,000 111

Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 88

Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
10,000 ..... 91½
7,000 91

Manhattan Ry Con 4s
8,000 ..... 90½
15,000 ..... 90⅝
3,000 97

Mex Inter 1st 4s
8,000 77
12,000 ..... 77¼

Midland of N J 1st
10,000 ..... 120⅜

Mo, Kan & East 1st
5,000 100

Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000 64

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
2,000 ..... 85⅝
3,000 ..... 85⅞

Mo Pac 1st Cons
5,000 ..... 105⅞

Mo Pac Trust 5s
3,000 ..... 84½
1,000 ..... 84⅝
3,000 85

Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
12,000 80

N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
45,000 96

N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 101¼

N Y, Sus & Wn G M
1,000 ..... 80½

Norf & W Ry Con 4s
500 ..... 86½
4,000 86
3,000 ..... 86¼
2,000 ..... 86½

Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
44,000 ..... 64⅞
52,000 66
9,000 ..... 65½
8,000 ..... 65⅝
10,000 ..... 65¾
35,000 ..... 65½
500 65
500 65
2,000 ..... 65¼
10,000 ..... 65⅜
30,000 ..... 65¾
8,000 ..... 65⅝
10,000 ..... 65½
10,000b3 ..... 65¾

Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
9,000 ..... 100½
4,000 ..... 100¼
3,000 ..... 100¾
2,500 ..... 100⅜
19,000 ..... 100⅝

Oregon R & Nav 4s
1,000 ..... 98⅜
4,000 ..... 98½
3,000 ..... 98⅜

Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s
10,000 ..... 80¼
25,000 ..... 80⅜
35,000 ..... 80¾

Inc B & Col Trust
12,000 ..... 57⅝

Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 103½

Reading Co Gen 4s
13,000 ..... 83½
4,000 ..... 83⅝

Rio Grande Wn 1st
5,000 ..... 89⅞
2,000 90

St L & Ir M Gen 5s
14,000 100
12,000 ..... 100⅛

St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 ..... 105⅝
2,000 ..... 105½

St L & San Fran 4s
10,000 ..... 79¼
10,000 79
5,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79⅝

St L Southwn 1st
5,000 ..... 79⅛
80 80
5,000s2of 80⅛
5,000 ..... 80½
4,000 ..... 80⅛
17,000 ..... 80¾

St L Southwn 2d Inc
3,000 ..... 32½
5,000 ..... 32⅝
5,000 ..... 32⅝
4,000 ..... 32¼

So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000 108

So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000 ..... 108½
5,000 ..... 108⅜

Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 97⅜
20,000 98

Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 107½
6,000 107

Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
35,000 43
20,000 ..... 43⅛
35,000 ..... 43¼
5,000 ..... 43⅜
35,000 ..... 43⅝

Union Pacific 4s
2,000 ..... 98⅜
24,000 ..... 98½
25,000 ..... 98⅛
500 ..... 98⅜
15,000 ..... 98½

Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
15,000 ..... 76¼
4,000 ..... 76½

Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chic Ext
1,000 103

Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 90

Wabash Deb, Series B
5,000 ..... 29½
20,000s20f 29½
40,000 ..... 29⅝

West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 110

Wn N Y & Penn Gen
2,000 ..... 58½
2,000 58

Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
39,000 50
5,000 ..... 50⅛
8,000 ..... 50¼
7,000 ..... 50½
10,000 51
5,000 ..... 51½
5,000 ..... 51⅝
11,000 ..... 51¾
10,000 ..... 51¼
25,000 ..... 51½
5,000 ..... 51⅝
35,000 ..... 51¾
30,000 ..... 51⅝
23,000 52
15,000 ..... 52⅛
13,000 ..... 52¼
25,000 52
20,000 ..... 52⅛
5,000 ..... 52⅜

Total sales $2,697,300

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$258,022,961
Gold reserve	188,620,061
Net silver	46,921,364
United States notes in the Treasury	4,638,213
Treasury notes of 1890	1,703,585
Total receipts this day	10,474,060
Total receipts this month	54,851,150
Total receipts this year	2,545,000
Total expenditures this day	13,071,000
Total expenditures this month	38,324,475
Total expenditures this year	89,481,798
Deposits in National banks	390,861
National bank notes received for redemption	1,918,189
Government receipts from internal revenue	660,048
Customs	94,886
Miscellaneous	

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 122¼; Pennsylvania, ½, to 60⅝; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 110⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 14; St. Paul, ⅛, to 105, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 55⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 80, Erie at 14, and Reading at 9¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 9-16, for money, and 110⅝ for the account. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.20, compared with 177.70 on Friday.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Continental ..... 125 | New York County..1000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½	Nat. Starch	6	7
3s, 1918, when is'd	104⅞	105	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104⅝	105¼	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30
4s, r., 1907	111½	112	Consol. Ice	38½	39½	New Cent. C.	37	42
4s, c., 1907	111½	112¼	Consol. Ice pf.	91	92	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
4s, r., 1925	127⅜	127⅝	Del. & Hudson	107	109	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128½	Den. & R. G.	12¼	13	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37	38
6s, r., 1904	112	118	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, c., 1904	112	118	Detroit Gas	57½	60	Ont. Mining	4	5
Currency 6s, 1899	102¾	..	E. E. Il. of N. Y.	130	135	Oregon S. L.	28	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	122	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116¾	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Ala. & Sus.	190	220	Erie 2d pf.	17½	18½	Peo. & East.	3	6
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55	Pt. Ft. W. & C. 1st pf.	8	13
Am. Express.	135	140	Fint & P. M.	8

CORONATION OF THE MUSE

Paris Amuses Itself with a Comic Opera Ensemble.

HONORS TO A WASHTUB VENUS

Development of a New Kind of Humor in France—The de Goncourt Academy—Good Luck of Convicts.

PARIS, July 26.—The coronation of the Muse of Paris has been the principal event of the week. This was a ceremony which suggested the traditions of the old republican days, when the Goddess of Reason was enthroned in a city reeking with the blood of the Revolution, trees of liberty were planted, and nothing was anything if not symbolical. Our Municipal Council is continually at pains to prove that it has made a serious study of history. And it has a tenderness for the style of the Directoire, or, rather, for the fashions of the few stirring months which immediately preceded the fall of Robespierre. They were the forecast of imperial classicism, with an odd symbolical admixture suggestive of Freemasonry and secret political clubs.

I doubt whether the French, and still less the Parisian, public will ever go back to those mystical tastes; but in the meanwhile the most advanced of the republicans among the city fathers are pleased to revive them, the better to accentuate their own revolutionary programme. Michelet was the great apologist of the Revolution. This made him an unfair and one-sided historian, though he was always a great writer. The crowning of the Muse of Paris was partly in his honor, partly a revival of the old pagan humbug which the Camille Desmoulins of a century ago affected, and partly a sop to the working population of the metropolis, from whose midst Mlle. Ernestine Curot, who represented the Muse, was chosen. Mlle. Curot is certainly a very pretty girl, of the pure Parisienne type, with a slightly retroussé nose, dark complexion, and thick, frizzly hair.

Like all French girls she is a great natural actress, and though her life has been spent at the washtub, no sooner did she appear on the open-air stage in the centre of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville than she looked every inch a muse. Her demeanor was modest and dignified at the same time, and she well deserved the enthusiastic applause which she received. The bust of Michelet, which was placed at the back of the stage, looked a little incongruous; its features wore a sardonic smile, which was merely a part of the resemblance to the great original, though it seemed in its surroundings to have been provoked by the odd medley of ballet girls, and psychological symbols, schoolmasters' associations, provincial brass bands, and trades unions, which defiled before the bust during the course of the ceremony.

A Musical Impressionist.

M. Georges Charpentier's march, with which the programme began, was deservedly applauded. It introduced as motives many of the old street cries of Paris, of which so few now remain. M. Georges Charpentier is a young composer who seems to have a big future before him. He has broken loose from the too binding traditions of the Wagnerian school, and may be described as a musical impressionist, whose compeers in other regions of art are Willette, the delicate caricaturist; Pierre Louys, whose new work, "La Femme et le Pantin," I described in the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART last week, and Franc Nohain, the new French humorist. M. Georges Charpentier's earlier work descriptive of his musical sensations during a prolonged tour through Italy jumped quickly into popular favor. He is a Mascagni without the touch of great accentuation of the popular note characteristic of the Italian composer, a note which often approaches dangerously near to vulgarity.

The coronation of the Muse, with the group of the poets bending the knee and Beauty binding a wreath of white roses, while Suffering, personated by a black Pierrot, finds consolation at her feet, was all very pantomimically effective, and so much admiration did not seem to turn Mlle. Curot's charming head in the least. But the business which followed was not at all successful. It consisted of a procession representing the different epochs of French history, and was apt enough, considering the presence of Michelet's bust. (Mme. Michelet veuve was seated in the front row of the stalls,) but the supers employed for the occasion were either grossly partially and were so hopelessly awkward that the effect aimed at was entirely spoiled. M. Roedel, the well-known artist, was the designer of this part of the programme and must not be held personally responsible for its failure.

A New French Humorist.

I have mentioned a few lines higher up the name of M. Franc Nohain, an impressionist humorist of quite a new type, whose talent may be compared with that of M. Georges Charpentier, though each works in his own medium, as the painters would say. Until within the last few years French esprit has been entirely dominated by the colossal genius of Molière. It was based on irony, was epigrammatic or nothing, and had the delicate and precise finish of a cameo. Latterly, however, Frenchmen have been greatly influenced by that special kind of humor which is universally known as American humor. I do not profess to be able to define American humor, but its leading characteristic, the grave and imperturbable presentment of the wildly incongruous and fantastic, have appealed to the French mind very much and have provided a distinct relief to the more conventional wit which has passed muster hitherto.

The two prophets of the new humor in France are Alphonso Allais and Franc Nohain, the former in prose, the latter in verse. Alphonse Allais, whom no one would suspect of being a humorist—with his neatly trimmed blond beard and bald head he has the air of a respectable tradesman—has been silent of late, for he has lately lost his brother; but his dialogues with Captain Cap and his astounding scientific speculations which have appeared from time to time in the Journal are masterpieces of their kind. Franc Nohain combines something of La Fontaine, (a burlesque La Fontaine,) with reminiscences of Heine and Laurence Sterne, and a strong flavoring of Mark Twain. He is the inventor of what he calls amorphous poetry, and his new volume is entitled Flûtes—a word which has an untranslatable meaning in French slang. Indeed, the character of all his work is a delicate humor which is quite untranslatable into any Teutonic language, though its inspiration is, as I have already said, American. People who know idiomatic French well should not fail to read Flûtes, for its quaint fancies and unexpected rhymes are laughable in the extreme. Specially to be recommended are the "Sponge" and the "Complaint of Monsieur Benoit." But the entire collection of poems is delightful.

The de Goncourt Academy.

Since dispatching my last letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES a partial result has been attained in connection with the de Goncourt Academy, which at least looks hopeful. The executors of the wills of MM. Léon Daudet and Hennequin have made an arrangement with the surviving relatives of the late M. de Goncourt, the Adam family, by which the latter renounce all claim upon the property in exchange for a sum of 600,000f. This is nearly half the fortune which the would-be founder of the academy left behind him, so that it is still difficult to see how his original intentions can be carried out completely. The executors are sanguine, however, that before many weeks are over the de Goncourt Academy will be an accomplished fact. The State has still to authorize the founding of such an institution, but from the present Radical Government, with M. Bourgeois, a former friend and admirer of de Goncourt, at the Ministry of Fine Arts, no great opposition is expected.

Rehabilitation of Two Convicts.

A curious case was decided yesterday in the French law courts which has its bearing upon the Dreyfus affair, and consequently attracted more attention than it would otherwise have done. Two young men, named Jamet and Léger, both of whom had enjoyed the reputation of industrious and honest mechanics, were sentenced four years ago to long terms of penal servitude for assaulting a young girl. The accusation was of the most circumstantial kind, and was brought against the prisoners by the girl herself at her stepfather's instigation.

A woman who offered to give evidence managed to implicate herself as an accomplice and was also condemned to a long term of imprisonment. Jamet's mother, convinced of her son's innocence, moved heaven and earth to prove it, and at last her untiring efforts were rewarded with success. The girl, who had become a confirmed hysteric, confessed that the assault had really been committed by the stepfather, who had forced her by ill-treatment and threats to accuse the two young men as a measure of protection for himself.

The stepfather has since managed to elude the arm of the law, but his victims were first of all pardoned, then brought back to France from New Caledonia, and yesterday their case was tried over again by a Rouen jury and they were acquitted. In accordance with the new law, each of them was awarded 30,000f. damages for wrongful conviction, and their character was officially cleared of all stain upon it. This is a generous method which the French have of dealing with the victims of judicial errors which more than one other European country (notably England) might do well to imitate. ROWLAND STRONG.

A BISHOP'S KLONDIKE TRIP.

Narrow Escape of the Right Rev. Peter T. Rowe—A Warning to Intending Seekers After Fortune.

In a letter received by the Rev. Joshua Kimber, Associate Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, from the Right Rev. Peter T. Rowe, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Alaska, the writer tells of an exciting voyage on the waters of the Yukon, in the course of which he and his companion, A. A. Selden, a missionary, nearly lost their lives. The Bishop also writes of the present condition of the gold country and utters words of timely warning to intending seekers after fortune in that far-off region. The letter is dated at Circle City, June 21 last, and says:

"I take the earliest opportunity to report to you our safe arrival at Circle City, June 16. We left Dyea April 26. We spent two weeks whipsawing lumber and building our boat; had for days to haul our sleds over the ice, then break our way through ice fields, yet reached Dawson Saturday, June 4, a remarkably quick journey. The river was in a high state of flood, the highest known for many years, and in consequence the Cañon, White Horse Rapids, Five Fingers, &c., were all very dangerous to run. Many boats have been wrecked at these places this year, outfits lost, and some lives, unhappily. Below White Horse Rapids we recovered the body of some unknown miner who had lost his life in the rapids. We ran all those dangerous places safely, but when we were within forty miles of Dawson we came very near losing our own lives. The currents in the raging river drew us, in spite of our best efforts, to the head of a flooded island and swept us under three trees, called 'sweepers,' and had it not been for our mast breaking our boat would have been turned over and we should undoubtedly have been drowned. It was a perilous moment; escape from death seemed to me impossible, but God, in His great goodness and mercy, delivered us out of this peril.

"I spent one Sunday at Dawson, taking the services for the missionary, also a few days of rest, much needed, because the work and anxiety, preventing sleep, had left me exhausted and very nervous. There was no lack of provisions at Dawson. Whisky was the only article that had run out. Since then the first boat arrived, loaded with nothing but whisky—6,000 gallons. Some one else reached there with 2,000 gallons, and sold this lot, I have been told, at $75 per gallon.

"I estimated the number of people on the trail to be about 20,000. It was a great opportunity to get acquainted with them, and the services which I held among them were largely attended and appreciated most deeply. On Monday, June 13, we left there in our small boat for Circle City, a distance of 214 miles. About 15 miles beyond the boundary and at the mouth of Mission Creek I found a large camp, called Eagle City. The miners have laid out a site for a town, and hundreds of lots have been taken up. The claims on Mission Creek, American Creek, a tributary of Mission Creek, and other tributaries seem very promising, and it is expected that Eagle City will be a place of some importance and permanence. The site is one of the best on the Yukon. I stopped here, got acquainted with the men, located lots 100 by 100 feet for a church, &c.; also took my axe, went into the woods, and lined out a square of twenty rods, which I laid claim to for mission purposes."

Bishop Rowe reached Circle City on June 16, after a trying voyage. He found the missionaries there in good health. After stating that the place is quite populous and that the outlook is different to that which it had during his visit last Summer, he continues: "There is every prospect of there being a large number of people here this year. Great dissatisfaction prevails at Dawson, and some of the many thousands on their way to Dawson are sure to come on to Circle City, or to other points in our own territory. The ground is all staked in the Klondike section. In fact, a few men in our own territory have staked claims on every stream and tributary, so much so that one man will hold anywhere from one to sixty claims. This does not seem to be right, and it is going to be a hindrance to development, a hardship to the new-comers, and demands some legislation on the part of our Government. More than that, some unscrupulous men have been selling claims on the outside which they do not own or which do not exist, and men have already come here this year who have mortgaged all they had outside to purchase these, only to find on arriving here that their claims have not materialized, and they have absolutely nothing left but whatever in the way of outfit they brought along with them. People should be warned against buying these claims from irresponsible parties."

THE RIOTS AT OSHKOSH.

Manufacturers Cause the Arrest of Leaders of the Strike.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 6.—The sash and door manufacturers have determined to try to fix responsibility for the labor riots here.

Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of Thomas I. Kadd, Secretary of the National Woodworkers' Union, and George Zentner and Michael Troiber, two local leaders. The complaint was made by Nathan Paine of the Paine Lumber Company, and the charge is conspiracy to maliciously injure the company by terrifying and intimidating its employes by means of threats.

Kadd and Zentner were arrested to-day, and were given an immediate hearing before Judge Goss, in the Municipal Court. The date of their trial was set for Aug. 12, and bail was fixed at $2,000 each, which was furnished and the prisoners were released. Troiber will be arrested as soon as he can be located. Secretary Kadd threatens a retaliatory suit for damages.

Everything is quiet here to-day, and the mills are running with small non-union crews. Seventy-five special policemen have been appointed, and Chief Weisbrod feels confident he can suppress any disturbance.

FALL RIVER MILLS STAY OPEN.

Movement to Close Down Finally Falls—Heavy Sales Made Lately.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6.—The movement which was begun here last month, having for its purpose the closing of twenty-five or thirty of the principal cloth mills of this city for four weeks, has failed. The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association held a meeting this forenoon and voted to abandon the attempt to agree on a general curtailment policy.

The situation was thoroughly discussed, and a majority of those present expressed the opinion that a shut-down would not improve the unfavorable market conditions now prevailing. In view of the decision not to push the agreement, nearly all the mills will continue in operation, although several may stop independently for a time. Two corporations have been idle for several weeks, and it is thought they will not resume work just yet.

It is asserted by some of the promoters of the general curtailment that another attempt is to be made in the Fall to stop the machinery here and in other portions of New England, but much will depend upon the market conditions later in the season.

About 200,000 pieces of cloth were disposed of here this week, thereby considerably lessening the surplus on hand.

Bibles Will Follow the Flag.

The American Bible Society will begin at the earliest possible moment to circulate Bibles in the Philippines, in Puerto Rico, and to resume circulation in Cuba. A regular meeting of the society last week requested the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, the society's agent for China, to visit Manila for the purpose of inquiring into existing facts and conditions, as a help to prompt and vigorous action in case there should be fit opportunities for circulating the Scriptures there. To meet the expenses incident to his journey and to such preliminary work as may seem advisable, an appropriation of $1,000 was made.

The same meeting also decided to inaugurate a Bible movement in Puerto Rico at the earliest possible moment, and to resume the operations in Cuba which were suspended two years ago on account of the disturbed conditions obtaining on the island.

MAROONS ON THE WARPATH

Denizens of the Jamaican Hills Threaten Serious Trouble.

THEIR TREATY RIGHTS IGNORED

Great Britain's Semi-Savage Allies Ready to Complicate the Island's Internal Difficulties.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26.—After a quiescence of more than two years, the Maroons, those semi-civilized denizens of the mountain fastnesses, are again threatening trouble. The present difficulty is but a new phase of the old dispute which, in 1896, came near precipitating an awkward collision between the Maroons and the civil authorities.

Whatever may be said of its possibilities—in view of the present condition of general unrest throughout the island, and of which the disaffected mountaineers are no doubt prepared to take advantage—the story of the trouble is commonplace enough and can be told in a few words. The Maroons of the St. Elizabeth reservation, or Acompong, claim that a Mr. Salmon, the proprietor of Fullerswood estate, bordering on the low-land boundaries of the reservation, has encroached on their territory, the general right and title of which is secured inalienably by the treaty of capitulation and alliance celebrated between their ancestors and the British Government in 1738.

By that treaty 2,500 acres of land were assigned the Maroons in different parts of the mountain tablelands of the island, on which they were to form settlements, where perfect freedom, political and civil, was guaranteed them and their successors forever. In return they were required to aid the Government in repelling invasion and in suppressing internal rebellion. Their last service to the Government was rendered in 1865, on the occasion of the great negro rebellion, which threatened to reduce Jamaica to the condition of Haiti. The Maroons loyally rushed to the rescue of the militia, saved the day for their allies, and stamped out the rebellion.

For this signal service the old treaty, which had almost been forgotten, was reiterated and some additional grants and concessions made. The Maroons then retired to the seclusion of their several reservations behind the ramparts of the mountains and the even more impregnable Chinese wall of their natural exclusiveness, which was equally as rigidly observed against blacks as whites. From that time they have practically disappeared from the history of the colony, and a full generation having passed away their very existence had become but a vague fact to the minds of the islanders generally.

The territorial claim that brought them prominently to the front two years ago was eventually submitted to the Supreme Court by the decision of which Mr. Salmon's claim was upheld under the Statute of Limitations, he having proved "undisputed possession" during a period of twelve years. The decision did not satisfy the Maroons, and they retired in high dudgeon, making vague threats. But for more than a year nothing has been heaerd of them, and the incident was forgotten.

But the claimants evidently did not forget. Probably they were biding their time, which they now think they see in the very unsettled state of the colony and the restless attitude of the negro subjects of her Majesty. At any rate, they are again giving trouble, and within the last week they have reopened the question, exhibiting a nasty disposition.

A committee consisting of their chief, "Major" Stone, and his son, armed with copies of the treaty and other documents, came up from Acompong last Wednesday and called on his Excellency, Gov. Hemming. The document on which they mainly relied to secure justice and a revision of the Supreme Court's judgment was that during the new grant of lands in St. Elizabeth, made after the rebellion of 1865, under which the Fullerswood claim is made. They contend that the civil law cannot override an imperial treaty concession, and that want of knowledge of an encroachment on their remote lowland borders does not vitiate their rights.

The interview with the Governor proved most unsatisfactory. The Governor has but lately come to the colony, and probably knows little and cares less about the status of the Maroons. He has on many occasions proved impatient of advice and manifests a disposition to run things with a high hand. He listened with scant courtesy to the committee, glanced contemptuously at its papers, and told it that he was not the law; they had had a fair trial in the court and must abide by the decision.

Consequently, the Maroons are wild. They are making dark and deep threats of vengeance which a weak Government might take seriously enough to guard against the execution of. As it is, the threats are treated both by the Government and by the colonists with a contemptuous disregard that augurs but a poor knowledge of the people with whom they have to deal. It is not at all impossible that serious complications may follow, resulting in bloodshed immediately, and it may eventually bring the present unrest of the population at large to a crisis.

In 1896 I had occasion to get acquainted with "Major" Stone, who is quite an old man, being eighty-six years old, but still quite strong and vigorous. I did him some service, for which he promised "Maroon gratitude." Not knowing of his present visit to the city until the rumor of its result got abroad, by which time he had left, I quickly followed to secure an interview. He had already entered the Maroon territory, and it was only without difficulty that I succeeded in following him there. Mistaken for a Government spy, I would have been ignominiously ejected but for the old man's timely appearance.

The Major at first declined to talk to me about the matter, but eventually consented to make a statement when I assured him that all I wanted was to tell the people of America, and through them the Queen and her Council, all about the Jamaica Maroons and their troubles. Then he became prolix, and told me the story substantially as set forth above.

Coming to the present situation of affairs, he said that all the men in the camp had decided that the disputed territory was their property, and they were supported by all the other Maroon communities. They had no intention of quietly giving it up. When they signed the treaty with the Government they drank blood as an oath that they would never fight against a white man and no white man should interfere with them. It was plain to them, however, that that oath had been broken, because they were being provoked and robbed by a white man, and he was being upheld by the Government. It was their right only that they wanted, and they meant to have it at any cost.

When I asked what they proposed to do, the younger Stone answered that they would gather their men and occupy the land. The police could not put them off, and "recruits" would have to be sent down, when there would be a big fight. If they were beaten, a few might be arrested, but they could not put the whole camp in prison, and then there would be the devil in Jamaica. The Maroons knew how to fight, and they would never give up as long as one remained.

"Yes," cut in the old chief, "Jamaicans are all thieves and liars, and unless we get our land it will be a judgment day here." The younger Stone, continuing, said that the young Maroons had to obey whatever the elders directed, and now they had ordered them to take the property and maintain their rights. For this they were prepared. There was not a Maroon in Acompong or anywhere else who would not join in the struggle. They had now decided what to do, and that was the end of it.

"No, the beginning," said the old chief. "Missis Queen will know what to do then. Jamaican Governor can fool Jamaica nigger and starve them with taxes, but can't fool Maroons. Our treaty is better than all the law, and if they break the treaty we will be where we were before it was made. If we drank blood to make it they must drink blood to break it."

That is where this interesting little episode now stands. To what it may lead remains to be seen. The colonists, as said, are of opinion that the Maroons will not dare to go beyond talk, but there are a few who fear that we have not by any means heard the last of them.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The issuing of the order by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to the effect that officers of regiments, signal corps, troops, batteries, and companies who entered the United States service not with their respective organizations, and who did not resign, had forfeited their positions in the National Guard, caused much surprise and remonstrance. What made the issue of the order all the more extraordinary was the fact that the very officers whom it affected had volunteered at the Adjutant General's request, and it is alleged that it was further a violation of promises made previously. It was fortunate for the Guard that the Adjutant General was forced by the storm of indignation to finally announce that the obnoxious order would be withdrawn, and that officers would be considered only on leave, as originally promised. It is unfortunate for the Guard, however, that politicians still control its affairs instead of soldiers.

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The troubles which now beset the Military Club have been brewing for some time, and that its finances have run behind is no surprise. A prominent member of the club, speaking of its present difficulty, said: "One of the chief causes that led to a lack of interest in the club was the neglect of its restaurant. An attempt was made to run it on a cheap boarding-house principle, and members got disgusted and dropped off. There was also a lack of experience among those directly in charge of the club's affairs. There was also too much of a debt contracted when the clubhouse was secured. The war also had an effect on the prosperity of the club, taking away, as it did, many valuable members. It is a mistake to assume that there was too much Seventh Regiment about the club, for while we had many active and ex-members of the Seventh, including nearly all the officers of the regiment, not an officer of the Seventh held a club office."

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Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, is securing quite a number of well-known amateur oarsmen and athletes in its ranks. Among the new members who have recently enlisted are Joseph H. Hughes, ex-Captain of the Atalanta Boat Club, ex-Captain of the Pastime Athletic Club, Captain of the Intercollegiate Athletic Club football team, and ex-champion middleweight wrestler of the United States for 1894; Mr. C. L. Greenhall of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team, Mr. J. H. Looney of the Atalanta Boat Club senior eight, and Mr. Ben Phillips, the crack player of the Hockey Club of New York.

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Col. Camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment expects to muster in a new company next Tuesday night at the armory. It was thought that a new company would be mustered in last Monday, but its organizers were not quite ready. Young men who can pass the requisite examinations and desire service in the National Guard in a first-class regiment are invited to join.

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Notwithstanding the number of members of the Seventh Regiment who have left the organization to accept service with organizations at the front, as officers, the Seventh has to-day more than 1,000 members, not merely on paper, but all duty-doing men, ready to respond to any orders.

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Corporal Fred Kruse of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, writing from Santiago, Cuba, says: "I'm going to try to tell you a little about my life on Cuban soil if time will allow it. As I dare say you know on June 24 we landed at a spot about fifteen miles east of Santiago, after thirteen days' sail on the transport, called Juragua, and marched about two miles to a little mining town called Siboney; here we anchored ourselves in a railroad shed and devoted about three days to unloading supplies—but I'm ahead of my story. On June 24 the sounds of firing was heard on top of the high hill in our rear, and we were ordered to get ready in a hurry with rifle and belt to support those in trouble. After about two miles' tramp up the mountain (and a hot one it was) the wounded men commenced to come to the rear, and then for the first time we found out that Teddy's riders were in trouble, but with the help of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry (colored) the Spaniards were driven back with a terrible loss, and the battle was won without our help. We advanced by easy stages, camping all along the line until Friday, July 1, when our brigade, including the Sixth and Sixteenth Regulars and Seventy-first New York, met the Spaniards in an engagement for a strongly fortified hill called San Juan. Well, we advanced along the road in column of twos, meeting a terrible cross fire from the Spanish sharpshooters, losing a great many good fellows. One poor fellow about two feet from me was hit in the back of the head and dropped stone dead almost at once.

"We forded a creek amid a storm of bullets, charged across a plain, and up a hill, losing lots of our men. But after fighting all day, at about 3 o'clock P. M., we drove the enemy out and took possession of the hill. At nightfall firing ceased except for a few sharpshooters, but at daybreak a tremendous fire began again, but unluckily for us, we being armed with the Springfield, using black powder, were not allowed in the trenches, but were compelled to lie on our backs back of the trench and listen to the 'whiz,' 'whiz' of the bullets over our heads. (Every time we raised up 'whiz' would come some more.)

"Saturday night, July 2, we went into the trenches, and I, with four others, was selected to do picket duty about 200 yards in advance of the firing line. We had just about got settled when we discovered the enemy advancing on us, and I guess at the same time they discovered us in the bright moonlight, for all at once a shower of bullets came our way and we up and dusted for our trenches, which were just reached when the order for a volley was given. Well, in a few words the Spaniards must have lost 500 men and we not one. At 12 M. Sunday a flag of truce was raised by the foreign representatives on our side, and the enemy was warned to stop using explosive bullets, &c., and the enemy said they'd surrender if we gave the honors of war, but nixie, none of that for our General—'unconditional' was his command. And since that time the white flag has been up waiting word from Spain. At 3 o'clock Sunday, July 10, patience ceased to be a virtue, and the enemy was warned that unless they surrendered at once firing would begin again at 4. Promptly at that time the shot commenced to whistle again and continued until nightfall. After dark I was again selected for picket duty, but nothing occurred this time to disturb us. At daybreak to-day the firing started again, and at the time of writing the old 'whiz,' 'whiz' is all around us. We have strong hopes that by noon the city will either be in ashes or surrendered, for the shells from our guns are setting fire to a great many buildings, while the enemy has very few guns left. We have, considering we are in the field, been fed with plain, wholesome food, despite reports to the contrary. To be sure, we have not received sirloin steak and French rolls for breakfast, as some of the kickers expect, but we have received good rations, and our Colonel says he will see to it that we get the best there is. Thus far we have been in good health considering the hardships we have undergone. Fighting in such a country as this is no sinecure, though, and the tactics of the drill book are not applicable at all here."

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In the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Col. Austin has appointed Capt. Hegeman Inspector of Drills, in addition to his duties of Inspector of Rifle Practice. The drill nights of Companies A and G are Mondays, and the men are voluntarily putting in an extra amount of work.

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The principal event in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment the past week has been the paying of the men for the camp duty performed at Peekskill last Spring. Col. Denny has appointed Lieut. T. Robb and Lieut. A. M. Patterson Battalion Adjutants. C. McKeener has been appointed Second Lieutenant of Company C.

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Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade has appointed the following officers to serve as the Brigade Board of Examination: Col. S. E. Japha, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment; Col. Thomas Denny, Jr., One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Col. W. B. Smith, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, and Major W. E. Lambert, First Brigade staff.

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Major George T. Lorigan of the Ninth Regiment—or whatever organization he may belong to after the present mix up of affairs is straightened out—has gone to Canada on a month's vacation, where, at a camp in the woods, he will enjoy some trout fishing and endeavor to forget his troubles at Chickamauga.

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Edward L. Traphagen has been appointed First Sergeant in Company B, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, and Redfield Myers, Quartermaster's Sergeant.

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Capt. William McMora of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, has appointed R. V. O'Grady First Sergeant. Capt. McMora was formerly a member of the Signal Corps, and is an active worker. His company is making good progress.

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A member of the Twelfth Regiment, writing from Chickamauga Park July 24, says: "Friday morning we left camp for a long march at 6 A. M. to the parade grounds, about four miles from our camp, and our corps (the First) consisting of some 36,000 officers and men, passed in review before Major Gen. Brooke. The Twelfth Regiment, of course, came out on top, and outclassed all other regiments. We hear it wherever we go. Well, we expect to leave for Puerto Rico soon, so the report goes, and we hope so, for then we will have a chance to do some shooting, and prove to the people in New York what the Twelfth is made of."

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At the last meeting of Squadron A, the following new members were taken in: Henry W. Ditman, Robert F. Elmer, J. Willet Hall, Howard K. Brown, Irving R. Raymond. There are thirty-five vacancies in the squadron, caused by the raising of the three troops from 75 to 105 enlisted men.

THE WORK OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mrs. Lowe, President of the National Federation, Talks of the Objects in View.

The National Federation of Women's Clubs is bringing great pressure upon President McKinley to induce him to appoint a woman on the National Labor Commission created by recent Congressional enactment. This is in accord with resolutions adopted by the convention of the Federation lately held at Denver.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe of Atlanta, who is the newly elected President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and who is now at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, is in communication with President McKinley along this line at present, and while no definite assurance has yet been received by her that the President will favorably consider the request of the women's clubs Mrs. Lowe is hopeful that the interests of working women will be duly recognized when the membership of the National Labor Commission is appointed. All manner of figures and facts showing the considerable percentage of women among the laboring masses of America have been furnished to advance the claims of the Federation before the President.

"If there is one particular line of work to which the General Federation of Women's clubs is more devoted than another," said Mrs. Lowe yesterday, "it is to the industrial branch, through which we are striving to benefit the working women of this country. The social and industrial problems as they concern women and children of the poorer class will receive much attention during the next year by the National Federation. A committee has been appointed as a part of the general Federation corps to investigate and report from time to time concerning these particular conditions among the laboring classes, and the work of this committee will extend over the entire country, with particular consideration for women in the large cities.

"You see," said Mrs. Lowe, "the working-women of the world have no labor unions like the wage-earning men. There is, of course, in many factory districts a certain protection furnished the women by the unions and labor organizations, but these do not meet the demand at all. So we shall endeavor to lend the best endeavors of the Federation of Women's Clubs to this aim, and voice in every way possible the claims of those of our sex who have to earn their living by work in the shops, factories, and mills. For such reasons as these we are hopeful that President McKinley will appoint a woman as one of the National Labor Commission. We believe this woman Commissioner could reach working-women more readily, study their conditions of life, inquire into the workings of their respective trades, and make clearer reports upon all these problems than a man could do, thus rendering valuable aid to the labor commission in fulfillment of the purposes for which it has been created."

When questioned as to whether any changes in the policy of the National Federation of Women's Clubs would be inaugurated during the ensuing year, Mrs. Lowe said that, while no definite policy had yet been outlined, there would be no material changes. "It is the desire and aim," she said, "of every woman interested in Federation work to make it altogether democratic. We work for the average woman, not for the particular type. There may be found clubs in the Federation composed of women from all walks of life. To my mind, it is just such democracy that gives such tonic to the work of our clubs—this meeting on a common ground for the common good of the sex and the uplifting of humanity."

Mrs. Lowe is a firm believer in compulsory education, and thinks if States would enforce the enlightenment of their children there would be little need for occasional conventions to patch up State Constitutions as they bear upon the voting privilege—for fair elections.

"There is absolutely no truth," Mrs. Lowe declared when questioned, "in the report that Massachusetts clubs threaten to withdraw from the federation on account of alleged dissatisfaction at the result of the election for President at Denver. On the contrary, I regard the Massachusetts clubs as among our most loyal and unswerving members."

ICEMEN THREATEN A STRIKE.

Hot Weather Will Bring Brooklyn Men Out for Shorter Hours.

There is a great deal of grumbling among the drivers and helpers in the employ of the Consolidated Ice Company in Brooklyn, especially among those who have been loading transports with ice. They say they have been worked from twelve to fifteen hours a day. About a dozen of their leaders met Friday evening near the Federal Building and discussed, behind locked doors, the advisability of calling for a strike. One of them, a helper, said: "You boys run the wagons. We have been preparing for a strike for some time. Let us strike to-night." Others advised patience for a day or two longer until the weather should warm up again.

When some of the men were asked what their grievances were, they replied: "Too many hours of hard work. The company has made us cart ice to the transports and load them until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and after that we have had to go out again and supply the regular customers. This keeps us busy until 8 o'clock, when we are utterly exhausted and soaking wet from handling so much ice.

"What wages do we get? Well, drivers get all the way from $12 to $25 a week, according to the length of their routes, but they have to pay their helpers, and so there is not much left for them. If a driver is very active, and can handle an extraordinary lot of ice a day, an allowance of $8 or $4 is made.

"It is not the wages we are dissatisfied with just now, but the long hours and the very hard work. The company makes us load the ice into the transports and says it is part of our business. If to-morrow and Sunday are hot, the helpers will not go out. They may not strike, but they can be all sick and not able to go to work, and the horses also will need a rest."

At the main office of the Consolidated Ice Company it was said that the officials were ignorant of any threatened strike.

1,000 More Cloakmakers to Strike.

The striking cloakmakers, now numbering 1,300, spent the greater part of yesterday in their synagogues. A series of new strikes is scheduled to take place Monday morning next, involving, it was intimated, at least 1,000 additional cloakmakers. Greenberg & Peyser, manufacturers at 174 Allen Street, in increasing its force of workers for the Fall and Winter seasons, voluntarily signed an agreement yesterday giving their 300 employes an increase of from 35 to 40 per cent. in wages.

It Looks Petty.

From The Rochester Democrat.

We think that a man of Col. Roosevelt's position and influence who, knowing the facts set forth in Col. Roosevelt's letter, kept them to himself out of regard for military conventionalities or for fear of a rebuke from the Secretary of War, would have shown himself unworthy of his position and influence.

As for the correspondence between Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger relative to sending the cavalry division to Puerto Rico, it need only be said that Col. Roosevelt's letter was an official communication "for the good of the service," not intended for publication; that there was not the slightest legitimate occasion for its publication; and that just now is a mighty poor time for the Secretary of War to publish it. It looks petty.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

One of those Unmonotonous Mondays

The tick of the clock in your bedroom because of its very monotony is unheard; the tree in front of your house because of its constant beauty is seen but not noticed. And so in matters of larger moment we often allow ourselves to see things without observing them, or to hear things without knowing them. The merchandise offerings of this store to-morrow are not the return swing of the pendulum of monotonous selling, but rather the freshness of novelty which you observe because you cannot help it, and the advantage of price which startles you into knowledge because of its exceptional opportunity for economical buying.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Gleaning Time in Women's Shirt Waists.

And as it often happens the gleaning is the very best of the vintage. Not as large as the harvest, but you'll find choice, stylish, pretty, nicely made, good fitting garments that in price reductions will more than pay you for the having waited.

29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS., 69 CTS. AND 98 CTS.
Fancy percale and gingham waists in plaids, stripes and figured, all good shape and well made, detachable collars.

49 CTS INSTEAD OF 98 CTS. AND 1.25.
Assorted lot of fancy lawn and plaid gingham waists, exceptional value.

69 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.50.
A large assortment of percale, gingham and lawn waists, plain and fancy effects. Included in this lot are a few fine black lawn waists, with tucked yokes.

98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.75 AND 1.98.
450 shirt waists from the best manufacturers, fine materials, plain and fancy, in ginghams, lawns, cheviots, and chambray, all to be sold Monday at 98 cts.

49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 98 CTS.
Ladies' fine white lawn shirt waists, full front and pleated back, at 49 cts., regular 98 cts.

1.00 for an Umbrella that's worth 2.00.

But, frankly, can you buy such an umbrella for 2.00? They are 26 inches, paragon frame, covered with Union Taffeta silk, steel rod, case, handles of imported horn, fine Natural woods, Dresden and Black, for Men and Women. They roll very small, are stylish and serviceable. There are 600 of them at 1.00 each; ordinarily you wouldn't hesitate paying 2.00. To-morrow you can buy two for price of one.

5cts. & 8cts. for 12½cts. to 25cts. Wash Fabrics.

Bourette Lawns, Dimities and Cotton Grenadines at 5 cts., regular value from 12½ cts. to 25 cts.
Woven Madras and Cotton Cheviots, in great variety, 8 cts., regular 15 cts. and 17 cts. quality.
Remnants of Wash Goods at half price.
SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

Trunks and Other Interesting Items.

Our No. 125 Steamer Trunk, designed by an artist, compact, roomy, extra light weight and made to withstand baggage smashers, iron bottom, muslin lined, riveted through, brass lock, Taylor bolts, prices were, 32 inch, 6.50; 34 inch, 6.85; 36 inch, 7.25; 38 inch, 7.75. Our prices for Monday, 4.85, 5.20, 5.55, 5.90.

Our No. 81 Trunks are too well known to require elaborate description, and these prices speak for themselves 32 inch were 6.98; 34 inch, 7.50; 36 inch, 8.25; 38 inch, 9.00. For Monday, 4.98, 5.50, 5.85, and 6.35.

5 ft. hardwood stepladder, 54 cts. instead of 1.00.

Oak cabinet with large French plate mirror in door, highly polished, very handy for nursery or sick room, 1.25 instead of 2.00.

Stepladder chairs, 69 cts. instead of .4 cts.

Bissell's 4 wheel carpet sweepers, 98 cts. instead 1.50.

"Economy" scouring soap, 4 cts. instead of 8 cts. cake.

Extra strong "Home Use" ammonia, 5 cts. instead of 10 cts. bottle.

Heavy stamped Pudding pans, oblong shape, heavily retinned, were 10 cts., to close, 3 cts. each.

Fine quality whisk brooms, green corn and well made, 7 cts. instead of 15 cts.

Acme soap, 10 cakes for 25 cts., 2.48 box 100 cakes.

The "Handy" egg poacher, 10 cts. instead of 25 cts.

THE LINCOLN FIRE REFERENCE.

Adjournment Had Until To-morrow—No Testimony Was Taken.

In accordance with the order of Justice Bischoff of

AUG

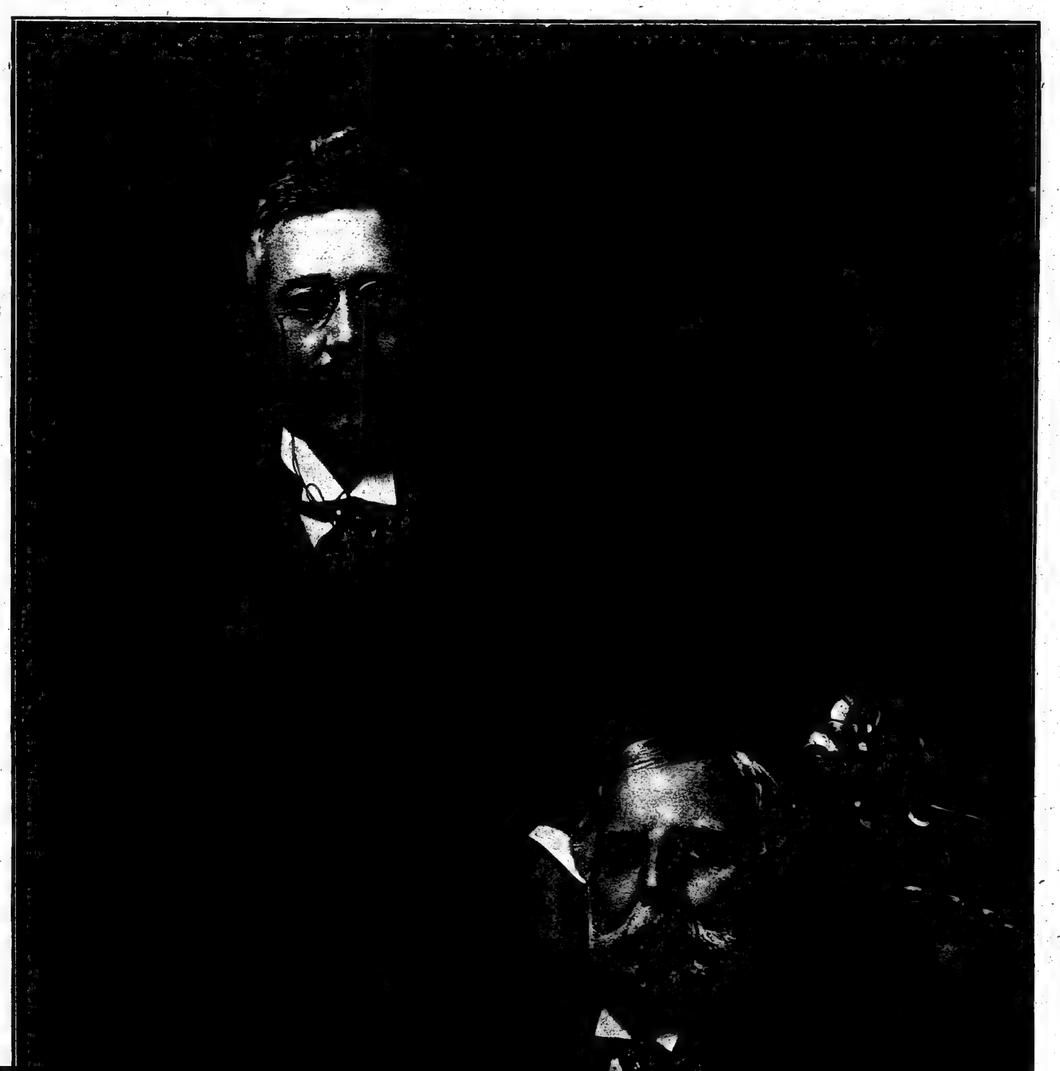
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The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

AUGUST 7, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The isolation of and mastery over that other enemy of the United States soldiers in Cuba, Yellow Jack, is a signal victory for proficiency of the sanitary department of the army. In no way, we are told, has the fever become virulent, there have been few deaths, and the majority of cases have been very light. Fighting the disease in an absolutely scientific manner, where large bodies of troops are concerned, is as yet in its infancy, but much has been done, and our death rolls and sick lists are infinitely superior to those of the Spaniards, which show the annihilation of whole regiments. After this season of experiments there is no reason why the danger from yellow fever in Cuba should not be reduced to a minimum.

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One of the most interesting series of experiments of the effect of the X ray on living organisms has just been completed by Dr. Edward Schiff of the Vienna University. Two cases in which the value of the ray in medicine and surgery was demonstrated were the removal of superfluous hair from the body without the slightest inflammation and the treatment of lupus, or "Jacob's ulcer," by an artificial inflammation that could be regulated at will, the eradication of the disease leaving no scar. Another experiment showed that the germination of seeds, particularly the bean, could be reduced to a very few hours. After the primary stage of development was reached, however, life became extinct. Further experiment may make this hasty mode of growth valuable to agriculturists; at present, however, the only truth demonstrated, was that germination is not due to the heating of the soil, and that moisture is not essential to early growth.

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Aged women who live in the country and are past mistresses in the use of medicinal "yarbs" have their cures for somnambulism which are usually effective because the patients practiced upon are not very difficult cases. Healthful food, and field labor, and pure atmosphere reduce somnambulism in the country to a mere passing idiosyncrasy of temperament. It is different with the urban patient. For him Dr. Hirschkorn of Vienna says he has discovered a radical cure. In treating a woman suffering from this malady the doctor found that her sympathetic nerve was paralyzed. He passed a current of electricity across the back of her neck in order to revive the nerve. He was much astonished to learn on the following day that she had slept tranquilly all night. Since then he has applied the same cure in cases of somnambulism, where no paralysis existed, and always with success.

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There are probably now fewer people in New York than there will be at any other season of the year. The heat and humidity of a week ago caused an exodus of several thousand from the metropolis. Unfortunately, the vagaries of our climate are such that by the time one decides to go to the seashore, and has actually packed up things, the weather changes, and one almost feels the need of an overcoat. One who has only three days or so to spare for a Summer outing expends much mental energy in the very hottest days in trying to find out how long the torrid spell will last. The citizen who can take his leisure at pleasure is not troubled by trying to solve weather problems. New York at present was never more deserted. One may spend an afternoon in meandering through the cross streets of upper Fifth Avenue and encounter no other sign of life than a lonesome policeman or a homeless cat. As one passes through the silent streets, between the great, sombre walls of freestone, hearing alone the sound and echo of one's footfalls, the vastness and seeming interminability of it all awaken peculiarly fascinating, if gruesome, emotions.

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Before long we may expect to see a craze for ambidexterity. Already scientists have shown that popular traditions connected with the art or habit to be unfounded in truth. People who are able to use each hand equally well need no longer be looked upon as moral degenerates. It is now the general belief among physicians who have made a special study of the subject that the child is born equally expert in both hands and both legs, and that right-handedness is due to careful training, left-handedness being probably developed by some slight accident to the right hand in babyhood. Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo were ambidextrous; it is said that the latter had so trained himself that he could work on a painting with both hands simultaneously. There is hardly an art, science, or trade in which ambidexterity would not be a great advantage. Then, too, from the constant application of each hand an interesting psychological problem might be solved, that of the alleged dual activity of the brain's sensorum. Readily conceivable results are most fascinating to contemplate; the bookkeeper could work on two pages of his ledger at the same time; the author could write two stories, and the typewriter, seated before two machines, might do double work, making one copy from manuscript and another from dictation. If only the authorities of the public schools would apply methods for developing ambidexterity among the pupils, results of great benefit to the human race might be accomplished.

LYMAN JUDSON GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

VISITORS to the Treasury Department of the United States, in Washington, who happen to pass along the southern hall on the second floor, will find, just beyond the turn of the eastern corridor, an open door, with a wire gate merely suggesting a bar against promiscuous entrance. But the visitor may look through the grating, and at almost any time between 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon he may see, sitting behind a broad desk at the east end of the large apartment, a calm, judicial man, whose abundant hair and beard are whitening, but whose eyes are keen and observant, and whose methods of work indicate in the workman the habits of an alert man of business, who will not be hurried, but who is not easily unduly detained.

About the room are hung a few portraits of former Secretaries of the Treasury. In the middle of the day the chairs and sofas that are disposed along the walls will be occupied by persons who wait their turn to talk personally with the Secretary. Later in the day there will be frequent visits to the Secretary's desk of Assistant Secretaries, heads of divisions in the department, messengers from many points bringing papers requiring the signature of the head of the department or questions to be decided, or there may be delegations to be heard, sometimes to satisfy a demand somewhere for an appointment to assure the safety of the party in power. Opposite to the Secretary, until very recently, and in position to relieve him of much of that burden of listening that is so exhaustive of time and strength, has been the Assistant Secretary, sharing the duties of the chief as they arose and called for attention.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley, seems likely to prove an exception to the rule declared by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, that no man can learn to discharge the duties of the office and live through his term. In less than twenty years three Secretaries have succumbed to the strain put upon them by devotion to the service in trying times, and others who have held the office have admitted that the burden of its responsibilities can only be appreciated by those who are required to bear them. The task of managing the National finances, planning for revenue, sustaining the public credit, collecting the revenue, paying those lawfully entitled to draw money from the Government chest, and looking out for the orderly, economical, and continuous operation of many bureaus in the department requires not merely a liberal training and high intelligence to qualify the man who undertakes it, but it calls for robust health, physical vigor, and not a small stock of the courage that is not daunted by politicians or easily discouraged by specious partisan reasoning.

Mr. Gage obtained a sound constitution from his parents, and his first experience as a business man in Rome, N. Y., to which he and his family had removed from De Ruyter, Madison County, in which he was born sixty-two years ago. He selected his vocation at the age of seventeen. With two years of experience as office boy in the Oneida Central Bank, he adopted the advice of Horace Greeley literally and went West to seek his fortune. Clerks were not in demand in the little town of Chicago, so he turned his hands to shoving lumber in a planing mill until transferred to the office, in which he remained until 1858. Entering the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company as bookkeeper, he soon became Paying Teller, then Assistant Cashier, and at twenty-five years of age was Cashier of the bank.

Twenty-nine years ago he began his connection with the First National Bank of Chicago as Cashier. He was then the virtual manager of the concern, and his capacity for management was indicated by its great prosperity. Of this bank he had been President since 1891 until he accepted office under President McKinley. While Mr. Gage is best known in Chicago and the West as a banker, it is doubtful whether he derives as much satisfaction from the contemplation of that fame as he does from the often expressed admiration for him by his fellow-citizens, as a broad-spirited man of the people, devoted in a simple, earnest, and unselfish way to the procuring of a better understanding between labor and capital, the fortunate and the unfortunate, or ne'er-do-wells, and the cultivation of a public spirit that he thought was lacking in his adopted city. He has always been interested in public affairs, but has never been a seeker for office. There has never been a public movement in Chicago, it is asserted, in which Mr. Gage was not interested. To his positive stand in the matter of selecting the location of the Columbian Exposition Chicago attributes, in great measure, the success of that undertaking. His charity has not been merely theoretical. It has gone hand in hand with his devotion to art and music, the encouragement of schools of taste and skill, the development of libraries, and the general advancement of Chicago in all matters touching the good reputation as well as prosperity of the city.

Whatever the outside world may think of a Secretary of the Treasury, the old employes of the Government in that department soon get to know a new man and take his measure. Judged by the estimation of the most experienced of his subordinates, Mr. Gage stands well by comparison with those who have filled the honorable and difficult office. His training qualified him well to take hold of the management of the finances, although the Treasury is not a bank, as some mistaken persons imagine, and a liberal business training and keen intelligence enable him to grasp quickly the significance of business in those bureaus which are obliged to refer to him for his judgment on or approval of a vast number of questions. Clear perception, a disposition to trust his subordinates when he has tried them, and ready recognition and encouragement of efficiency, a keen sense of justice, unmitigated contempt for a shirk and a fraud, are found to be characteristic of him. A believer in the merit system, he has insisted upon an observance of the letter and spirit of the civil service law so strict as to provoke the condemnation of many of the eager and reactionary partisans of the party that put him in office.

Secretary Gage has retained the habits of industry in office that he acquired and practiced in private life. He lives in a pleasant villa at Chevy Chase, some distance outside the District limits to the north, but he rises early enough to reach his desk not later than 9 o'clock. He expects every employe of the Government to yield to the Government a full measure of service, and he lives up to the rule he establishes for those who are his subordinates. His sway as the presiding officer of the department is firm but gentle. He studies men carefully and takes their measure well before trusting them. Lack of intimacy before he became Secretary with the politicians who estimate official excellence by its pliability in the hands of bosses may have procured for him the disrespect of some place hunters of the grosser sort, but his gentleness of bearing with those who do not accept his standards or his conclusions has often made his reasoning effective.

Little things sometimes indicate the grain of a man quite as truly as great ones. Each of the Secretaries is entitled to the use of a carriage, and it is customary for them to call their carriages to move them from their offices to the White House. A day or two ago Secretary Gage was met walking in a torrid sun from the west door of the Treasury across the White House grounds to attend a meeting of the Cabinet. It was suggested by an acquaintance that he could have avoided the blistering heat and other discomforts incidental to the weather by calling his carriage. He admitted that it would, but he at once declared that it seemed too hot a day to require that a horse should be driven several blocks to carry him a few hundred yards, and that a man should be asked to sit out with the horse for two hours in the scorching sun in order that one man might ride a very short distance.

Almost inseparable from the Secretary in his official work is Assistant Secretary Frank A. Vanderlip. Trained to the newspaper business, Mr. Vanderlip has had that experience in the publication of a financial paper that fitted him peculiarly to become the chief staff officer of the Secretary of the Treasury. He is of a stronger and more rugged stock than his chief, and he bears the share of burdens and responsibilities placed upon him with the placidity and good nature of one who enjoys it. Mr. Gage freely and cordially attributes to Mr. Vanderlip the credit for successfully organizing and carrying on the work of receiving and recording the applications for the new loan. In the Secretary's estimation no similar work was ever better performed, with less friction, fewer errors, or more care.

E. G. DUNNELL.



Photographed for The New York Times by Joseph Byron.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GEN. "JOE" WHEELER AND FOREIGN CONSULS AT SANTIAGO PRIOR TO TORAL'S SURRENDER.

DRIFTING AND DREAMING.

Lazily, drowsily, moving the oars,
Drift in a daylight dreaming,
Row, row, dream as we go,
With the sunshine round us gleaming.
Drowsily, dreamily, coos in the shade the dove,
Drift we in solitude—I and my lady love.

Drift we in solitude, lazily dreaming,
Far from the world's endeavor,
O! glad and gay are our hearts to-day,
Would it could last forever!
Drowsily, dreamily, coos in the shade the dove,
Drift we in solitude—I and my lady love.

Castles of air we are cheerily building,
Dream not of pain or sorrow,
For come what may, we are young to-day,
And who cares for to-morrow?
As drowsily, dreamily, coos in the shade the dove,
Drift we forever thus—I and my lady love.

—IDA ROWE in St. Paul's.

When One's Income Is Not.

From The Chicago Post.

"I understand she has had an attack of nervous prostration."

"Oh, dear, no; not at all."

"But the doctor said—"

"I know he did at first, but just as soon as he learned the size of her husband's income he changed his mind and said that she was merely overcome by that tired feeling."

Evasion.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Sumcash—Going to buy any of the new bonds?

Clearbroke—You know very well I never take up with these popular fads.

CHILDREN IN CENTRAL PARK.



STRANGE though the fact may seem to many, it is nevertheless a fact that there are hundreds of children in this great city who never saw a tree, who know nothing about shrubbery or grass, and who listen to stories about "playing in the Park" with the same vague and delicious wonderment that a fairy tale inspires. Nature with her lavish beneficence of greensward and of foliage is as a sealed book to the children of poverty, whose range of vision is circumscribed by the sombre tenement walls, the stone pavements, and the blue sky.

Active and kindly influences are at work each year, however, diminishing the number of that class of little ones who know nothing of the delights of "playing in the Park." Since last May many thousands of children have been taken out of the masonry-locked fastnesses of the tenement districts and made familiar with the trees, the meadows, the lake, and the bright, throbbing life of Central Park. Mingling with the thousands of other more fortunate children, these stunted waifs of the slums have learned to use their lungs as well as their limbs. With their kindergarten games they have imbibed a love of pure air and of physical activity which has had a stimulating influence for good in their tenement homes.

Teachers in church kindergartens, mission schools, and in some of the east side public schools have accomplished a vast amount of good work by organizing and directing Summer outing parties among these hopelessly poor children. On each pleasant day processions of happy children from every quarter of this city have been conducted into Central Park by sympathetic and tactful teachers and church missionaries.

These "sunshine parties" on the spacious and beautiful public playgrounds are continually disclosing some unique and captivating phases of human nature. A number of boys and girls from Cherry Street found themselves on the grassy meadow which spreads out so invitingly in front of the carrousel. "We want to play," they exclaimed. "How do we play? Please show us how to play," and their eager clamorings were kept up until one of the adults in charge of the party started a game of "tag," in which all joined with zest. The little folks are tireless in their play, and often they will go from one game to another with an earnestness and celerity that almost have the soberness and discipline of a drill.

But little attention is paid to distinctions of caste on the part of children in the parks, although school classes or groups in charge of a preceptor keep pretty much to themselves. Usually they have a cohesive motive in the lunch basket. Picnicking in Central Park is dear to the juvenile heart, and when the weather is favorable there is scarcely a day that a stroller through the Park will not encounter scores of joyous basket parties.

Pastimes and merry diversions there are by the score. While the boys have their baseball, their handball, football, "peel away," "prison goal," and other more or less boisterous games, the little girls have their skipping ropes, their hoopies,' their dolls, their "ring around the rosies," and their "mother" games. One very popular game with both girls and boys is "The Squirrel." Any number can play this game. Twenty or thirty children are needed to make it go with the proper degree of vim. Four or five are selected to be the "squirrels," and the rest take hold of hands and form a ring, which moves round and round, the children meanwhile singing—

The squirrel loves a pleasant place,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la!
To catch him you must run a race,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la!
Hold out your hands and you will see,
Which of the two will quicker be,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, Tra, la, la, la, la, la.

Then there is a general scampering, and the "squirrels" are caught and put in the centre of the human ring, which resumes its vociferous revolutions, the following being the refrain—

Tra, la, la, la, la, la.
Now see our baby squirrels dear,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la!
We will not keep them prisoners here,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la.
We'll give them each a nut to crack,
And then they'll gladly scamper back,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, Tra, la, la, la, la, la.

The catching and releasing of the "squirrels" are repeated as often as the inclination and physical endurance of the children will warrant. Another pretty game played frequently by the school children on the greensward is the "Making of the Snail." There is a brief descriptive verse about the shape and the characteristics of the snail. The children join hands and wind around and about until they form the outline of a snail's figure. This is what they sing—

Hand in hand we see him well,
Creep like a snail into his shell;
Ever nearer, ever nearer;
Ever closer, ever closer.
Who would have thought this tiny shell
Would have held the snail so well?

The second verse, describing the opening of the snail's shell, is sung as the children march and countermarch in unwinding the original figure. There are probably a score of popular song games which the children engage in as the mood takes them. With the restlessness of buoyant youth, their changes in the forms of diversion are sudden and frequent.

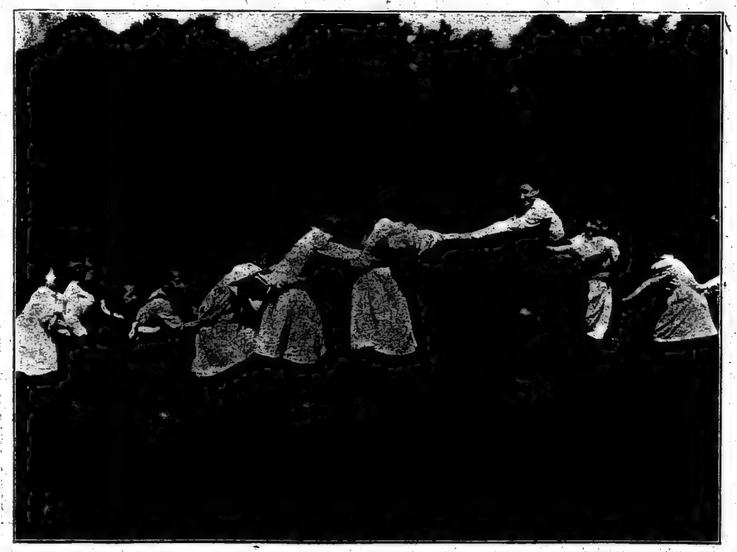
Sometimes there will be several thousands of children in sight on a single stretch of greensward, forming an animated picture of oddly contrasted colors, but quaint and fascinating in character. Every phase of unrestrained child life is there depicted.



"RING-A-RING-A-ROSIE."



"LONDON BRIDGE."



TUG-OF-WAR IN CENTRAL PARK.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

Marriage by capture, says The Spectator, is symbolized more or less in ceremonies all the world over, except in such places where it is still the habit to secure a wife by knocking her down first, as the Australian does with his "waddy" or his "nullanulla." The Chinaman, if the parents of his intended are obstinate, carries her off; the Abyssinian carries his wife round her own house or to his own; and the Kabyle carries his bride across the threshold, as do also the Chinese, and the Swiss in some parts. The Druses have a regular sham-fight in which the bride's party drive the bridegroom's into his own village; and in some Arab tribes, the Aenezes, for instance, the bride runs from tent to tent before she is caught. Crossing the threshold was and is the most critical period of the wedding day with all races, not even excepting the Anglo-Saxon.

The superstitious fears of the many, always particularly alert on the occasion of a marriage, culminate in this final act of the drama. The lifting of the bride over the threshold or her stepping across it is the signal in Persia, Arabia, and among the Kopts of Egypt for the sacrifice of a goat or a sheep. Among the Aenezes, according to Burckhardt, the bridegroom simply kills a lamb in front of his father-in-law's tent, and the ceremony, but for the running of the bride from one tent to another, is complete. Perhaps the purest symbolical act is that of the Transylvanian Saxon bridal pair, who step over the threshold with their hands tied together. Some of these Transylvanian customs are remarkable, and must be survivals from a very ancient period. The bridegroom never wears the shirt made for him by the bride except on his wedding day and at his burial, just as the veil of the Japanese bride becomes one day her shroud.

A Slander Refuted.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Is it true, my good man," said the kind-hearted lady who was working off some home-made cake on the tramp at the back door, "that you itinerant gentlemen never take a bath?"

"Madam," said the tramp proudly, "it is not true. Hardly a day passes that I go without my sun bath."

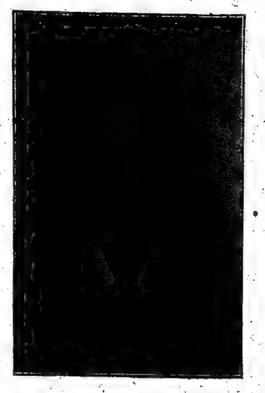
A Personal Tribute.

From The Chicago Record.

"Have you tasted the new soda water named 'Dewey'?"

"No. What is it flavored with?"

"Ginger."



Frederick Ward Putnam,
President-Elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HALE, PH. D., FELLOW OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science is modeled after the British association, which met last year at Toronto; and some account of which was given in THE TIMES'S Illustrated Weekly Magazine of Aug. 8, 1897. Some characteristic differences exist, however, largely because of National traits. For instance, many great discoveries in science are first announced at the meetings of the British association, whereas in America investigators seldom hold back results of their researches. But while our meetings may have less pyrotechnic effect, they are of great interest and value as conferences of workers in all domains of scientific research.

Our association is true to its name in advancing science. Progress is attained after all by constant and steady growth rather than by leaps and jumps. That is the method of evolution. The diffusion of science and the stimulus to the community where the meeting is held are well recognized as prime motives of the American association.

The real origin of the association goes back far beyond the fifty years of its existence in its present form. In April, 1840, eighteen geologists met at Philadelphia and organized the American Association of Geologists. Few as they were, yet they were representative men, coming from many States. Even Michigan, then a frontier State, sent Bela Hubbard and Douglas Houghton, who came by stage, and were a full week in accomplishing the journey. Edward Hitchcock was elected President and Lewis C. Beck Secretary. Two of these eighteen pioneers still survive—Prof. James Hall of Albany, the veteran geologist, and Dr. Martin H. Boyé of Coopersburg, Lehigh County, Penn., who was then engaged on the geological survey of that State.

Again in 1841 the association met at Philadelphia, with Benjamin Silliman as President. In 1842, at Boston, it gained a large accession of naturalists, and, becoming broader in its scope, it assumed the name of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists. Augustus A. Gould was a leader in this movement.

The first meeting held in this State was in 1843, when the association met at Albany. After annual meetings at Washington, New Haven, New York, and again at Boston, the Association of Geologists and Naturalists in September, 1848, at Philadelphia, took its present name and organization as the American Association for the Advancement of Science. William Barton Rogers, as President of the old association, surrendered the chair to William C. Redfield of New York as President of the new one.

The roll of the association then contained the names of 461 members, including almost every scientist in America. Among the founders were such men as Agassiz, the Baches, Baird, Romeyn Beck, Chauvenet, Dana, Emmons, Gray, Guyot, Henry, Hitchcock, Lea, Le Conte, Loomis, the Rogerses, the Sillimans, Torrey, and Vanuxem, all noted scientists. There were also men eminent in other walks of life, such as John V. L. Pruyn, William H. Seward, and Commodore Charles Wilkes. Of all the founders of the association, so far as known, only seven survive—Dr. Samuel L. Abbot of Boston, Epes S. Dixwell of Cambridge, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs of Newport, Dr. Oliver Payson Hubbard of New York, and Dr. Charles E. West of Brooklyn, besides the two before mentioned, Royé and Hall.

The association reached the culmination of its early development at Washington in 1854, under the Presidency of Prof. James D. Dana, when more than 1,000 members were enrolled, a number not again equaled for a quarter of a century.

The most important of the early meetings of the association, and, indeed, the most important scientific gathering held in America up to that time, was the second Albany meeting, in August, 1856, when the old Dudley Observatory was dedicated. Prof. James Hall presided, and the great lights of the scientific world were there. Agassiz was there, and Edward Everett delivered his immortal oration. The dedication was held in the park of the historic Albany Academy, where Joseph Henry had made his experiments in telegraphy. The writer, then



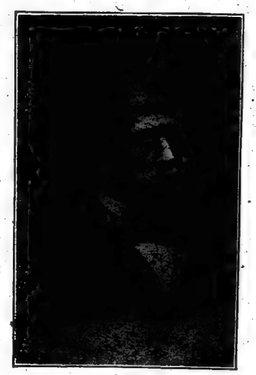
Prof. Oliver Wolcott Gibbs,
Retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



Dr. Martin H. Boye,
Surviving Founder of the American Association of Geologists and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



William C. Redfield,
First President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1840.



Prof. Oliver Payson Hubbard,
Surviving Founder of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



Charles E. West,
Surviving Founder of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



Edward Hitchcock,
First President of the American Association of Geologists, 1840.

a schoolboy at the academy, well remembers the impressiveness of the occasion. What changes has time wrought! While one of the academy boys survives to write this article, another, Bradley Martin, has become a social magnate in the Prince of Wales's set, and still another, Charles Emory Smith, as Postmaster General of the United States, is the first to extend the postal system of our country beyond the bounds of the American Continent. And how much of stimulus and of inspiration do we all owe to the memorable meeting at our boyhood's academic home of the American Association for the Advancement of Science?

The civil war broke up the association. At the Newport meeting, in 1860, adjournment was taken to meet at Nashville in 1861, but the war prevented. Not till 1866 was a reorganization effected, when seventy-nine members met at Buffalo, which thus became a sort of home for the association, which now meets there on every tenth year. Besides the four Buffalo meetings, seven others have been held in this State, a larger number than in any other, although the association is incorporated in Massachusetts, and has its office and museum at Salem.

The association was incorporated at the Hartford meeting, in 1874, at which time the custom of electing as Fellows such of the members as were distinguished for scientific ability was inaugurated. The last catalogue contains the names of sixty-nine of these original Fellows still surviving.

The largest and most important meetings ever held by the association were the first Boston meeting, in 1880, and the second Philadelphia meeting, in 1884. At the latter several hundred members of the British association were present, after the close of their own meeting at Montreal.

Returning to Boston after eighteen years, the association has every reason to expect that the meeting to be held in the week beginning Aug. 22 will be a notable one. The local committee, of which Gov. Roger Wolcott is President, seems to include almost every one who is anybody in Eastern Massachusetts. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the business meetings of the general association and of the several sections, as well as for social entertainment and excursions.

The President-elect, Prof. Frederick Ward Putnam, has for the last quarter of a century been Permanent Secretary, and hence has conducted most of the business of the association, and has edited the volumes of proceedings. He is Curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge and of the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York City. He was Director of the Department of Ethnology and Anthropology at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Prof. Putnam orally at the Detroit meeting last August, and afterward in a circular addressed by him to members of the association, has expressed the hope and expectation that the Boston meeting will be the most important gathering of scientific people ever held in this country.

Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts and Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston will participate in the opening exercises on Monday morning, Aug. 22. The addresses of the Vice Presidents of the several sections will be given on Monday afternoon as follows:

At 2:30 o'clock, Prof. Frank P. Whitman, before the section of physics, "On the Perception of Light and Color"; Prof. J. M. Cattell, before the section of anthropology, on "The Advance of Psychology"; Prof. W. G. Farlow, before the section of botany, on "The Conception of Species as Affected by Recent Investigations on Fungi."

At 3:30 o'clock Prof. E. E. Barnard, before the section of mathematics and astronomy, on "Development of Astronomical Photography"; Prof. A. S. Packard, before the section of zoology, on "A Half Century of Evolution, with Special Reference to the Effects of Geological Changes on Animal Life"; Mr. Archibald Blue, before the section of social and economic science, on "The Historical Method in Economics."

At 4:30 o'clock Prof. H. L. Fairchild, before the section of geology and geography, on "Glacial Geology in America"; Prof. Edgar F. Smith, before the section of chemistry, and Prof. M. E. Cooley, before the section of mechanical science and engineering, on subjects to be hereafter announced.

The last named, Prof. Cooley, is now in the Government naval service, as is also Prof. W. S. Aldrich, Secretary of that section, and both are absent from the country on duty.

The annual address, on Monday evening, is by the retiring President, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, "On Some Points in Theoretical Chemistry." A reception will follow.

Wednesday, Aug. 24, is "Salem Day," and will be spent at that city, which is the home of the association. Friday, "Cambridge Day," will be spent at Harvard University. The meetings of the several sections will be held during the week, and numerous papers will be read.

Besides the association itself, many affiliated societies will meet, beginning as early as Aug. 18. The first of these societies dates from the first Boston meeting of the association, in 1880. They have multiplied so much that there will be more of them at this meeting than ever before, and include the American Forestry Association, Geological Society of America, American Chemical Society, Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Association of Economic Entomologists, Botanical Club of the association, American Mathematical Society, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Folk-Lore Society, National Geographic Society, Botanical Society of America, and Conference of Astronomers and Physicists. These various societies are those of specialists, and this arrangement tends to divert highly technical papers from the general association to some affiliated society. This innovation is altogether an American idea, and differs from the method of the British association. Our plan ought to accommodate everybody. While we have a place for scientists, we have also room for learners as well as teachers of science, as the simple membership in the association is accessible to all reputable persons. In fact, strenuous efforts have been made to increase the membership at the coming meeting, and the prospect is that the jubilee celebration will become the occasion of an increase in numbers and in interest beyond all precedent.

SUBOCEANIC CHANGES.

The evidences we have of changes which take place on the land are as varied as they are numerous, but directly we reach a depth a few fathoms below low-water mark we find ourselves on the boundary of an area represented by three-quarters of the surface of this planet, where it is usually supposed that geological changes are extremely slow. A writer on the subject in The Geographical Journal says that all the evidence we have relating to the abysmal level floors of oceans, where sediments ac-



Prof. William Barton Rogers,
Last President of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, 1848.



Prof. James Hall,
Surviving Founder of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



ENROLEMENTS VOLUNTAIRES.
Bas Relief, Place de Republique, Paris.

cumulate with immeasurable slowness, and where ocean cables, unless destroyed in consequence of electrolytic action or faults in insulation, remain intact for twenty or more years—supports this view.

Directly we leave these level plains and approach submarine banks like those of Newfoundland, submarine ridges like that which runs down the Central Atlantic, the steep slopes of the submarine plateaus which fringe continents and islands even though we may be in depths of 2,000 and even 4,000 fathoms of water, the evidences of great and sudden changes in the details at least of suboceanic contours grow more numerous day by day. It is in localities like these where cables are broken not in consequence of defects inherent in themselves, but often directly in consequence of their burial beneath masses of materials which have apparently slid down from neighboring banks. On the inner borders of continental plateaus, which are the submerged portion of the continental domes, detritus accumulates by marine erosion, while near to the mouths of rivers sediments which have been derived from catchment basins of great area are deposited to form banks and ridges. These materials from continental areas are accumulated on areas which are comparatively small, so that the rate per superficial unit at which the land is being lowered is probably very much less than the rate at which it is being raised beneath the sea. This mechanical concentration of debris leads to the formation of banks which, on their outer faces, are subject to sudden yieldings.

The causes of suboceanic yieldings in rocks and sediments are, broadly speaking, twofold. First, there are bradyseismical actions represented by secular golding, thrust, or crush. Sudden accelerations in these movements constitute earthquakes, which may be accompanied by the formation of a line of faults and landslips. Secondly, we look to sedimentation and erosion and the consequent creation of unstable contours, which may be destroyed by seismic action, facial sliding, basal crush by overloading, or the action of submarine springs and ocean currents. If we regard landslips on the land as the final result of certain geological processes which have created instability, then those which occur beneath the sea may be taken as evidence of somewhat similar activities.

LIZARD. CAT. FISH. SNAKE.

The animal world has been extensively drawn upon to furnish names for various things on shipboard. In an article in Harper's Round Table a number are mentioned, such as "Flemish horse," a short foot rope under the yardarms; "lizard," a short rope with a ring in the end for use in "tripping" one of the lighter yards; "hounds," a part of the mast; "bull rope," a rope used in hauling small spars into the rigging; "cathead," a protuberance from the bow to which the anchor is hauled up; "cat," the tackle used to haul the anchor to the cathead; "fish," another tackle used in securing the anchor; the "leech" is the side of a square sail; "dolphin-striker," a short spar perpendicular to and under the bowsprit; "dog's ear," a piece of sail projecting when sails are furled; "snake," to join two ropes by zigzagging a smaller rope between them; a "jackass" is a big stuffed ball used to plug up holes to keep the water out.

EAST-SIDE LIFE.

II.

"LITTLE FATHERS"—BUYING FISH.

Who has not heard of the "Little Mothers"—the little girls who tend their smaller sisters and brothers day after day, and are virtually foster mothers to the little ones, while the parents are away all day, working to keep the pot boiling and a roof over their heads? But the little girls, as good as they are to the baby, do not deserve all the credit. Up in Grand Street is a little boy, hardly seven years old, who takes care of his sister from Monday morning till Saturday night. His mother is a matron in an institution, and can only come home on Sunday for a short time. Johnnie has a big sister who works all day, but who cooks for them at night. So all the long week Master Johnnie and his sister are company for each other and share their luncheon every noontime.

Johnnie wanted so badly to go to the park, away up to Fifty-ninth Street, but little sister's feet could not walk so far, and Johnnie staid around home with her all the time.

One day Johnnie's sister gave him some pennies and he bought some wooden wheels. The grocer gave him some pieces of board and a starch box. With hammer and nails and knife Johnnie made a brave wagon and rigged a canopy to shade his little sister from the sun. With their luncheon packed away, the little man tugged his cart all the way to Central Park. When sister walked the cart went easy, but when she was tired the little man sturdily tugged at the string. What a delightful time they had all day in the Park, and how fine it was riding all the way home in the wagon of the kind-hearted grocer who took them in.

Everybody eats fish on Friday, of course, and how such a large quantity of sea food is distributed over the whole big city is an interesting study. In Mulberry Street the methods are different from those in Fifth Avenue, of course, but the fish are the same. The Italian forgets his bananas on Friday and the Hebrew likewise forsakes his load of clothing and dry goods, and both load with fish.

Big blocks of ice are packed in the cart, and the fish placed around them. The health authorities keep a close watch over this distribution, and no very bad material is ever found offered for sale.

The method of barter and sale is interesting to the observer—as is all the outdoor life on the east side of New York. The first move of the intending purchaser, who approaches with the ever-present basket in hand, is to seize some likely looking eel or fish and examine it closely with both eyes and nostrils, investigating its obesity and antiquity at the same time. These points satisfactorily settled, though often to the physical disadvantage of the fish, the dickering commences. All the time the bargaining continues the object thereof is being handled and pulled and bent back and forth by the would-be purchaser, and by the time the bargain is completed it is a wonder that the fish has not been reduced to a pulp.

If rejected, the fish or eel is straightened out by the vender, and is replaced on the ice to undergo the same treatment by the next fish purchaser. When the trade is completed a bit of old newspaper, perhaps from the street, is brought forth from under the cart, and into the wicker basket goes the fish in company with butter, bread, fruit, onions, and other purchases.



Mulberry Street Fish Vender.



Off to the Park.

GRATEFUL PATIENTS.

Soon after the death of the Duchess of Kent the Queen forwarded to Sir Benjamin Brodie a pair of vases "which Her Majesty chose for him among the ornaments in the Duchess of Kent's drawing room at Clarence House, believing that by one whose care and skill had been so much valued by Her Majesty's beloved mother such a remembrance would be prized." Her Majesty also sent him portraits of herself and the late lamented Prince Consort, and these marks of royal favor are much valued by his descendants.

Of gifts from private friends, that of Samuel Rogers, the poet, may be referred to. Rogers, with his friend Moore, was always a welcomed and a very frequent guest at Savile Row. He was a true and most grateful friend, and his gift, (a silver gilt vase,) on which is inscribed "A tribute of gratitude for so long a friendship and for so many generous and noble efforts to serve him on his journey through life, from Samuel Rogers to Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., &c.," bears testimony of that feeling which is elsewhere frequently expressed in letters.

A curious case of an anonymous gift may be recorded. A small box was one day left at Sir Benjamin's house. This on being opened was found to contain a jade vase set with rubies, apparently of Eastern workmanship and of considerable value. It bore no name, nor any mark by which the donor might be discovered, but inside was a small paper on which was inscribed the words, "For an unrequited service." Sir Benjamin never knew who sent it or what service it repaid.—From "Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie" by T. Holmes.



THE BATTLE OF MANILA, AS SHOWN NIGHTLY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.

Must Wear Their Uniforms.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Every one knows that a furlough is a leave of absence granted a soldier, yet few are aware that it requires special permission at the present time to don citizens' dress while on a furlough. The commanding officer can issue a furlough at almost any time if the circumstances are declared sufficient. Yet this same officer cannot grant authority for his subordinate to drop his uniform for the time being. If a man desires such permission the request must be forwarded to Washington and be acceded to by the department.

HARVEST TIME.

Roses paling in the sun,
Young rooks cawing, cawing;
Apples ripening every one,
The last corncrake sawing.

Roses by my window lean,
Pinks fling in their fragrance;
Spicy airs through veils of green
Wander, gypsy vagrants.

Winds are walking in the oats,
Sighing through the clover;
Faithless birds forget the notes
Proper to a lover.

Lilies open wide and white
In the drowsy garden,
Where the shade is almost night,
And the trees stand warden.

Wood dove plains the livelong day;
Sleepy sound of mowing;
Still the unharmed meadows sway,
Brown seas, ebbing, flowing.

Bees are singing slumber-songs,
All the world is basking;
Scarlet poppies stand in throngs,
Poppies for the asking.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE SPANISH PRISONER.

From The Chicago News.

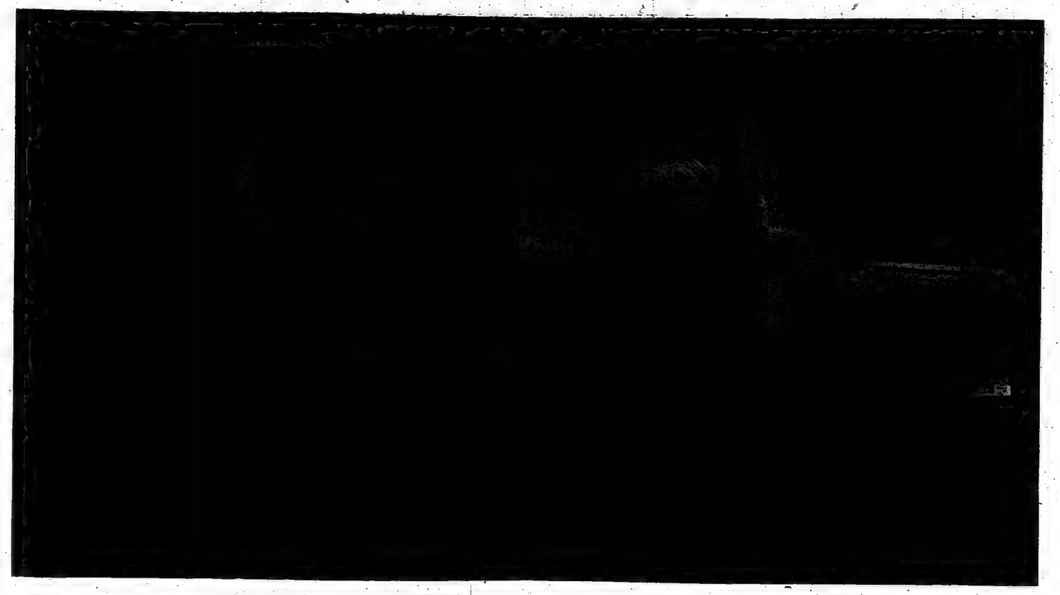
A swarthy Don was lying at Annapolis, one day,
On a cot where many a sailor lad had whiled the time away,
And a comrade stood beside him, with a pencil in his hand,
Saying, "Have you any message for those in your native land?"
"Yes," he answered; "tell my father, and my dear old mother, too;
Tell my sister and my brother, and another—you know who—
That their Manuel fought nobly—that he was among the last
To be helped down by the Yankees from the military mast—
Tell them all about my fighting; also, tell them I'm in luck,
And enjoying just the greatest snap a dago ever struck"

Insurmountable Difficulty.

From The Washington Star.

"How did it happen that you fought only four rounds, after announcing that the match was to be to a finish?"

"We had to quit," was the answer. "Something went wrong with the man's camera."



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE NEW IMMIGRATION BUILDING ON ELLIS ISLAND.

NOW that the Government of the United States has committed itself to a policy of discouraging immigration, it finds means to prepare such quarters for the reception of the foreigners it does not seem to want as were never seen before on this side of the Atlantic. When the old immigration building on Ellis Island was burned a competition of designs for a new fireproof structure was announced. It was won by Boring & Tilton of New York. Their design, carried out in plaster of paris, is reproduced in the accompanying cut.

The process of getting away from his ship gives the immigrant no end of trouble. The Great Free Republic manages to make its Custom House a burden to the innocent, if not a terror to the wicked; but the treatment of the tourist and merchant is gentle compared with that of the immigrant, who is hustled and barked at and treated with a contumely sufficient, one might think, to cure him forever of a wish to land. Then he is put through a course of medical examination; he is cross-examined by interpreters with a thoroughness and lack of courtesy that must make him change his mind again—in order to embrace the idea that a country so savagely defended must be a Paradise indeed!

All these guards and bars and tariffs produce a complication which cannot be properly attended to in an ordinary building. Something quite out of the ordinary is necessary to accommodate the various classes of immigrants into which a cargo is gradually sifted, and after rounding up the separate classes in special pens or rooms for different kinds of torture, shoot them into the different vestibules for departure by boat or for further detention and investigation.

The building for Ellis Island obtains its general outline through the need of a great hall into which immigrants are poured from the incoming steamers. This hall, on the second floor, is indicated by the great roof with four towers at its corners, and three big arched doorways that give access to and egress from the central body. The lower wings provide offices for the administrative part of the bureau, and the towers are utilized for elevators and water pipes, for stairways and ventilating shafts. Passing through the central of the three big arches, the immigrants mount a broad stair to the first story, where they find themselves in the great hall lighted from the sides and ends. There they pass singly before the doctors and matrons, and those who are suspected of illness are sifted out. The others are then sorted into files of thirty and registered. At one end of the big hall is a spacious arrangement for the railway men, where tickets are bought without exposing the foreigners to the dangers of friendly robbers in the city; at the other end the immigrants are divided into classes and moved on, either to the steamboats that carry them away or to the various rooms of detention. The hospital is not in the structure here shown; that is after a fashion on Ellis Island, too, but on the other side of the slip into which the steamboats come, thus practically on another little island of made land linked to Ellis Island by means of a pier.

The immigrant station on Ellis Island, exclusive of hospital and power house, will be a palace 386 feet in length by 102 in width, with towers rising to the height of 120 feet at their apexes of gilded copper, and entrance arches 40 feet to the keystone. Owing to the tides the first floor will be eight feet above the present level of the island; so that on calm days the structure will mirror itself in the smooth waters of the bay. A sloping greensward will rise from the top of the cribwork on the water's edge to the granite foundations. The main body of the building will be of red brick; the corners of towers and buildings and the framework of the windows will be a broad ashlar of gray limestone, while the roofs will be of green copper. A peculiar decoration of the towers where they rise free will be the use of overlapping terra cotta disks in the four recesses below the four small pediments on each tower.

The structure will be a novel and noticeable feature in the upper bay. From an incoming steamship the upper bay, as seen at the Narrows, has an undetermined horizon between the Liberty and the mass of tall buildings on or near Broadway and the Bowling Green. As the Liberty comes abeam, the Hudson is descried and the tall structures of the city tumble up into the sky, while Governors Island and the long line of the Brooklyn Bridge complete the picture. But off toward Jersey City there is a jumble of masts, ferry and railway stations and grain elevators. The new Immigration Station will fill this unsightly gap. The cut represents a view from the channel off Liberty Island, whence the structure will be seen quartering, with its axis about the same as the longer axis of Ellis Island. From St. George, on Staten Island, the southerly façade will appear nearly at right angles with the view, while the northerly façade will present its full face to the ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the New York side of the Hudson. It is therefore very well placed to show its best features from the more important points of observation except that from the Battery, whence it will be seen from its narrow end.

Messrs. Boring & Tilton won in a competition against four of the leading firms of architects in New York and one in Washington. Theirs was the first, or, at any rate, one of the first, cases of the application of the Tarsney law, whereby the Superintendent of Architecture at Washington was empowered to call upon prominent architects for designs for public buildings, giving a preference to the local architects of the city where the building is to stand.

Just now the model in plaster of paris forms a notable object in the Government exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha. The architects won on their ground plans and elevations; it was after winning that they resolved to build a model, in order to study more thoroughly the various problems offered by the Immigrant Station. The fact that the building stands detached and encircled by water was an advantage in some ways and a disadvantage in others. On the one hand, it affords some of the chances for effect presented by the water court and canals at the World's Fair in showing off the buildings of the White City. The architects seem to have had those buildings in mind, at least so far as proportions are concerned. The cornice of the Immigrant Station is at about the same level as that fixed for the buildings about the water court. A drawback is the absence of anything to serve as a measure of size. It is also evident that, like a statue on a public square, it was necessary to study all sides of the building, so that it should present as imposing an appearance to the tourists coming down the Hudson toward the Upper Bay as to foreigners arriving by the Narrows from the ocean. The combination of large architectural masses and decorative towers and central façades seems to have solved the problem well. A building like this executed in "staff" or other white material might not be all that one could wish, but when one imagines the ground color red brick, the trimmings gray limestone, and the roofs and tower caps green and gilt copper, the result should be such as to provide the Upper Bay with a handsome work of art.

The sides and rears of enormous buildings on Bowling Green and Broadway, which in all their height and breadth are picked out with windows like so many gigantic columbaria, call attention to the advantage of a design that can spread itself comfortably on its own little island instead of spindling up into the air. The contrast between these unfortunate office buildings and the Immigrant Station cannot fail to strike the least observant. The effect will be that the country beckons the immigrant into the harbor with the torch brandished by the Liberty and then offers him the largest and finest edifice in the panorama for his landing place. It may be that the immigrant is a cripple or a criminal, a friendless one or a person without the lawful number of dollars in his pocket, and must therefore turn about and bid the new home good-bye before he has really seen it; but while he is speeding up from the Narrows he can indulge in the inexpensive pleasure of imagining that in his rôle of a future American monarch the Republic has placed at his disposal a palace far handsomer than many of those he has seen in the Old World.

It is matter for congratulation that the water side of New York, which has always been neglected, owing to the tide of improvement northward up Manhattan Island, is to have this decoration. We do not begin to understand the loss we sustain by permitting no breaks in the ranks of piers given over to commerce. We are only beginning to arrange a few piers with roofs for recreation. The North and East Rivers in Summer ought to be full of flyboats carrying people to and fro, and from recreation pier to recreation pier, at a small fare, giving the multitude cheap and convenient escape from the hot streets at landing places set apart by the city Government for that purpose.

Every building on the bay and rivers that seeks beauty as well as usefulness in its design must help to hasten the day when New York shall open her eyes to what she loses by neglecting to make her water fronts handsome and accessible, and the beauty and refreshment of her unrivaled waters free to her humblest citizens.

CHARLES DE KAY.



GEN. FITZHUGH LEE ON THE PIAZZA OF THE HOTEL WINDSOR, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Everything Going.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The steamer rolled and pitched in the waves.

"Deah boy," groaned Cholly, at the end of his first hour on shipboard, "promise me you will send my remains home to my people!"

A second hour passed.

"Deah boy," feebly moaned Cholly, "you needn't send my remains home. There won't be any."

Heading Him Off.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Rivers (fanning himself)—This weather is too hot to talk about!

Brooks—Thanks. I was afraid you were going to talk about it.

"THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON."

NEXT to Napoleon Bonaparte, Bismarck has probably been the subject of more great paintings than any other Continental personage of modern times. For a quarter of a century each name was inseparably connected with the greatest events of their respective periods. From the battle of the Pyramids to the second abdication, from Sedan to the withdrawal to Friedrichsruh, form the two greatest history-making eras of modern Europe, many of the most dramatic scenes of which centre around the solitary figures of Napoleon or of Bismarck.

There has just been published a noteworthy work by the Werner Company in which the story of the founder of the present German Empire is augmented by many beautiful pictures, a score of which are reproductions in color of great paintings. The author of the text is Bruno Garlepp; it has been translated into English by Sidney Whitman, author of "Imperial Germany," "The Realm of the Hapsburgs," "Teutonic Studies," &c. The volume is entitled "Germany's Iron Chancellor, Bismarck."

The form of the text lends itself readily to illustration, although within itself of high literary merit. It unfolds like a lecture which accompanies a panorama or stereopticon, reciting all that can possibly be of interest to the reader, but laying particular emphasis upon the scenes which are represented by the artist. As a biography merely the work is of the graphic order and bears the stamp of authority while it adroitly refrains from giving the final word on those vexing questions of imperial policy concerning which statesmen and political economists are still debating. The general impression of a perusal of the text is of an artistic although not a literal truth, for the dramatic elements are of necessity made paramount, and while there is evidently no intention to belittle the man's faults or to magnify his virtues, the effect of it all is to show "the man of blood and iron" in all his unbounded patriotism, his devotion to the letter of duty, his loyalty to friends, and his consummate statesmanship. In a word, he is the man of his time in whom all the influences worked together to realize an indomitable imperialism.

It is perhaps just as well that the author refrains from dealing too intimately with the conditions which caused the Iron Chancellor to withdraw from the side of the young Kaiser, the grandson of his old friend. For much is as yet mere speculation, and the truth will undoubtedly not be known until the present monarch has passed away. The reader, however, may draw his own conclusions, and decide that had Bismarck remained in office Germany would have been more conservative and less progressive in the eyes of the world, but at the same time less ridiculous.

The paradox, why Bismarck up to his very last days, although old and decrepit, living in retirement was still a potent influence; that all the world listened when he spoke; that Princes and potentates from the ends of the earth made long pilgrimages to him, is interestingly explained quite as much by the unique personality of the man as by his acts that have made much of the world's history.

The pictures illustrating this text have been selected with great discrimination, and the colored reproductions of German masterpieces form a more complete pictorial story by being intermingled with photographs and pastels especially prepared for the volume. Among the great paintings which are admirably reproduced in colors are Anton von Werner's "Berlin Congress, 1878"; W. Camphausen's "Bismarck and Napoleon III.," Werner's "Bismarck and Napoleon Meeting on the Causeway of Donchery," Carl Wagner's "Bismarck at Versailles," Gustav Asmuss's "Bismarck Speaking," Werner's "Capitulation of Sedan," Camphausen's "Emperor Napoleon Escorted to King William by Prince Bismarck on the Morning After the Battle of Sedan," Camphausen's "Napoleon III. and Bismarck on the Morning After the Battle of Sedan," and Werner's great painting "William Proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18th, 1871." In this painting are 128 portraits, so skillfully executed as to be easily recognizable even in miniature.

Besides these reproductions, each of which occupies a double page of heavy half-tone paper, there are the colored pictures, prepared especially for the work, the most conspicuous of which is Ewald Thiel's pastel representing Bismarck speaking in the Reichstag, entitled "We Germans Fear God, but Nothing Else in the World." Among other subjects of this character are "Back to Berlin! Arrival in Front of the Royal Palace, January 26, 1894," "Emperor's Tribute of Homage to Bismarck," "Manor House, Varzin, in Autumn," "Meeting in the Park at Friedrichsruh," "The Reichstag Building," and "Students Visiting Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, April 1, 1895." Add to these more than 600 illustrations in black and white, from photographs and drawings, and one has an idea of the extent of the pictorial feature of the book.

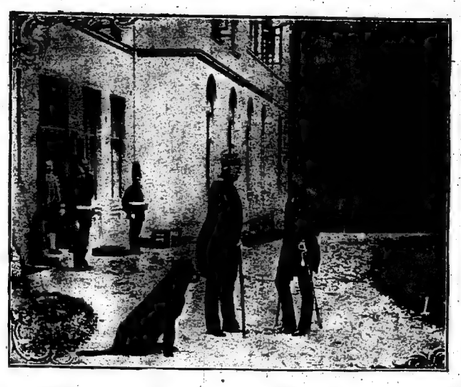
One illustration which will particularly appeal to Americans is a drawing in black and white representing John Lothrop Motley and Bismarck in their student days at the Göttingen University celebrating the Fourth of July, 1832, at a smoker in one of the student lodgings.

There is also a good portrait of Mr. Motley. The specimens from the family portrait gallery in Friedrichsruh are well presented in half-tone. They include the father and mother of Bismarck, several of his ancestors, his wife, members of his wife's family, and a series of portraits of himself by well-known artists.

But there is another feature of the book, the perfection of which is brought about by the pictorial and literary effects, the letterpress, and the bookbinding. Regarded as a harmonious and artistic whole, the volume should appeal to all those who have a love for the finest productions of the printer's and bookmaker's arts. In the make-up of "Germany's Iron Chancellor, Bismarck," there is simplicity combining toward a richness of effect, but there is no taint of gaudiness. The letterpress produces on the rich heavy paper an effect as perfect as any Grolier could desire; the colors in the large plates are well laid on, and are brought out with a distinctness and harmony of tone that are rare in colored plate work. The cover, too, is a work of art by itself with its boards of full morocco, gold side, and black stamps, and handsomely tooled doublé. No eye can fail to be arrested by the outward appearance of the book, and thorough appreciation may be gained by regarding the book as a harmonious unit, pictures, text and workmanship together, when its strength and beauty as a work of art will appear.

[A number of reproductions of some of the most striking pictures in the book will be found on Pages 8 and 9 of the Magazine.]





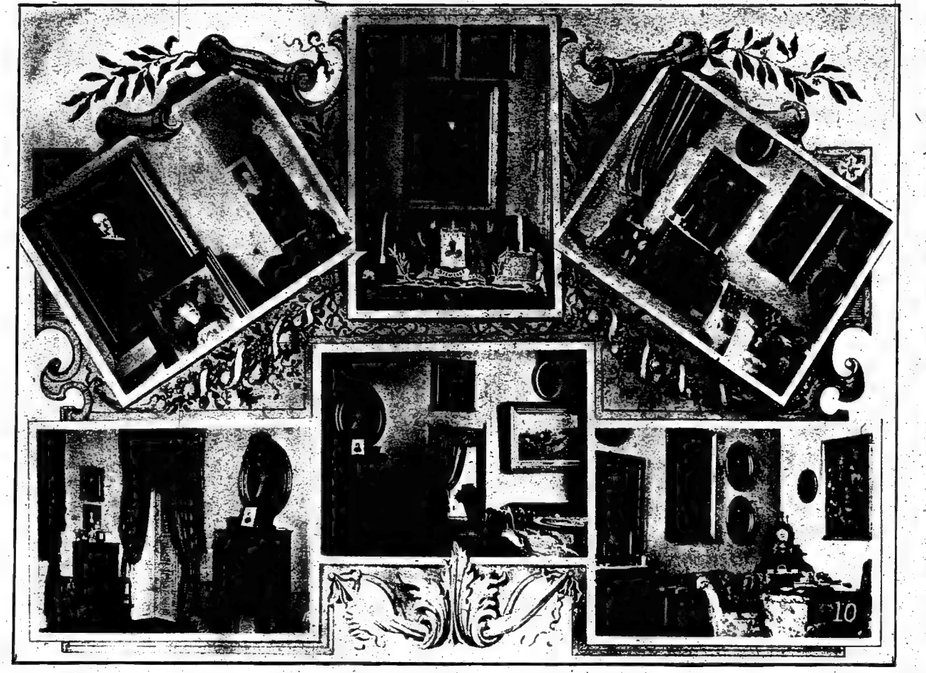














From Illustrations in "Germany's Iron Chancellor." Copyright, 1897, by the Werner Company, Akron, Ohio.

1.—The Emperor William II. on a Visit to Bismarck at Friedrichsruh in 1888. 2.—The Attempt by Kullman to Murder Prince Bismarck, July 13, 1874. 3.—The
marck When Leaving the Chancellor's Mansion, March 29, 1890. 5.—Count Wilhelm von Bismarck and Wife and Daughters. 6.—Bismarck During the Franco-
nah. 10.—Interior Views of Friedrichsruh with Pictures of Ancestors and Portraits by Lenbach. 11.—Bismarck in Armor in 1870. 12.—Prince Bis

BISMARCK, HIS HOME, HIS FAN

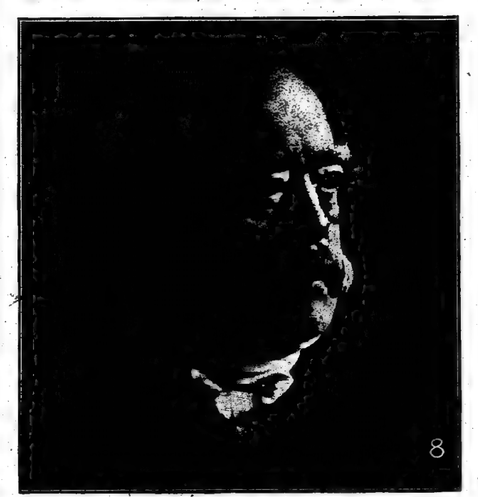
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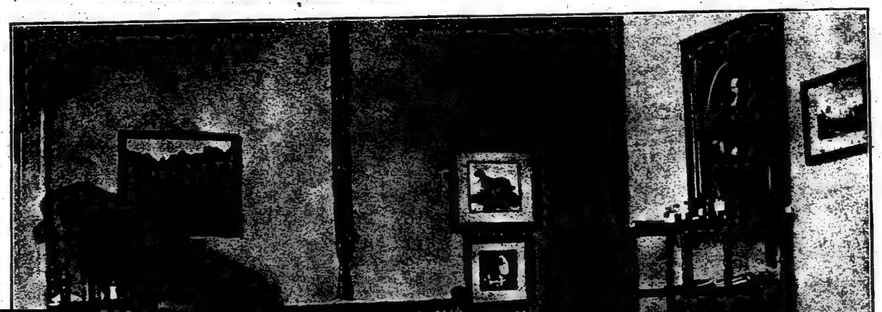












e Cradle in Which Bismarck Was Rocked When a Baby, Photographed from the Original in the Possession of Frau von Bismarck-Kniephof. 4.—Ovation Offered to Bis- German War. 7.—Bismarck in His Eighty-first Year. 8.—Prince Bismarck in 1893. 9.—Count (Now Prince) Herbert von Bismarck and Wife and Oldest Daughter, Han- marck's Bedroom, Showing the Bed on Which He Died.

HILY, AND INCIDENTS IN HIS CAREER.

THE LONDON HOME OF AN AMERICAN GIRL.

NEW hostesses receive their guests in so superbly appointed a palace as Hyde Park House, the home of Lady Naylor-Leyland. The exteriors of few private buildings are more familiar to Londoners than this, one of the most stately houses of the West End. It is also a veritable treasure house of art, and its interior magnificence is due in a great part to the father of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, the present owner, who brought together the nucleus of this superb collection some forty years ago. He also designed the fine building in which it is displayed. He possessed not only taste, but a thorough knowledge of art, for there is scarcely an item which is not in every sense unique, not merely as a curiosity, but as a masterpiece of its kind. In such a house the fashion of the moment finds no place, and yet it has been infused with modern taste so subtle in its expression that it is hard to bring forward an instance of its proof.

It is wonderful as a building and a treasure store; they rarely go together so thoroughly as here. Hyde Park House may be said to strike the happy mean between display and domesticity. Its rooms are on a royal scale; no reigning monarch would feel them unworthy, and yet there is an indefinable home charm, which gives the place an air as if not merely kept for ceremony, or as a private museum of art treasures.

The outer hall is typical of the house—over the fireplace is a huge panel of Della Robbia faïence, and on every side are antique statues and bas reliefs in marble and bronze. Up a flight of marble steps, flanked each side by huge, crouching lions, we come to the central hall, whence rises the great staircase, which is lighted from above. To the left of the stairs stands a fine bronze statue, over lifesize—a genuine antique found during some excavations a few years ago. Other statues are on pedestals and in adjacen. niches. The gallery above is supported by pillars of variegated marble, and, looking up the staircase, a balcony is seen, surrounding each story to the roof. The balustrades of the staircases and balcony are of finely wrought bronze, with handrails of burnished brass. The gallery above is paved with white marble, and opens into a vestibule facing the stairs, which gives access to the conservatory, over the main entrance. In this vestibule hangs a very fine piece of tapestry by Kopl, a master of the craft. Lady Naylor-Leyland is especially fond of tapestry, and prizes this special piece as her favorite. Returning from the vestibule, three fine oil paintings are seen across the staircase, all by famous masters. Near the entrance to the picture gallery is the world-renowned "Crucifixion," by Giunta di Pisano, dated 1243. Here is also a group by Ferdinand Bol, the contemporary of Rembrandt, to whom his work is so often attributed.

Leaving this gallery, with its marble pillars and marble floor, one catches sight of the great picture gallery, approached by a centre archway, flanked with others that have each been filled by glass cases, containing a unique collection of objects in rock crystal. These are lovelier than any jeweled or parti-colored material. Among them are cups, vases, bowls, and dishes, all hollowed at enormous labor from the solid, transparen stone, and dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Among the pictures in the great gallery are "The Graces," with floral surroundings, by Rubens. A wonderful triptych, with scenes from the Miracles, by Hans Memling, and another by Lucas van Leyden, both purchased direct from the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. "The Day of Judgment," with the Christ seated on a rainbow throne, and crowds of figures in wonderful foreshortening, filling the canvas; a fine Guido; "The Toilet of Venus;" a Bazzi; "Diana and Endymion," with the blues and reds so characteristic of the master; a stately figure of the school of Veronese, and a landscape with cattle, by Gainsborough. But these are only the more prominent items on the walls, which Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland points out among the best things.



LADY NAYLOR-LEYLAND.
Formerly Miss Jennie Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio.

Turning from the pictures, it is still more difficult to decide which of the other objects of art should be noticed first. Close by the entrance to the gallery stand two beautiful rosewater dishes of superb Italian workmanship. Beyond is a group in colored ivory and pieces of porcelain, and a huge composition in Dresden china of "The Triumphs of Hercules," which is probably the largest group ever made, not merely in size, but a perfect example of the famous works.

Near the entrance to the four drawing rooms stands a marvelous buhl table, which is accepted as the finest example of Boulle's own work in the British Isles, if not, indeed, in Europe. It is of most elaborate shape, with a mass of metal inlay in conventional patterns, amid which are figures of Indians and Chinese; emblazoned in the centre of the top are the arms of Louis XIV., for whom it was doubtless made. At each end of the gallery stand candelabra—four in all—of Oriental china mounted in ormolu, with branches for lights, eight or ten feet from the ground. From this one passes through the first drawing room to the ballroom—the finest in London, it is called. Its size for the moment is forgotten, for as a thing of beauty it has practically no rival. Divided into three parts by stately columns, and architecturally dignified, its unique beauty is its color scheme. This is all pure white—the white of unpolished marble—so that the

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THE DINING ROOM AT LADY NAYLOR-LEYLAND'S HYDE PARK HOUSE.

row of Venetian chandeliers in pale colored glass, seen in perspective, appear like a wreath of cigarette smoke over snow. The polished wood floor is not hidden save by a few fine Persian rugs; ottomans covered with yellow brocade are between the windows. The outlook is over the Row, and, whether seen by day or by night, is one of the most beautiful interiors an artist could dream of. Not a spot of color mars the purity of its walls and ceiling, and the sumptuous quality of masses of pure white, a truth recognized by artists long ago, here finds new evidence to support their opinions. To one whose knowledge of fine interiors on both sides of the Atlantic is not small, no room of the same size comes to mind so ideally perfect as this noble ballroom.

Returning to the first drawing room, one is struck by its charming scheme of color, the draperies and the coverings of the chairs and sofas being of the palest rose brocade, and ready to admit that the contrast, difficult to manage, has been very cleverly accomplished. Passing into the further drawing room, we find a rather darker color predominating in the crimson and silver brocades. In this room hangs the well-known full-length portrait of Lady Naylor-Leyland, by Mr. Edward Hughes, a painting which was the first to set the fashion for his work, which society quickly followed. In the ballroom on an easel stands a delightful picture of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland's little son by the same artist. Descending the stairs one reaches the finely proportioned dining room, containing many oil paintings of importance. At the end stands a great master group by Enghel.

Lady Naylor-Leyland, the mistress of this beautiful home, is the daughter of William Selah Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio. When a young girl she was well known in London society as the beautiful Miss Jennie Chamberlain. Her marriage to the son of the art-loving millionaire on Sept. 5, 1889, took everybody by surprise. Sir Herbert, however, is one of the most popular men in London. He is a member of the Turf, Marlborough, Bachelors', and Army and Navy Clubs. He was also a Captain for some time in the Second Life Guards.

Lady Naylor-Leyland has been from her first introduction to London society a special favorite both with the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was after seeing her portrait painted by Mr. Edward Hughes that her Royal Highness decided to sit before the same artist. Following the traditions of her husband's family, Lady Naylor-Leyland is a great connoisseur; she has a very catholic taste in art, being equally devoted to the genius of Whistler and to the charming talent of his leading French contemporaries. Both she and Sir Herbert spend considerable time on the Continent. They were admitted into that inner royal circle at Cannes last Winter which is not open to many. Lady Naylor-Leyland's brilliant entertainments were the most successful given this year on the Riviera. She has always remained very American in her sympathies, and is greatly interested in any news from this country.

A MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

IT was once my good fortune to be invited to stay at the very seat in Warwickshire, about which I had the keenest curiosity, not only on account of its reputed beauty, but because there was said to be on the domain a haunted house, whence but recently weird and unaccountable sounds had been heard to issue. The common verdict was that the wind played many pranks with the windows and doors of the deserted dwelling; but for me, ever a lover of the occult, there lurked in the story a suggestion of the supernatural. I intended to ferret out the mystery as soon as possible, for my sojourn at The Priory was to be brief.

I saw the so-called haunted abode on the afternoon of my arrival, while being paddled up the pool by Cecil Middleton, a former devotee of mine. The house was quiet and respectable looking, though in a somewhat dilapidated condition. It was of stone, having a small turret at one end, at the other a complete oval surmounted by a dome. It did not look uncanny in the bright sunlight, only absolutely desolate. We passed beyond it, then down on the other side of the ground on which it stood, where the waters ended. As we retraced our way I heard a strange sound come from the house. My companion laughed at my evident credulity, and refused to pause and listen. Again came the sound, this time more distinctly.

"Hark," I sharply exclaimed, "you must have heard that. Stop paddling, I beg."

Seeing my earnestness, he yielded for a moment.

"Yes," said he, "there is a revel of some sort going on there—probably bats holding high carnival"; and in spite of my entreaties he pushed on.

This exasperated me, but not wishing to arouse his suspicions as to my intentions, I kept up a desultory conversation with him until we reached the stone steps leading from the moat to the terrace. I carefully observed the place where the little boat was moored, for it was by means of it that I had determined to reach the mysterious cottage. I noticed, too, that the pool was bordered with a luxuriant growth, low, yet high enough to screen me from observation on land; and if I once reached the house, I should be safe enough, since no one ventured there. Bats might deter me from entering, but not hobgoblins; as to any visitant from another world—the thought of such had always fascinated me, and to encounter one seemed the acme of bliss. The sole person worthy of dread was the watchman. I knew that a large bell was placed nightly on the latch of the main entrance to the house. This bell could be easily removed, but the bolts were unwieldy, and as I found by stealthy trial, emitted harsh squeaks when moved. There was another door leading from my host's workroom where at rare intervals he did some clever turning in wood and ivory. On examination, however, I found this too near the spot where the watchman kept his vigil. The only remaining way of exit for me was by a window in a seldom-used parlor, and through this window I determined to let myself out.

At dinner that evening we were a party of eighteen, and had I not been so occupied with my coming adventure I should have enjoyed the gaiety hugely, in spite of the good-natured raillery of Lord Twinkleton, my own absent-mindedness, and the scrutinizing eyes of Cecil Middleton.

When the men joined the ladies after dinner we all played games befitting the tenderest youth, and just before 12 o'clock, candle in hand, we started for our respective rooms. I was bidden to a merry midnight conference in the splendid chamber which a royal personage, an ancestress of the family, had once occupied, but I was not in the mood for frivolous chatter, and so went at once to my snug corner. It was in the oldest portion of The Priory, overhanging the enchanting moat, where on balmy nights rare ducks were likely to make night hideous with discordant sounds.

I opened wide the casement, and leaned far out on the sill. The moon illumined



THE PICTURE GALLERY AT HYDE PARK HOUSE.

the beautiful landscape, the far-spreading park, the terrace, with its parterre of flowers; the marble steps to the path below watched over by winged cupids, and at the foot of the steps a tall vase filled with roses.

At last, when all sounds within had ceased, I began my preparations. A long dark mantle covered me from head to foot, and carrying my shoes in my hand I went forth cautiously, feeling my way, not daring to carry a light, though I had a piece of candle and a box of matches in my pocket for use later. My heart quaked as I crept along the corridor, through which we had so boisterously passed a short time before. The suits of armor on the walls seemed to be possessed of life, and to frown upon me and my project as I stole stealthily by them. During the evening I had contrived to slip away from the gay party, and drew back the bolts of a window in the unused parlor after the visit of the watchman. So far so good! I slowly raised the sash, and, feeling like a veritable culprit, squeezed through the aperture and dropped to the path below, only a short distance fortunately. I ran to the cove, untied the canoe, and pushed off.

As I drew near the haunted cottage my courage began to wane, but reasoning myself into quietness, I sprang out, and drew the canoe up on the bank, for I had no intention of letting it drift away during my absence. But what did I hear? A footstep certainly. The sensation came to me that I was being furtively followed. I stood still with a thumping heart. Again all was still. Deciding that it must have been some animal moving in the thicket I boldly turned and faced the house. It stood in the clear moonlight, an entirely innocent looking structure. I did not approach it immediately, for once more there came a vague uneasiness from the feeling that some one was watching me. This notion must be overcome! I boldly walked up to the domed end, not pausing until I reached the stone step.

"Is there a spirit here," I asked myself, "who knows of my coming and purpose?"

I pushed against the door; it yielded to my pressure, and, shivering at the thought of the ghastly apparition which might await me, I entered, though yet oppressed by unseen eyes that seemed to follow. I found myself in a bare and deserted room. Opposite was another door, also unfastened. I now required a light to illumine the darkness, but lingered irresolute on the threshold, fearing to strike a match. In another moment, with shaking hand I lighted the candle and went in. Here was a tiny square hall, with two doors besides the one by which I had entered, and a winding staircase between two walls. Through a window on the landing the moonlight streamed, making me feel more in touch with the outer world. On reaching the upper hall I suddenly became aware not of a cold draught of air and the passing of an invisible spirit, but of a human presence. What might it not be? Perhaps a maniac who had taken refuge here and would kill me if I moved! An ague seized upon me, my knees knocked together, and I sank to the floor in a heap; the candle, my only bit of comfort, was extinguished. As I lay there quite helpless, longing to scream, yet afraid, a voice like an old woman's, crooning softly to the accompaniment of some stringed instrument, came from the domed chamber. She might be crazy, but I felt sure she could not be dangerous. I rose slowly upon my weak legs, and walked deliberately into the room. On the floor, in the track of the refulgent moon, was something that at first sight looked like a bundle of rags, but which, as it moved, I saw to be an old woman. In quavering tones she cried: "Oh, mercy! mercy! I'll never run away any more. Don't strike me. George called me—my George, my love!" and as she wailed she hugged to her breast the battered instrument whose rusty strings she had been touching.

I approached the wretched creature, assuring her that she should receive no harm; with some difficulty making the assurance clear to her benighted mind, and also that she might remain where she was. A look of relief crossed her withered face as she turned away and resumed the strumming and croaking. My ardor in the investigation of haunted premises had received a shock; still I realized that the clue to the mystery was found, and that a fund of romance might be furnished by my discovery. In the meantime I must succor this poor woman and keep her from the almshouse, whence she had without doubt escaped. I hurried down the stairs and out into the grounds, full of the sad history suggested by her words, and longing to give her the needed care. On reaching The Priory I crawled stealthily back to my room, feeling none the worse for the adventure, and soon falling into a sound slumber from which I did not wake until the sun was high in the heavens.

I was filled with contrition for my late sleep, thinking that the unfortunate imbecile might be in need of nourishment. I dressed as quickly as possible and hurried down stairs. There was no one in the kitchen, but luckily an obliging maid in the stillroom gave me a cup of coffee and some bread. I explained to her that I had risen so early to carry food to a starving woman of feeble mind, who I had heard, quite by accident, was in the house at the head of the pool. The maid looked at me askance as if she doubted my veracity or the soundness of my mind, but immediately began getting together the things I asked for.

"You ought not to go there, Miss," she vetured to remark, "for perhaps you don't know that a ghost lives there."

I merely replied, "That is only a vulgar superstition, and I am not going alone. Please hurry with the food." Then, going back to the hall table which was loaded with heavy Scotch capes, I seized one and returned for the basket which was now ready. I scarcely listened to the servant as she asked somewhat hesitatingly to be allowed to carry it, but taking it myself went straight to the housekeeper's cottage. I felt sure that she would accompany me and that she was exactly the one I wanted, being probably able to throw some light upon the mysterious subject, for she had lived on the place forty years or more. The good woman listened to my startling tale and willingly consented to go with me. We passed through the courtyard of the extensive stables, and then under the archway of the new half of The Priory, through the gate of the court and across the moat, striking into the path by the pool. How different from my nocturnal visit!

As we walked Mrs. Cressy talked to me freely.

"The little house," she said, "was built for the uncle of the present lord, then a delicate lad who gave up his time to music, and when the spell was on him—for he really seemed at times possessed by the spirit of music—he could come to this retired spot and give way unrestrained and undisturbed to his absorbing passion. His parents were proud of his gift and never allowed people to disturb him while he was at work."

After some questioning she told me she had heard that the boy gave his heart at an early age to one beneath him in station.

"She was the daughter of his father's poulterer, named Juliet Seymour, pretty, and educated in a way her father thought worthy of her beauty, and not a breath of scandal had ever touched her. Later Mr. George went to sea for his health," she continued, "but died on his way home. Since then the house has been allowed to go to ruin, and the common people thought it haunted."

I felt sure that herein lay the clues to the mystery, and to get at everything connected with the history of the unhappy lovers was my first aim. To my query as to whether any relatives of the girl were now alive, she replied that she thought there was one who lived near Birmingham, but she "could not say for sure."

"You see, Miss, I can't help you much, and those that do know must let no harm come to the lad's character, for he meant the girl no ill."

By this time we had reached the gate leading to the house, which, though hanging on its hinges, was so firmly closed as to require our united strength to move it. Finding the front door barred, we sought the one by which I had entered and went quietly up stairs. The woman was asleep, clinging to the guitar, and with a peaceful expression on her face. I hated to arouse her, but it was necessary to do so, as her emaciated countenance showed that she was almost famished. At first she seemed frightened, but when I said, "George sent me to you, and he wants you to drink this," holding as I spoke the milk to her lips, she became quieted and took what I gave her.

"George loves me, then; he has not forgotten his Juliet," she softly uttered; "and yet when I called for him they struck me."

Gentle soul! Feeble though she was in mind and body the name of her lover was still all-potent.

She drank the milk eagerly, even asking for more; then we moistened bits of bread and put them, one by one, into her mouth. Mrs. Cressy ejaculating as we did so, "Poor thing! and this is all that's left of pretty Juliet!" while I mused on the power of this love, which nothing could annihilate.

It was growing late, and I must return, or a search would be instituted which might lead to dire results for the women; and Mrs. Cressy would not remain without me, harmless as poor Juliet evidently was. So



THE BALCONY AT LADY NAYLOR-LEYLAND'S.

we made her as comfortable as possible with a blanket which the housekeeper had brought from her own bed, and placed some food near her. She turned her pathetic eyes toward me, murmuring: "You will leave me here with him, won't you?"

"Yes," I answered, "you will always be with him now."

Once again she began singing and fingering her guitar, apparently oblivious of everything save her love and the dear dead past, which to her was more real than the actual present. So we left her for a while.

Her relative, a niece, afterward told me what she knew: "Her aunt was a gude gurl and his Ludship wanted to marry her, fair and square, but is fayter wouldn't allow it and sent im far away to sea. Se mout ha' married many a time, but she couldn't bide none o' the likes o' us."

Then I heard how Juliet pined and pined until her beauty left her, and when the sad tidings of her lover's death came to her "she went clean mad," her niece said. The poor, broken-hearted girl had outlived all her people. She was never violent; only slipping away, when she had the chance, from the almshouse where she was confined, and coming to the one place she remembered and loved so well. For years she had been too closely watched to do this, but at last she had escaped, and to the old trysting place she came.

How she first met the youthful musician was never quite certain. Her father, a laborer on the estate, had worked and starved to give his child an education far above his own station in life. She was fond of music and her voice had been trained for the village choir. Without doubt the strains of music had drawn her to his house, and, seeing one another, they loved. I felt my heart contract with pity at the trials of these two, for God knows how much they must have suffered. My love for the mysterious had received its deathblow, yet it had been the means of bringing peace to at least one heart.

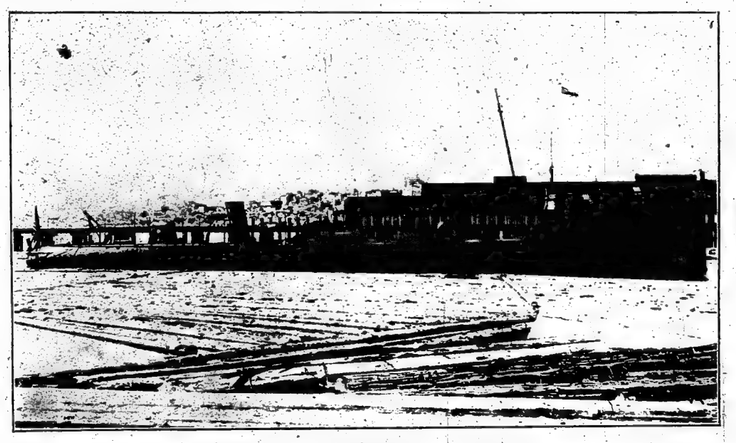
It was decided to leave Juliet where she was for a few days, since to move her in her present condition might prove fatal. I told no one of my night's adventure, except my gentle hostess. To every one else it was said that in the search for a harmless lunatic, who had escaped from the almshouse, she had been traced to the cottage at the head of the pool.

Poor Juliet never rallied sufficiently to be moved. The same room (now filled with every comfort) which had witnessed the greatest happiness of her youthful days would behold the flight of her soul. She always seemed to know me, and, though she expressed no gratitude by word, her eyes spoke voumes, as from time to time she raised my hand to her lips. She lingered on a few days thus, and, then, with a happy smile on her wan face, murmuring the name of George, she fell quietly asleep, carrying her illusions to that other world where surely some of the happiness dreamed of here must be realized.

Lord Twinkleton and his wife had been untiring in their efforts to aid the gentle sufferer, and she was laid away under the shade of a wide-spreading old cedar tree, the mate of which had been destroyed in a storm. This tree she must have often seen in her youth, as the windows of the music room looked out upon it. I begged as a favor that no stone should mark the spot where she was buried, for there was none left to visit her grave, and George's last resting-place, too, was unmarked. When the sea shall give up its dead, they will know and understand.

As for me—well, even the footsteps I heard during my nocturnal visit to the "haunted house" were those of mortal, for I had been followed and watched over by the last person I should have wished—Cecil Middleton. He knew my predilection for ghosts, and suspected from my interest in the place that I intended attempting to fathom the mystery. So he had not suspended his surveillance until I returned to The Priory on that memorable night. In time I listened to his pleadings and the dictates of my own heart, and, with my cheek pressed close to his, I whispered the words he had waited so long to hear.

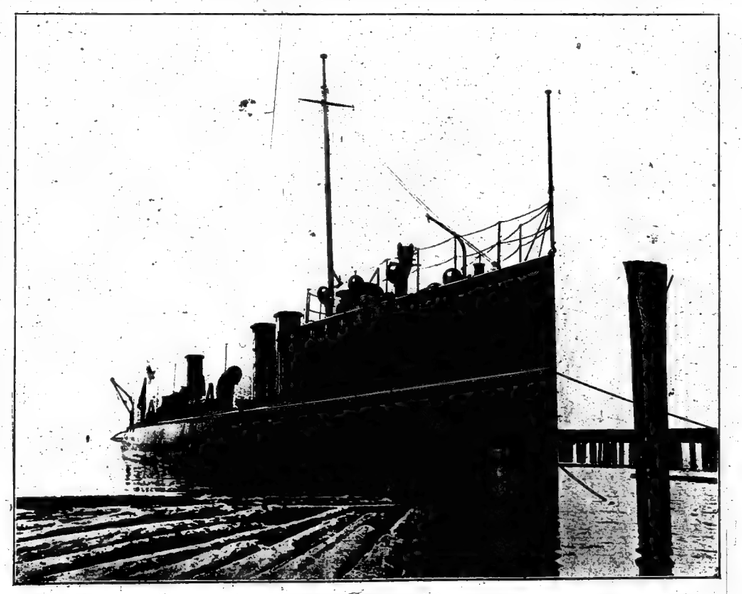
ROSAMOND POSTLEWAITE.



UNITED STATES TORPEDO BOAT ROWAN.



LOOKING INTO THE RED DRAWING ROOM AT HYDE PARK HOUSE.



UNITED STATES TORPEDO BOAT ROWAN.

The Irony of It.

From What to Eat.

"It is a singular thing," soliloquized the philosopher, who had been recently married, "that the weight of some biscuits should be equal to twice the weight of the ingredients of which they are composed."

THE torpedo boat Rowan, two views of which are reproduced from recent photographs taken by the Navy Department since her completion in Seattle, possesses a novelty in appearance that is emphasized by the view taken from forward of the bow and showing the high freeboard forward. This feature is adopted for the Rowan, in the designs of Chief Constructor Hichborn, in consequence of the high seas encountered on the Pacific, as she was constructed for operations on the west coast. This high freeboard gives the little vessel much of the impressiveness, in the picture, of an ocean liner. But the elevation is only about four feet above the deck line, and extends but a short distance aft. Next to the Farragut she is the largest of the torpedo boats yet constructed. She has a length on load line of 170 feet, 17 feet breadth, nearly 12 feet draught; her displacement is 182 tons, and with twin screws and vertical quadruple expansion engines she is expected to make twenty-six knots. This very small craft will be propelled by engines having an indicated horse power of 3,200. She will have a bunker capacity for sixty tons of coal. The Rowan, not being a fighting ship, will have merely the torpedo outfit and a few machine guns, the list of her weapons being three 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns. Her complement will be four officers and twenty-eight men. The cost of hull and machinery is $144,000. She was launched March 30, 1897. The contract called for her completion Nov. 19, 1898. Her builders are Moran Brothers, Seattle, Washington.

TWO PRINCES IN BREFNY.

Prince Mordha ran through Brefny
As fire through a ferny glen;
Prince Conair stood for Brefny
With scarce a hundred men.
They strove in the light of torches,
They strove in the yellow dawn;
Prince Mordha smote down Conair
By the light of the burning bawn.

The cattle ran through Brefny,
Making a heavy moan
For the bawn that was their shelter,
And their keepers, Cu and Conn.
They brought Prince Conair, wounded,
In Mordha's sight to die.
"Make me a torch," said Conair,
"Shall lighten all the sky.

"I was lord last night in Brefny,
Now Mordha is my lord,
But I cry on the Prince's greatness,
Or ever he draw his sword,
To bid his servants kindle
My women's bower, that I,
In smoke of my household treasures,
May go like a King to die."

They took the crown of Brefny,
Gold armlets and golden chair,
Red cloaks and the robes of saffron
That Princes wont to wear.
They thrust out the wailing women,
Set torch to the outer gate,
But saw not the inmost chamber
Where Conair's wife kept state.

The fairest woman in Brefny
Sat in her husband's chair,
Nor cried one keen for the terror
Of death that faced her there.
But crowned with her yellow tresses,
Midmost o' the burning hall,
Took death as a babe to her bosom,
With life and love in call.

Then cried the Prince of Brefny,
"Well hast thou served me,
Dear love, and the noblest lady
That Irish eyes may see.
Now, Mordha, let thine anger
Break on my forfeit head;
Since long for Elvir of Brefny
Shall wait thy royal bed."

The stones o' the road in Brefny
Cried out for greif that day;
But sunset saw Prince Conair
Cast all his pains away.
And midnight saw two lovers,
Gold-crowned and golden-shod,
Pass from the perils of Brefny
To the peace that is with God.

—NORA HOPPER in Black and White.



GROUP OF CHILDREN FROM THE CHILDREN'S GUILD, WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, WITH COMMITTEE OF YOUNG WOMEN AND OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

Taken at Fresh Air Fund Farm, Madison, N. J, July 23, 1898.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN.

IN the chief exhibitions of first-class live stock held during the last few years the success of lady owners and breeders has been a marked feature of the shows.

In one of the leading societies for breeding pedigree cattle, of about four hundred and fifty members, sixty are ladies. Though several of these keep only two or three animals, and do not exhibit, the list of prizes won by those who do is out of all proportion to their numbers. In the society there have been during the last six years some forty-five principal exhibitors and prize winners, and of these fifteen are ladies. In other words, though they form only 13 per cent. of the members, they contribute more than 30 per cent. of the prize winners. This is the more creditable because in very many cases the lady owner manages her herd herself and often superintends much of the daily detail. Many celebrated herds owned by gentlemen are really managed by their wives, a fact which does not appear in the catalogues of shows and sales.

So far as prices govern the value of animals, dog-breeding must now be included among the higher branches of stock-keeping. The increase of well-descended cattle of every known breed in this country has been so astonishing that the finest animals are quite cheap, and prices above £40 quite exceptional for creatures which in the early days of pedigree cattle-rearing would have fetched £100. But prize dogs, or dogs of promising lineage, now fetch far higher prices than cattle, or even ponies, except those bred for polo. A most beautiful series of Exmoor ponies, and Exmoors crossed with Arabs changed hands recently at Dr. Watney's, near Pangbourne, at prices which would not compare with those set on the first dozen dogs in two or three classes in a kennel club show. In this branch of live-stock keeping women owners are not less successful than in others. At the show of the Ladies' Kennel Association nearly every breed of dog was represented, and many were seen in as great perfection as when shown in open competition. Only one exhibitor showed pointers, and the retrievers were limited to four. But greyhounds of a very high class were shown, and it was recorded among the reports of the show that "ladies are as good judges as any men of the most ancient and graceful of the dogs of sport." Setters, Irish wolfhounds, Great Danes, Skye terriers, fox terriers, chows, collies, poodles, and bloodhounds were all of the finest types. Two of the best modern breeds of beagles and bulldogs have also been the property of lady owners. Foxhounds and harriers are also shown by them; and their "toy beagles" and "toy bulldogs" are famous. Teams of bloodhounds and some of the finest St. Bernards in the world are also credited to lady breeders. The writer has known £200 to be offered and refused for a toy spaniel, one of a number owned by a lady proprietor, and the following fragment from a report on a recent show indicates the profits made by them from successful breeding of the larger kinds: "One of the best St. Bernards, and winner of prizes wherever her mistress has exhibited her, is ——. But as Mrs. —— rarely shows an animal worth less than £1,000, a dog of only average quality is seldom taken from her kennels to the show bench."

As business managers female stock owners are noted for economy, method, and good sense, and this seems generally applicable even to young beginners. Experienced frequenters of stock sales agree that ladies are good buyers, and know exactly when to sell. They buy cheaply as a rule, and never lose their heads at an auction sale or give fancy prices as the men do because they have set their hearts on a particular animal. When bidding they are neither nervous nor excited, and know clearly what they wish to buy and the price they mean to pay. At the Jersey sales or pony sales they usually arrive early, and it is not the least surprise to those who are not "in the fancy" to see young ladies, coolly dressed, critical, and catalogue-consulting, inspecting the different animals with the most businesslike exactness, and then bidding for them in the sale. Ladies' stock is never extravagantly managed, and nearly always well managed. They do not waste straw and fodder, do not overfeed, take trouble to test all their milk, keep registers of their butter produce, and combine efficiency and economy very successfully. At the same time they are enterprising. We believe the first dairy in which the machinery for producing Pasteurized butter, milk, and cream was erected in this country and was the property of a lady. The milk was poured in at one "end" of the machinery, and in due course came out as butter in grains from one spout, and separated Pasteurized milk at another. By slightly altering the set of the machinery, Pasteurized cream came out in place of the butter, all germs of typhoid fever or tuberculosis having been absolutely destroyed. One hundred and seventy-five gallons of milk could be treated in this way in an hour. The result of this business capacity is seen among women amateur stock keepers much as it used to make itself felt among professional farmers. It was common experience that on stock farms a widow or a daughter often made the business pay where the father or husband had not succeeded or had done indifferently. So, too, lady owners often take on the herds belonging to their husbands, brothers, or fathers and maintain them with pleasure, profit, and credit.

Horses are not as a rule bred by women owners in any number, though some ladies are noted pony breeders. But ponies and horses, as well as pedigree pigs, are usually kept as a kind of second string by the owners of the dairy herds, the pigs being profitable to consume spare milk, while the horses give a change of interest in the management. Sentiment comes in to some extent in pony-keeping and foal-rearing, while in all matters relating to the bovine race ladies are noted for being severely practical. Breeding pedigree sheep, though followed with enthusiasm by a few amateur owners, is mainly a farmer's business. To ladies it does not seem to appeal. One or two very rich women owners of estates include this among the other forms of stock-keeping on their home farms, but even this is not common. The days when the women of England took a personal interest in wool as part of the raw material dealt with in every household are past, though it is not long since, in country districts, the wool of every black lamb or black sheep in the flock was the women's perquisite. Goats, on the other hand, are very popular, one of the most successful breeders being the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has taken an interest in improving these animals and in introducing foreign goats of high quality from philanthropic motives, and with the object of impressing the public with the value of these creatures to poor families in town and country. Poultry breeding, the "revival" in which branch of farming was at the outset largely in the hands of ladies, is now mainly carried on by men. Women exhibitors bear a very small proportion to the rest, and their main contribution at the last Dairy Show was "table poultry." Out of fifteen hundred exhibitors of poultry and pigeons at this show only eighty-five were women. Cats are now a serious and remunerative object of the stock owner's care; the prices made do not approach those obtaind for dogs; but £2 each is a common average price for kittens in selling classes at the show. Cat-breeding is by no means a woman's specialty. It is not easy to determine the class which does devote its energies to producing the lovely Persian, Angoras, short-haired silver tabbies, and tortoise-shells seen in such numbers at the shows. From the addresses of the exhibitors we gather that sons of peers, public-house keepers, and railway guards and signalmen are about equally interested in pedigree cats. Nevertheless, cats are quite a "swell" branch of stock-keeping, while pigeons, rabbits, and guinea pigs are less distinguished. Ladies' country houses are usually among the best managed of any, and there is evidence that the same qualities of care, good sense, and natural capacity for managing flowers, fruit, and household animals, which make their gardens, stables, and poultry yards so successful can be employed with excellent results in the business of rearing stock on a large scale. The improvement in the number of breeds, the beauty, and the quality of English domestic animals makes such an occupation increasingly attractive, while the demand for them from the most distant parts of the world is yearly greater. Such an occupation is eminently suited for women. It is carried on in the country, it is not done at high pressure, and it needs no large staff of workmen to be supervised and kept from idling, as is the case in arable farming. But ladies have found this out already, and the pursuit needs no recommendation from outside.—London Spectator.



THE ONLY SIAMESE WOMAN WHO RIDES A BICYCLE.

The Siamese High Commissioner for the Lao States of Northern Siam and His Wife.

IN JULY.

O, tyranny of Summer! O, to feel
No respite from the insatiable desire
That burns this blissful and impassion'd earth
With fierce, perennial fire;
Pulsing through ev'ry ruby-hearted rose,
Running, more swiftly than the streamlet flows,
In human veins, till human hands reveal
Its glory on the lyfe!

The riotous year by beauty repossess'd,
Like some bright, rosy Bacchanal, hastes on,
And we, through drifts of fallen petals, fare
With her in unison;
Counting it joy to follow, amid heat
And dust, the path trod by her rhythmic feet:
Lured by the blossom glowing at her breast
Till, its brief life is done.

O lovely, careless thing! Where thou dost lie,
There shall not fall to fall a cruel hand;
Nor will the frenzied pulse of Summer throb
Forever through the land.
But she, as thou, and all things that have breath,
Must go the unreturning way of death;
And be no more remembered by and by
Than foam wreaths on the sand.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Unconscious Sarcasm.

From The Detroit Journal.

The floor walker bawled affably.

"Take the elevator, madame," he urged.

"Don't get sarcastic," protested the shoplifter, with asperity.

Thrusting a brass bedstead into her pocket she turned away with a withering look.

1898



LIEUT. COL. ALEXANDER O. BRODIE,
First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders).

ONE of the wounded officers brought to this port from Santiago on the steamship Olivette last month was Major Alexander O. Brodie of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders. Since this brave officer entered the hospital at Fort Wadsworth to have his shattered right arm nursed he has been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders in consequence of Theodore Roosevelt's advance to the Colonelcy. Although Brodie's sojourn in Cuba was brief, he had sufficient opportunity to demonstrate his military quality, and he left no doubt of his fitness to be one of the leading officers of Roosevelt's fearless band.

In the terrific fight at Las Guasimas during the advance of the American forces upon Santiago, Major Brodie was at the very front and in the thick of the fray. He was one of the first of the United States officers to be wounded, a Mauser bullet tearing savagely through his right arm. He was able to walk to the rear in search of a Surgeon, but the injury proved very painful and inconvenient. In order that he might recover as quickly as possible he decided to come North for treatment.

Alexander O. Brodie is a West Point man, although he was a civilian at the time he decided to join Col. Leonard Wood's troop of Rough Riders. Brodie was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from St. Lawrence County, this State, and he was graduated from that institution in 1870. Upon leaving the Academy he was assigned to the First United States Cavalry, many of whose men fought beside the Rough Riders at Las Guasimas. The young West Pointer remained in the United States service about seven years, reaching the rank of First Lieutenant. He was an active participant in various Indian campaigns, and he had some lively encounters with the Modocs and other savage tribes. From Jan. 20, 1871, to April 4, 1872, he was on frontier duty at Camps Mogollon and Apache, in Arizona. Subsequently he was detailed on escort duty for a few weeks, and in the Spring of 1873 he was engaged in scouting service and attached to Fort Walla Walla, Washington. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Cavalry May 25, 1875, and for about two years thereafter he was stationed at Fort Colville, Washington.

Lieut. Brodie resigned his commission in the Fall of 1877 for the purpose of engaging in business. His first venture was in the cattle trade in Kansas, in which he was successful. In 1882 he turned his attention to mining operations in Dakota and Arizona, and a few years afterward he was employed by the Water Storage Company, at Walnut Grove, Arizona, as its Chief Engineer and Superintendent. He is erroneously reported in Gen. Cullum's Biographical Register of West Pointers as having been drowned in the bursting of the Walnut Grove dam, on Feb. 22, 1890. Lieut. Col. Brodie is forty-seven years old.

In his recent sojourn in the hospital at Fort Wadsworth, Lieut. Col. Brodie expressed himself with breezy Western frankness with regard to his Eastern comrades in the Rough Riders. He did not expect to care much for them, but he likes them now. The Western contingent, he says, has learned to know that the gentle ways and polished manners of the society men are "only the Eastern veneering of a courage as splendid as was ever shown on Western plains." A few days ago he remarked: "In Arizona and Oklahoma, you know, men do not always dress for dinner, but they make stanch friends. They are brave men, and their aim is as true as their hearts."

Of Col. Roosevelt Brodie said: "He is a daisy, and don't you forget it. Why, in that fight where I was wounded Roosevelt paid no more attention to bullets than if he had been out in a rainstorm with a rubber coat on."

THE CAVALRY HORSE. HIS BURDEN.

In the English light cavalry, says Capt. Harris in The Journal of Military Service Institute, the entire weight upon the horse is about 253 pounds, estimating the rider at 144 pounds. That is, the horse carries 109 pounds dead weight, consisting of carbine and ammunition, saddle and bridle, nose bag, clothing, rations, forage, &c. I recently weighed the saddle, pad, armament, and accoutrements of one of the men of Troop I, Ninth Cavalry, complete, save rations and extra ammunition, for active service and found the weight to be 67 pounds. Allowing 10 pounds for ammunition and one day's rations, and deducting the 6 pounds allowed by Nother and Fisth for the English horse's forage, we should still be some 24 pounds better off than the British light cavalry. The weight of the soldier who presented himself for this test was 190 pounds. A fact which leads me to say that there ought to be greater care in selecting the middle and light weight men for the cavalry.

TWO BROTHERS.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

O Jim he went to war,
En John he staid t' hum,
En beat the kyarpits fer his mar,
While Jim he beat the drum.

En Jim he worked a gun b' gosh,
En seen the Spaniards die;
John helped his mother do the wash,
En ca'med her when she'd cry.

Now, Jim was in the very thick
Of battle more'n once,
While John he nussed their grandad, sick,
For eight long mortal months.

En Jim come home with shoulder straps,
When fightin' all was done,
En all the gals they got their caps
To ketch this widder's son.

Well, Jim he jined his Betty fair,
But John, he's still t' hum
A-keerin' of his mother there—
A hero, too, b' gum!

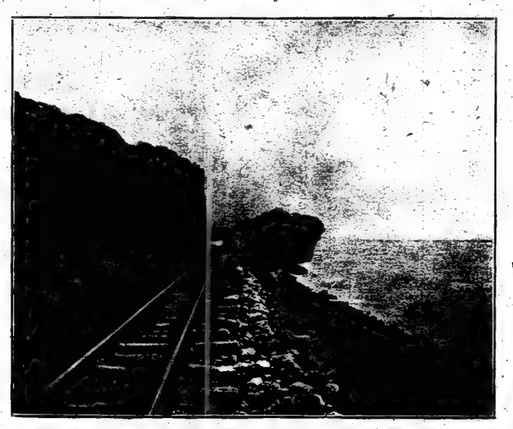
—PERLEY POORE SHEEHAN.
Hamilton, Ohio.

Spain's Capital.

From The Boston Transcript.

Little Johnny—Pa, what is the capital of Spain?

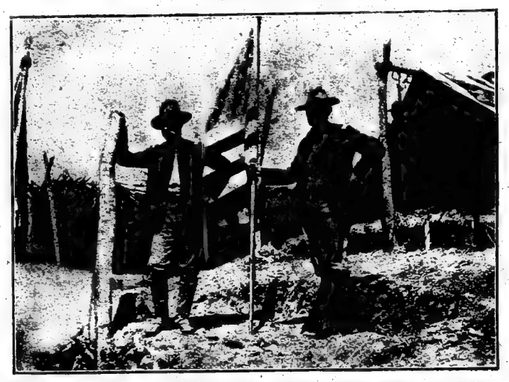
Pa—She hasn't any to speak of; or she won't have when she pays her debts.



ON RAILROAD BETWEEN SIBONEY AND SANTIAGO,
Where the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments Were Skirmishing About July 10, Two and One-half Miles East of Aguadores, Looking East.



LOOKING WEST FROM SAME POINT.



LIEUT. COL. EWERS, COMMANDING THIRD BRIGADE, AND MAJOR BOYLE, COMMANDING NINTH REGIMENT.



MAJ. GEN. J. F. KENT.



HOW THOSE GIRLS LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

Miss Griene—No; I don't think I shall ever marry.
Miss Stillwell—Dear me! Have you lost all hope already?

DOWN THE DUSTY BORDER WAY.

When the mallee fires are raging and the timbers falling fast,
And the north wind seems to scorch you like a blazing furnace blast,
There's no good in sitting sulking and complaining of your load,
For it's time you rolled your bluey and were off along the road:
You must pack your little load
And be tramping down the road,
Yes, tramping, tramping westward down the dusty Border road.

For the dawn is spreading westward and the sleepy ranges ring
Where a gang of survey axe-men keep a slow and steady swing;
Say good-bye to little Apsley, strike along the Border way,
If you want to catch the teamster with the jolting bullock-dray:
Strike along the Border way,
And you'll catch the bullock-dray,
Don't you hear the teamster cursing as he tramps beside the dray?

When your tongue is dry and swollen, and your lips begin to crack,
And the desert flies are swarming all along the steaming track,
Keep your eyes upon the uplands, never mind your dusty load,
Or you'll miss the wooden shanty lying low along the road:
There's a shanty on the road,
Never mind your dusty load,
Or you'll miss Maloney's shanty lying low along the road.

Now the station roofs are peeping through the wattles in the dell,
You can hear the muffled tinkle of the poley's swinging bell,
And away across the uplands you can see the swaying trees,
As you bare your swollen temples to the brier-scented breeze:
Yes, the brier-scented breeze
Roving o'er the wattle-trees;
Oh, how pleasant on your temples plays the brier-scented breeze!

So you camp beside the woolshed with a score of shearing men;
You can hear the cattle bellow as they burst along the glen;
You can hear the yelping brindle as he labors in the toil,
And the running fire of stockwhips while you watch the billy boil:
Yes, you watch the billy boil,
For you've done your daily toil;
It is pleasant in the sunset just to watch the billy boil.

But the night is racing westward and the twilight flickers low
O'er the golden-tufted ranges, where the breezes come and go,
And your drowsy senses deaden while you puff the soothing clay,
With its fleecy curling smoke-rack drifting down the idle way:
Down the silent Border way,
Through the night till flush of day,
You may rest in silent safety by the sleepy Border way.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Wanted to Make It Reach.

From The Philadelphia Call.

He was a genuine son of Ireland, and as he worked painting the fence his face wore a troubled look. Suddenly a smile shot across his countenance, and hastily dipping the brush into the paint pot he began to paint faster and faster.

"Why are you painting so fast?" asked a bystander. "You're in a rush all of a sudden to finish the job."

"Sure, an' thot's all right," was his reply. "I haven't much paint left, and it's finishing the job Oi'm afther before it's all gone."

No Escape Possible.

From The Chicago Record.

When the iceman brings his bill,
Though we try with all our skill
To avoid vituperative
Phrases hinting that his native
Talents fit him for a horrid
Place notoriously torrid,
We protest in accents frigid
That his fingers are too rigid
And his life is one long vice—
Then we
Buy
More
Ice.

Simply Rumor, However.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—Do you know what Cervera said the day he tried to get out of Santiago Harbor?

Egbert—No, I haven't heard.

Bacon—He remarked that things were coming his way at last.

The Fighting Seventy-first.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Out in Salt Lake City, when a paper speaks of "the fighting Seventy-first," one is in doubt whether the item refers to the regiment now in Santiago or some man's latest matrimonial venture.

Tommy Speaks Wisdom.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"What is it," asked the teacher, "to hibernate?"

"To hibernate," answered Tommy Tucker, "is to get on the police force."

A Snap.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Talk about snaps," said the man on the $11.08 bicycle.

And just then it snapped.

Why She Enjoyed Them.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I like to attend these band concerts at the parks," said Miss Quickstep, "You can always get so far back that the music doesn't disturb your conversation at all."

Santiago's Distinction.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Santiago de Cuba has an ecclesiastical distinction that is not known to the majority of those at present encamped about it, and that is that it is the eldest Bishopric in the Western World. When all Pennsylvania was a traceless waste an Archbishop ruled a see of no mean proportions from that city and under that title. From the City of Santiago also went out the two great missionaries to the Indians and negroes, the first, Las Casas, who evangelized nearly all Central America, and the second, St. Peter Claver, who worked among the negroes of Brazil.

Why Good Swimmers Are Drowned.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The sudden drowning of a good swimmer is not due to a cramp; as generally supposed. There is no reason, says a high medical authority, why cramp in a leg should prevent an ordinary swimmer supporting himself in the water by his hands or on his back, or cause him to throw up his hands and sink once for all like a stone. The explanation is that the drum of the ear is perforated and the pressure of water causes vertigo and unconsciousness.

Not His Old Self.

From The Washington Star.

"Is your husband very much interested in the war?" inquired the neighbor.

"Interested!" echoed young Mrs. Torkins. "I never saw his mind so occupied with anything. Sometimes he has to think twice before he can tell whether the Bostons or the Cincinnatis are ahead."

The Usual Progress.

From The Chicago News.

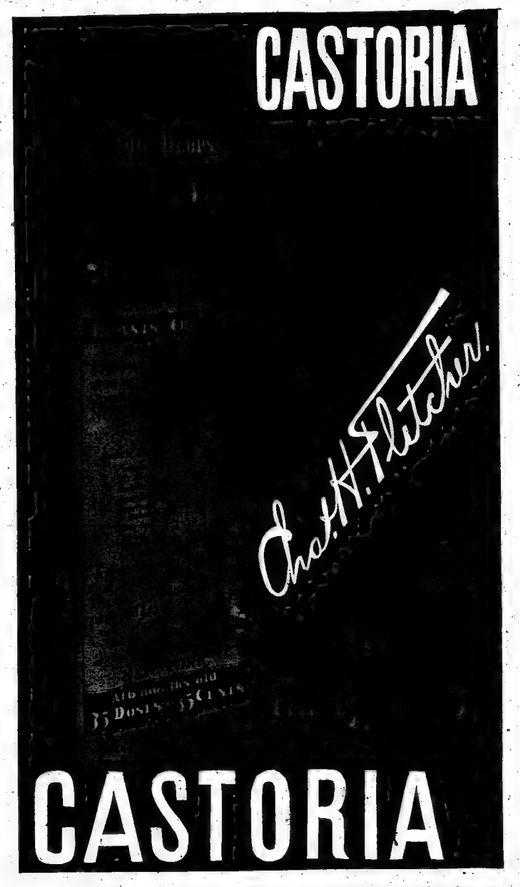
Wheeler—I wonder what has become of Walker; I haven't seen him for a week.

Ryder—I saw his wife yesterday. She said he was learning to ride a wheel.

Wheeler—How's he getting along?

Ryder—On crutches, I believe.

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The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Threatening; southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,156. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 1.

A motorman of an electric car pulled an obstinate passenger from the vehicle at the new Harlem River Bridge yesterday and felled him with an iron switchbar. Then, when the passenger stood on the track, he started the car, the fender of which struck the man and hurled him to one side.

Republican politicians were much perplexed over the situation arising from the Canal Investigation Committee's report. It will affect the nomination of a State ticket, it was thought, and make certain candidates impossible. Major Lovell H. Jerome declared himself in favor of Col. Roosevelt's nomination and said the Republican Party had no issues upon which to enlist votes of the public.

Page 2.

Preparations for the care of the soldiers who are expected to arrive soon at Montauk Point are being made rapidly.

The yacht Jessie capsized off Fort Schuyler yesterday. Those on board—ten men—were rescued by volunteers of the Twenty-second New York Regiment.

Page 5.

The steamship Andes, just arrived, reported that the tramp steamer Gussie was thought to have been seen wrecked off the western coast of Cuba.

Page 8.

After a quarrel with her husband, Mrs. Lulu Seaman committed suicide last evening by drinking acid in presence of a crowd at Coney Island.

Mrs. Mary Lawlor died in a furnished room at 17 Hamilton Street from an unknown cause. Her husband was arrested on suspicion, and told a rambling story.

Two women and a man were held in the West Side Court on a charge of having robbed two men at Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue on Saturday night.

Mrs. De Veau of Huntington, L. I., who believed that she was the only living member of her family has discovered that two of her brothers are residents of Oswego, N. Y. She had heard nothing of them for thirty years.

A delegate at the Central Labor Union said printers had promised to strike if the Hoe Company should send non-union men to work on presses in the various newspaper offices. A hope was expressed that the strike will be settled this week.

Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell of Saratoga Springs was held in $1,000 bail in Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of perjury. She is accused of testifying that she witnessed a marriage which the bride's mother and sister allege never took place.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 6.

FIVE DROWNED AT PORTSMOUTH

A Boat Was Hurled Against a Bridge by the Force of the Tide and Sunk.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 7.—While Alexander Green, wife, and two children, and Wolsang Geiger, wife, and two children, were coming down the Piscataqua River from Great Bay in a rowboat about 8:15 o'clock to-night, the tide, which was setting in strong, as they approached the Dover Point Bridge, forced their boat violently against the piling, breaking the craft in two and throwing all hands into the water. The cries of the unfortunates were heard by James Drew, the draw tender, and his assistants, who went to their aid and succeeded in rescuing the two men and Mrs. Green, but Mrs. Geiger and the four children were beyond reach and drowned.

Green and Geiger both lived in this city, the former being employed on the Hon. Frank Jones's farm, and Geiger as a laborer at Eldredge's Brewery. Green's children were three and seven years old, and Geiger's about the same age, his wife being about forty. The rescued persons were brought here on a late train.

THE FUTURE OF JAMAICA.

A Correspondent Says People There Think England Is Trying to Barter It to Us.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A British correspondent returning from Cuba says there has been some talk in Cuba and at Jamaica about a British arrangement with the United States to make some agreement with this Government by which Jamaica may in course of time become an American possession.

The prospects of the island have been growing dimmer under some unfavorable trade conditions, and should Cuba and Puerto Rico gain the advantage of tariffs established by the United States, Jamaica would at once suffer by the change.

On the other hand, should Jamaica be placed on an equal footing with Cuba and Puerto Rico, a like field for development would be offered. British people there have seen the prospect very clearly. Some of them believe that if the United States could find a way to transfer an interest in the Philippines to Great Britain in exchange for Jamaica, both nations would be benefited. Every West Indian isle connected with the United States will make the struggle of all the rest for trade existence more difficult. The gentleman who brings this information says there would be no prejudice to the annexation of Jamaica among its people.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The drought in Oklahoma has been broken by rains, 1.22 inches being reported from Oklahoma City. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the lake regions, the Red River of the South and Middle and Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the Middle Rocky Mountain slope, and the South Atlantic States. These thunderstorm conditions will prevail in the same regions to-day and extend into the Ohio Valley. Threatening weather will prevail in the Middle and North Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Southern Rocky Mountain slope and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The pressure continues high off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coast, and over the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	66	71	76
6 A. M.	67	71	76
9 A. M.	71	73	80
12 M	78	80	85
4 P. M.	79	62	86
6 P. M.	75	84	85
9 P. M.	70	80	82
12 P. M.	71	70	82

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date, 1897	73
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The highest temperature yesterday was 84° at 5 P. M., and the lowest 69° at 6:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

SPAIN AGREES TO OUR PEACE TERMS

Notice of Her Submission Sent From Madrid.

SHOULD GET HERE TO-DAY

Spanish Government Thinks it Will Satisfy the United States.

IS SAID TO BE UNEQUIVOCAL

Believed It Will Lead to Immediate Suspension of Hostilities.

TERMS NOT DISCLOSED

Reported that Duke Almodovar del Rio and Monsignor Merry Del Val Will Be Appointed Peace Commissioners.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Cabinet council this evening approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts without reservation the American conditions of peace.

The reply will be telegraphed to-night to Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, so that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, will receive it to-morrow.

The Government is convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington Government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

It is impossible to ascertain precisely the text of Spain's answer to the American peace terms, but from a well-informed source it is learned that while the answer does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace, and which Spain accepts without reservation, it points out that in order to avoid the definitive negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of the war, it is expedient to agree beforehand to a suspension of hostilities.

It is said the Spanish note in dignified language asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territories. A willingness is expressed to appoint delegates to meet the American Commissioners to discuss régime for the Philippines.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mgr. Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

Before conclusive action was taken by the council, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, finished his conference with the Queen Regent. Her Majesty approved the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms, which Señor Sagasta explained to her.

It is understood that both Señor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio told the Queen Regent they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

It was expected the council would dispose of the peace matter this morning, but the note to the United States had not been completed when the council came together at 10 o'clock, and the matter had to go over until 6 o'clock.

As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the Queen Regent to-day, all the reports of her approval yesterday of the American demands are necessarily without foundation.

The newspapers make no comments on the situation, owing to the strictness of the censorship.

ALL SPAIN WANTED PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"To-day all the best authorities agree that the Government has decided to accept the American conditions. The American reply to Spain's request for explanations reached Madrid Friday evening. The text has not been divulged, but it is known that it brought little consolation.

"President McKinley turned a dear ear to the suggestion that Puerto Rico might be left to Spain and compensation sought elsewhere. Regarding the Philippines, the reply was not altogether satisfactory, but it was of such a nature that there was no longer any necessity for postponing a decision on the main question.

"Meantime Señor Sagasta's extensive consultations seemed to leave no doubt that the nation wanted peace. I do not mean to say that all declared this in plain language. On the contrary, there was a deal of reticence. Some persons had more or less clearly expressed the idea that the best men in the country would patriotically forget for the moment all personal and party considerations and cordially and disinterestedly endeavor to assist the Government in its difficulties.

"This idea, however, if it was ever seriously entertained, was not realized. Perhaps one or two acted in this spirit, but in most cases the cloven foot of the politician peeps out occasionally under the flowing robes of the patriot. Some only half concealed their suspicions that Señor Sagasta, in professing to consult them anxiously in a great crisis of the national history, was in reality playing a part of an old parliamentary hand and astutely laying traps for his political rivals.

"If these suspicions had any real foundation, Sagasta must be a consummate actor, for in all the interviews he spoke with apparent frankness and a sincerity and personal disinterestedness that might well have disarmed all except the most hardened politicians. Even when it was suggested that he ought to leave to more capable hands the task of concluding peace, he displayed no impatience or resentment. He even showed the most perfect courtesy to Señor Romero y Robledo, listening with rapt attention to his absurd proposals.

"As to the context of Spain's reply, the oracles differ. Some say it contains no contentious matter, accepts simply in principle the four demands of President McKinley's first communication, and suggests an immediate suspension of hostilities. On the other hand, other affirm that it is prefaced by an account of the origin of the war tending to prove that, as Spain was in no sense the aggressor, she ought not to be expected to pay a war indemnity either in money or territory."

"In some well-informed quarters doubts are expressed that the Spanish note will be dispatched to Washington quite as soon as is generally expected."

SPAIN YIELDED TO FORCE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The answer of the Spanish Government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals, but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for, and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them.

"A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the questions of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The Commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by the same body.

"The Cabinet Council to-night will appoint Spanish Commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details."

PEACE AND THE CORTES.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says:

"The Cabinet Council this morning discussed the question of assembling the Cortes, but no decision was reached, as the Ministers desire to ascertain if the United States considers the approval of Parliament necessary to the definitive signing of the treaty of peace."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Though the King, according to the constitution, has the right to declare war and make peace, any cession of national territory requires the sanction of the Cortes, and any Minister consenting to such cession without this sanction is liable, according to the penal code, to imprisonment for life. It will be necessary, therefore, to convoke the Cortes some time before the treaty of peace is ratified, but the Government has not yet decided at what stage of the proceedings this necessary formality will be observed."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The treaty will be signed subject to approval by the Cortes, which will be convoked immediately."

THE CUBAN DEBT PROBLEM.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"El Imparcial meets a new solution for the settlement of the Cuban debt. It takes it for granted that the United States cannot be asked to assume the burden of about £32,000,000 of debt existing when the rebellion began in 1895, and the £90,000,000 spent since, and it suggests that Spain should undertake to pay interest and redemption on the Cuban debt until the new West Indian republic is in a position to do so, which El Imparcial affects to believe Cuba could soon do, when its vast natural resources were developed under an American protectorate.

"The same paper goes on to say that Spanish finances will be very seriously compromised, and the interests of Spanish and foreign holders of Cuban stock also, if the United States does nothing for the Cuban debts. The Madrid press insists that this matter will yet be mooted in the negotiations between Spain and the United States."

WAITING IN WASHINGTON.

No Official News from Madrid that Spain Has Accepted Our Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Although as yet without official confirmation of the report from Madrid that the Spanish Government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiations of a treaty of peace, the Administration is proceeding under the conviction that the report is true, and is giving attention to the steps to be taken next.

A Madrid dispatch was received here from a private source assuring the President there was great probability that the Spanish Ministry would approve the American conditions of peace, and that within a day or two, at the outside, Spain would signify its acceptance of the conditions made by the President and ask for a suspension of hostilities. It is not known that any later news has reached the White House direct.

It does not appear that any official intimation that Spain has yielded has been received from the French Ambassador, but it is understood that M. Cambon has had unofficial information to the same purport as that received from private sources at the White House.

In view of the delay on the part of the Madrid Cabinet in coming to a conclusion the idea was beginning to prevail here that the Spanish Government was about to enter a plea in abatement, and that her answer again would be inconclusive. It is said that if such an answer had been sent the President would have given notice that our proposals were withdrawn, and let it be understood that when Spain again sued for peace the conditions would be more severe than those first laid down. It is believed that if the Spanish answer alleged to have been sent from Madrid to-day embodies an effort to secure any material change in the proposed peace condition it will meet with prompt rejection.

Some reference has been made in the dispatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish Government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability for the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States' note, given out from the White House, made no reference to this subject, and it cannot be known as yet whether the full text shows anything more.

Assuming that no reference whatever is made to the Cuban debt, it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the Peace Commissioners who are to meet later to frame the treaty, which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the main proposition; at the same time, it is a fact that Cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Puerto Rican debts would be assumed by the United States.

Based upon the reports of the progress being made at Madrid toward returning the answer of Spain it was calculated by the department officials that the formal note could not be delivered to the President before late to-morrow, and that was also the belief of the French Ambassador. From the length of time consumed in its preparation the inference was drawn that the note was long, and that a good deal of time would be consumed in forwarding it to Paris, reducing it to cipher there, transmitting it over the cable, and then retranslating it at the French Embassy in Washington.

In the case of the last note to Spain the attachés of the French Embassy worked nearly all night to prepare their communication to the Spanish Government, though the conference with the President closed before 5 o'clock in the afternoon with the Ambassador in possession of the United States' notes.

The Administration will act promptly upon the presentation of the opportunity to abandon some of the movements now on foot and to be carried out if the peace is not arranged. Gen. Corbin plainly intimates that Gen. Wade's selected regiments would not be sent to Puerto Rico if peace should intervene to render their departure unnecessary. Otherwise they will go in the transports that bring back Shafter's troops.

CUBA A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"It is a hard nut the negotiators have to crack regarding Cuba. The Americans cannot garrison the island, and it would be rather absurd to be compelled to ask the Spanish troops to remain to keep order there. There is such a thing as victory so complete and easy as to be more embarrassing than a struggle upon something like equal terms.

"Had the Spanish army in Cuba been beaten in the field, the situation would have been much less complicated, as the administration of the island would simply be taken over by the victorious army.

"Now the troops are being deported from the island as rapidly as possible, but with them goes every trace of American power to deal with a possession of which Spain is to be deprived.

"No native Government is possible. No American Government is ready or likely to be ready for a long time to come. In the meantime, the Spanish army is starving, with the civil population. Events seem to have moved so quickly as to leave the American War Office absolutely unprepared to deal with problems much greater than the provisioning of the field force at Santiago."

The Daily News, in an editorial article, echoes the opinions of The Times regarding the Cuban difficulty. It characterizes Gen. Ames's dispatch (concerning the condition of troops at Santiago) as "one of the strongest and strangest that ever came from a military source," and says: "If its publication had preceded the acceptance of peace it might have considerably retarded that event."

Sunday Bull Fights as Usual.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Apparently the public is little concerned about the progress of the peace negotiations. There were bullfights as usual to-day, (Sunday,) and the customary amusements proceeded with the utmost gayety."

Praise for Sagasta.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The papers comment on Señor Sagasta's astuteness in consulting the political leaders. This act has greatly strengthened his position, because nearly all approved his peace policy, and none had any feasible plan to propose for prolonging the war or getting better terms."

To Increase Spanish Notes.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "To-morrow the Queen Regent will sign a decree increasing the note circulation of the Bank of Spain."

Spain Strengthening Fortifications.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the work of strengthening the fortifications in the vicinity of Gibraltar goes on unceasingly.

ALLEGED ANARCHIST PLOT.

Madrid Police Hear that the Life of a "High Political Personage" Is in Danger.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—El Epoca states that the police are investigating an Anarchist plot against the life of a high political personage.

It is alleged the plot was to be carried out to-morrow, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Señor Canovas del Castillo.

LONDON TIMES SCORES ALGER.

"There Has Been Serious Mismanagement with the Santiago Forces," Says the Thunderer.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times says editorially:

"The American war office is the subject of severe criticism from men of all parties, and Secretary Alger, as our New York correspondent caustically observes, 'is regarded seriously as a candidate for retirement into private life.' There undoubtedly has been most serious mismanagement in connection with the Santiago force, and had not public opinion intervened upon the manifesto of the Generals it is not improbable that the war office would have gone on covering up its own mistakes until the Santiago force had succumbed entirely to disease and privation."

Fell from Moving Train.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 7.—John Gorman, thirty years of age, single, of 258 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, fell from Extra Freight Train No. 1,142 of the Pennsylvania Railroad here between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning and was badly injured. He fractured his skull, and his right arm was badly mangled. Gorman is in the hospital.

MILES ORDERS A GENERAL ADVANCE

Ernst's Brigade in the Centre Marches at 6 in the Morning.

WILSON REACHES JUANA DIAZ

Brooke Moves Forward from Guayama, Schwan from Yauco.

American Forces Seize the Custom House at Fajardo—Spaniards Confess a Loss of 17 Killed in the Fighting at Guayama.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 7.—A general advance of the American force began this morning.

The remainder of Gen. Ernst's brigade, constituting the advance centre, supported by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a part of the Eleventh Infantry of Gen. Henry's division started to the left, toward Adjuntas.

Gen. Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

Gen. Schwan, with the Eleventh Regular Infantry and two batteries, moved to-day through Yauco toward Mayaguez.

Gen. Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men. Troop A of New York, the Philadelphia City Troop, and Troop H of the Sixth Regulars are convoying Gen. Brooke's transportation column along the coast road through Salinas to Arroyo, which is thirty-six miles south by east of San Juan.

Col. Rice of Gen. Miles's staff will probably be assigned to the command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—An official dispatch from Puerto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized the Custom House in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison. An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave resistance, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

NO SICKNESS IN MILES'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—There is no expectation that the army of Gen. Miles will be afflicted with sickness as was the army of Gen. Shafter. Gen. Corbin, looking back over Shafter's campaign, says to-night that, while it was carried on at great cost of life, if it had not been "rushed" we would not now have Santiago. If delay had been insisted upon to provide the army with many of the comforts that it lacked, sickness would have overtaken it before it had accomplished its purpose, and the capture of the city might have been delayed, with greater loss of life than has been suffered.

As Gen. Miles has telegraphed that he will not need to have forage sent to him and that it will be unnecessary to send supplies of fresh beef, some of the difficulties of supplying his army are reduced.

ENGINEERS DO NOT SAIL.

Preparations Made for Departure, and Orders May Come To-day.

The transport Chester, with the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, did not sail for Puerto Rico yesterday. Capt. Esmond, who was in charge of the 1,200 men aboard her yesterday, said that they had got aboard Saturday, before the vessel was quite ready for them. There was a scarcity of food and water for drinking, and for washing purposes the men drew water out of the bay.

The regiment taxes the capacity of the Chester, but Capt. Esmond said that she was not overcrowded. The sleeping quarters are mostly on the main deck. The upper deck is taken up with mule stalls, baggage, and pack trains. Stores and water were taken aboard yesterday, and it was thought the vessel would be in readiness to sail to-day should orders be received.

As to whether the progress of the peace negotiations will affect the sailing programme the men did not care to consider. They are all anxious to go to the front.

Private Healy of Company C nearly lost his life yesterday, and his deliverance was due to the heroism of Comrade Frederick Simms of Company G. Healy was sitting on the rail of the Chester when suddenly he fell overboard. It was believed that he had been overcome by the heat. Simms saw him fall and immediately jumped in after him, while the cry of man over board brought orders to lower away a boat. Simms reached Healy and held his head above water till the boat came along and pulled them in, both very much overcome.

With the Chester will sail Major George W. Hobbs, who has been appointed by the Governor to arrange for the registration of the men in the field. He is accompanied by John Palmer, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, who will act as his clerk.

PREPARING THE YALE TO SAIL.

Work on Her May Be Completed To-day—The Vessel's Mascot.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale, which has been anchored off Tompkinsville, dropped down the bay to an anchorage off the Quarantine Boarding Station at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for disinfection, under the supervision of the Health Officer. Work on her was begun at 9 o'clock and will proceed without interruption until completed, probably this evening.

The disinfection of the Yale prior to her departure for Newport News, to take on Gen. Grant's troops, bound for Puerto Rico, was decided upon several days ago, because of the satisfaction the War Department felt in the manner Dr. Doty performed a similar service on the Harvard.

"Puerto Rico," the Yale's mascot billy-goat, was honorably discharged from the service yesterday. Puerto Rico is about nine months old, stands 16 inches high, and is 3 feet long. He is jet black, and has a vicious pair of horns, which he has been trained to use effectively on all who dare to turn their back on him. He was a good sailor and could chew tobacco as well as the old jackies on the Yale, but it was deemed inadvisable to take him to the island for which he was named, and yesterday he was lowered to a coal barge lying alongside the Yale and thence passed over to the tug America. Capt. Brinckman of the America promised the boys on the Yale that Puerto Rico should have the run of a six-acre lot out at Stanwich, N. J., the home of his brother-in-law, John P. Fritz.

When the goat left the Yale he carried a Waterbury watch on the ribbon about his neck, and he seemed none the less proud because of the works having been removed.

The Alamo Sails South.

The United States transport Alamo, which arrived here a week ago with sick and wounded soldiers on board, sailed yesterday for Newport News, whence she will convey troops to Puerto Rico.

Warships at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 7.—The Mayflower and Annapolis are here coaling.

The New Orleans was off the port yesterday, but the neutrality laws forbid her entrance until the expiration of three months from the date of her last visit. She returned westward to-day.

HIT A MAN WITH AN IRON BAR.

Motorman Then Started His Trolley Car and Ran Down His Obstinate Passenger.

On the up-town side of the new bridge over the Harlem River, where the passengers transfer from the West Farms electric cars to go over the bridge, there was a wild scene last evening, following the refusal of one man to leave a car.

Frederick Ralenesser of 1,689 First Avenue, with his mother, his wife, and four children, had been out for the day, and were returning to their home. When the car reached the bridge and the conductor called "all out," everybody got out except Ralenesser. He argued with the conductor, saying he was tired of transferring; that he had paid his fare to the end of the line and would remain in the car until he reached there.

"If you want to get to the end of the line without a transfer, you had better get a carriage," sneered the conductor. Ralenesser said nothing more, but sat where he was. Then the motorman, who was all ready for the return trip, dragged the obstinate passenger from his seat to the street. The man was back in the car again before the motorman had turned around.

In the meantime three or four other cars had come up, and the motormen were shouting for a clear road. The cars had been filled and the street was blocked with those who had stopped to see the outcome of the trouble. The motorman once again dragged Ralenesser from the seat, and once again the man jumped back into the car. Then the motorman picked up his heavy switchiron, a bar two feet long, and, rushing at Ralenesser, struck him on the head with it. The man dropped like a log with the blood spurting from a long cut in his head, but he was up again in a moment, shouting for the police. The mass of people pressed forward with loud shouts. There was no policeman in sight. The other motormen continued to yell for a clear track.

As soon as he was on his feet Ralenesser staggered to the front of the car and stood before it. He continued to cry for the police. The motorman paid no attention to him. Turning the current on, he started his car. A cry of horror went up from the crowd, as the fender of the car struck Ralenesser. The man was lifted clear of the ground and hurled ten feet from the tracks. Then the car went on at full speed, amid the cheers of the other motormen. A hundred men in the crowd made a dash for the car, but were unable to overtake it.

Ralenesser recovered sufficiently in a few minutes to go to the Alexander Avenue Police Station. There his injury was dressed. He said the car number was 849, and the police assured him that the motorman would be arrested, whereupon he went home with his family.

CONSIDERING CANDIDATES.

Tammany Leaders at Saratoga Hotels Discuss the Booms of Flower and Van Wyck.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Democratic leaders remained comparatively quiet to-day. Richard Croker took a ride at noon with Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, who has a cottage—Chateau Ophelia—on Lincoln Avenue.

At Moon's Saratoga Lake House late this afternoon a dinner was given to fourteen members of Tammany Hall, including Richard Croker.

The Roswell P. Flower and Mayor Van Wyck booms for Governor are this evening topics of discussion on the hotel piazzas. Ex-Gov. Flower to-day celebrated his sixty-third birthday anniversary by giving a dinner to twenty-two relatives and friends at James H. Riley's roadhouse, Saratoga Lake. Mayor Van Wyck will reach the Grand Union Hotel on Tuesday evening.

The prominent Democrats now in town are ex-Gov. Flower, Richard Croker, John Whalen, Nathan Straus, John B. Shea, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, John J. Scannell, John Fox, John F. Carroll, Major O'Keefe, Senator Coffey, James Shevlin, Judge Van Wyck, Senator T. F. Grady, and John B. Sexton. The State Committee will probably meet here on Thursday. Ex-Gov. Flower says that he voted for Bryan in 1896.

Deal (N. J.) Would Welcome Croker.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The report that Richard Croker was to build a fine house at Deal, near here, was read with much interest here to-day. Until a few years ago there were few houses in Deal, but a New York syndicate purchased much of the property there, and since then Deal has enjoyed a boom. While the report as to the intentions of Mr. Croker to live in Jersey part of the year could not be verified to-day, it was the general opinion that should he come other prominent Tammany Hall politicians would follow, and the New Jersey business people in this vicinity would profit by it.

Mr. Hill Not at Jamesport.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 7.—Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill did not visit Jamesport to-day to see Hugh McLaughlin, as was expected. It was reported that Mr. Hill would spend Sunday with the veteran Brooklyn leader, and that they would discuss the political situation in the State. It is considered probable that Mr. Hill will visit Jamesport within the next week.

HETTY GREEN'S DAUGHTER HURT

Thrown from Her Carriage by an Unruly Horse.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 7.—Miss Sylvia Green, only daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, who is spending the Summer at Bellows Falls, was thrown from her carriage while driving yesterday evening and severely injured. The horse became unmanageable and upset the carriage.

REPUBLICANS ARE WORRIED

Canal Scandal Causes Complications in the Nomination of a State Ticket.

MAJOR JEROME ON ROOSEVELT.

He Says the Republican Organization Has No Issues on Which to Stand, and Must Nominate a Man Whose Personality Only Can Win.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was not at Manhattan Beach yesterday, notwithstanding the various reports circulated in certain quarters that he had sent out numerous invitations to a conference which was to have taken place yesterday in the cool of the seashore. As a matter of fact, it was learned that there were nightly conferences at the Oriental Hotel all during last week, and, worn out by the constant wrangles that have sprung up in Republican Party ranks since the publication of the canal investigation report, the leader of the machine turned his thoughts to matters other than politics for the time being and fled for rest and recreation to the Summer home of his son at Wilkesbarre, Penn. He was accompanied there by Mrs. Platt, and will in all probability stay there for a few days.

The main topic under discussion at the conferences during the week, it was ascertained, was the canal scandal, and the outcome of the affair, so far, has been that whoever had an idea of placing the name of Gov. Frank S. Black as a candidate for renomination before the coming Republican State Convention had abandoned it absolutely. Most of the Republican politicians are of the opinion that the Gubernatorial bee has buzzed its last buzz in Gov Black's bonnet. It is considered doubtful even if his name will be mentioned when nominations are made.

Chairman Odell at the Beach.

Of the regular organization Republicans Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was the only guest at Manhattan Beach yesterday. He refused positively to discuss the situation as it stands at present, and when asked for an opinion on the Canal Investigation Committee's report, merely shrugged his shoulders and said: "Well, the story is not all told yet by any means. It may be well to wait and see what happens."

Mr. Odell is again spoken of as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair. With Gov. Black out of the race and Senator Platt's reported opposition to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Governorship, he is considered by many Republican leaders to be as strong a man as the party can put up. He is known to be a good campaigner, and while his Congressional career has produced nothing upon which he can base any claim to higher honors, he has, on the other hand, not incurred the displeasure of any particular faction and is believed to stand well with up-State Republicans. Mr. Odell has not as yet announced his candidacy, and would say nothing upon the subject yesterday, but that he has aspirations in that direction is not denied by his friends.

Another element that has given the Republican organization leaders cause for no little worry is the fact that with the elimination of Gov. Black's name from the head of the State ticket to be nominated this Fall it will be utterly impossible to place any of the officers elected on the last ticket, from the Lieutenant Governor down, in nomination as candidates for re-election. The only two men who are both desirous of re-election and whom their friends would like to see nominated are Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, who is understood to be after the Controllership. Secretary of State John Palmer, Controller James A. Roberts, and Attorney General Theodore E. Hancock have not, it is said, even been thought of as candidates for re-election.

The Roosevelt Boom.

The Republicans of the County of New York were represented at Manhattan Beach yesterday by Major Lovell H. Jerome, who had some interesting statements to make regarding the fate of the Republican Party in the coming elections. He wore a big Roosevelt button in his coat lapel, where everybody could see it, and expressed his determination to stick to the man whose cause he thus openly espoused through thick and thin.

"Whatever my dissenting friends in the regular Republican organization may call me," he said, "I am and always will be a Republican. At the same time I have no hesitation in declaring openly that the Republicans stand no more show of electing their ticket this Fall than the Democrats did in the last National campaign, unless they put up a man who can carry the State by virtue of his own and distinct personality. As far as issues are concerned, they have not a leg to stand on. And this applies no less to National issues than it does to State politics. They have simply been hoist by their own petard. What argument can they put up before the people to support their cause?

"The Republican administration in the State of New York during the past two years has been more than disgraceful. The culmination of the evil has just leaked out in the Canal Investigation Committee's report, which lays bare frauds so gross and palpable that the public must be appalled. Responsibility for this outrage cannot be shirked, no matter on whose shoulders it is finally burdened. If the frauds were not perpetrated with the direct connivance of the State Executive they certainly were committed by men of his creation, nay, more, by his friends or by friends of the man to whom he has lent too willing an ear, namely, Senator Platt. Naturally the onus of it all falls on the Republican Party of the State, and the innocent, if there be such, in the ranks of the organization, must suffer with the guilty.

Mismanagement of Troops.

"The mismanagement in the case of the National Guard troops was largely if not entirely due to the incompetence of Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast, another creature of the Governor. But the day of reckoning is at hand. The soldiers who have votes are not apt to forget the sufferings they had to undergo on account of Republican blundering, or perhaps worse. In short, there is not a single argument which the Republicans can advance and upon which they can hope to gain the votes of the people.

"As for National Republican issues, granted that we have come out bedecked with glory in our fight with Spain, but at what cost? Can any excuse be offered for the retention of a Secretary of War who has committed not only blunder after blunder, but has used his power to bestow political favors and has indulged in jobbery

which would not be tolerated in the most misgoverned country on earth. I can cite numbers of instances where good men seeking an appointment in the army, coming from this State, men who had records of long and faithful service, were turned down because they had not the indorsement of Thomas C. Platt on their applications. President McKinley is in the same position with Alger as Gov. Black is with Tillinghast and Aldridge. He cannot let him go because to do so would be a confession that he had made a grievous mistake in having him at all, or at least in keeping him so long. What matters it if in consequence scandals in the army crop out day after day? What matters it if the poor fellows in the South suffer untold miseries because Secretary Alger has appointed Quartermasters and commissaries who don't know a transport from a ferryboat or an army ration from a bootjack? When the story is told and the public, instead of relying upon a so-called investigation at Washington, take the matter into their own hands, hear the story from the soldiers' own lips, and then place the responsibility where it properly belongs, where will the Republican Party be?

Only One Plan, He Thinks.

"In my opinion, there is but one way to elect a Republican Governor in the State of New York. That is to nominate a man who has proved himself equal to any emergency, who is known to be as honest as the day is long, who has executive ability of the highest order. That man is Theodore Roosevelt. Of course, it is a question whether he will accept the nomination, but Roosevelt is in politics. He will do what he thinks is right, and when he sees the hopelessness of having a Republican Executive at Albany under any other circumstances, he will doubtless agree to become a candidate. He will be back here, I understand, in about ten days, or two weeks at the latest, and, coming fresh from the field of glory and victory, his candidacy ought to and will meet with the hearty sanction of all who have honest government at heart."

Major Jerome said further that at the meeting of the Republicans of the County of New York, which is to be held in Matt Memorial Hall to-morrow, he would withdraw his motion to affiliate with the Citizens' Union Party and would urge in strongest terms the indorsement of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor.

Gen. E. C. O'Brien, the ex-President of the Dock Board, also declared himself as heartily in favor of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for the Governorship. He thought that with him at the head of a Republican ticket there would be no difficulty, or at least much less difficulty, in electing it than there would be under any other circumstances.

SCHLEY AND SAMPSON AGREE.

Of One Mind as to the Submarine Defenses at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Long to-day requested the publication of the following correspondence:

United States Flagship New York, First Rate, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 27, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am led to write at the present time on account of the publication of an article which appeared in the papers of the 19th inst., in which Commodore Schley is made to say that he had stated, apparently to the writer, that he had been over and over again declared it was possible to enter the Harbor of Santiago, notwithstanding the mines.

Commodore Schley called upon me yesterday and voluntarily stated that the publication of the article caused him pain in every particular; that he not only never stated anything of the kind, but that he had never even thought of it; that he had always entirely agreed with me on this question, and that he did not know a single officer whose opinion differed from mine.

As I have reason to believe that Commodore Schley has been misrepresented, I have taken the liberty to address to you a telegram upon this subject this morning, and as I am about to sail for the east, I trust that it will receive your attention at an early date. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. Commander-in-Chief of United States naval force, North Atlantic Station.

To Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The telegram referred to in Admiral Sampson's letter is as follows:

Playa del Este, via Haiti, July 27, 1898.

Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C.:

I call department's attention to an Associated Press dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES and Herald of the 19th, attributing to Commodore Schley certain opinions regarding mines. I request that the manager of The Associated Press be called upon to name the source and authority for the statements. SAMPSON.

On receipt of this telegram the department wrote the following letter to The Associated Press:

Navy Department, Washington, July 28, 1898.

Sir: THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Herald of the 19th inst. published an Associated Press dispatch in which certain opinions regarding mines are attributed to Commodore Schley. This dispatch is written in such a manner as to convey the impression that it was received from your representative with the squadron off Santiago, and consequently has been censored by proper naval authority.

I therefore beg to request that you inform this department, at your earliest convenience, the source and authority for the dispatch to which reference is made. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Mr. C. A. Boynton, General Southern Manager, of The Associated Press, Washington.

The reply of The Associated Press is as follows:

Washington, Aug. 1, 1898.

The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: Your favor of July 28 is at hand, concerning articles published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Herald of the 19th inst., in which certain opinions in regard to mines are attributed to Commodore Schley.

This letter was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron off Santiago, but by another gentleman who was temporarily on one of our dispatch boats. The dispatch was not subject to censorship.

Our Mr. Graham, who has been constantly with Commodore Schley since his squadron assembled at Hamoton Roads, and is probably more familiar with his views than any newspaper man at Santiago, takes issue with the gentleman who wrote the letter referred to, and says that Commodore Schley was always in complete accord with Admiral Sampson as to the question of entering the harbor.

He quotes Commodore Schley as saying: "Admiral Sampson and I had always agreed that it would be foolish to enter the harbor with the mines in place, and the condition of the mines proved that Admiral Sampson was correct." Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. BOYNTON.

Military Society of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 7.—A meeting of officers of the Military Society of Santiago was held this afternoon at the Palace, and an election of officers took place. Gen. Shafter was elected President. Gen. Wheeler, First Vice President, and Major Sharp, Secretary.

FUNERAL OF DR. G. C. HUBBARD.

Over One Thousand Persons Attend Masonic Ceremony at the Grave.

Over 1,000 persons attended the funeral of Dr. George C. Hubbard, Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health, which took place from his home at Tottenville, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The members of Tompkins Lodge, F. and A. M., of Stapleton, of which he was a member, and delegations from Richmond Lodge, F. and A. M., of Port Richmond; Huguenot Lodge, F. and A. M., of Tottenville, and Raritan Lodge, F. and A. M., of Perth Amboy; Lenhart Post, G. A. R., of Tottenville; the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers, State of New York, of which Dr. Hubbard was surgeon during the civil war, attended. The services were held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Collins, pastor of the church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hendrickson, pastor of the Tottenville Baptist Church.

At the grave at Bethel Cemetery the Masonic ceremony was conducted by E. M. Ehlers, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, after which the services were concluded by the firing of a volley and the sounding of taps by the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment. The pall bearers were members of Tompkins Lodge. They were Edward M. Muller, William R. Eddy, Henry Seguine, Charles Harrens, Robert P. Brown, and Charles E. Hoyer.

CALAMITY TO A FUNERAL PARTY

Horses Became Frightened and Kill Two of the Deceased's Family.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—While the funeral procession of Farmer John Henderson was going quietly through the village of Hixon, Winston County, this afternoon a dog frightened a mule attached to a buggy. The mule ran away, and two horses, which pulled the wagon containing the corpse and a number of relatives, also became frightened and dashed off, throwing the corpse to the roadside and hurling Mrs. Mary Williams, sister of the deceased, against a tree. Her skull was fractured, and she died immediately.

Her daughter, Miss Annie Williams, who became entangled in the wheels, was dragged some distance, and her neck broken. The larger portion of the funeral procession, horror-stricken, returned home with the dead women, while a friend or so gathered up the corpse and saw to its interment.

ROUGH RIDERS START HOME

Roosevelt's Men Wild with Joy Over Their Good Fortune in Getting Away from Cuba.

FIVE SICK COMRADES LEFT

Regiment Is Eager to Return for the Havana Campaign if There Is One —Toral's Men Will Delay the Return of Shafter's Army.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 7.—The Rough Riders came to town by rail from their camp at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At the station they fell into line. Col. Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda, skirting the water front to the dock where the Miami was moored.

All the men looked worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. Some wore new khaki uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel shirts with their old equipment. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy over the prospect of so soon returning home.

They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy, and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the Fall.

Of the Rough Riders the following remain here sick: Second Lieut. William Tiffany, Troop K; Corp. Edgar A. Schwartz, Troop G, and Privates William Hoyle, Troop E; F. G. Whalen, Troop A, and T. D. Steadman, Troop D. They will probably leave in ten days in care of Dr. Gonzalez.

Lieut. Stedberg of the Fourth Cavalry and Lieut. Rivers of the Third Cavalry, members of Gen. Young's staff, who, since Gen. Young left Siboney sick have been on Gen. Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to Gen. Young at Montauk Point at once. They left this afternoon on the Miami.

GATE CITY BRINGS 550 MEN.

Gen. Shafter Reports the Departure of Parts of the Third and Sixth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Shafter's command at Santiago has begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of two regiments of cavalry are now en route from Santiago to Montauk Point, L. I., as indicated in the following dispatch received to-night at the War Department from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 7.—The Gate City, with 550 men, Third and Sixth Cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this morning."

Three other transports bearing troops will leave Santiago to-morrow, and two are scheduled to leave Tuesday. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

MAY BE DELAYS AT SANTIAGO.

Disposition of Prisoners Will Interfere with the Prompt Departure of Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Alger is apprehensive that the small wharfage resources of Santiago will seriously retard the execution of the department's orders for the speedy return to the United States of Shafter's army corps. With the Spanish steamers coming in to take away the surrendered army of Gen. Toral, which must first removed before it will be safe to withdraw the whole of the American force, it is going to be difficult to embark the latter without incurring danger of a severe congestion in the unhealthy town.

Gen. Shafter has been called upon by cable to describe the state of affairs, and he will be given all the help in the power of the department, but still it is believed that the whole of Shafter's soldiers cannot be embarked before Sept. 1.

The War Department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of Gen. Toral's army surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago, and, barring accidents, they are expected to arrive there about the 13th inst., when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to Spain.

It is recalled that most of the other competitors for the transportation contract required until Sept. 1 to accomplish the embarkation which under the present arrangement, it is expected, will be completed by Aug. 15 or very soon thereafter.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 3,681.

No Deaths from Yellow Fever in the Report for Aug. 6.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Shafter's daily report to the War Department of the health of his command at Santiago, as bulletined by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night, follows:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 6: Total number sick, 3,681; total number fever cases, 2,638; total number new cases fever, 431; total number fever cases returned to duty, 477; deaths Aug. 5, Private M. W. Desmond, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Dallas Tannay, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fevers. Deaths Aug. 6: Private George P. McLaughlin, Company B, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private John A. Lewis, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, chronic diarrhea; Private A. J. Gillis, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Major M. J. O'Connor, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Corp. Albert E. Koch, Company A, Second Infantry, pernicious remittent fever; Private Burton Salisbury, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, chronic diarrhea; Private Anthony Massa, Company A, Seventh Infantry, thermic fever."

FURLOUGHS GRANTED OFFICERS.

These Men Have Been Ordered to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A telegram was received to-day from Brig. Gen. Duffield, who has returned to the United States from Santiago, where he was stricken with yellow fever. The officers named in the dispatch have been given furloughs by the War Department, and ordered to their homes:

"Port Tampa, Fla., Aug. 6.—The Hon. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.—Dr. Geddings, in charge of quarantine, will facilitate our departure in every way in his power. Time of quarantine up Tuesday afternoon. The names of the officers affected by your telegram are Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers, Detroit, Mich.; Col. Charles L. Boynton, Thirty-third Michigan, Port Huron, Mich.; Lieut. Col. L. J. Logan, Ninth Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; Major Henry M. Wessels, Third United States Cavalry, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major Victor G. Vaughan, Surgeon, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Major Merritt E. Webb, Thirty-third Michigan, Monroe, Mich.; Major D. B. Wilson, Commissary, North Abington, Mass.; Capt. Charles A. Norden, Seventh United States Infantry, Fort Logan, Col.; Capt. D. Wilcox, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.; Capt. John H. Dunn, Ninth Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.; First Lieut. H. E. Wilkins, Second United States Infantry; First Lieut. S. E. Smiley, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Bridgeton, N. J.; First Lieut. Mark L. Horsey, Twelfth United States Infantry, East Corinth, Miss.; First Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth United States Cavalry, Centre, Ala.; First Lieut. J. W. Barker, Third United States Infantry, Syracuse, N. Y., Second Lieut. Rudolph Haas, Thirty-fourth Michigan, Houghton, Mich.; Second Lieut. C. O'Reilly Atkinson, Thirty-third Michigan, Detroit, Mich.; Second Lieut. Thomas F. Sullivan, Ninth Massachusetts, Boston, Mass., and Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank Donaldson, New York City. HENRY M. DUFFIELD,

"Brigadier General of Volunteers."

THE WORK AT MONTAUK CAMP.

The Preparations for the Soldiers Are Progressing Rapidly—Obstacles to be Overcome.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 7.—Owing to the vast expanse of sand dunes, covered with tangled running blackberry vines and stiff, hard wire grass, which go to make up the section of Long Island known as Montauk, where Gen. Shafter's army will camp, it has not looked as though much was being done. A few men could be seen here and there to-day digging a well, leveling off a rough place to make it into some kind of a road, and at others men could be seen piling lumber.

The little groups were but specks when viewed from Observatory Hill. Small and puny as the force looked, it was in reality a large one. Italians were making roads and carting lumber. All the carpenters who could be obtained from the towns on the east end of the island as far west as Babylon were at work. Vast quantities of lumber are being taken to the future camp grounds by the Long Island Railroad, and as it arrives it is hurried from the cars and without waiting to pile it it is unloaded. Carts of all descriptions are utilized to haul it to where it is to be used. To deliver the lumber aright the driver has to watch for certain colored stakes driven by the engineers.

The work of getting the camp into shape is not nearly so far advanced as could be wished. The great drawback is the lack of switching facilities. Great stretches of side tracks are now being put in, and by Tuesday noon there will be trackage enough and to spare, probably. In this work a small army of Italians is engaged. The tracks are being laid parallel with the main tracks, and there will be sufficient trackage to unload everything that comes in, and until the storage houses are built the supplies will have to be kept in the cars.

The tracks are thirty feet apart, and wagons can be driven in between them, so as to facilitate the unloading of goods and do away with the extra handling that would be necessary if they had to be unloaded upon platforms.

Enlarging the Station.

The little railroad station is being torn to pieces. There was a baggage and express room back of the little 10 by 8 waiting room. The partition is being torn down, so as to more than double the waiting room. The platform is being enlarged and the ticket office is being arranged to accommodate four or five ticket sellers, if need be. Formerly a young woman was operator, ticket agent, and about everything else at the station except baggage and express man. Now C. W. Beach, one of the Long Island Railroad's most experienced men, is station master, and he has two operators and the young woman as ticket seller.

Montauk has been spoken of as being flat. That is untrue. There are not ten consecutive feet of ground on the same level. From the railroad station to the lighthouse the land consists of great waves of sand. It is as if an ocean, tossed by a mighty storm, had suddenly changed into sand and remained as it was at the moment of the change.

The drainage ought to be excellent, although there may be some trouble in keeping the drainage from the cavalry camp from getting into Fort Pond. This is the water the horses are to drink. It is not without a tinge of salt, but is still pleasant to the taste.

Leaving the railroad station and going toward the future camping ground, there are two ways of reaching Third House, which is now headquarters. One is to follow the road which skirts the water and follows every convolution of the soil, and zigzags in and out as the waves have made inlets. The other way is to follow the telephone wire which runs from the station to the house, which almost alone stands far away toward the point. That telephone line was laid as straight as the crow flies, or straighter. It sometimes sinks away down in a hollow and again rises away up into the air on the top of a hill. The route is through a tangle of blackberry vines, wire grass, and little cranberry bogs. Around the road the distance is about four miles, and the fare by wagon is what the driver can get out of one, so long as it is a day's wages for himself and keep of his horses.

Third House Now Headquarters.

Third House, so named because it is said to be the third house erected on the Montauk shores, is now headquarters, and is a crowded place. Last night some guests who came down and thought they would have no trouble in securing rooms, had to sleep upon the floor of the parlor. Others made themselves comfortable in hammocks. Third House was never built to accommodate a big crowd.

Proprietor Conklin does the best he can, but his house is too small for the new and unexpected rush. Later, when Gen. Young, Col. Forward, and Capt. Patten and their staffs leave, there will be more room. This will be in a day or two, as they expect to pitch their camp.

When the troops arrive, according to present plans, they will be landed at the old dock built by Austin Corbin years ago in the hope of having some of the ocean steamships enter Fort Pond Bay instead of continuing on to New York. The dock is not as strong as it might be, but it will be strengthened and improved. An outer lining of piling will be driven so that steamships may run close to the dock. The plan now is to have the piling driven in eliptical form. There is considerable doubt as to whether this will be done, although the plans for the work exist. The most probable method of unloading both men and equipment is by boat and lighter. Long before the dock could be put in shape for steamships to run to it the troops should be in camp.

The work of constructing the water supply system will begin to-morrow morning. Several carloads of pipe arrived late this afternoon. The pipe is of several sizes. The work of putting it down will not be hard, as the lengths are all threaded and have caps so that they can be easily joined. The water is to be pumped into a stand pipe on Observatory Hill, and thence led to the regiments by laterals. The companies will have branch mains, which will always be at command. Two of the three upright boilers for the pumping station are on hand. A small boiler rolled into Fort Pond this afternoon. The method of transporting these boilers here is unusual. If they were loaded upon a wagon they would cause the wheels to sink into the soft sand of the road, so the boilers are placed upon their sides, and then an iron bar passed through them, forming an axle. A team of horses is hitched and the boiler moves off like a steam roller. Back of it, with a rope to either end, is a gang of Italians, whose duty it is to check its progress going down hill, and by hauling to the right or left to steer it around the corners.

The Postal Facilities.

The first mail to be delivered at the camp will be from a postal car, but in a few days a building will be erected just in the rear of the station for the accommodation of the mail clerks.

The Long Island Railroad has in the course of erection a building to be used as a restaurant. This is for the benefit of visitors to the camp, who could otherwise obtain nothing nearer than twelve miles away.

Col. Forward this morning received several cases of supplies from Washington. The cots and tents for his department are at hand. This evening eight ambulances arrived by train. A lot of hay and oats also arrived and were side-tracked. Two unattached surgeons reported for duty during the day, but there was nothing for them to do.

Gen. Young this afternoon received telegrams announcing the movement of the troops now on the way or getting on board of the transports at Tampa and Fernandina.

Superintendent Potter of the Long Island Railroad was in active charge of the railroad work at Montauk yesterday. He and President Baldwin were on the ground early, and were met by Gen. Young and Col. Forward. Later they drove to Third House for dinner. They returned afterward, and Mr. Potter was soon wading about in the deep sand and crawling about the buildings in process of construction. He said he anticipated little trouble in handling the first arrivals, and none at all after that. The trouble might come through the first arrivals reaching the camp grounds before the sidings were fit for use, but if they did not arrive before Monday night, all would be well, and there would be accommodations enough to allow them to leave the cars as fast as the trains could come up.

As to moving such large bodies upon a single track road he said there would be little trouble, since the movement would be all one way, and as the unloading would be done from the sidings, there would be no inconvenience. Besides that, if the sidings became choked, there were extensive side tracks at Amagansett, twelve miles away, which could be used for the storing of empty cars, and beyond that point every station had side tracks sufficient for a train.

SICK MEN FROM MILES'S ARMY.

Lampasas Reaches Hampton Roads with Seventy-seven Patients.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 7.—The United States transport Lampasas arrived in Hampton Roads last evening. She came from Ponce direct, and brought with her 77 men who are suffering from typhoid and malarial fever, the former predominating. There were five deaths from typhoid en route from Ponce. The men aboard her are largely from New England and Wisconsin.

The men were taken to the post hospital this afternoon. It is understood that but few of the men are in a serious condition. There were no suspicious fever cases aboard.

The medical staff of the transport consists of Dr. Miller, Red Cross physician in charge; Dr. Cline, and Dr. Booth. Unlike the other transports which brought wounded up without nurses, the Lampasas had aboard twenty-six Red Cross nurses, under Miss Rutby. They were, the doctors and sick men say, ministering angels on the voyage up.

The body of Morris Cosburg of the Third Wisconsin Regiment was buried ashore yesterday afternoon. Among the sick are a number of members of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. They were met here by Sherman Moore, representing the Massachusetts Volunteer Soldiers' Aid Associations. He will care for their wants.

The names of the men who died on the steamer are Ernest Marshall, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts, typhoid, buried ashore at Guanica; Willis Page, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, typhoid, buried at sea; Alfred Oberg, Company G, Sixth Illinois Regiment, typhoid, buried at Guanica, Puerto Rico; William Hayne, Company H, Second Regiment, typhoid, buried at sea; J. Von Bladen, Company H, Second Wisconsin Regiment, buried at sea.

Following is a list of the sick:

Sixth Massachusetts—Lieut. L. A. Gaylor and O. McGinnis, Hospital Corps; J. H. Dunn, Jr., Company C; J. J. Homans, Company L; H. E. Talbot, Company B; C. A. Thomas, Company G; Sergt. F. M. Ristan, Company B; H. C. Parsons, Company H; J. E. Ebart, Company B; F. H. Aument, Company E; J. W. Byers, F. H. Kerr, and F. E. Vail, Company L; A. C. Shoner and L. F. Bergland, Company F; R. L. Collins, Hospital Corps; E. B. Johnson, Company F; F. C. Gunn, Company B; E. C. King, Company D; W. H. Radier, Company F; H. T. Rawles, Company F; A. W. Clapp, Company F; E. Horne, Company F; W. A. Hart, Company I; Corp. J. J. Grady, Company F; C. N. Foster, Company B; C. H. Duvall, Company B; H. M. Hoffman, Company B; Corp. T. M. Dormand, Company F; Sergt. F. L. Best, Company F; D. H. Bishop, Company F; Michael Donahoe, Company D; Edward McGinn, Company D; A. Bonin, Company F; J. Martin, Company F; J. P. Haggerty, Company I; Willard Hunt, artificer; Sewell Crawford, Company C; H. A. Quinet, Company H; W. E. Savage, Company C; F. L. Harding, Company E; T. McElroy, Company E; Sergt. A. W. Hosmer, Company I; Hugh Frazer, Company B; Corp. Elden L. Holt, Company F; Frank Wilkins, Company H; Alfred E. Marsh, Company E; R. C. Mains, Company I; Mason S. Allen, Company F; Roderick McDonald, Company A; Thomas Mullin, Company F; W. F. Due, Company B; F. D. Stumpf, Company F; Sergt. T. L. Smith, Company I; Corp. E. A. Howe, Company F; M. J. Flannery, Company I; J. P. Hutch, Company F; T. E. McGee, Company F; A. H. Shrigg, Company L; M. Garceau, Company K; W. H. Cowern, Company F; T. T. Ryan, Company F; G. H. Lawrence, Company B; Alma Bertrand, Company F; H. A. Turner, Company H; C. H. Small, Company F; E. E. Howe, Company F; J. W. Grover, Company F.

Ninth New York Infantry—Aucker Brobey, Company H; R. W. Webb, Company B, and B. S. Zenbuchanan and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Signal Corps.

SIXTH CAVALRY DUE TO-DAY.

Men Who Did Not Go to Cuba Coming from Fernandina.

That part of the Sixth Cavalry which did not go to Santiago de Cuba is due to arrive here from Fernandina at an early hour this morning. The troop was expected all day yesterday, as the command reached Washington at an early hour, but owing to some cause not explained it was delayed in that vicinity until last night. The men have been ordered to Montauk Point, where they will go into camp until all danger from yellow and typhoid fevers and other contagious diseases is past.

The entire force which is to come north from Fernandina and Tampa number 57 officers, 3,573 enlisted men, 86 civilian employes, 5,114 horses, and 1,013 mules.

According to the arrangement between the Long Island Railroad and the Government, the live stock and freight destined for Montauk Point will be transferred from the dock in Jersey City to the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, by ferry, without unloading the cars. The live-stock lighters belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad will be used to carry the cavalry horses across the harbor. The troops will go to Long Island City by ferry and there take the cars to Montauk Point.

The Sixth Cavalry left Fernandina in six sections, the first one leaving at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The troop should have arrived here yesterday afternoon or evening had there been no delay.

Soldiers Landed from the Louisiana.

The convalescent troops from the transport Concho were transferred from Swinburne Island to the camp hospital at Governors Island early yesterday afternoon. The transport Louisiana still remains at anchor off Quarantine, waiting orders. She will probably come up to the city to-day. The following persons who arrived on the steamer Louisiana were transferred to Swinburne Island last evening by the steamer James W. Wadsworth: Private C. O'Brien, Company A, Third Infantry; Private H. Sabieres, Company B, Third Infantry; Private A. McIntosh, Troop F, Third Cavalry; Private J. A. Ranson, Jr., Company D, First Illinois, and F. A. Madesen, stevedore.

SOLDIERS WELL CARED FOR.

Energetic Measures Taken to Improve the Sanitary Condition of Camp Thomas.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 7.—The Signal Corps, under command of Major Squire, has been delayed two or three days in responding to an order to proceed to Newport News, but will depart at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The improvement of the sanitary condition of the regimental camps is the one absorbing matter at the park now. Definite plans will have been formulated within a day or two, after which the management of the camp will be under new and very rigid regulations as regards the disposition of garbage and refuse matter, and the preparation and serving of food. All drinking water will be boiled, and this regulation is one which will not be deviated from in the future. Another condition it is hoped to bring about as early as possible is that of having the tents of all the men provided with board floors.

With the still further purpose of adding to the health conditions, practice marches are being arranged. On Thursday of this week the engineer officers of all the divisions will go out to locate the most practical routes for these marches, and regiments will be sent later by brigades in heavy marching order for a four days' absence from the park. The march will cover about sixty miles going and coming, and the men will occupy shelter tents at night. Numerous furloughs are being granted convalescents in accordance with the recent order to allow patients recovering from serious illness a thirty-day furlough and transportation home.

SICK AT CAMP ALGER, 375.

Deaths in Gen. Graham's Command to Date Number 39.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—At present there are about 375 men from Camp Alger in the hospital at Fort Meyer. Some of them are seriously ill, and a few are not expected to recover.

Thus far the fatalities among the troops under Gen. Graham's command, at Camp Alger, have numbered thirty-nine. This is not considered a great loss in an army of nearly 30,000 men in three months.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A PATRIOTIC LAWN PARTY.

It Will Be Held in Central Park for the Families of Soldiers and Sailors at the Front.

A lawn party for the benefit of the families of soldiers and sailors at the front will be held on the East Lawn, Central Park, to-morrow afternoon and evening. It will be under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, the officers of which are: President—Mrs. Howard Carroll; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Ralph Trautman and Mrs. Frank C. Loveland; Secretaries—Miss Florance Guernsey and Miss Emma A. Eagan; Treasurer—Mrs. H. Gardner Wetherbee; Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. George W. Powers; Auditor—Miss Margaret Dubois Barrow. The Advisory Board of the association consists of Seth Low, William L. Strong, John P. Townsend, J. Hull Browning, James Whitels, and the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey.

The special committee which has been busy for days arranging for the lawn party consists of Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. M. E. F. Franklin, Mrs. S. F. Miller, Mrs. A. Scheppe, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Mme. Lucchetti, Miss Frances Barker, and Mrs. John W. McDonald, Chairman. They have had the assistance of Major John Byrne, Emerson McMillan, and Col. John Crane of the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will open the festivities at 2 o'clock with an address to the children of the soldiers and sailors, of whom 3,000 at least will be gathered on the shady lawn which fronts Fifth Avenue from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-second Street. Fanciulli's full band will furnish the music and there will be patriotic singing by the little ones. A Punch and Judy show will be an attractive feature of the programme. The Misses Gazan, kindergartners, will be present to interest and entertain the children.

Admiral Osbon, the last surviving officer of Farragut's staff, will be present, accompanied by a corps of fifty uniformed "middies," who are members of the Navy Veterans' Cadet Organization. They are to act as a guard of honor. A detail of the Naval Reserves from the monitor Nahant is also expected to be present. All the soldiers at Bellevue Hospital who are able to be out have accepted invitations to attend. They include nearly a company of "Rough Riders." Capt. Philip of the battleship Texas will send a large number of sailors, who will have shore leave for the afternoon. Some of the best story tellers of the crew have been selected to spin yarns to the children, and there will be all kinds of games for their amusement.

Mr. Isaacs, the owner of the boat carriages, has tendered the use of them free to the children. The ladies who are in charge of the affair depend upon goodhearted people to purchase ice cream tickets for the children.

Many contributions of ice cream, cake, and other delicacies are being received. Those who are out of town and may wish to contribute to the joy of these little ones may send contributions to Mrs. Douglas Hollister of 50 West Eighty-second Street or to Mrs. John W. McDonald, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street.

NURSES OFF FOR CAMP.

Miss Maxwell Starts South with Nineteen Assistants.

Twenty nurses left for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss A. C. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital's Training School for Nurses, has charge of the party and will direct their work. At the railroad station Miss Maxwell checked off each nurse on a big long ticket she held in her left hand, and when she had passed nineteen she looked about to see if any had been left and then walked in to the train herself.

She said the party expected to reach Camp Thomas to-night. To-morrow some of them would leave for Tampa. The nurses go for the Government, and have been demanded on account of the increased sickness in camp. Miss Maxwell is one of the best-known matrons in the United States, having been in charge of St. Luke's Hospital before she went to the Presbyterian. The nurses, nearly all of them, are the pick of this year's graduating class at the Presbyterian Hospital. Others come from other hospitals, but all were trained under Miss Maxwell and know her well. They were in high spirits and as happy as if they had been starting for a picnic. One of them said: "No, the work has no terrors for us. We are used to it and like it. We think of the suffering we can relieve and the good we can do."

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Society People at Millbrook Give Tableaux for Relief Fund.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 7.—At Millbrook, Dutchess County, last night an entertainment was given for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. It was given under the auspices of Mrs. John D. Wing, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, and Mrs. Samuel Thorne. The performances began with a vaudeville first part in which Mr. G. Howard Davison sang two comic songs and Mr. R. S. Pigott sang "We're Brothers True," a patriotic song, which created great enthusiasm.

The second part of the programme consisted of "tableaux" in which prominent ladies appeared in characters of history, romance, and literature. Mrs. Lamont appeared as "The Duchess of Devonshire," and Mrs. Oakleight Thorne as "Charlotte Corday." Miss G. Coudert as "A Peasant," and Miss C. Coudert as "Rebecca at the Well." Over 500 society people attended. Four hundred dollars will be the net sum realized.

WOMAN PUSHED UNDER A CAR.

Mrs. Hayburne Visited Coney Island, and May Lose a Leg in Consequence.

Mrs. Henry Hayburne, sixty years old, of 9 West Twentieth Street, tried to board a car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company from Coney Island at 9 o'clock last night and was caught in the crowd and pushed under the car. Her left leg was badly mangled and she received numerous contusions about the body. Surgeon Gosman, who answered the call from the Coney Island Police Station, thought her leg would have to be amputated and sent her to the Kings County Hospital.

There were several other accidents at Coney Island yesterday. Arthur Clarke of 724 Amsterdam Avenue rode to the island on a bicycle, and when near Ocean Parkway on the cycle path, ran into a tree and dislocated his left shoulder. Albert Mandel of 2,112 Dean Street, Brooklyn, went in bathing at Doyle's Pavilion and stepped on a piece of glass, cutting an artery. He was sent home.

WERE THE MAILS ROBBED?

Theory That John Kynaston Got His Stolen Bonds in That Way.

The problem as to where Third Officer John Kynaston of the Britannic got the United States bonds which were in his possession when he was arrested on Friday in the Third National Bank of Jersey City, has not yet been solved. The theory of Chief of Police Murphy is that they were stolen from the mails.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, when questioned last night as to this, declared that he knew nothing of the stealing of any bonds from the mails.

"There was a suspicious circumstance lately," said he, "the case of a registered letter coming in the transatlantic mail, which appeared to have been tampered with. If it was opened, however, the act took place abroad."

Mr. Van Cott said that it was his impression that the vessel on which this letter arrived was the Britannic.

YACHT CAPSIZED IN THE SOUND.

Ten Men Aboard Rescued by Volunteers from Fort Schuyler.

The yacht Jessie capsized off Fort Schuyler at 6 o'clock last evening, and the ten men in her were thrown into the water. They managed, however, to cling to the boat until a number of the men of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers went to their aid in a boat and hauled them in.

The soldiers then towed the yacht close in shore and righted her, after which the ten men re-entered her and started for Harlem. They refused to give their names.

Soldier Roach's Body Found.

The body of Richard Roach of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, who was drowned from the Quartermaster's dock on Thursday, was found near Fort Schuyler yesterday.

RAIN SAVES NEBRASKA CORN.

Biggest Crop of the Staple in the History of the State Now Believed to be Assured.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—For the past two days and nights rain has been falling constantly in Nebraska. It has reached over every nook and corner of the State, and has given the commonwealth such a soaking as it has not had before in years.

Many fields of corn that had been given up as a total loss have come out during the past week, following the terrific dry spell, until now it looks as if the drought did but little damage.

The estimate of the State's corn yield is placed at 25,000,000 bushels ahead of what it was thought to be immediately after the drought was first broken. The corn that passed the dry period in good condition now promises to be the heaviest yield ever noted in the State. This is particularly true of the late corn. It was the earliest variety that appeared to feel the drought first, and what loss the crop sustained is in this direction.

The corn generally is now declared to be beyond the possibility of injury by drought or the blighting effects of hot weather. The fine rains have also placed the pastures and hay grounds of the State in the best condition. Altogether the prospects in Nebraska agricultural resources could not be better.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. W. Crider, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

GRAND—A. P. Leidy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Commander F. M. Passow, United States ship Harvard; Thomas B. Scott, St. Paul.

IMPERIAL—Assemblyman R. A. Denny, Rome, Ga.; Dr. J. H. Sloan, East Liverpool, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—H. T. Jordan, Washington; E. B. Pillsbury, Boston; Thomas Spratt, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—H. H. Wood, United States Navy; Lieut. M. A. Batson, Fourth United States Cavalry; J. H. Goldfinch, Her Majesty's ship Terror.

STURTEVANT—Charles A. Rout, Paris.

WALDORF—T. S. Mumford, United States Army; R. T. Warren, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Barr, Wm., Dry Goods Co., The, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, blankets and upholstery goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Barringer, M. M., Eutaula, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co

The Wanamaker Store

Relating to a Lot of Very Fine Banquet and Reception Lamps

THE seasons wax and wane through the lamp-maker's business calendar, as regularly as with the man who makes dress stuffs or clothing. Perhaps you have thought that there was no "season" in such an all-the-year-round article as lamps. Had that been so, this lot of lamps would never be here except at about twice the prices for which you can buy them to-day.



It being the fag-end of the lamp-maker's season, several of them found themselves embarrassed with riches in the shape of their own finest goods, undisposed of. We relieved them of their goods and their embarrassment. Now we turn to you.

In the finest goods, it's a half-price story, as you will note. Some are only a third off, but they are all cheap enough. They are in the 10th Street aisle, main floor, this morning, and they may last two days.

All have center-draft burners, and all are complete with globes.

BANQUET AND RECEPTION LAMPS
At $12; regularly $18, $22.50 and $25.
At $5; regularly $10 and $12.
At $2.75; regularly $4 and $7.
At $1.50; regularly $2.50 and $3.

DRESDEN PRINCESS LAMPS
At 50c. each—Were $1.

NIGHT LAMPS
At 25c. each—Regularly 35c. and 50c.

PRINCESS GLOBES
At 25c. each—Were 35c. and 50c.

LAMP GLOBES
At $1 each—400 handsome Banquet Lamp Globes; size, 9 and 10 in.

The Last of the Cotton Dress Goods FULL time for you to wear them out, to say nothing of anticipating next season's demands. But with us, their time has come. Therefore:—

At 5½c. yd, reduced from 12½c.—Fine printed Lawns, in dainty floral printing on white and tinted grounds.
At 6¼c. yd, from 12½c.—Printed Dimities, printed figured Swisses.
At 7c. yd., regular 12½c. quality—Printed Lawns in favorite designs of polka dots and stripes.
At 10c. yd., reduced from 25c.—Printed Organdies, in choice floral and conventional printing on white ground.
At 10c. yd., from 18c.—Printed cotton Crinkle, in floral designs on tinted grounds.
At 16c. yd., from 25c.—Printed Organdies; handsome floral designs printed on white grounds.
At 18c. yd., from 45c.—French printed Plumetis; floral printing on tinted grounds.
At 18c. yd., from 35c.—French printed Grenadine Carreaux and Raye, in conventional designs on dark grounds.
At 18c. yd., from 65c.—French printed Piques; printing on white and black grounds
At 25c. yd., from 40c.—French printed Organdie Carreaux; handsome floral printing on tinted rounds.
At 25c yd., from 40c.—Fancy bordered Scotch Ginghams.

Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Boys' Shirts WE have been doing some rather startling things in the selling of men's shirts. Now we "give the boys a chance."

We have put about 150 dozen shirts for boys on tables in the Furnishing Store aisles, arranged for quick choosing. It will be very quick choosing, too. Prices are about half.

25 dozen Negligee Shirts, at 35c.
40 dozen Laundered Shirts, with attached collars and cuffs, at 50c.
20 dozen Flannel Shirts, at 50c.
60 dozen White Bodied Shirts, with madras bosoms, at 50c.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

News of Fine Napery TABLE linen news comes never amiss nor out of season, nor to indifferent ears when we talk to home-makers of our class of goods.

All-the-world's linens are here, and here straight from the far corners where they left the looms. Scotch, Irish and German makes predominate of course. Here is talk of some of those, and an illustration of how cheap the best goods may be when the buying, importing and retailing is all done by one house.

At 65c. yd—Bleached Irish table linen, 67 in.
At $1 yd—Bleached Scotch table linen, 72 in.
At $1.75 doz.—Bleached Scotch napkins, 20x20 in.
At $2.25 doz.—Bleached German napkins, 22x22 in.
At $1.50 doz.—Pure white doylies, overcast edges, 15x15 in.
At 20c. each—Bleached hemmed towels, 19x37 in.
At 25c. each—Hemstitched huckaback towels, 20x39 in.

Fourth avenue.

Parlor Suits. THE August Sale of Furniture is something more than a mere offering of aggregated bargains. It is a matter not only of economies, but economics.

This movement is keeping wheels going that would otherwise be at rest for the Summer. It is keeping a thousand names on factory pay-rolls that would otherwise be on the rolls of the unemployed. It is filling market baskets, paying rents, buying clothes.

The expenditure of close to a half-million dollars at a time when things in furniture are dull to deadness, means something more than merely giving you bargains. But, after all, that may interest you most. So here is that end of the matter as applied to the item of Parlor Suits. We show 125 styles and at no more than the cost of wood and wages.

At $12—Three pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames; backs inlaid with fancy wood marqueterie; upholstered spring seats covered in embroidered velvet or silk damask. Only a limited number of these.
At $15—Two pieces; sofa and arm chair; backs inlaid with fancy wood marqueterie; upholstered spring seats covered in silk damask.
At $40—Three pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; mahogany finished frames; upholstered in green velvet with fancy embroidered backs.
At $55—Five pieces; sofa, two arm chairs and two reception chairs; mahogany frames inlaid with fancy wood lines; upholstered spring seats covered in silk velour; tufted backs.
At $60—Three pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany inlaid frames; upholstered spring seats covered in assorted silk damasks; tufted backs.
At $72—Five pieces; sofa, tete-a-tete, reception chair, arm chair and rocking chair; mahogany finished frames; upholstered spring seats, covered backs; side arms in assorted silk damasks.
At $75—Five pieces; sofa, tete-a-tete, two reception and one arm chair; imitation mahogany frames inlaid with fancy wood lines; upholstered seats; backs covered in green Jasper velvet.

Fourth floor.

Children's Coats and Dresses; Short and Sharp THERE are not very many, they are exceedingly pretty, and they are cheap beyond precedent. Consequently we hold them until 9.30 this morning to give you all a fair chance; then, first come, first served, and it'll all be over by noon.

Only one garment of a kind. The former prices will give you a good idea of what classes they represent. The reduction is on account of their being somewhat tossed and tumbled about, and some are a little soiled.

PIQUE COATS AND REEFERS
At $1; formerly $3 and $4.
At $2; formerly $4 and $5.
At $5; formerly $10 and $15.

WHITE DRESSES—For ages 2 to 6 years.
At $1; formerly $2 and $2.50.
At $2; formerly $3.50 and $4.
At $3; formerly $5 and $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The American Turf.

Turfmen and lovers of the thoroughbred horse will be interested in a publication called The American Turf, just issued from the press of the Historical Company, 189 Broadway, which does for the thoroughbred horse what Mr. Wallace's publications have done for the light harness horse—traces their history from the beginning of racing in America down to the present time. It is an entire novelty in horse literature, and is very complete and accurate in its historical features, which have evidently been prepared after careful research. It is very like a romance to follow the development of racing in America through its pages, which are profusely illustrated with halftones, many of which are admirable in execution. There are sketches of most of the prominent owners, trainers, and jockeys of the present time, many of these accompanied with photographs. The volume is an imperial octavo of about 500 pages, handsome typographically, and appropriately bound in stamped and decorated pigskin. It is elaborate, artistic, and a useful as well as ornamental handbook for racing men.

Political Announcement.

We shall not be a candidate for Congress this Fall: but we desire to call particular attention to the fact that the word "this" should be emphasized.—Kingfisher (Oklahoma) Boomer.

Brighton Beach Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Rotterdam 108	Squire Abingdon	93
Tanis 108	Songster	92
Brighton 108	Longacre	90
Gun Metal 101		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies. Six furlongs.

Gaze 105	Crown 105
Avoca 105	Requita 105
Candlestick 105	Gadfly 105
Claroba 105	Seraphic 105
Florence Breckridge. 105	Klondyke Queen 105

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

Salaire 106	Bornie Gem 97
Sinaiva 106	Eminence 97
Cooser 106	Mrs. Trumbridge 97
La Ruse 101	Irenella 92

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Free Lance 126	Brighton 122
Latson 123	Continental 121

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Frohsenn 126	Tender 107
Cormorant 111	Country Dance 100
Federal 111	Lepida 96
Sombre 112	Ineenamara 95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Hanwell 120	Ten Spot 108
Elm 111	Jefferson 103
Fred K. 111	Tantrus 101
Master James 111	Wauwego 101
Fred Winston 108	Grace Gilmer 98

OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year's Trade of the Various Ports Compared with That of Preceding Years.

RIVALRY AMONG COAST CITIES

Bureau of Statistics Report Shows How Grain Exports Are Being Diverted South from Boston and New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Representatives of the great ports of the United States will be interested in some figures which the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has just compiled regarding the import and export trade of the various ports of the country and comparing the year's business with that of preceding years.

The rivalry among the coast cities for the honor and profit of handling a satisfactory proportion of the foreign commerce has been unusually sharp in the past year or two. The rapid growth of the carrying trade along the chain of great lakes and thence by canal or rail to the coast, the sharp competition and reduced rates by rail from the great grain fields of the West to the South Atlantic ports, and the increased rail and water facilities of transportation between the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Gulf ports, together with improved harbor facilities at various points, have produced material changes in the drift of the great bulk of the grain and provision product of the country which goes to Europe; while our increased commerce with Asia and Oceanica has materially and advantageously affected the business of the ports on the Pacific Coast.

These facts, together with the claims that certain ports enjoy special advantages in railway rates and terminal facilities, have made the interest in the comparative business of the various ports unusually great.

Business of Atlantic Ports.

A comparison of the figures covering the exports and imports of the various ports during the fiscal year with those of preceding years presents some interesting and suggestive facts bearing on this subject. They show that the Atlantic ports, considered as an entire group retained, when compared with the preceding year, their normal proportion of the exports of the year, but lost in imports, the total increase in exportation from these ports being 17.61 per cent., while the total increase in exportation from the entire country was 17.3 per cent.; the total importations of the Atlantic ports, however, fell 21.4 per cent., while the total importations into the country decreased but 19.3 per cent.

The Gulf ports did not, as a whole, maintain the rate of increase which the country at large made in exports, their percentage of gain being but 8.6 per cent., while their loss in imports was still greater, being 29.9 per cent.

The Pacific ports made the most satisfactory record of any group, their gain in exports being 25.7 per cent., while they actually gained in imports 16.3 per cent.

The Northern border ports made the largest percentage of gain in exportations, their total for the year being 27.3 per cent. greater than that of the preceding year, while in importations they lost 21.1 per cent.

New York's Decreasing Exports.

Taking up the ports individually, however, and considering their percentage of the total commerce during a longer term of years, the contrasts and comparisons increase in interest.

Beginning with the Port of New York, it is found that she handled only 45.9 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the country, against 52.5 per cent. in 1890, 52.2 per cent. in 1893, 51.4 per cent. in 1896, and 48 per cent. in 1897. The loss is altogether in exportations, having been in 1898 but 36.1 per cent. of the total exportations of the country, against 37.2 per cent. in 1897, 40.1 per cent. in 1896, and 41.3 per cent. in 1894, while her importations in 1898 were 65.3 per cent. of the total imports of the country, against 64.1 per cent. in 1896 and 63.4 per cent. in 1894.

Boston did not make a satisfactory record either in her imports or exports during the year just ended. Her importations were only 8.3 per cent. of the total imports of the country, against 11.8 per cent. in 1897, 10.1 per cent. in 1896, 9.1 per cent. in 1895, 9.1 per cent. in 1893, and 8.4 per cent. in 1891. Her exportations were in 1898 only 9.5 per cent. of the total, against 10.8 per cent. in 1896, 10.5 per cent. in 1895, and 10.08 per cent. in 1893. Taking the total imports and exports of the country, Boston had in 1898 but 9.1 per cent. of the total, against 10.5 per cent. in 1896 and 1897, 9.9 per cent. in 1895, and 9.6 per cent. in 1893.

Philadelphia's percentage of the total foreign commerce of the year was not altogether satisfactory when compared with that of preceding years. Her importations were 5.1 per cent. of the total imports into the country, while in 1897 they were 6.2 per cent., in 1896 6.6 per cent., in 1894 5.2 per cent., and in 1893 5.6 per cent. Her exportations were 4.5 per cent., against 4.5 per cent. in 1897, 4.4 per cent. in 1896, 4.3 per cent. in 1895, 5.8 per cent. in 1893, and 5.6 per cent. in 1892, her percentage of the total imports and exports being in 1898 4.7 per cent., in 1897 5.2 per cent., in 1896 5.02 per cent., in 1895 5.4 per cent., in 1894 6.09 per cent., in 1893 6.74 per cent., and in 1892 6.38 per cent.

Baltimore Exports Increase.

Baltimore made material gains in her exports, though in imports there was a slight loss in her percentage of the total importations into the country. Her percentage of the total exports of the country was in 1898 9.6 per cent., in 1897 8.1 per cent., in 1896 7.5 per cent., in 1895 7.6 per cent., in 1894 8.7 per cent., and in 1890 8.7 per cent. Her importations in 1898 were 1.2 per cent. of the total imports into the country, in 1897 1.4 per cent., in 1896 1.7 per cent., in 1895 1.6 per cent., and in 1894 and 1894 1.8 per cent., and in 1891 2.4 per cent. Her share of the total foreign commerce of the country was in 1898 6.9 per cent., in 1897 5.3 per cent., in 1895 and in 1896 4.8 per cent., in 1894 5.8 per cent., and in 1890 5.2 per cent.

Newport News shows a rapid gain in her exports, which in 1898 were 2.4 per cent. of the total of the country, against 2.1 per cent. in 1897, 1.6 per cent. in 1894, 1895, and 1896, and a little less than 1 per cent. in 1893. Her imports have also increased materially, being in 1898 more than three times those of 1894, the total, however, forming less than 1 per cent. of the total imports into the country, while her share of the total imports and exports of the country was in 1898 1.7 per cent., in 1897 1.2 per cent., whereas prior to that time they formed less than 1 per cent. of the total.

The Gulf Ports.

The Gulf ports increased their exportations materially, especially in wheat and wheat flour, though in corn there was a heavy decrease. Galveston increased her exports over those of last year 17.6 per cent., while of those New Orleans increased 11 per cent. In imports Galveston made a marked increase, those of 1898 being 49.7 per cent. greater than those of 1897, while New Orleans lost materially in her imports, which in 1898 were 41.9 per cent. less than in 1897. The imports at New Orleans in 1898 amounted to 1.57 per cent. of the total imports into the country, against 2.17 per cent. in 1897, 2.76 per cent. in 1894, and 2.41 per cent. in 1891, while the exports were 9.15 per cent. of the total of the country in 1898, against 9.66 per cent. in 1897, 9.18 per cent. in 1893, 12.74 per cent. in 1892, and 12.69 per cent. in 1890. Galveston's share of the total exportations of the country in 1898 was 5.56 per cent., against 5.54 per cent. in 1897, 4.12 per cent. in 1896, 3.93 per cent. in 1894, 3.43 per cent. in 1892, and 2.88 per cent. in 1890.

Pacific Coast ports, as already indicated, show a gain both in imports and exports. San Francisco exported in 1898 3.34 per cent. of the total exports of the country, against 3.08 per cent. in 1895, 2.79 per cent. in 1894, 3.96 per cent. in 1892, and 4.24 per cent. in 1890. Her percentage of the imports was in 1898 6.98 per cent., in 1897 4.59 per cent., in 1895 4.95 per cent., and in 1890 6.18 per cent. The Puget Sound customs district gained materially in her share of the commerce of the country, her exports in 1898 being 1.45 per cent. of the total, against 1.13 per cent. in 1897, .78 per cent. in 1896, .55 per cent. in 1893, and .30 per cent. in 1890, while the imports of the year, although slightly less than those of 1897, were much greater than those of any prior year.

Grain Trade Going South.

Taking up the leading articles of our exports, such as wheat, corn, flour, &c., it is found that the North Atlantic ports have lost materially in their proportion of the export trade, while their loss becomes the gain of ports further South. New York, which in 1893 handled 33.7 per cent. of the wheat exported, handled but 24.9 per cent. of the wheat exported in 1898; her percentage of the corn export of 1893 was 26.7 per cent. and in 1898 but 20.3 per cent.; her percentage of the flour export, which in 1893 was 36.2 per cent., fell to 32.3 per cent. in 1898, while her percentage of the exportation of oats, which in 1893 was 33.3 per cent., fell to 58.2 per cent. in 1898. Boston exported in 1898 less than 6 per cent. of the wheat crop, against over 14 per cent. in 1897, and but 5.5 per cent. of the corn exports, against over 10 per cent. in 1894.

This loss of grain exports by New York and Boston became the gain of Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, Galveston, and certain of the Northern border ports. Baltimore handled in 1898 14.7 per cent. of the wheat exportations, against 8.1 per cent. in 1897; Newport News increased from less than 1 per cent. in 1896 to over 2 per cent. in 1898; New Orleans increased from less than 4 per cent. in 1897 to over 11 per cent. in 1898, and Galveston increased from 4.5 per cent. in 1897, to over 7 per cent. in 1898. In corn exports, however, New Orleans and Galveston lost, New Orleans dropping from 17.2 per cent. of the total corn exports of 1897 to 11.1 per cent. in 1898, while Galveston dropped from 3.4 per cent. in 1897 to 2.3 per cent. in 1898.

OARSMEN OUT IN FORCE.

Many of the Harlem River Men Preparing for Regattas to Come—A Consolidation Rumor.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday for this season of the year, and from early till late the river was dotted with racing and pleasure craft. It was ideal weather for boating, and with one or two exceptions every club on the river made up barge parties and took pleasure trips to College Point, which is fast becoming what High Bridge was once famous for—a general gathering place for the dissemination of the latest news and gossip concerning rowing interests.

Among the first of the barge crews on the water yesterday was a four from the Nassau Boat Club, manned by F. Smith, No. 1; R. B. McCrodden, No. 2; A. La Gost, No. 3; E. S. Paret, ex-Captain of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, stroke, and E. Smith, coxswain. They led the way to the Point, and were followed by eights from the Dauntless Rowing Club and the Nonpareil Boat Club.

The Wyanoke Boat Club's eight-oared barge was launched about noon and manned by a crew composed of Benson, bow; Buckley, No. 2; Capt. Deane, No. 3; Sickel, No. 4; Fellman, No. 5; McGuire, No. 6; McKeever, No. 7; Oppenheimer, stroke, and Fiber, coxswain. They also made a trip to College Point, and after dinner enjoyed a game of ball.

At the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house there was plenty of rowing activity during the morning, but during the afternoon about a dozen members became interested in a game of water polo, and as a consequence very litle rowing was done.

Capt. Binzen is very desirous of having the Metropolitans represented in the junior eight-oared shell event of the Middle States regatta, and hopes to have a crew in training by the 15th of the month. He had eight men on the water yesterday, with a view to testing their qualities.

The Harlem Rowing Club was well represented on the water throughout the day. During the morning the club's senior eight, which is in training for the Middle States, took its regular five-mile practice spin, and during the afternoon the senior four-oared shell crew made its appearance. A change has been made in this crew, and the men are now rowing in the following positions: Amman, bow; Davis, No. 2; Kemp, No. 3, and Mahr, stroke. The clean, quick stroke by the crew attracted much attention on the river, and it seems to be the general opinion that if the men do not win the senior shell event at the Middle States, they will be a very close second. Another likely winner from the Harlems is a senior double composed of Dolan and Kemp.

The Union Boat Club's junior eight, which rowed at the National regatta, was on the water yesterday, training hard for the Middle States regatta. Their work shows much improvement.

The First Bohemian Boat Club's senior eight-oared shell crew, which will row in the Middle States, launched its boat twice yesterday and took long practice spins. The men will begin regular training to-day. With two exceptions, the crew is composed of the same men who rowed a very close race on the Harlem River Decoration Day against the Weld Boat Club crew.

The club's senior four-oared shell crew will also start training to-day. The crew will be on the water five mornings each week before 6 o'clock.

Of the bits of gossip going the rounds yesterday was the story that an effort was being made to consolidate the Harlem Rowing Club, a split from the Metropolitans, and the Union Boat Club. Color is given this story by the fact that there are many members in the Harlem Rowing Club who belong to the Union and that a consolidation would be a great benefit to the Harlems, whose financial condition is not as good as it might be.

Max Hirsch of the Wyanoke Boat Club is training every day for the junior single shell event of the Middle States. He was defeated at the Decoration Day regatta, but has plenty of pluck and is having a new shell built by Davis.

The mileage list of members of the Nassau Boat Club, showing the number of miles rowed by members from the opening of the season up to Aug. 1, has just been placed on the boathouse bulletin. The following names head the list: Blunt, 531; Mackey, 321; Smith, 238; Fraser, 215; Horstman, 148; McCrodden, 139; J. D. Thiess, 129; Stephens, 126; Carr, 116; Dr. Davis, 107½.

Philadelphia will be well represented in the Middle States regatta if all the promises made are fulfilled. The Pennsylvania Barge Club alone is counting on six or eight entries, including the junior eight, which was beaten by the Fairmounts at the National regatta.

None of the Harlem River clubs will be represented in the annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen to be held on Toronto Bay Aug. 8 and 9.

The annual regatta of the Northwestern Association of Amateur Oarsmen will follow, Aug. 10 and 11, so that four days of excellent racing are promised. The entries in both regattas are practically the same.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Manhattan Drops to Fourth Place—N. J. A. C. Team B Moves Up.

The long-existing tie between the Staten Island and Manhattan Cricket Clubs for second place in the contest for the championship of New York has at last been broken, but the game which produced this was also responsible for another tie, for the New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, is now tied for second place, while the Manhattans go down to fourth.

In the individual records the only notable change of the week was the reduction in the average of G. A. Gittens, who now goes down to seventh place, while H. E. Jackson advances to sixth. R. E. Bonner and M. R. Bonner still lead, with 41.66 and 37.66, respectively. The club records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P. C.
N. J. A. C., Team A	8	6	0	2	1.000
Staten Island	6	2	2	2	.500
N. J. A. C., Team B	7	2	2	3	.500
Manhattan	8	3	4	1	.428
Roseville	5	1	3	1	.250
New York	6	1	4	1	.200

McDuffie Wins the Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The twenty-five-mile paced race between Eddie McDuffie and Jimmy Michael, which was ridden yesterday at Willow Grove bicycle track, was awarded to-night to McDuffie by Referee Uhler. Michael led at the end of the twenty-five miles, but the referee withheld his decision, McDuffie's manager having lodged a protest at the end of the third mile that Michael had more pacemakers than were specified in the contract. The contract called for thirty-two pacemakers to a side, and after an investigation it was found that Michael had thirty-nine.

Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The Baltimores were unable to bat Damman at opportune times to-day and the home team won an exciting game. Score:

Cincinnati	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—4
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Damman and Peitz; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown. Attendance—12,400.

ALL WANT THE YACHT RACE

There Is No Doubt as to the Acceptance of Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenge.

REPLY EXPECTED THIS WEEK

Everybody Believes that It Will Be a Harmonious Rivalry Between the Yachtsmen at Interest—Will Entertain the Challengers.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Secretary H. C. Kelly of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club does not expect an answer to the communications to the New York Yacht Club relative to the arrangement of races for the America's Cup much before the end of the week. He realizes that a council of the New York Yacht Club must be summoned to discuss the matter, and while he earnestly hopes for an acceptance he recognizes that the New York Club has difficulties to surmount owing to the members being scattered on account of the war with Spain and for other reasons.

Yesterday's cable dispatch was simply a notification that the Royal Ulster Club would do itself the honor to challenge for the cup if agreeable to the New York Yacht Club. All connected with the challenge show the keenest interest, and Mr. Kelly says will allow nothing to debar them from competing for the coveted trophy except definite refusal on the part of the New York Yacht Club.

There is every disposition to meet the wishes of the New York Yacht Club, and in the event of the latter finding difficulties in arranging for a race in 1899, owing to possible disorganization caused by the Spanish-American war, the challengers will ask that the matter be postponed for a year and that no other challenge be accepted.

It seems, however, from preliminary inquiries as to whether a challenge would be agreeable that one would be cordially welcomed, and Harland & Wolff are preparing a building slip.

The delegation from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club which will sail for New York on Aug. 24 consists of Secretary H. C. Kelly, Vice Commodore Major R. G. Sharman-Crawford, and Mr. H. M. McGildowny.

It is learned that the real animus of the carping comment and misstatements of The Field in its last issue are due to the fact that Sir Thomas Lipton forestalled another challenge which was contemplated by certain yachtsmen, backed by a millionaire, probably Sir George Newnes.

The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of which he said:

"In the past there has been a tendency to underrate the smartness of the American yachtsmen and yachts. I do not intend to repeat that mistake. Everything will be done that money and brains can do.

"I say this in no boasting spirit, but rather as a tribute to the calibre of the men whom we are going to meet on the other side. I cannot divulge the plans, because that would enlighten competitors, but I may say that my yacht will be made in a style in which no yacht was ever made before. I do not intend to be beaten."

None of the officers of the New York Yacht Club was at the Madison Avenue house yesterday afternoon, but it was learned that a communication had been received from the Royal Ulster Club, and a special meeting will be called at an early date in order to arrange for the reception of Secretary Kelly and his associates when they arrive with the formal challenge.

Work will be begun shortly on the design of the new ninety-footer now in the hands of the Herreshoff Company, and it was rumored that C. Oliver Iselin would journey to Bristol later to see Designer Herreshoff in reference to the matter within the current week.

That the New York Club will accept Sir Thomas's challenge is unquestioned, as the greater number of prominent members have already expressed themselves as desiring another series of races.

It also argues favorably for the acceptance of the defi that the Royal Yacht Squadron has nothing to do with the challenge, for, according to a well-known member of the club who appears to be thoroughly posted on the subject, the yacht squadron is practically controlled by friends of the Earl of Dunraven who, it is thought, would do nothing but throw obstacles in the way of another international series. It was also stated that Sir Thomas was not a member of the Yacht Squadron, and there was no excuse for that organization meddling in the matter at all.

A new America's Cup Committee will be appointed by Commodore Morgan as soon as the formal challenge is received, and although the Commodore will not make any statement on the subject, ex-Commodore James D. Smith, who has served as Chairman of the committee on former occasions, will doubtless be Chairman again. It is also rumored that Edward M. Brown, another ex-Commodore of the club, will be appointed as one of his associates.

The designer of the challenger, Will Fife of Fairlie, is considered by many yachtsmen in this country as the superior of George L. Watson, and his new craft is regarded as a more dangerous opponent than anything that the designer of the Valkyrie III. is able to evolve. A peculiar feature is, however, that the Shamrock will be built in a yard in which up to the present time no yacht has even been constructed. Harland & Wolff is the largest shipbuilding firm in Ireland, and one of the most extensive in the world. Heretofore their principal work has been the construction of large passenger and merchant vessels. They are the builders of every one of the liners in the White Star fleet, and at present have a force of men working on that company's new ship, Oceanic, which, it is predicted, will be the largest and most speedy passenger ship in the world.

With the facilities that such a well-equipped yard can bring to bear, there is little doubt that the Shamrock will follow exactly the lines laid down by her designer, and her construction will be mechanically perfect.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Committee Announces Special Regattas to be Held Aug. 20 and 27—Additional Races.

With the end of the war practically in sight, the Atlantic Yacht Club, in addition to its cruise, which begins on Friday, announces through its Regatta Committee, consisting of Col. David E. Austen, George W. McNulty, and Henry C. Barnet, a programme of yacht racing of more interest than anything that has as yet been attempted since war was declared. The schedule begins with a series of special regattas to be held on Aug. 20 and 27 for the following classes:

Class J, Series A, and each class under Series B and C of Racing Rule I, (each class separately;) special knockabout classes, special 30-foot class, dory class, canoe class. Special classes will be formed for any boats of any type where three or more entries are made. If only one boat enters for a particular class she will race with the class above, with time allowance based on the mean racing length of that class.

Valuable prizes will be awarded as follows:

A prize of $20 in cash to the winning yacht in each class and a second prize of $10 will be given in a class where three or more boats start; a third prize of $5 where five or more boats start. No walkover prizes will be given.

In addition to the above, the special regatta for the cups presented by ex-Rear Commodore J. Herbert Ballantine will be sailed on Sept. 3, open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht or canoe club. Competitors for these cups will be divided into nine classes, as follows:

Special 30-foot class, as Group I.; Class J, Series A, and Classes K and L, Series B, as Group II.; Classes M and N, Series B, and Classes P and Q, Series C, as Group III.; Classes S, T, V, mainsail yachts, as Group IV.; knockabout classes, as Group V.; canoe classes, as Group VI.; dory class, as Group VII. Special prizes will be awarded for any special classes which may be entered and not enumerated above. If only one boat enters for a particular class she will race with the class above, with time allowance based on the mean racing length of that class.

These prizes, which are unusually ornate and artistic, comprise: Tankard, valued at $100, to the special 30-foot class, Group I.; vase, valued at $75, to the winning boat of Group II.; loving cup, valued at $75, to the winning boat of Group III.; pitcher, valued at $60, to the winning boat of Group IV.; loving cup, valued at $50, to the knockabout, Group V.; cup, valued at $25, to the canoe, Group VI.; cup, valued at $25, to the dory, Group VII. A second cash prize of $15 will be given in a group where three boats start, and a third prize of $10 where five or more boats start.

It has been decided, in addition to these races, to have a special regatta on Labor Day for the Adams Cups, valued as follows: $150 for special 30-foot class, $150 for sloops, $100 for mainsail yachts, $100 for knockabouts, $25 for canoes, $25 for dories.

The committee will also hold a race for all working boats on the morning of Sept. 5, with prize of $50 to the first schooner and the same to the first sloop, with second prizes of $20 and third prizes of $10.

If the entries for the races of Aug. 20 and 27 and Sept. 3 and 5 are sufficient in number to warrant it, races will be held on Sept. 10 and also on Sept. 17, the latter for the Moore Cups, which are of the same value and will be for the same classes as for the races to be held on Sept. 3 for the Ballantine Cups. The cups for the season of 1898 are on exhibition at the salesroom of the manufacturer, Theodore B. Starr, 206 Fifth Avenue.

YACHTING ON THE SOUND.

The Williamsburg Club Regatta Held Off North Beach.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club sailed its annual championship pennant races for sloops of the fleet yesterday afternoon off the clubhouse, at North Beach. The judges were ex-Commodore Charde and John Lawes, Sr. The movements of the boats interested several thousand spectators.

In Class A, for cabin sloops under thirty-five feet, the entries were the Bel Ami, owned by D. Noble; Katie Louise, H. Roth; Progress, Louis Rave, and Reliance, H. Schultz. The Progress and Reliance were the only starters. The latter lost her centreboard when about to cross the starting line, and after a half hour's search it could not be found. This gave the Progress a walkover.

Only two boats competed in Class B for cabin sloops under thirty-one feet. They were the Sinner, owned by William Kelba, and the Rosa, the property of R. Perinot. Notwithstanding that the Rosa lost her topmast when rounding the College Point buoy on the first leg with free sheets, she gave the Sinner a good tussle, and the latter had only a slight margin in her favor on corrected time.

Four boats tried conclusions in Class C for cabin sloops under 26 feet. They were the Cambrina, owned by Messrs. N. J. Rawlinson and P. Henning; Pastime, J. Schuessler; Jessica, F. W. Smedley, and Rover, G. Schwartz. The Cambrina lost her centreboard in the early part of the race, but soon regained it, and proved an easy winner over the Pastime. The other two boats were almost distanced and withdrew toward the close.

The competing craft were sent away to a one-gun start at 2:36 o'clock. They crossed the line in a bunch with the exception of the Reliance. A brisk northwesterly wind prevailed, which held throughout the race. The course was triangular and sailed twice over, making ten nautical miles. The sailing methods pursued by the skipper and crew aboard each boat were three sheets up on the first leg to the College Point buoy, loose sheets down on the second leg to Hunt's Point Dock, and a beat to windward on the run to the clubhouse.

YACHTING NOTES.

A lawn fête, accompanied by a series of water sports, will be given under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club at its grounds on Thursday afternoon, the entire proceeds to be handed to Auxiliary No. 22, the local Larchmont Branch of the Red Cross Society. The programme will be varied, and the water sports, which will be under the immediate supervision of Frank G. Fullgraff, include the following: Yacht race for half-raters, 100 and 200 yards swimming races for boys under twenty years of age, swimming race, 100 yards, for boys under sixteen years of age; water baseball, tub races, riding the "Matanzas mule," and other burlesque sports.

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The Flushing Bay Yacht Club opened its new shorehouse on Saturday afternoon at North Beach. The organization is a new one. It was an offshoot from the Williamsburg Yacht Club, and met for the first time about five months ago. The members have in that short time acquired a city clubhouse on Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, and built the shorehouse that was opened yesterday with a liberal display of gay bunting and a salute of thirteen guns. The new house is a commodious structure, with a goodly number of lockers, arranged for the convenience of the members. The club will shortly be incorporated with the following officers: Commodore—L. W. Rice; Vice Commodore—A. Protzman; Rear Commodore—W. G. Ewing; Secretary—W. H. Schleicher; Treasurer—Adolph Kling; Measurer—Samuel Silliman; Board of Trustees—J. McKenzie, J. Lawes, Thomas Airy, Henry Schneider, and John McAllister; Regatta Committee—Henry Schneider, W. E. Erdley and J. Flanders. The club fleet includes the following yachts: cabin sloops Fawn, Pirate, Irident, Olympia, Le Roy, Jessica, May, Spray, and Alma, the cabin cats Senator, Iolienne, and Henrietta, and the open cat Rob Roy.

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Lewis E. Fennell's sloop yacht Mab of the Stamford Yacht Club has been thoroughly overhauled at Abram's yard, Cold Spring Harbor, and her owner will shortly begin a cruise to the eastward in her.

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Capt. I. J. Merritt, President of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, will start on a cruise up the coast of Maine this week on his new steam yacht Carrie. His guests will be John J. Delaney of College Point, Dr. Bleecker of Whitestone, and R. A. Hammond of Buffalo. The voyage will extend over a month, and the yacht will touch at Newport, Portland, Bar Harbor, and Eastport.

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More than sixty pleasure vessels, on board of which were merry parties, assembled off the big hotel at Centre Moriches on Saturday to witness a "ladies' race." Three twenty-foot catboats were the contestants, each of which was handled by a woman, with a man on board to tend sheet. He was not, however, permitted to touch the tiller. A fresh southwest wind rippled the waters of the bay, and the feminine sailors received hearty plaudits for the skill they displayed in handling their craft. The Outing, sailed by Miss Hattie Sprague, was an easy winner, carrying off the prize from the Laurette, sailed by Miss Faye. Miss Sadie Heywood, in the Genii, won the consolation prize.

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Former Commodore John Dennin of the Pavonia Yacht Club of Jersey City has sold his yacht, the Vesper, and is searching for a larger and more commodious craft. Mr. Dennin is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and every moment he can spare from his law practice he devotes to pleasure trips on the water.

Baseball Notes.

The Cleveland team is fast coming to the front, and at the present time has an excellent chance to win the pennant. Since the team has been playing games in Philadelphia it has made remarkable progress and is now tied with the Bostons for second place. The latter have done poorly for champions during the past two weeks, owing to injuries to several of their best players. They were uncomf

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THREATENED RUIN OF THE CANALS.

Hardly any passage in the report on the canal scandal is more severely condemnatory of the Republican administration than that in which the commissioners set forth the cost and the value of the canal system of the State. We quote from the report:

"The canals included in what is known as the Erie system, viz.: the Erie and Oswego, with the Champlain Canal, have not to-day cost the State of New York one cent, but, on the contrary, have standing to their credit a large amount. The entire cost of their construction, enlargement, and maintenance, up to 1895, is $102,345,123. The State had received from the canals, up to the time tolls were abolished (1882) $134,648,900. Thus the canals had overpaid the entire cost of construction, maintenance and repairs up to October 1, 1895, to the amount of $32,303,777. Their entire expenses, including the $9,000,000 under consideration, have not reached this sum by several million dollars.

"We can, and perhaps must, assume, that this question has been already answered in the affirmative by the voice of the people at the polls. Thrice have they, by a very large majority, decided that the canals should be maintained, enlarged so as to increase their capacity and usefulness, and large sums of money expended to reconstruct and modernize them. No one can possibly attribute this vote on the part of the people to other than their own conviction, after an actual experience of over seventy years, of the canals' intrinsic value to the citizens of the State. This policy announced by the people cannot be disregarded."

Yet into what peril of destruction and abandonment has this vast property been brought by GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, CAMPBELL W. ADAMS, FRANK S. BLACK, and THOMAS C. PLATT! These are the four men who are directly, personally, and officially responsible for the squandering and stealing of public money and the present danger to the canal system. The report tells what they have done. Intrusted by the people with $9,000,000 to be used in deepening the Erie Canal to nine feet, and the Champlain Canal to seven feet, they have spent $8,233,253, and, including obligations incurred but not paid, have used all but $25,000 of the nine million appropriation, and yet have completed only about one-third of the work to be done. This money, it should be clearly understood, is absolutely thrown away unless and until the people of the State have provided $13,000,000 to complete the improvement.

Will the people of the State provide thirteen millions more? There is grave danger that they will not, at least not for several years, during which time the loss from deterioration and non-use of the canals will amount to millions of dollars.

The scandal of GEORGE ALDRIDGE'S canal work has sickened the people. They have lost confidence, and will not be easily persuaded to authorize the expenditure of any more money on the improvement of the canals. Certainly they would vote down by a tremendous majority the proposition that any more money be put into Republican hands for canal work. But they may refuse to put money into anybody's hands. The waste and stealing and corruption have put them out of temper.

The danger is, therefore, that the canal system that has built up the State and City of New York, that has cost $102,000,000, and has directly earned $134,000,000, not including its incalculable benefits in supplying cheap transportation, will be allowed to go to ruin through the incapacity exhibited and the corruption practiced under Gov. BLACK'S administration. The canals are worth twice their cost—say $200,000,000. That is a good deal of money to let GEORGE ALDRIDGE throw away in three years.

This man was one of the most unscrupulous and notorious spoilsmen in the State. Because he was known to be perfectly shameless in prostituting the public service PLATT, through Gov. MORTON, made him Superintendent of Public Works, the greatest patronage place in the State Government. He was put there to use the canals to strengthen the Republican Party, and he let slip no opportunity for partisan advantage. The canal report tells of his stuffing the canal pay rolls with the names of his heelers. Gov. BLACK, continuing him in office and profiting by his spoils practices, became his accomplice, his collusive partner in the work of looting the canal fund. Upon PLATT, without whose knowledge and approval no Republican plans have been carried out, rests the ultimate and highest responsibility.

And now, when $8,000,000 have passed through or stuck to the hands of the Republicans responsible for the canal work, these men have the hardihood to ask the people not only to continue them in power but to give them $13,000,000 more for GEORGE ALDRIDGE to spend in deepening the canals and strengthening the Republican Party.

The people will not renew their license to plunder and destroy. If the Democrats, putting aside rivalries and quarrels, will put before the people honest, capable and tried men as candidates this Fall it will be many years before the Republicans will have anything further to say about canal expenditures. Coming from a Democratic Governor of character and ability, an appeal for money to complete the improvement, to preserve the canals, and make available the results of the work already done, would be heeded by the people next year, and the great disaster brought so perilously near by Republican corruption would be averted.

TWO VIEWS OF ALGER.

Secretary ALGER has found a sort of an apologist in Mr. TANNER, the Governor of Illinois. The praise is appropriate in respect both to its source and its quality. The Governor of Illinois is a politician of the Alger type. Altogether devoid of taste, he would naturally be incapable of seeing any impropriety in ALGER'S use of Col. ROOSEVELT'S private, personal, and confidential letter. Thick of skin and of head in politics, it would likewise be natural for him to misjudge the incident to the extent of supposing that ALGER'S rebuke of ROOSEVELT would injure the Colonel more than the manner of it injured the Secretary.

But Gov. TANNER is cautious withal. It will be observed that his praise is strictly limited to ALGER'S treatment of ROOSEVELT. He is not so rash as to commend this unworthy Secretary's administration of his department, or any other acts or parts of acts. Even Gov. TANNER, away out in Illinois, has sense and information enough to know that RUSSELL A. ALGER is a man whose appointment was a disgrace and whose retention in the Cabinet is a National scandal.

On the other hand, here is an opinion from The New York Press, a warm Republican and Administration journal. It is a concise summary of the opinion of the country as to Secretary ALGER:

"It has censured him for permitting his Ordnance Bureau to issue antique and useless weapons to troops in active service when ample time remained before the outbreak of war to provide the whole army with an approved small arm, and when he had actually in store a supply of such arms sufficient ten times over for the armament of the volunteer regiments of Gen. SHAFTER'S command. It has censured him for allowing men to swelter, Winter clad, for months in torrid American camps and Cuban bivouacs, when the least prevision would have equipped them for the season and the latitude in which they served. It has censured him for what has seemed a perversion of ingenuity in the selection of typhoid tracts, such as Falls Church and Miland, for the encampment of large bodies of troops. It has censured him for the failure to acquire a single live stock transport in advance of an expedition to which he had assigned a division of cavalry. It has censured him for passing over the heads of a score of veteran and competent Brigadiers to the selection of an incompetent crony from his own State. This for the all-important duty of leading the first reinforcements to the support of the Fifth Corps. It has censured him for assigning, under pressure from Congressmen, 15,000 men, for whom Gen. MILES had not asked, to Puerto Rico, while ignoring the demands of Gen. MERRITT for 30,000 men for the Philippines. It has censured him for callous indifference or pettish retorts to sincere representations as to the existence of unnecessary hardships in the camp and field. It is now censuring him for violating the privacy of unofficial correspondence for spite at best; at worst for the conspirator's purpose of clouding the political future of one of the most valuable of the Government's servants, civil and military, in war and peace—a man whose example to the youth of the country is the most fortunate of antidotes to that which the pursy political methods of the Secretary himself have set. These are some of the things for which the country has censured the censorious Secretary."

Then referring to the order to take SHAFTER'S troops into the interior when he knew that their condition imperatively required their removal north, whither the country has supposed for a fortnight that they were coming, The Press adds that if Mr. ALGER issued such an order,

"the country has a measure of censure for Secretary ALGER which should lead, with or without Executive assistance, to his retirement from an office which he has filled with far more readiness to escape the consequences and resent the utterance than to remove the grounds of just criticism."

These are the "wounds of a friend." Will Mr. MCKINLEY feel them?

OUR AUSTRALIAN BROTHERS.

When the brief telegraphic account was received of the great meeting at Auckland, New Zealand, on July 4, at which our Consul was presented with a series of resolutions by the Mayor, representing the people of the city, we pointed out that English colonists had the best possible reason for sympathy with and gratitude to the United States. The principle for which we fought the war of independence was by that war peacefully established in all the British colonies. Its recognition has been the secret of the enormous growth in extent, strength, and prosperity of England's colonial empire.

By the full reports that have reached us it now appears that this was precisely the ground on which the cordial friendly demonstration was based. Mr. UPTON, who, on the appointment of the Mayor, presented the resolutions to our Consul, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and made the presentation address, declared that the Fourth of July was of all days the most appropriate. "On Independence Day," he said, "not only was the independence of America declared, but what was done on that day was of as much moment to the people of New Zealand as to the people of America. It was on that day that the great principle of colonial self-government was vindicated. It was shown then that the only way to govern a free colony was to leave the people of the colony to manage their own domestic affairs in their own ways. That was the charter of freedom for the people of these colonies."

Another speaker, Prof. BROWN, spoke in a like vein: "They in New Zealand were colonists, just as the people who lived a century ago in New England, and they knew what they would have thought and what they would have done had they been placed in similar circumstances."

These are very significant utterances. Their special significance lies in this, that there is no Government on earth but the English whose actual colonists could speak in this tone of an independent nation formed by its revolted colonists, without feeling and being regarded as treasonable. But the loyalty of the Australians is absolutely beyond all question because they are loyal to the principle by which the whole British Empire is governed.

THE QUEST OF ZOLA.

The missing-word contest as to the whereabouts of EMILE ZOLA goes merrily on in Paris. Rival news agencies place him at Lucerne, at Havre, at Copenhagen, at Rotterdam, even at Berlin and at London. Le Petit Journal announced gravely that he was staying at Verneuil, near his own estate of Médan, as the guest of Mme. ROZEREAU. This caused a small army of Parisian journalists to scamper to that place. M. ZOLA was not there. La Patrie has exclusive news that he is in Brussels; Le Jour is just as certain that he has gone to Russia; the Hamburg correspondent of Le Siècle ten days ago telegraphed: "ZOLA is here. He marched on Sunday with the Italians in their procession. Later he went to Friedrichsruh to see BISMARCK. He was prevented in doing so, however, by Count RANTZAU." In another column the same paper announced that ZOLA was in London. In the meantime possibly the only paper that really knows where EMILE ZOLA is is silent. It has said once: "M. ZOLA has left Paris. He will come back." And the many papers on this side of the Atlantic that do not understand the circumstances of his departure look upon it as a flight from justice. Their idol is smashed; ZOLA dared not face a cell in Ste. Pélagie, they say.

EMILE ZOLA in Paris was regarded by all who had faith in the honesty of the army's heads as a public nuisance, which should be suppressed, as a constant menace to the peace of the republic; but ZOLA out of Paris has become the mystery of the hour. Why did he go? Where is he? What is he doing? According to the precedents of French journalism the press is doing its best to answer these questions; its efforts produce climaxes that would do credit to the Vaudeville.

But whatever may be M. ZOLA'S mission, it is certain that his absence is clearing the atmosphere and causing intelligent discussion of the question of the illegality of DREYFUS'S conviction. Even Le Temps has come out in favor of a reversal of judgment. And the shouts on the boulevards of "Vive l'Armée!" and "Vive la France!" are promptly responded to by louder cries of "Vive ZOLA!" and "Vive PICQUART!" There are street fights, too, that the police put down—a most significant sign that the great world of Paris is in the course of mental transition.

By avoiding M. BRISSON'S lackey with the sealed document, M. ZOLA may be storing up for himself greater punishment; but his departure has certainly served the cause that is dearest to him better than anything else could. At present it doesn't matter whether he is with VON HOHENLOHE in Berlin or chatting quietly with Prof. CONYBEARE in the latter's chambers in Oxford. The result would probably be the same.

Prof. CONYBEARE, who was a classmate of the German Kaiser, has spoken twice in the columns of The National Review. He has shown himself to be in possession of material that could have been obtained nowhere but at Germany's Foreign Office. His name is above reproach. He has promised to speak again if France does not right the most stupendous error of justice of modern times. He will tell all. Thus far he has refrained because he loves France.

THE PUERTO RICO PICNIC.

We observe with dissatisfaction that the Colonel of the Eighth Regiment has gone to Washington, for the purpose, as is reported, of lobbying in the War Department to get his regiment sent to Puerto Rico for the "round-up."

We hope this is not true. It is perfectly well understood that this excursion is not a military but a political expedition. It is the picnic of the "Russell A. Alger 1902 Chowder Club." There is little doubt that the Secretary of War is unaware of the disgust he has excited throughout the army and the country. By dint of surrounding himself with toadies he may have retained the illusion that he is a popular personage and a "Presidential possibility." Any officer who encourages him in this illusion is doing a public mischief.

The plain fact is that the troops already sent to Puerto Rico are more than sufficient to do the work. To send thousands more would be to waste millions of money. To send them in order to promote an Alger "boom" would be a disgusting farce. Gen. WADE, who is reputed to be a first-class soldier, is to be commiserated for being made the leading character in the farce. If the excursion comes off, he will of course have to obey orders. But it is certain that he would not seek orders to manage the farce. It is to be hoped that no Colonel of New York troops has sought or will seek orders to take part in the farce.

AMERICAN "CONCEIT."

We find in the latest number of The Railroad Gazette a spirited address before the graduating class of Stevens Institute by Col. H. G. PROUT. It is, to some extent, a plea for the employment of engineers in dealing with the ever-present problem of "total depravity." Col. PROUT says:

"No other man in the world has such stern and unceasing discipline, and so it comes about that no other man is so safe a moral guide as the engineer, with his passion for truth and his faculty of thinking straight. This is no mere statement of a theory, but of observed facts. It has happened to me, over and over again, to discover that I get a sounder opinion on any matter of human conduct from the engineers of my acquaintance than from men of any other calling, and this is chiefly because nature has taught them that their opinions are worthless unless they are severely reasoned from known facts. Other men, especially ministers and editors, get the dangerous trick of thinking that their opinions are valuable merely because they are their opinions."

Let no one attribute this rather sharp comparison to professional vanity, for, though Col. PROUT is, we believe, an engineer by education, he is by profession an editor, and by inclination something of a preacher, as the following passage indicates:

"Our country never needed the intellectual and moral influence of the engineer more than at this instant. For more than a century we have been taught that human history began in 1776. We have been taught that a capacity to do things fell upon us like a mantle with the Declaration of Independence, that the American does not need to be trained or disciplined to rule a nation, command an army, edit a paper, or preach the Gospel. This gigantic self-conceit has its advantages. It has led us to do great things, but at an appalling cost in misplaced energy and wasted resources. This provincial conceit, born of ignorance and nursed by wrong teaching, is the greatest peril of the Republic. If it is not restrained and cured it will ruin us."

This strikes us as inexact, as a somewhat too broad generalization for the facts available. The "editor" or the "minister" in the speaker's make-up appears to have got beyond the control of the "engineer," "with his passion for truth and his faculty for thinking straight." The teaching this people has received on the beginnings of history and the National capacity for doing things has not been, we think, so general or so influential as Col. PROUT implies. It has existed, no doubt, and it has been very conspicuous at times and in some spots. But on the one hand it has been opposed by the sane and careful teaching of a very large number of quiet but able men in all parts of the Union, and on the other it has been opposed and corrected by the stern teaching of experience, which the great body of Americans have taken without talking much about it, almost without realizing it.

When Col. PROUT singles out one quality of the National character and declares that it is "the greatest peril of the Republic," and "if not restrained or cured will ruin us," he makes a very important statement—the most important conceivable, indeed, since it involves our "ruin." We do not think it is justified. Any generalization as to the course of a nation's life is extremely difficult. That life is an evolution, that is to say, it is the resultant of a vast number of varied and obscure, complex and conflicting forces and conditions. To describe it as it has been and is, or to predict what it will be, is a task to be undertaken with the greatest caution and hardly capable of complete and exact accomplishment. Our own judgment is that the "self-conceit" of the American people as a whole has been greatly overrated, and we base that judgment largely on the probability that if it had been as "gigantic" as it is described we should, as a Nation, have come to grief long ago. By the same reasoning we are unable to feel the intense alarm about it that some very able men—Col. PROUT among them—express. We do not deny the quality, or the inconveniences we have suffered from it, but we cannot persuade ourselves that it is a controlling factor in our destiny. We are a very large Nation with many heterogeneous elements, but on the whole it seems reasonable to infer that the great progress we have made has been honestly earned and that the sound qualities that have secured it are likely to secure also its continuance. Let us try to see our faults and correct them, but let us try, too, not to be unduly impressed by them, and above all not to be scared by them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A distinguished volunteer Colonel arrived in town a few days ago and all the newspapers published accounts of his arrival, together with brief interviews with the gentleman. A day or two later one of our esteemed saffron contemporaries—one which has suffered somewhat in the war for war news—published a new and extended interview with the same officer. The fact that there was nothing of special interest in the interview is not what now concerns us. The significance of the publication lay in the fact that it was accompanied by a fac simile reproduction of a written authorization, by the interviewed officer, and that it was furthermore signed with the name of the newspaper representative who conducted the proceedings. No doubt our esteemed contemporary realized that no one would believe the interview was genuine if it appeared in such columns without extraordinary verification. But cannot our saffron friends see whither such courses are leading them? The old-fashioned conservative newspapers which they pretend to despise, don't have to produce affidavits nor autograph corroborations.

—It is narrated that when the Wellman Polar expedition, which is proceeding under the American flag, put in at Archangel, a Spanish trading ship was lying in that port. The Russian authorities were so fearful of a great sea fight between these two mighty warships that they held the Spaniard until twenty-four hours after the American had sailed. This is probably the funniest thing that happened in the course of the entire war. If that Spanish merchantman had gone out first and had bottled up the Wellman Polar expedition, no doubt the Royal Geographical Society of England would have sent its Baltic fleet to our aid, and thus the whole Anglo-Russian imbroglio would have been forced into open war, and the question of British rights in China would have been settled at once without the aid of further speeches by Mr. GOSCHEN. When you come to think of it, it is really quite dreadful to contemplate what might have happened if the Russians had let that Spaniard loose.

—A young soldier, who was wheeling a barrow full of earth at one of the camps the other day, said: "I tell you, I have lost all my brilliant ideas about the romance of war." What a pity it is that any one ever gets such ideas. A soldier in war time is a dirty, tired, half-sick man, who rarely gets an opportunity to take off his clothes, who sleeps in wet grass or a ditch, who walks and walks and walks—in route step and without music—in hot weather and blinding dust, who drinks fouled water and eats everlasting beans, and who finally finds rest in a hospital or in a trench. Sometimes he comes home, and, like all people who have been through troublous experiences, likes to talk about them. It sounds quite heroic, but the man who goes out to war with the notion that he is going to enjoy the romance of it is going to be fooled. Only those who sit at home and read about the battles get any of the romance. The fighting men get the reality. There is a vast difference between the two.

—An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could do a lively business at the foot of Spruce Street, which, as all inhabitants of the Swamp well know, ascends a considerable acclivity. Up this acclivity throughout these steaming Summer days climb panting, struggling horses, dragging huge loads of malodorous and exceeding heavy hides. The drivers ride on top of the loads and belabor the horses unmercifully all the way up the hill. The agents of the humane society would find plentiful employment in compelling these surly brutes to dismount from their loads, thus relieving the horses of the burden of a certain amount of the malodorous hide, and inducing them—by force of clubs if necessary—to lead their teams up the hill and to encourage them in their labor.

PERSONAL.

—The unique originality of Gen. SHAFTER'S English has been the subject of no little comment. But it is possible that he writes that way with a deep purpose. No one will ever accuse him of plagiarism. The fame of his style has certainly spread abroad. One of the Parisian papers spells his name "SCHAFTER." The editor has judged from the General's English that he is a German.

—The genuinely sportsmanlike words of Sir THOMAS LIPTON in regard to his forthcoming challenge for the America's Cup will deepen the inevitable regret among all decent Americans that England's most distinguished cad—the Earl of DUNRAVEN—is likely to be permitted to meddle in international yachting again. It appears that in some way this creature has become President of the yachting association from which Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S challenge must come, and that he is likely to use his influence to induce the association to insist upon conditions which he knows the New York Yacht Club is wholly unlikely to grant. Perhaps the reports of DUNRAVEN'S significance in the affairs are exaggerated. It is to be hoped that they are. Surely, if he appears as a prominent factor in the arrangements, the New York Yacht Club will be backed by a powerful public opinion if it refuses to grant any concession of any kind whatever. Even if the fellow were not DUNRAVEN, the mere fact that he is an Earl would be against him in these days of Hooley revelations. But being an Earl and a DUNRAVEN both at once, he is more than any sound American can stand. With him out of the path our yacht club will probably find that its friends will urge it to meet the challenge more than half way.

—Prof KOCH of anti-tuberculosis fame has made a new discovery. He has come forward with the startling announcement that he knows what causes malaria. It's mosquitoes. Now Prof. KOCH may be a very great man, but he has simply begged the question. If mosquitoes cause malaria, what causes mosquitoes? That's what this patient world wishes to know. Tell us how to get rid of the mosquitoes, and we shall not worry about the malaria.

—It probably never occurred to the unique Kaiser WILHELM that the spook of the departed BISMARCK would return from the grave to haunt him. The Kaiser does not believe in any ghosts except that of his grandfather, which he keeps locked up in the family cupboard, and exhibits on all state occasions as "my great ancestor, the founder of the German Empire," &c. But BISMARCK was not "on the inside" in the imperial family's affairs all those years for nothing. He must have laughed in his sleeve when he heard any one say, "Dead men tell no tales." He had his tale all written, and if our London correspondent's information is correct, it will make a bigger noise in Europe than anything else produced there in the last half century. But perhaps it will be like that wonderful work which McIntosh Jellaludin left to RUDYARD KIPLING, and which has never appeared. It is about time that Mr. KIPLING told us what had become of that book.

—Certain adherents of Yale declare that AVERY, the famous Yale pitcher, invented the curved ball in 1873. If this is the case, they should kindly explain how it was that on May 29, 1875, in a game at Hamilton Park, New Haven, Yale, facing the pitching of JOSEPH MCELROY MANN of the class of '76, Princeton, scored only a round goose egg, while Princeton, facing the famous AVERY, scored 3 runs. Yale succeeded in getting a man to third base on errors in the first inning, and after that did not get a man to first. The entire Yale nine showed conclusively that they had never seen a curve before. The truth is that ARTHUR CUMMINGS of the Hartfords was the first professional to pitch a curve, and Mr. MANN was the first amateur. Mr. MANN'S record as a pitcher shows that the man who faced him did not know why they could not hit the ball, because the curve was unknown to them. RADCLIFFE, BOYD, FULMER, BARNIE, and other old-time professionals, whom he struck out, can testify to this.

NUGGETS.

A Belated Suggestion.

Perhaps they speak of Camara's ships as phantoms because they have not the ghost of a chance.—Philadelphia Call.

Not Disposed to Delay Him.

"I would go to the end of the world for you," he exclaimed, passionately.
"I'm sure I wish you would," she answered, coldly, "and—then jump off!"—Somerville Journal.

In Use.

Mamma (at the breakfast table)—You always ought to use your napkin, Geordie.
Geordie—I am usin' it, mamma. I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.—Chicago Tribune.

Spanish Gunners.

The daughter of the Captain General of Puerto Rico is helping to drill the gunners in the forts about San Juan. We should think all the Spanish gunners had been drilled by women. They shoot about as a woman throws a stone.—Boston Transcript.

Too Much.

"Do you see that tall girl with the fluffy brown hair, over there?"
"The one with the pink roses in her bodice?"
"Yes. She knows French, German, Latin, and Greek, besides English, and she took the honors of her class when she was graduated, a few weeks ago."
"Pshaw, that can't be right. There must be some mistake. Why, that girl is actually beautiful!"—Cleveland Leader.

SPAIN AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

BY MRS. JOSEPHINE SHAW-LOWELL.

The "dying" of a nation is a tragic sight. The dying of Spain, the discoverer and once the owner of the greater part of the Western Hemisphere, her death throes upon the very spot where Columbus landed and where he lies buried, is a tragedy which this Nation could not watch unmoved, even were it not the instrument used to give the death blow.

But Spain presents not merely a tragic spectacle to the people of the United States—it furnishes also a lesson and a warning. This country is called upon to end the long agony, but Spain has been wounded unto death by her own sons. She is a dying nation because of internal corruption and dishonesty, and the description of the causes of her ruin has an ominously familiar sound to American ears. We have in Spain the spectacle of a nation which conducts its government upon the principles which control Tammany Hall and the Republican and Democratic machines. Not only its civil service, but its army and its navy have for generations been treated as "spoils," and the result is before us. We know well what incompetency, what weak inefficiency are the necessary outcome of such principles, and it is not to be wondered at that Spain has failed in every direction.

The whole sad story is summed up in the words spoken by Don Carlos at Brussels on May 9:

"The incidents in Cuba and Manila have revealed neglected defenses, venal administration, a prevalent substitution of personal for national interests, corruption fostered by party government, generously voted millions diverted from the fulfillment of their patriotic purpose to the pockets of fraudulent contractors and dishonest State employes, and disorder, peculation, and mendacity in every department of the public service."

But the corruption of Spain is not a new growth. Mr. Charles Bonaparte told only the facts when he said at a civil service reform meeting in New York on May 4:

"No experience could be more instructive as to the evils of the 'spoils system' than our enemy's. For the past 400 years Spain has systematically treated appointments in her colonial civil service as 'spoils'—that is to say, as rewards for success in palace intrigues of political struggles, bestowed upon the protégés of Court favorites and party leaders, with little, if any, regard for the appointees' fitness or the interests of the people they should serve. Through the persistent application of this policy she retains of the vast possessions which were once hers by right of discovery only the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, all three seething with discontent, and the first two in chronic rebellion.

"By treating public office in her dependencies as a 'private snap' she has irretrievably forfeited the affection and loyalty of their people; nor has she proved any better able to enforce their permanent submission. This military impotency is due in large measure to the fact that for the past eighty years the Spanish Army has 'gone into politics.' In its barracks have been hatched numberless plots against successive Governments, and nearly all its more prominent officers have figured in changes (actual or attempted) of Administration or dynasty. The corruption of her public service, civil and military, has cost Spain a world."

At the same meeting Mr. Carl Schurz confirmed from his own knowledge Mr. Bonaparte's statement:

"I found things worse than the speaker described when I was Minister to Spain," said he. "A Spanish General told me that the prominent soldiers of Spain who win success are thought dangerous, and at once are sent off to Cuba to get rich. When they come back and have spent what they have made, they are sent to Cuba to fill their pockets once more, and are always loyal citizens while this process is going on. That is the history of Spanish misgovernment.

"I am reminded that when the Vizcaya was in this harbor some of her machinery broke down, and an American was called in to make the necessary repairs, and presented a bill for $250. He was told that that wouldn't do, as he must make his bill at least $1,100, so that there would be 'enough to go around.' This sort of corruption has touched our army very little, if at all. It has not yet touched our navy. The battle that has just been won off Manila was a battle between a 'civil service reform' navy and a 'spoils' navy. I hope that whatever may result from this war, undesirable as it is, it will at least convey this lesson to the American people."

The testimony of another American Minister to Spain is to the same effect. Mr. James Russell Lowell wrote from Madrid on May 4, 1879:

"One thing I have remarked here, not without serious foreboding. I mean the analogy between the Spanish civil service with its inevitable results, and our own. Politics here is a scramble for office. Leaders, therefore, represent not a principle, but simply a chance. A government once in power cooks the elections to its fancy, and there is absolutely no way to a change except through a pronunciamento." And again later Mr. Lowell wrote from London on Feb. 2, 1883:

"Spain shows us to what a civil service precisely like our own will bring a country that ought to be powerful and prosperous. It was not the Inquisition, or the expulsion of the Jews and Moriscos, but simply the boss system, that has landed Spain where she is."

The same testimony comes from other sources.

The following extracts from "Europe's New Invalid," by John Foreman, reprinted in Littell's Living Age, from the National Review in September, 1897, only emphasizes the preceding statements:

"'A Minister or high official who has an appointment at his disposal usually looks more to his own advancement than to the interests of his party, or the merits of the applicants, in its bestowal. Personal excellence stands for little in Spain. All that is worth having is more easily attained by intrigue, bribery, or a quid pro quo in some sense, than the sterling qualities of the solicitant. Hence an office-seeker would have little chance of success if he urged his suit in a straightforward manner on the worth of his individual capacity or his rights as a citizen; he would beat up his acquaintances in search of 'recommendations' and 'influence' to secure the preferment. Individual egotism and envy stand in the way of national progress. Appointments are more frequently made for the advantage of 'self' than for the benefit of the commonweal. I remember, for instance, a most remarkable case of a man who had been a furniture maker and joiner being appointed to the post of Chief Administrator of a department in Manila at a salary of $4,000 a year. He left a pretty wife in Spain, and his influential 'protector' had a keen eye for feminine beauty.

"'A civil service exists in a certain sense—that is to say, that a man who by hook or by crook has been once appointed to a Government berth, has always some grounds on which to solicit another. It is not an exclusive service. Any one—an artisan, a shopkeeper, a nothing-at-all, of good family—is eligible if he can only 'catch the eye' of the man in power with the right 'influences,' or the consideration of a discount on the salary. Hundreds go out to Cuba and the Philippine Islands on this last condition, against which they cannot demur, for if they did the same influence which virtually appointed would cause the cesacion (cessation of office) to be cabled out. No civil service examinations are held, and no special personal qualification is necessary for a colonial appointment in the Far East or the Far West. Of the hundreds of officials whom I have known not one had the most elementary notion of Tagalog or Visaya (the native languages of the Philippine Islands) at the time of his appointment, and not one in fifty took the trouble to learn either language afterward. Why should they? They are here to-day, in another colony next year, and finally sunning themselves in the Puerto del Sol in Madrid, waiting for the new favorites who have superseded them to be in turn shifted by their 'protectors.'

* * *

"Spaniards are patriotic insomuch as relates to love of country as an abstract theory. In a burst of enthusiasm they will readily subscribe to a patriotic fund for specific purposes which gives them individual enhancement in the eyes of their fellow-men. Still, their patriotism is very much subordinated to personal interest, and is no check to peculation. Where is the real patriotism of a carbineer or a custom house officer who, with the one hand takes a large bribe to cheat the treasury, and with the other hand gives a fraction of it to some popular subscription? Where is the true devotion to the welfare of the fatherland in those friars who stubbornly hold the Philippines, knowing full well that their presence is an obstruction to the colony's progress?"

As I have said, the "dying" of Spain is a tragedy, but to the people of the United States it is more than a tragedy. The lesson is "writ large" that all may see: the destruction of two fleets because of incompetence and dishonesty—because of moral rotteness producing physical ruin—is a demonstration which none can fail to understand.

But we have also the corollary: far more welcome and more glorious. The American people see in their own navy the result of a careful selection of men for a special service, the result of the long and arduous training of these men for the work they have to do, and the result of the assurance given them by their country that the service they enter on in youth, and to which they devote their manhood is an honorable service. In the United States Army we find the same results from the same system. The people have heard but little of either army or navy for a generation, and yet now, when they are needed, heroic men start forth ready to do heroic deeds, and the American people reap the glory. There is no question that, had the American people so willed it, they could have had just such men to fill their civil service and their diplomatic service.

The question now is, Will the people take to heart the lesson, and join England in her advance in civilization, humanity, and honor? or will they follow Spain? Shall we have all our public work, naval, military, civil, and diplomatic done by our Deweys, our Hobsons, and our Merritts, or by the henchmen of our Quays and Platts?

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

"APPLES FINKEY"—THE WATER-BOY.

Among the passengers on the transport Leona was "Apples Finkey"—the twelve-year-old negro lad who smuggled himself on board the troopship that bore the Tenth (colored) Cavalry from Tampa to Santiago. During the two days' fight he carried water, under heavy fire, to the wounded on the field, until, after the taking of San Juan heights, he was attacked by yellow fever.—Newspaper dispatch.

"Apples Finkey!" many a name
Has a grander sound in the roll of fame;

Many a more resplendent deed
Has burst to light in the hour of need,

But never a one from a truer heart,
Striving to know and do its part,

Striving, under his skin of tan,
With the years of a lad to act like a man!

And who was "Apples"? I hear you ask:
To trace his descent were indeed a task!

Winding and vague was the family road—
And, perhaps, like Topsy, "he only growed";

But into the camp he loll'd one noon,
Barefoot, and whistling a darky tune,

Into the camp of his dusky peers—
The gallant negro cavaliers—

The Tenth, preparing, at break o' day,
To move to the transport down in the bay.

Boom! roar'd the gun—the ship swung free,
With her good prow turned to the Carib Sea.

"Pity it was—for the little cuss—
We couldn't take 'Apples' along with us,"—

The trooper said, as he walked the deck,
And Tampa became a vanishing speck.

What's that? a stir and a creak down there
In the piled-up freight—then a tuft of hair,

Crinkled and woolly and all unshorn—
And out popp'd "Apples" "ez shore's yer born!"

Of course he wasn't provided for
In the Colonel's roll or the rules of war:

But somehow or other the troop was glad
To welcome the little darky lad.

You know how our brave men, white and black,
Landed and followed the Spaniard's track;

And the Tenth was there, in the very front
Seeking and finding the battle's brunt.

Onward they moved thro' the living hell
Where the enemy's bullets like raindrops fell,

Down thro' the brush, and onward still
Till they came to the foot of San Juan hill—

Then up they went, with never a fear,
And the heights were won with a mad, wild cheer!

And where was "the mascot—Finkey"—then?
In the surging ranks of the fighting men!

Wherever a trooper was seen to fall,
In the open field or the chaparral,

Wherever was found a wounded man
"Apples" was there with his water and can.

About him the shrapnel burst in vain—
He was up and on with his work again!

The sharpshooters rattled a sharp tattoo,
The singing Mausers around him flew,

But "Apples" was busy—too busy to care
For the instant death and the danger there.

Many a parched throat, burning hot,
Many a victim of Spanish shot,

Was blessed that day, ere the fight was won
Under the tropical, deadly sun.

By the cool drops pour'd from the water-can
Of the dusky lad—who was all a man!

In the forward trenches, at close of day,
Burning with fever, "Finkey" lay.

He seemed to think, thro' the long wet night,
He still was out in the raging fight—

For, once he spoke in his troubled sleep—
"I'se coming', Cap, ef my legs 'll keep!"

Next day—and the next—and the next—he staid
In the trenches dug by the Spaniard's spade:

For the sick and wounded could not get back
Over the mountainous, muddy track.

But the troopers gave what they had to give
That the "little mascot" might stick and live.

Over him many a dark face bent,
And thro' it all he was well content—

Well content, as a soldier should
Who had fought his fight and the foe withstood!

Slowly these stern beleaguer'd men
Nursed him back to his strength again,

Till one fair day his glad eyes saw
A sight that filled him with pride and awe—

For there, as he looked on the stronghold down,
The flag was hoisted over the town—

And none in that host felt a sweeter joy
Than "Apples Finkey," the water-boy.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

THE BISMARCK MEMORIAL

Service Held in the Royal Opera House in Honor of the Late Prince.

THE EMPEROR'S UTTERANCE

Wishes the Memory of Bismarck May Endure and that His Grave Become "a Place of National Pilgrimage."

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Bismarck memorial service, organized by the Berlin Bismarck Committee, was held at noon to-day in the Royal Opera House. There was a large attendance. The ceremony was impressive and worthy of the occasion. The walls and balconies of the auditorium were draped with black.

After the funeral march, Beethoven's Eroica Symphony, had been performed, curtains were drawn aside, disclosing a laurel-surrounded bust of Prince Bismarck. In front of the pedestal upon which stood the bust was a golden wreath trimmed with mourning ribbons. Ernest von Wildenbruch recited a poem entitled "Our Bismarck," and the chorus of the opera sang "Wie Sie Sanft Ruhen."

Privy Councilor Kahl, an old friend of the dead statesman, then delivered an oration, in which he referred to Prince Bismarck as "the conscience of the German people, a heritage ever defended with our blood." At the conclusion of the oration the assembly arose and sang Arendt's hymn, "Geht Nun Hin und Grabt Mein Grab." The services were concluded by the rendering of a funeral march by Wagner.

The Staatsburger Zeitung says that after the funeral service in Berlin on Thursday last, at which the Emperor and Empress and many diplomats were present, the Emperor, in conversation with his Ministers, expressed the wish that the "memory of the great Chancellor shall remain fresh and undimmed with the German people, and his grave become a place of national pilgrimage for all times."

THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK.

William Replies to a Message from the Hamburg Senate.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Emperor William, replying to the message of condolence from the Hamburg Senate upon the death of Bismarck, telegraphed as follows:

"This expression of your sympathy upon the occasion of the death of the great Chancellor fills my afflicted heart with peculiar thankfulness. At the head of the German Mission I realize with especial keenness the significance of the passing of our great national hero.

"May the powerful emotion which his death has caused among all Germans throughout the world testify to the firm determination of the German people to preserve and honor in gratitude the memory of that immortal statesman by an utter devotion to the national idea, to the Emperor and the Empire."

It is now said that Bismarck's memoirs have been deposited in London, where they will be presented and from which point they will be distributed in order to prevent any action by the German Court to suppress them.

Prince Herbert was not present at the Opera House service. He declined also to attend the service at Hamburg. All the rooms of the late Prince will be kept as before his death. It is now noticed that all the semi-official papers have ceased to publish anything about Bismarck except semi-official communications.

It is asserted that shortly before Bismarck died, in response to an imploring appeal to Pinnow, his valet, the latter disobeying the doctor's orders, gave him a large glass of champagne and mineral water. The Prince then slowly and peacefully expired.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE ILL.

Reported in Paris That She is in a Serious Condition.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Ex-Empress Eugénie is reported seriously ill.

Eugénie, ex-Empress of the French and widow of Louis Napoleon, is the daughter of Dona Maria Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, Countess Dowager de Montijos, whose father was English Consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish Army.

Ex-Empress Eugénie married Emperor Napoleon III. Jan. 29, 1853. On March 16, 1856 she became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte. Up to the outbreak of the war between France and Germany her life was comparatively uneventful, being passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of State etiquette. When the war was declared and the Emperor Napoleon took the field, the Empress was appointed Regent, (July 27, 1870.)

Immediately after the revolution in Paris on Sept. 4 she hastily left the Tuileries and escaped from France, landing five days later at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and shortly afterward joining the Prince Imperial at Hastings. Camden House, Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence by the imperial exiles. In the following year the Empress went to Spain on a visit to her mother.

Emperor Napoleon III. died at Chislehurst, Jan. 9, 1873; and in 1879 the Prince Imperial, who had accompanied the English Army in the Zulu war, was killed. His body was brought to England and buried at Chislehurst, and the following year, on the anniversary of her son's death, the Empress went to Zululand to visit the fatal spot. In 1881 she removed from Camden House to the Farnborough estate, in Hampshire, close to the borders of the County of Surrey.

OUR ARMENIAN LOSSES.

American Subjects Refused Compensation by the Turkish Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.—The Porte on Friday replied to the American demand for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. The reply is the same as that given to other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

In the course of the farewell audience of Dr. James B. Angell, the retiring American Minister to Turkey, the Sultan referred to the war between the United States and Spain. He said he was much impressed with the naval operations and the terrible execution of American guns, and had ordered the purchase of similar guns for Turkey.

COLOMBIA'S CONGRESS MEETS.

Believed that a Secret Session Is Discussing Italy's Claim.

COLÓN, Colombia, Aug. 7, via Galveston, Texas.—It is understood in local circles that Congress is holding a secret session at Bogota discussing the matter of the settlement of the Cerutti claim.

The dissatisfaction over the eventual forced settlement of the claim and the consequent drain upon Colombia's resources is beginning to create much bitter feeling throughout the country. Even the Italian colonies at Barranquilla and other ports are resenting the actions of the Italian Government.

RUSSIA IS IN POSSESSION.

Reports from Shanghai Say the "Open Door" Is Closed.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Russia is now practically in possession of New-Chwang, and 'the open door' in North China is already shut."

The correspondent of The Daily News at Odessa gives under reserve a report that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, M. Pavloff, will soon be removed, and he regards it as indicating a Russian backdown.

Two German Tourists Killed.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—Two German tourists, Herren Zoll and Burbeck, have been killed during an attempted ascent of the Dreiach Usterspitz, in the Dolomite Alps.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

EFFECT ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS OF A POSSIBLE SWAZIS RISING.—Advices from Cape Town are that the Transvaal is in momentary fear of a rising in Swaziland. If this should take place before the Cape Colony elections occur it would greatly lessen the chances of a victory for the Afrikander Bond over Cecil Rhodes and the Progressive Party. The members of the Afrikander Bond are well aware that should the ex-Premier be defeated it would mean that he would not exercise his influence for peace over Swaziland or help the Boers to put down a rebellion there. The members of the Afrikander Bond are in close touch with the Transvaal Government, and should any hostilities occur in Swaziland before Sept. 4 it is believed that the Dutch opposition to Rhodes would be reduced to a minimum. By the convention of 1894 the Boers secured a protectorate over Swaziland, and three years later they claimed the right to impose a hut tax and other taxes. The Swazis have objected to paying these taxes, and assert that the Boers have also violated an article of the convention prohibiting liquor being given to their people. Above all, they want the protection of the British, whom they helped by sending 8,000 warriors against Sececoeni a short time ago. Last October a deputation of Swazis visited England for the purpose of laying before Mr. Chamberlain their grievances against the Transvaal Republic. The deputation had to go back without seeing the Colonial Secretary. They found means, however, to let the British public know that the Boers had violated their treaty obligations toward them. Now the King, who has 20,000 warriors ready to fight and well armed, is superintending the war dances in the mountains, and there is naturally much anxiety felt in the Transvaal, and messages are flying back and forth from Pretoria to the leaders of the Afrikander Bond in Cape Colony.

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RETURN OF PRINCE HENRI D'ORLÉANS'S EXPEDITION.—Rumor is current in Paris that the Abyssinian enterprise under Prince Henri d'Orléans and Count Leontieff had entirely collapsed, and that the Frenchman and Russian had quarreled and were returning by separate routes to civilization. The Count, says Le Figaro, has reached Egypt on his way back from Abyssinia, his return being caused by an injury to his leg. Before this happened he had a quarrel with Prince Henri, who, if the news is correct, finds that he can get on neither with nor without his Russian colleague. "Meantime," says Le Siècle, "the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia must get along with a Governor or Sub-Governor, and Major Marchand, if he has reached the Nile, will look in vain for reinforcements." Prince Henri's expedition was organized last Winter in Marseilles. It was a very well equipped expedition, so well equipped and so formidable that it seemed a small army; its gathering together and the secrecy maintained as to its objective point caused much comment in the London press, and an interpellation directed toward the Colonial Office was made. In its personnel were two companies of Senegal Infantry. The troops were brought to Marseilles and then transferred to the Red Sea. It was believed in London that the real object of the expedition was to establish posts across Central Africa from the Upper Nile Valley westward to the Niger and thus contest all British claims to the African belt; others said that the Prince hoped to carve out for France a great equatorial colony, or possibly an Ethiopean Empire for himself. The Prince said he was simply going to rescue Major Marchand who, it was reported, had reached Fachoda on the White Nile. The expedition was last heard of about eight weeks ago on the western confines of Abyssinia.

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ANOTHER FRENCH JUDICIAL ERROR TARDILY RECTIFIED.—The other day a terrible judicial error was put to rights so far as possible before the Seine-Inférieure Assizes at Rouen. In 1893 the Seine Assizes sentenced two young men named Alexander Jamet and Leger to penal servitude for life, and a woman named Verney to eight years' hard labor, the two former as the principals in a murderous assault on a young girl twelve years old, and the woman as an accessory to the deed. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were the girl herself, Eugénie Laroche, and her father. The girl, it was said, had been found alone at home by her father nearly dead from terrible wounds. On the sole words of these two the prisoners were convicted. In 1894 the girl confessed that it was the man who was supposed to be her father who had assaulted her, and had forced her to swear away the liberty of the accused. The case was reopened; yet such are the vagaries of French judicial procedure that a retrial was only recently ordered. In the meantime the two young men had been sent to New Caledonia, where they underwent the usual criminal rigors for five years. At length before the Seine-Inférieure Assizes the accused's innocence was clearly proved, and a verdict to that effect was received with acclamation by a crowded court. Subsequently the Court awarded the two men, Jamet and Leger, 30,000 francs each and the woman Verney 10,000 francs damages for the wrongful imprisonment which they had undergone.

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THE DELAGOA BAY TROUBLE AGAIN.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin raises again the Delagoa Bay question, but in doing so passes over the British right of pre-emption over the Littoral as well as the fact that the Delagoa Bay award has not yet been paid. The present pretext of discussion is the retirement of Major d'Albuquerque from the Governorship of Mozambique, and his succession by Senhor Fevreira, the Governor of Massamedes. This change of Portuguese officials is regarded by the Berlin journal as "a concession to Britain, which will not fail to make a painful impression in the Transvaal." The Vossische Zeitung then proceeds to talk about a possible future entente cordiale between the Transvaal, Germany, and France to protect Portugal from British influence. Major d'Albuquerque went to Berlin last April and received many honors from the German Government, but there was an air of mystery about his visit which, it was said in Lisbon, had been made entirely on his own responsibility. The Delagoa Bay award has been hanging fire over eight years. July 8, 1897, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the Earl of Mayo, agreed that the delay in the award was most extraordinary, adding that he was afraid the arbitration would emulate the delays of the Court of Chancery. It has long been rumored in diplomatic circles on the Continent that Portugal would succeed in avoiding the payment of the award by making a valuable concession to Great Britain. It was known that Downing Street regarded with suspicion the visit of d'Albuquerque to Berlin. In the light of these facts, the apprehension of the Vossische Zeitung and the desire of an entente against Great Britain in Southeastern Africa is explained.

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ROUMANIA COMING TO THE FRONT.—Last year the Czar, by way of thanking King Charles of Roumania for the stand he took in the Turco-Grecian war, sent him several thousand stands of arms. This year because the King would not allow himself to be drawn into a Balkan federation planned by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Czar has further shown signs of his imperial pleasure. A month ago he invited King Charles to visit St. Petersburg. He arrived at Peterhof July 28. On the following day he went to St. Petersburg and deposited wreaths on the tombs of the Czars Alexander II. and Alexander III. in the Fortress Cathedral; he afterward visited the historic habitation of Petek the Great. Subsequently King Charles and Prince Ferdinand of Roumania were entertained at luncheon at the Roumanian Legation. In the afternoon they went to a reception of the Diplomatic Corps at the Winter Palace, at the conclusion of which the royal guests visited the principal places of interest in the capital, returning afterward to Peterhof, where a state banquet was given in the King's honor. July 30 a grand military review was held at Krasnoe Zelo in the presence of the Czar and his guests, followed by a gala performance at the Court Theatre. The King with his suit took his departure for the South the same evening.

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IMPORTANT DOCK PROPERTY SOLD IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—Recent advices from Rio de Janeiro are that the Companhia de Melhoramentos of Brazil is said to have sold to a syndicate in London for £830,000 its docks and its grants for other improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro. It is stated that the payment will be made at the end of six months, the sum of £380,000 to be in cash and the rest in debentures and shares. It is the consensus of opinion among Rio de Janeiro business men that if the syndicate intends to attempt any present flotation the public, seeing the poor condition of Brazilian affairs just now, will watch the proceedings with some interest. They believe that foreign capital, but more than anything British energy and administrative ability, will greatly improve the local situation.

THE TEUTON AND THE SLAV

Growing Community of Feeling Among the Slavic Peoples.

THE CONVENTION AT PRAGUE

Working on the Increase of the Russian Navy—The Czar's Empire to Have a New Penal Code.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—It is toward Bohemia that the eyes of all patriotic Russians have been turned in the past few weeks, toward Prague, the "holy city of slavism," as the Bohemian capital is termed in the Empire of the Czars. It is at Prague that has just taken place the great congress of Slav journalists. For the first time since 1848 was seen the fraternization of Czech, Moravian, Polish, Servian, Croatian, and Russian delegates. In presence of the violent aggression of the Germans of Vienna and the Germans of Germany, the Slav world took advantage of the Prague Congress to make a joint anti-Teutonic protest. As I had occasion to remark in some of my Russian letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Winter, it was a certainty that the provocations of the Germans toward the Slavs would result in strong retaliatory measures. This explains why the Russian journalists took such particular pains to be present in large numbers at the National Congress of Prague. At their head was Gen. Komaroff, the popular editor of the Sviet.

Let it be said at once that this Prague manifestation had absolutely nothing in its character that was hostile to the Vienna Government. Of course, it was a most significant fact that the first act of the Slav Congress was to send a respectful telegram to the Czar, Nicholas II., the natural "protector" of all the Slavs of Europe. But this telegram was but an answer to the Germans of Prague, who have so often sent similar telegrams to the Emperor William, the "protector" of the Germans of Austria. But the Czech leader, Dr. Rieger, (an old Slav patriot, notwithstanding his German name,) solemnly proclaimed the fidelity and loyalty of the Czechs to the Emperor Francis Joseph. "The Slavs do not intend to be absorbed by the Germans," he exclaimed, "and they will not allow themselves to be crushed. On the same principle the Austrian dynasty will not meekly become a mere vassal of the Hohenzollern monarchy. It is our duty to uphold the dynasty against the German invasion, just as formerly we upheld it against the Turkish invasion. The Germans threaten the Slavs to-day only in Austria, but to-morrow they will threaten them in the Balkans, and later on in the Baltic provinces."

This eloquent speech of the old champion of the Slavs produced a perfect thunder of applause. It will be noticed that Dr. Rieger alluded directly to the threatening attitude of Germany toward European Turkey and also toward the Tchernozieme or "Black Land," which is nothing more nor less than the Ukraine province of Central Russia.

What has produced such widespread satisfaction and delight in Russia is the brotherly spirit displayed at the Prague Congress between the delegates of the most Chauvinistic Russian newspapers and the "envoyés" of the Polish press of Galicia, formerly so violently hostile to the Russian people. Russians and Poles are indeed reconciled at last. The intervention of the Prussians in the internal affairs of Austria and more particularly the sentiments expressed by the old historian Mommsen have, therefore, merely resulted in hastening the long-awaited union of the various branches of the great Slav family.

The St. Petersburg press has, for the past few weeks, been loudly singing the praises of the plucky and heroic Czech Nation, which though persecuted by the Germans for over six centuries, has nevertheless steadily maintained its individuality. This is why, whereas, in the eyes of the Russians, Moscow is the real centre of the Empire of which St. Petersburg is the head, Prague is for all the Slavs "the holy city of the New Jerusalem. It is from thence that came the famous call for the poet Kollar for an alliance of the Slav world, from Mount Athos to Pomerania, from Siberia to Kossovo.

The Slavs' Hour Has Come.

The hour for the Renaissance of the Slav world has certainly come. One of the first and a most important result of the Prague Congress is the significant manner in which the centennial of Adam Mickiewicz was fêted at Cracow. Under any other circumstances, even a decade ago, the fête of the great exile would have been made the occasion for an anti-Russian demonstration. But in the past few years the liberal régime, inaugurated in Poland by the Czar Nicholas II., has disarmed even the most bitter opponents of the Muscovite. The Poles are no longer forbidden to cherish the memory of their great national poet. The Czar recently gave permission for the erection in Warsaw itself of a monument in honor of Adam Mickiewicz. This Polish fête turned out to be a fête for all the Slavs and Russians. Poles and Czechs alike cherish the memory of the great poet. So that it will be seen now that Poland is to-day, as much as Bohemia, a vanguard for the protection of Russia against the eventual strife with the Teuton.

The activity in the Russian navy yards which I have had occasion to mention before is greater than ever. This activity is simply feverish, the great aim of the Czar's Government being to place the Imperial navy on a level with the army. Last week the iron-clad cruiser Rostisloff was completed at the navy yard of Sebastopol. At Nicolaieff a gigantic iron-clad battleship, the Prince Potemkine, is being hastily finished. The Admiralty has also ordered work to be begun at once on a new cruiser of 7,000 tons, to be built on the Boug. Then again a recent Imperial "ukase" orders the immediate launching of six new vessels, two torpedo boats, the Korschoune and the Grotchet, which were built at Abo, and four torpedo destroyers, the Condor, Yastieb, Berkonte, and the Nyrok, which were built at St. Petersburg. The Condor is destined to strengthen the Pacific fleet. The remaining vessels will stay in European waters for the time being.

Interest in the Russian Navy.

So intense is the public interest in everything pertaining to the navy that a great controversy has arisen in the press on the question of the "patriotic fleet." This designation is given in Russia to the auxiliary cruisers which serve in time of peace as merchant vessels. Several newspapers, and notably The Gazette of St. Petersburg, complain that these auxiliary cruisers are but slow-speed vessels considering the money that has been spent on them. American naval experts may judge whether these criticisms are fair or not by the following figures showing the speed of these auxiliary cruisers: The Orel, of 8,000 tons, has a maximum speed of 19¼ knots, and cost 1,258,000 rubles. The Saratoff, of 8,500 tons, has a maximum speed of 18¾ knots, and cost 1,625,000 rubles. The Petersburg, of 9,500 tons, a speed of 19 knots, and cost 1,547,000 rubles. The Kherson, 10,225 tons, maximum speed 19¼ knots, cost 2,123,000 rubles. The Moscow, 12,000 tons, maximum speed, 20 knots, cost 2,500,000 rubles.

Much interest has been aroused in Russian commercial and industrial circles by the news that the exploring expedition sent to Kamtchatka and the shores of the Okhotsk Sea has discovered the existence of new gold mines and coal fields, not far from the River Ogloukomenkol. The proximity of these coal fields will prove of great service to the Russian fleet at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, particularly at the present moment, when the great powers of Europe are taking possession of Chinese ports, to provision their navies.

A New Penal Code.

Another step forward has been made by Russia on the road toward modern progress. The empire will shortly enjoy the benefits of a new penal code of laws, taken to a great extent from the Code Napoleon. The present penal code in Russia dates from the reign of Nicholas I., and was drawn up under the personal supervision of that Emperor, whose harshness and severity have long since become proverbial. Most of the penalties prescribed by the "Nicholas I. Code" are far too severe even for Russia, and, as a matter of fact, the code has, of late years, defeated its own object, for Russian juries, very tender-hearted, as a rule, refuse to make use of such severe penalties. Latterly, indeed, many offenders who have richly deserved punishment have escaped "scot free" owing to the leniency of the jury. It is for the purpose of putting an end to such a lamentable state of affairs that Nicholas II. has decided to promulgate new penal laws, so that the empire will enjoy the benefits of a code which is to be humane and just. This code, which was recently drawn up, has just been placed in the hands of a special commission, whose duty it is to carefully revise it. Once this process of revision accomplished, it will have to obtain the sanction of the Council of the Empire, after which it will probably come into force at the end of the century—that is to say, in 1900.

Most certainly the Czar Nicholas II. may feel proud of the achievements that have already taken place during his short reign, the chief of which are the construction of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad, reconciliation with Poland, the extension of the elective system to the various provinces of the empire, the increase of the navy, the reorganization of the army, and the definite drawing up of the Franco-Russian alliance.

B. COLT DE WOLF.

LIFE ABOARD THE YANKEE.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Plying in Cuban Waters—A New York Militiaman's Experiences.

George H. Knight, Jr., a member of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, on board the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, writing from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to a friend, under recent dates, says:

"To-day being Sunday there has been little work to do, but such abstinence from Sabbath labor is not necessarily the case always, for the two Sundays preceding were very busy days. All through the afternoon parties from the different ships have been visiting back and forth among each other. Some of our men have secured relics—of which they are very proud—from the ill-fated Spanish warships. I did not avail myself of the opportunity, thinking I could visit men-of-war at any time after peace was declared, and being equally certain that it would be a fine chance to lie on my back on deck and get a good snooze, of which I felt sorely in need.

"Subsequently I bought of one of the fellows a small relic from our old friend Capt. Eulate's ship, the Viscaya. The mention of sleep recalls a story current in our messroom that the Captain had been pestered with letters from some of the poor little boys' mammas asking him to watch over "dear Archibald" and see that he gets his nine hours' sleep, &c.

"'Old Hooker,' as the Yankee is called by the boys, has been repainted white in Guantanamo Bay and presents quite a respectable appearance. To-day (24th) notice was given out permitting the crew to take a swim directly after 'colors,' so I guess I will indulge.

"This is a queer climate. One sees storms raging in one or another direction all the time on land, yet it seldom rains at sea. At the moment of writing a big storm is visible over the mountains back of Guantanamo; we may possibly get a piece of it, but as I look around me at this moment, 8 P. M., (which you know is after dark in this latitude,) all is serene, the hundreds of lights belonging to our Uncle Sam giving a homelike aspect to the scene.

"Visitors from the temperate zones experience a great lack of energy and interest in life in these tropics, I suppose mostly because of the 'stickiness' of the atmosphere rather than from any very high temperature. It don't appear to be so very hot, and the whole of this day there has been quite a breeze.

"July 30.—Yesterday morning we weighed anchor, after having taken the Admiral aboard, and sailed for Santiago de Cuba, or rather for the entrance of the harbor, which we approached nearer than we did the time before. We went within about three-quarters of a mile of the Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, both of which were most horrible wrecks. A crew from our ship boarded the Teresa, some of the men bringing off relics. They described the condition on board as awful. We got a very good view of El Morro, which, situated as it is on top of a hill about 400 feet high, looks like some ancient feudal castle. We did not remain long enough to enter the harbor, but returned to Guantanamo Bay.

HUDSON SINKS A SLOOP.

The Tug Gunboat Also Captures Another Spanish Craft.

KEY WEST, Aug. 7.—The tug Hudson, which has been with the Uncas on the north coast blockade, sunk a little Spanish sloop a few nights ago and captured another one off Cardenas yesterday. The captured sloop was the Christina, loaded with fish, a quantity of which was served up for breakfast by the Hudson's men, who had been out for a month and had little left in the way of provisions. Three Spaniards who were on the Christina put off in their tender when they saw the Hudson approaching and gained a key just off shore.

TRIED TO BLOW UP A STEAMER.

Young Man Admits He Threw a Bomb Which Tore a Hole in an Excursion Vessel.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 7.—An attempt was made to blow up the excursion steamer McCall, loaded with 500 passengers, in James River.

There was a terrific explosion forward, but seemingly without the steamer. An instant later the water could be heard rushing in forward on the port side.

Capt. Turlington quelled a panic. Alone on the lower main deck he found a young man who admitted that he had thrown a bomb over the left side, but he said he "did not know it would do any harm." Eight feet of the steamer's hull forward were blown away.

CAMP BLACK IS POPULAR.

The Soldiers Entertain a Great Crowd —More Men for the Camp.

CAMP BLACK, Aug. 7.—There was a crowd of visitors in the camp to-day which equalled any that came down to see the first call regiments while they were here. The Long Island Railroad ran regular trains to the camp grounds, and found it necessary during the afternoon to add cars to every train so great was the rush.

There is much regret here over the departure of Lieut. Weigle, who has been acting as Commissary for the camp, for Montauk Point. His work in gathering food, equipments, and outfit for the three new regiments was a marked success. Lieut. Underhill of the Two Hundred and First is Acting Quartermaster.

One hundred and two men of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, composing Company M, will be mustered into the service at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory this morning, and this afternoon will be taken to Camp Black by Capt. L. T. Waldron.

MR. DEPEW ON THE WAR.

He Gives an Address Before the Volunteers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Before the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, encamped at Fort Adams, and under the auspices of the Newport branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to-night gave an address in which he said:

"Peace seems assured, and you may not realize your desire to go to the front and face the enemy on the battlefield. But when a citizen has left behind him his home, his family, and his business, he has done his duty to his country.

"The overwhelming thought of the hour and place is that by every manifestation by which His will can be known God is on our side. It seems as if Providence has not so much opened up for us a destiny as imposed upon us a duty.

"The English-speaking world believes we can bring order out of chaos, and so satisfy all races and religions thus thrown under our protection of their safety, and so convince them of the inestimable benefit of equal laws and impartial justice, that out of the Spanish war will come a new birth of liberty. Thirty-three years of peace has not impaired the executive genius, the patriotism, or the war spirit of our people."

Naval Exhibition Postponed.

On account of the elaborate preparations necessary to produce the naval exhibition to be given by Imre Kiraly at Madison Square Garden, the opening will be on Thursday evening, instead of this evening, as originally planned. Tickets which have been purchased for to-night will be good on Thursday night.

CAPTURE OF THE LADRONES

Lieut. Braunersreuther Tells How He Gathered In the Spaniards at Agana.

GOVERNOR'S RUSE DIDN'T WORK

If It Had Not Been for the Prompt Decision of the American Officer the Tale Might Have Had a Different Ending.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 7.—The details of the bloodless capture of the principal of the Ladrone Islands reached Wheeling to-day in a letter to Augustus Pollak from the naval officer who played the leading role in the exploit, Lieut. William Braunersreuther, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston. The letter is as follows:

United States Steamer Charleston, at Sea and 1,000 Miles from Manila, June 24.

We have just carried out our orders to capture the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrone Islands, Agana. I was selected by the Captain to undertake this job, and was given 100 men to land with as a starter. I went ashore to have a talk with the Governor about affairs, and the results were that I did not lose even a single man. The matter was all settled in one day, and we are carrying with us fifty-four soldiers (Spanish) and six officers, besides a lot of Mauser rifles and nearly 10,000 rounds of ammunition. I had the whole to handle, and did it up quickly.

"The Captain's instructions were to wait a half hour for his answer to our ultimatum, then use my troops, I waited, and in just twenty-nine minutes the Governor handed me his sealed reply addressed to the Captain of my ship out in the harbor about four or five miles off.

"I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time, and hence I broke the seal, read the contents, the Governor protesting and saying that it was a letter for my Captain. I replied: 'I represent him here. You are now my prisoners, Senors, and will have to come on board ship with me.'

"They protested and pleaded, and finally the Governor said: 'You came on shore to talk over matters and you make us prisoners instead.' I replied: 'I came on shore to hand you a letter and to get your reply. In this reply now in my hand you agree to surrender all under your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will accede to any demands I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order to your military man at Agana, [the capital. This place was five miles distant,] directing him to deliver at this place at 4 P. M. (it was 10:30 A. M., June 21,) all ammunition and flags on the island, each soldier to bring his own rifle and ammunition, and all the soldiers, native and Spanish, with their officers, must witness this.'

Spaniards Protested in Vain.

"They protested and demurred, saying there was not time enough to do it, but I said: 'Señors, it must be done.'

"The letter was written, read by me, and sent. I took all the officers with me in a boat and at 4 P. M. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops and had only four men with me. At 4 P. M., when I disarmed 108 men and two officers, I had forty-six men and three officers with me.

"The keynote of the whole business was my breaking the seal of that letter and acting at once. They had no time to delay or prepare any treacherous tricks, and I got 'the drop' on the whole outfit, as they say out West.

"The native troops I released and allowed to return to their homes unrestricted; they had manifested great joy in being relieved from Spanish rule. While it was harsh it was war, and in connection with the Spanish treachery it was all that could be done. Twenty-four hours would have—yes, I believe even four hours with a leader such as the Governor was—he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Army—given them a chance to hide along the road at Agana, and at intervals in the dense tropical foliage, they could have almost annihilated any force we could land. The approaches to the landing over shallow coral reefs would have made a landing without a terrible loss of life almost an impossibility, but all is well that ends well.

Harbor Is Superb.

"We have increased by conquest the population of the United States by nearly 12,000 people. The capital has a population of 6,000 people. This harbor in which we were is beautiful, easy of access, plenty of deep water, admitting of the presence of a large number of vessels at the same time, and is an ideal place for a coaling station. If our Government decides to hold the Philippines it would then come in so well; San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 miles; Honolulu to Island of Guam, 3,300, and thence to Manila, 1,600 miles. With a chain of supply stations like this we could send troops the year round, if necessary, and any vessel with a steaming capacity of 3,500 miles could reach a base of supplies.

"The details I have scarcely touched upon, but had the officers and soldiers dreamed for one moment that they were to be torn from their homes, there would, I feel sure, have been another story to tell, and I am firmly convinced this letter would never have been written.

"The Captain, in extending to me his congratulations, remarked:

"'Braunersreuther,' you'll never as long as you live have another experience such as this. I congratulate you on your work.'

"All this whole affair was transacted in Spanish. I had an interpreter with me, but forgot all about using him. I did not want them to get a chance to think even before it was too late."

NORWEGIAN OFFICER'S SEARCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—Capt. Weil Gedde of the Norwegian Cavalry, sent to the United States by his Government to witness the fighting in Cuba, is registered at the Palmer House, and is engaged in a search for his brother, Ove Gedde. Ove Gedde came to Chicago when he was a lad, and with a friend named Hamilton established a prosperous storage firm.

While Mr. Gedde was in Christiania on a visit he said his partner dealt fraudulently with him. Later he inherited a large sum from his father, and established a real estate business in Madison Street, but failed.

LEFT HOME UNCONSCIOUS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—A. B. Todd, a prominent citizen of Winnebago City, but later of Elgin, Ill., who has been mysteriously missing since last March, has just been discovered in London. A letter received from him by his family says that he had his first lucid interval in all that time when he came to his senses in a London hospital.

He tracked himself back to Liverpool, New York City, and Chicago, but he does not know why or how he left his home in Elgin. Word from Elgin shows that Todd's affairs there are in good shape. He was last April engaged in putting up a large department store, and had deposited several thousand dollars in the bank as a builder's forfeit. His habits are good and his family relations pleasant, and the only reason for his strange trip may be found in the fact that he was injured in the head by a train.

TROLLEY CARS IN THE CANAL.

UTICA, Aug. 7.—Two cars on the Belt Line trolley road went through Bradley's bridge, near Whitesboro, this evening, and seventeen passengers were precipitated into the Erie Canal.

Miss Mary Brady of this city, was the only person killed. She was caught between the seats of the car and crushed to death. Several persons were injured.

The accident was due to a weak spot in the bridge.

New Jersey Lawyer Found Dead.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Thomas H. Shafer of the law firm of Shafer & Durant was found dead in bed this morning. When he retired Saturday night he was apparently in good health. Mr. Shafer was seventy-eight years of age and the oldest member of the Union County bar. He was City Attorney for many years and administered and swore into office the first officers when the city was incorporated. He was well known throughout New Jersey. Death was due to rheumatism of the heart.

THE GUSSIE REPORTED LOST.

Tramp Steamer May Have Been Wrecked Off the Western Coast of Cuba.

The Atlas Line steamship Andes, which arrived late Saturday night, reported that when off the Colorado Reef, near the western end of Cuba, she saw the wreck of the transport Gussie, with decks awash, and a sheet flying from the traveling beam.

The Gussie had been used for a number of minor expeditions, principally in getting arms, ammunition, and provisions to the Cubans. She left Tampa last on July 23 and had not since been heard from.

First Officer Peterson of the Andes said yesterday that they passed within about two miles of the wreck, and the minute he saw it he remarked that it must be the Gussie, as he had read in some Southern paper that she had gone ashore. He was somewhat surprised, therefore, when told yesterday that no details had reached here. He felt quite sure, however, that it must have been the Gussie. Her bow and stern were visible, because of wreckage heaped up fore and aft, and he could also make out the wrecked paddle boxes.

Just what significance the sheet on the traveling beam might have he could not say. It might have been placed there as a signal of distress, or the Gussie may have been attacked by Spanish gunboats and surrendered. The Colorado Reef is twenty miles off shore, and the Gussie lay in Buena Vista Channel, which cuts through the reef and leads to Zarnaca Bay, which is about thirty-five miles from Cape San Antonio to the west, and 135 miles to Havana to the east. Mr. Peterson did not much believe there were any Spanish gunboats in that vicinity, nor that they would venture twenty miles out from the Pinar del Rio Coast.

The identity of the vessel he felt sure of, however, as there is no other vessel just like her in those waters. She was an iron side-wheel ocean-going steamer, with high freeboard, painted red. It was about 6 o'clock last Monday night that the Andes passed the wreck. No name was distinguishable at so great a distance.

As various reports have emanated from Havana regarding the disastrous termination of attempts of American landing parties and surmise has brought the name of the Gussie into more than one such report, it was believed yesterday that the report concerning the Gussie which Mr. Peterson said he had read in a Southern paper, was one of these, and that if the Gussie was the wreck seen it was only a coincident, the wrecking having occurred subsequently.

Local inquiry yesterday failed to disclose the nature of the Gussie's last mission, or any information as to who she had aboard. The Gussie formerly belonged to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, and hailed from New Orleans. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1872. She measured 908 tons gross, was 221 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 16½ feet depth. Her engine was of 387 horse power. She had two decks, two pole masts, and one funnel. She was not considered very seaworthy.

The Gussie came into prominent notice through her first mismanaged expedition to the Cuban coast, when an attempt to land was frustrated by the Spanish soldiers. A boat was landed, but Spaniards instead of Cubans, as had been arranged, awaited the expedition, and the men were forced to put back aboard the Gussie, narrowly escaping with their lives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-night that while no definite information has been received by the War Department concerning the steamer Gussie, reported lost off the southwest coast of Cuba, he was reasonably sure the vessel was safe. She was sent to Santiago with supplies and from there was to go to Puerto Rico with ordnance stores for the army of invasion. Dispatches about transports from both Gen. Shafter and Gen. Miles were received to-day and as no reference is made to the Gussie it is taken for granted that she is carrying out the programme arranged for her.

Rev. Dr. Galloupe in His Pulpit.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Dwight H. Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, who was injured at Santiago, whither he went with the army as a Chaplain, filled his pulpit to-day for the first time since he was sent home about a month ago. He looked greatly improved physically, but his voice had lost much of its resonant power, and it was evident that his lungs were still troubling him. In his movements he showed plainly that the injury to his hip still caused him pain. The church was crowded and a warm welcome was given the "Fighting Chaplain." It was generally believed that he would have something to say about the battle of Santiago or his experiences there, but those who went to hear that were disappointed, as he made no allusion to either.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Overton Broadhead.

Col. James O. Broadhead, who was United States Minister to Switzerland under President Cleveland, died yesterday at his home in St. Louis. He was born in Charlotteville, Va., May 29, 1819, and received his early education in the classical school of his uncle, Dr. Franklin Carr, at Red Hills. Later he studied in the University of Virginia, and in 1837 he went to join his father, who had moved to St. Charles, Mo. Young Broadhead then studied law with Edward Bates, and was admitted to the bar in 1842.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1845, and also represented Pike County in the Legislature, first in the House and then in the Senate. In 1859 he settled in St. Louis, where he established a law practice, in partnership with F. C. Sharp. In politics he was then a Whig, and when the war broke out he was distinguished for his devotion to the Union, and acted as Secret

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.
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SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of four thousand six hundred and two 39-100 dollars ($4,602.39.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

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Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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$350,000 WANTED ON FIRST ISSUE ELECTRIC railroad bonds; 5 per cent. principal and interest guaranteed. Address Bonds, Box 209 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Philadelphia Banker's Son Hurt.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—There was a serious runaway accident here at midnight Saturday. Mr. Henry Welsh, son of John L. Welsh, a prominent Philadelphian and banker, was severely injured and suffered concussion of the brain. Mr. Welsh was driving to his home at Shadow Farm, and collided on the Ocean Road, almost opposite the Revere Hotel, with J. F. A. Clarke's four-in-hand coach, which was returning from the Casino. Welsh was taken to the hotel and cared for by Drs. King of Baltimore, Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, and L. F Pitkin of New York. Today he is in a critical condition at Shadow Farm.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

There are many plain indications that stocks—the dividend-paying railway shares—have begun to follow the pace which the bond market is setting. Last week's stock markets were encouraging ones, and interests identified with the stock division were much elated over the healthful broadening tendencies which the market showed.

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Most significant of all features in the Wall Street situation is the excellent character of the buying. The market would not be led by such stocks as Northwest and Burlington and St. Paul and Rock Island and the Pacific if this were an unnatural upward movement brought about by the manipulation of professional operators. Other stocks, specialties, are selected by manipulators. It is the investor and the financial interests who do not buy to sell out with a mere point or two gain who buy the high-class railroads.

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With peace definitely agreed upon, Wall Street will be able to give its undivided attention to those great underlying factors in the American situation which have hitherto been only superficially considered. True, their existence is well known, but it is doubtful if the Street, generally speaking, has as yet realized their full import. The leaders in Wall Street are the men who have recognized the several great bull factors, and it has been these men who have been buying stocks. The rank and file of the Street as well as the Street's public have been giving their time and attention to the war and to the progress of the peace negotiations. As yet, practically no buying of securities has come from these quarters.

ONE CONFIDENT BULL.

Mr. F. M. Dick of the Stock Exchange house of Dick Brothers & Co. is outspokenly bullish on the market. He believes that Wall Street is upon the eve of a period of great buoyancy and activity, and he looks to see all of the dividend-paying railroad shares considerably higher within the next sixty days. Mr. Dick said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The bull movement has been inaugurated and I believe it will continue. Commission houses are becoming more and more conspicuous in the buying and stocks are making new records. Shares of the highest character are leading the market.

"For some days past the pace has been rapid, and, of course, at any time a reaction may be looked for. But in a bull movement such as this reactions do not count for much. They make the market all the safer, and they enable those speculators who have been left out to get in.

"Not only London, but Continental markets are beginning to show more interest in American securities. I hear of buying orders from Germany in Norfolk and Western 4s.

"As yet the general public is only nibbling, but it looks as though at any time we might see great outside business. When that does develop, the market will soar.

"With the fine crop prospects, with the sound condition of business, with the large gold output and income, and with the practical termination of the war, the speculative position to-day is an ideal one. Up to ten days ago the market was apathetic and refused to respond to any good news. Now it is the reverse. The slightest attempt to move prices or to interest buyers meets with quick response.

"Never in the history of the country have our securities been so largely owned by ourselves. In last year's bull market London sold many stocks. Now they have but few more to sell.

"By means of this Spanish war we have been advertised all over the world as a great nation both in our fighting strength and in our commercial supremacy. And every one knows that good advertising always brings its results."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Now that it is known that Brooklyn Bridge is not to fall into the East River just yet, and now that the trolley cars running over the bridge have been exonerated from all blame of having buckled one of the bridge's stays, bear oracles will be obliged to seek out some other argument with which to try and offset the natural bull influences that are at work upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. These influences—the road's steadily increasing earnings and the probability of an early announcement of the deal with the Nassau Company which will give to Brooklyn Rapid Transit a monopoly of the Brooklyn street railway field—have already brought about a powerful bull sentiment on the stock, which has shown itself in the recent buying by commission houses as well as by inside interests.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Throughout Wall Street there is general confidence in the Pacific stocks, especially in Northern Pacific preferred and Union Pacific preferred. Among interests identified with both these properties there is now, as there has been for a long time past, entire confidence in continued heavy earnings, in new dividends to be declared in the near future, and in very much higher prices for the stocks. And judging from Wall Street gossip and Wall Street sentiment, as expressed by representative commission house brokers, the Pacific stocks have at the moment more friends than any two other stocks on the list.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Apropos of the big sales of New York City bonds to take place to-day, Messrs. Leland, Towle & Co. say:

"The investing public should understand that the city authorities of New York, after an exhaustive investigation into the legality of bonds issued by the outlying municipalities consolidated into the present City of New York, have accepted and registered a large amount of such bonds as legal obligations of the City of New York, under authority of law conferred upon them by Sections 5 and 172 of the present city charter, which explicitly provides that the present city shall assume and pay all legal debts of the various municipalities now constituting the City of New York. These bonds, therefore, being a lien on every dollar's worth of taxable property in the city, afford the same security to investors as that of any other New York City bonds heretofore issued or to be issued."

THE GOLD TIDE.

In discussing the probable extent of gold shipments to the United States, The London Statist says:

"How much gold the United States will be able to take cannot yet be determined, but the amount will be considerable. American farmers are already drawing money from New York in payment for their wheat, and the New York banks may soon be compelled to replenish their reserves by drawing upon London. Our indebtedness to the States will this year be increased by the continued small purchases of our goods by the American people, and the relatively few American tourists visiting Europe. Thus we shall owe very much more than usual. Moreover, this year we shall probably be unable and perhaps unwilling to pay our debts in securities, as we largely did last year, as firstly, the amount of American securities in Europe is greatly reduced compared with what it was a few years ago, and, secondly, with America prosperous our investors may desire to retain what they hold. Hence there are apparently only two ways of paying for our wheat and cotton—one, by sending gold, and, two, by raising the value of money in London to a point which will induce some of the money to be left here for employment. Both these courses will probably have to be adopted. By sending gold the value of money in London will advance, and shipments may be checked, while capital will be attracted from other quarters. Still, a good deal of gold may go and a relatively high rate of discount may be witnessed before the drain is stopped."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, 3@3½ for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £803,948 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.34, became 44.50 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,725,000f gold and 700,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 91 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—Sc discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—There was a considerable revival in stocks last week, inspired by activity in Paris arising from the peace prospects. Later the Chinese situation induced sales by short-time operators, and even consols lost ⅝. New Baltimore and Ohio securities have been popular. The future of American securities is generally good on account of the belief that the conclusion of peace between the United States and Spain will be followed by general prosperity. Spanish bonds are in demand, and have risen 2½. The abundance of money caused discount rates to become lower. Three months' bills are quoted at 1⅛ per cent. Call money is a drug at ¼@½ per cent. The weakness is partly due to the firmness of New York exchange.

New Cars on Electric Roads.

The changeability of New York's climatic conditions has induced the management of the Second and Fourth Avenue electric lines to provide its patrons with a safeguard against a sudden cold spell, and in consequence a new kind of car has made its appearance on those roads. It is a half-and-half affair. The forward half of the car is closed and the rear half is open, so that a person riding in the open half can obtain shelter by stepping forward in case of a sudden rain or cold spell. The new vehicle is almost twice as long as an ordinary car, but the wheels are so arranged that no difficulty is encountered in rounding a curve.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$12,688,992.36
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a courthouse for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

28 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.
The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

184th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, July 28, 1898.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

MICHIGAN PENINSULAR CAR COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich.
A dividend of two per cent. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York, on Saturday, August 27th, the same to complete payment of dividend No. 9 and to apply on account of dividend No. 10 past due. Transfer books will close on Friday, August 19th, and reopen on Monday, August 29th, 1898.
W. J. McBRIDE, Secretary.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.,
54 Wall St., New York, Aug. 1, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable Aug. 15, 1898, at the office of the company in New York or Chicago, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Aug. 5 and reopen Aug. 16.
L. S. OWSLEY, Treasurer.

FORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R. CO.
The semi-annual dividend due Sept. 1, 1898, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co., will be payable on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York. The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to September 2d, 1898.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

RUN DOWN BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Jennie Papinto, twelve years old, of 91 Mulberry Street, was run over by a trolley car at Loop No. 4 on the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon and her right leg was so badly crushed that the member was amputated at Gouverneur Hospital.

John Hurly, twenty-four years old, of 222 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, the motorman of the car, which was of the Coney Island route of the Brooklyn Heights Road, was arrested by Bridge Policeman McCanith and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

It is claimed that the child's mother attempted to lift her on the car, which did not stop until it had rounded the curve.

Chicago Man Reported Drowned.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 7.—A Rat Portage (Ontario) dispatch says word has reached there that D. M. Tracey of Chicago, a nephew of J. C. Foley, was drowned at Sturgeon Falls, Seine River, Ontario.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.75; Spring, special brands, $4.75; Minnesota hard, $4.30@$4.50; soft patents, $4.20@$4.30; hard straights, $4.10@$4.15; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@75c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 33¾@33⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 2 white, 28@29c; No. 3 white, 26@28c; No. 2 rye, 40¼c; No. 2 barley, 41c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92@92½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50@$2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $8.05@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.80; Sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.

Operations on the Cotton Exchange continue on exceptionally narrow lines, with room traders in control. Fluctuations in Saturday's market were confined to a meagre 3 points, and at no time did trading reach a semblance to old-time speculative energy. The cable news was of indifferent purport, and the weather and crop news about met expectations, leaving the crowd with nothing tangible on which to base an opinion. The more timid investors were inclined to fight shy of the market under any circumstances, fearing further political complications in connection with the settlement of the Philippine affair, and a possible rupture in the diplomatic relations of England and Russia over the China question. The future market closed quiet, with prices 1 to 2 points net lower.

The market for spot cotton ruled quiet, and closed dull and easy, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf.

Southern spot markets, middling: Savannah, 5⅞c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; Charleston, 5½c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Galveston, 5 11-16c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Wilmington, 5¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.87@5.88
September	5.94	5.94	5.92	5.91@5.92
October	5.98	5.98	5.95	5.95@5.96
November	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98@5.99
December	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02@6.03
January	6.07	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06
February	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08@6.09
March	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12@6.13
April	....	....	....	6.15@6.17
May	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18@6.20

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Middling upland, 3 15-32b; January and February, 3.20b; February and March, 3.21s; March and April, 3.21½b; April and May, 3.22½s; May and June, 3.23b; August, 3.24½b; August and September, 3.23b; September and October, 3.21½b; October and November, 3.21s; November and December, 3.20v; December and January, 3.20b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72⅝	73 9-16	72 5-16	73½
December	70⅞	71½	70⅝	71½
Corn—				
September	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
December	..	..	..	38½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	26¼
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	5.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	67¾	68⅞	67¾	68⅛
December	66	67	66	66¾
May	36¼	36 5-16	35 13-16	35⅞
Corn—				
September	33½	33⅝	32 15-16	33¼
December	34	34 1-16	33¼	33⅝
May	36¼	36 5-16	35 13-16	35⅞
Oats—				
September	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21¼
May	24⅝	24⅝	24	24
Lard—				
September	5.35	5.37½	5.32½	5.32½
October	5.40	5.40	5.37½	5.37½
Ribs—				
September	5.27½	5.27½	5.20	5.22½
October	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.25
Pork—				
September	9.10	9.10	8.97½	9.00
October	..	..	..	9.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Once again bull traders were thoroughly in control of the wheat market, prices closing officially 1@1¼c net higher, with still further advancement noted on the curb. The covering by local talent was particularly heavy, conditions surrounding the market being such as to discourage the maintenance of short accounts over until to-day. All the bullish features noted early in the week were in force again Saturday, with additional bull helps in the shape of rains in the Northwest and weekly clearances practically twice as large as those of the previous week.

DULUTH, Aug. 6.—No. 1 Northern, 83c bid; September, 69c; December, 65½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—No. 1 Northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 84c; September, 86¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—August, 88c; September, 60⅝@60¾c; December, 64⅛@64¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 85¾c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¼@28½c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 28@29½c; track, white, 34@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 52c, free on board, afloat, and 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Old malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and new, 49c; feeding, new, 34@35c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.85; Winter straights, $4@$4.40; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.45@$2.90. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 00, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65@67½c; milling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 40@90c

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Flour—First patents, $4.25@$4.35; second patents, $4.10@$4.20.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅜c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; 12 lb, 6¼@6½c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼@3⅜c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5@$5.15; refined, South America, $6.20; Continent, $5.75; Brazil kegs, $7.25; compound city, 4¾c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—Close—Beef, extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Speculation in coffee futures Saturday was very light and restricted almost entirely to the evening up operations of the local contingent. The first call developed a steady feeling, with prices unchanged. There was practically no variation in quotations during the rest of the session, with the market finally quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points net lower. Total sales were 5,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
September	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
October	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
November	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
December	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
January	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
March	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
April	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
May	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@5.95
July	..	..	..	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 7$500. Hamburg—Closed; holiday. Havre—Unchanged; January, 37.00; February, 37.00; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 37.75; August, 36.25; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper ingot, 11.50c; tin, 15.85c; lead, 3.75c; spelter, 4.55c.

WOOL.

Current quotations for foreign and carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, as as follows: Foreign—Port Philip, combing, 32@36c; clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide, combing, 4@26c; New Zealand, clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape, clothing, 18@20c; combing, 19@21c; Mont., merino, 21@23c; primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish, hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire, hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; ewes, 30@31c; Canadian, combing, 30@31c. Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; fawns, 20@21c; whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; combing, 23@23c; colors, 20@23c; lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; B., 14@18c; B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regul

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, runs west 114.11½ by south 89 by east 15.2 by south 13.3 by east 100 by north 100.4¾, seven-story brick hotel and apartment house, known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $371,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, west side, 94.11 feet south of Houston Street, 50 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,152; subject to other mortgages for $83,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 3,116 and 3,118 Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of Putter Place, 50 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores; all title and interest of Samuel Wright on Feb. 14, 1898.

FAITH AND SALT WATER CURE.

Greenville, on the Near Jersey Shore, Winning a Reputation for Its Peculiar Rites.

Greenville, a few miles out of Jersey City, has been winning fame in the last few days as a place where the prayers of the saints and the waters of New York Bay have been working miraculous cures. The worshippers there believe that it is destined to become to America what Lourdes and a few other shrines are to the devout of Europe.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Chapel of the First Born is being celebrated at the Mount Zion Sanctuary, Chapel Avenue and New York Bay. Hundreds of believers in the faith cure have come from all directions to participate, and men and women suffering from chronic diseases and lameness come to try the effect of prayers and immersion after having lost time and money on the physicians of the schools only to be told that they were hopeless "cases."

The services began Thursday, when the crowd that thronged the chapel vented its emotions in hymns, prayers, and hallelujahs, and listened to recitals of the wonderful things done in answer to prayers.

"Only believe that the Lord will give you what you ask, provided it is good for you," urged a middle-aged woman, with the fire of enthusiasm in her eyes, "and you will surely receive it sooner or later. Many is the request I made to the Lord with many eyes directed to the throne and my heart full of faith, and thank God the answer came."

"Hallelujah!" came from all parts of the house, and a believing brother added: "Before they call I will answer and while they are yet speaking will I hear."

Services were continued Friday morning, and after the opening prayer by Pastor Hancock, "Sister" Antoinette Jackson delivered a stirring address on cure by faith and visions. "Fifteen years ago," she said, "when I attended a meeting of the believers at Long Branch I had a vision of the picture that surrounds me here. I knew then that Mount Zion Sanctuary would become the haven of the constantly growing army of believers. Have courage and falter not, my friends. Believe that Jesus can and will cure you when you pray, and you will be made whole as in the days when His blessed feet trod the ground in Palestine."

Then pastor and congregation walked out to the shore of the bay. Pastor Hancock dressed in a flowing black robe, and, with a silk hat on his head, walked out into the shallow water up to his knees. A hymn was sung and scores pressed forward at his invitation, many of them limping with rheumatism, some hobbling along with crutches. Martha Dougherty, a feeble old woman, made her way on crutches with difficulty. But when she had been immersed in the cool waters she felt so refreshed that she easily made her way back to dry land, feeling that a miracle had been accomplished.

Another lean little man, who looked as though he was far gone in consumption walked out for baptism.

"Once more," he called out to the pastor after being immersed, and down he went again. Whether some cure had actually begun in the man's breast, or whether a sick, overheated man's system had been merely temporarily stimulated by the refreshing salt water, the consumptive walked back to land singing a hymn of praise and looking very much better than he had a few minutes before.

AN ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.

A New Rochelle Man Leaves His Wife Destitute.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Justice Swinburne of this village to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of Robert Coleman, twenty-eight years of age, of Warren Street, on a charge of abandonment, made by his wife. He left her and his two children last Wednesday, and since then has not been seen in New Rochelle. A young woman, Sarah O'Neil, twenty-two years old, disappeared the same evening, and Mrs. Coleman thinks that her husband eloped with her.

Coleman was the superintendent of the property of William R. Bergholz on Lathers Hill. Mr. Bergholz is United States Consul to Erzroum, Turkey. Mr. Coleman was his confidential man. Sarah O'Neil was Mrs. Bergholz's maid. When Coleman left on Wednesday he told his wife that he was going to see a lawyer in order to pay the interest on a mortgage. He left on his bicycle. Mrs. Coleman went out to the Bergholz estate, and there learned of the attentions paid Sarah O'Neil by her husband. She decided from the information furnished her by the employes that her husband and the O'Neil girl went off together.

Coleman was well thought of here, and his alleged elopement caused much surprise when it became public this evening. Sarah O'Neil is Irish and pretty. Mrs. Coleman is in destitute circumstances and may have to be taken care of by the authorities.

LOST FORTUNE, ENDED LIFE.

A Brooklyn Tailor Killed Himself After Business Reverses.

Morris Jacobs, a merchant tailor, who lived at 8 Court Square, Brooklyn, killed himself yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas. He came from Germany several years ago, bringing with him $30,000, and started a merchant tailoring business in Fulton Street, near Clinton. Business prospered for a while, but the tide changed and he gradually lost all he possessed.

He had become very despondent of late, and repeatedly threatened to shoot himself. He sent his wife and children to Coney Island yesterday, and when they returned Mrs. Jacobs smelled gas in the hallway. She ran out and called three men and Policeman Horohoe, who broke in the door of the room where Jacobs was, and found him lying unconscious in bed, and an empty gas burner open. Dr. Emmons was summoned from the Long Island Hospital, and Surgeon Stimson worked for a whole hour over Jacobs, but without avail.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

The Subject Discussed at a Meeting of British Statesmen.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 7.—An important Government conclave took place to-day at Rat Portage, Ontario. The participants were Premier Laurier, Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior; D. C. Frazer, A. McGregor, and J. T. Bertram, members of Parliament.

The two last named represented the free trade and protection wings respectively of the Liberal Party in Parliament, and were called together to arrange with Sir Wilfrid Laurier a line of policy in regard to the trade question at the Quebec conference.

Burglars Rob a Hoboken Church.

Burglars entered the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken some time between Saturday and yesterday morning. They robbed the poorboxes, taking all they contained to the amount of several hundred dollars. The church was repainted on Friday, and some of the windows were left open for the place to dry. The thieves gained an entrance by means of a ladder.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

1,242 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 80th St.—Elegant apartments; moderate rents; all modern conveniences, including elevator service; location unsurpassed. Apply to janitor, on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES
$75
MONTHLY.
Ten rooms; others fourteen rooms; at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.
138th and 139th Sts.
(7th and 8th Avs.)
Now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
253 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.
Elevated station 140th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

INSTRUCTION.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., N. Y.
Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 10 teachers, 12 courses. $288 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 63d Madison Av., opens Oct. 3. Exam. $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RE-OPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School. Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 8:30 A. M. and 5 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. —Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH F. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCLELAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-law6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M., over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St.; 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE & G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 5 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates, finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PATRICK, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie Patrick, deceased, John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, as administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick, Robert M. Patrick, Caroline Ray, Sarah M. Petersen, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Elida Rouse, Sarah E. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burn, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, and Henry Jenkins Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of Charlotte Reed, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of Eugene Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and then and there to show cause why the said Eugene Smith, as executor, upon such judicial settlement of his account, shall not be absolutely and finally discharged from all responsibility to any and all persons by reason of his acts, doings and omissions as such executor, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy18-law6wM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM HUNT and FRED ERICK HUSSEY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM L. HAMILTON and others, impleaded with John Doe and Richard Roe, said names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; John Williams and John Moore, the said names "John Williams" and "John Moore" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; said defendants John Doe and Richard Roe, John Williams and John Moore, being designated in the declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action as Lester & Co. and Williams & Moore, respectively; and the persons who are or who may claim to be creditors of said William L. Hamilton or said William L. Hamilton and Mary A. McNiece, composing the firm of Hamilton & McNiece, said persons being hereby designated as "unknown," and being hereby described as the beneficiaries under a certain declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action, made by John Glass, Junior, who are not enumerated therein by name, and also their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the defendants above named except William L. Hamilton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of July, 1898.—Dated July 28th, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au1-law6wM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y. Via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.), 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:54 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:50 P. M. (Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.
NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes, 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXCURSION BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P.M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....6 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier....8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

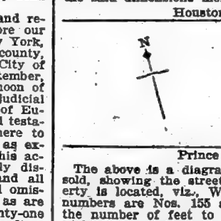
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, eighty-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000; with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
jy19-2aw3wT&Th&au8

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN REFINED FRENCH family. 605 Madison Av., near 57th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9th St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out Mondays and

A STRANGE PERJURY CASE

Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell of Saratoga Springs Arrested on Charge of Giving False Testimony.

SAID SHE WITNESSED WEDDING

Mother and Sister of Lillian Allen Declare that the Latter Was Never Married to Guy H. Reynolds, as Has Been Alleged.

Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell of Saratoga Springs was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of perjury, in a strange case, in which a mother and daughter appear as witnesses against another daughter, who they allege is swearing to an event that never occurred. Mrs. Cornell was arrested on Friday, at her home, by Detective Sergeant Campbell of the Detective Bureau. Magistrate Flammer held her in $1,000 bail for examination a week hence.

The facts of the case are as follows: On Aug. 6 of last year an action was brought in the Supreme Court, entitled Lillian Reynolds against Guy H. Reynolds. It was an action brought to annul a marriage alleged to have been solemnized on May 21, 1888, at the Hotel Empire, Saratoga Springs, between Lillian Allen and Guy Stark of this city. The marriage was a secret one, according to the complainant. The evidence was heard by Charles Donohue, acting as referee.

At this hearing Mrs. A. J. Cornell, the woman arrested Friday last in Saratoga, testified that she had been a witness to the alleged marriage and that the man then known as Guy Stark was the one now known as Guy H. Reynolds, and that she is informed that the latter was his right name. Mrs. Cornell said that at the time of the wedding she lived immediately across the street from the hotel, and that, as she had a slight acquaintance with the bride, she was called over as a witness. She also signed the certificate.

Upon the evidence of the plaintiff, Lillian Reynolds, and Mrs. Cornell the referee recommended that the secret marriage, which he declared was valid, be annulled, on the ground that it was shown that Stark, or Reynolds, had a wife living at the time he contracted the marriage with Miss Allen.

Reynolds, the defendant, denied that he had been at Saratoga in May, 1888, or during the Summer of that year. That he did not know the plaintiff until several years later, and having already a wife living, could not have married a second wife. The marriage, however, was annulled.

Several days ago Guy H. Reynolds, who gives his address as 1,416 Broadway, in company with Mr. Lex Brooke, his counsel, called at the Centre Street Police Court and asked that Magistrate Flammer issue a warrant for Mrs. Cornell on the ground that when she swore that she had seen Mr. Reynolds married to Miss Allen in 1888 at Saratoga she committed deliberate perjury. Magistrate Flammer, in view of the fact that the referee had found that such a marriage had really taken place, refused to issue the warrant.

The following day Mr. Reynolds and his lawyer returned to the police court, accompanied by Miss Allen's, or Lillian Reynolds's, mother and sister, each of whom made affidavits that the statements of Mrs. Cornell as sworn to before the referee were false.

The mother, Mrs. Fannie J. Crocker of 28 St. Mark's Place, in the affidavit swore that the statement of Mrs. Cornell that she had witnessed the marriage was untrue; that she, the deponent, was at the Hotel Empire at the time mentioned, and that no such marriage between her daughter and Reynolds, or Stark, took place.

According to Mrs. Crocker's affidavit Mrs. Cornell did not know her daughter Lillian until the Fall of 1895, and to the best of her knowledge it was impossible that she could have known her in May, 1888, as Mrs. Cornell alleged. Mrs. Crocker also states that she overheard a conversation between her daughter and Mrs Cornell, after the action for annulment had been commenced, in which Mrs. Cornell asked Lillian: "Suppose they arrest us for perjury, what shall we do?" Later, the affiant says, she also heard Mrs. Cornell say that if anything went wrong with "the case," her daughter (Lillian, the plaintiff in the action then pending) "would have to support her (Mrs. Cornell) for life."

Irene Allen, also of 28 St. Mark's Place, made a second affidavit, that she was a sister of Lillian Reynolds, and that she had read the affidavits of her mother, Mrs. Crocker, and Guy H. Reynolds, the complainant, and that both were true.

Upon these additional affidavits Magistrate Flammer issued the warrant charging Mrs. Cornell with perjury, and she was accordingly arrested.

When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, William Klopman, the general manager of Marx Arnheim's merchant tailoring business, was present, accompanied by counsel. Mr. Klopman said that he was the husband of Lillian Allen or Lillian Reynolds, and that they had been married after the annulment of her marriage with Reynolds. Mr. Klopman's lawyer argued that there were no grounds to sustain the court in holding Mrs. Cornell, as the referee's report showed that the marriage in May, 1888, really took place. If Mrs. Cornell's testimony were false, the entire finding of the referee was based upon false testimony.

It afterward developed that the plaintiff, in presenting her testimony before the referee, failed or neglected to call her mother, Mrs. Crocker, and her sister Irene, although both were living in this city and could easily have been summoned. It was upon the statements of the latter two, in connection with that of the complainant, Guy H. Reynolds, that Magistrate Flammer decided to hold Mrs. Cornell for examination.

Mr. Klopman then left the court, after making arrangements to get Magistrate Flammer to accompany him to the Tombs later in the day and release Mrs. Cornell upon bail, which he said he could furnish for her.

The prisoner took her arrest very coolly and said it served her right, and that she should have had more sense than to mix herself up in a wedding that did not concern her, as she did in 1888 when Reynolds married Miss Allen.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

He Tried to Stop a Free Fight and Was Attacked by Ten Men.

A wanton and vicious assault was committed yesterday upon a policeman while in the discharge of his duty by ten roughs who infest the lower portion of the Eastern District. Their victim was Officer Michael McPartland of the Clymer Street Police Station, Brooklyn. He and another policeman were grappling in the East River near the foot of North Second Street for the body of ten-year-old Adolph Epstein of 60 Johnson Avenue, who was drowned while bathing on Saturday evening.

The two policemen were in a patrol launch when their attention was attracted to the North Second Street pier, where the men had become engaged in a drunken brawl. McPartland steered the launch to the shore and then jumped onto the pier. He tried to separate the men, whereupon the whole crowd attacked him. He was knocked down and kicked into insensibility.

McPartland's companion was unable to assist him, as the steering gear of the launch failed to work properly. When he succeeded in getting ashore the roughs had fled.

McPartland is now at the Eastern District Hospital with a broken rib and other injuries. Later in the day seven men were locked up on suspicion.

Body of Swartz Recovered.

The body which was found yesterday morning in the Harlem River at the south end of Ward's Island has been identified as that of Samuel Swartz, who lived at 414 East Seventy-second Street, and who was drowned before the eyes of his wife last Thursday evening. The identification was made by Joseph Swartzwitch, a brother-in-law of Swartz. Swartz on Thursday evening was swimming at East Seventy-second Street. His wife, Hannah Swartz, was standing on the pier watching him. While her husband was a considerable distance from shore Mrs. Swartz heard him cry for help, and while she stood there, loudly calling for help herself, his struggles grew weaker, and he finally sank from sight. Mrs. Swartz's mental condition was such that it was feared she would lose her reason, and she was taken to Bellevue for treatment. She is only twenty years old.

WOMEN HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Five Persons Arrested for Holding Up Two Men in the Street.

Two women and a man were held in the West Side Court by Magistrate Simms yesterday morning on charges of highway robbery. On Saturday night, at Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, the police arrested five persons for the offense, but two of them had to be discharged for lack of evidence.

James A. and William W. Titzell of 109 West One Hundred and Fifth Street were the complainants. Their story was that they were passing the corner and were suddenly surrounded by five persons, three of whom were women. William swore that in his neck scarf he had a diamond pin valued at $175, and that one woman grabbed this, while another made for the vest pocket of James.

For the time being the party got away, but Detective Mahoney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station soon arrested them. The prisoners were Kate Allen, Annie Allen, William Brennan, Fred Schroeder, and Mary Morris of 273 West Twenty-eighth Street.

When Detective Mahoney searched the prisoners at the police station he found on Brennan a diamond pin that Mr. Titzell identified as his property.

When the case reached court yesterday morning the Titzells were on hand to press the charge. Kate Allen was charged with stealing the pin from William Titzell. Brennan and the Morris woman were charged with the larceny of $8 from James Titzell. In the first case the Magistrate held Kate in $1,500 bail for trial. The other two had engaged counsel, and were held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

Detective Mahoney was unable to secure any direct evidence against Schroeder and Annie Allen, and they were therefore discharged.

FROHWEIN GIRLS' FUNERAL.

A Crowd of Nearly Five Thousand People Follows the Hearses to the Ferry.

The funeral of Gertrude, Emma, and Matilda Frohwein, the three daughters of Dr. Otto Frohwein who were drowned in Raritan Bay last Thursday afternoon by the capsizing of Frank Ruppert's launch, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 161 East Ninety-first Street. The services were simple, but very impressive. The Rev. Julius Remensnyder, pastor of the Madison Avenue Lutheran Church, officiated.

The bodies of the three children were inclosed in white caskets, which were placed in the rear parlor of the residence. They were almost covered with flowers. Outside the residence there had congregated a large crowd, including schoolmates, friends of the family, and many thousands who did not know them, but who wished to be present and show their sympathies. After the services were over there was a wild rush to enter the house and gaze upon the faces of the children, but twenty policemen, in charge of Roundsman Bauer of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, managed to keep order.

The three white hearses which carried the bodies were followed to the Ninety-second Street Ferry by a crowd of nearly 5,000 women and children, many of the children weeping loudly in the street. The interment was in the Lutheran Cemetery.

The funeral of Annie Siebenlichan, Mrs. Frohwein's niece, who was also drowned at the same time, but whose body was not recovered until Saturday night, will take place to-day at her parents' home, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jackson Avenue.

SUICIDE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Woman Drank Acid in Presence of a Crowd and Died Before Medical Aid Arrived.

Mrs. Lulu Seaman, twenty-two years of age, committed suicide last evening by drinking acid in front of the Abbey House, Coney Island, where she had been staying with her husband, Arthur Seaman, for six weeks.

About 5 o'clock she was strolling along Tilyou's Walk in company with an unknown man. As they reached the hotel she was stopped by her husband. A quarrel ensued, and she was heard to exclaim: "Now I will end all!" At the same time she raised a bottle to her lips.

Thomas A. Doyle of 505 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, who was in the big crowd that had been attracted by the dispute, wrested the bottle from her, spilling some of the acid, which burned his hands as he did so. The woman, however, had swallowed most of the contents of the bottle and fell to the ground. An ambulance was summoned, but she died before it arrived.

ARRIVAL OF LA BRETAGNE.

Steamer Rapidan Sighted Lying Still but Needing No Help.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, reported that on Thursday a steamer was sighted lying still. The Bretagne ran down to the vessel, which proved to be the new British tramp steamer Rapidan, with machinery stopped. The Rapidan was signaled by blasts of the whistle and by flags, but no reply was made and no signals of any character displayed until La Bretagne had started ahead at full speed, when three whistles were sounded on the tramp, a parting salute.

The Rapidan sailed from Newport News July 30, for Liverpool. It is supposed that her engines had become overheated. She is a vessel of 4,777 tons.

La Bretagne brought fourteen packages of specie, amounting to 100,808f. Among the saloon passengers on La Bretagne were M. Cambon, son of the French Ambassador at Washington; Rene Andre, French Commissioner for the Colonies of St. Pierre and Miquelon; C. F. Carter, M. Kirgis, his wife and family; W. S. Upsher, M. H. Weill, his wife and daughter, and J. S. Potter.

IRISH-AMERICAN CELEBRATION.

Brooklyn Societies to Parade and Hold a Carnival of Sports.

The Irish-Americans of Brooklyn will celebrate at Ulmer Park on Aug. 22 and 23 the one hundreth anniversary of the 1798 rebellion by a carnival of sports, the proceeds of which will go toward the erection of an Irish hospital in East New York. Nearly every Irish society in Brooklyn is represented on the committee that has charge of the arrangements, including the Clan-na-Gael, the Irish Nationalities, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and St. Patrick's Alliance.

The following officers have been elected to carry out the project: President—J. Grattan McMahon; Vice Presidents—W. F. McPartland, J. J. O'Connor, C. J. Mooney, P. F. Gilroy, T. Owens, and Thomas McGowan; Secretary—J. D. Dee; Treasurer—E. R. Judge.

There will be a parade, in which it is expected 20,000 Irish-Americans will be in line.

Despondent Man Shoots Himself.

Lewis Lindner, sixty-six years old, who lived with his wife and several grown-up children at 175 Second Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head. Lindner was despondent because he could get no work. He had often said that unles he could get something to do he would make away with himself. His last employment was in a Brooklyn sugar refinery. The revolver with which the shooting was done was bought with $8 which the old man had purloined from his wife's savings on Saturday.

Summer Course at the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Wesley Smith will be heard in recitations, accompanied by music, at the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street at 8 o'clock this evening. This will be Mrs. Smith's second appearance in the Summer course this season. The entertainment will be under the direction of the Chaplain, Miss Doheny. To the various classes and entertainments a general invitation to women is extended.

A Painter Falls Overboard.

John Neibling, thirty-five years old, employed as a painter on the steamship Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg Line, lying at Hoboken, fell overboard yesterday and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to Parslow's morgue. Niebling's family is living in Brooklyn.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

Central Union Delegate Says Mr. Hoe Will Meet a Machinists' Committee.

MAY SETTLE STRIKE SOON

Printers Said to Have Promised to Strike if the Hoe Company Sends Non-Union Men to Work About Presses.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union was called rather late yesterday afternoon, and Delegate Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers immediately began finding fault.

"I suppose that we come here to transact business and not to loaf and drink ice water," he said.

"Well, you are not obliged to drink ice water if you don't like it," replied a delegate. "You know where you can get some beer and something else whenever you get thirsty, so there's no need of growling."

Delegate Barr said that the officers were to blame for not opening the meeting earlier.

"We'll crucify the officers for you if you want. We'll do anything to keep you in good humor, Brother Barr," replied the delegate, and Barr sat down with a grim smile.

Delegate Sheehan of the Bill Posters reported that arrangements had been made with the American Roof Garden in West Forty-second Street, with Herlig & Semons, with the Casino, the Star Theatre, and the Academy of Music to employ only members of his union to do their bill-posting work. The union was trying to get other theatres to fall into line, and expected a fight and strikes later in the Fall.

Delegate George H. Warner of the Machinists reported on the strike in the Hoe Company's shops. The strikers could not, he said, get any assistance from the lithographers, whom they had asked to strike, in places where Hoe & Co. might send non-union men to repair the presses. The printers in the newspaper offices, however, he said, had promised to strike whenever non-union men from Hoe & Co. were sent to do work about the presses.

"However," continued Delegate Warner, "we hope the strike will be settled this week. Samuel Gompers and Grand Master Machinist McConnell had a talk with Mr. Hoe last week, and he promised to see a committee from our men on Tuesday."

The Gold Beaters' delegate said that his union was going to try a new method to induce the employers to restore the old higher wages, and this, he believed, would succeed better than any strike. There were only 500 gold beaters in the country, and most of them were in New York City.

The union has made arrangements for a baseball game on the Saturday after next in Van Sicklen Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and had invited the employers to attend. Many have accepted the invitation, and the men thus hoped to establish friendly relations between the employers and the union.

The Labor Day Committee said that arrangements had been made for a picnic and games at Sulzer's Westchester Park, on Monday, Sept. 5.

There will be a 100-yard dash, a bicycle race, a hop, skip, and jump match, an old man's race, a 440-yard run, a boys' race, putting the 16-pound shot, a sack race, and a baseball game between the Building Trades and Miscellaneous Sections of the Central Labor Union.

VOGT AND DE LEON ON TOP.

They Succeed in Again Getting Their Friends on the Socialist-Labor Executive Board.

The Vogt and De Leon faction of the Socialist Labor Party in this city has for the time being at least regained its ascendency in the recent fight against it by men in the party who were tired of what they called the tyranny of the old hacks that sat like so many old men of the sea on the neck of the party. At the last annual convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which was held about a couple of months ago, Daniel De Leon and William L. Brower were defeated in the elections for the General Executive Board. They had held office on that board ever since the alliance was organized, and were great friends of Hugo Vogt and S. Hoffman, who had succeeded in being re-elected on the board.

Three other men who were inimical to these got on the General Executive Board. Vogt and Hoffman refused to sit on the board with their new colleagues, and demanded that a special meeting of the alliance be held for a reorganization of the board. The other members of the board refused at first, but Messrs. Vogt and De Leon took the board, German and English organs of the Socialist Labor Party and opened such a strong attack upon their opponents that they yielded. Ernst Bohm and two other members of the board resigned, and so did Vogt, and yesterday a meeting of the alliance was held at Liberty Hall, in East Houston Street, to fill the vacancies. Daniel De Leon and William L. Brower were elected on the board.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

New Regulations for Settling Strikes Said to be Quite Arbitrary.

The Building Trades Council, the latest rival of the Board of Walking Delegates, which first announced that it would settle all differences with employers without resorting to strikes, has just made a change in its policy by changes in its constitution and by-laws.

The new regulations say that when any union or walking delegate has a grievance he is to present it in writing to the council. Whenever any trouble arises on any building or job the walking delegate whose union is affected is if possible to settle the matter with the contractor or the owner. Should he fail, he may order the men of his union at work to strike. Should the strike be liable to become general the delegate is then to bring the matter before the council and must abide by its decision.

The members of the old Board of Walking Delegates say these new regulations of the Building Trades Council are much more arbitrary than those of the board. No walking delegate of the board can order any strike on his own account. If the men of the union he represents have any complaints against any building the delegate can go no further than trying to settle with the contractor. If he fails he must report to the Board of Walking Delegates, which first sends a committee to investigate and try and settle the difficulty, and if is the board alone that can order a strike.

"Big 6's" Officers Installed.

Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Hall, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to install its newly elected officers. The committee that had been appointed to investigate charges against the old officers said that it was not ready, and would report in two weeks. The old officers were disgusted, because they say the charges are ridiculous, and they expected to be fully vindicated had the committe reported. The following officers were installed: President—James D. Farrell; Vice President—T. Delaney; Secretary-Treasurer—Jerome Healy; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Robinson.

Death from Heart Disease.

Mrs. Ellen Tormey of 958 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, dropped dead from heart disease at her home yesterday morning. She had been suffering from heart trouble for some time. In reaching for a book on her table she upset a lamp, which exploded. Her clothes were ignited, but by the prompt assistance of neighbors, the flames were soon extinguished. The excitement, however, caused Mrs. Tormey to reel, and she died soon after.

Live Fish on the Orinoco.

Another consignment of live fish from Bermuda arrived here yesterday on the steamship Orinoco, in charge of C. F. Brush and F. W. Carpenter, agents of the New York Aquarium. There came as passengers on the Orinoco, Bishop W. B. Derrick and Capt. H. E. Platt, Lieuts. G. H. Goldfish and H. A. Carr, and Capt. T. B. Missick, British army officers, on their way from Bermuda to England.



Our artist is inclined to exaggerate, but still there are so many men who don't seem to know how to dress in Summer that he is excusable.

Everything that helps to make hot weather endurable is here.

Thin suits — Negligee shirts
Low shoes — Washable scarfs
Straw hats — Linen-mesh underwear
Bathing Suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Her Husband Tells a Rambling Story After Being Arrested on Suspicion.

Mrs. Mary Lawlor, forty-two years old, died some time yesterday in a miserable room in the basement of the furnished room house at 17 Hamilton Street. Her husband, James Lawlor, alias James Ryan, a peddler, was arrested by the Madison Street police on suspicion of having been in some way responsible for her death, although it is believed by the police that he had nothing to do with it.

The couple were continually drinking and fighting, according to the statements of the tenants in the house. Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, who occupies the room adjoining at the rear, said that the two had a quarrel at 11 o'clock Saturday night, during which dishes and other articles were used as missiles.

A Mrs. Campbell of 18 Hamilton Street, opposite, notified Patrolman John J. Baker that a woman was dead in 17 and he sent for an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. This was at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Wightman responded. He found the woman dead, the body lying diagonally across the bed. He saw no marks of violence, but there was blood on the bed beside her. All the time the surgeon was in the room the husband, who was there, kept saying that knockout drops had been given to her in a saloon to which he had forbidden her to go.

In talking to Patrolman Baker the husband spoke a quarrel which the couple had had over her refusal to sew a button on his trousers, in the course of which he had pricked her over the heart with a needle. The policeman arrested him as soon as he had made that statement. The policeman understood that the quarrel referred to had occurred at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but the prisoner later said that it had occurred on Saturday afternoon. At the police station the man told a rambling story, but it impressed the police as being truthful, although it was greatly mixed as to hours.

The man said that he and his wife went to bed intoxicated at a late hour Saturday night or early Sunday morning. Then, according to the story, he awoke at 6 o'clock in the morning and went out for 10 cents worth of whisky, which he procured and brought back to the room. His wife was then in bed, apparently asleep. He tried to awaken her, and then felt of her forehead and found it cold. Then he realized that she was dead and ran across the street to tell Mrs. Campbell. It would seem that the man in his drunken stupor had gotten mixed as to the time, for Mrs. Campbell said that it was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon that he told her, and that she summoned the police. The man seemed to think that his wife had been drugged, as he told Dr. Wightman, and said that on Friday he had forbidden her to go to a certain saloon nearby, where, he said, she might meet bad treatment. He thought that after he went to bed on Saturday night she left the house and visited this saloon.

It is thought that the woman died of apoplexy, for no needle prick or bruise was visible upon her body. The blood which Dr. Wightman noticed on the bed may have been the result of a natural death. An autopsy to determine the cause of death will be made to-day by Coroner Bausch.

MRS. GRINER KILLED HERSELF.

Husband's Dislike of Stepchildren Proved Too Much of a Burden.

Mrs. Mary Griner, aged thirty-five years, of 317 Linden Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide last evening in a house in which she formerly lived at 902 Flushing Avenue by swallowing carbolic acid. Mrs. Griner killed herself, it is said, because her husband, whom she married three years ago, disliked her two sons, Charles and Theodore Wuerst, aged ten and thirteen years. She had another boy, Martin, aged six years. She had been a widow but a short time when she married Griner.

Griner is a roofer, and some time ago, it is alleged, he evinced a dislike for the two oldest stepchildren. He continually told his wife that she ought to place them in an institution. Mrs. Griner did all that was possible to keep them as long as she could. Saturday night Griner returned to his home in an angry mood and told his wife, it is said, that she must put the boys in an institution. Mrs. Griner took the order greatly to heart, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning she left her home, taking the two children her husband disliked. After wandering around the streets for a while she went to the Flushing Avenue house.

Mrs. John Beitsch, who lives there with her five children, offered shelter to Mrs. Griner and her children. Mrs. Griner seemed greatly downhearted, and early yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Beitsch went out with her children, leaving Mrs. Griner in charge of the house, Mrs. Griner said she didn't think she would be there on Mrs. Beitsch's return.

At 5 o'clock Mrs. Griner, after kissing her children good-bye, swallowed the acid. She died soon after reaching St. Catharine's Hospital. The children were taken to the Hamburg Avenue police station and Griner notified. He failed to send for the children, and they were taken in charge by the Children's Society.

STEAMER CRASHES INTO DOCK.

The St. Leonards Badly Damages One in Hoboken.

The steamer St. Leonards, a new vessel of the Phoenix Line, which plies between New York and Antwerp, crashed into Campbell's dock, south of her own pier at Seventh Street, Hoboken, yesterday. She was being assisted into her dock by the tug Goodwin aided by her own steam. There was a strong tide running, and whether this was responsible or whether she did not answer her signals promptly is not known. The bow of the St. Leonards tore into the dock for a distance of about twenty feet, tearing up the planking and making a V-cut. Capt. William Pugh of the steamer was on the bridge when she met with the accident. The only damage to the vessel was the scraping of her bow. After the accident she backed out from the damaged dock and then tied up at her own pier.

The damage to the dock has not been determined, but it is thought that several hundred dollars will be required to make repairs.

A Trolley Car Conductor Killed.

John Gorman, a conductor of the Nassau Railroad Company, Brooklyn, died at St. John's Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon of injuries received at midnight Saturday. Gorman was coupling two cars at Rogers Avenue and Bergen Street. A third car came along and crashed into the first two, crushing Gorman. He was removed to the hospital unconscious.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TREASURES FROM THE ORIENT

"Gold-encrusted barges, hung with Persian rugs, and trailing rich brocades in the sea,"—Such was the splendor of Venice when her merchants gathered the treasures of the Orient and poured them into her lap. To-day the rug treasures of the Orient are brought across the world to adorn the homes of youthful America.

Our buyers lately brought over a lot of the most beautiful and rich Oriental Cashmere rugs, worthy a place in a Doge's palace. In this case we make a price that will permit all lovers of fine rugs to share them. They will increase in value and beauty for years while you are enjoying them.

FINE FURNITURE.

Now even greatly reduced from factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

PASTOR'S VOICE TOO LOUD.

His Exhortations Disturb the Congregation of Another Church and Residents at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7.—Plainfield church circles are considerably stirred over the friction which has been caused between the First Baptist Church and the Calvary Baptist Colored Church, as well as between the members of the latter and the people who live in proximity to their place of worship, at the corner of West Front Street and Central Avenue. The trouble is the result of the high tone of voice in which the Rev. Scott Wallace, pastor of the colored flock, exhorts his congregation to avoid the path of evil and tread the way of righteousness.

The Rev. Mr. Wallace is a Virginian, over six feet tall, weighs about 300 pounds, and is gifted with a stentorian voice that when he preaches and warms to his subject is easily heard for a block around the church. Directly across the street, on the opposite corner, is the First Baptist Church, in which one of the largest and most aristocratic congregations in Plainfield worships. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes is the pastor, and has been for the past thirty years. He expounds the Scriptures in distinct, but withal moderate, tones. During the Summer months the oppressive heat has necessitated the opening of the windows of both churches, and the high-pitched voice of the colored brother across the way has greatly disturbed the First Baptist congregation, who have been unwilling auditors of his admonitions to his little flock.

Frequently Dr. Yerkes has been compelled to stop in the midst of his sermon and wait until the Rev. Mr. Wallace terminated his discourse. On two occasions one of the deacons of the white church has had to ask the Rev. Mr. Wallace to lower his voice to a point that would not interrupt the sermon of Dr. Yerkes. The colored parson always promptly complied with the request, but a few minutes after his fervor would carry his voice to the neighboring church again with such power as to try the patience of both Dr. Yerkes and his congregation. The singing of the colored congregation is also very loud, and can be heard two blocks away.

The First Baptist Church members have been in a quandary as to what course to pursue, but it now seems likely that the timely intervention of some of the residents who are also disturbed by the preaching and singing in the colored church will prove effective.

Last week several of the householders living on the block where the colored church is located appeared before Judge De Meza and made a formal complaint. They asked that the Rev. Mr. Wallace be requested by the police to lower his voice when preaching, or else that he be haled before the City Judge to answer to the charge of being a nuisance to the community. They say it is utterly impossible to secure either sleep or peace of mind while the colored congregation worships as they have been doing.

Judge De Meza promised to have the Rev. Mr. Wallace and the church officials warned, and yesterday he announced that if the warning was not complied with, the pastor would be prosecuted.

CITIZEN TRAIN'S DINNER PARTY.

Banquet at Mills Hotel No. 1 Followed by an Exhibition of His Skill in Boxing.

Citizen George Francis Train gave one of his sociable dinners at Mills Hotel No. 1 in Bleecker Street yesterday, and had sent out a good many invitations to people, both famous and not very well known. Among those thus favored were Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and some other members of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, who, however, were not able to accept. Had they and the rest of the ladies invited been present they would have been entertained perhaps by an interesting talk from Farmer Dunn on meteorology, if not with an elaborate menu, but another part of the programme in which Citizen Train engaged in a boxing bout with Prof. Mike Donovan would have been eliminated, and the harder element of the party would have missed considerable amusement.

The dinner was served in the basement, and the menu was the regular one of the house for the day, namely, soup, fish or meat, two vegetables or salad, dessert, tea, coffee, or milk; price, 15 cents. Citizen Train's guests, however, were not limited to the regular dinner, but were treated to some melon and ice cream as well.

When coffee had been served the host made most of the guests deliver speeches, or at least tell a story. When that part of the programme began to lag Citizen Train suddenly said: "Let's go up stairs, and I'll show you something before the crowd gets there. I have a nice room there, and if you cannot all get in at once you can do so by turns."

The party went up in the elevator as far as the elevator could go, and then were led to his room, a corner one. The corner rooms are the choicest and cost thirty cents a day, while the other rooms rent at twenty-five cents. The host sat down on his bed and a guest near him, and a third sat down on a chair, while the others stood inside and outside. After talking about various things, Mr. Train suddenly said: "They say I'm getting old. I'm sixty-nine, but I'm not senile. Get out the gloves, Donovan." Stripping to the waist with the agility of a schoolboy, he emerged into the corridor, swinging his arms, and faced Donovan, who contented himself with taking off his coat and waistcoat. When the referee called time Citizen Train rushed at his antagonist and landed a number of blows in rapid succession, and thereafter danced and sparred around him until time was called. The rounds were short, and at the end of each Mr. Train went to the window to cool off.

After he had had enough of this exercise he entertained his guests with reminiscences and showed them a trunk full of newspaper clippings about himself. When the time came for the party to break up he refused, as usual, to shake hands with any one. The guests all declared that they had had a very delightful time.

Japanese Bicyclist Injured.

Meta Sago, a Japanese, twenty-one years old, of 16 Washington Place, was riding a bicycle along Lenox Avenue at One Hundred and Twentieth Street yesterday afternoon when he collided with a light wagon driven by Dr. Charles E. Campbell of 212 Lenox Avenue. Sago was knocked from his wheel and sustained a severe scalp wound, which was dressed at the Harlem Hospital. The physician was arrested, and later was bailed out of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Policeman Thrown from a Bicycle.

Policeman George W. McPhail of 163 West One Hundred and Second Street was injured last evening while bicycle riding at Point View, College Point. He was thrown from his wheel and struck on his side. Dr. Operly attended him, after which he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a steam launch.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Passing All Records

in Blanket selling, and there's a reason for it. Trade in midsummer is obstinate. Instead of abiding by dull conditions we put on more steam and crowd things for all they're worth. There's an enthusiasm about busy activity in August that other stores know nothing of. But there's nothing strange about it when you consider the great values we're giving in this

ANNUAL BLANKET SALE.

7,500 PRS. CALIFORNIA BLANKETS--Like This:

1867 pairs California Blankets, 62x80, in pink, blue,—yellow and red borders; ordinary selling price $5.50; August sale price... $4.25

627 pairs California Blankets, in several pretty borders, liberal sizes; regular value $6.75; August sale price... $5.25

858 pairs of No. 6522, size 72x84 in a beautiful range of color borders; regular value $7.50; August sale price... $5.50

916 No. 404B, in blue, yellow, red and pink borders, as good blankets as you'll find anywhere at $10.00; large size; August sale price ... $7.98

598 pair 41C, size 76x84, in fourshowy color borders; we know of no finer blankets sold anywhere for less than $10.00; August sale price ... $7.98

985 pairs elegant California Blankets, full 62x80 size, in handsome borders of yellow, red, blue, pink, etc.; these blankets have always been great sellers and are the equal of any $8.00 blanket on the market to-day; August sale price ... $5.98

716 pairs elegant California Blankets, soft and lovely, 72x84, regular $8.50's; August sale price... $6.50

685 pair 76x84's, made of very fine California wool; we know where this blanket finds lots of buyers at $8.00; our price during this sale... $6.50

248 pairs best California wool Blankets, handsome color borders, large size; you'll have to pay $12.00 for this blanket when the season comes; the price now ... $8.98

Prices for Wool Blankets

10-4 size at 55c., 79c., 98c. and up to $2.45; each one priced 20 to 40 per cent. below regular prices.

11-4 size at 79c., 98c., $1.35 and up to $3.98; regular price 98c. to $6.

12-4 size at $3.75, $4.98, $5.50 to $6.98; regularly worth $5 to $9.

Women's Silk Dresses, Too!

On the march under orders from the suit chief these dresses and suits are to be set moving quickly to-day:

Silk Dresses of all styles, with newest trimming and other belongings—that have been fast sellers here at $9.98 to $50—go at $6.98 TO $30

Women's Serge Men-Tailored Suits, that were made to order and cannot be duplicated again, with fly front jacket, full taffeta lined, and percaline lined skirt—go at ... $9.98

A half hundred others, in navy blue and black—fully lined with black taffeta—go at ... $14.75

A RUN ON BICYCLES!

Our new 1899 models are almost ready. Have got a few hundred '98 "O'Neill" models on hand. We're willing to take

TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS

for each wheel to clear them out. This bargain ought to hustle these machines out in short order, as "O'Neill" Wheels are backed up by a strong guarantee, and, between you and the writer, there's hardly any difference between '98 and '99 models. Make up your mind quick!—$21.00, that's all.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

NEARLY MOBBED THE AGENTS.

Sold Tickets for an Excursion Which Did Not Materialize and Got Away with Difficulty.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 7.—There were about 900 disappointed people in this city to-day. All had intended to go on an excursion to Coney Island on the iron steamboat Sirius, and many had purchased tickets, but the Sirius did not appear, and as a result over 100 of the people were 50 cents poorer than when they left home for agents of the company continued to sell tickets, and shouted that the boat would surely make the trip.

The Sirius took an excursion party from New Brunswick to Coney Island yesterday, and handbills announced the contemplated trip to-day. The steamer New Brunswick of the New York and Perth Amboy Transportation Company also runs to Coney Island on Sundays. When that company learned that the Sirius intended making a trip steps were immediately taken to prevent it. Charles B. McLaury, the manager of the New York and Perth Amboy Company, saw officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which his company leases the docking privilege. The Pennsylvania Railroad controls all other piers here, and notified Harbor Master R. H. Bloodgood not to permit the Sirius to take the excursion party to day. The Iron Steamboat Company was informed of this, and this ended the proposed excursion. The Sirius intended to dock here last night, but was not allowed to do so, and went to Manhattan.

The agents who sold the tickets here for the Sirius excursion looked for her to return here every minute, until nearly noon to-day, and when she did not appear, they had a narrow escape from being mobbed. The men had to be protected by Policeman Faulkner, who saw them safely out of town.

JAPAN'S NEW CRUISER.

Officers Arrive in This Country to Command the Kasagi.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—Nine Japanese naval officers are here en route to Philadelphia to place the cruiser Kasagi in commission. They are K. Hideshina, Fleet Engineer; S. Nakahama, Chief Paymaster; Y. Suzuki, Chief Surgeon; F. Sayejuna Katagawa, K. Ugeno, M. Oki, K. Yamoaka, and S. Kondo. Capt. Kosiwayuham, who will command the cruiser, is now in Philadelphia.

The remainder of the officers and 200 seamen will come in about six weeks. The Kasagi will be taken to Portsmouth, England, where she will receive her big guns. Then after cruising in European waters for six months she will go home via the Suez Canal.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

Closing Day of the Tenth Annual Meeting at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—This was the closing day of the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, and seven separate meetings were held. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. T. McCroy of Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Jennie Logue Campbell of Monmouth, Ill., and the Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid of Pittsburg, Penn.

The convention sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. A. A. McDowell of Newcastle, Penn. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. John McNaugher of Allegheny, Penn., and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Williamson of Keokuk, Iowa. The closing exercises were conducted by the Chairman of the General Committee, the Rev. J. A. Alexander of Keokuk, Iowa.

Newark Sunday-Closing Campaign.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—The efforts of the Sunday Half-Holiday League to compel storekeepers on the hill to close

AUG 1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 6...	1,764,780
Same week last year.....	2,850,558
Stocks to date this year.....	58,964,662
Corresponding date last year.	35,288,441
Bonds for the week.....	$26,245,500
Same week last year.....	19,052,500
Bonds to date this year.....	493,278,120
Corresponding date last year.	284,462,138

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

THE NEW NORFOLK.

How Reorganization Shows in the Affairs of the Norfolk & Western —A Southern Record.

Less than two years ago the Norfolk and Western Railroad was in the hands of a receiver. Since that time there have been declared 4 per cent. dividends upon the preferred stock, the first 1 per cent. being paid out of the earnings of the first nine months after the road had been taken out of its receiver's hands. Nowhere in the American railroad field can be shown any better record than this. In addition to these dividends Norfolk and Western carries over into this fiscal year a surplus equal to 2 per cent. on its preferred stock.

Back in 1890 the old Norfolk and Western preferred sold up above 66, its highest price. The property then had upon its 1,100 miles of road bonds averaging nearly $44,000 per mile. To-day Norfolk and Western's bonds on its 1,570 miles of road amount to less than $30,000 per mile.

The recent action of the Norfolk and Western Directors in declaring 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock, making 3 per cent. for the year just ended, and the road's excellent earnings for that year, make pertinent a review of the history of the property.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad was formed May 9, 1882, by the consolidation and merger of the New River Railroad of Virginia, the New River Railroad of West Virginia, and the East River Railroad of West Virginia into the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

The latter company was organized on May 3, 1881, and succeeded to the property and franchises of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, which were sold at foreclosure on Feb. 10, 1881. The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio was a consolidation of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, chartered March 15, 1851, and opened in 1852; the South Side Railroad, chartered March, 1846, and opened in 1854, and the Virginia and Tennessee, chartered in 1849 and opened in 1857. This company defaulted in the payment of interest on its bonds, due Oct. 1, 1874, and on April 1, 1875, the property was placed in the hands of receivers.

By the terms of the consolidation in 1882 the preferred stock of the Norfolk and Western was exchanged share for share for the preferred stock of the New River Railroad of Virginia and the common stock, share for share, for the common stock of the same company and also for that of the other companies. On Dec. 29, 1882, the Norfolk and Western entered into a traffic contract with the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, and during the following two years acquired 30,571 shares out of a total issue of 36,962 shares of that company.

Early Additions to the System.

The New River Division was completed and opened for business May 21, 1883, and work was begun on the Cripple Creek extension in December of that year, but in July, 1884, owing to the financial disturbances, construction was suspended and not again resumed until December, 1885. The company acquired the Scioto Valley and New England Railroad on Feb. 1, 1890, issuing in payment therefor $3,000,000 preferred stock. This latter company was a reorganization of the Scioto Valley Railroad, which was organized Feb. 23, 1875, defaulted on Jan. 1, 1885, and sold under foreclosure Jan. 22, 1890.

The Shenandoah Valley Railroad went into the hands of receivers on March 31, 1885, and was sold under foreclosure Sept. 30, 1890; was purchased by the Norfolk and Western, the latter issuing in payment therefor $2,250,000 common and $4,500,000 preferred stock. On Oct. 1, 1890, the Norfolk and Western began the operation of this line as its Maryland and Washington Division. On March 1, 1892, the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad, Lynchburg, Va., to Durham, N. C., 115.09 miles, was leased for one year at a rental equal to 35 per cent. of gross earnings, taxes to be deducted from rental. The Roanoke and Southern Railway, Roanoke, Va., to Winston-Salem, N. C., 121.8 miles, was leased for 999 years from March 1, 1892, on a guarantee of principal and interest on the first mortgage and an agreement to pay over any balance of earnings after operating expenses, taxes, interest, and improvements. The Columbus Connecting and Terminal Company, at Columbus, Ohio, was chartered in 1892 in the interest of the Norfolk and Western, to which it was leased, and put in operation July 1, 1893. The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking and the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroads use this property jointly with the Norfolk and Western.

Receivership and Reorganization.

As net earnings in 1893 and 1894 were not sufficient to meet fixed charges, even after the cessation of dividends, representatives of a large amount of securities of the company petitioned for the appointment of receivers, and on Feb. 6, 1895, President Frederick J. Kimball and Henry Fink were appointed in that capacity. A plan of reorganization was prepared dated March 12, 1896, providing for the formation of a new company and the creation of the following new securities: $62,500,000 first consolidated 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1996; $23,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative adjustment preferred stock, and $66,000,000 common stock.

Distribution of Securities.

The new securities were distributed on the following basis of exchange for the old securities: Holders of the $1,500,000 adjustment 7 per cent. bonds received 7 per cent. in cash, 130 per cent. in first consol 4s, amounting to $1,950,000, and 20 per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $300,000; the $15,065,000 100-year mortgage bonds received 62½ per cent. in first consol 4s, amounting to $9,415,625, and 75 per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $11,298,750; the $7,050,000 Maryland and Washington Division bonds received 70 per cent. in first consol 4s, amounting to $4,935,000, and 67½ per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $4,758,750; the $2,500,000 Clinch Valley Division bonds received 50 per cent. in first consol 4s, amounting to $1,250,000, and 70 per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $1,750,000; the $4,114,000 equipment mortgage of 1888 received 100 per cent. in first consol 4s, amounting to $4,114,000, and 48 per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $1,974,720; the 5 per cent. debenture of 1892 received 100 per cent. in preferred stock, the $2,041,000 Roanoke and Southern bonds received 55 per cent. in first consol 4s, amounting to $1,122,550, and 65 per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $1,326,650; the $1,530,000 Lynchburg and Durham bonds received 35 per cent. in first consol 4s, amounting to $535,500, and 65 per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $994,500.

The $9,500,000 Norfolk and Western common stock, on payment of $12.50 per share assessment, received 75 per cent. in common stock, amounting to $7,125,000; the $50,000,000 preferred stock, on payment of $12.50 per share assessment, received 112½ per cent. in common stock, amounting to $56,250,000; the $553,650 Roanoke and Southern, on payment of a like assessment, received 75 per cent. in common stock, amounting to $415,237.50; the $713,350 Lynchburg and Durham stock, on payment of the same amount of assessment, also received 75 per cent. in common stock, amounting to $53,012.50. Under this arrangement the total issue of consolidated 4s was $23,322,675, out of an authorized issue of $62,500,000; $22,883,370 preferred stock, out of $23,000,000 authorized, and $64,325,250 common stock, out of $66,000,000.

Undisturbed Issues.

The following securities remained undisturbed in the reorganization: $3,505,200 divisional lien bonds, secured by mortgages prior to the general mortgage of 1881; $7,286,000 general mortgage 6s of May 1, 1931; $2,000,000 New River Division first 6s of April 1, 1932; $5,000,000 improvement and extension mortgage 6s of Feb. 1, 1934; $5,000,000 Scioto Valley and New England first mortgage 4s of Nov. 1, 1989, and $600,000 Columbus Connecting and Terminal Company 5s of Jan. 1, 1922, a total of $23,388,200.

The New Company.

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company was organized Sept. 24, 1896, and succeeded to the property and franchises of the original company, which were sold under foreclosure Sept. 15, 1896. The Shenandoah Valley Division, the Durham Division, and the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad were taken over by the new company on Oct. 1, 1896, after their foreclosure sale. The Scioto Valley Division was sold under foreclosure on Nov. 11, 1896, and the Roanoke and Southern Railroad on Nov. 24, 1896, and both these properties were bid in by the Reorganization Committee and transferred to the newly organized Norfolk and Western. The system now comprises 1,570 miles, extending from Norfolk, Va., westward to Columbus, Ohio, and northward to Hagerstown, Md., with branches to the coal fields in Virginia and West Virginia. The system is divided as follows: Norfolk, Va., to Columbus, Ohio, 710 miles; Radford, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., 107 miles; Roanoke, Va., to Hagerstown, Md., 238 miles; Graham to Norton, 100 miles; North Carolina Junction to Iron Ridge, 45 miles; Lynchburg to Durham, N. C., 115 miles; Roanoke to Winston, 124 miles; branches, 131 miles.

Status of the Securities.

Unlike most of the recent reorganizations there is no voting trust in connection with this company. The holders of the adjustment preferred stock are entitled to non-cumulative dividends to the extent of 4 per cent. per annum, payable out of any surplus net profits before any dividend can be declared on the common stock. In case of liquidation or distribution of the capital of the company, holders of the adjustment preferred stock are entitled to receive the par amount of their stock out of the company's assets in priority to any payment therefrom on the common stock.

During the five years from the date of the organization of the company, unless full yearly dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been paid on the adjustment preferred stock for three years before the expiration of that period, two-thirds of the whole Board of Directors of the company shall be elected by separate ballot by vote of the holders of a majority of the adjustment preferred stock and the remainder of the board shall be elected by separate ballot by vote of the holders of a majority of the common stock. After the expiration of five years, or after full yearly dividends on the adjustment preferred stock shall have been paid for three years, the adjustment preferred stock and the common stock are to rank equally, share for share, at all elections, each share entitling the holder to one vote.

No mortgage other than the mortgages provided for in the plan of organization shall be placed upon the property, and the amount of adjustment preferred stock, $23,000,000, shall not be increased or decreased, except with the consent of the holders of two-thirds of the whole amount of adjustment preferred stock then outstanding, and the consent of the holders of a majority of the common stock represented at a meeting called for that purpose.

The Consolidated Mortgage.

The 4 per cent. first consols are subject to the $3,500,000 of prior lien bonds, which may be issued only in case of emergency, a first mortgage on 845 miles of the system, upon important terminals, upon the Ohio River Bridge and Roanoke Machine Works, besides being a consolidated mortgage upon the remainder of the system subject to the undisturbed liens. They are further secured by the equipment, covered by the car trusts and equipment bonds taken in the reorganization. The prior lien bonds, if issued, will be retired at 105 by sale, whenever possible of first consols at or above 95. Undisturbed bonds which cannot be taken up at maturity on satisfactory terms by use of the consols reserved for that purpose may be extended or renewed. Of the consol 4s reserved $25,980,880 are for the retirement of the $23,388,200 undisturbed issues; $3,500,000 for existing obligations, or to retire the prior lien bonds, if issued; $9,690,436 for new construction, acquisitions, and improvements not exceeding $1,000,000 yearly. The securities as listed on the Stock Exchange are:

Norfolk & Western gen. g. 6s. 1931	$7,283,000
Do New River 1st g. 6s 1932	2,000,000
Do improvement & ex. g.6s. 1934	5,000,000
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s., 1922	600,000
Scioto Val. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1938	5,000,000
Norfolk & Western Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	23,319,100
do small bonds	
do registered	

The amount of common stock listed is $54,421,200, and of preferred $22,928,650. Two dividends of 1 per cent. each have been paid on the latter, one in November last year and the other in February of this year. The declaration of 2 per cent. by the Directors on Wednesday makes 3 per cent. for the fiscal year, the dividend last November being out of earnings for the previous nine months. The reorganization reduced the fixed charges $950,843, liquidated the floating debt, and took up the car trusts, except those of 1892 and 1893.

A Comparison of Earnings.

A review of the earnings of the old company previous to the beginning of dividends in the latter part of the 80's, and after their discontinuance, may be of interest as compared with the recent showing made by the new company. In 1885 gross earnings were $2,771,121; total net income, $1,121,829; deficit, after charges, $18,162; in 1886 gross earnings were $3,252,056; total net income, $1,325,450; surplus, after charges, $131,664; in 1887 gross earnings were, $4,254,794; total net income, $1,880,511; surplus, after charges, $635,528. A dividend of 1½ per cent. was paid in 1888, and gross earnings in that year were $4,899,599; total net income, $2,057,087; balance, after charges and dividend, $418,559. In 1889, 1890, 1891, 3 per cent. dividends were paid in each year. Gross earnings in 1889 were $5,597,125; total net income, $2,257,920; surplus, after charges and dividends, $105,047; in 1890, gross earnings were $7,561,916; total net income, $2,957,225; surplus, after charges and dividends, $319,610; in 1891 gross earnings were $9,188,042; total net income, $3,469,920; surplus, after charges and dividends, $1,715. In 1892 gross earnings were $9,952,882; total net income, $3,202,075; deficit, after charges and dividends, $443,145. No dividends were paid in any of the following years previous to the reorganization. In 1893 gross earnings were $10,032,618; total net income, $2,974,347; deficit, after charges, $241,847; in 1894 gross earnings were $10,340,452; total net income, $2,782,132; deficit, after charges, $470,677; in 1895 gross earnings were $9,662,037; total net income, $2,174,690; deficit, $964,959. The sinking fund of the equipment mortgage of 1888, $150,000, was not paid during the year.

Showing of the New Company.

With the formation of the new company the fiscal year was changed from Dec. 31 to June 30, and the first report was for the nine months ended June 30, 1897. Gross earnings for that period were $7,732,155; against $8,258,388 for the like period in the preceding year, and net, $2,104,124, against $1,694,910. Surplus for the nine months, $450,848. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1896, gross earnings were $11,055,845, against $9,662,087 in 1895, and $10,340,452 in 1894; net, over taxes, $2,324,934, against $2,138,451 in 1895, and $2,646,547 in 1894.

The first report for a full fiscal year of the new company was for that ended June 30, 1898, and was issued on Wednesday last. The following showing was made:

Gross earnings	$11,236,123
Operating expenses, including taxes	7,886,099
Net earnings	$3,350,024
Other income, interest and dividends	32,963
Total income	$3,382,987
Fixed charges on funded debt	$2,211,037
Car trust obligations	28,358
Total interest charges	$2,239,445
	$1,143,542
Deduct advances to subsidiary companies	4,605
Net income for fiscal year	$1,138,937
Preferred stock 3 per cent. dividends	690,600
Surplus	$448,337

Prices of the Stock.

The lowest price at which the old preferred shares sold previous to the reorganization was 14, in 1885, and their

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 6, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 6. Bid.	Closing Sat., Aug. 6. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Aug. 6, 1,764,788.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Aug. 6. First.	Week Ending Aug. 6. High.	Week Ending Aug. 6. Low.	Week Ending Aug. 6. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Au. 6, 1898.
*127½ February 10.	*77¼ April 28.	104	110	+ 1	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	104	104	104	104	155½	345
29½ May 6.	24 July 6.	27½	28½	+ ½	American Baling Company	12,750,000			24	27½	24	27½	...	824
80 August 6.	70¼ May 9.	70½	80¼	+ 2½	American Malting Company preferred	13,540,000	July 5, '98.	1½	77½	80	77¼	80	...	1,630
43½ July 9.	37 July 7.	39½	39		American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			39½	39½	39	39	...	3,414
95½ July 9.	83¼ July 20.	93	93½	+ ¾	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	93	93	93	93	...	2,066
38¾ August 4.	15¾ March 28.	27½	27¾	+ 4	American Cotton Oil	30,287,100			24½	27½	24½	27½	15¾	15,547
84 August 2.	65¾ March 14.	82½	83¾	+ 6¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,128,900	June 1, '98.	3	78	83	77½	83¾	71	13,953
160 July 20.	117½ January 5.	135	140		American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	133¼	137	134	134	115	47
15¾ June 9.	9¾ January 20.	14½	14¾	+ 2¾	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,357,650			12½	15¾	12¼	14½	15¾	14,676
40¾ June 27.	15 March 26.	33	35½	+ 5¼	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,980			30	35¾	30	32¾	32¼	4,270
145¾ June 6.	107½ March 26.	139¾	139¾		American Sugar Refining Company	36,936,000	July 2, '98.	2	135½	140¾	134¾	139¾	145	132,648
116 June 6.	106 March 26.	114	114½	+ 1¾	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	34,949,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	115¾	882
*95½ August 2.	*86 March 29.	95	95¾		American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	95	95	95	95	92	200
128¾ August 4.	83¾ January 4.	127½	127¾	+ 2¾	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	121¾	128¾	121¼	127¾	94	75,894
133 August 3.	*113 January 28.	130¾	133	+ 1	American Tobacco preferred	11,995,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	130½	133	130¾	130½	114¾	855
15 February 8.	11 April 21.	10	11		Ann Arbor	3,250,000			11	11	11	11	14	200
40¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	36	37½		Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			36½	37¼	36½	37¼	32¼	12
14¾ June 6.	10¾ April 21.	13¾	14	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			12½	13½	12½	13½	14¾	2,914
35¾ July 12.	22¾ March 12.	33¾	33¾	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,600			34½	36¾	34½	35¾	29¾	39,984
21½ June 17.	12¾ January 25.	16	17¼		Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	15½	16¾	15	16	11	177
7¼ February 3.	5¾ January 19.	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,700			6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	4¼	300
5¼ January 21.	2¾ March 21.	4	4½		Bay State Gas	50,000,000			4¼	4¾	4	4	15¾	29,544
60¾ August 6.	35 March 12.	60¼	60½	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			59¾	60¾	57¼	60¾	33½	131,798
127 August 6.	106 March 26.	126½	128		Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	126¾	127	125½	127	121	2,635
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	...	...	+ ⅛	Brunswick City	4,269,800			10¾	13¾	10¾	12¾	...	11,075
67¾ January 3.	*61 May 3.	66	67	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	57½	150
57¾ February 5.	44½ March 12.	54¼	54¼	+ 1¼	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	54	54½	53½	54½	56¾	1,835
90¾ January 20.	72 April 21.	83	84½	+ ½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	84	84¾	84	84	73½	1,225
*17½ August 3.	11 April 22.	16½	17	+ ½	Central Pacific	58,000,000	July 1, '98.	¾	17	17¾	16½	17	10½	1,816
24½ February 1.	17¼ March 28.	23¾	23¾	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,535,400			22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	22	11,515
115¾ August 6.	86¾ March 28.	112¾	113	+ 6¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,062,800	June 15, '98.	1½	106¾	113¾	105¾	112¾	94	138,976
68 June 1.	*48 April 25.	52¾	58½	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	9,197,500	July 1, '98.	2½	57½	58	57½	58	45	1,200
113¾ February 1.	102 January 7.	107½	108	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	8,350,700	July 1, '98.	1½	107	107¾	107	107¾	...	900
16¾ January 8.	9¾ February 24.	15¾	15¾		Chicago Great Western	21,200,145			15¾	15¾	15	15½	16½	15,720
41¾ August 3.	26 March 15.	40¾	41	+ ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,180,000			41¾	41¾	39	41	...	3,350
30 August 3.	20 April 21.	29½	29¾	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,380			29½	30	28	29¾	...	1,510
71¼ July 15.	*71 August 4.	71	74½		Chicago Great Western deb.	13,300,000	July, '98.	2	71	71	71	71	73	10
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	9¼	10		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,590,068				9¼	9¼	9¼	11¼	33
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	36½	38	+ 5¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,080,000			36½	36¾	30½	36¾	33½	1,975
102¾ August 6.	83¾ April 21.	102¾	103	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	100	103¾	99¾	103¼	92¾	135,576
153 August 6.	140 April 25.	152¾	153	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	152	153	152	153	142¼	1,314
135½ August 6.	113¾ March 12.	134¾	134¾	+ 3¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	July 6, '98.	2½	131¼	135½	131	134¾	120¼	16,250
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	175½	...		Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	July 6, '98.	3½	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾	164	3
106¾ June 1.	80 March 26.	100¾	100¾	+ 4¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	96½	101¼	96½	100¾	85¾	88,095
9¾ March 3.	4½ January 3.	7½	8	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...	16
32 February 5.	23½ January 3.	27	29¼		Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...	20
64½ June 17.	25 March 12.	42½	43	+ ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. and St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	32½	4,928
*88¾ June 17.	77¼ March 9.	...	...		Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 30, '98.	1½	85	85	85	85	65	55
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14½	14¾		Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000			14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...	1,100
28¾ January 11.	17 March 12.	20¾	21¼	— 1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			20¾	20¾	19¼	19¾	18¾	2,410
*15½ June 4.	14 June 23.	14	16¾	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800			1a	14½	14½	14½	...	40
8¾ February 10.	4¾ July 30.	5	5¾	+ ⅛	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,686,300			5	5¼	4¾	4¾	3¾	1,120
206¾ June 9.	167 March 26.	193¾	193¾	+ 2	Consolidated Gas	98,780,000	June 15, '98.	2	196½	201¼	196½	199	189	5,127
42½ July 21.	27¼ March 25.	38¾	39½	— 1	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '96.	1	40	40	40	40	38	400
91 February 15.	*81 March 25.	91	92		Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	90	90	90	90	85	100
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	107	109		Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1½	107	107	107	107	120	567
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	150	152½	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	2½	150	152	150	151¾	159¾	930
52¾ February 9.	40 April 21.	51	51¾	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	50¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	47¾	5,160
20 June 10.	8¾ April 21.	17¾	18	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,253,100			1a	17¾	16	17¾	12¾	355
64¾ July 8.	45 April 20.	57½	60	+ ½	Detroit Gas	1,645,700			57¼	58½	57¼	58½	33½	900
2¾ August 5.	2¾ August 5.	...	...	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	4¾	100
*128¾ July 7.	*115 April 22.	130	135	..	Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y	9,077,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	130	131	130	131	123¾	737
*124½ July 28.	*102¾ April 1.	123	...	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	122	123	122	123	115	44
*350 July 29.	*335 June 16.	350	...	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, '98.	3½	350	350	350	350	...	2
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	13½	13¾	+ ⅛	Erie	112,225,700			13¼	13½	12¾	13¾	15¼	620
43¾ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	35¾	36¼	+ ⅞	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			35¼	36¾	35	35¾	41¾	3,243
28 May 11.	*20 February 17.	26½	28		Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	28	28	26	26	20	100
54 August 5.	*37 April 13.	52	55	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	54	54	54	54	28	100
42 January 28.	*27 March 28.	30	37	..	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	36	36¾	36	36¾	24	200
28 March 15.	19½ January 24.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	24	24	22	22	10	56
40¾ July 6.	29¾ March 12.	40¼	40¾	+ ⅝	General Electric	30,480,000			39¾	40¾	39¾	40¼	37¼	12,067
130 June 30.	122 July 1.	131½	132	+ 1¾	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	125½	135	125½	131½	122¾	5,785
*32½ February 24.	*30 January 7.	...	...		Green Bay & Western	2,500,000			30	30	30	30	...	10
86¾ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	25	25¾	+ ⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			24¾	25¼	24¾	25	...	2,500
111½ July 12.	96 April 21.	108¾	108¾	— ¾	Illinois Central	22,500,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2½	107	108½	107	108½	110¾	5,686
97¾ August 4.	*94 February 2.	98	100		Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	July, '98.	2	96	97¾	95	97¾	97	36
60¾ June 1.	44½ April 21.	53	56¾	+ ¾	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,800	July, '96.	1½	57½	59½	57½	59½	44	3,199
10 June 11.	7¾ March 18.	9½	9¾	+ ½	Iowa Central	8,490,600			9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾	545
38¼ August 5.	25 April 28.	35½	37½	+ 2¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,800	Apl., '93.	1	32¾	38¼	32¾	38¼	34½	1,456
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	17	17¾	+ 1	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			16½	17	16½	17	...	2,925
5½ June 11.	*2¼ January 26.	4	5	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000			4	4	4	4	...	53
54 August 5.	37¼ March 26.	53¾	53¾	+ 2¼	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	52	54	52	53¾	33¾	4,460
98 August 4.	65 March 26.	95½	96	+ 3	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	93	96	93	96	85	1,150
15¾ February 8.	12½ March 14.	14	15		Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			15	15	15	15	18	20
76¾ February 8.	66 March 14.	71¾	72¾	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	71¼	72	71¼	71¾	74½	1,292
196 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	196	...	+ 4½	Lake Shore	49,485,500	July 20, '98.	3½	192	196	192	194½	175	470
61 June 1.	40 January 20.	52	55		Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	2	50½	51	50½	51	47	375
60¾ January 31.	44 April 21.	55¾	55½	+ 1¾	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	54	55¾	53½	55¾	59¾	27,944
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	107¾	108	+ ⅞	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	107	108¾	106¾	107¾	106½	30,186
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	157¼	158	+ 4½	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	153½	158	153	158	...	9,263
114¾ February 8.	96½ March 12.	...	...	+ 1½	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	107	108¾	107	108½	105½	1,075
30¾ February 15.	24 March 11.	28¾	29¼	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			28½	29	28½	29	24¾	500
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	89	90		Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	89¾	89½	89½	89½	87	137
68 June 8.	46 March 28.	59	60	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	2	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	58½	250
76½ June 29.	57 January 20.	74½	74¾	+ 1½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	72¾	74¾	72¾	74¾	57¾	2,798
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¾	11¾	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11	11½	11	11¾	15½	1,240
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	35¾	35¾	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			34½	35½	34¼	35½	36¼	6,790
37¾ August 6.	22 March 12.	37¼	37¾	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,600	July 1, '98.	1	35¾	37¾	35¾	37¾	27	28,925
32¾ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	28½	37¼	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	27	27	27	27	24½	100
175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	173	175	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	172	172	172	172	170	100
38¾ August 1.	26¼ March 26.	36¾	37	+ ½	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	37	38½	36½	37	35¾	26,447
110¾ August 2.	99 April 12.	109¾	111	+ ¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	104¾	472
21½ May 23.	4 July 28.	6	7	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '93.	1	6	9	6	6½	16	4,563
32¾ August 1.	30¾ August 1.	31	31½	..	National Biscuit	20,000,000			30¾	32¼	30¾	31	...	2,928
95¼ August 2.	74¼ August 1.	94½	95½	..	National Biscuit preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '98.	1¾	94½	95¾	94¾	95	...	1,365
41 August 4.	1 August 4.	37	42	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000			41	41	41	41	...	100
98¾ January 8.	86½ March 26.	91½	92	+ 2¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	90½	92	89¾	92	95	2,043
76½ August 6.	14 April 5.	66¾	67	+11¼	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	67	75¾	65½	66	...	14,426
120 August 6.	105 March 26.	119¾	119¾	+ 1¾	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	118¾	120	118½	119¾	117¼	17,882
*126¾ February 2.	*178¼ January 7.	190	192		New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,077,000	June 30, '98.	2	190	191	190	190¾	178¼	162
15¾ January 31.	*11¾ April 20.	13½	14½	+ 1¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			12½	13¾	12¼	13¾	14¾	500
40¾ January 29.	25 March 25.	37	38	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000			37	38½	37	38	36¼	1,200
17 February 7.	11¼ April 21.	14½	16		Norfolk & Western	54,421,200			15	15	15	15	12¾	100
56¾ February 7.	42¼ March 12.	54½	55	+ 2	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	53	55¾	53	55	32	21,158
7¾ July 7.	4¼ January 15.	6¾	7	+ ⅛	North American	30,735,600			6¼	7	6¼	7	5½	2,139
31¾ June 6.	19 February 24.	30¾	30¾	+ 1½	Northern Pacific	79,500,000			29¾	31	29¾	30¾	15¾	44,124
74¾ August 6.	56¾ March 12.	74	74¾	+ 2½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	71¾	74¼	71¾	74	47	62,431
18¾ February 2.	13¾ April 23.	15¾	15¾	+ ⅝	Ontario & Western	58,113,082			15	15¾	15	15¾	16¾	2,618
54¾ February 1.	35½ January 7.	52	53	+ 3¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	49	52¾	49	52½	28¼	4,338
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	72¼	72½		Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	July 1, '98.	2	70½	72¾	70½	72¾	66¾	771
36¾ July 27.	34½ July 20.	35¾	38	— 1	Pacific Coast	6,809,000			35¾	36	35	35½	...	1,772
91 June 28.	*84 July 22.	85	89	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	84	85	84	84	...	238
*90¾ June 27.	57 July 20.	56	60	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	57	57	57	57	...	230
82¾ February 4.	21 April 21.	31½	31¾	+ 2	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	29¾	31¾	29¾	31¾	31¼	23,520
120¾ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	117¾	118		Pennsylvania Railroad	120,386,250	May 31, '98.	2½	116¾	117¾	116¾	117¾	114	3,065
104¾ May 31.	86¼ March 26.	100¾	100¾	+ ¾	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	75	99½	100¾	98	100¾	101½	35,065
2¾ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1	1½	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3,400,000			1	1	1	1	1¾	100
47¾ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	45¾	44¾	+ 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., C. & St. Louis	24,347,109			43	44¼	42¾	44¼	17¾	1,200
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65¼	67	+ 3½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	62½	66	62½	66	60	1,770
216 July 5.	165 March 12.	191	192	+ 2	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	2	211	211	189½	191½	174¾	3,754
6¾ June 18.	5 June 2.	5	8	..	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	6¾	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	100
23¾ January 6.	15½ March 25.	18	18½	+ ¼	Reading	69,900,000			17½	18¾	17¾	18	28¾	3,510
54¾ February 3.	36 March 12.	43½	43¾	+ 1¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			42¼	44¼	41¾	43¾	53¼	5,090
20 January 6.	18¾ March 26.	21	21¼		Reading second preferred	42,000,000			21	21½	20	21	32¾	1,920
30¾ August 5.	*21¼ January 11.	29	31	+ ¼	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000			29¼	30¾	29¼	29¾	...	460
68 June 23.	50¾ March 15.	67½	68½	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	67½	67¾	67½	67½	61	110
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7½	8	+ ⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000			7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	5¾	100
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	59	60	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	58	60	58	59	44¾	505
23¾ June 11.	13¾ April 25.	19½	*20½	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			20	20	20	20	14	130
8¾ June 3.	6 March 26.	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			7½	7¾	7½	7¾	6¾	1,554
68½ August 6.	62½ March 12.	66	67	+ 5¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	62	66½	62	66½	55½	2,261
32¼ June 1.	22½ February 24.	30½	30¾	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	29	30¾	29	30¾	19¾	4,526
6¾ June 17.	3¾ January 24.	5¾	6	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5½	5½	5½	5¾	5¾	205
12¾ June 7.	7¾ March 12.	12	12¼	+ 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11½	12	11½	12	13	1,470
25 January 8.	*17½ July 9.	23	25	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,860,200	July 5, '87.	3	21	23¼	21	23½	26	600
90 August 3.	78 April 20.	86	+90	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,753,123	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	87	90	87	90	77	329
103 August 4.	*121¼ January 6.	162	163	+ ½	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,008	Aug., '98.	1½	161¾	163	161¼	162½	125	2,031
85¼ July 11.	65 March 12.	84½	84¾	+ 1½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	83¼	84¾	83¼	84¾	67¾	9,265
22 January 12.	12 April 13.	20¾	20¾	+ ¾	Southern Pacific	108,252,270			20	20½	20	20¾	21	2,000
9¾ February 10.	7 April 21.	8¾	9	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000			8¾	9	8¾	9	11¾	1,515
33¾ February 11.	23½ March 26.	33¼	33½	+ 1¾	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	31½	33¼	31¼	33½	34¾	22,696
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6¼	7	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			6¼	6½	5	6½	7½	583
28¾ January 11.	17 March 12.	26½	26¾	+ 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	25¾	27	25½	26¾	29½	14,735
13¾ July 14.	8¾ March 12.	12¾	12¾	+ ¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	12½	2,013
194½ February 16.	135 April 21.	175	180		Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	178	179	178	178	...	503
27¾ June 6.	16¼ March 25.	25¾	25¾	+ 1¾	Union Pacific	61,000,000			24	25¾	23¾	25¾	...	15,584
63¾ August 6.	45¾ March 12.	63¾	63¾	+ 2½	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000			61¾	63¾	61	63¾	...	88,885
10¾ February 18.	4½ August 3.	5¾	5¾	— ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,000			5¼	5½	4½	5¾	3¾	11,761
*40 February 8.	35 April 14.	42	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	44	44	44	44	47¾	2
8¾ May 21.	6¼ April 25.	7½	7¾	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,500,900			7¾	7½	7¼	7¾	8¾	1,700
69¾ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	68½	68¾	+ ⅝	United States Leather preferred	60,000,900	July 1, '98.	1¼	68¼	69¼	68	68¾	67¼	27,967
42 August 6.	14¾ March 12.	41¾	42	+ 2½	United States Rubber	20,100,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	39¼	42	39¼	41¾	16¾	88,380
100½ August 2.	60 March 12.	90	99½	+ 3	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	96¾	100½	96	99¾	61¾	26,203
7¾ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	Wabash	28,000,000			7½	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	1,050
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	20	20¼	+ ¾	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			19¾	20¼	19¾	20	18¾	7,119
*125½ August 5.	*112½ May 6.	118	125		Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	123½	123½	123	123	105½	22
102¾ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	...	93½	— ¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1½	93¾	94	92½	93¼	91½	1,900
95 June 21.	82¼ March 26.	94½	94¾	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph	97,200,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	92¾	94¾	92½	94½	...	16,095
2¾ July 25.	1⅝ July 25.	1⅝	1¾	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $2 assessment paid	16,894,800			2	2¼	1⅞	2¼

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 6, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Aug. 6, $26,245,500

	Week Ending Aug. 6, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100	101¼	100	101¼	69½
Akron & Chicago Junction 1st 5s, coupon off	104	104	104	104	5
American Tobacco scrip	96¾	100	96¾	98	67
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	9
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, t. r.	71	71	71	71	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95	97¼	95	96¾	1,109
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	70¾	72⅞	69⅝	72¾	1,841
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Baltimore Belt 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	22
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	113	113	113	113	4
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	116⅞	117⅛	116⅞	116⅞	22
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, reg	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certfs	111¾	113⅛	111¾	113	126
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1988	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116½	40
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, certfs	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	6
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	25
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	91	91	91	91	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103¾	104	103½	104	172
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s	114¾	115	114¾	115	45
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	92	92	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89½	91	89½	90¼	561
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	39	43	39	42¾	153
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	13	13½	12⅞	12⅞	24
Central of Georgia 3d preference income 5s	6	6	6	6	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾	6
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112⅞	9
Central Ohio Reorganization 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	87½	84½	87½	87½	988
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104½	104⅞	104	104	5
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	90	90	90	90	15
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115	115½	115	116¼	30
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	120½	120⅞	120½	120½	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	33
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115½	115¼	115¼	115¼	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107½	108	107½	108	27
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	112½	115	112½	115	140
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	15
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86¼	88	86¼	88	84
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	11
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. Div 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	98	100	98	100	2
Colorado Midland 2-4s	97	97½	97	97½	16
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79	80	79	80	39
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	7
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	111	111	111	111	50
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	96½	96⅝	95½	96½	33
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	92	93	91	93	194
Detroit, Mac. & Mar. long grant 3½s	16½	13	16½	18	74
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	111	111¼	111	111¼	9
Edison Elec. Illuminating of N. Y. con. 5s	117½	117¾	117¼	117¾	5
Erie prior lien 4s	92	93⅝	92	93⅝	1,071
Erie general lien 4s	73⅜	75½	73¼	75½	465
Erie 2d extended gold 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	85	85	85	85	6
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	94	94	94	94	18
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74	74	73⅝	74	141
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 8-4s	61½	63¼	61½	62⅝	130
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	95¾	96⅜	95¾	96⅜	38
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	93¼	94	93	94	21
General Electric debenture 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	44	44	44	44	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	80¾	81	80¾	81	20
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Illinois Central, Louisville, Division 3½s	93½	93¾	93¾	94¾	32
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	93¾	94	93¾	94	45
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	80½	90½	80½	80	28
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58½	59½	58½	58½	21
	102	103⅞	102	103⅞	37
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	74	75	74	75	20
Iowa Central 1st 5s	72½	74	72	74	48
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	89⅞	90⅝	89½	90⅛	3104
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	64	64¼	63½	64	183
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	84¾	86	84¾	85⅝	65
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	56	57	56	57	13
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s					
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104	105	104	104½	20
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	6
Lake Shore 8½s	104½	106	104½	106	94
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	101	101	101	101	9
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st consol. 6s, tr. rcts	38	38	38	38	10
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	88¾	91½	88¾	91	76
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	55
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	103	106	103	106	1
Louis. & Nash. Pens. & At. 1st 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	40
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97	77
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	112¾	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	38
Mexican International consol. 4s	76¾	77⅞	76¾	77⅞	73
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	10
Mil. & Northern 1st 6s, 1913, consolidated	121	121	121	121	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consolidated 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	32
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	77	77½	77	77	41
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104¾	105¾	104¾	105¾	405
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	80	85	80	85	262
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	80	78	80	132
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Montgomery Div. 5s	98½	100	96½	100	21
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	129	129	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93½	94½	93¼	94½	204
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94⅝	96	94½	96	712
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105¾	106	105¾	106	10
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	100½	101¼	100½	100¾	4
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	105¾	106⅞	2
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	89¾	89½	89¾	89½	9
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	83¼	85¼	83¼	86¼	365
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	64	65¾	64	65¾	976
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	99¼	100⅝	99¼	100⅝	4714
Northern Railway of California 5s	103	103½	103	103½	28
Northwestern, 25-year debenture 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¾	1
Northwestern general 7½s	102⅝	103	102⅝	102¾	106
Northwestern Sinking Fund 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	108	107	103¼	103¼	35
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	97¼	98¾	97½	98⅝	44
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	52
Oregon Short Line Income A	79¾	81½	79½	80⅝	524
Oregon Short Line Income B	56¼	58½	56½	57½	594
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¼	125½	125¼	125⅝	23
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	5
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	10
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	114	114	114	114	8
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	76	76	76	2
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s	91¾	92	91¾	92	25
Pittsburg & Western 5s	50	50	44	47½	85
Reading general 4s	82¾	83¾	82½	83¾	348
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88½	90	88¾	90	143
Rock Island general 4s	104	105⅛	104	105	357
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80¾	80¾	80	80½	66
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	99	100⅞	99	100⅞	180
St. Louis & San Fran., Southw. Div. 5s	104¾	105¾	104¾	105½	40
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	85½	87	85½	87	63
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	78	80¼	78	80¼	533
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	51	53	51	52⅝	443
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	118¾	119¾	118¾	116⅞	26
St. Paul, Iowa & Dakota extended 7s	148	148	148	148	10
St. Paul consolidated 7s	146¼	146¾	146¼	146¾	1
St. Paul gold 7s	147	147	147	147	3
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	106	106	106	106	13
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota Ext. 6s	123	126	123	126	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba consol. 6s	120¾	121½	120¾	120¾	28
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	70⅝	73	69	70	963
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	89	89	89	89	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	90¾	90	89¾	89	19
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	105	105	104	104	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending Aug. 6, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	24
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106½	108	106½	108	53
Southern Railway 5s	94¾	98	94¾	98	426
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	68¼	69	68	68	35
Standard Rope & Twine income	14½	16	14¼	16	157
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div.	84	84	84	84	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	99	99½	99	99½	22
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107	20
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	43	43½	42¾	43⅜	358
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, tr. r.	89	90	89	90	44
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	91	91	90½	90¼	13
Union Pacific new 4s	97⅜	98½	97⅜	98½	1603
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	73	77	73	76½	1350
Virginia Midland general 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	3
Wabash 1st 5s	111	111	110¾	111	53
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext	103	103	103	103	1
Wabash 2d 5s	88½	90	88⅞	90	270
Wabash debenture, Series B	28¼	30	28⅜	29⅜	1199
Warren 2d 7s	108	108	108	108	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s	110	110	110	110	5
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	103⅞	106	103⅞	105¼	20
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	56½	58¼	56½	58	72
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	10
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110	110	110	110	16
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	47⅛	52⅛	47⅛	52⅜	1006
Total sales					$24,381,800

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 6, 1898.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	128½	127¾	127¾	37
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	51
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111	111	111	111	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111¼	112	111¼	112	24
United States 3s, when issued	104½	105¼	104½	104¾	1735½
United States 3s, small, when issued	105½	105½	104¾	104¾	*2
Total sales					$1,860,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 6, 1898.

Alabama, Class C	98	98	98	98	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	2
Total sales					$3,000
Grand total					$26,245,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98¼	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¼	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112	Aug. 5
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127¾	Aug. 6
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117¾	Apr. 19	127¾	Aug. 5
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	108¾	May 2	113¼	July 22
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 23	102¼	Apr. 26	102¼	Apr. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 3	104	July 23	104¾	Aug. 6
United States 3s 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104¾	Aug. 5	104¾	Aug. 5
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	106½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 14	104	July 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100¾	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 8	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92¼	June 23	87	May 10	91¼	July 27
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	98	Jan. 5	87	May 25	93	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	72¾	Aug. 5	65	Apr. 22	72¾	Aug. 5
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5	June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	July 29
Central National	105	June 9	105	June 9	105	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	July 15
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148¾	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146¾	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	Aug. 3
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	153½	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 16	102	June 15	102	June 15
Tradesmen's	140	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	595	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	95	Nov. 27	Manhattan	220	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Pacific	100	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	95	March 14

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$6,214,376
Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	5,823,286
From Jan. 1, 1898	201,302,254
From Jan. 1, 1897	237,576,290

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1898	$8,054,305
Week ended Aug. 3, 1897	7,926,790
From Jan. 1, 1898	274,150,948
From Jan. 1, 1897	253,844,871

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$329,970
Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	297,852
From Jan. 1, 1898	60,351,698
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,362,472

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1898	$27,000
Week ended Aug. 7, 1897	4,062,507
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,636,907
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,062,507

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$329,970
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,714,791

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	$3,764,655
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,699,035

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	$60,315
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,487,192
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,386,633

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$346,912
Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	984,770
From Jan. 1, 1898	26,466,817
From Jan. 1, 1897	26,570,670

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$735,929
Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	924,553
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,001,125
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,092,948

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$329,970
Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	357,576
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,515,579
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,699,111

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1898	$346,912
Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	1,743,970
From Jan. 1, 1898	51,150,414
From Jan. 1, 1897	52,007,206

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$19,365,164

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$16,942
Week ended Aug. 6, 1897	1,386,394
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,634,289
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,491,082

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 6, 1898.

AUG

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	1898. Aug.	
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 26	91	Jan 26	91	Jan 26	95 --
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	87	Aug 4	81	Apr 22	87	Aug 4	90 --
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	96⅜	Aug 5	85	Apr 22	95¾	Aug 4	96¾ 95¾
Do., registered	96⅜	Aug 5	85	Apr 22	95¾	Aug 4	-- --
Do., registered		Mar 22	89⅝	Mar 22	89⅝	Mar 22	-- --
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73¾	Aug 5	54⅝	Mar 12	73¾	Aug 5	73¾ 72¼
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅝	Jan 7	⅝	Jan 7	⅝	Jan 7	-- --
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934					99½	Feb., 98	-- --
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 6s, 1920	99⅝	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	95	Aug 2	99 95
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	109	Apr 6	118	Aug 1	-- --
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	117¼	Aug 3	80	Jan 12	117¾	Aug 3	-- --
Do., registered	113¾	Jul 28	103⅝	Jun 17	115¼	July 30	-- --
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	113⅝	Aug 4	90	Jan 28	113	Aug 4	-- --
Do., do., registered	113⅝	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼	Aug 1	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	116⅞	Aug 5	97	Apr 6	116¼	Aug 5	-- --
Do., registered	114⅝	Aug 5	97	Apr 6	116¼	Aug 5	-- --
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	116⅜	Aug 5	97	Apr 6	116¼	Aug 5	-- --
Do., registered	112⅝	Jul 29	112⅝	Jul 29	113⅝	July 30	-- --
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	100	Jun 24	94	Jan 11	100	Aug 3	-- --
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1990	--	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	-- --
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104½	Aug 5	104 --
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g., 4½s, 1930					102½	Nov., 96	-- --
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.-g. 5s, 1950	104	Aug 5	100	Jul 21	104	Aug 5	103¼ --
Do., coupon off	107¼	Jul 28	105⅞	Jun 24	107¼	July 28	-- --
Pitts. & Conneller. 1st g. 4s, 1948	98	Jun 13	96½	Jan 17	103¼	July 30	-- --
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	....	..	....	90	Jun 9, 97	-- --
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1908		Jun 8	97	Jan 6	97	June 8	-- --
Do., 1st Inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	97½	Feb 5	8	May 23	9	June 6	-- --
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¼	Feb 5	8	May 23	9	June 6	-- --
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122¼	July 13	-- --
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	102¾	May 2	106¼	Aug 5	-- --
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932					108	April, 96	-- --
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	113	July	113	July 1	-- --
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	98	Jul 5	70	Apr 5	91	Aug 2	91 --
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915					48	Jun 15, 97	-- --
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68⅜	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	-- --
Do., all installments paid	98	Jun 27	96	Jun 27	98	June 27	-- --
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942					70¾	De 14, 97	-- --
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	92½	Jul 1	90	Apr 14	90¾	Aug 3	90 --
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	104	Jul 6	91	Apr 2	104	Aug 6	91¼ --
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938		....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	-- --
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104¼	Jan 18	106	July 30	106¼ --
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	124⅜ --
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	122	Jul 15	122	July 16	-- --
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943		....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	-- --
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913		....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	-- --
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107	Aug 6	106¾ --
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 28	107	July 29	-- --
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927		....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	-- --
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920		....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	-- --
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	-- --
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½	Jun 28	107⅜	Apr 27	108¼	Aug 1	108½ 110
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 18	110	July 30	-- --
Do., registered		....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	-- --
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	-- --
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119¼	Jan 15	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	97¼	Jan 22	94¾	Apr 29	90¾	Aug 6	90¾ 90¾
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44⅞	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	42¼	Aug 5	41½ 43
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15⅞	Jan 6	10¾	Jul 26	12⅞	Aug 5	-- --
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	5¾	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	6	Aug 5	-- --
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	-- --
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	85⅜	Jan 19	99	July 6	-- --
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103	July 19	102¾ --
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902		....	..	....	113¾	Dec 3, 97	-- --
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110	July 21	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109¾	Apr 27	112¾	Aug 4	112¼ --
Do., do., registered	114⅝	Feb 18	108¾	Apr 28	112¾	Aug 3	112½ --
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	95½	May 25	101	Aug 2	100¼ 101
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91	July 20	-- --
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115	June 23	-- --
N. J. Southern Int. gtd. 6s, 1930		....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	-- --
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	-- --
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 22	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	-- --
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	103	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	103	Feb 21	-- --
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. \$5, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102	July 14	-- --
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102¾	Jun 17	102¾	June 17	-- --
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939		....	..	....	94½	Sept., 96	-- --
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	-- --
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	-- --
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	104	June 29	-- --
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907		....	..	....	98	June 6, 97	-- --
Do., g. 5s, 1938	103¼	Aug 3	100	Jan 6	103¾	Aug 5	-- --
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	-- --
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	100	Jan 7	100	Jan 7	100¼	Jan 7	-- --
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118¾	Jun 22	119	July 27	119 --
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Aug 2	115½	Apr 20	120¼	Aug 2	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115¾	Aug 3	114¾ 115
Do., do., registered	114¼	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	87½	Aug 6	73½	Mar 26	87½	Aug 6	87 87½
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	104	Aug 5	104 --
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jun 31	90	Jul 29	99	Aug 1	91½ --
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	96¼	Feb 7	95	May 24	95¾	May 27	-- --
Elix., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97¼	Apr 11	103¾	July 28	-- --
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113¾	Apr 21	112¾	Feb 7	113¾	Apr 21	-- --
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	-- --
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107	July 20	-- --
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	--	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	-- --
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912		....	..	....	103½	Oct., 95	-- --
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110¾	July 30	110¼ 111
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	115¾	Aug 5	115 --
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¾	Jul 11	104¾	July 22	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104¾	May 16	108	Aug 6	-- --
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	115	Aug 6	104⅞	Mar 25	115	Aug 6	112½ --
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109¾	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	-- --
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102	Aug 5	-- --
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101¼	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾	June 17	-- --
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	100	Aug 6	-- --
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 6s, 1905		....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	-- --
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100¾	Aug 5	95	Mar 25	100¾	Aug 5	100¼ 101¼
Do., do., registered	97⅞	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	-- --
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	128	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	-- --
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	115¾	Feb 3	114½	Jul 15	114½	July 15	115½ 117½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	128 --
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	103¾	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	103	Aug 2	103 103
Do., do., registered	105¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¾	June 7	-- --
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	102½	July 29	-- --
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115¼	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115¼	June 10	-- --
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	95	Jun 24	80	Mar 12	90	July 25	-- --
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105½	Jul 29	90	Mar 29	105½	Aug 1	-- --
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, \$ gold, R.D., 1902	147	Aug 6	140	Jan 29	147	Aug 6	145¾ --
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	145	Jul 19	137½	Jan 3	145	July 19	145¾ --
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	145¾ --
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	146¾	Aug 1	138	Jan 4	146¾	Aug 1	145½ --
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	148	Aug 6	138¾	Jan 5	148	Aug 6	146¾ --
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 28	-- --
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar	14	110	Mar	14	-- --
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	119¾	July 28	-- --
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	128½	July 27	-- --
Do., do., 5s, 1910		....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	-- --
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	119¾	July 19	-- --
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117¼	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	116¾	Aug 2	-- --
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	113⅝	July 28	-- --
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	108½	Apr 16	-- --
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113¼	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	-- --
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¼	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111½	July 1	-- --
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113	July 18	-- --
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅜	Jan 5	127¾	Jan 27	-- --
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916		....	..	....	106¾	Jly 9, 97	-- --
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	114	June 21	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 5	106	Aug 5	-- --
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Jun 10	105½	Feb 19	-- --
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	-- --
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121	Aug 1	-- --
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142¾	July 9	-- --
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¾	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	114	July 25	114½ 115
Do., do., registered	116¾	Feb 15	112¾	May 27	114¼	July 29	-- --
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	119	Aug 5	113¾	Jun 2	119	Aug 6	-- --
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115	July 13	-- --
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	108	July 11	109 111¼
Do., do., registered	107¼	Jul 13	107¼	Jul 13	107¼	July 13	-- --
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	Mar 29	116¼	June 29	118¼ 119½
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110¼	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109¾	Aug 1	109 110
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109¾	May 19	109¾	Mar 19	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	115 117½
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅜	Feb 7	-- --
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 6	104	Mar 8	105½	June 24	105½ 107½
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	104	June 10	-- --
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103	Aug 5	99	May 16	102⅞	Aug 6	-- --
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	-- --
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101¾	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	-- --
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907		....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	-- --
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	-- --
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 2	109	Mar 2	109	Mar 3	-- --
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	-- --
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	135½	July 23	134 --
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907		....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	-- --
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117⅛	Feb 24	113¾	May 28	113¾	June 6	-- --
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	-- --
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 28	133	May 19	133	May 19	-- --
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	-- --
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	120⅞	Jul 28	128⅞	July 28	127 --
Do., do., registered	131½	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	129	July 19	127 --
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 22	107 --
Do., gen. 4s, 1988	105⅜	Jun 29	102⅜	May 7	105	Aug 6	104⅝ 105½
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	-- --
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	94	Aug 2	88	Jan 15	94	Aug 2	-- --
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70¼	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	-- --

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	1898. Aug.	
Do., extension 4s, 1905		....	..	....	88	Mr 25, 97	-- --
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	105	Apr 21	107	July 11	-- --
Do., small		....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	-- --
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	144	Jan 24	136¾	Apr 26	136	Aug 5	-- 138
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 19	126	May 18	133	July 7	-- --
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	135¾	Jan 26	126	Apr 16	126	July 26	-- --
Chi. & Wa. Ind. 1st 5s, 2d g. 5s, 1919		....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1959	112¾	Feb 17	111¾	Apr 1	113¾	July 14	-- --
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	88	Aug 6	70½	Mar 30	88	Aug 6	87½ 88½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921		....	..	....	98½	Nov., 93	-- --
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905		....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	-- --
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937		....	..	....	103¼	Mr 15, 97	-- --
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107¼	May 10	110	Aug 1	-- --
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922		....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	-- --
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb	4	60¼	May	3	70 June 10	-- --
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	83	June 29	-- --
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 13	88	Jun 6	88	Jun 8	-- --
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	96½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	96¾	July 26	-- --
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	93	Mar 24	-- --
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940		....	..	....	97	Oct., 96	-- --
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¾	Jan 18	80	Jun 13	80	June 13	-- --
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	80	Feb 28	90	Aug 5	-- 93
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	96¾	May 17	96½	May 26	100½ --
Do., con. 6s, 1920		....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	-- --
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928		....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	-- --
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900		....	..	....	107¼	Fe 25, 97	-- --
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	79	Jul	8	70	Mar	14	78 Aug 5	-- --
Do., income 4s, 1990	19	Jun	21	14	May	7	16¼ July 20	-- --
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar	5	102	May	9	102¾ July 28	-- --
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan	17	131¼	Jun	4	135¾ July 28	-- --
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127⅝	May	11	127¾	May	11	127¾ May 11	-- --
Cin. & Spfd. 1st S.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901		....	..	....	107¼	Oct 16, 97	-- --
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	106	May	10	100	Mar	18	103 May 10	-- --
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938		....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	-- --
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-5-4s, 1947	60	May	5	56	May	26	57¼ Aug 3	57 60
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931		....	..	....	..	....	65½ My 15, 97	-- --
Do., J.P.M. & Co. sng. cts. \$65 paid	60	Jan	29	70¼	Apr	21	80 Aug 5	79 --
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	63	Feb	14	54	Jan	11	61 Feb 14	-- --
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943		....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	-- --
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan	15	122	Apr	4	122 Apr 4	-- --
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul	22	125¼	Jan	3	126 July 23	-- --
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	146	Jan	4	137¾	May	21	140 July 18	-- --
Do., 7s, 1900		....	..	....	100	No 23, 97	-- --
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	115½	Feb	28	107	Apr	21	110¼ June 30	-- --
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May	26	136	Apr	18	133 June 30	-- --
Do., registered		....	..	....	133	July, 92	-- --
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan	20	136¾	July	8	136¾ July 8	-- --
Do., construction 5s, 1923		....	..	....	118¼	No 17, 97	-- --
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	106	Aug	1	105	Aug	1	106 Aug 2	-- --
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May	7	143	May	7	143 May 7	-- --
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	-- --
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¾	Jan	25	120¼	May	6	123½ July 23	122¼ --
Do., g. 6s, 1906	115½	Jan	27	110	Apr	21	115 June 21	115½ --
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	116¼	Mr 22, 97	114 --
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921		....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	142 --
Do., do., registered	145	Feb	18	141	May	6	141 May 6	142 --
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con g. 4s, 1936	96½	Aug	5	89	Apr	8	96¼ Aug 6	96 97
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111	Aug	4	108	Apr	5	111 Aug 4	110¾ --
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	94½	Jul	23	85¼	Jan	3	94½ July 26	-- --
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar	30	97	Jan	6	99¾ June 6	97 --
Det., Mack. & Mar. id. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	18	Aug	6	16¼	Jun	8	18 Aug 6	-- --
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar	9	104	Jan	3	106 July 27	-- --
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1923	92¾	Feb	11	92¼	Feb	11	92¼ Feb 11	-- --
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar	8	101	May	2	107 June 3	-- --
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb	2	112¼	Jan	4	113 July 26	113 --
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug	2	116½	May	20	119¼ Aug 2	118 --
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111¾	Jun	3	105	Apr	11	111½ June 27	112 --
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun	7	113	May	23	117 June 28	-- --
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May	23	104½	Feb	21	104½ June 3	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb	11	138	May	10	143 July 19	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan	18	140	May	27	141 June 25	-- --
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb	25	133¼	Apr	12	137 July 7	-- --
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun	6	133	Jun	6	133 June 6	-- --
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb	11	106	Feb	11	106 Feb 11	104 --
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb	10	106	May	2	113 Aug 5	-- --
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913		....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	-- --
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946		....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	-- --
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93⅝	Aug	5	84¾	Apr	26	93⅝ Aug 6	-- --
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	75½	Aug	6	66	Apr	28	75½ Aug 6	-- --
N. Y., sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108⅝	Feb	11	96	Apr	27	105 July 25	105 --
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	92	Jul	14	84¾	Jan	6	92 July 15	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb	7	85	Apr	23	89¼ Aug 6	-- --
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943

1898

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121 July 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67 May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jul 1	105	Jul 1	105 July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	54½ Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104¾	Feb 8	100½	May 6	104 July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	98½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	91 Aug 6	90	..
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	103¼ Aug 2	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	104½ Aug 2	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	103½ July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	98 July 26	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100¾ July 18	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	90 July 21	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 6s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	97 Aug 6	96	96¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¼	Apr. 6	116½ Aug 2	116¾	117¼
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	106	Jan 26	101	May 5	102¾ Aug 5	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	103½	Apr 28	113¾ Aug 6	..	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120¾ Aug 4	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	118	Apr 21	121½ Aug 4	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120 July 1	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	62	Apr 25	63 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼ Sep 16,98	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	77¼	Aug 4	70⅜	Feb 10	77¼ Aug 6	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1 %	..	....	..	....	42⅝ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan. 28	110	May 10	114¼ July 22	113¼	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102¼	May 25	102½ May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 28	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125¼	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	108	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	108 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jly 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100¼	Apr 26	106⅝ July 18	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅝	Feb 4	82⅜	Apr 25	90½ Aug 5	90¼	90¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	64 Aug 6	63¾	64
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾ Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	86	Aug 4	80	Mar 12	85¾ Aug 6	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	75	Jul 9	71	Jan 4	75 Aug 4	74	77
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80 May 13	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100	Aug 2	93½	Apr 1	100 Aug 6	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	105¾	Aug 6	93	Mar 28	105¾ Aug 6	105¾	106½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 13	103½	Apr 28	110 July 28	110	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	85	Aug 6	63½	Jan 19	85 Aug 6	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	77¾	Jul 27	60	Apr 28	77 Aug 5	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 8	103¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jan 30	106¼	July 7	109¾ Aug 5	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108 May 23	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¼	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107¼ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	105¼ July 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. gr. g. 5s, 1931	100¼	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	100¾ Aug 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	97	Jul 9	86	Feb 28	97 July 9	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	121¼ July 29	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80¼	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	80 Aug 6	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	100	Jul 9	97½	May 27	100 Aug 5	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	129 Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	106
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103 Aug 5	102½	103
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119¼	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118¾ Aug 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115¼ June 29	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110¾ June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅝ July 15	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108⅝	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104½ June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105¾	May 31	100½	May 6	104⅝ July 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107	Jun 28	103¼	Jul 22	103½ July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	104⅞	Jul 6	104⅝	Jul 6	104⅝ July 8	..	..
Michigan Cent. col trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	94½ Aug 5	..	95
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	96 Aug 6	95½	96
Do., registered	93	Jul 1	94½	Jul 19	94½ July 19	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	110 Aug 6	109½	110½
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 28	109¾ Aug 5	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Cleart. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	106¼	Feb 2	107½	May 25	107½ June 13	107¼	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Jan 27	107⅜	Jun. 3	107⅜ June 3	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123¼	Jul 27	119½	May 12	123½ July 27	123	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107¼ Oct 14,97	..	..
Monawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123 June 23	124	126½
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107⅛	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	108 Aug 4	..	107
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157¼	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½ June 16	159	162
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153 June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123 Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125¾ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119 Feb 11	..	121
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	113¾	Jul 19	113¾	Jul 19	113¾ July 19	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106¼ Aug 2	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¾	Feb 11	98	Mar 16	101¼ Aug 6	100¾	101¾
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¾	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	112½ July 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116 June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126	May 10	124	Jun 8	124 June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	124½	Jun 15	127 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	100⅝	Aug 4	90⅜	Apr 21	100¼ Aug 6	100¾	100¾
Do., registered	97½	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½ May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	65¾	Aug 6	57	Apr 21	65¾ Aug 6	65¼	65¾
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	112 July 29	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102 June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125¾	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	121½ July 15	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124 Aug 4	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd g. 5s, 1952	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	89	Jul 9	82	Apr 14	89 Aug 3	..	90
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	86¼	Aug 6	74¾	Apr 21	86¼ Aug 6	86	86¼
Ogden. & L. Chans. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 Dec 18, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84½	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	83½ July 27	83	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10¼	Jan 7	14¼ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10 June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1951	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	78¾ July 15	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¾	Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s; tr. r., all in. paid	62¼	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 26	61¼ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	112 Aug 3	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	98⅜	Aug 8	89	Apr 26	98¾ Aug 6	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	122	Jul 25	118	Apr 18	125¼ Aug 4	125	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121 June 18	115	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	107	Jun 25	96	Apr 27	106¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	80¾ Aug 6	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¼	Aug 3	39	Jan 5	57¾ Aug 6	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	104	Jul 11	102	Jun 23	103¾ Aug 6	..	104
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 28	108	Apr 21	113¾ July 26	113	114
Do., do., registered	110	July 8	110	July 8	110 July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	105¾	May 13	110¾ June 6	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111 June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts. C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103¾ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128 Aug., 96	..	..
P., St. L. & F. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¾ Jul 5, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	107	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jan 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 15, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	106 May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¼ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Evr. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	100 July 29	95	101½
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23,97	96	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96 June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st Installment 2d g. 5s	15¼	Jun 2	15¼	Jun 2	15¼ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	122	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85¾ May 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106¾ April, 96	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¼ April, 96	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	108¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	99 Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 12	76¼	Apr 28	92 Aug 5	91	96
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53	Jul 23	35	Jun 15	47¾ Aug 6	45	50
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	73¾	Apr 28	87¾ Aug 6	87¼	87¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	80	Jun 28	75½	Apr 28	80 Aug 6	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	105	Feb 28	97	Apr 28	97 June 15	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5s, 1940	85	Jun 16	75	Feb 14	85 June 15	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80½ Aug 5	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	..	115
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¾	May 5	113¾ July 14	..	115
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	110¼	Feb 25	113	May 24	114 June 24	..	115
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾	Jun 22	114	Apr 26	118¼ July 27	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106⅜	Jun 30	96¼	Apr 25	105¼ Aug 6	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100 July 12	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.	79½	Jun 6	66	Apr 26	79¾ Aug 6	78¼	79½
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 5s 1947	97	Aug 5	90	Apr 6	97 Aug 5	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	80¼	Aug 6	70	Apr 26	80¼ Aug 6	80	80½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	33	Aug 4	25	Mar 25	32¾ Aug 6	32⅜	32¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable conv. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	99 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar	117	Mar 12	117 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	103	Jun 27	106½ July 7	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¾ July 7	120	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118¼	Mar 25	123 Aug 3	122½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	130½	Aug 2	123	Jan 5	130½ Aug 4	130	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	105⅜	Jul 28	105½	May 10	108½ July 28	108	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100¼	Mar 4	94¼	Jan 10	100¾ Aug 3	100	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118¼	Apr 19	127¼ July 8	130	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½ May 24	110	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110	Jul 29	105¼	Apr 12	110 July 29	108	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111 No 23, 97	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 28, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104 Oct 20,97	100¾	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104¼ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	96 Aug 1	..	..
South Pacific Co.—							
Cal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	96¾	Aug 5	92	Jan 4	96¾ Aug 5	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st. W. & N. Tx. 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111¼	Jul 28	107¼	May 25	111¼ July 28	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110⅜	July 1	105	May 11	110 July 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82½	Jul 7	76¾	Apr 2	81 Aug 6	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55¼	Apr 25	70 Aug 5	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con g. 5s, 1943	99¼	Jan 3	99¼	Aug 5	99¼ Aug 5	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¼	Jun 28	100¼	Jan 4	108 Aug 6	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	100¾	May 20	108 Aug 3	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	101¼	Jul 28	92¼	Jan 6	100¾ Aug 4	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	81½	Jul 25	81½ July 25	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105¼	Jun 5	108¾ Aug 6	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98	Aug 6	87	Apr 28	98 Aug 6	97¾	98
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	99 July 22	..	..
Alabama Cent R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112½ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	110 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	103½	Jul 14	105¾ July 22	105⅝	107
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112¼	Feb 28	114 July 8	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111¼	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	111¼ Aug 5	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	122	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	119 July 28	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117 June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	121½ July, 20	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	100	Feb 19	96	May 3	96 June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108	Jul 21	100	Mar 24	107¼ Aug 2	107	107¾
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107 June 8	107	107¾
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	87¾	Jul 29	87¾	Jul 29	87¾ July 29	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	110½	Jan 11	110¼	Apr 22	113 May 8	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103	Jul 19	103	July 21	..	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18	110¾ July 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1914	110	Jul 22	103½	Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St L. Mkts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	106

THE NEW NORFOLK.

Continued from Page 1.

highest point was reached in May, 1890, when they were quoted at 66⅞. In the reorganization they sold at 4¼ in May, 1896, and in August, at 13, with the assessment of $12.50 paid. The old common shares sold at the same time at 8, with a like assessment paid.

The new securities were dealt in for the first time last year, and the preferred stock sold down from 26 in March, to 22½ in May, advancing to 45⅝ in September. After a reaction to 39⅛ in November, a further gain to 48½ was made in December. In March last the preferred shares fell off to 42½, having sold on Feb. 7 at 56¼, the highest point. They are now quoted slightly below that price. The common stock sold up last year from 9, in April, to 17¼, in September. In April last it sold at 11½, a decline from 17½, in February. It is now quoted at about 15.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books open.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Special meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

Commercial Cable Company—Special meeting.

Friday, Aug. 12.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 6, total transactions included $1,764,780 shares of stock, $24,381,800 bonds, with $1,860,700 Government and $3,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 7,'97.	Aug. 8,'96.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	2,850,533	1,764,780 Dec.	1,085,778
Banks	25	17 Dec.	8
Mining	3,680	1,300 Dec.	2,300

BONDS.

	Aug. 7,'97.	Aug. 8,'96.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$19,052,500	$24,381,800 Inc.	$5,329,300
State	7,500	3,000 Dec.	4,500
Government	68,500	1,860,700 Inc.	1,797,200

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	2⅝	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	5½	N. J. Central	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil	4	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4½	N. Y. Air Brake	11⅞
Am. Malting pf.	2⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W.	1⅝
Am. Sug. Refg. pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	5⅛	Nor. & West. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Nort. & West. pf. 2	
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Nor. Pacific	1⅛
Brunswick City	2⅜	Nor. Pacific pf.	2½
Chn. Southern	1⅜	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	3⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	2	Pacific Mail	2
Chicago & N. W.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	6⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3⅜
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	3¼	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅜
Des. M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. P. & Duluth pf.	10
Ill. Steel Co.	3½	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Iowa Central pf.	4½	Southern pf.	1⅝
Kan. C., F. & G.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Laclede Gas	2½	Union Pacific	1⅞
Laclede Gas pf.	3	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Lake Shore	4½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	8
Met. Street Ry.	4½	Western Union	1
Michigan Central	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1	$3 assessment paid.	11
Minn. Iron	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	5½	Del., L. & W.	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	Great Northern pf.	4⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Consolidated Ice	1		

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A. & C. J. 5s, c. off.	8	Kings Co. Elev 1st.	1
Ann Arbor	1½	Lake Shore 3½s	1⅝
Adams Express 4s	1½	Louis. & N. Unif. 4s	2¼
At. T. & S. F. adj.	1⅝	Mo., K. & Texas 1st.	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925.	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st.	1½
Balt. & O. 5s, 1926, t. r.	1⅝	Mo., K. & East 1st.	1½
Balt. & O. Con., 1988.	1½	Mo. Pac. W. 5s	5⅝
Balt. & O. 1988, t. r.	2¼	Mob. & Ohio Gen.	2
Cent. of Ga. con.	1	Nor. & West. Con.	3⅜
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3	Or., R. R. & N. Con.	1⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	2	Or. Sh. Line Con. 5s.	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2⅝	Or. Sh. Line Inc. A.	1½
Cal. Mid. 2-3-4s	2	Or. Sh. Line Inc. B.	1½
Chi., B. & Q. con. 5s.	2⅝	Pitts., Shen. & E. 1st.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $95 pd.	1	Rio Gr. W. 4s	1
Den. & R. G. Con.	1	St. L. & S. F. Con.	1⅝
Den. & Rio G. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. S.W. 6s.	1½
Detroit City Gas 1st.	1½	St. L. Southwest 4	2½
Erie Con. B. 4s	1⅝	St. L. Southwest 2d.	1½
Erie Gen. 1sen	2	So. Pac. Ariz. 1st.	1½
Ev. & T. H. Gen'l.	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	3½
Ft. N. & R. G. 1st.	1⅜	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	2
Gal. H. & H. 5s.	2	L. St. L. & K. C. 1st tr.	2
Ill. C. Louis. Div.	3½	U. P. D. & G. 1st Tr. R.	3½
Int. & G. W. 1st.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1⅜
Int. & G. W. 2d	3	W., N. Y. & Pa. Gen.	3
Iowa Central 1st.	2	W. N. Y. & Pa. Inc.	1½
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st Tr. R.	5⅝
Kan. C. P. & G. 1st.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st t. r.	1	Union El. 1st t. r.	1
Pitts. & West. 5s	2½		

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59½c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 58¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,083.16 ounces of silver bullion.

AUG

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	102¾	105
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	--
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	32	35
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. B. 5s	95	96
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	207	211
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	112	115
Brooklyn El., when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	59
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	113¾	114
Central Cross-Town	350	--
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118	--
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	100	105
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	78
Cleveland City Railway	58	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	58	62
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	207	--
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	--
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100¾	--
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st-5s	115	117
D. D. & B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	101½	102½
Eighth Avenue	235	245
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	105	109
42d St. & Grand Street	340	--
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3½	6
Kings County incomes	7	8½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	33	35
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	93	97
Nassau Elec. 1st 6s, B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	9	11½
North Shore Traction pf.	76½	--
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Richmond Traction 6s, 1925	77	81
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	97	98½
Second Avenue stock	178	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	113½	114½
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	--
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	175	178
Twenty-third Street	310	--
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
Union Railway	175	190
West Chicago Street	92½	93
West End (Boston)	83¾	86
West End (Boston) pf.	105	105½
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	135	--
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	400
Brooklyn	--	--
Central	1380	--
Colonial	190	196
Continental	187½	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	--	232
German-American R. E.	--	80
Guaranty	425	--
Hamilton	220	240
Kings County	280	--
Knickerbocker	240	--
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	--
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	--
Mercantile	400	--
Metropolitan	300	--
Nassau	150	--
National Surety	--	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1200	--
N. Y. Security & Trust	375	--
People's	--	206
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	--
State	--	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	290
Union	1040	--
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	265	295
United States	1175	--
Washington	225	--

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	--	105
Continental	420	--
Citizens'	107	--
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	--	100
German-American	430	460
Germania	240	260
Greenwich	155	165
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	190	200
Kings County	165	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	--
New York	108	112

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Niagara	155	165
North River	130	--
Pacific	180	190
Peantr, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	117	125
Rutgers	--	115
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	230	--
Williamsburg City	380	--

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	260	--
American Exchange	170	--
Astor Place	230	--
Bowery	--	295
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers	65	85
Central	167	172
Chase	265	--
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1000	1300
Colonial	135	--
Columbia	--	155
Commerce	202	208
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	278	--
East River	130	--
Eleventh Ward	225	--
Fifth Avenue	2500	--
Fifth National	--	--
First National	2500	--
First Nat. of Staten Island	--	160
Fourth National	172	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	--
Gansevort	90	105
Garfield	260	--
German-American	112	117
Germania	305	--
German Exchange	295	--
Greenwich	166	--
Hamilton	105	--
Hanover	385	--
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	150	155
Hudson River	140	--
Importers & Traders'	490	500
Irving	147½	--
Leather Manufacturers'	170	--
Liberty	150	--
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	230
Market & Fulton	--	230
Mechanics'	175	180
Mechanics & Traders'	114	118
Mercantile	167	--
Merchants' Exchange	117	--
Merchants'	149	--
Metropolis	--	400
Mount Morris	100	--
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	--
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	--
New York	235	242
New York County	800	--
New York National Exchange	--	90
Nineteenth Ward	--	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	132	--
Oriental	140	--
Pacific	190	195
Park	310	320
People's	200	--
Phenix	90	92
Plaza	245	--
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	--
Riverside	190	--
Seaboard	175	--
Second National	450	--
Seventh National	115	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	280	--
State of New York	103	--
Tradesmen's	155	95
Twelfth Ward	125	--
Twenty-third Ward	100	--
Union Square	175	--
Western	150	158
West Side	175	--
Yorkville	175	--

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	--
Columbus & Xenia	200	--
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	89½	--
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	120	--
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal. Allegan & G. Rapids	140	--
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182¾	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	--
Mahoning Coal	100	--
Mahoning Coal pf.	108	--
Nesquatuck	245½	--
New York & Harlem	345	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	122	--
Norwich & Worcester pf.	120	--
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	--
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	--
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	--
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	--
Providence & Worcester	260	--
Rome & Clinton	125	--
Troy & Greenbush	140	--
Utica & Black River	160	--
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	171	--

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	41¼
American Brake	90	93
American Grocery 1st pf.	--	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	35	38
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	125	--
American Graphophone pf.	130	137
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	--
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	--	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bliss, E. W.	95	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	95	--
Celluloid Company	65	75
Central & South Amer. Tel.	103	104½
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	51	--
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	250	270
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	98
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88½	--
Commercial Cable	170	185
Consolidated Car Heating	35½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	--	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	87½	--
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	75
Diamond Match Company	139½	140
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	98	100
Erie & Western Trans.	65	80
Electric Vehicle	8	12½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	54⅜	55
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106¼	107¾
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	--	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	126
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. Bonds	90	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	--
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105	--
Hudson River Telephone	75	80
International Paper	37½	38
International Paper pf.	84	85
International Paper 5s	106	107¾
Iron Steamboat	2½	3½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	--
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	--	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	75
Lanston Monotype	83¼	88¾
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock	--	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	30	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	180	181
Michigan Pen. Car com.	7	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	57	62
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	--	105
National Saw pf.	--	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	62½	72½
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	--
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	--
New York Air Brake	66¾	67
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	150½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	132	137
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	--
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	--	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	96	100
Simmons Hardware com.	105	--
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	420
Standard Oil	400½	401½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	--
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	108	--
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	--
Trenton Potteries com.	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Trow Directory pf.	33	40
Union Switch & Signal	61	64
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	7½	9
Union Typewriter pf.	100	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass com.	24	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	175	177
Westinghouse Air Brake	620	630
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	24	28
Worthington Pump pf.	88	92

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64⅛	64¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	99	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Central (N. Y.)	175	--
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	106½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	101½	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102¼	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. cons. 6s	118⅝	121
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	106
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90½
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 6s	101	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	91½	94½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102¾
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	78	79
Grand Rapids bonds	96½	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	103½	105
Mutual of New York	335	345
New Amsterdam	31½	31¾
New Amsterdam pf.	76¼	77
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	107¾
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	33	40
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	86½	88
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	84	85¾
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103¾	105
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103¾

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,011,475. The banks now hold $39,893,000 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $12,733,100, an increase in specie of $2,482,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $651,500, an increase in deposits of $15,371,500, and a decrease in circulation of $118,100.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 6, '98.	July 30, '98.	Aug. 7, '97.
Loans	$849,499,800	$836,766,700	$548,562,400
Specie	168,988,000	166,505,100	92,129,800
Legal tenders	60,167,500	60,819,400	105,430,400
Net deposits	757,051,600	741,680,100	626,232,300
Circulation	14,272,800	14,391,900	13,384,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 6, '98.	July 30, '98.	Aug. 7, '97.
Specie	$168,988,000	$166,505,100	$92,129,800
Legal tenders	60,167,500	60,819,400	105,430,400
Total r'q'r'd reserve	$229,155,500	$227,324,500	$197,560,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	189,762,900	185,420,025	159,558,075
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$39,393,000	$41,904,475	$41,002,125

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,381,575	$43,091,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,673,500
Jan. 29	35,909,450	59,145,250	39,622,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,673,225	36,818,675
Feb. 19	25,598,450	55,095,750	29,627,050
Feb. 26	22,950,325	57,520,975	24,222,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,025	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,395,750	18,942,675
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,905,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,986,000	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,017,022	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,575	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	46,998,500	21,701,500
May 28	58,709,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,488,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,091,475	20,877,050
June 18	52,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	52,906,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	52,013,350	41,384,475	20,228,250
July 9	53,845,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,385,325	46,098,900	21,773,625
July 23	43,012,000	47,781,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,900
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	18,515,575

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$39,893,000	1893	$1,401,800
1897	41,042,125	1892	18,798,425
1896	18,515,575	1891	18,420,850
1895	41,950,675	1890	1,228,000
1894	69,053,700	1889	6,793,125

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Kings. & Pem.	.19	.19	.19	.19	200
Phenix	.12	.13	.12	.13	1,000
Total sales					1,300

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.37	.37	.37	.37	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.44	.44	.42	.42	800
Golden Fleece	.24	.24	.24	.24	200
Hale & Norcross	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	200
Mexican	.15	.20	.15	.20	700
Mount Rosa	.10	.14	.10	.13	700
Ophir	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Portland	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.50	.50	900
Union Cons	.14	.24	.14	.24	800
Utah	.09	.09	.08	.08	1,000
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30	.23	.23	900
Total sales					8,400

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rocky Mt.	.12	.13	.10	.10½	27,000

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 4, 1898	£24,470,026	.....
Aug. 5, 1897	35,966,306	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 4, 1898	75,025,018	£49,627,470
Aug. 5, 1897	80,892,438	48,965,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 4, 1898	28,099,000	14,474,000
Aug. 5, 1897	25,500,000	14,733,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 4, 1898	119,229,000	4,385,000
Aug. 5, 1897	93,078,000	4,655,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 4, 1898	34,976,000	12,661,000
Aug. 5, 1897	37,259,000	12,626,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 4, 1898	10,282,000	5,365,000
Aug. 5, 1897	8,996,000	10,750,000

ITALY.

Aug. 4, 1898	14,783,000	1,895,000
Aug. 5, 1897	15,163,000	2,685,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 4, 1898	4,229,000	6,920,000
Aug. 5, 1897	3,632,000	6,925,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 4, 1898	2,997,000	1,445,000
Aug. 5, 1897	2,741,333	1,270,667
Total for the week	£314,996,116	£94,899,470
Total preceding week	318,711,363	96,304,354
Corresponding date last year	305,386,079	102,746,676

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 7.—The market was dull but firm last week. A fair yarn export business was done in mules to India waters and to the Far East at unchanged prices. The home trade bought for daily wants, pending crop development. In cloth there was a plenty of orders, which were unworkable, chiefly for Calcutta. A keen contest was on between buyers who want to deal on the January basis and manufacturers who insist upon covering the advance in cotton since January. It is generally believed that a fairly large bear position will open in Manchester. Meantime the chief business of the week was confined to so-called small relief orders. Gladbach reports more business in yarn at slightly lower prices. Mulhouse reports show yarns and cloth very quiet.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	220	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	July,	1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	†American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	125	Sept. 10, 1897
25	30	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16,	1898 1	24½	June 30	22	May 13	24	July 1, 1898
105	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July,	1898 2	*106	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	77½	Dec. 29, 1897
27	29	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	.....	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7, 1898
75	..	Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898 2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*75	July 7, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1,	1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
159½	..	Chicago & Alton	18,784,800	June 1,	1898 1¾	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*157½	July 1, 1898
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1,	1898 4½	*168	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July- 1,	1898 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1,	1898 7½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
42	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1896 1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
170	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	12,243,736	June 1,	1898 1¾	170	June 7	*169½	June 24	*169½	June 24, 1898
¾	½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	.....	⅞	Jan. 28	¾	Apr. 7	⅞	July 6, 1898
1½	2¼	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	.....	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2½	June 6, 1898
..	65	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20,	1897 4	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
4	6½	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	.....	*6	June 6	*5	June 6	5¼	June 23, 1898
4	5½	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	.....	5¾	July 6	4½	July 25	4½	July 25, 1898
21½	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897 2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	22	July 20, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898 1½	180	July 12	169	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15,	1898 1¾	90¼	May 24	90½	May 24	90½	May 24, 1898
40	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898 2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	46	June 27, 1898
12½	13	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	.....	13	Jan. 12	10	Apr. 26	*12	July 25, 1898
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2,	1897 6	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	.....	7¼	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 4	6	June 29, 1898
..	..	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	.....	.....	66	Mar. 11	57	July 23	57	July 23, 1898
17½	18½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	.....	21⅝	Feb. 11	15½	Apr. 22	*17¼	July 27, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16,	1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
8	13	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	.....	.....	14¼	Feb. 14	*5¾	Apr. 15	11¼	May 14, 1898
10½	12½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	.....	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	12	July 27, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf	4,352,000	July 1,	1893 3½	..	.....	..	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	July 15,	1898 1½	92½	Feb. 10	*87¾	June 20	*88	July 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,900,300	Aug. 1,	1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1,	1898 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,633,650	July 1,	1898 2	*350	July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*345	July 26, 1898
50	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	July 25,	1898 50c.	*53¼	July 21	43	Apr. 2	*53½	July 21, 1898
..	..	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	.....	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6¾	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
17	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Jan. 15,	1895 90c.	19½	June 14	*13¾	Mar. 9	17	July 26, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
4	..	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	.....	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....	.....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	.....	6¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1898 2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*50	June 20, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
5	6¼	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	.....	6¼	Jan. 2	4½	June 15	5	July 27, 1898
..	½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	.....	1¼	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,030,000	Oct. 1,	1893 2	..	.....	..	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	June 30,	1898 2	*54	Jan. 20	*54	Jan. 20	*54	Jan. 20, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	.....	7	Jan. 5	6	Mar. 11	6¼	Mar. 11, 1898
13	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
60	75	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
4	7	National Starch Manufacturing	5,000,000	.....	.....	10	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 23	5	July 9, 1898
70	83	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 23	*65	June 22, 1898
16	30	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893 6	50	Jan. 27	15	June 29	16	July 13, 1898
60	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898 2	76	Jan. 31	*35	May 10	75	July 11, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July,	1898 1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*123½	July 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898 5	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....	.....	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
4	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897 75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3½	July 30, 1898
28	31	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	.....	33⅜	Feb. 17	19½	Jan. 3	31	July 28, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 8,	1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1896 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
3	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	.....	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*3	July 8, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
172	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	19,714,285	July 5,	1898 1¾	*173	July 27	*168	Feb. 25	*173	July 27, 1898
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	.....	7	June 17	5¾	June 11	6½	July 22, 1898
1¾	..	Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	.....	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 28	2	May 18, 1898
180	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July,	1898 4	*185½	July 27	*132	Jan. 28	*185½	July 27, 1898
122½	125	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 16,	1898 1¼	*123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 28	122	July 5, 1898
153	155	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,833	Feb. 21,	1898 8½	155	Feb. 28	*145	Jan. 5	*155	July 12, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	185	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898 1¾	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1,	1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	359,525	April,	1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898 3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	.....	7¾	June 8	5	May 27	7¼	June 14, 1898
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	8,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893 1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
20	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25,	1896 1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*36½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	.....	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19¾	May 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 22, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1,	1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	94	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July,	1898 3½	..	.....	..	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898 3	98	Jan. 17	98	Jan. 17	98	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
4	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	.....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	6	July 28, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buy er 10 days.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Aug. 6	$741,158,872
Balances week ending Aug. 6	56,854,993
Exchanges week ending July 30	644,539,396
Balances week ending July 30	59,872,796
Exchanges week ending July 23	630,290,419
Balances week ending July 23	46,140,433
Exchanges week ending July 16	720,883,050
Balances week ending July 16	47,100,838
*Exchanges week ending July 9	617,814,853
*Balances week ending July 9	44,584,178
Exchanges week ending July 2	630,963,823
Balances week ending July 2	62,980,979
Exchanges week ending June 25	655,289,897
Balances week ending June 25	43,167,553
Exchanges week ending June 18	705,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,993
Exchanges week ending June 11	725,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	57,218,326
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,406
Exchanges week ending May 28	704,578,339
Balances week ending May 28	40,455,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	736,466,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,051
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14	48,820,159
*Exchanges week ending May 7	773,749,631
*Balances week ending May 7	43,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	851,935,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,253,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	826,126,250
Balances week ending April 23	36,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	830,947,706
Balances week ending April 16	35,624,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	805,625,396
Balances week ending April 9	35,259,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	753,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	34,839,642
Exchanges week ending March 26	811,833,204
Balances week ending March 26	33,986,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	795,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	43,068,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,545,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	806,511,566
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,899,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	906,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,230,869
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	730,189,946
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,430,704
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	826,350,082
Balances week ending Feb. 5	44,212,481
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,143
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,758,874
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,627,098
Balances week ending Jan. 22	43,961,892
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	801,167,231
Balances week ending Jan. 15	45,965,068
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,003,897,894
Balances week ending Jan. 8	63,570,999
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	780,977,921
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	978,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	39,677,201
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	1,000,294,617
Balances week ending Dec. 18	58,779,441

*Five days.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of August, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$123,008,619.52		
Gold bullion	101,297,530.64		
		$224,306,150.16	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,287,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,601,060.00		
		35,686,089.00	
			*$188,620,061.16
Standard silver dollars	$402,195,690.00		
Silver bullion	796,390.18		
		$402,992,070.18	
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,638,594.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,088,940.00		
		390,088,555.00	
			12,023,515.18
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,232,589.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	96,780,991.00		
		$100,022,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		100,022,280.00	
			$63,651,864.00
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,575,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,145,000.00		
		21,730,000.00	
			44,321,864.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,638,219.00		
National bank notes	4,648,406.13		
Fractional silver coin	11,812,959.45		
Fractional currency	35.07		
Minor coin	1,280,946.57		
Deposits in National banks	59,451,798.39		
Bonds and interest paid	2,332,629.28		
		$84,164,990.87	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,273,717.00		
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,586,751.91		
Disbursing officers' balances	49,403,631.25		
Post Office Department account	3,394,222.24		
Miscellaneous items	2,048,906.83		
		72,707,329.21	
			11,457,661.66
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$259,022,991.90

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$980,048.92	$3,563,024.86	$18,737,705.82
Internal revenue	1,018,158.84	6,340,906.50	32,511,895.79
Miscellaneous	24,356.86	565,116.79	3,071,847.12
Total receipts	$1,762,565.12	$10,474,050.15	$54,321,158.73
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	145,000.00	2,813,000.00	14,874,387.28
War	2,100,000.00	3,165,000.00	37,939,153.27
Navy	380,000.00	930,000.00	9,444,279.61
Indians	10,000.00	203,000.00	932,803.55
Pensions	900,000.00	5,400,000.00	18,057,894.50
Interest	100,000.00	500,000.00	6,065,892.25
Total expenditures	$3,535,000.00	$12,971,000.00	$87,834,475.44
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,832,434.88	2,496,949.85	33,513,316.71
*NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	124,750.00	336,690.00	2,177,254.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	27,040.00	374,347.50	2,030,392.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$320,845,022.00	$92,830,915.00	$413,675,937.00
This fiscal year	4,023,585.00	266,237.00	4,279,822.00
This month	152,214.00	6,855.00	159,069.00
This day	36,294.00	440.00	36,734.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

AUG 1898

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FRANK TILFORD, *President.*

E. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW YORK.

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E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KETCHER, Ass't Cashier.

H. AMY & CO.,

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sep. 1	.....	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	1	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 10	Sep. 2
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 10	Sep. 2
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf.	1¾	Aug. 8	July 28	Aug. 9
Cin., Ports. & Virginia pf.	1	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 15	Aug. 25
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4½	Sep. 1	Aug. 5	Sep. 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Boston Elevated	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
West Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of the Manhattan Co. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 15
Consolidated Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Diamond Match	2½	Sep. 12	Sep. 2	Sep. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 1
Jefferson & Cleaifield Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 16
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	2	Aug. 27	Aug. 10	Aug. 29
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 14
Pennsylvania Natural Gas	½	Aug. 10	.....	.....
People's Gas Light and Coke of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Palace Car (special)	$20	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$3.60	Aug. 15	July 22	Aug. 1
Westinghouse Car Brake	*100	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 15

*Payable in capital stock at par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	Aug. 20	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Commercial Cable	.....	.....	Aug. 11	Special
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 9	Special
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	.....	.....	Sep. 15	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 5	Sep. 6	Sep. 15	Annual
Wabash	.....	.....	Sep. 13	Annual

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res'v'e to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,673,000	$2,509,000	$1,225,000	$14,758,000	25.2
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,121,000	5,909,000	2,244,000	19,250,000	42.3
2,000,000	1,037,700	Merchants' National	14,304,000	3,236,300	1,026,100	17,001,800	25.3
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National	10,286,000	2,539,000	864,000	10,516,000	32.5
1,500,000	2,553,200	Bank of America	20,756,300	4,223,300	1,957,600	24,175,500	25.7
1,000,000	228,300	Phenix National	4,069,000	801,000	322,000	4,013,000	27.9
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City	72,497,700	$1,424,500	2,232,000	100,986,300	33.3
750,000	130,700	Traders'en's National	5,682,100	703,200	280,500	3,974,600	32.1
300,000	7,001,400	Chemical National	24,795,000	4,314,600	2,864,000	25,132,700	28.5
800,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,785,400	991,000	405,700	5,424,700	25.7
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National	7,660,100	1,045,500	525,400	6,489,300	23.9
200,000	120,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	996,500	344,300	75,400	1,226,500	34.2
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'...	2,010,000	292,000	262,000	2,170,000	25.5
200,000	171,600	Greenwich	967,400	193,500	174,800	892,300	34.6
600,000	475,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,933,600	1,134,500	533,200	4,288,000	34.2
300,000	169,300	Seventh National	1,838,000	436,300	134,200	2,262,800	25.1
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York	3,581,700	785,000	186,900	3,132,000	30.3
5,000,000	2,527,300	American Ex. Nat.	29,393,000	3,022,000	3,881,000	22,215,000	29.8
5,000,000	3,455,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	29,517,400	2,432,900	3,446,000	23,470,100	25.9
1,000,000	1,609,200	National Broadway	6,973,800	1,954,700	177,800	7,937,900	30.2
1,000,000	988,000	Mercantile National	10,196,700	1,796,300	1,167,300	11,237,600	26.1
422,700	476,100	Pacific	22,138,800	998,500	486,500	3,085,800	48.0
1,500,000	883,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	15,552,300	4,537,600	723,400	18,284,000	28.7
450,000	978,500	Chatham National	6,004,500	978,100	838,500	6,228,300	29.1
200,000	252,500	People's	1,760,600	229,700	733,900	2,628,500	36.2
700,000	559,300	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,375,300	1,951,000	1,162,700	12,225,000	25.4
1,000,000	2,238,700	Hanover National	33,188,300	8,437,300	2,390,900	42,168,000	25.6
500,000	357,100	Irving National	3,269,000	592,900	581,400	3,756,000	32.1
600,000	376,300	National Citizens'	2,607,400	502,200	175,300	2,792,700	24.2
500,000	257,900	Nassau	2,554,600	341,500	397,500	3,131,000	21.6
900,000	957,200	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	5,768,400	1,173,800	670,200	6,544,000	32.7
1,000,000	161,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,204,900	640,800	333,000	3,553,400	27.4
1,000,000	1,330,800	Corn Exchange	10,083,300	1,811,500	982,000	11,113,100	25.1
1,000,000	600,600	Continental National	5,468,700	1,375,700	257,500	6,695,000	25.3
300,000	397,400	Oriental	1,822,000	223,000	843,400	1,821,100	31.0
1,500,000	5,561,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,480,000	5,790,000	776,000	23,480,000	25.4
2,000,000	3,204,800	National Park	33,335,000	16,124,000	3,095,000	51,284,000	37.4
250,000	147,700	East River National	1,292,800	234,400	183,700	1,311,700	31.8
3,200,000	2,016,100	Fourth National	23,662,000	3,616,000	2,737,000	25,228,000	25.3
1,000,000	495,800	Central National	10,260,000	3,618,000	1,160,000	14,674,000	32.5
300,000	711,000	Second National	5,671,000	1,595,000	406,000	6,871,000	29.1
750,000	281,100	Ninth National	3,065,100	918,300	277,200	3,850,400	32.7
500,000	7,564,400	First National	27,751,300	9,783,800	1,074,400	31,172,200	34.8
300,000	67,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,287,500	251,400	116,300	1,203,500	28.8
250,000	611,200	Bowery	2,866,000	457,000	455,000	3,400,000	27.7
200,000	443,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,174,200	586,800	293,400	3,663,500	24.0
750,000	288,100	German-American	2,982,200	428,100	311,500	2,916,800	25.6
1,000,000	1,116,000	Chase National	26,756,800	9,859,200	4,376,900	38,275,800	37.0
100,000	1,162,500	Fifth Avenue	8,003,700	1,735,300	958,800	9,438,400	27.9
200,000	570,800	German Exchange	2,142,500	518,000	748,900	3,028,300	30.2
200,000	748,300	Germania	3,285,400	555,800	381,600	4,179,000	22.4
200,000	711,900	Lincoln National	6,560,100	1,380,000	684,700	7,414,600	27.8
300,000	948,400	Garfield National	5,232,000	1,202,500	332,500	6,219,100	25.9
200,000	323,100	Fifth National	1,792,000	595,400	182,100	2,231,400	32.6
300,000	350,500	B. of the Metropolis	4,393,000	2,105,800	529,600	6,231,200	42.2
200,000	246,400	West Side	2,186,000	251,000	338,000	2,351,000	27.1
500,000	348,600	Seaboard National	7,940,000	1,407,000	1,453,000	10,068,000	28.5
200,000	343,200	Sixth National	1,780,000	295,000	125,000	1,550,000	27.0
2,100,000	721,700	Western National	28,307,000	5,846,900	2,573,600	33,325,200	25.2
300,000	937,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,690,000	895,100	1,005,800	6,304,000	46.6
1,200,000	938,000	National Union	12,519,200	2,333,500	982,000	13,404,500	24.5
500,000	329,000	Liberty National	3,729,600	948,200	294,400	4,525,100	27.4
1,000,000	353,500	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,080,100	980,900	188,800	3,911,800	29.8
250,000	206,400	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,982,400	633,100	194,500	3,318,500	26.5
$48,000,000	$61,703,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,588,500	Total State Banks.					
$59,022,700	75,292,300		$640,499,800	$168,988,000	$60,167,900	$757,051,800	30.26

*As per official reports—45 National banks, July 14, 1898; 19 State banks, July 23, 1898.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; cooler; south to southeast winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,157. NEW YORK. TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅞c, cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 1.

In a letter to United States Marshal Glen Miller of Salt Lake Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the National Committee, protests against the suggested indorsement of free silver by the Republican Party of Utah.

Page 2.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York will meet this evening, and a lively time is expected.

A well-dressed old woman, who says her name is Sebethy Anne Peak, was found wandering in a Brooklyn cemetery. She cannot recollect her home.

Congressmen J. P. Dolliver, in a lecture at Ocean Grove, says the country has gained greatly by the war at home and abroad. Our flag will stay in the Philippines, he says, and America will brook no foreign interference.

Two battalions of the Sixth Cavalry arrived from the South, and were taken at once to the new camp at Montauk Point. Many among them were sick and ailing. The troops seemed to enjoy the cooling breezes at the camp. The ground is not in readiness for them yet, and the water problem has grown serious.

Page 3.

Gov. Voorhees expressed the belief that the Government will soon establish a military post at Sea Girt.

A movement is on foot to have the troops to be sent to Montauk Point parade in this city on Labor Day.

Page 4.

Howard Townsend, the agent for the Red Cross Society in the work at Montauk Point, was making active preparations for giving aid. The yacht Red Cross is to sail for there to-day with a load of supplies. Four nurses will be sent at first, and more if needed.

Page 5.

The New York Yacht Club will hold a meeting Thursday night to consider Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup.

Isidore Bernstein, who says he is a professor of languages, was arrested on the French Line pier and held for smuggling. His pockets bulged with jewelry.

At the Brighton Beach track yesterday Rotterdam, who won the first race, was disqualified, and Longacre was given the purse. The other winners were Gad Fay, Bonnie Gem, Continental, Country Dance, and Jefferson.

Page 7.

Charles E. Ward shot his wife and then killed himself after they had had a drunken quarrel. Mrs. Ward may recover.

The maximum official temperature was eighty-six degrees, at 4 o'clock. The greatest humidity was 88 per cent. Four persons died from heat, and many were prostrated.

Page 12.

A second hearing was begun in the suit of John D. Rockefeller to have reduced the assessments on his property in Mount Pleasant.

Edmund H. Befderlinden, a deputy cashier in the City Water Supply Department, was arrested and admitted a shortage of $440.47 in his accounts.

The Brooklyn Charities Department office was filled with blind people, as it was the day on which $50 is given annually to each blind person in the borough.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met, and, among other questions, that of the proposed construction of a new pubic library at Bryant Park was under discussion.

Justice Beekman has confirmed the report of Referee Norton, granting Mrs. Janet L. Durant a divbrce from her husband, William West Durant. Mrs. Durant is awarded the custody of their three children and can remarry.

Bids for the new issue of city bonds were opened, and the prices offered were much higher than had been expected. The entire issue is likely to be awarded to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at their bid of 105.03.

Nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of John Pettit, the missing real estate man. His friends recall happenings going to show that his mind was failing. William Calhoun was brought up in supplementary proceedings in Brooklyn.

The three stewards of the Britannic arrested Saturday were held on a charge of smuggling. The Jersey City police have found the owner of the bond coupons taken from Kynaston, and which are supposed to have been stolen from the steamship's mails. It is said the stewards have made a partial confession. Chief Officer Jago is still at large.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.

A PRINCESS REPORTED KILLED.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg Tell of Outlaws in the Crimea.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"From St. Petersburg it is reported that a band of thieves entered the residence of Princess Chunkaloff, near Simferopol, capital of the Government of Taurida, in the Crimea, foully murdered the Princess and two lady companions, strangling them in their sleep, and, after pillaging the house of valuables, decamped."

GREAT BRITAIN IS FIRM.

Will Adopt a Rigid Policy as to Chinese Railways.

PEKIN, Aug. 8.—Great Britain, it is asserted, has adopted a firm attitude in the matter of railway concessions in China. The situation is now cleared, unless Russia makes a counter move.

There is general satisfaction in the British settlements.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have been reported in all districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast.

There has been a fall in temperature in the lake regions, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

It will be cooler, with rain, in the Atlantic States; the weather will clear in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and lower lake region, and will be generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	76	79
6 A. M.	67	74	80
9 A. M.	72	78	82
12 M.	77	85	89
4 P. M.	74	86	89
6 P. M.	74	85	88
9 P. M.	70	79	86
12 P. M.	69	76	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 76 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent.

SPAIN'S ANSWER IN WASHINGTON

Formal Response to Our Peace Terms Reaches Cambon.

DOCUMENT NOT YET DELIVERED

Its Length Indicates that Sagasta May Wish to Secure Discussion.

A Cabinet Officer States that the American Government Will Insist Upon the Conditions It Has Set.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The reply of the Spanish Government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The answer came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish response. A few minutes later another dispatch brought a second section, and these kept coming interruptedly by a procession of messengers until seven sections of the Spanish reply had been received at 3:50, when the last part was still to arrive.

In the meantime the cipher experts were at work, and by 4:30 o'clock they were abreast of all that portion of the dispatch received up to that time, and there was a lull of some time, the experts awaiting the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought a terrific rainstorm which swept over Washington about 4 o'clock might have occasioned delay of the remainder.

No Conference Yet Appointed.

Pending the receipt of the complete reply, no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the President, as the time for that depended largely upon some of the features of the answer, and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the formal response which usually accompany a document of this solemn character.

Neither at the White House nor at the State Department was there any knowledge that the reply had reached Washington, and the usual office hours closed with no appointment made for a conference. There was felt to be little likelihood, even though the Ambassador received the complete answer and his instructions, that there would be a night conference at the White House for the purpose of presenting the document.

Pending the official delivery of the answer, speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little or no further doubt that the length of the reply meant that Spain had not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the response was an acceptance, it was accompanied by extended discussion, and probably by conditions.

This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for, while it was felt last week that Spain would surely yield in every particular, it began to be felt that possibly there might be another period of discussion, and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms.

Virtual Acceptance Expected.

The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was, on its face, an acceptance, although not such a one as precluded all possibility of further discussion. All vital points were believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Ladrones, and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines.

In the carrying out of this programme it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish Cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition.

The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the Senate to become operative. In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points there promised to be wide latitude for controversy and delay unless the President and Cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion.

Our Terms to be Enforced.

Late in the afternoon the President received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply had come to the French Embassy. A Cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving:

"The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish Cabinet indicates that the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way, but leave several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering these terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on those terms."

The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the Ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States Government to-night beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document has been received, but not disclosing its contents.

It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the President before the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply.

SPAIN READY TO PROCEED.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—It is said that as soon as the American reply is received Señor Sagasta will nominate peace Commissioners.

Señor Sagasta, when asked to-day whether there was any truth in the statement, cabled to the United States, that he had cabled direct to Washington on the subject of Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions, categorically and emphatically denied that he had sent any such communication. The Premier added:

"The negotiations will follow the usual diplomatic course, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, will present Spain's note to President McKinley."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The promptitude with which the Spanish Cabinet accepted the terms on receipt of the American explanations shows that it does not desire to waste time in dilatory procedure.

"The question when direct negotiations will begin is rather doubtful; probably because the Cabinet is resolved to act scrupulously in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and the best authorities disagree in the interpretation of the constitutional law."

MAY BE MORE DISCUSSION.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Liberal this morning says:

"The Government accepts the United States' conditions ad referendum, believing it is not authorized to cede territory without the vote of the Cortes. If President McKinley objects, the Cortes will be convoked this month. A fresh note from President McKinley, replying to Spain's reply, is expected during the course of this week."

The Liberal expresses the opinion that "certain passages of Spain's reply may lead to an exchange of cable messages of a critical nature, possibly creating fresh difficulties."

SECRETARY DAY TO RESIGN.

Will Be a Peace Commissioner in Paris —Ambassador Hay Suggested as His Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Secretary of State Day undoubtedly believes that the war is over. When he took the position of Secretary of State it was "for the war," and now he will not deny the report that he is to return to private life with the completion of the treaty of peace which he hopes and believes will be the outcome of the correspondence that has been going on between the United States and Spain through the French Ambassador.

Mr. Day is so reticent a person that it is not an easy matter to learn from him anything concerning his purposes or those of the Administration. His reticence is his strongest characteristic. So marked is it that it has become the subject of a saying brought out when the State Department was running with Mr. Sherman as its nominal head.

Secretary Day expects to leave the Department of State, to sit in Paris with the peace commission that will be named to complete the negotiations. At present, it is the intention of the Administration to constitute the commission of three or five members, and the probability is that five will be the number. Spain is reported as being prepared to send the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sagasta Cabinet as the head of the Spanish commission. Mr. Day's station and familiarity with the subject indicate him as the head of the American commission.

Peace Negotiations in London.

Next to Secretary Day, Ambassador Hay is suggested as perhaps the most useful man to be chosen on the American commission. His special usefulness is explained by a friend of the President. Ever since the war broke out, indeed before the war came on, the representative of Spain in London has done all that lay in his power to avert hostilities. Several interviews pointing to a pacific way out of the controversy emanated from him. He has maintained pleasant personal relations with the American Ambassador, notwithstanding the war, and he and Mr. Hay have talked over the chances of an early peace, and the results of their conversations have come to Washington from time to time.

So, while the public has been aware of peace efforts carried on between the United States and Spain through Ambassador Cambon, an unobserved exchange of views had been progressing before that between the London representative of Spain and Ambassador Hay that was paving the way for the success of later negotiations.

Most of the lists of men said to be in the mind of the President for members of the peace commission seem to-day to contain representatives of one party only. Ex-President Harrison, Senator Allison, and Justice Brown, all Republicans, with others of that party, are mentioned. The probability is that two of five or one of three will be Democratic.

Some doubt is expressed of the willingness of leading men to accept the position of Commissioner when it is learned that the commission is to be limited in its latitude. Every member of it will go to the Paris meeting very clearly and positively instructed. The Administration will expect to have its contentions very strictly maintained. Outside of instructions there will be little room for the exercise of discretion. The Commissioners are to report to Washington from day to day, as their work proceeds, and before anything is signed it must be fully approved here.

Hay May Be Secretary of State.

There are various reports concerning the next Secretary of State. The most generally accepted report is that Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will take Mr. Day's place as one more congenial to his taste than that he occupies in the Cabinet. But there is also talk of the calling back of Ambassador Hay to accept the vacant place. Mr. Hay was suggested when the Cabinet was being made up, but some entangling alliances born of the stress of campaign anxiety ruled Mr. Hay out and Mr. Sherman in.

Mr. Hay is regarded as an available candidate in consequence of his diplomatic taste and training, and also for the reason that he can maintain the social state that custom has come to require of the official head of the diplomatic body. Mr. Day has no taste for the social functions that the capital will expect him to conduct if he remains Secretary. To his friends he has frankly admitted his inability to undertake the expense involved in maintaining the reputation of the State Department, according to custom.

The recall of Mr. Hay will mean a new Ambassador to England, and that opportunity may, it is suggested, be turned in the way of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who was rather expected to go to London, but whose nomination was not altogether agreeable to politicians of his own party.

WANT THE PHILIPPINES KEPT.

Pressure Upon the Administration to Secure a Demand for the Retention of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Everybody who can be assumed to speak with any sort of authority for the Administration has been expressing the greatest desire that the answer of Spain will be acceptably responsive to the demands of the United States, but there were some expressions of doubt and anxiety to-day, even with the utterance of confidence in the character of Spain's answer.

Until the reply has been read the fear will not quite vanish that Spanish diplomacy has sought to qualify the force of the President's demands, and presented counter propositions that cannot be entertained, and that must be followed by the renewal of war actively instead of an armistice, and the immediate shrinking of the war material which the country has been accumulating and getting into motion.

It is getting to be the general opinion, that, if it be responsive to the public demand, the Administration will push its opportunity in the Philippines much further than the President is said to be disposed to do. Some of the friends of the President, who have heard that the Government will retire from the Philippines, keeping only a naval station there, have hastened to inform Mr. McKinley that the Western country is assuming that the Philippines are to be retained entire. Part of the Cabinet is averse to this, and some of its members would not keep any of the islands.

The increasing desire to secure the Philippines as part of the domain of the United States has been forcing itself upon the Administration fast enough by telegrams, letters, and communications from organized bodies.

"The sentiment," said a prominent man to-day, "is perfectly natural, and it is right. If we take the Philippines, the wisdom and profitableness of the acquisition will be as popular fifty years from now as the Louisiana purchase is to-day. Yet that purchase was opposed and denounced much more fiercely than is the Philippines capture. We must take them now or drop them, perhaps to make a great deal of trouble among other nations. We shall never have another chance to get them."

Should Spain so answer the demands of President McKinley as to lead to a suspension of negotiations, almost everybody believes that when Spain again asks our terms of peace there will be a pronounced demand for the evacuation of the Philippines, as there is now for withdrawal from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The aversion in the United States for returning the inhabitants to the control of Spain, with the chance of a new series of military murders on the Manila luneta, the squabble that will be caused by undertaking to partition the islands among powers hungry for new Eastern territory, and the alleged confession of inability on the part of the United States to grapple with the colonial problem presented in the taking of the archipelago, are all having some influence as considerations indicating to the United States the necessity of making the Philippines United States territory.

Did England Offer to Mediate?

MADRID, Aug. 8.—El Liberal says: "The Government received an offer from England to mediate. The offer was favorably regarded, but was not accepted."

El Liberal remarks further: "The presence of a large British squadron near Gibraltar is clear evidence of an understanding, if not an alliance, between England and the United States."

Future Friendship with Spain.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Temps says it is to be hoped the noble resignation of Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley, and that he will consider it honorable to show the United States is strong, great, and magnanimous enough to spare the vanquished enemy, not to abuse its victory, and to desire by the generosity of its acts to make the treaty with the people they have learned to respect on the battlefield a veritable pact of friendship. It is certain Spain will be rewarded for her wisdom. Freed from the Cuban incubus, she will regain energy and vitality and march with joyful steps toward a calm and prosperous future."

Rewards for Cambon and Thiebaut.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Government has decided to reward the services of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, and of M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

Spanish Republicans Pursued.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The Government has sent a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry in pursuit of a band of seven men who, with cries of 'Long live the Republic,' invaded a farm at Alcala de Chivert, in Valencia, and seized a number of rifles belonging to customs officers and members of the Municipal Guard."

SENATOR HANNA PROTESTS.

Seeks to Prevent the Republicans of Utah from Indorsing the Policy of Free Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 8.—A movement having been recently inaugurated to incorporate the Democratic financial plank in the platform of the State Republican Party of Utah, Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, has adressed a letter to United States Marshal Glen Miller of this city, in which he says:

"I have been informed that it is suggested that the Republican Party of Utah, at the next State Convention, indorse in its platform the finance of silver. As Chairman of the National Committee, charged with the duties of the position, I protest against the Republicans of any State taking such action.

"It would be clearly in opposition to the principles of the party as declared in the platform at the National Convention at St. Louis, and I trust you will use your influence and efforts to the end that that declaration may be sustained."

SEVENTEEN KLONDIKERS LOST.

Disastrous Storm Overtakes a Party of Prospectors on the Muskovite River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—A letter received by the Alaska Commercial Company, dated Unalaska, July 28, says:

Information received here is to the effect that an entire party of twelve prospectors, calling themselves the Columbia Exploring Company, together with the Rev. R. Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife, and two native pilots, bound for the Muskovite River, have been lost.

Not long ago the Rev. Mr. Weber was asked by some of the prospecting party who were on board the steamer Lakme to go with them as pilot and interpreter, with two Indian pilots up the Muskovite River. He agreed to do so, taking his wife and children along. On June 24 he met the party, which had a fifty-foot steamer and two barges. They were at Good News Bay, but were short one boat which was needed to carry their stores.

On July 27, the natives say, the small steamer, with two barges in tow, left Good News Bay to proceed up the river. Soon after their departure a terrible storm arose. A few days later the natives reported a stranded barge ashore on the north side of the river. It was laden with supplies, all of which were appropriated by the finders. Later on a raft was found adrift.

Nothing has been heard of any of the seventeen persons who started up the river, and it is thought they have perished. The names of the prospectors have not yet been ascertained.

MARCHING ON SAN JUAN

Miles's Army Advancing Through Puerto Rico from the East, West, and Centre.

HENRY TO ATTACK ARECIBO

Artillery Ordered to Yauco, Probably for the Purpose of Menacing Mayaguez—The Montgomery and Relief at Ponce.

PONCE, Aug. 8.—Amid rumors of peace, the army of Gen. Miles is sweeping on toward San Juan by roads from the east, west, and centre. This will compel the enemy to concentrate their forces at the capital.

Gen. Henry is advancing on Arecibo and the artillery is going to Yauco, probably to threaten Mayaguez. The Americans are strong and should succeed without a setback.

The navy does not expect to be called on for much service. A reconnoissance of Fajardo shows that there are no batteries there. Report says that San Juan will offer little resistance.

The Third Illinois, supported by the Fourth Ohio, advanced on Guayama Friday morning and were attacked by Spanish outposts. The whole mountain was soon ablaze with sputtering fire. The volunteers behaved well, drove the Spaniards back, and took the town, the cleanest and most picturesque on the island. The inhabitants rejoiced and welcomed the Americans, with colors hoisted.

When the Spaniards made an attack the Fourth Ohio met them, and there was hot work at close range with two dynamite guns. Five shots of the dynamite guns and a well directed musketry fire drove the enemy back. The American troops were armed with Krag-Jorgensen and the Spanish with Springfield rifles. The Americans had three men wounded and the Spaniards one killed and three wounded. The temporary hospital is in the municipal cockpit.

Gen. Brooke estimates that the force of the enemy was 400, and that 1,200 more were in the hills and heavy brush.

Gen. Brooke is here in conference with Major Gen. Miles. His force is still at Guayama. A force of about 400 regular Spanish troops are stationed eight miles away.

The United States cruiser Montgomery and the hospital ship Relief have arrived at the port of Ponce.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Col. Rice Succeeds Col. Woodward and Adjt. B. R. Ames Is Made Lieutenant Colonel.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Gov. Wolcott has commissioned Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, United States Army, to be Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, in place of Col. Woodward, resigned. The appointment is in accordance with a recommendation made by Gen. Miles by cable, in connection with the announcement of Col. Woodward's resignation. Gov. Wolcott also has appointed Adjt. Butler R. Ames of Lowell to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The appointments have been cabled to Gen. Miles at the front, and it is expected here that this action will settle the trouble in the Sixth Regiment, which culminated in the resignation of the principal officers last week.

Col. Rice served in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry during the civil war, and is remembered as a good officer by many Massachusetts men. He was Lieutenant Colonel of that command at one time. Butler Ames, who is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Lowell, went out as Adjutant of the Sixth.

The Governor was influenced in the appointment of Ames by the strong recommendation of Gen. Garretson, commanding that brigade, who proposed him for either Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel.

Thus far Gov. Wolcott has received no word from Col. Woodward or any of the other officers of the Sixth who have resigned.

ENGINEERS SAIL SOUTH TO-DAY.

Major Seaman Answers Charges that the Chester Was Unfit to Sail.

The transport Chester, with the First Volunteer Engineers aboard, will leave today for Puerto Rico. Major Louis L. Seaman, Surgeon of the regiment, yesterday denied the report that the Chester was not properly provisioned and not in proper condition for sailing.

"Of course," said Major Seaman, "the men found that their quarters were rather cramped after the camp at Peekskill, but they did not expect anything else. The delay in getting off is the fault of the engineers of the vessel."

SIGSBEE GETS THE TEXAS.

Commander of the Maine Succeeds Capt. Philip, Who May Now Go on Shore Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Two important changes in the command of vessels of the navy were announced this evening by Secretary Long.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she met her fate in the Harbor of Havana, and who was been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieve Capt. John W. Philip of command of the battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs in New York. It is understood that Capt. Philip will be assigned to shore duty, probably the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco.

Secretary Long announced also that Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis had been ordered to the command of the Newark, Commodore Watson's new flagship, to succeed Capt. Albert S. Barker, who has been transferred to the battleship Oregon on account of the illness of Capt. Charles E. Clark.

It is regarded by the naval authorities as particularly fitting that Capt. Sigsbee should be given command of the Texas. The Maine and the Texas were the first battleships of the new American Navy, both having been provided for by Congress in the same appropriation bill. Both vessels were constructed by the Government in accordance with Government plans and under the supervision of naval officers, the Maine at the New York Navy Yard and the Texas at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

For years the Texas was looked upon as the most unfortunate vessel in the navy. Her fine work in Cuban waters, especially during the engagement which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, has dispelled this feeling, and at the same time proved the wisdom of her constructors.

ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT.

Kansas Republicans Want Him to be the Standard-Bearer in 1900.

TOPEKA, Aug. 8.—Republican leaders in Kansas are bent on urging the nomination of Col. Roosevelt of the Rough Riders for the Presidency.

They talk of inviting him to attend the State soldiers' reunion, to be held here in October, and if they can secure his presence they will take measures to boom him for the Presidency.

Col. Roosevelt has many admirers in Kansas and neighboring States.

PRISONERS EMBARK TO-DAY.

One Thousand Sick and Wounded Soldiers to Sail from Santiago for Spain on the Alicante.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter and the Spanish General, Toral, held a consultation at the Palace this afternoon with regard to the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners of war.

As a result of the conference 1,000 of the Spanish sick and wounded will be taken on board the Alicante to-morrow morning and sent to Spain as soon as the vessel is properly loaded.

There is to be no bunching or waiting of transports. Each will sail as soon as it can be loaded after arrival here.

HOBSON MEETS CERVERA.

Hero of the Merrimac Exchanges Reminiscences of Santiago with the Spanish Admiral at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 8.—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson boarded the Annapolis train at Odenton at 8 A. M. to-day en route from Washington to visit Admiral Cervera. He was accompanied by two newspaper men. On the Annapolis train he met an old acquaintance, Albert Ross, son of Lieut. Commander Ross, United States Navy, and the two chatted together on the way to Annapolis. The presence of the hero of the Merrimac was soon noised throughout the car, and he attracted the usual attention that he receives; but no formal demonstration was made.

At Annapolis, as soon as the twenty or thirty persons in the station recognized the Lieutenant, a spontaneous cheer broke from the crowd, which the recipient politely acknowledged. The party was driven at once to the Naval Academy. As he entered the main gate, Watchman James Anderson recognized Lieut. Hobson and gave him a more than military salute, lifting his hat clear off his head. The Lieutenant returned the compliment. The coach went on to Admiral McNair's office, the correspondents going under the convoy of the Lieutenant.

After a ten-minute conversation with Superintendent McNair, Lieut. Hobson went to Admiral Cervera's quarters. Orderly Michael Lynch went with him to point out 17 Buchanan Row. Lieut. Hobson went up the high steps and pulled the bell. Lieut. Cervera answered the call, and there was a hearty shake of hands.

Then the Admiral and Hobson met. It was like that of father and son. The gray-bearded Admiral first laid his hands on the shoulders of the young hero and then embraced him with Spanish fervor, and the conversation began on the most friendly terms. Reminiscences were conned over between them, and memories that had made their careers touch each other were recalled.

The interview closed with Admiral Cervera inviting Lieut. Hobson to visit him at his Spanish home. It had lasted about an hour, during which Capt. Eulate called and gave Lieut. Hobson a most cordial and friendly greeting. Then Lieut. Hobson went to the library, where he saw some old friends and acquaintances, meeting a number of attachés of the Academy as he went, and greeting every one in the friendly and courteous manner that has always graced his character.

He took the 12:10 train to Washington. A few citizens had learned of his visit, and were at the station to greet him as he alighted from the carriage. He walked into the station, and as one of the citizens lifted his hat to him, the Lieutenant called him by name, and was introduced to several ladies, who had come up to the station to obtain a view of the hero.

His train was nearly ready to start when he reached the station, so he soon boarded it, and the train moved out. At that instant Miss Georgia Porter, who had named the Annapolis when the vessel was christened, came under the convoy of Lieut. Hill of the United States Marine Corps, running up to the train. After a very long and excellent sprint, the lady reached the car window and waved her handkerchief at the departing train.

All the spectators thought it was in honor of Hobson. So did the Lieutenant. He was out on the platform and the lady's fingers waved under his very nose. He bent down and threw back a kiss. The spectators enthusiastically cheered. The waving handkerchief, it turned out, was a send-off for Miss Porter's friend, Miss Louise White, daughter of Commander White, United States Navy, who was going on a vacation.

THE COLON MAY NOT BE SAVED.

Wreckers Report that the Spanish Warship Is in a Bad Position.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 8.—The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Potomac has arrived at the scene of the battle of July 3, and has visited the Cristobal Colon.

The wreckers report her to be in a very bad situation, and they fear it is impossible to save her.

The Maria Teresa has not yet been floated.

WRECKERS GOING TO SANTIAGO.

Great Expedition Leaves Norfolk to Lift Spanish Warships.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8.—The third Merritt-Chapman wrecking expedition left here to-day for Santiago. It consisted of the steamship Plymouth, with a complete wrecking outfit; the schooner barge F. R. Sharp, with three complete outfits; the wrecking steamer W. E. Chapman, carrying forty wreckers, divers, and engineers, under command of Capt. Charles L. Nelson, and towing four immense pontoons, two being 100 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 13 feet deep, and two 60 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, the four combined having a lifting capacity of about 3,200 tons. This is believed to be the largest wrecking expedition that ever left the United States. The fleet passed out the capes this afternoon. The voyage will probably take ten days or two weeks.

LONG DEFENDS SAMPSON

Secretary of the Navy's Reply to a Letter Violently Attacking the Admiral.

SAYS THE CRITIC IS UNJUST

Speaks of Tremendous Responsibility Devolving Upon Sampson Who, He Thinks, Did His Duty Splendidly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The following is a copy of his reply to one of them which he furnished for publication:

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 8.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, and hasten to assure you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson; of his very superior attainments as an officer and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago.

Justice is always done in the long run. But when you indulge in such unfounded criticism I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

First—Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic Squadron because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interests, believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the department, and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the Ordnance Bureau and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science.

Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty.

The Movement on Puerto Rico.

2. The movement on Puerto Rico was not a movement for its capture. The department, which has very rarely interfered with the movements of Admirals commanding squadrons, did, however, make one express order, and that was that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of any fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong. Its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The primal necessity was to meet and crush its ships and to secure for us the domination of the sea. The Oregon had not arrived, the Maine was destroyed, and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary risk of the destruction of any of our battleships, except in battle with the enemy's ships.

The movement to Puerto Rico was to meet, if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was then expected. Cervera, undoubtedly learning that our fleet was at San Juan, changed his destination to Santiago. Our movement to Puerto Rico thus became a reconnoissance and fulfilled its purpose. There was no intention at this time of taking Puerto Rico, as the army was not then ready to co-operate.

At the Mouth of Santiago Harbor.

Third—With regard to sending our ships into the harbor of Santiago: Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the department not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines, and the wisdom of this course, I believe, is universally acknowledged by naval authorities. He waited, as he should have done, the co-operation of the army. How effectually under this co-operation the result was accomplished is now a matter of history.

There are few more graphic scenes than must have been presented at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of July when Shafter, with his troops ready to assault Santiago, awaited the reply of the Spanish commander to the demand for surrender. Sampson's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous, and the signal officer stood on the heights ready to wigwag the signal for firing. Happily, instead of this signal came the good word that the Spanish had surrendered to this combined readiness for attack.

4. Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockade of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officials, and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to these duties.

Precautions to Prevent Escape.

If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night, and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape; so that, when that attempt came, the movement to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards, went on like clockwork; as, at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although Gen. Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain.

"I can well understand why the friends of other officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest, as I am in giving them the credit they so richly—every one of them—deserve for their glorious work. I cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a single hair from their merit. But I cannot understand why such a bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson, when all these officers subordinate to him in their reports clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was, by orders from Washington, going to confer with Gen. Shafter, yet the battle was fought

under his orders, and that the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparations.

"For myself, I know no predilection for any one of these gallant men. I would crown every one of them with laurels. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deserves unstinted praise; not one of them deserves any less than a full measure for that day's work.

Lowering of Sampson's Merit Cruel.

And, therefore, I can think of nothing more cruel than a depreciation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic Commander in Chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigil, weighed with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions, blockading the Spanish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under with the fleet which executed his command, yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country.

I am sure that no one deprecates such an attack more than the officers of the fleet, Commodore, Captains, and all. Among them, all is peace. Whatever disquiet there may be elsewhere, the navy is serene. I am reminded of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's beautiful verse:

Far, far beneath the noise of tempests dieth,
And silver waves chime ever peacefully;
And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it dieth,
Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea.

Truly yours, JOHN D. LONG.

SPANISH FOURS AND PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Spanish fours opened at 44¼, and later declined to 44. Saturday's closing price was 42¾.

Although there are fears of possible complications, the acceptance of the peace terms by Spain strengthened prices all around on the Stock Exchange to-day, especially in the case of American and Spanish securities, though the business done was not extensive, in view of the settlement.

On the Street, after the close of the market, American securities declined.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 178.50; at Madrid, 53; at Lisbon, 79; at Rome, 107.42.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Spanish fours opened at 44.05, an advance of .60, but declined to 43.85, and closed at 43.75.

Irregular business prevailed on the Bourse here to-day, and there was a certain amount of agitation in several departments. Spanish fours attracted attention. At the opening they had a sharp advance, but Spaniards closed easier on profit taking. De Beer's mines were the feature of the weakness, due to heavy sales for London account. International securities closed easier.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Business was slow on the Boerse to-day. Foundry shares were depressed on realizations. Spanish fours were harder and Northern Pacific improved. Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8.—On the Boerse today business was irregular. Local securities were dull and Spanish fours, which were the feature of the day's transactions, were higher. American securities were strong, in response to the advices from New York.

BARCELONA, Aug. 8.—Spanish fours, 65.90.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Spanish 4s closed today at 65.50.

Gold was quoted at 50.00.

LIEUT. SMITH BLAMED.

Irregular Issuing of Quartermaster's Supplies at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Board of Survey appointed by Gen. King to report upon the circumstances attending the informal issuing of blankets, shoes, and clothing by First Lieut. L. C. Smith, Regimental Quartermaster of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, has made its report.

While Lieut. Smith is not held to have been criminally careless in the conduct of his office, yet the responsibility for the shortage is fastened upon him, and it is recommended that he make good the value of the list of supplies, which is approximately $700.

A report has been filed by the Board of Survey appointed by Gen. Merriman finding that 1,024 pairs of shoes issued to the Tennessee regiment were very inferior; that 1,074 Springfield rifles, furnished the same regiment, were second hand and worked over, though serviceable. The condemnation of 1,272 bayonet scabbards and an equal number of cartridge boxes is recommended.

WANT THE RODRIGUES FREED.

Orders Sent to Cambon to Secure the French Ship's Release.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Temps this afternoon says:

"Fresh and energetic instructions have been sent to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, to secure the release of the French steamer Olinde Rodrigues. The Minister for Foreign Affairs for a week past has pointed out to the United States that her detention is arbitrary and illegal, and has laid stress on the fact that she has diplomatic mail bags on board."

The French steamer Olinde Rodrigues was captured by the New Orleans on July 17 off San Juan de Puerto Rico, and was taken as a prize into Charleston, S. C.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. W. D. Rose's order of Aug. 5, detaching him from the New York Navy Yard and ordering him to the Yosemite, is revoked.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sheldon G. Evans's order of Aug. 5 is modified; when detached from the hospital at New York he will wait orders.

Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates is appointed Chief Engineer, with the relative rank of Commodore, from Aug. 6.

Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson is appointed Chief Engineer, with relative rank of Captain, from Aug. 6.

Naval Cadet H. A. Herbert is detached from the St. Louis and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Ensign J. M. Flinn's orders of July 29 are modified; he is ordered to the naval station at Key West, instead of to the Wilmington.

Lieut. H. F. Harrison is ordered to the Katahdin immediately.

Ensign J. E. Reeside is ordered to the Katahdin immediately.

Ensign Yandell Henderson's resignation is accepted from Aug. 8.

Company M Mustered In.

Company M of the Two Hundred and Second United States Volunteers was mustered into service at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday morning. Lieut. Bugge of the Third Infantry, United States Army, administered the oath. The company went to Camp Black in the afternoon.

Says He Saw 2,000 Spaniards Buried.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 8.—Dr. A. J. Diaz, who was exiled two years ago from Cuba by Gen. Weyler because of his views and is now serving on Gen. Shafter's staff as a surgeon, was in Norfolk yesterday. He says that at El Caney he personally superintended the burial of 2,000 Spanish soldiers.

Fleet Ready to Sail on Short Notice.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 8.—The auxiliary gunboat Vixen has returned to Guantanamo Bay from Santiago de Cuba. Otherwise there has been no movement of the vessels composing the American fleet. The warships are ready to sail on twelve hours' notice.

Transport Returned to Owner.

The transport Louisiana, which arrived Saturday, was formally turned over to her owner, the Cromwell Line, yesterday afternoon. She was chartered for use as a transport, and is the first vessel to be released.

Transport Gussie Is Safe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Department has received a report from Gen. Gilmore saying that the Gussie, which was reported wrecked, is safe.

Soldier Charged with Mail Theft.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 8.—A new court-martial recently organized probably will try Private Gay, Sixty-fifth New York, who is charged with robbing the mails.

FIRST TROOPS AT MONTAUK

Sixth Cavalry Men Arrive from the South and Go to the New Camp.

MANY AMONG THEM ARE SICK

The Ocean Breezes Seem to Revive Their Spirits—Camp Grounds Not in Condition—The Water Problem Is Serious.

Six hundred members of the Sixth United States Cavalry, the advance guard of the returning troops, who will soon take possession of Montauk Point, arrived from Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, and were at once transferred to the newly created tented city which for some time to come will be their home. The trip up had been a hot and tedious one, trying alike upon all, and it was with feelings of supreme satisfaction and contentment that, after the successive transfers from Jersey City to Long Island City and thence to the camp, the men at last found themselves settled in their new home.

With their coming the camp at the Point was formally opened, and though last night there was no general guard and little to indicate to the public eye that the camp was as a matter of fact in existence, nevertheless on the knoll where the soldiers are there are sentries, and all the regulations of war prevail. To-day, however, such is the high state of efficiency of the men, the camp will have settled down to the regular routine which prevails in every well-ordered and disciplined military camp, and with the arrival of the other troops, now on their way, it will be thoroughly warlike in every respect.

The Arrival at Jersey City.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning that the train bearing the first battalion of the regiment, and made up of eight passenger coaches, a sleeping car for the officers, and a baggage car, pulled into the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at the Bay Street Ferry. The battalion was under the command of Capt. C. C. Anderson and numbered 270 men. The second battalion arrived at 1:15 P. M. It had 324 men, (23 of whom were sick,) under the command of Lieut. Furlong. The sick traveled in a baggage car under the care of Surgeon Brown.

As each battalion arrived, after, in each case, several hours' delay, the men were transferred to the ferryboat Jersey City of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Desbrosses Street line, which transported them to Long Island City. A number of the men in the first battalion were sick, but they were able to walk to the ferryboat. In the case of the sick of the Second Battalion, the men—who lay on straw on the floor of the baggage car hospital—were allowed to remain there, the car being put aboard a railroad transport and taken to Bay Ridge.

The privates were for the most part in shabby condition. Their uniforms were well worn and some of them were nearly barefooted. The men said they had had but two meals a day since their departure from Florida last Tuesday. Some, however, obtained extra meals from hospitable people where the train stopped along the route. The men also complained that they had been unable during the journey to get enough good water. Many of the men in line complained that they had malaria and chills and fever, which left them weak and without ambition. In the case of both battalions the restaurant at the station furnished coffee for the men. The horses were loaded on four lighters and thus transferred.

At Long Island City.

The arrival at Long Island City necessitated another transfer, and, in consequence, another delay. The men in each case, after leaving the boat marched out upon Borden Avenue. They were at once allowed to stand or sit as they pleased while the short delay that always takes place occurred. In some cases they threw themselves down upon the street and rested upon the paving stones in the shade of the surrounding buildings. Others used the curb as a seat. A few entered the neighboring stores to make purchases of tobacco and similar articles. All, particularly after the delay at Jersey City, complained of being very tired. The long railroad journey had completely fagged them out, and the delay had not tended to put any new life or spirits into them. They said the night journey from Washington was particularly tiring. Many of the men in line, although not sick enough for the hospital, were far from being in good condition. They were seemingly happy when told that a cool breeze almost always blew over the camp grounds at Montauk. When the time came to fall in, the men took their places and marched up Borden Avenue to the yards, where the trains were waiting for them.

While in the city the men were well treated by the Long Islanders, who gave them cool drinks of all kinds and such foods and delicacies as they cared for. The start for the Point was made in the case of the first battalion at 9 A. M., and in the case of the second at 4 P. M.

The Arrival at Montauk.

The trip of more than a hundred miles from Long Island City to Montauk was uneventful. As soon as the troopers arrived they set about preparing temporary shelter for themselves, and this morning will proceed with the work of putting their camp into proper shape. The sick were taken care of at once. Some of the ailing ones appeared to revive as soon as they reached the cool tents. Many of the men were almost fagged out by the final trip, and after reaching the camp, whither they were aided by comrades, they had to rest under shelter tents until they revived somewhat.

After their work was done in the evening the troopers threw themselves upon the side of the knoll and gave themselves over to a full enjoyment of the air and coolness. They chatted and joked, and seemed in good spirits. They say that the breeze at the point is the coolest they have had the pleasure of breathing in months.

With the arrival of the troops, the unpreparedness of the camp grounds was brought strongly into light, although the army of laborers in the employ of the railroad company and of the Government worked hard all day yesterday to get the camp into some sort of shape. Lumber was carted here and there, and more roads were opened into the camp grounds from the railroad terminus, but still the amount of work done appears to be only a drop in what remains to be accomplished.

Gen. Young arose yesterday morning while the eastern sky was still gray. He had breakfast, and before 6 o'clock he was seated in one of those peculiar wagons which seem to be the only vehicles used for riding in the Montauk section, and was going over the vast expanse that will soon be filled with troops. By the time the laborers had gotten around, prepared to work, Gen. Young had gotten a pretty clear idea of just what was already done and what must still be done. Then he started in to hustle the men, and during the whole day he was rushing about the camp ground seeing for himself just how every gang was working, and judging for himself whether the men were working as fast as they might.

He visited the points where the efforts are being made to sink wells and obtain water. He personally watched this part of the work frequently, and gave orders that, whatever else suffered, the work of sinking the wells must go on as fast as possible.

The Water Problem Serious.

The water problem is becoming serious. No difficulty was expected in this regard, but it now threatens to make much trouble. The troops, it is true, will, in any event, not be without water, for, if need be, they can drink the water from Fort Pond, but the continued use of this might become distasteful to the men. It is not salt, nor is it fresh. An analysis shows it to contain about one-eighth as much salt as sea water. The salt cannot be detected in drinking, but after the water is down the effect upon the mouth and throat is perceptible.

It is believed there is plenty of fresh water under the hills, and there are indications that it can be obtained in a bountiful supply. The trouble comes in sinking the wells. Supposedly the ground is all sand, but here and there great boulders weighing tons crop out of the sand dunes, and hence the difficulty which confronts the engineers in charge of the work of sinking the wells. Boring through the boulders is possible, but that will be slow work, for the drills will have hard work cutting through a way for the pipes which must be sunk if drilling is resorted to.

It is now likely that several big 10-inch driven or bored wells will be sunk through the boulders. It is also proposed to sink a large number of small driven wells, one at each regimental camp. Then each could be supplied with a small engine and a series of pipes to carry the water to each company street. One advantage claimed for this plan is that machinery for sinking many small wells is more easily obtained than machinery for sinking a few larger ones. All along the south shore of Long Island the residents depend upon these 2-inch wells with a windmill attachment for their water, and there are plenty of men and machinery between Babylon and Amagansett capable of sinking such wells.

The Hospital Service.

The general hospital will be one of the most complete camp hospitals ever erected. There will be one central covered passageway, and at the sea end of this will be the quarters of the surgeons attached to the hospital and the division surgeons. Nearby will be the operating tent and the tent for the storage of hospital supplies. From the covered passageway will range sixteen rows of tents containing at first 500 cots. These rows will admit of extension and other rows can be added should necessity arise. The chief surgeon does not think that there will be more than 500 cases of sickness that will need constant and unremitting attention. Those less sick can muster at doctor's call every morning for treatment.

At the furthest part of the hospital camp will be the kitchen and wash tents. The whole is upon an elaborate scale, and the labor is being done by a force of over a hundred men, under the direct supervision of Col. Forwood, the Surgeon in charge, and his deputies. Under the storage tents yesterday afternoon some of the Surgeons were engaged in unpacking the cases of supplies which have arrived from Washington. The force on hand, with the preparations made thus far, could handle 300 or 400 sick men. By to-night the whole hospital will be in working order, and then, as each regiment arrives, it will bring its Surgeons and add to the available working force.

Each regiment will have its own hospital, in addition to the division hospital. The regimental hospitals will probably remain in charge of the senior surgeon of the regiment, while his subordinates will be drafted to do duty at division hospital. The ambulances, which arrived last night, have been unloaded from the cars on which they came and are ready for use. They are the regulation kind of the army service, and are all new and in first-class condition.

Arrival of the Sick.

The sick men of the Sixth Cavalry upon their arrival at Montauk by train from Bay Ridge were attended to at once by the hospital surgeons and were made as comfortable as possible. Col. Forwood, after an examination of the men, was of the opinion that in most cases the change of air and scenery would work the cure of the sick.

Naturally one of the busiest departments at Montauk is that of the Quartermaster. Yesterday that department finished the shipment of supplies that were necessary before the troops should be settled in their new camp. The shipments were of small lots of tents, tools, clothing, and other Quartermaster's supplies, as well as seven tons of subsistence supplies. Most of the stores were supplied in response to telephone messages received from the camp. The Commissary Department shipped to the camp about seven tons of rations, and they are preparing another shipment to be made to-day.

Col. J. Morris Brown, Chief of the Medical Supply Depot, yesterday received an order to ship to the camp as soon as possible the cots and equipments for a 250-bed detention hospital. This hospital will probably be established near the outskirts of the camp, and will be used for detaining men who are brought in sick. As soon as the surgeons in charge are satisfied as to the nature of the illness the cases will be transferred to other quarters. The Colonel will ship the cots and supplies to-day. He will also ship a supply of medicine and sheets and pillows. The department has also received a rush order for twelve hospital and 500 tents to be forwarded to the camp as soon as possible.

Bids were opened yesterday for unlimited quantities of subsistence supplies, such as hard bread, coffee, sugar, tea, pork, beans, &c., and to-day bids will be opened for beef, vegetables, and soft bread.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone.

A Post Office has been opened at the camp as a branch office of the General Post Office in this city. It will be in charge of C. T. Lake, who will be assisted by E. H. Hale. The office has been temporarily located in a mail car, placed on a side track on the camp grounds. It is equipped to carry on all the business of a branch office, including a money order and registered letter service. Later a building will be built.

The telegraph wires which are to connect the camp with the outside world are being erected rapidly. The system will be an elaborate one. The whole camp will be wired later for telephone connections, and each regiment will probably have a telephone, so that reports can be sent to headquarters at once without waiting for a orderly.

The slow, steady movement of the laborers is exasperating, but, nevertheless, it has to be endured. The filling in of the road from the terminal of the railroad sidings to solid ground near the foot of the first hill was not completed until yesterday, although it looked as though it might have been done in a few hours. The laying out of company streets has not been attempted, as each company will have to look out for its own work in that line.

The dock may not be used at all for the disembarking of troops. Unless extensive work were done upon it there would be danger of ruining a ship by bringing it along the front T of the pier. It is not long enough nor strong enough to stand the strain of a ship landing, but is strong enough to punch a hole in the side of a ship if she came alongside with too much headway.

The understanding is that the troops on the way from Santiago are bringing nothing but their clothing, arms, and personal equipage, and leaving all stores behind. Therefore, it is thought every man can land his stuff when he comes in a small boat. A couple of lighters and tugs would be the most serviceable, as they could run between the ships and the pier. The idea of building a breasting line of spiling as an extension of the T or the pier does not seem to meet with favor, as it would be very expensive. The anchorage in the bay is all that could be desired, and the whole fleet of transports could ride at anchor as easily as in New York Harbor, without danger.

The officers at Montauk seem to think that the ships are being sent away from Santiago as fast as they are loaded, and that but for difference of speed they will arrive in regular order and with sufficient time between each to allow for the unloading of one before another arrives. In that case the services of a couple of lighters and tugs would seem sufficient.

The arrangements for cooking, &c., will be completed to-day. The men of the Sixth Cavalry, who arrived yesterday, brought no cooking apparatus with them that has reached the camp as yet, and last evening they had to eat hard tack and dry rations.

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN COMING.

Leave Santiago with Other Troops Today on the Grand Duchess—Three Transports Sailed Yesterday.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—The transports Miami, Matteawan, and Vigilancia, loaded with United States troops, sailed for the United States this morning.

To-morrow the transport Grand Duchess will leave with 742 men and officers of the Thirteenth Infantry and six companies of the Seventy-first New York, aggregating 458 men and officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following was posted at the War Department to-night:

Santiago, Aug. 8.

Miami, Matteawan, and Vigilancia sailed this morning, having on board First Volunteer Cavalry, First Regular Cavalry, Battery H, Fourth Artillery; Thirteenth Infantry, and Sixth Infantry.

SHAFTER, Major General.

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

Four Hundred and Twelve New Cases —Sunday's Death List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter's sanitary report for Aug. 7 is as follows:

Santiago, Aug. 8.—Sanitary report for Aug. 7—Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,493; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 406. Deaths Aug. 7—Private Ranger Mellin, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles Wren, Company G, Eighth Infantry; Private Daniel Gruber, Company C, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever; Private Hans Larsen, Company H, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Patrick Stevens, Company F, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank J. Muck, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid and gastric fever; Corp. George L. Hopper, Company H, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Reyer, Company K, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Corp. Dudley Wilson, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Charles Diggs, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Frank Dibler, Company F, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, Major General.

8TH ILLINOIS STARTS FOR CUBA.

Colored Regiment Leaves Springfield to Embark at This Port.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—The men of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, colored, were paid to-day, and later left over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, going via Cincinnati and Washington to New York. They expect to arrive in New York Tuesday night, and will take the steamer Yale direct to Santiago. The men were in fine spirits, all seemingly glad to get the chance to go to Santiago.

The Eighth is famous as the one regiment of the United States Army that is composed entirely of colored men, including all the officers. The field and staff officers are: Colonel—John R. Marshall; Lieutenant Colonel—H. Johnson; Major—Robert H. Jackson; Major—Frank Denifon; Adjutant—Capt. Harvey A. Thompson; Quartermaster—Capt. James S. Nelson; Chaplain—Capt. Jordan A. Chavis; Surgeon—A. A. Wesley.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS.

Samuel McMillan Gives His Impression of the Insurgents After a Trip to Santiago.

Samuel McMillan, ex-President of the Park Board, who recently returned from Cuba, addressed a large audience last evening at the regular weekly meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx, held at Suburban Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It was my lot to land at Santiago the day after its capture. I could find nothing in Santiago worth seeing except the art windows in the cathedrals. Filthy sewers run under the sidewalks, and thatched huts, erected long years ago, line the streets. I wanted to get an idea what the Cuban was like in his habits and mode of living, and the best way to do so I thought was to question the soldiers who had been associated with them, to speak to the Rough Riders, and the Seventy-first boys.

"In questioning the soldiers about the Cubans, I found the reply of one was the verdict of all. He said: 'I have seen degradation in negro slaves, but never have I seen such degradation as a Cuban exhibits in everything that means manhood. They would steal the blankets from under our wounded men, and I would just as soon shoot one as I would a Spaniard, if we were not fighting for a principle.'

"The greatest disappointment to the Cubans was that Santiago was not turned over to them to loot. The thought arises within me that after having given the best blood in our land, we have a very serious job on our hands. Fresh troops must be sent to Cuba to hold what has cost us so much. I don't believe one of the soldiers who have fought in Cuba wishes to remain there unless the need be imperative.

"I couldn't find that one box of clothing and food sent from Home reached Cuba. I begged Miss Barton for 400 pounds of meal, and had the pleasure of seeing 500 pounds given to each regiment by the Red Cross. Mr. Roosevelt said to me that food had been sent on the City of Texas to the Cubans, but that none had been sent to the wounded American soldiers. Many a poor boy's life would have been saved if stimulants and proper nourishment had been given him, and enough had been sent for all.

"It is beyond dispute that this war has made our country second to none on God's footstool, and that is the only good fruit I can see in it."

Reports from various outstanding committees were read, and a brief address was made by S. J. Dixon of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, who was sent home on sick leave, with a bullet wound in his hand.

EUROPE JEERS AT AMERICA.

Experiences of a Chicago Man in Continental Cities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Wilbur C. Gross, a prominent young Chicagoan, in a letter under a London date, says:

I have just returned from a cycling tour of France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, where I was enabled to observe the trend of popular sentiment concerning the present war.

Almost everywhere Americans go in Continental Europe they hear their country abused, and they are daily insulted on the streets of Paris.

In Brussels, on the Fourth of July, I wore a small American flag in the buttonhole of my coat. Every one I met regarded me with looks of suspicion, and boys threw not a few missiles.

At Antwerp I was surrounded in the centre of the town by a group of men and boys, who cried: "Yankee, Oh, yes! Oh, yes!"

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Temps from Jacksonville, Fla., fills a column and a half in complaints about "American bad feeling toward France." The correspondent finally complains that "the American press loses no opportunity to glorify German science and British prowess."

More Troops for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—There are about 750 of the New York volunteers at the Presidio. One hundred and fifty will sail for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa next Wednesday. About 400 will go on the transport Alliance, which has been chartered by the Johnson-Licke Company, and will reach here in a few days. The remaining 250 men will sail on one of the regular passenger steamers to the islands.

Dolphin Ordered to Sea.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 8.—The Dolphin has been ordered ready for sea immediately. Work is being rushed on her at the Norfolk Navy Yard day and night. It is not known what the unwonted hurry in getting ready for sea means. The distilling ship Iris is being rushed also. She will be a valuable addition to the navy.

CANNOT RECOLLECT HER HOME.

On a technical charge of vagrancy a respectable-looking old woman was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Teale, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. She was found on Sunday by Policeman Wells Smith wandering aimlessly about Cypress Hills Cemetery. She told him that her name was Sebethy Anne Peak, and that she had a mother and daughter living, but could not remember where.

When before Magistrate Teale, she said that she went out for a walk on Sunday and got lost. She lived with her daughter, whose name she could not at first remember. She afterward said it was Henrietta. Much sympathy was expressed for the old woman, who was well dressed and evidently respectable. The case was adjourned to Thursday, and efforts will be made to find her relatives.

THIS A WHITE MAN'S LAND.

William C. White, a young, light-hued mulatto who lives at 42 West Forty-first Street, fell under suspicion during the recent race riots in the "Hell's Kitchen" district. It was said that he played into the hands of the police, giving information which led to many arrests. He is specifically remembered as the man who handed a policeman his helmet when it fell to the ground while a white prisoner was fighting for liberty. There were many threats against White, and several letters embellished with skull and crossbones and signed in red ink came to him.

Last night he was passing Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, when four rough-looking young whites surrounded him. Several halves of bricks were hurled at the unlucky mulatto. One missile hit him between the eyes and gave him a gash that will never entirely disappear. He dropped like a dead man. The police charged the group, and arrested Nicholas Contendo, sixteen years old, of 307 Seventh Avenue. He says he was born in Italy, and admits having no affection for the man and brother.

"Gotta no biz in disa country," he exclaimed, vehemently, when placed under arrest. "Disa country for white men like me."

The prisoner is at least two shades darker in color than the negro he attacked.

Contendo is charged with felonious assault. His companions are known and will be arrested.

Destitute Not to Go to the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Gen. Merriam has issued an order that nobody shall be landed at St. Michael who has not provisions for a year. The object of this order is to prevent the recurrence of the suffering in the Klondike region that attracted so much attention last Winter.

GREAT GOOD FROM THE WAR.

Congressman Dolliver Says We Have Gained Much Both at Home and Abroad—Peace Policies.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 8.—Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, lectured this evening in the Auditorium before a large audience.

He gave expression to the universal sense of gratitude that the prospect of peace is bright and that every object which led the American people to assume the burdens and sacrifices of war has been accomplished speedily and with small loss of life. He predicted that our navy of the future will find the American people generous and enthusiastic in its maintenance on a basis worthy of the size and grandeur and duties of the Republic.

"We have gained by the war infinitely more than 'we have lost,'" he said, "and the unerring instinct of the people at large whose sovereign purpose overruled the judgment of the statesmen in the initial stages of the conflict has given us a new National prestige at home and abroad—to ourselves a new basis of self-respect; to the nations of Europe a new and healthful insight into our resources and power. The world will be slow to make a quarrel with a community that can raise two hundred millions of dollars without the aid of a syndicate at home or abroad within two weeks by a popular loan.

"The Cabinets of the Old World will hold a long session before allowing themselves to be drawn into collision with a nation which, within five years, will have at its disposal a steel fleet of which the Brooklyn and Oregon are only the types and forerunners. The war has perfected our strength at home by the total obliteration of the lines of sectional prejudice marked upon our map by the great struggles of the last generation. Gen. Joe Wheeler, in the thick of the fight at Santiago, stands for the larger patriotism, North and South, which has turned its back upon the past and opened its vision to the sublime destiny of a reunited people.

"The same influences that have restored the perfect union of our country have brought back also the harmony to which broad-minded men of both countries have long looked forward in the relations of the English-speaking world. At the outbreak of the Spanish war the restless diplomacy of Europe was circumvented by the prompt notice of the English Government that any constraint placed by the powers upon the Government of the United States would have to count on the disapproval and active hostilities of the Government and people of England, and thus, by a simple act of national fellowship, the worn and threadbare prejudices of a century yield in both countries to a recognition of the common cause which the English race scattered throughout the earth is now to make for liberty and civilization.

"The peace which is now at hand imposes upon our Government problems vastly more difficult than the prosecution of the war. It puts the destinies of the Spanish West Indies at once in our hands. It gives us Puerto Rico—the government of which will probably be an easy task—and requires us to establish a stable and orderly Government in Cuba agreeable to the people of the island. We have already raised the flag of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands, now familiar with republican institutions. Admiral Dewey, in the harbor of Manila, by the most notable exploit in the history of the nevy, has brought us face to face with the problem of the Philippines.

"Two things the American people are already agreed upon. The first is that we ought not to desert our insurgent allies in the hour of our victory and leave them to the tender mercies of an unrestrained Spanish despotism, and the second is that the question is strictly an American one and that what we do shall not be constrained by the interference of any foreign powers, Prince, or potentate whatsoever.

"It may be counted as certain that the flag of the United States is in the Philippines to stay and that, whether our Government assumes sovereignty over the whole group or not, we will secure such a naval and commercial station there as will enable us to minister to the needs of our own commerce and become the agents and guardians of the peace and liberty of the islands.

"From the beginning to the end of the war it is evident to the devout student of history that our people in a strange way have been subject to the guidance of powers wiser than any human foresight, and that we have come to our present situation in the providence of God. Without our knowing it or intending it, we have been caught in the current—in what our fathers used to call the course of human events. Up to this hour we have discharged every duty with heroism and a self-sacrifice that has taken no thought for ourselves.

"It cannot be doubted that the President of the United States, secure in the confidence of all the people without regard to politics, will go forward in the discharge of every duty which arises out of our new relations to the civilization of the world; and behind him will stand the united millions of our people ready for their duty, as old Bismarck once said: 'In the fear of God and nothing else.'"

Chicago Physician Assaulted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A man about twenty-seven years of age and dressed in ordinary clothing came into the office of Dr. John M. Sloan, 284 Halsted Street, last evening and asked him to examine a sore on his leg. He was put on the operating chair and the physician went about dressing the limb. The doctor had put on the bandages and was about to pin them when he received a terrible blow on the head. He fell, struggled to his feet, and as he did so the patient said: "Lay down there, or I'll kill you!" The doctor, recovering, ran into the office of a brother practitioner, who searched the building for the highwayman, but failed to find him.

Natural Gas for Ohio Cities.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The great Southern Gas and Oil Company, a local company operating with Chicago capital, has perfected arrangements with the Pittsburg Tube Company to build a new plant for $450,000 which will furnish the cities of Eastern and Central Ohio with natural gas. Chicago parties manipulated the deal and put up $250,000 in cash as a guarantee of good faith. The contracting firm has until Jan. 1, 1899, to perform the stipulated work. The gas will be supplied from the famous Sugar Grove field in Southern Ohio.

Crushed Under Car's Fender.

Dennis Corcoran, nineteen years old, of 1 Montgomery Street, was perhaps fatally injured last evening beneath a Fourth Avenue electric car at Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street. The car got beyond control and crashed into a wagon of the Consolidated Ice Company. Corcoran was on the rear of the ice wagon. He was knocked from the step and ground under the car fender. He was taken out unconscious. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital and it was thought that he could not recover. The motorman, J. Renol, of 236 West Sixty-seventh Street, was locked up.

Leiter Wheat Sold in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The famous "Joe" Leiter wheat practically has been sold. A representative of F. H. Peavey & Co. is authority for this statement.

"During Friday and Saturday of last week," said he, "we sold about 1,200,000 bushels to Minneapolis and Duluth millers, and to-day we have disposed of about 1,000,000 bushels, which has been purchased by Minneapolis millers, thus closing out the Minneapolis Leiter wheat, and leaving only a balance of about 250,000 to 400,000 bushels to close out at Duluth."

Gov. Black at Ausable Chasm.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Gov. Black, Congressmen Warner B. Hooker, William L. Ward, George N. Southwick, and H. E. Owen have been spending the day at Ausable Chasm, as the guests of Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry.

ISSUING MORE STOCK AT PAR.

Swift & Co.'s Stockholders Buying Up Additional Shares in the Concern.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Stockholders of Swift & Co. are enjoying the privilege of subscribing for the treasury stock of the company at par. The authorized capital of Swift & Co. is $15,000,000, of which $13,767,300 is outstanding, and the remainder, $1,232,700 is held in the treasury of the company.

Stockholders of the company have applied for amounts of the unissued stock, and the the Directors have decided to offer the stock held in the treasury to stockholders at par, each stockholder to be entitled to subscribe for an amount prorating with his present holding.

The company has paid nearly $1,000,000 in dividends for the last twelve years.

THE LAMPASAS ARRIVES.

The United States Transport Comes from Ponce with Medical Students and Nurses.

The United States transport Lampasas, Capt. Barstow, anchored in Quarantine at 9:40 o'clock last night. She came from Ponce, Puerto Rico, via Hampton Roads, leaving the latter port at 10 o'clock Sunday night. At Fort Monroe 108 sick soldiers were landed.

On board the Lampasas are three medical students, twenty-four female Red Cross nurses, and two male nurses. The Lampasas will be boarded this morning by the Health Officer for a thorough examination.

The following is a list of those on board: Dr. Harvey, Dr. Tudd, Dr. Carlton, (medical students;) Miss Coffin, Miss Garronx, Miss Gladwin, Miss Schlatter, Miss Dilworth, Miss Phillips, Miss Parks, Miss Hutmacher, Miss Rexuth, Miss Pootzal, Miss Duensing, Miss Krause, Mrs. Relyea, Mrs. Petigny, Miss Pettis, Miss Dangel, Miss Halley, Miss Shaw, Miss French, Miss Hantschel, Miss Pilgarda, Miss Carson, Miss Harris, and MissGruegorski, (Red Cross;) H. C. Voight and D. N. Atwood, (male nurses.)

ALABAMA POPULISTS GIVE UP.

Secretary Harwell Admits They Have Virtually Abandoned the Fight.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—"We virtually give up the fight in Alabama," said Secretary Harwell of the Populist State Campaign Committee to-day. Mr. Harwell stated that in his opinion there was no State election in Alabama last Monday, but the Populist leaders saw no way to secure their rights.

His utterance removes all fears that an absurd attempt will be made at a dual government or any other kind of contest, of which the Populist leaders spoke so glibly a few days ago.

The big majorities in the white counties and the small majorities in the black belt induced the surrender of the Populist ship.

NO FIGHT AMONG OURSELVES.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Refuses to Criticise the President.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 8.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has arrived at Lake Minnetonka for a three weeks' rest. In an interview to-day he said:

"We shall not need any new party issues in this country until the old ones are settled. Silver will be the issue of 1900.

"I would prefer not to criticise the conduct of the war. We are fighting against a foreign foe, and must not fight among ourselves. Whether or not the Democrats at Washington think the President's course a right one, they have never placed a single obstacle in his way since the war began."

THE DEATH OF BISMARCK.

Address of Condolence to Prince Herbert from Federal Council.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Federal Council has sent Prince Herbert Bismarck an address of condolence. It refers to the deceased as "the great, heroic First Chancellor of the United Fatherland," and continues:

"The two decades during which he worked at our head have become imperishable landmarks of Germany's greatness and welfare, and his spirit was so powerful that it will continue to make itself felt for centuries to come. His name will always be honored as the supreme essence of true patriotism and nation-leading statecraft. To him was assured the everlasting gratitude of the Federal Council and of the whole German Nation."

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 8.—Count and Countess William von Bismarck have gone to their estate at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and Prince Herbert von Bismarck is expected to follow on Wednesday.

The construction of the Bismarck mausoleum will be begun immediately. The work has been intrusted to Prof. von Scharnbeck, the Hanover architect.

WOULD BURN RICH MEN'S HOMES.

An Insane Man with Dangerous Ideas Visits Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Police Sergeant Listman last night arrested Charles John Spencer of Brooklyn, whom he found wandering about the street. Spencer has the idea that he has a mission assigned him to destroy the palaces of the rich with fire, and believes he is charged to apply the torch to the homes of all rich persons.

He had a plentiful supply of matches when arrested, and displayed them to show he was preparing to carry out the order he believed he had received from heaven. He said his orders did not allow him to set fire to the houses when the occupants were in them. He must first warn the occupants to leave, and then it was his duty to fire the house when the persons in it left.

Spencer would not tell where he lived in Brooklyn. He was locked up for the night, and this morning Drs. Todd and Freeland examined him and pronounced him insane. He will be sent to the State asylum at Poughkeepsie.

National Linseed Oil Company.

CHICA

HOSPITAL MUDDLE AT SANTIAGO

Medical Department Lays Blame for It Upon Gen. Shafter.

SURGEON MUNSON'S REPORT.

Declares that All Kinds of Obstacles Were Placed in His Way.

Unloaded Supply Ships Kept Out of Port and Facilities for Landing and Transporting Stores Refused—Sharp Denial from Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following report concerning the conditions existing at Santiago, medical supplies, transportation, and other features connected with the expedition to Santiago under Gen. Shafter. The report explains what has been done by the Medical Department, and gives the disadvantages under which the department operated in Cuba:

Tampa Heights, Fla., July 29, 1898.

To the Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington:

Sir: In view of the recent charges affecting the efficiency of the army Medical Department at Santiago, and especially with reference to the conditions prevailing on the hospital transports sent north with wounded, I have the honor to submit the following facts, believing that my position as Adjutant to the Chief Surgeon, Fifth Corps, and as the officer in charge of the outfitting of the hospital transports Iroquois, Cherokee, and Breakwater, may possibly give value to such report.

Drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage, and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the Santiago expedition. These supplies were divided up on the various vessels, each organization having its own equipment. While the bulk of the supplies was with the organized hospital, the regimental equipment was largely in excess of its needs, and was intended to be called in to supplement, if necessary, the equipment of these hospitals.

The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendance assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldiers. Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as were provided by the orderly and ship corps pouches and the first-aid pockets carried by the soldiers.

Unloaded Ships Ordered Out of the Way.

Having only left their ships the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Daiquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unloaded ships, in obedience to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles, where they remained, hove to indefinitely. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals. The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transports disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week.

During this time the fight at Quasina had occurred and large numbers of sick and wounded were requiring treatment. In the meantime a report of the conditions prevailing on shore was made to the Chief Surgeon, who promptly laid the case before the commanding General, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the Medical Department for the collection of medical supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized, in the proportion of one pack mule to each regiment, to transport supplies—especially the field chests—to the front for proper distribution, and it was suggested by the Chief Surgeon as available for the performance of these duties.

The exigency of the situation did not apparently appeal to the commanding General, and for two days the Medical Department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, although there was a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties.

On the third day, by order of the Adjutant General, one boat was turned over to the Medical Department for the purposes above named, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front "not to exceed one six-mule team."

Boat Taken Away.

On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority the commanding General, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order and directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay.

Presenting the order for land transportation to the Quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack mules had as yet been landed, that neither wagons nor harness had been brought ashore, and, finally, that the road was impassable for wagons.

After this boat had been taken away the Chief Surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical officers on shore or transports, of finding out their wants or of remedying the many already known to him. This condition of things remained until after the fight at La Quasina, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage, or supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed. The news of the Quasina fight being reported to the Chief Surgeon, he was finally able to go on board the Olivette and send her to Siboney, where she received the wounded.

Within the following day or so the transports carrying the reserve and first divisional hospitals were found and unloaded of their hospital contents, the latter hospital finally obtaining limited transportation to the front. After a couple of days' duty on board the Olivette I was directed to put the Iroquois in condition to receive patients and to take the full capacity of the ship on board. While doing this I was able to set ashore considerable hospital tentage and supplies found aboard of her, and, having control of her boats, I was able to visit other transports in the harbor and land medical supplies from them. While subsequently outfitting the Cherokee and Breakwater, this work was continued as well as opportunity and limited facilities permitted, getting supplies from perhaps a third of the transports composing the fleet. Outside of this, it is believed that no other regimental medical property was ever unloaded up to the time of my departure with wounded on July 10.

Appeal for Help Refused.

Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed by the Quartermaster's Department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the Medical Department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and improvise its own transportation.

I feel justified in saying that at the time of my departure large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore still remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States. Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the Quartermaster's Department, the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved.

The outfitting of transports for the reception of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience, and should never be intrusted to any one but a regular medical officer. It includes the proper policing of the portions of the ship to be used by the wounded, the removal of bunks and partitions to give space and air; the utilization of the ship's blankets, doormats, rugs, and carpets to render the bunks more comfortable, the securing of extra supplies, such as canned soups and fruits, lime juice and oatmeal, the establishment of a mess and laundry and the assignment of convalescents to specific light duties which materially relieve the overworked hospital corps.

Usually it is necessary to overcome passive resistance and opposition on the part of the crews and a tendency on the part of the Captains to disregard or modify orders. In several instances in my own experience this action of the crew amounted almost to mutiny and was only to be dealt with by threats, a show of force, and in one instance by the use of the irons.

Seneca's Captain Refused to Obey.

While executive officer at the general hospital of Fort Monroe I learned officially that the Captain of the steamship Seneca positively refused to obey the orders emanating from your office given him by the contract Surgeon in charge, to proceed to New York—he remaining nearly an additional day at Hampton Roads with sick and wounded, and asserting that he would obey no orders given by the Medical Department. A similar experience of my own at Daiquiri which had to be settled by force emphasizes the fact that no one should be placed in charge of such a ship who is not accustomed to command men and enforce obedience.

With regard to the Red Cross Society, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were on the Santiago expedition subverted to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship State of Texas was formally placed under the control of the Chief Surgeon, Fifth Corps, by Dr. Egan, the representative of the society, he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect. Col. Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of Gen. Shafter to its destination.

Did Not Accompany the Expedition.

Although this order was fully understood by Dr. Egan, the State of Texas did not accompany the expedition, nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought, and our hospital established and in working order. The first offers of aid made by this society dealt largely in generalities and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organization to the Medical Department.

Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish, and the assistance rendered by them was of great value.

In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supply, without medicines, instruments, dressings, or hospital stores of any kind. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MUNSON,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Commanding Res. Amb. Co.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DENIAL.

Not Responsible for Suffering on Conchо and Seneca—Lack of Food and Water Inexcusable, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter, in a report to the War Department, emphatically denies that he is responsible for the inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded brought from Santiago to the United States on the Seneca and Concho. Everything possible, he says, was sent with the sick and wounded. The matter of shortage of water, he declares, is inexcusable. He concludes his report as follows:

"There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been because of the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever, and were almost wholly without hospital accommodation.

"The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and, of course, that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left, and their own extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The Surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities.

"I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities."

Gen. Shafter speaks in high terms of Dr. La Garde, and says that he has worked under "the most disadvantageous circumstances." From the day the forces left Tampa until the present time he says that there "have never been sufficient medical attendants or medicines for the daily wants of the command." Three times since reaching Cuba the command, he says, has "been almost entirely without medicines." This statement, he adds, is made to him by the medical directors, who on one occasion suggested taking medicines away from the Spanish hospitals.

SHAFTER'S DEFENSE DISCUSSED.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says There Was No Time for Perfect Preparation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter's spirited defense of himself against the critics who have held him responsible for the indifferent treatment of the sick at Santiago and for the hurried and uncomfortable trips of the sick and wounded on ill-provided transports, was discussed about the War Department to-day with a great deal of animation.

With the report in circulation that Col. Roosevelt will return to insist upon a court-martial upon the ground of unsoldierly conduct of having provoked the round robin that has excited so much feeling and interest, it is even predicted by some officers that the whole question of preparation of the campaign will be gone into, and that, incidentally, there will come an investigation to learn why Falls Church was selected as the site of Camp Alger, and what reason has permitted that camp to grow daily more unfit to live in and apparently beyond the skill and care of the medical officers to make it wholesome.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin insists that if Gen. Shafter were about to begin his Santiago campaign over again, and he could see what would happen, he would do precisely as he did when he was leaving Tampa.

"It was a question of getting there at once, and of taking the city with the utmost speed. Gen. Shafter knew that disease was to be feared, and that the longer his force stood still the greater would be the danger that the object of the campaign would be defeated and the men then used up by the climate and the ailments incident to that and to the exhaustion of a strenuous campaign.

"Hot weather, incessant rush, rough food, no shelter, malaria, yellow fever, all pressed upon the men who were becoming daily exhausted. But they did their work. If they had waited until the tentage had come up, the commissary was in perfect order, and the medical supplies at hand and hospitals ready, Toral would not be in our hands and his troops loading for Cadiz. Shafter will come out of this all right."

CONDITION OF SANTIAGO ARMY.

Dispatches from Gen. Shafter in Regard to the Round Robin Signed by His Generals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter has telegraphed the President regarding the publication of the round robin signed by the general officers of his command, as follows:

"I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent. of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery.

"Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, and are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, and abundance of tentage, which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger.

"I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Gens. Wheeler, Lawton, Bates, and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above."

The issuance of the statement from Gen. Shafter was the sequence of a conference held at the White House this afternoon between the President, Secretary Alger, and Secretary Long. It was felt that the statements made as to the condition of the troops at Santiago might create a grave impression abroad.

While the statement as issued was brief, it occupied almost an hour in its consideration, it being felt that the utmost precaution was essential at the present stage of the negotiations between this country and Spain, which it had been at first felt might be at least impeded by knowledge of the serious conditions revealed in the appeals signed by the officers there. The issuance of the statement was the result, and it speaks for itself.

This evening Gen. Shafter supplemented his first dispatch with a second on the same subject, as follows:

Santiago, Aug. 8, 1898—7:11 P. M.
Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

In connection with my telegram of the 3d inst. and the letter of the general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than 75 per cent. of which have been ill with a very weakening malarial fever, lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever.

For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later, with plenty of tentage to cover them, and not subject to any hardships and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger, in my opinion and that of the division commanders, would be reduced to a minimum.

SHAFTER, Major General.

HEALTH OFFICERS IN CUBAN PORTS.

Service of Inspection for Outgoing Vessels to be Established.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service said to-day that he believed there would soon be a great reformation of conditions at West Indian ports. An inspector of the service who is a physician has been sent to Santiago, whose business it will be to see that every vessel leaving that port shall be entitled to a clean bill of health, so that upon her arrival in the United States there shall be no reason for the detention of passengers.

The Surgeon General says he is about to send to Santiago a disinfecting barge, the Protector, upon which men have been working night and day, and that he hopes soon to have this vessel in operation there. She is the largest craft of the kind the Marine Hospital service has at its command. Surgeon General Wyman says that similar preparations to those adopted at Santiago will be extended to other Cuban ports as fast as occupied, and Puerto Rico will be promptly put under the observation of the Marine Hospital service.

It is assumed that the military suhorities will acquiesce in the directions given by the Marine Hospital service. There may be a disposition by the army to ignore medical advice, it is said, but the knowledge that the ordering away of an unInspected ship may cause her to be quarantined on the order of the Marine Hospital service when she reaches a home port will soon correct any such mistaken obstinacy on the part of the army officers.

The object of the Marine Hospital service will be to keep contagious disease out of the country, but, incidentally, its insistence upon proper provision for the well, the sick, and the wounded, will ameliorate the discomforts of men who might otherwise suffer the experience of the passengers on the Seneca, the Concho, and the Santiago.

GEN. POLAND DEAD OF FEVER.

He Succumbs at Asheville to Typhoid Contracted While with His Command at Chickamauga.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8.—Brig. Gen. John S. Poland died here to-day of typhoid fever contracted at Chickamauga.

Gen. Poland came to Asheville several days ago with the hope of recovery from the attack of typhoid fever, but, despite the efforts of the doctors, his disease was beyond control. Mrs. Poland and their son and daughter were here when death came, and they, with Lieut. Wrenne of Gen. Poland's staff, to-day accompanied the remains to Westerly, R. I., where the interment will take place.

Gen. Poland was born at Princeton, Ind., Oct. 14, 1836, was graduated from West Point in 1861 and assigned to the Second Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant July 6, 1861, Captain June 27, 1862, and rose to his present grade of Colonel, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Aug. 1, 1891. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers May 4, 1898.

His first active service was in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being in the battle of Bull Run. The other battles in which he participated were the siege of Yorktown, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Antietam, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and he was engaged in the defense of the capital against Gen. Early's raiders. For gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Antietam, Shepardstown, and Fredericksburg he was made Brevet Major and was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel at the battle of Chancellorsville.

At the outbreak of the present war he was in command at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and promptly offered his services. At the time of his death he was Brigadier General commanding the Second Division, First Army Corps, at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Gen. Poland was a very able and zealous officer and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. His standing in the army was of the highest, his fellow-officers considering him possessed of a high order of ability and discretion, specially adapting him to perform important duties requiring capacity, professional zeal, and good judgment.

TYPHOID IN THE ARMY CAMPS.

Surgeon General Sternberg Thinks His Recommendations Have Not Been Followed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The epidemic of typhoid fever which prevails in so many of the army camps is giving the War Department a great deal of concern, and steps are being taken to check the fever and prevent further spread of the disease.

Surgeon General Sternberg to-day issued a circular, calling attention to a former circular issued by the Medical Department April 25. The former circular was devoted to recommendations for the health of the troops, and minutely pointed out what to avoid and how camps should be conducted from a sanitary point of view, together with suggestions as to food and clothing of the soldiers. It is the opinion of the Surgeon General that these conditions have not been carried out, and in his circular to-day he says:

"The extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in camps of instruction indicates that the sanitary recommendations made in this circular have not been carried out. If medical officers have failed to make the proper recommendations as indicated, the responsibility rests with them. If the recommendations have been made and not acted upon by those having authority in the various camps, the responsibility is not with the Medical Department, but these recommendations should be repeated, and commanding officers be urged to move their camps at frequent intervals, and to maintain a strict sanitary police."

Gen. Sternberg hopes to have more favorable reports, and to hear soon that the epidemic of typhoid fever has been checked.

CAMP ALGER IMPROVING.

Rapid Decline in Number of Typhoid Cases—Almost No Other Sickness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Much relief is expressed at the rapid decline in the number of typhoid fever cases at Camp Alger. There were only sixteen to-day, and there is almost no other sickness in camp. There are eighteen men in the field hospital. None of them will be sent to Fort Myer.

The Second Army Corps will be permanently encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, Va. The second division, now at Bristow, Va., will start on Tuesday. The First Division, now at Dun Loring, will have to wait for wagon trains and probably cannot start before Sunday. Thoroughfare Gap is about twelve miles from Manassas Junction.

MANY SICK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Three Hundred and Forty-five Soldiers in the Presidio Hospitals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—There are 292 patients in the Divisional Hospital at the Presidio. Both of the big buildings are full, and five hospital tents have been erected. Of the last twelve patients brought in, seven have measles—three from the Seventh California, two from the Fifty-first Iowa, one from the First Tennessee, and one from the First Oregon recruits. The most serious case in the hospital is that of First Sergt. Wesley Kimmerley of the First Tennessee, who has spinal meningitis, and is not expected to live.

In the Presidio post hospital there are fifty-three cases, or a decrease of two from the total Saturday morning. Only one patient is dangerously ill—Private Reed of Company E, First New York Regiment—who is very low with pneumonia.

Sick Soldiers Reach Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—One hundred and twenty-eight sick soldiers arrived here to-day from Norfolk, Va. They were taken to the Washington Barracks, where they were accommodated in the hospital building near the entrance to the grounds. The sick soldiers were of the Rough Riders, Tenth Cavalry, and some infantry. Other invalids are expected to arrive here, quarters having been provided for a considerable number of convalescents.

Nurses to Cuba on the Yale.

The cruiser Yale will sail for Santiago to-day. She will take with her twenty volunteer nurses, said to be immunes, who arrived from Camp Alger in charge of Lieut. Corby of the Fourth Missouri Volunteers. The Yale has been thoroughly fumigated.

HIS HOPE OF GLORY GONE.

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Ran Away to Join the Engineers, but His Glib Tongue Ruined Him.

Louis Melbrook, thirteen years old, who disappeared from his home, 2,122 Amsterdam Avenue, last Wednesday, returned Saturday wearing portions of a volunteer uniform and a campaign hat several sizes too large for him. The boy seemed greatly dejected, and it was some time before his parents could learn where he had been.

Young Melbrook was graduated from the public school at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and while pursuing his studies there, was made Second Lieutenant in the American Guard, composed of the pupils of the school. He acquired a liking for military life, but on graduating obtained a position as office boy to W. G. Gallagher, manager of the bond department of the Stock Exchange firm of Price, McCormick & Co.

All went well with the boy until the Spanish-American war began, and then he did nothing but talk war. He had a great desire to enlist and go to Cuba, but his age was against him. Last week, however, his opportunity came. On Monday his employer told him he could have a week's vacation. Tuesday he spent gathering information and laying out a plan of action for his future military career. He read in the newspapers that the First Regiment of New York Volunteer Engineers, in camp at Peekskill, was about to sail for Puerto Rico, and he decided to join them.

Early Wednesday morning he quietly left the house and walked to Riverdale, on the Hudson River Railroad. Here he stole a ride on a freight train as far as Hastings, and being put off, footed it the rest of the way to Peekskill. On arriving at camp, he applied for enlistment as drummer boy, giving his age as seventeen. He was accepted, and a hat was given him and a uniform ordered. He went about his duties in a military manner and made many friends. On Friday morning the orders came that the regiment was to sail for Puerto Rico in the transport Chester. Melbrook was overjoyed at the news, and grew so elated that he made a confidant of a non-commissioned officer of the regiment, telling him how he had fooled the recruiting officer, and that he was only thirteen years of age.

The man at once communicated this information to his superiors, and before many minutes Melbrook was haled before the officers and questioned. He finally admitted that he had run away from home and that he was only thirteen years of age. That ended his military career with the engineers. He was ordered from camp, and he left with tears in his eyes.

In the meantime, the boy's parents had reported his disappearance to the police. His return was hailed with joy, in which he did not share. He was at work yesterday, and said that his three days as a soldier was the best vacation he had ever enjoyed, but in being ordered home he had lost the opportunity of his life.

SEA GIRT AS A CAMP SITE.

Gov. Voorhees Believes a Government Post Will Soon Be Established.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 8.—Gov. Voorhees returned to Elizabeth to-day, but before leaving camp he expressed the belief that the Government had practically settled upon establishing a military post here, and that 10,000 troops from Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., would be here within two weeks, and probably sooner.

Deputy Quartermaster Gen. James M. Moore of Washington, who was sent here Saturday by Quartermaster Gen. Ludington to inspect Camp Voorhees and the adjacent properties and report as to their availability as a military post, returned to Washington to-day and will at once submit his report to Gen. Ludington. Gen. Moore was delighted with the present camp and the surrounding property, and said it could be converted at little cost into an ideal army camp. He was particularly pleased with the water supply and the facilities afforded for bathing.

Before leaving, Gen. Moore secured options on over 300 acres of land adjoining Camp Voorhees on the north and west. The land is level and would require but little improvement to make it ready for the soldiers. There is a complete water plant already in operation on the property owned by the State.

WEARY OF NAVAL SERVICE.

Michigan Reserves on the Yosemite Desire Their Discharge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A very evident annoyance and perplexity is created at the Navy Department by the persistent report that comes from the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite of the desire of the Michigan reserves to be detached from that vessel and permitted to return to their homes, principally in Detroit. A dispatch to this city from Norfolk insists that they will soon be mustered out. It also says that the crew is composed of "prominent young men of Detroit."

The "prominent young men" must have undertaken to exercise some of the influence that has been felt here at times from outside the service, but the Navy Department does not yet find reason for yielding to every whim of "prominent young men" who have enlisted and who have grown tired of the service. It is said that if the Michigan young men could succeed in getting released from the service for reasons so trivial, there is no reason why every enlisted man should not be discharged from the service on giving the same reasons. Many sailors, weary of the routine of the service, would be glad to quit before their terms are out. But the Navigation Bureau does not accept weariness as a ground for mustering out sailors.

The Navy Department officers do not admit that the action of the Michigan reserves betrays a lack of confidence in the purpose to send the Eastern squadron to Spain, but there is ground for believing that the members of the reserve have had inside information to justify them in assuming that whether they remain on the Yosemite or not, she will not go to Spain. The Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie were the cruisers assigned to the Watson squadron on June 27. The Yankee is manned by New York reserves and the Dixie by reserves from Maryland. If the Michigan men receive their muster out, the men from New York and Maryland may be expected to ask for a like privilege.

Naval officers say that if a like freedom were accorded to "prominent young men" in the army, the United States forces in the field would soon be so reduced as to make the army inefficient for the work it has to do.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CUBA

Sampson's Report of the Relations Between Our Land and Sea Forces Before Santiago.

REQUESTS MADE BY SHAFTER

Arrangements for Fleet's Aid in Enforcing the Demand for Surrender —Admiral Wanted to be Represented in Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A good deal of light is thrown upon the relations between the army and navy during that critical period just preceding the surrender of Santiago, by the following extracts from Admiral Sampson's report, dated July 15, which is now made public by the Navy Department.

On July 1 a demonstration was made by a Michigan volunteer regiment at Aguadores, under command of Gen. Duffield. The New York, Gloucester, and Suwanee moved up at the request of the army to assist in an attack which was to begin at daylight, but the troops, which came by rail, did not arrive until 9:20.

The small river San Juan cuts through a deep defile, and is spanned by an iron railroad bridge. There is an ancient fort near the water, and on the hill two small rifle pits. Some sixteen or twenty of the enemy had been encountered while waiting for the troops, but disappeared when the ships began firing. The troops advanced as far as the bridge, a corner of the fort was knocked off by the shells of the ships, and the flagstaff was shot away. Desultory firing was kept up between our troops and the Spanish, the troops returning to Siboney about 10:30.

On the evening of July 1 the Admiral was advised by Gen. Shafter that the army would assault at daylight on the 2d, and the navy was requested to keep up a fire at the batteries on the bluff. The squadron consequently closed in early on the morning of the 2d and kept up a vigorous fire for two hours, but the attack proposed by Gen. Shafter did not take place on that day.

On the night of July 1, the Reina Mercedes was sunk by the Spaniards so as to obstruct the ships. Extensive shore batteries existed, and if smaller vessels had been sent in and sunk by the mines or batteries, the harbor would have been effectually closed against us.

Plan to Carry Batteries.

It was essential to the new scheme of attack of the combined forces that the position occupied by the eastern and western batteries should be carried, and this was the scheme of action first proposed by Gen. Shafter on the day of his arrival. It was at that time explained to him that it was of primary importance that these points should first be carried, as their possession insured the destruction of the mines, the entrance of heavy ships into the harbor, and the assault on Cervera's fleet.

This was heartily consented to by Gen. Shafter, who stated that the entrance to the harbor was the key to the situation. This was repeated in his interview with Gen. Garcia at Aserradores.

It had been the Admiral's desire to do everything possible to co-operate with Gen. Shafter. Such an attack as that proposed by the General was in complete accord with the views held by the Admiral and discussed with his staff. It was proposed to bring the marines from Guantanamo and add them to the marines of the squadron, thus making a force of nearly 1,000 men which might be landed either at the foot of the Morro in Estrella Cove, to assault the Morro, or to the westward for the purpose of assaulting the western battery; at the same time a force of 2,000 or 3,000 men was to be detached from the army, and, proceeding by Aguadores, occupy the ground between the Morro and that just to the northward of it.

A visit to Gen. Shafter was arranged, but the Admiral being ill, his chief of staff went instead. The following arrangement was made:

"Camp Near San Juan River, Cuba,
July 6, 1898.

"Minutes of a conversation between Capt. Chadwick of the navy, representing Admiral Sampson, and Gen. Shafter.

"That a long continuing bombardment be made of Santiago from the sea, with the heavier guns of the fleet, the fleet firing slowly and continually during, say, twenty-four hours, at the rate of one shell every five minutes, excepting one hour at the rate of one every two minutes. This refers to the eight-inch to thirteen-inch shells.

"If this be not sufficient to bring the enemy to terms, that an assault be arranged on the Zocapa Battery, using marines and the Cuban forces under Gen. Cebreco, and an effort made to enter the harbor with some of the smaller ships of the squadron. This attack to be made upon knowing the result of a second demand made upon the commanding officer of the Spanish forces for the surrender of the place, stating to him the conditions that surround him; destruction of the Spanish fleet, &c., &c., and the number of forces opposed to him.

"To give him time to consider the matter, the date of the bombardment is fixed at noon of the 9th, unless he positively refuses to consider it at all, when it will be begun at such time as is convenient to ourselves. Gen. Shafter will furnish Admiral with correct map showing where his lines will be surrounding the city, and also open telegraphic communication by the way of Siboney down to near Aguadores to give information as to the falling of shots."

Shafter's Demand for Surrender.

This was followed by the following correspondence:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Camp near San Juan River, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

The General in Chief commanding the Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba:

Sir: In view of events of the 3d inst., I have the honor to lay before your excellency certain propositions to which I trust your excellency will give the consideration which in my opinion they deserve.

2. I inclose a bulletin of the engagement of Sunday morning which resulted in the complete destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, the loss of 600 of his officers and men, and the capture of the remainder. The Admiral, Gen. Paredes, and all others who escaped alive are now prisoners on board the Harvard and St. Louis, and the latter ship, in which are the Admiral, Gen. Paredes, and the surviving Captains (all except the Captain of the Almirante Oquendo, who was slain,) has already sailed for the United States. If desired by you, this may be confirmed by your excellency sending an officer, under a flag of truce, to Admiral Sampson, and he can arrange a visit to the Harvard, which will not sail until to-morrow, and obtain the details from Spanish officers and men aboard that ship.

3. Our fleet is now perfectly free to act, and I have the honor to state that unless a surrender be arranged by noon of the 9th inst., a bombardment of the city will be begun and continued with the heavy guns of our ships. The city is within easy range of these guns, the 8-inch being capable of firing 9,500 yards, the 13-inch, of course, much further. The ships can so lie that with a range of 8,000 yards they can reach the centre of the city.

4. I make this suggestion of a surrender purely in a humanitarian spirit. I do not wish to cause the slaughter of any more men, either of your excellency's forces or my own; the final result under circumstances so disadvantageous to your excellency being a foregone conclusion.

5. As your excellency may wish to make reference of so momentous a question to your excellency's home Government, it is for this purpose that I have placed the time of the resumption of hostilities sufficiently far in the future to allow a reply being received.

6. I beg an early answer from your excellency.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
Major General, U. S. V.,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

Letters to Sampson.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 9, 1898.
Commander in Chief North Atlantic Squadron:

Spanish commander proposes to abandon Santiago if permitted to march out with honors, and not be attacked en route. The truce will continue for the present and I will notify you of its discontinuance. SHAFTER, Major General.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 10.
Commander in Chief North Atlantic Squadron:

I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that the bombardment of the city of Santiago de Cuba will begin this evening or to-morrow morning. I inclose you a revised chart showing position of the American and Spanish lines. I will communicate to you later in the day the exact hour when the firing should begin, and it is respectfully requested that you be ready to begin at 4 P. M. to-day. The falling of the first shell will be observed and the results communicated to you by signal.

It would be very disastrous for the morals of my men to have any of the shells fall near them, and I think it would be better at first to put your shot in the westward part of the city near the bay.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General, U. S. V.

Dated ——.

I desire you to begin firing upon Santiago de Cuba as near 4 P. M. to-day as possible.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

Siboney, July 9, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

Messages I sent you yesterday and to-day have apparently been received by you. I have just asked that you commence firing on Santiago at 4 P. M. and sent you this morning our latest map of our position. Can you begin bombardment to-morrow morning? If you can, please do so and continue it as arranged with Capt. Chadwick. SHAFTER, Major General.

Fleet Resumes Bombardment.

On the morning of the 9th the navy's position was taken up close to the beach at Aguadores, when the Brooklyn and Indiana continued the bombardment of Santiago from 9:27 A. M. until 1 P. M., at which hour it was requested by Gen. Shafter that it should cease.

On July 12 a report was sent in from the army as to the fall of shell, showing that the fire had been very effective and that several fires had started in the city, and nearly all the shells fell within the city limits.

The following correspondence then took place:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 11.
Commander in Chief North Atlantic Squadron:

My lines are now complete to the bay north of Santiago. Your shots can be observed from there perfectly, at least those that fall in the town. Flames followed several shots fired to-day, but seemed to be quickly extinguished. A number of shots fell in the bay close to a small gunboat lying near the shore. At present they are considering a demand for unconditional surrender. I will notify you of the result.

I think it advisable to put in some heavy shots, say ten to thirteen inches, to-morrow and see if we cannot start a fire. Be careful not to shoot beyond the town, as my troops are within one and one-half miles of it, and you will be firing directly toward us. SHAFTER,
Major General.

Admiral Sampson notified Gen. Shafter on the 12th that he proposed to begin the bombardment next morning with thirteen-inch shell. The Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana were promptly on hand on the morning of the 13th prepared to fire. On the evening of the 12th, however, Gen. Shafter sent the following telegrams to Admiral Sampson:

Santiago de Cuba, July 12.

A truce exists and negotiations are now pending with the Spanish commander; all fighting must be discontinued during the cessation of hostilities. Due notice of the commencement will be given you. SHAFTER, Major General.

Headquarters, near Santiago, July 12.

A truce now exists and will probably continue all day to-morrow, the 13th. SHAFTER, Major General.

To which Admiral Sampson replied:

July 13.

Gen. Shafter:

I am now prepared to shell the City of Santiago with three of my largest ironclads with thirteen-inch projectiles; can commence at short notice. Will wait your signal.

Shafter telegraphed at 1 o'clock on the 14th:

Apparently there is every prospect of evacuation. I will inform you earliest practicable moment. SHAFTER.

At 2:30 o'clock on the same day Gen. Miles telegraphed Admiral Sampson that the enemy had surrendered. Admiral Sampson had on the previous day informed Gen. Shafter that he desired to be represented in the negotiations for surrender, as it was the result of the combined forces.

MILITANT PENSIONER CUT OFF.

Effect of an Enlistment by a Civil War Veteran.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 8.—Grand Army circles here are moved with indignation at the action of the Government in cutting off the pension of John Caton, a civil war veteran, who enlisted under the second call for volunteers.

Caton was enrolled with the First New Hampshire Regiment after the present war began, and soon afterward his pension of $6 a month was stopped, the reason given being the fact that he is able to fight.

SUGAR AS SOLDIERS' DIET.

German Surgeon Finds that It Is a Desirable Ration.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "As a result of experiments at the last imperial manoeuvres Dr. Lietens Torfer, physician to the General Staff, recommends that in future sugar be regarded as a regular article of soldiers' food, especially when on the march.

"The experiments prove that the men subjected to a sugar diet increased in weight and suffered less from hunger, thirst, exhaustion, and sunstroke on long marches than the men who were put on ordinary diet."

SPANISH WOMAN'S APPEAL.

Wife of ex-Minister to Great Britain Solicits Relief Funds.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Countess de Casa Valencia, wife of the ex-Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, appeals through the London papers for contributions to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. She says:

"An official dispatch from Madrid received this evening gives details of the alarming increase of suffering caused by the war. There are many thousands lying in hospitals at San Sebastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantanamo, without bandages or lint, or even beds to sleep upon, owing to inadequate funds. And there are many widows and orphans who are in most urgent need of relief."

MARINE CORPS COMMENDED.

Naval "Order" in Recognition of Its One Hundredth Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Long on July 30 issued the following order commending the Marine Corps:

On the 11th day of the present month the United States Marine Corps, which has been a part of the establishment of the Government for 123 years, completed the one hundredth year of its existence as a corps.

"During this period, the many occasions on which it has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and the numerous other instances in which its duties have been performed in such a manner as to bring it prominently into notice, have served to impress upon the public, and especially upon the naval service, the great worth of the corps.

"This order is issued in recognition of the centennial anniversary of this important and useful arm of the Government which, occurring as it does in the midst of the war with Spain, and at a time when the Marine Corps has added new glory to the already gallant record, affords the department an added pleasure in announcing this anniversary to the service."

SERGT. BASIL RICKETTS HERE.

A New Yorker Who Went to the Front with Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Sergt. Basil Ricketts of Roosevelt's Rough Riders is staying with his cousin, Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, 415 West Twenty-third Street. He is one of the party of young society men who accompanied Hamilton Fish, Jr., to Texas, where they joined the cowboy regiment, which Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt had formed out of

Wanamaker's

The Furniture Serial

A Short Chapter. Chairs!

LARGE facts. Flashing incidents. Both mark the current Furniture Sale. The general statement is:

Half a Million Dollars' worth of best and newest Furniture.

Prices on all of it that would be regularly a half more.

Special offerings are daily incidents.

To-day a great sample line of chairs.



To-morrow and next day Toilet Tables and Women's Desks. Which first? Can't tell; watch the newspapers.

Manufacturers' samples! When we print the words the echo comes back, "Bargains." One Hundred and Sixty-three echoes to-day—the music of bargain chairs. "Bargain." The redeemed word which has here been restored to truth and usefulness.

They come from the best makers, *Only one each*, mostly Rockers, oak and imitation mahogany, cobbler and wood saddle seats, some upholstered.

Prices are $3.25 to $20
Prices were $5 to $26.

The August Furniture Trade Sale was invented by us. Its theory is sound. Summer dullness is made to produce Summer cheapness, and thus you discount Autumn costs by forestalling Autumn needs. Our stores are the commanders of the plan. Listen—it will pay you.

Carpets Very Cheap A PROPER pendant to the August Furniture Sale.

Readjustment of our stock reduces prices. Certain patterns usually best because biggest sellers are to be dropped to make room for coming novelties. Reduced prices make quick elimination. Prompt selection makes future economy.

Here are the chances:—

Thirty-three patterns of Axminsters and Moquettes, that have been 90c. and $1, are to be closed at 60c.

Twenty-three patterns of Velvets, that have been $1.40 and $1.25, are to be closed at 85c.

Eleven patterns of Velvets, that have been $1, are to be closed at 75c.

Eighty-six patterns of Tapestry Carpets all high grade, that have been 75c. and 80c., are to be closed at 55c.

In special cases arrangements can be made to hold carpets for future delivery.

Third floor.

Trimmed Hats LITTLE specks of dust on Paris Trimmed Hats cost us big money. They bring cheapness that delights the soul of the economic woman. A classification—three downward leaps:

First—Eighty-five Cents.
Second—One Dollar and Thirty-five Cents.
Third—One Dollar and Eighty-five Cents.

All Paris trimmed. Parts of the great lines which we sold at $2.50, $4 and $5. And thus a little dust blesses you, crowns your head with the glory of invisible economy.

Main Aisle, First Floor.

Men's Custom Tailoring ABOUT this period tailors scream. They cry "reductions." Our quiet melody says $20 for suits to order from stuffs that erstwhile cost $30, $35 and $40 for a suit—many exclusive.

And $6.50 gets trousers to order from fine Worsted Cassimeres that would have cost you $9 and $10.

And this is not a siren's song.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mattresses and Pillows Now Very Cheap WE begin this morning a special offering of fine mattresses and pillows and bolsters. The mattresses are of excellent South American curled hair, covered with best blue stripe ticking; 40 pounds; in one or two parts, as you prefer. Three styles reduced as follows:

$18 mattress, now $12.50.
$22 mattress, now $15.
$25 mattress, now $18.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS—Of pure live geese feathers.

At $1.50—3-lb. pillow, 20x30; was $2.25.
At $1.90—2½-lb. pillow; 20x30; was $2.50.
At $2.50—5-lb. bolster, 20x56; was $3.75.
At $3.75—5-lb. bolster, 20x56; was $5.

Fourth floor.

Coachmen's Coats TWO small lots are re-marked to close quickly. One line comprises coats of light-weight Kersey, black, blue and green, lined with excellent quality Italian cloth. $12 is the new price. $18 would be only reasonable.

A better quality in blue or green only, that were very cheap at $20, are now $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WANAMAKER'S

Beautiful Lamp Globes at $1 ONE dollar, in many cases, represents one-quarter the real value. None of the 300 is worth less than double. We've placed these handsome globes on a counter on the main floor, Tenth street, and hope to see their departure before the close of the day. $1 for $2 to $4 values.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE LOUISIANA CESSION.

Official Declaration that the Country Transferred Ends at the Base of the Rocky Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The official maps of the Government are, by the authority of the Government, declared to be incorrect, and, as now printed, perpetuate a mistake, which is now being taught in many of the schools of this country. The map in question is declared faulty in that it shows the Louisiana cession to extend beyond the Rocky Mountains and to include what are now known as Washington, Oregon, and parts of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Commissioner of the General Land Office Binger Hermann, after an exhaustive examination of authorities, has recommended that the new maps make the Louisiana cession end at the Rocky Mountains, and his suggestion has been adopted by Secretary of the Interior Bliss. The Commissioner has published an official report upon the subject, containing maps and illustrations. The country beyond the Rockies will on the new maps be shown to have been acquired by discovery in 1792, by exploration in 1805, by Astoria settlement in 1811, and by the Florida treaty in 1819.

Authorities are cited to uphold this view, and the erroneous statements are given upon which popular misconception is based. The facts of history, written by Jefferson, Marbois, Greenhow, and others, are quoted in opposition to the present idea. A review of annexation by the United States is included in the report, and the benefits arsing from such acquisitions are pointed out. The report says:

"The grand total of the sums paid for our foreign acquisitions amounts to $52,200,000, a sum less than the value of one year's output of Montana's minerals, of Minnesota's annual wheat yield, or of the cattle and hay product of California for one year."

A new map of Alaska, showing reported gold discoveries and other mineral deposits, land offices, new routes to the interior, &c., is also incorporated.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION'S TRIP.

Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Hawaiian Commissioners, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, have arrived in this city, and will take passage for Honolulu on the Mariposa, sailing Wednesday.

The party, which embraces several members of the Commissioners' families and their secretaries and clerks, was heartily welcomed all along the route. At Auburn and Sacramento, stops were made and gifts of California fruit and flowers received. At the latter place the Commissioners made brief speeches from the rear platform of the train. Their arrival here was too late for any demonstration, but before their departure they will be entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club.

Senator Morgan, in an interview, said that the settlement of white families on the island would develop the labor problem there. The Japanese contract laborers might be sent back home at the expiration of their terms or service, but existing contracts must be respected.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

Foreign Residents Suffer Heavy Exactions of Money Under Forced Levies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Advices received from Cocos, Guatemala, show that the revolutionary movement there has assumed a phase which, while not jeopardizing the existing Government, promises to involve foreign residents in great difficulty. The insurgents under Morales are believed to have received considerable support from Mexicans on the frontier, who are said to be chargeable at least with failing to observe neutrality.

Some of the foreign residents already have suffered heavy exactions of money under forced levies by the insurgents, and it may be that strong representations on the subject will be required by the United States.

Our Claims Against Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Relative to the statement from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has declined to recognize the American demands for indemnity for outrages committed upon American mission establishments in Turkey during the Armenian troubles, it is learned that this answer was returned some time ago, and in fact has been consistently rendered by Turkey whenever approached on the subject. The Turkish answer has adroitly cited the attitude of the United States in cases where claims were preferred by foreign Governments for damages sustained by their citizens in riots.

KILLED BROTHER AND SELF.

Fatal Use Made of a Shotgun on a Pardoned Convict.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 8.—A tragedy enacted in a little farmhouse on the West Stockbridge Road, three miles from this village proper, and seven miles from Great Barrington, to-night, when George Webster shot and killed his brother Fred and then killed himself, brought to an end the story of another crime. The man who was murdered, himself had stood convicted of attempted murder, and only last March was released from State prison on a pardon, where he was serving what, at his years, was virtually a life sentence.

George Webster was about fifty years of age, and, according to statements of people who knew him, a shiftless man, while his brother Fred, two years his senior, was industrious and enterprising. The men lived at the farmhouse where the tragedy occurred, and three children of George kept house for them. Fred was convicted seven years ago of attempting to murder Chester Goodale, the result of a quarrel, and the case when tried attracted much attention in the neighborhood.

At the trial Fred Webster was sentenced to thirty-three years in State prison, and he had served seven years of it, when in March last he was pardoned out for good behavior. He returned to his brother's house, as during the time he was in prison his wife had married again. The brothers lived peaceably together, as far as is known, although neither of them associated much with their neighbors.

quarreled over trivial matters. At 6:30 o'clock the bickerings of the two became heated, and suddenly George seized a double-barreled gun and, placing it against Fred's temple, fired, the charge inflicting a terrible wound. In another instant George had discharged the other barrel against his own head. The scene which met the eyes of the children in the house and later those of the neighbors was frightful.

George Webster leaves four children—Belle, aged seventeen; Cora, aged fifteen; Hattie, aged thirteen, and Frank, aged eleven. Fred Webster leaves a daughter, who works in a mill at Housatonic.

Robbers at Fort Monroe.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 8.—The Post Office at Fort Monroe was robbed last night of about $2,400 in stamps and $50 in cash, together with several registered letters. The thieves were evidently professional cracksmen. They bored a hole in the safe and blew the lock to pieces. There was a new safe in the depot at Old Point for the Post Office when the robbery occurred. There is no clue to the robbers.

Negro Lynched at Carmel, Ga.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Aug. 8.—John Meadows, a negro, who yesterday made an attack on the seven-year-old daughter of Benson Camp, at Carmel, a small place near Griffin, was hanged by a mob to-day, and the body riddled with bullets.

RED CROSS AT MONTAUK

Plans for the Work of the Society Among the Convalescent Troops.

TO SEND SUPPLIES TO-DAY

Only Four Nurses Are to Go at First, but More Will Be Furnished If Needed—Howard Townsend Appointed Agent.

In providing nurses, tents, food, and clothing for the troops at Montauk Point, the Government will be assisted by the Red Cross. Howard Townsend has been appointed agent for the Red Cross Society at this encampment. He visited Montauk Point Sunday and arranged with Gen. Young and Col. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon, for supplying everything for the comfort of the troops that may not be furnished by the Government.

Half way between the two lines of camps a hospital is being erected that will accommodate 500 patients. Besides this, there will be several divisional hospitals, and it is thought that the most of the work done by the Red Cross nurses will be among the patients in these branches, but in case nurses shall be called for to serve in the main hospital, they will be sent. Only four will be sent at first. If only the well and convalescent men are sent to Montauk, Mr. Townsend thinks that the Red Cross will not have to furnish many nurses, unless the troops should contract pneumonia as a result of the change from the hot sun of Cuba to the cold winds that blow over Montauk, even in these hot August days. His hardest work, he thinks, will be in supplying the troops with the comforts demanded by their enfeebled condition.

Supplies to be Sent To-day.

The yacht Red Cross, which has been partially repaired, will be loaded this morning with $2,000 worth of soups, jellies, teas, coffees, ales, lime juice, malted milk, lemons, and other delicacies, also ten tents and fifty cots, and will sail this afternoon or to-morrow, anchoring in Fort Pond Bay, where it will remain at the disposal of Mr. Townsend. Mr. Townsend will be at Montauk to receive the goods from the vessel, and will remain there continuously from that time.

Gen. Young and Col. Townsend said they would supply him with all the facilities needed in storing and caring for the goods. A warehouse will be erected and Mr. Townsend expects to have headquarters close to the tents of the Medical Corps. He will also get the Colonel of each regiment to file with him a list of things needed by each one of the soldiers, and in this way the wants of all, as near as possible, will be supplied. If all the food and clothing needed cannot be supplied from the depot at 552 Broadway, or from private contributions, they will be purchased, Mr. Townsend said.

Gen. Young and Col. Forwood said they would accept the aid of the Red Cross, subject to the approval of Gen. Sternberg. This will be given as a mere matter of form only, for Gen. Sternberg has already stated that he was in favor of female nurses being employed in permanent hospitals, provided they worked under the supervision of the army surgeons.

Selection of Mr. Townsend.

There have been so many hitches between the Red Cross and the Medical Department of the army that the society sees at Montauk an opportunity to show what it can do for the comfort of sick soldiers, and has put a man in charge who they think has the ability to conduct the society's business in a better way than has been done at some other camps.

Two members of the First Illinois Regiment called at Red Cross headquarters yesterday and said that the soldiers at Santiago, in talking of what they wanted most when they got back home, invariably said they wanted Northern fruits. The same information was brought by Mrs. Joseph Gardner, who returned on the Louisiana Saturday. Mrs. Gardner said that the tropical fruits made the men sick. Mr. Townsend therefore will have a carload of apples, peaches, pears, watermelons, &c., sent to Montauk Point.

Supplies were shipped yesterday by the Red Cross Society to Forts Wadsworth, Monroe, Hamilton, and to Dr. Doty at Quarantine. Twenty-five tons will be shipped to Puerto Rico to-day.

RELIEF PLANS FOR CUBA.

Agent Hyatt Makes Suggestions in View of Speedy Peace.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received a letter from Field Agent Hyatt, dated at Key West, Aug. 3. In regard to supplying Cubans with food and clothing, Agent Hyatt says:

I would have no trouble in sending any amount of food, as the Spanish General has no guards on the coast, and the American vessels of war not only do not object, but lend all assistance. I have already sent three small lots of less than a ton each, two to Matanzas Province and one to the eastward, and all have been delivered most successfully. If I had a steamer I could send a large amount on the entire coast, from Cardenas to the west end of the island, where misery is shocking.

In view of peace negotiations pending, we may have the ports of Cuba opened soon, in which case I sincerely hope vessels will be prepared with food to be sent into ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Sagua, on the north coast, and Cienfuegos, on the south coast, without delay. The case is very urgent. If the port of Havana should be opened soon, could I not load the goods you are now sending me on some schooner, if no steamer could be got immediately, and take the supplies to Havana, you arranging that no duties or port dues should be collected?

I have information from private sources that the 4,000 children in various asylums that Miss Clara Barton was keeping alive are all starving and dying, nearly abandoned to their fate. I hope Miss Barton will soon be able to leave Santiago de Cuba and give her attention to the cities of the north coast.

In reference to this work here in Key West, I would propose to continue it only, say, two or three weeks from the date of the opening of the port of Havana; this, to give time for those who wish to return to Cuba to do so. Those who remain from choice will be able to take care of themselves.

BOGUS RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Secretary Faure Receives Complaints from All Over the Country.

John P. Faure, Secretary of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, has been receiving many letters within the last few days from auxiliary societies from all over the country complaining of bogus societies which are springing up in various sections. According to the letters New England has more of them than any other locality. These societies are headed by unscrupulous men who keep all the funds they collect.

Because of these complaints, Secretary Faure yesterday issued the following communication to the public:

As improper use of the Red Cross name has been made, and funds collected which have not reached the National Relief Committee, the public is notified that no persons are qualified to solicit or collect money or material unless authorized by at least one of the following: F. D. Tappen, Treasurer, on paper of the Gallatin National Bank, New York City; E. Gorale Gardner, Chairman Woman's Committee on Auxiliaries, on paper of such committee.

These limitations do not apply to persons known socially or locally, to those from whom subscriptions are asked, but are intended to protect the public at large from impostors.

All persons who may be solicited in the name of the Red Cross by parties without credentials as named above, are requested to write or telegraph all available information to John P. Faure, Secretary American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The Central Park Celebration.

The entertainment to be given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association in Central Park to-day for the benefit of the wives and children of soldiers and sailors promises to be a more elaborate affair than was at first contemplated by the association. A large number of donations have been made. The soldiers from Bellevue Hospital will be conveyed to the park in carriages, and those from other hospitals will be taken there free of charge by the Metropolitan Traction Company. Two hundred soldiers are expected to attend. The entertainment will begin at 2 P. M. and last until 10. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will deliver the opening address. Gen. Horatio C. King and Father Thomas J. Duody will also make speeches. Should rain cause a postponement, the entertainment will take place on the first clear day.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions yesterday to the Red Cross amounted to $782, as follows: Boody, McClellan & Co., $25; Mrs. A. N. Bigiow, $10; school children of Portland, Me., $90; Messrs. Brigham, Lawrie, Mann & Co., $100; Presbyterian Church of Westerniville, N. Y., $17; garden party given by the four Cottrell children, Mount Vernon, $40; Fogle, Killin, Kane & Co., $25; Middleton S. Burrill, $100; Charles A. Munn, $25; O. D. Munn, $100; Edward E. Poor, $250.

OFFICERS IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Corbin Says Comparatively Few Were Appointed from Civil Life.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It having been stated that much of the hardship suffered by the troops of Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago was due to the large number of officers in that army who were appointed from civil and political life, Adjt. Gen. Corbin pointed out to-night that the statement could not be correct, as comparatively few of the officers with Shafter's corps have been appointed from civil life.

He referred to the record, which shows that there were 101 general and general staff officers engaged in the Santiago campaign, and that only fourteen of this number were from civil life. With but one exception—Major Gen. Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division—all of the officers in Shafter's corps who were appointed from civil life are in subordinate positions.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Denver, Texas and Gulf Road to be Reorganized as an Independent System, Receiver Trumbull Says.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—Receiver Frank Trumbull of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Road will leave for New York Thursday to meet the Reorganization Committee and assist in the final arrangements for the change to an independent system.

To-day he authorized the statement that, so far as he knew, the Gulf would not revert to the Union Pacific, but that it would be an independent system, with the possible exception of the Julesburg Branch, for which his company had no particular use. He is considerably annoyed over rumors of absorption by the pioneer line, and pronounced them all absurd.

Notwithstanding Mr. Trumbull's statement, there are reasons to believe that the Santa Fé would like to have the Gulf if it could be had cheap enough.

So far as the South Park branch of the Gulf is concerned, it is stated that D. H. Moffat, the mine owner now traveling in Europe, wants to purchase it to operate in connection with his Florence and Cripple Creek road, and by the addition of a few miles of branch line he could have a direct air line to Cripple Creek. By constructing forty miles of track, from Gunnison to Creede, where he has rich mining property, he could enter one of the best freight districts in the State.

The arrival in the city to-day of President Bush of the Union Pacific and several of his high officials and their intention to go over the South Park to-morrow would indicate that they were to bid for the property when sold on the 16th.

NEW STEEL FLAT CARS.

New York Central Builds Ten of Large Capacity.

Ten new flat cars have recently been completed for the New York Central Railroad at the West Albany car shops, which will work a radical change in the old-time methods of transporting heavy machinery. These new cars are of steel with steel trucks and each car has a carrying capacity of 120,000 pounds. Within a few years different railroad companies have been experimenting with steel freight cars and a number of steel cars of various kinds have been constructed and operated with more or less success.

The steel flat cars built for the New York Central Railroad have already done good service in carrying some of the heavy guns from the Watervliet Arsenal. One of these new cars has also carried a completed locomotive which weighed about 115,000 pounds. Heretofore a new locomotive of the large type, if transported before it was ready to run on its own wheels, had to be shipped in sections in order to distribute its weight over the train. Under the new order of things a new mammoth engine that requires to be moved as freight, is run upon a track laid on the steel flat car, and being blocked in position is carried safely any distance, as though it were a new landau or a new street car. The new flat cars are 36 feet long and of the usual width, and each car weighs 29,000 pounds.

Another advantage of these improved steel cars is their ability to carry large dynamos, and other heavy electrical machinery in completed forms. This advantage is appreciated by the manufacturers of such heavy machinery, as it saves both time and expense. Now after a heavy machine has been set up in the manufacturer's works it is not necessary to take it apart to ship it, and then set it up piecemeal a second time after it reaches its destination. The entire machine can be loaded upon a steel flat car and carried to its destination intact.

NEW ALABAMA ROAD.

Charter Asked for the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—Stuyvesant Fish, President, and J. T. Harahan, General Manager, of the Illinois Central, and others have applied for a charter for the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville Railroad. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000.

The road is to run from West Point, Miss., to the ten-thousand-acre coal land tract of the Mississippi Valley Coal Company at Winfield, Marion County, Ala., a distance of sixty miles. The coal company is in close touch with the railroad. Eventually the promoters expect to reach Nashville via Decatur, Ala.

The road will give the Illinois Central entrance into the Alabama coal fields. It has been surveyed, and it is understood that it will be built at once.

New Pacific Express President.

President James Eggleston of the Manhattan Delivery Company of New York, who for many years was identified with the American Express Company at Boston, has accepted the Presidency of the Pacific Express Company. His headquarters will be at Omaha. This company takes in the Gould railroad systems, and its business is in more than a score of States and Territories.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—A foreclosure suit was commenced to-day against the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. A short time ago foreclosure proceedings were brought against the railroad under a consolidated mortgage. The new case is brought under the first mortgage on the Lake Erie division of the road.

RAILROAD NOTES.

An authoritative statement made yesterday in regard to the New York Central and Harlem bond controversy was that while it was true that the bonds had been sold, there had not been any settlement of the question in dispute to which end negotiations are making.

The Society of Friends, to the number of about 300, have arranged with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for a special train leaving New York on Aug. 19 and going to Richmond, Ind., to their annual meeting. Additions to the party will be made at Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Cumberland.

EXPRESS COMPANIES FREE.

Not Amenable to the Inter-State Laws Says an Indiana Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—Judge Baker of the United States District Court has rendered a decision which will certainly attract great attention throughout the State. It holds in effect that express companies, like sleeping car companies, are not amenable to the Inter-State Commerce law, but practically may go their own gait, discriminating among patrons and conspiring against rivals. The trust they have formed they may continue.

If the court correctly states the effect of Federal legislation in this regard, the inevitable result will be legislation by Indiana, as a State, as well as by other of the States, making definite decision of the duties and obligations of express companies as common carriers.

This Hot

weather Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and refreshing.

SAILOR STABBED AND ROBBED.

A Too Friendly Young Man Proposed a Walk and Then Made the Attack.

Paul Schultze, an oiler on the Hamburg-American steamship Palatia, went ashore in Hoboken about 9 o'clock last evening. When in front of a saloon on Newark Street, which is frequented by German seamen, he was accosted by a well-appearing young man, who, after a few moments' conversation, proposed a walk to see the town.

While they were walking along Harrison Street the stranger attacked Schultze and robbed him of a silver watch, a gold chain, and four marks. Schultze resisted, and the man stabbed him in the right arm and escaped. Schultze's wound was dressed at police headquarters and he was taken to his ship.

Posed as Lew Wallace's Mother.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Some ten days ago an elderly and richly dressed woman, resplendent in diamonds, came to Manchester, Ohio, and announced that she wanted to purchase a desirable farm. She claimed to be the mother of Lew Wallace, the author. Social honors were thrust upon her thick and fast. Meanwhile the woman was taking options and securing desirable farm lands. Then she took a notion to inspect some Kentucky real estate. She went to Vanceburg and repeated the Manchester performance. Meanwhile letters were written to Gen. Wallace, bringing the information that the General's mother had been dead many years.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—H. G. Whigham, Chicago; H. Gower, C. B. & Q. Railway, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—M. Friend, London.

METROPOLE—State Senator G. R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

WALDORF—W. H. Clay, London; W. O. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn., President M. E. Ingalls, Big Four Railway System, Cincinnati.

VENDOME—Col. H. C. Collingmore, Barbados, West Indies.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. W. Abell, boots and shoes; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, the, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens; 56 Worth Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Grant, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Abbott & Son, Passaic, N. J.; Mr. Abbott, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Ambler, W., Tarrytown, N. Y.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Asher, E. W., Albany, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Abrams, A. H., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Abrams, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ansfield, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Annisfeld, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adler, Childs Dry Goods Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Pythercock, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bear, I. M., & Co., Winnington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods and silks; E. E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Baum, Charles, Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bailey, D. W., Appleton, Wis.; hardware; St. George Hotel.

Caufmann Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Caufmann, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets and upholstery goods; C. E. Bailey, dress goods and cloaks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Coutcher & Starks, Louisville, Ky.; F. F. Coutcher, clothing; G. R. Barton, clothing; Hoffman House.

Coussen, L. A., Lewiston, Ill.; millinery; Miss C. Coussen, millinery; Sinclair House.

Canfield, H. W., Cambridge Springs; Mrs. W. H. Canfield, millinery; Astor House.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, clothing; 79 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

Daniels, F. J., Charleston, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Deweese & Biddleman, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Deweese, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Donnell, O., & Co., Sumter, S. C.; W. O. Donnel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dick, Jr., & Son, Huntington, Ind.; J. Dick, clothing; 648 Broadway.

Doctor Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; G. Doctor, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank, S., & Sons, Terre Haute, Ind.; M. S. Frank, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Fleischman, Frieberger & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Frieberger, clothing; J. Fleischman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. M. Casler, cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Friedman, S. Rosenfield, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Friedman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Frederick & Lappy & Frederick, Marshallton, Ga.; F. J. Frederick, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, dry goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hill, dress goods and silks; Hotel Marlborough.

Gas Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Gusky, I. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Stotz, hosiery and gloves; L. De Wolf, dry goods; 9 East Fourth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Germanic Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Panning, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guernsey, W. O., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; W. O. Guernsey, wall paper.

Gurley Department Store, Bainbridge, Ga.; D. C. Gurley; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; J. F. Jones, furnishing goods; Mr. Sloan; upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Hengerer, woolens; J. T. Ryan, clothing; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces; J. Reid, holiday novelties; Mr. Miller, notions; C. F. Bechtold, domestics; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Mrs. M. Kibbens, corsets; 377 Broadway.

Harrison & Dailey, Nyack, N. J.; Mr. Dailey, notions; 45 Lispenard Street.

Hirsch & Son, Elizabeth, N. J.; C. S. Hirsch, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Herbst & Co., Fargo, N. D.; J. Herbst, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Penny, carpets and upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heyman, M. & Son, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Frazer, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Metropole.

Joseph, B., Fremont, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Garfunkel, cloaks and suits; 224 Church Street; Stuart House.

Joseph, C., Crawfordsville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Jonap, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, domestics; L. Loewenstein, notions and laces; H. Weinbaum, dress goods, silks, and velvets; J. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Joseph, I., & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; J. Joseph, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Johnson, R. N., Pilot Point, Texas; M. Hutton, dry goods; 200 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Jordan, R., Lake City, Fla.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Clark, millinery; Miss E. Jenner, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Klee Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Klee, clothing; M. Klee, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, B. S., Colorado Springs, Col.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kranz, J., & Brothers, New Orleans, La.; J. Kranz, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Kahn & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. M. Kahn, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Keely & Kessmich, Madison, Wis.; G. M. Neckermann; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kohn Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ostertag, furnishing goods; 446 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Innekus, furnishing goods; J. Sauer, dress goods; 446 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Klotz, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kessler, R. H., St. Joseph, Mo.; notions; 407 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; I. J. Goldsmith, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Layman Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; M. Bach, dry goods; 824 Lexington Avenue.

Lowenstein Brothers, Canton, Ohio; S. Lowenstein, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. Fyros, carpets; J. Twiman, laces; D. B. Loveman, notions and fancy goods, silks and velvets; Miss M. S. Ghent, millinery; L. Karr, dress goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Levy, D. & L. K., Canton, Miss.; D. Levy, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Love, A., Searcy, Ark.; dry goods; New York Hotel.

Luger & Co., Fargo, N. D.; P. Luger, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Lemmy Manufacturing Company, Sedalia, Ind.; J. A. Lemmy, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.

Lutz, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Brand, boots and shoes; Holland House.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. L. Wilda, ladies' underwear; 51 Leonard Street.

Langberg, H., New Brunswick, N. J.; dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street.

Littman, L., Salisbury, N. C.; braids; Colonnade Hotel.

Lyons, H., & Co., Lansing, Mich.; H. Lyons, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Loeb, M. A., & Son, Du Bois, Penn.; N. Loeb, clothing; F. Loeb, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Litt, L., Colsman, Texas; dry goods.

Lowey & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Goebel, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harmon, cloaks; W. J. Bamber, carpets and upholstery goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lowman's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, piece goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions and fancy goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Metropole.

Long, Jones, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. Rippers, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Lafontier, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Martin, J. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. P. Martin, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Munson, H. P., & Co., Wilmington, Del.; S. P. Munson, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal.; J. Fleming, linens; Stuart House.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. H. Stoner, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Menken, J. S., Company, the, Memphis, Tenn.; G. Prince, dress goods; R. Thomas, cloaks and suits; 116 Worth Street.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Goodkin, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Beach, cloaks; Mr. Gilkinson, pictures; Mr. Ballou, clothing; Mr. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 450 Broome Street.

McKissack, S. J., Columbia, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stern, woolens; Hoffman House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks and velvets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; W. D. Meyer, cloaks; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

McDougall & Southwick Co., Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Taylor, notions; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheimer, B., North Manchester, Ind.; dry goods, &c.; Mrs. Lazarus, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Olfenbuttel Dry Goods Company, Tyler, Texas; A. Olfenbuttel, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. F. Barter, notions; R. Knox, underwear; W. H. Hill, carpets and upholstery goods; 358 Church Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, the, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheets, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Quinn Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. P. Quinn, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Rosenthal, Charles, Traverse City, Mich.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Rich

BANKS AND THE STAMP TAX

The Revised Ruling with Regard to Checks on Foreign Banks Gives Satisfaction.

BANKERS' QUERIES ANSWERED

Interest Coupons in the Form of Promissory Notes Are Taxable—Examination of Telegraph Messages—Tax on Kinetoscopes.

Bankers who deal largely in foreign exchange discussed with much satisfaction yesterday the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department "that bank checks drawn in this country on a foreign bank or bankers, payable at sight or on demand, are subject to the same stamp tax as bank checks drawn in this country upon a domestic bank." This is a revocation of a former ruling, and it was made on the advice of the United States Attorney General after the consideration of a formal representation from the National City Bank of this city.

Under the original interpretation of the law a New York bank was required to pay a tax of 4 cents on checks drawn in this country on every $100 of the bank's funds in a foreign country. Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, expressed the belief that a tax of 2 cents in each instance was sufficient, but the National City Bank conformed to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner pending the submission of the question to the Attorney General. Commissioner Scott had ruled that checks drawn here on foreign banks were the same as foreign bills of exchange or drafts, and therefore subject to a double tax, or 4 cents.

The new ruling lifts a burden from the foreign exchange business, and the banking houses especially engaged in that line of business are greatly pleased. The question that is now perplexing some of the bankers is whether they will be able to recover from the Government the excess of taxes already paid. There was some talk yesterday of calling a conference of bankers to consider this matter.

George W. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, came to New York from Washington yesterday and called at the local internal revenue offices to inquire about the manner in which the new law is operating in this city. He spent part of the forenoon in conference with Collector Treat at the latter's office, in the American Tract Society Building, in Nassau Street.

Stamps on Interest Coupons.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has replied to several questions submitted by the banking firm of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. of this city. He informs that firm that interest coupons made in the form of promissory notes are taxable as promissory notes; where a note embraces in its face value both principal and interest the tax is imposed on the face value; an acknowledgment of an instrument does not require a stamp, and a contract of bargain and sale of real estate is taxed as a conveyance.

Instructions have been issued by the department to all Internal Revenue Collectors and internal revenue agents that hereafter, in making examinations of the files of telegraph and sleeping car companies, such examinations shall be restricted simply to ascertaining if the documents referred to have been properly stamped. Commissioner Scott said: "Such examinations will be considered ample if sufficient telegrams of any date called for by the examining officer are passed through the hands of a representative of the company in the presence of the examining officer in such a manner as to enable him to see that they are properly stamped. A knowledge of the contents of the telegrams is not essential."

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has ruled that exhibitions of kinetoscopes require payment of a special tax of $10 in each State where such exhibitions are held, even though "the exhibitor will donate 25 per cent. of receipts to the public schools at each place."

To Watch Telegraph Money Orders.

Collector Treat has received instructions from Washington to detail one of his deputies to ascertain whether telegraphic money orders are duly stamped. Commissioner Scott says: "It is known that the Western Union and other telegraph companies do a somewhat extensive business in the way of telegraphing money orders. These are all taxable at the rate of 2 cents for each order, being orders for the payment of a sum of money. * * * Also please ascertain if the large express companies doing a money-order business are paying the tax on the same."

Cancellation of Stamps.

So many persons have written to the various internal revenue offices inquiring how the tax stamps may be canceled that Commissioner Scott has issued a general order in which he says: "In any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon with ink the initials of his name and the date (year) in which the same shall be attached or used, or shall by cutting and canceling said stamp with a machine or punch which will affix the initials and date as aforesaid so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse. The cancellation by either method shall not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined. Stamps imprinted on the face of checks, drafts, or similar instruments may be canceled by dating and signing the check or draft, and filling out the blank lines by writing across the face of the stamp in the usual manner of drawing checks and drafts. Stamps on checks and drafts may also be canceled by perforating through said stamp and the paper to which it is attached the amount in figures for which the said check or draft is drawn."

'AN ELOPEMENT PREVENTED.

Chicago Man Keeps His Sister from a Runaway Match.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Miss Clarice Shaffner, sister of Capt. B. M. Shaffner of the Naval Reserves, and Nathan Livingston, convasser, of 3,708 Wabash Avenue, expected to contract a runaway marriage yesterday in Milwaukee.

The young woman had just returned from a visit to New York, and when Livingston urged an immediate marriage she consented. The wedding party was all made up, and the young woman was at the Union Passenger Station prepared to take the train for Milwaukee.

Just before the train was to start Philip Shaffner, the brother, walked in.

"Sister," he said, "this must not be. Choose between me and him."

The sister decided in favor of her brother. Both families objected to the union.

PROF. W. WISDOM DEAD.

Was Committed to an Insane Asylum at Chicago a Few Days Ago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Prof. William Wisdom died at the County Insane Asylum Saturday. He was committed to the institution Thursday suffering from acute insomnia.

Prof. Wisdom was formerly head master of East Kent College, Kent, England, and for the last three years had been Principal of the South Side Grammar School, 101 Thirty-second Street. Friends of the dead teacher say his death is due directly to the failure of the Globe Savings Bank, in which he lost about $5,800, the savings of seven years of hard work.

READING LAWYER SENTENCED.

Hiram Y. Kauffman Must Serve Nine Months for Embezzlement.

READING, Aug. 8.—Hiram Y. Kauffman, a lawyer of this city, convicted of embezzlement in appropriating to his own use funds belonging to an estate he held in trust, was to-day sentenced to nine months in prison, $100 fine, and to make restitution of the money embezzled. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court. Kauffman, in the meantime, to be released on bail.

BOSTON MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

Two Engineers and a Fireman Killed in a Wreck at Canton Junction—Switch Was Defective.

CANTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Three men were killed and a number of mail clerks severely injured and badly shaken up in an accident at Canton Junction, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, this morning, in which an express-mail special from New York to Boston jumped the tracks.

The dead are James Sheldon, engineer; G. Knowlton, fireman, and James Schufeldt, an engineer, who was riding in the cab. The following were injured: Joseph Killea, Peter Carroll, L. H. Butterfield, F. D. Lincoln, C. A. Buckland, W. A. Seymour, and T. E. Denney.

There were fourteen mail clerks on the train, and Schufeldt, who was riding in the cab, was the engineer of a gravel train, and was on his way to work, having joined the train at Mansfield. Sheldon and Knowlton lived at Providence. Schufeldt's home was at Springfield, Mass., The injured men were sent to Boston.

The accident occurred at about ten minutes past 5, and was caused by the breaking of a bolt in the crossbeam of the switch. The connections were not made, although the signals were all right. The train, which left New York at 11:30 Sunday night, comprised four cars, and was due in Boston at 6 o'clock A. M. The special was running at high speed on a down grade before it reached the junction. At the bottom of the slope the switch at a siding failed to work, and in an instant the cars were off the track.

The spot where the train jumped was a little above the station, and the four cars and the engine plowed along for quite a distance, and finally became piled up in front of the platform. The engine and forward car were turned over on their sides, and the other three cars were torn from their trucks. The locomotive was completely demolished and the forward car was telescoped. The roadbed was torn up for a considerable distance.

News of the accident was quickly given, and many persons rushed to the scene. The injured mail clerks were easily rescued, but the bodies of the dead men could not be reached until wrecking apparatus was at hand, as they were buried in the debris. The wreckers, who had been summoned as soon as the accident occurred, were soon on the spot, and the remains of Sheldon, Knowlton, and Schufeldt were taken out at 6:30, and by 10 o'clock good progress had been made in clearing away the debris.

An investigation shows that in spite of the general damage to the cars, the mail was not in any way injured. The matter was sent on to Boston by the next regular passenger train.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—Frank Sheldon, engineer of the New York special mail flyer, derailed at Canton Junction this morning, was about thirty-seven years old, and a native of Fitchburg, Mass. He leaves a widow and one child, a boy of three years. He was popular with his fellow-employes.

MANSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—James Schufeldt, who was killed at Canton Junction this morning, had lived here about a year. He was well known and popular, especially among the railroad men. He leaves a widow and one child, about one year old. He was about thirty.

MR. LAMONT IN A WRECK.

His Private Car Was Telescoped by a Freight Train.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 8.—News has been received here that the private car of Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific, has been wrecked on the Seattle and International Road between Gotschel and Arlington, about fifty miles from this city. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

While the passenger train to which the car was attached was standing still on a trestle sixty feet high it was run into from the rear by a freight train. The engineer of the freight train had reversed his lever, and the force of the collision was not sufficient to throw the passenger train off the trestle.

Mr. Lamont and the occupants of the car took refuge in the forward cars.

BOYS LASSO A TELEGRAPH WIRE.

Chicago Children Burned While at Play in the Street.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Frank Pallaqurina, five years old, and his brother, Willie, nine years old, left their home, at 300 Twenty-third Place, this morning in search of amusement. The trolley wire at Rockwell Street and Twenty-third Place attracted the attention of the youthful ones. They attempted to lasso it with a coil of wire.

Frank had the piece in his hand, and was pulling vigorously at it, while Willie was standing close by. Suddenly there was a snap, and Frank was thrown several feet by an electric shock.

Frank was unconscious when picked up, and an examination showed that a portion of one finger had been burned off. He had also been burned about the body. His brother Willie was only slightly burned. Both boys are now in the county hospital.

PROFIT BY AN UNSIGNED WILL.

Mrs. Fred Alms to Carry Out Her Husband's Informal Bequests.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Through the generosity of Mrs. Fred Alms, widow of the millionaire dry goods man, the charitable and educational institutions of Cincinnati, in which Mr. Alms took great interest, have become beneficiaries from his estate, to the amount of $100,000. A will has been found among the private papers of Mr. Alms, in which bequests of that amount are made to charity and education. The document is unsigned, and therefore invalid under the law, but Mrs. Alms believes that the paper contains an expression of her husband's desires, and she has declared her intention to carry out its provisions. The entire estate, with the exception of the gifts named, goes to Mrs. Alms, the widow.

COL. DE FREECE'S CLOSE CALL.

His Boat Overturned and He Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Col. A. B. De Frece had a narrow escape from drowning to-day. He was one of a party of New Rochelle officials who went on an outing. They went to City Island for a clambake, on Charles H. Noxon's schooner yacht Elm.

While at City Island Col. De Frece was being rowed from the yacht to the shore by one of the sailors, when the boat upset and both were thrown into the water. Col. De Frece, burdened by his clothing, was almost helpless. Supervisor Michael J. Dillon, John C. Kelly, Supervisor of Public Works, and John Levison went to his aid and succeeded in bringing him ashore. Supervisor Dillon was in bathing at the time, but the other two had to leap from the yacht. Col. De Frece suffered no injury and was in good spirits in a little while.

CHICAGO BOY CATCHES A THIEF.

Clings to the Man's Coat Tails Until a Policeman Arrives.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Eleven-year-old Harry Edwards of 55 Elizabeth Street distinguished himself by chasing and capturing a full-grown man, recovering some stolen property, and turning the thief over to the police. To-day he modestly told his story to Justice Sabath.

According to the evidence submitted, the prisoner called at the home of Mrs. S. Wright at 43 Elizabeth Street and begged for an opportunity to scrub her stone steps. While Mrs. Wright's attention was attracted to the rear of the house, the man stole a basket of groceries and attempted to escape.

The woman gave the alarm, and Henry Edwards, who was close by, gave chase, and caught the thief by the coat tails and clung to him until a policeman arrived.

BIG FIRE AT BISMARCK.

Larger Part of the North Dakota Town Destroyed.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 8.—The largest part of the City of Bismarck was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire started near the Northern Pacific Depot, which was also destroyed.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

A Good Finish by Four Youngsters in the Handicap for Two-Year-Olds.

ROTTERDAM IS DISQUALIFIED

The First Race Given to Longacre—The Other Winners Were Gad Fly, Bonnie Gem, Continental, Country Dance, and Jefferson.

The prettiest race of the afternoon at Brighton Beach track yesterday was the fifth, a handicap for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, in which a bunch of seven ran, and for which Frohsinn, the top weight, was made the favorite in the betting. Frohsinn never cut any figure in the race, and was last of the lot to finish. Yet he was close up to the lot, showing that Mr. Vosburgh had made a fair allotment of weights. Cormorant, as usual, was full of didos, and pranced about at the post like a high school horse going through his paces. But Mr. Fitzgerald caught him for an instant on his good behavior, and it was a fine start.

Directly Cormorant and Federal shot to the front, Country Dance joining them an instant later, while Frohsinn and Lepida brought up the rear. This was the order in which they ran to the head of the stretch, where there was a general closing up, and then a rattling drive to the finish, in which four of the runners finished so close together that hardly two of the spectators could agree as to how they were placed. The judges gave the race to Country Dance, who could not have beaten Cormorant much more than the width of his nostril. There was little more margin between Sombra and Tender, who held the third and fourth places.

Rotterdam won the opening race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, easily enough, and apparently fairly enough, by a length from Longacre, Squire Abingdon running third as the result of a very poor ride by Maher. That usually clever young jockey claimed a foul for some reason or other. The Stewards, after a long consultation, disqualified Rotterdam and gave the race to Longacre, the second money to Squire Abingdon, and the third to Gun Metal. The decision was a very unsatisfactory as well as a puzzling one, as Rotterdam did not appear to foul Maher's mount and only kept the rail, to which, as leading horse, he was entitled.

Gaze should have won the second race, as she was far and away the best filly in the lot of two-year-olds that ran, but she was handicapped by rockering in the saddle. When running wide on the turn she very easily at the head of the stretch, Pickering became frightened, perhaps through fear he should actually win a race, so he slackened his lines, loosed his hold on the filly's head, and messed her around so badly as to allow Gad Fly, smartly ridden by O'Connor, to steal through on the rail and win by a half length from Crown, who was the same distance in front of Claroba, all three beating Gaze in a race she should have won easily. Florence Breckenridge, the favorite, cut it badly on the back stretch, and was a poor fifth at the finish.

Maher retrieved his poor ride in the opening race by getting to the front in the third and fourth races with Bonnie Gem and Continental. In the first of these La Ruse was indulged with the lead until Maher got ready to take the lead with Bonnie Gem. This he did on the far turn, and once he got the filly to the front there was no more racing in it, for Bonnie Gem won as she pleased with four or five lengths from Fenetta, who came fast enough at the finish to nip La Ruse and get the second money. In the case of Continental, Maher was in front from end to end, though Free Lance gave him a hard brush in the last eighth, and was beaten only a half length. Latson was a laggard all the way, and acted as if he had not been out of the stable in a week.

The light-weighted Jefferson made a runaway race of the run of a mile, which wound up the day's sport. Grace Giltner was the only one of the other starters within hailing distance at the finish, and she was beaten six lengths and in turn beat Master James twenty lengths. Ten Spot bled and did not finish.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

*Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Bendora, 108 pounds, $400, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)
1—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, by St. George-Bell Loring, 90, $300, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 3, 95, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Gun Metal, R. Whiteford's ch. g., 3, 101, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Brighton, 4, 109, 9 to 2, (Gatewood,) and Tanis, 5, 108, 40 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished as named.

*Disqualified for a foul.

Won handily by a length; two lengths and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Gadfly, W. C. Daly's b. f., by Meddler-Zegri, 105 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Crown, Wright & Co.'s b. f., 105, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., 105, 10 to 1.....(Songer)

Gaze, 105, 10 to 1, (Pickering;) Florence Breckenridge, 105, 9 to 10, (Hamilton;) Avoca, 105, 4 to 1, (E. James;) Seraphic, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Candlestick, 105, 50 to 1, (McDermott,) and Requita, 105, 50 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For mares or fillies three years old or upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:14½. No bid for the winner.

1—Bonnie Gem, S. A. White's b. f., 3 years, by Jim Gore-Ben-my-Chree, $400, 97 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Fenetta, W. Smith's b. f., 3, 92, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Moody)
3—La Ruse, R. W. Nelison's b. f., 3, 101, 30 to 1.....(E. James)

Mrs. Trumbridge, 3, 97, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Emmanora, 3, 97, 50 to 1, (Hyland;) Coosa, 4, 106, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Sinaloe, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54½.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 121 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. h., 4, 126, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Latson, T. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 123, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Littlefield)

Won in a drive by a half length; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Country Dance, L. O. Appleby's b. f., by Knight of Ellersile-Galliard, 100 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 117, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Sombre, W. B. Jennings's blk. f., 112, 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

Tender, 107, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Federal, 111, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lepida, 96, 6 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Frohsinn, 126, 8 to 5, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; heads between second, third, and fourth.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42. No bid for the winner.

1—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5 years, by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 103 pounds, $500, 4 to 5 and out.....(Moody)
2—Grace Giltner, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 96, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(James)
3—Master James, C. Kreb's b. h., 5, 111, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Tantris, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Wauwego, 3, 101, 20 to 1, (E. Jones;) Hanwell, 6, 120, 6 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Fred Winston, 4, 108, 15 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named. Ten Spot, 4, 108, 7 to 1, (Hamilton,) bled and did not finish.

Won easily by six lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Vigenta	108	Dabride	99
Banquet II	102	General Maceo	89
Taranto	102	Hardy	89
Charagrace	101	Princess India	87
Landsdale	99	Squire Abingdon	84

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Ben Viking	112	Gray Jacques	99
St. Clair	112	Domineer	92
Campus	112	Oliver Mc.	92
Easter Card	112	The Gardener	92
Tut-tut	109	Hop Scotch	92
Effervescent	109	Al Reeves	92
Ninety Cents	109	Mark Miles	92
Jean Ingelow	103	Tenneth	92

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Stacheiberg	116	Brass	111
Master James	116	Commercial Traveler	111
Prime Minister	116	Toreon	111
Nedjed	113	Athy	111
Decide	113	Wauwega	111
Bullali	113	Bendoran	111
Red Spider	111	George, Jr.	111
Slasher	111	Firearm	108

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. One mile.

Peep o' Day	128	Tinge	94
Leedsville	112	Lady Marian	94
Ben Ronald	110	Murillo	90
Continental	107	Jefferson	86
Marito	96		

FIFTH RACE.—Electric Handicap; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Kingdon	129	Jean Ingelow	98
General Mart Gary	107	La Penitent	98
Leando	100	Subject	95
Winepress	100	Little Reggie	87

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. One mile and a half.

Marshall	158	El Cid	138
Kinvarra	144	Brown Red	135
Rheinstrom	141	Bergen	135

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Estaca and Flavius the Only Favorites Winning—Heavy Track—Small Attendance.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—Though the weather was fair, the track was heavy as a result of the rainstorm of last night. The attendance continued slim. Estaca and Flavius were the only winning favorites, the other leaders having good prices laid against them. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Hille, 114 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; His Lordship, 105, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by three lengths; Ahom, 117, (Murphy,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:02½. Lost Time and Bangor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. High Jinks, 114 pounds, (Dupee,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Flax Spinner, 97, (Clawson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by half a length; Millstream, 107, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Handpress, Turtle Dove, Knight of the Garter, Ruskin, Protus, and Organ Pilot also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Estaca, 126 pounds, (Knapp,) 4 to 5 and out, won by one length; Sir Vassar, 124, (C. Sloan,) 3 to 1 and out, second by three parts of a length; Arquebus, 107, (Irving,) 3 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:51¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Martha II., 117 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 8 to 5 and out, won by eight lengths; Hurr Burly, 112, (Clawson,) 3 to 5 and out, second by a length and a half; Bardella, 107, (Irving,) 100 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Flareaway also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Flavius, 107 pounds, (Clawson,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; Ree Mitchell, 108, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck; Garrabrant, 102, (T. Sloan,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:14¾. Chappagua, Extreme, and Lyric also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Term Day, 108 pounds; Orderlette, 111; Dan Cupid, Diminutive, 105 each; Chrysaor, 96; Turveydrop, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Damien, 124 pounds; Kinnikinic, 121; The Winner, 116; Damocles, 115; White Frost, South Africa, 113 each; Gala Day, 112; Papa Harry, Miss Miriam, Hurly Burly, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. South Africa, Gala Day, 107 pounds each; Charentus, 97; High Jinks, Dutch Comedian, Beaumonde, Filament, 91; Captain Smith, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Pepper Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Kentucky Colonel, 128 pounds; Counsellor Wernberg, 122; Kinley Mack, Rhinelander, 114 each; Matanza, 111; The Bouncer, Sol, B. C. B., Dan Cupid, 104 each; Belle of Troy, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Stray Step, 112 pounds; Twinkler, Donation, Bon Ino, Athamas, Charentus, Marsian, 109 each; Beaumonde, 102.

The following are the weights for the Mumm Handicap, for two-year-olds, (six furlongs,) to be run Thursday, value $3,000; Kentucky Colonel, 127 pounds; Ethelbert, 115; Sir Hubert, 1114; The Bouncer, 100; Miller, 112; Alpen, 104; Ellerdale, 92; Himtime, 103; Effie Ainslee, 107; Water Girl, 98; Galahad, 103; Satirist, 104; Lyric, 90; Capt. Sigsbee, 108; Burlington Route, 107, and others.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 8.—The first race meeting of the season at the Kite Track opened this afternoon with a fair attendance and two good races, in which favorites won. The fastest mile of the day was made by Prince Alert in 2:07 1-5. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, untraced, (Binney).....1 7 1 5 1
Monopole, ch. g., by Leicester, (Demarest).....7 1 5 1 3
Retina, g. m., (Bowen).....5 2 3 3 2
Dan Q., b. s., (Clark).....4 4 2 2 5
Barney, b. g., (McGregor).....2 5 4 4 4
Passing Belle, r. m., (Birch).....3 6 6 6 dr
Nellie Brice, b. m., (O'Neil).....6 3 dis.

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:10¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Hattie R., b. m., by Bobby Burns-Hattie S., by Referee, (L. M. McDonald)..1 1 2 1
Neva Wilkes, b. m., by Brignoli Wilkes, (Boyce).....4 3 1 2
Webb, b. g., (Walker).....2 2 7 5
Philip E., b. g., (Sullivan).....5 4 3 4
Gloster H., b. g., (Clark).....3 6 5 6
Ben H., ch. g., (C. McDonald).....6 7 3 5
Lilian Oddmark, ch. m., (Kent).....7 5 6 8
Zeforino, b. g., (Miller).....8 8 8 7

Time—2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:15¼; 2:18¼.

RECEIVER FOR GUTTENBERG.

Joseph C. Hulshizer Appointed to Take Charge of the Track's Affairs.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday, appointed Joseph E. Hulshizer, Jr., Secretary of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, receiver for the North Hudson Driving Park Association. This corporation owns the Guttenberg race track, which property will be taken charge of by the receiver.

The application was made by McDermott & Fisk, who represent John F. Crusius, Treasurer of the association, and one of the "Big Four" by which the track was controlled. The liabilities set forth are a mortgage of $41,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on which there is due $1,000 interest. There is also a second mortgage of $6,000 and a note of $2,000 held by the First National Bank of Hoboken. The assets are the track and the buildings located on it. The value of the property is not stated.

Since the Constitutional amendment was passed which made betting illegal in New Jersey, horse racing has not been carried on and the property is unproductive. The tract will be cut up into building lots.

Newport's Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Everything connected with the second exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, at the Casino, on Sept. 5, 6, and 7, is progressing satisfactorily. The ring on the Casino grounds will be 200 feet in diameter, surrounded by a promenade six feet wide, and the ring proper will be drained and rolled.

There will be fifty-four classes exhibited during the three afternoons of the show. The sale of boxes will occur on Thursday, and there will be a lively demand for them.

These gentlemen have consented to act as judges: For all harness classes, Frederic Bronson of New York, E. V. R. Thayer of Boston, and H. K. Bloodgood of New Marlborough; for all saddle classes, F. W. Prescrave of Bryn Mawr, Foxhall Keene of Cedarhurst, and George Work of New York.

Sydney Paget Buys Candle Black.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Sydney Paget of New York to-day bought Candle Black of William A. Pinkerton for $6,000. Candle Black is a bay colt by imported Candlemas-Tulla Blackburn, and has won some good races in the West. Sydney Paget is manager and partner in William C. Whitney's stable, the horses being run in Mr. Paget's name.

No Racing at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Grand Circuit races went over until to-morrow on account of rain.

Senator Hanna's Pleasure Trip.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Senator M. A. Hanna left Cleveland by boat Saturday morning for Duluth, Minn., accompanied by Mrs. Hanna and their daughters. The party will visit the Yellowstone National Park, where the Senator thought they would possibly spend a month or so. When asked concerning his health he stated that at present it could not be better. Then he added: "I have been troubled somewhat with my heart for a year or more, but that seems to have left me entirely. This vacation will do me good. I have been anxious to get away from the continual grind of business. I will not return for at least two months."

Both of Them All Right.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

By the time the history is all written nearly everybody will understand that Teddy Roosevelt's enthusiasm didn't deserve rebuke and that the volunteer army did not need any defense from Secretary Alger.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose the Final Game in St. Louis Through Weak Batting.

TAYLOR PITCHED STEADY GAME

Meekin Was Hit at Opportune Times—Double Games in Chicago and Philadelphia—Other Games Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	65	32	.670
Cleveland	59	35	.628
Boston	58	35	.624
Baltimore	52	38	.578
New York	52	42	.553
Chicago	54	44	.551
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	36	56	.391
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	32	66	.348
St. Louis	29	70	.293

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.
Cleveland 2; Washington, 2.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland vs. Washington in Philadelphia.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Taylor's good pitching won to-day's game with the New Yorks. Umpire Emslie was hit on the right ankle with a foul ball in the sixth inning and had to retire from the game. Attendance, 600. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, rf	2	1	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf	0	0	4	0	1
Stenzel, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Joyce, 1b	0	0	11	2	1
Cross, 3b	0	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss	1	1	0	3	0
Clements, c	1	1	2	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	3	4	0
Sullivan, ss	0	0	2	1	0	Doyle, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	11	1	1	Hartm'n, 3b	0	2	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Grady, c	0	1	7	1	0
Taylor, p	0	1	1	3	0	Meekin, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	8	27	12	1	Total	2	8	24	12	3

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 1. Home run—Clements. Double plays—Davis, Gleason, and Joyce; Joyce and Gleason. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Meekin, 1. Sacrifice hit—Stenzel. Passed ball—Grady. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Meekin, 1. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Dowd. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The Clevelands and Washingtons played two games here to-day, the former winning the first and the second being called on account of darkness with the score a tie at the end of the ninth inning. Wagner lost the first game by two errors in the third inning, giving the Clevelands six runs. Mercer took Wagner's place at short in the seventh. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Cleveland	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Base hits—Washington, 11; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Washington, Donovan and McGuire; Cleveland, Cuppy and Creiger.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 2; Washington, 2.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Washington, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Kinslow; Cleveland, Young and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The locals won the first game in the first inning by bunching their hits and aided by two errors. Kilroy was wild and was hit hard in the second game, while Murphy was very effective until the last inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Philadelphia, Fifield, Orth, and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

**Philadelphia, 8;

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WE WILL TAKE NO BLAME.

Forecasts from several sources of the Spanish reply to our terms agree in setting forth that one of the Spanish "points" is that it is unjust to charge Spain with any indemnity, because Spain has acted strictly on the defensive, and the United States has been the aggressor.

It cannot be too soon or too clearly understood that we will take no blame whatever for our conduct. Any implication that we are to blame in the slightest degree should be repelled promptly and emphatically. Before the destruction of the Maine put further negotiation out of the question Spain used to intimate that we were to blame for the continuance of the Cuban insurrection. As a matter of fact, we had Spanish official testimony to the "correct and friendly attitude" of our Government coming down to the beginning of the Sagasta Ministry. We had spent millions in patrolling our coast to keep expeditionary parties from leaving it. If Spain had used half as much diligence not one of them would have landed.

We will take no more blame for the war than for what preceded the war. Spain had been keeping a hell-upon-earth in Cuba, and insisting that we should help her, until she had outworn our patience. We were the aggressors just as the European powers would have been the aggressors if they could have agreed to interfere to prevent the Sultan from keeping a hell-upon-earth in Armenia. But if the concert could have been directed to that end would any people in Europe take blame or shame for its share in the interference? Does not every civilized man in Western Europe take shame to his country that it did not interfere? What sort of people should we be if we had allowed the state of things to go on which Senator PROCTOR and other witnesses described as the result of Spanish rule in Cuba?

If Spain is ill-advised enough to put any plea of that kind in the discussion of the terms of peace, she should receive an answer that will effectually estop her from pretending that we have acquiesced in it.

WHY WE SHALL PROSPER.

The London Statist has not always been the most friendly or even the most impartial critic of American finance and American business affairs. It has dwelt with a good deal of insistence on the cases of mismanagement that have occurred, and it has given much weight to the political features of the situation, particularly to the neglect of Congress to provide adequate revenue, and its obstinacy in levying taxes that interfered with the expansion of commerce. And it has in general urged the greatest caution in English investments in American securities.

It is, therefore, a very significant fact that the latest number of The Statist should predict a great wave of prosperity to follow the war and an active European business in American securities. The Statist bases this prediction largely upon the employment to be given to American capital in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, the stimulating reaction upon all American business and the influence which this will have, particularly upon the railroads of the United States.

Undoubtedly the events of the war have made a marked change in the view taken of all the affairs of the United States by foreign critics and particularly by English critics. As a matter of cold fact, this country was on the way to a great and near prosperity when the war broke out, and the immediate and necessary effect of the war was to interrupt its approach. The uncertainty into which the country was plunged after a full generation of profound peace, the excitement which drew men's minds away from ordinary pursuits and distracted their energies, these were retarding, disturbing, and injurious influences which were felt throughout the entire country. You will find few business men of importance who will not admit that they had looked for a very active period to set in with the Spring of this year and that the war interfered with all their plans.

Nor can it be said that the actual and immediate effects of the war have as yet directly contributed to the activity which nevertheless has begun and is being pushed in every quarter. The withdrawal of some 150,000 men from their ordinary pursuits to be maintained at public expense; the raising of $200,000,000 by a loan which was certainly not a model of financial management; the imposition of war taxes in large amounts and in forms with which this generation was wholly unfamiliar—these are really the more important features of actual war affecting business. They are not in themselves things which either foreign or domestic students of our affairs would regard as signs of a "great wave of prosperity."

What is it, then, that impresses observers like The Statist? It is, in the first place, the evidence given by the war of the tremendous vitality of the country and of its absolute unity in the support of its Government in any enterprise, however difficult or costly, involving the honor of the Nation. The fact that we have enlisted nearly 200,000 men in less than ninety days, and that these were chosen from over half a million who applied for service is striking and impressive. Then has come the proof of the fine fibre of the character of the American people, as represented in the navy and army. Our friends abroad have thought of us as engaged in a mad race after the dollars, and they find not only that hundreds of thousands from every class are ready to take service under the flag, but that in all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, energy, discipline, courage, patience, and, above all, efficiency, are the prevailing traits. Then, again, the American Government, which is plainly not composed of highly trained and carefully sifted men, but is in the strictest sense the product of the representative system, has shown itself, on the whole, wise, calm, self-possessed, and just in a most trying and perplexing crisis. It is another evidence of the capacity of the Nation.

These, we take it, are some of the chief reasons why our friends on the other side of the water can now more readily than formerly see the signs of business progress in the United States. They understand that a people which bears itself so well in the face of such trials will be pretty well able to deal with the problems of trade and industry and to develop the great resources which it unquestionably possesses.

BLACK AND ALDRIDGE.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE is the man most deeply smirched by the report on the canal frauds. He was chiefly responsible, the commission says, because he had it in his power to stop the squandering and stealing of the people's money and see to it that only honest work was done. Why does not Gov. BLACK remove him from office?

The commission of inquiry was appointed by Gov. BLACK to ascertain, among other things, the amount of money actually expended for the canal improvement, and "whether it has been properly expended." They report that "not less than one million dollars" has been improperly expended. They report that GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, as Superintendent of Public Works, having the power to appoint competent inspectors to inform him whether the contractors' work is done according to specifications and if the engineers' certificates are correct, is responsible for this improper, unlawful, and fraudulent expenditure of the public funds. The commission has done its duty. Why does not Gov. BLACK do his? He asked the Commissioners in effect to tell him whether Superintendent of Public Works GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE had been guilty of authorizing an improper use of the people's money. The Commissioners reported that he had. Then was the time for Gov. BLACK to act. Section 3 of Article V. of the Constitution of New York provides that the Superintendent of Public Works "may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require." ALDRIDGE, although first appointed to the office he holds by Gov. MORTON, is in fact and truth an appointee of Gov. BLACK, for he holds office until the end of the term of the Governor who appointed him or until his successor is appointed. Gov. BLACK in effect reappointed him by declining to appoint a successor. He is responsible for ALDRIDGE and ALDRIDGE'S neglect and incompetency or worse, and he has been a collusive partner in ALDRIDGE'S use of canal patronage and the public moneys to reward Rochester heelers and promote the interests of the Republican Party. It was his plain duty to remove ALDRIDGE the very day the report inculpating him was received. What did he do? He sent a note to Attorney General HANCOCK asking him to give his opinion whether judicial proceedings should not be taken against the canal rascals. He knew very well that the Attorney General would undertake no such inquiry, and the matter has been referred to outside counsel.

If Gov. BLACK were not already doomed this dodging and shirking to protect public malefactors of his own political party and official family would ruin him. PLATT has him on probation. All of the great boss's hangers-on are decrying BLACK. They say he has destroyed himself and is not available for renomination. PLATT is grimly silent. He will wait until the convention, if BLACK does not sooner bow knee and neck to him. Then, indeed, the Governor will learn the disastrous consequences of rebellion against the boss. His audacity is altogether disproportioned to his strength, even with PAYN as his aid and adviser. He is a pigmy in politics compared to PLATT. Yet he is not wise enough to make his revolt against PLATT win him the confidence and favor of the people. If he dared to remove ALDRIDGE he would be many times more formidable as an antagonist of PLATT. But by screening ALDRIDGE and so becoming an accomplice after the fact in his malfeasance, he loses every particle of respect the decent people of the State have ever felt for him.

How does Gov. BLACK expect to win against PLATT and the people of the State? The facts of the canal report will sink deeper and deeper into the popular mind as the Summer wanes and the campaign proceeds. They will understand perfectly that a million dollars of their money has been wrongfully spent. They will understand that after spending $8,060,000 on an improvement of the canals that was estimated to cost only $9,000,000 the Republican administration calls for $13,600,000 to complete the work. They are not fools, the voters of this State. They know that this means neglect and incompetence. They will strongly suspect that it means actual corruption. They know exactly where the responsibility lies, and Gov. BLACK'S attempt to protect the chief offender will confirm their worst suspicions. The men and the party responsible for this threatened ruin of the canals and the great waste of the taxpayers' money will appeal to them in vain for a renewed vote of confidence. Nobody can have confidence in public officers whose term of office is a thieves' holiday. The Republican Governor and his party are running fast on the down grade.

OUR INTEREST IN CHINA.

Nothing could have happened to point out more sharply the neglect of American interests in China by the State Department than the dispute over the extension of the Niu-Chwang Railroad. It was the Chinese Government that applied to a British bank for the money with which to extend to Niu-Chwang an existing Chinese railroad. The effect of the loan would have been to give Great Britain the control of the railroad. The Russian Minister at Pekin has taken upon himself to forbid the railroad to accept money from this source.

This veto is not only in itself an act of interference which it seems impossible that the British Government should overlook. It also discloses even more fully than has heretofore been disclosed, the intention of Russia to control the trade of the whole coast of Manchuria. It happens that the Russian pretensions, with respect to Niu-Chwang, threaten American interests as directly as they threaten British interests. For Niu-Chwang is that one of all the treaty ports in which American interests are of the greatest relative importance. The chief of the imports of the place are American, and among these American sheeting is the most important.

There is no port of China in which the prospect of enlarging the market of our manufactures is better, provided we can maintain the open door. If Russia succeeds in shutting the door, we may be quite sure that she will shut it in our faces, and that our trade, instead of increasing, will diminish. It is inexcusable that we have not already backed the British contention against the exclusive Russian claims. But here is a case in which our direct commercial interest gives us a clear right to be heard. It is not necessary to say that we should be heard now, on any question relating to the trade of the Pacific, with far more respect than would have been accorded to us before the first day of May. There could not be a more unexceptionable use of our new naval prestige than to employ it in keeping open to our trade the Chinese port in which our trade is comparatively the greatest.

WHY WAS ALGER APPOINTED?

The War Department is the scandal of President MCKINLEY'S Administration, the one black spot on a fair record. The grossest incompetence, puerile errors of judgment, and a thick-hided disregard of what army usage requires, and the public welfare demands, constitute the daily routine of service of this astounding officer. The whole country, largely, perhaps, because of the diligence of this journal in exposing his many-sided unfitness for his office, is now well informed of his defects. Denunciation of ALGER for the calamities of death and suffering that he has inflicted on our armies are heard on every side, and the murmur of criticism is beginning to make itself heard against the President for retaining in office a man who is every day doing his Administration incalculable harm.

Now it is plain that the President would not have offered nor Mr. ALGER have accepted an appointment destined to be so disastrous to both could they have known in advance how wretchedly it was going to turn out. Here was a man who had been extraordinarily successful in business. He was reputed to be worth five or six million dollars. He was active and ambitious in politics, but was accounted to be as good a man and as worthy of preferment as the average run of aspirants for high office. He himself had such confidence in his capacity and in his strength with the people that he even aspired to the Presidency. He has for years cultivated the favor of the professional old-soldier element. He was the pensioners' friend and, notwithstanding his own shady army record, which caused a General now under his official direction to recommend that he be court-martialed for absence without leave in time of battle, he has been very successful in awakening the enthusiasm of the pension grabbers.

It might therefore be said of RUSSELL A. ALGER that on the 4th of March, 1897, when he took office, that he was a man of good standing in his party and in the line of promotion to higher honors.

To-day the attempt to nominate him for any kind of an office in any convention of intelligent electors anywhere in the country would be met with howls of anger and derision. He is the deadest man in the larger politics of the country. His shocking incapacity to manage the business of his department, his apparent indifference to the terrible sufferings he has compelled our soldiers to endure, his introduction of politics and favoritism into army promotions and appointments, and his reported eagerness to show favor to certain contractors while the troops were suffering for the articles his contractors could not supply, have made him odious to the people.

Men are now beginning to ask why did the President appoint such a good-for-nothing Secretary of War? It is reported that two weeks before the appointment was made the President said that Mr. ALGER could never enter his Cabinet! What powerful influence broke down that excellent resolution?

But there is another question of deeper present interest that men are also beginning to ask: Why does not the President free his Administration from this scandal by dismissing Secretary ALGER?

WHY ALGER SHOULD BE REMOVED.

The President can excuse himself for retaining the Secretary of War in his Cabinet only upon the ground that the war, in spite of Gen. ALGER, being now successfully over, Gen. ALGER can do no more mischief.

But this would be a frightful mistake. It is evident that there is coming, in consequence of the war, a reorganization not only of the army but of the National Guard. It is of the first National importance that the scheme of this reorganization should be prepared, and that it should be urged upon Congress, by a man as different as possible from the present Secretary of War. Such a man should not only be, but should be generally believed to be, disinterested. He should be a man who, by capacity and character, would command the confidence of the army and the country, and he should have no purpose to promote in the reorganization of the army or of the guard except military efficiency.

To designate these qualities is to show that the present Secretary of War does not possess any of them. A man who cannot preside over the Department of War in time of war without injecting politics into his administration at every step could not be trusted to prepare or to pass upon a scheme for the reorganization of the regular army or of the militia. It would be as impossible for Gen. ALGER to prevent himself from putting politics into such a measure as to jump off his own shadow. He simply could not help considering such a measure, not in the light of its own merits, but in the light of what, he doubtless still flatters himself, is his "political future." Even if, by a miracle, he could divest himself of considering it exclusively in its relations to ALGER, he would get no credit for disinterestedness either from the public or from the army. And his judgment is totally discredited. The man who said in August, 1897, that within thirty days after war broke out he could put into the field "millions of fighting men," and who, in June, 1898, six weeks after war broke out, could not put in the field 20,000 regular soldiers without an amount of bungling and blundering that excited the indignation of his countrymen and the derision of foreigners, is the last man in the country to be consulted about the organization of the army or the militia with reference to a future war.

This war has been won, in spite of Secretary ALGER, because Spain was no match for the United States, and because Madrid also was full of Algers. But it has also developed weaknesses in our military system which against a more formidable enemy would have been fatal. It is necessary that these weaknesses should be corrected, and it would be rank folly to consult in regard to their correction the greatest of them all. There could be no more mischievous mistake than the assumption that because the war is over it will do no harm to keep the Secretary of War in office.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unless The Saturday Review has found the new "era of good feeling" a bit tiresome, and therefore desires, just for the sake of variety, to elicit from American journals a few of the fierce epithets and contemptuous jeers that used to be so much in vogue, it should refrain from making statements like the following: "To-day the Americans feel that friendly critics like ourselves were right, and that they began this war with recklessness and without adequate knowledge of the situation in Cuba. The most obvious method of atoning for this precipitate action is to deal generously with their beaten enemy now that she is suing for peace." That is really too much to be passed over in silence, and, anyhow, The Saturday Review isn't England, so a few words on the inaccuracy of its information and the absurdity of its logic will not in any way prove a survival of the old desire to do a little tail-twisting whenever opportunity offered. Who, pray, has revealed to the dear Londoner our realization that we began the war with Spain recklessly and ignorantly? He refers, it appears from the rest of his remarks, to the fact that the Cuban people have not lived up to the standards set for them by the most hopeful of their American friends, but a rereading of the resolutions in which Congress explained and authorized the war will convince him that this contingency was clearly foreseen and carefully guarded against. Not one real American has doubted since Feb. 15 that the expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere was at once a necessity and a duty, and not one is to-day seeking advice how best to "atone" for "this precipitate action."

—Conductors on the street cars in Reading, Penn., declare that of all heartless corporations, the corporation they serve is the most heartless, and though it is a bit hard to see how the raising of "heartless" to the superlative degree can be justified, yet, grammatical quibbles aside, the charge appears to be sustained by facts. For the company, to prevent the abuse of its generosity in granting transfers, has devised a scheme by which each passenger profiting by the privilege can be identified with his or her ticket. On every one of these slips of pasteboard are printed seven little faces—five masculine and two feminine. Of the former, one is bearded, the second mustached, the third side-whiskered, &c., while the distinction between the pictures of women is merely that of young and old. In the case of a man the conductor gives one glance, punches out the face that most nearly resembles the would-be transferer, and hands over the ticket. That is easy, but imagine the conductor's feelings when he has to decide on which side of the dividing line between youth and age he must place women whose years are not trusted even to the family Bible. Imagine also the feelings with which said women watch him while reaching a verdict and the interest with which they scan the ticket handed over. Some painful scenes have resulted from this system, and the conductors declare that either it must be abandoned or else the cars must be equipped with conning towers from which the tickets for mature young women and immature old ones may be safely passed.

—Discouraging reports come from the goldfields of British Guiana, and from present indications that tropical Klondike did not deserve the vehement interest in it which England and Venezuela so suddenly developed, and which came so near making serious trouble for a lot of now loving people. As in the case of the arctic deposits, it is not that there is no gold, but that the difficulties of getting it are almost insuperable. At Georgetown, Demerara, there is an Institute of Mines and Forests, and its Council has just informed the Governor of the colony that the development of the goldfields is progressing, indeed, but progressing backward. In the year ending with July, 1898, over 138,000 ounces of the precious metal were secured. This amount has not been equaled since, and every year except two has shown a steady decrease in the yield. In the twelve months ending with last year the product was only 117,265 ounces. The Council says that this falling off is due partly to exceptionally bad weather, which has retarded work, especially in the Potaro district, partly to the exhaustion of the alluvial deposits in the Barina district, and the rest to difficulty in obtaining credit, the result of lack of confidence engendered by "unchecked dishonesty on the part of individuals intrusted with expeditions." There is a cause for thought. If dishonesty isn't checked, something serious must be the matter with the civil service at Georgetown.

PERSONAL.

—Back some time in May, a certain young woman, WEST by name and living in Kirkwood, Mo., found two four-leaf clovers in a field. After serious deliberation she decided that such good luck as they might bestow could be well utilized by Admiral SAMPSON and Commodore SCHLEY, whose blockade of Santiago had just begun. So Miss WEST tied each of the clovers to one of her cards, using ribbons of red, white, and blue to effect the fastening, and after writing on the cards brief expressions of her good wishes she sent them to the two officers mentioned. Whether that destined for the Admiral ever reached him is uncertain. That it did not may be deduced, first, from the fact that he took that unfortunate trip to the eastward on the day when Admiral CERVERA came out of the harbor, and, second, from the fact that Miss WEST has received from him no acknowledgment of her little gift. But the Commodore received his all right, and he immediately sent to the donor a note of thanks worthy of a sailorman who is gallant as well as brave. "I do not recall," he wrote, "any attention in my career that appealed more to me than the little four-leaf clover and the little strip of ribbon inclosed with your card. I thank you most sincerely, and I hope when the time may come you will have just cause for pride in that part of the navy under my command. We will do our duty fully, knowing that we have the encouragement and prayers of our fair women, and, come what may, we shall live in their love and memory. May GOD bless you and us, my dear friend, forever." The date is June 9, and three weeks later, as everybody knows, the good luck came. Whether the clover brought it can be left undecided, but even skeptics on that point will admit that fortune has a habit of favoring men who are as ready to observe the little amenities of life as they are to perform its stern duties.

—But while everybody is singing the praises of Commodore SCHLEY—almost everybody, that is—wouldn't it be well to remember that his flagship, the Brooklyn, like the other vessels in his squadron, has a Captain, and that he had just as much to do, and did it just as well, as the Captains of vessels on which there was no officer to rank them? Of course, Commodore SCHLEY did not forget this fact in his own report to Admiral SAMPSON, but from the newspapers and the general public Capt. FRANCIS A. COOK is not receiving quite as much credit as he deserves. Whatever efficiency the Brooklyn showed as an individual member of the squadron must be set down to his account, for a Commodore is like a general officer, and Capt. COOK'S personal responsibility was not an atom less than that, say, of Capt. EVANS or Capt. PHILIP. It is far from our purpose to intimate that Capt. COOK has a grievance, or has been in any way ill-treated, but he should not suffer even the shadow of an injustice because Commodore SCHLEY signaled his orders from the Brooklyn instead of from another ship.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Joseph H. Manley has been nominated for the Legislature of Maine by the Republicans of Augusta. For his own sake it is to be hoped he will find no fool friends making themselves very prominent in the canvass.

* * *

Speaker Thomas B. Reed's name was presented for renomination in the Republican Congressional Convention at Alfred, Me., Tuesday, by Judge Joseph W. Symonds of Portland, who was one of his classmates at Bowdoin College, and it was seconded by Judge Horace H. Burbank of Saco, another of his classmates. Early friends have remained steadfast.

* * *

State Highway Commissioner McDonald of Connecticut says that the roads now being built or improved in that State are very satisfactory, and he predicts that in a few years the State will have a system of highways quite up to the standard of New Jersey's, which, he says, is the finest in the United States.

* * *

It is said that Alexander Ferguson, who lives near Anderson, Ind., is 107 years old, and that his sister, who resides some fifteen miles away, is just reaching her one hundred and eleventh year. The sister is confined to her home by illness, and they have not seen each other for ten years. They are of Irish peasant stock.

* * *

South Carolina is finding it very hard to fill the quota asked of it under the President's second call for volunteers, and the inquiry is being made by the State's military authorities whether it would not be well to borrow a regiment. Hardly a day passes, it is said, but that somebody from another State makes request to furnish men, and Gov. Ellerbe has actually received one offer to furnish a whole regiment, and, if the twelve hundred men are not needed, such number as he requires.

IN STORE FOR MR. ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have raised your voice and exerted your powerful influence persistently against the outrageous methods of the War Department, and the whole Nation ought to thank you and aid in the entire exposure of the Alger system. The Secretary seems to have cast aside even the flimsy pretexts he has indulged in heretofore, and the methods of the War Department are too flagrantly political for the common sense of the American people to stand. If that department were given its right name it would be called "The Department of Political Machinery for the Promotion of Alger's Interests."

From the time when war threatened, was, in fact, actually upon us, and Secretary Alger, seeing in the raising of a huge volunteer army an enormous amount of patronage and power for himself, opposed with all his influence the Parker bill for the expansion of the regular army in time of war, which would have given us a body of trained troops 100,000 strong within a month, to the present moment, he (Secretary Alger) has been a greater enemy to his country than Sagasta or Gen. Blanco.

It is to be noticed now that Secretary Alger is loud in his asseverations that it will not be necessary to call an extra session of Congress to make the laws necessary to maintain the volunteer army after the cessation of hostilities. The President has that power, the Secretary asserts. Perhaps Mr. Alger has heard the mutterings of the rising storm. Whispers of a Congressional investigation of his methods, of the manner of raising, equipping, and transporting the volunteer army have perhaps reached him, of the "deals and dickers" with contractors for the benefit of the honorable Secretary and his "friends." Ghosts from Camp Alger will tell how the lives of United States soldiers have been sacrificed, not to Spanish bullets, not to the ordinary casualties attendant upon camp life, but to the greed of "a friend of the Secretary," whose property lay in the vicinity of Falls Church, a notoriously unhealthy place, and who from the foundation of the camp has received at least $1,500 per day from concessions.

Voices from Tampa will whisper why that place was chosen as the site of a great camp when it is known to be more unhealthy than any part of Florida. One voice might reveal the nature of the bargain, the very terms upon which the deal was made for the benefit of one railroad company, a hotel, and a transportation company.

The Surgeon General of the Army states that he was not asked his opinion as to these camp sites. Why not? As they were notoriously unhealthy he would undoubtedly have decided against them—and the "friends" of Secretary Alger.

The men whom the Secretary of War has persistently slighted and ignored, the officers of the regular army of the United States, are his best friends now because they are silent when they might reveal much that would be extremely damaging to the Secretary, officially and personally. The discipline which carried the hill at San Juan keeps them silent. A lifelong training forbids them to bring discredit upon any branch of the Government in the face of the enemy, no matter what the provocation may be. But truth is mighty and will prevail, and anything as absolutely false, unpatriotic, and un-American as Alger's administration of his great office is bound to be made public, and the great American people will judge him as he deserves, without mercy. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, 1898.

SAYS ALGER IS PLATT'S MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Secretary of War will not be removed because Tom Platt will not permit it. He is Platt's "Me too," does what Platt says, and is working the war for political purposes under Platt's direction. Something will happen when our soldiers get a chance at the heartless, cold-blooded, cynical, maligning creature. The President may spare him, but the people will not if they ever get a shot at him through the ballot-box. E. W. V.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1898.

The Real Trouble at Santiago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might it not be well to invite Adjt. Gen. Corbin's attention to the possibility that the "distemper" now afflicting the American soldiers at Santiago is "Alger noster" and not nostalgia, as he surmises? Possibly the name "Alger nostras" may be more strictly accurate, for it is as a native, rather than as a cherished possession of the country, that the distemper is to be regarded. Not nostalgia then, but "Alger noster," or "Alger nostras," is now epidemic at Santiago. M. N.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1898.

Would Dispense with Alger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of us unmilitary fellows are puzzling ourselves to understand what courts-martial are for if the Secretary of War can of his own motion and authority administer to any officer who displeases his taste a public reprimand, such as courts-martial impose only after laborious judicial investigation and trial for serious military offenses. Would it not be as well to dispense with that military usage or else with that kind of a Secretary of War? The two do not seem to be compatible. VIDI.

New York, Aug. 6, 1898.

QUESTIONS FOR THE WAR DEPT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You and I know that "war is not war" unless care is taken to make it a really perfect hell. Will you, therefore, kindly inform your readers if the headless War Department has made sure of the following:

Will the time of Gen. Shafter's troops' departure from Santiago and of their arrival at Montauk Point be kept entirely secret from the officers and surgeons there?

Will the troops on their arrival, especially the ill and dying, be entirely sure of the absence from Montauk of all surgeons, nurses, &c.?

Will the transport ships surely have a supply of stagnant water of two or three months' standing?

Will they be entirely free from a supply of ice, and have no medicines and such truck aboard?

Will the doctors and nurses be kept out of all the transports, and sent home on a ship provided solely for their use?

Has it been well ascertained that Montauk Point is like Camp Alger—a nest for malarial fever—that the artesian wells are near as possible to cesspools, and generally adapted to make it a typhoid fever centre?

Will there be a full supply of uneatable food, and absence of all proper food for invalids?

Will there be entire absence of all fresh water for drinking and washing?

Will those transports last used for horses and cattle be kept uncleaned for the sake of the comfort of the soldiers?

Has an investigating board been chosen which shall be entirely competent to declare "no one to blame" if any of the above things are not arranged?

Have the Secretary of War and Surgeon General provided a full supply of excuses for all contingencies?

Is it customary for a Secretary of War and Surgeon General to be so ignorant of the true condition of health in an army of 20,000 soldiers that they are brought to their senses only through the righteous indignation of all the Generals commanding those troops? C. S. H.

Englewood, N. J., Aug. 6, 1898.

A PRACTICAL MOSQUITO BAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing from Egmont Key, THE TIMES'S correspondent gives a few well-chosen words to that very dubious friend of man, the mosquito bar, which "shuts out nearly every breath of air." That, like a great man's liking for veal and ham pies, depends on "the lady as makes 'em." Is it possible that the New York mind has not yet mastered the secret of hanging a mosquito canopy properly? Is it possible that the New Yorker does not know how, with a few score yards of netting and a few parcels of tacks, a house may be made mosquito proof, fly proof, midge proof, and proof to half the dust that flies? True, it will not look pretty, but in hospital or at quarantine looks matter as little as ice or antiseptics seem to matter on a hospital transport.

Each window should have an exterior mask of netting about a quarter of a yard wider and a foot longer than the window opening. The extra width should be laid in folds at the cornice; the length should be tacked smoothly to within about six inches of the sill, and then the extra length should be laid in folds at the sides and the end tacked across the sill, the extra width gathered as at the top. All this should be done on the outside of the building, and when it is finished each window will look as if a black bag were hung outside of it, but within there will be comfort, the sashes can be raised or lowered as if the netting were absent, and no airy trifle left upon the window sill will fly away forever. If there be awnings or outside blinds, the netting must not be tacked across the sill but laid upon it with a little stick to keep it in place. When one wishes to close or open the blinds, the hand must be slipped under the netting, unless one has wit enough to arrange a little apparatus of cords running under staples or through screw eyes, enabling one to haul or let go at will. The cleat for the awning ropes must be fastened on the sill inside or outside, according to one's liking.

The ordinary mosquito bar in a frame acts on the principle of the Davy lamp, in which wire gauze stiffly stretched prevents the passage of gas. The loose, baggy curtain of mosquito netting stirs with every breeze and but slightly obstructs the draught. It is not practicable to apply the bag principle to screen doors, but if the netting in their panels be moderately loose they will be much greater blessings than they are when it is tightly stretched.

Bed canopies should not be too scant, and should be so tucked in as to hang loosely, but when all the windows and all the doors are protected there is little need of bed canopies. In New England houses, where they do not drink skimmed milk or eat alum bread or alum pies or use the washing powders made and advertised in New York, they treat windows in this fashion, and never hear the hum of a fly or the song of a mosquito except when New York friends call and bring them on their bonnets. The kind of New England housekeepers that take New York boarders flaps away flies with a wet towel and regards mosquitoes as inevitable, and no alien can so loathe, abhor, detest, despise, and abominate that kind of housekeeper as does a NEW ENGLANDER.

NUGGETS.

One of the War Blunders.

"You made a great mistake in jilting Lieut. Sparks."

"But how could I know he would come back a Colonel?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Expressive Phrase.

"I've gone over the accounts carefully three times, and I can't make anything out of them but a Spanish Treasury."

"What's that?"

"A deficit."—Chicago News.

The Farmer's Wit.

"Stokes," asked his neighbor on the next farm, "how do you manage to have that man of yours cultivate so much corn in a day? He covers twice the ground my man does."

"I put a pedometer on him."—Detroit Free Press.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes, the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past seventy-five before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Experienced.

"Have you made up your mind just what qualities you expect to find in a husband?" asked the matron.

"Why, of course," answered the maid.

"Too bad," commented the matron, with a sigh.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the maiden.

"Oh, I always hate to see young girls disappointed," answered the matron.—Chicago Post.

THE MARCH.

John Ramsey Graham in Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Far back in dawn of history when rulers first were known,
And men in hero worship set their champions on a throne
To rule as gods divinely, the time has never been
When earth has not resounded with tread of marching men.

Before the pyramids were reared, before old Babylon
And Nineveh their mighty walls had built, the march begun,
The file, the rank, the column, in orderly array
The many moving as if one held all beneath its sway.

In unison is found the strength no single arm can wield,
Discipline of battalions is more than sword and shield,
The march of steady columns in serried ranks is power
That's ruled the world for ages and rules it in this hour.

The mob may rage, the multitude may roar until throats parch,
But all the rage and roar give way before the onward march;
The pride, the pomp, the power of man find compact rank and file
The mightiest force that he can wield to awe or to beguile.

The starry hosts that wheel above present a march sublime
Begun before and keeping on beyond recorded time;
The mighty armies that the earth has seen from age to age—
Without their deeds how shrunken would become historic page:

The dark-browed guards of Pharaoh's throne, the hosts that Joshua led,
The Grecian blades that plied the plain with hecatombs of dead,
The Macedonian phalanx which made resistance vain,
The Roman legions that marched on o'er countless fields of slain,

The Moslem hordes that swept the earth as fire licks up the grass,
The iron-clad knights that Europe scourged to sound of bell and mass,
Napoleon's march of conquest—throne after throne laid low
Until the elements combined to work his overthrow,

The myriad ranks of blue and gray that followed Grant and Lee
'Till Sherman like a tidal wave rolled onward to the sea,
The march of German power when France had rotted to the core,
And now the gallant ranks that drive old Spain from Western shore—

The phantom armies of all times that march with noiseless tread
And fill the viewless air with ranks we number with the dead—
Whate'er the march in rank and file, the cause be right or wrong,
It thrills the pulse, it lights the eye, it lives in tale and song!

Grim war may draw his blood-stained blade or white-winged peace build nest
Within the cannon's mouth and there her brood find perfect rest,
But none the less in war or peace, in sorrow and in mirth,
The tread of marching men in line resounds around the earth!

Such is the strength, the power, the force, that marching columns give
The ranks that march to death march on beyond the life we give;
Some cause must be thy choice—join ranks, fall in, and march away!
Keep step, in line, march on; the march leads to eternal day!

CLAIMS AGAINST COLOMBIA

British Subjects in Jamaica Have Grievances Similar to that of Cerruti, the Italian.

MAY BRING MORE TROUBLE

Meanwhile the Populace of Colombia Is Very Much Opposed to Paying the Italian Claim — British Claimants Waiting.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—Jamaica is likely to add a new interest to the Italian Cerruti claim against the Republic of Colombia, which is now attracting some public attention. A number of British subjects, mostly Jamaicans, have precisely similar claims as that of the Italian merchant Cerruti against the Government of Colombia. These claims were duly formulated and presented to the Imperial Government about the same time Italy received that of Signor Cerruti. To all of these and other similar claims the Government of Colombia made the same response. It utterly and emphatically repudiated any responsibility.

In so far as the English claims are concerned, it now appears that Great Britain neither accepted nor disputed Colombia's contention. The matter was simply shelved by the Colonial Department of the new Ministry that came into office about that time. Italy, after a long term of unsatisfactory negotiation, arranged to submit Cerruti's claim to the arbitration of the United States. Out of that arbitration has arisen the present situation.

The Jamaica claimants now very naturally feel that if the Italian claim is valid their claims are equally so, and are again urging them on the consideration of the imperial authorities. This, it is believed, is the real reason why Colombia has proved so backward in living up to the award of the arbitrator, ultimately obliging the Italian Government to resort to a demonstration of force to compel compliance with the award.

Advices just to hand from Cartagena throw some light on the situation. These advices say that while the Government is willing, or at least unable to refuse, to settle the claim, it finds it necessary to gain time at any cost in order to place itself in position to deal with a revolutionary protest from the people which will inevitably follow. This the Italian Admiral detailed to collect the indemnity, being on the spot, fully realized, and accordingly exercised his discretion and allowed the time asked for.

Not only the de facto Government of Colombia, but—which is more to the point, as will be readily understood by all who have any knowledge of the political conditions in those southern republics—the nation at large was from the first indignantly opposed to one and all of these claims against its exchequer. In the first place, the satisfying of them would involve a ruinous sacrifice, and the precedent thus established would prove a perpetual menace to the country, amounting to a foreign interdict against the indulgence in its time-honored system of free revolutionary changes of government. In the next place, the argument was advanced that foreigners were admitted into the country on sufferance anyway; they were a nuisance and a drawback to the natives that were merely tolerated at the best of times, and therefore it was only fair that they should take their chances equally with the natives during periods of national disturbance.

The arbitration award has perhaps opened the eyes of the rulers for the time being to the absurdity of these arguments; at any rate, they accepted the inevitable and promised to pay. The hitch that now occurs seems to be that the "people" by whom, for whom, and through whom they govern the country, not realizing, as the Government does, the full weight of international responsibility and obligation, are as determined as ever not to satisfy the claims of the "gringoes." And the people are to be feared.

In all the Spanish-American so-called republics there are always a large number of malcontents ready to come to the front and guide public opinion and feeling into the well-worn ruts of the revolutionary car; they are the disintegrated fragments of past administrations, and, however well submerged by any ruling party, they are ever ready to come to the surface on occasion. And the people themselves are in their very nature always ready for a change of government or a bullfight.

This is the situation just now. The Government knows that if it does not resist Italy it will have to deal with a revolution. And it wants time to prepare for the inevitable in the form of the lesser evil. Nor is this all. Government and people alike recognize the fact that the satisfying of the Italian claim will mean the tacit admission of the far greater claims of the British subjects still lying in abeyance. And they dread being called to account for these.

The Jamaica claimants are watching the outcome of the present matter with the keenest interest. A revival of their claims will be urged, and there can be little doubt that the Imperial Government will no longer hesitate to secure for its own subjects the same redress for violated rights under treaty obligations that Italy has secured for one of her subjects.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Times, denying the rumor that the Italian Cabinet Council has decided to send additional men-of-war to Colombia in connection with the Cerruti claim, says:

"Italy would prefer Colombia not to court needless humiliation, but unless I am totally misinformed the Government will maintain the instructions already given to Admiral Candiani."

NO MONUMENT TO GLADSTONE.

Dublin Declines to Co-operate with the Memorial Society.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—The Municipal Council of Dublin has refused to comply with a request of the Gladstone Memorial Society for its co-operation in erecting in Dublin a statue commemorative of the life and services of Mr. Gladstone, similar to those which the society will erect in London and Edinburgh.

Mr. Sherlock, a member of the Council, moved the following resolution negativing the request:

"Resolved, That the corporation of Dublin is strongly of opinion that no statues should be erected in Dublin in honor of any Englishman until the Irish people have erected a fitting one in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell."

After several speeches, among them one by Councillor Thornton, who said it could not be forgotten that Gladstone "laid a heavy hand upon the Nationalists," the resolution was adopted unanimously amid cheering.

England's Wheat Stores.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the question of national wheat stores reports that it is profoundly impressed with the immense importance of Government wheat stores as an essential item for national defense and recommends the appointment of a royal commission to deal with the matter.

Died of Heart Disease at Sea.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 8.—An inquest just held here over the body of Dr. Cornelia Lettler of Chicago, who died on board the North German Lloyd steamer Friedrich der Grosse, which arrived here on Saturday last, from New York on July 28, on her way to Bremen, shows that she died of heart disease.

Transferred from British Embassy.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Charles F. Frederick Adam, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid. Mr. Godfrey D. Bland, Secretary of the British Legation at The Hague, will succeed Mr. Adam at Washington.

Calamity at Russian Mines.

BAKU, Russian Transcaucasia, Aug. 8.—The mine and towers of the great naphtha works at Wischau have been destroyed by fire. Fourteen people were badly burned.

Noted Parisian Costumer Dead.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, widow of the famous costumer, who died in March, 1895, and his successor in the superintendence of the Worth establishment, died to-day.

MANY DROWNED AT LISBON.

Departure of the President of Brazil Marked by a Collision.

LISBON, Aug. 8.—During the departure of Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, by the transatlantic liner Thames for America (probably Buenos Ayres), to-day two steamers that were carrying friends to bid him farewell came into collision, capsizing two small boats.

It is feared that no fewer than twenty persons were drowned.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

It Is Stated Positively that Mr. George N. Curzon Has Accepted.

LONDON, Aug 8.—The Evening News to-day says it learns positively that Mr. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, has accepted the Viceroyalty of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

It was stated at the India Office that it was impossible to definitely confirm the report, but the indications pointed to Mr. Curzon's being Viceroy of India.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S DIVORCE.

Esther Wessel-Temple Secures Judgment Against Her Alleged Baronet.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the divorce division of the High Court of Justice, to-day, Esther Wessel-Temple of Binghamton, N. Y., secured a decree nisi in her suit against William Runcieman, the allaged Baronet, who under the name of "Sir Granville Temple," married an English actress named Agnes Inglouville while his first wife, Esther Wessel, whom he had married at Binghamton, N. Y., was still living.

Runcieman is undergoing a sentence of five years' penal servitude for bigamy, imposed upon him on June 22 for marrying Miss Inglouville.

CATHOLIC PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

The Pope Issues an Encyclical Warning Italy of Consequent Dangers.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The Pope has issued an encyclical protesting against the suppression of Catholic journals during the recent insurrection, which it declares "illegal, contrary to Christianity, specially directed against the Papacy, and calculated to embitter religious conflict, so prejudicial to Italy, and to remove a conservative force against Socialism and Anarchy."

"Nevertheless, Catholics," the encyclical continues, "though opposed to all rebellion, will not alter their policy either for threats or violence. They will submit to the existing state of things, though they will never support it."

ALLOWED TO OPEN HIS GRAVE.

Mrs. Druce Claims the Deceased Was Fifth Duke of Portland.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the court, granted the application of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce for an order empowering her to open the grave and inspect the coffin which is alleged to contain the remains of the man buried as Thomas Charles Druce, who, the applicant asserts, was, in fact and in law, the fifth Duke of Portland.

During the evidence Mrs. Hamilton, one of the witnesses, adhered firmly to the statement that she had seen and spoken to Thomas Charles Druce after his alleged death.

Mrs. Druce, the applicant, claims that her father-in-law's alleged death and burial under the name of Druce were deceptions, and that he finally lived and died, after having been under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a lunatic asylum, as Dr. Harner. Her son, for whom the claim is made, and who, she asserts, is the real Duke of Portland, is a domestic servant. He was last heard of in Australia.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Commodore Gerry's Yacht Has a Mascot—Last Night's Dinner Parties —Latest Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Commodore Gerry has a mascot on board his yacht Electra in the shape of a white cat. Last Sunday the cat swam from one of the wharves near by where the Electra is anchored and rested after her long swim in the waste pipe. The cries of the cat were heard by the crew, and they in turn threw over a rope, up which the animal climbed to the deck. A pretty collar now adorns her neck, and most likely she will hereafter be known as "Electra."

Mrs. Charles A. Munn, who is occupying one of the Pinard cottages for the season, entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant of New York. Dinner parties were also given by Mrs. Cadwallader, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brookes, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edward Parsons, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. O. French, and Mrs. Nelson Goodwin Greene.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mrs. Harold Brown have issued cards for dinner parties to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Freest have abandoned their trip abroad and have taken apartments at The Cliffs Hotel for the season.

Among those who have registered at the Casino are Ogden Mills, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Laskey, Miss Louise Utpardie, and G. G. Ham.

F. A. Keep of Chicago is passing a few days here.

C. S. Pierson of Boston is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Baron Sternberg of the German Legation at Washington has taken apartments at Bergere's, and will arrive on Thursday.

Franklin A. Plummer has returned to New York.

Miss Bessie Davis has departed for Bar Harbor, to pass the remainder of the season.

Judge and Mrs. M. Finold of Philadelphia, Miss M. Wilson of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss M. Almy and Miss Etta F. Blanchard of Peabody, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. Nelson Goodwin Green.

There was a report in circulation yesterday that the cottagers were soon to enjoy an amateur circus performance, but no one could be found who knew who was fathering the show.

DINNER DANCE AT NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Formally Introduce Their Daughter.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—Crossways the pretty villa of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, was the scene of a brilliant dinner dance this evening, given in honor their daughter, Miss Marion Fish, one of the season's débutantes, and who was formally introduced to-night. Tall, graceful palms were distributed throughout the entire first floor, transforming the hallway into a green bower. The guests, over 100 in number, were seated at small round tables in the spacious dining and reception rooms. The decorations were profuse and tasteful.

The cotillion was led by Mr. Harry Lehr and Miss Marion Fish, after which there was general dancing. A very unique manner of receiving the favors was by the use of a pretty little donkey, entering the ballroom well stocked with pretty favors, many of which were of Parisian make. Other favors were baskets of flowers tied with bright ribbons, wooden rakes, bows and arrows.

These were arranged on a tall gilded standard in the drawing room. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. Reginald Brooks, Miss Carter, Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. Arthur Spencer, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Astor, Mr. I. T. Burden, Jr.; Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Burden, Mr. H. R. Winthrop, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. Honore Palmer, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. John R. Livermore, Miss Rogers, Miss French, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Hoffman, Mr. R. N. Ellis, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. H. F. Gray, Miss Gray, Mr. Lloyd Warren, Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deforest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. Paul D'Hauteville, Miss Davies, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Pierson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. Charles Forbes, Miss Clews, and others.

Newport Casino Dance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Despite the dinner dance at Crossways the Casino dance was well attended this evening. Besides the galleries were by no means empty. The dancers were not deterred by warm weather conditions. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Julia Eldridge, Mr. Center Hitchcock, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Mr. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Chanler, Mr. John Bert, Miss Perkins, Miss Mason, Mr. Harry F. Eldridge, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Miss Carter.

MALVERN BALL AT BAR HARBOR.

Many Dinner Parties Were Given Preceding the Dance.

BAR HARBOR, July 8.—The Malvern ball to-night was preceded by a large number of dinner parties. The evening has been the gayest of the season. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. M. H. Dehon, Mrs. Trevelyan Townsend, Miss Anne M. Clarke, and Miss Bliss of New York; Frederick Mason, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and Dr. Louis Starr of Philadelphia; Philip Livingston of Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. Frederick Joy of Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Townsend's guests were Mrs. Dimock, Miss Lucy Draper, and Archie Thacher of New York, and Waldron Bates. Mrs. Dehon had Miss E. E. Van Buren, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Mary Hoffman. Miss Clarke entertained Mr. and Mrs. Rieman Duval and Dennie M. Hare of New York, Miss Coles of Philadelphia, and Vance McCormick of Chicago.

Miss Bliss, a daughter of Mrs. George T. Bliss of New York, entertained a party of young people. Mrs. Frederick Mason's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Miss Rita Corson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Yale Dolan, and Mrs. Frederick Mason.

In Mrs. Fox's party was Mrs. William H. Gaw, Miss Sylvia Fox, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, G. M. Lecca, the Italian Consul at Philadelphia; Dr. Orville Horwitz, Miss Rose De Goicouria, Miss Van Nest, Randolph Robinson, and Henry Redmond of New York, and Henry Worrell.

Mrs. Joy's guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Coohran, Miss Townsend, Miss Ballard, James Ross Todd, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Musgrave, and Miss Alice Van Rensselaer.

Miss Edith Bart, Mrs. Louis Starr, and J. Otis Minot of New York, were in Dr. Starr's party.

THEATRICAL ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

Many prominent stage folk are booked for arrival to-day from Europe. Miss Anna Held, who returns after an absence of nearly six months, comes to fulfill a three months' contract with F. Ziegfeld, Jr. She is to appear in a new comedy next January at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, where Mme Réjane is now playing an engagement. Mr. Ziegfeld is also due to-day, and he brings with him from Paris the furniture for the second act of "The Turtle," (La Tortuse,) a new production for the Manhattan Theatre, the rehearsals of which will begin tomorrow. M. A. Kennedy and Henry Bergman are the latest additions to the cast, with W. J. Furguson, Sadie Martinot, and "Aunt Louise" Eldridge. The return of T. Henry French, who has been abroad settling up the estate of his father, who died a few months ago, is also expected today. During Mr. French's stay in London he disposed of the American rights to several plays, one of them being "A Brace of Partridges," with which Charles Frohman is to open the season at the Madison Square Theatre, formerly Hoyt's. Frank McKee, partner of Charles H. Hoyt, the playright, accompanied by his wife returns to-day.

THE IOWA SINKS THE OREGON.

Imre Kiralfy has decided, after a thorough examination of his boats, that it would be wise to defer the opening of his spectacle, "Our Naval Victories," until Thursday night. The first performance had been advertised for last night. When the rehearsal was being held on Sunday, for some unaccountable reason the battleship Iowa ran out of her curse, coming in collision with the Oregon, ramming her very badly and causing a large gap to be opened in the port bow. The vessel sank immediately in the four feet of water. Navigator Kiralfy raised the vessel without pontoons and placed her in dry dock.

The management, deeming it wise to take advantage of this mishap, decided to improve the lighting in Madison Square Garden, and use the three days of grace in completing other arrangements. By Thursday night Mr. Kiralfy hopes to have the naval show working without a hitch.

Tickets purchased for last night will be honored at the Garden on Thursday night.

REVIVAL OF 'THE HIGHWAYMAN'

The Opera Is Produced in the Theatre at Manhattan Beach.

The Broadway Theatre Company presented a revival of De Koven and Smith's latest opera, "The Highwayman," last night at the Manhattan Beach Theatre in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. The cast was practically the same as seen at the Broadway Theatre last Fall, and the performance was given without a hitch.

Jerome Sykes, in his amusing part of Foxy Quiller, kept the audience in a roar, and the faultless singing of Joseph O'Mara, who played the title rôle, elicited frequent and generous applause. Camille Darville, as Lady Constance, sang with her old-time vigor and finish, and received a most cordial reception. Others in the cast were Maude Williams, Nellie Braggins, and Van Rensselaer Williams.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The lovers of good orchestral music were catered to last night, and the enthusiasm displayed demonstrated that they thoroughly enjoyed the programme of light and popular numbers rendered.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—In Manager Rice's roof garden entertainment the negro cake walk, with its clever music, continues to be the leading feature. Maude Courtney, Belle Davis, Arthur K. Deegan, Nellie Hawthorne, Hope Booth, Adelina Roattino, Alma Doerge, and others are all included in the olio.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Among last evening's performers on the roof were Lafayette, who continues to give his clever impersonations of Sousa. Truly Shattuck, Gussie Nelson, the gymnasts Emerie and Silvern, Lesla Mitchell, Conway and Leland, Mazus and Mazette, the Four Emperors of Music, and the Casino Four.

EDEN MUSEE.—At the Eden Musée the war show includes some huge waxworks depicting scenes aboard a battleship in action as well as a group of lifesize figures of the conspicuous officers of the army and navy. The cinematograph continues to display many pictures of the war, a most interesting one being pictures of camp life with the accompaniment of patriotic music.

CASINO.—The Summer extravaganza "Yankee Doodle Dandy" continues to entertain large audiences irrespective of the heat. The management has done some additional cutting in the book during the last week, so that now there are no burlesquing of the Red Cross nurses and other objectionable features, and the performance is shortened and largely improved. The play begins its third week with all the indications of a long run.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The European novelty, "The Two Paolis," with their remarkable performing dog, appear to be the feature of the long and interesting programme offered by the management. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in their new sketch written by George M. Cohan were well received, as also were Milton and Dolie Nobles, who repeated their capital farce, "Why Walker Reformed," comedy sketch by the Anglo-American Quartet was given, then there was the usual lot of various performers who went to make up the remainder of the bill.

Mayor Van Wyck in the City.

Mayor Van Wyck was back from Freeport, L. I., yesterday, and attended the meetings of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He had nothing to say about his rescue of the three young women at Freeport from drowning, nor about politics. He expects to go to Saratoga to-day.

Soldiers Killed at Miami.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Miami, Fla., says:

"A severe electrical storm passed over camp this afternoon, resulting in the death of Private Charles Egill, Company K, First Louisiana, and Corp. E. K. Humphreys, Company E, First Texas."

DR. JAMES HALL IS DEAD

He Had Been State Geologist of New York Since 1837.

HIS WORK ON PALEONTOLOGY

A Man of Peculiar Traits and Rare Physical Vigor—Built His Wife a House Next to His Own.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Dr. James Hall, the veteran State Geologist, died suddenly Sunday afternoon at Echo Hill, a little resort in the White Mountains, near Bethlehem, N. H., where he had gone for the Summer. He left Albany about three weeks ago apparently in his usual health. He was eighty-seven years of age, and retained his full mental and physical vigor up to the time of his death. Over a year ago Dr. Hall went to St. Petersburg as the representative of American scientific research at the World's Geographical Congress, returning apparently in improved condition after a fatiguing sea voyage and a tour through the Ural Mountains.

Dr. Hall was born at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811, and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy in 1832. He remained there as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science until 1836, when he was made Professor of Geology. When a geological survey of the State was organized in 1836 he was made Assistant Geologist of the Second District, and in 1837 was made State Geologist, and put in charge of the Fourth District.

He began at the same time his great work on paleontology, which has been carried through some twenty-five enormous volumes. It is considered the most comprehensive work of the kind which any State or any country in the world possesses. Dr. Hall began with explorations in the western part of the State at that time, and published his reports annually from 1838 to 1841. Large appropriations have been made from time to time for the completion of the paleontology. About 1846 the Legislature appropriated $15,000 for the work, with the express understanding that it should be completed for that sum, but it was not, and time and time again Dr. Hall went to the State for more money to finish his great work. Each time almost the same stipulation was made, but the work was never nearer completion than before.

At length, in 1894, Dr. Hall sent to press the beautiful lithographs, and the copy of what he decided should be the last volume of his work. Melvil Dewey, the State Librarian, estimated at the time that the paleontology had cost the State something like $1,000,000, of course reckoning the expense of the department which was maintained chiefly for this purpose, in the sum.

William L. Marcy was Governor when Dr. Hall became a State officer sixty-two years ago. He held on continuously, and no other man ever served the State so many years. But some hard fights were needed and Dr. Hall, adroit and able, proved himself a match for all his enemies as they came up. In later years especially he had some fierce struggles to maintain his hold.

In his explorations of the State he obtained some rare geological specimens, which are preserved in the museum at Albany. Duplicates he retained, and the question as to his right to them was disputed. Several years ago a legislative committee, of which State Senator Hamilton Harris was the pricipal member, exonerated him. In August, 1895, Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Board of Regents, charged before the Abell investigating committee that Dr. Hall had sold, for $65,000, a collection of specimens that he had no right to sell, to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Mr. Dewey also said that he saw a collection of stones at the University of Pennsylvania which, it is alleged, Dr. Hall made and sold while an employe of the State. The charges were disproved. William Wallace, Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, said: "The valuable collection known as the Hall collection, and now for many years on exhibition on the third floor of this building, was gathered by Dr. Hall, and was his own property until 1875, when he sold it to the Trustees of the museum for $65,000."

A prominent officer of the University of Pennsylvania said: "If Prof. Hall, with whom I am acquainted, sold the university a collection of fossils, they were his own and not the collection of the State of New York."

Joseph H. Choate, one of the Trustees, said: "As to the Pennsylvania collection I have no personal knowledge, but I think Dr. Hall's reputation as a geologist of world-wide fame and a man of integrity will stand any attacks that are made against him."

Dr. Hall was intimately associated with all the State officers from his earliest period in public life until his death. Their friendship and support during his battles of recent years he rewarded in the most unique fashion. In 1893-4 he presented to State Senator Jacob A. Cantor a gold medal, having on one side Dr. Hall's own striking profile and a suitable inscription on the other. This was principally for getting a bill passed which took his department out of the control of Mr. Dewey and the Board of Regents. The medal was said to have cost $300. The next year he gave another medal, equally as elaborate, to James W. Husted, Jr., as a token of the long friendship that had existed between the old geologist and the young Assemblyman's late father, the "Bald Eagle of Westchester."

In 1856 Dr. Hall was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and at the meeting held in Albany that year Prof. Dana delivered his epoch-making address on the development of continents. A year later, at a meeting of the society in Montreal, Dr. Hall made an address on the formation of mountains by sedimentation, which foreshadowed and developed into the accepted theory of mountain formation.

He was a scientific associate of Louis Agassiz, and his field companion. In 1850 the two made a geological excursion to the Helderberge. It found time also in his busy life to prepare a complete revision of the paleozoic brachiopodia of North America. This comprehensive study of the paleozoic fauna of New York, which is to terminate with the base of the coal formation, demanded researches beyond the limits of the State, and Dr. Hall extended his explorations westward to the Rocky Mountains. These explorations have served as the basis of all subsequent knowledge of the Mississippi basin.

In 1855 the place of Director of the paleontology portion of the geological survey of Canada, with the promise of succeeding Sir William E. Logan as Director in Chief, was offered him, but he declined it. He held the position of State Geologist in Iowa in 1855 and in Wisconsin in 1857, together with his position in this State. He was frequently consulted by the officers of the National Government and of the scientific bureau at the National capital, and described many specimens sent to him by the Government. He wrote the paleontological portions of Frémont's exploring expedition which the Government published at Washington in 1845, and other similar publications of the Federal Government. In 1866 he became Director of the New York State Museum, a place he held until a few years ago. He had devoted much time to the crystalline stratified rocks, and was the first to point out the persistence and significance of their mineralogical character as a guide to classification.

In 1848 he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Geological Society of London, and in 1858 its Wollaston medal was awarded to him. In 1864 he was elected correspondent of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. He is also a member of all the important scientific societies of this continent.

In 1842 Union College gave Dr. Hall the degree of A. M. Hamilton conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1863, and McGill College did the same in 1884. He received the quinquennial grand prize of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1884. He was one of the founders of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, which later grew into the A. A. A. S. Dr. Hall was also one of the promoters of the International Congress of Geologists in 1876, and one of its Vice Presidents at Paris in 1878, also at Bologna in 1881 and at Berlin in 1885.

His wife was a Catholic, and he in time joined the Catholic Church, but after some years ceased to be a communicant. This as well as his devotion to his labors led to domestic infelicities, so he built her a house at one end of his garden, to her own liking, and kept servants for her. When he pleased he would call on her, and she in turn would call on him. This condition of affairs lasted many years. When Mrs. Hall died in Albany a few years ago her husband felt his loss keenly, and his buoyant manner changed.

Up to ten years ago Dr. Hall had written over 250 separate papers on scientific subjects. His career as an active scientific worker is without a parallel in this country, if not in the world, and his biography is the history of American geology.

DEATH OF EBERS, THE AUTHOR.

Novelist Who Wrote "Daughter of an Egyptian King" Passes Away—Review of His Life and Works.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from the Villa Ebers, at Tutzing, near this place, announces the death of Georg Maurice Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist.

Georg Maurice Ebers, known principally to American readers through his "Daughter of an Egyptian King," "Uarda," and "The Emperor," was a posthumous child. Many persons who profess that ordinary fiction is a waste of time read Georg Ebers because they found instruction in his works, and because they realised that the author knew his ancient Egypt; besides this, there was an element of intimacy maintained between the reader and the characters which made the former feel that they were not mere creatures of fiction. These particular qualities of the work of Herr Ebers were explained in a volume published through translation in 1898 by D. Appleton & Co., entitled "The Story of My Life from Childhood to Manhood." The author was Georg Ebers.

He was born March 1, 1837, in Berlin. His father had been a banker of good family; he received through his mother's care an excellent education. He was sent to the school at Keihau, Thuringia, founded by Froebel; he was a student at the College at Juedlinburg and the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, when at length he relinquished the study of law to devote himself to that of Oriental languages and literature. Profs. Brockh, Bopp, Lepsius, and Brugsch first opened his mind to the treasures of Egyptian archaeology.

On leaving the university, Ebers visited the principal Egyptian museums of Europe, and in 1865 began to lecture on his favorite subject in the University of Jena. Before he wrote his first novel he was recognized in Germany as an authority on Egyptian history in all its departments.

At about the time he published the German original of "Daughter of an Egyptian King," Herr Ebers married Antonie Beck, the eldest daughter of the Mayor of Riga. The novel, in its German form, is in two volumes, and includes the notes of the author. It sets before its readers a gorgeous and vivid picture of the times of Amasis. In 1870 Ebers became Professor of Egyptian Sciences in the University of Leipsic, where he lived every Winter down to the time of his death, while he and his family have passed the Summer months at his beautiful rural retreat on the shores of the Harenberger See, not far from Munich, the residence of so many poets, painters, and artists.

In the years 1869 to 1870 and again in 1872-3, he made two exploration tours in Egypt, of which he afterward published a scientific account; and it was by his discovery and acquisition of the so-called "Papyrus Ebers," a medical work, for the University of Leipsic, that he established his fame more firmly. Having in 1856 already suffered from a stroke of paralysis, the fatal illness attacked him once more in 1876, throwing him on a long and painful sick bed, for a time deprived him of the use of both legs. At this time the scholar again sought diversion in Egyptian tales. He wrote several poems which have not been translated into English, and also the charming novel of "Uarda," published in 1877. In this the author takes his readers to a far more remote period of Egyptian history than in his first novel, describing in "Uarda" the splendor of Thebes and the Court of Rameses the Great. Like its predecessor, "Uarda" met with great success, not only in Germany, but in England and America as well. This was followed in 1879 by "The Sisters," a novel of less pretension than the others. In 1881 "The Emperor" was presented in two volumes. The hero is the Emperor Hadrian, who, according to the author's words, must certainly be considered as one of the best sovereigns of his age, "notwithstanding his eccentricities," and whose studies, travels, and adventures, and, above all, his stay in Alexandria, form the materials for those elaborate descriptions in which Ebers excels, and under which lie concealed the vast learning of the savant.

"The Burgomaster's Wife," a story the color of which was drawn from his own courtship days at Riga, and "A Word, Only a Word" were published within a year of each other—1882 and 1883. The action of the first is laid in the Netherlands at the time of the revolt against Spain; the long and fearful siege of Leyden by the Spaniards in 1575, and the heroic defense of the place by the citizens, are painted with the vivid colors which always seem to be at this author's disposal. The other novel, in the German, "Ein Wort," seems to signify, according to the author's explanations, the ideal in general, and in special characterized by the five most significant words of human existence—Fortune, Art, Fame, Power, and Love—in the adventures and vicissitudes undergone by the hero Ulrich.

Ebers returned in 1885 to the Egyptian field of historical romance, by writing "Serapis," the scenes of which are laid at the same time as those in Kingsley's "Hypatia"; the epoch of Grecian philosophy and the predominating development of Christianity are, as before the reader, together with the details of archaeological and historical research, which were always at this writer's command.

Among Herr Ebers's later works are several volumes of short stories and novels. Among the latter are: "Per Aspera," "Cleopatra," "In the Fire of the Forge," "In the Blue Pike," "Barbara Blomberg," and his last romance, published only a few months ago, "Arachne."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Adolph Heinrich Joseph Sutro.

Adolph Heinrich Joseph Sutro, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, died yesterday in that city. Mr. Sutro was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, April 29, 1830. His father was a cloth manufacturer, and Adolph learned the same business, but in 1850, after his father's death, the family, consisting of seven sons and four daughters, came to this city. During the voyage he learned of the discovery of gold in California, and determined at once to go to the Pacific Coast and seek his fortune. He established the family in Baltimore and set out as soon as possible for the gold fields. Ever since that time his name has been closely associated with the gold interests and with the development of California.

A number of remarkable business and philanthropic enterprises bear testimony to his energy, genius, and public spirit. Chief among these are the famous Sutro Tunnel through the heart of the mountain in which was the Comstock lode, the creation of Sutro Heights, a magnificent public park, and a fine free library for the City of San Francisco. The tunnel was the beginning of his fame and fortune.

When young Sutro reached the gold fields he found that most of the early prospectors and fortune hunters were ill-fitted for the work required. He had studied mineralogy in the excellent polytechnic schools of Germany, and was well prepared for mining operations. He landed in San Francisco Nov. 21, 1850, having gone via Panama. For nine years he conducted a small business in that city, until in 1860 he saw his great opportunity in the condition of the Comstock and other mines.

Having visited Nevada and learned of the unfavorable state into which the mines had fallen owing to the great depth to which they had been carried, he conceived a plan for rendering them tenantable again. The temperature at the bottom of the mines was above 130 degrees, and in several cases as high as 160 degrees. Besides this they were flooded with water to a depth of from 30 to 100 feet. Sutro's plan was to obtain good ventilation and relieve the shafts of water at the same time, and he proposed a great tunnel connecting with and draining all the mines.

The project was at first ridiculed, then joined in with indifference by the mine owners, and then opposed by certain capitalists who finally saw that there was a possibility of making millions out of the scheme. Owing to these and other obstacles, actual work was not begun until 1869. It then proceeded very rapidly, and by 1871 four vertical shafts had been opened. The main tunnel is 1,650 feet under the surface and 20,000 feet long. Besides the main course there are lateral branches amounting to nearly 4,000 feet. It is 12 feet wide and 10 feet high. Mr. Sutro had inserted in his contracts with the mine owners a clause to the effect that he was to get $2 royalty on every ton taken from the mines after the tunnel reached them. This amount was thought ridiculously small, but when the work was completed Sutro was worth several million dollars.

After this he returned to San Francisco and invested heavily in "sand lots" near the bay, where he created a magnificent park (now public) overlooking the Pacific. Real estate went up rapidly when San Francisco began its great development, and again he made a fortune. He soon became one of the richest men in the Pacific States and Territories.

At the time of the creation of his park and bathing pavilion, about nine years ago, it was his plan to have the Southern Pacific Railroad Company extend its tracks to the site and charge a single fare. To show his good will in the matter, he offered to deed the greater part of the property to the city if the railroad company would make the five-cent fare. This the company refused to do, whereupon Mr. Sutro immediately fenced in the property and declared that he would not allow free admission until the railroad company came to his terms. At the same time he set to work to build a railroad of his own in opposition. So vigorous a fight did he make that the people joined hands with him and induced him, as peculiarly representative of popular rights, to run for Mayor of San Francisco on the independent ticket. He was elected, the ballots of nearly half of the voting population of San Francisco going to him. Two days before the election the Southern Pacific Company reduced its fare to Sutro Heights, and there it stands to-day. Politics, however, and its wiles were too much for him, and his administration was not a pronounced success. He was too honest for the men about him. This, however, had not been his first appearance in politics. When in Nevada he had come forward as a candidate for the United States Senate from that State, but was defeated.

In later years Mr. Sutro had devoted a large part of his time and extensive sums of money to the establishment of a free library and art gallery. He soon had what he called a nucleus of 200,000 volumes. It is now one of the largest and best equipped libraries in this country, being especially rich in certain departments, such as the Semitic languages, Japanese manuscripts, and industrial chemistry. Mr. Sutro also gave to San Francisco a copy of Barthoidi's statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

It was a shock to the general public when, on Feb. 7 last the announcement came from San Francisco that Mr. Sutro had been adjudged mentally incompetent. His daughter, Dr. Emma Sutro-Merritt, who had been in constant professional attendance on him, was appointed guardian of his person and estate. The loss of his mental faculties was attributed to advancing age, combined with the effects of two strokes of paralysis which he had suffered within a few months. Since then he had been living in retirement. He was a millionaire many times over.

Theodore Sutro, an attorney at 280 Broadway, is a brother of the dead man.

William G. Yuengling.

William G. Yuengling, a member of the firm of D. G. Yuengling & Son, brewers, died at his home in Pottsville, Penn., Sunday evening of Bright's disease. He was in his thirty-seventh year, and had been engaged in the brewing business for over seven years. For some time he had been supervisor of the brewery at Pottsville, Penn. He had also been connected with the firm's brewery at Richmond, Va., and the establishment in this city, now owned by John F. Betz, an uncle. Mr. Yuengling was a member of the Arion and Liederkranz

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 362 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 18 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Deal in New 3 Per Cent.
U. S. Government Bonds
and Finance Allotments.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.
The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.
It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.
Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:
A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.
Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU.
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to contain more than the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and two 01-100 dollars ($50,402.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 noon, on the 22d day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock, Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 16 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Bearish room traders and bullish speculators who sold out stocks and took profits in expectation of a reaction were sorely disappointed yesterday. The market showed more strength and buoyancy than Wall Street has known for a long time, and although the selling was at times aggressive, all offerings were readily digested. Stocks at the close of the day were practically at their highest.

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After an enthusiastic opening, in which many new high prices for this movement were reached, the market suffered a 1 per cent. reaction, brought about by profit-taking sales by bull speculators and by aggressive short selling by the professional bear contingent. Prices dropped back for awhile, but the sales were only temporarily effective, and the upward movement was resumed, and continued on to the close. Practically the only effects of the setback which survived the day were the material extension of the short interest and the passing of stocks from weak to strong hands.

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There is in the market at the present time a very substantial short interest. It represents chiefly the professional talent of the Stock Exchange, and with each day this contingent works harder to bring about a decline. The bears are anxiously casting about for bad news on which to base attacks on the market. For two or three days they have been making much of a $500,000 decrease, which, they predict, will be shown by the New York Central's statement now shortly due. But decreased earnings, and especially a New York Central decrease, are back-number arguments, and are well discounted. Wall Street has heard the New York Central rumors, and has learned that if any such decrease is shown it will simply represent operations by the management of that company which will ultimately result in important economies.

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Because of the pace at which the market has been advancing for a week past many cautious market observers, fearful of a reaction, are advising against slim margins and pyramiding. They point out that stocks bought last week now show tempting profits, and that the bear contingent is large and aggressive. Even more logical is their reasoning that the larger bull interests, who in their recent heavy purchases have shown that they are still accumulating stocks, are not likely to go on buying with the market advancing as rapidly as it is—that they may withdraw their support and wait for a setback in order to accumulate securities at a somewhat lower level. Recently the biggest buyers have been the biggest people—people who usually do their accumulating when the market is quiet and stationary.

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Yesterday's market developed naturally, and the standard stocks were again the leaders. The market was broader than heretofore, and it was the most active day for two months, transactions aggregating more than half a million shares.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $186,000 threes, when issued, at 104¼@104⅜.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 72¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	2	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	3½	Mich. Cent.	⅛
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Tel & Cable.	1¼	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	National Starch	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3¾
Balt. & Ohio	3	Northern Pacific	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Ontario & Western	½
Brook. Union Gas	½	Oreg. R. R. & N.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Penn. Railroad	⅛
Chi., I. & L. pf.	4½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	St. Paul & Om. pf.	2
Illinois Central	½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Illinois Steel	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
L. E. & W. pf.	1¾	U. S. Leather	⅝
Long Island	4	U. S. Leather pf.	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	St. Paul, M. & M.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 1st	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	2
B. & O. 1st, Parks B.	1	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s.	2
B. & O. S. W. 1st	1	Mo. Pacific 3d	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	1	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	Ohio South. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	7½	Or. Sh. Line 6s	1½
D., M. & M. 1. g. 4s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1	Pitts. & West. 5s	1½
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1⅛

There were no declines of 1 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,496,084; balance, $7,401,450; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $731,255.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for short and 1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40¾ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, first preferred, ⅞, to 37¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 57⅝; St. Paul, ½, to 107; Reading, ¼, to 9⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 123½, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 112. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, and Erie at 14½. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅝ for money and 110 11-16 for the account.

BAY STATE GAS AT HOME.

Says a Boston financial newspaper, with characteristic breezy flippancy:

"A contemporary the other day hinted at a movement to have the so-called swindle Bay State Gas stricken from the list of the Boston Stock Exchange. This movement is undoubtedly the result of some fevered imagination, superinduced by the recent oppressive weather. Bay State Gas is not likely to be stricken from the list for the same reason that both New York and Boston listed the last unwarrantable increase in capital stock, namely, too many Stock Exchange houses have the stock."

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

The same correspondent whose interesting letter to the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. on Western conditions was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday has written another to that firm equally interesting and equally gratifying to believers in the prosperous state of affairs in the West. This letter, which bears the date of Aug. 5, says:

"During the past week I have been in the Red River Valley, the famous hard wheat country, located in Minnesota and North Dakota.

"The wheat is practically made and cutting will be general next week. An enormous yield is expected and of fine quality. Many fields I saw will run from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, and the crop seems to be uniformly good.

"It is commonly stated the Red River Valley will produce this year its largest crop, and as the valley is some 40 by 150 miles in extent the outcome will be lots of wheat. The weather conditions have been as if made to order all through the season. It is stated the yield for Minnesota and North and South Dakota will considerably exceed 200,000,000 bushels.

"This Northwestern country is very prosperous and growing rapidly. The large crops of 1897 with Leiter prices have made the people "well to do," and they are in better financial condition than for years, and now comes another big crop and the result will make this part of the country rich.

"During the past two years farming lands, which didn't feel the depression to any extent in Minnesota, have risen 33 1-3 per cent. quite generally throughout the State, and farmers who were paying up to two years ago 7 per cent. for money with 5 per cent. cash commission can now get all they want at 6 per cent. with 3 per cent. commission, and I am told few want to borrow, and that there is a dearth of applications.

"In this city the President of one of the large trust companies told me yesterday that all the smaller mortgage loans they could get on city property at 6 per cent. were purchased by people here, and they couldn't supply the demand; that two-thirds of the transactions in real estate purchases by people here were for cash. It is a great change, brought about by the necessity of the past few years, but wide and important in its influence.

"In Fargo there is not a house for rent or a vacant store, and 150 new houses, many of them the best in the city, were built this past season, besides several new business blocks. The population of Minnesota, which in 1890 was 1,300,000, is now estimated at 1,800,000, and I doubt if any State in 1900 will show as large a percentage of growth. As you know, the St. Paul and Northwest railroads serve largely this territory, and beyond question will have a very prosperous year and develop stability and increased value along with the prosperous country they serve. They are strictly in it for the coming year, anyway, and must prove cheap at going prices. To sum up, this Western country, all of it west of Chicago, is in a more healthy financial condition than ever before, and with the 1898 crop to augment the situation there can be but one outcome. The silver issue, which two years ago was rampant in this section, is so dead you never hear it mentioned.

"I have never seen such a basis for rising, prosperous times, and believe the future is full of promise and that Wall Street will soon begin to discount it. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern will have an immense business the coming year, in fact all roads in the Northwest will have all they can do."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings on Saturday and Sunday increased $6,400 over the same days of last year. These increases in the company's business, which are daily growing larger, are bringing about a wonderful change in Wall Street sentiment on the stock. Insiders are in no way surprised by the improved business, having been predicting it ever since the company first secured the privilege of running cars over the Brooklyn Bridge, but outsiders hitherto inclined toward bearishness on the stock are amazed by the property's progress. Increasing commission house buying of the stock and bonds of the company has been noted of late, while purchases by inside interests have also continued large. This latter buying, however, is in all probability chiefly due to a knowledge of what is going on in the scheme for the consolidation of the Nassau system with Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It is intimated in high quarters that the accomplishment of this object is much nearer at hand than is believed.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock yesterday made a new high price, selling at 61⅞. Houses with Saratoga connections were conspicuous buyers—a significant fact because of the presence at Saratoga of Gov. Flower and a coterie of his friends.

SOME LONDON BUYING.

Chesapeake and Ohio jumped into new prominence yesterday and was one of the most active stocks on the list, transactions in it aggregating more than 20,000 shares. The stock sold up above 24. London houses were buyers, and large purchases were also attributed to friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan. Some time ago a large block of Chesapeake and Ohio stock was purchased by London interests, and recently there has been quiet buying of the stock for foreign account. It is stated that some 30,000 shares of Chesapeake and Ohio have been shipped abroad in the past few weeks. Friends of Mr. Morgan have also been picking up the stock and explaining their confidence in it by hints of important developments in the property's affairs. The strength and activity of Chesapeake and Ohio bonds has given color to these intimations.

BULLS ON PENNSYLVANIA.

Indicative of the transfer of investment interest from bonds to high-grade stocks was the buying of Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday. Bond houses were active in that stock, and it sold up above 119, making a net advance of nearly 1 point. For the first time since the stock has been listed in New York important Philadelphia interests are inclined to talk higher prices for it, although Pennsylvania is an issue in which Philadelphia does not usually speculate. The road's earnings have increased considerably of late, and there seem to be good grounds for the revived rumors of the establishment of a 6 per cent. dividend rate on Pennsylvania.

TOBACCO'S DIVIDENDS.

Tobacco Trust was yesterday notably strong, selling up above 129 and gaining over a point for the day. Recognized Tobacco Trust brokers were buyers of the stock, although they did not seem anxious to push it up rapidly. Wall Street hears many rumors as to developments in the property but the only definite ones are those relating to the retirement of the scrip and to the probability of an increased dividend rate. Trust insiders are themselves responsible for predictions that the stock is likely to become a 12 per cent. dividend-payer in the near future.

LEATHER'S NEW STRENGTH.

With the exception of Tobacco Trust, the American Spirits and the Leather stocks, the industrial group did not show much activity or buoyancy yesterday. Leather preferred was bought aggressively, partly by traders and partly by houses who seemed acting for interests who have recently become identified with the company. Reports were current of largely increased earnings and of some new arrangements assuring the company heavy Fall business.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Of Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, both common and preferred, there was yesterday continued buying by inside interests. None of the group made conspicuous gains, but it was a noteworthy fact that in the reaction of the morning the stocks suffered less than any other issues. Friends of insiders express confidence upon all the Pacific stocks, and they point out that as yet there has been comparatively little commission-house buying of them.

SMALL TRADING—BIG GAINS.

Many stocks were yesterday advanced substantially by purchases of small lots. One hundred Omaha preferred put that stock up 2 points. Long Island on transactions in 300 shares gained 4 points, and the purchase of 100 shares of Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred advanced its price 4½ points. St. Paul and Duluth gained 4 points on purchases of less than 1,000 shares. In several instances stocks were advanced between 1 and 2 per cent. by purchases of 100 or 200 shares. Baltimore and Ohio, on transactions of between 300 and 400 shares, ran up 3 points.

BOSTON ON RUBBER.

On Tuesday United States Rubber shares halted for the first time in over a week, and on Wednesday they had their break, which was expected by many who had watched the stock on the previous day. It is a much-mooted question on the Street whether the speculative deal in the stock has been completed. Many believe that it will be allowed to settle back a few points and then when considerable stock has been shaken out, the shares will be advanced again pending the declaration of a dividend in September. If Rubber is to become a permanent dividend payer at 4 per cent. per annum, it is not unlikely that the price will go above 50. The prospects for the company in the rubber business are declared never to have been exceeded.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

INSIDE BUYING OF SPIRITS.

American Spirits insiders continue to talk confidently of their stocks and to back up their confidence with purchases. Yesterday the preferred stock got up close to 39 and the common close to 15. Houses identified with the American Spirits management were buyers.

MUNICIPAL BOND OUTPUT.

The demand for good municipal bonds during July far exceeded the supply advertised, and as a consequence prices ruled high throughout the month. The total output, however, was only $10,554,843, including 223 separate issues, sold to 143 different bidders. This was nearly $4,000,000 less than for the month of June, $10,000,000 less than for July 1897, and $7,000,000 less than for the corresponding month in 1896, just before the free-silver issue was unexpectedly sprung upon the people. It was doubtless due partly to the fact that the Government was a large borrower in July that many municipal offerings were held back for August, for which month official calls for bids to the amount of about $20,000,000 already have been made.—Chicago Evening Post.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Thirty-eight proposals received by Controller Coler for the $12,688,992 3½ per cent. corporate stock of the City of New York. Some bids close to 110.

Western reports that the Chicago Great Western will have an entrance into Omaha. No official confirmation or denial.

Increase of 1,032 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, but decrease of 2,367 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $29,462 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for June, and increase of $191,306 for the fiscal year.

Withdrawal by the American Sugar Refining of the usual thirty-day guarantee regarding prices.

Increase of $1,434 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus, after dividends, for the fiscal year.

Decrease of $415,150 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

No reorganization for Wisconsin Central until pending litigation is settled in September.

Increase of $25,914 in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's net earnings for June, making an increase of $160,632 since Jan. 1.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of $923,000 additional Rock Island general mortgage 4s and $25,000 additional Union Elevated of Chicago first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	$37,682
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	21,610
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	761

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$6,025
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis	5,459
Northern Pacific	19,276

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	117	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	67	68
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway, Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	7
Kings County inc.	7¾	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	89	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 5s	73	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st 5s	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 6s, (In. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	141
Standard Gas preferred	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 6 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex-div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	60½	60½
Glucose pf.	109	110½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	409	411
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	178	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	176	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle, pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Leadville sold at .10, 500 Pharmacist at .68, 500 Yellow Jacket at .22.

On the Mining Exchange 4,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .12⅛ buyer 30@.10¼ cash @.10⅝, and 15,000 Sentinel at .003@.002½ cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ophir	.15
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Challar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.48
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.32	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.18
Eureka Consol.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.07	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.60	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.70	Golden Fleece	.18
Julia Consol.	.01	Isabella	.21
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.16
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con	.09	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.10
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.06
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Listed.			
Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	.97
Havana	.74	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.10¾
Lagonda	.25½	Golden Fleece	.22
Pilgrim	.001	Isabella	.21½
Rocky Mountain	1.10	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Lillie	.08
Unlisted.		Mollie Gibson	.19¾
Alamo	.02½	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.69	Portland	1.15
Cripple Cr. Con.	.07¼	Sentinel	.002½
Cannon Ball	.002	Union	.13½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04¼

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Aug. 6.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, investments	$59,010,100	Inc. $530,400
Circulation	1,507,600	Inc. 6,900
Net deposits	66,925,400	Dec. 65,400
Deposits with Clearing House agents	9,031,300	Dec. 430,400
Deposits with banks and trust companies	4,268,800	Dec. 433,500
Legal tender and bank notes	3,896,100	Dec. 310,100
Specie	3,717,400	Dec. 124,500
Total reserve	20,908,600	Dec. 431,500
Reserve required	16,731,350	Dec. 16,350
Surplus reserve	4,177,250	Dec. 415,150

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
4 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
3 shs. Continental Nat. Bank.
3 shs. National Park Bank.
4 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R.
2 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. pref.
4 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.
4 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
6 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
7 shs. Continental Ins. Co.
6 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$2,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. Ry. (C. & I. Div.) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
$500 Chic., Bur. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1926.
(By order of Executors.)
160 shs. Celluloid Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,000 Wilmington & New Castle R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1926.
$5,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1937, (hypd.)
50 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
39 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins.
$10,000 American Type Founders Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
$30,000 Erie and Central New York Railway Company First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each, due August 1st, 1916, Coupons of February 1st, 1898, attached.
$45,000 Erie and Central New York Railway Company First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each, due August 1st, 1915, Coupons of February 1st, 1898, attached.
$101,000 Atlantic, Suwanee River and Gulf Railway Company First Mortgage five per cent. Fifty-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due January 15, 1945, interest payable January 15th and July 15th, with coupons attached due July 15th, 1898.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13385	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13393	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
286	7758	13950	18976	32268	37839	45422
293	7762	13956	18990	32288	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14068	19032	32380	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45804
417	8040	14125	19049	32814	37949	45607
429	8048	14150	19144	32815	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32857	37952	45633
612	8074	14188	19247	32881	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37970	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37984	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46250
621	8147	14192	19317	32838	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32886	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46389
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46433
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8385	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1403	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33295	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14691	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20482	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33318	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38854	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38858	46733
2255	8484	14838	20606	33599	38902	46806
2268	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2269	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2744	8807	14856	20653	33714	39144	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3063	8927	14895	20728	33717	39205	46904
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3083	8936	14882	20775	33736	39238	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39292	47047
3306	8953	14908	20796	34023	39202	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20823	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3761	8965	15011	20842	34090	39501	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39541	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3843	9053	15213	20983	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39798	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15227	20996	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15253	21011	34244	39817	47233
3937	9093	15259	21018	34247	39903	47236
4005	9117	15428	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4070	9287	15560	21082	34304	40012	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15516	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41233	47380
4156	9347	15598	21140	34313	41237	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9523	15620	21044	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21949	34318	41366	47479
4184	9579	15624	21916	34320	41420	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9598	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47573
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41486	47583
4200	9674	15702	21900	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15741	23485	34382	41560	47820
4235	9924	15770	28513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9925	15778	28514	34403	41597	47986
4248	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28814	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15820	28818	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15828	28840	34581	41677	48085
4403	10027	15836	28648	34595	41748	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34598	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28794	34598	41962	48183
4407	10061	15849	28903	34601	41985	48258
4431	10135	15890	28904	34628	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4465	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48426
4486	10253	16031	29076	34696	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	29376	34702	42290	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42332	48536
4505	10538	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4506	10555	16045	29139	34738	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16066	29139	34768	42416	48922
4548	10603	16070	29227	34784	42420	48959
4562	10686	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10694	16097	29229	34835	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4627	10771	16150	29239	34908	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34918	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34930	43271	49276
4702	10829	16225	29248	34968	43310	49339
4754	10886	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4778	10903	16231	29463	35062	43327	49497
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	48328	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4851	11026	16309	29535	35101	43357	49587
4868	11029	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49652
4933	11043	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11043	16360	29664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29667	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16459	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16460	29732	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5360	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5379	11239	16549	29704	35340	43904	49926
5388	11249	16550	29805	35346	43931	49981
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49982
5465	11233	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16707	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11264	16721	29861	35390	44090	50177
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50178
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44122	50188
5517	11332	16755	29880	35394	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50189
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11487	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35463	44136	50294
5554	11559	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50538
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29983	35617	44144	50672
5574	11695	16819	30024	35617	44145	50692
5575	11698	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5664	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5833	11826	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44166	51164
5883	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5893	11891	16963	30172	36073	44168	51167
5916	11899	16966	30207	36143	44169	51206
5934	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6054	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11988	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12029	17167	30259	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36258	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17179	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30358	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51373
6215	12212	17191	30388	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6224	12306	17212	30419	36502	44241	51444
6227	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51557
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44800	51715
6248	12427	17359	30647	36636	44301	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36688	44303	51731
6288	12474	17399	30679	36693	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30734	36714	44339	52288
6377	12501	17556	30728	36720	44352	52293
6378	12501	17565	30729	36785	44383	52825
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6473	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12686	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12708	17788	30962	36777	44532	52497
6635	12708	17792	30968	36777	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44536	52555
6725	12724	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6806	12764	17887	31139	36795	44647	52638
6810	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12783	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6966	12833	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17921	31368	36866	44768	52820
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12860	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6986	12863	17935	31378	36886	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44983	53056
7019	12892	18196	31450	37053	44987	53085
7041	12938	18202	31477	37081	45021	53089
7042	12986	18319	31478	37096	45091	53089
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31490	37296	45100	53056
7129	13070	18333	31491	37302	45115	53059
7129	13068	18357	31491	37305	45123	53061
7174	13068	18360	31516	37307	45179	53068
7196	13089	18404	31517	37312	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7218	13115	18431	31643	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18436	31650	37339	45236	53093
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53143
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7283	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53208
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18722	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18733	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31790	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53808
7327	13710	18787	31826	37542	45341	53811
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53812
7388	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53881
7505	13798	18529	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18385	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45398	

77,620

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
200	Am. Sp. Mfg	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾
19,400	Am. Sug. Refs	140	140½	138½	139
900	Am. Tobacco	128	129¼	127¾	129¼
60	Am. T. & S. F.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
670	A. T. & S.F. pf.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35½
540	Bay State Gas	4	4¼	4	4
6,080	Brook. R. T.	60⅝	61¼	60⅜	61¾
13,450	C., B. & Q.	113¼	113¾	112⅜	113⅜
12,950	C., M. & St. P.	104¼	104⅝	103⅜	104⅜
4,740	C., R. I. & P.	101¾	102	101	102
20	C., St. P., M. & O.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
80	Central of N. J.	92	92½	92	92½
210	Ches. & Ohio	23½	24¼	23¼	24¼
30	Chi. Gt. West	15½	15½	15½	15½
180	Gen. Electric	40¼	40⅝	40	40¼
2,960	Louis. & Nash	56¼	56⅜	55⅞	56⅛
1,570	Manhattan	107⅞	108¼	107½	107⅝
2,230	Mo. Pacific	37⅜	38¼	37½	37⅝
10	Nat. Lead	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼
520	Nor. Pacific	31½	31⅝	31	31⅝
1,710	Nor. Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74	74⅛
2,700	People's Gas	100⅜	101¼	100¾	101¼
60	Reading	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
100	Southern	9	9	9	9
100	Southern pf.	9	9	9	9
270	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅞	27	26⅝	27
60	Union Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
2,260	Union Pac. pf.	63⅝	64	63⅝	63⅝
30	U. P. D. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
280	U. S. Rubber	41⅜	41¼	41	41¼
2,880	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	70⅜	68¼	70⅜
30	Wabash pf.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
250	West. Union	94⅝	94½	94⅛	94⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	C. & O. 4½s	87⅜	87¾	87¾	87¾
3,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅞

$10,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
4th week July	$376,038	$338,356	$356,051
Month	1,143,725	1,099,659	1,068,154
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
4th week July	93,115	99,140	77,265
Month	286,159	292,509	247,324
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
4th week July	$94,471	$72,861	$106,308
From Jan. 1	2,630,715	2,473,635	2,398,356
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week July	$24,592	$23,831	$26,686
From Jan. 1	843,285	647,201	610,568
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week July	$41,612	$47,071	$41,367
Month July	119,065	124,524	124,159
From Jan. 1	848,537	778,683	858,317
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,367	4,367
4th week July	$661,158	$680,433	$506,005
Month	1,887,536	1,840,361	1,708,604
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for June—			
Gross earnings	234,465	216,820	210,283
Operating ex	174,198	159,437	138,418
Net earnings	60,267	56,883	51,845
Charges	53,730	53,453	51,405
Surplus	6,537	3,430	440
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,428,340	1,318,438	1,337,427
Net earnings	330,921	315,969	325,601
Surplus	9,744	*3,020	†18,357

*Deficit. †Surplus.

GREAT NORTHERN for month July—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
St. P. M. & M.			
leased lines	$1,410,374	$1,447,001	*$36,627
Eastern Ry. of Minn.	213,346	165,589	†47,757
Mon. Cent. Ry.	165,289	166,227	*938
Total for system	1,789,011	1,778,820	†10,191

*Decrease. †Increase.

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for June—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$549,807	$417,222	$371,113
Operating ex	315,226	252,892	245,345
Net earnings	234,581	164,330	125,768
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,895,393	4,691,978	
Net earnings	2,941,978	1,896,377	
Surplus	963,855		

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for June—

Gross earnings	282,888	270,594	264,842
Ex. excl. taxes	225,004	238,624	221,459
Net earnings	57,884	31,970	43,383
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,816,625	1,584,201	1,462,282
Net earnings	564,012	403,379	248,308

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for June—

Gross earnings	250,180	228,272	256,531
Operating ex	168,981	176,485	149,019
Net earnings	81,249	51,787	107,512
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	3,245,937	2,954,774	3,186,031
Net earnings	1,103,134	911,828	952,120

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.09	.09
Alpha Con.	.03	....
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.11	.12
Best & Belcher	.14	.15
Bullion	.01	....
Caledonia	....	.18
Challenge Con.	.12	.12
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.35	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	.37
Crown Point	.07	.08
Gould & Curry	.13	.08
Hale & Norcross	.35	.65
Justice	.05	.07
Kenutuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	....	.12
Occidental	.55	.52
Ophir	.23	.23
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.09	.11
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.50	.51
Silver Hill	.10	.09
Standard	1.60	1.50
Union Con.	.18	.21
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.19

Silver bars, 58¼c; Mexican dollars, 46@46½c; drafts, sight, 15c; telegraph, 17½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Anaconda	37	40	37	40
Anchoria	71	71½	67	71
Argentum	20	22½	20¾	21¼
Battle Mountain	31½	35½	35	35
Columbine Victor	16⅝	18	15	18
Consolidated	7½	8	7¾	8
El Paso	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
Elkton	100¼	100½	98⅝	98¾
Gibson	19½	20	18¾	20
Gold Coin	98¾	98¾	96½	96½
Gold King	55	55	55	59
Golden Fleece	22	25	22	25
Garfield	11¾	12	11½	11¾
Isabella	23½	24	22	23½
Independence	50	51	47	48
Jackpot	8¼	8½	7¾	8
Jefferson	50	51	7	10
Lillie	97½	99½	99	99½
Matoa	22	22½	22¼	22½
Moon Anchor	98	98¾	97½	97¾
Pharmacist	2¾	3	3	3¼
Portland	120½	121¼	118	119
Rawlings	21½	22	21	21¾
Rosa	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Union	14	14½	12¾	13½
Work	6¾	6	6¼	6¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 8, 1898.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	103	108	10	Adams Express	106	106	106	106	
	27¼	27⅝	2,265	American Cotton Oil	28	28¼	27¼	27¼	−⅜
	82	82½	310	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	−⅜
	29½	29¾	2,775	Am. Malting Co.	27½	29¾	27½	29½	+2
	83¾	84	1,550	Am. Malting Co. pf.	80¼	88¾	80¼	83¾	+3⅜
	135	140	9	American Express	137	137	136	136	
	13⅝	13⅞	4,110	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅜
	38	38½	1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Sales of a Fifth Avenue Dwelling—Other Dealings Without Special Features.

A report was current yesterday to the effect that W. K. Aston had sold his residence, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on a lot 22.5 by 100, 608 Fifth Avenue, for about $110,000. Mr. Aston is out of the city, and no positive confirmation could be obtained from others mentioned in the report. Collins & Collins are said to be the purchasers.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Harris Moran the old buildings 107 to 111 Ludlow Street, 60 by 87.6. The buyer will erect two six-story tenements on the plot.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to B. Fischer & Co., for $75, all title and interest of Samuel Wright in the three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 3,118 and 3,118 Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100.

The sale of the Grenoble apartment house, in foreclosure, was adjourned for two weeks.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25, by 100, frame stable. Due on judgment, $4,900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 13 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 183 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Giovanni Turini on May 19, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 239 to 243 Canal Street, to a six-story and basement brick store and lofts, 37.10 by 122.11; Jacob Lorillard of Westchester, owner; Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Place, architect; cost, $30,000.

Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, the block, to a five-story brick car house and stable, 200 by 800; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, extending from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth Street, to a three-story brick car house and stable, 200 and irregular, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 451 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement and baths; P. G. Heineman of 308 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 151 Stanton Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; F. Weintraub of 140 Rivington Street, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 10 Greene Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of Thomas Lewis, owner; E. G. Smith, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 8, 1898.

ACADEMY ST, s e corner of Naegle Av, runs e 10 to Sherman Creek x s w 11.8 to avenue x n 6; George F. Johnson to Daniel E. Seybel ..... $ 200

BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 149.11 to 151st St x100; Harriette L. Johnson to James E. Chandler..... 11,550

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 189th St, 54 x144x83.2x173.2; James T. Robertson to Charles A. Robertson and another..... 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 268.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 37.6x100; Ernest Wenigman and wife to Mary B. Whyte..... 2,800

GRAND BOULEVARD, s w corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Julia Drought to John W. Butler..... 1

LOTS 295, 327, 412, 426, 437, 439, 470, map of Aiden property; Matilda Fraser to Alian G. Macdonell 1

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 614.7 ft n e of Perot St, 13.6x14x irregular; Katie M. Hanigan to Daniel S. Morrison..... 1,200

ST. ANN'S AV, 163, 25x98; Louis Wirth to Peter Ablass..... 23,000

UNION AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 168th St, 50.1 x97.3x50x97.2; Henry Allen to Edward D. Farrell 1

WALNUT ST, s s, Lots 15 and 16, map of Village of Mount Eden, 100x100; Charles B. Lawson to Elbert O. Smith..... 1

WOODCREST AV, w s, 205.10 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x93.1x15.11x92.8; William A. O'Hea and wife to Franklin J. Owen. 1

6TH ST, 422 East, 27.8x98.8; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Ludwig Heck and wife..... 5,500

18TH ST, n s, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.3x irregular; Simon Adler and another to Harris Goldberg..... 13,500

14TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.3; Simon Adler and another to Harris Goldberg 15,000

14TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue D, 100x108, Unionport; Francis Murphy and another to Rachel Greer 2,000

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Peter Ablass and wife to Louis Wirth..... 22,000

121ST ST, s s, 190 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; James A. Dunn to Bertha Gants.. 15,500

Recorded Leases.

BRACKER, Rachel R., to Louis Teven; 97½ 7th St, 8 years..... $2,340

HARRIOTT, Francis, and another to Donato Gallo; 8 Vandam St, 5 1-6 years. 1,200

RHINELAND, William, and others, trustees, to Robert J. Hoguet; 13th St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years. 500

Recorded Mortgages.

AMUNDSON, John A., to Ella F. Clark; 122 East 112th St, ½ year..... $1,000

ABLASS, Peter, to Louis Wirth; 163 St. Ann's Av, installments..... 2,500

BOGART, John W., and others to Sarah Ely; w s of Lexington Av, 75 ft n of 28th St, 3 years..... 3,500

BRONNER, William, to Matthew Nicolino and others; w s of Doris Av, 128.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 months..... 650

CARROLL, Annie, to Rebecca Gilbert; n s of 131st St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 3,000

CASTROVERDE, Emilia A., to Daniel Levy; 332 West 28th St, 1 year..... 1,000

COHEN, Alfred N., to Louis Weil and another, trustees, &c.; 418 8th Av, n e corner of 31st St, 5 years..... 35,000

CONNOLLY, Mary J., to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Turnpike Road, 108 ft from Washington St, 100x108 to Jackson St x13 to road leading to Van Cleft's, &c.; also, Washington St, n w corner of turnpike road, 1 year..... 1,000

DEL DONNO, Marty and Domenico A., to Gregorio Di Lorenzo; e s of Simpson St, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 5 years..... 600

GERHARDS, Victor, to Emilia Schantz; 91 East 3d St, 2 years..... 700

GERAGHTY, Margaret, and others to Catharine E. Falvey; n s of 163d St, 81.3 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year..... 1,500

GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; n s of 18th St, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 13,500

GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; n s of 14th St, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 7,500

GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; n s of 13th St, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 14,000

GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; s s of 14th St, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 14,000

GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 180.8 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments..... 1,920

GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 155 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments..... 2,160

GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments..... 2,160

GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 105.2 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments..... 2,160

LYNCH, Bridget, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Forrest Av, 25.1 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MARSHALL, Sarah E., to Henry E. and John J. Pierrepont, executors, &c.; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 142d St, 3 years 25,000

REET, Maud P., to Daniel E. Seybel; s e s of Prescott Av, 114.2 ft n e of Bolton Road, 3 years 2,000

RICE, Charlotte C., to John F. Steeves; e s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 5 months..... 8,000

RICE, Charlotte C., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 5 months..... 8,000

RICE, Charlotte C., to Augustus B. Carrington; e s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year..... 2,000

ROBERTSON, Charles A. and William H., to Benjamin F. Isherwood; n e corner of Creston Av and 189th St, 3 years. 1,500

SCHUYLER, Cornelius B., to Almira Lawrence; Brookline Av, s s, extends from Webster to Decatur Avs, 1 year.. 1,200

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Mary A. Freeman; s w corner of Hoe St and 167th St, 3 years 3,000

TINKER, Henry C., to Sevilla Home for Children; s s of Leonard St, 149.7 ft w of West Broadway, 5 years..... 15,000

WEBSTER, Freeman F., to Charles B. Schsidner; part of Lot 683, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 60

WHYTE, Mary B., to Ernest Wenigmann; w s of Creston Av, 268.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 1 month..... 1,850

WHYTE, Mary B., to Herman Mundheim; w s of Creston Av, 268.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 2 years..... 3,800

ZINTL, George, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n e s of 3d St, 355 ft n w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADY, Charles E., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company ..... Nominal

GLOVER, William H., to Charles F. Emery $250

GUGGENHEIMER, Eliza, to Amelia Seidner 9,000

NINETEENTH WARD BANK to Francis E. Johnson and others, trustees..... 8,500

POWELL, Sarah H., to Noah H. Chapman, executors, &c..... 500

WICK, Jacob, to Max Geller..... 9,689

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of Jefferson St, 50x200, John Orford against John Bailey, owner; Frank Lawson, contractor.

MONROE ST, 245, Julius Backer against John and Jerome Petschinsky, owner and contractor 72

18TH ST, 240 West; William W. Vaughan against the Colonial Brewing Company, owner; Walter M. Fernbach, contractor. 1,400

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100; the Greater New York Artificial Stone Works Company against Eva Mandelstein, owner; Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 450

72D ST, 446 East; Robert Plunkett against Mary L. G. Monaghan, owner; Thomas Monaghan, contractors..... 58

8TH ST, 2 to 8 West; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Oscar A. Newman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors 200

135TH ST, n e corner of Rider Av, 25x70; Clarence Weissblatt against Michael F. Dwyer, owner and contractor..... 40

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John J. Brady against William C. Turner, owner; Peter McGuire, contractor 141

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100; Patrick Ryan against H. Nicholsburg, owner and contractor..... 72

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS. Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

WENDOVER AV, s s, 193 ft w of 3d Av, 50.6x191x—x173.3; Moritz L. Ernst, with Etta Wolf, (thirteen payments)....$20,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

209TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Amsterdam Av, —x—; 209th St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, —x—; Wm. J. Sullivan, on George H. Chamberlain, to C. Hoffman, Jr..... $360

Lis Pendens.

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 280.6 ft n e of 167th St, 25x120.2x26.4x120; Salvatore M. De Pasquale and another against Sarah May, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

STEBBINS AV, n w s, 104.1 ft s w of Chisholm St, 25x90.11; Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America, against Michiele Sansone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. H. Field & Deshon.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x39x—x14; De Lagnel Berier against Clarence M. Fowler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Berier.

24TH ST, 235 West; Augusta Samuels against Alwin Eisert, (specific performance;) attorney, L. H. Lewin.

32D ST, s s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Nathalie Krais and another, executors, &c., against John and Johanna Kroeder, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.

38TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Joseph W. Lawrence against Mary A. Wilder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.2; James McCreery and others against Catherine H. Anderson and another, (action to declare property subject to a judgment, &c.;) attorney, E. G. Kremer.

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; William O'Haloran against Anselmo Brucki, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hardy & Kennedy.

113TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Anna A. Brew and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Morris & Moses.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Held at the Court House of the Appellate Division, 111 Fifth Avenue. Opens at 10 A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

2—Townshend vs. Keenan.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Smyth vs. Parfitt.
9—Mayer vs. Alexander.
11—Smith vs. Unadilla Valley Ry. Co.
12—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
13—Henry vs. Salisbury.
15—Alcott vs. Vultee.
16—Ghee vs. Nor. Un. Gas Co.
17—Itzkowitz vs. Itzkowitz.
18—Hauschield vs. Hauschield.
19—People ex rel. Congregation Agudes Achim Aushei Babriosk vs. Lipshitz.
20—Yardum vs. Wolf.
21—In re Garvey.
24—Robinson vs. Bennett
25—Weil vs. Auerbach.
26—Harris vs. Taylor.
27—Demarest vs. Coler.
28—Perkins vs. Kirkpatrick.
29—Murphy vs. Cowman
30—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
31—Butler vs. Emmett.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Archer & Pan-coast Co.
2—Motley, vs. Fox.
3—Cosmopolitan Fashion Co. vs. Tillinghast.
4—Carl vs. Carl.
5—People ex rel Flanagan vs. Coler.
6—Goodrich vs. Sanderson.
7—Moore vs. Hendrick.
8—Sherry vs. Lee.
9—In re Acton Civill Polytechnic Institute.
10—Greener vs. Greener.
11—19th Ward Bk. vs. Dolan.
12—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Colvin.
13—Herd vs. George Lane & Son.
14—Marrie vs. Yorston.
15—Johnston vs. Robinson.
16—In re Yeardine.
17—In re Skidmore.
18—In re Clark.
19—In re Moerline.
20—In re McKay.
21—In re Vorsatz.
22—Boas vs. Miller Brothers & Co.
23—People ex rel. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R.R. Co. vs. Coler.
24—People ex rel. Appleby vs. Coler.
25—People ex rel. Cowdrey vs. Coler.
26—People ex rel. Jackson vs. Coler.
27—In re Barclay St.
28—Muller vs. Muller.
29—McBride vs. James.
30—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
31—People ex rel. Bosss vs. Coler.
32—Henderson vs. Robinson.
33—In re Toal.
34—In re Empire Metal Wool Co.
35—Smith vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
36—Costello vs. Costello.
37—Hazard vs. Hazard & Co.
38—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
39—Darragh vs. Ryan.
40—Boitel vs. Morton.
41—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
42—Friedell vs. Franklin Trust Co.
43—In re National State Bank of Oneida.
44—In re Schedeberg.
45—Calhoun vs. Pettit.
46—In re Academy St.
47—In re 87th and 88th Streets.
48—Levine vs. Levine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., VII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth Muller, Caroline Wallack, John James Mee, Benjamin Strich, Domenico Giannini, Kunigunde Brixner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—George Gordon.
2—James Stephens.
3—Albert Beruse, Stanley Stonehouse.
4—Tony Derone.
5—Max Rosenbaum.
6—Julius Levy, Isaac Kallenbacher.
7—George M. Smith, Charles S. Northrup.
8—George Spencer.
9—John Murray.
10—Thomas Reilly.
11—Edward C. York.
12—Annie Hart.
13—James Bartley.
14—John Sullivan, James Wentworth.

Pleadings.

1—Theodor Heunning.
2—Edward Krieger.
3—Frank Smith.
4—Harry Camp.
5—William Reynolds.
6—Giuseppe Mendicine.
7—George W. Goldey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—William Hardy.
2—Samuel Tatarsky.
3—Charles Harmon.
4—Jennie Smith.
5—Lillie Cole.
6—Paul Weiss.
7—Richard Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Guertin—Theodore Sutro. Matter of Franklin Avenue—George N. Messlen. Hirsch vs. Hoffstadt—Peter B. Olney. McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin—Edward E. McCall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Frank R. Lewin vs. Joseph Kraus—Frank R. Lewin. Louis Stern vs. Thomas Taylor—Martin Metzger.

BIG JUDGMENT FILED.

It Was Entered Against a Stockholder of a Bicycle Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—A judgment for $51,141.66 was to-day entered in the Circuit Court against Alexander Milne in favor of Elwood C. Harris, as receiver of the Howard & Nichols Cycle Manufacturing Company.

The Howard & Nichols Company was organized Nov. 21, 1895. Marion L. Nichols claimed to have patents for the manufacture of chainless wheels which would make the builders rich. Mr. Milne took stock in the company, and conveyed property on Summer Avenue to the company valued at $60,000. Feb. 13, 1896.

On Oct. 20, 1896, Mr. Harris was appointed receiver. The deed made by Mr. Milne to the company was a warranty deed that the property was free of all incumbrances. However, mortgages aggregating about $30,000, it is said, existed. Receiver Harris claimed that the company knew nothing of these mortgages. Mr. Milne, however, asserted that there had been a private understanding that the company was to pay them off. Mortgages for $25,000 were foreclosed by the Howard Savings Institution. Prior to the beginning of the suit Mr. Milne brought action against the company in chancery on the ground that he had been induced to subscribe for stock through fraudulent representation. A chainless wheel, he said, had never been manufactured by the company. F. F. Guild, his counsel, said that Mr. Milne had turned all his stock over to a Director of the company as trustee. The chancery suit is now pending.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03 5-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅞
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Flour quiet. No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@78c; No. 2 red, 72½; No. 2 corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 26½@28; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 45½@46c; No. 2 barley, 35@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92c; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $8.80@$8.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@$5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.70; sugars, cut, loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

It would be a difficult matter to recall a more apathetic market than that of yesterday. Speculative energy was at a low ebb all through the session, while fluctuations at their widest range were only a matter of 3 points. A steadier feeling at Liverpool than had been anticipated caused some of the smaller shorts to seek cover around the opening, and on this demand the market ruled steady for a time, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. The gain was soon wiped out, however, as selling orders came to hand from Southern points and abroad, which, with half-hearted hammering by the leading bears, caused an easier feeling and a slump of 2 to 3 points. Private dispatches claimed the selling for New Orleans was started by a better average to crop and weather reports than had been discounted. The local pit was almost deserted during the greater part of the afternoon, with the market finally dull, at a net loss of 1 to 3 points. As an offset to complaints of damage to the crop in Mississippi and Alabama by too much moisture were more than counterbalanced by reports of the belt was about as expected. Promise of general rains over the greater part of the belt failed to affect the market a particle. Little animation is now looked for locally until the issuance of the Government crop report to-morrow noon.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet and closed dull, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to the Exchange as follows: Galveston, 5 11-16c; New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5¾c.

The export movement this season, as compared with last year, has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	.....	.....	2,300
Thus far this week	11	.....	103,855
Since Sept. 1	3,488,122	815,308	2,979,160

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.87	5.87	5.86	5.86@5.87
September	5.93	5.94	5.91	5.90@5.91
October	5.97	5.97	5.93	5.93@5.94
November	5.98	5.99	5.97	5.98@5.97
December	6.02	6.02	6.00	5.99@6.00
January	6.06	6.06	6.03	6.03@6.04
February	6.09	6.09	6.06	6.06@6.07
March	6.12	6.14	6.10	6.09@6.10
April	6.16	6.16	6.14	6.13@6.14
May	6.19	6.20	6.17	6.16@6.17

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d. January-February, 3.21s; February-March, 3.21½d; March-April, 3.22⅛s; April-May, 3.23d; May-June, 3.24s; August, 3.26s; August-September, 3.24⅛s; September-October, 3.22½; October-November, 3.21½d; November-December, 3.21s; December-January, 3.21s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅞	73⅞	71⅝	71⅝
December	71⅝	71⅝	70½	70½
Corn—				
September	37 7-16	37⅝	37½	37⅝
December	38	38¼	37⅞	38⅛
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	26
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.52

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68⅝	68⅝	66 9-16	66⅝
December	66¾	67	65¼	65½
May	68⅞	68⅞	67¼	67½
Corn—				
September	33 1-16	33 5-16	32⅝	33¼
December	33½	33 13-16	33⅛	33⅝
May	35⅞	36⅛	35 7-16	36
Oats—				
September	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21
May	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝
Lard—				
September	$5.35	$5.35	$5.22½	$5.25
October	5.40	5.40	5.25	5.27½
Ribs—				
September	5.20	5.20	5.12½	5.12½
October	5.30	5.30	5.15	5.17½
Pork—				
September	9.02½	9.02½	8.75	8.87½
October	..	..	..	8.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bull programme received a serious setback yesterday through a prospective increase of receipts, notably at Chicago, where the estimate for to-day is 430 cars. Elsewhere in the West arrivals of yesterday were very small, but the likelihood of an expanding movement at Chicago was accepted as an indication of a possible similar increase at all points, and bears hammered the market with vigor and success throughout the entire session, with the exception of a brief spurt right at the opening on higher cables and Continental buying of December. Naturally the September option was chiefly affected by this news, closing 1⅞c net lower, against 1c decline in December. An encouraging feature of the day was the increase in export orders inspired by the break in cash circles.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—No. 2 Northern, 83@85c; September lower, 67¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—August, 68c; September, 64¾c; December, 63¼@63⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 82¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 8.—No. 1 Northern, 85c; August, 69⅝c; September, 67⅝c; December, 64⅛c.

Oats.

No. 2, closed, 28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2, white, clips, 33c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 27@30c; track, white, 34@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c, free on board, afloat, and 46c cost, insurance, freight, New York; State rye, 46@47, cost, insurance, freight, New York. BARLEY—Feeding, 33½@34½c, and malting, 46@49c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.90@$4.25; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75. FEED—40, 60, and 80lb., Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 40@90c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6⅝@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western sweet-pickled, 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 5-16c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—5.55c; city lard, 5@5.10c; refined, South America, 6.20c; Continent, 5.75c; Brazil, kegs, 7.25c; compound, city, 4⅜c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middes, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

An advance of 1¼f at Havre, a gain of ½ to ⅝ pfennig at Hamburg, smaller Brazilian receipts than early estimates called for, a more liberal warehouse movement in this country than had been discounted, liberal foreign buying orders, and an increased consumptive demand, all tended to check selling in the local future market yesterday and gave shorts considerable of a scare. Prices jumped up 10 to 15 points on the first call, an unusual thing for these times of narrow fluctuations, with the market decidedly firm in tone. Still later there was a further rally of 5 to 10 points on quite active short covering, and buying for the account of foreign houses. The close was steady at a net gain of 15 to 20 points. Total sales of futures were 22,250 bags. Private cables and local rumor had it that the advance abroad was a pure and simple bull move, and near the close some of the more confident bears sold on the theory that to-day's cables would show a reaction in European markets.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

August	....	....	....	5.50@5.55
September	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
November	....	....	....	5.65@5.75
December	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80@5.85
January	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
February	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
May	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.05@6.10
June	....	....	....	6.10@6.15
July	....	....	....	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7$550. Hamburg, ½@⅝ pfennig net higher. Havre, 1¼f net higher. January, 38.25; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 38.75; June, 39; July, 39; August, 37.50; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 22½c; butter grades, 27@29c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 35@36c; American boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashes, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin Washed—XX and X, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter, clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21½c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $8.65; copper, lake ingot, $11.50; tin, 15.95c; lead, 3.97½c; spelter, 4.65c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 28@28½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 25½@26c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 26c bid; sales at 26¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Turpentine, 24½c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.45@$5.35; tops, $5.50; oxen and stags, nominal; bulls, $2.15@$2.75; cows, $1.25@$3.05; cable weak; live cattle, 10@10½c, dressed weight; tops, 11c; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.62½; tops, $6.75; grassers, $3@$3.50; buttermilks, $3.25@$3.75; Westerns, $4.37½@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; culls, $2.75; lambs, $5.75@$7.70.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.35.

NEWARK BOARD IS THREATENED

The Niagara Fire Gives Sixty Days' Notice of Intention to Withdraw.

At the regular meeting of the Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department yesterday, the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York filed a notice of its intention to recede from the Newark agreement at the expiration of sixty days. The immediate cause of this action

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. J. F. Fitzgerald Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,213, granted to William W. Averell, January 14th, 1879, and certain other United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.

EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 72 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-2aw3wTu&F&au30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City. jy5-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 230 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, MASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KÖHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je23-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William H. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reizenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weiler, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 165 E. 68th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Julius Millus, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the city of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy12-1aw6wTu&au23

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next. Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw8mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitsgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

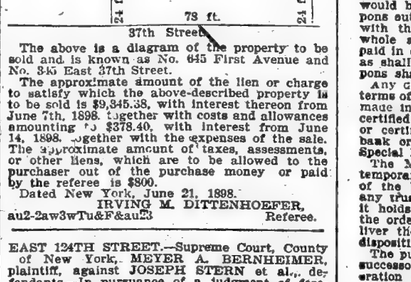
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1855.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 346 East 37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

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EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

PLATZEK, STROUCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 820 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 344 E. 124.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

jy28-2aw6wTu&au17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
OMAHA & REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE CAUSE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on the 22nd day of May, 1894, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled: "The American Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, Against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, The Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, Geo. Emery Andersen, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Deane, defendants," and a certain decree ancillary thereto in a cause likewise so entitled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, made and entered on the 23rd day of June, 1896; and in accordance with a petition to the trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, petitioning said trustee to proceed to the sale of the property and franchises covered by said mortgage, which petition has been filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas:

I, Mark H. Dunnell, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, upon the mortgaged premises at the station of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company at the City of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the railroad, property, rolling stock and property of every kind and description embraced in and covered by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, dated February 15th, 1887, and described as follows:

The lines of railway of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, extending from Manhattan, Kansas, north to the Nebraska State line, through Concordia, Nebraska; Coonee to Albion, Nebraska; Genoa to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; St. Paul to Loup City, Nebraska; Blue Springs Junction to Blue Springs, Nebraska; Howard to Nantasket, Nebraska; Columbus to Norfolk, Nebraska; Valley via Valparaiso to Kansas State line; Valparaiso to Stromsburg, Nebraska; Grand Island to North Loup, Nebraska; Scotia Junction to Scotia, Nebraska; in all 466.53 miles of railroad, including the roadbed and superstructure and right of way of said railroad; and all lands, real estate, rails, tracks, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures and appurtenances and all other things of whatever kind thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or which have been acquired or provided for use upon or in connection with the said railroad; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture, and other chattels belonging or appertaining thereto and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges exercised and owned by the said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or possessed by it in or upon or in respect of said railway or used in the operation thereof, including such materials or supplies as have been purchased or procured for said railway by the receivers thereof in this cause or in the cause in which Oliver Ames, Second, and others are complainants (known as Ames cause) so far as the same pertain to the portion of the said line upon which said mortgage is a first lien as found in said decrees, and also all moneys and accounts derived by the receivers appointed in this cause from the operation of said railway company's property as has been in their possession as such receivers; subject, however, to the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, of which mortgage Peter B. Wyckoff and Benjamin F. Ham are trustees, so far as the same affects the property hereinbefore and in said decrees described and to the extent of the indebtedness secured by said First Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees said property will be sold and the purchaser will take the same subject to and saving only the rights in said decrees expressly excepted and reserved, including the right of the receivers to the possession of said premises to compensation for services rendered and the payment of expenses and liabilities incurred by them in operating the railroad and telegraph; and the rights of the trustees of the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, to the extent and so far as the said First Mortgage affects the portion of the property which is also covered by and embraced in said Consolidated Mortgage and to the extent of the indebtedness outstanding thereunder, and the rights of those parties whose claims are assumed by the purchaser as hereinafter stated.

As provided by said decrees said property will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel. The Special Master has the right and power, and may, at the request of the complainant's solicitor, adjourn or postpone said sale from time to time, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be postponed or adjourned. The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not at the time of making such bid deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said mortgaged premises less than the sum of $750,000.

Within ten days after the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall deposit with the Special Master on account thereof a further sum in cash or bonds secured by said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, which sum, together with the sum already deposited as a pledge shall equal at least 15 per cent. of the accepted bid.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Special Master by making within ten days after such acceptance the additional deposit which is subject to the order of the Special Master as hereinabove provided, or after the confirmation of the sale shall fail to pay, as hereinafter provided, the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by such bidder or purchaser, as hereinabove provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale and to any other and further purposes which the court may direct.

Any party to said cause or any holder or holders of any bonds or coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, may bid and purchase at such sale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall be accepted by the Special Master at such sale shall make payment in cash or bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage or unpaid past due coupons appertaining thereto at the rate at which said bonds and coupons shall be receivable as hereinafter provided, of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after application of the amounts theretofore deposited by him within ten days after the confirmation of said sale. Any portion of the purchase price not hereinbefore required to be paid or deposited in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good his bid either in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled bonds and coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, and the purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums as would be payable upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of the sale, together with the interest in the Sinking Fund if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Such part of the purchase price as shall not be paid in such bonds and coupons shall be paid in cash.

Any deposits and payments required by the terms of said decrees or by this notice to be made in cash may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon any national bank or trust company to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him.

The Master in his discretion may accept, temporarily instead of the manual delivery of the bonds and coupons the certificate of any trust company which he may select that it holds such bonds and coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver them to him for cancellation or other disposition.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid and paid, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they or his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

1st. All the proper costs of this cause and the expenses of the sale herein, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale.

2nd. Any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed to the Special Master herein and to the receivers in this cause and their solicitors.

3rd. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the complainant and of any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel.

4th. All unpaid indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the receivers in this cause in the operation of or on account of the property in their possession as such receivers at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any such unpaid compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities of the receivers in said Ames cause which have been or shall be allowed or legally contracted or incurred by the said receivers in the operation of the said property embraced in said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, or upon which said mortgage is a lien, which shall be the property chargeable to said property to the extent to which the income and assets in the hands of such receivers in said cause shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities in said cause.

5th. Any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the defendant The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or by the receivers in the said Ames cause in the operation of the property covered by or embraced in said mortgage prior to the appointment of the receivers in this cause which are prior in lien to said mortgage and payment whereof was provided for by order of this court, dated December 28th, 1895, in this cause, and which shall not at the time of the delivery of such possession have or receive or satisfied out of the income and property in the hands of said receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness or liability incurred by said Railway Company or receivers within the period allowed by the Statute of Limitations applicable thereto after such indebtedness or liability was contracted or arose."

The court reserves the right to resell the property in case the purchaser shall fail to pay any part of the purchase price as in said decrees provided and herein stated. Said decrees make provision for the enforcement of any claim or any indebtedness or liability subject to which the mortgaged premises are sold, and jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the court for the purposes of the provisions in that behalf in said decrees, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such debt or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of a judgment, decree, or order requiring such payment, subject to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law and in said decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property the Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the property purchased to such purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors or assigns, subject to all the indebtedness and liabilities of the receivers as specified in said decrees, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the grantee or grantees thereunder shall be let into the possession of the premises conveyed and the receivers and any party to said cause who in possession of any of the same will deliver such property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property acquired by the receivers in said cause subsequent to the time of railroad in said mortgage mentioned which has not been applied or shall not be otherwise applied in pursuance of the orders of the court. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provision contained in said decrees.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes and referred to in said decrees.—Dated July 14th, 1898.

MARK H. DUNNELL,
Special Master.

ELMER P. HOWE, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Solicitor for the Complainant.

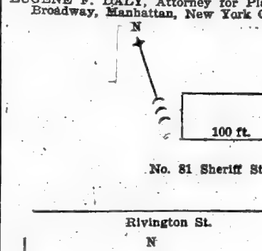
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

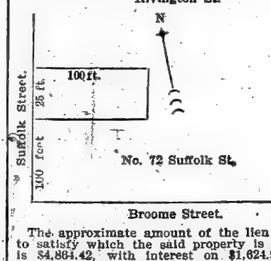
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 234, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 235 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.





The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,154.42, with interest on $1,624.93 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Sulfolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 26th, 1897, and a lien for $1,033.93, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS F. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

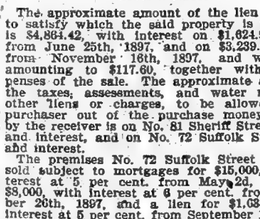
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 26, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and disbursements amounting to three hundred and one 97-100 dollars, ($301.97,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee

DOUBT OF PETTIT'S SANITY

The Impression Grows that He Wandered Away in a Mad Fit.

"ON THE VERGE OF PARESIS"

Quarrier Says Such Was Pettit's Condition in Going Away—William Calhoun Brought Up in Supplementary Proceedings.

The mystery of the disappearance of John Pettit, the wealthy real estate manipulator, is still uncleared, and the parties to the suit that has been brought against him by William Calhoun to have a receiver appointed and certain valuable properties retransferred all say they are as much as ever in the dark as to Pettit's whereabouts. A rumor of his death was in circulation yesterday. It was traced to the office of the Pettit Realty Company, in the Bennett Building, and to those of Calhoun's and Pettit's attorneys. It was hinted that an effort is making to straighten out Pettit's affairs before the fact of his death is made public. Henry Randall Waite and Mr. Robinson, Calhoun's attorney, both scouted the idea, and, while they had nothing definite on which to base a denial, they said there was nothing on which to base a confirmation of the report.

A peculiar fact is the anxiety on the part of those who are suing Pettit to fortify the belief that he will return. They maintain that he is a man of large wealth, and that it is impossible that his affairs are so involved as to make it necessary for him to vanish to avoid consequences.

There is little doubt that Calhoun was one of Pettit's lay figures in real estate transactions, as were others, notably Waite and Quarrier. Calhoun made almost an admission of this fact in his lawyer's office yesterday. Calhoun's suit is directed less against Pettit than against Quarrier and Waite. He says that Pettit's reappearance would straighten out the whole matter, while the longer he stays away the more hopeless he (Calhoun) is becoming involved.

Calhoun's Awkward Position.

The million dollars' worth of property involved in the suit came to Calhoun as Pettit's man, as well as the factory property in Twenty-second Street and other parcels. Calhoun mortgaged these as the ostensible owner, and collected the rents and profits, paying out of these the interest and other expenses. He transferred the deeds to Pettit, who kept them in his safe. Then Pettit gave Waite a power of attorney under which, as soon as Pettit disappeared, he transferred the properties to Quarrier after registering the deeds. In this way Quarrier was made the reputed owner, and to him were paid the rents, while Calhoun was still called on for the interest on the mortgages, he being the mortgagor. In this position, with foreclosure suits and judgments piling up against him, Calhoun was forced to sue for an accounting and a retransfer to him of the deeds, and to ask that a receiver should in the meantime collect the rents and apply them in part on the payment of the interest on the mortgages.

Up in Supplementary Proceedings.

One of the suits growing out of this complicated state of affairs came up in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, before Justice Smith, when Calhoun appeared in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained against him by default by Sarah J. Barby for $5,238. This amount represents interest in a mortgage of $70,000 given to Mrs. Barby on the property at 275 Greenwich Street, one of the parcels in issue. The property is said to be worth $170,000. When the interest was not paid the plaintiff got judgment against Calhoun, and had a receiver appointed for the Twenty-second Street property, which stands in Calhoun's name.

As far as can be learned no efforts have yet been made to foreclose, the plaintiff contenting herself with the judgment. Edward P. Schell, one of the attorneys in the suit, made the statement that Calhoun was a "dummy" and irresponsible, yet in his affidavit he swears that Calhoun is the bona fide owner of 113 and 115 Mercer Street and 60-62 Washington Street, both parcels that do not figure in the suit against Pettit.

Lawyer Robinson said the supplementary proceedings were a fishing excursion to find out the relations of Pettit to Calhoun, and held that his client could be examined only as to $400 received from the rents of the mortgaged property. Justice Smith asked for a brief on the point raised by Mr. Robinson, and adjourned the case until to-morrow.

During the course of his argument, Lawyer Robinson said that Pettit had "skipped." Before leaving the courtroom he modified this statement by saying that he believed Pettit was ill and went away to recuperate.

Other Suits Threatened.

Other actions against Calhoun are piling up thick and fast. Edward Kent and William R. Willcox, as executors and trustees of the estate of Mary Havemeyer, have begun a foreclosure action on a mortgage of $40,000 on the property at 73 and 75 Gold Street. Like proceedings have been begun on a mortgage for $100,000 on the property at 60 and 62 Washington Street, which, however, is not one of the properties included in the Calhoun-Pettit suit.

Calhoun was also served yesterday with a summons and complaint in a suit brought by the Chatham National Bank on a note for $1,500 made by Pettit and indorsed by Calhoun. The note is a renewal and is dated July 1 at thirty days. Calhoun says he indorsed before he knew that Waite held a power of attorney and simply to oblige Pettit in his absence. According to Lawyer Robinson, Calhoun has no defense to this suit while Pettit remains away and judgment will be taken in twenty days by default. Other suits are threatened, and Calhoun would like to see Pettit come back and straighten out the muddle.

Paresis, Says Quarrier.

Alexander C. Quarrier, Secretary of the Pettit Realty Company, said yesterday that his connection with the company would cease to-day, and a minute afterward said he did not mean that, but that he had meant to say he wished it could be severed on account of the notoriety.

"Why were the deeds of the properties conveyed to you?" Mr. Quarrier was asked.

"Merely for convenience and for the purposes of administration," said Quarrier.

"Why, I don't own those properties any more than you do. I have no interest in them whatever, and merely acted under instructions from Dr. Waite. I know nothing of Mr. Pettit's whereabouts, but my impression is that he was on the verge of paresis when he went away."

Quarrier refused to talk any further, saying that he had probably already said too much. He referred all questioners to Dr. Waite.

Dr. Waite Knows Nothing.

Dr. Waite said he knew nothing of Mr. Pettit, but admitted that he and the missing man would be represented by Lawyer Hopkins at the hearing of the motion for a receiver to-day.

"Mr. Pettit went away for his health, probably," said Dr. Waite. "There can be no other explanation of his absence. He has large interests, which are unimpaired. At the proper time he will probably appear and clear matters up."

"How do you account for the fact that the deeds for the properties in suit were kept in the safe by Mr. Pettit for over a year, and that they were recorded and transferred only after Mr. Pettit's disappearance?" Dr. Waite was asked.

"I acted under advice of counsel, holding, as I did, a power of attorney," was the answer. "I do not think I had better say anything more until the matter is tried in court."

Albert C. Wall of 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, is counsel for Mrs. Pettit, who, he says, is now in Berlin. He said he knew nothing of Pettit's whereabouts.

"Did he join his wife in Paris or Berlin?" was asked.

"He did not."

"Will he do so?"

"I know positively that he will not. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have no interests in common and will not come together."

Pettit's Peculiar Actions.

The consensus of opinion is that Pettit has wandered off while insane, and many acts of his are cited to prove that he had been in a peculiar state of mind for some time. He gave a power of attorney to Dr. Waite after having known him only a few months, ignoring his private secretary, John W. Spencer, who received a salary of $5,000 a year, and who was for ten years Pettit's right-hand man. Pettit is said to have an equity of at least $850,000 in the Bennett Building, $300,000 in the Beekman Building, and large equities in other properties. If Calhoun was his "dummy" in the real estate transactions now in suit and Pettit really owned the properties, there was all the more no business reason for his going away, as all the properties were paying and worth much more than the amount they were mortgaged for.

Dr. Waite was formerly pastor of the Covenant Congregational Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

BREWERIES TO UNITE.

Sixteen Chicago Concerns Are Planning a Consolidation.

Harry Rubens of Chicago is in this city on business relating to the consolidation of at least sixteen Chicago breweries for whose plants contracts have been obtained. Consolidation may be accomplished by early next week.

The output of the concerns when united will be from 500,000 to 600,000 barrels a year, and the capitalization is on the basis of $15 a barrel. The amount of stock has not been fully determined, but there will be $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds. The coming in of other concerns beyond those whose alliance has been secured may alter arrangements and capitalization.

REDUCED RATES IN EFFECT.

First Buyers Attracted by the Merchants' Association Arrive.

The reduced rates for the Merchants' Association are now in effect. These rates cover the territory as far west as Chicago and St. Louis; as far south as the Ohio River, including that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; as far east as but not including Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va., and points that are intermediate on that imaginary line, and extending north into Canada.

Last year, when these rates were in effect for the first series of meetings, or excursions, the first person to register was on Aug. 9. This year a large number of nonresident members of the association did not wait for the reduced rates. They said they were anxious to get into the market early, as the conditions of the country were so good that they wanted to get their merchandise home as soon as possible. Yesterday the first who have taken advantage of the reduced rates began to arrive.

The reduced rates became operative Aug. 7, and the tickets will be sold up to and including Aug. 10. Each ticket is good to return for thirty days from the date of sale.

MARSTON'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Testimony of the Family and Physicians Prompts This Verdict.

The inquest into the death of William H. Marston, who was found dead in his room at 112 West Forty-fourth Street Aug. 1, was held yesterday morning, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Marston was found with one of his wrists cut, and he bled to death.

The witnesses at the inquest, which was held by Coroner Zucca, were Mrs. Ellen Chase, sister-in-law of the dead man; Laura M. Marston, the daughter; Robert Irwin Marston, the son, and Dr. C. C. Jolliffe.

Laura Marston told how she had found her father, and, as she knew of no reason why he should commit suicide, believed that his death was accidental. Dr. Jolliffe thought that Marston had accidentally cut himself while shaving. Robert Irwin Marston said that his father had been in good health and talked of living a hundred years. He said that his father had had a horror of suicide and that he had made an engagement with him to go out the next day. His testimony was greeted by the women with smiles as he took his seat.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, the Coroner's physician, said that Marston's face had one side shaved more than the other and that he might have cut himself while shaving.

ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY SUED.

Fritz Staiger Demands a Dog or $200 in Lieu Thereof.

Because of alleged favoritism a suit has been brought against the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by Fritz Staiger of 2,214 Eighth Avenue.

On May 6 a Great Dane dog was found by the Mount Morris Park police and was taken to the pound and turned over to the society. On May 10 Staiger called to find a dog which he had lost, and, although unsuccessful, was told by the authorities that on payment of $3, required for license, he could have the Great Dane, as it was unlicensed. This is allowed under Clause 5 of the society's laws, which says that all unlicensed dogs may be disposed of forty-eight hours after finding in any way seen fit.

Staiger paid the required amount and took the dog home, a license having been given him. A few days afterward, while walking with the dog, its original owner met him and demanded the animal. Staiger refused, and placed the case in the society's hands. He alleges that a few days after an agent of the society called and, by misrepresentation, took the animal and delivered it to its first owner. Staiger placed his case in the hands of his lawyer, W. H. Waggener, of 59 Second Avenue, who has sued the society for $200 or return of the animal. The claim is based on the society's rules. The dog was examined by fanciers, who declared it full bred and worth $200.

A CITY CASHIER'S SHORTAGE.

Edmund Beiderlinden Admits Juggling Accounts and Is Arrested.

Edmund H. Beiderlinden, deputy cashier of the Water Supply Department, whose office was in Flushing, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Deputy Commissioner Fitch, who found a shortage of $440.47 in the cashier's accounts. The cashier has been in the habit of depositing the money received by him to the credit of the department. Commissioner Fitch found a descrepancy between the amount on deposit and the amount collected. The cashier admitted that his accounts were short. He likewise furnished Mr. Fitch with a list of collections not credited on his books.

Beiderlinden went to the station house at Flushing and gave himself up. He was held under $1,500 bail. His bondsmen must make good to the city. Beiderlinden was formerly a Justice of the Peace and was for twenty years Town Clerk of the old town of Flushing. He has one married daughter.

Life Savers' Water Carnival.

The New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps will hold this afternoon at Manhattan Beach the most pretentious water carnival in its history. The programme promises exhibitions by the life savers and an attempt by Capt. David Dalton to break the world's record for long-distance swimming. There are six contests open to all amateurs. The entry list is large. The events are: One-hundred-yard swimming race for men, half-mile race for men, 100-yard race for women, 100-yard race for boys, diving contest, and tub races. The races will begin at 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Wesley R. Jones, President of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps, will present the medals to the winners.

A Novel Concert at Saratoga.

The Charleston Orphans' Sensation Concert Company, of twenty-six pieces, will appear in the Convention Hall at Saratoga Aug. 24. The company is made up entirely of young colored orphans from the Jenkins Orphan Asylum of Charleston, S. C. The children have played in some of the largest places in London, England, and are thoroughly trained. Cake walks, plantation songs and quartets, orchestral playing, and competitive drills will be introduced. Five thousand dollars is needed yearly to maintain the orphanage, which is run on voluntary contributions, and these concerts are for raising funds.

Collision in East River.

A collision occurred off Pier 4 East River yesterday afternoon between the schooner Wellman Hall, Capt. Knowlton, and an ice barge. The schooner was bound for Halifax, and was being towed out of the slip by the tug Henry Hoen, when the ice barge hit her amidships, tearing away a lot of woodwork. She was afterward beached at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn.

WHITE STAR OFFICERS HELD

The Three Stewards of the Britannic Must Face Charge of Smuggling.

LOOKING FOR OFFICER JAGO

The Federal Authorities Believe He Planned the Smuggling—Owner of Bond Coupons Found by the Police—Alleged Confession.

No arrests have been made since Saturday in the case of the officers of the White Star Line steamship Britannic, four of whom have been arrested on charges of smuggling. No news was gained of the missing Chief Officer J. W. Jago yesterday by the Federal authorities. Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton said he considered Chief Officer Jago the planner of the smuggling, and the most active offender. The others he considered Jago's tools and not even entirely aware of the extent of the smuggling scheme.

It was intimated by the counsel for the three stewards arrested Saturday that they had made a clean breast of it and confessed to a plot to rob the mails and smuggle at the same time. It was also alleged that they asserted that mail bags had been robbed, rifled, and thrown overboard, but the postal authorities say the Britannic's mail has not been tampered with. Until Jago is apprehended, the Federal authorities believe nothing more will come to light.

Henry Galway, Thomas Tighe, and William Bernard, assistant stewards of the Britannic, arrested Saturday for smuggling lace, were arraigned before Commissioner John A. Shields, in the Federal Building, yesterday and were held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. Albert Muller, the truckman hauling packages of soiled linen in which the lace was found, was held in $500 bail. He procured a bondsman. Joseph Mangan, a messroom steward on the Britannic, was required to give a bond of $300 to appear as a witness.

John Kynaston, Third Officer of the Britannic, whose suspicious conduct at the Third National Bank in Jersey City Friday caused the investigation, was not examined before Justice McCormack yesterday. Kynaston attempted to get the cashier of the Third National Bank to pay coupons on bonds worth $20,000, and, when asked how he got them, ran away. Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy got an adjournment until Wednesday.

Police Find Owner of Coupons.

The Jersey City police yesterday got track of the bonds. They were aided by papers found in Kynaston's possession and by a statement made by Norman L. Rowe, Kynaston's counsel. He said Kynaston had told him there were forty coupons in all, and that they had been given to Jago by some person in England. He said Jago gave twenty to him to get cashed. Jago retained the others.

The statement originally given out by the police that they had the bonds was erroneous. Only the coupons were taken from Kynaston. He never saw the bonds.

Among the papers found on Kynaston was this memorandum: "A. S. Spanks, Hudson Street, New York." Detective Prescott was sent to Spanks. He found F. R. Sparks, agent for the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company at 82 Hudson Street. Prescott asked Sparks if he had received any coupons of United States bonds from England. Sparks said he expected some, but they had not come. He showed Prescott a letter, of which the following is a copy:

10 Mark's Lane,
London, E. C., July 23, '98.

F. R. Sparks:

Dear Sir: This mail will carry you forty United States bond coupons of $10 each, equal to $400, which please turn over to the milk company for my account. GEORGE H. PAGE.

Kynaston is held both for the larceny of the coupons and on the charge of smuggling.

Confession by the Steards.

George Berdine, a lawyer of New Brunswick, N. J., who represents the three stewards, said yesterday that his clients had made a complete confession. He said they had acknowledged opening the mail bags, abstracting matter of value, and either sealing the bags again or throwing them overboard. Every day they gathered the officers' laundry and put the bags in the fruit steward's room. In the bags they smuggled the lace. The fruit steward one day found a mail bag with the laundry bags and was badly frightened. He said he was willing to smuggle, but would not rob the mails. Mr. Berdine further alleged that the fruit steward told Kynaston about the case, and Kynaston gave him the key to the mail room and ordered him to put the mail bag back. Other bags were rifled, Mr. Berdine said.

Assistant District Attorney Houghton admitted that the stewards had given him considerable information, but he said there had been no clean breast made.

"We think Jago was the prime mover of the scheme," Mr. Houghton said, "and it looks as if the others did not know what was being done. It is suspected he left for Europe but not known. The steamship companies will watch the arrival of the boats leaving New York in the last few days.

Jago was considered one of the most trustworthy officers in the employ of the White Star Line. He had been employed by that company ten years.

Superintendent of Mails A. B. Maze said the mail of the Britannic had been received apparently intact. Not a seal was disturbed or a bag missing. He said that, with the checking system used, tampering with the steamship's mail was almost impossible without detection. Postmaster Van Cott also said he believed it impossible to tamper with the mail and escape detection. Inspector Wheeler refused to explain the workings of the checking system.

Cloakmakers Return to Work.

Strikes involving 300 operators in the shops of Porter & Co. and Beno Levy were called off yesterday morning, the firms named having conceded the demands stipulated by the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers for an increase in the weekly wage scale during the coming Fall and Winter seasons in that particular industry. Unless the new price lists presented by the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday morning to the following-named firms, employing 2,000 hands, are conceded strikes will follow: Excelsior Company, Blumenthal Brothers, Conhaim & Co., Meyer Wessel, Benjamin Levy, Joseph Cohen, Brady & Carton, Benwit & Levy, and Elfen & Benjamin.

Dr. Bloch Declared Insane.

Dr. Wildman and Dr. Kunz, the State Lunacy Examiners, yesterday made a close examination of Dr. A. J. Bloch, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Saturday, and they declared him insane. The patient protested that he was quite as sane as the examiners, saying that his family wanted to get rid of him in order to get his property. His brother, E. H. Bloch of the Marlborough Hotel, who was present during the examination, will make arrangements this morning to remove the afflicted man to a private sanitarium. He said he would probably take him to an institution at Amityville, L. I.

Funeral of John E. Donnelly.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception was crowded yesterday morning for the funeral services of John E. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly was the secretary to the Tax Board, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fourteenth Assembly District, President of the Lafayette Cycle Club, and a member of Alert Council, C. B. L.; Celtic Council, R. A.; Ave Maria Council, K. of C., and of the Fabian Union. All of these orders were well represented. A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated. The interment was in Calvary.

Mrs. Cornell Released on Bail.

Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, the Saratoga woman charged with perjury in a suit brought by Lillian Reynolds against Guy H. Reynolds to annul an alleged marriage in Saratoga in 1893, was yesterday admitted to bail by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court. Adam Rath of 148 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is bondsman. Mrs. Cornell's examination has been set down for to-morrow.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

The Second Hearing in His Suit for the Reduction of Mount Pleasant Assessments.

A second hearing in the suit brought by John D. Rockefeller to have the assessments on his property in the town of Mount Pleasant, near Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., reduced, as assessed in 1897, was begun yesterday morning in the office of the Commissioners of Appraisal for the New York Water Supply, Manhattan Life Building, before W. E. Hoysradt of Poughkeepsie, referee, appointed by Judge Barnard. H. T. Dykman of White Plains and H. H. Morse of Tarrytown acted for Mr. Rockefeller. Frank V. Millard of Tarrytown appeared for Michael J. Martin, David Haight, and J. Hatfield Newman, assessors for Mount Pleasant.

The assessors placed an assessment of something like $687,000 on the property of Mr. Rockefeller in Mount Pleasant. At the first hearing, before Referee Hoysradt, Abraham Hyatt of Sing Sing, real estate expert, placed the value of the property at $310,000. At the hearing yesterday William H. Hoyt was examined as a real-estate expert. He declared that estates along the Hudson had depreciated much in value in late years. The competition of many watering places had taken away from the Summer-home popularity of the Hudson, while the children of old proprietors had preferred, for social and other reasons, to live in the city, and had sold out their inherited estates. Business panics, too, had brought down the market price of land.

Mr. Hoyt testified that the crusade on the part of the tax assessors on large holdings along the Hudson had, however, been the most potent cause of a reduction in the market values. He said that the increased assessments had the effect of paralyzing the sale of property.

Mr. Hoyt further testified to the market values of the parcels of land making up the Rockefeller estate, making the total valuation of $385,920; including $20,000 worth that has been purchased since 1897. He said that the market price of a large estate was considerably lower, proportionately, than that of a small holding, for the reason that where buyers might be got for small parcels none could be got for an estate of the size of Mr. Rockefeller's.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning.

The report of Referee Hoysradt on the reduction of the assessment on William Rockefeller's property was put into the hands of Judge Barnard Friday, but he has not acted on it yet.

PRICES OF REFINED SUGAR.

Withdrawal of Thirty Days' Guarantee Variously Commented On.

Announcement was made yesterday by the American Sugar Refining Company of the withdrawal of its thirty days' price guarantee, and three grades of soft sugar refined by the company were advanced one-sixteenth of a cent. The withdrawal was variously commented on, but it was not accepted as definitely indicating either higher or lower prices. The circumstance naturally brought out stories of the Dorscher and Arbuckle Brothers' refineries, which in a short time will refine sugar—the former about Oct. 15 and the other Sept. 1.

None of the new refining concerns or the Sugar Trust would talk of the situation, but it was told with insistence that there was a possibility of an understanding by which the new concerns will get, on an amicable arrangement, 25 per cent. of the Sugar Trust business. On the other hand, it was pointed out that at any moment the Dorscher refinery may have been planned as an offset by the trust to the Arbuckle trespass on sugar refining. Besides, it was argued, the trust is going to roast coffee in its own factory, and there is no sign of truce in the Woolston Spice Mills hostility to the Arbuckles.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALSE ANSWERS FILLED OUT IN INSURANCE APPLICATION.—In an action brought by George E. Jacobs, to recover from the Northwestern Life Assurance Company the amount of a policy of insurance upon the life of Gilbert E. Jacobs, the sole defense actually litigated on the trial was the falsity of the answer of the deceased to a question contained in the application for the insurance. The answer was to the effect that former applications of the insured for insurance had not been rejected. A judgment in favor of the plaintiff, on the verdict of a jury, has been unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen. The Court held that proof that the answers in the application were in the handwriting of the agent of the insurance company; that the deceased made a full statement of his previous rejection to the agent; that he was not informed of the character of the answers inserted in the application, and that the application was not read to him when he signed it, was sufficient to sustain a recovery. The Court held that the plaintiff in such an action was not required to serve a reply, in order to entitle him to give testimony showing that the answers had been erroneously written by the agent of the company.

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HOLD TWO FEET DEEP IN A CITY STREET.—Anna Maria Lehmann recovered judgment on a verdict for $7,000 damages, in her suit as administratrix against the City of Brooklyn, for the death of her husband, Joseph Lehmann, resulting from a fall from a wagon which he was driving upon a public street of the city, and which was overturned in consequence of one of its wheels sinking up to the hub in a hole about two feet deep in the street, caused by the flow of surface water on the roadway to a sewer basin. The judgment has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Bartlett. The Court held that evidence which showed that the depression had existed in the same condition for six weeks prior to the accident, and which warranted the jury in assuming that it was produced by the particular manner in which the sewer basin was constructed, and the situation in which it was placed, justified a finding that the defect was one for which the municipality was responsible. The fact that the surface of the street was made slippery by snow, and that that circumstance combined with the hole in the highway to produce the accident, was held not to relieve the city from responsibility, as the driver of the wagon would not have been killed if there had been no depression in the street deep enough to upset the wagon.

***

THE COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE.—Wendel Diel brought an action against the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by him while passing along a street at night through tripping and falling across some skids lying on the sidewalk. On the trial it appeared that a beer wagon stood in the carriageway, on which wagon was the name of the defendant, a brewing company, and that immediately after the plaintiff's fall the man on the wagon picked up the skids and placed them upon it. It was conceded that in the absence of explanation the presence of the name of the defendant on the wagon was prima facie evidence that it was owned by the defendant and in its service, but a witness who carried on a business for himself, buying from the defendant and other brewers and selling to his customers, testified: "The Henry Zeltner Brewing Company had no control over the conduct of my business at that place. I run it myself. The wagons that I use in the conduct of that business are run by the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company and William A. Miles & Co. and the Pabst Brewing Company. They are simply loaned to me, to use to carry on that business. They (defendant) allow me to use their wagons and horses. They supply me with them. They have to do all that business, and it is all included in the price paid by me." A judgment on a verdict given in favor of plaintiff has been unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, who held that the natural interpretation of the expression that the wagons "are run by" the defendant was that they were operated, controlled, and managed by the defendant, which construction was emphasized by the distinction made by the witness in reference to his business, concerning which he said "I run it myself." The Court held that there was sufficient evidence to justify the trial court in submitting to the jury the question whether the persons in charge of the wagon were the employes of the defendant.

Mrs. Lawler's Death a Natural One.

Dr. O'Hanlon yesterday afternoon performed an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Mary Lawler, who was found dead Sunday in her room, at 17 Hamilton Street. It was found that she had died of fatty degeneration of the heart. Her husband had been arrested on suspicion that the death had been caused by other than natural causes.

BIDS FOR NEW CITY BONDS

The Prices Offered Are Much Larger than Had Been Expected.

QUESTIONS AS TO LEGALITY

The Entire Issue Likely to be Awarded to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at Their Bid of 105.03.

Bids for the new city bonds for $12,688,992.36, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., were opened in the Controller's office by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday afternoon. A large crowd of bankers and other financial men or their representatives was present when the reading of the bids began. The bids were opened by the Controller, who handed them to his assistant deputy, E. J. Levey, to read off.

There were thirty-eight bidders in all, and the Controller seemed to be highly pleased with the prices offered, which were higher than had been expected. A question has already arisen as to the legality of several of the bids, which the Corporation Counsel will have to decide. Several very small bids were clearly illegal, as they lacked price or certified check.

Three syndicates bid for all or none of the issue, and the legality of such a bid is one of several questions of legality which will have to be decided. The highest price offered was 109.851 for $300,000 of the 1928 school bonds.

It is expected that the entire issue will be awarded to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at their bid of 105.03.

The bids, excepting those which were thrown out as informal, are as follows:

Whann & Schlessinger, all or any part of $1,000,000 at 109.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $500,000, maturing 1928, at 104.896; $500,000 maturing 1928, 106.02; $500,000, 106.92; $335,000, 107.03.

Produce Exchange Trust Company, entire amount, (or none,) 104.94.

Zimmerman & Forshay bid 107.31 for Museum of Natural History bonds, and 107.56 for $500,000 East River Bridge bonds.

Importers and Traders' National Bank, 106 for $500,000 maturing in 1917 or 1928.

Kitchen & Co. bid for $20,000 in four $5,000 lots at following rates with accrued interest: 106.97, 106.93, 106.89, 106.22.

Hamilton Trust Company bid 105.75 for $200,000 of the aqueduct bonds.

Lawrence G. Joseph bid 102.50 for $5,000 aqueduct bonds.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company desired $3,000,000 of the bonds maturing in 1928. The bids were for lots of $1,000,000 at the following rates: 107.78, 107.987, 108.194.

J. W. Harriman & Co., $250,000 aqueduct bonds at 106.35; $350,000 docks and ferries, 106.60.

George G. De Witt bid for $100,000 in $25,000 lots as follows: 108.80, 107.85, 106.25, 105.5, (issues for docks and ferries or East River Bridge preferred.)

Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 105.03 for all or none; subject to the opinion of counsel as to legality of the issue.

C. E. Lambert, two $100,000 lots at par.

Brooklyn Trust Company, $500,000, 1917, laying water mains, 107.201; or $300,000, 1928, schools, 109.851; or $300,000, any issue, 106.851.

Newburg Savings Banks, $150,000, either issue, 1917, as follows: $50,000, 105.75; $50,000, 106.12; $50,000, 106.50. Or $150,000, 1928, as follows: $50,000, 107.80; $50,000, 108.40; $50,000, 108.90.

Schermerhorn Bank—$100,000 new aqueduct or any other 1917 issue, 108.

Henry Clews & Co.—Any issue 1928, 101.

Portchester Savings Bank, $30,000 1928 bonds as follows: $10,000, 107.07; $10,000, 106.05; $10,000, 105.82.

Queens County Bank, $100,000, any issue, 1928 bonds, 102.

Henry Clews & Co., $100,000, any issue, par.

Sprague National Bank, $100,000, new aqueduct, 1917, 105; or $100,000, 1928, 105.05.

Nassau Trust Company, $200,000, any issue, 1928 bonds, 102.34.

Manufacturers' Trust Company, $150,000, East River Bridge, 107.78.

H. L. Parker, $1,000, any issue, 100¾.

Manufacturers' National Bank, $200,000, new aqueduct, 1917, 106.5.

Allan Carruthers, $500, any issue 1928 bonds, 103⅞.

The Fire Commissioner of the City of New York (for the Fire Department) bid 106 for $50,000 of public bath bonds and $50,000 of hospital bonds.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Question of Constructing the New Public Library Building Is Under Discussion.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriated $214,025.11 to pay the extra salaries owing to the policemen of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens. After consolidation these policemen claimed that they were entitled to the same salaries paid the policemen of Manhattan. Test suits were brought, and the city lost. The board appropriated $15,000 to put elevators in the penitentiary and the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and $1,775.75 to reimburse Howard P. Okie for the expenses of his contest for his seat in the Board of Aldermen, to which John S. Geagan laid claim. The board authorized the Controller to issue bonds for $500,000 to replenish the fund for assessment street work.

Mayor Van Wyck announced that the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington Park, had been turned over by the Park Commissioners to the National Government for use as a convalescent hospital for soldiers. The board, on request of the Commissioners, gave them an appropriation of $3,706.89 for draining the park and the hospital grounds.

A report was received from Engineer McLean of the Finance Department on the matter of removing the old Forty-second Street reservoir. Carrère & Hastings, architects, estimated that it would cost $150,000 to remove the reservoir and that the contractor would have to cart away 10,591 cubic yards of concrete, 38,185 cubic yards of stone, and 56,909 yards of earth, at $1.25 a cubic yard. The architects' fees will amount to $20,000.

Mr. McLean pointed out that the law provided that the money for the construction of the public library building to be built on the site of the reservoir must be raised by the sale of bonds. The Department of Parks proposed to secure the money by adding to the tax levy. Controller Coler agreed that the money could not be raised by taxation.

Upon motion of the Mayor, the report was referred to the Corporation Counsel. It is feared that if bonds must be issued the city will not be in a position to do so for some time.

The public library in Long Island City got an appropriation of $5,000.

The employment of a doorkeeper for the Municipal Council and an index clerk for the Board of Aldermen was approved.

The board will meet again on Aug. 22, when the budget for the year will be closed.

A FAMILY OF CRIMINALS.

Young Reese the Last to be Arrested Charged with Theft.

Louis F. Reese was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Bristow in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, and remanded until officers from Salem, Mass., could arrive to take him there. He is wanted for breaking into the house of Mrs. Sarah Lovett.

Reese is a member of a remarkable family from a criminal point of view. His father is serving a four-year term for larceny; his brother Clarence is serving a twenty-year term in Auburn for burglary, and his mother was arrested some time ago for larceny, but succeeded in compromising by agreeing to pay her accuser in installments, and was released.

Reese himself is young and good looking. He had been paying attention to Mrs. Lovett's daughter, and his attentions were not discouraged. Finally some jewelry disappeared, and Reese immediately followed its example. He was arrested on Sunday at the corner of Floyd Street and Throop Avenue by Detectives Harrington and Ruddy.

Driver and $1,500 Gone.

Louis Mendell, a collector for the Congress Brewing Company of Coney Island yesterday left $1,500 in a drawer in the company's office at West Eighth Street, Coney Island, in temporary charge of Paul Bright, a driver for the company. When Mr. Mendell returned, a short time afterward, he found both Bright and the money gone. The police were at once notified. Little is known of Bright, as he had been in the company's employ only a short time. It is said the $1,500 represented the collections for the day.



Says Aguinaldo to Uncle Sam: "You won't mind the heat if you're only dressed for it."

Our herring-bone crash suits are August-weather proof; and they're marked to August prices—$5 (were $10).

Coats $2, vests $1, trousers $2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GOLD FOR BROOKLYN'S BLIND.

Pathetic Scenes Among the Sightless Congregation Waiting for Annual Stipend of Alms.

The old building in Elm Place, Brooklyn, which is used as the office of the Charities Department, was filled long before the regular hour for opening yesterday morning. Men and women, many of them old and feeble, some comparatively young, many poorly dressed and none apparently well to do, were seated or standing in the little office. All were anxious and careworn, but in the faces of all was a peculiar, rigid look—a look as if they were listening. They were all blind.

Annually the blind people of Brooklyn visit the Charities Department of Brooklyn and receive $50 each in gold, and this was their regular yearly assembly. Sightseers were few, but it was a singular and pathetic spectacle which would have repaid observation. Many of the unfortunates were so old and feeble that they had to be assisted up the steps. Some came attended by friends—children in most cases. There were 104 of them.

A stout colored man was the most prominent figure in the room. He looked like a lusty workingman, until one came to see the strange, listening look in his face and to observe the sightless eyes that stared helplessly straight before him. There were old women, slight in frame and dressed in rusty black; there were ragged old men, but most seemed to have tried to make their appearance as respectable as possible, and as a body they favored favorably with most assemblies of alms-takers.

Although the room was crowded, there was almost absolute silence. Occasionally a patient face turned as if wondering whether the unseen face beside it was that of an acquaintance, but what little talking there was was in whispers, and in the main they waited silently with their blank eyes fixed and unmoving. Human beings were not the only occupants of the room, and this was one of the most pathetic things about the strange assemblage. Here and there were dogs, but, unlike most dogs, they were not trying to make acquaintances. They sat quietly, each at the end of a cord held in its helpless master's hand, and something of the air of patient waiting and listening seemed to have descended on the dogs. Each of these patient servants had guided his master there, and knew that on him depended that master's safe homecoming.

At last there was a stir in the room, as D. J. Doyle, a bookkeeper, advanced, bearing two large canvas bags. The clinking of gold pieces sounded. The recipients of the charity knew by experience what this meant, and there was a turning of heads, but no other movement. To each in turn the bookkeeper came, raised a passive hand, slipped some gold pieces into it, and then passed on to the next. A murmured word of thanks followed him, and then, guided by children and by dogs, the convention of the blind dissolved, not to meet again for a year.

THE DURANT DIVORCE CASE.

Wife of William West Durant Gets a Decree and the Custody of Their Children.

Justice Beekman has confirmed the report of Algernon S. Norton, referee in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Janet L. Durant against her husband, William West Durant. Referee Norton, who was appointed by Justice Daly, heard the testimony in private, and recommended that Mrs. Durant be granted a decree. The papers in the action were sealed up, by order of the Court.

Durant brought suit for an absolute divorce against his wife some months ago, and named as co-respondent Dr. Frank Richmond Pratt, who had attended Mrs. Durant during a protracted illness. The action was referred to Lewis Cass Ledyard, who reported that Durant had failed to establish his case. Mrs. Durant made counter-charges of cruelty against her husband, but Referee Ledyard held that they were not substantiated. Justice Pryor confirmed Mr. Ledyard's report and gave judgment against Durant for $5,950 costs.

Durant is a son of the late Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died in 1885, leaving an estate said to be worth $2,000,000. He has been involved in litigation with his sister over the distribution of the estate.

His wife also sued him to recover possession of valuable lands in Hamilton County, which he had, as President of the Forest Park and Land Company, transferred to that corporation. Mrs. Durant claimed the property. Her husband alleged that she had given him power of attorney to dispose of her dower right in the lands, and that she had received $55,000 for it.

Mrs. Durant is the daughter of Commodore Stott. She and Durant married in 1884. They lived happily for ten years.

Richard W. De

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,158. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

Page 1.

Capt. William F. Morris of Company K, Ninth New York Volunteers, returned from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, saying he could stand the awful suffering there no longer, and was unable to alleviate the misery of the men. He declared the place a modern Andersonville, and told of some horrible scenes he had witnessed in the hospital of his division. The Ninth Regiment, he said, had when he left only 350 men fit for duty. He laid much blame on Col. Greene's shoulders.

Page 2.

It is expected that the Chester will get away to-day to Puerto Rico with the First Engineer Regiment.

Lieut. Hobson returned from Washington and spent the day shaking hands and looking after naval business.

The War Relief Associations are taking steps to supply the men at Montauk Point with food and clothing such as the Government does not provide.

It was revealed that the camp at Montauk Point is far from being in condition for the arrival of additional troops, some of which are expected to-day. The single railway track is blocked, but sidings are being put in as rapidly as possible.

Page 3.

The torpedo boat Dupont arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday from Cuban waters.

Members of the Seventy-first Regiment, at Camp Black, burned an effigy of Lieut. Hare, after a dispute between him and Capt. Stoddard.

The Spanish tug Humberto Rodriguez, which was captured by the cruiser Badger off Nuevitas, Cuba, on July 26, arrived in port yesterday with a prize crew on board.

Page 4.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee granted a half rate for wounded and disabled soldiers.

The transport Cherokee arrived from Ponce. Three of her men were sent to Swinburne Island suffering from malarial fever.

About 6,000 women and children, with a number of invalid soldiers and sailors, enjoyed themselves at the lawn fête given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association in Central Park yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Rear Admiral Osbon, and Gen. Horatio C. King.

The Captain of the auxiliary cruiser Yale on Monday refused to allow 20 immune nurses to board his vessel, on the ground that he had received no instructions from the Navy Department. The failure of the latter to notify the Captain that the Yale was to be turned over to the War Department was regarded by military and naval officers as an indication of friction between the departments. Yesterday the vessel was formally placed under the orders of the military authorities.

Page 5.

Two persons were killed by the heat.

The Brighton Beach race meeting was brought to a close yesterday, the winners being Lansdale, Tut-tut, Howland, Jefferson, La Penitente, and Rheinstrom.

Miss G. Davidson, a bookkeeper, drank carbolic acid in Dr. Louis Stern's office, 122 West Thirty-fifth Street, while the physician was absent. The doctor told contradictory stories of their acquaintance.

During the carnival of aquatic sports at Manhattan Beach yesterday Capt. Dalton started to swim fifty miles out to sea. A launch that followed soon after he set out with the purpose of accompanying him was unable to find him.

Page 7.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's friends were pressing him for the nomination as Congressman, in case he cannot obtain a renomination for Lieutenant Governor.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York did not pass the resolution recommending Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, but referred the matter of recommending candidates to the Assembly district associations. The resolution to indorse Gov. Black was laid on the table. Cornelius N. Bliss's name was hissed.

Page 8.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has passed a rule aimed at objectionable advertising by Exchange members.

Page 9.

Three million dollars in payment for war 3s was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday and Monday.

Page 10.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has decided that checks drawn in foreign countries on banks in the United States should be subject to a tax of only 2 cents for each check.

An increase of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 was authorized by the stockholders yesterday. President Vreeland says that the motive power of the Broadway and Columbus Avenue lines will be changed from cable to underground trolley as soon as the reconstructed Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are in operation.

Page 11.

Judge Pryor yesterday awarded $400 a month alimony to Mrs. Frida Zinsser pending the trial of the suit for separation she has instituted against her husband, William Zinsser, Jr.

Page 12.

The annual convention of the New York Hotel Men's Association was held at the Gilsey House yesterday.

More evidence of the rifling of the Britannic's mails was obtained. Efforts will be made to secure the extradition of the arrested officers.

The Brooklyn trolley companies have presented to Bridge Commissioner Shea a plan to place two more loops at the Manhattan end of the bridge.

Mrs. Ann Abrams of 137 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was held for examination yesterday on the charge of fraudulently obtaining a pension.

Charles Poppe, an electrician for the Lenox Avenue electric line, received 2,000 volts through his body. His hands are burned, but he is otherwise uninjured.

George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun, says he has learned that John Pettit, the missing real estate man, sailed on La Bourgogne under an assumed name and perished at sea.

Merchants from many States who registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday report that the business conditions, especially in the agricultural portions of the country, are better than they have been for years.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.

Dr. Hatch Sentenced to be Hanged.

OSSIPEE, N. H., Aug. 9.—Dr. John Ralph Hatch of this place was sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 11, 1899, in the prison at Concord, by Judge Blodgett, in the Special Session of the Carroll County Supreme Judicial Court, sitting here, this afternoon. The crime for which he was convicted was the murder of his wife, Fannie A. Hatch, on Sept. 11, 1897, by poisoning.

Jersey City Brewery Combine.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The United Breweries Company of Jersey City, capitalized at $5,600,000, was incorporated here to-day by Philip Ahrens and Hector W. Thomas of New York, John J. Tracy of Jersey City, and Sherman Evarts of Plainfield.

Withdrawal of "The North Shore Limited."

The management of the New York Central announces the withdrawal from service of "The North Shore Limited" trains Nos. 4 and 5. The last train will leave New York at 10:00 A. M. Saturday next.—Adv.

CAMBON DELIVERS SPAIN'S ANSWER

President McKinley Confers with French Ambassador About Peace.

STRICT SECRECY MAINTAINED

Belief Prevails that Unimportant Conditions Are Included in the Reply.

Indications that the Response Is Not Entirely Unsatisfactory—The Cabinet Holds an Informal Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—More than twenty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington the Spanish note, in answer to the President's peace conditions, was presented at the White House by the French Ambassador. What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the Secretary of State, at the conclusion of the conference, making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said upon the subject.

The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the President it is impossible to say.

It was felt by the observers that had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms the result would have been made public. On the other hand, it is generally considered it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the President's statement heretofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before. It would seem that there could scarcely be a good reason in this case for withholding the result of the conference.

Middle Result Obtained?

On the whole, observers think it is rather to be concluded that a middle result was obtained; that Spain was found to have attached certain conditions to her acceptance of the President's terms, but that the latter was not disposed to regard the injection of the new matter as sufficient in itself to warrant an immediate termination of the peace negotiations. According to this view, the President has taken exception to some of the Spanish conditions, but has allowed a last opportunity for them to be withdrawn or modified.

The reply of the Spanish Government is understood to be a document embracing about 1,200 words. It bears the signature of the Spanish Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the form of statement throughout is that of her Majesty's Government, similar to the American terms being in the name of the President. The copy delivered to the President was in English, the translation from Spanish to French having been made at Paris, and that from French to English having been made here prior to the presentation of the answer at the White House. This obviated delays and gave the President and Secretary Day an English text at the outset of the conference with the Ambassador.

The Answer in Five Sections.

The Spanish reply is said to be divided into five points or heads, namely: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Ladrone Islands, occupation of Manila, and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. So far as could be learned, no mention is made of the Cuban debt. The retention of arms and ammunition by the Spanish troops comes in for indirect reference under the head of Cuba.

In the absence of an official statement, it is impossible to state the Spanish position on the several American conditions. But the following is from the best information obtainable:

In treating each subject—Cuba, Puerto Rico, Ladrones, Manila, and peace commission—an acceptance in some cases is understood to relate to conditions somewhat different to those laid down by the American Government.

As to Cuba, the American terms demanded the evacuation of the island, without specifying the future form of government. The Spanish reply is said to accept the principle that Spanish sovereignty over Cuba will terminate, but it is understood to take up the future government of the island, and, because of the extent of Spanish interests there, is said to take the view, either express or implied, that the United States should administer the affairs of the island.

As to the time of evacuating Cuba, this is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

The American conditions as to Puerto Rico, the Ladrones, Manila, &c., are believed to be accepted, but the topics are treated at some length, and it will require the full text to show how far the language used may be construed as an acceptance.

Peace Commission Acceptable.

Assent is given to the provision as to the commission, which is to consist of five Commissioners on each side, with Paris as the probable meeting place. The Spanish reply is said to develop somewhat the scope of the commission, leaving to it not only the determination of the future of the Philippines, but also the details involved in the arrangement of a lasting peace.

The outcome of the conference is unknown, but the best opinion obtainable is that the matter is still open, that Ambassador Cambon will report to Spain the results of his efforts and the desires of this Government, and that another reply from Spain as to some details will be necessary to a final conclusion. There were just four parties to the conference—President McKinley and Secretary of State Day on the one side and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and his First Secretary of Legation, M. Thiebaut, presenting the case of Spain.

The call of the Ambassador had been almost momentarily expected from the moment the Cabinet adjourned. The President was in readiness for the call throughout the afternoon, but toward 3 o'clock took a brief respite from his work and gained a short nap. Several members of the Cabinet called, but left after remaining but a few minutes in the White House. Shortly after 4 o'clock Secretary Day drove over from the State Department and immediately joined the President, announcing that he had received word from the French Embassy as to an appointment, and it was agreed the President should see M. Cambon at 5:30.

The Meeting at the White House.

As on the day when the President tendered to the Ambassador the terms this Government offered, the embassy carriage, at the appointed hour, stopped at the entrance to the grounds and M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut sauntered leisurely up the circular walk. When the Ambassador and his secretary entered the White House it was 5:40 o'clock. The President and Secretary Day immediately joined them in the library.

From then until a scant hour and a half afterward the four were closeted together, going over the answer of the Sagasta Government. It was noticeable that neither Assistant Secretary John Bassett Moore nor Assistant Secretary Adee, both of whom are authorities on diplomatic phraseology, and one or the other of whom has been called into conference on previous occasions, was present. When the meeting ended it was five minutes past 7 o'clock.

Secretary Day did not leave the White House at the conclusion of the conference. He had been accompanied to the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Day, and they remained to dine with the President and Mrs. McKinley. Shortly after 8 o'clock Secretary Day went to his office in the State Department, remaining there about an hour. In response to inquiries concerning the result of the conference with M. Cambon, the Secretary said that no information could be made public to-night. Further than that he declined to go. He could not discuss in any way, he said, the answer which had been submitted by Spain.

Informal Cabinet Meeting Held.

Secretary Day returned to the White House about 9:30. Meantime, Secretaries Alger and Bliss, Postmaster General Smith, and Attorney General Griggs had arrived at the Executive Mansion. The five members of the Cabinet remained in conference with the President until 10:30 o'clock. Assurance was given that the conference did not amount to a formal meeting of the Cabinet, although the reply submitted by the Madrid Government was discussed.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Alger said that nothing could be given out to-night about the reply of the Spanish Government, indicating that it was a subject for further consideration than had yet been given it.

ACCEPTED AD REFERENDUM?

Spanish Ministry Without Power to Cede Territory Without the Consent of the Cortes.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"There is no longer any doubt that the American proposals have only been accepted ad referendum. There was some difference of opinion, but a majority of the Cabinet decided that the Government would be exceeding its powers if it consented unreservedly to a cession of territory, and that therefore it would be better to state this fact clearly, and thus avoid any possible misunderstanding with the United States.

"The decision now rests with President McKinley. If he is willing to negotiate on this conditional basis, much valuable time will saved; but if he insists upon the consent of the Cortes, a considerable delay would be inevitable. The ultimate sanction of the Cortes is certain; but the debates might be protracted, since the procedure of the Spanish Parliament does not provide for closure of factious obstruction.

"The note to the United States, it is said, suggests that in any case the non-consent of the Cortes need not prevent a suspension of hostilities. It is to be hoped that Washington will take this view, and thus avoid bloodshed, as there is no doubt that the garrison at San Juan de Puerto Rico will resist as obstinately as did the garrison at Santiago de Cuba."

PROSPECT OF AN ARMISTICE.

BAYONNE, France, Aug. 9.—Dispatches received here from Madrid, dated yesterday, announce that the form of the Spanish Government's acceptance of the American peace conditions involves the proclamation of an armistice. This, it is added, must first be agreed to by the United States, and if the United States insists upon the immediate evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico the Cortes will be convoked within fifteen days.

NAVAL CADETS ORDERED HOME.

Indications that Secretary Long Believes the War is Over.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—In April, when the war was about to break out, the naval cadets at Annapolis became very restive as they read of preparations for hostilities, and as the promise of war blossomed into war itself, the class about ready to be sent to sea was shipped aboard naval vessels, and later all but the very newest men at the Academy were distributed among the ships of the North Atlantic station, to give as many boys as possible the chance to see something of real fighting.

One of the strongest indications that the war is believed by Secretary Long to be about over is the ordering of the naval cadets back from the ships to their homes for their regular vacation rest, prior to their return to the Academy on Sept. 30. Something like 200 cadets have been given turns on board ships of the navy, in addition to those cadets taking their two-year cruises before receiving commissions.

The old fourth class is being ordered home, and, with a peace treaty in sight, the Academy will regain its lost classes about on time in the Fall.

Finances of Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree arranging for the payment of the external debt, authorizing the conversion of the debt, and providing for an increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain.

PEACE CARNIVAL FOR NEWPORT

Great Naval and Military Display Planned by the Summer Colony for Its Amusement.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The Summer residents, the citizens, and the business men of Newport have expressed themselves as being favorable to the idea of holding a peace carnival here this season, and there appears to be a general wish that the Fête Committee should proceed and arrange for the festival. Of course, the movement is based on the condition that peace is declared.

Informal talks have been held among members of the Fête Committee, and it has been suggested that the carnival take place early next month, that the battleship Texas, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and some other of the warships be brought here. Then, it is secondly urged, that Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, with other troops which will soon be at Montauk Point from Santiago, be brought here. The presence and co-operation of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams, apprentices at the training station, the Newport Artillery Naval Reserves, and other military bodies will make up the proposed land parade.

O. H. P. Belmont has offered a trophy for a pulling race between the racing crews of the training and torpedo stations' naval reserves and Old Colony Boat Club, which event alone usually draws from five to seven thousand people to the waterfront. At night, the band concerts afloat and ashore, the city and harbor and the cottage colony on Haladon Hill brilliantly illuminated with a grand fireworks display in the harbor, the electrical illuminations at the training and torpedo stations, Fort Adams, and on the yachts, and other craft, with a banquet to the visiting troops, are the outlines thus far proposed for the peace carnival.

The committee includes Congressman Melville Bull, O. H. P. Belmont, Commodore Kautz, United States Navy; Commander McGowan, United States Navy; Lieut. McLean, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskins, United States Army; W. R. Hunter, F. P. Garretson, A. C. Landers, Col. J. H. Powell, W. Watts Sherman, Commodore Gerry, Mayor Boyle, and Hermann Oelrichs.

PLOT AGAINST SAGASTA'S LIFE.

Conspirators Said to Have Drawn Lots to Decide Upon an Assassin for the Premier.

BAYONNE, France, Aug. 9.—Madrid dispatches say:

"The most rigorous military censorship is exercised to-day. The newspapers are not allowed to refer to the plot against Señor Sagasta's life nor to the appearance of revolutionary bands in the Castellon Province.

Concerning the plot, it is said the conspirators have drawn lots to decide which of them shall carry out its purpose, and that the task has fallen upon a man named Disbal, who has suffered imprisonment in the Fortress of Montjuich for participation in one of the Barcelona Anarchist outrages, and whose sentence was recently commuted by the Supreme Court to expulsion from Castellon. The band consists of twenty men.

According to some accounts they are Republicans, and others say they are Carlists. Their first move was to attack a customs port and capture all the arms. Next they cut the telegraph and telephone wires.

SPAIN SEEKS TO GAIN TIME.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is an open secret that the Government desires to postpone the assembling of the Cortes as long as possible, so as to delay a settlement of the questions with the United States, and to give the country breathing time to prepare for peace conditions which are not yet fully grasped.

"The people are still indulging illusions as to the success of the Spanish diplomacy regarding both the Philippines and the Cuban debt. All the extreme parties are anxious for an early meeting of the Cortes with a view of embarrassing the Government and fanning the smoldering discontent."

WAR AS A POLITICAL ISSUE.

Senator Hanna Says the President's Conduct Assures the Continuance of Republicans in Office.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—Senator Hanna and H. H. Kohlsaat left here this afternoon for Yellowstone Park. Mr. Hanna, when interviewed, said he believed the silver issue absolutely dead and all hope of an international agreement on bimetallism futile, at least for the present. He believed the several straight gold platforms adopted by State Conventions were in direct line with Republican ideas as to the maintenance of money as good as that of any nation in the world.

He said the Republican Party would make its next campaign on issues brought about by the war and on its record in the war, and that the President's course had given the party an absolute continuance of its control of political affairs, the President having been correct in all his moves.

Senator Hanna expects, however, he says, that the silver issue will be galvanized to do duty as the main question by the opponents of the Republican Party, and, he remarked, therein lies their weakness.

TUNNEL UNDER PENITENTIARY.

Discovery of a Daring Plan of Columbus (Ohio) Prisoners to Escape.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The officials at the penitentiary, in a search for Powell, a prisoner who was missed from the count a few days ago and is credited with being secreted somewhere within the immediate neighborhood, have discovered a tunnel upon which prisoners have evidently been at work for two months. Deputy Warden Wells, while poking about the floor of the Hayden boiler works struck a spot that sounded hollow. He dug six inches, and discovered a flooring covered with rags to keep the dirt from falling through a hole. An investigation was made and a tunnel two feet in diameter and several feet long was discovered. The presence of water indicated that the workmen had been stopped by the inflow. Several tools were found.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred generally from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except in the lake regions and Southern Florida. A storm appears to be developing in Western Pennsylvania.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and Tennessee and the northern slope. It has risen in the Lower Missouri Valley and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Cool weather, with thunderstorms, will prevail in the Atlantic States. Clearing weather is indicated for the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	73	76
6 A. M.	67	72	78
9 A. M.	68	75	81
12 M.	78	78	83
4 P. M.	71	79	85
6 P. M.	69	78	82
9 P. M.	68	76	80
12 P. M.	68	75	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 238 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80⅝
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1897	69
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces

daily sea shore excursions commencing Aug. 11 and continuing until Sept. 10, to Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations at rate of $1.00 for adults and 75 cents for children from New York, 10 cents added from Brooklyn. Tickets good going and return by special train on day of issue only, leaving 23d St. 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 8:00 A. M., and Brooklyn at 7:45 A. M., returning from Point Pleasant at 6:35 P. M.—Adv.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND MANILA

Spaniards Rush Upon American Lines at Malate.

TWICE REPULSED BY MERRITT

Our Losses Reach About a Dozen Killed, Forty Wounded.

The Spanish Forces Lose About Two Hundred, with Over Three Hundred Wounded—Manila Will Soon Fall.

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.—Dispatches from Cavite, under date of Aug. 5, say:

"At 11:30 P. M. on Sunday, July 31, 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American camp near Malate, assaulting the trenches occupied by the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Battery K and Battery A, Utah, and two other companies of Pennsylvania troops. They charged the American right and nearly succeeded in cutting off the Pennsylvania companies, but the Americans rallied and repulsed the Spaniards after desperate fighting, the American fire breaking the Spanish centre.

"The Spaniards charged again, but were forced to retreat to the jungle, where they kept up a heavy fire on one of the roads leading to the American trenches in order to prevent reinforcements from arriving. The First California Regiment and the Utah Battery K came to the rescue, through a withering fire, and never wavered though several were wounded.

"The Spaniards charged several times, but they were met by a steady fire from the infantry and by shrapnel from the Utah Battery, so that eventually they retreated to Malate Fort, with a loss, it is reported, of 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, though the report is probably exaggerated.

"The insurgents rendered no assistance, but retreated on the first shot. It is believed that Gen. Aguinaldo, aware of the Spanish intentions, moved his men away. On Aug. 1, the Spaniards made two weak attacks, but were easily repulsed. On Aug. 2 they made another attack, when one was killed and eleven wounded. On the 3d there was a cannonade all day.

"The electric lights are extinguished in Manila at night. The Americans, though under arms, do not attack the city. The Spanish loss in the minor attacks is not known. Mr. Williams, formerly United States Consul at Manila, has called the leaders in fifteen Provinces of the Philippines to a conference, from which good results are hoped."

These dispatches say that up to Aug. 5 Manila was "still Spanish."

GEN. MERRITT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Hongkong:

"Adjutant General Washington:

"MacArthur's troops arrived on the 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieut. Kerr, Engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city, Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night.

"The Spanish attacked us sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well. We held our position. It was necessary to call out a brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss as follows:

"Killed: Tenth Pennsylvania — JOHN BRADY, WALTER E. BROWN.

"Infantry—WILLIAM E. BRINTON, JACON HULL, JESSE NOSS, WILLIAM STILLWAGON.

"First California—MAURICE JUSTA.

"Third Artillery—ELI DAWSON.

"First Colorado—FRED SPRINGSTEAD.

"Seriously wounded:

"Tenth Pennsylvania — Sergt. ALVA WALTER, Privates LEE SNYDER, VICTOR HOLMES, C. S. CARTER, ARTHUR JOHNSON.

"First California—Capt. R. RICHTER, Private C. J. EDWARDS.

"Third Artillery—Privates CHARLES WINFIELD, J. A. McELROTH.

"Thirty-eight slightly wounded."

MERRITT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, with Gen. Greene's brigade, under date of Aug. 3, says:

"As I anticipated, Gen. Greene's brigade is the focus of the active land campaign. Already the troops are in constant and close touch with the enemy. On Friday morning a battalion, consisting of the First Colorado, under Lieut. Col. McCoy, with four guns of the Utah Battery, commanded by Capt. Young, a grandson of the Mormon prophet, occupied the line fifty yards in advance of the insurgents, between the beach and Calle Real and 1,300 yards from a formidable earthwork, situated at the southern end of Malate, the foreign residential quarter of Manila. After sixteen hours of continuous labor the work of intrenchment was completed, the enemy not firing a shot until the Americans indulged in sharpshooting.

Saturday was comparatively quiet, and so was Sunday until nightfall, when the Tenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hawkins commanding, occupied the trenches after some desultory picket firing. At 11:30 P. M. the enemy, estimated at 2,500 strong, opened fire vigorously, under cover of the dense undergrowth. Their movements were further hidden by the floods of rain. The Pennsylvanians met the attack with a succession of volleys, covering their right with two companies stationed in the swamp beyond the intrenchments.

After about three-quarters of an hour two companies of the Third Regular Artillery, under Major O'Hara, arrived, at double-quick, to relieve the Pennsylvanians, whose ammunition was almost exhausted. They soon silenced the enemy's fire.

The First California, under Col. Smith, and the First Colorado, under Col. Hale, acted as supports. The affair lasted two hours. But, notwithstanding the tremendous fusillade and the heavy shell fire, only ten Americans were killed and forty-six wounded, though there were some casualties among the supports; while, during the advance of the relieving battalions, the only officers wounded were Capt. Richter of the First California, wounded seriously in the head, and Capt. Hobbs of the Third Artillery, wounded slightly in the leg.

"Although the engagement scarcely attained the importance of a battle, it thoroughly tested the quality of the United States troops and had an excellent effect, stimulating their zeal and enthusiasm and inspiring them with confidence. The Spaniards, whose losses in the engagement are not known, are adopting tactics intended to irritate the Americans. Every night they maintain an annoying fire. They have now got the true range of the earthworks, and their shell and shrapnel fire is very accurate.

"On Monday night the American losses were one killed and five wounded, and on Tuesday night one killed and six wounded. This percentage is heavy, considering that the men were well intrenched, and that there had been hardly any fighting in the open.

"Gen. MacArthur's brigade, which arrived Sunday, is landing to-day through the heavy surf. Nothing more serious than a thorough wetting has occurred as yet, although the operation is not without considerable danger. Hardly any cases of sickness are reported."

OUR VICTIMS AT MALATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Sergt. Maurice Justa, the only Californian killed at Malate, was employed by a local wholesale clothing firm before he went to the war. He was twenty-four years old and a native of this city. He was the first California volunteer accepted by the examining surgeon.

Capt. Reinholdt Richter, who was wounded, was a native of Australia, aged forty-eight years. He joined the regular army in 1880, being discharged with the rank of First Sergeant of Battery D, First Artillery, United States Army, in March, 1885. He entered the National Guard of California in July, 1889, and was retired as First Lieutenant of Battery B, First Artillery, Sept. 1, 1894. In March, 1898, he was re-elected Captain of Company I, First Infantry, at the head of which he went to Manila.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Penn., Aug. 9.—Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, and William Stillwagon, killed at Malate July 31, were coal miners, and enlisted here together. Noss left a young wife and infant. Hull was engaged to be married. John Brady, also killed, was a Westmoreland County farmer, and was a member of Company I; Walter Brown, killed, was a storekeeper at Vanderbilt.

C. S. Carter, who was injured, was graduated from Waynesburg College. Sergt. Alva Walter lives at Upper Middleton. Victor Holmes's father teaches school at Fredericktown. Arthur Johnson lived here, and was a member of Company E.

The Scene of the Battle.

Malate, the scene of the skirmish between the American and Spanish troops, is a suburb of Manila, situated on Manila Bay, south of the city, on the Camino Real, which is the main highway leading from Cavite to the city. It was here that the family of Capt. Gen. Augustin was captured by the insurgents early in June. Malate is famous for its embroiderers. It has been the scene of some fierce brushes between the Spaniards and the insurgents, and of late has been strongly fortified by the latter. Gen. Merritt selected the location as a point of occupancy for our troops on their arrival from the transports.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONTEREY.

MANILA BAY, Aug. 4, via Hongkong, Aug. 9.—The long-expected monitor Monterey, with the collier Brutus, arrived this morning during a gale. Much relief is felt by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, and there is intense enthusiasm throughout the fleet and among the troops.

The capture of Manila is now merely a question of the few days necessary to land the troops of the third expedition from the United States transports Indiana, Morgan City, Ohio, Valencia, and City of Para, which arrived in Manila Bay on Sunday afternoon, July 31. The disembarkation has been delayed by the rough weather and the heavy surf.

Five members of the third expedition died on the way, among them Lieut. R. D. Kerr of the Engineer Corps.

WASHINGTON Aug. 9.—Gen. Merritt's force in the Philippines consists of the three expeditions which have arrived there, amounting to 460 officers and 10,484 men. They are the First California, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Idaho, First Wyoming, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third United States Infantry, the First California Battery, the Astor Battery, and Batteries G, H, K, and L, Third United States Artillery.

STARVATION AT MANILA.

Hungry Spaniards Are Capturing All the Mules and Horses They Can —Sickness Prevails.

MANILA, July 30, (via Hongkong, Aug. 9.)—The scarcity of food now affects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread, or flour, except very small reserves, chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The newspapers, though rigidly censored, admit that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal ailments, but I believe most of them are dysentery, due to wretched food and the dangerous character of the water. A number of important persons are ill.

An abattoir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The newspapers admit that the military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of which will shortly be exhausted.

The stock of fuel, too, is exhausted, and the bakers are burning doors and window farmes. It is impossible to eat uncooked rice.

A decree has been issued authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there for a nominal payment in worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to English owners have been taken, though there were plenty belonging to Spanish owners that had not been seized. An attempt was made to seize the indispensable pony of the Consular physician, and considerable indignation has been expressed. There may possibly be some trouble over it.

The British Consul, who has been almost constantly ill of late, has been absent for a week, but the Vice Consul is unwearying in the energy and tact with which he smoothes away anti-British friction.

There has been some desultory fighting. The insurgents deny that they have offered to join the Spaniards against the Americans, insisting that their offer was only to avoid bloodshed, in the hope of reconciling

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AWFUL SUFFERING AT CAMP THOMAS

Capt. Morris Tells of Conditions Among New York Troops.

THE DREAD OF THE HOSPITAL

He Declares Chickamauga Park a Modern Andersonville.

The Ninth Regiment, He Says, Has Now Only 350 Men Fit for Duty —Col. Greene Blamed.

Capt. William F. Morris of Company K, Ninth New York Volunteers, returned yesterday from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The Captain was the second senior Captain in the Ninth Regiment before it left the National Guard to become a part of the volunteer service. Capt. Morris is the Superintendent of Station D of the Brooklyn Post Office. He is one of the best known line officers in the New York National Guard, in which he has served twenty-three years, in that time holding a commission sixteen years. For years he has been President of the Delinquency Court of the Ninth Regiment, where his decisions on important cases involving the rights of enlisted men have been widely quoted.

Capt. Morris returned, boiling over with indignation against the way he alleges the New York troops are treated in Camp Thomas. When interviewed yesterday he spoke with great vehemence and force. He was a stanch advocate of Col. Greene before that officer was chosen to head the Ninth in place of Col. William Seward. It was largely through the influence of the Captain that Col. Greene got the place. Of all the line officers who have resigned in the last few weeks, Capt. Morris was the last to go.

"I stood it as long as I could," he said yesterday, "but matters got so bad that I could not remain longer, realizing my inability to alleviate the sufferings of the men. No matter what interested gentlemen may report to New York people after going to camp for a few days and being petted and banqueted by the higher officers, I want to declare it as a fact that the camp is a modern Andersonville. Everything I say I am prepared to prove. I say nothing of anything which I did not see. As I look back on the scenes I witnessed there only a few days ago, it all seems like an awful dream. I left there Saturday. The day before a Sergeant whom I had known long and well was taken to the hospital of the division. As he left the regiment he said to me that I need not look for him again, as he was going to the hospital, and, frankly, I doubt whether I shall ever seen him again. He was a noble fellow, too."

The Captain's voice faltered and his eyes grew dim under the influence of the memory of his old friend.

Conditions in the Hospital.

"That's the idea," the Captain continued, "that the men have of the hospital. It seems like the door of despair to them. One would expect sick soldiers to welcome the hospital. In Camp Thomas they don't, so far as the Ninth Regiment men I saw go there are concerned. They look upon it as the house of doom. Here are some of the things I know of the hospital of the division. I heard one day that a man from the Ninth, one of my own company, was dying there. With Col. Greene I went there. The man was ill of typhoid fever, and his temperature was far above one hundred. When I reached his cot I nearly staggered with horror. The man's face was literally black with flies. His mouth, which was open—the poor fellow was too weak to close it—was filled with flies. Col. Greene denounced such a state of affairs, as did I. The person in charge nonchalantly remarked that there were not enough nurses to go round. Then I told him as emphatically as the solemnity of the place would permit, that his duty was to let the men of the company know, and they would gladly have acted as volunteer nurses. I sent a man from my quarters over.

"The man I sent was a trained nurse before he joined the army as a soldier. He knew in an instant what was needed. He found that the man who was so ill with the fever had had no bath, although burning up with fever. He asked for some cold water. The doctor in charge wanted to know what for. When the man replied that he wished to give the patient a bath the doctor told him to get the water out of a barrel which had been standing in the sun. The water was actually tepid. The nurse indignantly told the doctor he would not attempt to lower the temperature with water that would only increase it. 'What do you know about it?' snapped the doctor. 'Because I know about those things, and have been a nurse,' was the answer. This convinced the person in charge that my representative knew too much to be smothered, and after several hours he managed to get some ice. Imagine how much it was. A pound, exactly. With this he was expected to lower the temperature of a man dying with fever. Several days later the man was dead.

"In another case a man who died in the division hospital was found to be literally alive with maggots under his armpits, and his dying agonies were intensified by the movements of these vermin. There are other shocking cases of neglect which are too horrible to be recounted. It is incredible that such things should have happened in this, the richest country on the globe. When there were 280 men in the hospital at one time I found that there were but two thermometers to take the temperature, and remember, nearly all these patients were fever stricken. To have used the instruments for the purpose intended would have consumed exactly eleven hours and forty minutes. The want of ice was criminal. The moaning of the men for ice when they were burning up with fever is something I shall never forget. Why, officers of the regiment had to subscribe money out of their own pockets to get ice in the interest of humanity. And then the amount procured was totally inadequate to the need. The men knew all about the horrors of the hospital. The Sergeant, who was taken to the hospital the day before I left was so ill three weeks ago that he ought to have gone in, and he suffered the greatest pain day after day. He wouldn't listen to advice to go to the hospital. He said that would be the end of him, and he would keep out of it as long as he could, no matter how much he suffered. At last he collapsed. Convalescents who are still so weak they

can hardly stand, get boiled beef and boiled onions for breakfast, a tough meal for even the strongest of men at camp.

"Even when a man was dead it seemed that he was pursued. Two men in my company died. When the first one left us the Government furnished only a pine box for his body. It would not furnish the ammunition with which to fire a salute over the poor fellow's grave, nor would it pay for the transportation of the remains from camp to the cemetery, nor even to Lytle, where the men took the train for the cemetery. The company had to get an undertaker from Chattanooga, at considerable expense. The Government would not even pay the escort's carfare to and from the cemetery.

"As to the resignations in the regiment and the general state of disorganization now prevailing in it, it can be attributed entirely to Col. Greene. I did my utmost to get him elected Colonel at Peekskill, but I now see my error. He would never have got the place there if he had not promised to keep up the spirit of the Ninth and work with the Ninth men. He has violated every such promise, and, consequently, he has taken out of the regiment its oldtime esprit de corps, which used to be one of the finest things in the National Guard, and kept us together a fine regiment for years over an old stable, to the wonder of our brother Guardsmen. All that is changed now.

"The Colonel has found that the officers of the Ninth will not stand by and see it pass into the hands of carpet-baggers, you might say. It won't do for certain visitors from New York who have been to Col. Greene's headquarters to come back with stories about disappointed ambitions and all that. A soldier without ambition amounts to nothing.

"When an officer has the right to expect a certain promotion, then that promotion becomes a right. In the regular army seniority governs promotion, and in the National Guard, officers are elected, but in the volunteer service the appointments are entirely at the mercy of the Colonel, who can appoint whom he likes. No such arbitrary conduct as that practiced on the Ninth by Col. Greene would be tolerated in the regular army. It is only fair to the friends of the Ninth in this city to know how things have been done there. The Colonel tried to jump a Second Lieutenant over the heads of all the other line officers to be Major. This was Lieut. Peck of Watertown. Putting aside the question of bad taste in choosing a man from a small town up the State to be Major of a city regiment, what could the officers do but protest against the choice of a Second Lieutenant not only, but the junior Lieutenant as well of the regiment, who had already proved that he could not drill his own company. It is true that he had been to West Point, but that counted for nothing, for he could not adjust his sword properly. This man had not been in the Ninth three months when it was proposed to make him a Major. The office was declared vacant and not to be filled, so Col. Greene failed to get his man in.

The Colonel's Indifference.

"Again the Colonel brought in a man from the Seventy-fourth Regiment at Buffalo to act as Regimental Adjutant, as if there were no men capable of filling the place in the Ninth. Two enlisted men whom he had got into the regiment after leaving Camp Townsend the Colonel had raised to the position of Regimental Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, two of the highest non-commissioned officers in a regiment. In this he passed over all the 'non-coms' in the Ninth, and we had some of the best in the camp. This was only a small part of the Colonel's indifference to the officers of the regiment. He never consulted us for anything where our opinions were required, as did other Colonels who were glad to keep in touch with their officers. He treated us as if we were a parcel of schoolboys.

"An officer could get leave from camp only once a month. Once I wished to go over to the camp of the Fourteenth to see Col. Kline about money matters pertaining to the regiment. I happened to mention to Col. Greene that I was going over there. 'Who gave you permission to go?' he snapped out. I told him I didn't know it was necessary for a line officer to ask permission for such a thing. If it was I would ask it. 'What is your business there?' he exclaimed. I then told him I should not go under the circumstances. In no other regiment in the park was such subjection of line officers to their Colonel heard of. We were not the only unfortunates. The Colonel ordered that no private could get excused from drill by his Captain; for that he had to go to the Colonel.

Guards in the Rain for Hours.

"The Colonel compelled the men on guard from the regiment to stand unprotected in the driving rain for hours at a time. Not the slightest tent shelter was afforded them, and many cases of illness that resulted seriously for the victims are traceable to this neglect of the men. I believe that ours was the only regiment not thus provided with shelter for the guards. Again, in every other regiment when a man had put in twenty-four hours' guard duty he received twenty-four hours off, but Col. Greene ordered that these men should turn out for 5 o'clock drill. I have seen men time and again compelled on this order to get into their clothes which had not had time to dry after a hard night in the rain on guard.

"Once our company after a hard tour of work early in the morning was ordered to march on about 10 A. M. for outpost duty a number of miles from camp. The thermometer marked 95 in the shade. I suggested to Col. Greene that as the men were tired and the day was very hot it would be wise to have the wagons carry the shelter tents. 'They'll find it a blanked sight hotter yet before they get back!' was the Colonel's reply. So, loaded with all their clothing and the tents, they had to march miles under the blazing sun. I also asked for a wagon to haul water to our men. This the Colonel refused.

"Gen. Grant found us without water and, learning that a wagon had been refused, was indignant and said he would order one. As the outcome of Col. Greene's harsh and tyrannical methods there are, to-day not more than 350 men in the Ninth out of 1,200 who are fit for duty. It is only wise for the friends of the men in this city to know this."

PAYING OFF AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Soldiers Receive Crisp New Notes from the Government.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 9.—The Paymasters are now progressing rapidly with their work, all matters which caused delay at first having been satisfactorily arranged.

The Paymasters necessarily found their work slow and tedious at the outset. They had thousands of sheets of pay rolls to look over, each sheet, in addition to giving the names of the men and time of service of each, containing numerous explanations, showing parties detached and those who were at any time absent for any cause. This complication of names and explanations in various instances called for explanations on the part of the Colonels commanding.

But this preliminary work once being cleared away, the work of paying the troops is very simple. The men are all paid in currency, except such silver as may be necessary to make change. The bills are all new, and had never been used or folded.

Hartshorn—Valentine.

Edwin A. Hartshorn, Assistant Appraiser of the Fourth Division at the Public Stores, this city, and Mrs. Annie E. Valentine, nee Whitely, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig of Boston, formerly pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem. A collation followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn left for Saratoga, the Adirondacks, and New England. Both the bride and bridegroom are prominent in Harlem church circles. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn will reside at 259 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

MONTAUK CAMP NOT READY

Conditions There Likely to be In a Chaotic State for Several Days.

THE RAILWAY TRACK BLOCKED

Troops Which Are Expected To-day Not Likely to be Well Taken Care of at First—The Question of Permitting a Canteen.

Yesterday, the first day proper of camp life at Montauk Point, revealed only too clearly the backward state of preparation at the camp for the reception and accommodation of the troops, their supplies, and equipments. Notwithstanding the fact that the workmen and military and railroad officials have endeavored to expedite matters in so far as it has been possible, it is deplorably true that in many respects the camp is in a more or less chaotic state, and will be for several days.

Particularly is this true in respect to the railway accommodations. The train which should have gotten to the camp at 8:20 A. M. yesterday, could not go up for hours, because at that time the entire twelve miles of single track from Montauk to Amagansett was filled with loaded trains trying to get in upon the three or four miles of tracks about the station. This, however, is only one instance of the terrible state of congestion that exists. The terminal facilities are wholly inadequate, and if they were four times as great as they now are there would be congestion. The railroad workmen are getting in the sidings as fast as they can, but whether or not they will be able to bring order out of chaos before the arrival of the next contingent of the returning troops is, in the opinion of many, a matter very much to be doubted. Even as it is, the trains are now using some of the sidings, which have no ballast, and which look as though they might give trouble by sliding.

One result yesterday of this unsatisfactory state of affairs was that the train carrying the horses, baggage, equipment, and tents of the Sixth Cavalry, the members of whom arrived on Monday, failed to put in an appearance until noon yesterday, having been twelve hours on the road, and almost twenty hours out from Jersey City. When it did arrive, however, the men lost no time in seeing to the unloading and proper transfer of the horses and equipage.

The Troops Worn Out.

The long journey had completely worn out the detail from the troops which accompanied the luggage and horses, and when the train finally drew into Montauk and the other men of the regiment hastened to take charge and unload the stuff on the train those who had been on the detail dropped down on the sand and fell asleep where they lay. So soundly did some of them sleep that their comrades picked them up to get them out of the way and carried them long distances without their waking.

On this train came fifteen army wagons, or prairie schooners, belonging to the regiment. The first thing the men did was to break out these and then, with some of the mules, they began the work of unloading the tents and rations. The horses on the train were almost famished for water, and fairly fought to get to it. The rations of the troopers were mostly in the cars on the way here.

Three battalions, one each from the Third, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of Cavalry, are expected this morning, and a detachment of Rough Riders, who did not go to Cuba, probably to-morrow or next day, and a serious condition must be overcome if anything like proper arrangements are to be made. It is said that the recruits for the Seventy-first New York, now at Camp Black, will be sent to the Point, and in that event they will be put to work at once.

The general work about the camp is progressing somewhat more satisfactorily. The big restaurant building is now completed opposite the railroad station. Work on the express building east of the railroad station is progressing. All about the station are big heaps of stores, hay, water barrels, hospital cots, &c. Company No 15 of the United States Signal Corps, 55 men in all, under command of Capt. Ambrose Higgins, arrived at headquarters yesterday, and are to lay out the grounds and complete the system of telephone and telegraph service.

Some of the carpenters took advantage of the rush yesterday and struck. They wanted shorter hours, and sleeping accommodations. They congregated about the station and created some noise, but when word came from Gen. Young that if the carpenters did not work they were to be shipped out of the reservation, and that the soldiers were to drive them out, they quieted down, and after talking matters over went to work.

A Canteen Supply There.

It developed yesterday that among other things brought along by the Sixth Cavalry was the supply for its canteen. This has brought to light a question not thought of before. Montauk lies in a town which at the last election under the Raines law voted against allowing any licenses of any kind. Some of the townspeople who journeyed down there yesterday said they would oppose the opening of a canteen by any regiment. The army officers say the civil authorities have nothing to do about the matter, and that if the men see fit to have a canteen under the usual army regulations they can have it whether the civil authorities like it or not. The officers say the land taken for camp purposes by the Government is for the time being a Government reservation, and that the usual course will be followed.

There are thirty-seven men of the Sixth Cavalry ill, and about one-half of these displayed unmistakable symptoms of typhoid. One man has measles and the rest have malaria and malarial fever. All were taken sick since leaving Tampa. The sick are being cared for by the dozen nurses sent to the Point from Governors Island. None of the cases appears to be serious. Some of the men who arrived Monday in an exhausted condition were yesterday able to be about and at work. All the water in use is being taken from the pond, but excellent progress is being made with the driven wells.

Dr. Doty received a telegram from Gov. Black yesterday directing him to keep the camp under observation and to co-operate with and aid the Federal authorities in every possible way. Dr. Doty and Surgeon General Sternberg will visit the camp at an early date.

Col. Woodruff, Chief Commissary Officer of the Department of the East, yesterday morning visited the camp to look after the disposition of supplies and inspect the commissary storehouse being built there. A shipment of hand trucks, desks, platform scales, tables, 500 common tents, 150 hospital tents, and other equipment was forwarded to the camp yesterday morning. More will go to-day.

Bids were opened in the Commissary Department yesterday morning for fresh provisions for the camp. The following were the lowest bidders:

Fresh bread, (18-ounce loaf:) H. A Hartman, 3¼ cents a pound; H. Dettner, 4 cents a pound, and W. H. Evans, 4½ cents a pound.

Fresh beef, (50 degrees Fahrenheit:) Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, $7.69 per 100 pounds; Armour Packing Company, $7.21 per 100 pounds; Swift & Co., $7.28 per 100 pounds.

Potatoes and onions: W. H. Clunder, potatoes, 1 11-100 cents a pound, onions 67-100 cents a pound; C. A. Bloomingdale, potatoes, 1 7-10 cents a pound, onions 1 47-100 cents a pound.

Twenty-six bids were received. The delivery will begin to-morrow, and continue daily until ordered discontinued.

PLENTY OF WATER AT MONTAUK.

But the Surgeon General Says It Must Be Boiled Before It Is Used.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Some question has arisen as to the water supply at Montauk Point, where Shafter's army is to be sent. It is claimed that it is entirely inadequate, and that the lake which is depended upon for water is brackish. Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that there would be an ample water supply, and that the lake would furnish water if it were not defiled by the troops. He said, however, that the water supply at this and other camps should be boiled before using.

ONLY HEALTHY MEN FOR MONTAUK.

Precautions Will Be Taken to Keep Diseased Soldiers Off Transports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following order has been sent to Gen. Shafter for his instruction regarding the embarkation of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point:

"Recommendations of Surgeon Generals of army and Marine Hospital Service, as follows, should be accomplished, as far as practicable:

"1. Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation three to five days in separate camp not infected by fever.

"2. Surgeons to inspect same twice daily, isolating promptly suspected cases.

"3. Bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing of troops at the beginning of period of observation.

"4. When not possible to detain troops in camps under observation, bathe them and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing before embarkation, excluding after searching inspection suspected cases.

"5. Yellow fever convalescents or suspects should not accompany healthy troops.

"6. No equipage or personal effect capable of conveying infection should accompany troops unless disinfected by steam or otherwise.

"7. Arrange to embark by daylight, under a careful supervision of Surgeons, who will control sanitary conditions of troop ships en route."

PAJAMAS FOR A REGIMENT.

Colonel's Wife Has Provided Them for the First Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—When visitors flock into the camp of the First Illinois after its arrival at Montauk Point they are likely to see a regiment clad in pajamas. The 1,300 pajamas are ready, and Mrs. Henry L. Turner, wife of the Colonel, will take them with her when she goes there to meet her husband and his regiment. Mrs. Turner will also take a store of delicacies and hospital supplies. Contributions from a number of women and others interested are coming in to her home, 46 Cedar Street.

Reception to Returning Troops.

The plans of the committee appointed on Monday at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria to give a reception to returning troops who will pass through this city are being pushed in spite of difficulties in the way. The chief obstacle seems to be that the Government will probably send the troops direct to Montauk Point. "I do not see," said Col. Charles F. Homer, one of those interested in the project, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night, "how the Government can be induced to ship 10,000 men down here from Montauk Point on purpose to let us give them a reception. The troops will probably be sent to the Point in detachments, and it may be very difficult to have the affair, after all." Another Seventy-first Regiment Veteran who was present said that the Veterans' Association would look out for the Seventy-first, and give it a royal welcome home, anyway.

GIFTS FOR MEN AT MONTAUK.

The Relief Associations Will Supply Food and Clothing Better than the Regulation Sort.

From the steps being taken by the several war relief organizations it would seem that the men at Montauk will not suffer from the lack of such articles of food and clothing as are not provided by the Government to its troops. At a meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association yesterday morning, Mrs. Walworth was designated to go to Montauk and confer with the Government authorities with a view to assisting in the work of providing for the health and comfort of the soldiers.

Mrs. Walworth left for Montauk immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Gould will visit the camp to-morrow on a similar errand.

Howard Townsend will go to Montauk Point to-day to make ready for the reception of supplies which will be taken there on the Red Cross to-night. Miss Quintard, Superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital, will have charge of the Red Cross nurses.

H. K. Porter of Pittsburg, a member of the First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 17, called at the supply depot, 552 Broadway, yesterday, and tendered 1,000 night shirts for the troops at Montauk. The gift was accepted. It was agreed also that Mr. Porter should furnish 500 suits of underclothing and 500 soft shirts.

Mr. Porter came to this city especially to see what he could do for the men at Montauk. He turned over to the Committee on Supplies 800 towels and 1,000 pajamas for general distribution.

STERNBERG ANSWERS SHAFTER

Surgeon General Declares He Sent an Abundant Supply of Medicines to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following reply to Gen. Shafter was to-day issued by Surgeon Gen. Sternberg in defense of the Medical Department of the army:

"When the regular troops were ordered into the field, commanding officers of regiments were directed to take with them a complete field outfit and medical supplies for three months. I inclose herewith a memorandum showing the medical supplies which have been sent to the Fifth Army Corps at Tampa and at Santiago. The only requisition for medical supplies received from the Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago is one dated July 23, by cable, as follows:

"'Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 1898. Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington. July 23—Wanted urgently: Quinine tablets, 1,000 bottles; strychnine tablets, 100 bottles; calomel and soda tablets, 100 bottles; calomel, 200 grams; nitric acid in two-ounce vials, 100; test tubes, 1,000; Fowler's solution, 1,000.'

"'V. HAVARD, Major Surgeon, United States Army, Acting Chief Surgeon.'

"The supplies asked for were sent by the Olivette, in addition to a large quantity of medical supplies of various kinds which I had ordered to be put on board that ship and delivered at Santiago—see memorandum attached.

"I beg leave to remark that recent advices indicate that a majority of the cases of fever now occurring among the troops at Santiago are malarial in character, and that there has been an ample supply of quinine, which is the principal remedy required in this form of fever. I have made every effort to anticipate the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba without waiting for requisitions, but as we have had communication by cable the fault does not rest with me if, owing to the failure on the part of the Chief Surgeon with Gen. Shafter's army to ask for necessary supplies, there has been a failure to meet the requirements of the sick.

"The hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 8, had on board medicines for twenty regiments for six months, calculated upon the basis of the field supply table, and large supplies in addition of the more important medicines, hospital stores, dressings, &c. If these supplies were inadequate there was ample time to inform me of the fact before the sailing of the Olivette, July 26."

STERNBERG MAY BE REMOVED.

Report that Secretary Alger Blames the Surgeon General for Santiago Scandals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A report growing out of the controversy between Gen. Shafter and Surgeon General Sternberg has it that the Secretary of War contemplates displacing Gen. Sternberg.

The Secretary, in an interview, places the responsibility for the troubles at Santiago upon the Medical Department.

Lineman Impaled on a Fence.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 9.—While repairing wires to-day at Scott's Bridge, John Cuniff, employed by the Union Railroad Company, was shocked by a live wire. He fell on a picket fence, and one of the pickets penetrated his body to the lungs. He was taken to the hospital, and is not expected to live.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

SOLDIERS TO COME NORTH

Increase of Sickness in Southern Camps Will Cause a General Movement of Troops.

FLORIDA TOO HOT FOR COMFORT

Signing of a Treaty of Peace Will Simplify Matters, as 150,000 Men Can Be Dismissed at Once—Sanitary Rules to Be Rigidly Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The reports that have come to the War Department from Southern camps, including that at Chickamauga, have been of such a character for some time as to create grave doubt of the wisdom of maintaining Southern camps with any expectation of having the troops that occupy them fit for energetic campaign work, if it shall be necessary to undertake new Cuban campaigns in the Fall.

The Florida camps are all proving too hot to be refreshing to the men, and Tampa, Jacksonville, Fernandina, and other similar camps show uncomfortable reports.

At Chickamauga there is typhoid in spite of the precautions adopted, and while the conditions do not seem to be so bad as they have been at Camp Alger, they are not improving.

Gen. Corbin, when asked if a general transfer of camps to the North was in contemplation, admitted that something of the kind was thought of, and might be carried out. Inquiries have been made with the idea of utilizing, wherever it can be done advantageously, the camps of State troops. Mount Gretna, in Pennsylvania, may be used to accommodate some men. Sea Girt, the New Jersey State encampment ground, has been indicated as a place to which returning troops may be sent. Plattsburg and even Fort Allen, Vermont, are also under consideration, and some other places not so far north but in high and wholesome localities.

The signing of a peace agreement will simplify the plans of the War Department greatly. Instead of finding places for the tents of the whole army, 150,000 men may be at once dispensed with, leaving to be provided for only that remnant that will be required to occupy Cuba and Puerto Rico. There is little expectation that the Rough Riders will be called upon for further service after their return. Torry's regiment of mounted riflemen has not seen service, nor has Grigsby's regiment, and both are anxious to have a chance at the front. It is the opinion of army officers that these regiments can be put to use in Cuba in the work of pacification, after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

Gen. Miles's report of to-day, that he has men enough in his expedition, has led the War Department to abandon the idea of sending Wade's "consolidation" division to either Cuba or Puerto Rico.

It is believed by the authorities that good water will go a long way toward maintaining the healthfulness of the troops. The belief is now general among the officials of the War Department that concentration in large camps and comparative inactivity together with the failure of troops to take rigid precautions as advised by the Medical Department, has been the cause of so much sickness in the various camps.

TO ENFORCE SANITARY RULES.

War Department Orders that Camps Must Be Well Managed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Alger has determined to enforce every regulation which will improve the health of the various camps of the army. The following peremptory order was issued to-day:

"In order to prevent as far as possible the diseases incident to encampments of large bodies of men, namely: Typhoid and malarial fevers, diarrhea, and dysentery, and the further spread thereof, which diseases have already gained more or less headway, all officers from the commanding General to company commanders, will exercise the utmost vigilance to enforce proper sanitary conditions in camp and strict cleanliness of the person.

"The speedy destruction or removal with safety of all decaying substances present and future, and the rendering innoxious the feculent matter of the camp, must be accomplished. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish lumber for floors to all tents. The General commanding camp will at once provide ample hospital facilities by arranging barracks where there is a shortage of hospital tents.

"No effort will be spared to carry this order into effect to the fullest extent, and to this end those concerned will not rest content with the issuance of orders upon the subject, but they or their representatives, duly impressed with this grave responsibility, will immediately see to the commencement, continuance, superintendence, and practical accomplishment, day by day, of the instructions imposed upon the command.

The attention of all concerned is called to army regulations concerning interior economy, police, and discipline of companies, Circular No. 1, Surgeon General's office, April 25, 1898, to marches and camping in the authorized drill regulations, to soldier's handbook and the remarks therein compiled from which easily accessible data, supplemented by his own and the practical experience of others, the commanding General of each camp will at once prepare and put into immediate execution a simple code of rules, for the daily practical accomplishment of which he will assure himself, rendering daily reports to the Adjutant General of the army. Copies of the rules promulgated will be sent at the earliest moment to the Adjutant General of the army. By command of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

MANY SICK AT JACKSONVILLE.

Hospital There Is Already Crowded to the Limit of Its Capacity.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9.—There has been an alarming increase in sickness in the last few days. Patients, for the most part ill with typhoid fever, are coming into the hospital at the rate of thirty to forty a day. Those discharged average only five a day, and the hospital is crowded to its limit. It already contains 359 sick men, 38 of whom are from the Second Illinois. Besides these, Dr. Marquis has 76 men confined in quarters with milder ailments. The general average of sick in the division hospital from the eight other regiments is greater than the number from the Second Illinois. Ten per cent. of Gen. Arnold's command is unfit for duty.

QUARTERS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Patients from Santiago to be Sent to Plattsburg, Madison Barracks, and Fort Allen.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Capt. Stamper, in command of the Plattsburg Barracks, received orders from the War Department to-day to prepare the post quarters for the reception of 400 sick and wounded soldiers expected to arrive within a few days from Santiago and other Southern points. The order reads as follows:

"To Commanding Officer, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.: I have the honor to inform you that upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General, United States Army, the Secretary of War directs that the commanding officers at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Madison Barracks, N. Y., be instructed to prepare to receive convalescents who may be sent to them from the hospitals in New York City and vicinity, or from Montauk Point, L. I., upon the arrival of the soldiers there. The Surgeon General reports that these places are all favorably situated for the care of convalescents either from wounds or tropical fevers.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

Immediately upon receipt of this notification Capt. Stamper began making preparations for the reception and care of the heroes of Santiago.

The first detachment arriving will be placed in the post hospital, which has accommodations for fifty. When this is filled, the new barracks just to the south will be put into service, and here 200 can be quartered. If necessary, the two barracks vacated by the Twenty-first Regiment will be put into use, and with these fully 700 men can be cared for.

Capt. Stamper has received no information when the first of the sick and wounded will start for Plattsburg, but as there are a number of convalescents in the hospitals of New York at the present time, it is thought that in all probability they will be here within a few days, possibly before the end of the week. The hospital is ready for the reception of patients, but as it was necessary to telegraph to New York for certain supplies, the new barracks cannot be put in proper condition before the end of the week.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 3,017.

Soldier in Company H, Eighth Infantry, Kills Himself.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In his daily bulletin to the War Department concerning the health of the troops at Santiago, Gen. Shafter reports to-night that Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, committed suicide. No particulars are given. The bulletin, as posted at the War Department after midnight, follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9.—Sanitary report for Aug. 8: Total number of sick, 3,017; total number of fresh cases, 2,086; total number of new cases, 254; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 390. Deaths—Private William J. Galvin, Company A, Eighth Infantry, intermittent malarial fever, Aug. 7; Aug. 8, Private James Conley, Troop C, First Cavalry, malarial fever; Private John Peper, Company E, Sixth Infantry, acute dysentery; Private B. W. Whiting, Company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. John Kyte, Company L, Eighth Massachusetts, malarial fever; Capt. John A. Leininger, Company F, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Gustav A. Bjork, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, acute diarrhea; Private W. Kellock, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever, remittent, and diarrhea; Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, gunshot wound of head, suicide; Private Herbert Daw, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever and pneumonia; Private Walter Reeves, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Charles Hoadley, Company L, First Illinois, stenosis of common bile duct.

SHAFTER, Major General."

Death of Lieut. Richard Harden.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following dispatch was received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin at 1 o'clock this morning:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9.—First Lieut. Richard Harden, First District of Columbia Volunteers, died in this hospital to-day of abcess of the livers.

"W. C. CORDAS, Surgeon."

HOBSON BACK IN NEW YORK.

Another Man Got the Flowers Meant for Him While the Hero Ate Breakfast.

Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson came in from Washington yesterday by the Pennsylvania train that arrived in Jersey City at 6 o'clock in the morning. He was still asleep in his berth, and was not disturbed. An hour and a half later he emerged from the sleeping car, walked to the restaurant in the station, and sat down for breakfast.

He was recognized by several persons in the waiting room, and they came and peered at him through the windows. A pretty girl also came up and asked which man was Hobson. He was pointed out to her, and she hurried to the flower stand, bought a fine bouquet, and carried it into the restaurant. Here she became very bashful, walked up to the table, placed the bouquet on the counter at the side of a man who was sitting next to Lieut. Hobson, and ran out. The man looked mystified as he saw the girl running away, but he took the flowers and smiled.

A large crowd had collected in the meantime, and when Hobson came out of the restaurant they gave him three hearty cheers, and there was a rush to shake hands with him. The people followed him to the ferryboat and began plying him with questions. He told them that he had come to New York on business, and then he would go to Norfolk.

On reaching New York Lieut. Hobson went to the Army and Navy Club, where a big pile of letters was awaiting him. He read some of them and then went down town to the office of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, where he had a long consultation in regard to the raising of a wrecked Spanish vessel. He returned to the Army and Navy Club, where a room had been prepared for him. He read more of his correspondence, and a host of friends came to shake hands with him. Later in the afternoon his mother and nephew called. In the evening he was taken out to dinner. He did not return until a late hour.

SCHOOLSHIP LACKS OFFICERS.

Lieut. Patterson Alone on the St. Mary's at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The New York nautical schoolship St. Mary's, which arrived here about a week ago, is apparently doomed to remain here for some time. At present she has but one commissioned officer—Lieut. Patterson—on board, the executive officer having been removed from the St. Mary's shortly after the ship arrived here, on account of illness.

Still, the work of training the young men for officers of the merchant marine service goes merrily along. Particular attention is paid to seamanship, and a visit to the St. Mary's shows how well these lads are being trained in the work which they intend to take up as a life occupation.

REMOVED, HE ASKS FOR INQUIRY.

Former Commandant at Fort Thomas Wants to Face His Accusers.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Col. W. H. Gardner, who has been relieved of the command of the post and hospital at Fort Thomas, where there are now 500 sick soldiers and a regiment of colored immunes, has asked for an investigation of his administration of affairs by a military court. He has also withdrawn his application for retirement, and he demands to be allowed to face his accusers.

"When notified Saturday that I had been removed on a charge of maladministration," said Col. Gardner, "I was so non-plussed and mortified that I asked at once for a furlough and retirement from active service when that had expired. It was like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

"After a conference with my friends I was satisfied that I had acted hastily and took immediate steps to have my application held up. I have asked the Secretary of War and the President for an investigation by a court of inquiry. I asked to know of what I am accused and who prefers the charge.

"Further than the general term 'maladministration,' I do not know anything of the charges, and I know nothing of who made them."

There was a misunderstanding between Col. Gardner and Bishop Maes of the Roman Catholic Church over the admission of clergymen to the hospital wards. Bishop Maes admitted to-day that he was not satisfied with Col. Gardner's order restricting the freedom of clergymen at the hospital, but he denies that he made any charges against the Colonel. As to the employment of Sisters of Charity as nurses, Bishop Maes said: "I have not urged that Sisters of Charity be employed as nurses. Major Hall, Col. Gardner's successor, came to me yesterday and asked me to furnish nurses. I am now arranging to do this."

Col. Gardner's daughter went to Washington Saturday night, and, with his son, who is already there, she is making efforts to have her father's wishes regarding an investigation carried out.

Cleared Out a Saloon with a Pistol.

George Snider, residence unknown, appeared in Louis Mell's saloon, 27 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, late last night, in an intoxicated condition, and proceeded to make things lively with a .32-calibre revolver, which he flourished around in a reckless manner. Finally, he began shooting, trying his marksmanship on the pictures on the walls, the mirrors, and the glasses on the bar, and everybody in the place fled to the street.

Policeman John Sweeney undertook to arrest Snider, but that individual promptly covered the officer with the revolver, forcing him to beat a hasty retreat. Sergeant Hawkins and Roundsman Callahan finally came to his assistance and succeeded in arresting the man. He was taken to the Fulton Street Police Station to await a hearing.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND MANILA

Continued from Page 1.

some of the Spaniards to renouncing their allegiance to Spain by inducing the Americans not to bombard the city.

It is alleged in a dispatch officially published here that Germany is combining with Russia to prevent the capture of Manila and that therefore Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will refrain from attacking the city; that the American resources are exhausted; that Admiral Cervera, on issuing from Santiago harbor, was victorious and captured Admiral Sampson, afterward bombarding American ports; that the Cherokees and the negroes in the United States have rebelled; that President McKinley has been mobbed; that Admiral Camara is at Singapore; that he is going to land in the South Philippines; that the allied Spanish fleets will annihilate Admiral Dewey, and, finally, that the climate is decimating the American soldiers.

IN THE MANILA TRENCHES.

American Soldiers Play Cards and Jest Under Fire—No Sign of Alarm Among Them.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The corresponden of The Times at Cavite, under date of Aug. 1, says:

"Yesterday I visited Camp Dewey and the American intrenchments before Malate. Capt. Grant and Capt. Young of the Utah Artillery were busily throwing up advanced earthworks for guns, under protection of the Nebraska volunteers. From the upper floor of a European house, forming an alignment with the earthworks, I was observing the Spanish positions, when a Nebraska sharpshooter beside me fired the first shot discharged by the Americans upon the Spaniards, who were cruiching in the forward trench.

This was contrary to Gen. Merritt's orders. He had forbidden an aggressive attitude unless the Spaniards advanced. The insurgents, now in force inland on the right of the American lines, also opened fire, the Spaniards replying briskly with quick-firing guns and rifles; but their shooting was high, and their shots fell half a mile behind the intrenchments, where a Colorado Volunteer picket was hit by a Mauser bullet.

"Personally I was impressed by the nonchalant demeanor of the Americans in the fighting line. They were like high-spirited youths out on a picnic, while groups lying in the second line were playing cards. Had the Spaniards, who were unaccountably non-aggressive during the American landing and advance, dropped shrapnel from Malate fort, they would have wrought terrible havoc; one house, forming a conspicuous mark, being within easy gun range.

"The return to camp was exciting, but effected without mishap. The natives follow the American advance, occupying the houses within the fighting line. Gen. Aguinaldo's guerrillas caused the Americans considerable trouble. While I was in camp, information was received that a party of California Volunteers, engaged in felling timber, had been arrested by the insurgents. Col. Smith, under Gen. Greene's instructions, ordered out an armed detachment, which released the prisoners and brought the insurgents into Camp Dewey. Gen. Greene sent a message to Gen. Aguinaldo, saying that if the Americans were further molested he would disarm the whole Filipinos.

There are many new cases of typhoid fever and measles. During a sudden storm over night the City of Para drifted under the guns of Manila. The Charleston rescued her and towed her to a safe anchorage. The Spanish have not opened fire since Sunday's engagement.

"An order has been issued creating a Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Anderson, which will join the forces at Camp Dewey. The First Brigade, under Gen. MacArthur, consists of two battalions of the Twenty-third Regular Infantry, one battalion of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, two battalions each of the First North Dakota, and the First Idaho, one battalion of the First Wyoming and Astor Battery.

The Second Brigade, Gen. Greene, consists of two battalions of the Eighteenth Regular Infantry, one battalion of the Third Regular Artillery, acting as infantry, Company A of the Regular Engineers, Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Volunteer Artillery, the First California Volunteers, the First Colorado Volunteers, the First Nebraska Volunteers, and the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The garrison at Cavite consists of the Second Oregon Volunteers and a detachment of California Heavy Artillery.

Philippines Rich in Minerals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The officials of the Geological Survey are of the opinion that the Philippine Islands may be rich in coal and petroleum deposits, and say that it is known that gold is to be found there. It has been decided to make an examination of the mineral deposits of the islands, and Dr. George F. Baker of the Geological Survey will proceed to Manila as soon as possible. He will be taken care of by the military and naval departments while traveling and during his stay in the Philippines.

Death of Lieut. Kerr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Lieut. Robert D. Kerr, whose death was reported to-day by Gen. Merritt from Manila, was appointed from Greenbank, West Va., and was graduated last April, so he and his class might participate in the war. Lieut. Kerr was assigned to the Engineer Corps. Two members of this class were killed at Santiago.

GEN. WHEELER LIKELY TO WIN.

Prospect of His Re-election to Congress —Leaves from Santiago Distributed as Campaign Arguments.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9.—Gen. Joe Wheeler, who, in the intermission between fighting around Santiago, has conducted a vigorous letter campaign for renomination and re-election to Congress from the Eighth Alabama District, has practically won his race. To-day the Democratic District Committee met and called a general primary to nominate a candidate for Sept. 17, dispensing with all conventions, county or district.

Gen. Wheeler's opponents preferred the convention plan, realizing that Gen. Wheeler would be invincible before the people. The primary plan is regarded as a clincher for Wheeler. Samuel Blackwell and Judge William Richardson, Gen. Wheeler's opponents, are very quiet of late, and the general supposition is that they are manoeuvring out of the race.

One of Gen. Wheeler's effective cards was to send county constituents a leaf from the tree under which the Santiago capitulation was signed. He probably distributed 500 of them in his district, and each won a vote.

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MILES TO ADVANCE SOON.

Telegraphic Communication Established with All the Moving Columns.

PONCE, Aug. 9.—Gen. Miles will probably leave on the Adjuntas Road in a day or

HOW GUANICA WAS TAKEN

Landing of Lieut. Huse's Detachment Described by a Man in the Ranks.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE A TARGET

Spaniards in Puerto Rico Seemed to Have a Genius for Missing Opportunities—A Colt Gun That Won Lasting Esteem.

U. S. S. Gloucester,
Port Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 29.

Events follow each other with such rapidity in war time as almost to overlap. There is time only for action, especially if one happens to be on the Gloucester.

The latest achievement of the crew of this doughty little vessel was the capture of the town of Guanica, and the planting of the American flag in Puerto Rico. On this occasion the bluejackets proved themselves as good fighters ashore as afloat. We had come from Guantanamo, Cuba, at a snail's pace, in company with the Massachusetts, Dixie, Columbia, Yale, and seven transports loaded down with soldiers. Land was sighted about midnight of the 24th, but we lay off some distance until daylight.

When we turned out and went on deck, at the first glance it seemed that we were once more back at our old station off Santiago. There, before us stood the two hills, with the narrow entrance between them, and the higher mountainettes inland; the only thing lacking was the castle. In fact, the resemblance, from outside, between Santiago Harbor and that of Guanica is remarkable. At Guanica, as well as at Santiago, the passage appears to be blocked at a short distance by a small round hill, right in the middle of the stream. In the Puerto Rican harbor appearances are but slightly deceptive, the little bay running back only about three-fourths of a mile; whereas, at Santiago, appearances are very deceptive, as all the world knows, especially Admiral Cervera.

Signals were hoisted on the yardarm of the Massachusetts, and slowly the Gloucester steamed in toward the port, while the larger vessels lay off and watched us. Half way up the side of the right hand hill stands a small, white lighthouse, reminding one forcibly of an American schoolhouse. Later we made the acquaintance of the scared keeper aboard our vessel, where he evidently expected immediate death at our hands. We all stood at the guns, which were loaded and trained forward.

Approaching the Wharf.

One of our two deadly little Colt automatic rapid-fire toys had been brought forward and set up ready for action. Leadsmen were in both chains. All eyes on the port side were fastened on the smaller hill to the left of the entrance, while on the starboard side we kept watch on the other hill, which is about 500 feet high. Midway up is a bare spot, gradually vanishing in thick-growing furze of a light gray color. At intervals we would catch sight of manikins speeding over this open space to seek safety in the thickets above. They did not tarry long to tempt our fire. Close to the bow of our vessel circled a pair of ungainly, bob-tailed pelicans, distant prosaic Yankee pursuits. Indeed, even a shot fired on entering the harbor, just as we sighted the Spanish flag back in the village, had no visible effect on the winged fishermen. Evidently they judged our marksmanship by that of the Spaniards, and thought there was no danger so long as we aimed at them.

The village of Guanica stands at the furthest point from the entrance, with a broad plain to the rear, and hands to the west or right-hand side by low hills. Beyond the plain are visible small mountains, which come down toward the coast on the east. We had fired the gun to "advise" the lowering of the Spanish flag. But it still continued to wave. Presently white figures were made out moving about excitedly in the neighborhood of the flag. To the right of our ship the wooded hill rose abruptly from the water's edge, not over a quarter of a mile distant. On the port side the bay widened out toward flat land. Several men were sighted running up the hill in the effort to hide from sight. The flag was now plainly distinguishable, three broad stripes perpendicular to the staff. Suddenly some one cried:

"That's the German flag. Look out!"

But It Was the Spanish Flag.

This gave us pause. Now that we looked more carefully, it did indeed appear suspiciously like red, white, black. In the meantime the white figures had vanished from the vicinity of the flagstaff, to reappear further to the right at the western limit of the village. We were steaming "dead slow" ahead.

"Nonsense, that's the Spanish flag, not the German," now began to be heard on all sides, and a like conviction seemed to have taken possession of the minds of those on the bridge.

"Drop a shot in among those figures behind the bushes!" came the order to the Captain of the bow gun, a deadly little three-pounder that was already accountable for many Spanish lives.

Bang! went the gun, but the shot fell short. Just before leaving Guantanamo we had received a fresh supply of ammunition, common black powder for the three-pounders, which requires, as we now discovered, considerably more elevation for the muzzle of the gun than the smokeless powder hitherto used. Nevertheless, the effect on the white figures was that desired, except in the case of an old patriarchal gentleman, who rode off slowly under our eyes unsheltered for fifty yards. It is noteworthy that men always hesitate to fire on a brave man. Later in the day we had further illustration of this fact.

We were now within 200 yards of the little wharf at the head of the main street of the village, which we could see extended a considerable distance inland. Indeed, this street is about a mile long, with houses scattered along its entire length, except for the distance of 200 yards, which is not built up. It is another case of Minneapolis and St. Paul in miniature.

Preparations for Landing.

"Now lay aft, all the infantry company with rifles and belts!" called out the boatswain's mate in that supernaturally sepulchral tone that belongs to this make of man, and those of us fortunate enough to be of the company left our guns to the care of the jealous remnant and hurried to "lay aft," mentally counting our chickens as to the number of Spaniards we were going to kill.

The cutter was lowered into the water on the port side of the ship, and we rapidly tumbled over the rail, letting ourselves down by the boat's falls, the gripes, or anything, or person handy. The Executive Officer, Lieut. Harry P. Huse, sat in the stern sheets, in command of the expedition, with Lieut. Thomas C. Wood second. We were crowded in like herring, being ordered to sit low. I was sitting on the "sail thwart," the board that runs up the middle of the boat to hold the mast in case of need, and every time the oarsman in the rear bent forward he would strike me in the small of the back, and then the forward oarsman would quickly emulate him by knocking the wind out of me. I began to fear that I would be useless by the time we met the enemy.

"Please, Sir, I can't sit here!" I gasped between punches.

"Well, I don't give a ——. Get out and walk," was the sympathetic reply. Thereafter I sat on the rail, a fair mark for Spanish bullets, but easier in body, at least.

Every moment we were expecting a volley from short. Surely this delay could only mean that the enemy was waiting for us to come within such close range that our destruction would be certain. There was a strange, creepy feeling down my spine. To know that the port guns of our ship were trained on the village was but doubtful comfort, as we would be between two fires. We glided alongside the little pier, and rapidly sprang out of the boat and then fell in at the end of the main street near the water.

The Spaniards Lose an Opportunity.

The Spaniards had missed another chance to deplete the Gloucester's crew. We were twenty-eight men and two officers. As we learned from an old native who came strolling by, the enemy was fifty strong and in immediate expectation of 2,000 reinforcements. Why they let the opportunity to attack us slip while comparatively helpless in the boat, is incomprehensible except in view of the Spanish character.

To our right was a small house; to the left vacancy; in front stretched the long, straight highway, like a French chaussée, except that cocoanut palms took the place of poplars. The Spanish flag was still flying in abandoned patriotism, but not for long did it continue to flaunt its stripes in our face. At the command, two of our men—Chief Yeoman Frank Lacy and Quartermaster Charles Bechtold—sprang from the ranks and ran to tear down the yellow and red rag and hoist the Stars and Stripes in its place, regardless of possible Spanish bullets.

The sight of Old Glory drew the fire of the hidden enemy on our right flank, but, strange to say, not until the two chief offenders again, Spain's majesty had returned to their places. The Dons seem always to manage to do things too late. In fact, Lieut. Huse was the only one among us who knew that we had been fired upon. The cartridges used by the Spaniards are charged with smokeless powder, and make but very slight noise, less than our own cartridges. On seeing the puffs that betokened the presence of the enemy, Lieut. Huse hurried to the vicinity of our flag, but he was quickly recalled by a rapid fusillade that suddenly poured in from directly in front of us.

How It Feels to be a Hero.

We had been resting on our arms in contemplation of our victorious prowess; the enemy had fled at our mere approach; we regarded ourselves as heroes. The feeling of being a hero is distinctly pleasant.

From this dream we were rudely recalled by the clack, clack, clack, clack, that tells one how partridges feel when they flee before the hunter. It was wonderful, however, how quickly our men recovered themselves; there was no confusion or rushing about. The order to lie down was given, and down we lay, feeling thankful that man was not made as thick as he is long. Then we let fly at the houses down the road, although it was mostly guess work as to the source of the bullets. Our ears were more trustworthy informants than our eyes.

In the meantime a detachment of our men under Lieut. Wood had been sent to protect our right flank and another smaller one to guard us on the left. For a time the rattle from behind the houses kept up at a lively rate, but the terminus of the bullets we did not learn till considerably later; our shipmates on the Gloucester, it seems, were, as a matter of fact, in greater danger than we of the landing party, the bullets raining around the vessel at uncomfortably close quarters.

By missing us the Spaniards at Guanica proved themselves as bad marksmen as the gunners at aboard the Furor and Pluton at Santiago. Previous to firing at us they had all the time desired to take aim, for each one to select his man and the special spot in which to hit him, to consult with his neighbor so that no two bullets need be wasted on one American "pig"—yet when the gentlemen of the Iberian peninsula did at length fire on us, they came near killing the non-combatants aboard the Gloucester. Such is Spanish marksmanship!

Colt Guns Are Charming Companions.

These reflections of a later and more secure date to the contrary notwithstanding, I felt personally very much relieved when I heard the quick patter behind us of that dear little Colt gun. How we all love that gun! It behooved us, however, to lie low, lest in sweeping the road our little friend should take off our heads from behind. The only thing that can stand up before a Colt gun is another Colt gun, but, unfortunately for the Spanish, they were not in possession of one. In consequence, they beat a hasty retreat, and I cannot find it in my heart to blame them. The rain of bullets from an automatic gun is terrible; it is like a scythe that sweeps relentlessly from side to side of the doomed ribbon of grain. The stalks of wheat would doubtless run if they could when they see it coming.

The command was now given to advance, and we rushed down the highway as in a game of "follow my leader," and took up position at the last house at the southern end of the village, just at the break between the two settlements. The enemy had vanished like the mist. The nearest houses in front of us were 200 yards distant, one on each side of the road. Off in the distance to the southwest, just on the rise of a hill, were several small houses, and from time to time white figures could be seen passing from one to the other, protected, as they evidently thought, by the thousand yards intervening. A few accurately aimed shots, however, taught them their mistake, for they vanished to appear no more.

"Don't fire unless you see something to fire at!" ordered the commander. Unfortunately, there was very little to be seen, except now and then, when far, far down the road some one darted from cover to cover, or a horseman hurried into sight and out again still more quickly.

Wood's Men Were Envied.

From the restaurant on our right, where Lieut Wood's party had taken position, came the crack of rifles, and we wondered what they were firing at and envied them their target practice. Moreover, they were in a restaurant—this was also a cause of envy. The sun was piping hot, with not a cloud to shelter us, and we were working like beavers building a breastwork across the road between the elevated ends of a culvert. Two men were detailed to cut a line of barbed wire from the fence and stretch it across the highway at two points, some distance in front of us, as a protection against cavalry. This precaution was well taken in view of a number of horsemen who were seen collecting at the end of the vista of the highway. Some one brought the boat's flag, and with a cheer it was hoisted on "Fort Wainwright," as we had christened our pile of stones and dirt. Moreover, as we learned later, while we were busy shooting at Spaniards, if not actually hitting them, another of our boats, under Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor, was busy "cutting out" a large lighter near the shore, to be used for the transportation of troops from the vessels when the proper time should arrive.

"Try a shot at that group down the road," was commanded, and the Colt gun began to send forth her deadly greeting. At first the elevation was too slight, and, falling near a pig feeding in the middle of the road, the bullet sent him cavorting round in a most remarkable and rudderless manner. But in a moment the range had been found, and there was a wild scattering of the clans, nor did they again dare to collect as a target for us.

The first house on the left-hand side of the road stood on blocks about three feet in height and through the opening beneath the house could be seen strange shadows, as of people or moving branches. Just what this was puzzled us for some time.

Heroism Was Not Inherited.

But at last the riddle was solved. From the rear of the house appeared a man, unarmed, who leisurely and calmly proceeded toward one of the outhouses without, indeed, so much as deigning to look at us. The order not to fire was unnecessary; no one felt any inclination to do so. After disappearing in the outhouse for a moment our friend of the nonchalant manner proceeded back to the house and brought out his women folk and children. Then what a scampering there was across the fields toward the distant hills! The father's indifference to bullets had evidently not descended upon his children.

It was all very pleasant thus far, but every moment we were in expectation of the arrival of Spanish reinforcements, and although we intended to give a good account of ourselves, thirty men could hardly be expected to hold out indefinitely against 2,000. Under the circumstances, it was both pleasant and unpleasant to hear the boom of guns from the Gloucester; it betokened a lively interest in our welfare, to be sure, but it also probably heralded the approach of a fresh installment of the enemy. Such, as a matter of fact, was the case.

Our friends aboard had caught sight of a body of horsemen approaching from the east, but a few well-judged shots caused them to turn tail and fly to the hills. Another fact of which we were also ignorant was that the Fifth Regiment of United States Engineers, Col. Black's command, was disembarking in our rear, athirst for Spanish blood. Col. Black, in the absence of Gen. Gilmore, had taken the responsibility of sending them to our relief at the earnest request of Capt. Wainwright, his action afterward, of course, being approved. Yet put not your trust in friends. Our soldier compatriots had no sooner landed than they made the very natural mistake of thinking we were Spaniards, as we also were dressed in white; and rushing forward, they were about to consecrate us upon the altar of our country. Thank fortune, the frantic efforts of their officers, aided by those of the two or three men in charge of the Colt gun, at last succeeded in saving us to posterity.

Our usefulness was now at an end. We had seized the village; it was for the soldiers to hold it. In compliment, however, to us Gen. Gilmore, who had arrived upon the scene, requested that the Colt gun be left ashore. So, detailing several men for this purpose, Lieut. Huse collected the inhabitants of the restaurant and of the haunted house, and marched us, headed by the cook with a provident but headless chicken on an axe, down to the wharf to re-embark for the Gloucester.

Just how many Spaniards we killed is uncertain; rumors vary. A more important fact, however, is that they did not kill any of us.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

BATTLE OF JULY 3 ANALYZED

Our Gun Fire Shown to Have Been One-third Greater than That of the Spaniards.

REAL REASONS FOR RESULTS

Lieut. Wells Says the Fight Demonstrates the Necessity for More and Better Protection for the Gun Crews.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 1.—There has been so much conjecture since the battle of July 3 as to the predominance of American over Spanish guns that Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells, Flag Secretary for Commodore Schley, has made a comparison of the gun fire of the United States and Spanish vessels during the battle.

The abbreviations may be explained as follows: H. R. C., Hontoria revolving cannon; Mex. Nord., Maxim Nordenfeldt; R. F. G., rapid-fire gun.

The United States vessels on the blockading line were the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Vixen, and Gloucester. The Spanish Squadron consisted of the Infanta Maria Teresa, Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor.

The batteries of these vessels were as follows:

American.

Brooklyn—8 eight-inch, 12 five-inch, 12 six-pounders, 4 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Oregon—4 thirteen-inch, 8 eight-inch, 4 six-inch, 28 six-pounders, 8 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Indiana—4 thirteen-inch, 8 eight-inch, 4 six-pounders, 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Iowa—4 twelve-inch, 8 eight-inch, 6 four-inch, 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Texas—2 twelve-inch, 6 six-inch, 12 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Gloucester—5 six-pounders, 4 three-pounders.
Vixen—4 six-pounders, 3 Maxims-Nordenfeldt Automatic.

Spanish.

Teresa—2 eleven-inch, 10 5.5-inch, 8 six-pounders, 8 H. R. C., 4 Maxims.
Vizcaya—2 eleven-inch, 10 5.5-inch, 8 six-pounders, 8 H. R. C., 4 Maxims.
Oquendo—2 eleven-inch, 10 5.5-inch, 8 six-pounders, 8 H. R. C., 4 Maxims.
Colon—10 six-inch, 6 four-inch, 10 six-pounders, 10 one-pounders, 2 Maxims.
Pluton—2 twelve-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 2 Maxim-Nordenfeldt Automatic.
Furor—2 twelve-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 2 Maxim-Nordenfeldt Automatic.

Total Number of Guns.

UNITED STATES. Calibre.	No. Guns.	SPANISH. Calibre.	No. Guns.
13-inch	8	11-inch	6
12-inch	6	6-inch rapid-fire guns.	10
8-inch	32	5.5-in. rapid-fire guns.	30
6-inch	14	4.7-in. rapid-fire guns.	6
5-inch rapid-fire guns.	12	12-pounders	4
4-inch rapid-fire guns.	6	6-pounders	38
6-pounders	90	1-pounders	10
1-pounders	4	20 Maxim-Nordenfelt	4
Maxim-Nordenfeldt	5	3 H. R. C., 37-mm.	24
Machine	26	Machine	14
Total	225	Total	146

From the foregoing table it will be observed that the United States vessels were superior in guns of large calibre, having a total of fourteen 13-inch and 12-inch, against the six 11-inch guns of the enemy. But it might be well to state here that the very heavy guns did not get home except in the case of two shots, 12 and 13 inches, which struck the Teresa, and perhaps one which struck one of the destroyers. On the other hand, the superiority of rapid-fire guns of medium calibre was in favor of the Spanish ships, they having fifty guns, from 6-inch rapid-fire down to and including their 12-pounders, while the United States vessels had but eighteen guns of the rapid-fire type.

In the smaller guns, the proportions were 131 for the United States and 76 for the Spanish ships, omitting machine guns. This superiority in number proved an important factor in the battle, for it was stated by the Spanish officers that the 6-pounder fire was so accurately destructive that difficulty was experienced in keeping the men at their guns.

In this connection, however, the thirty-two 8-inch guns of the American vessels must be most seriously taken into account. They easily proved their excellence over other guns by the terrible execution which they wrought, and which undoubtedly contributed in a very marked degree to the final result.

Comparison of Guns Engaged.

In making this comparison, it must be remembered that immediately on coming out of the harbor the Spanish vessels headed to the westward, bringing their full port batteries to bear, while the United States vessels were closing in, bows on. All the United States vessels were handicapped in varying degrees in this regard at the beginning of the battle. The following table is believed to be a fair estimate of the number of guns engaged on each side.

Total Guns Engaged.

UNITED STATES. Calibre.	No. Guns	SPANISH. Calibre.	No. Guns.
13-inch	4	11-inch	6
12-inch	4	5-inch rapid-fire guns.	5
8-inch	32	5.5-in. rapid-fire guns.	13
6-inch	7	4.7-in. rapid-fire guns.	3
5-inch rapid fire guns.	6	12-pounders	4
4-inch rapid-fire-guns.	3	6-pounders	21
6-pounders	47	1-pounders	5
3-pounders	4	H. R. C., 37mm.	21
1-pounders	4	Maxim-Nordenfeldt	4
Machine	8	Machine	7
Total	119	Total	91

The Vixen is not included, for she was almost directly in the line of fire when the engagement began and ran outside of the heavier ships in order not to embarrass them, and remained near the Brooklyn and Oregon to look out for torpedo attack. She was under fire, but was unable to return it.

Metal Thrown Per Minute.

To determine this quantity, take the time allowed from fire to fire for the 13-inch gun as a unit. Then in that length of time the weight of metal from the 13-inch guns would be 4,400 pounds. The allowed time from fire to fire for the 13-inch is 320 seconds, and for the 12-inch it is 309 seconds, hence the weight of metal thrown by the 12-inch in 320 seconds is 3,613 pounds. These quantities for other calibres are found similarly; hence we have:

Guns.	Pounds Metal.	Guns.	Pounds Metal.
13-inch	4,400	5-inch rapid-fires.	3,840
12-inch	3,613	4-inch rapid-fires.	1,384
8-inch	12,000	6-pounders	7,520
6-inch	1,778	3-pounders	384
		1-pounders	1,720

Total weight thrown in 320 seconds..35,839 pounds
Weight thrown per minute..... 6,720 pounds

In determining this quantity for the Spanish guns the same time allowances are used as for similar types of United States guns. The weights of projectiles are for common shell, and have been ascertained as nearly as possible. The time unit is 320 seconds, being the interval from fire to fire of the United States twelve-inch gun.

Calibre.	Wt. Metal.	Calibre.	Wt. Metal.
11-inch	3,516	4.7-inch rapid-fires.	1,440
6-inch rapid-fires.	3,750	6-pounders	3,150
5.5-inch rapid-fires.	10,277	1-pounders and Max.-Nord	900
12-pounders	800	rapid-fires	300

Total weight thrown in 320 seconds..24,133 pounds
Weight thrown per minute..... 4,827 pounds
Machine guns are omitted.

It will be noted that the weights thrown per minute were as 6,720:4,827; this is approximately as 139:100. Therefore the fire of the United States ships, instead of being treble that of the Spanish ships, was one-third greater, and this small difference could not alone account for the disparity in results.

Conclusions.

The victory was due, in part, to the following causes:

1. The greater accuracy of fire of the United States vessels.

2. The use of wood in the Spanish ships to such an extent as to render the extinguishing of a fire practically impossible after several large shells had cut up water mains and hose.

3. The greater number of guns of eight-inch calibre on the United States ships.

4. The better morale due to the fact that all the crews had been under fire a number of times during bombardments along the Cuban coast at Santiago de Cuba and at San Juan.

5. The value of a large secondary battery was demonstrated, for the work of the six-pounders contributed largely in keeping down the enemy's fire by driving them from their guns.

6. The necessity for more and better protection for the gun's crews. With the men disabled or driven from their stations, the ship is of little value as a fighting machine. The armor of the Colon kept out five-inch shells at a range of about 3,000 yards. This would be a very great superiority in many cases.

7. The small danger of injury to the water-line portions of the ships. So far as is known, no vessel was penetrated between wind and water. Moderate armor protection at the water line, with a strong protective deck, would permit a more efficient distribution of the armor around the gun positions.

FOR A WAR MONUMENT.

Association Formed to Secure the Erection of a Great Memorial in the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Col. W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the State Department, who is President of the National Reunion Monument Association, issued a circular letter to-day, explaining the object of the association and the work which it contemplates in the way of a commemorative monument at the National capital, and urging the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to take steps to advance the object of the association.

He states that the association aims at something that in artistic beauty will be far superior to any memorial now found in any country, something far above the hackneyed and conventional, so that when erected it will be to the City of Washington and the whole American Nation what grand cathedrals, arches, and columns, and other triumphs of art are to their respective countries.

EGYPT'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Report on the Treatment of Camara, the Spanish Admiral.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British Consul at Port Said, Egypt, Mr. Cameron, in his annual report upon the trade and commerce of that place, issued to-day, gives details of the arrival and of all the movements of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Camara in Egyptian waters, and of Egypt's strict observance of neutrality in regard to coaling, &c., all of which is already known. Mr. Camerpn concludes with remarking:

"This action of the Government shows that no distinction can be made between Port Said and other Egyptian harbors in the matter of coaling ships of belligerents desirous of traversing the canal."

SPANISH PRIZE IN PORT.

Tug Humberto Rodriguez, Captured by the Cruiser Badger Off Nuevitas.

The Humberto Rodriguez, with a prize crew on board from the cruiser Badger and commanded by Lieut. Peters, arrived yesterday afternoon from the blockading squadron off Havana.

The Humberto Rodriguez, which was captured off Nuevitas on July 26, is a powerful iron steam tug, and has two masts. On the foremast flew the American ensign and on the main gaff the Spanish colors, the first Spanish flag seen in this port since the declaration of war.

After being inspected by Health Officer Doty, the vessel was permitted to proceed, and at 6 P. M. she dropped anchor off Tompkinsville.

Lieut. Peters said that his orders prevented him from telling about the circumstances of the capture. He could not say what the craft had been ordered here for nor whether she is to be disposed of here at a prize sale. She was at one time used by the Spaniards for a gunboat, he said, but she had no armamnt on board when she was captured.

DISORDER AT CAMP BLACK.

Officers of 71st Quarrel and Men Burn Effigy of Lieut. Hare.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 9.—There was another disorderly scene last night in the camp of the detachment of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, at Camp Black. Lieut. Hare of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, who is in command of one of the companies and Officer of the Day, directed "Gus" Cedergren, the bugler of the Seventy-first, to sound retreat. The bugler refused, telling the Lieutenant, Capt. Stoddard had commanded him not to sound the call. Lieut. Hare then ordered him to the guard house under arrest. After the bugler had been in the guard house fifteen or twenty minutes, Capt. Stoddard heard of the occurrence, and asked Lieut. Hare by what authority he had reversed his orders. After a dispute between the officers, the Captain went to the guard house and ordered the bugler to leave it.

When the bugler was released the men in defiance of regulations, cheered both him and Capt. Stoddard. An effigy was rigged up from an old uniform, and with Lieut. Hare's name printed on it, was carried about the camp on a pole. Later it was set on fire.

It is probable that this and similar affairs will be called to the attention of Gen. Gillespie and that a court of inquiry will be appointed.

RED CROSS IN GERMANY.

Appeal for Funds to Aid Sufferers in Our War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Consul General at Berlin reports that the following appeal for contributions to assist the Red Cross Society in caring for the sick and wounded in the war between the United States and Spain has been issued by the Red Cross Society of Germany:

The war which has broken out between Spain and America commences to claim many victims, especially through raging diseases, so that through the intervention of the International Committee of the Red Cross Society at Geneva a petition for assistance has also been made here.

The undersigned Central Committee deems it as its duty in view of the solidarity of the relations between the societies of the Red Cross and in thankful remembrance of the assistance given to the German volunteer nursing of the wounded and sick soldiers by foreign countries, to aid the American as well as the Spanish Society of the Red Cross in their endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the war through the contribution of financial assistance.

In order, however, not too greatly to reduce our societies' funds, which are for our own and local purposes much required, we call upon those circles in Germany who are prepared to make contributions for the wounded and the sick in the present war with the request to intrust us with the same, and thus place us in the position to fulfill the feeling of humanity which is deeply felt in German hearts at all times for sufferings of foreigners and has been expressed by liberal donations.

KILLED BY WORRY FOR HIS SON.

Father Died from Anxiety for His Soldier Boy at Santiago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Worry over the condition of his son, Philip, who is with Company D, First Illinois Regiment, at Santiago, was the direct cause of the death of William L. Lindsey, according to his brother-in-law, John T. Grubbs. When the call came for troops, Philip, who had been a private in Company D for a year, went to the front. Recently reports of yellow fever in the First's ranks caused the father to worry night and day. He tried in vain to get word of his boy, who he feared might be stricken. He gradually broke down under the strain, succumbing to apoplexy while at his desk yesterday.

THE DUPONT AT THE NAVY YARD

The Torpedo Boat Arrives from Cuban Waters for Needful Repairs.

The torpedo boat Dupont, in command of Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, arrived at the navy yard yesterday morning and was made fast at the Cob Dock. The Dupont left the navy yard last October, and has been in the vicinity of Cuba nearly all the time since. She left Guantanamo last Wednesday, and put into Brunswick, Ga., for coal on Saturday night. The trip home was uneventful. The boat will remain at the yard for about a month for repairs.

Repairs to the battleship Texas are being pushed. The broken and twisted stanchions have been removed and new ones substituted. The decks have been jacked up into position and, to strengthen them, angle iron deck beams have becn placed underneath, so that they cannot settle when the big guns are fired across the deck.

NO WAX ON LETTERS TO CUBA.

The Stuff Melts in the Hot Climate and Defaces Other Mail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Post Office Department has ordered that six additional clerks be sent to Santiago, six to Puerto Rico, and two to Montauk Point, L. I.

The agent in charge at Santiago, in an official report to the department, requests that the public be warned against placing sealing wax on letters destined for either Puerto Rico or Santiago, as in that hot climate the wax melts and sometimes sticks to other letters and defaces them. Mr. Stone, the Acting Second Assistant, said to-day that he did not believe anything other than the ordinary mucilage was necessary to fasten letters, and did not believe the climate in these southern places was of such a character as to cause letters sealed in this way to come open on account of humidity.

ARMY IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Gen. Greely Suggests that a General Staff Be Appointed.

SHOULD PLAN ALL CAMPAIGNS

Methods by Which the Improper Equipment of Military Expeditions Can Be Practically Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, says that one of the lessons of the war to the army seems to him to be the necessity for a general staff similar to that in most European countries maintaining armies.

Without going into criticism of operations, he said it was apparent that if there could have been direction of the war by a well-prepared, experienced council of officers selected for ascertained ability to plan and to contrive means for moving, supplying, and protecting the troops sent into campaigns, much confusion, loss of time, and discomfort might have been avoided.

This idea has been repeatedly suggested, but while the army remained on a peace basis the only approach to the functions of the general staff has been made in the Adjutant General's office and in the Bureau of Military Information. The general staff would, if it fulfilled its purpose, render impossible the equipment of an expedition in an improper manner.

As a matter of fact, a properly constructed and qualified general staff would be expected to be ready with the scheme for any movement as soon as it was decided upon. Mobilization of forces, transportation by land or by water, or both, practicable routes, water supply, forage, peculiarities of climate, diseases to which unacclimated men would be subject, and all other useful information would be applied by the general staff.

Commanding officers would not be deprived of discretion in the direction of military operations, but, while they were attending to strictly military objects, they would be assured that the general staff was insisting upon organized and harmonious co-operation by the different branches of the service.

The frequently heard comment here has been that, while the leading staff officers have attended to the business provided for them, each of them has appeared to proceed so independently and with so little regard for co-operation that delay and confusion were almost inevitable. Under the supervision of general staff officers responsible for the failure of co-operation of the branches of the service it is believed that many of the distressing oversights of Santiago would have been impossible, the almost entire lack of co-operation by the medical force out of the question, and clashing authority merely incidental, instead of being the rule when different branches of the service came in contact.

Gen. Miles, it is understood, has favored the establishment of a general staff, having satisfied himself by his foreign observations of its great importance in securing the economic effectiveness of armies.

TWO NORWEGIAN PRIZES.

Hawk Captures the Aladdin and Viking Takes the Bergen.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 9.—Two Norwegian steamers have been added to the United States' large collection of war prizes. They are the Aladdin, captured by the auxiliary gunboat Hawk off Cadiz Light, Isle of Pines, on Saturday last, and the Bergen, taken by the auxiliary gunboat Viking off Francis Key on Sunday.

The Aladdin had cleared from Tampico, Mexico, for Nagua la Grande with a cargo of sugar. The Bergen was ostensibly bound from Santiago for the same port, for the purpose, it is said, of taking off refugees.

Both steamers were seized without difficulty and were brought in here to-day by prize crews, respectively under the command of Ensign Schofield and Lieut. C. B. Bolles.

CENTRAL AMERICANS HERE.

They Say They Are Glad that Cuba Will Be Free.

Among the passengers on the Atlas Line steamer Alene, which arrived from Central American ports yesterday morning, were H. R. Williams, United States Consul at San José, Costa Rica; Fabian Esquibal and Juan Mata, coffee merchants of San José, and Miguel Macay, a hardware dealer of the same place. The business men will stay here about a month.

The men said they were sorry for the overwhelming defeat Spain had suffered only because Spain was their mother country. Costa Rica had had to fight Spain for its independence, and they were glad to know Cuba would have her freedom.

COAL MINERS NOT TO STRIKE.

They Realize the Operators Would Be Glad to Shut Down for a Time.

READING, Penn., Aug. 9.—At the district meeting of the United Mine Workers, at Hazelton, Penn., it was determined not to strike. The question of such a movement, however, was fully discussed, but a strike of the organized anthracite coal miners was deemed inadvisable, as, in all probability, if such action were taken, it is believed, the non-union collieries would continue in operation, and the organized men would gain nothing.

The anthracite coal trade is in a most disheartening condition, with little to warrant the hope of immediate improvement, and the condition of the miner and his family is deplorable.

The demand for anthracite is so small that the mine owners and operators would in all probability be thoroughly satisfied to accept any movement necessitating the complete suspension of operations at the mines.

The tidewater market is accepting no more coal, while the weather and prevailing midsummer business conditions are curtailing consumption generally. Bituminous coal continues to supplant anthracite for manufacturing.

It is said that when all the figures are compiled they will show that the July output of anthracite will closely approximate 3,750,000 tons, and most of the companies want a decided curtailment of the August production. Immense quantities of unsold anthracite coal are above ground.

SPANISH FOURS SLIGHTLY OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 43¼, ½ lower than yesterday's final price, and closed to-day at 42½.

Business on the Stock Exchange here to-day was dull, for which the delay in the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States was held responsible.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 43.10. Yesterday's closing quotation was 43.75.

The weakness of the London market weighed on the Bourse here at the opening, but later prices became steadier, though transactions were limited. Rentes, Italians, and Russians were calm. Spanish 4s started with a sharp reaction, on realizations, recovered slightly, and then relapsed, closing weak.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day, and a majority of the stocks relapsed. Spanish 4s reacted, in response to advices from Western Boerses.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—Prices were easier on the Boerse to-day, and speculators held aloof. Spanish 4s were particularly weak, on realizations. American securities were steady.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 63.30. Gold was quoted at 51.00.

The Ardanmohr's Voyage Delayed.

The Munson Line steamer Ardanmohr, which is at Pier 1 North River, was to have sailed yesterday afternoon for Gibara, Cuba, but as that port, although in the conquered Province of Santiago de Cuba, has not been officially declared open, the necessary clearance papers could not be secured. It is thought that the steamer will leave to-day. The Ardanmohr has 10,000 barrels and packages of provisions and general cargo on board.

TO RULE OVER HAWAII.

Quite Probable that President Dole Will Continue to Preside Over Our New Domain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii is to continue to exercise the functions of Chief Executive of Hawaii until such time as Congress shall receive the report of the commission appointed to devise a form of government for the islands and shall have enacted a statute for their government. There is to be no Governor of Hawaii appointed by the President for an indefinite time, if at all.

The attention of the State Department having been called to the reports that President Dole was to be appointed Governor, as well as to another report that United States Minister Harold Sewell was to be named for the place, reference was made to the annexation act passed by the last Congress, which in one clause provides "until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned."

It is said at the State Department that, acting within the spirit of this section, the President will continue in office the present officials of the Hawaiian Government.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

They Will Leave San Francisco To-day for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—The steamship Mariposa will sail to-morrow for Honolulu and Australia. She will convey to Honolulu the members of the commission recently appointed by the President to study the condition of the islands.

One hundred and fifty men of the New York regiment will also proceed on the Mariposa to join their regiment in Honolulu.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

NEW JERSEY—Millburn, Caroline E. Condit; Salem, Joseph P. Miller; Toms River, William B. Singleton.

NEW YORK—Brooton, George R. Pettit; Newark, Richard P. Groat; New Brighton, John H. Eadie.

BOARDS OF HEALTH CONVENTION

More Than 100 Delegates Attend the Gathering at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—Many addresses congratulatory to the Michigan State Board of Health were heard at the quarter-centennial celebration of the board, held in the Hotel Cadillac to-day.

The celebration was a sort of preliminary to the conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, which will convene to-morrow. Upward of a hundred health authorities were present. After welcoming addresses by Mayor Maybury and Health Officer Gibbes, papers reviewing sanitary progress throughout the world, and particularly in Michigan, were read by Dr. A. N. Bell of Brooklyn, editor of The Sanitarian; by Dr. Arthur Reynolds, Health Commissioner of Chicago, and by Prof. R. C. Kedzie, ex-President of the Michigan Board of Health.

Prof. C. A. Lindsley, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Yale College and President of the American Public Health Association, had an interesting paper on Michigan's progress in sanitation. Dr. Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia, President of the National Conference, gave

Wanamaker's

August Furniture

"COMPARISONS are odious," and, therefore, we omit them. But our original August Furniture Trade Sale wakes echoes that are amusing. Business is too serious, and advertising too costly to pause over mere fun. Keen public sense gives the verdict and our August Furniture occasion is a grand success.

To-day another collection of manufacturers' samples. One hundred and eighteen

Toilet Tables

Only one of a kind. Prices are $7 to $49. Values at least one-third more. An equal chance to add the piece needed to complete the bedroom furnishings will not come your way again this year. The following six will introduce the whole company:

At $7—Of quarter-sawed oak; fancy shaped top 16x10; swell front; 1 large drawer; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x20.

At $7.75—Of bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped top 16x30; 1 large drawer; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x20.

At $10.50—Of quarter-table mahogany; fancy shaped top 16x28; 1 large drawer; swell front; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 15x20.

At $13.50—Of curly birch; fancy shaped top 22x18; 1 large drawer; swell front; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 22x22.

At $15—Of golden oak; fancy shaped top 32x17; serpentine front; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x24.

At $18—Of solid mahogany; top, front and glass frame inlaid with fancy lines; fancy shaped top 32x20; swell front; French legs; French pattern bevel plate mirror 22x22.

Remember that the Half Million Dollars' worth of Furniture covers every required piece, and present prices are money savers.

Fourth floor.

Women's and Children's Stockings WE'VE been selling an unusually fine grade of women's stockings at the unusually low price of 38c. a pair. This morning about 30 dozen will go on sale at 25c. The stockings are of fast black cotton, soft and fine; seasonable weight; double soles and high spliced heels.

For the children. Now ready a lot of fine French hosiery, of medium weight, finely ribbed, double knees, strong, sightly, durable. They've been 35c. to 60c., according to size. Now any size at 25c. a pair.

Women's Vests GENUINE Swiss ribbed vests of fine white lisle thread, soft and elastic, well made and carefully finished, are offered at 25c. Properly priced they'd be one-half more.

Broadway.

Women and War HATS for the mountain, the sea cliffs, the beach, the bicycle, the street—echoes of Santiago.

Rough Rider and Cowboy

fur felt hats for women. Colors are pearls and browns, quite similar to such as the hatters purvey to the male persuasion at $4 to $5, but we sell these at $2 and $2.25, and are content.

Heralds of Autumn THE advancing things in Women's Untrimmed Hats. A great collection that is well worthy careful observation. Every woman is curious concerning the styles that are coming. Felts in hundreds of shapes that are reproduced from the latest Paris styles. The principal colors are blue, brown, pearl and black with differences of shade. The prices $1 to $2.50.

This is the opening gun of the Autumn campaign. Followers there will be, but our millinery leads.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Paris Trimmed Summer Hats REMEMBER yesterday—85c., $1.35 and $1.85 for slightly soiled French Trimmed Hats. To-day the last.

Main floor.

Works of Highest Order; at Lowest Prices BOOKS that should be in every library—books, too, that we've sold regularly at three and four times present prices. These titles tell all the rest:

Jean Paul Richter's Complete Works. 7 vols. $1.75.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times. Illustrated. 4 vols. $1.65.
Motley's Dutch Republic. 3 vols. $1.25.
Bulwer Lytton's Novels. 15 vols. $7.75.
Guizot's History of England. 4 vols. $1.15.
Count Monte Cristo. 4 vols. 85c.
Macaulay's Essays. 3 vols. $1.35.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols. 75c.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. 5 vols. 75c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WARRIORS AT A LAWN FETE

Children of Soldiers and Sailors Greet the Wounded from Santiago in Central Park.

TARS FROM THE TEXAS PRESENT

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Rear Admiral Osbon, and Gen. Horatio C. King Deliver Addresses—Games and Refreshments Provided.

About 6,000 women and children, interspersed with invalid soldiers and sailors, many of whom were able to be out for the first time since they returned from the front, made a bright scene in Central Park, where the lawn between Sixty-fifth and Seventieth Streets was given over to their use all yesterday afternoon and evening. They were the wives and children of the men who took part in the war, and the lawn party was under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association.

Mrs. Howard Carroll is President of the association, and she came all the way from Fultonville, nearly 200 miles, to attend the festival. Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the Vice President, presided, and Mrs. John W. McDonald, who conceived the project and did so much to make it a success, was Chairman of the special committee in charge of the affair. Rear Admiral Osbon of the Naval Veterans' Association was present and talked to the crowd, the women, the children, and soldiers and kept things going smoothly.

The wounded men from Bellevue hobbled on the lawn. Most of them had crutches. Some had lost a foot, and others were badly crippled. The crowd pitied and cheered them alternately. They took seats in front of the platform, and were for a time the centre of attention. One of the ladies asked each one for his autograph; another passed ice water; a third ice-cream and cake, and men went around with cigars.

A Letter from Hobson.

Each of the soldiers was allowed to read a letter from Lieut. Hobson, received by Mrs. Samuel D. Miller, who had charge of the souvenir department. It was as follows:

Washington, Aug. 7, 1898.

My Dear Mrs. Miller: I beg to express my thanks and appreciation for the kind invitation to the fete next Tuesday, and regret very much that duty interferes and will prevent my being present, for your noble cause appeals to my deepest sympathies. Wishing full success to all your devoted efforts, I am yours sincerely,

RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

Mrs. Miller said she would have fac-simile copies lithographed as a souvenir for each of the men.

Two bronzed tars from the Texas appeared on the scene and Rear Admiral Osbon advanced to greet them. They were Boatswain's Mate George Venice and a tall sailor named Wilson. Admiral Osbon introduced the men to Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Trautmann, Mrs. M. E. F. Franklin, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, and other ladies who were near. The ladies grasped the hard, tattoed hands of the sailors and exchanged pleasant words with them.

Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer was escorted to the platform by a guard of honor formed by a detachment of uniformed cadets from the Kyle Institute at Flushing, L. I. He walked arm in arm with Rear Admiral Almar of the naval veterans, and was followed by Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, on the arm of Lieut. George H. Wood.

Mrs. Trautman introduced Mr. Guggenheimer. She said the women who composed the association could not go to the front, but they felt it a sacred duty to look after the wives and children of the men who were in the field.

Mr. Guggenheimer, in replying, said:

"It affords me very great pleasure, children, to welcome you in my capacity of Acting Mayor of the City of New York to this lawn party given for you by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. I am glad to see your bright and happy faces, and especially because so many of you are the children of our absent soldiers and sailors, who have left home for the flag of our country. I am sure that those of you who can say so are very proud indeed to know that your fathers have shown such splendid patriotism. That is something you can always remember with pride, so that when you yourselves grow up to be men and women you may, if the necessity arises, be as brave and loyal as your fathers and mothers were in the war of 1898."

Then, addressing the members of the association, he continued:

"The men who left their positions and families behind them and went to the front were animated by that superb patriotism which can always be found in our people. But I think I shall not be guilty of exaggeration if I say that no less high a degree of patriotism and self-sacrifice was required of the American women and the American children who were obliged to remain at home, subject to fears for the safety of their loved ones, and exposed, in many cases to actual want of the necessaries of life."

Enveloped in the Texas's Battle Flag.

The acting Mayor then introduced Rear Admiral Osbon as the sole surviving member of Farragut's staff. Admiral Osbon produced the scarred flag which flew from the mainmast of the Texas in the battle at Santiago, and, spreading it out, threw it over the shoulders of the Acting Mayor as a cloak. The band played "America" while Mr. Guggenheimer and the Admiral stood at the front of the platform enveloped in the flag, one end of which some one behind had thrown around Admiral Osbon. More sailors from the Texas had arrived by this time, and their cheers rent the air.

Rear Admiral Osbon then spoke in sailors' language and delighted his hearers.

"I was with Admiral Foote when he died," he said. "He was the man who abolished grog in the navy. I stand here now, I am proud to say, beside the man who is trying to abolish marine language in New York. I am glad there are so few here who were wounded in Cuba—so few who suffered by the war. It is the birthday of a new veterans' association. It is the birthday of the power of the Nation—the upbuilding of the army and navy. Only a few years ago Admiral Walker sailed about in the white squadron to educate the people to the need of a navy. Now all want a navy.

"None of you soldiers would have been here if it hadn't been for us sailors. We can't go up a mountain on a gunboat, but we can land you at the foot of it, and we have some guns that will scare the birds out of the trees at any rate when you advance.

"I have been in the navy since 1844, and most of my time I spent fighting. I was on the Hartford with Farragut at New Orleans, and am the only survivor of the officers who were on his ship. I had the pleasure of bringing Gen. Anderson from Fort Sumter before the war began. I was on an iron monitor with Worden, and I feel that iron ship or wooden ship makes little difference if the heart behind the gun is true."

The wounded men from St. Peter's and Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, twenty-eight in number, arrived at this time, as did twenty-five from Governors Island and eighty-five others from Staten Island. They came in cars decorated with flags for the occasion, and carriages met at the gates those who could not walk. Each detachment was accompanied by a lady of the committee. Mrs. John Seymour escorted those from Brooklyn, Mrs. Charles Carroll those from Staten Island, Mrs. A. Scheppe those from Governors Island, and Mme. Lucchetti those from Brooklyn.

The new arrivals and the men from Bellevue dispersed about the grounds and wherever one went a little knot of people gathered to hear about the charge up San Juan hill, the fight at El Caney, and the bombardment of El Morro. This was the feature of the afternoon and evening. The sailors of Texas, too, gathered little knots of people about them by their yarns, but while the soldiers were all in earnest, Jack's eye would twinkle in a way when he talked that left no one deceived. Besides the men from the Texas were fifty from the monitor Nahant.

A small boy in a naval uniform, with a Quartermaster's insignia on one arm, darted in and out of the groups, and was the greatest person on the lawn during the whole day. The cars were quick to espy him, and soon he was followed by cries of "Hi! Hi! Quartermaster! Hi there!" wherever he went. He would turn about and then the tar would say:

"Quartermaster, fetch me some ice cream," or "Quartermaster fetch me a cigar."

There were Punch and Judy shows all the afternoon and evening. The Miss Gazan kindergartners were present with twenty assistants, who gathered the children into groups on the grass and taught them games. Besides some 1,000 bean bags were distributed. The sailors helped to light the Chinese lanterns in the evening and showed their dexterity. The ladies took the wounded men to the Casino in the Park to dinner and fed them to their hearts' content. Many of the soldiers who were unable to walk rode in the goat carriages, with a crowd of envious children behind them. The refreshments mostly were donated, and more pie, cake, and sandwiches were received than the committee could distribute.

Gen. Horatio C. King delivered a patriotic address in the evening and the lights were extinguished soon after 10 o'clock.

Wounded Rough Rider Lost His Way.

Walter T. Davis, one of the wounded Rough Riders, who yesterday afternoon attended the picnic given by the Women's Patriotic Protective Association in Central Park, in some manner wandered from the scene of the festivities and got lost in the maze of walks and paths. He was found last night on the shores of the large lake, near the Mall, in a dazed condition. Miss Miller, Mrs. George W. Becker, and Mme. Luchetti, the wife of the French Consul at St. Thomas, who were riding by in their carriage, took him with all haste to Bellevue Hospital. Superintendent O'Rourke took charge of him, and the ladies promised to return this morning and take him to the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, where he is under treatment.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Electric Cooking Stoves to be Placed on the Missouri.

The Women's National War Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel. Under the impression that Gov. Black controlled the encampment at Montauk Point, the association passed a resolution requesting Gov. Black to have plank floors put in the tents there.

It was decided to place four electric cooking stoves, to cost $1,000, on the hospital ship Missouri, and a bottling apparatus, to cost $215, on the Relief.

An offer was received from Isaac Bellnett of San Diego, Cal., to contribute a car load of lemons. The offer was accepted, and the lemons will be distributed from this city.

Contributions of $300 from Miss Helen Gould and $1,000 from Howard Gould were received. Miss Gould was selected to represent Mrs. Walworth at the meetings of the association during her absence.

Red Cross Contributions.

The following Red Cross contributions were received yesterday at Treasurer Tappen's office, 320 Broadway: Ice Plant Auxiliary No. 10, $10,000; Hartley & Graham, $100; Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, $100; from children at Montowese House, Brandford, Conn., $20.34; Miss Mary S. Taylor, $11.48; Allen Schenck, $25; George Welwood Murray, $50; Miss Lily S. Murray, $31; collected at Lakewood, N. J., by Mrs. J. W. Morey, $18; collected at Taftville, Conn., by Mrs. C. W. Prentice, $37.50; proceeds of children's fair given by Misses Julia Jacobs, Katherine A. Mead, Elizabeth Mead, Grace Boswell, and Cornelia Delano, Greenwich, Conn., $18.84; Kahn & Kahn, $25; Miss Sara S. Kimball, $25; collection taken during service at Brining's, Maple Grove Lake, Huntington, N. Y., $27; collected by members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., $75; Augustus Meyers, $10; Master Charles Brewer, raised by five children at a piazza entertainment at Gilbertsville, N. Y., $2.70; Miss Susan Clark, $10, and Miss Mary R. Cabot, $10.

Work of Philadelphia Red Cross.

The Philadelphia Associate Society of the Red Cross, one of the oldest associates of the National Committee at Washington, has chartered a vessel for Puerto Rico upon the recommendation of the National Committee. The vessel will be immediately loaded with hospital and food supplies and clothing, a portion of the cargo being supplied by the New York Relief Committee and the remainder by the Philadelphia society. The Philadelphia Red Cross has also offered the use of six ambulances and six army wagons, together with necessary harness, mules, and drivers; also six hospital tents, a large number of small tents, and 200 woolen blankets for use by the Red Cross at military camps in Chickamauga, Jacksonville, and Washington.

Red Cross Nurses in Puerto Rico.

Miss Isabelle E. Ruttey, who was in charge of the party of thirty-two Red Cross surgeons' assistants and nurses that went from Port Tampa to Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles's army, returned to New York yesterday. She reports having received the most cordial assistance and welcome from every one connected with the army, from Gen. Miles down, and she bears a most flattering letter of commendation for herself and party from Surgeon General Greenleaf. The army is very desirous that the Red Cross should establish hospitals in Puerto Rico, and the matter will be immediately considered by the Executive Committee and the New York Red Cross Relief Committee.

Red Cross Agency at Fort Monroe.

An agency of the Red Cross was yesterday established at Fort Monroe by Mr. D. L. Cobb, one of the counsel of the American National Red Cross. The agent will report directly to the Executive Committee, 58 William Street, who will be instructed to supply on behalf of the Ice Plant Auxiliary all the ice that is necessary for the health and comfort of the troops on board of transports, departing from or calling at Hampton Roads. Mr. Cobb telephoned Mr. Barton that the medical authorities would like fifteen or twenty Red Cross nurses at Fort Monroe. These will probably be sent at once.

The Government Gets the Triton.

Stephen E. Barton received a cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, yesterday, announcing that she had given up the Triton to the Government. Mr. Barton said he presumed that Miss Barton regards the Government's necessity in removing the sick troops from Santiago north and in sending the Spanish prisoners away as being more urgent than that of the Red Cross. Miss Barton has the schooner Mary E. Morse in her service, on which she has doubtless sent supplies to Gibara, Mr. Barton said.

Fund for Soldiers' Families.

The following contributions to the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association Fund are announced: Mrs. E. T. T. Marsh, $1; Travers Brothers & Co., $50; New York Engraving and Printing Company, $6.50; concert, $1,914.50; A. A. Raven, $25; A. Wilcox & Co., $25; Platt & Jeremiah, $22.75; C. E. & W. F. Peck, $10; J. A. Cantor, $10; E. C. Bell, $10; Charles H. Raymond, $20; P. B. Keenan, $25; T. L. Feitner, $5; Byck Brothers, $5; P. J. Scully, $10; J. Van V. Alcott, $50; T. J. Dunn, $25; "Cash," $54; concert, $316; G. T. Kreppel, $5; the Rev. D. P. O'Neill, $7; New York Journal, $6.21; employes Conduit Wiring Company, $8.50; American Heroes' Young Friends, $6.60; "W. M.," $50.

Red Cross Nurse Phinney Dead.

Miss Phinney, one of the Red Cross nurses at Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga, died yesterday of heart disease. Her home was in New Brunswick. Her relatives were notified by Stephen E. Barton, and unless they send for the body the Red Cross Society will have it interred. Miss Phinney was connected with the Kings County Hospital before she went to Chickamauga.

Death of Col. F. B. Bogan.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Col. Fred B. Bogan, commander of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, United States Volunteers, died at his home in Charleston at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Col. Bogan arrived home from Cuba a few days ago in a greatly debilitated condition, as a result of the hardships attendant upon the campaign.

Col. Bogan was born in Boston Feb. 10, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. In 1873 he entered the City Architect's office, and in 1885 he was transferred to the Public Buildings Department, and was its Superintendent when he left for the war.

Col. Bogan began his military career in 1866, enlisting in Company D, Fifth Infantry, as a private. In 1871 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and was made Captain in 1872. In 1882 he was commissioned Major of the Ninth Regiment, in 1892 was appointed Inspector General by Gov. Russell, with the rank of Colonel, and in 1893, on the death of Col. Strachan, was elected to command the Ninth. Col. Bogan was a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Montgomery Light Guards Veteran Association, and St. Francis de Sales Catholic Temperance Association. He was married in 1878 to Miss M. E. Carney, who died a few years ago. He leaves two sons.

Caught His Death at Santiago.

Louis Rinn, a private of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton yesterday. He was one of the sick soldiers brought from Santiago, and had been in the hospital about a week. Rinn was twenty-one years old. His body was taken to Brooklyn.

Capt. Gregory Barrett Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Late this afternoon the following dispatch was received from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago, Aug. 9.—Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry, died on the 7th; buried yesterday. Only reported to me a few minutes ago. Said to be yellow fever.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Capt. Barrett was sixty-one years of age and would soon have been placed on the retired list. His family did not desire him to go to the front owing to his advanced age, but he was anxious to take part in the fighting and win promotion before leaving the active service. He had had the yellow fever once, and so thought that he would be secure from another serious attack.

The Tenth Infantry bore the brunt of the fighting in Cuba, and besides loosing many of their men, all the officers of a higher rank were killed, and at the time of his death Capt. Barrett was the Senior Captain in the Tenth.

He leaves a widow, two daughters—Mrs. Littell and another who is unmarried—and two sons, one of whom is a member of the Astor Battery.

Soldier Must Lose His Arm.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 9.—Private Martin Hansen, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York, shot off his hand, and the surgeons decided to amputate his arm. The remains of Private Ross, Company F, First Rhode Island, a typhoid patient, who died yesterday, were interred to-day at Arlington.

Two Victims of Yellow Fever.

ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 9.—A letter received from Capt. Hicks of Company M, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, states that Joseph Gravel, Jr., and David C. Ferguson, both of Company M and both residents of Adams, died of yellow fever near Santiago.

CHEROKEE HERE FROM PONCE.

Three of the Transport's Men Sent to Swinburne Island.

The United States transport Cherokee, (No. 4,) Capt. Garvin, arrived yesterday afternoon. She came from Ponce, Puerto Rico, and had aboard Lieut. T. H. Giguilliat, who has been attached to the cruiser Prairie; W. J. Gheames, a private of Battery F, Third Artillery, and John J. McKinnon, a private of Battery B, Fourth Artillery. Lieut. Giguilliat landed at Quarantine and proceeded at once to his home in Washington.

Dr. Doty examined the transport thoroughly. Chief Steward Martin Field and Louis Draeger and John Jacobson, firemen, were sent to Swinburne Island suffering from malarial fever. The vessel was released late in the afternoon and will wait now for instructions from the Quartermaster's Department.

The Cherokee's arrival was unexpected, and what will be done with her no one at the Army Building knew. The Cherokee took the Fifteenth Infantry to Santiago and then took the Nineteenth Infantry to Puerto Rico.

Equipping the Missouri.

Major William H. Arthur, in charge of the equipment of the ambulance ship Missouri, said yesterday that he expected to have his ship ready to sail by Aug. 20. The ship is tied up at Pier 22, Brooklyn. Major Arthur yesterday received a letter from Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney of New Haven, saying that the Daughters of the Revolution wanted to contribute $300 to the Missouri's equipments. A check for $200 was received from the War Relief Association of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Doty Praises the Lampasas.

The transport Lampasas, Capt. Barstow, which arrived on Monday night from Hampton Roads, having landed 108 sick soldiers there, was inspected at Quarantine yesterday by Dr. Doty and then proceeded to her dock. Dr. Doty praised the vessel highly, and said that no cleaner ship had come into port for a long time.

MONEY TO CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Mrs. De Forest Bequeathes Nearly Her Entire Fortune to the Church.

The will of the late Julia D. De Forest, who died abroad recently, was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed in Brussells, on Nov. 19, 1892, and was witnessed by George W. Roosevelt, the United States Consul. The value of the estate is not set forth. It is supposed to be very large. Nearly the whole is bequeathed to Roman Catholic charities.

To each of the employes in the four dispensaries of the testatrix is given $200 for each year spent in her service. Marie Wauters, Mrs. De Forest's personal servant, is bequeathed $1,400.

To the Rev. Van Hamme, curé of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, Paris, is left $1,000 for the erection of an altar. Mrs. Virginia Tiffany and Julia de Fontanilliat, nieces of Mrs. De Forest, get $7,000 each. Julia De Forest receives $5,000, with the stipulation that it be used in her charitable works. Mrs. De Forest leaves $6,000 to her nephew, Henry W. De Forest. To the rector of St. Marguerite's Church, Paris, is bequeathed $20,000 for new parish schools. To the Superior General of Salesians Don Rua, Turin, Italy, Mrs. De Forest leaves $8,000. One thousand dollars is bequeathed to the Rev. Father Etienne Prior of Paris, for the saying of masses for the souls of Mrs. De Forest and her late husband.

The residue of the estate is bequeathed to Archbishop Corrigan, to be expended upon schools and seminaries in this city.

PASSENGER AGENTS IN SESSION.

The Trunk Lines Grant Half Rate to Disabled Soldiers.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee had a regular session at 143 Liberty Street yesterday. The attendance was not full, and the question of rate cutting was allowed to go over. A half rate was set for wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors in Trunk Line territory. The reduced fares, authorized by the lines west of Chicago and St. Louis, on the basis of $8 Chicago to St. Paul, and $9.25 Chicago to Omaha, were put into effect.

A rate of one fare for the round trip was granted for the conclave of the Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis Aug. 22-20.

The War Department.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Now that the war is practically over it would be a popular act on the part of the President if he would ask Secretary Alger to resign and let him return to his Senatorial campaign and his political intrigues, and appoint Col. Roosevelt Secretary of War. There would be dramatic justice in thus dispensing with Secretary Alger, who has done more to hurt the army and irritate the people than any head of department that has ever been in office in Washington, and in replacing him with Col. Roosevelt, who has shown his ability to fill every post to which he has been assigned.

Young men volunteered for this war, leaving at home dependent families and business and professions, which have suffered, for the sake of the country. Now that peace is restored, these young soldiers would be glad to again show their manhood by going back to their work with the same high spirit and energy they showed by going into the army. In this great task Col. Roosevelt as Secretary of War, can and will render effective service, such as cannot be hoped for from Secretary Alger. The latter's usefulness—doubtful enough in the main—is over and ended. The country has lost confidence in the man who could abuse his office as he has done in so many ways. The President should free himself and the country and the army of such an incubus, and the sooner he does it the better.

A New Question.

From The Providence Journal.

The ingenious persons who get up the Chautauqua puzzle questions and fancy they are initiating people into real culture by inducing them to search out the answers will doubtless all be asking a new one next Winter: How many wars have there been which have been settled without the loss of a single battle or skirmish on one side?

NOT ALLOWED ON THE YALE

Owing to a Misunderstanding, Capt. West Refused to Receive Nurses and Supplies.

COMMENT ON THE INCIDENT

Considered to Indicate a Clash Between Navy and War Departments—Yale Later Placed Under Orders of Military Authorities.

Twenty inmune nurses and a quantity of fruit and supplies destined for Santiago were debarred from the auxiliary cruiser Yale off Tompkinsville Monday evening, owing to the failure of the Navy Department to notify the Captain of the Yale that his vessel was to be turned over to the War Department. Proper notification of the transfer of the auxiliary cruiser was received yesterday, and the nurses and supplies will probably be put aboard some time to-day.

Although Col. Amos S. Kimball, the Deputy Quartermaster General stationed in this city, said the Yale's Captain was right under the circumstances, the incident caused considerable comment yesterday among military and naval officers as tending to show a lack of harmony between the Navy and War Departments, and it was even suggested that the clash between the representatives of the departments was in line with sentiments entertained by their heads.

It was announced from Washington recently that the Yale, and the Harvard as well, were to be turned over to the War Department, and Col. Kimball, supposing that the orders had been issued, made arrangements for transporting the nurses and supplies to Santiago on the Yale. Accordingly Lieut. J. S. Corby and twenty immune nurses enlisted from Camp Alger, who reported to the Quartermasters' Department Monday, were sent to the Yale.

Lieut. Corby's Report.

Their reception was learned by Col. Kimball when he received the following letter from Lieut. Corby yesterday morning:

I have the honor to report that I, Lieut. J. S. Corby, Fourth Missouri Volunteers, reported on board the United States Steamer Yale with twenty immune nurses, enlisted men who have volunteered as nurses at about 5 P. M., on Aug. 8, according to Special Order No. 74, Second Army Corps. I asked for the general Surgeon, but the Officer of the Day would not allow me to see him, and ordered my men off the ship, stating that he would not receive any troops until he had finished coaling and provisioning the ship, and that then he, Capt. West, would not receive any troops until ordered to do so by the Navy Department. I then took my men to Governors Island and reported the facts in the case to Major Andrews, who kindly took the matter in charge.

On receiving this letter, Col. Kimball called up the Quartermaster General's office at Washington on the telephone and read the report to the Quartermaster General, who promised to have the matter attended to at once. Col. Kimball commended the Captain of the Yale for his course, and ascribed the entire complication to the fact that the Navy Department had not made known the transfer of the Yale to the Army Department.

Yesterday a formal notification that the Yale would be under the orders of the army officials and that she would come to her dock to-day to take on supplies and nurses was received by Col. Kimball.

Sisters of Charity Turned Away.

Four Sisters of Charity from Emmittsburg, Md., under charge of Mother Superior Margaret Carroll, also suffered yesterday from the misunderstanding as to the department controlling the Yale. They were armed with a letter from Surgeon General Sternberg, addressed to Major Arthur of the hospital ship Missouri, directing that they be taken aboard the Yale for transportation to Santiago, where they were to report to Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Surgeon in charge of the Fifth Army Corps.

They were sent to the Yale by Major Arthur, and, going to Tompkinsville, took a boat to the auxiliary cruiser. The Captain refused to receive them, claiming that he had no orders respecting them from the Navy Department and could not recognize orders from the War Department. The Sisters of Charity then returned to this city. Late in the afternoon Major Arthur received a telegram from Surgeon General Sternberg, ordering him to send the Sisters back to Emmittsburg to await further orders.

SOUGHT BLISS THROUGH POISON.

Mary Schmehl of Reading, Penn., Charged with Attempted Murder.

READING, Penn., Aug. 9.—Mary Schmehl of this city, who was lodged in jail last evening on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs. William Bennis, has, it is said, made a full confession to the authorities.

Miss Schmehl, who is thirty-seven years of age, and boarded with the Bennis family, is charged with attempting to kill Mrs. Bennis, by putting paris green in a bottle of beef extract which the latter was using daily. An analysis of the extract made today showed it to contain sufficient poison to kill a dozen persons.

Miss Schmehl was accused of putting the paris green into the beef extract and was driven from the Bennis household. She returned, however, in the absence of the family, and, it is charged, attempted to destroy Mr. and Mrs. Bennis and their children by putting a large quantity of the poison over food contained in an icebox.

In her confession the accused is quoted as saying that she was tired of working in a factory and wanted to become a wife and housekeeper. After she had killed Mrs. Bennis, she hoped Mr. Bennis would marry her. Subsequently, however, she became very angry and wished to kill him as well as the other members of the household.

TROLLEY COMPANY WINS.

Franchise from Elizabeth to Plainfield May Be Legally Granted.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Representatives of the Elizabeth Street Railway Company appeared to-day before Judge Van Syckel at his Summer home at Mantoloking, Ocean County, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued by the Supreme Court restraining the Union County Board of Freeholders from taking any action to-morrow toward granting a franchise to John Kean to construct a trolley road from Elizabeth to Plainfield.

The Union County League is fighting against the laying of a trolley on the main county road from Elizabeth to Plainfield. Its contention is that the Squire trolley law is unconstitutional.

Judge Van Syckel refused to grant the injunction, and the Board of Freeholders may now act upon the offer from ex-Congressman Kean.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—John J. Kain, St. Louis, Bishop of Missouri.

HOLLAND—H. C. Frick, Pittsburg; Rev. J. D. Paxton, Princeton; F. Pisarth and O. Lelaup, Belgium.

IMPERIAL—F. Dan, Japanese Imperial Council, Tokio, Japan.

MANHATTAN—Harrison W. Williams, Costa Rica; T. W. Fletcher, Liverpool, and H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—J. Mackenzie, London.

PLAZA—C. Weidmann, Berlin.

ST. DENIS—R. J. Berkinshaw, London; Edward Brown, Leicester, England.

WALDORF—A. S. Clarke, Paris; R. O. Kerrison, England; Martin Lubeck, London; W. C. O'Brien, Mexico, and Baron Paul Vietnighoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

WINDSOR—Stephen E. Brooks, Cleveland.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Austin, J. A., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Austin, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Arnfeld, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Arnfeld, clothing; Holland House.

Bannon & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Bannon, notions; Astor House.

Barron, E. B., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; C. J. Filber, dress goods; Gerard House.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks; C. A. Joseph, dress goods and silks; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery and upholstery goods; E. A. Marks, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs, 310 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, woolens, 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Bushway, F. A., & Co., Chatsworth, Ill.; F. M. Bushway, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bradley, W. W., & Co., Delavan, Wis.; E. B. Proctor, dry goods and clothing; Stuart House.

Bradley, W. W., & Co., Delavan, Wis.; E. F. Williams, dry goods and clothing; Stuart House.

Barton, Wiltsee & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. K. Barton, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Berlin Cloak and Suit Co., Denver, Col.; H. G. Curran, cloaks; Hotel Metropole.

Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona; W. A. Brophy; 11 Cliff Street.

Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona; Stephen M. Miller; 11 Cliff Street.

Campbell, W. E., Columbus, Ohio; cloaks and furs; St. Denis Hotel.

Cook Brothers, Helena, Ark.; Meyer Cook, jewelry and millinery; Metropolitan.

Cook Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Cook, millinery; Metropolitan Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Mongle, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Lambets, cloaks and suits; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing, 2 Walker Street.

Dauble, S., & Co., Bowie, Texas; L. Haas, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Davis, cloaks; L. Davis, ladies' and infants' wear; S. Davis, ladies' and infants' wear; 18 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, 2 Walker Street.

Duker, W. T., Quincy, Ill.; furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. R. Owen, dry goods; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; M. Seidl, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dignam, J., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; D. U. Dignam, groceries and dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Deerdorff & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deerdorff, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Eddin, J. H., Dry Goods Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. Friedberg, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyon, woodenware; Gerard House.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Brockman, house furnishing goods; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downes, hosiery, 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Field, Schieck & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. S. Shenehon, notions; Gilsey House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Fraser, A. E., & Co., Waverly, Ill.; Robert Fraser, dry goods, &c.; 549 Broadway.

Goodman & De Ville, Canton, Ohio; Herman Goodman, hats and men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gathof, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Gathof, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Glize, J. L., La Plata, Mo.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Garbade, Elbard & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Elbard, dry goods, 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldsmith, M., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Goldsmith, woolens; Belvedere House.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, piece goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Gamble, S., Omaha, Neb.; clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gathoff, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Gathoff, dry goods; F. A. Gathoff, notions; Hotel Albert.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, hats and caps; Gerard House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss C. Merrick, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; C. Ulrich, shoes, 192 West Broadway; Morton House.

Hartman Tooly Mercantile Company, Brookfield, Mo.; S. P. Hartman, dry goods; Gerard House.

Harrison & Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. I. Harrison, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hoyt & Jackson Company, Norwalk,

KEY MONUMENT UNVEILED

Memorial to the Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

HENRY WATTERSON'S ORATION

Julia McHenry Howard, the Poet's Granddaughter, Uncovers the Statue in a Maryland Cemetery.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 9.—To-day witnessed the culmination of the efforts of the Francis Scott Key Monument Association to secure the erection of a suitable memorial of the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in this, his native city, when the handsome monument, designed by Alexander Doyle of New York, was unveiled at Mount Olivet Cemetery by Key's granddaughter, Julia McHenry Howard of Baltimore.

The preliminary ceremonies included a parade, in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the State took part, and which was witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. The buildings along the line of march were gayly decorated with the National colors and festooned with bunting.

When the procession had reached the foot of the monument, the order of exercises included prayer, vocal and instrumental music, an oration by the Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, and an ode by Folger McKinsey of Baltimore. The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was then drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

Description of the Monument.

The monument consists of a circular pedestal of gray granite, on a series of wide-spreading bases. The height of this pedestal is 14 feet 9 inches, and its breadth at the base is 15 feet, making the base 45 feet in circumference. It is exceedingly simple in design, save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice, the sculptor having devoted more time and study to the simplicity and harmony of its outline than to florid elaboration. Nevertheless, the whole effect of the design is one of elaboration, owing to its sculpture, consisting of a bronze statue, 9 feet high, surmounting the granite pedestal—a portrait of Francis Scott Key.

Key is represented on shipboard "By the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription, "'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner," which certifies that these were the words that inspired his soul when he discovered that "The flag is still there." His attitude is one of exultation and inspiration, as with the right arm he indicates to his companions the fact, and with the other he holds aloft the fact that he has just snatched from his head in an action of reverential salute to the starry banner. In the rear of the monument, resting on its base, is a tablet bearing the text of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The cornerstone of the monument was laid on Flag Day, June 14 last, with imposing ceremonies, by the Hon. Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Masons of Maryland, and the other State officials of that body. In honor of the occasion a grand street pageant was held, participated in by civic and military organizations.

In a crypt deeply sunk in the eight-foot foundation of the monument the ashes of the remains of Francis Scott Key and his wife, Mary Taylor Key. They were removed there from their former resting place in an obscure section of the cemetery by the association, by permission of his two daughters, Mrs Howard and Mrs. Steele, prior to their death, which occurred only recently.

Mr. Watterson's Oration.

In the course of his address, Mr. Watterson said:

"One cannot help thinking it something more than a coincidence that this monument is erected and that these services are held at a moment when not alone is the country engaged in foreign war, but also at a moment when the words of Key's immortal anthem ring in the memory and start to the lips of all the people of all the States and sections of the Union. But a little while ago this seemed a thing impossible of realization during the life of the generation of men which is passing away. Years of embittered civil strife, with their wounds kept open by years of succeeding political controversy, were never before thus ended; nor did ever a people so promptly obey the laws alike of reason, race, and nature, from which, as from some magic fountain, the American Republic sprang.

"The Star-Spangled Banner owed very little to chance. It was the emanation of a patriotic fervor as sincere and natural as it was simple and noble. It sprang from one of those glorious inspirations which, coming to an author unbidden, seize at once upon the hearts and minds of men. The occasion seemed to have been created for the very purpose. The man and the hour were met, and the song came; and truly was song never yet born amid such scenes. We explore the pages of folk-lore, we read the story of popular music, in vain, to find the like.

"Even the authorship of the English national anthem is in dispute. The 'Marseillaise' did indeed owe its being to the passions of war and burst forth in profuse strains of melody above the clang of arms, but it was attended by those theatrical accessories which preside over and minister to Latin emotion, and seem indispensable to its developments, and it is believed to have derived as much of its enthusiasm from the wine-cup as from the drum-beat.

"Key's song was the very child of battle. It was rocked by cannon in the cradle of the deep. Its swaddling clothes were the Stars and Stripes its birth proclaimed. Its coming was heralded by shot and shell, and from its baptism of fire a Nation of freemen clasped it to its bosom. It was to be thenceforth and forever freedom's Gloria in Excelsis.

Inspiration of the Flag.

The Star-Spangled Banner! Was ever flag so beautiful, did ever flag so fill the souls of men? The love of woman; the sense of duty; the thirst for glory; the heart throbbing that impels the humblest American to stand by his colors, fearless in the defense of his native soil and holding it sweet to die for it—the yearning which draws him to it when exiled from it—its free institutions and its blessed memories, all are embodied and symbolized by the broad stripes and bright stars of the Nation's emblem, all live again in the lines and tones of Key's anthem.

Two or three began the song, millions join the chorus. They are singing it in Puerto Rican trenches and on the ramparts of Santiago, and its echoes, borne upon the wings of morning, come rolling back from far-away Manila; the soldier's message to the soldier; the hero's shibboleth in battle; the patriot's solace in death! Even to the lazy sons of peace who lag at home—the pleasure seekers whose merrymaking turns the night to day—those stirring strains come as a sudden trumpet call, and above the sounds of revelry, subjugate for the moment to a stronger power, rises wave upon wave of melodious resonance, the idler's aimless but heartfelt tribute to his country—and his country's flag.

Since "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written nearly a century has come and gone. The drums and tramplings of more than half of its years have passed over the grave of Francis Scott Key. Here at last he rests forever. Here at last his tomb is fitly made. When his eyes closed upon the scenes of this life their last gaze beheld the ensign of the Republic "full-high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted nor a single star obscured." If happily they were spared the spectacle of a severed Union and "a land rent by civil feud and drenched in fraternal blood," it may be that somewhere beyond the stars his gentle spirit now looks down upon a Nation awakened from its sleep of death and restored to its greater and its better self, and known and honored as never before throughout the world.

While Key lived there was but a single paramount issue, about which all other issues circled, the Constitution and the Union. The problems of the Constitution and the Union solved, the past secure, turn we to the future; no longer a huddle of petty sovereignties, held together by a rope of sand; no longer a body of mercenary shopkeepers worshipping rather the brand upon the dollar than the eagle on the shield; no longer a brood of provincial laggards, hanging with bated breath upon the movements of mankind, afraid to trust themselves away from home, or to put their principles to the test of progress and of arms; but a nation, and a leader of nations; a world power which durst face imperialism upon its own ground with republicanism, and with it dispute the future of civilization.

Future of the Republic.

It is the will of God; let not man gainsay. Let not man gainsay until the word of God has been carried to the furthermost ends of the earth; not until freedom is the heritage of all His creatures; not until the blessings which He has given us are shared by His people in all lands; not until Latin licentiousness, fostered by modern wealth and culture and art, has been expiated by fire, and Latin corruption and cruelty have disappeared from the government of men; not until that sober-suited Anglo-Saxonism, which, born at Runnymede, was to end neither at Yorktown nor at Appomattox, has made, at one and the same time, another map of Christendom, and a new race of Christians and yeomen, equally soldiers of the sword and of the cross, even in Africa and in Asia, as we have made them here in America.

Thus, and thus alone, and wherever the winds of heaven blow, shall fly the spirit, if not the actuality, of the blessed symbol we have come here this day to glorify; ashamed of nothing that God has sent, ready for everything that God may send! It was not a singer of the fireside, but a heartless wanderer who put in all hearts the Anglo-Saxon simple "Home, Sweet Home." It was a poet, not a warrior, who gave to our Union the Anglo-American's homage to his flag.

Even as the Prince of Peace who came to bring eternal life was the Son of God, were these His ministering angels; and, as each of us, upon his knees, sends up a prayer to heaven for "Home, Sweet Home," may he also murmur, and teach his children to lisp, the sublime refrain of Key's immortal anthem—

And the Star-Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

SUICIDE IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Miss Davidson Drank Acid During Dr. Stern's Absence—His Contradictory Stories About Her.

Miss G. Davidson, twenty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday morning in the office of Dr. Louis Stern, 122 West Thirty-fifth Street, by taking acid. Miss Davidson had been visiting Dr. Stern for treatment for six months. She called at his office yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and, according to his story, he left her while he went to attend to an urgent call.

On his return, in about half an hour, he says he found the girl staggering about the office, while a cup containing a few drops of carbolic acid lay on the table. The acid bottle could not be found. The girl died in a few minutes.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an investigation in the case later in the day. Dr. Stern had insisted to everybody else that he had known the young woman only a short time, and merely as a patient. He told Dr. Weston that he had known her sixteen months. He admitted to Dr. Weston that of late he had been anxious to prevent the young woman's visits to his office.

Persons in the house said they had heard the sound of the woman's voice in the doctor's flat several hours before Dr. Stern says she called there.

According to Dr. Weston, Dr. Stern told him that he did not wish his long acquaintance with Miss Davidson known because of the woman's mother.

Miss Davidson's mother, a white-haired woman, reached the physician's office last evening and had the body taken to undertaking rooms in Sixth Avenue. She said that her daughter had been a bookkeeper in a lawyer's office, and had lived most of the time in this city, often going to her home in Roseville, N. J. Mrs. Davidson said her daughter had been ailing for some time, and was often despondent. This, the mother said, was doubtless the cause of her daughter's suicide.

THE HEAT KILLED JOHN GROGAN.

His Negro Friend Wouldn't Believe It, Even When Two Doctors Came.

John Grogan, thirty-two years old, a bartender employed at 204 East Fifty-second Street, died suddenly last night in front of 162 East Forty-second Street. His death was caused by heat. Dr. Baker of Bellevue Hospital pronounced the man dead. Louis Whitington, a negro porter, followed the body into the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, gesticulating wildly and insisting that Grogan was simply unconscious, because "he am still warm."

Sergeant Westervelt thought the negro might be right, and he sent a second call to Bellevue. Dr. Baker responded with another physician. They made a more critical examination, and said the man had been dead half an hour. Whitington left the station still unconvinced.

Mrs. Ellen Mannix, eighty-four years old, died from the heat last night at her home, 1,041 Second Avenue.

Dillera Cologero, a laborer, of 117 Elizabeth Street, was overcome last night while riding on a Third Avenue car. He fell off the car at Fifty-fifth Street. His spine was injured and he was taken to Flower Hospital.

HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE.

He Is Shot Dead by a Friend Who Attempted to Prevent the Crime.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 9.—C. W. Green of Goldfield, Col., was shot yesterday to H. V. Baker's home at Bellevue, near here, and shot and killed Mrs. Green, who was there at the time. His own dead body was found on a rear porch. At the inquest to-day the surgeons discovered two bullets in the top of the dead man's head. Baker finally confessed to having killed Green.

Baker is a citizen of good standing, but refuses to say more than that Green came to the house, called aside his wife, with whom he had some domestic troubles, and shot her. Baker says he attempted to prevent the crime by firing at Green.

POLISH BISHOP DEFIANT.

Head of the Independent Catholic Church Resists a Papal Bull.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Bishop Anthony Kozlowski, head of the Independent Polish Catholic Church in America, is determined to preach despite the Pope's edict of major excommunication against him. Speaking of the effect of the bull he said:

"All Catholics recognize the Pope as the official head of the Church, but we of our especial denomination go no further than mere recognition, for he has no power over us in any way. We have twenty-seven churches in the United States, and assert that the Roman Catholic Church has for years been extorting money from our countrymen. It is to stop this that the Independent Church has been formed."

A. B. CORDNER ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Forgery in Connecticut to the Extent of $3,000.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 9.—Auckland B. Cordner of St. Louis was to-day arrested by Connecticut officers on a warrant charging forgery to the extent of $3,000. He was locked up, and will be held until requisition papers are received from Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cordner arrived here early in June, and have occupied Actor James O'Neill's cottage, Monte Cristo. They at once gained entrée to New London swell Summer society, and entertained most lavishly.

The specific charge entered in the complaint was using the name of United States Judge Elmer B. Adams of the Eastern District of Missouri.

Man's Body Found Off Staten Island.

The body of a drowned man was found in Staten Island Sound near Chelsea, Staten Island, by oystermen last evening. It was clad in a dark coat and vest, gray, striped trousers, white underclothing and shirt, and laced shoes. In his pockets were two treatment cards from the Northwest Dispensary, dated June, 1898, and signed by Dr. Megina, 228 West Thirty-fourth Street; a dance card of the County Longford Men's Excursion for Aug. 7, and a card of the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street. It is supposed the man was drowned from the excursion, and was not missed. The body is at the Clifton Morgue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

10 A. M.—2,064 Third Avenue; Morris Peckle; no damage.

11:50 A. M.—44 First Street; Sterling & Amper; damage, $25.

2:25 P. M.—175 Madison Street; Isaac Steinman; damage, slight.

8:55 P. M.—1,823 Broadway; New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad offices; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—65 Chrystie Street; Isaac Spiegel; damage, slight.

25,000 MEN IDLE AT DAWSON.

More People There than the Country Can Support—Mining Operations at a Standstill.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 9.—The steamer Rosalie arrived here last night from Skagway, Alaska, with 100 passengers from Dawson City, who came up the Yukon River via the lakes. They bring advices from Dawson up to July 27 and considerable gold dust, estimated at $100,000. Joseph Barrett of Seattle brought out about $25,000. Others brought out sums ranging from $2,000 up to $15,000.

Mining operations in the Klondike are at a standstill, and will continue so until cold weather sets in. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 idle men in Dawson eagerly waiting for something to turn up. This number is being swelled every day by new arrivals from both up and down the river. There are now more people there than the country can support.

The steamer Monarch arrived at Dawson July 23 and steamer Sovereign July 26 from St. Michael. The Monarch was last reported high and dry up the river, but the warm weather caused a sudden rise in the river and she was easily floated.

The steamer Joseph Glossett, owned by Portland parties and plying between Dawson and the lakes, while trying to run White Horse Canyon, struck a rock and sank in six feet of water. No lives were lost and all the outfits were saved, though in a damaged condition. It is thought the steamer can be floated again and resume her runs.

The Dawson market is well supplied with fresh beef at $1.15 per pound, dressed.

SKAGUAY REPORTED IN FLAMES.

Fire Said to Have Been Approaching the Dynamite Stores.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 9.—A special from Vancouver, B. C., says the steamer Farralon is in port from Skaguay. The purser and Captain claim that $1,000,000 is in the safe in gold drafts.

The purser says that when the vessel left Skaguay the town was in flames and that the fire was fast approaching the dynamite stores, with no prospect of checking it.

MADE A FORTUNE IN ALASKA.

Miner Once Poor Returns with $300,000 and an Interest in Claims.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 9.—Joseph Barrett, formerly a poor miner, returned from Dawson last night with $300,000 in gold dust and securities. He has been on the Yukon five years, first making a small stake at Forty-Mile. He invested this judiciously in Klondike claims, until last Winter he was rated worth half a million. He owns the famous No. 21 Eldorado and a quarter interest in claims bought last Winter by Capt. Healy for the Weare-Cudahy combination. Barrett goes to Chicago on business, returning here later to meet Capt. Healy and P. B. Weare.

Klondike Vessels Lost.

TACOMA, Aug. 9.—The steamer Astoria was blown ashore nine miles below Dyea last week, proving a total loss. The steamer Joseph Closse was wrecked Aug. 3 while shooting White Horse Rapids. Three scows loaded with 600 sheep have been wrecked in Thirty Mile River. John Shannon of Seattle and all the sheep but 50 were drowned.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS MEET.

The Fifth Convention of Their National League Is Held—Mr. Manning's Interesting Speech.

The Negro National Democratic League began its fifth biennial convention yesterday noon in the clubhouse of the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy, at 152 West Fifty-third Street. The convention is to last two days. Afternoon and evening sessions were held yesterday, and will be held again to-day.

President A. E. Manning of Indianapolis opened the convention. The delegates then elected George E. Taylor of Iowa temporary Chairman and Henry C. Smith of New York temporary Secretary. It was decided not to elect permanent officers until to-day.

President Manning, on resigning the chair to Mr. Taylor, made a short speech, in which he said: "We from the West have been watching for some time the achievements of that great and noble leader of the Democratic Party in this vicinage, Richard Croker, with great interest. His act in appointing Edward E. Lee as chief of the United Colored Democracy has electrified the hearts of all classes of negroes throughout the country. I have traveled nearly all over the longitude and the latitude of this country, and I know this to be true. Edward E. Lee is one of the most remarkable men I ever met, and his remarkableness is demonstrated in his having secured the most prominent negroes to prominent places in the City of New York. For that reason the West has come here, through its delegates, to make him by their votes the next President of the league."

Mr. Manning was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and Henry C. Smith was made Chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. John H. Bell of New York was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Lee was chosen unanimously as President of the league.

Among the delegates present were George E. Taylor of Iowa, Prof. J. H. Lear of Minnesota, J. A. Ford of Saratoga, C. C. Curtis of Washington, M. James of Connecticut, Prof. Henry H. Graham of Kansas City, Frederick L. McGhee of St. Paul, Edward Cyrus L. Bell of Omaha, E. Horace Taylor of Salt Lake City, C. A. Rideout of Seattle, H. T. Elliott of Iowa, W. P. Scott of Cairo, Ill.; Edward E. Lee, Chairman of the United Colored Democracy of New York; John W. A. Shaw, Deputy Tax Collector of New York; Dr. P. Hampton White, Henry C. Smith, ex-United States Consul to Brazil, and Dr. J. E. D. Thompson, ex-United States Minister to Haiti.

The evening session was little more than a social gathering. No business of importance was transacted. To-night a banquet will be given in honor of President Manning.

MEIKLEJOHN FOR GOVERNOR.

The Assistant Secretary of War May Be Nominated by Nebraska Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 9.—The plans of the machine for to-morrow's Republican State Convention seem to be going awry with the arrival to-night of different county delegations.

The machine arranged some weeks ago to place Judge M. L. Hayward at the head of the ticket, but a spirit of opposition has manifested itself at the eleventh hour, and a boom has started for Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

If it is kept up with the spirit with which it was started, the programme so nicely arranged will be badly shattered.

HARMONY AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Party in Wyoming at Last in Accord on the Financial Plank.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 9.—The indications are that the Republican State Convention, to be held at Douglass to-morrow, will indorse the St. Louis platform, and that for the first time in four years the Wyoming Republican financial plank will be in harmony with the established policy of the party. Apparently few of the present State officers will receive renominations. Gov. W. A. Richards and Auditor W. O. Owens will be candidates before the convention for renomination. Other candidates for these offices are De Forrest Richards of Douglass and J. C. Davis of Rawlings. Ex-State Senator W. R. Schnitger is a prominent candidate for State Treasurer.

Grateful for a 25-Year Sentence.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—As an habitual criminal, John A. McDonald was sentenced to twenty-five years in State Prison by Judge Bishop in the Superior Court to-day. After the sentence had been pronounced McDonald said "Thank you," in a pleasant tone, to the Court.

London Syndicate After Petroleum.

TACOMA, Aug. 9.—News comes that a London syndicate has been formed, and will drill for petroleum on Williams Sound.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

Close of the Most Successful Meeting in the History of the Association.

HOWLAND DEFEATED FIREARM

Mr. Belmont's Trainer Openly Criticised Sims for Throwing Away the Race by Riding Firearm as He Did—Leedsville Beaten.

What has been by all odds the most successful racing season that the Brighton Beach Racing Association has ever known terminated yesterday afternoon. Until Monday next racegoers will have a rest, and can then resume attempts at picking winners at the Aqueduct track, where there will be a week of racing preliminary to the opening of the Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

It was a day for the slaughtering of favorites, Rheinstrom, in the hurdle race, that brought the meeting to a close, being the only favorite to get first past the judges.

The Electric Handicap for two-year-olds at six furlongs, which was the fifth race on the card, was expected to be the star feature of the afternoon. But expectations were far from being realized, for instead of being a lively race the handicapper had apparently been fooled as to the form of the Littlefield filly, La Penitente, for, with the advantage she had in the weights over Kingdon, the favorite, she made a runaway race of it, finishing five lengths in front of Kingdon, and in an easy gallop at that, so that the handicap failed of its purpose and degenerated into a procession. The Littlefield crowd made it anything but interesting for the bookmakers, as they backed their filly heavily, forcing her price down from 5 to 1 at the opening to 3 to 1 at the close, and winning enough to keep them comfortably all next Winter.

Perhaps the race that created the most excitement, certainly the one that aroused the liveliest comment, was the third. This was a five-furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward, with the weights ten pounds below the scale. The scratching of four of the entries gave Frank Beard a chance to start Howland, and with Fred Littlefield up he won the dash, beating August Belmont's colt Firearm, who was the favorite in the speculation, by a good length. Decide, who had made the running with Howland, got the third money, the racing being confined to that trio. When the start was effected, after a long delay at the post, Firearm broke with the first lot and appeared to be in a good position to make a good race of it. For some reason that was not apparent to the people on the grand stand, Sims took Firearm back, or allowed him to get back to the rear and jog along in the rush until the race was a little more than half run. By this time Decide and Howland had opened up quite a lead on the field, and were able to hold it until the lot were well into the stretch. Making the last turn, Sims pushed his mount along to the front, and though he was able to get the second place, by beating Decide, was not able to beat Howland home.

Jockey Sims Accused.

The result was anything but satisfactory to Mr. Belmont's trainer, John J. Hyland, who did not hesitate to say that he did not believe Sims rode Firearm to win, and intimated that he deliberately threw the race away. Sims was told that he need never expect to ride Mr. Belmont's horses again, and was informed that the reason would be fully explained to Mr. Belmont either by letter or cable. The plain talk by Mr. Hyland made a lively sensation among racegoers, who could not but recall that P. J. Dwyer gave up his contract with Sims as his jockey under similar provocation.

Jefferson gave all the smart division a surprise in the handicap at a mile, for which Leedsville was made a hot favorite, in spite of the fact that Jefferson was in receipt of twenty-three pounds from Leedsville, and had shown on Monday that with light weight up he could run a mile about as fast as anybody's horse, barring Hamburg, and possibly two or three others. Leedsville ran a good third, finishing just behind the top weight, Deep Water Day, but he never could catch Jefferson, who shot away from the field the minute the backstretch was reached and gained an advantage that it was impossible for the others to overcome.

The Summaries.

Following are the details of the contests:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:41½.

1—Lansdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 6 years, by Linden-Elkhorn Lass, $400, 100 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Charagrace, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. g., 3, 101, 7 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 102, 6 to 1.....(E. Jones)

Taranto, 4, 102, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Debride, 4, 99, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Vanenta, 3, 110, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Hardy C., 3, 89, 40 to 1, (Moody,) and General Maceo, 3, 80, 4 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¼.

1—Tut-tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-La Juive, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 109, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Songer)
3—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 112, 7 to 2.....(Doggett)

Mark Miles, 92, 6 to 1, (J. Daly;) Tenneth, 92, 30 to 1, (Michaels;) Oliver Mc, 92, 20 to 1, (McCue;) The Gardner, 92, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ben Viking, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Campus, 112, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Domineer, 92, 30 to 1, (Maody,) and Al Reeves, 89, 60 to 1, (Hotershall,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¼.

1—Howland, F. D. Beard's br. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Ricochet, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Firearm, August Belmont's b. g., 3, 108, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 5, 113, 8 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Bendoran, 3, 111, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Athy, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Stachleberg, 4, 116, 60 to 1, (Coyle;) Billali, 4, 113, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Brass, 3, 111, 60 to 1, (McDermott;) Prime Minister, 6, 116, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Torreon, 3, 111, 50 to 1, (James;) Red Spider, 4, 113, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Nedjad, 4, 113, 60 to 1, (Bergen,) and Master James, 5, 116, 60 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¼.

1—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5 years, by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 87 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5, 128, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(H. Lewis)
3—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4, 112, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)

Murillo, 3, 90, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Marito, 3, 98, 10 to 1, (E. Jones;) Tinge, 6, 97, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Lady Marian, 3, 94, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Ben Ronald, 4, 110, 5 to 2, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Electric Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¼.

1—La Penitente, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., by Watercress-Rosalind, 98 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 129, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 100, 7 to 1.....(Songer)

General Mart Gary, 107, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Jean Ingelow, 98, 20 to 1, (Bergen;) Subject, 95, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Winepress, 100, 10 to 1, (E. Jones;) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:49.

1—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. h., 4 years, by Spokane-Planchette, 141 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Cochrane)
2—Marshall, G. W. Vanderveer's b. h., 8, 158, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Allmarck)
3—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., 9, 135, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Anderson)

El Cid, 4, 138, 4 to 1, (Barry;) Bergen, 5, 135, 50 to 1, (Johnson,) and Kinvarra, 4, 144, 3 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—The large tannery of W. R. Bennett & Co. was completely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance about $32,000. The insurance is held by New York companies principally. Valuable modern machinery and a large stock of finished leather was destroyed.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

Matanzas, the Favorite, Wins the Pepper Stakes—Only One Other Favorite Comes in First.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The feature of the day at Saratoga was the contest for the Pepper Stakes of $1,000. It was easy for the favorite, Matanzas, who led from the fall of the flag. Only two out of five favorites won. Weather good, track fast. Attendance light. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Diminutive, 105 pounds, (Clawson,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, won by a length and a half; Orderlet, 111, (C. Sloan,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by half a length; Turvey Drop, 98, (Rowden,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Term Day, Dan Cupid, and Chrysaor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Kinnikinic, 121 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by one length; Damocles, 115, (C. Sloan,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths; White Frost, 113, (A. Garrett,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:20½. The Winner and Papa Harry also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Charentus, 90 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a neck; High Jinks, 95, (Dupee,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths; Gala Day, 104, (Irving,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:09½. South Africa, Dutch Comedian, and Captain Smith also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Pepper Stakes, five and a half furlongs. Matanzas, 111, (T. Sloan,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by one length; Rhinelander, 114, (R. Williams,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck; Kentucky Colonel, 108, (Clawson,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:08. Kinley Mack, The Bouncer, K. C. B., Counsellor, and Wernberg also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Twinkle, 109 pounds, (Clawson,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Bon Ino, 100, (R. Williams,) 7 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by a head; Athamas, 109, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:42½. Donation and Marsian also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Laudeman, 119 pounds; Island Prince, 114; Nigger Baby and Tyrian, 109 each; Uncle Louis and Larqtoise, 106 each; Flareaway, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Hilee, 112 pounds; Piccola, 104; Colonel Tenny and Great Neck, 100 each; Francis Booker and Veracious, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Sir Vassar, 119 pounds; Poetess, 111; Scotch Plaid, 108; Orimar, 107; Organ Pilot and Squan, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Millstream, 108 pounds; Handpress, 106; Filament, 103; Papa Harry and Judge Wardell, 100 each; Valid and Protus, 97 each; Nearest, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap; mile and a half. Challenger, 161 pounds; Governor Budd, 152; Lady Dainty, 136.

Mr. Croker and the Saratoga Track.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—It was reported to-night that G. Walbaum had sold the Saratoga track to Richard Croker and Banker L. G. Bell. Mr. Croker, who was seen at the Grand Hotel later, said: "There is nothing in the rumor so far as I am concerned, and in fact I would not take the track if it should be given to me."

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Summaries of to-day's racing:

Two-Year-Old Pacing Horses.—Review Stake; purse, $2,500.

Matin Bells, b. f., by Bow Bells-Rosie Morn, (Ecker)	3	1	1
Dr. Flowers, b. h., by William Hill-Marks Maid, (Hill)	1	2	2
Birchwood Maid, b. m., (Dreder)	4	3	3
Ecstasy, b. h., (Hukel)	2	dis.	
Cobbett, b. c., (Lesh)	5	dis.	
Katie M., b. f., (Lewis)	6	dis.	

Time—2:21¾; 2:16¼; 2:18¾.

Three-Year-Old Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Charley Herr, br. h., by Alfred G.-Happy Traveller, (Malone)	1	1	2	1
Seraphina, blk. m., by Constantine-Nutwood, (Haudson)	2	2	1	3
The Earl, ch. c., (Geers)	4	4	6	2
Black Robert, b. c., (Chandler)	3	3	3	4
Cuprum, b. g., (Rea)	6	5	4	6
Pamlico Chief, b. c., (Curtis)	5	6	5	4
Iatan, ch. c., (Bocock)	Dis.			

Time—2:21; 2:15½; 2:18¼; 2:18¾.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal-Rancheo, (Kenney)	6	1	1	1
Nobby, br. g., dam by Mack, (Neil)	1	3	3	3
Fred Lader, b. g., (Splan)	3	2	2	2
Diwabik, b. h., (Moore)	5	2	4	4
Miss Beatrice, br. f., (Kelly)	2	5	5	5
Mountaineer, b. h., (McHenry)	3	4	6	5
Tingoret, b. m., (Huke)	Dis.			

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:15; 2:15½.

At Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 9.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.			
Queen Vitello, b. m., by Vitello-Flay Girl, by Mambrino Patchen, (Rathburn)	1	1	1
Susie T., b. m., (Clark)	3	2	2
Nea, b. m., (Burch)	2	6	6
Gano Wilkes, ch. g., (Kent)	5	3	3
Colonel Bath, b. g., (Brewster)	4	4	4
Lucky Boy, b. g., (Palmer)	6	5	7
American Girl, ch. m., (Conley)	7	7	5

Time—2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:13¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.			
Capt. Jack, blk. g., Black Wilkes-Mattie C., by Wild Wood, (Flynn)	1	1	1
Stambouiette, b. s., (Van Bakkler)	3	2	4
Jasper Ayres, b. g., (Payne)	6	3	2
Nomaline, blk. m., (Carmichael)	2	5	5
Georgian, b. m., (Noble)	4	6	3
Quechy, b. s., (Burch)	5	4	6

Time—2:12¾; 2:09¼; 2:10.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.			
Terrill S., ch. g., by Strathmore, by Ajax, (Gillespie)	2	0	1	1
Flirt, blk. m., by Clement, (Renick)	1	0	3	5	6
Lady Alice, b. m., (Farr)	3	3	2	6	2
Young Clon, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	4	8	2	7
Dr. L., ro. g., (McCabe)	4	5	4	4	3
Ints, ch. m., (Welch)	5	6	7	3	4
Colon

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SPAIN'S ANSWER.

We can cheerfully accord to Spain the comforting privilege of arguing the points of our peace conditions. The consolation of remonstrance even need not be denied. But acceptance is the nub of the matter. If that is not in her answer WATSON will presently steam away, steering about east no'theast.

The situation of Spain really compels her acceptance unless her reason has fled. She has been disastrously beaten wherever her forces and ours have met on land and sea. She must be pretty nearly out of money. The Bank of Spain, which is her reliance when taxation has done all that it can do, is in a condition of extreme debility, and can do nothing but issue notes without any replenishment of its metal reserve. The hope of European intervention, which has buoyed up the Madrid Government from the beginning of the war, is quite dead. Europe will not save Spain from the full consequences of the disaster she has brought on herself. Her salvation must be bought by sacrifice. The moderation of our demands co-operates with the stress of her circumstances to compel acceptance of the terms. The certainty that a refusal to accept would bring further punishment, greater humiliation, and harsher terms, is a further consideration not absent from the Ministerial minds at Madrid.

A reasonable time for an interchange of views on matters of detail would naturally be granted. But it is certain that our Government will not discuss the substance of any of the propositions. Spain can accept them or reject them. She cannot secure their modification in her favor. We made them the easiest possible for her before presenting them.

SECRETARY DAY.

If, as is now probable, Secretary DAY closes his brief service in the diplomacy of the United States as Chief Peace Commissioner, he will leave on record one of the most remarkable careers known in our history. It is hardly too much to say that it could not be known in the history of any other country.

A year and a half since, the name of "Judge" DAY was perfectly unfamiliar to Americans, even to those engaged in public life or in the close study of it. When President MCKINLEY announced his selection as Assistant Secretary of State it was generally reported and believed that the President desired near him an old personal friend, in whose fidelity and good sense he had confidence, and that the post chosen was one of reasonable dignity, but without very grave responsibility. The country would at that time have been very much surprised had this obscure country lawyer been named for the most honorable and the most difficult office in the Cabinet, and such a choice would beyond question have been severely censured. Yet it was soon seen that this was in reality what had come about, and the country has reason, not only for surprise, but for sincere gratitude, at the result.

During the first year of his service Mr. DAY was forced practically to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of State without the acknowledged powers, and to carry on the affairs of the office in the presence and under the nominal direction of the titular Secretary. This, of course, he could not have done without the implicit confidence and constant aid of the President, whose absolute authority was always in reserve and whose judgment, if necessary, was always final. Even so, the situation was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty, for it is no disrespect to the President to say that he was himself inexperienced and untrained in this department of administration. It must be remembered also that during this period by far the most perplexing and important questions were raised in the State Department that have demanded solution in this generation. The Cuban problem was a very old one. Every administration for a quarter of a century had recognized that it might end in war, but every administration had also done everything it could to defer that solution and—it must be confessed—had done very little indeed to prevent it. By a singular combination of traditions it fell to President MCKINLEY and to his State Department to deal with the inevitable culmination and to have it forced upon them under circumstances at once trying and novel.

It will be acknowledged, we think, by all fair and well-informed observers that both during the period of his unacknowledged and of his acknowledged headship of the State Department its affairs have been conducted with judgment, with force and firmness, and with proper dignity. The position of our Government with reference to the Spanish difficulty has been presented not only to that Government, but to the Governments of other nations in a highly satisfactory manner. It has been kept free from any expression of undue aggressiveness and has won the respect and to a very remarkable degree the friendly respect of those to whom it could not possibly be agreeable, and who would not have been sorry to find it offensive. This undoubtedly was in large part due to the ability and character of our representatives abroad—Gen. WOODFORD, Mr. HAY, Mr. WHITE, and Gen. PORTER. But these gentlemen were necessarily the choice of the State Department in the first instance, and were at all times under its constant direction. While the task of Ambassador HAY was unexpectedly easy, that of each of the others, and of the State Department in their direction, was one of extreme difficulty. It is highly creditable to all concerned that from the first there has been no break in the relations of our Government to those of the European powers, while there has certainly been not the slightest compromise of the rights of the United States.

It must be noted also that during this long term of conspicuous and arduous service Mr. DAY has borne himself with unfailing dignity, modesty, and reserve. So far as now appears he is entirely content, after rounding out his term as Secretary by the work of the Peace Commission, for which he is obviously peculiarly fitted and which logically falls to him, to retire from public life and resume the quiet calling from which Mr. MCKINLEY summoned him. In other words, he seems to regard public office as a trust and duty, and not as an object of ambition, much less as a reward for personal or political service. That is a very high and very unusual ideal of citizenship.

SECRETARY HAY?

It is very fortunate for the President that there is a candidate for the vacant Secretaryship of State who really "imposes himself." Nine out of ten well-informed Americans would mention his name first among those who are to be considered for the succession. Moreover, his intrinsic fitness and the general recognition of that fitness which is part of it are reinforced by the fact that his appointment would be eminently "good politics."

JOHN HAY—for of course it is he whom we have in mind—is a "good Republican." He is even an Ohio Republican, which will do him no harm with the President, and leave the geographical balance of the Cabinet undisturbed, as it was with SHERMAN, as it has been with DAY. Apart from that he is about the most experienced diplomatist in the ranks of the Republican Party. His diplomatic service has included both office work in Washington and the representation of his country abroad. He has been Assistant Secretary to LINCOLN, Secretary of Legation at Paris, Chargé at Vienna, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Assistant Secretary of State under HAYES, and finally Ambassador to Great Britain.

This long and varied service would have been a liberal education even to a stupid man. Everybody knows that Col. HAY is as far as possible from that. And, moreover, his long service abroad has never tended to expatriate him in spirit. The fresh breezes of Pike County breathe through his diplomatic dispatches and his speeches in Westminister Abbey. That he is a civilized and cosmopolitan man does not in the least prevent him from being a good American.

His foreign service, especially his latest foreign service, has fortunately qualified him to take charge of the State Department at this juncture. The one defect of Mr. DAY's admirable administration has been that failure to appreciate certain questions of importance which came from his want of familiarity with great international affairs. As our readers know, we deem the failure of our Government to take an early and decided stand in behalf of "the open door" in the Far East as a serious failure. That is a failure which Col. HAY, as Secretary of State, would not be likely to continue. His recent service in London must have given him a clearer insight than he could have obtained, by remaining in Washington, of the relation of our future policy to "world-politics." His appointment to the Secretaryship of State would in any case be creditable. At this juncture it seems to be almost necessary.

A QUESTION OF INCUBUS.

The plea of Le Temps of Paris for generosity toward Spain is, in one respect, not happily expressed. That paper says: "It is certain Spain will be rewarded for her wisdom. Freed from the Cuban incubus, she will regain energy and vitality, and march with joyful steps toward a calm and prosperous future."

Now the only point as to which the French press has discovered any lack of generosity in the terms offered by the United States to Spain is the future of the Philippines. It has been freely suggested from Paris as well as from other European capitals that it would be magnanimous in this country to withdraw wholly from the Philippines and turn them over to Spain. But in the light of experience these islands have been as completely an "incubus" to Spain as have been the Antilles. She has been incapable of ruling either. She has compelled revolt in both. The cost of garrisons and administration in each case has far outweighed the revenue received, and, with the debt incurred, even the trade advantages have been more than offset. If it be a help to Spain to be rid of Cuba it will be just as much one to be rid of the Philippines.

The question is not one of generosity but of honor and wisdom. The United States having the foothold which the fortunes of war have given are bound to make the arrangement which will best secure the decent government and the peaceful development of the islands. That clearly would not be secured by their unconditional return to Spanish rule.

THE ABANDONED PICNIC.

That public opinion penetrates the penetralia of the War Department and the cuticle of its chief was a demonstration worth making. There has been some doubt whether the Secretary knew what his countrymen thought about his performances. That doubt is now dispelled. Nothing but a knowledge that it was opposed by a disgusted and derisive public would have induced him to abstain from dispatching the "Grand Puerto Rico Excursion of the Russell A. Alger 1900 Chowder Club."

It is true that this ridiculous and characteristic project was not so ridiculous as it was monstrous. It was not even undertaken until it had been demonstrated that the troops already assigned to Puerto Rico were more than sufficient to conquer and hold the island. There was not the least military object in dispatching it. There was no political object, except in the sense of Algerine personal politics. To give a pretense of having participated in the war to the troops of States which had not in fact participated, of gathering the laurels that grow wild on Spanish soil, and that could be gathered without danger, must have struck the Secretary as the quintessence of politics. He evidently calculated that this chance to take the glories of war without any of its horrors would be gratefully remembered in favor of the author of the opportunity and that Alger booms would spontaneously spring up in all the favored States, contrary to the habit of Alger booms, which require to be digged about and fertilized extensively.

To his surprise he found it not so. In order that States should be "represented" in the excursion he found it necessary to destroy organizations, and thus very seriously to impair whatever efficiency the chosen troops had attained during their service in them. A brigade is of course as much a tactical unit in a fully organized army as a regiment or a company, and it is as important in one case as in the other that the component parts should be accustomed to their several places. To split up a brigade is to impair the efficiency of the regiments that compose it, and should never be done except upon urgent military considerations. To split it up upon geographical considerations and to promote political booms is a grave military offense. The Secretary of War has committed so many of these that he would not mind another more or less. But this was more than usually gross and palpable. It would have cost millions to carry out this piece of purely personal politics. That would not have stopped him, either. But the expedition would have been of no political use to him. Governors of States whose troops it was proposed to employ remonstrated against sending them to the tropics in August. The very troops that it was proposed to employ discovered that there was no glory to be got out of it, but that they would merely become a laughing stock. This was the consideration that decided the Secretary. It is gratifying that anything should have decided him to abandon a scheme the execution of which would have covered not only him but his country with ridicule and disgrace.

A SINGULAR WAR.

This is a war of singular and comic situations. Until our troops set out to conquer Puerto Rico we presume no army of invasion ever went into the enemy's country having social letters of introduction to its principal people. Nor is it a hackneyed performance for the General commanding an army of invasion to make an urgent requisition upon his home Government for flags to gratify the eager desire of the conquered to display the national colors of their conquerors.

At Santiago de Cuba the scene is no less remarkable. At the one wharf in that harbor Spanish ships bearing Spanish prisoners of war to their homes will give place in regular and amicable alternation to American ships bearing to a cooler clime the American soldiers who made those Spaniards prisoners. And Uncle Sam pays the freight on both consignments. The Spaniards go home to tell their families and neighbors of the astonishing magnanimity of those Americans. The American troops come to Montauk to recruit and gather strength to whip more Spaniards if, in their folly, they should insist on further whipping.

The sending home of the Spanish prisoners has already begun, and will soon be progressing briskly. The Alicante, the first of the Trasatlantica Company's steamers to arrive at Santiago, took on about 1,000 Spanish prisoners yesterday afternoon, and was to start with them for Spain last evening or early this morning. The Isla de Luson, with a capacity of 2,138 men, was due yesterday. To-morrow the Isla de Fanay, 1,699 men, will be there, if she has had a favorable passage. Thereafter, every day up to Monday next, one or more of these Spanish steamships is scheduled to arrive at Santiago de Cuba, the P. de Satrustegui, the Coradonga, the Colon, the Leon XIII., the San Augustin, the San Ignacio de Loyola, and the San Francisco coming from Spain and the Mediterranean and the Montevideo and Villa Verde from Mexico, where they are reported ready to sail. The Cheribon, arriving on the 15th, completes the list. These vessels will take aboard and comfortably transport from 1,070 to 2,256 Spanish prisoners. The entire fleet of thirteen ships has a capacity of 22,304 men, probably a sufficient accommodation for all the prisoners of war who are well enough to stand the voyage home.

The ships of the Spanish company's line have most of them been lying close to avoid capture by our cruisers. It was necessary to get them ready for sea, supply them with coal and provisions, and get them to Santiago. Yet, if all goes well, they will get the last Spaniard away from Santiago two weeks or ten days earlier than the bidders who competed with the Trasatlantica Company for the job would have been able to complete the undertaking. The arrival of the ships is happily timed to avoid overcrowding the small harbor and to give time for our transports to make use of the one wharf to get our troops aboard. There will be no delay in getting the troops aboard, so that a ship should be able to sail on her return voyage on the day of her arrival.

We have no doubt that the troops of both nations will quit that pesthole, that scene of brave fighting, of triumph and of defeat, with unaffected and probably tumultuous joy.

The report that some of the bodies of the Bourgogne victims recovered from the waters show evidence that life was not extinct until three or four days after the disaster adds a new horror to the terrible story of that vessel. The murderous conduct of the crew and the loss of all save one of the women passengers revealed the shocking lack of discipline on the Bourgogne. The report that passengers were afloat and alive four days after the sinking of the ship shows that the efforts made for their rescue were altogether inadequate and tardy. The steamer that went out from Halifax to recover dead bodies went to little purpose. The steamship company should have diligently performed that duty while there was still hope of rescuing living persons.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody can have failed to see, in recent workings of what may be called the administrative, as distinguished from the fighting, side of the army and navy, much evidence of a determination on the part of the officers, high and low, silently to endure both suffering and wrong in preference to securing redress through appeals, direct or indirect, to civilian authority and public opinion. Most of the comments on this policy have taken the shape of commendation, the theory being that it shows a high regard for the reputation of the service and an insuperable reluctance to bring "scandal" upon the protectors of the Nation. The forbearance of the officers does indeed show just those things, and admiration for their course is perfectly natural, but is there not involved a misapprehension as to what really would bring disgrace upon the army and navy—a misapprehension which, carried to its logical extreme, has recently made France an object of almost universal horror and scorn? Immediate revelations of incompetence, dishonesty, treachery, and injustice certainly do cause "scandal," but it is "scandal" which affects only the incompetent, dishonest, treacherous, or unjust individuals, and with their removal or punishment the stain disappears, and the reputation of the organization to which they belonged is clear again. Concealment or denial—and silent endurance is both—simply perpetuates the evil, and the result is real obloquy for the service. And inaction is useless as well as dangerous. The mistakes and the wrongs always are uncovered at the last, and then the guilty suffer with the innocent from the withdrawal of public confidence. The alternative is not a resort to wholesale and indiscriminate delation. That would be vastly more obnoxious than the present system. What is needed is a clear appreciation of where personal freedom ends and National interests begin, and of the line between tale bearing as a man and duty as an officer.

—Disappointment of the pleasantest kind will be the portion of a vast number of people if Montauk Point is not, within a week or two, heaped high with serious troubles. The water problem is the one which, of all others, should have been considered first in selecting a position for the camp, and, from present appearances, such belated consideration as it has received only goes to prove, or at least to indicate, that the problem is of great difficulty and perhaps insoluble. Of what avail is it that delightful breezes sweep the Montauk dunes, that mosquitoes will not trouble the weary soldiers there, and that urban temptations are far removed? These be noble qualities, but without water, good water, and a large quantity of it within convenient reach, the Point is no more habitable than a Cuban swamp or—well, or Camp Alger. The fact that Montauk's many charms had never attracted New York's far-wandering and easily satisfied vacationists should have suggested something to the military authorities. But it didn't. They seem to have assumed that we neglected that end of Long Island out of sheer stupidity. By the middle of September they may have occasion to revise that theory.

—A Fall River dispatch published by The Boston Transcript throws considerable light on the recent failure of the cotton manufacturers to agree to curtail production. We have long been hearing that Southern competition was making trouble for the Fall River mills, and also of overstocked markets and goods sold at a loss in consequence of the resulting low prices, but, according to The Transcript's informant, the existing conditions are found compatible with a moderate degree of prosperity by such of the New England manufacturers as have been prompt to recognize and meet the demands of the time. It was only the corporations with conservative, that is, with unprogressive, officers that urged a united effort to reduce the output. Their arguments were not effective simply because their brighter colleagues saw in this archaic device merely an effort to make losses smaller, and did not see in it any promise of immediate or future profits. The managers of several of the mills have already reconciled themselves to the impossibility of rivaling the South in the coarse and simple grades of cloth, and have devoted their energies to lines of production in which the superior skill of their operatives can be used to advantage. Looms of special widths or with attachments for weaving in peculiar patterns have been introduced, and successful efforts are making to conduct business in new and simpler ways. Brokers of more than ordinary influence in the securing of trade are still employed, but the desire is to deal directly with customers whenever it is possible to do so. Some of the Fall River mills now produce as many as 200 styles of cloth on their looms, and are not making any of the goods known as gray prints. These manufacturers do not find the market either overstocked or unprofitable, and naturally they were slow to consent to stop work at the request of those who have not changed with the times.

PERSONAL.

—Twenty-five years have passed since the Virginius was captured and her Captain and fifty-two of her passengers and crew were summarily executed by the Spaniards of Cuba, but the memory of that unavenged crime is still fresh in many minds. One man who has no difficulty in recalling all its details is Capt. DAVID C. WOODROW, who served in the United States Navy from 1861 until 1884, and who is now a resident of Cincinnati. His foot was the last to touch the deck of this most historic of filibustering steamers, and he still has the twelve-foot flag which he hauled down a few minutes before she sank beneath the waves off Cape Fear. In the Fall of 1873, Capt. WOODROW, then a Lieutenant Commander, stationed at Dry Tortugas, was ordered to Bahia Honda to get the Virginius, which, as poor reparation for their murderous cruelty, the Spaniards had consented to give back to the United States. He found the vessel in wretched condition and leaking badly. Temporary repairs were made, however, and under her own steam, but in tow of the United States sloop-of-war Ossipee, the Virginius started on her last voyage. For a while the sea was smooth and the leaks were kept under control. Then a storm came on, rivets loosened, an old patch on the bow gave way, and the water in the hold rose steadily. On the afternoon of Dec. 23 the fires were threatened, and the hope of getting further north than Charleston was abandoned. Early next morning it was seen that even that port was beyond reach, for the boilers had begun to show ominous signs of weakness. On the 26th the pumps had all broken down, the water was within a foot and a half of the deck, and the crew were utterly exhausted. "Then," says Capt. WOODROW, "I signaled to the Ossipee to take us off at once. The sea was very rough, for it was blowing a gale, so there was no time to lose. When the boats of the Ossipee came alongside, I put the landsmen in first, and it took four trips to get us all off safely. The officers went in the last boat, and a little later the Virginius went down in eight fathoms of water."

—The fact that the self-styled Liberty Party of Arkansas has nominated ALEXANDER MCKNIGHT for Governor of the State has been suddenly revealed by an application at the State Capitol to have his name placed on the official ballot. There are three other candidates for the office, and he wanted to make a joint canvass with them, but was refused. Now, he says, he will follow them through the State and speak on the day following their meetings.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Republican nominee for Secretary of State of Indiana has a striking name in its way—Union Banner Howe. It is to be hoped he will continue to bear it worthily.

* * *

The Hon. Pliny Jewell of Connecticut has recovered from his recent attack of illness, and is now able to be at his office in Hartford whenever business requires his attendance.

* * *

Fire Chief Swenie of Chicago is credited with saying that a low-priced hotel there which was burned a few nights ago, with loss of some lives, was an old fire trap, and that there are hundreds just like it in the city.

* * *

Five young men, totally blind, from the Missouri School for the Blind, in St. Louis, are making a tour of the small towns in Missouri and Illinois, giving gymnastic exhibitions, combined with some literary and musical exercises. It is said that they are quite skillful on the trapeze and flying rings and do some excellent tumbling.

* * *

Two hundred Prohibitionists of Delaware County, Penn., held a "Harvest Home and Dr. Swallow Rally" one day last week. The managers somewhat bitterly said that they had invited about fifty ministers to attend the meeting, and not one had come, "taking so little interest in prohibition, probably, because it did not add anything to their salaries."

* * *

The hospitality shown to the boys in blue in Charleston, S. C., while they were temporarily in camp there, has brought to its Mayor and its people a shower of grateful letters from fathers and mothers, wives, brothers, and sisters, in the North and the West since the troops sailed for Puerto Rico. The boys had written home enthusiastic accounts of the warm welcome that had been given to them in the Southern city.

* * *

Ten thousand "old settlers" of Chicago attended a picnic a few days ago. A Chicago old settler is one who settled in the Lake City prior to 1875. Gold medals (value $15) were given to the oldest German settler, the oldest German woman settler, the oldest settler not German, the oldest woman settler not German, the oldest German settler who has been longest in the United States Army or Navy, the oldest settler not German who has been longest in the United States Army or Navy, the oldest German married couple, and the oldest married couple not German.

ALGERS IN HIGH PLACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Experience at Santiago presents several questions. Is there no way to bring the Secretary of War to realize the crime he has committed? Is the efficiency of our army ever to depend upon the fortunes of a Cabinet appointment? If, in this case, there is to be no reckoning, what security have we for the future? If the President can be impeached, why cannot a Cabinet officer be held to account for such awful perversion of duty?

An indictment against the chief officer of the War Department is gradually forming in the minds—not of Republicans or of Democrats—but of the American people. The efficiency of our army has been paralyzed by a system of unscrupulous appointments. Unnecessary suffering and death have been the consequence. Nothing but the superb bravery of our men saved us from defeat.

Almost every citizen is aware of instances of bad appointments in the army, and their consequences. If these instances were united in evidence the people would begin to realize what a deep crime has been committed against them.

Instead of exercising the high trust imposed upon him, the Secretary of War has degraded his office to partisan alms. Owing to a low grade of political training, there may be many among us who do not understand what this means. If such is the case, we need a higher type of citizenship, in order to play successfully the rôle upon which we are entering.

But history teaches that Algers will crop up in high places. We must therefore please the organization of our naval and military forces, as of our civil service, beyond the power of political greed. On the other hand, as we are entering upon a career which absolutely depends upon the devotion of army and navy, the least we can do is to insist, not in the name of party, but in the name of a united nation, that the heads of the great departments of the public service shall evince true notions of public duty.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.
Chatham, N. J., Aug. 8, 1898.

DEMOCRACY AND THE STATE ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two inescapable and adamantine facts that confront us in reference to the coming elections in this State that need serious thought at Saratoga and elsewhere. To those of us who wish to cast an honest and intelligent vote they are to be kept constantly in mind. If the Democratic Convention takes advantage of the first in the right way and remedies the second, it can organize the victory it desires. But if it shuffles and fails to be true to itself the triumph will be Platt's. The facts are these:

First—There never was a party that needed and deserved so thorough a drubbing as that led by T. C. Platt, Gov. Black, and their confrères, for shameless public wrongdoing and for promoting a vile autocratic bossdom, built solely upon a sharp hunger for partisan spoils and public loot.

Second—There never was a time when the opposition party has found itself in so sorry a plight, so helpless to pull itself together, and so powerless to say why it abandoned its National principles to accept Populism, free silver, and free riot in its last State Presidential platform.

It cannot be doubted that the people of this State, without much respect to party, desire earnestly to change their State Government. There are now more Republicans ready to abandon Black than abandoned Folger (a man without a blemish) for Cleveland—if there were only any half as good alternative to flee to for refuge. But these men will "take to the woods," and so will thousands of National and even so-called "regular" Democrats, before voting for the Populist creed and debased money under any leadership. The State convention, sitting just before a Legislature is to meet that is to elect a United States Senator, must go back to straight Democratic doctrine. It must not only do that, but it must put in the foreground a man fit to be a United States Senator.

No man capable of holding up a Democratic Tariff bill in the Senate, to inject into it higher duties for some of his constituents than were in the very high tariff it was to succeed (and who is not capable of much else) should hope to succeed himself. To dethrone Platt and Black and obtain Croker and Murphy would be doing as the fastidious boarder did, who, objecting to onions, accepted in their place a platter of leeks.

As a way out of the present confusion I see nothing better to do at the State Convention than to be thoroughly frank. Say in a brief preamble to the platform that for once, and only once in its history, the Democratic Party in this State, believing its own party in power with an imperfectly expressed creed would be better for the country than any other party would, did accept a formula of principles that was not to its liking. Some of us did not vote for this body of doctrine; and some, voting for the regular ticket, "spat upon" its platform. Then add our unqualified belief in the doctrine that was displaced, our satisfaction with the vigor of the National Government in its cleansing the Western Hemisphere of Spain, and close with a determination to make a straight fight on State issues.

Courage like this would have its reward. It would bring to the Democratic ticket thousands of Republican voters who know that they never whipped their own party when it did not do their party, as well as the public, an inestimable service.

To win this State there must be something like this done; and, additionally to this, names of great and irreproachable merit must go on the State ticket. If there is any successful plea made for an incompetent United States Senator, or any paltering with and yielding to, or return to the Populist vomit, then the convention might better refuse to assemble.

Why should the party show any further Spanish stupidity? It ought to know that it is a thousand times safer to claim its doctrines a hundred times publicly affirmed, than to go back to its one unsincere freak performance. With the freak platform disowned and the faithless and ridiculous candidate for Senator sidetracked, the Democrats can surely sweep the State—and in no other way.

JOEL BENTON.
Poughkeepsie, Aug. 8, 1898.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your extended explanation of Judge Addison Brown's course respecting voluntary bankruptcy has caused much comment. One who has watched the course of Congress on this bill must have been impressed with the desire, particularly of the South and West, for a simple bill to relieve insolvents. The East, however, insisted upon including involuntary bankruptcy.

The act, as passed and approved, applies in most of its provisions to involuntary bankruptcy; and yet a very clear view of the proceedings required in voluntary bankruptcy can be had, as Senator HOAR explained.

Section 4. Any person may apply by petition as a voluntary bankrupt.

Sec. 7. He must file schedules with his petition, and (Sec. 51) must pay clerk's fees.

Sec. 18, (g.) The Judge shall hear and adjudicate, "on filing the petition. If the Judge is absent, the clerk must forthwith refer the petition to a referee, who must (Sec. 38) adjudicate upon it."

It will be noticed that the Judge cannot refer; only the clerk in his absence.

Sec. 14. After one month the bankrupt may apply for discharge, giving ten days' notice to creditors, the Judge alone granting the discharge.

Sec. 7. The bankrupt must attend the hearing on application for discharge.

These proceedings are made especially simple for the benefit of insolvents who have no property, and even the clerk's fees need not be paid, if he is not able to pay them, (Sec. 51.)

Now, is it possible that a Judge, of his own volition, will keep the benefits of this act from poor debtors, waiting for rules, in carrying out so simple a proceeding? Why does not Judge Brown suspend the act entirely and refuse to receive petitions? The law says: "Upon the filing of a voluntary petition the Judge shall hear the petition and make the adjudication or dismiss the petition," (Sec. 18.)

There are probably over one hundred Judges of District Courts in the United States. It will be interesting to know how many of the Judges in the South and West will follow Judge Brown's course. And let it be noticed that Judge Brown has not yet given a judicial decision upon this question.

AN OLD LAWYER.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

SHAFTER'S ARMY MUST COME HOME AT ONCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are moments when the public is so possessed with one overwhelming feeling that men are ready for united and decisive action. Is it not so with us to-day?

We have read with deepest indignation the scathing letter of Col. Roosevelt and the no less forcible utterance of the division and brigade commanders through their round robin to Gen. Shafter, and most significant of all is the action of Gen. Shafter in making public these letters. It must mean that the General commanding in Cuba, a professional soldier, trained to silence and obedience, has taken this unprecedented step because he has appealed in vain to those whose duty it is to protect our soldiers, and now, as a last desperate resort, he appeals to the public.

Shall we stand by and see our army die through official incompetency? Shall we not by a mass meeting of the citizens make a united protest? Shall we not join with us the great body of medical experts to answer the official plea that convalescent patients can be better moved into Cuban mountains than to some North Atlantic beach?

We believe that we have the facts before us, and that the citizens are capable of judging and acting. Every hour passed amid malarial miasma is laden with death for our gallant soldiers. Let the body of American citizens speak with the power which has never yet been resisted, nor can be, when we speak as one man.

If the Government has not transports enough, let us show for our own army the same solicitude that we have manifested for our Spanish prisoners. Charter steamships and the companies will promptly respond, and will take pride in bringing our enfeebled but still spirited soldiers to the North under better sanitary conditions and with greater comfort than our Government vessels have done.

But we must act speedily, Mr. Editor. Your paper and all the leading papers can help the public to make known its will. We are not carping at the Administration. We wish to give it all the help we can, but where it fails egregously we must make it feel that it is our servant and not our master.

C.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

WHERE TRANSPORTS ARE REALLY WANTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The steamers Alamo and Louisiana have just brought sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago de Cuba North. I read in the papers that instead of using these transports to bring more of our brave men to the North, the vessels have been ordered to Newport News to take Gen. Grant's command to Puerto Rico.

Without touching upon the question whether it is at all necessary to reinforce the 30,000 troops that are having a peaceful "walk-over" in Puerto Rico, the burning question of the hour is to bring Gen. Shafter's army, or what is left of it, to the North, to recuperate from their arduous campaign. Two weeks ago the War Department stated this movement should take place without delay. Gen. Shafter was notified, and he was directed to inform his troops of this intention, which was done to encourage them.

While all of Gen. Shafter's troops should come, without any more delay, those first selected should be those who fought so splendidly at El Caney and San Juan. Gen. Wheeler's troops have already started; the Sixth and Thirteenth United States Infantry leave to-day. The next should be Gen. Lawton's division, who won at El Caney. In the new interest in the war that is centred around Puerto Rico the brave men who fought so successfully and suffered so much in the trenches and in the hospitals should not be forgotten.

It may be objected that the proposed encampment at Montauk Point is not yet ready for the troops. But it is well known that there are a number of military posts in Northern New York and in the New England States, with large reservations, capable of accommodating thousands of soldiers. These posts are already provided with Commissary and Quartermaster's storehouses, well filled, and well organized hospitals.

The men who were encouraged, by order of the Secretary of War, two weeks ago to believe that they would be immediately sent North must be utterly disheartened when they learn that transports are sent to Newport News instead of to Santiago.

The forward movement of transporting these men to the North should not be delayed an hour. Every day adds to the death list. Every day is a day nearer to an epidemic of yellow fever, when, of course, the movement will be suspended and the men left to die.

Send the Louisiana and the Alamo to Santiago, and not to Newport News.

New York, Aug. 8, 1898. X. Y. Z.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We cannot too highly praise Col GRIFFIN for executive ability displayed in the orderly departure of his regiment from Camp Townsend. Nothing was forgotten—everything connected. The transports were in readiness at 3 o'clock, and lay at a dock two and a half miles from the camp. At an early hour each officer's effects were packed and ticketed. The men waited, quietly and orderly, each and all equipped, even to a package of bread and meat for the sail down the Hudson. No confusion, no hurry, no noise. Capt. Shaler, an officer of ability and precision, was detailed to see that the camp was left in perfect order. Not a bit of paper or crust of bread marred the outlook; not a man ill, save those who had been stunned by the lightning storm of Thursday. A splendid-looking lot of men these 1,200 Engineers—steady, law-abiding, intelligent.

And so, on the calmest and most beautiful of evenings, they floated down the Hudson River and found the City of Chester in the harbor, near Bedlow's Island, awaiting them.

There has been so much said about the confusion and misery incident to the embarking of our troops that I feel it my duty and pleasure as an eye witness to give to Col. Griffin his justly earned praise. Surely that was a master mind that organized the leavetaking of the First New York Volunteer Engineers. S. A. ROBBINS.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

WANTS THE BRIDGE WIDENED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frequent allusions to the present crowded condition of the bridge traffic suggests the necessity of providing for the future demands upon that structure. It has been asserted by experts that the towers and anchorages are of sufficient strength for quadruple their present load; this being true, why not widen the structure by overhang brackets from the outside tops of the towers, and upon them place extra cables, suspending thereon other railroad tracks, thereby doubling the capacity of the bridge for trolley service? A proper construction would also tend to lessen the swaying motion of the structure. This plan is submitted for comment and criticism.

E. C. TOWNSEND.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

The Philippines.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

If it is not practicable to allow the islands to revert to Spanish control—which many think would shortly mean transfer to Germany—no solution of the problem seems to The Commercial more statesmanlike than that of THE NEW YORK TIMES—that the islands be placed under a joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

NUGGETS.

Her Idea of Stuttering.

Edith (hearing a boy stutter)—Mamma, there's a boy talking who has his tongue out of joint.—Judge.

No Longer Anxious.

Reggy—Do you ever, Miss Geraldine, think of marrying?

Geraldine—Not any more. I've joined the "Don't Worry Society."—Philadelphia Call.

How It Struck Him.

"Ser-mons in stone?" quoted Mr. Doolan, after his literary daughter. "Oi durino about that, but sure, there is some good arguments in them, there is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When They May Be Made Useful.

"Always do right and your friends will stand by you"

"Yes, but the time a man needs friends to stand by him is when he does wrong."—Chicago Record.

The Grapes Sour.

The Spaniards say they are glad to get rid of the ungrateful Puerto Ricans. We await Blanco's declaration that Cuba wasn't worth preserving anyhow.—Philadelphia North American.

HOBSON.

From The Mobile Register.

Sometimes our murmurs may have reached the throne,
Not for dear homes despoiled, lost days of calm,
Not for our brave, left without meed of palm,
Not for the transient gleams when victory shone.

Not for a Nation's hope forever flown.
Not for the maimed, the halt, wounds without balm.
Thy fiat furled our flag? We lift the psalm.
Our soul is brought low; yet Thy will be done.

But for our race—Ah! Lord, must it expire?
Seed of the mighty, must ye be the least,
Grind at the mill, like slaves, for pelf and place,
Dead to the hero thrill, the sacred fire
Of our great Leader, or our warrior-priest?
In Alabama's son relives that Race.

THE CHINESE CONCESSIONS

Serious Trouble May Arise Over the Railway Grants Made to Great Britain's Subjects.

NICARAGUAN CANAL A FACTOR

England Appeals to Washington for Information Concerning Canal Project—Favorable Answer Would Allay the Troubles.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Endeavors are being made to obtain from Washington an official statement about the Nicaragua Canal. It is felt that if this project were assured the gravity of the situation would be relieved, as the canal would establish greater opportunities for joint protection by Great Britain and America of their interests in the Far East.

"A declaration from Washington at the present juncture that the Nicaraguan project would be carried out, would materially strengthen the hands of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister here. M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, continues to exert his influence against the Pekin-Han-Kow Railway. Little doubt is expressed about the ultimate result of his diplomacy.

"The concession represents the essence of Great Britain's future in China. If China yields to Russian menaces, the prospects of the Shan-Si syndicate are imperiled. It is a foregone conclusion that M. Pavloff will demand a revocation by the Chinese Government of the Shan-Si contract. Private enterprise will avail nothing against the representations of Russia, and Great Britain will be barred from the commercial advantages which that agreement carries."

Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, had reported that the Chinese Government, replying to Great Britain's message saying she would support China against any power committing an act of aggression in China because China had granted a British subject permission to aid or build a railroad or other public works, as announced in the House of Commons on Aug. 1, had expressed gratitude at the promise of support, and had asserted that no threat of aggression had been made.

Mr. Curzon also said that Baron von Bülow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, had sent a memorandum to her Majesty's Government, saying Germany had never claimed exclusive privileges in China; had made no attempt to exclude other nations from free competition in the Shang-Tung Peninsula, and had merely informed China that if she desired or required foreign assistance in the Shang-Tung Peninsula she should first offer the work to Germany.

The Standard, The Daily News, The Daily Chronicle, and the other morning papers commented editorially upon the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Curzon's explanation of the Chinese situation.

The Daily Mail urges the Government to coöperate with Germany in its dealings with China.

The Daily Mail says: "It now appears that a German, as well as a Russian, veto is in force. We hope Sir Claude Macdonald will have the skill to find means to avert the threatened checkmate."

The question excites almost equal discussion on the Continent, though the Berlin papers are inclined to make light of the affair and to think that, as before, England will yield to Russian diplomacy.

The Paris papers, on the contrary, take the matter seriously. The Journal des Debats, a cautious and moderate paper, thinks that "when the Soudan campaign is ended England, by her arrogant attitude, will provoke one or two powers to such an extent as to make a conflict inevitable, and then will seek an alliance with the United States or Japan."

The Temps taunts England and encourages Russia. It evidently hopes that France will be benefitted by the conflict.

The next Cabinet council, it is reported, will deal with this and other grave matters.

The degree of interest and appreciation of the importance and possibilities of the East to which England has been aroused is evidenced by the action of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in commissioning Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member of Parliament for the City of York, on a special mission to China.

Lord Beresford goes to investigate the prospects of commerce and to report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese Government will guarantee the safety of British capital already invested and of contemplated investments.

No fitter man than this enterprising and businesslike Admiral could be selected. His mission indicates the prevailing distrust as to the efficacy of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy to conserve British commercial interests in China. Lord Charles Beresford intends to be absent several months.

His mission is undertaken with the consent of the British Admiralty. He hopes to start about Aug. 25.

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on Lord Charles Beresford's mission, says:

"Being a man of great ability, sound sense, and good judgment, Lord Charles Beresford may be expected to take the bearings of the general question with considerable accuracy. There is some reason to fear, however, that he will find himself very much in the position of the naturalist who started to give an account of snakes in Ireland. He will have to discover what regions are still left for the employment of British capital, in face of the passive attitude of England."

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EAST.

Her Firm Policy as to Chinese Railway Concessions Indorsed.

PEKIN, Aug. 9.—The firm attitude adopted by Great Britain in the matter of railroad concessions in China, which is giving general satisfaction in the British settlements, is maintained. Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British Minister to China, was present at the meeting of the Chinese Foreign Office officials (Tsung-li-Yamen) yesterday, and he reiterated Great Britain's formal promise to support China if threatened by any foreign power on account of a concession granted to a British subject.

The French Minister, M. Gerard, has complained to the Tsung-li-Yamen that, owing to Germany's representations, China has compelled Yung Wing's Tin-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, to build which he has the support of an English syndicate willing to advance $25,000,000, to pass west of Shan-Tung, thus, it is claimed, endangering the prospects of the Han-Kou-Pekin Railroad concession given to a Franco-Belgian syndicate.

LONDON'S MAYOR COMING HERE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Lord Mayor, Mr. Horatio David Davies, and his daughter, Miss Davies, will sail for New York from Liverpool on board the White Star Line steamship Teutonic on Aug. 18 for a short visit to America. Mr. Davies will be the first Lord Mayor to visit America during his incumbency.

The Right Hon. Horatio David Davies, Lord Mayor of London and member of Parliament for Cnatham, in the Conservative interest, was born in London in 1842. He is fifty-six years of age, married, and the father of seven children, nearly all of whom are grown up. He retired from business some time ago, and is a very rich man, with large estates at Nottingham. His salary as Lord Mayor is $50,000 for his year of office, but it usually costs a Lord Mayor another $50,000 to $100,000 out of his private pocket to maintain the dignity of the office.

Abyssinia's Cessions to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said her Majesty's Government had no information in regard to the reported cession of the port of Rahita, on Asab Bay, Red Sea, to Russia for use as a coaling station. Mr. Curzon added that he was not aware Abyssinia had any power to cede that port to Russia.

Curzon and the Viceroyalty.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Should the Hon. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, be appointed Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin, as appears certain, he will probably be raised to the Peerage before he starts.

THE HOOLEY CASE AGAIN.

Efforts Are Made in London to Pursue the Examinations.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Counsel for the official receiver for the estate of Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, applied to Justice Wright in the Bankruptcy Court to-day for an order calling for the examination of the bankrupt and Earl De la Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Rucker, and Bradshaw by the Justice.

All the persons mentioned are concerned in the alleged efforts to bribe Mr. Hooley to change his testimony in the matter of the large sums of money which he is said to have paid titled people during the course of his company promoting. Justice Wright said a serious contempt of court was charged and it must be promptly dealt with. But, he added, he did not see how he could compel the gentlemen to criminate themselves. The Justice, however, ordered that affidavits in the case be presented to him to-morrow.

Incidentally it developed to-day that Mr. Hooley is ill and that he may be unable to continue his revelations for some time to come.

FOR PEACE IN BOLIVIA.

The President of the Republic Sends a Message to Congress.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 9, via Galveston, Texas.—A dispatch from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, says that the message of Señor Severo Fernandez Alonso, President of Bolivia, to the Bolivian Congress to-day was pacific in tone and generally applauded.

President Alonso said that Bolivia awaited the result of the plebiscite as to the provinces of Tacna and Arica in order to conclude a definitive arrangement with Chile. He exhorted all parties in the State to peace, concord, and union, and emphasized the necessity of reorganizing the Bolivian Army in accordance with modern standards and methods.

NO ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Prof. Theodor Mommsen Says England Must Stand Alone.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with Prof. Theodor Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, on the death of Prince Bismarck.

Prof. Mommsen, taking occasion to refer to the reports of a probable Anglo-American alliance, said he did not believe it ever would be realized, and that he believed still less in an Anglo-German alliance. "England," he said, "wants alliances, but there is nobody who will do her business for her."

A Tornado Sweeps Cologne.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The tornado at Cologne on Sunday wrought terrible damage. Many people were seriously injured by flying débris. Vehicles were overturned, birds were killed, trees and plants were torn up, and thousands of windows were smashed, including 400 panes of glass in the Central Railway Station, broken by large hailstones or driven in by the wind.

Still Honoring Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Funeral services in memory of the late Prince Bismarck continue to be held throughout the empire. Prince Herbert von Bismarck has gone to the mountains for several days, leaving no address.

NEWPORT SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Rhode Island Sanitary Association Doing Good Work—Another Open-Air Entertainment Planned.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The ladies of the Newport Branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association met at the Casino and there worked hard for three hours. A large quantity of clothing and bandages and other useful articles have been shipped to the various hospital ships, and more will follow.

Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. George Perkins, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. William Binney, Dr. Brackett, Edward Potter, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. William K. Covell, and the Messrs. Powel. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull will return from Europe about Sept. 1.

Another large entertainment of the open-air series is talked of.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews have taken possession of their new cottage, Rocky Hall, on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombley has cards out for a luncheon at Vineland to-morrow.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Mr. E. L. Winthrop have cards out for dinner parties for to-morrow evening.

Prof. Wisner will give a French lecture to-morrow morning at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mr. H. P. Belmont has purchased an automobile carriage.

Capt. Dyer, son of Gov. Dyer, and Capt. Munson, Adjutant of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, were guests of Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., to-day.

Casino registers include Mr. S. Honore and Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick.

S. Honore of Chicago is the guest of Honore Palmer.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Gumeto Ekibiita of Tokio.

William K. Thorn has returned from Europe.

Mrs. Arnold Hague entertained a company of twelve at dinner this evening.

Mrs. McCalla, wife of Commander B. H. McCalla, and her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Miller, who have been visiting here, have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. A. Belenger and Miss Cheesborough of New York, who are passing the season at the Ocean House, entertained at dinner last evening.

Thomas A. Tauney of Baltimore is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Paul Andrews, at Rocky Hall.

Lispenard Stewart returned from New York last night.

Mrs. Leroy King returned from the Catskills last evening.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman entertained at dinner last night.

The Marquise de Merinville entertained at dinner last evening.

Mrs. A. M. Bruen of New York has rented the Pumpelly cottage on Gibbs Avenue.

MRS. F. O. FRENCH ENTERTAINS.

Dinner at Her Newport Cottage Followed by a Dance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—This evening Mrs. F. O. French gave a cotillion at her villa, Harbor View, in honor of her daughter, Miss French.

At the dinner prior to the cotillion the guests were: Miss Kane, Miss Brooks, Miss Whiting, Miss French, Mrs. French, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Gray, Miss Rogers, Miss Hoffman, Amos French, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William Stackpole, Willing Spencer, John C. Livermore, H. R. Winthrop, and Potter Palmer, Jr. The cotillion was led by William Stackpole and Miss French. Among the dancers were:

Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristler, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Marion Mason, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Kane, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Rogers, Miss Davis Whitehouse, Messrs. W. C. Eustis, Arthur Spencer, Charles Forbes, Reginald Brooks, William Coster, James Prentiss, Robert L. Gerry, Van Rensselaer King, Paul D'Hauteville, H. R. Winthrop, Lispenard Stewart, T. Sanford Beatty, Jesse Brown, Ralph N. Ellis, Lloyd Warren, J. W. Girard, Jr., Honore Palmer, J. Rogers, and Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

Dropped Dead in Camden Ferry House

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—A man whose identity has not been established fell dead in the Vine Street Ferry House to-day. In one of his pockets was a box partly filled with sulphate of morphine. A block of stock of the Sutro Tunnel Company, amounting to $2,000, issued in the name of Mary T. Young, and on the back of which was a blank power of attorney signed by her and witnessed by J. N. Horton, on June 8 last, was also found.

MR. WOODRUFF'S ASPIRATIONS.

He May Be Congressman If He Can't Be Renominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Congressman Timothy L. Woodruff may be among the statesmen who will wrestle with the question of imperialism and the form of colonial government suited to democratic institutions in the deliberative body which will assemble in Washington in December, 1899. The picture of Mr. Woodruff's illuminated waistcoats in competition with Mr. Bailey's Prince Albert and Mr. Simpson's golf stockings is already dancing before the dazzled eyes of the unterrified Republicans of Brooklyn's Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. Woodruff expects to succeed himself as Lieutenant Governor, but his calculations are based on the prospect of Gov. Black's renomination. He and Black will stand or fall together, and the introduction of the names of Col. Roosevelt, Secretary Bliss, and others into the anti-convention canvass has led Mr. Woodruff's friends to consider the possibility of the "old ticket's" defeat. In case another than Black is nominated, the Lieutenant Governor will have to look around for a new job, and it is reported that he would rather go to Washington than anywhere else if Albany is out of the question.

The Third Congressional District is nominally Republican. Last year W. A. Prendergast, one of Mr. Woodruff's lieutenants, was nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by Francis H. Wilson's resignation. Prendergast's election was looked upon as a certainty, but the derangement of party lines occasioned by the Citizens' Union movement resulted in his defeat, and Edmund H. Driggs, the Democratic nominee, slipped in. The Republicans believe that the district is surely Republican this year.

Prendergast is a candidate for renomination, and, unless circumstances deprive Woodruff of the opportunity to run for Lieutenant Governor again, will probably get it. He expects Woodruff's support. In case the Lieutenant Governor decides to run for Congress, Prendergast will not stand in his way.

WILLIS WINS AT ITHACA.

Chemung County Republicans Defeated in the District Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—J. Sloat Fassett and the Chemung County delegation of the Fortieth District Republican State Senatorial Convention met with surprise and rout at the convention here to-day. Judson A. Gibson of Elmira, the Chemung candidate, was defeated by a combination of delegates from Tompkins and Schuyler, both on the informal and on the first formal ballot. Charles T. Willis of Tyrone, Schuyler County, received ten votes as against five for Gibson.

The Chemung delegates, under the leadership of Mr. Fassett, expected to gain the votes of Schuyler for Gibson. It had, however, been asserted in some quarters earlier in the day that in case Stewart of Tompkins could see no way in which his nomination for a second term could be secured he would give his votes to Willis of Schuyler rather than have the Schuyler votes go for the Elmira man.

Mr. Fassett and Mr. Gibson endeavored to get the Schuyler votes, but the latter were under instructions for Willis, and helped to support him on the opening ballot. Tompkins demanded Chemung's support for Stewart on the first ballot. The threat was made that if Chemung should not support Stewart the Stewart delegates would support Willis. The Chemung delegation professed to think this a "bluff," but events showed that the Tompkins men had meant what they said.

Charles T. Willis, the nominee, is a farmer, and an able business man. The district is normally Republican.

FOOTE FOR CONTROLLER.

Wrangle in the Essex Republican Convention About Naming Delegates.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A sensation was sprung on the Essex County Republican Convention to-day in the announcement of the candidacy of Congressman Walter T. Foote of Fort Henry for the nomination for State Controller. Mr. Foote asked the privilege of naming the delegates from this county to the State Convention. The Witherbees and their friends were willing to promise the support of the delegates to Mr. Foote, but desired to name them themselves. This did not satisfy Mr. Foote, and a hot contest ensued.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Foote was charged with making this candidacy a ruse for controlling the State delegation. In his denial of this charge, Congressman Foote stated that he had only recently determined to become a candidate, having been persuaded to enter the list by Gov. Black and by Congressmen Hooker, Ward, and Southwick, who have been his guests the past week, and promised the support of the delegations from their respective districts at the coming State convention.

After a somewhat heated discussion, in which Congressman Foote and W. O. Witherbee took part, a ballot was taken on the two lists of delegates offered in nomination. The result was a defeat for the Foote delegates by a vote of 30 to 23. Upon the announcement of the result Mr. Witherbee offered the support of the delegation to Congressman Foote. Congressman Foote declined the offer.

The interest Gov. Black has taken in Essex County politics has displeased the Witherbee faction here, and it is doubtful if the delegates to the State Convention will be in favor of Gov. Black's renomination, although heretofore the Governor has been on the best of terms with Frank S. Witherbee, who is a member of the Advisory Board of the State Committee.

The Congressional convention delegates were also named by the Witherbee faction, but were uninstructed. Orlando Boode of Keene was nominated for the Assembly. The convention failed to pass any resolutions indorsing the choice of Warren County for a Congressional nomination or any resolution indorsing the State or National Administration.

The delegates elected were: To the State Convention—W. C. Witherbee, J. N. Pierce, B. F. Payne, A. S. Prime, C. S. McLaughlin, A. H. Ellis; to the Congressional Convention—F. Hooper, R. L. Jenkins, E. L. Ware, J. R. Mather; Senatorial Delegates—R. C. Kellogg, Albert Wood, J. H. A. Bond, C. Wilson, H. Morrill, and Judd Hikok.

CARROLL CALLS ON DANFORTH.

Talk of a State Committee Meeting at Mr. Croker's Request.

John F. Carroll called on Elliot Danforth at Mr. Danforth's office in Broadway yesterday afternoon and had a talk with him in regard to calling the State Committee together at Saratoga next Saturday evening. Mr. Carroll was sent from Saratoga by Mr. Croker to see Mr. Danforth and request him to call a meeting of the committee at that time and place.

Mr. Croker wishes the meeting held then and there as a matter of convenience to himself and the other Tammany leaders. Mr. Danforth gave Mr. Carroll little satisfaction, but informed him that he could not give a definite answer before consulting with certain party leaders.

An hour later Mr. Danforth took a train out of town, presumably to see Mr. Hill at Normandie-by-the-Sea. Whether Mr. Hill will consent to grant Mr. Croker's request is a matter of much speculation.

Soldiers Witness Pain's Fireworks.

Nearly 200 soldiers and sailors and the New York Hotel Men's Association witnessed Pain's fireworks display at Manhattan Beach last night. Over 100 convalescent soldiers from Bellevue Hospital arrived on a special car, and were assigned seats in the centre. On either side were a detachment of fifty men from the Naval Reserves and a company each from the Twenty-second and the Twenty-third Regiments. Gen. Gillespie, commander of the Department of the East, with several of his staff, occupied Mr. Pain's private box. The battle was not confined to the small boats, as is usually the case, but the larger craft on the lake also took part. Wilson's Gatling gun battery gave a drill during the military manœuvres. The force and destructive powers of the Mauser and Springfield rifles were demonstrated by two Sergeants from Governors Island, who fired at targets at 400 yards' range. The Springfield bullet made a clean hole, while the Mauser splintered the wood an inch or more in every direction.

ROOSEVELT NOT INDORSED.

Brookfield Republicans Refer the Resolution to the Assembly District Associations.

C. N. BLISS'S NAME HISSED.

W. M. Bennett Says Roosevelt Is the Only Republican Who Can Carry the State—Black Resolution Laid on the Table.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York, at a meeting at 64 Madison Avenue, last night, failed to adopt the resolution which created such a storm in the organization two weeks ago, and which recommended Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of the State. The men who had sided with William Brookfield in opposition to the resolution controlled the meeting by a narrow margin of votes, and succeeded in carrying out a plan they formed a few days ago to refer to the Assembly District associations the question of recommending the Colonel. Such action, however, was vigorously opposed before it was finally decided upon, and in the course of the debates the administration of Gov. Black was fiercely attacked.

At the opening of the meeting it was made clear that Mr. Brookfield's disgust over the proceedings when the Roosevelt resolutions were first offered, and when the lights were turned out upon the bolters, had not led him to disavow his allegiance to the organization. This was brought out by a letter written by him at Saranac Inn, Franklin County, N. Y., to Gen. Wager Swayne, and which was read to the committee by the latter just after he called the meeting to order. In the letter Mr. Brookfield said that, without changing his plans, he could not reach this city in time for the meeting.

"I regret being absent," he wrote, "and indulge in the hope that all friction will then disappear, because there is yet work for us to do, and plenty of it. The new Primary Election law will really begin to operate upon the next days of registration, and it devolves upon us, as an organization, to urge Republicans to enroll and vote at the primaries under that law. The old organization, controlled by the Platt-Quigg influence, is no more worthy of confidence now than it has been, and cannot be trusted to do the necessary work fairly and properly. Whatever is done to make the law effective must be done by the organization of which you are the President. Not much success can be hoped for, however, unless there is vigorous and harmonious action upon the part of all its members. Dissensions, from any cause, dissipate its strength, lessen its influence, and bring ridicule upon it.

"To go on our efforts in the interest of clean politics before an enrollment is made in accordance with the new law and primaries held under that enrollment will be foolish and wrong. As a member of the organization, I trust the meeting Tuesday evening will resolve that the work in hand shall go on more energetically than ever."

Three ringing cheers for Mr. Brookfield were given after the letter was read.

The Resolution Read.

The resolution that recommended Col. Roosevelt "as a man eminently fitted to conduct and ornament the great office of Governor of this State" was read by the Chairman, and Lovell H. Jerome arose to speak in its support. "The resolution," he pointed out, "is not one that pledges us to anybody. It is simply a recommendation that Theodore Roosevelt is a man fitted for the place of Governor. He fills every principle that this organization stands for. We did not throw down the gauntlet to the Republican organization, but simply voice our sentiment that he fills the bill. Before the Roosevelt discussion came up no name was mentioned for the Governorship but Black's, and Black's chances are now lessened, to say the least, while Col. Roosevelt's are increasing very rapidly. I have letters showing the whole Western part of the State is wild for him."

Hardly had Mr. Jerome finished speaking when up jumped W. H. Horton with a substitute to the resolution. The substitute had the same preamble, but was to the effect that "the district associations are hereby notified to give expression by resolution as to their preferences for Governor," and that such resolutions be reported by the delegates before the General Committee took action in the matter.

"It is not in the province of this committee," said Mr. Morton, "to put itself on record in favor of candidates before a nominating convention has been held. We stand up and attempt to usurp the rights and privileges of the Republicans of the City of New York. This is purely and solely an administrative body, and not a nominating convention. Col. Roosevelt—"

A General Cheering.

A burst of applause interrupted the speaker. Then he continued his remarks, but before he had spoken three words one of the delegates jumped up in his seat and cried, "Three cheers for Roosevelt!" Everybody joined in the wild cheering that followed.

"If you're really in favor of him," shouted Mr. Morton, "then for God's sake bring in a resolution that says so. Let the people have a chance to voice their sentiment. This resolution is premature. It doesn't represent the Republicans of the City of New York, although some of you who have listened to that milk-and-water speech of Mr. Jerome's may think so."

Charles W. Reed of the Twentieth District declared that he was in favor of the Republican nominee, no matter who he might be. "I am instructed," he said, "to move that Mr. Jerome's resolution be laid on the table. We're not tied to any man. We are all Republicans and desirous to see our ticket elected at the next election, and to see the Gubernatorial candidate elected, no matter who he may be." [Loud cries of "No! No!"]

"Why, out in Kansas," said a delegate from the Thirty-fourth District, "they're going us one better. They are going to nominate Roosevelt for President of the United States, and why shouldn't we express an opinion. We're American citizens."

A motion to lay Mr. Morton's substitute on the table was lost by a vote of 55 to 37.

Then James B. Townsend got up and said he was in entire sympathy with the Roosevelt boom. He praised the Colonel for his ability, courage, and heroism. "But," he said, "while I honor his courage from the bottom of my heart, I am not in sympathy with presenting his name for Governor so far in advance of the convention. It is not my judgment that it is ever well, under the influence of natural hysterical excitement, to nominate a man, nor to put up a monument to a man, before his time has come. Is it our place to nominate him to-night?" There were cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!"

"Go Back to the People."

"If you say it is," continued Mr. Townsend, "why aren't you willing to go to your district assemblies? Go back to the people. Get their expression first."

"Three cheers for Theodore Roosevelt!" yelled the man who had made the same request before. The cheers were given with more enthusiasm than ever.

William M. Bennett of the Twenty-first District got up and delivered a vigorous speech in favor of the Roosevelt resolution. "The State Convention is only six weeks off," he said, "and this is not the time to send this question back to Assembly District Conventions. If we did, why, the result would be for Roosevelt, anyway. [Cheers.] But there is not time. It is too late to get the people together to consider this matter.

"Look at the situation in this State. Over in Brooklyn Republican office holders have been indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors. Is that going to gain any votes for the Republican Party in Brooklyn? In Albany Gov. Black called an extra session of the Legislature to pass a bill to interfere with the elections in this city. Is that going to bring any votes over to the Republican Party? The canal scandal is going to cost the party thousands of votes at the coming election. Can any man but Theodore Roosevelt carry the State in spite of these defections? [Cries of "No! No!"]

"Can Hamilton Fish carry the State? [Cries of "Yes!" and "No!"]

"Can even such a respectable man as Cornelius N. Bliss, whose name has recently been mentioned for the nomination, carry the State of New York?"

At this there were loud cries of "No! No! No!" and a storm of hisses.

"Because Mr. Roosevelt is the only man," went on Mr. Bennett, "who can prevent these Republican defections and gain the independent Democratic vote—that is why he should be named by this meeting to-night."

Substitute Resolution Carried.

The substitute resolution to refer the question to the district associations was carried in spite of the decided effect produced by this speech by a vote of 54 to 50.

There came near being serious results when Mr. Jerome accused a man near him of voting fraudulently, but the accused explained that he said "yes" merely in conversation with the man in front of him.

The resolution offered several weeks ago to indorse candidates of the Citizens' Union was withdrawn, on the ground that it was not in the province of the central body, but that of the district associations.

Then, without comment by any one, the resolution which has been pending to indorse Gov. Black for renomination, and which when first offered had the support of Mr. Brookfield and many other delegates, was laid on the table by unanimous vote.

Just before adjourning the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this organization, voicing the general sentiments of the State, in consideration of the outrageous mismanagement of the canals' reconstruction, respectfully calls attention to the fact that the entire investigation, of which the commission's report is the outcome, was set on foot by the Republican Controller of this State, the Hon. James A. Roberts, whose fidelity to the interests of the people is again illustrated in this deplorable exposure.

Says Roosevelt Has Written.

Lovell H. Jerome said last night that there was a letter from Col. Roosevelt at the headquarters of the Republicans of the County of New York, but refused to say what was its nature. He intimated that it might be made public. "The letter was written from Santiago," said Mr. Jerome, "and was received to-day. That's all I have to say."

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE HILL.

Loyalty to the Chicago Platform to be Required of All Candidates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Forty-two Silver Democrats from all the counties in this end of the State had a secret meeting here this afternoon. Most of them are delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, and those that are not are proxies for delegates. The Chicago platform was unequivocally indorsed and David Bennett Hill bitterly denounced. Croker came in for a share of the criticism.

These counties were represented: Monroe, Niagara, Erie, Ontario, Chemung, Yates, Genesee, Chautauqua, Steuben, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Oswego, Wayne, and Livingston. Attorney Mack of Buffalo was elected Chairman and James M. Nolan Secretary. Judge Stearn of Buffalo proposed a resolution indorsing the Chicago platform and making support of it imperative on all candidates. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Hemlich proposed that the delegates oppose any candidate of whose party loyalty in 1896 there was the slightest doubt. This was also carried.

A resolution declaring that every effort would be made to defeat David B. Hill, who left the party when it needed the assistance of all its leaders—the party which made Hill leader and which honored him with the highest office in the State—was adopted. Many speeches were made, all anti-Hill. The mention of his name was roundly hissed. Incidentally Judge Titus of Buffalo, Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, Sulzer, and Danforth were mentioned. No action was taken, however. It was decided to hold another conference in the near future. While no place was definitely selected, Syracuse was favored by all the delegates. John D. Lynn, the Rochester candidate for Attorney General, was unanimously indorsed at the close of the conference. It is the intention to organize a similar movement in the eastern part of the State.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND VERY ILL.

Operation Successfully Performed Yesterday May Save His Life.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Kirkland to-day underwent a severe operation, upon the outcome of which depends his chance for life. Only a few days ago he was enjoying the best of health. To-day he has but one chance to live, and that depends on the success of the surgical operation performed this afternoon.

Drs. Wagner and Hibbett of the navy have been attending him, and Sunday Dr. Carpenter was called in consultation. The patient grew worse, and this morning the tug Vigilant was sent to San Francisco under full speed to bring up Dr. W. G. Taylor, formerly of the navy. One gallon of blood was drained from the patient's stomach. This afternoon an incision was made in his right side in the hope of locating the source of the trouble.

Dr. C. T. Hibbett, just after the operation had been performed, said:

"The operation was highly successful and most satisfactory. The Admiral was placed under the influence of ether, and Dr. Taylor performed the operation, which, through the rapid location of the seat of trouble and the short time required to consummate the work of relief, gives the patient the most favorable chance of recovery. The report that a blood vessel in the stomach had burst was untrue, as intestinal obstruction was what ailed him. Had the surgical operation been postponed twenty-four hours, the illness would have proved fatal, or, at least, been so intensified that it would have been almost hopeless."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Clinton Roosevelt.

Clinton Roosevelt of Pelham Manor and 411 West Twenty-third Street, this city, died Monday night at Fisher's Island. He was born in New York City ninety-five years ago in a house which occupied the site where the Standard Oil Company's building now stands. When he was a boy his parents removed to Pelham, where he was educated in the common schools. He afterwards studied law in New York, and became prominent at the bar and in politics.

At the time of the Crimean war he was in Russia, and being a neutral was employed by the Governments concerned in the war in diplomatic negotiation. He was the herald who carried the official dispatches between St. Petersburg, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He was connected politically at home with the foundation of the Loco Foco Party, and was a member of the New York Assembly. When in middle age he retired from public life, and devoted himself to the study of geology, economics, and other sciences, writing several books on these subjects.

Mr. Roosevelt was the oldest member of the Pelham Manor branch of the family. His grandfather, Peter Roosevelt, was a Major in the Revolutionary Army. Mr. Roosevelt was a bachelor.

The funeral will be held at Christ Church, Pelham, to-morrow morning. The Interment will be in Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle.

Peter H. Wyckoff.

Peter H. Wyckoff, for over forty years the General Freight Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died early yesterday morning at his home in Elizabethport, N. J., of dropsy, aged sixty-five. He was one of the oldest employes in the service of the New Jersey Central Railroad, having been connected with it continuously for forty-five years. He was born in North Branch, N. J., and at the age of twenty entered the employ of the road, which at that time ran only between Elizabethport and Summerville, in a minor position. He soon showed his aptitude for the work, and was promoted through various stages until he became General Freight Agent, after barely five years' service with the company. This position he held until his death. He was a high Mason, and was Past Master of the Essex Lodge, at Elizabethport. He was a widower, and his only son, Charles, died several years ago. He is survived by only his grandson, Harry Wyckoff. Funeral services will be held on Friday at the Greystone Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabethport, N. J., and a special train leaving the foot of Liberty Street, this city, at 1:15 P. M. on that date has been provided by the management of the Central Railroad for the accommodation of friends who may wish to attend the funeral.

The Rev. Charles H. Reichert.

The Rev. Charles H. Reichert, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Grove City, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio, died of apoplexy yesterday morning, at the age of ninety-one. The Rev. Mr. Reichert was born at Maumburg, Thuringia, in 1807, and came to America in 1834. He had served as pastor at Grove City since 1863, and had also taught German in the schools. He enjoyed considerable distinction as a poet, and issued a number of publications that found favor.

William D. Houghteling.

William D. Houghteling, father of James L. Houghteling of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., and one of the pioneer lumber merchants of Chicago, died at his home in Asheville, N. C., yesterday. With him when he died were his son, James Houghteling, and his daughter, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of New York City. Mr. Houghteling was one of Chicago's oldest and best-known citizens. He was a conspicuous member of the lumber fraternity for years. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1819, and in 1844 went to Chicago, and for five years worked for J. H. Dunham, a leading wholesale grocer. He afterward became Mr. Dunham's partner in the grocery business. Later the firm did a large commission trade in grain. From 1867 to 1882 he was extensively engaged in the lumber business, becoming one of the most successful in the West.

The Rev. George C. Lucas.

The Rev. George C. Lucas died last night at his residence, 230 Central Park South. He was born in the County of Sussex, England, and was in his eighty-third year. He came to this country at the age of sixteen, and was graduated from Yale College in 1843. In 1846 he was graduated from Yale Theological Seminary, having been licensed to preach in the Presbyterian ministry the previous year. He held pastorates at the Second Presbyterian Church, Lansingburg, N. Y.; the Central Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., and the Allen Street Presbyterian Church in this city. His last charge was at Woodbridge, N. J., which he held until 1874. He lived abroad for several years after that. After his return he held no settled charge. At the time of his death he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Barron Library at Woodbridge, N. J. He had been in failing health for some time. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son, Albert P. Lucas, an artist, who has a studio in Paris, and is an associate member of the Champ de Mars Salon.

Dr. Charles Emmons Elsner.

Dr. Charles Emmons Elsner, fifty-three years old, well known in the medical profession for his writings, died at his home, 160 East Ninety-fourth Street, Monday, after a lingering illness. Heart disease was the ultimate cause of death. Dr. Elsner was born in Germany, and was educated in the University of Halle. He came to this country about twenty years ago. He was a surgeon in the German Army, and during the war of 1866 received the Iron Cross for bravery and skill. He wrote for several medical journals, and was the author of several books. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 2 P. M. to-day. Dr. Hebler of the East Eighty-third Street Lutheran Church will officiate. The interment will be in St. Michael's Cemetery. He was a bachelor, and a member of the New York County Physicians' Association.

Major Hugh Carlisle.

Major Hugh Carlisle, the wealthiest landowner in Alabama, died Monday, in the mountains of Marshall County, from a fall received some time ago. He was a Scotchman by birth, and was about seventy years of age. He was a great promoter, and organized the old Tennessee and Coosa Valley Railroad, which obtained large grants of lands from the Government. The road became indebted to Major Carlisle, who built it and he sued for the lands. Last year, after litigation extending over a period of twenty years, he was given a deed to 125,000 acres of land in the Coosa Valley by the Government. There were several thousand tenants on these lands, all of whom were ordered to pay rent to Major Carlisle, and they were his tenants at the time of his death.

Alexander Campbell.

Ex-Congressman Alexander Campbell, known as the father of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including August Fifteenth, 1898.
New York, July 26th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
New York, July 25th, 1898.

Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.

Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer to be for a sum not more than the amount of four thousand six hundred and two 89-100 dollars ($4,602.39.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Dsborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

$350,000 WANTED ON FIRST ISSUE ELECTRIC railroad bonds; 5 per cent. principal and interest guaranteed. Address BONDS, Box 209 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Those Wall Street traders who have been aggressively working for a reaction for some days past yesterday succeeded, through the negative help of bull interests, in checking the buoyancy which has recently been showing. Stocks were reactionary, and throughout the list fractional net declines were scored.

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Profit taking sales were to some extent responsible for declines, but the selling came chiefly from professional room traders who worked hard on the bear side. Also favoring the bear element was an evident disposition on the part of several of those factors, who for the past few days have been aggressive buyers, to stand aside and allow prices to harden around their present level. As has been heretofore pointed out the powerful interests now active on the bull side of the market have not been wholly in accord with the rapidity of the advance because it developed sooner than was expected, and before full lines of stocks were accumulated. Yesterday that good buying which has been so persistent of late appeared only when the market took its dips. It was evident that the bear contingent was given a freer rein than heretofore.

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The traders theorized that the continued absence of details as to the Spanish note signified a hitch in the peace negotiations. Weakness of Spanish fours abroad was looked upon as confirming this reasoning. All day there were reports regarding the unsatisfactory tenor of the Spanish reply to this Government's peace proposals. Capital was also made out of the decrease in New York Central's July earnings, and out of rumors regarding the Government crop report, which is expected to-day.

***

Throughout the day, however, there was continued commission house buying of the dividend-paying stocks, and at no time were there any evidences of liquidation, except where profits were taken. The reaction was considered a healthy one by shrewd observers—one by which the market is likely to be materially bettered, and the bull position strengthened. In many quarters where bullish enthusiasm dominates much satisfaction was evinced that the reaction had taken place, and had not been productive of any more serious disturbance.

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Again the short interest was considerably extended, and again there was a transfer of stocks from weak hands into strong ones. The market was active, transactions aggregating considerably more than 400,000 shares. Despite all the aggressive selling, losses amounting to as much as 1 per cent. were few and far between. On the other hand, several stocks in which there was small investment purchasing made substantial gains.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,500 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112; $5,000 fives, coupon, at 111⅝, seller 20 flat; $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127¾, and $41,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅜@105@ 104⅝.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	½	N. J. Central	½
Consol. Gas	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Delaware & Hudson	½	1st pf	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	½	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Lake Shore	1½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Missouri Pacific	½	U. S. Leather pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2¼	Manhattan Cons.	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅜	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅛
Ann Arbor pf	½	Northern Pacific	⅛
Brook. Rap. Tr.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	⅛	Pullman Car	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Consol. Ice	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Great North. pf	½	Union Pacific pf	⅛
Illinois Central	⅛	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of ¼ per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Akron & Chi., 1st coupon off	1	Kan. C., Pitts & G. 1st	2
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Chi. & W. Ind. gen.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	1
Gen. Elec. deb 5s	1	Ohio & Southern 1st	1
		Tenn. C. & I., 1st Birm.	1

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Or. S. L. inc. B	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5¼ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,863,529; balance, $8,532,539; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $735,741.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼@1⅝ per cent. for short and 1⅝@1 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4 85¼@4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼@ 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@8 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛ to 9⅜, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37½. Declined—St. Paul, ½, to 106½; Atchison, ⅜, to 14; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56⅞, and New York Central, ¼, to 123¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 9-16, for money, and ⅛, to 110 11-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £8,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, as compared with the last report: Cash on hand increased 5,200,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 560,000 marks, other securities decreased 5,188,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 28,560,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,635,530, against $8,058,305 in the preceding week and $7,488,644 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $281,795,476, against $239,835,515 in the corresponding period of last year.

SUGAR THE WEAK FEATURE.

Sugar Trust was yesterday conspicuously weak, selling down to 137 and making a loss of more than two points for the day. Traders were the most persistent sellers of the stock, but it was evident that the support which has recently been given sugar had been withdrawn. No news regarding the property was in circulation except the old stories of the probability of continued aggressive trade war, which seemed to be repeated with more emphasis than for some time.

THE BIG FOUR COMBINATION.

It was reported yesterday upon high authority that negotiations looking to the acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad by Mr. J. P. Morgan and identified interests have been completed and that the road is now practically theirs.

This move is in line with the plans for the consolidation of Central Western lines, of which much has already been said heretofore in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Morgan-Vanderbilt interests have already acquired for the Big Four system the Monon property, which combination is shortly to be announced, inspired denials by Wall Street news agencies to the contrary notwithstanding. This new acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton means that the object of bringing into the Big Four combination the Chesapeake and Ohio as well as the smaller road is practically accomplished.

President M. E. Ingalls of Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio was in close consultation with Mr. Morgan for some time yesterday.

Recent strength of Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio stocks is explained by these developments. Yesterday Three C's was a feature of the market, showing great activity and selling up to 46. Before the close, however, traders made a drive on the stock and brought about a loss of the early gain.

Chesapeake and Ohio was conspicuously active and inside interests were steady buyers, although evidently trying to prevent any violent advance of the stock. London houses also bought Chesapeake, and in two or three investment quarters it seemed suddenly to have become a prime favorite.

PEOPLE'S GAS AFFAIRS.

People's Gas yesterday was the leader of the market in activity, and was one of the few conspicuous stocks making a substantial gain. On transactions of more than 50,000 shares it ran up sharply to above 103, after having sold down close to par. Reports that the troubles between People's Gas and the Indiana Natural Gas Company, in which Mr. E. C. Benedict has been figuring so prominently, have been settled were responsible for the stock's strength. These rumors came from wholly unreliable sources, but the way in which the Street placed confidence in them was indicative of the willingness with which every piece of good news is eagerly accepted. As soon as the rumors were put in circulation big buying orders in the stock appeared, no one stopping to ask whether they were true or not.

On the authority of insiders, however, it can be stated that as yet no actual settlement of the Indiana Gas matter has been reached. Negotiations looking toward a settlement are under way, as was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES some days ago, but these negotiations have not yet been completed. Insiders say, however, that Gov. Flower and other officers of the company now out of town are to be here to-day to attend a specially called meeting for the discussion of People's Gas affairs, at which the fight with the Indiana Natural Gas Company will be considered.

A ST. PAUL INCREASE.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week of August, which were given out last night, are highly encouraging in view of the several large weekly decreases shown by the road. Last week's earnings were $624,759, an increase of $24,287 over the corresponding week of last year. These earnings are nearly $75,000 in excess of those of the first week of August, 1898, and nearly $90,000 greater than those of that week of 1896.

STORIES ON LEATHER.

United States Leather stocks were conspicuous yesterday, being both active and strong. Over 17,000 shares of the common and over 44,000 shares of the preferred changed hands. The former got up to 8⅝ and the latter to 73¼. Much of the buying seemed to come from inside sources. Many stories were in circulation to explain the strength. One told of new agreements between inside interests and Wall Street bull operators, another of improving trade conditions, and another, the most important, of a plan to be submitted by stockholders whereby 26 per cent. unpaid dividends on the preferred stock may be paid. Brokers acting for one of the big professional operators were the largest buyers of the stock.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S DECREASE.

Current predictions of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar decrease in New York Central's earnings for July were shown yesterday to be partly true. The road's decrease for that month amounting to $334,000. The Street, however, paid little attention to the decrease. Rumormongers have so persistently hippodromed the probability of a decrease that all adverse effect had been well discounted. Wall Street had time to learn that smaller earnings might come from operations by the new management of the property, which will ultimately result in great savings for stockholders, and also to remember that the method of calculating earnings changed in July last year, making comparisons unreliable.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit had another handsome increase in Monday's earnings, which were nearly $19,000, a gain of $4,644 over the corresponding day of last year. Again yesterday Saratoga houses were buyers of the stock, and Wall Street friends of Gov. Flower were inclined to talk immediately higher prices for Brooklyn Rapid Transit because of the Governor's return to New York to-day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of the traders' targets yesterday, and they sold it continuously. They did not succeed, however, in cutting down its price to any extent.

GRANGER STEADINESS.

In the Grangers yesterday there was considerable profit taking, and also much selling by room traders, who probably reasoned that because of their recent buoyancy the stocks should prove most vulnerable in a reactionary market. But with the exception of Burlington, which lost 1¼ per cent., none of the Grangers scored more than fractional declines. Commission houses were active purchasers of St. Paul, and that stock did not get below 108 all day. Again Rock Island was bought by inside interests and got up above 102. Later it dropped to 101, but before the close it had recovered to Monday's final figure. Northwest and Omaha made fractional losses on light transactions.

PITTSBURG CONFIDENCE.

It is notable that American financial strength is found equal to the conduct of a war and taking care of its own securities at the same time. There has been no sacrifice of stocks to foreigners as a result of the slight disturbance created by Spain. On the contrary there has been a steady purchase of securities already held abroad and an export movement of products of sufficient volume to pay for them. The United States has reached the position of a creditor country while yet in possession of a vast domain of undeveloped territory, and the future is bright before it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WARRANTED BUNCO-PROOF.

Still in sackcloth and ashes, Boston investors have evolved from their Electrolytic Marine Salts experience a new set of commandments to govern the future financial operations of the gullible easy ones of the Hub. Here are the Boston laws as set forth by The Herald of that city:

1. Never invest in a secret. Any secret of commercial value can be patented, and then it ceases to be a secret.
2. Prove all propositions inviting investment capital by the law of reason and common sense.
3. Invest blindly in nothing. Any proposition which merits enlistment of money deserves and should covet investigation.
4. Commit money to no enterprise simply because high-sounding names appear in the prospectus or in the Board of Management. Earls and lords may lend their names to worthless things for a consideration.
5. Do not let a man's religious professions or affiliations close the mind to the exercise of the reasoning faculties. It is no offense to an honest man to test his honesty. Truth shines under exposure.
6. Invest in no enterprise whose operations are a sealed book to the body of shareholders in such concern. There are plenty of tried enterprises for the investment of capital. Risk multiplies with the promise of profits.
7. Inquire carefully into concerns having large nominal capital and small par value. The inference is that they are conceived in a purpose to benefit a few people at the expense of the many. Meritorious undertakings rarely need in this age a brass band to attract the attention of capital.
8. Let not the early non-success and present success of going concerns persuade that every new discovery or invention will duplicate that success. Promising undertakings that have failed have probably entailed heavier losses than successful concerns have netted gains.
9. Enthrone reason and let it use fancy and imagination for a footstool in all matters of business and investment. Men are not giving away dollars for dimes in the present age. Put away all such absurd notions.

A COLORADO GOLD STRIKE.

Reports were received in Wall Street yesterday of a strike of ore assaying $185 to the ton, made in the Lagonda gold mines in Boulder County, Col. This announcement was followed by a sudden rise of 10 points, to 35, in the company's stock and on the Mining Exchange the news seemed to bring about a generally better feeling.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Vote of the stockholders of Metropolitan Street Railway to increase the company's capital stock from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000.

Rumors that the preferred stockholders of the United States Leather Company intend to submit a proposition to the Directors for the payment of the 28 per cent. unpaid cumulative dividends on that stock.

Success of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's Pacific Steamship Line to the Orient.

Declaration of the regular dividend of 3 per cent. on Standard Oil shares and an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Advance of 25 points in Boston and Albany's price in the Boston market to 250 bid.

No award of the New York City bonds pending an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, expected to-day, on the legality of the two highest bids.

Postponement of the meeting of executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul roads to devise means for stopping the demoralization in rates.

Statement that contracts have been awarded for ten new consolidated engines for the Union Pacific, to be delivered by Oct. 1.

Decrease of $422,775 in exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $146,886 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $2,531 in Iowa Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $129,897 for the fiscal year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Chicago and Western Michigan, $3,664; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, $473.

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Western New York and Pennsylvania showed a decrease of $8,100.

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St. Paul showed an increase for the first week in August of $24,287; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf an increase for the first week in August of $12,591, and West Chicago Street Railway an increase of $889.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week July	$44,527	$40,863	$44,734
From Jan. 1	984,314	858,458	761,261
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	354
4th week July	$29,839	$29,366	$32,409
From Jan. 1	795,980	679,580	638,270
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	615	673	339
1st week Aug.	$67,231	$54,640	$16,607
From Jan. 1	1,866,585	1,142,822	396,032
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month July	$8,298,217	$8,632,249	$3,435,488
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week Aug. 7	78,918	78,029	
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	351	351	351
4th week July	$88,200	$96,300	$91,900
Month	257,200	278,200	275,800
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for June—			
	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$98,429	$60,846	$37,583
Op. expenses	70,196	48,833	21,363
Net earnings	28,233	12,013	16,220
Int. and taxes	20,000	18,000	1,999
Surplus	8,233	*5,987	14,222
From Nov. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,068,077	739,666	$18,411
Net earnings	384,600	200,053	184,547
Surplus	126,600	.....	.....
*Deficit.			
IOWA CENTRAL for June—			
Gross earnings	157,850	134,711	23,138
Op. expenses	113,484	92,892	20,602
Net earnings	44,366	41,835	2,531
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,574,410	1,565,423	$308,987
Net earnings	599,661	470,264	129,397
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,153
1st week Aug	$624,759	$600,472	$550,247
From July 1	3,150,060	3,013,864	2,906,483
WABASH for June—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$1,081,160	$948,940	$979,556
Op. expenses	813,372	651,790	774,489
Net earnings	267,788	297,169	204,866
Prop. ex. to gross	75¼	69¾	79
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	13,207,862	11,899,767	12,807,143
Net earnings	3,903,083	3,547,493	3,564,589
Prop. ex. to gross	70¼	70¼	72¼
Total income	3,996,041	3,722,577	3,768,343
Surplus	405,490	173,233	31,800

BROKERS' ADVERTISING METHODS

The Cotton Exchange Aims a Blow at Objectionable Practices.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has taken further action in regard to methods of advertising that are regarded as objectionable. On the bulletin board of the Exchange is posted this amendment to the rules. The amendment will be one of those Exchange rules whose violation carries the penalty of suspension:

"For the publishing, or permitting to be published, in his own name or that of his firm, in newspapers, circulars, or otherwise, of any advertisement which contains any misstatement of facts, or is otherwise calculated, whether by direct or implied misrepresentation or unfair concealment of facts to mislead the public, or which contains a request for money to be sent as margin for operating on discretionary orders, or any other matter which shall tend to bring discredit upon the business of dealers or brokers in cotton, or upon the Exchange, or which shall have been disapproved of by a majority of the Board of Managers after an opportunity to the member to be heard.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable excitement was caused in the outside security market yesterday over the movement of Glucose common. This industrial sold up to 62, closing at that figure. To prospective dividends is attributed an investment demand which has absorbed speculative holdings. At the present price of the preferred and common there is a showing of 90 per cent. profit to the original subscriber. Standard Oil declared its regular 3 per cent. dividend and an extra one of 2 per cent. This is the smallest quarterly dividend of the year. The stock, however, made an advance yesterday, and it is being freely predicted that the next quarter's dividend figures will be very much higher.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	119
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	835	845
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7¾	8¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	101	4½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22¾	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (n. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	145½
Standard Gas preferred	156	163
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103¾	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41¼
American Typefounders	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	18	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	61¾	62
Glucose pf.	109	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	85
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	358
Pratt & Whitney	8	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	413	414
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@58¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 338,022.55 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 300 Hale and Norcross at .68, 200 Mexican at .13 100 Standard at 1.60, 1,000 Work at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .12⅝, buyer 30; 4,000 Justine at .02¼ cash @.03 cash, and 90,000 Sentinel at .002½ cash @.003.

***

Closing bids for Mining Stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Moulton	.20
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.09	Ophir	.14
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick, Cons'd.	.06	Potosi	.10
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver, pf.	3.50
Challar	.14	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.45
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Consol.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.08	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.60	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Julia Consol.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.15
Leadville, Con.	.08	Union	.12
Little Chief	.20	Work	.05
Mexican	.07		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.001	Isabella	.23
Pigeon	.001	Jefferson	.35
Rocky Mountain	.10⅝	Lillie	.97½
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.19½
Alamo	.02⅜	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.71	Portland	1.20
Cripple Creek Con.	.07⅛	Sentinel	.002⅝
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.13½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04¾
Elkton	1.00		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	852	Leather Mfrs'	175
American Ex.	170	Manhattan

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	108	21	Adams Express	103¾	106	103¾	106	.....
27½	28	2,835	American Cotton Oil	27½	28¼	27½	27¾	+ ¼
81⅛	82½	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82½	82¾	82½	82½	+ ¼
29	29¼	1,485	American Malting Co.	29¼	29¾	29¼	29½	.....
84½	84¾	3,120	Am. Malting Co. pf	84	85⅝	84	84¾	+1
13½	14	2,150	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
37⅝	38	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
137½	137⅝	85,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139½	139½	137	137½	−2⅛
114¾	114⅞	190	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	.....
37⅞	38	950	Am. Steel & Wire	38½	38½	37½	37⅝	−1⅜
90¼	90⅝	900	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89⅝	90	89½	90	+ ⅜
128⅞	129	7,050	American Tobacco	128⅞	129½	128¼	128⅝	+ ⅞
37½	38	200	Ann Arbor pf	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37½	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	580	At., T. & S. F	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	8,668	At., T. & S. F. pf	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅞	4,300	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
60⅞	61	24,045	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61¼	61⅞	59¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
126½	128	95	Brooklyn Union Gas	126½	127	126½	127	.....
		1,060	Brunswick City	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	− ¼
54	54¼	260	Canada Southern	54½	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
82½	83	500	Canadian Pacific	83¼	83¼	83	83	−1
24½	24⅝	16,785	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅛	24¾	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
112¾	112½	21,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112⅝	113⅛	112⅞	112¾	−1¼
58	58⅜	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	58½	58½	58½	58½	.....
107	108	125	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	.....
15⅛	15⅜	4,085	Chicago Great West.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
40	40⅜	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅜	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	+ ⅞
28⅜	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30	30	30	30	+ ⅞
10	11¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅞
33	38	221	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	35	35	35	35	.....
103½	103⅝	28,278	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103½	103¾	103	103½	− ⅛
152⅞	153¼	258	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	153	153	153	153	.....
133¼	133⅝	2,080	Chicago & Northw	134¼	134¼	133½	133⅝	− ¼
101⅞	102	22,474	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102	102¼	101	101⅞	.....
7⅜	8½	20	Chi. Term Trans	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
29	30	25	Chi. Term Trans. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
44¼	44⅜	14,001	C., C., C. & St. L	44½	46	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
		200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	86	86½	86	86½	− ⅛
14¼	14¾	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
22⅜	23	870	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ¼
5	6½	70	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
15⅜	17	47	Colorado Midland pf	15	15	15	15	.....
199½	199⅝	1,875	Consolidated Gas	199	200	199	199¾	+ ¾
38½	39	110	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	−1
108	109	825	Delaware & Hudson	108¾	109	108¾	109	+ ½
50⅜	51	490	Denver & R. G. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	− ⅛
17⅜	18	3,010	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17½	18	17½	17½	+ ½
13⅝	13⅞	20	Erie	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	.....
36	36¼	418	Erie 1st pf	36	36¼	36	36¼	.....
12	14	400	Ft. W. & R. G	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
39¾	40	920	General Electric	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	− ⅛
131	131½	200	Great Northern pf	131	131	131	131	.....
25¼	25⅝	823	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
108¼	108½	284	Illinois Central	109	109	108½	108½	− ⅛
61	62¼	900	Illinois Steel Co	62¼	62¾	62	62¼	+ ¼
36	37	50	Iowa Central pf	37	37	37	37	.....
16¾	17	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
53⅜	54	765	Laclede Gas	54	54⅜	54	54¼	+ ⅛
73½	74	235	Lake Erie & West. pf	73	73½	73	73½	.....
194	196	100	Lake Shore	196	196	196	196	+1½
55¼	55⅝	6,370	Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	55⅝	54⅞	55¼	− ⅛
106¾	107	8,995	Manhattan Con	107½	107½	106¾	106⅞	− ⅛
158½	159	1,550	Metropolitan St. Ry	157⅜	158⅝	157⅜	158⅝	+ ¼
	60¼	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	60	60	60	60	.....
75	75¼	100	Minnesota Iron	75	75	75	75	− ⅛
11½	12	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11¼	11½	11¼	.....
35⅞	36	6,725	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	35½	36⅜	35¼	36	+ ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	10,680	Missouri Pacific	37½	38¼	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
28	28¼	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅞	510	National Biscuit	31⅜	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
97½	98¼	300	National Biscuit pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1¼
37	37⅜	1,732	National Lead Co	37	37½	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅛
110	111½	141	National Lead Co. pf	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
7½	8	225	National Linseed Oil	7	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
92½	93	300	New Jersey Central	92	92½	92	92½	+ ⅛
68½	69⅛	375	New York Air Brake	68¼	69⅝	68½	69⅝	+ ⅛
119½	119¾	2,816	New York Central	119⅞	120	119½	119⅝	− ⅛
193	194	10	N. Y., N. H. & H	191½	191½	191½	191½	.....
13	14	150	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
76	78	120	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	76	76	76	+1	
54½	55	937	Norfolk & West. pf	55	55½	54⅜	55	− ¼
6¾	7	100	North American	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
30¾	30⅞	6,130	Northern Pacific	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
73⅞	74	8,895	Northern Pacific pf	74⅛	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	− ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	577	Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
53	54	100	Oregon R. & Nav	53	53	53	53	.....
73½	74		Oregon R. & Nav. pf	73¼	74	73¼	74	+1
36½	37½	450	Pacific Coast	37¼	37¼	36½	36½	− ½
57	60	160	Pacific Coast 2d pf	58	58	58	58	.....
32¼	32¾	3,025	Pacific Mail	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
118¼	118⅝	1,105	Pennsylvania R. R	119	119	118¾	118⅝	− ⅛
102½	102⅝	49,085	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅜	103¼	100¼	102⅝	+1⅝
43½	45	200	P., C., C. & St. L	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
65½	66	460	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	− ⅛
190	191	810	Pullman Pal. Car Co	190½	190½	190	190	−1½
18¼	18½	750	Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
42⅜	43	2,220	Reading 1st pf	43	43	42⅜	42⅞	− ⅛
21¼	21⅝	150	Reading 2d pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
19⅞	20	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	20½	20½	20	20	.....
7⅜	8	748	St. L. & San Fran	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
30⅝	30¾	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30½	30½	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
161½	163	100	St. P., Minn. & Man	161	161	161	161	−1
84⅜	84¾	1,725	St. Paul & Omaha	84¾	84¾	84⅜	84⅜	− ⅛
21½	22	300	Southern Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	2,630	Southern Railway pf	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	− ⅜
26½	26¾	1,615	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27	26½	26½	− ⅜
12¾	13	250	Texas Pacific	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅜
25	25¼	4,880	Union Pacific	25½	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	− ⅛
63⅛	63¼	11,313	Union Pacific pf	63⅝	63⅝	62⅜	63	− ⅛
5	5¼	2,250	U. P., D. & G., t. r	5⅛	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ¼
40	44	80	United States Express	43	43	43	43	.....
8⅝	8¼	17,370	United States Leather	8	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	42,808	U. S. Leather pf	71	72¼	70⅜	71½	+ ⅜
39¾	40⅛	5,720	United States Rubber	41	41¼	39⅝	40⅛	−1⅛
98⅝	98⅞	2,410	U. S. Rubber pf	99	99½	98½	98⅝	− ⅛
7¾	7¾	150	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
20	20¼	2,060	Wabash pf	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅛	− ⅛
93	...	300	West Chicago Street	93¼	93¾	93¼	93⅝	.....
93⅜	94	4,410	Western Union Tel	94½	94½	93⅞	93⅞	− ⅜
1¾	2	1,660	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd	1¾	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	− ⅛
12¼	13	110	W. & L.E. pf., $3 as.pd	13	13	13	13	.....
2¼	2½	200	Wisconsin Central	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
Sales		429,401						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Com. Cable	170	..	New Cent. C.	35	42
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104¾	104¾	Consol. Coal	49	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104¼	105½	Consol. Ice pf	90¾	92	2d pf.	36	37
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112½	Del., L. & W.	150	152	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¾	Den. & R. G.	12	12¾	Nor. & West.	14½	16
4s, r., 1925	127½	128½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Ont. Mining	4	5
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½	Detroit Gas	58	60	Oregon S. L.	29	31
4s, c., 1925	117½	118½	Eastern Elevator	60	70	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	89
5s, r., 1904	112	113	E. Tenn. V. & G.	129	133	Penn. Coal	340	..
5s, c., 1904	112	113	*E. E. Ill. pf Bkln.	122	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Currency 6s, 1899-1902	..	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Peo. & East.	3½	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1901	..	..	Erie 2d pf.	18	19	P., Ft. W. & C.	171½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Alb. & Sus.	130	220	Homestake	52	..	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
American Coal	120	140	Ill. Cent. L.	96	100	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	Rome, W. & O.	122⅝	..
Am. Express	128	130	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rio Gr. W.	28	29½
Am. T. & C.	93½	97	Kan. & Mich.	..	6½	Rio Gr. W. pf.	67	68½
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	133	Keok. & D. M.	..	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
Ann Arbor	10	12	K. & D. M. pf.	..	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	59	61
Balt. & Ohio	16	17	Keokuk & West.	..	32	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	65	66
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	..	King. & Pem.	..	98¾	St. L. S. W.	5⅝	6
Boston A. L.	105	108	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96	St. L. S. W. pf.,	12	12¼
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Long Island	58	62	St. Paul & Dul.	25	27
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	67	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & Dul. pf.	80	91
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	77	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. Paul & O. pf.	153	160
Central Pacific	16¼	17	Mexican Central	5	5¼	Sil. bull certfs.	53½	59½
Chi. & Alton	159½	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	..	½	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Mich. Cent.	108½	109	Southern Ry.	8¾	9
Chi. Gt. W. Deb.	71	74	Minn. & St. L.	28¾	29½	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90	Third Avenue	177	180
C., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	..	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	..	18	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
C. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	..	Nat. Starch	..	6¼	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83	Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30	Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.		
Col. & H. Coal	..	4¾						
Col. H. V. & T.	5	5½						
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24						

* Last recorded figures—no

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low	Last.
$7,980	Am. Sug. Ref.	139¼	139¼	137	137¼
60	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38¾
10	Am. Sp. Mfr.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
280	Am. Tobacco	129	129½	128½	128½
60	A., T. & S. F.	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
420	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅞	35¾	34⅞	35⅛
80	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,190	Brklyn Rapid T.	61¼	61¾	60	61
50	C., C., C. & St. L.	45	45¼	45	45¼
6,270	C., B. & Q.	112⅜	113	112¼	112⅜
7,970	C., M. & St. P.	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103½
4,600	C., R. I. & P.	102⅛	102¼	101	101½
20	Chicago & N. W.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
90	Central of N. J.	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼
300	Ches. & Ohio	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
60	Gen. Electric	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	39¾
1,390	Louis. & Nash.	55⅝	55⅞	55	55¼
620	Manhattan	107¼	107¾	106¾	107
1,480	Mo. Pacific	37⅝	38⅜	37½	37¾
50	M., K. & T. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35
10	N. Y. Central	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
300	N. Pacific	31¾	31¾	31	31
920	N. Pacific pf.	74¼	74¼	74	74
6,610	People's Gas	100¾	102¾	100¼	102⅝
40	Reading	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
50	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	42¾	43
80	Southern pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
120	Tenn. C. & I.	27	27	26¾	26¾
20	Union Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅜
750	Union Pacific pf.	63¼	63¾	63	63⅝
170	U. S. Rubber	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
$5,520	U. S. Leath. pf.	71	72¼	70¾	71¼
340	West. Union	94	94¾	93¾	94½

$71,940.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
8,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
3,000	Tex. Pacific 2d.	43½	43½	43½	43½
9,000	Wis. Central 1st.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾

$21,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$260,089,111
Gold reserve	190,252,696
Net silver	11,868,467
United States notes in the Treasury	48,282,736
Treasury notes of 1890	4,478,586
Total receipts this day	1,880,702
Total receipts this month	14,126,918
Total receipts this year	57,973,027
Total expenditures this day	1,758,002
Total expenditures this month	17,449,000
Total expenditures this year	91,712,475
Deposits in National banks	59,624,002
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	279,250
Government receipts from internal revenue	220,158
Customs	588,165
Miscellaneous	83,378

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Akron & C. Junc 1st, Coupon Off 5,000	105	
Am Tobacco Co Scrip 3,000	98⅛	
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s 5,000	72⅜	
2,000	72½	
16,000	72⅜	
23,000	72½	
10,000	72¼	
16,000	72⅛	
1,000c	72½	
10,000	72¼	
17,000	72⅜	
5,000	72¼	
1,000	72⅛	
29,000	72	
5,000	72⅛	
Gen 4s 24,000	95⅜	
2,000	95⅛	
70,000	95½	
16,000	95⅛	
17,000	95⅜	
Atlantic & Dany 1st 5,000	99¼	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 2,000	100	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs 5,000	113	
B & O Con 5s, 1988 5,000	116½	
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 20,000	114¾	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs 5,000	91	
10,000	91¼	
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 5,000	104¼	
2,000	104	
3,000	104	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 35,000	115	
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000	108½	
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s 28,000	90⅜	
26,000	90½	
17,000	90	
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc 5,000	42⅜	
5,000	43	
5,000	42⅜	
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc 2,000	13½	
Central of N J 1st Consol, 1899 5,000	103	
Ches & O Gen 4½s 55,000	88	
9,000	88¼	
2,000	88⅜	
50,000	88½	
5,000	88⅜	
17,000	88½	
5,000	88⅛	
10,000	88⅜	
2,000	88½	
2,000	88⅜	
45,000	88	
5,000	88⅛	
10,000	88½	
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s 2,000	105	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000	108½	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000	115½	
5,000	115¾	
25,000	115½	
5,000	115	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000	108	
Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000	113	
7,000*20f	113¼	
2,000	113⅛	
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 5s 10,000	91	
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A 5,000	106	
Chic & Northwestern Gen 3½s 3,000	103	
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s 25,000	104⅜	
25,000	104⅛	
24,000	105	
Registered 35,000	104⅞	
35,000	105	
Chic Term Tran 4s 6,000	88⅜	
10,000	88¾	
4,000	88⅝	
Chic W Ind G M 1,000	120	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid 6,000	81	
Den & Rio Grande 1st 10,000	111¼	
Detroit City Gas 5s 10,000	94	
25,000	95	
5,000	95¾	
20,000	93⅜	
10,000	94	
6,000	94½	
8,000	93½	
Erie Gen Lien 4s 4,000	75	
3,000	74¾	
5,000	74½	
Ft Wth & D C 1st 5,000	74	
Erie 4s, Prior Bds 10,000	93¼	
10,000	93	
25,000	93⅛	
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 8-4s 5,000	62⅜	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 3,000	106	
5,000	107¼	
Green Bay & W Deb B 10,000	5½	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 7,000	82	
Illinois Central, St Louis Div 3½s 6,000	93⅝	
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	103½	
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st 2,000	74⅜	
10,000	75½	
5,000	76	
11,000	76½	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 9,000	104	
Lehigh & W-B Cons, Assented 5,000	100½	
Louisv, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs 5,000	40	
Metropolitan Elev 2d 13,000	103½	
Mex Inter 1st 4s 10,000	77½	
4,000	77¼	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 2,000	100	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 8,500	90⅜	
5,000	91	
3,000	90⅜	
26,000	91	
26,000	91½	
15,000	91¾	
25,000	91⅝	
63,000	91¾	
6,000	91⅞	
6,000	91¾	
1,000	91⅞	
40,000	91¾	
5,000	91⅝	
10,000*20f	91¾	
6,000	91⅝	
45,000	92	
19,000	92⅛	
10,000*20f	92½	
10,000	92⅝	
52,000	93	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000	86	
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s 10,000	88	
Mo Pac 1st Cons 5,000	106	
12,000	106¼	
81,000	106	
12,000	106½	
Mo Pac Trust 5s 10,000	86	
10,000	85⅞	
10,000	86	
10,000	86½	
5,000	85½	
10,000	86	
2,000	85½	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 10,000	77¾	
20,000	78	
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s 15,000	80½	
5,000	80¾	
5,000	81	
2,000	80⅞	
15,000	80⅞	
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s 10,000	100	
Nash, C & St L Con 5,000	103½	
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore Col 3½s 17,000	95⅜	
Mich Cent Col 3½s 25,000	94½	
3,000	94⅜	
30,000	94¾	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000	107	
N Y Ont & W Con 5s 9,000	106½	
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s 1,000	101⅛	
1,000	101	
3,000	101⅛	
1,000	101	
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 1,000	124	
Norf & W Ry Con 4s 4,000	87¼	
1,000	87	
15,000	87¼	
10,000	87	
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 145,000	65½	
10,000	65⅝	
3,000	65¾	
35,000	65⅜	
20,000	65½	
Nor Pac Ry Pr Lien 4s 10,000	100⅜	
25,000	100¼	
Ohio & Miss Con 50,000*30f	104	
Oregon R & Nav 4s 1,000	99¼	
1,000	99⅞	
8,000*20f	99¾	
10,000	99¾	
Ohio Southern 1st 10,000	85½	
Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000	127	
Oregon Short Line, Inc A 5s 10,000	80½	
Inc B & Col Trust 10,000	57	
1,000	57¼	
13,000	57	
1,000	56⅝	
Pac Coast 1st 5s 8,000	103¼	
Peoria & Eastern 1st 5,000	77½	
5,000	78	
5,000	78¾	
4,000	77½	
10,000	78¾	
5,000	77½	
5,000	78	
Pittsburg & Wn 5s 5,000	50	
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s 10,000	92¼	
Reading Co Gen 4s 17,000	84	
3,000	83⅞	
1,000	83⅝	
6,000	83½	
Rio Grande Wn 1st 2,000s20f	90	
39,000	90	
16,000s20f	90	
1,000	90	
St L & Ir M Gen 5s 25,000	99½	
St L & San Fran 4s 18,000	79⅝	
1,000	79½	
4,000	79¾	
10,000	79	
St L & S F G M 6s 5,000	119	
St L Southwn 1st 12,000	80½	
St L Southwn 2d Inc 1,000	32⅝	
15,000	32½	
11,000s20f	32⅞	
San An & Ar P 4s 1,000	69⅝	
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	89	
So Pac of Ariz 1st 9,000	108	
So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000	108¾	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 97,000	98	
19,000	97¾	
5,000	98	
Standard R & T Inc 5,000	15½	
Tenn C'l, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 5,000	86½	
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 10,000	107	
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc 45,000	43½	
17,000	43⅝	
11,000	43½	
10,000	43⅞	
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs 11,000	91	
Union Pacific

NEW METROPOLITAN STOCK

Street Railway Stockholders Vote to Increase the Issue from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000.

TO PAY FOR ELECTRIC LINES

President Vreeland Explains the Company's Plans—Motive Power on the Broadway and Columbus Avenue Lines to be Changed.

An increase of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 was authorized by the stockholders yesterday. Of the $30,000,000 of the outstanding shares of stock, $21,200,000 were represented at the meeting, which was called for the special purpose of considering this subject. Vice President D. B. Hasbrouck presided. The resolution approving the action of the Board of Directors in adding $15,000,000 to the capital stock of the company was adopted unanimously. No opposition was raised in any quarter.

Of the new stock, $5,000,000 will be held in reserve in the company's treasury. The other $10,000,000 will be distributed among the present stockholders at par in proportion to their present holdings. It is not expected that any part of this new stock will be placed on the market. The proceeds of the $10,000,000 of new stock issued will be used to retire certain outstanding obligations of the Metropolitan Company to meet the cost of the extensive construction work now under way. This new stock will be issued as soon as the form of the certificate is approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

As soon as the reconstructed Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are in operation as electric roads, the work of changing the motive power of the Broadway and Columbus Avenue lines from cable to underground trolley will begin. Plans for this change are already under consideration by the Board of Directors. President Vreeland said yesterday afternoon that when the entire Metropolitan system was perfected as planned, it would be possible for a person to ride from any particular part of New York to any other part of the city reached by these lines without change of cars. By having a uniform system of electric power on all of the lines, both trunk and lateral, the company will be able to run its cars on any line and in every direction, thereby reducing to a minimum the inconvenience of transferring passengers from one car to another.

"In the morning, when business men are eager to get down town," said Mr. Vreeland, "we will run a large number of cars quickly and directly into the business section from every point up town. Cars from Second Avenue, Lexington, Madison, Sixth, Eighth, Columbus, and Amsterdam Avenues will all turn into Broadway at convenient points. Early in the evening, when the business man wants to get home, he can take a car down town that will carry him without change wherever he wants to go on any of the up-town avenues. We shall also be able to provide systematically for the convenience of the shoppers in the afternoon. At certain hours a large proportion of the cars on the up-town lines will be run direct to the shopping district. Cars from Amsterdam, Columbus, Eighth, Madison, and Lexington Avenues will be run through Fifty-ninth Street and down Sixth Avenue, and back again. During the evening, when people want to get to the theatres, all of our up-town lines will converge into Broadway.

"Will this issue of new stock supply all of the money that is needed to complete and equip the entire system with electricity?" Mr. Vreeland was asked.

"I think so," was the reply. "Of course a large amount of money has already been spent in establishing plants and in the work of preparation. By the time that we get the system in good working order the company will have expended fully $15,000,000. Work is now being pushed along as rapidly as possible, and I expect to be able to run the electric cars down to the lower end of Sixth Avenue by Oct. 1 at the latest. We are anxious to relieve the pressure on Broadway just as soon as possible. The capacity of that line is now strained to the utmost limit, and nobody realizes the disadvantage of such a state of affairs more than we do. I have heard suggestions that we ought to run horse cars on Sixth Avenue and on Eighth Avenue while the present work of reconstruction is going on. Why, this company would gladly put down temporary tracks and run horse cars from the lower part of the city to some connecting point up town if we could get the people to ride on the horse cars. But the people will not take the horse cars. The latter are too slow, and I see no way to relieve the pressure on Broadway other than to hasten the work on the new electric lines."

On Monday last there were employed in street railway construction work on Sixth and Eighth Avenues nearly 6,500 men and 395 carts. The pay roll of this force averages about $13,000 a day. By taking off the horse cars entirely on the two lines under reconstruction the company loses the average daily receipts of $2,600 on the Sixth Avenue and $2,000 on the Eighth Avenue line. In some parts of the Sixth Avenue work night gangs have been frequently employed. The company has completed its work on the four blocks on Sixth Avenue between Fourteenth and Eighteenth Streets.

CHICKAMAUGA'S GREAT REVIEW.

Forty Thousand Marching Soldiers, Grouped by Divisions, and Accompanied by Ambulances.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., Aug. 9.—Not since Gen. Sherman reviewed the Grand Army at the close of the civil war has there been such an imposing and magnificent military pageant as that witnessed on the historic fields of Chickamauga Park to-day. An army of 40,000 men took part in the great review. The regiments were grouped by divisions, and each division was accompanied by its ambulance train.

At 8 o'clock the commands formed. The First Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Frank, occupied the ground south of the Reads Bridge Road and west of the Lafayette Road. The Second Division of the Third Corps, under command of Brigadier Gen. Compton, formed on the left of the First Division, all troops facing the west. The Third Division of the First Corps, under Brigadier Gen. Sanger, formed on the east side of the Lafayette Road, its right resting just south of the McDonald house. The Second Division of the First Corps, under Brigadier Gen. McKee, formed on the left division of the same corps.

The artillery brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Williston, formed on the left of the Second Division of the First Corps, and the cavalry brigade, commanded by Col. Melvin Grigsby, formed on the left of the artillery, east of the Lafayette Road and facing west.

At the firing of a gun at 8:30 A. M. the commands turned out in light marching order, headed by Gen. Frank's division, and proceeded in the direction of the reviewing stand, in the open, near Snodgrass Hill. As Gen. Frank's division came into the open the regiments moved forward in the order in which they are brigaded, and passed the reviewing stand, company at a time, until the whole army had passed in review. It was 12:30 P. M. before the last company passed the stand.

The magnificent spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, who were thrilled with the scene, as the regiments marched by in perfect form, keeping time to the martial strains of a score of regimental bands and field music organizations. It was a scene rarely witnessed in the history of a nation, and the cleverness and skill with which it was carried out was a high compliment to both the men and officers in command. Gen. Breckinridge was no less pleased and gratified than the spectators

British Jurist Invited to Saratoga.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 9.—An invitation has been sent to Lord Herschell, former Lord Chancellor of England, to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association, which will open at Saratoga on Aug. 17. Lord Herschell is now traveling in Canada. He is one of the members of the commission which meets next week to adjust all matters in dispute between the United States and Canada. Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, has also been invited to attend the meeting.

STAMP TAX QUESTIONS.

Second Ruling by Commissioner Scott in the Matter of Stamping Checks Used in Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange bankers in this city were gratified yesterday by a second ruling from Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott in the matter of stamping checks used in foreign exchange.

A copy of the Commissioner's ruling, telegraphed from Washington on Monday, reached the National City Bank yesterday morning. It stated explicitly that checks on foreign banks or bankers are subject to a tax of only 2 cents each, the same as domestic checks, and that if issued in duplicate, the duplicate shall also be stamped at the same rate. Commissioner Scott now rules that checks drawn in foreign countries on banks in the United States should be subject to a tax of only 2 cents for each check, the same as on checks drawn here on banks in Canada and in Europe.

These two rulings are regarded as very favorable to the business of foreign exchange—that is, as favorable as any conditions can be with any war tax at all.

One more point which the New York bankers desire to have settled is whether "cables" (telegraphic orders to pay money abroad) require a two-cent or a four-cent stamp. Some bankers are of the opinion that "cables" should be treated the same as bank checks.

Collector Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District had a new stamp-tax nut to crack yesterday, given by a man with a bottle of grape juice. At first glance the Collector said that the grape juice should be taxed as wine. "But unfermented grape juice is not wine," said his caller, "and this is unfermented."

"Well," said the Collector, scanning the label on the bottle, "I see that the label says this grape juice is good for certain things."

"Yes, but it does not say that it will cure anything. It is good for some things, just as milk is good, but there is no pretense that it is a curative."

"Oh, well, we will have to look into this further," remarked the Collector, as he smilingly terminated the interview.

WAR TAX DECISIONS.

Express Companies Must Affix Stamps to Packages of Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Information having reached the Internal Revenue Bureau that certain express companies were shipping packages of money without affixing a revenue stamp thereto, the Commissioner has made a ruling that money shall be regarded as "goods" for the purposes of the act, and therefore a stamp must be affixed to the bill of lading or other evidence of receipt given therefor.

The ruling heretofore made that "each bundle of newspapers having a different destination should have a different bill of lading and be stamped" is modified, in view of opinions of Senators and members of Congress that such was not the intention of the law. Therefore when the tax of 1 cent is paid on the general bundle, each package, the Commissioner holds, which is taken thereform and delivered at intermediate points, does not require a separate receipt and stamp.

Leaf Tobacco Dealers' Tax.

A peculiar point was raised a few days ago regarding the tax liability, under the war revenue law, of dealers in leaf tobacco who qualified as manufacturers of cigars for the purpose of dealing in cigar cuttings. Inasmuch as such dealers had not made any cigars, the internal revenue officers had no basis upon which to calculate the amount of special tax to be paid. Commissioner Scott was appealed to, and he ruled that dealers in leaf tobacco who improperly qualify as manufacturers of cigars for the purpose of dealing in cigar cuttings, and who make no cigars last year, are not liable to special tax as manufacturers of cigars. Such persons, however, will be required to close their business as cigar manufacturers and they must qualify under the new law as manufacturers of tobacco.

SICK SPANIARDS EMBARKING.

Alicante Will Take 1,000 Prisoners from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch has been received here:

SANTIAGO, Aug. 9.—Alicante is now being loaded with Spanish sick. It is to carry 1,000. They will be loaded and the ship will leave this afternoon or early in the morning. SHAFTER, Major General.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Twelve hundred troops, with Gen. Linares and Col. Ordonez, will return by the Alicante, which is about to leave Santiago de Cuba.

SPANISH CAPTIVES REACH HOME.

Eighty Prisoners Taken from Merchantmen Delivered in Spain.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9.—The steamer Hesperia of the Mediterranean branch of the Anchor Line, which left New York during the afternoon of July 24, having on board eighty Spanish prisoners taken from Spanish merchantmen captured by American warships, arrived here to-day. The Spanish sailors were transhipped to the railroad and were conveyed to Algeciras, the Spanish seaport on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar.

CAPTURED ARMS RECEIVED.

Receipt of 9,000 Mausers and 10,000,000 Rounds of Ammunition Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Col. Borup of the Ordnance Department has reported to the Chief of Ordnance of the army that he has received of the captured arms at Santiago 7,000 Spanish Mausers and 2,000 Argentina Mausers. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The rifles which he has examined are in good condition and suitable to be issued at once to the troops. It is expected that as many more pieces of small arms will be received from outlying points near Santiago, the 9,000 being those taken with the troops in Santiago.

SUIT AGAINST LA BOURGOGNE.

Owners of the Cromartyshire Granted Jurisdiction in English Courts.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the suit for damages brought by the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire, against La Bourgogne's owners, as a result of the collision on July 4, in which the latter sank with the loss of over 500 lives, off Sable Island, N. S., the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has asked the Admiralty Court to quash the writ served on their London agent, on the ground that they are a foreign corporation.

Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, ruled that the service of the writ is good, and that the English court has jurisdiction in the case.

Relics from La Bourgogne.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—George S. Clay, who was manager of the Hiawatha expedition, left for New York this morning, accompanied by W. C. Perry of Kansas City, Isadore Feltheimer of New York, and Mr. Vandreck, Mrs. Steele, and daughter of Philadelphia, who have been in the city several days waiting the result of search for bodies of La Bourgogne victims.

They took with them as relics from the steamer canes manufactured from the Bourgogne's rail picked up at sea. Photographs of the rings taken from the Bourgogne bodies, found by the Captain of the schooner Delight, which arrived at St. John's, N. F., several days ago, have been received here by United States Consul General Foster, and copies have been forwarded to ex-Judge Dillon of New York.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Programme for the Meeting at Saratoga Aug. 17, 18, and 19.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The American Bar Association will meet here Aug. 17, 18, and 19. The address of welcome will be made by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals. The members will meet Judge Parker at a reception at the Grand Union Hotel on the opening evening. These arrangements were made to-night by a special committee, consisting of the President, S. W. Rosendale; L. B. Proctor, J. Newton Fiero, Walter S. Logan, and Charles C. Lester.

OUR SHIPBUILDERS IN FAVOR.

Russia Will Get a Great Part of Her Material from Us for Building Warships.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Mr. Irving M. Scott, who is here, with his son, Laurence Irving Scott, a Cornell student, and accompanied by his physician, Dr. George Chismore, was seen at the Kaiserhof, and expressed himself fully as to his trip to Russia, undertaken in behalf of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, whose Vice President and manager he is.

Mr. Scott, who is the builder of the battleship Oregon, of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, and of the Charleston, and who showed the reporter letters of congratulation received from Admiral Dewey, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, and others, on the splendid fighting and speed qualities of his vessels, went to Russia, where he staid a month, for several purposes. The main one was to ascertain on the spot the chances America, and more particularly San Francisco, will have in supplying that region around the mouth of the Amoor River, including Vladivostock and also Port Arthur, with all sorts of river craft, deep-sea-going vessels, shipbuilding material, railroad material, &c. Mr. Scott spent part of his time in St. Petersburg, and the rest at Moscow, the manufacturing centre of Russia, and made a thorough investigation of the situation. He said:

"I found that vast and progressive region which is beginning to be known as East Russia, along the Pacific, and for which San Francisco is the nearest point of supply, rapidly developing, and I also found that the Russian manufacturers are alive to this fact, and that Russian local industry is progressing remarkably. I was everywhere received splendidly in Russia, and found no prejudice against America or American manufactures."

But he did find a strong tendency on the part of the Russians to manufacture their own supplies, and a vigorous encouragement on the part of the Russian Government to aid in this respect. However, Americans will have as good a chance as anybody in supplying Russia with those manufactures and supplies with which they cannot supply themselves as well or as cheaply. Russia will build her own ships, as far as she can, and will purchase, besides, vessels ready made from other nations. She has five large war vessels now building in St. Petersburg. There will be, though, a chance for American manufacturers to supply certain articles.

About the contracts concluded and prepared by Mr. Scott, as the representative of the Union Iron Works, he refused to speak.

"As for American ships," he added, "I can say that in their performance they now stand at the very front, and the capacity of the United States for building ships ranks second. The worship of the near future, so far as evolutions go, will be a battleship of cruiser speed, fully protected, with heavy guns and large coal capacity, and also heavily armored. All these features combined are possible in a warship, and they will be combined better than heretofore."

Mr. Scott will spend only a few days more in Germany, and then go for a brief business engagement to England, where he will sail for New York.

TRIAL OF SENOR JIMENEZ.

Accused of a Breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 1.—The trial of Señor Juan I. Jimenez, the well-known merchant of New York and elsewhere, charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, was concluded on July 29, the jury failing to agree. The Chief Justice, Sir Ormond D. Malcolm, thereupon ordered a second trial for Aug. 5, another special jury being struck for the new trial.

Señor Jimenez made an attempt at revolution at Monte Christi, San Domingo, about June 2, landing from the steamer Famita. He is charged with having procured his pilot at Inagua, Bahamas, which was held to be a violation of the British Neutrality act. It is understood that the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, eight only being required for a verdict.

The accused is in prison at this place, bail having been persistently refused. The Dominican gunboat Independencia is here awaiting the result of the trial, having brought some witnesses from Monte Christi. Much interest is taken in the case.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
2—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Neal.
3—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Co.
4—Thomson - Houston Electric Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
5—Blake vs. Clark.
6—Termilya vs. Erie R. R. Co.
7—Rauh & Co. vs. Guinzburg.
8—Cases Noticed—
9—Pelzer vs. Rabinowitz.
10—McLoughlin vs. Tuck & Co., Ltd.
11—Harris vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
12—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
13—Illing vs. U. S. Playing Card Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Carey vs. Hammerstein.
2—Weinberg vs. Aronstam.
3—Skirmer vs. Lawler.
4—Schwarz vs. Schwarz.
5—Shrady vs. Shrady.
6—In re Manheimer
7—Silva vs. Whiteman.
8—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
9—In re McCaffrey.
10—Haight vs. Nealand.
11—Records vs. Gordon.
12—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.
13—Munson vs. Henderson.
14—McGlinchy vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
15—Conner vs. Watson.
16—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
17—Burbage vs. Burbage.
18—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitch.
19—Murphy vs. Christian Press. Pub. Co.
20—Rozell vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
21—Olliffe vs. same.
22—Tenney Co. vs. Novelty Textile Printing Co.
23—Lavelle vs. Ponds.
24—Davis vs. Williams.
25—In re Consolidated Trust.
26—Tunstall vs. Foley.
27—Edward E. Clapp Co. vs. International Regiery Co.
28—In re Riley.
29—Terry vs. Wilderman.
30—People, &c., vs. Leopold.
31—Hastings vs. Gallagher.
32—Faubel vs. Clinton Bank.
33—Sprague vs. Evans.
34—Hollis vs. Drescher.
35—People ex rel. Kraus vs. Coler.
36—Dempsey vs. Dempsey.
37—In re Cassidy.
38—People, &c., vs. Cleshelekl.
39—John vs. Kleinmann.
40—Rosenbaum vs. Ernestine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Robert Simpson. Emeline Seaman.
George F. Stevens. James R. Melvin.
Margaret M. Pabst. Henry Cook.
Susan McIlvain. Mary E. Lane.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Joseph Whisten.
2—August Schwartz.
3—James Farley.
4—William Stumpf.
5—John Fravinski.
6—Stephen A. Dutton.
7—William Roesch.
8—Esther Townshend.
9—Philip McManus, James McManus, Jacob Levy, John Sheehan.

Pleadings.
1—John Foster.
2—Harry Leroy.
3—Jacob Dorf.
4—Annie Lewis.
5—Paul Dittmer.
6—Thomas Coffey.
7—William Johnston.
8—Peter Barry.
9—Thomas H. Jordan.
10—Jacob Pasternick.
11—Michael Phelan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Samuel Tatarsky.
2—Frank Dawbon.
3—George Henderson.
4—John Steltz.
5—John Suffield.
6—William Hardy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Seldner vs. O'Sullivan—Francis V. S. Oliver. The Bank for Savings vs. Peres—Frank M. Halahan. Carey vs. Fosdick—Henry A. Gumbleton.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Waring & Stantial—Stephen H. Keating.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Mary A. Chisolm vs. Adair—John Davis.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract Involve Small Properties—Transactions at Auction.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from William Seltzer and Louis Stern the old buildings 59 and 61 Platt Street, on a plot 38 by 100; also 254 Delancey Street, front and rear buildings, on a lot 25.3 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to David Cohen and Mayer Silberman the plot at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 102 by 100; also to Linton B. Matthews the plot at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 90 by 100; also to Linton B. Matthews two lots on the east side and one on the west side of Vyse Avenue, about 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street. The purchasers will improve the various plots immediately.

J. W. Stevens has sold to H. Lubeskind, for $10,500, the lot on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100. A building loan is made in connection with the sale.

Flanagan Brothers have sold for William Krone the five-story flat 1,831 Third Avenue, 25 by 90, and for a Mr. Kramer the four-story building 734 Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100, Astor leasehold.

It is reported that George F. Purrington has sold the five-story flat northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 85.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ellen Bannister, for $2,500, the frame stable, on a lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Mott Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, for $100, all title and interest of Giovanni Turini in the three-story brick dwelling 13 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 15.6 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 50.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,321.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 feet to Worth Street by north west 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $175,857.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. O'Ryan, referee, 45 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 46.1i feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 by 66.6½ and irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,287.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, Frank N. Glover, lots 190 and 191, on the map of Washingtonville, being the northwest corner of Matilda Street and Becker Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,815.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95 and 25 by 85; Neil Hansen of 647 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Angell & Higginson, architects. Cost, $60,000.

Eighty-third Street, south side, at the East River, for a five-story brick factory, 50 by 90; G. Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, owner and architect. Cost, $32,500.

No. 22 East Twelfth Street, for a three-story brick fire engine house, 24.6 by 84.6; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects. Cost, $25,000.

Eightieth Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a ten-story brick flat, with stores, 51.2 by 92.4, revised plans; Henriette K. White of 208 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Henry F. Cook of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect. Cost, $235,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 60.2 feet south of Seventy-fourth Street, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 26.1 by 79.4; J. W. Simpson of 34 West Twentieth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect. Cost, $50,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 86.4 feet south of Seventy-fourth Street, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 21 by 79.5; J. W. Simpson, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect. Cost, $45,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 68; Paulus Salhse, owner; G. Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $11,800.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Wendover Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 37.6 by 99.5; Louis Wirth of 914 Prospect Avenue, owner; J. Hauser, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Webster Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 42; John A. Metzler, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,400.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, northeast corner of Blackstone Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.2 by 26; Margaret Devoe, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,500.

Poplar Street, south side, 226.10 feet east of Forest Avenue, for 2 two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 31; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; C. B. Money, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, southwest corner of Elton Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 23 by 83 by 95.6; Otto Schmuck of 2,377 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $35,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for three four-story brick tenements, 24.9 by 75 and 25 by 93; Elias Feldmark of 213 Osborne Street, Brooklyn, owner; M. J. Smallheiser, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 342 and 344 West Fifty-third Street, to a two-story brick church; Church of St. Benedict the Moor, premises, owner; Little & O'Connor of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 120 East Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. J. S. Minturn of 119 East Twenty-first Street, owner; Howells & Stokes, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 346 Bowery and 57 to 61 Great Jones Street, to a three-story brick shop; A. P. Keeler and others, owners; W. L. Irving of 276 West Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. W. Alexander, premises, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel, 118.5 by 123.11; Mrs. S. A. Hewitt of 9 Lexington Avenue, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $32,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 23.4 feet north of Fiftieth Street, to three four-story brick flats; also, Eighth Avenue, east side, extending from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth Street, nine four-story brick flats, with stores; estate of H. E. Davis of 32 Nassau Street, owner; E. Williams of 800 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 40 feet west of Cauldwell Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Edward Rowan of 837 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Jacob Richel of 1,354 Webster Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

ERNSCLIFFE PLACE, n w corner of Grenada Place; George W. Sammis to Elizabeth A. Higgins..... 1

CANNON ST, 15 and 17, w s, 44x71; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and wife to Samuel Birnbaum and another..... 31,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 185, w s, 25x100; Samuel Birnbaum and others to Julius Dreyfus.. 25,500

FOREST AV, w s, 126.4 ft n of Home St, 20.5x97.2x5.4x96.11; Charles Hohl to John Luke..... 8,000

GRAND CIRCLE, n w corner of 59th St, 25.6x36.11x25.5x34.8; Grand Circle, w s, 25.5 ft n of 59th St, 25.8x— to 59th St; George W. Bryant to Oliver L. Jones... 1

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Morits L. Ernst to Etta Wolff..... 10,750

LOT 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Catherine A. Gillingham..... 500

LOT 607, map of Van Nest Park; Francis M. Johns to Walter B. Dixon..... 1

MANGIN ST, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x89.2; Morris Jacobson and Barney Isaacs to Jane E. Cusack and another.. 10,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; John Webber to Charles Blauvelt..... 8,466

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, or Av, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; Charles Blauvelt to James H. Havens.. 1

STRIP 68.8 ft n of 19th St and 153.8 ft w of 6th Av, runs e 95.10x w 95.10x n 2.11; Mary A. Chisholm to William W. Astor.. 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32, w s, 21.8x105.5x 21.7x108.9; Emil Bloch to Henry R. De Mitt..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Isaac and Louis Stern, executors, &c.; n s of 114th St, 330 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... $1,000

ACKER, John, to Isaac and Louis Stern, executors, &c.; n s of 114th St, 365 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 31,000

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, and another, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 15 and 17 Cannon St, installments..... 6,900

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, and another to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 15 and 17 Cannon St, 2 months..... 300

BLAUVELT, Charles, to John Webber; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 8,466

BLAUVELT, Charles, to John Webber, Jr.; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BLEAKLEY, Evelina B., to Anna Dreyer; w s of 11th Av, 75 ft n of 159th St, 2 years..... 5,000

BLEAKLEY, Evelina B., to Charles S. Bell; n s of 16th St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,750

BLOCK, Belle, to Hedwig A. Scholer; e s of 2d Av, 53.8 ft s of 8th St, leasehold, installments..... 8,500

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Annie G. Smith and another, executors &c.; n s of 99th St, 225 ft w of Park Av, 3 years. 19,500

BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors, &c.; n s of 99th St, 250 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 20,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to James D. Putnam; n s of 99th St, 225 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 1,200

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Judson S. Todd; w s of Washington Av, old line, 218.10 ft n of 160th St, 1 year..... 25,000

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Isaac and Max S. Roehm; w s of Washington Av, old line, 218.10 ft n of 160th St, 1 year..... 8,375

BRICKNER, George, to George Elret; 94 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand. 6,000

CARUCCI, Rosa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 335 East 114th St, 5 years..... 5,500

CARUCCI, Rosa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 335 East 114th St, installments..... 1,250

CARUCCI, Rosa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 333 East 114th St, installments..... 1,250

CARUCCI, Rosa, to William G. Starr; 333 East 114th St, 5 years..... 5,500

CIUFFI, Vito A., to Nathaniel Wise; s w corner of 109th St and Roosevelt Lane.. 2,200

CRANE, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 307 West 103d St, 3 years..... 14,000

DIXON, Walter B., to Frances M. Johns; Lot 607, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 285

DREYFUS, Jullus, to Laemmlein Buttenweiser; 135 Chrystie St, demand..... 22,000

GALLIKER, Adelle, to Mary L. Woods; s w s 65th St, 400 ft n w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

GAROFALO, Louisa, to Christiana F. Wallace; 331 East 114th St, 5 years.... 5,500

GAROFALO, Louisa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 331 East 114th St, installments.. 2,150

GILLINGHAM, Catharine A., to James T. Corsa; Lot 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,200

GILLINGHAM, Catharine A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year..... 300

HARDY, Frank, and another to Washington Life Insurance Company; 167 East 125th St, and 168 and 170 East 126th St, 1½ years..... 130,000

HOFFMAN, Daniel, to Jacob F. Miller, trustee, &c.; w s of Webster Av, 111.1 ft n of land of William H. Morris, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 4,500

HICKEY, John, to Solomon C. Guggenheimer; n s of 169th St, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years..... 15,500

ISAACS, Reuben, to Joseph Schultz; n s of 60th St, 375 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.. 10,000

LARKIN, Matthew L. B., and another to Richard H. Clarke; s e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, secures notes..... 3,000

LORDI, Giovanni, to Lucy E. Lynn; 214 to 220, 224, 230, and 242 East 97th St, (seven mortgages,) 1 year..... 7,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg, to Frederick W. Budd, w s of Anthony Av, 25 ft n of Bush St, 3 years..... 4,500

McDERMOTT, Michael J., to Mary A. Sheldon; e s of Park Av, 291 ft s of 178th St, 3 years..... 1,000

METZLER, John H., to Mary J. Steeves; s s of Ford St, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 6 months..... 6,000

MICHELSON, Sarah and Lina, to John C. Boettner; s w s of 3d St, 70 ft s e of Avenue D; s w s of 3d St, 90 ft e of Avenue D, and Nos. 348 and 350 East 3d St, 5 years..... 5,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to David E. Oppenheimer; n s of 110th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 45,000

MOXLEY, Henry L. and another, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; s e corner of Broadway and Walker St, 1 year..... 100,000

MURPHY, Annie and Christopher, to John Hickey; n s of 109th St, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,500

MURPHY, Annie and Christopher, to John Hickey; e s of 11th Av, 100.5 ft s of 54th St, 1 year..... 2,500

NOLAN, Michael, to James Nolan; south corner of High Bridge Av and Union St, 3 years..... 3,500

OSTEN, Catharine M. and Ernest, to Daniel Ryer; n w corner of Taylor and Clay Avs; also Taylor Av, w s, 75 ft n of Clay Av, 3 years..... 1,000

POTTER, Frederick, and Clarence H. Kelsey, trustees, &c., to United States Trust Company; 806 and 808 Broadway and 104 and 106 4th Av, 3 years..... 100,000

PROPPE, Mary, to Thomas Farley; s w s of 169th St, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 1,500

RANDALL, Rufus R. and Minnie E., to Mary A. Sheldon; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 286

ALIMONY FOR MRS. ZINSSER.

Accorded $400 a Month Pending Trial of Her Suit for Separation.

Mrs. Frida Zinsser was yesterday awarded $400 a month alimony pending the trial of the action for a separation which she has instituted against her husband, William Zinsser, Jr., and was allowed $500 counsel fee by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court. This is considerably less than was offered to her by her husband. She declined his offer of $5,000 per year, besides a furnished house worth over $1,000 annually, resolving to take only what the court would grant her.

Judge Pryor, in his opinion, exonerated Mrs. Otto P. Amend, whose name was mentioned in connection with that of Mrs. Zinsser, of any suspicion against her. He says:

"Justice demands that in the disposition of this matter Mrs. Amend be acquitted of the misconduct which, though not expressly alleged, may seem to be implied in plaintiff's affidavits. The plaintiff, indeed, formally disclaims any imputation of criminality against her, and nothing in the papers detracts from her character as an honorable and exemplary matron."

Mrs. Zinser is the daughter of Herman B. Scharman, the Brooklyn brewer, and is possessed of a considerable amount of property in her own right.

The defendant in the case is a son of William Zinsser, a millionaire, and has at present an income of over $20,000 a year, besides his expectations. He is a well-known oluoman.

Water Supply for Fort Lee.

Plans are being made to secure a water supply for Fort Lee, independent of the Hackensack Water Company. It is proposed to sink artesian wells at Englewood cliffs, where ground has already been secured for the purpose. There are also natural springs in the neighborhood, which will be utilized. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to induce the Hackensack Water Company to lay down pipes and give the town a needed supply, but that corporation refused to do anything unless a deposit of $3,800 was made by the authorities to cover the cost of the work.

Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Biological and Dairy Building at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., is nearing completion, and the Board of Control has decided that the dedication exercises shall take place on or about Sept. 14. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, and Charles W. Garfield of Michigan have promised to attend and deliver addresses. Gov. Black has also been invited. An attempt will be made to secure half rates on the railroads.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P.M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S 5 LINE STEAMER **ADIRONDACK** AND **DEAN RICHMOND** from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains, 6:50 A.M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A.M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M. 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7.40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of said One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1898, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1898, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

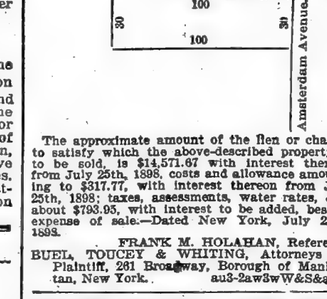
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty feet and eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20), feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 28th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty feet and eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20), feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 20th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, its attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES CLARK, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Willing John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Beadle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail B. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy26-1aw6wTu

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au10-1aw7wW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lewis Scott, Long, Sarah Marie Ellis, Louise W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Ranger, Tibertus Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Walter Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward R. Snyder, Emma M. Harrington, Charles Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Herman A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Weil, Elliot Greene, Jr., Clark Bement, W. James Goulding, Peter Meyer, Church Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Meyer, William H. Gates, Thos. Van Cortlandt, Frederick Van Blackman, Rodney Gregory, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Axe Larsen, Walter E. Mason, John Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholt, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCourry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Hartnett, John Connelly, Thomas Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice F. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Barnhard, Lee Richmond, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Rose, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James B. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Freedmen's Aid and Education Society, No. 113 Bracken, Yale Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert B. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers as are their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR A. SCHERER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George A. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said City, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy26-1aw6wTu

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against THARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Rogers, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 58 Pine St., New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address Nos. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. F. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & NIAGARA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court held at the City and County Hall in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in said judgment, will sell at an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, of well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment thereof of said railroad, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County

MRS. WILMERDING'S STORY

Her Remarkable Life History Told to a Commission Inquiring Into Her Sanity.

ADMITS SHE WAS DERANGED

Drank a Quart of Whisky and Smoked Forty Cigarettes a Day, and Drank Absinthe and Brandy with Her Father.

Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, a grand-niece of Commodore Vanderbilt, a daughter of the late Vanderbilt Allen, and wife of "Jack" Wilmerding, told the story of her life in White Plains yesterday to a commission appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into her sanity. It was one of the most remarkable stories ever heard from a witness stand, and while many of its details will be read only in the records of the court, it was told in its entirety with a sang-froid and unblushing attention to detail that was marvelous. It started almost from the young woman's birth and led gradually down to the day when she found herself trying to prove that she was of sound mind and understanding.

She had come to tell her story without reserve, she said, and she told it. At times her black eyes filled as she told of the indignities she had suffered, yet she did not let the tears fall. She laughed good naturedly when she made a telling point, and, with the exception of times when her pale face flushed slightly with excitement, she displayed no signs of embarrassment and was calm and collected.

Sane or insane, Mrs. Wilmerding gave evidence of the possession of a wonderful memory and more than usual intelligence. She went on for two hours, part of the time under a strong cross-examination, talking rapidly but clearly in her well-modulated and even musical voice, occasionally wetting her lips with her tongue, but in no other way showing that she was in any distress. When the lawyers squabbled she picked up a newspaper from her lap and read serenely. She sought by word and act to impress upon her judges that she was now sane, although she made no pretense of denying that her mind had at one time been deranged.

Mrs. Wilmerding came into court shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by two nurses from the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, who took seats on either side of her. She is of medium height, dark, with black eyes that flash and snap with every change of mood. She was plainly attired in a white shirt waist and black skirt, and wore a jaunty picture hat, trimmed with black feathers. She was pale, but the pallor seemed to be a healthy one. She bowed to the attorneys, then calmly read her newspaper, seemingly inattentive to what was going on around her.

Meantime Eugene B. Travis of Peekskill, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of Pleasantville, and Dr Ernest H. Schmid of White Plains, the Commissioners, had taken seats on the bench, while Louis P. Levy and Albert Bach, the lawyers for the petitioner; John B. Gleason, for John Wallace and Franklin Allen, the committee of Mrs. Wilmerding's person and estate, and Henry Pegram, representing the asylum, took seats in front of the bar. The only other person present, except the newspaper reporters, was Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, Medical Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum.

Mr. Levy Proves His Right.

Mr. Gleason denied that Mr. Levy represented Mrs. Wilmerding and that he had any power of attorney from her, and said he proposed to file a return. Mr. Levy then addressed the commission.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "of my standing in this matter. Mrs. Wilmerding's position is a peculiarly friendless one, and I was attorney of her father as well as her attorney for several years. I had a number of conversations with her before she went to Europe the last time, and I never saw in her any evidences of insanity. I was personally present with Mrs. Wilmerding up to her last day in this country and held from her three powers of attorney. During her residence abroad I wrote to her on business matters, and in one instance she sent me a telegram that was a model of clearness for its concise business directions. I heard nothing of Mrs. Wilmerding's insanity until just before her return to this country, when I was approached with a proposition to have his young woman placed in an asylum and to have her property administered by persons who before that time took no interest in her. I refused to have anything to do with the matter. The next thing I heard she was locked up in Bloomingdale, although I as her attorney in fact had not been communicated with. This lady was never before in court. She has never been heard, and I was refused access to her unless I could get leave from her committee. Finally other persons visited her, and, believing her sane, they begged me to bring this proceeding. It was only after the habeas corpus action that I was allowed to see her."

Mr. Levy then called Mrs. Wilmerding to the stand. The oath was administered to her, and she was told to tell her story.

Birth and Name Egyptian.

"What is your name?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I was christened Marie Fatima Allen."

"Where were you born?"

"In Egypt, near Alexandria."

"And your mother's maiden name was?"

"Helena Mount. As I remember, she died when I was about five years old. She died in Tivoli."

"Where have you since resided?"

"At the Buckingham Hotel, at 632 Fifth Avenue, and in the Newport Flats." Told to go on in her own way, Mrs. Wilmerding continued:

Her Roving Child Life.

"I then went to live in Philadelphia, where my father met and married Miss Edith de Silva. I was eight years old at the time. I remember hat we had a very nice house in Walnut Street, and I was sent to Miss Wheeler's school, at 1120 Walnut Street. Afterward we lived in Newport, and subsequently my father was divorced, and a very scandalous divorce it was.

"Then I was sent to Miss Master's boarding school in Dobbs Ferry, where I remained from my twelfth to my fifteenth year. Then I boarded with a family named Thorndyke in East Bridgewater. From there I went to a school in Brighton, England, and later to a pension in Paris. My grandmother died while I was in school, and I returned home when I was nineteen years of age. I remember that my aunt, Mrs. John Wallace, was killed shortly afterward. Then we went to the Adirondacks, and after that to the Hotel Bristol. Later we went to Bermuda, and then to the Gerlach, in New York. I was then about twenty years old. Not long after this my father took me to Milford, Penn., where he met his present wife, who has done everything in her power to make me ill enough to be taken to Bloomingdale.

"Forced" to Marry a "Brute."

"About this time I met 'Jack' Wilmerding and I was forced to marry him. Forced, that's what I mean," repeated Mrs. Wilmerding, her black eyes snapping, "and all of you know how he abused me," turning to the lawyers. "I was threatened and told that I had so compromised myself that I had to marry him. I did so, but even against his mother's wishes, for she knew that he was a brute unfit to mate with any woman."

The tears came to Mrs. Wilmerding's eyes as she said this, and her lips quivered, but she controlled herself by a strong effort of will and continued:

"Shortly after my marriage my father stopped my allowance, and I brought a suit for certain moneys coming to me from my grandmother's estate. Mr. Wilmerding beat and abused me in a shameful manner, and I drank and smoked to a horrible extent. I was very unhappy and without friends or resource. Mr. Gleason told me that he could arrange to get me a divorce and would fix matters—"

Mr. Gleason jumped to his feet to protest.

"Well, you said that you would arrange it without scandal," she said to the lawyer, showing her teeth in a smile. "You remember that, don't you? I wanted to get free from Mr. Wilmerding, and was at my wits' end. Finally it was arranged for my father to pay me $50 a month, and with the $400 a year from my grandmother's estate I had an income of $1,000 a year.

"Then a woman blackmailed me out of $500 on some Monte Carlo scheme."

"How did you come to submit to blackmail?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Mr. Wilmerding used to scream our affairs from the housetops, and this woman became acquainted with them," was the answer. "To get rid of her I gave her what she asked for."

Mrs. Wilmerding said that her husband's abuse of her finally drove her to leave him, and she simply walked out of the house and remained away, returning to her father. She had left him three years before, she said, but the matter was patched up and she went back. It was about this time she took to drinking and smoking to excess.

Immune to Moral Contagion.

"My father and stepmother had gone to Capri," she said, "and I raised what money I could and followed them there. My father was very ill, and was attended by Dr. Cerio, whose son made violent love to me, and when trouble arose I was told to leave the house."

"Why?" put in Mr. Levy.

"Well, I was told that the place was not respectable, but, knowing what I did of my stepmother's past and my own I thought it would not hurt me to stay. Nevertheless, I was finally put out by Mrs. Allen. I went to a large hotel in Capri, but I had no means to remain there. I was in a terrible state of health—on the verge of nervous prostration from drink.

"I remember I had my portrait painted while I was there. I went to a studio unchaperoned and drank any amount of cordials. The affected me peculiarly, and I think I must have been drugged, given 'knock-out' drops or something. At any event, I never felt like that before. Finally, I insisted upon being taken home. I was in a very bad way.

"My father and I had just been reconciled, and he was very ill, and his medical treatment was entirely inadequate. I sat up every night with him for weeks without sleep, and Dr. Cerio would not procure a nurse, nor would he give me any medicine. I knew my father must die, and his sickness was aggravated by continual scenes between my stepmother and myself in his presence. When I insisted upon being taken home, Dr. Cerio insisted on accompanying me, although I remonstrated against it, but he left my sick father to go to America with me. On the way over he told everybody on the ship that I was crazy, and worried me so that I wanted to leave the vessel at Gibraltar, but was restrained.

Taken to Bloomingdale.

"I was in a frightful state of health when I arrived here. I was taken to Bloomingdale, where I was at once put in with a lot of very sick people. I had no clothes but the ones I wore, as I had left my trunks at the hotel in Capri as collateral for my bill. At the asylum I was given a shirt waist and a wrapper.

"I had been in the habit of drinking a quart of whisky and smoking forty cigarettes a day," said Mrs. Wilmerding, "and when this was suddenly shut off at the asylum the effect on me was terrible. I suppose I made some objection, and was put in No. 7, a place for violent persons, which is simply reeking with filth. The sights and horrors I saw there had the effect of putting me more or less out of my mind. I remember that I tore up a silk waist I had and made a great noise, but it was simply acting. Then, too, I wrote any amount of silly letters to Dr. Lyons, and tore leaves out of my Prayer Book to write them on."

"Why did you do this?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Because, I suppose, I was more or less out of my mind," said Mrs. Wilmerding, with a smile.

"Did you know you were going to Bloomingdale Insane Asylum?"

"No, I didn't know much about it. It seemed to me that I had been drugged. I thought that I might have been going to a Keeley cure, as I heard them speak about White Plains."

"What reason had you to think that you were insane?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I was in a frightfully nervous state in Capri, and was in a high fever. I remember once that I told a certain hairdresser who came to dress my hair that he was a great man, and spoke to him on religious topics and the Catholic Church. It seemed to me that I was under some hypnotic influence that I could not resist. I was very much exercised about my father's death, and I wrote the most absurd things to Dr. Cerio, calling him my father and saying that I was his illegitimate daughter. I remember, too, that I claimed to be an Egyptian Princess. I recall also that I called in Mayor Serrano of Capri and had him witness a paper containing the most absurd statements about Dr. Cerio being my father. I realized what a horrible state I was in, and then I wanted to go home."

Drank Absinthe with Father.

"Did you drink absinthe at that time?"

"Oh, yes, a great deal of it. My father and I drank any amount of absinthe and brandy."

"Were you together when you drank this?"

"Yes, very frequently."

"What happened on your arrival here?"

"Mrs. Franklin Allen met me and Mr. Gleason." Mrs. Allen said papa was dead, and that it was a good thing. If I had been taken to a sanitarium then and given a rest and been treated with tact, I would have been well in three days. Mrs. Allen has told me that Mr. Gleason sent in a bill of $800 for having me placed in Bloomingdale," said Mrs. Wilmerding, smiling at the opposing lawyer, "and that's pretty high, isn't it?"

"How do you feel now?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Very well. My physical health is good."

"Is your mind clear now?"

"Perfectly. I am entirely sane."

"Do you think you are able to care for yourself?"

"Certainly."

"And your property?"

"And my property."

"That is all," said Mr. Levy, and turned the woman over to Mr. Gleason for cross-examination.

Mr. Gleason began his case by warning the newspaper men present that they would be held strictly accountable for what they published, and began talking of the witness's irresponsibility, when Mr. Bach jumped to his feet with an objection.

"That is a very subtle way for Mr. Gleason to bring out that Mrs. Wilmerding is insane," he said, "and that she is subject to hallucinations. These assumptions are unwarranted, and I object to his statements."

After her testimony Mrs. Wilmerding calmly proceeded to read her newspaper, now and then glancing over it to smile at the contending lawyers.

Her Father's Third Wife.

The Commissioners listened closely to her story and seemed impressed with her remarkable memory. When the legal atmosphere had been cleared, Commissioner Travis ordered the case to proceed.

"What was the name of your father's third wife?" asked Mr. Gleason.

"Edith Mott, I think."

"You met her before your father married her?"

"Yes. She was married to him shortly after I married Mr. Wilmerding."

"What did you think of her?"

"She was very pretty," said Mrs. Wilmerding, fencing.

"Anything else?"

"Well, I never liked her," boldly. "I thought she was deceitful."

"Any other reasons for not liking her?"

"Only the various reasons for one woman not liking another. I am sure I never was jealous of her," with a loud laugh.

"How did she act toward you?"

"I don't want to run the woman down," answered Mrs. Wilmerding, still smiling. "I've told my story and have kept nothing back. Why do you question me, Mr. Gleason?" she continued in a tantalizing manner. "You were Mrs. Allen's attorney, and you were my attorney, too. You compromised my suit with Turner, McClure & Rolston."

"Did you like the way I acted for you?" asked Mr. Gleason.

No answer.

Her Husband and Her Father.

"Were you on good terms with your father?" he continued.

"No, I was not. He forced me to marry Jack Wilmerding, a man who struck me in the face in a ballroom before I was married to him, and who beat me every day after our marriage. I could hardly be said to be on good terms with my father, who threatened unless I married Mr. Wilmerding that he would publish to the world that I had not been respectable since I was twelve years old—which was a lie—and who said I had compromised myself to such an extent that I must marry Mr. Wilmerding." The witness's black eyes snapped as she made this speech.

"You were his attorney," Mrs. Wilmerding went on, "when he sold my mother's tomb."

"Oh, you remember that I negotiated the sale of that tombstone, eh?"

"Yes."

Seven Years in Wedlock.

"When did you marry Mr. Wilmerding?"

"We were married by Dr. Huntington, in Grace Chantry, in 1891."

"How long did you live with him?"

"Nearly seven years."

"And left him finally?"

"Last July."

"Do you remember when you went to Europe last year?"

"On Oct. 16."

"And did you sell any property before you left?"

"Yes, I raised all the money I could, some of which I gave you to pay my debts. I had an interest in certain trust funds, $20,000 of which was in the Farmers' Loan and Trust, and $15,000 in the United States Trust. It was a post obit or something like that. I went to Mr. Levy and said I wanted to borrow some money. He took me to an insurance office, but they refused to have anything to do with the matter. I insisted on raising some money, and I remember Mr. Levy saying to me, 'This is a wicked thing you are about to do.' Don't you remember that, Mr. Levy?" turning to the lawyer, who did not answer.

Cash at Hard Rates.

"Well, I said you must do it, and we went to see Miss Forgotston. I know I only got $500 in cash for my half interest in the trust funds, but I think only those in the United States Trust were involved. The deal had to be closed by 4 o'clock, and I was to sail next day, and I wanted money. I know I did not sell my interest in the Eliza Osgood trust."

"Did you know there was another trust of $15,000, making $50,000 in all?"

"No, I thought it was only $35,000."

Repeated questioning showed that Mrs. Wilmerding was clear only on the point that she got $500 in cash and some worthless bonds.

Sharp Thrust for Mr. Gleason.

Mr. Gleason then tried another line, asking for further answers to questions which the witness had already responded to.

"I've answered those questions," said Mrs. Wilmerding, "and, besides," said she, smiling at the lawyer, "you ought to know all about them. You spent most of your time at the Gerlach drinking whisky and smoking cigarettes with me, don't you remember?"

The Court smiled broadly at this thrust, and Mrs. Wilmerding asked the lawyer whether he remembered telling her she would have done better to have given him a diamond and opal pin that she had given to the Forgotstons.

"You said it would have brought you luck, don't you recollect?" she said, tantalizingly.

Mr. Gleason then introduced in evidence a postal card and two letters addressed to Dr. Cerio, in which Mrs. Wilmerding called him her father. She admitted writing the card.

Filthy Quarters in Asylum.

Henry Pegram, counsel for the asylum, then took up the cross-examination.

"You say you were put in No. 7?" he asked.

"Yes; Hall 7, and it was filthy. If you'll excuse the expression, it stunk. The patients there were most violent. The bathroom and beds were dirty, and I had been unused to such experiences.

"How long were you there?"

"Two or three nights."

"Were you not put there when you were greatly excited?"

"Yes."

"And the only objection was the odor?"

"Not the only one. There was no light, and the women screamed all night."

Mrs. Wilmerding went on to say that at other times she was well treated, and was now in Hall 2, the convalescent ward. She said she had a separate room, and was well fed and, lately, well clothed.

"Awful Change" Broke Her Mind.

Dr. MacDonald, one of the Commissioners, then questioned Mrs. Wilmerding. She said she thought it would have been kinder of her relatives to have put her in a sanitarium, where a rest would have set her right. She said she had no idea that her relatives had any wrongful intent, and that they were absolutely indifferent and "bundled her off" to the first place handy.

"Do you think you have ever been insane?" asked Dr. MacDonald.

"Yes, more or less. But think," she said suddenly, with great animation, "of being brought from Italy, where the skies were blue and beautiful, and where the houses are heated only with a small charcoal brazier, to this country, where the snow lay deep and it was cold, and where steam heat was used that made the hospital at times almost suffocating. It was an awful change. I was thinly clad and ill, my body was covered with boils, and I was greatly worried. It is small wonder if my mind failed."

"But I am well now, and perfectly sane. I do not want to go back to Bloomingdale."

Unfavorable Expert Testimony.

Mr. Bach then announced that, although he could call experts to testify, he would leave the case in the hands of the Commissioners, and rested his case.

Dr. Lyon, the Medical Superintendent of the asylum, then took the stand. He said Mrs. Wilmerding had been a sufferer from delusions, had hallucinations of smell, was loud and noisy at times, and imagined that her whole family was in league against her to get her property. He said that, while she had improved, she had not fully recovered, and, if released, would go back to her old condition. "In my opinion," he said, "she is absolutely incapable of managing herself or her affairs."

Insanity in Her Family.

On cross-examination by Mr. Bach, he said that it was not absolutely necessary that Mrs. Wilmerding should be locked up, but he thought she needed constant surveillance by a person or friend strong enough to control her.

"Would you let her go?"

"If her friends wanted her. But I would not discharge her of my own motion."

"What is her complaint?"

"Delusional insanity."

"From what cause?"

"Natural defect."

"Is it inherited?"

"Possibly. She has had insane relatives."

"She is not an alcoholic?"

"No."

After a short conference, the Commissioners announced that they would give their decision a week hence, and would meanwhile go over the testimony and visit Mrs. Wilmerding in the asylum. Mrs. Wilmerding seemed satisfied. She bowed to the court and lawyers, and, accompanied by her two attendants, entered a carriage and was taken back to Bloomingdale.

SURVIVES 2,000 VOLT SHOCK.

Electrician for the Lenox Avenue Line Remarkably Escapes Death.

Charles Poppe, an electrician employed by the underground trolley company operating the Lenox Avenue line, touched a live electric wire yesterday afternoon at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and though 2,000 volts went through his body, he is alive to tell the tale.

Poppe was called to the conduit at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue during the afternoon to correct some defect. He climbed into the manhole and soon completed his task. While getting out he placed both hands on the channel rail and received the full force of the current. He was picked up, apparently dead, but in a few minutes he revived, and, beyond several serious burns on his hands, he seemed none the worse.

BID FOR LIGHTING BROOKLYN.

Only One Received and Opened—A Change Contemplated.

There has been only one bid for lighting the Borough of Brooklyn for the ensuing year. It was made by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and was opened yesterday by Commissioner Kenney of the Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. The bid was as follows:

For each 1,200 candle power, 34 cents, and 17 cents for each 600 candle power. This is for 3,500 lights or more.

For any less number, 35 cents for each 1,200 candle power, and 18 cents for each 600 candle power.

For all electric current required for lighting offices in public buildings, 16½ cents per K. W. power of current.

The price of 34 cents per 1,200 candle power is the same as that of old contracts under which this company has been lighting Brooklyn. There are at the present time about 3,500 electric lights in Brooklyn, and Deputy Commissioner Walton has 500 Welsbach lights which he is intending to substitute for the electric lights in the residential streets, in which event the price of 35 cents will prevail. This will make a difference of about $12,000 a year to the city.

Arrivals from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Brice, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, the Misses Mary and Harriet Butler, F. F. Bayard, Jr., George S. Griscom, Anna Held, Theodore Havilland, Dr. William Howard Henninges, J. von Lengerke, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Paxton, and Baron Paul Vietinghoff were among the arrivals from Europe yesterday.

California Dried Fruit in Germany.

SUISUN, Cal., Aug. 9.—F. Lulhing has commenced shipping dried apricots from this point to Germany. He states there is an increasing demand in that country for all kinds of dried fruit, and he will make extensive shipments there this season. Four carloads have already been forwarded.

The minutes count in cases of Croup, and other dangerous colds which come in the night. The right medicine for such emergencies is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

PETTIT ON LA BOURGOGNE?

Calhoun's Lawyer Says Missing Real Estate Man Sailed Under Assumed Name and Perished.

HAD THE SEA-GOING HABIT

His Friends Tell of a Voyage Made Several Years Ago for Rest from Business Worry—They Affirm that He Is Alive.

The application of William Calhoun for the appointment of a receiver in an action which he has brought against John Pettit, Alida B. Pettit, Henry Randall Waite, Alexander C. Quarrier, and Jane Quarrier to recover possession of several pieces of property in Pine, Greenwich, Water, and Gold Streets, came up yesterday before Justice Beekman, in Part I. of the Supreme Court. Immediately Milton Hopkins, counsel for Waite and Quarrier, asked for an adjournment on the ground that the papers had not been served on him until Friday afternoon and he had too little time to prepare certain necessary affidavits.

He said further that if sufficient time was allowed him he would prove conclusively that William Calhoun has no claim to any of the property; that he was merely a clerk in the employ of Mr. Pettit, and that the property had been transferred to him merely as a matter of form or convenience.

George Robinson, counsel for Mr. Calhoun, opposed the request for an adjournment, declaring that the property was being mismanaged. Mr. Quarrier was not a responsible man, and still was allowed to collect rents amounting to more than $12,000 a month and handle interests worth several millions of dollars. Mr. Robinson said he would consent to an adjournment if opposing counsel would admit that he appeared for Mr. Pettit. Mr. Hopkins replied that he did not at this time appear for Mr. Pettit, but merely for Mr. Waite and Mr. Quarrier.

Mr. Robinson requested that a receiver for the entire property at issue be appointed.

"It would have to be a very strong case," remarked Justice Beekman, "to justify the court in appointing a receiver in a suit to set aside deeds."

"But the deeds were fraudulently executed," insisted Mr. Robinson.

"Well," replied Justice Beekman, "I will adjourn argument on this application until Friday, Aug. 12."

Mr. Robinson then applied for an injunction restraining the defendants from collecting any rents on the property, but Justice Beekman repeated that he had adjourned the case until the 12th.

"But, your Honor," urged Mr. Robinson, "these men are collecting rents from this valuable property, and they are not paying interest on mortgages on the property. The consequence is that a number of foreclosure suits are being brought."

But Justice Beekman would not entertain any motion, and insisted that the case stood adjourned.

Pettit Rested Aboard Ship.

Mr. Hopkins was seen after the court proceedings and asked if he knew where Mr. Pettit was. He declined to answer. When told that Mr. Pettit was thought to be dead, he ridiculed the idea.

"While I cannot disclose any sources of information that I may possess, I can say with safety that Mr. Pettit is certainly alive. Mr. Pettit was a hard worker. I never knew him to be ill, but on occasions he thought it necessary to take a complete rest, where he could not be reached. Only three or four years ago, he announced one day that he was going away for a rest. Not a soul saw or heard of him for about three weeks. It turned out subsequently that he had taken an ocean voyage, going to and returning from Europe on the same steamer."

Certain Pettit Is Dead.

Mr. Robinson reiterated his belief that Mr. Pettit was dead. He said that he had received a message over the telephone from a source that he regarded as trustworthy, but which he could not divulge, to the effect that Mr. Pettit had been a passenger on La Bourgogne, under an assumed name, and had been lost.

"I cannot verify this," he said, "but from information which has reached me from various quarters, I have all reason to believe that Mr. Pettit is no longer alive. It stands to reason that if he were, he would be here taking care of his interests. Unless he returns, and returns quickly, his property will be a total loss. He has property scattered all over the city, and his equity in it is worth millions of dollars. His presence would straighten matters in short order.

"What is being done with the money collected from rents, I cannot say. The rents are sufficient to pay all running expenses of the several buildings and the interest on the mortgages besides, and every day evidence accumulates that neither running expenses nor interest are being paid."

Justice Beekman has appointed John Davis receiver of the premises of 108 Greenwich Street, a seven-story factory building, in a suit brought by Mary A. Chisholm, against James Adair, John Pettit, and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $50,000 made in June, 1896.

PENSION FRAUD CASE.

Mrs. Abrams, Who Admits that She Remarried, Held for Examination.

Mrs. Ann Abrams of 137 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Morle, charged with fraudulently obtaining a pension, and was released in $1,000 bonds.

Pension Examiner Henry W. Hall, who swore out the complaint, alleges that Mrs. Abrams obtained a pension of $8 a month by swearing that she was the widow of John Brown of Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who was invalided after the battle of Fair Oaks, in 1862, and who died soon after. Mr. Hall declares that she swore she was still Brown's widow, though she has in fact remarried.

Mrs. Abrams admits that she has remarried, but declares that she has never lived with Abrams as his wife or recognized him as her husband. She says that Abrams, who was an invalid, wanted her to live with him as a companion, to care for him, and that she consented to a marriage ceremony to silence gossip, for the sake of her young son.

HOTEL MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Annual Convention and Election Held at the Gilsey House.

The annual convention of the New York Hotel Men's Association was held yesterday morning in the Gilsey House. E. L. Merrifield, President of the association, presided. About seventy proprietors were present, representing nearly all the leading hotels in the State.

The business of the convention was confined almost entirely to the discussion of a few changes in the by-laws, which, it was finally decided, should be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, together with the settlement of the question of the initiation fee. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President—E. L. Merrifield; Vice President—W. J. Rockwell; Treasurer—N. Baine; Secretary—Simeon Ford.

During the remainder of the day the delegates were guests of the New York City Hotel Men's Association. An elaborate dinner was given at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last evening, after which the guests visited Pain's "Fall of Manila," and finally the comic opera, "The Highwayman."

The Strike at the Hoe Machine Shops.

There is a prospect of an early settlement of the strike of the machinists in the shops of R. Hoe & Co., printing press makers. From what transpired yesterday at a conference between Mr. Hoe and a committee that claimed to represent the strikers, the latter have abandoned most of their demands and are anxious to return to work. Mr. Hoe said that the men made no reference to their former demands in regard to the apprenticeship system. They told him that they would like to have some adjustments made in regard to prices in the piece work. Mr. Hoe expressed his willingness to treat with his men in regard to that, and then the committee withdrew. Mr. Hoe said he is willing to take back his old men whenever they want to return, but their unreasonable demands will not be allowed and he will not negotiate with outsiders.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of

Ladies' Golf, Bicycle and Tourist Bloomers of Silk, Mohair, Flannel and Linen

West 23d St.

REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY.

Merchants from Many States Report that Conditions Are Better than They Have Been for Years.

Merchants from out of town are registering at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in greater numbers than they did last year at this period, although at that time the number was unusually large.

Merchants who arrived yesterday represented widely distant parts of the United States. They came from the Southwest as far as New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Arkansas; from the Northwest as far as Minnesota, from the Central West, from Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana; from the South from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and from nearer home, from New York and Connecticut.

These merchants all talk of prosperity. Conditions, as reported by them, especially in the agricultural portions of the country, are better than they have been for years. The higher prices which have prevailed for wheat have enabled the farmers to pay off their indebtedness to the local merchants, and both the farmers and local merchants are freer from debt to-day than they have been for a long period of time.

The result of this is that there is a larger demand by those local merchants for goods with which to store their shelves, and that demand is reflected again through the demands of the jobbers, and so on through the endless chain which comes with better times.

DRUG CLERKS' HABITS.

Committee of League for Shorter Hours to Report on Causes of Sudden Deaths Among Pharmacists.

A sub-committee instructed by the Executive Committee of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours to investigate the causes of sudden deaths of pharmacists is prepared to report at a meeting of the league to be held this evening that, as the conditions of life and work among pharmacists are identical in all the larger cities of this country, such fatalities are likely to occur at any time. Some recent cases of suicide will be dealt with in detail by this committee, and a discussion of the whole subject is expected to come up in to-night's meeting.

Edward Thimme, Secretary of the league, says that a far too large percentage of drug clerks are victims of the morphine, opium, or cocaine habit. He calls attention to the circumstance that a recent suicide of a drug clerk in Jersey City named Ernest Jantzen disclosed the fact that the young man was addicted to the use of morphine. A similar case, Mr. Thimme says, was that of Cezelus Kryzonowski, which happened in Chicago ten days ago. Secretary Thimme remarks:

"Here is a poser that drug clerks are asking themselves: Can a clerk who is working for $7 per week salary, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., be supposed or expected to keep himself properly informed on new remedies? It will be remembered that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association a few days ago reported a list of 265 new remedies, among which are the following: Vanillin-Paraphenetidin, Paradiethoxyethemyl-Diphenyl-Amidine, and Para-Amidometa-Oxybenzoic-Acidmethyl-Ester."

It is the contention of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours that each drug clerk, especially those in the prescription departments, should not be allowed to work more than ten hours out of the twenty-four, in order that they may be in proper condition to handle dangerous drugs and medicines.

LEGAL NOTES.

PASSENGER ON ELECTRIC CAR FRIGHTENED BY FLASHES.—Olga Paulsen, while a passenger with her niece, twelve years old, upon an open trolley car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, along Park Avenue, Brooklyn, on the 12th of August, 1896, becoming alarmed by the flashing from the controller or motor box situated at the front railing of the car, jumped from the car while it was in motion, and fell to the ground, breaking her leg and receiving other severe injuries. In an action brought by her against the railroad company to recover for such injuries, there was evidence tending to show that the flashing was of an unusual character; that the controller was out of order, a fact which was easily discoverable, and that the car had not been inspected before it left the depot on this trip. A judgment on a verdict given on the trial for plaintiff for $7,500 was unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich. The Court held that the question of the defendant's negligence was properly submitted to the jury, and that the judgment should not be disturbed. It was held that negligence might also be imputed to the railroad company from the fact that the motorman, after the flashing or flaming began, permitted the car to continue its course, without stopping to ascertain the cause of the flame, until a new element of apprehension was reproduced by the burning of the fuse.

EMPLOYMENT IN A WHITE LEAD FACTORY.—Arthur Berry, who was employed as assistant engineer by the Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Company, in Brooklyn, brought suit against the company, charging that while the business carried on by it was dangerous to the life and health of those employed, the company failed to inform him of such danger, but, on the contrary, told him there was no danger. The plaintiff asserted that he was ignorant of any such dangerous effects, and that his system became thoroughly permeated, impregnated, and saturated with lead poison, so that at the end of a year he was permanently disabled from work. A judgment given in favor of the defendant on the trial has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that "a person employed in a white lead factory takes the risk incident to the employment. Where the common knowledge of men and a constant opportunity to see the precautions which were observed in the factory, some of which Berry was directed to observe, the sickness of workmen and the notice that there was danger from lead dust, showed that he possessed knowledge of the conditions and consequences of his employment, the fact that during the course of such employment he was stricken with paralysis gives him no right of action against his employer. The fact that only two cases can be found in the records of the State in which an action has been brought upon such ground offers a strong presumption that actions of this character are not maintainable."

The Astor Will Litigation.

Upon the application of Marshall Orme Wilson, Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed George L. Rives guardian ad litem for Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., and Richard Thornton Wilson, sons of Mr. Wilson. The appointment was made so that the legal interests of the children might be looked out for in the old suit brought by James R. Roosevelt and the other trustees of the will of William Astor against John Jacob Astor and a large number of other beneficiaries under the will. The Wilson children have certain contingent interests in the will.

Alexander Becker's Death.

Alexander Becker, a contractor, living at Red Hook, N. J., while supervising some repairs on a house at 43 West Forty-ninth Street yesterday morning, was stricken with apoplexy and died almost immediately. Mr. Becker had been a prominent contractor in this city for thirty years. When in this city he stopped at the Putnam House. He was sixty-eight years old.



In spite of the present, so-called "silly season", men are doing sensible things—wearing dinner coats (Tuxedo) instead of tail evening coats.

Both common-sense and comfort have stamped Tuxedos with their approval.

Coat, silk faced, $15; silk lined to edge, $18 and $25.

Everything that goes with evening dress and any other sort of dress.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROBBERY

Effort for Extradition of the Britannic's Officers to be Made.

BOND COUPONS IDENTIFIED

F. R. Sparks, to Whom They Were Mailed from London, Proves His Ownership—Jago Still at Large.

It is confidently expected by the postal authorities that a charge of robbing the mails can be fastened upon the officers of the White Star liner Britannic who were arrested on charges of smuggling. It is intimated that extradition papers will be sought and that the four now detained will be tried in England for robbing the royal mails. Although the authorities at the New York Post Office maintain that the Britannic's mail was not rifled, the investigations of yesterday tended to contradict their findings.

Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton held a long conference yesterday afternoon with Capt. Haddock of the Britannic, and had Henry Galway, the assistant steward, who is reported to have made a complete confession, again before him. The District Attorney declined to say what he had learned. He said nothing had been learned of the whereabouts of J. W. Jago, who is charged with being the arch promoter of the plot to rob the mails and smuggle.

Detective William Prescott of Jersey City searched the rooms of Third Officer John Kynaston and Chief Officer Jago aboard the Britannic. In the rooms of Jago he found three receipts for registered packages mailed Friday, a few hours after the arrival of the Britannic, at Station C, Bank and Hudson Streets, Manhattan. These packages were sent by Jago to London on the Cunarder Etruria, due in London next Friday. Chief Murphy secured the names of those to whom the packages were addressed and communicated with the New York postal authorities, who informed the London authorities and asked them to hold the packages on their arrival. Chief Murphy believes these packages contained money and valuables stolen from the Britannic during her last passage.

In an old coat in Jago's room Prescott found also a key to the mail room of the Britannic, a stick of sealing wax, and a bit of candle.

It was learned by Chief Murphy that the smuggled lace was part of the cargo of the Britannic and that the shippers knew nothing of a plot to defraud the Government.

Cashier Adams said yesterday at the White Star Line offices, 9 Broadway, that the company had reason to believe that the smuggled lace was stolen from a case in the hold and the case disposed of.

"Could the packing case be thrown overboard without the knowledge of the ship's officers?" Mr. Adams was asked.

"Well," he replied, with a smile, "it is the ship's officers who are under suspicion."

Chief Murphy said yesterday he would ask the British representative in this city to take action against Kynaston and the other officers on a charge of rifling the royal mail. F. R. Sparks, manager of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, at 82 Hudson Street, called on Chief Murphy and showed him a cable dispatch from George H. Page of London, giving the number of the bond coupons found on Kynaston. On this evidence Mr. Sparks will probably make a formal complaint before Commissioner Shields, which, with an affidavit from the British Consul General, will be used in obtaining extradition papers. Chief Murphy refused to deliver Kynaston to the Federal authorities to be tried in this city on the charge of smuggling, saying that he might escape with only a nominal punishment.

Kynaston will be examined before Justice McCormick this morning. He persists in denying knowledge of any attempt to rob the mails.

It was intimated yesterday that the Assistant District Attorney had learned that the men under arrest had for a long time been robbing the mails. The alleged plan was to abstract one letter from a package, tie up the package as before, and seal the bag with a counterfeit stamp. The number of letters in each package is not recorded, and the weight of one letter, provided it was not too bulky, would hardly be apparent.

Postmaster Van Cott said: "There is no doubt in my mind that a robbery of the mails has been committed aboard the Britannic. The robbers must have broken the seal and repaired it so neatly that it escaped detection. I know the seals were closely examined when the Britannic's mail was received, and they were found apparently untouched. Men robbing the mails would not stick at counterfeiting seals, and it is possible they had duplicate dies."

Superintendent of Mails A. L. Maze reiterated that he had no evidence that mail-bags had been rifled. He considered it improbable that a good counterfeit die could be made, and duplicates could not be obtained except from postal authorities. The bags of foreign mail are not locked—simply buckled and a seal attached.

Assistant District Attorney Houghton said the jurisdiction in the case fell to the British representative.

Death of Charles McCauley.

Charles McCauley was found dying in his bed in a hotel at 700 Third Avenue at 2 A. M. yesterday. He expired before an ambulance arrived. He was sixty-four years old, and for thirty years had been employed as a foreman by Contractor John D. Crimmins. He was an expert in the construction of sewers. A Flower

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Light showers; variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Replying in the House of Commons yesterday to attacks by Sir Charles Dilke and Sir W. Vernon Harcourt upon the policy of the British Government in the Far East, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, declared that there was no evidence of preference having been given to foreign traders in China, and that he saw no reason for the pessimistic views entertained in some quarters relative to the struggle for concessions. Lord Salisbury left London yesterday for the holidays. The examination into the affairs of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was continued yesterday. A motion will be made in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-morrow to commit Earl De La Warr and others for contempt of court in attempting to induce Hooley to falsify his evidence. The report that Paderewski has lost the use of two fingers is denied by his agent. The Court of Appeals in Paris yesterday doubled the damages awarded to the handwriting experts in the Zola libel case.

Page 2.

After many delays the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers sailed yesterday on the Chester for Puerto Rico.

The conditions at Montauk are still far from satisfactory, and the men already there had a hard time of it in yesterday's rainstorm. It is feared the hospital accommodation will be insufficient unless a great deal of work is done in a short time.

About 500 Rough Riders from Tampa and three cavalry regiments from Georgia arrived at Jersey City en route to Montauk. In addition there were eight wounded men from Santiago. They were all well tired out and were glad to get into a cool climate again.

Page 3.

In a letter to the editor of The Voice, Gen. Shafter condemns the canteen system as demoralizing to the army.

Gerard Merrick Ives left Tampa ill with typhoid fever. He arrived here Saturday and died Tuesday at his home.

A representative of the Cuban Junta said that when peace with Spain is declared the Cubans will cease fighting.

The cruiser Yale has been turned over to the army and will carry the Eighth Illinois, nurses, and stores to Santiago.

Over a score of colored soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry entered the car of a train at Lakeland, Fla., on Monday and rescued a negro who had been arrested by a Sheriff on the charge of selling liquor.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle gave many reasons why many troops should not be taken to Montauk Point. He explained the formation of the ground, and declared that pure water could be obtained by sinking very deep wells at great expense of time and money. The place, he said, is one of only two in North America where the lockjaw bacillus thrives.

Page 5.

It was reported in Newport last night that the Herreshoffs are to build a yacht to defend the America's Cup should a challenge from England be accepted.

The controversy between the directorates of the New York Central and Harlem Railroads on the refunding of the Harlem's 7 per cent. bonds, has been amicably settled.

City Attorney Weigel of New Brunswick, N. J., has decided that women may vote for a site for a new public school. The election will take place to-day, and excitement is intense.

The Freeholders of Somerset County, N. J., taking advantage of a new law, have appointed a committee to examine the tax Assessors' books of Ocean County, where many wealthy New Yorkers have legal residence.

Page 7.

The weekly Tammany newspaper of Westchester is soon to make its appearance as a daily.

Charles Frohman returned yesterday from London, where he secured many new plays, and made extensive plans for the theatrical season here and abroad.

Chairman Elliot Danforth issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to be held at Saratoga Saturday noon. This call was issued as a result of a request from Richard Croker.

Page 9.

Sarah M. Kimball of Stoneham, Mass., who holds 10,000 shares of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, has begun suit for the return of her money.

Page 12.

Friends of Cornelius Vanderbilt say that he is constantly gaining in strength.

Kings County Grand Jurymen, investigating the killing of Eric Anderson by a car, "exonerate the deceased from any blame."

The Union County (N. J.) Freeholders, after a protracted discussion of the trolley and boulevard scheme, in which arguments for and against it were made, postponed action on the matter.

In the Centre Street Court Mrs. Lillian Klopman slapped Lawyer Brooke and tried to strangle her mother. This was during an examination in regard to the charges of perjury against Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell.

A. Percy Bennett, Acting British Consul General here, doubts if his Government will undertake the expense of trying the Britannic's officers in England on a charge of robbing the royal mails. Jago is still at large.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Thunderstorms and rain and a fall intemperature have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature has also fallen in the lower Missouri Valley; it has risen slightly in the Ohio Valley.

Relatively high pressure prevails in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts, in the Rocky Mountain and lower lake regions.

Rain may be expected in the Atlantic and East Gulf States with tendencies for clearing weather and slightly higher temperature in the interior; generally fair weather elsewhere, with slowly rising temperature in the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	72	70	
6 A. M.	67	69	72	
9 A. M.	71	67	71	
12 M.	70	68	72	
3 P. M.	72	68	70	
6 P. M.	70	66	68	
9 P. M.	70	64	67	
12 P. M.	69	64	67	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees at 12:30 A. M., and the minimum 64 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 97 per cent.

PEACE PROTOCOL IS AGREED UPON

Ambassador Cambon Yields to the Terms Set by the President.

SPAIN'S APPROVAL IS NEEDED

Two Days May Elapse Before the Document Is Signed.

Belief that Provision for an Armistice Is Included—Secretary Day to be Our Plenipotentiary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Day and the French Ambassador to-day agreed upon a protocol which advances, to an important degree, the negotiations between the United States and Spain for the termination of the war. This information was officially supplied to the public by the Secretary of State, who gave the following statement to the press:

"We have agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it is expected this proposal will be executed."

As to the character of the protocol, it can be stated on authority that the terms are in all practical points those set out in the abstract of the President's conditions, published from the White House a week ago. From this fact it is deduced that the extra conditions or qualifications sought to be imposed by the Spanish Government were abandoned to-day, at least in part, by the French Ambassador.

This deduction is supported by the circumstances that in the early morning and before the conference between Secretary Day and M. Cambon, which resulted in the agreement, there was a prevalent impression, based upon the utterances of public men who had talked with the President, that the Spanish answer was unsatisfactory and that it seemed possible that the negotiations might terminate suddenly.

As this situation changed so suddenly after the conference, it may be fairly assumed that the Ambassador abandoned the conditions which the President was reputed to have regarded as unsatisfactory.

Spain's Assent Necessary.

The protocol has not yet been signed. It must be submitted for the approval of the Spanish Government before the formal signatures are affixed. An evidence of the belief that this approval will not be withheld is found in the concluding clause of Secretary Day's statement: "It is expected that this protocol will be executed."

There is always the possibility, in dealing with the Spanish Government, that it may recede at the last moment from an implied agreement, but it is scarcely probable that it would be willing to involve the French Ambassador in the difficulties that would follow what to the world would seem to be a repudiation of his benevolent efforts in behalf of Spain.

There must be a delay—possibly from twenty-four to forty-eight hours—before the next step can be taken and the protocol made binding upon both the United States and Spain by the attachment of the signatures of the plenipotentiaries, Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain. The delay will be largely attributable to physical causes. The protocol is long; it must be translated and turned back and forth into code and simple language no less than five times before it reaches Madrid through the French Foreign Office.

This work was not begun until late this afternoon, after it had consumed the best energies of Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department and M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, in the preparation in formal shape of two copies of the protocol, one in English and one in French. These were prepared very carefully, the idiomatic variance in the two languages necessitating the greatest caution in order that the essential character of the two copies should be preserved.

The length of the protocol imposed a great amount of labor upon the cipher clerks, or whoever is charged with the work of rendering the original into cipher, so that altogether it is apparent the consumption of time involved in purely mechanical functions will be so considerable as to make the rendition of a very early answer improbable.

Peace Pledges Desired.

It is believed that the protocol carries with it in itself provision for the cessation of hostilities. On this point the naval contingent is urgent that our Government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armistice without acquiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace.

What they particularly desire is that our Government shall demand as a condition of the cessation of hostilities the surrender to the United States military forces of Morro Castle at the entrance of Havana Harbor and some such points of vantage at the other important ports in the territory soon to fall under our control.

The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retirement of the monitors from active service. They are uncomfortable craft to live in and afford the men little opportunity for general training.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary Day the Only Member Whose Appointment Is Settled—Mr. Woodford and Mr. Eustis Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The peace negotiations are now believed to be advanced to a point where the President has felt warranted in turning his attention to the selection of the Commissioners to be charged by the United States with the drafting of a treaty of peace. So far as can be gathered but one name has been positively determined upon, namely, that of Secretary Day, who will head the commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward.

Mr. Woodford, our last Minister to Spain, has been so mentioned, though as he is credited with entertaining a desire to return to Madrid in the capacity of United States Minister after the war the two ambitions might conflict. A Peace Commission not always being welcome as a Minister resident, particularly where he has been party to forcing an obnoxious peace upon the country to which he is to be accredited.

One of the names that finds universal approval among persons versed in diplomacy is that of Mr. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, whose stanch Americanism, combined with diplomatic knowledge and legal ability, are urged as fitting him especially for appointment as Peace Commissioner.

The fact that Mr. Eustis is a Democrat would not militate against his chances, as it is presumed the President would rather prefer to make the commission non-partisan.

MADRID NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The Imparcial to-day says in regard to the political situation: "The political and military personages who have conferred with Señor Sagasta are generally of the opinion that a new Cabinet should negotiate peace. Señor Sagasta, having declared war, would find difficulties in negotiating peace."

Continuing, the Imparcial announces that it favors changes in the Cabinet, and demands that the Cortes be summoned, and that the suspension of the Constitution be ended, in order that the press may freely express public opinion.

The Tiempo, Conservative, remarks: "Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine Islands should not be abandoned, and American exactions should be resisted. But, if a surrender is deemed necessary, it should be so done as not to deprive the country of liberty of action in the future."

The Ministerial Globe expresses the opinion that the Cortes should be summoned immediately, "to approve so grave a departure as contained in the peace negotiations."

CAMBON NOTIFIES MADRID.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—El Heraldo says that Duke Almodova de Rio, the Foreign Minister, has received from Washington a dispatch, forwarded through Paris, in which M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, announces that he has handed Spain's note to President McKinley.

"M. Cambon," says El Heraldo, "gives the impression that President McKinley, under reserve and subject to the opinion of his Council and Secretaries, accepts the contents of the note, to which Madrid will not have a reply before Thursday. The Ministers believe that orders will already have been issued suspending hostilities in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines."

THE VATICAN'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Efforts to Safeguard Clerical Interests in Territory to be Ceded to the United States.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The Tribuna says that the Vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, endeavoring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded by Spain to the United States.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps, telegraphing to-day from the Spanish capital, says:

"The Papal Nuncio has had a long conference with Premier Sagasta, in behalf of the religious orders in the Philippine Islands. Señor Sagasta replied that the Vatican had nothing to fear while the islands remained under the sovereignty of Spain, but he could not answer for the treatment of the religious orders in the territories occupied by the natives or Americans, and could not give any engagements for the future, as the fate of those communities depended on the outcome of the peace negotiations and the decisions of the commission which would be appointed to deal with the régime of the archipelago."

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The fate of the religious orders in the Philippines excites much interest, because it is believed that both the Americans and the natives will insist upon, if not the expulsion of the orders, certainly a curtailment of their influence and a disestablishment of their property. Though it is admitted that some such reforms are needed, the Government is bound to approach the subject cautiously, in order to avoid offending the Vatican and playing into the hands of the Ultramontanes and Carlists."

America Will Not Discuss Religion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A point which has caused a great deal of bother in the peace negotiations is a religious one. It is impossible to get officials and authorities to discuss this point. A few will cautiously admit that it exists, but will go no further. Spain, in some way, is endeavoring to do something to protect the rights of the Church. The United States replies that the Church will have exactly the same protection as it has in this country, and that there is no need of mentioning the matter at all. It is, furthermore, suggested that Spain remove some of the Church property. This is objected to. It is the policy of this country to keep all religious phases in the background, and the Administration does not want to discuss the matter.

TERMS RIGIDLY FIXED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions was so equivocal that President McKinley determined to compel assent to a protocol fixing definite terms; and the answer given to M. Cambon practically amounted to an ultimatum. It is understood that, unless the protocol is signed immediately all negotiations will be suspended and the war vigorously continued. The United States will not abate its terms by an iota."

CHICAGO JUBILEE ABANDONED.

Plans for the Peace Carnival Reach a Sudden End.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Unless the Executive Committee of the General Carnival and Peace Jubilee Organization shall do the unexpected when it meets to-morrow at the Union League Club, the Autumnal carnival, first suggested by the Chicago Commercial Association, for the period beginning Oct. 8 and ending Oct. 15, will be definitely abandoned and National celebration of the declaration of peace will be postponed until the spring of 1899.

The Executive Committee men are expected to take this action for three reasons—the shortness of the time for preparation, the uncertainty as to the time when peace shall finally end the war, and the probable impossibility of securing this Fall such heroics, military, naval and civic as must

peace jubilee come up to the general plans outlined to the Nation.

The real reason, however, is that too much politics has been injected into the scheme to make it a success, and the principal promoters prefer to give up the enterprise untried rather than take the chances of a fizzle.

CARLIST RISING NEXT WEEK?

Carlos Will Enter Spain Monday or Tuesday, and His Adherents Have 180,000 Rifles, It Is Said.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—An exceedingly doubtful story is published by the Soir of this city in a dispatch from Barcelona, which says that at a recent meeting of the Carlist leaders, it was decided to immediately take action, and that orders were issued for the Carlists to assemble.

It is further said to be reported that Don Carlos personally enters Spain on Monday or Tuesday next, and that in the meanwhile 180,000 rifles and quantities of ammunition have reached the Carlists.

SAYS AGITATION IS SUSPENDED.

No Rising Likely Till War Is Over, According to Madrid Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Carlist agitation seems suspended for the moment, and the best authorities are convinced that there will be no rising until peace is concluded."

Lord Ashburnham, the English agent of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, declares that he has received no communication from his chief regarding a rising, nor does he believe that Mr. Rafael De La Cortina, the representative of Don Carlos in New York, has received any. Lord Ashburnham says:

"The party is organized, as it has been for years, to rise if ordered, but not otherwise, and the party discipline is perfect."

Preparing for Cuban Elections.

KEY WEST, Aug. 10.—Senor Mendez Capote of the Cuban Provisional Government accompanied by Senor Portillo, his attaché, and Senor Gonzales Lunusa, of the Junta, arrived here this afternoon on the Mascotte. He comes from Washington with authority from the Navy Department to proceed to Cuba on an American warship as soon as possible, in order to confer with the other leaders at the seat of the Cuban Provisional Government on the coming elections and other political questions coincident with the restoration of peace.

GARCIA BESIEGING HOLGUIN.

Cuban General Has Called Upon the Garrison to Surrender—Gibara Occupied by Insurgents.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10.—Lieut. Col. Jane of Gen. Calixto Garcia's staff has just arrived from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, by Gen. Garcia's troops.

Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left 1,000 sick and wounded, who are being taken care of by the Cuban commander.

Gen. Garcia, with 8,000 troops, is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish General Luque, whose surrender has been demanded.

"GUNNERY NEVER EQUALED."

English Correspondent's Tribute to American Marksmanship in the Battle of July 3.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph to-day contains a graphic description of the naval battle at Santiago from its special correspondent at Siboney, under date of July 4, in which the writer presents "some considerations showing the terrible potency with which the United States ships and crews disposed of their enemy, the feebleness of the Spanish defense, and the lessons which other navies can draw from the results of the battle." The correspondent says:

"The Spaniards, no doubt, were hopelessly outmatched, but the damage, personal and material, that they inflicted on their opponents was so small in proportion to the weapons at their command that I am convinced had the conditions been reversed, the American sailors would still have won, though, of course, at an immensely increased cost.

"The battle also proves that it is useless, or worse than useless, because it gives a false security, to have modern ships and modern guns unless the men who are to work them are thoroughly trained in their use. In the Spanish Navy such a thing as target practice was rarely heard of, and the gunners were only indifferently and infrequently drilled. In the American Navy, on the other hand, target practice and thorough drill were incessant. The result was that when the day of battle came the American gunners were able to give an exhibition of marksmanship in sea gunnery that has never been equaled in the world, and which the sailors of no other navy, not excepting even the almost overtrained gun Captains of the French Navy, can hope to excel, or even to equal. Training and training alone, is the essential. European races are nearly all equally courageous, and all are equally well armed, but victory must rest with that military organization which best prepares its men during the time of peace.

"So far the lessons of the naval portion of the American war are:

"That fast battleships are everything.

"Have big batteries on board.

"Teach the men to shoot well.

"As for personnel, the Anglo-Saxon can beat anything that floats.

"The battleship is, and must be, the great arbiter in naval warfare. Protected or partly protected cruisers will be helpless except against their own class, and then victory will go to the ship that keeps up the most rapid and most accurate fire. The ship with the heaviest battery stands the best chance of success, other things being equal, and it is to be regretted that our own naval authorities do not arm our ships as heavily as some of our neighbors in proportion to their tonnage. We devote, no doubt, increased space to coal and reserve ammunition; but, as Lord Charles Beresford says, "It's no use having tons of ammunition on board if you haven't guns to shoot it quickly enough at your enemy whenever he appears."

Strict Censorship in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The Government censor has prohibited the transmission to any point of unofficial dispatches as to the condition of affairs in Havana. The same restriction is placed upon the receipt of such dispatches, whether from newspaper correspondents or others, from Spain or the

AGUINALDO MAY GIVE UP

Sees that His Power Among the Filipinos Is Weakening and Prepares for Flight.

AMERICAN VALOR AT MALATE

Field Hospital Worked Splendidly Under a Galling Fire—Gen. Greene Thanks the Troops—Spaniards Used Brass-Covered Bullets.

CAVITE, Manila Bay, Aug. 8.—The Americans are disgusted with the conduct of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, whose power is weakening, owing to the fact that the Filipinos are realizing the unsubstantiality of his promises.

Two insurgent steamers are now in Manila Bay, provisioning, in order to insure Aguinaldo's escape, if necessary.

The American field hospital worked splendidly under a galling fire, at the battle of Malate, and the remarkable courage and steadiness of all ranks, regulars and volunteers, caused Gen. Greene to officially thank the troops.

The Spaniards used Mausers and Remingtons, with brass-coated bullets.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Merritt will defer his final movement until the arrival of the Monadnock at Manila Bay. As he cannot rely on the insurgents, he wishes to have troops enough to police the city, for it is feared there will be trouble with Aguinaldo.

"Father McKinnon, Chaplain of the First California Regiment, narrowly escaped being struck by a Spanish shell when riding to meet the Archbishop of Manila, with a view of persuading him of the hopelessness of further resistance."

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The Government denies that the Spaniards attacked the American camp near Manila on the night of July 31.

LONDON PRESS ON THE FIGHT.

Neutrality of Filipinos Regarded as Ominous of Future Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The afternoon papers comment upon the battle of Malate as being a repetition of the now familiar story, "the Spaniards, brave and incompetent, firing wildly and attacking too late, and the Americans brave, cool, and skillful, notwithstanding that their operations were conducted in the midst of a tropical monsoon."

The papers also refer to the "ominous neutrality of the Filipinos" as being evidence of trouble in store for the Americans.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Said to Have Offered to Help the Insurgents Should This Country Abandon the Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A delegation from the Philippine Junta has informed United States Consul Wildman here that certain officers of the Japanese cruisers Matsushima and Takasago, which have since gone from Manila, had a conference with the Junta last Saturday, in the course of which they asserted that they were authorized by the Japanese Government to offer to supply Gen. Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition gratis in the event of America abandoning the Philippines, and the insurgents wishing to fight for independence.

"The Junta did not reply to the offer, and the Japanese will repeat it to Gen. Aguinaldo on their arrival at Manila."

GERMAN MEDDLING AT MANILA.

Again Asserted that They Are Helping the Spaniards—Alleged Warning by Dewey.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 10.—A Manila letter, dated July 15, brought here by the Empress of Japan to-day is as follows:

"There is great friction here between Americans and Germans. The latter are helping the Spaniards in the most open manner. Dewey has told them that if this continues there will be war between the two nations. This is a fact, as the English and German Consuls were discussing it openly in the English Club only last night.

"We have come to the conclusion that the Germans do not want to help Spain, as they cannot afford to. They have not a sufficiently strong navy. They wish merely to obtain a few pickings after it is all over here.

"One would think by the large fleet that Germany has in Manila Bay at present that its interests here must be very great. This, however, is not so, as the total German and French trade here numbers no more than 2 per cent., against Great Britain's 80 per cent., so it is not for that they have so many vessels here.

"Spaniards looked upon them at the beginning as their deliverers, but their opinion is changing, and Germany is now not very popular at this place. At one time Germans could pass through the Spanish lines where English were refused."

MORE MEN FOR MERRITT.

Seven Thousand to Leave San Francisco as Soon as Transportation Can Be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Merritt's force in the Philippines is to be increased by 7,000 troops now at San Francisco, who will be sent as soon as transportation can be obtained.

Secretary Alger said to-day that 2,000 troops would sail at once. The department has not sufficient transports at hand to convey the remaining 5,000 at present, but the Secretary says with those already arrived and on the sea, together with the 2,000 who are to leave San Francisco at once, Gen. Merritt will have a force of 18,000, and there will be no hurry for the embarkation of the remaining troops.

The department has had an offer of two ships to transport the troops, but considered the price asked excessive, and if is probable the return of the transports that first went to Manila will be awaited.

The Secretary to-day cabled Gen. Merritt asking him when it was expected the transports would return to San Francisco; and if they are likely to reach that point within three weeks their return will be awaited, as it will take at least that length of time to get new transports in readiness to carry troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—It was given out at army headquarters to-day that the transport Arizona would start for Manila on next Tuesday. Brig. Gen. King a[nd] recruits for the various regiments alre[ady] at Manila or on the way will make u[p] the complement.

The Scandia with the Seventh Cali[fornia] will sail not earlier than next Thurs[day].

The transport Alliance will arrive here to-morrow. The transports City of S[ydney] and Australia are due here the earl[y] part of next week from Manila.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

He Rejoices that in the Hour of Danger There Is No South, No North, but One United Country.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Congressman Livingston of Georgia has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"Flagship Olympia, off Cavite, Philippine Islands, June 17.

"My Dear Sir: I have just learned from the last papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the House of Representatives of the resolutions extending to me the thanks of Congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay, May 1.

"I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the author of that resolution, bringing as it does the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But it is a great pleasure to acknowledge my debt of gratitude, and to thank you in unstinted measure for the part you took in obtaining for me that greatest distinction.

"It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a Vermonter, that the mover of the resolution was not a man from the North, but one from the far South. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no South, no North, but one united country. May we never hear of sectionalism again! There are no lines drawn in the navy. I need not say I may interest you to know that my Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Brumby, is a Georgian by birth and appointment.

"Again thanking you most cordially, I remain, very gratefully and sincerely,

"GEORGE DEWEY.

"To the Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives."

MUTINY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Volunteers Who Would Not Drill Arrested and Marched Up and Down Camp for Hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Company M, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of recruits for Companies C and D, now at Manila, has broken out in open mutiny.

After the noon meal forty-five men of the full quota of sixty-two informed the acting commander, Sergt. Shaw, that they would not drill on the scant fare furnished them. Sergt. Shaw reported to Lieut. Col. Bennett, who promptly ordered all the malcontents under arrest. Up and down the camp they were marched for three hours.

They have been stripped of their arms and are guarded on all sides by sentinels from the other companies. A court-martial will probably be held.

POPE LEO TAKEN ILL.

Contracted a Chill, and Is Said to be Extremely Weak—All Audiences Suspended.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Owing to the sudden fall in the temperature the Pope has contracted a chill. On the advice of his physician Dr. Lapponi, who recommends rest, his Holiness has suspended all audiences.

The Osservatore Romano declares that there is no cause for anxiety, but rumors are current that the Pope is suffering from extreme physical weakness, and the all business is practically left to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

TWO TO BE REAR ADMIRALS.

Sampson, Schley, Clark, and Wainwright Are to be Recommended to Congress for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The President has determined to recommend to Congress that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a Rear Admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson. Capt. Clark of the Oregon will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the Captain's grade, and Lieut. Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

CHICAGO RUNAWAY STOPPED.

Fatal Accident Probably Averted by Charles Young's Quick Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The life of John Almendinger, a member of a wealthy North Side family, was probably saved last night by the courageous action of Charles Young, son of former Alderman Young.

Mr. Almendinger lives at 440 Oak Street. He was riding in a buggy last evening, when his horse took fright at Pine Grove and Addison Avenues. The driver lost control of the horse, and the animal was running swiftly down the street when it was noticed by Young. The latter is an athlete and an old football player. He ran into the street, and, as the horse dashed by him, he seized the bridle rein.

The young man was jerked from his feet and dragged several hundred feet by the horse before he was able to bring it to a stop. He was somewhat bruised by his experience. Mr. Almendinger was thrown out, but not seriously hurt.

CHICAGO PUBLISHER FAILS.

Alfred C. Clark Files a Petition for Voluntary Bankruptcy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Alfred C. Clark, President of the Alfred C. Clark Publishing Company, 185 Dearborn Street, filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court this morning, scheduling liabilities of about $55,000.

Nearly all the amounts are due on notes given by the insolvent man several years ago. The failure is of a personal nature, and will not affect the firm with which Mr. Clark is connected.

The largest creditors are Daniel H. Tolman and John T. Dale, who hold notes amounting to $10,000 and $20,000, respectively.

Among the assets are included $[illegible],000 worth of stock of the Christian Endeavor Company and notes against the same company amounting to $1,132.53. The total assets approximate $10,000.

Daily $1.00 Seashore Excursions

Aug. 11th to Sept. 10th, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and Intermediate stations. Special trains leave 23d St. 7:50, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:00, Brooklyn 7:45 A. M., and returning, leave Point Pleasant 6:35 P. M. same day. Rate from New York, $1.00; children, 75 cents. Brooklyn, 10 cents additional.

TROOP C CHASES SPANIARDS

Brooklyn's Pride Follows Four Miles in Hot Pursuit of Fleeing Foes Near Coamo.

CHECKED AT LAST BY BATTERY

Troopers Return the Fire and Hold Their Position Without Receiving Damage Until Reinforcements Come Up.

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COAMO, Puerto Rico, Aug. 10.—Troop C of New York pursued the party of fleeing Spanish engineers, after the capture of Coamo yesterday, a distance of four miles along the road to Aibonito. The Americans were checked at the Guyon River, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge, and were shelled from a Spanish battery on the crest of Asoniante Mountain.

The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the position. A battalion of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers came to their support.

To-day Gen. Wilson's column is resting, repairing the bridge, and reconnoitring the enemy's position. There are formidable gorges on either side, and the Spanish works are on the crests of mountains commanding the road. The Spaniards have several guns mounted, among them two machine guns sent back into the country from the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, at San Juan. These positions will be difficult to flank. All the men wounded in yesterday's fighting will recover.

When Brooklyn heard of Troop C's gallantry in the field, "I told you so" was the general comment. The troop is idolized in Brooklyn, and whatever may have been the case with other organizations, the popular faith in Troop C has never for a moment wavered. There was an additional cause for congratulation among Brooklynites, and that was that Troop C is one of the youngest organizations in the field. It is so young that it has hardly any history, and the fact that it has borne itself under fire like a veteran organization is more pleasing than would have been the case with an old regiment from which such things might be expected.

Troop C was organized two years ago. Within a few months it appeared at the military carnival in Madison Square Garden, and although its opportunities for development had been so slight it acquitted itself with great credit. In the Spring of 1897 it gave an exhibition at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and the general verdict was that the proficiency of the new troopers was surprising, especially in rough riding. Since then its popularity in Brooklyn has been great. It went into camp for the first time last Summer, and early in the Winter found itself with full ranks and a long waiting list. There was considerable talk before the war began of making the troop a squadron, and when it comes back from the front this is likely to take definite form. Its armory is the one formerly used by the Fourteenth Regiment, which is wretchedly inadequate. When the troop returns with the prestige acquired in the field, the gratitude of the citizens of Brooklyn will undoubtedly result in the granting of Troop C's dearest wish, a new armory.

The irresolution and confusion among many of the National Guard organizations when the call for volunteers came are still remembered. Troop C was one of the shining exceptions. While many of the regiments were refusing to volunteer unless they could be assured that their organization would be maintained, Troop C volunteered unconditionally to a man. No one asked whether the organization would be maintained or not, though the troopers are as devoted to their organization as any regiment in New York. They begged to be allowed to go to the front, and declared that sooner than stay at home they would consent to be split up and sent into regular army regiments.

At Camp Black Troop C was at once assigned to guard duty and performed its work so efficiently as to excite a rumor that its good work might result in defeating the troop's wish of seeing active service for a time, there being few other organizations which could be relied on to do such effective duty in this line. The troop did, however, receive orders to go to Camp Alger, and received a tremendous ovation when it marched through the streets of Brooklyn.

A new troop has been raised, known as Troop C C, in the absence of the troop, and this new organization occupies its armory. It is under the command of Capt. L. B. Smith, who was a Lieutenant in Troop C. When the troop returns the two may unite to form a squadron.

MACIAS ANNOUNCES A DEFEAT.

Spanish Government Is Informed that the Village of Coamo Had to be Abandoned.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—An official dispatch received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico says:

"American forces returning from Guayamo attacked the heights of Guamani. A guerrilla force under Major Cervera kept up a continuous fire for an hour and held the position, the enemy's attack being ultimately repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known.

"The village of Coamo has been attacked by a largely superior force, and had to be abandoned. Our troops are retreating.

"MACIAS."

FOE FOUGHT PERFUNCTORILY.

Apparently the Spaniards Were Not at All Reluctant to Give Up Coamo.

PONCE, Aug. 10.—There is much surprise that the enemy at Coamo did no more damage than to wound six of the United States soldiers. They had all the advantage at first sight, but they fought perfunctorily and were not sorry to surrender the town, the houses of which were closed.

When the American troops entered they found the streets deserted. Gen. Miles says that the place is not interesting in a military way, but other officers prize the plan of cutting off the retreat of the enemy. The peaceful march notion has been given up.

FIFTH ILLINOIS DISEMBARKS.

Once More the Unlucky Regiment Fails to Get to the Front.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 10.—After going aboard the transport Obdam this evening, Col. Culver, commanding the Fifth Illinois Regiment, received orders to disembark his men and wait further orders.

To-night the troops are camped about the city. The ship's cargo of provisions [illegible]

mains intact, but she may be ordered to discharge it at any moment. There is at least a ton of mail at the Post Office to be sent to Puerto Rico on the Obdam. It is not thought that the Fifth Illinois Regiment will embark for Puerto Rico, though Col. Culver is waiting orders to return to the transport, and is holding his men in readiness.

One of the causes assigned for the delay is the strike of the Obdam's engineers for their pay. The engineers are mostly foreigners, and are not enlisted men.

It was stated to-night that orders were sent to the Virginia Capes to-day to signal the transport Alamo, with Gen. Fred D. Grant and six companies of the First Kentucky Regiment on board, to turn back, but it is thought the steamer passed out before the orders were received, as she sailed at daybreak.

ENGINEERS OFF TO JOIN MILES.

They Sailed on the Chester for Puerto Rico Yesterday Morning.

The transport Chester, with the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers on board, sailed early yesterday morning for Puerto Rico. The Chester had been anchored in the Upper Bay since last Friday, and the engineers have had a very uncomfortable time on board. The delay in the vessel's sailing was caused by the Chester's not being ready for the troops, and the men on board have been inconvenienced by gangs of mechanics who have been trying to get the vessel in shape as fast as possible. The engineers were so anxious to get to the front that they went on board before the Chester had been completely fitted. They were afraid peace negotiations would stop their going.

A story was published yesterday that the Chester was an old hulk, and that her engines could not be made to work. Chief Engineer Bain was quoted as saying that the cylinders had been patched up and were very inefficient. While the story was being printed the Chester was on her way to sea.

In addition to the engineers, who are in command of Col. Griffin, there are on the Chester Major George W. Hobbs, whose special duty will be to arrange for the registration of the men in the field, and John Palmer, Jr., who acts as Major Hobbs's clerk.

INVASION BY SYNDICATES.

Tide of Adventurous Wealth, Temporarily Turned from Cuba, Sets Toward Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The tide of adventurous wealth has already set in toward Puerto Rico and is expected in due time to proceed to Cuba and the Philippines.

No sooner had the war fever commenced to abate than the commercial spirit, which at the outset continuously opposed the war, commenced to organized plans to enjoy the fruits of territorial aggrandizement. Judging from what already has developed, the new colonial possessions will be a veritable commercial Klondike. Everything will be syndicate if present appearances count for anything.

Secretary Alger has had a career in developing nature's resources that has brought him immense wealth. Associated with him in the land companies of Michigan was Col. Hecker, who is now in the War Department, engaged in the business of purchasing transports for the Government or negotiating with the owners. Gen. Shafter, who was sent to Cuba with the army of invasion, is Secretary Alger's partner, or was recently, in the development of Western mines and timber lands, and is reputed to be a millionaire.

There is a story that Gen. Miles wanted to go to Cuba at the outset, and the President gave directions through the War Department that the commanding General should use his own judgment about going. Gen. Miles, it is said, claims he never received this word. This is one of the numerous causes of friction between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles. When Gen. Miles made known to the President that he had never received the word, he was directed to go forthwith to Santiago and to take charge of the campaign.

It is alleged by some of Secretary Alger's critics that he wanted Shafter to be the real hero so that public opinion would force the latter's appointment as military governor of Cuba and thus give a syndicate from Michigan, of whom Senator McMillan is one, and the names of the others may be guessed, a monopoly of all franchises.

McMillan has recently made an agreement with Alger not to be a candidate again for Senator, and will give his aid to Alger. Recently a Michigan man, now in Washington, who is familiar with electrical railroads, was taken into the confidence of the Michigan boomers and offered a berth to manage that particular feature of the development of the island resources by the Michigan syndicate. Gen. Duffield, who for many years has been counsel for Secretary Alger, was given a Brigadier Generalship and sent down to be one of Gen. Shafter's right-hand men.

Conditions in Cuba have temporarily checked the spirit of commercial invasion, and the tide is setting toward Puerto Rico. No fewer than a dozen commercial agents, representing as many different syndicates, are either on the island or headed in that direction, armed with the proper military passports and proceeding under various disguises. It is said a well-known Pittsburg banker has joined Chris Magee and others in sending a representative to the island to investigate its resources. Half a dozen syndicates in New York have sent representatives.

In Washington object lessons are given almost daily of the plans for gathering in the resources of the new territory. Senator Elkins, who is a prince of promoters; John J. McCook of New York, who spends most of his time with the Senator, and who has had an interest in the Cuban war since before it began; Mark Hanna, and a group of kindred commercial spirits, are among the familiar names mentioned in connection with the plan to develop the islands.

Senator Proctor of Vermont and Myron M. Parker, a noted real estate agent of Washington, and member of the National Republican Committee from the District of Columbia, foresaw the advantage commercially in Cuba even before the war began. They made a trip down there to satisfy themselves by personal observation, and came back very much elated, telling stories almost as fabulous as those carried back to Spain by the men of Columbus's fleet.

GEN. SHAFTER COMING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A department of the army to be known as the Department of Santiago was erected to-night. Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton is assigned to its command. Brig. Gen. Wood will continue in command of Santiago City. Gen. Shafter returns to this country with the Fifth Army Corps. He will be in command until he departs.

The entire Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Shafter, has been ordered to the United States, and Gen. Shafter will return with it. No part of the troops constituting the Fifth Corps will be kept in Cuba. The orders issued to Shafter and Lawton with reference to the new department, direct them to agree as to the time when the command shall be changed.

To the command of Gen. Lawton will be assigned two brigades of infantry, which will constitute the permanent garrison of Santiago City and Province. Of these brigades five regiments have been selected. They are the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Immunes, commanded, respectively, by Cols. Riche, Hood, Ray, and Sargent, and the Eighth Illinois, colored, commanded by Col. Marshall. It is not unlikely that the Sixty-ninth New York, commanded by Col. Duffy, now at Fernandina, Fla., may be selected as the sixth regiment, but no decision has been reached yet by the War Department officials. Col. Duffy has tendered the services of his regiment.

LIFE SAVED BY A BEER KEG.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Aug. 10.—In a quarrel to-day between John Marksfeller, a hostler employed at Adam Zink's hotel on Paterson Plank Road, and Peter Mathias, a blacksmith, Marksfeller was knocked down the stoop of the hotel, where he was standing, over a pile of beer kegs and into the roadbed. He rolled directly in front of a street roller which the trolley company had at work upon the road. His life was saved by one of the beer kegs, which also rolled into the road and in front of the roller. The keg struck the roller before the roller could reach the man, and this enabled the driver to bring the roller to a sudden stop, as the keg acted as a chock.

The stoppage, however, was not in time to allow Marksfeller altogether to escape, as the roller had gone upon his right hand. The bones were so badly crushed that the hand will probably have to be amputated.

This evening Marksfeller, who is an old man and very fond of his beer, said there was a peculiar significance in the keg saving his life because beer had ruined it.

MR. M'INTYRE DENIES IT

Chaplain of the Oregon Declares He Made No Accusations Against Evans, Schley, and Sampson.

HIS AUDITORS CONTRADICT HIM

Witnesses Insist He Charged "Fighting Bob" with Cowardice and the Acting Admiral with Falsehood.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Chaplain J. P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, who is alleged to have made sensational charges against Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans during the course of his lecture on the battle of Santiago in this city Monday night, has received a score of telegrams during the last twenty-four hours asking if the statements attributed to him are true. In an interview to-day he said:

"I did not say the things that the papers say I did. I would have been more than a fool to have done so, since I would then have been subject to an inquiry from the Navy Department, if not, indeed, to court-martial.

"Several papers quote me as saying that when the Spanish ships ran out of the harbor the Iowa was within three miles of them, and the Oregon about five miles; that the Oregon moved up to the front like a shot; that, as she tore up to the Spanish fleet, she met the Iowa moving to the rear, and that 'Fighting Bob' took her to the rear and there kept her through the battle.

"What I did say was that the Oregon, unquestionably the finest and best fighting ship in Sampson's fleet, rushed into the fight, and that in pursuit of the flying Spanish vessels, she met the Iowa, under Evans, going to the rear. The Iowa, like every other ship, was acting under Commodore Schley's orders during the fight. I have no reason to believe anything else than that she was going to the rear under orders, possibly to guard the ships already captured or founded, possibly to take off prisoners, possibly to assist the Gloucester in her fight with the two torpedo boats, the Pluton and the Furor. All I know is that I met the Iowa going back and that is all I said in my lecture.

"As for saying Sampson purposely reported to the department at Washington that his ship, the New York, was within the four-mile or signal line of the Cristobal Colon" when she pulled down her flag; as for saying that Sampson so reported in order that, under the rules of the navy, he might come in for a share of prize money, amounting to $10,000, I did not say it. I did say that I was looking through my glasses when the Colon surrendered, and that it did not seem to me that Sampson's ship was within the four-mile limit. However, she may have been; I may have been mistaken. Sampson knows better than I do what his distance from the flagship was.

"It is also absurdly reported that I said Schley in the Brooklyn withdrew to a distance of five miles or more from the Colon during the chase in order to escape possible injury, and that his action was cowardly. The Brooklyn is not a battleship, such as the Oregon is; there was greater danger to her from the Colon's shells than there was to the Oregon. In fact, she already had a great hole in her bow when she moved out. It was neither the part of bravery nor the part of good seamanship or patriotism to further engage her needlessly.

"I am sorry I stopped over in Denver to deliver my lecture; I should have gone on about my business. Now that the false reports have been spread about what I said I am doubly sorry. Not that I fear any evil consequences to myself, for I fear none. The department at Washington may ask me for a statement of what I said, but as soon as I make the statement the matter will be dropped."

Chaplain McIntyre's version of what he said does not agree with that of his auditors. Alderman Golder, who was present, testifies that he was thoroughly disgusted with the affair.

"To me it was an insult for him to say what he did about Evans," said Mr. Golder. "He never referred to him without an accompaniment of innuendo and a sarcastic inquiry: 'Where was "Fighting Bob" all this time?' As for Schley, he never mentioned him in any other manner than that in which he did Evans."

Henry Courier of Greely, Col., said:

"I attended the lecture. I did not like the way in which the Chaplain insinuated that Evans was a coward, nor the motive which he attributed to Sampson. From the lecture one could not help drawing the inference that Evans had acted as a coward in the fight, and that Sampson falsified his report in order to gain his share of prize money. Certainly, I see no room for question of how the lecture sounded."

Rod King, secretary to Gov. Adams, who occupies a seat at the same table with Mr. McIntyre at the American House, declares that the "Fighting Preacher's" remarks about Sampson, Evans, and Schley during meal hours are much more severe than that he is charged with using during the lecture.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 10.—S. W. De Witt, United States Assistant District Attorney of Washington, D. C., is in this city. Mr. De Witt was present at the address of Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon, and speaking of it said to-day:

"I read the account of the address in the papers, and wish to state that every word of it is true, and there is even more to be said about the address. It was simply disgraceful. I went there to hear something about the battle, and I left the church in disgust. Mr. McIntyre spoke of Evans in most insulting terms, and was scarcely less virulent in his remarks about Sampson. By innuendo and his manner he suggested much more than was stated."

Chaplain McIntyre, in his address before the Young Men's Christian Association in Denver last Monday evening, is quoted as using the following language:

"We lay three miles from the Santiago Bay, through which the Spanish vessels came. 'Fighting Bob' and his Iowa were inside of us a mile, two miles from the mouth. Capt. Clark gave the command immediately to close in, and the Oregon steamed straight for the Spaniards. We passed 'Fighting Bob' going the other way.

"We closed to within a mile of the enemy, and at one time were within three-quarters of a mile of them. The Texas, Indiana, Gloucester, and several other boats were far in the rear, toward the east, and the Spanish fleet was making away as rapidly as it could toward the west. The Brooklyn and the Oregon were the only two vessels in the chase.

"Think of it! Two vessels chasing four, and all six of the latest and most improved design, and a shell from one of the Spanish vessels passed over us and struck her in the nose. In a twinkling the four forward compartments filled with water, and she was reduced from a twenty-two-knot boat to a slower one than the Oregon. That left the Oregon alone, chasing three vessels. When the Spaniard gave up the fight and tore down her flag, the fight was won.

"At this time I looked back. In the dim distance could be seen a faint smudge of smoke. It marked where Sampson, the Texas, the Indiana, and 'Fighting Bob' were lying, ten miles away. They were all together, and in order to declare himself on the prize money Admiral Sampson had to also declare all the other vessels in, and that diminished the pro rata.

"Sampson wrote a report of the battle and reported himself within four miles of the Cristobal Colon when she hauled down her flag. He did that to get his share of prize money, for the ship must be within four miles to share in the prize money. So Sampson will get $10,000 of prize money and Capt. Clark, who fought the Oregon as never man fought ship before, will get only $500, and you and every one of you in this building to-night, who had just as much to do with the battle as Sampson did, will not get a cent."

CHAPLAIN HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Alabama Clergyman Reproached for Abandoning His Regiment.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Robert D. Wear, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church this city, and former Chaplain of the Fifth United States Immune Volunteers, who resigned his commission at Savannah, Ga., Monday afternoon upon the eve of the departure of his command for Cuba, was hanged in effigy last night.

He arrived home about 6 o'clock, and public indignation, which was very great, culminated in the visible expression of it two hours after midnight. At that time policemen found hanging to a lamp post in front of the Court House a stuffed figure clad in officer's regimentals. Pulling it down they saw a placard on the breast, reading: "Rev. R. D. Wear, Chaplain Fifth Regiment, Immune Volunteers." It is believed the figure was prepared in a local armory.

Dr. Wear has been at home all day, prostrated with the realization of the consequences of his act.

PASTOR REBUKES CAPT. EVANS.

Dr. L. Woolsey Bacon, in Open Letter, Accuses Him of Boasting and Objects to His Profanity.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon has given out the following open letter to Capt. Robley D. Evans:

To Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.:

Sir: In common with a multitude of your fellow-citizens, I have read with attention and interest your letter of July 23, addressed to the public through a Pennsylvania newspaper. It was occasioned by the contrast drawn by that paper between the reverent religious thanksgiving of Capt. Philip of the Texas and your own notorious habit of profane swearing. Your reply consists partly in covert disparaging reflections on your brother officer, and partly in extolling your own superior virtue. It would be hardly respectful to you if your public manifesto should be let pass without public notice.

You justly say that the approval of Capt. Philip's brief word of faith and thanksgiving to God is "a matter of taste," implying that in your opinion it was in bad taste—although oddly enough, it happened that you were just going to do the same thing on your own ship, if you had not been interrupted. On this question of taste, I think you will find the mind of the American public, to which you appeal, to be distinctly made up. Considered as the simple, spontaneous act of a sincere believer in God, uttered at that thrilling moment, the word of Capt. Philip seems to us full of a noble and beautiful dignity, it gives him a place in our hearts beside Foote and Farragut, not to mention equally illustrious names among the living.

If the case had been different, if it had been a notorious foul-mouthed blasphemer writing to the newspapers afterward to advertise the public of the exuberant piety of "every drop of his blood," and of the act of worship that he would have rendered if he had not been interrupted, our judgment on the question of taste would have varied accordingly.

On one point you will have the cordial agreement of all your fellow-citizens. When you claim that the best expression of faith in God is found in acts of duty and humanity, you utter one of the universally accepted commonplaces of Christianity. It is pleasant to find you so orthodox on this point. But when it comes to using this principle as an apology for your dirty habit of profane swearing, your logic fails you. You recount your exploits in succoring the wounded and drowning, and tell us of the tremendous fighting you were just going to do, when the Spanish ship turned out to be an Austrian, and you seem to reason thus: "I, Evans, am pre-eminent for courage and patriotic devotion to duty, and for generosity and humanity in the hour of victory; therefore I am justified in habitually insulting the name of Almighty God, and thus outraging the most sacred feelings of the best of my fellow-citizens."

Now, Captain, it is our duty, since you have appealed to us, to be very plain with you on this point. We believe you to be brave in battle and generous in victory, not because you tell us that you are, but, notwithstanding your talking so much about it. But pre-eminent in the navy for these qualities you certainly are not. The utmost that can be claimed for you is that you are as good as the rest, and even this remains to be proved. It has thus far fallen to others than yourself to give the highest and most heroic proof of these qualities. You are not distinguished by them; and it is a mistaken policy on the part of yourself and your friends to represent that you are.

Nobody can deny that you are a distinguished officer. And, so far as I am acquainted with your record, you are distinguished not for fighting, but for threatening to fight, and for telling about the fighting you meant to do; also for writing to the newspapers about your deeds of mercy and about the prayers you meant to have had said, and the pious emotions that you felt, but did not express. This is your first distinction, and your second is that, so far as appears, you are the most profane man in the naval service.

In view of this, it is not wise in your friends to try to glorify you as "Fighting Bob." To begin with, this title has already been appropriated by a stage hero to whom it is not quite just to compare you. I refer to "Fighting Bob" Acres. And then it would be easy to find some epithet to the fitness of which no exception could be taken, such as "Swearing Bob," or "Swaggering Bob," or "Blustering Bob," or "Advertising Bob." Your worse enemy could not deny your right to some of these titles.

I do not think that in replying to your letter at such length I have attached too much importance to it. It has been an occasion of patriotic pride and of devout thankfulness that the real heroes of our navy in this war have been modest, dignified, and self-respecting gentlemen, and in so many cases in which their inmost character has become known, have proved to be devout and humble Christian believers.

It seems to be your ambition to figure in a different character, and to use whatever prestige of military glory may fall to you to commend your coarseness and vulgarity to the admiration of young men and boys. Your smart sayings, copiously garnished with dashes and blanks, are read with delight from the barrelheads of grocery back shops, and make you the favorite hero of the saloons and the slums. But with this kind of glory, so far as now appears, you will have to content yourself. You are not going to do so much harm as you think, either to the service or to the public.

No Administration is likely to put such very vociferous valor as yours into positions where it will bring disgrace upon the country; and as for your popular influence, it is quite sure that your style is, if I may so speak, too Spanish for the American taste. If ever it shall appear that your exorbitant pretensions to pre-eminence in warlike virtue are doing any serious detriment to the public, it will be the duty of good citizens to see that they are duly punctured. I have the honor to be, yours faithfully,

LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON.
Norwich, Conn., Aug. 8, 1898.

ROBBED OF HIS MONEY.

Bernard Hoffman, a British Seaman, Falls Foul of Thieves.

Bernard Hoffman, until he caught the fever at Progreso, Mexico, an able-bodied British seaman, arrived in New York Tuesday, never thinking but that everybody in the metropolis was as guileless and honest as himself. He had been in a hospital at Progreso, and later had been sent by the British Consul to the Consul General at New York. On arrival here Bernard was advised to put up at the Sailors' Home, at 190 Cherry Street, a place favored by the British Consular officers.

"Shiver my timbers, but I'll tie up at the nearest buoy I find after dark," he said, and drawing $12.70 due him, he steered his craft into the channel and disappeared.

Yesterday afternoon he appeared at the Consulate, and amid unmanly tears related how his belief in human nature had been shattered. It appears the jolly tar had dropped anchor Tuesday night in Furman Street, Brooklyn, where he met a landshark disguised as a friend. They entered a boarding house, where it was agreed Bernard would pay $1 a day for accommodations.

The British tar put up $2 and went to sleep. Yesterday morning, when just out of bed, his friend, with accomplices, fell upon him, and, after doing some figuring with fists and boot heels, cast up his reckoning anew, and abstracted about $8 from his pockets. Bernard was able to escape alive and find his way to the Consulate to ask about this strange method of performing mathematical problems. He was advised to follow the Consulate officials' directions in the future.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORWALK, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The factory of the Sprague Umbrella Company was burned last night. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $40,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—A fire on Merchants' Row, within a short distance of historic Faneuil Hall, this morning caused a property loss of $25,000, while in subduing it a number of firemen were overcome by the sulphur fumes, and others badly injured by falling glass and slate. The principal losers were B. O. & G. C. Wilson, druggists, who occupied the top floor. The Hovey Company, seed dealers, suffered heavily from water.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:55 P. M.—1,361 Avenue A, Henry Sticky; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—1,676 Park Avenue, J. H. Cohen; damage, $15.

5 P. M.—313 West Nineteenth Street, Mary Ballington; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—1,429 Park Avenue, Bauer Brothers; damage, $900.

ARMY AND THE RED CROSS

Secretary Alger to Decide Upon the Employment of Nurses in All Camp Hospitals.

THE TROUBLE AT FORT MONROE

The Nurses Asked For by the Surgeon in Charge Were Not Allowed to Go—Nurses for Montauk and Other Points.

It was thought by the Red Cross people that all differences between their society and the medical department of the army were settled at the conference between Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin and Surgeon General Sternberg in Washington last week, but since that conference another dissension has arisen, and Secretary Alger has been called upon to decide it.

The trouble now is the refusal to allow a party of Red Cross nurses to go to Fort Monroe in compliance with the request of the Surgeon in charge. In deciding this matter Secretary Alger will also pass upon the question of employing Red Cross nurses, men and women, in all camp hospitals in the United States and in Puerto Rico. Besides nurses being used at the various camp hospitals already established in the South they are needed, it is said, at Montauk and at Fort Wadsworth, and in Puerto Rico. Ten have been summoned to report at Fort Wadsworth Saturday to help nurse 300 sick men expected from Santiago on that day; twenty-five or thirty are needed at Puerto Rico, and arrangements are already being made to accommodate a party at Montauk. An answer is expected from Secretary Alger to-day.

Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that if Miss Rutly and her party do not return to Puerto Rico to remain he thought they could be of great service in going to and fro to nurse the sick on their return from the scene of hostilities. Miss Rutly will probably make her report to-day.

C. F. Brewster who is in charge of the party of eight men nurses who left this city Saturday last for Fort McPherson, Ga., reports the arrival of the party at that post. They have been placed under orders of Surgeon Major B. D. Taylor, who will immediately assign them to duty.

At the meeting of the Committee on Supplies at the Red Cross depot, 552 Broadway, yesterday, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, representing the First New York Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary, reported that her society had a net balance in the treasury of $32,000. A motion was made and carried requesting the auxiliary to appropriate $10,000 of this sum to fitting out a camp hospital at Montauk. Mrs. Carroll said that she did not think there would be any objection in the auxiliary to making the appropriation.

Mrs. Paul Dana, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliaries, reported that there were now 78 auxiliaries engaged in active work for the soldiers. Over 100 cases of goods had been received from them since the last meeting, Mrs. Dana said. The question of organizing children's auxiliaries was discussed, but no decision was reached.

The report submitted from each auxiliary showed that it had money on hand, and that each is ready to comply with calls for assistance. Auxiliary No. 8 consented to fill an order for fifty rocking chairs. According to reports submitted, every requisition has been filled in every particular.

Forty tons of Red Cross supplies will be sent this morning on the transport Concho for Puerto Rico. The supplies are valued at $5,000, and include 50 cots and equipments, 10 cases of hospital dry goods, and medicines. The supplies will be in charge of the Rev. Horace P. Barnes, assistant pastor of the Tremont Temple, Boston, who goes as agent of the Red Cross. Mr. Barnes was connected with the Sanitary Commission during the civil war. He was also one of the first to organize the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

D. L. Cobb, the agent of the Red Cross Society, who has just completed a tour of the Southern camps, returned to this city yesterday.

A RED CROSS BENEFIT.

J. L. Breese to Superintend a Fete at His Home, Southampton.

A midsummer fête for the benefit of Red Cross Auxiliary No. 5 will be given at Southampton, L. I., at the home of James L. Breeze, on Saturday, Aug. 20. Mr. Breeze will superintend the entertainment, which will consist of an elaborate vaudeville by artists from this city.

The performance will take place in a large tent made for the purpose, to be erected on the lawn at the rear of the house. The house will be thrown open for dancing and the grounds beautifully lighted with Japanese lanterns.

The tickets are $6 each, and are sold only through the patronesses. A large number of women have consented to act in this capacity.

The afternoon entertainment will be a fête champetre, and is in charge of Mrs. William S. Hoyt.

The large lawn in front of the house is bordered with a double row of apple trees, under which are to be grouped artistic booths, presided over by women and young girls in costume.

One booth will represent a Japanese tea house, and will be presided over by young women in native costumes. Another booth will represent a Moorish coffee bazaar. The young women presiding will wear on their heads baskets filled with flowers, and their muslin dresses ill be trimmed to match. There will be many other attractions. The admission for the afternoon will be $1; children 50 cents.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Man Who Doesn't Want to be Known Gives $5,000 in Bills.

Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, received the following contributions yesterday: "Grace," $1,000; Mrs. Willis James, $1,000; Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, $100; Council of Jewish Women, Montgomery, Ala., $30; William R. Beal, $50; Castner, Curran & Bullitt, $1; M. D." and "C. M. M.," $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 6, through Mrs. Monro Smith, Treasurer, $23; "M. W.," $100; Mrs. Caroline H. Stone, $5.25; Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, $10; Misses Ferris, $12.50; Millbrook, N. Y., $10; collection at Chautauqua, N. Y., through W. A. Duncan, $100; "An American," $5,000. Total, $7,507.75.

The $5,000 given by "An American" was taken into the office in bills. The name of the giver is withheld at his request.

CERUTI CLAIM TO BE PAID.

Colombian Congress Votes the Money and the Trouble with Italy Is Practically Settled.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 10.—Advices received from Cartagena to-day say that the Italian Consul there, who has just returned from Bogota, reports that the Colombian Congress has authorized President Caro to settle the Ceruti claim.

The necessary supplementary vote was accordingly added to the budget, which was passed with the best grace. The matter is therefore practically settled, only the manner and details of payment remaining to be fixed. It is said that the Italian ultimatum demanded a settlement by Saturday evening.

It is understood that the good offices of the British, French, and German Ministers at Bogota helped to effect the settlement.

This report through the Italian Consul there is confirmed through two other sources.

The Italian cruiser Calabria is expected here to-day with dispatches. The Carlo Alberto is still at Cartagena, while the Umbria and the Giovanni Bausan are at Curacao and the Piemonte is at the Barbados.

Klondike a Mocking Dream.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 10.—Three hundred stranded gold hunters left Dawson between July 25 and 27 for St. Michael. They traveled down the Yukon in open boats. They form the first detachment of the army of fortune hunters which arrived in the Klondike last Spring to find that every foot of the country tributary to Dawson had been staked and that wages had been reduced below the cost of living owing to the over-supply of labor. At St. Michael there are, according to the latest advices, between five hundred and a thousand men waiting for a chance to get up the Yukon to Dawson.

SONG OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Words by Private Edwin Emerson, Jr., Sung to the Air of "The Irish Fusileers."

The favorite marching song of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, which is sung to the tune of the "Irish Fusileers," a well-known British army song, was composed by Private Edwin Emerson, Jr., Troop K, Rough Riders. It is as follows:

Rough Riders were we from the West,
Gallant gentlemen the rest,
Of volunteers the best;
Rallied to the flag at Roosevelt's behest
To carve our way to glory.

Our dozen troops were mustered in at San Anton,
In many ways we'd done,
By virtue not alone;
As Teddy's Teasing Terrors we were known
To carve our way to glory.

Down to Tampa we were duly sent,
Our money came and went,
Every cent was spent;
The more we raised the mischief, all the more we meant
To carve our way to glory.

When the call came we gayly put to sea,
Oh, what a ship was she!
As foul as foul could be;
Riding shank's mare and sick as dogs were we
To carve our way to glory.

Our troopers were the first to land of all,
The others said "What gall!"
We didn't care at all;
First to fight and first to fall,
To carve our way to glory.

When the Spanish shells and shrapnel burst,
Our losses were the worst,
The Chaplain even cursed;
"Charge!" cried Colonel Roosevelt, and charged the first,
To carve our way to glory.

Our rapid fire tore the Spanish line to bits,
And scared them into fits,
Their leaders lost their wits;
Up the hill we went and stormed their rifle pits
To carve our way to glory.

Entrenched within the rifle pits long we lay,
By night as well as day,
Sore at the delay;
In our rear the yellow fever raged at Siboney
To cheat us out of glory.

Though death and hunger stalked among us we kept well,
Santiago fell,
Broken was the spell;
"Adios!" said the Spaniards, though they wished we were in h—,
To carve our way to glory.

When no bloody Spaniards are left to run,
Cuba will be won,
Our duty will be done;
Dead and living, every single one,
To carve our way to glory.

Rough Riders are we from the West,
Gallant gentlemen the rest,
Of volunteers the best;
Rallied to the flag at Roosevelt's behest,
Has carved his way to glory.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS MEET.

They Will Favor a Great Navy, Small Army, Nicaragua Canal, Annexation of Cuba When Asked For.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 10.—Baldwin's Theatre was crowded when Chairman S. B. Cook, of the State Committee, called the Democratic State Convention to order at exactly noon. Congressman Bland, introduced as temporary Chairman, was received with great applause. In the course of his address Chairman Bland said:

"What we do here to-day will not be confined to our State, but will have its influence on the whole country, so that we should make no declaration of doctrines respecting recent issues until we have carefully deliberated upon them."

Mr. Bland then went at once to the Chicago platform, recalling the financial plank and declaring anew the arguments with which the people are familiar.

"This domestic issue," he said, "must remain paramount until it is settled and settled right. We propose to make the campaign upon this issue. We do not propose that plutocrats shall entangle and confuse our minds with foreign issues. We propose first to make free and independent the people of the United States. [Applause.] We have been drawn into a war which has already cost millions of dollars and put upon the common people the burden of a tax which Congress refused to put upon the wealth of the country."

He said the sentiments expressed in the declaration of war were unparalleled in the history of the world, in justice and love of humanity, and that no party ought to survive which would undertake to lower that standard of universal freedom of manhood.

"We deserve the good opinion of the world," he exclaimed, "but we must also deserve the good opinion of ourselves. I have observed a tendency in some directions to lower our principles to those of a land-grabbing nation. [Applause.] The Democratic Party has always been the party of progress in the annexation of territory, but it was territory bought and paid for."

Reciting the history of past acquisitions of territory, Mr. Bland said: "But we are asked to-day to acquire not only land, but people. We are asked to connect ourselves with a foreign population unknown to our interests and purposes. I don't want to see this convention declare itself in favor of annexing Cuba or Puerto Rico or the Philippines. At the same time, I do not wish to declare in favor of closing the doors to any honorable annexation with which we may be confronted. * * * We may make a declaration for which we may be sorry before the year is out. But we can declare our adherence to the Monroe doctrine and no party or power can assail us in imposing it. If I could express my personal opinion in the platform I would declare against the annexation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, and that when we shall have wrested those islands from the Spanish Government they should be allowed to govern themselves. We are not to assume that they are not capable of self-government. Thomas Jefferson would have spat upon such an assumption as that."

He continued in this vein for some time, declaring his belief that eventually Puerto Rico and Cuba would come into our country, but he desired no declaration on that question until these territories were prepared to come in of their own free will and accord, and under democratic principles. At the conclusion of Chairman Bland's address committees were appointed and a recess was taken.

The majority of the Committee on Resolutions agreed on a report, which will probably be adopted, declaring in favor of taking Puerto Rico as a war indemnity, the retention of as many coaling stations in the Philippines and elsewhere as may be necessary; the annexation of Cuba when the island government asks for it; the building of the Nicaraguan Canal; a great navy, and a small standing army.

SOLDIERS RESCUE A PRISONER.

BARTOW, Fla., Aug. 10.—Sheriff Tillis went to Lakeland Monday for a negro charged with selling liquor. He arrested his man, handcuffed him, and had him on the car.

While waiting for the train to pull out, twenty-five or thirty of the Tenth Cavalry (a negro regiment) walked into the car and demanded that the Sheriff release his prisoner. This Sheriff Tillis refused to do, and in a moment twenty-five or thirty revolvers were pointed at him.

The soldiers then took the prisoner from the Sheriff and walked off with him.

CUBANS WILL CEASE FIGHTING.

The officials of the Cuban Junta are much pleased with the report that Gen. Perez of the Cuban Army is co-operating with the American Army. They say that the best of feeling exists between the American and Cuban commanders. Horatio Rubens, the counselor of the Junta, said yesterday:

"We believe that there is hearty co-operation between the Cuban forces and the Americans. The Government has ordered the Cuban military commanders to take orders from the Americans. As soon as peace is declared in Cuba and Cubans are duly notified that hostilities are at an end they will, of course, cease all fighting. All statements to the contrary are absolutely false. The objects of the American-Spanish war are the objects for which the Cubans have been fighting. They believe that the pledges made by the United States will be carried out.

"The Cubans believe that Spain will resort to her ancient tactics and assert that the Cubans are incapable of self-government, and that she will do all in her power to prevent us from proving her false by spreading broadcast lying statements.

"The policy of the Cubans has been asserted over and over again—a guarantee of life, liberty, and property to all residents of Cuba, no matter what their nationality. We have the same objects as has the United States, and there can be no difficulty or misunderstanding in the settlement of the affairs."

MORE TROOPS FOR MONTAUK

Rough Riders from Tampa and Three Cavalry Regiments from Georgia Arrive.

MEN GLAD OF THE CHANGE

The Conditions at Montauk Are Still Far from Satisfactory—Much Suffering Among the Men in Camp During Yesterday's Storm.

Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, military parlance the First United States Volunteer Cavalry—that is, those of the command who were left in Tampa when their more fortunate comrades went to fight in Cuba—arrived in Jersey City last night, on their way to the camp of recuperation at Montauk.

The entire detachment will consist of about 500 men—four full troops and detachments of eight others, with full equipment, and 1,200 horses and mules. The first section, consisting of thirteen box cars, containing equipment, and two passenger coaches with troops, arrived at 8 o'clock, and was at once conveyed from the Bay Street pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad to large floats and taken over to Bay Ridge, where they were formed into a special train over the Long Island Railroad. An hour later the second section, consisting of eleven stock cars, containing 200 bronco ponies, and three passenger coaches, arrived, and these were similarly transferred to boats for Bay Ridge. Capt. George H. Curry was in command of these two sections.

The third section, consisting of ten cars of stock, two passenger coaches, and forage cars, came in shortly afterward. Lieut. Green was in command. This section was transferred to the stock yards, where the bronchos were watered, there being no accommodation of this sort for the stock on the cars, and the ponies were of such a wild nature that only the boys of the troop could handle them. They got off for Bay Ridge early this morning. Other sections arrived during the night and remained in their cars in the yard. They will be taken to Bay Ridge this morning. The entire detachment is under command of Major George M. Dunn, who arrived with the last section.

In Canvas Uniforms.

All of the boys were clad in the brown canvas khakie uniforms, and a fine looking lot of fellows never bore arms for Uncle Sam. As the troops under Capt. Curry passed down the river on their way to Bay Ridge they looked with hungry eyes toward the metropolis and thought of the good times they could have had here and the welcome that would have been their.

"It's like a tantalizing glimpse of the promised land that we cannot enter," said Capt. Curry, as he gazed on the myriad of twinkling lights along the shore, "but thank Heaven we are out of that torrid Tampa and are going where the breezes will put new life in us. All of the boys stood the trip well, and although the stock suffered somewhat they will be all right when we get to Montauk.

"Some of the fellows are still sick with malaria, but as you see they are all about, happy in the anticipation of new and cool quarters. Wait till the Colonel and the other boys from Santiago join us and there will not be a happier lot of cavalrymen in the world. We're going to give them a rousing welcome when they get to Montauk, and I don't doubt that they'll be as happy to see us as we will be to see them. We all hope to get to New York some day, and there will be a hot time in the old town when we do.

"The Colonel; well we were not with him in Santiago, to be sure, but he did not do a thing more than we thought he would or the other boys either. They can't make them any better than Col. Roosevelt, and you will not find a man in the regiment who will not say the same thing."

A Crowd Greets Them.

A crowd, consisting mostly of young men attracted by the glamour that attached to the name of Rough Riders, picked its way over freight cars and through yards to get a glimpse of the troopers. Most of them thought Col. Roosevelt was with the command, and there was great cheering and enthusiasm, coupled with loud calls for "Teddy."

"We want to see Teddy," they shouted. "Three cheers for Roosevelt," and the cries echoed out over the water. Finally one of the troopers came forward and gravely informed the cheering crowd that the Colonel was fatigued after his journey and was too modest to appear, but that he desired to state to his admirers that he appreciated their attention," which tickled the crowd to a finish, and they shouted for "Teddy" some more.

"We'll make you President yet," shouted one of the crowd more enthusiastic than the rest, and at this sentiment the crowd simply went wild, while the trooper bowed as profoundly as if all the fuss were being made over him.

Cans containing sixteen gallons of hot coffee were brought down to the float for the second detachment, for which Capt. Carry paid at the rate of 56 cents a gallon. It was a welcome draught to the troopers, who were wet through and chilly. The troopers cheered as the float shoved off for Bay Ridge, and even the broncos neighed in app

BAD WATER AT MONTAUK

Dr. Frederick A. Castle Thinks the Camp Will Be a Hotbed of Disease.

FEARS A LOCKJAW EPIDEMIC

It Is One of Only Two Places in North America, He Says, Where the Tetanus Bacillus Thrives.

The question of procuring an adequate supply of pure water for the recuperating camp at Montauk Point is exciting considerable comment among students of sanitary affairs. The fact that difficulty is being encountered in providing good water for the few troops now encamped at that place is causing grave anxiety as to the effects which will be produced when all the soldiers under orders to move there shall have arrived.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle, who was an Assistant Surgeon in the navy during the civil war gives it as his opinion that under no circumstances should a large body of men be permitted to camp at Montauk Point for any length of time, for the reason that it will be utterly impossible to provide water in sufficient quantities or of the proper quality for their needs. He has addressed a communication to Surgeon General Steinberg and to the Secretary of War, giving in detail the reasons why a permanent camp for 30,000 men should not be established there.

Dr. Castle, in his letter, showed that the ground, according to geological charts prepared by the New York State Government, was formed as follows: First, layer of soil the sand, mixed, which forms the crust; beneath that a mixture of clay and sand; the third stratum loam and clay, with iron crusts, &c., and the fourth hard-pan of drift, cemented by clay. The water to be obtained by the digging of ordinary wells, Dr. Castle said, flowed from between the third and fourth strata, and was merely the accumulation of the moisture, which is absorbed from the rainfalls through the upper strata. Under these circumstances, he argued, when troops are camped on the ground the water cannot be pure or wholesome.

An Old Colony's Struggle.

"In my letter," said Dr. Castle yesterday, "I spoke of the hard struggle which the members of the colony established at Montauk Point early in the eighties had in obtaining a sufficient water supply. They got it finally by sinking an artesian well at great depth and large expense. The composition of the soil, it must be understood, as given in the geological chart, applies pretty well to the larger part of the ground, but there are places scattered here and there where solid boulder formations are encountered, and in digging an artesian well it is impossible to foretell what kind of soil one may strike at certain depths.

"Besides, it takes some time to dig artesian wells and there will hardly be time to do this before the troops arrive and they will therefore have to rely entirely upon the water which they will have to pump up from ordinary wells. There is no question in my mind that if this state of affairs is permitted it will result in further debilitating the troops already worn out by disease. Typhoid fever, malaria and yellow fever always find a fruitful field where the water is not good.

"Surgeon General Sternberg made a tour of inspection lasting only a few hours and could not possibly have examined the ground with any degree of care. Granting that Montauk Point possesses all the qualities attributed to it by the Surgeon General, its lack of water is more than sufficient to condemn it. It stands to reason that there must be something wrong with the place when one considers that places like Amagansett and Easthampton, but a short distance away, have been settled for over two hundred years and in all that time Montauk Point has been practically left desolate.

Fears a Lockjaw Epidemic.

"Another thing which has been entirely overlooked is that this particular spot is, with the exception of a portion of Nova Scotia, the only place in North America where the tetanus bacillus may be found. Tetanus, or lockjaw, as it is commonly known, is brought about by a bacillus which thrives and propagates in a very few spots. With the inevitable uncleanliness which a lack of water will produce at Montauk Point, the tetanus bacilli will be brought to the fore, and I should not be at all surprised to see an epidemic of that terrible malady.

"To look at, Montauk Point appears in truth to be a charming spot, but when the September winds strike it and the water dashes far inland during frequent storms, the place will be anything but a resting place for the poor worn-out soldiers.

"I have laid these facts before the Secretary of War in a letter addressed to him on July 27, and not having received any reply, I again wrote him briefly yesterday, urging as best I could that the order sending so many troops to Montauk Point be rescinded, or at least modified, until some arrangements can be made to obtain sufficient water.

"I do not expect that my plea will meet with any compliance on the part of the War Department, and the Secretary will find that what I have submitted is true when it is too late. This has been the usual thing during this campaign. Orders have been issued without regard to their consequences, and the soldiers have had to suffer on account of the thoughtlessness or incompetence of men who held positions not because they were entitled to hold them, but because they had political pulls."

To in some measure alleviate the condition of the troops at Montauk Point, 24,000 gallons of water will be taken there to-day over the Long Island Railroad. Arrangements for this were made at the meeting of the Red Cross Executive Committee yesterday, the proposition coming from W. T. Wardwell, President of the committee. For this purpose the Union Tank Line has donated the use of four tank cars with a capacity of 6,000 gallons each.

DISINFECTING AT MONTAUK.

Barge Built for the Purpose on the Way from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The new United States disinfecting barge Protector, built in this city, was to-day towed down the Delaware River en route to Fort Pond Bay, opposite Montauk Point, L. I., where the vessel will be used as a floating quarantine station. The Protector was originally intended for service at Dry Tortugas, under the auspices of the United States Marine Hospital Corps, but when the troops at Santiago were ordered North, Supervising General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service deemed it wise to have a thoroughly equipped disinfecting plant at Montauk Point, and the Protector was accordingly ordered to that place.

The new craft is admirably fitted for the important work cut out for it. The Protector has a wooden hull, 150 feet in length, 27 feet beam, and 10 feet 6 inches depth of hold. There is no propelling machinery, as the boat is intended for permanent anchorage at a given point. The hull is sheathed with copper. The craft represents an approximate cost of $35,000.

Gen. Shafter on His Victory.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, who resides at 414 Warburton Avenue, has received the following interesting letter from his old friend and comrade, Gen. William R. Shafter:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
Santiago de Cuba, July 31, 1898.

Gen. T. J. Morgan, Yonkers, N. Y.:

My Dear Gen. Morgan: Thanks for your kind letter. My campaign which has just closed was the beginning and the end of the war in Cuba. You are very right when you say that none of our war campaigning presented the difficulties that did this; certainly nothing in my experience could compare with it, and that is the universal report of all the officers of the war who are with me. I think taking a fortified place and 12,000 prisoners, and securing the surrender of 12,000 more, with an army of 16,000 men, only 1,000 of whom were in line, was a very great success.

My illness was merely temporary, and the result of the excessive heat. A great deal of sickness here, but, fortunately, so far but few deaths. I hope we shall be moved soon, as that is the only thing that will prevent serious loss. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

DEATH OF A ROUGH RIDER.

Gerard M. Ives Left Tampa Ill with Typhoid Fever and Died at Home Tuesday.

Stricken with fever, and bitterly disappointed at his inability to join his comrades at the front, Gerard Merrick Ives, a Rough Rider, whose one remaining hope was to reach home before he died, left the camp at Tampa and boarded a train for the North. Alone and so weak and helpless as to be unable to solicit food or aid, he reached this city last Saturday.

He arrived at his home, 338 West Seventy-first Street, in the afternoon, but was so haggard and emaciated that he had to make himself known by calling the servant, who came to the door, by name. Ives's home-coming was a surprise, as none of the family knew he had left the camp. He was able to say later, that he had sent a telegram and letter from Tampa telling of his departure. These, however, were not received by the family.

Ives soon became unconscious, and Drs. Brill, Brodhead, and Murray were called in to attend him. They found him to be suffering from typhoid fever. The physicians say that Ives's condition was so critical that it was an outrage to allow him to travel home alone without attendance. He continued unconscious and died Tuesday afternoon.

Young Ives was a member of Troop K of the Rough Riders. At the outbreak of the war he left a business position and joined Squadron A, with the anticipation of being quickly called to the front. Finding that if he remained with the squadron his chances of seeing actual fighting would be delayed, he joined the Rough Riders, leaving this city for the camp at Tampa June 10. Ives was one of the few unlucky members who failed to procure a full equipment, and was left in camp with his comrades when the main body departed for Santiago. Here he remained enduring the hardships of camp life. He wrote numerous letters home, but from their tenor his family believed him to be in good health and spirits.

Ives was well educated, being a graduate of Yale University in the class of '96. He was born in Rome, Italy, where his parents resided until recent years. Gerard was the son of Chauncey B. Ives, who died in 1894, and who was prominent as a sculptor. Among his works are the statues of Sherman and Trumbull, at Washington; the statue of Bishop Brownell, at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and many pieces in private collections in this city. Mrs. Ives is an invalid, and resides with the brother of the dead trooper, H. Davis Ives.

A detail from Squadron A will attend the funeral, which will take place at the family residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

FIVE DEATHS FROM TYPHOID.

At Fort McPherson 400 Out of 618 Patients Have the Fever.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Five privates, all volunteers, died to-day of typhoid fever in the General Hospital at Fort McPherson. Their names are Charles W. Allen, Company M, Second New York; Elmer Childers, Company M, Second Kentucky; Charles W. Baker, Company C, Second New York; Charles Morrison, Company D, Second New York; Ben Bourne, Company A, Third Ohio.

There are now 618 patients in the hospital here. Of these 400 are suffering from typhoid fever. Tampa has sent 250 typhoid patients, 158 came from Chickamauga, and 160 from Fernandina.

TWO DEATHS AT CAMP ALGER.

Thirty-one More Typhoid Patients to Go to Fort Myer.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 10.—Two deaths have been reported since yesterday. They were Private C. P. Van Buskirk, Company A, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and Private C. J. Jurtz, Company C, Third New York.

Thirty-one more typhoid patients will be taken to Fort Myer Hospital. Of this number twelve are from the Third New York, four each from the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana and Ninth Massachusetts, three each from the Third Missouri, Seventh Illinois, and Thirty-fourth Michigan, and one each from the Sixth Pennsylvania and Thirty-third Michigan. The absence of field hospitals hampers the Surgeons.

J. H. Lane Drops Dead.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—John H. Lane, storekeeper of the United States transport Minnewaska, dropped dead on his boat to-day. The troopship was waiting to carry the Third Regiment of immunes to Santiago. Lane was 55 years old.

WOUNDED REACH WASHINGTON.

One Hundred and Eighty-five Disabled Men at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A Government hospital train consisting of thirteen tourist cars one private Pullman car, one dining, and one combination car, which left Atlanta at 8:30 P. M. Tuesday night, with 185 sick and wounded soldiers, arrived in this city to-night over the Southern Road.

According to previous arrangement, the train stopped at Four-and-a-Half Street and Maryland Avenue to unload the troops, who took the electric cars for Washington barracks, where they will be quartered for the present. The train was in charge of Major Charles Richard and a hospital corps of twenty men, and the 185 sick and wounded were convalescents from Fort McPherson who were moved here to make room for the more serious cases now coming from Santiago and Puerto Rico.

The men are all doing well and are able to walk and take care of themselves, but are in a more or less weakened condition from the effects of their wounds and the ravages of fever.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 2,830.

Two More Deaths from Yellow Fever Reported by Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The War Department to-night made public the following from Gen. Shafter:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 9:—Total number sick, 2,830; total number fever cases, 2,043; total number new cases, 233; total number fever cases returned to duty, 327. Deaths, Aug. 8:—Private Louis C. Heath, Company G, Seventy-first New York Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private William Adams, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; McKelson Albert, Company A, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry, chronic dysentery and malarial fever, Aug 9.—Private John Wilson, Troop —, Tenth Cavalry, pneumonia, following yellow fever; Private John Hogan Company D, Thirty-fifth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Franklin Campbell, Company G, Seventh Infantry, perforation of base of brain; Private F. G. Covely, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private M. D. Perkins, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private Joseph Lane, Company I, Eighth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private George Cullman, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Merritt Chambers, Company A, Fourth Infantry, dysentery and exhaustion; Private William Green, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; First Lieut. Richard Harden, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, abscess of liver.

SHAFTER CONDEMNS CANTEENS

In a Letter to The Voice He Takes Strong Grounds Against the System.

The editor of The Voice has received from Gen. Shafter the following reply to a letter written to him with reference to the sale of beer at army canteens, and which called his attention to Gen. Miles's recent order in regard to them:

I have not seen the order, No. 87, to which you refer, but I am in full sympathy with it. I have always been strongly opposed to the canteen system or the sale of intoxicating drinks of any kind on military reservations; and have opposed it until absolutely overruled and required to establish a canteen at my post. I regard it as demoralizing to the men, besides impairing seriously their efficiency. There are always, in every regiment, a number of men that will under any circumstances get and drink liquor, but the great majority are temperate, abstemious men; and it is to these that the evil effects of the post exchange system work the greatest injury, as young men who would not think of going away from the post for liquor will, when it is placed before them and every inducement offered them to purchase, do so, and thus gradually acquire habits of intemperance.

The plea that it furnishes a large sum, which it does, to improve the table fare of the men is, in my opinion, a very poor one, as the Government of the United States is perfectly able to feed its men without any assistance from the profits of rumselling. I have absolutely prohibited the sale of liquor or the opening of saloons in the City of Santiago, and have refused permission for cargoes of beer to come from the States here. I think that the necessity of refraining from drink is fully realized by all the men, and of their own accord they would refrain from drinking.

WRONGS OF DRUG CLERKS.

Overwork the Cause of Mistakes, Says Mr. Thimme—Bill for Shorter Hours.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours has again begun a fierce fight to secure the passage of a bill by the next Legislature to gain its end. Last year the agitation was started a few weeks before the session opened. This year the league has begun early, and every candidate for the Senate and Assembly this Fall will be asked to declare whether he is for or against the proposition to give druggists' clerks shorter hours. A bill has been drawn up and laid before Mayor Van Wyck, but it does not meet with his full approval. A sub-committee will wait on the Mayor to ascertain what changes he would suggest.

Edward Thimme, Secretary of the league, said at a meeting held at 28 East Fourth Street last night that if the Mayor's approval could not be obtained the league proposed, first to co-operate with drug clerks in the other first-class cities of the State, and failing in that, to get a general measure passed affecting the whole State. He said he expected that Congress would take the matter up eventually as a safeguard to public health and prescribe the hours during which druggists' clerks should work.

He proposed that the Executive Committee should ask druggists to close earlier, and suggested that an appeal be made to the public not to patronize a store after 9 o'clock at night, unless it is an all-night store. The secret of late hours, he said, was the liquor traffic. He alleged that a majority of the stores in the city carry it on extensively.

"One of the largest drug stores in town," he declared, "derives its principal income from the liquor it sells over its soda water counter. Another has a regular bar annex in its rear.

"We are supposed to be professional men, but behind the counter we are like dry goods clerks. If we save and buy a store we become business men. In neither case have we professional standing. I know a clerk who works eighteen hours a day. Fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen hours are common. Nearly all the mistakes made are by clerks overworked and deprived of sleep. Two men who made fatal mistakes last December worked on an average of fifteen hours a day. Fifty per cent. of the clerks practically live in the stores where they work, without ventilation, and sleep on beds often worse than the floor."

These conditions, the speaker said, lead the clerk to the use of morphine and other drugs in order to keep awake. Many in their desperation had committed suicide. Others had died, consumption being the all prevalent disease, superinduced by living among chemicals and breathing the impure air. He knew, he said, of fifteen physicians who are earning a living as conductors on the street cars of New York. He supposed the number of drug clerks is much larger.

W. R. Abbott, President of the league, told of a druggist who pays his clerk $10 a week. The clerk works from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. and sleeps in the back of the store. He had had three clerks in fifteen months, and his last clerk had not had a day off in six months. The clerk was called up at night by a woman recently, who asked for carbolic acid. Half awake, he took a bottle containing tincture of iodine from the shelf and, noticing the poison label, gave it for carbolic acid. The woman had applied it externally and a doctor had to be called. In fact, she is not well yet. And the druggist paid the bill.

Mr. Thimme said the sub-committee would submit its report on all cases of mistakes of clerks now under investigation at the next meeting. He asked all the members to ascertain as many cases as they could of mistakes made in filling prescriptions, of suicide among drug clerks, and consumption, and of death from acid poisoning. It was desired also to learn of cases of clerks addicted to the use of morphine and other drugs.

The project of a public meeting to be held in the Gramercy Lyceum was left to the Executive Committee.

A letter from the Rev. R. Heber Newton was read indorsing the movement for shorter hours.

CLASH BETWEEN HOSPITALS.

Bellevue Physician Says the Doctors at Flower Were Brutal to a Patient.

Dr. Barber of Bellevue Hospital called at Flower Hospital last night to remove John Taylor, who was injured three days ago, having one leg and several ribs broken. According to the patient, he received only the scantiest attention by the Flower Hospital doctors, and Dr. Barber alleges that their conduct, when they learned that the man was to be removed, was simply barbarous.

Taylor is an electrician, thirty-five years old, and lives at 325 East Twenty-eighth Street. He has constantly complained to his sister that he was not receiving proper treatment since going to Flower Hospital. He told her he could not even obtain a drink of water without paying the attendant for it. She saw Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue, and he decided that the man should be taken to his institution. When Dr. Barber drove up to Flower with his ambulance to get Taylor, according to his story and written report to Superintendent O'Rourke, he was received coldly, and when he stated his mission he asserts that the physician in charge told him he could take Taylor, but if he did he would take him without bandages or splints.

Dr. Barber says that the physician then gave orders to break the plaster casts in which the patient was incased, and that this was done, causing untold suffering and misery to the unfortunate sufferer.

"But that was not all," said Dr. Barber. "They positively refused to permit the attendants of Flower to assist me in getting Taylor into the ambulance, and I had to have his sister and my driver aid me, relying somewhat upon the injured man's small supply of strength."

Superintendent O'Rourke instructed Dr. Barber to make a written report of the incident, giving all the details, and he at once did so. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

The Flower Hospital authorities tell quite a different story. They say the man was removed at his sister's request, and that he was not incased in plaster casts at any time. Instead, they had him in an elastic bandage—an expensive affair—and did not wish it to leave the institution, as it may be needed almost any time. It was carefully removed and the affected parts wrapped in bandages. That was all there was to the case, they say. This information was given by a doctor, who requested that his name be not used.

This is not the first case of friction between the authorities of the two hospitals. Only a few days ago a man with pneumonia of an advanced type was carted back and forth between the two hospitals, and finally left on the damp floor of the East Twenty-second Street station. Later Bellevue accepted the patient, and he was taken to that hospital.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Nominations Without Contest — The President's Peace Terms and the St. Louis Declaration Indorsed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—Nebraska Republicans made a record for industry today in the State Convention, concluding with a degree of harmony perhaps unequaled in the history of the party in last ten years. The selection of Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City as the head of the ticket was made certain when positive assurances came this morning from Washington that Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn, whom many delegates desired to honor, would under no circumstances permit the use of his name.

Judge Baker of Omaha, the only other candidate for the Governorship, withdrew early in the roll call on the first formal ballot and requested the unanimous selection of Judge Hayward. The speech of Senator John M. Thurston, as permanent Chairman, although short, brought the enthusiasm of the crowd to the bubbling-over point. Contrary to the expectations of those who thought his close relations with the President would justify him in outlining the possible Administrative policy as regards the Philippines, he referred out incidentally to those Islands.

The contests for the remainder of the places on the ticket was at no time bitter, many of the selections being made by acclamation. The complete ticket follows:

For Governor—M. L. Hayward, Otoe County; Lieutenant Governor—George A. Murphy, Cage County; Secretary of State—Cenek Duras, Saline County; Auditor—T. L. Matthews, Dodge County; Treasurer—Peter Mortenen, Valley County; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. F. Saylor, Lancaster County; Attorney General—J. N. Jackson, Antelope County; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—A. R. Williams, Douglass County.

The platform is brief and goes to extremes in conservatism, dismissing the subject of territorial expansion with an indorsement of President McKinley's proposed terms of peace. A sentiment favorable to a declaration for imperialism was apparent before the convention met, but is supposed to have been antagonized in the Committee on Resolutions, and did not come before the convention. The platform reiterates the declarations at St. Louis.

TROOPS ORDERED TO MARCH

One Division to Go from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Another from Chickamauga to Lexington.

BIG CAMPS TO BE BROKEN UP

Second Corps to Go from Manassas to Middletown, Penn.—First Ohio and Fifth United States Cavalry to Go from Tampa to Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has issued the following statement:

The Secretary of War has ordered one division of the First Army Corps from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., and another division of the same corps from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky. A division of the Fourth Corps, now at Tampa, has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala. The Second Division (Gen. Davis) of the Second Army Corps, now at Manassas, Va., has been ordered to Middletown, Penn. The advisability of marching the troops from Chickamauga to Knoxville and Lexington is under consideration.

The division ordered to Knoxville is the second and consists of the following regiments: Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota.

The Third Division, ordered to Lexington, consists of the Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Mississippi, Twenty-first Kansas, Twelfth New York, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, First New Hampshire.

The troops of the Fourth Corps ordered from Tampa to Huntsville, Ala., are the Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, Fifth Ohio, Second New York, Thirty-second Michigan, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio.

The troops of the Second Corps ordered from Manassas to Middletown, Penn., are the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Thirty-second Kansas, Third New York, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fourth Missouri, Seventh Illinois, First Rhode Island, Third Missouri, Second Tennessee.

The First Ohio and the Fifth United States Cavalry are ordered from Tampa to Montauk Point.

The Fourth Kentucky, Col. Colson commanding, has been ordered from Lexington to Jacksonville and attached to the Seventh Corps.

The movement of these troops is in accordance with the plans of the War Department to break up the large camps and spread the troops about the country.

GOVERNOR PLEADS FOR TROOPS.

Adjutant General Sent to Ask that Men Be Brought North.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Gov. Black to-day directed Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to go to Washington for the purpose of making a personal and urgent request that the New York State troops in the Southern camps be moved north so that they can recuperate in health. Gen. Tillinghast left for Washington to-night.

The Governor has taken this action because of the many individual requests that have been made to him to have the troops moved north, especially from Fernandina, because of climatic conditions, which according to letters from that place have so weakened the troops that they are in no condition to take the field. Gov. Black believes that during the cessation of hostilities, which is near at hand, it is not necessary to keep the troops in camp at Fernandina and that they should be moved north, where they can regain their strength. Few, if any, complaints have come to the Governor of the climate affecting the troops at Chickamauga or Camp Alger.

The Governor, through Gen. Tillinghast, is not going to ask the President or the War Department to move the troops back to camps in this State, although such action would be most preferable, but he is simply going to request that the troops be moved to some Northern point.

MARCHING IN RAIN AND MUD.

Second Division Has a Hard Tramp to Thorough Gap, Va.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 10.—Despite fords waist deep and muddy roads, the Second Division yesterday reached Thorough Gap, Va., covering two days' marches in one day. The troops were drenched and had to camp on ground made soft by rain. Under the circumstances the march was highly successful. The Quartermaster's Department performed its work well.

PECULIAR ROBBERY CASE.

Victim of a Cable Car Accident Taken to a Hospital—Found Later in a Dazed Condition.

Capt. Sheehan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station is investigating the case of Thomas Jefferson Wells of 327 Amsterdam Avenue, who was injured by falling off a cable car on Columbus Avenue, near Seventy-third Street, about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. Mr. Wells was taken into the drug store of Carter & Robertson, at the corner, and treated by Dr. Coles of Roosevelt Hospital. He was taken to the hospital at about 7:30 in the same ambulance with Joseph Daly of 33 West Thirty-second Street, who was also injured by a cable car. Mr. Wells was found to have a fractured nose and three scalp wounds.

At 12:30 yesterday morning he was met by Joseph Finnegan of 141 West Sixty-first Street, at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, half a block from the hospital, in a dazed condition, and asked the latter to take him home, saying that he had been robbed of $18 and an umbrella. The daughter of Mr. Wells reported the matter to the police yesterday morning, and asked that an investigation be made.

Sergt. Russell of the Twenty-fourth Precinct said last night:

"All we know is that Mr. Wells was injured about 6:10 last night, and was sent to Roosevelt Hospital in an insensible condition by Officer Baxter. To-day some of his relatives reported that his money and umbrella were missing. They asked if he had been searched, and I told them that, under the circumstances, the officer did not search him, as he had no right to do so. I referred the matter to the hospital for investigation. Detective Rahune was sent to Mr. Wells's home, but he was said to be too ill to talk."

The clerk at Roosevelt Hospital said that when Mr. Wells was brought to the hospital, at 7 o'clock, he was rather dazed, but able to sit in a chair. "He was taken into the accident room, where there were nine other patients at the time. About 9 o'clock he asked to go home, because he was anxious on account of his family. As he appeared able to walk, we decided to let him go. I asked if he had money enough for a cab, and he then discovered his loss, which he stated to be first $13 and afterward $18. He left the hospital between 9 and 10, and we have no idea where he was from then until found at 12:30."

Assistant Superintendent Grimshaw says that he does not suspect any of the employes. Everything points to the theory that he was robbed on the street before the arrival of the officer. He was handled by two or three parties before the officer took charge of him.

At Mr. Wells's residence last night all information was refused. Mr. Wells is sixty-two years old, and a wealthy retired man, living with his two daughters.

PRESIDENT EUSTON DISLIKED.

National Linseed Oil Stockholders Said to be Dissatisfied.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 10.—It was rumored here to-day that an effort was being made to remove President Alexander Euston of the National Linseed Oil Company. It is alleged that he has not conducted the affairs of the big trust satisfactorily and that he is responsible for the present condition of the combine. Euston resides in this city, but is at present out of town, but his friends say that the opposition does not come from the larger stockholders, but from some of the smaller ones who are always complaining. A confirmation of these rumors came from Chicago to-day in a statement that the rumors had had the effect of strengthening the stock there.

B. Altman & Co.

Ladies' Imported Washable Chamois Gloves, 6 Button Length,

48c. Pair.

CARRANZA RETURNS TO CANADA

Has Been Sending Blockade Runners to Cuba from St. Pierre and Miquelon.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Lieut. Carranza, who was supposed to have sailed for England three weeks ago, in accordance with an order from the Canadian Government to leave the country, appeared here again to-day.

He refused to say where he had been, but H. C. St. Pierre, Lieut. Carranza's lawyer, states that the Lieutenant has been on a visit to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where he has been superintending the sending of blockade runners to Cuba.

His work being over now and peace at hand, he has come back to bid farewell to his friends before leaving for Europe.

SPANISH PRISONERS DEPART.

Alicante Sails from Santiago with 1,050 Sick Men.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Spain to-day with 1,050 sick Spanish soldiers on board.

The embarkation of the sick Spaniards on the Alicante was a most pitiful sight. They were brought from the hospitals on stretchers, in wagons, and upon the backs of their comrades, often scarcely stronger than the sick men they bore. The docks were lined with officers and soldiers, who supported or carried their wives and daughters.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon arrived here this morning and will take 2,136 Spanish soldiers to-morrow. She has bed capacity for 230 sick.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS' PLATFORM.

Their National League Denounces the War Department—Enthusiasm for Mr. Croker.

The Negro National Democratic League at the second day's session of its fifth biennial convention, at 152 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday adopted a platform in which the War Department of the National Government is severely criticised. The platform is as follows:

The representatives of the Negro National Democratic League in convention assembled, hereby resolve as follows:

1. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Democracy as laid down by Thomas Jefferson and the subsequently recognized Democratic leaders.

2. We most emphatically censure the present administration of the War Department for discriminating against negroes as army officers, believing as we do that candidates for any or all of such positions should be judged upon the basis of merit and not color.

3. We heartily congratulate the people of the United States upon the patriotism shown by them in coming to the defense of the Government in the present war between the United States and Spain.

4. We are proud of the valor and heroism displayed by the negro troops at the battle of Santiago. It is but a repetition of what the negro soldier has done in every war from that of the Revolution to the present time.

5. We rejoice to know that the negroes of every State of the Union are coming in large numbers into the ranks of the Democratic Party; and we especially commend the action of the negroes of Greater New York in literally uniting with the Democracy.

6. We firmly believe that the best interests of the race would be subserved by the election of a Democratic Congress this Fall, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort for the election of the same.

7. We heartily favor the carrying of American products in ships built in this country, constructed by Americans, and owned and officered by American citizens, and we urge that a law shall speedily be enacted to meet such ends.

8. We are unalterably opposed to the un-American practice against negroes being admitted to the West Point Military School, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and to the opposition against negroes in the artillery service.

At the evening session Edward E. Lee, the newly-elected President of the League, made a speech in which he closed with a eulogy of Richard Croker.

A Western delegate in the course of a lengthy speech declared that Mr. Croker was "the logical chief of the Democratic Party in the State of New York." This declaration was loudly applauded.

The delegates, just before adjourning, decided that a speech made on Wednesday night by T. Thomas Fortune, the well-known writer and editor of a negro newspaper, should be expunged from the records on the ground that Mr. Fortune was a Republican, and that there should be no record kept by a Democratic gathering of a Republican speech.

BURNED AN AMERICAN FLAG.

Woman Causes a Scandal at a Patriotic Lawn Party at Evanston, Ill.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Miss H. Haisi, a young Japanese woman, has aroused great indignation among society people of Evanston, who charge her with having deliberately and publicly burned a small American flag. The act was committed at a lawn party and musical given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. P. L. McKinie, at their home, for the benefit of Company F of the First Regiment.

It was a patriotic affair. American colors and Cuban flags were about the lawn, and a small flag was pinned on the breast of each guest as he or she entered. Miss Haisi objected when a member of the committee was about to pin a flag to her dress. Her friends thought she was joking, and the little banner was affixed in spite of her protests.

Several guests declare they saw Miss Haisi a little later walk toward one of the Japanese lanterns that were hung among the trees, tear the flag from her breast, and hold it in the flame until it was consumed. Spectators hurried toward her with indignant expostulations. Miss Briggs reached her first and inquired why she had done such a disgraceful thing.

"I did it because I don't like the American flag," Miss Haisi is quoted as retorting.

Mrs. Sternberg, President of the White City Club of Chicago, as whose guest Miss Haisi attended the party, saw the burning of the flag and reproved the young woman, but asked the onlookers, for the sake of preventing unpleasant publicity, to overlook the offense and not report it to the host and hostess. The young woman heard the reproofs calmly and said no one should compel her to wear an emblem she despised.

Miss Haisi's claim to Japanese birth is disputed by some of her acquaintances, who say she is either a native of Spain or of Spanish parentage. She is said to be refined and educated and a contributor to magazines.

GOLD MINE AWAITS CLAIMANTS.

Heiresses to Georgia Property Disappeared in Colorado 13 Years Ago.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 10.—In 1885 Margaret and Mary Sanders wrote from here to an uncle, Rufus Waldrup of Hayesville, N. C., for money to pay for their return home, as their parents had died. The money was sent, but nothing further has been heard of the girls. They have fallen heirs to a big Georgia farm, on which is a good gold mine, abandoned during the late war. Their father, Mac Sanders, a Unionist, escaped, with his wife, to the North in the early sixties, dying here under an assumed name.

Belgian Minister to Brazil Here.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Finance from Colon was Count Vandensteen, Belgian Minister to Brazil, who has been visiting the Republics of Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. Count Vandensteen is on a visit to relatives in New York.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 104, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers, and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies, and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

WEST INDIA WEATHER SERVICE.

New Bureau, Now in Working Order, Receives First Reports from Six Stations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The West Indian Weather Service was practically commenced to-day, when the Washington office received reports from six of the ten observation stations recently established there. Prof. Willis L. Moore said to-night the system was now in complete working order.

The department will be enabled to forecast the terrible West Indian hurricanes that for years have swept the Atlantic Coast without warning. The whole group of islands has been plotted, and meteorological conditions are charted daily at the recently established stations. It was feared that the West Indian service might be hampered by delays in the cablegrams, but Prof. Moore stated that the reports to-day reached the Washington office within an hour and a half after the observations were made.

The vacancy in the Washington Bureau caused by the death of Prof. Morrill has been filled by the promotion of Prof. H. C. Frankenfield, now on duty at St. Louis, to be National Forecaster, on duty at Washington.

POSTAL CLERKS FOR SANTIAGO.

Four Experts Sail To-day—Others to Go Elsewhere Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Four skilled employes of the Post Office Department whose thorough knowledge of all branches of the postal service has caused their selection, will sail on the Yale from New York to-morrow for Santiago, where they will augment the force now controlling the military postal service there. The men are H. P. J. Muscheck and Hugo Heydeman of New York, Stephen O. Bridge of Baltimore and T. J. Mackey, Jr., of Washington. Five other employes have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to go next week to such points in our new military possessions as the Department shall direct. Harrison G. Sells of Buffalo, Lewis J. Robinson of Appleton, Wis., J. H. Weber of Boston, W. H. Clifford of Pittsfield, Mass., and H. B. Lemcke of Savannah, are those chosen.

THE ARMY GETS THE YALE.

The Cruiser Will Carry Troops, Nurses, and Stores to Santiago.

The controversy between the army and navy over the cruiser Yale was settled yesterday and the vessel was formally turned over to the army to be used as a transport. The Yale left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to the American Line pier at the foot of Fulton Street, North River. All the naval stores that were on board were transferred to the navy yard by tugs, and stores will be taken on board to-day for the army at Santiago.

In addition to stores, the Yale is to take to Santiago the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which is expected to-day from Springfield, Ill. The regiment is coming by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Yale is not in a very clean condition and the crew was busy yesterday cleaning ship and preparing for the reception of the soldiers.

The Yale will also take Lieut. Corby and twenty immune male nurses of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and four Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Md., who arrived here Tuesday. The sisters are in charge of Mother Superior Margaret Carroll, and are going to act as nurses.

It is expected that Capt. Wise and the naval officers on the Yale will be relieved before the vessel sails.

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Spanish fours opened this morning with an advance of ⅝, at 43⅛, dropped to 42⅝, but rallied subsequently to 42⅞, at which figure they were quoted at the close.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Business opened undecided on the Bourse to-day, and Spanish fours were weak at 42.80. Subsequently they advanced to 42.97, but closed at 42.55.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 64.80.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed with his authorized clerk to Montauk Point and report to Major John H. Duval, United States Army, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant.

First Lieut. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of volunteers and will join his regiment.

First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, is detailed for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the Leiter United States General Hospital, Chickamauga, and will report to the Surgeon in charge of the hospital accordingly.

Capt. Lotus Niles, Second Artillery, is relieved from duty

Wanamaker's

The New Era

IN days that were olden—but not long past, the retailer accepted Summer dullness as an inevitable condition.

Not so now. We have discovered that the quiet season makes conditions for favorable trading—favorable to the consumer. Hence in this dog-day August the store is bright every day with attractions—goods inherently inviting, and doubly so, with bargain flavor added. Witness

Furniture

Manufacturers' samples have been making merry here all the week. Rocking Chairs on Tuesday, Toilet Tables Wednesday, and to-day,

Boudoir Desks

Just One Hundred and Eighty-six distinct styles—only one each—all fresh, bright, new and made for the recent semi-annual Furniture Exposition. Prices are $5 to $110, and all worth at least one-half more if you paid the cost of producing and handling. Six are quoted.

At $5—Of oak; antique finish; 28 in. wide, 14 in. deep, 40 in. high; 1 large drawer; French legs.

At $9—Of quartered oak; 28 in. wide, 14 in. deep, 40 in. high; carved lid; 1 la. drawer; finely polished.

At $12—Of quartered oak; 31 in. wide, 18 in. deep, 38 in. high; shaped ends; carved claw feet.

At $15—Of curly birch; 26 in. wide, 15 in. deep, 40 in. high; carved lid; French legs; noiseless slides.

At $1 .50—Of mahogany; 29 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 40 in. high; swell front; shaped ends; noiseless slides.

At $21—Of bird's-eye maple; 32 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 38 in. high; 2 large drawers; swell front.

These are only an incident of the great August offering.

Fourth floor.

Carpets at Reduced Prices THE offerings made two days since have resulted in a great success. The following prices made large sales a foregone conlusion:

Axminsters at 60c., from 90c. and $1.
Velvets at 75c., from $1.25.
Velvets at 85c., from $1 40.
Tapestries at 55c., from 74c. and 80c.

Special arrangements can be made to hold present purchases for future deliveries.

Third floor.

Price Argument on Fine Dinner Sets JUST ready some beautiful new Austrian china dinner sets, in latest shapes and decorations. Sets comprise 103 pieces, in flower and gold designs, and every piece gilded. $20 would be cheap. The price is only $16 while this lot lasts. A few other sorts, handsome, too, and inexpensive:

At $15—Austrian china, 102 pieces; one meat dish less than the above.
At $12—American porcelain, 112 pieces, all gilded; in 4 designs; good value at $16.
At $7.75—English porcelain, 112 pieces.
At $6.50—English porcelain, 100 pieces; were $8 a set.

Basement.

Mourning Millinery EACH piece has individuality. Nothing but black in color, but absolute distinction in design. Our milliners have too much pride to be dull or commonplace.

London and Paris have yielded their coming ideas and this first showing of new mourning millinery is just another testimony to the leadership of our millinery store.

Prices $8 and upward.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

AMERICA AT THE PARIS SHOW.

Efforts to Secure an Increase of Space at the Exposition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Efforts to obtain more than 150,000 square feet of space allotted by the Directors of the Paris Exposition to exhibitors of the United States will be made at once by Commissioner General Peck.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner General's assistant, John H. McGibbons, is arranging for the distribution of the space already granted by the Directors of the exposition. He completed the mailing of more than 30,000 circular letters to-day to individuals and corporations in all parts of the country, asking for the submission of applications for space. According to the circulars, the division of space is as follows:

Education, instruments of precision, and general process of letters, sciences, and arts, 11,471.
Fine arts, not yet known.
General machinery and electricity, 50,000.
Transportation, civil engineering, 20,000.
Agricultural and food products, (groups 7 and 10,) 20,000.
Horticulture, not yet known.
Forestry, chase, and fisheries, 3,300.
Mines and mining, 7,700.
Furniture and decoration of public buildings and dwellings, and general manufactures, 25,000.
Chemical industries, 5,160.
Threads, textiles, and wearing apparel, 12,000.
Heating apparatus, 4,500.
Army and navy, 3,300.

It nearly all the buildings the position for American exhibits have been arranged. The exceptions are in the transportation, electricity, machinery, and fine arts buildings.

L. Z. Leiter Borrows $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Levi Z. Leiter and his wife, Mrs. Mary Theresa Leiter, today filed for record two mortgages pledging five pieces of their most valuable down-town real estate, valued at $2,087,420, to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for the payment of a loan of $1,000,000, which had been made by that company. The mortgages were for $200,000 and $800,000. Both are for a term of ten years, and at an interest of 4 per cent. Prepayments of $5,000 or more of the principal after one year on any interest day is granted by a special clause in the instrument.

PRAISE FOR THE MARINES

Capt. Murphy, in His Official Report on the Battle of July 3, Compliments His Men.

ALL DID THEIR DUTY SUPERBLY

He Says the Battery Was Handled as Coolly and Deliberately as If the Men Had Been at Target Practice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following report has been made public by the Navy Department:

Flagship North Atlantic Station, July 16, 1898. United States Flagship Brooklyn, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

Sir:

1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the marine guard of this vessel on the 3d inst. in the action which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish squadron.

2. At the moment the alarm was given that the enemy's ships were coming out of the harbor the guard was at quarters, ready for inspection. It was immediately dismissed and the men sent to their stations for battle. The men were full of enthusiasm, but there was no excitement or disorder, and apparently no concern for personal safety. The battery was handled with admirable coolness and deliberation. Greater care could not be taken in setting sights and aiming if the men had been at target practice and each striving to make a record score. Considering the fact that the enemy was within effective range during the greater part of the action, the fire of the secondary battery must have been most destructive to his men and material, and contributed its full share to bringing the battle to an end so speedily and with so little loss to ourselves. It is reported that the Spanish officers have stated that so deadly was the effect of our secondary battery fire it was impossible to keep their men at the guns.

Some Displayed Conspicuous Courage.

3. Where all did their duty manfully, it is difficult matter to select individuals for special mention. There are some, however, who deserve to be brought to your notice by name for conduct that displayed in a conspicuous manner courage, intelligence, and devotion to duty. During the early part of the action a cartridge jammed in the bore of the starboard six-pounder, and in the effort to withdraw it the case became detached from the projectile, leaving the latter fast in the bore and impossible to extract from the rear. Corp. Robert Gray of the port gun asked and received permission to attempt to drive the projectile out by means of a rammer. To do this it was necessary to go out on the gun, and the undertaking was full of difficulties and danger, the latter due in a great measure to the blast of the turret guns firing overhead. The gun was hot, and it was necessary to cling to the Jacob's ladder with one hand while endeavoring with the other to manipulate the long rammer. After a brave effort, he was forced to give up, and was ordered in. Quarter Gunner W. H. Smith then came, sent by the executive officer, and promptly placed himself in the dangerous position outside the gun port, where he worked and failed, as the Corporal had done. Neither had been able to get the rammer into the bore, and there seemed nothing left to do but dismount the gun.

Macneal Did What Others Could Not.

At this juncture Private Macneal, one of the crew, volunteered to go out and make a final effort. The gun was so important, the starboard battery being engaged, that, as a forlorn hope, he was permitted to make the attempt. He pushed out boldly and set to work. The guns of the forward turret were firing, the blast nearly knocking him overboard, and the enemy's shots were coming with frequency into his immediate neighborhood. It was at this time that Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed on the other side of the deck. Macneal never paused in his work. The rammer was finally placed in the bore and the shell ejected. The gun was immediately put into action, and Macneal resumed his duties as coolly as if what he had done were a matter of every day routine.

The battle orderlies well merit a place among those whose conduct is worthy of special mention. They were on the move constantly, bearing battle orders to all parts of the ship, and in no instance did they fail in the prompt and intelligent performance of their responsible duty.

Signalmen Were in Danger.

The signalmen occupied very exposed positions during the action, and rendered excellent service. Signal halyards and numbers, battleflags, and speed cones were riddled by small projectiles and fragments of bursting shell, casualties that show in what a zone of danger the signalmen performed their duties. Signalmen Coombs and McIntyre, and Battle Orderlies Rall and Davis were so near Yeoman Ellis when he was killed that they were bespattered with blood.

The following are the names of the battle orderlies:

To the Flag Officer—Privates Rall and Davis.

To the Commanding Officer—Privates Kelly, Smith, and Sanjule.

To the Executive Officer—Privates Bremen G. Wisner and O'Donnell.

The flag orderly, Private Richmond, and commanding officer's orderly, Private Woodsum, were on deck and rendered good services.

The following are the names of the signalmen:

Forward—Privates Coombs and McIntyre.
Aft—Privates Shaw and A'Llearne.

The music boys, Drummer Weisenberg and Fifer Stewart, were stationed on the main and the gun decks, respectively, to sound trumpet calls, and behaved manfully.

None showed more unflinching courage than the men in the military tops, who stood by their guns, delivering their fire with unerring precision, undismayed by the projectiles flying about them and striking in their immediate vicinity. Private Stockbridge, the only man on the sick list, climbed into the maintop at the signal for battle, where he remained to the end of the action, doing good work at his gun.

The non-commissioned officers — First Sergt. Manning, Sergts. Bristow, Montair, Ingalls, and McDevitt; Corps. Dittmerer, Doyle, and Gray—showed excellent soldierly qualities in the management of the men and battery.

First Sergt. Manning rendered valuable aid in supervising the widely separated detachments of the guard. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and bearing of Lieut. Borden. His courage and excellent services proved him a valuable officer.

There were no casualties of a serious nature. Two men were slightly injured—one, Private Flynn, in the back by a splinter; the other, Private Barfield, in the leg, cause unknown. In neither case was it necessary for the men to leave his station.

4. It is a matter of greatest pride to the guard, officers and men alike, to be able to claim a share in the splendid work done by the Brooklyn on the 3d inst.

5. A report nearly identical with this has been made to the commanding officer.

Very respectfully,
PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Guard.

To the Colonel Commandant, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington.

Second indorsement:
U. S. Flagship Brooklyn,
Off Santiago de Cuba,
July 15, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded. The conduct of the Marine Guard under Capt. Murphy's command on the occasion of the destruction of the Spanish squadron, on July 3, 1898, was in every way worthy of the accompanying report. W. S. SCHLEY,
Commodore, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief, Flying Squadron.

SAILORS ARE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Only 170 Men on the Sick List in Sampson's Fleet.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 9.—There are only 170 men on the sick list, out of 5,900 men on the ships in this harbor, and none of the cases is serious.

Chief Engineer C. J. MacConnell, the Fleet Engineer, of the flagship New York, goes north in a day or so on sick leave. He has been suffering from rheumatism almost since the war began; but he has stuck to his duty. The doctors, however, now positively order him home.

PREPARING TO RAISE THE COLON.

Two Wrecking Craft Reach Guantanamo Bay to Coal.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 10.—The Badger and the I. J. Merritt have arrived. The latter, after coaling, will proceed to the wreck of the Cristobal Colon.

The Merritt & Chapman wreckers now think the Infanta Maria Teresa is held in a position by a rock through her bottom forward; but they expect to haul her off soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Assistant Secretary Allen, who is directly in charge of the operations looking to the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, has not been advised of the return to Norfolk of the third expedition sent down by the wreckers for that purpose. He has not ordered the abandonment of the attempt to save the vessel, and it is conjectured here that the wreckers returned to Norfolk owing to the fear of a tropical hurricane off Hatteras to which they would be peculiarly exposed owing to the fact that they were towing pontoons and were otherwise unprepared to encounter severe weather. It is believed they will proceed again as soon as the weather conditions will permit.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Celtic Will Carry Stores and Mail to Sampson's Squadron.

The United States refrigerating steamer Celtic, which is lying at the Ordnance Dock, Brooklyn Navy Yard, is being fitted out for a trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The vessel will leave next Saturday, in command of Capt. H. B. Mansfield and will carry a large quantity of stores and supplies for the American war vessels now in Southern waters. Two of the navy yard tugs transferred some stores to the Celtic yesterday from the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale. In addition to the supplies the Celtic will carry mail to the vessels of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron.

The transformation of the transport Panther into a cruiser is almost completed, and the ensign was unfurled yesterday morning when "colors" was sounded at the yard.

A dock trial of the cruiser Chicago's engines will be made in a few days, and that vessel will soon be ready for active work.

The repairs to the battleship Texas are being rapidly made, and the vessel will probably be floated from the dry dock before the end of the coming week.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S MAIL.

Feminine Admirers Write for His Picture and Autograph.

Lieut. Hobson had a specially heavy batch of mail at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. His letters are increasing in number daily. Many of them are from women who want his picture and autograph.

An acquaintance of his said yesterday that, though he does not show it, he is beginning to grow tired of the constant attacks to which he is subjected. Every time he moves the public demands an interview with him. His unfailing cheerful courtesy to all with whom he comes in contact has been a notable feature of his reign as a public favorite.

Lieut. Hobson visited the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of his scheme to raise the Colon. In the evening he met his sister and went to the San Remo Hotel, in Central Park West, where they were the guests of S. Reading Bertram and family. Lieut. Hobson and Miss Hobson remained at the San Remo for the night.

Cable Steamer Returns from Cuba.

The Norwegian steamer Adria, which arrived off Sandy Hook on Tuesday night, came up to the city yesterday morning. The Adria has been engaged in cable work near Santiago. She had on board two Sergeants and ten men of the United States Signal Corps. The Adria is to be turned over to her agents, as her charter has expired.

The Ardanmohr Sails for Cuba.

The Munson Line steamer Ardanmohr sailed yesterday for Gibara, Cuba. The sailing was delayed on account of inability to get clearance papers. They were secured yesterday.

NEW YORK TROOPS FOR HAWAII.

First Regiment Volunteers Embark at San Francisco for Honolulu—Will Report to Col. Barker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Company E and half of Company D of the First New York Volunteers to-day embarked on the steamer Mariposa as passengers for Honolulu, where they will report to Col. Barker. The detachment numbers 154, under Capt. Prockard.

Hawaiian Commission's Departure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt of the Hawaiian Commission, will sail on the steamer Mariposa for Honolulu tonight if the Eastern mails arrive in time; otherwise her departure will be delayed until to-morrow.

ANOTHER STRIKE REPORTED.

Members of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union Go Out.

The strike contagion was prevalent yesterday among the 3,700 members of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, and as a result 180 shops in Greater New York are shut down. An increase of 30 per cent. on fine work, and 20 per cent. on common or rought work is deanded, with a work day of ten hours for operators in the former grade and nine hours in the latter. More than 300 of the strikers are women and girls.

The strike of the cloakmakers has dwindled down to 300 operators, who are now on strike in two shops. This number includes the Newark employes of Benjamin & Casnary of 502 Broadway.

The Pantsmakers' Union, numbering 3,000 members, and the United Brotherhood of Tailors, aggregating 10,000 members, have not yet discussed the strike problem.

There was no change yesterday in the controversy between the firm of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, and their striking machinists. The presence of the pickets on the doorsteps of the big factory yesterday morning gave rise to the rumor that the strike is nearing an end.

A DYING CHILD NEGLECTED.

Parents of Faith Potter, Sick with Fever, Will Not Call a Physician.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Aug. 10.—Faith Potter, twelve years old, daughter of William Potter, a wealthy resident of Orient, is ill with typhoid fever and despite the positive orders of the Health Officer, the family refuse to summon a physician to attend the child. The Potters believe in personal prayer, faith cure, etc.

Dr. Hartranft of Southold, who is President of the town Board of Health, visited the house, and found the temperature of the child 105 and the pulse 135. He pronounced the case one of malignant typhoid, and ordered the family to summon a physician and to isolate the child and provide it with a nurse. The family refused to do this; and Mrs. Potter threatened to throw any medicine left in the house out of a window.

To-night the child is said to be dying.

Abduction of Gerald Lapiner.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The latest clue to the whereabouts of the kidnapped child, Gerald Lapiner, has again placed Lieut. Larkin on the alert. A man named Diemering claims the child is in the vicinity of Rochelle, Ill. The father, Louis Lapiner, together with an officer, has gone to investigate. Mr. Lapiner says his reward of $2,500 for the recovery of his son still holds good, but that he will not pay it to the abductors if he can help it. He prefers to give the money to the police.

Question of Awarding City Bonds.

Zimmerman & Forshay, who bid $1,000,000 of the new city bonds, protested to the Controller yesterday against accepting any of the bids of the three syndicates who are trying to get the bonds. The firm claims that it would be against the interests of the city to award the bonds to any one of the syndicates. The bonds have not yet been awarded. The Corporation Counsel is still considering the questions raised concerning the validity of certain bids and the legality of the issue.

UNCAS SURVIVES A FIRE

Flames Near Her Magazines Place Her in Grave Danger.

BUTTERFLY FORETELLS PEACE

"Flagship of the Mosquito Fleet" Passes Through Varied Adventures in the Cuban Blockade.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 10.—The tug Uncas, commanded by Lieut. F. R. Brainard, returned here this morning after another exciting fortnight of blockade duty on the North Cuban coast. The Uncas, which has been jocularly dubbed "the flagship of the Mosquito Fleet," holds the record of the three smaller boats for continuous blockade service and interesting experiences. She carries Cuban expeditions and lands them almost under the enemy's guns; she chases almost anything from a raft to a battleship, and occupies spare moments by knocking over Spanish blockhouses and capturing prizes.

On this her latest trip, the Uncas put ashore another filibustering expedition for Gomez, and had a dangerous fire in her own hold, just above the magazines. In spite of all this, she looked none the worse when she steamed into Key West Harbor to-day for more coal and provisions. When the Uncas left here two weeks ago she carried Capt. Stable, of Gomez's staff, with six other Cubans and 500 Remington carbines and ammunition for the insurgent commander's forces. The next morning an overturned cookstove, in the forecastle started a fire. The Uncas was then only two or three miles off Havana, and as the flames raged fiercely for a few minutes a well directed shell from any of the land batteries would have sent her to the bottom. Those on board the Uncas could see troops of Spaniards about the guns ashore, but no deadly messengers came their way, and after the fire had been extinguished by chopping away the woodwork, the tug proceeded to Cay Confites, near Caibarien, where she put her little Cuban party ashore without encountering a Spaniard.

Then the Uncas steamed toward Matanzas, and on her way there, while near Cardenas, a torpedo boat was sighted, close to the shore, sending up rockets. The natural supposition was that she was a Spanish vessel attempting to communicate with the shore, and the Uncas promptly headed in her direction. As she drew near the torpedo boat turned and came out to meet her. She was then recognized as the Talbot.

It was while lying off Matanzas, a day or two ago, that the Uncas was fired upon. She was within two miles of the shore, when, without any warning, a sand battery of six or eight inch guns began firing shells at her. Fully twenty of these wicked missiles fell around the tug, within a radius of a hundred yards, before she could get out of range. As she steamed away, the Uncas returned the fire with her three forward and after six-pounders.

Then occurred a little incident illustrating the superstitions of seamen. The last shell from the Uncas's stern gun had just screamed its way across the waters when a gaudy-winged butterfly, which had blown off shore, hovered over the still smoking gun and settled down on its grim muzzle. A horny-fisted Irishman who manned the gun saw it, threw up his hands, and shouted to Lieut. Brainard:

"Say, Captain, that's settled it. That's the last shot we'll fire 'in this war.'"

And there is not a man on the tug who is not thoroughly convinced that the butterfly's visit was a sure forerunner of peace.

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS RELEASED.

Their Destination, Sagua La Grande, Not a Blockaded Port.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 10.—Acting under orders from Washington, Commodore Remey has released the Norwegian steamers Aladdin and Bergen, recently captured by the gunboats Hawk and Viking, respectively, while bound from Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The ground for their release is that Sagua is not a blockaded port. Both steamers left here to-day for their original destination.

A like disposition will doubtless be made of the case of the Norwegian steamer Franklin, captured by the Hawk while bound for Sagua.

This afternoon Commodore Remey received orders from Washington to release the steamer Tabasqueno, captured by the gunboat Hawk while making for Sagua la Grande under the French flag. Her case falls in the same category as the Bergen, Aladdin, and Franklin, under the contention that Sagua la Grande is not a blockaded port.

The Hornet Gets a Prize.

KEY WEST, Aug. 10.—The auxiliary gunboat Hornet arrived here this afternoon with the Spanish two-masted schooner Salve Maria, captured while runing from Batabano to the Isle of Pines for food. The Salve Maria carried six men, but no cargo.

Osceola Joins Southern Blockade.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 10.—The Osceola has sailed to join the southern blockade.

JOHN MASON JACKSON'S WILL.

Most of His Property Left in Trust Until 1904.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The will of the late John Mason Jackson, formerly Treasurer of the Western Electric Company, who died July 6 at Honolulu, Hawaii, was filed yesterday in the Probate Court. The estimated value of the estate is placed by the executors of the will, John Backson and Enos M. Barton, at $96,000, the personal property amounting to $90,000. Baptist institutions, including the University of Chicago, the First Baptist Church of Hyde Park, the American Baptist Missionary Union of Boston, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society of New York, and the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia are beneficiaries under the will.

But few direct money bequests are recorded in the testament, as the major part of the estate, according to the conditions of the will, is to be held in trust until 1904, when the final division will be made. It is provided, however, that in case either of the parents of the testator are alive at the expiration of the trust, the date of the settlement shall be postponed till after their demise.

The sums directly bequeathed amount to $15,000, the father and mother of the testator receiving each $5,000 and the household goods. The remainder is divided among his relatives in amounts of $250 to $1,000. Provision is made for the First Baptist Church of Hyde Park to receive $2,000 on condition that the congregation erect a church building within two years.

At the conclusion of the trust, Mary White Jackson and William H. Jackson, sister and brother of the deceased, are to receive $10,000 each and one half of the excess of the estate over $20,000 is also to be divided between them. The remaining half of the excess is to be given in equal shares to the American Baptist Missionary Union of Boston, Mass.; the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, New York; the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, and the Trustees of the University of Chicago.

These bequests are unconditional, except that the American Baptist Publication Society shall annually devote a part of its legacy as a reward for the best tract received by them upon the subject "How to Bring the Masses to Christ."

GIRL KILLS A BLACKSNAKE.

Was in a Tree on a Mount Vernon Lawn and Almost Fell on Her.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 10.—Miss Jennie Kernaghan of 62 West Second Street, Mount Vernon, had a fight yesterday with a big blacksnake. She was playing croquet when the ball rolled under an old, half-dead tree at the end of the lawn. Miss Kernaghan went under the tree to get the ball, and to do so had to stoop down and lean forward to pass under the lower branches. While she was reaching out with the mallet to draw the ball toward her a blacksnake which measured a trifle less than six feet dropped from a limb above.

Before the snake could recover from the fall into position again, Miss Kernaghan struck at it with the mallet and luckily killed it. A search was then made for the other snake which it was expected would be in the tree, but no big one was found. Twelve small ones but a few days old were found and killed.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

JAPANESE PRAISE OUR GUNNERS.

They Will Pay Us the Further Compliment of Copying Our Methods.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—K. Hideshima, second engineer; Ye Sunaki, chief surgeon, and K. Nakahama, paymaster of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, now at Cramps' shipyard, have arrived, and complete the roster of the cruiser's officers. As soon as the crew of the war vessel arrives from Japan she will leave for Yokosuka naval station.

The three officers who have just arrived, in speaking of the naval battle off Santiago, agreed that American gunnery and bravery rather than the size of the guns and the amount of metal thrown was responsible for the victory. They said an analysis of the situation showed that the eight-inch guns are better in close-distance fighting than the great twelve and thirteen inch guns. Constructor Ito, who has been here for some time, in discussing the battle said:

"Perhaps the most conspicuous fact impressed upon the mind of the naval authorities was the necessity for training and discipline. The Spanish were not trained in shooting, and the Americans were. No matter how good ships may be or how much individual bravery is displayed on board of them, all is without avail if the men have not been taught to use their guns. The Japanese Government has always followed very closely the example of the American Government in training its sailors how to shoot."

CYCLE RACES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Results of Contests at the National L. A. W. Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Following are summaries of the bicycle races to-day in connection with the National League meet:

One-half Mile National Championship, Amateur.—First semi-final. George H. Colett, New Haven, first; G. R. Pease, Indianapolis, second. Time—1:17. Also ran in the order named: Peabody, Chicago; Robbins, Middletown; Stockhoff, St. Louis, and Van Cott, New York.

Second semi-final—"Joe" Rogers, Philadelphia, first; E. C. Haussman, New Haven, second; G. L. Kraemer, Newark, third. Time—1:17. Also ran: Potter, Detroit; Heltzer, Fort Wayne; Lewellyn, Chicago.

Final heat—G. H. Colett, first; G. L. Kraemer, second; "Joe" Rogers, third. (No time.) Haussman and Pease also ran.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—J. E. Walsh, Boston, (110 yards,) first; Sam Murgarger, Indianapolis, (125 yards,) second; Major Taylor, (scratch,) third; E. C. Bald, (scratch,) fourth; Orlando Stevens, (20 yards,) fifth. Time—2:06 3-5. Tom Butler, (90 yards,) and Fisher, (50 yards,) fell. H. B. Freeman, (10 yards;) Kimble, (40 yards;) McCarthy, (40 yards,) and Bowler, (40 yards,) also ran.

Two-Mile National Championship.—First Semi-Final—Major Taylor first, Tom Cooper second, F. A. McFarland third. Time—4:34. H. B. Freeman and J. T. Fisher also ran.

Second Semi-Final—A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, first; Owen Kimble, Louisville, second; Bald, third. Time—4:38 3-5. Gardiner and Stevens also ran in order named.

Final Heat—Kimble first, Major Taylor second, Bald third, Cooper fourth, Mertens fifth. Time —4:00 1-5.

World's record by 8 seconds.

Semi-Final—Two-Mile Amateur Championship.—First Semi-Final—E. C. Haussman, New Haven, first; F. S. Robbin, Middletown, second; J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, third. Time—4:35. L. G. Kraemer, Newark, and C. Pease, Indianapolis, also ran.

Second Semi-Final—G. H. Colett, New Haven, first; Lee H. Heller, Fort Wayne, second. Time —4:47 1-5. C. S. Porter, Detroit; Charles Ertz, New York, and Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, also ran in the order named.

Final.—Two-Mile National Amateur Championship—G. H. Colett, New Haven, first; E. S. Haussman, New Haven, second; J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, third. Time—4:28.

Mutiple Handicap, Professional.—Decker, Martin, Bertsen, and Nat Butler, scratch, first; Fernwalt, Monroe, and Johnson, (75 yards,) second; Taylor, Eaton, and Bowler, (25 yards,) third. Phillips, Newark, Van Nest, and Oldfield, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—3:25 3-5. World's competition record.

Five-Mile Inter-State Pursuit Race.—Earl W. Peabody first, E. C. Peffer, Indianapolis, second. Time—12:15 1-5.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Baron von Hengelmuller, German Minister, Washington; Alfred Brown, Hankow, China; A. Saisho, B. Shinnakowa, Tokio.

GILSEY—Dr. J. M. Mitchell, Jr., Honduras; Austin Lathrop, ex-State Superintendent of Prisons, Corning.

HOLLAND—Congressman Paul Sorg, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—T. M. G. Allison, Bristol, England; P. Cholmondeley, London.

IMPERIAL—Edward Dowsett, Honolulu; Fred T. Miles, London.

MANHATTAN—A. Elsbee, Malaga; Col. E. H. Georges, Hongkong.

NETHERLAND—T. H. Wye, London; Anna Held, Paris.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

SAVOY—A. Miller Cox, Louisville.

WALDORF—Joseph Price, London; A. Strandes, Germany; B. R. Wilson, Magdalen College, Oxford; W. Maud, England; T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Adler, clothing; Hoffman House.
Apple, I., Fort Smith, Ark.; I. Apple, clothing; Belvedere House.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Bendurant, C. E., Jacksonville, Ala.; grocer.
Baer, Singer & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Louis B. Singer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. E. Butler, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks and velvets; Hotel Vendome.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, white goods and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Buchanan & Orr, Pueblo, Cal.; S. C. Orr, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Bowiby, C. W., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. W. Bowiby, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Black, A., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; S. Streetman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Benedict Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Benedict, woolens, 34 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Clark, M., Washington, D. C., cloaks and fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; J. Fliegenheimer, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; Miss Morris, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, silks and velvets; Mrs. S. Griffin, millinery; Miss M. Barry, gloves and corsets; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks and suits; J. Crawford, furnishing goods; M. Powers, ladies' and infants' wear; S. G. Deveaux, ribbons; Mrs. M. Miller, ladies' and children's suits; J. Hynes, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.
Cornelson, George H., Orangeburg, S. C.; E. E. Bell; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohen the Clothier, Vincennes, Ind.; I. C. Cohen, clothing, &c.; E. Cohen, clothing, &c.; Hotel Grenoble.
Craig Brothers, Washington Court House, Ohio; T. H. Craig; Everett House.
Carey, S. E., Company, Keokuk, Iowa; W. E. Good, queensware; Grand Union Hotel.
Crescent Pants Company, Evansville, Ind.; Harry Lewenthal, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Coble & Chagett, Union City, Tenn.; J. A. Coble, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Davis, W. H., Taylor, Texas; general merchandise; Lafayette Hotel.
Ellington, W. H., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; W. H. Ellington; Hotel St. George.
Exstein, I., & Brother, Sherman, Texas; I. Exstein, notions and furnishing goods; A. J. Ney, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.
Forsdick & Wagner, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Forsdick, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.
Fishel Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo J. Fishel, dry goods; 143 East Ninety-fifth Street.
Furnaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Henry, millinery.
Glidden Varnish Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; F. H. Glidden; Hotel Imperial.
Goldman, Beckman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; N. H. Beckman, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Miller, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and fancy goods; Union Square Hotel.
Hyman, S., & Co., Oshkosk, Wis.; S. Hyman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. L. Pendler, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Hartzell Brothers & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; I. H. Hartzell, clothing; M. N. Guggenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.
Hagedorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; C. Hagedorn, clothing and millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; I. Israel, clothing; Hoffman House.
Heyne, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; B. Siegel, fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Hayman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hess & Meiser, St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Hess, men's furnishings; Park Avenue Hotel.
Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Essex, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jenkins, Grant & Co., Denton, Texas; S. F. Grant, dry goods; 101 East Twenty-fifth Street.
Johnson Dry Goods Company, Norfolk, Neb.; W. H. Johnson; Continental Hotel.
Jiedel, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Jiedel, furnishing goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Jacob, D. N., Cuthbert, Ga., clothing; Hotel Gerlach.
Jacobus Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; E. J. Jacobus, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Kerner, W. J., M. D., Pricebury, Penn.; drugs.
Kitt, A., Canton, Ohio; merchant tailor.
Knapp, W. J., Chelsea, Mich.; hardware and furniture; Continental Hotel.
Kosches & Unger, Hearne, Texas; A. Unger, dry goods.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kaufman, dry goods; 699 Broadway; Hofman House.
Kahn, Scott & Heller Company, The, New Castle, Ind.; M. Heller, clothing and shoes; Gerard House.
Lyon, J. P., Flint, Mich., dry goods; New York Hotel.
Loewenstein, L., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; S. Loewenstein, clothing; 70 Worth Street; Netherland Hotel.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, cloaks and suits, 54 Franklin Street; Gerard House.
Laurie, W., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Avant, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Levy & Feldman, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Levy, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Martin, T. S., Company, Sioux City, Iowa; E. H. Mortimer, notions, laces, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. H. Cox, notions and fancy goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Morris Brothers, Athens, Ga.; L. Morris, clothing, hats, and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Murphy & Brother, Stillwater, Minn.; M. L. Murphy, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Weben, carpets; T. S. Bellin, laces and ribbons; Miss Thompson, muslin underwear; 450 Broome Street.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Fox, dress goods; G. Lorents, ladies' furnishing goods; G. H. Walker, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street.
Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; W. J. Mann, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.
Magee, J. P., Bowie, Texas; dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Nergarian, H. G., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. D. Phillips, rug

MOB AVENGES ORR'S DEATH

Four Negroes Taken from Jail and Lynched in Arkansas.

MRS. ORR COMMITS SUICIDE

She Was Accused of Having Employed Murderers to Kill Her Husband—Others Implicated Escape from Justice.

CLARENDON, Ark., Aug. 10.—About midnight last night a mob of about 200 men visited the county jail, took out the four negroes implicated in the assassination of John T. Orr on the night of July 30, and hanged them to the tramway of the Halpern sawmill, which stands about 100 yards in the rear of the jail.

The four hanged were Will Sanders, the one who fired the shot that killed Mr. Orr; Rilla Weaver, the mother of Sanders and cook in the Orr household; Dennis Record, the "hoodoo" doctor and conjurer, who tried to poison Orr with boiled snake heads, and Manse Castle, who volunteered to do the job and transferred it to Sanders. Miss Rachael Morris, accused of being an accessory before the fact, and Susie Jacobs, a negro woman, accessory after the fact, have escaped, and their whereabouts are unknown to the officers. Had they been in jail they would have undoubtedly gone with the rest last night.

Mrs. Orr, wife of the murdered man, was in the corridor of the jail last night when the mob entered. She had taken poison with suicidal intent. She died early this morning, after the mob had completed its work. The leaders of the band of lynchers examined Mrs. Orr critically when they met her in the jail last night, and passed her, but many of them favored taking her with the rest. If she had recovered, it was stated, the mob would have hanged her. There is no doubt that the report that Mrs. Orr would certainly be moved the populace to the lynching last night.

Details of the Lynching.

Three previous attempts were made, and each time the crowd dispersed on the promise of the officers to rush the trial without a change of venue or any delay in the proceedings whatever. Last night only the jailer and two deputies, R. F. Milwee and A. F. Howard, were at the jail, it being felt that the law would be allowed to take its course. Mr. Milwee made an earnest effort to prevent the mob from taking his prisoners, going so far as to give out the statement that he had twenty-five guards behind him and would certainly order them to fire should an attempt at forcing the door be made. The crowd hesitated a moment, parleyed a short while, and then forced the outer door. Mr. Milwee, seeing that further resistance would be useless, turned the keys over and unlocked the combination doors to the cells.

The negroes were hanged from the elevated tramway of the Halpern sawmill, where they remained until 9 A. M. to-day. Great crowds viewed the gruesome sight of a woman and three men dangling six feet from the ground with tongues protruding and ropes cutting deep into their necks. The negroes seem to indorse the lynching, and many of them are open in their expressions of satisfaction over the death of Dennis Record, whose arts of hoodoo and conjuring made him an object of dread and fear to them.

Letters Showing Motive for the Crime.

It appears from letters received by Mrs. Orr, in the name of her cook, Rilla Weaver, through whom all the correspondence was conducted, that Mrs. Orr and Rachel Morris were to remain here until Mr. Orr's insurance money was collected and then go to New York, where they were to meet two men and form a theatrical company. Mrs. Orr was also in correspondence with other men.

A letter, which came in the mail this morning, reads as follows:

Caldwell, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1898.

Dear Lorilla: Inclosed you will find a picture of me as I was on the second day of August, 1898. Another matter has been brought to my attention since I wrote you last, and that is that our Common Pleas Court convenes on Sept. 5, and I hardly see how I can get away in the month of September. Perhaps it would suit you to defer until October. Let me hear from you in regard to the matter. However, if you cannot defer it until October, I think I can arrange matters all right, but if it would be more convenient for you to defer it until October, I could stay with you longer, as I would have all my court affairs attended to for the September term.

Trusting that you will be pleased with Opie's "Real Kid Mayor," I am still yours,

ARTHUR O. ARCHER.

This letter is accompanied by a photograph of the "Real Kid Mayor," indorsed on the back, "Arthur to Lorilla." It must be understood that Lorilla is the negro woman who cooked for the Orrs. Apparently, Mrs. Orr carried on correspondence in Lorilla's name.

History of the Murder.

Clarendon has been the scene of great excitement ever since Orr was assassinated. Mr. Orr was a prominent young hardware dealer of that city. Last Friday night, while he was making a glass of lemonade in his home, an assassin crept up to his window and fired a shot into his body, from the effect of which he died the following day. There was apparently absolutely no clue to the assassin. Mr. Orr had just returned from choir practice at a church of whose choir he was a member, while his wife was the organist.

Bloodhounds were put on the trail, but they were unable to run down the assassin. After an inquest extending over two days, a verdict was returned charging Mrs. Orr, the murdered man's wife, with being the instigator of the crime. Miss Rachel Morris, Manse Castle, "Will" Sanders, Dennis Record, Rilla Weaver, and Susie Jacobs, the latter five negroes, were charged with complicity in the crime. Castle was arrested Sunday and barely escaped lynching Sunday night.

Castle was accused of firing the shot that killed Orr, but he denied his guilt. According to his story, one of the negro women involved in the case had told him that Mrs. Orr wanted her husband killed and would pay $200 to have the deed done. Castle agreed to the proposition, but later weakened and turned the job over to Record. Record likewise denied his guilt and accused Castle. The negro woman in the case had been employed as cook and servant in the Orr household, and it was shown at the inquest that they had simply acted as agents of Mrs. Orr in securing a man to do the murder. What connection Miss Morris had with the case is not clear from the information at hand.

Mrs. Orr Maintained Her Innocence.

After the arrest of Mrs. Orr and the five negroes, Mrs. Orr admitted that she had said to her cook that she wished her husband dead and that she would be willing to give $200 to anybody to kill him. But she said that this was uttered while in a fit of anger and that she was innocent of any criminal intention. Her husband abused her, she said, and once struck her, and she, being of high temper herself, sometimes said things in anger that she did not mean.

John Orr was several years ago a theatrical man, and in 1890 was manager of a theatre in a small Wisconsin town. There he met and married his wife. The marriage was clandestine and the bride's parents were bitterly opposed to it. They lived happily but a short time. Both were hot-tempered and quarrels were frequent. A few years ago the Orrs settled in Clarendon, where the husband engaged in business. He prospered, and was considered wealthy at the time of his death.

A three-year-old daughter, the only issue of the unhappy marriage, is left an orphan. Just before lapsing into unconsciousness Mrs. Orr made a will leaving all her property to this child and placing it in trust with the Clarendon Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which her dead husband was a member. Mrs. Orr was Miss Mabel Parker, formerly of Wisconsin.

To-day a coroner's jury was impaneled and rendered a verdict that the deceased negroes were killed by unknown persons.

Author of the Mysterious Letter.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Arthur O. Archer, mentioned in the press dispatches as the writer of the letter to Mrs. Orr at Clarendon, Ark., is the Mayor of this town and a member of the Noble County bar. He is about twenty-three years of age. To-night he was requested to make a statement regarding the letter he is said to have written to Weaver for Mrs. Orr at Clarendon, Ark. He replied that he knew nothing whatever of the affair referred to and that he is not in any way connected with the matter, never having heard of any of the parties before.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Bond Refunding Dispute Between the New York Central and Harlem Amicably Settled.

The controversy between the Boards of Directors of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem Railroads over the refunding of the $12,000,000 of Harlem Road bonds was amicably settled yesterday by a joint committee representing both interests. The committee from the New York Central board was composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, and President S. R. Callaway. The committee representing the Harlem board was composed of Commodore Van Santvoord, John B. Dutcher, and Francis P. Freeman. The meeting was held in the new Directors' room in the Grand Central Station, just before noon.

The point in dispute was, which of the two companies should reap the benefit of a saving of $420,000 annually in interest by the refunding at 3½ per cent. of the Harlem 7 per cent. bonds. As the Harlem Road is leased in perpetuity to the New York Central, the Directors of the Central maintained that all of this saving in interest should accrue to the advantage of the New York Central. The Harlem Directors, on the other hand, contended that, inasmuch as the New York Central Company had stipulated to pay 7 per cent. interest on the $12,000,000 of bonds, the proposed saving of $420,000 properly belonged to the Harlem Company. There was a radical disagreement between the two interests in this matter, and it was taken into the courts. The Harlem Directors applied for an injunction to restrain the New York Central people from proceeding with the refunding scheme.

A proposition to refer the dispute to a joint committee for adjustment met with general favor a few weeks ago, and the negotiations were brought to a successful termination yesterday. Concessions were made by both sides, and at Mr. Morgan's suggestion it was resolved to allow the New York Central the benefit of $220,000 of the saving and the Harlem Road $200,000. These terms will be submitted to the stockholders of each company, and if ratified application will be made to the court to have the injunction suit dismissed.

CHICAGO TRACTION CONSOLIDATION.

Powerful Interests at Work in Behalf of the Combination.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Promoters of the movement looking to the consolidation under one management of the surface and elevated traction companies of this city are busy on their scheme, and believe they have a better chance of succeeding than they had two weeks ago. Two obstacles are to be met and mastered before success is assured. The financing of the scheme has ceased to be a worry. The Manhattan Trust, Elkins & Widener, and certain Sugar and Standard Oil interests will care for that.

The chief difficulty lies in securing the control of the Chicago City Railway Company. It pays 12 per cent. annually on its $12,000,000 capital, is conservatively managed, and its stockholders are inclined to hold on to their stock. That is, some of the wisest are. The Leiter interests are for the consolidation, and Joseph Leiter has been doing much missionary work in this direction. They are the largest holders—8,000 shares standing in their names.

D. K. Pearsons, one of the largest holders, is an objector, and there are two other persons who prefer to maintain the present organization. Despite denials, the promoters are certain of Mr. Charles Q. Yerkes's consent as regards the property under his control.

Klondike Travel Falling Off.

New York representatives of the transcontinental lines which have been competing for what is known among railroad men as "Klondike business" say that passenger travel to the Northwest is dwindling rapidly in consequence of the discouraging reports about industrial conditions in the Klondike region. An officer of the Great Northern Railway said yesterday that there was comparatively little Northwestern passenger traffic left to fight over. In the meantime the protracted "Northwest rate war" is still on, the cut rates being maintained by all of the competing lines. In view of the serious falling off in the Klondike business but little interest is manifested by the railroad men in the approaching decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the subject of Canadian Pacific differentials. The present sentiment among the Broadway Passenger Agents is that by the time the rate war is settled there will not be any Northwest passenger business to handle.

Erie and Central's New President.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Charles O. Scull of Baltimore last night was elected President and Director of the Erie and Central New York Railway, succeeding Stewart Browne of New York, resigned. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore has taken the bonds of the road and guaranteed payment of all debts. To-day the company paid all employes to date and intends at once to take up all liens against the road.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

The old rumor of a consolidation between the New York Central and Hudson River and Boston and Albany Railroad Companies was revived yesterday. At the Grand Central Station knowledge of such a consolidation was denied, and it was said by officials that the story of it was based on an advance in the quotation for Boston and Albany stock.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said yesterday that he had no knowledge that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, of which he is Chairman of the Board of Directors, had by any means acquired a road running from Fort Worth to Houston, Texas. He added that the attention of the Directors had not been occupied by the consideration of the purchase of any road in that section.

FARMERS AFTER MILLIONAIRES.

New Jersey Agriculturists Want the Tax Assessments Changed.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.—When George J. Gould and other New York millionaires made New Jersey their legal place of residence and thus escaped the metropolitan Tax Assessors, it did not enter into the reckoning that the farmers of Somerset County would ever force the enactment of a law that would render residence in New Jersey as expensive as in New York. But the law is on the statute books, and at a meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Somerset County yesterday action was taken looking toward its application.

Notwithstanding the reputed wealth of some of the Summer residents at Lakewood and in some seacoast counties, the amounts set down beside their names on the Assessors' books, notably in Ocean County, have been comparatively small. Charles A. Reed, of this city, who represents Somerset County in the State Senate, noting the fact that Ocean County, in which Lakewood lies, paid to the State for the support of public schools little more than did Somerset County, where mortgaged farms are the rule, set to work to remedy this condition. The result was the enactment last Winter of a law which provides that when any Board of Freeholders in the State shall believe that any other county is not levying just assessments for the raising of school moneys, the Freeholders may have the right to appoint a committee of its members to investigate the matter and bring discrepancies to the attention of the courts.

At the meeting of the Somerset Freeholders yesterday afternoon the following committee was authorized to visit Ocean County and examine the books of the assessors: County Attorney Frecht and Freeholders Andrew Lutkins and John Ballentine. The Freeholders of Somerset County are composed largely of farmers and they are determined to push the matter.

Trolley Car Beheads a Woman.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 10.—Jennie Smith, a young colored woman, was beheaded by a trolley car at midnight last night. She was employed at the Hudson House, and was on her way to the hotel when struck by the car and thrown under the wheels. Her head rolled to one side of the track, and her body was otherwise horribly mangled. She lived at 1,213 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

TAX ON STOCK CERTIFICATES.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Holds that a Stamp Is Required for Each Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following ruling in regard to the tax on certificates of stock:

"The intention of the law was to tax original issues of certificates of stock and to impose a tax upon every change of ownership. When stock is transferred for which no certificate has been issued, and the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamps shall be placed on such books. Where the change of ownership is by the transfer of a certificate, and the certificate contains a blank form of assignment on the back, which is filled in by the insertion of the name of the person to whom the stock is transferred, the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate.

"In case of an agreement to sell, or where the transfer is by the delivery of the certificate, signed in blank, the name of the transferee or vendee to be filled in afterward, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of sale to which the stamp should be affixed.

"Where certificates of stock are sold and the tax has been paid, and stamps affixed in the manner stated, when the transfer is made on the books of the company from the name of the party selling to the name of the purchaser, no stamps are required on the new certificates issued in lieu of those canceled."

In regard to the liability to the internal revenue tax of persons who purchase goods for others, the Commissioner has ruled that the law does not apply to such persons whose business it is to seek out customers and take their orders on samples furnished by the merchant, and then purchase, receive, and forward the goods on a commission or discount allowed by the merchant.

But persons who have running accounts at large stores and whose friends and customers make purchases at such stores and have the goods which they buy charged to these accounts, the person in whose name the account stands collecting from the actual purchaser from time to time and making monthly settlements with the stores and being allowed discounts, are subject to tax.

It is understood from this statement that these installment "purchasers do not receive and deliver the goods thus disposed of and in that case they are held to be subject to tax as commercial brokers."

Ruling in Probate Case.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat yesterday received from Washington a ruling on a question submitted to him, whether in the case of a person who died in May last and who bequeathed personal property to a trustee in trust for her children, but whose will, owing to the absence of certain parties, cannot be probated until after July 1, the legacies are taxable. Commissioner Scott rules that in such a case the passing of the property to the distributee takes place at the time of death, and not at the time of probate, and the legacies are not subject to tax.

HOPES TO GAIN VOTES BY FAT.

Republican Candidate for Governor in Kansas Believes His Success Depends on Avoirdupois.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10.—W. E. Stanley, Republican candidate for Governor, is extremely superstitious.

When the State nominating convention was held at Hutchinson Mr. Stanley was in poor health, and although success was practically assured him, his good wife begged him to forego the strain and excitement incident to a campaign, decline to allow his name to be used, and in the interest of health drop politics and be contented and happy at home.

But Mr. Stanley disregarded this good advice and assured his wife that he had a firm conviction that this was his opportunity. He said that he was impressed with the belief that for every pound of flesh he gained between the day of his nomination and the election he would have 1,000 majority over Gov. Leedy, and that if he lost flesh during the campaign he would be defeated 1,000 votes for every pound thus lost. Believing this firmly, he has started out to put on ten to twenty pounds during the next four months.

Already he has gained three pounds, notwithstanding the fact that he has attended half a dozen barbecues and country picnics where cucumber pickles, tough roast beef, and greasy fried chicken were served without stint.

If Candidate Stanley could make his campaign from Wichita, where he could continue the dainty and palatable diet served him daily by his ambitious wife, his wish for additional flesh might be gratified. He has been testing the merits of oatmeal and different classes of cereals, and with plenty of good cream and sugar he has made a good start for his twenty thousand majority. But, alas! he must take his chances in the country.

TRAIN IN A LANDSLIDE.

Two Coaches Plunge Sixty Feet Near Pennington, Ky.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 10.—While a north-bound train was coming from Norton, Va., it struck a landslide near Pennington, and two coaches attached rolled down an embankment sixty feet.

About twenty passengers were aboard, all of whom were more or less injured. Superintendent J. W. Logsdon of the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad had a rib broken and was otherwise badly bruised.

Charles P. Perin, manager of Watt's Steel and Iron Syndicate, was badly bruised about the head, and W. W. Tinsley of Knox County, and his little son, were considerably bruised. Mr. Tinsley's wounds may prove fatal. Several women were also hurt.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MEETING.

Vote on Proposition to Reduce Stock Delayed One Week.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Over 95 per cent. of the shares of stock of the General Electric Company was represented at a special meeting of the stockholders called to-day to vote on the proposition to reduce the capital stock 60 per cent.

The present amount of the stock is 304,600 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 42,520 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, these to be reduced to make the capital stock $20,827,200. The question was whether they should be reduced to 182,760 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 25,512 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each.

The meeting was called at noon, but there were so many proxies that it was 6 o'clock before the Credential Committee was ready to report, and it was decided not to vote on the questions till one week from to-day, Aug. 17.

RAILROAD INDICTMENTS STAND.

Companies Will Be Tried for Failure to Protect Grade Crossings.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 10.—County Prosecutor Stagg received word from Trenton this morning that the indictments against the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad and the New Jersey and New York Railroad for failure to maintain proper protection at grade crossings in Hackensack would stand and could go to trial.

There were several of these indictments, the parties agreeing to two for a test. The railroads contended that no indictment would lie against a railroad corporation in such cases, because whatever liability they did have was created by a statute which provided a penalty, and suit would have to be brought to recover the penalty.

All the indictments will have to be tried unless the present decision goes to the Court of Errors and is reversed. Mr. Stagg says he will press the cases, as they are of much interest and of great importance not only to Bergen County but to every county and town in the State.

Mrs. McKinley's Uncle Injured.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Joseph Saxton, an uncle of the wife of President McKinley, was struck by a street car and seriously injured to-day. He is well advanced in years and suffers from defective hearing. His injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Ohio Probate Judge Killed.

NEWARK, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Probate Judge David Allen was killed in a runaway this morning.

"THE HIGHER IMPERIALISM"

Col. McClure Defines the Term at Laying of the Cornerstone of Pennsylvania's Capitol.

NEW DESTINY FOR THE NATION

"The United States Flag Must Never Be Furled in Any Spanish Province Where It Has Been Planted," He Declares.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—The laying of the cornerstone of the new Capitol took place at noon to-day in the presence of a large gathering. The Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania was in charge, and some of the most distinguished men of the State were present. The cornerstone is that used in the historic Capitol destroyed by fire in February, 1897. The guests of the Capitol Building Commission included State officials, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and members of the Legislature. After a brief address by Gov. Hastings, Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia delivered the oration, in the course of which he said:

"It is a misfortune that many intelligent citizens, forgetting the sovereign authority they wield and forgetting their duties to themselves, to the community, and to the Commonwealth, bow to the mandates of party, even against their convictions, and against the welfare of the people. The master thus becomes the servant of those who should be the servants of the master. American citizenship, and especially Pennsylvania citizenship, should teach in letters of living light that State and country must ever be paramount to party. The faithless official, whether Governor, Senator, or Representative, should be dismissed from public service to assert the majesty of the people, who with rare exceptions want honest officers and honest laws.

"We must not distrust free institutions because they are not faultless. The sun with all its beneficent offices is not unspotted. The rose, with its matchless beauty and fragrance, has its thorns, and there is not in all animate creation and action an exemplar of perfection. I have faith in the American people. I have faith in the sovereign citizenship of Pennsylvania, and I know that her people, tolerant and forebearing as they may be, will, in the fullness of duty, correct the errors of rulers and purify the leadership of parties.

"Here in the structure whose cornerstone we have laid must be the illustration of the courage and fidelity of our sovereign citizenship, or of its forgetfulness of its highest duties. There cannot be a bad law enacted in this temple without reflecting its disgrace back upon every citizen of the State. There cannot be a profligate measure successful here that will not be a reproach to every voter. There cannot be dishonor in any department of our State Government that does not cast its baleful shadows upon the home of every citizen, and in erecting this new sanctuary for the duties of our legislators it is fitting that we should impress on the sovereign citizenship of this unrivaled Commonwealth the sacred duty of maintaining free government in its purity and legislating wisely in faithful reflex of the integrity and patriotism of our people.

War Brings a New Epoch.

"A new epoch has come upon us by our war with Spain, and it brings a new departure as inexorable as the law of gravitation. Our Pennsylvania soldiers are with the army and navy in every foreign clime where a hostile flag is found. They are in the Far East under the burning suns of the anarchy-ridden Philippines. They were in the heroic struggle that won the first victory in Cuba and a gallant Pennsylvanian is leading the advance in Puerto Rico, while other Pennsylvania regiments are equipped and impatient to get to the front. They are, in common with their fellow-soldiers from North and South, working out the new destiny that no human agency has allotted us.

"Behind them they hear the cry of imperialism from the halting conservative as it was heard in every stage of progress in the history of the republic. It assailed Jefferson with bitterness when he acquired Louisiana, now the heart of this great nation with its family of States. It assailed the purchase of Florida with equal vehemence. It disputed the acquisition of the Pacific Slope from Mexico with confident prediction of National discord and disintegration. It denounced the Gadsden treaty in unsparing terms, and to-day it takes up the cry of imperialism to halt this Nation in its sublimest duty and clearest destiny.

"We did not make war. We pleaded long with Spain to end her fiendish barbarism in Cuba, and we fed her hungry when Spain herself was devastating the homes of her people; but despotism always defeats itself in the end, and when murderous treachery gave us the appalling tragedy of the Maine, in which 266 of our brave sailors were murdered without a note of warning, the cup of forbearance was filled to overflowing, and war came because the sovereign citizenship of the Nation demanded it.

Flag Must Stay Wherever It Floats.

"The same supreme power that demanded this war will demand the complete fulfillment of its purpose. It will demand, in tones which none can misunderstand and which no power or party can be strong enough to disregard, that the United States flag shall never be furled in any Spanish province where it has been planted by the heroism of our army and navy.

"Call it imperialism if you will; but it is not the imperialism that is inspired by the lust of conquest. It is the higher and nobler imperialism that voices the sovereign power of this Nation and demands the extension of our flag and authority over the provinces of Spain, solely that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

"Such is the imperialism that has become interwoven with the destiny of our great free Government, and it will be welcomed by our people regardless of party lines, and will command the commendation of the enlightened powers of the Old World, as it rears, for the guidance of all, the grandest monuments of freedom as the proclaimed policy and purpose of the noblest Government ever reared by a man or blessed by Heaven."

The original appropriation for the building was $550,000, but it is estimated that it will cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 before it is completed.

WEIGEL SAYS WOMEN MAY VOTE.

As a Consequence There Will Be a Fight for a Jersey School Site.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—City Attorney Weigel, in response to a request from residents of the Sixth Ward, has given an opinion confirming one given recently by County School Superintendent Willis to the effect that at the school election to be held in the Sixth Ward to-morrow to decide upon a site for the new public school women may vote.

The Board of Education has decided to erect a $35,000 school house to relieve the congestion in the district heretofore covered by the French Street School. It was originally planned to erect the building on the site of the old French Street School, but after a formal election, at which that site was selected, there was a considerable sentiment in favor of a site on Somerset Street, and another election was ordered to be held to-morrow. The residents of the vicinity of French Street are indignant at the scheme to charge the site, and an organized effort is to be made to defeat the plan.

Every effort will be put forth to get out the vote, especially that of the women, and as those in the vicinity of the original site are determined in their opposition to a change, and those living near the new site proposed are determined to have the school located near them, there is no doubt that they will turn out in force.

Boy Drowned in a Long Island Pond.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 10.—A four-year-old boy, G. Leonard, was drowned in Georgia Pond to-day. The boy and his mother were bathing in the pond, and Mrs. Leonard left her child to play on the shore while she went to take a dip in the ocean, just across the beach. The boy stepped on some sliding sand and was carried into the pond where the water was deep. When Mrs. Leonard returned she did not see her child and, becoming alarmed, called for help. A search was made and the body recovered.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Decision Against G. B. Patterson Confirmed—Jockeys and Another Trainer Under Ban.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday. James R. Keene, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis were present.

The decision of the Stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing Association meeting, in the matter of the running of the horse Burlesque was confirmed, and the entries of G. B. Patterson and the horse Burlesque were ordered refused on all courses racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. The trainer's license granted to G. B. Patterson was revoked as was also the license of Jockey J. Coley Thompson. The entries of William Cheriton and the horse "Our Johnny" were ordered refused and the license of James Sennett, trainer, was revoked. On the report of the Stewards of the Saratoga Association, J. J. McCafferty's license as jockey was revoked.

Andrew Miller was appointed Steward for the Coney Island Jockey Club Autumn meeting, and W. S. Vosburgh was appointed to represent The Jockey Club at the Queens County Jockey Club Summer meeting. A trainer's license was granted to Charles F. Hill.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—Four favorites were defeated at the Saratoga track to-day. There was a slight attendance. Weather threatening; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Nigger Baby, 100 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by four lengths; Uncle Louis, 106, (C. Sloane,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by one length; Turian, 103, (Lambley,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Fireaway, Lauriquoise, Laudeman, and Island Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Francis Booker, 98 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 7 to 2 and even, won by a length and a half; Great Neck, 100, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head; Hilee, 112, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:15⅘. Piccola also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Poetess, 111 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 1 to 2 and out, won by one length; Orimar, 109, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 2 and 2 to 5, second by four lengths; Organ Pilot, 106, (Grey,) 100 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54¼. Scotch Plaid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Handpress, 106 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length and a half; Millstream, 100, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by six lengths; Nearest, 98, (Clawson,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:41¾. Judge Wardell, Filament, and Valid also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a half, (hurdle.) Lady Dainty, 138, (Wynne,) 6 to 5 and out, won by eight lengths; Governor Budd, 152, (Sheedy,) 7 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Challenger, 161, (Hogan,) even and out, third. Time—2:47. Challenger fell at sixth hurdle, but resumed, and came in lame.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lord Zeni, Domitor, Knight of the Garter, and Premier, 121 pounds; Island Prince, 108; Ruskin, 106; Lillian Dell, 111; Bardella, 107; Lady Mitchell, 116. Premier and Island Prince McLaughlin's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Flavius, Extreme, and Colonel Tenny, 112 pounds; Frances Booker, Turvey Drop, and Simper Leon, 109.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Knight of the Garter, 121 pounds; Dutch Comedian, Manchester, and Ruskin, 115; Eight Bells, 110; Barbella, 107; Captain Smith and Uncle Louis, 108; Flax Spinner, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Sir Hubert, 114 pounds; Alpen and Satirist, 104; Galahad, 103; Ways and Means, 97; The Bouncer, 100; Water Girl, 98; Belle of Troy, 90. Sir Hubert and Alpen, Fleischmans' entry; Satirist and Galahad, Seagram's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For gentlemen riders; one mile. Iranian and Shillalah, 153 pounds; Sir Vassar, 151; Protus and Falscraft, 143; Lady Mitchell, 148. Shillalah and Sir Vassar Paget's entry.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Candy, blk. m., by Candidate, (Gallagher,) won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:19; 2:18¾; 2:17½. Highland Maid, br. m., won the first heat. Time—2:13¼. Sherman, r., br. s., third. Andy K., Yates, ch. g.; Hattie Waters, b. m.; Wilkie Ross, g. s.; Eglatine, b. m.; Sheba, b. m., were the other starters, and finished in the order named.

2:15 Class.—Pacing. Nellie Sharper, b. m., by Sharper, (Hunter,) won third, fourth, and fifth heats. Time—2:18; 2:16; 2:16. Syra, b. m. (Smith,) won second heat and second place. Time—2:12¾. Cracksman, ch. g., (Lattimer,) won first heat and third place. Time—2:13¼. Henry P., b. g., Rodak, blk. s.; Cute, b. m.; Decoy, br. s.; Nettie B., b. m., were the other starters, and finished in the order named.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. The Lock, b. g., (McDonald,) won in straight heats. Time—2:14½; 2:15; 2:15. St. George, b. g., second; Dufour, b. g., third. Judge-at-Law, g. g.; Spencer Girl, br. m., were the other starters, and finished in that order.

Steeplechase.—One and a half miles. Won by Higby, (Donohue;) Gray Gelding, (Servis,) second; Monarch B., (Burns,) third. Time—4:04½.

At Elmira.

ELMIRA, Aug. 10.—The second day's races at the Maple Avenue Park attracted a large attendance and the sport was good. Summaries:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $400. Irene, b. m., Atkins, Norfolk, Va., won second, third, and fourth heats and race; Eagle Woodnut, blk. g., G. M. Ely, Binghamton, won first heat and second money; Idolette, ch. m., B. McConnell, Howard, N. Y., third. Other starters: Pilaster, Prince Otto, and Harry Eddy. Time—2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:22¼.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $400. The Shah, g. h., Bellemeade Stock Farms, won in straight heats; Harry Cozzins, b. g., Vance Nichols, Glenville, Ohio, second; Miss Wilkes, ch. m., third. Other starters: Gambrella, Vein, Whirlwind, and Miss K. Time—2:19¼; 2:20¾; 2:21¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $400, (unfinished.) Bert Sheldon, blk. g., George O. Smith, Orange, N. J., has two heats; L'96, b. g., A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn., one heat, and Little Dick, b. g., W. H. Coville, Three Bridges, N. J., one. Time—2:19¾; 2:20½; 2:19½; 2:20¼.

At Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 10.—In spite of showers this afternoon, two races were pulled off, one of four heats and the other of five. The track was too heavy for fast time. The 2:05 pace was postponed till to-morrow. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000.

Confessor, ch. g., by Constantine—				
Devotee, by Pancoast, (Brady)	3	1	1	1
C. O., br. g., by Douglass, (McCabe and Flynn)	1	2	8	6
Malacca, blk. g., (A. Trout)	7	6	2	2
Ronald, b. g., (Donelan)	2	3	3	5
Evenia, b. m., (Cheney)	10	5	6	3
Happiness, b. g., (Walker)	6	4	4	4
Marion R., b. m., (J. Trout)	4	7	9	7
Clemmie Dell, b. m., (Carmichael)	5	8	7	8
Little Prince, b. g., (Blanchard)	8	9	5	9
Nettie C., ch. m., (Clark)	9	dis.		

Time—2:20; 2:19½; 2:20¼; 2:18¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Nibbs, b. g., by Brignoli Wilkes-Picola, by Ganymede, (Boyce)	4	2	1	1
Cellbate, b. g., by Nemoc, (Cheney)	1	1	2	2
Eleanor W., ch. m., (Gatcomb)	2	3	6	5
J. T., b. g., (Lowe)	7	9	8	6
Old Westland, b. m., (Woodbury)	6	6	3	3
Guenn, b. m., (Sullivan)	8	4	4	4
Pearl Y., b. m., (Carmichael)	3	5	5	dr.
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark)	9	7	7	dr.
Bovor, ch. s., (Marston)	5	8	dr.	

Time—2:17; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:20½; 2:20¾.

At Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

First Race.—2:18 Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Gaxton, b. h., by Allerton-Wilton, (Kelly)	2	2	1	1
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	1	1	2	7
Hesperus, b. h., (Jamison)	7	3	3	2
Iris O., b. m., (Duquesne)	3	4	6	4
Mero, b. m., (West)	4	6	4	3
Campania Girl, g. m., (Method)	5	5	5	5
Bella Bells, b. m., (Chandler)	6	7	8	7
Viola, b. m., (Wilson)	8	8	7	8
Oakley, b. g., (——)	9	dis.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:13¾.

Second Race.—Three-year-olds; pacing; purse $1,000.

Airship, blk. h., by Brada-Gambetta Wilkes, (Berry)	1	1	1	
Baker H., b. s., (Toler)	2	2	3	
Darnette, blk. m., (Rans)	3	3	2	
Tommy Y., b. h., (Wilson)	dis.			

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾.

Third Race.—2:24 pacing; purse $2,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, dam by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1	
Split Silk, s. m., (Wilson)	5	2	3	
Hal Patchen, ch. s., (Ervin)	3	3	4	
The Swift, ch. m., (Stanard)	4	5	2	
Donough, b. h., (Allen)	2	4	ds	

Time—2:12¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¾.

Fourth Race.—Two-year-olds; trotting; the Horse Review Stakes; purse $7,500.

Chrystaline, s. f., by Simmons, dam by Moonstone, (Macey)	5	1	1	
Ima Electrite, c. f., (Nelson)	2	3	3	
Gracie Onward, c. f., (Beachy)	6	4	2	
The Maine, c. f., (Jamison)	3	6	5	
Kellar, b. c., (Williams)	4	5	4	
Rita E., s. f., (Bell)	1	2	ds	
Simrock, ch. c., (Thayer)	7	dis.		

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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PEACE IS NEAR.

The statement given to the press by Secretary DAY is an assurance that we are on the eve of peace. When it is given out that our Government and M. CAMBON, representing Spain, have "agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico," and that "it is expected that this protocol will be executed," it becomes evident that nothing but some extraordinary change of position on the part of Spain or the United States can now interrupt the negotiations.

It is of vital significance that M. CAMBON has agreed to "the proposed terms of peace." Those terms, it will be remembered, included the evacuation and surrender of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico and an island in the Ladrones to us, and our occupation of Manila and its harbor pending negotiations to determine the future government of the Philippines. Of course, the French Ambassador would never have agreed to a protocol embodying these substantial concessions without authority from the Madrid Government. His acceptance is Spain's acceptance beyond doubt. The protocol is the basis of the treaty. The Peace Commissioners will have it before them as a preliminary draft, and will take it up for discussion, article by article, in preparing the definitive treaty of peace. When we are informed that M. CAMBON has agreed to a protocol embodying our terms we know that those terms will have a place in the final treaty. We know that Spain has yielded, and that means that peace is close at hand.

The signing of the protocol is the next step. But when the points of the instrument have been agreed to by both parties it is as good as signed unless one of the parties changes its mind completely. When the protocol is signed the war is practically over. Hostilities will be suspended not to be resumed unless the Peace Commissioners to be appointed to draft the final treaty should utterly fail to agree or unless the treaty drawn up by them should be rejected by our Senate or the Madrid Government, all of which contingencies are extremely remote.

We may now feel almost sure that there will be no more serious fighting. The chief care of our Government now will be to take care of its sick soldiers and prevent, so far as possible, the further loss of life by disease.

THE TIMES AND SECRETARY ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a consistent reader of THE TIMES for many years, and am grieved that I must now lay aside the old coat that fitted so well; and why? The persistency of your attacks upon Gen. Alger's integrity and ability are so manifestly unfair, to my mind, that they smack of personal grievance.

You admit to-day that the war has been successfully concluded; how can this condition obtain, may I ask, unless that the master has magnificently fulfilled all the obligations of his arduous office. No matter how thorough the subordinate, he can accomplish little unless the chief is competent; this surely you will admit. Almost my entire acquaintance with the events of this war has been obtained through the agency of your paper, and I have reached the conclusion, unbiased, that Gen. Alger, in the minds of the great majority, has builded well. I can only offer to the honorable Secretary as a sop for the injustice which he has sustained at some hands the precept that "Patience is bitter, but the fruit is sweet."

In an editorial of last week you conclude, saying that "Mr. Alger is no gentleman." This in relation to the Roosevelt epistolary exploit. So far as I can learn, Mr. Roosevelt's acquaintance with Gen. Alger is not of that intimate character which would warrant this letter ever to have been written; thus it looks much to me like a stab in the back which did not penetrate the armor. The Secretary of War has not forfeited a jot of honor by his retaliation; on the contrary, he would have earned the lasting censure of the populace had his course been otherwise. His lenity to Mr. Roosevelt under the circumstances is remarkable, and if that gentleman does not publicly thank the Secretary for his clemency I shall be much disappointed in a man whom I have hitherto admired. Mr. Roosevelt has overshot his mark this time. His apprenticeship in his chosen profession has been too limited to essay the establishment of precedents, particularly unhealthy ones, and it is already becoming apparent that he has hurled a boomerang. Ethics must be observed. Z.
Newark, N. J., Aug. 9, 1898.

It is not the practice of THE TIMES to print letters that are not authenticated, as the foregoing is not, by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith. But we make room for this, upon the chance that it may have been written in good faith, notwithstanding the absence of any guarantee. Moreover, it is reasoning upon facts that are in the possession of everybody, and so it does not matter who the reasoner may be. According to Lord BACON'S well-known distinction, testimony is a long bow, of which the force depends upon the bowman. Argument is a crossbow that shoots equally hard, whoever the archer may be.

The argument that because the war has been brought to a successful conclusion therefore the War Department has been well administered is one which we cannot imagine anybody employing except the Secretary of War himself or one of his dependents. A rich Nation of seventy-five millions has beaten a nation of seventeen millions which is not only naturally poor, but has been additionally impoverished by the drain of the insurgent colonies that have been taken away from her. That is not a feat to brag of. But this defeat has been brought about in the greater part by the navy. Spain has been swept from the seas. The War Department has had nothing to do with that. The one military expedition that has amounted to anything has consisted, with the exception of two volunteer regiments, of the regular army of the United States, for the admirable efficiency of which nobody will pretend that the Secretary of War deserves any credit. What he deserves credit or discredit for is the work of the administrative departments which are bureaus in his own office. That work has been at every point in conspicuous and disgraceful contrast with the work of the actual fighting force. After six weeks the expedition was dispatched ill-provided in every respect. There was no cavalry, there was a very insufficient allowance of artillery, there were no sufficient medical stores, there were not even suitable uniforms. The things which the army needed had either not been provided at all, or they were in a hopeless chaos of confusion at Tampa, from which the staff could not extricate them so as to make them of service. The victories of Santiago were won by gallantry and daring on the part of the troops so great and signal that it would have been most imprudent to count upon them in advance. They were won in spite of the War Department, and after that department had, upon ordinary military principles, "organized defeat." If one desires a measure of the competency of the War Department he has only to compare the embarkation at Tampa, which was conducted from Washington, with the disembarkation at Santiago, which was conducted without interference from Washington by the officers on the spot. The former, as all competent observers, including Gen. MILES, united in testifying, was disgraceful. The latter, conducted under far greater difficulties, was, upon the same class of expert testimony, including that of the foreign military attachés, a most creditable and even brilliant performance. No complaint comes of mismanagement at the camps that are beyond the control of the War Department, even at so remote a place as Manila. On the other hand, from every one of the camps in the United States under the control of the War Department, comes the same story of bungling and inefficiency, by which the health and the lives of the troops have been put in needless peril. The needless peril in which the lives of the troops at Santiago were put by the failure of the War Department to take timely action toward removing them was so grave that the Generals of the army united in a protest against an order of the War Department, and that the order was revoked under the pressure of popular indignation.

The Secretary made it plain, even while he was yielding to the popular indignation, that he resented the action of those who had compelled him to revoke his order. We are not going to argue over again the treatment of Col. ROOSEVELT by Secretary ALGER. There are the facts, and anybody can draw his own conclusions from them. The conclusion which our correspondent draws we should be surprised to hear that anybody else has drawn, excepting Secretary ALGER himself. But we cannot allow our correspondent to say that our "attacks" upon the Secretary of War, or rather upon his remaining in a place to which he is so manifestly incompetent, "smack of personal grievance." THE TIMES has not the slightest personal animosity against the Secretary. It objects to him because he has taken the Secretaryship of War in time of war as a suitable place in which to "play politics" at the public expense. It has the same and no other personal grievance against him as that which is expressed on behalf of the people of the United States by other independent journals, and is entertained, though it cannot be expressed, by the officers of the United States Army. These are the best judges of the Secretary's competency, and we recommend our correspondent to acquaint himself, if he can, with their opinion. Meanwhile, let some apologist of Secretary ALGER produce the record of one single operation which has been done under the immediate direction and control of the War Department since this war began which has been well and efficiently done. One such instance would form an offset, so far as it went, to the scores of operations which have been bungled under that direction. It would go further toward vindicating the Secretary than any amount of arguing that because the United States has beaten a nation of a fifth its size and a hundredth part its wealth, therefore Gen. ALGER is an efficient Secretary of War.

MR. HILL AND MR. CROKER.

Undue importance is commonly attributed to the mid-summer conferences of the politicians. The labors of these gentlemen throughout the year are fatiguing. They think much. They sit up nights at serious labor. They are consulted and conferred with by hundreds of the faithful every week. Nervous and physical exhaustion results from this unremitted toil and strain. So when the Summer heats come the politicians go to the seashore and to Saratoga, but not for politics. They go for rest, for ozone, for bathing, to drink the waters and other things. Of course, they talk politics. Many of them, having little leisure for literature or philosophy, never talk anything else. But the belief that they buckle down to the hard, constructive work of politics, that they choose candidates, formulate policies, and decide upon the tactics of the campaign, is a popular delusion. This is the season when the delusion about the activities of the politicians is fed by rumor and report.

For instance, it was reported from Saratoga yesterday morning that Mr. RICHARD CROKER was boasting that "HILL is beaten." According to thousand-tongued rumor Mr. CROKER and his Tammany friends desired an immediate meeting of the Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH is Chairman. Ex-Senator HILL, it was said, opposed an early meeting of the committee. Mr. DANFORTH having decided to call the committee together in Saratoga next Saturday, the rumor flew that Mr. CROKER had won and boasted that "HILL is beaten."

The presumption that this rumor is untrue is very great. In the first place, whatever his other faults may be, Mr. CROKER is not boastful. We do not believe any man ever saw him strutting about a hotel piazza boasting of his political triumphs. In the second place, it is unlikely that the beating of HILL is just at this time the leading feature of Mr. CROKER'S policy. Why should he seek to beat any Democrat when it is the duty of every Democrat to try to beat the Republicans?

Mr. HILL is one of the most experienced Democratic leaders in the State. If we say he is one of the wisest we need only point to his political utterances during the past six months in proof of the statement. He has a large following in the Democratic Party throughout the State, some of which, we presume, might elect to stand by him even if he was beaten by another Democratic leader. At any rate, a leader who is wise and who has a large following is not exactly a man to be beaten. We should say rather he was a man to be cultivated and consulted.

That, we presume, is Mr. CROKER'S opinion. A State election of the highest importance will occur in November. A Governor and State officers and both branches of the Legislature are to be elected. By its incapacity, blundering, defiant partisanship, and scandalous corruption the Republican administration has made itself distrusted and detested by the people. In a year when, on account of the war, the Republican candidates ought to win easily, nothing but inconceivable blundering on the part of the Democrats or the highest wisdom on the part of the Republicans can save the party of PLATT and BLACK and ALDRIDGE and PAYN. The one is as little to be expected as the other. Is it probable that Mr. CROKER is spending the Summer months "beating" Democrats and provoking schism and feuds in the party when by union and a concentration of strength it can grasp and hold the tremendous prize of the November election?

Enemies of the Democratic Party take pleasure in spreading the report that there is an irreconcilable enmity between Mr. HILL and Mr. CROKER. Mr. HILL'S published utterances make it plain that he is not making war on Mr. CROKER. It is just as improbable that Mr. CROKER is making war on Mr. HILL or any other Democrat.

"THE RUSSIAN BOGEY."

That Russia in a very short time could pour a horde of armies down into India has long been a theme to conjure with on the part of Lord SALISBURY'S Parliamentary opposition. Recent investigation, however, and the industrious manner in which the Russians are utilizing the Suez Canal have probably killed the Trans-Siberian railway fetish for several years to come and offer a ready explanation of the backdown of Minister PAVLOFF on the subject of the Newchwang Railway. Sensational news may keep the wires hot from Pekin, sensational interpellations in the House of Commons may cause a panic on the London Exchange. The fact, however, remains: there can be no war between Great Britain and Russia unless it be brought about by sheer madness on the part of the latter.

Suppose that madness took possession of the Czar and his Ministers. There are at present dwelling in Amoor and Trimorskaya, the vast territory that would be the seat of war, over 250,000 Russian subjects, who, together with the hordes of convicts at Saghalien, obtain their provisions from Odessa by way of the Suez Canal. At present all military stores, commissariat, and troops for the Far East are drawn from Moscow, Kiev, St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Nikolaiev and every squad of reinforcement must travel by sea. If war existed, Great Britain could easily close the Suez Canal and the transportation of Russian armies around the Cape of Good Hope or their weary march of 1,950 miles through East Siberia would be an undertaking beyond the financial credits of the Russian Government, even if the British Asiatic fleets were left out of the question. Russia is therefore absolutely helpless so far as carrying on a war with Great Britain in the Far East is concerned, and must remain so until the Trans-Siberian Railway with its Manchurian attachment assumes the palpability of fact. European contingencies are not worth considering, so preponderously outweighed are they by the conditions of the Far East.

Mr. ARNOLD WHITE in a pertinent article on "The Russian Bogey" in The National Review lays particular stress on the socialistic conditions of Russia as a strong guarantee of peace. He says:

"Since there is no educated middle class whose sons can be trusted to govern honestly half a province on a pittance, as 1,100 white men rule nearly 200,000,000 of people in India, it follows that the real interests of Russia palpably lie in the direction of peace, not of war."

There is no nation in Europe, he continues, with a more vital interest in the preservation of peace during the next twenty years than Russia. If she risked a conflict with England, the strain upon her administrative services would quickly reveal to an astonished Europe the feet of clay now obscured by the sparkle and coruscations of a brilliant diplomacy.

We may trust to the intelligence of the Czar and of his Ministers that no such revelation will be made.

CHINESE SHIPS AND BLACK FLAGS.

While the naval experts of the world have been busily formulating theories to account for the great vanishing act performed by two Spanish squadrons their calculations must have been cast awry by the amazing order given to Admiral KOKWANMUN by the Chinese Government. In their fancy they saw the poor debilitated Yellow Empire rising like her traditional dragon from the sea and revealing to the marveling world an element in naval warfare before which Yankee precision of aim and Yankee electrical gun attachments sank into insignificance.

Admiral KOKWANMUN had been ordered to get his fleet in readiness to proceed against the rebellious Black Flags. The Black Flags are many hundred miles inland. KOKWANMUN must therefore have an actual flying squadron in commission, an aerial flotilla that could sail over the land and bear destruction to the rebels. The existence of such a fleet would quickly settle the partition business. Unfortunately, however, for the progress of the world, the orders sent Admiral KOKWANMUN require some explanation.

The Admiral could not mobilize a squadron, because he hasn't any squadron to mobilize. He is supposed to have, however, long lists of names which would form the personnel of his ships if he only had them. The persons bearing these names will be looked up; an effort will be made to get them together and to march them inland. That is all. The naval experts may therefore return in peace to their studies of Yankee guns and Yankee gunners, for these are the only elements of naval warfare that at present require serious consideration.

In her desire to bother American exporters Germany has outdone herself. It was all right for her to condemn the American cattle and American canned goods, because the spite of such condemnation was expended upon herself. Nobody believed her to be self-supplying in these commodities. But trichinae have been discovered once too often. The result is no less a startling revelation to the world than it must be a blow to innate Teutonic pride. Trichinae, Berlin officials say, have been discovered in an American sausage. This is important, if true, for it shows that Germany is not self-supplying even in sausages. The report of the Berlin officials will probably be refuted from high authority. They will be told that there are no American sausages in Germany; hence trichinae could not have been found in them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Keen resentment has been excited all through the South by the implied reflection upon the healthfulness of that part of the country which its residents see in the decision of the Government to send North practically every regiment that has been encamped among them. This feeling naturally gets most emphatic expression in the press of Florida, since that State, being dependent for no inconsiderable part of its prosperity upon its ability to attract invalids and tourists from regions with a harsher or colder climate, sees in this removal thus explained an assault, malevolent or reckless, upon its valuable reputation as a "resort." The Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville even goes so far as to speak of "conspiracy," and, singularly enough, it hints that the plotters are envious Louisianians and Alabamians, and not Northerners at all. It wisely refrains from insisting upon this very dubious point, however, preferring to show with entire conclusiveness that such faults as the Florida camps and others in the South have developed were the result not of natural and irremediable conditions, but of mingled incompetence and carelessness, the former manifested by the military and medical authorities, and the latter by the private soldiers. Florida, The Times-Union declares, has long and still deserves a high repute for healthfulness, but if men are drilled for many hours daily in the hot sun, if they are improperly clothed and fed, and if care is not taken to protect their drinking water from contamination, it is no wonder that all of them are soon debilitated and that typhoid fever and other maladies make their appearance. The accuracy of these statements is self-evident, but we think that The Times-Union and other Southern papers are unduly disturbed. The general public understands the situation perfectly and is not likely to draw any false conclusions from what has happened. It is no reflection upon the salubrity of the South to say that under its hotter sun the difficulty of preserving the health of closely massed bodies of men is greater, other things being equal, than it would be in the North. It will therefore be wise to bring the soldiers here, and it would have been wiser if they had been stationed here in the first place. Undoubtedly, with a proper selection of sites and with proper care they would have been safe in almost any part of the South, but—doesn't The Times-Union know the character of our staff officers?

—Prospects already sufficiently dark have been rendered still darker by the strike of the carpenters at Montauk Point, and the delay which these lamentably unpatriotic artificers have caused makes more or less serious trouble at the new camp almost certain. That the welldiggers have also struck is a reassuring feature of the situation, for as good luck would have it, they struck water, not work, and the gravest of all the perils which confronted the weary soldiers has been escaped. At least, we hope so, but reports from that wind-swept promontory are not always to be trusted. A week ago eminent officials told us of abundant water everywhere just below the roots of the heather. This seems to have been a wild guess. Now the story is of an adequate supply—from two successful wells already down and from others which may or may not touch something more potable than drifted sand and glacial boulders. It will be wise to write the history of Montauk Point as a military camp after it has a history. Prophecy about any part of Long Island is dangerous work.

PERSONAL.

—It is pleasant—from contrast, perhaps, but never mind that—to notice the extreme care manifested by Gen. MILES in making careful preparation for the work in hand. From the very beginning of the Puerto Rico campaign he has refused to move a step until the conditions which he deemed essential were established. And he has not hesitated to follow his own judgment instead of the suggestions of other people in regard to what was necessary. This was illustrated at the very beginning of his operations, when his opinion and that of Admiral SAMPSON differed as to how many warships would be a safe convoy for the expedition. The same capacity for independent decision and the same caution against moving too rapidly have marked the General's course ever since his arrival on the island. Even the prospects of immediate peace have not hastened his march into the interior. The result has not been "brilliant," but it has been eminently satisfactory. Some people have been disposed to regard the conquest of Puerto Rico as ridiculously, if not absurdly, easy, and there is no doubt that the disposition of the inhabitants had much to do with the comfort and safety of the invaders. Spaniards are Spaniards, however, and they can fight—in a way. There is no reason to suppose that the forces under Gen. MACIAS paid much, or even any, attention to the cheers of the islanders or to the proclamations of village Alcaldes. They observed the adequacy of Gen. MILES'S preparations, and retired to Aibonito or to some other place, distant and therefore tenable. Now Gen. MILES is moving on. If the Spanish make a stand he will beat them; if they run he will follow them, and—the water is very deep off the northern coast. It's a great thing to have a reputation, and a greater one to deserve it. The one frees a man from the necessity of proving that he isn't afraid, and the other enables him to advance as surely as he does slowly.

—Reference to the meteorological records might reveal, possibly, that no rain fell on July 15, but if memory is any guide there have been no rainless days for months and months, and if it did rain on the day mentioned this is evidently St. Swithin weather and we cannot expect any except internal dryness until the 24th inst. This is a lugubrious prospect, for it means two weeks more of discomfort, with incidental battles with doors that refuse to shut, drawers that refuse to open, and windows that refuse to go either up or down. If the late Bishop of Winchester really is responsible for the present misbehavior of the elements it strikes at least one hagiologist that for a saint to hold a grudge so long is neither nice nor wise. To be sure, it is annoying to have one's funeral delayed by a shower, and St. SWITHIN had reason to reprehend and even to punish the Weather Bureau officials of his own time for allowing his obsequies to be thus interrupted, but it does seem just a little out of character for him to have marked "Keep dry" on every July 15 that Father Time had in store, and to penalize neglect to observe the order with forty days of rain. Could he not see what effect it might have on the careers of many worthy young men—on that, for instance, of New York's latest forecaster, Mr. EMERY? Assuming office a comparative stranger, and confused by the multiplicity of ropes which he had to learn, Mr. EMERY should have been forgiven for forgetting about St. SWITHIN'S Day. But he wasn't, and the result is that the weather which has marked his régime has been simply atrocious, much worse, indeed, than the weather we had in the consulship of DUNN. This makes for unpopularity, and undeserved unpopularity is a burden which saints should hesitate to impose upon any man's shoulders.

—Secretary LONG'S defense of Admiral SAMPSON was vigorous and conclusive. It must be confessed, however, that after the first emotions excited by its perusal had subsided a sense of something lacking impressed itself upon the average reader's mind, and it takes but a little examination to reveal what the something was. The Secretary has demonstrated that the Admiral is an officer of experience and ability; that he arranged an effective blockade in front of Santiago Harbor, and that the execution of his orders, carefully given long in advance, resulted in the swift and complete destruction of CERVERA'S fleet. But these things were already known to the public, and only a very few people, not one of whom could command a moment's attention while speaking on any subject whatever, have once questioned the accuracy of these statements. The general grievance against Admiral SAMPSON is due to the fact that his report, of the battle hardly mentioned the man who was most conspicuous in executing his orders and carrying out his plan. Upon that point Secretary LONG does not touch, and therefore his letter leaves the case exactly where it was before.

—Four well-known Englishmen have been discussing in print the ancient but ever interesting topic of marriage. MARIE CORELLI—to mention the least important, or wholly unimportant, one first, and so get her out of the way—indulged in some characteristic platitudes about the excellence of love, and in some equally characteristic absurdities on drawing rooms as slave marts where daughters are sold to the highest bidder. Lady JEUNE wasted the space allotted to her in the unnecessary task of demolishing the CORELLI. The Countess of MALMESBURY revealed the important truth that of nuptial happiness "equality of social position is an important factor." And Mrs. FLORA ANNIE STEEL, as people who have read her books need not be told, varied the monotony of the discussion by really saying something. She said that the girl who marries for love is by no means necessarily better than the girl who marries for money or position. Both, declared Mrs. STEEL, may, and often do, consider only their own inclinations, and the ideal of the one is not in all cases appreciably higher than the ideal of the other. The essayist uses language a little more plain than is familiar to the readers of American newspapers, and therefore only a paraphrase of her main point is given here, but it will be understood that her contention was that the "mariage de convénance" is not the only one which involves sale for a price. Taking a hint from her observations in India, Mrs. STEEL was inclined to think that union in which the opinion of the bride receives no consideration at all show a good average of happy results. Here, surely, is a subject for debate in the women's clubs.

CURRENT NOTES.

The valuation of personal property in Philadelphia is $352,434,621, an increase of $8,564,980 over last year's official estimate.

* * *

If he accepts the invitation of the United Labor League, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago will deliver the principal address in Philadelphia on Labor Day.

* * *

Midshipman Morris of the Vizcaya mourns the loss of a collection of nearly 2,500 postage stamps, including many rare European varieties, which were destroyed in the Spanish ship.

* * *

In reversal of the old adage, when wealth came in at the door to a San Francisco couple who had been for ten years happily married, love flew out of the window and the wife is suing for divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

* * *

A dead-lock in a Republican judicial convention in Kansas was maintained until 3,835 ballots had been taken. Then the delegates from one county "gave in" and a choice of a candidate was made. The convention was in session seven days.

* * *

The sound-money Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Maine (Mr. Dingley's) have made their own nomination for Representative in Congress—Mr. C. W. S. Blanchard. And the party of the State at large has nominated Erastus Lemond for Governor.

* * *

It is alleged of a Canadian officer holder by a Canadian newspaper of opposing politics that he has been drawing $100 for feed for his steed, and that it has been shown that his steed is a silent one—a bicycle. For a silent one it is now making considerable noise in the world in consequence.

* * *

Michigan admirers of Gen. Shafter have been delighted by the discovery at the old homestead in that State of a good likeness of his father and his mother, and of himself as Lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan Regiment in 1862, and of Capt. Adrian, his brother-in-law, who was killed at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862.

* * *

There are not enough Prohibitionists in Missouri, so far as has ever appeared at any election, to furnish candidates for all the offices, but Charles E. Stokes, Chairman of their State Committee, has announced his intention of starting out on a tour to organize the party in every county and have it nominate candidates for all the offices. In lots of counties a Prohibition vote has never been cast.

* * *

Rear Admiral Sampson has responded to an urgent appeal from New Orleans with the promise to send thither for sale some of the prizes which may hereafter be caught attempting to run the blockade in the western part of the Island of Cuba. "I agree entirely with you," he says, "that New Orleans would be a much more suitable place in many respects for sending prizes than to Key West, and I shall bear it in mind in the future."

THE SCANDAL IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read the letter of Surgeon General Sternberg, in reply to his critics, published a couple of days ago, and also Gen. Shafter's letter, published in to-day's paper. The letter of Surgeon General Sternberg seems to throw the blame on Congress for not providing for a sufficient number of medical officers to care for the sick and wounded troops, as he claims that there are only 192 allowed by law, and that there are thirteen vacancies. He also states that there are six required in the administration of the Surgeon General's office and Army Medical Museums, &c., and but ninety-six medical officers of the army are available for duty with troops, and nearly 300 contract surgeons are employed from civil life.

Before criticising the Medical Department of the army and determining whether the Surgeon General of the army is justified in throwing the blame on Congress for an insufficient appropriation to supply medical officers for the proper care of the sick and wounded troops, and for the shameful condition of the transports which conveyed our sick and wounded heroes, I would like to ask the Surgeon General of the army to explain whether he requested Congress to allow him to provide a sufficient number of medical officers for the care of the troops, and also to ask him if Congress passed any law to allow him to employ "contract doctors" for the army; and, if not, by what authority are they employed?

It seems to me that, out of the 192 medical officers of the army allowed by Congress to be employed, less 13 vacancies, 96, or nearly 50 per cent., is a small number of experienced medical officers available for troops, and I would suggest that all these ought to be sent to the front and that "contract surgeons" should be put in their places. For it seems to me that it is unfair to send "inexperienced civilians" to places of great danger and ask them to do the rough work of the commissioned medical officers, when there are commissioned medical officers at non-perilous posts available for the duty, which last mentioned posts the contract surgeons could fill exceeding well. The only surgeons connected with the army who were killed in action by the enemy were "contract surgeons," and in the civil war "The Medical and Surgical History of the War" characterized the "contract surgeons" as being composed of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country.

Yet in the present emergency, through some bungling process of the Surgeon General, these men are sent to the most dangerous posts, and not recommended by him to Congress for any status in the army, but are designated by the Surgeon General as "civilians," in an effort to throw the blame of the failure to properly care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Seneca on the contract surgeons who had charge.

The fighting Gen. Shafter seeks to throw the blame on the medical department for only providing the number of medical supplies that could be spared, which were proved to be entirely inadequate. Contract Surgeons Bird and Hicks were certainly not to blame for the small allowance of supplies on the Seneca, as they were villians and had no power to order them. Let us have an investigation and place the responsibility where it belongs. No such bungling occurred in the civil war, under Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, who was Surgeon General of the Army at that time, and who had much more work to do than the present Surgeon General.

Good hospital transports and ambulance trains, chiefly in charge of contract surgeons, with an abundance of medical stores and supplies, were then provided, and many of the contract surgeons who served during that period are prominent medical officers of the army to-day, and if the services which they rendered in the army doing the work and taking the place of commissioned officers then as they do now were recognized, one of them might have been Surgeon General at the present time.

There is no doubt about Gen. Sternberg's scientific ability, but I would be pleased to hear that there is no cloud on his executive capacity, and that the horrible treatment and neglect of our wounded heroes were due to other sources.

All patriotic societies of the country ought to combine to see that a proper investigation be made of the camp sections and the scandalous neglect of the transportation of our sick and wounded heroes, and of the many blunders that we hear have been made in the selection of unhealthy camps where our patriotic defenders are compelled to remain and contract diseases, which might be avoided if competent sanitarians were employed to make the selections instead of "experienced medical or other officers."

The societies could hire expert sanitarians and engineers, and these could make reports that ought to be laid before the President of the United States and Congress, and the incompetent officers, whether experienced or not, responsible for these conditions, ought to receive the condemnation of an outraged and patriotic public.
ONE WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR.
New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

Searching Questions Regarding the Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While inquiries are in order, it would be interesting to be informed:

1—How many vacant beds there were on the doctors' ship, Relief, on her last and only voyage from Santiago to New York.

2—How many invited guests occupied beds that ought to have been at the service of the disabled officers or men.

3—Whether the Relief has so far been more a relief ship or a pleasure yacht for the doctors assigned to her.

4—How long it takes for the Relief to make two round trips between New York and Santiago.
NEMO.
New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What can be more dreary to a bird lover who has been with the birds in their haunts for months, watched them build their houses, listened to their nuptial songs, and delighted in their music while nesting, than to go out some morning and find all as silent as the grave. Only the day before the woods and valleys were ringing with their carols, making every one as happy as they. But so it is. They have raised their families and are now getting ready for their Southern trip, to be seen and heard no more until another year, if only their lives are spared to come back.

It is certainly very mournful, and when one thinks that if the wholesale killing of birds is not stopped we will have this continual deadness, we can only appeal to man to spare them, asking him to think of what great pleasure he is depriving us of, besides the harm the trees must suffer from worms, &c., which these little creatures were made to destroy.

Before I arrived here this Summer cedar, or cherry birds, and robins were killed by the wholesale for eating cherries, sixty-four of the former having been killed by one man. No one who saw him was willing to report him, so he went unpunished, probably to do the same thing another year, unless some bird-lover gets on his track. Bobolinks also have greatly decreased. Ten was a goodly number this year, where hundreds used to be, and I find this the cry all over the country.

I heard a lady say the other day, when she had been out for a walk and had not even seen a robin, "Oh, if birds are going to be killed so we will have no more songs to greet us on our walks, I will never want to come to the country!"
A. A. C.
Woodbourne, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1898.

Alger's Administration.

Washington Telegram to Boston Transcript.

It can now be stated positively that there will be a demand for a Congressional investigation of Secretary Alger's administration. The scandals as to army contracts, the political uses to which the high office of head of the War Department has been prostituted, the inefficiency, and extravagance of the conduct of the war in some of its phases, capped by the charge now freely made here that the Secretary garbled the Roosevelt letter and omitted explanatory passages for the sake of making a theatrical use of it, will leave Mr. Alger in a very uncomfortable situation for fooling the public unless he does what, it is said, the President and at least half the Cabinet have been hoping he would, and take himself out of the service by resignation.

Among the Foremost.

From The Buffalo Commercial, Aug. 8.

In its always admirable review of the "financial situation," THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"As to general business—putting Wall Street guesses wholly aside—there is but one estimate coming from sources entitled to recognition as authorities, and the uniform statement is that improvement shows, and shows with regularity continuing growth, in practically every business department throughout the country. * * *"

Within the past year or two THE TIMES has taken place among the foremost of the conservative and reliable business newspapers.

NUGGETS.

Good Results Anyhow.

Civil service has not been established in the Philippines, but then Merritt rules.—Cincinati Commercial Tribune.

The Ruse That Failed.

Affable Stranger—My dear Sir, I have here a silver brick I'd like to sell you.

Farmer—Not much: I never mix bus'ness and pol'tics.—Detroit Journal.

How the Quarrel Began.

Mrs. Kindlee: "The woman who ill-treats her husband deserves to have her house burned over her head."

Mrs. Crosslee: "That's so. By the way, is your house insured, my dear?"—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

A New Kind of Trolley.

Who would have thought ten years ago that the following little conversation would occur in 1898?

"Mama, Mama," said four-year old Dotty, as a tired pair of horses lazily dragged a street car along an unfamiliar avenue, "there's a new kind of twoille car as have to have horses."—Electrical Review.

Expensive Acquaintances.

"My son," said the London business man, "I must again caution you to live within your means."

"Has anybody been sending you my bills?"

"Not yet. But you have been seen saying 'howdydo' to two Dukes and an Earl."—Washington Star.

Void of Offense.

Little Willie Smart comes from down in Dixie. His mother said to him the other day: "I fear you are concealing something from me, Willie." "Well, Mama," replied Willie, "my nurse says: 'Honey, de Bible say yer mus'n' tell er lie, but de Bible doan say yer 'bleeged ter be tellin' de trufe all de time.'"—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

THE ISLAND OF DREAMS.

J. A. Houser in Indianapolis Sentinel.

Away, away to the Island of Dreams
In the sea of night, where the starlight gleams;
There hope ever reigns eternal, supreme,
Though only the hope of a fanciful dream.

In the Island of Dreams there are no tears,
And age never comes, though thousands of years
Should come and go while you dwell on the shore,
Your heart would be young while waiting for more.

In the Island of Dreams love is the king
On the mystical throne, that he may bring
The hope of the heart, sought fondly so long,
And tune the sad soul for a dreamland song.

In the Island of Dreams the heart is pure
As flowers that bloom on the twilight shore,
Tempest and tempter, of the distant past,
Will there give the soul a respite at last.

In the Island of Dreams again we meet
The long lost ones, whose wandering feet
Have reached the distant, enchanted strand,
And the peace and rest of the dreamlit land.

In the Island of Dreams our sweethearts wait
As they did of old, at the garden gate,
And the lips will then touch as they touch in dreams,
And joy be as real and sweet as it seems.

In the Island of Dreams I have a friend
Who comes every night when slumbers will lend
The aid of a vision to sleepy eyes,
And brings me a message from paradise.

Away to the Island of Dreams I'll go,
Out on the shadows—how darkly they flow—
Listen, wait, be still, watch the golden beams
Fading so faint to the Island of Dreams.

BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST

Government's Policy Attacked in the Commons by Sir C. Dilke and Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR

He Sees No Reason for the Pessimistic Views Entertained in Regard to the Struggle for Concessions in China.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—During the debate on the Appropriation bill in the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, opened an attack upon the Government's foreign policy, especially in the Far East. The Liberal leader in the House, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, followed in the same strain.

The Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replying to the last speaker, said he regretted the absence of the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, on account of indisposition, adding, "especially as, having accepted the Viceroyalty of India, it would have been the last occasion for him to address the House on foreign affairs, a subject upon which he has made so great and deserved a reputation."

Mr. Balfour contended there was no evidence of preference having been given to foreign manufacturers or traders in China, nor of an intention to raise barriers against British subjects.

It was impossible, he continued, to foresee how the struggle for concessions would end; but he saw no reason for the pessimistic views entertained in some quarters. Regarding Shan-Tung Mr. Balfour said:

"We must treat Germany as we expect her to treat us."

Referring to Russia, Mr. Balfour said he saw no necessity for taking a pessimistic view of the situation, and he would be surprised if the British concessionaires did not get their full share.

It could not be pretended, he continued, that the British Empire alone, or in alliance with another empire, could prevent the legitimate development of other commercial and military empires.

"Though we may not anticipate maintaining our old relative superiority in China," he observed, "it is expected that the volume of British trade will increase as rapidly in the future as in the past. The question of equal facilities of trade is distinct from the question of concessions."

Mr. Balfour's speech appears to have been intended as a statement of the Government's policy in China, which the Opposition has been demanding before the close of Parliament. He did not enter into details of the complications, and the drift of his explanation was that the Government's critics expected impossibilities.

CHINA OBEYS RUSSIA.

Formally Assents to All Conditions Imposed Regarding the Niu-Chwang Railway Loan Contract.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Niu-Chwang Railway extension loan.

"These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and are designed to block the completion of the final contract. They are that the line should not be mortgaged as security, and that no foreign control or interference should be permitted even in case of default."

"So far as the Pekin-Han-Kow contract, which is still unratified, is concerned, a separate agreement appoints as arbitrator in any disputed question, the Minister in Pekin of the country having the largest financial interest in it. This gives the Russian Minister absolute power.

"England should endeavor to delay the ratification until the objectionable clauses in favor of Russia are removed."

On the other hand the Daily Mail this morning says:

"We understand that the Franco-Belgian contract for the construction of the Pekin-Hankow Railway has been ratified by the Tsung-li-Yamen and actually signed."

The Times, commenting on the dispatch of its Pekin correpsondent, says:

"M. Pavloff has knocked the bottom out of the British concessions. The news makes short work of all Mr. Balfour's demonstrations on the subject of the 'open door.'"

COPENHAGEN FORTS STRENGTHENED

Measures Supposed to be Due to Fears of an Anglo-Russian War.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.—A sensation has been caused by the sudden measures that are being taken to place the sea forts of Copenhagen in a state of military efficiency.

It is supposed that these measures are due to fears of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia.

The official organ announces that the Government of Denmark has expended 500,000 kroner in ammunition, and awaits an additional grant by Parliament.

CURZON VICEROY OF INDIA.

Has Accepted the Appointment and Will Probably Start in November—Press Opinions.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Foreign Office last evening formally announced the appointment of George N. Curzon, until now the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, as Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

Mr. Curzon will probably start for Calcutta in November.

The appointment excites quite unusual interest. All the morning papers publish, in addition to editorials, special articles reviewing his strikingly brilliant career, wishing him success, and generally expressing approval of the appointment, though some doubts are suggested on the score of his comparative youth as a statesman and the fact that he is supposed to advocate a "forward policy" regarding the north-western frontier of India.

The Times says:

"It is a striking appointment and a great experiment. At thirty-nine Mr. Curzon obtains what may be truly called the most splendid position under the Crown; the position which, to most men, would be the crowning reward of a life's ambition, but which, to this favored child of fortune, may prove to be but a step.

"We sincerely trust, for the sake of both Mr. Curzon and the empire, that Lord Salisbury's very interesting experiment will succeed. The first requisite must be Mr. Curzon's restoration to health. Fortunately he has always enjoyed robust health in Eastern lands. He has youth, wealth, and cleverness; and, as the society of Calcutta and Simla will soon discover, he has a charming wife. These are no common endowments, which ought to assure success on the social side of his career.

"His friends say that his present indisposition is the result of overwork, and they are confident that India will prove his salvation. He finds the late hours of Parliament, combined with his official duties at the Foreign Office extremely trying."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Mr. Curzon risks his whole career on this shining peak. Unless he makes a great success he will make a very great failure. Many American ladies have graced the society of the old country, as the wives of prominent men; but to none of them has it been given to play such a part in the British Empire as Mrs. Curzon will enjoy."

The Standard says:

"Mr. Curzon is suffering from a recrudescence of his spinal malady. He had to be on a couch in private room in the House of Commons Tuesday night. Much sympathy was expressed in the lobby at his breakdown at such a point in his career."

Salisbury off for the Holidays.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Marquis of Salisbury left London to-day for the holidays.

London Honourable Artillery Company

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Honourable Artillery Company of this city dispatched on Saturday last its acceptance of the invitation of the Boston Artillery Company to return the latter's visit to London in 1897 by visiting Boston in 1900.

Korea to Adopt the Gold Standard.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 10.—Advices received here from Seoul say Korea intends to adopt the gold standard.

PROMOTER HOOLEY'S AFFAIRS.

Denials by Earl De La Warr, Lord Norbury, and Others Charged with Receiving Bribes.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—On the resumption today of the examination into the affairs of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, the Registrar announced that Mr. Hooley was suffering from congestion of the liver, and that his examination must be adjourned. But it was decided to allow those who have been charged with receiving bribes to make sworn statements.

Mr. Duguid, formerly financial editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, explained that the £3,000 ($15,000) which Mr. Hooley paid him was a compensation. Mr. Hooley, he said, had appointed him city editor of a newspaper, but was unable to fulfill his contract owing to the objections of Harry Marks. Mr. Hooley, upon another occasion, offered the witness £5,000 ($25,000) worth of shares in a hydraulic company, which he refused to accept.

Earl De La Warr was next sworn. He admitted having received £8,000 ($40,000) through Mr. Broadley, Mr. Hooley's agent, after the flotation of the Dunlop Company, but witness said he had never received anything to transmit to the Earl of Albemarle, nor had he received £2,000 ($10,000) for introducing Mr. Hooley to Lord Greville.

A cable dispatch was read from Lord Norbury, who is now in British Columbia, denying that he had received £1,000 ($5,000) to join the Singer Board.

Mr. Praed, the manager of Lloyds Bank, said that the statements of Mr. Hooley in regard to the bank were absolutely false, and he produced documents empowering the bank to sell or otherwise dispose of the securities if held against Mr. Hooley's overdraft.

Continuing, witness said Mr. Hooley once remarked to him:

"You know, Praed, I have lied to everybody in nearly every case, but I have always told you the truth."

The examination was adjourned until Friday next.

CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Action by Hooley's Receiver Against Earl De La Warr and Others.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today, Justice Wright granted counsel for the official receiver of the Hooley estate permission to serve notice upon Earl De La Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw, and Rucker that on Friday next a motion will be made to commit them for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Hooley to falsify his evidence.

In support of the application, counsel presented the telegram from Earl De La Warr to Mr. Hooley, mentioned at Hooley's last examination, which read as follows:

"Please make it clear that I did not have £50,000 for Dunlop nor kept anything due Albemarle. Also that no conditions were made in regard to payment for joining the board and also that I did not introduce you to Lord Greville."

The telegram concludes with asking Mr. Hooley to say he had not had any communication with Earl De La Warr since his first examination.

FRANCO-SIAMESE DISPUTE.

Strained Relations Resulting from the Conduct of a Member of the French Legation.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 10.—According to news brought here by the Empress of Japan, from Singapore, via Hongkong, the greatest excitement reigns in Siamese official circles in Bangkok on account of the alleged conduct of M. Motmittonet, a member of the French Legation.

Under the French-Siamese convention of 1893 all Liaotians in the Siamese territory must be allowed, and even assisted, by the Siamese Government to cross to the left bank of the Mekong. In the Watana district, on account of the high water in the Mekong, a caravan of Liaotians under French guidance, quit Siamese soil every year. This year the caravan was under the direction of M. Motmittonet. He met Mr. Robyns, the representative of the Siamese Government, and, it is alleged, treated the Siamese representative in an intolerably overbearing manner. Prince Devawongs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has practically commanded the French Government to dismiss M. Montmittonet, and demands that he be punished. The relations between the Siamese and French Governments are extremely strained at present.

The Siamese, it is said, threaten to shoot down any Liaotians who cross from the Siamese territory without a Siamese passport. Numbers of them have done so, and this seems to be the cause of the rupture.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Mr. Dawe of Newfoundland Cabinet Fishery Adviser to Sir J. Winter.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Aug. 10.—The Newfoundland Government will send the Hon. Charles Dawe, member of the Cabinet without portfolio, to Quebec as fishery adviser to Sir James Winter, who will serve on the International Commission at Quebec. Mr. Dawe is one of the leading fish merchants of the colony and a high authority on all questions relating to the North Atlantic fisheries, and the effect of the proposed arrangements upon the colony's rights in the matter.

PADEREWSKI NOT PARALYZED.

Report that He Had Lost the Use of Two Fingers Denied.

LONDON Aug. 10.—The Daily Mail today says:

"Inquiries made of Paderewski's agent, William Adlington, prove the statement that he has lost the use of two of his fingers to be unfounded."

WILLIAM II.'S INVITATION.

Wants Foreign Churches Represented at Dedication in Jerusalem.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Emperor William has invited representatives of all Evangelical churches abroad, including those in the United States, to attend the ceremony of dedicating the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem on Oct. 31 next.

THE ZOLA LIBEL CASE.

Damages Awarded to Handwriting Experts Doubled by Appeal Court.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The strength of the anti-Zola prejudice prevailing here was again illustrated to-day, when the appeal of M. Zola in the libel suit brought against him by the handwriting experts, MM. Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard, was called up in the Court of Appeal.

M. Zola was not represented, and permitted the case to go by default.

The Court then took the unusual step of raising the damages imposed upon MM. Zola and Perreux, manager of The Aurore, from 5,000f. to 10,000f. for each of the three plaintiffs.

FATAL FLOODS IN FORMOSA.

Hundreds of Lives Lost and Great Damage Done to Property.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 10.—Violent storms and floods, it is announced in advices just received here from the Island of Formosa, have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives at Taipeh, that island.

Great damage was done to property there.

Not a Niece of Princess Bismarck.

HAMBURG, Aug. 10.—The Nachrichten to-day denies that a niece of Princess Bismarck, referred to as the Baroness Rosa von Puttkamer, died in poverty at New York on Thursday last. The Princess, the paper points out, was an only child.

Ex-President Cleveland on a Cruise.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 10.—Commodore Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, with ex-President Grover Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, and ex-Postmaster General Wilson on board as guests of Commodore Benedict, has started on a cruise along the New England Coast. The cruise will last for about two weeks, after which the party will return here for a few days.

Edward J. Phelps Ill.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—Edward J. Phelps, the former Minister to England, and Professor of Law at Yale University, is seriously ill at the home of Gen. McCullough, whose guest he is, at North Bennington. The trouble is in the region of the heart, and physicians are in constant attendance.

DANFORTH ISSUES A CALL

The Democratic State Committee Is to Meet in Saratoga on Saturday.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. Danforth Accedes to Mr. Croker's Wishes in Calling the Committee Together—Convention Date Said to be Oct. 4.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued yesterday the following call for a meeting of that body:

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention.

This call was issued as a result of the report made by Richard Croker through John F. Carroll that the meeting of the committee be held in Saratoga on Saturday evening. As Mr. Croker and most of the Tammany leaders were in Saratoga, and as several of them, Mr. Croker included, wished to get away either to Summer resorts or to their homes in this city, they decided that it would be most convenient for them to have the meeting called before the close of the week.

Mr. Croker was especially anxious to go as soon as possible to Maurice Untermyer's cottage in the Adirondacks, but he wanted to get the meeting of the committee out of the way first. So, this being the situation, Mr. Carroll was sent to see Mr. Danforth in this city. He called on the Chairman on Tuesday, and immediately afterward the latter hurried away to Normandie-by-the-Sea to see ex-Senator Hill. It was expected that the latter would object to acceding to the wishes of the Tammany men. Now that the call has been issued to suit them, it is considered an indication that the relations between Mr. Hill and Senator Murphy are becoming more amicable, and that harmony will be brought about between the party leaders.

Mr. Danforth's Statement.

Mr. Danforth, after issuing the call, gave out the following statement:

I have been requested on behalf of a number of the State Committee to call the committee together in Saratoga on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention.

Since the request was made, I have consulted several of the party leaders, and have concluded, in view of the request made on behalf of the New York and Kings County members, to convene the committee at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, instead of 8 o'clock in the evening, as requested. This change is made in order to afford the country members an opportunity to take returning trains to their homes. My own judgment is that longer notice should have been given to the meeting of the committee, and that it would have been better to have fixed the date for the meeting the last of this month. Senator Hill was of the opinion that the usual notice should be given, and the date fixed at such time as to afford all members of the committee opportunity to return from their vacations before being called together.

Mr. Croker is not a member of the State Committee, and the majority of the members from this county are not among his associates at Saratoga. The New York County members are as follows: Edward F. Fitzpatrick, William Sohmer, William Sulzer, Thomas F. Grady, Charles F. Murphy, James J. Martin, John C. Sheehan, Daniel F. McMahon, Thomas J. Dunn, Lawrence Delmour, Andrew J. White, and Louis F. Haffen. The Kings County members are John J. Walsh, Patrick Hayes, Michael J. Coffey, Bernard J. York, Patrick H. McCarren, Anthony J. Burger, and Gottfried Westermacher. The Queens County is represented by James Norton, the Counties of Suffolk and Richmond by Willard P. Reid, and Westchester County by James F. Dunn.

The Original Intention.

For three weeks, Mr. Danforth, who six weeks ago announced that the meeting of the committee would probably be held about the third week in July, has been holding off in the hope that the Republican leaders would give some sort of intimation at least of when they intended to call their own committee.

The Democratic leaders gave out the information that their party having won the election in New York City, they intended to blaze the way for the Republicans in this campaign and would hold their convention first. They expected that this announcement would lead the Republicans to divulge their plans regarding their convention. But the scheme failed to work, and the Democratic leaders now admit that they never intended to hold their convention before that of the opposing party. It is said that the date chosen for the Democratic convention will probably be Oct. 4. The Republican convention will be held a week earlier than this date.

Mr. Danforth will leave for Saratoga tomorrow morning, and several of the New York and Kings County delegates will leave at the same time. The meeting is expected to be very short. The only business to come before it, according to the call, is the fixing of a time and place for the convention. However, the fact that this is the only business named in the call does not prevent consideration and action upon other matters. "The meeting will probably be over by 2 o'clock," said a member of the committee yesterday, "and that will give plenty of time for those who want to see the races in the afternoon."

SILVERITES MEET AT ALBANY.

Demand for State Convention Delegates Who Indorse the Chicago Platform.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Members of various free-silver organizations throughout the State met here to-day in response to a request from Thomas Cantwell, one of the local leaders of the free-silver forces. Resolutions indorsing the platform of the last Democratic National Convention were adopted, as were others condemning the election of any person as a delegate to the State Convention who is not in accord with the lines laid down by that platform.

A committee consisting of John O. Hanlon of Troy, Calvin E. Leach of Lansingburg, J. W. Chamberlin of Schenectady, Thomas W. Pryor and E. J. Duggan of this city was appointed to wait on the Democratic leaders of the State to present them with copies of the resolutions above referred to, and to tell them that they intended to attend the State Convention and electioneer against the nomination of any one who did not stand openly on the Chicago platform.

The committee will visit Richard Croker at Saratoga to-morrow, and later will call on former Senator Hill and Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee.

A NEW TAMMANY DAILY.

A Weekly Paper in Westchester Soon to be Issued Every Day.

Tammany Hall is to have a new organ in the Borough of the Bronx in which to print its lists of appointments and incidentally city advertising at the rate of 35 cents a line. It will be printed daily, and will be known as The Westchester Independent and Bronx Borough Democrat.

While the paper will be new as a daily it already is an established weekly. For fifteen years it has appeared regularly, edited and owned by James T. Lane, who is also the proprietor of a butcher's shop and a grocery store, two of the largest establishments in the village of Westchester. Mr. Lane has been a resident of the village for thirty years, and is a prominent member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

When seen at his butcher's shop yesterday afternoon he said:

"Yes, I'm going to branch out with a daily about the first of the month, and have got 11,000 names on the subscription list already. All this talk about me being a great friend of Richard Croker's is rot. I believe I have met him, and that is all. Of course I expect to get considerable city advertising. I get it now, but I can print more of it in a daily."

There is one party in Westchester who does not take kindly to the enterprise shown by Mr. Lane, and has declared war. It is the editor of The Westchester Globe, the opposition sheet, whose office is in the rear of Jim Lee's Chinese laundry. He gave vent to his sarcasm in the following editorial, published in the last edition of his sheet:

WOW! WOW! WOW!

Look out for The Daily Independent, scheduled to appear next week. The entire force of a big printing press company is reported to be at work night and day fitting up three of their latest improved printing presses, which will be required to print the daily edition of this great newspaper. The circulation liar has already been engaged at a large salary. We advise Editor Hearst of The Journal to hurry back from Cuba to prevent a total eclipse by this latest product of yellow journalism, which is now revolving in the brain of the editor of The Independent.

Meantime the rustics are anxiously awaiting the appearance of the new daily, and the editor of The Globe is preparing for an editorial battle which promises to be lively.

Elliot Danforth's Boom for Governor.

A well-known Democrat from Monroe County said yesterday that Elliot Danforth was expected to get 100 votes on the first ballot in the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Danforth's boom is said to be growing in the country districts. His friends figure that he will surely make a strong showing in the convention, and predict that, unless some war hero looms up, he will be the next Governor of the State.

That Roosevelt Letter.

The letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt which, according to Lowell H. Jerome, is at the headquarters of the Republicans of the County of New York, has not yet been opened. It was learned yesterday that the letter was addressed to Samuel G. French, Secretary of the Brookfield organization, who is away on a vacation. He is expected back in a day or two. The letter is postmarked Santiago, but how Mr. Jerome came to know it was sent by Col. Roosevelt is a mystery.

REPUBLICANS IN FLORIDA.

Fight to be Made for the First Time in Years.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10.—At the Republican State Convention, held at Ocala yesterday, State candidates were nominated, and at the Second District Republican Convention, held at the same place to-day, H. L. Anderson, a lawyer of Ocala, was nominated as a candidate for Congressman.

Both conventions were controlled by the Long faction of the party, Judge Long, National Republican Committeeman from Florida, being Chairman of the State Convention. The Egan-Stillman wing of the party was completely routed.

The Republicans, for the first time in many years, intend to wage an aggressive campaign. The Administration was indorsed amid great enthusiasm.

Desires to Succeed Senator Wolcott.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Charles Thomas, a leading lawyer and former Democratic National Committeeman for Colorado, has formally announced his candidacy for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Edward O. Wolcott. State Senators elected this Fall will hold over as members of the Legislature that will elect Senator Wolcott's successor in 1901.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Cottagers Give Dinner Parties and Luncheons—Rain Interferes with Sports.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—The heavy rain to-day killed the polo match, the yacht race, and a number of social functions. The day was the most disagreeable since the season opened.

The Nourmahal, with Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, has sailed for New York.

Mrs. Hugh Cole of New York is a guest at Stoneacre.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs soon will give a social entertainment on original lines.

O. H. P. Belmont will give a trolley party to-morrow evening. He will use the palace car Lawrence of the Newport and Fall River trolley line. The car has been engaged for every evening this week.

The National lawn tennis tournament will begin at the Casino next Thursday morning.

Calvin S. Brice and Miss Brice have returned from Europe.

Pembroke Jones has gone to New Orleans on a short trip.

Lieut. Morris of the Twelfth New York Volunteers is a guest at The Breakers.

Miss M. S. Sears entertained at luncheon to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb arrived today on their private car, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. McK. Twombly.

W. R. White of New York is here for a few days.

William K. Thorn will sail for Paris Aug. 23.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a dinner dance at The Breakers on the evening of Aug. 18, and a musicale Aug. 23. Mrs. Vanderbilt had a dinner party this evening.

The sale of private boxes for the Newport Horse Show will begin to-morrow. The demand for boxes is very brisk.

Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown will return from Europe early in October.

Thomas F. Cushing, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mrs. H. McK. Twomly entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner this evening at Fair Lawn.

Mrs. J. J. Mason entertained to-night a large dinner party.

Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium is passing a short visit here.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones entertained last evening.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who has taken Mr. Hodgson's "Willory Bank" cottage for the remainder of the season, entertained at dinner this evening.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven entertained at dinner in their new villa.

Mrs. F. K. Pendleton entertained a party of friends at "Clover Patch" this evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at her villa "Crossways," gave a dinner party this evening, followed by a circus. A colored mandolin club from Providence furnished the music. An excellent troupe of gymnasts gave a clever exhibition in the hallway, which was heartily applauded by the guests. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Ogden Codman, Jr., Harry Lehr, Miss Curtis, Mr. Prentiss, Frank W. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ashton of New York are spending August in their cottage.

Potter Palmer's Newport Clambake.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—Potter Palmer, Jr., gave a clambake and bathing party yesterday at Hazard's Beach. Some twenty young people had a dip in the surf, and after some time spent in handball and other beach amusements the party, in bathing suits, enjoyed the clambake under a tent which had been erected on the beach. The entertainment was heartily enjoyed, and was, as far as is known, the only entertainment of its kind ever held here.

Archbishop Martinelli at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—A reception was given this afternoon at Highfield, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Matthews of Boston, in honor of Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate at Washington. There were 400 guests present, among the number being the Italian Consul at Philadelphia, Prince Troubetzkoy, and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister at Washington.

BUSINESS MAN BREAKS HIS NECK

Old Coffee and Tea Merchant of Chicago Falls Down an Elevator Shaft.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—J. Henry Conrad, head of the firm of J. H. Conrad & Co., tea and coffee merchants at 3 Lake Street, was instantly killed by falling through the elevator shaft from the third to the first floor of his place of business. He lived a few minutes after the accident, his neck being broken.

Mr. Conrad was fifty-seven years old and lived at No. 3940 Lake Avenue. He was born in Rockford Ill., and came to Chicago thirty years ago. He entered the tea and coffee business at that time with J. H. Bell, and the firm of Bell & Conrad existed until a few years ago, when he took his son, Charles H. Conrad, into the business. Since that time the firm has been known as J. H. Conrad & Co.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS

The Theatrical Manager Returns from London After a Busy Five Months.

HE SECURED MANY NEW PLAYS

Has Made Contracts for the Appearance in England of American Actors—The New York Season—Miss Adams as Juliet.

Charles Frohman, after an absence from this city of five months, returned yesterday from London on the White Star steamer Majestic. That Mr. Frohman intends becoming an important factor in theatricals both on this side of the water and in England is becoming more apparent every day. His plans for the coming season in this country are decidedly the most ambitious of his career.

Mr. Frohman, immediately after his baggage had been inspected by the customs officials, drove with Al Hayman to his office, where he received the newspaper men.

He said his season in London with American attractions resulted in still further extending the field for American plays and in creating more opportunities for American players. "It was eminently successful in every way," he said; "so satisfactory that I've arranged to take over more American companies for the next London season. I will also produce plays with Mr. Brickwell of the Garrick Theatre and with the Messrs. Gatti at their theatre.

"My theatre, the Duke of York's, which I took only last year, is now my theatre for sixteen years, I having signed a lease for that term just before sailing. I have engaged a stock company for this house, headed by Miss Evelyn Millard and Herbert Warring, which will be as complete in every way as the Empire Stock Company here. My first play at the Duke of York's Theatre will be Anthony Hope's 'The Adventures of Lady Ursula,' to be followed by Julia Marlowe's play, 'The Countess Valeska,' which Miss Marlowe was prevented from playing herself this London season because of ill health, and by 'The Charity Ball' and others. Besides this stock organization I will have a comedy company at another London theatre, for which I have engaged Seymour Hicks for the light comedy rôles. I will star this company with a farce by Pierre Decourcelle, author of 'The Two Vagrants,' and I have a farce by Bisson and Feydeau to follow.

Gillette as Sherlock Holmes.

"I will have four companies touring in the English provinces with my London successes, 'Sou,' 'Secret Service,' 'Too Much Johnson,' and 'The Heart of Maryland,' and hereafter when booking American companies in London, I will include a ten weeks' tour in the provinces.

"I have arranged for the return of William Gillette and Annie Russell to London, and for Mr. Gillette I have secured the dramatic rights for the world of 'Sherlock Holmes,' the dramatization to be made by the author, Dr. A. Conan Doyle, and Mr. Gillette. Dr. Doyle says he has always refused to part with these rights, as he was not able to find a satisfactory Sherlock Holmes, but he declared that Mr. Gillette, in his opinion, will idealize the character. This will be produced in London after Mr. Gillette's present season in America with 'Secret Service.'

"Miss Annie Russell will return to the Garrick Theatre in London in March or April next, presenting a play by Bronson Howard, or the one in which she will be seen in this city the coming Winter. Miss Russell was offered a position of stock star to remain in London in a leading theatre, but the offer was refused."

"The Empire Stock Company will play at the Duke of York's Theatre either in May of this season or in the early part of next. I have arranged with Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin to open the Duke of York's season in September, 1899, appearing in the 'American Citizen' and a play by Clyde Fitch.

His Plans for This City.

"I am bringing over to New York an entire English company, the Strand Comedy Company, to present Robert Ganthony's play, "A Brace of Partridges." This will be the opening bill at the Madison Square Theatre. With the exception of Miss Jessie Millward, the new leading lady of the Empire Theatre Stock Company, I am not bringing any English artists to America, but I purpose, from time to time, when plays demand it, to send over individual members of my companies to the Duke of York's Theatre, and vice versa."

Mr. Frohman, in making public his plans for this city for the coming season, said that the Empire Theatre will open Aug. 29 with William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson" for a week, and then for three weeks in "Secret Service." Following this John Drew will present Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Liars." Other plays are being written for Mr. Drew by Walter Firth and Jerome K. Jerome, and if Mr. Jerome's comedy is successful it will be played in London by Mr. Drew. The Empire Stock Company will follow Mr. Drew, and the plan now is to begin its season with "Phroso," but this may be changed. Mr. Frohman has for the stock company a completed play by J. M. Barrie and a contract by which Mr. Barrie is to write an original comedy.

Julia Marlowe will begin her season with "The Countess Valeska," and, on her return to the Knickerbocker Theatre, she will be seen in a new modern play.

"I was glad to be able to secure the rights for all English-speaking countries of 'Zaza,' now being played by Mme. Réjane," said Mr. Frohman, "and I have arranged with Mrs. Leslie Carter to play the title rôle in America. This is a most fascinating play. I found that it required more than an adaptation for English audiences. David Belasco is now laboring with the play in London, and will bring me a finished manuscript before the 1st of September. Mrs. Carter's performance in 'The Heart of Maryland' makes me feel that she is just the woman for the part.

"I have also secured 'Lord and Lady Algy,' by R. C. Carton, the author of 'Liberty Hall.' Among other plays secured are 'His Excellency the Governor,' a fantastic comedy played at the Court Theatre; a new work by Sydney Grundy, a play by H. V. Esmond, entitled 'My Lady's Lord,' and an original play by Jean Richpin, author of the poetic play 'Le Chenneau,' or 'Rag Robin,' as it was called when done at the Haymarket.

"After the run of Mr. Hoyt's farce, 'A Day and a Night,' at the Garrick, I will produce William Gillette's adaptation, 'Jalousie,' which he calls 'Beacuse She Loved Him So.' 'Little Miss Nobody' will be produced at the Garden three days after its first night in London. Then Mr. Mansfield will play an engagement at that theatre, producing 'Cyrano de Bergerac.' He will be followed by Annie Russell and Henry Miller in a new play by Paul M. Potter. Miss Russell will make her return to New York in Henry Leweau's 'Catherine,' which caused a sensation at the Comédie Française this season by its purity and novelty of construction. Frank Worthing has been engaged for her leading man.

"Each year I produce a spectacular melodrama at the Academy of Music, and I have secured a production for January. It is by the authors of 'The Sporting Duchess' and 'The White Heather,' and it is to be the play at the Drury Lane Theatre this season. It will be the most elaborate production I have yet made at the Academy. I will have a new play from Henry Guy Carleton's pen, and both Martha Morton and Mrs. Ryley are to deliver me completed plays in the Autumn. I will also manage David Belasco's new play, to be written after the production of 'Zaza.'

"Maude Adams will return to New York in the Spring, and besides 'The Little Minister,' in order to give her a change and to broaden her stage work, I will present her in 'Romeo and Juliet' for about a week in New York and for a few nights in the principal cities. I am reserving Miss Adams's London appearance until the Paris Exposition year.

"I shall at once begin organizing my traveling companies, numbering fifteen, and then go to Chicago for the opening of my stock company, when Miss Jessie Millward makes her first appearance in 'The Conquerors.'"

CASINO'S ENGLISH INVASION.

Lederer & McLellan Make Plans for the Coming Season.

The Casino managers—Messrs. Lederer & McLellan—have outlined a plan for their coming season, and the following year for both New York and London, which promises to bring the firm into prominence as a director of amusements in both countries.

Mr. McLellan desires only a part of made public for the present.

Charles McLellan, known as Hugh Mc- ton, who has been identified with ve- nearly all the productions made at the C- sino under the present management, w- sail for England Aug. 20. Immediate- upon his arrival he will, with the assistan- of Gustave Kerker, who sailed last Satu- day, rehearse the three companies, whi- will produce "The Belle of New York" - the provinces and Australia. After th- have successfully launched these companie- Kerker and McLellan will outline a new pl- which will receive its first production - London this Fall, and subsequently - brought to this city. The entire compa- for its production will be organized he- Miss Madge Lessing, who is playing t- leading rôle in "Yankee Doodle Dandy" has been engaged for a period of two yea- and the present intentions are to have M- Lessing play the principal rôle in this n- production.

Mr. McLellan will take his family to Lo- don with him as he proposes making - stay in England a lengthy one. On the sa- steamer Norman J. Norman, who was w- "The Telephone Girl" company as Leder- & McLellan's representative, will be a p- senger. He goes to London to represent - firm in various capacities at the Shaft- bury Theatre.

OSBORN ATTACHMENT VACATED.

Setback for E. E. Haskell in His Suit Against Fay Templeton.

The Appellate Division yesterday, in - opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, - versed the decision of the court at Spec- Term refusing to vacate an attachment - cured by Edward E. Haskell in his suit against Fay Templeton Osborn. The - tachment was obtained upon the grou- that the defendant had kept herself c- cealed, with intent to defraud creditors a- to avoid the service of a summons.

The Court holds that nothing was sho- n in the affidavits tending to establish - fact that the actress concealed herself - defraud creditors. The averment of - mere conclusion that she was doing so - wholly insufficient.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Imre Kiralfy's naval show will positively open at the Madison Square Garden - night. The final rehearsals are very sa- factory. The first matinee will be given - morrow afternoon, and two performan- es will be given daily thereafter.

Miss Annie Russell, having closed - London season, has gone to Surrey, E- gland, the guest of Mrs. Frances Hodg- on Burnett. She will sail for America on the steamer Teutonic on Aug. 17. Miss Russell's season under Charles Frohman's management will begin in October.

One of the most important vaudeville engagements of recent date was arranged Monday when J. Austin Fynes, of Proctor's, secured Camille D'Arville's signature to a contract calling for her appearance in three of Mr. Proctor's theatres in New York and Albany. She will fill her engagements after ending her season with the Broadway Theatre Opera Company next Spring. She will be heard the first three weeks in selections in character from leading comic operas, after which she will sing from the many operas she has appeared in, assisted by a tenor. A feature of Miss D'Arville's engagement will be her first appearance in this country in the character of "Carmen," a role which she has never presented to the American public, but in which she was very successful abroad.

One of the important productions of the coming season will be "The Christian" by Hall Caine, in which Miss Viola Allen will star. Considerable curiosity exists among many who have read the book as to the manner in which Mr. Caine will transfer his novel to the more realistic atmosphere of dramatic representation. Mr. Caine and the Liebler Company, Miss Allen's manager, are reserved in their description of the new piece, desiring not to detract from its novelty by divulging too many particulars before its first presentation in Washington on Sept. 26, but they say that Mr. Caine has practically eliminated from the stage version all the controversial questions of creed and dogma so prominent in the book, and that whatever of the religious element is retained will form but a striking background to the strong, sympathetic character he has made of John Storm and to the love and heart interest which will dominate the dramatic version. The stage John Storm will not be the intense religious fanatic he is pictured in the story. Mr. Caine wrote the novel with a religious purpose in view. While this motif is not entirely disregarded in the play he has held constantly in mind the fact that the first purpose is to serve as an evening's entertainment. Mr. Caine has retained all the principal characters of the story, amplifying some of them for the purpose of strengthening the dramatic action of the piece. The part of John Storm will be played by Edwar J. Morgan, the leading man of the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company.

ELLEN LOUISE DEMOREST DEAD

Widow of W. Jennings Demorest Expires After a Long Illness in This City.

Ellen Louise Demorest, widow of W. Jennings Demorest, the Prohibition leader and publisher, died in this city yesterday, aged seventy-four years. She had been ill a long time, and her death was expected. Mr. Demorest's first wife, Margaret W. Pedle, died in 1857, and he afterward married the woman who survived him. Her maiden name was Curtis, and she was a native of Saratoga Springs. She was actively associated with her husband in business, and wrote many articles for his publication.

Mr. Demorest's business experience extended to manufacturing and the dry goods trade, while he also dealt largely in real estate. But he was known the country over as the publisher of Demorest's Magazine, which contained, besides its illustrations and reading matter, a fashion supplement. He also published Demorest's Illustrated News and other periodicals. He was identified with the abolition movement, and later in life became

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Fourth Street National Bank
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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over three-fourths of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898, accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

London, July 28th, 1898.

Brown, Shipley & Co,

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

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SECURITIES
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Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
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96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
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Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Apparently refreshed by Tuesday's reaction, the stock market resumed its advance yesterday and showed marked buoyancy from opening to close. Aggressive buying by strong interests, which disappeared on the preceding day, was in evidence again, although on a smaller scale than heretofore. Of the dividend-paying stocks, commission houses were heavy buyers, and round lots of them were taken by firms whose orders usually come from investors. Taken altogether, it was a highly encouraging day, the market continuing its natural development. Practically all stocks made advances and in the conspicuous shares gains were substantial.

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Yesterday's market showed the good effects of a set-back such as that of Tuesday. Interests which had been fearful of a reaction came in with new buying orders, apparently satisfied that the halt made on the previous day had removed dangerous elements. Renewed buying came from commission houses which would have been delayed until the halt came. The market was more genuine in its strength than it would have been but for Tuesday's breaks.

That the set-back was altogether natural was shown by the prompt way in which the advance was resumed at the opening yesterday. After a week of buoyancy it was logical that stocks should halt. In such a bull market as shrewd observers believe this to be, reactions are always to be expected and should always be guarded against. Conservative Wall Street men are advising against overtrading and pyramiding—advice which, with or without a reaction, speculators cannot afford to ignore.

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Important financial interests are placing much confidence in heavy foreign buying, which they believe will make its appearance speedily. They point out the immense investment funds now idle abroad and talk confidently of the new good feeling upon American securities which all Europe is showing. The financial and commercial strength of the United States, as demonstrated exclusively by the Spanish war, has won universal admiration. Europe's prejudices against American industrial and railroad properties are well overcome—all but one. There is yet the free silver bugaboo, but confidence is widely proclaimed that at the coming elections a new unity among the American people will be shown as a result of the conflict over Cuba and that free silver will be proved dead beyond resuscitation.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $90,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅝@104⅞@104¾.

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In State bonds, $400 Alabama, Class A, small, sold at 105 and $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 73½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	¾	Kingston & Pem.....	2½
Am. Malting Co.....	½	Long Island	½
Am. Sugar Refs....	1½	Louis. & Nash.....	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf..	½	Met. St. Ry.....	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Minnesota Iron	2½
Ann Arbor pf.....	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
A., T. & S. F.....	⅝	Morris & Essex	2
A., T. & S. F. pf....	1½	National Biscuit	1½
Brook. Rap. Trans..	½	Nat. Lead Con.....	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nat. Linseed Oil....	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	2⅜	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & East Ill.....	½	N. Y., N. H. & H...	4½
Chi., M. & St. P....	1¾	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chicago & Northw...	⅝	Northern Pacific pf..	⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.....	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav....	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	½	Pacific Coast	½
C., C., C. & St. L...	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Penn. R. R.....	¾
Del. & Hud. G. pf....	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Detroit, G. & West. pf..	1	Rio G. & West. pf..	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..	1½	St. P., M. & M.....	1
Ft. W. & Rio G.....	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1½
General Electric	1⅜	Texas Pacific	½
Great. North. pf....	½	Third Avenue	1
Hawaiian Sugar.....	½	Union Pac. pf.....	½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber.....	1½
Illinois Steel	2¼	West Chi. St.....	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	U. S. Leather	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf....	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.....	½
Manhattan Con.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & Nor. 1st...	1½	Ind., D. & W. 1st...	1¼
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs.....	2
C., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1⅝	So. P. of Cal. 1st...	2½
Chi. & N. W. 25-year deb.	1	Union El. 1st. t. r...	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	4	West. U. coll. t.r.,5s.	1½

There were no declines of 1 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $144,535,496; balance, $5,853,078; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $259,075.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for short and 1 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par@10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: St. Paul, ⅞, to 107⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 57⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37½; Reading, ¼, to 9⅛, and New York Central, ⅞, to 123¼. Declined: Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅝ and Erie at 14⅛. British consols were firm at 110 11-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 50c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.70, in Lisbon at 79.25, and in Rome at 107.55.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCKS.

Northern Pacific preferred sold ex 1 per cent. dividend yesterday. The stock fluctuated within narrow limits—between 73 and 74, closing with a fractional net gain. Morgan interests were credited with buying and there were also heavy commission house purchases. Northern Pacific common was even more active than the preferred and was considerably stronger, selling up to 32 and making a gain of more than 1 point.

AS TO SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust disappointed the bears yesterday, running up above 139 and making a net gain of more than 1 point. At many times during the day, however, the stock showed heaviness and there were indications of selling by interests identified with the management. Sugar Trust brokers gave the stock support, but at no time were they aggressive buyers of it. No news regarding the property was in circulation except the old stories of competition matters.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Again yesterday the Granger stocks were the leaders of the market, the three principal stocks of the group all making new high prices for this movement. Burlington and Quincy sold up close to 115 and held nearly all of its gain to the close. St. Paul got up nearly 2 points, selling at 105½. Rock Island made a gain of 1 point, selling at 103. St. Paul was the most active of the group, transactions in it aggregating nearly 50,000 shares. Burlington was second and Rock Island third in activity. Much of the buying of the stocks was done by houses who usually confine their Stock Exchange operations to investment securities, and seemed to be overflow orders from the bond department. Important Wall Street commission houses are enthusiastically bullish on all the Granger properties, and there was yesterday heavy buying of this character. Traders also bought the stocks for covering purposes. In Tuesday's raids a substantial short interest in the Grangers was created.

NO ELECTRIC CONTRACT YET.

The quietness of Manhattan stock in the broadening market is attributed in usually well-informed circles to the fact that no official assurance can be obtained that the road is soon to be equipped with electricity. There may be another hitch between Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage.

THE BUYING OF ATCHISON.

Atchison preferred came into new prominence yesterday, being one of the most active stocks on the list, and at the same time one of the strongest. Nearly 28,000 shares were traded in, and the stock ran up above 36, showing at the close a net advance of more than 1 point. Its final price was within ⅛ of the highest. Western houses were buyers of the stock, although on a much larger scale than heretofore. For some time past there has been good Western buying of Atchison which, it is said, has come from Granger railroad interests. Atchison preferred is understood to be largely held by Western railroad officials, among whom there are many firm believers in the future of the property.

PENNSYLVANIA RUMORS.

From Philadelphia come rumors of financial operations of importance which have been practically decided upon by Pennsylvania Railroad managers. These rumors are at their best vague and indefinite, but they state that the contemplated developments are of far more importance to Pennsylvania Railroad shareholders than an increase in the dividend rate, such as has been suggested as among the possibilities of the near future.

CHESAPEAKE AND BIG FOUR.

Houses with Morgan connections were buyers of Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday. London houses also bought the stock. The same interests were buyers of Big Four. Both stocks made fractional advances. The buying of them was not aggressive, and seemed to be restricted by a disposition to accumulate the stocks around the present level.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, leading iron trade authority, to-day will say:

"A decidely better feeling has developed in the iron markets, which has gone beyond the sentimental stage in some lines and has found expression in better prices. A feeling of greater confidence is abroad, and there are some indications of buoyancy.

"The sensational event of the week has been the sudden upward tendency in steel billets in the Central West. A large interest has made further purchases of billets, the quantity involved being estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 tons, of which 20,000 tons were placed in one block in the Cleveland district. The market, which was nominally $14.50 at Pittsburg, is now represented by $15.25 bid and refused. It is understood that the Pittsburg district is sold up for some time to come, and that some of the large works there and elsewhere are even now behind in their deliveries. Some large makers of steel have appeared as buyers of moderate lots.

"Although there have not been any very large transactions lately, the run of orders continues on a liberal scale and mills are becoming more and more crowded. The makers of structural material have advanced beams $1. Plates are quotably higher than they were, and in other branches the number of low sellers is dwindling down, until their influence ceases to be a factor in the markets.

"In the wire trade the strike at some of the plants of the American Company continues. When this consolidation was formed it was found that the wages in the two Cleveland plants acquired were higher than its own in the same district. In order to equalize the three plants wages in the two former were reduced and they were advanced in the latter. For three months the three plants worked on that basis. On July 1 the wages at the Anderson (Ind.) plant were readjusted to conform with the rate paid at Cleveland. The new schedule was accepted by the rod mill men at Anderson, but was rejected by the wire drawers, who succeeded, after striking, in inducing the men at the two Cleveland plants to go into a sympathic strike, the third Cleveland mill continuing in operation. Of course, while the strike lasts the quantity of steel manufactured into wire is considerably reduced.

"Indications of a revival of demand from general sources come from a number of quarters. The requests for prompt shipment are becoming more numerous. Thus in one line, in which the condition of affairs has been very distressing—in the cast-iron pipe trade—the movement is livelier. The number of contracts by public letting is not numerous or important, but the demand from the general trade for renewals and extension has shown sudden development and is stiffening the backbone of some makers.

"From such a condition of affairs to an actual advance granted when persisted in is not a long step.

"Leading men in the iron industry do not expect, and deprecate, any sudden or violent rise in prices, but the majority look forward to a moderate appreciation of values which will place the industry on a remunerative basis. The export trade, which needs further cultivation, will not stand any material rise in prices."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a new high record yesterday, selling at 63. Nearly all of the gain was retained at the close, which was at an advance of nearly 2 points over Tuesday's final figures. Again there was inside buying of the stock. Another substantial increase was reported in the road's business on Tuesday. Negotiations for the consolidation of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Nassau Electric system are understood to be progressing rapidly.

A CHICAGO OPINION ON WHEAT.

In discussing the wheat situation, a Chicago authority says:

"The outside wheat short is beginning to ask from his Chicago commission man whether there is any chance of a squeeze in September wheat. The Chicago commission man is wiring back that he sees no signs so far of any deliberate intention to squeeze the September, but he is taking the precaution to add that if any rich man in the trade cared to make a venture there would be a most promising field for a brief manipulative campaign in the September wheat. Naturally there is a large short interest in it. The Winter wheat movement has been exceedingly disappointing to every one not because of its scarcity, but chiefly because the countryman who has been well furnished with money, has not liked the price, and has consequently not shipped.

"The stocks are small everywhere—about 600,000 bushels contract at Chicago. The demand from the seaboard is somewhat ahead of the supply. The Northwestern movement is still several weeks off. Some years ago, in the very midst of a bearish situation, a brief corn squeeze was suddenly engineered by Cudahy and the price advanced over 20 cents a bushel in one day. Such a development might occur in September wheat, but in order to have it successful shorts would have to go on regardless of their risk, receipts would have to keep very light and everybody would have utterly to ignore the speculative possibility. Evidently this is not going to happen, because the September shorts for two or three days have been getting out with alacrity.

"Furthermore, the countryman has begun to ask whether or not a September squeeze is a possibility, and just such questions in sufficient number will certainly make it an impossibility."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Closing prices in the London market for American shares the highest of the day.

Decrease in Rio Grande Western's gross earnings for the fourth week and month of July, as compared with last year, due to the abnormal passenger business in 1897 on account of the Christian Endeavor Convention and Mormon Jubilee travel.

Important interests in United States Leather Company said not to be in sympathy with movement to pay back dividends on preferred stock at present.

Report of Agricultural Bureau, giving general average condition of cotton on Aug. 1 at 91.2, against the same figures last month, and 86.9 last year.

Deficit of $31,551 shown by Chicago and West Michigan for June, an increase of $15,322; deficit from Jan. 1, $54,741, a decrease of $16,622.

Protest against the award of the New York City bonds to certain firms and corporations because of alleged illegality of the bids.

Increase of $373,163 in surplus net earnings of Wabash for the year ended June 30.

Preliminary estimate of anthracite coal output for July placed at 3,768,000 tons, 168,000 tons above the estimated market requirements.

Increase of $43,406 in Boston and Albany's surplus after dividends for the quarter ended June 30.

Decrease of $9,948 in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for June, making a decrease of $34,199 since Jan. 1.

Listing of Illinois Central divisional and terminal bonds in the London market.

Decrease of $9,396 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for June, making a decrease of $124,024 since Jan. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,064
Chicago Great Western	9,293
Denver and Rio Grande	17,600
Iowa Central	3,261
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,257
Rio Grande Western	5,000
Wabash	18,161

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International and Great Northern showed a decrease of $5,475.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc	7¾	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	103
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	86
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	125	130
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31⅝
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	145½
Standard Gas preferred	105	107
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	33½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	62½	63
Glucose pf	109	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	35	36½
International Paper pf., ex div	86	88
Lorillard Company pf	115	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	418	419
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	7⅛	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
Wagner Car Company	175	176½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel	104	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .17, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Crek at .03, 100 Golden Fleece at .25, 400 Isabella at .25, 200 Union at .10.

On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Miami sold at .40; 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .12¾ buyer .30, and 5,000 Sentinel at .004 cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Ophir	.15
Belcher	.70	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.10	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.55	Quicksilver pf.	3.00
Chollar	.13	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.06	Sierra Nevada	.15
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.60	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Kingston & Pem	.15	Mollie Gibson	.17
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con.	.09	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.15
Mexican	.10	Union	.11
Moulton	.20	Work	.05
Ontario	3.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Golt Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.20
Lagonda	.30¾	Isabella	.23
Miami	.40½	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.006
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Lillie	.33
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.10¾
Anaconda	.36	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anchoria	.71	Old Gold	.001
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Portland	1.20
Cannon Ball	.002	Sentinel	.003¾
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.13¾
Elkton	1.00	Work	.04½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	180
American Ex.	170	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	228	Manhattan	210
Central National	168	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	149
City	1000	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	203	New York	233
Continental	125	New York County	1000
Corn Exchange	278	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Seaboard National	176
Garfield National	350	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	115
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Irving	147½	West Side	275

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Aug.	$23,826	$22,762	$22,032
From Jan. 1	849,835	745,214	687,752
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week Aug.	$105,175	$95,882	$87,574
From July 1	488,373	478,298	420,988
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week Aug.	$157,400	$139,800	$142,000
From July 1	844,400	817,900	746,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Aug.	$47,715	$53,490	$47,326
From July 1	263,756	272,777	277,561
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
1st week Aug.	$37,456	$34,195	$29,536
From July 1	174,974	168,615	151,224
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
4th week July	$104,100	$106,100	$78,200
Month July	269,400	302,100	201,730
1st week Aug.	44,600	39,600	37,300
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
1st week Aug.	$247,627	$229,466	$243,974
From July 1	1,328,840	1,200,107	1,289,403
ANN ARBOR for June—			
Gross earnings	$113,480	100,911	104,792
Operating ex	86,372	64,407	.....
Net earnings	27,108	36,504	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	730,378	658,543	670,324
Net earnings	183,190	307,214	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for June—			
Gross earnings	142,676	135,760	127,982
Operating ex	140,938	118,399	115,877
Net earnings	1,743	17,361	12,305
Charges	33,294	33,590	34,094
Deficit	31,551	16,229	21,789
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	862,091	753,509	784,918
Total net	155,015	135,732	101,073
Deficit	54,741	71,363	101,063
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for June—			
Gross earnings	393,217	373,555	369,198
Operating ex	282,781	279,171	291,522
Net earnings	85,436	94,384	77,676
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,883,221	1,864,107	1,917,873
Net earnings	443,297	477,496	468,066
BOSTON & ALBANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Passenger	$3,731,190	$3,814,025	$4,100,816
Freight	4,291,525	4,124,320	4,134,198
Mails, &c.	1,188,853	1,179,269	1,115,618
Total	9,247,568	9,114,625	9,350,632
Expenses	6,793,002	6,658,075	6,911,865
Net	2,446,566	2,456,549	2,438,767
Charges	2,415,980	2,415,980	2,415,980
Surplus	30,587	40,569	22,787
For the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross	2,208,379	2,375,257	2,340,882
Net	700,864	656,291	471,457
Bal. aft. charges	592,703	549,297	382,091
Surplus	92,703	49,297	*137,909
*Deficit.			
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN for June—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$110,680	$103,175	$7,505
Op. expenses	96,755	84,728	12,027
Net earnings	13,925	18,447	*4,522
Charges	13,367	15,891	*2,524
Balance	558

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1898.

Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	106	10	Adams Express	106	106	106	106	.....
27⅝	27¾	530	American Cotton Oil	27½	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
83	83¾	1,965	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82	83¼	82	83¼	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅞	3,338	Am. Malting Co	29¼	30	29¼	30	+ ⅞
84⅜	85	1,847	Am. Malting Co. pf	84½	85¼	84½	85	+ ⅞
13¾	13⅞	681	Am. Spirits Mfg	14	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	153	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	38	38	38	38	− ½
138⅝	138¾	24,371	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137½	139⅝	137⅝	138⅝	+ 1½
114	114½	205	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	− ⅛
37¾	37⅞	1,260	Am. Steel & Wire	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
90⅜	90¾	889	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90½	90⅞	90	90½	+ ⅛
129⅜	129⅞	7,160	American Tobacco	129¼	129⅝	128⅝	129⅝	+ 1
96	97½	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	97	96	97	.....
37⅜	38	1,110	Ann Arbor pf	38¼	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	5,125	At., T. & S. F	13¾	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	36¼	26,530	At., T. & S. F. pf	35	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ 1⅛
16	17	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	− 1
3⅞	4	1,775	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
62⅝	62¾	26,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	61½	63	61½	62⅝	+ 1⅜
127	128½	110	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
54⅜	54¾	100	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
17	17½	417	Central Pacific	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	7,514	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	25	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
114½	114⅝	89,100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	113¾	114⅝	113⅜	114⅝	+ 2⅝
58½	59¼	400	Chicago & East. Ill	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅛
107½	108¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	− ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	3,600	Chicago Great West	15½	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
39¾	41	205	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	− 1⅛
9	10	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	9¼	9½	− ⅜
33	36	10	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	.....
105¾	105⅞	51,415	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103¾	105¼	103⅜	105¼	+ 1⅜
153⅛	153½	185	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	+ ⅛
131½	134½	2,545	Chicago & North'w	132¾	134½	132¾	134⅜	+ 2⅞
102¾	103	25,037	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	102⅛	103	101⅞	102⅞	+ 1
29	30	620	Chi. Term. Trans	30	30	30	30	+ ½
44⅝	44⅞	4,235	C., C., C. & St. L	44¾	45⅜	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
14½	14⅜	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	23	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ¼
4¾	5¼	10	Col. & Hock. Coal	5	5	5	5	.....
200	201	3,910	Consolidated Gas	199⅜	201⅜	199⅜	200½	+ ¾
38½	39	100	Consolidated Ice	38½	38½	38½	38½	.....
108	109	17	Del. & Hudson	109½	109⅝	109	109	.....
150	152½	40	Del., Lack. & West	150½	151	150¾	151	.....
51¼	51¾	1,220	Denver & R. G. pf	51	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜	+ ⅜
17⅞	17⅝	650	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
58	59	200	Detroit Gas	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	+ ½
131	133	103	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	+ 1⅜
13⅞	14	100	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
36¾	36¾	902	Erie 1st pf	36	36⅝	36	36¼	.....
12¾	14	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	+ 1½
41	41⅝	8,948	General Electric	39¾	41⅝	39¾	41¼	+ 1⅝
132	133	1,040	Great Northern pf	131¼	131½	131¼	131½	+ ½
26¼	26½	825	Hawaiian Sugar	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	+ ⅞
109	109¼	1,904	Illinois Central	108¾	109⅜	108½	109¼	+ ⅝
63¾	64½	2,150	Illinois Steel Co	62¼	64⅝	62¼	64½	+ 2¼
16¾	17	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	.....
4	9¾	200	Kingston & Pembroke	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	+ 2½
53⅞	54	1,045	Laclede Gas	53⅜	53⅞	53½	53½	− ⅜
72¾	74	120	Lake Erie & West. pf	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
56	60	1,000	Long Island	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
56⅜	56¾	3,105	Louisville & Nashville	55½	56⅜	55½	56⅜	+ 1¼
106¼	106⅞	10,315	Manhattan Con	106¾	107	105¾	106⅝	− ⅛
158¼	159¼	1,210	Metropolitan St. Ry	159½	159⅝	158⅝	159	+ ⅝
108¾	109⅜	200	Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	.....
60¾	61¾	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	60	61	60	61	− ½
77	78	2,980	Minnesota Iron	75⅜	77½	75¼	77½	+ 2⅛
36⅛	36½	1,710	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	36⅛	36⅞	36	36¼	+ ⅛
38⅛	38¼	8,725	Missouri Pacific	37⅞	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅝
173	175	200	Morris & Essex	174	174	174	174	− 2
37¼	37¾	700	National Lead Co	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ¼
110¼	113	100	National Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
7⅝	8	118	National Linseed Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	1,410	National Biscuit Co	34⅞	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ 1½
98¼	99⅜	229	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	99	99	99	99	− ¼
92¼	93	480	New Jersey Central	92½	92½	92½	92¼	− ⅜
69	70	1,385	New York Air Brake	68¼	69⅞	68¼	69¼	+ ⅜
120¾	120⅞	2,822	New York Central	120	120½	119⅝	120⅜	+ ⅜
193	195	190	N. Y., N. H. & H	194½	194½	194½	194½	+ 4½
36½	37	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	− 1¼
54⅜	55	600	Norfolk & West. pf	55	55	55	55	.....
6⅞	7	2,000	North American	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	.....
31¾	31⅞	10,340	Northern Pacific	31	32	31	31¾	+ 1⅛
73½	73⅝	7,304	Nor. Pac. pf., ex div.	73¼	73⅞	73⅛	73½	+ ⅝
16¼	16¼	2,300	Ontario & Western	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
53¼	54	400	Ore. R. & Nav	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
73½	74	214	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	74	74	74	74	.....
36¾	37	788	Pacific Coast	36¾	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
57	59	130	Pacific Coast 2d pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	− ¼
32⅝	32¾	4,425	Pacific Mail	32	32⅝	32	32¾	+ ⅛
119¼	119⅝	3,817	Pennsylvania R. R	118⅜	119½	118¼	119½	+ ⅜
102⅞	103	28,765	People's Gas, Chicago	102¾	103⅝	102⅝	103	+ ⅞
44	45	250	P., C., C. & St. L	44¼	44¾	44¼	44⅜	.....
65	66½	200	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	65½	66½	65½	66½	+ 1
190	191	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	190	190	190	190	.....
1⅞	2	200	Quicksilver	1¾	2	1¾	2	.....
18½	18½	400	Reading	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18½	− ⅛
42⅞	43	820	Reading 1st pf	43	43	42¾	42¾	− ¼
21⅜	21½	200	Reading 2d pf	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅜	− ¼
20½	20⅝	100	Rio Grande West	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
68	69⅝	357	Rio Grande West. pf	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	+ 1
7¾	7¾	10	St. J. & G. I	8	8	8	8	.....
7¾	8	230	St. L. & San Fran	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
65⅜	66	1,026	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66	65	66	.....
30⅞	31	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30¾	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
6¼	6¾	735	St. Louis Southw	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	1,150	St. L. Southw. pf	12	12½	12	12½	.....
162	163	108	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	162	162	162	162	+ 1
84¾	85¼	1,910	St. Paul & Omaha	85	85¼	84⅝	84⅞	+ ¼
21½	22	500	Southern Pacific	22	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
8¾	9	150	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	6,992	Southern Railway pf	33¼	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	11,457	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¼	28⅝	26½	28	+ 1½
13¼	13⅜	6,000	Texas Pacific	13	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
178	180	105	Third Avenue	179	179	179	179	+ 1
25¼	25½	1,110	Union Pacific	25¼	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	+ ⅛
63⅜	63¾	9,422	Union Pacific pf	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
5	5⅞	720	U. P., D. & G., t. r	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	− ⅛
40	44	80	United States Express	44	44	43	43	.....
7⅞	8	2,000	United States Leather	8	8½	8	8	− ⅛
71	71¼	12,080	U. S. Leather pf	71¼	72	71	71	− ⅞
41½	42⅜	7,740	United States Rubber	40	42	40	41⅝	+ 1⅞
99¼	99¾	420	U. S. Rubber pf	99¼	99¼	99	99	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅞	100	Wabash	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	20½	2,480	Wabash pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
.....	.....	400	West Chicago Street	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	+ ⅛
94¼	94¼	1,408	Western Union Tel	94¼	94¼	94	94⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	25	W. & L. E. $2 as. pd	2	2	2	2	.....
12¼	13	25	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	.....
Sales		439,458						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	div.	163½	..	Nat. Starch	6½	12
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅝	104⅞	C. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	..	Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12
3s, 1918, small, when issued	....	104¼	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½
4s, r., 1907	....	111½	Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	75	Nat. St. 1st pf	70	83
4s, c., 1907	....	111¾	Col., H. V. & T.	3	5½	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	30
4s, r., 1925	....	127½	Col., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C	35	42
4s, c., 1925	....	127½	Com. Cable	170	..	N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14
5s, r., 1904	....	112	Consol. Coal	49	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	78
5s, c., 1904	....	112	Consol. Ice pf	90½	92	Norfolk So	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..	Den. & R. G.	12¼	13	Norfolk & West	14½	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Ont. Mining	4	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..	Oregon S. L.	29¾	31
			Eighth Avenue	350	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	89
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Erie 2d pf.	19	19	Penn. Coal	340	..
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Homestake	52	..	Peo. & East	4½	5½
Am. Express	134	138	Ill. Cent. l.	96	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	129	131	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	5⅝	8
Ann Arbor	10	12	Iowa Cent. pf.	36	36½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.	6¼	7	Jolie t & Chicago	160	..	Rome, W. & O.	122½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	8
Brunswick City	11¾	12½	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	59	61
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Keok. & D. M. pf.	17	19	St. L. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	18½	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & West.	29	31	St. L. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	15¼	26½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Laclede Gas pf.	96	97	St. P. & Dul.	26	29
Canadian Pacific.	83	84	L. E. & W.	14¼	15¼	St. P. & Dul. pf.	89	91
Col. & Alton, ex div.	159	..	Lake Shore	194	196	St. Paul & O. pf.	155	160
Chi. & Alton, ex div.	170	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Sil. bull. certfs.	58¾	59½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	28¾	30	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. Deb. 70	74½	..	Mexican Central	5	5¾	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Tol. & O. C.	....	20
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8¼	Minn. & St. L.	28	29	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
C., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
Cleve. & Pitts., ex			Minn., St. P. & S.			Wisconsin Cent.	2	2¼
						Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
220	Am. Sp. Mfg	13½	14	13½	14
26,290	Am. Sug. Ref	137½	139⅝	137⅝	138⅝
160	Am. Tobacco	129¾	129¾	129½	129½
180	At., T. & S. F	13¾	15	13¾	15
1,140	At., T. & S. F. pf	35¼	36¼	35¼	36¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
5,480	Bklyn Rapid T	61½	63	61¾	62¾
11,280	C., B. & Q	113¾	114¾	113	114¾
11,880	C., M. & St. P	103¾	105¼	103¾	105¼
10	C., St. P., M. & O	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
6,230	C., R. I. & P	102⅜	103¼	102	102⅞
20	Central of N. J	92¼	92½	92¼	92½
150	C., Gt. West	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½
20	Ches. & Ohio	25	25	25	25
300	C., C., C. & St. L	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼
870	Gen. Electric	40¼	41¼	40¼	41
1,680	Louis. & Nash	55⅜	56⅜	55⅜	56⅜
2,060	Manhattan	106⅜	107	106	106⅞
1,840	Mo. Pacific	37⅞	38¼	37⅝	38¼
30	N. Y. Central	120	120	120	120
440	Nor. Pacific pf	31¼	32	31¼	31⅞
410	Nor. Pacific pf	73½	73½	72⅝	72⅝
6,320	People's Gas	102⅞	103⅜	102⅞	102⅞
130	Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32¼
440	Reading	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
30	Southern pf	33½	33½	33¼	33¼
1,200	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	28	26¾	28
10	Texas Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½
20	Union Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
2,500	Union Pacific pf	63½	63⅜	63⅜	63½
70	U. S. Rubber	40⅜	40½	40⅜	40½
400	U. S. Leather	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
650	U. S. Leather pf	72	72	71½	71½
80	Wabash pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜
30	West. Union	94⅛	94¼	94⅛	94¼

$2,660

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72½	72¼	72½	72¼
5,000	Tex. Pacific 2d.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
9,000	Wis. Central 1st.	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½

$21,000

Charged with Swindling by Mail.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 10.—The trial of Simon Blau, Adolf Blau, Lazarus Riffin, Philip Schwartz, Jacob Green, and Stanley Joffee, charged with using the United States mail to further a scheme to defraud wholesale merchants in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities, was resumed before United States Commissioner Hahn to-day. Some damaging testimony was given against the defendants, and they were held in bail aggregating $30,000 for trial in the United States court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN LOCHNER.—Schedules of John Lochner, manufacturer of show cases at 422 West Broadway, show liabilities to be $3,848, nominal assets $2,099, actual assets $1,096.

L. BIEBER'S SON & CO.—Schedules of L. Bieber's Son & Co., wholesale dealers in toys and stationery at 38 Vesey Street, show liabilities to be $30,063, nominal assets $14,022, actual assets $7,661.

HUNNINGHAUS & LINDERMANN.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received a writ of replevin yesterday against Hunninghaus & Lindermann, manufacturers of window shades at 70 Walker Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $970 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company.

HUGH LAMB, JOHN J. BROWN AND WILLIAM BRYAN.—Judgment for $73,314 was entered yesterday against Hugh Lamb, John J. Brown and William Bryan in favor of the Hay Foundry Iron Works on twelfty notes made by Mr. Lamb and indorsed by Messrs. Brown and Bryan, in October and November, 1896. They were interested in the erection of the Syndicate Building at the corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets.

MITCHELL & CO.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Mitchell & Co., dealers in bakers and confectioners' supplies at 97 North Moore Street, for $3,157 in favor of Leopold Sinsheimer for balance due on a note of the firm's for $4,000. The partners are Isidore Mitchell and Isaac Sinsheimer, and they allowed judgment to be taken against them by Leopold Sinsheimer. The business was started in February, 1896 by Mitchell & May, who were succeeded by the present firm in January, 1897.

BARTLETT LAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ricon received an execution yesterday against the Bartlett Lamp Manufacturing Company of 319 Greenwich Street, for $540 in favor of Zella Gibbes. When the Sheriff went to the place of business to make a levy he found a Marshal in charge. The company was incorporated in 1877 with a capital stock of $10,000, and manufactured street lamps for cities and towns. The introduction of electric lights it is said hurt the business greatly.

KLEINMANN, YOHN & CO.—Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Edwin F. Stern receiver for the firm of Kleinmann, Yohn & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 52 Lafayette Place, in a suit brought by Charles G. Yohn against Jacob N. Kleinmann for the dissolution of the partnership. George W. Galinger and John Hoyer, the attorneys of the partners, both consented to the appointment of Mr. Stern. The liabilities are reported at $11,500 and assets $9,500. The trouble is attributed to poor collections and withdrawal of credits. They have been in business since May, 1896.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co. Dissolved.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the J. B. Pace Tobacco Company, a New York corportion, with an office formerly at 178 Wall Street and factory and plant at Richmond, Va., and appointed Ernest Ehrmann receiver, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The assets here are $1,200 and no liabilities. The business was absorbed last October by a Virginia corporation of the same name to avoid paying taxes in both States and to concentrate the business in Richmond. The company was incorporated on Jan. 11, 1882, with a capital stock of $150,000, which was reduced last year to $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BANK OF METROPOLIS—E. Faber, costs	107
BANKAUF, Adolph—Frederick Muller	789
BOYLE, William—J. L. McNamee	260
BRIDGEMAN, Wentzel A.—D. Christie	129
BAXTER, Alexander R. and Martha R.—B. H. Lambert	220
BROWN, John J., William Bryan, and Hugh Lamb—Hay Foundry and Iron Works	73,314
CHRIST, Augusta—G. Bluth	125
CALHOUN, Walter J.—A. Welch	154
DONALLY, Alvin J. and Robert J., and Edward N. Dean—The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York	5,075
EBERLE, Sarah, and Kate McCann—William J. Shaw	194
GOODWIN, Frederic—A. Cobe, costs	163
FREDA, Louis—Equitable General Providing Company	34
FRANCESCONI, Josephina — Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company	328
FRANCESCONI, Josephina—S. M. Roosevelt and another	172
GREAT AMERICAN ENGRAVING AND Printing Company—W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, Limited	123
GERMAN, Jacob—Armour & Co	38
HOGAN BOILER COMPANY—The Goubert Manufacturing Company	276
HUNTER IRON WORKS—S. A. Tuska	21
HALL, William F.—M. Greenebaum	126
HOFF, Frederick P. and Harriett C.—William Knoepke Pamphlet and Binding Company	39
HEUSER, George—M. Stonebridge	30
IASILLO, Andrew—William G. Ferguson	508
JOHANNESEN, Frederick O.—The Prince & Kinkie Iron Works	2,005
JOHNSEN, Amund—F. W. Drake and another	383
JAOROWER, Alfred B.—F. J. Lyons	71
LINK, G. Henry—E. S. Payne and others	96
LICHTWITZ, Max and Mary—F. Brauer	23
LEDERMAN, Samuel—Equitable General Providing Company	34
LOMAN, Augustin—W. Cameron and another	30
LAWLESS, John H.—A. Courtin and another, costs	82
MAISNER, Emil—R. Maisner, by guardian, costs	102
MENKEN, Ike—A. Smith	142
MITCHELL, Isidore, and Isaac Sinsheimer—Leopold Sinsheimer	5,167
OHL, Lena—Aspell & Co	67
O'BRIEN, Patrick—The D. M. Koehler & Sons Company	506
O'CONNOR, William—Equitable General Providing Company	40
PISER, Sarah—Eagle Furniture Company	126
REEH, William—M. F. Phelan and another	238
ROTH, Clementina—S. G. Condit	178
SUMMERS, Carrie B., and Cyclists' Review Publishing Company—Howard Lockwood & Co	460
SCHEIBER, August—J. H. Meyers and another	86
SIEGEL, Frederick A.—M. Tanenbaum and another	150
THURSTON, Frank A.—R. Edwards and another	219
THOMPSON, Samuel L.—H. J. Braker and another	371
TREU, Leopold R.—Michael McGrath	867
THE AMERICAN SICK BENEFIT AND Accident Association—M. B. Van Fleet	158
THE BARTLETT LAMP MANUFACTURING Company—Z. Gibbes	540
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Farrell	37
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Murtha	17
WYMAN, John A.—F. W. Hunnewell and another, trustees	72
WYLIE, William H.—J. Meyer and another	418
WYNNE, Mary J. L.—Equitable General Providing Company	35
WOOD, Nathan—O. Pullich	76
WILBER, Harry—Theresa Lynch	852

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Det, Mac & Mar L G		Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
4,000	101½	5,000	18¾	6,000	100¾
500	102	5,000	18⅝	10,000	100⅝
4,000	102	East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s		25,000	100⅞
Alby & Sus Cons 7s		8,000	111½	500	100⅞
8,000	123	Erie Gen Lien 4s		30,000	100⅝
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s		10,000	74⅛	10,000	100⅝
7,000	72¼	2,000	75	Northern Ry of Cal 5s	
7,000	72⅝	8,000	75¼	10,000	103½
5,000	72¾	10,000	75	Oregon R & Nav 4s	
5,000	72⅝	Erie 4s, Prior Bds		25,000	100
75,000	72¼	1,000	96	10,000	99¾
21,000	72⅜	30,000	93¼	22,000	100
50,000	72½	Ft Wth & D C 1st		Oregon Short Line 6s	
1,000	72⅝	5,000	74	2,000	127
134,000	72¼	Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s		10,000	126⅛
100,000	72½	5,000	63¼	Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	
5,000	72⅝	Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		2,000s20f	106⅝
10,000	72¾	5,000	97	Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s	
10,000	72⅝	5,000	97¼	10,000	80⅜
50,000	72⅝	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		Inc B & Col Trust	
5,000	72⅝	1,000	107¼	10,000s20f	57⅜
Gen 4s		Green Bay & W Deb. A		5,000	57
3,000	95⅝	1,000	44	10,000	57⅜
500	96	Hous. E & W Tex 5s		1,000	57
2,000	95¾	5,000	94	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
60,000	95⅞	H & Tex Cen Gen 4s		5,000	103¼
Austin & N W 1st		3,000	82	Peo, Dec & Evv 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	88	9,000	82¼	5,000s3	101
B & O Con 5s, 1988,		Ind, Dec & Wn 1st		Peoria & Eastern 1st	
J P M & Co Certfs		1,000	102	5,000	78
2,000	116½	9,000	101½	2,000	77¼
Registered		Internl & Gt N 1st		7,000	78¼
3,000	116⅜	3,000s20f	121	Pitts & Western 1st	
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		Iowa Central 1st 5s		1,000	98
10,000	114½	9,000s20f	103¼	6,000	92⅞
Brooklyn Elevated

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Private Contract —Auction Room Dealings and Other Items.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for John T. Williams to William Baylis the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 871 Madison Avenue, 32.2 by 65.

It is reported that Daniel Hennessey has sold to E. J. King, Jr., for about $85,000, the four-story dwelling 7 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

Robert Wallace has sold to Walter Smith the two five-story flats 239 and 241 West Sixty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Amos estate the brick buildings 509 and 511 Hudson Street, on a plot 46 by 100. This property last appeared in real estate records in March, 1783, when it was transferred to Richard Amos for a consideration of £450.

Michael Fay is the buyer of the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 40 by 74, the sale of which by T. B. Hidden was recently reported. The price was $90,000. The buyer will remove the structures at present on the plot and improve it with a six-story business building at a cost of about $75,000.

W. J. Van Pelt, well known among real estate men through his service in the office of George R. Read, extending over a period of years, will hereafter be associated with Mr. Read in a partnership. The firm name, George R. Read, will not be changed.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure, to Anton Meyering, for $6,200, the four-story brick tenement 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 20 by 50.5.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $165,000, the five-story building with stores and lofts, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place and 142 to 150 Worth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 66.9 by 116.5 and irregular.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John O. Ten Eyck, trustee, for $10,000, the four-story brick dwelling 45 St. Nicholas Place, 20 by 66.6½ and irregular.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 319 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; 226 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 285.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.4 by 92, three-story brick dwelling; 232 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 221.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.8 by 92 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling subject to mortgages, on 319 East Eighteenth Street, $3,000; on 226 East Nineteenth Street, $2,000; on 232 East Nineteenth Street, $2,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 51 Little West Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Street, 25 by 103.3, Astor leasehold, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,451.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, 478, 480, and 482 Grand Street, and 3 Willett Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 50 by 100, three three-story brick tenements, with stores on Grand Street, and a one and two-story frame stable on Willett Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick church, 39.10 by 90; Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 215 East Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue; for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 84.8; John Babcock, of 1,649 First Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $32,000.

Beach Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street; for four three-story frame tenements, 18 by 50; Frank A. Wakley, of 254 Prospect Avenue, owner; Edward Wenx, architect; cost, $23,000.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by —; Louis W. Heysser, owner; George Hoffman of 673 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Ryder Avenue, southwest corner of Buckhout Street, for a one and one-half story frame stable, 23 by 20; James Buckhout, owner; Buckhout & Pringle, architects; cost $1,000.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of Elton Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 70.6; Lorens F. Weiher, Jr., owner and architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 80.6 feet east of Brook Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 85.3; Henry Mueller of 549 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $36,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 19.5 by 65; Eugene Grossman of 905 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $13,000.

Franklin Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25.7 by 101; Evelyn H. White of 593 Eagle Avenue, owner; Neville C. Bagge, of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 220 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 74; Thomas D. Malcolm, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $30,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 56; Frederick H. Callback of 314 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

Lincoln Street, west side, 125 feet north of West Farms Road, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 35; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,400.

Alterations.

Nos. 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street, to a nine-story brick office building; Continental Real Estate Holding and Building Company, owner Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 2 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick, iron, and stone dwelling, 100 by 100; Louise M. Gerry, premises, owner; Alfred Zucker of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 388 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts, 28 by 175; J. E. Parsons of Lenox, Mass., owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $10,000.

Marion Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Sherwood Street, to three two-story frame dwellings; J. V. Briggs of 2,687 Marion Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 668 and 670 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick and frame gymnasium, 36.6 by 62.4; Deutsch-American Turn Verein, premises, owner; Pfeiffer & Vanecek, architects; cost, $5,000.

St. Stephen's Church Gives Mortgage.

An order was issued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Dugro authorizing St. Stephen's Church to mortgage part of its property in East Twenty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, a plot 100 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings in the sum of $70,000. Such a mortgage was immediately recorded, with five years to run at 4½ per cent. interest. A parochial school is now in course of construction on the plot. In connection with the application to Justice Dugro it was brought out that other property owned by the church is valued at $400,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

AVENUE A, e s, 121.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75; Bernard Schopp to Bernhard Borchardt and another 12,000
CRANE PLACE, w s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 60x100; Thomas Allen to George F. Purrington 8,000
LENOX AV, n e corner of 118th St, 25.2x84.10; George F. Purrington to Frank Dubson 55,000
LOT 518, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Gioseppe Luparello 515
MANHATTAN AV, 282, 34x100; Clarence W. True to Francis M. Applegate 1
MANHATTAN AV, 282, s e, 34x100; Francis M. Applegate and wife to Clarence F. True 1
RIVINGTON ST, 135, s s, 25x100.4; Samuel Jacobs to Annie Jacobs 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,312, e s, 68.8 ft n of Freeman St, 16.4x104; Agnes R. Albinger to John Ronsheimer 1
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of 10th St, 40.5x79.2x57.11x65.4; Augustus F. Morrison to John H. Morrison 1,500
WEBSTER AV, a corner of Tower Place, 25x100; George Carter to Agnes M. Carter 1
10TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x80; Babetha Baruch to Yosta Rosenberg, C. C. 1
13TH ST, 440 East, 24.3x103.3; Heinrich G. R. Reuter to David Friedmann $28,000
23D ST, w s, Lot 457, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.8; Augustus F. Morrison to John H. Morrison, ¼ part 1,500
53D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Catharine Donohue to John McL. Nash 58,000
54TH ST, s e, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Armitage Matthews, referee, to John D. Wing $1,000
62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Rose Altieri to Isaac L. Smith 165
77TH ST, 57 East, 18.9x102.2; Babetha Baruch to Yosta Rosenberg 1
106TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth McKinlay to Henie Liebeskind 1
103D ST, 165 East, 24.10x100.11x25x100.11; Babetha Baruch to Bertha Alsberg 1
104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; David Friedmann to Heinrich G. R. Reuter 27,000
104TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Jennie Rauch to Heinrich G. R. Reuter 24,500
125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Jobst Hoffman 1
140TH ST, 518 West, 15x99.11; J. Carlyle Raymond to Elvin M. Kimmey ..... Exch.
140TH ST, 518 West, 15x99.11; Elvin M. Kimmey to John Graber 1
146TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, 24.6x100; Victor Gerhards to Sarah A. Williamson 2,800
183RD ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Thomas Allen to George F. Purrington 17,500
205TH ST, s w s, 59.3 ft w of Perry Av, 59.3x78.10x50x110.7; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Robert Wright 1

Recorded Leases.

BLOOD, Catharine A., to Antonio Spinelli; 325 East 113th St, 1 year 600
DENNEHAUER, John, to Samuel H. Burr and another; 281 Bleecker St, and 31 Jones St, 5 years 2,800
EPSTEIN, Mary, to Abraham Greenberg; 102 Hester St, 4¾ years 3,800
FARRELL, Patrick, to Michael Bosco; 90 Cherry St, 3 years 600
GALLO, Donato, to Domenico Lagrutta; 5 Vandam St, 3 years 1,440
LEONARD, Terence, to J. J. Keating and another; 781 8th Av, 5 years 1,500
MAIER, Hugo, to George Hein and another; 568 9th Av, and 355 West 41st St, 10 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c.; e s of Manhattan Av, 32.11 ft n of 112th St, 3 years $40,000
ACKER, John, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n s of 114th St, 303.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 5¼ years 23,000
ACKER, John, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n s of 114th St, 227.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 5¼ years 23,000
ANDERSON, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 21 West 52d St, 2 years 15,000
BORCHARDT, Bernhard, and Bertha Dreyfus to Bernard Schopp; e s of Avenue A, 121.5 ft n of 88th St, 2 years 2,000
CELANO, Pietro, to India Wharf Brewing Company; 205 to 211 East 97th St, leasehold, demand 1,151
COUGHLIN, Richard, to Matthew Sullivan; n s of 149th St, 345 ft e of Morris Av, ½ part, demand 800
DOBSON, Frank, to George F. Purrington; n e corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 2 years 4,500
DOONAN, Francis and Julia, to Caroline Coby; e s of Morris Av, widened, 68.5 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 650
FRAME, Maria, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 70th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 15,000
FRIEDMANN, David, to Henry Markus and another; s s of 13th St, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, installments 4,000
FRIEDMANN, David, to St. Luke's Hospital; 440 East 13th St, 5 years 16,000
HESS, Jacob, to John Preusser; w s of Audubon Av, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 1 year 962
HOFFMANN, Jobst, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 70,000
HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 16,000
KEATING, John J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 781 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 1,100
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 125 ft n of 141st St, and six adjoining lots, 3 years, (seven mortgages) 73,500
LIEBESKIND, Henie, to John W. Stevens; s s of 190th St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, demand 11,000
MEYER, Joseph, and others to Millie Levy; 197 and 199 Allen St and Willett St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years 5,000
NASH, John McL., to Catharine Donohue; n s of 53d St, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 40,000
NORMAN, Frank O., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w s of 4th St, 75 ft n w of Mercer St, 2 years 85,000
NOURSE, John, to the Bradley & Currier Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 175.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year 500
REUTER, Heinrich G. R., to Heinrich R. T. and Johanna H. M. Reuter; 57 and 59 East 104th St, 5 years, (two mortgages) 8,000
REUTER, Heinrich G. R., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 59 East 104th St, 3 years 15,000
REUTER, Heinrich G. R., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 57 East 104th St, 3 years 15,000
SIBBERNS, Rebecca E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Jerome Av, at dividing line of lands of Village of Mount Eden and estate of George S. Gobie, 5 years 7,000
THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, a corporation, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 28th St, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 70,000
WIDMAYER, Adeline, to Mary Fitzgibbon; 138 West 55th St, demand 2,000
WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to Victor Gerhards; s s of 146th St, 350 ft w of 10th Av, or 340 West Brook Av, new line, 1 year 1,700
WRIGHT, Robert, to Thomas L. Reynolds; s w s of 205th St, 59.3 ft n w of Perry Av, 5 months 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, George S., to J. Sheldon Frost, receiver, &c ..... Nom.
FURNALD, Francis P., to Frances M. Jencks ..... Nom.
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to the Corn Exchange Bank ..... Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Christiana C. Schmidt $9,024
PURRINGTON, George F., to Thomas Allen ..... Nom.
REYNOLDS, Thomas L., to the Mount Morris Bank 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,234 to 1,238; Frederick Pusemann against Adam B. Wachter and Herbert A. Shipman, owners; Louis W. Kayser, owner and contractor.
WEST END AV, e w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Mugier Brothers Company against Gottfried Johnson and Carl J. Lageson, owners and contractors.
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Campion Fire Proof Door Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor 106
21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; Campion Fire Proof Door Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor 500
118TH ST, 60 to 64 West; John Buchbinder against David Scheer, owner; Max Navias, contractor 83

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

At a term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, held in and for the First Department, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, at which were present the Hon. George C. Barrett, presiding; the Hon. William Rumsey, the Hon. Edward Patterson, the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, and the Hon. George L. Ingraham, Justices. The Court announced the following decisions:

John H. Newman, appellant, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

Columbia Bank, appellant, vs. Henry Berolxheimer, impleaded, with another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered befor another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McLaughlin.

Patrick Preston, respondent, vs. The Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Justice Ingraham.

James Weiss, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McLaughlin.

The People of the State of New York ex rel. James J. Flood, appellant, vs. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, respondent.—Order reversed and mandamus granted, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Justices Ingraham and O'Brien, Justice O'Brien dissenting.

John M. Golden, respondent, vs. Anthony F. Sieghardt, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Alfred Guccione, respondent, vs. Alexander J. Scott, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Frederic B. Vandegrift, appellant, vs. the Cowles Engineering Company and others, respondents.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Joseph Monzi, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Louisa F. Friedline and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

William Bingham White and another, appellants, vs. Levi C. Weir, as President of Adams Express Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Louis C. Raegener, as receiver, &c., plaintiff, vs. Hugh McDougall, defendant.—Exceptions overruled, motion for new trial denied, and judgment ordered for plaintiff upon the verdict, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Thomas J. Bishop, as administrator, &c., of Ellen C. Maxwell, deceased, appellant, vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Magnolia Metal Company, respondent, vs. Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Edward Thompson, otherwise called Edward Reynolds, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Alfred H. Lorton et al., appellants, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Cornelius N. Bliss et al., respondents, vs. Lewis M. Hornthal and Gustavus Lewy, as trustees, &c., impleaded with others, appellants; Clement A. Auftmordt et al., respondents, vs. same appellants; Thomas A. Whicher et al., respondents, vs. same appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Alexander Doyle, appellant, vs. Whitelaw Reid, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Ellen Dolan, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Timothy J. McLaughlin, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

The Press Publishing Company, respondent, vs. The Morning Journal Association et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion, per curiam.

In the matter of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, appeal by Robert McCafferty.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Chauncey C. Beebe, respondent, vs. Joshua F. Hazard, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and default opened on payment by defendant of trial fee and expenses of entering judgment, and $10 costs of motion, from which are to be deducted costs and disbursements of appeal. Opinion by Rumsey, J., Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.

John McLoughlin and others, appellants, vs. Jane C. Singer et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by O'Brien, Barrett, and McLaughlin, JJ., McLaughlin, J., dissenting.

Carrie L. Powers, plaintiff-respondent, vs. Jesse W. Powers, Jr., defendant-appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York, appellant, vs. the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, impleaded, with others, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth S. Van Beuren and others, respondents, for leave to sue Frances W. Westerspoon and others, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Henry H. Lyman, as commissioner, &c., appellant, vs. Broadway Garden Hotel and Café Company and another, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth S. Van Beuren and others, respondents, for leave to sue Frances W. Westerspoon and others, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Henry H. Lyman, as commissioner, &c., appellant, vs. Broadway Garden Hotel and Café Company and another, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Washington Belt and others, respondents, vs. American Central Insurance Company, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and retaxation ordered. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charles D. Haines, appellant, vs. the Kinderhook and Hudson Railway Company and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Henderson, Hull & Co., Limited, appellants, vs. Harry McNally et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Thomas W. Reilly and another, plaintiffs-appellants, vs. John R. Lee, defendant-respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Order reversed and motion denied. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Simon Sterne, respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Simon Sterne, respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company and John H. Cahill, appellants.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Samuel Levy vs. Loyal Stanton.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Edward E. Haskell, plaintiff-respondent, vs. Fay Templeton Osborn, defendant-appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Franklin A. Stearns, appellant, vs. Elizabeth A. Stearns, respondent.—Order reversed and motion denied. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Arnold Heine and another, appellants, vs. Johannes Rohner and others, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted on payment by plaintiffs of $10 costs of motion and of all costs of action between service of answer and the time when the application was made to amend, after deducting therefrom $10 costs and disbursements of this appeal. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of Claire Billenbrandt, respondent, vs. Robert Avery, appellant.—Order reversed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, &c.—Order reversed. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Esther Mayer, appellant, vs. Deborah Alexander et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Alpheus Smith, respondent, vs. The Unadilla Valley Railroad Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Joseph T. Baldwin, appellant, vs. Henry W. Nesmyth, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Kellogg, J., in the court below.

Timothy Doorley vs. Mary O'Gorman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Standard Fashion Company vs. Siegel-Cooper Company.—Motion for resettlement granted. Memorandum.

Edward H. Alcott, respondent, vs. Henry V. Vultee, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Rosa Itzkowitz, respondent, vs. Jacob Itzkowitz, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Congregation, &c., respondent, vs. William Lifshitz, appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Armen Yardum, respondent, vs. Morris Wolf, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Daly, J.

In the matter of Isaac Edward Garvey and James D. Livingston, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Barrett, J.

John Robinson, respondent, vs. James G. Bennett, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Maurice L. Weil, appellant, vs. David Auerbach et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Walter S. Demarest et al., appellants, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward C. Perkins, respondent, vs. John Kirkpatrick, individually, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Adolph Goldmark, respondent, vs. Magnolia Metal Company and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

J. Jefferd Butler, as temporary administrator, appellant, vs. Emily Emmons et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination reinstated, on opinion in the case of Butler vs. Richardson, not yet reported.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2—In re Kelley.
3—In re Walton Av.
4—In re Robbins Av.
5—Hollis vs. First.
6—Nathan vs. Powell.
7—Hamburger vs. Prov. Sav. Assur. Society.
8—Haxser vs. Mayer.
9—Melvin vs. Kronongold.
10—Lesher vs. Haas.
11—Rouse vs. Haas.
12—Douglass vs. Hutton
13—Fraser vs. Met. Fireproofing Co.
14—Miller vs. Ferry.
15—Day vs. Mitchell.
16—Brighton Beach Rac. Assn. vs. Rhoads.
17—Hopkins vs. same.
18—Same vs. Brown.
19—Same vs. Moran.
20—Same vs. Brady.
21—Same vs. Pitkin.
22—Same vs. Phelan.
23—Same vs. Thompson.
24—Same vs. Linch.
25—Same vs. Casey.
26—Same vs. Berry.
27—Same vs. Morris.
28—Same vs. Loew.
29—Same vs. Washington.
30—Same vs. Hard.
31—Same vs. Phillips.
32—Same vs. Dessar.
33—Same vs. Carroll.
34—Same vs. Jones.
35—In re Conway.
36—In re Milleg.
37—In re Doran.
38—In re Jacob.
39—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
40—Korn vs. Friedline.
41—Woodcock vs. Farrar
42—Reilly vs. Reilly.
43—Labouchere vs. Brander.
44—Frankel vs. Ruff.
45—In re Scheideberg.
46—Auerbach vs. Treu.
47—Hawley vs. Ribeiro.
48—Belcher vs. Belcher.
49—Lassal vs. Pati.
50—West vs. Cook.
51—Hewlett vs. Oliver.
52—In re Lesher.
53—Seaman vs. Millhorland.
54—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
55—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
56—Rosenberg vs. Fordinsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate.

Mary McGurl, Marie J. Garrett, John Franz, Thomas G. Rigney, August Steegmann, Elias Jacobs, Susan McIlvain.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—George Allen, James Lane.
2—Annie Hart.
3—Edward Dorgan.
4—James Bartley.
5—Alfred Palmer.
6—Edward Flynn.
7—Eva Gardner.
Pleadings.
1—Dominico Di Angelo, Giovanni Tiofani.
2—Thomas J. Warren.
3—Joseph Fierstein.
4—William Brandt.
5—Jacob Janowitch.
6—George Kline.
7—Cornelius McCarthy, Frederick H. Lee.
8—Mary Murray.
9—Albert Koopman.
10—Tony Celantine.
11—Dominico Finnchu.
12—Owen Flynn.
13—James Crossen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Suffield.
2—William Hardy.
3—Charles Harmon.
4—Theodor Hemming.
5—Harry Camp.
6—Jacob Pesternick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Ferris vs. Voth—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of J. B. Pace Tobacco Company—Ernest Ehrmann.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Charles G. Yohn vs. Jacob N. Kleinmann—Edwin F. Stern.

Opportunity Not Lost.

Minnie—What are you crying about? You have no sweetheart going to the war.

Mamie—That is what I am crying about.—Indianapolis Journal.

BAY STATE LABOR STATISTICS.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report Deals with the Subject of Graded Weekly Wages.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—"Graded Weekly Wages," part of the twenty-eighth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistic of Labor, has been issued by Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau. The publication follows two other issues, that for 1895 for occupation initialed A, B and C, and that for 1896 with the initial letters D, E, F and G. The present work begins with Hatters and ends with Overseers (in worsted goods.) The series will not be concluded by less than two more publications, one in 1899 and the other in 1900.

In its scope and plan the present volume carries the tabular form of presentation of those of 1896 and 1897. There are the same abundant evidences of accuracy and thorough research as in the other volumes. The work has studied, treats of and will deal with wages in Massachusetts, other States of the United States and foreign countries and the quotations are from 1810 to 1891 for all and for the United States from 1824 to 1891. When the task is completed the volumes will command a place in any library which aims to possess complete and accurate data of the economics of wage earning.

The tables for 1897 from Hatters to Overseers take up pages 49 to 262 of the publication. In some instances the research for information has been wide For instance, in the case of machinists, thirty-two States of America and twenty-five foreign countries are represented. Overseers, (cotton, woolen and other textiles) have quotations from twenty-eight American States and from twenty-two foreign countries. In all there are 24,997 United States quotations and 4,152 foreign. Of these machinists have 1,792 United States and 137 foreign. The largest number of foreign quotations for any occupation is 482 for masons in thirty-three countries. The data for the three issues of "Graded Weekly Wages" are:

	Number of Branches	From Quotations.	
	From Occupations	States Considered.	Foreign Countries.
Years.	Considered.	Union.	Totals.
1895	103	21,118	4,376	25,494
1896	99	17,615	2,299	19,914
1897	99	24,997	4,152	29,149
Total	301	63,730	10,827	74,557

The quotations for wages and prices on file in the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor number 650,000 so that the task of compiling for the future is not a small one.

Following the system of presentation in the former issues the report for 1897 gives in an elaborate table quotations for each branch of occupation treated of in the alphabetical arrangement and sequences under the ratings "High," "Medium High," "Medium," "Medium Low" and "Low," giving the weekly wages and the year for Massachusetts, other United States and foreign countries with a device of comparison by which can be obtained the exact amount of excess or deficiency, as regards each branch of occupation, shown by the Massachusetts wage quotations in each grade compared with that given for the other United States or foreign countries, and with this the year in which the quotations appeared. Each occupation thus treated has eleven columns, left to right and six lines devoted to it, so that this presentation takes up twenty-nine pages of the work. The use of this table is illustrated as follows: Masons (brick)—The highest Massachusetts rate, for the entire period covered by the quotations is $30, found in the year 1891. For this year, as shown in the main presentation, the rates ranged from $8.40 low, to $13.80 medium low; $19.50, medium; $24.50, medium high, and $30, high; the last quotation not only being highest for that year, but, as we now see, highest for the entire series of years for which quotations appear. Running through the other quotations for Massachusetts in the preceding analysis table, we find graded with respect to the entire range of years the following: medium high, $24.50, paid in 1891, and also graded in the main presentation as a medium high rate for that year; medium, $18, paid in 1883 (a medium high rate for that year); medium low, $12.90, paid in 1881 (classed as medium for that year); low, $6, paid in 1845, and also classed as low for that year. In the same way the rates graded for the entire range of years for other United States and foreign countries may be compared with the figures graded for the years separately in the main presentation; and the quotations in the analysis table for Massachusetts, other United States and for foreign countries in the different grades, may be compared with one another and, with respect to masons (brick), it will be seen that in comparison with the quotations derived from other United States, the rates in Massachusetts were lower in every case except in the "low" grade, wherein the figures are alike although appearing in different years; while, in comparison with the quotations derived from foreign countries, the Massachusetts rates are higher in every case except in the "high" grade wherein the figures are alike, although for different years.

Like comparisons may be made for all of the ninety-nine branches of occupations found in the table.

Following the precedent established in the report for 1896 there is a series of five tables, accompanied by analytical text, showing in which States of the Union and in which foreign countries, the highest wages classed as high, the highest medium high, the highest medium, the highest medium low, and the highest low weekly wages were paid, (based upon the extended table of comparisons, Pages 270-299,) every State or country being credited with the number of occupations in which the highest wage in each grade was paid. The tables also contain percentages corresponding to the number of occupations thus credited, the ninety-nine occupations comprising the entire number considered in this report, constituting 100 per cent. Wherever it happens that in any grade identical wage quotations appear in two or more States or countries, the several States or countries have been credited with the equivalent fractional proportion—one-half, one-third, &c., as the case may require.

These five tables are consolidated into one to permit of easy comparison between the five grades for each State with especial prominence given, typographically, to Massachusetts and New York. The last table presents the comparative results for the 103 occupations considered in the report for 1895, the 99 occupations included in the report for 1896, and the 99 occupations reported upon in the present volume. The percentages in each grade are in all cases based upon the highest quotations, and are for the United States and foreign countries, each considered as a unit.

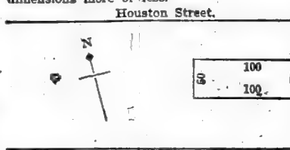
REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennedy, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Houston Street.



Prince Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 11th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personality of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated. Oliver B. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the said purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why the final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed.

Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van [L. S.] Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.

(U. R. Stamp. (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, 10c. canceled.) Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-law6w&s1Th.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



A housekeeper living in Pennsdale, Pennsylvania, had a severe spell of indigestion last Fall which was very obstinate, but after using about one dozen cartons Ripans Tabules, was greatly benefited, and now only uses them occasionally. I do all I can toward recommending Ripans Tabules, she writes, and expect to keep them in the house for future use. Am forty years old.

A new style package containing TWO DOZEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This new-styled case is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen Ripans Tabules (enough for an ordinary occasion) can be had for five cents. Five cartons (sixty tabules) can be had for twenty-four cents. Twelve cartons (a single family supply for one year) can be had for one dollar. Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Hen[illegible] Wilson and Harry E. Wilson, plaintiff, against [illegible]OHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

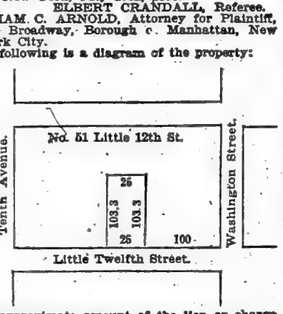
All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the buildings, buildings' rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Referee.

jy21-2aw8wTh&S&au11.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick P. Hunt, Jr., directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 28th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the 1st day of September, 1898, in the Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, where this order is entered. Enter

H. B., Jr.,
au11-law4wTh J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.

PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.

WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.

T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York. au11-law6wTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-law8w&s1Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York; dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 13th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York. —FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiller, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Best, Executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, late of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Lahring, Abraham Hadden, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of the said JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au11-law6wTh&s22

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898.

WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 160 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6mTh.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William C. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy14-law6wTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 84 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Miller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catherine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Mary Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital, or Asylum; The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart, the convent located at 49 West 17th Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on 16th Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, The City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this Court may permit to be filed as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au11-law6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 16th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mh17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-law6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-law6mTh

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-law6mTh.

FULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES FULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE FULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898.

WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 160 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6mTh.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William C. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOBDER, Attorneys for Executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au11-law6wTh&s22

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

Adirondacks, Childwold Htl. (C.B.Leland,) ap

Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth, $3 up, W. Applegate

do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up

Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, a.p. 30 to Nov. 1

Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up

Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up

Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4

Londos, Eng......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do .....Langham Hotel, (Em-Pemkon, $2)

London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up

Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.

do .....United States Hotel, a. p. $3 up

do West End Hotel and Cottages, a. p. $4 up

Middletown Spgs, Vt. The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.

Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1

Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50 up wk

New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up

do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, a. p., $1.50 up

Newport, R. I. Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)

do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)

New York.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap, $5 up

do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50

do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up

Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep, 1.50; ap, 2.50 up

do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up

Plainfield, N. J....Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.

Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk

Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18

Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up

Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel, J. Harding

Scarboro Bch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; a.p., $2 up.

Schooley's Mtn., Sp, N.J. The Durincourt. Op Je 15

Spg. Lake, N.J. **Palmer House,** moderate rates. Managed by J

QUARRIER AN EX-CONVICT

Vice President of the Pettit Realty Company Has Served Time in West Virginia.

DEFRAUDED BANK DEPOSITORS

Receiver Appointed for Calhoun, Who May Be Also Punished for Contempt of Court—Pettit's Friends Believe He Lives.

Investigation into the causes that led to the disappearance of John Pettit, the wealthy real estate manipulator, is daily throwing a stronger light upon the remarkable state of his affairs and those of the others connected with the Pettit Realty Company. It became known yesterday that Alexander C. Quarrier, to whom was transferred the properties which William Calhoun is now suing Pettit to recover, is an ex-convict, having served part of a twenty years' sentence in West Virginia for misappropriating funds. Quarrier conducted a private bank in Wheeling, in which numerous small depositors placed their savings. In 1871, when the bank went up, the depositors lost everything. For his part in the swindle Quarrier got a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary, and was pardoned after serving several years.

It was thought at the time that Quarrier had managed to secrete a large part of the funds intrusted to him, and that he had them at his command when he came out of prison. This Quarrier vehemently denies. He admitted yesterday that he was the Quarrier in question, and said it was an awful blow to him to have the matter raked up again after twenty-seven years.

"I have led an upright and honest life since then," he said, "and I did not profit in any way by the bank's failure. I was a young man, and loaned money to persons who never repaid me, and, when the crash came, I was forced to bear the burden."

Dr. Waite, who held the power of attorney from Pettit, by virtue of which he transferred to Quarrier the properties for which Calhoun is suing, and Milton Hopkins, the attorney for Waite and Quarrier, were much exercised when the fact of Quarrier's record became known. While admitting the correctness of the report, Dr. Waite said that Quarrier had done nothing of a wrongful nature since 1871, and said that he meant to stand by the Vice President in his trouble.

George Robinson, counsel for Calhoun, said he would start for Wheeling at once to get certified copies of the records in Quarrier's case, which he intends to use on the motion in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beekman, for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the properties in suit. He said that, with proofs that Quarrier is an ex-convict, the court could not do other than grant his motion, and as he filed his pendens against the property when he issued the summons and complaint in the suit, it cannot now be retransferred.

If Mr. Robinson cannot arrange to return with the records in time for the motion, an adjournment on this ground will be asked for by one of his representatives until the papers can be placed before the court.

Calhoun's Difficulties Thicken.

Meanwhile troubles are piling upon William Calhoun, the self-alleged owner of the properties which he is suing Pettit to reconvey to him. He was examined yesterday in proceedings supplementary to execution before Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on a judgment obtained against him by Mrs. Sarah J. Burby for $5,238.00, interest on a mortgage of $70,000 which he made to her on one of the properties in suit. Instead of foreclosing when the interest was not paid, Mrs. Burby's attorneys obtained judgment by default for the amount due. Calhoun was represented by Mr. Robinson, while Abram I. Elkins appeared for Mrs. Burby. Mr. Hopkins was also present to watch the issue of the proceedings and to obtain, if possible, material on which to base an affidavit in answer to Calhoun's motion when it comes up to-morrow.

Calhoun stated under oath that he was the bona-fide owner of the properties in suit, and testified to numerous other real estate transactions covering a period of many years. He also swore that the property in Twenty-second Street belongs to him, and that he gave a power of attorney to collect the rents to Spencer, at one time Pettit's confidencial secretary. A receiver is now in possession of this property in the interest of Mrs. Burby, and is applying the rentals to her judgment. It appears also that this property is mortgaged to the Irving Savings Bank, which will foreclose if the interest is not paid in a few weeks when it becomes due.

Calhoun stated that Waite had $2,000 which he had collected as rents on the Twenty-second-Street property, and said he had directed Waite to pay this amount over to Mrs. Burby's counsel as part payment on the judgment.

As a result of the hearing, Justice Smith appointed Robert Magill as receiver for all of Calhoun's property. He also granted an order directing Calhoun to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court on the allegation that he had disposed of some of his property after the issuance of judgment against him. Mr. Robinson denounced the proceedings as a fishing excursion in which the attorneys for the other side were endeavoring to find out not only what property Calhoun owns, but how he had become possessed of it. Justice Smith said that it was entirely within the province of the lawyers to make such an inquiry.

Thinks Pettit Still Lives.

None of the parties interested takes much stock in the story that Pettit was one of the ill-fated passengers on La Bourgogne. The story that Pettit was on his way to join his wife abroad is denied by Albert C. Wall, trustee for Mrs. Pettit, who said yesterday that the Pettits are living under articles of separation. Mr. Wall has as yet made no move to protect his client's dower rights in her husband's property, and this is taken as an indication that he does not believe Pettit is dead.

Dr. Waite said yesterday that he did not believe Pettit was dead, and the impression is growing that Waite could clear up the mystery of his principal's disappearance if he would, although he denies that he knows anything about Pettit's whereabouts. Dr. Waite said that he had a conversation with Roland Pettit, a son of the real estate man. Young Pettit gave it as his opinion that his father, foreseeing the complications about to arise from the transfers of the properties, went away until the atmosphere should have cleared. Young Pettit said he had no idea where his father was.

Dr. Waite said yesterday that Calhoun had merely taken advantage of Pettit's disappearance to claim the properties. Dr. Waite called attention to the fact that Calhoun had given a power of attorney to Spencer to collect the rents of the Twenty-second Street property, and said that he would hardly have done that if he owned the premises.

When Mr. Robinson was asked why Calhoun had given the power of attorney he replied:

"Because he was a fool."

QUARRIER'S LIFE IN WHEELING.G

He Went the Pace with Ruinous Results—His Brother's High Standing.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 10.—"Alec" Quarrier's name has almost been forgotten in Wheeling, although his brother is the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the head of a large mercantile business, and one of the best citizens of the city. Alexander C. Quarrier was cashier of the Wheeling Savings Institution, which did business in the sixties and up to 1871 on the north side of Twelfth Street, between Main and Market. The bank had the confidence of the people to an unusual extent.

Quarrier was one of the most popular men in the city, had a host of personal friends, was a fastidious dresser and lived at a pace which would have been swift for New York in 1870. He was an epicure, a society man, cultured, but was considered "loud." Nothing was good enough for him, and it was his boast that he had his clothes made in New York and his boots in Paris. The pace was a trifle too rapid and the result was that one morning in 1871 he woke up to the realization that the savings institution was wrecked.

Quarrier was arrested, indicted, tried, and convicted, but, after a short imprisonment, was pardoned through the usual influences, and disappeared from Wheeling, going, it was believed, to New York. The affairs of his bank were in controversy for many years and the loss to depositors was very heavy, particularly to small tradesmen and workingmen.

After the lapse of a quarter of a century Quarrier's name is scarcely remembered by one man in a hundred and his sins have long been forgotten.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Personal Friends of the Invalid at Newport Say that He Gains in Strength.

Since Cornelius Vanderbilt's return to this country from France, public interest in his physical condition has been stimulated by the important and, in some respects, radical changes constantly going on in the great railroad system, of which he was until his illness the active head. While some railroad men have expressed the belief that Cornelius Vanderbilt's direct influence would soon be felt in the management of the great corporations over which he formerly presided, other business men have given more or less credence to rumors of Mr. Vanderbilt's increasing infirmity. Now and then stories are heard, even in conservative business circles, to the effect that the present head of the Vanderbilt family is not only helpless in his invalidism, but that he is failing steadily day by day.

Persons who know Cornelius Vanderbilt intimately, and who have conversed with him since he reached his Newport home, say that he is in better condition to-day than he has been at any time since he suffered the stroke of paralysis which nearly deprived him of the use of the limbs on one side of his body. He is now able to walk better and with less effort than when he went abroad last year, and he can use his arm with much greater freedom.

The first thing that Chauncey M. Depew said when asked how Mr. Vanderbilt appeared on the day that he got home from Europe, was: "He is in splendid form for an invalid." The fact that Mr. Vanderbilt descended from the deck of the Lucania to the tug Chauncey M. Depew, at Quarantine, with the aid of one attendant was commented on at the time as an evidence that the nervousness natural to a helpless invalid was entirely lacking in his case. "He is not a well man physically, to be sure," said Mr. Depew subsequently. "He has been a very sick man, but his condition at present is most gratifying. He is stronger and in excellent spirits."

When Mr. Vanderbilt boarded his private car at the Grand Central Station on the night he went to Newport, persons who saw him observed that he was much better able to help himself than he was before his departure for Europe.

E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad was asked yesterday if there was any truth in the rumors that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was growing worse. "Why, no; certainly not," replied Mr. Rossiter promptly. "I was with Mr. Vanderbilt last Monday and he was feeling particularly well then. To all appearances he was much better than he has been. I cannot imagine why people start such stories about his getting worse. There is no foundation for them."

While it is not probable that Mr. Vanderbilt will ever resume business activities in the same degree that characterized his work when he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad, his friends expect that he will gradually give more and more attention to his business affairs in a general way. He watches current events with a keen interest, and as his physical strength increases he shows a disposition to put himself more in touch with his business friends.

An old friend of Cornelius Vanderbilt in this city received a letter from him a day or two ago which was an agreeable surprise, inasmuch as it indicated an ability on Mr. Vanderbilt's part to handle a pen which he did not possess six months ago. The letter was written in a firm hand, and the sentiments expressed therein gave token that the writer was in serene and even robust spirits.

Mr. Vanderbilt's daily life at Newport is purposely quiet and secluded. He exercises at the fancy seized him and walks about the grounds frequently. He is fond of driving out to look over his farm, which is a few miles from his Newport cottage.

HOT WEATHER HYGIENE.

Residents of the Tenement Districts Are to be Instructed.

Practical work for the prevention of suffering and disease among the dwellers in the crowded tenement districts is being carried on by the People's University Extension Society of Greater New York. Realizing that the vast majority of the tenement population must remain and work in the city throughout the hot season and cannot be reached by "fresh air" work, the University Extension Society is giving courses of plain talks by experienced physicians on the prevention of hot-weather diseases, care of children, food, drink, clothing, cooking, cleanliness, emergencies, &c. The advice given is adapted to the actual conditions of life in the tenements by physicians who are familiar with hospital, dispensary, and tenement work. The instruction is given in Italian, German, French, and Bohemian, as well as in the English language. A simple health guide in different languages, carefully prepared by several experienced physicians, will be supplied gratuitously for home use and permanent reference.

The courses are given in co-operation with missions, social settlements, churches, clubs, and other societies, and will be as widely carried on in Manhattan and Brooklyn as the funds which may be subscribed for expenses will permit. All checks should be drawn to the order of the society, and sent to the Secretary, J. Eugene Whitney, 150 Nassau Street.

J. J. FLOOD TO BE REINSTATED.

Appellate Division Decides in Favor of the Subpoena Server.

The order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court denying James J. Flood's motion for a mandamus to compel his reinstatement as a subpoena server in the District Attorney's office, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The Court upholds Flood's contention that the position which he held was not a strictly confidential one in its relation to the District Attorney.

The Court below had decided that it was not practicable for any representative of the District Attorney's office to be selected by examination under the civil service rules. The opinion is written by Justice Ingraham, and all the Justices concur except Justice O'Brien.

LIST OF APPROVED BONDS.

Those of Outlying Districts Whose Recognition Is Recommended.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent to Controller Coler yesterday a list of bonds of the outlying districts that have been approved by the special counsel appointed to investigate them, and whose recognition is recommended. The list is as follows:

Village of Far Rockaway, 5 per cent sewer bonds, Series G, dated March 11, 1897, $55,000.

Union Free School District No. 3, Town of Southfield, 5 per cent. bonds, dated Dec. 8, 1897, $2,000.

School District No. 11, Town of Jamaica, dated June 15, 1895, $7,000.

Long Island City Park award bonds, dated December, 1897, $78,000.

Union Free School District No. 1, Town of Flushing, dated Dec. 15, 1897, $3,500.

Appointment for Dr. Feeny.

Dr. John L. Feeny was appointed yesterday by the Board of Health to the position of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for the Borough of Richmond at a salary of $2,500 a year, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. George C. Hubbard, who died a week ago. Dr. Feeny is the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Richmond County, has been a Supervisor of Middletown for several terms, and was for many years the health officer of Edgewater. Dr. Feeny at the last election was the Democratic candidate for President of the Borough. He was defeated by three votes by George Cromwell, Republican, who was seated after a contest.

Charity Society's Appeal.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to pay the rent of a single woman eighty years of age who has lived all her life in New York City and for forty years in the same rooms, and during most of her life has taken care of an invalid sister, now dead. She herself is also past work, and is supported by an orphan niece, a shopgirl whose wages are insufficient for the maintenance of herself and aunt.

ANTICS OF MRS. KLOPMAN

She Slaps Lawyer Brooke and Tries to Strangle Her Mother in Court.

THE CORNELL PERJURY CASE

Guy H. Reynolds, the Complainant, Is Examined in Regard to the Alleged Marriage of Mrs. Klopman to Him.

Mrs. Lillian Allen Reynolds Klopman became angered and assailed a lawyer and her mother yesterday during an examination in the Centre Street Court, in connection with the case of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, who is charged with perjury. Mrs. Cornell was the principal witness for Mrs. Klopman in her suit for the annulment of her harriage to Guy H. Reynolds.

When the case was called there were present in court Guy H. Reynolds, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Crocker, the mother of Mrs. Klopman, and Miss Irene Allen. Mrs. Klopman carried her infant child in her arms, and sat beside her husband. Charles Lex Brooke appeared for Reynolds, and Mr. Steinhardt for the defense.

Mrs. Cornell was arrested in Saratoga on Friday last, by Detective Campbell, on complaint of Guy H. Reynolds, charging her with perjury in the suit of Mrs. Klopman against Reynolds for the annulment of their marriage. The examination in the divorce suit was conducted before Charles Donohue, as referee. Mrs. Cornell then testified that she was a witness to the marriage ceremony between Guy H. Reynolds and Lillian Allen in Saratoga, on May 21, 1888.

Mrs. Crocker was the first witness. Mr. Brooke asked her: "Did Mrs. Cornell at the time of her visits at your home know of the relationship between your daughter and Klopman?" At this Mrs. Klopman dropped her child into the arms of her husband, sprang up and was the length of the table separating her from Mr. Brooke, and exclaiming, "You beast!" slapped him full in the face. Then turning toward her mother, she screamed, "How dare you!" and seizing her by the throat swayed her head from side to side as if to strangle her.

Detective Campbell and Policeman Smith seized Mrs. Klopman and tore her from her mother. Magistrate Flammer then ordered Mrs. Klopman placed under arrest for contempt of court on two charges, first, for assaulting the lawyer, and second, for assaulting Mrs. Crocker.

Mother Weeps Hysterically.

The skin on Mrs. Crocker's throat was torn by the violent grip of Mrs. Klopman. She was led from the stand to a chair, bleeding and weeping hysterically. The daughter, Miss Irene Allen, started toward her mother, when Mrs. Klopman assaulted her, but was pulled back by the court officers. Reynolds sat on the other side of the room, smiling cynically throughout the scene. Mrs. Klopman took her seat by her husband's side, guarded by the two officers who had pulled her away from her mother. She was pale, but seemed otherwise unaffected by her previous violent behavior.

Lawyer Brooke argued hard for an adjournment, but the Court thought he had better go ahead with the examination of Reynolds, the complainant, at least. Reynolds was then called to the stand. In answer to Mr. Steinhardt's question, after affirming the facts set forth in his complaint, Reynolds denied that Mrs. Klopman had ever lived with him. He had, he said, supported her, and taken her to the Catskills as Mrs. Reynolds.

A question as to when the complainant first met Mrs. Klopman or Miss Allen, as she was then called, came up, and the Court, in person, questioned Reynolds at considerable length. Reynolds said that he had not met Miss Allen until 1889, and therefore could not have married her in 1888 in Saratoga as alleged.

"How do you positively fix the date of 1889?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"Well," answered Reynolds, "in 1889 I opened a branch store in Saratoga in the onyx business. I met Miss Allen then, and she so impressed me that I took a fine onyx lamp I had in stock and sent it to her. A few days later I presented her an onyx table. If I married her in 1888, I could not have sent these presents to her as Miss Allen. My bank books will show I opened my account in 1889 first and not in 1888."

"Were you in Saratoga in 1888?" the Court wanted to know, and Reynolds replied that he was there during a part of the racing season.

Mr. Steinhardt's Questions.

Mr. Steinhardt here took the witness in hand and asked when Miss Allen first told him she was his wife.

"In 1895 at a restaurant at 876 Sixth Avenue. She told me she had told Klopman she had been secretly married to me, and how Klopman had proposed to her, and she wanted me to square her. She and Klopman had rooms at this restaurant at this time. That same night I got Klopman and told him myself of my relations with her, and told him truthfully."

Mr. Steinhardt then read from Reynolds's testimony before the referee in the suit for the annulment of the marriage that the first he had ever heard of Miss Allen's making any claim to be his wife was in a letter he had received from Howe & Hummel. Reynolds replied that he had so testified. "That was the truth, too," he said. "It was the first claim made upon me by any one."

This ended the complainant's testimony.

Magistrate Flammer then announced that it was time to adjourn. Mr. Steinhardt wanted the examination to continue in the afternoon, but the opposing counsel objected, and after some discussion the case was postponed until Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Mrs. Klopman was then called before the Court, and asked to plead to two charges of contempt. Mr. Steinhardt argued that Mrs. Klopman meant no contempt to the Court, and that she was laboring under great provocation. He thought if admonished by the Court that there would be no need for further action. Magistrate Flammer, however, viewed the matter very differently, and ordered that bail be furnished in $500. Mr. Steinhardt then said: "Of course, your Honor, will parole her into my custody until to-morrow, when she will furnish bail."

"I will do nothing of the kind," replied the Court. "She will furnish a good real estate bail in $500 like any one else, or be locked up."

Bail for her release was furnished in the afternoon by Adam R. Rath of 413 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who is also the bondsman in Mrs. Cornell's case.

SAY CASHIER PLAYED POKER.

S. J. Madigan Succeeds a Queens County Official Who Is in Jail.

Stephen J. Madigan, Assistant Cashier of Commissioner Dalton's office in Manhattan, yesterday took charge of the Flushing office of the Water Department. He succeeds Cashier Edward Beinderlinden.

Beinderlinden is in the Queens County Jail, charged with appropriating $440.47 of the funds of his office to his own use.

Two expert accountants yesterday began an examination of Cashier Beinderlinden's books as it is believed the shortage is larger than the amount made public.

Beinderlinden cannot get bail. He was once a Justice of the Peace of College Point, when that place was a village.

He is said to have lost the money he is accused of having misappropriated in playing poker.

Aid for Sick Children's Mission.

The needs of the Sick Children's Mission continue to be pressing; and while the Aid Society is helping as many of the little patients as the funds at its disposal will allow, its field of usefulness could be greatly widened with more liberal donations. Those who may wish to increase the working fund may send money to C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to George Calder, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway. Checks should be drawn to the order of A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer, and marked "For Sick Children's Mission."

Arrivals by the Majestic.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Europe on the White Star liner Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barbour, Edmund L. Bayles, V. Cholmondeley, W. Clifford, R. J. Cortis, C. B. Dillingham, Miss Mildred Eyston, Charles Frohman, Col. Delancey L. Kane, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Hort, Major W. N. Maitland-Kirwan, Reginald Northcote and the Rev. E. E. Prendergast, Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia.

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BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERY.

Kynaston Discharged for Stealing Lace and Rearrested for Robbing the Royal Mail.

From the position taken by the British representative in New York, it seems possible that the White Star Line officers under arrest in New York and Jersey City may never be tried on the charge of robbing the royal mails. Because of the large expense involved in sending witnesses to England Acting Consul General A. Percy Bennett inclines to believe that the British authorities will not act unless it is found that the charge of robbing her Majesty's mails can be substantiated beyond question.

John Kynaston, the third officer of the Britannic, arrested on the technical charge of petit larceny, who had been found in possession of bond coupons sent in the Britannic's mail, was taken before Police Justice Potts in Jersey City yesterday morning and discharged, at the request of Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City, who at once arrested Kynaston again, this time on the charge of robbing the British mails. Kynaston was then taken before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine and was held on the new charge, and, in default of $10,000 bail, committed to the County Jail. Had Kynaston not been immediately placed in custody again he would have been arrested on a warrant for smuggling, issued by Commissioner Shields of this city.

Some comment in legal circles was called out by Chief Murphy's charge. Mr. Murphy said yesterday it was in accordance with the terms of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, made in 1842, which provided for such procedure in the cases of certain felonies. He had charged John Kynaston and John W. Jago with jointly abstracting articles from the royal mails on or about July 30. The examination was set for Aug. 29.

If no representative of the British Government appears against Kynaston, Chief Murphy said he would be released, so far as the New Jersey officials are concerned. Mr. Murphy said he had communicated with the British representative yesterday morning, but had received no answer. He believed he had evidence enough to secure the conviction of Kynaston, and he could see no valid reason why the British representative should not take action.

The registered packages sent Friday by Officer Jago to England, Mr. Murphy believes, will be found to contain articles of great value. As it is a criminal case, he said, depositions of witnesses in America would not be allowed in England, and he was therefore prepared to go to England with his men to testify at the trial.

Acting Consul General Bennett said he would have to be advised from his Home Office before taking action. He intimated he would let the case remain in the hands of the United States authorities unless they shewed no intention of pressing the charge of smuggling. Yesterday he had learned of no developments, although he had held a conference with the White Star Line officials.

At the White Star Line office, in Bowling Green, it was said yesterday that the company would ask the British representative to act and to punish all the company's officers found implicated in the looting of mails and cargo. It had been a severe shock to the company's high officials to find such a conspiracy aboard one of their liners, and they desired to right themselves as far as possible. A copy of the invoice of Maas & Kemper, importers of Baltimore, Md., for two cases of lace was received, accompanied by notice that one case was missing. As the laces described in the invoice correspond closely to those attempted to be smuggled ashore, it is supposed they are the same. The lace proves not to be worth more than a few hundred dollars.

The Britannic sailed yesterday noon with the personnel of her officer's staff greatly changed. On suspicion that Jago might be stowed away in her hold, Deputy Marshals Gardner and McAviney accompanied the steamer to Sandy Hook, but returned without having found him. The vessel was thoroughly searched just before leaving. As a further precaution, the passengers leaving on the Red Star Line Westernland were carefully scrutinized.

HOBOKEN'S NEW HOIST.

It Will Elevate Pedestrians and Vehicles 200 Feet.

Hoboken and Weehawken are to have a new inclined railroad along which vehicles and foot passengers will be hoisted nearly 200 feet within a very short horizontal distance. The New Jersey Elevating and Transfer Company, which has already begun the construction of the road, has invited bids from engineers in Pittsburg and elsewhere, but thus far the contract for the steel structural work has not been awarded, nor has it been definitely decided whether the motor power will be steam or electricity.

The entire work is in the hands of Thomas H. McCann of Hoboken. The road will extend from Nineteenth Street in Weehawken to Weehawken Street and Mountain Road in West Hoboken. The work involves cutting through rock in some places 40 feet deep. This work will not be completed before the end of the year.

"The grade," said Mr. McCann's assistant, "will be 72 feet in 100, steeper than any other grade in the country. Mr. McCann went to Pittsburg, where he examined all the grades there, and found the steepest to be 71½ feet in 100. There will be two steel cages, each with a floor area of 40 by 20 feet. There is no plan to hoist trolley cars over this incline as yet, although that may be done later."

JURY EXONERATES THE VICTIM.

Eric Anderson Not to Blame for His Killing by a Car.

From his lodge in the happy hunting grounds the late Eric Anderson of Brooklyn may look down on earth with a mind freed from care. All stains on his reputation have been happily removed by the wisdom of a Kings County Coroner's jury. Anderson, who was a grocer living at Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, was killed on July 24 by a Sea Beach trolley car, and on Tuesday night Coroner Burger impaneled a jury of burning intellects to ascertain the cause of his death. The verdict was filed yesterday. After reciting the facts and fixing the cause of death, the jury thoughtfully added the following:

"And we exonerate the deceased from any blame."

Anderson's family are said to be much relieved at being assured officially that he is not to blame for having himself run over by a trolley car. The signatures attached to this verdict are those of E. Fander, M. J. Wolf, Frank Hilger, C. F. E. Becker, J. Baxton, H. J. Graham, J. Elston, and P. S. Gammon.

Schwarts Sentenced for Bigamy.

August Schwarts, a carpenter living at 101 Stanton Street, was sentenced yesterday morning in General Sessions Court to three and a half years in State prison. Schwartz pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. His counsel, in speaking for him, said that Schwartz had been divorced by a Jewish rabbi from two of the three women who appeared against him. "I wish I had that rabbi in court," said Judge Newburger. "I would make an example of him that would put a stop to these illegal separations."

To Consider Our Foreign Policy.

A call has been issued from the headquarters of the National Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, at Chicago, for a meeting at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 19 and 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. The movement was begun by the Civic Federation of Chicago, and the committee of arrangements in charge of the proposed Saratoga conference contains both Republicans and Democrats.

A JERSEY TROLLEY FIGHT

Union County Freeholders Postpone a Vote on the Boulevard Scheme.

PROPERTY OWNERS GRATIFIED

John Kean's Offer to Pay $250,000 Toward a Boulevard from Elizabeth to Plainfield Has Not Yet Secured the Trolley Franchise.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 10.—After much talk, which included some strongly expressed objections from property owners and some persuasive explanations from the supporters of the Union County trolley scheme, a resolution approving that scheme and granting a franchise to John Kean of the Elizabeth City Horse Railway to construct a trolley road from Elizabeth to Plainfield was taken up in executive session by the Board of Freeholders of this county this evening.

The opponents of the scheme expected that the resolution would be promptly adopted, inasmuch as a majority of the board was believed to be in favor of it. Surprise and gratification were manifested, however, when, after nearly an hour's deliberation in secret, the board adjourned until next Monday without taking action.

The open session of the board was a protracted one, and free discussion of the merits of the scheme was the order of the day.

The Union County League, of which William Drysdale of Cranford is President, was represented by counsel. This organization is composed entirely of property owners of Union County, who are opposed to the trolley and boulevard improvement scheme. The league has vigorously fought the scheme step by step, and its counsel intimated today that legal measures would be taken to defeat, if possible, any favorable action the Freeholders might take. The plan to convert Westfield, or North Avenue, running from Elizabeth to Plainfield, into a boulevard 100 feet wide, and to construct a trolley line therein, it is alleged, will be disastrous to a very large proportion of the residential property along that avenue. The members of the league have questioned the constitutionality of the Squire trolley law, under which this scheme has developed, and they propose to contest the legal right of John Kean's company to build the proposed trolley line.

In order to bring out clearly all of the legal objections to this trolley and boulevard scheme counsel for the Union County League applied to Judge Van Syckel at his Summer home in Manlokking, N. J., yesterday for a writ of certiorari for a review of all the proceedings. In the meantime an application had been made for an injunction restraining the Board of Freeholders of Union County from taking any action in the matter. Judge Van Syckel declined to grant the writ asked for, and told the representatives of the Union County League that they would have the right to be heard in protection of their interests before the commission to be appointed to assess damages on the lands condemned for the proposed improvement. This decision of Judge Van Syckel took the league people completely by surprise. They had not expected that there would be any objections raised by the Court to granting the writ asked for.

Mr. Depue's Argument.

Sherrard Depue of Newark and Paul Q. Oliver appeared before the oBard of Freeholders to-day in behalf of the Union County League. Mr. Depue stated the result of the application made to Judge Van Syckel and further announced that the Judge had given permission to the league to renew the application for a writ of certiorari at the November term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Depue said that such an application would probably be made at that time, and he served copies of the papers on the Clerk of the board and on the counsel for the Elizabeth City Railway Company. He expressed the hope that the board would see the wisdom of deferring action on this important matter until after all of the legal questions could be settled.

The Elizabeth City Railway Company, he asserted, had no authority to build the proposed trolley road even if it secured the contract. That corporation was chartered only for the purpose of operating a line in the City of Elizabeth, and it had no legal right to go outside of its charter limitations. Mr. Depue pointed out that complications of a serious and costly character might arise if the Board of Freeholders should by entering into a contract with this corporation start up an extensive public work which later might be adjudged by the courts to be illegal.

Frank Bergen, one of the most active advocates of the trolley and boulevard scheme, said that little importance need be attached to this legal objection raised by Mr. Depue. Mr. Bergen remarked that if the Elizabeth City Railway Company did not already have authority to construct the trolley road it could easily obtain such authority after it had received the contract. The main point was whether the people of Union County were going to remain wrapped in slumber while neighboring counties were advancing in population and prosperity.

Ex-Freeholder James T. Pierson of Westfield said that if the boulevard and trolley scheme was to go through, it ought to go through in proper shape. The plans for the so-called improvement provided that the boulevard was to be 100 feet wide in the country districts and narrower as it ran through certain villages. He understood that this lack of uniformity in width was due to economical reasons. The Elizabeth City Railway Company proposed to pay in return for the trolley franchise $250,000 toward constructing this new boulevard.

The Company Should Pay.

"Why should not this company be made to pay enough more, say $50,000 or $80,000, to make the boulevard of uniform width its entire length?" asked Mr. Pierson. "The company is more eager for the franchise than the people are for either the trolley or the boulevard."

William S. Welsh of Westfield said that he was opposed to having the boulevard constructed according to the plans prepared. Such a boulevard ought to be of equal width from end to end.

Mr. Bergen, in defense, said the reason why the boulevard was not to run full width through certain villages was because of strong local opposition to disturbing the buildings on village streets. Theodore F. Squier of Springfield also spoke against the proposed "improvement."

Freeholder J. Martin Roll, Chairman of the County Road Committee, admitted it was true that the cost of the boulevard might exceed the $250,000 by $50,000 or even $75,000, and said that the county may be obliged to take care of the excess.

John F. Brown, a young lawyer of Elizabeth, made a spirited speech in favor of the scheme, and George P. Parrott, the Surrogate of Union County, added his voice in its favor. The board then went into executive session and discussed the resolution without being able to reach an agreement. The amount to be paid by Mr. Kean is believed to have been the stumbling block.

The members of the Union County League say that they will continue to fight this scheme, which they declare "was originated and is being pushed by a ring of politicians."

The University of Virginia.

The University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., has issued a circular descriptive of the university and of the various courses, scholarships, and appliances. Special mention is made of the fine Rouss physical laboratory, the gift of Charles Broadway Rouss of this city. The next session of the university will begin Sept. 15.



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HARD TIMES FOR M. HUREL.

French Soldier's Dog and Chattels to be Sold to Pay a Board Bill—His Priceless Pictures.

Armand M. Hurel, ex-defender of the tricolor of France, art connoisseur, and saver of lives galore, will lose forever his dog Porthos, his fine collection of quaint and picturesque garments, and his souvenirs of gay life in the land of the Gauls unless he takes warning from transactions in the City Court yesterday. Justice Olcott granted permission to Mme. Sidonie Brun to dispose of these memory-haunted chattels to compensate her in part for an unpaid board bill, and the ex-soldier of France must hasten if he would redeem them.

Mme. Sidonie Brun is the mistress of the Hotel de France, a table d'hôte place of some pretensions and a Summer garden of agreeable coolness, at 74 and 76 Macdougal Street. She asserts that Chevalier Hurel abode with her several months, but never troubled himself about paying bills, and that finally, after unavailing efforts to teach him better business precepts, she bade him farewell. The dog Porthos and the goods and chattels were held as collateral against the time of M. Hurel's return. This is the official list of the veteran's assets to date:

"One black suit, one leather vest and pants, two bed sheets, one blue vest and pants, one overcoat, three coats, four woolen vests, eight shirts, six collars, one cap, one satchel bearing the Red Cross of Geneva, one surplice, one blanket, one pair of spectacles, certain declarations acknowledging the fact that Hurel saved six persons from drowning, certificates of the birth of Hurel's father and mother, an honorable discharge from the French army, a miscellaneous lot of pictures and books, one set of kitchen utensils, one sword, one field glass, one hunting knife, a chair, a razor, six paintings, and several photographs by Abbé Dubois."

Although the stress of financial depression has led Mme. Brun to seek to realize on M. Hurel's trifles, she has not ing but kind memories of the gallant warrior and modest hero. The American in Paris bore his person to these shores in 1896, and M. Hurel, casting about for an abiding place, hit upon the Hotel de France.

"I am a soldier, Madam," he addressed Mme. Brun, with a twirl of his charming mustache, and the most exaggerated of Parisian bows, "and this is my dog, Porthos. Once there were Athos and Aramis, but they died. Now we two warrior, is it not?"

Eccentricities of the Great.

So he was assigned to rooms at $ a week. The soldier wore always a leather vest and a huge worsted "tam o' shanter." Mme. Brun and her friends set down his habit as one of the harmless eccentricities to which the great are prone. Likewise, when week after week went by and M. Hurel made no mention of financial settlements, they considered it only another evidence of his greatness. Porthos dwelt with the ex-soldier, who had agreed to pay 25 cents a day for his feed, but this was another matter upon which the chevalier preserved a discreet silence.

With confidence somewhat shaken, Mme. Brun at length intimated to M. Hurel how the hotel business is generally conducted in this country. M. Hurel's charm disarmed suspicion. He was worth $60,000, he declared, and besides he owned two pictures that would make a whole household wealthy. One was a Raphael, "Berge au Panier," painted on wood. Had not Whitehall been despoiled of it by the Rundheads and had it not been lost on the Continent? Was it not certified as of "authority indubitable" under the seal of the Marquise de Salvia-Viel? And the other! A veritable Rubens! "Descent from the Cross," painted on copper, and some time the property of Mynheer Reyntz, a Dutch amateur, but for thirty years in M. Hurel's possession. Did it not bear a certification as a Rubens from Innocent I, membre de l'Institute de France?

$100 Goes by Favor.

"I know no business, but I have the valuable pictures, and I will put them where they cannot be lost. You will give me the favor of $20, is it not, while I look them up?"

Overawed by the array of art terms Mme. Brun not only forgave, but advanced $20 with which M. Hurel rented space in a safe deposit company's vaults for his precious pictures. At sundry times thereafter his alluring tongue and military bearing stood him in stead to obtain further loans until, Mme. Brun says, his indebtedness was more than $100.

Human patience has its end, and at last M. Hurel had to take a poorer room at $5 a week, although as he did not offer to pay it is presumed he did not feel the benefit of the involuntary decrease of his expenses. Until Oct. 24 of last year the heroic and defender of the oriflamme enjoyed the freedom of Mme. Brun's café and Summer garden, although not holding his footing in her confidence.

Then the soldier broke camp and beat a retreat on the double quick, abandoning baggage and accoutrements. The proceedings before Justice Olcott forbore testimony as to the manner of his exit, and Mme. Brun is silent. Certes, the dog Porthos was held a captive. His ransom may pay some of the $189 which Mme. Brun claims M. Hurel owes her. As for the other trinkets Mme Brun feels twinges within her when she thinks that the articles hallowed by memories of the gallant warrior and intrepid life saver must go for a song.

LIVINGSTON'S APPEAL FAILS.

He Is Legally Required to Appear Before Commissioner Garvey.

James D. Livingston has failed in his appeal from the refusal of the Supreme Court at Special Term to vacate a subpoena directing him to appear before Isaac E. Garvey, a Commissioner appointed by an Illinois court, for examination as a witness in connection with the Chicago Gas controversy. The proceedings below were upheld by the Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Barrett.

The Court decides that the papers upon which the application for the subpoena was based, sufficiently conform to the requirements of Section 915 of the Code.

Made Detectives to Order.

John H. Humphreys, Superintendent of the Central Detective Agency at 1,327 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector Frank O'Brien, on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He advertised in newspapers for bright, active young men to act as agents for his concern. On receiving applications he took from his correspondents $2 fees in return for which he would send them certificates accrediting them duly authorized detectives of his agency. He had never taken out the necessary license to act as a private detective and therefore had no authority to appoint others. Humphreys was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander and held in $1,500 bail for examination on Aug. 17.

FLINT'S FIN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; warmer; southeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 38⅞c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—In the British Parliament Chinese concessions and the aggressiveness of Russia received considerable consideration. It was stated that the Tsung-li-ya-men had given formal assent to all of Russia's conditions regarding the Niu-Chwang Railroad project, and this was considered a blow at British concessions. It was further announced that the British Government was giving the matter serious attention. It is announced from Rome that the Pope is not seriously sick, and that he will soon recover.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, in a letter to Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, tells of the privations of the men of his regiment at Santiago. He says there is too much politics in the army, and that the Cubans are a "dirty, filthy, lazy lot." His men are weak from sickness, and as "ragged as Coxey's army."

Additional detachments of Roosevelt's Rough Riders arrived at Jersey City yesterday, bound for Montauk Point, but under orders from Gen. Young, they were not allowed to proceed to the camp. Some were held at Long Island City, and others were stationed in the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City. The next troops to arrive will probably come in the five transports which left Santiago Aug. 7, and which may reach port to-day. They will proceed direct to Montauk, where a quarantine has been established, and will not be stopped at Quarantine here. The blame for the condition of affairs at the camp is laid at the doors of the department at Washington.

Page 2.

The New York Yacht Club held a meeting and appointed a committee to act relative to Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for America's Cup. A cable was sent to Belfast signifying the club's readiness to accept a challenge.

Page 3.

Lieut. Hobson received a box of a brand of cigars named in his honor.

A meeting to consider the subject of relief for soldiers was held in Wall Street. A committee of twenty-five was appointed.

The Hawaiian Commissioners, Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu early yesterday morning.

The Larchmont Yacht Club and the Larchmont Auxiliary of the Red Cross gave a lawn fête and programme of water sports in aid of the Red Cross, which resulted successfully.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided against making recommendations for appointment to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. Mr. Quigg talked on its action and said State issues were not likely to enter into this campaign.

The Eighth Illinois Volunteers, known as "Gov. Tanner's Own," reached Jersey City, and many of the men became intoxicated. The cruiser Yale sailed with most of them for Santiago, but many missed the vessel. The regiment is composed of negroes, and has colored officers.

Page 4.

The Buyers' Association of America is holding its first annual convention here.

Mary Brand, a little girl, was kidnapped from in front of her mother's house by Thomas Devlin, a grasscutter, but rescued some hours later by a friend.

The annual Summer show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association began at Long Branch. Many New York horse owners are among the exhibitors and prize winners.

A "blue" baby was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The peculiar tinge of its skin is explained by the fact that the wall between the right and left auricles of the heart is missing.

Justice Goldfogle severely rebuked John Hohnenfeld, a Brooklyn attorney, for making charges of corruption against Justice Schnitzspahn, and ordered him reported to the Appellate Division, with a view of securing his disbarment.

Page 5.

"Ed" Shannon at Central City, S. D., killed two men, fatally wounded his wife, and committed suicide yesterday through jealousy of Mrs. Shannon.

Mrs. Kluge, who claims to be Adolph Sutro's widow, says she will contest the will of the San Francisco millionaire. The estate is estimated at $4,000,000.

A meeting of ministers was held at Buffalo yesterday to discuss means to stop the Corbett-McCoy fight Sept. 10. The Sheriff has promised the fight shall not be permitted.

A deal was consummated in this city by which thirteen Chicago breweries become a New Jersey corporation under the title of the United Breweries Company. The capitalization is $5,600,000.

Manuel Alfredo Casal of Flatbush has advertised inviting "Spaniards, Spanish-Americans, all friends of Spain, and the faithful in general" to attend a mass for Antonio Canovas de Castillo at St. Francis Xavier's Church.

The Navy Department has decided not to defer the reception of bids for new battleships, but has decided to allow bidders to base estimates on plans for battleships superior in speed to the Illinois, which formed the basis of the original advertisements.

Ferd Peck, Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, yesterday announced the following appointments on his staff, with the statement that no further appointments would be made until he returns from Paris. Director of Affairs—Paul Blackmar; Director of Mining and Mineralogy—F. J. V. Skiff; Temporary Director of Press Bureau—Robert J. Thompson; Private Secretary—J. H. McGibbons; Secrétaire Française—Count de Valcourt Vermont.

Page 6.

The Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Railroad has signed a contract for a large observatory to be built on the top of Pike's Peak.

Page 7.

Diego De Vivo, the most famous grand opera impresario of his day, died at the age of seventy-six.

Imre Kiralfy's naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden was opened last night. The garden was crowded. Lieut. Hobson was present and cheered.

Word was received here yesterday of the death in Europe of Dr. Gardner Quincy Colton, the extensively known dentist of this city. It is alleged Dr. Colton held the world's record for pulling teeth, and it is said that with the aid of his many assistants 1,000,000 teeth have been removed through his efforts. Dr. Colton was responsible for the discovery of anaesthesia, and during his later years forced public opinion to admit Dr. Horace Wells was its true discoverer.

Page 8.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has retired its floating debt.

Page 9.

The Chicago Edison Electric Light Company has completed the absorption of every corporation now furnishing electric light inside the city limits of Chicago, with one exception.

Page 12.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has ruled that gas companies are not subject to the war tax on pipe lines.

Cardinal Gibbons and other Roman Catholic dignitaries have gone to Lake Champlain, where the Catholic Summer School is in session.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are discussing plans for relieving the congestion at the New York end of the bridge.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly sent to Controller Coler an opinion holding to be valid the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the new issue of city bonds.

The whereabouts of John Pettit, the real estate operator, are still unknown, and suits continue to pile up against him. Dr. Waite has made a statement saying that the affairs of the Pettit Realty Company are not disturbed by Pettit's absence.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the work of assessing the value of land for opening Edgecombe Road was not a proceeding of extraordinary character, and refused to grant additional compensation to the Commissioners.

Policeman Henry C. Hawley of the West Thirtieth Street Station, in a fit of frenzy following a long debauch and a quarrel with his wife, shot his entire family, killing his mother and two children and fatally wounding his wife. He killed himself just as two policemen were about to arrest him.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

SUGAR TRUST OPENLY DEFIED.

Hawaiian Commercial Company Prepares for Hostilities by Increasing Its Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The Hawaiian Commercial Company threw down the gauntlet to the American Sugar Trust to-day, when it announced its intention to fight for the refined sugar trade of this country. On the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchanges it was officially announced that the capital stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company would be increased $5,000,000. Part of the funds secured will be used in extensive improvements in the Hawaiian property of the company.

It is proposed to equip a complete refining plant at Spreckelsville. Then the entire output of the company will be refined on the islands and shipped to the United States to come into direct competition with the product of the Trust's refineries. Col. M. M. Hecht, who made the statement on the Exchange, said that the directors had decided to increase the capital stock, now $10,000,000, 50 per cent. This proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at a special meeting to be held at an early date. There is no doubt that the stockholders will favor the increase.

The present product of the property is about 12,500 tons of raw sugar annually. The company proposes to put in a great pumping plant, which will bring under cultivation thousands of acres of virgin soil and increase the production of raw sugar to 25,000 tons. The company has decided to put in centrifugals and other refining machinery to complete the plant. The new irrigating plant will bring into use land at an elevation of 400 feet. The total improvements contemplated by the company will cost about $1,500,000.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN MISSOURI.

Reported that They Secured $8,280 Belonging to the Adams Express Company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 11.—The incoming Omaha flier, on the Burlington Road, was halted at Dug Hill, two miles north of here, at 9 o'clock to-night by five or six well-armed men.

The robbers stopped the train by swinging a red lantern across the track. The engineer obeyed the signal amid a fusilade from both sides of the track. One of the robbers cut the locomotive loose and compelled the engineer to run it down the road 200 yards.

The conductor came out when the train stopped, but was ordered back into the smoker, where he remained. Express Messenger Hogue offered no resistance.

The robbers rolled out a small safe belonging to the Adams Express Company, and soon after disappeared.

Though the railroad and express men say the robbers got no booty, it is reported they carried off considerable money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—It is stated by railroad officials here that the robbers secured $8,280 from the safe which they took from the Adams Express Company's car on the Burlington to-night.

COPPINGER'S COMMAND MOVING.

Orders to Go to Huntsville, Ala., Promptly Obeyed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Major Gen. Coppinger's army corps has been ordered from Florida to Huntsville, Ala., it has been announced that this corps would be moved from Florida, but not until to-night did Adjt. Gen. Corbin promulgate the official order for the movement of the troops. Shortly before 1 o'clock Gen. Corbin received a dispatch from Gen. Coppinger informing him that the movement of the corps was being executed promptly.

ELECTRICITY TO GUARD TREES.

Chicago Man Connects Wires in Orchard with a Powerful Battery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—George W. Patterson of 6,556 Minerva Avenue has been greatly annoyed by boys stealing pears from some trees in his orchard. Last night he caught Walter Tarpy, one of the depredators, and bound him to a post in the cellar, where he kept him all night, delivering him to the police to-day.

This morning he attached electric wires to all the trees and connected them with a powerful battery in his house. Then he posted a notice to that effect in the orchard.

WANTS HER WEDDING DRESS.

St. Louis Girl Sues Her Father for Her Trousseau.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Miss Sarah Browner has begun suit before a Justice of the Peace against her father for her wedding trousseau. She wants to become the wife of Louis Rosenblum, and alleges that her father is opposed to the marriage and not only has he locked up her wedding dress, but all her other clothes to prevent her marriage.

The marriage license has been secured and now she wants her clothes, stating in her complaint that without them the ceremony cannot take place.

Illinois Bank Suspends.

WAVERLY, Ill., Aug. 11.—The doors of the Bank of Waverly, Albert Rohrer, President, failed to open to-day. A placard announced that the bank was compelled to suspend payment because of inability to procure enough funds to meet the demands upon it. The Directors consider themselves able to pull through. The concern is an unlimited partnership, and the owners are estimated to be worth about $500,000. The bank's liabilities are estimated at $100,000 to $200,000.

Admiral Kirkland Very Ill.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 11.—Rear Admiral Kirkland was very low to-day, the physicians having to resort to artificial respiration to keep him alive. He has since rallied, showing wonderful recuperative power to-night and much improvement. He is so weak that he is unable to raise the blood accumulating in the throat.

Dr. W. E. Taylor, who was summoned by wire, came up from San Francisco. He does not hold out any hope. Admiral Kirkland may pass away at any moment.

Corp. McGuire Dead.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 11.—Corp. McGuire of Company K, Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, died to-day.

Withdrawal of "The North Shore Limited."

The management of the New York Central announces the withdrawal from service of "The North Shore Limited" trains Nos. 4 and 5. The last train will leave New York at 10:00 A. M. Saturday next.—Adv.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE PROTOCOL

Sagasta Cabinet Approves the Preliminary Agreement.

M. CAMBON MAY SIGN TO-DAY

French Ambassador Simply Awaits the Receipt of Official Authority.

WAR ABOUT TO CLOSE

News of the Agreement Finds Us Ready to Make Peace Effective—The Terms Are Unchanged.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Government received this evening the formal copy of the protocol agreed upon between M. Cambon and the American Secretary of State, and the Cabinet Council rose at 9:40 P. M., having approved it. The Government will wire M. Cambon to-night, empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

The day has been, diplomatically, one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been two Cabinet Councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences. Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the Government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris. The matter was practically settled at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only required a meeting of the Cabinet for a formal acceptance.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions. They expect it will be signed at Washington to-morrow, (Friday,) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced. Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but, he says, the Commissioners have not yet been appointed. The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

The Cabinet met for the first time during the morning, but when the Ministers adjourned, the full text of the dispatch of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, had not been received. Consequently, another session of the Cabinet was planned to be held this afternoon. During the forenoon, in official circles here, the reply of the United States to Spain, in the matter of the peace negotiations, as indicated in the early unofficial advices, was regarded as satisfactory. Premier Sagasta, however, denied that he had authorized the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, as the representative of Spain, to make changes in the Spanish answer in regard to certain conditions which might create difficulties during the course of the negotiations. The Premier added:

"If any changes are to be made, the Government itself will make them."

The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet meeting of this morning. Premier Sagasta and the other Ministers, on emerging from the palace, explained that, while they had not yet received the full text of President McKinley's reply, they had received an announcement from the French Foreign Office, which covered the case. The American President's answer, however, was then being transmitted to the Spanish Government. At the same time, it was known that the Spanish Ministers were perfectly acquainted with the principal points of the United States' reply, and that the Ministers were ready to accede to them.

Before entering the Council Chamber to attend the meeting which had been set for this afternoon, several of the Cabinet Ministers said the advices received from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Señor Leon y Castillo, were that the protocol contained no changes in the conditions, and only slight modifications of the terms of the Spanish note. The Ministers added that so soon as the text of the protocol was received and approved, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, would be authorized to sign it. It was also said that the settlement would be a mere formality, and that it would be completed without difficulty.

END OF THE WAR AT HAND.

Washington Hears of the Spanish Acceptance Without Surprise—Plans to Make the Protocol Effective.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Up to the hour of midnight the President had received no official communication as to the action of the Spanish Government, but it was stated by those who saw him to-night that he was very expectant that this was the last day of the war.

The French Embassy has, as yet, received no communication from Madrid authorizing M. Cambon to sign the protocol, but the Secretaries of the Embassy left orders, on retiring, to be called if any message was received, and it will be immediately translated.

The announcement from Madrid that the Spanish Cabinet had approved the peace protocol, and that the French Ambassador would receive instructions to sign it, thus positively assuring an immediate cessation of war, was very gratifying to the Administration, but it was expected that such would be the course of the Spanish Government.

It is confidently believed that the signatures will be affixed to the document to-morrow, and that immediately thereafter both Governments will begin carrying out its provisions. The first step will be the discontinuance of hostilities, followed immediately by the occupation of Manila by Gen. Merritt and the United States troops under his command; the occupation of San Juan, in Puerto Rico, by Gen. Miles, and the evacuation of that island and of Cuba by the Spanish forces.

The assistance of military Commissioners for both Spain and the United States may be invoked to secure this evacuation with such speed and in such order that the occupation of the territory by the United States, to an extent that will enable the United States to assure tranquility to Cuba, and the substitution of United States authority in Puerto Rico, will have been accomplished before Winter.

The suggestion of Gen. Corbin as one of the members of this military commission is not official, but as Gen. Corbin is informing himself fully as to the character of former surrenders, and the scope of these surrenders is being considered by him, with the evident view to application to the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico, there is reason to believe that the idea is not altogether unadvised.

Evacuation of the West Indies.

The settlement of the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico is already receiving the earnest attention of the officials. Some provision is to be made for the treatment of the Spanish prisoners and for the disposition of the small arms and the artillery and war stores. There is also some Spanish naval property of value remaining in Cuban and Puerto Rican ports, and it is a question whether or not this should be demanded by us or be allowed to remain in Spanish possession. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these matters to the suggested military commission.

Possibly this commission would meet the question raised by the naval war board as to the propriety of holding Morro Castle as a pledge until the formal signature of a treaty of peace. The naval war board, led by Acting Secretary Allen, called on Judge Day about noon. It is believed their purpose was to impress upon the Secretary the importance of making the surrender of important strategic points at the entrance of harbors, such as Morro Castle at Havana Harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities.

Cubans Threatening Holguin.

If any one phase of the campaign could influence the Spanish Government to speedy action in the final restoration of peace it would be the attitude of the Cubans under Gomez in the northern part of Santiago Province, just outside of the line marking the territory surrendered to the United States by Gen. Toral. The officials here have known that Spanish garrisons in Holguin and some of the smaller towns on the north coast and interior were in desperate straits for food and war supplies, and had suffered an enormous percentage of loss from disease. Had not our own forces, under Shafter, been checked in their operations by the epidemic of fever, a strong column would have been thrown out to the northward, and have forced a surrender of all these scattered detachments of Spanish troops.

Now, however, the Cubans under Gomez apparently have determined to forestall the American commanders in this movement, and, it is reported, have occupied several small towns evacuated by the Spanish, and are pressing at the doors of Holguin. The matter has given some concern to our military commanders, as this Cuban effort, if successful, may result in soon bringing our Government to a pass where it must find itself obliged to recognize the Government set up by Gomez in his march or come to an open issue with the insurgents and forbid them from conducting further operations, except where sanctioned by the managers of our own campaign.

As is the case at Manila, so it is believed at Holguin, the Spanish commander would much prefer to surrender, if obliged to surrender at all, to the United States authorities, and not to the insurgents. There are political reasons why the Spanish Government should impress this course upon its military commanders, seeking, as it has done, to induce the United States to assume sovereignty over Cuba instead of erecting a Cuban Government. Therefore this condition at Holguin, if known to Blanco, may induce him to take steps to surrender the place to any authorized American officer.

Unfounded Rumors Denied.

It is intimated that the surrenders on this basis would not cease at Holguin, and the rumor was afloat to-day that Havana itself had surrendered, but this failed of confirmation at all points where such news naturally would find its way. If these conditions are known to the Spanish Government at Madrid the fact may have an important bearing in hastening the action of the Sagasta Ministry upon the pending proposition from the United States Government.

SPECIAL ENVOYS AT PARIS.

American Peace Representatives, It Is Said, Will Be Clothed with Plenipotentiary Authority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—While the members of the body that is to be authorized to make the treaty of peace are being called Commissioners, it is said at the Department of State that they will be special envoys, clothed with plenipotentiary powers, and that they will go to Paris having like powers to any treaty-making body.

There seems to be no doubt that Secretary Day will be one of the envoys. An intimate friend of the President says that there will be men of diverse interests appointed to the commission. All will not be lawyers, he says, although there will be a sufficient number of good international lawyers to assure the United States protection against the skillful diplomacy of Spain. The Spanish are not to be permitted to fritter away the results of the war with any more niceties of diplomacy.

It has been suggested that Assistant Secretary Moore may be asked to become a member of the commission to make the treaty. It is extremely doubtful whether this will fit with Mr. Moore's plans, as he has contemplated separating himself from the Department of State as soon as Secretary Day leaves the office. His experience with Secretary Day has been very agreeable. The President has extended to him the utmost confidence.

Nothing has disturbed his relations with the Secretary or the Administration generally, but his acceptance of the office of Assistant Secretary was not given with the expectation of remaining in it permanently. In leaving the chair in Columbia University he made a personal sacrifice in order to perform a public duty. That duty having been performed and another Secretary being soon due, who may desire to exercise the greatest freedom in the choice of his assistants, Prof. Moore will seize the opportunity to leave the public service and return to his position in Columbia.

Among other officials who have been mentioned as within the range of possible selection for appointment as members of the commission are Senator Allison of Iowa and Senator Gorman of Maryland.

It is believed by members of the Administration that the commission can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of Congress to consider legislation which the treaty of peace will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra

Continued on Page 2.

PRIVATIONS AT SANTIAGO

Lieut. Col. Smith Writes on the Condition of the Seventy-first.

HIS VIEWS OF ARMY POLITICS

The Cubans "a Dirty, Filthy, Lazy Lot"—The Regiment Weak from Sickness and as Ragged as Coxey's Army.

Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment has written a letter to Col. Augustus T. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. At the time of writing he was acting Colonel of the regiment. His denunciation of the Cubans will probably have a loud echo in this city when the friends of the Seventy-first realize that the men were exposed to disease through the rapacity of the natives, who, according to Lieut. Col. Smith, deprived them of the protection of blanket and poncho. This is the letter:

Santiago, July 31.

Dear Col. Francis: Ten days ago I was taking my turn at the fever. It seems we have all got to have it. The doctor calls it thermic fever; another name is breakbone, (a good name.) About 600 of the officers and men have had it and about 300 are down with it now. The Colonel is trying to ward it off, and it looks to-night as if he would succeed, in a measure. It is not considered necessarily dangerous, but is very distressing and leaves one very weak. Three have died within the past two days—Sergt. Young of Company E and Privates Ganz and Williams of Company L, the latter an old Company B man who enlisted with Austin.

"If they do not get us away from here soon I fear many more of our brave boys will be left in Cuban soil. Too many have been left already we feel for such a cause, which everybody here is satisfied was the result of mistaken sympathies at home. The Cubans are a dirty, filthy, lazy lot, (what we have seen, excepting perhaps Garcia and a few others.) They did not help any in the fight, and the only way we could discern their utility was the rations they drew when we were for days on less than half.

"They went about the country swiping everything loose—they and the vultures—and displayed in that way the only energy they have shown. As a result the regiment is to-day not half equipped with ponchos and blankets, which were thrown off in the heat of the battle of July 1, and were not found when we sent back for them. The idea of the Cubans fighting the Spaniards reminds me of Mark Twain's description of a French duel—more dangerous to parties passing between them than to the combatants. Unless the Spaniard chased the Cuban, I don't think proximity would endanger either.

The idea that the Spaniards won't fight is a mistake. They are not skillful fighters, but they fight until they die. Their sharpshooters, who shot so many of our men, were certainly fearless, as they had no chance of ultimate escape, and it was only a question of how many of our men they could kill before being shot themselves, they being where they could not leave their positions.

The Fight at Santiago.

The fight of July 1, when we met nearly all our losses, was something as fierce as could be desired, and how we got off so lightly I don't understand. * * * There were no charges whatever. A flank fire from the right drove them back from their very strong but concentrated position, and thus those in front were enabled to go up a hill impossible under direct fire. We were put early in the morning in a narrow path grown up around with dense underbrush, which grows so rank, and told to advance, after being told that we were the reserve.

No sooner had we entered than we were fired upon from several directions in volleys and by the sharpshooters. No one knew where the front was, and their smokeless powder completely concealed their position. They knew the location of the path, and simply had to fire volleys into it in order to hit some one. Our boys never wavered as they were shot down continually, but we continued to advance without being able to fire a shot. Some regular regiments followed us in, and no one had any orders or knew anything about where the fire came from. This of course made great confusion, but all advanced more in disorder than otherwise, and finally after ten hours of it got under cover and opened fire.

Our Springfields are murderous to our men on account of the dense smoke, and it is a shame to equip men with it as against the Mauser, which is a fine arm. I cannot imagine a hotter place from which to escape, and Gen. Lawton said at a meeting in Santiago this afternoon that as a military student for thirty years he doesn't believe, for the time it lasted, there is a fiercer fight on record.

We have all had enough for the present at least; even the most warlike are satisfied and eager to get home, both regulars and volunteers. We are still camped near the trenches we occupied up to the surrender, but without proper tentage or protection from the weather, &c. We have had no transportation whatever, and up to a few days ago, when we managed to get several tents on the backs of our F. & S. horses, we all slept in the open, which at this season is enough to kill animals.

Politics in the Army.

Up to the surrender every one was on his mettle, (nineteen days,) but when the excitement was over many became sick, and as time passes day by day and no relief a depression is settling over the regiment, the men feeling that they have done their duty, and now the Government is letting them die of dry rot, (or rather wet.) The fellow who said that "war is hell" had a pretty good idea of it, but if he had had Cuba in mind he would doubtless have made it stronger. We are being kept alive by rumors and reports that we are to go home or to the United States as soon as we are well enough. This is likely to work both ways, but I told Shafter's A. G. yesterday that if he would put us on a transport and send us out to sea I would guarantee a cure in four days.

I don't suppose they will move any of us until the Spaniards are shipped. The regular officers seem to get leave to go home, but the volunteers are not in it. Greatly surprised at some things we find in the army. Some officers such as we have been accustomed to meeting at home are very nice, &c., but there are others—and numerous—much the reverse. Talk about politics! I'm amazed. If army politics, with their clique jealousies and feuds, ever were beaten in any of our dear old districts at home, than I'm ignorant of a great deal in that line. Of all the miserable schemes, intrigues, designs, and throat-cutting I ever ran up against, this is the "fairest and best."

A Sick and Ragged Regiment.

Bell (Surgeon) has been very sick for some weeks off and on, but is around again all right now. Our two Assistant Surgeons deserve the greatest praise. They have worked like beavers, Harry Stafford attending hundreds of sick men while his own temperature was 105, being the only doctor. You ought to see the regiment. You would laugh and you would cry. All ten years older, poor fellows, and as ragged as Coxey's army could ever hope to be. Water is a mile away, and most of the men are so weak they get it only for drinking and cooking, and their appearance suggests almost as much repugnance to soap as that of our friends the Cubans. Col. Downs is now in charge of the brigade, pending the appointment of a successor to Gen. Hawkins. This of course puts me in command of the regiment.

We don't do much—two roll calls a day and guard mount; can hardly get a quorum for that. We expect to get the duck uniforms in a few days we were to have had at Tampa, but we will forgive everybody, including our worst enemies, if we ever get home, which, I assure you, will present charms never known before. Sincerely,

CLINTON H. SMITH.

MERRITT MAY BE FIGHTING

It Is Stated Positively at Washington that He Was Not Placed Under Restraining Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the War Department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila. Inasmuch as it has been reported from Cavite that he was simply waiting the arrival there of the double-turreted monitor Monadnock it is presumed this attack will soon follow, if it has not been made already, for, according to the calculation of the Navy Department, the Monadnock is about due at Cavite.

While not quite clear as to Gen. Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to put the two monitors, Monterey and Monadnock, directly within range of the Manila batteries, and if a demand for surrender is refused to batter down those defenses. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed in such work, hence the delay on account of the non-arrival of the Monadnock.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Navarro, the Spanish Consul here, has engaged a steamer to take him to Manila immediately upon the conclusion of peace in the hope of saving the city from bombardment."

COL. GREENE SAYS NOTHING.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday with Capt. William Morris accusing Col. Greene of the Ninth New York of petty tyranny to officers, worse tyranny and neglect of his men, and of demoralizing the regiment, was shown to the Colonel to-day, and he was asked for a statement. Col. Greene absolutely refused to read the interview, and refused peremptorily to make any statement relative to the matter.

COL. ASTOR'S RECEPTION

Greeted by a Vast Concourse of Friends at His Summer Home at Poughkeepsie and Speaks.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 11.—Col. John Jacob Astor was to-day given a reception upon his return home here from the war on furlough by the people of the town where he was born and bred that showed the high appreciation and good feeling that was held for him by all.

When the vast assemblage of his fellow-townsmen greeted him upon the lawn at Ferncliff he responded as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of Rhinebeck and Fellow-Citizens: I am highly pleased and much impressed by this reception, and grateful for the kind feelings and sentiments you have shown. We thought when we packed up our tents at the beginning of the war and started for Cuba that we were doing only a very natural thing. Though as soldiers in the tropics we lost a certain number of comforts, and I for one was sorry as you know to lose the Spring and early Summer months in Dutchess County, we had some compensation for what we missed here. The nights in Cuba were cool, and we had the great satisfaction of feeling that we were doing our best to advance civilization and the interests of our country, and whatever we lost by not being at home is fully made up by the pleasure of our reunion now. I know several of our fellow-citizens are already with magnificent speeches, and, like all nineteenth century people, there are great demands on your time, therefore I will make room for the next speaker."

Mr. George Esselstyn responded to Col. Astor's remarks with a tribute to his patriotism. Col. Astor returned to New York on the 4 o'clock train.

Talk of Col. Astor for Congress.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—It was reported along the avenue to-day that there was strong talk of Col. John Jacob Astor running for Congress.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the upper lake regions.

The temperature has risen slightly in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and in the Atlantic States, except on the immediate coast, where it has remained stationary.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed over the upper lake region, and will probably move down the St. Lawrence Valley during the next thirty-six hours.

The pressure is relatively higher over Nova Scotia, the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts, and in the Rocky Mountain regions and the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

Showers may be expected in New England; showers, followed by clearing weather, on the immediate Middle and South Atlantic Coast; generally fair weather will prevail elsewhere.

The temperature will rise slightly in the Atlantic States, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	65	65
6 A. M.	68	64	67
9 A. M.	72	66	70
12 M.	76	68	71
4 P. M.	77	68	72
6 P. M.	77	67	72
9 P. M.	73	67	70
12 P. M.	71	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	67
Corresponding date 1897	73
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 64 degrees, at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

Daily $1.00 Seashore Excursions.

Aug. 11th to Sept. 10th, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations. Special trains leave 23d St. 7:50, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 8:00, Brooklyn 7:45 A. M., and returning, leave Point Pleasant 6:35 P. M. same day. Rate from New York, $1.00; children, 75 cents. Brooklyn, 10 cents additional.—Adv.

ROUGH RIDERS FOR CAMP

Additional Detachments Arrive on Their Way to Join the Men at Montauk Point.

SANTIAGO HEROES COMING

Five Transports Expected To-day Whose Passengers Will Go Direct to Montauk and Will Not Be Detained at Quarantine.

The additional expected detachments of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, bound for Montauk Point, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, the first train coming in shortly after 4:30 o'clock in the morning and the last one about 7 o'clock in the evening. As had been the case with the troops who had preceded them, the men were worn out and were glad to get back to a cooler clime and away from the intense heat of the Southern camps.

While other troops will follow them shortly, those who came by train will probably be delayed somewhat, inasmuch as Gen. Young, in charge of the Montauk Camp, has placed an embargo on all the trains on the Long Island Road entering the camp and directed that they be held where they are until further orders from him. This is due to the congested condition of the railroad, the nature of which may be judged from the fact that the first section of the Rough Riders, who arrived at Jersey City on Wednesday night, did not reach the camp till 6:30 o'clock last evening, and not only remained on the cars all Wednesday night, but all last night also. Gen. Young's purpose, too, is to have the camp in a better condition to receive the men, whose presence in the present unprepared state would rather be an embarrassment than a help.

The result is that the forward movement of the Rough Riders, who arrived yesterday, will not begin at the earliest before noon to-day.

Probably the next troops to come will be those direct from Santiago on the five transports which left there on Aug. 7, and which, provided the weather has been at all favorable, will perhaps arrive to-day. The transports are the Gate City, with Col. Roosevelt and the Rough Riders; the Miami, having part of the Third and Sixth Cavalry and the time-expired men; the Matteawan, with the remainder of the Third and Sixth Cavalry; the Vigilincia, with the entire cavalry division, excepting the Ninth and Tenth colored troops, and one other boat, with Gen. Wheeler and his staff.

In this connection the important announcement is made by Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department that the War Department has decided that the transports arriving from Santiago will not stop at Quarantine, or come up the lower bay, but will proceed direct to the pier at Fort Pond Bay, where a quarantine station will be established.

The Arrivals Yesterday.

As to the men who arrived yesterday, some of whom are now at Long Island City and others in the Fourth Regiment Armory, Jersey City, they completed the "home" section of the Rough Riders—the men, that is, who had not seen active service. Troops E and G, under command of Capt Miller, were the earliest arrivals, coming in at 4:20 A. M. They were hurried onto boats and transported to Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, from where, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, they were embarked on a ferryboat to be taken to Long Island City. The second train arrived at 6 A. M. It brought sections of Troops L and M. They numbered ninety-six men, and were under command of Capt. Robert L. Bruce. By the same train came 204 horses. Three of the men were under arrest. One was charged with intoxication, one with disobedience, and the third with leaving his post at Richmond, Va., to flirt with a young woman.

At 11:30 A. M. detachments of Troops A and D arrived. They numbered sixty men and were commanded by Capt. Sayre, who is Adjutant of the regiment. They had with them nine carloads of horses. Among them was Trooper Asch, who was wounded at Santiago. He had been in hospital at Tampa and was removed to his home in New York. Lieut. Ballard of Troop H, who had to be left behind by Troop H on account of being sick, was also with the detachment.

Quartered in Jersey City Armory.

Just as these detachments were ready to start orders came to hold them. Adjt. Sayre arranged with the New Jersey State authorities that they should be quartered at the Fourth Regiment Armory, in Jersey City, for the night. The horses were sent to the Adams Express stables, where they are being cared for by a detail.

The last train—the eighth, which was not on the schedule—arrived at the Bay Street station shortly after 7 o'clock at night. It carried detachments of Troops B and C and the usual consignment of horses. The men were provided with coffee from a restaurant and marched to the Fourth Regiment Armory. Some of the horses were sent to the Adams Express stables, while others were picketed in the railroad company's yard.

Five of the men were sick, and Major Lemotte of the Rough Riders, who was sent home wounded from before Santiago and left the hospital just in time to join the seventh train at Washington, secured their admission to the Jersey City Hospital. Major Lemotte, who is the Regimental Surgeon, is himself still weak. At Philadelphia he had one of the troopers taken to a hospital. The men taken to the hospital in Jersey City are Troopers Seville, Long, Guyer, Viney, and a Mexican whose name the Surgeon did not take. Guyer is suffering from a fever, the nature of which has not manifested itself as yet.

The wagon train of the Riders, consisting of eleven cars, reached the freight yards in Jersey City at 2 P. M. It was in

eral relatives were associated with Jesse James in his outlaw expeditions.

The horses of the troop are especially noticeable, as they are not like the majority of army horses, being sleek and fat and well groomed. When the men who went to Bay Ridge arrived there the Bay Ridge Auxiliary, which consists of nearly all the women in that neighborhood, furnished sandwiches, coffee, cake, and pies to the men. When the men saw the supply being brought to the cars they made a wild scramble for it, but on an order the men immediately dropped in their places and resumed the cleaning of their guns and equipments, showing the excellent discipline under which they are held.

Sick Men Removed to Hospital.

Just previous to the embarking of this contingent from Bay Ridge for Montauk Point several of the men were found to be ill, and Ambulance Surgeon King of the Norwegian Hospital was summoned. He found that one had typhoid fever and that five had malarial fever. W. C. Munger of Fever City, Fla., who has typhoid fever, is seriously ill, and the surgeon expressed some doubts of his recovery. The others are M. A. Hopkins, Mago, Texas; R. W. Morrell, Elizabeth, N. J.; Cloud Raydurne, Caydon, Iowa, and Cragg Bolson and Frank Marvin of Buckhorn, Indian Territory.

At the Camp.

It was another miserable day at the camp yesterday, the rain having come down in torrents during Wednesday night and for the greater part of yesterday morning.

The first arrival of troops for the day was a part of the First Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, who had arrived at Jersey City early Wednesday. The detachment was under command of Capt. Frank A. Edwards. This regiment has been frequently confounded with the regiment raised by Col. Roosevelt. Both are First Cavalry, but the soldiers who arrived at Montauk early yesterday morning are regulars. There were 285 of these men, and when the train drew up they started to get out to set to work unloading their train, but Gen. Young stopped them and told them to remain in the cars until the rain stopped. At the same time he sent word along the route that all trains containing troops should be held just where they were. Otherwise they would be compelled to march a long distance over a muddy road in a deluge.

The next arrival was the last of the Ninth Cavalry, colored. They had spent Wednesday night in their cars. They also remained in the cars until the rain let up at noon, when they marched out and went to their camp, as did the men of the First.

The first section of the Rough Riders' came in at 6:30, in the evening, and remained in the cars over night. The men seemed in good spirits and health.

Many Patients in Hospital.

There are now seventy-five patients in the camp hospital under treatment. This does not include the men who are ill with slight complaints in their tents and being looked after by their regimental doctors. There are a number of men of the Sixth and Ninth in camp who saw service before Santiago and were sent home wounded, but discharged from the hospitals about New York as better, and who took the opportunity to report to their regiments on the way to the camp. These men have not yet failed to obtain furloughs, but expect them daily.

Of the seventy-five in the hospital under treatment three have measles and the rest have high fevers, mostly malarial. There are about fifteen who have well-developed typhoid. None of these men contracted typhoid at the camp. They were sick when they arrived, or so nearly so that they succumbed since their arrival.

The work of erecting the hospital extension is progressing well, and a sufficient force of carpenters is now at work.

James A. Jones of Deep River, Conn., has offered to the Government the free use for hospital purposes of Hicks Island, near Montauk Point. This island, which is owned by Mr. Jones, is about thirty acres in area, and on it are several commodious buildings, wharves, boilers, engines, pumps, &c. It is but two miles from the Long Island Railroad, and four miles west of Fort Pond Bay. It is at the entrance of Napheague Bay, which affords splendid harbor for light draught vessels.

Will Be a Series of Camps.

The camp for a long time will be a series of camps. First there will be the camp of those who come through with a clean bill of health and from whom there is no possible danger of an infection. Another section will be of those who are not sick but who have been exposed to contagion or infection. They will be detained in these camps until the period of incubation is passed. Then there will be the camp of those who are sick with suspicious fevers or sicknesses, but which have not yet developed into anything serious. These will be detained until their sicknesses have developed. Then there will be the camp of the men who have yellow fever or other contagious diseases. Each of these sections will of course be subdivided.

A gang of men is hard at work preparing the detention camp, which is to be located on the Long Island Sound side of the island, about a mile from the railroad station, and more than that from the camp of the well soldiers. Ten wall tents are to be erected. Each will have a platform floor, and will contain cots, and be made as comfortable as it is possible to make a field hospital.

The smaller of the two piers in the bay has been taken possession of by the General commanding and will be used for the landing of any yellow fever patients that may come on the transports.

The disinfecting barge Protector is expected to-day. Dr. J. J. Kinyoun will have charge of the disinfecting. The baggage of the troops will be treated on board the barge and their clothing and personal belongings treated in buildings to be erected close to the detention camp.

Dr. Alva H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, will go to the camp to-day. He will co-operate with the camp doctors and give them the benefit of his Quarantine experience.

Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, and Mrs. M. J. Brown of the Women's National Relief Association arrived in the camp on the noon train yesterday. They were met at the station by Mrs. Walworth, and in the course of the day had a talk with Dr. Brown, the hospital surgeon in charge. In reply to questions by Miss Gould, Surgeon Brown said the things most needed by the hospital at present were shirts and pajamas for the men to wear while in the hospital and lithia water for the men with fever. A supply of these was promised at once.

Red Cross Society at the Camp.

Howard Townsend, representing the Red Cross, has arrived and reported to Gen. Young. He will have twenty tents, and will care for some of the sick, and especially look after those on the road to recovery. Mr. Townsend says he has unlimited means, and authorized the surgeons to call on him for any aid needed. He could obtain what they wanted quicker than the Government could do so.

A Red Cross yacht loaded with supplies for the sick soldiers arrived and anchored off the camp in the bay yesterday. It will probably unload to-day. The material was sent by boat so as to avoid the congestion of the railroad.

It was reported in camp yesterday that the Red Cross Society intended to ship 24,000 gallons of water a day into the camp for the use of the hospital. This water, according to the report, is to be procured at Jamaica and shipped in four big tanks belonging to the Standard Oil Company, such as that company uses to ship oil in.

Because the Union Tank Line was unable to get its cars in condition to convey fresh water from Jamaica to Montauk yesterday, W. T. Wardwell, Chairman of the Red Cross Executive Committee, sent out 1,200 gallons of mineral water and will send 2,000 gallons to-day, unless the tanks are made ready in time to reach Montauk by night.

The Long Island Railroad has started work upon the erection of a new railroad station. This will be a little west of the old station and will be much larger and will give ample accommodations. The old station will be used as a telegraph office for public and newspaper business and accommodations will be provided in it for the newspaper men to write.

Work has been started upon the Post Office building. This will be close to the station, and will be rushed to completion as quickly as possible. The postal car which is now in use is too small, and already the clerks are pressed for room. Large amounts of mail are being received for the troops which are on the sea or else still in Cuba.

Representatives of the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association are making preparations to put up a number of tents in the camp ground for the use of the soldiers.

Long Island Railroad Defended.

H. B. Fullerton, special agent of the Passenger Department of the Long Island Railroad Company, has sent a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES in which, referring to the statement that there had been a most aggravating and monotonous delay at the camp due to the inadequacy of the railroad facilities, he says, among other things:

> There was a delay of the troops mentioned, caused by failure of the baggage to arrive with the troops, but there was not one moment's delay attributable to the railroad company. At Montauk, neither the Government nor the railroad was in readiness. Instructions had been received that the first troops would arrive on Thursday, Aug. 18. The first troops arrived on Sunday night. No notice of this arrival had been given anyone beforehand. This unexpected work, as can be readily seen, upset calculations, and instead of carrying out work that had been carefully planned, every effort was bent to get the sick and used-up men from the cars and under cover. As the Government was not ready, the Long Island Railroad Company gave shelter, erected for its own purposes, and further, took its own teams and men, although under no obligation to do so, and lent assistance in every way possible to the officers in charge. A strict investigation will show that these are the facts.
>
> There is another item that I have not seen touched upon, and that is, the fact that a representative of the Government at Montauk has issued an order in which he refuses to receive any troops after 8 o'clock P. M., consequently troops arriving there at night or too late to reach Montauk before that hour, are, of course, permitted to go aboard our trains and occupy cars which must of necessity be sidetracked during the night.
>
> There is a peculiar statement contained in the article by Dr. Castle on page three of THE TIMES. He says that it is impossible to get an adequate water supply. The facts are these: Lake Wyandance, a lake two and a half miles long, will furnish abundant water for all animals, cooking purposes, &c. The water may be brackish, but the writer and many others drink it freely and without noticing any taste. Further, water can be found in plenty at a depth of not over thirty feet. The Long Island Railroad Company has, and has had for some time, four wells in operation. A steam pump attached to one of them was run forty-eight hours without perceptibly diminishing the supply. The small hills or mounds are undoubtedly full of boulders, as all who know anything of Long Island know that this is a terminal moraine. On the lower ground few if any boulders are found.
>
> In regard to the lockjaw matter, it was claimed some time ago that the bacillus tetanus was found at a point somewhere about half way down the island, but after careful investigation for two years no record is found of this bacillus for many years. Further on, Dr. Castle says that there must be something wrong, because Amagansett and East Hampton are settled up. At the time these places were settled the soil was the attraction and the fact that large trees grew. East Hampton is in close touch with Gardiner Harbor, which was a large and important place in early days. Amagansett is very close to it, but between Amagansett and Montauk Point is a twelve-mile stretch of low sandy land, protected by sand dunes, through the low point of which during heavy storms the water sweeps and much wreckage is found nearly the whole length of this sandy stretch.
>
> It is impossible, or at least would be expensive, to build a road between Amagansett and Montauk. The distance of Montauk from New York and the fact that it is hardly a farming country and the lack of a good road are the only reasons that Montauk has not been settled. Besides Lake Wyandance there is Fresh Pond, Big Reed Lake, Little Reed Lake, Fort Pond Bay, and the ocean. It would seem with these facilities at hand the men might keep themselves at least reasonably clean. The ocean beach is a fine sand and an ideal bathing place. The camp fronts on the ocean.

Washington Departments Blamed.

The officers in the Army Building think that the reports of the condition of the camp at Montauk Point have been somewhat exaggerated, but they acknowledge that things are rather chaotic there. The blame they place on the department at Washington. One officer said yesterday:

> The camp at Montauk was to have been ready to receive the troops from Santiago, who are expected there by the end of this week, and if this order had been adhered to all would have been well, and the camp would have been in readiness for the soldiers. It was, however, suddenly decided that troops at Tampa and other camps should be sent there, and they were sent before the camp was in shape to receive them. Now we are shipping supplies down there, and the men there are using them up as fast as they are sent. The blame for the condition of the camp cannot be laid to this department."

Commissioner William T. Jenkins of the Board of Health will inspect the camp to-day. He will be assisted by Dr. Black, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Brooklyn; Dr. Lusk, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Queens, and Dr. John T. Nagle, Chief of the United States Bureau of Vital Statistics.

An Army Teamster Drops Dead.

F. A. McKinley, forty-two years old, an army teamster, dropped dead yesterday afternoon while at work near the hospital. He succumbed to heart disease.

Contracts for forage supplies were awarded by the Quartermaster yesterday. C. R. Rickerson received the contract for 75,000 pounds of oats at $1.17 7-10 per hundredweight. R. S. Ingersoll received the contract for 75,000 pounds of hay at 59 cents per hundredweight, and 180,000 pounds of rye straw at 89 cents per hundredweight. The contract calls for the delivery of the straw on Sundays.

A letter has been received from Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States Army by President Murphy of the Board of Health, in reply to Mr. Murphy's offer of the services of a number of the board's physicians, to co-operate with the army Surgeons to attend to the sick and wounded soldiers returning from the front. Surgeon General Sternberg says no additional medical services are need at present.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company announced yesterday the opening of a new line between Brooklyn and the recuperative camp at Montauk Point, L. I.

No excursions are to be allowed to land at the camp without permission obtained from the General commanding the army.

PLENTY OF WATER AT MONTAUK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—War Department officials deny generally the assertions of discomfort and ill-usage of troops reported from Montauk Point. The Quartermaster's Department, which has had charge of opening the camp, says that good progress has been made in the four days since the order was issued establishing it.

The camp is 117 miles from New York City, and originally the nearest point where food or supplies of any kind could be obtained was four miles. Gen. Young and Col. Miller found this condition of things when they went to the point. The railroad had to lay sidings to accommodate the new camp and the fresh-water lakes which were supposed to be in good condition, were brackish, and wells had to be dug from which to secure a water supply.

Col. Miller of the Quartermaster's Department, who was at the department to-day, reported that there would be no trouble at all about an abundant water supply at Montauk Point. He said that after passing through the hard pan in drilling wells they struck gravel and found an abundance of good water. Surgeon General Sternberg says there appears to be no trouble whatever about an abundance of water of good quality.

All soldiers who have arrived have tents, having brought them along. The men found sleeping on the sand arrived on the midnight train and left it of their own volition. The Commissary General's Department has reports from its officers at Montauk which state that there is plenty in the way of subsistence and food supply.

QUARANTINE AT MONTAUK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has sent the following order to Gen. Young, commanding at Montauk Point:

"The Secretary of War directs that you co-operate with Surgeon Magruder, United States Marine Hospital Service, to establish and fix quarantine grounds and anchorage for transports bringing Gen. Shafter's command to Montauk Point. As each transport arrives, quarantine officials will board it, hoist the yellow flag, and make personal examination of troops on transports. If no yellow fever cases are found, the sick will be removed to general hospitals and the well to detention camp, where they will be held three to five days, and then moved to general camp. If any yellow fever cases are found they will be taken off and put aboard the sanitary barge or put in yellow fever hospitals. Other sick will be moved to general hospital and the well be detained in detention camp eight or ten days. No person will be allowed aboard a transport while the yellow flag is up without a written pass from Surgeon Magruder. A revenue cutter has been ordered to Montauk Point to enforce sanitary and quarantine harbor regulations."

CAMP BLACK IS OFFERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Tillinghast of New York was at the War Department to-day and urged the Secretary to establish another camp in New York for troops other than that at Montauk Point. He suggested Camp Black.

MONTAUK NOW CAMP WIKOFF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin announces that hereafter the designation of the camp at Montauk Point will be Camp Wikoff, in honor of Col. Charles A. Wikoff of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, who was killed at the head of his brigade on the 1st of July at Santiago. This order was issued by direction of the President.

MORE TROOPS LEAVE SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 11.—The transports Manatee and Berkshire sailed north to-day with the Twenty-first and the rest of the Seventy-first Regiments, thus completing the embarkation of the First Division. The embarkation of the Second Division will begin to-morrow.

SCHWAN ROUTS SPANIARDS.

Two Men Killed, and Lieut. Byron and Fourteen Men Wounded in a Fight at Mayaguez.

ENEMY'S LOSSES ARE SEVERE

Garrison Consisting of 1,200 Men Driven from Its Position—Conduct of Officers and Men Praised—The Capture of Coamo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department late this afternoon received the following from Gen. Schwan to Gen. Miles:

"Camp, Near Hormigueros, Aug. 11.—The advance guard, including the cavalry, of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of the Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed a strong Spanish force which lay concealed in the hills north of Mayaguez.

"In the general engagement that followed Lieut. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, my aide, was wounded in the foot, and Private Fernberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private were killed and fourteen enlisted men were wounded.

"It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement. We drove the enemy from his position, and, it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish Lieutenant was found in the field and brought into our lines.

"The conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at an early hour to-morrow. SCHWAN."

MILES TELLS OF FIGHTING.

Official Reports Received of the Engagements at Coamo and at Guayama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department late to-day gave out the following delayed telegram:

"Ponce, Aug. 9.—The following received from Gen. Wilson: 'Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo at 8:30 this morning. Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hulings commanding, led by Lieut. Col. Riddle of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains striking the Aibonito road half a mile beyond town, captured the entire garrison of Coamo, about 150 men. Spanish Commander Illeroa and Capt. Lopez killed. Our loss reported six wounded, only one severely. Men and officers behaved excellently.

"'Col. Hulings and Col. Biddle are especially to be commended. This is a very important capture, and was well executed. The following is a list of wounded in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania: Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side; Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side; Private George Witlock, Company C, right side; Private L. Ubold, Company E, right elbow; Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.

"'Have established telegraphic communication with Gen. Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th with the enemy about three miles north of Guayama Gen. Haines forced enemy to retreat. The following men of the Fourth Ohio were wounded, none killed: Capt. Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right breast; Private Samuel J. Jones, right knee; Private Noble W. Hanlacker, Company C, in ankle; Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot; Private William Jeddington, Company A, in right hip. MILES."

GRANT MISSED STOP ORDERS.

Friend Wired One of His Officers to Sail Quick If He Wanted to See Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has been entertained to-day with some accounts of the way Gen. Fred Grant escaped from the War Department and got off to Puerto Rico, notwithstanding an order had been issued stopping all transports theretofore ordered to Guanica or Ponce.

The Alamo, which had been ordered to carry Grant's brigade to Puerto Rico, had been loading at Newport News. She had completed her loading, and was ready to sail yesterday morning. The First Kentucky regiment is a part of the brigade, and Col. Castleman, its commander, was anxious to "get to the front." His anxiety was shared by his friend, A. W. Butt, a Washington correspondent and personal friend. About the time he heard of the coming order for the holding of all transports the Washington correspondent received word from Col. Castleman that his regiment was on board and about to sail. Without a moment's hesitation the correspondent sent Col. Castleman a dispatch advising him: "If you have not sailed, do so at once, and go like a streak of lightning, and don't look back until you are out of sight of land."

According to Gen. Corbin the Alamo sailed at 10 o'clock. The order stopping all troop ships was issued at 2 o'clock. As the Alamo was under orders to sail and those orders had not been countermanded there was no reason why she should not have left. "If the War Department had very much desired that the Alamo should be recalled she might have been caught. I don't believe she is sailing for Puerto Rico at greased lightning pace," said an officer.

The Concho Did Not Sail.

The transport Concho, which was to have left this port for Puerto Rico yesterday afternoon, did not sail on account of a failure to get all of the freight on board. She was probably leave this afternoon.

TRACE OF A STOLEN BOY.

Chicago Family in Hope of Getting Back Thier Child.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Lapiner family, whose little boy was stolen so sensationally last May, are in greater hopes than ever that they will soon see him. Mrs. Lapiner received an anonymous letter to-day from St. Louis in a woman's handwriting saying that if she (the mother) did not come to St. Louis immediately and pay $2,500 ransom, she, the writer, would "kill the brat."

On the other hand, a constable named Dick, at Rochelle, near here, wired Lapiner to come there at once, as traces of the boy had surely been found. The Chicago police are at the town of De Kalb to-night, where they have gone to make an arrest in the case.

Col. Roosevelt's Letter Disappointing.

The letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt to Samuel G. French, Secretary of the Republicans of the County of New York, which was received at the headquarters of that organization several days ago, reads as follows:

> My Dear Mr. French: It was very kind of you to remember me. I will reply to you in the future. Many thanks.

This was something of a disappointment to the Roosevelt boomers in the organization, who had expected great things from the letter. Mr. French had written to the Colonel regarding the steps that had been taken in the organization to aid his boom for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Third Cavalrymen from Santiago.

Fifteen members of Troop A, Third United States Cavalry, who came from Santiago, arrived by the Southern express at the Exchange Place station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M. yesterday. They came to New York by the Twenty-third Street Ferry. A number of sick and wounded soldiers who came by the same train were met by friends and taken to their homes in this city.

The Iroquois Returned to Owners.

The Clyde Line steamer Iroquois, which was chartered by the Government as a transport, and which recently arrived from Santiago with Col. Pope and Col. Weston, chief commissary officer of Gen. Shafter's army, has been returned to her owners.

CUBANS MALTREAT AMERICANS.

Chicago Man with the Insurgents in the Interior Makes Sensational Statements.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Col. James W. Cooper, who left Chicago last June with a dozen comrades, and later joined the Cuban army as part of one of the Government expeditions which took supplies and arms to the insurgents, after much difficulty, has sent a letter home. The missive comes from the interior of Cuba, many weary days' march from the American army, and removed from cable stations and good mailing facilities. It is the first authentic news that has come from this quarter for weeks, and Col. Cooper sends a startling greeting to his friends and the world.

He says all the Americans with the Cuban Army "have been disarmed, robbed, and turned loose on the country to beg or starve. At the same time they are not allowed to receive monies from the country, and in other ways," he says, "the Americans are treated shamefully."

As one who has marched and fought with the insurgents, he says: "The Cubans openly say, 'Let the Americans leave the island after the war is over.'"

As a primary reason for this feeling of bitter hostility, he says: "The Americans have superseded their best fighters with other Generals."

Col. Cooper does not go into particulars. This tale of distress and bitterness is found in a hastily written postcript at the end of a long letter, under date of July 6 from Chincheros. Col. Cooper is well known here, having been one of the first to volunteer after the declaration of war.

LEE MAY GO TO PACIFY CUBA.

Circumstances Believed to Indicate that the General's Work Will Begin Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A report to-day from Jacksonville leads the War Department to believe that the encampment of the Seventh Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, is much more healthful than other camps supposed to be located in more salubrious places. Of 20,000 men in camp there only 318 were sick, and that is considered a very small percentage for any camp. The desire to maintain the Jacksonville camp is accepted as an indication of a plan on the part of the Administration to employ Gen. Lee and his forces in Cuba after the evacuation by the Spanish troops. Gen. Lee's familiarity with Cuban affairs and his well understood inclination to have something to do with the pacification of the island under the auspices of the United States have all along indicated him rather as a Governor in Cuba than as a military commander.

SPANISH FOURS STRONGER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s opened at 43¼ and advanced to 43 9-16. Yesterday's closing price was 42⅞. They closed to-day at 43¼.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s opened at 43.50. Yesterday's final price was 42.44. Later to-day they advanced to 43.70, and closed at 43.17½.

Prices were very strong at the beginning of business on the Bourse to-day, owing to the satisfactory peace news received from Washington and Madrid, particularly in the Spanish group. Rio Tintos were in good demand. Later there was a general reaction due to realizations, and the market closed quiet.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—There was a decided improvement in business on the Boerse to-day. Prices were more active and satisfactory, due to the political outlook and the encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts. Mine shares were firmer, and American securities were harder.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 11. Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, but business was inactive. Spanish 4s scored the principal rise. American securities were firm, especially Northern Pacific.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 65.25. Gold was quoted at 55.00.

BARCELONA Aug. 11.—Spanish 4s, 65.75.

Distress in Balearic Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, serious distress has been caused in the leather trade at Port Mahon, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, owing to the loss of the Antilles market.

Less Pay for Spanish Clergy.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope has authorized the Spanish Government to reduce temporarily the salaries of the clergy, in view of Spain's necessities."

TO MANUFACTURE TIN PLATE.

Welsh Firm Secures Option on Grounds Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—Arthur Evans, representing a Welsh manufacturing firm, has spent two months looking for a place to locate a tin-plate mill. He has secured an option on fifty acres at Mendelssohn, on the Monongahela River, seventeen miles from Pittsburg. The Welsh syndicate will locate there.

CHICAGO COUNTERFEITERS.

Four Men Placed Under Arrest and Their Outfit Captured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—With the arrest of Gustave Miller at Harvey last night and of James Hite in Chicago this morning, Federal officials believe they have broken up the gang of counterfeiters which for months past has flooded Chicago with spurious money. Roland R. Ford and William R. Miller were apprehended Tuesday evening.

According to Gustave Miller's confession, the men conducted their operations at Harvey, where the plant was located. During the last two weeks, Miller said, they had visited the place twice and made hundreds of counterfeit dollars.

The counterfeiting outfit was found buried two feet deep in a field two miles from the house where Miller resided.

INDIANA MAN FOUND DEAD.

Ascertained that He Was an Embezzler Under Suspicion.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 11.—J. C. Tibbitts was found dead to-day near the Clover Leaf Railway tracks, three miles north of here. He went to Van Buren yesterday on business and boarded the train there at 9 o'clock last night for Marion. After the train left Van Buren he was seen to leave the car and go out on the platform.

That was the last seen of him until he was found dead this morning. It developed at the inquest that Tibbitts was an embezzler and was to have been arrested to-day for appropriating funds of the Building and Loan Company of which he was Treasurer. He purchased an accident policy for $3,000 yesterday before he left Marion which was good for three days.

GREEN'S BONDSMEN SETTLE.

All But One of the Annapolis Defaulter's Sureties Released.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 11.—Two years ago Richard H. Green, Jr., a bookkeeper in the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, embezzled $23,000 and defaulted under most peculiar circumstances.

He had just married and was finishing a new house here when the story of his crime was heralded by a woman whom he had scorned. He had come home during his honeymoon to look at his house and was about to finish his trip, when a note summoned him before the bank officials. He fled at once, and was caught in Pennsylvania with the woman who had betrayed him.

His bride at once obtained a divorce, and Green was sent to the Maryland penitentiary for five years. The Fidelity Company of Baltimore paid the amount of the bond carried by it at once and three of his Annapolis bondsmen have just paid $1,800, each one paying $600. One has yet to settle. The bank released the four who paid of all further claims.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE PROTOCOL

Continued from Page 1.

session of the Senate may be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Señor Moret, the former Minister for the Colonies, had a long conference to-day with Senor Sagasta. The former has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Spanish Commission to draw up the treaty of peace with the United States, as he is intimately acquainted with colonial matters.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Cabinet Council to-night discussed the instructions to be given the Spanish Commissioners for the negotiation of peace. The question of the Philippines will be the chief point for consideration, and on this the precise intentions of the American Government are not known.

"The impression prevails here, however, that the powers will not regard the problem of the Philippines with the same passivity as they shewed toward Cuba and Puerto Rico. The American and Spanish delegates will meet immediately in Paris, the Cabinet at Washington urging expedition."

DELAY CONSIDERED CRIMINAL.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Liberal, Moderate Republican, expresses the belief that President McKinley "replied to Spain's note with suspicious rapidity." It adds:

"We accept the sacrifice, knowing the responsibility falls upon the Government. The best course is to avoid all useless procedure while the diplomatists are quibbling. It is useless to make distinctions in language in order to reach a conclusion which is inevitable and already known, while our blood continues to flow in Puerto Rico and at Manila. During the last three years we have sacrificed too much blood. It is time to end it, and this is the only aspect of the question that at present can be considered. Anyway, the press is unable to discuss its other aspects. All delay in concluding an armistice is criminal."

The press now considers peace a foregone conclusion and echoes the general impatience to see a termination of hostilities and to know the programme for the Peace Commission, at which it is believed either Señor Moret or Duke Almodovar de Rio will preside. It is believed that the negotiations will extend into the second half of September.

TO RULE THE PHILIPPINES.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A lithographed news sheet published here says:

"The Hispano-American Committee, regarding the future of the Philippines, will decide as to what territory is to be ceded to the United States and will consider the introduction of an autonomous administration, with a Governor appointed by Spain and exercising supreme military authority.

"It will consider the appointment of a committee chosen from the local Parliament and confirmed by the Governor to exercise civil authority. It will decide also as to the details of a customs tariff with the same privileged rates for Spain and the United States.

"The local Parliament will decide whether the religious orders are to be banished."

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—All recruiting for the volunteers has stopped, not by order, but because the situation indicates to the country that there is no longer need of volunteers for the troops from the different States. The only volunteers now going forward to join regiments are those enlisted to bring up the quotas of States that sent short regiments to the front.

The enlistments for the regular army are going on, and Gen. Corbin thinks they are likely to continue until the limits of enlistments authorized for the regular army are reached. The enlistments for the month of July as ascertained by Gen. Corbin were 6,500.

With the signing of the peace protocol orders will be issued at once to disband all volunteers that have not yet left their State camps.

COMMANDING OFFICERS TOLD.

Leaders of Armies and Fleets Notified that Spain Has Agreed to the Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Hostilities have practically ceased between Spain and the United States. Dispatches were sent to military and naval commanders to-day advising them of the present status of the peace negotiations and expressing the opinion that tranquillity is a probability of the very near future. These dispatches were instigated by the President, who is said to have received an official intimation that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, will be authorized to sign the protocol on behalf of the Spanish Government.

At one time even the most optimistic did not think Spain would subscribe to our demands, but it is now believed that the protocol will be signed within a few hours. The President advised Secretary of War Alger to acquaint Gen. Miles and Gen. Merritt with the existing state of affairs, the idea being to prevent further risk and bloodshed.

The argument advanced by the Administration is that nothing could be gained by attacking a stronghold of the Spaniards and taking it by assault, when to-morrow the position may be surrendered peaceably. To prevent the precipitation of a battle by the Spaniards, Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico and Gen. Merritt in the Philippines were instructed to send the tidings under flags of truce to the enemy.

The dispatches were sent last night, so that by this time fighting in Puerto Rico has closed. It is not possible to say when the cablegram to Merritt will be received. Dispatches to Admiral Sampson and Admiral Dewey were sent by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, of the same report. As soon as M. Cambon signs the protocol the blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports, as well as Puerto Rican and Philippine ports, will be relaxed and food will be allowed to reach the inhabitants of all the islands where famine now prevails.

The Fleet Hears of the Protocol.

WITH THE FLEET OFF GUANTANAMO, Aug. 11, 7 P. M.—A press bulletin announcing that the peace protocol had been agreed upon was the first definite news received here regarding the progress of the peace negotiations.

The dispatch caused intense satisfaction throughout the fleet. It is expected several warships soon will be able to go north.

CARLISTS WAIT FOR PEACE.

Armed Bands Assemble in the Pyrenees, but Leaders Say They Will Do Nothing Yet.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Biarritz correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Although it is denied by the Government, it is reported that there is a Carlist armed band now near Soo de Urgel, among the Pyrenees, and that there are three others in the region of Maorstrango. All are small parties, but large enough to cause considerable agitation in the regions named, which are largely Carlist in their sympathies.

"Sixteen soldiers of the Barcelona garrison have been arrested in a Carlist club there, and an infantry Colonel has been nominated to initiate proceedings against them. It is known to the police that many other soldiers have secretly visited the club. Carlist agents are actively working in Barcelona and other places enrolling the military, and a number of persons have been arrested on suspicion of being agents. Among them is the head porter of the Duke of Solferino, who is now at Luce with Don Carlos.

"The chief Carlists in Barcelona disappeared three days ago, their destination being unknown. Those remaining lead an irregular life, rarely sleeping at home. The few leading Carlists who are still in Madrid say that they do not recognize as Carlists the armed bands which have appeared in the country, Don Carlos having given the most stringent orders against a rising until peace with America is concluded.

"Baron Sangarret said to a friend: 'Those bands are paid either by Stock Exchange jobbers or by the Government, which is anxious to justify its drastic measures. I doubt very much that they are composed of fanatical Carlists, who have become impatient. Believe me, our rising will occur only after peace has been made. It will be preceded by a declaration of war, solemnly formulated by our Deputies in Congress, in order that the country may know well the reason for our rising. We expect much advantage from the effect this declaration will have upon the country; and the Government cannot complain of being taken unawares.'"

A SAIL THROUGH THE RAIN.

Wet Weather Did Not Interfere with Mr. and Mrs. Belmont's Outing at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Rain interfered but little with the plans made by Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who had arranged for a day's outing with a party of friends. They had intended to have a sail and to start about 1 o'clock to-day, but just before that hour the rain fell in torrents. Mr. Belmont telephoned to the caterer at the Casino not to load the tug Henry T. Sisson with the collation, but to hurry a luncheon to be ready at 1 o'clock at the Casino instead.

The caterer, with his force, set to work, and by the time required the feast was ready, the table being decorated with white and pink roses and trailing vines. The rain continued to fall and the guests began to arrive in rubber coats and boots. While the party was waiting for the late-comers it was decided to carry out the original programme. The luncheon was partaken of to the tunes of an orchestra, the party including, besides Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Charles A. Munn, J. H. Prentis, William Cozzens, Henry Clews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Lloyd Warren, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Henry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren. While the luncheon was being enjoyed a messenger was sent to Belcourt to procure a number of rubber coats.

After luncheon a large drag conveyed the guests to Crowley's shipyard, and there the guests boarded the tug Henry T. Sisson, and, through the drenching rain and with quite a sea on, the tug plowed through the waters of Narragansett Bay to Mount Hope, and thence to Tiverton in another drag, where they boarded the trolley car and journeyed to the Island Park. There a small steam launch conveyed the party to Gould Island, where dinner was served and in the evening a trolley ride in the palace car Lawrence was enjoyed. The party arrived home quite early to-night.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Success of the Coming Tennis Tournament Already Assured.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Robert Cutting is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Ralph N. Ellis has gone to New York for a brief stay. Miss Blight has as her guest Miss Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton. Edward C. Potter is visiting his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter. Hamilton B. Tompkins has gone to Europe. Arthur B. Emmons is confined to his cottage on account of illness. R. L. Cotonet of New York is visiting Thomas F. Cushing. Mrs. W. Watts Sherman entertained at dinner this evening. Miss Choate of New York is the guest of Mrs. Frederic Peterson. Mrs. Francis Morgan is visiting F. P. Freeman at Tower Top. Miss Anderson of New York is visiting Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane. Capt. C. Milbank, Royal Navy, is visiting here. Van Rensselaer King will give a stag dinner at Berger's on Aug. 23.

Miss Alsop of Middletown, Conn., the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey. United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore has returned from New York. Mrs. John Clinton Gray is arranging to give a trolley party on the Lawrence next week. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give a reception on board of the Nourmahal on Monday afternoon next. Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner this evening. Dubois & Eldridge have rented, for the estate of William H. King, the property on Bellevue Avenue known as "King's Cote," to C. H. Prince of Boston. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening. Prof. Wisner will give one of his lectures in French at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray to-morrow afternoon.

The outlook for the tennis tournament at the Casino next week is very bright. There are thirty-nine entries already received for the drawings to-morrow. On all sides there is evidence of a big boom in tennis, and the coming tournament is already assured of success.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained a dinner this evening.

The heavy rain of to-day beat down and destroyed many handsome hydrangea plants about the lawns of the cottages on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore will give a dinner dance to-morrow night.

Casino registers include E. S. Reynal, G. P. Eustis, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Wilson, United States Navy.

Miss Josephine Johnson entertained at dinner this evening.

ALABAMA CHAPLAIN'S WOES.

Having Left His Regiment, He Is Burned Twice in

ELECTIONS LAW IGNORED

Tammany's Executive Committee Decides Not to Make Recommendations to McCullagh.

MR. QUIGG ON THIS ACTION

He Says State Issues Are Not Likely to Enter Into This Campaign — Superintendent McCullagh's Brief Statement.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, at a meeting held in the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, decided to refuse to submit to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh any list of names for appointment as Deputy Superintendents of Elections. By this action Tammany throws away a large amount of patronage, and it is expected that it will be a sad blow to hundreds of its followers who have been waiting eagerly for a distribution of the 300 places to which the new elections law allowed the Democratic organizations of the counties coming under its provisions to lay claim.

Here is the resolution in which the Executive Committee declares the stand it has taken:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Regular Democratic-Republican Committee of Tammany Hall, believing the so-called "Elections Bill," passed at the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature, to be an unconstitutional enactment; recognizing it as special legislation of the most reprehensible character, denying to the citizens of the metropolis the right of self-government, as enjoyed by every Republican community in the State; appreciating that it is a totally unjustifiable and radical scheme, devised solely for Republican partisan advantage, and a manifest insult to the honesty, intelligence, and patriotism of the citizens of Greater New York, who justly pride themselves on the purity and fairness of their elections and the strictness with which the requirements of the general election law are here enforced, and satisfied that this special measure was framed and passed only to embarrass, and, if possible, intimidate the voters of this Democratic constituency through the arbitrary and inquisitorial powers thereby vested in a totally irresponsible set of partisan hirelings to be appointed by the Republican agent selected to enforce its provisions, therefore declines any participation in the political oppression and injustice intended, and refuses to submit any list of names for appointment as Deputy Commissioners.

Decision Made at Saratoga.

The action the committee would take in this matter was decided upon at Saratoga. Several members of the committee who have been stopping there arrived here yesterday morning. Among them were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Bernard F. Martin, Timothy D. Sullivan, and George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Committee on Elections. These men brought word of the decision of Richard Croker and the other organization leaders.

The meeting yesterday, which was a secret one, began at 3:30 o'clock, and lasted only half an hour. It was naturally supposed, therefore, that the matter was not discussed very generally. In fact, one of the members stated after the meeting was over that the resolution was disposed of in a very few words, and that a good part of the time was taken up by the consideration of routine business. The resolution was passed unanimously.

This action of the committee is final. It needs no notification by any other body of the organization.

The members of the committee were reticent when asked about the resolution, although Senator Grady and several others said that they had been in favor of such action from the time the election bill became a law. There are some doubts, however, whether the action of the committee will be satisfactory to the rank and file of the organization.

The metropolitan elections district created by the new elections law, consists of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester. The law provides for the appointment, by the Superintendent, of 600 Deputies. Each of the two principal parties is allowed to recommend 300 of these Deputies. The Superintendent is to notify the Chairman of each County Committee that the party, as notified, is entitled to nominate one-half the number of Deputies to be appointed. These nominations must be made on or before Aug. 15. Notifications have not yet been received by either the Republican or Democratic organizations in New York County.

It is thought likely that the Democratic organizations of the other counties coming under the provisions of the law will follow in the course laid out by Tammany Hall, and will refuse to make recommendations for appointment. This, however, is still a matter of speculation. It is thought not improbable that other counties will find the amount of patronage offered too great a temptation to resist.

Power of Superintendent McCullagh.

Tammany's action does not leave Superintendent McCullagh in doubt as to what course to pursue. Such a contingency is provided for by the law, which says:

Any vacancy occurring by disqualification or otherwise shall be filled by the appointment of a qualified person named in a supplemental list filed on behalf of the same party, except that if a party entitled to representation files no original list, nor a supplemental list after notice, the appointment may be made without such lists, and without nomination.

The Superintendent showed not the slightest concern when informed of what Tammany had done. He said: "This town is full of men out of work who are willing to take honest employment." He declined to speak further on the matter.

Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator Platt's lieutenant in this city and President of the Republican County Committee, when asked what effect Tammany's action would have, replied:

It will affect nothing and nobody excepting the handful of Democrats in Tammany Hall that would like to be fed with the emoluments of these places. The law says that when a political organization entitled to make recommendations refuses to do so the Superintendent shall appoint that number of deputies from the party which the organization refuses to recommend. So that Mr. McCullagh will appoint the Democratic deputies, and it is a fair assumption that he will get a great deal better class of men than he would have got from Tammany Hall.

Nothing Done by Republicans.

Mr. Quigg said that practically nothing had been done by the Republicans looking to the appointment of their deputies. "The law," he said, "requires the Superintendent to notify the Chairman of each County Committee the number of deputies whom his organization shall recommend. Mr. McCullagh has not sent out that invitation as yet. As soon as we receive it here we shall make our recommendations. We are preparing to be ready as soon as he is."

Mr. Quigg, when asked if he thought Tammany could make any political capital by the attitude it has taken, replied:

I do not. The law is an endeavor to secure the integrity of the ballot in the City of New York. It has no other purpose, and it is so drawn that it can have no other effect. It may not be absolutely efficacious, but it will accomplish a good deal, and there is no possibility of its accomplishing anything excepting the improvement of the conditions under which the people go to the polls and cast their votes. There is no political capital to be made by people who are opposed to that idea.

The Canal Scandal.

This was all Mr. Quigg had to say about the elections law matter, but in answer to questions he spoke at some length on several interesting subjects. Just after being questioned in regard to his opinion of the effect upon his party's interests of the canal scandal he took occasion to say that State issues were not likely to enter into this campaign. He added:

The worst possible view that can be taken of that report is that the State Engineer's office and the office of the Commissioner of Public Works at Albany have been careless in the conduct of the work in a degree which has resulted in a money loss to the public of perhaps 8 per cent. of the money expended. It is not alleged that there was any conspiracy to misuse public money. It is not even suggested that Mr. Aldridge or Mr. Adams was interested in any abuse of the law. The only point made against them is that a proper system of examination in the first place and of inspection in the second place might have prevented these losses. This, of course, is a serious matter, but it does not involve the Republican Party in the sort of scandal which its enemies hoped for.

State issues, however, are not likely to enter into this campaign. The people are not going to concern themselves greatly over a few abuses in the conduct of an enormous public work. Their attention is occupied with great National problems growing out of the successful conduct of the war, and their purpose, in my opinion, will be to cast their votes so as to applaud President McKinley for the great work he has done and strengthen him for the work he now has in hand.

War Department Affairs.

In speaking in regard to the abuses in the conduct of the War Department, he said:

When the Administration found itself suddenly confronted with the necessities of war it was in an entirely unprepared condition. The navy, except as to some few guns and as to ammunition, was substantially ready, but the War Department had been able to accomplish very little. In an instant it was compelled to provide itself with all sorts of supplies. It needed enormous quantities of ammunition. It needed transports. It needed food and clothing for the soldiers. It needed every sort of surgical and medical supplies—it needed everything. In fact, which would be required in war.

It would have been amazing if in suddenly acquiring all these supplies there had been no slip up. The fact that a few transports have come back with wounded men under bad conditions is, of course, very unfortunate, but it would have been a miracle if substantially a three months' war had been fought and ended without some distressing incidents of that sort. The war is ended fortunately. We have won. We have won with a singularly small loss of life. We have won with great glory to our arms, and in winning we have obtained substantial rewards. These are facts that a fair-minded man looks at. He does not waste his time pecking here and pecking there to find some accident to sneer at.

QUEENS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Delegates to the State Convention Chosen in Third District.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 11.—The Third Assembly District Democratic Convention of Queens County for the election of delegates to the State Convention met to-day at Allen's Hall, in this village. The district is made up of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay. There was a contest between rival delegations from Hempstead, headed by R. V. Brower and John H. Carll.

After James Norton of the village of Glen Cove had called the convention to order the fight between the rival delegates from Hempstead was decided in favor of Brower by a vote of 34 to 16. The rest of the proceedings were harmonious, and delegates were chosen to the State Convention.

The delegates are reported to favor Hill, but they are not pledged.

ALLOWED SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

It Caused a Tie in a Pennsylvania Republican Nomination.

TOWANDA, Penn., Aug. 11.—At the Bradford County Republican Convention to-day an entirely new feature was introduced by the admission by the convention of the votes of the Republican soldiers of this county in Company M, Ninth Regiment, now at Chickamauga.

While the soldier vote did not affect the nominations for the Legislature, it caused a tie in the vote for the District Attorney nomination, J. C. Ingham and L. T. Hoyt each receiving 2,290 votes. Ingham subsequently withdrew his name.

WYOMING REPUBLICANS MEET.

Party Policy, in All Its Aspects, Unqualifiedly Indorsed.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Aug. 11.—The Republican State Convention, after two recesses, was called to order at 2:30 P. M. and the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm in general terms the National declarations made at St. Louis in 1896. The financial plank is as follows:

"The financial policy of the Republican Party having brought prosperity to the entire country and given us a place among the nations of the earth and enabled us to conduct successfully a foreign war, we unhesitatingly reaffirm the financial plank of the platform as expressed by the National Convention at St. Louis."

The platform indorses the "twin measures of the Republican Party, protection and prosperity"; approves the Dingley tariff law, supports the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, praises the country's heroes, approves Hawaiian annexation, and favors the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. Upon territorial aggrandizement the platform says:

"We congratulate the country that President McKinley is fully able to pursue a policy upon the declaration of peace with Spain which will at once maintain the dignity and honor of our Nation and bring prosperity to the islands which will come under our control or protection."

The State administration is heartily indorsed. Following the adoption of the platform, F. W. Mondell for Congress and De Forest Richards for Governor were nominated by acclamation.

ALGER IN INDIANA POLITICS.

Secretary's Alleged Neglect of Hoosier Troops to Figure in Elections.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 11.—For some time Indiana people have been greatly chagrined at the manner in which the State has been ignored in getting up expeditions for service, while Michigan, Secretary Alger's own State, has been called upon for several regiments. After many efforts, the One Hundred and Sixtieth was ordered to Newport News for Puerto Rico service, but since it has been there the regiment has been forgotten, even to the extent of commissary supplies and necessities. At last the prejudice became so noticeable that Indiana Congressmen protested to President McKinley and Secretary Alger, and demanded that the State be recognized. To-day Congressman Hendy received a telegram from Secretary Alger saying it would be impossible to send a regiment now, and apologized. The affair will likely find its way into politics, as Indiana established the record of being the first State to mobilize and muster in her apportionment. She had 8,000 men in the field.

CIGARS FOR LIEUT. HOBSON.

Gets a Present of a Box of a Brand Named in His Honor.

Lieut. Hobson put in a good part of his time yesterday at the Army and Navy Club attending to his large correspondence from all parts of the country. At noon he lunched with Capt. Frank D. Garretty, United States Army, at a restaurant in West Thirty-first Street.

In the course of the day a box of a new brand of cigar was presented to the Lieutenant by the manufacturer, the name commemorating the Santiago incident.

Inside the cover was a picture, in colors, of the recipient, who acknowledged that it was a good one, and next the portrait was what purported to be a glowing reproduction of the scene on the catamaran after the Merrimac had been left to sink. This represented Lieut. Hobson, gayly adorned with spectacles and white pantaloons and standing in a commanding posture, while the subordinate heroes crouched about him. As a matter of fact, the men were all in the water at this time, clinging to the sides of the catamaran, according to Hobson, and the adventure was not characterized by the wearing of white trousers on his part. Lieut. Hobson does not smoke, as the public is doubtless by this time aware, and he turned the cigars over to Capt. Garretty, who distributed some of them among the Army and Navy Club members.

Lieut. Hobson visited the office of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company yesterday in reference to the work of raising the sunken Spanish warships. He dined yesterday evening at the Hotel Martin with Mr. Gilder of The Critic and a party of friends, and called at Madison Square Garden late in the evening to meet Mrs. Hobson and Miss Hobson, who witnessed Kiraify's naval show.

Lieut. Hobson expects to remain in the city until to-morrow, when he will leave for Santiago.

Hobson's Father Gets an Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—The President to-day appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame, Postmaster at Greensborough, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow-townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

Chicago Monkey Steals Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Miss Pattie, one of the Lincoln Park monkeys, in a search for pie, stole $200 in diamonds from the Columbus Memorial Building, where she was receiving a course of treatment from Dr. J. B. Murphy. The surgeon prepared to try upon her his new consumption cure. She was in the habit of sharing the lunches of the tenants in the building. There are many diamond cutters there. A package of stones was missed. Detectives were summoned, and a general alarm raised. But no arrests were made. Pattie was found upon the roof. She had undone the package, tried to bite the stones, and then thrown them down with an expression of disgust.

SPORTS TO AID RED CROSS

Successful Lawn Fete and Water Events at Larchmont.

YACHTS ADD TO THE DISPLAY

Larchmont Club and Red Cross Auxiliary Manage the Entertainment—Features of the Programme.

The lawn fête and water sports held yesterday under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Larchmont Auxiliary of the Red Cross Society was a pronounced success, both socially and from a financial point of view. The popular yachting organization extended the use of its handsomely appointed clubhouse and grounds, and devoted its energies to making the affair a successful one.

Shortly after midday the fair visitors and their white-trousered escorts began to arrive, and by 3 o'clock, which was the hour fixed for the beginning of the fête, there was scarcely standing room on the broad porches or in any of the rooms from which the picturesque harbor could be seen. The officers of Red Cross Auxiliary No. 22 to whom credit is largely due for the success of the affair are: Chairman—Mrs. James Gregory McLoughlin; Secretary—Mrs. Edward Coleman Griffin; Treasurer—Mrs. William E. Bullard; Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Edward Payson Call, Chairman; Frank Fullgraff, Augustin Monroe, Alfred Marshall, and others of the Larchmont Club also did yeoman's work for the good cause.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the gun on the lawn in front of the clubhouse boomed out a salute, and the American flag, surmounted by a long whip, arose majestically to the topmast head. At the same time the union jack and the Red Cross flag were broken out from the yardarms, and the variegated bunting of the National code fluttered aloft from stays, the whole making an impressive scene, while the Seventh Regiment Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Simultaneously the half hundred yachts in the harbor dressed ship, and against the background of dull gray skies presented a gay picture of kaleidoscopic color.

The Atlantic Yacht Club fleet, which will begin its cruise to the eastward to-morrow, was anchored off shore, and participated in the display. Among the best-known yachts that tugged at their moorings were the Sachem, Commodore Frederick T. Adams; Carlotta, Major R. C. Aldrich; Huron, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch; Cosette, Dr. Fred Lanne; Lesilo, Col. Mc. Lean; Hussar, James D. Baird; Beronda, Joseph Daggett; Maumee, H. J. Roberts; Eldolon, James Weir, Jr.; Glendoveer, R. A. Carpenter; Viola, Abram Baudoine; Marietta, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore; Hildegarde, Rear Commodore Benjamin Whitlock; Sea Bird, J. Fred Ackerman; Athlon, E. B. Havens, and Vamoose, Frank T. Morrill.

The burlesque programme of water sports was under the management of Frank G. Fullgraff. These sports created no end of fun for the visitors. The riding of the Matanzas mule, which consisted in trying to pilot a sliding barrel about twelve feet on a greased pole, and the baseball game were of especial interest. In the latter contest the referee, "Billy" Daniels, gave a decision that did not please the players, and, true to the nature of the game as it is played at present, they howled "Kill the umpire!" "Drown him!" &c., and in the mêlée pushed the immaculately clad official into the water.

An interesting feature was a "litter drill" by the hospital corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, United States Volunteers, which were brought up from Davids Island by Col. Franklin Bartlett. The evolutions, which were directed by Major Wilson, senior Surgeon of the regiment, were watched with interest by the spectators, and showed how efficient our volunteer soldiers could be in an emergency.

There was an attempt to blow up a miniature war vessel, supposed to be the Merrimac. Fred A. Wenck, the noted N. Y. A. C. swimmer, tried to lower the quarter-mile American record, paced by Eugene Bogart and J. B. Dickerson. The swimming races were well contested, the 200-yard handicap being especially close. Fred Proctor, the scratch man, only taking the lead in the last few strokes, and winning by two feet. The summaries:

Junior Swimming Race, 100 yards, (handicap,) open to boys under sixteen years of age.—Won by Butler Whiting, (scratch;) second, W. W. Swan, (5 seconds;) third, E. E. Wenck, (6 seconds.) Time—1:35 4-5.

Senior Race, 100 yards, (scratch,) open to boys under twenty years of age.—Won by Fred Proctor, Eugene Bogart second. Time—1:41 1-5.

Senior Race, 220 yards, (handicap.)—Won by Fred Proctor, (scratch;) Butler Whiting, (12 seconds,) second; Alfred Lockwood, (12 seconds,) third. Time—3:28 1-5.

Tub Race, 25 yards.—Won by Kenneth Whiting, Butler Whiting second.

ACTION OF WALL STREET MEN.

A Committee of Twenty-five to Consider Question of Relief.

A meeting was held in Wall Street yesterday to consider what could be done to protect and aid the soldiers. Charles W. Dayton spoke in favor of immediate action to secure them better food and medical attention, and said the true way was to arouse public opinion, just as it had been aroused by the round robin from Gen. Shafter's officers.

Isidor Straus urged that each man present write to Washington. R. E. Prime quoted the words of Secretary Seward when he said that in England and America the people could criticise the Government without being disloyal to the nation. Augustus W. Peters advised that something should be done to secure to the soldiers their pay as it was due them, to prevent their families being evicted for non-payment of rent, as such cases were coming up every day in the courts.

W. W. Kenly, the Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution, moved that a committee of twenty-five be selected to take the whole subject into consideration and report, and that it have power to add to its number. A. R. Conkling moved that the Chairman and Secretary of this committee invite, through the public press, information of mismanagement or neglect of our army in the Commissary, Quartermaster's, or Medical Department. The committee included Augustus W. Peters, Chairman; Theodore F. Taylor, A. R. Conkling, Col. D. H. Washington, Isidor Straus, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles W. Dayton, J. Winfield Scott, E. G. Whitaker, John R. Voorhis, Dr. Vosburgh, Dr. Piffard, Smith E. Lane, R. E. Prime, and others. Robert B. Roosevelt is Secretary. All information may be sent to him at Sayville, N. Y., and such of it as the informants desire will be kept secret.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions received at the Treasurer's office of the Red Cross Society, 320 Broadway, yesterday were as follows: Residents of Randolph, N. Y., $23.50; Horace Jones, $5; James McCreery & Co., $100; Bawo & Dotter, $25; George Borfeldt & Co., $25; Austin Nichols & Co. $200; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 9 of Hartford, Conn., $500; Astoria Red Cross Aid Society, $146.30; Camp Hood, S. C. V., Marshall, Texas, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 44 of Glen Cove, L. I., $100; Walden Red Cross Auxiliary, $25; H. Sterns & Co., $5; Benjamin Loeb $20; American Trimings Syndicate, $5; B. Fisher & Co., $50; Mrs. M. Chamberlain, $100; school children of Portland, Me., $25; Mrs. James Bennett, $1; Messrs. W. H. Langley & Co. $100; "Cash," $10; Whitall, Tatum & Co., $100; Charles R. Mayer, $5; John G. Turnbull $10. Total, $1,590.80.

$1,000 from Patriotic Lawn Fete.

More than a thousand dollars was realized at a patriotic fête held Tuesday in the grove by the tennis lawn of the Hotel Champlain. The fête was opened by Mrs. Hobart, wife of the Vice President. The flower and confectionery booths were presided over by Mrs. Theodore F. Hagaman of New Haven, assisted by Miss Florence R. Percy and Miss Helen Waldron. The fancy sale was in charge of Mrs. Collis, Mrs. J. Shardlow, and Mrs. Haven of New York. Others who assisted at the fête were Mrs. H. G. Luce, Mrs. A. T. Demorest, Miss Morgan, Miss Bessy Jones, Mrs. E. Marsh Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Lindley, Mrs. J. H. Flagg, and Miss Jones of New York; Mrs. J. Remsen of Brooklyn, and Mrs. John W. Briggs of Paterson.

Women's Patriotic Relief.

At the meeting of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, held at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday, Mrs. Miller, who has charge of the supply depot, 711 Eighth Avenue, reported that 135 families, 540 persons in all, had been provided with all necessary food during the week. She reported a large number of contributions. The association heretofore has been ministering to the wants of families by giving them a stipulated sum of money each week. The officers have been so successful with the supply depot that at yesterday's meeting it was decided to stock the depot with necessaries for distribution instead of giving money. Mrs. Miller, however, was authorized to give out money when she thought it best to do so.

Miss Barton's Work and Plans.

A cablegram received from Miss Clara Barton by the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday stated that she was engaged in sending between 50 and 100 tons of supplies to Baracoa. Gen. Shafter having tendered her the steamer San Juan for this purpose. She said also that she would ship twenty tons to Firmaza by rail, and that the Mary E. Morse would take a load of supplies to Gibara. Miss Barton said that the situation was nearly relieved in Santiago. She will soon leave Santiago for other ports, she said.

Brokers Give $2,562 to Red Cross.

Notice was posted in the Produce Exchange yesterday that the special committee appointed to collect funds for the Red Cross Society had obtain $2,562.50.

THREE DEATHS FROM TYPHOID.

This Makes a Total of Ten Victims in Sixty Hours at Fort McPherson —Fifty Serious Cases.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—Three enlisted men died to-day of typhoid fever in the general hospital at Fort McPherson—a total of ten deaths from this disease in sixty hours. To-day's dead are:

Private E. L. Miller, Company A, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Private Robert Vaughn, Company M, Nineteenth Infantry.

Private Daniel Fisher, Troop M, Second United States Cavalry.

They were buried to-day in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga., where all dead from this disease will be interred in the future.

Fifty of the 400 cases of typhoid fever under treatment are in a serious condition. Second Lieut. Cook of the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers, who has been suffering from typhoid, is out of danger.

Extra sanitary precautions to guard against infection among the troops at the post have been ordered by Major Bubb, the commanding officer.

The reservation has been divided into seven sections, and each section has been placed under a junior officer who will be held responsible for its condition. An inspection of each of the sections will be made twice a day.

The 3,000 recruits remaining at Fort McPherson will be removed to small camps as soon as possible. Eighteen hundred are now at Camp Hobson, near Lithia Springs; 2,000 will be sent to Pearl Springs, near Newnan, Ga., and the departure of several hundred to Montauk, L. I., in a day or two will clear the reservation of men and eliminate the danger of infection.

FURLOUGHS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

In Addition to a Month's Leave Transportation Will Be Furnished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A general order has been issued at the Adjutant General's office granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers, and transportation to their homes. At the expiration of their furloughs, if fit for duty, the soldiers must report to the nearest army post, camp, or hospital for the purpose of being sent to their regiments. Those not fit for duty are required to report to the Adjutant General of the Army, forwarding their furlough, accompanied by the certificate of a physician stating their condition and probable time of recovery. Neither the cost of transportation nor commutation of rations while traveling will be charged against the soldiers, and sleeping car accommodations by rail and staterooms by boat will be furnished them. In lieu of rations, the soldiers will be paid $1.50 per day for the necessary number of days' travel.

Lewis C. Heath.

Private Lewis C. Heath of Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, whose death at Santiago of pernicious malarial fever on Aug. 8 has been reported by Gen. Shafter, lived at 444 West Twenty-third Street, with his mother. He was a son of the late John J. Heath, and was twenty-two years of age. His chum, Leslie C. Ferguson, lives at the same address. The boys enlisted in the Seventy-first last Fall, and when war broke out they disregarded the entreaties of their relatives and friends and went to Camp Black, where they were mustered in.

Death of Lieut. W. G. Elliott.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Shafter:

Santiago, Aug. 11.—Lieut. William G. Elliott, Twelfth Infantry, died here at 3 o'clock this morning. SHAFTER.

Lieut. W. G. Elliott was born in California and entered the West Point Military Academy July 1, 1882. Four years later he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry, and on Oct. 19, 1893, he was transferred to the Twelfth Infantry and promoted to the First Lieutenancy. Company E, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, '91, and was appointed from the District of Columbia.

Major Wieners Home with Fever.

Major Godfried A. S. Wieners of the Ninth New York Volunteers is perilously ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wieners, in College Point, Queens Borough. Major Wieners was attacked with fever at Chickamauga, and his condition became so bad last Sunday that he was sent home. The Major is very weak from the fever, but has shown signs of improvement.

ITALY ALLOWS EIGHT MONTHS.

The United States Succeeds in Securing a Compromise in the Cerruti Claims Affair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—By exercising the good offices of the United States tactfully, Secretary Day probably has succeeded in averting a severe crisis in the relations between Italy and Colombia growing out of the Cerruti affair. A cablegram was received at the department to-day from Rome saying that out of regard for the United States the Italian Government had telegraphed Admiral Candiani, at Cartagena, Colombia, to give the Colombian Government eight months' time in which to settle with Cerruti's creditors under the terms of President Cleveland's award. While Colombia has not yet been heard from in acceptance of this proposition, it is not doubted here that it will be accepted.

DID NOT BURN THE FLAG.

Miss Takahashi Says She Loves the "Red, White, and Blue."

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Miss Kirischima Takahashi, the young Japanese writer, says she did not burn an American flag at the lawn fete given at Dr. P. L. McKinnie's Evanston home.

"There is absolutely not a scintilla of truth in the story," she said. "There is no flag that I honor and revere more than I do the 'red, white and blue' of the United States of America.

"My own brother is now in the Seventy-first New York Regiment. He fought for the flag before Santiago, and he does not think a bit more of it than I do.

"I wore that flag all the evening, and gave it next day to a friend, a cousin of Lieut. Hobson."

A Sloop Yacht Wrecked.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 11.—The sloop yacht Wayward of Boston, with a party of eleven members of the Mosquito Yacht Club, was dismasted off Plum Island this afternoon, and all the men were rescued with difficulty by the crew of the life saving station and a tug from this city. The yacht afterward came ashore, and will prove a total loss. None of those aboard were able to save any of their personal effects. The yacht was 42 feet in length and was built in Rye, N. Y., in 1874.

NEGRO TROOPS ON A SPREE

Lively Experiences of the Men of "Governor Tanner's Own" in Jersey City.

MANY MISS CRUISER YALE

They Are the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, Bound for Santiago for Police Duty—Both Officers and Men Colored.

The members of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, colored, who have been so anxious to get to the front, arrived in Jersey City early yesterday morning, and while there had rather a lively time. Some of the men could not wait until they got to the front to begin fighting, but got into fights soon after they got off the train, and for several hours gave their officers lots of trouble.

The regiment, 1,360 strong, arrived on four trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first section reaching the station at 2:30 o'clock, and the last section shortly before 5 o'clock. They came from Camp Tanner, near Springfield, Ill., where they have been for four weeks, and are known as "Gov. Tanner's Own." The men and officers are all colored. The Colonel of the regiment is John R. Marshall, and the Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Johnson.

The men looked well enough, and if they have a chance should do well in the field. They have with them a band of thirty pieces and a drum and fife corps. They are bound for Santiago, where they are to do police duty, and came to this port to go on the cruiser Yale, which was at the American Line's pier at Fulton Street, North River.

There is a section in Jersey City that is populated by negroes, many of the inhabitants of that section being the porters of the Pullman car families. They had heard that the Eighth was to arrive there in the morning, and they determined to give the men a good reception, so that when the trains with the soldiers began to arrive there was a throng at the station to receive them.

Col. Marshall ordered the men to stand by the cars and to wait until the ferryboats were ready to transport them across the river. For a while this order was obeyed, but after waiting for some time many of the men got thirsty and one by one they dodged around the cars and made for the nearest saloon, which they were quick in locating. Others strolled off with the inhabitants of the colored section and before long half the regiment had disappeared. Those who went to the saloons had a boisterous time and those who went to the houses of their colored friends were entertained royally.

Meantime the ferryboats had arrived, and all was in readiness to take the soldiers to the Yale. Then the trouble began. The order to "fall in" was given, but only a portion of the regiment responded to the order. Corporal's guards were at once sent out to find the missing men, and raids were made on the saloons in the vicinity of the station. Many of the men returned quietly, but some caused considerable trouble.

Sergt. Dallas and Corporal Martin found Privates Henry and Matthews in a saloon at Gregory and Henderson Streets. The privates were told to consider themselves under arrest, but they declined to be arrested. The two non-commissioned officers had their guns with bayonets fixed. Henry and Matthews had guns, but no bayonets. The two privates tried to resist being arrested, and in the struggle Henry's wrist was cut by the bayonet. The sight of blood quieted the men, and they went off with their superiors to the Yale.

More Trouble for Martin.

Corp. Martin had more trouble soon afterward. He had visited so many saloons hunting for the missing men that the temptation to drink was too much for him, and he, too, was rather under the influence of liquor. He found Private T. L. Mirth in front of Taylor's Hotel, who was also intoxicated. Martin ordered Mirth to go to the ship, but Mirth refused, and the two men soon got to fighting. Bayonets were drawn, and it looked as if murder would be committed. A crowd gathered, and the police were sent for. Martin made a lunge at Mirth and the bayonet caught the private over the left eye and made a nasty cut in the forehead. The wound partly subdued Mirth, and as they separated men rushed between them. Corp. Martin, thinking he was going to lose his man, cocked his rifle and threatened to shoot. The piece, however, was not loaded.

"He's got to go with me or I'll shoot him," shouted Martin.

The crowd broke away, and Mirth moved a few paces, the Corporal following, keeping him covered with his gun. Mirth stopped and the Corporal, enraged, swore that he would put a bullet in him unless he moved on. At this point a policeman arrived. He succeeded in quieting the Corporal, and took Mirth to the police station.

Just as this trouble was over another Corporal arrived. He, too, had been drinking, but not quite so much as Martin, and he tried to get the enraged man to the ship. Martin would not go, and another fight ensued, in which both men tried to use their bayonets. The police again interfered, and both men were taken to the police station, where they were released after a warning.

A block from the police station they began quarreling again. Martin refused to go with the other Corporal. "You're only the same rank as I am, and you can't take me along."

Martin's Successful Bluff.

They struggled a while, and then Martin jumped back from the other and yelled: "Nigger, you can't talk to me. I'll lose my stripes for you!"

Then he put his hand into his hip pocket as though he would draw a razor. This was too much for the other Corporal and he disappeared.

Other guards had been sent to the negro section and had rounded up many of the men, who came down to the ferry slip accompanied by those who had been entertaining them.

Lieut. Jackson, who had charge of a squad, found several of the men in a saloon playing craps. He ordered them to drop the dice and fall in. They had just consumed a round of drinks and the men were ready to obey the order without settling for the drinks.

"Halt!" shouted Lieut. Jackson as the men were filing into the street. "Remember boys," he said, "you are on your honor. If you have had any drinks pay for them."

The men did and went to the ship together with another band of delinquents who had been eating breakfast with a Pullman car porter. At the station another unpleasant incident occurred. Some one had broken into the Union News Company's stand and stolen $10 and some candy. The burglars were seen, but escaped from the room, and when they took refuge among the other members of the regiment could not be identified. It was 11 o'clock before the deserters had all been rounded up and put on board the Yale, and the cruiser swung out into the stream at 12:45 o'clock.

After the Yale had sailed it was found that several had been left behind. A tugboat was engaged and sent after the cruiser, which was signaled to from Sandy Hook and waited for the men there. These were not the only ones left, however, and they were reporting at the Army Building and at Governors Island all the afternoon.

Two Wounded and Four Sick.

Two wounded and four sick men were found on the American Line pier and were sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. George Wall was suffering from a contusion of the left leg, which he said he got by falling from the train. Charles Ambrose's knee cap was broken. He said the accident happened at Camp Tanner. The sick men were Samuel Rudd, Lawson Baker, James C. Walter, and James Baker.

The Yale took a large cargo of stores and supplies to Santiago which had been sent to the vessel by the Quartermaster's Department and a lot of supplies from the medical supply depot. The supplies consist of 20 tons of jellies, 5,000 bottles of ginger ale, 960 bottles of champagne, 12,000 cans of soup, 500 bottles of lime juice, 100 bags of rice, and 120 quarters of fresh beef.

In addition to the colored troops there were on board twenty immune nurses from Camp Alger in charge of Lieut. Corby of the Fourth Missouri Infantry, and four Sisters of Charity. Perry Tiffany, brother of William Tiffany, a member of the Rough Riders, who is ill at Santiago, and Cambridge Livingston were also passengers. They are going to bring William Tiffany home.

The Yale will reach Santiago next week, and after landing the Eighth Illinois will take on board a regiment and bring it back to this port.

The set of colors for the Yale, the gift of Yale graduates and undergraduates, was presented yesterday by Paymaster Ernest Carter, Yale, '79, and was received in behalf of the Yale by Capt. Wise. The delay was due to the fact that the flags had been lying at Norfolk awaiting the Yale's return.

DEMOCRATS ON WAR.

Missouri Convention Declares Against the Annexation of the Philippine Islands—Coaling Stations Favored.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Democratic State Convention came to an end shortly after 11 o'clock to-night, having nominated the following ticket:

For Judge of Supreme Court, (long term) —William C. Marshall of St. Louis. For Judge of Supreme Court, (short term)—Leroy B. Valliant of St. Louis. For State Superintendent of Public Schools—William T. Carrington of Green County. For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—William E. McCully of Macon County.

The platform as reported by the committee was adopted without change. The resolutions indorse the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation. Confidence in William J. Bryan as the leading exponent of these principles is expressed. The Republican Party is censured for the non-enforcement of anti-trust laws. Issuance of interest-bearing bonds is condemned. Soldiers and sailors are thanked for their heroic work. The platform then says:

We assert that the declaration of war against Spain was justified by the causes which called it forth. We direct attention to the fact that the National Republican Administration, backed by the Republican majority in Congress, was opposed to war, and yielded only after delay to strong public sentiment, aroused by the firs and persistent demands of Democratic Senators and Representatives. Foremost among them were those from Missouri, and for their part in forcing the Republican President and Congress to defend the rights of our country we extend them our hearty congratulations.

We are opposed to waging a war for conquest, but as this war was forced upon us by the intolerant action of the Spanish Government and people, we declare it should be prosecuted until Spain is driven from the Western Hemisphere. Since the prosecution of the war has entailed great loss to us of both life and treasure, we demand that Puerto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba, shall be seized by the United States or be taken possession of by arms and held under the sovereignty of this country.

We favor carrying out in good faith the resolution of Congress under which we intervened in Cuba, and aiding the Cubans to establish and maintain an independent Government of their own, if they desire this; and we will favor its peaceful annexation whenever it can be done with the consent of the people of the island.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and hold that any departure from it would be both unwise and hazardous. At the same time, we declare that no American people should be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority, and we oppose any alliance with any European power.

We are opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. We declare that as an important incident to war our Government should acquire all necessary harbors and coaling stations in the Philippines or elsewhere, and that the treaty of peace with Spain or any Government established on the islands should guarantee to us commercial privileges equal to or superior to those enjoyed by any other nation.

The Nicaraguan Canal should be constructed and controlled by the United States.

The resolution further declares in favor of a revival and rehabilitation of our merchant marine, and opposes a large standing army.

The convention, by acclamation, re-elected Sam B. Cook Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALASKA FOOD RIOTS FEARED.

Government Orders a Battery of Artillery to Proceed to the Yukon River and Maintain Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Serious trouble in interior Alaska is apprehended by the United States Government. Food riots are feared at Fort Yukon and other upriver points, growing out of the failure of the transportation companies to get supplies in there on the prevailing low water.

Acting on instructions received from Washington, Major Gen. Merriam will quickly dispatch a battery of artillery to St. Michael, the officer in charge having orders to proceed at once up the Yukon River to Fort

Wanamaker's

Trifles

TRIFLES in cost but large in importance, for they are the little things that make dress perfection.

An Absolutely New Glove 75c. a Pair

WE think that we are the first to show these in this country, but they are well known in London, and very popular there. They are women's gloves, of course, and they are known as "Mock Reindeer." Why that title, we can't say, for they are not of reindeer skin at all, nor a very startling imitation thereof. The skin is a lamb suede, treated in a wholly new way, giving the rich dark depth of color that reindeer skins take, but with even more than their pliability and softness. A superb glove for every-day use. It seems impossible to wear it out or soil them out of usefulness.

Seventy-five cents a pair. You are sure to buy, if you see them.

Broadway.

Women's Serge Suits

DAYS like yesterday make you remember that there are other Summer suits than those made from lawns and organdies. Here are some.

Summer suits in serge, black or navy. All made within the last five days.

At $10—Fly-front, silk-lined jacket, percaline lined skirt.

At $15 and $17.50—Beautifully tailored gowns, fully lined with taffeta.

At $20—With fly-front jacket, Marquise flounce to skirt (the first hint of the coming Fall style), lined throughout with silk, finished exquisitely.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Women's Shoes for a Dollar

WE had these made for us, and sold them at $2 and $2.60 to compete with $3 sorts. They competed so successfully that all the most-wanted sizes are gone. If you have a narrow foot this is your chance, for we have put a price of

One Dollar a Pair

on all that is left. Really a $3 grade,—in fact better than some $3 shoes we know about.

All sizes are here, but only AA and A widths, except in sizes 7, 7½ and 8, where we have C, D and E widths.

Also tan, kidskin laced boots at $1.25, that are $2 and $2.50 sorts. Light, flexible soles, and a first-class, reliable, well-wearing, fine-looking, medium-cost shoe. All sizes in these.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Fine Silk Umbrellas At Little Cost

MEN'S and Women's. The former are 26 and 28 in. with natural wood handles, all silk. The women's are pure silk in black or navy blue, with natural wood or Dresden handles, close rolling, 24 and 26 in.; case to match.

Either would be good value at $2.25. Now $1.75—men's and women's.

Broadway.

Men's Blue Serge and Other Suits

WE have a few left of a certain blue serge suit of which we have been, and are, very proud. We sold it in hundreds and hundreds at $15, and begged you to compare it with $18 kinds which you apparently did to your satisfaction and ours.

Double breasted, silk faced to buttonhole, and with "Wanamaker finish" in every seam and stitch. Take what is left of these suits at

Twelve Dollars Each.

There are 75 fancy cheviot suits here remaining from several $12 and $15 lines. We bunch them all together and say, "Take them at $8.50." You will have done so by six o'clock to-night.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Books of Worth for 18c.

THERE are seventy-five titles in this lot. The short list that follows will give an excellent idea of the whole. None has ever been sold at less than 28c., and generally bring even higher prices.

Sir Walter Scott:	
Fortunes of Nigel	Betrothed
The Monastery	Waverley
Guy Mannering	Chronicles of Canongate
Bride of Lammermoor	St. Ronan's Well
Red Gauntlet	Count Robert of Paris
Charles Dickens:	
Barnaby Rudge	Martin Chuzzlewit
Pickwick Papers	Edwin Drood, etc.
Our Mutual Friend	
The Deerslayer. J. Fenimore Cooper.	
Daniel Deronda. George Eliot. 2 vols.	
The Modern Story Teller.	
Hood's Own.	
Whims and Oddities. Thomas Hood.	
Katerfelto. G. White-Melville.	
Freaks on the Fells. R. M. Ballantyne.	
Gentianella. Mrs. Randolph.	
Handy Andy. Samuel Lover.	
Harry Lorrequer. Chas. Lever.	
Adam Bede. George Eliot.	
Pioneer Women of the West. Mrs. Eliza F. Eliet.	
Reveries of a Bachelor. Ik Marvel.	

The Book Store, Ninth street.

To-day's Candies

WE always get complaints if there isn't an end-of-the-week candy special. You'll have no fault to find this week, for here are two.

First, the chocolate-mints. They need no introduction, but their price will, for it's new,—20c. a pound. We usually ask 30c., and other people anywhere from 40c. to 60c.

Second, "our kind" of marshmallows, which is the absolutely pure kind, that melts in the mouth and leaves nothing behind it except a satisfactory taste. Twenty cents a pound for these, also.

All fresh-and-fresh this morning.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW

Good Entry List at Annual Exhibition of Monmouth County Association.

NEW YORK ANIMALS COMPETE

They Also Figure Largely Among the Winners in the First Day's Judging—The Awards as Far as Announced.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—Although the weather was threatening this afternoon many fashionable drags and turnouts were seen on the drives leading to the horse show grounds, this being the opening day of the annual Summer show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association. The grounds were in perfect condition, and were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags.

About 500 horses were entered for the nearly 100 classes. The entries were from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, as well as from different places in this State. Among the horses were several prize winners at the Madison Square Garden show. Among the principal exhibitors are George Gould, Charles F. Bates, Gen. Warren M. Widemer, Richard F. Carman, G. B. Holmes, E. T. H. Talmage, William N. Hoffman, Hoxter & Strauss, John Arthur, Dr. Gagnon, Louis Wormser, Miss Doremus, Jacob Ruppert, J. Conaway, William Clark, E. T. Stetesbury, W. A. McGibbon, and James T. Hyde.

The Judges are: Trotters and roadsters, Joseph Agostini, Cortlandt D. Moss, and Rensselaer Weston, all of New York; harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, hackneys, and ponies in harness and driving contest, H. K. Bloodgood, New Marlborough, Mass.; Perry Tiffany, New York, and Thomas A. Maitland, Rye, N. Y. Saddle horses and ponies under saddle, Carroll Livingston, Long Branch; Richard F. Carman, Huntington; E. C. Lamontagne, New York, and William Strother Jones, Red Bank.

The box holders include Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Edward Wasserman, A. B. Proal, F. W. Roebling, Mrs. D. M. Moss, Samuel Castner, S. T. Cook, D. Hidalgo, Richard Deeves, A. Lewisohn, E. J. Coulter, Franklin Bien, S. T. Dunlop, Mrs. Emma Benjamin, Max Goldfinger, Jefferson Seligman, P. Lehman, J. B. Dorrer, Edward Murphy, Jr., M. S. Sire, F. Dratz, Walter E. Hildreth, John Daly, Franklin Murphy, R. Percy Dobbins, C. G. Stachelberg, Arthur Robinson, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Albert Strange, Mary D. Swain, Arthur A. Hearn, Isidor Straus, James Fairleigh, Joseph Moro, W. J. Ostheimer, P. J. Casey, Charles Burnham, J. S. Kellogg, Washington Wilson, E. A. Price, William L. Strong, John A. McCall, George J. Gould, A. A. Bonner, George F. Baker, Edward Kemp, Randolph Seligman, H. C. Fahnestock, Leroy W. Baldwin, H. W. T. Mali, James F. Smith, L. S. Thompson, E. D. Adams, Samuel M. Schafer, and C. T. Cook. A box has been set aside for Gov. Voorhees and other New Jersey officials.

The show will continue to-morrow and Saturday. On Saturday there will be an evening session, and judging will be done by electric light. Prizes have been awarded as follows:

Class 13.—Stallion, mare, or gelding over 15.3 hands. Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16, first; Charles T. Proctor's Uncle Sam, br. g., 16.1¼, 6 years, second; Joseph E. Widener's Santiago, br. g., 16, 6 years, third.

Class 24.—Ponies in harness, to be shown to appropriate traps. Miss Edith Colford's Cottage Prince, b. g., 14.1, 6 years, first; George S. Gagnon's The Cat, b. g., 14, 17 years, second; Richard F. Carman's Rockett III., blk. s., 14, third.

Class 8.—Hackneys or half-bred hackneys. To be shown in harness. Philip Lehman's Grace S., m., 15.2¾, 4 years, first; Richard F. Carman's Lancer, blk. s., 15.2, second; T. E. Gordon, Jr.'s, Balbriggans, ch. c., 15.1, 6 years, third.

Class 40.—Best pair of horses and best appointed victoria or cabriolet. Charles F. Bates's Coxey, b. g., 15.1, 9 years, and Brown Donna, b. g., 16, first; Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16, and Stranger in New York, b. g., 16, second; R. M. C. Lord's Brilliance, b. g., 16.1, 5 years, and Botaric, b. g., 16, 6 years, third.

Class 9.—Harness horses shown before appropriate traps. George B. Hulme's Lieutenant Wilkes, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, first; Strauss & Hexter's Adelaide, b. m., 14.3½, 7 years, second; Charles T. Proctor's Sweet Briar, b. m., 14.3¾, 5 years, third; Charles T. Proctor's Wild Rose, b. m., 15, 7 years, fourth.

Class 1.—Roadsters; to be shown in wagons at a walk, jog, and trot. Thomas M. Hilliard's Hood's McGregor, ch. g., 15.2, 10 years, first; William M. V. Hoffman's May K., b. m., 15.2, 8 years, second; C. H. Walcott's Lizzie W., b. m., 15.2½, 6 years, third.

Class 41.—Novice Class—Horses not under 14.3 hands, that have never won a first prize at any recognized horse show, amateur owners. Miss Amelia Kussner's Ivanhoe, ch. g., 15.2, 6 years, first; Joseph E. Widener's Queen, gr. m., 15.1, 5 years, second.

Class 20.—Tandems. Charles F. Bates's Coxey, b. g., 15.1, 9 years, and Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, first; George S. Gagnon's The Cat, b. g., 14.2, 7 years, and Gold Pointer, b. g., 14.2, 7 years, second.

Class 37.—Hunters or jumpers, to be shown over the regulation jumps. Lewis Hartley Thomas's Dickey Bird, g. m., 13.3, 7 years, first; George J. Gould's Shamrock, blk. m., 16.3, 8 years, second.

Class 23.—Park team, shown before a drag or body break. Charles F. Bates's team carried off first prize and Richard F. Carman's team took the second prize.

Class 46.—For the best driving of tandems by amateurs. Won by Richard F. Carman.

CANOE RACES AT STAVE ISLAND.

Contests of the American Association on the St. Lawrence.

STAVE ISLAND, St. Lawrence River, Aug. 11.—There was a moderate westerly breeze for the races of the American Canoe Association to-day. The Atlantic Sailing Division trophy race and the Central Division sailing trophy race were started simultaneously in the morning. All of the Central Division men sailed in open Canadian canoes, while the canoeists of the Atlantic Division were out in decked canoes. Summary:

ATLANTIC DIVISION TROPHY RACE.

Entry.	Elapsed Time.
Canoe Aziz, Lewis H. May	0:48:45
Canoe Tanis, F. G. Moore	0:50:53
Canoe Tornado, John E. Rhunner	0:57:33
Canoe Pioneer, H. H. Smythe	0:58:16
Canoe Eclipse, W. N. Stanley, Brooklyn Canoe Club	1:04:16

Canoe Eclipse, E. S. Ives, New York Canoe Club, withdrew at the end of first round.

The first three canoes in belong to the New York Canoe Club.

CENTRAL DIVISION TROPHY RACE.

Canoe Tramp, C. P. Farbush	1:30:38
Canoe ——, H. C. Hoyt	2:09:17
Canoe Idontno, G. T. Mactaggart	2:11:03
Canoe Cosnafa, F. D. Wood, withdrew.	

Open canoe sailing race, won by Charles E. Archibald, Toronto; F. M. Pinckney, Brooklyn, second.

An illuminated parade of canoes was held to-night, and a review of the entire fleet will occur on Saturday afternoon. The annual meeting of the Atlantic Division will be held Saturday night.

INTER-STATE CHESS PLAYERS.

Pennsylvania Still Leads in the Contest at Grove Spring.

GROVE SPRING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Play was continued to-day in the tournament of the New York State Chess Association with the fourth and fifth rounds of the inter-State match between New York and Pennsylvania. In the fourth round the results were: Voigt defeated Delmar, Young and Keeler adjourned; Kemeny defeated Souweine, Bowers defeated Levy, McCutcheon lost to Lipschuetz, Bampton and Marshall adjourned, and Stuart and Hanham drew.

In the fifth round Delmar defeated Young, Keeler lost to Kemeny, Souweine defeated Bowers, Levy lost to McCutcheon, Marshall and Stuart adjourned, and Hanham drew with Voigt. The Stuart-Keeler game from the second round was drawn. In the other adjourned games Lipschuetz defeated Kemeny, and Stuart defeated Delmar. The Lipschuetz-Bampton game in the fifth round was adjourned.

Lipschuetz of the Manhattan Chess Club defeated Marshall of the Brooklyn Chess Club in the formal game for the Staats Zeitung Trophy to-day, and the cup goes to the Manhattan Chess Club for the fourth time. In previous tournaments the Metropolitan, New York City, and Staten Island Chess Clubs have each won it once. A club must win it five times to retain it.

Pennsylvania still leads, the scores being 16 to 14 in its favor, with five adjourned games. The individual scores are:

New York—Delmar won 2 and lost 3; Keeler won 1½, lost 2½, with 1 adjourned game; Souweine won 1½, lost 3½; Levy won 1, lost 4; Lipschuetz won 4, lost 0, with 1 adjourned game in his favor; Marshall won ½, lost 1½, with 3 adjourned games; Hanham won 3½, lost 1½.

Pennsylvania—McCutcheon won 1½, lost 2½, with 1 adjourned game; Bampton won ½, lost ½, with 2 adjourned games; Stuart won 3, lost 1, with 1 adjourned game; Voigt won 3½, lost 1½; Young won 1, lost 3, Kemeny won 3½, lost 1½; Bowers won 2, lost 3.

The pairing for the sixth round is as follows: Kemeny vs. Delmar; Bowers vs. Koehler; McCutcheon vs. Souweine; Bampton vs. Levy; Stuart vs. Lipschuetz; Voigt vs. Marshall, and Young vs. Hanham.

The general tournament was almost finished to-day. In the first class there are several adjourned games which will affect the result, and a tie for first and second prizes is probable. The present scores are:

Rogers won 7, lost 2; Weeks won 6, lost 2; Ferris won 5, lost 2; Searle won 5, lost 1. Scripture and Sittser withdrew after playing a few games, and their unplayed games were scored against them.

The second class in the general tournament was finished to-day. D. W. Waller of Seneca Falls took first prize with 6½ wins, ½ lost; D. P. Rhoades, Syracuse, seconds won 4½, lost 1½; A. McMartin, Johnstown, third, won 3, lost 3.

The third of the cup tournament between Marshall and Lipschuetz was commenced to-day, but at the adjournment was unfinished.

Cologne Chess Games Postponed.

COLOGNE, Aug. 11.—The international chess tournament has been postponed until to-morrow. Charousek and Tschigorin to-day resumed their adjourned game, but again suspended play in even positions. The official score of all the competitors is the same as announced yesterday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Gossip in Cincinnati Concerning the Deal by Which the Big Four Gets Two Roads.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The sole topic of capitalists and investors in Third Street, as well as those interested in railway shares, was the long-talked of Big Four deal. Officials have been kept busy of late denying the stories, but the details were merely on technical points, and the story, according to one of the best informed persons in financial circles, is absolutely correct. This same party said in the State of Ohio there is a law preventing the consolidation of parallel lines, but there is no law preventing a man purchasing what stock he desires.

The acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, therefore, by the Big Four interest would not be illegal, and the two roads could be run with an understanding between them, though the individuality of neither would be lost. It has been known for some years that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has been for sale. Officers controlling the road have stated this, but they said all they wanted was their price, and what this price was has never been made public, and probably will not be for some time to come.

What is puzzling the people interested in stocks at present is just what benefits the Big Four will receive by acquiring the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. It is now positively stated there will not be a long delay in announcing the matter, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will become a small part of the Vanderbilt system.

KIDNAPPED A LITTLE GIRL.

Drunken Man Took the Child While She Was Playing Near Her Home—Woman Rescued Her.

Mary Brand, an east side child, ran into unknown danger yesterday afternoon by indulging with her young neighbors in their wonted pleasure of playing in the street. She was kidnapped and kept for several hours away from home, and but for an odd coincidence might not have seen her parents again. The child is only three and a half years old.

About 1 P. M. yesterday she and her little brother and a number of companions were playing in front of her home, 656 Second Avenue, just north of Thirty-fifth Street. Across the avenue was a house whose occupants were engaged in moving, and in front of it stood a wagon loaded with furniture and an elderly individual apparently bent on taking life easy. The people who had charge of the moving process, however, put an end rather abruptly to his otium cum dignitate by suddenly "chasing" him as well as the little ones who had been attracted by the bustle.

The stranger had been furtively eyeing little Mary, and he took advantage of the confusion which followed the general "chasing" to approach the child and catch her by the hand. He admonished her: "Come along wit' me, little gurrl, and I'll give yez some candy and bananas." Mary yielded instantly to his blandishments and trotted along at his side, a willing captive, while the other children were too frightened or surprised to know what to do. When he had turned west through Thirty-fifth Street, however, the children ran into the house of Mrs. Augusta Brand, the child's mother, and yelled: "Hey, Mrs. Brand, a man's went away wit' your little goil."

Mrs. Brand ran into the street in the hope of catching sight of the kidnapper. But it was too late. All she could learn was that Thomas Devlin, a peripatetic grass cutter of 612 Second Avenue, had gone west through Thirty-fifth Street with Mary. The man and the child had been seen and recognized by Joseph Lyman of 601 Second Avenue.

The mother was well-nigh distracted, but could do nothing till about 3:30 o'clock, when Devlin hove in sight in the neighborhood without the child, and she then secured his arrest. The man was taken to the Yorkville Police Station, where he denied all knowledge of the affair, and was held in $300 bail for examination on the charge of kidnapping.

About 5 o'clock the anxious mother was relieved by the appearance of her child, who was brought home by a friend, Mrs. Philip Wick. Mrs. Wick had seen Devlin with the child in front of her little notions store, at 540 First Avenue, shortly before his arrest. She knew Mrs. Brand, and recognized the child. The man was walking along down town with his coat and a sickle slung over his arm. In her broken English she explained that the child was crying, and that she had taken her away from Devlin and brought her home. Devlin, she said, was drunk.

A BLUE BABY IN A HOSPITAL.

Wall Between the Auricles of the Heart Is Missing.

A "blue" baby, one of nature's queerest freaks, was the object of considerable attention yesterday at Gouverneur Hospital. The baby is a boy, five weeks old, named Samuel Lief, the son of Harris and Rebecca Lief of 44 Willett Street. The little fellow is of a deep purple hue, bordering almost on indigo.

After keeping her child in the house since he was born and hoping that he would finally assume a normal tint, the mother decided to place him in the hospital for treatment. Dr. Hieronymus and his staff of assistants made a critical examination and pronounced the case one of cyanopathy, or a malformation of the heart. An explanation of the case, the physicians said that the child lacked the wall usually to be found between the right and left auricles of the heart.

Before birth this wall does not exist, and usually forms right after birth. In the case of Sammy this wall was still missing, and as a result the impure blood in the right auricle passes into the left without undergoing the change into pure red blood in the lungs. It is expected, however, that in the course of a week or so the child will develop the proper formation and assume a natural color.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

The official call has been issued for the Connecticut Democratic State Convention to be held in Bridgeport on Wednesday, Sept. 21. It is signed by Chairman Alexander Troup and invites the co-operation of the electors of the State, without regard to past political affiliations, who favor the principles set forth in the last State and National platforms of the Democratic Party, and who believe in the enactment of such laws as will correct the abuses and extravagance now existing in the State, county and local Governments.

ROCKEFELLER TAXES CUT

Justice Barnard Confirms the Referee's Report Reducing the Assessment.

FROM $2,500,000 TO $343,745

"Evidence Clearly Establishes the Fact that the Assessor Was Influenced by Malice," Says the Court.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 11.—Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court to-day confirmed the referee's report ordering the assessment on William Rockefeller's mansion at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, reduced from $2,500,000 to $343,745.28. Judge Barnard filed a long opinion, in the course of which he finds Assessor Martin guilty of malice in making the assessment.

The principal points are as follows:

The referee found that the roll was illegal, but for the purpose of the writ the Court deems the tax legal and valid. The tax on other lands in the town is put on a valuation of $300 per acre, while the relator's is valued at $3,000 per acre; but the finding is too general to base a correction upon, and the roll will stand so far as it is affected by this.

What was the value of the property in July, 1897? The relator produced four witnesses. The highest value placed upon it was $338,287.50. The co-respondents produced two witnesses; one places the value of the land at the amount of the assessment. To reach this result he placed the value of $1,835,000 on the residence, and on the barn he placed a value of $239,500. The land valued with the house is eighty-five acres and that valued with the barn is ninety-three acres. A value of $2,074,500 upon the two pieces is entirely incredible under the evidence.

Upon the finding that one of the Assessors was influenced by malice Judge Barnard says: "The evidence clearly established the fact. An Assessor is elected in 1896. The Rockefeller land is in his sub-district in the initiation of the assessment. The old assessment was $132,000. He examines the house fully. He sends an expert to aid him. This expert makes his estimate, and the property is put on the books at $1,000,000. The next year this amount is made two and one-half times larger, and reduced only a small sum on grievance day. Why is this? If I understand the excuse it is that the old assessment was brought up by the $1,000,000 assessment to 40 per cent of its value. The Assessor made oath that the new assessment was full value then.

"It now appears that the old original assessment must have been only 5 per cent. of the value, to justify this assessment. It is incredible that the original Assessors, under oath, so assessed the property. From this alone a great disturbance in the Assessors' judgment is established. Quite a number of witnesses give the cause of the disturbance. The Assessor is proved to have asked for votes in his favor because he, if elected, would put the tax on the relator and relieve the poor. He is proved to have said that he would drive the relator from the town by putting an unequal burden on him and by making his life unpleasant to him there."

The Court finds that the assessment was maliciously made only so far as affects the one Assessor. The referee put no costs on him, and the affirmance was made as to the whole of his report.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Hearing in the Suit to Reduce the Rating in Mount Pleasant.

The hearing of testimony in the suit brought by John D. Rockefeller for a reduction of the assessments levied upon his estate in the town of Mount Pleasant, near Tarrytown, by the Town Board of Assessors, was continued yesterday before Referee Hoysradt of Poughkeepsie, in the rooms of the Commissioners of Appraisal for the New York Water Supply, in the Manhattan Life Building. Assessor Martin was present with his lawyer, Frank Millard. Lawyer Morse represented Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Millard continued his cross-examination of William H. Hoyt, real estate expert, asking him about the prices paid by Mr. Rockefeller for properties he bought to make up his estate. Mr. Hoyt gave the amounts paid for a large number of properties, continuing his testimony of last Monday, and figured out that the amount paid by Mr. Rockefeller for his properties in Mount Pleasant, with the exception of two small lots, was $630,566.67. Mr. Hoyt estimated the value of this in 1897 to be $394,007, a decrease of almost one-half. Some of the property was bought at auction, there being other bidders than Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Hoyt was asked what was his reason for estimating the property at such a decrease in valuation. He answered that the Lowry estate of sixty-three acres was held in 1895 at $80,000, and was now for sale for $50,000.

Mr. Martin objected to these figures. He wanted actual sales. Mr. Hoyt said that real estate up there was a drug on the market, and there were very few actual sales to give.

Mr. Hoyt said that the improvements Mr. Rockefeller had been making on his property—mostly in road building—had increased its value for his purpose, but still would not tend to increase its value if he were about to sell. The improvements made continuously had not served to keep the market value of the property up to what it was in 1895. The value of the house Mr. Rockefeller lives in Mr. Hoyt placed at $7,000.

At 1 o'clock the hearing adjourned till Sept. 9.

The following telegram from Mr. Rockefeller was shown to the referee by Mr. Hoyt at the close of the hearing:

Forest Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
William H. Hoyt, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York:
I confirm your statement that I did not pay you any commissions in the purchase of my Pocantico Hill property. J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

HOW GEN. HOWARD YIELDED.

An Incident of the Grand Review in Washington in 1865.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant quotes the following extract from an address by Dr. Henry Mabie of Boston at Northfield:

"How does this law of self-sacrifice work in America? In Sherman's campaign it became necessary, in the opinion of the leader, to change commanders. O. O. Howard was promoted to lead a division which had been under the command of another General. Howard went through the campaign at the head of the division, and on to Washington to take part in the review. The night before the veterans were to march down Pennsylvania Avenue, Gen. Sherman sent for Gen. Howard and said to him:

"'Howard, the politicians and the friends of the man whom you succeeded are bound that he shall ride at the head of his old corps, and I want you to help me out.'

"'Sir, it is my command,' said Howard, 'and I am entitled to ride at its head.'

"'Of course you are,' said Sherman. 'You led them through Georgia and the Carolinas, but, Howard, you are a Christian.'

"'What do you mean?' replied Howard. 'If you put it on that ground it changes the whole business. What do you mean, Gen. Sherman?'

"'I mean that you can stand the disappointment. You are a Christian.'

"'Putting it on that ground, there is but one answer. Let him ride at the head of the corps.'

"'Yes, let him have the honor,' added Sherman, 'but, Howard, you will report to me at 9 o'clock, and ride by my side at the head of the whole army.' In vain Howard protested, but Sherman said gently, but authoritatively, 'You are under my orders.'

"When the bugle sounded the next morning Howard was found trembling like a leaf, and it required another order from Gen. Sherman before he was willing to take the place assigned to him. He had, as a Christian, yielded the place to another which rightly belonged to him, and in the grand review found himself not at the head of the corps, but at the head of the army."

Mallory Ships Returned.

The officials of the Mallory Line announced yesterday afternoon that they had received from the United States Government their steamships Lampasas, State of Texas, and Colorado. The State of Texas will sail to-morrow for Brunswick. The Colorado will sail Aug. 20 for Galveston, and the Lampasas for Galveston on Aug. 27.

LAWYER SEVERELY REBUKED.

Mr. Hohnenfeld's Strictures Upon Justice Schnitzspahn to Come Before Appellate Division.

Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, sitting in the Municipal Court, held temporarily in the City Court on Wednesday, administered a severe rebuke to Attorney John Hohnenfeld of Brooklyn, who brought suit before him against Civil Justice Schnitzspahn for $10, which, the attorney said, had been wrongfully withheld from him by the Justice.

In his complaint Mr. Hahnenfeld alleged that he had appeared as attorney for the plaintiff in an action before Justice Schnitzspahn in a civil court in Brooklyn. When the case came up he moved to dismiss the complaint, and the Justice entertained the motion, but refused to allow him $10 costs due him, he claimed, under the statutes. This decision Mr. Hahnenfeld characterized in the complaint as "knowingly willful, wicked, wrongful, malicious, and corrupt, and springing from corrupt motives."

Rosquin, appearing for Justice Schnitzspahn, demurred to the complaint on the ground that the order was brought merely to scandalize their client. Justice Goldfogle sustained the demurrer, and decided that an action did not lie against the defendant, inasmuch as the latter had acted in his judicial capacity, and such action was reviewable only on appeal. Mr. Hahnenfeld contended that he had called Justice Schnitzspahn's attention to the statute upon which he based his calm for the award of costs three times, and, meeting with a refusal, made up his mind that the Justice was acting from corrupt motives.

Upon this Judge Goldfogle told the complainant that his conduct was unprofessional and outrageous; that he thought the action was a slur on Justice Schnitzspahn, and deserved the severe censure and condemnation of the Court, as the attorney had allowed his disappointment at the outcome of a case under his charge to lead him into making an unjust and bitter attack upon a judicial officer.

Justice Goldfogle cited the case of a lawyer named Murray, who had made sweeping charges against a Judge, and had in consequence been disbarred from practice by the Supreme Court. He thereupon ordered the following order to be entered:

"That the clerk transmit all the papers in the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to the end that the Judges there may take such disciplinary action as the case may warrant."

STEEL COMPANIES TO JOIN.

A Large Consolidation of Mines and Factories Has Been Planned.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Confirmation of the report from Chicago to the effect that the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and one other concern were perfecting a plan of amalgamation was established in this city to-day. Samuel Mather, who is a Director of the Minnesota Iron Company, admitted that such an amalgamation had been discussed, but said he had not heard of the appointment of a committee, as reported, to investigate the affairs of the Minnesota Company, although he said it was likely that such committee had been named.

The Cambria Iron Company and the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company were the other concerns which have been considered in the proposed deal, Mr. Mather said. He did not know, however, which one of them would be the third concern.

"If the deal has progressed as far as an investigation of the books and affairs of the Minnesota Iron Company," said Mr. Mather, "there is no reason why it should not be concluded early this Fall."

Should the consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Cambria Iron Company, and the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company be effected, a formidable rival to the immense Carnegie interests will have entered the lists in the iron and steel field of the world. Extensive mines are owned or operated under leases by some of the companies, those of the Minnesota Iron Company being very accessible to Lake Superior, ore from them being brought down the lakes on the steamship company's boat.

New Steamers to Maine.

The Manhattan Steamship Company began yesterday a regular steamer service from this port to Maine. It is intended to have two steamers a week on the Bangor service, and one direct to Eastport. A line to Portland, and another to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, are also contemplated. The present steamers are small freight boats, but three new passenger and freight steamers are to be built.

UNDERTAKER'S GRUESOME ERROR

Exchanges Bodies of Soldier and Woman Destined for Cincinnati and Kansas City.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The body of Capt. W. D. Sherman, a Kansas soldier, taken from a train here, due to an undertaker's mistake, was opened at the grave by a woman who thought it was the body of her sister. Meanwhile the body which should have been taken off here is going to Kansas City in charge of Miss Wyer of Kansas City, Capt. Sherman's betrothed, who does not know of the mistake.

BUYERS MEET IN CONVENTION.

National Association Considers Founding a Home Here—Helping Members Get Work.

The buyers of the large department stores throughout the United States, who have formed the Buyers' Association of America, are holding their first annual convention at the Hotel Albert in this city. It was opened last night and will be continued to-day and this evening. The organization is in a flourishing condition, and after a year's existence has over 400 members, about a fifth of whom are women. A trade paper, The Buyer, is published. The association seeks to bring employers and buyers into closer relationship, and to help its members secure positions when in need.

Martin Roman, the President, called the meeting to order last evening, and said in his address:

"There are many necessary objects to the accomplishment of which we may extend a helping and powerful hand. The Buyers' Association has made really wonderful strides. Its roll of actual paid members is close upon 400, while twice as many more have expressed themselves as desirous of joining our ranks."

The following officers were re-elected: President—Martin Roman of the Siegel-Cooper Company, New York; First Vice President—J. H. Carey of R. H. Macy & Co., New York; Second Vice President—C. E. Adams of Hackett & Co., Chicago; Third Vice President—Leo Lowenstein of Jonas & Co., Nashville; Fourth Vice President—John D. Boyer of Shepard & Co., Providence; Treasurer—George McL. Johnson of Nugent & Brothers, St. Louis; Secretary—J. A. Kraus of The Buyer.

The Executive Committee was elected as follows: C. A. Smith of John Wanamaker's, New York; R. Perry Hughes of R. H. Macy & Co., William Ettlinger, formerly of Shoneman Brothers, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Swift of Le Boutillier Brothers, New York City; E. M. Bostman, resident buyer for J. S. Menken, Memphis; Benjamin Braun of Lord & Taylor, C. M. Butler of Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia and Milwaukee; E. Pifferling of Marx Brothers, Philadelphia.

This evening the members will vote on several changes in the constitution. It is the intention to establish sick and death benefit funds. Another matter which will be brought up is the advisability of establishing a home or club in this city where buyers from out of town can meet with those who live here at all times. The question of holding a ball in January or February will come up also.

WOMEN BUYERS COME TO TOWN.

They Are Among Those Attracted by the Merchants' Association.

The number of arrivals of merchants at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday was larger than any day this week, or since the present series of excursions commenced. They all told tales of prosperity at home, and of an intention to buy largely in this market to replenish their stocks.

Many of these buyers were women who had come to purchase the goods required by the departments of which they have charge. The buyers registered from Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Colorado, Washington, Indiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan, Illinois, Utah, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Arizona.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. Gethin, England; ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, Ohio; Sexto Duran Ballin, Ecuador.

HOFFMAN—W. R. H. Sandell and E. D. Blackstock, London.

MANHATTAN—J. Watson Taylor, England.

MURRAY HILL—D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo.

PLAZA—W. G. Trower, London; Edward Goldschmidt, Germany; W. J. Stocker, England.

WALDORF—Ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; J. C. Charpentiere, Mexico.

WINDSOR—Abner McKinley and W. A. Marigold, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Allnoch & Hogan, Victoria, Texas; E. V. Hogan, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Hotel St. George.

Atkinson, C., Summit, Miss.; Eugene Atkinson, general merchandise.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, flannels; 98 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bethard, W. J., Fairburg, Ill., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Continental.

Bentley, Bass & Co., Temple, Tex.; J. M. Bass, dry goods, clothing, &c.

Bentley, Bass & Co., Cameron, Tex.; R. S. Porter, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Branch & Brothers, Muncie, Ind.; M. G. Branch, notions and carpets; Metropolitan Hotel.

Blum, S., Greenville, Miss.; dry goods; Stuart House.

Blumenthal, M., Marion, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Metropole.

Browning, King & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. N. Bayless, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. W. King, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Omaha, Neb.; O. L. Eddy, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Burdge, George, North Manchester, Ind., books, crockery, &c.; Marlborough Hotel.

Burnham, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, domestics and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.

Burt, S. J., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, notions and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, dry goods.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Myers, art goods; Mr. Newman, millinery; Miss L. Regenstorff, ladies' underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Cobb, C. C., Jackson, Neb., dry goods and millinery; Normandie Hotel.

Cobb, Mabel, Jackson, Neb., dry goods and millinery; Normandie Hotel.

Columbia Engraving and Electrotyping Company, Chicago, Ill.; Julius Regenstein; Hoffman House.

Columbus Pharmical Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. T. Wells, drugs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Curlin, R. T., Union City, Tenn., notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

De Vaughn, J. E., Montezuma, Ga.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Dragstrene, R. H., Waynesville, Ill., general merchandise; Hotel Girard.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. E. Eisenberg, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dulin, W. J., Madisonville, Ky., notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Duttenhofer, Val, & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Duttenhofer, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Emmerson, R., Kellerton, Iowa; T. Emmerson, general merchandise.

Evans, Baker & Co., Guanah, Texas; E. M. Barkley, general dry goods; 41 Leonard Street.

Emmerson, R., Kellerton, Iow

NAVY LOSES ONE MORE LIFE

Emanuel Koulouris of the Bancroft Killed in Cortes Bay.

SPANIARDS PUT TO FLIGHT

Brave Work of American Sailors in a Conflict with Enemies Under Cover —Cuban Blockade Incidents.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 11.—One more name has been added to the small list of the navy's war victims. Emanuel Koulouris, a coal passer on the gunboat Bancroft, was shot and instantly killed during a sharp engagement with Spanish riflemen at a point of land jutting into Cortes Bay, on the south coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, on Aug. 2. It is not known how many Spanish lives paid for his, but the Spanish loss was undoubtedly severe.

On the morning of that day, the Bancroft was cruising about Cortes Bay, on blockade duty, when a sail was seen close to the land, about ten miles to the northward. The gunboat's steam launch was armed with a one-pounder, and Lieut. Henry B. Wilson, with fourteen men, all carrying rifles, was sent in to intercept the stranger. She turned out to be a Spanish schooner. When first observed, the Spaniard lay near the wreck of the Santo Domingo, recently sunk by the Eagle. By the time the steam launch reached that point the schooner had worked into a port and a party of Spaniards, including a body of soldiers, was attempting to haul her ashore. The launch stood boldly in, and a brisk fire from her one-pounder speedily scattered the crowd.

The Spaniards took refuge in high grass on the right shore; but, in spite of the fact that the party in the launch was ignorant of the enemy's strength, the Americans went ahead with their work with admirable coolness. James Munro, a first-class apprentice, swam to the schooner and made a line fast to her in order to pull her out. At the same time Valdemar Hohengreen, an ordinary seaman, dropped over the side of the launch and made for a pier where a small sloop-rigged boat was moored. The launch then commenced to haul off the schooner, but the line parted, and while another was being run to her the Spaniards, who had sought shelter in the woods, poured in a murderous rifle fire. Koulouris, who was shot through the breast, and fell dead. Fortunately, no one else was even injured.

American Fire Routs the Spaniards.

Instantly the men in the launch began a rapid return fire with their rifles, while Lieut. Wilson manoeuvred the launch so as to take a line thrown by Hohengreen from the small boat, which he had shoved off from the pier. Her bow was pulled out, and the one-pounder was opened on the ambuscade with such well-directed aim that the Spaniards were routed without a chance to return the American fire. The schooner had in the meantime gone hard aground, and, being so damaged as to be almost useless, enough shells were sent into her to finish her destruction. She was loaded with green corn, grain, and rum. The launch then returned with the small sloop to the Bancroft. Three volleys had been fired by the enemy, of which only one shot, that which killed Koulouris, was effective. In return for these volleys 50 one-pound shells and 500 rifle bullets were fired at the Spaniards, and it is believed their loss must have been heavy.

A week previously Boatswain's Mate Nevis captured six Spaniards from a sloop in Sigunea Bay, and they told Commander Clover that the place of this engagement was Ballen, a military post, garrisoned by about forty men. It is a small settlement, with about six warehouses on a newly built wharf. There was a railroad track on the wharf, which might have been used either to run goods to or from the warehouses or as branch terminus of the Pinar del Rio Railroad. None of the prisoners had been there for six months, but one of them said positively that there was no railroad in that vicinity except the one from Batabano, while another thought one had been built since the beginning of the war to Coloma.

The destroyed schooner had run out of the Guama River, near by, up which there is a tract of fertile country. Commander Clover warmly praised the gallantry of the launch party, which did not falter under heavy fire, but directed all its energies to rescuing Hohengreen, who, alone on the wharf, was in a perilous situation. Koulouris was buried at sea the same afternoon. Among his effects was found a letter to his father, addressed to the Isle of Siphanto, care of the United States Minister at Athens, Greece. The next morning the Bancroft started for Sigunea Bay, where the gunboat Maple had gone to blockade and sound out a passage. There the prisoners were taken by Nevis, the story of whose gallant act has already been told. They were set free and put ashore.

Adventures of the Maple.

On Aug. 4 Commander Clover, who was senior officer there, transferred his flag to the Maple, while the Bancroft's boilers were undergoing repairs. He took the launch with him, under Ensign Vogelgesang, still armed with her one-pounder. They proceeded to the northwest extremity of the Isle of Pines, and there saw a sloop and a large schooner anchored in shore. The launch went in after them, but as soon as she was observed approaching the crews of the Spanish vessels took to their small boats. The sloop was aground, and toward this vessel Ensign Vogelgesang headed the launch. As the latter drew near to the sloop a party of Spaniards on shore opened fire on the Americans. Then the launch's one-pounder again opened on the enemy. But before she had fired many shells the Maple opened fire with her six-pounder, and swept the brush-lined beach. While the dense foliage ashore gave the enemy a decided advantage no Americans were hit. But it is safe to say that under the Maple's heavy fire a large number of Spaniards were killed or wounded.

The sloop turned out to be a trading vessel with no cargo on board, and, not being worth the trouble of sending to an American port, a few shots from the Maple put her under water. The schooner, however, proved to be of value. She was the Carmita, loaded with wood and charcoal. She was hauled out and anchored until the next morning, when the Maple, towing the schooner and the launch, resumed her journey to Sigunea Bay. Commander Clover says that an extensive trade in wood, charcoal and sponges, with some chickens and fruit, is being carried on between Batabano, on the south coast of Cuba, from which port there is a railroad running into Havana and Nueva Gerona, capital of the Isle of Pines. These are, however, no signs of foreign products getting into any of the ports between Batabano and Coloma, and the Commander thinks no such products have entered on the west side of the island. The Bancroft took sixteen tons of charcoal from the Carmita, and the Maple took a large lot of wood.

Scene of Koulouris's Death.

The Maple's Cuban pilot said he thought the scene of the first fight, where Koulouris was killed, was either Ballen or Carey. The place cannot be found on any of the ship's charts. His information was that there is no railroad west of the town of Pinar del Rio, and that goods are landed at Batabano and are carried to the former place by road. The pilot had heard that when the steamer Villaverde landed her cargo some time ago she put most of it ashore at Port Cortes to reduce her draught, and thence went to Coloma, east of Batabano, where the remainder was landed.

The steamer Santo Domingo when sunk by the Eagle was attempting to reach Ballen to land her enormous cargo of food supplies, and then intended to head for Batabano, where the two twelve-inch guns in her hold were to be put ashore.

Russia Likes Our Dynamite Guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—It is announced here that in view of the success which has attended the use of dynamite guns in Cuba, the Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, proposes to mount such weapons on four Russian warships. Their use will be extended if they are found to be satisfactory.

Carranza Leaves for Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Carranza has engaged a berth on the steamship Scotsman, which sails on Saturday morning for Liverpool.

FAST SHIPS WANTED QUICKLY.

Bidders on New Battleships to Have Wide Latitude as to Plans for Construction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Although the Navy Department has concluded that, in the interest of better speed for the three new battleships to be built, it cannot afford to defer the reception of bids beyond the period fixed in the original advertisement, bidders will have an opportunity to base estimates upon plans for battleships superior in speed to the Illinois type, which formed the basis of the original advertisements.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville has prepared eleven separate and distinct sets of plans, whereby higher speed can be realized in the new ships than the Illinois type possesses, and these plans will be sent to the great shipbuilding firms which are likely to compete, in order that they may submit bids based on them as well as upon the original Illinois designs.

As usual in such cases, the advertisement permits shipbuilders to submit bids on the basis of their own plans or upon those of the department, so that the way is open for them to make use of these additional plans if they see fit, and the knowledge that the department will give preference in the award to the bidder promising the highest speed doubtless will influence them to accept some of these plans in their calculations.

The eleven plans contemplate speeds ranging from 16½ knots to 18 knots. Two of them provide for carrying 1,200 tons of coal, the same amount as the Illinois will carry. Two of them change the present arrangements of bulkheads with the result of giving a speed of 17.4 knots and raising the radius of action at 10 knots speed from 5,432 miles to 6,460 in one case and to 5,643 in another. This is achieved by some improvements in the engines and by the adoption of a different type of boilers. One design reduces the coal capacity from 1,200 to 980 tons, but the radius of action is still in excess of that of the Illinois, being 5,630 miles, while provision is made for a maximum speed of 18 knots in an emergency.

In all of these designs except two material changes will have to be made in the internal arrangements of the ship, affecting principally the engines, boilers, and coal spaces. In one of the plans would the total weight assigned for the boilers and engines in the Illinois class, namely, 2,330 tons, be exceeded. Two of the plans were based upon a displacement of 12,157 tons, an increase of 657 tons over the Illinois design.

It is said that the reason for the decision of the Board of Bureau Chiefs not to extend the time for the reception of bids was not based on any disapproval of these plans, but was brought about through the necessity of returning a categorical answer to the Secretary's query whether it would delay the building of the ships to amend the original plans at this stage. The Engineer-in-Chief did not believe that it would, but the majority of the board thought otherwise, and as the Secretary regarded time as the most important element the matter has assumed its present shape.

TO BUILD ANOTHER MAINE.

Two Patriotic Boys Traveling Over the Country Soliciting Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Masters Rankin Good and Harris J. Price of Cincinnati, aged respectively seventeen and nineteen years, who are at the head of the movement to create a boys' and girls' fund for the construction of a new battleship to take the place of the Maine, arrived in this city to-day. The boys bore the letter given them several days ago by President McKinley. They spoke in glowing terms of the manner in which they had been received in Washington, Baltimore, and elsewhere.

They stated that so far about $35,000 had been contributed. As soon as they arrived here they called upon President Huey of the Board of Education, and he promised to bring the plan before the board at its next meeting. He assured the boys of his co-operation. To-morrow Masters Good and Price will call upon Mayor Warwick and the members of the Commercial and Maritime Exchanges and endeavor to interest them in the plan.

Memento for Capt. Philip.

The officers and crew of the battleship Texas are discussing a suitable memento to be given Capt. Philip on his retirement from the command of the vessel to assume charge of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The plans are not fully decided upon, but it is the general sentiment of the crew that a gold watch and chain, with a charm made from some of the many relics captured at Santiago, would be appropriate. Several of the men, however, object to this, as a watch was presented to Lieut. Haesler last week. The tars expect to settle the question to-day. It is believed on board the Texas that Capt. Sigsbee will assume command in about ten days.

NEW SMOKELESS POWDER MADE.

Government Is Buying It for Use in Springfield Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Ordnance Department of the army has succeeded at last in securing a smokeless powder adapted for use in the Springfield rifle, with which nearly all the volunteer troops are armed. The powder used with the small-bore repeating rifles was too powerful, and a special powder had to be procured. This is now coming in from the manufacturers and is being turned into fixed ammunition in large quantities.

THE "PALMA MOUNTED RIFLES."

"Major" Beers Again Accused of Selling Commissions in It.

"Major" John D. Beers of "Palma Mounted Rifles" fame, but who is now recruiting officers and men for the "Cuban Mounted Giants and Engineering Corps," was before Magistrate Simms in the West Side Police Court yesterday to answer a summons procured by Ernest A. Rose of 222 East Fortieth Street, who charged the Major with obtaining $25 from him on false pretenses.

Rose says that, seeing an advertisement of Major Beers in a paper calling for recruits for the war, he had answered it personally and on payment of $25 received in return a commission in the "Palma Mounted Rifles" as Captain. The commission was written on a sheet of cheap note paper. Later on Rose learned, he says, that the commission was not good, and that the regiment was a fictitious one. Every time he called at the Major's office thereafter he was put off in one way or another until finally he became tired of the affair and resolved to air the case in the courts.

Magistrate Simms, after hearing the complainant's story, advised him to go to the civil courts for redress.

Santiago Fighter Kills Himself.

SING SING, Aug. 11.—William S. Valentine, a private in Company C, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who after fighting at Santiago returned to the home of his father, Judge W. D. Valentine, in this village on thirty days' sick leave, shot himself in the temple this evening. Death was instantaneous. Since coming home he had continued ill, and had become despondent. He was alone this evening when he took his pistol and ended his life. His mind is thought to have been affected by the sun in Cuba. He was about nineteen years old.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 11.—A fire started here last night in Osborne's Turkish bath establishment, on Bourbon Street, and while no buildings were destroyed the flames penetrated into several large Canal Street retail stores, doing considerable damage to stocks. The loss will approximate $200,000; well insured. The stocks of D. H. Holmes & Co., department store; S. G. Creeger, millinery; Nickel Plate Shoe Store, John McCloskey, confectionery, and J. Krause, gentlemen's furnishings, were more or less damaged.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:15 A. M.—164 Allen Street; J. Dinger; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—2,062 First Avenue; John Foley; no damage.

9:50 A. M.—Boulevard and Ninety-seventh Street; unknown; no damage.

4:20 P. M.—31 Ridge Street; Ida Cramberg; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—137 Reade Street; J. W. Spencer and others; damage, $18,000.

BETTER CARE FOR SICK MEN

Exposure of Cruel Neglect of Suffering Soldiers on Shipboard Has a Good Effect.

OFFICERS WEEP OVER DELAYS

Two Deaths at Tampa and Several Patients Too Ill to be Moved—Shortage of Clothing Leads to Ludicrous Results.

EGMONT KEY, Fla., Aug. 8.—Of the 187 men brought here July 30, 127 sailed for New York this morning on the Seguranca. Two died at the station, and several were too sick to be taken aboard ship, and about sixty will remain here until to-morrow afternoon, when the ten days of detention expire. The period of detention should have expired to-day, but the neglect of the War Department in not advising the station of our departure from Cuba added another day of quarantine, delay, and discomfort. Owing to this neglect, we were not brought ashore Friday, July 29, when we arrived, but had to stay aboard ship in the bay until Saturday afternoon.

The 127 convalescents had hardly left the Key before about 100 men from the Signal Service, engineers, &c., came ashore to take their place. The latter are not sick, but have been sent here merely for the required period of detention. They were landed from the Comal, San Marcos, and other ships in the harbor that have come here within the last ten days.

It is not likely that the War Department will send out another expedition in so bad a plight as that in which it sent the Santiago from Cuba to this harbor. The good effect of the exposure of that expedition is already felt here. The sick and convalescent who hereafter come from Santiago or Siboney, or who go from this port to other ports in the United States, will very probably have an abundance of good and suitable food, medicine, and nurses and physicians.

Comforts for Convalescents.

All of these things were supplied for the Seguranca by special order from the War Department. She carries all the delicacies that could be obtained at Tampa, and has aboard several physicians and six or seven nurses. The poor fellows who nearly starved on the Santiago, who had to suffer pain without medicine, nurses, or physicians to alleviate it, and who had to lie on the hard decks instead of in reasonably comfortable bunks or cots, will doubtless enjoy the trip to New York with some of the blessings and comforts of civilization. By sending the Seguranca on this service, instead of the San Marcos, as was arranged for at first, the department has added to the material comfort of the voyage by giving the convalescents a better and faster vessel.

Some of the scenes caused by the repeated delays and postponements of the departure of the sick officers were very pathetic. At first it was announced that all immunes were to go north on a special train on Thursday afternoon. There was at once an exhilaration of spirit throughout the detention camp. Sick men grew better immediately and convalescents laughed aloud. Some of them began singing. The healthfulness of the camp was increased a large percentage by that joyous prospect of homegoing after long privation and suffering.

But the reaction came. We seldom if ever got off an expedition, even a small one, as soon as we plan, and some allowance should have been made in this case; but there was none. The sick and convalescent really expected the train to be ready when the War Department said it would. They soon learned to have less confidence in such things. The train did not leave on Thursday. Most of the men bore the disappointment stoically, and consoled themselves with the thought that it would start next day.

Disappointed Sick Men Weep.

But this blighting of hope was too much for the Spartan fortitude of some of the officers. Fortitude had already been pushed to the limit of endurance. When the news came that Florida objected to the sick men going through the State and that no hospital train would be sent out of Port Tampa, several officers who had faced death unflinchingly a few weeks before at El Caney or San Juan broke down utterly and burst into tears. The privates swore at the Government for bringing them here instead of taking them to New York or some other Northern port, where quarantines are more merciful and scientific. But one or two officers, who had long since exhausted all physical and moral courage in their efforts to keep alive amid hardships and neglect, could stand no more. One sat down by the side of the rough shed, leaned his head on his hands, and wept like a heart-broken child.

Another gallant officer broke forth into sobs and threw himself upon his face on his miserable little cot, and wept for an hour.

A Cuban official present, who had not ceased to swear and rail against our Government and everything American since he left Santiago de Cuba on July 24, merely swore and railed the more violently. The Government had no right to stop him from going anywhere he wanted to if he paid his fare. Why should a republic stop a man from going anywhere if he was willing to pay his fare? The idea that the Government might want to protect its millions of people from infection did not occur to him. He was ready to "pay his fare."

Florida's Treatment of Sick Soldiers.

Major Wilson said that Florida's treatment of sick soldiers returning from the war with Spain recalled Sheridan's remark:

"We whipped Spain once and took Florida from her. Now we ought to whip her again and make her take Florida back."

But all the sick and convalescent soldiers who were able to go have finally got off, with every prospect for a pleasant and health-giving voyage. Only the officers, a few "stevedores," and two newspaper correspondents remain. All of these will leave to-morrow afternoon.

And so the quarantine, or detention, comes to an end, as even the worst things must terminate some time. It has been very hot, the mosquitoes have been very troublesome by day and night, and the confinement within barbed wire fences on a glaring sand bank has not been pleasant. It was not intended to be pleasant, or the Government would have established its station for detention in a higher latitude on the Atlantic Coast, where it would not be so very hot, where the mosquitoes would not be so vicious and numerous, and where the sick and convalescent would not have to face glaring sand or a brazen sky. But otherwise it has been pleasant enough. Dr. Giddings and his assistants have done everything in their power to heal the sick and make every one as comfortable as possible.

An amusing incident of the detention occurred to-day. When the men from the Comal and San Marcos came ashore and clean clothes had to be put on them, the trousers ran short. Up to that time all had been clad in blue overalls, and in copperas-colored jackets known as "jumpers." When this choice collection of clothing ran out the unfortunates who were among the last applicants had to put on women's clothes. It looked at first as if a body of women had invaded the quarantine grounds, and something like a panic followed, but it was discovered that the supposed females were only carpenters and stevedores in long calico dresses and flounced bodices.

I blush to think what the next detachment will wear—or will not wear.

STANHOPE SAMS.

Niagara River Bridge Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Under Section 2 of the act of Congress, approved June 29, 1898, providing for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River, a board, to consist of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, retired; Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Henry G. Marindin, Assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is constituted to meet at such times and at such places as may be designated by the President of the board, to examine the locality of the proposed bridge, to give full hearings to the parties interested, and to recommend to the Secretary of War the width of the draw or pivot spans to be fixed for the proposed bridge.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES ISSUED.

Surgeon General Makes a Statement in Answer to Complaints About His Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In view of complaints against the medical branch of the army, the statement is given out that Surgeon General Sternberg on April 15 made the following recommendation to the Adjutant General as to medical supplies to accompany the army:

Each regiment to take two ambulances, four extra litters, a field hospital for ten men, medical and surgical chests, field supplies for three months.

Infantry regiments to have a steward or acting steward and ten privates of hospital corps.

Cavalry regiments to have two stewards or acting stewards and fifteen hospital corps men.

A light battery to have one ambulance, field hospital for five men, (one hospital tent,) an acting steward, and five privates of the hospital corps.

On April 20, 1898, the Surgeon General sent instructions to Major B. F. Pope, Chief Surgeon, Tampa, Fla., directing him to inspect the medical department of each regiment upon its arrival and report to him the deficiencies in medical supplies.

The Surgeon General also furnishes a list of the more important articles of medicine that were sent to Tampa and Santiago with the army:

First-aid packets, 39,000; alcohol, quart bottles, 3,502; bicarbonate of soda tablets, 237,200; calomel and soda tablets, 40,000; camphor and opium pills, 188,800; castor oil, quart bottles, 1,422; chloroform, one-fifth-pound bottles, 3,470; compound cathartic pills, 259,200; ether, one-fifth-pound tins, 3,290; Fowler's solution, ounce bottles, 1,180; morphine tablets, 17,300; quinine pills, 4,678,000; strychnine tablets, 50,000; subnitrate of bismuth, pound bottles, 657; antiseptic tablets, 150,000; carbolic acid, two-pound bottles, 6,000; iron sulphate, commercial, twenty-pound boxes, 500; lime, chloride, pound bottles, 4,456; sulphur, in roll, pounds, 4,000; formol gas generators, with supplies for same, 2; beef extract, one-fifth-pound tins, 5,790; brandy, quart bottles, 977; condensed milk, tins, 3,546; soap, Castile, pounds, 974; soups, (Franco-American,) 24 cans in case, cases, 981; sugar, white, pounds, 2,868; tea, pounds, 495; whisky, quart bottles, 1,621; stationery, a large supply to cover needs; bandages, gauze, sterilized, 14½ in box gross, 839; cotton, absorbent, pounds, 1,240; gauze, sublimated, packages, 83,000; gauze, iodoform, packages, 3,650; ligatures, catgut, sterilized, packages, 18,600; oakum, pounds, 1,260; sponges, compressed cotton, boxes, 2,850; thermometers, clinical, 211; blankets, gray, 5,440; chairs, army, folding, 235; chairs, small, folding, 2,350; cots, folding, 4,250; mattresses, 2,500; mosquito bars, 3,570; pillows, feather, 850; pillows, hair or cotton, 4,250; pillow cases, cotton, 7,700; sheets, cotton, 10,000; shirts, cotton, 4,750; tables, mess, folding, 225; tables, bedside, folding, 2,350; litters, iron, 630; litter slings, 975; table and kitchen furniture for 3,000 field hospitals; test tubes, 1,540; medical sets, chests Nos. 1 and 2, of each, 29; surgical sets, chests Nos. 1 and 2, sterilizer chest and filter of each, 21.

The regular regiments had each a medical and surgical chest, litters, and other field supplies before the above articles were issued.

PARIS EXPOSITION STAFF.

Commissioner Peck Announces Appointments—Exhibitors Combine to Save Space.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Ferd Peck, Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has announced the following appointments on his staff, with the statement that no further appointments will be made until he returns from Paris:

Director of Affairs—Paul Blackmar.

Director of Mining and Mineralogy—F. J. V. Skiff.

Temporary Director of Press Bureau—Robert J. Thompson.

Private Secretary—J. H. McGibbons.

Secrétaire Française—Count de Valcourt Vermont.

Paul Blackmar, Director of Affairs, was identified with the World's Columbian Exposition as Superintendent of Collections, a position which called for high administrative ability. F. J. V. Skiff held the position of Chief of the Mining and Metallurgy Division at the World's Fair, and is the present Director in Chief of the Field Columbian Museum.

Count de Vermont is Parisian born and a member of a prominent family. He is at present connected with the Omaha Exposition, and was officially identified with the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco.

Intending exhibitors are also advised that in estimating the square feet of space necessary they should allow for only one article of a kind so far as possible, and consider that the relative size and importance of the industry of the applicants will have to be the guide in determining the equitable distribution of the space.

This last admonition has been effective in consolidating several exhibits. In one case twenty-seven kindred industries have agreed to put their exhibits in charge of one agent. It is probable that a special commission will be appointed, the duty of which will be to award space and pass on applications. Thus far more than 300 applications have been received at the New York office of the Commissioner General and 600 at the Chicago office.

LOYAL SPANIARDS INVITED.

Priests of St. Francis Xavier's Embarrassed by an Advertisement.

Manuel Alfredo Casal of Flatbush, a native of Ecuador, of Spanish descent, has caused the patriotic authorities of the College and Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, a great deal of embarrassment by the naïve wording of a notice he inserted in a morning newspaper. In the kindliness of his own heart he overlooked public feeling in the present excited times.

The notice stated that on Friday, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M. a requiem mass would be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the distinguished Spanish Statesman, Antonio Canovas de Castillo, assassinated Aug. 8, 1897. "Spaniards, Spanish-Americans, all friends of Spain, and the faithful in general are respectfully invited to attend," the notice said.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, when this invitation was seen, it was almost decided to give up the mass, but it was finally determined to ignore what seemed rather an expression of simplicity than an invitation to the enemies of the country. The priests asserted vehemently that the church was in no way responsible for the notice.

Old-Time Burlesque Artist in Jail.

Magistrate Bristow, in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sentenced Jennie Worrell to twenty-nine days in the Raymond Street Jail. She was at first sentenced to only two days, but when her identity was discovered she received the added penalty for giving a false name. Jennie Worrell was at one time considered one of the leading burlesque artists on the American stage, and filled Worrell's Theatre, on Broadway, near Eighth Street, with her admirers. When she appeared in court yesterday she was bloated and ragged, and showed the life of dissipation she has led.

Whitelaw Reid Defeats Sculptor.

In the case of Alexander Doyle, a sculptor, against Whitelaw Reid, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of Mr. Reid. Mr. Doyle sued Mr. Reid for $2,928, collected by Mr. Reid for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Horace Greeley. Mr. Reid expended the money in erecting the John Q. A. Ward statue of Horace Greeley in Printing House Square. Mr. Doyle claimed that Mr. Reid should have paid it toward the cost of the Greeley statue at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, which Mr. Doyle designed.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GOVERNMENT FOR ISLANDS

President and Cabinet Ponder Upon Problems Presented by Cuba and Puerto Rico.

TEMPORARY MILITARY CONTROL

Colonial System Is Favored, but It Cannot Be Adopted Until the People Have Shown Ability to Govern Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and the members of the Cabinet.

Puerto Rico, as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a Military Governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all of the functions of government, under the direction of the President, until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island. The President, under the Constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether probable that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his Constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Puerto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States.

There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government, and that this view is shared by members of the Cabinet. Canada is cited as having a model colonial Government, which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all local matters.

Upon the evacuation of Cuba, it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations, it is believed that the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention.

The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval. It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people, in the free exercise of their choice, might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States or might favor a republican form of government, or possibly a majority might ask to be annexed to the United States. In any of these contingencies, it is believed that their wishes would meet the approval of the President and his advisers.

CUBA MAY WELCOME THE FLAG.

Island Is Expected to Follow Puerto Rico's Example When Spanish Forces Depart.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Careful observers of Cuban conditions, who have been consulted by the Administration concerning the course to be followed in that island to bring about good order and good feeling, are of the opinion, and have so expressed themselves to the President, that the announcement of Spain's withdrawal and the assumption of temporary control by the United States will be followed by something like the demonstration of approval that has been given in Puerto Rico to the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes. Said one of those gentlemen to-day, in discussing the suggested difficulty of establishing a good Government:

"When it is fully known in Cuba that Spain's authority is at an end, thousands of men who have clung to the hope that Spain would retain her supremacy will gladly turn to the government that will assure the stability that loyal Cubans trusted Spain would yet give to the government of the island. I do not believe that this loyalty was so sentimental that the Cubans of Spanish inclinations will abandon their homes, their property, their families, and all they have and rush back to Spain. These Spanish-Cubans constitute the better part of the business community in Cuba. They have had little to say about the government. That has been essentially peninsular, and latterly altogether military. They have no desire to oppress or abuse the Cubans who have sympathized with the insurgents. Few of them will cherish any animosity toward the late insurgents. The insurgents, the loyal Cubans fear, may not be quite so willing to let by-gones be by-gones. There are many politicians among them, and they will hope to have the opportunity to punish those who would not help them when they were most in need of encouragement."

The Administration will be prepared, immediately after the cessation of hostilities and the beginning of the evacuation, to hear of reports from Cuba not unlike those sent from Ponce and Yauco of the cordial welcome of the flag and the authority of the United States. Should this turn out to be the case, the problem in Cuba will be greatly simplified. If the free people of Cuba, left to their own inclinations by Spain, manifest a decided determination to get along without internal strife the Administration will be encouraged to hope that the resolution of Congress distinctly waiving any intention on the part of the United States to annex the island may be adhered to.

The expectation is that as towns are abandoned by the troops of Gen. Blanco and civil authorities are afforded opportunity to speak freely, a common anxiety to have some authority that will maintain order as between the former Spanish adherents and the advocates of forcible rebellion will lead to requests for the presence of troops of the United States and the hoisting of the United States flag. Some persons look for similar demonstrations in favor of the United States authority to those made in Puerto Rico, and not a few requisitions for United States flags to supply the Cuban demand.

Should this feeling prevail among the Cubans as well as among the Spanish the pacification and entire freedom of the island will be not far off. The Administration would be gratified if the Cubans would show so clear a capacity for taking their own affairs in hand without trying to even up old scores with the rifle and machete. Having promised the world to see government established in Cuba, the Administration will carry out that promise. Cuba may help if she will; if she will not, then the United States may have to resort to some method not yet approved by Congress.

PUERTO RICO CABLEGRAMS COSTLY.

But Chief Signal Officer Greely Hopes to Establish Cheaper Communication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Few people are aware of the heavy expense attached to cable communication under existing conditions between the Government here and Gen. Miles and naval commanders in Puerto Rico. The reason assigned for the heavy cable tolls is that it is necessary to use a very circuitous route, and transfer through several different cables in order to reach New York from Ponce.

Gen Greely, Chief Signal Officer, hopes to better this condition very shortly. The French cable passes about twelve miles northward to San Juan on the north coast, and it is the expectation of Gen. Greely, with the consent of the cable officers, to have this cable cut at that point and a landing made on the north shore of Puerto Rico, where a cable station will be ordered. The immediate result will be to afford much more direct communication between Puerto Rico and the United States, and cut the cable tolls in half.

The French cable officers are said to have acted with the greatest courtesy and consideration in accommodating the United States Government throughout the West Indian campaign, although of course having a regard for the obligations imposed by the neutrality laws.

Gen. Greely has received a dispatch from Col. Allen, who is now at Ponce, stating that the telegraph lines have been extended, first from Ponce, through Guayama and Arôyo to the headquarters of Gen. Brooke; second, through Guayama, to the headquarters of Gen. Wilson; third, through Adjuntas and Utuado to the headquarters of Gen. Stone, and fourth, along the coast to Guanica. These lines all extend to the cable station, and they place the United States in communication with more than half of the island of Puerto Rico.

Tariff for Puerto Rico Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A telegram was sent to Gen. Miles to-day giving him directions as to tariff and other charges in the Island of Puerto Rico. The new duties will be similar in general outline to those put in force preliminarily at Santiago. A regular tariff schedule for Puerto Rico will be prepared soon.

Fiscal Agents at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The North American Trust Company has filed a bond of $250,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been made fiscal agent of the Government at Santiago.

MINISTERS TO STOP THE FIGHT.

Meeting Held in Buffalo to Discuss Means to Prevent the Corbett-McCoy Contest.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—A meeting of ministers, representing every denomination, was held here this afternoon for the purpose of taking action to prevent the proposed Corbett-McCoy prizefight from being held in Erie County. Thirty-five ministers were present. The Rev. P. S. Merrill, presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, was chosen Chairman.

A number of ministers expressed their views as to the best method of procedure. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and a committee was also named to visit the authorities and ascertain what action they proposed taking. A number of speakers thought that the Governor should be called upon to use his authority to prevent the fight. The Rev. Dr. Stauffer read the substance of the Horton law, and the recent decision of Justice Woodward, in which he declared the fights as conducted at that time a violation of the Horton law. Continuing, he said:

"The issue is plain, the membership business as proposed by the Hawthorne Club is a subterfuge. A man coming from Cincinnati or St. Louis will get no benefit from membership in the Hawthorne Club. These people will not risk an issue in the courts if they are convinced that the authorities of the county are not lukewarm."

Bishop Quigley, who was a late arrival, stated that the Sheriff had promised to do all in his power to enforce the law. He then read the following letter from Sheriff Killgallon:

"Buffalo, Aug. 8.—The Right Rev. James E. Quigley, D. D., Bishop of Buffalo: Right Reverend and Dear Sir—Your letter at hand. I will not allow a prize fight in this county. This has always been my stand. As I understand the facts, the proposed contest is a prize fight, so, therefore, will not take place in Erie County while I am Sheriff. ANDREW KILLGALLON."

Buffalo, Aug. 11.—Since the Horton law legalized boxing contests in the State of New York there has never been such a rush for seats at a fistic exhibition as is now coming in daily to the Hawthorne Athletic Club officials of this city, before which Corbett and McCoy will meet Sept. 9. To-day over 6,000 applications were received for seats alone. Every foot of the lumber used in the building is on the ground, and contractor Hasselbach has received his first payment in the shape of a check for $3,000.

The Broderick-Sielaff Bout.

"Tom" Broderick of Yonkers and Otto Sielaff of Detroit, two 137-pound pugilists, will box twenty-five rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club to-morrow night. Broderick has been following pugilism for two years and has won more than twenty contests, losing only to "Matty" Matthews, with whom he also fought a draw. Sielaff has come from the West in search of a metropolitan reputation. He has a record of forty-two fights and has never been defeated. There will be two preliminary contests.

DESECRATION AT BULL RUN.

Confederate Officer's Grave Said to Have Been Violated.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, Va., Aug. 11.—Judge Advocate Dudley of the United States Army arrived in camp last night to take Assistant Surgeon and Captain Duncan of the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment, charged with desecrating the grave at Bull Run of Major Duke, a Confederate officer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department has not been informed of the alleged charges against Surgeon Duncan in connection with the alleged desecration of the grave of Major Duke, at Manassas, is regarded as likely that the matter, if of the character reported, will not come before the department, as it can be dealt with in the field.

WILL CONTEST SUTRO'S WILL.

Woman Claiming to be His Widow Will Fight His Heirs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The will of the late Adolph Sutro was read to-day. It is an exceedingly long document, and was executed in 1882. It provides liberally for his children and near relatives, and close friends are also remembered, among the latter being Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania and one or two Congressmen who aided Sutro in having the Sutro tunnel bill pass Congress.

The will sets aside for charitable and educational purposes 1,000 acres, of valuable land south of Golden Gate Park in the city. It makes no mention of Mrs. Kluge, a widow who some time ago made a public announcement of her marriage to the deceased millionaire, by whom, she claims, she bore two children.

Mrs. Kluge says she knows of a lawyer will and will make a contest. The value of the estate is generally believed to be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000.

REGISTRATION OF LAWYERS.

Affidavits to be Filed with the Court of Appeals Clerk.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—Among the laws of 1898 that are now receiving considerable attention is Chapter 165, which provides for the registration of all persons duly admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys and counselors at law in courts of record.

It provides that every person thus licensed shall fill out and swear to a statement testifying that he or she is a native-born or naturalized citizen, the date of admission to practice, residence, that the proper oath of office has been taken, and a copy of the affidavit made has been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

These oaths or affirmations the Clerk of the Court of Appeals must file in his office and he must enter the names in the official register of attorneys and counselors at law in the State of New York," in the alphabetical order of the first letter of their surnames, the names and residences, and the title of the court and the time and place when admitted. The register is declared to be a public record and presumptive evidence that the individuals therein named are duly registered to pract

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A NEW ERA IN CUBA.

The deep interest and importance of the order creating the Military Department of Santiago under the command of Major Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON is perhaps not generally appreciated. This order marks a stage in the history of our war with Spain. First in order is the command to invade and conquer. Then comes the order to occupy and govern. The first command was quickly executed. The second, we suppose, establishes conditions that will endure for some time.

We hazard no rash conjecture when we say that the Military Department created by the order issued on Wednesday will be much talked of in coming years. Our people will become familiar with its name and its administration through daily newspaper reports. It may be the scene of exciting incidents. History will be made there. An interesting experiment will be worked out under the supervision and protection of the General commanding that department. It is not unlikely that when the Spanish troops retire the headquarters of the department will be transferred to Havana. The terms of the order creating the department make it consist of "all that part of the Island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent and belonging thereto that have or may hereafter come under the control of the United States."

It is in this military department, for the present, of the United States, that the Cubans are to have a chance to show their aptitude for self-government. We are bound by a pledge which we must observe in good faith to allow the people of the Island of Cuba to set up a Government of their own choice. They are obviously incapable of doing this at once. We must for their protection and in fulfillment of our plain obligations maintain military control of the island until such time as they are able to demonstrate their ability to maintain a stable and responsible Government. When that time comes we shall withdraw and leave them to work out their own destiny. If that time never comes we shall continue to control the island, and ultimately, in all probability, it would be annexed to the United States. The pledge we made by no means binds us to withdraw at once, nor does full and faithful compliance with its spirit and letter forbid us to become the permanent possessors of Cuba if the Cubans prove to be altogether incapable of self-government. A higher obligation than the pledge of the resolution of Congress would then constrain us to continue our government of the island. No doubt that would be the free choice of the people of Cuba.

We shall assist the Cubans to educate themselves politically. We shall give them not only a fair opportunity but diligent instruction in the art of government. It will be only after an unmistakable demonstration of incapacity or of their prevailing desire to become a part of the United States that we can consider the permanent occupation of the island.

THE CAMP AT MONTAUK.

The War Department seems to be bent upon giving a fresh object lesson, close at home, of the same inefficiency which it has been demonstrating in Cuba. It is gravely questioned by those whose opinions are entitled to respect whether Montauk Point is suitable for the purpose for which it has been chosen. It is certain that there is now no water supply available for the uses of a convalescent camp. It is doubtful whether such a supply can be obtained by the means which are relied upon to make it available. To transport water for drinking and cooking in tank cars does not seem to vindicate the wisdom of those who selected the camping ground.

But, however that may be, the unreadiness of the camp is evidently disgraceful. The Secretary of War must have known for a fortnight at least that the troops must be moved from their positions in Cuba. In fact, it was his order to remove them to the Cuban highlands that brought out the indignant protest of all the general officers. It is a week since he was bullied out of his original purpose and the transfer to Montauk ordered. And yet, although some troops have actually arrived and others are daily expected, hardly a beginning has been made of preparation to receive them. What has been done has been in great part done by the voluntary aid of the associations of civilians which "the staff" looks upon with bureaucratic disfavor.

It is intolerable that the richest Nation in the world should not supply every alleviation to the lot of its sick and wounded defenders. The cost of putting the camp at Montauk in thorough order would be perhaps a fiftieth part of the cost of that silly political excursion to Puerto Rico out of which the Secretary of War has been bullied by public opinion. The measure of the public forbearance with Secretary ALGER is very nearly full. It is much to his interest to "rush" the work on the camp at Montauk.

THE SPANISH LESSON.

A correspondent, "H. B. F.," in another column, apropos of Mrs. LOWELL'S article on "Spain and Civil Service Reform," says: "Excellent as it is, it has the same defect that all communications carry coming from the pens of the advocates of civil service reform. They will regard the civil service as they expound it as the panacea for all political and national ills."

By "civil service" our correspondent doubtless means civil service reform, but he has unconsciously adopted the slang of politicians like Gov. BLACK, and the slip suggests associations unfavorable to a clear understanding of the subject he has taken up. His sweeping assertion as to the advocates of the reform is also characteristic of the politicians, and reads not unlike a quotation from one of the Governor's early messages. Yet we do not suppose that "H. B. F." really sympathizes with Mr. BLACK'S prejudices or shares his ignorance, but he does not see clearly the essential principle underlying the reform he alludes to, or the bearing of the lesson Spain affords upon our own public life.

What he says of the pride, superstition, cruelty, and illiteracy of large portions of the Spanish race is unfortunately true. It is equally true that the corruption and imbecility of Spain's public service are largely due to these qualities and cannot be corrected without a change requiring a long time. But the immediate cause of Spain's defeat in this war is the condition of her public service, where large expenditure and the great courage of her sailors and soldiers have been made vain by the venality and incapacity of officials in every grade. We need only to turn to the records of the administrative side of our own War Department to see what peril a great, wealthy, progressive, modern nation may incur by the same demoralization of the public service that has wrought disaster for Spain.

On the other hand, the two branches of our own service, the regular army and the navy, which have done such good work so well, are perfect instances of the merit system which the advocates of civil service reform seek to apply. The principle of each is appointment and promotion for tested fitness. The civil service reformers have urged as a preliminary test open competitive examination, but they rely chiefly on the test of actual experience. The main thing is to exclude favoritism, political or personal. In this war the navy and the regular army are the fruit of that principle strictly applied, and the War Department is the fruit of the spoils principle. In Spain the navy, the army, and the civil service are all the fruit, in large measure, of the spoils principle only. In the contrast lies one lesson of the war for us, and it is one that will be heeded.

GOOD CANDIDATES IN PLENTY.

There is plenty of good Governorship timber in the Democratic Party. Any Democrat reasonably familiar with the names of the prominent men of his party could readily mention a score, all worthy of the office and sufficiently strong with the people to be elected to it.

Here is a short list of Democrats whom we put forward, not as candidates for the office, but as worthily representing the type of man the party will be likely to nominate. They are one and all good Democrats and fit to be Governor:

FRANKLIN BARTLETT, New York.
PERRY BELMONT, New York.
GEORGE BRADLEY, Steuben.
CHARLES F. BROWN, Newburg.
FREDERICK COOK, Monroe.
ROBERT EARL, Herkimer.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, New York.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, New York.
D. CADY HERRICK, Albany.
DAVID B. HILL, Albany.
DANIEL S. LAMONT, New York.
DANIEL N. LOCKWOOD, Erie.
CORD MEYER, Suffolk.
ALTON B. PARKER, Ulster.
ROGER A. PRYOR, New York.
EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Kings.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, New York.
J. B. STANCHFIELD, Chemung.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, New York.
CHARLES TRACHY, Albany.
SMITH M. WEED, Clinton.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, New York.

The list might easily be extended. There is no lack of men of brains and character in the Democratic Party. But these names suffice to show that when the nominating convention assembles it will have a wide field for choice, and will be able to put before the people a candidate worthy of their suffrages.

The Democratic candidate this Fall must have three indispensable qualifications. His name must be a uniting one with the leaders and the convention in order that he may be nominated with enthusiasm and unanimity. His candidacy must unite the party in order that he may be elected. And when he takes the office he must have the wisdom and executive ability to purge the State administration of the taint of the wretched and scandalous Republican administration of the past two years.

"A QUESTION OF TASTE."

The Rev. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, in the letter that he addresses through the newspapers to Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS, seems to us to make a serious error, if not in what he undertakes, in the way he goes about it.

If he regards it as his duty to expose and rebuke Capt. EVANS, he must, of course, perform that duty. It is of a sort that falls logically enough to ministers of the Gospel, whose business it is to maintain a high standard of conduct, and who naturally seek to do so by applying the standard to men in conspicuous positions who violate it. But even if we assume that the Rev. Mr. BACON is sure of his facts, (and this is a strong assumption,) he is extremely unfortunate in his manner of dealing with them. His epithets lack dignity, and therefore force. They are not on the level of examples furnished by the Scriptures, old or new. Some of them may fairly be described as merely abusive, others are feeble through excess of emphasis.

Apart from this defect in the Rev. Mr. BACON'S letter, we have to note its prevailing tone of elaborate sarcasm, which appears to us not only inappropriate to the serious and delicate task he has seen fit to assume, but also, in a clergyman, offensive. We have no apology to make for "blasphemy" or "profane swearing," and no criticism for any minister who rebukes a person he knows to be guilty thereof. But the effect of such rebuke is lost, or worst than lost, when it is conveyed in a flippant and pretentious style, and such a style invites disrespect for the profession of the clergyman who adopts it. Mr. BACON seems to admit that manifestations of piety or impiety are matters of taste, since they are largely matters of dignity, and he is right. But so is the manner of a clergyman in public discussion, especially when the publicity is of his own choosing, a matter of taste, since it is one of personal and professional dignity. English literature, sacred and profane, from the King JAMES version of the Bible to STEVENSON'S letter on Father DAMIEN, is very rich in specimens of strong, simple, direct, and effective writing in the direction the Rev. Mr. BACON has chosen. Surely he would have done well to stay his pen until he had taken time to study them. His letter might then have been much more telling, or it might have been left unwritten.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

Undoubtedly Russia has, for the moment, won a victory over England at Pekin. She has secured the practical nullification of a railway concession to British subjects. As The London Times justly observes, this action turns into an absurdity Mr. BALFOUR'S complacent remarks of the day before upon "the open door."

It is probably true that the officials at Pekin go in more immediate dread of Russia than of England. Russian power is a more palpable thing at the Chinese capital than British. But it is not necessary to attribute such a result as this to that feeling. Neither is it necessary to assume that M. PAVLOFF has outmaneuvred Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD. In his latest speech upon the subject in the House of Lords Lord SALISBURY intimated not at all obscurely that the representatives of Russia were at liberty to use means in obtaining advantages for their country which were not in accordance with "British traditions." Anything is credible of Chinese official corruption and venality, and it may very well be that the representatives of China have been bribed to nullify a contract.

All the same, it is hard to see how Great Britain can acquiesce in such a performance unless she is prepared to abandon the commerce at least of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. As we have already pointed out, our own interests are particularly important at the port which Russia aims to convert practically into a Russian port. Our interests are also the same as those of Great Britain. The fact gives us an excellent opportunity, not the first nor the twentieth we have had and refused within the last few months, to announce our sympathy with the British contention.

THE VICE-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The cautious London press speaks of the appointment of Mr. GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON as Viceroy of India as an "interesting experiment." One of the things about it that are experimental is doubtless the appointment of a commoner to the Viceroyalty for the first time in the history of India. There is no doubt that if Mr. CURZON had already a handle to his name he would be considered entirely eligible to the appointment. He "has served up to it." He has shown great industry and ability and increasing tact as the representative of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, and his travels and writings have given him an authority almost unique upon the commercial and political problems of the Far East. "The atrocious crime of being a young man" loses much of its atrocity at thirty-nine. And as for his being a commoner, Mr. CURZON is the heir to the barony of Scarsdale, and his defect of a title can be cured by the Empress of India, if he should deserve it, even in advance of the course of nature.

Of course, the social functions of the Viceroy of India are hardly, if at all, inferior in importance to his political functions, and with regard to these the Viceroy's wife is not less important than the Viceroy. Perhaps the circumstance that the new Viceroy's wife is an American may be considered by the British press to constitute one of the "experimental" aspects of the appointment. The first lady in India, who takes precedence even of royalty in her own Viceroyalty, is evidently a person whose personality is of the utmost concern to the British colony. The appointment of an American to such a post is doubtless adapted to flutter those Anglo-Indian dovecotes of which Mr. KIPLING and his predecessors have told us. But we think we can reassure the doubting Britons in advance of the result of this experiment. Unless the new Vice Empress differs widely from those of her countrywomen whom similar fates have unexpectedly befallen, she will adapt herself to her new duties with an unfailing tact and skill. The simple American faith that what is good enough for home is good enough abroad has generally been vindicated. It was well expressed by that Connecticut lawyer and diplomatist whose daughters made "brilliant matches" in Europe, and who was congratulated upon the admiration which they attracted in Paris. "Sir," answered that simple American citizen, "they have been admired on Litchfield Hill."

The American Protective Tariff League of this city has kindly furnished us in advance some figures collated by Congressman TAYLOR of Ohio showing the enormous benefits of the Dingley tariff as compared with the tariff of 1894. Mr. TAYLOR takes the reports made to his league in March, 1894, and in March, 1898, giving the number of hands employed and the wages paid in some 2,200 establishments in the United States, and credits the increase to the Dingley tariff. He conveniently ignores the effect of the panic of 1893 on the first year, and of the magnificent crops of 1896 and 1897 on the later year. And we do not perceive any notice of the death of the whole blessed protectionist notion in the Harbor of Manila May 1, 1898.

RICHARD OLNEY should be one of the peace Commissioners in behalf of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Queer things do happen over in New Jersey, as everybody knows, but is it really true, as The Sun asserts, that a contractor who made the lowest bid on some public work at Arlington did not get the job because of "his failure to put a one-cent internal revenue stamp on a deposit check"? There is truth, of course, in the ancient jest which insists that Jerseymen are foreigners, but few of us had supposed them to be so utterly foreign as to avoid half of the war impost on bank checks. We hesitate, therefore, between wonder and doubt—wonder at the eccentricity of our neighbors across the river and doubt as to the accuracy of our neighbor across the street.

—A grave periodical devoted to the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge makes the somewhat startling assertion that not one layman—by which it means people not doctors—out of a million knows the color of negro babies. Then, to relieve our humiliation, it kindly admits that a large majority of "the profession" are equally ignorant. The matter is one of less moment than interest, the grave periodical admits—and here we feel impelled to declare that there is no oblique hint in our use of "grave"—but it realizes that these are days when everybody's knowledge on every topic should be exact, and therefore it hastens to reveal the truth about infantile Africans. Here is the revelation: "The negro baby at the time of its birth is exactly the same color as its white brother, and it shows signs of color only after an interval usually of several days, often extending to many weeks." As English, this is a bit confusing, particularly as to the word "color," but that can be overlooked out of gratitude for the information which, by searching, can be found out. And what is the tint? "The negro baby," we read, "comes into the world a tender pink color; the second day it is lilac; ten days afterward it is the color of tanned leather, and at fifteen days it is chocolate color. The coloring matter in the case of the negro lies between the layers of the epidermis. This pigment is semi-fluid, or in the form of fine granulations; in the Indian it is red, and in the Mongolian yellow. It is influenced not only by sun and by climate, but by certain maladies, and the negro changes in tint just as the white person does." Who would have thought it!

PERSONAL.

—That the army does not always have cause to regret the presence of officers fresh from civil life is demonstrated by an incident, minor but interesting, reported in The Sun's Puerto Rico correspondence. Two companies of the Fourth Ohio were making a reconnoissance to the northward of Guayama, and the search for Spaniards for once proved rather alarmingly successful. The little force was suddenly attacked by a much larger body of the enemy, and for a while its complete extermination seemed probable. To increase the peril of the situation, the Captain of one of the companies was overcome by the combination of heat and excitement, and his men, seeing him fall and supposing him to be dead, were thrown into great confusion. Command of the company was at once taken, however, by Lieut. IRVIN WARDMAN, a member of Gen. BROOKE'S staff, who had accompanied the expedition. He quickly restored order and kept up a good fight until the arrival of reinforcements suggested to the Spaniards the wisdom of immediate and rapid departure from the scene. Only a few months ago this officer held the position—unmilitant certainly, and presumably peaceful—of publisher and editor-in-chief of The New York Press. But he was something of a soldier as well, for he belonged to Troop A, and when the members of that organization drew lots to see which of them should have the privilege of going to the war, Trooper WARDMAN was one of the much envied men whom Fortune favored. Some people might not have called it a favor, for in his case active service necessitated the abandonment of a salary which it is safe to say amounted to at least $10,000 a year, but he did not hesitate and was on the way to the front as soon as possible. The front proved hard to reach. Troop A went to Camp Alger and staid and staid and staid—much against its will. Finally Mr. WARDMAN managed to get himself transferred to a regiment that had been ordered to Puerto Rico. His soldierly qualities soon secured recognition in the shape of promotion to a Lieutenancy and a staff position under Gen. BROOKE. His conduct while under fire would seem to indicate that newspaper work is good training for life amid war's perils and hardships.

—Not content with making charges that would be outrageous if they were not ludicrous, Chaplain J. P. MCINTYRE of the Oregon is now adding to his offenses by declaring that he did not mean what he said when he called Capt. EVANS a coward and Admiral SAMPSON a thief. That is all the meaning that even the most charitable could find in the miserable creature's labored explanation of his Denver speech, and people who are not particularly charitable will regret that on first hearing of the slanders they excused them as the ravings of a madman. Evidently Mr. J. P. MCINTYRE is not mad at all. He realizes fully the enormity of his accusations—that is, he realizes fully their possible consequences to himself—and he is doing his poor best to square himself with the men whom he insulted. How such a person secured his appointment or what influence he commands we do not know, but it is impossible that he should continue for many days longer to hold a position which he disgraces. Why, if Mr. J. P. MCINTYRE is to be a Chaplain, Father CHIDWICK and other self-respecting clergymen will have to resign! They couldn't afford to bear the title.

—Many rumors of conduct ranging from disorderly to criminal have come from the volunteer camps, but quite the worst of all the reports is one which has arrived from Manassas. Residents of that town assert that while the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment was on its way from Camp Alger to its new station, some of its members found in the woods the lonely grave of Major J. T. DUKE, a Confederate officer from Alabama, who was killed in the battle of Bull Run and was buried where he fell. The soldiers proceeded to open the grave, and they are said to have carried away as "relics" not only such fragments of uniform as they found in it, but gold-filled teeth from the skull, and such other bits of bone as had withstood the work of the years. Citizens of Manassas laid the matter before Gen. SHEAFE, and he at once arrested the culprits, who included a Surgeon, and ordered their immediate trial by court-martial. In case of conviction, they will be driven out of the army. The case is said to be without a parallel in American annals, and the Kansas soldiers feel keenly the disgrace which has been brought upon them by a few of their companions. Gen. SHEAFE has caused the remains of Major DUKE to be reinterred, the gravestone has been carefully replaced, and a guard of honor has been stationed by it.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Republicans of Indiana intend to open their campaign about Sept. 10. Ex-President Harrison, Senator Fairbanks, and Gov. Mount are among the speakers announced.

* * *

Assistant Treasurer Sloan at Baltimore says that many persons in that city who have received allotments of the new Government war bonds are selling them to others. The price paid is understood to be 104.

* * *

Ex-Senator and ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland has just celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday, and the Baltimore papers unite in testifying that in health and strength and intellectual activity he is still a young man.

* * *

The Western New York Agricultural Society, which has held a fair annually for nearly half a century, will not hold one this year because of a lack of funds. The public seems to have lost interest in the fairs of late years, and the custom of holding them may be abandoned permanently.

* * *

Mr. Samuel Rhoads and his wife of Arlington Heights, Ohio, celebrated on Sunday the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. Four generations of the family participated in the festivities. The eight children of the aged couple were all present. The oldest great-grandchild is now in his twelfth year.

* * *

The Baltimore Sun notes with pride that "Maryland, My Maryland" and "Stonewall Jackson's Way" were both written by Baltimoreans—James R. Randall and John Williamson Palmer. It calls them "the most effective and lasting of our [presumably Southern] war ballads." But "Dixie" is still being sung.

* * *

"A prominent Democratic leader" is quoted by The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph as saying that wherever there seems a promise of success the Democrats and Independent Republicans will unite in making anti-Quay nominations for the Pennsylvania Legislature, and if that body is Republican the Democrats will vote for John Wanamaker or whomsoever the Independent Republicans may select for Senator. If the Legislature is Democratic, a Democrat of course will be likely to be elected Senator.

SPAIN AND REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very readable article in your issue of to-day, "Spain and Civil Service Reform," excellent as it is, has the same defect that all communications carry coming from the pens of the advocates of civil service reform. They will regard the civil service, as they expound it, as the panacea for all political and National ills. It is not to deny its value or importance that I beg to address you, but to refer to the worst defects of the "dying nation," defects which have brought about her humiliation, her civil service being one of several, and not the principal one by any means.

The reasons for Spain's decay before the civilization of the second half of this century should be looked for in her ignorance and her other defects, racial, climatic, and theologic. To briefly sum them up: There are about 70 per cent. of her total population of 17,000,000 of Spaniards who neither read nor write. In other words, there are nearly 12,000,000 out of 17,000,000 who cannot read any language! The Spanish race is thereby as unfit for competition with enlightened Americans as any of the minor powers of Europe. There is a proud and priest-ridden aristocracy of Spain still quite content with this state of things, if we may judge them by their languid efforts to change it. Spain has been a despotism in one form or another for hundreds of years. As recently as 1820 the Inquisition, which began in 1460, was abolished by the Cortes. The Inquisition having been suppressed by Napoleon in 1808, was actually approvingly restored by Ferdinand VII. in 1814. Now, what can you do with such a people? The newspapers of this morning inform us that Madrid does not seem to feel the national disaster; that the bullfight is full and brilliant. The people of Spain have been brutalized from the throne to the hovel by despotism. We passed through a revolution in this country to destroy slavery of the bodies of millions. Spain will probably pass through her revolution to obtain education and hence freedom for the minds of her people. When she obtains it civil service and other reforms will find the soil for their growth. H. B. F.

Union League Club, New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

OUR CHURCH INTERESTS IN THE CAROLINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems time to call attention to an apparent omission in the President's terms of peace, as thus far made known, of a matter in which the Protestant churches of America are deeply interested. I refer to the Caroline Islands, about which our Government seems to be silent, though requiring the cession of an island in the neighboring group of the Ladrones. This seems singular, as we have never had anything at stake in the Ladrones, while only eight years ago Spain violently dispossessed us of an interest in the Carolines in which American lives and money had been invested since 1852.

If there is a spot in the Pacific to which America has a moral claim it is in the Carolines, which for forty years were cultivated from heathenism into Christian civilization by our self-devoting countrymen and countrywomen. In 1887 Spain came to take possession, and carried prisoner to Manila the Rev. E. T. Doane, who had labored at Panape, the "gem of the Pacific," for years. Our Government interfered, and regained liberty, but in 1890 a Spanish expedition from Manila undertook the subjugation of Panape, and the missionary buildings were shelled and burned. For this violence, after years of shuffling, Spain paid $17,500 indemnity. But our countrymen were expelled, their work broken up—no Americans tolerated there. The present year brings the opportunity to redress these wrongs and recover our just rights.

It was telegraphed from San Francisco a month ago that the Monterey had orders to take possession of the Carolines on her voyage to Manila. Whether she did so or no mention is made in the first report of her arrival at Manila. This, however, is less disquieting than the silence observed at Washington about the Carolines. It can hardly be supposed that the Protestant churches, whose missionary boards have lately been in conference about the extension of their work into the Philippines, are likely to view without indignation any neglect to give them back what Spain has violently despoiled them of in the Carolines. Missionary interests abroad are, unhappily, as much experience has proved, the last and least cared about at Washington, notwithstanding the fact that our commercial interests flourish in their prosperity. Now that peace negotiations are opening it would be criminal neglect to let our rights in the Carolines go by default.

JAMES M. WHITON.

Marlborough, N. Y., Aug. 10.

CALLS DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE A HUMBUG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised and grieved that you have given lately, as well as in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, much space to the grievances of a so-called "Druggists' League for Shorter Hours." Never was there a greater fraud. This so-called league has never yet, although challenged to do so, shown its list of members; and the man at its head is a professional labor agitator. This is the whole inwardness of the movement, and I for one should be sorry to think that to be the reason why these persons can command so much space in certain newspapers. The mischief in publishing their slanders lies in creating a wrong impression about druggists among the public. Druggists and their clerks know better and ignore these attacks.

I presume you would not care to publish anything which is untrue and reflects unjustly on an honored calling, which these people are trying their best to degrade; and I repeat, I am surprised and grieved that respectable newspapers should lend themselves to help these slanderers in their dastardly work.

Why is it that when last Spring these people attempted to interfere with the drug business by legislation, the druggists of Greater New York, as well as their clerks, rose as one man and opposed such interference and successfully, too?

At the meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, held at Rochester last June, that body, which represents the druggists of the whole State, unanimously condemned such interference. Let us have the truth. The drug business is all right. Let it alone; the clerks are perfectly able to take care of themselves, as they always have; and they are the last ones to ask for help. The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours is a humbug. VERITAS.

New York Aug. 11, 1898.

MONTAUK AND THE TETANUS BACILLUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one who has known Montauk for more than fifty years to take exceptions to the statement made by Dr. Frederick A. Castle that "it is the only place in North America, except Nova Scotia, where the tetanus (lockjaw) bacillus may be found." I respectfully submit that Montauk has always been peculiarly exempt from the influence of the tetanus bacillus; so much so that from time immemorial animals that were injured and those which required operations of any kind were sent to Montauk because of this fact, well established in the experience of the people of the Hamptons.

It is admitted that the country from Napeague Beach to a point about forty miles up the island formerly occupied a bad eminence in connection with the much-dreaded disease. It followed even the prick of a tack, and was almost invariably fatal. So great was the dread of the consequences of a wound of any kind that people have been known to run away to other parts of the country. To-day, I say it with great confidence from any one familiar with the facts, tetanus is no more prevalent in this region than it is anywhere else.

The custom of using enormous quantities of menhaden in fertilization of the land passed away about twenty-five years ago, and with it disappeared the bacillus of tetanus in any appreciable quantity.

A physician in active practice in East Hampton for the past fifteen years has seen but one case. If it is a fact that this bacillus is generated for the most part in old gardens, surely Montauk, with its four houses miles apart, should be favorably situated. J. H. ROGERS, M. D.

East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 11, 1898.

Secretary of State Day.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Day's just and energetic praise and appreciation by THE NEW YORK TIMES, which we print in another column, expresses the National opinion without distinction of party. This quiet, simple, able man, who has done his duty as it came, fully, completely, and without thought of reward or recompense, content to serve his country, represents the best this country has to give the world, and he has given his country the best a citizen can.

NUGGETS.

Injustice.

"Doan' jump at conclusions," said Brother Watkins; "many a man am unjustly suspicioned when his nose am only sunburnt."—Philadelphia Record.

Seeking Diversion.

"What makes you so anxious to introduce Diggs and Higgs?"

"Higgs always tells conundrums and Diggs hates them."—Detroit Free Press.

A Clean Slate.

"Well, there's one good thing," remarked Sagasta.

"What's that?" asked Don Fabrerez.

"We can begin our Government at the beginning once more."—Philadelphia North American.

Enterprise.

Silent Partner—What do you expect to do with all that rusty barbed wire fencing?

Hustling Merchant—Oh, I don't know. There's going to be a demand for pieces of them Cuban trochas for relics after a while, ain't there?—Chicago Tribune.

Effect of Example.

"You know that Millicent Gunn engaged herself to four men this Summer."

"Yes, she said she did."

"Well, they've all broken with her."

"What one began it?"

"None. They sent her a round robin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

REUNITED.

From The Boston Transcript.

One happy day—long years ago,
'T was golden summertide,
And near the shore of No Man's Land
Two boats lay side by side.

One was a slender, dainty craft,
Her lines with beauty filled;
The other, broad and deep of draught—
Of rough and rugged build.

And side by side they floated free
On the shimmering Summer sea.

The night shut down, and with it came
A storm o'er sea and land;
The earth was rent, and ocean's depths
Stirred by a mighty hand.

The tempest howled like souls accurst—
Loud was the waves' wild roar,
And soon away the two boats burst,
Thrust from the friendly shore,
Out through the harbor's foaming mouth,
One to the north—the other south.

The years have come and gone—again
'T is golden summertide,
And in mid-ocean's vast expanse
These boats lie side by side.

Many a storm they both have known
As on the waves they tossed,
Drifting about, unseen—alone,
Each to the other lost.

But now they lie—by fortune blest
Side by side, on the ocean's breast

PROMOTIONS CAUSE GOSSIP

Advancement of Sampson Over Schley Seems Likely to Result in a Contest.

MANILA HEROES ECLIPSED

Officers Over Whom They Were Raised Outrank Them Again—Evans Will Probably Be an Admiral for Several Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Navy Department officers generally assume that the promotions recommended by Secretary Long, and announced as having received the approval of the President, will stand not only the examination of the public, but the criticisms of the Senate, to which all must go before they become effective. Little discussion is provoked as yet by any of the promotions except those of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. It was fully expected that both of these officers would be advanced, and much of the talk indulged in at the department has prepared Washington, if not the general public, for some unusual effort in behalf of Admiral Sampson.

To the friends of Commodore Schley who fancy that he was not treated at the outset of the war with the same friendliness that has followed Admiral Sampson in whatever he has been called upon to do, it looks as though the Secretary of the Navy had made a load of all sorts of promotions, in the expectation that the desire of the others to get what has been offered to them would sweep Sampson into the list of Admirals two places ahead of Schley, whereas, unless Schley has done something distinctly discreditable to him and entitling him to be set back, he should have retained the relative position to Sampson that he had when the war broke out—two places ahead of Sampson.

Secretary Long has expressed a determination to be fair in his treatment of both the Admirals who have occupied so much of public attention and interest, but, despite his known fairness, Commodore Schley's friends cannot get away from the belief that there has been operating upon Secretary Long, and against Commodore Schley, an influence in the Navigation Bureau that was distinctly hostile to Commodore Schley.

Officers under the bureau influence have constantly alluded to what they call a "fight" on Sampson. But Schley's admirers do not know what this "fight" is. They have simply objected, since July 4, when Admiral Sampson's report of "his" destruction of Cervera's fleet was published, that he was reluctant to admit that Commodore Schley had any part in that event, and have since remonstrated against the effort on Admiral Sampson's part to eliminate Schley and to convince the public, much as Secretary Long has done, that Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed by orders, and not by the presence and energy of living commanders.

Some of the promotions suggested by Secretary Long affect the promotion already made of the Captains who distinguished themselves in the Manila fight. Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, who was advanced six numbers, passing Capts. Cook and Clark, is now passed again by both those Captains. Capt. Lamberton was advanced seven numbers for his service at Manila, and now he is passed by Capt. Chadwick, who brought the New York up to the scene of the battle on July 3 in time to approve the surrender of the Cristobal Colon and push the sinking wreck a little harder on shore.

It does not appear that all the promotions have been made for conspicuous action in the battle of July 3. Capt. Taylor of the Indiana did not get his ship into that fight, nor did Capt. Chadwick, and Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, advanced to next after Capt. Goodrich, gained his distinction at Guantanamo.

Capt. Evans's promotion brings him well up toward the list of Commodores, and his advancement makes it pretty certain that he will get to be an Admiral and remain one for six or seven years. He does not retire for age until 1908. In two or three years he may be an Admiral, and before his service is over he will lead the line of Admirals on all official occasions.

The promotion of Admiral Sampson makes sure his enjoyment of the actual rank of Admiral, which he would not otherwise have reached, while Commodore Schley should have become an Admiral without the Presidential advancement out of his order.

All of the advancements made by the Secretary of the Navy and the President need the confirmation of the Senate, but it is understood that the Navy Department will assume that they are all to be confirmed and proceed with succeeding promotions as if those already recommended were to be approved. Should they not be, much confusion would result, and much disappointment.

That there will be a contest over the advancement of Sampson over Schley there is little doubt. Henry Watterson, talking about the matter at Frederick, Md., said yesterday: "The Secretary of the Navy says that he is unable to account for the bitterness of the criticisms leveled against Admiral Sampson. Undoubtedly, these criticisms have their origin in a popular impression that from the beginning of the war its military and naval dispositions have been laid on very narrow and more or less proscriptive lines, that favoritism has been the order of the day, and that Commodore Schley was one of the victims of these proceedings. This may be unjust to some. But it is a direct, uncouth way the pople have of righting wrongs, real or supposed."

THE GUATEMALAN REVOLUTION.

Senor Lazo Learns that the Uprising Has Been Subdued.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—Señor Alonzo Lazo, a prominent Guatemalan, who is spending the Summer here, received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala to-day, which read: "Revolution quickly suppressed. Peace prevails in Guatemala all over the country." Señor Lazo said this evening that he expects an official letter of the facts later.

The suppression of the revolution, he declared, was quickly forced, but he said he had no further comment to make until he knew all the facts in the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The steamer San Juan, which arrived to-day from Panama and way ports, brought news of the progress of the revolution in Guatemala. The San Juan carried 350 Government soldiers from San José to Champerico. When the steamer left Morales had informed the insurgents that he would give them twenty-four hours to lay down their arms, and in case of refusal would attack Champerico. Morales, Capt. Brown said, had among his forces 1,500 Mexicans.

Capt. Brown reports that relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are still very much strained, neither side being satisfied with the decision of the Peace Commission.

OBSERVATORY ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Four Powerful Telescopes to be Mounted in the Tower.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 11.—The Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Railroad has signed a contract for a large observatory to be built on the top of Pike's Peak, where the tower can be seen for many miles. The structure will be built solidly so as to withstand the terrible wind and snow storms which rage in Winter over the barren top of the Peak.

In the tower will be mounted four large and powerful telescopes for observation purposes. With these it will be possible to see Denver, fifty miles to the north, and to the west Cripple Creek will be more plainly visible.

Minister Angell Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—James B. Angell, retiring Minister of the United States to Turkey, has informed the State Department that he has taken his leave of the Sultan and will depart for home on the 13th inst. Minister Straus, who relieves him, was at the State Department yesterday and announced his purpose of sailing immediately for his post at Constantinople.

Mr. Phelps Expected to Recover.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 11.—Considerable improvement was noted to-day in the condition of Edward J. Phelps, who is ill at the home of Gen. McCullough, at North Bennington. The patient was said to be free from pain and resting quietly. The physicians now look for rapid recovery.

RUSSIA'S CLAIM ON CHINA

Great Britain Is Giving the Matter Close Attention, and May Demand a Change.

NEW-CHWANG RAILROAD ISSUE

The Question Brought Up in the House of Commons—British Military Squadron at Gibraltar Receives Orders.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, admitted that the facts set forth in the Pekin dispatch to The London Times to-day were substantially correct.

The correspondent of The Times cabled that the Tsung-li-Yamen had given formal assent to all the conditions proposed by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the New-Chwang Railroad extension loan, these conditions being in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract, and designed to block the completion of the final execution of the contract, the whole movement being designed as a blow at British concessions.

After making the admission referred to to-day, Mr. Balfour added that the matter was "engaging the serious attention of the Government." This statement was received with cheers.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says: "Baron de Vinck, the Belgian Minister, yesterday sent a dispatch to the Tsung-li-Yamen asserting that M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Gerard, the French Minister, had joined him in urging the Tsung-li-Yamen to disregard the attempt of the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, to prevent the ratification of the Pekin-Hankau contract.

"It is confidently asserted that, despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will issue forthwith for its ratification. The unfriendly rôle of the Belgian Minister througnout merits the strongest condemnation."

A dispatch received here to-day from Gibraltar says the departure from that place of the British Military Squadron, which was fixed for to-day, has been countermanded, and the squadron has been ordered to remain at Gibraltar while awaiting further orders. It is not known whether this change in the Admiralty's plans has any connection with the situation in the Far East.

According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, it is reported there that France has obtained China's promise to lease her the Man-Tai district of Foochow, together with the right to repair her warships in the Chinese Government dockyard at Foochow.

All the morning papers, including the supporters of the Government, attack Lord Salisbury for weakness in dealing with the Chinese question.

The Daily Chronicle says: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness Great Britain may ere long be plunged into a colossal war? Such, without the least doubt or exaggeration, is the appalling possibility."

The Daily Mail says: "The door is closed. The proudly boasted British lion does not exist in the Yangtse Valley. It is a mistake, and, looking to what Lord Salisbury has done in Egypt, his failure in China is inexplicable."

The Standard says: "These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The papers are full of the significance of the Chinese question. The Matin says: "In China the greatest game in the world is being played, and French intervention should be efficacious and decisive."

The Soir has a sensational article, headed "War Between England and Russia Imminent."

The Journal des Debats says: "England is now seeking an arrangement with Russia. That understanding is impossible, unless Russia remains mistress of the North and England is insured her influence on the Yangtse River. In short, the lines of the section are beginning to be marked along which the disruption would occur whenever China falls to pieces. Clearly neither France, Germany, nor Japan could hold aloof from such an agreement."

The article hints that France would support Russia in the event of war, and says, in conclusion: "France will be content with the southern provinces, bordering on Tonquin."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Following in the footsteps of The Novosti, The Novoe Vremya to-day eulogizes the Marquis of Salisbury for "the wisdom with which he keeps in check the Russophobe outbursts of members of his party, and the prudence with which he endeavors to obviate all pretext for a misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia."

Continuing, The Novoe Vremya says it observes that "unfortunately more than half the British public share Mr. Chamberlain's views." But the Russian paper cannot understand "why the Russophobes are apprehensive of the Russians at Port Arthur."

The Novoe Vremya then remarks: "The rests of the cession to Russia of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan will not show themselves for some time to come. A considerable period must elapse before these ports can serve the purpose for which they were intended by the Russian foreign policy—that of providing a permanent outlet in the Pacific Ocean. Quite otherwise is Russia's position on the Indian frontier, where everything has been long organized for military action if some extreme excess of ill-will upon the part of Great Britain should drive Russia to such action."

AFTER CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

Germany Appears to be Jealous of Japan and England.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11.—Advices from the East say Germans are busy daily at the Tsung-Li-Yamen pushing the interests of German firms to oust Yung Wing from his concession for the Tien-Tsin Chinkiang Railway, and to put Germans in possession thereof. Many influential Chinese have stated that they would rather this important road should be given to some other nationality to build and control, but as long as there are apparently competing for it the Germans will probably obtain it.

The Japanese Minister to Korea has entered upon vigorous negotiations with the Korean Government, demanding compensation for failure to grant a charter to the Japanese for the construction of the Seoul Fusian Railway, and for the murders of various Japanese in Korea since 1896.

The Chinese Government has decided to open a new Japanese concession on the coast of Hyakujosi, adjoining the German concession in Mankow. The German Government has protested against the concession, and appears resolute in continuing the protest. Notwithstanding the favorable conclusion of the agreement with reference to the recent Shasi riot, Germany has now lodged a protest with the Chinese Government on the subject.

Better relations exist between China and Japan, and the latter country is urged from Peking to continue to show her friendship by helping China in giving instructions to her people whenever desired, and siding with Great Britain in trying to preserve the integrity of China.

Marquis Ito has gone on a visit to China. He urges the importance of adopting the following measures for improving Chinese conditions: First, establishment of a large bank, with a capital of about 100,000 yen; second, opening of military and naval colleges; third, amendment of the system of conscription.

Our Claim Against Peru.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The case of Alexander McCord, the American mining engineer imprisoned by the Peruvians during a revolution, and whose claim for $50,000 damages was a subject for dispute between the United States and Peru for a number of years, was yesterday referred to arbitration, the case being submitted to the Lord Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, under the terms of the arbitration treaty.

Stampede to Australian Gold Fields.

PERTH, West Australia, Aug. 11.—Advices from Kalgoorlie say thousands of persons are rushing to the vicinity of Lake Gwynne, close to Kanowna, where a nugget of gold weighing ninety-five pounds, was recently discovered. The excitement in the mining districts is reported to be intense.

THE REVENUES OF JAPAN.

Proposition to Reduce the Postage Rate and Make Cigarettes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11.—The following Japanese news was brought by the Empress of Japan: The officials of the Department of Communications are insisting upon the desirability of reducing the present rate of postage one-half to make it correspond with the penny stamp system adopted in England. They believe that the Government receipts will naturally be reduced for the first two years, but that in the end they will be considerably increased. The Government is said to be inclined to entertain the proposal.

The Japanese Government is considering the advisability of starting the manufacture of cigarettes. The object of this commercial undertaking is to help defray the deficit in the budget. The Government will be able to raise by this means an additional 25,000,000 yen, but the necessary arrangements cannot be completed until 1900.

Lieut. Nijakata Hisaaki, eldest son of Count Nijakata, ex-Minister of the Household Department, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He was one of the most able military officers in the Japanese army.

On the completion of the railway lines now awaiting Government sanction, railway mileage in Japan will be increased to 10,159.

The Japanese Foreign Office has received the following telegram from the Japanese Consul at Townsville:

"Queensland Government has decided upon prohibiting landing of Japanese at any port within its jurisdiction unless they are in possession of passports for that place. This is owing to the fact that fifty-nine Japanese emigrants with passports for South Australia recently landed at Thursday Island.

A Shanghai despatch says the French cruiser, Jean Bart, which had been dispatched hurriedly from Foo Chow in consequence of trouble over the Ning Po Josshouse, ran into the Hawaiian ship Helen Brewer, which was lying at anchor a few cable lengths from what is known as Red Buoy, knocking in her side. She was taken into shoal water to prevent her going under.

Tendency of Japanese Elections.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 12.—The elections to the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet promise a sweeping majority for Count Okuma's Government. The estimates for the next fiscal year show a deficit of 50,000,000 yen.

THREATS AGAINST KOREA.

Plot to Overthrow the Government Was Unraveled at Pekin.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11.—A plan to overthrow the Korean Government has been discovered, and a number of officials implicated have been imprisoned.

Gen. Ahn has fled. The guard at the Palace of Seoul has been largely increased. Great excitement prevails at Seoul.

A Pekin telegram states that the insurgents in Kwang Si, China, are continuing their career of plunder and violence. They have captured several garrisoned stations.

Great Britain has dispatched warships to Wu Chau for protection of British merchants.

The Chinese gunboats Nganchin, Kwonglee, Taicai, Tsanto, Kangmo, and Tangkung have been sent to the rebellious district in Kwang Si, together with 1,000 soldiers from Canton and 600 soldiers from Lukfung.

The situation is very serious and all business is at a standstill. There are 6,000 rebels who are forcing the natives to come to their side, threatening that otherwise their houses will be burned and they will be killed, so that the force of the rebels is gradually increased.

THE POPE IS IMPROVING.

His Sickness Said to be Slight and He Will Soon Recover.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Dr. Lapponi and all the Vatican authorities confirm the statement that the Pope's illness is slight. The doctor did not stay the night at the Vatican.

The Pontiff shows symptoms of gastric inflammation, but he partook of nourishment yesterday evening, and was in excellent spirits. He rose this morning at 5:30 o'clock and celebrated mass. Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope at 8 o'clock this morning.

By Dr. Lapponi's advice the Pope remained up only four hours. In an interview during the course of the day the doctor explained that the Pontiff was fatigued by the preparation of his recent encyclical.

Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope to-night and found him much better, and it is hoped that he will be able to resume his audiences to-morrow, (Friday.) It is understood that the intestinal trouble caused him great weakness, with fainting fits, and, despite the reassuring tone of the official reports, it is felt that the whole truth is being concealed.

DEATH OF W. H. BLANCHARD.

Salesman of the Firm of Clarkson & Ford Dies Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An inquest was held this morning into the death of Mr. W. H. Blanchard, a traveling salesman for the firm of Clarkson & Ford, oil dealers, of 224 Front Street, New York, who was found dead in bed in a hotel in this city on Tuesday last. The verdict was that death was due to syncope.

In the absence of the heads of the firm of Clarkson & Ford, bil merchants at 224 Front Street, but little information could be had from those in charge of the office yesterday morning relative to W. H. Blanchard, a traveling salesman for that firm, who was found dead in a hotel in London, England, three days ago. Mr. Blanchard, it was learned, went to London six months ago in a representative capacity for the firm. He was a young man of good habits.

ANARCHISTS AT BRUSSELS.

One Shoots and Wounds a Policeman, and Others Take Part.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—While a policeman was arresting a militant Anarchist named Willems, the latter shot and wounded the officer and then escaped. The Anarchist also shot several persons who attempted to capture him, but he was finally arrested and lodged in jail.

Later the police visited Willems's lodgings, where they found two Anarchists, who promptly opened fire on the officers. A policeman replied to this fire, fatally wounding one of the Anarchists. His companion was captured.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Petition Circulated for Sir Herbert Murray to be Retained.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 11.—A bitter controversy is raging here over a petition being circulated by friends of the Governor, Sir Herbert Murray, praying the Imperial Ministry to permit him to withdraw his resignation and continue in the Governorship.

The petition is promoted by parties favorable to giving Newfoundland the status of a Crown colony, and it is opposed by politicians on both sides, who regard it as an insult to them and the thin edge of a wedge working toward a revocation of the colony's charter. The Government party is especially opposed to the movement, regarding the petition as an unwarrantable interference.

FRANCE AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Planning to Send Two Expeditions to Offset England.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Prince Aronberg, President of the French-African Committee, has issued a circular letter inviting subscriptions for the equipment of two missions to Lake Tchad, Central Africa, in place of the ill-fated Cazemajou expedition. The circular refers to 'the English endeavor to seize all unappropriated territory in West Africa,' and to the success similar expeditions have had in forestalling these attempts. It then appeals for French support of similar work in Central Africa, enjoining speed and secrecy, 'so as not to arouse the suspicion of our foreign rivals.'"

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who also refers to rumors of another expedition to Central Africa, and to measures to strengthen the Marchand mission, says: "The present French Government is strongly in favor of a forward policy in Africa, which it is prepared to carry out to the bitter end."

Greece Refuses to Sell Warships.

ATHENS, Aug. 11.—The Greek Government has declined an offer from the Government of Nicaragua to purchase three of the largest ironclads of the Greek fleet.

NAVAL VICTORIES STAGED

Manila and Santiago in Miniature at Madison Square Garden.

FIRST PRODUCED LAST NIGHT

Thousands Cheered Imre Kiralfy's Counterfeit Presentment—A Striking Spectacle—Hobson Present.

Imre Kiralfy, after overcoming many difficulties which necessitated the postponement from Monday night of his naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden, opened last night before an audience which filled every seat and encroached upon the standing capacity of the spacious amphitheatre. It was an audience which grew most enthusiastic at every advantage gained by the American ships.

This timely naval display would seem bound to meet with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of all loyal Americans. The scenes are four, known as "On the Eve of War," "Manila, May 1," "Battle, Morro Castle, and Entrance to Santiago Harbor," and, last of all, "Peace." They are without doubt the prettiest of their kind ever attempted in this country. On the large lake, which occupies the entire space of the arena, the ships are manoeuvred. The vessels represent very nearly all the warship in Admiral Dewey's and Admiral Sampson's squadrons, besides some of the Spaniards. Facing the spectators is the large sheet of water, having as a background a picturesque scene representing a mountainous country. In the foreground are scenes from Manila Bay, and afterward the entrance to Santiago Harbor, with its Morro Castle.

At the opening of the display the combined fleet appears moving in from the wings, a most striking counterfeit. Various evolutions are gone through illustrating naval tactics, target and torpedo practice, and the laying and blowing up of submarine mines. The battle which follows is supposed to be in Manila Bay. First there is a reconnoissance of the enemy by dispatch boats; the early dawn approaches, and Admiral Dewey's advance ships sight the Spanish fleet in the harbor, and quickly return to report that Montojo's complete fleet lies ahead. Soon the American boats enter the harbor, and the battle begins. The attacking force is temporarily repulsed, but makes a second and successful attempt upon the vessels, causing terrible havoc. The action thus outlined is most exciting. A constant fire is maintained by the vessels and the forts, the American ships manoeuvring the whole time and fighting hard.

At the entrance to Santiago Harbor several minor incidents connected with the recent naval warfare are illustrated. Cervera's fleet enters the bay. Admiral Sampson's squadron blockades the entrance, and the forts are bombarded. The Merrimac is blown up in realistic fashion, and then Admiral Cervera's desperate attempt to escape is carefully illustrated, and the battle is over. Most of the ships are illuminated in honor of the victory, then form into line to salute the flagship, and with the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the fleet disappears from view.

Shortly before the spectacle ended Lieut. Hobson made his appearance in a box decorated with American colors, and was heartily received by the people.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Albert Chevalier's new play, "The Land of Nod," was produced in the "provinces" of England some time ago, and, since revised, is very likely to be seen in this country during the coming season. The play deals with the humorous side of occultism and is distinctly a dream piece, or, rather, a fantasia.

Miss Grace Whitelaw, a contralto who returned recently from study in Italy, will shortly make her professional début as a member of the Castle Square Opera Company. Miss Alice Campbell, who was last season understudy to Miss Nella Bergen in "The Bride Elect," has also been engaged for this company.

There will be four changes in the cast of "The French Maid" when the play is revived at the Herald Square Theatre, Sept. 5. W. C. Gillow will interpret Sir Drummond Fife in place of E. S. Wentworth, Richard Ridgely the Prince in place of Henry Leoni, and E. J. Heron the Admiral in place of "Dan" Collyer, and Edward Jose will appear in place of Henry Norman.

The character which "Sam" Bernard is to play in "The Marquis of Michigan" is that of Hermann Engel, the son of a wealthy German brewer of St. Louis. Young Engel has been educated abroad, and it is on one of his Continental sprees that he acquires the sobriquet of "Marquis of Michigan," an incident which forms the nucleus of the plot.

Stuart Robson has called his company together for rehearsals at Wallack's Theatre Aug. 15, in Augustus Thomas's new play, "The Mediator," which will be presented for the first time Sept. 1. Mr. Robson, who has been in Europe for the past eight weeks, is expected back on Sunday, and will personally conduct the staging of his latest effort. Miss Marie Burroughs will be Mr. Robson's leading woman. Others in the cast are Mrs. Stuart Robson, Harold Russell, John E. Kellerd, Theodore Hamilton, George Pauncefort, Miss Louise Muldener, and Gertrude Perry.

Miss Viola Allen tells a rather amusing experience while en route to Europe on her voyage over to visit Hall Caine at Greeba Castle, Isle of Man. Miss Allen is free to confess that she is a bad sailor, and consequently she became very seasick, and continued so during almost the entire voyage. However, she spent many hours of the trip on deck, wrapped up in a traveling rug. One day an elderly woman, noticing that she was alone and apparently without companionship, sat with her several hours. A day or two later this sympathetic woman said to her: "I hear Miss Viola Allen is on board. I admire her very much and would like to see her off the stage. Do you know her when you see her?" Miss Allen replied, "Yes; I know her." "Will you kindly point her out to me when she passes by?" inquired her companion. "Yes," Miss Allen, with a twinkle, replied. Two days later the woman came to Miss Allen with a rather bashful look and said: "Miss Allen, I've found out who you are. Why didn't you tell me before?" And then both retired to the dining room for tea.

The new production of "Little Miss Nobody," at the Garden Theatre, under the direction of "Al" Canby, who represents Charles Frohman, has given cause for some curiosity as to the source of the play's title. Little Miss Nobody in the play is a governess who, failing the arrival of the invited "quality" at the Scottish castle held to repair the deficiency at short notice by her own presence and talents. Miss Ethel Jackson, who has been engaged by Mr. Canby to play this part, comes from the Savoy Theatre, London, where she played minor rôles. It appears some misunderstanding occurred through an error of Low's Exchange, the proprietor of which informed Mr. Canby that he had received a cablegram from London, ostensibly from Miss Jackson, that she found it absolutely impossible to sail for this country on the Majestic, but would leave on the Umbria Saturday. As Mr. Canby considered it necessary that Miss Jackson should be here for a period of rehearsal greater than two weeks preceding the presentation of the play, he immediately cabled her that if she could not sail on the Majestic not to come at all. Receiving no reply, Mr. Canby forthwith opened negotiations with several actresses in this country capable of filling the part, and was about to close arrangements on Wednesday, when, much to his surprise, Miss Jackson announced herself in his office, accompanied by her mother. Mrs. Frances Wyatt Jackson, who was recently in the cast of "The Ambassador," at the St. James's Theatre, in London. They were passengers on the Majestic with Mr. Frohman, and, as Mr. Canby had not seen Mr. Frohman since his return, he was in ignorance of their coming. Other passengers on the steamer, members of this same company, were Miss Jessie Merrilees, who came through from South Africa, and William Sampson, formerly a member of Augustin Daly's company, and who during the last season in London played with Miss Annie Russell in "Sue."

Yellow Fever Suspect Aboard.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Finance, which arrived Wednesday night from Colon, was allowed to proceed to her pier yesterday afternoon with a new crew sent from the city, the steamer having been thoroughly disinfected and her own crew transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. Health Officer Doty found one of the ship's waiters, Thomas Jones, a Welshman, aged forty-one years, suffering from an attack of what may be yellow fever. The patient was taken to Swinburne Island for observation and treatment.

Wire Trust's Manager Resigns.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Frank Baackes, General Manager of the Wire Trust, has resigned. The resignation is said to have been due to labor troubles in which the trust is now involved.

DIEGO DE VIVO DEAD.

The Most Famous Grand Opera Impresario of His Day Passes Away at the Age of 76.

Diego De Vivo, in his day the most famous grand opera impresario in this country, died at his home, 252 West Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday, of paralysis. He was stricken on Saturday last, and never rallied. De Vivo's life reads like a page from romance, and probably no man ever had so many incidents crowded into even seventy-six years of life.

Diego De Vivo first saw the light in Sarno, Province of Salerno, Italy, in 1822. He was educated by his uncle, and studied for the priesthood, but, becoming infatuated with a young woman early in his career, he forsook his studies, and, after many tempestuous scenes with his mother and his uncle, went to the Grand Museum of Arts in Naples to study architecture. Here again his youthful love affair intruded, and, stung by the reproaches of his relatives, he ran away and enlisted in the army. At this time—about 1847—Italy was torn with revolutions, and De Vivo distinguished himself in many battles against the rebels, winning his straps for bravery. Later he became master of gymnastics in the army. Meanwhile, his inamorata married some one else, and, forsaking the army, De Vivo became an instructor of gymnastics on his own account.

In April, 1849, he became agent for a monthly publication entitled "History of the Italian Martyrs Since 1799," and was so successful that he accumulated a fortune equal to $10,000, on which he gave himself up to a life of luxury, spending most of his time at the Grand Opera in Turin. In December, 1854, his republican proclivities led to his arrest, and he was sent off in a frigate, with several hundred other prisoners, to the United States, landing in New York on March 4, 1855, after a voyage of eighty-four days.

De Vivo's native talent came to his aid at once, although he landed friendless and unknown. He had picked up enough English on the long voyage to make himself understood, and at once started giving lessons in Italian. It was at this time that he met Brignoli, the great tenor of Max Maretzek's opera company, and was engaged as his private secretary. Within a brief interval he also met Signor Albites, through whom he began his wonderful career as an operatic manager.

His first engagement with the famous prima donna, Mme. Marietta Gazzaniga, the wife of Albites, in 1860, came as a result of the failure of the Maurice Strakosch and Bernard Ulman Opera Company. He piloted Gazzaniga through a successful concert tour, and then became manager of the Cortesi Opera Company, the cast of which comprised many of the most famous singers of the day. The following season he was associated with Jacob Grau, and in this company Clara Louise Kellogg made her first appearance.

In May, 1868, De Vivo went to San Francisco as manager of Parepa Rosa, and in seven opera and thirty-five concert nights cleared $50,000. The company traveled in stages over the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Cheyenne and Salt Lake City, and thence by train to Chicago. The season lasted until June, 1869, Parepa Rosa's profits being $89,000. In 1869-70 De Vivo was the manager of the Parepa Rosa English Opera Company, and in 1871 gave a short, unsuccessful season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

In the following year he managed the Kellogg & State's Opera Company, where he first engaged the basso, Castelnary, who died here last year. In 1870-71 he again managed Parepa Rosa in English opera and the Wachtel German Opera Company. From 1872 he was variously with the Aimée Opera Bouffe Company, Ums. de Murska, Carlotta Patti, Boenna, Montague English Opera Company, Kowalski, Wilhelmj, the Poppenheim German Opera Company, Adelaide Ristori, and Salvini.

In 1857, while in Philadelphia as Brigroli's secretary, he met and loved Miss Aurora White, the daughter of a merchant there, with whom he afterward eloped. Mrs. De Vivo survives her husband, and he has a married son and a daughter Leonora, both of whom are living. Speaking of his marriage in his memoirs, De Vivo said:

I was with Brignoli all the season, and during that time I became infatuated with a Philadelphia belle who was a subscriber. And I am happy to say that a week after we had become acquainted she was as much in love with me as I was with her. So much so that we became engaged to get married at a distant date, for with about $100 a month which I was making I could not support her in the style in which she was living, and I told her so several times. On Easter Monday I left her in tears. For a month she wrote me almost every day. In the middle of May she came to New York and telegraphed me to come to see her at once. I went immediately, and she received me very lovingly and said:

"My dearest De Vivo, I came here with the intention that we must get married at once. I cannot live any longer without you, unless you would like to see me in a lunatic asylum. * * * You will not, I know, live on my income. * * * You are such a gentleman. I will give you whatever money you want as a loan, * * * and when you make enough you can repay me."

I was crazy in love with her, as she was with me, and I could not refuse, and with tears of pleasure running down my cheeks, I replied: "Yes, my dearest child in the world. You return at once to Philadelphia, and come back to-morrow, if possible, and I will marry you."

I am unable to describe such a loving scene as that which ensued after my reply, and in half an hour she packed her trunk, and I accompanied her to the railroad station. She came back at noon the day after. I met her at the station, and we drove to Mr. Cummings's church in East Twenty-eighth Street, and he married us. From there we drove to the High Bridge Hotel, where we took our wedding luncheon, and then drove back to a Broadway hotel, where we passed a week or more of the honeymoon. It was the quickest work I ever did. It was love at first sight, a courtship of ten weeks, and a happy married life that in May next will have continued for forty years.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

BIG ADVANCE IN IRON.

Increase Not Expected to Check the Volume of Business.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—The Structural Iron and Steel Manufacturers met in New York yesterday and decided to increase the price on all shapes, including beams, angles, &c., $1 per ton. The trade is just now receiving notice of the advance.

Iron and steel manufacturers say the demand for structural material is the feature of the market at present and that the advance in price will have no tendency whatever to check the immense volume of business that is now moving all iron and steel markets.

Billets, for the first time in months, have shown a disposition to become a more profitable product to the manufacturer. The price since Monday has gone up 25 cents per ton, the quotation now being $15.25, maker's mill in Pittsburg. One large concern in this city has just declined an order for 15,000 tons of billets at the current quotation, delivery to be made through to the end of the year, because higher prices are expected.

DYNAMITE MAGAZINE RIFLED.

Bronx Park Police Believe They Have Captured the Robbers.

The police of the Bronx Park Station believe they have in custody the ringleaders of an organized gang of thieves who, in six months have robbed contractors of hundreds of dollars' worth of dynamite. The prisoners are Salvatore Pasquale, an Italian banker and boarding-house keeper, in Webster Avenue, William's Bridge, and Henry Woodson, a colored laborer. The dynamite was kept in steel-lined boxes, securely locked, and marked "Dynamite." John Masterson, contractor, reported that he had lost $800 worth of dynamite, and W. Lesson said he had been robbed of $700 worth.

Policeman McMahon on Wednesday morning saw a colored man acting in a suspicious manner and carrying a heavily laden sack over his shoulder. He saw him enter the boarding house. He arrested the negro, who was Henry Woodson, thirty-three years old, of 412 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. In Pasquale's house was found about a hundred pounds of dynamite in original packages, hidden under rubbish in the cellar. Pasquale said he bought it from Woodson. His explanation did not save Pasquale his arrest.

The prisoners were arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday afternoon. One of Masterson's foremen identified a fifty-pound box of dynamite found in Pasquale's cellar as one which had disappeared from Masterson's magazine a few days before. Woodson was held on a charge of larceny and Pasquale on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The President Takes an Evening Sail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Wilson, went down the river this evening on the naval tug Triton, returning a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Other members of the party were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, Miss Wilson, Col. Bingham, and Miss Barber, who is a niece of Mrs. McKinley.

GARDNER Q. COLTON DEAD

The Dentist Responsible for the Discovery of Anaesthesia Passes Away in Europe.

RECORD FOR PULLING TEETH

Estimated that Nearly a Million Teeth Were Removed by Himself or His Assistants—Recognition for Dr. Horace Wells.

News reached this city yesterday of the death of Dr. Gardner Quincy Colton, the dentist of this city who after a three months' visit to Europe was about to return home from Rotterdam. Death followed paralysis traceable to old age and its complications. Dr. Colton was eighty-four years old. He was the proprietor of the Colton Dental Association at 19 Cooper Union, and had a town residence at 141 East Thirty-ninth Street. The house in East Thirty-ninth Street was found boarded up last night, and inquiry in the neighborhood failed to reveal where any of the relatives reside.

For two reasons, one pertaining only to local residents, and the other touching each human being, Dr. Colton will be long remembered. So long as man suffers from toothache, it will be called to mind that Dr. Colton was the occasion of the discovery of anaesthesia. In local regions Dr. Colton will be remembered as holding the record for extracting the greatest number of torturing molars on record. So far as is known, no dentist of this country or any other has himself or through assistants drawn so many teeth.

A Million Teeth, Perhaps.

Twenty years ago, it is related by friends of the doctor, he estimated his aggregate benefaction on New Yorkers at 300,000 teeth. As his practice grew rapidly year by year, the latest estimate gives a number approaching a million teeth estopped from agonizing their owners through Dr. Colton's efforts and those of his assistants.

Not only in this city, but throughout the country, Dr. Colton had a large circle of friends. He had traveled extensively about the United States, and formed friends readily, to hold them attached to him firmly. For over thirty years he had been in Cooper Union, where his office was known probably to seven-out-of every ten New Yorkers who ever lost their sleep from troublesome grinders. Dr. Colton also gained considerable repute from devising the first application of electricity as motive power. He was a fine Shakespearean scholar, and had written a brochure, called "Shakespeare and the Bible," that created a stir of interest in literary circles several years ago at the time of its publication.

Walter Colton, one of the pioneer settlers of the State of Vermont, was the doctor's father. The doctor was born in Georgia, Vt., Feb. 7, 1814, and was the twelfth child of his parents. After receiving a common school education, he learned the trade of chair making, at the age of sixteen, continuing at this vocation until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to this city, where, while maintaining himself by means of his trade, he neglected no opportunity for culture. He contributed to the newspapers of the day, and in numerous other ways sought to raise himself out of the sphere of artisan labor.

He Studies Medicine.

Progress was slow, but by 1842 he was able to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later to study in the office of the late Willard Parker, M. D. Two years later he began to deliver lectures on philosophical subjects and chemical phenomena, also giving exhibitions of electric demonstrations and possibilities, and of the effects of nitrous oxide gas, which he was the first to call "laughing gas." It was during one of these lectures that he stumbled into the discovery of anaesthetic effects.

When he was thirty-four years old, Dr. Colton was still lecturing, and to illustrate the practicability of electricity, at one of his lectures he introduced the first electric motor. It was made from his plans by an instrument maker named Lilly, and was the prototype of the electrical locomotives common to-day.

In 1849 Dr. Colton went to California, and for several months worked in the newly discovered gold fields, and practiced medicine among the miners. Returning to San Francisco late in the year he engaged in various enterprises, and was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Riley. It was the first appointment to that office in California. Through his efforts in the extreme West he gained a competence, and returned East to resume his lecture tours. Roaming from city to city and from town to village in this way until 1860, he then became interested in the publication of a series of war maps that bore his name. In 1863 he established the Colton Dental Association, with headquarters in New York and branches in the large cities of this State. Subsequently he introduced the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas in Paris and London. He was also the author of many tracts and pamphlets relating to philosophical and theological subjects.

How Anaesthesia Was Discovered.

It was chiefly due to his part in the discovery of the use of nitrous oxide as an anaesthetic, and his defense in recent years of Dr. Horace Wells as the one to whom belongs the credit of suggestion the use of the gas, that Dr. Colton was so extensively known. By means of numerous letters to the public through the press and otherwise Dr. Colton succeeded in shaking public belief in Dr. W. T. G. Morton, who claimed to have been the discoverer. It is now generally acknowledged that Dr. Wells deserves all credit for this discovery.

This was the way the discovery of anaesthesia was made: Dr. Colton, at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1844, was lecturing on the amusing effects of nitrous oxide gas and illustrating his words by the antics of persons affected with the gas. Among those who inhaled the gas was a young man named Cooley, who, under its influence, ran violently against some settees on the stage and bruised his shins badly. On taking his seat next to Dr. Wells, the doctor remarked that the young man must be painfully hurt. Cooley was astonished to find his legs bloody, and said he felt no pain whatever until the effects of the gas had worn off. Dr. Colton claimed that, as the spectators were leaving, Dr. Wells said to him:

"Why cannot a man have a tooth extracted under the influence of the gas and not feel it?"

Further Dr. Wells said he believed it could be done and determined to try it. Dr. Colton the next day took a bag of nitrous oxide gas to Wells's office, and Dr. Riggs, a neighboring dentist, was called in. Dr. Wells had a decayed molar, and he was put under the influence of the gas and the tooth extracted.

A Great Discovery.

When he recovered and found his tooth gone, Dr. Wells cried out excitedly:

"It is the greatest discovery ever made! I did not feel so much as the prick of a pin."

This, Dr. Colton claimed, was the discovery of anaesthesia. He admits a doctor named Long made two operations with ether in 1842, but claims he did not follow them up nor make publication of the results. At the request of Dr. Wells, Dr. Colton taught him to make the gas, and Dr. Wells three weeks later went to Boston and made known the discovery. He called on this dentist and that, and among others on Dr. W. T. G. Morton, his former pupil and partner. All scoffed at it, and would not use it. Discouraged, Mr. Wells returned to Hartford, where he continued to practice dentistry, using the anaesthetic. Bishop Brownell and forty prominent citizens of Hartford afterward gave their depositions that Dr. Wells extracted teeth from them without causing pain.

It was claimed by Dr. Colton that Dr. Wells's discovery suggested to Dr. Morton the use of sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic, and he tried it with success. A Boston doctor named Jackson also put in a claim to being the true discoverer of anaesthesia, on the ground that he suggested its use to Dr. Morton. Dr. Wells went to Europe for two years, and on his return found that Dr. Morton had got a patent, and claimed to be the true discoverer. A discussion among the three claimants followed, and it was carried on so hotly that all three became deranged. Dr. Wells succumbed first. He committed suicide in January, 1848. Dr. Morton also committed suicide, and Dr. Jackson was put in an asylum and died soon after coming out.

Defended Dr. Wells.

No one used nitrous oxide as an anaesthetic, excepting Dr. Wells, from the time he went to Europe in 1845 until 1863, when Dr. Colton revived its use and demonstrated that it was an anaesthetic, and the best anaesthetic for short operations. It was during these seventeen years that the public allowed the claim of Dr. Morton as the discoverer, but when Dr. Colton revived the use of the gas, the medical and surgical journals of this country investigated, and became converts to Dr. Colton's assertion of the right of Dr. Wells to be called the real discoverer.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Wells's discovery a grand celebration in his honor was held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the United States Dental Association. There were 2,000 persons present, and before them Prof. Garretson, the presiding officer, did Dr. Colton the signal honor of saying, "Had there been no Colton, there would have been no Wells."

A chance meeting and conversation in 1896 reminded Dr. Colton of his electric motor, which he had completely forgotten. Lawyers engaged in suits involving electrical patents had long before found that a man named Colton had exhibited and lectured on an electrical locomotive nearly a half-century before, but they had never found the lecturer. At least one of the suits was pending, and Dr. Colton was called to testify. A large amount was involved, the diversion of which depended considerably upon the doctor's testimony.

After his recollection was pricked up, the doctor was still unable to locate the original motor. While visiting relatives in Vermont he was told an old trunk of his was stored in their garret, and when it was opened the original model was found. With a few repairs, it ran as smoothly as fifty years before.

The doctor brought his invention to New York and set up a small track in his office, where it pleased him greatly to show it to visitors. As originally made, it ran on wooden track about 8 feet in diameter. Railings were formed of iron bands rising from each side of the circular wooden horse. When first shown, it ran a train of cars, with dolls at the windows as passengers. Photographs were taken of it for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, to illustrate the development of electrical propulsion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac Hill Bromley.

Isaac Hill Bromley, for many years a member of the editorial staff of The New York Tribune, died in the Backus Hospital at Norwich, Conn., yesterday. He had been in poor health for several years, and went to the hospital in June last, suffering from neuritis. The funeral will take place at Norwich on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Bromley was born in the city in which he died on March 6, 1833. He entered Yale College in 1849, but left the institution at the beginning of the junior year, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater in 1868. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was Clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1856 and 1857, and of the State Senate in 1858. In December of the latter year he established The Norwich Morning Bulletin. He served as Captain in the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers in 1862, and was then detailed as Provost Marshal for two years. In 1866 he was a member for Norwich of the Connecticut Legislature.

In the Spring of 1868 he left The Norwich Morning Bulletin to become editor and part proprietor of The Hartford Evening Post, continuing that relation until 1872, when he differed with his partners upon political questions and sold out his interest in the paper. He was then for a short time on the editorial staff of The New York Tribune.

In February, 1873, he joined the editorial staff of The Tribune, and continued with that paper for ten years. In 1883 he became editor of The Commercial Advertiser, as he had previously been appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, he was obliged to relinquish his editorial work. He held this office until 1894, when he took editorial charge of The Rochester Post-Express, remaining with that paper through the Presidential canvass of that year.

Then Mr. Bromley again entered the service of the Union Pacific Railway, and was appointed assistant to President Char

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The Certificates (or Trust Receipts representing them) should be promptly deposited with **BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 WALL STREET,** New York City, so that arrangements may be made in time to submit a proposition to the next Legislature.

Deposits will be made under an Agreement providing, among other things:

1st. That as soon as a majority of the Certificates are assembled, the Committee shall formulate a practicable plan of settlement, and submit it to an Advisory Board, consisting of Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, Hon. EDWARD J. PHELPS, and GEO. G. WILLIAMS, Esq.

If said plan be recommended by the Board, it shall be published and submitted to the depositing creditors for thirty days. If said plan be accepted by holders of a majority in value of the deposited Certificates, it shall be binding on all, and shall be presented to the Legislature to be carried into effect by appropriate legislation.

2d. The bonds, when received in settlement, shall be assessed by the Committee to pay the cost of settlement, but such assessment shall not exceed five per cent. in cash on par of the Certificates originally deposited with the Committee.

If the Committee find that a satisfactory settlement cannot be promptly concluded they may assess holders so much of twenty cents per $100 of Certificates as will reimburse their expenses incurred in this behalf.

It is proposed to duplicate for the creditors of West Virginia the undertaking by which the Virginia debt was recently compromised.

Negotiable Receipts will be issued for Certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

A copy of the Agreement will be mailed to any address given the Secretary.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

In some quarters of the market yesterday there was continued buoyancy and further advances of consequence were scored; in others a reactionary tendency was manifest. Throughout the market there was enormous profit-taking, which aided the efforts of bear professionals to bring about a decline. Stock Exchange room traders were united on the bear side, and their sales were heavy and aggressive. Despite this persistent selling for the both accounts, however, the market held its own, and recessions large enough to be of consequence were few and far between.

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In contradistinction to the heavy profit-taking, commission house buying was the principal feature of the market. All day there was continued activity by the more important commission firms, and it was apparent that "outside buying" has begun to assume substantial proportions. In all of the standard dividend-paying shares was buying by houses who usually confine themselves to investment business. The more conspicuous bull interests showed some inclination to favor a reaction, confining their buying to the weak periods. The market was broader and more active than at any time during the present movement. Total transactions aggregated nearly 600,000.

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Toward the close of business, "tight money" was trotted out to help along the bear operations. In some way a sudden advance in call money was engineered, rates running up sharply. As high as 5 per cent. was paid for some small loans. Almost immediately, however, funds in large quantity appeared, and were liberally offered, breaking the call rate down again. The sudden advance was generally ascribed to a heavy demand arising from Government bond operations, and from increased commission house needs. But many shrewd observers saw in it the handicraft of Wall Street professionals. But, quite apart from this, it was hard to understand why Wall Street should shudder at the mention of 4 per cent. money at a time like this when 4 per cent. stocks are selling thirty points below par.

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Representative bull interests were in no-wise disconcerted by the halting tendencies shown in some market quarters. On the contrary, they expressed much encouragement over the sturdy way in which stocks stood up against the heavy selling. Many of the bull leaders are openly favoring reactions, arguing on their good effects upon the market. But there is reason to believe that a more selfish theory is more or less influential. All the stocks that were wanted were not accumulated before the advance.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $2,000 currency 6s of 1899 at 102¼ and $297,000 threes, when issued, at 104¾@105.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Flint & P. M. pf.	¾
Am. Malt. Co.	⅝	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Steel & W.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	National Starch	1
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	13
Canadian Pac.	1¼	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	11
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Norfolk & W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Northern Pacific	½
Consol. Ice	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	St. Paul & Dul.	¾
Den. Rio G. pf.	⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅜	Minnesota Iron	½
Canada Southern	⅛	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅞	Ore. R. & Nav.	⅞
Chi. & Northwest	1¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
General Electric	⅜	Pullman Car	1
L. E. & W. pf.	1⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	⅛
Manhattan Con.	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½	West Chi. St.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1½
Balt. Belt 1st	1	Kan. City & Pan. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925	1½	Kentucky Cent. 4s	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Or. Sh. L. Con. 5s	1⅜
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Erie prior 4s	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Om. & St. L. 4s	3½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@5 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 6¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,461,090; balance, $7,463,423; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $679,416.

Money on call in London at ¼@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼, less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅜, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—6@12½c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. Advanced: Erie first preferred, 1, to 38¼; Reading, ⅜, to 9½; Erie, ⅝, to 14⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 108⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58¼. Declined: Pennsylvania, ½, to 61¼; New York Central, ⅜, to 123½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 13-16, for money and 110⅞ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £1,600 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes from last week: Total reserve increased £352,000, circulation decreased £319,000, bullion increased £83,995, other securities decreased £610,000, other deposits decreased £720,000, public deposits increased £829,000, Government securities decreased £4,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 45.42 per cent., as compared with 44.50 per cent. last week, against an advance from 49.90 to 51.22 for the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from last week: Notes in circulation decreased 57,375,000f., Treasury account current increased 6,175,000f., gold in hand increased 1,125,000f., bills discounted decreased 21,400,000f., silver in hand increased 550,000f.

LEATHER AND THE BEARS.

Bearish room traders were aggressive sellers of Leather preferred yesterday. Several times during the day they raided it with a fair measure of success, and at the close of business they had brought about a net decline of slightly more than 1 point in the stock. Stories were put in circulation telling of new opposition shortly to be organized, and others which denied the probability of the payment of past due dividends. Throughout the day, however, Leather Trust bulls were steady buyers of the preferred stock, taking all that was offered by the professionals.

REALIZING IN THE GRANGERS.

Profit taking yesterday was heaviest in the Grangers. All the stocks of that group were sold persistently by speculative interests, who turned into cash some handsome paper profits. Offsetting these heavy sales was buying activity by the big commission houses, which stood firmly absorbing all offerings and preventing any recessions in the prices of the stocks. A large part of these Granger buying orders came from out of town—this was particularly so in Burlington, where Chicago and Boston both bought extensively. Talk of an increase in the Burlington dividend rate at the Directors' meeting next week seemed to be more emphatic than heretofore, and the confidence placed in the rumors in high quarters was significant.

St. Paul led the market in activity, the transactions in it aggregating nearly 50,000 shares. The stock made a new high price, reaching 106⅛. It has not sold that high since January, 1883.

Chicago houses, as well as Wall Street interests identified with the property, were steady buyers of Rock Island. None of the Granger stocks lost ground yesterday, Rock Island's ⅛ net decline being the only loss made by the three. In all of the group there seemed to be "overflow" investment buying.

AS TO MANHATTAN.

Manhattan was one of the weak stocks yesterday, its quotations falling off independent of the raids which were aimed at the general market.

Some traders affect to feel bearish on the stock, for the reason that they claim to have discovered that certificates in the name of members of the Gould family are being delivered on the Street.

Mr. Russell Sage continues to talk bullish on the stock.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO EARNINGS.

Morgan and Vanderbilt interests continued active in Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday. They were steady buyers of the stock, but showed no disposition to act aggressively or to bid up its price. The same brokers who were most conspicuous around the Chesapeake and Ohio post were also responsible for most of the transactions in three C's.

Chesapeake and Ohio's preliminary annual report is expected to-day. It is understood that 2 per cent. will be shown earned on the stock, even after the charging into operating expenses of large expenditures for betterments and improvements. Friends of President Ingalls who have talked with him recently say that the Chesapeake and Ohio figures for the year will greatly surprise Wall Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STRENGTH.

Next to St. Paul, Northern Pacific common was the most active stock in yesterday's market. Transactions in it aggregated between 52,000 and 53,000 shares. The stock sold up close to 34, and made a net gain of 1½ points for the day. Northern Pacific preferred was overshadowed by the other stock, being much less active and making no change in price.

Brokers often used by President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern and his friends were persistent buyers of both stocks, showing much aggressiveness in their operations in the common. Statements from seemingly reliable authorities were in circulation yesterday promising that the Northern Pacific year is to show nearly 3 per cent. earned on the common stock, and there was considerable talk of a 1 per cent. dividend on the stock, probably to be declared at the next Directors' meeting. Morgan houses were also buyers of both the Northern Pacifics.

ATCHISON BULLISHNESS.

Over 40,000 shares of Atchison preferred changed hands yesterday. Houses with Western connections were again conspicuous as buyers of the stock, and there were also further indications of the new bullishness on the part of Wall Street interests identified with the property. There is a dearth of definite news regarding Atchison preferred, dividend rumors being the only interesting gossip upon it. But the bullishness of insiders on the preferred stock gives suggestiveness to their hints of important developments close at hand.

SUGAR TRUST STEADY.

Despite repeated attacks by bear traders, Sugar Trust held up well in yesterday's market, showing at one time considerable buoyancy. The stock closed just where it did on Wednesday, losing its early advance to above 140 before the end of business. Recognized Sugar Trust brokers were not very active in the stock, the trading in it being chiefly professional. There were vague hints of a settlement between the trust and Arbuckle interests, but investigation did no disclose any ground for a renewal of that talk.

SOME SOUTHERN PROFITS.

Discussing the improvement in the New England cotton-spinning situation as exhibited in recently declared dividends, The Louisville Courier-Journal makes some interesting comparisons, showing the great progress recently made by Southern spinning mills. Says the Louisville newspaper:

"The fact that the great Amoskeag Cotton Mills of New Hampshire declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. a few days ago has amazed New England. It was only a couple of years back that the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, President of the mills, solemnly assured the Massachusetts Legislature that the sun of cotton spinning had set in New England, to shine with splendor in the South. We are all familiar with the tribulations through which the Eastern mills have been passing since then, yet here is this great establishment declaring the largest dividend for many years after declaring 2 per cent. in February. If the Amoskeag Mills, whose management is noted for conservatism, can earn enough money to pay out such sums to its stockholders during a period of bad business, what ought to be done by mills in the South with the exceptional advantages that Mr. Coolidge and all other authorities concede them to have over New England manufacturers?

"The answer can be found in the dividend declarations of three Southern mills. These are exceptionally successful, but as all mills in the South have been found profitable under good management, they are quite as representative of their section as the Amoskeag Mills are of New England.

"At the annual meeting of the Crowder's Mountain Cotton Mills of King's Mountain, N. C., held July 18, a dividend of 25 per cent. was declared. This mill has a capital of $30,000, and is equipped with ninety-three narrow looms and 2,500 spindles. It makes sheeting and hosiery yarn.

"The York Cotton Mills of Yorkville, S. C., did even better at its annual meeting, held the same day. The Directors declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on a capital stock of $52,000. The mill has been operated only a little more than a year. Its equipment is 3,120 spindles, and it makes 24 to 40 yarns.

"The Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company of Clover, S. C., declared a dividend week before last of 25 per cent., paying 12½ per cent. in cash and devoting 12½ per cent. to improvements. The mill has 800,000 capital, has 6,000 spindles, and makes 20 to 40 yarns."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Meeting next Wednesday of Directors of Illinois Street Company to hear report of committee regarding consolidation with the Minnesota Iron and a third company not yet named.

Retirement of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's floating debt by the sale of $3,000,000 fifteen-year 5 per cent. gold debenture certificates.

No decision yet rendered by Corporation Counsel on questioned legality of some of the bids for the New York City bonds.

Approval by State Railroad Commission of Metropolitan Street Railway's application for permission to increase its capital stock from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000.

Southern roads showing prosperity by placing large orders for new equipment.

Vote of Commercial Cable stockholders to increase capital stock from $10,000,000 to $10,400,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$12,608
Central Branch	2,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	22,700
Cleveland, Canton & Southern	6,849
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	11,746
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	12,591
Mexican Central	51
Mexican National	1,280
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,524
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1,483
Wabash	18,161
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16,024

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$2,116
Canadian Pacific	19,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	19,364
Kanawha & Michigan	1,920
Lake Erie & Western	6,358
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32,465
Missouri Pacific	21,000
New York, Ontario & Western	7,490
Texas & Pacific	2,081
Wisconsin Central	3,015

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc.	7¾	8¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	103
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Railway R. I. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	110	112
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	79	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas bonds	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	146
Standard Gas preferred	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	97	99
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	15	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	71	75
Glucose common	61	61½
Glucose pf.	109	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	36	36½
International Paper pf., ex div	84	88
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan Peninsular Car	6	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	50
Standard Oil Trust	418	420
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	103	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	175	176½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	178	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Mech. & Traders'	100
American Ex.	170	Mercantile	167
Broadway	228	Merchants'	149
Chatham	200	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	8700	New York	233
City	1600	New York County	1000
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	125	Park	310
East River	130	Phenix	80
Garfield National	950	Republic	155⅝
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	112	Second National	450
Importers & Trad.	490	Seventh National	115
Leather Mfrs'	180	State of New York	103
Lincoln National	750		

There were sales of 25 shares of Phenix at 85 and 2 shares of Commerce at 200½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. is to be paid on Sept. 2 by the Mexican Northern Railway Company, 27 William Street, New York.

It is announced that 90 per cent. of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds have been deposited under the plan of reorganization. Brown Brothers & Co. here, in Philadelphia, and Boston, and Alexander Brown & Sons, in Baltimore, will continue to accept deposits until and including Aug. 15.

For the half year ended June 30, 1898, the following dividends are payable by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company: On the preference stock, 2 per cent., Saturday, Oct. 1, for which warrants will be sent from the London office of the company, and on the common stock, 2 per cent., warrants for which will be mailed on or about Oct. 1. The common stock transfer books close in London on Friday, Aug. 26, and in New York and Montreal Sept. 9. Preference stock books close Sept. 2.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the Virginia deferred certificates, (representing the debt allotted to West Virginia on the cession of that State,) John Crosby Brown, George Coppell, Kennedy Tod, and Clarence Cary have agreed to act as a committee, and in conjunction with R. P. Chew of West Virginia, Virginius Newton of Virginia, and other citizens of the two States, to make an effort to obtain a compromise and settlement of this inter-State debt. Mr. Brown is Chairman, and Robert L. Harrison Secretary, and Cary & Whitridge are counsel of the committee. Holders of certificates who desire to take part in the movement should deposit their certificates or trust receipts representing them, with Brown Brothers & Co., so that arrangements may be made in time to submit a proposition to the next Legislature of West Virginia. The agreement under which deposits are invited provides that when a majority of them have been secured, the committee shall formulate a practicable plan of settlement and submit it to an Advisory Board, consisting of Thomas F. Bayard, William Pinkham Whyte, Edward J. Phelps, and George G. Williams. If this board recommends the plan it will be published for thirty days, and if accepted by a majority in value of the deposited certificates, it will be presented to the Legislature. The cost of the settlement, if effected, is to be assessed on the bonds that are received, and is not to exceed 6 per cent. of the par value of the certificates originally deposited.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 50¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 335,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at .37, 800 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,200 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10⅝@.10¼, 2,000 Justine at .02, and 20,000 Sentinel at .003½ cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ophir	.14
Belcher	.09	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.11	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.05
Challar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.50
Crown Point	.08	Standard	1.45
Chrysolite	.09	Small Hopes	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	Union Con.	.14
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.14
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Consol.	.10	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.60	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	.23
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.03	Portland	1.15
Mexican	.08	Union	.13
Moulton	.20	Work	.05
Ontario	2.75		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.00
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.11
Lagonda	.30¼	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.41	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10¼	Lillie	.98
St. Fe Caribou	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.02⅛	Mount Rosa	.11¼
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.70	Portland	1.20
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.002	Union	.15
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.12	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.16	.16
ChaNenge Con.	.13	.12
Challar	.16	.17
Confidence	.37	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	.32
Con. New York	.01	..
Crown Point	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.70	.70
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con.	.04	.05
Mexican	.10	.11
Occidental Con.	.51	.52
Ophir	.16	.17
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.09	.09
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.50	.49
Silver Hill	.2	..
Standard	1.50	1.55
Union Con.	.17	.17
Utah Con.	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.19	.17

Silver bars, 58⅛; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
Anaconda	35	40	37	39
Anchoria	70	71¼	70	71¼
Argentum	21¼	22	21¼	22½
Battle Mountain	37½	40	36	37
Columbine Victor	17	17½	15⅝	17
Consolidated	8⅞	8⅝	8	8¼
El Paso	8¼	8⅝	8⅜	8½
Elkton	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅞
Gibson	20	21	20¼	21
Gold Coin	98	99	97⅜	99
Gold King

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 11, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
30	30¾	3,150	Am. Malting Co.....	30	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
85	85½	5,067	Am. Malting Co. pf...	85	86	84¼	85⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	28½	2,830	American Cotton Oil..	27½	28½	27¾	28½	+ ¾
83	83¾	865	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	83½	83¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
134	138	37	American Express.....	134½	136	134½	136	— ¼
13¾	13½	850	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
37¾	38	125	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	38	38	38	38	.....
138½	139¾	37,815	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	139	140⅛	138¼	138⅝	.....
114½	115	140	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	114⅝	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
38¼	38¼	2,360	Am. Steel & Wire.....	38¼	39	38	38½	+ ⅛
91½	92½	205	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92½	92¾	92½	92½	+2
129¾	130½	11,677	American Tobacco	129½	131½	129	129¾	.....
125	131	10	Am. Tobacco pf.....	130½	130¾	130¼	130¼	.....
37½	38¼	466	Ann Arbor pf.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
14½	14¾	5,040	At., T. & S. F.....	14½	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
35⅞	36	83,300	At., T. & S. F. pf....	36½	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
16	17	57	Baltimore & Ohio....	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	.....
6	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf...	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	1,600	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
63⅝	63¾	25,283	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63½	64½	62¾	63⅝	+1
127	128½	170	Brooklyn Union Gas..	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
12	12½	580	Bruns. City	12	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	54⅝	470	Canada Southern.....	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
84	84¾	600	Canadian Pacific.....	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	+1⅛
17¼	17½	300	Central Pacific.....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	8,150	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
114⅝	114⅞	33,122	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	114¾	115⅜	114	114⅝	— ⅛
58½	59	500	Chi. & East. Ill.....	59	59	58½	58½	— ⅛
107¾	108	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	15¼	4,160	Chicago Great West...	15½	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
40½	41	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40¾	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	+1⅛
9⅝	10	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
105⅜	105¾	56,420	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	106¼	106½	105¼	105⅜	+ ⅛
154	154½	330	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	153½	153½	153¼	153½	+ ⅛
133¼	133½	1,854	Chicago & Northw....	134½	134¾	133¼	133¼	— ⅛
102⅝	102¾	24,966	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103¼	103½	102½	102⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	45	8,558	C., C., C. & St. L....	45	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	402	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	.....
168½	..	25	Cleveland & Pitts....	172	172	172	172	.....
23½	24	1,565	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22¾	24	22¾	24	+1¼
4¾	5½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....
198	199	810	Consolidated Gas.....	200½	200⅞	199	199	— 1½
39¼	40	200	Consolidated Ice.....	39	39½	39	39½	+1½
108	109	160	Delaware & Hudson...	109¼	109½	108½	108½	.....
..	152½	10	Del., Lack. & West...	152½	152½	152¼	152¼	.....
..	13½	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+1¼
52⅛	52⅜	8,171	Denver & R. G. pf....	51⅝	52⅞	51½	52¼	+ ⅞
17	18	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	.....
13⅞	14	410	Erie	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
36⅜	36¾	2,502	Erie 1st pf.....	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Flint & P. M. pf.....	36¾	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅛
40⅜	40¾	4,910	General Electric.....	41¼	41⅝	40½	40½	+ ⅛
131½	132½	406	Great Northern pf....	132¾	132¾	132	132	+ ⅛
26⅜	26¾	1,700	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	27½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
108¾	109¼	1,360	Illinois Central	109¼	109¾	109	109	— ¼
63⅜	65	2,300	Illinois Steel Co.....	65	65¾	64½	64½	.....
9¼	9⅝	200	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	.....
36	36½	200	Iowa Central pf.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
17	17¼	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅛
53¼	54	1,150	Laclede Gas	54	54	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
14	15	100	Lake Erie & West....	14½	14½	14¾	14¾	.....
71¼	72	245	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72½	72½	72	72	— ⅛
56¾	56¾	9,825	Louisville & Nashville.	56¾	56⅞	56⅛	56⅝	+ ½
105	105⅛	14,945	Manhattan Con.....	106	106½	105	105½	— ⅛
158¼	159	1,393	Metropolitan St. Ry..	159¼	159½	158½	158½	— ½
..	..	100	Michigan Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
..	..	50	Minneapolis & St. L...	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
60¼	61¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
76½	77½	1,950	Minnesota Iron.....	78	78	77	77	— ½
11⅞	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	8,555	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	37½	37½	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
37¾	38	77,296	Missouri Pacific	38¼	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
32¼	33¼	3,560	National Biscuit.....	32⅝	33½	32½	32½	— ⅛
98½	99½	5	National Biscuit pf....	99	99	99	99	.....
36⅝	37⅜	1,004	National Lead Co.....	37¼	37½	37½	36⅞	— ⅛
7½	8	400	National Linseed Oil..	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
7½	8	300	National Starch	7	7¼	7	7½	+1
74	83	100	Nat. Starch 1st pf....	73	73	73	73	+13
27	30	330	National Starch 2d pf.	25	27	25	27	+11
92	92½	825	New Jersey Central...	92⅜	93	92¼	92¼	.....
71½	72	2,700	New York Air Brake..	69½	73	69	71	+1⅜
119⅜	119⅞	4,594	New York Central....	120	120½	119⅜	119⅜	— ⅞
195	197	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	195½	195½	195½	195½	.....
55¾	55¾	2,990	Norfolk & West. pf....	55¼	55⅞	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
6½	7	310	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	53,095	Northern Pacific	32	33⅜	32	33¼	+1⅛
73⅝	73⅝	10,170	Northern Pacific pf...	73½	74	73¼	73½	.....
15⅞	16	4,662	Ontario & Western....	16¼	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
52	53	450	Oregon R. & Nav.....	53¾	53¾	52	52	—1⅛
74	75	1,240	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	74	74¼	74	74	.....
37½	38	1,803	Pacific Coast	37¾	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
84	88	70	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	88¾	84	83½	84	— ¾
57	59	120	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	57	57	57	57	.....
32¾	33	5,665	Pacific Mail	32¾	33½	32⅝	32⅝	.....
119	119¼	480	Pennsylvania R. R...	119½	119½	119	119	— ½
102⅜	102¾	26,455	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	103¼	101⅝	102⅜	— ⅜
42½	45	200	P., C., C. & St. L....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
65	65¾	293	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	66	66½	66	66½	.....
189	190	447	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	190	190	188	189	—1
18	18½	2,300	Reading	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
42½	43	3,840	Reading 1st pf.....	43⅜	43½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
21⅝	21¾	714	Reading 2d pf.....	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	500	St. L. & San Fran....	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
66	67¼	165	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	2,660	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	1,251	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	.....
26	27½	310	St. Paul & Duluth....	26½	27	26½	27	+ ¾
90	92	200	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
161½	163	500	St. P., Minn. & Man.	162¾	163	162¾	163	+1
84¼	84½	1,850	St. Paul & Omaha....	85½	85½	84	84	— ⅞
22	22½	200	Southern Pacific.....	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	250	Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	5,628	Southern Railway pf..	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
5	6	100	Standard R. & T.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
27½	28	7,880	Tenn Coal & Iron.....	28	28½	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
13	13¼	3,155	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
177	180	50	Third Avenue	179	179	179	179	.....
25⅝	25½	5,282	Union Pacific	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25⅜	.....
63¼	63⅝	19,445	Union Pacific pf.....	63¾	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	5	610	U. S. Cast. I. & F....	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
43	44	50	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	.....
7⅜	8	755	United States Leather.	7⅞	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
69½	70	22,536	U. S. Leather pf.....	71¾	71¾	69½	69⅞	—1⅛
41⅝	41¾	7,990	United States Rubber..	42	42¼	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
98⅝	98¾	1,305	U. S. Rubber pf.....	99	99¼	98⅜	98⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	7⅞	210	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	2,591	Wabash pf.....	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
92	93½	100	West Chicago Street..	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
93⅞	94¼	17,618	Western Union Tel....	94⅜	94⅞	93⅝	94	—⅛
Sales.....		584,668						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Com. Cable 170	..	..	New. Cent. C.....	35	42
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Consol. Ice pf.	90	91½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	78
4s, r., 1907.....	111½	112½	Col. Midland	5½	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907.....	111¾	112½	Col. Midland pf. ..	15	17	2d pf.	36½	37
4s, r., 1907.....	112½	112⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Norfolk So.....	60	66
4s, r., 1925.....	127½	128½	Detroit Gas	58	60	Norfolk & West.....	14½	16
4s, c., 1925.....	127½	127⅞	Eastern Elevator ..	90	100	Nor. & West.....	130	133
5s, r., 1904.....	112	113	Edison El. Ill. N. Y.	190	200	Ont. Mining	4	5
5s, c., 1904.....	112	113	*E. E. Ill. of Bkln.	122	..	Oregon S. L.	29	31
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Penn. Coal	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Erie 2d pf.	18	19¼	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1	1½
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	116½	..	Ev. & T. H.....	25½	26	Peo. & East.	3½	6
			Ev. & T. H. pf...	52	55	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.	172	..
Adams Express...	103	106	Ft. Worth & R. G.	13¼	14	Pitts. & West. pf..	5	7
Alb. & Sus.....	190	220	Homestake	52	..	Quicksilver	1¾	..
American Coal....	120	140	Ill. Cent.	96	100	Quicksilver pf. ..	5¾	..
Am. Dist. Tel.....	25	40	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Am. T. & C.....	96	*97½	Kan. & Mich.....	5½	6½	Rio Grande W. ..	28	29½
Ann Arbor	10	12	Keok. & D. M.....	4½	5	Rio Grande W. pf.	67	68½
Boston A. L. pf...	105	108	K. & D. M. pf....	17	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl...	6½	7½
Buff., R. & P.....	27	29	Keokuk & West. ..	20	32	St. Jo & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	58	60
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	18	20
Bur., C. R. & N....	75	..	Laclede Gas pf. ..	95	96	St. L. S. W.	5¾	6
Chi. & Alton 150		..	Lake Shore	194	200	St. Paul & O. pf.	155	160
Chi. & Alton pf....170		..	Long Island.....	56	60	Sil. bull. certfs...	58¾	59½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	20½	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	Sixth Avenue.....200		..
Chi. Gt. W. deb..	70	72	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	Tol. & O. C.		20
Chi., Ind. & Ls. pf.	33	36	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	Tol. & O. C. pf...	20	40
Chi. & N. W. pf...	175½	..	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1½	1	Tol. & O. C. pf...	90	..
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90	Wells-Fargo Ex...	119	..
Chi. T. Trs. pf. ..	29	30	Minn. St. P. & S.			W. & L. E., $2 ass't paid	1⅞	2
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	S. M.	6	..	W. & L. E. pf., $3 ass't paid	12⅜	13
C. C. & I. Dev....	¼	½	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	18	..	Wis. Cent.	2	2½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Mobile & Ohio....	27¾	28½	Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8
Col. Fuel & I. pf..	75	..	Mor. & Essex 170		175			
Col. & H. Coal	4¾	5¼	Nat. Lead pf.....	111'	113			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg....	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
$2,200	Am. Sug. Refs..	139	140¼	138	138⅝
660	Am. Tobacco....	129⅝	131½	129½	130½
80	A., T. & S. F....	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜
2,150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36¼	36⅝	35¾	35⅞
6,620	Brook. R. T....	63⅜	64⅜	62¾	63½
20	Bay State Gas..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12,510	C., B. & Q.....	114¾	115¾	114	114¾
12,430	C., M. & St. P..	106	106⅝	105⅜	105⅜
4,610	C., R. I. & Pac.	103⅜	103⅝	102¾	102⅞
40	Central of N. J..	93½	93½	92½	92½
50	Chi. Gt. West..	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
120	Ches. & Ohio....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	C., S. F., M. & O.	84½	84½	84½	84½
490	Con. Electric..	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
3,350	Louis. & Nash..	56⅞	57	56¼	56½
3,770	Manhattan....	106⅛	106¼	105	105⅜
1,470	Mo. Pacific....	38¼	38⅝	37⅜	37⅞
10	N. Y. Central...	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
1,756	Nor. Pacific..	32¾	33¼	32¾	33⅛
1,220	Nor. Pac. pf....	74	74	73½	73½
60	Pacific Mail....	83¼	83¼	83	83
7,508	People's Gas...	103¾	103⅝	101⅝	102⅜
80	Reading.....	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
10	Southern Ry....	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
130	Southern Ry. pf.	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
210	Tenn. C. & I....	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾
220	Texas Pac.....	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
100	Union Pac.....	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2,270	Union Pac. pf..	63½	64¼	63½	63⅝
100	U. S. Leather...	8	8	8	8
950	U.S. Leather pf.	71¾	71¾	69⅞	69⅞
20	U. S. Rubber...	42	42	42	42
50	Wabash pf.....	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½
740	West. Union....	94⅜	95	94	94¼
96,224					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	A., T. & S. adj.	73	73	72⅞	72⅞
20,000	Nor. Pac. 3s....	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d...	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
3,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
6,000	Wis. Cent. 1st..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
$41,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$265,584,741
Gold reserve.....	104,452,677
Net silver.....	11,719,393
U. S. notes in the Treasury.....	49,308,532
Treasury notes of 1890.....	4,514,492
Total receipts this day.....	1,583,656
Total receipts this month.....	17,298,846
Total receipts this year.....	61,145,955
Total expenditures this day.....	3,116,000
Total expenditures this month.....	23,545,000
Total expenditures this year.....	97,808,475
Deposits in National banks.....	60,056,722
National bank notes received for redemption	261,145
Receipts from customs.....	694,048
Internal revenue.....	869,998
Miscellaneous	19,679

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The market opened strong, but dull. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was in good demand at 208, but on the appearance of orders to sell several thousand shares at best prices, after the demand had been satisfied, the stock declined to 204, where support was met. Union Traction was a strong feature of the opening, at 204. United Gas Improvement opened steady at 123, later it declined to 121¾, from which it rallied to 122½. Welsbach declined from 62 to 50. Philadelphia Traction advanced fractionally to 94¼. Choctaws were steady. The steel stocks took on renewed activity in sympathy with the advance in like stocks in the New York market. Cambria Iron was quite active, and advanced to 46½. Pennsylvania Steel common advanced to 18, and the preferred, after sales at 80, advanced to 83 bid. Electric and People's 4s were sold at 95 and 95½, and Philadelphia Electric 5s at 103½.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley.....	20⅞	21
Northern Pacific common trust ctfs..	33¼	33½
Northern Pacific pf..	73¼	73½
Pennsylvania	59⅜	59½
Reading trust certificates.....	9⅛	9 3-16
Reading first preferred.....	21	9-16 ..
Reading second preferred.....	10⅜	..
St. Paul.....	105½	106
Cons. T., Pitts.....	16¼	16½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.....	52½	52⅝
Western New York & Penn.....	3⅜	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway.....	158	159
Philadelphia Traction.....	94⅛	94½
Baltimore Consolidated.....	22½	23
Union Traction.....	20½	20⅜
Electric Storage.....	33⅜	34
Electric Storage pf.....	40½	41
United Gas Improvement.....	121⅞	122¼
Welsbach Light.....	50	51
New Jersey Traction.....	51⅝	52
Marsden	5½	5⅝
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, pf..	20⅜	20½
Choctaw	24⅜	24⅝
Choctaw pf.....	40⅜	40¾
Reading general 4s.....	83⅝	84
Electric & People's 4s.....	94⅜	95
Equitable Gas 5s.....	107	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.....	103½	104

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Biscuit, in common with the remainder of the list, was higher to-day. The common stock opened at 32½, and showed much activity during the day, It touched 33, but closed at the starting point. The preferred was strong at the opening, selling at 99, but closed ½ point off. Match reached 140¼ after opening at 140. The lowest price was 139⅝. North Chicago sold at 212 when it opened, and closed ⅞ higher. Steel and Wire preferred brought 92, and the common sold for 38½@38¾. West Chicago had one sale—93⅞. South Side Elevated closed at 61¾, a quarter point off the opening.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard.....	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.....	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.....	140
National Biscuit Co. com.....	32⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf.....	98¾
Brew. & Malt. Co.....	6½
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.....	32
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.....	7
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.....	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.....	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.....	49
N. Chi. St. R. R.....	212½
W. Chi. St. R. R.....	93⅞
South Side Elevated R. R.....	62
Lake St. Elevated.....	12⅝
Lake St. Elevated 1. ctfs.....	10⅜
Street's W. S. C. Line.....	18¾
American Steel & W. com.....	38½
American Steel & W. pf.....	92

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Copper shares displayed considerable strength to-day, on the better trade reports concerning the copper market. Boston and Montana and Tamarack advanced nimbly. Butte was better supported and advanced. Centennial was up, on orders supposed to be from the lake. In the railroad list, Boston and Albany sold at 240 and 245, Boston and Maine held at 165, West End Street was firm at 87½, the preferred holding at 105; New Haven sold up from 194¾ to 195½. There was active trading in Atchison preferred at the opening, some 1,500 shares changing hands in the first quarter of an hour, the price advancing ½ to 86⅝. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	240	242
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	164	165
Boston & Providence		280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards.....	124⅜	125
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf....	119	120
Fitchburg pf.	20	..
Maine Central	131	..
Old Colony	193	195
Oregon Short Line	30	30¼
West End	87¾	87½
West End pf.	106	106½

Mining Companies.

Alloues	4¼	4½
Arnold	17⅜	17½
Atlantic	26½	27½
Boston & Montana	211	212
Butte & Boston	26¼	26⅜
Calumet & Hecla	580	..
Centennial	16¾	17
Franklin	13¼	13½
Gold Coin Mines		.90
Napa, (quicksilver)	5	6¼
Osceola	53¾	53
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5⅝
Quincy	114½	115
Santa Ysabel	4⅞	5
Tamarack	163	..
Tecumseh	1¾	1⅞
Wolverine	24⅞	25

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280	282
Dominion Coal	22¼	22⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	110	113

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	
5,500	102
7,000	102
Am. Spirits M. Co. 6s	
1,000	85
Am. Tobacco Co. scrip.	
8,000	98⅞
3,000	99
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe adjustment 4s.	
40,000	72⅝
20,000	73
30,000	73¼
25,000	73
5,000	72⅝
15,000	73
25,000	72⅝
10,000	73
12,000	72⅞
50,000	73⅛
10,000	73
12,000	72⅝
General 4s.	
10,000	96
126,000	95⅞
20,000	96
5,000	95⅞
11,000	96
4,000	95⅞
5,000	96
5,000	95⅞
Baltimore Belt. 1st gtd.	
10,000	101
Baltimore & Ohio 5s	
1885-1925	
2,000	118½
Emg certificates	
2,000	113¾
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Branch	
10,000	114½
35,000	114¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	92¼
5,000	93
Brooklyn Rapid Tr 5s	
5,000	104⅜
1,000	104½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
1,000	115
Buff R & P G M 5s	
10,000s20f	107
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	
100,000	90½
1,000	90⅜
9,000	90½
2,000	90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	
27,000	43
5,000	42⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	
3,000	13¼

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicagos Win in Fourteen Innings in Brooklyn and Regain Fifth Place.

THE NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN

Seymour Puzzled the Washingtons in the First Game and Killen Kept the Locals from Winning the Second.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	65	35	.650
Boston	61	35	.635
Cleveland	59	36	.621
Baltimore	53	38	.582
Chicago	55	44	.556
New York	53	43	.552
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	33	49	.467
Brooklyn	36	57	.387
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	33	61	.351
St. Louis	29	70	.293

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Washington, 3, (first game.)
Washington, 7; New York, 4, (second game.)
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

Some of the best baseball witnessed at Washington Park this season was crowded into the fourteen innings required to decide the game between the Brooklyns and Chicagos yesterday afternoon. The visitors won by a score of 3 to 2.

There was a double bill arranged, but the threatening weather kept all but about 1,000 of the faithful away.

The Chicagos won by timely and somewhat lucky hitting. In the fourteenth inning Ryan led off with a clean base hit to centre field. Connor tried to sacrifice. His bunt to LaChance resulted in a hit because Dunn failed to cover first base. Donahue then tried the same play and reached first, filling the bases. Wood was retired at first on a hot grounder, while Ryan crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run. The Brooklyns got a man on first base in the fourteenth inning, but he failed to score.

It was raining when the game ended and the second game was postponed.

Both Dunn and Woods pitched well, and the fielding was remarkable for a rainy day and a slippery diamond.

McCormick's inexcusable error in the eighth inning enabled the Brooklyns to score the tying run. Dunn hit a slow grounder. McCormick dropped it, then slipped, and while in a sitting position threw at first. He threw wildly and Dunn reached third and scored on Griffin's two-base hit.

Dahlen practically saved the game for Chicago in the thirteenth inning. Griffin hit and reached second on a sacrifice. Hallman then hit a hard bounder toward left field, which Dahlen cleverly stopped and got to third in time to shut off Griffin, who would otherwise have scored on Sheckard's hit which followed. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	3	3	0	0	Ryan, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Everitt, 1b	0	1	14	1	1
Hallm'n, 2b	0	0	6	3	0	Thornt'n, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	1	6	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	0	2	5	0
Nagoon, ss	0	2	2	0	0	M'Corm'k, 3b	1	1	2	5	1
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Mertes, rf	1	2	6	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	3	6	2	Connor, 2b	0	3	4	5	1
Ryan, c	0	0	9	0	0	Donahue, c	0	1	5	2	0
Dunn, p	1	1	0	1	0	Woods, p	0	0	2	3	0
Total	2	10	42	15	2	Total	3	10	42	21	3

Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago.. 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 1. Stolen bases—Ryan, 2; Dahlen. Two-base hits—Jones, Magoon, and Griffin. Double play—Dahlen, Connor, and Everitt. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Woods, and Jones. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Woods, 4. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Woods, 2. Passed ball—Donahue. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 13. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

SEYMOUR WAS IN FORM.

His Pitching Helps to Win the First Game in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The two postponed games played off to-day resulted in an even break. Seymour took a conspicuous part in the New Yorks' victory in the first game, while Killen, who pitched his first game for the Washingtons to-day, was the main cause of the New Yorks' defeat in the second game. The visitors' batting in the first game, and the splendid fielding of Davis and Gleason in the second were notable features. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	3	4	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	6	0	Tiernan, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Anders'n, cf	0	1	3	0	1	Joyce, 1b	2	2	7	0	0
Maguire, c	0	0	3	1	1	Davis, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Farrell, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Reitz, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Doyle, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 3b	1	0	1	2	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	8	2	2
Gettman, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Grady, c	0	0	1	0	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	3	0	Warner, c	0	0	11	2	0
						Seymour, p	1	2	0	1	0
Total	3	7	27	15	2	Total	6	12	27	12	1

Washington... ... .0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3
New York..... .....2 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—New York, 4. Stolen bases—Smith, Van Haltren, Tiernan, and Gleason. Two-base hit—Anderson. Three-base hit—Hartman. Home run—Seymour. Double play—Davis and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 4; off Seymour, 9. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Seymour, 5. Wild pitch—Dineen. Left on bases—Washington, 11; New York, 6. Umpires—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	3	3	1	Tiernan, rf	2	0	1	0	0
And'son, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Joyce, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Maguire, c	0	1	7	1	0	Davis, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Farrell, 1b	0	1	5	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	5	5	1
Reitz, 2b	1	2	0	1	0	Doyle, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Sm th, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Gettman, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Warner, c	0	0	0	0	0
Killen, p	1	1	0	1	0	Doheny, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7	11	27	7	1	Total	4	7*	23	19	2

*Wagner declared out for interference.

Washington ....0 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 0—7
New York ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 5; New York, 2. Stolen bases—Davis, Van Haltren, (2,) Joyce, Gettman, Reitz, Smith. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Anderson. Double plays—Hartman, Davis, Doheny, and Gleason. First base on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Doheny, 5. Struck out—By Killen, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Baltimore and Cleveland played another transferred game here to-day, the former winning the game easily. Maul pitched excellent ball, allowing the Clevelands only four hits. Both teams played a poor fielding game. Score:

Baltimore	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Other Games.

In Syracuse—Montreal, 9; Syracuse, 4.
In Toronto—Wilkesbarre, 8; Toronto, 2.
In Allentown, Penn.—Allentown, 3; Newark, 2.

Metropolitan League Team Wins.

Despite the disagreeable weather of yesterday, the long-expected game between teams of the Metropolitan Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association took place at Staten Island, and was brought to a satisfactory conclusion from a league standpoint. The game fully demonstrated the league's superiority, for its team won with surprising ease by no less than 222 runs and 8 wickets. The score was: New York Cricket Association, 109; Metropolitan District Cricket League, 331 for two wickets.

CYCLISTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Results of the League of American Wheelmen Bicycle Races at Newby Oval Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11.—More record breaking and more sensational finishes marked the second day of the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen. A serious accident knocked Arthur Gardiner out of the final of the great American one-thousand-dollar handicap race, and nearly placed plucky Bill Martin hors de combat.

This happened at the close of the second heat of the contest, Martin being at the front of the bunch, and apparently a winner, when he slipped over the pole and slid along the track. Gardiner went over him, Ed Stevens followed, and then Lou Cobuurn went down in the heap. Cooper and McFarland were in the finish, but escaped from a spill, Cooper dismounting. Gardiner could not ride in the great finals. Martin did ride to show his pluck. From sixty yards he gained fourth, leading the back bunch over the tape.

Bald, Foreman, Becker, and Cooper followed Martin, who took his hands off the bars and sat up to relieve his strained back as he made the finish. After encircling the track part way he dismounted, for he could ride no further. Martin was the hero of the meet, for he came out as badly a cut and jarred man as has been seen on the track this year.

Fred J. Costello, the St. Louis amateur who qualified to-day for the great five-mile amateur championship, took the Great American Handicap, with Maya of Erie second and L. S. Hall of Philadelphia third. The same trio made the back mark men look foolish in the third heat by working together and keeping out of the way. Owing to the withdrawal of Gardiner, Bald went from scratch alone, his great rival, Cooper, having twenty yards.

The race was a pretty one, but the generosity of the handicapper toward the examateur who has beaten Peabody in giving him 250 yards enabled the limit men to prevail, and to prevent the back men closing in the time they cut out. Bald finished fifth in 4:09, a new handicap record by 0:9 4-5. He broke it also in the heat, doing 4:15 2-5 very handily. The new rule allowing handicap records in a class by themselves is the explanation why these are handicap records.

Collett, the New Haven amateur, fell in the five-mile championship through the foul riding of C. S. Porter, the Detroit amateur. Porter was disqualified for the meet, and censured by the Chairman. Collett, however, took the quarter-mile championship, his third win in the championship contests, and with his partner he made it four by cleverly winning the handicap championship for tandem teams at the mile distance.

Earl Peabody, the Chicago amateur, took the five-mile championship by a good, clean win, and Ertz and Kraemer followed him across the tape.

It was the Eddie Bald of old that shot into the lead in the final half-mile championship, his first win of a championship race at a national meeting since 1895, the starting of his career, over three years ago. Gardiner claimed to have been crowded over the pole by McFarland, who took second, with Freeman third and Cooper fourth, and protested the Californian to the Chairman of the Racing Board. The protest was not allowed.

In the second day's racing Kimble of Louisville did nothing and Taylor failed to qualify for the championship. Stevens and John S. Johnson and Tom Butler again failed to show in the races of the day, and Cabanne did nothing.

At the close of the great day of sport Harry Gibson did a mile in 1:45 3-5, the quarter in 0:26 2-5, half in 0:25 3-5, and three-quarters in 1:09 3-5. He was paced poorly by a tandem and a quad.

QUARTER-MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—TWO SEMI-FINALS—First Heat—J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, first; F. S. Robbins, Middletown, Ohio, second. Time—0:34 1-5.
Second Heat, (six starters)—E. W. Peabody, Chicago, first; E. C. Hansman, New Haven, Conn., second. Time—0:34 3-5.
Third Heat, (four starters)—E. Llewellyn, Chicago, first; Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, second. Time—0:34 2-5.
Fourth Heat, (five starters)—G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., first; Charles S. Porter, Detroit, second. Time—0:38 3-5.
Fifth Heat, (five starters)—F. L. Kramer, Newark, N. J., first; George Schofield, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Time—0:33 2-5.
HALF-MILE PROFESSIONAL, (five starters.)—First Heat—Tom Cooper first, O. S. Kimble second. Time—1:22 2-5.
Second Heat, (six starters)—F. A. McFarland first, Gardner second. Time—1:22 1-5.
Third Heat, (seven starters)—E. C. Bald first, Joe Vernier second. Time—1:10 4-5.
Fourth Heat, (seven starters)—H. B. Freeman first; Earl Stevens second. Time—1:14 4-5.
Fifth Heat, (six starters)—Major Taylor first, W. E. Brecker second. Time—1:29 2-5.
Sixth Heat, (four starters)—John Fisher first, John S. Johnson second. Time—1:45. Nat Butler was shut out.

Summaries for the afternoon races were as follows:

First, Final—E. C. Haussman, first; F. L. Kraemer, Newark, second. Time—0:32 4-5. Last eighth—0:12 3-5. Also ran J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, and C. S. Porter, Detroit.
Second, Final—George Schofield, Brooklyn, first; Edward Llewellyn, Chicago, second. Time—0:32 3-5. Last eighth—0:13 3-5.
Final Heat—G. H. Colett, New Haven, first; F. C. Haussman, New Haven, second; Ed Llewellyn, Chicago, third. Time—0:31 4-5. Last eighth—0:13 3-5. Also ran, Kraemer.
Semi-final, (Half Mile Professional National Championship.)—First Heat—McFarland, California, first; Cooper, Detroit, second; Major Taylor, Indianapolis, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Last eighth—0:13 3-5.
Second Heat—Bald, Buffalo, first; Gardiner, Chicago, second; Freeman, Portland, Oregon, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Also ran in order named, Ed Stevens, Buffalo; John S. Johnson, Minneapolis; Joe Vernier, Philadelphia. Last eighth—0:12 3-5.
Final—Bald, first; McFarland, second; Freeman, third; Cooper, fourth; Gardiner, fifth. Time—1:00 3-5.
ONE-MILE TANDEM CHAMPIONSHIP, (Amateur.)—Haussman and Colle, New Haven, first; Peabody and Llewellyn, Chicago, second; Ertz and Kramer, Philadelphia, third. Time—2:05.
THE GREAT AMERICAN HANDICAP, distance two miles, for purse of $1,000, of which $500 to first, $200 to second, $75 to third, $25 to fourth, and special prize for the heat to make up the balance.—First Heat—Bald, (scratch,) first; H. B. Freeman, (40 yards,) second; Eaton, (40 yards,) third; Oldfield, (100 yards,) fourth; McCarthy, St. Louis, (80 yards,) fifth. Time—4:15 2-5, world's record. Also ran: Tom Butler, (60 yards,) Mertens, (80 yards,) Fisher, (100 yards,) Bird, (105 yards,) Coburn, (140 yards,) David, (150 yards,) Stevens, (175 yards,) Vannest, (200 yards,) Hall, (250 yards.)
Second Heat—Gardner, (scratch,) first; Tom Cooper, (20 yards,) second; Martin, (60 yards,) third; McFarland, (80 yards,) fourth; Ed Stevens, Buffalo, (125 yards,) and W. L. Becker, (80 yards,) dead heat for fifth. Time—4:19 1-5. Also ran: Cabannes, (60 yards,) Kimble, (80 yards,) Foutach, Memphis, (100 yards;) Gadke, (125 yards;) Dougherty, St. Louis, (140 yards;) Lavine, Chicago, (150 yards;) Lou Coburn, (125 yards;) Mus, Milwaukee, (175 yards;) Wing, (200 yards;) Phillips, (250 yards.)
Third Heat—Otto Maya, (250 yards,) first; Costello, (225 yards,) turned professional to ride in this race, second; L. S. Hall, Philadelphia, (275 yards,) third; L. O. Watson, Indianapolis, (150 yards,) fourth; Glen Willey, (125 yards,) fifth. Time—4:07 3-5. Also ran:—Major Taylor, (scratch;) John S. Johnson, (20 yards;) O. L. Stevens, (40 yards;) Nat Butler, (60 yards;) Bowles, Chicago, (80 yards;) Hadfield, (80 yards;) Aker, (100 yards;) Brown, Chicago, (125 yards;) Vernier, (140 yards;) Meyerstein, Sioux City, (175 yards;) McKeef, Greenville, Ohio, (200 yards.)
Final Heat—F. J. Costello, St. Louis, (225 yards,) first; Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., (250 yards,) second; L. S. Hall, Philadelphia, (275 yards,) third; "Plugger Bill" Martin, Lowell, (60 yards,) fourth; Eddie Bald, (scratch,) fifth; H. B. Freeman, Portland, (20 yards,) sixth; Becker, (80 yards,) seventh; Cooper, (20 yards,) eighth. Time of race—4:06 1-5. Time of Bald—4:09, (new handicap record.)
FIVE-MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, (AMATEUR.)—Peabody, Chicago, first; Ertz, New York, second; Kraemer, Newark, third; Rodgers, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—11:18 1-5.
FINAL, ONE MILE, AMATEUR HANDICAP.—C. V. Brown, 125 yards, won; J. W. Donnell, 100 yards, second; Herbert Singler, 100 yards, third. Time—2:05.

MICHAEL DEFEATS TITUS.

But the Sympathy of the Spectators Was with the New York Boy.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—After three postponements necessitated by the elements, Jimmie Michael, the little Welsh champion, and Fred Titus of New York met to-night at the Coliseum in their fifteen-mile paced bicycle race. Michael won easily by about 700 yards.

It was the general impression from the start that Michael would win, but early in the contest the sympathy of the 4,000 spectators went almost unanimously to the New York boy. While the latter was paced badly, he rode hard and made several strong bids for the race. On several occasions his pacemakers lost him entirely, and Titus was compelled to take hold behind his opponent's workers. On the other hand, Michael's men were as smooth and even as clockwork. Michael had the advantage also in having a trio of among his pacers, while Titus depended entirely upon tandems. Time—28:48 1-5. The fastest mile was covered in 1:49 4-5, the slowest in 2:12 3-5. First five miles, 9:19 4-5; ten miles, 19:04.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The feature of the racing at Saratoga to-day was the Munn Handicap, which was contested by nine two-year-olds. It was won in good shape by Ethelbert. Alpin, the favorite, finished sixth. Weather good; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lillian Bell, 111 pounds, (D. Maher,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Lord Zeni, 121, (Knapp,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by one length; Lady Mitchell, 116 (Irving,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:14½. Ruskin and Island Prince also ran.
SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Turvey Drop, 109 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by half a length; Francis Booker, 103, (D. Maher,) even and 1 to 3, second by three lengths; Flavius, 112, (Grey,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Semper Leon also ran.
THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Flax Spinner, 109 pounds, (Clawson,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; Bardella, 107, (Irving,) 15 to 1, and 4 to 1, second by half a length; Dutch Comedian, 110, (Tural,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Joe Miller, Knight of the Garter, Manchester, and Captain Smith also ran.
FOURTH RACE.—Munn Handicap; six furlongs. Ethelbert, 115 pounds, (Cunningham,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by a length; Ways and Means, 97, (D. Maher,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a length; Satirist, 104, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Ellerdale, The Bouncer, Alpen, Belle of Troy, Water Girl, and Galahad also ran.
FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Protus, 148 pounds, (Mr. Smith,) 2 to 1 and out, won by a length and a half; Shillalah, 153, (Mr. Paget,) 9 to 10 and out, second by six lengths; Iranian, 153, (Mr. Hayes,) 5 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:45.
The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:
FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Marble, Izimir, Right of Way, 113; Corcique, Roundsman, 116.
SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Diva, 91; Warhead, 92; Two Forks, Garrabrant, Five o'Clock, Valdivia, 94; Menu, 97; Bettie Gray, 100; Chappaqua, 103.
THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Martha H., 102; Twinkler, 104; Sir Gawain, 107; Handball, 110; Sir Vassar, 114.
FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Miss Smith, 107; Brecken, La Flaveuse, Sheik, Bangor, 110; Roysterer, 112; Ahon, 122.
FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Ma Angoline, 96; Valid, 98; Nigger Baby, L. B., Hats Off, Oxnard, 101; G. B. Cox, 107; Donation, 108; Stray Stop, Hurna, Manassas, 111.

Chicago Race Betting Stopped.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Betting at Hawthorne Race Track ceased suddenly to-day by order of Judge Burke of the Circuit Court, who issued an injunction restraining the officers of the Chicago Racing Association from permitting pool selling or bookmaking at the course. John Brenock and J. C. Burke secured the order as the latest and most effective move in the race-track war. They charge that their interest in the property, as stockholders of the corporation, is endangered by repeated violations of the gambling laws, and they made affidavit to support their contention that wagers on horse racing were being laid at the Hawthorne track.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 11.—To-day's racing in the Western New York Circuit meeting drew over a crowd of about 5,000, and furnished excellent sport. Summaries:

2:27 Class, Pacing, Purse $400.—Dower, ch. m., by Briarman-Jane Wilkes, (Spence,) won in straight heats; Charlie Vitelle, b. g., second; Adsing, b. g., third. Time—2:17½; 2:18½; 2:19½. Lucy Posey, ch. m.; Baltic, dun g.; Susie L., b. m.; Prince Otto, b. g.; Bessie Orr, b. m.; D. Maud Dillard, b. m.; Grover C., ch. g., also started and finished as named.
2:40 Class, Trotting, Purse $400.—Ildice, b. m., by King Wilkes, (McDonald,) won third, fourth, and final heats. Time—2:23¼; 2:20; 2:21¼. Fostin, br. m., (Robinson,) won first heat and second place. Time—2:20½. Mindora, b. m., (Markham,) won second heat and third place. Time—2:25. Dolly Patchen, b. m.; Sibley, br. g.; Inter Ocean, b. g.; Burtina, blk. m.; Lady Reid, b. m.; B. B. A., b. g., also started and finished as named.
2:18 Class, Pacing, (unfinished,) Purse $400.—Furiosa, br. s., by Sunrise Patchen, (Lyman,) won two heats. Time—2:13¾; 2:18¾. Cynthie S., ch. m., second; Addie D., ch. m., third. Tony M., blk. g.; Water Lily, blk. m.; Edward, b. g.; Ashwood, g. s.; Queen Lil, blk m.; Esteem, Mary Wilkes, g. m.; and Ned Sheldon, b. g., also started.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—To-day's Grand Circuit races resulted as follows:

2:14 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $2,000.

Argretta, ch. m., by Greystone, by Hambrino, (Berry)	6	1	1
Bellwood A., b. m., (Hersey)	1	2	6
Anne Lee, br. m., (Hudson)	2	6	5
Harry Omar, (Douglass)	5	5	2
Fairview, b. g., (Bogash)	8	3	5
McBride, b. h., (Donald)	4	4	4

Time—2:07½; 2:08¾; 2:10; 2:08.

2:10 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $2,000.

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Bell, dam by Pancoast, (Geers)	1	1	1
Pilot Boy, g., (Mell)	2	2	2
Oratorio, b. h., (Hukel)	3	3	5
Little Edgar, br. g., (Derider)	4	4	3
Rilma, b. m., (Kinney)	5	5	4

Time—2:09¾; 2:12¼; 2:10.

2:05 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,500.

Frank Bogash, br. h., by Atlantic King, dam by Almont Pilot, (Bogash)	1	1	2
Ananias, br. s., (Keyes)	3	3	1
Bumps, br. g., (Wilson)	2	2	3

Time—2:08; 2:08¼; 2:08; 2:09¼.

At Elmira.

ELMIRA, Aug. 11.—Summary of to-day's races:
2:17 Class, Trot, (unfinished Wednesday.)—Bert Sheldon, blk. g., George O. Smith, Orange, N. J., won the second, third, and sixth heats and race; L. 96, b. g., L. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn., the fourth and fifth heats and second place; Little Dick, b. g., W. H. Coville, Three Bridges, N. J., the first heat and third place. To-day's time—2:19¼; 2:21¼.
2:14 Class, Pace.—Dan Dail, b. m., Potter Brothers, Greenfield, Mass., won in straight heats; Time Piece, b. g., Eugene Snow, Knoxboro, second; Marl, ch. g., S. R. Featherolf, Mahanoy City, Penn., third. Other starters: Prestoria Wilkes, Highland Lassie, Maud L., Prince T., Brooks. Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:16¾.
2:20 Class, Trot.—Stambold, b. h., Bellemeade Stock Farm, N. J., won in straight heats; Baron Wood, b. g., M. M. White, Hartford, N. Y., second; Billy Patterson, Vancey Nichols, Glenville, Ohio, third. Other starters: Harry T. and Medico. Time—2:21¾; 2:21½; 2:21½.

No Races at Old Orchard.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 11.—The races were postponed until to-morrow on account of bad condition of the track. The four remaining races will be run off to-morrow, the horses being called at 1 o'clock.

OTSEGO GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Contest for the Cooperstown Cup Has a Good Beginning.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Otsego Golf Club's scratched tournament was successfully opened to-day. The feature of the day's play was the fine game by William Festus Morgan of the home club, who made his two rounds in 172, thereby defeating S. D. Bowers by three strokes and W. D. Vanderpool by five strokes. W. D. Vanderpool made an excellent showing, and if he maintains his form, should appear in the finals. Paul B. Cooke of Harbor Hill made the fifth hole in 2, the only 2 of the day. The following qualified for the Cooperstown Cup:

Player and Residence.	Score.	Score.	Total.
William Festus Morgan, Otsego	87	85	172
S. D. Bowers, Otsego	91	84	175
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County	91	86	177
L. Schwartze, Lakewood	90	93	183
W. Chadwick, Richfield	98	90	188
Paul B. Cooke, Harbor Hill	102	87	189
Otis L. Williams, Richmond Co	94	96	190
J. P. Browning, Harbor Hill	98	94	192

The following qualified for the Susquehanna Cup:

Player and Residence.	Score.	Score.	Total.
G. Hyde Clarke, Otsego	93	100	193
F. M. Corse, Otsego	95	99	194
A. D. Compton, Otsego	98	96	194
H. Erben, Schnectady	97	99	196
G. P. McCullagh, Essex County	101	96	197
H. Van Rensselaer, Albany	104	99	203
G. W. Dorland, Westchester	100	105	205
Lynn J. Arnold, Otsego	109	97	206

To-morrow the first and second rounds for both cups will be played, the drawings for which are as follows: Cooperstown Cup, Cook vs. Chadwick, Vanderpool vs. Browning, Bowers vs. Schwartze, and Morgan vs. Williams; Susquehanna Cup, Dorland vs. Corse, Erben vs. Compton, Hyde Clarke vs. Van Rensselaer, and Arnold vs. McCullagh.

Senator Vest Recovering Health.

CAPRON SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 11.—Senator G. G. Vest of Missouri, whose health has been a source of anxiety to his friends, is improving rapidly. He expects to remain here until the 1st of September, and is displaying a lively interest in the war.

Town Officer Accidentally Shot.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 11.—While cleaning a revolver in his office to-day, Chief Burgess W. E. Fought of Carlisle fatally shot himself. The ball penetrated near the heart and lodged in the back.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract—East Side Corner Makes Good Bidding at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Carlton R. Fish of Boston, to a client, the four-story building, 61 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96.2.

It is reported that Wesslau & Hogenauer have sold to a builder, with a loan, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Lyons & Co. have sold for J. R. Perlhefter, for $6,000, the plot on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100; also, for the same seller, at $6,000, the plot of five lots at the northeast corner of Briggs and Fourth Avenues, William's Bridge.

Elkan Kahn has sold the four-story double flat on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Frederick Holzenberg, for $36,000, the lot, 64 First Avenue, 23.10 by 95.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling, 3 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5, has been sold.

Operators in east side property furnished some of the liveliest bidding that has been heard in the salesroom in some time when the tenements at the northwest corner of Grand and Willett Streets were offered yesterday morning. The immediate corner, 25 by 100, was knocked down to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $37,250, and the adjoining property on Grand Street, of the same size, was sold to Mandelbaum & Levine for $21,000. It is understood that the two purchasers will pool their interests, and that the two plots will be placed in the market as one parcel.

William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to Amelia F. and Harriet Foster, parties in interest, for $12,200, the three-story brick dwelling, 319 East Eighteenth Street, 20 by 92; also, to Amelia F. Foster, for $15,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 226 East Nineteenth Street, 21.4 by 92; also, to Harriet Foster, for $13,500, the three-story brick dwelling, 232 East Nineteenth Street, 21.8 by 92, and irregular.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William Ellis, for $3,650, all title and interest of John Fleming, in the five-story brick tenement, with store, 51 Little West Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3, Astor leasehold.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone tenement, 25 by 84; J. W. Kierst of 255 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. J. Kierst, architect; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, northwest corner of Central Park West, for two seven-story brick flats, 60 by 95 and 40.11 by 86.4; the W. W. Graham Company of 307 Madison Avenue, owner; Angell & Higginson of 108 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Third Avenue, east side, between Quarry Road and King's Bridge Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 25; Home for Incurables, premises, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 35 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John B. Snook, owner; John B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,050.

No. 347 Fourch Avenue, to a five-story brick storage house, with store; Palmer estate, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $400.

No. 193 Mott Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Rocco Marasco, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 384.7 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Giovanni Raggio, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Katherine Schwenk, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Topping Street, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Isabella Peters, owner; Charles S. Clark of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

BROOK AV, s e corner of Westchester Av, runs e 323.8 ft to Port Morris Branch Railroad x s — to St. Ann's Av x 524.4 to Brook Av x 361.3; Arthur Janes to Henry E. and Herbert Janes..... $1
CROTONA AV, s e corner of Fairmount Place, 40.6x90; James T. Williamson to Henry Mahnken..... 1,500
DE MILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 34.1x—x33.4x91.4; George E. Hanson to Walter B. Dixon..... 1
HENRY ST, 28, s s, 25x100.6; Jacob Klingenstein to Jacob Wohlberg..... 1
HUDSON ST, 615, w s, 24x½ block; James Boyd to Joyeuse L. Gray, one-fourth part..... 1
LOT 358, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate; Otto Dederer, to Oswald Piering..... 300
RYER AV, Lot 13, map of building lots at Fordham, 25x161.6; Anne White to Peter J. Everett..... 100
SHERMAN AV, e s, from 164th to 163d St; Albert B. Parker to Charles A. Peabody, Jr..... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, at n e s of Garden Av, 22.5x70.9x irreg

MARQUETTE'S CLAIM TO GLORY.

Why the Post Office Department Honored the Jesuit Explorer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The question as to the right of Father Marquette to figure as a leading actor in the history of this country has arisen again in connection with the fact that a picture of Marquette sailing down the Mississippi is borne on the one-cent Omaha Exposition stamps.

A correspondent of the Post Office Department recently wrote that he had made search to ascertain what claims Marquette had to the distinction thus given him, with the result that history showed him to have been a foreigner and a Jesuit, but not marked as a man of note, either in literature or science. Information was asked as to what his great merit was.

John P. Merritt, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has written a letter showing why the design was adopted. He says that the object of the promoters and managers of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is to give encouragement to a commendable pride on the part of the inhabitants in the progress of their section and to demonstrate its growth, and anything pertaining to the men who were most conspicuous and helpful in blazing the way to these sections and laying the foundations of civilization is fraught with great interest. It may be claimed, he says, that Marquette did not discover the Mississippi, but, like Americus Vespucci, he continued the explorations, and America is named after the latter.

"As to the religious belief of Marquette," says Mr. Merritt, "it never entered into or influenced the selection of the device, one way or the other.

"As to the fact of Marquette being a foreigner," continues the reply, "he performed services enough as a pioneer to earn his citizenship, and his bones still lie buried on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Columbus was also a foreigner, for that matter."

New Minnesota Homesteads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Three hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres of land will be restored to the public domain in Minnesota. On Oct. 5 next entries for homestead titles can be made. The land is in the Duluth and Crookston districts, and is a part of the Red Lake reservation. The area of ground involved comprises sixteen townships.

Pilot Drowned in Owasco Lake.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—George Cushman, aged twenty-four, married, pilot on the steamer Owasco, fell off that boat early this morning while it was carrying an excursion party on Owasco Lake and was drowned.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant:—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 29th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against CHARLES PALMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills payable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold as a going concern, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to August 12, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

N. Y., August 11th, 1898.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,218, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,551 and 103,552, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,825, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK, As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.

EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. E. O'HARA, Assignee. au8-law6w*F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. fl1-law6wF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Freese, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and to any child, if any, then living, of the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. B. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-law6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City.

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HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, Marie V. D. H. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet L. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Miller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Catherine Quano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer Chester, A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College at St. Francis Xavier; Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County and City, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 55 Wall St. mh11-law6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Jay Everett, 4 Warren Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jun10-law6mFri

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis & Sedgwick, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LIBERTY STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST H. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS & GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-law6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. ma4-law6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. fl1-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raffael Parmas, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix, JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-law6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. an12-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis & Sedgwick, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LIBERTY STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST H. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS & GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-law6mF

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Frances B. Schmoll, James H. Scott, Alice J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlan, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Theodore Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, held at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy5-law6wF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

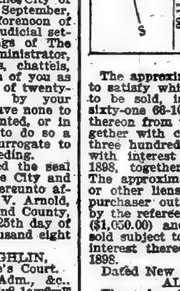
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three and eighty-two one hundredths (383 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Manchester Avenue, running thence westerly, at right angles to Rogers Place, 98 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence eastern at an angle of ninety degrees, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and parallel with the division through a party wall, seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 513 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to said party of the first part by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE B. McMAHON, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 28, 1898.

AUGUSTINE B. McMAHON, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party-wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and forty-one 68-100 dollars, ($5,241.68,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2a4wF&Tu&au26

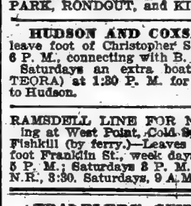
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the premises hereinafter described, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-eight feet and four inches easterly from the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and one inch; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and one inch to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

FLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



No. 344 E. 124.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier..9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 26 R. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 8 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30, Saturdays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS

Round the World.

The membership of our ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES leaving VANCOUVER SEPT. 12 and SAN FRANCISCO OCT. 11 being complete, we have arranged for a THIRD PARTY to leave SAN FRANCISCO by the S.

SHOT FAMILY AND HIMSELF

Drunken Policeman Kills His Mother and Two Children and Fatally Wounds His Wife.

SUICIDE TO AVOID CAPTURE

Slew Himself as Brother Policemen Broke in the Door—Deed Followed a Long Debauch and Quarrel with His Wife.

In a sudden fit of frenzy, brought on by excessive drinking, and after a long and bitter quarrel with his wife, Policeman Henry C. Hawley of the West Thirtieth Street Station shortly before noon yesterday shot and mortally wounded his entire family, including his wife, Bertha, his mother, Mary J. Hawley, aged fifty-eight years, and his two children, Mary Louise, aged three, and Mildred Brooks, aged six. Ten minutes later, with arrest staring him in the face, he sent two bullets crashing through his brain. He died half an hour afterward. The two little girls lived only a few minutes. The policeman's mother lingered until shortly after 6 o'clock, and his wife was not expected to live till this morning. All, including the murderer, were shot through the head except the aged mother. She received a bullet in her neck, severing the jugular vein.

As far as can be learned, there was no motive for the crime. It was the act of a man naturally of a nervous and excitable disposition and temporarily crazed by long-continued dissipation, to which he sacrificed the hours necessary for sleep and recreation.

The shooting occurred in the flat occupied by Policeman Hawley and his family, on the top floor of the four-story house at 643 Sixth Avenue. It was partly witnessed by one man, Owen Gallagher of 329 West Thirty-ninth Street, a workman in the employ of C. S. Locke & Smith, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 103 West Thirty-seventh Street. Gallagher was at work on the fourth floor, and stood at a window diagonally opposite that of the dining room of Hawley's flat, and barely twenty feet away. This is Gallagher's story:

"It was about 10:15 in the morning, when, looking over into the dining room of the Hawleys, I saw the policeman with his helmet and coat off, staggering into the room. He was talking in a loud voice and cursing. Nobody else was in the room at the time. Presently he sat down on a lounge near the window and pulled out a revolver, shouting that he would kill anybody who came near him. His aged mother soon came in and sat down alongside of him, begging him piteously to put the revolver away and quiet down. She put her arms around his neck and tried her best to pacify him, but he kept on cursing and refused to drop the pistol. Then his wife came in and began remonstrating. He spoke very roughly to her and she burst into tears. 'Harry,' I heard her say. 'I curse the day you ever went on the police force; before that you were always good to me and since then you have been a fiend.' By this time the two little girls became frightened, and, clinging to their mother's skirts, kept on crying, 'Mamma, mamma, please don't cry.'

"For the moment the children's wails seemed to mollify Hawley, and he stepped over to his wife, put his arms around her waist, and spoke to her in what seemed a kindly manner. They finally went into the next room, and for a short time all was quiet. What went on in that room of course I cannot tell, but suddenly I heard two shots ring out. I looked up just in time to see one of the children drop to the ground and the younger Mrs. Hawley writhing on the floor.

"For the moment I felt paralyzed, but, as soon as I could recover, I ran at top speed to the street and found Policeman Schottmeyer, who is detailed at the Thirty-seventh Street crossing of Broadway. I told him as best I could that his brother officer had shot his child and wife, and together we hastened to the house. There we were joined by Policeman Sullivan, who patrols that beat. I remained in front of the house, and the two policemen dashed up the stairs as fast as they could."

Would Not Be Taken Alive.

The following was told by Patrolman Jeremiah Sullivan, who accompanied Policeman Schottmeyer. He said:

"It took us but a minute to reach the flat on the top floor. From the staircase is a door leading to the kitchen, and we knocked pretty hard. 'Who's there?' shouted Hawley. I knew his voice well. We had been roommates at the station house for some time. Schottmeyer replied: 'Open the door; I am an officer. I heard some shots fired. What about it?'

"'Oh, that's all right,' replied Hawley. 'I am a brother-officer. I was cleaning my revolver. It was accidentally discharged, and my two children were a little bit hurt.'

"We insisted that he open the door and said we would break it. His reply was: 'Oh, you're too fresh. This is my flat and I am paying the rent.' Again we threatened to break the door, and he said: 'Well, if you want to get in you will have to go around to the front door.'

"We did that, and, knowing that there was something wrong, resolved to take no chances. As soon as we got there he said: 'Boys, you'll have to wait a minute, I can't find the key.' With that we heard him moving chairs and furniture about, and, suspecting that he was about to barricade the door, Schottmeyer, who is one of the biggest men on the force, put his shoulder to the door and started to break it. It was just giving way when we heard two shots.

What Rum and Bad Women Did.

"We both rushed through the broken door and saw a horrible sight. On the floor, with her back braced against the wall, sat Hawley's oldest child, a gaping wound in the left side of her head, unconscious, but softly moaning. I stooped down to aid the little girl while Schottmeyer ran through the corridor leading to the dining room.

"There he found Hawley prostrate on the floor, also shot through the head, and a revolver of the old pepper-box pattern, four-barreled affair, with an ivory handle, lying by his side. Opposite him was his wife, one side of her head almost shot away, also unconscious. In a corner of the room near the window was the younger child, senseless, her little head covered with blood. In the kitchen, adjoining, was Hawley's old mother, with a frightful wound in her neck, but able to move a little. Schottmeyer thought there was some hope for her, and he stepped over Hawley's body to assist her.

"'What is all this about?' he asked her. She could speak only in a whisper, and replied: 'Oh, my God! Rum and bad women are the cause of it all. I am his mother. I am fifty-eight years old, and he shot me and his wife and his children.' She went on to say that she believed his mind had become deranged from drinking whisky. He had pawned his regular police pistol and had shot them with that old one.

"Soon after telling this the woman became unconscious. I then ran to the nearest telephone and called for ambulances."

Ambulances from Bellevue and the New York Hospitals soon arrived, and messengers were sent to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The two women and the children were taken to the New York Hospital and the murderer was taken to Bellevue. He died on the way, and the two children succumbed just as they reached the hospital. Five hours later the elder Mrs. Hawley died, and all four bodies were taken to the undertaking establishment of Winterbottom & Co., in Sixth Avenue, directly opposite the house where the tragedy occurred.

Changed by His Baby Boy's Death.

Policeman Hawley was twenty-nine years old, and had been on the force three years. For five years previous he was a telegraph operator and ticket seller at the Forty-second Street Station of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Before that he had served in the United States Navy, reaching the rank of petty officer and obtaining an honorable discharge.

He had occupied the apartments at 643 Sixth Avenue for five years, and the neighbors say that until about a year ago he appeared to be a quiet, orderly man. From that time on he frequently arrived at home in an intoxicated condition, and had frequent quarrels with his wife. It was said that his career of dissipation began when his baby boy died on the day of its birth. It was taken over to the same undertaking establishment where the father now lies. After a few hours some life was discovered in the infant, and a physician was summoned. Efforts were made to sustain life in the child, but it died in about an hour.

Hawley grieved a great deal over the incident, and, it is said, became a changed man. His wife bore with him bravely, but at times upbraided him for his cruelty. She was married to him on Jan. 5, 1891, and is held in high esteem by the neighbors, who say she was at all times a most dutiful wife and mother. Her maiden name was Kohldorf.

Hawley's record in the Police Department is that of the average policeman. Few complaints were made against him, the last and most serious being dated May 21. A Roundsman then reported that Hawley was off his post and had been seen riding a bicycle on Broadway. On the night before the crime was committed Hawley had been assigned to what is known as the dog watch in the morning. He was to have patrolled Sixth Avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-second Street, and should have remained at the station house during the night. It seems, however, that he left the station shortly after midnight and visited several saloons in the neighborhood, and then went to the house of a Mrs. Breen, whom he knew before her marriage, who lives at 130 West Thirty-first Street, where he remained until 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Breen called on Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in the afternoon and said that when Hawley came to her house he was much intoxicated, and threatened to kill her if she did not permit him to stay in her house. She succeeded in quieting him, and he went to sleep, getting up at about 6 o'clock.

Sergt. Timms, who was on duty at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in the morning, said that Hawley had reported off at 9:30 o'clock, and at the time appeared to be sober and in his right mind.

Mrs. Laura Enget of 1,763 Morris Avenue, a half sister of Hawley, while out shopping yesterday afternoon, called at the flat of her half brother, and, on learning what had occurred, fell in a faint. When she revived she went to the New York Hospital and talked to her mother for a time, finally going to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. She told Capt. Price that she had never heard of any trouble between Hawley and his wife, but had always known that when he became intoxicated he behaved in an ugly manner.

MORE WAR TAX QUESTIONS.

Commissioner Scott Rules that Gas Companies Are Not Taxable as Pipe Lines.

Word from the Treasury Department in Washington was received at the internal revenue offices in this city yesterday that gas companies are not subject to the excise taxes imposed by the war revenue law. Section 27 of that law provides that "every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000 shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of one per cent. on the gross amount of all receipts," &c.

Collector Ferdinand Eidman had interpreted the phrase "any pipe line for transporting oil, or other products," to apply to gas companies whose products are transported through pipes laid in the public streets. He therefore caused notices to be served on the officers of the several gas companies in this city that they would be required to pay the special tax. William R. Bronk, a lawyer at 30 Broad Street, wrote to Commissioner N. B. Scott, who replied that "in the opinion of this office, gas companies do not come within the meaning or intent of Section 27." Copies of this letter were sent to Collectors Eidman and Treat of this city.

A few days ago Collector Eidman submitted to Commissioner Scott three forms of rent receipts, and asked for a ruling on each one. The Commissioner replied, under date of Aug. 9, that a receipt drawn as follows is not taxable:

New York, ..., 189..

Received from.....dollars,

for ..... months rent, in advance, for .....

No. .... Street, due 1st inst.

.....

Commissioner Scott said in this connection: "Rent receipts that simply recite the fact of money received for rent, naming the premises and the term for which the money is a payment, are not taxable. If there are any phrases or clauses in the receipt that operate as a hiring, using, or renting, the receipt is taxable according to the provisions in Schedule A, under 'lease,' &c."

Nearly all of the theatres and concert halls in New York are within the boundaries of the Third Internal Revenue District, and most of them have already paid their special tax of $100. Chief Deputy Collector Sparks said yesterday that there had been no delinquency on the part of any theatrical manager. The war revenue law defines "theatre" as follows: "Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic, or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre." The concert hall proprietors have, as a rule, paid this special tax without grumbling.

LOST CONTRACT FOR 2 CENTS.

Orrok Was Lowest Bidder, but His Check Lacked a Stamp.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Robert J. Orrok of Arlington lost a contract amounting to $2,103.62 on account of his failure to strictly comply with the new war tax. The contract was for the grading, curbing, and flagging of Forest Street, between Laurel Avenue and the Greenwood Lake Railroad track, in Arlington. Orrok was the lowest bidder for the work. Each bidder was required to furnish a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of his bid. When the proposals were opened it was found that Mr. Orrok had failed to place a 2-cent revenue stamp on his check.

The committee threw out the bid. Edward Sargeant was the next lowest bidder. He got the contract at $2,265.62.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

Cardinal Gibbons and Other Catholic Church Dignitaries at the Lake.

Cardinal Gibbons, together with Bishop Foley of Michigan, left this city yesterday for the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain, where they will remain several days. The Rev. Father J. H. McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, whose guest Cardinal Gibbons was during his brief stay in New York, started last evening for the Summer School. Archbishop Corrigan is now there as the guest of John H. Spellman, and within the next few days the proceedings are expected to be of uncommon interest. The attendance already is so large that the accommodations of the clubhouse, the cottages, and the camp are scarcely sufficient.

This week was specially set apart for the conferences on Catholic charities and Sunday schools. The conference on charities was presided over by Thomas M. Mulry, President of the New York Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, with Mr. George J. Gillespie of this city as Secretary.

A feature that has stimulated interest this season is the charter given to the school by the Regents of the university. The officers of the Summer School have received assurances from the Departments of Public Education in the principal cities of this State that the certificate of this year will be held equal with those of any other Summer School in the United States in securing preferment and promotion as teachers in the public schools. Superintendent Maxwell of New York visited the Champlain Summer School recently, and addressed the section in pedagogy. The Rev. Father James P. Fagan, S. J., Vice President of the St. Francis Xavier College, in this city, is one of the principal lecturers on "Pedagogy."

Cardinal Gibbons will conduct pontifical mass in the Roman Catholic Church at Plattsburg on Sunday.

Fire in a Reade Street Store.

Flames gutted the three upper floors of the five-story brick building at 137 Reade Street last evening, causing a loss of $15,000 to the contents and $2,500 to the building, and damaging the adjoining building, 139, about $500 worth. The fire started in the goods of James W. Spencer, a commission agent, who occupied the three upper floors and who suffers the principal loss.

Bartley Sentenced for Burglary.

James Bartley, a colored man of 222 West Eighteenth Street, received a sentence yesterday of two years and six months in State Prison for burglary. He was arrested on the evening of July 26 last, after having broken into the residence of Elizabeth Hall, 118 Washington Place.

THE BIDS FOR CITY BONDS

The Offer of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Is Valid.

THE OPINION OF MR. CONNOLY

The Assistant Corporation Counsel Thinks that Hereafter All Bids Should Be Unconditional and Absolute.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly sent to Controller Coler yesterday afternoon an opinion as to the validity of the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the new city bonds. These firms bid 105.03 for the entire issue, subject to the approval of the legality of the issue by their counsel. Mr. Connoly says: "I have given to this matter an amount of consideration appropriate to its importance, and, in my opinion, you can accept the bid of Messrs. Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co." He then goes on to say:

It is, of course, true that if the clause in the bid in reference to obtaining the approval of counsel is to be literally construed the bid is bad, for the reason that it places the private counsel of the bidder in the position of arbitrator between the city and the bidder.

This, I need not say, is a position not to be tolerated, and if the bid is to be construed as remitting the entire matter to the opinion of the private counsel in question, the bid filed by these gentlemen is really not a bid at all.

But, however, this is not the real situation arising upon the making of the bid by Messrs. Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. I have no doubt that under the decisions of the courts the meaning of this bid is simply that the bidder will take the bonds if they are valid, which is in no way different from the condition annexed by the law to the sale, and I do not think any court will construe the bid in a different way.

I by no means commend this form of bidding, which is new in this city, though much used, as you doubtless know, on the sale of bonds in other localities, because it forms a bad precedent, inasmuch as it annexed apparent conditions to a bid that should be absolute, and to prevent any repetition of the difficulty which has now arisen I would recommend in all future sales of bonds in the terms of sale a clause reciting that no bid other than an unconditional and absolute one will be received.

Protests had been made by the Produce Exchange Trust Company and the Hamilton Trust Company against awarding the bonds to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The Produce Exchange Trust Company's bid was 104.94.

EDGECOMBE ROAD OPENING.

Appellate Division Refuses to Grant Additional Compensation for Assessment Commissioners.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, reversed a Special Term order granting additional compensation to the amount of $22,500 to the commission appointed to assess the value of parcels of land taken for opening Edgecombe Road. These Commissioners were Edward F. O'Dwyer, Isaac Fromme, and Benjamin Perkins.

The Commissioners' statutory fees amounted to over $5,000, and they claimed additional compensation under Section 998 of the charter, which provided that "in any proceeding of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character, the said court may, upon taxing said costs or expenses, make such additional allowances to the said Commissioners as to it may appear just and equitable upon such proof as may be submitted of the nature and extent of the services by said Commissioners." The Corporation Counsel did not dispute the "extraordinary character" of the services, but claimed that the amount allowed was not warranted by the difficult or extraordinary nature of the services rendered. The Appellate Division says the error in the order lies deeper than the objection to the sums allowed.

"The authority to grant such additional allowances," Justice Barrett says, "is not given to supplement the statutory fees in ordinary cases, however laborious or important the services of the Commissioners may have been. For all such services they are limited to the fixed per diem, just as a referee is in the trial of an action. Indeed, the law prior to the enactment of the present charter fixed the per diem of these Commissioners in express analogy to that of referees, (Laws of 1895, Chapter 449, Section 4.) It is only in a proceeding of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character that the court is authorized to add to these statutory fees. The present proceeding is clearly not within this language. Some of the questions are said to have been difficult. The difficulty, however, consisted not in the governing rule, but in the application of that rule. The rule itself had been settled for the Commissioners by the court before they were called upon to act, (In the matter of Rose Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 78 Hun. 487.)

"It may be conceded that the application of the rule laid down by the case cited called for considerable thought and reflection. It certainly required good sense and judgment. But there is nothing extraordinary about that. It is so in nearly all cases. The Commissioners are appointed because they are supposed to be competent to perform the important duties imposed upon them. These duties, even in ordinary cases, are by no means trivial or inconsiderable. Nor are they merely ministerial. They are in a certain sense judicial. They demand intelligence, aided by experience. It is for the bringing into play of these qualities, and for the adequate performance of practically judicial functions, that the Commissioners are allowed what the lawmakers deemed a reasonable per diem.

"If the respondents here are right in their construction of the act in question, this exclusive per diem would soon be limited to but the simplest proceedings. The regular fees would in this view play but a subsidiary part in the awarding of compensation. We think that the intention was quite otherwise; that the statutory fees were deemed to be sufficient compensation, however laborious and important the services, in all proceedings save those markedly out of the common. The authority to make such additional allowances—apparently first granted in the act of 1895, already cited—was a radical departure from the general policy of the law in such cases. It was plainly granted to cover extreme cases, and only such. The language could not well have been better adapted to indicate such purpose. It is extreme language. The proceeding must not only be difficult, but unusually difficult or extraordinary. We have perused the affidavits of these Commissioners with care, and, with every desire to treat them fairly and considerately, we are unable upon the facts therein disclosed to find that the present proceeding was, within the meaning of the statute, of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character."

Pay for Richmond Teachers.

There was joy among the 133 school teachers in the Borough of Richmond yesterday when they were summoned to call at the office of Auditor Holt, in New Brighton, and receive their checks for back pay, which was paid with interest. The failure to receive their money had been due to the legal complications arising from Richmond County becoming a part of New York. The teachers brought suit, and several weeks ago secured judgment, with costs. The total amount of the 133 claims is over $12,000, to which is added $2,660 costs.

Free Excursion for 21st Ward.

Mr. Norton Goddard, acting under the auspices of the Civic Club, will tender to the women and children of the Twenty-first Ward a free excursion to Grand View Grove, Long Island Sound, on Wednesday, Aug. 24. Nearly 8,000 cards of admission have been distributed, each entitling the bearer to sterilized milk, ice cream, and fruit. The Civic Club will remove in the Fall from 248 East Thirty-fourth Street to 243 East Thirty-fourth Street. Its new home is now building.

Sunday Trips Up the Hudson.

A pleasant Sunday trip is that on the Norwich Line steamer, the City of Lowell. The Lowell leaves Pier 36, North River, foot of Spring Street, every Sunday at 10 A. M., and steams up the Hudson River as far as Poughkeepsie. She accommodates upon a day trip 2,500 persons. She returns to Pier 36 at 6 P. M.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PLANS.

A "Grumbler" Raises a Point Which Is Readily Explained by Trustee and Secretary Rives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the agitation over the Public Library is it not pertinent to direct attention to one or two important facts not generally known?

Granting that the city furnished the Trustees with an adequate building at great cost, in what way would the residents of this city be any better off for library facilities than they are to-day? It does not appear to be known, even to city officials, that not one single volume of the Astor or Lenox collection can ever go into circulation; that, so far as their usefulness to the public is concerned, not a book will be more accessible than it is to-day. Why, then, mulct the city for a vast sum when the New York Public Library is essentially a close corporation, even with its Tilden foundation? Do the Trustees expect to duplicate a majority of the present collection, that a public library may exist in fact as well as in name? Would this be called for under the circumstances? It is no secret that many public-spirited men do not view the present arrangement at all favorably, and the library would not be likely to receive many accessions from this class, one conspicuous instance of which is already in evidence, when it is recalled that the late Mr. Frederickson ordered his priceless collection to be sold at auction, whereas he had contemplated for many years to leave his books to the Lenox. He could not bring himself to look upon the proposed arrangement with favor. The writer thinks the Mayor's attitude the only correct one. Let the city undertake its own library, which shall be in truth public. No care could be too great in view of the results to be achieved. A public library worthy of the name should be open holidays, Sundays, and evenings, and should have a catalogue which would be a help rather than a hindrance to readers. New books should not be kept back for months on the plea that they have gone to the bindery. Neither should books go on the shelves without being catalogued in such a way that they are absolutely valueless to readers. A GRUMBLER.

New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

The attention of George L. Rives, Secretary of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, was called yesterday to the criticisms of "A Grumbler." Mr. Rives said that a sufficient answer to the point raised ought to be found in the agreement by which the Trustees of the New York Public Library proposed to bind themselves in case the city erected the library building. In consideration of the land and building being furnished by the city, the Trustees agree to maintain a circulating library of a character designed to meet the public needs. In addition to this public circulating library the Trustees also agree to maintain other features for public comfort and pleasure, including a juvenile or children's section, where all of the latest reading matter suitable for young people will be provided.

The circulating library features will be in addition to the present possessions of the Astor Library and the Lenox Library, and the scope of the added features a broad one. There are very few books in either the Astor or the Lenox Library suitable for circulating purposes. Both of those libraries were designed as students' libraries, Mr. Rives remarked, and their acquisitions of books from time to time have not been in the line of popular reading matter. No books in the Astor Library can be used in circulation because of an unchangeable rule adopted by the Trustees in deference to the wishes of the founder, John Jacob Astor, and his son William B. Astor. This library was intended from the start to be a reference library for students, and it has been enlarged and developed with that end in view.

The books of the Lenox Library are not held upon any express trust limiting their use, but the collection of books now within its walls is so largely composed of rare and costly works that the library is manifestly unfitted for the purposes of a lending library. By the character and quality of its books this library is especially adapted for the exclusive use of scholars. There are some books in Lenox Library that are so rare and valuable that they are almost worth their weight in gold. Some of these books are so carefully guarded that they are not even shown to people indiscriminately.

There have been indications recently that Mayor Van Wyck intends to co-operate with the Trustees of the New York Public Library in carrying out the elaborate plans that have been prepared for the establishment of a useful and accessible public institution. If these plans are put into effect practically as they now stand the Trustees feel confident that there will be no just cause for complaint regarding the circulating library feature or any other feature.

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED.

Car Smashed at Rector Street, but Passengers Escape Injury.

An accident occurred at the Rector Street station of the Ninth Avenue elevated road yesterday morning, in which the rear car of a south-bound express train was sent crashing sideways into a lot of rails placed on a raised platform. The rails tore a large hole in the car and splintered the glass in several windows. The passengers, terrified by the accident, rose to their feet and pressed toward the doors, or there might have been some casualties. As it was, a guard's wrist was sprained and a woman fainted, and was taken unconscious from the car.

It is the custom to shift the express trains from the south-bound to the north-bound track at Rector Street. All the cars but the rear one had left the south-bound track, when the switchman, thinking that the train had entirely passed, threw the switch the other way. Only the front trucks of the rear car had crossed the switch when the switch was thrown, consequently the hind trucks kept on the south-bound track. In front of the station was a pile of rails on a platform. Before the car could be stopped it crashed into these rails, and a large hole was cut in the side. The road was blocked for several hours. Passengers were transferred to the Sixth Avenue line.

CHARLES B. ROUSS STILL HOPES.

He Will Try Cassidy's Inhalation System for His Blindness.

Charles Broadway Rouss has given almost positive assurance that in the hope of curing his blindness he will submit to the system of inhalation administered by George H. Cassidy, at 220 West Forty-fifth Street. According to the statement of Mr. Cassidy yesterday, A. J. Smith, Mr. Rouss's confidential clerk, had said to him, "I do not think there is any doubt that Mr. Rouss will appear for treatment shortly."

Another public test of the progress toward recovery of John F. Martin, who in several years has submitted to hundreds of physicians and healers in the hope of discovering treatment of service to Mr. Rouss, was made at Mr. Cassidy's office yesterday. H. W. Hyde, representing Mr. Rouss, was present, and among others were Dr. L. R. Atkins, Dr. W. H. Morse, Dr. Robert Farries, Dr. P. D. Shultz, Dr. F. M. Michaels, Dr. R. Ward, and Ferdinand Kreuter.

Since the previous test, a month ago, Martin showed evident improvement. On an optician's card he deciphered letters five-eighths of an inch in length, whereas a month ago he read two-inch letters with difficulty. He has not yet regained full centre sight, but he does not peer from the extreme corners of his eyes as formerly. His vision seemed improved in many respects.

Followed by several of the physicians and newspaper men, Martin set out for his home, at 192 Elizabeth Street. For the several blocks he was followed he walked easily and confidently, dodging passers and avoiding teams and cable cars. Martin is suffering from "white atrophy," and was pronounced helplessly blind by a number of well-known physicians of New York. He began treatment with Mr. Cassidy Feb. 5, and was then able only to distinguish strong light from total darkness.

Western Union Telegraphic Code.

A new publication of widespread interest to the financial and commercial communities as well as to the traveling public is The Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, just issued by the International Cable Directory Company, 30 Broad Street, New York. The volume, which is handsomely bound, comprises a cipher code of nearly 150,000 words and also a directory giving the cable addresses and other information pertaining to leading business houses and individuals in the United States and Canada. For the first time the public will have the advantage of a universal cipher code at a minimum of cost. Although the code is the largest public code ever printed in the English language the book is sold at $5 per copy.

A $10 Dinner for $2.

John M. Taylor, a well-dressed man who refused to give his address, was fined $2 for intoxication yesterday morning in the West Side Court by Magistrate Simms. Taylor said he had been entertaining some soldier friends at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He had no money when his bill of $10 was presented, and Special Policeman Sullivan of the hotel took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up for intoxication. He claimed to be a brother of Alexander Taylor, the yachtsman. He sent for some money and paid his fine.



The entrance of August is the sign for ransacking corners and overhauling stray piles.

There's many a tid bit here, if you'll take the time to look for it.

Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

YET NO TRACE OF PETTIT

Suits Continue to Pile Up Against the Missing Real Estate Speculator.

WAITE MAKES A STATEMENT

Says Affairs of Pettit Realty Company Are Not Affected by Calhoun's Suit—The Case in Court To-day.

John Pettit, the real estate operator, is still among the missing, and although there is a well-defined impression that some of his confrères know where he is, they still steadfastly maintain that they know nothing of his whereabouts. The legal battle for a receiver for the property in suit between Pettit and Calhoun has a fresh inning this morning before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, and there are those who think that Pettit will be present at the proceedings, but this is hardly probable. Lawyer Robinson, who represents Calhoun, still declares that he would be glad to see Pettit come back, as the properties would then at once be returned to his client. On this question of the return of Pettit the contending parties agree, for Dr. Waite says if Pettit comes back it will be established beyond a doubt that Calhoun was merely a "dummy" and never held title. Mr. Robinson claims that the presentation of Quarrier's record to the court will win the motion for him beyond a doubt. He wired yesterday to the penitentiary in Moundsville, West Va., for a certified copy of the prison records in Quarrier's case.

A new attorney came into the case yesterday in the person of Walter K. Griffin, who says he represents some of the shareholders in the Pettit Realty Company. Who they are he declines to say. Dr. Waite yesterday issued a statement of the case from his standpoint through Mr. Griffin, who, he said, represented "various interests." Dr. Waite's statement is as follows:

The affairs of the John Pettit Realty Company are in no way affected by the suit brought by Mr. Calhoun now by the absence of John Pettit. Mr. Calhoun's suit relates to properties in which the company has absolutely no interest. The company owns the Bennett Building and the Beekman Building, and arrangements which will be satisfactory to every stockholder and to mortgage interests involved will be made for the conduct of the properties owned by the company.

Incident to these arrangements, several of the old Directors, including Mr. Quarrier, voluntarily tendered their resignations, and these resignations have been officially accepted. Mr. Quarrier's services as an officer of the company have been, I am convinced, of the utmost value to every interest involved, and there has never been the slightest suspicion, or, I believe, ground for suspicion, as to his competency and integrity. His resignation was tendered and accepted before it was known that twenty-seven years ago he had been involved in trouble, and there is, personally, the greatest sympathy for him that after so many years of honest effort to retrieve an early mistake accusations should be brought up against him at a time when their only effect can be to give a totally false idea of trouble in the affairs of the John Pettit Realty Company or that the affairs of that company have not been honestly managed by its officers.

Mr. Pettit's absence has not affected the conduct of the business of the company, as its officers are, of course, not only competent but able to conduct its affairs.

In regard to Mr. Pettit's individual matters, the company has no liability. By far the greatest part of Mr. Pettit's personal indebtedness is on bonds and mortgages. In consequence of the free use of what are commonly called "securities" in his transactions, his personal liabilities are nearly all restricted to the possible foreclosure on his various individual properties. As real estate upon which money is loaned is ordinarily considered to be more valuable than the amount of the money loaned, Mr. Pettit's properties, unless on forced sale, should realize more than the amount of the mortgage indebtedness. Mr. Pettit's unsecured indebtedness is remarkably small for one who has operated on so large a scale.

Mr. Pettit repeatedly informed me that Mr. Calhoun was a "dummy" in the various real estate transactions where title was taken in his name. Mr. Calhoun now claims the contrary, but the settlement of this disputed matter of fact neither affects the affairs of the John Pettit Realty Company nor any of Mr. Pettit's properties except the specific properties in the suit in the action brought by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Pettit's absence is to be regretted, but he is not the first man who, when more or less confusion has arisen in his affairs, has placed the responsibility on what he considered competent shoulders, and personally has withdrawn from all worry.

I am enabled, from an intimate knowledge of affairs, to say that his attorney in fact, Dr. Waite, has ably and faithfully labored to protect every interest involved. The interests of all whom I represent, as well as the interests of Mr. Pettit, have been carefully guarded by him. He has sought to secure and furnish to us full and accurate information, and has given me most able and valuable assistance. All persons whose interests entitle them to knowledge have been furnished all desired information.

Dr. Waite refused to amplify this statement in any way. All he had to say, he said, was embodied there, and anything else would come out in the argument on the motion.

Mr. Griffin, when questioned about his interest, said:

"Mr. Pettit's absence is to be regretted, but he is not the first man who, when there was more or less confusion in his affairs, has placed the responsibility on what he considered responsible shoulders, and has personally withdrawn from all worry." After this feat of memory he referred the reporter to Dr. Waite's statement.

Mr. Robinson was considerably disturbed over Mr. Griffin's advent into the case, and has been unable to find out what interests he represents. He said he had learned from an authoritative source that Pettit, before his disappearance, had bought in all the outstanding stock of the realty company, and had used all his ready money to do so. He said that Pettit was much piqued at his failure to dispose of more than $40,000 worth of the stock, which bore 6 per cent. interest. No one has yet been able to explain, however, how this stock could pay so large a dividend when neither the Bennett Building nor any other office building in the city was making anything like so large a return on the investment.

If Pettit bought back all the outstanding stock the fact that there have been no kicks from stockholders is accounted for. In spite of the publicity given to the affairs of the concern its business has gone on tranquilly, and for days there has not been a caller at the offices in the Bennett Building, where Waite, Quarrier, and Secretary Trimble hold forth.

New Suit Against Pettit.

Meanwhile more of Pettit's properties are passing out of his possession, and suits are piling up against him. In the Supreme Court yesterday papers were filed in a suit brought by Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, against Pettit and his wife, Alida R. Pettit, to foreclose a mortgage for $60,000 on property at 247 and 249 Pearl Street. The plaintiffs make affidavit that neither Pettit nor his wife can be found within the State. William P. S. Melvin, an attorney in the office of the plaintiff Fletcher, makes affidavit that on July 21 last he went to Pettit's house in West Orange, N. J., where he found only the gardener's wife. This woman informed him that Pettit did not live there, and that Mrs. Pettit had gone away three weeks before, but where to she did not know.

Another affidavit is made by H. K. Davis, an attorney, who says that on July 20, at Pettit's office, 99 Nassau Street, he saw a clerk, who said that Pettit was traveling, and that he had last lived in this city at the Hotel Grenoble. He also saw Rolla d Pettit, a son of the missing man, who said he did not know where his father was. On these affidavits Justice Dugro yesterday signed an order directing that the service of the summons in the suit be served on Mr. and Mrs. Pettit by publication.

The leaking out of Quarrier's record and his resignation from the Pettit Realty Company have further complicated matters relating to the properties in suit. Secretary Trimble said yesterday that while the deeds still remained in Quarrier's name, steps were taking to have them transferred to a trustee.

The many side lights thrown on the case since Pettit's disappearance caused one of the parties in interest to remark yesterday that there were a queer lot of "ends" in the case. Calhoun is an ex-actor, Quarrier is an ex-convict, and Waite is an ex-clergyman, with still others to hear from.

LEGAL NOTES.

MISPLACING A HATCHWAY ON A SHIP NOT NEGLIGENCE OF MASTER.—Patrick Preston, a longshoreman, after having been engaged in loading one of the Ocean Steamship Company's ships, was directed to close the hatchway over the hold in which the loading had been completed. The hatchway was closed by fifteen different hatches. Preston, after placing one in position, stepped upon it to fix another, when suddenly the hatch gave way and he fell into the hold, sustaining severe injuries. A judgment on a verdict for Preston in his suit against the steamship company to recover damages has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The evidence shewed that the accident was caused by the plaintiff walking upon the hatchway which he had just put in position, and which, for some reason, did not catch upon the coaming it was intended to rest upon, but gave way under him. "The placing of these hatches always upon the coamings," says Justice Ingraham, "was a very simple operation, requiring no special skill or judgment. The danger of the situation was as apparent to the plaintiff as to anyone else. It must have been apparent to him if, for any reason, this hatchway did not catch upon the coamings, or was short or had slipped to one side. The hatchway was not placed in the position by the master or any one acting under him or under his authority, but was the work of the plaintiff himself was employed to do; and any omission in placing properly these hatchways, either by the plaintiff or his fellow-workmen, was not negligence for which the defendant was liable. The evidence is that this hatch had been used on this ship and in the same position for years. Upon it quantities of freight had been stored, and if properly placed in position it was secure. It was the duty of the plaintiff in placing this hatch over in position to see that it was properly secured before he walked upon it, and there is nothing to show that this failing of the hatch was due to anything else or that it was improperly placed in position or improperly secured by the plaintiff and his fellow-workmen."

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SUBSTITUTION OF A PARTY DEFENDANT.—The order granting the application of Simon Sterne, the lawyer, to bring in the New York Telephone Company as a defendant in his suit against the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company for an injunction restraining it from interfering with the telephone in his office has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sterne had asked for the injunction on the ground that shortly before the bringing of his action the Metropolitan Company had advanced its rates to an amount that was exorbitant and unreasonable. The defendant having threatened proceedings for its dissolution, and the New York Telephone Company having succeeded to its franchises, Mr. Sterne applied for an order substituting the New York company as defendant in place of the Metropolitan Company, Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the court, says: "The claim against the defendant is that it exercises to impose unreasonable restrictions upon the use of its telephone and to charge an unreasonable price for it. This is the sole ground upon which the action is to be maintained. It arises solely out of a personal act of the defendant. It does not necessarily accompany any of its franchises or any right of property, nor is it inferred because the defendant has insisted upon an unreasonable rate of compensation for the use of its telephones and imposed unreasonable restrictions upon that use that anything of the kind will be attempted by the new corporation. From the fact that the new corporation has succeeded to the property of the defendant there does not arise any duty to maintain a telephone system, nor any right on the part of the plaintiff to compel that company to carry on the business. Such duty of a corporation and the co-relative right of the plaintiff, so far as he has any, arise solely out of the franchise which the new company has to maintain telephone lines in the City of New York. But that franchise is something which it did not get from the defendant, but is a new thing granted by the state, and came into existence after the organization of the new corporation as a result of its compliance with the provisions of the statute." Justice Rumsey concludes by saying that even conceding that the new company is bound to furnish the plaintiff there, communication at a reasonable rate, there is no allegation that the New York Company has ever refused or that it has ever had an opportunity to refuse to do so.

MAUSIONE'S FLYING MACHINE.

Curious Receipts for Stock Get Him Into Trouble.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Rain, clearing in the afternoon; southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅜c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British Parliament was prorogued until Oct. 20; the speech of the Queen congratulated both houses upon the acts passed, and reviewed the Government's relations with other countries. The Pope was able to receive callers yesterday, having recovered from his recent illness. The Hooley case, involving charges of bribery against certain Lords and Earls, was resumed in English courts. Two American women missionaries were accidentally killed in Yokohama Harbor.

Page 1.

There is continued and increasing indignation in England at the recent agreement between Russia and China and the rebuffs England has been dealt in such negotiations.

Page 2.

Gen. Palma, Delegate of the Cuban Republic, says the leading men of that Government are confident that the United States Government will turn Cuba over to the Cubans.

The transport Seguranca arrived at Quarantine last evening, bringing 331 sick soldiers from Shafter's army at Santiago. One man died at sea. Other transports, bearing Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders; Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, and others, are expected to reach port to-day. All are bound for Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. The camp site was visited and praised by city and port health authorities. The camp is not in readiness to accommodate more men than the 2,500 now there.

Page 3.

Grace Boone, great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone, was saved from eviction and semi-starvation.

Mrs. J. Polk Deane of Dover, Del., and her sister, Mrs. J. P. Dunning, are dead, as the result of eating poisonous candy which came by mail from an unknown source.

The Campania, which arrived yesterday, sighted the body of a child, probably drowned from La Bourgogne, off Sable Island. The Campania brought many passengers, notably Archbishop Keane.

The President says a soldier's field of duty is prescribed by his Government, and that those who have been kept in camp are as much entitled to the Nation's thanks as those who were engaged in battle.

Page 4.

The convention of the National Buyers' Association adjourned.

Three Englishmen who have just completed a journey of 19,000 miles on a trip around the world, are stopping in town.

Sir William Marriott and W. Morshead arrived from England yesterday to push the complaint of the British stockholders in the Central Pacific against the management of C. P. Huntington.

George Lynch, war correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, who arrived here from Santiago yesterday on his way back to England, highly praised the courage and endurance of our soldiers, but severely criticised the Commissary, Transportation, and Medical Departments, which, he said, totally lacked organization from the outset and seemed to vie with each other in incompetence. Many soldiers, he declared, were left to die of their wounds.

Page 5.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Doggett has written to a friend here of the gallant conduct of the Twenty-Fifth Regular Infantry at El Caney.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler writes to a friend here saying that news from the United States is infrequent and that "we are all begging to go to Puerto Rico."

A crowd of working people at Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, raised $20 for a sick man and his evicted family. A truckman volunteered his services and the crowd did the moving and denounced the landlord.

Page 7.

Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, died at Vallejo, Cal., yesterday evening.

Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman arrived in this city Thursday night and left yesterday morning for Washington.

Ex-Senator Hill and Elliot Danforth left for Saratoga. Mr. Hill said he had always favored the holding of the Democratic Convention there.

Lieut. Hobson superintended, at Staten Island, the work of testing air bags to be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. He held an informal reception at the Hotel Majestic in the evening.

Page 9.

American manufacturers of iron and steel, since 1880, have secured control of five-sixths of the foreign trade in America and increased their exports 400 per cent.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $170,869,519. The increase over the previous fiscal year's collections is $24,249,925.

Page 10.

The New Yorks won a victory over the Chicago baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday and regained fifth place—the Cincinnatis won a closely contested game in Brooklyn.

Page 11.

Vice Chancellor Emery of New Jersey ruled that the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company may lawfully string its wire across public streets from poles on abutting property without obtaining consent from Summit Township.

Page 12.

A break in a five-foot brick sewer caused a cave-in in West Ninety-eighth Street.

A. J. Heinemann replied to accusations against the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

A young man was arrested for stealing bicycles, and implicated a man who he says keeps a fence.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers handed down decisions on a number of new questions.

As a result of the war revenue tax of 10 cents per pound on tea it is expected that this year's imports will show a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds.

A large clothespole fell in a Hoboken back yard, breaking the skull of Helen Disch, four years old, and injuring several other persons. The child may die.

The estate of A. T. Stewart, the merchant, has again been made the object of legal attack, this time in behalf of Agnes and James Joseph Carroll, minors.

Howard G. Hill, a recent patient of the Kings County Hospital at Flatbush, makes charges of neglect and ill-treatment against the officials of that institution.

A Cleveland and a New York bank which made a joint bid for the last issue of city bonds authorized seek to enjoin the Controller from awarding the bonds to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Nathan H. Wilson and his wife of 497 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, started eight days ago on a vacation trip to Vermont, leaving their three small children a scant two days' supply of food. The little ones were found starving and their wants relieved by the Children's Society.

Affidavits submitted in the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit of Calhoun against Pettit assert that the missing real estate operator traded through "dummies" to escape liability on bonds. These affidavits are made by Pettit's business associates. No trace of the missing man has yet been found.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

Suicide Epidemic in German Army.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—There is an epidemic of suicide in the army. The Frankfort Gazette reports four cases in Saxony, and the Ludwigsburg Gazette tells of a fifth, due to an officer's brutality.

ENGLAND IS HUMILIATED

China's Marked Favor to Russia Considered as a Defiant Rebuff Well-nigh Unbearable.

LORD SALISBURY CENSURED

The London Papers Declare that If Such Indignities Continue, "the Guns Will Go Off of Themselves"—Other Comments.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, declined to pledge the Government to prevent the ratification of the Franco-Belgian Pekin-Han-Kow concessions in China.

But Mr. Balfour promised that in the event of British capitalists purchasing railroad concessions obtained by French or Belgian syndicates in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley her Majesty's Government will support and assist them, both in London and at Pekin, in this and in all other legitimate British commercial enterprises.

The morning papers express the growing indignation of the country at the position of affairs in China.

The Daily Graphic says: "If this state of things continues, the guns will go off of themselves."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, who professes to divulge the terms of a long existing secret treaty between China and Russia, says: "It is nothing less than an offensive alliance. China undertakes to regard Russia as having a preponderating influence in all questions of commercial and internal politics, while Russia will support China against all 'open door' demands. Russia finances China in internal developments, and China grants Russia preferential rates in certain areas, and railways built in the joint interests of the two countries will be under Russia's practical control.

"Russia will assist China in developing her military and naval forces, and China will co-operate with Russia as an ally. This treaty has been in abeyance since Li Hung Chang visited the Czar. That it has become operative at the present moment in respect to the Pekin-Han-Kow and Niu-Chwang contracts is significant."

If The Daily Mail's version may be trusted it will explain much that had hitherto been inexplicable in the development of the question. The manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London in the course of an interview yesterday said:

"I believe the Pekin-Han-Kow Line, owing to natural obstructions and its costliness, will never be built, Russia merely wishing to keep England out."

The French comment gleefully upon the situation, and the newspapers at Berlin and Vienna are at no pains to hide their satisfaction at the discomfiture of England. The Continental press regards the project of an Anglo-American alliance as chimerical. These journals consider that the United States have had enough of war for the present, and will not care to give Great Britain anything more than moral support in China. Therefore, they argue, England is not likely to pick a quarrel with Russia, but will content herself with seeking compensation elsewhere.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "The Russian agents are again intriguing to obtain control of the Chinese Maritime Customs Department."

The Peking correspondent of The Times, telegraphing with reference to the Peking-Han-Kow contract, says: "The rebuff is all the more serious because the Tsung-li-Yamen gave assurances that the decree confirming the contract would not be issued until after a further conference with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial which reflects the general opinion of the London morning press, comments upon the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury and all the responsible officials are leaving London at such a critical moment. It says: "The curtain is deliberately dropped upon a scene of national humiliation and national indignation."

CITY OF KAZAN IN FLAMES.

Many Buildings Are Already in Ashes and the Fire Raging.

MOSCOW, Aug. 12.—The City of Kazan, capital of the Government of the same name, on the River Kazandka, is threatened with destruction by fire.

The flames are fanned by a strong wind. Several large factories, the arsenal, barracks, and a hundred other buildings are in ashes.

The City of Kazan is the entrepot of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has an extensive trade on the Volga. It is the see of a Bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, and a powder magazine. It has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Kazan has several times been nearly ruined by fire.

MORE LEITER LAND MORTGAGED.

Wheat Speculator Gives Real Estate Security for $500,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Two more pieces of the Leiter properties were mortgaged to-day by the filing of a deed in the Recorder's office.

As security for a note for $500,000 at 5 per cent. interest, made April 11 last to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Joseph Leiter transferred to John P. Wilson a piece of property 40 by 180 feet on Washington Street, 80 feet east of Dearborn Street, and another, 90 by 180 feet, on Adams Street, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

The deed is made to Mr. Wilson as trustee of the bank in consideration of the loan named. In the transaction Leiter agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and failing to do so the trustee is to be entitled to 7 per cent. per annum on all sums advanced. The deed recites that the indebtedness secured is a part of the indebtedness of Joseph Leiter to the bank, secured by the quit claim deed given June 13. It is of date Aug. 8, 1898, and is signed by Joseph Leiter of "the Borough of Manhattan."

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

The Heat Is Intense and Sanitary Conditions Very Incomplete.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—Yellow fever of the worst type prevails at Merida, and has appeared in the interior of the States of Yucatan and Campaso.

The heat is suffocating. The health of the City of Mexico has not been improved since the rains began, and it is proposed to adopt the cremation system here on a large scale.

Yellow Fever Impedes Travel.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 12.—The Southern Pacific has been notified by the State Health Officer to run no more trains from the East till further orders, on account of yellow fever at Franklin, La.

ERMINE FOR SECRETARY DAY?

Report that the President Will Appoint Him to the Bench in the Sixth Circuit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—A special to The Commercial from Chattanooga, Tenn., says:

"Secretary of State Day will be appointed United States Judge for the Sixth Circuit as soon as he resigns from the Cabinet at the close of the war. This was learned from the most reliable authority here to-day.

"It is learned that several months ago Judge Taft of Ohio, the Associate Judge of the Sixth Circuit, went to President McKinley and made a personal request that another Judge for the circuit should be appointed. His reason for this was that the circuit embraces four important States—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee—and that only two Judges are allowed, whereas other circuits not so large are given four or more. The work of the circuit, he showed, required an additional Judge.

"The result of the conference with the President was very frankly and unreservedly stated. The President said he intended to appoint Judge Day to the place at the close of the war."

MACIAS REPORTS A REPULSE.

He Informs His Government that Three Were Killed and Nine Wounded at Mayagues.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—An official dispatch has been received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico confirming the report that the American troops have occupied Mayaguez, the important town on the western coast of Puerto Rico. The dispatch adds that the Spanish garrison, consisting of a regiment of infantry and some guerrillas, with two mountain guns, commanded by Col. Toto, made a sortie from the place, and during the engagement which followed the Spaniards had three men killed and nine wounded.

Some gendarmes, it is announced, overtook the Castillo band of insurgents at Cuevas yesterday and exchanged shots with the insurgents, who retired into the mountains.

LEE EXPECTS TO GO TO CUBA.

This Is the Construction Put on His Giving Up His Richmond House.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.—Gen. Lee telegraphed to-day that he did not want to keep his house here for another year. This is taken to mean that he expects to go to Cuba this Fall and take his family with him.

ALL READY FOR PROSPERITY.

Secretary Long Looks for a Profitable Renewal of Industry.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—Secretary of the Navy Long had this to say of the questions on which, in his judgment, Congressional elections would turn this Fall:

"I think that the old sectional feeling is absolutely and utterly wiped out. The tariff and currency questions are utterly overshadowed by the tremendous rapidity with which recent important events have followed each other. The success of the Administration and its ability to successfully cope with large questions has, I believe, been universally recognized. President McKinley has been confronted with the gravest problems, and it seems as if the destiny of the Republic has been enlarged in scope.

"I don't think it is going to be a good time for contests, as Thomas B. Reed expressed it in his district, and I believe that to be true of other districts throughout the country. There is general feeling in favor of helping the Administration instead of fighting it. Then, too, the war being over, there is an intense readiness for a renewal of prosperous conditions. I look to see the renewal of industry and enterprises that will be of profit to capital and to labor alike."

HUNGARIAN CABINET TO RESIGN

Baron Banffy Visits the Emperor in Upper Austria.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, has gone to Ischel, Upper Austria, to see the Emperor-King, and to tender the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet."

The present Hungarian Cabinet, which was appointed in January, 1895, is composed as follows:

President of the Council—Baron Desiderius Banffy.
Minister of Finance—Dr. Ladislaus de Lukacs.
Minister of National Defense (Honved)—Baron Geza Fejervary.
Minister Near the King's Person (ad latus)—Baron Desiderius Banffy (ad interim.)
Minister of the Interior—Desiderius de Percell.
Minister of Education and of Public Worship—Dr. Julius de Wlassics.
Minister of Justice—Dr. Alexander Erdely.
Minister of Industry and Commerce—Baron Ernest de Daniel.
Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Ignatius de Daranyi.
Minister for Croatia and Slavonia—Emerich de Josipevichid.

Rumors of impending crises in the Austrian and Hungarian Cabinets have been freely circulated of late at Vienna and Budapest, and there has been no little mutual recrimination between the members of the dual monarchy, with a good deal of confusion and uncertainty behind the scenes at both capitals.

The question is as to the renewal of the Ausgleich, the Austro-Hungarian Constitutional compact, which is the basis of the union between the two Governments. A deadlock has been caused by the undertaking of the Hungarian Cabinet not to renew the agreement under Article XIV. of the Austrian Constitution, and the impossibility for the Austrian Ministry, in the present condition of the Reichsrath, to make any other arrangement.

SUTRO WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

Alleged Widow and Recognized Heirs Are Not Satisfied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The will of Adolph Sutro will be contested by Mrs. Kluge, the alleged widow, who says she married the deceased millionaire by contract, and also by the recognized legal heirs, who will fight the trust clause in the will. Mrs. Kluge claims there is a will of recent date in existence, in which she and her children are liberally provided for.

The eighteenth clause of the will which has been filed for probate is as follows:

"Unto Miss Hattie Trundle of Washington, heretofore known as Mrs. George Allen, the sum of $50,000 as a separation, as far as it may be possible, for the injury done her by a scandalous charge, falsely and maliciously, at Virginia City, State of Nevada, in the month of July, 1879, then and there brought against her."

The nature of the "scandalous charge" is set forth in the following dispatch to The Chronicle, published July 9, 1879: "Virginia City, Nev., July 8, 1879.—For some three months a Washington woman, known in the town as 'the $90,000 widow,' has been stopping at the hotel. Her name is Mrs. Allen, and the scandal touches her and Adolph Sutro, of tunnel notoriety. Last Thursday evening Mr. Sutro's family came up to Virginia.

After dinner the inmates of the hotel were startled by screams of women. A general rush was made in the direction of the cries, which led to the room of Mrs. Allen, where Mrs. Sutro was beating her over the head with a champagne bottle and making outcries calling her all sorts of names. Mrs. Sutro declared that she had caught her husband with Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Sutro was removed to her room and commenced making things lively for Mr. Sutro. It is stated that E. B. Stoneshill has been retained as attorney for Mrs. Sutro in a suit for divorce, which will be commenced immediately.

THE FLAG OVER HAWAII.

It Will Be Raised Upon the Arrival of the United States Commissioners—Great Preparations.

HONOLULU, Aug. 4.—The United States ship Philadelphia arrived here yesterday, six days and twenty hours from San Francisco, with Admiral Miller and staff on board. Admiral Miller has orders to confer with Minister Sewall, and until after the conference nothing definite will be decided as to the flag-raising programme. A conference with the Hawaiian Government will be held this afternoon. It is generally understood that the flag will not be raised until the Commissioners arrive, on the 17th inst.

F. M. Hatch has resigned his position as Minister to the United States.

The Ewa plantation, the best-paying sugar estate in Hawaii, has decided to increase its capital stock to $2,000,000. The present capitalization is $1,000,000.

The Japanese imbroglio of 1897 has been settled by the payment of $75,000 to Japan. In making the payment, the Government does not admit the justice of the claim or right of Japan to indemnity. The payment was made at the request of President McKinley.

Queen Liliuokalani returned to Hawaii on the 2d inst., glad, as she said to her friends, to be back in her own country, among her own people. She was given an enthusiastic reception by several hundred of her native friends. She declined to be interviewed. To her friends she said her health was good, but the trip had fatigued her greatly.

The United States transport steamers Rio de Janeiro and Pennsylvania sailed for Manila Aug. 3, and this morning the transports Para and City of Puebla took their departure for the same destination. While the vessels were in port twenty-six measles patients on board the Puebla were cared for at the local hospital, but were removed to their vessel before her departure. On July 27 Isaac Strickland, private of Battery G, Third Artillery, died. He was buried under the auspices of the local Red Cross Society.

FIGHTING CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

E. C. Benedict of This City Defies the Big Corporation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A battle royal is on between E. C. Benedict, the New York capitalist, and the Gas Trust. Efforts are being made to purchase the Ogden Gas Company, in order that it may be used as a weapon against the Trust. E. C. Benedict, as President of the Gas Trust, contracted with the Indiana Natural Gas Company to supply the syndicate with natural gas. Then Mr. Benedict bought a controlling interest in the Indiana Company. When he resigned, his successor opposed the interests of the outside concern in every way possible. The original contract expires in a few months, and the Trust is unwilling to renew it.

EARTHQUAKES AT MESSINA.

Mount Vesuvius Breaks Forth from a New Crater.

MESSINA, Sicily, Aug. 12.—An earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon and at various points in the island and the southern part of the peninsula. No damage resulted from the disturbance.

NAPLES, Aug. 12.—Mount Vesuvius is now in a state of eruption from a new crater. The eruption is supposed to be connected with the seismic disturbance felt at Messina and in Southern Italy.

Messina is a city and seaport in the northeastern part of Sicily and is the capital of the Province of Messina. It commands the Straits of Messina, which at this point are only four miles wide. It is eight miles northwest of Reggio, Italy, and 130 miles east by north of Palermo, Sicily. It is defended by walls and bastions, a citadel and many forts and is considered as a fortress of the highest importance. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world and vessels of the deepest draught can enter it, which has made Messina a port of considerable commercial standing in the world at large.

The city is built between the sea and the Annamare Hills to the westward. It extends in a semi-circle around the harbor, and is one of the most picturesque places along the Mediterranean. It is the northeast terminus of the Sicilian Railway system, which extends to Catania, Palermo, and other important places of the island.

Historically, Messina is of interest. It served in Caesar's time as a station for part of his fleet. Through the Middle Ages it was of importance. Later, in 1743, it was visited by a plague. In 1783 an earthquake almost destroyed the town and killed many of its inhabitants, but it was rebuilt on a much finer scale. Another misfortune befell the town when an inundation came in 1823. Since 1848 it has been the scene of several insurrectionary troubles, which led partly to the building of the strong fortification there.

The city itself is beautiful. Its wide streets are paved with lava and adorned with fountains. It has a cathedral dating from Norman times, a Viceroy's palace, a university, (founded in 1549,) a public library, several private palaces, and many public buildings. Its population in 1891 was estimated at 142,500.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An extraordinary rainfall of 4.92 inches occurred during the past ten hours at Washington City. This is all the more remarkable because no neighboring stations report heavy rains. Lynchburg and Parkersburg had only a trace of rain in twelve hours, Hatteras, 0.04; Norfolk, 0.24; Philadelphia, 0.34; Atlantic City, 0.12; Cape May, 1.20, and Pittsburg, 0.44. Rain has also occurred in the South Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley.

Relatively high pressure covers the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the lower lake region where there is a slight depression. The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts.

Rain may be expected to-day on the Atlantic Coast and in New England. Generally fair weather is indicated elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1896.	1898.
3 A. M.	67	66	67
6 A. M.	66	65	69
9 A. M.	71	69	74
12 M.	75	72	78
3 P. M.	76	71	78
6 P. M.	78	71	76
9 P. M.	71	71	74
12 P. M.	68	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 9 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

Daily $1.00 Seashore Excursions

Aug. 11th to Sept. 10th, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations. Special trains leave 230 St. 7:50, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 8:00, Brooklyn 7:45 A. M., and returning, leave Point Pleasant 6:35 P. M. same day. Rate from New York, $1.00; children, 75 cents. Brooklyn, 50 cents additional. —Adv.

WAR SUSPENDED, PEACE ASSURED

President Proclaims a Cessation of Hostilities.

PROTOCOL IS NOW IN FORCE

Cambon and Day Formally Complete Preliminary Agreement.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY SPAIN

Yields Cuba and Puerto Rico and Occupation of Manila.

WORK ON THE TREATY

Not More Than Five Commissioners on Each Side, to Meet in Paris by Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The plenipotentiaries of the United States and Spain having this afternoon at 4:23 o'clock signed the protocol defining the terms on which peace negotiations are to be carried on between the two countries, President McKinley has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing, for this purpose, the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the Governments of the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President,
WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

A copy of this proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary of State Day, after the peace protocol had been signed by him and by Ambassador Cambon this afternoon, prepared and gave to the press the following official statement of the terms of the document:

1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

4. Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and Commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five Commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The Commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of military and naval forces.

SIGNING THE PROTOCOL.

Impressive Scene at the White House—First Event of the Kind in Its History.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The closing chapter of events that led up to the signing of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors early in the morning that over night the French Embassy had received the long-expected final instructions from Madrid, but these, upon inquiry, proved groundless, and it was not until 12:30 that the Madrid note began to come in small installments.

The State Department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long, and that its reception would occupy much time, the Secretary of State left the Department for his luncheon. At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut of the French Embassy appeared at the State Department to inform Secretary Day that the Ambassador was in full possession of the note; was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the State Department. He intimated that the Ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun.

Leaving the Secretary of Embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and Mr. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, a driving rainstorm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first, with a large portfolio under his arm, inclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the President stopping hostilities, and of some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee, and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They were shown immediately to the Cabinet Room, where the President was in waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelyou and Lieut. Col. Montgomery.

Cambon Reaches the Executive Mansion.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3:55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent, and the Ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the Executive grounds. He was driven under the carriage porch, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Thiebaut were ushered inside. They went directly to the library, adjoining the Cabinet Room, on the upper floor. At 4:05 they were announced to the waiting party in the Cabinet Room, and were ushered into its presence.

After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies no unnecessary waste of time occurred, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thiebaut on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the State Department, one copy to be retained by the United States Government and the other to become the property of Spain.

The text is handsomely engrossed on a running old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English standing side by side for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this Government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the Secretary of State to affix his signature to this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the President's characteristic bold signature. Later, the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish Government sent to Ma Cambon and bearing the signature of Queen Christina.

The cable dispatch received by him today conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authorization would follow, signed by the Queen Regent in the name of the King. Prior to the ceremony of to-day, M. Thiebaut showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day, and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the Ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain. When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the State Department to accompany the protocol.

The Signatures Affixed.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory, and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now on vacation, usually occupies. The President stood at the left-hand corner, at the head of the great Cabinet table; Secretary Day, M. Thiebaut, and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other parts of the room.

No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House, the President accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the State Department. It was 4:23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all the officials present this was the first time that a protocol or treaty had been signed at the White House.

As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and they were admitted into the Cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the occasion, when the President requested the hand of the Ambassador and through him returned thanks to the Republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the Ambassador personally for the important part he has played in this matter and the latter replied in suitable terms.

As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all of the naval commanders—Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commandants at navy yards and stations—to cease hostilities immediately. There is a dispatch boat at Hongkong, and it is believed that it can reach Gen. Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

Army Officers Notified.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed himself of the telegraph, Adjt. Gen. Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the War Department, where he immediately issued the orders which had been prepared in advance to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The State Department filled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and Consular agents of the action taken.

All the formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then, at 4:58, the rain still continuing in force, the Ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department, who had bespoken it. M. Thiebaut secured that used by the French Ambassador upon emerging from the White House. Secretary Day received the earnest congratulations of the persons present upon the conclusion of the protocol.

While the document signed is properly enough described as a protocol, it is still technically something more than that. So far as it goes, this protocol is absolutely a peace treaty. It provided for the disposition of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and one of the Ladrone Islands there is nothing more for any Peace Commission to do in relation to those subjects; their fate is sealed, and the protocol in that respect is as binding as any definitive treaty of peace.

It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war, and the conditions therein laid down were not even subject to revision at the hands of the Peace Commission that followed.

NOTICE TO CEASE FIGHTING.

Orders to Army and Navy Chiefs—Sampson and Schley Coming Here with Their Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In accordance with the proclamation issued by the President suspending hostilities, orders were issued this evening to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba, and the Philippines carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The Navy Department not only transmitted the President's proclamation in full to the several Commanders in Chief, but also sent directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are in that sense self-explanatory:

"Navy Department,
"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Puerto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Puerto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark, and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

"Navy Department;
"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Remy, Key West: Accordance with the President's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen states that besides being put in possession of the President's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

In compliance with the orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remy will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised.

Admiral Sohley being on the Brooklyn, and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

The order sent by the War Department to Gen. Merritt to suspend hostilities was as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Merritt, Manila: The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The orders sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names. As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each General. Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Puerto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba the orders to Gen. Shafter, to be sent hereafter, will be very different from those to other Generals.

SHAFTER AND LEE REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—At 11 o'clock tonight Adjt. Gen. Corbin received from Gen. Shafter an acknowledgment of the receipt by him of the proclamation of the President. Up to midnight no reply had been received from Gen. Miles, it having been impossible to get into communication with him.

All of the Corps Commanders of the army were notified of the suspension of hostilities. In response to the notification sent to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the former Consul General at Havana, wired the War Department:

"Thanks. The Seventh Corps has ceased firing. Unofficial."

It is well understood that Gen. Lee's command was being reserved for the attack upon Havana, if the necessity for one should arise. As an official of the War Department expressed it to-night: "It was a bit of the sarcasm of fate that Lee did

not have a part in the active operations in Cuba or Puerto Rico."

The text of Gen. Shafter's reply follows:

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 12.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Telegram received. Message as to peace negotiations being about concluded. Will notify Spanish at Holguin by courier to-morrow and Manzanillo and Cienfuegos by wire, and will try to get Havana. Will also notify all Cuban forces I can reach.

"SHAFTER."

POSSIBLE PEACE ENVOYS.

Many Names of Noted Men Suggested as Commissioners on Behalf of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—While the President has a month and a half in which to select the members of the Peace Commission for the United States, and is therefore not necessarily hurried about choosing the men, it is already known that he has decided that Secretary of State Day shall be the first American Commissioner, and that the other four shall be men of eminence, regardless of party affiliation.

According to a very good authority, the President has not yet determined upon any other members of the commission. Several names have been suggested to him, those of Senator Allison and Senator Gorman constantly recurring here. Many persons doubt that either would be at his best in such a place as the Paris convention.

Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, is named by admirers, and by those who fancy that a member of that committee which must present the treaty to the Senate should have the opportunity to become fully acquainted with the meaning of it as a whole by acting as a negotiator. Senator Platt of New York called on the President to-day, and asked for the appointment of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, formerly Secretary of the Navy.

It is assumed that the treaty will be a broad one, to take the place of the treaties which Spain declared overthrown by the war. But, as all the sections of the old treaties that referred to the colonies of Spain and their relations with the United States are permanently obsolete in great part, and the new treaty will relate almost entirely to Spain in its direct relations with the United States, and those relations will be most important that concern commerce, it is considered probable that if the President takes anybody from the Congress for his commission he will select a man more specially familiar with trade and tariffs than with strictly diplomatic questions.

Richard Olney's name has been mentioned for the commission, and, except among those Democrats who distrust Mr. Olney because he was not a Bryan supporter, the suggestion meets with high favor. Some very unworthy suggestions have been made that Mr. Olney has a Spanish interest in Cuba, which could scarcely help him or Spain in the sort of treaty marked out to be negotiated by the protocol.

Those who fear that Mr. Olney would scarcely be enterprising enough, turn to the mention of the name of ex-Ambassador Eustis with great confidence. Mr. Eustis believes that the United States should annex Cuba. He told Secretary Gresham that the Secretary of State who would annex Cuba would enjoy a fame second only to that of Jefferson. He told Minister Woodford that he had made that statement to Secretary Gresham. The President need have no fear, either, about his diplomatic skill or of his enterprise.

There has been a renewal of the talk about Postmaster General Smith succeeding to the position of Secretary Day, in the Department of State, with the following suggestion that Mr. Hay, the Ambassador to England, will be asked to sit with the Paris negotiators, partly on account of his high rank in office, but more on account of his training and skill as a diplomatic officer. The President can find plenty of men of ability and prominence, men who would be creditable to the country in almost any position to which they might be called; but, in this case, it is pointed out, it is essential to have Commissioners who have not only knowledge of international law, but some experience in competing with the finesse that is proverbial in the Spanish diplomatic circle.

Secretary Day, it appears, has no anxiety lest the Spanish Commissioners shall outwit the Commissioners of the United States. In the negotiations of the treaty of Paris he expects to pursue the straightforward and open method he has observed in all his transactions since he has been Secretary of State. He will not assent to, mere word-making or phrase-making to conceal or make doubtful any proposition. Whatever the treaty is to be, it shall be understandable by both countries, and the United States will not accept anything that only the Spanish Commissioners can understand.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gens. Miles, Corbin, and Shafter Will Arrange Methods for Evacuation of the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Major Gen. William H. Shafter are to be members of the military commission that is to meet at Havana, San Juan, and such other places in Cuba and Puerto Rico as may be deemed necessary to enable them to arrange the method of "immediate evacuation," of Cuba and Puerto Rico provided for in the protocol signed to-day.

The names may not be selected in the order given. Gen. Miles, as the ranking officer, will precede the others. His familiarity with the situation, as well as his presence in Puerto Rico, will indicate him as a natural selection, and, for like reasons, Gen. Shafter may be chosen with the others. Gen. Corbin, from his intimate touch with all the operations of the war and his undoubted executive ability, will command the full confidence of the President, who has relied greatly upon his advice in many of the most troublesome situations of the war.

It will devolve upon these military Commissioners to advise the President and the War Department, as the evacuation proceeds, as to in what number and in what quarter the United States should replace the Spaniards with American forces. If the expectations of some of the advisers of the President are realized, there will be many points that it will be safe to leave to the care of the people of Cuba until they demonstrate that so generous a policy was mistaken. But no plain risks of that kind are to be taken, and no town that is threatened with Spanish or Cuban vengeance after the troops of Blanco are withdrawn will be left to suffer from unbridled rage or wanton spoliation when the presence of a few hundred or thousand United States troops can maintain tranquillity.

There does not appear to be the slightest reluctance on the part of the army to allow Spain to take away the Mausers, the Hontorias, and the Krupps with which the forts and men are armed. It will be recalled that Secretary Day and Secretary Gage were both averse to taking the Mausers with which the Spanish troops at Santiago were armed and which they surrendered.

It is not expected that Spain will have occasion to use the guns carried away upon American troops, either here or in the far East. The contingency is so extremely doubtful, and the need of the United States for the arms now held by Spain is so small, that the agreement to let the Spanish troops go out with their arms was easily reached.

SPAIN'S FUTURE POLICY.

Semi-Official Note Says the Cuban Treasury Will Be Asked to Pay the Cuban Debt.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The question of the acceptance of the protocol having been finally settled and its signature explicitly and definitely authorized, the Government is now considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying the excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated by the bald terms of the protocol. As the first step in this direction, a semi-official note has been issued. It is as follows:

"The Government is of the opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends on the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative reforms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty.

"In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, it will be asked that the army be allowed to depart honorably and that assurances be given, guaranteeing that Spanish and foreign interests will not suffer. The army, which has not been conquered, will return to Spain with its guns, arms, and munitions.

"In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it, Spain will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban Treasury to pay it when the island is able.

"The question of a treaty of commerce will lead to considerable discussion, and the matter will be submitted to a commission of diplomatists, under the presidency of Señor Castillo."

The protocol will be published simultaneously in the official gazettes here and in Washington.

Great relief is felt in Government and Court circles that President McKinley has not demanded a convocation of the Cortes to approve the peace preliminaries. The Cortes will now not be summoned until Autumn, by which time it is expected that the agitation of the extremists will have cooled down and the country have become more inclined to accept accomplished facts.

The commission to meet in the West Indies will be composed, it is understood, of military officers, and it is believed here that this commission will pave the way for commercial treaties, and for a recognition by the United States or Cuba of a portion of the Cuban debt.

The suggestion that Senor Moret, former Minister for the Colonies, may preside over the Paris commission is not very popular. Various names are mentioned in connection with the commission's personnel, but nothing as yet has been settled as to this.

Señor Sagasta has again assured the Queen Regent that he does not fear Carlist trouble, and the Carlists themselves appear to recognize that the country is not in the temper that would support a Carlist rising. They are now speculating on the return of the discontented repatrioted army, hoping for mischief there.

The Government has decided to withdraw its prohibition of wheat export from and after Monday next.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, confirming the earlier statement that the text of the protocol was only received on Thursday evening, says:

"Some difficulty arose in the Cabinet Council over the competency of M. Cambon to sign the protocol. As it is quite certain that the Cortes will ratify the treaty, President McKinley acted wisely in not giving undue prominence to this question. There is no conceivable doubt that Señor Sagasta will get the requisite sanction for concluding peace. Whether he will ask for it in one or two installments is a question of parliamentary strategy. A member of the Cabinet assures me that it has not yet been decided."

MADRID PRESS TALK ON PEACE.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The Liberal thinks the only bright feature of the peace treaty is the immediate suspension of hostilities, "so that our unhappy soldiers will no longer have to die without knowing wherefor."

Continuing, the Liberal congratulates the country upon the fact that the war is ended, though Spanish rule in America is completely terminated. "We reserve the right to criticise the protocol when freedom is restored to the press," it adds.

In conclusion, the Liberal remarks:

"Those who pretend that the events of the last three years were simply accidents which do not affect Spanish history are deceiving themselves."

The papers generally discuss the situation quietly.

Want Us to Hold the Philippines.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 12.—The American colony here, through the United States Consul, has cabled to Washington, praying the Government there to retain possession of the Philippine Islands.

LONDON IS PLEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The morning papers are unanimous in expressing gratification that the war is ended. The comment mainly turns on the fact that the protocol leaves untouched the hardest problems now facing America.

The Times believes it will be a real peace, adding:

"We trust it is no violation of neutrality to express the satisfaction of the great majority of Englishmen in America's success; and we venture the prediction that Cuba, twenty years hence, will be a prosperous and tranquil island."

CABLE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Restraints which necessarily were placed by the Government during the war upon communication by cable will be removed practically entirely to-morrow. Thus far Gen. A. W. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, has no official information concerning the signing of the protocol and the suspension of hostilities.

That information probably will be communicated to him to-morrow, and upon its receipt he will raise, to such an extent as he may deem wise, the censorship which has been so rigidly enforced during the past three months. Directions were sent this evening to the censors at Key West and at New York to be as lenient as possible in the handling of messages, pending the receipt of definite instructions.

Orders which probably will go out to-morrow will remove to all intents and purposes the censorship over cable communications, except such as are intended for Cuban and Puerto Rican points. Over the cables to those islands the censorship will be maintained, although it will be modified materially. It is intended also to remove the restrictions which were placed upon the sending of cipher messages to Jamaica and Haiti.

MILITIA OFFICERS ON PEACE.

Col. Japha Glad War Is Over—Adjt. Paget Prophecies Trouble.

Col. G. H. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment last night expressed himself as much pleased at the return of peace.

"Naturally, we wanted to go to the front," said the Colonel, "but we are glad that the bloodshed is over. It will probably mean the mustering out of many thousands of men, and there will be much confusion. But I am glad peace is here once more."

Adjt. Harry Paget of the same regiment said:

"The dawning of peace means the beginning of war in the National Guard of the State of New York. I anticipate endless confusion and friction between the regiments returning from the front and those at home. But peace is welcome just the same."

NEW YORK PRESS OPINIONS.

The following editorials on the ending of the war with Spain appear in to-day's issues of the New York newspapers mentioned:

THE TRIBUNE.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

The war with Spain is ended. The peace protocol was signed yesterday. Our army and navy still remain on duty, but it is the duty of preserving peace and not of waging war. Puerto Rico is now our property, and as soon as possible the Spanish garrisons will march out and our own will take their place. Cuba is likewise to be evacuated and turned over to our possession, from which it may pass into the hands of its own people. Guam is ours, and is already fully in our hands. Manila and its environs will be surrendered to us, pending further negotiations which may well leave us in permanent possession of them and all of Luzon. There will be no need to storm Manila, nor to cause any further loss of life in any quarter. There is peace. That is the purport of yesterday's little ceremony in Washington.

It is a result upon which all parties are to be congratulated. The United States has conquered, not only a militant foreign foe, but other foes, less obvious to the eye of sense, but not less menacing. Upon what it has gained, above all its losses, this land may well felicitate itself. Its renewed and augmented Union, its proud development of military strength, such as even the warrior empires envy, its enlarged humanitarian horizon and range of interests, are all benefits of the highest order to this Nation. Also it is a day of rejoicing for the minor peoples in what were yesterday the colonies of Spain. They have acquired, through our intervention, freedom from an intolerable yoke and opportunity to grow up to the full stature of civilized nineteenth and twentieth century manhood. That is what peace means to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and, we trust, the Philippines.

Nor is unhappy, stricken Spain as one without hope. Her loss is heavy, it is true. But she is also rid of that which was an incessant drain upon her resources, her Treasury, and the lives of her sons. She has shown the dominance of her own best mind in acting upon the peace proposals promptly and in good faith. She will be able to enter the conference for settlement of details with a clear record. It may be a consolation to her to have discovered, as she has doubtless done ere this, that she has been beaten by no mean adversary, but by one to which it would be no dishonor for the mightiest power to yield, and one, moreover, capable of treating her in her fall with generous courtesy. It remains for her to make of yesterday the turning point of her career, turning from mediaevalism to modernism, from shiftless romance to thrifty facts. She has the land, and it is to be believed she has the people, for an upbuilding of prosperity in home affairs rivaling that of her most prosperous neighbors. If she will apply herself to her opportunities she may yet come to regard the Twelfth of August, 1898, as a date in her chronology by no means least worth commemorating.

THE SUN.

RECORD OF THE WAR.

Here are the marks along the path of our progress in the war, and it is worth while to look back at them, now that the end of the journey is reached:

May 1—Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila.
May 19—Cervera's fleet reaches Santiago.
June 22—Shafter's army lands at Daiquiri.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 14—Santiago surrenders.
July 26—Miles lands at Guanica.
July 29—Ponce surrenders.
Aug. 11—Spain accepts our peace terms.

Was it possible to do much better than finish up the war in a little more than three months, with invariable victory and never even a setback throughout its course?

Spain Counts Her Lost Ships.

The Madrid press has made up, with melancholy fidelity, a list of warships lost by Spain during the present war, and there are thirty-five of them. They include Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons and many cruisers and gunboats destroyed at such ports as Manzanillo and Nipe. A few are little craft of less than 100 tons; more are from 100 to 500; while three are cruisers exceeding 3,000 tons, and four are great armored cruisers of about 7,000 tons each.

One of the marked features of the war has been the fury with which our navy has attacked the Spanish ships of all sorts and classes. It has done its blockading and bombarding of ports with sobriety, has cut cables diligently, and escorted troopships graciously; but the sight of a Spanish warship has brought out the fighting fever; and the rage seems to have been rather to sink than to capture, so that it has remarkably few prizes of war craft to show. It did its work so thoroughly that, although Spain still has left a few small craft hiding in harbors of the Antilles, she has not a single cruiser of considerable size and consequence, we believe, either there or in the Philippines.

To the havoc in her fleet, which she is now pondering, she was doomed by a memorable incident of a few months ago. However it might be with her forts and her troops, annihilation was in store for her ships. When they were not destroyed in line of battle, they were chased up rivers and sent to the bottom there. Perhaps one of the chief regrets of the navy at having Watson's cruise called off has been that a few Spanish warships are still left afloat.

But our sailors may be satisfied with the list of destroyed vessels the Madrid papers ruefully publish. The navy has remembered the Maine.

THE JOURNAL.

PEACE.

A glorious war has ended in a peace still more glorious. Victorious at every point, America is calmly considering the terms she will grant to her beaten adversary. Under no restraint but that of her own conscience, she is preparing to determine how much generosity to the humbled enemy is compatible with her duty to the oppressed peoples now in sight of freedom and with a proper regard for her own interests.

Some things are already settled.

The Cubans are to be free. That, the chief object of the war on our part, has been conceded by Spain as an essential preliminary to the discussion of further terms of peace.

Twenty-four sunk or captured Spanish warships have avenged the Maine.

Puerto Rico is ours, and its inhabitants have been lifted from the sixteenth century into the nineteenth.

We hold Manila, and with our flag once hoisted there no Blount in America will venture to haul it down.

Cuba and Puerto Rico are to be evacuated under a programme laid down by a joint military commission, to meet within thirty days. Naturally the evacuation will be a somewhat leisurely process. Toral surrendered a month ago, and his troops have not been shipped to Spain yet. It may be six months before the last of Blanco's soldiers leave Havana. But the delay will cause no impatience, provided the evils of Spanish rule cease at once. It is not necessary to wait for the departure of the Spanish garrisons before giving comfort, freedom, and happiness to the Cubans. That can begin to-morrow.

An armistice has already been proclaimed. There should be nothing in the way now of immediate relief of Cuban distress on a wholesale scale. Every seaport on the island can be made a centre of rescue work. It will be a reproach to our humanity if a single Cuban within reach of the sea lacks for food in a week from this day.

We entered upon this war with motives as unselfish as ever animated a nation. We fought for others, but in aiding them we have gained something for ourselves. The gallantry of our soldiers and sailors has won us widespread possessions, and something without which distant possessions are worse than worthless—the respect and dread of the world. We have gained new national ideals. Spain has been a feeble enemy, but in vanquishing her Americans have learned to know themselves, and other nations have learned to know them. On the ruins of Spain's colonial empire rises the New America—a world power now, and perhaps the world power of the future.

THE WORLD.

PEACE WITH FREEDOM.

The signing of the peace protocol yesterday was followed immediately with a proclamation by the President declaring and ordering a suspension of hostilities on the part of the United States.

Thus the war ceases.

It is peace with honor, because it secures its sole object on our part—freedom for the oppressed. For weeks before war was declared Spain knew that this country was for "peace with—a But." The condition was that Cuba should be free.

The first provision of the protocol is "that Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba." By forcing and prolonging the war Spain loses also the rich island of Puerto Rico and all her other possessions in this hemisphere, and an island in the Ladrones. She yields likewise occupation of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

These terms express the inescapable logic of events. They embody the will of this Nation. They exact nothing in greed or in mere vengeance. They are necessary to execute justice and to insure permanent peace and tranquillity. Spain will ultimately be better off. She loses colonies which she could neither rule nor pacify, and the holding of which sapped her strength and drained her resources.

The settlement extends the area and the blessings of freedom, rids this hemisphere of the last remnant of tyranny and oppression, enlarges the boundaries and greatly enhances the prestige, power, and influence of the United States.

In this brief war our navy has won new and imperishable renown, and our army, both regular and volunteer, has added to the lustre of our arms. To the President the highest praise is due for the vigor with which the war has been prosecuted since it was at last fairly begun, and particularly for the skill and firmness with which he has made known and pressed resolutely upon Spain our terms of peace.

All war is cruel. Thank God this cruel war is over!

Sending Soldiers to Home Posts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The first move made toward putting the military establishment on a peace footing was made this morning, when orders were issued for the seven batteries of artillery now at Tampa to return to their stations at fortified points along the Atlantic Coast. The Fifth Infantry was ordered to stations in the Department of the Gulf. This was done that the soldiers may have the shelter of barracks and because they are no longer needed for offensive purposes.

GEN. PALMA ON THE OUTLOOK.

Cubans Are Confident that This Country Will Turn Cuba Over to Them, He Says.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Delegate at Large of the Cuban Republic, was at the office of the Cuban Junta yesterday, and talking of the peace protocol and the steps that would be taken by the Cuban Government said:

"The first thing to be done by the Cuban patriots in America after the blockade has been raised will be to send relief to the starving Cubans in the field. Money that would otherwise have been spent in purchasing guns and ammunition will be spent in food and clothing for the Cuban soldiers and their families. This relief will be sent immediately, with the consent of the American Government.

"Another thing that will be looked after will be to try and secure the release of those Cubans who have been deported from Cuba and sent to the Spanish penal settlements. We shall urge that the Washington authorities secure the release of these prisoners.

"As far as the present Government of Cuba is concerned the leading men of that Government, from President Maso down, have implicit confidence in the declaration that the United States Government went to war not for the acquisition of Cuba but to free the island for the Cubans. It may be that in years to come the Cubans may of their own volition request this country to annex Cuba, but that is not for the present. Whether the present Government of Cuba will be recognized or not is no matter now. The Cubans do not wish to embarrass the Washington authorities and have no doubt that what is done will be for the best.

"It may take several months for the Spanish Government to remove its soldiers from the island. After the Spanish soldiers have gone away there will be left only about 120,000 Spaniards. Many of these might renounce allegiance to the Spanish Government. But assuming that there would remain 100,000 Spaniards on the island, that is a small number in comparison with the 1,200,000 native Cubans. While the Spanish troops are being removed I think that the United States Government would be wise in consulting unofficially the wishes of the large native population.

"The American Provisional Government, which will no doubt be of a military character, can do much toward strengthening the gratitude which the native Cubans already feel for the United States for having freed them from the Spanish yoke. In what way the United States should try to get the opinion of the people of Cuba, whether by popular election or otherwise, is one of the problems which it will have to solve. But no matter in what way the American Government goes about it, it will always find the native Cubans not only willing but anxious to help the Americans in the solution of the problem."

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SANTIAGO TRANSPORT HERE

The Seguranca, with 331 Sick Soldiers, First of the Lot to Reach Port.

ROOSEVELT EXPECTED TO-DAY

Shafter's Men Are on the Way to Montauk Point—City Health Authorities Visit and Approve the Camp Site.

The first of the fleet of transports that is bringing the army home from Cuba arrived here last night. The vessel was the Seguranca, in command of Capt. Hansen, and on board were 331 sick soldiers, who left Santiago on July 31. The Seguranca anchored at Quarantine at 11:20 o'clock, too late to be examined by the Health Officer.

The Seguranca touched at Tampa on the way home, leaving there on Aug. 8. The soldiers belong to various regiments attached to Gen. Shafter's command, and the men are on their way to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. Dr. Doty will examine the vessel early this morning, but whether the men will be landed here and sent to Montauk by rail or the vessel sent on to land them at Fort Pond Bay is more than the officers in the Army Building knew last night.

There was one death on the voyage home. Private Ellis of the Third Michigan died of paralysis on Wednesday, and was buried at sea.

The other transports, which left Santiago last Sunday, are thought to be close behind the Seguranca, and may arrive to-day. These are the Gate City, on which Col. Roosevelt and the Rough Riders are coming; the Miami and Matteawan, with the Third and Sixth Cavalry Regiments; the Vigilancia, with other cavalrymen, and one other vessel on which Gen. Wheeler and his staff are coming.

The health authorities of the City and Port of New York yesterday made an exhaustive examination of the Montauk Point camp and its surroundings. Dr. Doty, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Dr. John T. Nagle, Dr. J. F. Valentine, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. O. L. Lusk, and Corporation Attorney to the Health Department Stiner reached the camp on the noon train.

They were met at the station by Col. Forwood, who took them to the hospital sites and to the detention camp as well as on a general tour of the camp grounds. They were very thorough in their examination, especially of the sites where it is intended to place the typhoid and other fever patients.

Dr. Nagle afterward expressed himself as well pleased with the camp, and said he did not see how any danger could come to the city or to the camp's more immediate neighborhood if the plans outlined by Col Forwood were carried out and the rules laid down strictly enforced. He said the supply of water seemed to be good and wholesome, and that one feature of the camp he liked was the good filtration properties of the soil. He thought that all surface drainage would be thoroughly filtered before by any possibility it could reach the strata from which the water supply would be drawn.

Dr. Doty said after he parted from Col. Forwood that he had recommended that all typhoid fever patients be removed to another place and that this measure would prevent all possibility of contamination or spread of the disease. He thought it might be well to transfer the typhoid patients to hospitals where there were facilities for destroying everything that could spread the disease. This could be done with perfect safety to the patients and would add much to the general safety of the troops.

When asked what he thought of the chances of yellow fever getting a hold in the camp, he said he did not believe there would be any yellow fever cases. The surroundings and the climate were decidedly unfavorable for the development of yellow fever, he said, even if any should develop on board the ships. He understood that all cases of fever that could be detected were being left behind. Yellow fever was not apt to develop after the men were at sea, and none arriving free from fever would develop it afterward. As to the water, Dr. Doty said it was pleasant to taste and apparently good.

Doctors Object to Tent Hospitals.

The doctors who are to have charge of the fever cases are clamoring for wooden buildings. They say the tents are not the proper thing for a fever hospital. They might answer in the South, but at Montauk, where the thermometer has a habit of falling anywhere from twenty-five to forty degrees within a few hours, buildings that can be heated with stoves are absolutely needful. Early in the present week tents would have answered at Montauk, but since the rain it has been decidedly chilly, and the result would have been disastrous had there been any severe fever cases in camp.

Mr. Brown, who is in charge of the general hospital, says that the air of Montauk has had a splendid effect upon the soldiers from Florida. He says that many of them were in a very low state of vitality when they came, but that they have gained ground rapidly. Many who would now be in their beds sick if they were in Florida are becoming strong and well. Those in hospital, he says, are 90 per cent. better than they would have been in Florida. There is hope that every man in the hospital, even those down with typhoid, will recover. Not a thoroughly well man has been taken sick since going to Montauk.

Col. Forwood's report yesterday shows 75 in the hospitals, the same number as on Thursday. The report shows that six who were in the hospital were discharged Thursday and six others admitted.

Camp Not Yet in Readiness.

The camp is not ready to receive any more troops. Indeed, those of the Rough Riders who came in Thursday night and were quartered in the Fourth Regiment Armory at Jersey City, are still there, and likely to be for some time; while those who went first to Bay Ridge and were subsequently transferred to Long Island, are still in the barns and will probably not get into quarters in camp until well into to-day, if then.

Nevertheless, there are now about 2,500 soldiers in the camp. Every one of them is of the cavalry, not a single detachment of infantry having arrived as yet. It is thought there will be few arrivals in the camp for some days aside from those who may arrive in the transports and be assigned to the detention camp. Gen. Young's order, sent out on Thursday, that the troops on their way to the camp should be held whereever they happened to be, has been approved by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, for it is recognized that the camp is not yet ready for the reception of these men. Every effort is now making to get ready the section of the camp for troops from Santiago, and there are not facilities at hand to care for the men coming in from Florida. Gen. Young says the men will be better off almost anywhere than at camp, and that they would hinder the work of getting the camp ready for the Santiago troops.

The result of Thursday's order is that trains, containing principally Rough Riders, are still standing at several points on Long Island. Those of the riders—about 300 or 400—who have reached the camp are stationed on a point almost opposite the railroad depot. The detachment in camp is under command of Major George M. Dunn. They will soon be transferred to a new location, which they will retain. They do not seem greatly pleased with their present location, and say they would like to go back as far as Southampton.

Many Relief Supplies.

The yacht Red Cross yesterday began discharging her cargo of supplies for the sick. The invoices for the cargo show she has on board twenty tons of material for chicken, consomme, and other soups; lime juice, pickles, peaches, pears, cherries, calves'-foot jelly, cocoa, lemons, tea, sugar, crackers, rice, oatmeal, peas, apricots, mustard, apples, tapioca, ginger ale, and port wine.

A great quantity of stuff for the general relief has also arrived in the camp. The Women's Relief Association has shipped in a big lot, and much more is coming. One lot now on hand consists of 200 pajamas, 150 suits of underclothing, a big box of slippers, and a number of cases of books and magazines.

The women of the relief societies continue most energetic. Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Ellen Walworth of the Women's National War Relief Association are as hard at work as ever. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll of the Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary and Mrs. Downs, wife of Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, went to the camp yesterday. Mrs. Downs will remain until the arrival of the Seventy-first. She will put in her time preparing to furnish the men with much-needed articles. Pajamas for the entire regiment and 1,000 towels have been made up at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and a large gift of soap has been received, and all will be at Montauk by the time the men of the Seventy-first get there.

Besides the yacht Red Cross there are now in the harbor the Protector, the Gilliannic, a tug to be used as an aid to the transports, the revenue cutter Dexter and the auxiliary cruiser Aileen, Capt. W. K. Stayton. The Aileen was on harbor patrol duty in the lower New York Bay during the war. It is expected the Aileen and the Dexter and perhaps one or two similar vessels will be assigned to patrol duty about the camp after the arrival of the San Diego troops.

The Water Supply Question.

Although the Red Cross Executive Committee ratified the offer of its Chairman, W. T. Wardwell, to provide the soldiers at Montauk with water from Jamaica or some other point on Long Island, Drs. Lesser and Carpenter, Red Cross physicians, think that water should be obtained from some outside source. Their opinion is shared by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Cuban Central Relief Committee, who thinks that there is no pure water on Long Island, either at Montauk or any other point. When questioned on the subject yesterday, Mr. Barton said:

"I have been informed that the late Chief Engineer of the City of Brooklyn, Colonel Milne, wrote to the Secretary of War more than a week ago pointing out the impossibility of securing water in Long Island in any quantity that was free from surface impregnations or seepage from the salt water or marshes. The engineer has had many years of fruitless experience in endeavoring to increase the supply of water for the City of Brooklyn. It will be remembered that in 1894 contracts were made with Messrs. Edwards, Monahan & Edwards for increasing the Brooklyn water supply 25,000,000 gallons a day from driven wells, which, it was said, were to go down through the glacial soil and strike a fabled subterranean stream flowing from the mountains of the North. The contracts provided for the delivery of the water in six months. After more than two years' discouraging and expensive search the contract was given up. Only 18,000,000 of the 25,000,000 gallons was accepted by the city as being free from salt and brackish impregnations. It is stated that the 18,000,000 gallons would be unfit for use except for its being mixed in small percentages with surface water.

While the Red Cross, through the generosity of the Standard Oil Company, is furnishing tank cars, has offered to deliver water to the camps from Jamaica, L. I., it is a very serious question whether that water will be suitable for the camp. It must be remembered that Baisley's Pond, one of the largest sources of Brooklyn supply, and also Spring Creek, both in Jamaica, had to be shut off three years ago because of the absolute unfitness of the water for city use. King's Park furnishes another demonstration that Long Island does not furnish water fit for drinking purposes.

Said Mr. Barton: "The remarks of Dr. Castle as given in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday show the true nature of the geological formation of Long Island, and only reiterate the fact which has been repeatedly pointed out by scientists and engineers that all of the water below the surface is impregnated with whatever may be upon the surface—as it is a sponge by absorption of the rainfall and also by the impurities of the sea and marsh water.

One of the wells that have been drilled has developed a plentiful supply of water, but there is a fear that it is only temporary and a result of the recent heavy rains. There is plenty of good drinking water at present in camp, the Red Cross having sent down 3,000 gallons yesterday. If the water now appearing in the wells proves to be a permanent supply, the result will be several hundred thousand gallons available every day after the needful pumps arrive.

The Second Cavalry yesterday morning attained the honor of being the first command to fly its colors over the camp. When the early morning call sounded the Color Sergeant appeared bearing the flag. The Color Guard with fixed bayonets surrounded him, and before him marched the buglers. Close to the Second's camp, and as part of their camp, there is a steep bluff. To this the detail marched; the Color Sergeant drove the staff into the sand, and the men piled stones about the base to make a good foundation. Then the flag was unfurled while the buglers played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The troopers, who were just leaving their tents to answer first roll call, gave the flag three rousing cheers when it was unfurled.

Floating Barracks Suggested.

Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball has hit upon an original scheme for caring for the men at camp and at the same time relieving the congested state of affairs. The plan is to charter excursion barges, and after using them as transports for the troops now in Jersey City, to retain them as floating barracks until the camp is made ready to accommodate all the men. Col. Kimball informed the War Department and Col. Frank Hecker yesterday that he could charter two Starin barges capable of accommodating 900 men each. He can secure another barge capable of holding 1,400 men. The Quartermaster's Department has on hand 25,000 hammocks that can be used by the men.

The use of the barges for the men was suggested to Col. Kimball by the fact that barges were employed by the First Volunteer Engineers when they were detained in the bay on the transport Chester.

Col. Hecker, Chief of Transportation, arrived yesterday from Washington and took hold of transportation affairs.

Gen. Young and Col. Forwood both said yesterday that for some time to come no one would be allowed to enter or leave the camp ground after the troops begin to arrive.

The carpenters are working on the new depot and the buildings to be used as storehouses. The new restaurant has not yet opened.

A large number of the junior staff officers arrived at the camp at noon yesterday, reported to their respective chiefs for duty, and were at once set to work.

State Secretary George A. Hall, of the Young Men's Christian Association has been secured to take charge of the Association's tents at the camp. He went there yesterday morning. All the tents will be up by Monday or Tuesday.

The Men at Jersey City.

The 153 Rough Riders quartered in the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City cannot complain of their treatment, for they have been lionized by the Jersey City residents. When they rose yesterday they started to prepare their own breakfast in the kitchen in the basement of the armory, but they did not eat the meal, for invitations poured in on them to go to breakfast at the homes of citizens living in the vicinity of the armory. All the soldiers accepted. Fourteen milk cans full of coffee supplied by the Government arrived at the armory shortly after the Rough Riders accepted the invitations. They were stored for future consumption.

Among the riders who enjoyed the hospitality of the residents was John Mullins. He arrived in Jersey City from Fort McPherson, Ga., at midnight Thursday. His head was swathed in bandages, and he was on a furlough. Mullins was injured about the head by the bursting of a shell near Santiago on July 1. He was attacked by fever and was sent to Fort McPherson for treatment. There he improved, and it was decided to give him a furlough. He will be treated in a New York hospital. He enlisted with the Rough Riders from New Mexico.

They May Go to Sea Girt.

Adjt. Sayre of the armory detachment said yesterday that he did not know when orders would come for the men to go to Montauk. There was a rumor to the effect that they would not go to Montauk at all—that the Fourth Regiment was to be ordered home, the war being ended, and that the Rough Riders were to occupy the camp at Sea Girt.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has offered the War Department the use of the camp at Sea Girt. The camp can accommodate 4,000 men. The kitchens and eating halls are all erected and the water pipes laid. Col. Kimball informed the department of the offer, but has received no reply.

Surgeon La Mott, in speaking of the six sick troopers who had been sent to the Jersey City Hospital, said there were two cases of typhoid fever and three of malarial fever among them. He did not believe the men should be sent to Montauk because the ground there was low and sandy and in his opinion the conditions would be favorable to the spread of typhoid fever.

"I am hoping," he added, "that the Government will arrange its plans and send us to some camp in the mountains. There the men would quickly regain their health, and the fever would soon be stamped out."

First Lieut. Fred W. Wientge of Troop I joined the company at the armory yesterday. He had been visiting friends in Newark. His son, whom he had not seen in twelve years, lives in Newark.

The mascot of Troop D is a female lion cub six months old. The cub is kept in the troop's baggage car in the Bay Street freight yards and is fed on milk principally, though occasionally it is given a little meat, for which it has an unmistakable liking.

There is one prisoner in the guardhouse. He is a private who was found asleep while on guard duty at Tampa. He was sentenced by a court-martial to sixty days in the guardhouse and a fine of $25.

A Rider Restored to His Family.

The delay of the Rough Riders in Jersey City was the means of reuniting one of them with his family. He was Edward Van Vechten, who ran away from home when a boy, fifteen years ago. He was encountering down Newark Avenue yesterday when he was met by Policeman George Van Vechten.

"Stop, my friend," said the policeman.

"I think I know you; at least there is something familiar in your face."

"I don't know you," said the trooper.

"Isn't your name Van Vechten?" asked the officer.

"Yes," said the trooper, "Edward Van Vechten, and I once lived in this town."

"Well," said the officer, "I'm your brother, George Van Vechten."

Then the two men shook hands. Trooper Van Vechten said that when he left home he had gone West and had learned rough riding on a cattle ranch. When he heard of Roosevelt's Rough Riders he decided to join.

Then the brothers wended their way to the home of their parents on the Heights, and a family reunion followed. Trooper Van Vechten said he would live at home instead of at the armory until marching orders came.

The Quartermaster's Department in Washington yesterday morning informed Col. Kimball that the Second Volunteer Engineers had been ordered from Fort Sherman to Montauk. The Quartermaster was instructed to arrange for the transportation of the Engineers.

A Reception for the Troops.

In connection with the troops and their movements, present and future, an important step was taken yesterday when Gens. Daniel Butterfield, Daniel E. Sickles, and C. H. T. Collis called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer to ask him to co-operate in the plan for giving a great reception to the soldiers from Santiago on their arrival here after their season in camp at Montauk Point. They told Mr. Guggenhimer that it was proposed to hold a parade and a review of the soldiers and sailors by the President and members of the Cabinet. They said they would like the city to make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the affair.

Mr. Guggenheimer replied that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the movement and that he knew Mayor Van Wyck held the same views. He said a resolution would be offered in the Municipal Assembly next Tuesday providing funds for the celebration, and having other suitable provisions.

The Mayor will appoint a Committee of One Hundred to arrange for the celebration.

TROOPS HURRYING FROM CUBA.

No Discrimination to be Allowed—Last of the Volunteers to Get Away Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has received the following:

"Santiago, Aug. 12.

"St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th with the Ninth and Tenth Infantry, and two companies of the Seventy-first New York. St. Paul should have left Guantanamo last night or this morning with Second Infantry, four companies of the Seventy-first New York and Gen. Kent, with his head

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Administration Decides Not to Await the Recommendations of a Board of Review.

SAMPSON AHEAD OF SCHLEY

Most of the Advancements Are for "Eminent and Conspicuous Conduct in Battle"—Lieut. Blue's Heroism Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—For some unknown reason the Administration decided not to adhere to its formerly expressed announcement that the promotions in the navy would be made as the result of recommendations by a board, whose duty it should be to review the achievements of naval officers throughout the Spanish war. To-day the Navy Department made public the following promotions in the North Atlantic fleet, previous publications having been inaccurate in some particulars. These are ad interim commissions, and hold until the Senate confirms or rejects them. They take date of Aug. 10, 1898, and in each case are for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle:

Commodore William T. Sampson, advanced eight numbers, and appointed a Rear Admiral from Aug. 10, 1898, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Takes rank next after Rear Admiral John A. Howell.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced six numbers, and appointed a Rear Admiral from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Capt. John W. Philip, advanced five numbers, and appointed a Commodore. Takes rank next after Commodore John C. Watson.

Capt. Francis J. Higginson, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Bartlett J. Cromwell.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Charles S. Cotton.

Capt. Henry C. Taylor, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. John J. Read.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Yates Stirling.

Capt. Charles K. Clark, advanced six numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. William C. Wise.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee.

Lieut. Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Charles C. Cornwell.

Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Duncan Kennedy.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, advanced ten numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander James D. T. Kelley.

Lieut. Commander John A. Rodgers, advanced five numbers. Takes rank after Lieut. Commander Edwin K. Moore.

Lieut. Commander James K. Cogswell, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander James R. Selfridge.

Lieut. Commander William P. Potter, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Ebenezer S. Prime.

Lieut. Commander Giles B. Harber, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Nathan E. Niles.

Lieut. Commander Newton E. Mason, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Benjamin H. Buckingham.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. William G. Cutler.

Lieut. Harry P. Huse, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. William R. Rush.

Chief Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, advanced two numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer John L. Lowe.

Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, advanced two numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross.

Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer John D. Ford.

Chief Engineer Robert W. Milligan, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates.

Chief Engineer Charles W. Rae, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer George W. Baird.

Chief Engineer Warner B. Bayley, advanced two numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer George Cowie.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, advanced three numbers and appointed Chief Engineer; takes rank next after Chief Robert I. Reid.

Commander Newman H. McCalla, advanced six numbers and appointed a Captain, to restore him to his original place on the navy list; takes rank next after Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich.

The following take rank from the same date, but different reasons are assigned for their advancement:

Lieut. (junior grade) Victor Blue, advanced five numbers for extraordinary heroism; takes rank next after Lieut. (junior grade) Ford H. Brown.

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington, advanced one number and appointed a Colonel in the Marine Corps for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Capt. George F. Elliott, advanced three numbers for same reason; takes rank next after Capt. Carlisle P. Porter; United States Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Louis C. Lucas, given the rank of Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

First Lieut. Wendell C. Neville, given the rank of Captain by brevet from same date and for same reasons.

Second Lieut. Louis J. Magill, given the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

Second Lieut. Philip M. Bannon, given the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous service in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, given the rank of Major by brevet in the Marine Corps for gallant service in the naval battle of Santiago, from the third day of July, 1898.

Second Lieut. Thomas S. Borden, given the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for distinguished services in the naval battle of Santiago, from the 3d day of July, 1898.

OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR FITNESS

If They Were Not, Secretary Long Would Not Want to be at the Head of the Navy Department.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—Secretary Long, who is here for a brief rest, in commenting on the Sampson-Schley controversy, said:

"I think there is a general mistake made in supposing that in time of war, or with war in prospect, officers are to be selected according to their seniority in rank. If that were the case, I should not want to take the responsibility of being Secretary of the Navy. It is not seniority that should control at such times but the question who, under all the circumstances at the time and place, is regarded as the fittest man. For instance, Dewey was appointed to the command of the Asiatic Squadron last December when clouds were gathering, although there were a dozen officers his senior, one or two of whom desired that place, and yet I have never heard any one say that there was any injustice done or any mistake made in that selection."

GIVES SCHLEY ALL THE CREDIT.

Congressman Berry Eulogizes the Commodore for His Feat at Santiago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—"I haven't a word of apology to make to anybody for the resolution I introduced in the House extending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley," said Congressman Berry yesterday. "If there ever was a gallant tar who deserved all the honor a grateful people can give him, it is Schley, and that can be said without in the least detracting from the honors won by all our men on land or on sea, and without withholding from any one of them the credit that is due. Schley is, with Dewey, deserving of especial honors. He is modest as he is brave, and as competent an officer as the American Navy can boast—bar none.

"It was he who bottled up the fleet of Cervera that had eluded all efforts to locate it until Schley did the work. It was due to his cool daring and judgment that the fleet of the Spanish Admiral was destroyed when it attempted to run the gauntlet of his squadron, and the facts will be so recorded when the history of the war comes to be written.

"It was poetic justice that the work of destroying Cervera's fleet fell to Commodore Schley.

"It has been intimated in some quarters that it might be bad for Schley if his friends should press the matter of the resolution at the next session of Congress. I can only say in response to that that the friends of Commodore Schley will have all the opportunities they want, for the resolution will be called up and will be pressed, and it will pass the House if the House ever gets to a vote on it. There have been instances, you know, where resolutions have been prevented from coming before the House. But no matter what official prestige or official power may be, it always has and always will go down before the will of the American people. There can be no doubt of the popular verdict. It is with Schley overwhelmingly, notwithstanding some navy officers may have determined what the verdict ought to be, and threats of the nature indicated against Schley will, when they come to be analyzed and understood, be found to emanate from certain quarters where fear is entertained that charges may be brought against some one else.

"I don't refer to official charges, but to statements of certain matters which might as well be kept quiet. The friends of Commodore Schley are not afraid of anything detrimental to his character as a gentleman or as an officer being brought to the front. He is a peerless man and an ideal American gentleman, doing his duty and claiming no glory not his own.

"Congress will have an opportunity to vote on my resolution beyond a doubt, as far as the floor of the House is concerned, and I have no reason to believe the Chair will attempt to prevent its consideration.

"The number of telegrams and letters commending me for introducing the resolution extending to Schley the thanks of Congress was simply enormous. They came from all quarters—North, South, East, and West—and the passage of the resolution will be hailed by the people as a just reward to a meritorious and modest officer."

PRAISE FOR NAVY BUREAUS.

Secretary Long Says His Chiefs Are All of the Highest Capacity and Training.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at his home here to-day for a brief rest. Referring to his work, Secretary Long says:

"We are preparing to begin the work of dismantling and reducing expenses now that the war is over, and that, of course, means that there is a good deal of work ahead of the Navy Department before the normal condition is reached."

Secretary Long was asked why the navy has been so distinguished in the matter of getting its vessels ready, increasing its strength, and taking care of its sailors so far as the equipment, &c., is concerned.

"On these grounds," replied the Secretary: "First, because of an excellent system of organization. Each bureau, and there is one bureau for every phase of naval work, is thoroughly adapted to its work. At the beginning of and previous to the war each bureau chief was told that I would back him in every way with money and power, but that he was to be held in strict personal responsibility for the conduct of his bureau. Then these bureau chiefs are men of the highest capacity and training, and too much cannot be said in the way of praise for the manner in which they have done their work. There has hardly been a mistake, or what I might call a single failure, in preparing for an emergency that has occurred."

ANSWER TO CAPT. EVANS.

Editor of The Index Disclaims Intent to Exalt Capt. Philip at "Fighting Bob's" Expense.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 12.—The editor of The Index has sent the following letter to Capt. Evans of the Iowa in answer to the Captain's recent letter commenting on an article in The Index entitled "Don't Swear! Fight":

Williamsport, Penn., Aug. 3, 1898.

Capt. R. D. Evans, United States steamship Iowa, First Rate:

Dear Sir: We take this first opportunity of replying to your esteemed favor of July 23, which came to hand on the 1st inst. Be assured that in sending you the copy of The Index referred to we had no ulterior object in view. We sent it to you in common with others of our brave commanders with the hope of accomplishing something for prohibition and the destruction of the liquor traffic. We admit, as we reread the article to which you take exceptions, that it is possible to draw the conclusion therefrom that it was intended to make an invidious comparison between the conduct of Capt. Philip and yourself to your disparagement, but, Sir, that was not the object. It was rather to condemn the practice of the press reporters in magnifying the remarks or exclamations bordering on profanity of our prominent men in times of excitement. The article was written to exalt Christian character to the disparagement of the wicked and profane in all avenues of life. In writing it, no thought of you in particular once entered our mind. We know nothing of your Christian character except what newspaper correspondents have published, and as for dragging your name into our paper, is it not public property? Are we not jealous of it? Is it not American and America's? It belongs not only to the present but the future, and while we cannot too highly honor the name of Robley D. Evans, we would seriously object to teaching the oncoming generations, from school textbooks, the expressions attributed to him and which the boys and girls of to-day are gleaning from the newspapers.

Let us ever cherish that broad manly recognition of the merits of others which rejoices in their success; such as characterized Grant, Sherman, Porter, and Farragut. Our regard for the noble commanders in that memorable action resulting in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, a most magnificent victory, is beyond words to express; and by no means the least in that grand galaxy of commanders is the one who so bravely and so magnanimously refused the sword of the Spanish Captain Eulate, but rather extended him his hand. We rejoice to know that you are not the profane ingrate that some of the war correspondents would make you appear, but that your heart turns to God in grateful praise for His beneficent goodness, and we trust that by a consecration to Christ your position among the chosen in the hereafter may be with those of whom it hath been said, "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a city."

Sincerely your friend,

C. W. HUNTINGTON,
Editor The Index.

TRIBUTE TO TROOPS IN CAMP.

The President Expresses Gratitude to Soldiers Who Had No Chance to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following official correspondence between President McKinley and Gen. Breckinridge, in which the President pays tribute to the troops who could not be sent to the front, was made public to-day:

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 10, 1898.

The President: May I not ask you in the name and behalf of the forty thousand men of this command to visit it while it is still intact? There is much to be said showing how beneficial and needed such a visit is, but you will appreciate better than I can tell the disappointment and consequent depression many men must feel, especially the sick, when they joined together for a purpose and have done so much to show their readiness and worthiness to serve their country in the field but find themselves leaving the military service without a battle or campaign. All who see them much recognize their merit, and personal interest must encourage all if you can find time to review this command. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major General Commanding.

Following is the President's reply:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 11, 1898.

Major Gen. Breckinridge, Chickamauga Park, Ga.: Replying to your invitation, I beg to say that it would give me great pleasure to show by a personal visit to Chickamauga Park my high regard for the forty thousand troops of your command, who so patriotically responded to the call for volunteers, and who have been for upward of two months making ready for any service and sacrifice the country might require. My duties, however, will not admit of absence from Washington at this time.

The highest tribute that can be paid to the soldier is to say that he performed his full duty. The field of duty is determined by his Government, and wherever that chances to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the Nation's gratitude. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Millions to Pay Off Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has decided to send more Paymasters to Manila. They will take $1,000,000 with them to pay the troops in the Philippines. A million dollars also will be sent to pay the troops in Puerto Rico, but the Paymasters at Santiago will be sent over to Puerto Rico to disburse the money.

SPANISH PRIZE WRECKED.

Salve Maria Grounds on Shoals Nine Miles from Key West—Crew and Prisoners Saved.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 12.—The two-masted Spanish schooner Salve Maria, of about thirty tons, was wrecked last night on the shoals of the Western Dry Rocks, nine miles southwest of Key West. She is a total loss. The ten men on board her were taken off to-day by the Government tug Accomac and brought here. They are Boatswain's Mate McManus and Seamen McKeown and Foley of the gunboat Hornet, who were the prize crew selected to bring her to this port, and seven Spanish prisoners, including Capt. Pallobanto, who owned the boat; her crew of four, and two of the Captain's friends, who were designated as passengers.

The Salve Maria was captured by the Hornet off Francis Key, near the Isle of Pines, last Saturday night. She was in ballast, carrying only the personal effects of the Spaniards aboard her. Capt. Pallosanto, who is a native of the Island of Majorca, explained that he had recently purchased the schooner, which was almost new, and, with his companions, had put out of Batabano to avoid death from starvation, intending to make for the first Central American port that offered food and shelter. They did not deny that they were loyal subjects of Spain.

The Hornet took the schooner in tow until last Wednesday morning, when a stiff breeze came up and it was decided to send her in under her own sail. The prize crew, consisting of McManus, McKeown, and Foley, was put aboard, and the Hornet left her and proceeded to Key West, arriving here the same night. The schooner was then about eighty miles southwest of here. All went well until 11 o'clock last night, when the Salve Maria, under full sail, went bow on upon the shoals without a moment's warning. Several holes were stove in her hull, and she filled with water up to the deck line.

The vessel and her company lay helpless all last night, but fortunately the wind and weather were favorable, and, being well supplied with food, the men suffered no great hardship. During the night, however, one of the Spanish passengers grew fractious, and insisted that something be done to relieve the situation. To check any possibility of trouble Seaman McKeown promptly thrust a revolver into the Spaniard's face, and warned him that if he did not keep quiet he would blow his head off. The threat proved effectual, and the prisoner was thenceforth mute.

Early in the morning the pilotboat Glance, under Capt. Samuel Veltus, came upon the wrecked mariners and offered to bring them to Key West; but, in spite of the perils and discomforts of the situation, McManus answered that his orders were to take the ship in and he would not leave her. The pilotboat returned and reported to Commodore Remy, who sent the tug Accomac, Capt. Angus, to the rescue. The tug attempted to pull the schooner off, but, after several futile efforts, it was decided that she was too far gone to warrant further trouble and after her men had been transferred the water-logged schooner was abandoned.

The Spaniards all carried revolvers and a goodly quantity of clothing, which was destroyed to avoid infection. They were thankful for their rescue, and he who had been unruly was so eager to reach the tug that he dropped his umbrella overboard, and in his efforts to save it fell into the sea after it. He was fished out unhurt. Upon reaching here the prisoners were put aboard the Hornet, pending further instructions for their disposition.

McManus declares that the shoals upon which the schooner grounded were not indicated on the chart furnished him and which was his sole guide in navigating the boat. They are, however, marked by a beacon.

Marshals in Charge of Spanish Prize.

The Humboerton Rodriguez, a Spanish prize, and the crew were yesterday turned over to the United States Marshal. Three Deputy Marshals were placed on board the vessel and five others were placed in charge of the crew. The prisoners will be confined in Ludlow Street Jail and the vessel will be sold.

SPANISH FOURS DECLINE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours opened at 43⅝, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed to-day at 42½.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours opened at 43.30. Yesterday's closing price was 43.17½. The closing price to-day was 42.90.

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day at the opening, but Spanish fours afterward weakened, on realizations. Brazilian securities were maintained and Russians were heavier.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Business was irregular on the Bourse to-day, due to weaker Vienna and Paris advices. Spanish fours and Austrian securities reacted. Bank and mine shares were firm.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day, but weakened later in response to Vienna and Paris advices. International securities were easier and Americans declined.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 63.50. Gold was quoted at 55.50.

BARCELONA, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours, 66.25.

KILLED HIS BROTHER'S SLAYER.

Fatal Termination of a Feud Between Texas Stockmen.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 12.—Conductor William B. Harner, who arrive here late last night, in charge of the train from Fort Worth, had a remarkable story of a shooting which occurred on his train near Claude, Texas, between Lee Bivins and B. S. Ellis, two wealthy stock growers.

A feud between the two men reached its climax a month ago, when Ellis shot and killed a brother of Bivins. Ellis was jailed, but was released on bonds yesterday morning, and started for his home in Claude. Bivins learned that his enemy was going home, boarded the train at a station a short distance from Claude, taking a seat in the forward end of the ladies' day coach. Ellis was sitting in the smoking car.

Shortly before the train reached Claude Ellis rose and walked through his car and stepped just within the coach where Bivins was sitting. On seeing Ellis, Bivins rose from his seat and began to shoot. Ellis turned, uninjured, and ran back into the smoker. Bivins was after him, firing as he ran, and the two men tore up the aisle, while their way was impeded by the frightened passengers. Bivins got a chance for a good shot and placed it in the body of Ellis, the latter falling like a log.

After that, it was soon all over. Bivins rushed forward like a madman, planted his knees on Ellis's chest, and, with deliberate aim, fired the last two shots remaining in his weapon into Ellis's body. At Claude Bivins left the train and surrendered to an officer.

Aged Brother and Sister Poisoned?

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Belle Rowen of the Ewings Road, Newfane, was found dead in bed Wednesday. Her brother was taken ill at the same time with vomiting and cramps. This morning he died. The Coroner is investigating the cases, as it is feared poison led to the deaths. The brother and sister lived together on a little farm. Both were nearly sixty years of age.

Signal Corps' Luck in War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Signal Corps has been peculiarly fortunate in the preservation of the health of its men during the war. Its operations have been wherever the army was, amid the sickness of Santiago as well as elsewhere, and yet the death by disease of none of the men has been reported. One officer died of fever. Two men have been killed.

Two Drowned in Indiana.

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 12.—While a party of six young folks were returning from bathing on Crooked Lake to-day, the boat capsized, and Leonard Robey, stepson of Judge Robey of Auburn, and Lena Remps of Waterloo were drowned.

Miss Sloane Will Recover.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Miss Sloane, daughter of Henry T. Sloane, who was operated upon for appendicitis Tuesday, is doing well. Mr. Sloane says his daughter is not in a dangerous condition.

WOULD-BE NURSE'S STORY

Duties of Assistant in Red Cross Service Not What Her Fancy Painted.

POSITION THAT OF A MENIAL

Was Told, She Says, that She Would Have to Scrub Floors, Cook, and Pay Her Own Expenses—Miss Gill's Explanation.

At least one applicant for a position as an assistant nurse in the Red Cross service experienced a revulsion of feeling upon ascertaining just what was expected of an assistant nurse in time of war. Her story in brief is this:

"Early in May last I carried out my purpose, long formed, to join the Red Cross and go to Cuba. My pastor and his wife gave me my character credentials, and my physician gave me my health credentials. In three days I received my notice of acceptance as an 'assistant sister' with further directions to be ready on short call. From that hour I never allowed myself to make an appointment longer than a day or two, and all my relatives and friends helped me shape my affairs to be ready to go at once. On June 30 I received my summons, and on seeing Miss Gill was informed that I was one of the first seven called and one of the first three whom she hoped would start with her in two days.

"I was obliged to delay a few days, but gave my date when I would be ready, and though Miss Gill expressed regret that I could not accompany her, and told me in confidence that few of those accepted would be 'called,' she said, 'you will be as much needed next week, Miss S——' On leaving Miss Gill I asked, for the first time, what the work of an assistant nurse would be. I was told that the duties were of a menial character and subsequently Miss Cromlin added that the duties included 'washing of floors' and 'cooking.'

Must Pay Passage and Board.

"Both Miss Gill and Miss Cromlin emphasized 'menial work only,' and Miss Gill reluctantly, most evidently, told me about the new basis of the new committee on maintenance of nurses, which required that volunteer 'assistant nurses' should pay their own traveling expenses and board for the privilege of going to do such work.

"My friends and relatives had never put a stone in my way, though they felt anxious about my going. They, like myself, regarded it as a duty call which I must settle with my conscience. I had never had a moment's feeling other than a clear sense of duty and privilege till my interview with Miss Gill and later with Miss Cromlin. Then I confess I was amazed and almost disgusted, and my relatives and friends were outspoken in the same way. We all feel that the matter should be brought before the public in some way and explained, and the constant clashing between the Red Cross and the Government made me feel that perhaps conditions in Red Cross methods might be investigated.

"The whole matter as to assistants has been mismanaged and with great impropriety. * * * Until the Red Cross explains this matter my loyalty and confidence in the society will not be restored. An uncle of mine remarked: 'A darky at a dollar a day might scrub floors and cook in Cuba, but the idea of having cultivated Christian women pay their own board to go and do such work!'"

Miss Gill, to whom this complainant refers, is associated in an executive capacity with Mrs Winthrop Cowdin, Acting President of the Ladies' Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses. She manifested surprise and regret yesterday when this complaint was brought to her notice. In the hurry and excitement of preparation the circumstances recited had not left any impression on her mind, and she said that she could not recall any conversation with the complainant, (whose name was mentioned to her.)

Had to Discourage Applicants.

Miss Gill said that she had not been clothed with any authority in the matter, but had been delegated to talk with some of the applicants for the position of "assistant nurses," find out who would go, and arrange with them about going to the front. Suddenly the ladies who were raising the money to aid in the Red Cross work decided not to pay the expenses of any but trained nurses, and it became necessary to discourage the applicants for "assistant nurses;" as it seemed inexpedient to send any more volunteers of that class forward.

Miss Gill said that she could not understand how anybody could have told the writer of the foregoing complaint that "assistant nurses" would be required to wash floors and do cooking.

"I have never understood that such work was required of the assistant nurses," said Miss Gill. "Of course they are required to do menial work, such as wait on the trained nurses, count the linen, run errands, and do anything that is necessary to be done. I supposed that all of that was understood. As for the volunteer assistants paying their own expenses, that was a matter over which I had no control. The committee that furnished the money provided only for sending trained nurses to the front. Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Miss Margaret Chanler, sister of William Astor Chanler, who volunteered as assistant nurses and went to the front, each paid every penny of her own expenses.

"As for any friction between the Red Cross and the Army Corps, that is all over. This organization is working in harmony with the Daughters of the American Revolution, which body, through Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of Washington, has been authorized by Surgeon General Sternberg to enlist trained nurses for the army hospital corps. The Daughters of the American Revolution now have an excellent corps of trained nurses to select from, and the Relief Association of the National Red Cross stands ready to supply whatever means is required to send these nurses to points where they are needed. I do not think that any more volunteer assistant nurses will be called for."

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA.

Miss Barton Cables that Havana Is Open—Death of C. C. Bangs.

The following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton was received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday:

Havana open. Have asked President for immediate transportation. Poor Bangs died this morning. Buried to-day. Van Schelle arrived with letters by Breakwater. Dr. Hubbell took thirty-five tons of supplies to Baracoa.

The Bangs referred to was C. C. Bangs, who accompanied Miss Barton on the State of Texas as one of her assistants. He came to this city from San Diego, Cal., presented a letter of introduction from an Albany minister to Mr. Barton, and asked permission to go to Santiago, saying that he was on the Sanitary Commission during the civil war, and had three or four months at his disposal that he desired to spend in Red Cross work. Mr. Bangs was about sixty years of age. His relatives in San Diego were notified of his death, which is the first that has taken place among the Red Cross people in Cuba.

The Van Schelle mentioned in Miss Barton's message is Albert Van Schelle, the philanthropist, who came to this country from Belgium to do Red Cross work in Cuba.

Mr. Barton said yesterday that he thought Miss Barton would go from Santiago to other Cuban towns rather than to Puerto Rico.

It is reported that there are 1,000 Spanish and Cuban wounded and sick at Gibara, and presumably there are many more suffering for food and clothing. Miss Barton has an ample supply not only for Gibara but for all of Eastern Cuba. Measures will be immediately taken by the Central Cuban Relief Committee to reach any other Cuban ports that may be open.

MONEY FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

$5,000 of Red Cross Funds to be Distributed Among Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg has written a letter to Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Red Cross Society, acknowledging the receipt of $5,000, which he will distribute. He will send $1,000 to Col. Forwood, Chief Surgeon at Montauk Point, for the purchase of delicacies for the sick arriving at that place; $1,000 to Lieut. Col. Havard, at Santiago, for use of the sick at that place; $1,000 to Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon, Gen. Miles's staff, in Puerto Rico; $1,000 to Lieut. Col. Hoff, Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga; $500 to Major Hale, in charge of the United States General Hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., and $500 to Major Fay, in charge of the United States Hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Red Cross Contributions.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen of the American Red Cross Relief Committee, at his office, 320 Broadway: Class G., Zion Church Sunday school, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., $9; Mrs. C. A. Sands, $65; anonymous, $2; N. Tesla, $25; A. K. L., $3; Miss Alleine Lee, $20; G. Dessecker, $5; proceeds of a fair at Great Neck, L. I., be seven small children, through Mrs. A. C. Clarkson, $20.

ROUGH RIDERS HAVE MALARIA.

But the Three Patients Now at Philadelphia Can Travel Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Two of the three Rough Riders, Joseph R. Adkins and Percy Geyer of Denver, Col., who, with Alfred Poey of New York, were yesterday removed from a train while en route to Montauk Point and taken to the University Hospital, in this city, are suffering from malaria. Poey's illness is pronounced a light case of typhoid. All the patients are doing well, and it is thought they will be able to continue their journey to Montauk Point in a few days.

SECOND WISCONSIN UNFORTUNATE.

Three Enlisted Men Die in Puerto Rico of Fever.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—The Sentinel's staff correspondent with the Wisconsin Volunteers, near Ponce, Puerto Rico, says:

"The Second Regiment has been most unfortunate, losing its third man from fever to-day, when Private Van Breda of Marshfield died. He was buried in the local cemetery. Private Allen of Wausau died last Wednesday, and Private Schuh of Appleton last Saturday. They also were buried in the local cemetery."

DOCTORS ENOUGH AT SANTIAGO.

Chief Surgeon Can Care Well for Patients Now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following dispatch, dated Santiago, Aug. 12, was received this afternoon by Surgeon General Sternberg:

"Sternberg Washington: Breakwater arrived yesterday. Received $1,000 from Paymaster Coffin. Had previously received $606 from Surgeon Appel. No more money needed now. Immune soldiers and female nurses to be sent probably will be enough. No more doctors wanted.

"HAVARD, Chief Surgeon."

Lieut. W. M. Wood Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has received the following:

"Corbin, Washington: Lieut. William M. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, died at 1 o'clock to-day; malarial fever.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Lieut. William M. Wood was born in Kansas and entered the West Point Academy on June 16, 1887, remaining there until June 25, 1888. He entered the regular army as a private on Dec. 18, 1888, and, after serving first as Corporal, and then as Sergeant of Company E, Third Infantry, he was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment. On July 31, 1891, he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, with which command he was at the time of his death.

KILLED BY POISONOUS CANDY.

Mrs. J. Polk Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning Lose Their Lives at Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 12.—Mrs. J. Polk Deane of this place and her sister, Mrs. J. P. Dunning, have lost their lives, the result of poisoning from eating candy. Mrs. Dunning is the wife of J. Preston Dunning, a correspondent, now in Puerto Rico, and both women are daughters of ex-Congressman John B. Pennington. The candy came through the mails on Wednesday. The postmark on the box was illegible, but it is supposed by Mrs. Dunning to have been sent by a friend in San Francisco.

After opening the box, Mrs. Dunning handed it to those sitting on the porch. No unpleasantness was felt by any of the party until after they had retired for the night, when Mrs. Deane was taken ill with a violent vomiting spell. Mrs. Dunning, later in the evening, was also taken ill with a similar spell. Toward morning Mrs. Deane's daughter was taken sick in the same way, as were also the grandson, Miss Bateman, and Miss Millington, but they soon recovered.

Mrs. Deane died last night. Mrs. Dunning lived until 9 o'clock this evening.

SAFETY FOUND IN DEATH.

Girl Leaps Into the Sea to Escape an Assailant.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 12.—The arraignment of H. C. Schooley of San Francisco here this morning, charged with assault upon Maria A. Flynn, disclosed the facts of a sensational drowning at Ocean Pier, Watch Hill, late last night, of which the woman mentioned in the charge against Schooley was the victim.

From the evidence obtained by the authorities, it appears that the young woman, who was employed at the Ocean House as a laundress, met Schooley yesterday afternoon. An appointment was made to meet again in the evening, and the arrangement was carried out.

At about 10:40 o'clock in the evening the attention of guests of the Larkin House was attracted toward the pier by a scream, "Save me!" and a splash. Those who heard it rushed out, but before they could be of assistance the life-saving crew appeared in their boat and the body of the girl was soon found. It was too late to save her life. She was twenty-three years of age, and her home is believed to be in New York.

The life-saving men had been summoned by Schooley himself, who made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was with Miss Flynn on the pier. He also admitted that he had had a struggle with the young woman. Suddenly, he said, she abandoned the struggle, and, without warning, sprang away, and with a scream jumped from the pier.

Schooley is a trick bicycle rider. When arraigned this morning he pleaded not guilty and was held in $5,000 for the October term of the Court of Common Pleas. Not being able to furnish bail he was taken to Kingston Jail. An autopsy on the girl's body has been ordered.

Woman Charged with Shooting a Boy.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Watterman Wiley, who is known commonly as Mrs. Watterman, aged about thirty years, whose home is at 156 Whitney Street, is under arrest at the police station, charged with the attempted murder of a lad named Press, aged about fifteen years. The woman shot the lad because he trespassed on her orchard and refused to leave, although she had threatened him, along with other boys, to shoot if he did not keep off her premises. The boy may die.

Negro Boy Hanged for Murder.

SNOW HILL, Md., Aug. 12.—Somerfield Dennis, a negro boy, less than seventeen years old, was hanged here at 10:15 A. M. to-day. He met his fate stolidly and with no signs of fear. Dennis killed his stepfather with a shotgun in January of this year because the latter whipped him for laziness. He was convicted mainly, if not entirely, upon the testimony of his mother and two younger brothers, who were witnesses to the crime.

Aged Chicago Couple Suffocated.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baier, an aged couple living at 1,812 West Polk Street, were suffocated by a fire which burned their home to-day. The neighbors think the place was set on fire by thieves.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels, and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

BOURGOGNE VICTIM SIGHTED.

The Campania Passes a Child's Body Off Sable Island—A Swift Voyage.

The Cunard steamship Campania arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown after a pleasant voyage, which was only two hours longer than record time, 5 days 9 hours and 6 minutes. The big steamship had on board 1,122 passengers; 313 were saloon passengers, 300 second cabin, and 509 were in the steerage.

Among those on board were the Most Rev. Archbishop Keane of the College of the Propaganda at Rome, the Very Rev. Jean Marie, Abbé of Bellefontaine; Carlos Morla Vicuna, Chilian Minister to the United States; the Hon. Michael Herbert, C. B.; Mrs. Herbert and two children, the Right Hon. Sir William Marriott, member of the Privy Council; H. Seaton-Karr, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Armour, W. Morshead, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nevins, Gen. and Mrs. C. B. Williams, Miss Marie Engle, Denis O. Sullivan, an English actor; Jefferson M. Levy, and Edouard Betancourt. There were also more than thirty Roman Catholic priests, who had been spending their short vacations abroad, and were returning to their charges. Archbishop Keane, who was unattended, left the per as soon as he got off the vessel.

The disaster which befell the French liner Bourgogne on July 4 was recalled to the passengers on the Campania. Shortly before dusk on Thursday evening, when the vessel was off Sable Island, a number of life preservers were noticed floating on the water and later on the body of a child encircled by a lifebelt was seen drifting with the waves.

On the day before the Campania passed a very large iceberg in latitude 46.23, and longitude 47.17 degrees. Nearly two hours later the vessel passed to the northward of two more bergs and the passengers who had cameras were able to get some interesting negatives.

BOONE'S GREAT-GRANDCHILD.

Young Woman Is Saved Opportunely from Eviction and Hunger.

The great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone was saved from being dispossessed yesterday. Miss Grace Boone is the daughter of Anna Boyle Boone, the authoress, and has a brother in Company C of the One Hundred and First Regiment, now at Camp Black. Before his enlistment, about seven weeks ago, he gave her $3 a week. Since then he has not sent any money home.

Until Thursday of last week Miss Boone lived at 53 Eighth Avenue, but on that day she moved into a cheaper room at 240 West Seventeenth Street. She had been endeavoring to secure work, even of a menial sort, but was unsuccessful. She was unable to pay her room rent of $1.25 on Thursday. When seen by a reporter yesterday she had just been informed that her room would be wanted last evening.

Her case was made known to the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, which immediately sent her enough to pay her rent and to get food. For several days she had had no nourishing food, and her credit at butcher's and baker's and grocer's had long been exhausted. Yesterday, until aid arrived, she had had only a small cup of coffee and a piece of bread.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Sergt. Walton Shields, Company C, Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, will be discharged from the service of the United States to date July 14, by the commanding officer of his regiment, he having accepted a commission.

Transfers in the Fifth Artillery: Capt. Luigi Lomia, from Battery B to Battery H; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, from Battery H to Battery B.

Second Lieut. George T. Patterson, Third Artillery, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of United States volunteers, and will proceed to join his proper station.

The sick leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Ridgely Gaither, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon United States Army, will report to the Secretary of War for consultation on official business.

First Lieut. Oren H. Meyer, Third Cavalry, having been relieved from treatment in the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Montauk Point and join his troop.

Major Clarence P. Townsley, Chief

Wanamaker's

Saturday Matters

STORE closes at noon to-day. A day's business to be done in four hours. The news is chiefly of matters of apparel, and it's all good news.

Women's Gloves at 75c.—The new "Mock Reindeer"—soft, pliable, durable. Of lamb suede. A splendid glove at a little price.

$2.50 Women's Shoes at $1.25.—Laced boots of tan kidskin; flexible soles—neat, reliable, stylish. Excellent value at double our price—$1.25 a pair.

Handkerchiefs.—Special offerings for men and women. Men's $1.50-doz. handkerchiefs at $1.15 doz. Women's Novelty French colored handkerchiefs at 25c., that were 75c.

An Umbrella Bargain.—Men and women may share it. Fine all-silk umbrellas, 2 sizes each for men and women. Cheap at former price, $2.25. Now they're $1.75.

Women's Serge Suits.—A lot of new serge costumes in black or navy blue. Very low priced at $10 to $20.

Men's Serge Suits.—Double-breasted, silk-faced to buttonholes. Were considered exceptional value at $15. Price $12.

Boy's Suits.—Of fancy cheviots and plain worsteds, for boys 13 to 19. They've been $12. Choose at $8.

Men's Furnishings, Five Items. Men's one dollar Negligee Shirts, at 50c. Silk and Satin Scarfs, 2 for 25c.—values in the collection 25c. to $1. Bathing suits at one-third to one-half off regular prices. Silk Suspenders, at 25c.—all pure silk, and a decided bargain. Men's Collars, in every good shape, equal in appearance and wear to the usual 25c. quality—these are 10c. each, or 50c. for a half dozen.

18c. Books.—Thirty-eight-cent books rather, that we're selling at 18c. Seventy-five titles. Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Eliot, Lever, are some of the authors. Well printed, nicely bound books, at less than half price.

About 20c. Candies. Chocolate Mints, the kind for which you've paid 40c. to 60c., and our regular 30c. quality, are going in great quantities at 20c. Absolutely pure Marshmallows at the same price.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AROUND THE WORLD AWHEEL.

Three Englishmen Who Started from London Complete 19,000 Miles of Their Journey.

Stopping at the Everett House are three young men who, with the exception of the trip to London, which they will take on Wednesday next, have just completed a trip around the world on bicycles, having when they reached New York completed a trip of 19,000 miles, 3,000 of which they walked. They are John Foster Fraser, a London newspaper man and author, and a member of the Authors' Club of London; Edward Lunn a brother of Dr. H. S. Lunn of London, a promoter of English interests in the Orient, and F. H. Lowe, who made the trip solely for the purpose of taking photographs of the many countries visited. The tourists arrived in New York yesterday morning.

The men left London July 13, 1896, and have been traveling most of the time since.

The young men are well browned, but each one expressed himself as being in the best of health. Mr. Fraser, whose duty it was to record the experiences of the trip, said last night:

"We cycled across France, Germany, and Turkey without much difficulty, meeting with good roads until we struck Russia. It took us just two months to cross the steppes of the southern part of Russia. Here we walked most of the way, and we encountered much difficulty in obtaining food, as the peasantry of Russia was inclined to look upon us as spies, as they knew we were Englishmen. We coasted down the Asiatic side of the Caucausus Mountains, a distance of eighty-six miles, having left snow at the top and when our wheels slowed up on level ground we were in the midst of a country where fruit and vegetables were growing in abundance.

"From Russia we went into India, where we found the best roads of the trip, the Grand Trunk Road being a level stretch of nearly 2,000 miles, and is just as hard as your city asphalt. On this road we made a century on the average every day. We only rode at night, as the heat was intense in the daytime. We then rode through Burmah, taking the jungle paths during the rainy season, when we were all taken with smallpox. We were repeatedly stoned in Persia, the natives crying out curses against the 'Christians.'

"It took us 151 days to cross the Chinese Empire; a distance of 1,500 miles, many hundreds of which we walked. Here again we were much disliked, but at the same time we made ourselves feared by displaying our pistols. There are not five miles of roads in China that it is possible to wheel on. From China we went to Japan, and found the roads and the people much more congenial. A wheelman doesn't know what it is to cycle until he has been through Japan—hundreds of miles of hard level roads and a very hospitable people.

"From Japan we came direct to San Francisco, where we wheeled across the Nevada desert and over 1,700 miles of railroad track until we reached Omaha. This we found the hardest ride of the whole trip. From Omaha we went to Chicago, and from thence to New York, stopping at Niagara Falls.

"Twenty-five pairs of tires were used up by the three men, but they are still riding the same wheels upon which they started.

On the steamer coming across from Japan to San Francisco, Mr. Fraser met Miss Amelia Lawrence, the daughter of a millionaire mine owner of Seattle, whom he married two months ago. Mr. Fraser will return to London to confer with the publishers of his book, "Around the World on a Wheel," which will come out in the Fall. He will then return to Seattle to join his wife.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The Arizona and Scandia to Leave San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—It has been definitely decided at headquarters that the Arizona will weigh anchor Monday morning. On Sunday afternoon the troops will embark and the vessel will draw into the stream on the evening tide. The Scandia will be ready about Thursday.

It is announced authoritatively that the Third Battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, Major Paul commanding; the Third Battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, Major Goodale commanding; the recruits from the Tenth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Barnett commanding; recruits for the First Colorado, for the Second Oregon, and for the First Nebraska, will go to Manila on the Arizona, the capacity of which is 1,600 enlisted men. The Seventh California and part of the Nebraska and Colorado recruits will be assigned to the Scandia.

Brig. Gen. King and staff will be quartered on the Arizona. The Hospital Corps will be taken aboard the Scandia.

To-day Gen. King relinquished command of his brigade. He is succeeded by Col. Loper of the Fifty-first Iowa, the senior Colonel in the brigade.

The Australia and the Sydney are expected to arrive next week. They will return to Manila with the Tennessee, Iowa, and Kansas regiments.

The Alliance, under the command of Capt. E. M. Hardwick, arrived to-day from Seattle. She is under charter to transport troops to Honolulu. It is thought that the Alliance will leave Monday.

There were 260 men in the hospital to-day.

AS A BRITON SAW THE WAR

Mr. Lynch of The London Chronicle Gives His Impression of the Cuban Campaign.

OUR MEN SPLENDID SOLDIERS

Commissary and Medical Departments, However, Were Disgracefully Incompetent, He Says—Cubans Not So Black as Painted.

George Lynch, a war correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, who arrived yesterday from Cuba, talked about his experiences during the war and expressed his opinion that the Cubans are not at all so black as they have been painted, at least some of them whom he had seen under fire at Guantanamo. The Cubans that were at Santiago, he believes, were the wildest and worst lot that he had ever seen; but they were half starved and half naked when the American troops landed, and such wild men under the circumstances would naturally be tempted to steal.

Mr. Lynch thought he could not find words enough adequately to praise the fighting qualities of the American soldiers of the regular army, both white and black, and said that the volunteers did all that could be expected of volunteers who had never been under fire before. As regards the commissariat, transportation, and medical department of the army, however, he indulged in severe criticism, and wondered whether it was politics, about which he had heard so much, that caused such serious blunders.

It was while Mr. Lynch was on his way here from England that he was told by the pilot that the hostilities between the United States and Spain had actually broken out, and almost immediately after landing in New York he went on to Tampa.

"I first went to Cuba on the Gussie, and really that expedition ought to furnish Gilbert and Sullivan with a good subject for a new comic opera. It was to have been a secret expedition, and the boat was to have landed the troops at night. The commander was a cavalry officer, and no one on board seemed to know anything about signaling, and she was repeatedly stopped by the American warships. The Gussie was a side-wheeler, with a beam engine, and instead of carrying out the orders that had been given to her, she wandered up and down the coast, as though announcing to the Spaniards with her beam that she was on hand. How could the result have been different from what it turned out to be?

"I then landed at Guantanamo with the 650 marines from the Panther. They encamped on the top of a little hill and the boat Resolute brought over the supplies. So many blunders were made by the boat that the marines dubbed her the Irresolute.

"The Spaniards began to pour in a deadly fire with their smokeless powder, and the marines were fearfully exposed. They deserve all the credit that can possibly be given them for the bravery and coolness with which they held their position under a continuous galling fire by day and night.

"You have good men who fight remarkably well, but you do not feed them properly nor provide for them. In my dispatches home I wrote 'our men,' because we feel just as though they were our men, for we are all Anglo-Saxons, and this war has brought us together tremendously.

"I visited Gen. Castillo's camp, some distance from Guantanamo, and found that the Cubans who joined the marines there certainly fought very well, and so I'd like to query the general condemnation of Cubans that we see in the American press. The men that are condemning them are doing so on wrong grounds. The Cuban soldiers, or bandits, as Privince were, the poorest, hungriest, and wildest lot of Cubans that can be found anywhere, and it is hardly fair to take them as specimens. The Cubans that fought with the marines fought extremely well. About 150 of them under command of Col. Thomas came to reinforce the Americans.

Routed the Spaniards at Daiquiri.

"I was at Daiquiri a day before the American troops landed, and Castillo came on by a forced march that night with 1,200 men. They cleared out the Spaniards before the Americans landed, and four of their men were killed by fire from the American boats. After the landing they went to the extreme right and extreme left. They were half-starved and half-naked, and thought that they were to be provided for by the Americans, and so whenever they found anything they nabbed it. Thus they got a bad name. It is true, however, that they were the worst of the Cubans.

"But Cuban and American methods of fighting differ. The Cubans have been taught by Gomez the guerrilla method, to fight and run away, and not to keep up the fight in the open, and several Spanish officers told me that they had no chance of beating them.

"I remained at Santiago until the surrender, and it came just in time. The impression made upon me from the fighting there is that there is nothing better than the regular army, both white and black, and the way that the Rough Riders fought, and all suffered privations, is beyond praise. The manner in which all underwent semi-starvation and all kinds of sufferings, not only without grumbling, but with cheerfulness, was remarkable.

"The volunteers were handicapped by being unnecessarily placed in a difficult position, and probably behaved as well as any volunteers would who were unused to be under fire. They were also handicapped by their Springfield rifles, with black smoke powder, which always betrayed their position to the Spaniards. They lost all formation, and spread along the line among the regulars, and whenever they fired they made a mark for the Spaniards with their black powder. I have been under fire eight or ten times, and you could never tell where the fire from the smokeless powder came. It might be half a mile or a mile.

"The Spanish fire both from the gunners and infantry was very poor. At Santiago, with the exception of the six guns that had been landed from the ships and placed in position in the forts, nearly all the guns were of ancient pattern of the past century, and are only good for a museum. You certainly should bring some of them for your museum here and in Washington. One gun called the Vulon bore the date of 1751.

The flight of Cervera from Santiago was the means of hastening the capture of that city, for had he remained there with his gunners at those guns landed from the warships the city most probably would not yet have been taken, and the American troops would have suffered fearful losses. In fact, they might have had a set-back, as the Spaniards had provisions for two months longer. The gunnery, after Cervera left, immediately became poorer.

"As for your Commissary, Transportation, and Medical Departments, I can say nothing in their praise. There was a total want of organization all through, and they seemed to vie with each other in incompetence. The Commissary Department may have sent enough supplies from Tampa, but the fact remains that the army was half starved, and sickness ensued. The commissary and transport service were dovetailed into each other. The Medical Department was equally a disgrace to America. They had very little of supplies, and not enough men, and soldiers were left to die of their wounds or to bleed to death. One man three days after the engagement was found sitting under a tree with a photograph of his wife in one hand and a photograph of his children in the other. He had bled to death. I believe that the medical stores were lying in the transports and had never been landed.

"The Engineering Corps seems to have been similarly organized. Between Gen. Shafter's headquarters and the front there were three fords on the main road. None of them was bridged, and the soldiers had to wade waist deep through the streams. The engineers could have easily bridged the streams, because pontoons were sent from America, but they were never landed, and I believe they have been brought back."

Mr. Lynch will sail for home to-morrow.

BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

KOKOMO, Col., Aug. 12.—Shortly after midnight this morning three masked men held up the proprietor and fourteen men in the Denver Hotel gambling room at Breckinridge. The gun of one of the robbers was accidentally discharged. The robbers got about $100 in money, several watches, and one diamond. They were followed to this place this morning, where a posse attempted to arrest them. A battle ensued, in which two men were killed, one on each side, and one of the deputies was mortally wounded.

Georgia Fertilizer Mills Sold.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—The Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company has purchased the mills of the Southern Fertilizer Company for $750,000. The four mills controlled by the Southern Company are situated at Atlanta, Savannah, Rome, and Cordele, Ga. The purchase of these mills makes the total number of factories controlled by the Virginia and Carolina Company twenty-seven. The company is capitalized at $7,000,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Differential and Excess Fare Question to be Discussed at Meeting of Eastern Passenger Men.

One of the subjects which will have the attention of Eastern passenger men at a meeting to be held in this city next week will be the differential and excess fare grievance, or rather menace.

It is understood that Vanderbilt interests advocate what has been termed a "common time, common fare," system in lieu of the differential. This would establish a standard running time between the principal centres of poulation and commerce. The trains that make the schedule time or over would have the same fare. Higher fares would be charged for trains reducing the standard. This would be scaled by the time cut down.

Now lines which formerly could not make good time, but whose equipment has come to be as speedy as other lines, are by the differential permitted to ask lower fares. The Erie Railroad advocates the "common fare, common time," substitute.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS.

New Passenger and Freight Cars and Engines for Several Lines.

Railroad equipment is continuing on an active scale. Of the requirements and orders which have recently become known are the following:

The Baltimore and Ohio is ready to contract for five postal cars, the Centralia and Chester is having 60 cars built, the Union Pacific has recently given an order for 800 freight cars, the Georgia Southern and Florida will receive 7 cars for passenger service, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis is having built 200 freight cars in addition to 200 previously noted, the Chesapeake and Ohio ordered this year 2,000 box and 500 coal cars, and does not expect to order additional cars this year, and the North Chicago Street Railroad has placed an order for 25 open motor cars and 50 closed motor cars.

The Ohio Central has just received five locomotives ordered some time ago from the Brooks Locomotive Works. All are to be used on the Bucyrus Division. Another addition to the rolling stock will be 800 gondola cars, an order for which was placed some months ago. The company has received 200 of these cars, and they are now in use.

It is announced that the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works have just closed a contract with the Plant system for twelve locomotives and with the Georgia and Alabama for four locomotives.

OPPOSED TO C. P. HUNTINGTON.

British Stockholders in the Central Pacific Send Agents Across.

Sir William Marriott and W. Morshead, who arrived on the steamship Campania from England yesterday, have come to this country to represent the English and Irish stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad that are dissatisfied with C. P. Huntington's management. These stockholders held a meeting and deputized these two gentlemen to lay their complaint before the Attorney General of the United States and to demand a thorough investigation of the management of the railroad. Sir William Marriott said that as soon as their complaint is made known, it will not be at all pleasant for Mr. Huntington.

Another Line Into Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—It is now almost certain that the New Columbus and Northwestern, or the Detroit and Lima Northern, intends extending its road from Wapakoneta, Ohio, direct to Chicago. When the contractor for grading has completed the work to St. Mary's he will continue on grading toward Fort Wayne from the latter city, and the work will be extended on to Chicago, making a system that will embrace some of the very best railroad shipping centres that can be found. The Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company will then have the lines connecting Detroit, Lima, Columbus, Fort Wayne, and Chicago.

Women to Build a Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—An issue of $1,000,000 of bonds to run for forty years at 6 per cent. interest has been decided upon for building the Stockton and Tuolumne Railroad or "Woman's Road," as it is popularly known. Mrs. Annie Kline Rikert is at the head of the railroad. Associated with her as Directors in the company are Mrs. Sally M. Green, Mrs. E. T. Gould, Maggie Downing Brainard, and Hannah Lewella Lane. This road is to be sixty miles long, running from Stockton to Summersville, in Tuolumne County, through a rich mining region. Nineteen miles of grading has already been completed.

Street Railway Mortgage Foreclosure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The preliminary steps have been taken in the direction of a foreclosure of the mortgage on the Terre Haute Street Railway, a corporation in which considerable Chicago capital is interested. There are two bond issues outstanding. One is for $400,000 and is secured by a first mortgage on the road, and the other is for $600,000. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of this city is Trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, and the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York stands in a similar relation to the holders of the consolidated bonds.

A Consolidation Rumor Denied.

Of the rumor of a consolidation between the New York Central or the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, James A. Rumrill, a Director of Boston and Albany, said yesterday: "There is no foundation for rumors of a consolidation of the Albany with either the New Haven or the New York Central Road. The advance in the stock, if maintained, means a considerable extra expense to the road, as its corporation tax is based on the market price of its shares."

Wabash and West Shore's Relations.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—It has been intimated that much closer relations will be established between the Wabash and the West Shore, as well as with the Vanderbilt lines generally. Report says that the Wabash has been giving the West Shore a good deal of business, both passenger and freight, and it has therefore been looked upon as a dangerous competitor in the struggle for Eastern traffic.

CARRANZA IN MERRY MOOD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secret service officials here say that Lieut. Carranza, the Spanish official at Montreal, who has just reappeared there after being believed to be back in Spain, will leave Canada on the steamer Scotsman.

It is said here Lieut. Carranza has made arrangements for a farcical performance on the dock just before departure for the gratification of Spanish onlookers. This information is that he has engaged a "wharf rat" to impersonate a police officer who in an attempt to make the Lieutenant's arrest is to be thrown overboard by Carranza. Then under the laugh at the sport the vessel is to pull out.

New President of Argentina.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says: "To-day Gen. Roca, who on June 12 last was elected President of the Republic of Argentina for a term of six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, was formally proclaimed President by Congress. At the same time Dr. Costa was proclaimed Vice President of the Republic."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—727 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Matthew Walsh; damage, $25.

7 A. M.—155 Norfolk Street; Oscar Drexler; damage slight.

5:20 P. M.—11 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; W. R. Low; no damage.

7:25 P. M.—137 Attorney Street; unknown; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The manufacturing plant of the American Cutlery Company, 178-198 Mather Street, was damaged $75,000 by fire to-day. Five hundred employes were in the building. All were rescued. John Wolf, seventeen years old, was badly burned.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW

The Crowd Likes the Exhibition, but the Dress Parade a Great Feature.

RICHARD F. CARMAN'S PRIZES

An Award for C. F. Bates Displeases Dr. Gagnon, Who Drives Off in a Temper—Show by Electric Light.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—The horse show is proving a big success. The crowd yesterday reached almost 4,000 persons, and after dress parade began this afternoon the crowd was as large if not larger. Dress parade begins about 4 o'clock. To many it is the feature of the show. Some of the toilets worn are exquisite.

The horses are next in importance to the dresses, and the animals come in for what attention is left after the dresses have been admired. The class of exhibits this year is ahead of anything yet seen at the Branch. So far the awards seem to have given almost universal satisfaction, although yesterday Dr. George S. Gagnon thought some of the events in which his entries came out second or third should have been first prizes for him.

Richard F. Carman is cutting quite a figure with his entries, and this makes the judging very interesting, as Mr. Carman enters into the events which formerly lay between Dr. Gagnon's entries and those of Charles F. Bates. Mr. Carman's horses are a superb lot. To-day there was a series of firsts going to Mr. Carman's horses, and some of the awards were not pleasing to Dr. Gagnon.

Dr. Gagnon lost his temper a little when in the sixth event Mr. Bates's Whirl of the Town got first prize. Dr. Gagnon was exhibiting The Cat in this event, and only the critical eyes of the judges could have awarded the prize with justice, for between the high-steppers in the ring it was hard to make a pick. Dr. Gagnon, who was exhibiting his horse, at once drove from the field, not waiting for the ribbon to be attached. One of the judges tried to throw it into the trap as Dr. Gagnon went by, but the ribbon fell short, and Dr. Gagnon went on. Later, one of his men picked up the ribbon.

Much interest attaches to the exhibition by electric light to take place to-morrow evening. The largest crowd of the show is expected then.

The Summaries.

Class 3.—Best roadster and best appointed turnout—Won by Thomas M. Hilliard's Hood's McGregor, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 10 years; John H. Sniffen's Little Gypsy, b. m., 14.3 hands, 5 years, second.

Class 14.—Pair of horses over 15.3 hands—Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16 hands; and Stranger in New York, b. g., 16 hands; first; Charles F. Bates's H', br. g., 15.3½ hands, 7 years, and High Tide, br. g., 15.3½ hands, 8 years, second.

Class 29.—Ponies under saddle—Won by James T. Hyde's Dlavolesa, blk. m., 14 hands, 7 years. Master Kingdon Gould's Black Satan, blk. g., 14 hands, 6 years, second.

Class 4, Trotters.—Stallion, mare, or gelding, with a record of 2:30 or better, to be shown to bicycle sulkies—Won by George S. Gagnon's Worthight, b. g., 15.2 hands, aged, record, 2:17¼; William M. V. Hofman's May E., b. m., 15.2, 8 years, record, 2:24½, second.

Class 34.—For harness horse shown to a park gig, horses that have won a first prize at any previous horse show, and horse dealers and professional drivers barred—Richard F. Carman's New Comer, b. m., 16.1 hands, first; Miss Amelia Kusuer's Ivanhoe, ch. g., 15.2, 6 years old, second.

Class 36.—For the best high-stepper—Won by Charles F. Bates's The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3¼ hands, 7 years; George S. Gagnon's The Cat, b. g., 14.1, 7 years, second.

Class 25—Saddle horses; horses taking first prize at any National horse show barred—Won by W. Stanan Mitchell's Silence, ch. g., 15.1, 5 years; Charles T. Proctor's Wild Rose, b. m., 15, 7 years, second.

Class 33.—For pair of horses to be shown before a Demi-Mail, Spider, or Stanhope, Phaeton, for park use; previous winner of this prize barred—Won by Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16 hands, and Stranger in New York, b. g., 16 hands; R. M. C. Lord's Brilliance, b. g., 16, 5 years, and Botanic, b. g., 16, 6 years, second.

Class 30.—Hunters and jumpers, ponies or not; to be shown over six jumps, about 3 feet 6 inches high.—George S. Gagnon's The Baroness, gr. m., 14.1 hands, 8 years; first; P. F. Fitzgerald's Florrie F., dun m., 14.3 hands, 9 years, second.

Class 21.—Harness tandem, the wheeler exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Richard F. Carman's Walsingham and Stranger in New York; Charles F. Bates's The Proper Caper, br. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, and Coxey, b. g., 15.1 hands, 9 years, second.

Class 10.—Pair of horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands. Won by George B. Hulme's Lieutenant Wilkes, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, and Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½, 7 years; Charles F. Bates's The Whirl of the Town and Yankee Doodle Dandy, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, second.

Class 35.—Offered by F. C. Bates, in money or plate, for the best performance of professional coachman, driving pairs. This event was won by Harry Thomas.

CLOSE CONTESTS AT COOPERSTOWN.

Good Playing at the Golf Tournament for Prize Cups.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The second day's play of the Otsego golf tourney brought out some close and exciting matches. The closest match of the day was between Paul B. Cooke of Harbor Hill and W. Chadwick of Cambridge, which the latter won by 1 up only, although he had Cooke "dormie" 4, and but for an unfortunate stymie of the last hole Cooke would have halved the match.

Morgan, Vanderpool, and Bowers all won their morning matches easily. In the play for the Susquehanna Cup the feature was the fine uphill game put up by H. Van Rensselaer of Albany in his match with G. Hyde Clarke, which he won by 2 up and 1 to go, after being 4 down at the ninth.

The other matches for this cup resulted in L. J. Arnold winning from G. F. McCullagh by 6 up and 5 to go. W. Dorland disposed of F. M. Corse by 5 up and 4 to go, and D. S. Compton defeated H. Erben by 4 up and 2 to go. In the afternoon Vanderpool played Chadwick and defeated him after a close match by 4 up and 3 to go. The following were the scores:

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—											
Out	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	—40	
In	3	6	5	5	4					—23	
Total											63
W. Chadwick, Cambridge—											
Out	3	5	6	4	4	4	6	4	5	—41	
In	4	4	6	5	5					—24	
Total											65

The other match, for the Cooperstown Cup, was between S. D. Bowers and William Festus Morgan, both of the home club. Morgan was clearly off in his putting, and this, coupled with a 38 which Bowers made on the first round, cost him the match by 7 up and 6 to go. The byes were played out as follows:

S. D. Bowers, Otsego—											
Out	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	—38	
In	5	5	5	7	4	4	5	5	5	—43	
Total											81
William Festus Morgan, Otsego—											
Out	5	7	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	—43	
In	5	6	6	4	4	5	6	5	6	—47	
Total											90

The semi-finals for the Susquehanna Cup were also played, and resulted in an easy victory for A. D. Compton from G. W. Dorland by 7 up and 6 to go, and also in a victory for Howard Van Rensselaer of Albany from Lynn Harold by 5 up and 4 to go. This leaves Vanderpool and Bowers to fight for the Cooperstown Cup and Compton and Van Rensselaer for the Susquehanna Cup. In the morning there will also be a handicap open to those only who did not qualify.

THE MAINE IS REMEMBERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The State Department has received the following from the Consul at Montevideo:

"The sacrifices of those who were lost in the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor are not forgotten in this far-away place. I have the pleasure to report that the masters of the American ships here have placed a very beautiful, costly, and permanent porcelain mortuary wreath on the walls of the Consulate as an expression of their sorrow and remembrance of our dead in that foul crime. Those who thus remembered the heroic dead.

"Capt. Hinds, bark Edward L. Mayberry; Capt. Sewall, ship Benjamin H. Sewall; Capt. Avis, bark Ella; Capt. Norton, bark Justin H. Ingersoll; Capt. Higgins, bark Minnie Swan; Capt. Gifford, whaler Sunbeam; Capt. Colbert, schooner Stowell Sherman; Capt. W. D. Evans, retired, resident here; Manuel Botheu, navy store consignee here, and Dr. J. Clyde MacCartney. The plaque of dedication reads:

"'Remember the Maine. The brave dead sleep blest.'"

Have You

ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

CERVERA COMING NORTH.

Paroled to Visit the Quarters of Spanish Seamen Imprisoned at Portsmouth, N. H.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 12.—Admiral Cervera, Lieut. Angel Cervera, Paymaster Eduardo Urdapileta, and Ensign Narciso Dier, Spanish prisoners of war, left here on parole to-day for Camp Long, Portsmouth, N. H., to visit sick Spanish seamen at that place. So far, no preparations have been made at the Naval Academy looking to the return of the prisoners to Spain.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—Word was received here this afternoon that Admiral Cervera would arrive in this city to-morrow morning upon a visit to the Spanish prisoners at Camp Long.

The Spanish Admiral is expected about 11 o'clock. After being taken over to the navy yard, where he will pay his respects to Admiral Carpenter, he will go to Camp Long. There the quarters of his former comrades in arms will be inspected and the sick sailors visited, and it is expected that the Admiral will receive an enthusiastic welcome.

Later in the day the distinguished visitor will be banqueted at one of the large Summer hotels by Col. Forney, commander of Camp Long. It is expected that Admiral Cervera will remain in Portsmouth for a number of days.

CERVERA MAY GO TO CHICAGO.

Cousin of the Spanish Admiral Wants Him to Visit that City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Admiral Cervera may be the guest of relatives in Chicago before he returns to Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lucius of this city, who gave a dinner for the Castilian commander and the officers of his fleet at the Maryland, in Annapolis, on Thursday, went East for the express purpose of urging him to come to Chicago as soon as peace negotiations release him.

Mrs. Lucius is a cousin of Admiral Cervera. Besides being a relative of the Admiral, Mrs. Lucius is well known to many other officers of the fleet, having made their acquaintance through her father, Admiral Bulnes, who was stationed for many years at Havana.

SPANIARDS SEE OUR NATIONAL GAME

Annapolis Prisoners Display Interest in the Exciting Sport.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 12.—A number of the Spanish officers who are stationed at the Naval Academy as prisoners of war saw a game of baseball between seamen and marines on the grounds of the institution this afternoon. The strangers displayed great interest in the proceedings and frequently made excited comments to Admiral McNair.

Lieut. Hill was umpire, and a good game was played. To the third inning it was one to one. Then the marines struck out from the shoulder and made five runs and blanked the sailors. The tars never recovered their nerve, and the game ended: Sailors, 7; Marines, 14. The batteries were: Sailors, Coffin pitcher, Carroll catcher; Marines, W. Thompson pitcher, Monahan catcher.

PROUD OF MRS. CURZON.

Parents of the New Indian Viceroy's Wife Are Pleased.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—"Naturally, I am pleased," said Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, when seen to-night at the home of her son, Joseph Leiter, 4 Tower Court, Chicago, "with the honor which has come to my daughter. Indeed, I am as happy as a mother can be, though I cannot say that I feel otherwise than when she was merely Mrs. Curzon, instead of wife of the Viceroy of India.

"I have telegraphed my congratulations to my daughter, but as yet I have received no response to my message. I expect that I will receive an answer to-morrow. I am pleased with the manner in which the news has been received in Chicago, her home."

Mrs. Leiter spoke also in behalf of Mr. Leiter. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have spent much of the Summer at their country resort at Lake Geneva, Wis. It is not known whether their future movements will be affected by the selection of Mr. Curzon for Viceroy of India.

Commerce of Our New Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The June Summary of Finance and Commerce, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, contains a series of tables on the imports and exports of Puerto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and Canada during a term of years, showing the articles imported and the country of origin or destination, the population, production and consumption of the various communities, and much other information important to those contemplating business enterprises in these places. The volume can be obtained, free of cost, by application to the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, as can also the one issued earlier on the trade of the Philippines and adjacent countries.

BUYERS' CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Wholesale Buyers Are to be Excluded from Membership.

The convention of the National Buyers' Association of America ended its labors, at the Hotel Albert, last night, after a long session. J. H. Carey of R. H. Macy & Co. presided. The convention voted to exclude all wholesale buyers from membership. This was done on the ground that wholesale buyers might be salesmen also and that they would secure an unfair advantage in meeting the retail buyers on such a footing.

It was also decided to hold a ball in January or February next, the proceeds to go toward establishing a home in this city where all buyers may go when they are in town.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Albert Grant, London, and Charles Johnson, Bradford, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. D'Ormes, Turin; Major Spittal, Isle of Man; Ex-Congressman L. B. Gunckel, Ohio, and D. W. Way, London.

HOFFMAN—W. Hethey, Berlin; Ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton, and Gen. C. Nelson, Maryland.

HOLLAND—Hart O. Berg, Paris; F. H. Chadwick, Oldham, England; Jonathan Schohs, Southport, England; J. G. Whytlaw, Glasgow; David Crawford, London, and H. H. Wills, England.

IMPERIAL—J. Seifelder, Paris; Noble James, London, and A. Benoit, France.

MANHATTAN—Donald Noble, London, and H. Seton Kerr, M. P., London.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley W. Cole, Albany; E. T. James and A. E. Fitzmaurice, London; Dr. T. G. Roddick, Montreal, and Dr. W. Osler, Canada.

WINDSOR—George Roger, London.

WALDORF—Baron de Bellescize, Paris; Norman W. Cramp, Philadelphia; W. Carson Kane, Charlton Court, Shepperton, England; Lewis Hartley, London; M. Percy Peixotto, Paris; Sir W. F. Marriatt, London; C. Moria Vicuna, Chilean Minister to the United States; E. B. Betancourt, Paris, and James Gattoway, Jr., Edinburgh.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Apollos, J. S. B., Ardmore, Indian Territory; general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Abraham, M., Vicksburg, Miss.; general merchandise; 513 Broadway.

Brandt, R., Chester, S. C.; jewelry; 55 West Seventeenth Street.

Blackman & Lunkenheimer, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Lunkenheimer, china, glass, &c.; Hoffman House.

Branch, J. B., & Co., Coldwater, Mich.; J. B. Branch, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown Brothers, Cadiz, Ohio; C. W. Brown, clothing; Dunham.

Boyce, C. H., & Son, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. G. C. Boyce, bird store; 545 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Bondi Brothers & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; Hart E. Bondi, fancy dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cull Brothers & McAtee, Mount Vernon, Ill.; L. Cull and C. E. McAtee, general merchandise.

Cannon, W. A., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; W. A. Cannon, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clayton Dry Goods Company, Cleburne, Texas; B. F. Clayton, dry goods, and A. B. Patton, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Coleman, W. N., Northern, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Ia.; S. Davidson, notions; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sadd, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dallmeyer, R., Dry Goods Company, Jefferson City, Mo.; R. Dallmeyer, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Diamond Match Company, Barberton, Ohio; Avery Wood and Aubry Lee; New York Hotel.

Dulin, McLeod & Co., Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Deardoff & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; A. M. Pritchette, N. E. Deardoff, and Bettie Deardoff, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Ellis, Charles P., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Ellis, Charles P., Nashville, Tenn.; Benjamin Levine, clothing; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks; 104 Worth Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; Hotel Normandie.

Frankland, Sol, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Sol Frankland, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank, John D., Canton, Ohio; boots and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank, J. D., & Co., Massillon, Ohio; D. F. Frank, boots and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fain & May, Whitewright, Texas; W. C. Fain, dry goods;

ATE SURRENDERED HORSES

Yankees Were Regaled with Fresh Meat at Great Profit to Conquered Spaniards.

MYSTERY OF TORAL'S CAVALRY

He Could Turn Over Only 143 Chargers to Gen. Shafter Instead of More Than a Thousand — First American Jury Trial.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 26.—There are two ways of looking at the value of horseflesh in Santiago de Cuba since the American occupation. Alive and kicking, a horse is dirt cheap. You can buy an animal for a five-dollar gold piece, with all the trappings thrown in. Dead, as meat at so much a pound in the market, horses come high—in more ways than one. The reasons for the discrepancy in values between a live and a dead horse here just now are obvious. Gen. Shafter's report says that on July 24 143 horses were turned over by Gen. Toral as the sum total of the Spanish cavalry under his command. It is well known that 1,000 is nearer the number that should have been turned over, but history in this case must relate to the whys and wherefores of the shrinkage.

When Santiago surrendered on July 17, 11,000 Spaniards stood in urgent need, first of food, and second of cash. These crafty Castilians bethought themselves of an ingenious plan for satisfying their lust for flesh and gold.

They knew our boys would enjoy a repast of "fresh meat" after their severe diet of bacon and hardtack, and would be glad to pay almost any price in the local restaurants for it. So a goodly number of tough old war horses were put to the sword and distributed at fancy prices to the inns and chop houses of the district for the especial benefit of the Americans.

For a time this horse flesh brought excellent prices, but after many equine steaks had been devoured and gulped, the American troops gradually began to realize what they were eating and would have no more of it. A slump in the market followed.

New Channel for Spanish Ingenuity.

But a new channel was opened for the development of the self-same Castilian ingenuity. In the chaotic condition of Spain's military régime in the city, orderlies would mount their officers' steeds and ride into the market place, offering their mounts to the first comer for the most they could get.

In this simple manner, unhampered by the formality of a bill of sale, many horses changed hands, always to the advantage of the seller, who was getting something for what had cost him nothing, and incidentally depriving Uncle Sam of lawful prize of war. And thus, at least partially, is explained the fact that the Spanish cavalry horses, when turned over to Gen. Shafter, had dwindled to the ridiculous figure of 143.

The first American trial by jury in Cuba took place on July 12 in the camp of Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. The principals were Private George Griggs, plaintiff, and Private George Youngs, defendant, and the cause of the complaint was a canteen in the possession of Youngs and claimed by Griggs.

Capt. Walsh was the presiding officer of the court, which sat under a great mango tree, and the attorneys were drawn from members of the same company. A jury of six men, good and true, was drawn, Sergt. J. Mann acting as foreman.

Both parties called a large number of witnesses, and the case was hotly contested. After an hour's deliberation the jury, by a poll standing four to two, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

First American Post Office in Cuba.

The first American Post Office in Cuba was opened on June 23 at Daiquiri, Eben Brewer being the first United States postal agent. From the first day United States postage stamps were sold and money orders issued.

An immense amount of mail had accumulated at Tampa since the departure of the army, and its prompt delivery to the men at the front after its arrival at Daiquiri was a task of some magnitude, considering that Daiquiri was twelve miles away from camp through forests, swamps, and streams, while the only means of transportation was mules or horses.

After sorting the mail by regiments and companies, Mr. Brewer bought a horse, loaded the animal with a heavy pouch of mail, and started for the front to make delivery. It was the first mail in Cuba under American auspices. He was gone thirty-six hours, and immediately after his return he made another trip, this time hiring two mules, one of which he loaded with the mail matter and tied to the one he rode himself. On this trip he was gone four days, and besides delivering his mail he assisted in carrying the wounded off the battlefield and helped the field surgeons in their arduous task.

Mr. Brewer during these four days took neither sleep nor rest, and the officers and soldiers among whom he went agree in saying that he was as self-sacrificing on the field of battle as the brave men whom he helped during several days of fierce fighting.

In the meantime 400 sacks of mail had accumulated at Daiquiri, and an improvement in the system of mail distribution became imperative. It was decided to move the Post Office closer to the front, and on July 6 the Siboney Post Office was opened in place of the old Daiquiri office. By this time Lewis Kempner had arrived as assistant to Mr. Brewer, and in two days every piece of mail matter was at the front, sent there by pack mules, wagons, and carts. Three days later Mr. Brewer was taken sick and removed to the yellow fever hospital, where he died on July 14.

Torch Applied to Check Fever.

The dreaded fever had begun to spread so rapidly that an order was issued to burn down every building and hut at Siboney that might be a hotbed of infection or the hiding place of disease germs. Consequently the Post Office building went with the rest, and on July 12 the office was again moved—this time into a canvas tent, where business was resumed under great difficulties until July 21, when the Post Office was finally removed into the City of Santiago and established in the building occupied by the Spanish "correo," or Post Office, with Mr. Kempner as United States postal agent at its head.

In this short space of time since the establishment of an American Post Office in Cuba considerable business has been done. Money orders to the value of more than $6,000 have been issued, and $3,000 worth of stamps and stamped envelopes have been sold, which is very large, considering that the greatest proportion of the mail forwarded consisted of soldiers' letters unstamped. A million pieces of mail matter have thus far been received and distributed, and more than half a million letters have been forwarded to the United States.

As an offset to exaggerated reports of deaths and burials in Santiago that have found their way into many American newspapers, the following official record of burials for the last week shows a very low percentage of mortality considering the horrible sufferings, the hunger endured, and the disease fostered among the returning refugees from El Caney, Firmeza, Boniato, and Cuevitas, who make up the population of the city.

On the 19th 16 interments are recorded; on the 20th, 13; on the 21st, 16; on the 22d, 21; on the 23d, 21, and on the 24th, 19. The causes of death are given as typhoid fever, dysentery, gastro-enteritis, and anaemia.

While it is true that a good deal of sickness prevails—mostly malaria and dysentery—it is all of a mild type. No cases of sunstroke have been reported. Among the troops camped on the outskirts of the city the same conditions prevail. There are many cases of malaria and prostration from the heat, but there is little mortality.

THE BATTLE OF EL CANEY.

The Part Taken by the Twenty-fifth Infantry Described in a Letter from Col. Doggett.

A letter has been received in this city from Lieut. Col. A. S. Doggett of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, which shows the part taken by the Twenty-fifth at the battle of El Caney, and the conspicuous bravery displayed by the men. According to the letter of Col. Doggett, Companies H and G, under command respectively of Lieut. Caldwell and McCorkle were deployed in the firing line by order of the Brigade Commander, about 700 yards from the fort. The right being unprotected, Col. Doggett ordered Company D, Capt. Edwards, to deploy as flankers, the left connecting with the Fourth Infantry.

After moving forward about 250 yards under heavy fire from the front and the oblique left, the battalion came to a halt under cover, and delivered an effective fire upon the enemy in the fort and rifle pits in front. Sufficient time having been given to rest and steady the line, a forward movement was ordered, with Company C reinforcing. Thus strengthened the line was enabled to advance, skilfully conducted by the commanding officers, and to continue to within short distance of the fort, keeping the enemy's fire down by its own effective fire. Soon the enemy showed a flag of truce. At the same time members of other regiments, the Fourth and Twelfth Infantry, included, were hard at work and all of them shared in the glory of the capture of the fort.

Many of the Twenty-fifth Infantry men have portions of the Spanish flag which had been flying over the fort, but which was taken down and subsequently torn up for mementos.

It will be recalled that in this battle First Lieut. McCorkle was killed and Capt. Edwards and Lieuts. Hennison and Murdock were wounded, while of the men seven were killed and twenty-nine wounded.

BEGGED TO GO TO PUERTO RICO.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler Writes that His Men Would Rather Fight than Lie Still.

Gen. Wheeler, in a letter from Santiago to a friend in this city, writes:

My Dear Friend: Our army is resting as much as possible and trying to recruit their health, which has been a good deal shattered by the exposure and hardships which both officers and men have undergone. I am glad to say, however, that it is improving, and that the yellow fever cases have thus far proved very light.

We are very much in the dark about the United States. The latest letters which I have received were dated July 1, and I cannot learn of any officer or soldier having received letters of a later date than this. We fear that some letters were burned, as the Post-Office at Siboney was burned up when the Postmaster died, as it was thought that the building was infected with yellow fever.

We are all begging to go to Puerto Rico. We think the voyage would do the men good, and anyway they would rather fight than lie here doing nothing except guarding a lot of unarmed Spaniards. I inclose a leaf from the tree under which the surrender was negotiated.

With high regards, truly your friend,

JOS. WHEELER.

Headquarters Cavalry Division, Santiago de Cuba, July 24, 1898.

Passengers from Santiago.

The Norwegian steamer Bratten arrived yesterday from Santiago, whence she sailed Aug. 5 with seven passengers and no cargo. The passengers are Rene La Febrere French Consul at Guantanamo, his wife and child; E. P. Frias, H. H. Pike and J. B. Overton, all of New York, who visited Santiago on business, and F. L. Brady, private, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders.)

THE CROWD PAID THE RENT.

Brooklyn Street Gathering Took Pity Upon Sick Man's Evicted Family.

One of those generous impulses that sometimes sweep over an American crowd at the sight of distress took possession of a number of Brooklyn people in the neighborhood of Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue yesterday, and the expression of their good will was so prompt and vigorous that for a time the police inclined seriously to the opinion that there would be trouble. The reelings of the crowd were aroused by the spectacle of a sick, pale-faced young man, a pretty but delicate-looking young woman, and three children, one a baby, sitting on the sidewalk in the midst of their goods and chattels, evidently in utter despair and not knowing what to do.

A few questions brought out the fact that the young man was Frank Schurr, who for eight months had been employed by Frederick Figge, a butcher at Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue. He had rooms over the store, and paid his employer $9 a month for them. Three weeks ago Schurr was taken seriously ill, and at the same time the baby was born. Schurr was unable to do any work or pay the rent on the first of the month, and Figge threatened to evict him. Schurr pleaded for time, but, after waiting for eleven days, Figge entered the place yesterday and had all Schurr's goods put out on the street.

One of the children is three years old and one four, and the sight of these forlorn-looking innocents sitting helpless with their sick parents among their scanty furniture aroused the pity of the gathering crowd.

Before long the crowd numbered hundreds. The neighborhood is not a very polished one, the expressions of opinion regarding Figge were neither mild nor elegant. Threats began to be heard, and several policemen thought it advisable to linger about to preserve order. The emotions of the people soon took a more practical form.

"Here!" shouted one philanthropist in a workingman's clothes, "pass around this hat of mine and see what we can raise. We'll cheat this —— landlord yet."

The proposition was received with cheers, and there was a scramble to get money into the hat. Most of the people were poorly dressed and evidently had no money to spare, but out of their scanty means the dimes, nickels, and pennies came flowing with the best will in the world. Tradesmen and those better off in this world's goods gave quarters and half-dollars, and when the hat ceased to circulate it was found that $20 had been realized. The evicted wife wept as she received the money.

"This ain't all," said Philanthropist No. 2. "We'll have to get a new lodgin' for 'em. They shan't go back to Figge."

"If you fellers'll find a good place for 'em," said Joseph Knight, a truckman, of 123 Boerum Place, "I'll move 'em up there, an' it shan't cost 'em a red cent."

There were more cheers for the truckman, and some one forced his way through to the front of the crowd and announced that there was a room at 1,112 Willoughby Avenue which would suit the Schurrs. Without more ado Knight brought up his wagon, and in a moment the crowd was hard at work placing Schurr's property upon it. This did not take long, and presently Knight rattled off down the street followed by the rescued family, who kept turning back to wave thanks to their rescuers.

"Did yez hear her?" said one of the rescuers, gazing after Mrs. Schurr. "She said we wuz angels."

"Then yez should lose that dhudeen, Mike," rejoined another; "yez don't luk the parrt."

It was some time before the crowd dispersed. The sentiment against Figge was very bitter and several heads of families said they would trade with him no longer.

FOUGHT HIS BROTHER'S QUARREL

Sixteen-Year-Old Alabama Boy Shoots and Kills Another.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 12.—In a crowded dance hall at East Lake Pavilion last night William Coughlan was shot by Walter Cahoon, sixteen years old. Coughlan died this morning.

Miss Emma Sullivan was dancing with her escort when Cliff Cahoon, elder brother of Coughlan's assailant, accosted her and asked her to finish the dance with him. The girl declined, saying Cahoon was drunk.

Cahoon was laughed at by his companions, and, urged on by them, twice more tried to persuade Miss Sullivan, but without success. He then left the pavilion. Will Coughlan remarked in a crowd shortly after that he would have whipped Cahoon if he had been Miss Sullivan's escort. Young Walter Cahoon took up the cudgels for his brother, and charged Coughlan with being too cowardly to say to his brother what he said about him.

A quarrel ensued, and blows followed. Coughlan knocked Cahoon down twice, and the latter then drew a pistol and fired the fatal shot. They broke up the dance. Young Cahoon surrendered to-day. The dead man and his slayer bore good reputations.

Five Years for Forger Patterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Benjamin F. Patterson, who was convicted of forging notes with the name of Charles E. Planer of Rutherford, jumped his bail last May, and was arrested Sunday at Ovid, N. Y., while on a visit there to his wife, was this morning sentenced by Judge Barkalow to five years' imprisonment. Patterson seemed stunned by the severity of the sentence.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON PLEASED.

Challenger for the America's Cup Delighted at the Prompt Acceptance by New York Yachtsmen.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—When Sir Thomas Lipton, who has challenged for the America's Cup with the Shamrock, through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, received the news of the acceptance of his challenge to-day he expressed delight at the promptness of the action taken, and said:

"I expected they would deal with the challenge in a businesslike way. But, I did not expect they would be so prompt. I know I shall be as fairly treated in New York as I would be on the Clyde. I am certain the boat which wins will be the best boat. Fife starts for New York in a few days, taking the dimensions of the Shamrock to hand to the Committee of the New York Yacht Club. All I can say is that she will be a ninety-footer and of about the dimensions of the Valkyrie."

According to current rumor, the "Cowes faction" is angry at Sir Thomas Lipton for challenging. The members of that faction think Lord Dunraven should have been consulted, and that he should have received an apology from the United States before another challenge was sent. This "faction," however, is not likely to have much weight among yachting men here, as it is known the Prince of Wales does not share that view of the case, while, on the other hand, he approves of the active taken by Sir Thomas Lipton.

DISPARAGING MR. LIPTON.

The Field, a London Paper, Sneers at the Yacht Challenger.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Field this morning renews its sneers at Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, and says:

"The New York papers will regard the contest, if it ever takes place, more in the light of national character than ever. We can congratulate ourselves that no special interest will be taken on this side of the Atlantic. The New York Yacht Club has wired that the challenge is most agreeable to it. Probably so, especially in the light of the fact that no other British yacht club would have backed the challenger."

TO BUILD THE NEW DEFENDER.

C. Oliver Iselin and the Herreshoffs Agree Upon the Plans—Strict Secrecy Maintained.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 12.—At the workshops of the Herreshoff Company to-day it was stated officially that the new Defender will be built there. It was also learned that the design will be one upon which Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff and C. Oliver Iselin have already agreed. The greatest secrecy is maintained, and to guard against intrusion from newspaper reporters and others the number of watchmen will be increased above anything ever attempted at the yards.

President John B. Herreshoff, the blind boat builder, will take an active interest in the work of construction, and he has today sent for and conferred with some of the most skilled metal workers in the employ of the company.

The conferences of leading yachtsmen the present week have been numerous and most important to the Herreshoffs. Not only has Capt. Nathaniel Herreshoff been in close conference with the wealthiest of the younger set of yachtsmen about New York and Newport, but he has also met and talked the whole thing over with the older and more experienced cup defender syndicate members.

It is estimated that the cost of the new defender, built of metal, will be about $60,000.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Fleet of Forty Vessels Assembled at Larchmont—The Programme.

The Atlantic Yacht Club fleet, forty vessels strong, rendezvoused at Larchmont yesterday for the club's annual cruise down the Sound. The large number of yachts which responded to Commodore Adams's call was a complete surprise to the club officials, as the cruise is only an informal affair, and it was thought that not more than ten boats at the outside would take part. Nearly four times that number appeared, and over thirty-five skippers attended the meeting of fleet Captains on the flagship Sachem last night.

As now arranged the fleet will leave Larchmont at 8:30 o'clock this morning for Black Rock, where a reception will be tendered to the visiting yachtsmen by the Bridgeport Yacht Club. On Sunday the fleet will go to New London, where a ball will be held in its honor on Monday night, and on Tuesday the fleet will go to Shelter Island, where it will disband.

Among the yachts which will take part in the cruise are:

Schooners—Sachem, Commodore Frederick T. Adams; Emerald, Rogers Maxwell; Glendover, Robert B. Carpenter; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls.—Eidolon, James Weir, Jr.; Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde; Hussar, James Baird; Mauwee, Henry J. Robert; Zenobia, F. C. Swan; Athlon, E. B. Haven; Norna, W. Stow; Gulnare, John E. Dwight; Vira, Clifford Brokaw; Sea Gull, J. Fred. Ackerman; Tigress, Capt. Roderick P. Curtis; Daphne, G. W. Copland; Spray, R. H. Lander; Saona, Charles M. Brooks.

Steamers and Auxiliaries—Wachusett, Prof. Edward Weston; Tranquillo, ex-Commodore H. H. Hogins; Laurel, Richmond Pease; Venezia, J. M. Foote; Viola, Abram Baudouine; Marietta, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore; Rambler, W. Dixon Ellis and W. J. Holding; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Hildegarde, Rear Commodore B. M. Whitlock; Duplex, (auxiliary,) T. M. Wilson; Edgewater, Mr. Chittenden; Wenonah, F. G. Corning; Theresa, G. Sidenberg; Cosette, Dr. F. Danné; Seionda, Alfred W. Booth; Kaiolah, the Misses Thayer.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—In a good breeze from the south this afternoon the thirty-footers raced for the cup offered by Ralph N. Ellis over the Dyer's Island course. Eight of the boats were in the race, which was won by the Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones. Commodore Morgan had Mrs. Morgan with him in the Puck and Mr. Duryea was accompanied by Mrs. Duryea in the Vaquero. The start was at 3:07:

Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, P. Jones	6:06:58	2:54:58
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	6:07:12	2:55:12
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	6:07:21	2:55:21
Puck, E. D. Morgan	6:07:45	2:55:45
Veda, C. Vanderbilt	6:09:22	2:57:22
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	6:09:55	2:57:55
Wawa, R. Brooks	6:11:02	2:59:02
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:17:21	3:05:21

The ladies are now talking of having a race with the thirty-footers with the crew made up of their own sex.

May Protest the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—It was announced at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Clubhouse at Dorval this morning that if the Canadians decide to race the Dominion in the Seawanhaka races she will be protested. This decision was reached after a consultation among the United States yachtsmen.

VAST FORTUNE IN IOWA LAND.

Ancestor Died in Debtors' Prison—Descendants to Share $80,000,000.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 12.—During Revolutionary days Robert Morris was the richest man in this country. Real estate speculations ruined him and he died in a debtors' prison. At that time he owned immense tracts of land which his creditors left in his possession because they considered them worthless.

This land is now worth $80,000,000, and a division is soon to be made among Morris's eighty descendants. Letters here to friends of F. M. Morris and Mrs. T. C. Beard of Colorado Springs say they are among the number. Both are residents of this city and are at Colorado Springs for their health.

TO CANONIZE A BISHOP.

Tribunal of Priests to Pass on the Late Bishop Neumann.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The tribunal of priests that has been conducting the investigations in connection with the effort to secure the canonisation of the late Bishop Neumann, fourth Bishop of Philadelphia, has completed its work as far as this city is concerned. The Rev. Joseph Wissel of St. Joseph's Church will leave for Rome on Aug. 20 with a copy of the acts of the tribunal. If the acts are approved at Rome then will begin a rigid investigation into the miracles attributed to Bishop Neumann.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Preparing for a Large National Convention of Lutherans.

TO ORGANIZE YOUNG PEOPLE

Efforts to Promote Growth of the Denomination—Twelve State Leagues Formed—Programme of the New York Convention.

One of the difficulties against which the Lutheran Church has contended unsuccessfully for many years has been the inclination of the young people of both sexes to leave the church after confirmation. To Lutherans this is a more serious matter than to any other communion, looked at from the mere consideration of denominational progress. The reason that it is so is that Lutheranism has not only lost a proportion of those who forsake the Church entirely, but it has lost a far larger number of those who do not understand the foreign tongue used in the large proportion of Lutheran churches. This large number leave Lutheranism and connect themselves with English-speaking congregations of other denominations.

Like others, Lutherans early foresaw the power which the young people can exert if properly organized, and they have seen also the necessity of keeping young people interested in church work after confirmation. Out of experience, therefore, grew the Luther League, the sole aim of which is to keep young people in close connection with the Church during the unsettled years of youth and until a maturer intelligence will impel them to study the doctrines of the Church of the Reformation. Although the foundation of the league was laid in this city ten years ago, its work of organizing individual, district, and State leagues was so slow that it was not until 1895 that the Luther League of America, a National body, came into existence. This occurred at Pittsburg, and was the outcome of the combined efforts of the five State leagues of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, and Kansas.

These State organizations, with their respective district leagues and individual societies, formed a nucleus from which a strong organization was grounded, and at the first convention twenty different States were represented. At the second convention, held in Chicago, in November, 1896, eight State leagues, besides many district and individual organizations, were represented, having an estimated individual membership of over 50,000.

The third National convention of the Luther League is to be held in this city Oct. 18, 19, and 20, when it is expected that delegates will be present representing an individual membership of 75,000. Twelve State leagues are now organized and will be represented here. The business sessions of the convention will be held in Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue. The first evening session will also be held in the church. On the second evening four simultaneous meetings will be held—in St. John's Church, in Christopher Street, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Young, pastor; in St. Paul's Church, in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the Rev. John A. W. Haas, pastor; in Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Church, Twenty-second Street, near Third Avenue, the Rev. M. Colpe, pastor, and in St. Peter's Church, Bedford Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann, pastor. The final evening session will be held in the large Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The programme of the convention, as far as outlined by the Executive Committee, but subject to change, is as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 18.—10 A. M., general assembly of delegates for registration, assignment, &c. 2 P. M., opening session; topic for presentation and discussion, "Education." 7:30 P. M., services, with welcoming addresses, followed by social hour.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.—9 A. M., business session; miscellaneous business and discussion on "Literature of the League." 2 P. M., topic for presentation and discussion, "Deaconess Work." 7:30 P. M., four simultaneous meetings, three in New York and one in Brooklyn.

Thursday, Oct. 20.—9 A. M., business session. 2 P. M., topic for presentation and discussion, "Missions." 7:30 P. M., final session, Carnegie Hall.

The watchword of the convention will be "Labor" or "Work," carrying out the third of the three "L's"—"Loyalty," "Literature," and "Labor"—the first having been the watchword at the Pittsburg Convention and the second at Chicago. The three topics selected for discussion at this convention—viz., "Education," "Deaconess Work," and "Missions"—will no doubt carry out the third of the three "L's" with as great success as the previous two.

A Committee on Ways and Means, appointed by the Luther Leagues of New York City and Brooklyn, with Mr. George D. Boschen, 131 Liberty Street, this city, as Chairman, has charge of all local arrangements and are actively engaged making preparations for the convention.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Aug. 21.

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SUBJECT—Naaman Healed.—Second Kings, v., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Heal me, O Lord, and I shall be healed; save me and I shall be saved.—Jeremiah, xvii., 14.

"He was a leper." This is the distinguishing characteristic which history gives of Naaman. Many noble things are said of him, but they are all overmastered and dwarfted by this one consideration. It was a most dreadful affliction. Dean Trench calls it "the parable of death." It was not dreaded, however, because of its painfulness, or even because of its loathsomeness. Neither was it because it was in every case contagious, and so liable to spread distress and sorrow among all with whom it came in contact. It was, rather, because no cure for it was known among men. Neither was there any remedy which could materially relieve its misery or in the least stay its progress. It meant certain death to every one tainted by it, and it was sure to be hereditary. Naaman had probably received it into his system, directly or indirectly, at his birth, and he would certainly transmit it to his children. And yet it had not prevented him from attaining a high position among his fellows, or from securing their affection and esteem, or from becoming wealthy and influential.

In the Scriptures, leprosy is very seldom looked upon simply as a horrible bodily disease. It rather represents a dreadful condition of the human soul. Whenever it is spoken of, almost without exception it stands as the special and significant type of sin. The Mosaic directions concerning it were, therefore, not sanitary regulations to provide for the health of Israel, but they were marked features in the religious observances of the people. Many other diseases more painful and more contagious, and perhaps more common, were not subject to the same rigid rules. But this disease seems to have been selected by God out of all others as particularly appropriate to impress upon the people His thought concerning sin, the sinful nature belonging to every child of Adam, and from which every open transgression proceeds. This is clearly evident from some of the special directions concerning it. These were of force with strong emphasis among the Jews, but among other people, even where the disease was more common and more malignant, they were of no force at all, and nothing like them took their place, because among no other people were God and His claims recognized.

Significant Provisions.

The very first of these directions was of special significance. It set forth that neither child nor adult when afflicted with the disease pronounced himself a leper. Neither was he to be considered a leper because his neighbors declared him to be such. In its first stages he might go in and out among his fellows freely, with no inconvenience to himself and with no dread to others, and yet the disease was in his system, and at times might show itself visibly to himself and to all about him. Still he looked upon himself and all about him looked upon him as "clean" as any one in the camp. But when he went before the high priest, or his son, who represented God to the people, and under his inspection was found to be afflicted, then he pronounced him "unclean." (Lev. xiii. 2.) Then it was not a matter of argument.

The second provision was equally significant. Being declared a leper by the high priest or his son, the child or adult was at once to be separated from all his fellows. He was to "dwell alone"; "without the camp shall his habitation be," and with his clothes rent and head bare, and "a covering upon his upper lip," whenever he came near any others he was to warn them of his condition by the melancholy cry, "Unclean, unclean." (Lev., xiii., 45-46.) He had no access to the tabernacle or to the temple, and no companionship with the people of God.

But the provision for the return of the leper into the camp, with all of his "uncleanness" removed, was even more striking still. The law read, "If the leprosy cover all the skin of him that hath the plague, from his head even to his foot, wheresoever the priest looketh; then the priest shall consider; and, behold, if the leprosy have covered all his flesh, he shall pronounce him clean that hath the plague: it is all turned white; he is clean." (Lev., xiii., 12-13.) Probably the man himself and all about him would then declare that he was most unclean, with no part whole. But God said that it was not until he recognized that he was in just this condition, was it possible for him to be restored to his rightful place among His children.

Nothing could be more significant than these directions, and all the details with which they are accompanied. They are clear-cut types by which all men can read great and important truths. They set forth:

1. That it is God, and not man, who declares that any man is a sinner.

2. That because men are sinners they are separated from God, and from all the privileges of His children, and from all enjoyment of His promises.

3. That when the sinner is fully conscious of his condition—when he knows that in him "dwelleth no good thing," (Romans, vii., 18,) then he can be saved.

Physically and spiritually, Naaman, when introduced to us in the sacred history, was such a leper. His whole conduct shows that he was terribly conscious of his dreadful condition. Possibly this may explain the force of our Lord's allusion to him, when He said, "Many lepers were in Israel in the time of Elisha the prophet; and none of them was cleansed, saving Naaman, the Syrian." (Luke, iv., 27.) Because he felt so keenly his need he came and was healed. His healing thus marked, with peculiar emphasis, the effect of the prevailing idolatry and the low state of spiritual life in Israel. Law and his ordinances had become so far forgotten and despised that none of the lepers in that land sought to be restored to their social, civil, or religious privileges in the way of God's appointment. Probably the restraints placed upon them by the Mosaic ritual were not enforced under Baal. The disease was undoubtedly as prevalent then and there as at any other time and place, for our Lord distinctly said "many lepers were in Israel," but it had lost its religious significance. It was looked upon, as were all other diseases, simply as a misfortune, and not as a type. Therefore it was no more dreaded than any other. Travelers tell us that the same feeling exists in our own day in countries where it is common.

Naaman's Constant Burden.

It was not so, however, with Naaman. Although it had no religious significance to him, yet he dreaded it as a disease. He was Captain of the host of Ben-hadad. But notwithstanding his high position he could never forget that he was a leper. This fearful thought rested upon him day and night. It burdened him as an awakened conscience disturbs the peace of the sinner. It was a matter of family concern. Even the little captive maid from Israel, as she waited upon her mistress, made his case her own with warmest sympathy, as she remembered all the gracious things she had heard of the great prophet in her own land. If her master would only go to him, she was sure that he would find relief, for he never turned any away empty. So she told her mistress all she knew about Elisha.

To one in Naaman's state of mind the good news gave immediate hope. To be sure, he knew nothing of the prophet in Israel, or of his willingness to help a Syrian, who had all his life been at enmity with his king. And to reach him he must take a long, tiresome, and costly journey, with no certainty, in his own mind, that it would meet with any success. Yet with all this uncertainty before him he resolved to try. He could but perish if he went, and he would certainly die a leper if he did not go. So this intense knowledge of his condition, coupled with a very feeble faith in the message he had heard, prompted him to immediate action.

Moreover the whole Court was at once interested in his recovery. The King, himself, wrote a special letter to Jehoram, the son of his old enemy, asking assistance. Naaman also took in his hands a magnificent present for the prophet. In our money it was, probably worth from $50,000 to $75,000 dollars. This was not a bribe, but simply marked the high esteem in which he held one who could and would heal him of his leprosy. "Then, as now, in the East, it would have been the height of rudeness and indecorum for any one to present himself before a superior, or equal, especially if he had any request to make, without some present, more or less, according to his degree."—(Kitto.) Thus Saul, when he went to consult Samuel in regard to his father's asses, felt that he could not go before him, until his servant found that he had with him the fourth part of a shekel of silver," (1 Samuel, iv., 8,) or about 12 cents in our money.

So with high expectations the journey was undertaken, and in due time the letter was presented to Jehoram. But Jehoram cared nothing for the God of Israel, and knew nothing about His prophet. To his mind the earnest desire of the King of Syria, and of the leper Naaman, were only feints to provoke a war and secure territory. So little does the world and worldings understand the longings of those who are troubled on account of sin, and seek salvation. But Elisha understood the case in a moment and bade the King send Naaman to him.

Thus at last he stood, with all his retinue, at Elisha's door. All his hopes were to be now realized, here was indeed a prophet in Israel, although the King knew him not, and this prophet had invited him, the Syrian leper, to come and be healed. But he must learn that he cannot be healed in his own way, and that "God is no respecter of persons. (Acts, x., 34.) Many a sinner has had the same lessons to learn. Mr. Moody tells of a rich and noble lady who asked in the inquiry room, with surprise: "Do you mean to say I must be saved in the same way as my footman?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Moody.

"Then I will not be saved at all," she answered, and went away in a rage.

The Remedy Very Simple.

So did Naaman when he received the message from Elisha, "Go and wash." It was not what he had expected. It was too simple. It was as simple as the direction given by Paul to the jailer at Philippi, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." (Acts, xvi., 31.) It was not only too simple a remedy for so great a disease, but it was not a reasonable remedy. If water could cleanse, Abana and Pharpar were far more limpid and pure than the Jordan—why could he not wash in them and be clean? So through his own pride and self-will all of his high expectations were likely to be dashed to the ground. He would go back to his own land, a leper still. Many an awakened sinner has thought and acted in the same way.

But when the rage of his disappointment had passed away, Naaman came to himself again. Then he listened to the simple reasoning of his servants. And he not only listened, but he acted: "Then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God." (v., 14.) It was a strong test of both faith and obedience. Time after time he faithfully tried the promised remedy, but there was no effect produced. Each time he came up out of the water he was just as leprous as when he went down into it. If his anxiety had not been deep and earnest, faith and patience would not have had their "perfect work." (I. James, iii., 4.) But at last they triumphed. When he came up out of Jordan the seventh time, behold "his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean." The promise of El-Sha was perfectly fulfilled. He was another man, "a new creature." And all this was free; no payment could be made or accepted because of it.

Now, the summing up of all this is worthy of careful consideration.

Naaman was "a man"; he was not a child, "but he was a leper." Age and experience had not altered that.

He was "a great man with his master," very much beloved and trusted, "but he was a leper." The affection and esteem, even of the King, had not altered that.

He was "honorable," high-toned, and true, "but he was a leper." An upright character among men had not altered that.

He was "honorable, because by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria," he had greatly benefited his country, "but he was a leper." His good and great deeds had not altered that.

"He was also a mighty man in valor," strong and courageous for difficult and dangerous undertakings, "but he was a leper." Courage and skill had not altered that.

Neither age, nor position, nor the esteem of others, nor high personal character, nor great usefulness, nor wisdom and skill—not even a deep consciousness of his danger and an earnest effort to obtain relief—had in the least changed his condition. He was a leper still. Nothing changed that, but the washing, according to the word of the Lord. That cleansed him, and then a new life opened up before him—a life of joy and blessedness.

Spiritually, the sinner and the leper are one. Substitute in this summary yourself for Naaman, and "sinner" for "leper," and the lesson will have a personal application.

Questions on the Lessons.

What was the distinguishing characteristic of Naaman and what is said of his disease?

How is leprosy looked upon in the Scriptures; upon whom were the Mosaic directions binding, and why?

How was a person declared to be a leper? When he was pronounced a leper what was he to do?

When and how could he be restored to his social and religious privileges?

What great spiritual truths are set forth by these directions?

How did Naaman feel in regard to his leprosy and how does his healing explain our Lord's works in Luke, iv., 27?

What is said of his anxiety and of its effect upon his household?

What difficulties were in his way; how did he prepare to meet them, and what is said of his present?

How was he received by the King of Israel and what lessons had he to learn from Elisha?

How did he reason concerning the directions given him?

How did these directions test his faith and obedience?

What is the summary of the whole story?

What is the personal application?

NEW SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY.

Opening of Mountain Retreat in Western North Carolina.

A number of prominent church workers of this city and vicinity are interested in the Mountain Retreat, in Western North Carolina, and the Southern Assembly, which opens there next Tuesday, to continue for fifteen days. Mountain Retreat is similar in character to Northfield and Ocean Grove, but with the important addition that it is intended to be open for residence the entire year through. The assembly now to open is a district convention of the Christian Workers' Association. The purpose is not a money-making one, but an effort of a number of Christian workers to secure at first cost a desirable all-the-year residence and to establish a place for the annual discussion of church methods.

Unlike Ocean Grove, this North Carolina retreat is intended for church people of all denominations. About 300 lots have been taken to date, the proceeds from their sale going to improve the grounds and make the whole place better fitted to become like Northfield, a centre of Christian thought and method.

Mountain Retreat is twelve miles from Asheville. It comprises seven square miles of land stretched out over several mountains. Th altitude is from 2,500 to 5,70[illegible] feet. The work of laying out the grounds to be occupied by the assembly has been done by F. S. Odell of Mount Vernon. The programme of the meeting to open next week bears the names of the Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago, H. J. Gillette, city evangelist of Hartford, Conn.; Capt. A. T. Fisher of Cleveland, and the Rev. John C. Collins of New Haven.

Among those who are interested in this new project are the Rev. Dr. David Gregg of Brooklyn, John S. Huyler, and [illegible] N. Crittenton of New York; the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins of Providence, President David Allen Reed of the Bible Institute, Springfield; Gen. W. H. Rusling of Trenton, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Number of Prominent Orators Will Speak During the Sixth Week's Session.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The sixth week's session of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, which will begin on Sunday morning next, promises to be one of the liveliest of the season. On the following Saturday an excursion party from Manhattan and Brooklyn, composed of delegates from the various councils of the Knights of Columbus in those boroughs, will arrive, and a special programme, consisting of social and literary features, will be arranged for their benefit. Various councils in other parts

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PEACE.

Amid the general rejoicing at the close of a successful war President McKINLEY, above all other citizens of the Republic, has reasons for pride and satisfaction. He was reluctant to begin the war, but from the moment of its beginning, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy he laid on the blows in a way to make the enemy exceedingly sick of the quarrel. He is to be congratulated not merely on having brought to terms inside of four months the first Continental power of Europe with which we have ever waged a serious war; not alone on having seen the fleets of our navy accomplish with unexampled skill and success the tasks he set them to perform; nor even on having brought the war to its conclusion with the loss of so few lives. The fruits of the war and the great distinction President McKINLEY has won in beginning and conducting it are to be looked for on the pages of history yet to be written. A work of imperative necessity was to be undertaken. For years it has been evident that it would one day become a work of obligation for us. That day fell within the Administration of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. It was for him to execute the humane designs brought clearly into the view and the purpose of the people during the Administrations of GRANT and of CLEVELAND. It fell to him to accomplish a work of destiny by driving Spain out of this hemisphere, and to paralyze on both sides of the world that power of colonial control that she has abused for centuries.

We may for the present pass by with no other notice than mere enumeration the benefits direct or indirect that the war with Spain has conferred upon our country. First among these we count the allaying of that "perilous unrest" among our own people which the President cited as one of the chief reasons for declaring war. It was in fact our first and greatest reason. The satisfaction of having performed an unselfish and humane act for the relief of a cruelly oppressed people is another reason for the sacrifices we have made. It is something, too, to have raised ourselves somewhat above the surface of the world's events and to have commanded and won the respect of other nations in a degree that our traditional isolation had hitherto denied to us. It was time we did that. But certainly among the greatest of the benefits of the war for us is the bringing to the fore of a set of new National questions of absorbing interest which have put out of date and buried the most odious and dangerous of the political issues that have been the subject matter of controversy among us for a score of years. There may be a National peril in the desire for expansion, but it is slight in comparison with the peril of National dishonor involved in the policies of Bryanism. It is better to expand than to cheat.

While we are not unmindful of Las Guasimas and the storming of San Juan, we can say that the great victories of this war have been for us bloodless. In two engagements that have made glorious the name of the American Navy we destroyed all but one or two of Spain's ships of war with the loss of one sailor. All told, our naval loss, excluding the Maine, is barely a dozen men. Santiago de Cuba, after we had suffered a severe loss in the preliminary engagements, was compelled to surrender without an assault, which would surely have cost us the lives of many soldiers.

But the achievements of our diplomacy outshine even our feats of arms, for as the result of a few days of negotiation we secure the surrender of the three notable strongholds of colonial Spain—Manila, San Juan de Puerto Rico, and Havana itself, which Gen. GRANT fifteen years ago pronounced impregnable. This is the supreme triumph of prowess and skill in war, to capture fortresses without loss of life. Those crazy counselors who but a little while ago were thrusting their advice on the President to advance at once on Havana to "strike a solar plexus blow" would have been the greatest criminals of the age if it had been obligatory to pursue the policy they recommended.

We have now secured the absolute separation of Cuba from Spain, the cession to us of the island of Puerto Rico and the small islands about it, and these two conditions mean Spain's departure from this hemisphere; the surrender to us of the city, harbor, and bay of Manila to be held by us pending the determination of the control and future government of the Philippine Islands, and the cession of one of the islands of the Ladrones group, probably Guam. Arrangements for the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico are to be made immediately by Commissioners at Havana and Puerto Rico. Hostilities are suspended, the war is at an end. It has been a just and worthy war, waged with skill and spirit for good ends. The world is the better for it. Mindful of our losses, of the cost in blood and treasure, and of all the burdens and the sorrow, we can say that we are better for it.

TAMMANY AND THE ELECTION LAW.

The refusal of the Tammany Hall Committee to submit names for appointment as deputies under the election law is both just and expedient. It is a sore annoyance to the Republican machine, which had counted on the desire for patronage to overcome the scruples of the Democratic organization. Had the names been submitted, the Republicans could have afforded to disregard the criticism and opposition of the Democrats, which would have been stripped of half its effect. Politicians who take places and money under a law are in no position to fight it effectually. When they refuse the considerable patronage offered to them, and spurn it as a bribe, they are stronger before public opinion. They are even stronger before the courts, which, whether consciously or not, cannot but be influenced by so solid a proof of disinterestedness.

It is to the courts that the opponents of the law should now promptly resort so soon as action under the law gives them a proper occasion. The resolutions of the Tammany Committee declare the law to be unconstitutional. That is a point to be decided by the courts, but even a layman can see that it is absolutely opposed to the principle as to home rule, distinctly adopted in the Constitution. Whether the Republican machine has been acute enough to evade the requirements of the Constitution without directly violating its provisions can only be settled by a judicial decision. The grounds for thinking that this decision would be adverse to the law are so strong that it should certainly be sought. To fail to seek it will weaken the cause of the Democrats. And though it will seem to both the Tammany leaders and the municipal reformers, say, of the City Club, a counsel of unnecessary perfection, it would, nevertheless, be extremely sensible if they would join in the suit to test the constitutionality of the law. Both are advocates of home rule for the city. Their joint action would strengthen the principle.

There is a point other than the constitutionality of the law on which the courts should be called to pass. The law provides that the Supervisor of Elections, in case deputies of either party are not named by the General Committee of that party, shall name the deputies without nomination from the party represented by that committee. The Democratic committee having refused to nominate, the Supervisor will proceed to appoint the deputies under the provision. How will he select them? What evidence will he require that they are Democrats? What evidence can he get that will be competent and adequate? The nomination by a party committee is a definite transaction, a condition that can be exactly fulfilled. Whether it proves that the nominees are Democrats or not, it does qualify them for appointment by the Superintendent. But when the law requires the Superintendent to appoint men from a certain party and defines no means of identification, it requires an act to be done under a condition so vague as to be impracticable of compliance. That is one of the many points in this loose law that should be examined judicially.

The real intent and nature of the law are now clearly brought out by the action of the Democratic committee. The force of deputies, when chosen, will consist wholly of Republican partisans or of reputed Democrats so little attached to their party or representative of it that they are ready to reject the authority of its regular committee and take place and pay from the favor of the other party machine. The pretense that from such a force any safety is to be had for pure and impartial elections is ridiculous. The law becomes at best a device for spending some $300,000 under the direction of the Republican machine. But it may also become a source of great confusion and disturbance. It should be fought at every step.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Señor SAGASTA semi-officially announces the position of the Spanish Government regarding the Philippines: "The Government is of the opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends on the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative reforms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty." This is obviously a question that will come fairly and fully within the discretion of the peace Commissioners acting under the instructions of their respective Governments. The summary of the reply of President MCKINLEY to the overtures of Spain, given out to the public on Aug. 2, contained the following broad statement, which is repeated verbatim in the protocol: "The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines."

It will be seen that this leaves to the negotiators of the treaty of peace the consideration of "the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines." It also provides, however, for the evacuation by Spain of the only important city, fortified place, and adequate bay and harbor in the islands, and for their occupation by the United States. In other words, the United States, as victors in the war, practically take possession, with the assent of the defeated Government, of the key to the Philippine group. Whatever modifications of this arrangement may be made will be in the nature of concessions by the United States. Not only is Spain, as the result of her defeat, generally incapacitated to dictate terms, but she specifically surrenders all means of disputing by force the control of the islands.

This does not imply that our Government will make indefinite use of the advantage given by the fortunes of war. It means only that we have taken ample security that whatever policy we may finally decide upon can be carried out with freedom and according to our judgment. It is our clear duty to make such provision as we can for a stable, just, and orderly government of the islands, for our own advantage, for the protection of the present population, and, still more, to secure the development of the region and its opening to the influences of modern civilization. What that provision can be and should be is a large question, and will tax the ability and sagacity of the statesmen to whom its solution is to be intrusted.

THE WATER AT MONTAUK.

"Surgeon General STERNBERG said to The Eagle correspondent to-day: 'I have sent a number of Pasteur water filters to Montauk, to be used in purifying the drinking water. If these are not enough, we will have all drinking water boiled before it is given to the men. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the contamination of the water, which is the cause of most typhoid fever.'"—The Brooklyn Eagle.

The Pasteur water filter, which we desire neither to decry nor to advertise, is, like other good water filters, adapted to a certain purpose. It will, like any other good filter, when in efficient condition, strain out and separate from the water of the thirsty all coarse sand and gravel, sticks, stones, fish, dead or living; frogs, eels, visible algae, ship's tackle, and articles of clothing left in the water by inconsiderate suicides or forgetful bathers. But what in the name of bacteriology does the Surgeon General of the United States Army mean by saying that he proposes to employ water filters as a defense against polluted-water diseases, and if "they are not enough" he will then have the water boiled?

Does Dr. STERNBERG believe that the germs of typhoid fever, for instance, can be excluded from drinking water by means of a filter? In effect, he says that he will try the filter, and then, if infection spreads, he will boil the water. Why not boil it in the first place, after filtering? Does he know any other absolutely certain method of destroying bacteria? Is any method short of an absolutely certain one to be relied on in a camp reeking with infection?

It has of late become tolerably plain why we have had so much typhoid fever in the soldiers' camps. Typhoid infection is the result of ignorance and filthy habits. There is no excuse or palliation for the appearance of this disease in a camp. It is a scandal and a crime, for which in every instance the responsibility ought to be fixed by a court-martial.

THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

All observers returning from Cuba agree that the efficiency of the fighting force of the United States Army is in marked and painful contrast with the inefficiency of the staff departments. For this inefficiency there are various reasons assigned, but one reason, which is well recognized in the army, has not heretofore been recognized by the public. That is the transfer to the line and the command of troops of experienced and competent staff officers.

The theory of our military organization is that it should be readily expansible in time of war. For this reason it is quite proper and indeed necessary that the army, especially in the staff departments, should be, in time of peace, "top-heavy." That is to say, it is necessary that we should maintain a staff more numerous than the army needs in time of peace, in order that it shall meet the requirements of a greatly and suddenly increased army.

In time of peace the staff positions are of course most sought after. The work is very much pleasanter than the irksome, monotonous, and thankless work of a line officer in a remote post. Accordingly, the staff departments are manned by officers who, by merit or otherwise, have found favor with the War Department. But when war breaks out, the chances of distinction and promotion come from service in the field. Accordingly, the officers who have had their choice in time of peace and chosen the staff, in time of war choose the line and try to obtain their choice. But this pressure should, of course, be firmly resisted in view of the efficiency of the army. They have learned the business of the staff departments, and it is of vital importance that that business should be well done and done by experienced men. Nevertheless, the Secretary of War has shown himself no more capable of resisting this pressure than any other, and the staff departments have been stripped of many of their most experienced men. Four of the leading officers in the Adjutant General's Department, three in the Inspector General's, including its chief; one at least in the Quartermaster's, one in the Medical, and four in the Engineers have been made general officers in the volunteer army. That they should have desired the transfer was natural, but that they should have been allowed to make it was not at all creditable. To the withdrawal of such men the inefficiency of the staff departments is without doubt very largely due.

The Secretary of War has contributed still more to the demoralization of the staff departments by the appointment of incompetent civilians not to the lowest ranks alone, but almost to the highest. He seems to have taken the ground that it did not much matter who was put in charge of the most important work. Not only has he replaced with inexperienced men the experienced men who were allowed to withdraw, but he has in very many cases put these inexperienced men over the heads of the experienced and competent men who had to teach the newcomers their business and to teach it to them in time of actual war. The disgust and discouragement of these competent officers have doubtless co-operated with the incompetency of the incompetent to produce the results that we see. It is no wonder that the administrative departments of the army have so completely broken down. Nor is there any doubt upon whom the responsibility lies.

Profoundly gratifying to the American people as is the peace secured by the triumph of our arms, hardly less so is the proof of real wisdom on the part of the Spanish Government in assenting to our terms. What internal troubles that unfortunate land may yet have to suffer it is a good augury for its future that the Ministry of Señor SAGASTA, under the authority and guidance of the Queen Regent, has felt itself strong enough to do the right thing and face the consequences. It will be the sincere desire of the body of the American people and the devout prayer of many that no disturbance or distress may follow this act of real patriotism, and that the nation whose courage and fortitude under sore disadvantages have won our respect may enter upon a career of uninterrupted progress and prosperity.

Our neighbor The Sun is in error in saying that the protocol that has been arranged between the Administration and the French Minister representing Spain "is an informal statement or interpretation of the preliminary agreement for peace." An "interpretation" is precisely what it is not, since it is merely a record, list, or statement of the points that have been agreed to, the chief terms and conditions of peace that will be before the Peace Commission for interpretation and more precise final statement in the treaty. Powers not at war meeting as the European powers met at the Berlin Congress to draw up a treaty in the common interest may, and usually do, prepare a protocol or first draft of the intended instrument in order that each power may know how far it must go and to what its assent is asked. So in the preliminary discussions that open a negotiation for peace it is customary, when the negotiation has reached the stage of a general agreement upon terms stated, to draw up a protocol embodying those terms. The details, the minor matters, and the definitive draft of the treaty are then left to the Peace Commissioners.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Compromising with evil is something which English-speaking people do, not infrequently, but a large majority of them have an invincible reluctance for ever admitting in words either the necessity or the wisdom of that policy, and the result is that we have constantly to hear a large amount of discussion that produces no visible effect. A case in point is the sale of intoxicants to soldiers under what has come to be known as the "canteen system." This is undoubtedly a compromise with evil. The establishment of the canteens was bitterly opposed, and their maintenance is as bitterly denounced, by the comparatively moderate as well as the obviously extreme advocates of temperance. Moreover, the canteens have been as often condemned by military authorities, who, like Gen. SHAFTER, argue the question from the standpoint of soldierly efficiency, as by those, who, like Gen. HOWARD, place at least equal emphasis on the moral aspects of the controversy. Yet the canteens remain, and the prospect for their speedy abolition is no better now than it was some time ago. The defense of these drinking places really amounts to nothing more than the assertion that the men are bound to drink to a greater or less extent, whatever difficulties may be put in their way, and that without a regulated supply of the milder stimulants close at hand they would go further and fare much worse. No attempt is ever made to prove that alcohol, except occasionally as a medicine, does the soldier any good, while it is common knowledge, rather than common belief, that alcohol is vastly oftener harmful to him than harmless. The plea that canteen profits make possible a pleasing addition to regular army rations does not deserve consideration by reasoning beings. The fact is that all the logic of fact and experience is on the side of those who oppose the canteens—all of it, that is, except the better-than-the-worst argument. That, too, is based on fact and experience, and as yet it has prevailed over all the rest. The subject is a difficult and delicate one, but beyond question the tendency of the age is helping the foes of the canteen. Everything else aside, the drunken soldier is useless, a drinking soldier is a poor reliance, and strict, possibly total, abstinence makes for health, strength, and—victory. Now, victory in the soldier's business is very important.

—Amateur financiers with a liking for real money and stability therewith are menaced with the loss of an argument which they have often found effective with opposing amateurs of argentine tendencies. That argument was an enumeration of the countries in which silver was the circulating medium, and a comparison of their condition, commercial and intellectual, with the condition of countries where gold had everything its own way. So rapidly, however, are the little backward nations getting out of the white column into the yellow one that in time it may occur to one of the silver men to turn the tables on his hitherto triumphant foe. When the latter says: "Just look at the sort of folks that uphold the silver standard!" the former may retort: "Just look at the sort of folks that are adopting the gold standard!" And that will be most painful—and silencing—to the amateur of the first part. Peradventure he will recover, however, and by giving the question a little real study he can easily find a way to make capital out of the adhesion even of Korea to his pet theory.

—It has come at last! A court, and an Appellate Court at that, has decided not only that tips must be given to servitors who expect them, but that said servitors can fix the amount of the tip, and seize and sequestrate the personal property of persons who give either no tip at all, or a tip that is of unsatisfactory size. This momentous issue was settled in Austria and in Vienna, where the Higher Court, after a dignified delay of nearly two years, has just decreed that a hotel porter to whom had been offered an inadequate "pourboire" by a guest about to take his departure was justified in carrying back the wretched man's luggage to the hotel and depositing it with the manager. Six florins was tendered to him for thirty-eight days of personal service, and he demanded ten. The Appeal Court, in confirming the dismissal by the court below of a charge of "extortion accompanied with threats and injury to property," ruled that a servant who received no wages was thrown for his subsistence on the generosity of the visitors, a fact of which the particular visitor was judicially held to have been aware; and that personal service for thirty-eight days, "according to the local usage of ten kreuzers a day," amounted to at least twelve florins, and that the man was not only entitled at law to this sum, but was "quite within his legal rights in retaining the luggage to secure himself against pecuniary loss." THE NEW YORK TIMES has high reverence for judicial decisions, but if ever a United States court renders such a judgment as that it purposes to preach instant rebellion, even to the shedding of blood.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. Col. CLINTON H. SMITH of the Seventy-first Regiment, in a letter published by THE TIMES yesterday, asserted that, with a few exceptions, the Cuban soldiers who have come under his observation in the vicinity of Santiago "are a dirty, filthy, lazy lot." Another paragraph of his letter thus describes the result of hardship and illness upon the members of his own gallant organization: "All ten years older, poor fellows, and as ragged as COXEY'S army could ever hope to be. Water is a mile away, and most of the men are so weak that they get it only for drinking and cooking, and their appearance suggests almost as much repugnance to soap as that of our friends the Cubans." The characterizations are widely different, and yet in each case is not about the same thing revealed? It is far, indeed, from our intention to claim or even to hint that the men who served under GARCIA are the equals of those in Lieut. Col. SMITH'S command, that rags and uncleanliness were as unnatural and as distasteful to the one as to the other, and yet the fact that each class, when subjected to similar conditions, the one for years and the other for a few weeks, have ceased to carry water long distances for any purposes except drinking and cooking might, we think, be taken into consideration. We would not have the Lieutenant Colonel find less of pathos in the appearance of the Seventy-first men, but could he not have mitigated a little the contempt with which he described the wretched Cubans? Our boys, when they return to civilization, will instantly and gladly resume the habits of civilization. Is it not just possible that the Cubans, also, will amend their ways when life becomes for them something better than a desperate struggle against remorseless tyranny, against murderers in uniform, and civil officers who ever stretched out one hand for bribes and with the other pointed to a dungeon?

—And a timid word or two might possibly be said for that hasty and foolish person, Gen. GARCIA. He left undone innumerable things which he should have done in the course of his short alliance with the American forces, and he did almost as many things which he should not have done, but of war as he understands war, he doesn't seem to be at all weary. The policy of charging up a hill against intrenched foes did not appeal to his barbaric fancy, but it must not be forgotten that other critics than he are now finding fault with such charges, and intimating somewhat plainly that a preliminary use of cannon is wise in such cases. Be that as it may, Gen. GARCIA has removed himself to a considerable distance from Yankee stores of bacon and hardtack, and he is making things so lively in the neighborhood of Holguin that his prospects of capturing the big garrison of Spanish regulars in that city are giving serious thought to the diplomats of Washington and Madrid. GARCIA would be none the worse for some more common sense and some more patience with the humor of American privates and the courtesy of American Generals, neither of which fit in with Iberian standards, but after his poor Cuban fashion he seems to be a fighting man of considerable persistence and a certain rude skill.

—LEO XIII. fully realizes, it is said, the precarious state of his health, but he refuses to heed the advice of his physician to rest and almost completely cease mental work, declaring, with an obstinacy which is the despair of Dr. LAPPONI, that he wishes to die in harness. So it happens that in the evening, after having said his rosary, there is no one with sufficient authority to prevent him from sitting at his desk to write Latin couplets, many times falling asleep over them. This writing is not only a mental but a physical effort, as the Pope's hand trembles so much that he has often to hold it with his left. Even then his handwriting is so shaky and irregular as to be almost illegible to those who are not accustomed to it. It required the most urgent pleading on the part of his doctor to obtain the postponement of the great Belgian and French workingmen's pilgrimage, which should have come to Rome in the beginning of August, but the Pope would on no account renounce the pleasure of receiving the American pilgrimage, led by Father SMITH, which is expected in Rome in a few days on the way to Lourdes.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Kentucky farmer in Mercer County, Ky., has just sold his farm of 650 acres, said to be the finest land in the Blue Grass section, for $50,000.

* * *

The will of the late Dr. Theodore H. E. Gruel, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Thursday, contains this clause: "My niece, Mrs. Bertha Lutz, shall have all that is pertaining to the family of Gruel. I wish that she should take great care of a basket containing the hair of members of my family for a hundred and fifty years back."

* * *

Citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have formed a society with the purpose of erecting in their city a memorial statue of Ensign Worth Bagley, their townsman, who was the first American to fall in the war with Spain.

* * *

A negro regular soldier, lately from Santiago, who has seen much service on the Western plains in recent years, says that the Spaniards in Cuba fight like the Indians, but they are not as brave as the Indians.

* * *

The serious and almost fatal illness of a woman in Cleveland, Ohio, has been attributed by her physician to her having swallowed, in drinking a cup of coffee, a fly which had eaten some of the poison on fly paper.

* * *

Light Street, in Baltimore, opposite the wharves, is so light at night that the steamboat men are complaining that the glare blinds them, and are begging that some of the electric lights be removed or better shaded.

* * *

Two robins in building a nest in a tree in the yard of a residence in Chicago wove into it a small American flag, and now it can be seen fluttering in the breeze, to the great delight of the children of the family and neighborhood, not to mention the older folks.

* * *

Col. George W. F. Vernon and wife of Baltimore, having completed twenty-five years of happy married life, are about starting on a silver wedding tour, intending to "take in" New York, Newport, the Hudson River, Lake George, Saratoga, Fort Ticonderoga, and Montpelier.

* * *

A Chicago physician has sued the Illinois State Board of Health for $50,000 damages because they said, apparently under a misapprehension, that his license to practice medicine was irregular. Charges which were made against him by the attorney of the board were dismissed by the court.

* * *

John T. McGraw, whom the Democrats of the Second District of West Virginia have nominated for Representative in Congress, is said to be the largest land holder in the State. He is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer, and actively interested in the State's railroad, coal, lumber, and oil development.

IN DEFENSE OF CAPT. EVANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to say that, in my judgment, the letter of Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon in reply to Capt. Evans is not representative of the Christian public, the Christian Church, or the Christian clergy. In one particular, and in one only, do I think the letter of Capt. Evans in any sense defective. In saying that the personal and explicit giving of thanks at such an occasion as our naval victory at Santiago was "a matter of taste," he seems to imply that Capt. Philip acted in bad taste. That expression (if so intended) was unfortunate, and it would have been unfortunate even if it had been true, but it was not true. Such an act, at such a time, is not a matter of taste, whether bad or good. It is simply a matter of temperament. At such a moment all standards of propriety give way to the simpler standards of reality. Reality is the only test. If the emotion and the words of Capt. Philip were genuine, or, in other words, if Capt. Philip was true to himself, true to his own convictions and his own heart as a man, what he did was wisely and nobly and rightly done. It is because his words have met this test of reality that they have awakened sympathy and appreciation.

Upon the other hand, the letter of Capt. Evans bears the same test. It is the expression of a man who, speaking in the defensive, speaks with perfect manliness, simplicity, and directness, from the ground of his own temperament. Therefore, his words also have awakened sympathy and appreciation. It is manifest that he has been true to himself. He thought, and spoke, and acted, naturally and instinctively from his own heart. The personal expressiveness of the one man—the personal silence of the other—each rings true to the only test which is applicable under such conditions. Each man thanked God. Each man thanked God in his own way. If Capt. Philip had observed the silence of Capt. Evans he would have been a coward. If Capt. Evans had used the words of Capt. Philip he would have been a hypocrite. Each man was true to himself; to his own impulse of duty, affection, and gratitude: and each man, because he was true to himself, played the part of the American, the gentleman, and the Christian.

It is a question of temperament. It is a question of individuality. Men are different, and the American people know that men are different. They love Capt. Philip. They know that he did not thank God in the spirit of religious ostentation. For his heart went up in his words. They love Capt. Evans. They know that he did not keep back his words from a niggardly or cowardly reluctance. For his heart went up through his silence. They know that his character as a "blasphemer" is more of a newspaper tradition than a fact. They know that his letter is not full of insinuations" and braggadocio; that it is a document of honesty, manliness, and genuine religion. These things are everywhere recognized, and, from what I know of men, I can say that they are nowhere more clearly recognized than by the clergy of the Christian Church.

EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY.
The Rectory, St. John's Church, Kingston-on-the-Hudson, Aug. 11, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest and with other emotions the open letter written by a certain minister of the Gospel to Capt. Evans of the battleship Iowa. Since the reverend gentleman is such an adept in the art of administering public rebuke, he should prove a graceful recipient of the same, nor object to the fact that in a journal so eminently fair and open-minded as THE TIMES the one addressed to him should find place as well as that addressed to Capt. Evans.

Let us ignore, for the present, the fact that the writer of this open letter to Capt. Evans is a minister of the Gospel, and see upon what grounds this man reproves and judges another. Mr. Bacon, then, called Capt. Evans "a notorious, foul-mouthed blasphemer," and alluded to his "dirty habit of profane swearing." He also suggests, as suitable to this gallant officer, the following titles, "Swearing Bob," "Swaggering Bob," "Blustering Bob," "Advertising Bob." The only grounds for all this abuse (which the writer calls reproof) is the fact that the reporters in quoting Capt. Evans have represented him as using rather strong expressions.

Is Mr. Bacon a recently arrived immigrant, that he should take seriously the half-joking, half-affectionate characterization of a popular hero? At all events, he betrays himself as only too ready to fling virulent abuse broadcast. He does not know (nor does the writer) whether Capt. Evans swears or not. But if America must give up all her heroes who have committed this folly, what a poverty-stricken history were hers! That diminished roll of honor would lack its most shining names. Not that we approve of swearing. Far from it. But still less do we approve of reckless accusations and of selecting for special vituperation one unfortunate from among the many equally guilty.

So much for the justice of the savory epithets quoted. Now as to the letter written by Capt. Evans in his own defense, the public may take its choice between that and the letter written by Mr. Bacon. It is astounding that the latter should venture such comparison. Vituperation is cheap, as we may judge from its free use by the reprover of Capt. Evans, and it is amusing enough that such a past master in abuse should call a man to account for "implying" that "in his opinion" another had acted "in bad taste"—not that it is fair to say that Capt. Evans did make any such implication!

The tendency of abusive epithets to work up into a frenzy him who conceives them is well known, and finds further proof in this Mr. Bacon, for he makes a direct misstatement. Referring to Capt. Philip's thanksgiving, he remarks cynically: "You were just going to do the same thing on your own ship if you had not been interrupted," meaning that such is the claim made (untruthfully) by Capt. Evans in his letter of defense. What Capt. Evans did say was that he had given permission to his Chaplain (upon request from the Chaplain) to offer thanksgiving for victory. This is a very different matter. But an abusive tongue needs no just occasion. It only requires for its defilement some shining mark.

So much for the justice of the charge brought by one man against another; so much for the fitness of the "rebuke" to its occasion. And let the appropriateness of rewarding our heroes with abuse be entirely passed over. But there is another point which may not be overlooked. This Leonard Woolsey Bacon is a minister of the Gospel. Now, a soldier who disobeys commands is dealt with summarily enough; an officer who acts independently of his General is not to be tolerated. But what shall be said of a minister of the Christian Church who utterly and publicly disregards the teachings and precepts of the Founder of Christianity, thereby bringing shame upon the whole organization? "Respect for the cloth" must yield to love of the faith. Let such ministers of the Gospel as disregard all principles of allegiance to their professed Master dispense also with all official claims to respect. The Church organization is as much endangered by their conduct as would be the welfare of an army by officers who disregard orders from headquarters.

The public will know how to choose between an abusive minister and a swearing hero—if it must come to that! Capt. Evans need not fear the epithets cast at him by an officer who has disregarded the express orders of his Commander in Chief.

VIRGINIA YEAMAN REMNITZ.
Madison, N. J., Aug. 11, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Aug. 11 gives space to a wordy and censorious "open letter" from Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon to Capt. Robley D. Evans, which is one of the finest examples of the survival of Puritan prejudice in modern times that has lately been made public. It were not difficult to surmise with which of these two leaders the vast majority of manly men would rather sail. Dr. Bacon's quasi-courteous hectoring spirit reminds me of a good story.

One of our best-known and most highly esteemed American Bishops was recently traveling by stage coach in the Adirondacks. The good man, in common with his fellow-travelers, was somewhat scandalized, it appears, by the strong language indulged in by the driver, a local jehu. At length the Bishop concluded to enter a mild protest and expostulation, which he did, in the hearing of all present. The knight of the ribbons heard him through as patiently as possible, then gave the following reply:

"Well, now, Bishop, you see it's just about this way, ain't it? Here you've been going on preaching for a good many years and I've been going on swearing for a good many years—but I guess we don't either of us meah anything by it!"

E. H. CLEVELAND.
Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 11, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Profanity is, I trust, as repugnant to me as to anybody. But of the two, I believe that, as a Christian, I would sooner swear a good deal than write such a letter to anybody as the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon has addressed publicly to Capt. Robley D. Evans.

PRESBYTERIAN.
New York, Aug. 11, 1898.

Dr. Koch and His Mosquitoes.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

We once heard a very eminent and scholarly Bishop say that, in his experience, some learned men were the greatest fools. We do not care to apply this harshly to Prof. Koch, but will mildly suggest that he is out of his reckoning. Prof. Koch of anti-tuberculosis fame has made a new discovery. He has come forward with the startling announcement that he knows what caused malaria. It's mosquitoes.

He might just as well have included sandflies, gnats, and bedbugs. THE NEW YORK TIMES cleverly turns the tables upon the professor. It says: "Now, Prof. Koch, may be a very great man, but he has simply begged the question. If mosquitoes cause malaria, what causes mosquitoes? That's what this patient world wishes to know. Tell us how to get rid of the mosquitoes, and we shall not worry about the malaria."

The presumed origin of the mosquitoes is water, yet Dr. Koch insists that malaria is not water-borne. The facts are against him, but just now he has his mosquito theory in full blast.

Educate the Cubans.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, in conversation with a newspaper man recently, declared:

"We owe it to Cuba to preserve order by force, whether it may be one, two, or five years, until she shall prove herself capable of self-government. I believe that to leave Cuba without an established Government to hold her people in check would be to precipitate horrors worse than those of the French Revolution. Our obligation to Cuba will not have been fulfilled until the complete establishment of self-government." Justice Brewer, who is a humanitarian and not an expansionist, epitomizes in these words the whole duty of our Government toward Cuba. But the primary duty necessarily involves other incidental obligations; and in order to make the Cubans capable of self-government they will need, first of all, a system of common schools.

NUGGETS.

Less Demonstrative.

Aguinaldo still keeps his gold whistle, but does not blow it quite so loudly.—Washington Star.

Cervera's Dash.

Has any one observed that Cervera's — ended with the : after a brief . ?—Inquirer in The Sun.

Great Reduction.

A down-town toy store displays this sign: "Fifty dolls reduced to 2 dolls."—Philadelphia Record.

Not Very Prevalent.

A writer declares that bashfulness is a disease. This may be true—but there are lots of immunes.—Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

A Mystery.

An engaged young man hears all about the faults of his sweetheart's relatives, but she will deny after marriage that they have any faults.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Rough Usage.

"Why, he abused me like—like—"
"Like a pickpocket?"
"Worse than that. More like a Judge sentencing a pickpocket."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE MARINES AT CAIMANERA.

James Pym in Typographical Journal.

Well done, marines!
Yours to brunt the ambush'd foeman; yours the vanguard, as of yore;
Yours to hoist and hold the standard 'mid the death hail on the shore!

Well done, marines!
Yours to scent the fume of venom borne upon the breath of hate,
While the spectred bush re-echoed, as the bullets sought their fate:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

Well done, marines!
With Manila's hardy fighters—serried monsters' mighty play—
With the gory girdled heroes blocking Santiago Bay—
Place the gallant soldier-sailors, first the bayonets to breast;
Blaze the chaparral forever over Caimanera's crest:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

Well done, marines!
Blazon this upon the 'scutcheon of the soldiers of the sea;
On the scroll of fame inscribe it; write it bold in history.
When the coming generations read the story of to-day
Let the burning words impel them, in their gratitude, to say:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

Well done, marines!
When the pearls of Carib's waters freedom's diadem adorn;
When the eagle drives the vulture forth to face his fated scorn;
When the flag of "Cuba Libre" greets its natal dawning sky,
Loud above the acclaims ringing shall the chorus'd Nation cry:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED

The Queen's Speech Expresses Congratulations Upon the Work of Both Houses.

REFERS TO OUR SPANISH WAR

Hopes that an Honorable and Enduring Peace Will Be the Result—The Chinese Situation Alluded to by Her Majesty.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British Parliament was prorogued to-day. After the House of Commons had transacted some business, the members, according to custom, proceeded to the House of Lords, where the Queen's speech was read. They then returned to the House of Commons, where the speech was again read. Parliament was then formally prorogued until Oct. 20.

The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with other nations continue friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my empire is bound by many ties of affection and traditions. Negotiations recently opened give fair ground for hoping that the deplorable conflict will be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honorable and enduring peace.

"The changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese Empire induced me to conclude agreements, whereby the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hongkong were leased to me by the Emperor of China. I trust these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce carried on between the peoples of Great Britain and China."

Paragraph 3 refers to the guaranteeing, in conjunction with Russia and France, of the loan to enable Greece to pay the Turkish war indemnity.

The fourth paragraph expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the convention with France, finally settling West African questions.

The speech then refers to the arrangement made to establish at an early date penny postage between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, and elsewhere, makes reference to the plague still existing in certain portions of Western India and the Punjab, and concludes:

"I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country are rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the famine.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the defense of my Empire. The sacrifices asked of you are severe, but no greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognize the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of my army.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the statute book an important measure assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and Ireland and increase their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm."

After expressing satisfaction at the adoption of bills enabling the accused to testify in their own behalf, for preventing the abuse of patronage, and the occupation of benefices of the Established Church, the principles of which bills have been generally accepted for many years, though, hitherto, there has been no opportunity to make them law," the speech ends with:

"I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you."

WIDOW OF ACTOR TERRISS DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Terriss, the widow of William Terriss, the actor, who was stabbed and killed by a man named Richard Arthur Prince, as he was about to enter the stage door of the Adelphi Theatre on Dec. 16 last, died of cancer this morning.

THE HOOLEY CASE RESUMED.

George Lawson Johnstone and Mr. Hooley Come to Blows—Charges of Bribery Arousing Interest.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—When the examination of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in bankruptcy proceedings, was resumed to-day, Mr. Hooley, who has been suffering from sickness, unexpectedly attended, in spite of his physician's orders, and created an intense sensation by informing the Registrar that while entering court Mr. George Lawson Johnstone of Kingwood, Kent, son of John Lawson Johnstone, who purchased the Prince of Wales's racing cutter Britannia, and who afterward sold her to Mr. Hooley, approached the latter, drew him to one side, and said:

"If you say anything further about us, I shall enter the witness box and state what I know about your wife's funds."

Mr. Hooley added: "I cut him across the head with a stick."

The Registrar thereupon directed Mr. Hooley and his cousel to forthwith proceed to Justice Wright's court and enter a charge of contempt of court against Mr. Johnstone.

The examination of Mr. Hooley was eventually adjourned until Monday, after Mr. George Lawson Johnstone, who is a former Director of the Bovril Company, the Earl of Albemarle, and others had denied the illegitimacy of their dealings with Mr. Hooley.

The Earl of Albemarle admitted he had received £9,000, but he said he understood the money was the result of a speculation Mr. Hooley had undertaken in his behalf, and he was quite willing to repay the amount to whoever was entitled to it.

Before the court adjourned, Mr. George Lawson Johnstone entered the witness box and apologized for the incident, earlier in the day which caused Mr. Hooley to use his cane belligerently, and which induced the Registrar to instruct counsel to enter a charge of contempt of court against him. After the apology, the Registrar allowed the matter to drop.

The motion was made by counsel for the official receiver to commit Earl De La Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw, and Rucker for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Hooley to falsify his evidence, was partially heard. On Wednesday last, in support of the application for leave to serve notice upon Earl De La Warr and the others, that a motion would be made to-day to commit them for contempt of court, counsel presented a telegram from Earl De La Warr to Mr. Hooley asking him to make it clear that the Earl had not received £50,000 for joining the Dunlop Company; that he had not kept anything due the Earl of Albemarle; that no conditions were made in regard to payment for joining the board; that he had not introduced Mr. Hooley to Lord Greville, and asking Mr. Hooley to say he had not had any communication with Earl De La Warr since his first examination.

Counsel for Earl De La Warr to-day said he was not prepared at present to cross-examine, but he added that De La Warr was ready forthwith to deny that he had attempted to bribe Mr. Hooley.

AMERICAN SHIP ON FIRE.

Baring Brothers Likely to be a Total Loss at Kobe.

KOBE, Aug. 12.—The American ship Baring Brothers, Capt. Smalley, is on fire at this port, and will probably be a total loss. Part of the outward cargo is on board.

The ship Baring Brothers sailed from New York on Dec. 12 for Yokohama, arriving there on May 22. She was last reported in port at Yokohama on July 7. The ship was built in Thomaston, Me., in 1877, hails from that port, is owned by E. O'Brien, and registers 2,091 tons.

SMUGGLER JAGO ARRESTED.

Chief Officer of the White Star Line Steamship Britannic Captured at Queenstown on the Lucania.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 12.—J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamship Britannic, who is charged with being concerned in robbing the mails and in smuggling, was arrested here this morning on the arrival at this port of the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which left New York on Saturday, Aug. 6.

At an extraordinary meeting of the court this evening Jago was charged with stealing letters from the mails, and was remanded for a week. He was taken to the jail at Cork.

The detectives who boarded the steamer on her arrival here, at 6:30 A. M., to search for Jago had little difficulty in finding him, as he traveled under his own name. He was found in a second-cabin berth, and was arrested and charged with the theft of bonds from the Britannic's mails. Jago denies being concerned in the theft of the bonds, but he admits being implicated in the smuggling transactions which were revealed after the arrest of Third Officer John Kynaston of the Britannic in Jersey City on Aug. 6, after trying to cash coupons belonging to twenty stolen Government bonds. The prisoner said he fled because of his connection with the smuggling transactions.

Jago is said by the customs officials and Post Office Inspectors in this city to be the leader of the gang that has carried on the most extensive system of smuggling and ocean steamship mail robbing that has come to light in recent years. Several other members of the gang are already under arrest. They are John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, who was arrested in Jersey City on Friday last for attempting to cash coupons from United States bonds, which he was charged with having rifled from the mails, and Henry Galway, Thomas Tighe, and William Bernard, stewards on the Britannic, who were arrested by Customs Officer Kruckman for smuggling into this port 34,000 yards of fine lace.

Among Jago's effects in his stateroom was found a telegram in cipher, for which a key was found, from J. Bradley of Selby, England, showing that he was Jago's brother-in-law, and that he was Jago's agent for the disposal of stolen goods in England. A warrant has been issued for [illegible]'s arrest.

Before sailing, Jago intrusted some letters to Henry Clark, chief steward of the Lucania, to be mailed on the arrival of the vessel at Queenstown. A request was also sent to Queenstown for Clark's arrest. The advices from there yesterday morning do not state whether Clark was arrested with Jago or not.

Jago had two confederates in New York—one a representative of an out-of-town dry goods house, and the other a member of a large wholesale dry goods firm in this city. These two men will be arrested as soon as instructions are received from Washington.

RAILROAD WRECK IN ITALY.

Nine Persons Killed and Forty Seriously Injured Near Ponte Decimo.

GENOA, Italy, Aug. 12.—In a collision yesterday evening between a passenger train and a freight train, near Ponte Decimo, nine persons were killed and forty were seriously injured.

The freight train, which was very heavy, was drawn by three engines. After it had entered the Glori Tunnel the train stopped at a steep grade, the engines being unable to pull the cars any further. Then the tunnel became filled with the gases from the engines, asphyxiating the drivers and stokers, whereupon the train slid backward, and, gaining fearful speed, struck the passenger train at the tunnel entrance, demolishing both trains.

KILLED IN YOKOHAMA HARBOR.

Two American Women Missionaries Lose Their Lives in a Collision.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 12.—The steamer Victoria has just arrived from the Orient, bringing news of a frightful accident in Yokohama Harbor, whereby two women missionaries of the American Mission Board, Misses Simons and Allen, lost their lives. The two ladies had a number of friends who were journeying to this side of the Pacific by the Empress of Japan, and they went out in a launch to see them off.

The good-byes being said, the two ladies were going ashore in the launch, when a junk which was sailing into the harbor, running swiftly before the wind, collided with the launch. The junk's bowsprit was driven against Miss Simons with terrific force. It struck her in the abdomen and impaled her, killing her instantly. Her companion, Miss Allen, was struck about the shoulders and head by the unwieldy bow of the Chinese vessel, and she was terribly cut and bruised. She lingered in pain for the greater part of a day in the Yokohama Hospital, and died on July 30, a few hours before the Victoria sailed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Miss Belle J. Allen and Miss Maude E. Simons, the two missionaries who were killed in Yokohama Harbor July 30, were graduates of the Chicago Methodist Training School for Missionaries and were well known in religious circles.

Miss Allen came from Darbyville, Ohio, and was appointed to the Japanese station from the Cincinnati branch. She was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1888. She entered the Chicago Training School in the Fall of the same year and left for Japan in 1888. After some preliminary work in that country she was transferred to Nagasaki, where she staid three years. From Nagasaki she went to Sendai, where she had been up to the time of her untimely death.

THE POPE HAS RECOVERED.

He Receives Cardinal Rampolla and Others in Audience.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Pope has recovered his usual health. He rose at 9 o'clock this morning, and conferred for half an hour with Dr. Lapponi, after which he received Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. During the afternoon the Pontiff received others in audience.

The Most Rev. A. Langevin, O. M., Archbishop of Manitoba, arrived yesterday on the Campania. Archbishop Langevin was much pleased to hear that the peace protocol had been signed. He said that he had had an audience with Pope Leo XIII. about a month ago, and that he did not think his Holiness appeared much different from what he did twenty-one years ago.

"Of course I know that the Pope is just that much older, but I also remember that his Holiness had a deathly pale face and was feeble. At his advanced years the Pope's passing away cannot long be delayed. When I spoke to him he asked anxiously about the United States and Canada, talked of England, France, and Germany, and expressed sorrow that the United States and Spain were at war."

LORD MAYOR SEEKS PLEASURE.

London Dignitary Does Not Desire Any Especial Attentions Here.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The visit of the Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. Horatio David Davies, Member of Parliament for Chatham, to America is purely a pleasure trip, according to information given by W. J. Soulsby, who has been Secretary to twenty-three Lord Mayors, and who also organized the famous municipal dinners given to Messrs. Phelps and Bayard. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Soulsby adds, is not anxious that any special attention be shown to him at a period when every one, like himself, is taking a rest.

Besides visiting New York, the Lord Mayor will visit Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Niagara. He is a great picture collector and a warm admirer of America and Americans.

Mr. Croker and Lord Mayor Davies.

It is reported that Lord Mayor Davies of London, his daughter, his private secretary, W. J. Soulsby, and C. B. and Bourke Roche will be dined at Delmonico's by Richard Croker on the evening of their arrival in this city. They will sail from London on the Teutonic next Wednesday, and will remain in this city three days.

The Popular Demand.

From The Rochester Herald.

The demand for the removal of Secretary Alger is growing rapidly. Even many Republican organs admit his inefficiency and the necessity for a change.

HOBSON'S AIR-BAG TESTS

The Lieutenant Spends the Day at Staten Island Supervising the Work.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

He Holds an Informal Reception at the Hotel Majestic and Receives a Poem by the Countess de Bremont.

Lieut. Hobson spent the day at Staten Island yesterday, where he was engaged in personally supervising the work of testing some of the rubber bags and the safety valves which will be used in the attempt to raise the Cristobal Colon. The tests were made off the Merritt-Chapman dock at Stapleton, but were not completed yesterday. The testing will be continued to-day in the East River.

Lieut. Hobson was accompanied by representatives of the bag company, and the valve companies, and Superintendent Andrews of the Merritt-Chapman Company. The wrecking tug William Cooley and the wrecking barge Henry Seymour were employed in making the tests.

The principal tests were confined to the operations of the automatic valves, which are to be attached to the bags, and without which the bags are almost useless.

In raising the Colon, it is planned to use 138 rubber air-tight bags, each of which measures 10 feet by 5 and has a capacity equivalent to 400 cubic feet of compressed air at the pressure intended for use. Their individual lifting capacity is eight tons, and this amount of buoyancy, aided by pontoons and other devices, is expected to float the ship. The great difficulty with the bags is that, as they are inflated at a submersion where the pressure of water counteracts the pressure inside, they burst through expansion when they have performed their work and reach the surface. The automatic valves are supposed to overcome this tendency, by allowing sufficient air to escape to reduce the inside pressure to a point which the bags can stand when they reach the surface.

In the tests yesterday three anchors were let go at depths of thirty, forty, and sixty feet, but only two tests were made because of delays. In the first a bag without the automatic valve was submerged by the anchors at thirty feet, and the bag pumped to an inside pressure of twenty-eight feet, although it was designed to stand a pressure on the surface of thirty-five feet to the square inch. When this pressure was indicated as having been reached a diver cut the rope which secured the bag to the anchors. The bag shot up, leaping out of the water, and bounded along the suface, but did not explode.

The second bag was sunk at forty feet. When this bag, which was fitted out with valves, was pumped to its full capacity, a diver reported it defective. Lieut. Hobson, however, gave the signal and the bag was cut loose. It shot to the surface and burst immediately. In addition to the fact that the bag was defective, the Lieutenant pronounced the test not successful, because the rising of the bag was too rapid to permit the operation of the safety valve, which had hardly started to work before the bag was out of water and exposed to normal pressure on the outside. Had the bag been in a ship its rise would have been slow, perhaps taking several hours, and giving the valve plenty of opportunity to work. The tests will be more elaborate to-day.

Lieut. Hobson took lunch on board the Cooley as the guest of Superintendent Andrews. During the tests the boats were surrounded by a fleet of yachts and rowboats, and the Lieutenant was repeatedly cheered.

On his return Lieut. Hobson called at the Army and Navy Club early in the evening. From there he went to the Hotel Majestic, where he was the guest of Col. Henry H. Adams at dinner. Gen. Franz Sigel, Col. Thomas Wilson, and Col. Charles H. Brush sat down with the host and his guest. Later in the evening an informal reception was held in the foyer of the hotel, during which a poem, entitled "The Angel of Peace," and written by the Countess de Bremont, was presented to the Lieutenant.

It was said at the Army and Navy Club last night that it was Lieut. Hobson's intention to leave for Santiago to-day, but that he might change his plan, owing to the failure to complete the valve tests yesterday.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

Discussion by Members of the Brooklyn Single Tax League.

There was a discussion of the Philippines problem last night at the rooms of the Brooklyn Single Tax League, 1,101 Bedford Avenue.

The main address of the evening was by Henry G. Seaver, who took the ground that the Philippines should be annexed, provided the following conditions were guaranteed by treaty: Toleration of all religions and races; revenue derived solely from a tax on ground rents and monopoly franchises; free trade to avoid international trade complications.

With such conditions, Mr. Seaver said, there would be no need for anything more than a police force, instead of a large standing army, such as Spain had been obliged to maintain in the islands. It was hard to persuade a high-tariff Administration to adopt such a policy, but something must be done. In the conquered province of Santiago a modified form of the old Spanish tariff was maintained, which worked against the United States as well as other nations. Such a state of things could not continue and could not be maintained in the Philippines. He said he had written to Secretary Day proposing this scheme, and had received an acknowledgment of his letter.

Several short speeches were made, some of which were in opposition to Mr. Seaver's views.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW RULER.

England Heads Off a Petition to Retain Sir Herbert Murray.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 12.—It was announced to-day that Lieut. Col. Macallum, Governor of Lagos, West Africa, would succeed Sir Herbert Murray as Governor of Newfoundland.

The British Government, it is believed, acted so promptly because of the conditions created by the petition now circulating here for the retention of Sir Herbert Murray in the Governorship.

Duke's Marriage Offends the Church.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, is authorized to express the great displeasure of his Holiness at the action of a Vienna priest in marrying Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, without a formal guaranty of the Catholic education of the offspring.

May Extend Street Cleaning System.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries, at their meeting at Pier A yesterday morning, received a communication from the Street Cleaning Department, requesting information about the use of docks in Brooklyn next year as dumps. It is proposed that the street-cleaning system in vogue in Manhattan be extended to Brooklyn, and the department wanted to know what docks could be had and the cost. There is only one public dock in Brooklyn, and if the department decides to open dumps the city will be compelled to rent the docks from private owners.

Aid for an Aged Woman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from Sophie C. Anderson of 19 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., a check for $5 in response to the appeal of the Charity Organization Society for $150 to pay the rent of a woman eighty years old, who is dependant on the small wages of her niece. This woman has lived most of her life in New York, and for forty years in the same quarters. Until she became infirm she was the support of her invalid sister, now dead.

The Rockefeller Tax Cases.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—In the cases of John D. and William Rockefeller against the Assessors of the Village of North Tarrytown on the appeal from the assessed valuations for 1897 and 1898, Judge Barnard to-day appointed Congressman Henry Bacon of Goshen referee to hear the appeal and defense and report to the court.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

A Large Number of Dinner Parties and Luncheons Given Yesterday.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Prof. Wisnef this afternoon gave the third of his series of lectures in French at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray. The subject was "Literature During the French Revolution." Among those present were Mrs. Gray, Miss Edith Gray, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Gammell, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Shirley Irving, Miss Whitwell, the Misses Stevens, Mrs. Fruyn, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Harry Gray, and Miss Russell Bellamy.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn entertained at dinner last evening.

Thomas F. Cushing and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. George L. Rives gave a dinner to-night.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained this evening.

Mrs. Astor and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Robert Sedgwick entertained at luncheon to-day.

Arthur B. Emmons has recovered from his illness.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day.

Marry Robbins of New York is the guest of Mrs. N. D. Clapp.

Mrs. F. E. Fairchild is registered at the Casino.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave a small dance at Chateau-Sur-Mer this evening in honor of Miss Morton.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks will give a dinner-dance Aug. 22.

The Newport Clambake Club will have a bake at their clubhouse on Easton's Point to-morrow afternoon.

Among the cottagers entertaining this evening were the Marquise De Merinville, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Lispenard Stewart. Mr. E. A. Tower entertained at luncheon to-day on his yacht Tara.

A. Navarro is at the De Logerot.

The second General Court of the Society of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island was held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society yesterday.

The Westchester and Philadelphia polo teams will line up at the old polo field to-morrow afternoon.

Matthew Astor Wilkes of New York is at the Riggs cottage.

Mrs. E. L. Schott has gone to the White Mountains.

Prof. D. Cady Eaton of Yale is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from Rainebeck.

Samuel Davis is a guest at Tower Top.

Gen. Francis M. Freeman is a guest of F. P. Freeman.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at dinner to-night.

This morning H. Roger Winthrop and Mr. William Burden left the dry sands of Spouting Rock beach in a canoe, not in bathing suits but in their street attire, and when about fifty feet distant from the beach were upset. Both swam back to the beach.

Mrs. C. H. Beech entertained at luncheon to-day.

Gov. Dyer has appointed O. H. P. Belmont a member of the committee to have charge of the welcome to be extended to the First Rhode Island Regiment on its return home.

In the running races held at Aquidneck Park this afternoon W. Spencer's horse won two heats and the horse owned by Robert W. Goelet in two races finished third. One of the horses in the race fell and broke a leg.

F. P. Garrettson has purchased a large block on Washington Square, where he will erect a hotel and business block.

The box office for the sale of seats for the Newport Horse Show opened to-day at the Casino with excellent results.

Bishop Potter will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel Sunday.

Mrs. F. O. French has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

A golf match is announced for to-morrow afternoon at the Golf Club.

Secretary Joostens of the Belgian Legation, Mrs. H. W. Harriman, and Mrs. H. Mason Cutting of New York have arrived at the De Logerot.

Dr. E. A. Pogue, the dentist of Paris, was entertained at dinner to-night by the Newport dentists.

RAIN KEEPS NEWPORT INDOORS.

Attendance at the Casino Light on Account of the Storm.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The heavy downpour of rain seriously interfered with the attendance at the Casino this evening. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, James L. Breese, Willing Spencer, R. L. Gerry, Miss Edith Wetmore, H. R. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Roger Winthrop, H. F. Eldridge, Elliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, J. R. Livermore, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Miss French, Cope Whitehouse, and W. G. Webster.

CASINO FOR BAR HARBOR.

Preliminary Steps Toward the Erection of a Substantial Building.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—Bar Harbor is to have a casino at last; at least it begins to look that way from the recent action of three Bar Harbor clubs, the Mount Desert Reading Room, the Canoe Club, and the Ladies' Club.

Parke Godwin of New York recently introduced a resolution at a meeting of the Mount Desert Reading Room to the effect that the property between the reading room and the Ladies' Club be purchased and a substantial casino erected on the site. This resolution was referred to the following committee for consideration: Parke Godwin, Chairman; Herbert Parsons of New York, and Herbert Leeds.

The committee will meet next Tuesday, and on Aug. 24 will present its report to the club. The Canoe Club has appointed its Executive Committee to act in conjunction with the reading room committee, and the Ladies' Club has also taken similar action.

LAWN FETE AT BAR HARBOR.

Given by Mrs. Paget for the Benefit of Wounded Soldiers.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—This afternoon at Point d'Acadia, the George Vanderbilt cottage, where Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget are making their Summer residence this season, a large lawn fête was given in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

Only the weather marred the complete success of the affair. Everybody came possessed of the idea of making the best of things, and they accepted the lowering skies and cold rain with good will and made up for the disappointment by patriotically patronizing the charming flower girls, the vendors of ice cream, and the dispensers of tea and sandwiches.

In charge of the ice cream table was Mrs. Scott. She was assisted by Miss Alice Van Rensselaer and the Misses Willing. The flower table was in charge of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York and Miss Taylor. The tea table was a most fascinating and tempting place to disburse great sums. Mrs. Paget was in charge, and had as assistants Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Marian Lawrence, and Mrs. Harriman.

Other ladies in charge of the fête were Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, and Miss Cuyler.

A luncheon was given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup in honor of J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, Miss Morgan, who arrived here to-day.

The steam yacht Oneida arived here this evening, having on board the owner, Commodore Benedict, ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, and ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson.

First Mail for Puerto Rico.

The transport Concho, which will sail this afternoon for Ponce, Puerto Rico, will carry mail. The mail will close at the Post Office at 4 o'clock. This is the first mail that has been sent to Puerto Rico since war was declared.

Prisoners' Departure Delayed.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 12.—Owing to a lack of coal the embarkation of Spanish troops on the Isla de Luzon has been delayed, but the vessel will leave on Sunday.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND DEAD

Ranking Officer of United States Navy Passes Away in Vallejo, Cal.

FORTY-EIGHT YEARS IN SERVICE

Saw the Evolution of the Man-of-War from a Wooden Sailing Vessel Into a Steel Battleship—His Experiences in the Civil War.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 12.—Admiral Kirkland died at 7 o'clock this evening.

William A. Kirkland, first on the list of Rear Admirals in active service and therefore ranking officer in the United States Navy, was born in North Carolina, from which State he was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1850. He remained there but one year however, and for two years did service with the Pacific Squadron. In 1853 he was attached to the sloop Portsmouth and subsequently was transferred to the frigate St. Lawrence, on which he remained until ordered for duty to the Naval Academy in 1856. In June of that year he was promoted to Passed Midshipman and again assigned to the frigate St. Lawrence, which at the time formed part of the Brazil Squadron. He served on that frigate nearly two years and then was transferred to the sloop Falmouth, of the same squadron, on board of which he remained until 1859. The year previous he had been promoted to Lieutenancy. He served successively on the store-ship Release, frigate Congress and steamer Pulaski, off the coast of Brazil until 1862, when he received his commission as Lieutenant Commander and was ordered to the sloop Jamestown in the China station. The year following he served on the steam sloop Wyoming in the East India Squadron, and in 1864 was given command of the gunboat Owasco and subsequently of the ironclad Winnebago.

He served under Rear Admiral Thatcher in the combined movements of the military and naval forces against the defense of the City of Mobile, which resulted in the capture of that city and the surrender of the rebel fleet.

It was at this time that Lieut. Commander Kirkland's vessel had a series of narrow escapes. On March 28, 1865, the Winnebago and the Milwaukee were returning from the Spanish Fort, after shelling a transport two miles up the river. The Milwaukee, when only about 100 yards in front of the Winnebago, and about twice that distance from the Union fleet, struck a torpedo forty feet from the stern on the port side, and although her bow remained above water nearly an hour afterward, her stern sank in three minutes. All her people escaped. The Winnebago was not injured, but rendered heroic service in saving the crew of her companion ship.

On the day following the Winnebago dragged her anchor in a fresh breeze, and came near colliding with the Osage. The latter vessel tripped anchor and moved ahead, but just as she was anchoring again struck a torpedo and sank almost immediately. Five men on board of her were killed and eleven wounded by the force of the explosion. The Winnebago again did effective work in rescuing the crew of the Osage, and as a result not one man was lost by drowning.

At the conclusion of the war Lieut. Commander Kirkland was placed in command of the steamer Wasp, and attached to the South Atlantic Squadron, where he remained until 1870. In 1869 he received the rank of commander. From 1870 until 1874 he did special service and ordnance duty, and the following year resumed his old command on board the Wasp. For the next four years he commanded successively the Frolic and Supply, and in 1879 received two years' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he was assigned to the Shenandoah, on the South Atlantic Station, being at the same time promoted to a Captaincy. His sea duty lasted until 1883, when he assumed charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the following year commanded the receiving ship Colorado. He was then attached to the navy yard in Brooklyn, being in command from October, 1884, to January, 1885. He commanded the receiving ship Vermont from 1887 to 1889, and was then made Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, holding that position for two years.

In 1891 he was made Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, and two years later received his commission as Commodore. In that capacity he served only about eight months, when his promotion to Rear Admiral followed, and he was placed in command of the European station. He remained at that post until December, 1895, and was then assigned to the command of the navy yard at Mare Island, California.

"THE PEOPLE" AND THE BONDS.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) World, (Rep.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES weeps that the recent bond issue was visited upon the poorer people instead of the capitalists. There is no cause for alarm. Our poor people are a patient, long-suffering class, and a few gold dollars are left in the old socks this year.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal, (Rep.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the popular bond issue is a fraud—that it has deprived the Government of many millions more of money than would have accrued from the premium that would have been paid by syndicates. It is true that more money would have been realized on the bonds if they had been sold to the highest bidders. But they would have constituted some big syndicate like the Pierpont Morgan combine of Cleveland fame, and that big syndicate would have made a pot of money. Now the bonds are at a premium, and the small owners may sell them if they wish to realize a good profit on the transaction. Uncle Sam loses a little money by the process, but he makes himself solid with the people and shows the big financiers that they are not the whole of the United States.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel, (Silver Dem.)

The alleged object is to do something for "the masses," and the masses referred to include nobody who cannot raise $500. On a bond of this size the investor would make $22.50 at the current market rate, and this only costs the people $20,000,000, or an average of about $1.50 for each family in the country. But it makes the Administration solid with the thousands of purchasers of the bonds, and also with a lot of other people who do not buy any bonds, but are gratified to know that they could have bought some if they had had the money. The banks are now expected to get most of the bonds at about the same price that they would have paid the Government, so that they will be satisfied, and everybody will be happy.

From The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Republican.

It is probably true that if the Government had negotiated with a foreign syndicate it could have obtained a slight premium and been the richer by a million or so. But what compensation would that have been for widespread dissatisfaction and increase of popular prejudice against the sale of bonds which might have tied the Government's hands in the matter for the future at the behest of populistic legislators? Whatever money has been made out of this bond issue has been made by American citizens in every section of the Union to the number of 300,000. The object which the President had in mind in instituting the popular loan has been fully accomplished. Even the Populists have been compelled to keep silent regarding it. As a demonstration of the widespread faith in the integrity of the Government, it is worth to us many more millions than any foreign syndicate would have paid in premiums, and as a public educator and a dissipator of unreasonable prejudices it is worth as much more.

Papers like THE NEW YORK TIMES have grown completely out of touch with American thought and life. They do not understand the people. Wrapt in the solitude of their own egotism, they presume to speak ex cathedra on every possible subject, and invariably point in the wrong direction.

From The Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph, (Ind. Dem.)

While the Government has received much less for the bonds than it would have derived from their sale to the highest bidder or bidders, who would have offered a premium, and while most of the bonds have been bought for the National banks by stockholders, employes, and persons hired for the purpose, a considerable number of bona fide small purchasers have undoubtedly been benefited. These have bought the bonds at par and will sell them at a premium, and thus to some extent profits which otherwise would have gone to a syndicate of millionaires will accrue to individuals whose bank accounts are not adipose.

THE DEATH OF C. A. TAYLOR.

His Body Reached Here from Japan Thursday—Burial To-day.

Funeral services will be held to-day by the Rev. S. M. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, for Charles Alexander Taylor, who died at Kiobe, Japan, on June 22 last of pneumonia. Mr. Taylor lived at 188 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of Edward Lyle Taylor, and for more than twenty-five years was in the employ of the Japanese Trading Company of New York. When he left Brooklyn last Spring for his twelfth trip to the Orient he was in poor health, and his friends warned him against leaving. He insisted upon going, and soon after he reached Japan he was taken ill. The body reached Brooklyn yesterday.

The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery, where Mr. Taylor's wife is buried.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second United States Infantry, died yesterday morning at his Summer home, at Avon-by-the-Sea. He was in his fifty-fifth year. He arrived at Avon recently with his family, going there for his health from his home at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Capt. Ketchum was born in Canada, and entered the army Sept. 20, 1861, as a private in Company K, Sixteenth New York Infantrty. On Sept. 23, 1862, he was honorably discharged, but in September of 1864 he again enlisted, this time as a private in Company I, First New York Engineers, from which command he was honorably discharged on May 30, 1865. On Feb. 23, 1866, he was appointed in the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry, accepting the commission on April 30. Sept. 21 of the same year he was transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, and on July 31 of the following year he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, becoming Captain of Company H on July 20, 1882. He was specially mentioned for gallant services in action against Indians near the mouth of the Big Horn River, Montana, Aug. 11, 1873. At the time of his death he was No. 38 on the list of Captains in the active service.

Edward F. Richardson.

Edward F. Richardson died Thursday at his residence in Elmhurst, Queens Borough. He was the Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Mr. Richardson was a veteran of the civil war. He served two years as a Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment. For three months he was a prisoner in Libby Prison. He was born in East Medway, Mass., and was in his fifty-sixth year. When young he came to New York and engaged in the bookselling business. Afterward he became a bookkeeper in the Erie Railroad offices, and subsequently he was with the Rock Island Railroad. He was a member of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R. He leaves a wife and three children.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon from the house. The interment will be in Maple Grove Cemetery at Jamaica.

Obituary Notes.

B. V. WOLFF, the oldest clothing merchant in Middletown, N. Y., and who for the last twenty years has held the office of pension agent for that district, died yesterday. He was eighty-two years old.

WILLIAM THOMAS DRAPER died yesterday of consumption at his home, 185 Amity Street, Brooklyn. Two months ago he was married to Miss Cornell, daughter of Samuel Cornell of Brooklyn. Mr. Draper was born in Brooklyn in October, 1872. He held a responsible position with Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company. He was a member of Gilbert Council, No. 1,343, Royal Arcanum. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock from the house. Burial will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

DIED FOR HER GRANDCHILD.

Attalie Claire's Mother Thrown from a Buggy in the Catskills.

Mrs. R. A. Smith, mother of Attalie Claire, who was the prima donna in the Castle Square Opera Company last season, was killed in a runaway accident on Aug. 6 at Purling, in the Catskills.

She was out driving with her husband and their grandchild, the little daughter of Attalie Claire, when the horse took fright and ran away, overturning the buggy. In endeavoring to save the child, whom she carried in her arms, Mrs. Smith received such serious injuries that she died in a few minutes. Mr. Smith was found unconscious, while the child escaped uninjured.

GLASSMAKERS' WAGES.

Factories Will Start Now that the Scale Has Been Fixed.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—The window glass scale was unexpectedly settled to-night and 20,000 workmen throughout the country will return to work next month, 6,000 of them at an advance of wages. Both the manufacturers and workmen have made concessions in the matter of wages and the time of starting the factories.

The scale, as agreed upon, gives to the men a general advance of 5 per cent. instead of the 7 per cent. asked, over last year's fire. The advance for small double-strength blowers amounts to 7 per cent. for single-strength blowers a fraction over 3 per cent., and for double-strength blowers a little over 2 per cent. The co-operative plant fires will be lighted soon, the season to begin Sept. 22 and close June 22. The season for the factories representing the manufacturers will begin Oct. 15 and close May 29.

WHAT'S HARMONY? ASKS HILL.

Ex-Senator Leaves for Saratoga Without Answering the Question.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill and Elliot Danforth left this city at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Saratoga to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, which is to be held this noon.

Mr. Hill seemed in high spirits. Political affairs did not seem

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including **August Fifteenth, 1898.**
New York, July 26th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28 Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:
Isaac Brown.....$92.83
Charles Carew.....361.60
H. McAleenan.....164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill.....66.29
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
je16-1awGwS

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17TH
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern.
$2,475 City of Santa Rosa, Cal., 4 Per Cent. Water Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ Per Cent. Regst. Bd., 1921.
42 shs. Franklin National Bank.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

A general decline in the market yesterday resulted from aggressive professional ramming and jamming that was in evidence continually from 10 o'clock until 3. The bears were more successful than they have yet been, but they deserved more success, for they worked harder. Many recessions were forced, which were large enough to be of consequence. The day's net changes were chiefly fractional declines.

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Again there were realizing sales, but they were smaller than on the preceding days. The great bulk of the selling came from the traders. In fact, the market was more professional in character than for some time, and the volume of trading was smaller. Commission houses were conspicuous as buyers at all times, but in such quarters there seemed to be a more general disposition to wait for the end of the reaction, and for the market to right itself again. Strong interests, however, continued in evidence as buyers on every sharp decline, and it was encouraging to note that the rallies which followed every period of weakness came about with an ease and naturalness, notable in comparison with the difficulty experienced in getting prices down.

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News of consequence was lacking, and the bears were compelled to use as arguments matters of scant importance. They made much of the possibility of complications between Russia and Great Britain over the Chinese situation, expressing acute fears that this may lead to heavy foreign selling of American securities. They became very apprehensive over the talk of higher money, and because to-day's bank statement may show a big decrease in surplus reserves by reason of Government bond operations. Another bear point was the appearance of two or three cases of yellow fever at points in the South. This made the traders especially anxious to sell stocks—because of the yellow fever they sold Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and various other properties whose earnings, as is everywhere known, are wholly dependent upon the public health in Texas and other Southern States. However, the bear party should not be deprived of the scant satisfaction which it gets out of factors of this sort.

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Talk of a possible closer money market was heard all day, despite the fact that call rates got back to their previous level, the bulk of the loans in that department being made at 1¾ per cent. Money market authorities ridicule the idea of permanently higher money. They say that the banks may seize upon the losses made to the Treasury because of the Government bond payments as a pretext upon which to secure for the time being better rates on loans. But nowhere in banking circles can there be discovered a belief in anything but continued ease in money rates.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $206,000 3s, when issued, at 105@105½@105, and $5,000 do., registered, at 105.

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In State bonds $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 74, and $115,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 9@8¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Tel. & Cable	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Brook. Un. Gas	⅞	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1
D. M. & Ft. D.	½	Pullman Car	1¼
Keokuk & D. M.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
L. E. & West. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Minnesota Iron	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Nat. Lead pf	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf	1

Stocks Declined.

A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Illinois Steel	2
Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Louis. & Nashville	⅝
Canada Southern	½	Manhattan Con.	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Great North. pf.	1	Pt., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅜	Reading	½
Illinois Central	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 6s	2¾	P., D. & E. 1st	1½
C. R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1½
C. St. P. & M. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
East. Tenn. reor. lien	1	T. C. & I. 1st	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st	1	Birm.	1½
		Tenn. of St. L. 4s	1
		Wabash 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

St. P., M. & M., Dak. ext. 6s	1	West Shore 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@2 per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $128,098,927; balance, $8,167,823; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $788,212.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼, less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅜, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 9½; New York Central, ¼, to 123¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 37¾. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 57⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 108½; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, Illinois Central at 112¼, and Pennsylvania at 61¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 11-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 52½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24c. The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres was 176.10; at Madrid, 3 points higher, at 55, and at Lisbon, 79.50. The price of gold at Rome was 107.55.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports or dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,684,782, against $1,975,100 last week and $1,166,473 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,661,489, against $1,920,787 last week and $936,739 in the same week of last year.

BULLISH VS. BEARISH FACTS.

Van Schaick & Co. of the Stock Exchange have written to clients the following letter, the confident bullishness of which makes it most interesting:

"We respectfully call your attention to the following as a plain statement of the reasons actuating us in suggesting to all our friends to buy stocks. We look for a constant broadening in the stock market from this time on, with naturally much higher prices, and ultimately we expect to see the great activity of 1879 and 1880 eclipsed:

"BULLISH FACTS.

"Balance of trade in favor of the United States for year ending June 30, 1898, $615,000,000.

"Another wheat crop, the largest ever harvested.

"A corn crop nearly or fully up to the average.

"Constantly increasing earnings of the railways.

"Many reorganizations of old roads, which are now on substantial bases.

"The small holdings of our securities in Europe.

"The great ease in the money market.

"The enormous dealings in bonds of all kinds.

"The success attending the $200,000,000 Government loan.

"The successful war against Spain and the approaching peace.

"BEARISH FACT.

"A small rate war in the Northwest.

"We therefore have no hesitation in advising the purchase of stocks for very much higher prices, and with the risk at present of their going off on reactions a few points only at the most.

"While the market is yet very largely a professional one, there are evidences of increasing interest from the general public day by day, and we all know what it means when the public comes in to buy."

MANHATTAN'S WEAKNESS.

Manhattan Elevated was conspicuously weak yesterday, selling down close to 103. Transactions in it aggregated more than 20,000 shares. The stock had but little support, and there was continued selling by brokers, who recently have been prominent as buyers. Room traders repeated their assertions that stock certificates in the names of members of the Gould family have been lately delivered in Wall Street.

It is understood that people who have recently been identified with the bull side of Manhattan have been much surprised by advance information upon the company's statement for the quarter ended June 30, which is to be filed at Albany to-day. It is intimated that this report will show a decrease of $100,000 for the three months—a loss which is more than enough to offset the savings in taxes assured by the recent tax decision for the future, upon which much bullishness on the stock was founded.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of August to-day will cover 57 roads, and will show 1.70 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st Week of August.		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$32,023	$928	....
Ann Arbor	23,827	1,064	....
Atlantic & Danville	9,790	178	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	125,935	....	2,116
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	78,690	12,606	....
Canadian Pacific	468,000	....	19,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	204,782	....	19,364
Chi. & East Illinois	86,508	2,100	....
Chi. Great Western	105,175	9,293	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	64,973	4,478	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	624,759	24,287	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	24,316	2,776	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	29,434	11,746	....
Col. Sandusky & Hock.	21,074	13,563	....
Denver & Rio Grande	157,400	17,000	....
Detroit & Lima North.	9,630	2,968	....
Evans. & Indianapolis.	6,901	....	243
Evans. & Terre Haute.	21,506	....	897
Flint & Pere Marquette	53,335	7,247	....
Georgia & Alabama	27,394	9,846	....
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & Gr'd Trunk.	427,393	....	16,945
Det., Gr. H. & Mil.			
Grand Rapids & Ind.	48,155	6,119	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	8,917	791	....
Traverse City	849	....	98
Musk., Gr. R. & Ind.	2,497	....	278
International & Gt. N.	47,715	....	5,775
Iowa Central	37,456	3,261	....
Kanawha & Michigan	9,901	....	1,920
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Gulf	67,321	12,591	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,761	2,267	....
Lake Erie & Western	63,328	....	6,358
Louisville & Nashville	387,630	....	18,312
Mexican Central	239,756	51	....
Mexican National	106,980	1,280	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	41,530	1,824	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	179,625	....	32,465
Mo., Pacific & Iron Mt.	460,000	....	21,000
Central Branch	22,000	2,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	79,325	....	7,490
Norfolk & Western	215,392	....	3,964
Ohio River	19,728	....	3,425
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	17,893	....	2,120
Pittsburg & Western	58,781	90	....
Rio Grande Southern	9,324	2,031	....
Rio Grande Western	44,000	5,000	....
Southern Railway	407,566	30,511	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	23,586	1,483	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	121,993	....	430
St. Louis Southwestern	90,195	12,091	....
Texas & Pacific	106,464	....	2,083
Toledo, & Ohio Central	35,111	13,407	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,153	....	2,750
Wabash	265,788	18,161	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	31,331	16,024	....
Wisconsin Central	90,609	....	3,015
Total (57 roads)	$6,003,052	$270,354	$170,048
Net increase (1.70 p.c.)	....	100,306	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

In their weekly review of the foreign exchange market, discussing the outlook for sterling rates and gold imports, Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. say:

"During the week just elapsed our exchange market has been firm throughout, with sixty-day sterling fully 1-16 per cent. higher than a week ago, while all other descriptions remained steady at unchanged quotations. One reason why short sterling did not move up the same as sixty-day bills is on account of the new legal interpretation of the law, under which the stamp tax on all checks on foreign banks and bankers is now reduced to 2 cents, regardless of amount, instead of 4 cents per $100, as formerly. Another reason why short sterling did not advance in unison with sixty-day bills is on account of the decline in the discount rates in London, resulting from the fact that the firmness of our exchange market has relieved London of the fear of having to send more gold to this side.

"The general firmness of our exchange market is undoubtedly due to our steady absorption on a liberal scale of such American stocks and bonds as Europe is willing to sell, causing a correspondingly steady demand for exchange with which to pay for these returning securities. The demand from merchandise importers is very small, and so is the demand from American tourists abroad.

"The supply of grain bills was good, and promises to become larger as the season progresses. New cotton bills may be expected within a fortnight, but cannot come in any large amounts before the middle of September.

"Beyond the new interpretation of the stamp law, no new developments regarding this tax have come to our notice this week. The exemption of sight bills, however, while cable transfers and delegations still remain taxed at the rate of 4 cents per $100, is an incongruity even greater than the system of allotment and subsequent payments as exacted by the Government for its last issue of $200,000,000 3 per cent. bonds."

NORTHERN PACIFIC ACTIVITY.

Northern Pacific common was the most active stock in yesterday's market, transactions in it aggregating nearly 65,000 shares. The stock was also notably strong, selling at upward of 35. Wall Street friends of J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill are the most enthusiastic bulls on the Northern Pacifics, and much of the buying yesterday came from these quarters. According to rumor, over 3 per cent. will be shown earned on the common stock for the year after the payment of 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred, and Wall Street is discussing the possibility of a 1 per cent. dividend on the common in the near future.

QUIET LONDON BUYING.

Although foreign houses appeared as sellers in yesterday's market, the same quiet buying for European account which has been evidenced recently was again apparent. These operations were notably in Chesapeake and Ohio, where foreign friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan are understood to be following that gentleman's advice, and in Louisville and Nashville. Yellow fever stories were not productive of foreign selling orders in the latter stock.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $74,960 in Fitchburg's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of $40,415 in New York, Ontario and Western's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Increase of $17,302 in Boston and Maine's surplus net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, but decrease of $5,871 for the fiscal year.

Mandamus served on Controller Coler to show cause in the Supreme Court next Wednesday why the New York City bonds should not go to the highest bidder.

Another cut in transcontinental rates made by the Southern Pacific to go into effect Aug. 17.

Increase of $796 in Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis's net earnings for July, making an increase of $50,553 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $340,368 in imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $468,259, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Regular quarterly dividend on Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company's preferred stock passed by the Directors.

Decrease of $380,489 in exports from the United States for July, but increase of $110,794,395 from Jan. 1.

Surplus, after dividends, of $963,855 shown by Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for the fiscal year.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list the trust receipts for the various Baltimore and Ohio securities, $250,000 additional Iowa Central first fives, and $730,200 additional Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company's stock.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will to-day say:

"Prospects of peace have had a curious influence on business contracts, not quite explainable on common sense grounds. Nobody really feared disaster, or exhaustion of National resources, and nobody feared that anybody else was afraid of either. Yet orders unusual in number and size have been placed since Spain asked for peace. In some industries the gain has been large for about two weeks, while in some textile manufactures it has only begun to appear this week, but it involves a considerable increase in the working force.

"Crop prospects are on the whole more encouraging, for the Government's latest report as to corn is much larger than the commercial estimates, and its cotton return promises a heavy yield, while allowance is made for its habitual error in its wheat return.

"Money markets show no sign of possible disturbance, securities are stronger, and there is no harmful speculation in stocks or products. Rarely has the financial outlook been more nearly unclouded.

"The iron and steel trade fully supports inferences drawn from recent events. The demand for steel is so heavy that some of the biggest concerns have been buying, one taking 40,000 tons, advancing the price at Pittsburg from $14.50 to $15.25, which was at last refused. Bessemer and other pig is steady there, and at Eastern and Western markets generally, but rails have been advanced by Eastern makers to $18 per ton, the makers of structural beams have advanced the price $1 per ton, and makers of merchant pipe have advanced the price 5 per cent., while plate makers are crowded to the point of refusing orders, both East and West, and bars are stronger, with many mills engaged for weeks ahead.

"Illustrating the demand are reports of orders for 30,000 car axles at Chicago, 20,000 tons of structural work there, and big orders at Philadelphia for cast pipe, and 6,000 tons elsewhere. Eastern works now appear to be crowded to their utmost capacity, as the Western have been for some weeks. In the minor metals there is heavy buying, especially of copper at 11.75 cents for lake, and of lead, which closed at 4 cents, while tin rose with London quotations to 16.25 cents, reported arrivals being small.

"Textile works have been sleeping but are awaking. The demand for woolen goods is now much better, although not yet extensive enough to warrant paying the prices asked for new wool, and nearly all the buying has been of old stock. The aggregate sales at the three chief markets have been only 5,432,700 pounds for the week, about a third of the sales in the same week of 1897, while in 1892 for the corresponding week sales were 7,164,600 pounds. The magnitude of the stock of old wool held by manufacturers constantly perplexes traders, and has much to do with the difficulty in fixing prices for goods.

"Nothing more has come of the proposed stoppage of production in Fall River cotton mills, and the mills are generally running full time.

"The demand for goods is a little better as to staples, and fairly good for print cloths, prints, and ginghams, and yet probably does not suffice to cover the current output.

"The Eastern boot and shoe concerns shipped during the past two weeks only 6,000 cases, or 3 per cent., less than in 1895, and 3,000 cases, or about 1½ per cent., less than in 1894, but more than in any other year, and 14 per cent. more than in 1892. There is still dispute between the holders and buyers, and leather is inactive and hides slightly lower."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Changes in general trade and business this week have been very generally toward further improvement. Notable in this respect has been the iron and steel trade, which has passed from the stage of promise to that of fulfillment on increased demand and marked advances in values.

"Bank clearings reflect a maximum business for this period of the year in a total aggregating $1,221,391,000, 2.8 per cent. larger than last week, 6 per cent. larger than this week one year ago, 44 per cent. larger than in 1896, 38 per cent. in excess of 1895, 58 per cent. heavier than 1894, and 14 to 32 per cent. larger than in the corresponding weeks of 1890, 1891, and 1892.

"Business failures still incline toward a minimum, numbering only 157, against 189 last week, 214 in this week a year ago, 258 in 1896, 195 in 1895, and 254 in 1894.

"Evidences of increased business at the East are beginning to appear. At Baltimore Fall shipments are active, and the tone of business is better than for a long time past. At Boston the gain in business is a very moderate one, but liberal orders have been placed for men's wear goods, and the demand from clothiers indicate confidence in future business. More is doing at Pittsburg, and iron and steel are active and higher. Reduced passenger rates have drawn a large number of buyers to New York, and confident expectations of resulting activity are expressed by dry goods merchants.

"Business at the West is, if anything, more active than last week, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, lumber, and hats and caps all sharing in the swelling Fall demand. Features at Chicago are the activity in iron and steel, with general advances in prices.

"Buying is heavier at St. Louis, and country merchants report light stocks. Yellow pine lumber is in good demand at the West, while reduced freight rates make activity in hardwood on Eastern demand. Iron and steel mills are filled with orders, and lead is higher, while more is doing in wool on Eastern account.

"At St. Paul the dry goods trade employes are working nights forwarding Fall orders, while Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Omaha report an active trade. Complaint of collections being affected by farmers holding back their wheat comes from a large number of markets.

"Too much rain for cotton is complained of in the Mississippi Valley, but in spite of this the general tone of business is good. New Orleans reports Fall orders of a good volume in spite of bad roads interrupting trade. Memphis reports a general improvement in wholesale and retail lines, while business at Chattanooga is ahead of last year. Other towns noting improvement are Galveston, Savannah, and Atlanta. At Jacksonville payments to troops have been very heavy and local trade has been stimulated thereby.

"On the Pacific Coast business is relatively best in Oregon and Washington. The Columbia River salmon pack is short, but a good wheat crop is assured in Oregon. Tacoma reports local trade active, and cereal shipments increasing. Seattle reports the inauguration of a line of vessels to Hawaii.

"Klondike gold estimates continue contradictory, mint officials reporting the probable output in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, while arrivals at Puget Sound points, it is asserted, heavily exceed this. Dawson City advices, it may be recalled, were for an output of about $7,000,000.

"The hold-your-wheat policy of the farmer was responsible for a falling off from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. in the movement of cereals to and from primary markets and the seaboard in July, and this, coupled with the fact that comparisons are now making with much improved returns one year ago, has resulted in a smaller gain in railroad earnings than has been reported for more than one year past.

"The total earnings of 104 roads, operating 90,000 miles of track, aggregate $38,-398,256, a gain of 1 per cent. over July a year ago. Compared with a gain of 6.7 per cent. in June, of 13.7 per cent. in May, or of 15.5 per cent. in April, the July increase is a trifling one; but it is to be remembered that it follows progressive increases in the corresponding month for four years past.

"The smaller grain movement is reflected in decreased earnings of the granger and trunk-line groups as compared with one year ago, and the coal-road group also shows a decrease, while the gains of the other systems have been heavily reduced as compared with recently preceding months. Still, three-fifths of all the roads show gains, and for the seven-months period the total earnings aggregate $286,264,-433, an increase of 11.7 per cent. over last year and following progressive gains in recently preceding years. The June gross earnings of leading roads exceed those of last year by 5.6 per cent., while net receipts show a gain of 11 per cent., pointing to still profitable results to the railroads in face of reduced gains in gross returns.

"Cereal exports are of a satisfactory volume, and are still ahead of last season's liberal movement. Wheat shipments for the week, including flour as wheat, aggregate 4,386,535 bushels, as against 4,111,312 bushels last week, and compare with 4,460,519 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,635,216 bushels in 1896, 1,824,628 bushels in 1895, and 2,979,924 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 18,712,657 bushels, against 16,115,543 bushels 712,657 bushels, against 16,115,543 bushels during the same period last year.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,517,952 bushels, against 2,856,923 bushels last week, 3,275,552 bushels one year ago, 2,367,535 bushels in 1896, 944,546 bushels in 1895, and 166,268 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 17,032,344 bushels, against 15,736,858 bushels last year."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc.	7	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31½
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76
Amsterdam 5s, 1st Interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	90	95
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New Branch	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. 1sts, 1st ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	38
St. Joseph (Mo.)	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	146
Standard Gas preferred	165	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	84½	86
Barnes & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	60¼	60½
Glucose pf	106½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	35	36½
International Paper pf., ex div	84	86
Lordland Company pf	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	5	12
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	421	423
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf	101	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92

The Miscellaneous List.

Wagner Car Company	176	178
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel	94	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Ste

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug 12, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27⅝	27¾	700	American Cotton Oil..	28½	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
83	83	680	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	83½	83¾	83⅜	83½	+ ¾
132	138	5	American Express	133	133	133	133	.....
30½	30⅞	2,502	Am. Malting Co	30⅜	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
85½	86	2,509	Am. Malting Co. pf...	85⅞	86⅜	85⅞	86	+ ⅜
12⅞	13	760	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13¼	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅛
37¼	38	13,914	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	138½	139¼	138	138⅝	.....
138½	138⅝	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114½	.....
114¼	115	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	97	97	97	97	+ ¾
130½	130⅝	5,490	American Tobacco	130⅜	131⅜	130½	130½	+ ¾
125	131	184	American Tobacco pf.	129	129	129	129	—2
38	38¼	200	Am. Steel & Wire	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
92	92¼	380	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	92½	92½	92	92½	.....
14	14⅛	1,065	At., T. & S. F.....	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
35⅝	35¾	9,301	At., T. & S. F. pf....	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
3½	3⅝	1,925	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3½	— ¼
63¼	63⅝	20,807	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	64	62⅞	63⅛	— ⅛
127	129	175	Brooklyn Union Gas..	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	12¼	100	Bruns. City	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
53⅜	54¼	220	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53⅜	53⅞	— ⅛
83	83⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅜
17	17½	50	Central Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	.....
24⅝	24⅞	16,935	Chesapeake & Ohio..	24⅛	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
114	114¼	17,912	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	114	114½	113⅜	114	— ⅜
107½	108¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	107¾	107⅝	107¾	107¾	.....
14⅜	14⅞	4,330	Chicago Great West..	15⅛	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
39¾	40¼	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	.....
23⅞	24¼	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	.....
9¼	9¾	886	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	.....
105¼	106¼	28,695	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	105⅝	106¾	105	105⅞	— ⅜
154	155	132	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154½	154½	154½	154½	+1
132¾	133	1,265	Chicago & Northw....	133¼	133½	132⅜	133	— ¼
175	....	45	Chi. & Northw. pf....	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	.....
102	102¼	12,796	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	102½	103	101⅞	102	— ¾
28	29½	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	.....
44¼	44⅜	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L....	45	45¼	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
14	14⅜	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	— ¼
196¾	198¾	175	Consolidated Gas	198¾	198¾	198¾	198¾	— ¼
38	39½	300	Consolidated Ice	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
107½	108¾	45	Delaware & Hudson....	109	109	108	108	.....
13⅜	13½	1,400	Denver & R. G.....	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	1,180	Denver & R. G. pf....	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	— ½
18	18½	2,600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	18	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	1,000	Erie 1st pf.....	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
40¾	41	2,800	General Electric	41	41⅝	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
130½	131½	670	Great Northern pf....	131	131	130½	131	—1
24	25	1,195	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26	25	25	—1½
108	108¼	1,195	Illinois Central	108½	108½	108¾	108¼	— ¼
62¼	62⅝	1,395	Illinois Steel Co.....	64½	64½	62½	62½	—2
9¼	9½	133	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
35	36	305	Iowa Central pf.....	36½	36½	35¼	35½	—1
4	5	124	Keokuk & D. M.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
53	54	850	Laclede Gas	53¾	53¾	52½	53	— ½
15	15¾	100	Lake Erie & West....	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
73	73½	405	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72⅜	73	72	72½	+ ½
192	198	145	Lake Shore	196	196	196	196	.....
55	55¼	9,985	Louisville & Nashville	55⅞	56⅛	54⅜	55	.....
103⅜	103⅝	29,730	Manhattan Con	105	105	103⅜	103½	—1¾
157½	158½	760	Metropolitan St. Ry...	158¼	158½	157½	157⅞	— ⅜
108¾	108¾	20	Michigan Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	.....
89½	90	110	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	.....
60	61½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61	61	61	61	.....
77⅛	77¾	200	Minnesota Iron	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	+ ⅛
11½	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
36	36¼	1,410	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	37	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	4,000	Missouri Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ⅝
32½	32⅝	2,050	National Biscuit	33¼	33½	32½	32½	.....
98½	100	585	National Biscuit pf...	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	— ⅜
36	37	680	National Lead Co.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
111	113	215	National Lead Co. pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅜	112⅞	+1⅞
73½	74	1,300	New York Air Brake.	73	74½	73	74	+3
119½	119⅞	1,943	New York Central	119½	120	119¼	119⅝	— ¼
13⅝	14⅜	650	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	14	14	14	14	+1½
54⅜	55	1,730	Norfolk & West. pf...	55¼	55½	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
6¼	6⅞	400	North American	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅞	63,879	Northern Pacific	33½	34½	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	8,395	Northern Pacific pf...	73¾	73⅞	73⅛	73¼	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	1,050	Ontario & Western...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
52½	53½	600	Oregon R. & Nav.....	53	53¾	53	53	+1
37¾	38¼	600	Pacific Coast	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	.....
83	88	4	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	83	83	83	83	.....
58	59	360	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	58	58	58	58	+1
32¾	33	1,880	Pacific Mail	32¾	33¼	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
118	118½	155	Pennsylvania R. R....	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
4	6	100	Peoria & Eastern.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	13,010	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	101¼	101⅝	100½	100½	— ⅜
66	67	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
188	190	240	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	+1½
18	18¼	840	Reading	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
42½	42¾	1,230	Reading 1st pf.....	42¾	43	42½	42½	.....
21⅜	21¾	150	Reading 2d pf.....	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
67	68¾	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	68¼	68¼	68¼	68⅜	— ⅜
19	20	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	20	20	20	20	.....
8¾	8⅞	2,240	St. L. & San Fran....	8	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
66	67	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	66	66	66	66	+1
31¾	32	4,320	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	31⅜	32½	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	6½	100	St. Louis Southw.....	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
12½	12¾	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12½	.....
83⅞	84¼	1,010	St. Paul & Omaha....	84⅜	84⅜	83⅜	83¾	— ¼
154	160	40	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	158	158	155	155	.....
21	21½	200	Southern Pacific	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
9½	9¾	4,900	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
32¾	33¼	5,414	Southern Railway pf..	33½	33⅞	33	33⅜	— ⅛
27¾	27¾	2,980	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27¾	28¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
12⅞	13	1,800	Texas Pacific	13	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
26	26¼	15,320	Union Pacific	25¾	26¾	25½	26¼	+ ⅝
63¼	63⅝	15,581	Union Pacific pf.....	63⅜	63⅝	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
4⅛	4¾	1,450	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	195	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	4,770	U. S. Leather pf.....	70	70⅜	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
42⅜	42¾	13,424	United States Rubber.	41¾	43⅜	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
99¾	100	4,420	U. S. Rubber pf.....	99	100½	99	99⅝	+1
7⅝	7⅞	140	Wabash pf.....	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	.....
19½	20	1,230	Wabash pf.....	20½	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
62½	93¼	400	West Chicago Street...	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	— ½
93⅝	93⅞	2,826	Western Union Tel....	93⅞	94	93½	93⅞	— ⅛
Sales.....		391,831						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	...	Consol. Coal	40	...	N. J. Cent.	91½	92¼
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105½	Consol. Ice pf.	90	91¼	N. Y. & N. H. 194		197
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Col. Midland	5	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	78
4s, r., 1907.....	111½	112½	Col. Midland pf...	15	16½	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Del. L. & W. 150		152½	2d pf.....	36	37½
4s, r., 1925	127½	128¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 90		100	Norfolk So.....	60	68
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¾	Detroit Gas	58	60	Nor. & West.	15	& 16
5s, r., 1904.....	112	113	Eastern Elevator .		60	Ont. Mining	4	5
5s, c., 1904.....	112	113	Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	131½	133	Ore. R. & N. pf..	73½	75
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..	*E. E. Ill. of Bkln.	122	..	Oregon S. L.	29	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Penn. Coal 840		
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	116½	..	Erie	13⅝	14	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1	1½
			Erie 2d pf.....	17¾	19	Pitts., C., C., & St. L.	42½	45
Adams Express...	103	106	Ev. & T. H.....	25½	26	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.	172	..
Alb. & Sus.....	190	220	Ev. & T. H. pf...	52	55	Pitts. & West. pf..	5	7
American Coal....	120	140	Ft. Worth & R. G.	12½	14	Quicksilver	1⅜	..
Am. Dist. Tel....	25	40	Homestake	52	..	Quicksilver pf.	5⅝	..
Ann Arbor	10	12	Ill. Cent. l. l....	96	100	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Ann Arbor pf.	37½	38¼	Jollet & Chicago.	160	..	Rome, W. & O. ...	123	..
Balt. & Ohio	16	17	Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	17	17⅜	Rio Grande W. ..	27	29
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	7	Kan. & Mich.....	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl...	6½	7½
Boston A. L. pf...	105	108	K. & D. M. pf....	17	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	25	60
Buff., R. & P....	27	29	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	St. P. & Duluth ..	25	27
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Laclede Gas pf...	96	98	St. P. & Dul. pf...	89	93
Bur., C. R. & N..	75	..	Long Island	57	60	St. P. & Minn. & M.	161½	163
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	Sil. bull. certfs...	58⅝	59½
Chi. & Alton pf. ..	170	..	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	Sixth Avenue....	200	..
Chi. & E. Ill., pf..	58½	59¼	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	Stand. R. & T.	5¼	6
Chi. Gt. W., deb..	70	72	Mex. Nat. certfs..	⅛	1	Third Ave. 177		180
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33	36	Minn. & St. L.	23½	29½	Tol. & O. C.	20	20
Chi. Term. Tr....	7½	8½	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf....	20	40
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	18	..	U. S. Express	41	44
Cleve. & Pitts. ..	168½	..	Mobile & Ohio....	27¾	28½	W. & L. E., $2 ass't paid	1⅝	2
C. C. & I. Dev....	¼	..	Mor. & Essex	170¼	175	W. & L. E. pf., $3 ass't paid	12¼	13
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Nat. Lin Oil	7½	8	Wis. Cent.	2	2¼
Col. Fuel & I. ..	22½	23	Nat. Starch	7½	8	Wis. Cent. pf.	5½	8
Col. & H. Coal ..	4⅝	5¼	Nat. Stch. 1st pf.	74	83			
Col., H. V. & T..	5	5½	Nat. St. 2d pf....	22	30			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. Coal....	35	42			
Com. Cable	170	...	New Cent. Coal pf.	170	...			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
16,825	Am. Sug. Refs.	138⅜	139½	137⅞	138⅝
60	Am. Sp. Mfg....	13¼	13¼	13	13
60	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1,700	Am. Tobacco..	130¼	131¾	130⅜	130½
120	A., T. & S. F....	14¼	14	14	14
2,480	A., T. & S.F.pf.	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35½
2,040	Brook. R. T....	63⅝	63⅞	62¾	63⅜
600	Bay State Gas..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5,280	Chi., B. & Q....	114½	114⅝	113⅜	114
8,520	C., M. & St. P..	106½	106⅝	104⅞	105¼
4,580	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅝	103	101¾	102½
20	Chi. Gt. West....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
440	Ches. & Ohio....	24⅞	25½	24½	24⅝
210	Gen. Electric....	41¼	41⅝	40¾	40¾
4,190	Louis. & Nash..	55⅝	56¼	54⅝	54⅞
4,430	Manhattan.	104½	104½	103¼	103⅜
1,066	Mo. Pacific.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜	37¼
4,930	Nor. Pacific....	33⅝	34⅜	33½	34
5,280	Nor. Pac. pf....	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73¼
2,140	People's Gas....	101¼	101⅞	100⅜	100⅜
560	Reading....	18	18	18	18
140	Reading 1st pf..	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼
120	Southern pf....	33¼	33⅞	33½	33⅞
880	Tenn. C. & I....	27⅞	28	27	27
10	Texas Pacific....	13	13	13	13
770	Union Pacific....	25½	26¾	25½	26⅜
830	Union Pac. pf..	63⅝	63⅞	63	63¼
80	U. S. Rubber...	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅞
650	U.S. Leather pf.	70	70¼	69½	69⅝
110	Wabash pf....	20¼	20¼	20	20
390	West. Union...	94	94	93½	93½
63,685					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
15,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	66½	66½	65¾	65¾
5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	33	33	33	33
3,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	43½	43½	43¼	43½
13,000	U. P., D. & G 1st	70¼	70¼	76	76
55,000	Wis. Cent. 1st...	51¾	52½	51¾	52½
$96,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$267,176,567
Gold reserve.....	196,108,877
Net silver.....	11,751,872
United States notes in the Treasury..	49,750,749
Treasury notes of 1890.....	4,481,836
Total receipts this month.....	1,441,702
Total receipts this month.....	18,740,549
Total receipts this year.....	62,587,658
Total expenditures this day.....	1,643,000
Total expenditures this month.....	25,188,000
Total expenditures this year.....	99,461,475
Deposits in National banks.....	69,806,964
National bank notes received for redemption	279,551
Government receipts from customs...	677,597
Internal revenue.....	754,925
Miscellaneous	9,180

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Although the trading in some directions slackened materially today, the demand for coppers in the local market increased rather than abated. The copper market is at last an actual fact. Montana was the leader, and on excellent buying went to 216, a gain of 4 points, and the highest price it ever has reached. Osceola advanced from 53½ to 54¾; Butte, ⅛ to 26½; Tamarack, 1½ to 164½. Franklin, on good reports and hints of important pending favorable developments, went to 15. Centennial recovered to 17⅜. Old Dominion held firm at from 27⅝ to 27¾, and Wolverine was strong at 25.

In the general list, the trading in the Union Pacific shares was something of a feature. General Electric preferred sold above par for the first time in many years. Mergenthaler touched 186—a new high-record price—and Chicago Junction preferred went to 121, also a new high figure.

Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½@5¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany.....	240	..
Boston & Lowell.....	225	..
Boston & Maine.....	165	..
Boston & Providence.....		280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards.....	124¼	124¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf..	121	..
Fitchburg pf.....		104½
Maine Central.....	133	..
Old Colony.....	198	195
Oregon Short Line.....	30	..
West End.....	87¾	87½
West End pf.....	105	105½

Mining Companies.

Alloues	4⅛	4½
Arnold	17¾	17¾
Atlantic	27½	28½
Boston & Montana.....	214¾	216
Butte & Boston.....	26⅞	26¾
Calumet & Hecla.....	580	..
Centennial	17	17½
Franklin	14⅞	15
Gold Coin Mines.....	..	.90
Osceola	54	54⅝
Quincy	..	115
Santa Ysabel.....	4⅝	5
Tamarack	164	165
Tecumseh	3¼	3½
Wolverine	24⅞	25

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone.....	281	282
Dominion Coal.....	22¼	22⅝
Dominion Coal pf.....	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating.....	183½	185
Erie Telephone.....	71½	72
General Electric.....	40⅝	41¼
General Electric pf.....	99	99½
Illinois Steel.....	62¼	63
Lamson Cons. Store Service.....	21½	22
Mexican Telephone.....	.90	..
Philadelphia Company.....	34	..
Pullman Palace Car.....	188	190
United States Oil.....	14⅝	15
United States Rubber.....	42½	43
Westinghouse Electric.....	30½	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.....	57½	59

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric.....	1	..
Merced Gold Mining.....	6¼	6¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining.....	27	27½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	102	
Akron & Junc 1st	1,000	105
Am Tobacco Co scrip—		
6,000		98½
4,000c		99
1,000		99
Atch, Col & P 1st Trust Co Certfs		
2,000		71
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s		
35,000		72⅞
3,000		73
5,000c		72⅞
34,000		72⅞
5,000s		72⅞
23,000		73
40,000		72⅞
16,000		72¾
General 4s		
14,000		96⅞
500		95⅝
54,000		96
50,000b3		96
10,000		96
1,000		95⅞
13,000		96
5,000		95⅞
500		96
4,000		95⅞
B & O Con 5s, 1988		
8,000		117⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 Eng Certfs		
5,000		113¼
Baltimore Rp Tran 5s		
1,000		104½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		
15,000		90¼
10,000		90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc		
33,000		43
2,000		42⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc		
1,000		14
Cent of N J Gen 5s		
5,000		114
2,000s20f		113
Ches & O Gen 4½s		
60,000		89½
16,000		89¼
6,000		89½
1,000		89¾
10,000		89⅝
Ches & O Con 5s		
3,000		115¾
Chic Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s		
1,000		100¾
Chic, M & St P Cons 7s		
1,000		149
Chic & Mo Riv 5s		
3,000		114½
Chic Pac W'n 5s		
4,000		117¾
Chic & Northw'n Coupon Gold 7s		
2,500		114⅝
Chic & Northwestern 30-year Deb 5s		
3,000		116
General 3½s		
20,000		103
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s		
10,000		105¼
20,000		105½
25,000		105¼
75,000		105
Chic, R I & Pac 6s Registered		
5,000		130
Chic, St. P & M 1st		
1,000		135
Chic Term Tran 4s		
3,000		88⅞
Denv & Rio G'de 4s		
9,000s20f		97¼
10,000		97½
7,000		97⅝
10,000s20f		97¼
6,000		97⅜
1,000		97½
2,000		97⅝
Den & R G Imp 5s		
5,000		94½
Detroit City Gas 5s		
12,000		94
East Tenn Reorg'n Lien 4-5s		
2,000		100
Erie Gen Lien 4s		
4,000		75
11,000		74⅞
Erie 4s Prior Bas		
10,000		94⅝
25,000		94½
12,000		94½
24,000		94⅝
10,000		94½
10,000s20f		94¼
32,000		94
188,000		94¼
25,000		94⅝
10,000s20f		94½
Ft Wth & D C 1st		
83,000		75
10,000		74⅜
45,000		75
9,000		75½
10,000		75¼
22,000		75½
4,000		75¾
2,000		75¼
8,000		75
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s		
3,000		97¼
11,000		97½
Galv, H & H 5s		
1,000		94
Gen Elec Co, Deb 5s		
30,000		108
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s		
1,000		111
H & Tex Cen Con 6s		
1,000		109
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s		
5,000		83
Int & Gt North'n 2d		
1,000		90½
Int & Gt North'n 3d		
1,000		58¼
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		
16,000		104
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st		
5,000		76⅝
10,000s20f		76
10,000		76¼
L S & M So 2d Coup		
5,000		116
L S & Mich So 3½s		
1,000		105⅞
L S & M So Div Bds		
4,500		104⅝
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		
1,000		102
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s		
2,000		91¼
Louisville & Nashville N O & Mob 1st		
1,000		122
11,000		122⅝
Metropolitan Elev 1st		
5,000		116⅜
Met St Ry Gen 5s		
1,000		113⅞
2,000		114
1,000		113⅞
5,000		113¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s		

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds and Regain Fifth Place.

FIELDING OF VISITORS POOR

Rusie Was Hit Rather Freely, but Received Good Support — Cincinnatis Win a Close Game in Brooklyn —Other League Matches.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	66	35	.653
Boston	62	35	.639
Cleveland	59	37	.615
Baltimore	53	38	.582
New York	54	43	.557
Chicago	55	45	.550
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	44	49	.473
Brooklyn	36	58	.383
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	33	61	.351
St. Louis	29	71	.290

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

The New Yorks signalized their return to the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by scoring a victory over the Chicagos and incidentally regaining fifth place in the League race. The game, which was uncomfortably close toward the last, was not exactly won on its merits, but the 3,000 faithful "rooters" who ventured out in the threatening weather to welcome the locals after their successful trip in the West did not care how the game was won so long as the team regained fifth place.

It was a remarkable game in that the visitors made twelve hits and only three runs, while the locals secured only five hits and still scored four runs. The cause of the visitors' downfall is attributed to some very ragged fielding. The kind of pitching that Callahan did yesterday was strong enough to win a game every day if backed up by good support. Three of the runs by the locals were scored through misplays on the easiest kind of chances.

The New Yorks, with the exception of Davis, supported Rusie in grand form, which accounts for the Chicago men's small score. In the first inning Davis missed an easy chance to catch Everitt napping off second, the latter eventually scoring. Again in the eighth inning he jeopardized the game by fumbling a grounder, the error allowing the visitors to tie the score.

Doyle made a phenomenal catch in the eighth inning that practically saved the game for the locals. There were two bases occupied and two out, when Ryan drove the ball between centre and right field. It was a very long hit, and looked good for a home run, but Doyle pulled the ball down near the ropes after a long chase. It was one of the best catches made on the grounds this season, and Doyle was liberally applauded.

Dahlen, the Chicago's Captain, displayed a bad temper from the beginning, and when in the fifth inning he became too talkative after striking out, Umpire Emslie removed him from the game. His absence weakened the visitors in the field, as Isbell, a pitcher, was sent in to play short and in the ninth inning made a misplay that enabled the New Yorks to win.

Warner began the last inning with a hit, and when some one on the bleachers yelled to Van Haltren to hit the ball to Isbell, Van Haltren did so with a great deal of force. The latter, who is a novice at short, was very slow in handling the ball, and Warner, aided by a wild pitch, moved to third on the hit. Tiernan then hit an easy grounder to Isbell, who, after recovering the ball, had plenty of time to throw accurately to the plate and stop Warner. He threw the ball wildly, however, and Warner scored the winning run, ending the game. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Y. Hall'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	3	2	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	4	2
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
Doyle, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Warner, c.	1	1	1	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	4	5	26	10	3

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	1	3	12	0	0
Thornton, cf.	1	1	1	0	2
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Isbell, ss.	0	1	2	3	2
McCor'k, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Mertes, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
O'Connor, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
Donahue, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	1	5	0
Total.	3	12	25	17	6

*Callahan declared out. †One out when winning run was scored.

New York ..... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—4
Chicago ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

First base by errors—New York, 4; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 10. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Callahan, 4. Struck out—By Rusie, 2; by Callahan, 3. Three-base hit—Mertes. Two-base hit—McCormick. Sacrifice hits—Doyle and Joyce. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Davis, and Doyle. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Dahlen and Everitt; Isbell and Everitt. Wild pitch—Callahan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

CINCINNATIS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Locals Unable to Hit Breitenstein When Bases Were Occupied.

The Brooklyns began their final series with the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and were beaten because they could not make hits when the bases were occupied. The visitors, on the other hand, hit at opportune times. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	5	5	2
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
LaCh'ce, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1
Grim, c.	0	1	3	4	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total.	3	7	27	20	4

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Smith, lf.	0	3	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1
Miller, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	2	1	4	1
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
St'nfeldt, cf.	1	1	4	0	1
Peitz, c.	1	0	2	2	0
Br'nstein, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total.	4	11	27	12	4

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2—4

Stolen bases—Smith, McPhee, and Peitz. Two-base hits—Smith and Beckley. Three-base hits—LaChance. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Double plays—Hallman and LaChance; Kennedy, Magoon, and LaChance. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Steinfeldt, Hallman, and Peitz. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Breitenstein, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis to-day by timely hitting. Piatt and Taylor pitched well. Piatt, however, was more effective when men were on the bases. Score:

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 .—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Boston, 8; Cleveland, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Clevelands were outplayed to-day at every point, and but for a home run by McKean in the first inning would have been shut out. The Bostons played with great dash, while the visitors made a number of costly errors. Wallace and Long both made sensational left-hand stops, while Young fielded his position in fine shape. Score:

Boston ..... 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 .—8
Cleveland ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Cleveland, Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 4.
In Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 4; Providence, 3.
In Montreal—Ottawa, 14; Montreal, 3.

Baseball Notes.

The Catholic Protectory Band will be the attraction with the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The game will begin at 3:30.

***

The games scheduled in Baltimore and Washington yesterday were postponed on account of rain.

***

Dahlen has been removed from six games this season for questioning an umpire's decision, and in each case the Chicago team has been weakened thereby. Dahlen, like every Captain in the league, is fully aware that a decision rendered by an umpire cannot be reversed unless it is a misinterpretation of a rule.

AFFAIRS OF THE ST. LOUIS CLUB.

Motion Filed to Set Aside Receivership and Restore Von Der Ahe.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The baseball muddle took another turn to-day when William A. Kinnerk filed a motion to set aside the receivership and restore the club to Chris Von Der Ahe, trustee, under the second deed of trust.

A day or two ago the Mississippi Trust Company asked for a receiver on the ground that $20,000 worth of bonds were in default in both principal and interest, and that the bondholders wanted their money.

Now Mr. Kinnerk, who came in as a creditor, asks that Mr. Muekenfuss be removed and the order appointing him be vacated.

The claim is made that the Mississippi Valley Trust Company had no right to apply for a receiver, as it did not ask for its money; it also is set up that there was $35,000 insurance money from the last fire, more than enough to repay the trust company's bonds.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The talent had rather a poor time in picking winners at Saratoga to-day, only two favorites landing. The attendance was large, weather cloudy, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Right of Way, 113 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 6 to 2 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; Roundsman, 116, (Doggett,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by ten lengths; Izmir, 113, (Clawson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Marble and Cacique also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Bettie Gray, 110 pounds, (Powers,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Garra Brant, 94, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length; Valdivia, 94, (Dupee,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Chappaqua, Warhead, Menu, Two Forks, Diva, and Five o'Clock also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Martha H., 102 pounds, (T. Sloane,) even and out, won by a head; Sir Gawain, 108, (Doggett,) 2 to 1 and out, second by twenty lengths; Handball, 110, (R. Williams,) 5 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:54¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Ahom, 122 pounds, (Murphy,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by a length and a half; Roysterer, 112, (Irving,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head; Miss Smith, 107, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Shiek Bangor, La Flaneuse, and Becken also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Ma Angeline, 96 pounds, (Maher,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by a length; Nigger Baby, 101, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head; Manassas, 111, (Doggett,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:41¾. Hurns, Oxnard, G. B. Cox, L. D., Valid, Donation, Hats Off, and Stray Step also ran.

Following are the entries at Saratoga for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Sir Vassar and Damien, 114 pounds; Wax Toy, Charentus, Lord Zent, and Orimar, 108; The Winner, 105; Rappahannock and Swiftmas, 104; White Frost, 103; Lady Mitchell, 100; Hurly Burly, 96; Central Trust, 95; Margaret Jane, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ree Mitchell, 109 pounds; Lost Time and Colonel Tenny, 100; Full Dress and Semper Leon, 97; Tyrian, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Canadian Club Stakes; one mile. Havoc and Maceo, 118 pounds; Dr. Catlett and Premier, 109; George Keene, 108; Poetess, 104; Laverock, 103; Rhinelander, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—Worden House Stakes; five furlongs. Satirist, Alpen, Hungarian, and Sol, 102 pounds; Semper Leon and Effie Ainslie, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. The Winner, 121 pounds; Protus, 120; Maceo, 119; Hats Off and Banquo II., 116; Scotch Rose and Arquebus, 111; Saratoga and Banished, 108; Millstream, 106; Bardella, 102.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 12.—To-day's races went to the favorites in every case. Summaries:

2:14 Trot.—Purse, $1,500.

Grattan Boy, b. s., by Grattan-Babb			
McGregor, (Miller)	1	1	1
Ruby, br. m., (Starr)	2	3	3
Red Bee, b. g., (Wilson)	3	5	5
Caracalta, br. g., (Keyes)	9	8	2
Medium Wood, br. g., (Hudson)	8	4	4
Rose Craix, s. m., (McHenry)	4	7	8
B. B. M., b. s., (Splan)	5	6	7
Surpot, g. s., (Curry)	6	9	6
Alves, b. g., (French)	7	dis.	

Time—2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:12.

2:11 Pace.—Purse, $1,500.

Miss Logan, b. m., by General-Fire Tait,			
(C. Boucher)	1	1	1
Charley B., blk. g., (James)	2	2	5
Eyelet, g. m., (F. Doble)	6	7	2
Oddity, ch. h., (Jacobs)	4	4	3
Neeta W., b. m., (Erwin)	3	6	4
Indiana, b. g., (McCarty)	5	3	6
Evangeline, ro. m., (McLachlan)	7	5	7
Heirloom, ch. h., (Pearse)	8	dis.	

Time—2:07½; 2:07½; 2:08¼.

2:20 Trot.—Stake 57. Purse $2,000.

Directum Kelly, b. h., by Direct-Ludwing, (Kelly)	5	1	1	1
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Hudson)	1	3	2	3
Providence, b. f., (Rea)	2	2	3	2
Oakley, b. g., (French)	3	4	4	4
Maideno, br. m., (Chandler)	4	5	8	5
Hustler, b. g., (Lapham)	dis.			

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:13¾.

At Saugus, Mass.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 12.—To-day's racing results:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished Wednesday.)

John, b. s., by Kenwood-Mary, by Russell Mambrino, (Bass)	5	1	1	1
Oriole, ch. m., (P. Collins)	1	8	4	7
Marjouree, b. m., (Kervick)	10	9	2	2
Carrie V., b. m., (A. Collins)	3	2	3	6
Sally Brush, g. m., (Durland)	2	3	5	5
M. B., ch. m., (Timothy)	4	4	6	3
Miss Maxie, ch. m., (Gillispy)	8	5	9	4
Lama B., g. m., (McDonald)	7	7	7	8
Belle Franklin, b. m., (Labourity)	9	6	8	9
Jaz, blk. g., (Waite)	dr.			

Time—2:18½; 2:17½; 2:18½; 2:16¼.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Greenbrino, b. h., by Woodbrino, (Gilbert)	1	1	1
Dumont, b. h., (Collins)	2	4	3
Whiting, b. g., (S. Kinner)	3	2	6
Harry Fox, g. g., (McDonald)	4	5	2
Dot Miller, b. m., (Dodge)	7	3	4
Ibsen, b. g., (Waite)	6	6	5
Mary Li, ch. m., (Dore)	5	dis.	
Lissa D., b. m., (Middlet'n)	dis.		

Time—2:19¾; 2:22; 2:22½.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Peter Turney, g. g., by Dick Hunter-Sally Dodd, (Gillispy)	1	3	1
Chelsea, g. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Dore)	2	1	6
Anna Duch, (Stone)	4	2	2
Sabina, b. m., (Middlet'n)	3	4	3
Slavonic, g. g., (Bowen)	8	5	3
George G., g. g., (Timothy)	5	6	5

Time—2:12¾; 2:12; 2:12¼.

At Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—To-day's racing resulted as follows:

2:15 Pacing.—Purse $500. O. M. C. won in straight heats. Time—2:15¼; 2:17½; 2:14½. Ivets was second, Red Lake third, and Mithia fourth.

2:29 Class Trotting.—Purse $400. Garland M. won in straight heats. Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:22½. Tarrie Russ second, Moraibllo third, and Nor-cole fourth.

2:35 Class.—Three-year-olds and under; purse $400. Brigham Belle won in straight heats. Time—2:28¼; 2:30½; 2:33¾. Helen Simmons second and Del Bar third.

2:30 Class Pacing.—Purse $400. Blue Bird won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:23¾; 2:21½; 2:22. Thursday won first heat. Time—2:24¼. The Kid was third.

Races at Elmira Declared Off.

ELMIRA, Aug. 12.—The races here were declared off this afternoon on account of the threatening weather, and later it was decided to cancel the remainder of the programme, owing to the poor patronage of the previous days' races. The association is behind about $1,200.

Rochester Races Postponed.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 12.—The races of the Western New York Circuit were postponed until Saturday on account of rain.

NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Doubles Between East and West Champions to be Played Tuesday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The drawings for the eighteenth National lawn-tennis tournament to be played at the Casino next week were made to-day. There are fifty-three entries, including Ware, Whitman, Paret, Fischer, G. L. Wrenn, Budlong, R. Stevens, Talmadge, Carleton, Davis, Hackett, Wright, Ward, Forbes, and Little. The doubles between the East and West champions will be played Tuesday morning, the winners to play Ware and Sheldon for the National championship.

Broderick Knocks Out Sieloff.

The fight between "Tom" Broderick of Yonkers and Otto Sieloff of Detroit at the Lenox Athletic Club last night came to a sudden end in the thirteenth round. Sieloff was weak when he came up and swung wildly. Broderick swung his left to the head and staggered Sieloff, then, quick as a flash, followed with a straight right on the mouth, sending Sieloff down and out. Sieloff was wild toward the end of the fight and exhausted himself by his excessive work. Broderick was always the stronger.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercer Street Building Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—No Business at Auction.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Leopold Well, the five-story iron-front business building 89 Mercer Street, 25 by 100. This property was purchased by the sellers last week.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. Charles W. Cass, to client of Horace S. Ely & Co., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 34 West Forty-eighth Street, 20.6 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Wessiau & Hogerauer, owners of the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, say that the published reports of the sale of the property are premature. Negotiations for the sale of the lot for cash are well advanced, but have not yet been closed.

A. P. Kirkland & Co. have sold to a builder, for $10,250, the plot at the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 45 by 125; also, for improvement, four lots on the east side of Grand Avenue and two lots on the west side of Davidson Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, southeast corner of Third Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, with stores, irregular; Mary Dooley of 668 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $7,000.

Bay Avenue, north side, 30 feet east of North Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 26; Samuel T. Graham of City Island, owner and architect; cost, $2,000.

Seton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Jefferson Street, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20 and 23 by 43; also, a one-story-and-attic frame stable, 25 by 20; Bruno Brandes of 319 West Fiftieth Street, owner; Carl S. Johnson, architect; cost, $4,200.

Jerome Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 44.6 by 45; Mrs. C. J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Jerome Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22.6 by 48; Mrs. Carrie J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 209 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick and stone lodging house; F. Ames of 109 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; J. S. Maher of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 417 Bleecker Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store; W. Laux, premises, owner; H. H. Heidgard, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 200 Monroe Street, to a four-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $800.

Twenty-third Street, southeast corner of Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone office building; New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, premises, owner; Alfred Zucker, architect; cost, $2,500.

Tremont and Vanderbilt Avenues, southwest corner, to a three-story frame dwelling; Hugh N. Camp estate, owner; A. Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Wales Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of St. Mary's Street, to two two-story frame dwellings; Elizabeth Maxwell, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

St. Joseph's Street, north side, 75 feet east of Robbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Anthony McOwen of 515 Wales Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $300.

Belmont Place, northwest corner of Arthur Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling, with store; Michael Dunn, premises, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $750.

No. 551 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling; Michael Turley, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 12.

BARKER AV, e s, 67 ft n of Julianna St, 33x100; James A. Cunningham to Ellen A. Wilkinson 1

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Mangin St, 25x79.2; William Stacom to Jacob Pfeiffer 27,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 141st St, 101.4x110.10; to Old King's Bridge Road x 3.4x123; Edgecombe Av, s w corner of 142d St, 20.5x107.2 to centre of Old King's Bridge Road x 30x110.10; Sarah E. Marshall to G. Nathaniel Marshall and another 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 243 ft s of 155th St, 127x85x irregular; Elizabeth A. Kennedy to Charles F. McCabe 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 76th St, 17.2x80; Anna J. Tindale to Henry Goodkind 100

LOTS 1 and 2, Block H, map of Dore Lyon's property; Anna E. Lyon to Elizabeth H. Sias 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 34.8 ft n of 119th St, 16.8x82; 120th St, s s, 82 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; Alfred L. Harder to Amelia Hardrath 1

MISSION PLACE, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, runs n 66.9 ft to Worth St, x n w 116.5x irregular to beginning; Franklin Bien, referee, to Washington Life Insurance Company 165,000

PLEASANT AV, e s, 16.9 ft n of 120th St, 16.8x71.3; Martin L. Hollister, referee, to Margaret A. Noxon 7,500

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of Village of East Tremont, 25x133; Phoebe Hole, individually and as executrix, to Henry B. Deane 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 139th St, 100x138.10x100x151.7; Manhattan Improvement Company to Mary A. McNamee 35,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 46.11 ft n of 152d St, 20x irregular; John Ryan of Ryan to John C. and Mary Ten Eyck, trustees, &c. $10,000

SETON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Ida A. and Mary L. Breczinsky and another 800

VANDERBILT AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100x300; William C. Turner to Benjamin Berger 1

WATER ST, 360, n s, 25x87.8x25x88.11; George Konicki to Bernard Golden and another 1

3D AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x98; James A. Flomerfelt to Samuel H. Stone. 1

5TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 25x110; Nathan C. Clark to Solomon G. Proops 1

8TH AV, 2,053 and 2,055, w s, 50.4x100; Samuel H. Stone and another to Max Radt and another 1

47TH ST, 92, w s, 75 ft n of Mercer St, 25x91; Frank O. Norman to Ralph F. Shropshire, one-half part ..... Nom.

8TH ST, 334 and 336 East, 48.6x97.6; Anna Duch to Isaac Polstein and another 1

8TH ST, 176.8 w of Avenue C, 21.9x 97.6; Sarah Underndorfer and others to Isaac Polstein and another 12,000

26TH ST, 555 West, 25x98.9; Mary Brown to Francis E. Williams 9,800

52D ST, 399 East, 19.9x irregular; Jacob Pfeiffer to Michael Fay and another. 11,500

61ST ST, n s, 57.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x 100.5; Edwin A. Jones, referee, to Caroline A. Lindsley and another, trustees.. 21,400

94TH ST, 102 West, 35x98.10x35x100; Cora Landauer to Ella J. Breckenridge..... 57,000

104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100.11x47.10x101; Max Radt and another to James A. Flomerfelt 1

114th St, n s, 670 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Michael J. Keenan to Benjamin Morge 1

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; 117th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Ella J. Breckenridge to Charles M. Rosenthal 72,000

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36.11 ft to Convent Av x 108.11x48.5x 99.11; Charlton W. Crane to James A. Deering 1

Recorded Leases.

ISAACS, B., and another to Lozar M. Shapiro; 50 and 52 Columbia St, 5 years. $5,250

JACOB, August, to George F. Kinney; 1,283 2d Av, 5 years ..... Renewal

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Lancelot W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 975 Lexington Av, 5 years $10,000

BAKER, Annette M. and Pitt J., to the United States Life Insurance Company; 273 Pearl St, 2 years 31,000

BAKER, Annette M., to Antonia Treupel; 273 Pearl St, 3 years 8,000

CARTER, Hannah M., to James B. Potter and others, executors, &c.; 40 East 75th St, 5 years 26,000

CROMPTON, Fanny, and Charles W., to Anna M. Greenman and others, executors, &c.; s s of Boston Road, 248.10 ft s e of Boston Av, 1 year 4,000

DOOLEY, Johanna, to Rose A. Feehan; w s of West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, adjoining lands of Andrew Nostrand, 3 years 1,000

GAFFNEY, James C. and Mary, to Austin Kimball, guardian; w s of Fox St, 82.6 ft n of 169th St, 5 years 5,500

GLUCK, David L., to Ephraim B. Levy; s s of 1st St, 325 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 300

HAMILTON, Jane M., to Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of 8th Av and 128th St, 8 years 10,000

HESS, Jacob, to Joseph Hess; n w corner of Audubon Av and 184th St, demand 8,962

HICKEY, Mary A., to Claus H. Hinck; n s of King's Bridge Road at w s of lands of George W. Howie, 1 year 250

HOGAN, James F., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; w s of Trafalgar Place, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, installments 2,200

HOYENSKI, Joseph, and Mary to John Bussing, Jr.; West half of Lot 247, map of village of Wakefield, installments.... 3,000

KAYSSER, Louis W., to Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City; e s of Brook Av, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 2 months 1,850

KEYS, William E., Jr., and others, executors, &c., to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 19th St, 126 ft w of 8th Av, 1¼ years 3,000

KINNEY, George F., to George Ehret; 1,283 2d Av, demand 1,800

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Julius Doernberg; 2,000 Madison Av, 5 years 20,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Henry D. Goodman; 18 East 132d St, 5 years 20,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to William C. Renwick and others, trustees; w s of Madison Av, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 5 years.. 20,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to William C. Renwick and others, trustees; w s of Madison Av, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, 5 years... 20,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Nathan Peyser; 2,000 to 2,006 Madison Av, and 18, East 132d St, 2 years 10,000

KRUSE, Frederick, to Peter Doelger; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 107th St, 3 years 10,000

McNAMEE, Mary A., to Ernest Ehrmann; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 139th St, 1-3 year 35,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 200 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 3,500

MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 220 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 3,500

MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 280 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 3,500

MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 260 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 3,500

MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 240 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 3,500

MULVANEY, Edward R., and Mary E. to Annie M. Sloane; s w corner of 2d Av and 48th St, ¼ part, 3 years 2,500

MUSTARD, John, to John F. Betz; 1,320 Amsterdam Av, leasehold, demand 2,000

OBEL, Harriet S., to Elizabeth H. Sias; part of Lot 29, map of Central Morrisania, 1 year 367

PFEIFFER, Jacob, to William Stacom and another; n s of Broome St, 25 ft w of Mangin St, installments 88

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Abraham L. Newberger; s s of 8th St, 176.6 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year 10,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Anna Duch; 334 and 336 East 8th St, 1 year 5,500

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; s s of 8th St, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year 8,350

REHM, John H. and Meta, to John F. Steeves; Lot 1, map of Seton homestead, installments 768

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Globe Realty Company; s s of 118th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 2 months 2,000

SANGER, Ella M., to East River Savings Bank; s s of 39th St, 196 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 10,000

SANGER, Ella M., to East River Savings Bank; s s of 39th St, 166 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 10,000

SCHMUTZ, Charles, to Frederick Jaburs; s s of 138th St, 97.10 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years 12,000

SHARP, Robert G., to Allan Marquand, as administrator, &c.; 121 West 83d St, 5 years 11,000

STOTTENBURGH, Eliza, to Malinda G. Mace and others; Lot 548, map of the Village of Wakefield, 1 year 200

WILLIAMS, Hannah B., to Henry H. Dreyer; e s of Bradhurst Av, 26.6 ft n of 143d St, secures notes 2,203

YOUELL, Richard R., and Elizabeth W. Sias; Lot 43, map of new Village of Jerome, 2 years 300

Assignments of Mortgages.

COLONIAL CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS and Loan Association to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association, (two assignments) $3,750

DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, to New York Savings Bank 10,000

MACE, Levi H., to Kate L. Brown 400

MULLALY, John, to Ella T. Townsend.. 550

MULLALY, John, to Agnes O'Brien 1,100

MULLALY, John, to Agnes O'Brien 1,100

PEYSER, Nathan, to Charles H. Reed.. 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan T. Baldwin 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Horace Everett 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Stephen Baker, trustee, (two assignments) 7,000

WRIGHT, George M., to John F. Nevius.. 1,530

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x irregular to St x 74.4; Robert Carle against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor 88

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x irregular to St x 74.4; Binney Brothers against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor 65

8D AV, e s, 50 ft n of Rose St, 25x100; Bergen Av, w s, 50

WIRES CROSS PUBLIC STREETS.

Telephone Company Has Them There by Right, Says Jersey Law.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day denied the application of the Township Committee of Summit for an injunction restraining the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company from running its wires through certain streets in the township. The Vice Chancellor says the poles upon which the wires are suspended are upon private property by consent of the owners, and where the wires cross streets the consent of the owners of the land abutting has been obtained. The wires are suspended at an elevation which does not interfere with public travel.

The township claimed that the telephone company had no right to suspend its wires across the public streets without the consent of the Township Committee. Not long ago the committee caused the wires to be cut, and the company replaced them.

BAGGAGEMAN MIXES CORPSES.

Four Bodies Destined for as Many Different Places Missent.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The error of a railroad baggageman has caused a gruesome mix-up of corpses. Four bodies figure in the strange story—perhaps a fifth—and it is also a story of four cities.

The sister of Mrs. Elisabeth Winkleman of Cincinnati yesterday came near burying the body of Capt. W. D. Sherman instead of that of Mrs. Winkleman. The error was only discovered at the last moment.

Miss Wyer, a young woman of Kansas, is on her way home, believing that a corpse in the baggage car of the train that carries her is that of her dead fiancé, Capt. W. D. Sherman, a volunteer, who died in Washington from bullet wounds received at Santiago.

Mrs. J. O. Janes of Parsons, Kan., arrived in St. Louis last night, and discovered that the body of her husband, shipped from Boston, had not arrived. Word was sent out along the line, and a telegram came to the effect that the body of Mr. Janes would be forwarded at once. A corpse did come, but it was not that of Mr. Janes. The box bore the inscription, "W. P. Leahy, 2,021 Madison Street, New York City." This was returned.

To-day a sealed casket, bearing no inscription, was received. The railroad officials assured Mrs. Janes that it contained the body of her husband, but she is not certain that such is the case, and it is thought the casket may contain the remains of Capt. W. D. Sherman.

THE MOKIS' SNAKE DANCE.

Ceremonial Invocation for Rain in Arizona About to Begin.

CANON DIABLO, Ariz., Aug. 12.—Indian runners from the Moki Pueblos, north of this point, announce that the date for the snake dance to be held at the Pueblo of Oraibi this year has been set for Aug. 22. This dance will also be performed at two of the other Moki villages on or about the same date.

The snake dance is a prayer for rain, the Mokis dwelling upon the desert, where crops are far from certain, and August is a critical period in their agriculture. It is a nine days' ceremony, which, for the first eight days, is confined to secret rites in the underground devotional chambers.

On the ninth day, in public dance occurs, participated in by the priests of the Snake and Antelope fraternities, during which live snakes are carried in the mouth and otherwise familiarly handled. About one-third the number of reptiles are poisonous rattlesnakes, which are in no wise deprived of their death-dealing power.

BANNOCK INDIANS DEFIANT.

Government Orders that They Be Driven Back to Their Reservation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 12.—Gov. Richards has received information from Deputy Game Warden Pyle that forty Bannock Indians from Idaho who are killing elk in the vicinity of Jackson's Hole have successfully resisted arrest.

On request of Gov. Richards, Secretary of the Interior Bliss has issued orders to Fort Washaku authorities to drive the Indians back to their reservation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also the accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. That the said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at the same place.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to August 12, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

N. Y., August 11th, 1898.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 19th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place. ALBERT CORDOZO, Receiver.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or unsatisfying contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6m8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY,
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
E. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Boorsam and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way pertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy19-law8wS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND BELDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Beldick Co. for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-1aw6wS

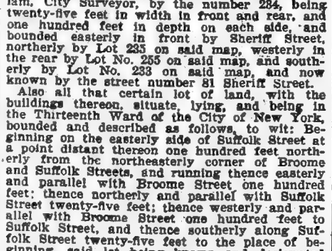
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BERARD HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 284, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot No. 235 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 28th, 1897, and a lien for $1,633.33, with interest at 6 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

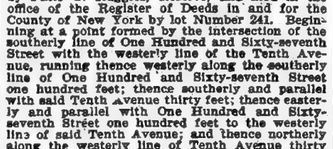
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Smith, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Lumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,943 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $798.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap2-2aw3w W&Sa3m28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE C. JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. jel1-law6m8

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6w8s

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH C. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6m8

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert Hawkins, Mary Hawkins, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William E. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age;

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian L. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charles Estelle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phirean Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Milnor Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. JAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. jy23-1aw6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Sheppard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6m8

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1898. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1av6m8at

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898. HENRY G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6m8

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & C. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6m8

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1898. SUSAN E. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. mi4-1aw6m8at

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. WATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS F. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6m8

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6m8

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw8m8

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 165 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6m8at8

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants and agreements, and rights thereunder, and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, cars, fixtures, tools, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions to and betterments which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and part of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 698 of Deeds, Page 291, and running one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed recorded in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence easterly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee. ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je28-2aw8wS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH FRANKOFF, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy16-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADOLPH BULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.
jy25-1aw6wSa&S3

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy30-1aw6w8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street

PETTIT'S TRICKS OF TRADE

His Peculiar Business Methods Shown by Affidavits Submitted in Court.

TRADED THROUGH "DUMMIES"

Allegations Are that Calhoun Was One of These and Threatened Trouble Unless Provided For—No Trustworthy Trace of Pettit.

The whereabouts of John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator, is as much as ever a mystery. Absolutely no trace of him has been found, and if any of the persons interested with him have an inkling of his hiding place they cannot be induced to make any statement.

Investigation of a report that Pettit was in a hotel in Jersey City from April 20 to May 4 proved it to have no foundation. The proprietor of the hotel said that the Henry Parks from Philadelphia did not answer Pettit's description, and that the hotel clerk had been induced to stand for the story. The signature on the register of the hotel is as unlike Pettit's signature as any two handwritings can be. In any event, the fact that Pettit was in Jersey City in May would be worthless as showing his present whereabouts, for as late as June last he gave the power of attorney to Waite, which the latter now holds.

The motion for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the six pieces of property involved in the suit brought by Calhoun against Pettit was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday morning before Justice Beekman and brought out in affidavits the standing of Calhoun, it being alleged that he was simply a man of straw, and had no title whatever to the properties in suit. Lawyer Robinson, for the plaintiff, in presenting his case, said that Quarrier, an ex-convict, held title to the properties, and that the rents and profits were being squandered instead of being applied to the payment of the taxes, assessments, and interest on mortgages, and asked for an accounting and a receiver to stop the waste.

Milton Hopkins, who said he represented the defendants, Waite and Quarrier, and who denied that he appeared for Pettit, then presented affidavits. Pettit was not represented by counsel.

Says Calhoun Threatened Trouble.

The affidavit of Henry R. Waite says that for the past few months he has had frequent conversations with Calhoun in reference to various matters and especially looking to the conveyance by Calhoun to Quarrier of the six pieces of property involved in the suit. Calhoun said he had no objection to conveying the properties, provided that he was taken care of. Dr. Waite asked Calhoun what he meant by taken care of, and the latter replied that he thought he ought to be retained, and draw a salary as long as any one else remained in Pettit's employ. Dr. Waite says that Calhoun admitted that he had been paid for all his services, and treated liberally while in Pettit's employ, but that Calhoun added that if he was going to be thrown out he ought to be paid something.

Dr. Waite's affidavit avers that Calhoun admitted to him that he had no interest whatever in the properties, and that they really belonged to John Pettit. Calhoun was told that it was practically immaterial whether he executed the deeds or whether those he had previously executed were recorded. He admitted that he knew this, but wanted a definite assurance that every effort would be made to retain his services. Dr. Waite says that Calhoun, when told that no definite assurance could be given, became excited and insistent and declared that he now held the whip hand, and that it was in his power to make it uncomfortable for all concerned if his demands were not complied with.

"Deponent also reminded him," says the affidavit, "that the back deeds that he had given to Pettit would be recorded if he did not convey the property directly. Calhoun replied that this was all right, but that there was one back deed which would not be recorded; that in one instance Mr. Pettit had made a slip, and had not taken back a deed, and that he purposed to get what he could out of this property."

Samuel Trimble's affidavit says that he has been in Pettit's employ for nine years. He has known Calhoun for four years. Calhoun was first employed as a renting agent at $12 a week and commission. His salary was afterward increased, and up to a short time ago he got $30 a week. Trimble says he knows that Calhoun frequently acted for Pettit, who was in the habit of taking title and conveying his property through his employes. Trimble says that he (Trimble) acted in that capacity for Pettit in a number of cases, and was always paid for such services.

According to the affidavit, Calhoun told Trimble about the middle of July that Dr. Waite had asked him to convey the properties in question, but that he had refused to do so unless he received a bonus. His figure was anywhere between $1,000 and $5,000, and he told Dr. Waite that if he did not get his price "he would make trouble for all concerned and upset things generally and would break up the whole business."

Trimble says that on Thursday of this week he met Calhoun in the Bennett Building, and that Calhoun threatened to have him arrested for fraud and locked up inside of twenty-four hours if he made a statement in this case. Calhoun repeated this two or three different times, and also threatened to assault Trimble and attempted to do so.

Call Calhoun a "Dummy."

The affidavit of Frederick W. Sharp, who was manager of Pettit's renting department for eight years up to last April, says that when Calhoun entered Pettit's employ he was practically penniless, and that at all times he was merely a clerk, at a salary ranging from $12 to $20 a week. Mr. Sharp says that Pettit consulted with him about taking the property in question, and that he named Calhoun as a proper employe for the purpose. Pettit paid Calhoun $10 each time that he used his name to buy or sell property.

Joseph W. Spencer, who was with Pettit for ten years, says that there was never any account of real estate dealings between Pettit and Calhoun, their only relations being those of employer and employe.

Franklin U. Green, another of Pettit's employes, made an affidavit similar in tenor.

The affidavit of Walter K. Griffin, an attorney at 11 Pine Street, was especially interesting. He says that he has been acquainted with John Pettit for twelve years and has had repeated occasions to investigate his real estate operations. Pettit spoke to him several times about Calhoun having acted as a "dummy" for him. Pettit wanted two loans on property standing in Calhoun's name, and said to Griffin that he (Pettit) actually owned this property and that he would give his collateral bond as the bond of Calhoun would be a "dummy" bond. Pettit mentioned the name of Mr. Adair as being similarly a "dummy" for him. Mr. Griffin's affidavit concludes with the following remarkable paragraph:

Pettit's Business Methods.

In the conduct of my business I have had repeated occasions to examine into the real estate matters of John Pettit, and I know that it was his custom to avail himself freely of what are known as dummies, especially in the first purchase of new properties, a purchase money bond and mortgage being given by the dummy and an immediate subsequent transfer made to Pettit with intent that Pettit should escape liability on any bond.

Roland S. Pettit, a son of the missing man, says in an affidavit that he was familiar with his father's methods of doing business and that he believes Calhoun was a "dummy" in this transaction.

Mr. Robinson asked for leave to answer these affidavits, and called the attention of the Court to the fact that the defendants had made no answer to his allegations that Waite and Quarrier were wasting the rents and profits from the properties. Justice Beekman reserved decision and gave Mr. Robinson until Monday to submit answering affidavits, as well as a copy of the record of Quarrier's conviction.

Grosvenor S. Hubbard and Milton Hopkins are arranging the details of a reorganization of the Pettit Realty Company. Both lawyers refuse to make any statements, and Dr. Waite also said that under advice of his counsel he would not talk. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, on Wednesday, all the Directors withdrew and a new board was elected. The small blocks of stock held by Pettit's employes were sold in lots to clients of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Robinson started for Wheeling, West Va., last night to obtain the court and prison records in the case of Quarrier, who served part of a twenty years' sentence there in 1871 for embezzling the funds of a savings bank.

AFTER THE STEWART MILLIONS.

A Suit Begun in Behalf of the Alleged Minor Heirs of the Merchant.

After more than a decade the distribution of the estate of A. T. Stewart is again to be attacked in court, and a long legal fight will in all probability ensue. The fact that the estate is threatened was divulged only when an application was made yesterday for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for the minors who are to figure as the plaintiffs.

The first gun of the legal battle was fired in Brooklyn. Hart & Hopkins of 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, appeared in the Special Term of the Supreme Court to ask for the appointment of Archibald A. McGlashan as guardian ad litem for the infant plaintiffs, Mary Agnes Carroll and James Joseph Carroll. The girl, according to the affidavits, is nineteen years old and lives with her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Quinlan, at 244 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan. The boy, who is seventeen years old, lives with another aunt, Bridget O'Connor, at 245 Cherry Street.

The relationship of the Carrolls to the dead merchant is not mentioned. It is simply alleged that they are the children of James and Catherine Carroll, deceased. The papers set forth that Mr. Stewart died intestate on April 10, 1876, leaving neither father, mother, brother, sister, or direct descendant, and that all his property lawfully belongs to the Carrolls, as Mr. Stewart's rightful heirs.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, who was sitting in Special Term, granted the application. The suits are to be brought in ejectment and will be against ex-Judge Henry Hilton, the Manhattan Club, Charles J. Clinch, Helen C. Butler, Virginia Butler, Prescott Hall Butler, Maxwell E. Butler, Lillian L. Swann, Cornelia Stewart Butler, Kate Smith, Ella B. Emmet, Bessie S. White, Catherine H. Wetherill, and James Clinch.

The Carrolls, in their affidavits, claim to be without means, and Justice Smith granted them leave to sue as poor persons, and assigned Hart & Hopkins to prosecute the ejectment suits. Mr. McGlashan, the guardian ad litem, lives at 202 West Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan.

This suit is a revival of that brought by Mrs. Catherine Owens and others twelve years ago, and later by Mrs. Owens, in the name of her son, Alexander Stewart. Mrs. Catherine Owens lives at 85 Madison Street. She claims to have been the wife of Alexander Stewart, an own cousin to Alexander Turner Stewart, the merchant. According to her story, told at the home of a relative, Mrs. Blaine, at 51 Catharine Street, where she was seen yesterday afternoon, her husband, Alexander Stewart and the merchant, Alexander T. Stewart, were sons of William and of Alexander Stewart, respectively, who were brothers. Her husband, Alexander Stewart, she said, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and she now draws a pension from the Government. She married a second husband, who died some few years ago. Alexander Stewart, her son, is a coal dealer at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The Carroll children, under whose name the present suit is being brought, are the children of James Carroll and Catherine Carroll, both of whom are dead, Catherine Carroll having been the daughter of Mrs. Owens and Alexander Stewart.

THE DRUG CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Mr. A. J. Heinemann Replies to Accusation that the Organization Is a "Humbug."

Members of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours take exception to the characterization of their organization made by "Veritas" in a letter which was published yesterday morning in THE TIMES. They particularly object to the statement that their league is a "humbug." The work that this organization accomplished at Albany last Winter, in securing the passage of its bill regulating the employment of drug clerks is pointed to as an evidence that the league is neither a humbug nor lacking in influence.

A. J. Heinemann, proprietor of the pharmacy at Wall and Water Streets, was one of the organizers of the league, and is now its Assistant Secretary. He was a clerk when he went into the movement. He said yesterday that he considered that the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours had done a great deal of good. It was organized in the interest of the drug clerks, and, naturally, it had aroused the opposition of a number of the proprietors of drug stores. Referring to the point made by "Veritas" that the league had never yet shown a list of its members, Mr. Heinemann said that there were the best of reasons for not showing the list. "While no member of the league is ashamed of his associations," said Mr. Heinemann, "there are some who know that their present employment would cease if they were known to be members of this organization. Some of the employing druggists are very bitter against us, and it is better that those of our members who wish to preserve secrecy about their membership should be permitted to do so. When the objects which the league has in view have been accomplished the employing druggists will realize that their interests have not suffered, and their animosity will doubtless disappear."

Mr. Heinemann smiled as he read this paragraph in "Veritas's" letter:

Why is it that when last Spring these people attempted to interfere with the drug business by legislation, the druggists of Greater New York, as well as their clerks, rose as one man and opposed such interference, and successfully, too?

"This is the first that I had heard of the druggists and their clerks rising as one man," said Mr. Heinemann. "We have, at the very least calculation, 350 drug clerks in good standing in our organization, and we have the moral support of many of the employers. Our bill was passed by the Assembly without a dissenting vote, and by the Senate with only three dissenting votes, and that in the face of vigorous opposition from the German Apothecaries' Society of this city, which is composed entirely of proprietors.

"Our movement for shorter hours has the approval of Bishop Potter, Seth Low, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the Rev. Father Ducey, and other persons of excellent repute. Our league is engaged in an educational campaign for a principle, and we are encouraged to believe that we are making progress."

SEWER BREACH MAKES TROUBLE.

Cave-In in 98th Street Not Caused by Broken Water Mains.

A large cave-in in West Ninety-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, last week caused some concern lest one of the big water mains had burst. Excavation shows that ten or twelve feet below the street's surface a stream of water is flowing toward the Boulevard, and the foreman in charge of the work, James Hastings, says that the water comes from a five-foot brick sewer. Much anxiety had been felt by dwellers in the locality lest the leak should necessitate tearing up the four car tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, but the foreman believes this will not be necessary.

He believes there is a break in the crown of the sewer. If one of the forty-eight-inch mains in the Avenue had been broken, he said, the whole street would be flooded. If the thirty-six-inch main, which runs through Ninety-eighth Street to the pumping station near Columbus Avenue, had broken, the effects would be evident at the pumping station.

The leak, according to the contractor, is due either to bad masonry or to letting steam get into the sewer.

Highwayman Gets Eighteen Years.

Dennis Smith, twenty-eight years old, whose home is at 190 Park Row, was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning to eighteen years' imprisonment. On May 24 he held up August Hayes, a farmer, in Worth Street, and stole an eight-dollar silver watch. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Elmira Reformatory. There it was discovered that he had served eight and a half years at Clinton Prison. He was accordingly resentenced.

Mass Sung for Canovas.

The attendance yesterday morning at the memorial mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of Antonio Cahovas del Castillo, the Spanish statesman, which was sung by Father Van Rensselaer in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, was small. Fully two-thirds of those in attendance were women and girls. Police Inspector Thompson and a corps of his men in plain clothes were present to prevent any unseemly anti-Spanish demonstrations.

Leaving a cold to "get well of itself," is a risky experiment. Remove the irritation with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

TEA IMPORTS DIMINISHING

Effect of the New Customs Duty of Ten Cents Per Pound.

PECULIAR TRADE CONDITIONS

A Falling Off of 10,000,000 Pounds in This Year's Imports Expected—The Low Price of Coffee an Important Factor.

A most unusual condition of affairs prevails in the tea trade, as the result of the year-old tea inspection law, which excludes from this country all adulterated teas, and the war revenue law, which imposes an import duty of 10 cents a pound on tea. The tea inspection law cut off about 10,000,000 pounds of trashy teas from the annual importations into this country, and the import duty is likely to reduce this year's importation of good teas by another 10,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Thomas A. Phelan of the old firm of George W. Lane & Co., and one of the Government expert tea examiners, in discussing the situation yesterday said:

"The new tea law has been, and is, enforced to the letter. There are five ports at which tea examiners have been appointed. These ports are New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tacoma, and Portland, Ore. All of the other American cities having direct consignments of teas from the producing countries must send samples to any one of these five ports. In order to secure uniformity in the methods of tea inspection the Treasury Department has arranged for occasional conferences of the official tea examiners. The first result of the operation of the new tea law was that last year witnessed the finest importation of tea in the history of this country. There was not a pound of imported tea placed on the market that a tea man would not drink with pleasure. The rigid inspection of teas caused the rejection of the trashy teas that had been coming in here freely for the past fifty years.

"Two things occurred recently, one after the other. Coffee dropped abnormally to the lowest price on record, and an import duty of 10 cents per pound was put on tea, so that after the lowest grades had been shut out the retail price seemed to have been doubled by the duty. This was not so, however, because the market only advanced about one-half of the duty. Congress, and many members of the tea trade, expected that the foreign markets would decline about 5 cents, or fully one-half the duty, thereby relieving the importers and consumers of one-half the burden of the tax. Just the reverse occurred, and the markets in the East continued to get as good prices for teas as in any previous year. Consequently the American people have had to pay the whole duty of 10 cents per pound.

Peculiar Change in Conditions.

"Another peculiar change has taken place in the tea situation. When the excitement over the ten-cent duty began the trade throughout the country all bought quickly in anticipation. This buying movement embraced almost every retailer, so that the trade outside of first hands is far more largely supplied than usual at this time of year. Many experienced tea men estimate that the retail buyers will not come into the market again for at least thirty days. From the present outlook there will be a diminution of tea importations for the present year, in consequence of the duty, of probably 10,000,000 pounds, which in addition to the shortage of the previous year will become a serious matter.

"Some of the tea importers assert that, inasmuch as all of the old surplus has disappeared from first hands, this market will not require more than about two-thirds of the regular crop. Putting one fact against another—the shortage against the lack of demand—it would seem reasonable to expect a fairly stiff market from now on. There is one important thing to consider in estimating the effect on tea of the exceedingly low price of coffee, and that is the expansive or lasting characteristic of tea. Very few persons realize that one pound of tea goes as far as twelve pounds of coffee, and that therefore, even at the phenomenal price of $1 a pound, which buys the choicest tea, the consumer obtains 3 cups for 1 cent, as by actual measurement there are 300 cups of tea in one pound. At 50 cents per pound—the popular price—therefore, the consumer obtains 6 cups of tea for 1 cent, and under the present conditions he gets a fine article at that price. This makes tea the cheapest beverage in the world.

"Another point to be considered is that, with a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, the best tea is really the cheapest. It is self-evident that fifty-cent tea will stand a ten-cent duty much better than a thirty-cent tea. In the first instance the duty increases the price one-fifth, and in the latter instance it increases the price one-third. With tea at 3 cups for 1 cent, however, everybody in the United States should drink the very best. It is a fact worthy of mention that between 50,000 and 60,000 half-chests of inferior teas were excluded from this country last year by the provisions of the new law. All of this inferior tea was either destroyed or shipped to other countries by its owners."

Other members of the tea trade corroborated Mr. Phelan with regard to the general condition now prevailing in that trade. Some dealers are inclined to take a more pessimistic view of the situation, however, and they see in the future a steady decline in the consumption of tea in this country offset by a corresponding increase in the consumption of coffee. They point to the coincidence of an advance of 10 cents a pound on tea at the time that the price of coffee has been forced down to a very low point as a combination of circumstances which is bound to be seriously detrimental to the tea trade.

The coffee dealers naturally contemplate this phase of the situation with satisfaction. They have faith that coffee is bound to make rapid strides in popularity in this country, and they argue that, with the element of cheapness removed, tea cannot continue to hold its own as the popular beverage with the masses. Contrasted with this belief is Mr. Phelan's demonstration that even at $1 a pound tea costs but one-third of a cent a cup.

Treasury Regulations.

In view of the imposition of the ten-cent duty on tea the Treasury Department has revoked the old regulations regarding the entry of imported teas, and substituted new ones. Section 4 of the act of March 2, 1897, provides that all imported teas shall be entered under bond, and "shall not be removed from the warehouse until released by the Collector." Hereafter all imported teas must be entered for warehouse under the regular forms, no special series numbers being required. Such teas as are admitted on examination can remain in bond until regularly withdrawn. Condemned and rejected teas can be withdrawn for export, or if destroyed by the Collector under Section 6 of the tea act, credit is to be given on the bond for the tea so destroyed.

The Treasury Department rules that small importations of tea consisting of less than five packages may be allowed entry for consumption, and retained in the Appraisers' store or in the customs custody until after examination, and if found admissible may then be delivered on the payment of duty and charges.

RULINGS ON STAMP TAXES.

A New York Trust Company Must Pay on an Additional Issue of Stock.

A trust company in New York recently wrote to the Internal Revenue Department in Washington for information as to whether an issue of additional stock was taxable at the rate of 5 cents per $100 or at the rate of 2 cents per $100, or whether any charge whatever was to be made under the law. Collector Treat of the Second District in this city was authorized yesterday to answer this question as follows:

"Where a corporation having, for instance, an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, of which it has issued only $500,000 prior to July 1, 1898, and on or after that date finds it necessary to make one or more additional issues under the authority possessed by it, each additional issue thus made is an original issue within the terms and meaning of the act of June 13, 1898, and is taxable 5 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof of the stock issued."

Other rulings from Commissioner Scott yesterday were as follows, in brief:

"If deeds issued by a cemetery association or others are so worded as to vest in or convey to the grantee a right, title, and interest in any lands, tenements, or other realty, the value of which exceeds $100, then such deeds must be stamped, and the fact that the association executing the deeds is conducted on a mutual benefit plan does not exempt the papers from the tax."

"A renewal or a continuance of a mortgage falling due on or after July 1, 1898, requires a stamp the same as an original instrument executed on or after that date. In cases, however, where the mortgage is given to secure the payment of notes or any renewals thereof, the notes can be renewed without the renewal of the mortgage, and where this is done the notes must be stamped, but no stamp is required on the mortgage."

IMPORT TAX DECISIONS.

The Board of Classification Rules on a Number of Vexed Questions.

Several decisions on new questions were handed down yesterday by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers.

Pepper shells, imported by F. H. Leggett & Co., were held to be free of duty under Paragraph 667.

Caladium bulbs, assessed for duty at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 251 as bulbs cultivated for their flowers, were held to be entitled to free admission under Paragraph 656. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher were the importers in this case.

Another importation by the same firm was a package of four sheets containing plans for the Bronx gardens of the Zoological Society of New York. The sheets were returned by the Appraiser as pen-and-ink drawings, and were assessed for duty at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 454. They were claimed to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 508, and this claim was sustained.

Merchandise imported by Cantor and others and invoiced as mineral red was assessed for duty as a color at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 58, and was claimed to be dutiable as a chemical salt at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 3. This claim was sustained.

Salol, imported by Schieffelin & Co., was found to be a medicinal preparation in the manufacture of which alcohol was used, and the assessment of duty at 55 cents a pound under Paragraph 67 was sustained.

An importation of fireworks, composed of bamboo, paper, and explosives, and of paper and explosives, was assessed for duty under the provision of Paragraph 420 for "firecrackers of all kinds," and was claimed to be dutiable as manufactures of paper at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 407, or at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 421, or at 20 per cent. under Section 6. The board held that the articles were not commercially known as firecrackers, and that those composed of paper and explosives have paper as the component part of chief value, and were dutiable at 35 per cent. These articles composed of an explosive, bamboo, and paper, were held to be dutiable at 20 per cent.

Merchandise consisting of earthenware jugs containing spirits, packed in packages containing about one dozen jugs, was assessed for duty at 1 cent a pound under Paragraph 99. The claim that the jugs were exempt from duty was sustained on the ground that they were the usual coverings or goods paying a specific duty.

Olive oil fit only for manufacturing purposes was held to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 626, as claimed by the importers.

HITCH IN THE BOND AWARD.

Unsuccessful Bidders Want the Controller Enjoined from Fulfilling the Contract.

An order was served on Controller Coler yesterday to show cause why he should not be perpetually enjoined from awarding to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. the $12,688,992.36 of city bonds for which bids were received two days ago. The order is returnable next Wednesday morning in Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court.

The order was obtained from Justice Dugro in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, by the Produce Exchange Trust Company and Myron T. Herrick, President of the Cleveland Savings Bank. Mr. Herrick and the Produce Exchange Trust Company made a joint bid for the bonds of 104.94. The two firms sought to be enjoined made a joint bid of 105.08.

The parties obtaining the order claim that, as their bid was the highest one made for the entire issue without any conditions attached, they are therefore entitled to the securities. The bid of the defendants was made subject to an opinion by their counsel as to the validity of the issue.

The Controller is a good deal worried over the matter of awarding the bonds. Although Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly decided that the bid of the defendants was legal, Mr. Coler is afraid that there may be long-drawn-out litigation. He has thought of readvertising the bonds, but nothing will now be done until next Wednesday.

BIDS FOR ELECTION STATIONERY.

The Martin B. Brown Company Awarded the Contract at $19,978.

The Police Board held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of opening bids for supplying the department with election stationery for the approaching election for all the boroughs. There were but three bidders, The J. W. Pratt Company bid $23,889, the Metropolitan Job Printing Company $25,680, and the Martin B. Brown Company $19,978. The contract was awarded to the last-named company.

Among the supplies will be 20,000 envelopes for certificates, 45,000 election night slips, 13,400 copies of instructions to election officers, 5,025 dozen pens, 3,350 dozen penholders, 10,050 cones of black ink, 16,000 spindles, 1,015,000 certificates of registration, 40,000 voters' instruction placards, 76,000 pamphlets containing the names and addresses of voters, and a number of other supplies.

More Judgments Against the City.

One hundred and twenty-eight more judgments were entered against the City of New York in the Queens County Clerk's office in Jamaica yesterday. Ex-District Attorney Daniel Noble was the counsel in all the suits. The amount of the claims ranged from $10 to $100, but the costs amounted to $3,500. About ten days ago 230 judgments were entered against the city for Long Island City employes' wages, the costs in which aggregated $4,500. In many instances the costs foot up more than the original claims against the city.

Town Bonds Recommended.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent to Controller Coler the following list of bonds the approval of which is recommended: Town of Jamaica road bonds, dated April 1, 1897, ($450,000 issue;) Village of Far Rockaway sewer bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1898, ($75,000 issue;) Town of Westfield 4 per cent. road bonds, issue of Nov. 27, 1895, ($35,000 issue, and Town of New town, Union Free School District No. 2, ($15,000 issue.)

MERCHANTS' TRIPS TO NEW YORK

Old Dominion Steamship Company Grants Reduced Rates.

At the request of the Merchants' Association, the Old Dominion Steamship Company has agreed to put reduced rates in effect on the Trunk Line dates, which are Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, and Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive. These steamers ply between Richmond, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, and New York, and this will serve to open up a large portion of Virginia to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, which is the connecting link between Richmond and Washington, and will also put reduced rates in effect on the Trunk Line dates.

The Merchants' Association received notice yesterday that the Southeastern Passenger Association, which has jurisdiction over all the roads east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River, does not favor the use of reduced rates to New York or other cities on account of merchants' excursions. A rehearing will be asked for in the hope that the Merchants' Association may be able to convince the roads in the southeastern territory that it will be to their benefit to open up their gateways at Richmond, Washington, and Baltimore, on the dates fixed for the reduced rates in the Trunk Line territory, at which points the trunk lines connect with the Southern roads.

Funeral of Diego de Vivo.

The funeral of Diego de Vivo, the operatic impresario, will take place this afternoon from his home, 282 West Seventy-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Hooper of the Church of the Transfiguration will officiate. The interment will be in the Actors' Fund plot. The services will begin at 2 o'clock.

LEFT CHILDREN TO STARVE

The Wilsons Told the Three Tots to be Good, Then Took a Country Vacation.

SCANTY RATIONS SOON EATEN

Then the Little Ones Suffered in Silence Till Hunchback Boy Became Ill—Relieved by Children's Society.

Three children, well dressed and coming from a respectable part of the Brooklyn Heights section of Brooklyn, were committed yesterday afternoon to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children by Magistrate Bristow, in the Butler Street Court. The story told in court was one of heartless desertion by their parents. According to the statements made to Magistrate Bristow, the parents went to the country for a vacation, leaving the children with no money and not enough food to last them for more than two days.

Nathan H. Wilson is the absent father. His alleged neglect is unexplained by any former ill treatment, for according to the children they were always treated kindly and have never even been whipped for naughtiness. The family lived in a flat at 497 Sixth Avenue. The children are Mabel, aged ten; Clara, seven, and Raymond, five. The youngest is a hunchback and in delicate health, and his sufferings during his week of starvation will make it necessary to place him under medical care for some time to come.

On Thursday the Children's Society received an anonymous letter saying that three children were starving to death at 497 Sixth Avenue, and were kept alive only by the occasional charity of neighbors. Agent Joseph Coschina was sent to investigate. He found Mabel trying to take care of the smaller children, and saw at a glance that Raymond was in pressing need of medical attention. At first he could learn nothing from the children. He afterward found that this was because the parents had given them express orders not to tell anybody that they were alone. But Coschina is a father himself, and his kindly manner soon won little Mabel's confidence. Then the pitiful story came out.

On Friday of last week, Mabel said, the father and mother went away to New Haven, Vt., to visit her grandmother. They locked up the front rooms, and told the children not to go into the street. They were not to go to the grocer or the butcher, and, above all, were not to tell the neighbors that their parents were away. They were to be good, and not cry or quarrel. Mabel was told to take care of the other children, and Wilson told her that if she was a good girl he would take them all to Central Park when he got back and show them the animals. The children were overjoyed at this promise.

Mrs. Wilson showed the child the provisions, which were four loaves of bread, three fried eggs, a quart of potatoes, a pound of butter, some salt, and a ten-cent chunk of ice.

From that time Mabel was a little mother to the younger children. She fed them while the food lasted, and washed their faces every day, though she could not give them a bath because there was no hot water. In obedience to instructions, they played on the roof, and never went into the street. By Tuesday the bread had become so moldy and hard that they could not eat it, nor even break it with their little hands, and Raymond appeared to be seriously ill. His sickness led Mabel to disobey her mother and tell a neighbor that they had nothing to eat. She spoke to a Mrs. Jones, who sent up some food. The condition of the children then began to be generally known, and the result was the letter sent to the Children's Aid Society on Thursday.

"The clock stopped," said Mabel, "and we had no oil for the lamps. But we watched the lamp at the saloon across the way, and we got to learn when it was time to go to bed. There were awful big shadows, and Clara and Raymond thought they were ghosts and got scared, but I told them there wasn't any such thing, and they believed me. But I was scared myself, 'cause I didn't know whether there was ghosts or not; only I didn't say so, because then they would have been scared, too. Do you think there's such things as ghosts?

"I took care of Raymond all right, but he was hungry, and it made him sick, I think. There wasn't any milk or tea or coffee, but we would drink water and didn't mind. We had the bread and potatoes on Saturday, and on Sunday we had the eggs. I made a fire in the stove and warmed them over again. On Monday the ice was all gone, and we ate up the rest of the potatoes. Then the bread got green, and Raymond couldn't eat it."

The following letter was received on Wednesday:

New Haven, Aug. 9, 1898.

Dear Children: We arrived safe and found them all well. Will be home Saturday or Monday, but will write and let you know sure. Write and let us know how you are getting along and have enough to eat, and if you are all well. I hope you will not fight, children, while we are away. Now be good and mamma will give you what she promised. So now write and let us know all about you. We send our love to you all. Your PAPA and MAMMA.

Write Walter H. Wilson, New Haven, Addison County, Vt.

"In all my experience," said Magistrate Bristow, after committing the children, "I never heard of such a case. I can hardly believe it. It goes above a remark I made two days ago, that since I became Magistrate I have had a new experience every day."

The Wilsons' apartments are well furnished, and two bicycles were found in the hallway.

STOLE BICYCLES FOR A LIVING.

Kelly Implicates One Abrahamson Who, He Says, Keeps a Fence.

Walter Kelly, twenty years of age, of Mount Vernon, confessed in the Court of Special Sessions there yesterday that he made a living from stealing bicycles. For weeks, he admitted, he had stolen wheels from the suburbs of New York. He said he was in the employ of B. Abrahamson of 78 Division Street, Manhattan, and that Abrahamson paid him $8 a week to steal bicycles.

Kelly was arrested on Wednesday evening last while sitting on the veranda of the Larchmont Yacht Club, in Larchmont. He says he visited the club in order to take the wheels of some of the members.

Kelly said that Abrahamson kept a "fence" at his place, and that all the bicycles stolen were taken there. He said that Abrahamson sold the wheels cheaply after making some slight alterations so that they would not be recognized by their owners.

The Mount Vernon police, on the confession of Kelly, secured a warrant for the arrest of Abrahamson. This warrant was indorsed by Magistrate Wentworth, and Abrahamson was arrested and taken to Mount Vernon.

Twenty stolen wheels are alleged to have been found in the "fence" when Abrahamson was taken into custody. Residents of Larchmont, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and other towns in Westchester have reported the disappearance of their wheels during the past month or two, and all have been notified of the arrest and confession of Kelly, and instructed to go to Manhattan and see whether they can identify their property. After the confession the prisoners were committed to jail for an examination on Monday next.

Fort Slocum Private in Bellevue.

Private John T. H. Kenny, twenty-five years old, of the Twenty-second Regiment, stationed at Fort Slocum, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and placed in the insane pavilion. Kenny is a brother of Lieut. W. A. Kenny, of the same regiment, who is also stationed at Fort Slocum. They live in Pennsylvania, but the private has been stopping at 101 West Eighty-second Street. Kenny was brought down from the fort by Private M. Campbell, who said that Kenny had been acting strangely for several days. Campbell said it is not known what has caused Kenny's failing.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail for Europe to-day on the Cunard steamship Etruria are William Dupont, Count D. de Brazza, the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, George J. Perle, United States Consul at Munich, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Liddell.



Never mind if we do close at one o'clock; if you get in a hole, we'll help you out.

Our stocks are complete enough, salesmen numerous enough, so that what you want in a hurry we give in a hurry.

Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIG FEAT IN HOUSE MOVING.

Four Five-Story Double Brick Flats on Willis Avenue to be Shifted One Hundred Feet.

A remarkable feat in the art of house moving has been undertaken by Frederick Damm of 370 Willis Avenue, who has contracted to move four five-story double brick flats a distance of about 100 feet.

The buildings, which have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 75 feet, and which were erected only a few years ago, stand on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue.

When the ground was surveyed for the new Willis Avenue bridge, which is to span the Harlem River and connect Willis Avenue on the north with First Avenue on the south side, it was found necessary to widen the eastern side of Willis Avenue forty feet to make room for the approach. The four flats in question stood upon the ground necessary for the work, and it was at first believed that the only alternative was to raze them. In fact, the contract to tear down the buildings was awarded to a well-known second-hand lumber firm.

Before the work was begun, however, Mr. Damm made a proposition to C. C. Hottenroth of 2,563 Third Avenue, who had charge of the houses. He proposed that new foundations for the four flats be built on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and that the houses be moved and placed upon them. It was some time before Mr. Hottenroth could be convinced that the plan was feasible, but he finally awarded the contract. The tenants were ordered to vacate, and half a hundred men began the preliminary work. Heavy yellow pine timbers two feet square now take the place of the foundation, which has been torn away. These timbers rest on hydraulic jacks, which will lift and push the buildings to their new site. As they now stand they are ready for moving, and this work will probably begin Monday morning. The work has already cost about $10,000.

Damm proposes to make the space required for the bridge approach by so shifting the buildings that when the work is completed they will face south on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, instead of west on Willis Avenue, as when originally put up. Contractor Damm is confident of the success of the undertaking, having accomplished several other house-moving feats that attracted much attention. A few months ago he moved successfully a large four-story brick building at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

The Building Department has insisted upon the safety of the men engaged in the undertaking being assured, and have ordered that extra precautions be taken.

HURT BY FALLING CLOTHES POLE

Hoboken Child's Skull Broken and Other Persons Injured.

Five persons were injured, one of them probably fatally, by the fall of a clothesline pole in Hoboken yesterday. It was in the rear yard of the tenement at 382 Newark Street. It was about the height and size of an ordinary telegraph pole. It had rotted at the base and snapped under the weight of several lines of clothes hung out from the upper floors of the house.

Mrs. Helen Disch, wife of the owner of the house; her three children, Helen, Willie, and Lillie, aged four, six, and twelve years, and Abraham Schatz, five years old, the son of a tenant, were seated on the rear stoop. The pole struck Helen Disch on the head, fracturing her skull. Willie escaped with a gash in his forehead. Mrs. Disch, Lillie, and the Schatz boy were slightly bruised by falling off the stoop. Helen and Willie were taken to St. Mary's Hospital unconscious. The lad soon recovered. The girl remained unconscious until late in the afternoon. Her recovery is doubtful.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN A SUICIDE.

Left a Note Saying He Had Killed Himself—Wanted to be Cremated.

Edward Grimm, 75 years old, a veteran of the civil war, committed suicide early yesterday afternoon in his room at 19 Third Street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The old soldier was dead when found sitting in a chair before a mirror in his room.

Grimm was a captain of artillery during the war of the rebellion, having been in command of a company of the Briskel Battery, which volunteered in this city. He was wounded and drew a pension of $30 per month. Since his wife died ten years ago he had been more or less despondent, although he had a comfortable income through the performance of his duties as rent collector for the Horn estate, consisting largely of tenement house property on the lower east side.

On several occasions the old man had threatened to commit suicide. He had told his friend, Anton Palmer, an undertaker, at 127 East Fourth Street,

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Books Sent to the Army and Navy.

It is significant of the literary spirit of the age and of the country that it has played so prominent a part in the voluntary relief work for soldiers and sailors. If there is complaint that the war excitement has interfered with the selling of books, the proof that we still are great readers is found in an abundance of war articles; and if the number and quality of home letters that come from the front is evidence of our defenders' familiarity with the modern weapon, there is exhibited a complement of them in the literature which the stay-at-homes diligently send to camp and hospital. It might have been pardonable, one fancies, to assume that soldiers and sailors actively engaged in war would not have needed a mental stimulus from afar. Would not the occasion keep the mind busy? But the loving hearts that have everywhere followed the troops and ships speedily foresaw periods of inaction. The thought that at such times the mind should not seek solace in literature was impossible, and the very boxes that have carried the sheets, bandages, and safety pins have carried literature. Food for the mind has gone with beef juice, jellies, and mother's own cake.

There has been a good deal of ingenuity in this branch of the popular work for the men at the front. And it is only fair to say that the men have shown an appreciation of it which is its triumphant justification. A great many paper-covered books have been sent, and the boys say they are better than bound volumes. Then there are innumerable magazines and illustrated papers, which have gone the rounds of the camp and then been thrown away; while for the hospitals clippings of all kinds have been collected, admittedly in a trial to suit every conceivable taste. These, put in legal envelopes, tied with red, white, and blue ribbon, have offered to the sick and wounded a form of reading matter which can be easily managed. Many an invalid at home has done this pretty work for the country's sick and suffering.

But the most formal and elaborate single effort to provide literature for the soldiers and sailors has been illustrated, fittingly enough, in Boston. Voluntary contributions from the city and its surroundings have fitted out, complete in every detail that can add to comfort and convenience, the Massachusetts hospital ship Bay State. These comforts were interpreted to include a choice library, to be selected with every literary and hygienic care. The task of selection was put into the hands of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of the Boston Public Library. Certain restrictive rules were adopted; the volumes chosen should not be too heavy for use by an invalid; they should not be of a very serious turn of thought; old editions, "standard" works, popular authors, should be excluded, and the books should be selected in expectation of mental preoccupation on the part of the readers and with a realization that the period for perusal would probably never exceed from three to six days. "Almost without exception the books are by modern writers of fiction." Aside from fiction, some military and naval history and biography and some works of travel and adventure have been provided. Each of the 275 volumes was cheerful in character, and a certain freshness and variety that will be grateful to readers debilitated in mind and body stamps the collection.

In declining to receive gifts of books, the library managers gave proof of their fidelity to a high ideal. Mr. Putnam, justly or not, felt that to accept such volumes would inevitably lead to modifications in the scheme so carefully worked out. Thus the entire library consists of new and purchased books.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me (or can any of your readers) in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of some club in the city which I could join at moderate cost, and where I should be likely to meet persons with some literary taste of a discriminating sort? W.

New York, Aug. 7, 1898.

[Aside from the large and well-known clubs like the Grolier, Century, Authors, and Aldine, there are many smaller ones, conducted on different lines. The editor would be glad to hear from correspondents something about particular clubs of this kind, their aims, purposes, and methods of organization. They are doing, in the main, very useful and potent service in spreading abroad knowledge of books—not always perhaps after the best methods, but their influence on the whole is salutary and their prosperity ought to be advanced.

Throughout the country in general these clubs have grown up with considerable vigor and in considerable number in late years until they are virtually, though not literally, part and parcel of what we know as the University Extension movement. A club of this kind which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW took pleasure in commending on July 23 as an inspiring example of what is being done is the Woman's Literary Circle of Baltimore. But the country has others, and it would give the editor great pleasure to hear something about them, their membership, their work, and their growth. —ED.]

The committee appointed by the National Academy of Design to raise funds for the building of the new academy structure on Cathedral Heights announces that the first $50,000 additional to the sum already in hand needed has been subscribed, and it is now hoped that the schools at least can be housed in their new quarters by next Spring, if not before. The committee feels much encouraged by the response to its appeal, especially under the adverse conditions of an exceptionally dull Summer and the war excitement, and has every reason to believe that as soon as the war is definitely over and normal business conditions are restored, the subscriptions will increase in number and amount, so that the full and large sum required for the building of the entire structure will be in sight at least within the next few months.

Bismarck and William I.

Dr. Busch, Bismarck's Boswell, Makes Some Interesting New Revelations in His Diary—Bismarck as a "Soul Doctor"—An Abbreviated Telegram.

In The London Times of Aug. 2 more than an entire page is given up to a translation of a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch, the Boswell of Bismarck, whose books of twenty years ago about Bismarck are well remembered. In this diary some extremely interesting and striking statements are made, showing that Bismarck in all the conflicts by which the German Empire was founded led and dominated the Emperor. Indeed, Bismarck is presented as the "soul doctor" of William—the man who often raised him out of irresolution and inspired him to action. Under date of Friedrichsruh, March 21, 1891, Dr. Busch says in this diary:

"After dinner, as he was reading the paper, the Prince observed—I forget now in what connection—'One of these days, long after my death, little Busch will write a secret history of our time from good sources.' 'Yes, your Highness,' I answered, 'but it will not be a regular history. I cannot write that. It will be a compilation from good, trustworthy materials, conscientiously and copiously illustrated, and it will not be "long after" your death, which, of course, we wish to be deferred as long as possible, but immediately after it, for truth in these corrupt times cannot be helped soon enough to the honor which is her due.' The Prince said no more about the matter."

Dr. Busch declares that, with all due respect to two such heroic figures as "the first Emperor of modern Germany and the first Chancellor of the then empire," there was wide difference of ability between them. He intimates that there have been too many "current legends," and that these myths have been distributed and promulgated for certain reasons; but that such reasons are not conclusive to him, or, at least, do not carry the same weight "as the imperative dictates of truth and justice." Referring, then, to William I., Dr. Busch writes:

"If the fabled traits and merits assigned to him vanish under criticism, enough remains to make him seem great of his kind—especially if we compare him with his predecessors or with his successors. If he passes from the first rank to the second, he still remains a man of no common kind on thrones, for he overcame himself."

There is to be remembered, writes Dr. Busch, a distinction between the word "durch," meaning "by," and another word meaning "under." One will read that "the German Empire was founded 'durch' ('by') William I.," but we should say "under" William I. In that way the history of the German Empire can be rightly presented. He goes on to say:

"Almost every page of that history shows clearly and unanswerably who supplied the true motive power, who was the real hero of the drama. I know that the usual practice is a habit, a façon de parler, a matter of etiquette, which does not seem of much importance. But it does mischief. It is misunderstood by the masses, and it misleads their judgment. The custom ought therefore to be dropped, and the abuse left to the Byzantine servility of courtiers and their hangers-on in the daily press, to whom such language is a second nature. To my mind it may seem allowable on occasions and in the momentary interest of the monarchical principle, to state that the King commanded in such and such a victory, although in modern times Frederick the Great and Napoleon are the only sovereigns who have done so. But Court fables of that kind cannot be repeated often without danger. Such a fable is the assertion that the empire was founded 'by' the King, when all the world must know that the thought itself, together with the means and the impulse to its accomplishment, proceeded from Bismarck, and that at most the necessary sanction was given from above, a sanction which it was hard enough to get for individual acts in the programme. Suum cuique. And is the monarchical principle in truth and in the long run served by flattering phrases and inflated fictions, and not rather by a conscientious and impartial presentation of the facts, wherein the representative of that principle finally receives the degree of acknowledgment due to him as the master and arbiter of the situation?

"In accordance with these views of mine, I have examined by the light of my materials the features of the immortalized Emperor as they live in popular belief. I have rejected those that did not correspond with these materials. I have reduced the whole portrait to its true dimensions. I have tried to show that the hero had his weaknesses and his defects, besides his incontestable good qualities, and that, had he been confronted single-handed with his task, or left to maladroit and pusillanimous advisers, those weaknesses and defects would have rendered him no hero at all. As a Prince he illuminates the firmament of history with the glory of his crown, but as a man he shines like the moon with a light that is not his own."

How the present War Lord of Germany will receive a plain statement of this kind we hardly know. Dr. Busch is remarkably plain-spoken. The King is presented as a nobly disposed man, "a born gentleman, kindly, good-natured, and fair-minded." Having strong common sense, he felt his obligations to his people "when once his duty was made clear to him."

"His conscientiousness impelled him to incessant labor, even in advanced old age, and from the conception which he held of his kingly office and the somewhat restricted sphere of his own acquirements, his industry was at times far from agreeable to those who worked with him, and delayed the dispatch of busi-

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from the start, and never lost it. Outside everything himself, while he was not always at the moment possessed of the full acquaintance with the facts indispensable to a decision. He was born and he grew up in the old days of absolutism, and he had never been anything but a soldier when he came to the throne. He had thus grown accustomed to issue commands which must be obeyed without conditions or demur. He overcame this habit to the best of his power, but his loyalty toward the new institutions which imposed upon him such restrictions never became a loyalty of the heart. It remained a loyalty of the reasoning faculties, a submission to an inevitable evil, a fidelity to a duty once undertaken."

When it came to the management of foreign affairs, William was inclined to follow family traditions. Of course, these traditions corresponded to German interests, but, as to the carrying of them out, he did not always know what was right, for conditions had changed:

"More than once Court intrigue in the person of high-placed ladies achieved a transient success in disturbing the orbit of the Chancellor. It approached the ears of the monarch at one time in tones of discouragement, and at another in accents of zeal; one day its voice was a voice of warning, and next day a voice of denunciation; oftenest of all it was a voice preaching peace. Assuredly the path on which his high vocation placed him was steep."

We must remember that the King was born in 1797. When Bismarck was active, William, therefore, was a fairly old man, and wanting in "quick insight and rapid and resolute determination in decisive moments." Maybe these were gifts which William when young did not possess:

"Accordingly, there was usually a long pause before he fully apprehended the task before him and took the resolutions it entailed. But good fortune compensated this defect of his—good fortune or a providential dispensation—by placing at his side a counselor who was endowed with that very insight and determination, and who, little by little, became his alter ego. In doubtful situations at the parting of the ways, in great ventures, Bismarck's wider field of vision and Bismarck's stronger soul were ever needed if the King was to prove himself a hero and to gain the victory. The King did not lack the personal courage which contemns physical dangers. He had it in abundance. But he would have given way before difficulties of another kind, where plenty of moral courage was required; he would fain have avoided having to bring the musket to his shoulder, had he not found support in a man of greater resolution and better fitted to the occasion—a man who by hints and incitements, by direct appeal and exhortation, supported his arms and stiffened his back. After such hours of exhortation the difficulties and dangers were faced boldly and without hesitation, for then physical courage came into play.

The following extract from the diary, written by Dr. Busch on Sept. 27, 1888, tells of a conversation with Bismarck, explaining fully the hesitation of the King in a critical moment:

"In the evening after dinner (at Friedrichsruh, where I was then engaged for several weeks in arranging his more important papers,) the Prince said, looking up from his newspaper: 'Yes, from 1840 onward the Princes have begun to degenerate.' I will give you (he looked at me) an example or two. When the Emperor William, as he afterward was, was not yet Regent, a reactionary intrigue was on foot in which Manteuffel was pretty closely concerned, and with which I also was to have co-operated. It was based on a plan for inducing the sick King to revoke the full powers he had given and for allowing Queen Elizabeth to govern through the Ministers. However, I had nothing to do with it, but I went to him at Baden—or was it some other place in the South?—and I told him all about it. He was not alarmed at the plan. He was quite ready to retire at once. He was entirely indifferent. But I made representations to him. 'What would happen then? It is your duty to hold out. You should send for Manteuffel at once and forbid him to go on.' Manteuffel came after some hesitation, excusing himself on the score of illness, and the story was kept quiet. Then in Babelsberg I was summoned to become Minister. In his despair he had the text of the act of abdication already signed, and it was not until I had offered to hold out with him even against the Parliament, even against the majority of the House of Deputies, that he tore it up, together with the long list of Liberal concessions which he had also drawn up. He had now regained courage and confidence and a sense of his kingly duty, which till now had seemed pitiful to him in his own pitiful plight. He held fast enough to it afterward, so that down to his last years my late master sometimes embarrassed me with his sense of duty, as his knowledge of affairs was limited, and it was but slowly that he accommodated himself to what was new."

The Empress Augusta, the Chancellor had the best reason to believe, was in opposition to him and exerted her influence against him. Bismarck seems to have been outspoken, and as far back as 1877 told Dr. Busch the following, which was duly inscribed in the diary:

"The Emperor is growing old and allows himself to be influenced more and more by her. He never had the strong character which many ascribe to him. I remember yet in the time of the 'conflict,' when things were at their worst, he once came back from his Summer holiday at a watering place, where his wife had frightened him about the Opposition. I went to meet him at Juterbock in the evening, and got into the carriage with him. He was very much cast down, talked of the scaffold, and thought of abdicating. I said to him that I did not believe things stood in so bad a case, that the Prussians were no Frenchmen, and that instead of thinking about Louis XVI. he ought to remember Charles I., who had died for his honor and his rights. If he was to be beheaded, let him, too, die for his honor and his rights. As for me, I, too, would gladly suffer the same fate if it must be so. There I had caught him by the sword-knot, and spoken to him as to a King and an officer. He brightened up, and when we reached Berlin he was again thoroughly reasonable. In the evening he moved about quite cheerfully among a large company."

Here we see one of the accidents in history, and may think of how changed conditions would have been had the King's sword-knot given way! In 1863 Bismarck played pre-eminently the part of "soul doctor" to the King. In that year came about the famous "Congress of Princes," where Austria, according to the cards, was to assume the first place, and Prussia was to go nowhere. But Bismarck of the iron will "restrained the King under grievous temptation from a visit to the Congress, and which meant, respectively, the success or the failure of the Austrian project. Bismarck steadily recommended abstention. The royal ladies, on the other hand, were at first one and all of the contrary opinion. The reigning Queen and the Dowager, the Queen of Bavaria, although of course she was a Prussian Princess, and the King's daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, all wished him to go and co-operate. From Berlin the Austrian party in that city, whose most zealous member was the Prussian Minister of State, von Schleinitz, quietly worked for the personal participation of King William in the negotiations and vote of the congress. The King was still undecided whether in the end he should not go to the meeting, and, though he inclined to Bismarck's advice, still a last attempt threatened to change his mind and bring him round to a different decision.

"The efforts to win him over culminated in the arrival of King John of Saxony, who appeared in Baden, accompanied by his Minister, von Beust, to present in the name of the Princes assembled at Frankfort a fresh invitation to take part in their labors. King William already hesitated at the news that this visit was intended. It was hard to dissuade him from the view that he was bound to listen to an appeal in support of which a crowned head intervened as a sort of Cabinet messenger. On his arrival the King of Saxony, as is well known, a highly gifted Prince greatly respected by King William, exerted himself so zealously, with Beust's support, and with such earnest arguments ad hominem to induce his Prussian Majesty to go to Frankfort that for a moment he almost succeeded. When the Saxon Prince had departed, King William remained in a state of extreme nervous excitement, and when Bismarck had wrung from him a definite letter of refusal he was himself 'so exhausted and dead beat that he could hardly stand or walk.'"

Bismarck, describing his difficulties to Dr. Busch in thwarting the "Congress of Princes," said of the King: "With infinite labor, I held him fast by the coat-tails. The women were all in favor of it, the Queen Dowager first. It was made bitter enough work for me." Dr. Busch proceeds:

"After the King of Saxony and Beust had been with him [William] he lay on the sofa and cried hysterically, and when I had wrung from him the final letter of refusal I was so weak and tired that I could hardly keep my legs. I reeled as I left the room, and I was in such a state of nervous excitement and exhaustion that as I shut the door to the anteroom I broke the door handle. The aide de camp on duty asked me if I was unwell. 'No,' I answered, 'now I am all right again.' But I told Beust that if necessary I would ask the commander of the Prussian regiment at Rastatt for men to garrison the house and protect our master from further temptation and injury to his health."

Passing to the intricacies of the Schleswig-Holstein matter, Bismarck told Dr. Busch that "he wanted it [Schleswig-Holstein] from the first, immediately after the death of the King of Denmark," and also that he said to the King:

"I told the King, for instance, that all his predecessors had added some territory to the State. His late royal brother was the only one who had not done so. Would he, too, act in the same way? To judge by their appearance of astonishment, they evidently thought that I had taken too much for lunch. C. was keeping the protocol, and when I examined it I found that just those passages in which I had spoken most plainly and strongly had been left out. I drew his attention to this and complained. Yes, he said, that was quite right, but he thought that I should have been glad to see them left out. I answered: 'Certainly not. You thought perhaps that I had ——? I insist that the words be inserted just as I spoke them.'"

Dr. Busch presents in full the preliminaries which led to the war with France, and the matter being nearer to us is now fairly well understood. German unity having been established, it naturally excited the jealousy of France. "War became only a question of time." As to Germany, she waited for the opportunity. Perhaps she was not quite ready before 1870. At last came the pretext, the Hohenzollern one, and poor Spain quite unwittingly meddled with the business. Germany pretended to advocate the Hohenzollern Prince, and France was violently opposed to it. Bismarck certainly did his best to make the Hohenzollern candidature a casus belli. Dr. Busch writes:

"The question, which had developed very slowly hitherto, now in accordance with and now against Bismarck's wishes, swept forward rapidly toward a crisis. Grammont's hatred of the Prussians, his want of dexterity, and his undiplomatic heat, which rendered abortive the compromise that was still conceivable, and the bigoted frame of mind of the Empress Eugénie contributed more to this result than the Emperor, who was in ill-health and rarely acted impetuously. Grammont's character was an element in the good fortune which assisted Bismarck's efforts for the unification of Germany. That he understood it and had taken account of it in his calculations was one of the merits of his genius. He was now to have what he had wished for when promoting the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince with so much zeal and energy. His plan had succeeded—unless some new obstacle at the last moment prevented the trap from shutting down on the bait—unless, that is, the decision of his old lord and master failed."

Grammont, who hated Prussia, issued in the Corps Legislatif an explicit menace, and Benedetti was overbold or careless in his words, and then the old King lost his temper, and Bismarck was happy. The cry in France now was, "On to Berlin!" In the diary Dr. Busch finds a conversation, which he put down as he heard it, from Bismarck on the 18th of December, 1870, at the dinner table at Versailles:

"Geheimrath von Abeken then touched on the incidents which had taken place at Ems shortly before the outbreak of the war, and told us how the King had exclaimed after a certain dispatch had been drafted: 'Well, now, he, [Bismarck,] too, will be satisfied with us.' 'And I believe,' added Abeken, 'that you were then you must have deceived yourselves, I mean you. I was quite satisfied with you. But with our most gracious I was not quite satisfied, or, rather, I was not satisfied at all. He ought to have behaved with more dignity (vornehmer) in the matter and more firmness. I remember," he went on, 'how I got the news at Varzin. I had already gone out, and when I came back I found the first telegram. Then, as I was going away, I passed our parson in Wussow. He was standing just in front of his door and saluted me. I said nothing to him, and only did so, (making a cross cut.) 'Charge!' He understood me, and I went on."

"He told us then about the vicissitudes of the business, until things took a certain turn on which had followed the declaration of war. 'I hoped to find another telegram in Berlin in answer to mine, but it was not there. In the meantime I invited Moltke and Roon to dinner in the evening to talk over the state of things which was steadily causing me more and more anxiety. Then the long new telegram was delivered. As I read it out—there were a good 200 words—they were both regularly startled, and Moltke's appearance suddenly changed—he looked quite old and weary and infirm. It seemed as if our most Gracious was going to flinch after all. I asked him if everything was in such a state that we might hope for victory. When he answered yes, I said: "Wait a bit," put a little table before me, and pulled the message together. I cut down the 200 words to about 20, but without making any other change or any addition. It was Abeken's telegram, and yet how much shorter, more definite, and precise! I handed it over to them and asked, 'How will that work now?' 'Yes, it will work all right,' they said, and Moltke all at once was as young and fresh again as ever. Now he had his war, his trade. And, in fact, it did work. The French took the abbreviated telegram as it appeared in the papers awfully badly, and after a couple of days they had declared war against us.'"

The difficulties of making the Emperor enter into the Austro-German alliance are fully explained. Bismarck wrote to Andrassy: "This idea is uncongenial to a Prince over eighty-two years of age, but I may venture to hope that I shall be able to dispel it, though it will cost me a tolerably comprehensive postscript to those sixty pages. The disinclination of my master to enter promptly on new situations, a disinclination which is inherent in his temperament, hampers my activity."

At last "with a heavy heart" the old Emperor gave his assent and signature. Wanting in gratitude to Bismarck Emperor William was not:

"It was one of the noblest and most amiable traits of the dead Emperor that he recognized this relationship without envy, and more than once acknowledged it clearly and unreservedly in written statements to his Chancellor. In the letter in which he congratulated him on his silver wedding on July 26, 1872, he wrote that he returned thanks to Heaven for having placed Bismarck at his side in the decisive hour, and thus given to his reign 'a fullness which exceeded all thought and comprehension.' The porcelain vase which accompanied the letter as a present was indeed of 'fragile material, but every fragment of it should one day tell what Prussia owed to him [Bismarck] for raising her to the exalted position she now occupies.' When Emperor William was going to start to unveil the monument in the Niederwald he summoned Bismarck by letter to attend the ceremony, since he felt that the monument to be raised was not so much to himself as to the Chancellor."

The love and respect Bismarck felt for the old King are well expressed in a letter of Dec. 25, 1883:

"I thank God that He has so attuned my heart that I have been able to content your Majesty, while I have seldom and but for a brief space enjoyed the favor of others. But I thank your Majesty, too, for the constancy with which you have always maintained your trust in me, and have remained a gracious master to me for a period of more than twenty years through times of stress and of peace, without being misled by the attacks of my opponents or by my own well-known failings. Except peace with my own conscience in the sight of God, I need nothing more in this world. The blessing of God has rested on your Majesty's rule, and has given your Majesty this pre-eminence over other monarchs who have achieved great things—that your servants look back upon their service with thankfulness toward your Majesty. The steadfastness of the ruler begets and preserves the loyal fidelity of his servants."

Isolation of Certain Races.

Your romance maker may force the situation, and this privilege Mr. Grant Allen has fully enjoyed in his Hill-top Stories, but does he not sometimes carry inventive humor a little too far in his anthropological and ethnological studies? There is a clever article of Mr. Grant Allen's in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly, the title of which is "The Romance of Races." He treats of the curious isolation of certain breeds of men, and how they have withstood all encroachment. He cites the Parsees and the Jews. He shows how absurd it is to fix on a man's race by his language or by his name. He cites a text from a class book, which reads, "When one meets a man by the name of John Smith we shall at least be justified in concluding that he is a Teuton." There never was such nonsense printed. For a pure-blooded negro may be called John Smith. O'Sullivan may not be an Irishman, nor Wallace a Scot. Nobody to-day, as Mr. Grant Allen writes it, holds to the old theory of the language kinship. "A race may speak a language of another without having received any appreciable admixture of its blood," witness our colored brother John Smith. Irishmen in Ireland talk English or try to, and are still Celts. Some languages, from their inherent excellence or adaptability, spread and spread, and without force of arms are linguistic victories, for in some century or so to come Spanish in certain West Indian isles will be as great a rarity as is French in the Louisiana of to-day. When it comes, however, to the animal, considering humanity only in its material sense, then types of race have astonishing durability, and refuse to be knocked out.

Craniology in a certain way is not to be disdained. We recognize the two types, then, the long-headed men (dolichocephalic and the short-headed ones, (brachycephalic.' Mr. Grant Allen cites Canon Isaac Taylor, who uses these two forms of skulls as he would tenpin balls, and, rolling them, clears the alley. He takes a Swiss canton and he says the long-headed are Protestants, the round-headed Catholics. From these we are to believe that religion, like the stripes of the zebra, is inherited. Is not Mr. Grant Allen chaffing when he writes: "Whenever one is tempted to ask one's self the once famous question, 'Why am I a Protestant?' the answer will be obvious. Because 75 is my cephalic index. If it were 79, I should no doubt have become a Dominican brother."

Shakespeare's Autograph.

Sale in London of a Copy for $510—The Few Other Copies Known.

The autograph of William Shakespeare, to which reference was made in last week's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, as about to be sold at auction in London, was knocked down for $510. It appeared in the volume of Giovanni Sarava, "I Quattro Libri della Filosofia," Venice, 1565. There were really two autographs, for the signatures of W. Shakespeare are written twice outside the cover, and there are indistinct remains of another signature which readily suggests Herbert. In 1845 this relic was purchased at Fletcher's rooms in Piccadilly, London, by the bookseller William Pickering, for 21 guineas, he having acquired the Montaigne with Shakespeare's autograph, now in the British Museum, for 100 guineas. Pickering, Madden, (the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the Museum,) and others have regarded this volume of Sarava as containing the genuine autograph of Shakespeare.

This sale brings to mind the other known specimens of the poet-dramatist's writing. The pedigree of the volume of Sarava is traced back to 1811, and it is known that in 1824 it was sold for 6d., and again in 1845 for 21 guineas. The book itself is not as valuable to a bibliophile as is Shakespeare's copy of Montaigne, translated by John Florio and printed in 1603, which is now in the British Museum. Montaigne and Sarava are the only two of Shakespeare's books that have come down to us, for his manuscripts and letters have disappeared and his signature is to be seen on but four documents. One document, it is said, is in the collection of Charles F. Gunther of Chicago, associated with such precious things as the original manuscript of Tennyson's "Maud," Martha Washington's family Bible, and one of the two known letters of France's Shakespeare, Molière.

Perhaps the most clearly written specimen of Shakespeare's signatures is that affixed to the mortgage deed of a house in Blackfriars, dated "March 11, 1612-13," for which an agent of the British Museum paid 300 guineas at the sale of Sotheby's on June 14, 1858, of a number of rare and curious books belonging to J. O. Halliwell, later Halliwell Phillipps. In 1841 a sensation was created in the literary world by the sale of the deed which Shakespeare executed on "March 10, 1612-13," for the purchase of the same house from one Henry Walker for the sum of £140, the document being secured for the library of the City of London and deposited in Guildhall. Thus it will be seen that no sooner had Shakespeare entered into arrangements for the purchase of the property in Blackfriars than he found it convenient to mortgage it to the same parties from whom he had bought it, executing a mortgage deed thereon on the following day for £60. Shakespeare had then his residence at Stratford, and he is referred to in the deed as "William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the Countie of Warwick, Gentleman." Marsden J. Perry of Providence owns one of the deeds of conveyance bearing the date of March 10, 1612-13, the indenture prepared for the publishers, not signed by Shakespeare. It was at one time in Halliwell's possession.

Halliwell obtained the mortgage deed from his father, who was in partnership as a solicitor with Albany Wallis, one of the executors of David Garrick. Wallis, it seems, found the document in 1768 among the title deeds of Shakespeare's property in Blackfriars, at that time in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Fetheratonhaugh, Oxted, Surrey. Fetherstonhaugh instructed Wallis to present the deed to Garrick, whom he admired greatly, and the actor later lent it to George Steevens, who in his edition of Shakespeare published in 1790 gave a fac simile of his signature and a copy of the deed. After Garrick's death his widow gave the document to Wallis, through whose hands it thus passed a second time.

Such is the indisputable pedigree of the most interesting and valuable of the Shakespearean relics, with the possible exception of the copy of Montaigne. The first of its four seals bears the remarkably clear signature "Wm. Shakspere," the poet having been obliged to abridge his name in consequence of the narrowness of the slip of vellum allowed for his name. The orthography of Shakespeare's name is, as Halliwell pointed out, one of those disputes in the annals of literature that will remain open until the discovery of documents more satisfactory than the evidence of the known signatures, which vary more or less in the writing. It is a remarkable fact, however, that in the body of the deed of purchase and in the mortgage deed, as also in the earliest editions of the collected works, his name is written and almost invariably printed "Shakespeare."

Shakespeare's will is, of course, at Somerset House, where it has remained since 1616. It bears his signature in three places, only one of which is fairly legible, and, according to Sidney Lee, the name is written as it is now generally used. It should be said that some experts have doubted the genuineness of the Florio Montaigne, for which the museum paid £140 in 1838. Its pedigree goes back no further than 1780. The Bodleian Library, Oxford, has a copy of the Aldine edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," 1502, on the title of which is the signature "Wm. She," but the writing has been claimed to be a forgery. The Boston Public Library acquired in 1880 a copy of North's translation of Plutarch, 1603, in which is a signature said to be Shakespeare's, and a line apparently in his autograph. Shakespeare is known to have used a copy of the book, but without a pedigree going back to his time who can say that this is the copy?

One of the parties named in both the deeds is John Hemming, (or Hemyng, as it is there spelled,) who, it will be recalled, was a principal manager of the King's company, occupying the Globe and the Blackfriars Theatre. What would we not give now for the manuscripts of the plays of Shakespeare used in those theatres! What extraordinary sums would not be paid by collectors for the "Sonnets," "Venus and Adonis," or "The Passionate Pilgrim," as Shakespeare originally wrote them! If fire, water, or any of the accidents of time had only preserved to us even a song or two in Shakespeare's autograph, or such an incomparably precious scene as Hamlet's soliloquy! But we are not so fortunate, and to-day, 282 years after his death, we have only four documents bearing his signature, his Montaigne, his Sarava, and perhaps one or two other books.

What Recent Research Has Done to Make the Poet Better Known.

In The North American Review for this month Mr. Edmund Gosse's "Shakespeare in 1898" is a notable article, for briefly yet clearly he shows in what direction modern research has gone, and he gives the names of those who have been the most distinguished in their studies.

Just as some five years ago particular attention was devoted to Walter Scott, 1898 may be called "Shakespeare's year." Mr. Gosse writes: "This renewed and impassioned study of a poet who seemed almost hopelessly hackneyed, weighed to the ground under the terrible apparatus of the commentators, is a very striking phenomenon. Here we have a writer so overwritten and overexpounded (one might have said) that it was impossible to produce a new sensation regarding him, and, behold! a fresh class of students rise who treat his glorious works as if they were reading them for the first time."

It is during the present year, Mr. Gosse insists, that the better appreciation of Shakespeare has begun again, and he specially lauds the work done by Mr. Sidney Lee and his biographical monograph. It is Mr. Lee who has "resumed in a perfectly sober and logical survey the facts about Shakespeare's life as they lie scattered over a thousand diverse sources." Other biographers, in trying to draw the portrait for us, have used a network of ingenious guesses. It is Mr. Lee who has discarded all conjecture and has been satisfied "with drawing into a focus all the disjointed facts." We are not to find fault with Nicholas Rowe of the early eighteenth century or the late Halliwell-Phillips. Both did the best they could, only Halliwell-Phillips was wanting in logic, and rather overinclined to indulge in the superstition which clings around Shakespeare.

Mr. Gosse cites as a brilliant example of Mr. Sidney Lee's the clearing up of what was a mystery, and it was a most important one. How did Shakespeare make his living? What was the source of his money? For we know that he was the owner of considerable property, and held real estate:

> "A vast and needless mystery has been made about Shakespeare's wealth, as if the formation of such a fortune as he retired upon were the result of witchcraft. Turn to Mr. Sidney Lee's narrative, and the miracles of Shakespeare's money making become perfectly plain sailing. It is an exceedingly interesting episode in Elizabethan economics, and as we read the careful evidence the biographer puts together we see how much exaggeration there has been in the treatment of the poet's financial adventures. Shakespeare was about as well off as any other successful actor-manager of the day, but certainly not abnormally prosperous. For instance we can make out that, from the time of his adopting the profession until 1599, Shakespeare's average annual revenue was about $6,500 of our money to-day. After that date he was much better off; before he retired his yearly profit from his share of the theatres amounted to at least $25,000 of to-day. This is a large income; but it pales before the profits of a contemporary manager, Edward Alleyn, who was able, without impoverishing his family, to purchase the manor of Dulwich for $10,000 (equal to half a million dollars to-day) and to devote it to public uses. The receipts of the playhouses were exceedingly large, and Mr. Lee thinks that the managers bought plays very cheaply. Ten pounds ($500 to-day) is the very highest price for a play recorded in the Elizabethan and Jacobean actors' accounts. It is important to realise, and Mr. Lee states it with minute lucidity, that Shakespeare's fortune was made not by the writing of his plays, but by his admirable conduct of theatrical business."

The actor-manager is by no means an uncommon personage to-day, and some actor-managers have been known to make money in 1898.

Mr. Edmund Gosse introduces to us Dr. George Brandes, "less known to English-speaking readers than to any similar class on the Continent of Europe." Dr. Brandes is a Dane, admirably well versed in contemporaneous literature, with ideas on politics and religious matters which are quite his own. In his study of Shakespeare Dr. Brandes has adopted Mr. Lee's method. Both decline spinning webs of fabulous conjecture, but "by starting in a patient and logical spirit from the mass of existing documents and data, the outline of Shakespeare's career can quite intelligibly be sketched." Dr. Brandes's volumes have been translated by Mr. William Archer. Mr. Gosse conveys the idea that Dr. Brandes has isolated Shakespeare, and he writes:

> "The freshness of the Danish critic's standpoint, the vigor and novelty of his impressions, and the determination he shows to present the poet before us as a living figure make his monograph, in its cunning mixture of biography and criticism, the best popular or general portrait of Shakespeare yet given to a Continental audience certainly, and perhaps to an English one."

Graceful are the acknowledgments Mr. Gosse makes to Mr. George Wyndham, whose edition of "The Poems of Shakespeare" "has astonished all those who have given a longer time than he and a more unbroken attention to the same 'lovely argument.'" Those of us who have paid particular attention to the poems of Shakespeare know that in early days more study was given to his "Venus and Adonis" and his "Lucrece" than to the sonnets. To-day the order is reversed. We study rather the sonnets than the "Venus and Adonis" or "Lucrece." It is the sonnets which have been the most written about of late years.

To our own Mr. Horace Howard Furness Mr. Edmund Gosse gives unstinted praise.

> "With the earliest months of this year the most illustrious of American editors of Shakespeare, Mr. Horace Howard Furness, sent forth the eleventh volume of his Variorum Edition, that almost superhuman labor on which he has been engaged so long. This volume is entirely devoted to 'The Winter's Tale.' No new feature or fresh critical departure marks Mr. Furness's latest appearance, and yet we are quite justified in claiming this veteran among those of the younger school who have set their mark on 1898. Mr. Furness, in his solid and patient progress, almost overwhelmed sometimes, like Atlas, 'by the too-vast orb of his fate,' has prepared the way for these realistic and cautious students. Common sense, an incessant balancing of the exact weight of authority, an impatience of flummery and fustian, these have always been the features of his vast compilation, and have given it that unique value which is admitted all over the world. Possibly because the temper of readers was never before so ripe for it, 'The Winter's Tale' seems edited with a greater verve and a more triumphant solution of difficulties than any of its predecessors. This I believe to be an illusion; it is we who have changed, not Mr. Furness; he has at last come into his own. Hardly any wish more pious can at this present date be breathed by those who love English literature than that Mr. Furness may be given health and opportunity to bring his splendid enterprise to a conclusion."

Writing of the past, Mr. Gosse tells us that for the fifty years after Shakespeare's death there was no definite recognition of him. It was Dryden who, to "his immortal honor, first had the courage to claim for the author of 'Hamlet' a place among poets which was absolutely transcendant." But Dryden was ahead of his time, for there was that official critic Rymer, who flourished in the reign of William III., who objected to the conduct and language of Shakespeare's plays. That solemn dunce declared "that 'Othello' was a play so faultily constructed and so ignorantly conceived that it was a disgrace that the players should be allowed to wear the King's uniform when they acted the part of Iago." It was in Queen Anne's time "that the genuine study of Shakespeare began, and while Addison was reading the plays with rapture and awe the text was simultaneously attracting the attention of Rowe and of Pope, of Sewell and of Theobold.

Let us then hope with Mr. Edmund Gosse that the phantasmagoric period of Shakespeare has passed away. For now we have "the sudden output of vivid simultaneous commentary on his life and work," and "to fresh generations of minds Shakespeare will present facets which the keenest of living critics cannot perceive to-day. We shall steadily learn to know him more accurately, more solidly, more sensibly."

Lines on the Return From Mexico.

Some very few of us may remember the return of the volunteers from the Mexican war, and how patriotism overflowed. Many of us will welcome before long our brave boys who have been exposed to Mauser bullets and yellow jack.

Before us is a pamphlet, bound in brown paper, and entitled "An American's Offering," printed in Philadelphia precisely a half century ago. Opposite the title page is the very worst print of Gen. Washington we ever saw. The Father of his Country has a pronounced Roman nose, and behind his revered back his cue looks like the fins of an aggressive shark. Art was not good—at least the kind in common use, fifty years ago.

The author of the "Recitative Ode" in "Five Cantos," with historical notes and "Memoranda illustrative of the Truth of the Poem," was a stanch patriot, and his lines are not to be laughed at. He meant all he wrote. He says he is "a mechanic," but he was well informed in American history. If occasionally he wandered from exact dates, he seems to have been conscious of it, and he begs pardon for "poetic license." We are not to find fault with the rhymes. True fervor is indifferent to jingle. Listen to this strophe:

> "Like the children of Israel, our forefathers roamed,
> Where hope promised fair in the future to bless;
> But a greater than either their destiny owned,
> And trials were set for their further distress."

These lines halt a little, but the author buttresses them up with a quotation from Hale's "United States": "One great object of the 'Puritans' was the establishment of a religious commonwealth, as nearly upon the model of that of the Jews as the difference of circumstances would permit." Precisely that particular topic has been taken up by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus and fully established by him in one of his most valuable historical works. The origin of the Stars and Stripes, "Mechanic" treats in a clever way:

> "Columbia, spurning each earth-born device,
> Chose stripes, as the rainbow, to stream in the breeze;
> The azure she gleaned by her skill from the skies,
> And stars, by reflection, she took from the seas."

We still dispute over the origin of the flag, and, indeed, despite patriotic disclaimers, it does look very much as if we took bodily the coat of arms of the early Wessingtons or the later Washingtons. And if we did, what matters it? When "An American's Offering" was written, the author notes that there are thirty stars "at present." Did he think that the azure square would be so crowded to-day? Will it ever happen that we shall have "a milky way"? We don't exactly hold to "Mechanic's" ideas, considering to-day the "entente cordiale," when he writes about England:

> "How Erin and Scotland she compassed by stealth."

And quotes Col. Barré as his authority. Anyhow, there is good, sturdy patriotism shown in the five cantos, and they would bring down the house to-day, especially as the author indicates exactly what is the "business" to be introduced. He writes in a note at the conclusion of the first canto: "If recited before an audience, the National air, 'Hail, Columbia!' by a band of music will relieve the speaker and give zest to the piece." It should not be passed over that recently, by orders from headquarters, bandmasters were commanded not to introduce pot-pourris of National airs, medleys, and messes of patriotic songs bewildering to the uninitiated, but to come down to the musical hardpan. Here are four lines in the concluding canto which we could sing to-day:

> "Doth love of our country, our kindred, and home,
> Where Freedom hath planted her scion of light,
> Never speak to the heart in its own native tone,
> And bid the oppressed strike for God and the right?"

Then the climax is a strong one:

> "——battlefields, covered with carnage and death;
> This banner hath lit up the soul's dying fires,
> And God bless America! swelled the last breath."

And believing in that, many a poor fellow fought to his death before Santiago. Indeed, you might print to-day "Mechanic's" "The Volunteer's Return, 1847-48," and brave men now in the field or on shipboard would dwell on it, and it would bring tears into their eyes.

> "Where the Star-Spangled Banner floats proudly and free,
> Over plain, on the mountain, or deep-heaving sea;
> Where glory hath called the brave soldier to roam;
> How sweet are his slumbers when dreaming of home.
> Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
> How soft his pillow, how happy his home!"

You may not pump up sentiment, but callous is he who does not feel what is the agony of the wounded man or his hard struggle with disease. Humanity in 1898 is practical, and so the stay-at-homes will do their best to relieve suffering. So, thanks be to the Lord, unless Spain is idiotic, she may repeat some lines of the "Mechanic":

> "When the war strains are hushed, and the patriot band
> Are speeding their way to their own native land,
> As the good ship is cleaving her way through the foam,
> How panteth each soul for his kindred and home."

And then even a Rough Rider will sing the old refrain:

> "'Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
> There's no place like home, there's no place like home."

Histories of the War.

The fear of an avalanche of histories on the war with Spain has struck London. Says a prominent literary periodical of that city: "The reading public need not expect thousands of histories before Christmas; perhaps hundreds, or scores, will prove a closer estimate. Still, the situation is grave enough to warrant misgivings." America, is is said, has been making war upon an unknown quantity, which has been brutal and cruel, or chivalrous and courteous, according to the circumstances, and the true story of a conflict with such a varying element must of necessity be a difficult task through fear of sheer contradiction. Take for example the mere exchange of diplomatic messages. It is evident that in most cases they had one meaning to the sender and quite another to the receiver. And how are the official records of Spanish victories that adorn the archives of the War Office in Madrid to be managed? The London journals see a difficult and fatiguing task before the eager American historians.

Patriotic Verse.

A Collection Embracing the Period from 1776 to 1898.*

This is a good time for revivals of American patriotic verse. The feelings of patriotism are high in all hearts and there ought to be a ready comprehension of those rhymed compositions which endeavor to express such feelings with eloquence and imagination. The volume before us is very neatly made. The cover is attractive and patriotic in design without being gaudy or without taste. This in itself is no small achievement, for red, white, and blue make a combination which almost inevitably lead toward inartistic chaos. The book is printed on excellent paper and the type is clear and easily read. The editor disclaims for his volume any pretensions to completeness or to fastidiousness. The chief novelty of the collection seems to be the inclusion of considerable verse written since the civil war. The volume, however, is not devoted to this class of verse alone, but is divided into parts covering each of our wars, prefaced by a few poems of general patriotism. Perhaps the most quotable of these introductory poems is that written for Memorial Day by the late H. C. Bunner:

Salute the Flag.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
And let the heart have its say:
You're man enough for a tear in your eye
That you will not wipe away.

You're man enough for a thrill that goes
To your very finger-tips—
Ay! the lump just then in your throat that rose
Spoke more than your parted lips.

Lift up the boy on your shoulder high,
And show him the faded shred;
Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky
If death could have dyed them red.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
Uncover the youngster's head;
Teach him to hold it holy and high
For the sake of its sacred dead.
—H. C. BUNNER.

Among the prefatory verses, however, are some which were surely written since we began our present conflict with Spain. An excellent one of this kind is the following, originally printed in The Baltimore News and reprinted in THE TIMES several weeks ago:

The Harbor Mine.

Give the speedway to the cruiser,
Give the monitor the tide,
To the battleship with its steel side strip
The channel deep and wide;
Give the fleet full way o'er the ocean,
Give the batt'ries wind-wide range;
But mine be a grave 'neath the salt-sea wave,
'Mid the creatures wild and strange,
For I am the harbor mine,
And day by day I swing
On my anchor chain 'neath the rolling main
While the billows sadly sing.
Yea, I am the harbor mine,
And I am the monster fell
For those who tread upon my head
As they would on a hidden hell.

Give the broad sea course to the steel-girt horse
That champs on the rolling foam,
And give the breadth of the leagueless tide
To the fleets that coastwise roam;
But give me a rest 'neath the billows' crest,
As, oh, they sweetly sing
Of the world above where they dream of love
And the earth grows bright with Spring.
For I am the harbor mine,
They whisper: "Don't go there,
He's the avatar of the woe of man,
Of sorrow and despair."
They know not where I hide,
And they dare not track my den,
For I am the flame of the under-deep
And I feed on mangled men.

Give the wind to the merchant liners,
The channel to the fleet;
In the harbor mouth, by North by South,
For the coming of their feet
I wait through the weary hours,
And they search for me in vain,
For I am the hidden hell that sleeps
In the crib of the under-main.
Oh, I am the harbor mine!
The seagulls come and go,
Above the sun and the stars that shine
Smile on me here below;
But the ship that sails my way,
Ah, who shall count the wrack
Of the shriven plates as the lightning leaps
Along the magnet's track!

For a keen eye in the portals,
With a hand upon the key,
From the fortress waits to tell the fates
Of the ships that sail to me.
The battleship or cruiser,
The children of the fleet—
To all that come with a welcome glum
I'm here to trip their feet.
Yea, I am the harbor mine,
With the lightning in my hand,
And I guard the ports, and hold the forts,
When the ships above me land.
I rock on the under-ocean,
In the gloom of my deep salt den.
And I am the hell that hidden waits
To feed on the shapes of men.

To feed on the guns that thundered,
To feed on the plates and bars,
When the ship sinks down in the channel
To me and the ghosts and stars;
To feed on the smashed projectiles,
To feed on the grim barbette—
All day I wait in the harbor's gate.
All day my anchors fret.
For I am the harbor mine,
Whose voice is a muffled roar,
Whose song is a flash of the magnet's fire
In the opera of war.
And they whisper: "Don't go there,
For he is a monster fell,
And ships must tread upon his head
As they would on a hidden hell."
—F. McK.

The part devoted to the war of 1812 is very short, and most of its poems are well known. In the part devoted to the civil war there are some poems that will appeal to men just as strongly now as they did in 1863. Here is one by Bret Harte:

The Reveille.

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's busy heart throbs hotly
Round the quick alarming drum
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come!
Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick-alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel:
War is not of life the sum;
Who shall stay and reap the harvest
When the Autumn days shall come?"
But the drum
Echoed, "Come!
Death shall reap the braver harvest," said the solemn-sounding drum.

"But when won the coming battle,
What of profit springs therefrom?
What if conquest, subjugation,
Even greater ills become?"
But the drum
Answered, "Come!
You must do the sum to prove it," said the Yankee-answering drum.

"What if, 'mid the cannon's thunder,
Whistling shot and bursting bomb,
When my brothers fall around me,
Should my heart grow cold and numb?"
But the drum
Answered, "Come!
Better there in death united, than in life a recreant—Come!"

Thus they answered,—hoping, fearing,
Some in faith, and doubting some,—
Till a trumpet voice, proclaiming,
Said, "My chosen people, come!"
Then the drum,
Lo! was dumb;
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing answered, "Lord, we come!"
—BRET HARTE.

But nothing thrills the heart and brings tears to the eyes of those who remember than the simple war songs of the rebellion, and in this volume one finds "When This Cruel War Is Over," "Tramp, Tramp," and "Marching Along." And then comes the part of the volume which is devoted to the present war, and any one who reads it will be amazed at the amount of strong verse it has called forth. Here, for example, is one of the anonymous poems:

One Beneath Old Glory.

Don't you hear the tramp of soldiers?
Don't you hear the bugles play?
Don't you see the muskets flashing
In the sunlight far away?
Don't you feel the ground all trembling
'Neath the tread of many feet?
They are coming, tens of thousands,
To the army and the fleet.

They are Yankees, they are Johnnies,
They're for North and South no more;
They are one, and glad to follow
When Old Glory goes before.
From Atlantic to Pacific,
From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They are gath'ring round Old Glory,
And they're marching to the war.

Don't you see the harbors guarded
By those bristling dogs of war?
Don't you hear them growling, barking,
At the fleet beyond the bar?
Don't you hear the Jack Tars cheering,
Brave as sailor lads can be?
Don't you see the water boiling
Where the squadron put to sea?

They are Yankees, they are Johnnies,
They're for North and South no more;
They are one, and glad to follow
When Old Glory goes before.
From Atlantic to Pacific,
From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They have gathered 'round Old Glory,
And they're sailing to the war.

Don't you hear the horses prancing?
Don't you hear the sabres clash?
Don't you hear the cannons roaring?
Don't you hear the muskets crash?
Don't you smell the smoke of battle?
Oh, you'll wish that you had gone,
When you hear the shouts and cheering
For the boys who whipped the Don.

There'll be Yankees, there'll be Johnnies,
There'll be North and South no more,
When the boys come marching homeward
With Old Glory borne before.
From Atlantic to Pacific,
From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They'll be one beneath Old Glory
After coming from the war.

Dewey finds his meed of praise in this book, and is celebrated in several poems. One of the best is this:

The Song of Dewey's Guns.

What is this thunder music from the other side of the world,
That pulses through the severing seas and 'round the planet runs?
'Tis the death-song of old Spain floating from the Asian main;
There's a tale of crumbling empire in the song of Dewey's guns.

The hand that held the sceptre once of all the great world seas,
And paved the march with dead men's bones 'neath all the circling suns,
Grew faint with deadly fear when that thunder-song drew near,
For the dirge of Spain was sounded by the song of Dewey's guns.

There is music in a cannon yet for all sons of peace,—
Yea, the porthole's belching anthem is soft music to her sons
When the iron thunder-song sings the death of ancient wrong,—
And a dying wrong was chanted by the song of Dewey's guns.
—SAM WALTER FOSS.

But, after all, no poems in the book will have a deeper and dearer meaning to Americans than those which glory in the reunion of the North and the South. One of the neatest is this:

Enlisted.

The Old Soldier Speaks.

I fought under Lee and Stonewall,
And I hated a Yankee like sin,
But give me my uniform, Sergeant,
I'm going to fight ag'in.

I took out my old gray clothes last night,
I thought of the day they was new,
And I looked at the holes in the left-hand sleeve,
Where a Minié ball went through.

And I heard the band play "Dixie,"—
By God! I heard every note,—
And I thought of Manassas and Shiloh,
And a lump came up in my throat.

And I said, "Go back to that old oak chest,
There ain't no more service for you;
I'm goin' to fight on the side that's right,
And I'm going to wear the blue!"

There's jest one thought in every heart,
One word in every mouth;
For things is all so twisted around
That there ain't no North nor South.

I never thought it would come to this;
It's strange, but I reckon it's true;
For it's jest one country and jest one flag,
And we're all a-wearin' the blue!
—ELIZA CALVERT HALL.

*POEMS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM, 1776-1898. Selected by R. H. Paget. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Reviews of Books.

How Men Fought for a Thousand Years.*

The appearance of the second volume of "The History of the Art of War" just now when the horizon boundary includes so much of actual war is most timely. As the title indicates, it comprises the Middle Ages. It is interesting not only to militarists but also to advanced students of mediæval history. The Middle Ages as here considered stretch from the fourth to the fourteenth century, a period somewhat longer than is generally included under that term. The complete military annals are sought for in vain, the text being for the most part confined to the characteristic tactics, strategy, and army organization of succeeding epochs. At the opening of the period covered by Mr. Oman's present volume the most characteristic symptom of the tendencies of the period was the gradual disappearance of the Roman legion, that time-honored organization whose name is so intimately bound up with the story of Roman greatness. In A. D. 250 it was still the heavy-armed infantry of the empire which formed the core of battle and was the hope and stay of the General. By A. D. 450 the cavalry was all in all, the foot soldier having fallen into disrepute and the very name of legion was almost forgotten. The day of the sword and pilum had given place to that of the lance and bow.

It is hard for us of to-day to go back even in fancy to the time when gunpowder was unknown and to realize with what crudity military campaigns were conducted and strategical manœuvres were executed. The development of military science as we know it to-day was, however, of exceeding slow growth, and hand-to-hand fighting on foot with only a very small proportion of horsemen characterized the army in the field as it was known in the seventh century. Sometimes the press was so great that when hostile masses met in conflict the bodies of the slain could not fall to the ground, but the dead stood upright, wedged among the living. Such were the fighting methods of the Visigoths, the Saracens, and the Franks. The control over the rank and file by the officers in command was very imperfect, even down to the time of Charles the Great, and it is small wonder that a tendency to plunder everywhere and anywhere was frequently a distinguishing feature of an army much more than efficiency and discipline. There was much to contend with besides the enemy where no attempt to provide army pay and rations was made, and commanders were quite unable to keep their men from molesting their fellow-subjects in foraging in friendly territory, for hunger knows no laws.

The use of protecting mail began about the eighth century, and we have representations of the helmet in some of the illuminated manuscripts of the period. A few stray examples have also been excavated and are now preserved in European museums. The accession of Charles the Great serves to mark the commencement of a new epoch in the art of war as practiced in Western Europe. The cavalry branch was strengthened and increased, and under this commander extensive offensive wars called for new methods and new army management. The exportation of mail shirts and hauberks was absolutely prohibited. The equipment of each foot soldier under Charles was a lance, a shield, a bow, two bow strings, and twelve arrows, and of each horseman was a shield, a lance, a sword, a dagger, a bow, and a quiver. The shape of the shield was at first round, and it was not until the tenth century that it took the kite shape, afterward so familiar and popular, and which was often painted red or some other bright hue. The Danes used for offensive weapons the spear, sword, and axe with a broad blade and a handle five feet long. In the ninth century we find the substitution of a professional class of fighting men for the general local levies that had previously prevailed. A system of regular and systematic fortification of important points in the realm was also introduced. Towns surrounded themselves with ring walls and fortified bridges were thrown across the navigable streams. Harrying decreased because of the lack of plunder to be obtained.

The Vikings were dangerous enemies of Christendom in the ninth and tenth centuries, but they were not the only ones. The Magyars were formidable largely because of their rapid movement and the inadequate resistance offered by those opposed to them. The armor changes and modifications are interesting to note. From the fifth century down to the time of Charles the Great there was but little change. From the ninth century, however, we may observe a gradual but continuous change coming over the warriors of Christendom. All the changes lie in the direction of securing greater protection for the wearer.

Shortly before 1100 A. D. the cross-bow made its earliest appearance and was fused with the long bow as an infantry arm, but did not until later attain the same rating it was to enjoy in the fourteenth and still more in the thirteenth century. In siegecraft we find all through the Dark Ages two great weapons of offense, viz., the ram and the bore, both with penthouse attachments, to which we may also add the mine. Before the introduction of gunpowder the method of procedure in mining was, however, to excavate under a corner or overhanging part of a defensive wall, shoring up the wall meanwhile with beams, and then burning the supports, upon which a breach was made. Scaling ladders and movable towers fitted with drawbridges found also a considerable use. The mace was added to the other arms.

In Byzantine warfare the infantry was always covered on the wings by cavalry, when offering battle on any ground where horsemen could be used. When fighting in a hilly country, or in passes and other ground where cavalry could not be used, the infantry was drawn up so as to form a kind of crescent-shaped array. By the end of the eleventh century the supremacy of the mailed horsemen was firmly established in Central as well as Western Europe. Infantry counted for little in the day of battle. The crusades, whatever they signified from a religious standpoint, are very interesting as showing the military development of the age, and when we consider the state of the art of war we are forced to regard with wonder not that they accomplished so little, but, rather, that they accomplished so much. The hordes of Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless were not well calculated to win great victories, nor did they. The almost absolute ignorance of geography that prevailed was more than an initial obstacle, to which must also be added ignorance of climatic conditions, lack of organization and discipline, of leadership of an adequate character, and other modern essentials. The crusades furnish examples at once of the most reckless displays of blind courage and stupid neglect of the most elementary rules of strategy and tactics.

Changes and improvements in the art of war and in the arms and the protecting armor used took place very slowly. Even after the Norman conquest the armor improvement was retarded. The great seal of William II. displays the armor changes, when compared with those of his father. Not until sixty years had passed are the influences of the Eastern crusades perceptible in the modification of European equipments. Other changes are pictorially preserved to us on the seals of Richard I. and Henry III., and a pot-helmet or casque for concealing the whole head for the first time since classical times appears in use, sometimes with visors and again with eyeholes and a group of circular or square openings for breathing purposes. This form of headpiece was very heavy, and to relieve this it was often made to come down and rest upon the shoulders, so as to relieve the neck from as much weight as possible.

Heraldry began to come in about the middle of the twelfth century, but it was not until its end that all members of the knightly class assumed regular armorial bearings. Richard I. is the first King who displays the three golden lions on a red field, which have become the arms of England. About Greek fire, which was used with deadly effect to some extent in the latter part of the twelfth century, very little is certainly known. It was very efficacious as well as especially terrifying to antagonists who were not acquainted with its use and properties.

One of the greatest changes that has come into the art of war between the time covered by the present book and our own day has been that brought about by the invention and introduction of gunpowder, which interposes distance between the combatants and decreases the slaughter to a large extent, so that it appears from careful estimates that it now requires a man's weight in lead to kill him in battle. Mr. Oman's presentation of the subject he has chosen is profound, and the book is a valuable contribution to the military history of the period.

*A HISTORY OF THE ART OF WAR—THE MIDDLE AGES. From the Fourth to the Fourteenth Century. By Charles Oman, M. A., F. S. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. Cloth, uncut edges. Pp. 607. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: Methuen & Co. Price, $4.50.

Sermons by Dr. van Dyke.*

Dr. van Dyke explains the title of this little volume by the fact that the sermons were preached to the young men of his own congregation and to those of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. Yet the title is not sufficiently inclusive, for the discourses cannot fail to be helpful and inspiring, not only to young men, but to all other human beings who need "faith," "courage," "power," "redemption," "warning and encouragement from the mistakes and adventures of other men," a sense of the Fatherhood of God and the abiding presence of the Christ.

The old Presbyterian divines erred in their endeavor to imprison the Infinite in formulæ as precise and limiting as those of Euclid, but they had their illuminated moments of larger vision, in one of which, more than a century ago, they placed upon record, "That truth is in order to goodness; and the great touchstone of truth is its tendency to promote holiness." This article of faith is the fundamental principle of all Dr. van Dyke's teaching. Of the "Sermons to Young Men" he says:

"Their real aim is nothing else than

*SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN. A New and Enlarged Edition of Straight Sermons. By Henry van Dyke, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

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to help people to be good, which is the hardest and the finest thing in the world. Their gospel is simply this: that the sure way to be good is to trust and follow Jesus Christ the Son of God."

The most striking sermon from a theological point of view is that entitled "The Horizon." Its gist is that "It is good for us all not to waste our time in speculating about those mysteries of theology which lie beyond the horizon, but rather to content ourselves with proving the value of a short creed, honestly believed and thoroughly applied." Reading this sermon one cannot fail to see that the application of its ideas would be a sovereign remedy for the most of the heresies and heresy huntings that are a joy to the unregenerate and an anguish to all Christian souls.

Dr. van Dyke has become so thoroughly identified with exquisite English that we must protest against his fixing "in cold print" such an expression as "You are a rank outsider." It is a jarring note in the writing of one of whom it is no exaggeration to say

"Nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit,
Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit."

These sermons are dedicated to Phillips Brooks, and are vital with his spirit. The fortunate congregation of the Brick Church and Dr. van Dyke's great and ever-growing congregation of readers cannot fail to come nearer to the Heart of God with every utterance of the poet-preacher. His lovely idyl of "Little Rivers," his stories, with their deep and tender meanings; his studies in poetry and art, the latest and noblest of all his writings—poem, sermon, legend in one—"The Tolling of Felix," all teach the great lesson of the volume before us, to "Trust in Jesus Christ, love our fellowmen, and follow Him in the path of daily duty."

Trout Fishing.*

There is a further contribution to the tripartite "F" series, the "Fur, Feather, and Fin" books, and that is Lord Granby's "Trout." The volume contains also, aside from the catching of the loveliest of the fish, its chapters on fish culture and the breeding of trout, and to add to the completeness of the book, Mr. Shand tells how you are to cook your trout.

Lord Granby gives all that concerns the fisherman as to his equipage. Here are the rods, lines, flies, clothes, nets. The trout swims in many waters, and the rig for one stream might not be suitable for another. Rivalry there has been between American and English rods. Perhaps twenty years ago an American rod had many advantages over an English one, and this was grudgingly admitted on the other side. We used material which the Englishman never thought of. Our rods would stand rough usage and bear a strain beyond the capabilities of the English ones, and were lighter. But of late years the best points in the rods of the approved makers of both countries have in a measure been adopted. English rods are lighter than they were, and American ones more durable. As to lines, those of English make have invariably been the best. As to the fly, the important thing, there is no choice. All trout fishers have their whims and their special lures. Lord Granby describes very happily the most engaging of all sports and the delights of catching the first trout of the season:

"Before the first cast is made it may be worth while to mark carefully the peculiarities of the water wherein are the rising trout. They are lying in a kind of small angle of the river close to the side furthest from the angler. A couple of yards above them is a half dam—a plank which slightly turns the stream toward the bank whereon the fisherman crouches, and they are rising close to the edge of this small run. Overhead are some pollard willows, which, however, do not much interfere with the casting. The bank is slightly raised on the side from which our friend must try for the fish, and he can, by kneeling behind this rise in the ground, secure an admirable and much appreciated shelter from the marvelously acute sight of the trout. But look, there he is again, so try for him at once, while he is in the mood. There, your first cast was a trifle below him, and as you did not allow sufficiently for the swirl of the stream between the trout and yourself, the fly dragged somewhat, and did not float properly at all. That's better—and sure enough up he comes. You have him, and now mind what you are about! As I thought, he is off, to bury himself among the weeds at the corner of the dam where it touches the bank under the shelter of those flags. Put whatever strain you dare on him, as, if he reaches the haven where he would be, you will probably lament the loss of both fish and fly; the weeds are tenacious hereabout. But it is needless to attempt to school our angler, who knows what he is doing, and will surely account for this fish if any one can. And so it comes to pass that in a few moments the weed dangers have been overcome, and the landing net is carefully slid under the trout, and a beauty of a pound and a half—or whatever weight the imagination chooses to create—is triumphantly placed on the bank. The first fish of the season! A very thrilling moment for any really enthusiastic fisherman."

When to strike—that is an art which can only be acquired by long practice. You may, according to the position of the trout, drag the hook out of his mouth by sheer force, or nicely imbed it in his jaws.

"How to describe striking at any time, whether when fishing up-stream with a dry fly or on a Highland loch, is a matter which I confess my inability to attempt. 'Striking' consists in tightening the line sufficiently to make the hook fasten in the fish's mouth as soon as ever the fisherman conceives the said hook to have entered thereinto. Some have described this act as being accomplished by 'a turn of the wrist.' I frankly say I cannot conceive how such a proceeding can achieve the desired object. As far as I can judge, all that could happen, should this manœuvre be executed, would be that the point of the rod would drop slightly, and the line thereby be slackened, the very thing to be avoided at such a juncture! The object of the 'strike' is, as has been pointed out, to drive the hook in over the barb into the fish's mouth before he has had time to discover that the fly, or bait, or whatever it may be, possesses an unnatural and disagreeable foreign body, and consequently endeavors to spit it out. The strike can be effected only, as far as I can see, by raising the point of the rod at exactly the right moment, not so violently as either to drag the hook out of the fish's mouth, or to break the casting line. I have often watched skilful fishermen rise, strike, and hook fish, and I have always seen the rod go straight back, quickly, but gently, in the direction of the angler's shoulder. Any lateral motion such as that suggested by the expression 'turn of the wrist' has been most carefully avoided."

How may you whip a stream—just making your fly graze the surface of the rippling water? "To cast"—that is a delicate performance—to throw "deftly to the bank's side." Oh the nicety of it all! To skirt temptingly the reed edge of the stream, and to make your fly "sail jauntily over the tiny waves."

Lord Granby has due reverence for the past masters and mistresses of the art of angling, for he writes lovingly of Isaac Walton and Dame Juliana Berners:

"What better advice can be offered to a beginner than to fish 'fine and far off,' which, to all intents and purposes, is what Mr. Barber says; or that the fisherman must keep himself and his rod out of sight as far as possible, as is also recommended? The greatest expert on Test-side cannot from the depths of his hardly acquired knowledge advance any more useful or practical suggestions. Again, that your shadow should not be cast on the water is advice of the soundest character, and that an unnecessarily long line should be avoided is an equally valuable hint. * * * As to the 'impedymentes,' they in the main touch nearly every circumstance which in these days militates against a good day's sport, or, indeed, any sport at all, just as they did when the 'Treatyse of Fysshing with an Angle' was written, over 400 years ago."

Col. Custance's chapters on trout breeding are excellent ones, but we have nothing to learn in fish culture from our English friends. In fact, we have been the teachers, for what was simply theoretical at the beginning we have practically carried out. There always will be, however, a particular interest in trout breeding, for it was to raise trout for the angler that the true study of fish culture in its widest and broadest application began. Having then brought the raising of trout to a science in the United States, fish culture took on a wider sphere, and the masters of the new work of usefulness were the late Prof. Baird and Prof. Goode.

*FUR, FEATHER, AND FIN SERIES. TROUT. By the Marquis of Granby. With Chapters on Breeding by Col. F. H. Custance. Cookery, By Alexander Innes Shand. New York: Longmans.

Judge Hadley's Seven Months as a Civil War Prisoner.*

It is seldom that it falls to the lot of a reviewer to dissect the book of his comrade wherein he reads of his own boyish adventures a third of a century ago. Judge Hadley, who has long adorned the bench of the Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, was in 1864 an aide on the staff of Gen. James C. Rice, and as such was captured on the first day of the battle of the Wilderness. Of some fifteen Yankee officers who lay on the floor of the small brown cottage at Parker's Store or among the chips of the woodshed, Lieut. Hadley was the only prisoner without a wound.

Gen. Jubal Early's field hospital was close by in the pasture; indeed we wounded prisoners were a sort of outdoor annex to that medical establishment, and we were supposed to be sufficiently disabled to lie in place like inverted turtles without being watched by guards. A company of infantry was encamped in the woods to the east of the hospital, and presumably there was a picket post beyond. "Strength and a resolution to get away," writes Judge Hadley, "came hand in hand, and on the 15th I arranged with Lieut. W. H. Shelton of Battery D, First New York Artillery, for our flight."

"During the day Shelton traded a jackknife for a pone of cornbread; Col. Miller gave us a compass, and Lieut. Hamilton a map of Virginia. I had nothing to give or trade. My sword, revolver, cap, knife, pocketbook, handkerchief, diary, even my toothbrush, had all gone as booty to my captors."

Thus we two youngsters set forth on what must have seemed to us as a rather fascinating adventure, with no more knowledge of what fate had in store for us, what adventures we should meet with, what dangers avoid, what difficulties triumph over, than the firefly that fluttered and glowed all that night between the glass and the dial plate of Col. Miller's compass.

In the morning a crossing of the river is made at the Germania ford, and the day is passed in a thicket close to a house within sound of the cackling of hens and the beating of the flail on the thrashing floor. In the afternoon it rains and the night march in the mud that followed caused one wound to inflame and one traveler to lie down. At daylight a farmhouse was sighted.

"Having made our way by slow stages to the house, we found Mrs. Brandon, a widow, and her three daughters. Her only son was one of Jeb Stuart's troopers, and she was in sympathy with the South. We freely told her our whole story, who we were, how we were wounded, how captured, how we were trying to escape, and how much we needed her help.

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"Once there the good woman set about ministering to our wants. Shelton's wound was tenderly dressed; then, after performing our morning toilet, with a basin of clear water and a snowy-white towel, we sat down with the family to breakfast, to be regaled with a cup of genuine army coffee."

After four days, in which the girls read to us while we lay in bed in the garret, "Cort" Brandon, their less romantic brother, appeared through a hole in the floor in search of corn for his cavalry horse. We were taken back across the Rapidan, where, it seems, one of the guards grasped the foot of Judge Hadley's future reviewer, remarking:

"'Dave, hold my horse while I pull the boots off this damned Yankee.'

"Poor boy, he had scarcely worn his boots and straps for a fortnight before his capture, and to lose his first official clothes before they had lost their lustre was deplorable. He did not lose his boots here, however, but he lost what was worse—his straps and jacket. The Lieutenant in command, a North Carolinian, (and I am sorry I have forgotten his name,) did not need the boots himself, and protected them, but the lustrous jacket suited him well for the Summer's campaign, and with all complacency he stepped up with:

"'Yank, pull off that 'ar coat. I want to try it on.' Remonstrances were useless, so off it came, and in its stead went on a long-tailed, coarse, brown jean coat, which Shelton had on his back when he ran the gauntlet of the Confederate guardline in the October following."

Thirty years is a long time to remember trivial things, and the reader will readily see the advantage of having the reviewer on the ground when the author picks up his facts. The coats were never exchanged, and the riding jacket referred to is now in New York, very ragged and greasy about the collar, with one shoulder strap and two buttons still clinging to the old cloth.

That night we slept in Gen. Longstreet's field hospital, and were separated in the morning, Lieut. Hadley continuing to the officers' prison at Macon, Ga. Here he finds Lieut. Chisman, his messmate, also from Gen. Rice's staff, with whom he escapes later from Columbia and has some rare adventures in the North Carolina mountains. Skipping the chapters relating to Savannah and Charleston experiences, we come to the last hours at Camp Sorghum, Columbia:

"The 4th of November, 1864, was a very bad day. It had been raining almost incessantly for thirty-six hours, with a brisk, cold east wind blowing, and in the afternoon there was some snow driving through the rain. Probably not a dry thread could be found on all the 1,500 prisoners. Grouped together here and there around a little, smoky, green pinewood fire, they sat wrapped in whatever clothing they might have—wet, cold, hungry, and disconsolate."

It was on such a day that Lieut. Hadley and his companion Chisman escaped from the prison camp by pretending to belong to a party carrying wood across the dead line. They were joined, much against their will, by Lieut. Baker, Sixth Missouri Infantry, and Lieut. Goode, First Maryland Cavalry, the latter an Irishman, very short of leg and long of tongue. They depend upon the negroes for food and directions on the road. Each member of the party acts as leader for twenty-four hours at a time, and notwithstanding that they make reckless raids on geese and pigs, they come safely at last to a pillar of hewn limestone at the foot of the Saluda Mountains, "on the south face of which was inscribed 'S. C., 1849,' and on the north face 'N. C., 1849.'".

They decline the offer of a negro to bury them under cornstalks and drive them through Asheville in a four-mule wagon, and after being chased by dogs and hunted on to a mountain by home guards they venture down into a cabbage patch from which the Irishman—Goode—comes rushing back to the others with the unique exclamation: "And it is thim winches that would capture us now."

"By this time our party had all left the log and had joined the girls, who stood close together in the open.

"We came together as old friends meet, with exuberant hope and a feeling of utter dependence on the one side and an earnest sympathy on the other. * * *

"They at once expressed themselves confident of being able to find us a guide to Knoxville, and said they would do all for us they could. Martha, who generally spoke for the sisters, then addressing the youngest, a bright-eyed girl of sixteen, said: 'Alice, run down to the house and see if you can get something for these gentlemen to eat.'

As some Confederate neighbors were in the house the girls concealed their prisoners among the cornstalks.

Here the prisoners remained for four days waiting for their guides. On the last night before starting they indulged in a candy pull before joining the Vance brothers. These worthies, who were hiding in the mountain, agreed to take them to Knoxville for $400 in gold, but they were delayed several days, as the guides wished to rob a certain Dr. H. of $102 in silver before starting. The party reached Knoxville in safety a few days before Christmas. The book is a very interesting account of a very rare experience.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.

*SEVEN MONTHS A PRISONER. By J. V. Hadley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Walter Crane on Design.*

Mr. Crane, talking to the students of the Manchester Municipal School of Art, probably knew his public. He certainly attempted to give them no truths that were not within their immediate comprehension. This does not mean that his book is without value; merely that the text has few suggestions to offer the advanced designer. He goes over the beaten track of the influence upon historic ornament of utility, climate, race, &c. He traces, without any very definite connection, the symbolism of various peoples, and includes a hasty review of the great Italians and their methods. All this is very new to the novice and very stimulating, but has no place outside of the schools. The few pages given to book decoration are interesting because they give reasons for the faith that is in the line illustrators. He says:

"I think that it is obvious that the conditions of surface printing point to line drawing as the most harmonious in effect for book illustration and decoration, as well as most practical mechanically, since type and blocks which decorate a page must be subjected to the same pressure. The form of letters, too, in movable type, being linear, whether Gothic or Roman letters, line drawing is in direct decorative relation with the type.

"In proportion to the solidity or heaviness of the letters, too, as a general principle, stronger effects of black and white may be ventured on, while if the type is light and elegant, finer and more openlike [sic] work would be the most harmonious treatment. With the use of hand-made paper, again, upon which a printed book always looks best, openness of line is a necessary condition in design work to be reproduced, as surface printing blocks with the type, since the quality of the paper requires considerable pressure to bring up bright impressions, and under such pressure (with the grain and rough surface of the paper which gives the richness to the lines and blocks of type or woodcut) fine and broken lines would print up too strong and not look well. Pen or brush drawing, therefore, in firm and unbroken lines, is the most adapted to the conditions in this case, because they work and look the best and lead to a distinct character and style.

"Nothing looks worse to my mind than heavy toned and realistically treated wash drawings used with a thin and light type, such as we constantly see in newspapers and magazines. The facility of the photographic processes for reproducing drawings of all kinds (as well as the decline of printing as an art before that, and the decline of good fac-simile engraving) have no doubt tended to destroy the sense of style and harmony in combining text and illustration, since the two have come to be considered so entirely apart; but of late years there have been many indications of a return to sounder taste, which is sure to influence the printer's and illustrator's art more and more widely."

This, of course, is all from the decorator's point of view. If the page of a book is to be considered as merely a decorated surface, there is nothing to say against the arguments of Mr. Crane's school. If, however, we desire the reproduction of paintings in such a way that the greatest number will get from them the greatest good—will be able, that is, to study the brushwork, the atmospheric effects, the direct artistic intention, in brief, of the painter, the photographic process seems to us infinitely superior to the line work. Mr. Crane would limit the public to books that could consistently be treated as ornaments, or to books in which the desire to make them decorative had excluded other and more valuable considerations. There must always be a certain number of books of the first class, and the number can hardly increase too rapidly; but there is no valid excuse for books of the second class which tend toward narrowness and perversion of taste. It would be difficult to find a more thorough example of misplaced ornament than is presented by the cover of Mr. Crane's own book.

We could also wish that, since unity in art is the author's theme, he had included the art of writing. With careful consideration of the sister craft he might have been able to avoid errors such as the following, chosen at random:

"We see how its peculiar beauty, character, and the quality of its ornamental effect depends upon these very conditions." (Page 24.)

"The dignity of the form of their capital letters were well adapted to ornamental effect." (Page 19.)

"'Among the primitive Greeks,' remarks Messrs. Guhl and Köner." (Page 4.)

And flights of eloquence such as this:

"One might say, generally and ultimately, Roman art exemplified that love of show and the external signs of power, pomp, splendor, and luxury which became dear as well as fatal to them, as they appear to do to every conquering people, until they are finally enervated and overcome as if by the Nemesis of their own supremacy." (Page 20.)

The committee on "errata" has made a feeble attempt to rectify some of the numerous slips. Since all was not taken, we wish "Apollinaris" for "Apollinare" had been left. The illustrations are naturally profuse and of great interest and value. They, much more than the thinly spread text, make the volume one to be desired by the collector of books on art.

*THE BASIS OF DESIGN. By Walter Crane. London: George Bell & Sons. 1898. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 with 4 views. Price, 9s.

Encyclopedia for Photographers.*

Photography is not a science alone, but it has made a language almost of its own. Innumerable are the words employed and infinite the number of chemicals used, and as to processes, they are countless. So as to help not alone the professional photographer, but the amateur, Mr. Walter E. Woodbury has compiled "The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Photography." It begins with "Abaxial" and concludes with "Zirconium." All the reagents employed and their values are stated. There is no apparatus, optical or mechanical, which has been omitted. The volume is thoroughly illustrated, there being not less than 500 prints. The subject "Photogravure" is quite up to date. The usefulness of this work is evident.

*THE ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Containing over 2,000 References and 500 Illustrations. By Walter E. Woodbury. New York: The Scovill and Adams Company.

AUG

Here and There.

Notes and Comments on Recent Events at Home and Abroad.

In The Open Court Dr. Arthur MacDonald shows Emile Zola subjected to the Bertillon process and the investigation of him in an anthropological sense. You may find in The Open Court Zola's finger imprints, Zola's teeth, Dr. MacDonald informs readers, "are bad," and "the alveolar arch is not normal." But it seems to us that when M. Emile Zola does bite he is capable of keeping a very fast hold. His right hand grip is represented by 42 kilograms and his left by 36. According to our analyst, "Zola shows a very poor musical ear." But then he has the most delicate of noses, being able to tell by the smell exactly what he is going to have for dinner. His handwriting varies very much. This is curious as to his memory: He can recall events which occurred when he was two years old. "Concentration of attention with Zola is not long," but, fortunately, while it lasts, it is "intense." He is just as likely as not when absorbed to pass an intimate friend on the streets and not see him. He is the most orderly of men. "His ideas of order and method are very developed; he is a slave to them. They extend from the care of his toilet to the composition of his works. Everything has a place in his apartment; disorder pains him. His study table is so well arranged that one would not know that he used it. He classifies his work in envelopes. He keeps the letters he receives, although the most of them are of no use to him." Dr. MacDonald states that his aesthetical preferences are for literature. "He is fond of Balzac, as a creator of beings, and Flaubert as a writer. The modern theatre displeases him; he prefers a tragedy of Racine or Corneille." He has no liking for a symphony, and does not understand it. He wants when at an opera to know what are the words—and he hates operetta and café concerts. He is indifferent to games of cards or billiards, but would play chess if it did not fatigue him. This critical appreciation of Zola was made by a number of learned French specialists, and among them were Bertillon, Huchard, and Robin, and their judgments have been properly arranged and condensed by Dr. MacDonald. Unquestionably the description of the man is true, because Zola wrote on permitting its publication in an extended form as follows: "I have read these pages, they have interested me much, and I willingly grant authority to publish them as authentic and true; for I have one desire in life, the truth, and one purpose, to make the most of truth. That which tends to truth cannot but be excellent. I give this authority because I have never hidden anything; I have lived openly, spoken freely and without fear that which I believed to be good and useful. In the thousands of pages I have written I have nothing to withdraw. If my works have certain vices they may be good for something in serving as a lesson. This study of me is about one who has given his life to work and dedicated to this work all his physical, mental, and moral forces."

France seeks the picturesque, and she finds it. In the last number of L'Illustration there is a good-sized print. It represents mainly a ballet dancer in the particularly attenuated gauze skirt such as coryphées adopt. The legs of the sauteuse are splay, her feet flat down. Her arms are extended, and her head languishes on her shoulder. She has the de rigueur pose—one of those moments of enforced rest. That in the art of the dance is to give the figurante a chance to take a long breath (just as does a vocalist) before she begins her high and lofty jumping. In the background you see a pedestal and what is the base of some bust. In another print pedestal and bust are fully presented. Then you catch the meaning of this ballet, which is called "L'évocation de l'oeuvre de Michelet" given at the Hotel de Ville in Paris. There was a symphony performed, and then Mlle. Blanche Mante, personifying "Beauty," "entourée d'une quinzaine d'autres danseuses de l'Opéra," (surrounded by fifteen other dancers of the opera,) contributed to the effectiveness of the spectacle. Anyhow L'Illustration seems to have understood how incongruous was this performance, for it calls attention to the "spangled, short-clad ballerines, the painted actors, massed together on a platform, so as to celebrate the glories of a French historian, which none of them ever have or ever will read." Would the author of the "Histoire de France" have liked such a circus performance? Americans and English are not impulsive, though they will pay their 50 cents or half crown to see a good show—with no historian lugged in.

In The Outlook Mr. George Kennan continues his "Story of the War." No one can impute to Mr. Kennan the least inclination toward spasmodic writing. He is too quiet, too matter of fact, too imperturbable, for that kind of thing. And, again, Mr. Kennan has the fullest experience. He tells of the many dreadful things he has seen in Cuba, and of the evident incapacity of some who have been in command. Mr. Kennan says that complaints of officers "are perfectly just," and "that there has been inadequate provision for the care and feeding of the wounded at the field hospital." He substantiates what has been before stated in The New York Times, "that our army at the front was not properly equipped, and our wounded were not adequately cared for." It sounds so nice to tell a soldier, "only drink water after you have boiled it," but how is that possible when a soldier has nothing to boil his water in? Mr. Kennan's "Story of the War," as far as related to the Cuban campaign, will appear in book form. It will be a valuable, with many few most notable and praiseworthy exceptions it was the plucky regulars and volunteers and their own special regimental commanders who did the fighting and earned their hard, and so wrenched from defeat a well-earned but bloody victory. If through bull-headed obstinacy and heedless ways the regular service was deprived of proper medical stores, that by no means impairs the efficiency of the Medical Corps—only it was hampered, whether in Cuba or in Washington remains to be discovered. As to the Red Cross, it can afford to remain quite indifferent to the many snubbings it has received. The Red Cross acts and writes few letters. It has not the time, busy as it is in saving life, in ameliorating the condition of the wounded and ill, to issue long-winded protests and recommendations. In the same number of The Outlook Col. George E. Waring, Jr., writes a most interesting paper on "Education at West Point."

In The British Weekly there are some reminiscences of Mrs. Lynn Linton. As the lady knew Landor intimately, there was some idea entertained that she would write his life, but the task fell to Forster, and the writer in The British Weekly says "that Mrs. Linton hated Forster, whom she regarded as pompous, heavy, ungenial, saturnine, and cynical, and one of the most jealous of men. She regarded Forster's 'Life of Landor' as treacherous and disloyal, and took great delight in thinking of her terrible review of it—one of the most pungent pieces of criticism ever written." Mrs. Lynn Linton knew Dickens. Guildhall had belonged to her father, and was sold to Dickens. The fault she found in Dickens "was the strain of hardness in his nature." Thackeray she liked better than Dickens. "She regarded him as generous, indolent, loving, tender-hearted, and very flexible. She knew the secret history of both these eminent men as few did, but never would put it in print. Both men, she said, could and did love deeply, passionately, madly, and the secret history of their lives has yet to be written. It will never be written now, and it is best that it should not be." We should be rather inclined to deny any mystery in Thackeray's life. George Eliot was just such a person as to incur the somewhat irascible Mrs. Lynn Linton's dislike. She thought George Eliot "underbred, provincial, badly dressed, unwashed, (Oh! Oh!) unbrushed, (Oh! Oh! Oh!) unkempt, and conceited," and "success and adulation spoiled her and destroyed all simplicity and all sincerity of character. She never threw aside the trappings or the airs of the benign Sibyl." Certainly George Eliot was the antithesis of Mrs. Lynn Linton, and the author of "Romola" she never could have understood. Mrs. Lynn Linton's feathers were prone to rustle, and especially when she was thrown in contact with one of her own sex. Then there were peculiarities about George Eliot which nobody yet has quite fathomed.

For that spectacular performance given at the Hotel de Ville in honor of Michelet, in which figured the ballet dancers of the Opéra, M. Maurice Bouchor was requested by M. Bourgeois, Minister of Education, to write some verses, and the poet did so. M. Bourgeois returned the poetic effusion, but stated that the bulk of it might be used, providing something or other about "justice" was taken out. This M. Bouchor declined doing, and so the poem was not recited. M. Bouchor's verse-making we know very little about, but it is quite positive that he can write prose which is elegant and incisive. He addressed a letter to the Siècle about his poem, and we translate a portion of it: "I beg to state that M. Bourgeois puts no interdiction on the use of the word 'justice,' and for such condescension I am quite touched. In the two strophes which fell under the ban of his displeasure, I have to avow that I expressed the idea that we bore but little resemblance to our elders or to our masters—Michelet, Hugo, Quinet. * * * It was this idea which seems unpalatable. I beg to add that M. le Ministre was most affable, even shewing an exquisite courtesy, for he was willing to sacrifice one full hour of his valuable time in order to convince me that my strophes ought to be suppressed. Notwithstanding my regrets that I could not yield to persuasion, I am rejoiced that I did not assist at the Michelet glorification." Now if M. Bourgeois had been at the head of the French War Office, bearing in mind the Dreyfus business, we could have better understood his antipathy to the least reference to "justice."

An enterprising gentleman attached to The Edinburgh Evening Despatch waylaid Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, Mrs. Isabel Strong, and Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, the son and daughter of Stevenson's wife by her first marriage, and the reporter gives some information, which we condense. The home at Samoa was still Mrs. Stevenson's property. It is to be sold if a fair price can be obtained for it. The prime object of the coming of the party to England was to assist Mr. Sydney Colvin in writing and editing the life and letters of Stevenson. As to the publication of the work, that is probably to take place toward the close of next year. "The Scribners have secured the right to publish one-third of the letters before they appear in book form, and the first of them will appear in that magazine in January next, and the series will go on until the end of the year." The Stevenson life is to be fairly voluminous, 120,000 words, and the letters double that. Mrs. Strong said that she had been Stevenson's amanuensis for "St. Ives." As to the memorial, what Mr. Lloyd Osbourne said was of particular interest, and it is that "the memorial has been placed in the hands of Mr. Saint-Gaudens," and that he had the great advantage to see Stevenson personally. He met him in Apia in 1887 and 1888, and at that time got sittings for a medallion of Stevenson.

For the Trinity Church bicentennial celebration, held in New York, and commemorative of it, there has been published an exceedingly handsome volume. It was proper that an account of the proceedings on that occasion should be placed on record, and with this laudable end in view exceeding pains have been taken in the preparation of the work. The history of Trinity Church, which came into existence in 1697, up to to-day is succinctly told. One most interesting chapter describes the decorations of the church. The sermons and addresses delivered on the occasion are all presented. In an illustrative sense, nothing has been omitted which could add to the value of the work. Here are some ten portraits of clergymen more or less associated with Trinity, and there are views of the church, the organ, the altar, and a colored plan of the decorations. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, in his historical address, said: "It is but 283 years since this city was founded, and 233 years since it became an English town, and for 200 of these years our parish church has stood where it now stands, and still longer, for 223 years, have the services of our religion been celebrated in this place. For us it constitutes a worthy age, and we do well to keep our two hundredth birthday; we belong to the place and the soil, and our history runs nearly as far back as the city." The publishers of the Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration are James Pott & Co.

The war with Spain being over, perhaps our New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might think it worth while to offer a member of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders a position in Southern Italy as a resident member of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals. The Princess Mele Barese writes to The Spectator "that last December an attempt was made to assassinate our honorable Director, Mr. Leonard T. Hawksley, presumably by cabmen who had been convicted for cruelty to animals. After five months of illness he has resumed the direction of the society's operations. Of course he is doing this at the risk of his life, as all of us are who are working for the protection of animals in these parts." Some modest young gentleman from Lone Gulch, Wyoming, who is kind to his bronco, but who puts up with no nonsense, might be just the proper person to instill a modicum of humanity and common sense into the Neapolitan cabmen. Here certainly is the exact place for one of Teddy's Terrors.

Be he Jew or Gentile, the "Imitatio," "The Imitation of Christ," is a book to be read with the most devout respect. But alas! it is a volume only to be read in the original Latin, for the prejudices of a world that came after Thomas à Kempis are responsible "for extraordinary mutilations and perversions of the original meaning." Dr. C. Bigg has made the latest translation, and it is a near approach to the original of Thomas à Kempis. The usual English version has been from the text of Anthony Hoskins of the sixteenth century, and Hoskins took all kinds of liberties. Are we, after all, so positive that Thomas à Kempis wrote this inspired book? There are other claimants, but nevertheless the weight of testimony favors the writer who was of the Fratres Minores, and that it was in one of the refuges of his order at Agnetenberg, near Windersheim, that the pious brother, Thomas à Kempis, composed slowly, lovingly, this almost inspired work. There are books which outlast creeds.

The State is a handsome magazine, and it hails from Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, and is representative of the North Pacific. Grand, patronizing ways of considering such far-away publications would be worse than silly. The State, with its rubrical title page, is excellent, and the letter press shows the best typographical taste. Mechanical make-up would, however, be secondary if the character of the literary work were wanting. Miss Fuller writes of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Mr. Freeman of the Oregon gold fields, and there is a careful consideration of the Nicaragua Canal, and in fiction a capital story, and besides these there is an unpublished manuscript of Celia Thaxter, with a fac simile. Just such a publication as is The State, printed and circulated so far away from the Atlantic side of our country, is convincing of the rapid strides toward progress this Nation is making.

A report of the Society of Arts on the depreciation of paper was presented in brief by us, and in it was the statement made by the society that paper which was to be used for "all works of a permanent character must contain 70 per cent. of rag." The amusing point was this, that the report itself was not printed on paper containing "70 per cent. of rag," because the society said that it was unable to obtain it. In The Athenaeum an English papermaker declares that he makes paper, not containing alone 70 per cent. of rag, "but practically 100 per cent. of linen rag," and that there is not the least difficulty in obtaining this special kind of paper. This is welcome news to authors who want their books to be immortal. They need not establish their own paper mills, as was suggested.

All that is discoverable about the sale of the Hope collection appears to be that it has been purchased in a lump by Wertheimer, the well-known London buyer. The Hope collection supposably consists of eighty-three pictures, generally Dutch and Flemish. Lord

1898

Francis Hope inherited in part the collection from his grandmother. There were others having an interest in it. Recently the court gave the permission for the sale of the pictures, but one condition was that the sum to be obtained for them should not be less than £112,000. The offer made by Wertheimer was £121,550. It is believed that the court sanctioned the sale, and so the Hope collection is no more.

That is a curious caption used by an English literary contemporary when trying to particularize Mr. Leslie Stephen's admirable "Studies of a Biographer." It calls the author relative to his work, "The Liebig of Biography." Blessed be the memory of Justus Liebig, Professor of Chemistry, who taught many an American science at the Giessen University in the fifties, and from thence went the great man to a grander school, that of Munich. Supposably, the inventor of this "head" meant to dwell on Mr. Leslie Stephen's analytical power, which in biography does bear a strong resemblance to Liebig's work in organic chemistry. The Giessen professor was the true Columbus of this science, only differing from the discoverer in this respect that the voyage of the German was not a haphazard one. To innumerable readers, even those well versed in literature and with but a smatter of science, "The Liebig of Biography" would be meaningless. To many in the United States and to more in England "Liebig" is associated with an extract of beef. Perhaps it is better, after all, in a "head" to evade the overstriking, but then only those who write and keep on writing know that the caption of an article is often the most difficult of tasks. Shall we call ——, our most learned historian, the "Berzelius of Historians"? or ——, the "Wöhler of Essayists"? or ——, the "Würtz of Annalists"?

There was a Dickens High Jinks held at Broadstairs recently, the object of which fête was to provide a memorial in the shape of a workingmen's club. For 2d. you saw the room in which Dickens wrote, and there were pictures Miss Dickens painted when she was eight years old. In the gardens, walking about just as natural as he could be was Mr. Pickwick. Wilkins Micawber, Esq., strutted around, Mrs. Nickleby went arm in arm with Alfred Jingle, and there was Little Dorrit. It was Mr. Squeers, assisted by Miss Wackford S., who kept the boys in order. There was a bazaar made up architecturally from a scene in "A Tale of Two Cities." Finally, thanks to the Rev. F. T. Mills, who organized the festival, the Dickens fête was a money success.

In a very well-written and carefully edited magazine, we note certain objects of Indian workmanship, described as "ancient artifects," and "artifects" is printed twice. The word should be "artifacts" or "artefacts," as it is spelled in the Century Dictionary, this authority stating that the word is rarely used. There seem to us good reasons for the usage of "artifact," meaning any object fashioned by the hand of man, as the single word would save a great deal of circumlocution in archæological writing.

The death of the doyen of English publishers, Mr. John Van Voorst, is to be recorded. Born in 1804, he learned his business in the house of the Longmans, and commenced publishing on his own account in 1832. Van Voorst is best known for his connection with "Yarrell's British Fishes," (1835,) "Bell's British Quadrupeds," (1836,) and Yarrell's "British Birds," (1837.) In 1871 "British Birds" reached its fourth edition. Mr. Van Voorst was Yarrell's executor.

It has been a tradition in the Gobelins that designs should be original, and that copies of pictures were not to be made. A piece of weaving now under way at the Gobelins is an exception to the rules. It is a tapestry for the Tsaritsa, and to be presented to her. It is a copy of Mme. Le Brun's portrait of Marie Antoinette and the royal children. The work has been two years in the loom, and it will take another twelvemonth before it is finished.

Here is a piece of bad luck, which Mr. Stevenson's stepson, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, tells: Mr. Saint-Gaudens made a bronze casting of the Stevenson medallion and sent it from New York to Samoa. The address was not clear, and it went on its way to Sydney, where the medallion remained unclaimed for six months. Then it was sold to pay storage, and it brought 75 cents, and who bought it never was discovered.

A wonderful find has been made in the convent of St. Katherine at Mount Sinai. It is a manuscript, beautifully inscribed, and on being studied is found to be a Palestinian Syria lectionary, or lessons from Scripture. It is proper to state that the discovery was due to two English ladies.

What a pother over the Balzac statue and M. Auguste Rodin, and how much has been written about it, and how curious were the illustrations! At last the Société des Gens de Lettres, if reports are true, has offered to M. Falguière the making of the Balzac.

The Hyslop Centenary.

The centenary of James Hyslop, the Scottish poet, author of "The Cameronian's Dream," was recently celebrated at Sanquhar. Like Burns, he was for the most part self-educated; he guarded his sheep while he read his books. Through Lord Jeffrey he secured the berth of tutor on board her Majesty's ship Doris, and spent three years in foreign lands. His first serious work was published in The Edinburgh Magazine, and entitled "Letters from South America." He also wrote for the magazine a number of poems, including "The Cameronian's Dream," which was published in 1821. He died from fever on board her Majesty's ship Tweed, in 1828. His poems and melodies were collected in a small volume in 1857.

Art Topics of the Week.

There has been some adverse criticism of the moving of the academy schools to a location so far up town just at present, but this criticism would hardly seem to be well founded, inasmuch as the classes will have larger and better ventilated and more finely equipped rooms and far more light and air on Cathedral Heights than in their present location. This should overcome the slight disadvantage to the students and professors of a longer trip to and from the school morning and evening. Moreover it will not be long before a demand for boarding and lodging in the near vicinity of the schools by the students will be met.

John B. Cauldwell of the Century Club of New York is the leading, and, in fact, the only candidate of the eastern section of the country for the post of Art Commissioner from the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900. A meeting of representatives from all the art societies of the city was recently held at the Academy of Design, at which meeting a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions to be presented to President McKinley suggesting the appointment of Mr. Cauldwell, and a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Frederick Dielman and John La Farge, after these resolutions were prepared, took them to Washington and presented them to the President. The President, of course, gave no definite reply, but stated that he would take action in the matter very soon. Meanwhile the friends of Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis, who had charge of the art department at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago of 1893, and who is the candidate of the West for the Paris Art Commissionership, have not been idle, and are pushing Prof. Ives's claims for the appointment very vigorously. The contest for the place promises to be a lively one, and is already producing much feeling. It will be remembered that last February a meeting of representatives of the various art societies of New York was held to take action on this matter, and that four nominations were made for the post. A ballot was taken, and Mr. Cauldwell's majority proved to be so large that he was unanimously selected as the choice of the meeting. The action of the meeting was indorsed by the Water Color Club, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, the Municipal Art Society, the American Fine Arts Society, the New York Architectural League, the Fine Arts Federation, and the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. This indorsement made Mr. Cauldwell not only the nominee of the artists who contributed more than one-half of the American art exhibit at the Columbian Exposition but of the majority of the leading amateurs, collectors, and connoisseurs of New York.

It is felt by New York artists and art lovers that Mr. Cauldwell is eminently fitted for the post. He is a member of the Union League and Century Clubs, knows the artists of New York and the East, has excellent executive ability, understands French, has lived much in Paris, and is himself an art lover and collector. He is a man of sufficient breadth of character to be above any prejudice in favor of any one school of art, and it is felt also that his stanch Republicanism should commend him to President McKinley.

Prof. Ives has also every qualification for the post. He is a man of fine and liberal education, has lived and traveled abroad, has much art taste and discernment, and proved his ability when in charge of the art department of the Columbian Exposition. He is better and more widely known than Mr. Cauldwell, and his friends assert that he would more adequately represent the country at large in Paris.

There is some fear expressed that political pressure may induce President McKinley to appoint some other person than either Prof. Ives or Mr. Cauldwell. The artists and art lovers, regardless of their prejudices in favor of either of these two gentlemen, would much prefer to have their own individual candidate fail to receive the nomination than to have it go to some person whom they might think unfitted for the place. The post is one of much importance, and requires a man who has kept pace with the art development of the country, who is thoroughly informed as to the merits of the work of individual artists, who is aggressive, and who will have sufficient influence and tact to secure fair recognition from international juries in the matter of awards of honor. Early last Winter attention was called in this Supplement to the very important question of a proper selection of an Art Commissioner to Paris, and it is gratifying to know that artists and art lovers of New York have at last bestirred themselves, and are working insistently and energetically to secure the post for Mr. Cauldwell.

Advance circulars relative to the classes and instructors for the coming season in the leading art schools of the city are now being sent out. There will be some marked changes among the instructors at the Art Students' League. George B. Bridgman will conduct the classes formerly under the charge of H. Siddons Mowbray, who will spend the year abroad, but will resume his post on his return next year. Frank Duveneck has been added to the list of instructors, and Kenyon Cox will continue his lectures on artistic anatomy. Augustus St. Gaudens will return next year to resume charge of his classes. An instructor to take the place of George De Forest Brush in the men's evening life class has not yet been chosen. J. H. Twachtman and Douglas Volk will have charge of the antique classes, Robert Blum, Kenyon Cox, and George B. Bridgman of the life, Mary T. Lawrence and Daniel C. French of the modeling, Frank Duveneck of the painting, and Clifford Carleton of the costume and sketching classes. Elliott Daingerfield, Louis P. Dessar, Frederick S. Lamb, H. S. Mowbray, Edward Simmons, Edward H. Blashfield, and others will criticise the work of the composition class.

The instructors in the academy schools will be as follows: Painting classes, Edward M. Ward; etching class, James D. Smillie; still life class, Francis C. Jones; life classes, George W. Maynard and Edgar M. Ward; antique classes, Edgar M. Ward and Francis C. Jones. Of the school prizes, the Cannon Prize for the best painting from the nude has been reduced from $120 to $100, and the Hallgarten Prizes in the painting and composition classes have been raised to $60 and $40 from $40 and $20. Albert H. Baldwin has given new prizes of $50 and $25, respectively, for the first and second best etchings produced by students of the schools.

A Parisian Coffee House.

There must be many an American of to-day, though he be in the decline of his life, who remembers the Café Procope in the Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, as he saw it and frequented it in the fifties. Famous was it for one dish, "des oeufs sur le plat." Of gold were the yolks, the whites of ivory, and served on a thick plate hissing hot. A dream, in fact, of the albuminoids. And the coffee! and the chocolate! and the bread and butter! If you were an habitué and the dame de comptoir was kindly disposed to you, you might on particularly festive occasions get a beefsteak cooked à ravir.

The Café Procope was always in session. Its parliament of talkers never knew prorogation. Waiters might get sleepy of nights, and still around the tables discussions continued. Here were the students who could afford to pay for that better food the Café Procope provided, and here were their professors, the masters of science from the schools, and from the Polytechnique; for the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine was around the corner and the Sorbonne in the neighborhood. How the dominos would spin on the tables, and what contests of skill there were! There were games which had been continuous for years, and how deftly the garçon would scatter dry crust crumbs on the tables, just a sprinkle, so as to deaden the rattle of the dominos. Said Balzac once, depicting an unfeeling man and a domino player, "he would convert his mother's bones into dominos." You cannot conceive Procope, then, without dominos. It was the demi tasse which was the stake.

In The Academy there is a notice of this famous café, which, as everybody knows, was founded 200 years ago by François Procope, and the place has retained his honored name ever since. So far as can be ascertained, the first coffee was sipped there circa 1689. Then it was in the middle of the true Quartier Latin. Molière had opened his theatre in the Rue des Fosses St. Germain, and that was Procope's opportunity. The old street passed out of existence, and became in time Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie. As in Molière's day it has been ever since the rendezvous of students, scholars, and professors, and the abiding place of literary men.

It was in this famous café that Voltaire and Piron made friends again after a quarrel which lasted twenty years. Jean Jacques Rousseau, that marvelously many sided man, first gained notoriety in the Café Procope when his opera, the "Devin de Village," was being rehearsed. Condorcet saw the musical merit of the man and his piece, and so, it is said, hoisted Rousseau on his shoulders and paraded him around the café while the habitués howled "Vive la musique Française!" But music was the least of Rousseau's talents. In Revolutionary times republicans and Jacobins held their orgies in the Café Procope. Here Robespierre, Danton, Fabre d'Eglantine conceived the destruction of royalty. Then there is the legend of a thin, olive-colored stripling, with lank black hair, shabbily dressed, who ordered a cup of coffee at Procope's, and drank it and found he had no money to pay for his régale. Then the uncompromising garçon insisted that the youth should leave his hat in pawn, as a pledge for the payment of his coffee, and the story is that the impecunious one was Napoleon Buonaparte, (for he retained the "u" in his salad days.) History which always treats great personages with proper deference, says that the future master of Europe had in a fit of absent mindedness only forgotten his purse.

De Musset in the time of Louis Philippe frequented Procope's, and that line of his may be cited,

"Je joue aux dominos quelquefois chez Procope."

In the fifties there was one curious group that took its coffee regularly at the Café Procope, and even deigned to play dominos, and they were the Socialists, Considérant, Cabet, le père Enfantin, Bazzard, and that really strong man, Louis Blanc. Certainly Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes visited the café, and must have delighted in it. When he saw Clémence

"Trip down the Rue de Seine"

may he not have sought solace in a cup of coffee at Procope's? We may not refer to the Café Procope, as of a past time, recalling Henley's

"In the streets of by and by
Stands the hostelry of Never"—

for its ancient glories, its coffee, its eggs, (the latter ever fresh,) will always remain as pleasing souvenirs in the memory of some of us.

Painters of Forty Years Ago.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, in The Magazine of Art, puts before us that style of painting which, say, forty years ago was designated as the "slosh" method. It originated as a term in the Rossetti and Millais period, and they were "anti-sloshyites." Mr. Spielmann thus defines the "sloshyites," according to the Pre-Raphaelite brethren, as "all those who were inspired by convention, and not by nature." You may "slosh" in design and perhaps more markedly in color; so when you make your shades in pure bitumen or heighten effects with lake you slosh. Mr. Spielmann tells the story of Dickens, when he sat for Scheffer, and the result "as a reflection of feature or character" was "a total failure." Dickens made an amusing remark about a portrait of his, how at the beginning the picture did not look the least like him, "but that at every new sitting he found himself, to his alarm, growing more and more like it."

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, July 26.—Reminiscences of the late Mrs. Lynn Linton are, of course, abundant just now. Everybody seems to have found her an exceptionally kind-hearted and genial woman, which she undoubtedly was, except when she had a pen in her hand and a smart essay to write for The Saturday Review. But why, as in the case of nearly every other well-known person who dies, must the general acknowledgment of his or her good qualities be postponed until after death? We all admired Stevenson while he was living, but we waited until he was dead before expressing our love for the man. Would it not have helped him immensely if people had said what they really thought about him before while it was yet possible for him to hear it? Mrs. Linton had the warm friendship of not a few men and women, but her essentially lonely life would certainly have been brightened if only half the kind things had been said about her while living that are now so freely said over her grave.

How utterly the novel that fails goes out of sight! Years ago Mrs. Linton wrote "Lizzie Lorton," by far the best book of all the many that her tireless pen gave us. But the book did not make a hit, and to-day, when the newspapers are dwelling upon the varied work that she did, not one has mentioned "Lizzie Lorton." That very dreary allegory "Joshua Davidson" is invariably mentioned as her most notable achievement—an opinion which Mrs. Linton certainly did not share.

Mrs. Linton, although she wrote savagely of women with fads, had several well-developed fads of her own. Among these was her hatred of the bicycle. She held not merely that it was ungraceful for women to ride but that it involved their moral ruin. In her opinion, the girl who mounted a bicycle rode straight to destruction. It was certainly a curious fad, but after all it did no one any harm, which is more than can be said for the fads of the average reformer.

We are soon to have the autobiography of Robert Buchanan. It is some time since Mr. Buchanan has publicly quarreled with any one, and he will doubtless make amends for this in his new book. His last antagonist was Mr. Le Gallienne, with whom he carried on a discussion of an ostensibly theological character. I have forgotten the exact subject under discussion, but I rather think Mr. Buchanan maintained that Christianity could not be true for the reason that the Scriptures contained no allusion to the coming of Robert Buchanan; while Mr. Le Gallienne stood up for the truth of Christianity, maintaining that it was really a very pretty thing, and that it fully deserved to be mentioned in one of his minor poems. In Mr. Buchanan's autobiography we shall have a full exposition of his views of everybody and everything, and if the book does not produce a moral revolution wherever it is read it will undoubtedly please the author as much as it will displease most other contemporary authors. It is rather odd that, although Mr. Buchanan goes through life with a large club, breaking the skulls of all who come in his way, he is in private life one of the most amiable and kind-hearted of men. He has been a novelist, a poet, a playwright, and an essayist, and has been fairly successful in everything he has undertaken. I venture to say, however, that his autobiography will be by far the most interesting thing he has ever written.

A new book of short stories entitled "Life is Life" recently appeared and was hailed by a curiously unanimous chorus of praise. Two or three papers stoutly asserted that the stories were in no way remarkable, but the rest of the press discovered that they were immensely clever and that their appearance was an important event. It is impossible to read "Zack's" stories—for the lady who wrote "Life is Life" prefers to be known only as "Zack"—without wondering if the hand of the logroller has not been concerned in helping her to sudden fame. I think I can say that I know a good story when I see it, and I am sure that no one takes more pleasure than I do in recognizing the merit of a new writer, but I cannot see the remarkable cleverness of "Zack's" stories. They are rather better than the average short story of the monthly magazine, but why they should be praised in language that would not be out of place in praising Kipling's best work I cannot understand, unless it be true that a concerted effort has been made to make "Life is Life" successful. I have never attached much importance to the rumors that certain writers are systematically "boomed," but it is easier to believe in the "booming" of "Zack" than to believe that her stories are the consummate literary flower of the century.

Mr. Cable did a very wise thing when he came to London to read. His appearance here has been followed by the discovery of his best book, "The Grandissimes," and day after day I come across a new review of the book which never fails to speak in the highest manner of its merits. Nobody pretends that "The Grandissimes" is a great novel, for it is wholly without construction of any kind, but no intelligent critic can deny that it is full of genius, and that certain of its episodes are simply perfect. So far there has not been a notice of it in the English press which has not warmly appreciated its merits. Why the book did not make itself known here years ago it is difficult to understand.

A few weeks ago the publisher of an alleged scien-

tific [illegible] in order to obtain a monopoly for printing the few ads of all sorts of books. Of this society Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Robert Buchanan, Mr. Grant Allen and Mr. Frank Harris are members. Most people will think that Mr. Buchanan is rather out of place among these associates. Mr. Allen has the excuse that some of his own books have been called improper. Mr. Harris's paper, The Saturday Review, has shown a disposition to explain certain forms of indecency on the ground that they should be regarded as evidences of insanity and not as crimes. Mr. Shaw may always be trusted to take any side that is erratic and opposed to the convictions of the Philistines. We can understand why these gentlemen wish that absolute freedom should be the rule in the book trade, but what has Mr. Buchanan to do in that particular galley? Can it be that he means to say things in his forthcoming autobiography which may bring him into conflict with the law as it now stands?

An author who can never be accused of impropriety is the Rev. Silas Hocking, whose new novel, "God's Outcast," has just appeared. Mr. Hocking's books enjoy an enormous sale, and next to Miss Corelli he is probably the most popular writer of the present day. If the Theosophical Society had known the late Dr. J. G. Holland, there is not the slightest doubt that the society would regard Mr. Hocking as the reincarnation of Dr. Holland. The resemblance in matter and style between the novels of these two authors is very remarkable. In all probability Mr. Hocking never heard of Dr. Holland's existence, but if he will mix a dozen of his own books in a sack with a dozen of Dr. Holland's it is extremely doubtful if he will be able to tell which books are his and which are those of his American prototype.

Mr. Haldane Macfall, the stepson of Mme. Sarah Grand, has written a novel called "The Woo'ings of Jezebel Pettyfer," which is severely condemned by many respectable critics but which is sure of a wide circle of readers. It has true humor and its subject is an entirely fresh one. It must be confessed that it is at times rather too plain spoken to suit the taste of the British parent, but it is infinitely more healthy than the books which Sarah Grand has written and which are read by all sorts and conditions of women. Mr. Macfall may be too realistic in his language, but his ideas are never of the morbidly and prudishly indecent character of those of more than one woman novelist. "Jezebel Pettyfer" is a book that is worth reading, and the more it is condemned as improper—which really it is not—the more will the public read it. We are an eminently moral nation, and we loath everything approaching to impropriety in print, but when we are told that a book is improper we feel it to be a duty to read it and see if the accusation is true.

Stevenson's house in Samoa is falling into decay, and, of course, the inevitable person has risen up to suggest that the house be bought and transported to England, where it can be set up as a shrine for the lovers of Stevenson. The belief that a house, or any sort of architectural monument, can be transplanted and still preserve its interest never will die out. Barnum once tried to buy Shakespeare's house in order to take it to America. Neither he nor the sort of people who would have flocked to see Shakespeare's house in America understood that the moment the house had been moved from its original place it would have ceased to have any connection with Shakespeare. If Stevenson's Samoan house could be brought to England it would be utterly uninteresting. The associations that haunt it and make it precious could not be carried with it. Temple Bar was carried from Fleet Street and set up somewhere in the country, but it was no longer the original Temple Bar, and the owner has discovered that the public refuses to take the slightest interest in it. Of course Stevenson's house will not be moved, but the fact that a man who, capable of admiring what Stevenson has written, is also capable of thinking it desirable to bring Stevenson's house to England is interesting. It shows how little we really know of the workings of the human brain.

Mrs. Stevenson has been spending some time in London with her son, Mr. Osbourne, and the society papers has written a good deal of silly gush in regard to her appearance. Mr. Osbourne will soon publish a novel of his own. Hitherto he has been known only as a collaborateur of Stevenson, and Stevenson's admirers have always wondered what share Mr. Osbourne contributed to the "Wrecker" and the "Ebb Tide." When he writes a book that is avowedly wholly his own we shall have the measure of his abilities. It is by no means impossible that the event may prove that he has absorbed something of the genius of Stevenson. Let us hope that will be the case. On some accounts it is a pity that Mr. Osbourne did not assume the task of writing Stevenson's biography. Surely he must have been more nearly in touch with Stevenson than even any one of the friends that Stevenson left behind him when he went to Samoa.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. Balfour on Research.

Mr. Balfour's speech advocating the endowment of medical research, reprinted recently in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, has moved some one ("probably an American," says a London paper, "for he counts his money in dollars") to a generous action. The Treasurer of Guy's Hospital intimates that he has received an anonymous subscription of $6,000 from one who listened to Mr. Balfour's speech on the occasion of the distribution of prizes in the Medical School, with a request that the Governors would use the sum for the purpose of endowment of medical research.

The Sonnet.

Its Charm for Poets; its Difficulties, and a Recent Book of Sonnets on the Sonnet.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

I doubt if there is any form of composition that has received such studious and fervid admiration as that evoked by the sonnet. Everybody appreciates a well-told story; a few thoughtful people, even in these post-Spectator days, are still fond of the essay; but the adherents of the sonnet, though a sort of literary Brahmin class, few and select, hail it with the warmth of worship. In fact, the knowledge that surrounds it, and the insistance upon its purity, have made it the basis of a true cult. It is even probable that a hundred times as much in quantity has been written upon the sonnet as has been written within its compact boundaries.

It would not be necessary, if Wordsworth were writing now, for him to say:

"Scorn not the sonnet. * * *
With this key Shakespeare unlocked his heart."

The force and fame of the sonnet are still in the ascendant. Boileau said: "One sonnet without a fault is alone worth a long poem." Aubrey De Vere says: "The sonnet is in poetry what the Collect is in devotion, the [illegible] riches in little room" commend it to the [illegible] memory, and make it, as Thomas Hood said, "[illegible] highest moods an epic in fourteen lines."

To be an accomplished sonnet-maker is to take the topmost summit in the art of writing, for it is a test of thought and execution that demands nothing less than perfection. He who can produce a good sonnet need not despair of attaining success in any written form; yet there are writers, acknowledged to be in the front rank, who cannot capture the sonnet. It may be fearful heresy to say this, but neither Longfellow nor Bryant was great as a sonneteer, (Bryant confessing that he could not easily write the sonnet,) though their worst in this direction did not, of course, fall below respectability. Bryant's style, at least, would seem to have indicated that this form of verse would have enamored him, but it did not—and both he and Longfellow, for the most part, shunned it.

The sonnet seems to have been born in mediæval times in Italy, and we connect its history, or an interesting part of it, with Petrarch. The Greeks and Romans got along without it—a writer in The Westminster Review saying that for the Greeks (and for the Romans, too, I should suppose) the epigram took its place. Of course not its whole function, but its power of saying things curtly and with compression. It was not strange that this form of verse should be born of the Italian tongue, because this language, with its range and liquidity, seems to have been made for it. As a necessity, when it came to England some new rules were accepted for it, that some writers even now reluctantly tolerate in spite of the fact that they have the sanction of Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth.

The oldest English sonnet was not an original composition. Leigh Hunt says that it was made by Wyatt in Henry VIII.'s time, and was simply the translation of a sonnet by Petrarch. Wyatt kept it in the original or legitimate form, but the silkenness and songfulness that we associate with the Valchusian author were not taken over. Leigh Hunt plainly says that this attempt of Wyatt's "is as rough as if poetry itself had just been born in the woods among the ruggedest of sylvan gods." Hunt would not copy it in his book of the sonnet.

When Wyatt's friend Howard, Earl of Surrey, began to express himself in sonnet form, the melody and finish which we now expect to find in it began. But he wrote one sonnet too many at a time, when political satire was not tolerable, for it is intimated that his cruel taking off was caused by the one opening as follows:

"The Assyrian King, in peace, with foul desire—"

There is no need here of mentioning Sydney, Raleigh, Spenser, and the other early names that have so indissolubly linked themselves with this species of seductive verse. Nor need I write of current or intermediate sonneteers, since it is not the sonnet's biography but only a feature in its history that is of present concern.

Mr. Russell's book, which is the text for these prefatory paragraphs, is not, as Leigh Hunt's is, devoted to the sonnet in its entirety, but chiefly to sonnets celebrating this form of poem. Of these he collects a hundred and fifty-seven, distributed linguistically as follows: From English poets, 124; from French poets, 23; from German, 5; from Italian, 3, and from Spanish, 2. More sonnets than these have been written upon this theme, but two in Italian and one in French that have been referred to in literary discussion have eluded the author's "most diligent search," while a few like Thomas Hood's "Sonnet on the Sonnet" are purposely omitted, as they refer only to the special matter in some preceding poem of this kind.

The earliest sonnet upon the sonnet, form and style, was written by a Spanish poet, Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, (1503-75.) The author translates it as follows:

"You ask a sonnet, lady, and behold!
The first line and the second are complete.
If equal luck I in the third should meet,
With one verse more the first quatrain is told.

*SONNETS ON THE SONNET. An Anthology. Compiled by the Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

St. James for Spain! The fifth verse is outrolled—
Now for the sixth! 'Twill be a gallant feat
If after all I manage to retreat
Safe with my life from this encounter bold.
Already rounded well each quatrain stands.
What say you, lady? Do I bravely speed?
Yet, ah! heaven knows the tercets me affright;
And if this sonnet were but off my hands,
Another I should ne'er attempt indeed,
But now, thank God, my sonnet's finished quite."

Following Mendoza's fashion, a great many poets have given us what may be fitly called the cook-book receipt kind. A very facile writer, not necessarily a genius, or noted, who sees the method, soon captures the trick, which it is somewhat interesting to meet for two or three times; but which, tried by everybody, including the journalist wits, gets more than a little tiresome. The description of what a sonnet is wears somewhat longer, and nere is Rossetti's fine attempt in this direction.

A MOMENT'S MONUMENT.

"A sonnet is a moment's monument,
Memorial from the soul's eternity,
To one dead deathless hour. Look that it be,
Whether for lustral rite or dire portent,
Of its own arduous fullness reverent:
Carve it in ivory or ebony,
As day or night may rule, and let Time see
Its flowering crest impearled and orient.

"A sonnet is a coin: its face reveals
The soul—its converse to what power 'tis due:
Whether for tribute to the august appeals
Of Life, or dower in Love's high retinue,
It serve, or mid the dark wharf's cavernous breath
In Charon's palm it pays the toll to death."

Poe wrote one sonnet, in which he spoke scoffingly of sonneteering, but took occasion to not only make it correctly, but to put in it a nearly uninitial acrostic that spelled the name of his friend, Sarah Anna Lewis. The first letter of the first line, the second of the second, and so on, gives the key for picking the acrostic out. Many other poets have made the sonnet a plaything, or the vehicle of light and flippant discourse, but to this practice Mr. Allen Upward objects in his effort (given below) to express

THE SONNET'S DIGNITY.

"They err who say the sonnet is a toy
For lazy bards to sport with in their leisure,
Who weave one as an intellectual pleasure,
A careless metric pastime to enjoy.
And they degrade it, too, whose themes destroy
The sacred purpose of this hallowed measure,
Who use this precious casket for a treasure
Whose nature has some different alloy.

"The passions are the only proper themes
For this most tender, consecrated song;
Which greatest singers have not done without.
It is the treasure house of poet's dreams;
And they who seek the door and listen long
May hear the heart-throbs beat their passion out."

This "scanty plot of ground" has had surely many violent devotees since Wordsworth wrote it, but what he has said is too familiar to need quoting here. Lowell surmised that Wordsworth's love for this species of verse was owing to his "tendency to prolixity," which its "forced boundaries" enabled him to curtail somewhat. In part of a sonnet by James Kenneth Stephen (after saying that the sonnet has two voices; one of the depths of thought and one of platitudinousity,) there is added, as the summing up, this not too reverent skit:

"And, Wordsworth, both are thine: at certain times
Forth from the heart of thy melodious rhymes
The form and pressure of high thoughts will burst;
At other times—good Lord! I'd rather be
Quite unacquainted with the A B C
Than write such hopeless rubbish as thy worst."

The quantity of sonnet definitions of the sonnet is so great that even the most felicitious of them would occupy if gathered together unwarranted space. But a fragment or two may be quoted. On "The Sonnet's Voice," Theodore Watts-Dunton writes:

"A sonnet is a wave of melody;
From heaving waters of the impassioned soul
A billow of tidal music one and whole
Flows in the 'octave'; then returning free,
Its ebbing surges in the 'sestet' roll
Back to the deeps of Life's tumultuous sea."

Inigo Patrick Deane says in his conclusion:

"Here Shakespeare hung his verse Orlando-wise
On many a branch; here Dante sang of love;
Sad Milton here forgot the evil days;
And still 'tis echoing with Laura's praise—
This love, so straight, so small? But, ah! above
What depth and vastness of the boundless skies!"

The sonnet on the sonnet by R. W. Gilder deserves a handsome mention for its delicate ascriptions, but it is now too well known to need quoting.

Mr. Russell, in an appended chapter, gives a number of rondeaus, villanelles, triolets, and other French poems kindred thereto, self-described in their own fashion; and adds to all this array various discussions in brief on the principles of the sonnet. The book is, therefore, variously interesting in its grasp of the ground occupied. The dedication sonnet by the compiler, being so prominent, should have been better. With only a moderately respectable beginning, which rises to no height, it utterly collapses in the climax.

Perhaps—in passing from reason to fancy—as poetic a prose description of the sonnet's origin is the one given by Kolbe. He says: "There is a quasi legend about the birth of this perfect solitary stranger. Upon a day Apollo met the nine Muses and the three Graces in sweet sport mixed with earnest. Memory, the grave and noble mother of the Muses, was there likewise. Each of the fourteen spoke a line of verse. Apollo began, then each of the nine Muses sang her part; then the three Graces warbled each in turn, and finally a low, sweet strain from Memory made a harmonious close. This was the first sonnet, and, mindful of its origin, all the poets take care to bid Apollo strike the keynote for them before they compose one, and let Memory compress the pith and marrow of the sonnet into its last line." JOEL BENTON.

With Tennyson for Partner in a Dance.

The recently published "Life and Letters of Tennyson," edited by his son, recalls pleasant days spent in the neighborhood of Freshwater, on the picturesque Isle of Wight, many years ago. It was before the great poet had accepted the dignity and burden of a title, when the Tennysons, Princeps, Camerons, Annie Thackeray, (now Mrs. Richmond Ritchie,) and other choice spirits formed a never-to-be-forgotten little coterie. A dance was being given at Farringford, and, though parties had hitherto been deemed pleasures of the future for me, an exception was made on this occasion. I was allowed to accept the invitation, Miss Thackeray being my chaperon. The long-wished-for moment arrived, when my short white muslin and lace frock, trimmed with the orthodox blue ribbons, modestly followed Miss Thackeray's sweeping black train into the presence of the beloved poet, who delighted my very soul by declaring that he wished me to be his partner when opening the ball. I sat by Miss Thackeray, beaming at the blissful thought of the honor awaiting me, so transfigured with joy that some one crossed the room to say that I had "the happiest face ever seen."

When the music struck up for the lanciers, (which fortunately or purposely was the first number, as treading the "light fantastic" was not Tennyson's forte,) it seemed like a dream to be standing there beside the great Tennyson, but I was rudely recalled to earth by a friendly suggestion that it might be as well if I changed places with my partner. Forsooth, neither of us had noticed that I was standing on my partner's left instead of his right. Tennyson trod ponderously through the figures, while I danced on air, so radiantly happy that a vent for my feelings had to be found. My brother was in the same set; in the grand chain I rapturously squeezed his hand; he scowled down upon me from his superior height and years, and in a stage whisper admonished me not to squeeze his hand or look at him in that affectionate manner, "as every one in the room may not be aware that we are brother and sister."

After the lanciers were over, Tennyson and his wife withdrew from the ballroom, leaving their two sons to play the hosts, but before leaving the kindly nature of the poet was shown by his admonition to enjoy ourselves and to see that no one was neglected. "I expect you all to help me to-night to entertain each other," were his parting words. Whether others felt it their bounden duty to follow out his suggestion, I know not, but I deemed it mine, as a matter of course. As the evening went by I noticed that two girls out of all the fair maids there seemed doomed to be wallflowers. While wondering how I could share my happiness with them a chance occurred. The master of Napier (Lord Napier's eldest son) came to claim his dance with me. He was one of the star guests of the evening and in great requisition. I asked him if he would transfer his dance with me to one of the wallflowers. He hesitated, saying that if he lost this dance with me he did not know when there would be a chance for another, but I was urgent, and he acceded to my request.

The young lady who took my place proved to be slightly lame, but Mr. Napier took her in to supper, and later took her mother in—much to their surprise and gratification. Before long Hallam Tennyson, the present Lord Tennyson, came to claim his dance with me. I confess to a struggle in my heart between longing to dance with our young host and the wish to carry out fully my loved poet's request. The latter prevailed, and Hallam was induced to dance with the other wallflower instead of me, and her radiant face somewhat repaid me for the sacrifice made.

One more incident remains vividly connected in my mind with that memorable evening. Tennyson reappeared before supper, and, crossing to where Miss Thackeray and I sat, asked if I would like to see his study. A moment later I was following him up the narrow winding stair that led into the poet's sanctum. It was a long room with so many wide windows that half the walls seemed merging into the sweet green Spring out of doors. A fire blazed in the fireplace, for the sea breezes rushing over the long stretch of downs made the friendly blaze welcome even in April. We sat down by the fire, while the flickering light threw out in relief Tennyson's noble head and flowing locks. It was my first, though not to be my last, tête-à-tête with my beloved bard. Amused at my youthful enthusiasm, he inquired whether I had not met a poet before. "Yes," I replied, "but not a Tennyson." He chatted about America and evinced much interest in the Southern plantations. I must honestly confess to feeling slightly shocked when he discussed the merits of "Bird's-eye tobacco." Other pleasant meetings followed that eventful evening. I lunched at Farringford and heard gentle little Mrs. Tennyson talk about Lionel's poems, which to her mother's heart seemed as beautiful, no doubt, as Alfred's idyls, while jokes were cracked about the "inquisitive Yankees" who constantly sought to interview "Alfred." Of that circle only Hallam, Lord Tennyson, is now left.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

New York in Fiction.

Books in Which the Scene is Laid Here in Whole Or in Part—Opportunities Not Yet Seized.

The following list of New York novels and stories is not a full one, much less is it an exhaustive bibliography. It would be impossible to include everything, but still it is hoped that no important work the scene of which is laid either in whole or in part in this city has been omitted. The list will be found to give examples of many differences in method and point of view which have ruled and passed in American fiction in the long years dividing Brown's "Clara Howard" from Cahan's story, "The Imported Bridegroom." Those who are interested in the subject will not fail to notice that in the list are some of the best novels and stories written in this country. True it is that among all the literary attempts to deal with New York Edgar Fawcett's "Evil That Men Do" is the only one that possesses necessary breadth and seems to be all that a metropolitan novel should be. Many of these New York books are too often studies of especial groups of society and of particular corners of the city, (not that one is ungrateful for the genre work of such men as Janvier, Norr, Townsend and Cahan,) but, despite the many successful attempts to treat this city in fiction it must be admitted that the great New York novel is yet to be written. When it will come and who will write it are mysteries of the future, but in the meantime we should not be forgetful of the admirable work already done.

Early New York fiction is sometimes laughably crude, and only interesting to the student. Nevertheless more ludicrous to my mind are the elaborate failures of the modern men, who are apparently more familiar with London and Paris than with the city they describe so carefully, and yet so unsuccessfully. Cooper, Paulding, Fay, Briggs, and Matthews, poor artists though they may have been, at least knew well the town (it was then a town) of which they wrote. Their books have passed into entire oblivion—Cooper's curious social satires and the rest; no one, save an occasional critic, reads them nowadays. Forgotten, too, though undeservedly, are many of the New York novels of a later period. Charles Astor Bristed's "Upper Ten Thousand," (1852,) for instance, should be remembered for its pictures of the society of the day. Mrs. Stephens's "Fashion and Famine" (1854) has much merit, and Burdett's "Margaret Moncrieff" (1860) contains a highly colored but absorbingly interesting account of Burr's love affair. Fawcett's "Romance of Old New York" (1897) deals tenderly with a later episode in the life of that arch-adventurer. Curtis's delightful "Prue and I" (1850) is surely not forgotten, and in that respect is more fortunate than some of its contemporaries. Kimball's Wall Street stories, popular at the time, are now unread, and Taylor's novel, I fear, is rather neglected. Coming down to another decade, we have the stories of "Ned Buntline," (Judson,) whose "B'hoys of New York" I have included in the list. It seems to me that in that tale his attempt to reproduce street life was as successful as that of the author of "A Glance at New York," the once popular play.

In 1873 appeared "Purple and Fine Linen," the first of the novels of Edgar Fawcett, the man who has done more for his native city than any other novelist. It is now the fashion to produce New York stories, but long before there was such a fashion Fawcett was writing of the city he loved, the city he has known familiarly, intimately, these many years. We have no novelist whose view of New York life is so large, so varied, so imaginatively true. His thoroughly charming "Hopeless Case" bears date of 1880, his "Gentleman of Leisure," with its contemptuous satire of the ashamed-of-his-country sort of creature, was published in 1881, and in the seventeen years that have since elapsed he has given us New York novel after novel, all strikingly original, some positively brilliant. Much of his best work will be found in "An Ambitious Woman," (1884,) "The Evil That Men Do," (1889,) and "A New York Family," (1892,) three of those rare and wonderful performances that reduce criticism to the mere tribute of a respectful admiration. "A New York Family," especially interesting because of its pictures of the Tweed ring, will some day, I trust, be acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful stories about the family as an institution ever imagined by any writer.

Mrs. Harrison's "Anglomaniacs" (1890) is something more than a clever satire—it is purely one of the most truly American novels yet written. "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" deserved the favor it enjoyed, and, indeed, Mrs. Harrison in all her novels and tales has pictured our society as only two or three other writers could picture it. In Wheeler's "Primrose Path" stage and newspaper life are described faithfully and convincingly, while in his "Toltec Cup" we have a novel which I rank with the finest examples of New York fiction, placing it in a list which includes Fawcett's "Evil That Men Do" and "New York Family," Townsend's "Daughter of the Tenements," and Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes." The "Toltec Cup," with its misadventures of a treasure, is the American "Moonstone," and in literary vigor it is a better novel than Collins's great success. No one can hope to better its stirring descriptions of New York in war times, and the chapter dealing with the tragic episodes of the draft riots is the work of a master craftsman in words.

Janvier, who gave us in "Color Studies" pictures of artists delightfully readable, contributed later to Harper's Magazine some stories of the Spanish quarter

New York in Fiction.

(Continued.)

which, I believe, are still unpublished in book form. The people who lived at the "Casa Napoleon" are among the most charming folk in all local fiction. The Italians are well done in Townsend's "Daughter of the Tenements" and in a few of his stories, such as "How the Other Half Die." The French quarter is still in need of some man with a Dandet-like touch, though the lamented John Elliot Curran left behind one striking story. King, in his "Joseph Zalmonah," pictured an east side Jew; Cahan, in his "Yeki" and "The Imported Bridegroom," has presented the life of his people with fidelity. Harland long ago did excellent work, "The Yoke of the Thorah" showing him at his best, and the newspaper man (or woman) who wrote in 1891 the story of "The Jacobson-Polinsky Alliance," should not have been forgotten by those who think Cahan was the first to labor in this corner of fiction.

Newspaper writers have done much meritorious work in New York fiction. Ralph's "People We Pass" is known, of course; Townsend's novel and sketches are familiar, and his "Chimmie" is beloved. Davis's "Van Bibber" supplies more than a type, while his "Mr. Ragen" is a notably good New York tale. Rudolph Block's "Tales of the East Side," contributed to a newspaper and not published elsewhere, are sketches to be remembered, while Cahan's work is talked of. Miss Jordan's "Studies in the Submerged Tenth," written for another newspaper, have strength and pathos, while Miss "L. J. A." has printed a number of interesting "East Side Etchings" in a paper to which Edward Marshall, wounded in Cuba, also contributed stories of the eastern part of town.

Stephen Crane's novels are not without appreciation, but a little book strangely neglected is William Norr's "Stories of Chinatown," which pictures faithfully the degradation of the Chinese colony. Brander Matthews's novel, "His Father's Son," and his "Vignettes of Manhattan," have admirers, and are carefully written, though to an acute observer of New York life they must always seem unsatisfactory. We have as yet no such book as Morrison's "Tales of Mean Streets," and the prelude to that volume, "A Street," is still to be written in local fiction. The great Wall Street novel is still to come, and the political novel is also unheard of. Much material is at hand, but the man who can utilize it rightly is not visible.

Before the War.

Charles Brockden Brown—"Clara Howard." Philadelphia, 1801.

Samuel B. H. Judah—"Gotham and the Gothamites: A Medley." New York, 1823. Published by the author.

James Fenimore Cooper—"Notions of the Americans, Picked Up by a Traveling Bachelor." Philadelphia, 1828. Carey, Lea & Carey.

James Kirk Paulding—"Chronicles of the City of Gotham. From the Papers of a Retired Councilman." New York, 1830. Harpers.

Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick—"Clarence; A Tale of Our Own Times." New York, 1830. Harpers.

Paulding—"The Dutchman's Fireside." New York, 1831. Harpers.

Theodore S. Fay—"Norman Leslie: A Tale of the Present Time." New York, 1835. Harpers.

Paulding—"The Book of St. Nicholas." New York, 1836. Harpers.

Miss Sedgwick—"The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man." New York, 1836. Harpers.

Charles Frederick Briggs—"Harry Franco: A Tale of the Great Panic." New York, 1839. F. Saunders.

Miss Sedgwick—"Live and Let Live." New York, 1838. Harpers.

Cooper—"Home as Found." Philadelphia, 1838. Lea & Blanchard. (The sequel to "Homeward Bound.")

Fay—"Sydney Clifton." New York, 1839. Harpers.

By the author of "The Victims of Chancery"—"The Effinghams; or, Home as I Found It." New York, 1842. (A satire on Cooper and his "Homeward Bound" and "Home as Found.")

Cornelius Matthews—"The Career of Puffer Hopkins." New York, 1842. Appleton.

Cooper—"Le Mouchoir: An Autobiographical Romance." New York, 1843. Brother Jonathan Office. (Appeared in Graham's Magazine January, February, March, and April, 1843, as "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief."

Briggs—"The Haunted Merchant." New York, 1843. J. Allen.

Briggs—"Bankrupt Stories." New York, 1843.

Cooper—"Afloat and Ashore; or, The Adventures of Miles Wallingford." Philadelphia, 1844. Published by the author.

Briggs—"The Trippings of Tom Pepper: An Autobiography." New York, 1844. Mirror office.

Cooper—"The Chain Bearer." New York, 1845. Burgess, Stringer & Co.

Cooper—"Satanstoe." New York, 1845. Burgess, Stringer & Co.

Nathaniel P. Willis—"Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil." New York, 1845. Burgess, Stringer & Co.

Charles Burdett—"The Elliot Family." New York, 1845. S. Winchester.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie—"Evelyn; or, A Heart Unmasked: A Tale of Domestic Life." Philadelphia, 1845. Zieber & Co.

Paulding—"The Old Continental." New York, 1846. Cady & Burgess.

Burdett—"Lilla Hart: A Tale of New York." New York, 1848. Baker & Scribner.

P. Hamilton Myers—"The First of the Knickerbockers: A Story of 1673." New York, 1848. Putnam.

Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick—"Alida; or, Town and Country." New York, 1849. J. & H. G. Langley.

Mrs. Ritchie—"The Fortune Hunter." Philadelphia, 1849. T. B. Peterson.

George Lippard—"The Empire City; or, New York by Night and Day." New York, 1849. Stringer & Townsend.

J. A. Munn—"Mysteries of the Upper Ten Thousand." New York, 1849.

William Henry Herbert—"Helen Stanhope; or, Charity Rewarded: A Tale of New York." New York, 1849. Whitaker & Brother.

Myers—"The Young Patroon; or, Christmas in 1630." New York, 1849. Putnam.

"By a Citizen of New York"—"Surviving a Living: A Comedy in Five Acts." New York, 1849. (A satire on New York society, printed but never performed.)

Myers—"The King of the Harons." New York, 1850. Putnam.

Cooper—"The Ways of the Hour." New York, 1850. Putnam.

Anon.—"City Characters; or, Family Scenes in Town." New York, 1850. C. S. Appleton.

Donald Grant Mitchell, ("Ik Marvel")—"The Lorgnette; or, Studies of the Town. By an Opera Goer." New York, 1850. Scribner.

Mrs. Eliza Leslie—"The Maid of Canal Street and the Bloxhams." Philadelphia, 1851. A. Hart.

Miss Sedgwick—"The City Clerk and His Sister, and Other Stories." New York, 1851. W. P. Hazard.

Charles Astor Bristed—"The Upper Ten Thousand. Sketches of American Society." New York, 1852. Stringer & Townsend. (Contributed originally to Fraser's Magazine.)

Lippard—"The Midnight Queen; or, Leaves from New York Life." 1852.

George William Curtis—"The Potiphar Papers." New York, 1853. Putnam.

Joseph A. Scoville—"Adventures of Clarence Bolton; or, Life in New York." New York, 1853.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith—"The Newsboy." New York, 1854. Derby & Jackson.

Lippard—"New York, Its Upper Ten, and Its Lower Million." Cincinnati, 1854.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens—"Fashion and Famine." New York, 1854. Bunce & Brother.

Jonathan Slick—"High Life in New York." New York, 1854. Bunce & Brother.

William North—"The Slave of the Lamp." New York, 1855. H. Long & Brother.

Curtis—"Prue and I." New York, 1856. Dix, Edwards & Co.

Burdett—"Three Per Cent. a Month; or, the Perils of Fast Living." New York, 1856. Derby & Jackson.

Burdett—"Margaret Moncrieff, the First Love of Aaron Burr." New York, 1860. (Republished in Philadelphia in 1867 as "The Beautiful Spy.")

After the War.

Curtis—"Trumps." New York, 1861. Harpers.

Anon—"The Spuytenduyvil Chronicle; a Novel of Fashionable Life and Society in New York." New York, 1862. Carleton.

Edward S. Gould—"John Doe and Richard Roe; or, Episodes of Life in New York." New York, 1862. Carleton.

Richard M. Kimball—"Was He Successful?" New York, 1863. Carleton.

Bayard Taylor—"John Godfrey's Fortunes Related by Himself. A Story of American Life." New York, 1864. Hurd & Houghton.

Kimball—"Undercurrents of Wall Street; a Romance of Business." New York, 1864. Carleton.

Scoville—"Vigor." New York, 1864. Carleton. (Savagely personal and suppressed immediately.)

Robert St. Clair—"The Metropolites; or Know Thy Neighbor." New York, 1864. American News Company.

Dr. William A. Hammond—"Robert Severne; His Friends, and His Enemies." Philadelphia, 1867.

J. T. Irving—"The Attorney; or, The Correspondence of John Quod." New York. De Witt. (1867?)

Robert Henry Newell—("Orpheus C. Kerr.") "Avery Gilbun; or, Between Two Fires." New York, 1867. Carleton.

Kimball—"Henry Powers, Banker: How He Achieved a Fortune and Married." New York, 1868. Carleton.

Kimball—"To-day: A Romance." New York, 1869. Carleton.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth—"Hotspur: A Tale of the Old Dutch Manor." New York, 1872. Carleton.

Newell—"The Walking Doll; or, The Asters and Disasters of Society." New York, 1872. Carleton.

Edgar Fawcett—"Purple and Fine Linen." New York, 1873, Carleton.

Fawcett—"Asses' Ears." New York, 1874. Carleton.

George Stephen—"The Adventures of an Attorney." New York, 1874.

Fawcett—"Ellen Story." New York, 1876. Hale.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood—"The Sarcasm of Destiny; or, Nina's Experiment." New York, 1877. Appleton.

E. Z. C. Judson—("Ned Buntline.")—"The Rhoys of New York." New York, (187—) Dick & Fitzgerald. (A faithful picture of much value.)

Fawcett—"A Hopeless Case." Boston, 1880. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"A Gentleman of Leisure." Boston, 1881. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison—"The Story of Helen Troy." New York, 1881. Harpers.

Henry James—"Washington Square." New York, 1881. Harpers.

Mrs. Sherwood—"A Transplanted Rose." New York, 1882. Harper's.

Fawcett—"Tinkling Cymbals." Boston, 1883. Osgood.

Fawcett—"The Adventures of a Widow." Boston, 1884. Osgood.

Julius Chambers—"On a Margin." New York, 1884. Fords, Howard & Hurlbut.

Fawcett—"Rutherford." New York, 1884. Funk & Wagnalls.

Anon.—"The Breadwinners: A Social Study." New York, 1884. Harpers.

Fawcett—"An Ambitious Woman." Boston, 1884. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Rev. Edward P. Roe—"An Original Belle." New York, 1885. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Henry Harland ("Sidney Luska.")—"As It Was Written: A Jewish Musician's Story." New York, 1885. Cassell.

William Henry Bishop—"The House of a Merchant Prince." Boston, 1885. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"Social Silhouettes: Being the Impressions of Mr. Mark Manhattan." Boston, 1885. Ticknor.

Miss Virginia W. Johnson—"Tulip Place. A Story of New York." New York, 1886. Harpers.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr—"The Bow of Orange Ribbon." New York, 1886. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Fawcett—"The Confessions of Claud." Boston, 1886. Ticknor.

Henry C. Bunner—"The Midge." New York, 1886. Scribner.

Rev. Elbridge S. Brooks—"In Leisler's Time." Boston, 1886. Lothrop.

Harland—"Mrs. Peixada." New York, 1886. Cassell.

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk ("Henry Hayes")—"The Story of Margaret Kent." Boston, 1886. Ticknor.

By "A Wall Street Man"—"The Man from the West." New York, 1886. Texas Siftings Office.

Fawcett—"The House at High Bridge." Boston, 1887. Ticknor.

Harland—"The Yoke of the Thorah." New York, 1887. Cassell.

Bunner—"The Story of a New York House." New York, 1887. Scribner.

Robert Grant—"Confessions of a Frivolous Girl." Boston, 1887. Ticknor.

Richard Grant White—"Gouverneur Kortright's Courtship." New York, 1887. Funk & Wagnalls.

Mary Spring—"Mrs. Jarvis's Daughters." New York, 1887. Hunt & Eaton.

Edmund Clarence Stedman—"Lawrence Delancey." New York, 1887. Harpers.

Fawcett—"Olive Blakeney." Boston, 1888. Ticknor.

Rachael Bachman—"A Debutante in New York Society. Her Illusions and What Became of Them." New York, 1888. Appleton.

E. J. Stimson ("J. S. of Dale")—"First Harvests; An Episode in the Life of Mrs. Lorrimer Grower. New York, 1888. Scribner.

Mrs. Kyne—"Queen Money." Boston, 1888. Ticknor.

Fawcett—"A Man's Will." New York, 1888. Funk & Wagnalls.

Saltus—"The Truth About Tristrem Varick." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Saltus—"Eden." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"Divided Lives." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"Miriam Balestier." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

"By C. and C."—"Two Gentlemen of Gotham." New York, 1889. Cassell.

By the Author of "Aristocracy"—"American Cuds." New York, 1889. Appleton.

Linn Boyd Porter ("Albert Ross")—"Thou Shalt Not." New York, 1889. Dillingham.

Fawcett—"A Demoralizing Marriage." Philadelphia, 1889. Lippincott.

Harland—"Grandison Mather." New York, 1889. Cassell.

Charles Dudley Warner—"A Little Journey in the World." New York, 1889. Harper.

Stimson—"The Crime of Henry Vane." New York, 1889. Scribner.

Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton—"Hermia Suydam." New York, 1889. Current Literature Company.

Albion W. Tourgée—"Murvale Eastman, Christian Socialist." New York, 1889. Fords, Howard & Hurlbut.

Fawcett—"The Evil That Men Do." New York, 1889. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Saltus—"A Transaction in Hearts." New York, 1889. Belford, Clarke & Co. (First published in Lippincott's Magazine.)

Saltus—"The Pace That Kills." New York, 1889. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Thomas A. Janvier—"Color Studies." New York, 1889. Scribner.

Harland—"A Latin Quarter Courtship and Other Stories." New York, 1889. Cassell.

1890 and Since.

Edwin L. Bynner—"The Begum's Daughter." Boston, 1890. Little, Brown & Co.

George Parsons Lathrop—"Would You Kill Him?" New York, 1890. Harper.

William Dean Howells—"A Hazard of New Fortunes." New York, 1890. Harper.

Andrew C. Wheeler, ("Nym Crinkle.")—"The Toltec Cup. A Romance of Immediate Life in New York City." New York, 1890. Lew Vanderpoole Publishing Company.

Fawcett—"How a Husband Forgave." New York, 1890. Belford, Clarke & Co.

"P. Gerome"—"The Shadow of the Millionaire." New York, 1890. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"A Daughter of Silence." New York, 1890. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"Fabian Dimitry." Chicago, 1890. Rand, McNally & Co.

Mrs. Harrison—"The Anglomaniacs." New York, 1890. Cassell.

Lemuel Ely Quigg—"Tintypes Taken in the Streets of New York. A Series of Stories and Sketches Portraying Many Singular Phases of Metropolitan Life." New York, 1890. Cassell.

Wheeler—"The Primrose Path of Dalliance. A Story of the Stage." New York, 1890. Vanderpoole Company.

Edward Eggleston—"The Faith Doctor. A Story of New York." New York, 1891. Appleton.

F. Hopkinson Smith—"Colonel Carter of Cartersville." Boston, 1891. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"A Romance of Two Brothers." New York, 1891. Minerva Publishing Company.

Mrs. Julia S. Cruger ("Julien Gordon")—"A Successful Man." Philadelphia, 1891. Lippincott.

Mrs. Cruger—"A Puritan Pagan." New York, 1891. Appleton.

Clinton Ross—"The Speculator." New York, 1891. Putnam.

Fawcett—"Women Must Weep." Chicago, 1891. Laird & Lee.

James L. Ford—"Hypnotic Tales." New York, 1891. New York News Company.

Lloyd Bryce—"An Extraordinary Experience; or, The Romance of an Alter Ego." New York, 1891. Brentano.

E. C. Huribut—"Mrs. Clift-Crosby's Niece." New York, 1891. Tait.

Anon.—"Dollarocracy." New York, 1891. J. A. Tayler.

Hjalmar Horth Boyesen—"The Mammon of Unrighteousness." New York, 1891. Lovell.

Richard Harding Davis—"Gallagher and Other Stories." New York, 1891. Scribner.

Fawcett—"Loaded Dice." New York, 1891. Tait.

Thomas A. Janvier—"The Uncle of an Angel and Other Stories." New York, 1891. Harpers.

Smith—"A Day at Laguerre's and Other Days." Boston, 1892. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"A New York Family." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Mrs. Cruger—"Marionettes." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Lathrop—"Gold of Pleasure." Philadelphia, 1892. Lippincott.

Davis—"Van Bibber and Others." New York, 1892. Harpers.

Boyesen—"The Golden Calf." Meadville, Penn. Flood & Vincent.

Fawcett—"American Push." Chicago, 1892. F. J. Schulte & Co.

John Seymour Wood—"An Old Beau and Other Stories." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Wood—"Gramercy Park." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Fawcett—"An Heir to Millions." Chicago, 1892. Schulte & Co.

William Norr—"Stories of Chinatown. Sketches from Life in the Chinese Colony." New York, 1892. Published by the author.

C. M. S. McLellan—"The Sale of a Soul." New York, 1892. Town Topics Publishing Company.

Fawcett—"The Adopted Daughter." Chicago, 1892. F. Tennyson Neely.

Mrs. Harrison—"Sweet Bells Out of Tune." New York, 1893. The Century Company.

Howells—"The Coast of Bohemia." New York, 1893. Harpers.

Edward King—"Joseph Zalmonah." Boston, 1893. Lee & Shepard.

Julian Hawthorne—"Six Cent Sam's." St. Paul, 1893. Price, McGill Co. (Republished in 1896 as "Mr. Dunton's Invention and Other Stories.")

Jacob A. Riis—"Nisby's Christmas." New York, 1893. Scribner.

Boyesen—"Social Strugglers." New York, 1893. Scribner.

Howells—"The World of Chance." New York, 1893. Harpers.

Charles Stokes Wayne—"Anthony Kent." New York, 1893. Town Topics Publishing Company.

Maurice M. Minton—"The Road of the Rough. A Simple Story of Life in New York." New York, 1893. Illustrated American Publishing Company.

Collier—"Jerome Sterling." Chicago, 1894. Rand, McNally & Co.

Collier—"Down Town Uptown; New York, 1894. Town Topics Publishing Company.

Fawcett—"Hit Pit Press." New York, 1894. Merrill & Co.

Mason—"Country Lanes and City Pavements. A Realistic Novel of Metropolitan Life." New York, 1894. Illustrated American Publishing Company.

Mrs. Harrison—"A Bachelor Maid." New York, 1894. Century Company.

Fawcett—"Quite Odorless Fortune." New York, 1894. Dillingham.

F. Marion Crawford—"Katherine Lauderdale. New York, 1894. Macmillan.

Paul Leicester Ford—"The Honorable Peter Sterling and What People Thought of Him." New York, 1894. Holt.

Fawcett—"A Mild Barbarian." New York, 1894. Appleton.

Brander Matthews—"Vignettes of Manhattan." New York, 1894. Harpers.

Mrs. Cruger—"Poppea." New York, 1894. Lippincott.

Davis—"The Exiles and Other Stories." New York, 1894. Harpers.

Ford—"Dolly Dillembeck." New York, 1896.

J. W. Sullivan—"Tenement Tales of New York." New York, 1896. Holt.

Crawford—"The Ralstons." New York, 1895. Macmillan.

Warner—"The Golden House." New York, 1895. Harpers.

Miss Elizabeth P. Train—"A Social Highwayman." Philadelphia, 1895. Lippincott.

Matthews—"His Father's Son." New York, 1895. Harpers.

Julian Ralph—"People We Pass." New York, 1895. Harpers.

Edgar Maurice Smith—"A Daughter of Humanity." Boston, 1895. Arena Publishing Company.

Edward W. Townsend—"Chimmie Fadden, Major Max, and Other Stories." New York, 1895. Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Townsend—"Chimmie Fadden Explains, Major Max Expounds." New York, 1895. United States Book Company.

Townsend—"A Daughter of the Tenements." New York, 1895. American Publishers' Corporation.

Edward S. Van Zile—"The Manhattaners; or, Tilting with Straws. A Story of the Hour." New York, 1895. United States Book Company.

Saltus—"When Dreams Come True. A Story of Emotional Life." New York, 1895. Transatlantic Publishing Company.

Fawcett—"Life's Fitful Fever." New York, 1895. Collier.

Abraham Cahan—"Yeki; a Tale of the New York Ghetto." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Stephen Crane—"George's Mother." New York, 1896. E. Arnold.

Crane—"Maggie." New York, 1896. Appleton. (First published in 1893.)

Hawthorne—"A Pool of Nature." New York, 1896. Scribner.

Chauncey C. Hotchkiss—"In Defiance of the King." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Mrs. Spencer Trask, ("Katrina Trask")—"White Satin and Homespun." New York, 1896. Randolph.

Miss Julia Magruder—"The Violet." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Miss Amanda M. Douglas—"A Little Girl in Old New York." New York, 1896. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Fawcett—"A Romance of Old New York." New York, 1897. Lippincott.

Davis—"Cinderella, and Other Stories." New York, 1896. Scribner.

The Rev. H. A. Rand—"Behind Manhattan Gables, a Story of New Amsterdam, 1663-4." New York, 1896. Whittaker.

Miss Cora Maynard—"Some Modern Heretics." Boston, 1896.

Mrs. Katharine M. C. Meredith ("Johanna Staats")—"Green Gates." New York, 1896. Appleton.

"Jeanie Drake"—"The Metropolitans." New York, 1896. Century Company.

Crane—"The Third Violet." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Mrs. Atherton—"His Fortunate Grace," New York, 1897. Appleton.

Hotchkiss—"A Colonial Freelance." New York, 1897. Appleton.

"Ellen Glasgow"—"The Descendant." New York, 1897. Harpers.

Clyde Fitch—"The Smart Set." Chicago, 1897. Stone.

Townsend—"Near a Whole City Full." New York, 1897. Dillingham.

Matthews—"Outlines in Local Colors." New York, 1897. Harpers.

Mrs. Augusta C. Watson—"Beyond the City Gates. A Romance of Old New York." New York, 1897. Dutton.

Van Zile—"Kings in Adversity." Chicago, 1897. Neely.

Arthur H. Vesey—"A Cheque for Three Thousand." New York, 1897. Dillingham.

Mrs. Trask—"John Leighton, Jr." New York 1898. Harpers.

Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan—"Tales from the City Room." New York, 1898. Scribner.

Cahan—"The Imported Bridegroom and Other Stories of the New York Ghetto." Boston, 1898. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Miss Gertrude Hall—"The Hundred and Other Stories." New York, 1898. Harpers.

A Woman of Nerve.*

A type of British worldliness is Mrs. De la Rue Smythe, as Dr. Tregenna explains her. Between the lady and her doctor there are many subjects to be discussed, such as the spirit of the age, the position of women, &c. If Madame is not logical, at least she is imperative. Thoroughly detestable is Madame, with her social ideas and her inclination to snobbery. The volume is a clever one, though sometimes the truth is only half told. The text is subtle, and the moral of it to be read between the lines. Certainly when Mrs. De la Rue Smythe's husband was knighted his wife knew how "to hold her head with any one," for she was a woman of nerve.

Military Stories.*

Mr. E. Livingston Prescott writes the short military story in which the English soldier or officer figures. "Corporal by Mistake" tells of Tommy Robins, who had a tendency to be drunk and disorderly and whose time was spent in the military prison. In his company there was a model soldier, Robins, too, by name, and when a Corporal was to be made, by a mistake the bad Robins was found to have had the appointment instead of the good one. Then there comes a change in Tom. He acts the part of a decent man. He conforms to all the rules and regulations, and becomes a fine soldier. All the stories are neatly written, and all with a moral.

*MRS. DE LA RUE SMYTHE. By Ricardo Stephens. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

*RED COAT ROMANCES. By E. Livingston Prescott. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

AUG

Francis Jeffrey.

Correspondence with Miss Edgeworth, Macaulay, Hogg, and Others.

Maria Edgeworth was a careful woman, chary of giving offense. Prudent in a literary sense, we might call her. This trait is brought in evidence in a letter she addressed to Mrs. Hamilton in 1814 relative to a certain passage in "Patronage," which work was published in 1813. This letter of Miss Edgeworth's is printed in the recent number of Good Words, and was found in Francis Jeffrey's correspondence.

Readers of Miss Edgeworth to-day may remember that in "Patronage" there is a character, Erasmus Frumpton, and in a dialogue between Erasmus and an Irishman there is something said about the management of hospitals. The critics found fault with this passage. Miss Edgeworth writes to Mrs. Hamilton:

"It has been conceived in London that I meant to cast blame upon the management of the London hospitals. I did not mean it. I could not mean it. I know they are admirably well conducted. As soon as my father heard of this misconception he wrote and sent to Miles an advertisement to the reader to be prefixed to the second edition, asserting our innocence and disclaiming all intention to commit such injustice. Some of our friends to whom my father sent a copy of this advertisement wrote us word that nothing will do but altering the passage in the book itself. But the second edition of 3,000 was printed and published before a letter of ours to Miles, written in consequence of this advice, reached him. Now, my dear Mrs. Hamilton, may I beg the favor of you to let Mr. Jeffrey or Playfair know that we have entirely altered the offensive passage for the third edition, for which Miles has written for corrections, and which he says he hopes soon to put to press.

"I am anxious that the Edinburgh reviewers should know, that we may not be publicly charged with an injustice which we never intended to commit, and which we have done our best to remedy.

"My father is so anxious on this subject that he forbids me to mix any other matter with it in this letter. I will write a less egotistical and more amusing letter when I have obeyed his injunctions. Dear, friendly Mrs. Hamilton, I am your truly affectionate

"MARIA EDGEWORTH."

Evidently Mrs. Hamilton sent the letter to the editor of The Edinburgh Review. It is not generally known that Hogg once wrote a drama which was a dead failure, and he mentions his drama in a letter to Jeffrey, but refers mainly to the "Poetic Mirror":

"Grieve & Scotts,
"May 21, (1814?)

"Dear Sir: I send you my first attempts in the drama with fear and trembling. I would not care to insist on your making an article out of them, for I cannot bear to be neglected so long by a friend and a countryman. I know from a similarity of feeling that it is impossible you can despise my humble efforts, for, save in the single case of Leigh Hunt, I never had occasion to dissent from your opinion of poetry in my life. It is but very partially known in Edinburgh that I am the author of the "Poetic Mirror." There is nothing indelicate in my avowing it after the cavalier way in which I have treated one or two bards, but I care not whether my friends know it. I am ever, Sir, with the greatest respect, yours truly. JAMES HOGG."

In the unpublished letters there is an interesting one of Hazlitt's. He began writing for The Edinburgh in 1814. He sends Jeffrey his "Shakespeare's Characters" and writes: "I thought perhaps if you approved of it, you might take a brief notice of it in The Edinburgh Review." Do people ever write notices of their own books to-day? We suppose such a thing has occasionally been heard of. Anyhow, some years later, The Edinburgh did print the notice. Hazlitt refers also to the "Round Table," a series of essays written by him in the Addisonian manner. He writes in regard to the notice he wants:

"I should not make this abrupt proposition but from the necessity of circumstances. My friends may praise what I write, but I do not find that the public read it, and without that I cannot live. If I could dispose of the copyright of the 'Round Table' and of this last work, I could find means to finish my work on metaphysics instead of writing for three newspapers at once to the ruin of my health and without any progress in my finances. A single word from you would settle the question and make what I write a marketable commodity. The booksellers have kept me in a hole for the last ten years; do, dear Sir, extend a friendly hand to help me out of it. I would not ask such a favor for myself if I thought the mere notice of either of the trifles above alluded to would be any discredit to the high character of your journal."

Hazlitt at the conclusion tells Jeffrey that he has finished a paper for The Edinburgh Review, which he will send "as soon as possible." Perhaps Hazlitt did send the article at once, but it did not appear before 1820. It was a paper on art, containing criticisms on West, Barry, Haydon, and Fuseli.

About 1820 that truly remarkable man Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall) was coming to the front, and Jeffrey had noticed his talent, and it is evident that the august editor of The Edinburgh had requested Hazlitt to look him up. Hazlitt was busy studying the Elizabethan art period, and Jeffrey had suggested to him certain books as helps. Hazlitt writes under date of May 2, 1820:

"I have nearly exhausted my little stock of knowledge on the Age of Elizabeth, but if anything occurs I will bear in mind your suggestion. I have been reading the 'Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.,' and think something might be made of it in the way of an extract or two, and of a prefatory sketch of the character of American literature as here exemplified. Southey's 'Life of Wesley' I am half afraid to ask for. You ask me about Mr. Procter, and I have to say in answer that he is young (about thirty) and well-to-do in the world; a solicitor with good connections; a Tory as far as he is anything in politics, and a very good fellow. He has lately made a very good bargain for the copyright of a new poem and of the two former volumes, in succeeding for which he does not forget The Edinburgh Review. But I believe he was more pleased with the friendly interest you have shown about him than even with your testimony to his literary merits."

A letter of Procter's of Jan. 20, 1821, is written in the flush of success. His tragedy "Mirandola," the parts played by Macready, Charles Kemble, and Miss Foote, had been wonderfully well received. He tells how "the pit got up and waved their hats, and in short were not so ill-disposed as dramatists of yore have found them." Now comes this astonishing statement:

"When I tell you that my tragedy was written in (with intervals of course) twenty-four hours, or thereabouts, I beg you to believe it. Had it been elaborated more it might have been tamer. It is, I think, (but you will see,) my best performance. It ought, for it has fevered me and made me nervous."

There is a characteristic letter of Haydon's, that artist of brilliant conception and faulty production. Haydon had written to Jeffrey, begging him to consider a poem sent The Review for notice. Mr. J. H. Watt, whose notes give much value to the article in Good Words, believes that the poem was the "Fall of Nineveh," by Edwin Atherstone. This portion of Haydon's letter shows the man:

"Your letter was a great balm, because to find kindness still alive, when a man has suffered bitter humiliation and agonizing sorrow, is a great pleasure.

"My life has been a whirlwind of brilliant victory and bitter defeat—one week dining at the tables of the great and sleeping in velvet chambers and regal beds; and the next, herded with gamblers and demireps, and crawling to a flock mattress on the dirty floor of a prison!—and why is this? Because in my early and ardent aspirations after excellence I told truth to power! What you said once in The Review should be the motto of all men of genius: 'There is no hatred like that hatred with which weak men hate a man of genius'; this is a saying which should be cast in iron! It would be cant to say I despair, for I do not; my afflictions have excited to the great object of my life, attention and sympathy, and if by any suffering I can at last realize it without affectation I shall die happier.

"Hoping that my friend's able poem will meet your decided approval, and with kindest respects to Mrs. Jeffrey, believe me, my dear Sir, with great regard, faithfully yours.

"B. R. HAYDON."

Macaulay's connection with The Edinburgh Review began in 1824. There was the warmest friendship between Macaulay and Jeffrey. In 1829 the historian proposed writing for The Edinburgh Review an article "about Catholic emancipation," and then Catholic emancipation was the burning question. Macaulay's letter is as follows, conspicuous for its final criticism:

"50 Great Ormond Street,
"Jan. 24, 1829.

"My Dear Sir: Should you like an article about Catholic emancipation for the next number? Since the Duke has spoken out—that is, has declared that he will not speak out—the objection to agitating the question seems to me to be removed. It ought, I think, to be the last article in the number, and to come down to as late a time as possible in all its allusions. The general reasonings can be prepared at any time. But the article ought not to be finally touched up till after the meeting of Parliament. If you like the scheme, I will do my very best for you.

"I am extremely gratified by your remarks on Heber, and so, I am sure, will all his friends be.

"What a clever article that is of Empson's on Bentham's 'Rationale of Evidence'! But I shall lecture him when I see him next on the redundancy and the too frequent obscurity of his illustrations and references. They really lose their effect by their density. It is Cowley's old criticism.

'We doubt because they stand so thick
I' the sky,
If those be stars which paint the galaxy.'

"Just one-half of the talent would have made the review twice as popular as it will be. I quite envy him the felicity with which he has touched some points in the Benthamite philosophy. Ever yours, very faithfully. T. B. MACAULAY."

Jeffrey resigned his editorship at the close of 1829.

Mr. Watt concludes, in his appreciation of Jeffrey, that the reader of this correspondence must be struck by the kindness "he showed to the many needy authors who besieged him with anxious entreaties for the support of his Review."

"Over and over again, especially in letters not of enough interest for publication, we read of help given, by loans of money, or literary support, or kind words of encouragement. Whatever may be said of Jeffrey's hardness and severity as a critic, these letters, taken as a whole, are an unvarying tribute to his generosity and goodness of heart."

"There Is No Frigate Like a Book."

A voyager, I, in varied lands,
And yet abide at home.

No want nor woe my ways attend,
Nor clime nor time can me ferfend,
Nor death itself a soul defend
With whom I would commune.

Nor heat, nor cold can me debar,
On waves of ether carried far
I pass from earth to gleaming star,
From laws of man immune.

I glean from harvests of the wise
And share all joys of earth and skies;
Afresh, the long past cycles rise,
To whiff of mine attune.

I win fierce battles all unscarred,
In tropic wilds I need no guard,
For me is farthest North unbarred,
Serene and safe as June.

On winged words afar I ride
With sage and poet at my side;
The wise of all the past as guide,
Through dual realms I roam.

A voyager, I, in varied lands,
And yet abide at home.

—LUCY D. THOMSON in The Springfield Republican.

Two books just secured by Charles Scribner's Sons, which will be published some time in the Autumn, are "The Bashful Earthquake and Other Fables and Verses" by Oliver Herford, and "Music and Poetry: A Book of Essays," by Sidney Lanier.

Sales at Auction.

Paintings, Prints, Autograph Letters, and Documents.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge have sold in London a collection of engravings and etchings, among which the most notable prints were: F. Walker, "The Harbor of Refuge," etched by Robert Macbeth, artist's proof, £12; Seymour Haden, "Breaking Up the Agamemnon," £8 5s.; G. Romney, Emma Lady Hamilton, by C. Brome, proof before letters, £11; Sir Thomas Lawrence, Miss Croker, by V. Cousins, fine proof before letters, £24; G. Morland, "Constancy" and "Variety," a pair by W. Ward, printed in colors, £66; G. Morland, "The Farmer's Stable," by W. Ward, finely printed in colors, £9, and a collection of etchings by Rembrandt and Ostade, arranged in a volume, £32 10s.

In the Pinnet collection, sold by Arber, Rutter and Waghorn, in London, the following were the leading pictures: School of Vandyck, portrait of an astronomer, 280 guineas; Jacob Ruysdael, landscape with windmill, 240 guineas; a portrait of a lady wearing a ruff, and dated 1613, by an unknown artist, 300 guineas; three works by T. Gainsborough, a landscape, with figures on the bank of a river, 1,120 guineas, and portrait of a young girl in white dress with a blue sash, holding a sprig of flowers, 1,300 guineas, and the companion, portrait of a boy in a brown coat, 225 guineas; two by Goyen, seashore with fishermen and boats, 205 guineas; two by Bronzino, portrait of an Italian lady, 230 guineas, and portrait of an Italian gentleman, 230 guineas, and a pair by C. Jansen, portrait of a Dutch lady, 300 guineas, and the companion, a portrait of a Dutch gentleman, 110 guineas.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold a quantity of old English silver plate, a variety of jewels, old English and French miniatures, gold boxes, étuis, fans, &c., from various sources. The following were the more important lots: Admiral Viscount Keppel, an oval miniature of Samuel Shelley, 1779, after the portrait by Reynolds, 38 guineas; portraits of two girls in a landscape, a large miniature, signed Rochard, 46 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold box, 35 guineas; a Louis XV. étui, 55 guineas; a shell-shaped box, Dresden porcelain, mounted with gold, 90 guineas; a set of three silver oblong-shaped tea-caddies, 1763, from the Shandon collection, 35 ounces, at 32s. 6d. per ounce; a Charles II. shallow cup, or bowl, York hall mark, 1670, by Thomas Mangy, 4 ounces, at 62s. per ounce; a Charles I. tall beaker, London Hall mark, 1635, 10 ounces, at 52s. per ounce; and a Tudor jug, of mottled brown stoneware, mounted with silver-gilt neck band, with London hall mark of 1556, £45.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold a collection of autograph letters and historical documents from various sources. The following prices were obtained: Letter of George Eliot, signed and dated "Clemat is," Coventry, £6; warrant of safe conduct, signed by Oliver Cromwell, and dated from Whitehall, June 20, 1654, £10; autograph letter of David Hume, referring to James Macpherson, £4 5s.; a signed letter of Edgar Allan Poe, £4; another signed by Percy B. Shelley, 1818, £4 4s.; autograph letter signed by Beethoven, many corrected scores, 1819, £11 10s.; a letter of Marie Antoinette (Queen of France,) £4 15s; letter of J. C. F. von Schiller, the German poet and historian, 1807, £7 5s.; another of Sir Walter Scott, dated from Abbotsford, May 3, 1812, to W. Hayley, £6 2s 6d; a letter of Lord Nelson, dated from the Victory, November, 1803, to Sir A. J. Ball, with reference to Bonaparte and the invasion of England, £30; song by Mendelssohn, in his autograph, with music, presented to W. Collard by the author, £8 10s.; letter of Benjamin Franklin to his wife, referring to his suffering from gout, £10; letter of Mendelssohn in English to the director of a theatre in London, £8; letter of Lord Nelson, of historic interest, to the French commander at Malta, October, 1798, £10; letter of Sir Isaac Newton to Dr. Arrowsmith, May, 1689, £35; characteristic letter of Nelson to Lady Hamilton, £17; letter of David Garrick to Franck Haymin, when a scene painter at Drury Lane, £10 10s.; a unique collection of letters and poems, mostly in the autograph, and signed by Frederick the Great, and addressed to Voltaire, the whole bound together, but partly injured by damp, £28.

The Messrs. Christie, Mason & Woods sold recently the Harrison collection of engravings. The principal lots were: Two after J. L. E. Meissonier, "1806," by J. Jacquet, remarque proof on vellum, £40, and "1807," by the same, remarque proof on vellum, signed by the painter, £80; after Sir E. Landseer, "The Monarch of the Glen," by T. Landseer, artist's proof, 47 guineas; after Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Countess Spencer, by F. Bartolozzi, printed in colors, 42 guineas; after J. Ward, R. A., "Summer," by W. Ward, in colors, 29 guineas; after G. Morland, "A Visit to a Child at Nurse," by W. Ward, printed in colors, 28 guineas, and "Evening," after Hamilton, by Bartolozzi, in colors, £10.

The library of the late Miss Haines was sold in London by Messrs. Puttick & Sampson. The most important lots were: Byron's "Life and Works," 1837-8, extra illustrated, with numerous portraits and views, also three autograph letters and a poem in the handwriting of Byron, £21; T. Dekker, "The Batchelar's Banquet," 1603, the original edition of this very rare work, £13; Sir John Froissart, "The Chronicles of England, Fraunce," &c., printed by R. Pynson, 1523-5, a large copy, but wanting the title and last leaf, £15 10s.; Omar Khayyam, "Rubaiyat," translated by Edward Fits Gerald, the excessively rare first edition, 1859, £18; "The Prymer in Englishe for Children, After the Use of Salisburye," printed 1536, a catchword defective, otherwise a very fine and perfect copy, £40; "History of the Isle of Wight," 1781, illustrated with an extensive collection of water color drawings by J. Nixon, £14 10s.; a remarkable collection of old title pages, frontispieces, printers' devices, head and tail pieces, &c., arranged in three large folio volumes, £16 10s.; an extensive collection of engravings, portraits, views, playbills, &c., illustrating the life and works of Shakespeare, neatly inlaid and arranged in a thick folio volume, £37 10s.; Ovid's "Tristia," translated by "W. S.," 1639, £2, and Eugene Dutuit, "Rembrandt, Oeuvre Complet," 1881-5, £12.

Old Brussels tapestry sold by Christie in London brought big prices. A set of three panels, illustrating the Metamorphoses of Ovid, selling for £700; six panels, with the history of Noah for £300, four panels with landscapes for £450, and an oblong panel with a boar hunt in a forest for 98 guineas. A panel of old Gobelins tapestry, representing the trial of Susanna, fetched £105. In the same sale, a pair of Louis XVI. marqueterie encoignenrs, mounted with chased ormolu, the property of the Earl of Haddington, sold for £185.

The Saturday Club of Boston.

The famous Saturday Club of Boston will be touched on in a book shortly to be published by Small, Maynard & Co., in which it is expected that the distressing question, as to whether the Saturday Club created The Atlantic Monthly, or The Atlantic Monthly the Saturday Club? will be settled once and for all. The book in question is the biography of the Secretary of the club, John Sullivan Dwight, and is written by George Willis Cooke. Mr. Dwight was also identified with the revival of classical music in Boston, and with the early members of the community of Brook Farm. But whether Mr. Dwight agrees with Dr. Holmes or not about the Saturday Club, the story of his life is likely to prove a valuable addition to the history of the Augustan era of New England literature.

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Washington in New York

Incidents of His Life Here While President—His Own Diary and Other Records.*

Mr. Baker, as what we may assume to be the last work on which he was engaged, (for he died in September, 1897,) has added another valuable work to the interesting series pertaining to Washington, published by him during the past half-score or more years. It is a supplement to and continuation of his former "Itinerary of Gen. Washington, 1775-1783," and is constructed on similar lines. Embracing as it does the last sixteen years of Washington's life, we have in chronological order a series of passages chosen from Washington's own diary, from contemporary newspapers, and from the letters and diaries of various officials connected with the Government of the United States, giving detailed accounts of the personal acts and movements of Washington during the period embraced by the record. No event is too trivial to be included, whether it is a drive with Mrs. Washington into the suburbs of New York, a walk around the Battery, or a trip to Sandy Hook for fishing. During the years covered by the present volume Washington at times was in Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, and New York; or he was making a tour through the New England or the Southern States. The dates which relate to New York are those during which the seat of Government was in this city, (May 1, 1789-Aug. 30, 1790.) The ensuing extracts from the book relate exclusively to this period. Gathered as this information has been from a great variety of sources, it presents a record of Washington's life in New York as President such as has never been presented in any other publication.

Tuesday, April 28.

At New York: "April 28.—This day I ought to note with some extraordinary mark. I had dressed and was about to set out, when Gen. Washington, the greatest man in the world, paid me a visit. I met him at the foot of the stairs. Mr. [Henry] Wynkoop just came in. We asked him to take a seat. He excused himself on account of the number of his visits. We accompanied him to the door. He made us complaisant bows—one before he mounted, and the other as he went away on horseback."—Journal of William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania.

Thursday, April 30.

At New York: "New York, May 1.—Yesterday [April 30] took place according to the resolution of the two houses of Congress, the ceremony of the introduction of his Excellency, George Washington, to the Presidency of the United States."—Pennsylvania Packet, May 4.

"About 12 o'clock the procession moved from the house of the President in Cherry Street, through Dock Street and Broad Street, to Federal Hall, [at Wall and Nassau Streets,] in the following order: Col. [Morgan] Lewis, supported by two officers, Capt. Stakes, with the troop of horse; artillery, Major Van Horne; grenadiers, under Capt. Harsin; German grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba; Major Bicker, the infantry of the brigade; Major Chrystie, Sheriff [Robert Boyd,] the committee of the Senate, the President and suite, the committee of the Representatives, the Hon. Mr. Jay, Gen. Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and several other gentlemen of distinction. Then followed a multitude of citizens.

"When they came within a short distance of the hall, the troops formed a line on both sides of the way, and his Excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate Chamber introduced to both houses of Congress—immediately afterward, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad Street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq., Chancellor of the State of New York.

"Immediately after he had taken the oath, the Chancellor proclaimed him President of the United States.—Was answered by the discharge of thirteen guns and by loud, repeated shouts; on this the President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His Excellency, with the two houses, then retired to the Senate Chamber, and delivered his speech.

"As the company returned into the Senate Chamber, the President took the chair and the Senators and Representatives their seats. He rose, and all arose also, and addressed them. This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. He put part of the fingers of his left hand into the side of what I think the tailors call the fall of the breeches, changing the paper into his left [right] hand. After some time he then did the same with some of the fingers of his right hand. When he came to the words 'all the world,' he made a flourish with his right hand, which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of the dancing masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plainest manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper, for I felt hurt that he was not first in everything. He was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them, white stockings a bag, and sword."—Journal of William Maclay.

"April 30.—In the evening there was a display of most beautiful fireworks and transparent paintings at the Bowling Green. The President, Gov. Humphreys, and myself went in the beginning of the evening in the carriages to Chancellor Livingston's and Gen. Knox's, where we had a full view of the fireworks. We returned home on foot, the throng of people being so great as not to permit a carriage to pass through it."—Diary of Tobias Lear.

Tuesday, May 5.

At New York: "May 5.—This being a day for receiving company of ceremony, we had a numerous and splendid circle between the hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon. A committee of the House of Representatives waited on the President with a copy of the address of their house, and a request to know when it would be agreeable to him to receive it."—Diary of Tobias Lear.

Soon after the inauguration it became apparent that particular rules should be established for receiving visitors and entertaining company, so that the President might be able to attend to business without interruption. It was therefore decided that he should return no visits, that invitations to dinner should be given only to official characters and strangers of distinction, and that the visits of courtesy should be confined to the afternoon of Tuesday in each week between the hours of 3 and 4. Foreign Ministers and strangers were, however, received on other days. On Friday evenings the house was open for visits to Mrs. Washington, which were on a more sociable footing, and at which the President was always present. Mrs. Washington held her first levee on the evening of Friday, the 29th of May, two days after her arrival in New York. Thursday of each week was assigned for state dinners.

Thursday, May 7.

At New York: "May 9.—Last Thursday evening [May 7] the subscribers of the Dancing Assembly gave an elegant ball and entertainment to his Excellency, the President of the United States, who was pleased to honor the company with his presence. His Excellency, the Vice President, most of the members of both houses of Congress, the Governor of New York, the Chancellor, and Chief Justice of the State, [Richard Morris,] the Hon. John Jay, and the Hon. Gen. Knox, the Commissioners of the Treasury, [Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee,] his Worship the Mayor of the city, the late President of Congress, [Cyrus Griffin,] the Governor of the Western Territory, [Arthur St. Clair,] the Baron Steuben, the Count de Moustier, Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, and many other foreigners of distinction were present. A numerous and brilliant collection of ladies graced the room with their appearance. The whole number of persons was about 300. The company retired about 2 o'clock, after having spent a most agreeable evening. Joy, satisfaction, and vivacity was expressive in every countenance—and every pleasure seemed to be heightened by the presence of a Washington."—New York Packet.

The ball was held at the Assembly Room, on the east side of Broadway, a little above Wall Street, and it was decorated for the occasion with tasteful and appropriate magnificence. The President danced during the evening in the cotillion with Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mrs. James H. Maxwell, and in a minuet with Mrs. Maxwell's sister, Miss Van Zandt. It is said that an agreeable surprise was prepared by the managers for every woman who attended. A sufficient number of fans had been made for the purpose in Paris, the ivory frames of which displayed, as they were opened, between the hinges and the elegant paper covering, an extremely well-executed medallion portrait of Washington in profile, and a page was appointed to present one, with the compliments of the managers, as each couple passed the receiver of the tickets.

Monday, May 11.

At New York: "May 11.—I received a ticket from the President of the United States to use his box this evening at the theatre, [John Street, near Broadway,] being the first of his appearance at the playhouse since his entering on his office. The President, Governor of the State, foreign Ministers, Senators from New Hampshire, [John Langdon and Paine Wingate,] Connecticut, [William S. Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth,] Pennsylvania, [William Maclay and Robert Morris,] M., and South Carolina, [Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard,] and some ladies in the same box. I am old, and notices of attention are lost on me. I could have wished some of my dear children in my place; they are young and would have enjoyed it. Long might they live to boast of having been seated in the same box with the first Character in the world.

"The play was the 'School for Scandal.' I never liked it; indeed, I think it an indecent representation before ladies of character and virtue. Farce, the 'Old Soldier.' The house greatly crowded, and I thought the players acted well; but I wish we had seen the 'Conscious Lovers,' or some one that inculcated more prudential manners."—Journal of William Maclay.

Thursday, May 14.

At New York: "New York, May 16.—Last Thursday evening [May 14] his Excellency, the Minister of France, [Count de Moustier,] gave a ball to the President of the United States, which was uncommonly elegant, in respect both to the company and the plan of entertainment. As a compliment to our alliance with France, there were two sets of cotillion dancers in complete uniforms; one set in that of France and the other in blue and buff. The ladies were dressed in white, with ribbands, bouquets, and garlands of flowers, answering to the uniform of the gentlemen. The Vice President, many members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Governor of this State, the Governor of the Western Territory, and other characters of distinction were present."—Gazette of the United States.

Tuesday, May 19.

At New York: "May 19.—Had agreed with sundry of our Pennsylvania friends to go to the levee. Gen. Muhlenberg came to me and told me they would meet me in the committee room. We met as had come to the levee. I went forward, and left them to follow and do as well as they could. Indeed, they had no great chance of a welcome, for I am but a poor courtier. The company was large for the room. The foreign Ministers were there, Van Berkel, the Dutch Minister, (for the first time, I suppose,) gaudy as a peacock. Our Pennsylvanians withdrew before me. The President honored me with a particular tête-a-tête. 'How will this weather suit your farming?' 'Poorly, Sir; the season is the most backward I have ever known. It is remarkably so here, but by letters from Pennsylvania, vegetation is slow in proportion there.' 'The fruit, it is to be expected, will be safe; backward seasons are in favor of it, but in Virginia it was lost before I left that place.' 'Much depends on the exposure of the orchard. Those with a northern aspect have been found by us [in Pennsylvania] to be the most certain in producing fruit.' 'Yes, that is a good observation and should be attended to.' Made my bow and retired."—Journal of William Maclay.

Wednesday, May 27.

At New York: "New York, May 27.—This morning at 5 o'clock the President set off in his barge to meet Mrs. Washington at Elizabeth-Town Point."—Gazette of the United States.

"New York, May 30.—Wednesday [May 27] arrived in this city from Mount Vernon, Mrs. Washington, the amiable consort of the President of the United States. Mrs. Washington from Philadelphia was accompanied by the lady of Mr. Robert Morris. At Elizabethtown Point she was met by the President, Mr. Morris, and several other gentlemen of distinction, who had gone there for that purpose. She was conducted over the bay in the President's barge, rowed by thirteen eminent pilots, in a handsome white dress. On passing the Battery a salute was fired; and on her landing [at Peck's Slip] she was welcomed by crowds of citizens, who had assembled to testify their joy on this happy occasion.

"The principal ladies of the city have with the earliest attention and respect paid their devoirs to the amiable consort of our beloved President."—Gazette of the United States.

Thursday, May 28.

At New York: "New York, May 30.—Although the President makes no formal invitations, yet the day after the arrival of Mrs. Washington, the following distinguished personages dined at his house, en famille: Their Excellencies the Vice President, the Governor of this State, the Ministers of France and Spain, and the Governor of the Western Territory, the Honorable Secretary of the United States for Foreign Affairs, the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Muhlenberg, Speaker of the honorable House of Representatives of the United States."—Gazette of the United States.

Paine Wingate, Senator from New Hampshire, one of the guests, has left the following description of this dinner: "It was the least showy dinner that I ever saw at the President's. As there was no clergyman present, Washington himself said grace on taking his seat. He dined on a boiled leg of mutton, as it was his custom to eat of only one dish. After the dessert a single glass of wine was offered to each of the guests, when the President rose, the guests following his example, and repaired to the drawing room, each departing at his option, without ceremony."

Friday, June 19.

At New York: "New York, June 19.—His Excellency the President of the United States has been much indisposed for several days past, which has caused great anxiety in the breast of every true friend to America. On Wednesday he was visited by several physicians, and a chain extended across the street to prevent the passing of carriages before his door. It is, however, hoped that this indisposition will not prove other than incidental, and the cause be soon removed."—Pennsylvania Packet, June 22.

Monday, June 22.

At New York: "The President has been confined to his bed for a week past by a fever, and a violent tumor on his thigh. I have now, however, the pleasure to inform you that the former has left him, and the latter in a fair way of being removed, though from its size it will be some time before he will be wholly relieved from the inconvenience of it."—Tobias Lear to Clement Biddle, MS. Letter.

Friday, July 3.

At New York: "I have now the pleasure to inform you that my health is restored, but a feebleness still hangs upon me, and I am much incommoded by the incision which was made in a very large and painful tumor on the protuberance of my thigh. This prevents me from walking or sitting. * * * I am able to take exercise in my coach, by having it so contrived as to extend myself the full length of it."—Washington to James McHenry.

The cause of the illness of Washington was a case of anthrax so malignant as for several days to threaten mortification. His medical adviser was Dr. Samuel Bard, who attended him with unremitting assiduity. Being alone one day with the doctor, Washington, regarding him steadily, asked his candid opinion as to the probable result of his case. "Do not flatter me with vain hopes," said he, with placid firmness; "I am not afraid to die, and therefore can bear the worst." The doctor expressed hope, but owned that he had apprehensions. "Whether to-night or twenty years hence makes no difference," observed Washington. "I know that I am in the hands of a good Providence." His sufferings were intense and his recovery was slow.

Saturday, July 4.

At New York: Is waited on by a committee of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York, and addressed by its Chairman, Baron Steuben.

The society afterward marched in procession, attended by Col. Bauman's artillery, and a band of music, to St. Paul's Chapel, where Alexander Hamilton delivered an oration in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania, referring to this in his journal, says, "The church was crowded. The Cincinnati had seats allotted for themselves; were their orders or badges of distinction, and were presided by a lieutenant. The oration was well delivered; the composition appeared good, but I thought he should have given us some account of his virtues as a citizen as well as a warrior, for I supposed he possessed them, and he lived some time after the war, and, I believe, commenced farming."

Monday, July 27.

At New York: "Among the first acts of my recommencing business, after lying six weeks on my right side, is that of writing to you this letter in acknowledgment of yours of the 1st inst. Not being fairly on my seat yet, or, in other words, not being able to sit up without some uneasiness, it must be short."—Washington to Bushrod Washington.

Saturday, Aug. 22.

At New York: "New York, Aug. 22.—The President of the United States will this day, at 11 o'clock, meet the Senate in their chamber of Congress; to confer with them upon the important subject of the approaching negotiations and treaties with the Southern Indians; and to make the necessary previous arrangements of that business. This intention was announced to the Senate by message on Thursday last."—Gazette of the United States.

"I had at an early stage of the business whispered Mr. Morris that I thought the best way to conduct the business was to have all the papers committed. * * * Mr. Morris hastily arose and moved that the papers communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States should be referred to a committee of five, to report as soon as might be on them. * * * I rose and supported the mode of doing business by committees; that committees were used in all public deliberative bodies, &c. I thought I did the subject justice, but concluded the commitment cannot be attended with any possible inconvenience. Some articles are already postponed until Monday. Whoever the committees are, if committed, they must make their report on Monday morning. I spoke through the whole in a low tone of voice. Peevishness itself, I think, could not have taken offense at anything I said.

"As I sat down, the President of the United States started up in a violent fret. 'This defeats every purpose of my coming here,' were the first words that he said. He then went on that he had brought his Secretary of War with him to give every necessary information; that the Secretary knew all about the business, and yet he was delayed and could not go on with the matter. He cooled, however, by degrees. Said he had no objection to putting off this matter until Monday, but declared he did not understand the matter of commitment. He might be delayed; he could not tell how long. He arose a second time, and said he had no objection to postponement until Monday at 10 o'clock. By the looks of the Senate this seemed agreed to. A pause for some time ensued. We waited for him to withdraw. He did so with a discontented air. Had it been any other man than the man whom I wish to regard as the first character in the world, I would have said, with sullen dignity."—Journal of William Maclay.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

At New York: "Aug. 27.—Senate adjourned early. At a little after 4 I called on Mr. [Richard] Bassett of the Delaware State. We went to the President's to dinner. The company were: President and Mrs. Washington, Vice President and Mrs. Adams, the Governor and his wife, Mr. Jay and wife, Mr. [John] Langdon and wife, Mr. [Tristram] Dalton and a lady (perhaps his wife,) and a Mr. Smith, Mr. Bassett, myself, [Tobias] Lear, [Robert] Lewis, the President's secretaries. The President and Mrs. Washington sat opposite each other in the middle of the table; the two secretaries, one at each end. It was a great dinner, and the best of the kind I ever was at. The room, however, was disagreeably warm.

"First was the soup; fish roasted and boiled; meats, gammon, fowls, &c. This was the dinner. The middle of the table was garnished in the usual tasty way, with small images, flowers, (artificial,) &c. The dessert was, first, apple pies, puddings, &c.; then iced creams, jellies, &c.; then watermelons, muskmelons, apples, peaches, nuts."—Journal of William Maclay.

"It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at. Not a health drank; scare a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses, and such a buzz of 'health, Sir,' and 'health, Madam,' and 'thank you, Sir,' and 'thank you, Madam,' never had I heard before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in the hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass, and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while, and the bottles passed about; but there was a dead silence almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies.

"I expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The President told of a New England clergyman who had lost a hat and a wig in passing a river called the Brunks. He smiled, and everybody else laughed. He now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject, and what he said was not amiss. Mr. Jay tried to make a laugh by mentioning the circumstance of the Duchess of Devonshire leaving no stone unturned to carry Fox's election. There was a Mr. Smith, who mentioned how Homer described Aeneas leaving his wife and carrying his father out of flaming Troy. He had heard somebody (I suppose) witty on the occasion; but if he had ever read it he would have said Virgil. The President kept a fork in his hand when the cloth was taken away, I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, however, but played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it. We did not sit long after the ladies retired. The President rose, went up stairs to drink coffee; the company followed. I took my hat and came home."—Idem.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

At New York: "Sept. 1.—Baron Steuben and Governor St. Clair dined with us today; the Baron was remarkably cheerful and facetious, likewise greatly devoted to the President. In the midst of our mirth

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*WASHINGTON AFTER THE REVOLUTION, 1784—1799. By William Spohn Baker. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

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my uncle [Washington] received a letter * * * informing him of the death of my grandmother, an event long expected."—Diary of Robert Lewis.

"Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 27, 1789.—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., died at her home in this town, Mrs. Mary Washington, aged eighty-two years, the venerable mother of the illustrious President of the United States, after a long and painful indisposition, which she bore with uncommon patience. Though a pious tear of duty, affection, and esteem is due to the memory of so revered a character, yet our grief must be greatly alleviated from the consideration that she is relieved from the pittable infirmities attendant on an extreme old age. It is usual when virtuous and conspicuous persons quit this terrestrial abode, to publish an elaborate panegyric on their characters—suffice it to say, she conducted herself through this transitory life with virtue, prudence, and Christianity worthy the mother of the greatest Hero that ever adorned the annals of history.

"O may kind heaven, propitious to our fate,
Extend that Hero's to her lengthen'd date;
Through the long period, healthy, active, sage;
Nor know the sad infirmities of age."
—Gazette of the United States, Sept. 9.

Sunday, Oct. 4.

At New York: "Oct. 4.—Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon. Spent the remainder of the day in writing private letters for to-morrow's post."—Washington's Diary.

"Oct. 9.—Exercised on horseback between the hours of 9 and 11. Visited in my route the gardens of Mr. Perry and Mr. Williamson. Received from the French Minister, in person, official notice of his having received leave to return to his Court, and intended embarkation. * * * The visitors this evening to Mrs. Washington were respectable, both of gentlemen and ladies. Oct. 10.—Pursuant to an engagement formed on Thursday last, I set off about 9 o'clock in my barge to visit Mr. Prince's fruit gardens and shrubberies at Flushing, on Long Island. The Vice President, Governor of the State, Mr. Izard, Col. Smith, and Major Jackson accompanied me. These gardens, except in the number of young fruit trees, did not answer my expectations. The shrubs were trifling, and the flowers not numerous. The inhabitants of this place showed me what respect they could, by making the best of one cannon to salute. On our return we stopped at the seats of Gen. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris [Morrisania] and viewed a barn of which I have heard the latter speak much belonging to his farm—but it was not of a construction to strike my fancy—nor did the conveniences of it at all answer their cost. From hence we proceeded to Harlaem, where we were met by Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Smith. Dined at the tavern kept by a Capt. Mariner, and came home in the evening. Oct. 11.—At home all day—writing private letters."—Washington's Diary.

Perry's garden was on the west side of the Bloomingdale Road, west of the present Union Square. Williamson's was a flower and nursery garden, and a place of public resort, on the east side of Greenwich Street, extending about three squares up from Harrison Street.

Capt. William Mariner, who had been associated with Capt. Adam Hyler in a whaleboat warfare in the vicinity of New York during a part of the Revolution, lived at Harlem and on Ward's Island for many years after the war, and kept a tavern at each place.

Thursday, Oct. 15.

Leaves New York: "Oct. 15.—Commenced my journey about 9 o'clock for Boston and a tour through the Eastern States. The Chief Justice, Mr. Jay—and the Secretary of the Treasury and War Departments accompanied me some distance out of the city. About 10 o'clock it began to rain, and continued to do so until 11, when we arrived at the house of one Hoyatt, who keeps a tavern at King's Bridge, where we, that is, Major Jackson, Mr. Lear, and myself with six servants, which composed my retinue, dined. After dinner, through frequent light showers we proceeded to the tavern of a Mrs. Haviland at Rye. * * * The distance of this day's travel was thirty-one miles, in which we passed through (after leaving the bridge) East Chester, New Rochelle, and Mamaroneck."—Washington's Diary.

Friday, Nov. 13.

At New York: "Nov. 13.—Left Mrs. Haviland's as soon as we could see the road, and breakfasted at Hoyet's tavern, this side King's Bridge, and between 2 and 3 o'clock arrived at my house at New York, where I found Mrs. Washington and the rest of the family all well—and it being Mrs. Washington's night to receive visits, a pretty large company of ladies and gentlemen were present."—Washington's Diary.

"New York, Nov. 14.—Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the President of the United States returned to this city in perfect health, from his tour through the Eastern States. This event was announced by a Federal salute from the Battery."—Gazette of the United States.

"Jan. 8.—According to appointment, at 11 o'clock, I set out for the City Hall in my coach, preceded by Col. Humphreys and Major Jackson in uniform, (on my two white horses,) and followed by Messrs. Lear and Nelson, in my chariot, and Mr. Lewis, on horseback, following them. In their rear was the Chief Justice of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury and War Departments, in their respective carriages, and in the order they are named. At the outer door of the hall I was met by the doorkeeper of the Senate and House, and conducted to the door of the Senate Chamber; and passing from thence to the Chair through the Senate on the right, and House of Representatives on the left, I took my seat. The gentlemen who attended me followed and took their stand behind the Senators; the whole rising as I entered. After being seated, at which time the members of both houses also sat, I rose, (as they also did,) and made my speech; delivering one copy to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives—after which, and being a few moments seated, I retired, bowing on each side to the assembly (who stood) as I passed, and descending to the lower hall, attended as before, I returned with them to my house. In the evening a great number of ladies, and many gentlemen, visited Mrs. Washington. On this occasion I was dressed in a suit of clothes made at the Woolen Manufactory at Hartford, as the buttons also were."—Washington's Diary.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

At New York: "Jan. 9.—Exercised with Mrs. Washington and the children in the coach the fourteen miles round. In the afternoon walked round the Battery."—Washington's Diary.

The route was by the old King's Bridge Road, which passed over Murray Hill, where Lexington Avenue now does, to McGowan's Pass at about One Hundred and Eighth Street; then across on a line with the Harlem River to Bloomingdale, and so down on the westerly side of the island.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

"Jan. 14.—Dined this day with the President. It was a great dinner—all in the taste of high life. I considered it as a part of my duty as a Senator to submit to it, and am glad it is over. The President is a cold, formal man; but I must declare that he treated me with great attention. I was the first person with whom he drank a glass of wine. I was often spoken to by him. Yet he knows how rigid a Republican I am."—Journal of Robert Maclay.

Monday, Feb. 1.

At New York: "Feb. 1.—Agreed on Saturday last, to take Mr. McComb's house, lately occupied by the Minister of France, for one year from and after the first day of May next."—Washington's Diary.

The Macomb house was situated on the west side of Broadway, a little below Trinity Church; it was subsequently occupied as a hotel, and was called The Mansion House. The President moved to this house on the 23d of February.

"Feb. 2.—Exercised in the carriage with Mrs. Washington. On my return found Mr. Blair, one of the Associate Judges, the Attorney General of the United States, [Edmund Randolph,] and Col. Bland here. The levee to-day was much crowded, and very respectable; among other company, the District Judge and Attorney, with the Marshal and all the Grand Jurors of the Federal District Court, (and a respectable body they were,) attended. Feb. 3.—Visited the apartments in the house of Mr. McComb's—made a disposition of the rooms—fixed on some furniture of the Minister's, (which was to be sold, and was well adapted to particular public rooms,)—and directed additional stables to be built."—Washington's Diary.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

At New York: "Feb. 23.—Few or no visitors at the levee to-day, Mrs. Washington, myself, and children, removed, and lodged at our new habitation."—Washington's Diary.

"March 4.—Dined with the President of the United States. It was a dinner of dignity. All the Senators were present and the Vice President. I looked often around the company to find the happiest faces. Wisdom, forgive me if I wrong thee, but I thought folly and happiness most nearly allied. The President seemed to bear in his countenance a settled aspect of melancholy. No cheering ray of convivial sunshine broke through the cloudy gloom of settled seriousness. At every interval of eating and drinking he played on the table with a fork or knife, like a drumstick."—Journal of William Maclay.

Monday, May 10.

At New York: "May 10.—A severe illness with which I was seized the 10th of this month, and which left me in a convalescent state for several weeks after the violence of it had passed, and little inclination to do more than what duty to the public required at my hands occasioned the suspension of this diary."—Washington's Diary.

Incessant applications to business made severe inroads upon Washington's health, and on the 10th of May he was seized with a "severe illness," as he records in the diary, which reduced him to the verge of dissolution. He was confined to his chamber for several weeks. His chief difficulty was inflammation of the lungs, and he suffered from general debility until the close of the session of Congress in August.

Saturday, May 15.

At New York: "May 15.—Called to see the President. Every eye full of tears. His life despaired of. Dr. Mac Knight told me he would trifle neither with his own character nor the public expectation; his danger was imminent, and every reason to expect that the event of his disorder would be unfortunate."—Journal of William Maclay.

Tuesday, June 1.

At New York: "New York, June 2.—We have the pleasure to felicitate the public, that the President of the United States has so far recovered his health, that he yesterday saw company at his house, and received the congratulations of many respectable characters on the occasion."—Pennsylvania Packet, June 7.

Thursday, June 3.

At New York: "I have a few days since had a severe attack of the peripneumony kind; but am now recovered, except in point of strength. My physicians advise me to more exercise and less application to business."—Washington to the Marquis de Lafayette.

Monday, June 7.

Leaves New York: "New York, June 6.—To-morrow I go on a sailing party of three or four days with the President. * * * The President is perfectly re-established, and looks better than before his illness."—Thomas Jefferson to William Short.

"New York, June 10.—Yesterday afternoon the President of the United States returned from Sandy Hook and the fishing banks, where he had been for the benefit of the sea air, and to amuse himself in the delightful recreation of fishing. We are told he has had excellent sport, having himself caught a great number of sea bass and blackfish—the weather proved remarkably fine, which, together with the salubrity of the air and wholesome exercise, rendered this little voyage extremely agreeable, and cannot fail, we hope, of being very serviceable to a speedy and complete restoration of his health."—Pennsylvania Packet, June 13.

Wednesday, July 27.

At New York: "New York, July 27.—Yesterday arrived in this city Col. Willet, accompanied by Col. M'Gillivray, with thirty warriors of the Creek and Siminola nations. They embarked at Elizabeth Town Point, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and landed on Murray's Wharf about 2 P. M., where they were received by the St. Tammany Society, who attended on the occasion, attired in the most splendid dresses and other emblems of that respectable society."—Pennsylvania Packet, July 24.

"The society was drawn up in two files, with the grand sachem at the head, who welcomed Col. M'Gillivray ashore; who, with the warriors, marched in the centre of the society, which proceeded through Wall Street. When they came opposite the Federal Hall, Col. M'Gillivray, and the warriors saluted the Congress, who were in the front of the balcony, and returned the compliment. The procession moved on to the Secretary at War's [in the lower part of Broadway,] where the several warriors smoked the calumet of peace, and next proceeded to the President's, where they were particularly introduced—after which they waited on Governor Clinton, still accompanied by the society, who afterwards attended them to the city tavern, where they took up their lodgings during their residence in the city."—Idem.

Tuesday, Aug. 10.

At New York: "I have received in their duc order, and have to acknowledge at this time my obligations for your three agreeable letters, in date Oct. 16, 1788, May 1 and May 31 of the present year. With the last I had also the pleasure to receive the key of the Bastille; in acknowledgment of which I write to the Marquis de Lafayette by this conveyance." — Washington to Thomas Paine.

Lafayette had intrusted to Thomas Paine for transmission to the President the key of the Bastille and a drawing of that prison after its destruction in July, 1789. In his letter, dated Paris, March 17, the Marquis said, "Give me leave, my dear General, to present you with a picture of the Bastille, just as it looked a few days after I had ordered its demolition, with the main key of the fortress of despotism. It is a tribute, which I owe as a son to my adopted father, as an Aide de Camp to my General, as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch."

The key still remains at Mount Vernon; the drawing was sold at public sale at Philadelphia in April, 1891.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

At New York: "New York, Aug. 31.—On Saturday last [Aug. 28] the Governor of this State, the Mayor of the city, and the Corporation, were regaled at the festive board of the President of the United States.

"We are informed that on this occasion the President took an opportunity to express his great reluctance at leaving the city, and those who had taken so much pains to treat him, not only with dignified respect, but with reverence and esteem, as the Father and Patron of the United States. Mrs. Washington, also, seemed hurt at the idea of bidding adieu to these hospitable shores."—Pennsylvania Packet, Sept. 2.

Monday, Aug. 30.

Leaves New York: "New York, Aug. 31.—Yesterday, about 9 o'clock, the Corporation attended at the Presidency in Broadway, where the Governor of this State, the Executive Officers of Government, several other officers, gentlemen of the clergy, and others, had already assembled to take their leave."—Pennsylvania Packet, Sept. 2.

"About 10 o'clock the procession moved for the President's barge, which was laying at M'Comb's Wharf on the North River, in the following order: Sheriff, with his insignia of office; Marshals and Constables, with insignias; Gov. Clinton; President; Chief Justice Jay; the Executive Officers of Government; Corporation of New York; several officers; clergy; citizens. At the wharf the escort opened to the right and left, when the President, his lady, &c., accompanied, marched forward and entered on board the barge, under the discharge of thirteen guns from the battery. * * * The barge was manned with thirteen men, in a uniform of white jackets and black caps; the weather was serene and beautiful, and a few minutes landed them at Powles Hook Ferry [Jersey City,] where the carriages of the President and suite were waiting."—Idem.

The President.

CONSTITUTIONAL ORIGIN OF HIS OFFICE—ITS CHARACTER AND THE MEN WHO HAVE FILLED IT.

The speech of Andrew D. White, the Ambassador of the United States to Germany, made at Leipsic on July 4 of this year, was in part sent to this country by cable the day it was delivered. That part related to the war with Spain and the attitude of many. In the introductory part of the speech Ambassador White dealt with the origin of the office of President and the character of it, as it has been developed and maintained down to present times. He said:

The toast which you kindly assign me holds of right a leading place at every patriotic festival of American citizens. The men who framed the Constitution of the United States made this inevitable. No chapter in the history of the great Convention of 1787 is more interesting than that which embraces the various projects and plans for establishing an executive power in our Republic. The problem presented was new and solutions were many. Some were ingenious, and all were patriotic.

Some delegates would have had the President chosen by the National Legislature; others would have left the choice to the Senate alone. Hamilton wished a "Governor" with great powers, to serve during good behavior; Franklin wished a President with small powers and no salary. Mason and Randolph wished no President at all. The great Pennsylvania philosopher even went further; he opposed having any Vice President, and when his advice was overridden and he was asked what should be the "style" of the Vice President, he suggested that it should be "His Most Superfluous Highness." A system very different from that which we know seemed about to be adopted—indeed, it seems to have been practically adopted—when at last, as the result of the sober second thought of the convention, the article on the executive power took its present form.

It made the President the choice of the whole people; it laid upon him great responsibilities, but at the same time it gave him great powers—greater, indeed, than those usually exercised by the monarchs of the earth. It did not make his Cabinet depend upon the will or whim of a legislative body, as so many Constitutional Governments have done, but it made his ministers dependent on him; and it also gave him a veto over legislative action which has never fallen into abeyance, as in so many other Constitutional Governments, but has been, from that day to this, constantly and most effectively exercised for the good of the Nation. The result was most happy. The establishment of a Presidency thus strong and independent has proved one of our greatest safeguards.

And if the Nation was fortunate in the high office thus established, it has also been fortunate in the long line of men who have held it. You know as household words the great names which it embraces, from Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, at its beginning, to Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, at its close. Justly do we regard with respect a position thus created and thus filled.

I am aware that at all times in our history some Americans have thought it their duty to depreciate any contemporary incumbent of the Presidency. There have been at all times men who live largely in the past; who praise the days gone by, who are blinded by the glare immediately about them; who cannot take in the scope of the really great facts, who can only see the things which are petty and passing. Such men are naturally inclined to idealize the past and depreciate the present. It falls within my own memory that in the middle years of this century very many men were accustomed to say, "The days of the statesmen are gone by; there are no real leaders left; our country has produced the last of its great men," and yet this was on the eve of our tremendous struggle with slavery and of our great civil war, when there came forth to rescue the country from oligarchy and anarchy a most noble body of statesmen and of men whose military and naval services have given them renown throughout the world.

Another charge has been made in regard to the President of the United States. It has been said at nearly every period of our National history that our greatest men have failed to attain it; that eminent orators and party leaders have had to yield the Chief Magistracy to men of an inferior order. But it is a question whether the people have not been wiser than their critics. The most sonorous orators, the most brilliant debaters, the most active partisans, are not necessarily the men best fitted for executive duties; in fact, they are in many, perhaps in most, cases the least fitted. But it is not at all true that inexperienced men or untried men have ever been elevated to the Presidency of the United States. Every President elected thus far has been tested before his nomination in high official duty, and all, without exception, have been previously proved, either in civil or military affairs, to be men of high capacity, integrity, and patriotism.

It is inevitable that in a long line of Presidents some should achieve higher distinction than others, but in regard to the charge that there has been deterioration in the Presidential office, I leave the reply to a German historian, Neumann. In his very thoughtful "History of the United States," when he comes to the period just before the outbreak of the civil war, he says, in substance: "Complaints have sometimes been made that the Presidents during this period were inferior to those during the first years of the Republic, but," he continues, "whether this be so or not, where in human annals can there be found so long a line of rulers as the series of Presidents of the United States, not one of whom has proved unworthy of his high office, and every one of whom, without exception, has been capable, patriotic, and devoted to the interests of his country?"

I believe that no one can gainsay this statement. In the long line of elected American Presidents there is not one unworthy of the position either by character, abilities, or conduct. And I may add to this that were Neumann writing at the present time he could say that the Presidents since the period he named have proved equal to the highest standard, both as regards character and ability.

I am also aware that under every President of the United States efforts have been made to prove that particular President an unfortunate exception to the general rule. Every President has had, during his term of office, opponents who have insisted that while other Presidents had been capable and patriotic, this particular President had not. This was the case even under Washington. At times the storm of wild criticism against him was so bitter that he felt it deeply, and on the day when he laid down his great office, a leading party organ congratulated the country "that the arch enemy of liberty, the scheming tyrant, Washington, had at last disappeared forever." Equal bitterness followed each of his successors. The Adamses were denounced as aristocrats; Jefferson as an atheistic revolutionist; Jackson as desiring to establish an autocracy, and there are many within sound of my voice who heard Lincoln denounced as hopelessly incapable and Grant as incurably vicious. But time has annulled these partisan judgments; and on an occasion like this which now brings us together, we rise above the whole atmosphere of party contests, we view the great panorama of our history, we recall the growth of the American Republic, the development of the ideas it has represented and of the civilization it has promoted; we recognize the working of a political system which, while it has the defects of its qualities, has beneficently and amply justified its existence; and at the summit of our system, as its chief representative, we see the contemporary President, like his predecessors, exercising his great powers in the interest of the whole people.

Rightly, then, on any occasion like this, does he receive the tribute of our respect. He is entitled to it, first, because in the whole wide extent of our country he holds the executive mandate of the people; he is entitled to it, next, because to all the powers of the earth he represents the majesty of the Republic; and, finally, he is entitled to it because he stands in the succession and inherits the traditions of a long line of public servants, every one of whom has deserved well of his country.

A Weyler of Our Revolutionary War—Vaughan and Esopus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Throughout the civilized world Weyler stands as the exponent and special pleader for all that is barbarous in war. He has burned and wrecked the homes of thousands, and tens of thousands of women and children are dead because he is alive. What little there might be in war to soften its cruelties and animosities he has gladly torn away, and it may be that the unveiling by this man of the blackness of the darkness of the atrocity of conflict may hasten the day "when the war drums shall throb no longer."

Barbarism and cruelty are growing old-fashioned. The darkest blot on the Southern Confederacy was not the treatment of the slave, but it was the abuse of the prisoner at Libby and Andersonville. The world execrated this act much more strongly at the time than it did the treacherous murder of 3,000 prisoners by Napoleon.

To-day general condemnation of Weyler is heard throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, and yet, but little more than a century ago, this valley of the Hudson was the theatre for the display of the same shameless disregard of the humanities and of the same love of destruction for destruction's sake that has made Weyler so infamously famous.

Everything was going wrong with the Americans during the Summer of 1777. Outside of the State of New York, Washington had been defeated at the crossing of the Brandywine, then Philadelphia fell, and next, to dishearten the Colonies, came the repulse of our forces at the attack on Germantown. In our own State Burgoyne was slowly but surely boring his way southward through the swamps and forests of our northern counties, and Ticonderoga was again in the hands of the British.

In order to draw as many of the American troops away from the front of Burgoyne as possible, Gen. Clinton, from New York, sent an expedition, under Sir John Vaughan, beyond the forts at the Highlands, to proceed up the Hudson to Albany. The Colonial forces were divided, one part of them being in New Jersey and the other part with Gates. Thus it was that the defense of the Hudson Valley fell entirely upon the counties of Ulster, which then included much of what is now in Orange, Orange County proper and Dutchess, and these counties had already been deprived of most of their regular military companies. The militiamen that were still in the counties would not leave their homes in any force, since they had to guard their families from the Indians and Tories who raided the borders of this territory at every opportunity. Appeals were sent to both Massachusetts and Connecticut, but these appeals were futile, as either the New Englanders were concentrated about Boston or else refused to cross the Berkshires to help the Dutch. Thus it was that the forts in the Highlands, but half defended, fell an easy prey to the British. Gen. Clinton had thus far led the expedition himself, but from Peekskill he deputized Vaughan with about twelve hundred men to go on up the river to Albany, but he did not authorize any acts of vandalism.

The expedition under Vaughan started from Peekskill and made the distance on sloops in one day to the village of Esopus, which is about three miles down the river from Kingston. Here the soldiers divided into two parties, one party marching up the bank of the river and the other advancing on the boats, but from some delay, the cause of which is not known, the shore party did not embark until about 11 o'clock in the morning.

As the party on shore advanced it burned the dwellings and barns for a space of two miles in width.

The village of what is now Port Ewen was completely destroyed, and while the troops were waiting there to be ferried across the Kingston Creek, they chopped down trees in the neighborhood and made battering rams of them and overthrew the stone walls of the houses after their interiors had been consumed.

There is a story to the effect that so enthusiastic were the soldiers in their work of destruction that the walls of one of the houses, yielding more readily to the battering rams than the others had done, precipitated eight or nine soldiers directly into the flames, from which even their bodies were not recovered.

During the time that these troops were being brought across the creek, those that had been left on the sloops had been landed about three-quarters of a mile further up the river, so that the town was approached from two directions. The villagers had had good warning of the coming of the British, and being in no way able to resist so large a force, they simply kept a few sentinels posted on the overlooking hills. The villagers, with their families and the few small valuables that they might carry with them, fled to a small inland hamlet a few miles back in the country.

Not a single shot was fired at the advancing soldiers, nor was there any act committed to justify or extenuate the command of Gen. Vaughan to burn every building of any nature in the town. The burning of Esopus had also been ordered by him and cannot be laid to the charge of the soldiers.

This command was obeyed almost to the letter. There was not a structure of any sort that escaped the flames, with the single exception of one dwelling on the western border of the village. Much speculation has arisen as to why this one building was destroyed while all the others were razed to the ground, but the story that is generally credited is that the owner made a supply of apple toddy and on that hot, sultry day the soldiers' throats grew parched and Esopus with the flower of the British Army dead about him surrendered to the General of the American peasants handed up his sword.

When the commander of the troops that destroyed this village heard of the defeat of the northern army he proceeded only a few miles up the river and, after burning some solitary farmhouses, returned to Gen. Clinton.

But what of Sir John Vaughan? Forsooth the wicked do flourish like a green bay-tree.

His life was steadily prosperous. For his chivalric conquest and destruction of deserted villages he was shortly made commander of the Leeward Isles. There he was raised to be Lieutenant General. Then he was promoted to be commander of one of England's most important strongholds, Fort William of Scotland. If there were space, tales might be told of this man's conduct, in each of these positions, that would make Weyler envious.

Again Sir John is advanced and made Governor General of the border town of Berwick, that had once been a little kingdom by itself; indeed, to-day in some of the state papers it is mentioned as a conjoint part of the United Kingdom, thus, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Berwick. Until the last half century the town was always so mentioned in the proclamations of the King.

Last scene of all—in Berwick Fortress the retribution has overtaken Sir John the Successful. He mercilessly punishes a soldier for some trivial misdeed and next day there is poison in his wine. What the nature of the drug was is not known, but it was no narcotic, to build a bridge of complacent dreams from the here to the hereafter, but it was a poison in which lurked a serpent of agony that seized upon every physical fibre of the body, but whose venom never dulled the brain in the moment of dissolution. Writhing in torment died the man who had destroyed the undefended home, who had burned the harvests that were all too meagre for a coming Winter, who had driven women and children into the wilderness to face the Tory and the savage—thus died a Revolutionary Weyler.

WILLIAM C. SEBRING, M. D.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898.

Amazed at "Don Quixote's" Rank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly consider the advantage and interest of reprinting in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW some readable and authoritative exposition and criticism of "Don Quixote"? I am moved to prefer this request from reading the very charming account you gave recently of the rare beauty of the Phi Beta Kappa Hall in Yale University, wherein "Don Quixote," by inscription of the name in the central place, is ranked as one of the five chief books in all literatures and of all ages, the other four being "The Iliad," "The Book of Job," "Divine Comedy," and "King Lear." This does seem an amazing, breath-taking rank to give a book one-third of which is too random dull to read and the other two-thirds an extravagant outpouring of mere ridicule and fun.

Also I noticed not long ago that a correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW brought out the fact that J. R. Lowell considered that there had appeared in literature just four stupendous beings and that Cervantes was one of these four. I take it that the Faculty of Yale knows, and more especially we all take it that J. R. Lowell knew well, how critically to weigh the varying values of books, and therefore it is that I beg to ask this light from your torch.

There was one comical fault in the otherwise charming description of this hall in New Haven. After stating how carefully the books were chosen, how the professors of Yale pondered the matter over, how outside brilliancies were consulted solicitously, the writer, to give a climax of authority and learning, adds: "Brentano is reported to have said that the library was the best of its size that he had ever sold." Brentano! Wonder what Bloomingdale Brothers' buyer thinks of this? JUVEEN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

["The language of eulogy," says Henry E. Watts, the latest biographer of Cervantes and the author of the article on Cervantes in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "has been exhausted over that work of Miguel de Cervantes which for 250 years has been the delight of mankind in a degree such as no other book has ever approached. There is nothing to add to the tribute which the critics of all countries have joined in paying to the wisest, tenderest, and deepest of humorists." Sainte-Beuve called "Don Quixote" "the book of humanity."

Mr. Watts describes the extraordinary success of the book, which has made it "not only the great book of Spain, but a book for all mankind," by quoting the remark of Coleridge that the book gives us a rare combination of the permanent in the individual. "Don Quixote is not only the perfect man of imagination, less the understanding, but he is a living picture of the Spanish hidalgo of the time of Philip II. Sancho is the ideal commonplace man of sense, less the imagination, and also the pure Manchegan peasant." This burlesque of romance "has become a real picture of life—this caricature of chivalry the best commentary extant on the text, the every sentence gives of the narrative, the fine wisdom and sweetness, the true charity of this book."

Down to 1878 no fewer than 378 editions of "Don Quixote" had been published. Of these 97 had appeared in Spain, and 191 in other lands, 136 of the latter in the original language. The work has been translated into English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Danish, and every other European tongue, not excluding Turkish.

Our correspondent's lack of appreciation for one of the world's greatest books has surprised us. The editor believes that if an assembly of all the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW could be gathered under one great roof, though no existing roof would be large enough to cover them, our correspondent would find himself exceedingly lonesome—one man in some score of thousands. Perhaps the war has influenced his judgment. But what is a war in the presence of Cervantes? Such as he, Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare are greater facts in the world than wars—greater than Marathon or Blenheim, Waterloo or Sedan, Saratoga or Gettysburg. They are facts not for an age, but for all time.—ED.]

H. Buxton Forman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly tell me something of H. Buxton Forman, of whom I know only as a commentator on Keats's poems. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, 1895.) His notes in this little edition show so much poetic feeling, together with deep scholarship, yet without a trace of self-assertion or pedanticism, that I feel sure only inexcusable ignorance prevents me from knowing something more of the man and his literary work.

In the notes above referred to, the editor speaks of his having recovered a "long lost line" in "Julian and Maddalo." Is there an edition of Shelley by Mr. Forman? F.

Norwich, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1898.

[Mr. Forman's literary reputation is indissolubly connected with Keats and Shelley. His publications include "Our Living Poets," (1871,) "The Works of Shelley," (1876-80,) "Letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne," (1878,) "Poetical Works and Other Writings of John Keats," (1883,) "The Shelley Library," (1886,) "Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Her Scarcer Works," (1896,) and "The Books of William Morris," (1897.) He has also edited separate works of Keats and Shelley, and has contributed to many London periodicals. Mr. Forman was born in London in 1842. He has been since 1860 connected with the General Post Office in London and is now the Assistant Secretary and the Controller of the Packet Services. He is a Companion of the Order of the Bath.—ED.]

The Cornhill's Beautiful Cover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable "Here and There" sketches (always very interesting) is a statement that Mr. Linton designed the cover of The Cornhill Magazine. Mr. J. W. Linton did not design it; he engraved it very well from a drawing invented by Godfrey Sykes, one of the most masterly and original decorative artists England has produced. He was the architect and decorator of the whole South Kensington Museum and science schools, the grill room in the restaurant being, I think, one of the best specimens of modern Renaissance in existence.

Sykes was as modest as he was great, invented a style of his own, though after the manner of his teacher, Alfred Stevens, and the Cornhill cover is a good specimen of his style. He simply signed his G. S. Mr. Linton signed his name in full, a gross piece of impertinence in an engraver when the inventor merely signs his initials, naturally giving people to understand the engraver was the designer. I know Linton and his work well. He was a good copyist, as all engravers of talent ought to be, but as an inventive designer or decorator his work is simply awful, without a single thought of laws or principles of design.

The beautiful Cornhill is a perfect cover; the four figures, sowing, reaping, binding, and thrashing, are perfect in arrangement, wonderful in character, in ornamental distribution equally fine. I do not think there is another cover now in use fit to be compared to it, though The Century Vedder series of four seasons was a fine set, indeed. I hope some day to see them back as covers, now that the public understands the work of America's greatest artist.

Another thing. I am nearly sure the Sykes cover was not done for Thackeray. It was shortly after Thackeray had left the magazine. He was another of those would-be artists who were most perfect in their own profession, and I doubt very much if he had the good taste to accept a purely Renaissance style at that date.

I make the above statement because things recorded in highly respectable journals are apt to be taken and repeated, till in time they become facts.

LOUIS MEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1898.

Lines By Matthew Arnold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the account of Max Müller's recent paper on "Coincidences," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6, my attention was drawn to the following lines, which I found in a photograph album:

"Like driftwood spars, which meet and pass
Upon the boundless ocean plain,
So on the sea of life alas!
Man nears man, meets, and leaves again."

The original of these lines is found in the Hitopadesa, and Max Müller's translation from the Sanskrit is given in your article:

"As spar and spar also
Come together on the great ocean,
And, having met, go apart,
Thus of beings is the meeting."

It is stated that Matthew Arnold could never have seen the Sanskrit, and that it is not likely he had read a volume of Max Müller's, printed in 1857, in which the verses are quoted.

There is, however, an easy solution of the "coincidence." In 1861 there was published in London, by Smith, Elder & Co., Edwin Arnold's "Book of Good Counsels: from the Sanskrit of the Hitopadesa," on Page 126 of which, under the story of the frogs and the old serpent, are these lines:

"Like as a plank of drift-wood
Tossed on the watery main,
Another plank encountered,
Meets—touches—parts again;
So tossed, and drifting ever,
On life's unresting sea,
Men meet, and greet, and sever,
Parting eternally."

Is it not likely that Matthew Arnold got his inspiration from this source?

W. E.

Lenox Library, New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

"King Noanett."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the edition of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6 we note that you have letters to the editor on twenty-five books, giving comprehensive pictures of New England life, and that in none of the lists appears "King Noanett: A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay," by F. J. Stimson. (J. G. of Dale.) We trust that comment will be made in your columns on the fact that "King Noanett" was omitted, although it has been called by our New England press "The great New England novel," and your own review of the book would indicate the same.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1898.

Temporary and Permanent Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW your opinion of Richard Harding Davis? I am a great admirer of his works, but would like to know their literary value and if you think they will last. Also, what is your opinion of his war articles? FRANCES MORRIS.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1898.

[It would be difficult and hazardous to forecast the future course of any writer's fame. Literary history is too crowded, on the one hand, with first neglect, followed by later lasting fame; and on the other, with wide contemporary popularity, followed by complete oblivion. It seems quite unlikely that anything which Mr. Davis has thus far done will retain the applause of the public for any considerable period. His books are eminently books of the present time. They have deserved their popularity, however, although we could not say they will deserve popularity with another generation of readers. That is quite another matter. Mr. Davis writes effectively and with rare gifts in expression of things that are temporary. He does not write in a grand or distinctive style of things that are permanent in life and human nature. And that also is quite another matter and a very serious one in literary fame.—ED.]

Stevenson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me where to find the beautiful lines about the "unfinished window in Aladdin's Tower," quoted in the reply to a correspondent's question about Stevenson given in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW? W.

Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1898.

[The lines occur in a poem which Longfellow wrote after attending the funeral of Hawthorne. The reference is to Hawthorne's own unfinished story, "Septimius Felton," which he was writing at the time of his death.—ED.]

Who Was "W. D"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my library is a book entitled "Ligan," a collection of tales and essays by W. D., (ninety-nine copies printed.) It was published in Philadelphia by Merihew & Thompson in 1857. Can any reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW give me any information concerning "W. D."?

GEORGE W. TITMAN.

Hackettstown, N. J., Aug. 6, 1898.

Pernicious Inactivity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to confess to the great pleasure THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW affords me every week. It is not long since it was brought to my attention as something really worth while, and after I had partaken of its good things for two weeks I set about to find out if I had not a cause for action against you in the courts for not having exercised due and sufficient diligence in bringing it to my notice. I find, however, that the law governing such cases as this

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is preposterously inadequate. For months and months you have deprived me of these pleasant Saturday afternoons over THE REVIEW because of your negligence, and the law gives me no redress whatever. Where is the consistency in our lawmakers making it a misdemeanor for us to disturb the happiness of our neighbors by making undue noise, or by committing any of the other acts which these wise men have decreed to be punishable, while they complacently overlook such pernicious inactivity as you have practiced—inactivity which has deprived me of my happiness, and which I am under no more obligation to forgive than I should be if a neighbor disturbed my sleep at night? What is the essential difference, Mr. Editor, whether life has been less desirable through your neglect to bring THE SATURDAY REVIEW and me together or because you come under my window and spoil my night's sleep? Why does the law cover one case and not the other?

I was going to say something else, but it has just occurred to me that the more of your time I take up the less you will have to make next week's SATURDAY REVIEW as good as the others I have seen. So I stop from purely selfish motives. J. D.

New York, Aug. 6, 1898.

Semper Jane Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am reading over Miss Austen. I think I see what makes her distasteful to some people of to-day. It is her evident didactic intention and her archaic semi-Johnsonese, her style of balanced sentences. But her novels are clever, with their sly femininities, and oh, so proper! I am reminded of Miss Pilkington talking to Becky Sharp. S.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4, 1898.

[Mr. Alden is obviously to be thanked for having directed new attention to the author of "Pride and Prejudice." As a proof of this, the following talk was heard last week in a second-hand book shop on Ann Street. Bookseller to a would-be purchaser: "No, Sir; no second-hand copy of anything of Miss Austen's. A month ago I had quite a lot of 'em, couldn't give 'em away. Then there set in a regular boom for 'em. Get you a nice copy of the last edition?"

People should not lose their tempers over Miss Austen. In this warm weather it is such a loss of vital force. Disputants should remember that Macaulay delighted in Miss Austen and that Gladstone was not in sympathy with her. The editor has been only too glad to give all possible latitude to opinions courtecusly expressed. By doing this he is daily made aware how much correspondents have aided him in making THE SATURDAY REVIEW interesting. Whatever has been done they have helped to do.—ED.]

Hungry in Spite of Christian Science

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "Christian Science," falsely so called, and the discussion concerning it in the last two or three numbers of the ever delightful SATURDAY REVIEW, allow me to tell you of an experiment of some five years ago.

Three ladies joined forces to keep house. They were rich in some things, but not in the goods of this world. It was understood among them that warm affection and a keen appreciation of all intellectual pleasures were to be a compensation for the "Res angustae domi." The housekeeper, knowing what a large item of expense the table would form in their modest budget, proposed that three times a day, with properly set-out table, they should meet, each armed with a cook book, and that each one in turn should offer for the sustenance of her friends and herself the contemplation of some favorite dish suitable to the season and the time of day. It was argued that by such means all could retire having fed satisfactorily and abundantly in the way so severely reprehended by St. James, who tells us that to say to our hungering brother or sister, "Depart, be ye fed," or "Be ye clothed," was not the same thing as feeding and clothing the hungry and naked. But the world has grown older and wiser. Why shouldn't "a belief" in a beefsteak be as effectual as "a belief" in a boil? If a crutch or an eyeglass has "a claim," why might not oatmeal with "a claim" of cream and sugar support one?

Was it a lack of faith that left those dear women—I was going to say just as hungry—in point of fact a little more hungry after this contemplation of the cook book than before? The whole impious pretense has a ludicrous side unquestionably; yet when one hears the incredible folly to which women, in other respects cultivated and sensible, will give utterance, one feels that some decisive measures should be taken to stamp out so dangerous a delusion. In Boston the streets in the neighborhood of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist," swarm with "healers." In their magazine there are twelve closely printed pages of the cards, no one of them more than four lines long, of practicing healers in all parts of the country. People so utterly ignorant of the first principles of medical science gravely assert that only a lack of faith prevents a new arm or leg sprouting when a patient has lost an old one. Every one knows that in the case of a lobster a new member replaces one lost by accident or injury; therefore, since a human being is so much higher in the scale of creation, of course he must possess all the privileges of the lower orders.

It is incredible that such utter nonsense should be accepted by civilized intelligent creatures; but it is the sad truth that the delusion grows. With the folly comes the anxiety lest by making martyrs of them, in their own estimation at least, we may help to spread such unchristian, unscientific folly. E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1898.

The Great Past and Little Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I note in a very full and able paper on English letter writing certain omissions remarkable to any student of English literature of the last two centuries.

Horace Walpole was the prince of gossiping letter writers. With all his defects, elaborately delineated by Macaulay and Southey, he was a charming correspondent, whose prose is only inferior to Landor's, and though his (?) epics were failures as long poems, with fine lines and passages he wrote his minor effusions, which are far superior to those of certain of his predecessors who wore the Laureate's wreath. Pope's prose letters, while inferior to his finished metrical epistles, are quite equal to Swift's. Here are three great names that cannot be overlooked in a list that commences with Bishop Hall and James Howel and that should include half a dozen American names, one pre-eminently, N. P. Willis.

This comprehensive summary of a delightful department of English literature, rivaling the French even, reminds me of certain admirable papers of retrospective criticism printed half a century ago, and, earlier still, of a similar character in The North American Review, The Democratic Review, The Boston Miscellany, and The American Whig Review, on the Elizabethan dramatist, old English divines, old prose writers, and also on German, Italian, and old French masters, by such capital critics as R. H. Dana, Lowell, John S. Dwight, and a few others, apparently forgotten except Lowell, as refined and discriminating judges and consummate writers of English pure and undefiled. The smartness, flippancy, newspaper facility (often verbose and superficial) of the successors of these masters of authorship have cast their betters in the shade, to which they have been relegated, as old-fashioned and not, to use slang, "up to date."

So, too, of the present race of compilers of manuals of literary history and criticism. The best are not comparable to four classic guides to the young student, all of the earlier half of the present century, by Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlett, and Leigh Hunt. The "Table Talk" and "Remains" of Coleridge, Lamb's "Essays" and "Specimens," Hazlett's four volumes of lectures, and Hunt's volumes of essays, carefully read, give a wide and accurate view of English literature for the past three centuries. And whoever has by faithful study mastered this body of literature is truly a scholar, though ignorant of the names and works of all but a very few living writers in Great Britain or the United States.

Many third-rate poets and second-rate prose writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century are classic and superior to many more now living who have achieved a temporary and local popularity. The "fit audience" of a few readers of the first class gives undying fame, while the novelist or versifier, the historical compiler, the flashy declaimer, the pretentious philosopher or theologian of the hour gains perhaps widespread and popular reputation for a season, and then is utterly forgotten. SENEX.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 5, 1898.

Two Recent Topics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in, as well as amused by, the controversy carried on in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as to whether the auld song should be "Comin' thro' the rye" or "Comin' thro' the Rye." We had an illustration of the song right at oor ain door, albeit the same is in "sunny Kansas" instead of "bonny Scotland." The guid mon sowed a small field of rye just beside the house and beyond it were the cow corrals and the chicken coops, so that some one had to pass thro' the rye many times a day, and as the grain approached maturity the narrow path, just wide enough for one to pass, brought the song forcibly to mind, and we got into the habit of humming the words whenever we went through it. Then came Mr. Phin's letter and spoiled our pretty illustration. I accepted his version, as I supposed he must know, as he "spoke as one having authority," but was very glad when others, also speaking authoritatively, insisted on retaining the old version. I had always held it to be the right one. Fortunately, or unfortunately—it depends on the point of view. We had no lover and his lass to be tempted by the pretty opportunity, but to those of us who had been lovers once it seemed that no stepping stone could have afforded so pretty a chance for a lovers' greeting as the narrow path thro' the rye, especially on a moonlight night, and the song says nothing about daylight. The "draiglet petticoats," too, were very much in evidence, as no holding up could keep them out of the dewy rye. I am not informed as to whether rye was grown much in Scotland, for it is many a long year since I left there, but if there had only been one field like ours in the kingdom, and a lover and his bonnie lassie had met there, the song might have been written.

Apropos of Jane Austen's novels, I have a daughter fifteen years old who has begun to read them, and is very much interested. She has just finished "Mansfield Park," and when she laid it down she said: "Miss Austen makes one so well acquainted with her characters. I just feel as if I had known all those people." Once, while reading she made the remark, "I would like to box Mrs. Norris's ears." I said: "You speak as though she was a real person," and she answered: "She is a real person to me." Miss Austen is a great favorite of my own, but I did not influence my daughter's opinion, as I wanted to hear her unbiased criticism. She reads very few modern story books, as we are twenty miles from any library, except a small but good one of our own.

A friend sends me THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and I enjoy it very much, as it, together with The Outlook and The Youth's Companion, takes the place of lecture, club, and library to us in our Western isolation.

MRS. E. K. HOWELL.

Coats, Kan., Aug. 2, 1898.

Books About New England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the various lists of books relating to New England submitted to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I fail to find any mention of "The New England's Memorial; or, A Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, Manifested to the Planters of New England in America, with Special Reference to the First Colony Thereof, Called New Plymouth." By Nathaniel Morton, Secretary to the Court for the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth.

As this work does not appear to be well known to the general reader, I have copied most of the title page to draw that attention to it which it really deserves. It was originally published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1669. There was a second edition in 1721, and several others have since been issued. My copy, to which I refer, was reprinted at Plymouth, Mass., by Allen Danforth in 1826. To arouse interest in it I will insert the special preface to this edition, which reads as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The publisher deems it unnecessary to offer any apology to the publick in presenting a new edition of New England's Memorial. Our elders of the present generation have seen, and read, and hold dear its authentic and precious details; but it has been absolutely beyond the reach of the middle-aged and the young to buy or to borrow this book for perusal. There was even some difficulty in hunting up a copy for the impression, now ready for distribution. The community have felt and expressed uneasiness; and it is not strange. This is not one of that class of books one or two copies of which in a circulating library answer the purpose of a village. Every man, old or young, wants it on his shelf. He wants it for himself, and for his children. It is delightful to see with what eagerness the children treasure up its contents. This edition has been published to answer the publick demand, and the price is low to bring it within the means of all Plymouth. Nov., 1826."

Its author, Nathaniel Morton, was born in the north of England in 1612. He came, with his father, George Morton, to Plymouth in 1623, and was elected Clerk of the Colonial Court in 1845, which office he filled until his death, in 1685. The Colonial records show him to have been one of those capable and faithful men of whom it may be said:

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

Two other works of local interest occur to me as being worthy of mention, viz.: "The History of Worcester County, Mass.," by the Rev. Peter Whitney, printed by Isaiah Thomas in 1793, and "History of Worcester, Mass.," by William Lincoln, who was a brother of Gov. Levi Lincoln of that State.

Since I wrote the above I happened on the following quaint and homely bit of poesy, which gives us an excellent idea of the manners and customs of the New Englanders of other days. It may be found in The Massachusetts Magazine for January, 1791, though it has been traced back to 1630, and is entitled—

"OUR FOREFATHER'S SONG.

"New England's annoyances, you that would know them,
Pray ponder those verses which briefly doth show them.
The place where we live is a wilderness wood,
Where grass is much wanting that's fruitful and good;
Our mountains and hills and our valleys below,
Being commonly covered with ice and with snow;
And when the northwest wind with violence blows,
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose;
But if any's so hardy and will it withstand,
He forfeits a finger, a foot, or a hand.

"But when the Spring opens we then take the hoe,
And make the ground ready to plant and to sow;
Our corn being planted and seed being sown,
The worms destroy much before it is grown;
And when it is growing some spoil there is made,
By birds and by squirrels that pluck up the blade;
And when it is come to full corn in the ear,
It is often destroyed by raccoon and by deer.

"And now our garments begin to grow thin,
And wool is much wanted to card and to spin;
If we can get a garment to cover without,
Our other in-garments are clout upon clout;
Our clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,
They need to be clouted soon after they're worn;
But clouting our garments they hinder us nothing,
Clouts double are warmer than single whole clothing.

"If fresh meat be wanting to fill up our dish,
We have carrots and turnips as much as we wish;
And is there a mind for a delicate dish,
We repair to the clam banks, and there we catch fish.
Instead of pottage and puddings, and custards and pies,
Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies;
We have pumpkins at morning, and pumpkins at noon—
If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.

If barley but wanting to make malt meet,
We must be contented, and think it no fault;
For we can make liquor to sweeten our lips
Of pumpkins and parsnips and walnut-tree chips.

* * * * * * *

"Now, while some are going let others be coming,
For while liquor's boiling it must have a scumming;
But I will not blame them, for birds of a feather
By seeking their fellows are flocking together.
But you whom the Lord intends hither to bring,
Forsake not the honey for fear of the sting;
But bring both a quiet and contented mind,
And all needful blessings you surely will find."

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, August, 1898.

George Meredith's Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly mention in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the name and date of the publication in which the poem of George Meredith's "Forest History" appeared; also, where a criticism of Meredith as a poet may be found? The criticism of "A. B. D.," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6 well expresses my own views, but I would like to read an expression of those who believe him to be a great poet, if there are any holding such a view. C. D. A.

New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

["Forest History" appeared in Literature, published by Harper & Brothers in the number dated July 20, 1898. Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., published in 1892 Meredith's "Modern Love, a Poem," with an analytical study by Mrs. E. Cavazza. Prof. Dowden wrote an article on "Meredith in His Poems" for the Fortnightly Review (57, 337,) which was reprinted in Littell, (198, 495.) Another article was written by W. F. Revell for The Westminster Review, (142, 506.) Other references to Meredith may be found in "Poole's Index."—Ed.]

Book Borrowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall look on July 24 as a "red letter" day in my life. I went out of town to celebrate my sister's birthday, and on the table amid a lot of magazines and books I came across a copy of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. It delighted me beyond words, and my sister will send it to me weekly.

In the July 30 issue you speak of "book borrowers" and give two Latin quotations. Will you kindly give the translations? The "If thou art borrowed by a friend," &c., I think I may claim to be the introducer of to this country. Sixty-four years ago we came here, and we brought that little leaflet with us. We had it in our books in England. I think somewhere in the thirties I had 2,000 struck off by Mr. Spooner, a newspaper man in Brooklyn. I think his paper was The Evening Star, but it is too long ago to be sure, and he has been dead so many years that an old lady nearly eighty can well be excused for forgetting. I have some of the 2,000 still on hand. The lines have always been admired by every one who sees them.

I shall enjoy your SATURDAY REVIEW. If you will give an English translation of the two quotations you will greatly oblige

Mrs. E. M. SCHROEDER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898.

[Translations of these lines may be given as follows:

This book is mine, God is witness;
If any one asks its name, this name shall be——.

Here I place the name because I don't want to lose the book:

And if any one asks it of me,
Here shall be the name—— —ED.

English Works Translated.

From foreign sources word comes of several interesting translations of English books. A French version of Jane Austen's "Northanger Abbey," in the Revue Blanche was begun in the number for July 15, under the title of "Catherine Morland." Barrie's "The Little Minister," with the title of "Der Kleine Pastor," has been making its appearance as a feuilleton in the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin. The Tauchnitz series will soon have a German translation of George Moore's "Evelyn Innes." Mr. Moore has hitherto been known to Tauchnitz's Continental readers only through his "Cellbates." Louis Becke's "White Men and Brown Women" has been rendered into Swedish, under the title of "Hvita Män och Bruna Kvinner."

Consolation for Mr. Alden.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

William L. Alden, who sends literary gossip from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, has stirred up a hornet's nest by divers contemptuous references to the works of Jane Austen. It is evident that somebody does read Miss Austen, and that the habit is a tyrannous one when it is once acquired. Instead of fighting it Mr. Alden should soothe himself with the reflection that there is no accounting for tastes.

No String Tied to It.

From The Buffalo Review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is one of the most satisfactory, impartial, and comprehensive sheets published relating to the books of to-day. It has no string to it, and does not strive to bolster up the inestimable virtue of any class or sect in literature. Last week a number of columns were devoted to the 150 books for Summer reading. It inolpdes a classified list relating to almost every subject, with a brief comment upon each book.

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

An elaborate work is being constructed by Eyre Spottiswoode of London, entitled "Queen Victoria's Treasures at Windsor Castle." The text will be written by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor of Windsor Castle. There are four parts to the work, each containing ten plates from water-color drawings made by William Gibb. Only 1,100 copies are to be offered for sale, and of these 100 will be numbered and signed by the Marquis of Lorne.

"Hawaii in Time of Revolution" is the title of a book by Mary H. Krout to be published before long by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Among the interesting articles in the September Century will be a paper on "Popular Superstitions of Europe," by Daniel G. Brinton, M. D. The illustrations will be by André Castaigne, whose peculiar charm in atmospheric effects is well known, making his pictures particularly significant, when accompanied by a text that deals with ghosts and goblins and other unearthly things.

A new novel from the pen of that versatile romancer Max Pemberton is promised for Autumn publication by D. Appleton & Co. Its title is "The Phantom Army," and it is said to be in the author's best vein.

Rider Haggard's new work, which will first appear as a serial in Longman's Magazine, is not a novel. It is entitled "A Farmer's Year" and will be a truthful record, it is said, of a farmer's experience for that period.

The first and one of the greatest of American classics is to be added by The Century Company to their "Thumb-Nail Series"; it is Dr. Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack." The editor is Benjamin E. Smith. The little volume will have for its frontispiece a portrait of Franklin. There will also be a fac simile of the first number of the Almanack for the year 1733, made from the only copy known to be in existence.

The Werner Company announces a set of seven volumes entitled "American Lecturers and Humorists' Series." Eli Perkins is the editor of the work, the first volume of which is entitled "Stories of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, and Petroleum V. Nasby."

Albert Lavignac's "The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner, with Some Account of His Festival Theatre at Bayreuth," translated by Esther Singleton, is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author, who is Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatory and a distinguished writer upon music, has analysed the dramas, it is said, with the logic and philosophy of a Teuton and the vivacity and lightness of touch of a Frenchman.

A new edition of Jane Austen's novels, with illustrations by Chris Hammond, is in preparation at Frederick A. Stokes Company's. The same publishers also have in press Gordon Browne's "Baron Munchausen."

Hezekiah Butterworth, who has written several popular juvenile books, has in press with D. Appleton & Co. "The Pilot of the Mayflower," which should have a permanent historical value besides its interest as fiction. Mr. Butterworth describes the scenes preceding the sailing of the Pilgrims and attending the voyage, and he pictures the early days at Plymouth. The illustrations will include views of Plymouth Rock and other actual scenes at Plymouth, together with pictures which aim to reproduce glimpses of life of the first settlement.

"China in Transformation," by Archibald R. Colquhoun, will be presented by Harper & Brothers in September. There will be included in the volume maps and diagrams. Mr. Colquhoun has made several visits to the Far East—in Burmah, in Siam, and in China. His exposition of China's position to-day, geographically, politically, and commercially, should be of the utmost interest and value.

A handbook on an alleged neglected subject, particularly among Americans, is in press at the Century Company. The work is entitled "A Primer of Heraldry for Americans," and the author is Edward S. Holden. There is one chapter called "How to Trace a Pedigree," which will doubtless be perused with eager anticipation. There are also chapters which concern the growth of hereditary patriotic societies, on emblems, flags, seals, arms, badges, &c. The twenty-four plates contain more than 100 illustrative figures.

Miss L. Allen Harker, a new-comer among fiction writers, has a novel in press with M. F. Mansfield & Co. It is entitled "The Intervention of the Duke." The volume will be published uniform with "Litanies of Life" by Kathleen Watson, also a new writer.

Harry Thurston Peck has prepared for Dodd, Mead & Co. a translation from the Latin of Petronius of "Trimalchio's Dinner," with an introduction and a bibliographical appendix. The introduction gives a sketch of the development of prose fiction in ancient Rome, and draws an interesting parallel between this novel of Petronius and the realistic fiction of modern France. In an appendix is given a list of the most authoritative and interesting books that deal with the private life of the Romans in the Petronian age. Readers of "Quo Vadis" will remember that attention was called to this novel by Sienkiewicz. They will have an opportunity of gaining at first hand a knowledge of every-day life among the Romans, while those interested in comparative literature should find it equally attractive as a subject of careful study.

Now that the Spanish-American war is over, it is expected that Stephen Crane, freed from the exigencies of war correspondence, will be able to return to the novel that he was at work on for the Frederick A. Stokes Company, the scene of which is laid in the Graeco-Turkish war.

"Trewinnot of Guy's," by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan, and soon to be published by M. F. Mansfield, is a story of an enthusiastic young student at Guy's Hospital. The hero is said to have an attractive personality which dominates the tale throughout.

How a plucky boy fought his own battles and made his way upward from poverty in a Long Island seashore town forms the theme of "Captain Ned," by Edward S. Ellis, which will be published by D. Appleton & Co. in September. The illustrations will be by E. Vart Glassford.

It is said that R. Phelps Whitmarsh, in "The World's Rough Hand," shortly to be published by The Century Company, has done for the modern adventurer what Dana did for the merchant sailor in "Two Years Before the Mast." It is a tale of adventure, the action of which takes place at the antipodes.

A thoroughly popular scientific book on varied topics is promised by Dodd, Mead & Co. in Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace's "The Wonderful Century." Some of the topics are: "Modes of Traveling," "Labor-saving Machinery," "The Conveyance of Thought," "Spectrum Analysis," "Hypnotism and Phrenology." Dr. Wallace is the author of "Malay Archipelago," and "Darwinism."

Among the Autumn announcements of the Frederick A. Stokes Company are Mrs. A. C. Sage's "A Little Colonial Dame," being a tale for boys and girls the scenes of which are laid in old New York; Henry Bradford Simmons's "The Jingle Jangle Rhyme Book," being a collection of humorous verse, illustrated by humorous pictures in color; and Anna Sproul Reading's "Chat Record," which is best described by the quatrain on the title page:

> See herein, all nice and neat
> A record of the men I meet,
> Amongst them all, perhaps, there be,
> Who knows, the not impossible He.

"Adventures of a Civil Engineer," written by a well-known novelist who conceals his identity in the present instance under the pseudonym of "Weathersby Chesney," will shortly make its appearance from the press of M. F. Mansfield. The work is said to be made up of experiences of daring, valor, and adventure that befell the author while engaged in scientific investigations.

James Barnes, author of "Midshipman Farragut," "Commodore Bainbridge," &c., has written what is said to be a graphic and spirited story of Commodore Perry's adventures as a boy on the frigate General Greene, and through the exciting scenes which attended the battle of Lake Erie. The volume is entitled "The Hero of Erie," and will be published in October by D. Appleton & Co.

The magnificent reception which Edmond Rostand's romantic drama "Cyrano de Bergerac" met with in Paris has encouraged the young poet to compose another five-act historical play. It is destined for Mme. Bernhardt, who, it is expected, will bring it out at the Renaissance early in September. The central figure in the piece is the Duc de Reichstadt.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's new story of New York's society, "Good Americans," will be presented in book form late in the Autumn by The Century Company. While there are said to be no actual portraits of character in the tale, the types are familiar; the dialogue is varied, and as bright as that in the author's "The Anglomaniacs," and "Sweet Bells Out of Tune."

Sidney Colvin's eagerly anticipated biography of Robert Louis Stevenson will first be presented in serial form through Scribner's Magazine.

"The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Gray, which is to be brought out by D. Appleton & Co. early in September, is regarded by its author as her most important and significant work since "The Silence of Dean Maitland." The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties.

A paper on the practicability and utility of an Anglo-American entente cordiale will be contributed to the September number of The Pall Mall Magazine by Sir Charles W. Dilke, who was himself among the first statesmen in Europe to recognize and welcome the possibility of an Anglo-Saxon union. "A young artillery officer" will describe a "Modern Battle." Carlyle Smythe, a friend of companion in his Australian travels of Samuel Clemens will, under the title of "The Real 'Mark Twain,'" write an account of the American author as he is known to his friends. A tragic tale of the Philippine Islands, from the pen of a Dutch authoress, and entitled "The Half-Caste," will also be included in the number as will an exciting tale of Italian adventure by Mr. Crockett, the well-known novelist.

"The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome, is a sequel to "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," which gave the author an immediate and widespread popularity several years ago. That little book is said to have had a sale of as many as 200,000 copies. The new volume will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and includes among other themes: "On the Art of Making Up One's Mind," "On the Disadvantages of Not Getting What One Wants," "On the Motherliness of Man," &c.

F. Warre Cornish, M. A., Vice Provost of Eton College, has edited for Henry Holt & Co. "A Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." While based on Sir William Smith's famous work, it is not a mere abridgement, but is said to be thoroughly up to date, and gains in compactness by combining several smaller articles of the parent work under new headings. The book will be a very light, handy 8vo, of about 800 pages, and contains about 1,100 illustrations.

A collection of architectural essays by W. P. P. Longfellow has been compiled in a volume to be entitled "The Column and the Arch," and will be published some time in the Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Africa, Its Partition and Its Future," by Henry M. Stanley, J. Scott Keltie, Sir George T. Goldie, and others foremost in African affairs, will be presented before long by Dodd, Mead & Co. Africa is at present the theatre of an extraordinary colonial activity, and in this book a dozen of the men most qualified to do it graphically describe how Africa has been partitioned, why the European powers are such eager rivals for its territory, what their colonial powers and ambitions are, and give the latest account of Europe in Africa yet attempted, together with some prophetic forecasts of conditions in Africa in the twentieth century.

Henry Holt & Co. report that David D. Welle's "Her Ladyship's Elephant" had passed to its third edition. Favorable criticisms of the book have appeared in the London Times, Saturday Review, Spectator, Athenæum, Academy, Literature, Pall Mall Gazette, Westminster Gazette, Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Morning Post, Standard, Globe, Outlook, Black and White, Punch, Vanity Fair, Truth, Speaker, Bookman, Literary World, Publishers' Circular, Publishers' Weekly, Critic, Nation, Dial, Book Buyer, Literary Digest, Boston Transcript, Boston Herald, Boston Advertiser, Boston Beacon, Boston Ideal, Boston Courier, Boston Commonwealth, Boston Home Journal, Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston Saturday Night, Boston Budget, Boston Record, Boston Traveller, Boston Globe, Boston Post, Boston Journal, Boston Evening Transcript, Boston Evening Record, Boston Evening Star, Boston Evening Gazette, Boston Evening Traveller, Boston Evening Globe, Boston Evening Post, Boston Evening

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair; westerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Page 2.

Horatio Rubens expresses the hope of the Cubans that they will be permitted to show themselves capable of self-government.

The transport Gate City reached Montauk Point, with Gen. Sumner and 550 officers and men from Santiago. They remained on board, and are to debark this morning. Affairs at Camp Wikoff are assuming a more orderly shape. Food is plenty and the water problem is growing less serious. The cavalrymen now at Jersey City, who were to go to the camp, have received orders to remain where they are for the present. They are being well treated.

The 300-odd sick and wounded soldiers who reached this port Friday night from Santiago, were landed yesterday from the Seguranca. Because of insufficient hospital accommodations and general unreadiness some of the convalescents were given furloughs and ration money and told to go home and get well. One hundred and fifty were accommodated on Governors Island, and others distributed to various hospitals. The Seguranca arrived in good condition, and the men were well treated en route from Tampa.

Page 3.

Major A. L. Markley, who commanded the Twenty-fourth Regular Infantry at the San Juan Hill fight, has written to Col. Wallace A. Downs, of the Seventy-first New York, praising the conduct of the volunteers under fire and on the march.

Page 4.

The New York baseball team won by a score of 9 to 2 from the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds. Dahlen and Griffin of the visiting team were removed from the field for questioning a decision. Brooklyn won in ten innings from the Cincinnatis by timely hitting.

Edward McDuffie of Boston defeated Edouard Taylore of France in a twenty-five mile bicycle paced race at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. The racers averaged even to the last lap, when the McDuffie outfit sprinted to win by twenty-five yards. Jockeying made the big race generally slow and uninteresting.

Page 5.

F. A. Schermerhorn and Archibald D. Russell, the Red Cross Committee sent to visit Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, reported that 1,200 men are down with fever aside from those in the regimental hospitals. None of the troops appear robust. They pronounce the site unfit, the water and drainage being such as to explain the reported increase of the disease. Many nurses have fallen ill from exhaustion.

Page 7.

The Kings County Democracy, through its Executive Committee, decided to sacrifice the patronage allotted it by the elections law.

Page 10.

It was learned that customs officials on Thursday boarded the Majestic and took a large number of dutiable articles from the crew.

Mrs. Frank W. Savin obtained a decree of separation from her husband, who was ordered to pay her $1,000 a month for herself and two children.

Indications are that the Vanderbilt interests have secured control of the "Monon" route, and possibly the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Fireman Collins bore a baby and two women down a fire-escape from the fifth floor of a burning apartment house at Pineapple and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn.

Collector Charles H. Treat said that the more important features of the War Revenue law are likely to be made permanent. He thinks it the largest internal revenue law the country has ever had.

Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, who has just returned from a European trip, advocates the proposed plan that United States manufacturers establish a sample warehouse at Hamburg.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City said that Jago and his alleged accomplices in the Britannic mail robbery opened letters with knives, extracted valuable contents, then supplied new addresses, the old addresses being blotted out with acid. Jago is to be brought to America to stand trial for smuggling.

Page 11.

Two men were killed at Waddington, N. Y., Friday night by a flash of lightning, which also set fire to a field of grain. A team of horses perished in the flames.

German singing societies from several cities assisted at the laying of the cornerstone of the hall to be erected by the Deutscher Liederkranz, in Ewen Street, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Effie Potter, the Faith Curist, of Orient, L. I., was forced to have a physician for her thirteen-year-old daughter, who is in a serious condition after a two weeks' siege of typhoid fever.

Sylvanus Cobb Boynton, a lawyer, who is in Ludlow Street Jail on account of a judgment against him, said he was able to pay, but as the case against him was one of spite, he preferred to serve a sentence.

The largest of the holdings of the Pettit Realty Company, the Bennett Building, was sold yesterday to H. B. Sire for about $1,500,000. The details of the sale are withheld, and Calhoun, who says he was not consulted, as a Director and stockholder, threatens to make trouble. Nothing has been learned of Pettit's whereabouts.

Page 12.

Miss Jessie Devine died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, of lockjaw. She scratched her knee with a pin a fortnight ago.

Page 17.

In his cable letter to THE TIMES, Harold Frederic voices the general satisfaction existing there over the ending of the war between the United States and Spain, and the universal admiration expressed for President McKinley's position during the existence of the troubles. England's unfortunate position in the Far East is reviewed, and the opinion is expressed that Lord Salisbury's departure for a holiday brings a sense of relief, because it will make possible fewer blunders in the future. Mr. Frederic points out the secret of England's failure, and shows some of the troubles that will beset Mr. Curzon in his new field as Viceroy of India, through some of which his American wife is expected to help him successfully. The work of the parliamentary session is reviewed with the expression of the opinion that little of any value was accomplished except the passage of the Irish Local Government Bill. A lively squabble as an outcome of the anti-Ritualistic agitation is predicted on the first Sunday in November, with a possible clash that may approach a riot. The success of quick-firing guns in the war just ended as shown by Admiral Sampson's report is attracting much attention among ordnance officers.

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Stephen Ahearn, a drunken waiter, on being refused entrance to Roosevelt Hospital, cut his throat and obtained the desired admission.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 19.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 10.
National Guard Notes.—Page 20.
Amusements.—Page 6.

Daily Excursions to the Seashore by Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Beginning August 11th, and continuing until September 10th, the Central R. R. of New Jersey will run daily, including Sundays, excursions to Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, and intermediate stations, at the rate of $1.00 for adults and 75 cents for children, from New York. Tickets good going and returning by special train on day of sale only. Leaving foot Liberty Street at 8 A. M., South Ferry 7:55 A. M., via the all-rail line, or at 9 A. M. via the Sandy Hook route from Pier 8, foot Rector Street.—Adv.

PEACE ENVOYS NOT YET NAMED

Day to Lead the Commission—Hay to Succeed Him.

MANILA OCCUPATION DELAYED

No Dispatch Boats at Hongkong to Convey the News.

Opening of Coaling Stations and the Disposition of Admiral Cervera Are Matters That Can Wait.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The sudden transition from war to peace was reflected to-day in a complete dullness and stagnation through official quarters. Instead of the bustle and activity which have prevailed for months through the corridors of the War and Navy Departments, there was a calmness not apparent since the midsummer vacations of last year. Most of the officials went home early in the day, enjoying the first partial holiday since the war began.

There will be a large amount of important detail to be worked out from this time forward, a gradual reduction of the army and navy to peace footings, the establishment of temporary and permanent administrations for our new colonial possessions, the caring for the wounded and prisoners, and the relief of the distress in Cuba.

The question of immediate attention is the appointment of the peace commission, which is to meet at Paris, and of the military commission to meet at Havana and San Juan. Secretary of State Day, without doubt, will be the leading member of the peace commission on the part of the United States, but it would not be possible now to name other members of the commission, because the President has not yet named them himself. The President continues to hear suggestions, however, and one that is said to have struck him with favor was the mention of the name of Joseph H. Choate to be a Commissioner. Elihu Root, Senator Gorman, and Senator Allison are also freely spoken of as possible appointees.

Other Possible Appointees.

Justice White of the United States Supreme Court has been offered by some of his friends as a proper man to be on the commission. His legal attainments, his acquaintance with the French language, and his interest in international law are spoken of as qualifications worthy of consideration. Mr. Eustis, formerly of Louisiana, but now of New York, has like familiarity with the use of the French language and is a more pronounced extensionist than Justice White.

It is learned that the President will name three Republicans and two Democrats. One of the Republicans will probably be an army officer. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who has been referred to as having been asked to serve on both the peace and the military commissions, said to-day that he did not believe he could spare time to go to Paris when the Commissioners were required to meet. His manner of referring to the matter seemed to justify the assumption that he was asked to take a place among the Commissioners. Gen. Miles may be offered the military place.

Secretary Day expects to leave the office of Secretary of State about Sept. 1. That is accepted as about the date when the President expects to have the members of the commission appointed and ready to meet to proceed to Paris. At the same time Assistant Secretary of State Moore will probably sever his relations with the State Department and return to New York, his sense of duty satisfied by quitting as soon as the man for whom he took service has decided to retire.

Hay to Succeed Day.

It seems to be settled that Ambassador Hay is to succeed Secretary Day when the latter becomes Chairman of the Peace Commission. The authority for this statement is unofficial, but is from a source which shows that such is the determination of the President at present.

It is understood that the President contemplates the appointment of Secretary Day to a Circuit Judgeship after the work of the peace commission has been finished. A bill is pending in Congress for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Sixth Circuit, which includes Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky. The district is so large that it overtaxes one Judge, and it is understood that the appointment of another will be authorized soon after the meeting of Congress, and that the new position is to go to Judge Day. It is said, though, to be possible that Judge Taft, the present Judge of the circuit, may retire, and that in that event Mr. Day will be appointed without waiting for action by Congress.

Little is known here of the personnel of the Spanish Peace Commissioners. The general belief, however, is that Señors Leon Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris; Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies; Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Polo y Bernabe, the late Minister at Washington, will be considered when the names of Commissioners are chosen.

Cambon's Official Credentials.

During the day the State Department received a call from M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, for the purpose of leaving a letter explaining the authority given by cable to the French Ambassador to sign the protocol. These assurances already had been given verbally, but the letter gives them in a more definite form, and in the course of a few days the complete written authorization from Madrid will be filed with the State Department.

It is expected that the occupation of Manila under the terms of the protocol will occur within the next few hours. It was at first thought the Navy Department had a dispatch boat at Hongkong ready to carry forward the orders to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, but the department learned to-day that no despatch boat was at Hongkong, although one was likely to reach there to-day or to-morrow.

Meanwhile, it is possible that Consul Wildman may charter a steamer and send the orders forward. He has general instructions as dispatch agent, and it was said at the State Department to-day that these instructions govern in the present case. Gen. Greely is satisfied no use can be made of the cable connecting Hongkong with Manila, as there are no cable operators at the Manila end.

Acting Secretary Allen said to-day that the matter of establishing coaling stations, the disposition of Admiral Cervera and other Spanish prisoners, and like questions brought up by the peace settlement would received consideration in due time, but that there was no immediate necessity for passing upon them.

The President Thankful for Peace.

President McKinley to-day said that the mental and physical strain of the last few months had been severe upon him, as upon all officials who had borne the weight of great responsibilities, and now that the war was over and the sufferings that war involves were at an end, his feeling was one of profound thankfulness.

The French Embassy has resumed its normal aspect after three weeks of constant excitement and almost incessant work night and day, incident to the details of closing the peace negotiations. Ambassador Cambon is receiving many congratulations on the successful result of the work initiated by him. He is most gratified at the assurances conveyed by the President at the close of the ceremony yesterday, when the President expressed his thanks not only to the Ambassador, but to the Government of France, for its good offices.

The Madrid Government was fully notified by cable last night of the signing of the protocol and the proclamation of peace, and the Spanish copy of the protocol has gone forward to Madrid by mail. There is little further to do in the diplomatic field. When the few remaining formalities are disposed of, M. Cambon probably will take a trip of several weeks to Niagara and through Canada. His son Roger, who is here on his college vacation, will accompany him. The Embassy officials also will have an opportunity to get a needed rest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 13.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when seen at his home to-day by a representative of the Associated Press regarding the report that he had been, or would be, offered a place on the Peace Commission, declined either to affirm or deny that such was the case.

CUBANS ACCEPT THE PEACE.

Senor Palma Acts for the Junta and Sends Official Notice to President Masso.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Señor Palma, the head of the Cuban Junta, has sent the following cable by way of Santiago:

"Bartolomo Masso, President Cuban Republic, Santiago, Cuba.

"I have, this thirteenth day of August, 1898, accepted in the name of the Cuban Provisional Government, the armistice proclaimed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba, suspending all hostilities. Preliminary terms of peace, signed by representatives of Spain and the United States, provide that Spain will relinquish all claim over and title to Cuba.

"T. ESTRADA PALMA."

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has had a conference with Mr. Palma, at which the signing of the protocol and the President's proclamation of a cessation of hostilities were discussed. Mr. Palma stated to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn that he accepted in the name of the Cuban Provisional Government the armistice proclaimed by the United States and had so cabled President Masso of the Cuban Republic at Santiago, Cuba.

In further reply to inquiries as to matters discussed by Mr. Palma and himself, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn made the following statement:

"Pending giving notice of armistice through Cuban official channels, Mr. Palma desires our Government to afford him means by fast-sailing vessels and otherwise to communicate with Cuban forces in different portions of the island, notifying them of the peace proposals and requesting suspension of hostilities. He greatly desires the active assistance of our Government in sending food supplies to the Cuban forces in the field and their families, as he is without ships for this purpose.

"The Cubans desire to co-operate in every respect and assist in any and every way in promoting the peace plans of our Government, and have undoubted confidence in the good intentions of the Government of the United States and in the satisfactory outcome of the struggle for the independence of Cuba, which is now assured. He is especially anxious that the American Government should immediately procure the release of the prisoners in Spanish prisons."

WEST INDIA COMMISSIONS.

Report that Gen. Lee, Gen. Wade, and Commodore Schley Will Act for America in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There is some interest at the War Department in the formation of the two military commissions for Puerto Rico and Cuba. The reports about the makeup of the commissions have been somewhat confused, owing, perhaps, to the fact that there is to be a military member of the Paris commission, and other military members of the Cuba and Puerto Rico commissions.

Gen. Corbin says that consideration of the work before him makes it seem impossible that he should serve on either of these commissions. "I am now about to grapple with the shrinking problem. It is much harder to let go than it is to go on when you have begun a war. I feel that the task of selecting troops for foreign service, deciding how many shall be retained, and how they shall be kept up after that decision is reached are questions demanding attention, and I ought not to be away from Washington while they are being disposed of."

The determination to occupy Gen. Lee with useful business will, it is said secure his appointment on the Cuba Commission with Gen. Wade and Commodore Schley. The naval officer is to be a member to advise in case any question of the use or removal of naval supplies or material shall come into consideration.

Other reports say that Gen. Lee will probably be made Military Governor of Havana Province. Secretary Alger, by direction of the President, to-day sent a message to Gen. Lee at Jacksonville, saying Mr. McKinley desired to consult with him regarding affairs in Cuba, and asking that he come to Washington immediately. It is expected that he will reach here Monday.

Gen. Schwan and Gen. Brooke are mentioned as likely to be on the Puerto Rico commission, with, perhaps, Commodore Watson.

RELIEF FELT IN MADRID.

Reported Plans and Hopes in Reference to the Philippines—Republicans and Carlists Quiet.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The Cabinet met this evening, and, although the Ministers, upon coming from the meeting, declared that the discussions had dealt with other than war questions, the fact that instructions to the Governors General of Puerto Rico and the Philippines were immediately issued, indicates the subjects considered.

There was an evident feeling of relief pervading the Cabinet after the strain which appears to have been shared by the whole country, and certainly was shared by all save agitators who hope to make capital from the continuation of Spain's misfortunes. The people everywhere remain quiet. The republican band at Valencia proved to be undeserving of the importance the authorities lent it by dispatching troops to the scene. The Carlists are passive, and if trouble results over the closing of the war, it is most likely to be produced by economic difficulties which may result. Official circles are most disturbed regarding the future of the Philippines. Reports are afloat that Spain will endeavor to induce the powers to support morally her efforts to retain the islands.

In this connection importance is given to France's part played in Washington. An official statement is given out that the good offices exercised by France in this trying occasion must draw close all future relations between the two countries, especially when it is remembered how many interests they have in common.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba report that great precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of yellow fever. The soldiers will be divided into three groups. Those suffering from yellow and other fevers will be sent to two hospitals and the healthy will be brought home.

The Liberal, commenting on the gravity of the situation as regards the Philippine Islands, says it appears certain that the Peace Commission will accord to Spain sovereignty over almost the whole of the archipelago, but that Spain will lose more than she will gain if Aguinaldo's insurgents do not make submission.

The Tiempo urges the Government to hasten in every way possible the completion of peace negotiations.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Madrid, to transmit to his Government the thanks of Spain for the good offices which have resulted in the earliest possible signature of a protocol of peace with the United States.

The Government this evening telegraphed instructions to the Governors General of Puerto Rico and the Philippines for the carrying out of the terms of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain, and to prepare for evacuation. Instructions were also sent as to the policy to be adopted in the event of the insurgents refusing to observe the armistice.

BERLIN HEARS PEACE NEWS.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The United States Embassy here received from the State Department at Washington, to-day, a telegram announcing the signing and giving the substance of the peace protocol. The fact was immediately brought to the knowledge of the German Foreign Office.

The Vossiche Zeitung says that the war has ended as the majority of competent judges expected from the beginning that it would end. Spain, the Vossiche Zeitung says, undertook the struggle without a chance of success. The Americans, the article adds, owe their successes, besides, their military superiority, to a harmonious joining of eleven important factors.

PEACE JUBILEE AT OMAHA.

Celebration at the Exposition Early in October—Invitations to be Sent to the President.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—To-day the managers of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition announced that a grand peace jubilee would be held on the grounds during the week of Oct. 10 to 17. Invitations from every Governor of a trans-Missippi State will be sent to President McKinley and members of the Cabinet.

Invitations to the President and the Cabinet will also be transmitted by the exposition managers, and a strong delegation, headed by Senator John M. Thurston, will leave this city within a day or two for Washington to urge upon President McKinley an acceptance of these invitations.

The exposition authorities anticipate that all peace negotiations between Spain and the United States will have been completed by the 1st of October or sooner, and that the President and Cabinet will be at liberty to accept the invitations to come West. Jubilee week will be made a National event, and an elaborate programme is being arranged with that end in view. It is expected that Governors from many Western States will be present, each with members of his staff, and that some of the most celebrated orators of the Nation will grace the occasion.

Should events favor the attendance of a large force of returning soldiers, it is said that several regiments of volunteers from neighboring States will be mobilized here during the peace jubilee week, and that there will be a grand review of these victorious troops.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Views of Western Senators Upon the Consequences of the Conflict That Closed Last Friday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Tribune to-day prints the following:

"Olympia, Washington, Aug. 12.—The Spanish war has taught the American people the value of National power on the seas. A proper utilization of the lesson will give us an immense increase in merchant marine and foreign commerce. With foreign commerce has always gone increase in knowledge. In 1854 Commodore Perry's ships forcibly opened Japanese ports to the trade of the world. The birth of what is practically a new nation was the result. If the present war induces our people in like manner to cast their eyes abroad, a new and grander America than the past has known will have, in the travail of the Spanish war, its origin and birth. Our place in the future history of the world will depend upon our comprehension of the present opportunities.—J. R. ROGERS, Governor of Washington."

"Linwood, Kan., Aug. 12.—The world has learned by this little war what a response would be made to meet a serious war. Earnest patriotism is everywhere that an American heart beats, and the men who do the shooting cannot be matched in all the world.—W. A. HARRIS, United States Senator."

"St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 12.—The war with Spain has taught the American people their own strength, has raised them to a higher plane of patriotism, has consolidated the North and South, has made the United States an actual naval and military power, has demonstrated the necessity of securing our share of the enormous markets of the Orient, and has enforced from foreign nations a respect for this Government not

Continued on Page 2.

WARSHIP HIT BY A SHELL

Havana Forts Fired On the San Francisco, Miantonomoh, and Yacht Sylvia.

TORE A HOLE IN THE FLAGSHIP

Big Projectile Crashed Through the Stern of the San Francisco and Wrecked Commodore Howell's Quarters—No One Hurt.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 13.—The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonomoh, and the auxiliary yacht Sylvia were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning. One ten or twelve-inch shell struck the San Francisco's stern as she turned to get out of range and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wrecking Commodore Howell's quarters and smashing his bookcase to fragments. Nobody was injured, and, being under orders not to attack the batteries, the ships retreated as fast as their engines could carry them.

The flagship and the Sylvia lay parallel to each other, not more than a mile from Morro Castle and separated from each other by a distance of between three-eighths and one-quarter of a mile. The Miantonomoh lay about three-quarters of a mile to the rear of the others. All were within range of the Spanish batteries, and the temptation was too strong to be resisted.

While the ships of the Havana blockading squadron have been keeping at a distance of six miles or more during daylight, they have been accustomed to draw in much closer at night. Morro Castle light has burned steadily throughout, serving as a good beacon for the American ships.

Thursday evening the warships of the squadron immediately off Havana were the San Francisco, Sylvia, and the Miantonomoh, and with nightfall they drew in closer to the shore than ever before, and took positions as before stated. All night the ships rolled at their stations, with lights out, according to the blockade regulations. Another twelve hours of dreary duty had passed with the same unvarying monotony, and what happened soon afterward was as unexpected as it was unwelcome.

Sudden Storm of Shells.

Dawn was breaking when, without an instant's warning, the lookout on the flagship saw a jet of smoke puff from one of Morro's big guns. Almost before he could pull himself together sufficiently to make a report of the incident, ten and twelve-inch shells were screaming all around the ship.

The Spaniards had the range excellently, but shells fell between the San Francisco and Sylvia, a few went over them, and still others fell short. The flagship signaled the Sylvia to get out of range without delay, and both ships swung around and made for sea.

It was then that the shell struck the San Francisco's stern and sent its fragments into the after cabin, wrecking Commodore Howell's library. The Commodore was on deck with Capt. Leary when the shell struck.

The Miantonomoh was in less danger than the other two ships, being further out to sea, but when the firing commenced they all moved out about three miles. Here the men on the flagship were speedily put to work patching the ragged hole which the shell had torn in the San Francisco's stern.

All the shells fired at the vessels were from ten or twelve inch guns, and there were exactly twenty-two in number. As they fell around the ships one of the Sylvia's men stood calmly on the deck of the yacht, watch in hand, and counted them. Morro Castle fired several of the missiles, but how many is not known. The others came from two sand batteries east of Morro. The firing lasted twenty minutes.

Another Surprise for the Sylvia.

The little yacht-gunboat Sylvia, which is manned by the New York Naval Militia, reached the blockading station only two weeks ago, and this was their first war experience. They had barely recovered from the tingle of it when they were treated to another surprise. The flagship called the vessel over, and a packet of private documents was handed to Capt. Bellers, which he was ordered to take into Havana under a flag of truce.

The white flag was ordered hoisted over the Sylvia, and she steamed toward the guns which had just given her such noisy greetings. As she approached to within a mile of Morro the character of the flag floating from her foremast was discerned, and the castle signaled: "What is your purpose?" To this the Sylvia answered: "We have papers to deliver."

Morro did not resume the conversation, and for some little time the gunboat rocked on the waters, almost under the cannon of the enemy, uncertain whether a shell or two might not send her to the bottom the next moment. Presently, however, a Spanish gunboat drew out of the harbor and came close to the Sylvia. It was the Martin y Pinzon, and carried a much stronger battery than the American ship.

The customary formal salutations were exchanged, and Lieut. William G. Ford, the Executive Officer of the Sylvia, boarded the Pinzon and delivered the documents. The ceremony occupied no more time than the physical act involved. The American officer returned to his ship and the two vessels went their respective ways.

The Sylvia returned here to-night. Her men are very proud of their first, and, doubtless last, war experience. They feel that it is not every small gunboat which achieves the distinction of drawing Morro Castle's fire.

HOT BOMBARDMENT STOPPED.

Ships Had Been Shelling Manzanillo for Hours When News of War's Suspension Reached Them.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13.—Advices were received by Gen. Shafter this morning to the effect that Manzanillo was bombarded yesterday, day and night, and again this morning.

Gen. Shafter at once cabled to the Spanish commander at Manzanillo that peace had been declared and requesting him to advise the American commander of the fact under a flag of truce, which he did, and the shelling of the town ceased.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Word having been received here last night that a naval bombardment was in progress at Manzanillo, efforts were made at once by this Government and by Spain to get word to the American and Spanish forces that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered.

Advices received to-day stated that the orders of Acting Secretary Allen reached the naval commanders at Manzanillo this morning and that hostilities then ceased; also that Capt. Gen. Blanco had succeeded in getting word to Manzanillo of the present peaceful status of affairs.

FLEET HUNTS FOR BLANCO.

Report of His Escape Sent Ships Scurrying in All Directions, and the Brooklyn Ran Aground.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 13.—On Thursday evening dispatches reached Playa del Este from Washington stating that it was rumored that Capt. Gen. Blanco had escaped from Havana, possibly on the steamer Montserrat. The dispatches were hurried off by the Scorpion to Admiral Sampson, who was away inspecting the wreck of the Maria Teresa, while Commodore Watson sent the Dixie and Yankee at full speed to the Bahama Channel, to head Blanco off. He also instructed Commodore Schley to go to the southern blockading line and warn the ships of the rumored escape.

While leaving the harbor the Brooklyn, in endeavoring to get out of the way of a transport, went hard aground, where she remained until yesterday afternoon, when she was hauled off by the Oregon. No damage was done to the ship, but it was too late then for her to perform the mission on which she was sent.

Meanwhile Admiral Sampson had rushed to the western extremity of Jamaica to intercept Blanco should he attempt to escape in that direction. The flagship made sixteen knots an hour despite the foulness of her bottom, and arrived off Jamaica yesterday morning.

While cruising around she sighted and fired at the British tramp steamer Acme, which was chased and hove to outside the three-mile shore limit. She was bound from Cape Verde for Mobile, and, being evidently all right, was allowed to proceed.

The New York then returned to Guantanamo.

HOLGUIN TO BE EVACUATED.

Order Sent to Gen. Luque by Gen. Salcedo, It Is Said—Town Invested by Garcia.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 13.—Intelligence reached here to-day that the Spanish forces under Gen. Luque in Holguin have been ordered by Gen. Salcedo to evacuate the town. Gen. Garcia with eight thousand Cubans was at last accounts strongly intrenched around Holguin and had demanded Gen. Luque's surrender.

This latter information came on the Spanish prize schooner Expreso, which was captured by the gunboat Nashville at Gibara on July 27 and brought here by a prize crew under command of Ensign Walker. When the Expreso left Gibara on Tuesday last the Spaniards were still in Holguin and had not replied to Gen. Garcia's demand for their surrender.

On Aug. 6 the gunboat Nashville captured a small Spanish sloop, the Fonagrafa, at Gibara. The sloop carried mail for Spanish officers and a cargo of tobacco. The mail was seized and its contents gave the American officers some important information. Subsequently the sloop was set free.

CUBAN EXPEDITION LANDED.

Clothing and Provisions for Maximo Gomez Taken by Col. Boza.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 13.—An expedition which was designed to convey clothing and provisions for Gen. Maximo Gomez, and which Col. Boza, the insurgent commander's chief of staff, took from here last week, was landed without resistance at Santa Maria, fifteen miles east of Key Francis. The schooners Adams and Dellie of ninety and thirty-five tons, respectively, carried the expedition, the cost of which was defrayed by a subscription raised among Cuban citizens of Key West.

The Mangrove, which left here two days after the Adams and Dellie, was to have covered the landing, but she did not arrive in time. The auxiliary gunboat Viking was there, however, and her guns were ready to repel any Spanish forces that might have appeared, but there was no sign of the enemy. The Adams was the first to reach the place selected, and after landing her cargo she put back for this place, meeting the Dellie about eight miles out, with her share of the expedition. There is no doubt that this, too, was safely put ashore.

Besides Col. Boza, there were in the party Lieut. Col. Mendieta, also of Gen. Gomez's staff; Col. Alfred Laborde of Competitor fame; Lieut. Col. Andres Hernandez of Gen. Rodriguez's forces, in the Province of Havana, and thirty Cubans, all well provided with arms and ammunition.

The Adams reached here this afternoon and reported that the expedition had been entirely successful.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain are reported from the South Atlantic States and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Mississippi Valley and has risen in the Upper Missouri Valleys. Concordia reports a temperature of 96 degrees; Dodge City, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Palestine, 92 degrees; New Orleans and Denver, 90 degrees.

The pressure continues higher from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. It is also high off the North Pacific Coast.

Light showers may be expected in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and on the immediate South Atlantic Coast, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	68	71
6 A. M.	62	68	72
9 A. M.	67	70	76
12 M.	70	75	80
4 P. M.	75	78	82
6 P. M.	74	75	78
9 P. M.	71	72	75
12 P. M.	68	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	68
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

Daily $1.00 Seashore Excursions

Aug. 11th to Sept. 10th, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations. Special trains leave 23d St. 7:50, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 8:00, Brooklyn 7:45 A. M., and returning, leave Point Pleasant 6:35 P. M. same day. Rate from New York, $1.00; children, 75 cents. Brooklyn, 10 cents additional.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS AT SARATOGA

Sept. 28 Fixed for the State Convention—Mr. Croker Urges Speedy Organization.

TEN CAMPAIGNERS NAMED

To Them Is Intrusted the Task of Spurring on the Work—Hill and Croker Not Harmonious.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Democratic State Committee met at noon to-day in the Grand Union Hotel and set in motion the wheels of the party organization for the work of the campaign. The meeting of this body turned out to be an affair of more interest than had been expected.

According to the programme as given out by ex-Senator Hill and his political associate, Chairman Elliot Danforth, nothing was to be done beyond fixing the time and place for the State Convention. It was to be merely a formal notification of a prearranged plan of action upon only the matters named in the call.

It developed, however, that Richard Croker put himself very much in evidence at the meeting. As a committeeman by proxy, he took occasion to express his views at some length on the work that should be done during the campaign. Never before, he said, had the prospects of Democratic victory been brighter. He said there were no differences in the party, he had never seen it more thoroughly united, and New York City next November would cast the largest Democratic vote in its history.

Although there are many signs of an unfriendly feeling between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill personally, the meeting gave no evidence that there were or were likely to be serious hostilities between the followers of the two leaders. Harmony prevailed. It was apparent that whatever personal feeling might exist, the members of the committee had no hesitation about acting together without friction upon everything that was in the interest of the whole party.

The committee decided to hold the State Convention at Syracuse on Sept. 28, and appointed a Campaign Committee of ten members, six of whom are said to be friendly to Mr. Hill and four to Mr. Croker and Senator Murphy.

After Mr. Danforth had called the meeting to order it was found that fifteen of the members were represented by proxies as follows:

John Madden, in place of James Norton of Queens County.

James Shevlin, in place of John J. Walsh of Queens County.

John J. Cain, in place of Michael J. Coffey of Kings County.

William R. McGuire, in place of Gottfreid Wernacher of Kings County.

John F. Carroll, in place of James J. Martin of New York County.

Richard Croker, in place of Lawrence Delmour of New York County.

E. D. Miller, in place of Storm Emans, representing Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam Counties.

Anthony N. Brady in place of Norton Chase of Albany County.

C. W. Clair in place of Thomas J. Whitney, representing St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

Samuel A. Beardsley in place of James H. Flannigan of Oneida County.

Frank Campbell in place of Charles Bolson, representing Steuben and Yates Counties.

John Flannagan in place of Frank Rice, representing Ontario and Wayne Counties.

Albert E. Hoyt in place of Edwin T. Hickey of Monroe County.

Frank L. Bapst in place of James Smith of Erie County.

William J. Connors in place of John Mulhall of Erie County.

The following resolution was introduced by James Shevlin of Kings County:

"Resolved, That the State Convention be held at the City of Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the Chairman of this committee be and is hereby authorized to issue the call for the same, and to make all necessary arrangements therefor."

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and as soon as the vote was announced a motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Croker Wants Action.

At this point Mr. Croker, who had been sitting at one end of the Chairman's table, paying very close attention to the proceedings, and at times looking over at Mr. Danforth, and eyeing him critically, stood up and said: "Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn I think there should be something said about making a good strong organization throughout the State in all the Assembly districts. We all know what that means. We should insist that all members go ahead and do this throughout the State.

"The time to begin is now. We should have as strong an organization as we can make. This work I suggest is very necessary. I understand that in some districts there are practically no organizations at all. We want to get about it right away." Here he turned upon Mr. Danforth and continued sharply, "So I hope you will see to it, Mr. Chairman, that all members get at this work and get at it now."

As soon as Mr. Croker had resumed his seat, Bernard J. York arose and said: "I think something more definite should be done in this matter. There ought to be a committee appointed to take charge of the work and strengthen the organization and to take charge of campaign matters."

It was then suggested that resolutions which had been received from silver Democrats of Albany County be taken up for action.

"I move," said Senator McCarren, "that we go into executive session." The rest of the committee agreed with him on this proposition, and all but the members were requested to leave the room.

While in executive session the following committee was chosen to take the preliminary work of the campaign: Senator McCarren, Chairman; William P. Reed of Suffolk County, Bernard J. York of Kings County, Senator Thomas F. Grady and John F. Carroll of New York County, Arthur A. McLean of Orange County, James A. Betts of Ulster County, John N. Carlisle of Jefferson County, Charles S. Bulger of Oswego County, and George N. Batten of Niagara County.

Mr. Croker continued his remarks along the same lines on which he had spoken before. He said: "There are no differences in the party. The party is more thoroughly united and determined to win this year than I have ever seen it before. I have never before seen so much campaign material. We want to get the organization in such shape as it has not been since the days of Tilden. We ought to perfect it so it will extend to

all the school districts of the State. I myself am a great believer in organization.

"Every Democrat should help in the work. We want to begin right off. Before us the way looks very bright indeed. The City of New York has its organization so well perfected that it would be ready to cast its ballots in ten days. On the day of the next election there will be cast there the largest Democratic vote ever polled."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Kings County said if the work of organization mapped out by Mr. Croker were accomplished Democratic victory was certain.

Congressman William Sulzer said the greatest Democratic victory in many years was now at hand.

Among others who spoke and predicted victory for the party were John N. Carlisle of Jefferson County, Samuel A. Beardsley of Oneida County, James A. Betts of Ulster County, and John F. Carroll. After at least a dozen members had given their views on the matter, resolutions which had been referred to at the open meeting and which were adopted on Aug. 10, at a conference of silver Democrats held at Albany were read.

The resolutions demanded a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896 by the State Convention, and the nomination of no man who did not stand by the party in the last campaign. They were signed by Calvin E. Keach, I. L. Chamberlin, J. M. O'Hanlon, Edward J. Duggan, and Thomas W. Prior. They were presented to Mr. Danforth early this morning by Mr. O'Hanlon, Mr. Prior, and Mr. Duggan.

The resolutions were referred by the State Committee to its meeting, which is to be held in the Yates House, Syracuse, on the evening of Sept. 27. There was no discussion on them.

Fifteen minutes before the committee adjourned Mr. Croker came out alone, with his hands in his trousers' pockets, and a long cigar in his mouth. There was a smile on his face, and he seemed to be in very high spirits. He stopped to crack a joke with a friend on the porch, and then hurried away to the races.

Hill and Croker Inharmonious.

Two hours after the adjournment of the committee Mr. Hill and Mr. Danforth left town. Since Mr. Hill's arrival here the political gossips have talked of scarcely anything else but the feeling between him and the leader of Tammany Hall. The way in which the two men have avoided each other, with the exception of one short meeting on the evening of Mr. Hill's arrival, has caused those persons who believe there is to be no harmony in the party this campaign to be still more firmly convinced in their opinions.

When Mr. Hill arrived at the Grand Union last night Mr. Croker was in the corridor, but did not seize the opportunity to greet him. The two were finally brought together by Bernard J. York, and talked together in an upstairs room behind closed doors for a very few minutes.

This morning Mr. Hill arose very early and went to the springs to drink the water. Then he returned to the hotel, and saw a dozen or more of his followers before Mr. Croker made his appearance. Mr. Croker slept late, and before he appeared in the crowd Mr. Hill had gone to his room.

A number of Silver Democrats from Erie, Monroe, and other Western counties, who came here to present to Richard Croker a resolution passed by them and those they represent at a conference held at Rochester in which they demand a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and the nomination of no man who was not loyal to the party in 1896, are spending their time talking up the silver issue about the hotels. One of them is James M. Nolan of Rochester. He said today:

"You can depend upon it, there is a big silver sentiment in the western part of the State, and we are not going to be ignored. Mr. Croker told us that no man would be nominated who was not loyal in 1896, and he means it. Croker we recognize as the State leader. Let us hope Hill don't cut as much ice as his friends expect."

The Tammany leaders here to-night are all prophesying a great Democratic victory. Corporation Counsel John Whalen said: "Mr. Croker's action in the committee to-day strengthens the party throughout the State. We have an excellent chance to win, judging from the present outlook."

John C. Sheehan said that victory for the party was almost certain. There was a united Democracy. The party, as Mr. Croker had said, was never in better condition.

Bernard J. Martin said: "There is no question of Democratic victory; if Black is renominated, he can be beaten very easily." District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner said the Republicans had nothing on which to urge a fight. So far as State issues were concerned, they were beaten at every point. In the face of the canal scandal and the elections law they could not hope to win, and if they fell back upon the war as an issue they might as well throw up the hat, for it had been the Democratic Party that forced the Administration to active interference in Cuba.

The Republicans had simply followed in the course the Democrats had laid out, and and after the war broke out there was no question about the patriotism of the Democrats. Tammany Hall had offered to raise an entire brigade of volunteers.

The new Campaign Committee of Ten met at 8 o'clock to-night to talk over the work before them. At the meeting John F. Carroll resigned and Maurice Untermyer was selected to take his place.

Senator McCarren was chosen permanent Chairman, and Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster County Secretary. The committee will open headquarters in the Hoffman House next Tuesday. It will be known as the Democratic Campaign Committee. As soon as possible it will begin to distribute campaign literature.

There is a report going the rounds that the appointment of the committee is the result of some political deal Mr. Croker intended as a blow against the Hill men. There are all sorts of theories as to the nature of the rumored deal, but no trustworthy facts have come to light in regard to it.

DUTCHESS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Convention of the First and Second Assembly Districts.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Dutchess County was held at Dibble's Opera House here this afternoon. The meeting convened at 1 o'clock. G. Howard Davidson of Millbrook was appointed Chairman of the convention.

By unanimous vote of the delegates John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing was nominated for Member of Assembly. The following delegates were appointed for the Republican State Convention: The Hon. J. H. Ketcham, the Hon. Samuel K. Phillips, Myron Smith, Benjamin Hammond, Frank A. Hotchkiss, Samuel H. Moore, and Wilson Carpenter. No instructions were given to the delegates of the State Convention, but it is believed that the majority favor Benjamin Odell for Governor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County to-day renominated William A. Tripp of Rhinebeck for the Assembly. The following were chosen delegates to the State Convention:

Robert H. Hunter, Isaac W. Serrill, and Dr. Horace R. Powell of Poughkeepsie; A. H. Hoffman of Rhinebeck, H. E. Miller of Red Hook, ex-Assemblyman A. B. Gray of the town of Poughkeepsie, and L. Radcliffe of Hyde Park.

Alternates—William Haubennestel, Frank Van Kleeck, Silas Wodell, D. Crosby Foster of Poughkeepsie; Charles E. Halstead of Clinton, I. P. Flagler, town of Poughkeepsie; William A. Ackert of Rhinebeck.

State Senator Wilcox Renominated.

AUBURN, Aug. 13.—Benjamin M. Wilcox of Auburn was renominated for State Senator on the first ballot at the Senatorial Convention held here to-day.

Democratic Nomination in Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 13.—Judge W. S. Robson of Lagrange has been nominated for Congress for the Tenth District by the Democrats. He will contest the seat of the Hon. R. B. Hawley of Galveston, Republican.

RICH GOLD VEIN NEAR ATLANTA.

Discovery of Valuable Metals in Fulton County, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug 13.—Very rich gold and copper mines have been discovered in this county in the peach-tree district, about ten miles from Atlanta. The ore is said to assay from $19 to $169 of gold and 19 to 28 per cent. of copper per ton. D. O. Stewart of this city is opening up the mines for an Atlanta syndicate. The veins are pronounced among the richest in the State. He is confident that gold and copper mining will soon be among Fulton County's greatest industries. There will be no difficulty in securing all the capital needed, as the facilities for working the mines are perfect.

COLD WELCOME TO WOUNDED

Soldiers from the Seguranca Sent Home Because of Insufficient Hospital Accommodations.

CAMP WIKOFF NOT YET READY

Furloughs and Ration Money Given and Sick Men Left to Manage—Convalescents Go Hungry—Well Treated on Transport.

The 831 sick and wounded soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army who reached this port late Friday night on the Seguranca were landed yesterday at Governor's Island, at the Battery, and elsewhere. Those who were able, and some barely able, to care for themselves were given furloughs and sent to their homes. This was necessitated by the lack of hospital accommodations. The others were distributed among various city and military hospitals.

The Seguranca left Santiago on July 31 and went to Tampa. At this port soldiers who had been brought from Santiago on other transports were transferred to the Seguranca, and the vessel sailed on Aug. 8 for this port. She was expected to arrive here in time to land her passengers on Friday, but did not reach Quarantine until after 11 o'clock on Friday night.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, boarded the transport early yesterday morning, and was so pleased with the condition of the vessel that he telephoned to Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department that the vessel was released, and that the soldiers might be landed at once. This message completely upset the Quartermaster's office, and no one seemed to know what to do. Three hundred sick soldiers who had been fighting for their country had arrived, and no adequate provision had been made for their reception.

The steamers George E. Starr and John E. Moore were sent alongside the Seguranca and proceeded to take the soldiers off. Then the tug Harriet was pressed into the service, and before noon there were 200 soldiers landed on Governors Island and at the Battery. The men, many of whom presented a pitable sight, strolled about not knowing what to do, and none could help them.

The Starr landed about 150 on Governors Island, and the officers there at once tried to make as many as they could comfortable, but the quarters on Governors Island are already crowded, and there was not much room for the new arrivals. The men wandered about the island, calling at the different buildings to find out what was to be done with them, and, soon getting tired, sat down under the trees on the parade ground.

The men who have been brought home are called convalescents, but there were very few who ought to be out of the hospital, and many rere too ill to walk about. Some were doubled up with rheumatism, others were just getting over attacks of fever, and others were recovering from wounds received in battle. They were hungry, too, and few had any money with which to buy food. Some had had money when they left Santiago, but had spent their little all at Tampa trying to obtain decent food.

Children to the Rescue.

Little girls, daughters of the officers, saw the men's plight and took plates of bread and butter them. Then the children took cake and pie. Some ate the pie, but others could not. By this time the officers on the island decided that something must be done for the men and they ordered a dinner to be prepared for them in the mess room in the barracks. This was after noon.

Early in the afternoon Col. Gillis, the Quartermaster on the island, informed Col. Kimball that the hospital on the island was full. Col. Kimball was at his wits' end to know what to do, and he tried to arrange to send the rest of the men to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, on a steamer. Arrangements had just been completed when Col. Hecker, who has charge of the transportation of troops to the front, told them that the men could not be sent to Montauk Point, as they were not in readiness to receive men at the camp. This put an end to this scheme, and there was nothing to be done but send the men away.

All who were able to leave the city were given thirty days' furlough and furnished with transportation to take them to their homes. They were also given the regular ration money, so that they will be able to procure a little food while journeying home. Most of the other remaining men were sent to the field hospital at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, and a few were sent to hospitals in the city.

It was rather a sad homecoming for the soldiers. They had gone away strong and full of enthusiasm, ready to fight and to die for their country. They had come home with health gone and maimed and, instead of being well received, had been practically told to go home, get well, and then report. Before sundown all the men had been taken off the Seguranca. Twelve of the men were taken to Swinburne Island by the Quarantine tugs, as they were too ill to be sent ashore.

Transports Resembled Pigpens.

Major Victor C. Vaughan was the surgeon in charge of the Seguranca, and all the passengers spoke well of the treatment they had received while under his care. They spoke bitterly of the treatment they had received on the Santiago and Comal while being taken from Santiago to Tampa. These two vessels, they said, were little better than pigpens. The food was bad, and there no ice and very little water. Major Vaughan put the blame for this state of things on the Captains of the transports, and said that some of them ought to be hanged. There were eighty sick soldiers on the Santiago, with no nurses or doctors.

There was no ice on board, and the water and food were unfit for any one. Major Vaughan said that plenty of supplies could have been had at Santiago if the officers of the ship had taken the trouble to go and get them. The men said they were hustled on board the transport Santiago at Santiago for Tampa. One of the men said:

"It was on this trip that the most of the suffering happened, as we were not furnished with sufficient rations and had no medical attendance. Then it took the Santiago two days longer than it should to make the voyage. When we arrived at Tampa we found everything on board the Seguranca in readiness, and the voyage to New York made many that were sick from the first trip convalescent."

Ninety men of the Ninth Massachusetts were on the transport. On the Battery waiting were Mrs. Logan, the wife of Col. Logan of the regiment, and the Rev. Father O'Connor of Boston, a brother of Major O'Connor of the same regiment, who was killed at Santiago. This regiment has been particularly unfortunate in losing its superior officers. Col. Brogan was killed at Santiago. Major O'Connor, who succeeded him, was also killed, and the Colonel now in charge of the regiment, during Col. Logan's absence, is very ill. Col. Logan left for his home last night.

Richard Conym, a private in the Sixth Cavalry, who has been twenty-three years in the service, was aboard the transport. He was one of the company of the Sixth Cavalry that gave the exhibition drill at the military tournament at Madison Square Garden last Fall. He comes bearing letters to Washington from his superior officers, saying in one that he was the bravest man in the battle of Santiago. A letter from his Lieutenant said that Conym was the first man at the top of the San Juan hill. His first experience on the summit was a hand-to-hand duel with a Captain of the Fifty-fifth Barcelona Regiment, whom he wounded. He captured the Captain's sword, which he had with him yesterday. His time of enlistment is now up, but he went to Washington last night, where he will re-enlist, and probably be promoted.

Santiago Circled with Hospitals.

Mrs. Julia Helen Bull, a Red Cross nurse, was a passenger on the Seguranca, and she did much to make the men comfortable. She was on the vessel all the way from Santiago, and from that port to Tampa was the only one to look after the men. There were no doctors on board, although there were sixty sick men on the vessel.

Lieut. B. H. Dorcy, the Assistant Depot Commissary at Tampa, was also a passenger. He went to Santiago to deliver the Iroquois and stores to Col. West. Talking of the camp at Santiago he said: "The hospital tents of the United States Army extend all the way from Morro to El Caney and form a semi-circle around the city of Santiago. The Nautico Clubhouse has been taken as a temporary fever hospital. It is on the east side of Santiago Bay. The yellow fever cases are at once taken to a camp that has been established on the west side of the bay."

Gen. O. O. Howard was another passenger on the transport. He went to Santiago to see what was going on and to gauge from his own observations what should be done. He said: "I visited all I could of the different points of interest near Santiago. The navy let me go about in the Vixen, and I was able to see just what was happening. There seems to be considerable prejudice against the Cubans in army circles, but I think that this is chiefly due to the fact that there had been a lot of suffering among our men, and they think that it is all owing to the Cubans.

"The Cubans are a good lot, I think, and have fought well. This is evidenced by the fact that there are four hundred men in the Cuban hospital, and these men have all been wounded while fighting for liberty. What struck me most was the excellent field there was for missionary work, which must be undertaken at once. The different denominations, however, should not work independently, but should organize and work together."

Testimonial to Major Vaughan.

Before leaving the ship the men presented to Major Vaughan and officers this testimonial of their appreciation of his work on their behalf:

The passengers per steamship Seguranca from Tampa, Fla., to New York, recognizing the executive ability and kindness of Majors V. C. Vaughan, Surgeon in charge, and R. M. Townsend, Commissary and Quartermaster, both in charge of this ship, desire to present them this testimonial as a mark of appreciation.

With about 400 souls aboard and about half of them sick, the undertaking was no small matter, and involved a responsibility that any man may well have tried to avoid. Majors Vaughan and Townsend rendered constant personal services that could, with all propriety, have been delegated to their subordinates. Despite the difficulties in the way of provisioning, the ship from Tampa to the Quarantine station, has been bountifully supplied with wholesome food, medical stores, &c., and the men are having not only excellent rations, but are provided with a good assortment of delicacies.

Drs. Cronin, Laurison, Fonde, and Lesser are likewise deserving of praise for their unceasing successful efforts in relieving the suffering, and special mention should be and is hereby made of their kindness to the sick men.

Lieut. Stout, Sixth Cavalry, who volunteered to aid in the good work aboard the ship, cannot be too highly praised for the valuable assistance he has rendered throughout the trip.

There was one thing that helped to cheer the men up when they landed in the city. The American Tobacco Company sent down a large supply of tobacco and pipes for the men. It distributed seventy-two pounds of plug tobacco, 140 pounds of smoking tobacco, 12 dozen boxes of matches, and 165 pipes. The men gave three cheers for the company. This corporation has sent four tons of tobacco to Montauk Point and several men keep the soldiers who are going there well supplied with smoking materials.

Second Lieut. J. W. Barker, Third Infantry, was in a state of partial delirium when he landed. He was taken to the Barge Office, put in a cab, and sent to the Grand Hotel. Second Lieut. Barker is just recovering from an attack of what he says was yellow fever. He contracted the fever in the trenches in front of Santiago.

He weighed 175 pounds when he arrived in Cuba, and now weighs 128. He appears apathetic and indifferent as to what happens. He said that all the ambition and life is taken out of him. His home is in Syracuse, N Y., and he will probably leave for that place this morning.

The Seguranca's Passenger List.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers and civilians who arrived on the Seguranca:

Major V. C. Vaughan, Surgeon in charge; Major R. M. Townsend, Commissary and Quartermaster in charge of ship; Drs. Cronin, Laurison, Fonde, and Lesser, the latter a son of Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross; Mrs. Julia Helen Bull of the Red Cross; Major Gen. O. O. Howard, retired; Williams C. Howland, Gen. Howard's secretary; Richard S. Porro, United States Army; M. G. Burgess, M. D., United States Army; James O'Shaughenessy, Jr., J. Herrings, Dennis O'Donahue, Willis P. King, Jr., Kansas City; C. L. Myers, William J. Glacken, John Fitzgibbon, Henry Maurotte, Rene De Armas, Jr., J. Sullivan, Harry Olston, S. S. San Marcos, Mestre Aniabilo, Kathleen Blake Watkins, John S. Barnes, St. Paul, Minn.; J. C. D'Ageredo, James McLaughlin, Col. H. A. Theaker, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, Ninth Massachusetts; Major William G. Lattimer, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Major Edwin B. Winans, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Capt. Fred A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieut. F. T. Stetson, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Stout, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Ben Holladay Dorcy, United States Volunteer Commissary Department, at Tampa.

The following private soldiers and others came on the Seguranca:

Elmer Baker, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan; Frank Burmeister, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan; William Bennett, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan; John Barber, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; C. F. Benedict, Seventy-first New York; Charles H. Beier, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; Sherley B. Cunningham, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; George H. Cox, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan; Joseph P. Cowman, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan; William Carrivan, headquarters, Second Massachusetts; William Cromwell, Company A, Second Massachusetts; Charles R. Cox, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Jeddy Canell, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan; Thomas F. Drummond, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts.

Carl H. Epples, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Wallace Eddy, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan; J. P. Fitzgerald, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Charles H. Fruden, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Peter Graham, Company F, Ninth Massachusetts; J. H. Green, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan; E. F. Gale, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Samuel Gorsh, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; H. S. Hathewar, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Joseph M. Hodb, Signal Corps, Massachusetts Archer Hammond, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan; Paul V. Jewitt, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; F. P. Jackson, Company I, Fifth Massachusetts; Frank Johnson, servant, Ninth Massachusetts; Fred Kamm, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan; Robert J. Kirkwood, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; H. C. Kinney, Signal Corps, Massachusetts.

Allen H. Leech, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan; Joseph Lafontain, band, Thirty-third Michigan; Lapollio Labarge, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan; E. W. Lawler, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Charles A. Martel, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; W. H. McDonald, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; F. D. McKay, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; William Mole, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Samuel Millington, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan; W. A. McCormack, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts; J. E. McGregor, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan; Richard S. Myer, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan; John McNaughton, Adjutant, Thirty-fourth Michigan; William E. Mahoney, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; A. L. Norcross, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan; John F. O'Keefe, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Hall Perrin, servant, Seventy-first New York; Harry Parker, servant, Thirty-fourth Michigan; Edward W. B. Parkes, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; G. M. Parker, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Charles H. Reeves, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.

Joseph Ribble, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan; C. E. T. Stevenson, Company H, First Illinois; F. C. Season, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; W. L. Sheppard, Jr., Company C, First Illinois; William Sine, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan; H. H. Sheroder, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan; P. J. Sullivan, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts; V. C. Thomas, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan; W. H. Worthen, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Arthur T. Whipple, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Fred F. Williams, Signal Corps, Massachusetts; Cornelius Wilcox, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan; William W. Whilten, Company I, Second Massachusetts; Edward Zentz, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan.

There were also 173 non-commissioned officers and privates of the regular army on board.

MORE TROOPS FROM SANTIAGO.

Shafter Reports that the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts Have Sailed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-night.

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 13.

"Second Massachusetts has already sailed; also, Seventy-first New York. Troops are being sent by brigades and divisions.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

TROOPS SHIPPED YESTERDAY.

Why the First District of Columbia Regiment Was Left Behind.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13.—The Fourth Regiment of Infantry was shipped to-day on the Seneca, and the Twenty-fifth on the Comanche. Two batteries of light artillery—Capt. Capron's, I, and Capt. Hine's, F—will leave on the Arcadia on Monday. The Twenty-fourth Infantry will remain at present at Siboney on duty.

The First District of Columbia Regiment was assigned to the Catania, but the Colonel filed a protest on the ground that the vessel was unseaworthy. A board was appointed to examine the Catania, composed of the masters of the Port Victor, the Berkshire, and the Breakwater, who reported the vessel in such excellent condition and her appointments so good that it was decided to use her as a hospital ship. No other boat has yet been assigned to the protesting regiment.

Wants Vermont Regiment Sent Home.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 13.—Gov. Josiah Grout has written to Secretary Alger, asking him to allow the Vermont regiment now at Chickamauga to come North and camp in this State, where the conditions are healthier.

GATE CITY AT MONTAUK

The Transport Brings Gen. Sumner and 550 Officers and Men from Santiago.

TO DEBARK THIS MORNING

Affairs at Camp Wikoff Becoming More Orderly—Plenty of Food on Hand—Water Problem Not So Serious.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 13.—The transport Gate City, officially known as No. 5, with Gen. Sumner and 550 officers and men of the Third and Sixth United States Cavalry, arrived here from Santiago to-night. The vessel was sighted off Amagansett at 3 o'clock, and word was at once sent to Hither Plains. Communication was then established with Ditch Plains, from which point the signal man at the life-saving station signaled the news to Camp Wikoff. The transport arrived off the camp shortly after 6 o'clock, and Dr. E. M. Magruder, Chief of the Marine Hospital Corps and Quarantine Officer at the camp, under orders from Gen. Young, at once went out on the tug Pulver and boarded the transport to ascertain her condition.

Previous to her arrival considerable signaling had been going on, and the Commissary Department became very active. It was said that the steamer signaled that she was short of provisions, and that those on board had had nothing to eat since breakfast. This rumor, however, could not be verified. A Captain of the Commissary Department said that his men would work all night long and provisions would be ready to-morrow. It is proposed to land the troops at about 6:30 in the morning.

Dr. Magruder on his return reported that only 41 cases of sickness existed on board, and that when the steamer started last Sunday, there were 101 sick men. Shortly after the vessel started from Santiago 8 men were taken sick with yellow fever, and these were at once sent back to the shore. The principal cases of illness are dysentery, malaria, and typhoid fever. The troops will be placed in the detention camp and kept there at least five days.

As far as could be learned there is no yellow fever on board, for had there been patients suffering from that disease, Dr. Magruder said, they would have been landed at once.

Mrs. J. A. Logan, Jr., in Camp.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., arrived here this afternoon, and is waiting the arrival of her husband, who is expected on one of the other transports.

Order is generally being evolved out of the confusion that has reigned here during the last week. Though to the newcomer things still appear to be in a chaotic state, work is being pushed forward rapidly on the storehouses and other buildings intended for use by the Quartermaster, Commissary, and hospital departments in preparation for the arrival of the other transports, carrying several thousand troops, and which are expected, now that one has arrived, at any moment.

Col. Forwood, Chief Surgeon of the camp, to-day received the following cable message dated at Santiago Aug. 9:

Four transports sailed with 100 men and no infected sick. Suspects left behind. Fifth transport sails to-day or to-morrow, all properly supplied with medicines and stores.

HAVARD, Chief Surgeon.

Whatever regret there was at the non-arrival of the other transports to-day was felt only by those who are anxious to see their friends and satisfy themselves as to their condition. On the other hand the officials upon whom the burden of caring for the men, both sick and well, will fall, were highly pleased that they got off so easily. Every hour gained insures just so much more comfort for their charges. A sudden invasion of two or three thousand men would necessarily delay the work already begun, and cause still more confusion.

With a hundred skilled workmen, assisted by soldiers who are quickly becoming such, working as fast as circumstances will permit, it is expected that by to-morrow the necessary arrangements for the reception and proper care of more incoming troops will have been made to that extent as to afford them at least temporary shelter and attention for the most urgent cases. As far as the Commissary Department is concerned no fear of a famine need be entertained. Rations are here in plenty and even luxuries are not unobtainable.

Many Contributions.

Various benevolent societies, including the Red Cross, and philanthropic individuals are constantly sending delicacies, not only for the sick, but also for the well. A woman who signed herself "The Mother of Jack Hawthorne, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment," sent a large box of sandwiches, crullers, and cookies to the camp, with instructions that it be placed within easy reach of all who chose to help themselves.

It was accordingly placed with the instructions and name of the sender inscribed on a board at the railroad station, and the way the men fell to gave sufficient evidence of their appreciation of the gift.

The hitherto perplexing water problem is fast approaching solution. The hospital is well provided in that respect. All water used there is thoroughly filtered and subsequently boiled, and, in addition, large quantities of mineral waters arrive daily and are being served liberally to the patients.

There are at present about 110 cases in the field hospital, including twenty men who were taken there this morning. Of these about thirty are suffering from typhoid fever, but none of the men is dangerously ill.

Dr. Doty's recommendation, made yesterday during his visit here, to the effect that all men suffering from typhoid fever be removed to hospitals in New York, has met only partial approval of Chief Surgeon Forwood, who has telegraphed to Surgeon General Sternberg advising that all cases of typhoid fever coming by train from Southern points be removed to New York. He intends, however, that the typhoid cases already in the hospital of this camp shall remain here.

No Danger of Infection.

Col. Forwood insists that all danger from possible infection will be avoided from the camp, as all troops coming from Santiago will be subjected to the most rigid quarantine regulations. For that reason he does not regard it as necessary to have any of the typhoid cases arriving on the transports sent to New York hospitals. They will receive all the care and attention necessary right here.

One solution camp has already been completed and the other four, the construction of which is under the supervision of Capts. Sewell and Wright are being hurried as fast as possible. Once more orders have been issued to the soldiers to avoid drinking all water that has not been filtered and boiled, or at least boiled.

There is no lack of water, as the pump erected near Fort Pond and connected by water mains with camp is in full working order and can more than supply the demand. However, the water is not of the quality that is desirable for soldiers exposed to the rigors of camp life, and drinking water must be taken from the two wells that have been sunk and which produce a limited but healthful supply. Should these wells give out, recourse will be had to the Fort Pond water and according to Col. Forwood this water contains less salt than an average man consumes with his meals in one day.

A tank with a capacity of 30,000 gallons is being constructed and will be completed to-morrow or Monday. It will be connected with the pump at Fort Pond by means of a four-inch main and will serve as a reserve supply, should any of the water machinery break down.

Plans for a Laundry Plant.

Capt. Goodale of the Quartermaster's Department announced that he had received authority from the Government to erect a laundry plant on a site which he is to select on the strip of land between Fort Pond and the ocean. It will be 60 by 30 feet, and the boiler room will be outside. Arrangements will be made for handling the clothing of 1,600 men at a time, as well as the bed linen from the hospitals. The plant will be complete in every respect, and precautions will be taken to allow none of the used water to run off into Fort Pond.

The hospital has been considerably improved since the arrival this morning of a cook and an assistant, sent here by and at the expense of Miss Helen Gould. When she was here last Thursday and asked for instructions, the first thing she was requested to send was a good cook, one that would command a salary of $60 a month and was worth it, and a good assistant at a salary of about $50 a month.

The two men arrived to-day and said they had been engaged for two months, or longer if necessary. In consequence the dinner at the hospital to-day was by far the best the patients have yet had since they have been confined there.

In consequence of the unprepared condition of the camp Gen. Young this morning issued an order excluding all visitors from the company grounds. The work has already been inspected by sightseers, who crowded the grounds at most inopportune times. The Long Island Railroad will, in accordance with the order, not run any excursion trains for at least a week, or until the camp is in a condition to accommodate visitors.

THE RIDERS AT JERSEY CITY.

A Washington Dispatch Indicates that They May Be Kept There for Some Time.

Adjt. Harold Sayre, who is in command of the 15s Rough Riders in Jersey City, yesterday received a telegram from the War Department, in Washington, notifying him to remain at the Fourth Regiment Armory until further notice. The news was not at all unwelcome to the men, for they are having a good time in Jersey City. A friendly rivalry has sprung up among residents in the vicinity of the armory as to who can secure the greatest number of Rough Riders at their dinner tables. Yesterday at meal times the armory was about the only place where a Rough Rider was not to be found.

Major La Motte, Capt. McGinnis, and Lieut. Sayre were invited to make their headquarters at the Carteret Club, directly opposite the armory. E. P. Roberts of 589 Bergen Avenue entertained twenty-one of the Riders, while others dined with Capt. John Graham, an ex-officer of the Fourth Regiment. Others dined with J. C. Steuernagle of Church Street and Jordan Avenue, Mrs. Dusenberry of Glenwood and Bergen Avenues, Mrs. Deckér of Howard Place, and Charles Ackerman of Bergen Avenue and Vroom Street.

A big dinner has been planned for the entire detachment at the hall, 469 Bergen Avenue, to-morrow night, by Alderman Frank Scott and Louis Steubenvoll. Capt. McGinnis has accepted the invitation for the command on condition that marching orders are not received before Monday night.

So popular are the Riders that when they go into a store to buy anything their money is refused. Even the Chinese laundrymen in the neighborhood have caught the patriotic fever and are doing the laundry work of the Riders free of charge.

The sick troopers at the City Hospital are doing well. Major La Motte, the regimental Surgeon, says that their greatest need is rest and good food. He said the attentions they were receiving left nothing to be desired in that respect.

Among the visitors at the armory yesterday was Nicholas Fish, father of Sergt. Hamilton Fish, who was killed at Santiago. Mr. Fish had a consultation with Capt. McGinnes and the other officers, and it is understood that he will send them delicacies.

Two of the Riders in Trouble.

Henry Brown and James Smith, two of the Rough Riders, left at the Bay Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad to guard the cars containing the equipments of the Riders, have been greatly annoyed by boys, who steal cartridges for souvenirs. Last night they found two boys, whose names could not be learned, rifling a cartridge box in one of the cars. The boys fled through the freight yard, pursued by the two troopers, who, between them, fired four shots from their revolvers. They did not hit either of the boys, who finally escaped.

The noise of the shooting attracted a big crowd, and an alarm was turned in to the Gregory Street Police Station. Sergt. Hopkins and the police reserves were sent to the scene, but when they arrived the two troopers were in the custody of a Corporal's guard. The police disarmed the men, but as no one would make a complaint against them, they were not arrested. They were sent to the armory, where they were placed in the guard house, and a complaint was made to Adjt. Sayre, who will investigate the matter.

Relief Supplies Sent to Montauk.

Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Roebling of the Woman's National War Relief Association, who visited Montauk Point to see what the association could do to help the soldiers, yesterday sent out 800 bottles of beef extract, 50 pounds of cocoa, 3 cases of assorted jams, 60 dozen eggs, 800 suits of underwear, 75 pairs of socks, 24 pairs of shoes, 50 pillow cases, and 30 night shirts. They also sent a cook for the diet kitchen and two male nurses. They have arranged to send thirty gallons of milk each day to the camp. The first shipment was made yesterday.

Twenty-seven cases of groceries, two cases of dry goods, twenty-five cots, two horses, and a lot of delicacies were yesterday afternoon shipped by the Red Cross Supply Committee to Howard Townsend at Montauk.

W. T. Wardwell and Douglas Robinson will go to the camp this morning to superintend the distilling of water taken there in oil tanks. As the water is now, there is too much oil in it to make it pleasant to drink.

Hospital Camp Offered.

A few days ago P. Roehricht of this city wrote to President McKinley, and through him offered the Government the use of about fifty acres of land on the summit of Watchung Mountain, near Plainfield, N. J., for a camp for convalescent soldiers. The property is 2,000 by 1,000 feet in area, and there is a plentiful supply of clear spring water on it. It is close to the Plainfield railroad station, and the transportation of troops there would be an easy matter. Mr. Roehricht yesterday received a letter from Secretary Porter, stating that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War.

Col. J. F. Weston, Chief Commissary Officer of Gen. Shafter's forces, who returned to this country on the Iroquois, said yesterday morning that the orders directing him to go to Puerto Rico as Gen. Miles's Chief Commissary Officer have been rescinded. He is now doing general commissary work, and went to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, yesterday afternoon in that connection.

PRECAUTIONS AT MONTAUK.

Quarantine Station and Disinfecting Camp Established.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from the Surgeon in charge at Montauk Point: "Four wards in hospital complete and patients in bed under care of nurses, 90 patients all told. All kinds of medical and hospital property in abundance and now under cover."

Dr. Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has established a quarantine station at Montauk Point. A suitable vessel with complete disinfecting equipment has been stationed there and every arrangement made to examine all arrivals from Cuba. In case any suspicious cases appear they will be sent to a hospital which has been established a mile or more outside the camp.

A detention camp has also been established where all arrivals not on the sick list will be kept a few days to make sure that they are free from disease before they are permitted to go to the general camp.

There is no fear of an epidemic, but these measures have been taken as a precaution against the possibility of infection being brought north by the returning troops.

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c

PEACE ENVOYS NOT YET NAMED

Continued from Page 1.

heretofore shown by them.—C. K. DAVIS, United States Senator."

"Indianapolis, Aug. 12.—The war has taught the American people that patriotism is all-pervading; it has increased their love for their country and its institutions and strengthened their confidence in its beneficent Government. Their conception of the cause of human liberty has been enlarged. History will hold that our cause was righteous and that we had a high sense of a nation's duty to humanity.—CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, United States Senator."

OUR FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY.

San Francisco Merchants Repeat Their Views on Territorial Expansion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has sent to the National Conference, now in session at Saratoga, N. Y., a letter on the future foreign policy of the United States.

It is shown in this letter that the Chamber, in conjunction with the leading manufacturing and commercial bodies of San Francisco and California, expressed its views on the subject at a meeting held for that purpose in this city on July 19 and had telegraphed to President McKinley resolutions favoring the retention of all the islands taken from Spain.

A copy of the resolutions accompanies the letter, setting forth the importance that such a foreign policy has for the city and the Pacific Coast. The letter states that the invitation was received too late for any representative from this coast to reach Saratoga in time to attend the conference.

CONGRATULATIONS ON PEACE.

Messages of Felicitation Reach the President—His Conduct of the War Warmly Praised.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Union League, one of the foremost Republican organizations of the United States, to-day sent the following congratulatory telegram to President McKinley:

"William McKinley, President of the United States, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

"The Union League of Philadelphia congratulates you upon the results of your wise le

THE BATTLE OF EL CANEY

Description by a Spanish Officer, Aide on Gen. Vara del Rey's Staff.

AMERICANS FOUGHT LIKE LIONS

Were Mowed Down by Hundreds, but Never Fell Back an Inch—Only Five Hundred and Fourteen Spaniards Engaged.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 2.—One of the few surviving Spanish officers at the battle of Caney, fought on July 1, an aide on Gen. Vara del Rey's staff and present at the death of that officer, has related his impressions of the engagement to an Associated Press correspondent. The narrative, which is told in the officer's own words, gives the Spanish view of one of the hardest-fought battles of the war. The narrator said:

"Brig. Gen. Joaquin Vara del Rey, in command of the Brigada of San Luis, composed of three companies of the Twenty-ninth regulars, numbering 467 men and 47 guerrillas, was ordered by Gen. Linares to proceed from San Luis to Santiago, there to reinforce the garrison in the city.

"We left San Luis on June 23, marched to El Poso and thence to Santiago, where we stayed forty-eight hours, when we were ordered out to Caney to strengthen the left flank of the Spanish lines. We arrived there on the 28th, in the evening, after an uneventful march.

"The 514 men of Gen. Vara del Rey's command were the only troops at Caney, and were never reinforced. The 467 regulars were armed with Mausers and the 47 guerrillas with Remington rifles.

"On the afternoon of the 30th we noticed a balloon ascending about a quarter of an hour. After its descent we saw the enemy pick up their tents and move their camp, but as the night was falling we were unable to locate their new position, although we guessed at it pretty correctly.

"We hurriedly dug trenches about three feet deep, in which the men fired kneeling.

"We worked in the trenches and breastworks all through the night, assigned the men to their posts, and placed thirty regulars in the fort or blockhouse known as El Paraiso, fearing a surprise from the enemy.

"Our fears proved only too well grounded, for at daybreak the next morning, July 1, the first shell from the enemy's guns fell in the town.

Spaniards Short of Ammunition.

"The Americans simultaneously opened with four rapid-fire guns, and kept up a volcanic fire until 3 P. M. We had no artillery with which to reply, and soon realized that we had the fight of our lives on our hands. All the ammunition we had were twelve mule loads of eight cases each.

"The enemy's fire was incessant, and we answered with equal rapidity. I have never seen anything to equal the courage and dash of those Americans, who, stripped to the waist, offering their naked breasts to our murderous fire, literally threw themselves on our trenches, on the very muzzles of our guns.

"Our execution must have been terrible. We had the advantage of our position, and mowed them down by the hundreds, but they never retreated or fell back an inch. As one man fell, shot through the heart, another would take his place, with grim determination and unflinching devotion to duty in every line of his face.

"Their gallantry was heroic. We wondered at these men, who fought like lions and fell like men courting a wholesale massacre, which could well have been avoided had they only kept up their firing without storming our trenches.

"Our stock of ammunition was dwindling fast; we were losing men rapidly, and were fighting the battle of despair, the inevitable staring us in the face. Gen. Vara del Rey was standing in the square opposite the church when word was brought him that the last round had been served to the men. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"He at once gave the order to retreat, crying to his men, 'Salvese quien pueda!'

"Hardly had he given the order before he fell, shot through both legs. One of his aides, Lieut. Joaquin Dominguez, turned to the General as he fell, exclaiming: 'General, what slaughter!' A bullet took the top clean off his skull, killing him on the spot.

How Gen. Vara del Rey Was Killed.

"In the meantime I had secured a stretcher and ordered four men to place the General in it and carry him to a place of safety. Bullets were whizzing past us and falling like hail all around. It seemed that fate was against us. As they placed him in the stretcher Gen. Vara del Rey was shot through the head and killed. All four litter bearers were shot, and Lieut. Antonio Vera del Rey, a brother and aide to the General, was wounded and taken prisoner. Earlier in the day Majors Aguero and Aragon, both on the General's staff, had also been killed. Besides these ten other officers were shot, and we had 230 men killed and wounded.

"As Gen. Vara del Rey's death all took flight, running down the hill and toward the woods and underbrush in a mad effort to get away with their lives.

"Toward evening small bands of straggling, worn-out soldiers began to arrive in Santiago, and at 8:30 o'clock that night Lieut. Col. Punet came in with 103 men whom he had been able to rally and bring into the city in some sort of order.

"None of the block houses in the surrounding country was engaged that day, but in the early morning a shell from the American lines fell in the San Miguel block house, setting it on fire and killing seven men.

"We estimated the enemy's forces engaged at Caney on July 1 at 3,000 men and their artillery at four rapid-fire guns.

"It was the hardest fighting I have ever seen or ever care to see. The brilliancy and daring of the American attack were only equaled by the coolness and stubbornness of the Spanish defense.

"The report that the body of Gen. Vara del Rey had never been recovered is untrue. It was buried by the American troops, and his grave was marked with a wooden cross. A decoration found on his breast was unpinned and, later, handed to Gen. Toral by Gen. Shafter."

CONDITION OF SANTIAGO CITY.

Death Rate Reduced from 103 to 37 Daily Since Our Occupation—House to House Inspection.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of this city, and a board of inspecting physicians have just completed a house-to-house inspection of Santiago.

Considerable sickness, mostly malaria and dysentery, was found, but no authentic case of yellow fever was disclosed.

The sanitary precautions taken since the occupation of Santiago by the United States forces have had the effect of reducing the death rate from 103 to 37 daily, on an average.

MAIL MATTER AT SANTIAGO.

Fifty-seven Thousand Pieces Sent to This Country Within a Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The reports from Santiago indicate that the amount of mail matter handled there is enormous. On July 27 Mr. Kemper, the agent, reports that 30,000 pieces of mail were sent to the United States, on July 29, 12,500 pieces, and on Aug. 1, 14,500 pieces.

WHEELER DEFENDS SHAFTER.

Says Criticisms of the Commanding General Have Been Unjust.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Postmaster A. H. Wills has received a letter from Gen. Joe Wheeler, dated Santiago de Cuba, July 27, in which Gen. Wheeler says, referring to newspaper reports concerning Gen. Shafter:

"I think the criticisms upon Gen. Shafter were very unjust. He has had a hard task, and has performed it successfully and well. He is a man of more than ordinary brain power and administrative ability.

"The criticism that he did not place himself on the firing line is ridiculous, as on July 1 he was carrying on two fights at the same time—one at Caney and one at San Juan; he had some reserves, and had to place himself where he could see both fights and manage the whole affair, which he did efficiently."

GERMANY NOT OUR FOE.

Representative of the Foreign Office Now Insists that Germany Was Fair Throughout the War.

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BERLIN, Aug. 13.—An interesting interview has been obtained here on the subject of the Spanish-American war with a gentleman who, in the absence of Baron von Bülow, who is away on his Summer holidays, is Acting Chief of the Foreign Office, and who may be regarded as voicing in this conversation the general official view of the subject discussed.

The gentleman began by saying: "Baron von Bülow, on leaving, cautioned me that no expression of opinion contrary to Germany's policy of strict neutrality was to be promulgated. That we mean to observe neutrality of this description, I think the world now knows. From the start the Foreign Office has made it an invariable rule to say nothing that could be interpreted as offensive to either side, and we have in no way tried to influence the German press in favor of the United States except upon a single occasion. At first there was so much hostility on the part of the German press toward the United States that we took early opportunity to arrange for the appearance of articles of a different tone.

"Almost the only affinity existing between Germany and Spain is found in the monarchical institution, while the bonds uniting Germany and the United States are numerous. It is true that at the commencement of the war Germans were much influenced by the fact that a powerful nation was attacking a weak one. This was a strong strain upon German idealism and the sense of justice which characterizes the German people, and the mere fact that you were the aggressors in this case somewhat prejudiced the German mind against you, quite irrespective of the merits of the controversy.

"Besides, it must not be forgotten that Germans, in the matter of political education, are still somewhat unripe. It is not long since they became a homogeneous political entity. It is partly due to this fact that Germans are given to reaching hasty conclusions on questions of politics. Hence sprang a great amount of public comment in favor of Spain in the earlier stages of the war. Such talk, however, ought not to be quoted against the German Government, in regard to which there has been, I think, no just cause of complaint by Americans."

As a matter of fact, during the past fortnight, the tone of the German press has been much more favorable to the United States, and hardly anything directly hostile has appeared in any of the more important papers, while the number of journals openly friendly has considerably increased.

The papers now point out that the authorities at Madrid and Manila and the Spanish press were largely responsible for the excitement arising out of the Irene incident, as they misconstrued this and preceding incidents in a manner that necessarily aroused suspicion in the United States.

A good sample of the editorial articles nowadays is furnished in the Lokal Anzeiger, until recently one of the most violent anti-American sheets in Berlin. In an article printed to-day, this journal draws a parallel between the Turko-Grecian and the Spanish-American war, and says that the difference between the two cases is mainly in the fact that Greece was the attacking and not, like Spain, the attacked power. This, the Lokal Anzeiger goes on to say, was only a formal difference, for Spain, after annoying, injuring, and provoking a powerful neighbor for a long time, had finally engaged in a war for which she had not the necessary strength. To defend her possessions only imposed sacrifices upon her, and she was bound to lose. If, on the other hand, she had sold these colonies she would have realized a large sum. "By her unreasonable attitude," the Lokal Anzeiger continues, "Spain assumed as large a measure of responsibility as Greece. Both Spaniards and Greeks are blind and full of conceit and vanity."

"The newspapers here to-day discuss elaborately the new situation and the changed conditions growing out of the war. The conclusion reached is that the United States must hereafter be reckoned a great naval power, and that Germany will be obliged once more to increase her navy in order to hold her own with the other powers.

The Deutsche Zeitung, discussing the annexation of Hawaii and the modern policy of the United States, says: "This means a chance in the balance of power in the South Sea regarding which Germany cannot afford to be silent." The paper concludes a somewhat aggressive article by saying:

"We have confidence that the leaders of our foreign policy will do all that is required to prevent the disturbance of German interests and influence in Samoa."

SENTIMENT IN CHILE.

Address to the United States Minister by Directors of the Society of the American Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—As indicating the sentiment in Chile toward the United States and expressing the view taken of the war between the United States and Spain, an address was delivered to the United States Minister, Henry L. Wilson, on the Fourth of July last by the Board of Directors of the Society of the American Union at Santiago, Chile. The address is in the form of a testimonial of respect and continental confraternity on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of this country. The address states that the object of the society, which was founded nearly forty years ago, is to encourage and assist in securing the independence of the American people who still remain subject to the colonial domination of European nations.

It states that it has labored particularly for the preservation of the sovereignty of the people separated from Spain in 1810 and to secure the absolute independence of the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The society also has extended its sympathy to the movement for independence of the Philippines.

The address states that the society feels itself united by ties of the closest fraternity to the "great Republic of the north," and says:

"Never has any people on earth carried out a more generous or exemplary act than that which the United States shows the civilized world, offering the blood and lives of its citizens, the treasure of its wealth, the power of its scientific and industrial advancement, and the results of the conquests of its universal culture, to the emancipation movement of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, thus affording the most eloquent proof of its noble sentiments of humanity, and giving calculating and selfish Europe a moralizing lesson in the face of the unjustifiable collusion against weak and glorious Greece, in view of the barbarous attempt of Turkey to humiliate that ancient nation, whose history serves as a constant example to the modern world."

The address comments upon the disinterestedness of the United States in its attitude toward Cuba, and speaks glowingly of the fundamental principles of the Monroe doctrine. In conclusion the address says:

"In accordance with this profound conception of continental solidarity, the Board of Directors of the Society of the American Union esteem it their duty to offer to the United States, and, through you, to the Government of President McKinley, the most enthusiastic applause for its noble and heroic protection of the emancipation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and to tender to you a respectful salute as a worthy representative of such a great Nation in this day of glorious memories for your country."

The address is signed by F. Puelma Tupper, A. Villaroel, A. Garcia Guerrero, and Nomesio Mendez.

The Stark Monument.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 13.—The Stark Monument Association of Peru, Bennington County, in this State, recently observed the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the encampment of Stark's army in that town while on its way to Bennington in August, 1777. The association has been formed for the purpose of making that site and the site of the house in Dorset where the first convention was held to form the Constitution of an independent State or republic, with suitable monumental designs. Dr. William Burton of New York City is President of the association. Several descendants of Stark residing in New Hampshire and elsewhere have joined in the movement and much interest in the work is being manifested, especially in New Hampshire, as most of Stark's troops came from that State.

FOREIGNERS ON THE WAR

French Vice Consul and Others Comment on the Operations in Eastern Cuba.

CALL SHAFTER'S TACTICS BAD

His Orders to Attack San Juan Hill at Noon Unwise—Men's Bravery Won the Day—Mistakes of the Commissary.

A party of foreigners who had been in Guantanamo during the war, and some of whom had seen the fight before Santiago, were assembled yesterday in the Café Martin comparing notes. They had hurried away from Cuba, they said, partly on business, but mainly for a change of scene and a change of diet. They had eaten stale dog's meat, with the blackest and moldiest kind of bread, and their stomachs were out of gear.

Among the party was M. Le Febur, the French Vice Consul at Guantanamo. The members of the party had just enjoyed a breakfast that French chefs know how to prepare, and they were now sipping coffee and smoking large sized Havanas. The conversation led to the date when the American squadron began bombarding the Playa Este at the entry to the Bay of Caimenera.

Gen. Pareja, of the Spanish Army, they said, arrived there simultaneously with British Vice Consul Brooks and M. Le Febur. The Spanish officers who hitherto had been under the impression that the United States had no fleet to speak of and no good gunners, were simply astounded at the accurate fire of the American gunners and the splendid warships, while on the other hand the Spanish artillery officers did not seem to understand their business.

Seeing that the American fire was so precise, the speaker continued, Gen. Pareja ordered the regiment of engineers to supply all the soldiers with torches so as to set fire to Caimenara from four sides should the Americans bombard that place also. The Americans, however, never directed their guns at any residences, but only on the forts at Cayo Toro and Sandrul, and displaced several batteries at the former place. When the British and French Vice Consuls learned of Gen. Pareja's orders they warned him that if the sugar factories near Guantanamo, which belonged to Englishmen and Frenchmen, were destroyed that might lead to complications between Spain and England and France. Thereupon Gen. Pareja declared that he had never given orders to burn Caimenera. The speakers continued:

"The Americans landed and encamped at Playa Este, and several days later they were attacked by the Spaniards, under command of Commandant Milla. The rapid-firing guns of the Americans completely demoralized the Spanish soldiers, who were already half starved and half naked. They were completely routed, running away in all directions.

The Usual Spanish Tactics.

"Commandant Milla, however, published in the local paper that he had defeated the American troops and had compelled them to retire. The Spaniards became terrified when they saw how the American shells tore up the ground. The poor fellows were half dead with hunger, and all that they had to eat were a few sardines of poor quality and a little maize. Sometimes they were without food or drink, but they never mutinied nor grumbled. The officers, from the Corporal up to the General, made money out of the rations that should have been given to the men. The outbreak of the revolution in Cuba was a godsend to them, and many made fortunes in two years. In the cities, the higher officers compelled the gambling houses to pay them fabulous sums to permit them to carry on their business. Some of these gamblers paid as much as $100 to $200 in gold per day.

"The common soldiers, on the other hand, have had no money at all and have not been paid for a year. All that they have in the way of clothes is a chambra, or waistcoat, trousers, and a straw hat, made of yarey, a kind of plant. The private who has such a thing as a shirt is seldom seen.

"The general opinion of the land owners in Cuba, including the sugar and coffee planters, is that the island ought to be kept by the United States and not be given up to the Cubans. The Cuban insurgents devastated as many fields and destroyed as much property as did the Spanish guerrillas and esquadras that are composed of the riffraff and dregs of society, and they are about as capable of governing themselves.

"When the French warship Amiral Rigaut de Genouilly arrived at Caimanera about the middle of July and brought the news of the surrender of Santiago Gen. Pareja would not believe it and insisted that the officers of the American squadron must have deceived the French Captain so as to demoralize the Spanish troops. He declared that the Spanish squadron could never be beaten. He himself had not been able either to send or get news from Santiago overland, for all his couriers were captured by the insurgents, and Pareja's papers were sent to Admiral Sampson.

"The state of affairs at Guantanamo at the time was fearful. There was no meat at all, and what little food was still left in the stores was sold at enormous prices. Then the military commander, Col. Prats, seized for the troops all the food that he could find in the stores and the maize and sweet potatoes that were found in the sugar factories. Many of the citizens actually died of hunger, and no one dared protest nor complain under pain of imprisonment. If a negro complained he was simply decapitated.

Gen. Pareja Humane.

"But Gen. Pareja was really a humane man at heart and his severity lasted only so long as he believed Santiago to be impregnable and the Spanish squadron invulnerable. When a Lieutenant Colonel of the American Army was sent to take charge of the place Gen. Pareja did all in his power to assist him in maintaining order.

"Before Santiago the American commissariat had great difficulty to pass their wagons, as there were no roads. But that department made the mistake of not packing the supplies on the backs of mules and hurrying them to the men at the front, as that would have prevented a great deal of hunger and suffering among the soldiers. It was entirely due to the bravery and persistence of the American soldiers on land, and to Admiral Sampson at sea, that Santiago was taken, and not to Gen. Shafter's tactics, which indeed were bad. On the land side the Rough Riders and the negro regiment took the San Juan hill by assault. Gen. Shafter's order to make the attack at noon in the tremendous heat was unwise, for the troops had not eaten for twenty-four hours and were exposed to the Spanish fire. He should have brought up the siege guns, and with them destroyed the Spanish trenches, and not with men. The American loss then would have been much less. It was the bravery of the men that won the day."

MARKLEY PRAISES THE 71ST.

Major Commanding the 24th Regulars Saw Volunteers Under Fire.

Lieut. Harry Hauck of the New York Fire Department, who is serving with Company L of the Seventy-first Regiment, and who was in the hill fight at Santiago, has a copy of a letter received by Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment from Major Markley of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who went up the hill with the Seventy-first. It reads as follows:

Col. W. A. Downs, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers:

Dear Colonel: Having been more or less thrown in with the Seventy-first New York Volunteers since its arrival at Tampa, Fla., and having served with it directly in the engagement at Fort San Juan, July 1, 2, and 3, 1898, I wish to say that I consider it one of the very best volunteer regiments I have seen since 1861.

The conduct of the men under fire was admirable. Their patriotism and courage were shown. But fully as much to their credit was their cheerful endurance of the privation, suffering, and hardships which fall to the lot of the new soldier in the long and dreary intervals not enlivened by actual conflict and which all must endure. Very truly yours,

A. L. MARKLEY,
Major Commanding Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A.

Headquarters Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A., In Camp, Siboney, Cuba, July 17, 1898.

Destroyer Farragut's Trial Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The new torpedo boat destroyer Farragut is still in the docks at the Union Iron Works undergoing repairs, and will probably remain there until Monday, when she will make another trip. On this performance will depend the date of the final trial trip. The principal work now being done is the adjustment of balances on her rudders.

DIET KITCHENS IN THE ARMY.

Important Reforms in the Methods of Feeding Soldiers to be Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—For several months a plan has been quietly formulating for the establishment of dietary reforms in connection with the food of the army. The Secretary of War has authorized and the Surgeon General and Commissary General have indorsed every step taken, and one of the practical results of this work so far has been the establishment of a special diet kitchen at the First Division Hospital at Dunn Loring. The consolidation of the two hospitals, made necessary by the moving away of the troops of the Second Division to Thoroughfare Gap, quickly demonstrated the need of special work in this direction, and one of these kitchens was started on a few days' notice.

Mrs. John L. Hogan, (Louise Hogan,) who voluntarily and gratuitously offered the Surgeon General her assistance some time ago, has been quietly studying conditions and has devised a plan by which these kitchens can be conducted properly by men who will be directed by the physicians under whose authority the kitchens are to be placed.

From these centres will be directed a general supervision, if possible, of company kitchens. Special diet lists will be prepared when necessary, and the possibilities of supplementary feeding of typhoid patients and convalescents will be made a special care. These kitchens will be fully equipped with the articles likely to be called for in emergencies. The cooks engaged will be required to show special fitness for their work.

Inasmuch as this work will be likely to appeal strongly to popular taste, there is a likelihood of a desire manifesting itself upon the part of many to contribute to this work. Mrs. Hogan therefore suggests that contributions be made so far as possible to the Surgeon General in money, and such articles only to be sent as are known to be available for the sick. Some idea of the articles to be made use of may be gathered from the list prepared in order that the proper requisition of the articles needed might be made, which will be furnished on application.

When the matter of dietary reform was brought to the notice of the Surgeon General his first remark was, "The subject is a very important one, and should be taken up at once." He gave Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, full authority to assist in establishing the reform. Col. Smart prepared a hygienic manual, "How to Keep Well" for the soldiers, and issued an order providing that company commanders will divide their companies into squads, if it has not already been done, with a non-commissioned officer in charge of each. The non-commissioned officer will be required to assemble his squad at regular intervals and read to them a portion of the manual, and afterward quiz its members upon the information thus presented. This should be continued until every soldier in the division is thoroughly conversant with every precept laid down by Col. Smart.

MONEY IN THE MAILS.

Soldiers' Letters Expected to Increase Dead Letter Office Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is feared by the Post Office officials that with the advent of a great number of letters containing money to and from soldiers there will be an increase in the amount of cash turned into the dead letter office.

Mr. Merritt, the Third Assistant, said to-day that it was a curious fact that month after month the sum turned into the dead letter office was almost exactly $1,000. There were slight variations, but it invariably closely approached this sum. Last year the aggregate was $11,454.

With the soldiers' mail, however, this monthly approximation may be increased. It is recommended that, now that a great deal of money is being sent through the mails, correspondents be more careful and see that their full name and address are included in each letter.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of a letter from an unknown correspondent at Seattle, Wash., who inclosed $26.88 in order to relieve his or her conscience. The letter states that the writer had ten years ago robbed a country Post Office of $15. This amount was returned with interest at 6 per cent.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Melville J. Shaw, Marine Corps, Made First Lieutenant for Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following promotions in the navy, dated Aug. 10, have been made. They are promotions in the ordinary course of events and have no reference to the promotions for gallant service made the same day:

Commander B. J. Cromwell to be Captain.
Commander G. F. F. Wilde to be Captain.
Lieut. Commander C. D. Taussig to be Commander.

Through an inadvertence, the name of Second Lieut. Melville J. Shaw, Marine Corps, brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry in the field, was omitted from the announcement of promotions by the Navy Department yesterday.

OUR TROOPS AT HONOLULU.

Gen. Otis Formally Received by President Dole.

HONOLULU, Aug. 3, via Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 13.—Complaints are made by the troops on the City of Puebla about the filthy condition of that vessel, and the great need of a thorough cleaning before starting out for Manila. The officers of the ship are in favor of having the men vacate them for a short time, so that a cleansing process can be gone through with. Why the men have not been taken out into camp cannot be understood.

Count Von Waldeck is a Corporal of one of the companies aboard the City of Puebla. He was granted twelve months' leave of absence from the army in Germany, and came immediately to America to join in the fight against Spain.

At Honolulu on July 25 Major Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the fourth Manila expedition, was received with state and military ceremonies at the Executive Building. A guard of honor was drawn up along the front driveway, consisting of forty men from Companies E and F, regulars of the National Guard of Hawaii, under command of Lieut. Ludwig. The Government band was aligned with the guard next the gateway. Major Gen. Otis was attended by his aide, First Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, and accompanied by Brig. Gen. Humphreys and Lieut. Col. Barry. The party was received at the steps by Major Potter and escorted to the Executive Chamber.

President Dole was attended by Col. Soper, Majors Potter and Lackea, and Capts. J. W. Pratt and W. C. Wilder, Jr. There were present, members of the Cabinet, Ministers Cooper, King, Damon, and Smith, and Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister to Washington. The reception lasted for a full half hour.

SPANISH FOURS STILL UNSTEADY

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Spanish fours opened at 42⅜, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Spanish fours opened at 42.70. Yesterday's closing price was 42.90. The closing price to-day was 42.62½.

Prices on the Bourse here to-day opened weak, owing to less encouraging London advices. The declaration of options caused realizations, especially in Spanish fours. De Beers were freely offered. The cessation of option sales caused a recovery in prices, especially in the case of Spanish fours. Turkish securities, at the close, were quiet.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet, except in the case of iron and coal shares, which advanced. There were considerable speculative purchases.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—On the Boerse to-day Austrian credit was harder. Otherwise the market was quiet.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 13.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull, but prices were steady. Spanish fours declined. Some American securities were firmer.

B. Altman & Co.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

MONDAY, AUG. 15th.

Ladies' Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, . . 9C.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, . 12C. & 16C.
Men's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, . 12C. & 18C.
Ladies' Linen Initialed Handkerchiefs, wreath effects, . . 12C.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE ARMY TO BE REDUCED

Matter Discussed by President McKinley, Secretary Alger, and Gen. Corbin.

100,000 MEN MAY BE RETAINED

Other Volunteer Troops to be Mustered Out as Soon as Convenient—Order Issued to Grant Furloughs to Invalids.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department is seriously considering the settlement of the questions growing out of the Spanish war. The disposition of troops, the number to be retained, and what troops to muster out of service is one of the questions that is giving the department considerable concern.

The President has discussed this matter with Secretary Alger and Gen. Corbin, and, after going over the various phases of the situation, has directed them to think over all of the questions and recommend what is found to be best in their judgment.

The army probably will be reduced to 100,000 men, and the other volunteer troops aside from this number will be mustered out as soon as the department can conveniently do so. It is believed at the department that now that there is no more fighting to do, the volunteer troops will be anxious to retire from service and get back to their various vocations. The large force is a great drain upon the country, not only in the matter of pay and subsistence of the army, but on account of so many men being away from their various employments. It is believed that 100,000 men will be sufficient to garrison the various places occupied by the United States.

Meanwhile the energies of the War Department now are being directed toward making the soldiers in the field and in the different camps as comfortable as possible, relieving the sick, taking care of the wounded, and placing the soldiers in healthy and more pleasant camps and quarters.

An order was issued to-day directing division commanders of the army to grant furloughs to soldiers under the order of Aug. 9, upon the recommendation of the surgeon in charge of the division hospital. This is the order that gave sick and wounded soldiers a furlough of thirty days and an order for their transportation when able to leave hospitals.

The War Department has also considered the matter of taking care of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico if they shall be found in want. These soldiers are in a sense prisoners of war, and, while the United States Government is not bound to care for them under the terms of the protocol, yet, in the cause of humanity, neither Spaniards nor Cubans will be allowed to go without food. In case it is found necessary to furnish supplies to the Spanish soldiers, the Spanish Government would be expected to reimburse this Government for its outlay.

The charters to the various vessels used for the transportation of troops are being canceled. The Government purchased thirteen vessels and chartered about fifty. Already the charters of the Lampasas and Louisiana have been canceled and orders have been issued canceling those of the Comcho and Leonora as soon as they arrive from Santiago.

Ships will be retained as long as necessary to transport troops, but as the necessity for rapid movement has passed fewer transports will accommodate the troops that are to be moved at sea.

Volunteer Officers Resign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following named officers have resigned: Col. Wendel P. Bowman, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. S. L. Johnson, Ninth Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. G. M. Juett, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. A. A. Caswell, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Army Officers Retire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following officers have retired from active service: Col. A. H. Bainbridge, Fourth United States Infantry, after forty years' service, and Col. Hugh A. Theaker, Sixteenth Infantry, after thirty years' service.

CONFEDERATE RATIONS.

A Somewhat Sarcastic Contrast with Shafter's Supplies.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Gen. Shafter, in recounting in a report to the President the hardships through which his army passed, said:

"What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread, and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender."

Such a statement makes many of the Confederate veterans of the civil war smile. They can recall that, for the greater part of the last three years of their service, they bivouacked, Winter and Summer, under the sky. They had no tents, and met snow and rain with no other shelter than could be constructed with a blanket and a few fence rails. As for change of clothes, that was a luxury rarely enjoyed. And how the starving soldiers at Santiago must have suffered on a steady diet of meat, bread, and coffee! In comparison with the luxurious fare of the Confederates, the Santiago menu makes a poor show. If Gen. Shafter had only fed his men on parched corn and water every few days, he would have brought them out of their troubles. But it is mighty rough on soldiers who have to live twenty days on meat, bread, and coffee. The mule meat and corn dodgers fed to the defenders of Vicksburg for months in 1863 make luxurious fare compared with what Shafter's men had to subsist on.

Fountainhead of All the Evils.

From The Rochester Herald, (Dem.)

In the case of the army almost all the considerable blunders seem to point to one man. Newspapers of both party creeds are calmly and critically considering the important part played by Secretary of War Alger. So far we have yet to see affirmative evidence in any direction of ability on his part at all commensurate with his responsibilities. The conservative journals are the ones that are insisting on his removal. It is the temperate and discriminating criticism of the press that Secretary of War Alger is called upon to meet.

B. Altman & Co.

HOSIERY DEP'T.

Ladies', Men's and Children's Hose, Men's Scotch Golf and Bicycle Hose, Ladies' Bathing Shoes and Stockings, Infants' Hose, etc

MONDAY, AUG. 15th.

Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, spliced heels and double soles,

19C. Pair.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

WAR HAS COST $150,000,000.

Congress Had Appropriated More Than Twice that Amount for Use During the Year 1898.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Although the war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the Government so far $150,000,000, of which $98,000,000 has been actually paid out of the Treasury.

Beginning with March 1, when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily statements of the Treasury, the actual disbursements on this account have been approximately as follows:

	Army.	Navy.	Total.
March	$600,000	$2,400,000	$3,000,000
April	1,200,000	9,800,000	11,000,000
May	12,000,000	7,000,000	19,000,000
June	16,500,000	6,500,000	23,000,000
July	29,500,000	5,500,000	35,000,000
To Aug. 13	5,500,000	1,500,000	7,000,000
Total charged to War Department			$85,300,000
Total charged to Navy Department			32,700,000
Grand total			98,000,000

The appropriations made by Congress on account of the war aggregated about $360,000,000, and cover the time to Jan. 1, 1899.

BARON STIEGEL'S SCHOOL GONE.

Passing of the Little Log Building in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—To make way for a very ordinary clubhouse for a shooting and fishing organization, one of the most picturesque and historic old structures in this part of Pennsylvania, the little log schoolhouse at Wernersville, Berks County, in which Baron von Stiegel taught the farmers' sons how to read and write, more than a century ago, was razed to the ground this week.

Baron von Stiegel was a nobleman who came to this country from Manheim, Germany, and founded the town of that name in Lancaster County, Penn. He established the first glass works in America, and was an iron master of immense wealth.

During the Revolutionary War the Baron became financially embarrassed, was thrown into prison for debt, and during his incarceration his creditors got hold of all his vast possessions. Upon his release, the Baron established a school which soon became famous in its day.

The Baron von Stiegel schoolhouse torn down this week was a little log structure in a most excellent state of preservation, and great regret was expressed by lovers of the antique and historic at its destruction. A day or two before the work of demolition began representatives of the American Historical Society visited the schoolhouse and photographed it.

A Blue and Gray Encampment.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The survivors of Pickett's Division, who are visiting this city, continued their reunion to-day at Camp Blue and Gray. The afternoon was taken up with an ox roast, and the sham battle, which was postponed from yesterday. Several colored Grand Army posts will hold camp meetings services to-morrow, and on Monday the visitors will return to Richmond.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence on account of disability granted Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth United States Cavalry, is extended ten days on account of disability.

Leave of absence until Aug. 28, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Cadet Charles H. Rich, fourth class, United States Military Academy.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Capt. John Q. Anderson, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Capt. William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Theodore Mosher, Twenty-second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. August H. Bainbridge, Fourth United States Infantry, is retired from active service this date.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Rind, United States Army, will proceed from Towson, Md., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now on leave of absence at Warrenton, Va., is relieved from temporary duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., and will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for orders.

Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the United States hospital ship Missouri.

First Lieut. Malvern Hill Barnum, Adjutant, Tenth United States Cavalry, now on sick leave of absence at Salt Sulphur Springs, West Va., will report to the commanding General at Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for temporary duty with the detachment of the Tenth Cavalry at that place, pending the arrival there of his regiment.

Leave of absence for four months from this day is granted Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. John S. Switzer, Fourth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Capt. Julius A. Penn, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon, United States Army, now on duty at Fort Adams, R. I., will report to the commanding General, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for temporary duty at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. R. Booth, United States Army, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report for duty to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place.

Major Daniel Hogan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, to accompanying him to Puerto Rico for duty there as his assistant.

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now on duty at Key West Barracks, Fla., and under orders for duty at United States General Hospital at that place, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Charles Richard, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty on the United States hospital train. Capt. Shaw is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster in matters relating to the service of the train.

First Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Knoxville, Tenn., and will proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., and report to Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Major Robert Burns, Surgeon, First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, now sick at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., will report to the commanding General at Montauk Point, L. I., for assignment to duty.

Col. Wendell P. Bowman, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability caused by injuries received while awaiting muster with his regiment at the State rendezvous, to take effect May 12, is honorably discharged the service of the United States as of that date.

The retirement from active service, this date of Col. Hugh A. Theaker, Sixteenth Infantry, is announced.

Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will proceed to New York City on official business.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John N. Goltra, United States Army, will proceed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win from the Chicagos by Good Hitting in Two Innings.

DAHLEN CAUSES A TURMOIL

The Chicago's Captain Became Unruly and with Griffin Was Ordered Off the Field—Brooklyns Win in Ten Innings.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	66	36	.647
Boston	63	35	.643
Cleveland	59	38	.608
Baltimore	55	38	.591
New York	55	43	.561
Chicago	55	46	.545
Pittsburg	50	46	.521
Philadelphia	45	49	.479
Brooklyn	37	58	.389
Louisville	32	62	.374
Washington	34	62	.354
St. Louis	29	72	.287

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Washington, 2; Louisville, 1.
Louisville, 9; Washington, 2.

The 6,500 persons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon got their money's worth. They saw the New Yorks score an easy victory over the Chicagos, were treated to a concert by the youngsters who make up the Catholic Protectory Band, and incidentally saw Dahlen, the "scrappy" Captain of the Chicago team, "turned down" for the seventh time this season by an umpire who would not tolerate kicking. After the game the assemblage crowded around the young musicians, and would not depart until the boys played a few extra tunes.

The game was well played, so far as the local team was concerned. The victory was practically scored in the first inning by consecutive batting and fine base running. It was the locals' fine work that kept up the interest, as the trouble caused by Dahlen, which was the only incident that marred the afternoon's sport, left the Chicago team in a badly demoralized condition.

The trouble began when the New Yorks came in for their first turn at the bat. Everett, the last Chicago player to be retired in the first inning, was caught off third base when Warner made a bluff to throw to second. There seemed no doubt about the correctness of the decision at third base, which was rendered by Umpire Hunt, but Dahlen, who apparently thinks he can do as he pleases on the field, walked over to Hunt and told the official what he thought of him. Dahlen was warned several times, but refused to resume his position, and was then ordered out of the game and off the field. Dahlen is the Chicago team's mainstay in the infield, and when Griffin, who was slated to pitch, entered a strong kick because his Captain was removed, he was invited to keep Dahlen company. All during the argument the spectators were clamoring for the game to go on. The visitors kept on talking. Donahue saw that a forfeit was imminent, and he tried to get the men to play. This enraged Everett. He came rushing toward Donahue, and belched profanity that was plainly heard in the stand. Then Umpire Emslie took a hand and told the visitors that unless they played ball the game would be forfeited.

This had the desired effect, but the Chicagos were compelled to play with a patched team Mertes was brought in from the outfield to play short, Chance, a catcher, was sent to right field, and Woods was sent in to pitch. All the play was taken out of the team. Ryan was apparently so disgusted with Dahlen's action that he left the game after the second inning, pleading that he hurt his leg.

Woods, who pitched a full game, was hit hard in the first two innings. From then on, however, he pitched splendidly, poor fielding being directly responsible for the locals' three runs after the second inning.

Meekin was very strong, and used plenty of speed at all stages. In the sixth and seventh innings the visitors made five of their eight hits, but would not have scored if Meekin had not made a wild pitch and Gleason an error in the sixth inning.

Grady played in left field in place of Tiernan, who reported sick, and made several difficult catches. Warner did some fine work behind the bat, particularly in the seventh inning, when Isbell bunted in front of the plate, and Warner, who was near the stand, rushed up and got the ball to first in time. Davis made a grand one-hand stop of a hit in the seventh inning, but could not recover himself in time to throw the runner out. Mertes and Woods did the best work for the visitors. The little pitcher fielded his position in clever style, and the spectators applauded him as often as they did Meekin. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Isbell, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, lf.	2	1	4	0	0	Ryan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	1	12	0	1	Everitt, 1b.	0	2	12	1	1
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Th'nton, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Chance, 1b.	1	1	2	0	0
H'tman, 3b.	1	0	1	3	0	McC'k, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1
Warner, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Mertes, ss.	0	1	2	4	1
Meekin, p.	1	1	1	2	1	Connor, 2b.	0	0	1	3	2
						Donahue, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Total.	9	10	27	11	3	Woods, p.	0	0	0	5	0
						Total.	2	8	24	14	6

New York. . . . . 4 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 .—9
Chicago . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—New York, 4. Stolen bases—Davis and Dahlen. Two-base hits—Joyce and Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Davis and Doyle. First base by errors—New York, 4; Chicago, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Wood, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Mertes. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Woods, 2. Passed ball—Donahue. Wild pitch—Meekin. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 9. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

TEN INNINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Hits by Jones and Smith Won from the Cincinnatis.

Timely batting enabled the Brooklyns to win an interesting ten-inning game from the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. A hit by Yeager brought in the tying run in the ninth inning and Jones's three-base-hit, followed by Smith's single, scored the winning run. The score.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	E. Smith, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	2	3	1	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	1	6	7	1
A.Smith, 2b.	0	2	1	4	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	4	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	4	3	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	5	3	0
La Ch'e, 1b.	1	3	13	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Steinfeldt, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	0	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Grim, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Damma'n, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Yeager, p.	0	2	0	6	0						
Total	2	11	30	15	1	Total	1	8*	27	19	2

*None out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Cincinnati . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Miller, 2. Three-base hit—Jones. Double play—Irwin, Corcoran, and McPhee. Sacrifice hit—Steinfeldt. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 3; off Dammann, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Grim. Struck out—By Yeager, 2; by Dammann, 1. Wild pitch—Dammann. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 5; Cleveland, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Boston's infield did great work to-day, and Nichols's splendid pitching contributed largely to the Clevelands' defeat. The game abounded in fine plays. Wallace made a fine record at third for the visitors. The score:

Boston . . . . . 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—5
Cleveland . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Baseshits—Boston, 11; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Cleveland, Cuppy and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 8; Pittsburg, 2.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Baltimore won both games from the Pittsburgs to-day. Both contests were close and exciting. After holding Baltimore down to four hits in the first game, Tannehill weakened in the eighth inning, and two bases on balls, a single and a two-base hit gave the home team the game. The visitors outbatted Baltimore in the second game, but were less fortunate. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Pittsburg . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore . . . . . 0 2 1 0 0 0 3 0 .—6
Pittsburg . . . . . 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Clarke; Pittsburg, Gardner and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—It took eleven innings to decide to-day's game, the home team winning on a two bagger, a sacrifice hit, and a single. Clements broke a small bone in his left hand while in collision with Cross at the home plate. Swartwood and Warner were late in reaching the grounds, and Manager Hurst and Murphy umpired the game until the regular umpires arrived. The score:

St. Louis . . . . . 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Philadelphia . . . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Clements; Philadelphia, Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Washington 2; Louisville, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Washingtons won the first game by good fielding and timely hitting in the third inning. In the second game they played poorly and were at the mercy of Cunningham. The score:

Washington . . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
Louisville . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits—Washington, 9; Louisville, 7. Errors—Washington, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Maguire; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Louisville, 9; Washington, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Washington . . . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Louisville . . . . . 4 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—9

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Washington, 7; Louisville, 11. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Maguire; Louisville, Cunningham and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Other Games.

In Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Springfield, 2.
In Toronto—Toronto, 8; Buffalo, 2.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

The New Yorks, by their consistent playing during the past two weeks, have attained a prominent place in the race for the much-coveted pennant. On their recent trip away from home, which ended last Thursday in Washington, they played sixteen games, of which they won nine, lost five, and played two tie games. This is a record for the season for playing abroad, and very few clubs have made such a fine showing at home in sixteen games. Every game was won on its merits, and, as Manager Joyce remarked on his return to the Polo Grounds on Friday, "Every game we did not win was lost because the opposing team outplayed us.

"The players," said Manager Joyce, "acquitted themselves admirably, every man playing good baseball. It was a hard trip for the boys, particularly the series in Cincinnati, where we had to play four games in two days, and then went to St. Louis and repeated the performance. The players, however, were so anxious to get into fifth place that they didn't mind this hard work, and played hard to win at every stage of the trip. It's a trying ordeal to play in cities like Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, where the crowds keep jeering the players. In New York the crowds are as liberal with their applause when a visiting player makes a good play as when one of their own team does the trick. Not so in the West; and, instead of applause, a player is held up for making the play. In Cincinnati we surprised the public and Manager Ewing. When we left Ewing very frankly admitted that if the team continues to play as it did in Cincinnati New York has a good chance to win the pennant. Do I think that the team has a chance to win out? Well, stranger things than that have happened in baseball, and you must remember that the season has a long time to run yet, and the New Yorks will make some of the leaders hustle before the curtain falls on Oct. 15."

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Manager Joyce spoke very highly of the work of the pitchers on the trip. He said that there were only three pitchers, Rusie, Seymour, and Gettig, who were fit to work when the team left Baltimore, and with Carrick, who was an unknown quantity, these men had to do all the work. The strain began to tell on the men in Cincinnati, Joyce, when asked why he did not use Rusie in the last game in Cincinnati, instead of using Seymour and Gettig, who had pitched on the previous day, explained that Rusie was not just right, and he was a bit afraid to use the big fellow. He thought that at least two more victories would have been scored had Meekin and Doheny been able to take their turn with the other pitchers.

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Carrick, the new pitcher, is well thought of by Joyce and the other members of the team. He was tried before several large crowds in the West, and always remained cool. He is said to have good curves, which he can control admirably. This much Joyce maintained was demonstrated in Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, where he won games, and Carrick will now be used regularly with the other pitchers.

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In the sixteen games played abroad, the New Yorks averaged ten hits to a game. In two games sixteen hits were made, thirteen were made in three, twelve in two, and ten in two games. In every case the opposing teams were outplayed in the field.

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Three games are all that the Brooklyns won on their recent trip in the West, and President Ebbetts, who accompanied the team, admits that with the exception of two defeats the Brooklyns were outplayed. The two games in question, Mr. Ebbetts said, were lost through poor umpiring. The offending umpires were Hurst and McDonald. The former admitted his mistake, and is reported to have apologized to Capt. Griffin after the game. McDonald, however, Mr. Ebbetts maintains, is a poor umpire, and he has filed a complaint with President Young asking that McDonald be kept away from Washington Park while the Brooklyns are playing at home.

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While President Ebbetts is much discouraged because of the club's poor position in the race, he has no fault to find with the players, whom he says have played as well as they could. "I know that the team is weak in several positions, and I have tried to secure better material, but failed. I visited several cities in the West and offered a good price for several players, but they refused to sell them. The report that the team is dissatisfied with the methods of the management is untrue. I am on friendly terms with all the players, and if there are players on the team who are dissatisfied I would certainly know of it. It has also been said that Capt. Griffin is a sort of a 'go-between' the players and myself. This is also untrue. I do not tell Griffin what to do, as I am firmly convinced that he knows as much about managing players as any manager in the League." Mr. Ebbetts admits that he is negotiating with several minor league clubs for new players, but until a deal is ratified he will not divulge the names of the players who figure in the deal.

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The Board of Directors of the National League will convene in Philadelphia tomorrow. The New York-Baltimore protested game will come up for discussion, as will a number of other cases.

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It is reported that the Chicago Club will exchange Centre Fielder Lange for some good player next season. Lange by his continued absence from his position has lost him his prestige with the Chicago patrons who claim that he seems to have lost all interest in the team and absents himself whenever a chance is offered. Lange has not appeared once in uniform in New York this season.

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The Standard Athletic Club of this city has secured a baseball park adjoining the Guttenberg race track in New Jersey, and will play Sunday games with semi-professional clubs The opening game will be played to-day with the Montauks of Brooklyn. Ladies will be admitted free.

M'DUFFIE BEATS TAYLORE

Their Twenty-five Mile Paced Cycle Race at Manhattan Beach Slow and Spasmodic.

VICTORY IN THE LAST LAP

Jockeying for Position Made the Race Generally Uninteresting—Mishaps Bothered Both Men in Equal Proportion—Short Distance Events.

On a sprint in the last lap Edward McDuffie defeated Edouard Taylore, the French lad, in the twenty-five-mile paced cycle race at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. Except in a few intervals the race was uninteresting, owing to the reluctance of the contestants to set the pace, and the times were ridiculously slow. Accidents embarrassed both men in about equal proportion. A crowd of not over 3,000 persons watched the race with what seemed languid interest after the frantic demonstrations of previous weeks.

It was 5:15 o'clock when the big race was started. Taylore tried a 112-inch gear and McDuffie was mounted on a 120-inch gear. Taylore was in the parti-colored red and white suit he customarily wears, and upon his red and white wheel, while the Boston lad was in trunks of sombre black and a yellow jersey. With very little preliminary work the men lined up for the starter's signal.

Taylore's pacemakers were Davis, Eckhardt, Leslie, Ruhle, Sullivan, Callahan, Fraher, Miller, Vetter, Newhouse, Walters, Terrill, Lefferson, Aaronson, McCarthy, Fulford, Caldwell, Blanchard, Wheelock, Randall, Odell, Warburton, Grey, Crause, Crooke, and Blouin. McDuffie's pacemakers were Shearer, Conlon, Driscoll, Anderson, Leonhart, Sager, Watts, Butler, Casey, Swansbrough, Johnson, Mayo, Van Steeg, Farrell, Linton, Henshaw, Kent, Hall, Keating, McLeon, Allen, Miller, Coleman, Kelleher, and Hedstrom.

Progress of the Race.

At the pistol, Taylore jumped ahead of his rival, and at the end of the first lap was leading by twenty-five yards. McDuffie, however, closed gradually, and at the first mile, which was finished in 1:40, was only a few yards in Taylore's rear. For two laps Taylore kept up his speed. Then he slowed, and the men jockeyed for second position. McDuffie finally being forced up, but leading at a slow gait.

Until the fourth mile the creeping pace was maintained; then the chain of Taylore's pacing quint broke, and McDuffie tried to improve the opportunity by sprinting. The Frenchman caught and hung close after him, however, and both riders resumed loafing. At the tenth mile both riders livened up, and reeled off the miles at record-breaking rate. Taylore lost his pace in the twelfth mile, and dropped back until he was one-quarter of a lap behind McDuffie. By dint of steady plugging and good pacing he regained a position beside the Boston man, and, aided by a delay of a second, caused by the breaking of a chain on one of McDuffie's machines, he was able to pass him in the sixteenth mile. At the end of the seventeenth mile Taylore was twenty yards ahead.

McDuffie, behind an especially good pacing team, succeeded in regaining lost ground, and for five miles the two competitors loafed around the outside of the track, neither being willing to take the front. In the last of the twenty-first mile McDuffie sprinted, Taylore followed, and the scramble for the finish was on. First Taylore was in the lead, then McDuffie was ahead. Then McDuffie lost his pace and took that of Taylore. With the first lap of the last mile Taylore's pacing machine broke a chain, and he was handicapped to hold his own until a fresh crew came out. As they emerged into the last lap both were about even. McDuffie's team began a fine sprint, and rapidly drew away from the Frenchman's crew. Shown as he would, the little Gaul could get no more speed from his pacers, and at the finish line he was twenty-five yards behind McDuffie.

The table of the performance follows:

Mile.	Leader.	Time.	World's Competition Record.	Holder.
1	Taylore	1:49	1:45 3-5	Taylore.
2	McDuffie	4:06 3-5	3:23	Taylore.
3	McDuffie	6:24 1-5	5:03 4-5	Taylore.
4	McDuffie	8:23	6:46	Taylore.
5	McDuffie	10:07	8:29 1-5	Taylore.
6	McDuffie	12:17 1-5	10:10 2-5	Taylore.
7	McDuffie	14:28 4-5	11:51	Taylore.
8	McDuffie	16:31 3-5	13:39 4-5	Linton.
9	McDuffie	18:37	15:22	Linton.
10	McDuffie	20:37 3-5	17:04	Linton.
11	McDuffie	22:37	18:49 1-5	Linton.
12	McDuffie	25:15	20:31 3-5	Linton.
13	McDuffie	26:52 4-5	22:21 1-5	Elkes.
14	McDuffie	28: 8 3-5	24:00 4-5	Elkes.
15	McDuffie	30:27 1-5	25:38 4-5	Elkes.
16	McDuffie	32:11	27:17 2-5	Elkes.
17	Taylore	33:56 4-5	28:58 2-5	Elkes.
18	Taylore	35:41 4-5	30:39 2-5	Elkes.
19	Taylore	37:42	32:20	Elkes.
20	McDuffie	40.08 1-5	34:02	Elkes.
21	McDuffie	43:30	35:45 2-5	Elkes.
22	McDuffie	45:38 2-5	37:28 2-5	Elkes.
23	Taylore	47:17 1-5	39:14 3-5	Elkes.
24	Taylore	49:04 3-5	40:58 4-5	Elkes.
25	McDuffie	50:45 4-5	42:42	Elkes.

In the short events, the five-mile handicap for professionals was notable from the fact that scratch men taking the first two prizes. Of these, H. F. Terrill, the Pacific Coast "whirlwind," took first, and H. E. Caldwell of Boston took second. In the two-mile handicap, "Charlie" Earl, with a handicap of 120 yards, was enabled to keep that distance ahead of the field by th loafing tactics of the other riders. Earl not only did this in his heat, but repeated the trick in the finals. H. Y. Bedell led the others in.

Short Event Summaries.

The summaries of the short-distance events follow:

One-third Mile Dash, Amateur.—Won by Walter Roome; second, W. F. Wahrenberger; third, C. V. Babcock. Time—0:44 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by H. Y. Terrill, San Francisco, (scratch;) second, H. E. Caldwell, Boston, (scratch;) third, Howard Mosher, Morris Heights, (150 yards;) fourth, L. R. Peterson, Asbury Park, (250 yards.) Time—12.25 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by C. T. Earl; second, H. Y. Bedell; third, W. A. La Due; fourth, Harry Hosford. Time—4:38 2-5.

John Barnett, the local member of the State Division Racing Board, acted as referee, and among the other officials were: Judges—T. A. Roe, H. W.; J. H. Valentine, H. W.; G. A. Needham, K. C. W.; Timers—C. J. Obermayer, S. B. W.; M. L. Bridgman, M. C. B.; Samuel See, N. Y.; Clerk of Course and Starter—J. Frank Borland, B. B. C.; Chief Scorer—Adolph Stohl, H. W.

CYCLISTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

League of American Wheelmen Races Closed—Fine Sport Exhibited on the Last Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—The National Meet of the League of American Wheelmen was closed to-day and the racing was brilliant. It furnished more surprises and more broken records. Eddie Bald was beaten out in the semi-final of the one-mile national professional championship, as were Tom Cooper and Arthur Gardiner. F. A. McFarland, the new champion, won in record breaking time, lowering the one-mile single-paced competition mark from 2:01 to 1:58 2-5.

The two-mile amateur handicap event saw another broken record and Kraemer, the one-mile National champion registered it. By the pluckiest kind of work he sped around the oval, and, although he failed to finish within the money, he cut the record to 4:17½. The third record to go to smithereens was that of a quad mile. In a trial against time, a team composed of Vancott, Horton, Lishner, and Bennett cut the record from 1:47 to 1:45 2-5.

In the two-mile tandem professional race James Dowler was substituted for Johnny Johnson, whose injuries received on the previous night were too severe to permit of his ridings. Plucky "Plugger" Bill Martin was out steering his mate, W. E. Mertens of Minneapolis, and the pair won the event in 4:57 1-5, doing the last quarter in 0:24. Martin all but fainted after finishing, and had to be carried from the track.

In the inter-State pursuit race, teams entering from Illinois and Indiana for the West and from Connecticut for the East, the "suckers" won. The distance completed was six miles and three-sixteenths and the time 12:43 3-5.

The long-talked-of race of the East against the West was well contested, and the Western riders captured the events.

The crackajacks for the meet were represented. McFarland was in the Western team, as was Gardiner and Bald in the Eastern aggregation. The West wiped up the Easterners. Three of the Western team staid to the finish. Stevens was the only Westerner to give up, while all of those from the East quit except "Plugger Bill" Martin. Summaries:

One Mile, Professional, National Championship.—First, Semi-final—McFarland, San José, first; Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—2:10 1-5. Also ran, Monroe, Memphis; Bald, Buffalo; Gardiner, Chicago; Barney Oldfield, Toledo.

Second, Semi-final—Kimble, Louisville, first; Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, second; Major Taylor, Indianapolis, third. Time—2:04 3-5. Also ran, Jay Eaton, Elizabeth; Tom Cooper, Detroit.

Final Heat—McFarland first, Major Taylor second, Kimble third, Stevens fourth, Fisher fifth. Time—1:58 2-5. World's single-paced competitive record, breaking 2:01 by Gardiner at Louisville in August, 1896.

One Mile, National Championship, Amateur.—F. L. Kraemer, Newark, first; Earl W. Peabody, Chicago, second; E. C. Haussman, New Haven, third; C. M. Ertz, New York, fourth; George H. Collett, New Haven, fifth. Time—2:04 3-5.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—George Walther, Dayton, (210 yards,) first; Archie Ferguson, Terre Haute, (250 yards,) second; J. D. Syophani, Chicago, (225 yards,) third; C. W. Donovan, Chicago, (250 yards,) fourth; J. Nelson, Chicago, (200 yards,) fifth. Time—4:11.

Two-Mile Tandem, (Professional.)—Martin of Lowell and Mertens, Minneapolis, first; Tom Butler, Boston, and Becker, St. Paul, second; McFarland, San Jose, and Stevens, Iowa, third; Bowler, Chicago, and Ben Monroe, Memphis, fourth. Time—4:57 1-5. Last quarter done in 24 seconds.

East against West, Five-Mile Pursuit Race, Five Men to Team.—Won by West by five-sixteenths of a mile in 10:23 1-5 for the five miles. Western team: McFarland, Mertens, Becker, Gardiner, and Stevens. Eastern team: Bald, Eaton, Martin, Vernier, and Hadfield.

Inter-State Team Pursuit Race, (Amateur,) Three-Men Teams, No Limit.—New York team, (Ertz, Kraemer, and Schofield,) won; time—13:43 3-5. Distance, six miles and three-sixteenths. Other teams—Illinois: Peabody, Llewellyn, and Stefani. Indiana: Pease, Bates, and Gordon. Connecticut: Hauseman, Collets, and Van Cott.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Canadian Club Stakes was the principal event of the day at Saratoga, but there were only two starters for the race. It was an easy victory for Poetess, with "Tod" Sloane up. The next drawing feature was the contest for the Worden stakes, in which Sloane again brought in the winner, Alpen. The programme was greatly reduced by scratches, only twenty-six out of the forty-five horses starting. Weather fair; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE. — One mile. Hurly Burly, 98 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by three lengths; White Frost, 108, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1 and even, second by three lengths; Central Trust, 95, (Maher) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:41¼. Swiftmas and Lord Zeni also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Full Dress, 97 pounds, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by a neck; Colonel Tenny, 100, (Powers,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths; Rae Mitchell, 109, (T. Sloane,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:02¾. Lost Time, Tyran, and Semper Leon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Canadian Club Stakes. One mile. Poetess, 104 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 4 to 5 and out, won by four lengths; Havoc, 118, (R. Williams,) 9 to 10 and out, second. Time—1:42¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Worden Hotel Stakes; selling. Five furlongs. Alpen, 102 pounds, (T. Sloane,) even and 2 to 5, won by a length and a half; Satirist, 112, (Maher,) 12 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by four lengths; Hungarian, 102, (Cunningham,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:02. Effie Ainslie and Sol also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bardella, 102 pounds, (Maher,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by a length and a half; Maceo, 119, (A. Barrett,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by four lengths; Millstream, 108, (Crowhurst,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:26¾. Frotus, Scotch Plaid, Banished, Banquo II., and The Winner also ran.

Following are the entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Turtle Dove, 104; Manchester, 103; L. B., Wordsworth, Manassas, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Anagram, Orderiette, 115; Diminutive, Exception, 107; La Flemeuse, Veracious, Miss Smith, 100.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Orimar, Continental, 110; Charentus, 107; Irish Reel, 106; Hurly Burly, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Marsian, 98; Twinkler, Bon Ino, Banished, 91.

FIFTH RACE. — Full steeplechase course. Equerry, 139; Sir Play, 138; Iranian, 136; Hurry Up, 132.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The principal race of the day at the Driving Park was the 2:18 pacing, of which two heats were finished Thursday. It took five heats to decide to-day's winner, Cinthia E. taking the last three heats handily. It was the last day of the Western New York Circuit meeting here, which has been so successful that the Rochester Trotting Association will apply for Rochester's old place in the Grand Circuit next year. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Pacing, (unfinished Thursday.) Cinthia E., ch. m., (Unknown, (Cook,) won fifth, sixth, and seventh heats. Time—2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:19¼. Furioso, br. s., (Ray,) won first and second heats. Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾. Addie D., ch. m., (McDonald,) won fourth heat and third place. Time—2:14¾. Tony M., blk. g., (Palmer,) won third heat. Time—2:14¾. Water Lily, blk. m.; Ashwood, g. s.; Esteem, —; Edward D., b g.; Queen Lil, blk. m.; Mary Wilkes, g. m.; Ned Sheldon, b. g., also started.

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Cyclone, (Arthur,) won straight heats. Time—2:18¾, 2:17¾; 2:17¼. Barney's Baby, b. m., second; Una Bell, b. m., third. Karnock, blk. g.; Estella, b. m.; Hazel, blk. m.; Holly Nutwood, b. s.; Playful, ch. m.; Rosie Lynn, ch. m., also started.

2:10 Class.—Trotting and pacing. Ambulator, b. s., by Ambassador, (Fraser,) won in straight heats. Time—2:17¼; 2:13½; 2:13½. Little Joker, b. g., second; Edward D., b. g., third.

Two Miles and a Quarter, Steeplechase.—Gray Gelding, (Servis,) won; Monarch B., b. g., (Burns,) second; Happy Bell, b. m., (Gardener,) third. Time—4:11½.

One Mile and Repeat, Running Race.—Cashier, b. g., (Mahoney,) won; Faustlight, ch. s., (Davis,) second; Cockawalk, b. m., (Wright,) third. Time—1:44½; 1:45½; 1:46. George Daniels, b. g.; Bellboy, br. g.; Teddy, b. g., also ran.

At Saugus.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 13.—The heavy rain of last night left the track in such a heavy condition that it was impossible to do any racing at all until 5 P. M. It was then so late that but one heat was paced, that being the fourth and deciding one of the 2:12 class, which was unfinished last night. The heat was won handily by Peter Turney, who already had two heats to his credit. The summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Peter Turney, g. g., by Dick Hunter, (Gillis,)	1	3	1 1
Chesley, g. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Dore)	2	1	6 4
Maggie, b. m., (Stone)	4	2	2 3
Alointa, b. m., (Carpenter)	3	4	4 2
George G., g. g., (Timothy)	5	6	5 5
Slavonic, g. g., (Bowen)	6	5	3 dr

Time—2:12¾; 2:12; 2:12¼; 2:13.

At Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The first week of the Orange County circuit closed to-day, only three of the four races being run on account of the bad weather. The last race was unfinished.

In the 2:18 trot, purse $500, Norvet won in the three heats in 2:20, 2:17¼, and 2:18¼.

In the 2:24 trot, purse $450, Roan Roy won the second, third, and fifth heats in 2:17¼, 2:18¼, and 2:20. Percy won the first in 2:17½ and the fourth in 2:20. Tattler was third.

In the 2:29 pace, purse $500, Emma E. won the third and fourth heats in 2:20½ and 2:19¼; Carl Brown won the first in 2:18½ and the second in 2:16½. Watchman was third.

The 2:18 and 2:34 trots were not called.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS AT CHESS.

The Tournament of the New York Association Closed.

GROVE SPRING, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The final games in the New York State Chess Association tournaments were finished late last night, the adjourned games being required to decide the distribution of prizes. Marshall of Brooklyn had four adjourned games. He won from Stuart and lost to Voight, Bampton, and McCutcheon. The final scores were: Pennsylvania, 30; New York, 19. The individual scores were:

Pennsylvania—Voigt, won 5, lost 2; Bampton, won 5, lost 2; Stuart, won 4½, lost 2½; Kemeny, won 4½, lost 2½; Young, won 4, lost 3; McCutcheon, won 4, lost 3; Bowers, won 3, lost 4.

New York—Lipschuetz, won 5½, lost 1½; Hanham, won 4½, lost 2½; Koehler, won 3, lost 4; Delmar, won 2, lost 5; Levy, won 1, lost 6; Marshall, won 1½, lost 5½; Souweine, won 1½, lost 5½.

The prizes were awarded for the best individual scores, the team scores being a matter of record. Lipschuetz received first prize, Bampton and Voigt divided second and third prizes, and Kemeny, Hanham, and Stuart shared fourth and fifth prizes.

Champion Trap Shooter of America.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—R. C. Hikes of Dayton, Ohio, won the championship of America at trap shooting to-day. His competitor was Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa. The shooting was at clay pigeons. Hikes's score was 140, against 137 for Gilbert, out of a possible 150.

YACHT RACES AT DORVAL

American Boat, Challenger, Wins Over the Canadian Yacht, Dominion, by a Foul.

ANOTHER CONTEST MONDAY

The Dominion Failed to Come About in Time to Avoid a Collision and Lost

CHICKAMAUGA A PESTHOLE

That Is the Effect of the Red Cross Committee's Report to Mr. Barton.

CAMP IS A FEVER INCUBATOR

Twelve Hundred Down, Besides Those in Regimental Hospitals—No Troops Seem Vigorous—Nurses Succumb to Overwork—Site Not Fit.

At the request of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, two of its members, F. A. Schermerhorn and Archibald D. Russell, were commissioned by Stephen B. Barton, Vice President of the American National Red Cross, to visit the several camps in which the Red Cross agents are in active service, in order to ascertain wherein, if possible, the Red Cross could render greater assistance to the sick soldiers. These gentlemen returned yesterday from a visit to the camp at Chickamauga and reported deplorable conditions among the 45,000 men there. They found much sickness, and condemn the camp site as unfit. Portions of their report follow:

"All of these larger, or division hospitals, including the Leiter Hospital, at present, are fairly well equipped to accommodate about 1,000 patients, but there are over 1,200 seriously ill, to-day, in the camp, the number probably increasing, and, consequently, all the hospitals are overcrowded and inadequately nursed. The men nurses and attendants are so overworked that many of them fall ill themselves, thereby increasing the number of patients, while diminishing the number of attendants. Another consequence of this overcrowding is that many of the severer cases have to be retained in the regimental hospitals, which, in turn, are overcrowded, so that many of the lighter cases have to be now treated in the men's ordinary quarters, without any of the comforts or conveniences of a hospital. Besides the 1,200 under treatment, there are very many who, though not really ill, can hardly be called well, and to the layman visitor the troops generally do not seem to have the full vigor of robust health. The heat and monotony of camp life, and the consequent depression of spirits, may possibly explain this condition.

"In corroboration of this, your committee respectfully call your attention to a letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 7, which gives a graphic account of some of the conditions, and which is submitted with this report.

"The new hospital, when finished, is designed to at once care for 500 patients, and this will afford an immense relief, but it is feared that the number of patients may so increase that all the hospitals, old and new, may be taxed to their utmost capacity.

Drainage and Water Bad.

"Of the 1,200 at present ill about 300 have typhoid. There are also many cases of a bad form of malaria, together with a fever best described as malarial typhoid. The first fever seems to have come to the camp about six or eight weeks ago, with some troops arriving from malarial territories. This beautiful Chickamauga Park would on first view, appear to be an ideal site for a permanent camp; situated at a good elevation, the country varied by large masses of magnificent forest, with intervening large open spaces of field and meadow; the surface rolling, and quite free from swamp; but the soil is clay, almost impermeable to water, and underlaid, at a depth, often, of not more than a couple of feet, by an almost continuous stratum of rock. The flow of surface water, after a shower of heavy rain, washing what is the equivalent of a city of over 40,000 inhabitants, and flowing over the surface, too, as it might over a surface of asphaltum, carries with it, of necessity, much pollution—though all of the camps are well policed and as clean as they can be expected to be—and much of this pollution finds its way, eventually, into Chickamauga Creek, or River, some of it above the point from which the water which supplies the whole water system of the park is taken; consequently, however pure this water may originally have been, it must thus be polluted and a source of disease. Steps are now being taken, it is understood, to lessen the evil by deflecting the wash of the surface away from the creek; but it can hardly be entirely prevented. Recently wells have been sunk, and are now being sunk, to a considerable depth, to pass entirely through the rock stratum; but the water from them has not been satisfactory. Much of the ill resulting from this impure water doubtless could be overcome if it could be boiled. This was seen by the small sick list of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, but the difficulty of compelling this among so many young and thoughtless men is practically impossible. From the peculiar clayey and slimy character of the water the filters almost immediately become choked and useless.

"The above facts explain, no doubt, the main cause of typhoid in the camp, but there are others. Because of this underlying stratum of rock, the sinks cannot be dug as deeply as they should be; they become rapidly filled; they are not always covered over as deeply as they should be, or new ones made and old ones abandoned as frequently as they might be. The myriads of flies, now daily increasing, and passing continually from such impure localities to the men's kitchens and mess tables, carry germs of disease, no doubt, and materially swell the list of fever patients. From all of these conditions, it is feared that fevers are for some time likely to be on the increase.

Praise for the Red Cross.

"Your committee visited nearly all of the hospitals, and is happy to report that, as yet, the percentage of deaths is low, when taking into consideration the want of comforts and facilities in a field hospital. It heard nothing but the highest praise of the efforts and success of the Red Cross. The statement was frequently made that, 'but for the Red Cross, the condition would be deplorable.' These tributes were spontaneous, earnest, and, in most cases, enthusiastic. On all sides your committee heard praise for the activity and efficiency of the Red Cross field agent, Mr. E. C. Smith. He has for some time hoped that he might be sent as agent to Cuba, as he knows the country well, speaks the language, and, having had yellow fever, considers himself immune, but your committee cannot urge that he be taken away.

"Chief among the benefactions of the Red Cross which was invariably spoken of was the supply to the hospitals of milk and ice. Your committee suggests that canvas screens be supplied, to shut off from the ill the view of their dying comrades. The sight of such a death in a cot immediately adjoining must leave the most distressing and injurious impression and ill effect. Every surgeon consulted expressed himself in favor of employing trained women nurses as the solution of many difficulties."

RED CROSS SOCIETY CONCERT.

A Successful Entertainment Held at Arverne Hotel.

The concert and hop in aid of the Red Cross Society and the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective Association at the Arverne Hotel, Arverne-by-the-Sea, last night, was a great success. Cottagers, guests, and visitors from Edgemere, Far Rockaway, Baywater, and Lawrence thronged the corridors and verandas of the hotel, which was prettily decorated and illuminated for the occasion, and enjoyed thoroughly the very excellent musical programme which had been prepared.

The soloists were Mrs. M. Heineman, contralto; Mrs. S. S. Prince, pianiste; Mr. Jay Nova, violinist; Mr. Lieberman, tenor, and Mr. William H. Eisen, 'cellist.

Isidor Stern, Chairman; A. E. Karelsen, Secretary; Frederick W. Avery, Treasurer; B. J. Greenhut, and John J. Lenehan of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mrs. S. S. Prince and Mrs. E. A. Hart, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Ladies' Committee, were instrumental in promoting the affair.

SUPPLIES FOR CUBA.

Open Ports Stimulate Activity in Relief Organizations.

Now that Cuban ports have been opened, the Red Cross and Cuban Relief Committees will redouble their efforts to relieve the condition of the people in all the seaboard towns and in the interior. Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that he would ship large quantities of supplies to Havana by a Ward Line steamer on Wednesday, and to Matanzas by a Munson Line vessel that will leave one day this week. He will begin to-morrow to devise extensive plans for sending supplies, and may charter a vessel to use in this work. He will also avail himself of each opportunity to send supplies on merchant vessels that are expected frequently to leave here for Cuban ports from this time on.

Miss Clara Barton has 1,200 tons of supplies at Santiago, and has cabled to President McKinley asking him for transportation facilities. She wants to distribute the goods in seaport towns between Santiago and Havana, and take some to Havana.

The War Relief Corps of the International Brotherhood League, which has its headquarters at 144 Madison Avenue, expects to send a shipload of supplies to Cuba in about two weeks. They will also send a corps of physicians and trained nurses. Contributions are solicited, and may be sent either to the main office or to the Harlem branch at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Nurses for Puerto Rico.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday wrote a letter to Surgeon General Sternberg suggesting that it might be advantageous to have a few Red Cross nurses go to Puerto Rico to return on transports with sick troops. He referred to a statement made by Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, acting President of the auxiliary for the maintenance of trained nurses, who said all the nurses who were on board the Lampasas are ready to start for Puerto Rico at short notice, if proper arrangements can be made for their further service.

Red Cross Contributions.

The following contributions were received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, yesterday: Auxiliary No. 1, through Robert Bacon, Treasurer, $5,000; "R. R.," $100; Mrs. John Thayer, $150; H. A. Bourne, President Old Dominion Steamship Company, $300; Robert Jaffray, $10; Charles C. Post, $1; Frederick W. Cole, $10; H. Mertzner, $2; Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, $10; M. A. Parkhurst, $3; Thomas Potts, $50; residents of Sidney, Neb., $9, and Goodfriend Brothers, $5.

Gen. Worth Promoted.

Brig. Gen. Worth, who has been stationed for several years on Governors Island as Lieutenant Colonel, in command of several companies of the Thireenth Infantry, has been advanced in the regular service from the grade of Lieutenant Colonel to that of Colonel. The news of his promotion was welcomed on Govenors Island yesterday as a reward for his valor at Santiago. Gen. Worth is convalescing slowly from the effects of two severe wounds received in Cuba.

CORP. McLEOD'S DEATH.

He Arrived on the Concho, Ill with Typhoid Fever.

The body of Corp. Thomas D. McLeod of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers was brought from Governors Island yesterday afternoon and shipped to Boston. McLeod died of typhoid fever yesterday on the island. He was among the sick soldiers brought North on the Concho, and after being quarantined at Swinburne Island was removed to Governors Island Aug. 7. His condition upon arrival was such that Major Kimball, the post surgeon, had little hope of saving his life.

Chaplain Goodwin conducted a short funeral service in the presence of a number of the garrison yesterday. The body, under an escort of six soldiers, was then placed on board the General Hancock. It was inclosed in a rosewood casket, which was placed in a pine box. An American flag was wrapped around the box. When the Hancock landed at the Battery, the box was taken to the Grand Central Station and placed on a train for Boston. McLeod was a son of Charles McLeod of 3 Leeds Street, South Boston.

COL. POPE'S EXPLANATION.

Too Sick to Attend to the Loading of the Concho and Seneca.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a letter from Lieut. Col. Pope, who was the Surgeon in charge at Santiago until July 23, when he was relieved because of illness.

He writes that when the Seneca and Concho sailed he was ill, having suffered from a sunstroke, and was unable to take active charge of matters and unequal to the responsibilities devolving upon him.

The Seneca and Concho are vessels which carried sick and wounded to the United States and of whose condition great complaint was made.

Cadet Boardman Accidentally Killed.

LAWRENCE Mass., Aug. 13.—Congressman Knox received a dispatch from the Navy Department this morning announcing the death on the 10th instant of Cadet William H. Boardman of this city, from an accidental gunshot wound, at Cape San Juan. Boardman was twenty-one years of age. Two years ago he received an appointment to Annapolis, where he took a high rank. After the war broke out he was assigned to the United States steamer Newark. He was later transferred to the Amphitrite.

Sick Soldiers at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—There has been an increase of three cases of sickness at the division hospital, making the total number 277. About a dozen men of the battalion of the Eighteenth Regiment, which is about to leave for Manila, have been reported by the regimental surgeon as physically disqualified. Surgeon Major Rafter says about forty cases of disability in all have been reported to the board.

Private Katzenburg Dead.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 13.—Private J. J. Katzenburg of Company L, Second New Jersey, died at the Second Division Hospital late to-night. The body will probably be sent to his home at Rutherford, N. J.

Reported Dead, Is Convalescent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—A dispatch has been received from Gen. Shafter stating that F. C. Percival, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, who was reported dead, is convalescing at Siboney.

THE TAKING OF HAWAII.

Preparations Being Completed for the Flag Raising Ceremonies at Honolulu—Business Is Reviving.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—Hawaiian news up to Aug. 3 is brought by the steamer Aonangi. On that day Minister Sewall was seen in regard to the flag raising. He said:

"I have just received my instructions, and will confer with Admiral Miller very soon. I can assure you, however, that there will be nothing done until Friday, and possibly later."

The United States flag floats from the top of Kaala, the highest point of the Island of Oahu, Hawaii. This was accomplished by Judge W. F. Frear, Garrett Wilder, and Walter Dillingham, with a native guide, who made the ascent of the peak.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is reported to have said: "I have done the best I could for my people. Now that the islands are annexed, there is nothing to do but to submit and make the very best out of the situation. My feelings in the premises are well known and I do not care to discuss the matter at length."

The Honolulu Bulletin says: "Now that the islands are a part and parcel of the United States, a change is beginning already to be felt in the business community. Within a month there has been quite an influx of Eastern and California business firms here looking over the situation.

"While the payment of the Japanese claims was humiliating to the Government, yet being at the request of the United States and meant as a compromise to facilitate annexation, the Executive Council has, after mature deliberation, decided to yield without admitting that the Government was in the wrong."

An Electric Lineman Killed.

Richard Walsh, twenty-five years old, a lineman, living at 120 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville, was shocked by an electric light current at Cebre Avenue and Richmond Turnpike yesterday while making some repairs. He was carried to the Smith Infirmary, and died there. He was badly burned on the right wrist.

CROWDS CHEER CERVERA.

Spanish Admiral Greeted Enthusiastically at Boston and Portsmouth —He Visits His Seamen.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish navy, and a suite of officers passed through Boston this morning, en route from Annapolis to Portsmouth, N. H., to visit the prisoners who formerly manned the ships of the Admiral's command. The officers accompanying Admiral Cervera were Paymaster Eduardo Urdapilleta, Lieut. Cervera, the Admiral's son, and Junior Lieut. Mareisa Diaz, all of the Spanish navy.

All these officers are on parole and they were without escort. The party left Annapolis yesterday at 2:40 P. M. and arrived at Park Square Station at 7 o'clock this morning, express from Washington. Carriages were taken to the Union Station, where they arrived a few minutes after 8 o'clock. At the station the Spanish officers at once went into a private dining-room for breakfast. The party left at 9 o'clock on the Bar Harbor express.

Almost every step of the Spanish Admiral was attended by a throng who cheered, applauded, and even patted the old gentleman on the back. At the Union Station several thousand persons gathered and when Admiral Cervera came out of the dining-room hundreds rushed at him like football players. They seized his hand, and shouted and cheered until the old rotunda echoed. All through the ordeal Cervera smiled pleasantly and bowed, lifting his hat to the throng. With great difficulty he reached his train.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.—Admiral Cervera and his staff arrived here at 11:20 A. M. He and his companions were greeted with cheers from 2,500 persons, who had assembled at the station to witness the arrival. The visitors were driven direct to the Navy Yard. After they had been introduced to Rear Admiral Carpenter and the officers of the yard, Lieut. Hagerman took the Spanish Admiral to Camp Long, where the Spanish prisoners are quartered. Col. J. C. Forney, U. S. M. C., acted as escort there.

When the Spaniards saw their commander they gave evidence of the greatest pleasure. The men assembled in front of their quarters and the venerable Admiral addressed his men in their native tongue. He congratulated them on their appearance and on the reports of their good behavior.

At the noon hour, the Admiral saw the meal served, after which he was taken to the officers' quarters, where half an hour was spent in a social manner. At 1:30 o'clock he was escorted to Rear Admiral Carpenter's quarters, where luncheon was served. Later he visited the hospital.

CERVERA TO STAY IN ANNAPOLIS.

Rooms Engaged for the Admiral for Use After His Release.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 13.—It is evident that Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish officers here are not contemplating an immediate return to Spain. To-day Lieut. Commander Pabla Marina, aide to Commodore Sequendo Jefe de la Escuadra, engaged quarters at the Maryland Hotel here for Admiral Cervera, Lieut. Cervera, his son; Commodore Escuadra, and a number of other Spanish officers, to be occupied upon their release as prisoners of war, which Lieut. Commander Marina thougnt would be soon.

Labor Day at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Aug. 13.—The united labor organizations of Ithaca will celebrate Labor Day as usual. Elliot Danforth of Chenango will deliver the principal address, and among other speakers will be Judge J. W. Downe of Binghamton and Prof. A. W. Huffoutt of the Cornell University Law School.

Cornell Summer School Closed.

ITHACA, Aug. 13.—The six weeks' session of the Cornell University Summer School closed to-day. The attendance exceeded that of previous years, and all sections of the United States were represented.

YELLOW FEVER IN LOUISIANA.

Only One Death, but Several Southern States Have Taken Steps to Establish Quarantine Regulations.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Yesterday Dr. C. M. Smith, Health Officer of the Parish of St. Mary, telegraphed the State Board of Health that a man named Hobson had died of yellow fever at Franklin, La., Thursday night. The telegram also stated that there were no other cases. No particulars were given. Immediately upon the receipt of the telegram the Board of Health declared a strict quarantine against Franklin, placed Health Inspectors upon all trains passing through that part of the country, sent experts to investigate the city and notify the Board of Healths of Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama of the death and of the official step taken by the local board.

The State Board of Health has quarantined the whole parish of St. Mary, and forbids all trains from stopping there. This step was intended to satisfy Texas and deprive it of any excuse for a general quarantine, but Texas has already become alarmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In connection with the report that yellow fever had appeared at Franklin, La., Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service said to-day that as soon as the report reached him he hastened two marine hospital surgeons to the place to make an examination and report.

They found that one person had died from a fever and had been buried. From the history of the case they were inclined to the belief that it was genuine yellow fever. They were unable to make an examination, however, and therefore are unable to speak positively. Dr. Wyman has given them instructions to remain at Franklin, to keep a close watch, and take prompt measures to quarantine all suspicious cases. There are no cases there now, and no fear is expressed here that the disease will become epidemic, even should the first case have been a genuine yellow fever one.

Mississippi Has Quarantined.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 13.—The State Board of Health has sent out a corps of Inspectors for trains and guards for landing points to protect the State against a possible spread of yellow fever at Franklin, La. No person can enter Mississippi from Louisiana without a health certificate.

Texas Will Not Stop Trains.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 13.—Uneasiness over the case of alleged yellow fever at Franklin, La., has subsided. There will be no interruption to either freight traffic or passenger travel.

PAWLING'S NEW LIBRARY.

Cornerstone Laid by Mr. Albert J. Akin of New York, Who Presents the Building.

PAWLING, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The cornerstone was laid to-day of a free library given by Mr. Albert J. Akin of 4 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City. This is Mr. Akin's native place and the library is a continuation of an enterprise of benevolence, religion and popular education, begun seventeen years ago in the building of the beautiful hall for worship which bears his name.

Mr. Akin is to-day ninety-five years old and has long desired to make this gift in his lifetime. He has daily supervised the building. The library is of stone, costs $50,000, and is to be endowed with $10,000 more. Mr. Akin is owner of Mizzen Top Hotel, was a pioneer investor in the Harlem Branch of the Hudson River Railroad. The endowment will also support services of worship and a church has been organized upon it as a financial basis into which adherents of eleven denominations have entered as members. It is independent and the whole community unites in the one church.

The speakers at the laying of the cornerstone to-day were Dr. L. C. Warner of New York, Dr. O. S. Dean of Paterson, the Rev. V. W. Benedict of Croton Falls, and the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, minister in charge. A silver trowel was presented to Mr. Akin, for laying the cornerstone, by Master John Akin Branch of Richmond, on behalf of Mr. Akin's neighbors.

Miss Margaret B. Monahan, daughter of Thomas Monahan, now deceased, formerly President of the Fulton Bank, was custodian of the cornerstone box. Miss Monahan's Summer home for working girls here is well known. Mr. Akin said at the close, "My neighbors and townsmen, you have taken such a deep interest in this library that I want you to know it is to me a full compensation for what has been done here."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—F. Hamilton, Liverpool, England.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gen. Hamilton Ward, Belmont, N. Y.; Julius Behrends, Moscow; Lionel J. Samuel, London.

HOFFMAN.—Manuel Silveira, Havana; H. B. Niles, Mexico City; J. G. Blount, Washington.

HOLLAND.—J. Barnardo Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—C. B. Lewis, Mexico City.

MURRAY HILL.—President J. H. Hall, Colt's Arms Company, Hartford; M. Dobson, London.

PARK AVENUE.—E. S. Valentine, Honolulu.

UNION SQUARE.—Rud Neuman, Bremen.

WALDORF.—Dr. George Goetting, Germany; H. T. Cedergren, Hemming Johansen, Stockholm.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Andrews, M. T., Milan, Mo., dry goods; Lafayette Hotel.

Brown, F. H., & Son, Fort Smith, Ark.; B. M. Brown, dry goods and ladies' furnishings, 37 West Fourteenth Street.

Bischoff, B., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Baker & Ragsdale, Moberly, Mo.; Clarence Ragsdale, queensware and cut; Castle Garden Hotel.

Barnes, J. S., Milwaukee, Wis.; physician.

Bradford, James B., Milwaukee, Wis.; pianos.

Bair's Department Store, Monroe, Mich.; A. W. Bair, department store; Bradford.

Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. D. Johnson, carpets; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Blank, J. M., & Son, Seguin, Texas; J. M. Blank, general merchandise.

Conrad, J. F., Grocery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Julius Schirn, grocers; Union Square Hotel.

Conrad, J. F., Grocery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. B. Conrad, grocers; Union Square Hotel.

Conrad, J. F., Grocery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. B. Cohn, grocers; Union Square Hotel.

Clatchy Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. C. Bradford; packers.

Crutcher & Clarke, Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Witherspoon, clothing and furnishing goods.

Dallmeyer, R., Dry Goods Company, Jefferson City, Mo.; R. Dallmeyer, notions; Hotel Metropole.

Einver's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Margaret William, dry goods and cloaks.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. C. Gutterson, silks and velvets; Hotel Gerlach.

Ellis, Ruddy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fox, G. & W., Hartford, Conn.; A. Huller, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Frank's, H., Sons; J. H. Frank, clothing.

Indianapolis Saddlery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. A. Hendrickson, wholesale saddlery; Hotel St. Denis.

Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Bert Essex, wholesale millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss M. C. Day, millinery; 224 Church Street; Holland House.

Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman, San Francisco, Cal.; M. S. Kohlberg, furnishing goods, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kraus, Johanna, Auburn, N. Y.; Andrew Kraus, Sporting goods; Sinclair Hotel.

Krebs, Leopold, Cincinnati, Ohio; ladies' tailor, 211 East Seventy-first Street.

Linardron Brothers & Co., Blissfield, Mich.; C. E. Linardron, dry goods and millinery; 37 West Sixteenth Street.

Loeb, L.'s, Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles A. Loeb's, L. Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles A. Loeb's, L., Sons, Gallipolis, Ohio; J. Loeb, clothing; Hotel Jefferson.

Marsh, Mrs. Lizzie, Tyler, Texas; millinery.

Marshall & Sloan, Sandusky, Ohio; George Marshall, crockery; Hotel Albert.

Miller, A. P., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; A. P. Miller, dry goods; Lafayette Hotel.

Miller, F. B., Cripple Creek, Col., dry goods; 224 Church Street.

Morbach & Brach, Hastings, Neb.; William Brach, dry goods, cloaks, and clothing; Hotel Albert.

O'Dwyer & Ohean, Texarkana, Ark.; R. J. O'Dwyer, dry goods and shoes.

Phillips & Scase, Ottumwa, Ia.; J. A. Phillips, department store; 127 Madison Avenue.

Phillips & Scase, Ottumwa, Ia.; Virginia H. Phillips, department store; 127 Madison Avenue.

Pelletier, F. M., Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Ia.; F. M. Pelletier, dry goods; 224 Church Street.

Pettes Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullagh, laces; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Pirtle & Daniel, Huntsville, Ala.; E. R. Pirtle, general merchandise; 42 East Tenth Street.

Roberts, C. D., & Co., Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Stanley, cloaks and furs; Gerlach Hotel.

Rauh, J., & Co., Pittsburg; A. Rauh, art novelties, 514 Broadway; Stuart House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Hurr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods, 404 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schwarz, L., & Co., Lockport, Texas; department store; Hotel Lafayette.

Schwarz, B., & Brother, Hempstead, Texas; B. Schwarz, general merchandise.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Jacobson, general merchandise, 260 Grand Street.

Siegel-Hellman Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Cady, clothing; Hotel Majestic.

Straun, J. W., Columbia, Mo., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Seepe, Charles, & Son, Peru, Ill.; Charles E. Seepe, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Seepe, Charles, & Son, Peru, Ill.; Harry A. Seepe, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. Desale, furnishing goods; H. T. Gillard, furnishing goods; C. F. Kaiser, silks and velvets; Hotel Gerlach.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Tew, E. C., & Son, Lake Odessa, Mich.; E. C. Tew, department store; Bradford.

Tew, E. C., & Sons, Lake Odessa, Mich.; C. E. Tew, department store, Bradford.

Taylor Hardware Company, Alleghanny, Penn.; W. F. Taylor, hardware; Stuart House.

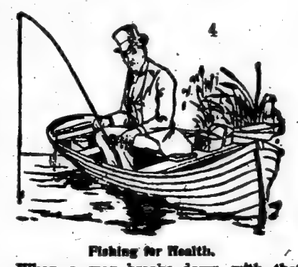
Taylor, Son & Co., Pittsburg; J. M. Taylor, hosiery and gloves; Gilsey House.

Vanderburg, R. A., Chicago, Ill., shoes, gentlemen's furnishings.

Wootton & Hayes, Denison, Texas; R. S. Wootton, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

J. J. Zohen & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. J. Zohen, manufacturer; Hotel St. Cloud.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.



Fishing for Health.

When a man breaks down with that dread disease, consumption, and recognizes his condition, he starts out to fish for health. He tries this thing and that thing. He consults this doctor and that doctor. He indulges in all kinds of absurd athletic exercises. He tries first one climate and then another. He tries the rest cure and the work cure. He grows steadily worse.

That is the story of most consumptives. Finally, when the consumptive dies, the doctor shrugs his shoulders and pronounces consumption incurable. A thirty years' test of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has demonstrated that it cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, before the lungs are too far wasted. In a consumptive there is a weaker spot than even the lungs. That spot is the stomach. A consumptive never really begins to die until his stomach gives out. The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only braces up the stomach, but acts directly on the lungs, healing them and driving out all impurities. Honest medicine dealers will not urge you to take an inferior substitute.

"I had a very bad cough, also night-sweats, and was almost in my grave with consumption," writes Mrs. Clara A. McIntyre, Box 171, Ashland, Middlesex Co., Mass. "A friend of mine who had died with consumption came to me in a dream and told me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thank the Lord, I did so. By the time I had taken half of the first bottle I felt much better. I kept on until I had taken three bottles. That was all I needed. I got well and strong again."

Whenever constipation is one of the complicating causes of disease, the most perfect remedy is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are always effective, yet absolutely mild and harmless. There never was any remedy invented which can take their place. They never gripe.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE

A Good Story Should Stand Repetition—

And was there ever a better one to tell than the story of this great Furniture Sale? We begin the third week with a double advantage—Firstly: All of the goods purchased for the sale are now in—and how these delayed shipments *did* improve the assortments! You have now fully 500 more styles to choose from than when the selling first started. Secondly: Good news travels fast. The greatest advertiser in the world, the purchasing public, is now attending to the spreading of our Furniture News—and there is no advertising like it. As other important trade events will monopolize much of our space to-day, we shall have to be content with quoting in detail but a very few of the special attractions our great Trade Sale of Furniture will bring forth Monday; but it will suffice to demonstrate in a decisive and unmistakable way the superiority of this sale over any and all the other contemporaneous happenings now before the public.



This $35 Three-Piece Mahogany Parlor Suit Monday for **$19.00**

Inlaid with imported Marqueterie, embroidered with silk and well made; very tasty, neat and polished like piano.



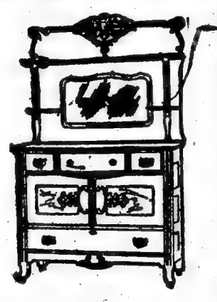
This 5-Piece Over-Stuffed $85 Parlor Suit Monday for **$52.50**

Made with the best spiral springs by expert mechanics, covered with Roman silk plush, handsomely embroidered, soft, luxurious and durable, trimmed with deep, heavy fringe.



This $20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suit Monday for **$11.50**

Antique finish, nicely carved, highly polished, fitted with bevelled glass 22 by 28 inches. The drawer work of this bedroom suit is perfect, being the work of one of the best bedroom suit manufacturers in the United States.



This $20 Sideboard Monday for **$12.75**

Made of solid oak, quarter-sawed, hand carved, with 28 by 16 inch fancy shape French plate. This board is 4 feet wide and 20 inches deep, is highly polished and has 3 top drawers, one of which is lined with velvet for silver, and one large drawer and two cupboards at the base, just as shown in the illustration.



This $3.75 Bed Monday for **$1.95**

White enameled, with one-inch posts and heavy fillers, high head and foot board, brass mounted; any size or length desired.



This $9.75 Folding Bed Monday for **$6.75**

Antique oak finish, looks like a chiffonier, has a nice oak top, with 6-inch beveled mirror, and is fitted with heavy woven-wire spring; works very easily.

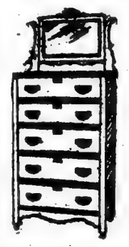


This $4 Rocker Monday for **$1.95**

Highly polished in mahogany or oak finish, with upholstered or wood seat, very comfortable and stylish.

We Store Free

for 60 days any furniture bought this month.



This $9 Chiffonier Monday for **$4.75.**

Made of solid oak, with five drawers and French plate mirror, well made and well finished.



This $4.90 Chiffonier Monday for **$2.69.**

Made of solid oak, with five overlapping drawers, well made and finished, good enough for any room.



This $1 Dining-room Chair Monday for **58c.**

Made of solid oak, with cane seat, brace arm and turned post. Only six sold to any one purchaser.



This $4 Washstand Monday for **$1.95.**

Made of solid oak, with drawer and cupboard below.



This $11.50 Bed Monday for **$7.50.**

Something new in white enamelled iron beds, trimmed with brass. The top rod, balls, spindle and rings, are of brass, heavily lacquered and enamelled. The bed is baked in and has three coats of enamel, which prevents it from turning yellow. It is a strong and massive $11.50 bed.



This $24 Oak Desk Monday for **$15.**

Made of oak, with one drawer, two letter files in top and two cabinets for paper and letter files; just 4 ft. high.

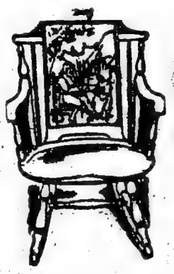
We Make No Charge

for boxing, crating or delivering Furniture.



This $11 Dresser Monday for **$5.75.**

Made with French oval plate mirror, well finished, durable and very artistic.



This $6.50 Rocker Monday for **$3.50.**

Fine mahogany finish, with shaped wood seat, and tapestry upholstered back having a pretty picture woven in.



This $16 Couch Monday for **$9.50.**

Covered with assorted colors of velour, corduroy and Belgian velvet, spring edge all around, full size, made to last. Trimmed with large brass-headed tacks. These couches will be made to order, or may be had right out of stock.



This $17 Mattress Monday for **$10.**

Made of soft black hair, which will hold its shape longer than South American hair, weight 40 lbs., covered with A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts to fit any bed.



This $6 Bedroom Chair Monday for **$3.50.**

Made of solid mahogany, by one of the best manufacturers in the country; polished like a piano.

THE GRANDSON OF EUGENIE

An Episode In the Life of the Prince Imperial.

HIS LOVE FOR AN ENGLISH GIRL

Two Letters Written by the Son of Napoleon III. to Lottie Watkins—The Story of a Secret Marriage.

During the month of January, 1887, the following paragraph appeared almost daily in the "Agony," or Personal, Column of The London Times:

"THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—Persons possessing direct information respecting the late Prince and the young Englishwoman recently referred to in the English and Continental press are requested to communicate with Mr. Henry Slater, manager Slater's detective offices, 27 Basinghall Street, London."

Nearly eight years before the young Bonapartist pretender to the throne of France had laid down his life under the British union jack in far-off Zululand. Soon after his death stories began to appear in the Continental press, saying that the Prince Imperial, a few months previous to setting out for South Africa had married a young English girl, and that later a son had been born, who, with his widowed mother, was living somewhere in London. These stories are said to have annoyed ex-Empress Eugénie, although she pretended not to know how much truth there was in them. But soon the press published interviews and more or less authenticated documents concerning the Prince Imperial's alleged marriage, and speculations were made as to whether the little grandson of Napoleon III. would succeed in having himself recognized as the head of the Bonaparte family and the heir to France, thus ousting his cousins, Napoleon and Louis. The heads of the Bonaparte family did not relish these stories, and plans were at once laid to conduct a thorough investigation into the matter.

Eugenie's Schemes for Her Son.

Eugénie knew perfectly well of the attachment that her son had for Miss Lottie Mary Watkins, a beautiful young teacher of Woolwich, for it was this affair, more than anything else, which led her to assent to his accompanying the British Army to South Africa. Eugénie still maintained intimate relations with Queen Victoria, and it was the former's dearest wish, one not altogether distasteful to the Queen, it was said, that the Prince Imperial should marry her Majesty's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, who ultimately became the wife of the ill-fated Henry, Prince of Battenberg. The suspicion that the Prince might at that time actually be the husband of Miss Watkins, or that a son had been born of the union, whether legalized or not, probably never crossed the mind of the ex-Empress. The investigation into the truth of the matter had to be conducted with the most profound secrecy, for already, inspired by the stories in the newspapers, impostors in the person of adventurous females had appeared at Chiselhurst claiming relationship in one way or another with the Bonaparte family.

After several months the Bonapartist organ in Paris briefly announced that the Prince Imperial had contracted no marriage, and that stories to the contrary were a fabrication of falsehoods. Little more was said of the affair for some time. Those persons most vitally interested had evidently discovered what they wanted, and moreover had taken steps to refute any story in the future asserting that the Prince Imperial had been married and that there was a son living.

The stories were revived, however, by the publication in The London Times of the above-quoted paragraph, inserted by the direction of Eugénie herself. It does not appear whether she was satisfied with the investigation that had been conducted by her family; but one may readily believe that, at least, she wished to know the exact truth about her son, even though a public knowledge of it would destroy the plans of the Bonaparte family.

At 89 Jermyn Street.

Among the persons who answered the advertisement in The Times, and who had more or less information to give, was a woman who kept a boarding house at 89 Jermyn Street, London. She said that the Prince Imperial, whom she took to be the son of a small merchant, and his supposed bride had lived for a time at her house, and that there a baby boy had been born. The Prince, she said often staid away from the house for weeks at a time, and that finally the young mother and her child went away too, and she had heard nothing more about them. They had left in their room, however, a box containing small articles of wearing apparel and two letters. These letters were unmistakably in the handwriting of the Prince Imperial, and were signed in the form that he always used in communicating with his mother. The first was dated April 19, 1878, at the arsenal of the Military School at Woolwich, and addressed to 89 Jermyn Street. It read as follows:

"Ma Chérie—I shall be at the house next Tuesday at noon. I write this in a great hurry, for I want to catch the post train. I found your letter waiting for me at Eltham. I haven't much hope in this transitory world, but I want to be good for your sake, and you will never have to reproach me for anything, my angel.

"Yes, I am always yours, although so very unworthy. But the world is so very small and you are my universe. Believe me always your true love LOUIS.

"P. S.—Be very careful of the package which will reach No. 89 to-morrow."

The Prince Imperial had just passed his twenty-second birthday when he penned the above note. The other, which is dated a few days later, runs thus:

"Bickley, 5 o'clock P. M.

"My Dear Lottie:

"I am much vexed at not being able to come to Ludgate Hill to-day. Not only did I miss the train, but I found a dispatch which obliges me to return in order to meet a dear friend of my mother. Now listen: Be good enough to meet me to-morrow morning at half-past ten, in Cannon Street, at the usual place. We will go together to make some purchases, and we will return to Piecadilly. Je suis votre ami qui vous aime bien. LOUIS."

Bonapartists Make Denial.

The sensation caused in the Continental and London press when it became known that ex-Empress Eugénie was responsible for the advertisement in The Times was very great, and a few weeks later Le Figaro published a story, evidently inspired by the Bonapartist Junta, which pretended to give the entire truth concerning the relations between the late Prince Imperial and Miss Watkins. It admitted the intimacy, and also stated that a child had been born, but it denied that there had been any marriage.

In the meantime Eugénie had discovered the mother and son, concerning the future of whom there are many conflicting stories. Some say that the lonely widow of Napoleon III. has a great affection for the young woman whom her son so dearly loved, and that they are constant companions at Chiselhurst or on the Continent, where they travel from one watering place to another; they finally stay a few weeks in Paris before their return to England. This story has never been confirmed. It is true, however, that the companion of the ex-Empress is a young woman who might answer the description of Lottie Watkins. They are often seen in Paris in the month of August, walking arm in arm, the elder woman leaning heavily upon the other. Their favorite walk is under the arcades on the Rue Rivoli, within sight of the great garden where formerly stood the Palace of the Tuileries, that was destroyed by the flames of the Commune. While in Paris they occupy a suite of rooms in one of the great cosmopolitan hotels. Sometimes a young man calls upon them and escorts them to Notre Dame or to a drive through Passy. This young man is not quite as old as the Prince Imperial was when he met death by the Zulus, but he is said to bear a striking resemblance to the portraits of the unfortunate son of Napoleon III. Bonapartism is dead in France, and Eugénie considers that the identity of her companions is nobody's concern but her own. As long as she lives the secret of her son's love affair will remain an impenetrable mystery.

Another Story Told.

There is another story concerning the fate of the Prince Imperial's sweetheart or wife. It is that after the death of the Prince, Miss Watkins made herself known to the ex-Empress at Chiselhurst, but was not received. She then, it is said, went to Paris, and, leaving her little son to the care of a good woman, who reared him carefully, she continued her journey to Australia, where, under an assumed name, she is earning her living to-day as the governess in a prominent Melbourne family. It is added that Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, Eugénie's sister-in-law, discovered the whereabouts of the son of the late Prince and visited him. He was then eleven or twelve years old. Once Eugénie, who was on one of her periodical visits to Paris to pray in Notre Dame for the souls of the Prince and his father, whose bodies repose in Chiselhurst, was induced by Princess Mathilde to visit the Lycée, where her grandson was being educated. The story goes on to say that she became at once very much attached to him, and visits him every Summer in Paris, where last Spring he passed his examination for his Bachelor's degree. It is asserted also, that the young man will enter the army, and that even he himself does not suspect the identity of his father.

The Prince at Woolwich.

A short time ago a writer in L'Indépendance Belge, who probably knows more about the mysterious affair than he cared to commit to writing, stated positively that there was a son of the Prince Imperial being educated in Paris, and that his grandmother was in constant communication with him, and that she visited Paris once or twice a year to see him. The writer added: "If this young man be the legitimate heir of Napoleon III., the ex-Empress evidently has weighty reasons for keeping the fact a secret; in the meantime, she prefers to enjoy his society in the dear relationship of grandmother and grandson. There may come a time, however, when she deems it her duty to speak. But even if he were proved to be of legitimate birth, there is no reason to believe that the Bonaparte family would recognize the son of the late Prince Imperial as the heir to the throne. His mother was of too humble origin. The remnants of the ancient parti-Bonapartiste that inhabit the Faubourg Saint Germain are indignant with Eugénie even to lend an air of truth to the suspicion that they have an unknown quantity which at some propitious moment may stand forth as a legitimate claimant. They remember the marriage of a Napoleon with a Miss Patterson of Baltimore, and feel that after all there may be some cause for fear."

The Character of the Prince.

The writer in L'Indépendance Belge also gives some interesting notes concerning the wooing of Lottie Watkins and refutes certain stories that have been circulated detrimental to the late Prince Imperial. He says that at the time the latter first met Miss Watkins he was just over twenty years of age and a pupil at the English military school at Woolwich. "The Empress, who has always been a miser, deprived him of the allowance usually enjoyed by young men of his rank. Thus when he met Lottie Watkins he passed himself off for a young man of the middle class without great resources. They were both very young. The Prince had no intimate friends. And they loved. Miss Lottie seems to have been a good, virtuous, and beautiful girl, whose father was a sort of garde général for the forests of the Crown. One day Miss Lottie saw her lover chatting with Lord Beaconsfield in the oratory at Brompton, at the time of the marriage of the Duke and the Duchess of Norfolk. She thought that for a petit bourgeois he had very fine acquaintances. Some time after she recognized a photograph of the Prince, taken with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, in a shop window. She thus learned the truth. The romance of love continued, however; she had loved the petit bourgeois; she continued to adore the Prince."

The writer, although he does not commit himself concerning the alleged marriage, asserted that after the removal to 89 Jermyn Street, London, the Prince provided for her as well as he was able out of the slender means at his command, often denying himself. He sent her in small sums altogether £805, and on his departure for Zululand gave her £400, which was the exact sum that his mother had presented him with on the eve of his embarkation.

"At the present time," continues the writer, "people are led to believe in France that the son of Napoleon III. was a student of little intelligence, and of a disagreeable character generally, and that he shirked his final examinations at Woolwich. After hearing these stories for several years, I wrote to my friend Hector France, author of that clever work 'L'Homme qui Tue.' Hector France, an officer in the regular army in 1871, had passed over to the Commune, and, being condemned to death by court-martial, had sought refuge in London, where he finally secured the chair of Professor of French at Woolwich. He wrote to me as follows in reply to my questions:

"'Your Bonaparte was, on the contrary, a very amiable and intelligent pupil, according to the officers at Woolwich who were his professors. An old retainer of his father, who was also his professor, confirms what the officers say. He was not "plucked" at his examinations, but stood No. 6. The people of the town were very fond of him because his simple cordiality contrasted so strongly with the reserve of the English. And after his death the officers of the English Army, his former comrades, raised a statue in the academy park to his memory.'"

Such is the fragmentary tale of an episode in the brief life of the son of Napoleon III. It is a chapter as mournful as it is short. And the rôle played in it by the ex-Empress Eugénie may be much criticised if ever the entire truth be known. Still, there is something touching in her attitude toward that young student who has just left the Paris Lycée to enter the army, the dearest traditions of which owe their origin to a Napoleon. His future, however, may be all the brighter for her eternal silence.



"Never too late to mend." "A stitch in time saves nine." Remember, we are nearing the end of our remnant sale. Don't wait till it's too late. Suits formerly $16.00 to $30.00 now $14.00. Trousers $4.00.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

Pennsylvania Expects Prosperity.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—The close of the war has already had an apparent effect in business circles in this part of Pennsylvania and every indication points to a boom in trade this Fall. The improvement is especially noticeable in the iron, hardware, and woolen manufacturing plants of interior Eastern Pennsylvania, many of the woolen concerns being forced to refuse further orders for goods, having all they can do to get out in the time required the orders now on hand. All the manufacturers in this manufacturing centre have the utmost confidence in the coming season and are making preparations in anticipation of an unusually good trade.

Mr. Phelps's Condition Improved.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 13.—Ex-United States Minister Edward J. Phelps, who has been seriously ill at the residence of Gen. McCullough, is reported somewhat improved, as he is resting easily to-day. The three physicians at his bedside express some hope. The cause of illness is the aggravation of Mr. Phelps's former heart and liver disease.

Vermont Railroad Official Killed.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 13.—George Snyder, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Fitchburg Railroad, was killed while attempting to cross a track in Mechanicsville Thursday afternoon. He had only recently recovered from injuries received in February, when he fell a distance of forty-five feet. He was twenty-five years old.

NATION'S NEW POSSESSIONS

The Question of Their Administration Is Receiving Careful Consideration.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LIKELY

Occupation of Manila Expected to Occur Immediately After Receipt by Dewey and Merritt of Orders Sent to Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The termination of the war brings before the State Department many far-reaching subjects for determination. Probably the most important of these is the establishment of plans of government for the various possessions acquired by the United States, most of them permanent, and Manila temporarily, with the chance of permanency. There is the attending question of dealing with the people of the acquired territories. These large questions are being considered with great care and deliberation, and there is not likely to be any haste in reaching conclusions.

It is probable that the conquered stations, like Puerto Rico and Manila, will remain under military government until Congress can act. It is believed that the military commissions, which are to be appointed within ten days, will make such a recommendation to the President. In fact, it is pointed out that little else can be done for Puerto Rico, and Manila logically should be governed for the present by the War Department and a military commander.

As to Cuba, it is quite likely that, so far as the United States authority is extended or averted, it will be through the Secretary of War and the officers in Cuba under his direction.

It is expected that the occupation of Manila will occur immediately after the receipt by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt of the orders sent them last night. This may not be deferred by the lack of cable facilities, as the American occupation of Manila probably will result in the opening of direct cable communication between that city and the outside world. The only difficulty thus far has been that the cable company would not recognize American control of the cable so long as our forces were not in possession of the city.

The orders sent to Admiral Dewey are much more specific than those sent other naval commanders, as the occupation of Manila and the holding of the bay and harbor involve more important considerations than the mere cessation of hostilities.

Arrangements have been made to send larger reinforcements to Gen. Merritt. With the troops already at Manila and those which will arrive within a very few days Gen. Merritt will have 16,000 men. The 7,000 troops at San Francisco are to be sent as rapidly as transports can be obtained. These transports are now on their way from Nagasaki to San Francisco.

PROBLEMS IN CUBA.

Native Army to be Rationed by This Country and Distribution of Relief Extended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—With the incoming of peace the Commissary Department of the army will not have its labors lessened in Cuba. For a while they are likely to be increased. It is understood to be the purpose of the Administration to supply rations to the Cuban troops which have been under Gomez and Garcia. This will open the way for a wider distribution to the starving population of the island, to relieve which was impossible after the declaration of war in April.

How many of the reconcentrados survive is not known. Many of those who were receiving aid when hostilities broke out undoubtedly have perished, yet, after the Spanish troops were withdrawn from the interior to the seacoast towns, it is believed that a portion of the reconcentrados were able to return to the country, and that they have found subsistence there.

At Cienfuegos, on the south coast, they received some supplies when the blockading vessels were there. Since then word has been received by the naval commanders of the great distress which prevailed and of the need of early assistance. Cienfuegos, probably, will be among the first places to receive relief. Matanzas, Sagua, and other points on the north coast will follow quickly. Havana presents a situation in itself.

While the aid to be given will last only long enough to enable the people of Cuba to help themselves, it undoubtedly will tend to increase their confidence in the friendship of the United States. The influence is likely to be especially marked on the men who have composed the Cuban army. They will receive rations as allies of the United States the same as the American troops who will remain during the period of military government as garrisons in the island. This will continue after their disbandment, for that is expected to follow quickly on the heels of peace.

It is recognized that the problem of the Cuban soldiers is one of the most serious that have to be met. Three years in the insurgent ranks have left them without means of support of any kind. As members of a loosely organized army, acting in cooperation, they have been able to secure some means of subsistence, though often close to starvation.

When they cease to act as a body and each individual has to look out for himself their immediate resources will be of the most limited character. Many of them have no homes to which to return, and for a time there will be little prospect of living off a land which has become a desert. The issuance of rations by the United States through the Commissary Department of the army will meet this difficulty as well as it can be met.

No friction on the part of the Cubans is anticipated in bringing hostilities to a close. Nor is there likely to be a repetition of the misunderstanding which arose between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia at Santiago. All the Cuban commanders will be officially notified that peace has been agreed upon and that military operations are to cease. Gen. Gomez has been recognized as Commander in Chief of the Cubans, and he will be communicated with in that capacity now.

THE BLOCKADE AT AN END.

Cuban and Puerto Rican Ports Again Open to Merchant Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The merchant vessels of the world are now free to enter and leave all Cuban and Puerto Rican ports. The State Department holds that no further proclamation is needed raising the blockade of these islands. The orders issued to the military and naval commanders and the President's proclamation of peace are said to be sufficient in themselves to end the blockade and open all ports to the shipping of the world.

This means much, not only to Spain and the beleaguered islands, but to the merchant shipping of Great Britain, France, Germany, and other countries having commerce with Cuba and Puerto Rico.

THE CENSORSHIP RAISED.

Limited Restrictions on Messages for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Greely has issued orders raising the censorship on all cable messages except in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in those islands it has been limited to cipher messages and messages obviously detrimental to the United States.

Spain has been restored to the use of the cable, the same as other nations.

Renner's Clothing Found.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—The clothing worn by E. H. Renner the day he was murdered last Spring at Vernon Lake was found yesterday and was to-day turned over to the Prosecutor. No trace has yet been obtained of the man supposed to have murdered Renner. Renner was shot and then his head was cut off and thrown into the lake, which was drained after the body was discovered and the head recovered. The clothing was found not far from the point where the head was cut off. It had been buried with earth and leaves on top, but the heavy rains of the last few days brought it to the surface. There were a coat, trousers, and shirt. The coat was one of the uniforms of the city railroad.

STAGE NOTES OF THE WEEK.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jacques Kruger will make his first appearance in a new sketch entitled "The Widow's Might," and will be assisted by Miss Clare Palmer. The other interesting numbers on the programme will include Williams and Walker, Lafayette, who will impersonate John Philip Sousa, a special globe act by Leo Dervalto, acrobatic acts by the five Cornellas, ballad singing by Raymon Moore, many new war scenes by the biograph, and the usual excellent bill of specialties will prevail.

CASINO.—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" has already broken all records in the matter of opening crowds, and enters upon its fourth week to-morrow night with the distinction of having played to larger box office receipts within a similar period of time than any other attraction of that house. The quintet of stars, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Edna Wallace Hopper, Madge Lessing, Walter Jones, and Julius Steger, have been permitted by the management to elaborate their respective parts by the addition of new business here and there, a practice that has always been an unwritten law with Casino reviews.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—That the general public has begun to take an interest in Imre Kiralfy's naval spectacle was demonstrated beyond a doubt when one observed the crowded house at the Madison Square Garden last night. The show has undoubtedly caught the popular fancy. Those who wish to see a reproduction of the events recently participated in by the American fleets in the waters of Manila and Santiago who have not made their arrangements to spend Sunday out of town may attend either of the two performances to-day, when the matinée will begin at 2:30, and the evening performance at 8:30.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The management offers to the patrons during the forthcoming week a pleasant and diversified programme. The leading attraction is furnished by Cole and Johnson, who rejoice in the title of "The Kings of Koondom." They are assisted by the Freeman sisters and about thirty others, who make up the chorus. Their act will consist of typical "coon" songs, dances, and dialogue, the whole terminating in a cakewalk. Other acts included in the programme of the evening are the Four Emperors of Music, Mazuz and Mazett and Silvern and Emerie; Bonnie Lottie, Olive, a clever woman juggler; the Darling sisters, and Mlle. Ruzena Brejchla.

EDEN MUSEE.—While the war views remain an interesting feature at the Eden Musée, they are second to the many other attractions. Over twenty large and expensive war groups have been added to the waxwork collection, and the celebrated leaders are all shown in wax. The hundreds of wax groups in other portions of the Musée have been thoroughly remodeled, and in many cases have been supplied with new costumes. Particular attention has been paid to the Chamber of Horrors, and Martin Thorn occupies the chair in the Execution Chamber. The afternoon and evening concerts have choice programmes, and at all times during the day and evening the Musée is well patronized.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Among the first of New York playhouses to open will be this theatre, which opens its regular Fall season to-morrow evening with Denman Thompson in his familiar New England drama, "The Old Homestead." The play is the same, with the exception of a few new faces in the minor parts, Miss Bertha E. Moore, Miss Mary F. Sherwood, and Miss Rose Ittnar, and a new scene in the last act which represents with accuracy the road between Keene and Swanzey, N. H., on a Winter evening. Here all the principal characters in the last act are seen on their way to visit Uncle Josh; the choir in the Grace Church scene will be augmented by the addition of thirty choristers.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The third month of E. E. Rice's popular Summer-night entertainments on the Casino Roof Garden begins to-morrow night with some agreeable variations in the vaudeville features. George Fuller Golden, the philosopher, satirizer in song, and jester of the vital topics of the hour, and who relates some fresh experiences of his blundering friend, Casey; Signor Ettore Nigrini, who sang in opera with Mme. Patti, and was the tenor soloist at the Cathedral of Milan, will appear, and another newcomer is Mattie Philips, a nimble-footed lady of color. Herr von Palm, the lightning oil painter, will reappear. Alice Atherton, with her dusky troubadours; Ernest Hogan and his assistants in "The Origin of the Cakewalk"; Maud Courtney, Mlle. Bartho, Adelina Roattino, Hope Booth, Belle Davis, Millie Stoller, Arthur K. Deegan, Edwin French, Amorite, and the two ballets are the other features. This is the largest bill of the season, and Mr. Rice has so arranged that all the artists will appear at this evening's concert, together with special added features.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The increase in patronage at the nightly concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra on the roof of the Madison Square Garden is well merited. Mr. Henry Schmitt, the conductor, has chosen with the utmost care programmes which have given satisfaction to his audiences. The following programme will be rendered to-night:

March exposition	Fahrbach
Overture, If I were King	Adam
Air from D major suite	Bach
Scherzo, Midsummer Night's Dream	Mendelssohn
Fantasie, Trumpeter of Sackingen	Nessler
Overture, Carnival Romain	Berlioz
Prize Song, from Meistersinger	Wagner
Selection, Gondoliers	Sullivan
Spring	Gnig
Entr'acte, Gavotte	Gilbert
American Fantasie	Herbert
Overture, Zampa	Herold
Serenade	Moszkowski
Anvil Chorus	Verdi
Dance of the Sunfeast	Waller
Waltz, Carnival Messenger	Strauss
March, King Cotton	Sousa

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Brady and Ziegfield have engaged Miss Merri Osborne to play the part of a maid in their forthcoming production of "The Turtle."

"On and Off" is the name that Charles Frohman has decided to give Alexandre Bissons farce, "Les Controleurs des Wagons-Lits," which is to be produced at the Madison Square Theatre by the stock company to be employed after the appearance of the Strand Comedy Company.

The revival of "The Belle of New York," with Dan Daly in the principal rôle, will begin a special tour of the leading cities, beginning in Brooklyn Sept. 12, after which the company will appear in Philadelphia for a limited engagement. The tour will not extend any further West than St. Louis, and will take in Chicago and Cincinnati.

The naval warfare at Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, at Manhattan Beach, is a picturesque scene, and affords the audience an excellent idea of the contest which took place between the American battleships and Admiral Montojo's fleet. This week will have much in it to interest those who visit the fireworks. The new effect in aerial work will be continued and the specialty features strengthened.

The company which will assist Charles Wayne in the production of the new musical farce comedy "A Sure Cure" will consist of Anna Caldwell, Eva Tanguay, Carrie Scott, Elnor Hale, Maybelle Davis, Beatrice Bonner, Grace Gray, Minnie Foote, James P. Smith, M. D. Blakemore, Charles B. Hawkins, Lee Doughterty, Mart M. Fuller, Orral Humphrey, Charles L. Newton, Carlton Burton, and John S. Hale.

Miss Marie Engle, the prima donna, arrived on Friday from England, and is spending a vacation in Chicago visiting her father. Miss Engle intends to return to England in October, and will open with her opera company in London and then go to Paris. About the latter part of November Miss Engle intends to return and remain in this country until April. She will sing in New York, Chicago, and Boston.

The report that Edward J. Morgan will play John Storm in "The Christian" in support of Miss Viola Allen has led to the impression that he has severed his connection with the Lyceum Theatre stock company. The fact is he has been temporarily loaned to Miss Allen by Charles Frohman to create the part of John Storm, which he will play until the opening of the Lyceum stock company's season in November, when he will return to that theatre as leading man.

The managers of the Castle Square Opera Company have received so many letters of inquiry regarding the subscription sale of seats for next season that they feel that the interest evidenced by their former patrons warrants an earlier opening than was at first intended. In consequence they have determined to begin their second season of opera in English at the American Theatre on Monday Sept. 5, instead of Monday, Sept. 12. The subscription sale of seats and boxes will open at the box office of the theatre on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, at 9 o'clock.

Many reports have reached this country from various sources that Jean de Reszke would not sing in any of the Wagner rôles hereafter, and especially the coming season in this country. This report is contradicted on the very best of authority. It is true de Reszke will not devote himself to the Wagnerian répertoire exclusively, but he will surely be heard in "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," "Götterdämmerung," and probably "Tristan und Isolde." He will give considerable attention to his standard répertoire, consisting of "Aïda," "Les Huguenots," "L'Africaine," "Faust," "Romeo," "Le Prophete," "Lucia," "La Traviata," "Rigoletto," and "Martha."

Jefferson De Angelis is to begin a long starring engagement under the management of Ben D. Stevens in a new opera entitled "The Jolly Musketeer." His supporting company will be strong in every particular, the cast including Bertha Waltzinger, formerly of the Bostonians; Helena Fredericks, who was a prima donna of that organization last year; Maud Hollins, Edith Hindee, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Harry MacDonough, and J. K. Blake. The opera will receive its first presentation in New Britain, Conn., Sept. 26, and after a few days in New England, the company will play in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and the Broadway Theatre.

Charles Coghlan has changed his plans, and instead of opening this season at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn, on Sept. 5, he will defer the revival of "The Royal Box" for a week, when he will begin a four weeks' run at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. His reason for postponing the opening was his desire to have all the time possible for his new play before leaving his Summer home, so that he may have it completed upon his arrival in New York. The intimation that this new play will not be original, but a most liberal translation from the French, is pronounced unfounded. It will be entirely original in story, scenes, incidents, and dialogue, and will have no source or inspiration in any play, French or otherwise, ever presented. Its story is founded on incidents in the French Revolution which have not heretofore received the attention of dramatists. The great scene of the new play was suggested by a famous painting.

This week is the second and last of "The Highwayman" company at Manhattan Beach. The De Koven and Smith opera, which was regarded as one of the light opera successes of last season in New York, never went better than it is going now at the Beach. Camille Darville has renewed her impersonation of Lady Constance with apparent appreciation on the part of the public, and Joseph O'Mara wins his audience solidly every time he sings. The same can be said of Van Rensselaer Wheeler. The comedy interest carried by Jerome Sykes and Harry Macdonough, aided effectively by Miss Nellie Braggins, has pleased the Summer audiences. Andrew McCormick has re-engaged his entire company for the coming season with one exception. Van Rensselaer Wheeler is the only one to leave. He is to create the leading romantic rôle in the new opera just completed by Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange for the starring tour of Jefferson de Angelis this season. At the close of the engagement at Manhattan Beach theatre the Broadway Theatre company is to begin rehearsals of an opera which will be put on at the Broadway Theatre at the end of the engagement of Jefferson de Angelis in his new opera, "The Jolly Musketeer." The Bostonians will be the next attraction at the Manhattan Beach theatre, commencing Monday, Aug. 22, their first opera being "The Serenade."

Victor Herbert's concerts were largely patronised last week. Monday, "Popular" day; Wednesday, "Wagner" day, and Friday, "Classical" day, of the new special day schedules are apparently the popular ones. Many members of the new cast of "The Fortune Teller," Victor Herbert's new opera, written for Miss Alice Neilson's first starring tour, have called upon the composer to run over the music of their rôles and get his advice as to rendition. Mr. Herbert ends his engagement at Manhattan Beach for the Summer on Sept. 12, whereupon he goes immediately to Canada to conduct concerts in Toronto, Ottawa, and other cities; thence to Buffalo for a series of concerts, then to Pittsburg, when his first symphony season in that city begins. Richard Kihl, who plays the bassoon in Mr. Herbert's orchestra, has recently invented a new orchestral instrument which he has named the contra-bass clarionet, and is in receipt of letters from Richter, Mottl, Weingartner, and Mancinelli, as well as Gericke and Nikisch, praising his new instrument, which they all admit fills a long-felt want, and which each has added to the orchestra under his direction. The quality of the new instrument is beautiful. It supplies a color most necessary in much of the new music, and one which the bassoon and the saxophone have never been able to furnish satisfactorily. Three members in Mr. Herbert's band have been engaged for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, filling places made vacant by the loss at sea from La Bourgogne of the three noted instrumentalists who lost their lives in that catastrophe.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TWICE TO-DAY,
2:30 SUNDAY 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES
REAL WARSHIPS ON REAL WATER.
Herald—"Wonderfully realistic."
Sun—"Illusion was at times remarkable."
World—"Reproduced with startling effects!"
Times—"Thousands cheered."
Press—"The most remarkable and interesting spectacle ever produced in our town."
Morgen Journal—"Kiralfy's triumph."
THE GREATEST WATER SURFACE EVER ATTEMPTED WITHIN THE WALLS OF A BUILDING. THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK.
POPULAR PRICES.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props & Mgrs.
TO-MORROW EVENING
A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
DENMAN THOMPSON
AND HIS EVER WELCOME PLAY,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE ORIGINAL PRODUCTION
PRICES:
25 - 50 - 75 - 1.00
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE., 8:15.

DALY'S
THE TWENTIETH season of this theatre WILL BEGIN Thursday Evening, August 25th, with an elaborate production of the current London GAIETY THEATRE SUCCESS,
THE RUNAWAY GIRL,
In which Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabelle Gillman, Belle Harper, and James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke, Arthur Donaldson, and Marguerite Lemon will appear. Every scene and costume new; and an UNEXCELLED ENSEMBLE.
*,*Box Office opens Monday, August 22.
*,*Orders will be received in advance by Mail, Telegram, or Telephone. *,*First Matinée Saturday, Aug. 27.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COM'Y
Last Week, commencing to-morrow,
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Victor Herbert's 22d Regt'k Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
New War Groups To-day.
EDEN MUSEE
OLYMPIA GUNS IN ACTION AT MANILA. | OUR HEROES OF THE ARMY & NAVY | Fighting BOB EVANS on Deck of Iowa.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR SCENES
TO-DAY AT 3 AND 9.
Orchestral Concerts Afternoons and Evenings.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c
8:30 to Midnight—Big Vaudeville Bill.
COLE and JOHNSON, assisted by the Freeman Sisters and 20 other colored members in a medley of songs, dances, and CAKE WALK finale. Bonnie Lottie, Mazus and Mazett, Williamson and Stone, Darling Sisters, Mlle. Ruzena Brejcha, Silvern and Emerie, Olive, 4 Emperors of Music, and others. In case of rain Performance in Music Hall.

THE COOL CASINO! Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! Admission, 50c.
4TH CROWDED HURRAH WEEK!
The Great Big E Pluribus Unum Show!
Nearly 200 on the stage!
YANKEE-DOODLE-DANDY!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! All Artists Appear! Adm., 50c. RICE'S SUMMER NIGHT!

P MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. P
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
O GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS O
P By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. P
S Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall. S

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Jacques Kruger & Clare Palma, Laura Burt, Williams & Walker, Biograph, Cool Air.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

Racing Begins To-morrow.

Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St., 12:20, 1, 1:20, 1:30, 2:20 P. M., and Flatbush Av., 12:25, 1, 1:27, 1:30 P. M. Track also reached via Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

We make unusual prices in all Departments, beginning Monday of the coming week

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, and Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
198 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., BROOKLYN.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.
Green Castile Soap, per pound, 6c.
Turkish Bath Soap, cake, 3c.
Vegatine Bouquet and Buttermilk, box of 3 cakes, 10c.
White Clover Cream, for sunburn, bottle, 5c.
6-oz. bottle of Petroleum Jelly, 5c.
Talcum Powder, in tin box, 5c.
Witch Hazel Soap, cake, 13c.
Dr. Warner's Lithia Tablets, bottle, 19c.
Large Jar of Egg Shampoo Cream, 25c.
French Violet Cologne, 4-oz. bottles, 25c.
4-row Fine Bristle Tooth Brushes, 5c.
Excellent Fountain Syringe, 3 hard rubber pipes, 49c.

TABLE COVERS.
500 All-Linen Table Covers, silver bleached, with colored borders, 8-4 size at 65c., 8-10 size at 85c. and 8-12 size at $1.00 each; value of these $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
250 All-Linen Satin-finish Damask Cloths, with colored borders, 8-4 size, 82c.; 8-10 size at $1.00, and 8-12 size at $1.19 each; usually sold at $1.15, $1.49, and $1.69.
All-Linen Drawn-border Effect Damask Cloths, 8-4 size at $1.09 each, value $1.50; 8-10 size at $1.29 each, value $1.79.

SHEETING! SHEETING!
A regular 6c. yard-wide Brown Sheeting, on sale at 4c. per yard.
A regular 7c. yard-wide Bleached Sheeting on sale at 5c. per yard.
15 cases of Bleached Pillow Case Muslin, in quality equal to the Boston, 45 inches wide at 9c. per yard; value 12c.; 54 inches wide at 10c. per yard; value 14c.
15 cases of Bleached and Brown Sheeting, in quality equal to Boston brand: 8-4 wide brown, at 12c.; bleached, 14c.; 9-4 wide brown, 13c.; bleached, 15c.; 10-4 wide brown, 15c.; bleached, 17c.

WASH GOODS NEWS.
Our 10c. Printed Lappet Effects, good range of patterns, are to go at 5c. per yard.
The Best Quality of Mourning, Second Mourning, Navy Blue and Fancy Prints, at 5c. per yard.
33-inch Wide Percales, 10c. quality, in order to close out quick, 5c. per yard,
Plain and Fancy Colored Duck Suitings, good variety of patterns, at 10c. per yard.
The Best Quality Yard-wide Percales, Fall styles, at 12½c. per yard.
A miscellaneous lot of Gingham Suitings, heretofore 10c. and 12½c., are marked to go at 6c. per yard.

MISS JULIA ARTHUR'S PLANS.

She Has Fully Regained Her Health and Arranged a Tour.

Miss Julia Arthur, who was compelled by ill-health to abandon many engagements in other

FIGHTING IN PUERTO RICO

Spaniards Shelled from Their Position and Rifle Pits at Asomanta, Near Aibonito.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES FEW

One Man Killed and Lieut. John P. Haines and Three Men Wounded—Mayaguez Formally Occupied by Schwan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received the following cablegram:

"Ponce, Aug. 13.

"Gen. Wilson reports Major Lancaster, with Potts's battery, at 1:30 P. M., 12th inst., quickly silenced enemy's battery at Asomanta, near Aibonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits. No infantry fire on our part.

"Lieut. John P. Haines, Fourth Artillery, struck by stray Mauser bullet; not serious. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corp. Swansen, wounding Corp. Jenks, Company L, Third Wisconsin, neck and arm; Private Vought, same company, seriously, in abdomen; Private Bunce, same company, in chest, not seriously. MILES."

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 12.—Gen. Schwan has occupied the town of Mayaguez, taking formal possession without resistance. The Spanish force which had held the place withdrew to Lares, about sixteen miles northeast of Mayaguez and half-way between the town last named and Arecibo, on the north coast of the island.

Gen. Brooke is still at Guayama. The munitions and supplies for his division are being unloaded from the transports at Arroyo.

Gen. Wilson is still at Coamo, awaiting reinforcements of cavalry and dynamite guns before executing the plans formulated for the advance in the direction of Aibonito, in co-operation with Gen. Brooke.

On Thursday morning about 4 o'clock there was desultory firing between pickets on Gen. Wilson's line and those of the Spanish forces in his front. Two companies of the Second Wisconsin Volunteeers were sent out to support the pickets. As this dispatch is sent, (8 o'clock P. M.,) there is sharp firing going on. An occasional volley has been heard. A battery of artillery has been moved out to the support of the infantry.

Prisoners captured during the day report that there are 2,500 Spaniards at Aibonito.

MILES SUSPENDS HOSTILITIES.

Cables that He Has Received the Order from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Miles has cabled the War Department that he is in receipt of Secretary Alger's order to suspend hostilities in Puerto Rico.

THE BATTLE NEAR HORMIGUEROS.

Complete List of Killed and Wounded Sent by Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department to-night posted the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

"Ponce, Aug. 13.

"Following is the complete list of casualties in the engagement near Hormigueros, Aug. 10:

"Killed—Frederick Fermberg, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.

"Wounded—First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry.

"Following wounded of Eleventh Infantry—Sergt. William S. Wheelers seriously; Corp. Joseph P. Ryan, Company C; Private William Rossiter, Company G, seriously; Private Arthur Shays, Company C; Private John L. Johnson, Company D; Private A. Sands Company D, Private Paul I. Milzkie, Company E; Private Henry Gerrick, Company E; Private Harry E. Arrick, Company E; Private Samuel R. Cobb, Company I; Corp. [illegible] Wilkin, Company E, seriously; Private Daniel S. Graves, Company G, seriously; Corp. John Bruning, Private Samuel G. Fry, Private G. Curtis, Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery.

"Doctor thinks all but one of wounded likely to recover. MILES."

MILITARY EXECUTION AT PONCE.

Private La Duke Shot for Murdering Private Stafford.

MARINETTE, Wis., Aug. 13.—Word has been received here from Ponce, Puerto Rico, that private Alexander La Duke of the Second Wisconsin Regiment who shot and killed private Thomas Stafford of the regular army during a quarrel in a saloon at Ponce, was court-martialed Aug. 3, found guilty, and shot on the morning of Aug. 4.

La Duke was a member of Company I (Marinette) and Stafford was a member of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States regulars. The murder of Stafford was the result of a quarrel in a wine shop in the mountains near Ponce, where the Second Wisconsin was in camp. Strict orders were given not to leave the camp or enter the houses, but La Duke with two others violated the order. In the wine shop they encountered two regulars, Stafford being one of them.

According to witnesses La Duke and Stafford quarreled and came to blows, during which La Duke struck Stafford with his fist, punishing him severely. The men were parted, but continued to quarrel. Stafford is said to have rushed at La Duke, and the latter is said to have warned him to keep away or he would shoot him. He is then said to have gone into another room and loaded his rifle. When he came out Stafford again opened the quarrel and La Duke shot him, Stafford dying instantly. La Duke surrendered himself, and was taken to the military prison.

"THE AMERICAN BOY" FUND.

Two Boy Promoters of the Enterprise Reach Here from Cincinnati.

W. Rankin Good and Harry J. Price of Cincinnati, representing the National Committee of "The American Boy" fund, are in the city for the purpose of furthering their project. They are at the head of the organization whose object is to raise a fund by voluntary contributions from the boys and girls of the United States to build a battleship to be named "The American Boy," to replace the Maine and at the same time to represent the patriotism of the Nation. The idea was originated by young Good, who is a seventeen-year-old high school boy of Cincinnati, and the subscription books were opened May 27. Already $35,000 has been subscribed.

The boys have been in Washington, where they saw the President and Cabinet officials, and in Baltimore and in Philadelphia, and in each place they report having received much encouragement.

Their object in coming to this city is fourfold—to see the Mayor and ask him to appoint a committee to act in the matter; to see the Superintendent of Schools and have him bring the project before the School Board; to appear and speak before the Chamber of Commerce, and to see the moneyed men of the city, and ask them to interest their own and other children.

The boys pay their expenses out of their own pockets, and are very much in earnest in the work. They come highly recommended.

All communications and contributions should be addressed to W. Rankin Good, 841, Everett Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Merchants' National Bank there is custodian of the fund, and in sums of $50,000 this is to be forwarded to the United States Treasury.

RUSSIA IS CONTROLLING CHINA.

Reported that the Czar Will Have Possession of the Imperial Customs —England's Attitude.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, received here to-day, says:

"The China Gazette states that the Russian Government holds Li Hung Chang's promise, made during his visit to St. Petersburg, that China would place the imperial customs under Russian control whenever the interests of the two countries demanded the change.

"Li Hung Chang is said to favor M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, superseding Sir Robert Hart as Inspector General of the Chinese customs."

The Emperor has issued several striking decrees ordering the Viceroys and Tartar Generals to concert measures for the formation of a new navy under foreign instructors, and urging the Provincial Governors to abandon time-honored Chinese ideas in favor of Western methods and to encourage the development of the country on European lines.

Russians have obtained control of large tracts of land along the route of the proposed Niuchwang Railway.

BRITISH SHIPS FOR CHINA.

Rumored that Two Men-of-War Are Held for Emergency.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—It is rumored here that the steamers Tartar and Athenian are being held in the harbor for the purpose of transporting troops to China in case Russia makes any hostile move.

Both vessels are splendily equipped, and each will carry 600 or 700 soldiers.

BRITAIN TAKES MORE ISLANDS.

Reported that Her Majesty's Government Has Raised Its Flag Over the Santa Cruz Group.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—Mail advices received here say that the British warship Mohawk has raised the British flag over the Santa Cruz and Duff Islands and taken formal possession of them.

The islands are in a remote part of the South Pacific. The Santa Cruz group has seven large islands. The Duff, or Wilson group, consists of eleven islands. Germany is reported to be trying to annex Samoa. Premier Seddon of New Zealand states that such a rumor has been current for some time, but the Government has received no official information on the subject.

At the time of the Venezuelan controversy it was reported that Great Britain had raised her flag over the Santa Cruz group. The news created some excitement for a time in America because of the strain then put upon the relations of the United States with Great Britain.

It has been rumored in diplomatic circles for some time that Germany had been trying to gain entire control over the Samoa Islands. At present the Government is administered under the eye of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. The reigning sovereign, King Malietoa, was placed in power by these three nations in 1889, when a rival chief named Mataafa was deported to the Marshall Islands with a numerous following. Recently the family of Mataafa made submission to the established Government of the islands. Germany greatly desired the return of the exiled chief; the other powers concerned objected to it, however.

The financial condition of the islands has continued for years to be very unsatisfactory. The total income amounted last year to only $30,000. The press of Berlin say that Great Britain and the United States are to blame for this state of affairs and have even gone so far as to add that Germany would be justified in ousting the two other powers from their control in the Islands. In 1885 the aggregate population was said to be 36,000 souls, of whom 200 are British and 120 Germans. The largest island is Savaia, with its capital Apia. The other chief islands are Upolu and Tutuila. The habitable area is about 1,701 square miles.

OUR MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Dr. Angell Leaves the Office That Mr. Straus Will Hold.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Dr. James B. Angell, who resigned the post of United States Minister to Turkey in May last, and was succeeded by Mr. Oscar S. Straus, today left Constantinople with his family. A large gathering of diplomats and American and English residents assembled to bid the retiring Minister farewell.

The American colony presented Dr. Angell with an address expressing their regret at his departure and thanks for the services he had rendered during his stay.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO DEAD.

He Was the Fifteenth of the Dynasty of Alida.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 13.—It is reported that Muley Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, is dead.

The Sultan Muley Abdul Aziz, known to his subjects under the title of "Emir-al-Mumenin," or Prince of True Believers, was born in 1831 and succeeded his father, Muley Hassan, on June 7, 1894. He was the fifteenth of the dynasty of the Alidas, founded by Muley Achmet, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet.

Each Sultan of Morocco is supposed to indicate the member of the Sheriffian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will replace him. The succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the deceased Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the black body guard, from among whom the large majority of Court officials are selected.

CHINESE RIOTS CONTINUE.

Terror Reigns Among the Inhabitants of Southern Districts.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 13.—The Oriental steamer Victoria, which has arrived here, brings the following Oriental advices:

Inhabitants of Wuchow are in a state of terror over the uprising in Southern China, and are sending their women away, with valuables. The rebels have defeated the imperial troops, inflicting heavy losses, placed in some quarters as high as 1,500.

The chiefs of the rebellion claim they are freeing the people from the Manchu dynasty, which has ruled over them for upward of 250 years. The rebels expect to form an alliance with the black flag chief. Several versions of the trouble are given, a Chinese version being that in one of the villages of the Yung district, where one-third of the populace were Catholics and the others pagans, the Catholics attempted to convert the ancestral hall of the village into a Catholic church. The pagans objected, and a fight ensued, in which the Christians were worsted. The native Magistrate, named Kom, sided with the Catholics, to avoid foreign complications. He was seized by the opposition, carried into the mountains, and murdered. This was the signal for a general outburst.

Another version gives the cause as an attempt of an official to mulct a philanthropist who donated supplies to the poor. The official's action enraged the people. All accounts agree that the trouble is very serious.

British Steamer Edinburgh Aground.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British steamer Edinburgh, Capt. Windless, which arrived at Stettin on June 30 from Philadelphia and sailed from here on July 28 for Cronstadt, is aground at Dragor, on the Island of Amager, about seven miles south of Copenhagen. She has jettisoned a portion of her cargo and a steamer is assisting her.

Steamer Thomas Turnbull Floated.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British steamer Thomas Turnbull, Capt. Page, from Philadelphia via Shields, for Nyberg, before reported aground ten miles from Gjerrild, Denmark, was floated after having 300 tons of cargo discharged into lighters, and proceeded to her destination.

DAY'S DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Presides at a Meeting for the First Time Since His Illness—Society Gossip.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Astor gave a dinner party at Beechwood this evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Elliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. Joostens, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, Lispenard Stewart, Col. George R. Fearing, and Mrs. Astor.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner this evening, at Fairlawn, the guests being Mrs Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Wetmore, Mr. Cumming, Miss Bishop, Miss Morton, Miss Gerry, Mr. Turnure, and Mr. Munn.

Another fad for the cottagers, and one which will become most popular, is a dip in the sea on moonlight nights. On Thursday evening last about twenty ladies and gentlemen met by appointment at a cottage on Bellevue Avenue, each member of the party being supplied with bathing suit and candles. The party drove to Hazard's Beach, where the bathhouses were all illuminated with the candles, and, after enjoying the bath, drove back to the cottage for dinner.

Cornelius Vanderbilt presided at the meeting of Governors at the Casino. It was the first meeting Mr. Vanderbilt has presided over since his sickness. The election, which followed, resulted as follows: President—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Vice President—George Peabody Wetmore; Treasurer—George R. Fearing; Secretary—William R. Travers; Executive Committee—Thomas F. Cushing, Egerton L. Winthrop, and John Clinton Gray. All these officers were re-elected.

After the meeting Mr. Vanderbilt walked about the Casino grounds in company with Messrs. George Fearing and Egerton L. Winthrop with the aid of his cane. Mr. Vanderbilt looked remarkably well, and enjoyed his visit extremely.

Chauncey M. Depew has returned from New York.

George L. Rives returned from New York.

Mrs. F. O. French entertained at Harbor View this evening.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has cards out for a dinner party to-night.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind and Mrs. William B. Hopking entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman and the Marquise de Merinville entertained at luncheon today.

Commodore E. D. Morgan will sail Wednesday for a six weeks' visit to Europe.

Mr. L. L. Lorillard, Jr., has gone on a cruise with the catboat Carrie.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Deforest have rented one of the Pinard cottages for the season.

Mr. W. Lewis Chanler of New York is the guest of Mrs. George Henry Warren.

The Newport Clam Bake Club held its first large club bake at Easton's Beach today.

Registers at the Casino include George C. Jenkins, S. Heckscher, A. De Navarro and B. B. Van Cortlandt.

Mr. B. B. Van Cortlandt of New York is a guest of Mr. C. H. Baldwin.

MR. CLEVELAND AT BAR HARBOR

Member of E. C. Benedict's Party on the Yacht Oneida.

BAR HARBOR, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York entertained ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, ex-Postmaster General Wilson, and Commodore E. C. Benedict at luncheon to-day. The party is here on Commodore Benedict's yacht, the Oneida.

Social gayety centred at the Kebo Valley Club to-night, where the regular weekly dinner-dance took place. The table d'hôte was presided over by R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, who entertained a dinner party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, Miss McCormick, Miss Charlotte Pell of New York; John Ingles and D. Braman.

Craige Lippincott entertained a dinner party in which were Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Mrs. J. Lippincott, Mr. Goodrich, Dr. Bispham, Miss Whelen, N. D. Hilton, Miss Elsie Whelen, Mr. Robinson, William C. Dalles, and Miss Josephine Lippincott. Miss Lucy Draper of New York had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Trevelyan Townsen of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Macy A. Thatcher, Miss Seeley, Reginald Johnson, Miss Van Nest of New York, Guy Cushman, Miss Dimock of New York, Phoenix Ingraham of New York, Miss Harvey, and Waldron Bates.

Miss Violet G. Shillito entertained Miss Anna W. Lawson, F. C. Richardson of New York, Miss Nita Alexander of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Barney, Mr. Patterson, Miss McCormick, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and Henry Worrell. A large number of people attended the dance which followed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York gave a large reception and tea at their Summer residence, the Turrets, this afternoon.

BEHRING AGAIN APPEARS.

Annoyance of the Pullman Family Repeated in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—W. Sanger Pullman, stylishly dressed, stood in the midst of the ill-favored throng in Justice Foster's court at the armory this morning. He was there to prosecute the irrepressible Gustave Behring.

This individual has caused the Pullman family more trouble than any one person in the world. He claims to be the son of the deceased millionaire, hence the brother of Sanger. Young Pullman looked across the room, and his gaze fell most unkindly upon poorly clad, almost trampish looking Behring.

Behring—impudent, nervy, troublesome Behring—"bobs up" just so often. With the assurance of one of the family he strides up to the door of the Pullman residence and asks for his rights. Then the police are called in and Behring is locked up on that comprehensive charge "disorderly conduct," but the fellow never stays behind the doors long, and it is the same story over again

There was a long wait before Behring was called before the magistrate, and young Pullman did not enjoy the delay one bit. Then the same old story was told again, and Behring for a time will be quiet.

LEITER'S BIG WHEAT DEAL.

Book Concern's Incorporation Papers Filed to Secure the Mortgaged Property.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—Copies of the articles of incorporation of the Methodist Book Concern played a part in the closing of the famous Leiter wheat deal to-day, when they were filed for record in the office of the County Recorder in order to make certain the Leiter title to the ground in Washington Street for which a trust deed was given Thursday to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. The ancient documents were four in number. The papers were filed by Redmond Prindiville, acting for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In explaining their recording, Mr. Prindiville said:

"The Methodist Book Concern once owned a portion of the Washington Street property which Mr. Leiter has given in trust to secure a loan. There was no doubt as to the title to the property, but, inasmuch as the articles of incorporation of the concern had never been placed on record, we thought best to do so at this time."

Outdoor Recreation League Appeal.

The Outdoor Recreation League urgently appeals for funds for two open-air gymnasiums—one, called "Hudsonbank," situated at Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, overlooking the Hudson River, and the other in the new small park on Hester Street. For the former the league pays rent, and the work of equipment is almost completed. The latter is not yet begun, but soon will be. Each one, with the attached playground, costs at least $1,000 to equip, besides the expense of maintenance. It is hoped, for the sake of the working lads and men, to light the gymnasiums by electricity and keep them open in the evening until Nov. 30. This work is now in the formative shape, and the measure of its usefulness depends upon the promptness of the public's response to this appeal. Contributions should be sent to Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Treasurer, 120 East Thirtieth Street.

FLEET COMING FROM CUBA

The New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts Sail To-day.

ALL BOUND FOR NEW YORK

Sampson and Schley Will Be on Their Flagships—Vessels to be Thoroughly Overhauled in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 13.—The American warships New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts will sail to-morrow for Tompkinsville, unless the Navy Department decides that they shall wait for the troops from Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Sampson thinks it would be unwise to take the troops aboard the warships on account of the possible infection by disease, and also because the ships have hardly any accommodations. If the troops are taken the vessels will be delayed two or three days.

Great pleasure is expressed among the fleet over the satisfactory progress of the peace negotiations. Admiral Sampson and his entire command, however, are ready to go at it again at any moment if it should become necessary; but the impression exists that the navy's work is practically done.

Commodore Watson left this afternoon on the Badger to raise the southern blockade and take the marines off the Isle of Pines, where it is thought they were landed yesterday or the day before. Commodore Watson will transfer his flag to the Newark and remain here until the southern blockading vessels and the Puerto Rican ships are assembled in this bay.

He will then probably go to Key West, where Commodore Howell will assemble the Northern blockading ships. The monitors will stay at Guantanamo.

By Monday, Admiral Sampson says, the blockade will be thoroughly raised.

The St. Paul and St. Louis left Thursday for New York with some of Gen. Shafter's troops.

TO BE KEPT IN FIGHTING TRIM.

Navy in Future Will Be in Condition for Business at Any Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department says that the coming to New York of many of the best ships of the North Atlantic Station does not mean that those ships are going out of business. Whatever happens the navy is hereafter, as long as the country will back up the department, to be kept in condition for service at any time.

Just now, when every hostile act has ceased, and while preparations are being made to arrange a permanent peace between the United States and Spain, the navy will give some time to repairs that could not be undertaken while war was on.

The opportunity to have these repairs made is gratifying in another way. The trip to the North will be very acceptable to the sailors, who have been long cramped on board ship. Admiral Sampson has recently written to the department that it is highly desirable that they should have the chance to regain some of the energy they have lost by exposure to heat and to the monotony of the blockade.

Admirals Sampson and Schley will go to New York on their respective flagships. It is said at the Navy Department that no special consideration has been given yet as to the disposition of the officers and commands of the various ships during the period of repair, but the officers probably will remain with their ships, visiting Washington occasionally for personal conference with the Secretary.

As soon as they reach New York all work at the navy yard will be subordinated to pushing the complete overhauling of the battleships and cruisers. Dry Docks No. 1 and No. 2 at the New York Navy Yard are available for the big cruisers New York and Brooklyn, but not for the battleships. Dry Dock No. 3 will receive the battleships, but will not be in condition before Sept. 1, as it has just gone through a long period of repair.

Meanwhile the smaller warships in West Indian waters have been ordered to safe harbors, as the West Indian hurricane season is near at hand, while sufficient ships for police patrol are left along the Cuban and Puerto Rican coasts. The big, unwieldy monitors will remain at Puerto Rico, and most of the blockading fleet will centre at Key West.

Capt. Bartlett, in charge of the auxiliary fleet, is arranging to get these craft back into their old channels. The old single-turreted monitors will be returned to the League Island Navy Yard. Some of the auxiliaries are still needed to look after mine fields established along the coast.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S PLANS.

Test to be Made of Air Bags with Safety Attachments.

Lieut. Hobson is still busy with plans for raising the Cristobal Colon. He spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon in consultation with representatives of the wrecking companies, at the Army and Navy Club, which he has made his headquarters while in the city.

Lieut. Hobson decided to have another trial made of the air bags, with the safety valve attachment, next Monday. The experiments on Friday, he said, were fairly successful, showing the lifting power of the bags and the working of the safety attachment to prevent them from bursting upon coming to the surface. Each bag has a lifting power of over eight tons, and a capacity of 400 cubic feet.

Monday's experiments will be carried on near the Staten Island shore, in the bay, and numerous representatives of the manufacturers of the air bags will be present.

Lieut. Hobson starts for Santiago on Tuesday to personally superintend the work upon the Colon. Between official duties and the numerous social functions given in his honor Lieut. Hobson has little or no time to himself. He visited his sister at the San Remo Hotel last evening.

SAYS OUR SHIPS ARE DISGUISED

Santiago Newspaper Tells How American Cruisers Are Made to Represent Peaceable Liners.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13.—The enterprise of the American press in search for more news pales into significance when compared with the journalistic feats and startling discoveries made by the Spanish press in a quiet, unobtrusive way.

The Bendera Espanola, Santiago's leading paper, in its issue of March 3, commenting on the naval preparations in the United States, informs its readers that:

"Of all the improvements that are being introduced in the United States Navy, perhaps the most curious are the disguises for their warships for use in time of war.

"These disguises consists of painted screens of wood and oilcloth, so fixed that they can be lowered overboard and fastened to a warship's sides, covering and hiding the batteries, and so painted as to exactly represent some particular vessel of one of the transatlantic lines plying between New York and Europe. They even imitate an upper, or hurricane deck, and the illusion is complete.

"The advantages to be gained from such a clever contrivance are obvious, as it enables a vessel, on sighting an enemy of greater power or speed, to don a peaceful, innocent disguise and evade pursuit, or, vice versa, to approach a weaker adversary without exciting suspicion.

"The different navy yards in the United States have been working steadily on these improvements since last November, and several of their large cruisers are already equipped with their monks' cowls.

"The New York will impersonate the Kaiser Wilhelm I. of the North German Lloyd, the Columbia is to represent the Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, and the Minneapolis will be a replica of the Umbria of the Cunard Line.

"We have not obtained an exact list of the rest of the cast, but suffice it to say that each warship of the United States will impersonate on the high seas some well-known peaceful merchantman."

WORKING ON THE MARIA TERESA.

Sampson Says the Spanish Cruiser Will Be Got Off When Lightened.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 13.—The New York, with Admiral Sampson on board, returned here this morning after a two days' absence. She sailed on Wednesday night, the Admiral wishing to inspect the Maria Teresa. All day Thursday the New York's crew labored to lighten the Maria Teresa, which work had been neglected.

Admiral Sampson says he thinks the Maria Teresa will be got off all right when she has been lightened, which work will take probably a week or more. Lighters are to be procured from Santiago. Capt. Pillsbury is overlooking the work of the wrecking company.

SEES SUCCESS FOR DON CARLOS.

Senor Cortina Belittles the Uprising in Castellon de la Plana, but Predicts Heavy Fighting.

Señor R. D. Cortina, the American representative of Don Carlos, was questioned last night about the reported Carlist uprising in the Province of Castellon de la Plana. He said:

"That is nothing—nothing at all. It is in the wrong part of Spain. The real movement will be in the north and east, not in the centre, as in this case, and Don Carlos will lead it. As a matter of fact this may not be a Carlist movement. There are so many dissatisfied factions that any one of them may have caused the disturbance. But granted it was our party, the demonstration was a mere burst of enthusiasm and impatience. The rule is becoming intolerable. Don Carlos would not order it except for strategical purposes. We wish to keep the Spanish forces from centralizing, and this may have been done to disconcert them.

"It is unlikely, however, for Don Carlos is awaiting the return of the Cuban regiments. More of them are partisans of our cause than of the crown. The protocol terms will fulfill our hopes and gain us adherents. It will give Cubans a chance to share the profits of the island, and the Spaniards don't favor that, for it is, of course, at their expense. Many Spaniards will therefore join us and increase our effectiveness

"With all these forces, beside those already in Spain at our disposal, we will soon mobilize along the northern and eastern frontiers, set the whole army simultaneously in motion, centralize it at Madrid, our objective point, and storm the city, which can not hold out a week.

"No, I don't believe there is any possibility of Carlos getting control without a war. Only in the event that the whole army should proclaim him would that happen. I think it unlikely, because the Regent has a good many adherents still. But they have no money, and what the Regent has will never be used.

"The people can do for her, but not she for them, and I think she realizes that in this extremity she cannot save her son the throne. The Government has got to change, and change by fighting.

"When Don Carlos is on the throne, and I believe firmly he will be, he will establish a constitutional monarchy. He will have his Ministry, the Cortes, and the rest. He will have the veto power and a strong voice in the Government."

ELECTIONS LAW DENOUNCED.

Kings County Democrats Follow Tammany's Lead in Deciding to Sacrifice Patronage.

Tammany Hall's lead has been followed by the Kings County Democracy. Through its Executive Committee that body last night did its part toward the execution of the programme by which the Democrats of the metropolitan election district are to sacrifice the patronage allotted to them by the elections law.

The meeting was held, behind closed doors, in the committee room in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Boerum Place. The proceedings were brief, and only one speech was made. It was delivered by the Chairman, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and when he had finished resolutions were unanimously adopted similar in intent to those adopted by Tammany Hall, though less definite in phraseology.

Commissioner Shea's speech was a vigorous arraignment of the elections law, and an appeal to Kings County Democrats to refrain from countenancing the measure by accepting any of the patronage. He called it a force bill, and said: "It is a bill to reduce Democratic majorities in Democratic counties." It was aimed wholly at the Democratic cities, and was a measure designed to promote partisan advantage at the expense of honest elections. It was a purely Republican measure, passed for Republican advantage, and Democrats, he said, should not be hoodwinked into tacitly consenting to it.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County denounce the so-called election law passed by the recent extra session of the Legislature as unconstitutional, plainly antagonistic to the principle of home rule, to which both parties pledged themselves last year, in glaring conflict with the spirit of the charter under which Brooklyn was united to New York, and designed for no other purpose than to enable the Republican organization to terrorize Democrats and facilitate frauds in the interest of the said Republican organization, which, as last tested at the polls, was supported by less than one-third of the voters of the City of New York.

Resolved, That, relying on the patriotism of the good people of the city, and to the end that the rights of the community may be effectively vindicated, we decline to co-operate in any way with the officials appointed under the unconstitutional law in question.

To a reporter Mr. Shea said after the meeting that the action taken was permanent. If the courts declared the law Constitutional, of course the party would have to abide by their ruling, but no decision would be made in time to affect the coming election, and therefore the Kings County Democrats had taken an action which would bar them from accepting any of the places created during this year, at least. He refused to express any opinions as to the probable action to be taken by Superintendent McCullagh.

Superintendent McCullagh's Office.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh has established temporary headquarters at 640 Broadway, until his permanent office in the Bayard Building, in Bleecker Street, is ready. He said yesterday morning that he had received a large number of applications from Democrats and Republicans for places as Deputy Superintendents. Some had been made in person, but the majority had been by mail. He said he would make the appointments in September.

SPEECH OF MAYOR McGUIRE.

Syracuse Man Attends a Clambake Given by Brooklyn Democrats.

The Bedford Democratic Club of Brooklyn had a clambake and outing at Greenwald's, New Dorp, Richmond Borough, yesterday. About three hundred members of the club and friends were present. After the dinner there was speechmaking, and Mayor McGuire of Syracuse was the principal speaker. He was introduced by President McMahon of the club as a possible candidate for Governor.

The Mayor in his speech did not refer to his aspirations to the Governorship. He congratulated the Democrats of the lower end of the State for the victory last Fall and hoped the officials would justify the confidence of the people. He denounced the Raines law, which he said the people up the State looked upon as a law fostering vice.

SOLDIER'S WIDOW EVICTED.

Penniless, She Is Put Out in the Street with Two Children.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—Mrs. John P. Lindberg, whose husband is a member of the First Regiment, and who died of yellow fever at Santiago, was to-day evicted from her two-room flat for non-payment of $5 rent. When told of her husband's death, she refused to believe it at first, as she had just received two letters from him by the morning mail. When Mrs. Lindberg realized that her husband was really dead she broke down.

Lindberg was Chicago born and had been a private in the First some time. At the breaking out of the war he was idle and he went away to earn something. The little sum he left his wife was soon spent. She has two small children.

CALIFORNIA TOWN BURNED.

Only One Small Grocery Store Left—Five Thousand People Need Food —Incendiarism Suspected.

WHEATLAND, Cal., Aug. 13.—The entire business portion of this town was destroyed by fire yesterday. Only one small grocery store is left standing, and there are 5,000 people, including transient hop pickers, to feed. The floating population became riotous and began plundering the town. A large force of Deputy Sheriffs was sworn in to protect property.

Last night two attempts were made to burn other portions of the town, leading to the belief that the fire was incendiary. One Chinese was burned to death and a number of persons were overcome by the heat. The total loss was $185,000, of which $40,000 was on grain. Insurance about half.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Fredolin Krelschmann.

Fredolin Krelschmann, reputed to be one of the most expert engravers on glass in America, died suddenly yesterday at Corona, L. I., where he was employed by the Tiffany Art Glass Works in the Corona factory. Mr. Krelschmann was born in Austria, and at an early age developed remarkable artistic ability. When nineteen years old he went to London, where his services were soon in great demand, and later became connected with a large glass factory near Birmingham, where he remained for fourteen years. During this time he had been decorated for his fine work by King Ludwig of Bavaria and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and had also been made a member of the Legion of Honor. He prepared an exhibit for the World's Fair which was so elaborate and the work so excellent that it attracted the attention of the Tiffanys, who engaged him at a high salary for their works at Corona. An etching on a ten-inch base, done by him, commanded as high a price as $1,500.

At the time of his death he was at work on a portrait on glass of Admiral Dewey, which he intended to present to President McKinley. His work has found its way into the drawing rooms of many of the wealthiest New York families, as well as in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the South Kensington Museum of London, the Royal Museum of Berlin, the Luxembourg of Paris, and in many of the public exhibitions. A widow and two children survive him. He was forty-five years old.

Henry Wise Hobson.

Henry Wise Hobson died from appendicitis at Roosevelt Hospital last night. Mr. Hobson was a leading lawyer of Denver, Col., and although but forty years old had gained a high standing in his profession. Less than twenty years ago he moved from Virginia, where he was born, to the West.

Although of distinguished family connections at his home he entered the lists in his adopted residence without patronage and without fortune. His practice soon increased, until at the time he died he had a very large clientage, extending into the cities of the East. He was a graduate of the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia. He was United States District Attorney for Colorado under President Cleveland, and afterward represented the Government in several important litigations. He was in New York at the time of his death in connection with the reorganization of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, in which he was leading counsel.

On Tuesday he was suddenly seized with an attack of appendicitis, which resisted the best skill of the medical profession, and he died almost before his family could reach him. Mr. Hobson was a grandson of the late Governor, Gen. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and a nephew of John S. Wise of this city. The latter was with him constantly during his illness. He leaves a wife and four young children.

Jacob Berlinger.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Jacob Berlinger died Friday evening at the Standard Hotel, Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. His body was removed to his home, 719 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning. His death was due to heart disease.

Jacob Berlinger was born in North Carolina in 1849. He came with his parents to New York City, and attended the public schools. When fourteen years old he went to work in a shipchandlery, and then in a grocery house, where he remained until he was of age. He then went into the cotton brokerage business. In 1871 he began the study of law in the office of the late William F. Kintzing, and after a law course at the New York University was admitted to the bar, in 1882. After Mr. Kintzing's death he became associated in the practice of law with Thomas F. Grady. He was one of the counsel in the case of the People against Rosana Leck, charged with the abduction of Ivy Roach, and was also in several other important cases. In July, 1895, he was appointed a Deputy Assistant by Col. Fellows. He was indorsed for the position he received by Justices Smyth, Gildersleeve, Fitzgerald, and McMahon. He was appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner last January.

Charles E. Mears.

Major Charles E. Mears, one of the most prominent men of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday. Major Mears was sixty-two years old. He received his military title in the Seventh Regiment of New York during the civil war. He was a member for years of the firm of Burt & Mears, shoe dealers, of this city. He was a Mason and a member of the Loyal Legion of Elizabeth and also a member of the Mattano Club of Elizabeth. He leaves three sons.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, formerly a well-known real estate operator, died Friday at his home, 122 West One Hundred and Third Street, at the age of seventy-six. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country about fifty years ago. Mr. Campbell retired from business about fifteen years ago. He leaves a wife and two sons. Funeral services were held last evening. Burial will be in Greenwood.

GEORGE R. SCHELLENGER, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at Sag Harbor, L. I., at the age of eighty years. He served in the Eighty-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., as a musician, and when the band was broken up and its members mustered into the ranks, he was discharged on account of ill health. He was for many years purser of various steamboats plying between Sag Harbor and New York. He leaves a wife. He had but recently been granted a pension.

Dr. THOMAS GIFFEN died at his home, 130 West Thirty-sixth Street, on Friday. His death was due to locomotor ataxia. Dr. Giffen was born in Ireland forty-three years ago. He acquired a medical education in England, and came to this country in 1886. He was well known in this city as a veterinary surgeon, and as a lecturer in the College of the City of New York. Dr. Giffen was a Mason of high standing, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Manhattan Club. He leaves a wife and large family.

H

TOWN AND COUNTRY GOLF

Local Activity Will Be Renewed This Month by the Englewood Golf Club.

ITS FIRST OPEN TOURNAMENT

Two Popular Members of the Morris County Club About to be Married—Ninety-Year-Old Player in Scotland—Jottings of the Links.

Interest in the coming big amateur golf championship is increasing rapidly, and has been further stimulated during the past week by the visit of Champion H. J. Whigham to the city. The latter has been a Chicago newspaper correspondent in the Cuban war, and has now returned from his duties, full of experiences, and looking thoroughly toughened for any kind of life. He, however, has had no golf practice for some time, but says he is going to wield his clubs with considerable vigor on his Onwentsia Club links, near Chicago, and he will probably be on hand in as good trim as ever to defend his title in September.

Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, and a former champion, has also been in the city on a flying visit, but took time to visit the Morris County course and gain some familiarity of its golfing features.

The season of open tournaments on local links will begin a little earlier than was expected, as the Englewood Golf Club, which has never held such an event, has just announced a three-day open contest for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month. The club has an excellent nine-hole course, 2,975 yards long, and the attention that has been given to it during the past two years has made it an admirable one for good golf. The chief trophy will be the Englewood Cup, for which the first sixteen players will qualify to compete at match play. There will also be a Consolation Cup, for the second sixteen, and a Palisades Cup, for handicap competition on the last day. Gold medals will be given for the best gross scores in the qualifying round for the chief trophy, and also in the handicap contest, and there will be a second prize in the Englewood Cup event. Entries should be sent to Arthur Coppell, 26 Exchange Place, this city, by Aug. 24.

Many Golfers for Englewood.

The tournament comes in a good time, as it will give many of the intending contestants in the big championship an excellent opportunity for further practice, and it will undoubtedly draw a fine pick of golfers. The Englewood Club has a convenient golf house, and lunch will be served to all visiting players. The longest hole of the course is 528 yards and the shortest 189 yards. The par score for the nine holes is 39 strokes.

August is a lively month for open tournaments out of town, and a large number of good golfers will be seen toward the end of this month in the annual events at Saratoga, Newport, and Stockbridge. The Saratoga Golf Club, which has been quite active in team matches this season, will devote four days to its open tournament—Aug. 24, 25, 26, and 27. All the prizes will be silver cups, even in those cases where medals are generally given for best gross scores. Jasper Lynch, the prominent Lakewood player, has presented one cup. The Tournament Committee consists of William H. Manning, Chairman; E. M. Green, H. M. Livingston, Jr., Jasper Lynch, and M. M. Shoemaker.

The annual tournament at Stockbridge will be held during the same week, and in the first week of September the open tournament at Lenox will attract a small army of able players, for this is always a popular event both from a golfing and a social standpoint.

Romance with Golf at Morristown.

A marriage that will possess features of both golfing and social interest will be held at Morristown next week between Alexander H. Tiers and Miss Fanny Hopkins. Both are among the most active members of the Morris County Golf Club, and were among the few who started that successful organization. Miss Fanny Hopkins has been one of the Directors ever since the club's formation, and is also a member of the Women's House Committee. Mr. Tiers is at present Chairman of the House Committee, having resigned his position on the Green Committee early in the season to attend to his new duties. There are no more popular golf members in Morristown than these two. The wedding will be a very quiet one, owing to the illness of Miss Hopkins's mother. The bride and groom will reside in Morristown, and continue to be active in the golf club.

Owing to the rapid increase of membership in the Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island, it has been found necessary to consider propositions to increase the active list from 200 to 250 and the associate members from 100 to 125. At the same time, the dues for active members are increased from $10 to $15, and for the associate members from $5 to $15. A large waiting list is now posted for both divisions, and the new limit will speedily be filled. Although only in its second year, the club has had a very successful career, and the new eighteen-hole course of the Harbor Hill Club has contributed largely to its popularity. The club has a number of excellent players and has developed from them an admirable team this season.

White Mountain Records.

Golf activity continues to grow in the White Mountains, and many interesting tournaments are held every week on the various links. Miss McBurney and Miss Dana of this city are among the active women players on the links at Franconia. At Sunset Hill, B. H. Adams has made a new record—39 strokes for the nine-hole course—and W. H. Milliken of Indianapolis has cut the record for the Whitefield links down to 94 strokes. A tournament, which had over a dozen competitors, recently played on the links at Jackson, was won by Comte de Sibour, in the net score of 58 from 15 strokes' handicap. Sidney Walker, E. S. Foster, and I. Cook, Jr., tied for second place, at 75 strokes net. Several other contests are scheduled for the remainder of the season. C. G. Lathrop of Detroit holds the record of the Bethlehem links, at 58 strokes. W. M. Sayer, Jr., Ralph Runyon, and Miss Mary B. Dumont of Brooklyn are among Bethlehem's active golfers.

A. M. Reed of the Albany Country Club is Captain of the Waumbek Golf Club team, at Jefferson, and he holds the record figures of 82 strokes for the 18 holes. The club is making arrangements to play several team matches with other White Mountain organizations, and special club tournaments are held every week. A ladies' tournament recently held was won by Miss Coggswell of Albany, and Miss Florence Suydam of Brooklyn got second. The prizes were presented by Mrs. W. H. McClure of Albany. During the same week a men's tournament was won by Augustus R. Fisk of Plainfield, N. J., in the net score of 84 strokes from 8 handicap, and A. M. Reed came second. The latter was the only scratch competitor, and his score of 85 strokes was the best gross record. Twenty-three cards were turned in, showing the degree of enthusiasm prevailing in that locality. Horace Rawlins is greens keeper of the club, and the nine holes have a playing distance of 2,001 yards, the longest hole being 350 yards and the shortest 115 yards.

H. M. Dodd of New York has made a record of forty-nine strokes for the Maplewood golf links.

Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, who formerly held the championship of the Ardsley Club, recently won the bogie cup in the women's competition on the Ardsley links. She beat the bogie score by three holes.

A Ninety-Year-Old Golfer.

Further evidence of the fact that golf is a game for all ages and conditions of life has been given in the fact that Alexander Hutchinson, a name celebrated in the annals of English and Scotch golfing, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday by playing in a foursome match over the Prestwick Club course in Scotland. A dinner was then held in the clubhouse, and the health of the oldest golfer in the world was drank with enthusiasm by a large number of members. The Golfer, in commenting upon this admirable feat, says: "The fact that a man who is ninety years of age is able to play golf does not prove that golf is therefore a recreation only for the aged; it is merely a testimony to the superb physique and well-kept old age of the player."

The women's championship tournament in October at the Ardsley Club is likely to have more representatives from the West than formerly has been the case. The fair Western golfers are improving rapidly in their game, and excellent new material is being developed every year. At the Onwentsia Club Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor has been getting back into winning form, and on the Wheaton links Miss Janette Macdonald, Miss Marion Shearson, Miss F. Clark, Mrs. Le Roy, Mrs. John Gott, and Miss Abbott have all been doing creditable work. Miss Shearson has recently won the Deering Cup after an exciting contest. Miss C. B. Longworth of Cincinnati, who now holds third honor place in the women's championship list, will undoubtedly be an aspirant for higher honors this season.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Preparations for a Big Golf Meet at Morristown, N. J., for Six Days from September 12.

An important announcement was made yesterday by Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, in regard to the amateur golf championship to be held next month at the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J. The programme of play as arranged by the association calls for a round of thirty-six holes a day for six successive days. The tournament will begin on Sept. 12 and continue through to Sept. 17. It will be open to all golfers belonging to clubs in the association, and the winner of the competition will be declared champion for the coming year.

The club from which the winner enters will be entitled to hold the $1,000 trophy during that time, and he himself will receive a golf medal as evidence of that title. To the second man the association will present a silver medal, and to the third and fourth bronze medals.

Some radical changes have been made since last year's championship at Chicago, and the conditions will be a more stringent test of golfing merit than ever before. The relegation of professionals to a separate tournament has left the association free to devote an entire week to the amateur event. Two more days have been added to the play, and the intermediate rounds increased from eighteen to thirty-six holes. The number of those eligible to compete in the match play has also been increased from sixteen to thirty-two, thus affording a fairer test of championship skill.

The qualifying round on Monday, the opening day of the meeting, will be at 36 holes, medal play, and three prizes are offered for the best three scores. The first thirty-two players will then be drawn for the match play. This latter will occupy the remaining days of the week, one round of 36 holes being decided each day. The final round, also 36 holes, will take place on Sept. 17.

All competitors must enter through the Secretaries of their respective clubs, and an entrance fee of $5 must accompany each entry. Monday, Sept. 5, at 6 P. M., is the time fixed for closing the entry list. For the convenience of players who desire to spend a little time in practicing over the championship course the Morris County Club extends the privileges of its clubhouse and links for one week previous to the tournament.

This is the fourth golf championship to be held in this country, and the fact that it is to take place so near New York, in the very heart of the golfing district, will doubtless result in one of the largest entry lists ever received. At Chicago last year there were scarcely more than fifty competitors, but according to Ransom H. Thomas of the Morris County Greens Committee, that club is making preparations for 125 at the lowest estimate.

CLOSE CONTESTS FOR TROPHIES.

Cooperstown and Susquehanna Golf Cups Each Won by One Hole.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The results in the finals at the Otsego golf tournament were close in the play for both the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Cups. Each was won by the narrow margin of one hole. The chief trophy, the Cooperstown Cup, was won by W. D. Vanderpool of Morris County, N. J., who defeated the home player, S. D. Bowers, by 1 up, after being 2 down, with only 3 holes to play. The match was close throughout, the men never being separated by more than one hole until the fifteenth hole, when Bowers was 2 up, and a winner, to all appearances, but Vanderpool played a grand uphill game, and, holding the sixteenth in 4, one better than bogey, and each of the last two in 4, equaling bogey, succeeded in winning on the last hole, after Bowers had missed a three-foot put to halve the match. Both men were weak in putting throughout the match, but otherwise played almost faultless golf. The following were the scores:

W. D. Vanderpool—
Out .....3 6 6 6 5 4 6 4 6—46.
In .....3 6 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—39. Total—85.

S. D. Bowers—
Out .....4 5 5 6 5 5 4 4 6—44.
In .....6 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—42. Total—86.

In the meantime A. D. Compton of Otsego and H. Van Rensselaer of Albany were fighting for the Susquehanna Cup, which the former won by 1 up. Starting out Van Rensselaer was clearly off his guard and Compton succeeded in winning 4 and halving one of the first 5 holes, and it was well for him he did, for Van Rensselaer began to pick up, and after holding Compton to 6 up at the thirteenth won the next 4 holes, and but for an unfortunate put on the last hole, would have won it, but as it was halved he lost the match by 1 up. Compton played a steady game, while Van Rensselaer played an erratic game. Their cards were:

A. D. Compton—
Out .....5 6 6 5 4 5 5 5 6—47.
In .....5 7 5 5 4 5 6 6 5—48. Total—95.

H. Van Rensselaer—
Out .....6 7 6 4 5 5 5 5 5—49.
In .....6 6 6 3 4 5 5 5 6—46. Total—95.

A Consolation Handicap was also played for and resulted as follows:

Name.	Gross.	H'dicap.	Net.
E. L. Adams	125	45	80
J. F. Cooper	102	13	89
F. V. Johnstone	109	20	89
Archie Pell	98	4	94

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clarke to whom Cooperstown is indebted for its golf course

THE GAME AT THE CRESCENT.

C. B. Van Brunt and Charles Adams Score 82 Net Each.

James Laign, the Crescent Athletic Club's professional, had the links in fine shape for the Crescent golf handicap at Bay Ridge yesterday. The tournament resulted in a tie, at 82 net, between C. B. Van Brunt and Charles Adams, whose cards follow:

Van Brunt—
Out .....5 6 4 5 6 7 3 6 5—47
In .....4 6 5 5 4 4 5 7 4—44
Total.....91

Adams—
Out .....7 5 6 6 4 5 5 6 5—49
In .....5 5 5 4 4 4 5 6 5—43
Total.....92

The scores were as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. B. Van Brunt	91	9	82
Charles Adams	92	10	82
C. Manot	91	8	83
G. S. O'Flyn	95	12	83
A. L. Norris	91	7	84
W. R. Thompson	98	12	86
W. B. Rhett	92	6	86
W. M. Campbell	99	12	87
G. H. Moore	94	7	87
H. G. McKeever	96	6	90
F. B. Studwell	104	12	92
A. A. Adams	105	12	93
H. S. Bouns	106	10	96

The Crescent team has arranged matches with the Englewood Field Club for the last Saturday in August and the first Saturday in September; the Marine and Field Club, for the first and third Saturdays in October, and the Town and Country Club of Elizabeth, on dates to be fixed. Each will be a home-and-home match, the first of each series to be played on the Crescent links.

Golf at the Field and Marine.

In the weekly handicap at the Marine and Field Club yesterday, J. T. Gwathmey and D. R. Aldridge were tied for first place in Class A and H. C. Holden won in Class B. Following are the scores:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
J. T. Gwathmey	105	3	102
D. R. Aldridge	120	18	102
L. Daniels	106	3	103
P. S. Mallet	119	9	110

CLASS B.

H. C. Holden	121	28	93
E. C. Lockwood	127	24	103

Kebo Valley Golf Tournament.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—Great golf was played on the Kebo Valley links this morning. The weekly handicap tournament, 18 holes, medal play, brought out thirty contestants, and was finally won by W. Alston Flagg of the Morris County Club, with a net score of 80, and a handicap of 7. G. S. Robbins of New York, handicap 10, and F. Ellis, Jr., of Cincinnati, handicap 18, tied for second prize, with net scores of 81. The scratch men were Arden M. Robbins of New York, Herbert Leeds of Boston, and J. G. Thorp of Cambridge.

RESULTS OF CRICKET GAMES.

Slow Wickets Make Scoring Difficult and the Bowlers Have the Best Chance.

Slow wickets made scoring rather difficult yesterday and in all the cricket games played in the metropolitan district the bowlers should have had an advantage.

At Prospect Park the Association Team of the Manhattan Club, not satisfied with the result of the League Association game last Thursday, challenged the League eleven of their club and, although they played fourteen men, they were promptly beaten by 53 runs. A. C. Goodyer and H. Tattersall did the chief run-getting for the winners, with 49 and 32 respectively. The totals were: League Team, 128; Association Team, 75.

The Kearny Cricket Club met the New York Arbroath Team at Prospect Park, and the latter being without the services of their chief bowler and great mainstay, B. L. MacCallum, were badly defeated. The totals were: New York Arbroath, 26; Kearny, 86 for 6 wickets.

At Bergen Point, Team B, of the New Jersey Athletic Club, gained a victory over Staten Island, and thus put themselves in second place for the League championship. The totals were: New Jersey Athletic Club Team B, 117; Staten Island, 85.

The great game of the day was played at Paterson, where, after most exciting play, the Brooklyns won by 4 runs. S. B. Standfast played a splendid innings for Brooklyn, and his 36 was the only double-figure score, with the exception of J. Pedlow's 10. J. H. West bowled in fine form for Paterson and secured 5 wickets for 26 runs. F. Richardson and R. Harrand were equally successful with the ball for Brooklyn. The totals were Brooklyn, 70; Paterson, 66.

The New York Club visited Roseville for their return game with the local team, and they again came off victors. The totals were: Roseville, 33; New York, 73.

There was only one game at Central Park, where the Yorkville and Columbia Clubs met for a return game. The totals were: Yorkville, 79; Columbia, 55.

CRICKET ORGANIZATIONS MEET.

Business Transacted by the League and the Association.

Both the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association held meetings last week. At the league meeting the contemplated visit of the Canadian team was fully discussed, and in order that the visitors might have the opportunity of meeting All-New York in a two days' match, the league championship matches for Saturday, Aug. 27, were postponed, with the exception of the game between the New York Cricket Club and New Jersey Athletic Club Team B. The Canadians were then scheduled for All-New York for Friday and Saturday, Aug. 26 and 27. The Staten Island Club offered its ground for the game, and a committee comprising Henry Martin, R. T. Rokeby, and J. D. Boyd was appointed to select the league team and make all arrangements for the match.

In addition to the All-New York game, the chief clubs here will play the Canadians individually. On Tuesday, the 23d, there will be a game with Staten Island, at Livingston, S. I.; on Wednesday the visitors will play the New Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point; on Thursday they will meet the Manhattans at Prospect Park, and the New York Cricket Association may take the open date of Monday for a game to be played either on the St. George's ground, Hoboken, or at Prospect Park.

At the association meeting, the resolution to reduce the number of balls to be delivered by a bowler to make him eligible for the prize from 300 to 225, was defeated, it being thought that in the eight games played a bowler would have every opportunity of delivering at least fifty overs.

NONPAREIL ROWING CLUB.

Good Racing at Its Annual Regatta in the Harlem River.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club held its twentieth annual regatta on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. It was ideal weather for racing. Great interest was taken in the various events, as Capt. Canavan announced some weeks ago that the winning crews would be considered for the Middle States Regatta. This encouraged the members to do hard training and the result was that yesterday's events were hotly contested. The clubhouse was decorated with flags, and between the races there was a dance.

On the tug Van Cott, which followed the boats over the half-mile straightaway course, were the race officials, Referee Julius D. Mahr of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, Judges John Rogers, Flushing Boat Club, and W. Goodkind, Lone Star Boat Club; Starter J. W. Maher, Harlem Rowing Club, and Timers H. H. Walters, Dauntless Boat Club, and J. Abeel, Nassau Boat Club.

The first event was a novice gig race, which James Myles, Jr., won easily in 3:43, with Charles Alexander second.

One of the surprises of the day came in the senior double gig race. There were four entries, including Capt. J. Canavan, one of the oldest oarsmen on the river, with E. Nicola as partner. All four crews got away together. At the third of a mile flag Canavan and Nicola spurted and finished a length ahead of E. C. Adlum and G. M. Welch. Time—2:59.

James Myles, Jr., also carried off the honors in the junior single gig race after a lively race with C. Mahrenholz. Time—3:35½.

The four-oared gig race with four entries was won in 2:54 by the crew composed of E. Nicola, bow; H. Maurus, No. 2; M. Naughton, 3; C. A. Schneider, stroke, and M. Haight, coxswain.

In the junior double gig race J. W. Alexander and La Forge rowed a fast race with C. Mahrenholz and E. L. Simpson, winning in 3:04. Mahrenholz and Simpson's time was 3:10½.

Great interest was taken in the eight-oared shell race, which had four entries. The crew, composed of C. H. Beck, C. Fleck, M. Naughton, W. Crawford, Henry Klehen, E. C. Adlum, C. Hofmann, William Tierney, and Alexander, coxswain, won by about five feet, after nip-and-tuck running all the way.

KERRYMEN'S ANNUAL GAMES.

Large Crowd in Attendance at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

The Kerrymen's Association of this city held its eighteenth annual picnic and games yesterday afternoon at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino. A large number of people witnessed the games, which were well contested. Handsome prizes were awarded. James E. Sullivan of the New Jersey Athletic Club acted as referee and the judges were William Linihan, Riverside Athletic Club, and J. J. Cooney, Pastime Athletic Club. The results follow:

Seventy-five-Yard Run, Open Handicap.—Won by J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., 20 feet handicap; time, 0:18; second, F. Nugant, Star A. C.

880-Yard Run, Open Handicap.—Won by J. F. Wray, Anchor A. C., 60 yards handicap; time, 2:14; second, S. A. Parkes, New Jersey A. C.

Throwing Fifty-six Pound Weight, Open Handicap.—Won by John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., 5 feet handicap, throw, 32 feet 10 inches; second, R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., handicap, 6 feet, throw, 32 feet 9½ inches.

220-Yard Run, Closed Handicap, for Members.—Won by Cornelius Sheehy, scratch; time, 0:26; second, C. T. Cronin.

300-Yard Run, Open Handicap—Won by C. McClellan, Jr., N. W. S. A. C.; handicap, 22 yards. Time—0:33 3-5. Second, James McNamara, Staten Island A. C.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Closed Handicap—Won by C. Sheehy, 2 feet 6 inches handicap; distance, 39 feet 4 inches.

One and a Half Mile Run, Open Handicap—Won by D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. C.; handicap, 90 yards. Time—6:52. Second, D. J. O'Connell, Stamford A. C.

880-Yard Run, Closed—Won by C. Sheehy, 40 yards handicap; second, C. T. Cronin, 50 yards handicap.

JACKS LIKELY TO HANG.

Former Police Official May Not Get a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—George H. Jacks, the alleged murderer of Andrew F. McGee, was arraigned before Judge Baker at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the motion for a new trial in his case was called. It is the general opinion that the motion will be denied and that Jacks will be sentenced to hang on the same day that John Druggan is to be executed, Oct. 14.

Jacks is an ex-convict, having served five years in the Jackson (Mich.) penitentiary. He is an ex-Chief of Police of Muskegon, Mich.; and ex-Deputy Sheriff and ex-Deputy United States Marshal in Michigan.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings of Summer Character Continue Without Features or Large Amounts.

THE BENNETT BUILDING SALE

Latest Sales by Brokers—East Side Parcels Make the Only Bidding at Auction—This Week's Attractive Offerings—Mortgages Filed.

Market conditions have shown little or no change during the week, and what little dealing there has been was of a most desultory sort, involving small amounts and worthy of only passing notice. The sale of the Bennett Building, details of which are given in another column, is one of those spectacular events without which no dull season would seem complete, but to which no significance attaches, unless, as in this instance, it makes another stage in what was already, from all accounts, a complex state of affairs. In view of the circumstances developing from the disappearance of Mr. Pettit, what would have been the largest single transaction in several months certainly loses much of its importance from a real estate standpoint.

Early Fall activity in dwellings is beginning to show itself, noticeably in the sales of 871 Madison Avenue and 7 East Eighty-second Street. Fifth Avenue furnished one transaction of fair size—the purchase of 603 by Collins & Collins. The price paid for this property has been variously reported from $110,000 to $125,000. The latter figure is probably more nearly correct, the seller's asking price, according to the books of one firm, having been $135,000. Aside from the usual quota of operations in east side tenement properties, there has been nothing done south of Fourteenth Street, except the resale of the small building 89 Mercer Street.

The signing of preliminary peace measures has been the cause of general satisfaction in realty circles. Brokers especially are happy, because the last obstacle to the looked-for Fall activity has been removed, and because those of their clients who have made the war the reason for their timidity will have to get into the field or devise some new excuse—and the latter will not be easy.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Collins & Collins are the buyers of 603 Fifth Avenue, recently reported sold by W. K. Aston.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to A. G. Kalb the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

W. Bourke Cockran is the buyer of 903 and 905 Third Avenue, with an "L" at 205 East Fifty-ninth Street, which was sold last week by Joseph Geisenheimer through Strong & Ireland.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mrs. Anna Cary, for $31,000, the three-story dwelling 75 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 75.

Urry Goodman has sold the six-story tenement, 191 Stanton Street, 25 by 100.

Goodman & Silverson have sold the six-story tenement 265 Madison Street, 37.6 by 100.

Jacob Wernz has sold, for about $27,500, the five-story front and rear tenements 57 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100.

Paul B. Pugh takes in exchange for 361 and 363 West Twenty-seventh Street, recently sold by him to David Green, the old buildings 105 and 107 East Fifteenth Street.

The Auction Room.

The partition sale of the plot 50 by 100, with old buildings, at the northwest corner of Grand and Willett Streets, again demonstrated the popularity of property in that section with the auction-room contingent. Situated on the great thoroughfare of the east side, it was not surprising that the parcel should produce the only competition of the week, which was, however, a change none the less agreeable after several weeks of cut-and-dried foreclosure offerings. Although there are three buildings on the plot, it was sold in two parcels. The two firms of operators who became the purchasers evidently had an understanding with each other and the next that is heard of the property will undoubtedly be the sale of the entire plot to a builder.

The only other offerings of the week which had promised to attract attention, the Grenoble apartment house and 155 and 157 Wooster Street, were not put up; the sale of the former being adjourned to Aug. 22 and the latter withdrawn.

The auctioneer Scott furnishes the redeeming feature of the schedule for the coming week in the shape of a partition sale, covering 239 East Twenty-second Street, 242 East Twenty-third Street, and 125 Pitt Street. The two former properties adjoin each other at the rear and bidders should not be lacking for the Pitt Street lot, fronting on one of the new east side parks. A house in Flushing and a farm of sixty-one acres near Manhasset, L. I., are also covered by the same partition proceedings and will be sold with the properties in this borough on Tuesday.

Property in a section not often heard of at auction will be offered to-morrow, when the southwest corner of Greenwich and Albany Streets will be sold in foreclosure.

Another Brooklyn suburban offering is scheduled for Saturday by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, consisting of 169 lots on the Gravesend Neck Road, Avenue U and East Third Street.

There were recorded last week 254 mortgages, for $2,599,468, of which 104, for $1,132,907, were at 5 per cent.; 114, for $821,561, were at more, and 36, for $645,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 260 mortgages, for $4,660,003, of which 98, for $3,343,951, were at 5 per cent.; 129, for $619,302, were at more, and 33 for $696,750, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Merritt E. Haviland, referee; 435 to 441 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, runs west 80 by north 72.2½ by northeast 50.6 by southeast 69 by south 42.3, four three-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $11,033.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.9 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $41,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 120 and 122 Greenwich Street and 2 and 2½ Albany Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, runs south along Greenwich Street 50 by west 47.4 by south 4 by west 20.6 by north 45.4½ by east along Albany Street 65, two three-story brick tenements, with stores on Greenwich Street, two-story frame building on Albany Street. Due on judgment, $15,642; subject to another mortgage for $40,200.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Lockwood, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 210 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,180; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 239 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; 242 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 120.10 feet west of Second Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; 125 Pitt Street, west side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, old brick and frame buildings; 48 North Prince Street, Flushing, west side, 644 feet north of Bridge Street, 75 by 138, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling; farm of about sixty-one acres, with residence, stables, &c., on the east side of the road from Manhasset to Port Washington, in the town of North Hempstead, L. I.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 586 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 105.9 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Subject to a mortgage for $5,500.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Valentine Avenue, Fordham, east side, 701.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteth Street, 100 by 152.2 and irregular, vacant; Valentine Avenue, east side, 901.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteth Street, 200 by 167.3 by 200 by 197, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,246.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, referee, 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 206.8 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, referee, 345 Bleecker Street, east side, 25.8 feet south of Tenth Street, 26.2 by 39.6 by 25.9 by 36, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,701.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Edward Schenck, referee, Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Lafayette Court, being 130 feet west of Third Avenue and 60 feet north of Ninth Street, each 23.4 by 80, two-story brick buildings.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.—William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 30 Rogers Place, west side, 593.9 feet north of Westchester Avenue 20 by 75.11 by 20 by 78, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,154.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23.1½ by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,513.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.—On the premises, at 2 P. M., by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, public auction sale, 169 lots in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn, situated on the Gravesend Neck Road, Avenue U and East Third Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 36 Gold Street, for a seven-story brick powerhouse, 23.8 by 66.3 by 64.8; Dodge & James of 262 Madison Avenue, owners; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 80.11; S. K. Moore of 138 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 104 Cherry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 25.2 by 86; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a four-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 20 by 50.6; Florence B. Loew of 258 Madison Avenue, owner; F. R. Allen, architect; cost, $20,000.

Twenty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story brick carhouse, 99 by 232.8; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue; for two five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 85.8; Samuel Kapelonsky of 815 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85.8; Samuel Kapelonsky, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $47,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 76; George Stolz of 1,524 Franklin Avenue, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $51,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Jackson Avenue, for five two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56; Frederick McCarthy of 1,044 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $19,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 325 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 23 by 15, and a two-story frame stable, 27 by 15; F. Schonewig of 967 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; Cost, $600.

Jefferson Street, north side, 116 feet west of Crotona Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 43 by 39; Eugene H. Hammond of 1,385 Franklin Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 13.

BRONX TERRACE, w s, Lot 1,233, map of Village of Wakefield, 87.6x140; William M. Ingersoll to Mary M. Bickford.. $1

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; Louis W. Kayser to Frederick Pusemann 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 159th St, 51.2x90.7x50x101.9; William A. and Charles G. Spencer, executors, &c., to John Dreyer 1

NASSAU ST, 93 to 99, extends from Fulton to Ann St, (Bennett Building;) the John Pettit Realty Company to Morris Plinus 1

SUMMIT AV, w s, 317 ft n e from n s of Renwick property and s s of Lot 58, map of High Bridgeville, 25x87.6x25.2x87.9, being part of Lot 90 on said map; John P. Levins to Mary A. Levins..... 1

10TH AV, s w corner of 215th St, 60x99.11; King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, e s, 99.11 ft n of 215th St, 27.3x88.1x25x78.10; Nathaniel L. and Caroline A. McCready, trustees, &c., to Daniel E. Seybel 6,000

62D ST, 221 n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Ella J. Breckenridge to August J. Von Ganther 100

100TH ST, s s, 123.3 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Otis S. Brownson to Louis Lippman, ½ part 19,500

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; 117th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; John Finck and another to Charles M. Rosenthal, quit claim..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLETON, Laura V., to Magdalena Leidenthal; 212, 214 West 102d St; 102d St, s s, 99.11 ft e of Boulevard, and other property in Brooklyn, demand..... $1,200

BROWN, Mary A., to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 91st St, 177 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year..... 16,600

DEWHURST, Henry, to Duane S. Everson; s e corner of 7th Av and 49th St, ¼ part, 2 years 3,000

KELLY, Frank L., to John and Mary A. Helbig; Lot 380, map of portion of Hunt estate of Van Nest, 5 years..... 2,200

LYON, Anna E., to George W. Carr, guardian, &c.; Lots 13, 16 to 20, Block F, 17, 18, 21 to 28, Block G, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11, Block H, and Lots 16 to 19, Block D, map of Dore Lyon property at Westchester, 1 year..... 2,250

MEKELVEY, John, to John Hardy; e corner of 11th Av and 65th St, 1 year.. 3,000

PARKER, Sarah E., to J. Frances Pease; 22 West 87th St, 3 years 28,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Kate Mordecai; n s of 117th St, 110 ft e of 5th Av, ½ year 2,000

SCHMUTZ, Charles, to Adam Cramer; s s of 138th St, 57.10 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 4,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to Frank L. Tierney and another; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, secures notes..... 1,023

TIETJEN, Christian F., to Caroline F. Tietjen,

INSTRUCTION.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898. Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September. Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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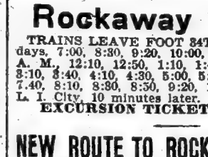
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The Ridgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
The Argyle, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
Hotel Ampersand, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Kent & Waldmere, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

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6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM. ar. 7:10 PM. 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7.40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
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NURSE.—A young German lady, graduated trained nurse, speaking English, French, and Italian, understanding traveling, desires a position going abroad; salary moderate; high reference. Miller, 887 Park Av., between 78th and 79th Sts.

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ATTENDANT upon nervous diseases desires employment; good experience. L., Box 879 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAIDS, cooks, 10 laundresses, waitresses, German lady's maids, nurses, kitchenmaids. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

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Active, Energetic Salesmen,

With or without permanent employment, can readily build up large secure annual income by selling the most liberal Life Insurance policy contract in the world, as issued by the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Agency Contracts on most favorable, enduring basis ready for the right parties. Write to or call on ALBERT McCLAVE, Room 409, 611 Broadway.

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PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
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For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

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Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

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ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 38 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN and CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 10, Jan. 2, March 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, Aug. 25. MIOWERA, Sept. 22
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FOLLOWING THE FLAG

It is a very interesting and significant coincidence that at the close of the Franco-Prussian war one of the first persons to enter Paris after the siege was raised was Mr. John M. Cook, and that during the armistice a party of tourists visited Paris under the firm's auspices. Immediately after the destruction of Cervera's fleet arrangements were completed to send a special steamer with American tourists to view the wrecks of the Spanish ships and the scene of operations as they were then being conducted. The outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago rendered it unadvisable that the trip should be made, as the safety of their clients is always the first consideration with the firm, and the cruise was postponed until after the rainy season, when several tours will be made.

For over Half a Century the firm of THOS. COOK & SON has been an important factor in the marvelous development of travel which is the most striking feature of our day. Its operations have lately been extended to

ZANZIBAR,

and on the Dark Continent, where but a few years ago Livingstone and Stanley were cautiously pushing their venturesome explorations through unknown regions, the Cook Tourist, armed with his book of coupons and letter of credit, now wends his cheerful way in search of novelty, pleasure, and health.

MANILA.

Within a few months after that glorious First of May, when Dewey won his memorable victory at Manila, a party of American Tourists under the guidance of the ubiquitous Cook will be inspecting the remains of the Spanish fleet and the picturesque and cosmopolitan city on the Pasig, for hundreds of years the capital of Spain's possessions in the East.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

On Saturday, Oct. 29th, a tour consisting of a limited number of ladies and gentlemen will leave San Francisco for a tour of the world by the Mail Steamship "DORIC." Honolulu, the capital of the

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,

the latest acquired and one of the most beautiful of Uncle Sam's possessions, is first visited. Then

JAPAN,

The "Land of the Rising Sun," with its many quaint features and beautiful resorts, its temples, shrines, castles, and ingenious and hospitable people, will be seen.

MANILA.

May be reached before or after Hong Kong, according as circumstances and facilities may make more desirable at the time. The rich and populous city of Manila and the beautiful and fertile country in which it is situated have now a special interest for all Americans. Through its streets pass the motley population and through its marts all the varied products of the Philippine Archipelago, a group of nearly 2,000 islands. At Hong Kong and Canton

JOHN CHINAMAN

is seen at home, a curious and interesting spectacle. The next point on the tour is

CEYLON,

the Garden of the World, brilliant with every tropical flower and odorous with spices. The party then travels directly across

INDIA,

with its barbaric wealth and display, its prodigious palaces, and vast deserted cities, its picturesque despotisms and teeming millions of human creatures. Then

EGYPT

the mysterious, and the Pyramids, Tombs, and Temples, which tell the story of a bygone civilization. Lastly, the Capitals of Modern Europe, and the quick and comfortable passage of the Atlantic in a modern express steamship complete the round of travel and the Tour of the World.

THE HOLY LAND

is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year, more than 80 per cent. of whom travel under the guidance and by means of the facilities of THOS. COOK & SON, who maintain a large resident staff and an immense camping equipment for their accommodation. The tourist proceeds by this characteristic and primitive but thoroughly comfortable means of travel over the same hills and through the same fertile valleys as the Patriarchs journeyed, in much the same way, thousands of years ago; and the many scenes and places connected with the Sacred Story are thus visited in a leisurely, secure, and thoroughly appropriate manner. All necessary arrangements are undertaken by us, from backsheesh to the various Sheiks whose territories are invaded, to the smallest detail necessary for comfort in camp; and everybody concerned—camp servants, dragomans, guards, etc.,—are employed by and responsible to COOK. The next tour to Palestine leaves by the S. S. "EMS" on Saturday, September 24th, and includes the following points, among others, in the itinerary: Gibraltar, Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Corfu, Athens, Constantinople, Ephesus, Baalbec, Damascus, Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Samaria, Jericho, Bethel, the Jordan, Dead Sea, Bethany, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Cairo, and Alexandria. A

Three Weeks' Trip on the Nile

by one of the large fleet of commodious steamers specially built for THOS. COOK & SON, and which are the Only First-Class Tourist Steamers on the Nile, can also be made at the same time.

PORTO RICO.

On August 27th the Quebec Company's S. S. "Caribbee" will sail for Ponce, Porto Rico, and immediate application is necessary to secure accommodation. The same company's steamships will perform the Annual Series of Cruises to the Tropics during the season, including Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Windward Islands. Particulars of these arrangements will be ready at an early date.

SUMMER TOURS.

A large number of Summer tours will leave New York every week for the principal Summer Resorts of the United States and Canada, occupying from THREE DAYS to THREE WEEKS, offering sufficient variety to meet the wishes of every class of tourists.

Tickets for travel only, independent of parties, are sold by THOS. COOK & SON, reaching practically

Every Place on Earth,

and estimates for long or short tours, in any part of the world, and information

SANTIAGO LIKE A TOY CITY

But It Is Dirty, Ill-Smelling, and Attractive Only at a Considerable Distance.

SIDEWALKS ALMOST UNKNOWN

Spanish Soldiers Undersized Physically, Dwarfed Mentally, Unclean, and Half Famished — Women and Priests Curse Americans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—This city, which has been the goal of our endeavors, is a poor thing to have been the object of such striving and the cause of so much bloodshed. If it were all, indeed, it would not be worth the limb of an American soldier. It stands for something else that may or may not be worth the sacrifice we are making. For itself alone the world would, I fancy, be richer, be cleanlier, and more wholesome, at least, if it were washed off the beautiful spot of earth that it now soils.

It does not, however, lack a certain picturesqueness and a certain charm. If one could forget that national or civic filthiness which we call yellow fever, and shut his eyes to the dirt in the streets and on and in the houses, and close his nostrils to the foul scent of the loathsomely filthy soldiers—if one could do these well-nigh impossible things—he would discover something of this charm and picturesqueness.

Imagine a city of hoary antiquity for this young Western world that was founded centuries ago on the somewhat steep slope of a hill, where expansion and growth were never dreamed of and were almost impossible. Fancy this city spreading out, rambling out, from about its little bay and wharves, having centuries in which to become regular, ordered, comely, and cleanly, but apparently too idle or indifferent for any of these things. See it sending out its narrow, threadlike alleys up the steep hillside, or following the tortuous water line. At some places more level than others it lays out a square—a Spaniard must have his square—and they call it "plaza" this or "plaza" that, according to who reigns in Madrid. Now, the main square (about fifty yards on each side) is called La Plaza de la Reina. If Alfonso Trece were now King it would be called La Plaza del Rey. It may soon be rechristened La Plaza del President—of the United States or of Cuba—the people would much prefer the former.

Toy Plazas in Real Life.

These little streets and toylike plazas amuse more than they please. They give the impression that children had been playing a game of city building, and that their elders had taken their play seriously and let their toys remain, and have conducted in these pigmy houses and tenuous streets, for three centuries, the affairs of a declining empire. The streets run blindly up to the squares and the squares are set blindly in the midst of a tangled net of streets. There were not enough "mananas" in the Spanish calendar to put these streets and plazas in order. The houses, too, seem to have contested the scant space with the streets. Most of them rise flatly and squarely and hideously from the street. Some of them jut into the street, or the street turns around them—whichever came last. There is scarcely ever a sidewalk; and never one that deserves the name or that can be walked on for two consecutive blocks. They are so narrow that if you meet any one, one of you has to step into the street. How modern civilization and commerce are to go back and forth through these alleys is a conundrum. If we stay here, we shall have to hew out some thoroughfares. If Cuba comes into possession, the toy streets and squares will fit the Cuban ideas about as well as they did the views and purposes of Spain, only it will take Cuba several centuries to reach the low civilization at which Spain finds her goal after a thousand years of vicissitudes.

To one who has seen a Spanish, or a Cuban, or a Mexican town, Santiago does not present much that is novel. It is a little filthier, a little worse smelling. It is also, perhaps, a little more picturesque in its environment. But here are the same sort of houses, the same sort of streets, the same sort of squares, and the same sort of people. I wish Cervantes had smiled away a lot of other things besides Spain's chivalry. Out amid the wholesome, breezy hills, where the trade wind keeps the air pure and sweet, this city looks charming in its buff and blue tints. The cathedral towers seem at least interesting, and the long hospital buildings are impressive. And, besides, the town, hanging like a grape cluster on the hill slope, seems to crown the headland of the bay.

Distance Lends Enchantment to Santiago.

But the charm is in the distance. It vanishes gradually as you draw near, and almost disappears as you enter the barricaded streets, where the Spanish soldiers had set the stage for a great tragedy they did not have the heart to play out.

I first entered the city by a deserted road. As I approached the gates the "Puertos," I came into a main road, at an inn, and followed it until I emerged into the street. This latter road was cut across at several points by deep trenches and could have been held against thrice the force we had. Where it entered the city there was a curious zariba of barbed wire, in which the Spaniards place so much confidence. This wire was arranged in two squares, around which ran trenches, and there was a narrow path between. The path which any assaulting party would have had to follow, was protected by rifle pits and trenches. A few yards beyond, two trenches were cut, each half way across the street, leaving a winding, narrow path between the ends, which overlapped. Still further there was another fortified line. This consisted of trenches, a high breastwork, and a row of barrels filled with earth. This line was also covered by rifle pits and trenches. Just beyond it were the quarters of the troops.

I could hardly believe that the soldiers I saw thronging the streets were the same who had fought so heroically at El Caney and El Pazo. I had grown accustomed to the look and the smell of the Cuban soldiers, and I had observed that the Spanish prisoners that had been captured at El Caney were scarcely an improvement upon the dwarfish, ill-formed, foul-smelling, filthy, and brutal followers of Gens. Garcia and Gomez and of Colonels innumerable, but I was not prepared for the revelation of the real Spanish warrior. Here he was, the god out of the machine, the man who had redeemed by his tenacious courage a series of defeats. Here was the hero of El Caney and the inheritor of the unfulfilled renown of Saragossa. I saw a dirty-faced, dirty-handed, totally befouled, half-formed man. Filth was the first impression. You could not avoid it. Your eyes and your nostrils could not be deceived. Your imagination could not throw over him the glamour of Pavia or Roncesvalles. He stood there, or he drooped there, in his filth; and that was all you could see at first.

Spanish Soldiers Not Imposing.

Gradually I could see other things. Cuba hardens one to bad odors and steels him somewhat against the shock of filthiness, but does not render him quite equal to the task of seeing and scenting the Spaniard of the blockhouse and the trenches. However, when these trifles were overmastered I saw, or I thought I saw, the patient animal that Spain has driven into her fortified lines and commanded to stay there—to die there, if necessary, but to stay. He is only a half man in form, and apparently not more than a fourth of a man in moral and mental stature, measured by the standard of our American soldier. He is not more than 5 feet 4 inches in height, is thin to emaciation, and stoop-shouldered, as if he, and not Sagasta, were bearing up the weight of a sinking nation. He has not only been poorly fed—he has been starved. Hunger has gnawed that hollow in his chest and in his cheek. His spirit has been conquered and enslaved so long that it knows only how to obey, even when obedience means death in a bad cause or a sacrifice in a hopeless situation.

It was dinner time, and great pots boiled in the middle of the streets, from which an officer dipped out cupfuls of rice broth and poured it into the dishes or tin cups of the men. Trafalgar or Bailén might have been fighting just then, and these famished devils would have had but one idea—food. They did not wait until they could sit down. They marched by, got their modicum of unpleasant looking and unsavory stew, and devoured it like—well, like pigs before they had walked ten paces.

The officers made of course a better appearance. They, also, are undersized, but they were better clad, more erect, more manly looking, and better fed. Many of them were evidently of the upper classes and seemed to have scant regard for the troops. Some were still riding up and down the lines giving orders to the soldiers, directing them where they must go to deliver themselves to our troops, or how they could get food in the meanwhile.

I found all the soldiers, officers, and men very courteous, and without any bitter feeling toward us. They now and then expressed their hatred of the Cubans, and said they hoped the Americans would hold the city and not turn it over to the Cubans to pillage. They were ready to talk pleasantly, and I chatted with a number of officers and men about the fighting of the last few weeks, the surrender, the return to Spain, and the city itself.

Compliment to American Marksmanship.

As I passed a clothing store a fancy struck me to buy a Spanish officer's uniform as a souvenir. I entered and was having the proprietor put on the bluish-looking coat the necessary stars and buttons, when a Spanish Colonel, in full regalia, came in. He began talking with me at once, said the American soldiers had fought magnificently, and that they marched up to and over their trenches as if they were on dress parade.

"And, caramba! how you shoot!" he exclaimed. "If we could shoot that way, we should have killed every one of you."

And then he interested himself in my purchase of the uniform. He made the shopkeeper, who was inclined to give me less than I was bargaining for, and was putting on Captain's buttons and stars, rig out the coat in gorgeous style. "Coronel, el todo," he said. By his assistance, I was enabled to walk out of the shop wearing a Colonel's insignia in my hat, and having a full Colonel's uniform. The Spanish troops saluted me as I walked down the street, gravely enough at first, but soon saw the purpose of the uniform and shouted: "Coronel Americano y Español," and would form in line and salute me with mock ceremony.

The only abusive words I have heard in Santiago, or have yet heard from Spanish lips, were uttered by women and by priests. I have heard both curse the American flag, curse all Americans, and make use of that nasty expression, common only to the mixed Latin race, "Spit on Americans."

The soldiers at least can respect us for our bearing at El Caney and El Pazo, and for our generous conduct.

STANHOPE SAMS.

DECREE FOR MRS. F. W. SAVIN.

The Supreme Court Orders the Broker to Pay Her $1,000 a Month.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has granted to Mrs. Arriba W. Savin a decree of separation from her husband, Frank W. Savin. The decree was handed down yesterday and is based upon the findings of Alfred R. Page, who was appointed as referee to take the testimony in the case. Coupled with the decree of separation is an order to Savin to pay his wife $1,000 a month for the support of herself and her two children, Josephine and Frank W., Jr. Mrs. Savin is also to have the custody of the children.

Savin is a broker, and is accredited with being a man of large means. According to the complaint, he and his wife were married by the Rev. E. Kempshall, in the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., on Dec. 6, 1871. They separated on Oct. 8, last. "Coarse, unkind, tyrannical, brutal, and inhuman" treatment formed the basis of Mrs. Savin's complaint. The co-respondent was not named.

Mrs. Savin said that her husband frequently struck her and choked her. She also described how he once threatened to throw her son down a flight of stairs unless she would put her signature to certain legal papers. The cruelties alleged by Mrs. Savin extend over a period of almost fifteen years.

Referring to a quarrel that occurred at the Manhansett House, at Shelter Island, last August, Mrs Savin said that her husband came rushing into the dining room, where she and her children were seated at a table, and exclaimed: "Have you heard about it? Haven't you heard that my woman has left me?" Mrs. Savin said that she was afraid that the waiters would hear, and reminded Savin where he was. She also told him he ought not to talk like that before their children.

"But he would not stop," said Mrs. Savin in her testimony. "I said: 'All this is so queer. I must get a divorce. I cannot stand this any longer.'"

Mrs. Savin says she is sure that her husband gave his horses and carriages to the woman mentioned, for the reason that while she was standing at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue one afternoon she saw her husband and a woman driving in the victoria. The coachman and footman for the Savin family were seated in front.

SAY THE SPAN IS DANGEROUS.

Complaints Are Made of the Elevated Structure in Alabama Avenue.

People living in the neighborhood of Fulton Street and Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, assert that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad structure at that point is in a dangerous condition. An incline was recently built to the surface at Crescent Street, connecting with the Long Island Railroad, in order to run through trains from the Broadway Ferry to Rockaway Beach. Passengers are also transferred from the other lines of the company, and the travel over the road has become very heavy.

There is a curve at the Alabama Avenue corner, and the span at that point is greater than elsewhere on the line. The residents say that on several occasions since the Rockaway Beach trains have been running over that section the span has sagged as the trains passed. Last Sunday the police of the Liberty Avenue Station were notified, and an officer was sent to investigate. He reported that the track sagged, and the police notified the company to that effect. The railroad people deny that there is anything in the story, and do not admit that the police gave them any warning to that effect.

BORE THREE DOWN FIRE ESCAPE.

Fireman Collins's Good Work at a Brooklyn Apartment House Blaze.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in a seven-story apartment house at Pineapple and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn. It started on the fifth floor, in the apartments of Mrs. Anna J. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is at her country home and the apartments were not occupied.

Martin B. Stelle, the first of the tenants to learn of the fire, left the house, turned in an alarm, and returned to arouse his neighbors. Most of them were away in the country, and all the remaining families got out easily except that of Richard T. Peckham, on the fifth floor. By the time he had realized the situation and awakened his wife and the servant, Mary O'Neill, the flames had made such headway that there was a perilous task before them. Carrying the baby in his arms, Peckham led the way to the stairs, but was driven back by the heat and smoke. Escape by the stairs was cut off, and the only route open was the fire-escape. Peckham had opened the window and was preparing to take his little family down, when a helmeted head bobbed up in front of him. It belonged to Fireman William Collins of Engine No. 5, who had come up on a ladder.

"Keep cool, Madam," said Collins to Mrs. Peckham, "and you will be safe. Give me the baby."

The child was handed to him, and the fireman descended with it. The little family waited until he returned, and then Peckham passed his wife out of the window into Collins's arms. The fireman went down and returned again, this time to rescue Mary O'Neill. When all the rest were safe, Peckham descended the ladder himself. It was the third time he had escaped from a burning building. He was in Chicago at the time of the great fire.

The loss is estimated at $13,000. The owner is Edward H. Wise. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

New Monkey House Open To-day.

The new Central Park monkey house on the west side of the Arsenal will be thrown open to public view to-day. There will be added eleven new monkeys. Eight of them are Java monkeys, and there are two baboons, and a pig-tailed monkey which has been dubbed "Chinaman." Principal Keeper Shannon and Assistant Snyder will be in attendance.

Leaving a cold to "get well of itself," is a risky experiment. Remove the irritation with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD

Sample Warehouse to be Opened in Hamburg by United States Manufacturers.

A PLAN TO STIMULATE TRADE

Part of the General Scheme of the National Association of American Manufacturers — President Search's Trip to Europe—Meeting to be Held in This City.

A meeting of manufacturers and merchants will soon be held in this city to discuss the project of establishing an American sample warehouse in Hamburg, Germany, similar to the one opened in Caracas, Venezuela, not long ago under the direction of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, President of that association, returned Friday from Europe, where he went several weeks ago chiefly for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the prospects for developing American trade in foreign cities and countries. He is impressed with the idea that Hamburg is the most advantageous point in which first to establish a warehouse where samples of American goods can be displayed for the benefit of European buyers.

Charles A. Moore, Vice President for New York of the National Association of Manufacturers; Charles A. Schieren, the Treasurer of the National Association, and Richard Young of New York, a member of the Executive Committee, have given much attention and thought to the establishment of the Hamburg and othe sample warehouses, especially in the interest of the New York membership, which comprises a large proportion of the entire national organization. Vice President Moore has recently discussed the matter with President McKinley and Secretary of State Day, with the view of securing the full support of the United States Government in the efforts of the association to advance the exterior trade of the country. It is not unlikely that in the call for the approaching meeting of the members of the National Association of Manufacturers there will be an invitation for other prominent manufacturers and merchants to take part in the deliberations.

Charles E. Locke, assistant to Vice President Moore, said yesterday: "It is proposed to establish in Hamburg, Germany, an American warehouse filled with American products, where buyers may see samples, obtain prices, and place orders. Hamburg is one of the largest exporting centres in the world. It has several lines of steamers in direct connection with Central and South American ports, therefore it is deemed a desirable place to establish a very extensive exhibition of all kinds of goods produced in this country. We are particularly anxious to strengthen our South American lines of export, since South America is the only part of the world in which our trade decreased last year. In the Orient our trade has advanced greatly; in fact, the exports to Japan were 65 per cent. greater in 1897 than in the year before.

Trade with Germany.

"The trade between the United States and Germany has increased largely in the past two years in most lines, especially machinery and agricultural implements. Various influences, however, occasionally interfere with a continuous profitable commerce in our own agricultural products. I am inclined to the belief that such a warehouse as is proposed by the National Association of Manufacturers, for Hamburg, will prove a potent educational factor in the determination of trade relations with Germany. It probably would have a tendency to obliterate much of the jealousy and bitterness occasionally exhibited by that country against the United States.

"The present German tariff practically excludes living animals, animal products, and many articles of consumption from this country. German tariff laws are altered frequently according to the political complexion of the dominant party. These laws admit of discrimination against any country that is unpopular for the moment. Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue one afternoon she saw her husband and a woman driving in the victoria. The coachman and footman for the Savin family were seated in front. from the fact that the value of each article imported is fixed annually, under the direction of a body known as the Imperial Commission of Experts, who are directly influenced by German Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. Values may be changed each year on exactly the same articles, although the price in the exporting country remains the same. Moreover, the same article is often valued differently if exported than if imported.

"In other words the German tariff laws are so elastic as to make foreign business practically impossible, provided the adverse sentiment of any particular German Chamber of Commerce may make itself felt with the commission of experts. The probability is that the establishment in Hamburg of a sample warehouse for American products will call universal attention to these Governmental methods and eventually result in a change for the better."

President Search's Views.

President Search is in favor of making the sample warehouse in Hamburg a mart for the sale as well as the exhibition of American goods. He encountered no hostility to this plan while in Hamburg, although he discussed the subject with a few German merchants. Mr. Search said among other things: "I have found the Germans fair competitors. American manufacturers should arrange to meet their competition. There is no reason why we should not make goods for the entire world, and we ought to go at it in a businesslike way. Every means of increasing the distribution of American goods abroad, as I have no doubt our proposed warehouse would do, not only means so much more for American exporters, but it of course is also a benefit to the manufacturer who sells only in this country as the pressure on the home market is relieved by so much."

President Search said that he believed it to be the part of wisdom to establish only one American sample warehouse at a time in Europe. "I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that, viewing the situation from all sides, Hamburg is the most desirable point at which to make the start, and I shall recommend it to the association at our next meeting. During my recent visit to Europe no positive negotiations were closed, but I have in mind several warehouses in Hamburg which I think would be satisfactory for our purpose. Our next European point will undoubtedly be London, which, as a great financial and shipping centre, presents various important advantages. As to other cities, Berlin is an attractive point so far as trade with Germany alone is concerned, but otherwise it does not appear to offer facilities equal to those of Hamburg."

LAST MONTH'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Our Imports Are Steadily Decreasing, While Exports Grow Greater.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the month of July the imports of merchandise amounted to $50,674,366, of which $19,571,265 was free of duty. As compared with July, 1897, a decrease is shown of about $3,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $71,189,742, an increase of over $1,000,000.

The gold imports for July aggregated $2,613,530, as compared with $938,951 for July, 1897. The exports of gold amounted to $1,497,013, against $5,462,869 for July, 1897; the imports of silver aggregated $3,028,192, against $2,693,864 one year ago. The exports during July were $4,879,783, which is practically the same as for July, 1897.

For the last seven months there is shown to have been a decrease of $129,585,399 in the imports of merchandise and an increase in the exports of $131,736,099. The gold imports during the same time increased $88,043,441, and the exports decreased $22,835,866. The imports of silver decreased $1,822,193, and the exports $3,381,424.

The Treasury Department has revoked its recent decision in regard to importations of certain articles into this country under the existing reciprocal commercial arrangements with France. The former ruling allowed these importations the benefit of the reduced rates without restriction as to the country of exportation; under the new decision, however, products of France exported from other countries are not entitled to the privileges of the reciprocal arrangement.

REVENUE TAX PHASES.

A Ruling Against Banks — Collector Treat Thinks the New Law Will Endure.

Several New York banks have paid the special tax imposed upon their capital stock by the war revenue law under protest, claiming that the Government bonds held by them as security for circulation should be allowed to offset their capital and surplus. Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District in this city held that the intent of the law was to tax the banks, and not their investments. His position is sustained by a ruling received from Commissioner Scott yesterday to the following effect: "Government bonds held as security for the circulation of a bank will not be allowed as an offset on their capital and surplus under the special tax on a bank."

Another decision by Collector Treat was upheld by Commissioner Scott yesterday in a letter to one of the leading New York banks, which had taken exception to it. Commissioner Scott rules that when a demand or time draft is duly stamped, and the drawee writes upon it his acceptance, accompanied by an order, making the draft payable at a bank, this accompanying order also requires a two-cent stamp, it being a separate and distinct instrument from the draft.

Collector Treat said yesterday: "In my opinion, the war revenue law will continue in force without change for some time to come. There is apparently to be no indemnity exacted from Spain, and it seems likely that the $300,000,000 of war expenses will be raised through this channel. I might go still further and say that in my opinion the war tax law is its essential features will remain a permanent internal revenue law. Within the brief time that it has been in force it has demonstrated its efficiency and thoroughness, and I think that it is the fairest and most equitable internal revenue law that we ever had."

Some of the deputies connected with Collector Treat's office are investigating the business of the telegraph cable companies. The special point of inquiry relates to the tax on remittances of money. The law is clear that such corporations must pay 4 cents on each $100 or fraction thereof transmitted by wire, and not 2 cents on the entire amount. It has been understood in the Collector's office that there were instances where cable companies had sent money abroad, paying a tax of only 2 cents on the entire amount, whatever it might be.

LEGAL NOTES.

INTENT IN CARRYING A "JIMMY" A QUESTION FOR THE JURY.—Edward Thompson's conviction in the Court of General Sessions of the crime of felony as a second offense in being caught with a "jimmy" after having been once convicted of burglary has been upheld by the Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The evidence showed that Thompson had been released from State prison on Dec. 20, 1897, and on Dec. 30 of that year a policeman noticed the defendant and another man "looking at the houses" on Amsterdam Avenue. He followed them to the Boulevard, where they got on a truck. The defendant realized that he was being followed and ran to the front of the truck and tried to thrust a pair of iron prongs under the blankets on the driver's seat. The policeman grabbed the defendant with his left hand and put his other hand over to where the instrument was concealed. The defendant grappled with him and the iron instrument fell into the lap of the driver, who gave it to the officer. Thompson was put under arrest, but his companion escaped. Two witnesses testified that the iron instrument was a "jimmy," and of the kind used by burglars in forcing doors leading into dwellings. The defendant in his own behalf swore that he was a painter by trade and had been looking for work, and that he got on the truck on his way home; that he never saw the iron tool until the officer made an effort to grab it from under the blankets on the seat, and that he did not know he was a policeman, but thought he was a drunken man who was going to assault him with the instrument. The defendant contended that the evidence did not show that the "jimmy" was in his possession, to use the language of the Penal Code, "under circumstances evincing an intent to use or employ" it "in the commission of a crime." "The fair inference from the fact found," says Justice O'Brien, "that he had the instrument in his possession, is that he had it just before he mounted the truck, and while, with his companion, he was engaged in walking up Amsterdam Avenue, looking at the houses. What assistance could be afforded him by such an instrument in his walk is not made to appear, and the circumstances detailed of his excursion left his intent in so carrying a 'jimmy' a question for the jury. His explanation that he was a painter by trade did not at all help him, because it is self-evident that a 'jimmy' would be of no assistance in painting. This, we think, was clearly a question of fact which has been found against the defendant by the jury, and with their verdict we find no legal ground to interfere."

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EMPLOYER NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR INJURIES RECEIVED BY EMPLOYE WHILE GREASING ELEVATOR CABLE.—Joseph Monzi, seventeen years old, while employed by Louisa P. Friedline to operate an elevator in a building belonging to her, was directed to grease the cable by which the elevator was run. In attempting to do so his fingers were caught between the cable and a revolving wheel and injured to such an extent that amputation became necessary. On the trial of a suit for damages brought in his behalf against his employer the complaint was dismissed. The Appellate Division has now affirmed the dismissal, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, who says that it is difficult to see upon what principle of law it could be supposed that the defendant could be held liable to compensate plaintiff for the injuries received by him under the facts in the case. In the course of the opinion, Justice McLaughlin says: "He was, as we have seen, at the time seventeen years of age, and, so far as appears, of ordinary intelligence. He saw the revolving wheel and moving cable, and it was not necessary to instruct or tell him that if he put his hand between the moving cable and the revolving wheel he would be injured. It could be contended with just as much sense or reason that a person seventeen years of age and of ordinary intelligence would not know unless instructed or told, that fire would burn or water seek a level; or, as observed by the learned trial Justice, that it is dangerous to get in front of a moving locomotive, as it can in this case that the plaintiff did not know that he would be injured when he put his hand where he did because he was not told so. One does not need to be told what common sense derived from common observation teaches. The danger was apparent. The risk of greasing the cable while in motion was obvious, which the plaintiff assumed when he attempted to do the work in that way." As to the contention that the defendant was liable for violating the statute providing that "No person under eighteen years of age and no woman under the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion," Justice McLaughlin says that the plaintiff was not cleaning, but oiling the cable, and while a fair construction of the statute might and doubtless would include oiling as well as cleaning, yet in either case something more than a violation of the statute must be shown to entitle one to recover damages for the injury received by reason of a violation of it.

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IMPROPER EVIDENCE IN MALICIOUS PROSECUTION SUIT.—A judgment on a verdict for $2,000, recovered by Henry Duffy on the trial, in the village of Port Jervis, Orange County, of his suit against Edward C. Beirne to recover damages for malicious prosecution, arising out of a midnight disturbance in a saloon kept by one Short, was recently reversed by the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, because of the improper admission of evidence. Chief of Police Simon S. Yaple, of the village, who, because of his failure, upon the complaint of the defendant, to arrest the plaintiff, had been tried upon charges preferred by the defendant before the Trustees of the village, was called as a witness and was asked by the plaintiff's counsel: "And what was the result of those charges?" to which question, against the defendant's objection, he answered: "I was vindicated." The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, that the proof was improper as to its form, the record being the best evidence of the fact; that it was also incompetent, as the determination of the Trustees of the village had no bearing upon the questions at issue in the action. The Court held further that the fact that the defendant subsequently offered in evidence the record of the disposition of the case by the Board of Trustees, showing that the board left it "in the President's hands" did not cure the error which, in its tendency, was distinctly harmful and directly prejudicial to the defendant and required a reversal of the judgment. Justice Woodward gave an extended dissenting opinion.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Indications that the Vanderbilts Have Obtained Control of the "Monon" Lines.

A BIG WESTERN COMBINATION

The "Big Four" System, It Is Believed, Will Soon Include Both the "Monon" and the C., H. and D. Railroad.

That Vanderbilt interests have obtained control of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—the "Monon route"—is generally believed in railroad circles, although for reasons of their own the parties most interested refrain from openly admitting the fact. The deal is so nearly closed that well-informed railroad men of high rank have official information that the "Monon" is now practically owned by the "Big Four" system. The "Big Four," which is the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, is an out-and-out Vanderbilt property. Its lines, though much more extensive, traverse pretty much the same territory that is covered by the "Monon" route, and the union of the two systems is generally regarded as advantageous to both.

In acquiring the "Monon" the "Big Four" obtains a more independent entrance into Chicago than it now enjoys. At present the trains of the "Big Four" run into Chicago over 56 miles of the Illinois Central's tracks, for which privilege a stiff rental is paid. The Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, which is the outcome of the reorganization, last year, of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, is part owner of the Chicago and Western Indiana Road, which has a valuable terminus in Chicago. The "Monon" route includes 537 miles of railroad, the two main lines running from the Indiana State line to Indianapolis, 162 miles, and from New Albany, near Louisville, to Michigan City. There are five short lines, three of which are operated by this company under contract. These contract lines afford entrances to Chicago and Louisville. The merging of the "Monon" into the "Big Four" system will result in a development of traffic more profitable to the carrying lines than heretofore, and it will add strength to the "Big Four" system in various ways as well as at the Chicago terminal.

The new Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville company is capitalized at $16,000,000 and has a funded debt of $13,900,000. The refunding mortgage bears interest from July 1, 1897, and is secured upon all the road, equipment, and securities owned (including $1,000,000 stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana, and $240,000 stock of the Belt Railway of Chicago) subject only to the $5,300,000 existing divisional bonds. The total authorized issue of bonds is $15,900,000, of which $5,300,000 is reserved to take up existing divisional bonds as they mature, and $2,091,000 is to be issued for betterments and equipment only, not to exceed $300,000 in any one year. The reorganization last year reduced the annual fixed charges from $1,019,486 to $955,450. It also provided $2,100,000 in cash, of which $700,000 is for new terminals, air brakes, and other improvements, the remainde being for floating debt, &c. Gen. Samuel Thomas is the President of this company, and he has expressed much faith in the future earning power of these lines.

The "Big Four" system, of which M. E. Ingalls is President, embraces 2,235 miles of railroads, which gridiron Ohio, Indiana, and part of Illinois. These lines radiate from Indianapolis, Ind., westerly to Chicago, Peoria, Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, easterly to Sandusky, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and southerly to Louisville, with branches. The "Big Four" connects at Cleveland with the Lake Shore for St. Louis and all western points not reached by the Lake Shore itself.

It is probable that within a few days the "Big Four" will also have acquired the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, which operates about 640 miles of railroad, having a line between Cincinnati and Toledo, and branches to Indianapolis and Ironton on the Norfolk and Western. There is a prevalent impression among railroad men that the Vanderbilt people have already secured control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The important Chesapeake and Ohio system was secured by J. Pierpont Morgan some years ago when C. P. Huntington parted with the control, and that system, with M. E. Ingalls at its head, is operated in close and mutually beneficial conjunction with the "Big Four" system.

By taking the "Monon" and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton lines into their big combination the Vanderbilts and Mr. Morgan become absolute masters of what may be termed the "Big Four" territory. They shut off troublesome and expensive competition, and it is presumed that conditions will be so shaped that uniform and stable rates will hereafter be maintained throughout the Ohio and Indiana region. Almost all railroad men believe in great combinations, consequently the general feeling in railroad circles regarding this latest movement of the Vanderbilts is one of satisfaction and approval. The trunk lines are disposed to look with a friendly eye on any arrangement that promises to improve the rate situation.

EXTENSION OF BANKERS' TICKETS.

Additional Limit on Certificates for Fare to the Denver Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—All delegates attending the American Bankers' Association convention, at Denver, Aug. 12-25, who travel on the certificate plan—full fare going and one-third fare returning—can have the following privileges, if they so desire, provided they purchase their ticket from any point in the territories below referred to, viz.:

An extension of the limit of the certificates to and including Sept. 20, 1898, from points in the Western Passenger Association's territory, which is composed of the Eastern Commission and trans-Missouri territories, also the Central Passenger and Trunk Line Associations, upon deposit of certificate with Mr. P. J. Flynn, joint agent, Denver, Col., on or before Aug. 20, and upon payment of 50 cents at time of deposit of certificate, to cover fee for extension and execution. Such certificates are to be honored for the purchase of return tickets at one-third fare from Denver after Aug. 29 only on the date withdrawn from deposit and executed by joint agent.

FOR A NEW UNION STATION.

One Planned for Chicago to Accommodate Ten Roads.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Plans are being perfected to build a magnificent union station on the land between State Street and Pacific Avenue and south from Polk Street. The roads interested in the project are those now entering the Dearborn Street Station, just west of the proposed new station. The roads are: The Grand Trunk, Chicago and Erie, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville, the Wabash, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.

In addition, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, which is negotiating for the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, will, it is said, use the new terminal. Efforts will also be made to induce the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and other roads to come into the new deal. The cost of the new structure will be in the millions. The plans call for a station large enough to accommodate about ten lines. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé at present owns a considerable part of the property on which the new station is to be located.

Central Pacific Director Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Irving M. Scott has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, and Joseph D. Grant has been elected to serve in his stead. Mr. Scott's letter of resignation came from St. Petersburg and stated that his absence would prevent him from giving the affairs of the company the attention they demanded.

Flag Raising at Bath Beach.

A handsome American flag, the gift of E. E. Jackson of this city, was raised yesterday at the Children's Summer Home at Bath Beach, L. I. Between three and four hundred children, gathered from the crowded tenement house districts of this city for a season's outing at the home, were present and sang patriotic songs.

Stern Bros

Monday

Final Reductions in their

Boys' Dep'ts

High-class Washable **Sailor Suits** of English Galateas, Linens and White Duck, sizes 3 to 12 years, 95c / $1.25 / $1.48

Heretofore $2.35 to $4.98

Kilt Suits of Pique and Galateas, sizes 1 to 5 years, 85c / $1.59

Heretofore $1.98 to $4.95

West 23d St.

THE HAWLEY TRAGEDY.

Funerals of the Victims—Result of the Police Investigation.

Funeral services over the bodies of Henry C. Hawley and his three victims were held at 2 P. M yesterday in an undertaking establishment at 638 Sixth Avenue, almost directly opposite the flat where the Hawleys lived, at 643 Sixth Avenue. A crowd of fully 1,000 people gathered about the shop and there was a detail of police to keep the curious out of the place. Flowers from relatives and friends covered the caskets.

The funeral services, which were brief, were conducted by the Rev. S. S. Mitchell of St. Chrysostom's Church, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Several policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station paid the last honors to their dead comrade.

The condition of Mrs. Hawley, the wife, the only surviving victim, was not as favorable yesterday as on the day previous, and her death is hourly expected.

As a result of the investigation by Inspector Thompson and Capt. Price into the tragedy Chief Devery yesterday morning ordered the transfer of Sergt. McDermott of the West Thirtieth Street Station to the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station. McDermott was on desk duty at the West Thirtieth Street Station on the last tour Thursday morning when Hawley should have been on reserve duty. Sergt. Thomas Conboy of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station is sent to the Tenderloin.

Roundsman Patrick McGinley of the West Thirtieth Street Station is transferred to the West Twentieth Street Station, and is replaced by Roundsman Arneth of the West Twentieth Street Station. Doorman John J. Brady of the West Thirtieth Street Station is transferred to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and Doorman Haggerty of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station is sent to the West Thirtieth Street. All of these transfers will go into effect this morning at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL STRIKES THREATENED.

Carpenters on School Buildings Dissatisfied with Their Wages.

General strikes are threatened on the public school buildings in this city where any work of construction is going on, to enforce union rates of wages and other regulations of the unions of the building trades.

It is claimed that the contractors in charge of the carpenter work on the schools are paying their men only $2.75 to $3 per day instead of $3.50, the union scale of wages for eight hours' work. At the last meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates, held on Friday afternoon, Delegate Thomas McCracken of Progressive Carpenters' Union No. 2 asked the assistance of the board to remedy what he called the grievances of his organization. Not only did the contractors pay the carpenters wages below the union scale, he said, but they also employed a good many aliens, which was against the law relating to public works.

The board discussed the complaints at length, and decided to support the carpenters. It appointed a committee to call on Mr. Snyder, Superintendent of School Construction, and try to effect a settlement without resorting to extreme measures. Should the committee, however, fail in its efforts, general strikes will be ordered, and all the men whose unions are represented in the Board of Walking Delegates will go out simultaneously.

The following schools were mentioned by the walking delegates where non-union wages are being paid, and where alien workmen were employed: The school at Hester and Chrystie streets, at 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, at 344 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, at 140 West Twentieth Street, at 121 East Fifty-first Street, at 209 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, at College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, at 210 West Forty-sixth Street, at 127 West Fifty-fourth Street, at 220 East Sixty-third Street, at 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, at 73 Oliver Street, at 170 East Seventy-seventh Street, at 229 East One Hundred and Second Street, and at 464 West Fifty-sixth Street.

ULTIMATUM TO HOE STRIKERS.

They Must Return by To-morrow or Have Their Places Filled.

The machinists who went out on strike from the shops of Robert Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers at 504 Grand Street, several weeks ago to enforce the weekly wage system, have been notified that they will have until to-morrow to return to work. If they persist in staying out the company will proceed to fill their places with other men, and will make no discrimination between union and non-union competent men. As these strikers went out without consulting the other unions whose members work in the shops, they cannot expect to get any assistance whatever from those unions. One of the members of the firm said yesterday that the company wanted its old men back, and had posted a notice to the effect that the piece-work system will be so adjusted that every man will be enabled to make more than his wages would amount to, but it will under no consideration yield to the demands of the men.

The Coler-Whalen Dispute.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, reserved his decision in the application of Irving T. Bush, a taxpayer, for an injunction to restrain Controller Coler from paying a judgment for $4,000 in favor of Franklin Bien, pending an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Some time ago the Westch

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Peace Brings a Breathing Spell to Overworked Department Officials.

A GLIMPSE AT WAR FINANCES

Minister Straus May Be Advanced to the Grade of Ambassador—Rest for Elkins's Factotum—The Sampson-Schley Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Great will be the rejoicing among all sensible people because the absorbing correspondence between Spain and the United States, through Ambassador Cambon, has brought the war of 1898 to an end in less than four months from its opening. There are many persons who will enjoy the arrival of peace in so short a time with conspicuous sincerity and heartiness. The President, who had received the necessity for war from the hands of his predecessor, but who regarded the prospect of war with as much aversion for it as was evinced by President Cleveland, scarcely hoped that it could be made so short. Some of his advisers, notably Secretary Alger, his Cabinet Minister for military purposes, who seemed to have adopted a view based upon superficial information both of the military conditions in the United States and the military unfitness of Spain, were more sanguine. The President rather leaned toward the view of Gen. Miles, perhaps because it involved the exercise of caution and the most thorough preparation before attacking the enemy on land. But Santiago is over, and with the war over, too, the President is grateful that no more lives are to be sacrificed in combat; no more material wasted in badly organized attempts to get it to the men who might use it, while many troops are to be released to resume those callings of peace abandoned by them to uphold the contention of the Government in making war. The soldiers of the army will be glad, both of the honors they have won and the vicissitudes they will escape. The navy, officers and men, will live aglow with the recollections of the brief war in which they bore so brave and successful a part. And the Republican Party, that trembled last Winter with the fear that the elections of 1898 would turn the House of Representatives over to their opponents, already assume that they will not only hold their own, but may run the next House with a larger majority than they have in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

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Considering Terms of Surrender.

President McKinley and Ambasador Cambon have believed that the negotiations begun upon the initiative of France, having the authority of Spain to proceed, would inevitably reach the conclusion promised by the signing of the protocol of Friday. M. Cambon is understood to have made it very plain to his friends that Spain could not draw back after the intimation had been allowed to be conveyed that Spain waited upon the terms of the United States. The attitude of Spain has been that of a surrendering nation from the moment the Ambassador communicated to the President the desire of the Government he represented to learn the bon knew, that while the surrender must be effected. Spain knew, and Ambassador Cambon knew, that while surrender must be considered harsh, the United States would not impose terms of wanton harshness upon the beaten foe. Neither the President nor Ambassador Cambon manifested the slightest impatience about the negotiations. Indeed, it was regarded as a matter about which only one side could be reasonably impatient. Spain, exhausted without place to go to borrow the money with which to make war, so bankrupt that for three months the salaries of Ministers, clerks, and employes of all kinds at Madrid have not been paid, troops in Cuba not paid since long before the war began, business interrupted, means of further naval defense destroyed, was convinced that further war with the United States was worse than useless. It was no mere whim that sent Ambassador Cambon to the White House to ask for peace, and there was less disposition to quibble about the terms than seems to have been believed. For Spain's "face" it seemed not unreasonable to give the Sagasta Ministry all the time it thought it wanted, and every wrinkle of form that might be represented in Spain as having been allowed to Spain's honor. But there never was any doubt that the peace would be signed.

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Condition of Our Finances.

It will be too early, at the beginning of the Fall campaign, for the Republicans to be able to point with intense pride to the state of the National finances, for with the war stopped there will be contracts to complete that will eat up money very rapidly. With the income from bond sales the cash of the Government has been increasing, so that there is a balance available for all purposes of more than $165,000,000 above the gold reserve of $100,000,000. Since the beginning of the fiscal year the war expenses, army and navy, have been about $1,500,000 a day, but the pensioners, who are increasing in number from the war of the rebellion even at this late day, and after a new sort of pension applicant has begun to appear, have drawn $22,000,000 while we have been spending $52,000,000 on the army and navy to defeat Spain. Other expenses have thrown us nearly $37,000,000 behind since June 30. It was Speaker Reed's lamentation that just as the revenues of the Government were getting to be equal to the necessary expenditures the war was "thrust" upon us. He has a strong conviction that the people of the United States have a not discreditable obligation resting upon their shoulders to take care of themselves, and to do it without fighting with anybody. To men like Mr. Reed and Mr. Dingley it will be a victory of peace quite as comforting as many Manilas to see the Treasury statements showing daily or weekly an excess of revenues over expenditures. That hope will be assisted to realization by a war measure—the internal revenue taxes imposed to obtain war money. The law has not, it is believed, been fully developed as a revenue producer, but it is bringing in an average of a million a day. And it is getting to be the opinion that it will outlive the treaty of peace many days. It is doubtful whether the next session of Congress will repeal it.

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Mr. Straus May Be an Ambassador.

President McKinley has had Minister Oscar S. Straus, soon to leave for his post at Constantinople, twice at the White House this week to talk over the business he is about to resume after having attended to it during the first Administration of President Cleveland with such satisfaction as to lead the President of a different party from that with which Mr. Straus has been connected to return him to the post after the office had been filled by a very eminent man and accomplished diplomatic officer. The President is very thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic difficulties that the representative of the United States in Turkey has to contend with. He also has a clear perception of the disadvantage which the United States has labored under in not having accredited to the Sublime Porte an officer of equal rank with the highest sent to that court. Having a pretty strong hand on the affairs of the State Department, as a President properly may, there should be no surprise to anybody to hear that the Sultan had asked the United States to receive an Ambassador at Washington and return the compliment by sending an Ambassador to Constantinople. It lies with Turkey, under the act of Congress, to advance the rank of the representatives of the two countries. Mr. Straus overcame many of the difficulties that would have discouraged a more determined Minister, but should the President have an opportunity to advance him in rank there is no doubt whatever that he would promote him. Minister Straus may not be aware of the fact, but it is known here that if Turkey does not soon make a favorable response to the demand for damages inflicted upon American missionaries there will be a repetition of the appeals to the Government to collect that indemnity by a demonstration in force. Mr. Cleveland's Administration knew that demonstration in force at Smyrna meant the indication of a willingness to make war. The President has had enough of war for this year; he will trust to avoid war with Turkey by Minister Straus's aid.

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Elkins's Omnipresent Factotum.

The ending of the war will be the occasion for rejoicing for at least one evidently overworked man. Ever since the first hostile motion was made, and daily ever since, including a great many Sundays, the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments have been patroled by a rather undersized man of sturdy build, with a shaven face and conspicuous features, the drooping nose being one not easily forgotten and the keen eyes having a habit of seeing everything without being directed in any particular direction. This man is very much at home everywhere. He bounds into the office of the Secretary of War as if he were the Secretary. With the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General he is an hour-to-hour visitor, and there does not appear to be anything in those offices, nor in any other offices, for that matter, that this industrious and watchful person cannot know or understand. He asks for advertising lists for contractors, and they are furnished. He asks about the conditions of contracts, and the conditions are revealed to him. Just what he does in the Treasury may be better told by those who know, but he goes there very much as a man would who had enjoyed a profitable transaction through the War Department and desired to collect the profit where the money is to be found. At the War Department this constant parader of the corridors is called Collins, and he is also asserted to be the private secretary of Senator Elkins of West Virginia. Many Senators have business at the War Department that may be transacted by their clerks, but no other Senator has so much business at the War Department as to require the constant attendance there of a private secretary. There is no assertion by anybody that the private secretary has not a perfect right to make daily visits to the War Department, or even to obtain contracts from that department to supply the Government with things it must buy. The matter may not seem to call for any investigation, but should the next Congress get into investigations it may be different.

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Overworked Officers Relieved.

There will be no more "lights in the war office" now. With the cessation of hostilities and the lack of expectation of movements by armed forces, calls for supplies or trcubles about medical or other aid, cipher dispatches from the fleet to be transcribed, and what not, a small number of men who have been kept on duty night and day at the War and Navy Departments will be permitted once more to leave their offices at 4 o'clock, and not be expected to return until 9 o'clock the next day. Until very recently the Bureau of Navigation kept a man on duty in the main office all night. He was competent to turn a cipher dispatch into readable English, and as soon as such a dispatch reached him it was his business to attack it and find out what it contained. Sometimes this dispatch would come along early in the morning. It would then find the man in a bed, a "let-down" bed that was folded up during the day in a corner of Capt. Crowninshield's office. Capt. Crowninshield stuck by his office well enough during office hours, but the day must have been very exciting and quite unfinished that brought him back unless he was confronted with a late dispatch requiring his personal attention.

Over on the War Department side there will be no further occasion for Adjt. Gen. Corbin to work eighteen hours a day. That has been about his regular stint. Between keeping up with the correspondence and the making of orders for the whole army, he has been the hourly adviser of the Secretary of War, who could not have pulled through without him. Then at the end of each day's work, and sometimes oftener, he went to the White House to discuss with the President the day's happenings and to make some provision for the army that had occurred to the President to suggest. But Gen. Corbin has kept not only his health—barring a few days of illness from overwork—but he has maintained a good humor that under the circumstances was marvelous and highly creditable.

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The Sampson-Schley Controversy.

Another chapter in the Sampson-Schley controversy has been read in Washington with great interest, and has stimulated some remarkable comments in the Bureau of Navigation. The letter is that published in Harper's Weekly from an officer, evidently on board Admiral Sampson's flagship New York. It is not positively asserted that it was written by Capt. Chadwick, but some of those who have read it are inclined to believe that it is his brief. The substance of it appears to be, to those who still insist that Admiral Sampson was not gracious to Commodore Schley, that it was not the Captains or the ships that destroyed Cervera's fleet, but the orders of Admiral Sampson. This sounds a little weak after the Navy Department has ordered the promotion of a number of officers for conspicuous bravery in that battle, one of whom, at least, was not in the battle, but more interesting than any conjecture is the rather resentful and ridiculous suggestion made by naval officers that Commodore Schley ought to be thankful to escape a court-martial, and not to be worrying naval people because he could not keep his place above Sampson. It is evident that this trouble will have to be settled in Congress, partly in the House and partly in the Senate. Both officers must be thanked by Congress before they can get their promotions. Congress will fix the order of the giving of thanks. That will also fix the order of the promotions.

E. G. D.

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Flash Set Fire to Field of Grain and a Team of Horses Also Perished.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—While drawing grain from his fields in Waddington last night, Henry Colburn, seventy years old, and his hired man, Herbert Osler, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The grain caught fire and the team ran away, but the animals were surrounded by the flames and burned to a crisp.

IN SEARCH OF PUG RYAN.

Bloodhounds on the Trail of the Colorado Robber.

KOKOMO, Col., Aug. 13.—A posse with bloodhounds is scouring the hills in search of "Pug" Ryan, a robber, who escaped yesterday afternoon after a shooting affray in which two men were killed and two mortally wounded.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff M. E. Conrad of Breckinridge located the band of outlaws who robbed a saloon in that town Thursday night in a cabin near Kokomo. With Sumner Whitney, a well-known business man of Kokomo, Conrad went to the cabin to investigate. The bandits opened fire. Conrad fell dead at the first shot. Whitney was mortally wounded, but he continued firing, and succeeded in killing "Dick" Bryan and mortally wounding "Dick" Manley. "Pug" Ryan escaped, heavily armed.

Manley has made a confession in which he says there were four men in the gang, one of whom, Fred Wilson, left for Glenwood after the Breckinridge robbery. He also says that this gang committed numerous robberies in Cripple Creek and other mining camps and killed two men recently in a saloon robbery at Gold Field, Col.

Bank of Waverly's Suspension.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—A. W. Rapel was appointed assignee for the Bank of Waverly, which suspended yesterday. No effort will be made to reopen the bank. Cashier Hutchinson says a large dividend will be paid at an early date, and that the individual partners have surrendered all their property. The liabilities are about $250,000, and the assets are double that amount.

To Study the Yellowstone Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Commissioner Binger Hermann of the General Land Office will leave Washington to-day for his home in Oregon. Before returning he will visit the Yellowstone National Park and reservations in California, with a view to studying the needs of those parts of the public domain. He will be absent about six weeks.

THE BOYS OF THE TWELFTH

Pay Day Brought Happiness to Volunteers and "Crackers" Alike.

MARCHES THAT ARE TALKED OF

While Many Are on the Sick List, Serious Illness Is Rare and Convalescents Many—Some Personal Gossip of the "Recruities."

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 10.—All the troops have been paid off during the past week, and as a result the boys are in a happier frame of mind than they have been in since the last pay day. "It is a pity that pay day could not come oftener and last longer," is the way it is expressed by the townspeople. For them it is a rich harvest, and, as expressed by a native, "The Chattanooga people are all waiting with open hands and pockets to receive the soldier after pay day."

Each regiment is recognized by other characteristics than the name or number on the hat or the buttons on the coat. No one can imitate the idiom of the New Yorker any more than he can compare with his freedom and ease in spending money. Everybody recognizes him as being not only generous, but considerate for his fellow-soldiers, and possessed of a degree of sympathy too often found entirely lacking in the great social world: but the "soldier world," if one may so speak of it, brings out good, develops sympathy, and strengthens the bond of love for one's countrymen more effectually than do religion, society, politics, business relations, or any other force or element that tends to draw men together.

A new regulation is now in force which allows not more than two men from the same company to be on furlough or pass at the same time. By this regulation it is possible for each man to have a single twenty-four-hour pass each month. To the average New Yorker this is quite too little time in which to see the city and spend what money he may have or care to dispense. So it happens that an absence without leave is the result, and may be prolonged to ten days before the absent one is considered a deserter. The penalty for this offense is a fine varying from $3 to $10, to which may be added as many days' imprisonment in the guardhouse. But the latter sentence is rarely imposed for the first offense. The fine is looked upon, not as a punishment, but more as a "tax" on so many days' pleasure or leave.

Convalescing on Lookout Mountain.

The number of sick is slowly on the increase, but the reports are not absolutely correct as regards the number actually ill. The convalescent patients must be carried on the sick report until quite able for duty. In this way, what is apparently a large sick report is chiefly comprised of convalescents. That the latter class may improve with greater rapidity and be placed in more suitable surroundings, or removed from a malarial district, a thirty-day leave of absence is issued to all who may require it. Thus they are enabled to return home or to seek any desirable health resort in the vicinity. The most popular place of resort in this section is Lookout Mountain. The elevation is such that malarial fever is positively debarred. The bracing air and magnificent scenery are health-giving alone. And to the young soldier or student of history no word picture nor steel engraving can compare with the scene which meets his eye as he views it from Gen. Grant's point of observation on Lookout Point. From here one may catch a glimpse of seven different States, and view all the important battlefields in the vicinity.

A new proposition is now afoot for improving the general sanitary conditions of the camps of Chickamauga Park and to improve the general health of the men. It is proposed to break camp and by successive marches make a detour of the country, including a circuit of 100 miles or more. The citizens along the various proposed routes are offering every possible inducement to the troops. Col. Grigsby and his troop of cowboys expect to leave for a tour through Tennessee and be gone for two or three weeks. The general impression is that long practice marches will be the outcome. Many available sites in the mountain ranges have been considered, but the difficulty in procuring an adequate supply of fresh water is the most serious objection. The forest trees are also looked upon as objectionable inasmuch as they shade the ground, and barring out the sun's rays invite malarial and other fevers.

It has rained more or less every day for the past two weeks. The heavy limestone clay soil has become thoroughly soaked. When the sun shines brightly for an hour or two a vapor may be seen rising like a film of steam from all parts of the camp. This vapor has a peculiar odor, and is termed by the natives "malarial smoke," being significant of favorable conditions for the development of malarial fever.

Moonshiner Peggy Captured.

At last "Peggy" is gone. Poor fellow! he led the revenue officers many a chase, but has at last fallen into their grasp. If he had any other name than "Peggy" it was unknown. The only thing definitely known about him was that every day he was to be found about camp, and with him a liberal amount of wildcat whisky. He appeared in various garbs, but his favorite was that of a teamster seeking employment. Again he would appear as a civilian visiting a friend or brother who had enlisted. He carried always a well-filled and well-worn valise, the contents supposed by the guard to be his personal effects. Instead, the bag contained pint bottles of new whisky, which he sold at 50 cents each. A number of other "wildcatters" are known to be engaged in the business, but the authorities have not been able to detect them.

Affairs of the Twelfth New York Volunteers.

The Government Inspector recently condemned about 100 of the army tents. They have been replaced by new ones, and give the new camp a bright appearance. The board floors have not yet been laid, but the Quartermaster's Department has instructions to procure the lumber as soon as possible.

The only man now seriously ill is Private Crounen of Company D. He is not expected to live.

Surgeon Major Ward has been somewhat indisposed for the past week, suffering from a mild attack of malarial fever. The two assistant surgeons being on detached duty, the regiment is threatened with being left without a surgeon on duty should the Major's illness prove to be serious.

Private Louis Stamm, Company L, is at his home on a furlough.

Private Kennedy, Company M, has received his discharge papers and returned to his home. The cause of his discharge was physical disability, he having been able to do only few of the duties required, and his general condition proving worse, his discharge was recommended by the surgeon.

Corp. J. Cohen has been detailed as Inspector of Target Practice for the regiment.

The rifle practice match between the officers of the Twelfth New York Volunteers and the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers has again been deferred. The Twelfth New York now stands fourth in the score for regimental target practice. The boys are rapidly improving in this work, and soon hope to stand first.

Capt. Newbold Morris, Company M, has been granted a sick leave and has returned to his home. The Captain is not seriously ill, but has been indisposed for a month or more, and fearing a more severe attack of malarial fever, has gone beyond its reach that he may recuperate.

Private Hasselagen of Company B is rapidly improving from the effects of the gunshot wound received accidentally while on guard last week. He will be granted a furlough for two weeks, and by the end of that time will probably be able for duty.

George Houghton, who has been in Chattanooga for some days and who claims to have been on the Baltimore at the battle of Manila, has been vouched for by Lieut. Weston of Leiter Hospital. Houghton lost his papers and was claimed by some to be an impostor. He has been seven years in the service of the United States Navy, and at Manila served as a gunner's mate. The soldiers are looking well to his comfort, and though he has no money, all his wants are supplied and all soldier's luxuries as well.

The Second Brigade is now composed of the Twelfth New York, Twenty-first Kansas, and Ninth Pennsylvania Regiments, the Ninth Pennsylvania having been substituted for the Eighth Massachusetts.

Another general inspection is in progress under the supervision of Inspector General Baldwin. All equipment, quarters, and tents will be inspected. Any unserviceable equipage or tents will be condemned and replaced by new. The inspection of the Twelfth New York was made on Wednesday by Major Sidan. Particular attention was paid to the uniforms, and an entire new outfit is likely to be issued soon.

Major Parker, formerly of the United States Army, and instructor at West Point, now of this regiment, has been detailed as a staff officer to Gen. Breckinridge. He is in charge of the general water supply and sanitary work. The Major was beloved by his regiment, and the boys are sorry to see him leave. Capt. Wainwright, Company M, is acting Major in his absence.

Adjt. Vermilye met with an accident one morning this week. He was on his way to Lytle, when he attempted to stop a runaway team of mules. He was thrown from the saddle, fortunately escaping with slight injuries. His horse was less lucky, and will probably have to be killed. The driver, Private Mitchell of Company L, escaped without injury.

Capt. Blake, Company K, who has been visiting his home in Vermont, has returned to his regiment, and was heartily received by the boys of Company K. Capt. Blake is a general favorite. VOLUNTEER.

ARCHAEOLOGIST GETS A FLAG.

President McKinley's Gift to a Chicago Scientist Going Abroad.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A Chicagoan has been presented with a silk flag by President McKinley, and will carry the American colors around the world. He is Edward Page Gaston of Harvey, and has just returned from Washington. On Monday he will leave on a trip to cover several years, having been given the starry token at the White House by the Chief Executive on Wednesday, to be unfurled in the wild lands of the under world.

Mr. Gaston for ten years has been engaged in original investigations on the origin of ancient man on this continent. He was a member of the Hemenway expedition into the buried cities and cliff dwellings of Arizona and New Mexico in 1888, and will now collect additional material from the ruins of the Tigris-Euphrates basin and other fields of archaeology in the Old World.

PRAYERS YIELD TO MEDICINE.

Faith Curist Mother Forced to Call Doctor for Typhoid-Stricken Child.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 13.—Faith Potter, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Effie Potter of Orient, has a doctor attending her to-day. Although Faith had been suffering from typhoid fever for two weeks, her mother, a Faith Curist, refused to allow a physician to be summoned, and it was not until threatened by Dr. J. M. Hartranft, the Health Doctor of the town of Southold, that she had Dr. Manaton summoned. Dr. Hartranft had told Mrs. Potter that she might be charged with a serious crime should her daughter die without medical attendance.

Dr. Manaton said to-day that the condition of the girl is serious, and there is a possibility that she has been too long neglected. Mrs. Potter continued her prayers. She is as firm as ever in the belief that if Faith is to live, prayer alone will save her.

MORMONS GOING TO EUROPE.

They Propose to Spread the Doctrines of Brigham Young.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Sixteen disciples of the Mormon faith, who propose to spread the doctrines of Brigham Young throughout Europe, sailed from this city today for Liverpool on the Waesland. Seven of these will work in Great Britain, six in Germany, two in Italy, and one in Sweden.

The men are mechanics and tradesmen, who claim to have undertaken this step voluntarily and at their own expense. They deny that they either preach or practice polygamy, and refer to the thirteen "articles of faith" formulated by Joseph Smith, the founder of their religion, to show that polygamous marriages form no part of the doctrine of the Latter Day Saints.

When the missionaries arrive in Liverpool they will at once report to President Ruhlin S. Wells, the head of the European mission, who will detail them to the different districts.

ALLEGED WAR LOAN FRAUDS.

Treasury Solicitor, Who Is Investigating, Refuses to Give Particulars.

Ex-Judge Maurice D. O'Connell, now a Treasury solicitor, who is investigating stories of frauds in regard to the popular war loan subscriptions in this city, said yesterday that some evidence of sharp practices had been disovered, but that he was not at liberty to say anything definite on the subject until he had made a report to Secretary Gage, under whose instructions he is acting.

The names and addresses of many persons, it is said, were used without their authority or permission in making bids for the bonds. Notices have been sent out by Solicitor O'Connell to certain persons to appear before him in Room 45 in the Post Office Building, where he is conducting the investigation. He said he had found that many of the bids were bona fide, but that others were spurious. The bids were made, it is understood, by a promoter through the medium of a local trust company. Mr. O'Connell said the investigation would continue all next week and possibly longer.

Murdered and Robbed of $31,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Recent arrivals from Guatemala state that Emanuel Meyer, a jeweler, who is well known in San Francisco, was murdered in a ghastly manner in Room 10 of the Grand Hotel, Guatemala City, on July 15, for $31,000 and other valuables. Three natives, one of whom was recently in prison for murder, did the deed. Meyer was showing them his valuables, when he was attacked and killed. It was said at first that the murderers got nothing, but the diamonds, &c., were afterward missed. Goods worth $15,000 have since been recovered.

Brooklyn Women Take the Veil.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 13.—Several young women to-day took the black veil of the Order of Mercy at St. Joseph's Convent here. Among them were Miss Sarah Headley of Brooklyn, to be known as Sister Mary Paulino, and Miss Emilino McNeely of Brooklyn, to be known as Sister Agnes Mary. Several received the white veil, or first orders. The Right Rev. Bishop J. A. McFaul of Trenton officiated with other clergymen, among whom was the Rev. Father Fahey of Brooklyn.

Admiral Kirkland's Funeral.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 13.—The funeral of Rear Admiral Kirkland, United States Navy, who died here last night, will take place from St. Vincent's Catholic Church of Vallejo to-morrow. The remains have been embalmed, and will be placed temporarily in the vault at St. Vincent's Cemetery. Later they will be removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment beside the remains of his daughter, who is buried there.

Two Gloucester Sailors Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—The fishing schooner Georgie Campbell, Capt. Colson, arrived at her wharf here to-day with her colors at half mast for Duncan Chisholm and John Grady, two members of the crew, who were lost in a dense fog on July 29. Both men were natives of Nova Scotia. Chisholm was forty-five years of age, and left a family. Grady was twenty-two years of age, and unmarried.

Escaped Prisoner Recaptured.

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 13.—James Keeler, one of the escaped prisoners from the Belknap County Jail, who got away last Thursday morning with another prisoner by digging out through the wall, was captured this morning by James McGloughlin near his camp, in Lake Winnesquam. McGloughlin, after a hand-to-hand fight with Keeler, returned him to the jail.

THE CAMP OF THE EIGHTH

Quarters at Camp Thomas May Soon Be Changed.

WATER SUPPLY IS VERY BAD

Surgeon General's Proposed Remedy Is Not Practicable—The Canteen in New Hands—Brigade Athletic Contests Arranged for the Boys.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Aug. 12.—The Eighth New York is now in a better frame of mind than it was a week ago, when it was momentarily stunned by the news that it was not one of the regiments selected to form Gen. Wade's provisional division for Puerto Rico. That expedition having been abandoned, and the impression being general that it was never intended to be sent forward, the Eighth feels that it was not so seriously slighted after all, and that it is at least in no worse plight than the other volunteer organizations still in camp.

Col. Chauncey's furlough and trip to Washington and his home in New York was magnified in importance until many have considered that his trip was merely one to ascertain where his regiment stood, and why it was being so consistently left out in the cold. Be it as it may, the idea that the Colonel was looking out for the regiment's interests had the effect of quieting the restive spirits of both rank and file.

The Eighth was very much in evidence in the review of all the troops at Chickamauga on Tuesday by Gen. Breckenridge. The First Division of the Third Corps had the right of line, and the Third Brigade had the right of the division. So, as Col. Chauncey had command of the brigade for the day, his forces were the first to pass the reviewing officer, and the Eighth had passed the crucial point and marched back to camp long before the larger part of the troops had formed to go by. The Eighth made an appearance which would have elicited generous applause along Broadway, as it did from the ladies from Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, who were most discriminating in their criticisms and gave credit only where it was due. Every one of the companies went by in perfect alignment, and even the new band, under Mr. Rampone, marched like veterans to that gentleman's evident delight.

Change of Camp Sites.

Both the Ninth and Twelfth New York have already shifted their camps, and they are now located at points within five minutes' walk of the Eighth, so that there is a constant interchange of visits between the officers and men of the three New York City regiments. Naturally, all hope that the proposed march for the Eighth and their change to a new camp will not be to a remote locality.

As to the coming practice march which the Eighth may possibly take, "heavy marching order" will be the rule, each man carrying a blanket, a rubber poncho, one half of a shelter tent, a canteen, and a haversack containing four days' rations and necessary changes of underwear. Capt. Neftel, who is still acting as brigade engineer, has been at work planning the route of march, which is as yet a profound secret.

It seems that I shot very near the mark in my letter of last week in saying that the state of sanitary and health conditions here was such as to require either a new water supply or the immediate removal of the troops. Already two divisions have been ordered away. Gen. Frank had an opportunity to take his division, of which the Eighth is a part, away, but evidently considers that if a large portion of the troops are removed and the camps of the balance shifted the regiments remaining will find improved conditions, with the population not so dense. But the place will never be an ideal camp ground until the water supply is thoroughly overhauled.

Cots and Hammocks, Indeed!

The contention of the Surgeon General at Washington that the heavy sick rate here is due, not to the causes on which stress was laid in THE TIMES of last Sunday, but to the "carelessness of the men," shows a woeful lack of knowledge as to the true condition of things. The Surgeon General gives this as an example of this so-called carelessness. "The men sleep on the ground, and not in cots or hammocks." Where on earth are the men to get cots and hammocks? Is the Surgeon General not aware that the Government is not supplying anything of this kind to the army? Perhaps he thinks that the men should save enough out of their munificent salaries to purchase them for themselves. Even if they did that, how could 106 men get 106 cots or hammocks into twenty tents, such as are used for the accommodation of just thirty-eight men in the State camp at Peekskill? Each tent used by the enlisted men contains either five or six men. With a tight squeeze a tent might hold three cots if we had them!

Some Personal Notes.

A week ago the sick rate had reached its highest point, and has since then decreased to some extent, particularly in the Eighth, though Company F, for some reason, has been a heavy sufferer. There has been some illness among the officers, as a result of which Capt. Curtis, Company M, and Lieut. Foley, Company K, have taken sick leaves in which to recuperate. Several other officers have been under the weather, among them Lieuts. Bates, Company F; Smith, Company B; Benham, Company H, and Mulford, Company M. There are, however, no serious or alarming cases.

The elevation of Sergt. Foley, Company K, to a Second Lieutenancy in the same company, long expected, is now an accomplished fact. Company G loses Second Lieut. Jost, resigned. His successor has not as yet been named.

The regimental exchange, or "canteen," is again under new management. The committee, composed of Capt. Brown, Company C; Capt. Donnelly, Company F, and Lieut. Mayer, Company L, made the biggest kind of a success of their stewardship, due principally to the active work of Lieut. Mayer. But the work proved too great a tax in addition to the other duties of these officers, and the privilege has been placed in the hands of private parties, who pay over a stated and very satisfactory guarantee to the regiment each week, and are required to adhere strictly to Government and regimental regulations.

Capt. Wentworth, Regimental Quartermaster, has received 1,200 pairs of trousers and 700 pairs of leggins, so that the regiment will now be completely equipped. The New York State trousers have long since been in a bad way, and the remnants will be kept for rough work, though the majority of the men have invested in canvas trousers for that purpose, and will use the State trousers for gun cloths.

Sports for the Athletes.

That drill and fatigue duty do not absorb all the energy of the soldiers is evident from the fact that arrangements are perfected for a set of athletic games, in which the men of the Eighth New York, Third Tennessee, and First Vermont will contest on Saturday. Lieut. Col. Seiter of the Twelfth New York has been invited to act as referee. Other officials include Major Bowen and Lieut. Townsend, Third Tennessee; Capt. Dyer and Lieut. Knickerbocker, First Vermont; Capt. Staubach and Lieut. Mayer, Eighth New York, and Capt. Baker of the brigade staff. The arrangements are in the hands of Lieut. Jacoby of the Eighth New York. The prizes will be campaign hats, leggins, canvas trousers, and other serviceable articles.

Mexicans Fight a Duel in Texas.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Ramon Gomez and Antonio Valarde, two Mexican citizens of this city, fought a duel with pistols until one fell badly wounded. The duel was the outcome of an old feud. Valarde became the enemy of Gomez three years ago, when the latter eloped with the former's sister and was married. They met by prearrangement, with seconds, and emptied their pistols at each other until Gomez fell, wounded in the knee and shin. At this moment his wife came upon the scene, and flew at her brother like a tigress, and was with difficulty flung aside. A mounted policeman arrested Gomez and his second, but Valarde escaped.

S. C. BOYNTON'S IMPRISONMENT

He Refuses to Pay a Judgment, Saying He Prefers to Serve a Sentence.

Sylvanus Cobb Boynton, for many years well known in this city and Washington as a lawyer and promoter, has been in the Ludlow Street Jail since Monday. For some time a body execution has been standing against him, owing to a judgment for $7,500 with interest and costs amounting to $10,820.88 obtained by Miss Camille Serre, an aunt of his son's divorced wife.

Mr. Boynton, hearing of the writ for arrest, called at Sheriff Dunn's office on Monday and voluntarily surrendered himself, and was taken to jail. He refused to accept bail. Miss Serre, in her action, said that she had given him $7,500 in 1882 to invest for her in bond and mortgage, and that he speculated with the money and had lost it. She sued him and secured the judgment, sixty days being allowed him to return the amount awarded.

Mr. Boynton was seen yesterday at the jail and said that Miss Serre had sued him out of pure vindictiveness, owing to the divorce which his son secured from her niece. He said:

"My son, Henry D. Boynton, married Miss Clementine Albert, daughter of Halpern Albert of 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, about ten years ago. Owing to her waywardness he secured a divorce two years ago in Ohio, as I did not wish our name to be tarnished where it is so well known.

"In 1882 I met Miss Serre through Miss Albert and became her attorney. We were both wealthy and invested jointly in several stocks. Finally she gave me $7,500 to invest at more than 6 per cent., and, on the advice of Judge Dillon, I bought fifty one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Baton Rouge and New Orleans Railroad at 62, adding $25,000 of my own.

"The bonds soon depreciated in value, owing to suits and foreclosures against the road, and I was finally forced to sell them at 20, receiving only $1,500. I would have sold them much sooner, but Judge Dillon advised my holding on, saying that they would surely rise.

"By small earnings I managed to pay Miss Serre 6 per cent. interest until 1892, when, my own fortune having been lost, I was compelled to stop. Her claim of speculation on my part is untrue, as I received the $7,500 to invest as I saw fit.

"Up to that time we had been friendly, and there was no thought of a suit, but as soon as her niece's character was divulged and she was divorced she began action. I can easily pay the judgment, as I have many influential friends, but I refused, and intend to stay here the six months to do away with the judgment."

Mr. Boynton thinks that his claims against the Albert family are greater than those against him, and he says that his son's life is practically ruined by the actions of his former wife. His son is a graduate of Columbia and is practicing law in Ohio. Mr. Boynton was at one time special Treasury agent in this city, and was in the Government service for twenty-three years. His wife died nearly five years ago, and for the last four years he has lived at the Park Avenue Hotel.

SINGERS LAY A CORNERSTONE.

New Building to Replace That Destroyed by Fire in Williamsburg.

Delegations from the Liederkranz Society of Philadelphia, Arion Society of Baltimore, Aurora of Newark, Germania Maennerchor of Baltimore, Harmonie of Reading, Penn.; Arion of Washington, and forty-five societies representing the United Singers of Brooklyn attended yesterday the laying of the cornerstone of the new hall which will be owned by the Deutscher Liederkranz, one of the largest German organizations in the United States. The new hall will be built on the site of old Union Saengerhalle, Ewen and Meserole Streets, Williamsburg. John Hummel, the President of the society, laid the cornerstone amid much pomp and song. Newspapers, coins, and a roster of the members of the Liederkranz were placed in the tin box in the stone. The trowel was presented to President Hummell by the Philadelphia Liederkranz Society. After an address by Mr. Hummel, and another by S. K. Sanger, President of the United Singers of Brooklyn, the United Singers of Brooklyn sang "The Lord's Own Day." Then all marched to Arion Hall, in Wall Street, where a commers was held.

The new building will cover a plot of ground 50 by 100 feet. It will be three stories high, built of iron and brick, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. The Deutscher Liederkranz was organized April 22, 1869. The former building of the society was destroyed by fire June 20, 1896.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Importers of Carbons Favored in a Decision by Judge Somerville.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers announced a decision yesterday regarding the tariff on electric-light carbons, a matter which has attracted a good deal of attention. Under the present tariff act the duty on such carbons was fixed at 90 cents a hundred. Then the foreign manufacturers began making the carbon sticks 24, 29, and even 36 inches long. After being brought into this country these carbon sticks were cut up into lengths suitable for use.

Under these circumstances the Treasury Department counted every twelve inches as being one stick, and assessed the duty accordingly. The importers protested that this was illegal, and an appeal was taken to the General Appraisers. R. F. Downing & Co. and Hugo Reisinger are the protestants.

Judge Somerville, who writes the opinion of the board, says that prior to the act of 1897 no such carbon sticks were imported at all. The goods in question must be cut into shorter lengths, the ends of some must be sharpened, and the ends of others smoothed or ground. That is to say, as imported, the goods are not electric-light carbons.

Further, he says, goods must be assessed for duty as they are, and not as the Collector may fix them up by some mental process, otherwise there would be no certainty in any tariff law. Therefore it was illegal to assess the duty at the rate of 90 cents for every twelve inches. Under the circumstances, the board decides that these goods do not come under Paragraph 98 at all, but under Paragraph 97. This paragraph provides a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on "articles composed of carbon." To this extent the protests are sustained.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS.

No Saturday Half Holiday at the Association's Rooms.

Although a Summer Saturday is usually a half holiday there were no signs of a half holiday at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday. A large number of purchasers called at the rooms and registered, and some called for the purpose of having their tickets countersigned, having finished their purchases and being desirous of returning home.

This ends the first week of the reduced rates, and it ends with even better results and much brighter prospects than the corresponding week of last year. Many persons traveled all the way from the Pacific Coast to Chicago and St. Louis, where they could get their reduced rate tickets. Others have come up the Mississippi Valley to St. Louis, and still others have traveled from points in the South up to Louisville and Cincinnati.

A great deal of disappointment was expressed by many merchants from Texas over the fact that the Southeastern Passenger Association, which has control of the lines east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers, not only declined to grant the reduced rates asked for by the Merchants' Association, but declined to allow through traffic from Texas to be handled over their connecting lines between New Orleans and their gateways between Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond. The Old Dominion Steamship Company, however, has agreed to put on reduced rates from the ports it touches in Virginia to Richmond, Fredericksburg, and the Potomac Railroad, which is the connecting link between Washington and Richmond. These reduced rates will apply later on to excursions to what is known as the trunk line territory, which is the territory east of Buffalo, Wheeling, West Va., and Pittsburg, extending as

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Delegations from Would-Be Meet Cities Keep Indianapolis Lively at the Annual Race Meet.

SHERWOOD FOR PRESIDENT

It Was Hinted at the Meet that the Indiana Chief Consul Would Not Object to the L. A. W. Leadership —Inventions of Interest.

So far as was evident in the dispatches published here relating to the Indianapolis meet, those most lively and interested at the annual gathering were the delegations from cities that want to hold the meet in succeeding years. A reader not acquainted with the situation would have been led to believe that, aside from the members of these delegations, the only others on hand were the cycle racers.

While, of course, that was not so, there certainly was a great deal of mild intriguing and much more political gossiping. The Boston Meet Club and the Buffalo Meet Club both appeared on the stamping ground and sought adherents to their ways of thinking. As Buffalo is of necessity more favored by President Isaac B. Potter and the coterie now in office, Boston made a lukewarm effort to soothe her conscience and practically quitted the lists.

A surprise on hand was a small delegation urging the claim of Milwaukee as the meet city for 1900. The minds of most had not ventured beyond 1899, but the hustling Westerners were brimful of enthusiasm for another year ahead of that. While the efficiency of promises of support at this date for an occasion so far ahead is subject to discussion, it was considered a good thing by the Milwaukee cyclists to get their claims into the public eye.

Another matter of interest was the hint thrown out that Wallace Sherwood, the Chief Consul of the Indiana Division, was cherishing hopes of sitting in the chair of the League Presidency within the twelfth-month. It was whispered that Mr. Potter and his friends would not be adverse, and with such an alliance, it is fair to presume Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will make a compact and boost Keenan, Gideon, or possibly Elliott.

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A unique bicycle support is attached to the side plate of one of the pedals, where it is inconspicuous, but may be put in operation by a touch of the foot. It weighs only three and a half pounds and folds up under the foot so as to be out of the way and out of sight when the wheel is in use. It consists of a lever attached to and folding along the edge of the pedal. Kicking a small button with the foot releases the lever, which falls down and is strengthened by a jointed truss. It supports the wheel at an angle of about 5 degrees. When kicked with the foot again the lever flies back.

In a combined coaster and brake of some merit, the frame which secures the device to the upper ends of the forked legs carries on either side a step-like projection on which the feet may be rested when coasting. Projecting backward is a light frame which carries a roller brake shoe and a couple of wire springs for returning the brake. The frame is turned outward at each side just at the rear of the roller-bearing holes. When the rider is coasting and desires to put the brake in operation he may drop his heel upon one of these projections and press the roller on the tire. Of course, it is not necessary that the rider's feet be on the coaster in order to bring the brake into use. If it is desired to stop suddenly, one foot can be taken from the pedal and pressed on the brake projection in the same manner that some riders press their foot against the tire under the fork crown in order to slow up quickly.

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An adjustable bar that admits of the extremes of high and low positions and all ranges between is put out by an Illinois man. He fits the bar to any wheel. In appearance the attachment is neat, but its construction is so novel that it is doubtful if it will find favor among the quieter riders. Two plates are fitted, one projecting from the top of the head, and the other from the under side of the fork crown. The upper plate has a short stem of the size of the handlebar stem, and is clamped to the head in the same manner. The lower plate is screwed to the fork crown. Both plates have slight projections at their outer ends, which projections slip respectively into the upper and lower ends of a piece of tubing lying parallel with and directly in front of the head tube of the bicycle. On this tube is removably clamped the handle bar. This may be slipped up and down on the auxiliary head tube, and may be turned up or down as desired, thus giving on occasion the lowest of low bars, or an extremely high position.

A Maine company manufactures a chain case made entirely of tubing. A piece is bent "U" shaped to form the front sprocket covering, and is then cut open around its inner periphery in order that the rim of the sprocket wheel may enter the case and run snugly in the opening, but without quite touching. At the rear ends of the "U" are attached telescoping tubes that act as chain runs. The chain-run tubes are bent at their rear ends to meet each other in a half circle which surrounds the back side of the rear sprocket wheel. This rear "U" is also opened on its inside in order to receive the sprocket rim. Two pieces of opened tubing properly bent are attached to the main part of the case to cover that portion of the sprockets on which the chain does not run. The case is supported at the ends by suitable brackets. The inventor, a Boston man, advises that the case be filled with a non-liquid lubricant, most of which will adhere to the chain. If desired the inner walls of the tubing may be lined with raw hide to make the case noiseless.

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A Cleveland inventor has originated a device to fasten the handle bars within the head, with the intention of making a neat finish for the top of the steering head. He attains his object by a split plug within the handle-bar steering head, tightened by a screw elongated to issue between the forks at their head, in a square nut. An Illinois inventor provides for a speed changing device allowing three variations. A lever worked by the foot throws the mechanism into play, and provides for an ordinary gear for road riding, a low gear for hill climbing, and for throwing off the gear when coasting. The hands are always left free for guiding the wheel.

Many inventors have essayed designs intended to reduce the space required for packing a wheel. An Ohio rider tries its solution by cutting the frame and supplying an easily-adjusted splicing device, consisting of a collar and a locking key. The wheel is quickly resolved into several parts, but the splicing device does not add to its gracefulness.

To keep the wheel from gathering mud, a pavement-cleaning device has been introduced. It consists of a cylinder brush held in a frame ahead of the front wheel and geared to the axle so that when the cycle is moving it revolves rapidly, brushing the street ahead of the wheel. To obviate the necessity of kneeling and straining back and neck in inflating with the ordinary hand pump, an inventor has devised an attachment converting the ordinary hand pump into a foot pump. It consists of a band of webbing passing under the foot and attached to the finger bar of the pump, with a pulley at each end. Through these pulleys run cords that pass over the closed end of the pump, to which is also attached a strong rubber band, the other end of which meets the loose ends of the cord and is fastened to a button. When the webbing is under one foot, by pulling the button the pump is forced down on the rod. When the pressure is released the rubber band brings back the cylinder ready for another stroke. Extra long pump tubes are supplied with the device.

To provide an easy method of cleaning a chain without detaching it from its position, a Chicago firm has put out a washer of some merit. The wheel is raised until the fore part of the rocket comes to hub is nearly vertical. The washer is then fitted on the under side of the sprocket, its sides reaching nearly to the crank hanger. The washer may then be filled with gasoline, kerosene, or other liquid used in cleaning, and as the wheel is revolved the chain is washed most satisfactorily.

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In the bulletin of Chairman Albert Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board last week were these items:

Sanction has been granted to the Glenwood Wheelmen, Philadelphia, Penn., with Richard Miller, Secretary, for a National Circuit meet on Sept. 3. They have been assigned the five-mile championship. The suspension of J. Talley Harth, Columbia, S. C., expired Aug. 5, 1898; J. Harrison Booth, Denison, Texas, Aug. 4, 1898.

Professional Records Accepted—One-half-mile competition, made by W. Fred Sims, Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1898. Time, 0:56 3-5. This is also the handicap record for the distance. Handicapper, E. C. Simpson

Transferred to Professional Class—C. V. Dusey, Denver, Col., Clause B; E. Simmons, Lancaster, Penn., Clause D; Joseph B. Clift and William J. Wigmore, Philadelphia, Penn., vote of board, and A. R. Bethel, Owensborough, Ky., Clause E.

Suspensions Removed—Joe B. Clift, William J. Wigmore, Philadelphia, Penn., and E. Simmons, Lancaster, Penn.

Suspended—E. P. Wingren, J. Harold Booth, A. F. Crenshaw, A. A. Bright, Royden Porter, Pierre Robert, W. J. Johns, Roy M. Jarvis, Guy Alexander, Sam Benjamin, Frank Shaffer, Mellie Morse, Paul Gay, Denison, Texas, to Oct. 8, 1898; unsanctioned races. W. J. Royce, Braintree, Mass., to Aug. 17, 1898; false entry. W. F. Ivy, Malden, Mass., to Aug. 18, 1898, failure to ride.

W. M. Spline, Concord, N. H., is fined $10 and suspended until the fine is paid for riding after warning in professional events without registering. Charles Edmunds, Philadelphia, and Frank Harley, Hatborough, Penn., to Aug. 21, 1898, failure to ride. William Fryer, Tuckerton, N. J., to Sept. 5, 1898, false entry. J. F. Higgins, Buffalo, N. Y., to Oct. 5, 1898; Howard Scheck, Philadelphia, to Oct. 1, 1898, repeatedly entering races and failing to ride. William Kern, Norristown, Penn., to Sept. 3, 1898, false entry. G. Lensemaier, C. H. Martin, H. Howard, E. Connor, M. Shroeder, Philadelphia, Penn., to Aug. 6, 1898, unsanctioned races on a proscribed track.

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The National Circuit for the rest of the season will include these dates: Green Bay, Wis., A. B. Fontaine, Aug. 16-17-18, one-third, one, five miles; St. Louis, St. Louis Cycle Association, Aug. 20, one-mile; New York, American Cycle Race Association, Aug. 27, two-mile; Asbury Park, N. J., Asbury Park Athletic Association, Aug. 29, one-mile; Reading, Penn., Penn Wheelmen, Aug. 31, one-mile; Mahanoy City, Penn., H. J. Krebs, Secretary Athletic Association, Sept. 1, two miles; Wilkesbarre, Penn., West End Wheelmen, Sept. 2, half-mile; Philadelphia, Penn., Glenwood Wheelmen, W. Richard Elder, Sept. 3, five-mile; Springfield, Springfield Bicycle Club, Sept. 5, one and half mile; Waterbury, Waterbury Wheel Club, Sept. 7, one-mile; Boston, Charles River Park, Sept. 10, two-mile; New Haven, New Haven Cycling Club, Sept. 13, one-mile; Bridgeport, Pleasure Beach, Sept. 15, two-mile; Philadelphia, Penn., A. C. C., C. A. Dimon., 1020 Walnut Street, Sept. 17, two-mile; Berkeley Oval, New York, Sept. 20, two-mile; Providence, Crescent Park, Sept. 24, five-mile; Trenton, N. J., Fair Association, Sept. 26, five-mile; Philadelphia, Woodside Park, Sept. 28-29, one-third, five-mile, score 60-40-30-20-10 for third mile; Baltimore, Colosseum Company, Oct. 1, one-fourth-mile, score 60-40-30-20-10; Washington, Park Bicycle Club, Oct. 6, two-mile; New York, Berkeley Oval, Oct. 8, five-mile, score 60-40-30-20-10; St. Louis, St. Louis Cycle Club, Oct. 15, two-mile; Denver, Harris & Baumann, Oct. 21-22, one, two mile.

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A novel idea has been carried into execution by the Northeastern Railway of England. The officials of this railway, which was the first in England to adopt the thousand-mile-book scheme, have foreseen that wheelmen on holidays have frequently found there is no accommodation for their wheels at seaside or country houses. So the railway proposes to issue tickets allowing the holders to stable their bicycles at a number of designated railway stations. Holders of these tickets may take out and return their machines to the rooms as often as they like. The charge is one shilling a week, and one shilling sixpence for two weeks. In each station a room has been set apart for the storing of the wheels.

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When the world's championship meet for 1899 was assigned to Canada the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, after considering the claims of the cities in the Dominion, awarded it to Toronto. This was on the condition that the preliminary expenses be guaranteed. The city fathers of Toronto at first agreed to go in to begin with about $1,000 worth. Recently they repented of their generosity, withdrew their appropriation, and declined to give a guarantee.

Montreal from the first had pushed its claims, and when it was seen the Toronto authorities were not sticking to the conditions Montreal again came to the front. It was agreed that Montreal guarantee to put up all preliminary expenses, and give the Canadian Wheelmen's Association a proportion of the receipts. On these conditions the meet was awarded to Montreal, and will be held on the fine Queen's Park track in that city.

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A device adopted by the Great Western Railway of England to facilitate the transportation of bicycles is said to have proved very successful and may be tried in this country. It consists of a pad placed between the machines to prevent one damaging another. Sheets of double canvas about two yards long and one-half as wide, cover a thickness of wool, and are provided with a rope edge, and straps at the top. The first wheel in the van or baggage car is leaned against the side of the van, and a pad strapped to it. A second machine is laid against the first, and a pad attached. When separated by these pads the lurchings of the train cause no damage to the wheels, which are also packed in small compass, and may nonetheless be easily extricated by the baggage men.

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Many of the cycle makers profess to believe the gear case will be offered as an option on many makes of wheels next year. It is urged that the chainless wheel has a running gear always clean and not influenced by rain or dust, so that to indulge any reasonable hope of competing with it chain-driven wheels must have their gear enclosed.

To overcome the objection of the high cost of a good gear case, it is claimed that when all makers use them the cost of their manufacture will be reduced to a minimum. In ladies' models, by replacing the chain guard, a large part of the cost will be saved.

AMONG THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Arrangements for the Annual Coasting Match of the Associated New York Clubs.

Bailey Avenue hill, from the junction of Bailey Avenue and Sedgwick Avenue toward King's Bridge, has been selected for the coasting contest of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. It has been decided to hold it at 2 P. M. next Saturday, and two days before then entries will close with Edward Gerbereux, Metropolitan Academy, Boulevard and Sixtieth Street. The fee for singles is $1; for tandems $2.

As this sort of contest proved highly interesting on its introduction last year, it is expected it will be very successful this year. These rules have been arranged for the coasting events of the associated clubs hereafter:

The hill shall not be less than 440 yards long. Entries shall be confined to amateurs as defined by the League of American Wheelmen. Contestants shall wear cloth number to be provided by the Race Committee, which shall be securely pinned to the backs of the riders. The start shall be from a push-off at a tape stretched at the top of the hill. Official pushers-off to be designated by the committee. No pusher-off shall overstep the said tape. Such an offense shall be considered sufficient cause for the disqualification of the competitor affected. Not less than two nor more than five contestants shall be started abreast at intervals of 60 seconds.

After all shall have made their trials, the twelve who shall have coasted the greatest distance shall be restarted in the manner governing the contest; of these, the six who shall then coast furthest shall again be restarted; of these, the three who shall then coast furthest shall be once more restarted, and the distances which they then cover shall decide their positions and the award of prizes. The body shall be as rigid as possible, and the feet shall not be removed from their rests until the rider dismounts or falls off. "Sculling," wobbling of the head or body, the wobbling or zig-zagging of the wheel, or taking the course of another contestant when less than two open lengths ahead shall be considered foul riding and be sufficient cause for the disqualification of the contestant. Touching pedals for any reason whatsoever shall also be cause for disqualification.

The finish shall be judged by the furthest part of the rider's foot when he dismounts or falls off his machine. All contestants shall remain on the exact spot at which they dismount until released by the measurers. There shall be no restrictions as to the weight or style of machines, but no wheel shall be provided with extraneous weights or mechanical aids, nor be unprovided with its usual propelling mechanism. All contestants shall appear at the starting point at least five minutes in advance of their respective heats, and shall submit their wheels to the clerk of the course for inspection.

The committee suggests that all wheels, tandems particularly, be equipped with brakes. Bailey Avenue hill begins at Sedgwick Avenue, is three-quarters of a mile in length, and will permit of a coast of one mile. The foot of the hill is near King's Bridge railroad station, on the New York Central or New York and Northern Railroad. It is accessible from One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, via "L" Railroad, or from the Grand Central Station. Committee headquarters will be at the brow of the hill.

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In a conversation relating to the gymkhana to be given by the Century Wheelmen of New York at Berkeley Oval Sept. 3, a member of the club said recently: "The origin of the word 'gymkhana' is East Indian, and means simply a series of outdoor games and races, polo ponies and saddle horses being used. I can find no philological foundation for the name, but would suggest that 'gym,' the prefix, is from the Greek, signifying naked, as used in gymnast, &c., and 'khana,' from the Hindustanee, equivalent for the 'esquire' of our own language. Translated literally, therefore, the meaning of the word is 'the naked sports of the esquires'—the officers of the English Government and military officers being the principal ones to play in the games. We, of course, use bicycles instead of horses."

The League Cycling Club, one of the largest and most progressive bodies of wheelmen in the City of Philadelphia, will by special invitation spend Sunday and Monday, Sept. 4 and 5, in this city as the guests of the Century Wheelmen of New York. The two clubs have always maintained the most fraternal relations, and have frequently exchanged visits during the past few years. The Century Wheelmen have made elaborate plans for the entertainment of the Quakers during their two-day stay, and it is safe to say that they will for some time to come cherish pleasant recollections of the metropolis and the hospitality of one of its leading clubs.

The programme announced for the cycling gymkhana and carnival of the Century Wheelmen of New York contains seven regular bicycle races and ten gymkhana events, besides a concert and dancing in the evening. A special mile handicap race, open to firemen residing within a radius of fifty miles of New York, will also be a feature.

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At the annual athletic tournament of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, at Berkeley Oval, Sept. 17, a good card of cycle racing has been arranged, and an attractive programme of general sport, as well. The firemen will open their lists to the police and letter carriers, and, as there are many speedy riders in the three departments some good racing is expected.

There are nine cycling events, as follows: One-mile novice, open; one-mile handicap, open; one-mile championship, for Post Office employes; one-mile championship, for policemen; one-mile championship, for firemen; two-mile tandem, for employes of Greater New York; five-mile championship, for policemen, firemen, and letter carriers; two-mile scratch, for members of the police bicycle squad, and one-mile scratch, for Sturgis trophy, open to club members only. On the card of general events are the 100-yard dash, for policemen, firemen, and letter carriers; half-mile run, for policemen, firemen, and letter carriers; one-mile run, for firemen only; throwing the twelve-pound hammer, half-mile walk, throwing the discus, and 220-yard dash, all for policemen, firemen, and letter carriers; 75-yard dash, for fat policemen, firemen, and letter carriers, and consolation race, for a greased pig, open to non-winners in each event.

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Matthew Gibb, the Organizing Secretary of the Country Cycle Club, at Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights, this city, expresses himself as much pleased with the progress which has thus far been made. Over 200 candidates have already been accepted. A large number of names are also said to await action by the Committee on Admissions. It is probable that an admission fee of $15 will be required of all members accepted after Aug. 15, in addition to the yearly dues of $10. The down-town office of the club is at 203 Broadway.

NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

The Madison Wheelmen will hold their annual clambake to-day at Glen Island. The invited guests who do not ride will travel by boat and be in at the bake.

Two events for cycle racers are on the programme of the Labor Day carnival of the New Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point. Riders making early entries will be permitted two weeks' training on the club track.

At their clubhouse, 57 Adams Street, Hoboken, Tuesday night, the Defender Cyclers held a pleasant reunion and entertainment. A large number of members and friends were present and listened to songs and addresses.

The annual beach party of the Howard Wheelmen will be held Wednesday at Bergen Beach. Music will be provided by the Bergen Beach Band and dancing will be indulged in in the afternoon. The run is open to wheeling clubs, and a prize will be awarded the club having the largest representation.

The race meet of the Newburg Wheelmen, to be given Labor Day at Ransdell Park, Newburg, will be the sixth meet of that club. The committee in charge comprises William H. June and John J. Daly. All the events are amateur, and include one-mile novice, one-half-mile handicap, one-mile open, one mile for 2:30 class, and one-mile handicap.

A two-mile open race for triplets, with prizes valued at $90, $60, and $30, will be the feature of a race next Labor Day on the New Brunswick Driving Association's track by the Brunswick Bicycle Club. Among the events will be a novice race, half-mile, one-mile, and two-mile handicaps. Entries may be sent to M. J. Graham, 380 George Street, New Brunswick.

An encouraging number of entries has been received by Chairman W. T. Pickhard for the twenty-five-mile road race of the North Hudson County Cyclers, to be held Labor Day, Sept. 5, on the Hudson County Boulevard. It is hoped to make this approach the famous Irvington-Millburn in importance, and the committee is working hard to this end. A good list of prizes is offered. The first prize is a triplet, valued at $250; second prize, a high-grade tandem; third prize, single wheel; fourth prize, single wheel. A trophy is offered for time prize.

PIN SCRATCH KILLS WOMAN.

Miss Jessie Devine Dies of Lockjaw Two Weeks After.

Miss Jessie Devine, twenty years of age, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, from lockjaw, resulting from a scratch of a pin. She lived at 54 Seventh Street, Long Island City. About two weeks ago a pin, which she had used in repairing a rent, scratched her knee. The youhg woman thought nothing of the scratch, and it was not until a week afterward that she began to complain. Then a doctor said Miss Devine was suffering from malaria. He prescribed accordingly, but the young woman felt worse next day.

Several physicians held a consultation on Thursday last, and agreed that Miss Devine had symptoms of lockjaw. They advised her removal to St. John's Hospital. This was done. The young woman grew weaker and her jaws set more firmly until her death.

The doctors agree that the scratch of the pin brought on the disease, and said that her case should be a warning to women not to use pins in keeping together torn attire.

McKEIGE CONFESSES JUDGMENT.

Russell Sage and Others Advanced Money on Railroad Bonds.

Ferdinand McKeige has confessed judgments aggregating $20,246 in favor of Russell Sage for $5,097, National Bank of the Republic, $10,066, and Frank Tilford, $5,083. The claims are all for money loaned to Mr. McKeige on first mortgage bonds of the New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company as collateral.

Mr. Sage received seventeen of the bonds for a loan of $5,000 on Dec. 1, 1897; the National Bank of the Republic fifty bonds for a loan of $10,000 on Aug. 13, 1897, and Mr. Tilford seventeen bonds for a loan of $5,000 on Oct. 16, 1897. Interest was paid on the loans up to May 1, 1898. Mr. McKeige was the projector of the railroad and Chairman of the Board of Directors, but is best known on account of his connection with the Standard Gas Company. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of this company since its organization twelve years ago by the late Gen. Spinola. Russell Sage is its President.

A judgment was obtained against Mr. McKeige on July 8 by the John A. Roebling's Son Company.

Funeral of Mrs. Ellen L. Demorest.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Louise Demorest was held yesterday at her home, the Hotel Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street. Services were conducted by the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, who delivered an address, in which she reviewed at length the lifework of Mrs. Demorest as a philanthropist and temperance advocate. There was a large attendance of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from different parts of the country. Sorosis was also largely represented. The body was taken to Kensico Cemetery for interment.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Strength of Breeding Interests as Revealed by the Work of the Horses This Season.

STAR POINTER'S GREAT WORK

No Doubt Entertained that the Champion Pacer Will Lower the World's Harness Record Again Under Favorable Conditions.

Within a week four more names have been added to the list of 2:10 trotters, making nine thus far this season, which is an unprecedented number for so early a date. This, together with the fact that the 2:30 trotting list has received about 550 additions, illustrates the strength of the breeding interest of the country, and affords conclusive proof to horsemen that their recent fears of decadence of American trotting blood by reason of the growing exports to Europe were groundless. The fountains of speed in this country have proved too strong to be affected by any drains made on them by foreign buyers, and American breeders are not likely to be disestablished from their position of pre-eminence.

One of the newcomers in the 2:10 list is the bay gelding Battleton, by Rex Americus, who was the favorite in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake at Detroit, where he went down before Directum Kelly. Battleton came into the list by winning the 2:18 class at Fort Wayne last Wednesday in 2:09¾, but the proverbial Village Farm luck was not with him, for he failed to win the race. After he had taken two heats the bay horse Gayton, by Allerton, captured the next three, barely missing the 2:10 mark himself, as his time in the third heat was 2:10¼. This and other incidents of the season go to show that the skill of Driver Geers rather than the luck of Village Farm has been responsible for the victories of the Hamlins in recent years. The accident to Geers at Charter Oak Park a month ago, through which the horses were deprived of his care at the most critical stage of the season, undoubtedly is responsible for the ill-fortune which has seemed to pursue the stable in the Grand Circuit.

The meeting at Fort Wayne was not up to the standard established at Detroit, Cleveland, and Columbus. Rain caused a postponement of the first day's programme and the fields were much smaller than at the previous meetings. Several of the best horses on the Grand Circuit were either laid up for the week or taken to other tracks.

The New 2:10 Trotters.

Besides Battleton, the new members of the select circle of 2:10 trotters are:

Captain Jack, blk. g., foaled in 1891; record, 2:09½; sire, Black Wilkes, by George Wilkes; dam, Mattie C., by Wildwood.

Eagle Flanigan, b. g., foaled in 1892; record, 2:09¼; sire, Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird; dam, Lady Flanigan, by Wood's Hambletonian.

Nico, b. c., foaled in 1894; record, 2:09¼; sire, Arion, by Electioneer; dam, Maggie Sultan, by Sultan.

Nico's entrance into the list at Rigby Park, Portland, Me., affords great satisfaction to New England breeders. The colt is owned by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston. His defeat of the fast bay mare Dione, by Eros, was one of the sensational events of the Rigby meeting. Judging from their form in races up to date, there are three great four-year-olds this season whose relative merits cannot be determined until they have an opportunity to fight out the battle for supremacy on the track. They are Nico, George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, and James Butler's Directum Kelly. A race between these three would be one of the most interesting events the management of any track could provide.

Another surprise at Rigby was the defeat of the sensational California pacer Searchlight, 2:04¾, in straight heats by the roan horse Roan Wilkes, by Tennessee Wilkes in 2:04¾, 2:07¼, 2:06. Searchlight was withdrawn from the circuit especially for the Rigby race, where it was expected he would win some easy money, but Driver Keating found the company much faster than he anticipated. The California pacer will not be started again until the Grand Circuit meeting at Glens Falls next week.

Coming Grand Circuit Events.

This week the Grand Circuit fliers will be in Buffalo, where there will be four days of racing for $30,000 in stakes and purses, commencing Tuesday. Several horses that have been resting or making excursions to other tracks since the Columbus meeting will return to the circuit, and the entries give promise of excellent sport. The banner event of the meeting is likely to be the 2:08 pacing race, in which fourteen fast sidewheelers will meet, including Anaconda, Charles B., Giles Noyes, Lena N., Nicol B., Palmyra Boy, Quadriga, and William Wallace Scribner. The 2:12 pace has sixteen nominations, among whom are Lady of the Manor, Indiana, Merrit Wilkes, Pilot Medium, Jr., Engarita, Democracy, and Bowery Boy. Eighteen are named in the five-thousand-dollar Queen City Stake for the 2:16 trotting class, including Directum Kelly, Mattie Patterson, True Chimes, Big Timber, Boquita, Bowery Belle, and Quarterstaff. The first two named are well matched on form, and their contest for first money should prove interesting. The 2:12 trotting class has a field of twelve, in which are included The Abbot, Cresceus, Hans McGregor, Alrich, Alves, Caryle Carne, Iron Bar, and Pat Watson. In the 2:04 pacing class seven of the fastest pacers on the turf are entered. Bumps, Chehalis, Frank Bogash, Frank Agan, Pearl Onward, and Rubenstein are included. The probable starters in the 2:08 trotting class are Franklin, Grace Hastings, Kentucky Union, Pilot Boy, Rilma, and one of the Village Farm representatives, either The Abbot or Tommy Britton. The recent performance of Grace Hastings in lowering the record to wagon lends interest to her appearance in this event.

The New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association already has arranged for an exhibition by Star Pointer at the Grand Circuit meeting at Readville, and is offering liberal inducements now for a match race between the pacers Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, and John R. Gentry, 2:00½. According to all accounts of their performances in training, Gentry would stand no chance against Patchen this year. A race between Star Pointer and Joe Patchen would excite more interest than any other that could be arranged, in view of the report, vouched for by C. W. Marks, the owner of Patchen, that the latter recently paced an eighth at a 1:42 gait.

Star Pointer's Splendid Form.

By his performance at Columbus a week ago yesterday the champion pacer, Star Pointer, demonstrated that he is as fast as last year, and probably faster. Indeed, few horsemen now doubt that he will pace a mile in 1:59 or better before the close of the season, providing an attempt be made on a day when track and weather conditions are in favor of fast time. Although he just equaled his record of 1:59¼, made at Readville, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897, the performance excels that of last year in that it was made three weeks earlier in the season, and was the result of but a comparatively small amount of preliminary work. A comparison of the two records shows that Star Pointer paced the first half of the mile at Columbus in 1¼ seconds less time than the first half at Readville last year, but lost that much time on the second half. The time of the quarters at Readville was 0:30, 0:59¾, 1:29, 1:59¼, while for the Columbus performance the figures were 0:29½, 0:58½, 1:28¾, and 1:59¼. The fastest quarter at Readville was the third in 29¼ seconds, while at Columbus the second quarter was covered in just 29 seconds. Horsemen who have studied these figures and who from observation of his work are of the opinion that Star Pointer is in better condition now than a year ago, do not hesitate to predict that he will place the pacing record at 1:58 or a fraction better within the next four weeks.

Much of the credit for Star Pointer's marvelous performances is bestowed by his owner and other horsemen upon David McClary, who has handled the great pacer and driven him in all his races since the Spring of 1896. None other of the famous harness horses of the country requires such careful handling as Star Pointer. He wears such light shoes that he has to be shod after every race, and his feet are so tender that bags have to be placed on the floor for him to stand upon when his shoes are removed. It takes six hours to make, fit, and put on a set of his shoes. The shoes for his hind feet are made of aluminum, and weigh four ounces, while on his fore feet he wears seven-ounce shoes. Between the shoes and the horse's feet are placed strips of soft, white leather one-sixteenth of an inch thick and as elastic as rubber.

The present plan of Star Pointer's owner, James A. Murphy, is to continue the series of exhibitions until the pacer breaks his record of 1:59¼, after which an attempt will be made to lower the high-sulky record of 2:00, which has stood since Direct placed it there in 1891.

American Pacers in England.

The American-bred pacer is attracting much attention just now in England, where the pacing gait was unknown until recently. Walter Winans contributes to the August number of the Encyclopedia of Sport a paper on trotting and pacing, with illustrations showing the difference between the two styles of going. Of the pacing gait he says:

"Pacing is no modern artificial action, as some would have us believe, but may be traced in the horses of many nations of antiquity that rode without stirrups, (examples may be seen in the casts of Egyptian sculptures at Crystal Palace,) and is perhaps identical with the ambling so freely alluded to in the literature of the Middle Ages, while it is noticeable in many of the Cossack horses. Of late years a great number of American pacers have been imported into England, and they may be seen any day in cabs and carts; indeed, the writer has even seen a pacer and a trotter, both high steppers, in a phaeton in the park, the coachman being under the impression that he had to handle a pair of trotters and marveling no doubt at the 'rolling' of his near horse."

Local Driving Interests.

Trotting interests are worse neglected in New York this season than for many years past. With Fleetwood Park gone and no new track to take its place, the driving men have no meeting ground except the new Speedway, and the absence of a suitable clubhouse there prevents the enjoyment of the drive to the extent that would be possible otherwise. Most of the racing horses are away on the various circuits and many of their owners are with them, while the pleasure drivers are scattered among the Summer resorts.

The driving men who make use of the Ocean Boulevard in Brooklyn have formed an organization known as the Rosette Club, from which they are deriving considerable sport. A pair of handsome silver rosettes is offered for a road race to cart or wagon, and the winner has the privilege of having the same adorn his horse's bridle for one week, but he must come back the next week and win again in order to retain them for another week. The race is held every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and the course is from the Marenholm Hotel, at the junction of Twenty-second Street and the Boulevard, to Bishop's roadhouse, about a mile and a sixteenth.

It is said that the report that ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark has purchased a site for a mile trotting track north of the city is only partially correct. He has purchased a tract of about thirty acres near Yonkers and has obtained an option on fifty acres adjoining, but the accomplishment of the project to build a track undoubtedly will depend upon the willingness of other local horsemen to co-operate with Mr. Clark in the venture.

Prizes for New England Horses.

Col. J. E. Thayer, President of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, announces that an exhibition of horses will be held in connection with the Grand Circuit meeting at Readville Aug. 29 to Sept. 2. The list of classes and premiums is as follows:

TROTTERS.

Class 1—Stallions in service, six years old or over. $100 to first, $50 to second.

Class 2—Stallions under six and over three. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 3—Stallions three years old. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 4—Stallions two years old. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 5—Stallions one year old. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 6—Mares, four years old and over. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 7—Fillies, three years old. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 8—Fillies, two years old. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 9—Fillies, one year old. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 10—Brood mares with foal at foot. $50 to first, $25 to second.

Class 11—Herd Prize. Stallion with four of his get; none of get to be over four years. To be judged as they show; $100 to first.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Class 12—Stallions, three years or over. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 13—Brood mares with foal at foot. $25 to first, $15 to second.

COACH HORSES.

Class 14—Stallion, either Cleveland bay, French, or other recognized coaching breeds; four years old or over; to be shown with four of his get, or of any breed of mare; get not to exceed four years.

HACKNEYS.

Class 15—Stallions four years old or over; $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 16—Mare with foal at foot; mare may be of any breed. $25 to first, $15 to second.

DRIVING HORSES.

Class 17—Single horses and best appointed road rig; horse to count 75 per cent. and appointments 25 per cent. $25 to first, $15 to second.

Class 18—Double hitch and best appointed rig; horse to count 75 per cent. and appointments 25 per cent. $25 to first, $15 to second.

In Class 1 breeding, conformation, size, color, and performance (especially in stud) will be considered, the judges in estimating the value of performance in stud making a proper allowance for age. Other than the advantages of age, the opportunities of all contestants will be considered as having been equal. Classes 2, 3, 4, and 5 will be judged on the presumption that contestants will go into the stud, breeding, conformation, size, soundness, color, speed, and action being the qualifications. Classes 6, 7, 8, and 9 will be judged primarily on the ability of the contestants to race, but the judges will not overlook adaptability for road uses in making their awards. Class 10 will be judged on breeding, conformation, color, and size, due value to be given to records of produce, and foal at foot also to be considered. A supplemental premium of $40, $25 to the first and $15 to the second, will be given in this class for the best foals shown, to be awarded irrespective of the prize for mares. Horses entered in Classes 17 and 18 will be judged as horses driven regularly on the road. Their manners, conformation, and style of going will be considered, not their pedigrees or records, and they will be judged as they show in the ring. Except in Classes 17 and 18, all horses will be shown in hand, or may be led beside pony. Judges will be governed largely in making their awards on the showing made in the ring. A uniform entrance fee of $5 will be charged for each entry.

Harness Racing Notes.

The Somerset County Fair will be held at Somerville, N. J., Sept. 14 to 16. Entries for the trotting and pacing races will close Sept. 8.

A trotting meeting will be held at the Singac Driving Park, Singac, N. J., Labor Day. Four races are on the programme.

The annual fair and horse show of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held Sept. 20 to 24. There are eighteen trotting and pacing races on the programme, the purses averaging $400. Entries will close Sept. 3.

C. L. Crellin of Pleasanton, Cal., owner of the four-year-old pacer Searchlight, 2:04¾, came East a few days ago. It is reported that his trip is connected with James A. Murphy's offer of $25,000 for the pacer, and that the sale is likely to be effected.

The trotting stallion, Sky Pointer, brother of Star Pointer, died recently at Los Angeles, Cal., from an attack of colic.

It is reported that James A. Murphy recently refused an offer from the Hamlins of $5,000 for Emily, 2:11.

Entries will close on Aug. 18 for the trotting and pacing events on the programme of the Dutchess County Fair, which will be held at Poughkeepsie Sept. 5 to 9.

AN AGED PRIEST'S BIRTHDAY.

The Rev. William Everett Is Eighty-four Years Old To-day.

The Rev. William Everett, for nearly half a century rector of the Church of the Nativity, 46 Second Avenue, and who enjoys the reputation of being the oldest priest in New York, is eighty-four years old to-day. Father Everett is a convert to Catholicism, having been at one time a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He still conducts the affairs of his parish, although he seldom says mass or appears on the altar. He is assisted by Fathers Reilly and Kenney.

Father Everett shuns notoriety, but Archbishop Corrigan and several of his old associates always remember his birthday and send their congratulations. Father Everett has been pastor of the church since 1855. He was born in Albany on Aug. 14, 1814. He and the late Mgr. Preston were students together in the Union Theological Seminary on Ninth Avenue. Both were ordained Protestant ministers, and later both embraced Catholicism.

As a priest Father Everett's first appointment was to St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street. Then he served as assistant at St. Joseph's, St. Ann's, and at the Nativity Church, succeeding the Rev. George McCluskey as rector of the latter.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Public Gambling Place for Women Hurts the Sport at Saratoga.

THE PASSING OF McCAFFERTY

Story of a Moon-Eyed Horse—Coney Island Club's Meeting—Stakes for Westchester to Close Tuesday—Week's Racing at Aqueduct.

After a rest of four days, racegoers will have a chance to again follow their favorite sport during the coming week at the Aqueduct track of the Queens County Jockey Club. The racing will not be of a very high class so far as the horses go, to be sure, but races between the "selling platers" are often productive of very exciting struggles and close finishes. There is always lively racing at the Aqueduct track, and President Reilly and his associates will see that it is kept up to its average during the six-day meeting. Some 300 horses are now at the track ready for the meeting, and, as the purses will be liberal, there should be fields of sufficient size

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The new twenty-three-thousand-dollar polo field at the Country Club is still a topic of much discussion as to its future usefulness. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has hopes that with the grounds raised a foot or so, everything will be all right, and he has support in his theory from members of the Westchester Polo Club. But there are others who believe that the site, which is a damp one, can never be used for polo playing. In the meantime the old grounds at the foot of Thames Street will be used, and held until something definite is done about the new grounds or another site.

But still there is a great demand for the site at the Country Club grounds, where all the cottagers go daily for luncheon and golf, or to enjoy the company of their friends, who assemble each afternoon in large numbers.

The Country Club officials turned the grounds of the polo field over to the Westchester Polo Club this Summer, and the latter club began to put it in shape, but when the practice game began last week and turf flew into the air, as on a muddy track, and other things happened, the field was abandoned for this season at least. Should the grounds be finally abandoned, the Golf Club will utilize them for a ladies' golf course.

It is now about settled that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will be able to occupy her new villa next Summer. The style of the villa will be Colonial. The work is to begin just as soon as Mrs. Oelrichs leaves here for San Francisco next month with her sister, Miss Virginia Fair. The site on the Cliffs is one of the most beautiful in that section, and an ideal spot for such a mansion as Mrs. Oelrichs will build. Others among the cottagers are to make extensive improvements during the Fall and Winter, while several intend to erect new villas.

Judging from the applications for private boxes for the Newport Horse Exhibition at the Casino, the affair this year will be the largest open-air event of the season. The show ring will be 196 feet long and 125 feet wide. Harry E. Field is Assistant Secretary.

Some of the married ladies are protesting because there have been so many affairs given among the cottage colony for the younger set exclusively. But there is no one to blame for this state of affairs more than the matrons, who plan and execute these functions for the young people.

There is a day coming, and that day is not far off, when Newport will have another bathing beach for the Summer residents. Already Hazard's Beach has been "discovered," and about fifteen bathhouses are already erected, and next Fall others will be built there.

The cause of another beach being called into use is simply due to the rather heavy cost of renting a bathhouse at Spouting Rock Beach. The Directors of the latter place are not worrying about the "opposition" beach, as they can rent all the houses the beach will hold, and there are new houses to be erected there as well next Fall.

AMUSEMENTS AT LENOX.

A Lively Lot of Golfing to Come the First Week in September—Movements of the Cottagers.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 13.—Arrangements have been completed for the annual golf tournament, which is to take place the week of Sept. 5. It is expected to outdo any of the previous tournaments in interest, as the best golfers in the country are expected to attend. It comes just the week before the open championship tournament at Morristown, N. J., so that it will afford a fine opportunity for the golfers to get into good form. The Lenox Cup, which is to be competed for, will be nearly a duplicate in size, value, and general design of the one won by Arthur H. Fenn last Summer. On Monday, Sept. 5, the tournament will open with the contest for the ladies' cup, given by Mme. de Heredia, and the match for the Alexandre Cup, presented by the club Secretary, John E. Alexandre. Both matches will be 18-hole, handicap, medal play. Tuesday will be the preliminary round to qualify for the match play for the Lenox Cup, and on Wednesday there will be a match for a consolation prize for those who fail to qualify for the cup. The first round of match play for the club cup will also take place Wednesday. Thursday there will be the preliminary play for the President's Cup, given by William Douglass Sloane, and the second round for the Lenox Cup. Friday the finals for the Lenox Cup will be played, and on Saturday the finals for the President's Cup. Among the golfers who are expected to compete are William Travers Gray, W. B. Cutting, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Foxhall Keene, Kerr, and many others.

At the annual meeting of the Village Improvement Society Mrs. Francis C. Barlow was elected President, William D. Curtis Vice President, and the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith Secretary. The cottagers included in the Board of Directors are Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jacques, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, David W. Bishop, Jr., Dr. R. C. Greenleaf, and Joseph W. Burden. Many improvements in the care of the streets and roads were planned, and it is likely prizes will be offered this year, as previously, for the best kept places along the highways.

The Lenox and Stockbridge golfers had a home and home match on Monday. The first 18 holes were played at Stockbridge in the morning and the second 18 in Lenox in the afternoon. In the morning the match stood even up, but the Lenox players won in the second half by a score of 22 to 12. "Sam" Frothingham made a fine score, while W. B. Cutting, Jr., was beaten by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., both morning and afternoon. The Lenox players were Cutting, Frothingham, Joseph W. Burden, and D. W. Bishop, Jr. Their opponents of the Stockbridge links were Choate, Nettleton, Lapsley, and Lawrence.

Among the cottagers who are away for a few weeks' visit to the shore or mountains are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Jr., at Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, at Mystic, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mrs. Myles Standish, at Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, at Manchester.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who has been a guest at Elm Court, has gone from there to Bar Harbor for a few weeks' visit.

Robert Stuyvesant of New York arrived in Lenox this week, having made the journey on his bicycle. Mrs. Stuyvesant has been spending several weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, who have been occupying their country place, Sunnycroft, will soon go to Newport, where they will occupy for the Autumn months their new house, which has just been completed.

Bruno Kuppers, a member of the German Legation, has been spending the week at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have gone to Newport, where they are the guests of H. McK. Twombly.

Mrs. S. L. Cottonet and her daughter have returned to Roseside Cottage from a short visit to the seashore. They will remain in Lenox during the Autumn season.

Miss Edith Van De Veer has gone for a few weeks' visit to Newport and will return to Lenox for the latter part of the season.

The report that the Golf Club had rescinded its rules relative to Sunday playing was occasioned by the fact that some of the members visited the links on a recent Sunday. The Executive Committee of the club has posted at the clubhouse a resolution stating that the rule is still in force, and calling the attention of the club members to it. It is a fact that some of the members would like the privilege of using the links on Sunday if they felt disposed to, as is the custom in some other clubs, but the general spirit of the club is opposed to it.

Among the New York people who reached Lenox this week are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Gilman, Mrs. R. F. Messiter, and the Misses Messiter, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James B. Hammond, Mrs. J. M. Adrieni, James W. Dunnell, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Brown.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

The Season Becoming Very Gay and Lively—Visitors from Newport Give Luncheon Parties.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—The Pier owes a debt of sincere gratitude to the founders and managers of the Point Judith Country Club, who by their energy in providing the place with an attractive country club, and particularly with a polo field, and securing the playing of some of the championship polo games on the same field, saved this, as last year's season, from stagnation and failure. It was not until the opening of the polo tournament that the dullness of July was broken up. This tournament not only brought a number of young men of wealth and social acquaintance here as players and friends of players, but also induced the presence of the general public, and the attendance of even the Newport swells.

It almost seemed as if a magician had waved his wand over the Pier last week, for where before had been listlessness and vacant spaces at the Casino, the beach or on hotel porches, there came on Aug. 1 a sudden rush of life and gayety, which has kept up ever since, and shows little if any signs of abatement. The closing games of the polo tournament last week were witnessed by thousands of spectators, and there was not a room to be had by the late-comers in any of the better hotels from Saturday until Monday. The Casino last Saturday night, on Sunday, and again today and yesterday has presented a brilliant scene with crowded porches, hundreds of people, lunching, dining, and supping, and a constant stream of guests. Sherry inaugurated last Sunday evening a high tea at the Casino, which will be given on the remaining Sunday evenings of the season, and which was immediately appreciated and indorsed. W. W. Lawrence of Pittsburg and his friend, Mr. Arbuthnot, gave the largest of these teas in honor of the Misses Harris of Richmond, Va., and Miss Gaylord of Louisville, Ky. The dinners of last week at the Casino were numerous and brilliant. Mrs. Saltus gave one of fourteen covers, and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard one of twelve covers in honor of the Russian Ambassador, M. Cassini, and his niece, and also of the German and Austrian military representatives, who have just returned from Santiago. Luncheons have also been recently given at the Casino by several Newport people, who brought some of their guests over with them, and supplemented these by inviting other men and women whom they knew here. Chauncey M. Depew was the host of one of these luncheons, and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells of another. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer also gave a very handsome dinner last week.

While there has been a natural reaction from the excitement and gayety caused by the polo tournament of last week during the past few days, there have been still so many people here that the place has seemed very gay. The Wednesday night's Casino dance was very crowded, and the belles were again Miss Mattox of Chicago, Miss Price of Georgia, the Misses Harris of Richmond, Miss Gaylord of Louisville, and Mlle. Cassini. Miss Estelle Carlisle of New York, who is here with her aunt, also received much attention.

The sad accident which befell young Samuel Welsh of Philadelphia last Saturday, when he was thrown out of his carriage on returning from the Country Club at midnight, will happily not result fatally, but for some days his condition was so serious as to cast a gloom over his set and to measurably affect the general gayety of the place.

The long-expected and long-dreaded advent of the Sunday steamboat excursions to the new iron pier, which so disfigures the natural beauty of the beach, occurred last Sunday, when two large steamers landed upward of 1,000 people from Providence and Fall River at the pier. The landing of these boats, which was one of some difficulty, as the pier is not really completed, and the disembarkation of their passengers was watched with frowning faces and in silence by the property holders and old Summer visitors to the place. As had been prophesied, the excursionists did not tarry for a moment at the bathing pavilion at the shore end of the pier built for them, but dispersed themselves along the beach and through the place. There were not enough of them, however, to make any appreciable difference in the crowd, and it is to be doubted whether after the novelty of the thing passes if the pier will be successful. Certain it is that exceptionally good weather conditions must prevail to make landings at the pier safe or comfortable, and it is probable that it will prove more of a bogy than anything else.

The trolley road between the pier and Saunderstown, just completed, and which brings Newport within an hour's time of land travel of the Pier, has already proved itself a blessing. The road does not in any way affect the old highway, which is such a beautiful and favorite drive, but runs through the country, giving its passengers a ride filled with beautiful views, and enabling people who dread the sea passage between Newport and the Pier to take the journey easily and comfortably.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jenkins and their daughter, Miss Laura Jenkins, of Baltimore, who are spending the Summer here, are entertaining largely, and Miss Jenkins continues the success she has already won as a belle at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore are also here again this Summer. Many familiar faces, however, are missing this year, and many inquiries are made as to the whereabouts of this or that couple, or belle or beau. The Pier keeps up its reputation as "the American Trouville" this season, as in former years, and there is certainly no American Summer resort where so many representative people from so many different sections of the country can be found together. All the hotels are doing a rushing business, and the scene on the bathing beach at the noon hour is as ever most attractive. To-morrow, if the weather is good, last Sunday's scenes will be repeated, and again there is the same mad rush for rooms and for places at the Casino dinner, as last week. The August storm, which always arrives about this time, came duly to hand on Wednesday, and gave the Pier two days of cold rain and wind. People gathered in the parlors and hallways of the leading hotels, and made merry in various ways, so that the rain was not altogether an evil.

THE WEEK AT BAR HARBOR.

Events and Entertainments at the Maine Resort—Social and Personal Gossip of the Cottagers.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 13.—The first event of importance this week was of course the Malvern ball, and dinner parties Monday night. Nine dinner parties were given before the dance by Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. Louis Starr, Frederick T. Mason, Mrs. M. H. Dehon, Mrs. Trevelyan Townsend, Miss Anna M. Clarke, Miss Bliss, and Mrs. Philip Livingston. In Mrs. Fox's party were Mrs. William H. Gaw, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Miss de Goicouria, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Van Nest, Mr. Fox, Henry Worrell, Henry Redmond, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Randolph Robinson, and Cav. G. M. Lecca, Italian Consul at Philadelphia. Mrs. Joy entertained Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Cochran, Miss Townsend, Miss Ballard, Miss Van Rensselaer, James Ross Todd, Miss Patterson, and Mr. Musgrove. Mr. Mason entertained Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Miss Rita Carson, Yale Dolan, and Mrs. Frederick T. Mason. Mrs. Dehon entertained Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. Hoffman, and the Misses Hoffman. In Mrs. Trevelyan Townsend's party were Mrs. Dimock, Miss Lucy Draper, A. Thacher, and Waldron Bates. Miss Clarke had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Duval, Miss Coles, Vance McCormick, Miss Anne Thomson, and Dennie M. Bare.

A meeting in the interest of Hampton Institute, Virginia, will take place next Wednesday morning in the music room of the Louisburg. Every year such an affair as this attests the philanthropic interest that Bar Harbor cottagers take in the Virginia colored school. The effectiveness of the latter as an educating influence among the negroes has been fully demonstrated, and it has accordingly become popular. The entertainment this year will consist of speeches by Seth Low of New York, President of Columbia College, and by Bishop McVickar, formerly of St. Paul's, the Philadelphia Episcopal church. Bishop Lawrence of Cambridge will preside. A quartet of colored students will vary the morning's programme by the singing of plantation melodies. The reminiscences of some graduates of the institution will doubtless prove interesting, because of the showing that has been made in the present war by the school's students. The following ladies are managing the affair: Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles B. Dorr, Mrs. John Morkoe, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mrs. Linzee.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan gave an entertainment at their Summer residence, Highbrook, last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons. The affair consisted of a croquet tournament, in which the competitors played more for fun than for skill. The prizes were given by Mr. F. O. Beach of New York. Those who played were Miss Gray, Mr. Smith, Miss Morris, Mr. Gebhard, Mrs. Smith, F. O. Beach, Mrs. Gebhard, Mr. Barry, Miss Willing, Mr. Leeds, Mr. Dolan, and Miss Carter.

A large reception and tea was given Tuesday at the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons of New York, to introduce their niece, Miss Martha Townsend of New York. It was a perfect day—the only one this week, and many of the guests sailed up to Hull's Cove where the Parsons cottage is, in yachts and launches, while others drove out in carriages. Among the prominent society people who were present to extend a welcome to the debutante were: Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brodie, Miss Dimock, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. A. Bleeker Banks, Miss Charlotte Pell, all of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Warren Goddard, Miss Butterworth, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Bishop William Lawrence, Prince Troubetzkoy, Admiral Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, and Charles T. How.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York gave a dinner at the Malvern Thursday evening. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, Miss Beatrice Jones, Miss Scott, Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, G. Willet Van Nest, all of New York, and Dr. Thacher, Reginald Johnson, H. L. Thorndike, Mr. Goodrich, James Ross Todd and T. C. Richardson.

The coaching parade Tuesday afternoon was an enjoyable feature of the week. Four coaches were in line, owned and driven by J. C. Mercer Biddle, William E. Carter, S. Megargee Wright, and R. Hall McCormick. J. L. Ketterlinus is just recovering from an attack of illness, which has confined him to his room for nearly two weeks, so that his coach was not in line. The start was made from the Malvern at 3:30 P. M. The ocean drive was taken, and the coaching parties stopped for tea at the teahouse on the way. Mr. Biddle had on his coach Miss Harvey, Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. Phelps. With Mr. Carter were Miss Josephine Lippincott, Miss Evelyn Howell, Mrs. William E. Carter, Horace Hare, and William C. Dulles. Mr. Wright had on his coach Miss Barney, Miss Conover, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lecher, and Mr. Patterson. Mr. McCormick had Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Daniel Worden, and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick.

Golf continues to be the rage at the Kebo Valley Club. Those who do not indulge are rare exceptions. The Hinkle Cup tournament is less than two weeks off now, and this helps to increase golfing interest. It is expected that quite a few "cracks" will come down to play in the tournament, which is open to any amateur who hands in two eighteen-hole scores before Aug. 20, three days before the date set for the preliminary round. Among those already at Bar Harbor or near by who are looked upon as good players are Arden M. Robbins of New York, Robert Leeds of Brookline, Mass., and J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, Mass., all of whom will probably be placed at scratch; F. O. Beach, A. T. Dwight, T. G. Condon, W. S. Thurston, Dr. Louis Starr, J. B. Harriman, and C. R. Auchincloss.

A handicap bogie tournament was played on the Kebo Valley links, and was won by F. O. Beach of New York, who was 1 down to bogie, with a handicap of 5. J. Borden Harriman of New York won second prize, being 3 down, with a handicap of 8. The bogie score was 38-38, or 76 strokes for the eighteen holes.

Mrs. William P. Draper of New York gave another dinner party at the Bowider Tuesday evening. The guests entertained were Miss Leffingwell, Miss Dimock, Miss Nathalie Barney, Miss Grace A. Clark, Miss Draper, Miss Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Van Rensselaer, Waldron Bates, Charles T. How, Miss Draper, Miss Thacher, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Goodrich.

Mrs. E. J. Lutz, Mrs. Spottswood Schenck, Mrs. A. S. Scholle, Miss Gertrude Scholle, and Miss S. Furniss, all of New York, are among the recent hotel arrivals.

Mrs. Frank Ellis gave a large card party at Clefstone Wednesday evening. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle entertained a luncheon of forty covers at Donaque Friday. Mrs. William P. Draper gave a large luncheon Thursday, and Miss Eleanora Willing also gave a luncheon the same day.

One of the chief events of the coming week will be a reminiscent talk next Monday evening at one of the large hotels by Parke Godwin of New York.

Payne Whitney arrived last week, and is stopping with his sister, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget at Point d'Acadia.

NORTHEAST HARBOR'S GUESTS.

Many Bishops and Distinguished Churchmen Visit the Resort.

NORTHEAST HABOR, Aug. 13.—The last week has seen Bishops from six different States sojourning at Northeast Harbor, and they have been royally entertained by the Summer visitors here. On Thursday afternoon a delightful reception and lunch was given at the Summer residence of Mrs. Frederick Gardiner, the daughter of Bishop Doane, in honor of her father's church friends. At the luncheon over fifty covers were laid. Among those present were Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Hall of Vermont, Bishop McVicker of Rhode Island, Bishop Satterlee of Washington, Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, President Eliot of Harvard, the Hon. Seth Low, the President of Columbia College; President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, and President Adams of the University of Wisconsin.

On Friday a dinner was given to the Bishops by Mrs. Mackay Smith.

Mrs. Wister gave one of her charming Shakespearian recitals at the Kimball House last Tuesday. The reading was for the benefit of the Northeast Harbor Library, and was under the patronage of Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Seth Low, Miss McLane, Mrs. Mulligan, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Blodget.

Other recent arrivals at the Rock End are Mrs. J. S. Lovering of Philadelphia and Mr. Gilpin Lovering, Henry B. Shope and Julian B. Shope of New York, Mrs. B. H. McLane and Miss Stella McLane of Washington.

NOTES FROM WINTER HARBOR.

Whist Parties and Yachting Make Up the Programmes of Enjoyment.

WINTER HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—Last Monday Mrs. John G. Moore and Miss Moore of New York gave a most delightful luncheon in honor of Miss Metler, who is at the hotel for the Summer. The table decorations were most effectively arranged, being in the shape of a wheel. The hub was a large bowl of ferns placed in the centre of the table, with the spokes, of tiny white flowers, radiating from it. Those present were Miss Godfrey, Miss Tyson, Miss Taylor, Miss Trotter, Miss Ridgeway, the Misses Lennig, Miss Dixon, and Miss Connel.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Berkley Taylor gave a whist party at his cottage. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Bonsal Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wetherwill, and Miss Trotter.

Mrs. Spencer Ervin gave a garden fête at her cottage last Friday afternoon to 150 of the village children. A fish pond was one of the pleasing features of the occasion, and each child received a souvenir.

Mrs. Reeves and her son, Mr. Camil Reeves, are the guests of Mrs. Gilpin.

Dr. Elwood Wilson of Munich, Germany, has been visiting his brother, Dr. W. Reynolds Wilson, at Grindstone Inn.

Mr. Henry W. Cannon of New York is visiting Mr. John G. Moore at Ruthmoore.

Last Sunday night a party from Bar Harbor, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Gray, Miss Robbins, L. Barney, and H. Redmond, sailed over in a yacht and took dinner at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Catherwood are visiting Mrs. J. H. Catherwood.

Prof. H. D. Thompson of Princeton and Mr. Charles Francis Gummey, Jr., are with Mr. C. Berkley Taylor for a few days.

Mrs. A. Metler and Miss Metler of Providence, R. I., are at Grindstone Inn. Miss Metler is a very attractive young woman, and is receiving quite a good deal of attention during her stay here this Summer.

H. C. Berkley of Philadelphia arrived during the past week and has opened his cottage on the Point.

Other arrivals at the hotel during the past week are Mr. Clarence Fahnestock of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Horace Packard of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Lombard Williams of Boston.

AT LONG BRANCH.

The Banner Week of the Season—Large Number of Visitors and Great Activity.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 13.—This being the week of the horse show has brought people here in large numbers from various parts of the country. Every hotel and boarding house has been filled to its utmost capacity, and this will go on record as the banner week of the 1898 season. The ocean drives never was in better condition than it is at present, and thousands of people enjoy the pleasures derived from it daily. Between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening the mass of elegantly dressed people and the fine turnouts that are out upon the avenue present a sight well worth witnessing.

The managers at Pleasure Bay attracted quite a large number of people to that place on Wednesday and Friday afternoons to the Philharmonic concerts, which they had arranged especially for horse show week.

Mrs. Mary A. Smith, an elderly lady of ninety-one years, mother-in-law of Admiral Norton, who is a guest at the United States Hotel, is lying dangerously ill at that place.

Ex-Senator Henry S. Terhune of New Jersey has recently purchased a handsome plot of ground—five acres—on Cedar Avenue. The price paid was $9,720. It is said that Mr. Terhune will have an elegant country mansion erected upon this plot.

Col. A. W. Soper's cottage at Monmouth Beach, which was formerly owned by Vice-President Garrett A. Hobart, will have about $6,000 worth of improvements placed upon it, to commence at the close of the season.

Mrs. Worth of New York has taken possession of Mrs. Munro's California cottage on Cedar Avenue for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Smith of Newark are among the recent arrivals at Elberon Hotel.

Rev. H. R. Robinson, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, and his wife and daughter, are the guests of Miss Carrie M. Hulick.

County Prosecutor and Mrs. W. A. Heisley are enjoying a vacation at Holderness, N. H., where they will remain about a month.

Much amusement was afforded a large number of the guests at the West End Hotel on Wednesday evening by a colored cake walk in the West End Theatre.

Prof. Rivers gave an elegant carnival to the children on the lawn of the Ocean Hotel last night. More than one hundred children took an active part in it, all being dressed in fancy novel costumes.

Andrew Freedman, President of the New York baseball team, who has been summering at the Hollywood Hotel, sailed for Europe on the Auguste Victoria last Thursday. Mr. Freedman was accompanied by Fred Hoey.

De Witt Seligman and family left for the Adirondacks this week for a brief stay.

Mrs. Gaddis of Norwood Park is spending a couple of weeks at Newport.

This evening the cottagers at Norwood Park gave a mammoth benefit in the Casino at that place for the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. They played to a very large audience. Two one-act farces were presented by the Norwood Comedy Club. "Ici on Parle Français" was given with the following cast:

Mrs. Spriggins, by Mrs. Carroll Livingston; Angelina, (their daughter,) by Miss Post; Julia, (wife of Major Rattan,) by Miss Gray; Mr. Spriggins, by Mr. Post; Victor Dubois, by Morgan Post; Major Regulus Rattan, by H. B. Billings.

In the farce of "Betsey Baker" the cast was as follows:

Betsey, by Miss Munro; Mrs. Mouser, by Mrs. W. D. Harper; Mr. Mouser, by W. D. Harper; Mr. Crummy, by Charles Young.

One of the finest and best-equipped clubs along the shore is the Elberon Beach Club, which was started two years ago. It is located near the Garfield cottage, and next to the beach. This club has an elegant pavilion and sixty bathhouses, and the membership comprises the leading cottagers in and around Elberon, among them being Thomas T. Kinney, United States Senator James Smith, John A. McCall, William D. Harper, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. E. W. Lowber, Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, Richard Deeves, Robert H. McCarter, William Campbell Clark, Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Charles T. Cook, William T. Evans, William D. Guthrie, John L. Lockwood, Washington Wilson, Chauncey Truax, Harry Smith, M. H. MacClay, W. C. Taylor, J. C. Watson, H. C. Fahnstock, Franklin Murphy, George T. Lewis, P. Sanford Ross, Dr. Wallace, and S. M. Milliken. The club season is from June 1 to Oct. 15.

Mrs. William H. Pancoast and Miss Gertrude Pancoast of Philadelphia arrived at the Elberon Hotel this week for the remainder of the Summer.

Miss Flora Roos of New York, who has been summering at the West End Hotel, has left for Saratoga.

E. B. Gaddis of Newark, who took up his quarters in Park View Cottage No. 4, at Norwood Park, on his arrival there a short time ago, has made a change and is now residing in the Chanfrau Cottage on Cedar Avenue.

On Tuesday St. Michael's Church, at the head of Takanassee Lake, West End, gave a testimonial at the cottage of Mrs. Joseph Bissell. A lecture was delivered by Henry Austin Adams, which called together many of the cottagers. The patronesses were Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Mrs. Peter Hauck, Mrs. Thomas Byrne, Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. J. F. Shanley, Mrs. Joseph R. Bissell, Mrs. Michael T. Barrett, Mrs. Pio Echeverria, Mrs. K. Kappel, Mrs. Edward Murphy, Mrs. M. M. Mendoza, Mrs. Julia Hidalgo, Mrs. C. F. Kohl, and Mrs. M. J. Nolan.

Senator Barrett, who is summering at the Elberon Hotel, gave an anniversary feast to a number of his friends this week in honor of United States Senator James Smith's fifty-second birthday, Senator Smith being the guest of Mr. Barrett for the evening. It was served in the Elberon Hotel, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Others who were present as Senator Barrett's guests were Mrs. John Wade, Mrs. Henry A. Cowle, Miss Eckert, United States Senator and Mrs. Edward F. Murphy, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hauck, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hauck, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Bissell.

Proprietor W. E. Hildreth of the West End Hotel, gave a grand lawn fête on the hotel grounds on Thursday evening, after the close of the horse show. The music was rendered by Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band, and the programme of the evening closed with a grand display of fireworks.

The guests and friends of the United States Hotel were J. P. Fitzgerald, Joseph J. Corbett, Frank S. Maloney, Boston; Edith L. Bell, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. Groshong, Walden, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Andrews, Joseph Armstrong, C. Dalton, J. C. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnston, M. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Davis, F. B. Midgely, Miss E. L. Hornby, Miss J. Black, Mrs. J. Bliss, J. C. Vail, Miss J. Peck, J. Roth, S. Levy, J. S. Simon, W. S. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mabena, L. Meagher, J. B. Rosenberg, D. Starks, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritzer, A. Weiss, J. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Chase, G. Stern, T. J. Maher, H. Maykels, all of New York; D. Curtin, Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. John Pilkington, Rockville, L. I.

The guests who arrived at the Scarboro Hotel were G. C. Grogers, B. F. Craft, H. Herzog, J. S. Jacobs, D. Ahearn, S. Newberger, H. J. Jacobs, S. Hatch, J. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Magnes, F. Yonker, Misses S. and M. Baum, R. Kopelman, D. J. Bleyer, M. Nahm, H. G. Smith, B. Heller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klaber, E. and H. Frankfeld, C. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Katz, Mrs. C. L. Jones, A. C. Jones, M. Kremer, S. Meyers, all of New York, and C. S. Harris of Boston, Mass.

The guests who arrived recently at the Howland Hotel are J. B. Mayers, E. Vedder, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gordon, L. L. Fletcher, A. E. Hayle, S. Denzer and family, Mrs. B. Frank, S. H. Stone and family, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Mohen, P. H. Van Wagoner, Jr., J. S. Joseph, Col. J. J. Tobin, Mrs. Herman, N. H. Burke, H. Hersh, A. H. Bamberger, I. Isaacs, E. Romberg, Mr. and Mrs. F. Walsh, M. Worms, W. S. Hermann, A. Wolff, L. Kramer, A. Phillips, B. Schiff, S. Salamon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walton, J. Ash, H. Stern, L. S. Stern, G. N. Nathan, H. A. Neuman, B. L. Foreman, M. S. Josephs, Mrs. R. Marks, W. H. Hall, M. S. Frank, J. L. Davis, E. M. Davis, H. Ottenberg, all of New York; Mrs. A. Wolf of Philadelphia, Penn.

At the Brighton Hotel the arrivals are C. G. Williams, Rome, N. Y.; Edward A. Paige, Boston, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. H. Hanson and Mrs. W. W. Montgomery, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bondurant, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Addie B. Whitney, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. F. M. Hart, Miss Myrtle F. Hart, E. V. Byrne, Louis Sheppard, Mrs. E. G. Knopp, F. P. Rex, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rockwood Hewitt, M. F. Taylor, and Miss Kate A. Kelly of New York.

At the Ocean Hotel are booked the following-named guests: T. M. Hexter, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Kahn, Boston, Mass.; William Johnson, Miss R. Williams, W. B. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hayes, Miss M. McGearn, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Well, Miss M. Foland, T. J. Choiser, Miss N. M. Garrett, D. Hayman, H. Morris, A. Buchanon, J. Danzig, C. Wise, S. Sollfoey, C. Samuels, S. Bernstein, L. Pincus, Mrs. V. Sweet, A. Redel, M. Mendelson, N. W. Stuart, Mrs. F. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hall, A. H. Norwood, Mrs. E. Shark, R. Wallace, W. E. Farrow, F. Loeb, Miss F. Waters, W. A. Koch, D. H. Burt, L. V. Young, G. J. Rosenfeld, all of New York; William M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. G. Worth, Jr., Cresskill, N. J.; Samuel Bornstein, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Martin, Baltimore, Md.; John A. Howell, Boston, Mass.

The latest arrivals at the West End Hotel are: Mrs. E. Levy, L. H. Davis, E. G. O'Neill, Miss B. Bymum, Mrs. W. H. Bymum, G. B. Hunne, R. Lord, Mrs. M. Finn, C. F. Pierce, M. C. Lord, L. J. Well, L. M. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Warner, M. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Levy, T. E. Howe, Miss Adler, L. W. Kimball, S. Meyer, C. Kessel, Mrs. E. Tobby, H. G. May, A. E. Russell, A. David, A. Moyer, P. A. Lampbell, A. Brown, T. J. Higgins, E. J. Warner, Edward W. Abraham, C. David, D. Fox, A. Jacobs, L. Harris, P. Goodkind, Dr. J. Abraham, H. G. Moy, F. R. Marks, A. R. Brown, Mrs. A. A. Human, H. A. Metz, S Wright, L. N. Gross, M. H. Hyman, T. Marks, H. M. Samson, W. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. Matthews, E. Stern, S. Cohen, M. Goodman, C. M. Weil, E. Bass, E. Sichel, J. M. Cohen, M. Levy, S. Jacobs, P. H. Mayer, C. B. Freeman, all of New York.

PURE SURE
CLEVELAND'S
BAKING
POWDER

STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN

American Wives Not to be Envied, Says an Englishwoman.

MARRIAGE CRUSHES HER LIFE

Friendships with Men, Participation in Sports, Even True Companionship of Her Husband, Denied Her.

Under the caption of "Married Women in American Society," an Englishwoman, writing in The National Review over the signature of "Maryland," talks entertainingly as follows:

"It has long been the fashion to regard the position of all women in American as immeasurably superior to that of women in any other quarter of the globe. From a legal point of view this is perhaps true, and even in social matters it might well be admitted with regard to the unmarried girl; but on behalf of married women I venture to make an Englishwoman's emphatic protest to the contrary. This is probably a proceeding of extreme audacity, and, in order as far as possible to disarm criticism, I wish to say that the following remarks are not intended to apply to the United States at large, of which I know little, but only to the Southern town where I spent two or three years. Furthermore, they are proffered not as universal truths, but as resulting from the observation and experience of one individual. They may (and probably do) apply in large measure to all American society, but their truth is vouched for as regards one town only. To disprove the universal affirmative alluded to in my first sentence it is by every law of logic sufficient to prove one particular negative, and this is the aim of the present article.

"'No man,' said an inhabitant of this town of L—— to me, 'cares to play tennis with a woman except for purposes of flirtation.' For the special game mentioned he might have substituted the game of conversation or of social relations as a whole, and his axiom would have been broadly true. No man in L—— cares for a woman's society unless he is actually or potentially in love with her. It may even be allowable for a married man to 'pay attention' to a girl, because this also is a semi-flirtation, with limits clearly understood beforehand; but let a man of any kind try to make friends with a married woman, and he will soon find himself and her in the unenviable position of the heathen man and the publican. Friendship between the sexes after marriage is a thing simply not understood; among Americans it falls under one of two heads, formality or flirtation.

"Of course, it is, and always will be, a moot question whether friendship between the sexes is ever more than a temporary illusion, and whether, as the old song says, one at least of the parties does not invariably 'come but for friendship and take away love.' But to the English mind it would seem almost a self-evident proposition that such a friendship is more within the bounds of possibility when one or both of the parties is deterred from going further, not only by honor, but by the sense of previous acquisition, a repletion of soul, so to speak, that might presumably quench the thirst for conquest. That this is not the opinion of Americans is clearly indicated by the following points in their practice:

"A girl in L—— may ride, drive, or bicycle with a man to an unlimited extent; she may see him tête-à-tête in her own house at any time; she may write to him freely; she may

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

"Now," said the satirical man, "I suppose some crank is going to interview Miss Arnold to ask how it feels to be kissed by Hobson. By the way, I wonder if she kissed Hobson or if Hobson kissed her."

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It was a very fine baby, and it was a very fine little fox terrier. The dog loved the baby, but the baby did not love his daily bath, and this was a great trial to the dog, for the wails of his little friend at bath time pierced to the very marrow of his doggish soul. He was always utterly miserable until the bath and the wails were brought to a contemporaneous end. But it was always repeated day after day, and doggie finally set his mind to work at devising a scheme by which to mitigate the evil. Baby's mamma, of course, was not aware of this mental process, though she appreciated doggie's daily anguish of spirit, so it was with some surprise that one day, when the wails were more piercing and long drawn than usual, she saw him come marching into the room, with baby's rattle in his mouth. Coming up to the baby, he stood in front of him, and, by means of various strange head movements, rattled vigorously. Baby actually stopped crying a minute to see what this unusual proceeding meant, but it was not of sufficient interest to take his attention long from his serious troubles, and he opened his mouth again and howled lustily, while doggie with a disgusted air dropped the rattle and departed to the other end of the house, where he could not be annoyed by the cries he could not restrain. The mamma says this is a true story, and as the administrator of baby's bath she knows, but persons who are suspicious of observations made by mothers of much-loved babies remarked dryly that that was a mighty clever dog.

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"I always read the French Revolution when I feel blue," says the girl. "It is a great comfort to me to know that there were people who were much worse off than I could be under any circumstances."

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It will be well for investors to buy up suburban property these days, for there is likely to be a run on it before long on account of the special electric service that promises to do so much for all out-of-town people. The special service is only in embryo as yet, and it has hardly affected the feminine part of the households, but they are looking forward with great delight to the time when they can always be sure of a seat and in their own special cars glide by the ordinary electric car people with a proud feeling of superiority. The special trolley car chartered by a certain number of Richmond Hill men is proving satisfactory in every way. It now runs twice a day, leaving Richmond Hill at 8:30 every morning and the Manhattan end of the bridge at about 5 every night. It was found necessary to compromise on time a little to suit every one, but that was not a difficult matter to adjust, and the comfort of having a seat in a commodious parlor car at the crowded hours of the day is an unspeakable delight. The distance from Richmond Hill to New York is covered in fifty-five and occasionally fifty minutes.

The full number of subscribers to the car has not yet been made up, so there are spare seats to which the present subscribers invite their friends occasionally, paying a special fare for them, that being necessary under present arrangements.

"I don't see," says one of the happy suburbanite subscribers to this special service, "why we cannot have a car run several times a day and we hope to before long. We shall begin by having two in the morning and two at night." When the extra cars are run then the suburbanite wives will have a chance, and not ride only on special invitation as they do now. They are looking forward to that time with a great deal of pleasure.

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"Talking of living out of the city," said the woman returning the other day from a visit to a friend, "I didn't realize what I was missing in my city life until to-day. I found I had almost forgotten the pleasures of a big roomy house. It was all such a delight, but I did not begin to feel really envious until I was taken up to the third story—that does not mean much in a city house, but in a broad country house it is a great deal—and that third story was a real genuine attic, with only a few rooms finished off, a big broad expanse of floor space, and, best of all, a delightful smell of cedar shingles. It filled me with absolute delight. I can almost smell those shingles now. What wouldn't I give for a big attic with real cedar shingles?"

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A good housekeeper in the city gives her servants a two weeks' vacation every Summer. "I don't see why they don't need a vacation as much or more than I do," she says, "and two weeks is not any too much. They can take it all at once or a few days at a time, as they like."

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A woman who is wearing the pretty light lavenders of half mourning made her appearance at the house of a friend the other day with what appeared to be a new piece of jewelry, and something a little out of the ordinary run of jewelry. It was a four-leafed clover with a diamond in the centre, but instead of the usual green the clover was a botanical curiosity, albeit very pretty, being pure white.

"You don't recognize it, I see," said she of the lavender tints, "but no wonder, for when you saw it before it was green. It is my green four-leafed clover that cousin Dick gave me, but I couldn't wear it that color, so I took it to the jeweler. I thought I could have it enameled black, but he advised me not to. It would be quite a task, he said, as the green enamel would have to be removed before the black could be put on, and it would be comparatively expensive. So I gave up having a black pin, but not something that I could wear. I brought my pin home, took out my paints, painted it white, and now I can wear it this way as long as I like, and when I want it green again a little turpentine will take off the paint.

"But that is not the first thing of that kind I have done by any means. I had a watch, rather an expensive one, and quite unlike the majority of timekeepers. One peculiarity was that it had a black face with white gold hands. The idea of that is all very well, but I could never see to tell the time. I took that to the jeweler, but that, too, was going to be quite an expense, so I resolved to do as I have done with my pin.

"'You will get the paint on the face if you try to paint the hands,' said the jeweler, 'and ruin your watch.'

"But I am not so easily discouraged. I removed the crystal, took a very fine brush to put on my paint, painted the hands white, put on the crystal again, and nothing could have been more satisfactory."

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There is very little typhoid fever in New York so far this year, they say at the Mount Sinai Hospital. A great many of their patients at the hospital are from the poorer classes of foreigners, who as they do not know how to take proper hygienic precautions and drink a great amount of fluid matter during the Summer, are very apt to fall victims to typhoid. But there are fewer cases than usual this year, and they infer from that that the disease is less prevalent throughout the city.

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"No," says a head nurse, "the strain of always being with sick people does not wear upon a nurse, particularly after she becomes accustomed to it. The time when we feel the strain in the hospital is when one of our own nurses is taken ill. Then we have not only our own personal feelings, but the anxiety of friends, and we find it very wearing. It goes to show, I think, that the friends of a person are not the best ones to take care of them in illness. Their anxiety and worry are felt by the patients and they are not so well for it."

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Mixed Scotch woolen goods for Fall wear are in the market. Combined with pretty plaids they are very attractive.

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All the salted almonds used by one of New York's largest and best groceries are prepared by one woman who has been doing the work for years now, though she is still a young and pretty woman who lives in a pretty up-town house which shows no signs outside or in, to the ordinary visitor there, that it is a place where a profitable business is being carried on.

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"The word butler," said the old housekeeper, "is one of the most deceptive that appears in connection with household affairs. By the use of that word many families, who live very plainly, masquerade as the proprietors of large establishments. The dictionary meaning of the word butler is 'a servant or officer in a household, whose chief duty is to care for the liquors and plate.' Many persons thinking of a butler have in mind a person who attends to such duties and probably has also charge of a corps of servants. But there are many so-called butlers whose chief duty is rather to tend to the furnace, and he varies this and other more or less lowly domestic duties with tending door, which is the show part of his work. Oh, yes, there are many households possessing butlers which are altogether minus a wine cellar and where the plate closet need not be large to contain all the family plate."

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"I am so tired of codfish," said the woman of many friends. "Imagine having an enormous one sent as a gift by a generous fisherman. I never want to see another codfish. But that is nothing to having game sent from the West with a big bill of expressage which would more than pay for the contents of the box in the New York markets. That is what happened to me with some rabbits at one time. And then they were sent as they were shot, and I had to skin and clean them myself. They are so horridly like cats in their natural condition! I have never wanted to see a rabbit since."

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"Now," said the shopper to the man who knew, "I should like to know what becomes of all the imported gowns I see here. They are imported gowns, too; I can see that with half an eye. I know an imported gown too well to be deceived. You can always tell a French frock by its good style and slipshod work. But what interests me is to know what becomes of all the imported gowns I see here. They are beautiful and expensive, and only a few people can afford to buy them, and those people are the ones who can afford the most expensive things of all kinds, and they import their own gowns or have them made here by the best modistes, and they are certainly not going to buy gowns that every one has had a chance to see in a shop.

"The only thing I can think of is that these are actresses' gowns, and they possibly do not mind the public having a view of them."

"You are not so very far wrong in your general ideas," said the man, with a laugh, "but you are not quite right. The gowns you see are imported, but they are not actresses' gowns. The firms here import them and have the privilege of keeping them for a month or six weeks. If they sell them, so much the better; but if not, they return them and get a new stock, and it is a great attraction in the showroom."

"Yes, it's an attraction," said the woman, "for I always go where I can have a chance to see a real French gown.

"But there is one thing I do not need to have you tell me," she went on, "and that is that all the swell gowns I see in cases in some of the shops are not new. Those gowns have long lives. I have seen a gown when it was first brought in fresh and new; I have seen it a second season, a little furbished up, and I have seen it a third year, still further altered. I know too much about refurbishing a swell gown to make it as good as new to be deceived. Some of these gowns may live to be more than three years old, but that they do reach that age I am sure."

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"Don't let any one persuade you to get a heavy skirt for outing wear, that is, for wandering in the woods," said the out-door girl. "I have friends who wear corduroy skirts, and I must say that in one way they are excellent. They do not catch and tear and they do not take away all the briers to be found, and they look well and wear forever. But they are hot and they are heavy, two great disadvantages when you wish as much coolness and freedom as possible.

"I have solved the problem of what to wear for my own satisfaction, and that is a linen crash skirt. I have one made a little shorter than ordinary walking length, but it is not so short but that I can go anywhere through the streets with it and feel that I am looking respectably well. It is cool, light, and comfortable, and when it is soiled it can be washed. My skirt does not catch on the briers any more than a corduroy skirt. The only practical difference is in the washing. It is certainly more hygienic to have a skirt that will wash. About the trouble of having it washed—well, that is another question."

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"It is absurd," said Mr. Blank to Mrs. Blank, "that a woman does not know the simplest principles of arithmetic I stood just back of you the other day when you and the girl at the counter were trying to discover how much material you wanted to go around in six-inch strips a dress that was four yards around, cutting it from cloth three-eighths of a yard wide. That was the problem as you propounded it. But neither you nor the girl knew what to do next. The girl first measured off a yard on the counter and tried her material to see how many three-eighths there were in a yard. There was a little more than two three-eighths in a yard, and not quite three three-eighths, was her clever solution of that example, but you weren't any nearer what you wanted than before. Then you thought she ought to find how many three-eighths there were in four yards and—"

"Yes, and it was all nonsense our troubling our brains about it. It may be good practice for children in school, but grown people have other things to think of. My mistake was in trying to go about it in that way. If you were still eavesdropping, you probably saw that we settled the matter without either trouble or arithmetic. I asked the girl finally how much haircloth she sold for a dress, and she said three yards or three and a half, and that three would be quite enough for a dress of four yards. She knew all the time, only I had puzzled her by proposing that ridiculous problem. I presume you would have stepped forward to help us out if you could have done it yourself."

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"Talk about keeping servants," said the woman of wealth, who has also certain characteristics which endear her to her household and friends, "I have no trouble in keeping an ordinary servant, but I can't keep a maid. And it is the same with my friends. It may be all in the way of natural progress and a good thing looked at from that point of view, but it is hard for a woman who has trained a maid until she seems actually perfect. A satisfactory maid for most women must be able to sew, and sew well. But when Mademoiselle gets so that she can sew, alter a gown, make a new one if necessary, and is altogether a treasure, then what does she do but set up as a modiste. A maid has a chance to get an insight into what well-dressed women wear, what a good style is, and naturally, if she is a good maid, how to suit a woman who dresses well. To have learned all this she must have brains and tact. A good maid must have those, and they are just as necessary in a good modiste. So Marie leaves her mistress and becomes Mme. Marie and starts an establishment which she is apt to make very profitable. It is a good thing for the maid, but it is hard for the mistress."

ROYAL

is the cheapest Baking Powder, no matter how low others are sold, because being of greater leavening strength it goes further. Besides Royal safeguards the food against alum from which low-grade, low-priced powders are made.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A THORN.

She'd a thorn in her finger—a fair finger, too;
Would I help? then she smiled at the thought.
She'd a tear in her eye, and that smile glistened through
Like a sunbeam that laughs from a clear drop of dew.
I was hopelessly, helplessly awkward, I knew,
But refuse her request, I could not.

For a moment in mine lay her fingers so fair,
But a moment was time and enough
For an impulse to grow it were madness to dare,
With the morning wind sighing in whispers "Take care";
But warnings—how vain! when that tear-solitaire
Silently fell to my cuff.

I kissed her. Her lips were not fashioned for scorn,
So forgave me, and vowed to forget—
Forget that a love without hope had been born
In the glad golden joy of that midsummer morn;
Forget! while the pain of that sharp little thorn
Rankles my heart even yet.
—LOUISE LEXINGTON in Pickwick.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S DESPAIR.

The Moth Miller, Its History and Family Traits, and Remedies for Its Invasions.

This is the season of the year when the good housekeeper is continually startling her family and friends by alarming gesticulations in the air, sudden and rapid trips across the room with more gesticulations and a generally erratic behavior which but for the universal understanding of the cause would send her before a commission of insanity experts. But this is the season of the year when the good housewife is constantly at war with her arch enemy, the moth.

An interesting circular upon the true clothes moth has recently been written by C. L. Marlatt, and brought out by the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It gives a description of the insect, with remedies for or preventives against its inroads into household stores.

"The little yellowish or buff-colored moths sometimes seen flitting about rooms, attracted to lamps at nights or dislodged from infested garments or portieres, are themselves harmless enough," says Mr. Marlatt. "In fact, their mouth parts are rudimentary, and no food whatever is taken in the winged state. The destruction occasioned by these pests is, therefore, limited entirely to the feeding or larval stage. The killing of the moths by the aggrieved housekeeper, while usually based on the wrong inference that they are actually engaged in eating her woolens, is nevertheless a most valuable proceeding, because it checks, insomuch, the multiplication of the species, which is the sole duty of the adult insect.

"The clothes moths all belong to the group of minute Lepidoptera known as Tineina, the old Latin name for cloth worms of all sorts. The common species of clothes moths have been associated with man from the earliest times and are thoroughly cosmopolitan. They are all, probably, of Old World origin, none of them being indiginous to the United States. That they were well known to the ancients is shown by Job's reference to "a garment that is moth-eaten," and Pliny has given such an accurate description of one of them as to lead to the easy identification of the species. That they were early introduced into the United States is shown by Peter Kalm, a Swedish scientist, who took a keen interest in house pests. He reported these Tineids to be abundant in 1748 in Philadelphia, then a straggling village, and says that clothes, worsted gloves, and other woolen stuffs hung up all Summer were often eaten through and through by the worms, and furs were so ruined that the hair would come off in handfuls.

"What first led to the association of these and other household pests with man is an interesting problem. In the case of the clothes moths—the larvae of both of which can, in case of necessity, still subsist on almost any dry animal matter—their early association with man was probably in the rôle of scavengers, and in prehistoric times they probably fed on waste animal matter, material about human habitations and on fur garments. The fondness they exhibit nowadays for tailor-made suits and other expensive products of the loom is simply an illustration of their ability to keep pace with man in his development in the matter of clothing from the skin garments of savages to the artistic products of the modern tailor and dressmaker.

"Three common destructive species of clothes moths occur in this country. They are the common injurious clothes moth, the case-making species; the webbing species, or southern clothes moth, and the gallery or tapestry moth. A few other species which normally feed on animal products may occasionally injure woolens, but are not of sufficient importance to be here noted.

"The more interesting habits of the case-making moth have caused it to be often a subject for investigation, and its life history will serve to illustrate the habits of all clothes moths. It is a common species in the North, being widely distributed and very destructive. It feeds on woolens, carpets, &c., and is especially destructive to feathers and furs. In the North it has but one annual generation, the moths appearing from June to August, and, on the authority of Prof. Fernald, even in rooms kept uniformly heated night and day it never occurs in the larval state in Winter. In the South, however, it appears from January to October, and has two or even more broods annually.

"The larva is a dull white caterpiller, with the head and the upper part of the next segment light brown, and is never seen free from its movable case or jacket, the construction of which is its first task. On reaching full growth the larva attaches its case by silken threads to the garment or other material upon which it has been feeding. It undergoes its transformation to chrysalis within the larval case and under normal conditions the moth emerges three weeks later. The moth has an irregular flight and can also run rapidly. It has a distinct aversion to light, and usually promptly conceals itself in garments or crevices whenever it is frightened from its resting place. The moths are comparatively shortlived, not long surviving the deposition of their eggs for a new generation of the destructive larva. The eggs are minute, and are commonly placed on the material which is to furnish the larvae with food. In some cases they may be deposited in the crevices of trunks or boxes, through which the newly hatched larvae enter.

"The webbing or Southern clothes moth is the more injurious species in the latitude of Washington and southward. It also occurs further North, though in somewhat less numbers than the preceding species. It presents two annual broods, even in the Northern States, the first appearing in June from eggs deposited in May, and the second in August and September. Its larva feeds on a large variety of animal substances—woolens, hair, feathers, furs, and in England it has even been observed to feed on cobwebs in the corners of the rooms, and in confinement has been successfully reared on this rather dainty food substance.

"The tapestry moth is rare in the United States. It nominally affects rather heavier, coarser cloths, and is more apt to occur in pelts, horse blankets, felting, furs, and skins, and is a common source of damage to the woolen upholstering of carriages, being more apt to occur in carriage houses and barns than in dwelling houses. The damage is due as much to its burrowing into the material as to the actual amount of the material consumed for food.

"There is no easy method of preventing the damage done by clothes moths, and to maintain the integrity of woolens and other materials which they are likely to attack demands constant vigilance, with frequent inspection and treatment. In general they are liable to affect injuriously only articles which are put away and left undisturbed for some little time. Articles in daily or weekly use and apartments frequently aired and swept or used as living rooms are not apt to be seriously affected. Carpets under these conditions are rarely attacked, except sometimes around the borders, where the insects are not much disturbed by walking or sweeping.

"Agitation, such as beating, shaking, or brushing and exposure to air and sunlight, are old remedies, and still among the best at command. Various repellants, such as tobacco, camphor, naphthaline cones or balls, and cedar chips or sprigs have a certain value if the garments are not already stocked with eggs or larvae. The odors of these repellants are so disagreeable to the parent moths that they are not apt to come to deposit their eggs as long as the odor is strong. As it weakens the protection decreases, and if the eggs and larvae are already present, these odors have no effect on their development; while, if the moths are closed with the stored material to be protected by these repellants so that they cannot escape, they will of necessity deposit their eggs, and the destructive work of the larvae will be little, if at all, restricted.

"After woolens have been given a vigorous and thorough treatment and aired and exposed to sunlight, however, it is of some advantage in packing them away to inclose with them any of the repellants mentioned. Cedar chests and wardrobes are of value in proportion to the freedom of material from infestation when stored away; but as the odor of the wood is largely lost with age, in the course of a few years the protection greatly decreases. Furs and such garments may also be stored in boxes or trunks which have been lined with the heavy tar paper used in buildings. New papering should be given to such receptacles every year or two. Similarly, the tarred-paper moth bags are of some value, always, however, first subjecting the materials to the treatment outlined above.

"To protect carpets, clothes, and cloth-covered furniture, furs, &c., they should be thoroughly beaten, shaken, brushed, and exposed as long as practicable to the sunlight in early Spring, either in April, May, or June, depending on the latitude. The brushing of garments is a very important consideration, to remove the eggs or young larvae which might escape notice. Such material can then be hung away in clothes closets which have been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, thoroughly sprayed with benzine about the cracks of the floor and the baseboards. If no other protection be given, they should be examined at least once a month during Summer, brushed, and, if necessary, exposed to the sunlight.

"It would be more convenient, however, to so inclose or wrap up such material as to prevent the access of the moths to it after it has once been thoroughly treated and aired. This can be easily effected in the case of clothing and furs by wrapping them up tightly in stout paper or inclosing in well-made bags of cotton or linen cloth or strong paper. Dr. Howard has adopted a plan which is inexpensive, and which he has found eminently satisfactory. For a small sum he secured a number of the large pasteboard boxes such as tailors use, and in these packs away all Winter clothing, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge so as to seal up the box completely and leave no cracks. These boxes with care will last many years. With thorough preliminary treatment it will not be necessary to use tar-impregnated paper sacks sold as moth protectives, which may be objectionable on account of the odor.

"In the case of cloth-covered furniture and cloth-lined carriages which are stored or left unused for considerable periods in Summer, it will probably be necessary to spray them twice or three times, viz., in April, June, and August, with benzine or naphtha, to protect them from moths. These substances can be applied very readily with any small spraying device, and will not harm the material, but caution must be exercised on account of their inflammability. Another means of protecting such articles is to sponge them very carefully with a dilute solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol, made just strong enough not to leave a white stain.

"The method of protection adopted by one of the leading furriers of Washington, who has a large business and experience in storing costly furs, &c., is practically the course already outlined.

"Furs when received are first most thoroughly and vigorously beaten with small sticks to dislodge all loosened hair and the larvae of moths. They are then gone over carefully with a steel comb and packed away in large boxes lined with heavy tarroofing paper, or in closets similarly lined with this paper. An examination is made every two to four weeks, and, if necessary at any time, any garment requiring it is rebeaten and combed. During many years of experience in this olimate, which is especially favorable to moth damage, this merchant has prevented any serious injury from moths.

"A common mode of protection followed by large dealers in carpets, furs, &c., is the use of cold storage for protection. In all large towns any one can avail himself of this means by patronizing storage companies, and protection will be guaranteed.

"The most economical degree of cold to be used as a protection from clothes moths and allied insects destructive to woolens has been definitely determined by careful experiments. These show that a temperature maintained at 40 degrees Fahrenheit renders the larval or other stages of these insects dormant, and is thoroughly effective. The larvae are able to stand, however, a steady temperature as low as 18 degrees Fahrenheit without apparently experiencing any ill-results. But it has been demonstrated that an alternation of a low temperature from a comparatively high one invariably results in the death of the larvae. For example, if larvae which has been kept at a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit are removed to a temperature of 40 degrees or 50 degrees Fahrenheit they will become slightly active, and when returned to the lower temperature and kept there for a little time will not revive upon a retransfer to the warmer temperature. It is recommended, therefore, that storage companies submit goods to two or three changes of temperature as noted before, placing them permanently in an apartment kept at a temperature of from 40 degrees to 42 degrees Fahrenheit. Where the cost of cold storage is not an item to be seriously considered, the adoption of this treatment for protection of goods during the hot months of the year is strongly recommended."

FEMININE ISAAK WALTONS

There Are Many of Them Who Enjoy the Delicate Sport of Angling.

A NEW YORK FISHERWOMAN

She Cares More for Fishing Than for Gowns—It Needs a Woman's Patience, She Says—Some Women and Some Gowns.

The latter part of the nineteenth century is developing a great many fisherwomen. The man who fishes says that while women have been maligned in a great many ways there is no way in which she has been more maligned than when it has been said that she could not fish. But there is fishing and fishing.

Genuine fishing, the man who knows, says is not fishing, but angling. The so-called fishing is something very ordinary and common, something that no woman would care for. The ordinary so-called fisherman pays his attention to a great many things besides fish, and one of these is a can, and the can is not for worms. That is what the real fisheman who is an angler says.

But angling! Ah, that is something different altogether. Angling is an art, a most delicate and bewitching art. It requires skill, study, and patience, and it is the queen of all sports—a rare and delicate sport, that once to know is to know and love always. Once an angler is to be always an angler.

"There is an increasing number of women anglers," says the man at the shop where they sell all the delicate paraphernalia of the sport. "There is no reason why a woman should'nt be a flycaster. It is delicate work, which she ought to do quite as well as a man. They use the same implements with the rod, perhaps a little shorter than a man would use, and not quite so heavy. They like to have about as good quality as they can have, and if their husbands pay the bills they usually have the best. I know a number of women who have several rods though they have never bought any. Those husbands or fathers or brothers come in and order a nice rod sent up to them for a present, and they pay the bills.

"A good many women fish for black bass. They can fish for them with flies or with bait for trout and troll for them. Minows, helgramite, crawfish, crickets, and frog's legs all make good bait. A great many women fish at Greenwood Lake. There they have a guide, and he expects to attend to the bait. He sits in the middle of the boat, and the anglers at either end swing their lines around to him to take off the fish and put on fresh bait. I presume more women fish for bass than anything else. They have to go into the water and wade for the sport. For some of those who do we have made wading trousers. The women have short skirts which they tuck down into these, but they are rather clumsy. Women do a good many things that they would not have done before they began to ride the bicycle. You can go up in Maine where you can fish for trout from a boat, but most ladies go to Greenwood Lake.

Cost of an Outfit.

"What would be the cost of an outfit? A woman could get a pretty good one for from about $18 to $14. There would be a difference in the bait rod for bass and the rod for trout fishing, but the price would be about the same. The rod would be, say, $6.50; reel, $3; line, $1.50; leaders, 75 cents; hooks, two dozen, 60 cents; flies, two dozen, $2. That would be $14.35. A pair of wading boots would cost from $5 to $12. Then there are fly books and tackle cases. The latter range in price from $1 to $10, and the latter from 50 cents to $10. It is not necessary to have a tackle case, but it is a good thing, for then when you want to start off you have your tackle altogether and don't have to hunt all over the house for it."

"But you will find a good many women who will go into the water for their angling," continues the fisherman who angles. "You will find them on both branches of the Navesink, on the Willowmoc, and on the Beaverkill. A great many women go fishing with their husbands. I have seen three women with three men alternating, a man and then a woman, walking six feet abreast down the Beaverkill, and those women could fish, too.

"Before July 1, while the water is cold, a woman needs high boots; after that she had better put on a bathing suit, for she may get thoroughly wet and it will not do her any harm. She will find she is better for it. But she must wear quiet colors in dressing for fishing and a dark hat or she will frighten the fish.

"I did see one woman once who wore a white sailor hat and a pretty little nautical suit, just the effect of one a sailor would wear when he was out in his Sunday best. She was a handsome woman and looked well in it. She had high boots of Russian leather, which must have been made waterproof in some way. She carried a silver-mounted rod that probably cost $50, an aluminum reel that would be $20, an alligator skin fly book, that with its contents, would cost not less than $40, and a fine, close-woven willow creel with Russian leather straps and plated snaps. With her white hat, jaunty little short skirt, and fine outfit, she looked well, but she wasn't an angler—she didn't know anything about fishing.

"A certain California woman trout fisher has served as a model for everything that is satisfactory in the fisherwoman's dress for a number of years. Her picture was the result of a contest in amateur photography in The Forest and Stream, and it practically made her immortal in the line in which she posed. She wears a skirt that is short in itself, and then looped here and there until it reaches about to her knees over extra-length fishing boots. Her waist bodice is a loose woolen jersey, the sleeves snug up to the elbow, and from there to the shoulder very loose. There is a little turnover collar, the waist blouses over the band; there are loose-wristed gloves that come up over the sleeves, and a little fancy hat very much like an ordinary street hat, which is pretty but it would seem might be improved, as it has not a sportsmanlike appearance. The fisherwoman carries her game basket slung over one shoulder, and of course carries her rod, and as a genuine womanly touch to the costume wears a little chatelaine bag at her waist.

A New York Woman.

"But New York has a woman angler, a woman who would rather throw a fly for a trout than eat, and who, when she is engrossed in the sport, forgets there is such a thing as meal time, anyway. She has a fishing suit which she originated herself, and which she has never found needed improvement. But she is a born fisherwoman, and has a fisherwoman's instinct if there is such a thing. She began fishing in France when she was nothing but a baby. She is fishing now in America, and she hopes to end her life here, still fishing. To see her is to see a really enthusiastic angler.

"I love it passionately," she says. "I don't care for clothes; I don't care for jewelry; you may take away anything that I have, but I won't give up my fishing. The love of fishing seems to have been born in me. My father never cared for it, but my grandfather was a fisherman, and the love for it must have skipped one generation and come down to me. I began when I was not more than a baby fishing for little fish from a bank at my home, about three miles from Paris. I could fish morning, afternoon, and night; I want to fish whether the fish bite or whether they do not; I want to fish whether it is warm or whether it is cold; it does not make any difference to me. I have fished when the snow is on the ground.

"My first skilled fishing was in New York, when I was about fourteen. I have fished for striped bass, for black bass, for pickerel, and for perch, and it is all good, but first of all comes trout fishing. I have fished with men who enjoy fishing, and who can endure a great deal of hardship, but they say I can endure more hardship than they. I do not wade in the water, but I walk from five to ten and twelve miles, and the men are tired and I am not. And I have had luck in one way in getting the biggest fish—not the quantity, but the quality. But that is because I have patience. Women can do better in that way, for they have more patience. A man will throw his fly and wait a little while, and then he says that the fish will not bite, and he goes away, when perhaps if he waits a second longer he gets the fish.

"It seemed to come to me by intuition how to dress for fishing, and I have worn from the first the same kind of costume. Flannel, which most people wear, is too heavy, and I took blue jean. I made first a pair of bloomers of some light colored cotton material—the blue jean was too heavy for that. I made them very full around the waist, and full in every way, coming about to the knees and not gathered in.

"The skirt, which is also made full, is of the blue jean, and for a waist I wear a little thin blouse, with a light undervest under it. I don't wear flannel at all, and I never wear a jacket. I wear high rubber boots, and you are supposed to stand in shallow water and fish in deeper, but when the fish pulls and you get interested you forget everything until you find yourself up to your shoulders in water. Then the rubber boots are uncomfortable, and are very heavy filled with water. The best thing I have ever tried was a pair of men's leather boots, with hobnails.

Never Takes Cold.

"I stay in the water fishing all day and get wet, but I never take cold. I have a cold now, but I took it coming down on the train. It agrees with me to go into the water, and it is never too disagreeable for me to go. I go early in the Spring, and I have been when the snow was on the ground, and I never have taken cold. When men have been tired out I have been quite fresh, and when they have had to send for a doctor I have not suffered in one way or another. There is a great deal in being accustomed to it. I do not say that all women could do it; there is something in the constitution, and more in the habit.

"And as far as the fishing is concerned, while men have some patience, women have a great deal more. For instance, you know a certain place and you know that there is a fish there; you see it, but you don't catch it. But you say to yourself, 'If I don't catch it to-day I may catch it the next year or the next year after. It is having a woman's patience to go back not one year, but going back three and sometimes four years, and you sometimes get—" this with a little foreign idiom—"the most of the time that fish.

"If you go one year in one place and one year in another it makes a difference. You must know every spot in the place where you are fishing. I don't like to go in new places because it takes so long to learn where the trout are. Trout have the habit after they get to be a certain size, say from one and a quarter to one and a half pounds, of having a home, and you may go year after year, and if it has not been caught you will be sure that under a certain stone you will find the same trout, and as you return each year you look to see if that trout is still there. You may see the same trout for two, three, four, five, or six years, and you will know that all the fishermen who have been there have not caught it. I speak now of the big fish, the buck, which is the most satisfactory to catch. You know other anglers have seen him and tried for him, and you hope you will get him, and perhaps you do get him, and perhaps you don't.

"But there is another thing about the brook that will make a difference. There may have been a freshet in the Winter, and when you come back you will find that where it was deep before now it is shallow, and the trout is not in the old place, and you find he has another home on the other side of the brook, and you are disappointed.

"Fishing for striped bass is next to trout fishing, and that and all other kinds of fishing are all right, but there is no love like trout fishing. It is my passion and my delight. It is because of the way the trout jumps and the way it is wicked, and so you love it. One day it will jump at the fly and the next day it will not take it, and then you must have the patience.

"The fishing rod weighs from three and a half to four ounces and you have four or five rods. There are different kinds of rods to be used according to the weather. If it is pleasant or stormy; then there is a bait rod and a fly rod. I usually use a fly rod. I detest to fish with worms, but I do once in a while—garden hack, they call worms in the country.

A Rod Gets Tired.

"I will tell you another thing. You have to have more than one rod, and the reason is this: the rod gets tired when it is used a long time, and then it will bend and must have a rest.

"Am I fond of my rod? When I die this one rod is going with me in my coffin. I have this ring that I always wear, and that is over 100 years old, but I would sooner give this than my rod. I love it with my whole heart. I have it in my will to go with me in my coffin, and my drinking cup with which I have found the water in so many clear springs. You hold this rod and I take the end of it, and you see I bend and bend it—there is a very large fish on it now—and it will not break. You could catch twelve, fourteen, sixteen pound fish with this rod if you know how to handle it.

"They call me the most faithful fisherman on the Beaverkill because I have been there ten, almost eleven, seasons, and I am fishing at all hours. I say I am a woman, why do you not call me a fisherwoman, but they say it is more natural to call me a fisherman. It is because I am fishing at all times.

"When the fish will not bite then you have to make a study of the flies on the water. You watch and watch to see what they are, and then you try all the flies in your fly book to get flies like them. The reason the countryman gets so many more fish than the city man is because the city people cannot stay and watch the flies on the water. The city people accuse the countryman of catching the fish with snares, but they do not, and that is my opinion, and I am an enthusiastic angler.

"The city people cannot study the flies morning, noon, and night as the country people can, and they are lazy and they can give their time to it. Then they make their own flies of chicken and bird feathers, and they have the flies that we cannot buy. They can make them very natural, because they are watching the real flies all the time. That is the reason they catch bigger trout, and because they know the pools better, unless you have been in one place as many years as I have. I have been fishing three weeks, two weeks, three months at a time, and lately six weeks. I go every day from morning to night. I say when I start out that I will not wade over my boots, but then I forget, and the first thing I know I am up to my shoulders.

"One should know every bit of the stream, and perhaps it would be dangerous for some women, but then I can swim. Sometimes I go out at 4 o'clock in the morning and come back to breakfast at 8, and then back to fish until 12:30, and if I am too tired I do not go out again that day. I have been fishing sometimes very late at night. That is why I am called the most faithful fisherman on the Beaverkill."

The name of the flies that the fisherwoman has to choose from are legion. They represent a not very small fortune. When a single special fly cost $7, a hundred or more flies represent a good deal of money. There are flies that apparently never saw their like on sea or land. But that is to the ordinary person. The naturalist or the fisherman knows differently. The fisherwoman knows all the flies and calls them by their names without error. There is a brown hackle, a Beaverkill, the professor, the queen of the water, the red ibis, Van Pattan, yellow Sallie, and a nice little green fly is named for ex-President Cleveand.

"It is all a question of study and patience," the fisherwoman concludes. "I have studied everything I could from observation, from what I saw, would be a benefit and from where I saw people were wrong. There is nothing I like so much in all the world, and it is my desire, my ambition, and my wish sometimes to live in a little hut, to be a woman hermit and do nothing but fish."

A CHINESE DINNER.

An Account of One Given in Pekin Proves that There Is True "Local Color" Here in Chinatown.

That there is a great deal of Chinese local color in the Chinese restaurants in Chinatown in this city, is the general opinion of most people who have to take their trips to the Orient in an expensive fashion and find Chinatown as satisfying in the way of Eastern customs as anything to be found so near home. And occasionally when some one writes directly from China giving a description of customs there they find them very similar.

A young German of distinguished family who is representing his country in China, writing to a young girl cousin in America, gives a description of a dinner he had given in Pekin, which has some familiar features.

"I will give you to-day," he says, "an account of a Chinese dinner I gave yesterday to a friend of mine and to my two Chinese assistants in the foreign office—of the college. The dinner was prepared in a Chinese restaurant. The general belief is that Chinamen dine upon rats, puppy dogs, and bird's-nest soup. In fact, the first dish, except among the lowest class of Chinese, and only in the south, is totally unknown, and the other two are very expensive dishes.

"In entering the dining-room you find a large round table with four-legged square chairs. Before each guest lies a pair of chopsticks, a wine cup, a small porcelain spoon, a small plate with two divisions, one for melon seeds and one for almonds, and some square pieces of paper for cleaning those various articles. In the middle of the table are sixteen small dishes with four kinds of dried fruit, four kinds of candied fruit, and four dishes with preserved eggs, ham, a sort of pickle, and some kind of sardines. These sixteen dishes are on the table during the whole dinner and you eat of them whenever you like.

"It is not as easy as one might imagine to eat with the 'knedse' or chopsticks. Take two round sticks, each about a foot long, hold them like a penholder, or rather like two penholders, in one hand and try to fish a little piece of ham out of a small dish. Of course, it makes a lot of fun seeing the vain trials a 'greenhorn' makes trying to get something to eat, but for politeness sake one may not use the foreign fork. In case of need you have a little piece of wood that you sharpen and cover therewith the required food.

"After many bows and ceremonies, when everybody is seated, according to age and rank—the place of honor is to the east—the host—that was I—gets up, takes a cup of wine and pours it himself in each guest's little porcelain cup, making a bow to the guest and offering him the drink. You give then—as host—the signal to drink. The cups are emptied at once, and to show that each man does his duty, turned topside down to prove that nothing is left. The first wine is 'Huang chin,' that means yellow wine, and is not bad at all. It tastes something like our sherry.

"Now we come to the real dinner, which consisted of quite a number of dishes which I will name you all for fancy's sake:

I. Shark fins, with sauce.
II. Soup, with pigeon eggs.
III. Sealugs sliced and broiled with ham.
IV. Wild duck.
V. Fried fish.
VI. Indian bird's-nest soup.
VII. Boned chicken in oil fried.
VIII. Mutton roasted in pork fat.
IX. Vermicelli with pheasant.
X. Stewed lily roots.
XI. Schrimps in sauce.
XII. Duck with a sweet sauce.
XIII. Orange soup.
XIV. Almonds and peaches in grud.
XV. Steamed puddings.
XVI. Salted cake.

"A second wine, which is called 'mekkneliu,' is served. The name means rose drop, and the wine is very similar to kirsch wasser; the only difference is that it is not made from cherries, but from roses. A third sort is 'wu chia pi chin.' I don't know the English for it, but the taste resembles rhubarb very much, and it is not very pleasant."

THE SMILER—ALAS!

From the Cleveland Leader.

Why should she sigh and look so sad?
For she is fair—ah, passing fair!
In costly garments she is clad,
And jewels sparkle in her hair.

And round about her gallant men
And graceful maidens come and go—
She smiles!—alas, to sigh again,
O'ermastered by her secret woe!

A year ago she was as gay
As is the gayest maiden here;
She sits apart, alone, to

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Prayer.

And in thy majesty ride prosperously, because of truth and meekness and righteousness, and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things.—Psalm XLV.

Almighty God! eternal source
Of every arm we dare to wield,
Be Thine the thanks, as Thine the force,
On reeling deck or stricken field;
The thunder of the battle hour
Is but the whisper of Thy power.

Thine is our wisdom, Thine our might;
Oh, give us, more than strength and skill,
The calmness born of sense of right,
Heroic competence of will
To keep the awful tryst with death,
To know Thee in the cannon's breath.

By Thee was given the thought that bowed
All hearts upon the victor deck,
When high above the battle's shroud
The white flag fluttered o'er the wreck,
And Thine the hand that checked the cheer
In that wild hour of death and fear.

O Lord of love! be Thine the grace
To teach, amid the wrath of war,
Sweet pity for a humbled race,
Some thought of those in lands afar,
Where sad-eyed women vainly yearn
For those who never shall return.

Great Master of earth's mighty school
Whose children are of every land,
Inform with love our alien rule
And stay us with Thy warning hand
If, tempted by imperial greed,
We in Thy watchful eyes exceed,—

That, in the days to come, O Lord!
When we ourselves have passed away,
And all are gone who drew the sword,
The children of our breed may say,
These were our sires who, doubly great,
Could strike yet spare the fallen state.
—S. WEIR MITCHELL in Harper's Weekly.

Who Shall Hold the Philippines?

From The Spectator.

To allow Spain to continue in the islands after what has happened would be cruel in a high degree, for the Spanish are most revengeful people, and would treat the men now in revolt—men who, no doubt, have committed many atrocities on the religious orders in the Philippines—with terrible severity. However many paper guarantees were arranged to protect the present rebels, we may be perfectly certain that in six months there would again be civil war in the Philippines. To leave Spain any chance of taking her revenge upon the Tagals would be contrary to the interests of humanity. But if Spain is not to be reinstated in some form or other, what is to happen to the islands? The notion of granting such a population real independence is utterly, nay cruelly, absurd. It would not be a case of a new Venezuela or Nicaragua, but of a new Haiti.

The alternative of handing over the islands to Germany or France is, of course, inadmissible. The Germans keep order, no doubt; but their government of colonies is by no means of the kind that gives them a natural right of reversion in tropical plantations. Besides, the Americans did not make war in order to create a colonial empire for Germany. The handing over of the Philippines to England must also be struck out of the list of possible alternatives. We do not want the islands, and if we did it would not be wise to take them. We mean the world to realize that our sympathy for and understanding with America was not based upon any expectation of favors to come. The world must be taught that the foundations of the race alliance have been laid upon something much stronger than self-interest. The only course that remains is for America to retain the islands under her own direct control. That is the only alternative fair to the natives and consistent with the duty of the United States.

Tobacco in England.

From Notes and Queries.

In regard to the suggestion which is sometimes made that one way to relieve agricultural depression in this country would be for the Government to allow and even to encourage the growth of tobacco, it may be interesting to note how long the prohibition has lasted and how sternly it has been enforced. This may be gathered from the following extract:

"Cornet Wakefield with a party of horse marching out of Glocester upon the last of July to Winchcome and Cheltnam to destroy the Tobacco planted in these parts, the Country did rise against them in a great body, to the number of 5 or 600, giving them very revileing and threatning speeches, even to kill them horse and man, if that he and his Soldiers did come on, insomuch that the tumult being so great, he was constrained to draw off and nothing more done."—Mercurius Politicus, 29 July-5 Aug., 1658.

Your Horoscope To-day.

H. Carrington Bolton in the Journal of American Folk Lore.

Medicine and astrology are not entirely separated even in 1897. There is to-day in France a mystical school of practitioners who call their system "Hermetic Homeopathy," and make preposterous claims of success in healing by their ridiculous methods. Followers of this school maintain that every physician should be an astrologer if he hopes to administer medicine to the greatest advantage. A German physician and writer on theosophical subjects, Dr. Franz Hartman, calls astrology one of the four pillars of medicine, and both the French and German Hermetic Homeopathists cite with approval the wildest extravagances of Paracelsus.

A crowd of people on Pennsylvania Avenue were examining with bewilderment and awe a large chart hung against a dead wall. It portrayed the "Influence of the Zodiac and the Planets upon Human Life," and was exhibited by an agent of the "Faust Institute of Solar Biology, Occult Science, Astro-Phrenology, and Biblical History," situated in Philadelphia. The chart itself consisted of vividly colored concentric circles divided into twelve segments, corresponding to the twelve constellations, surrounding a man's head marked to show phrenological development. At intervals on the chart appeared the signs of the planets and of the zodiac, the symbolic figure of man's anatomy, and other astrological characters. Beneath the chart were twelve wooden pigeonholes filled with printed folders.

On approaching the exhibitor he inquired, "In what month were you born?" In response to the information he handed me a folder for Aquarius, with my horoscope, which contained the usual platitudes about "how to succeed," "latent talent," and a promise to write a fuller horoscope for $1. The folder was illustrated with a mystical diagram, in which the zodiacal and planetary signs, the names of the twelve sons of Jacob and of the twelve disciples of Christ, were symmetrically arranged in proximity to words denoting types and attributes of man. This remarkable relic of astrology is signed "Professor" Faust.

A Wife at Auction.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Selling a better-half in order to get rid of her, though happily rare, has not been quite unknown at different periods. One of these disgusting exhibitions, as The Doncaster Chronicle designates the transaction, took place in the market place of Goole on Dec. 5, 1849, when a waterman named Ashton made a spectacle of his wife. During the treatment of her husband in Hull Infirmary, it appears that the wife, a buxom young woman, eloped with another man, taking with her a great part of the household furniture. On Ashton's arrival at home he discovered the frailty of his fair one. On his ascertaining the hiding place of the guilty pair soon afterward matters were talked over and a sale arranged. Accordingly, on the Wednesday forenoon Ashton led his wife into the market place with a halter round her waist, and there made her mount a chair for exhibition.

On the "lot" being put up by an itinerant auctioneer, who dilated upon the splendid physical points of his subject, bidding opened at 3d., 1s. being next offered by a man old enough to be the victim's grandfather. Matters then hung fire for some moments, but competition thereafter became more spirited, and eventually the woman was "knocked down" to her paramour for 5s. 9d. Getting down from the chair in no way abashed, the woman snapped her fingers in her husband's face, exclaiming, "There, good-for-nought, that's more than you would fetch!" and departed, apparently in high glee, with [illegible] new lord and master.

London Death Rate.

From The Contemporary Review.

Pure water, unlimited in quantity, accessible to all, fresh air, spacious highways, ample recreation grounds—these things are a necessity of health, and the health of the citizens is a primary public concern. It has been the pride of the last half century that vast sanitary reform has been accomplished. And the proof of it is found in the diminishing death rate of most great cities, and in the highest degree of London. There are cities in Europe to-day where the death rate is double that of London—nay, where it is three times what the death rate of London has been for whole months within the last year. The normal death rate of Cairo is nearly three times that of London; 80,000 lives per annum at least are saved in London which would be sacrificed but for the advance of sanitary science and municipal reform. But we are only at the beginning of our task. The rate in London may now be said to be brought well below 20 per 1,000. In the good time to come it will be brought down to 10. At this moment there are squares and terraces in the West where the rate is not so high as this. The death rate of Derby this very week is under 10. And to this ideal limit it must be brought before sanitary reform has said its last word.

That word will not be said until every sewer is as free from poisonous gas and deadly ferments as a scullery sink in a well-found house; until the suspicion of preventible infection and contagion is entirely removed, until the infants of the poor are no more destroyed by unintentional infanticide than are the infants of the rich; until birth, measles, whooping cough, and scarlatina have ceased to decimate the homes of the careless, the ignorant, and the indigent. As it is, at least a quarter of our present death rate is due to conditions which if those responsible were not so helpless and so ignorant would amount to manslaughter and even murder. And perhaps a fifth of the death rate over and above this is due to conditions which are distinctly preventable by science and by organization. In the good time to come the 50,000 or 60,000 lives we slaughter annually in London alone by our stupidity and mismanagement will be told by our descendants as an abnormal barbarism such as caused the Plague and the Black Death of old.

Summer.

And then a silence drops upon the land,
The birds sit hushed in shadowy elms, and bees
Drink the white lilies' honey, ere the dews
Are dry. The brooks begin to fall. All day
In the deep pool, beneath the willow tree,
A great pike lies, safe hid in tangled weeds.
The wag-tail swings upon the bending rush,
And in still, reedy aits the young coots cry.
Who looks into the river at noontide,
Sees mirrored sky and cloud, and banks and woods,
A magic world, ruffled by no rude wind,
Nor burnt by any blazing Summer sun;
But o'er the woods the thunder clouds hang dark,
Above the golden fields of ripening corn.
—MARY A. M. MARKS in Good Words.

Zola Investigated by a Specialist.

Arthur MacDonald in The Open Court.

Zola's tendency for order is so strong that it sometimes reaches a morbid stage, for it provokes a certain suffering in cases of disorder.

From about the age of thirty certain morbid ideas have developed, but they do not cause him pain when not satisfied; he lets them run into "their manias," as he says, and he is then contented. The idea of doubt is one; he is always in fear of not being able to do his daily task; or of being incapable of completing a book. He never re-reads his novels for fear of making bad discoveries; he has no confidence in himself in this respect.

Another morbid idea is arithmetical mania. He says this is a result of his instinct for order. When in the street, he counts the gas jets, the number of doors, and especially the number of hacks. In his home, he counts the steps of the staircases, the different things on his bureau, he must touch the same pieces of furniture a certain number of times before he goes to sleep.

From this desire to count arise superstitions; certain numbers have a bad influence for him, if by adding to the number of a hack he obtains a superstitious number, he will not hire the hack; or if he is obliged to, he fears some evil will befall him, as not to succeed in the errand he is upon. For some time "3" was a good number, today "7" reassures him; thus in the night, he opens his eyes seven times to prove that he is not going to die. But the number 17, which reminds him of an important date that fate has willed, disturbs him.

But Zola has superstitious ideas outside of his arithmetical mania. He accomplishes certain things from fear if he should not, disagreeable experiences would fall to his lot.

Zola appreciates the absurd side of these morbid ideas, which, nevertheless, are accompanied by slight emotions. He can resist these impulses with success, and it costs him neither struggle nor pain. It is curious how little morbid ideas affect his mental equilibrium.

Spain, Greed, and Despotism.

From The Contemporary Review.

The two great factors in the decline of Spanish rule have been religious despotism and greed. Liberty to till the land and take the produce thereof, to journey from place to place, to cull the wild fruits of nature, has only been wrung from the Spaniards bit by bit. Repressive measures, contrary to the spirit of the times and repugnant to the instincts of the people, never did succeed anywhere. The natural result is reaction, revolution, and social upheaval by force. The most loyal colony is that which yearns for nothing at the hands of the mother country. It seems almost incredible that statesmen of the calibre of the late Canovas del Castillo, himself a historian, accustomed to look back and weigh the consequences of statecraft, should have been so blind to the power of the will of the people. Historical precedent should have taught him how realisable was the theme of Cuba Libre. But stubborn pride and a failure to act opportunely have left Spain with only traditional glory. Unfortunately this very glory has compelled her to pick up the gauntlet thrown down by the United States. Spaniards are so constantly chewing the cud of their past victories—ever patting each other on the back over the deeds of remote heroes, that they fail to see why the warrior of a hundred battles, now tottering with decrepitude, can no longer enter the lists and break lances with a more virile competitor. Spaniards cannot tolerate being told the bare distasteful truth. If the Ministers who, from behind the scenes, are able to appreciate the comparative forlornness of their resources and the futility of resistance, were to deny the popular romance, that what Spain has done she can do again, the first spark of revolution would be kindled.

Undoubtedly not a few of them go abroad and read, mark, and learn to their individual advantage, but who of them would have the courage to return to Spain and expose her fallacies, with no prospect of carrying conviction, and a certainty of being déclassé—a social outcast with the epithet of Anti-Español?

Now Pan Is Dead.

Now Pan is dead, in no man's sight
Between the star-shine and moonlight,
Titania leads her dainty suite;
No more we hear the nymphs' white feet
Patter like rain drops in their flight.

No more through checkered shade and light
We see the laughing satyr creep
To where the white-limbed naiads sleep.
Now Pan is dead.

Yet June with bloom and bud bedight
Works on the brain her mystic rite,
Across the moon-clasped lake I hear
The gay god's laughter, shrill and clear.
His ghost holds revel here to-night.
Now Pan is dead.
—THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON in The Criterion.

Kirmess.

From Lippincott's.

In some portions of Germany, the kirmess, or church mass, formerly danced in honor of the dedication of a church, is now observed with the special character of a harvest home. It marks the close of the year's labors, and is celebrated by three days of music, feasting, and dancing with partners chosen or allotted, according to degrees of comeliness, at the preceding May festival.

In Southern Germany, the end of the harvest is marked by the sickle feast. The last sheaf is carried in triumph to the barn, and placed on the floor, while the younger couples dance around it. One half of it is then decked with ribbons, and hung aloft while the other half is burned. Its ashes are treasured as a remedy for rheumatism, and are sometimes used in making amulets or charms. The peasants leave for Wodan, or "the old one," a few ears of corn, and a small number of apples, it being considered unlucky to strip either field or tree entirely bare.

Lord Houghton.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood in Lippincott's.

What such a man was in London one can imagine, with his large human interests and sympathies, never forgetting anybody, as hospitable as he could be. Lord Houghton's breakfasts became the most desirable of exchanges for the wanderers of all nations. With his good heart and his sense of right, he maintained the cause of the North in the House of Lords when all the rest of England would have gladly seen us ruined, and he was through his whole life the most admirable and useful friend to Americans. No wonder that on his unpretending visit to America Lord Houghton was received everywhere with the warmest cordiality. He was one of the few Englishmen who had sufficient breadth to know and appreciate our civilization. No insular narrowness cramped his brain, no spirit of detraction limited his powers of comprehension.

He had no selfish purpose to serve, so that he was not disappointed in what he saw here, and that peculiar deference and delicacy of mind, which is so marked in his verse, saved us in his case from "a certain condescension in foreigners" which sometimes makes us regret that we have thrown our pearls and our good dinners before swine. He enjoyed, appreciated, and respected America. He was always full of kindness for any of us who had shown him the slightest attention.

Indian Instruments.

From The Journal of American Folk Lore.

The only instruments known to these tribes were the drum, the rattle, and a kind of flageolet.

The drum and rattle were used in accompanying the voice, to accentuate the rhythm and to assist in interpreting the emotive impulse of the song. Shaking the rattle and beating the drum with clear, sharp strokes served not only to mark the time, but to secure the co-ordination and unity of movement of the numerous voices in the choral, or to enforce precision of motion in the dance. The tremolo of the drum or rattle was to express the awe and trepidation felt when approaching the supernatural, or when invoking the aid of the occult powers.

The flageolet was a rather rude instrument, having a range limited to eight or ten notes in the treble clef. Owing to the lack of mechanical accuracy in its manufacture, this range varied with every instrument, as did also the quality and value of the tone relations. There seems to have been only one requirement of the maker—namely, that when the flageolet was blown with all the six holes stopped there should be strong vibrations in the tone produced. This instrument was used exclusively for solos by the young men of the tribe, and, in spite of the inaccuracies of pitch arising from its imperfect construction, some of the melodies composed for it are not without hints of beauty.

The Roman Contractor.

From the Greek Bag.

Any dishonest contractor, whose wealth accumulates while his work decays, ought to read, with a blush of shame, of a new bridge across the Danube. Pillars of a bridge built at the same place by the Emperor Trajan are to form a part of the structure. The engineers attest the strength of the Roman work under an Emperor whose reign began exactly 1,800 years ago. To do as the Romans did may sometimes mean a descent to the lowest vices, but it may also signify a noble integrity in building as in being.

An Instantaneous Cure.

From Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie. By T. Holmes.

Sir Benjamin never encouraged his patients to imagine themselves worse than they really were, and such as were inclined to do so were not unfrequently treated in a somewhat brusque manner. A story is told of a gentleman who had met with some slight accident in the hunting field in Ireland, who had applied for relief to various surgeons in that country and without success. At length he came to London to consult Sir Benjamin. He drove up in a carriage, and with no little difficulty landed himself inside the house at Savile Row, his leg being carefully strapped up.

Brodie undid the bandage and examined the limb, and after a short time left the room. On his return, the patient desired that the bandages might be replaced and that his carriage might be called. Brodie, however, remarking that this was unnecessary, as he intended him to walk home, and adding that he had taken upon himself to dismiss the carriage, called his servant and requested him to assist the patient down the steps, and then to leave him to find his own way home. This was done, with the most beneficial results, as the gentleman recovered the use of his limb and suffered no ill-effects from his accident.

Giraffe and Other Hides.

From The Spectator.

In Mashonaland and Central Africa the trade in skins still flourishes, though only the poorest of the Boers follow it, and they have to trek north of the Limpopo. The hides of the larger bucks, such as the sable antelope, the roan antelope, the hartebeest, or of any of the zebras, are worth 8s. or 9s. each, and there is now something to be made by selling heads and horns as curiosities. Leather made from the skins of these big antelopes is still in common use in high-class bootmaking. No one knows exactly what animal may not have supplied the uppers or soles of his footgear, and the possibilities range from the porpoise and the arctic hair seal, to the blesbok or the koodoo. Three other African animals' skins are in commercial demand for curiously different purposes.

The giraffes, as every one knows, are killed so that their skins may be made into sandals for natives and sjambok whips for colonists. In the Soudan they are also killed for the sake of their hides, which are made into shields. Many of the dervish shields captured during their attempt to invade Egypt under the Emir Njumi were made of this material. The elephant and rhinoceros skins go to Sheffield. There they are used to face the wheels used in polishing steel cutlery. No other material is equally satisfactory, and it would be most difficult to find a substitute.

The rhinoceros skin used was formerly that of the white rhinoceros. Now that this species is extinct the black rhinoceros of Central Africa is killed for the purpose. Much of this immensely thick skin, which is not tanned but used in the raw state, never leaves Africa. It is in great demand for making the round shields used by the Arabs and Abyssinians. A black rhinoceros's hide yields eight large squares, each of which will make a round shield two feet in diameter, and each of these squares, even in the Soudan, is worth $2. The skin when scraped and polished is semi-transparent, like hard gelatine, and takes a high polish. Giraffe skin is even more valued as material for shields, as it is equally hard and lighter. Thus, while the South African giraffes are killed off to supply whips, those of North Central Africa are hunted to provide the Mahdi's Arabs with shields.

A Visit to San Jose.

From Chambers's Journal.

During our stay in the capital of the Republic of Costa Rica we had the good fortune to hear the President, Don Rafael Iglesias, harangue the troops on the subject of the impending war with their neighbors over the much-vexed question of the San Juan River. He is a handsome, hard-working young man, impatient of leading strings, and a vigorous opponent of the "mañana" or laissez faire policy which too often obtains in the South and Central American republics. He has already done much for the development of his country by encouraging foreign enterprise, and, among other services, has completed a contract with an American company for a railway from Titives, on the Pacific coast, to San José, thus connecting the two oceans by a continuous line of rail.

Another scheme he has carried through, though of less public utility than the foregoing, is one of which the San Joséans may well be proud—namely, the recent completion and opening of the new Opera House, built at an enormous cost to the nation. We were enabled to see it under very favorable auspices, as the President not only put his box at our disposal, but sent one of his aides de camp to look after us. The building appears to be a small edition of the Paris Opera House, but, with its wonderful wealth of polished marble, frescoes, and gilt, is perhaps even more sumptuously got up. The decorations illustrative of the commerce of the republic are by an accomplished Italian artist; but by far the finest and brightest decorations we noticed were the three front rows of handsome, dark-eyed, well-dressed daughters of the soil lining the three tiers of boxes. The performance, which happened to be "Le Grand Mogul," was rendered in French by a good company from Paris.

The Opera House is said to have cost a million dollars, gold currency, or, in round numbers, two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Taking the population of the republic at 250,000, this represents 16 shillings per head of population—an object lesson to the British paterfamilias who grumbles at the penny in the pound rate for free library purposes.

A Song.

Ah! What is better than this, my dear,
What is better than this?
The thought of a night which has lost its way
Between to-morrow and yesterday;
The full of the tide and the gray of the sea,
And a gull that circleth endlessly;
The breath from a wind which bloweth well;
A sail that hasteth new ports to tell;
If ought is better than this, my dear,
I find it not here, I find it not here.
—BLANCHE TRASK in "The Land of Sunshine."

About Ponies.

From Our Animal Friends.

The Shetland ponies are not so common, it seems to me, as they used to be in the States. Perhaps this is because the Canadian ponies are so cheap, and are brought here in great numbers. The best place to see the Shetland pony is on his own native ground. As one sees them there coming into town on market days, they are so well broken that no bridle is needed and a string around the neck serves the purpose of a rein. Upon their backs they have pack saddles, which are often so well filled with peat and grass that the load seems too big and heavy for the little fellows. It is pleasant to see the pride which the owners take in them; while the ponies for their part seem to show genuine affection for their masters. "Give him his bit of feed every day," the owner will tell you, pointing to his meek-looking friend, "and he'll go along all day."

In Iceland there are plenty of ponies. They have flourished there for many generations and form a special breed. They are used for many kinds of work, and, being strong and hardy, they are very serviceable to the inhabitants of the island. The country is rough and hilly, but the ponies are sure-footed and have great endurance.

The Island of Oesel, one of the largest in the Baltic Sea, has its own special breed of ponies; tough, sturdy little fellows they are, and highly prized for their beauty and other more valuable qualities.

Provisions for an Ironclad.

From Leslie's Weekly.

In one month 16,000 loaves of bread, one pound to a loaf, are made in the bakeshop, and thirty-five pounds of yeast are consumed in the making. To butter the bread 1,000 pounds per month of the best butter obtainable are used. For breakfasts 900 pounds of coffee are used, (all items now being for the one-month period,) and to sweeten the coffee and other things in which sweetening may be needed, 3,000 pounds of sugar are consumed, while 800 pint cans of condensed milk are used on the tables. Tea is not so much in favor as coffee, evidently, for but 100 pounds a month is its record.

In the meat line the record is quite appalling for the monthly consumption. Fresh beef heads the list at 8,000 pounds, while salt pork comes next with 1,600 pounds. Salt beef touches a consumption record of 1,200 pounds, and the other meats follow with: Liver, 800 pounds; ham, 900 pounds; bacon, 480 pounds; pork chops, 900 pounds; sausage, 800 pounds; pigs' feet, 500 pounds; tinned meats, 800 pounds; bologna, 240 pounds. This vast consumption of meat does not seem to demonstrate a partiality for meat altogether prohibitive, for the fish bill runs up to goodly proportions, with 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 400 pounds of salt mackerel, and 120 quarts of clams.

Such an attack upon meat and fish might suggest an abhorrence by the colony of the principles of vegetarianism, but that theory is combated by the fact that the monthly consumption of vegetables includes 400 bushels of potatoes, 12 bushels of onions, 20 bushels of turnips, 600 heads of cabbage, and 300 gallons of beans. And then, as little relishes on the side, there are 240 pounds of cheese, 800 pounds of rice, 300 pounds of macaroni, 100 pounds of dry fruit, 900 pounds of pickles, and 80 gallons of syrup.

Table condiments and seasoning for the food cooked are provided without stint, and the hotel manages to consume in that way each month 30 gallons of vinegar, 200 pounds of lard for shortening, 480 quarts of catsup, 12 pints of flavors, 300 pounds of salt, 30 pounds of pepper, and 24 pounds of curry powder.

Two and Fate.

The ship we ride the world in sniffs the storm,
And throws its head up to the hurricane,
Quivering like a warhorse when ranks form
With scream of bugles and the shout of men;
Neighs to the challenge of the thunderbolt,
And charges in the squadrons of the surge,
Sabring its way with fury of revolt,
And lashed with exultation as a scourge.
Who would not rather founder in the fight
Than not have known the glory of the fray?
Ay, to go down in armor and in might,
With our last breath to dominate dismay,
To sink amid the mad sea's clashing spears,
And with the cry of bugles in our ears!
—RICHARD HOVEY in August Century.

Vegetables in the Time of Henry VIII.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

According to Hume, there were not till the termination of Henry VIII.'s reign either salads, carrots, turnips, or other edible roots produced in England. He adds that such of these vegetables—a small proportion and only by the wealthy—as were used were imported from Holland and Flanders, and that Queen Catherine, when she wanted a salad, could only get one by dispatching a messenger thither on purpose. Hops were first introduced from Flanders in this reign, and also artichokes. Apples and pears, however, though indifferent in quality up to this era, had for centuries been acclimatized, and strawberries and gooseberries were plentiful. As to salads, however, Hume's remark must be construed with some modification, for in a homely sense salads had always been procurable in England. Winter and watercresses abounded; the people had also "common alexanders," eaten as celery is; rampion, rocket, borage, and goose-foot, or "Good Henry," are mentioned among herbs, while sprout kales served for greens, which, indeed, must have been much in request, seeing the quantity of salt meat eaten perennially. On the whole, however, until in Henry VIII.'s reign the Flanders gardeners exported their vegetables, the kitchen garden in England—save in the case of the monasteries—was very limited.

The reign of the second Tudor saw many novelties, and so the art of gardening and variety of flowers and vegetables improved and increased, till culminating in the long reign of Elizabeth. Pippins seem to have been introduced in 1525, and the damask rose in 1522 had been brought to England by Linacre, the King's physician. Currants were brought from Zante and planted in England in 1533, and in the same year Cromwell, Earl of Essex, introduced the musk rose and several sorts of plums from Italy, while apricots are contemporaneous with cherries in 1540. So that by the time Bacon wrote his famous essay both the Tudor flower and kitchen garden were well stocked with beauties and dainties. Undoubtedly the first general improvement in gardening is due to Holland, about 1500, and the Dutch exports found apt pupils enough in garden-loving Englishmen of various ranks.

The Ladrone Islands.

From The Review of Reviews.

A perfectly direct line drawn from San Francisco to Manila passes through the Ladrone group. Honolulu lies some distance south of that line. Nevertheless, a direct line from Honolulu to Manila also passes through the Ladrone group. The Ladrones extend from north to south in a row 400 or 500 miles long, and are usually said to comprise about twenty islands. They lie directly north of the Caroline group, which it will also be our duty to claim and protect, and they are perhaps 1,500 miles from Manila and 3,500 from Honolulu. They have a population of only 8,000 or 10,000, the natives being akin to those of the Philippines. They are small islands, but by no means insignificant; for their total area is usually set down as about 1,250 square miles. They are of considerable commercial importance.

They have a varied topography, with mountains and valleys and abundant rainfall, and they are extremely productive. Under improved methods of government and agriculture, such as the United States would easily introduce, the already important exports of the Ladrones would be very rapidly increased. They are exceedingly salubrious, and would yield large supplies of products, both of the temperate zone and of the tropics, under American exploitation. A direct cable line to Manila would naturally find a halting place at San Ignacio de Agana, which is the capital of the islands, and is situated on the largest of the group, Guajan, which is of a rounded contour and thirty or forty miles long.

Former Wealth in Cuba.

From The Century.

Of late a great deal has been said and written about Cuba, but in nearly all cases the accounts are colored and poorly digested. It must be remembered that slavery existed all through the island, and was totally abolished only in the year 1886. The demoralizing influence of slavery upon the slaveholding classes is well known; its effects are discernible throughout the island, and cannot be eradicated until at least one generation after the abolition of the system has passed away. For many years Cuba, in common with other West India islands, enjoyed a monopoly of supplying a large part of the world with sugar, and the profits accruing were enormous. By the sugar industry families of great wealth and influence were built up.

For a time the civilization of Cuba was in many respects far in advance of the United States. The dwellings both in the cities and on the sugar estates were in many instances palatial, the furnishings and fittings gorgeous in the extreme, and the use of silver for all domestic utensils was quite common. Thus there existed in the island what might be termed a barbaric civilization, as compared with what is known as a more domestic civilization in this country. The line between the rich and the poor was sharply drawn. The disaffected and restless citizens of the island to-day are, to a great extent, the descendants of those rich families who, by reason of their profligacy, indolence, and bigotry, have become almost extinct as a power in the land. There are, however, a few notable exceptions. The palatial residences and large estates remain; but the families, if in possession at all, exist only in name. Their fortunes were dissipated in Havana, New York, Saratoga, Paris, and Madrid. The present generation of those families are profligate, idle, and more or less vicious, and, in consequence, a disturbing element in the island.

When Marriage Is the Topic.

From Chambers's Journal.

The wedded state is a favorite subject with the epigram makers. From a very old ballad we take this:

There was a criminal in a cart
A-going to be hanged;
Respite to him was granted,
And cart and crowd did stand,
To know if he would marry a wife
Or rather chosse to die;
"T'other's the worst—drive on the cart!"
The criminal did reply.

More modern is this verse:

I would advise a man to pause
Before he takes a wife;
In fact, I see no earthly cause
He should not pause for life.

Who, by the way, is the author who describes a second marriage as being "the triumph of hope over experience"?

Samuel Lover's matrimonial epigram is very apposite:

Though matches are all made in heaven, they say,
Yet Hymen (who mischief oft hatches)
Sometimes deals with the house t'other side of the way,
And there they make Lucifer matches.

The Tired Preacher.

From The Homiletic Review.

Physiologists have been investigating the nature of the poison which is engendered by fatigue. If the blood of a fatigued animal be injected into another animal that is fresh and unfatigued, all the phenomena of fatigue will be produced. The poison which is produced by fatigue is of the same nature as that into which the Indians used to dip their arrows; and a most deadly poison it is found to be. "In case it is created more rapidly than can be carried off by the blood, the organism suffers seriously."

A preacher should make it a rule never to work at his sermons when he is tired. Tired composition is sure to tell injuriously on the sermon as delivered, and tired preaching makes tired hearing. The biographer of Dean Stanley says that one main source of the freshness which pervaded his sermons was the economy of his strength. He had most clearly recognized the extent and the limitations of his powers. It is too often forgotten that a sermon has a physical as well as an intellectual and spiritual basis.

The Romance of Race.

Grant Allen in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Let us begin, like a wise preacher, with a personal anecdote. It happened to me once, many years since, to be taking a class in logic in a West India college. The author of our textbook had just learnedly explained to us that personal proper names had no real connotation. "Nevertheless," he went on, "they may sometimes enable us to draw certain true inferences. For example, if we meet a man of the name of John Smith, we shall at least be justified in concluding that he is a Teuton." Now, as it happened, that class contained a John Smith; and as I read those words aloud he looked up in my face with the expansive smile of no Teutonic forefathers; for this John Smith was a pure-blooded negro. So much for the pitfalls of ethnological generalization!

Nevertheless, similar conclusions on a very large scale are often drawn on grounds as palpably insufficient as those of my logician. Facts of language and facts of race are mixed up with one another in most admired disorder. If people happen to speak an "Aryan" tongue, we dub them Aryans. We take it for granted one man is a Scot merely because he is called Macpherson or Gillespie; we take it for granted another is an Irishman on no better evidence than because his name is Paddy O'Sullivan. Yet a survey of some such delusive examples will suffice to show that all is not Celtic that speaks with a brogue, nor all Chinese that wears a pigtail.

Alice Is Defiant.

From Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1461-1467.

Alice Kryvet was besieged, and the lady shouted to the King's officers in the English of 1461:

"Maister Twyer, ye be a justice of the pees and I require you to kepe the peas for I woll not leve the possession of this castell to dye therefore, and if ye begyn to breke the peas or make any warre to gete the place of me I shall defende me, for lever I had in such wyse to dye than to be slayne when my husbond cometh home, for he charget me to kepe it."

The Early Spaniards in Cuba.

From The Forum.

Some of the statements of Las Casas hardly bear recital, and would seem incredible were it not for the added light thrown on the Spanish character by recent events in Cuba. The unfortunate natives were divided among the Spaniards by a repartimiento (an allotment) of slaves—so many slaves to so much land. There being an abundant supply of labor and Indian lives being considered of no value, it was considered cheaper in the cultivation of certain of the crops to work an Indian to death under the lash and replace him with another than to give him any care. When they rebelled, as they naturally did occasionally, they were murdered by the hundred, buried alive, impaled, or torn to pieces by bloodhounds. On one occasion, in retaliation for the killing of one of their oppressors, the hands of fifty Indians were chopped off by the Spaniards. Little children were drowned, like puppies, as useless incumbrances.

Las Casas writes thus of "the mingling of religious ideas with the sheerest devilry." He says that once in honor and reverence of Christ and His twelve Apostles, they hanged thirteen Indians in a row at such a height that their toes just touched the ground, and then pricked them to death with their sword-points, taking care not to kill them too quickly, and first gagging them, in order that their cries and groans should not too much disturb the Spaniards. A favorite amusement was a test of their Toledo blades by deciding who could most neatly cleave an Indian in twain at a single blow. Repartimiento then, reconcentrado now, the result is the same—extermination.

In that "Pearl of the Antilles," which Spain has worn so proudly, which she has so sadly misruled, she is at last to find her Nemesis.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

August's Economical Opportunities.

The month so dull elsewhere is proving so busy here. The reason—because we have prepared, by extensive purchase and deep price cutting, to make this the banner bargain month of the year.

In addition to new features in many lines you should note the continuation of the August Furniture Sale, the August Blanket Sale, the great Special Sale of Muslin Underwear, of Handkerchiefs, of Ladies' Winter Underwear, of Shirt Waists.

Silk Specials.

Advance Sale of high class Black Silks, which are to be used extensively during the coming season.

We have secured some very special Bargains in each of the most popular weaves, which we now offer at much less than present cost of production. The following are only a few of the many attractions embraced in this offering:—

FIGURED BLACK TAFFETAS, all pure bright silk, embracing 10 very choice designs, suitable for waists or entire dresses—actual value 80c., now 49

Rich Black Gros Grain, 99
Rich Black Peau de Soie, 99
Rich Black Satin Duchesse, 99
Rich Black Dress Taffeta, 99
Elegant Black Brocaded Satin, 99

The above are good value for 1.40.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Dresses.

We have marked our entire stock of Summer goods at prices to insure immediate sale.

LADIES' SUITS; entire stock, in white and fancy pique and linen, including many handsome novelties, in Eton, blouse and blazer styles; all that were $9.98 to $17.98, now $6.98; all that were $4.98 to $8.98, now 2.98

LADIES' DRESSES, of figured organdies, waist trimmed with insertion and ruffle of lace, skirt two flounces, over lawn drop skirt; were $8.46, 3.98

LADIES' SKIRTS, new Fall style, of black cheviot serge and mohair, cut in the latest style flounce, percaline lined, velvet bound, 4.88

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, one piece, of lawn, organdy and ginghams, all handsomely trimmed, some with embroidery, others with lace; were $4.88, at 2.49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Dress Goods.

STORM SERGE, 45 inches wide, in black and three shades of navy blue; these goods are steam sponged and shrunk, and are guaranteed not to spot—sold regularly elsewhere at from 65c. to 69c. per yard; our price, 49

BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, 45 inches wide, bright lustre and fast black; a good regular 50c. quality 39

IMPORTED CHALLIES—Clearance of balance in all wool plain and silk striped, this season's patterns; originally 34c. to 69c.; to close at 29

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ribbons. Special things in Ribbons at much less than the usual prices.

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBON, in a few new shades, at 17

DOUBLE FACE SATIN RIBBON, 3 3-4 inch, principally white (a few colors), 42

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Hosiery.

LADIES' HOSE, plain and ribbed black cotton, double toe and heel, 19

LADIES' HOSE, black lisle thread double sole and heel (split foot), 24

LADIES' HOSE, four thread lisle, fancy striped, double toe and heel, fine German goods, worth 50c., 37

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' Shoes.

LADIES' OXFORDS, colored kid and vesting top, new and stylish, sold everywhere at $3.00, 1.97

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS, 15 inches high, all kid, colored and black; were $2.49, now 2.18

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS, colored and black kid, 10 inches high, also with vesting tops, 2.69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Ladies' Gloves.

LADIES' GLOVES, in mousquetaire, pure silk and taffeta (special value) pair, 29

LADIES' GLOVES, 3 clasp and 4 buttons, tan and black, silk taffeta (half value,) pair, 34

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

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A SUGGESTION.

Five Commissioners on the part of the United States for the negotiation of peace who would command the confidence of the entire Nation are:

Secretary WILLIAM R. DAY.

The Hon. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, Chairman Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ex-President BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Ex-President GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Hon. RICHARD OLNEY.

The Secretary of State will necessarily be a member of the commission; both his office and his ability require it. Senator DAVIS, in less degree, has like claims, which are ample. Of the other three, all have had large experience in National affairs, have had directly to deal with the questions that gave rise to the war, and are men of foresight, energy, sound judgment, and absolute devotion to their country.

A commission thus constituted would, moreover, by the eminent standing of the members at home and by the conspicuous and honorable posts they have occupied in connection with the foreign relations of the Government, secure complete respect abroad. It would be a commission worthy of the great work in hand.

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR.

In the moment when peace, skillfully and honorably arranged, follows upon victories without precedent in modern warfare, it is worth the while of the American people to study frankly one lesson that the experience plainly conveys—the necessity of a complete and thorough reorganization of our system of providing and administering military resources.

The resources themselves are ample. A Nation that supplies at a moment's call a half million of men ready to take service in the army, and that can get such material as both our regular and volunteer recruits have proved to be; a Nation that has five dollars to lend the Government for every dollar it asks to borrow; one that takes a novel and in some ways very vexatious set of taxes without a murmur, and one that, after the first surprised and confused weeks of war, goes about its daily business with renewed energy and confidence, need never fear any just war it is called upon to take up if only it has the sense to use its strength and not waste it. But in this case, it is the plain truth that our wonderful success was due to the readiness, the "fitness" of our navy and to the extreme incapacity of our enemy. So far as the work of our army is concerned, it amounts to this: One brilliant victory gathered on the verge of a serious check, and won at a very great cost of life, due almost wholly to preventable defects in our military administration. And this loss of life, with its connected injury to health, shocking as it is in Cuba, where it is concentrated and conspicuous, has been accompanied by loss and suffering only less serious in the camps of the volunteers in all parts of the country. And this has occurred in the process of putting three armies in the field, in all not more than 60,000 men, of whom nearly one-half were the regulars, fully equipped for movement.

We do not now go into the question of who is responsible for the immediate faults and blunders. But the people cannot fail to ask themselves what would have been our situation had we been suddenly plunged into war with a great military power, or even with one of the second or third rank? Undoubtedly we should have given a good account of ourselves in the end, but in the beginning we should have suffered terrible loss and humiliation. And we should have suffered these because we have utterly neglected to provide a military system embodying a moderate but sufficient force of trained troops and an organization that could add to this force as needed, and operate the whole promptly and effectively. That is the task that now awaits us, and it is imperative.

CONCERNING LAW REPORTS.

It has come to pass in these days that the legal profession has a grievance, and seemingly a substantial one. It is groaning under a heavy and constantly increasing burden of books. The estimate has been made that the present annual output of law books is five times that of twenty years ago, and the question is how to stop it. The evil is principally felt in the publication of the reports of adjudged cases. The mass of judicial writing forced upon lawyers would astonish a layman. Excluding the scores of volumes of English cases and those of American States other than New York, the practitioner in that State is invited to look for important current decisions in the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, the New York Court of Appeals, the Appellate Division reports, the reports of the Federal Courts of Appeals, the miscellaneous reports, and those issued under the title of the New York Supplement. The several series named aggregate many volumes, those of the Appellate Division alone amounting to twelve a year.

The real grounds of complaint are the duplication and the want of selection of cases reported. In New York there is an official and an unofficial series. The value of the latter has been in its appearance in advance of the former. Not more than one-half of all the opinions handed down in the courts of this State are of any use except to the parties to the particular cases decided, and there is no necessity for there being more than one, and that an authorized publication of that half. But the printing and selling of law reports is regarded as an industry or pursuit in which any one may engage, and an enterprising publisher who issues his books before the regular edition appears will always find a market for his wares among the members of a profession eager and alert for the earliest information of what has been decided by the courts. It is not at present open to the practitioner to discourage unofficial publications by refusing to buy them. He may need them at once, and he must take the official series also, for by a rule of the Supreme Court he is not permitted to cite an authority from the unofficial series if the case is officially reported.

Some lawyers are inclined to go behind the fact of publication and to find the source of the evil in the fertility of judicial production. That is not a well-founded charge. Litigants and their counsel as a general rule want to know what reasons have influenced the judicial mind in deciding their cases, and they are entitled to that knowledge. It was said in England that every suitor has an absolute right to an expression of the views of his case entertained by every Judge before whom it came for decision. The remark is measurably true here. In an equity case, in first instances an adequate opinion indicates that the cause has been fully examined and that the decision is not arbitrary or perfunctory. It apprises the parties and counsel of the considerations that affected the Judge in reaching his conclusions, and it enables a reviewing tribunal to re-examine the case readily and effectively. The best equity Judges are industrious opinion writers, especially on the facts of cases. If they misapprehend the force or effect of evidence their mistakes are sure of detection by Appellate Courts reading records in connection with opinions. A few of our Judges may not be very accomplished writers. They are diffuse and prolix, but it cannot be expected that each shall be a master of style or possess the perfect art of Lord HARDWICKE, whose terseness and clearness in dealing with facts are displayed even in such a case as the serio-comic one of the thirsty scholar and his dog, (Brook vs. Gally, Bam. Ch. R., 1.)

In the intermediate Appellate Court of New York it has become customary for the Judges to unite in the great majority of cases decided. It is suggested that where issues of fact alone are involved that Court might well omit opinions. But it is compelled to review facts as well as law. In equity cases the appeal ordinarily brings up the whole controversy over the facts. In common-law cases tried with a jury, under the practice obtaining in New York there is almost always concurrently with an appeal from the judgment one from an order denying a motion for a new trial on the minutes. A bill of exceptions pure and simple is almost unknown Thus the whole evidence must be reviewed, and here again those interested want to be satisfied that their cases have been fully understood and considered. The only way to give them that assurance is by an opinion. That accounts for so much judicial writing and is the explanation of the extended references to facts contained in the opinions of New York Judges. There are some cases which seem so plain that the judgments appealed from are affirmed "without opinion" as the phrase goes, and then it frequently happens that counsel will make informal application to be told the reasons of the Court's action.

The complaint of the profession is therefore properly based upon the abuse of publication, and for that the state of the law relating to reporting is in a great degree to blame. It compels, for instance, the reporter of the Appellate Division to include in the official series every opinion handed down in each of the four departments of that court. There have been some thirty volumes of its official reports issued in two years and a half. Of the opinions contained in them, valuable as they all are to the immediate parties interested, only one-half are useful or instructive as precedents. The rest deal with facts or with questions of law passed upon and settled time and again. The same criticism does not apply to the Court of Appeals That is a court of errors, and it should and does confine itself to the consideration of questions of law. Its opinions, published in extenso, are selected. Others are referred to in appendices of memorandum cases.

It is not perceived that there is much to be reformed in the reporting system of the Supreme Court of the United States or the State Court of Appeals. In New York the grievance is directly connected with the reports of the Appellate Division and of the inferior courts. The first step to be taken to put an end to it is the abrogation of the requirement that all Appellate Division opinions shall be reported, and next to confine the reporting of that court to such cases as may be designated by its Justices in the respective departments rendering the decisions. That will greatly diminish the number of cases in the official series. But unofficial reporting will not be affected unless some stringent rule is made by the Legislature or the courts. Publishers have the right to buy copies of court opinions and publish them if they can get them. The adoption of a court rule that no case shall be cited or referred to by counsel not contained in the official series would at least reduce unofficial reporting to a matter of competition for place in a race of diligence. The decrease in the labors of the official reporter would probably enable him to send out his books promptly, and thus remove the necessity of lawyers taking any other than the official series.

Concerning what are called the Miscellaneous Reports, there is a strong conviction among lawyers that they should be discontinued by repealing the law which provides for them. They are authorized by an act of the Legislature passed in 1892 (Chapter 598) of a most extraordinary character, and by which the Governor of the State is required to appoint a person who shall report every opinion involving a question of law concurred in by a majority of the Judges of certain named local and inferior courts and such other opinions as the public interest, in the judgment of the reporter, may require. Some of the inferior courts named in this statute have been abolished, and the opinions now appearing in the series are those of the Appellate Term (not Division) of the Supreme Court, of the General Term of the City Court of New York, of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, of the Surrogates' Courts, and a few Trial Term decisions. What public interest, even of curiosity, demands the official reporting of all the opinions on questions of law of inferior courts of limited jurisdiction whose decisions in the vast majority of cases must necessarily be governed by what has already been decided by higher courts of authority? We by no means desire to underrate the usefulness of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court or of the other courts. The Appellate Term was established in aid of the Appellate Division in the First Department, and it determines appeals from the District or Municipal Courts and the City Court of New York. Its Justices are assigned to duty by the Appellate Division, and they have been thus far learned and able men, but not one case in twenty decided by them is of any public importance, and the same is true of the General Term of the City Court. Neither of those courts has that place in the judicial system which entities it to be regarded as of guiding or controlling authority in expounding the law, no matter what for the time being is the merit and capacity of the particular Judges who compose it; besides which every really important case may be taken by certificate to the Appellate Division, and if need be to the Court of Appeals.

With regard to opinions of Justices of the Supreme Court at Special Term there can be no doubt that many of them are valuable to the profession at large, for often new questions are discussed and new applications of rules of law made in them. But there are thousands of cases decided at Special Term every year. Each Justice of the Supreme Court not sitting in the Appellate Division has all the powers and jurisdiction of a Chancellor, and is called upon from time to time to decide grave and momentous issues. Special Term opinions in such cases are often worthy of a permanent place in the literature of the jurisprudence of the State. They should be reported. If there could be a wise selection of such cases made by a competent and judicious reporter, looking to quality and not quantity, his work would be useful and acceptable, and so with Surrogate's reports, such as were formerly prepared by Mr. BRADFORD and Mr. REDFIELD.

There is much more to be written on this general subject. Necessarily we have considered it only superficially. We understand that efforts are being made to elicit the views of Judges and practicing lawyers upon it, to the end that some legislation may be had to correct the evil and to secure an adequate and reasonable system of law reporting. We may have occasion to recur to the matter at some future time.

PAJAMAS.

Not the least benefit of the war is its effect in accustoming the American citizen-soldier to the use of the rational pajamas. The volunteer from the back districts had in most cases never seen or heard of the garment, or rather of the garb, in question, until he entered the army. Now from every camp and hospital the convalescents are crying for pajamas, and from all quarters patriotic women not a few are answering the demand. Upon every hospital bales of pajamas are descending.

For actual warfare pajamas are not to be commended. It is impossible to conceive of Gen. SHAFTER cheering on his men in a suit of pajamas. But in the plethora of pajamas, and the dearth of most other requirements at Santiago, the nocturnal garb has been made to do duty as a uniform. Those whose privilege it was to see the Chaplain of the Seventy-first at the front in a suit of pink pajamas agreed that it was a goodly spectacle.

A main advantage of this Oriental device is that while not at all a burden, even in a tropical climate, it meets the requirements of decency if not of fashion. A sleeper suddenly awakened and issuing forth in a nightshirt presents a most absurd and highly vulnerable aspect. But the sleeper in pajamas can emerge from his chamber without exciting either ridicule or alarm. He is to all intents and purposes dressed. Many citizens who do their work at home find that in their Summer solitude they can work much more comfortably in this easy and airy costume than in their street clothes, and they do not don these until they have actual occasion to go abroad. The boldness which would be required to go abroad in pajamas is not to be commended. But such an appearance, though eccentric, would not amount to a violation of public order. It is in effect the Chinese costume in which our Oriental sojourners brave with ease the torrid terrors of the laundry. They go abroad in their pajamas without exciting any other emotion on the part of sensible beholders than envy of the freedom from Western conventions that enables them to wear so rational a Summer dress.

The bicycle and golf have had some effect in rationalizing the dress of American man. Even bank Presidents may be seen, though not in their banks nor during business hours, clad in breeches and long stockings. Increasing numbers of men who neither wheel nor play golf find themselves first enduring, then pitying, and then embracing the nether garments derived from those sports. The reign of the trouser is already undermined. But the prevalence of pajamas which the war has assured will produce a still more desirable though less conspicuous reform. The nightshirt must go.

The protocol signed on the 12th of August at Washington will make great work for the map-makers. Not a map in all the world now correctly defines the territorial limits of the United States or of Spain. Nor will it be possible to do so with entire accuracy until the work of the Peace Commissioners has been completed. What will be the color assigned to Cuba, what to the Island of Luzon, what to the other islands? One thing only is sure, for the first time in 400 years not a patch of the Western Hemisphere will bear the yellow tint usually given to Spanish possessions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A certain person of no importance recently had a headache, and, going to a physician, he secured a prescription which both of them hoped would—and which as a matter of fact did—drive away the troublesome pain. Whether the drug prescribed did anything toward removing the cause of the pain is irrevelant to present purposes. Before handing the prescription over to his druggist, the person of no importance, after the very reprehensible, or at least much reprehended, habit of American citizens, deciphered the hastily scrawled lines it bore, and made a mental note of the fact that the substance called for was one of the newer petroleum products, put up in tablet form by a well-known manufacturing chemist. When the druggist, in turn, had read the scrawled lines, he disappeared into the mysterious rear section of his shop and soon returned with (1) a little box containing six of the tablets, and (2) command enough over his countenance to say, without a smile of deprecation or a blush of shame, "Fifty cents, please." Next time the person of no importance had a headache he didn't go to the doctor for a new prescription, but boldly entered another drug store and asked glibly for the particular heart-killer and nerve-stunner that had already proved itself so effective. The clerk took from the shelf behind him a bottle containing 100 of the tablets desired, passed it over, and said, "Forty-five cents, please." The person of no importance cured his headache and then he pondered deeply upon his experience. First, he tried to figure out just how much profit each of the druggists made out of him, but after he had put down and inspected the proposition, "6 : 50 : : 100 : 45," he gave that up in despair. Then he endeavored to estimate the probable wholesale price of his tablets, and was foiled again. Medicine and mathematics evidently had no relation appreciable by the lay mind. Then he contented himself with admitting that his own course had been wicked and dangerous. But was he sorry? Did he determine never to do it again? Let the druggist and the doctor find an answer for those questions, and if they say that the answer is "yes," it will prove just how much knowledge of human nature they possess between them.

—"Anglo-Saxon" is a most convenient word, and nobody is ignorant either of its literal meaning or of that which it has acquired, but really the amount of work imposed nowadays upon the unresisting creature is enough to make even philologists shed tears. And when philologists, who are dry by nature and drier by profession, resort to this device for expressing emotion the case is indeed pathetic. As a matter of fact, we have come to call the qualities and the virtues of which we approve "Anglo-Saxon," and those of which we disapprove by other names, as "Spanish," or "French," or "German," and as there is not even a little excuse for believing that the Anglo-Saxons were a bit better or braver than many other barbarous tribes of their remote time, it does seem to be rather worse than absurd to credit them with all of our own innumerable excellencies. "This is a great day for the Anglo-Saxon race!" exclaimed a British brother as he watched the charge at San Juan. If, after he calmed down he read the names on the list of killed and wounded he must have felt like moving an amendment to his exclamation. We know as well as anybody that "Anglo-Saxon," as used to-day, is not a racial designation at all; that it includes such portions of the human race as speak English and believe certain things concerning rights and governments; but it is just a little irritating for the Celt, say, to lay all his laurels on the altar of his dearest foe. What is the objection to "American" for us good men? It's not broad enough for all our present needs, but it's a good sight broader than "Anglo-Saxon."

PERSONAL.

—Brief as was our war with Spain, it raised a considerable number of men to the position of popular heroes, and it is a peculiarity of such elevations that, although historians and other very cautious persons view them a bit askance and depreciate verdicts based rather on instinct than on the collection and weighing of facts, yet they rarely succeed in proving that the opinions of the multitude were wrong, and still more rarely do they secure a reversal of these apparently superficial judgments. The following list was made by taking names as memory presented them, and it does not pretend to be more than an attempt to put on paper general impressions as we understand them. With that proviso, and merely as a topic for discussion, we venture to assert that popular favor has selected these heroes from among many gallant soldiers and sailors for instant coronation with laurel wreaths:

Rear Admiral GEORGE DEWEY of Vermont.
Lieut. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON of Alabama.
Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT of New York.
Read Admiral WINFIELD S. SCHLEY of Maryland.
Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS of Virginia.
Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER of Alabama.
Capt. CHARLES EDGAR CLARK of Vermont.
Lieut. Commander RICHARD WAINWRIGHT of the District of Columbia.
Commodore JOHN W. PHILIP of New York.
Ensign WORTH BAGLEY of North Carolina.
Lieut. VICTOR BLUE of South Carolina.
Cadet JOSEPH W. POWELL of New York.

Here are a dozen names that everybody mentions with commendation, and the order in which they stand is more or less nearly significant of the frequency with which such mention is made by the average citizen. Some names are missing from the list, perhaps, that deserve to be included, but conscience does not trouble us on that account, because the avowed purpose was not to do justice, or to settle controversies, but simply to express public opinion.

—In commending the valor of Lieut. IRVIN WARDMAN, the other day, we alluded to the salary earned by him as a civilian, and assumed that his sacrifices to the country's service included the temporary loss of a beautifully proportioned number of thousand dollars. We are now informed, on very good authority, that the assumption was hasty; that members of The Press staff who went to the war incurred no pecuniary losses thereby. Well, the matter is of no especial importance, but as THE TIMES aims at such accuracy as can be attained by mortals, and as it readily acknowledge its occasional errors, of course it is obliged to withdraw just a shaving of the big piece of credit which it gave to Lieut. WARDMAN, and to hand the shaving over to the owner of The Press. Which it hereby does.

—Emperor WILLIAM is hearing and sending some very frank comments upon the savage snub recently inflicted by him upon the Regent of Lippe. For instance, the Taglische Rundschau, a paper supposed to be thoroughly royalist and conservative, rises to remark: "Even an Emperor may commit an error from haste, and say in a moment of anger an unjust word, but he can make it good again by withdrawing it. We think the welfare of the empire endangered, for we believe the imperial telegram will wound the nation's sense of right. The Emperor is a convinced adherent of the principle of legitimacy, and on this principle the rule of the House of Lippe-Biesterfield is based. The telgram of the Emperor may easily create distrust in the minds of other federal monarchs. All these evil consequences could be prevented by the Emperor retracting his words." That is mild criticism, according to American standards, but it is wild and desperate defiance when viewed from the standpoint of cowed Berlin. Unless things happen to the man who wrote so boldly—things unpleasant, with dungeons and fines involved, then the Kaiser is losing his—well, call it his self-respect.

THE COLONIAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers have recently been teeming as to what shall be done with the conquered Spanish possessions, and but few of them, it seems to me, grasp the situation in any adequate or comprehensive manner. They talk entirely too much about the danger to our democratic institutions, and the impossibility of rendering such people as the masses of the Malays, Chinese, Japs, and Cubans homogeneous.

Then grant the impossibility at once. Provide them with a government such as obtains in the District of Columbia, for instance, which you will admit is a pretty pure despotism. Take full care, however, that the islands do not become roosting places for a parcel of fossils, and then the prudence of their retention will not admit of doubt. This country for years has been aching for an extension of its markets and its influence. Is it, then, going to let slip so Providential an opportunity as these Pacific islands especially present? Nonsense!

Why, their resources and their populations are destined to be worth more than all of the West Indies together, independent of their geographical value, in placing the United States alongside the great powers of the earth in their race for commercial advantage in Asia.

The action of such bodies as the trades unions of the Pacific Coast may be dismissed with a word. Such unions never from their level see more than fifteen miles out to sea. The Pacific Coast will benefit as much by colonial expansion as any section of this country if it will not benefit even more than any other.

It must not be assumed that there will be freedom from burdens and obligations. There will be many. A Colonial Office will need to be established. Some college must undertake to teach Spanish, and the vernaculars of the islanders, and men in the civil and military services must equip themselves as the British officers for India do, to be of any use. In that country a "Collector" of a district has power over a population commonly greater than any of our States, and exercises it largely with native aid in a manner far more benignant than anything known to this Republic.

The Mare Island and other dockyards will need to be put into such efficiency that they can keep a loopline of relief constantly afloat for the naval stations. The military forces should be largely recruited from among the natives themselves. It is sufficient to arm them with other than the most modern weapons. A properly organized police force should constitute a similarly armed and effective reserve, for the fear is not altogether absent that the policy of arming the insurgents may fasten many a cutthroat upon the communities.

As for the Yankee troops, good barracks should be built to be used as sanitariums, the bulk of them at elevations of 6,000 feet or more, which is commonly above the fever range.

Good roads for mountain artillery, at least, should be constructed on the Jamaican or East Indian rather than the American plan, for the first monsoon would convert an American road into a ravine. A Garden and Forest Department would be among the most useful that could be organized for the islands, and here again this country is quite unprenared with any institution such as Kew for the instruction of the proper class of men in a practical way. Mere compilers of pamphlets and books which no one thinks of reading are not wanted. Neither are chemists, entomologists, bacteriologists, and other fungologists very much. They often cumber our own country with remedies worse than any disease with which it is afflicted. Good practical administrators and cultivators, such as the men who have made tea and quinine a success, are required for these tropical and sub-tropical stations.

Nature is kind and luxurious in these islands. She rarely needs "hurrying up," but may safely be left to work in a leisurely, thoughtful manner, to yield a revenue much more than sufficient to meet any legitimate expenses of government.

JAMES MACPHERSON.
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 11, 1898.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The person signing himself Nemo in your issue of this morning asks some questions which you are pleased to designate "as searching" about the hospital ship Relief. I am thoroughly familiar with the work of this ship, having gone to Siboney on board her and seen the work of Dr. Torney and his staff while there. Your questions can be answered very easily.

1. There were no vacant beds on the Relief when she left Siboney for New York. She took up over 300 sick and wounded, having attended many others, who were sent to New York on other ships. The work done by Dr. Torney and his staff could not have been surpassed, and the service rendered to the sick and wounded was beyond any words to exaggerate.

2. There were no beds occupied by invited guests which might have been at the service of disabled officers or men on her return trip north. The only guest on board the ship was Dr. Torney's younger son, who, as a matter of fact, slept on a cot in his father's contracted quarters. I can personally testify that this young fellow rendered most excellent service in many ways.

3. Your correspondent's intimation that the Relief "was a pleasure yacht for the doctors assigned to her" is little less than shameful. Every man on the medical and surgical staff of that boat worked from 5:30 in the morning until 12, 1, and 2 o'clock at night. To show the spirit which actuated the doctors attached to her, when it became known that physicians were needed for the yellow fever camp, they all volunteered, though but three were immunes; these left the ship, and were faithfully nursing the many sick with this dread disease, as I myself can testify, having been in the yellow fever camp. There has been some criticism of Dr. Torney because, after he knew positively that there was yellow fever at Siboney, he refused to allow any cases with malarial or other fever on board. The criticism but shows the deplorable ignorance of those who made it. It would have been little less than criminal to take any chances of yellow fever breaking out on a ship filled with wounded men, it mattered not what discomfort this decision gave to certain officers of the volunteers, who by it were detained at Siboney.

The delay in landing stores from the Relief, which has also been criticised, (the blame being most unjustly placed upon the Surgeon General,) was due to the fact that there were no lighters for some days and the sea was so rough as to make it practically impossible to get the freight off in small boats. Dr. Sternberg and the Medical Department of the army, with which your paper has seen fit to find so much fault, were in no manner whatsoeve. responsible for the same.

FRANK DONALDSON, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.
Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

PRAISE FOR OUR REGULARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any ovation or reception by New Yorkers is to be tendered to returning Cuban soldiers, let them not forget to show especial recognition to our courageous defenders of the regular army. The war of 1898 has opened the eyes of the American people to the fact that we have a splendid and unequaled body of heroes in our regular service—officers and men who possess intelligence, skill, and the high attributes of fidelity and bravery, who have uncomplainingly borne hardship, wounds, and disease and have without whining or murmuring gone to death in the effort to advance our flag—Manila, Santiago, and Puerto Rico exhibit the same record of brave soldiers fighting under a flag representing no particular State or locality, but the whole Union.

Let a full meed of praise be shown to the gallant heroes of our regular army—both white and black. Then we shall voice the appreciation of a grateful people and perhaps publish examples to some of our captious volunteers, who at present seem to be either pulling political wires for opportunity to see service in advantageous localities or are struggling into print to advertise the courage exhibited by them upon certain occasions when their obligations demanded the extreme limit of endurance and courageous fortitude. This war has proved that we must rely hereafter upon a regular army of unstinted number. It will be better and cheaper in the end than to be again suddenly compelled to organize a volunteer force for emergency.

A VOLUNTEER OF 1861.
Cornwall-on-Hudson, Aug. 9, 1898.

PRONUNCIATION OF NIAGARA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 6 a correspondent calls attention to the pronunciation of the word Niagara, and justly points out its more euphonious way by bringing the accent on the third syllable. It may be of interest to state that Louis Agassiz, in his conversation and lectures, always pronounced it Ni-a-gá-ra, with the broadest of a's. The "Niagara Limestones" possessed an added charm in his geological lectures by this pronunciation.

EDWARD S. MORSE.
Salem, Mass., Aug. 8, 1898.

MISSOURI'S BIRTHDAY.

The State Has Just Passed Its Twenty-seventh Anniversary.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 10.

The entrance of Missouri into the Union as a State just twenty-seven years ago today was an interesting event historically, politically, and socially. It was interesting historically because the conflict in Congress in 1819-21 on the question of its creation was one of the longest and most exciting fights which the admission of a State ever caused, the only contests comparable with it in these respects being that of 1850 which let in California, and the one which, ending on Jan. 29, 1861, added Kansas to the list of States. It was interesting politically because it afforded a quasi settlement of the slavery question between the sections for a generation. It was interesting socially because the State which entered the Union on Aug. 10, 1821, quickly secured primacy among all the communities west of the Mississippi River in population, industrial importance, and wealth, and ultimately has gone up near the head of the list of States in the country at large.

Missouri's influence in killing the doctrine of secession and in destroying slavery is not as well known as it ought to be. In two ways this State exerted this influence. By the compromise between the sections which secured its admission it put off the inevitable conflict until the North, which was only slightly ahead of the South in inhabitants in 1820, had gained a long lead in population, wealth, and material power in 1860, and thus made the conflict, when it came, decisive for freedom and civilization. By its unswerving loyalty to the Union in 1861-5 it held Kentucky, which was even more closely bound to Missouri by social and business ties then than it is now, loyal to the Government; prevented the Confederates from ever getting a strong foothold west of the Mississippi, and made the recovery of complete control of navigation of the Mississippi by the National forces easy and certain.

Clay, the author of the second and smaller of the two Missouri compromises, is reported to have said to John Scott, Missouri's Delegate in the House of Representatives in the latter part of its career as a territory and its Representative in the early part of its career as a State: "Your State will, within the public life of some of the men now in Congress, outweigh in political and industrial power many of the States which have tried to exclude it from the Union on the terms on which it has been admitted." What was prophecy then became history soon afterward. Missouri, at the time of its admission in 1821, was the twenty-third in population of the twenty-four States in the Union at that time. It was thirteenth in 1850 out of thirty-one States, while Clay was still in active service, and it has been fifth since 1870, from which time the States have increased from thirty-seven to forty-five. In wealth and in the amount and variety of its industries it is not far from the head of the list, while in the extent of its natural resources, and the intelligence and progress of its people, it has no superior among the States.

The Canal Report.

From The Troy Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES calls Gov. Black's term of office "a thieves' holiday." THE TIMES evidently read the report in full of the Canal Investigation Commission instead of the doctored synopsis thereof.

OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13.—If any one in the United States has any doubt as to the fraternal feeling of our Canadian neighbors let him come to Nova Scotia.

It was twilight of our first day in Halifax, and we sat ensconced behind the box of blossoming plants which everywhere in the town lift their bright faces to the sun. We had noticed in our walks during the day the extreme courtesy of the people we met, and, it being Saturday, had been privileged to hear the band play in the public gardens. They rendered exquisitely a dreamy waltz of Waldteufel and some Mozart selections, while, like a theatrical pageant, women in Summer toilets and soldiers in scarlet coats wandered to and fro, in and out among the wooded paths and into the sunlit space before the band stand.

At the close of the concert the band played "God Save the Queen." The people seated rose, and every one turned toward the source of the music, where floated the Union Jack, while soldiers and civilians raised their hats until the last strains had died away.

It touched us, this reverence and show of respect, but we were scarcely prepared to find among these loyal English subjects any enthusiasm for our country. It came, therefore, rather in the nature of a pleasant surprise.

A band of strolling minstrels, half a dozen men and two women, whose faces and voices and general bearing bespoke them to be Canadian Indians, grouped themselves picturesquely before our door, directly under our vine-embowered windows, and sang, with an accent carrying a strong flavor of French, the last thing we should have expected—"There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Remembering how our gallant boys played that same air in the stifling heats of Cuba, not many weeks ago, we joined in the applause that followed the close of the song.

Then came in rapid succession a number of May Irwin's "coon" songs and "On the Banks of the Wabash." All these, sung well, save for the dialect, were well received, and by this time not only the windows, but the streets were thronged, a motley crowd having collected about the singers. Suddenly, and to our infinite delight, full and rich and clear came "The Star-Spangled Banner." Silence fell upon the crowd, until the last words had been uttered, and when they had sung

"And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

such a cheer broke from the throats of the people as I had never expected to hear, save in our own land. Hands were clapped and coins rained down upon the singers from windows and passed into their hands from among the crowd, and the stars that we have chosen as our emblem looked from their field of blue and smiled. Further proof in corroboration of the impression thus created was obtained from soldier and sailor who would, according to their own statement, give anything to join in the enterprise in which we are now engaged. In fact, one young tar on board H. M. S. Renown said he'd give "'alf 'is year's pay to shike 'ands with 'Obson." We learned that many of the sailors had deserted, got themselves to Boston, and were clamoring for enlistment in our navy.

Everywhere over the Dominion—certainly all over the eastern portion, where we ourselves obtained them—are post cards, printed in Montreal, bearing "the crossed standards of Great Britain and the United States surmounted by a globe and the words "Anglo-Saxon," while just below the flags, over two hands clasped in friendship, are the words "One aim, one goal." Below this again, side by side, sit Britannia and America with their shields, the former with a couchant lion beside her, the latter with her eagle at her feet, and under them is inscribed the legend, "Gloria Mundi." In the house in which we are staying, although the Union Jack floats from the cupola, the Stars and Stripes wave over the entrance to the large dining room; and altogether words and deeds and printed signs exhibit strongly the sympathy which some folks at home are prone to undervalue—a sympathy as deep as it is honest—for these people are simple and honest and courteous to a degree that (although we had heard of it before we came) makes us ashamed of our own neglect of details. New Yorkers may be too busy to be polite; we are told they are, but those who meet the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and receive at their hands such treatment as has been accorded to us will have learned a lesson. They will be very sure to be doubly courteous to strangers, lest they unwittingly show too little reciprocal kindness to a Canadian neighbor.

L. R. H.

A Home View of Alger's Act.

From The Lansing (Mich.) Journal.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt may be indiscreet, but it will not be overlooked that his indiscretion takes usually the form of never caring a rap who is going to be hurt. He is a man of force and independence, and he has a healthy hop-skip-jump that is a constant delight. His letter calling attention to the appalling condition of the troops at Santiago was a wonderfully vigorous and timely document, and it has had the effect of stirring up the War Department to put forth extra exertions to furnish the relief so imperatively demanded. In his private letter to Secretary Alger urging that the Rough Riders be sent to Puerto Rico on the ground that they are more effective fighters than the volunteers, the Colonel was probably indiscreet, but, after all, he may have stated the truth. Admitting, however, that he made a mistake in writing such a letter to Secretary Alger, his indiscretion is triviality itself compared with that committed by Alger in using it to further the selfish political ends of Tom Platt. There is hardly any doubt that the letter was a strictly private and confidential communication, and in giving it to the press along with his unnecessarily harsh and offensive reply to it, Secretary Alger has exhibited himself in a very unenviable light. The head of the War Department ought to be in better business than lending himself to gratify the private enmities of Boss Platt.

THE SAXONS.

William R. Wood in Montreal Witness.

We sing the fame of the Saxon name,
And the spell of its world-wide power,
Of its triumphs vast in the glorious past,
And the might of the rising hour;
And our bosoms glow, for we proudly know,
With the flag of Right unfurled,
That the strength and skill of the Saxon will
Is bound to rule the world.

And we glory not in the empty thought
That the Saxon arm is strong,
Nor alone to know, tho' 'tis surely so,
That the seas to her belong.
But this our pride, with Wrong defied,
And the sin-cloud backward hurled,
That the word of God, our triumph rod,
Is bound to rule the world.

In days of yore from the Saxon shore
Our sea-born fathers came,
They conquered then by the might of men,
And sword, and spear, and flame;
But to us 'tis given by the voice of Heaven,
With the peace flag far unfurled,
In our Union's might, by the power of Right,
To rule, 'neath God, the world.

In the olden time there were deeds sublime,
And dear-bought victories won;
For the hearts were true on the heaving blue,
Or behind the fortress gun;
And the championed Right in their rising might
With their war-flags old unfurled;
Yea, Wrong went down 'neath the Saxon frown,
But its smile shall rule the world.

And perchance of old if the truth be told,
There were brother hearts estranged;
But the wound is healed and the friendship sealed
As the years have upward ranged.
Let the tale of wrong, now dead so long,
With the old war-flags be furled;
For a peace sublime, in the coming time,
Is bound to rule the world.

'Tis a mighty dower, this earth-wide power,
And a mighty task involves;
With our hearts steel-true, let us hold in view
The might of our high resolves;
Let us stand for Right in our race's might,
With our fearless flag unfurled;
For the might of Love from our God above
Is bound to rule the world.

COMMENT OF LONDON

Englishmen Delighted that Peace Is Come Again.

RUSSIA'S EASTERN SUCCESSES

Curzon Has a Hard Task in Hand with War In Prospect.

A Parliamentary Session That Brought About Little but Trouble—One Lesson of the War.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Aug. 13.—There is great and universal satisfaction here over the signing of the protocol. If there is one feeling more than any other which I have heard expressed during the last forty-eight hours, it is that of personal congratulation to President McKinley. Just as before the war Englishmen whose opinion is most entitled to respect held him in special admiration for keeping back an outbreak by all fair means in his power, so now they connect with his name the stoppage of hostilities at that very point after which war would have degenerated into slaughter. Men expected, hoped, and prayed that the war might end just when it did, but till the news came that the protocol was actually signed, no man knew what subtle trick of Spanish diplomacy might not upset matters and put the hopeless Spanish courage to further useless tests.

Peace in the West is in the air to-day, and in every one's heart and mouth, not as four months ago, when men were telling each other that peace was quite assured, in wild expectancy of receiving from each other the unlooked-for confirmation of impossible hopes. The talk to-day is of a much more solid kind, and hides no fears behind it. It is true there are some who mournfully point to the Philippine question, which means so much to England, and which far-seeing English statesmen know may mean almost more to our people. Yet with the exception of certain low-spirited croakers the bulk of the best English opinion is steadily set in the belief that a kindred nation which has conquered so much in sixteen short weeks will not easily drop the key to the treasure house of the East. Well-informed politicians here know how eager the European powers are to begin a game of grab, waiting only for the signal from Washington that the scramble may begin. That scramble, which all the quills in the European Chancelleries are ready to direct till the rioting gets too furious, will never take place, certainly not through any shirking of our responsibilities. Such is the confident trust of English-speaking men here.

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Salisbury's Departure Brings Relief.

It is recognized everywhere now that England and Russia are being drawn more and more swiftly toward an impasse where either one of the two must retreat or a great conflict will ensue. I imagine what gall and wormwood it must be to a proud Englishman to encounter the universal opinion from the press of the four quarters of the globe that he will be the one to turn tail when the ultimate crisis arrives. Literally no one can imagine what a saddened disgust weighs down like platinum on British spirits. Things look so intolerably bad at every point in the Celestial Empire where British interests are at stake that Lord Salisbury's departure for a holiday actually brings, in a sense, relief; it is inconceivable that his nephew-substitute can manage things worse. There is always some dim possibility that he may do better. Behind this, clinging to the vague hope of a happy chance, there is in men's minds a notion that Mr. Balfour, standing for a younger generation, will be less pliable in the Queen's aged but strenuous grip than the elderly and cynical Grand Seigneur his uncle felt bound to pretend to be. The idea that Lord Salisbury is not coming back to the Foreign Office at all, which has been mentioned of late in these dispatches as timidly shaping itself in a few brains, has now become almost general property among politicians, though it is still rather a devout aspiration than a conviction. No other news could so stiffen British backs and cheer British hearts as the tidings that the master of Hatfield had really retired.

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Secret of England's Failure.

Just as nobody here says publicly that it is the Queen who compels England to go on eating the humble pie indefinitely as Russia chooses to toss it to her, so no one lays much stress on the fact that the English are getting the worst of it in their diplomatic-commercial struggles with China largely because their representatives there have no limitless corruption fund at their disposal. This, however, is the notorious truth. Both the Empress and Li Hung Chang are taking Russian money with both hands to the knowledge of everybody, and of course each under layer in the worm-eaten mass of Pekin officialdom is absorbing as much of the same alluring metal as it can. This is painfully immoral, and the English hold themselves to be an exceptionally moral people, but matters have drifted to such a dangerous, not to say desperate, pass, that they are secretly willing to lay aside some of their phylacteries and go in and beat the Russian at his own game. There is, when it is considered impartially, something grotesque in the man with a hundred millions being outdone in a contest of bribery by the man with one million, and Parliament separates with a kind of tacit impression that during the coming six months' recess this defect is going to be remedied. It will probably be done by a juggle of Indian finance, where, owing to the constant necessity of diverting sums for the bribery of troublesome Rajahs and their favorites, a very elastic system of bookkeeping and public audit prevails.

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Mr. Curzon's Task.

If Mr. Curzon lives through his five years' term at Calcutta and Simla, it will doubtless be one of the most striking administrations that India has seen. The only danger his colleagues and friends see ahead, independent of the rather grave question of his health, is that the exasperating vagaries of his quite unintelligible temperament may hinder him from securing the loyal, intelligent, and zealous co-operation and service of those close about him. Without this, the wisest Viceroy conceivable must be a helpless failure. For that very reason, I suspect, remarkable stress is being laid on the beauty, sweetness, and winning manners of his Chicago wife. Evidently she may be relied on to conduct the personal popularity branch of the enterprise while her husband moves in the majestic solitudes of high statesmanship. Of course, no American girl has ever been in a position even remotely resembling this which devolves upon her, and it is extremely interesting to see how all the papers, provincial as well as London, assume with spontaneous confidence that she will do the whole trick better than it has ever been done before, simply because she is an American girl.

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The Expected War with Russia.

Few Englishmen doubt that these coming five years will witness the great struggle on the Indian frontier with the Czar's hordes. The entire military service regard the outcome of such a struggle with serene, almost jocund, confidence, but they chafe bitterly at being forced to wait till Russia's railway expansion in mid-Asia shall provide her with the maximum of facilities for conducting such an invasion. St. Petersburg papers, which are regarded as the mouthpiece of Count Mouravieff, are proclaiming that if the war comes it will not be waged in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, but in the defiles of the Hindu Koosh. The English could afford to smile at this. If wars were to be fought within the coming twelve months, Russia would have an extremely small voice indeed in the selection of the fields of combat. Such portions of her fleet that ventured to sea would be destroyed, her ports blockaded, and her merchant marine wiped out. Port Arthur and Vladivostock would become British, and if a Russian army corps struggled up to the crowning passes of the great Himalayan range, it would be only to feed the vultures and kites there. Two or three years hence, the English feel that they would still be able to do the trick, but it would be a good deal more difficult.

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Power of Quick-Firing Guns.

Sampson's formal report on the destruction of Cervera's fleet is a source of great interest to the English Admiralty officials, and I note that his verdict on Spanish gunnery coincides with that expressed through me at the end of April. One striking lesson learned, which, of course, my wisest expert friends here say they knew before, is the astounding amount of damage done by the small quick-firing guns. But whether they knew it or not it is quite certain that the English ordnance factories will have all their work cut out to fill quick-firing orders for many months to come.

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Breaking Up of the Session.

In fifteen years I have not known Parliament to wind up its business and scatter for belated Summer holidays in such a spiritless, dejected fashion. Individually, of course, the members welcome the release from Westminster, for if a man tries honestly to attend to his duties, a six months' session of the Commons is one of the most wearing and enervating ordeals imaginable. From every other point of view, however, it is a gloomy breaking up. The only English legislation remembered now out of the session's business is the ridiculous Vaccination act, which the Government introduced at the tail of the session to render compulsory regulations more stringent, but which emerged with an added clause practically abolishing compulsion altogether. Nothing more comic was ever heard of. All the orthodox Tories tore their hair with rage at the Ministry's craven submission to the clamor, and on the first test vote they even obtained a majority in the House of Lords to erase the obnoxious clause, but a day or two later Lord Salisbury cracked the party whip and the Peers repented of their bravery and voted the other way. Nobody is really pleased with the law as amended, and certainly an overwhelming majority of Tories curse it bitterly.

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The Niger Quarrel Again.

There seems in retrospect to have been nothing else for the English in the session but the weekly and sometimes daily bulletins by Mr. Curzon from the front bench about the fresh slaps, blows, kicks, and insults suffered patiently by British diplomacy at Pekin. One does recall, indeed, that the Niger difficulty with France was settled, but against the will of Mr. Chamberlain, and, as it is beginning to appear now, against the interests of the country. The Niger quarrel was one in which Russia declined to promise France any active support, and thus England could really dictate her own terms. The Queen and Lord Salisbury, however, patched up a lame compromise, leaving France quite free to take part in the Chinese imbroglio, where, of course, she vehemently and slavishly supports every Russian move.

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Significance of the Irish Bill.

The only substantial thing achieved was the Irish Local Government bill, and you can bring a scowl to the face of the average British member in no way so readily as by reminding him of the fact. It is a most phenomenal change that six months have wrought. In February, when the provisions of this bill were unfolded, it made friends practically everywhere. Crusted old Tories, who hate all new-fangled County Council machinery, still conceded that since England had it, it would be fair to let Ireland try it too. The assent of the Irish landlords was bought with a bribe of $4,000,000. As for the Liberals, of course, they all welcomed it because it pleased their allies, the Irish Parliamentary party. On the merits of the bill, I don't know anybody to-day who regrets having helped make it a law, but the personal attitude of the rest of the House toward the Irish members and toward the Irish people has swung clear round to the opposite pole. It would be hard to say where the deepest disgust for all things Irish is to be found, among the Unionist majority or the Radical minority. At the height of the dynamite scare, in 1885, hostility to the Irish ran a terribly sweeping length in London, and, for that matter, throughout England. In the House of Commons, however, Parnell and his lieutenants were rather respectfully regarded by a considerable proportion of members. Candidly, my impression of the breaking up of the session was that there is more general antipathy toward all things Hibernian than there was thirteen years ago.

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Davitt's Density of Mind.

With the British Tory this sentiment is not quite impersonal; he quotes to you some of Michael Davitt's reptilian hissings against the idea that Americans and Englishmen may be friends, and growls, "My God! What are you to do with a people like that!" as he crumples the paper and turns on his heel. Vaguely he perceives, what Davitt and his associated fanatics and frauds have not the combined brains enough to understand, that if America and England are drawing together politically, the intelligent thing for the Irish is to throw themselves into the heart of the movement, using all their resources and influence on both sides of the Atlantic to constitute themselves the ligature binding the two big peoples together. If they had had the sense to see that six months ago there would be nothing now they couldn't successfully ask of the English. As it is, their fool leaders, with a talent for inopportune rising almost to genius, contrived to sicken every fraction of the British Parliament, the Welsh and Scotch home rule Radicals even more than the English Liberals and Tories. You should see any one of the hundred Radicals whose votes helped carry Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule bill through the Commons speak now of the Dublin Municipal Council cheering wildly over the unanimous rejection of the proffered statue of Gladstone. His language no cable would transmit.

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The Ritualist Squabble.

It is a long time till the 6th of November, yet I fancy the elections of that week in America are not causing half the excitement that is stirred up here by the prospective free fight between Kensit's No-Popery Gideonites and the champions of ritualism on that day, if Kensit's advertised intention to have personal verbal protests against the Romish practices is made simultaneously in 1,000 ritualistic churches on the first Sunday in November. He himself says nothing about disorder and violence; indeed, he declares it will all be done in the most lamblike manner. The other side, however, is writing heated letters to the papers urging the ritualists to arm themselves to repel his invaders. Some go so far as to suggest pistols; but one notes with curiosity the overwhelming majority in favor of "knuckledusters." I cannot remember the American name for this device of lead fitted to the hand, which is used by garroters and burglars, but its sudden bound into popularity as an ecclesiastical weapon seems worth noting.

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Wretched Telephone Service.

Americans who have not visited England can have no clear conception of how thoroughly bad, expensive, and inefficient telephone service can be. Here it has needed all the complicated machinery of a select committee of the House of Commons, backed by the honest and untiring energy of the one straight Postmaster General since Fawcett, to give these poor red-tape-ridden islanders a decent hope that some five years after the Paris Exhibition is closed they may possess a telephone service not inferior to that of some little Norwegian village.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

GERMAN WARSHIPS COMING.

Five Men-of-War Will Cruise in American Waters This Winter.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Admiral von Knorr, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Navy, says during the approaching Autumn and Winter the German Navy will be more strongly represented in American waters than at any time since 1891, when Germany took a leading part in the settlement of the Chilean trouble.

Five warships, the Geier, Hela, Moltke, Sophie, and Nixo, with a total tonnage of 10,500, and carrying fifty-seven guns and 1,534 men, will be kept there.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

Prohibition of American Imports Causes Considerable Dissatisfaction.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The meat famine that prevails throughout Germany is causing much dissatisfaction among the poor, who are unable to pay the increased prices. Villagers on the Silesian frontier daily cross the line and visit the nearest Russian towns to procure cheap meat.

The Berlin butchers this week promulgated resolutions expressing indignation with the Government's policy of preventing meat imports, which has caused a great scarcity of meat in the home market.

French Gunboat Honored Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—A member of Emperor William's suite, on his Norwegian trip, tells an interesting incident in connection with the receipt of the news of Prince Bismarck's death. The Emperor caused all flags to be half-masted except the imperial standard. A French gunboat lying in the Harbor of Bergen forthwith followed suit, in accordance with the international naval custom, and the reason for half-masting was promptly communicated to the Frenchman by a boat from the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern. Shortly afterward the French Captain boarded the Hohenzollern and expressed his condolence to the Emperor.

New Agrarian Leader Agressive.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The election of Herr Wangenheim to succeed Herr Ploetz in the Presidency of the Agrarian League is a subject of much comment. Herr Wangenheim favors the most radical measures, including the abolition of bakers, making the baking of bread a Government monopoly. Under his leadership the league will vigorously antagonize the Conservative and other Government parties unless they agree to the extreme legislation that the Agrarians demand.

Berlin Accepts a Usurer's Legacy.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Emperor William has finally decided that the City of Berlin may accept a legacy of several millions of marks left by a disreputable usurer named Simon Bladt on condition that a statue be erected to his memory. The case has been pending for several years.

American Advertisements Displaced.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The municipal and provincial authorities along the Rhine have decreed the removal of glaring advertisements of an American cereal preparation which had been placed at the most conspicuous and loveliest spots along the river.

Completing Canadian Commission.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 13.—Henry Bourassa, M. P., and Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State, have been appointed joint secretaries of the international commission at Quebec.

THE MODERNIZING OF ITALY

Tunnel Under the Simplon and Electric Lights for the Vatican.

JOURNEYINGS OF ROYALTIES

Reasons for Political Movements—Unifying Effects of a Standing Army in Italy.

LAKE COMO, Italy, July 23.—The burning suns of an Italian Summer are the subject of yearly recurrent warnings, putting to flight the timid tourist, while few are minded to dwell on the bounty of shade from grotto and grove, from arching walls, or from the density of sheltering leafage, trained into vast canopies of defense against every ray.

The exodus into Switzerland and the Tyrol and further northward has been less precipitate, however, this season, which has chosen to be exceptional, and has brought, as yet, no heated term, while excessive rains for several months have imparted continued freshness to the air. The vines have suffered from the extreme moisture in some districts, but no serious damage has resulted. The price of grain is steadily on the decrease, and the people, relieved of immediate strain, have settled back to their habitual satisfaction in the daily round of life, which, even when yielding no more than necessities, takes so much fairness from the beauty-endowed land and sky that gloom has no hold on the temper.

The decree for closing the Parliamentary session of 1897-'8 received the royal signature on July 16, and Ministers and members, together with all the migrating element of Rome, are rushing off for the refreshment of a "villeggiatura." It is whispered that the hastened prorogation of the Chambers was partly occasioned by the Premier's desire to appoint President Biancheri to a Grand Secretaryship, deeming it advisable, before further proceedings, that the Presidency of the Chamber, so long held by Biancheri, should thus be made vacant and ready at the next opening of Parliament to be given as a bonne bouche to Zanardelli, leader of the Extreme Left. That section would not be satisfied if its favorite were not called to the front in some way. But only those immediately concerned care to give a thought to these prospective "deals." Now, in the vacation time, conversation turns rather to measures already accomplished.

Building the Simplon Tunnel.

Travelers hear with special interest that the loans for tunneling the Simplon have been voted, and negotiations between the Italian and Swiss Governments have ended in agreements to forward the work, in furtherance of the treaty concluded by them in 1895. Ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged at Berne this month, and the Helvetian Confederation has at last guaranteed to the Simplon Company the Cantonal Bank loan of 60,000,000f.; so that tunneling operations may begin about the 1st of August. On the completion of this enterprise, the middle Cantons will have direct and rapid transportation facilities with Lombardy and Piedmont throughout the year, while at present the railroad communication is limited to the wide-apart St. Gothard and Mont Cenis routes.

The lovers of "good old times," the aesthetic devotees, and, above all, Mr. Ruskin and his followers, will be heaving deep sighs over this new profanation of Nature's sublimer precincts to utilitarian purposes. The rush of trains, the smoking and whistling of engines, the temporary privation of views in the darkness of tunnels and such grievances, attendant upon the degenerate modes of transit practiced by this generation, cause a groaning in spirit to those who see no poetry in the evolution of new forces. But while they cannot be reconciled to the advent of rails over the glacier-guarded beauty of the Simplon, they have ample reason to be consoled in recalling the mountain magnificences still to be found in both hemispheres, and as devoid of every comfort as any nature worshipper could desire.

Material Prosperity for Italy.

Their fears, however, for the passing of mediaevalism are not without ground, for progress has marked Italy for her own. The building of railroads, the draining of marshes, the innumerable reforms already accomplished are signs of the activity and practical ambition that are laying the foundation of a material prosperity, which is the sure heritage of Italian unity.

Italy may continue to pose as "the Cinderella of nations," and this favorite comparison, so often repeated by deprecating observers, need not be resented as either unpropitious or inapplicable. Already her union with the House of Savoy is a fulfilling analogy to the fairy tale's happy end, and has wrought a change which is radical in amelioration and enrichment. Nearly 2,000,000 francs have lately been expended on railroads. In the mercantile marine more than 200 large steamers have been built and sold. Industry has been so developed as to establish an equilibrium between importation and exportation. The public debt has been reduced by nearly 5,000,000 francs, and the Postal Department has a surplus of 500,000 francs. The continued outcry against the extravagance of making public improvements will eventually be silenced when heed is given to the returns resulting from this very expenditure.

Benefits of a Standing Army.

The heaviest burden, and the one most widely censured, as imposed by a mistaken policy, is the maintenance of the large standing army. Without entering into the intricacies of this mooted question, there is one inestimable benefit never to be lost sight of in the military organization of this people in particular. For the men of various provinces, so long antagonized by jealousies and rivalries and opposing rulers, the enrollment under one flag has created a new tie, the tie that binds compatriots fighting shoulder to shoulder for the country that gives them their name and home. The peasant, for ages pauperized and despised, until a life of outlawry and brigandage seemed promotion, finds himself, under the new régime a respected and responsible person when bearing the honored title of "Italian soldier." He acquires a new dignity and cooperative force from experience of trained membership in a corporate body, especially when that body is representative of a nation.

"What is the talisman in the soldier's uniform that works so magical a transformation in any poor wretch who is permitted to wear it?" asks Prof. Villari, who testifies convincingly to the effect of military discipline and privilege upon the Italians collectively and individually. Nothing else could have so effectually promoted the consolidation of the incohering elements of the peninsula, with their tradition of mediaeval disunion, free-lance warfare, and brigandage, and unconsciousness of national sentiment. The temporary impoverishment and financial strain involved in maintaining an army worthy of the national name are of slight weight compared with the ultimate gain; for without it the work of Italian unity could never have grown into stability and permanence.

Electric Lights for the Vatican.

The spirit of improvement is so much in the air that even the Vatican is not untouched by it. The principal apartments are made comfortable in Winter by furnaces introduced by order of Leo XIII., who is now eagerly interested in his new enterprise of supplying his vast labyrinthine palace with electric lights. Every morning from 7 to 9 o'clock, the time of his daily walk, he may regularly be found in the neighborhood of the old Zecca, watching the work now in preparation for the motors.

The Palazzina, the Pope's favorite Summer residence, is on the Vatican grounds, due north of St. Peter's dome. About 200 feet distant is the great cascade formed by the aqueduct waters from Lake Bracciano. From the basin of the cascade issue two canals; one flows to the monumental fountain of San Pietro in Montorio, the other provides water for the Vatican gardens, and has an outlet where water-power was formerly supplied for the machines of the Zecca, or Papal mint. In this vicinity the electric motors are to be placed, and by the 1st of January electric illumination will probably be inaugurated in the palace.

The season has now arrived when the lull in active affairs prompts the usual alarming rumors in regard to the Pope's health, and hints at an imminent crisis. But it is known that he receives many favored individuals informally every day. A few days ago he gave audience to Cardinal Rampolla, to Mgr. Cirillo Geha, the Greek-Melchite Archbishop of Aleppo, and to the Commissioner General of the Holy Land. The Vatican authorities are certainly without immediate anxiety, since Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, prospective Grand Elector in the next conclave, has gone off to Brussels to represent the Pope in the Eucharistic Congress. That feebleness and indisposition should be the more or less frequent condition of even a vigorous frame, after nearly ninety years of earthly service, is not equivalent to disease or to more than the gradual, natural ebbing of a life fulfilling its lengthened course; and while likely indeed to end at any untoward moment, no credit is to be given the sensational paragraphs implying a serious malady, since both the Quirinal and the Vatican officials give daily reassurance to the contrary. The aged Pontiff himself is so annoyed by these rumors that he has announced his sanction to certain pilgrimages proposed in his honor, and intends to give official receptions to the pilgrims, that his public appearance may practically deny the vexatious inventions of his disability or illness.

Royalty on Its Travels.

While Rome is left to its Summer solstice of repose, social activities are eddying for a few weeks in Turin, where the King and Queen have just been welcomed to complete their visit to the exposition, begun only to be suddenly interrupted in the troubled month of May. The thrifty little Piedmontese capital is in high spirits at the prospect of well-filled hotels, of gala nights and crowded houses at the theatres, of prosperous days for the exposition, and the royal family everywhere inspiring entertainment and touching a button of electrifying patronage, as numbers follow in their train. Among the most conspicuous of the guests recently presented to them were the King of Greece and the President of Brazil. Royalties are touring more than ever this year. The Prince and Princess of Naples, after basking in "the land of the midnight sun," joined the throng of royal guests enjoying imperial hospitality at St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Abruzzi, King Humbert's nephew, has just sailed on a whaling voyage for Spitsbergen, whence he will continue his advances toward that elusive north pole which exerts so magnetic an attraction upon explorers of all degrees. The Count of Turin, less of a student than his brother, the Duke of Abruzzi, is in the United States, attending social rather than scientific functions and consenting to be lionized with the grace that characterizes his family.

An Italian's Impressions of New York.

Another Italian, Signor Ugo Ojetti, distinguished for cleverness and belonging to the jeunesse dorée, has recently landed on American shores, and his impressions of the New World are now brightening the pages of a Milanese journal. He gives lively descriptions of the sumptuous interiors of New York hotels and theatres, "with their deluge of electric lights from boxes, orchestra, and ceiling; their rich upholsteries and magnificence of velvet and gold." He is especially appreciative of the marvelous enterprise and lightning processes of the New York newspapers and of the imposing presence of the "sky-scrapers" or "cloud-breakers," (as the Italian translation phrases it,) where the great journals have their abode and do a daily work which the European press has not attempted to emulate.

"The Americans," Signor Ojetti says, "have no time to lose, and are generally to be seen running, instead of walking, through the streets. When I strolled down Park Row to take observations, my leisurely gait seemed to mark me as an abnormal being, and I felt as if I were trying to make way amid a herd of antelope. Nobody was talking, and if any one spoke it was in a low tone and briefly. The people passed silently on and on in a swift procession, always on the run. A colossal policeman, one of those gigantic preservers of order, with star, helmet, and club, aided me unasked to cross a street amid the roar and tangle of a hundred cars, wagons, and horses. I asked him why so few persons stopped even to look at the bulletins. 'Oh,' he answered, 'they must be minding their business, you know.' This reply certainly gave the key to the situation, and may be recommended to every new-comer as explanatory of American hurry," that phenomenon so puzzling to Europeans."

The "glorious Fourth" Signor Ojetti spent in Washington, and makes a witty record of his observations there, depicting in lively colors the prominence of the American boy and the omnipresent firecracker, adding a personal conviction that more gunpowder was fired off in the capital alone on that deafening day than by both fleets put together at Santiago. Impressions of the United States from a European point of view have not always the genial and entertaining quality which distinguishes Signor Ojetti's.

In reference to the war, the tone of the Italian press has not been so stridently hostile as that of France and Germany toward the American people, and the critical note is already less and less pronounced, as events unfold the character of the struggle. The large humanity characterizing American warfare is beginning to be understood, and the Latin races that have felt so aggrieved at the unsheathing of the American sword are already learning lessons from this wrestling touch with a young and beneficent civilization, and will sooner or later acknowledge the shallowness of hidalgo chivalry when measured with the fair-dealing efficiency of the New-World character.

M. SEEARS.

JAPAN'S SILVER RESERVE FUND.

The Recent Increase in Silver Bullion Causes Dissatisfaction.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 13.—The Jiji, a Japanese newspaper, a late copy of which has been received here, does not approve the action of the Bank of Japan in adding a large amount of silver to the reserve fund. It says the bank has, at the request of the Government, added 6,000,000 yen worth of silver bullion to its hard money reserve, and issued the same amount of convertible notes, lending them to the Government.

"The bank now has in its possession a gold reserve amounting to 63,000,000 yen. The bank having added to this 6,000,000 yen in silver, is now able to increase the issue of convertible notes. This, says a contemporary, will tend to raise the prices of commodities and increase the excess of imports. On the contrary, it will weaken the basis for the convertible note system." The holding of a reserve, says the paper, in silver by a central bank is inimical to its interests. Such a plan must be abolished.

Australian Premier in Danger.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 13.—The steamer Aorangi brings Australian advices up to July 16. When the Aorangi left New South Wales a general election was proceeding. Premier Reddon is in fear of his life. He recently stated in the House of Representatives that the threat had been made that there would be no peace in the country until he was shot.

Cholera Epidemic at Madras.

MADRAS, Aug. 13.—The cholera is epidemic here. Between Monday morning and Friday night there were fifty-five deaths from the disease, the fatalities prior to the day first mentioned having been 117.

ENCAMPMENT OF PYTHIANS.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Uniform Rank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Some 20,000 members of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, are to meet here during the week of Aug. 22, for their biennial encampment. It is very appropriate, too, that they should meet in this city, for it was here, twenty years ago, that the rank was brought into being through the persistent efforts of Justus H. Rathbone, the founder of the order and author of the ritual. It was he who had pushed through the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias the necessary legislation to create the uniform rank from the patriotic and frequently grotesquely uniformed drill corps attached to so many lodges. Therefore the people of the city take an unusual interest in the coming meeting, and local lodges of the order have arranged for a cordial welcome to the Pythians who will come from all parts of the country.

Camp Colgrove, so named in honor of the Supreme Chancellor of the order, will be pitched in beautiful Heywood Park, which includes about 100 acres. It is within the city limits, and but fifteen minutes' ride from the Union Station and down town business portion of the city. Newby Oval, an adjoining park where the cycle races of the League of American Wheelmen were held, has been leased for the prize drills, which are expected to occupy four days. Together they will make an ideal place for the encampment, as Heywood Park has meadowland and forest, with a stream of pure water running through it, which will furnish excellent boating and bathing facilities.

GOSSIP OF A WEEK IN PARIS

Bismarck's Death Supplants Interest in the Dreyfus Affair.

FRANCE PROUD OF M. CAMBON

Charge of Embezzlement Made Against Major Esterhazy by His Cousin —Politics and Bad Seamanship.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Conversation for the past two days naturally runs upon the subject of the late Prince Bismarck to the exclusion of any other. The national hatred of the late German statesman has burned up again into a hot flame, and even his death does not dispose the French people to forgive him. They recognize, however, his tremendous qualities of brain and will, and the leader of the Bonapartists significantly asks in one of the daily papers whether France is capable of producing another being of similar mental and physical calibre, capable of reversing Bismarck's life work in so far as it was harmful to this country. Apart from the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, which cannot really be attributed to Bismarck nearly so much as to Moltke and the German general staff, the French look upon the "man of blood and iron" as the chief instrument in the undoing of the best part of what Napoleon did, and substituting German influence for French influence in Europe. This is perfectly true, and the fact alone provides ample reason for all the hatred and bitterness which rankle against Bismarck in the French popular mind.

The great and unexpected event of the aged statesman's death has thrown even the Dreyfus question into the shade, and for the time being the imaginary last will and testament of Bismarck, printed on a black-bordered fly sheet and sold in the streets, disputes in popularity with the equally imaginary last will and testament of Emile Zola. An amusing collection might be made of these ephemeral skits and caricatures which flood the boulevards when any new or striking situation comes up in France. Of late the "camelots," as these street-hawkers are called, have been driving a furious trade in Dreyfus literature and Dreyfus toys of the most varied kinds. The chief actors in the great tragic-comedy are represented in all sorts of attitudes, and under all imaginable colors. The "camelot" is not, on the whole, if his opinion is to be judged from his wares, favorable to the cause of the imprisoned Captain.

Esterhazy Charged with Embezzlement.

With respect to the progress of the case itself a really sensational episode—the importance of which has been overlooked in the interest roused by Bismarck's death—is introduced by the charge of embezzlement brought against Major Esterhazy by his cousin Count Christian Esterhazy. The entire details of the charge are not yet known, except to the judicial authorities; but, according to Count Christian, the Major offered to invest for him the sum of 20,000f., which he had just inherited from his father, and on the money being handed to the Major the latter applied it to his own purposes. It is a curious fact that the Major in one of his letters to his cousin states that he is in a position to make investments through the agency of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, who was his friend at school. On subsequent inquiry at the bank of the Messrs. Rothschild the Count discovered that no deposit had been made with them at all by Major Esterhazy. The percentage of 25 per cent. promised on this imaginary investment the Major had paid up with punctuality. The answer which the anti-Dreyfusite made to the accusation is that Count Christian has been bought over by the Major's enemies to trump up a case against him. Anyhow, whether true or not, the charge singularly complicates the Major's situation, though the investigation which is being made into it has been intrusted to another Judge than M. Bertulus, who has been unraveling the charge of forgery brought against the Major by ex-Lieut. Col. Picquart. Count Christian Esterhazy is a tall, thin, young man, of much the same build and cast of countenance as his famous cousin, but differing from him in the possession of a heavy shock of bright red hair. His attitude toward his relative, whose confidant he had been until the last few days, contrasts singularly with that of Mathieu Dreyfus toward his unfortunate brother.

M. Cambon and Other Diplomatists.

The French are vastly proud of the diplomatic achievements of M. Cambon at Washington in connection with the Spanish war, and perhaps with some reason. M. Cambon is certainly one of the best diplomatists in the French service, and his record at Constantinople was particularly good. France has few good diplomatists, for she is conservative of old traditions, and diplomacy is no longer what it was since Bismarck introduced his rough-and-ready methods and the German Emperor flourished his mailed fist in the face of Europe. The age of excessive diplomatic subtlety is over But M. Cambon is a very creditable representative of the new school—the English school, as it was first of all called. M. Hanotaux stands on an equally high level, which explains the offer just made to him by M. Delcassé of the Ambassadorial post in London. M. Hanotaux, however, is desirous of justifying his election to the French Academy by devoting himself exclusively to literary work for the time being; that is to say until the next change of Ministry, which cannot be far distant, when he will probably resume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Parliamentary vacation has already been fruitful in incidents which will form the subject of interpellations as soon as the Chamber meets. M. Brisson's appointment of M. Laferrière, Vice President of the Council of State, to be Governor General of Algeria, in succession of M. Lépine, does not seem likely to give much satisfaction to the Algerians, who are decidedly a most quarrelsome and hot-headed set of colonials, and who will be contented, it would seem, with nothing short of separation from the mother country. It is in Algeria that anti-Semitism is such a burning question, the bases of which, with reference to this particular colony, I have already described in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The number of Deputies who have inscribed themselves on the list of the anti-Semitic group in the Chamber is over forty, and this represents a force with which so weak-backed a Government as M. Brisson's will have to count; but I happen to know that among these forty are several who in no way share the anti-Semitic views championed by M. Edouard Drumont, and their presence in the group at all is a sort of manifestation in honor of clericalism, and a protest against the official atheism of the State.

Cowardice of Bourgogne's Officers.

"The facts about the Bourgogne catastrophe are gradually coming out and they entirely justify the criticisms based upon the behavior of the crew everywhere in the civilized world, except in France. The evidence of several French passengers proves that the attitude of the crew was selfish and brutal in the extreme, and in the light of this revelation a new inquiry will be held, and one of the mates named Laisné, whose conduct was particularly atrocious, will be sent to trial. This was the ruffian who flourished a revolver in the face of the passengers and exclaimed: "Ma peau avant tout!" which is French slang for "My life before anybody's!"

We also have a picture which would be supremely ludicrous, if it were not so painful, of Capt. Deloncle clinging helplessly to the rail of the bridge, and working the foghorn in aimless desperation. This officer seems to have been utterly incompetent; his appointment to so responsible a post proves the danger of allowing political influence to weigh in such matters. But for the vote which his brother possessed in the Chamber, it is improbable that Capt. Deloncle would have had intrusted to him the eight hundred odd human lives on board of the Bourgogne.

Paris having gone to the seaside, has taken with her her strange power of calling up at least one sensational incident per week. A few months ago the great painter Hélleu lost his charming little girl, less than a year old, crushed to death in her perambulator by runaway horses that had been frightened by a motor car. Now it is at Deauville that the motor car claims yet another victim. A lady named Bonnevaux and the four members of her family were out driving when their horse, frightened by a motor car, bolted, the occupants of the carriage being thrown out and severely injured. Mme. Bonnevaux so badly indeed that she died in a few moments. The driver of the motor was M. Bizet, the son of the world-famous composer of "Carmen," and it does not appear that the accident can be attributed to any fault of his.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

EXPLANATION OF THE TROUBLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN PERSIA.—A recent number of Le Temps of Paris contains the following explanation of the trouble which has arisen between Russia and Great Britain in Persia. It seems that the Persian Government, being in financial straits, applied, through the Bank of Persia, for assistance from a group of English banks. The securities offered were the revenues of the customs in South Persia. The British Government, finding the securities sound and the object to which the loan was to be applied free from any disagreeable contingency, approved and assisted in the negotiation of the loan to the amount of £1,250,000, which was at once subscribed in London. Russia got wind of the affair before the Persian Government had an opportunity to sign the contract, and the Russian representative in Teheran, under instructions from St. Petersburg, peremptorily forbade the Persian Government to proceed with the operation, and offered, on behalf of his own Government, to advance a larger amount on the security of the customs throughout the whole of Persia. The Persian Government was equally afraid either to carry out the arrangement with the English group, in view of the Russian threats, or to give the Czar a further hold on the country by accepting the offer of a Russian loan. In the absence of energetic support from the British Government, it was believed that Russia would be satisfied for the present with having effectually established a right of veto and dealt another blow at British prestige and enterprise in the Far East.

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VON HOHENLOHE SAYS DREYFUS IS INNOCENT.—A few weeks ago Mr. Björnsen, the Scandinavian dramitist, sent a letter to M. Zola, stating that Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, had told him that he knew positively that ex-Capt. Dreyfus was innocent of any traitorous proceedings against France as far as Germany was concerned. Contradictions were at once made by The Cologne Gazette and other German organs to the effect that the Prince Chancellor never uttered the words attributed to him by Mr. Björnsen, and that the latter's alleged declarations of the Imperial Chancellor are false from beginning to end. Björnsen has now sent a long letter to the press of Paris reiterating his former statement and citing the testimony of several witnesses in confirmation.

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A NEW FRENCH NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A few weeks ago a brief description of the naval works projected by the French Government at Bonifacio, near Ajaccio, Corsica, was given in these columns. The idea was to make the place primarily a torpedo station and secondly a naval base. The French Government has now turned its attention to the almost forgotten Port of Bizerta, which is on the northern coast of Africa, about thirty-seven miles northwest of Tunis, on the outlet of a lake which takes its name from the town. Bizerta was once strongly fortified with batteries, but these are now out of date, and since 1894 its one excellent harbor has been silted up. Recently the French Admiral Humann was ordered to conduct operations at Bizerta, with a view of discovering whether the port could be made into a serviceable "point d'appui" for a modern fleet. The Admiral was able to get all his twenty-four ships, ironclads as well as torpedo boats, through the canal from the roads to the inner basins, or lakes, and this within three hours. From this it is deduced by the Minister of Marine in Paris that Bizerta, owing to the works undertaken there, will become an important basis of operations for the French fleet in the Mediterranean. At the same time it is said that a good deal remains to be done in order to put the port in a thorough state of efficiency, for the fortifications are very feeble and the defenses on the sea front useless against modern artillery, the canal is not yet wide enough for the quick passage of big ironclads and cruisers, and the coaling facilities are inferior. On this account the Government is strenuously urged to proceed quickly with the works, so as to make Bizerta what Admiral Humann hopes that it will be—a first-class strategetic basis and point of support necessary to enable France to consolidate her influence in the Mediterranean.

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A FOOTNOTE TO DR. JAMESON'S RAID.—A South African trooper named Acton, who took part in

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FINANCIAL.

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Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street becomes daily more courageous in its confidence. A yellow-fever scare was aimed at the stock market during the past week, and a stiffening of money rates came along at the same time—both proving, however, ineffective as depressing influences. Wall Street has made up its mind that the times are good and going to be better, that business affairs are so safely settled that there is no excuse for doubt or hesitancy. Thus we have had on the Stock Exchange a week of exceptional activity. Quotations have materially advanced.

Inspiriting influences abound. They who seek reasons for despondency have a difficult quest.

In the face of all the warrants for business confidence, however, the short interest extends, for the smaller speculators of Wall Street still sullenly refuse to acknowledge what is recognized by the controlling majority; they peck away at quotations continually; they invent new bugaboos daily; what they accomplish does not, however, make an enviable showing. In some parts of the market the short interest is large enough to be really helpful to interests on the bull side. Some stocks are so much oversold that brokers borrowing for delivery have to pay sharp premiums. This is notably the case in Sugar Trust.

What goes on in Sugar Trust stock has always extra interest throughout Wall Street, and just at present the position of those shares is more closely scrutinized than usual. For more than a month bearish news on the property has come with daily regularity. It has been set forth that important insiders have sold out their stock and do not intend to buy again till it drops to par. It is proclaimed that new opposition refineries are now ready to begin destructive competition. Other similar bearish representations are made much of. But Sugar Trust stock so far does not yield. Most of the talent on the New York Stock Exchange is prophesying evil for it. Quotations stay stubbornly strong. And meanwhile, Sugar Trust Directors are in frequent amicable conference with the very interests against which they are declared to be at bitterest war. Something out of the ordinary is under way in the Sugar quarter. Wall Street guesses and gambles on a disastrous trade fight which is not likely to proceed far, even if indeed it ever actually begins.

Manhattan Elevated stock had special conspicuousness during the week. After selling above 108 early in the week it closes around 103. In Manhattan, as in Sugar Trust, matters out of the usual are exerting influence. The company's quarterly report, filed yesterday at Albany, makes a sorry financial exhibit, showing a decrease of over $130,000 in net earnings, gross revenues decreasing $15,000 more. This is much different from what semi-official forecasts had promised. From authorities close to Mr. Russell Sage comes the intimation that current decreases are even larger than those reflected in the statement for the quarter ended June 30. If a record like this be made now, what may be expected with the near-by competition of additional surface lines electrically equipped? The losses of the June quarter are at a rate which extinguishes all the gains hoped for through tax reductions. And insiders have been selling stock. One Stock Exchange firm, credited with close relations to Mr. George J. Gould, carrying recently 20,000 shares of stock in its name, figures on the company's transfer books now as the holder of less than 2,000.

Manhattan's unhappy fix is not merely of Wall Street interest. It reflects the natural working out of economic blundering, petty parsimony—an utter refusal to be progressive. If broader public policy be not forthwith adopted Manhattan dividends will have to shrink.

Aside from bear theorizing over Sugar Trust and bear facts in Manhattan, there are few worries showing anywhere in the Stock Exchange list. Nine out of ten conditions affecting security market values are not only favorable, but most of them are aggressively so. The crop situation especially is encouraging. Vast harvests are assured, and good prices are certain. In general business sentiment improves, keeping pace merely with the gains in actual business. It is difficult to find anywhere now a business man who is growling. Hard times talk is out of fashion.

Especially confident are men of importance in the largest business affairs. Such men in the financial world are taking active part in the broadening security market. And this is one of the present market's best guarantees. Quotations advance naturally. Better values are being reflected. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt, the Messrs. Rockefeller and Gov. Flower, such men are in Wall Street leadership—and they make no effort at disguise; they have confidence and are showing that confidence in a tremendous absorption of securities. Such men recognize the consequence of a National 3 per cent. money basis. That basis is here, and every investor has opportunities to take profitable advantage of it.

In efforts to bring about a reaction call money was bid up to 4 per cent. on the Stock Exchange one day during the week, and much ado was made over the incident as though it were of most depressing importance. Money at 4 per cent. is an odd bear argument—and that 4 per cent. only for a single hour. Of amusing episodes in Wall Street few can rival such a cause for worriment.

Among bankers of consequence gold exports on a large scale are expected, though in the sterling exchange market strenuous efforts are being made to impede the avalanche of yellow metal which sooner or later must start this way.

Authorities disagree as to whether Europe is buying American stocks in any considerable volume, but both here and abroad there is agreement that with international war out of the way, with our unexampled crop and trade conditions assuring profitable railway traffic returns, England is certain soon to be a buyer of United States railway shares and bonds. It is sure that Europe can sell back to us few American stocks, for foreign holdings of our securities are at a minimum.

The extraordinary records being made by reorganized railroads here are likely especially to attract the European investor. What the new Union Pacific and the new Northern Pacific companies are accomplishing cannot fail to prove influential. With the Kafir circus gone to pieces, with industrials à la Hooley out of fashion, with English home railroads obliged to cut rates, the chief attractive field open to British capital has its centre in Wall Street.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was as strong as that of Friday was weak. Throughout the two hours of business a steady advance was in progress and at the close many substantial gains were shown. In some stocks the upward movements were sensational, as in Tobacco and Rubber preferred, where three points and more were gained.

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To some extent the buying yesterday represented "evening up" operations by room traders who have been carrying lines of short contracts, but chiefly it came from commission houses and banking interests. Again the market enjoyed Granger leadership—an evidence of the character of the buyers. Foreign houses bought sparingly of a few stocks in which they have recently been active. The profit taking of the past few days almost entirely disappeared and previous sellers appeared to be nibbling again at their sold-out stocks.

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The day was productive of little news of consequence, except that of the actual signing of the protocol. No confirmation was to be had of the reports of yellow fever in the South, which were hippodromed so widely on Friday. Bear interests continued to harp on the possibility of serious complications between the British and Russian Governments over the situation in China, but the strength of British consols abroad seemed to discredit all disturbing reports from that quarter. Reports of the state of domestic trade were highly encouraging.

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Manhattan was a weak feature of the market. Recent heavy selling of the stock was explained by the report of the company for the quarter ended June 30, which showed a decrease in gross earnings of $146,000, and in net a decrease of $132,000. The publication of these figures was followed by heavy selling of the stock, in which commission houses figured prominently.

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Confidence of friends of Chesapeake and Ohio in that property was shown to be well founded by the company's annual report, published yesterday. The figures for the year were surprisingly good. Expenditures for betterments and equipment, equal to nearly 1 per cent. on the stock, were charged into operating expenses, but even after this a surplus of 1 per cent. is carried to the new year.

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The weekly bank statement reflected heavy losses by the banks to the Treasury because of Government bond payments. Surplus reserve decreased nearly $6,800,000. Deposits increased more than $3,700,000. Loans decreased nearly $10,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $223,000,000, or more than $33,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $760,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $660,000,000.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $54,400 3s, when issued, at 105@105½@105.

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In State bonds, $15,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 8.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Hawaiian Sugar	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Illinois Steel	½
Am. Malt. Co.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	¾
Am. Tobacco	3¼	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Canada Southern	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	Peoria & East.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	1¾
D., M. & Ft. Dodge	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	2	C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1¾	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1½

There were no declines of 1 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,157,542; balance, $9,349,939; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $739,414.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼, less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅝, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

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Wall Street has given more attention to the money market during the past few days than for quite a while. Bear oracles of the stock market have been insisting that money must work closer and have predicted the establishment of a permanently higher level of rates. On Thursday afternoon, just before the close of the Stock Exchange for the day, there was a momentary flurry in the call market, and loans of that character were made as high as 4 and 5 per cent. Almost immediately, however, large offerings of funds made their appearance and the call rate speedily dropped back again. On Friday the bulk of the call loans were made at 1¾ per cent. Yesterday the nominal call rate was 1½ per cent.

The talk of higher money rates was based upon the calculation that the weekly bank statement would show a material falling off in surplus reserves because of the heavy Government bond payments of the week. It was plain to every one who gave the matter any consideration whatever that these big operations could not fail to have an effect upon bank reserves, and, basing their arguments on this, bear interests engineered Thursday's temporary flurry. The movement was wholly artificial.

Time money has not varied during the week, the advance in call rates having had no effect upon that market. Offerings have been even more liberal than heretofore, and there has been a slightly better demand from Wall Street commission houses for long dates.

The demand for commercial paper has increased perceptibly. All offerings have been quickly absorbed, although the choicest paper has been in smaller supply than heretofore. Rates eased off slightly during the week.

Throughout Wall Street banking circles it is still the general belief that money-market ease will continue for some time to come.

THE SOUTHERN OUTLOOK.

President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western Railroad talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Southern conditions and prospects. Mr. Fink, as the executive head of one of the representative Southern railroad systems, has exceptional opportunities for observing the trend of Southern affairs and for impartially judging the progress in the business of that section. Like all other experienced business men having relations with the South, Mr. Fink is a confident believer in the future of that part of the country. He believes that during the next few years wonderful progress is to be made there, confident that Southern industries are to make substantial advances. Yesterday Mr. Fink said:

"Very naturally Southern business has been hurt by this Spanish war. Progress in that section of the country has been stayed, and probably more harm has been done there than in any other locality. Yet business has gone on even better than might have been expected. There has been no retrogression; there has not even been a full stop. The improvement, since the war began, has not been as rapid as previously. That is about the only adverse effect.

"Now that the war is over, I have no doubt but that the interrupted progress will go on again. That is the tendency of Southern affairs—onward. I firmly believe that the long period of depression there is over with for good and all. The upbuilding of the South is well under way, and it cannot be stopped. Temporary disturbances like the war may stay it for a moment, but in my opinion you will see great Southern progress for years to come.

"Everywhere in the South new industries are springing up and new lines of business being opened. Capital, so long withheld from all Southern enterprises, is going there again, and is bringing about substantial improvement, not in one or two industrial lines, but in all. The South's natural resources are being developed as they have not been before—developed properly and without accompanying booms or inflation. Nor does the opening of mills and furnaces represent the removal of industrial activity from one section to another. Old plants which have been idle for several years are starting up again, and for many months prior to the beginning of the Spanish war there were indications of a general revival throughout the South—a natural, healthful revival that was most encouraging to all Southern interests.

"Among business men in all ports of the South there seems to be more genuine confidence in better things near at hand than there has been for many years. Southern people are encouraged; they are recovered from that hopelessness that has characterized them for a long time. All over the Southern country preparations are going on steadily for a broader and more active business; confidence in progress is everywhere apparent.

"Personally, I have not the slightest doubt of the splendid record which the South is to make in coming years. I am a great believer in the whole Southern country; I am firmly convinced that throughout that section there is to be progress comparatively as great if not greater than will be shown by any other section of the United States in the widespread business activity which seems assured for the next several years. There is in the South great room for business expansion. Vast natural resources, the extent of which is not now appreciated, are there to be developed. Opportunities for profitable industrial ventures are incalculable. The desirability of the South as a field for enterprise of every sort must become more and more evident.

"And business improvement such as I believe must come about will mean vastly better things for all of the railroads of the South. Every new furnace, every new mill means so much more revenue for the Southern roads—and there will be many new furnaces and mills in the next few years."

A GREATER BUYING POWER.

A close observer of the business world and the head of a banking institution is Mr. James Macnaughton, President of the Tradesmen's National Bank. Mr. Macnaughton sees prosperous times ahead. He does not look for a boom, but he is convinced that there will be steady business progress, basing his belief on the significant fact that the country is reaching a higher standard of living. New wants have to be supplied and there is now a greater purchasing power than heretofore among the industrial and middle classes. Mr. Macnaughton said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The business situation is excellent, and there are indications of further improvement. Now that peace is assured there is nothing in the outlook which can be regarded as other than satisfactory, and we are likely to find good, active business in the months ahead of us.

"There is plenty of money, and yet not so much as to engender a spirit of carelessness in disposing of it. Credits are still being carefully examined, but when the examination proves favorable liberal treatment is given. Money, however, is not so plentiful nor are people so enthusiastic that they scatter discretion to the winds. There is no indication anywhere of the booming of any enterprises that are not substantial. It is a pleasing feature to note that with the war over and with large amounts of capital seeking investment but little encouragement is given to wildcat schemes or watered properties; that the American people, in other words, are keeping their heads in a period of alluring business prosperity and unparalleled success in war.

"There is a tremendous amount of satisfaction and fresh assurance in the thought that the country is not running away with itself under the stimulus of prosperity. President McKinley has given the Nation able leadership in the matter of showing calmness, conservatism, and dignity under the most exhilarating and stimulating circumstances. This steadying influence is maintained in the banking business and in all lines of commerce to-day, and its effect has been salutary. In the West, with all their high prosperity, the people have not lost their heads. They have the money and are buying, and while their buying orders are in excess of anything presented in previous years, they are, nevertheless, avoiding any policy of inflation.

"It is a development of considerable importance that the buying capacity of the industrial and middle classes is every day increasing and enlarging. What this means to general business is apparent.

"I believe in the present stability of things, without any boom. Such a condition of affairs is much better than one in which there is a great deal of undue excitement. I do not think that we are likely to have anything in the way of a boom. Business is entirely satisfactory and the outlook for the country is very bright. The United States will enter its Fall period of trade in a perfectly easy and natural way, and the expectation of profitable business is warranted. There are many indications that the country is about to have a revival of prosperous times. We may see a repetition of the good features of 1892, but there will not follow the discouragements of 1893, and I confidently believe that the improvement will for a long time continue."

NO DISTURBANCES NOW.

Inspiriting views as to business developments in this country are being daily expressed by the heads of financial institutions. Close observers of events in the commercial and financial world are practically of one mind as to the passing away of the interruptions to the natural growth of business enterprise which have been apparent for some time past. Discussing the situation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the veteran financier, Gen. C. T. Christensen, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company expressed views illustrative of this better feeling. He states that investors are showing a disposition to be satisfied with the smaller yields which invested capital now bring, and that they are more willing to place their money in securities than before. Gen. Christensen said:

"A significant sign of the times is the improvement which is reported by business houses with connections all over the country. Those who sell their goods throughout the length and breadth of the United States are practically unanimous in saying that the demands of customers are increasing, that credits are better, and that there is plenty of money everywhere.

"War conditions always are disturbing to business. Although the result of the contest between Spain and ourselves was never in doubt, and although there was but slight foundation for business uneasiness by reason of the strained relations of the two countries, yet the fact that business interests were confronted by a situation new to them caused considerable misgiving, and progress was held somewhat in check. Since it became evident, however, that we were not to have a prolonged war there has arisen a better feeling in financial and commercial quarters. Merchants have abandoned their ultra-conservatism and shown a disposition to reach out, and moneyed people are more inclined to put their funds in our securities. There is a greater tendency to engage in enterprises, and business risks are incurred more readily.

"In the industries are many signs of improvement. Good employment of labor is well maintained. Manufacturers are confident that their products will enjoy a profitable market. Farmers who have been hoarding money are willing to buy more clothing and luxuries, and before the lapse of much time it will be seen that the country is on the broad road leading to general prosperity. Hopefulness is an American characteristic, and experience has always shown that when we make the money we spend it freely.

"One of the most remarkable of recent financial developments is the willingness of people with money to accept comparatively small returns from investments. A few years ago 7 per cent. was considered a fair return. Now there is so much money looking for investment that 3½ to 4 per cent. is becoming the figure. Before the recent sale of the $12,000,000 of bonds by New York City I predicted confidently that the entire issue would be taken on a basis of 3 per cent. A lower percentage on investments is becoming established.

"Deposits have increased with us here. It is so everywhere. And the money must find its way into business enterprises. Water, you know, will always run down hill. We are great people for discounting good events, though. There is not the slightest question that the standard securities are all purchases. This is particularly so of the railroads.

"There is a tendency to economize in the cost of carrying on all businesses these days. Rumors are frequently heard of new consolidations, and Brooklyn railways are often spoken of in this connection. I think it would be for the good of the people; in other places it has proved so. Consolidations have in the past given better facilities and cheaper fares. There used to be an outcry against consolidations, but that sentiment is now dying out.

"On the whole, the outlook for the country's business is extremely favorable, and I believe we are on the eve of a number of prosperous years."

NEW INVESTMENT FIELDS.

Cuba is now attracting considerable attention from financial interests. This new field for the investment of American capital is being looked over by New York financiers, who have representatives right on the ground. Reports will shortly be due from Santiago, which will afford information of value in regard to the financial exploitation of the Pearl of the Antilles. The feeling grows daily that, with American government and American enterprise fostering and developing the resources of this region of fertility, Cuba—and with it Puerto Rico—cannot fail to become a realm of importance to the seeker of profitable investments for his unemployed capital.

Mr. Roland R. Conklin, Vice President of the North American Trust Company, which has just been appointed fiscal agent of the United States Government at Santiago, in the course of a conversation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, spoke on the subject of the Cuban field for American enterprise as follows:

"Numerous inquiries are being made here as to the opportunities Cuba is likely to afford for the investment of American capital. Every day we are called upon by parties willing to put money into Cuban enterprises, especially street railways, warehouses, steam railways, sugar and tobacco plantations. I have no doubt that within a few weeks we will be in a position to answer intelligibly all questions asked on these matters. Our experts in Cuba are covering the ground as rapidly as it is possible to do so.

"Cuba unquestionably offers many opportunities for good investment. It will take a survey of the field there to enable them to be stated in detail and with a degree of certainty. But that there will be found splendid chances for placing funds in safe and profitable investments is not to be doubted. Much must be done in the way of developing Cuba. Now that peace is declared, there will come a gradual settling down, and the best interests of the island will be considered. People will go from the United States and see the conditions for themselves once the yellow fever season has passed. It is just about this time that the terrible scourge begins, and it will be at its worst from Sept. 1 to the latter part of October. Many may for this reason be deterred from going, but I am inclined to think that a large number will take chances and proceed to Cuba in the vessels which will now be running there.

"American investors will regard with favor the development of Cuba, and they give fitting consideration to the field it offers for engagement of the enormous superfluous capital they now have. Business prosperity has grown to such an extent with us in the past year, and business is assured of such an expansion in the future, that new fields for investment of surplus capital must be found. Here is an island prolific in the production of staples—sugar, tobacco, fruits—which for several years has been under the disadvantage of desolating war. The Spaniards were unable to develop its resources, for they never gave capital a chance. Under American auspices everything will be different, and the inquiries we have had would indicate that our men of capital are open for almost any class of investment that promises good returns.

"During the war of the last few years, it has been impossible to run trains with safety. Bridges have been destroyed, tracks torn up, and facilities for business have become generally disorganized in every part of the island. With the assurance of American protection those who seek a field for investment of capital know that it will be safe. Cuban conditions will be revolutionized, and Cuba will become as prosperous as any spot on earth. This cannot help but be the case; American investors have the means to bring it about, and their vast resources will be employed in whatever way they may best be utilized."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
1st week Aug.	$88,125	$86,263	.....
From July 1	527,115	445,413	.....
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week Aug.	$24,316	$21,540	.....
From July 1	121,091	106,507	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
1st week Aug.	$262,661	$277,779	$256,683
From July 1	1,406,385	1,377,438	1,326,837
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	273	273	273
1st week Aug.	$21,074	$7,511	.....
From Jan. 1	473,309	410,915	.....
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
1st week Aug.	$53,385	$46,138	$45,190
From Jan. 1	1,699,115	1,582,143	1,586,272
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Aug.	$6,783	$5,087	.....
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	458	.....
1st week Aug.	$27,394	$17,854	.....
From July 1	116,680	95,600	.....
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week Aug.	$114,459	$69,400	.....
From July 1	639,220	500,587	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,165
1st week Aug.	$121,992	$122,422	.....
From July 1	645,243	633,513	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	11,788,557	10,708,183	10,221,131
Operating ex.	7,982,807	7,286,769	6,963,153
Net earnings	3,805,250	3,421,414	3,257,978
Total income	3,889,578	3,500,740	3,281,525
Fixed charges, &c.	3,271,368	3,362,834	3,134,185
Surplus	618,510	137,906	147,340
MANHATTAN RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,186,816	2,332,748	2,321,813
Operating ex.	1,342,323	1,356,524	1,385,715
Net earnings	844,493	976,224	935,998
Total income	908,292	1,020,907	978,398
Int. and taxes	624,313	630,850	616,799
Balance	283,979	389,957	361,599
Dividends	300,000	300,000	450,000
Deficit	16,021	*89,957	88,401
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	9,188,541	9,163,740	9,256,931
Net earnings	3,856,882	3,861,389	3,725,978
Total income	4,068,598	4,041,666	3,958,493
Int. and taxes	2,645,324	2,707,016	2,840,397
Balance	1,423,274	1,334,650	1,118,096
Dividends	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Surplus	226,274	†165,350	†681,940

*Surplus. †Deficit.

FINANCIAL.

Boston & Texas Copper Mining Company.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
PAR VALUE OF SHARES $25 EACH.

A portion of the Capital Stock is offered by subscription for treasury purposes, including further development, machinery, and working capital, at $5 per share, full paid and unassessable; par value $25.

The price will be advanced as soon as the amount now offered is subscribed.

$1,000,000 of the authorized Capital is reserved in the treasury unissued, making the actual issue $1,500,000.

The property is located in Archer County, Northwestern Texas, and comprises over twelve thousand acres, from which hundreds of tons of rich copper ore have been marketed. It has been favorably reported upon by experts and engineers, and shown it contains an inexhaustible supply of copper assaying from 15 to 70 per cent. No expensive development work remains to be done. Ample machinery obtainable at comparatively small cost. Minerals easily and cheaply mined and worked. Water and fuel in plenty. Near railroad. Land worth cost for agriculture. Every section contains copper. Regarded by experts as one of the best in America, and that it will prove equal to the Calumet & Hecla.

Copper mining is the safest and most profitable industry in America, producing over $50,000,000 annually, and paying $20,000,000 in dividends from a few mines. Twelve companies have paid in dividends one hundred million dollars in a few years, and their shares have increased in value above par another hundred million. Calumet & Hecla has paid $53,000,000 dividends and its $25 shares sell for $560. Boston & Montana paid $7,665,000 and its shares sell for $204, par $25. The Quincy has paid $9,770,000 dividends and its shares sell for $114, par $25. Tamarack, $5,870,000 dividends, shares $114; Anaconda, $15,647,000 dividends. The Boston and Texas Company has one of the largest properties in the world, and careful estimates show that it can earn 100 per cent. per annum on the subscription price of $5 per share.

Prospectus, maps, engineers' reports, receipts for ores, and assays upon application in person or by letter.

Boston & Texas Copper Mining Company.
11 Broadway, New York.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, E. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

OUR MARKET LETTER
ON "ANTE BELLUM MARKETS," ISSUED IN JULY said ALL STOCKS will remain VERY STRONG at CONSTANTLY ADVANCING PRICES until PEACE becomes an ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY, then, upon the publication of this news, stocks will sell off, &c. If you have not read this letter you should get a copy of it at once, so as to study it closely and KEEP IT FOR REFERENCE. It will teach you many valuable points about stock speculation that you cannot afford to be in ignorance of. If you are trading in Wall Street and desire to make large profits, now that peace is assured, and the market has gone up as we predicted, and has also been selling off since peace was assured, as mentioned in our letter, you naturally wish to know "What does the future hold out for the Stock Market." Our Monday's letter on "PEACE AND PROSPERITY" will be a valuable guide to you on your stock speculations in the greatest BULL MARKET we have ever known. Write for it at once. Also our book on "HOW TO SPECULATE ON THE EXCHANGES," AND OUR VIEWS ON SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

May, McElwee & Paine,
Bankers and Brokers, 50 Broadway.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Bradstreet's Stock
(Commercial Agency)
FOR SALE
at a Price to Yield 7 1-2 Per Cent.
Holmes & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over

90 Per Cent.

of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the **15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898,** accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 and 29 Pine Street.
Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.
New York

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Irregularity was the chief feature of last week's wheat market. Corn held its own, and oats appear to have started upward, and may realize the prediction that they will touch, if they do not pass, the quotation for maize. The close of the local wheat market yesterday was marked by dull and unsettled conditions. With all this, the statistical position of the chief cereal has not changed. The export business surpasses that of the same period last year, and supply does not equal the demand. If unreplenished stocks are taken into account. Minneapolis during the Leiter manipulation sold its milling wheat for "lunch money" and got much of it back on the Leiter liquidation. The Northwest thought last week that this milling centre was a shining mark, and dumped its wheat there so as to unsettle the Chicago market. But Minneapolis is the only mart that has received wheat freely. The others have received about one-third of the amount of the new crop on the gauge of last year's receipts at date. The farmers have not yet let go, but the railroads are ready for them. The price is not yet fixed. The Spring wheat harvest is well under way. With its primary receipts will come the signal of an avalanche of prosperity for the hauling interests.

These tables tell of the fluctuations in the September and December options in Chicago and New York during the week, the Saturdays included:

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES.

	Aug. 6.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.
Sept.	63¼	63⅝	63⅝	66¼	67⅛	66⅞
Dec.	66⅜	65¼	64⅜	64½	64⅝	63⅝

NEW YORK WHEAT FUTURES.

	Aug. 6.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.
Sept.	73¼	71⅝	70¾	71	72⅛	71⅛
Dec.	71½	70½	69¾	69¼	69⅞	68¾

These figures show a decided rally for last Friday, but establish that, while in Chicago the futures have kept 1⅞c apart, in New York, the cash demand has widened the prices from 1⅝c to 2⅜c. New York cash wheat has kept out of the seventies. Aug. 6 it closed, No. 2 red, 80c. Yesterday it was 80½c. No. 1 Northern was quoted at 86½c, free on board. All stocks are held with a firm grip. Post-market trading at the Produce Exchange yesterday was feeble and quotations sagged. Puts on September corn 69⅝c to 69½c, and calls 71¼c to 71⅜c.

***

Last year at date the options quotations of New York and Chicago for wheat and corn were:

	New York. Wheat.	New York. Corn.	Chicago. Wheat.	Chicago. Corn.
September	89¼	33	84	28⅜
December	87⅞	35¼	82⅝	29¼

Corn yesterday was: Chicago—September, 32⅝c; December, 32½c. New York—September, 37¼c; December, 37½c. Oats yesterday, September, were: Chicago, 20⅝c; New York, 25⅝c, and Aug. 13, 1897, Chicago, 17⅝c; New York, 21¾c.

***

The estimates for the Spring and Winter wheat crops were further whittled down during the week. Ten days ago a total crop of 700,000,000 was spoken of with conviction. Early last week it was put at 675,000,000 bushels. Now the experts have it at 607,000,000 by close figuring. At this computation America's export surplus will not be so much as to avert a squeeze in the early Spring, as the condition of European crops and stocks has not changed, while the demand for wheat continues large and urgent, and the actual needs of Europe are evidenced in the inquiries and conditional orders that are pouring into every export house on the Atlantic seaboard.

***

Some of the factors in the absorption of our wheat crops this year are worth considering. Argentina has not a bushel of wheat to sell. Great Britain will need 200,000,000 bushels from one source or another. Spain's markets are open to the world for free importation after to-morrow, and that country's average crop of 100,000,000 bushels is certainly reduced one-quarter. Prussia, at latest advices, will not have a 100,000,000 crop. South Russia will have no wheat until the harvest is in, and the report that France will have a 360,000,000 crop is considered a juggle of figures. With these factors are to be considered the exhaustion of stocks everywhere. Are they to be replenished? Will the lesson of 1897-8 be heeded?

***

The South African mart has within a few days become interesting because of the uncertainty existing in relation to a fiscal measure for English dependencies. It has been proposed to levy on Sept. 1 or Sept. 15 and thereafter an import duty on ground cereals and meal of $1 a bag, or 200 pounds, instead of 18 cents. If this duty is imposed it will give an impetus to the importation of whole cereals, which can be as well prepared for consumption in South Africa as in the United States.

***

Those who harp on a 700,000,000 wheat crop for 1898 and the 612,000,000 wheat crop of 1891 as in like conditions and as makers of low quotations err both as to circumstances surrounding the marketing of the two crops and the question of demand and supply in the different years. The visible supply at this date in 1891 was over 20,000,000 bushels, this year it is less than 9,000,000 bushels. Stocks were full in 1891—they are exhausted now; there was no war between nations in 1891; this year our conflict with Spain has had its influence on wheat consumption. In 1891 Argentina was a rival to the United States in the markets of the world; this year she has no wheat to sell, and with these differences should be considered the quotations of the big harvest of 1891. High and low cash wheat in 1890 in Chicago were $1.08 and 74½c, in 1891 $1.16 and 85c—after 1890's short crop of less than 400,000,000 bushels—and in 1892 91⅜c and 60⅛c. The really low year was 1894. With but a 462,000,000 crop, but because of a visible supply in September of 67,000,000 in that month, cash wheat in Chicago was 50c, and it ran down to 48⅜c in January, 1895. But the conditions of those times do not obtain now.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56⅞; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61¼; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅜, and New York Central, ⅛, to 123¼. Atchison sold at 14½, Canadian Pacific at 86, St. Paul at 108¼, Illinois Central at 111⅜, and Erie at 14¼. British consols were firm at 110 11-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Good strong buying of Union Traction up to 20½ and United Gas Improvement to 122⅞ were features in the local market to-day. There was also some local buying of N. P. common up to 34⅜. Steel stocks were strong and active on reported advance in price of steel and iron products. Pennsylvania Steel common advanced a point to 19¼ and preferred to 35. The close was firm. The market closed at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	105⅝	105⅞
Choctaw	24	..
Choctaw pf	80½	..
Lehigh Valley	20⅞	21¼
Northern Pacific	34⅜	34⅞
Northern Pacific pf	73⅝	73¾
Pennsylvania	59	..
Reading	9¼	..
Reading 2d pf	19	..
Philadelphia Traction	94	..
Union Traction	20⅝	20½
Electric & People's is	85	..
Reading Co. gen. 4s	83½	..
Western New York & Penn	3⅝	3¾
American Railway Light	2¾	3
Baltimore Traction	28	28½
New Jersey Traction	51	51½
Electric Storage	35½	36
Electric Storage pf	40	41
Equitable 5s	107	107¼
Marsden	5¼	5¾
Pennsylvania Mfr. rights	20½	20¾
United Gas	122½	122¾
Welsbach	51	52

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 13, 1898.

Closing. Bid	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	106	122	Adams Express	105	105	105	105	+1
28¾	28⅞	2,980	American Cotton Oil	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+1¼
82½	83	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82½	83	82½	83	+ ½
31	31½	2,705	Am. Malting Co	30¾	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ½
86	86½	686	Am. Malting Co. pf	86½	86½	86	86½	+ ¼
12⅞	13⅛	420	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	..
37½	38	305	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	37	37	37	37	-1
138¾	138⅞	4,015	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	138⅝	139¼	138½	138¾	+ ⅛
98	98	2	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	..
133⅝	133¾	9,477	American Tobacco	131½	133⅝	131½	133¾	+3¼
130	131	45	Am. Tobacco pf	130½	130½	129	129	..
38¼	39	449	Am. Steel & Wire	38½	38½	38¼	38½	..
92¼	92½	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	..
14	14½	1,055	At., T. & S. F	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
35½	35⅞	3,808	At., T. & S. F. pf	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
3½	3¾	200	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	11,105	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63½	64¼	63⅞	64⅜	+1
126½	126½	50	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	..
75	14	240	Bur., C. R. & Nor	74	74	74	74	..
53⅜	54	103	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
17	18	100	Central Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	2,790	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
114½	114⅜	6,960	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114	114¾	114	114¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	2,400	Chi. Gr. West	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	..
34	36	1	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30	30	30	..
105⅞	106	14,340	Chi., Mil. & St. P	105⅜	106	105¼	105⅞	+ ⅜
133⅜	133¾	300	Chicago & North'w	133	133½	133	133⅜	+ ⅜
102¾	102⅞	11,797	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102	103	102	102¾	+ ⅜
7⅞	8⅛	28	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
27	30	35	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
44½	45	1,835	C., C., C. & St. L.	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	14¼	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	- ⅛
23	23½	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
199	200	210	Consolidated Gas	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾	+1
150	152½	5	Del., Lack. & West	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	..
51¾	52⅜	850	Denver & R. G. pf	51¼	52¼	51¼	52¼	+ ⅜
18½	18⅝	900	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
14	14½	500	Erie	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	..
36½	36¼	300	Erie 1st pf	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
40⅞	41	460	General Electric	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
25½	25½	200	Hawaiian Sugar	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
108½	109	302	Illinois Central	108⅞	109	108⅝	108½	..
64½	64½	500	Illinois Steel Co	62½	63	62½	63	+ ⅛
9½	9⅝	100	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
54	54	100	Laclede Gas	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	130	Lake Erie & West	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
56	60	—170	Long Island	50½	59½	58	58	..
55⅝	55½	3,000	Louisville & Nashville	55½	55½	55	55¼	+ ⅛
103	103⅞	8,915	Manhattan Con	103⅛	103⅞	103	103¾	+ ⅛
158	158¼	200	Met. Street Ry	158	158	158	158	+ ½
108	109	15	Michigan Central	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
89½	90	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
77	78	375	Minnesota Iron	77⅛	78	77⅛	77⅛	..
35⅝	35½	4,715	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36	36	35¾	35¾	- ⅜
37½	37⅝	2,270	Missouri Pacific	37½	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
32⅜	33¾	920	National Biscuit Co	32⅞	33¾	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	220	National Lead Co	37	37	37	37	- ½
7¼	7½	363	National Linseed Oil	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
91½	93	10	New Jersey Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	..
77½	78	2,405	New York Air Brake	75	77½	74½	77½	+3½
119⅜	120	525	New York Central	119¾	120	119¾	119¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	15	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
15	16	200	Norfolk & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
55¼	55½	335	Norfolk & West. pf	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	+ ⅜
6	6½	50	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
34½	34⅝	22,825	Northern Pacific	34	34⅞	34	34½	+ ⅜
73⅜	73⅞	4,465	Northern Pacific pf	73½	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅞	133	Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
53	54	307	Oregon R. & Nav	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	+ ¼
37¾	38½	217	Pacific Coast	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
33	33½	575	Pacific Mail	33	33	32⅞	33	..
118¾	118¾	200	Pennsylvania R. R	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	2,080	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅜	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	+ ⅛
5	5¼	550	Peoria & Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	- ⅛
44	44¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	- ⅛
109	101	101	Pull. Pal. Car Co	190	190	190	190	- ¼
18	18½	410	Reading	18¼	18¾	18	18	..
42½	42⅝	750	Reading 1st pf	42½	42⅝	42¼	42¼	- ⅛
21	21⅞	200	Reading 2d pf	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	- ⅛
6	7⅛	15	St. J. & G. I.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
58	60	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	..
19	20	10	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	18	18	18	18	..
8¼	8⅜	150	St. L. & San Fran	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
31⅞	32	1,340	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	204	St. L. Southw. pf	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	- ⅛
161½	163	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	162¾	162¾	162½	162½	- ¼
83¾	84	600	St. Paul & Omaha	84	84	83⅞	83⅞	..
21¾	22	200	Southern Pacific	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	9¾	240	Southern Railway	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	2,920	Southern Railway pf	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
5¾	6⅛	200	Standard R. & T	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
27½	28	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	13¼	600	Texas Pacific	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
26¾	26⅝	7,375	Union Pacific	26½	26¾	26⅜	26⅛	+ ⅛
63½	63½	2,933	Union Pacific pf	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	+ ⅛
4½	5	350	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
41	44	10	United States Express	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	..
7½	8	300	United States Leather	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	- ⅛
70	70¼	1,833	U. S. Leather pf	69⅞	70¼	69⅝	70	+ ⅜
44⅜	44½	8,822	United States Rubber	43	44⅜	43	44⅜	+ 1⅛
102½	102⅞	3,836	U. S. Rubber pf	100¼	102⅜	100¼	102⅜	+ 2⅞
20⅜	20½	710	Wabash pf	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
92⅜	93½	300	West Chicago Street	93⅜	93½	93⅜	93½	+ ⅛
93⅞	94¼	1,345	Western Union Tel	93⅝	94½	93⅝	94	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	150	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	2	2	1¾	1⅞	.....
Sales		178,870						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama Mid 1st 3,000 92¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 89
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s 20,000 72⅜
General 4s 4,000 95⅞
2,000 96
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 Reg Certfs 10,000 113½
1,000 113¼
Bur, Ced, R & N 1st 500 107½
500 107½
Canada So 1st 5s $5,000 109¼
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s 4,000 90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc 5,000 42½
5,000 42⅞
Centl of N J Gen 5s Registered 10,000 113¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 17,000 89¼
20,000 89⅜
1,000 89
1,000 89¼
17,000 89
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 10,000 117½
2,000 117
2,000 117½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000 107½
Chic & Northwestern Gen 3½s 5,000 103
Chi, R I & P Gen 4s Registered 22,000 105½
Chic, St L & N O 5s 1,000 123
Clev, C, Chic & St L Cairo Div 1st 2,000 90½
Denv, Rio Grande 4s 5,000 98
Detroit City Gas 5s 5,000 94
Det, Mac & Mar L G 15,000 18¼
Erie 4s Prior Bds 5,000 94⅜
20,000 94½
Ft Worth & D C 1st 2,000 75½
10,000 75½
Illinois Central St Louis Div 3½s 9,000 94⅝
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 5,000 104
5,000 104½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 10,000 76½
2,000 76⅝
10,000s20f 76½
4,000s20f 76⅝
Total sales $951,650

L S & Mich So 3½s 2,000 105¼
5,000 106
L S & M, So Div Bds 1,500 104¾
Louisville & Nashville General Mortgage 6s 2,000 118¾
Unified Gold 4s 5,000 91¼
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 3,000 90½
Mex Inter 1st 4s 8,000 77½
7,000 77¾
Minn & St L Con 5s 10,000s20f 108
Mo, Kan & East 1st 4,000 100½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000 65½
5,000 65⅝
1,000 65¼
5,000 65¼
Mo Pac 1st Cons 15,000 106¼
5,000 106⅜
14,000 106½
Mo Pac Trust 5s 2,000 85½
5,000 78½
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s 3,000 80⅝
6,000 80¾
N Y Cent & Hudson Lake Shore Col 3½s 5,000 95⅞
2,000 95¾
5,000b3 95⅞
2,000 96
N Y & Hartford 1st Reg 1,000 107½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 13,000s20f 106½
N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s 5,000 101¼
5,000 101⅜
2,000 101
Norfolk & Westn Ry Con 4s 5,000 86⅜
15,000 86½
North Pacific 1st 6s 1,000 114
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 27,000 65¼
3,000 65⅜
2,000 65¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr In 4s 1,000 100⅝
Ohio & Miss 1st Springfield Div 1,000 108
Ohio & Miss Con 4s 10,000 104¾
1,000 105
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s 1,000 80¼
14,000 80⅝
12,000 80½
Oreg Short Line 6s 7,000 127
Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000 103¾
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000 77½
St L & San Fran 4s 4,000 79¾
3,000 79⅛
St L & San Fran Southw'n Div 5s 5,000 97½
St L & S F G M 5s 1,000 108
St L Southw'n 1st 5,000 80
2,000 80¼
3,000 80⅝
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 15,000 33
7,000 32⅝
2,000 33
St Paul, Minn & Man Montana Ext 4s 5,000 100½
San A & Ar Pass 4s 40,000 69¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st 5,000 109
So Pac, New Mex 1st 9,000 109¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 16,000 97⅝
5,000 97¾
Standard R & T 6s 6,000 67
1,000 68
Standard R & T Inc 7,000 15⅞
5,000 15⅜
Tex & Pac Con O 5s 10,000 100½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 107
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000 43
10,000s20f 43
25,000 43⅛
5,000 43⅜
40,000 43½
2,000 43⅝
Union Pacific 4s 1,000 98¾
3,000 98¾
5,000 99
40,000 98¾
10,000 99
U P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs 40,000 75¾
5,000 76⅛
5,000 76
Utica & Black R 4s 1,000 107
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 111¾
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 89
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 52½
1,000 52¼
1,000 52

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105	105½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	127½	128
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128
5s, r., 1904	112	113
5s, c., 1904	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col 3-65s	116½	..
Alb. & Sus	190	220
American Coal	120	140
Am. Dist. Tel	25	40
Am. Express	132	138
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	114	114½
Ann Arbor	10	12
Ann Arbor pf	37	38½
Balt. & Ohio	16	16½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	6⅜	6⅞
Boston A. L. pf	105	108
Brunswick City	11½	12½
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67
Canadian Pacific	83	84
Chi. & Alton	159	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	55½	59½
Chi. & E. Ill., pf.	107½	108¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	29¾	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	27⅞	30⅜
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	10
C., M. & St. P. pf.	154½	155
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
C. C. & I. Dev.	½	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	75	..
Col. & H. Coal	4¾	5½
Col., H. V. & T.	4½	5½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice	38	39½
Consol. Ice pf.	90	94
Col. Midland	6¾	12½
Col. Midland pf.	15	16½
Del. & Hudson	108	109
Den. & R. G.	13⅝	13⅞
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100
Detroit Gas	58	60
Eastern Elevator	..	60
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	131	133
*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..
Eighth Ave.	350	..
Erie 2d pf.	18	19½
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55
Ft. Worth & R. G.	12	14
Gt. Northern pf.	130½	132
Homestake	50	100
Ill. Cent. l.	96	100
Iowa C. pf.	35½	37
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Pitts. & G.	17	17¾
Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½
Keok. & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	16	19
Keokuk & West.	29	32
King. & Pem.	4	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	95	96
L. E. & W. pf.	73½	73½
Lake Shore	194	198
Manhattan Beach	5	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Cent.	5	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅛	1
Minn & St. L.	28	29½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	61
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..
Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	119	..
N. Y. & L. E. pf., $3 ass't paid	12⅜	13
Oreg. & Trans.	20	40
Pacific Coast	33	38
Pacific Coast 1st	70	75
Pacific Coast 2d	70	80
Pacific Mail	32	32½
Peo. Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	67
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Quicksilver	1¾	..
Quicksilver pf.	5½	..
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rome, W. & O.	22	..
Rio Grande W.	27	29
Rio Grande W. pf.	67	68
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	65¾	67
St. L. S. W.	5¾	6
St. P. & Duluth	25	28
St. P. & Duluth pf.	89	92
St. P. & Omaha	154	160
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Third Ave.	177	180
Tol. & O. C.	19	20
Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Wabash	7¾	7⅞
Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
W. & L. E. pf., $3 ass't paid	12⅜	13

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Ass.	$14,450,000	$2,139,000	$1,080,000	$14,980,000	27.9
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,535,000	6,403,000	1,910,000	19,806,000	41.9
2,000,000	1,087,700	Merchants' National	13,994,100	3,725,500	1,006,500	17,101,000	27.6
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National	9,930,600	2,979,000	382,000	10,839,000	30.2
1,500,000	2,563,200	Bank of America	20,610,100	3,714,200	1,224,100	25,216,900	22.7
1,000,000	226,900	Phenix National	5,144,000	782,000	237,000	4,040,000	26.5
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City	77,588,300	20,424,100	1,944,900	108,438,900	20.2
750,000	180,700	Tradesmen's National	3,096,400	625,100	285,400	3,038,800	30.0
300,000	7,001,400	Chemical National	21,955,000	5,007,000	2,719,700	25,672,000	30.0
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	1,890,700	1,118,400	410,400	5,979,000	26.9
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National	7,533,500	736,700	719,000	5,979,000	24.3
300,000	1,290,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	974,800	333,300	69,100	1,202,200	33.4
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'	2,009,000	226,000	238,000	2,208,000	25.6
200,000	171,800	Greenwich	896,800	87,600	179,400	783,300	34.0
300,000	475,900	Leather Manf. Nat.	3,915,800	958,700	283,900	4,023,900	30.2
250,000	109,900	Seventh National	1,611,900	634,600	139,100	2,225,400	34.7
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York	3,672,400	699,100	239,000	3,155,500	29.7
5,000,000	2,527,300	American Ex. Nat.	23,173,000	1,658,000	3,302,000	20,404,000	24.5
5,000,000	3,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	29,185,900	2,220,700	3,423,700	22,606,000	24.9
1,000,000	1,609,200	National Broadway	6,945,000	1,393,900	1,050,200	6,963,100	36.3
2,000,000	968,800	Mercantile National	9,959,500	1,773,000	1,151,200	10,992,100	26.8
422,700	475,100	Pacific	2,163,100	942,400	490,100	3,066,500	46.4
1,500,000	368,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,158,700	4,843,300	690,200	19,185,900	28.8
450,000	978,500	Chatham National	5,988,800	679,200	321,300	5,885,800	21.3
200,000	252,500	People's	2,178,900	218,900	231,700	2,566,700	22.7
700,000	559,100	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,048,300	1,892,700	965,500	12,533,000	22.7
1,000,000	2,288,700	Hanover National	34,525,000	8,033,800	2,004,800	42,705,400	23.5
500,000	357,100	Irving National	3,393,000	689,800	547,200	3,830,000	32.4
600,000	876,500	National Citizens'	2,608,900	480,100	187,400	2,752,200	22.4
500,000	267,900	Nassau	3,515,400	628,200	486,000	3,994,400	28.5
900,000	957,200	Mk't & Fulton Nat.	6,882,300	1,111,500	672,800	6,370,500	27.9
1,000,000	161,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,165,400	610,300	549,400	5,827,900	27.2
1,000,000	1,330,800	Corn Exchange	9,741,500	1,815,400	827,900	10,989,900	24.0
1,000,000	900,800	Continental National	6,196,000	1,254,800	624,500	6,349,900	25.4

PHASES OF CHICAGO LIFE

Congressional Committee Finds the City's Post Office Well Managed.

COURT TO MANAGE RACE TRACK

Canine Character of "the Levee" Meets a Tragic Fate—Interesting Military Wedding—Bishop to Bring Suit Against Archbishop.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Congressional Postal Committee is satisfied with Chicago, and did not discover any evidence of extravagance in the department here. The loads carried by the postmen were estimated to be as heavy as could be borne by men not of the stature of the Patagonian, the distribution as infrequent as the people will stand, and the only manner in which Chicago can aid in the making up of the ten-million-dollar deficit which the Government has annually to make good is in a fairer use of the second-class postal privileges.

It is very gratifying to have a Congressional committee approve of Chicago, and it seems a pity that every one does not do the samee, but the fact that there were twelve suicides in this city during the past seven days seems to indicate that some persons cannot be reconciled to life even in a city with an economical postal service. There have been 199 suicides and 700 deaths from other forms of violence recorded so far this year.

There are men, however, in town who want to live. One of them is Harold Humphrey, who beat Mrs. Rudolph Milde, choked and robbed her of $2, which the police took from him. Humphrey apologized for his unconventional act by saying that neither he nor his wife had had anything to eat for three days, and no one in the courtroom doubted that they were telling the truth. Mrs. Humphrey had a two-weeks-old baby in her arms, and she was white and nervous in the extreme. Indeed, the young robber and his wife seemed on the verge of prostration, both physical and mental, for lack of food. Humphrey is held for the Grand Jury in bonds of $500, and Mrs. Humphrey has carried the baby back home.

Professor Dies in a Poorhouse.

Among the records of the miserable is that of Prof. Wisdom, once an instructor at Eton, England. He taught Latin to young students in this city and was an industrious soul, but for all of that he died at Dunning with the common paupers. A short time previous to this, however, he distinguished himself by an act which made the fat-paunched politicians who haunt the City Hall roar with laughter. Adolph Kraus had resigned his place as Civil Service Commissioner. The place paid $3,000 a year and commanded of its occupant certain capabilities which Mayor Harrison was not able to perceive among the eager courtiers who surround him. The reporter for one of the morning papers, in a spirit of jocoseness, inserted in his account of the day's doings at the City Hall a want advertisement purporting to be from the Mayor asking for a man to fill this place. The gentle English professor saw it, and presented himself to the Mayor's private secretary. He mentioned his qualifications quite gravely, and seemed to see nothing peculiar in the fact that he did not know the Mayor. It was a misfortune he was ready to remedy. That he was associated with neither political party was no drawback to his acceptance, he insisted, since the office concerned the civil service. When told that popularity was a necessary thing he mentioned that he had many dear friends and he thought he was liked by them. He was disappointed at not being given the situation, and when he was written up in the papers by the reporters he could not make out where the joke came in. The men who walk about the corridors of the City Hall, with arms around each others' shoulders, laughed till they were sick—but not so sick as Prof. Wisdom, who died a little later in one of the crowded wards of the poorhouse of some malady not mentioned in the report. Perhaps it was prostration resultant from his effort to understand American humor.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's Success at Newport.

News of Mrs. Potter Palmer's brilliant social successes at Newport come to this town, where Mrs. Palmer is really liked. She has won much social distinction in this country and abroad. She is a woman who likes to achieve. She achieved a brilliant marriage, she already had a social position, and she was soon at the head of Chicago society. She was always a hard student, and to this day neglects no opportunity to cultivate her mind. When she was made President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair she proceeded to give her whole time and attention to it. She visited the Courts of Europe, interesting the women of the nobility in the exhibits and the congresses. Everywhere the perfection of her bearing, her great beauty, and her intellect won friends for her. She was a fine presiding officer, a hard student of parliamentary rules, a lavish entertainer, keeping her palace open almost continually during the fair, and winning the humblest by her gentleness and courtesy. Her manners are quiet and gracious. Some unphilanthropic, educational, or missionary society is forever holding its meetings in her great picture gallery, and it is her habit to attend these meetings, if possible, gowned to suit each occasion, and presenting no contrast to her guests in point of attire. She has made a name for herself, and her sons will have the benefit of it. She has, in fact, founded a family which any one would refer to as one of the leading families of America.

The vicissitudes of the Harlem Racing Park are many. At present the indications are that Judge Tuley, the elderly and discreet Presbyterian gentleman who occupies the woolsack of the Circuit Court, will run it. Judge Tuley is already running the Gaiety Theatre in the capacity of receiver. The pleasures of those addicted to visiting Harlem Park have been often interfered with because it has been the policy of the Court to close the park owing to the open offenses against the gambling laws practiced there.

Bring Fortunes from Klondike.

A. A. Spear is back from the Klondike with a fortune. He reached Seattle on the Alliance, which brought 130 passengers and $600,000 in gold. A. F. Owen of Austin, a suburb of Chicago, also has a fine fortune in nuggets.

An interesting military wedding took place last Wednesday at the Church of the Ascension, the ritualistic young Episcopal priest Father Larrabee performing the ceremony. The wedding was that of Capt. Alexander W. Cooke of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, the son of a well-known physician, and of Miss Eleanor Devereux, daughter of the late J. R. Devereux, once a prominent member of the Dublin bar. Capt. Cooke is a brother of the Capt. Cooke who fell in the Custer massacre. The two living creatures which escaped from that fatal field were an Irish teamster, who hid himself on the coupling pole under a wagon, and a spitz dog belonging to Capt. Cooke, which the teamster brought across many weary miles of barren land to civilization. Topsy, as the dog was called, was until a few years ago a well-loved member of Dr. Cooke's household, though blind and rheumatic with old age. Capt. Cooke, the present bridegroom and engineer, has gone to Long Island with his bride.

A much-mourned dog died down on the Levee the other day. Her name was Flo, and she was a graceful, gentle creature with some greyhound blood in her and an awful appetite for strong drink. As every one on the Levee drinks, Flo's vice was regarded with admiration. But this was not her only claim to friendship. She had lived the life with the rest down there for many years, though her every act was a kind and sociable one. If there was a group of men, she joined it; if they were at the bar, she asked for a drink, and got it, and in her cups displayed a sort of hilarity which the dwellers on the Levee found amusing in the extreme. When she died her owner in tears brought her crushed body in a cable car did the work—into a saloon and laid her appropriately on the bar. Women came in and wept over her and the neglected children found flowers. They buried her with pomp and circumstance. That night, sitting in rows outside the thronged doors, the denizens of the Levee told stories of her celebrating her virtues, which were many.

Chicago's Notorious "Levee."

The Levee is one of the interesting and terrible features of Chicago. To say that it is what the Bowery is to New York would be true only in a sense. It has characteristics of its own. The saloon politician abounds there, the negroes swarm; the Chinese have their shops, their restaurants, and their joss houses, and the music of their theatres throbs an accompaniment to the music from the other theatres—those theatres where the vaudeville alternates with the melodrama, and both are seen at their best. All tongues seem to be talked on the Levee and it is little wonder, for it is a place of many amusements and so attractive to men of all races. Dog fights are surreptitiously held in cellars, in spite of the law; the cries of those in the cock pit betray chicken fanciers to the police; there is gambling in all its forms, and dancing and singing forever in the gay saloons. Children simply swarm upon the sidewalks, thronged though they are with pedestrians. They play under the very wheels of the cars and wagons and litter the stairs which lead to the hot, ill-lighted apartments above the stores. Day or night, the place is alive.

There is always laughter and fighting and flaunting, intense life which makes all other spots seem dull to those who have become addicted to the place. The pistol shot in the lonely upper room, the scream of a child crushed under the wheels, the glass of carbolic acid taken after a madness of other drinking, all these are common on the Levee. For human sympathy is keen down there, and the sinning and the suffering make a fantastic drama which is never without its audience. The songs sung by everybody are often but the ballads of the Levee "cooked" over for an audience more critical and not so merry, and every now and then some smart youngster comes up out of the mob there and makes a name for himself. He survives the struggle, and has been educated by it, and he does something to help on his city, and men mention, with the sort of pride that Americans have in that kind of thing, that he came up from the Levee.

The other day Mayor Harrison issued an order that there was positively to be no music in the saloons of the Levee after midnight.

The edict was heard with incredulity. Twelve! Why, twelve is the edge of the evening on the Levee. A saloon keeper with oratorical abilities was sent to the Mayor as a representative of the community.

"What's the rason fur this, yer Honor?"

"It disturbs those who wish to sleep," explained Mr. Harrison.

"Phat! An' who is slapin' on the Levee in the night time?" asked the man.

The Mayor admitted, upon reflection, that a curfew law did not seem exactly in keeping with that neighborhood.

Engagement of Miss Arline Peck.

To plunge from the Levee into the most exclusive of drawing rooms, it may be mentioned that Miss Arline Peck, daughter of Ferd W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, is to be married to William B. Simms of Dayton, Ohio. Miss Peck is one of the prettiest fashionable young women of this city, and the announcement of her engagement is of great interest here, because of her wealth as well as her popularity. Her sister, formerly Miss Buda Peck, was married two years ago to Mr. Charles Harris Simms, brother of the fiancé of her sister.

Lake Front Park, the strip of land which runs for a mile or more along the lake front in the midst of the business district, is, in all probability, to be rechristened Grant Park. The Logan monument stands in this park.

Bishop Anthony Kozlowski, pastor of the parish of All Saints and head of the Independent Polish Church in America, who has been the subject of a major excommunication by the Pope, threatens to sue Archbishop Feehan for heavy damages on account of the edict against him, in order to test the power of the Roman Catholic Church and the authority of the Pope in America. He believes that under the Constitution of the United States the Archbishop has been guilty of a crime in resorting to a major excommunication, and if the suit is brought it will to all intents and purposes be a suit against the Pope for interfering with the religious liberty of a citizen of the United States.

"Jack the Clipper" is at his nefarious work again, and the braid of a school girl was sacrificed to his destroying shears this week. In spite of all the devastation he has wrought in his rape of the locks, he has never been caught.

The Schrage bond robbery, which was one of the most famous in Chicago's criminal history, was revived this week by the finding of some of the stolen bonds. Schrage was a miser, and lived alone in squalor on South Jefferson Street. The night of March 24, 1896, he was assaulted, and his safe robbed of $50,000 worth of bonds and $600 in cash. Then followed the confession of "Sleepy" Burke, which implicated not only some notorious crooks, but some persons in official positions. Schrage failed and died after his loss, and from time to time the transference of the bonds, by guilty or innocent parties, has brought the matter up. Two more bonds have now been discovered, and a man hitherto unsuspected is under arrest. This is Peter Cashey, City Inspector of the Second Ward, and it is now claimed that the bonds were all in his possession three months after the robbery was committed. The bonds which have just been recovered were accepted at the First National Bank, where, later, it was discovered that they were among those listed, and information was placed with the police.

R. B. P.

STATE EMBALMING EXAMINERS.

Undertakers Send Gov. Black a List of Candidates.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—There is, under the laws of this year, a "board of embalming examiners of the State of New York." The act provides that this board shall consist of five members, each of whom shall serve for three years from the date of appointment, save the members of the original board, and that it shall be in existence from July 1, 1898.

Gov. Black has received from the State Undertakers' Association a list of ten names from which to select the members of the board. He has the names under advisement, and promises to appoint the five undertakers at his earliest opportunity, but believes that it will be nearly two weeks before such a time arrives.

The law provides that all embalmers must be registered with the State board, which will issue licenses.

HAD HIS RELATIVE ARRESTED.

Under Sheriff McLaughlin Charges His Half-Sister with Vagrancy.

On complaint of Under Sheriff Hugh McLaughlin, his half-sister, Mrs. Louise Clabby, was arraigned yesterday for vagrancy in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. With her were arraigned her three children—Louise, aged thirteen; Nicholas, aged ten, and Anna, aged eight. They had taken possession of the old McLaughlin homestead, at 51 Jay Street, which belongs to the Under Sheriff.

Mrs. Clabby said that her husband had deserted her, and she had no place to go and no money. She had appealed to McLaughlin, who is a cousin of the Kings County Democratic leader, but he had declined to help her. She saw no reason why she should not stay there as long as she behaved herself properly.

McLaughlin said that his half-sister was "not a deserving person," and was "too fond of the cup." He was not surprised that her husband had left her. Magistrate Bristow postponed decision and paroled the woman, so that she could have a chance to find her husband. The children were placed in custody of the Children's Society.

INSISTENT MR. AHEARN.

Was Bound to Get Into a Hospital, and Cut His Throat.

Stephen Ahearn, a waiter, twenty-six years old, when he gets drunk develops a very decided liking for hospital interiors. It almost cost him his life yesterday to get within the walls of Roosevelt Hospital, but he is now enjoying the best it can afford.

Friday was one of Ahearn's bad days. The result was that when he wandered to his lodging house at 150 Columbus Avenue at an early hour yesterday morning he was bedraggled, but hilarious. His landlady, to whom he owed a week's room rent, promptly refused to let him in. Nothing daunted, Ahearn, with recklessness born of liquid overindulgence, undertook to reach his room by means of an air-shaft. When next he was heard of he was in the yard below, having fallen some twenty or twenty-five feet. An ambulance was sent to the house from Roosevelt Hospital, but the doctor in attendance said that Ahearn was more intoxicated than hurt; though he added that had he not been intoxicated he would probably have been killed by the fall.

"Thash all righ', ole man," said Ahearn, with a hiccough. "But lesh us go t' hospital, jus'shame. Shober me up, you know."

But the ambulance attendant said no.

"All righ'," said Ahearn. "No 'fence. But I'll get sher jus'shame."

Two hours later his landlady, who in the goodness of her heart had opened her doors to him, heard groaning in Ahearn's room. On investigation she found that he had cut his throat with a razor. Her cries attracted the attention of a policeman, who summoned the Roosevelt Hospital ambulance for a second time, and in it Ahearn was borne to the hospital, triumphant, but in a very bad condition. The doctors think that he will recover.

REPORTS OF OUR CONSULS.

Interesting Statistics Concerning the Commercial Relations Between Belgium and the United States.

In the advance sheets of the Consular Reports for 1898 some interesting statistics are given by United States Consuls concerning the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries. Henry W. Gilbert, Consul at Leige, Belgium, in his report for June, 1898, says: "The commerce between Belgium and foreign countries for the year 1897 exceeds that of the preceding year by 8 per cent. The importations and exportations combined for 1897 were $1,144,123,300, to which must be added $21,809,000, representing the value of diamonds in the rough and cut state imported and exported during the year 1897. The value of diamonds imported in the rough state was $10,615,000, and $11,194,000 was the value of cut diamonds exported.

"The estimated annual production of rough diamonds from all mines is about $20,000,000. The Belgian diamond cutters buy their rough diamonds at the international diamond market in London.

"In the year 1896 the importations from the United States into Belgium were valued at $33,504,800. During the year 1897 such imports amounted to $42,718,100, which shows an increase of 33 per cent. for 1897. The principal increase occurs in grains, drugs, cotton, meats, oak, and walnut woods, horses, and colts, vegetables and vegetable substances, resins, bitumens, and fruits. The exports from Belgium to the United States for 1897 show an increase of 24 per cent. over those for 1896. In the official statistics of Belgium such exports figure for $11,657,200 for the year 1897. The same statistics show the exports for the year 1896 to have been $9,437,700. The principal increase in the table of exports to the United States for 1897 consists of caoutchouc, unrefined sugar, skins, dyes, coals, linen and woolen goods, chemical products, firearms, and rags. The balance of trade between Belgium and the United States for 1896 was $22,288,722.20 in favor of the United States. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for 1897 was $33,060,900.

Consul Roosevelt sends from Brussels, under date of June 29, a copy of the constitution and laws of the recently founded Chamber of Commerce of that city. Following is a summary of the same: "The Chamber shall consist of Englishmen and of citizens of the United States; also those interested in the trade between Belgium, England, and the United States. The annual subscription shall be 50f. ($9.65) for each member residing in Belgium and 50f. for every firm or company non-resident and having no agency in Belgium. The fee for life membership is 500f., ($96.50.) The Consuls General for Great Britain and the United States are honorary Presidents, and Vice Consuls honorary members. The affairs of the Chamber will be managed by a council of thirty members, five of whom shall form a quorum, which shall consist exclusively of British subjects or of citizens of the United States. Ten members of the council shall retire annually. Annual meetings shall be held in May. Whenever a question arises for discussion that affects the special interests of either British subjects or citizens of the United States the council shall divide itself into sections; the meeting shall resolve itself into a committee, with a Chairman of the nationality whose interests are concerned. The members of no nationality shall have a right to vote on the question."

The following information from Consul Hoffman has been made public in order that delay and annoyance may be spared those who come abroad with the intention of studying at the University of Heidelberg: "Although passports are not ordinarily required by Americans visiting Southern Germany, it may be well to inform those who contemplate matriculating at the university that they must provide themselves with a passport before leaving the United States. The delay occasioned in procuring one through the Consulate is very slight, but the applicant may have difficulty in presenting satisfactory documentary evidence or producing reputable witnesses to establish his identity. The university will not permit foreigners to matriculate unless a passport be placed on file with the Secretary.

J. H. Stowe, United States Consul General to Cape Colony, in his report dated May, 1898, speaks as follows regarding the importations into South Africa: "Trade in South Africa has untold possibilities, but one of its obvious features at present is the foothold gained by United States goods. While our trade is mainly in food stuffs, other lines have been rapidly coming to the front, and with proper effort the market can be retained. In electrical goods and appliances, articles of iron and steel, together with various articles of hardware and house furnishings, the trade has held its own. England sent more goods in 1897 than ever before. The question of freight rates still continues to agitate English shippers. It is urged that they are not on the same footing as Americans and Germans. They live in hope that the preferential rates to American shippers may be withdrawn."

WAITING FOR A MILLION.

Peculiar and Romantic Story of a New Jersey Widow.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 13.—Living modestly on the outskirts of Dunellen, three miles from this city, Mrs. Sarah Weed, a widow, has a claim upon a cool million of dollars, though she is deprived of its possession and its advantages by the contest which distant relatives have brought against the will of her greatuncle, whose favorite and intended beneficiary she was. Mrs. Weed, however, is not in a destitute state as a result of the contest of technicalities over the will, as she has plenty in her own right to insure her being supplied with worldly wants. She contents herself looking after her household affairs, having no near relatives of the male sex to share the daily routine.

Mrs. Weed has a history that reads like a romance. If she was vain enough and cared to make a trip across the ocean to claim it she could wear a title of the Court of France. She was Claudine Blanche de Mongodini of Fontainebleau, where a castle of the name still stands. Before the civil war there lived in Charleston, S. C., a rich planter named Scott, who had a son named Charles. The young fellow was an especial favorite of his father, who furnished him with ample income to travel and enjoy himself luxuriously. During his journeyings he visited France, and there through his wealth and culture secured entrée to the house of the Mongodini family. He made the acquaintance of the belle of the house, and it developed into a mutual love affair and subsequent marriage. The couple returned to America, and Scott died a few years after, leaving a widow and two daughters. The widow and her daughters returned to France. The daughters married, and the present Mrs. Weed is the daughter born to one of them. Mrs. Weed married an American.

Mrs. Weed's grandfather had a brother who amassed great wealth. He remained a bachelor and spent a good deal of time in France. Claudine was his favorite and during his life he lavished much attention and many valuable presents on the then young girl. When he died he left a will bequeathing all of his property to Mrs. Weed, he having no direct heirs. The will was signed, but not witnessed, and this causes a hitch which was taken up by distant relatives and is now the cause of the legal controversy. It was known that to one or two of the testator's faithful servants he said that he intended bequeathing his property to his niece. Until these old servants can be located and their testimony secured to make the will valid the estate of the dead man remains undisposed of.

"The Chain with an End."

The interest taken in "the chain with an end" started last week by Mrs. William Bailey to aid the funds of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association is being manifested by the steady increase of donations. Mrs. Bailey asked for an unusual amount, $1 from each. Many have responded not only with checks and one-dollar bills, but several fives have been received, and one ten-dollar bill from Irvington without name or address of the sender.

The total received for the week ending Friday has amounted to $91, and as the chain grows, larger amounts are hoped for. This is considered a promising start, as the chain has not yet reached the third link.

To Work Old Mines in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Comstock Mining Company has taken action regarding the project of pumping out the mines and resuming operations. A committee representing twenty-four companies is now compiling preliminary data.

The Superintendents have been ordered to report to the committee by Sept. 14 the condition of the mines below the Sutro Tunnel level when those levels were abandoned sixteen years ago. The Secretaries of the different companies have been directed to compile all similar information in the past reports of Superintendents now on file.

JUSTICE ALLEN RESIGNS.

He Has Been on the Massachusetts Supreme Court Bench Since 1882.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—Charles Allen, senior Associate Justice of the Superior Court, has handed his resignation to Gov. Wolcott, but it has not yet been formally acted upon by the executive council.

Judge Allen's resignation will be a surprise to the bar, for, while he is in his seventy-second year, and has been eligible for retirement on half pay under the recent law for more than a year past, still he has enjoyed activity and vigor both in body and mind.

Charles Allen was born in Greenfield, April 17, 1827. He entered Harvard, and, being graduated in the class of 1847, he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was Attorney General from 1867 to 1872, and was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court on Jan. 23, 1882, by Gov. Long.

Chinch Bugs in Brooklyn.

Secretary Lewis Collins of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn has received a letter from L. O. Howard, the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in reference to the extermination of the chinch bugs, which have been eating the grass on the lawns of some of the finest thoroughfares in the borough. Mr. Howard was in Brooklyn last week to study the pest, and, if possible, to ascertain a remedy for the evil. He says: "On these little city grass plots the insect can be readily destroyed by spraying copiously with a diluted kerosene emulsion, and this course should be immediately followed to prevent further damage. I advise the immediate use of the standard kerosene soap emulsion, one part to be diluted with twelve of water, the emulsion to be made according to the following formula: Kerosene, two gallons; one-half pound whale oil soap, (or one quart soft soap;) one gallon water."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In marked contrast with the policy pursued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast toward the National Guard of New York is that of Adjt. Gen. Stryker of the neighboring State of New Jersey, which has been notable for its entire absence of friction. In New Jersey the regular routine of rifle practice, &c., is provided for the home guard, and there has been no disorganization of the guard, conflicting orders, and confusing methods by General Headquarters, as in the case of New York.

Gen. Stryker issued the following clear and common-sense order, over which there could be no dispute, and which treated every officer and man with full justice:

"The time of all officers and enlisted men now in or who may hereafter enter the service of the United States as volunteers during the war with Spain will run concurrent with such service. Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and the Naval Reserve of New Jersey, who do not enter the volunteer service will be required to perform all the duties prescribed by their commissions, warrants, or enlistments. The annual muster and inspection of the entire National Guard and Naval Reserve will be held as heretofore. The brigade inspectors will require that the muster and inspection rolls contain the names of all the officers and enlisted men of their commands, present or absent, the absentees to be accounted for in the usual manner; but those absent in the volunteer service of the United States will be accounted for as 'absent with leave,' giving the command in said service to which they are attached.

"Commandants or acting commandants of regiments of the National Guard or of battalions of the Naval Reserve will at once select and place in charge of such part of any company or division, not in the United States service as may be without an officer to command an officer, non-commissioned or petty officer, private or seaman, and direct that they prepare and forward when due all rolls and returns that are required. Enlisted men of the National Guard and the Naval Reserve now in, or who may hereafter enter the service of the United States as volunteers, and whose terms of service in the National Guard or Naval Reserve shall expire during the time they are in such volunteer service, will not be discharged from the National Guard or Naval Reserve during said volunteer service, but will be continued on the rolls of their respective commands, and be noted as 'absent with leave.' On their return and muster out from the volunteer enlistment, they will be granted discharges from the National Guard or Naval Reserve, covering the entire period of their overservice while in the volunteer service, and will be given credit on their discharge for such volunteer service. Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Reserve serving with the volunteer forces who shall be discharged therefrom before or upon the expiration of their terms of service will upon their return report themselves immediately to their respective commands for duty."

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The declaration of Capt. William F. Morris of the Ninth Regiment concerning the neglect of the sick at Camp Thomas, which appeared in THE TIMES of Wednesday last, together with his statement in reference to the discontent in the regiment over the policy pursued by Col. Greene has been supplemented by corroborative testimony by other members of the command who recently arrived in this city from Camp Thomas.

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A well-known officer of the Ninth Regiment, referring to Col. Greene, said: "His treatment of the old officers of the Ninth is simply scandalous, the object, of course, being to disgust us and draw our resignations so that his friends could get in. Just think of it, the officers of the Ninth chipped in before the regiment went into the United States service several hundred dollars for cots, blankets, mess kits, &c., for the officers. Yes, some of us paid individually as much as $100, and now this man Greene and his several friends who never paid one cent toward them are using our stuff. The very saddle Col. Greene rides was paid for with our funds before he was ever thought of for Colonel of the Ninth, and his gratitude is to force us out. Well, it's all over for the present, but later on the tables may be turned."

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The following letter from a member of the Twelfth Regiment, dated Chickamauga, Aug. 6, shows that the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" had better look to its laurels in the future when the Twelfth is around, for the boys had a diversion a few days since that was a regular "Donnybrook Fair," and it was "hit a head wherever you see it," and no mistake.

Here is the letter:

"We are going to move to another camp, this one having been condemned. The water we drink has been very bad, while the tents we brought with us from Peekskill are rotten and worthless. The men down here seem to be crazy at present, and a couple of nights since we had a terrible time, and the utmost efforts were made to keep it quiet. The different companies held meetings, and there was a lot of rioting. Some of the companies so far forgot themselves as to hiss some of the field officers, and the line officers had to go and quiet the men. Some of the companies said they were going to stack arms in the morning and refuse to drill further at Camp Thomas. The men had heard that Col. Leonard had been offered duty at Puerto Rico, but that he had declined in preference of garrison duty for the Winter in New York. This of course is absurd, but the story got around and the men were simply furious. In the afternoon of yesterday some of the boys got filled up with beer and started fighting; they hit each other for fair, banging right and left, and you know we have some tough scrappers. Well, after they got tired of pounding each other they commenced to thump the Massachusetts and Kansas boys in the adjoining camp, and finally double guards had to be put around to keep our fighters out. The entire guard had to be called out no less than five times to quell the disturbances, and the poor officer of the guard was nearly dead chasing around. The guard finally had to close the canteen, for a crowd there began throwing glasses and bottles right and left, and a number of men were cut. Some of the men were placed under arrest at the canteen, but they fought the guard, which had a hard time to get the prisoners to the guardhouse. One big fellow threw a pail of water used to wash glasses in over the officer of the guard and drenched him, and three of the prisoners required a dozen men to hold them, and they finally had to be strapped down. Corbett and Fitzsimmons wouldn't have been in it. Sergt. Winkler was told by the officer of the guard to hold one prisoner while he tried to find another. Then the crowd set on Winkler and thumped him. He finally got away, with the crowd after him, and he ran into a tent, where several armed noncoms made a stand and got the crowd to leave. You could not imagine such a wild crowd. In the evening Companies A, B, H, and L our our battalion got together and marched to Col. Leonard's tent and gave him three cheers, and he responded with a neat speech. We also went to the tents of Majors Burns and Parker and did the same thing. As we were marching to the Colonel's tent, the Second and Third Battalions hissed us, and some threw stones at us, but we preserved our discipline. The regiment has a good many sick with the fever, and some of our men have got furloughs in consequence. I hope we shall have no more such fights as I have briefly told you of; it was fierce and no mistake, and if continued it may result in serious consequences."

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In the Seventh Regiment Company B has elected First Sergt. I. M. Beach a Second Lieutenant. He is one of the best rifle shots in the Guard. First Sergt. Walter H. Brainard of Company C has also been elected a Second Lieutenant.

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These officers of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment passed the Brigade Examining Board last week: Colonel—Thomas Denny, Jr.; Regimental Adjutant—Arthur F. Schermerhorn; Battalion Adjutant—E. G. Schermerhorn; Captain—E. C. Smith; Lieutenants—H. G. Paine and J. M. Knapp.

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Lieuts. H. H. Royce and E. D. Chemidlin of the Third Battery have resigned.

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Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman, commanding Squadron A, has issued the following communication to his command: "The spirit which has always dominated the squadron has never been better demonstrated than in the past few months. After fully 95 per cent. of its members volunteering, and anxious to respond to the first call for volunteers, to find that but about one-third of the organization could be taken under the call was a disappointment to all. This, however, was accepted in the proper spirit of true soldiers, and, with no words of complaint, those who were forced to remain here have ably aided in every way possible those who represent us in the field. As always, in case of any call, the squadron is equipped and ready for any service, it is therefore with the utmost appreciation of all the work that has been done, and the spirit which has pervaded the whole organization, that I shall, with you, welcome to his command, after having resigned from the volunteer service, Major Avery D. Andrews." Capt. Bridgman also announces with sincere regret the death, from typhoid fever, of Private Gerard B. Ives of Troop 3. Private Ives was granted a furlough for the war, but there being no vacancy in the troop representing the squadron in the field, he joined the First Volunteer Cavalry and was with them when he contracted the fever which resulted in his death. The commanding officer of Troop 3 was ordered to furnish the detail for the funeral.

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In the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment Col. Eugene K. Austin has been granted a leave of absence from Aug. 15 to Sept. 5. Lieut. Col. George C. Hellner's leave has expired and he will be in command. Charles Hellenbrandt, First Signal Corps, has been appointed by Col. Austin-Battalion Adjutant. Mr. Hellenbrandt has been of great service in recruiting for the One Hundred and Eighth. Col. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment was here on a short leave and expressed great satisfaction with the work done by the One Hundred and Eighth. Lieut. Col. George C. Hellner, having been commissioned, is assigned to and will be in command of the First Battalion. Major William R. Romer, having been commissioned, is assigned to and will command the Second Battalion. The First Battalion will be composed of Companies B, G, C, and F, and the Second Battalion of Companies H, D, E, and A.

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Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has appointed Charles Herbert Hoyt Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Mr. Harry Hall Skinner Regimental Quartermaster.

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Capt. C. W. Smith and Lieut. Dowling of the Twelfth Regiment of Volunteers, on leave of absence from Camp Thomas, were visiting old friends in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last Wednesday night. Sergt. Flynn of the Twelfth, who was injured recently in a sham battle at Camp Thomas, is in this city on furlough to undergo an operation at Bellevue. He refused to trust himself in the division hospital at Camp Thomas.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The rays of the sun are a source of life on the globe, and in this regard may be divided into heat and chemical rays, the former lying at the red and the latter at the violet end of the spectrum. To study the effect of these rays on vegetation M. Camille Flammarion, the French author and astronomer, made experiments at his observatory of Juvisy. Frames of blue, red, green, and clear glass were used for growing a variety of plants during the past three years, especially the sensitive plant. Under blue glass the seedlings did not grow, but were, so to speak, asleep. Under clear glass they throve well; under green glass they were a little weakly; under red glass they shot up with extraordinary vigor to four times the height of those under clear glass, and fifteen times that of those under blue glass. They alone flowered, and their sensibility became so fine that the lightest movement made them shrink. The blues on the contrary became insensible. Maize, strawberries, vines, haricot beans, and many other plants gave similar results. The colored rays from the spectrum of the electric light, filtered by monochromatic solutions, also gave similar results. It may, therefore, be regarded as demonstrated that the red rays of the spectrum, with the exclusion of other rays enhance vegetable growth, while the blue rays check it. But light plays an important part in the coloring of flowers and fruit. The green coloration of the leaf is known to fail in obscurity owing to the chlorophyll not being developed; and red lilac of Marly becomes white if grown in the dark. Under the red, blue, and green glasses lilacs are also deprived of color. By putting lilacs in obscurity when their colors are partially developed we can get a scale of tints on the same plant, even the same branch, from white to bluish red. The purple leaves of alternanthea amaena remain green under red glass; the leaves of geranium change color, size, and shape according to the rays. The scent of flowers and fruits is improved by colored light, and full-blown flowers keep longer under the blue glass.

The French chemist, noted for his original researches, M. Moissan, has discovered a new substance, the hydride of calcium, produced by heating calcium to a very high temperature (1,200° centigrade) in a current of hydrogen gas. It has a remarkable power of reducing other bodies, even sulphuric acid. It decomposes chlorate of potash, with liberation of potassium. It also decomposes water at ordinary temperature, liberating hydrogen.

According to M. Adhemar Leclère, French Resident in Kratia, Cambodia, the Pnongs, a wild people of that country, have the type of the North American Indians. They believe in a God whom they call Brah, and in another life, and in ghosts. They eat almost every kind of flesh, and make an intoxicating drink from rice. They smoke a wild tobacco in wooden pipes. Their sense of smell is so keen that they profess to know individual animals by it. They have neither music nor dance.

A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has gone to Labrador to study the geology of that almost virgin territory, and make a geological map of it.

At a recent meeting of the Académie de Sciences, Paris, M. Lucien Daniel gave the result of some recent experiments in grafting. M. Daniel has grafted the wild carrot (Daucus carota) on the red cultivated carrot. The graft is delicate, but succeeds on taking certain precautions. These two plants differ much in themselves, the wild carrot having a white, slender root, whereas the garden carrot has a thick, red root. Nevertheless, when grafted together the wild carrot thrives normally in drawing its strength from the red, and yielding a seed larger than in its ordinary state. M. Daniel sowed the seeds in March last along with seeds of the wild carrot pure and simple. The graft seed produced a new species of carrot intermediate between the parent stocks in the root and foliage. The root, in fact, is enlarged like the cultivated carrot, but remains white. Most likely these experiments will have far-reaching consequences in gardening and agriculture. They demonstrate that the posterity of a graft is influenced by the subject on which the graft is made, that posterity partaking of the characters both of graft and subject; and they show that wild plants can be improved by grafting followed by sowing, and thus brought into culture by intelligent selection.

Sir Martin Conway has gone to Bolivia to explore the peaks of Illimani and Sorate, in the high group of the Andes. He takes as guides Antoine Maquignaz and Louis Pellissier, who went up mount St. Elias in Alaska with the Duke of Abruzzi last year.

According to returns published by the British Board of Trade, the imports of American pig iron into Great Britain during the first six months of 1898 aggregated 30,231 tons, valued at £66,431, and of American steel, unwrought, 12,832 tons, valued at £65,176.

The reports of asphalt taken from the great natural asphalt lake on the island of Trinidad were greater in 1897 than in any previous year since the deposit has been worked. The amount exported during the year was 124,500 tons, against 96,000 tons in 1896, and 84,000 tons in 1895. The greater part of this product came to the United States.

It is said that of 74 new cotton mills in the United States, either projected, built, or begun during the first six months of this year, 71 were in the Southern States.

The manufacture of textiles from peat fibre has been introduced into Sweden. The fibres, produced from peat by a mechanical process, can be mixed in the proportion of 75 per cent. with pure wool for the manufacture of yarn similar in appearance to common woolen yarn.

Manila hemp is the fibre of a species of banana (Musa textilis) which thrives only in certain localities of the Philippine Islands, where it is cultivated by the natives. The fibre is still produced in the old native way, by scraping the leaves with a peculiar knife, which requires expert handling. Numberless contrivances to supersede this simple process have been tried and patented, but without success. The native way is still the best, and it produces a fine fibre of which thread is spun and cloth woven that excels the best Tussore silk.

A new filament for incandescent lamps has been discovered in osmium, the densest and most refractory of all metals, being infusible except at the highest attainable temperature. Osmium is found native as an alloy in certain ores of platinum and iridium. It is a hard, bluish-gray metal, with an atomic weight of 191.1, and the enormous specific gravity of 22.477, the heaviest substance known. Its tetroxide has a strong odor of chlorine. The properties that suggested its use are its practical infusibility, and its known resistance to temperatures in which platinum and iridium volatilize and disappear. It is well known that the intensity of light emitted by an incandescent substance increases rapidly with its absolute temperature. By heating osmium in a vacuum with an electrical current strong enough to volatilize platinum, it is said to attain a luminosity hitherto almost unknown, emitting a white light of agreeable quality and color, but of great intensity. Coating with a refractory oxide like thoria, is resorted to to secure a more perfect medium.

Electric locomotives for operating the mountain divisions of the Central Pacific Railway are said to be under consideration. It is believed that sufficient water power can be obtained from the mountain streams in the vicinity of the line to generate the current, and it is proposed to operate the road in this way from Sacramento east across the Sierra Nevadas to Verdi, Nev., a distance of 144 miles. While the above is only newspaper rumor, the high price of coal on the Central Pacific makes the story one which is not at all improbable.

Lignite is being used for fuel by the Houston and Texas Central Railway. For switching engines it is used alone, with improved draught appliances and the diamond stack, but for road engines it is mixed with equal parts of coal. The results of the use of lignite are given by Mr. S. R. Tuggie, Superintendent of Motive Power of the road, in a paper read before the Texas Railway Club. He says that besides the saving in cost, due to the shorter haul, large beds of the lignite being near the main line of the road, there has been a saving in repairs of flues, staybolts, and fireboxes.

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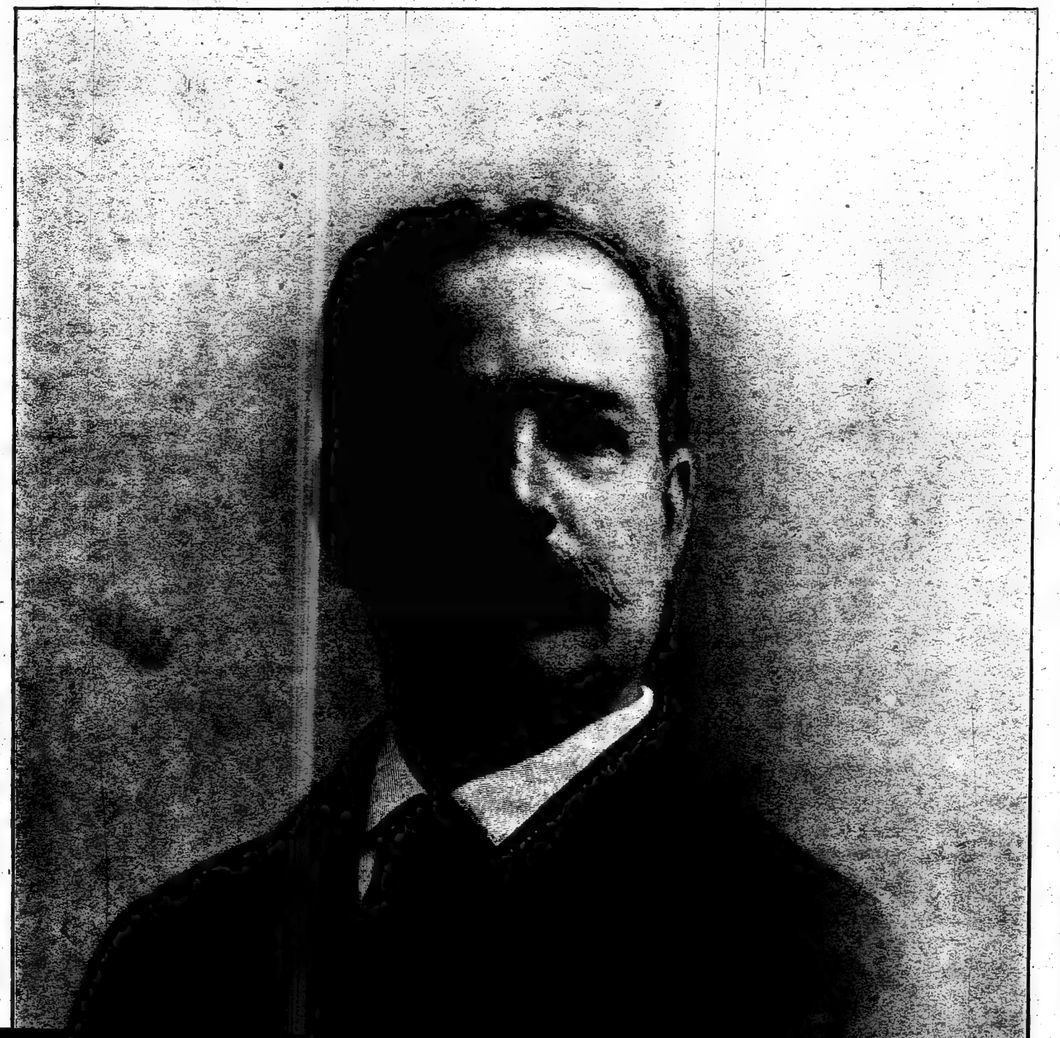
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The New York Times
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AUGUST 14, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The not altogether friendly contest that the journals of Berlin have been waging with those of Paris over which language, German or French, contains the longer word, seems likely, paradoxically as it may seem, to be settled in favor of the Frenchmen. About a fortnight ago they hurled at their Teutonic enemies across the Rhine a single word the name of a town of Gallic origin situated on the Island of Anglesey, in the Irish Sea, off the coast of Wales. The Berlin press has as yet made no reply. On the maps and in the gazetteers the town is simply called Llanfairpwll, but the name unfolded with all Gallic pride possible, the one by which the town is designated on all public documents and in Government archives, is as follows: Llanfairpwllgwyngyllogerchwynrydrobwllllandtillogogogoch.

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College textbooks notwithstanding, the study of anthropology seems destined to become popular. Last Winter some interesting measurements of the mind, as well as of the body, were made at the Columbia University for the benefit of students, these measurements to be repeated after a given number of years, when advancement or deterioration may be shown by a comparison of data. Dr. Giuseppe Marina of the Italian Anthropological Institute of Leghorn has now conceived the idea of establishing in certain cities anthropological clubs where the members may have their measurements taken under scientific auspices. These measurements are to be sent in the form of charts to the Anthropological Institute, where mental as well as physical exercise will be prescribed to meet the case. The curious idea of the Italian physician may be of more value to the human race than appears on the surface.

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Boston is always just a trifle ahead of New Jersey towns in the administration of local ordinances, particularly where bicyclists are concerned. Over in Jersey the police lie in wait for the unwary coaster; they capture him and take him before a magistrate, who keeps open court particularly for the convenience of wheelmen. A moderate fine closes the matter, neither the wheelman's person nor his machine is unduly molested, and the ex-prisoner spins away feeling happy that he has contributed his mite toward the maintenance of the town. In Boston, however, they are less considerate of wheelmen. There they do not keep the court open on Sunday for them. There the unfortunate cyclist captured on the Sabbath has to languish in a cell until Monday morning or bribe his jailer to get bail for him. But the one thing in which Boston shows particular advancement is that they search the prisoner at the station house. There have been many objections to this, but as yet the local Dogberrys see no reason why the wheelman should be more favored than the common drunk or the pickpocket. In most civilized municipalities a person captured by the police is searched for two reasons—to discover evidence of crime or to remove those articles with which he might injure others or himself. Of course, the instrument of the wheelman's crime—the bicycle—is sufficiently obvious. They must search him therefore for the other reason. New Jersey towns should take note of this fact. They too may be able to make it so disagreeable to the wheelman that murder and suicide will have to be guarded against.

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Mormons freed from certain contingencies of their religion have not by any means made the worst citizens. Particularly have they made excellent pioneers. Their work in Utah was permanent. It is not surprising that such good citizens should excite the envy of countries not possessing them. Mexico has recently made overtures to the community at the Salt Lakes, and to make Mexico more inviting for them laws have been passed, which, under certain conditions, permit polygamy to be indulged in. According to the revised code of the Mexican Republic, a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmate to the effect that she is willing; he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents. We believe, however, that the Mexican invitation comes too late. There will be no exodus from Utah.

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Why could not the jinrikishas of Japan be found convenient during the warm months in New York? They are light, easy-going vehicles, and, with native runners, are quite rapid. Women while shopping would find them very useful in passing from one store to another. In Central Park the jinrikisha would be as ornamental, at this time of year, as it would be servicable to the wandering admirer of nature who might wish to save his steps. As a mode of conveyance for the afternoon caller it would be both valuable and significant. For many purposes it would be a good substitute for the cab or hack whose soiled, microbe-bearing upholstery is anything but pleasant at any time, but more particularly obnoxious in the hot sunshine. London, this season, is trying the jinrikisha, and has found its presence very welcome, especially among the society at Mayfair. The City of Mexico has done away with the cumbersome yellow coach, whose patronage has been divided between the Tokio vehicle and the motor-carriage. New York, which is finding the motor carriage more convenient every day, might do worse than adopt the jinrikisha for short-distance drives in Summer.

EDWIN S. MARSTON.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, the new President of that conservative, stanch old New York financial institution, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is eminently qualified to head its affairs. His mastery of every detail and ramification of the loan and trust business, his long experience—although still a young man—and his dozen or more years' connection with the company as Secretary and Vice President were among the reasons for his unanimous selection for the Presidency by the Board of Directors upon the retirement of Rosewell G. Rolston.

Mr. Rolston, it will be remembered, has been incapacitated for business for more than a year by continued ill health, and as such an exacting business as that of a loan and trust company requires from its President constant personal attention and almost hourly touch with its many interests, he felt constrained to tender his resignation, after an active connection with the company of more than thirty-five years, most of which time he was President. As the Directors were loath to lose altogether the counsels and co-operation of a man who had been their constant associate and guide, they elected Mr. Rolston Chairman of the board. They hope that he may in time sufficiently recover to be present at their councils, occasionally at least. It is said that his pleasure was unbounded when he learned that his capable young Vice President, upon whom the burden of the company's affairs had fallen since ill health overtook the President, had been chosen to succeed him. He had long known Mr. Marston's capacity. He saw his high judgment of him vindicated when for a year or more Mr. Marston, as Acting President, discharged with signal ability and the sure hand of a master all the responsibilities and duties of the position.

A great trust company is an extremely complicated piece of machinery to the average man. It is the court depository of trust funds and estates. In such a capacity it has virtually to take the place of parents or guardians to heirs and orphans. It has to educate, clothe, and feed them, invest their legacies, and guard their every interest. It has to carry out the provisions of wills, build monuments, erect hospitals or churches where these are provided for in the will—and something of the sort usually is. The company has necessarily to transact a vast real estate business, collect rents, make repairs, build houses if thought wise, and, in short, do all that an executor or trustee could do, in any conceivable contingency.

This is only one branch of the business. There is the loan part, where millions are frequently loaned daily, and the banking branch, conducted as any well-regulated banking institution is, with deposit accounts taken subject to check, &c.

Then, too, an important branch is the transfer department, in which the company acts as transfer agent and registrar for railroads or other corporations, for the paying of interest and coupons, &c.

There are many other details equally important and equally formidable looking, and it will be patent that to know intimately every one of these details and be able to make a decision that involves millions, perhaps hourly and without hesitation, and a complete knowledge of real estate, railroad, and stock and bond values, requires a thorough equipment, long training, and unique personal traits. It is a high compliment to any man to say that he possesses all these, yet this is what is thought and said of Mr. Marston by those best qualified to know—namely, his associates in the company and the financial world in general.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE to-day presents an excellent portrait of Mr. Marston upon the front page. As his picture indicates, he is about forty-five years old. He is a New York boy by birth, and a product of its public school system, being a graduate of "old No. 35 School" in Thirteenth Street, under Principal Hunter, now President of the Normal School. Young Marston afterward went through the College of the City of New York, after having to wait a year or more for admission because of being under age. He is the son of the late William W. Marston, who was one of New York's foremost inventors and manufacturers twenty-five years ago, and who during the civil war invented the first repeating rifle and had a large armory in Second Avenue that was a busy centre during the exciting days of the rebellion. This armory was sacked and burned by the rioters in the draft riots of 1863, and the elder Marston's life was sought by the mob, because of his strong Union sympathies and his relations with the Government.

TEAR AND SMILE.

"What are you?" said a tear
To a smile playing near.
"With a flickering shimmer,
You transiently glimmer
On the meaningless features of mirth;
But you nothing express
Of the anguish and stress
That make up man's portion on earth."

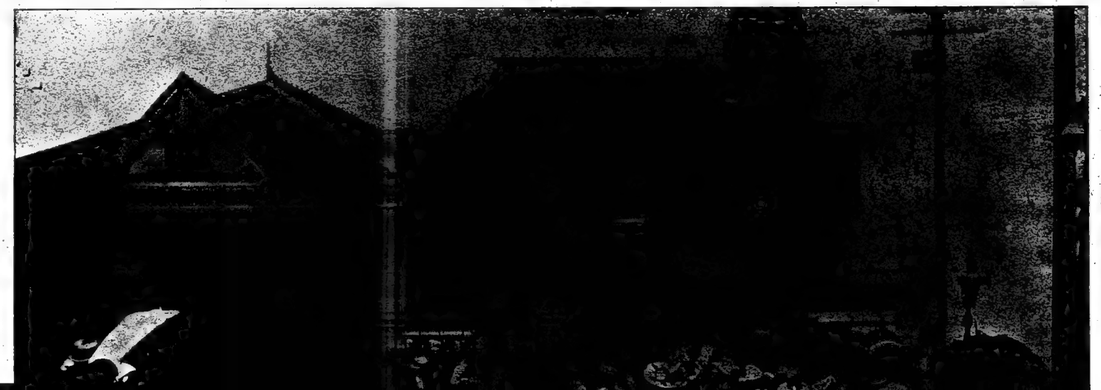
"You are rather severe,"
Said the smile to the tear,
"For as day, to shine bright,
Needs a background of night,
So grief must be bordered with gladness;
And the light of a smile,
More than once in a while,
Helps a tear to unbosom its sadness."
—JOSEPH DAWSON in The Spectator.

Simple Slang, Let Us Hope.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Laura—What funny whiskers Mr. Huggins has!

Lucy—Yes; they tickled me, too.



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A WARM DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

1898

PUBLIC FEELING IN HONOLULU.

If public sentiment in the Hawaiian Islands could be fairly measured by the demonstrations of the dominant element in Honolulu there could be no doubt of the enthusiastic loyalty of the inhabitants of this new territorial acquisition of the United States. The City of Honolulu, in which the original annexation idea found an early lodgment, has been in a state of popular ecstasy since the news reached there that Congress and the President of the United States had formally annexed the Hawaiian Islands. The steamship Coptic left San Francisco on the day that the Newlands resolution passed the Senate, and under forced speed reached Honolulu one day ahead of time. Its reception was of the most enthusiastic character.

The Captain of the Coptic was the recipient of unusual and protracted honors. Resolutions were passed in his honor and speeches were made complimenting him upon being an American and thanking him for bringing the good annexation news to Honolulu. In addition to all of the good things that were said the Captain received a present from the local annexationists of a handsome silver set.

While a salute of 100 guns was being fired by the Hawaiian National Guards in celebration of annexation the Honolulu wharf was lined with natives wailing with tears in their eyes on realising that at last their own Hawaiian flag had been supplanted by the Stars and Stripes. Many of the natives are sufficiently intelligent to know that there is a difference between a State and a Territory in the United States, and they are inclined to regard with pronounced disfavor their transformation from a once independent monarchy to an outlying Territory of the American Republic.

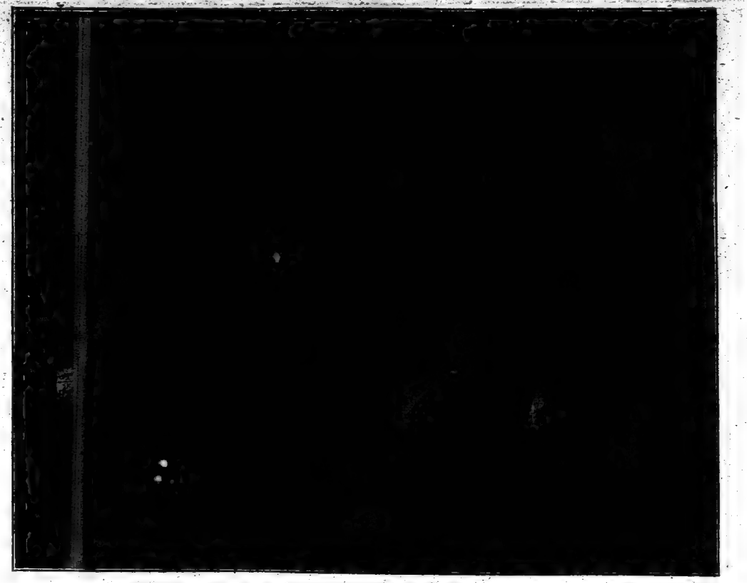
Of the Hawaiian population of from 80,000 to 100,000 persons, about one-half are natives and half-casts, 4,000 are whites, and the remainder are Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and miscellaneous. An American who recently visited these islands returns home with the opinion that they will not support a large American population. It is a territory of large plantations, he says, requiring enormous capital and Asiatic labor to handle. White labor could not stand the work, especially in the rice fields, the cultivation of which is done with Chinese cattle in a flooded field. Man and animal both are obliged to work in water one or two feet deep. The plowing and planting are done with the land in that flooded condition. The American alluded to says: "There is no labor here for skilled artisans to speak of, and not any at all for the common white laborer. The annexationists are boasting about the enormous sums to be paid out by the United States Government in the erection of fortifications here and the money that will be expended by the standing army which is expected to be maintained here.

"Politics has already broken out in Honolulu in the most rampant manner, and the political pot is boiling furiously. Jealousies have sprung up between people who were as one on the matter of annexation. That modern necessity in evil, the political boss, has appeared in the arena. The political boss of the Hawaiian Islands has shown his teeth savagely in the person of Mr. F. B. McStocker, the Collector General of the Hawaiian Republic. The political situation here is most peculiar and unique. Republicans and Democrats are unknown. It is a general scramble for place, and as usual there are not enough places to go around. The friends of President Sanford B. Dole want him for Governor, but Boss McStocker shuffled the American Union party so that it has indorsed American Minister Sewall. The ultra-missionary element seems to be in favor of President Dole."

There is, of course, a strong American flavor in the Government organized by the Hawaiian Republic. President Dole is a Hawaiian born of American parents; the Cabinet comprises one native of the United States, two Hawaiian-born Americans, and one Scotchman. The Senate, which consists of fifteen members, is made up of two Hawaiians, four Americans, two British, one German, and six Hawaiians born of American or British parents. The House of Representatives is composed of six Hawaiians and nine white persons, five of these latter being Hawaiian born. The Judiciary Department consists of a Supreme Court of three members, five Circuit Judges, and twenty-eight District Magistrates. The Chief Justice is a Hawaiian-born American, and his two associates are Americans by birth. Five different elements of the community are represented by the five Circuit Judges, viz.: one American, one British, one Hawaiian, one Hawaiian-born American, and one Hawaiian-born Portuguese. In the school department about 40 per cent. of the teachers are Hawaiians, 37 per cent. Americans, and nearly all of the others British.

The enthusiastic Honoluluans who have been giving vent to their joy over annexation consummated by firing salutes from their wharves and other public places, and by organizing parades, are greatly pleased with the report that the United States Government proposes to make Honolulu a strongly fortified military and naval port. Recent dispatches from San Francisco have prepared the people of Honolulu for the reception of a corps of United States Engineers, who will examine localities with a view of constructing new fortifications and building suitable barracks for a permanent station of American troops.

Dr. John S. McGrew of Honolulu is spoken of as "the father of annexation." He is especially pleased with the recent action of the United States Government in taking the Hawaiian Islands under its wing. He discussed the situation from his point of view about three weeks ago as follows: "I came here soon after the close of the civil war. I had served during our troubles in the Army of the North. Some time after my arrival, in looking over the situation of the islands and their relation to the Pacific Coast, I became convinced in my own mind that there would be a great future for them



Photographed for The New York Times by J. Martin Miller.

MAJOR GEN. E. S. OTIS AND STAFF, WITH RECEPTION COMMITTEE FROM HAWAIIAN NATIONAL GUARDS, AS THEY WERE RECEIVED ON JULY 25, 1898, BY PRESIDENT DOLE OF THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

Major Gen. Otis Arrived at Honolulu in Command of the Fourth Expedition to the Philippines and Was the First of the American Army Officers to be Received by the Hawaiian Officials Since the Newlands Annexation Bill Passed the United States Senate.







Photographed for The New York Times by J. Martin Miller.

FUNERAL OF BANDMASTER WATSON OF THE MINNESOTA REGIMENT, JULY 21, 1898, MARINES FROM THE MOHICAN ACTING AS BODYGUARD.

Bandmaster Watson, Who Died of Typhoid Fever, Was Left at Honolulu by the Third Expedition to the Philippines, with Two Other Typhoid Patients, One of Whom Is Murat Halstead, the Journalist, Who Is Rapidly Recovering. The Other Two, Both Young Men, Have Died and Were Buried with Military Honors.

and that they must be of advantage to the United States, possibly not then, but in the hereafter. I commenced talking annexation then with the hope that there might be some who would think the question over and be favorable to it. I found great opposition to it. The Americans as well as the English gave it no countenance, but, on the contrary, frequently ridiculed the idea. It gradually, however, gained in favor, and the last acts of Liliuokalani brought the people generally around in favor of annexation. It is here now, and to stay.

"I am for free suffrage. Every man who can read and write must have it. That will not exclude the native. I may say with truth that almost the entire native population can read and write. Thanks to the American missionaries for their disinterested devotion to the people they were sent here to labor for. Now capital is safe and will come here for investment. The United States gains the paradise of the Pacific, with its lovely climate, and the islands gain the supporting hand of the greatest country on God's earth. I cannot discuss the labor question; that will regulate itself in time."

Among its other advantages, Honolulu has a paid fire department, well equipped and well drilled on American methods.



Photographed for The New York Times by J. Martin Miller.

"BOYS IN BLUE" MARCHING TO THE EXECUTIVE GROUNDS AT HONOLULU, ON JULY 26, 1898, TO THE SPREAD FURNISHED THEM BY THE CITIZENS.

Composed of the Fourth Expedition to the Phillipines, in Command of Major Gen. E. S. Otis.

WON AT CHESS.

BY W. G. CLIFFORD.

The bashful man in love has been a stock joke for ages, but I failed to see anything humorous in the situation as I sat in my loved one's snug front parlor, within a few feet of the object of my affections, exchanging inane commonplaces upon ordinary topics, while the splendid things I had previously intended to say ran coldly down my back, trembled a while at my knees, and finally oozed out of my boots, wasted and unspoken, and all because of my accursed bashfulness.

I wanted to tell her that I loved her, but even the bare idea of speaking to her on such a subject made me tremble all over and grow hot and cold in turns. So I said nothing, and, as she did not speak, the silence soon became oppressive, until at last I felt forced to do something; so I pointed to a set of chessmen and inquired:

"Do you play chess, Miss Thurscow?"

"No," she replied, "but I should like to learn."

This appeared encouraging; the idea that so divine a creature could take any interest in chess struck me rather favorably, and she seemed a trifle more human than before. I quickly arranged the pieces and prepared for a game; then a light dawned upon me and I felt bad once more, for I had promised to teach her how to play, and the prospect appalled me. In fact, I was just trying to concoct something about an extremely important engagement that required my immediate attention, when she spoke again and frustrated my design.

"Oh, do explain this to me, Mr. Black. I feel deeply mystified already; my curiosity is aroused. What do all these funny things mean?"

She spoke so charmingly, and looked so delightfully puzzled, with such a quaint little frown on her forehead, and with her lips pensively pursed in such a most aggravating manner, that I felt forced to proceed.

"Er—chess is a—very—ancient game," I falteringly said, and then collapsed once more.

"How nice," she answered. "I love old games. But what is this?" she exclaimed, holding up the king for my inspection.

"That is the king." I replied, and then proceeded to illustrate its moves and value.

"What a curious affair!" she said. "The king is so important and yet so very helpless; if he is lost, all is lost, although it may not be his fault in the least."

"No, perhaps the queen's," I ventured to say. "You see, the queen has such a variety of moves, and is supposed to be able to protect and fight for her royal consort."

"It is evident that you chess players believe greatly in the abilities of us ladies," she laughingly replied. "But, do please tell me, what is this?" she asked, pointing to the castle.

"Oh, that is a rook, or castle," I explained.

"Then let us call it a castle," she said. "We have already got a king and queen, and now a castle seems most appropriate; besides, it sounds so much more respectable than 'rook.'"

The knight next attracted her attention, and I had to explain the difficult technicalities involved in the knight's move. I'm afraid I made rather a poor show, but she seemed quite fascinated, and said:

"This is really romantic, I am sure. Just fancy the valiant knight bravely springing from square to square, fighting madly for his king and queen, and finally perishing nobly in a heroic attempt to capture the enemy's castle!"

I smiled—I could not help it; my nervousness was vanishing fast and I felt more at ease. The bishops quite won her heart, and the idea of the church militant, if only on a chessboard, amused her immensely. Then the pawns took her fancy at once; she called them "dear little things," and proceeded to give me a sweet little lecture about the usefulness of humble things, using the pawns as an illustration. And when I explained that they might possibly become queens, or castles, then she was in raptures, and declared that it was just like a private soldier fighting his way up to the rank of General.

By this time I felt quite bold, and we chattered away about the game for some time, until at last she remarked:

"I wish I could write stories; I'd write one about chess. First, I should make my king and queen live in the castle, and go out and fight the opposing hosts of the enemy, and return victorious escorted by their faithful knights and pawns; and then—"

"Then what?" I exclaimed, eagerly.

"Why, I should use the bishops for the inevitable wedding, of course," she said, looking hard at me, and blushing, oh, so prettily!

I turned crimson to the roots of my hair, and suggested that we had better commence to play, so that I could make more progress as a tutor. She readily consented, and the game that followed was very very nice, and extremely interesting, but it was anything you like—except chess.

I had not the faintest idea what I was doing, and only a dim knowledge whether I was black or white, and she moved in a most unconventional manner, and transgressed every rule of the game, but she seemed to think she was progressing, and I had not the heart to undeceive her. However, I ventured to remonstrate feebly when she naïvely attempted to annex my queen, in spite of the fact that it was protected by two other pieces and a pawn.

"You can only move your queen over the unoccupied squares," I informed her.

"Dear me, what a nuisance!" she replied. "How can I move it, then?"

I endeavored to elucidate the mystery to her, and she leaned over the board and looked straight at me, her face all aglow with attention and interest. Unconsciously I also leaned forward, until our faces nearly met over the centre of the board. I was looking at her, she was looking at me; who was looking at the chessmen I cannot say. Then I noticed the smell of violets—my dead mother always wore violets. This decided me; I would—

Crash! The white king fell to the floor, displaced by her sleeve; she picked it up and tried to replace it, but she had forgotten its exact position, and, after vainly trying several squares, she gave up in despair.

I watched her dainty fingers poising over the board, and I reproached myself because a certain ring that I had long carried in my waistcoat pocket was not yet in its proper place. At last she sighed slightly and said:

"Chess is a very difficult game, and how clever you must be to play so well! I wish I could, but they say that it takes a lifetime to learn to play chess."

"Yes," I replied, "and I will use my lifetime in teaching you how to play—that is, of course, if you will consent."

That did it. Presently we found our chairs side by side, close together, and we were playing a much older game than chess. The sun went down and left us in the darkness; still we played on—how long I should not like to say.

Many years have passed since the parson cried "Mate!" and stopped our little game, but it was only the other day that I discovered the real truth.

In turning out some old papers belonging to my wife I came across a very old copy of a paper for ladies, and, noticing something underlined with red ink, I read as follows:

Reply to "T. N. T."—If your lover is bashful, try to divert his attention away from yourself, pretend to take an interest in his work or play, and he may come out of his shell and propose.

"T. N. T." were my wife's initials before our marriage, and when visitors to our house ask me to describe the deepest game at chess I have ever played, I only look at my dear wife, and smile; she understands—perfectly.—The Sketch.

Quite Spanish.

From The Chicago Post.

"I don't see," said the disinterested foreigner, "exactly how you make it out that you have won a great victory."

"Why, that's easy," answered the Spaniard. "Isn't it plain to you that we have compelled the Yankee pigs to feed our army in Eastern Cuba?"



Photographed for The New York Times by J. Martin Miller.

SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED GUNS FIRED AT HONOLULU ON RECEIPT OF THE NEWS OF ANNEXATION, BY THE HAWAIIAN NATIONAL GUARDS, IN THE EXECUTIVE GROUNDS, JULY 13, 1898.

SEA GATE.

THE evolution of the western end of Coney Island, in the New York Harbor, from a low sand spit, dotted here and there with ramshackle wooden huts and squat buildings—the resort of prizefighters and toughs of both sexes—through long years of neglect, when the rough element had not been driven away by the police, and the bad name of Norton's Point, as it was first called, kept back the march of improvement, to the present attractive and pretty resort, with its well-laid out roads and pavements, its rows of handsome cottages, and, finally, the large and handsome colonial house of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is a more marked and distinctive one than any which has occurred in the other suburbs of New York.

It seems strange that Sea Gate, with its natural advantages for a Summer resort, swept in very truth by ocean breezes, with its outer beach ever washed by the long Atlantic swell and its inner beach kissed by the still waters of Gravesend Bay, should not long ere this have been marked by fashion for its own. That it has not been so selected as a Summer home, at least for business men kept in town during the Summer, is due to the bad reputation which the place received in the old days of Norton's Point. Now, all that has happily passed away, and Sea Gate is fast coming into prominence as one of the most accessible and most favored of seaside resorts near the metropolis. A swift yacht carries the fortunate residents of Sea Gate from the Battery to the Sea Gate pier in less than forty minutes, and returns them to the city in the same time. Those who prefer land travel can go by trolley to Brighton Beach, and thence by the extension of the Kings County Elevated Road to Brooklyn Bridge. But the majority of Sea Gate residents, as well as its visitors, naturally prefer the water route on Summer days, and, indeed, the sail through the Upper Bay and the Narrows underneath the frowning heights of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth is enjoyable and beautiful during nine months of the year.

The selection by the Atlantic Yacht Club of Sea Gate as a site for its new Summer clubhouse has brought the place to the attention, not only of yachtsmen, but of clubmen generally. This really beautiful and commodious structure, a picture of which accompanies this story, was begun only a year ago, and opened its doors to its members and guests on Decoration Day. The house offers advantages to others than yachtsmen, and now that New York clubmen have learned that within forty minutes from the Battery they can have all the comforts of their New York clubs, a surf or still salt water bath, can dine and sleep within sound of the breakers, and spend their evenings looking over the broad waters of the Lower Bay or the picturesque Narrows and green Staten Island hills, it is little wonder that the club's membership list should be growing at an amazing rate.

The west end of Coney Island is a natural barrier, thrown up by the waves of old ocean through countless centuries, between the broad Atlantic and the placid waters of Gravesend Bay, in which the ships of our navy might ride in safety, secure from storms. The beach is a particularly hard and fine one, and is comparatively free from the dreaded undertow—so great a menace to bathers along the Atlantic Coast. But Sea Gate has more than a fine beach, good bathing, and ocean breezes to make it a favorite Summer resort. No more varied, moving panorama than is daily unfolded before its residents can be found the wide world over. From the Navesink Highlands to the southwest, the long, low blue line of the New Jersey hills sweeps to the west and fades in the distance. Then intervenes the Staten Island shore, sweeping along to the high bluffs at the Narrows. To the north lies Gravesend Bay, with its fringe of hotels and cottages at Bath Beach; to the east, Coney Island, with its domes and towers, and to the southeast and south spread out the blue waters of the open ocean. As a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, it is safe to assume that there are many New Yorkers who know Sea Gate only from the decks of steamboats or ocean steamers as they pass it on their way to and from Sandy Hook or Europe. To these unfortunates Sea Gate calls—and let them heed her call. The cognoscenti, and they are growing to be many in number, have paraphrased the old saying of "See Naples and die" into "See Sea Gate and survive," and after a visit there on one of these steaming Summer days, when New York becomes a Turkish bath, one feels when the cool ocean breeze blows over Sea Gate sands, bringing life and health and vigor, that it pays to be one of the cognoscenti.

"Good bye to pain and care;
I take mine ease to-day.
Here, where these sunny waters break,
And ripples this keen breeze—I shake
All burdens from the heart,
All weary thoughts away." J. B. T.



THE NEW HOME OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB AT SEA GATE, L. I.

AMERICAN GIRLS AND SLANG.

In opening so many avenues to women hitherto closed, in the deservedly famous chivalric attentions of our men to their countrywomen, in the liberty allowed to children by their parents, are there not very real dangers to our girls? queries a writer in London Truth. Are they not fast becoming less modest and sweet, more self-asserting and impatient of control? The slang in common use among our girls no one can doubt is on the increase. We hear "kid," "corker," "stuck on himself," "in the push," "he's chasin' Miss So-and-So." Some one has suggested that for much of the latest if not choicest slang, Chimmie Fadden is responsible.

To use slang is far from being a crime, and is at times expressive; but the increase of its use must be deplored, falling from the lips of refined, lovely young girls. It is most affected by the "bachelor girl" and the new woman, bona-fide types of whom are dashing, independent creatures, who, with all their vivacity and "go," are often a great trial to their elders. They think every one but themselves narrow and old-fashioned. Yet Time, that great teacher, fones them down and often makes fine women of them.

KANSAS FOLK OR FAITH CURES.

Toothache—In order to cure the toothache cut your finger nails on Friday. Another "sure cure" is to wash behind your ears every morning.

Hydrophobia—"The hair of the dog that bit you will cure hydrophobia."

Rheumatism—The skin of an eel, if worn about the leg, will cure rheumatism. The skin of a black cat worn in one's clothing will cure rheumatism. Carry a potato in one's pocket to cure rheumatism. The negro sometimes sleeps with a young dog in order to transmit rheumatism to the dog.

Headache—Headache may be prevented by wearing in one's hat the rattles of a rattlesnake. The skin of a snake worn around one's hat crown will cure the headache.

A Sty—A sty may be cured by rubbing it with a gold ring, a silver spoon, or one's finger moistened with saliva.

Nosebleed—Wear a red string or red beads around the neck to prevent the nosebleed. Wear a string of gold beads around your neck and your nose cannot bleed. Hold your hands above your head and your nose will cease bleeding. Hold a silver spoon against the back of the neck to stop the nosebleed.

Shingles—The blood of a black cat will cure shingles.

Palsy—"Never let a chicken die in your hands" and you will not have palsy.

Asthma—Bore a hole in the wall the height of a child's head; when the child grows above the hole it will be cured of asthma.

Cramps—You may always prevent cramps in the feet by turning your shoes upside down every night beside your bed.—From The Journal of American Folk-Lore.

CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

All Spaniards who go to Cuba join the volunteer organization in order to escape conscription and enforced military service in the peninsula, says a writer in The Contemporary Review, and thus the Spanish element, chiefly composed of carters, laborers, porters, and keepers of the bodegas, or street corner liquor and grocery stores, forms an armed political body of ignorant intransigeants who despise everything Cuban and dominate the entire politics of the colony. This mob, for the organization is little better, is 40,000 strong in Havana alone, and their bloody acts have been numerous, including the shooting down of men, women, and children in the Villanueva Theatre in a play that touched on Cuban sentiment, and the "Massacre of the Innocents," when, for a supposed grievance against the Havana Medical College, a Cuban institution, they demanded blood, and were only appeased by a general lottery among the students, the seventeen innocent youths who drew blanks being dragged off as scapegoats and shot down on the Prado. Not one of those young martyrs had attained his eighteenth year, and though the Governor General tried to save them he soon realised that such action would but precipitate a general massacre. These are the loyal Spaniards who have absolutely controlled Cuba for a number of years.

Campos resigned to prevent an outbreak, and these uniformed brutes had sworn to kill him before he left because he dared to oppose their wishes. There were but two men in Spain to satisfy them when Campos left—Weyler and Polavieja. The former was the more cruel, and though he was known to be a republican and was only General of Catalana, he was appointed Captain General of Cuba.

HALF-WAY IN LOVE.

You have come, then; how very clever!
I thought you would scarcely try;
I was doubtful myself—however,
You have come, and so have I.

How cool it is here, and pretty!
You are vexed; I'm afraid I'm late;
You've been waiting oh, what a pity!
And it's almost half past eight.

So it is; I can hear it striking
Out there in the gray church tower.
Why, I wonder at your liking
To wait for me half an hour!

I am sorry; what have you been doing
All the while down here by the pool?
Do you hear the wild-dove cooing?
How nice it is here, and cool!

How that elder plies and masses
Her great blooms snowy-sweet;
Do you see through the serried grasses
The forget-me-nots at your feet?

And the fringe of flags that incloses
The water; and how the place
Is alive with pink dog roses
Soft-colored like your face!

You like them? Shall I pick one
For a badge and coin of June?
They are lovely, but they prick one
And they always fade so soon.

Here's your rose. I think love like this is,
That buds between two sighs,
And flowers between two kisses,
And when it's gathered dies.

It were surely a grievous thing, love,
That love should fade in one's sight;
It were better surely to fling love
Off while its bloom is bright.

The frail life will not linger,
Best throw the rose away,
Though the thorns having scratched one's finger
Will hurt for half a day.

What! you'd rather keep it, and see it
Fade and its petals fall?—
If you will, why amen, so be it;
You may be right after all.
—In the Athenaeum.



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB'S NEW HOUSE AT SEA GATE, LONG ISLAND.

1898

THE COLORED SOLDIER IN THE SOUTH.

IN the Southern States, scattered from Georgia to Texas, are the camps of the ten immune regiments of the United States Volunteers, a portion of the army which New Yorkers have had no opportunity of becoming familiar with.

These ten regiments are now being mustered in, accoutred, and equipped. They are supposed to be composed of men who have had the smallpox, but in reality they are only immune to the extent of having been reared in the South, and therefore accustomed to the hot weather, in consequence of which they are not as liable to become prostrated. They are referred to in the South as the "so-called immunes." They are enlisted for three years, and wear canvas hats. These are the only material differences between the white immunes and the State volunteers. Of the ten regiments, half are colored soldiers. The regiments numbered from one to five are white regiments, from six to ten, colored.

The Tenth Regiment has been in the public eye to a greater degree than any other one. This is because, first, it was the first one mustered into service; second, Col. J. M. Lee resigned command of the regiment on account of the colored Lieutenants, and because, third, many objections to the coming of these soldiers to Augusta, Ga., were made by the people of that serene city on the Savannah River.

It is now camped there, however, and the Georgians have become reconciled. The intensity of the color question in Georgia has been somewhat diminished by the appearance of this regiment.

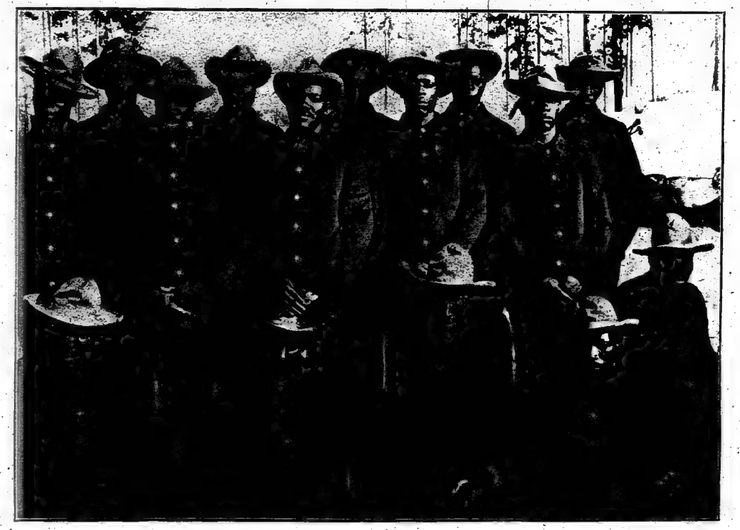
So much for a preface. A few days ago I visited the camp of the Tenth Regiment of immunes, and took some photographs. The men who compose this regiment are the finest specimens of physical manhood that can be found in the volunteer service. The recruiting Captains had more than enough applicants, and in choosing their men were governed principally by the size of the candidate. The regulations allowed each company eighty-two men. At a small town in Virginia, where a company recruited, there were 280 applicants enrolled during the first day. The officer then told all men under 5 feet 7 inches in height that they were refused.

The twelve Captains in the regiment followed this plan, and consequently the Tenth Immune Regiment has the largest men in the army.

The reason for the eagerness of the Southern negro to join the army is usually a financial one. In Georgia there are few negro men who earn board, lodging, clothes, and $15.00 a month.

In one company the first seven men in line ranged in height from 6 feet 4 inches to 6 feet. This was not an exception. Men as tall led the other companies. While marching in columns of four I picked out four men who composed one file, the aggregate weight of whom was 801 pounds. These tall and heavy men were in Company G, recruited in Augusta, the town in which the camp is situated.

The Captain of Company G, Capt. "Gus" Mullarky, has been the greatest help in reconciling the Augusta people to the colored men. When the War Department announced that the camp was to be situated in a certain suburb of Augusta known as Harrisonville, the staid villagers flew to arms immediately. They issued a hurried call for the Council meeting, and unanimously passed resolutions setting forth their objections in emphatic terms. These resolutions were fired at the President of the United States. Citizens repeatedly published in the local papers cards against the "imposition on the Georgia people," while Pro Bono Publico and Curtius Redivivus held up their hands in horror.



"DARK-COMPLECTED" SOLDIERS.



Capt. "Gus" Mullarky.

While the agitation was at its height Mr. Mullarky, a leading dry goods merchant of the city, who commanded the respect of all, applied for an appointment as Captain of the local company, and took pains to make the fact known throughout the State. The objections were almost immediately dropped, and the white dove began to hover over city and camp.

At the time that I visited the camp two companies had just arrived, fresh from the plantations and cottonfields, "Some in rags, some in tags, and some in velvet gowns." A company was marched to the Commissary, each man received his clothing, and all were marched to a creek a mile or two away, where they were ordered to perform those somewhat more necessary than poetic duties obligatory upon cleanly people.

Before the sentinels had learned their lines the challenges and answers differed widely. As I approached the camp, a raw recruit on guard halted me. "What cher want?" he said. He was told that I wished to make some photographs. He hesitated, and stammered:

"Wa'al, er specs yer better see de Cap'n." He turned to a comrade a few yards from him and yelled: "Hyer, dere, Jim, go tell Cap'n Mularks to come yer."

This was Capt. Mullarky, to whose company my soldier belonged. The Captain came, invited me in, and quietly gave the sentinel the proper instructions in regard to the calling of the Corporal. As I left the camp, a man was detailed to see me across the lines, and to prevent the zealous but untaught sentinel from injuring me. The sentinel that we met this time boldly challenged, and the conversation which followed was this:

"Halt."

"Ain't erdone halted?"

"Who comes dere?"

"Russ Wade."

"What company yer blong ter?"

"Company G, Cap'n Mularks."

"Who dat widger?"

"De photograph drawer, pass by de order of de Corporal."

"Pass, Company G and photographer drawer; you are recanized by yer fren."

My guide learned from this what to do, and when we passed another sentinel, at the field hospital, he immediately said: "Company G, Corporal wid photograph drawer, pass by order Cap'n Mularks."

I asked the guide how many genuine immunes there were in the regiment. He replied that he himself was the only one in his company. There aren't more than a dozen in the entire regiment.

The color question in the camp has a peculiar phase to it, a case of a wheel in a wheel, as it were. The yellows and blacks do not generally associate one with the other. I asked a mulatto to choose out a dozen of his friends, and I would photograph them. Every man he chose had a yellow skin. I then asked the same thing of a black man, and a squad of "dark complected" ones was the result.

On Sunday afternoons the camp is thrown open to visitors, and that is the time when the observer thinks the color question is solved for ever and aye. Handsomely gowned women mingled on the parade ground with the wives and sisters of the soldiers—their cooks and chambermaids—and thus a black and white tout ensemble is presented, which is rare, indeed, in an old-time Southern city.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, who is now in command while Col. Jones is absent, is responsible for the opening of the camp to visitors at certain times. He is Col. Charles L. Withrow, a New Yorker, formerly a lawyer at 20 Broad Street. Col. Withrow has had only one unpleasant episode since his arrival in the South. On one occasion he was informed that some of the soldiers had broken across the sentinel lines, and were in a bar outside. He immediately went to the bar, and was met at the door by the proprietor's wife, who refused him admittance. He insisted, and intimated that he would force an entrance. This caused the lady to refer to his "Yankee impertinence." Col. Withrow lost his temper, and brushed by her into the bar, where he found some of the soldiers, and put them under arrest.

He told the incident at the Elks' Club, and it was made public through the local press that his cards to the club were to be withdrawn. The matter blew over.

Near the camp is a large melon patch, and the anxious proprietor has erected a huge sign post therein, on which appears the word "poison." He knows the colored man's love for the "sweetest meat of all, the watermelon growing on the vine."

MILLEDGE LOCKHART.



A SQUAD OF "YELLOWS."

Betrayed.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Ha, ha!" he laughed.

"Then you are not an Englishman!" she hissed.

The adventurer stood silent and confounded, inwardly cursing himself for a fool in that he had seen the joke upon the same day he heard it.

In this connection the reader is referred to the tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive.









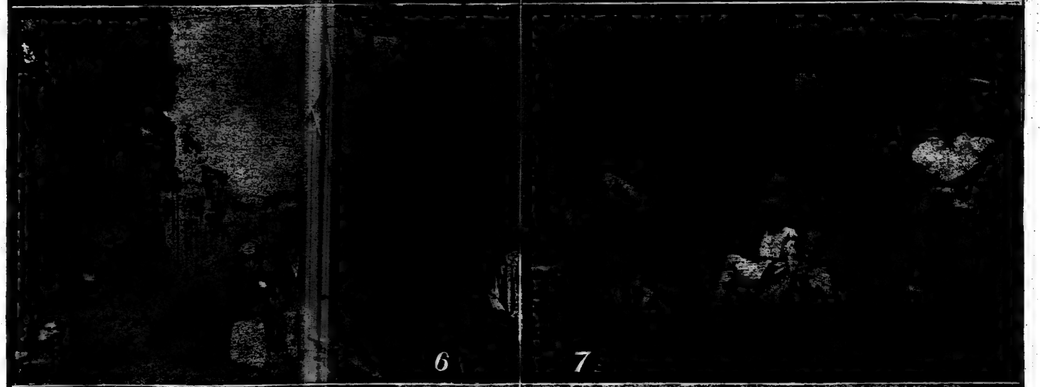


AUG

1898







THE ARRIVAL OF THE IMMIGRANT.

IT is "steamship day" at the Barge Office, that turreted building of gray stone on the Battery's outer wall. Up the bay a few hours before an ocean liner has been crawling in from some of the cities of far-distant Europe. The onlooker might have seen, if he had been aboard that boat, a strange sight or two—the people of the steerage as they felt they were at their journey's end and herded eagerly in their limited deck space to get one glimpse of what America was like. These are the men and women, the children in arms and clinging to skirts, that the Barge Office receives; the motley, ill-assorted crowd the Federal officers of immigration sift and winnow with a skill you wonder at.

They have been brought, baggage, babies and all—many babies and little baggage, alas!—to these sheds of the Barge Office now taking the place of burned Ellis Island, in a broad-decked Government harbor boat, a mass of hundreds of the unwashed tugging at grimy bundles. A few cheap trunks proclaim the existence of "steerage aristocrats." But there are few of these. The bulk and majority have little more than the clothes on their backs hardly anything in their pockets. Yet for this they care not at all. The discomforts of the voyage, too, are forgotten. Are they not on the threshold of their hopes, and have they not already caught one sight of the land of gold—America—they heard discussed so eagerly over their country side, in their village lanes, or their cities' alleyways?

So, landed from the boat that has taken them off their ship, divided into groups that will, individual by individual, be passed through America's great immigration mill, the newcomers stand or crouch patiently, hundreds at a time. The first lesson they have to learn is that of waiting, and this the people, who are the offscourings of Europe, learn readily. Rather it is the one thing they already know.

A year at the Barge Office sees men and women of all nationalities of course, families from the remotest and smallest States of Europe, from localities even whose names are strange to the best-educated American. But there is always one tide that overshadows the rest, one nation or race that is having its day, and pours into New York from abroad in a stream that makes the other comings of little consequence. Thus, years ago, came over great sections of Ireland and Germany; thus at times have descended upon America the latter-day Norsemen; thus in the eighties the flux from the Ghettoes, the Judenstrasses and the village streets of Russia, Russian Poland, and all of Jewish Western Europe. These tides have now approximately ceased. In their places come in droves, as fast as the steamers can carry them, men and women of Sunny Italy.

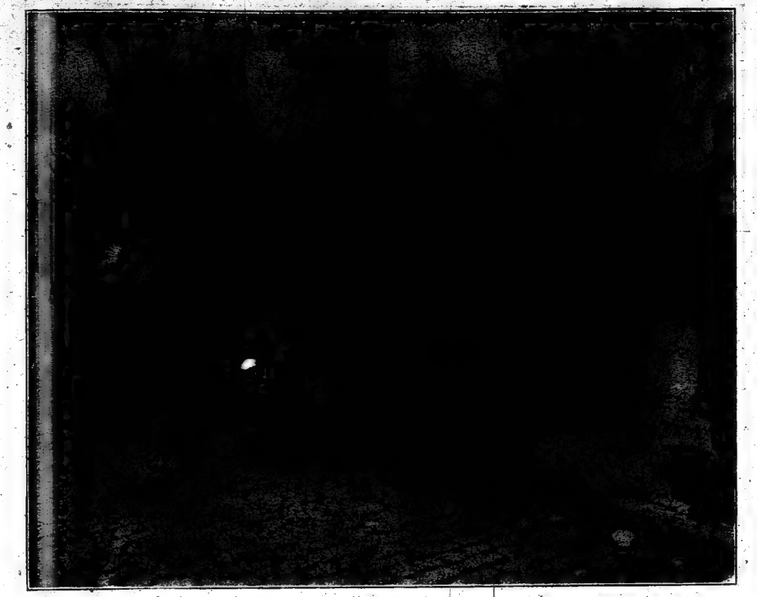
It is not that there are no longer immigrants from the other countries, but that Italy has of late years leaped into the first place in the immigration problem. Flowing thinly now is the stream of Hebrew immigrants, scant is the number of Germans and Austrians who want America for a new fatherland. The Italian is the immigrant of the hour. The boot that is Humbert's domain seems to be leaking, and if you, oh! man, who reads and studies, should stand in the Barge Office day after day for a while you would think that every Italian town and village, yes, and every hillside, was being deserted in the race for the dollars of America.

Set down in figures this migration of the "Dago," as we have come to call him, and which does not seem an inappropriate term as the raw product is seen at the Battery before he has "squeezed through," is really extraordinarily large. The figures that follow were compiled from the immigration records for a speech made in Congress by Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, last January. For the seventy-two years, ended 1892, out of nearly 15,000,000 of immigrants there were 4,700,000 Germans, 3,600,000 from Ireland, 2,500,000 English, 1,030,000 Norsemen and Swedes, and but 517,000 from Russia and Poland, 385,000 from Austria-Hungary, only 526,000 Italians. In the year 1893 out of 429,000 immigrants 72,000, or one-sixth, were Italians. Italy, never of account before, stood second on the list behind Germany only, and but 6,000 souls in the rear. During the years that have followed the percentage of people from "the boot" has enormously increased. In 1894, 43,000 Italians came over, again one-sixth the total number of steerage arrivals, Italy again the second country. In 1895 she passed Germany and was led only by Ireland, this being, for some reason, a heavy year for people from the "ould sod." The last two years Italy has held undisputed leadership, with 68,000 men and women in 1896, and 60,000 in 1897, the first year more than one-fifth, the latter year fully one-quarter.

These figures concern the entire immigration into the United States, and this only serves to strengthen the point of the outpouring of modern Italy upon us. For the country, however, read New York City. It means much the same thing. But a small, insignificant, inconsiderable fraction of the immigrants land at other ports. New York is what the town laborer, the farm hand, has always in his mind. He may wander elsewhere after a short stay, he may even simply pass through the city, but "Newa Yorka" is his goal, and the one geographical title besides "Americ" that rings over United Italy to-day.

Some further curious statistics are to be found. It has been learned that the destination of 75 per cent. of the immigrants arriving here in 1897 was the North Atlantic States, 40 per cent. New York State alone. Illinois, including Chicago, (to which city it would be thought huge numbers would go,) is credited with but 5 per cent., and to Pennsylvania there went but 14 per cent. Take the Italians (nationalities are not separated in these figures) from the reports of expert observers among the Federal officials, and it will be discovered that an even greater percentage remain in and about New York, for some weeks after their arrival at least.

Like the traditional "woman's work," the labor of the Federal officers at the Barge Office is never done. An ocean steamship lands six hundred, a thousand souls, upon them at one instant. Half a dozen such steamers may heap up human freight at their door for "examination" in one single

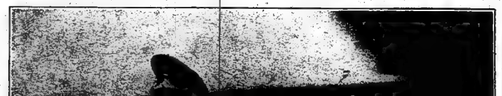


ITALIANS AWAITING FRIENDS AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

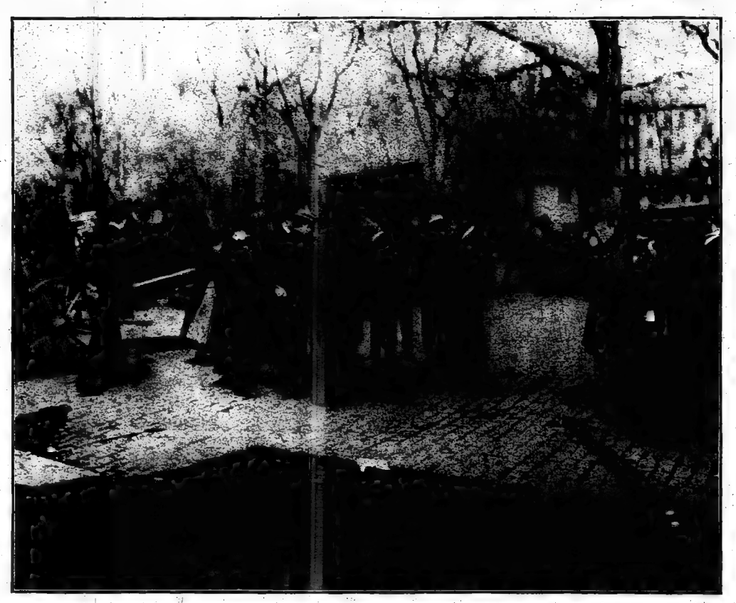


A CHILDREN'S DINNER AT THE BARGE OFFICE.





1898



SCENE BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF AN IMMIGRANT SHIP.

day. The arrival of two or three steamers, large and small, is not an infrequent occurrence. Now, all these entities, these shreds and patches from foreign shores, must be handled.

You and I, standing in the Barge Office surveying the scene with Thomas Fitchie, New York Commissioner of Immigration, or Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner, an expert of much repute in the management of foreigners, see only the mass, we number these people that have crossed the sea only by hundreds. In the mass they delight our sense of the picturesque, they disgust our sense of smell. Yet, gathered there in long lines, a cargoful of human life, in costumes that breathe forth the villages and cities of foreign lands, quaint in their bits of talk, with babies bright-eyed and children dirty but yet adorable, Italy come to America has its charm—and a strong one.

But all of this is in the mass. It is the part of the officials to examine each thread of this gay-tinted fabric. Each man and each woman—yes, and each child, too—must pass in turn in review before the stern eyes, the searching questions of an Inspector. With consummate skill that official probes into each life. In the great crowd he sees only individuals. The quaint picture is nothing to him; there is only the man, or perhaps the woman, before his desk.

Thus, in the great room of the great shed where the immigrants await the test that decides upon their admission to the "land of gold" there come to be, after a while, no longer a confused congregation of human figures, but men and women just like you and me, with their hopes and ambitions, their loves and "vain regrets," their little families and their futures—all this, indeed, in a minor sense, for the bulk of these people are of small intelligence, but yet none of these things are lacking. The Government in its review tries only to set apart the sheep from the goats.

Italy is lined up in these "pens" under this shed's roof, the "pens" being for the newly arrived aisles made by stout iron railings; for the "detained," those that have been examined and not admitted; the "rejected," and those who are to go before the Inquiry Board, spaces blocked off into rooms by strong iron netting from floor to ceiling. But one shipload is handled at a time, and each immigrant has a card, distinguished by a letter and a number. The number is his identification on the ship's manifest, the letter shows the aisle in which he is to stand while waiting.

Briefly, the inspection is a simple one. With health and a little money a man, no matter how great his family, is considered a desirable immigrant. The doors of the promised land fly open at a touch. Vigor and a cash capital of about $30 will carry the foreigner and his household through the lines without trouble. The vigor is evident to the doctors who scan each man, two or three watching the line in review, one for certain sorts of physical defects, another for conditions of health of another order. Thus a man is sometimes ordered abruptly out of the line. Another! Both doctors were right. This immigrant had an affection of the eyes, (the doctor noticed it by the way he walked,) this man phthisis, (the medical eye suspected it.) As to finance, the wanderer from abroad must hand up his little hoard to the Inspector for counting. With the best of the Italians who come here this consists of a few pitiful greasy bits of paper money, a coin or two, too few to even jingle.

A day spent in watching these lines of peasants and Mediterranean city poor wears quickly along. It is really the offscourings of King Humbert's domain that is passing before your eyes. No skilled working people these, few even that, though in this country of opportunities, will ever rise above their present planes. Nearly all are of the fashion that is content to stay poor, that cares but for labor and the lowest places. A large percentage of them have no intention of remaining more than a few years. Five hundred dollars, a thousand at most, laid aside, and then Italy again, and a life of idleness beneath the vines of some tiny house in a village. Five hundred dollars is a fortune to an Italian peasant. Meanwhile, during their days here, they keep sending their earnings abroad. The authorities have figured that the incredible amount of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 is sent to Italy each year by the Italians of New York alone.

And yet, seen here, on the threshold of America, these men and women of Italy are strangely fascinating. Under all their squalor, all their uncouthness, under their illiteracy, they bring with them the aroma of the hills and old towns of South Europe, the romantic charm of the people of the Mediterranean shores. They are mainly from the regions about Naples and Genoa, some from Sicily, others from Calabria. Nearly all were farm laborers, for it is the country regions that are now sending their hordes over in ships; it is the genuine peasant that is coming.

Here the men will work as common laborers, largely in stone quarries and on excavations. The boys will do odd jobs, such as carrying water in factories. The women will find employment as cigar makers or in tailor shops, and the girls, even down to the very smallest, will do housework. Such is the future of these Italians who stand watching and waiting at the bar of America for permission to enter.

There is standing before the Inspector Angiolina Felicetta with $12.15 in her little purse. She has come to join her husband, who, it is afterward found, is waiting for her in the crowd outside. He has come ahead to test America. All is seemingly propitious; the girl wife has come over to join him. She is but seventeen, a slip of a Neapolitaine. A clumsy-fitting frock of green and yellow stripes sets badly on her girlish figure. The white cotton lace on it is torn and soiled. She wears carpet slippers, and on her head a gay fazzoletta di testa (handkerchief) is coquettishly entwined. Angiolina, according to American canons, is dirty. In Italy you would kodak her at once, and fresh off the steamship she has not lost her Old World charm. For with the green and yellow stripes there is a gorgeous pink ribbon about her neck and in her hand a yellow and green basket—her entire wardrobe.

Francesco—his last name does not come to mind—a strapping young fellow, so capable looking that he was passed with but $6 in his pocket, was a costume study in himself. He wore a pink shirt, a blue necktie, a dark-blue suit, and carried a gray shawl. And he was but a fair type of the men along the line. Gayness in costume invariably marked them. With the women, in their peasant garb, gayness never fails. What with the brightness of their gowns, their strange slippers, the fazzoletta di testa, the scalla, or the neckerchief, the picture in review is never ending, is panoramic in its features.

The bambini, the babies, swathed in long bands, (fascia,) are an integral part of the scene. With the aid of an Inspectress, the pretty young Italian girl mother being cajoled, the writer unrolled one of these babies from its numerous wrappings. Long stripes of some Italian fabric, yards of it, were wound about the child. Neck to feet it was covered. Four separate wrappings in all bound about this baby. When rolled up, its toilet complete, it was one stiff mass; a board could be no stiffer. A hot Summer's day, the Inspectors were mopping the perspiration from their brows. And the baby, a modern mummy, lay on its mother's knee and smiled.

Outside in the park and in a special room the Italians of New York are constantly awaiting their friends. Express wagons stand for the bundles, bags, and the immigrants themselves. At the meetings there is much joy. This is for the admitted. In the meantime, in the "pens" the "detained" wait, eat, and sleep. It is a quaint sight to see the mealing, especially of the children. The steamship companies pay for that.

CROMWELL CHILDE.



STRANGERS IN A NEW LAND.

MY GARDEN GATE.

A green lane winds across the down,
My garden gate without;
It leads away to London town,
With many a twist about!
There to and fro they come and go,
From early until late:
The young, the old, the high, the low,
They pass my garden gate!
They follow Fortune's dancing gleam,
Their hearts with hope elate,
While I sit there alone and dream,
Within my garden gate!

They come and go while I sit there,
I hear their laughter light;
They go with heads held high in air,
And eyes of hope made bright!
Alas! they do not come back so—
'Tis hard to fight with Fate;
But careworn, weary, sad, and slow,
They pass my garden gate!
And some of them come back no more
To those who watch and wait.
Pray Heav'n they've found a happy shore
Beyond my garden gate!

The moments pass, the hours decay,
The seasons smile and frown,
And still the green lane winds away
Across the open down!
And still they follow, lad and lass,
Where Fortune beckons fair;
Nor stop to note the waving grass,
Or smell the scented air.
They follow Fortune's dancing gleam,
Their hearts with hope elate,
While I—I sit alone and dream
Within my garden gate!

—CLIFTON BINGHAM in Chambers's Journal.

The Way He Would Die.

From The Washington Star.

"Aren't you the General who said you would die before you would surrender?" inquired the taunting insurgent.

"Yes," replied the Spaniard, "but our Government did not succeed in putting things off for as many years as they had hoped."

Easy to Remember.

From The Chicago Record.

"Why don't you wear a button reading 'Remember the Maine'?"

"I don't need to; my wife gave me a blowing up that same day."

A SISTER REPUBLIC TO THE SOUTH.*

FOR a people destined to exercise in one way or another a greater influence than any European nation on the countries to the south of us, it must be said that the United States has always taken surprisingly little interest in Mexico and Central and South America. Occasionally we hear a very British expression of wonder at some discovery of suspiciousness with regard to our purposes from Spanish-American and Portuguese-American sources and come upon evidences of a positive dislike. When these are found in Mexicans we attribute it to the Mexican war and grieve that a people who owe their liberty from the yoke of France to our firm attitude with Napoleon III. should be guilty of ingratitude, remembering rather the combat half a century ago than the inestimable service we rendered only three decades past.

Yet it is safe to say that any dislike or suspicion of us among Mexicans has little to do with the good or evil services we have done them. The trouble is much more personal than historical. Mexicans, and one may say South and Central Americans generally, are not given much to the study of history or influenced much by what is long past. They have in a comparatively small degree that abiding sense of a national hatred toward certain hereditary foes, such as we see in England and France, in France and Germany, in Germany and Russia. They are much more profoundly influenced by the present situation. If, therefore, the inhabitants of North America are indifferent to or scornful of these people, if they take no pains to conceal their fancied superiority, it is to such facts rather than facts of history, which the bulk of the people hardly knows, that we must attribute the feeling.

That the attitude of a great many North Americans toward the more southern Americans varies between contemptuous indifference and superciliousness can scarcely be denied. Is it to be wondered at if we are not exactly popular down there? No, I venture to say, not even in Venezuela, though our championship at a very critical moment may well have preserved that country from losing its identity and becoming a British colony.

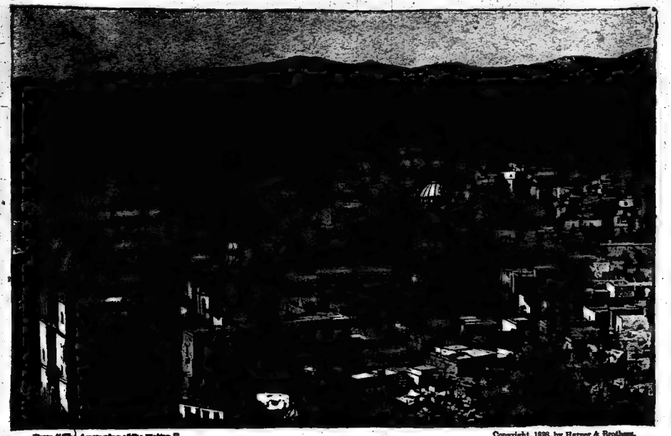
Now that Puerto Rico seems to be ripe for apotheosis and a star's place in the Union Jack, while Cuba's fate is hanging in the balance; now that our manufacturers no longer find the United States a wide enough market, it might seem the part of rational beings to correct this weakness in our National character so far as may be possible and begin by studying the Mexicans and other fellow-Americans to the south. Ignorance is always stupid. It may be that by learning to know these people we shall find good points in them and even on occasion discover among them things to admire and imitate to our advantage. At any rate, on the lower grounds of trade and profit, we might see the advantage of having them our friends. But friends they will not become until we drop our provincial airs of superiority and realize that they are to be treated as equals.

*MEXICO OF TO-DAY. The Awakening of a Nation. By Charles F. Lummis. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1898.

A contribution to our knowledge of Mexico is always welcome. Though Mr. Charles F. Lummis is better known as a student of Indian life, manners, and legends, his acquaintance with Spanish and his sojourn in New Mexico prepared him for more than a common understanding of Mexicans and Mexican things which are not strictly Indian. Mr. Lummis, it is true, lacks something of the self-restraint and moderation that befits the historian or the traveler who makes a country known to benighted readers. He does not stick at saying in relation to our neglect of Mexico that to the eternal race prejudice we add "that we are too drunken with our own progress to know or care much if there be more world beyond our fences"; which strikes one as rather sweepingly severe; "that we still cultivate our foreign relations with a much more primitive implement than the Mexican plow, and that our ideas of the next-door republic are mostly derived from the typical 'Saxon' traveler who roves deaf and dumb and with nose up." He says very truly that educated Americans are far more ignorant of Mexico than educated Mexicans are ignorant of the United States, and adds: "One reason is, doubtless, that we are the more shining mark; but another is that the Latin-American nations have rather different ideas of a diplomatic service. They do not send to any country an Ambassador who will be lost there without an interpreter. Even down to Consuls this ridiculous superstition is operative. Men are selected who are at least gentlemen in appearance; who can command the respectful attention of business men; who know how to ask for the information they desire. The result is that Mexico is steadily informed of the moods and needs of this country."

Before preparing for Harper's Monthly the papers of which this book is composed, the author traveled far and wide through Mexico, talking with men of all ranks, professions, and trades, in order that he might have the latest advices for his subject. His report shows a marvelous advance in comfort and safety for the people under the paternal government of a President elected for twenty years. Brigandage has been suppressed, railways and telegraphs increased, new Post Offices, schools, and public buildings constantly opened, and even the blow occasioned by the depreciation of silver has been weathered. "The long era of dishonest officials, little and big, is no more. There is probably no other country in the New World whose whole public service is to-day so scrupulously clean; and this assertion is made neither carelessly nor ignorantly. * * * There is now in Mexico no hamlet of one hundred Indians, I believe, which has not its free public school."

It is this neglected sister republic, with its aspirations toward public education and comfortable surroundings, that Mr. Lummis tries to place before readers in this country. Portraits of Porfirio Diaz and his son, of Ahumada, Governor of Chihuahua and Terrazas, the "King" of that State; typical heads of Indian, cholo, mestizo, and other mixed bloods; pictures of schools and factories, views of old cities and interiors of



From "The Awakening of the Nation." Copyright, 1898, by Harper & Brothers.

A BIT OF GUANAJUATO.

He recapitulates the early career of Diaz, his battles before and during the invasion of Mexico by the French, and speaks of his administrative qualities. It is evident that Mr. Lummis believes in the strong hand and considers that the peaceful and prosperous state of Mexico warrants the centralized one-man power with which Diaz supplies it. But the most magnificent testimony is given to the Mexicans as a whole for their kindliness and unvarying courtesy. "As a matter of fact I have found the Spanish American not only of incomparably more tact, but of fully as deep sincerity as my countrymen. Speech is currency, and the more flowery, the more discount upon its face. But it is sure that when the don says, Tu casa, Señor! it is actually yours for all the uses of an honored guest, and to an extent that does not in any way obtain between us and strangers in our homes."

"The wealth and progress of Mexico will appeal to the business men of the United States whose office it is to find fresh fields for our manufactures. Mr. Lummis's descriptions of people and cities may induce some of them to study the needs of the southern republic and the requisites to building up our trade. Now that the war with Spain is ending, we shall find that Americans will estimate far more correctly the good qualities of the Spanish character and be disposed to treat Spanish Americans with more consideration than ever before. The fact that we have beaten Spanish sailors and soldiers might occasion us to underrate their descendants and colonial cousins, but it is likely that the attention bestowed and bestowing on Spanish matters in general will have acted as a popular education and a corrective to overweening pride in our victories.

Perhaps it is the neglect of Mexico by the North American tourist which has prevented our artists from exploiting the sister republic as a source of picturesque land and town scapes. The number of those who have worked in Mexico are few and far between. Howard Russell Butler, Hopkinson Smith, and a few other painters, Mary Hallock Foote and several illustrators more have tried their hands at it, but not for long. The architecture, while not exactly of the sort that appeals to purists in the study of that branch of the arts, has a massiveness that appeals to American eyes. Mr. Lummis not only admires it, but holds it high from the standpoint of the student: "I do not understand a fate which has kept Ruskin from knowing the architecture which, more than any other, would have set his heart afire—at once the honesty of the sixteenth century, the Moresque art of Spain, the added massiveness taught by the earthquake lands. First, of course, are the churches; and through the five thousand north-and-south miles of Spanish America these form a series of monuments scarcely to be matched elsewhere. Palaces, bridges, public buildings, even roads—all are fit for their company. One finds few things more discouraging than to know well the architecture of Latin America and then come back to that of our contractored cities." The Plaza de Armas of Leon in Central Mexico, the bird's-eye view of Guanajuato, the carved portals of the Casa de Conde in Mexico City, the Aqueduct Villareal, with the town of Zacatecas in the distance, the courtyard of the old San Agustin convent, now the Post Office, at Queretaro, and even the barbarous fountain (salto de agua) in Mexico, with its baroque sculptures, all of which are among the illustrations of the work, are samples of a very different architecture from ours, the result of entirely different problems before a different race of men. As such, they might well tempt our artists and amateurs.

CHARLES DE KAY.





No. 13.

From The Washington Star.

"Isn't a thirteen-inch gun considered unlucky?" inquired the superstitious man.

"It all depends," replied his matter-of-fact acquaintance, "on whether you're an American or a Spaniard."

AUG

1898



From "The Awakening of the Nation." Copyright, 1898, by Harper & Brothers.

CORNER OF THE PLAZA DE ARMAS, LEON.

EUGENIE, EX-EMPRESS.

NOT long ago the enterprising editor of a Parisian illustrated periodical reproduced from photographs the nose and eyes of a score of personages of world-wide fame, and had his readers guess the names of the individuals to whom they belonged. Hundreds identified the nose and eyes of Gladstone, of the Pope, of Bismarck, of Sarah Bernhardt. One pair of eyes, however, defied detection. They were those of Eugénie, ex-Empress of the French. It is a question whether the guessers felt proud or ashamed of their failure. But oh, the bitterness of it all to the proud, white-haired, sorrowing woman who sat alone in the shadows of Chiselhurst!

What a strange fate has been hers! From the tinsel Court of Madrid, to the brilliant salons of the Second Republic, to the imperial throne, and to the retreat in England, spans the career of a woman who began life as an adventuress, attained the most exalted position in Europe, and who ends her life in exile. Her brilliant failure almost defies intimate criticism, and the verdict of posterity will probably be that her ascendant star paled and vanished only before a stronger and more enduring fate than her own, typified by the Prussian eagles at Sedan.

Although her father, de Montijo, was a grandee of Spain, her mother was a brilliant yet unscrupulous adventuress, who paraded at the capitals of Europe during the second quarter of the present century a title which she had no right to bear, that of the Countess de Téba. Mother and daughter, the latter not yet ten years of age, first saw Paris in 1834, when they took apartments in the third story of 10 Rue St. Antoine, as the records of the Police Department show. Soon after they departed for London, in order to escape their debts. There are other documents in the archives of the police recording the doings of mother and daughter, the last entry being dated 1844, and reads as follows:

"Mme. de Montijo's daughter Eugénie is the cause of a duel between Col. Surwilliers and Capt. Flaueaut; Police Commissioner Hoce reports: 'Mme. de Montijo has no regular income; associates with elderly cavaliers of great fortune. Her apartment is

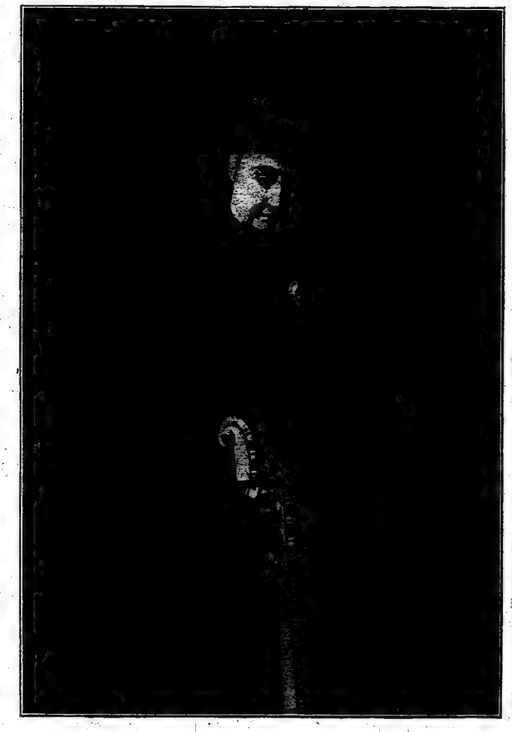


She bided her time; she felt confident that whatever fate had in store for the Prince would be hers too.

The republic became the empire, and President Bonaparte became Napoleon III. Mme. de Montijo and her daughter rose in the social scale, and the exclusive doors of the Faubourg Saint Germain were opened to them. Emperor Napoleon was no less an ardent admirer of Mlle. de Montijo than the President Prince had been, but the exigencies of politics demanded that he should seek a matrimonial alliance elsewhere. His throne was not considered secure by the royalties of Europe; he sought and was repulsed by nearly every eligible Princess of his time. Then he turned to Eugénie and offered her his throne with his heart. The alliance, while it gave great joy to the French populace, for its romance appealed to them, was disappointing to Napoleon's Ministers, who saw only contumely for their master and difficulty of maintaining the dignity of their Government at the Courts of Europe. They were mistaken, however.

The series of political events which followed the marriage of Jan. 29, 1853, placed France in the foreground of the nations of Europe. It does not matter whether her pre-eminence rested upon a secure foundation. She stood there, and was respected. The beauty and grace and consummate tact of the Empress were quite as responsible for the condition of affairs as were the schemes of Louis Napoleon's Ministers. The visit made by the imperial pair to the Court of St. James's in 1859 confirmed their status, which was more firmly impressed upon the royalties of Europe when, a few months later, Queen Victoria and her consort returned the visit. The warm personal affection which sprang up in those pleasant days has never waned. Victoria has always treated the ill-fated Eugénie with all the consideration due to her former rank, although it has not always pleased the English people to have her do so.

The great exposition of 1867 saw France and her Emperor and Empress at the height of their magnificence. The sovereigns of



EUGENIE, EX-EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

Europe visited Paris and gave all royal homage that could be desired. After so many years of uncertainty they believed the empire to be permanent; they greeted Napoleon and Eugénie on equal terms. There was not a shadow on the scene. They had no desire to follow the eyes of their diplomatists and peer beneath the surface and examine the foundation upon which all the splendor that they saw was raised. They beheld only what was on the surface, and they were content; the presence of Eugénie was enough for them, with her wit, her beauty, her grace, and her modes, that all the world copied and extolled. They did not know that the hour had almost struck; that Sadowa had made Sedan possible.

As the troops marched out of the city, on that "holy crusade against the heretic Prussians," Eugénie watched them go, and, striking her breast, said, with eyes all aflame, "C'est ma guerre." She was right; but, in the war for which she had schemed with mediaeval bigotry, her own doom was sealed.

And now like a ghost of the vanished empire that gave her grandeur, and to which she imparted her richest charms, she steals from the solitude of Chiselhurst to the still greater silence of Notre Dame de Paris, there to pray for the souls of her husband and son. But Republican France concerns itself little about her.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

THE MYSTERY OF THE RAZOR.

It is a matter of common experience that a



"A knife that cuts butter when it is hot" (and under no other circumstances) we sometimes meet with. We have been going into the reasons of things, and the reason of this is easily explained. Heat expands metal, and in proportion to the amount of metal which is heated. There is more metal in the breadth of a blade than in its thickness, and the former, therefore, is expanded immensely more than the latter. In other words, the wedgelike shape is lengthened, and the tool becomes "sharp."

AFTER LONG YEARS.

Dear, whom I would not know
If I passed you on the street,
So long and long and long ago
Are the days when we used to meet.

You may be glad to hear
That somewhere out of the blue
Come vague sweet dreams that bring you near,
That I often think of you;

That now and then I thrill
At a rustle in the dark;
That I start as the wind sweeps over the hill,
As I see the firefly's spark.

Somebody stepped on my grave?
Or somebody slipped out of yours?
I cannot tell! There are ghosts that crave
A bit of the love that endures.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Magazine.

AUG

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

IN a big up-town studio whose windows look out across the Riverside Drive to the Hudson there lives one of the most remarkable families of children ever found under one roof. They are of all ages and nationalities, and they are gowned in all the quaint and curious costumes of the different countries and parts of countries they represent, from that of the rag-dressed American Indian to the small but magnificent little lady of the Japanese Court.

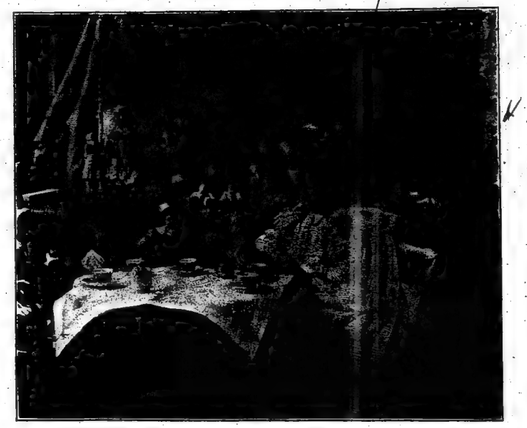
The whole family—and it is a large family—belongs to a little woman, Miss Alma Adelaide Clarke. Little Miss Alma is a young lady of Parisian birth and the first four years of her life were spent in Paris. She is the daughter of Thomas Shields Clarke, the artist, and has now reached the mature age of eight. She lives in the big house in Riverside Drive of which the studio forms a part.

The family lives ordinarily in a big chest in the studio, but when occasionally its members come out in full force to be tended and coddled, or to take afternoon tea with their little mamma, it is really a sight worth seeing. Although many members of the family are somewhat out of their social element in the company of a little American woman in a big picturesque studio, there is not one that shows it by the movement of a muscle, be it a Russian peasant, a French fisherwoman, Aunt Dinah from the South, or the funny little Indian from the Western plains.

The family is formed of a collection of dolls which Mr. Clarke has picked up in his travels in different parts of the world, many of them having been bought from the children playing with them in the streets of their native towns. The collection will one day be of special value from the costumes, the originals of which are slowly but surely disappearing from among the people who have made them characteristic.



HER MAJESTY OF JAPAN.



AFTERNOON TEA.

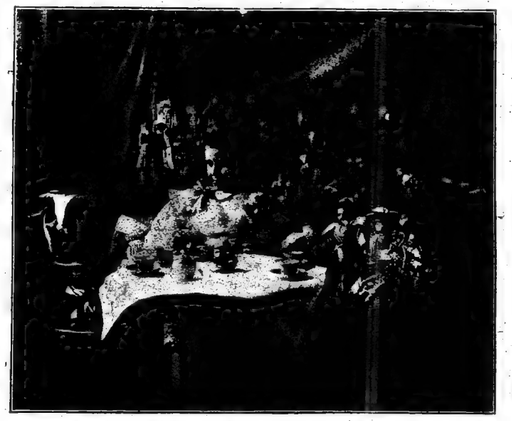


A HAPPY FAMILY.

The little Dutch doll in the collection was dressed in the same style as her real little Holland mamma, and not only like her mamma, but like her grandmamma, for the little women and the big women in Holland are frequently such exact counterparts of each other that walking along the streets it is difficult to tell the difference between a little young woman and a grown-up old one, and the dolls share this convenient sameness of style. But Miss Dolly is in gala attire, her headdress an exact counterpart of that of the women of South Holland, and the dress with the characteristic tight sleeves, tight waists, and many petticoats. Next to the little Dutch woman in the high chair is the French fisherwoman, a coquettish looking damsel with a broad ruffle of lace around her face, long earrings, fishing net, basket of shellfish in one hand, and an ordinary fish in the other. She wears an outside







"DO YOU TAKE CREAM?"

pocket, and her bright red skirt is pulled up jauntily over her black-and-white striped petticoat.

The brigandish looking gentleman next to her, in black and white, is only an ordinary business man of Roumania. He may be a gallant youth, and he is most picturesque in his skin-tight white trousers, with the black line on the outer edge, and tightly bound with cord at the ankle, his broad brimmed hat, broad belt, flowing fringed sleeves of white, and coat strapped across his shoulders; but he is a tin peddler, as the wares in his hands proclaim.

The great lady of Japan, with her Court, is interesting, but she is not half as picturesque as the shepherd. The shepherd, on his high stilts, is dressed warmly, perhaps, to keep him in a condition of health, proof against the malaria of the marshes he traverses. He wears a blue woolen coat and trousers, coat of his own sheep's wool, with more of the same on his feet over his brown woolen stockings that he has knitted himself. His crook serves more than one purpose. He plants one end firmly into the ground when he has a little leisure, leans back against it, and though that might not be comfortable to shepherds of other countries used to resting on the ground, he finds it a very convenient position, and lounges there knitting.

Lapland is the country of equal rights, so far as costume goes, and the Laplander may be intended for either a man or a woman with the fur coat, trousers, cap, and shoes, the embroidered belt clasping the knees, the bit of lace, and ornamental buckle.

One of the most interesting dolls of the collection is the home-made doll of a little Indian papoose, a piece of dried grass, with a solid root. The latter serves for a body, while the grass, plaited and turned over, forms the head. This primitive little doll is dressed in a piece of cheap cotton lace, which the little Indian girl had found somewhere and made use of after the fashion of more civilized little girls. This was given Mr. Clarke by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge of The St. Nicholas.

There is a Blackfoot Indian squaw with a papoose on her back, the skin and hair of a buffalo being used in her manufacture, a Sioux buck has real human hair upon his head, and there is also an Apache squaw. But darker complexioned than the Indians is Aunt Dinah, a typical Southern mammy, who was made by a Southern woman in a most ingenious way. Her head and shoes are of newspaper soaked to a pulp, then squeezed, shaped, and modeled, painted black, and given large eyes and brilliant red lips. Aunt Dinah wears a turban and a kerchief. There is a Penobscot Indian, monks of the Orders of Miseracordia and Compagnia del Morte, a Spanish nurse with a baby richly dressed in lace robes, soldiers, and Capuchin monks from Capri, Javanese puppets, and a demure Quaker lady, Indian wrestlers, and a Black Forest doll.

The most gorgeous-looking individuals are a couple of Russian peasants, a man and a woman in velvet, heavily decorated with gold. The man has a velvet coat and trousers of velvet, a loose garment of blue beneath the coat, which is tied at the waist with tasseled cords. The woman is also in velvet, and both have distinctly Russian hats. They form a strong contrast to a poor Siberian peasant woman in an old black coat, a red hood, a pink dress, and yellow apron, moccasins on her feet, and in her hand a red handkerchief bundle which actually contains some very tiny garments about the size that the doll children of such a little woman would wear.

One thing that is needed in the collection is a variety of dolls belonging to the early days of America, little Martha Washingtons and Colonial dames. When these are found, little Miss Alma and little Miss Alma's papa will be very well satisfied with the big family which makes its home in the big chest in the studio.

THE INSTINCT OF DIRECTION.

A friend of mine in New Zealand, says a writer in The Spectator, had sons who were "swarming off" and making homes of their own. One of these sons had married, and was going to a farm almost due west of his father's station, but across the island on the other coast. It was a very short distance, some forty miles, between the two places, but this forty miles was unknown land of broken and heavily timbered mountain country. With rivers unbridged and forests without roads, it was impossible to convey by land the furniture of the newly married couple to their home, so a schooner was chartered, and the pair, taking with them a valuable dog belonging to the old man, set sail. The dog was fastened below in the hold. The schooner sailed 200 miles to the northward, headed Cape Maria Van Dieman, and came south many miles along the other coast to her haven.

The dog was put ashore the next morning, but it at once disappeared, and twenty-four hours afterward appeared at its old home, muddy, tired, and foot-sore, having traveled through the forest from west to east. Nothing but a true homing instinct could have led the dog along a path untrodden by man to a point whence it had been carried for hundreds of miles in a circuitous route, and while hidden in the hold of a vessel.

HORSESHOES.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which, in their cases, are tied around the ankle with straw rope, and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a halfpenny a pair. In Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn. In discussing this subject a writer in The Horseshoer's Journal says: In the valley of the Upper Oxus the antlers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pins. In the Soudan the horses are shod with socks made of camels' skin. In Australia horseshoes are made of cowhide. A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper, prepared by saturating with oil, turpentine, and other ingredients. Thin layers of such paper are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained, and the shoes thus made are durable and impenetrable by moisture.

THE DAY OF DEATH.

Poor day! she promised you a crown,
She bade you to a festival,
And you go empty, after all,
And wear a tattered, faded gown.

Tread bravely down the lonely way;
Let not the other days be proud
Because to them the fates allowed
What they denied to you, poor day!

For though you die and never see
What other days, thank God! have seen,
The eyes of her who is my queen—
The face that is the world to me,

Yet even now her thoughts wing through
The cloud of absence, to your breast:
You by her promise were caressed—
And it is I must weep, not you!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

MARY STUART'S WATCHES.

Among the watches owned by Mary Stuart was a coffin-shaped watch in a case of crystal, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal. Probably the most remarkable one in her collection was the one which was bequeathed to Mary Seaton, her maid of honor. It was in the form of a skull. On the forehead of the skull was the symbol of death, the scythe, and the hour-glass. At the back of the skull was Time, and at the top of the head were the Garden of Eden and the Crucifixion. The watch was opened by reversing the skull. Inside was a representation of the Holy Family surrounded by angels, while the shepherds and their flocks were worshipping the new-born Christ. The works formed the brains, while the dial plate was the palate.

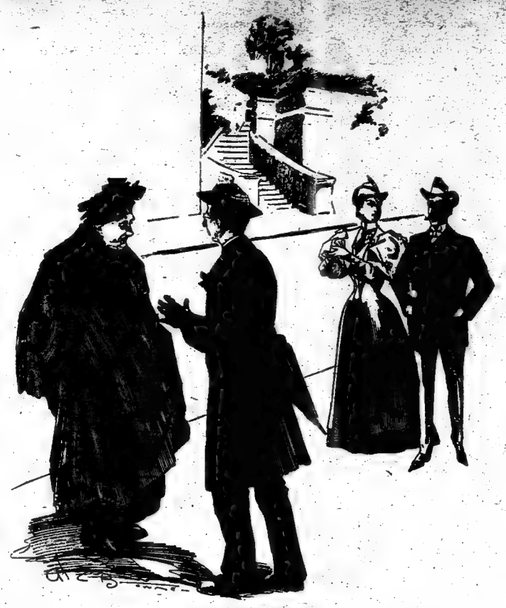


LOOKING WEST TOWARD SANTIAGO FROM SIBONEY.

The West End of the Viaduct Was Dynamited by the Spanish and Has Lately Been Repaired. Our Fleet Was About Three Hundred Feet from the Railroad During the Bombardment of Santiago. The Old Aguadores Fort Is Seen on the Left of the Railroad, and Morro Castle Is at the Extreme Left of the Picture.



GENERAL VIEW AT EL CANEY, SHOWING SPANISH BLOCKHOUSE.



NEEDLESS ALARM.

He—They say his father paid her hush money for several years, and now he's doing the same.

She—Mercy! Who is she?

He—His baby's nurse.

SILENCE.

So silent is the world to-night
The lamp gives silence out like light,
The latticed windows, open wide,
Show silence, like the night, outside;
The nightingale's faint notes draw near
Like musical silence to mine ear.

The empty house calls not to me:
"Here, but for Fate, were thou and she!"
That gibe for once is checked: to-night
Silence is queen in grief's despite;
And even the longing of my soul
Is silent in this hour's control.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Modern Fable.

From The Chicago News.

Once upon a time a Tramp was Sorely in need of Something to Eat, and approaching a Farmhouse, he spake unto the Farmer, saying: "If you will give me the Wherewithal to satisfy the Cravings of the inner Man, I will kill all the Rats about the Place." "Agreed," said the Tiller of the Soil, and he ordered his Good Wife to give the Tramp a Square Meal. After the Tramp had Devoured everything in sight he went to the woodpile and selected a stout Club; then, seating Himself on the Porch, he said to the Farmer: "Now bring on your Rats."

A Documental Insult.

From The Chicago Record.

"Cousin Julia has given up her trip abroad."

"What for?"

"She found that her passport described her as having a large mouth."

George Was Misquoted.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"George, Aunt Maria is very angry at you for saying she eats too much."

"Dear, dear, I didn't say anything of the kind."

"What did you say, George?"

"All I said was that she had an appetite like a mud dredge."

Good Times Ahead.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't know what I'd have done," said the Santiago Spaniard, "if it hadn't been for that optimistic friend of mine."

"He encouraged you to hold out to the bitter end?"

"No. When we were tired and hungry he was always saying, 'Cheer up, we'll be conquered in a few days.'"

Another Argument Smashed.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"He may not put on quite as much style in his clothing as your young man does," snapped the girl in the pink shirt waist, "but he drives one of the handsomest and costliest turnouts in this town."

"I know it," returned the girl in the four-inch collar. "It's a pie wagon."

And they continued to look hatpins at each other.

Strategy.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A little Somerville girl who is away for the Summer is afraid of the dog at the house where she is visiting. The other day, while the dog was lying in the front hall, she astonished the people on the front piazza by making her appearance through the door.

"Why, how did you venture to come by the dog?" somebody asked.

"Oh," she said, "I waited a minute, and while he was itching his leg I skan out."

A Difficult Situation.

From The Washington Star.

"I am afraid there is going to be some trouble about the hitch in the peace negotiations," said one Spanish official.

"Yes," answered the other, who had been reading about the Carlist preparations; "and, on the other hand, if we get unhitched there will probably be a runaway and a smash-up."

Punctilious.

From The Washington Star.

"So you don't want breakfast badly enough to take off your coat and pull a few weeds out of the garden!" she remarked scornfully.

"Madam," said Meandering Mike, deprecatingly, "luck has been agin me. But I'm still too much of a gent to take off me coat in the presence of a lady."

Hard at It.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Hey, there!" cried the policeman, "your light's out."

"I know it!" yelled the fleeting bicyclist. "Oil's all gone, and I'm trying to light out, too."

Just the Thing.

From The Chicago Record.

"Did the soldiers appreciate those night-shirts we sent them?"

"I should say so; they used them to clean their guns."

THE SONG OF THE THRUSH.

Hush!
It is the thrush that sings,
With throbbing throat and wings,
Beating in lovely time
To these his notes that climb
Up past the topmost leaves
That daring spider weaves
Together with a thread
Silver and dew-bespread.
Hush!
It is the thrush!

Hush!
He sings so sweet and clear
For God—not man—to hear;
His message sways and swings,
Soft beating, like brown wings,
With lovely rise and fall.
And last, a tender call
To his brown mate below:
"Love, love," he sings, "and O,
The lark has stronger wing;
But God leans down to hear
His weaker birds that sing."
Hush!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

His Difficulties.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Foreigner—Vot you mean ven you say I learn de langwich like a big ghost?

Native American—That isn't what I said. I said you were learning it in great shape.

Foreigner—Vell, vot's de difference?

Which Has Its Advantages.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Mrs. Wiggles—Are you going away on a vacation trip this year?

Mrs. Waggles—No, but my husband is going away for four weeks in September on a business trip.

A Close Call.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Medium—Mr. North, here is the spirit of your wife. She wants to speak to you.

Mr. North—You should be more definite, Madam; I've buried three.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ADVERTISEMENTS.



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From The Cleveland Leader.

"Have you been out to the races yet?"

"Yes; I have always been out on the races."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FACTORY, 265 WEST BROADWAY.

PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI.—JULY 30, 1898



"FLOR DE CUBA!"
(WITH THE BLOOM OFF.)

UNCLE SAM (TO CUBA). "SEE HERE! IF I'D KNOWN WHAT A DUEN'D, WORTHLESS, ILL-CONDITIONED SKUNK YOU ARE, I WOULDN'T HA' LIFTED A HAND FOR YOU! BUT—NOW I'M HERE—GUESS I'M GOIN' TO STAY, AND *LICK YOU INTO SHAPE!*"

"2 to 15 DAYS' PLEASURE TOURS," 72 pages, with 29 maps, sent free on receipt of two 2-cent stamps by GEORGE H. DANIELS, G. P. A., New York Central, New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; variable winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,162. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cash cotton, 6c.

Page 1.

William C. Daly was badly hurt in a runaway accident on the Coney Island Boulevard, he and his family being thrown from their carriage.

Five men were swept from the deck of the yacht Leona by the heavy towline of the tug Honeybrook, which passed over it. The Leona was anchored three miles east of Boston Light, and three lives were lost.

Four more transports arrived at Montauk with more than 3,000 officers and men. Among them were Col. Roosevelt and Gene. Wheeler, who came on the Miami. On the St. Louis there had been one death from yellow fever, but there were no remaining suspicious cases of sickness.

Page 2.

A letter was sent to President McKinley by the Merchants' Association on Saturday, congratulating him on the signing of the peace protocol.

The Rough Riders who have been in Jersey City several days were ordered to Montauk Point. Other troops passed through that city on their way to the camp. Two large barges were hired to be used as detention hospitals at the camp.

The last of the troops from Cuba, who came north on the Seguranca, were landed yesterday, and the vessel was returned to the Ward Line. The discharged soldiers, who disembarked at the Battery, were tattered and dirty, but cheerful, and freely recounted their experiences.

Page 3.

At a meeting of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper told how he converted Capt. John W. Philip of the Texas.

Page 5.

John Brantigan, who admitted that he had robbed several churches, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday.

It is reported from Newark that while in that town a few days ago, Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, saved a cripple from being run down by a trolley car.

An aged man without money, in walking from Newburg to Camp Black, where he expected to find his son, fell exhausted in Brooklyn, and was taken to a hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Fairbairn, Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, has been retired after thirty-six years, and all the members of the Faculty have been dismissed.

Republican leaders met at Manhattan Beach yesterday and Chairman Odell issued a call for the State Convention to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday to fix a date for the State Convention.

Two sailors and about forty New Jersey volunteers from Fort Wadsworth made a raid at South Beach resorts and tore down the flags of Cuba, many of which, together with the Stars and Stripes, were used for decorations. The raiders then burned the flags, while the on-lookers cheered.

Page 6.

In a Jersey City church an unusual double service was witnessed. A woman's funeral was held and her infant daughter was baptized.

Page 7.

Mrs. Anne E. Miller of 44 West Eighty-fifth Street was killed by jumping from a Columbus Avenue cable car at Eighty-fourth Street.

Page 8.

National Guardsmen were discussing the status of officers who have resigned from the volunteer service. It is said they will retain their former positions.

Central Labor Union delegates complain that motormen and gripmen will not stop for passengers. Labor organizations may turn out to welcome the victorious fleet.

The new elevated station platforms at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street were opened to traffic, and through trains to Tremont will be run probably on and after to-day.

Active measures were being taken to check the epidemic of dysentery in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The water is supposed to be to blame, but the building is being evacuated and will be thoroughly overhauled

Letters have been received by Stephen E. Barton of the Red Cross from Miss Clara Barton and Charles H. H. Cottrell, describing the conditions at Santiago on July 26. Miss Barton announced that all the hungry were being fed, and Mr. Cottrell declared that the timely arrival of the Cuban Relief Committee's cargo on the State of Texas saved the lives of hundreds of soldiers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page —.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 6.

PEACE COMMISSION'S MEMBERS

Judge Day, Justice McKenna, Gen. Porter, Senator Lodge, and Mr. Coudert Are Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The composition of the Peace Commission was much discussed to-day, but no final selections, it appears, have as yet been made. From high authority it was reported to-night that the President has under consideration the following: Judge Day, Justice McKenna, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Lodge, and Frederic R. Coudert.

Ambassador Porter is especially considered because of his knowledge of French and his presence in Paris. It is said that Senator Davis would have been selected, but for the fact that he has a close political contest on hand.

W. C. DALY BADLY HURT.

Team Runs Away and He and His Family Are Thrown Out.

William C. Daly, the well-known turfman, was badly hurt in a runaway accident while driving yesterday with several members of his family, near his residence at Sheepshead Bay.

Mr. Daly left his residence in Meck Lane with his wife and two children and his sister-in-law. The party were in a two-seated surrey, behind a pole team of trotters, valued at several thousand dollars. The party had scarcely left the house when the surrey pole broke, and the frightened horses dashed into the Coney Island Boulevard and started on a wild run toward Coney Island.

After running a quarter of a mile the surrey was forced against a tree and the occupants were hurled headlong to the street. They were picked up by a party of wheelmen and carried to a near-by hotel, where they were attended by Dr. Pettitt of Sheepshead Bay Road.

Mr. Daly had sustained a dislocation of the right shoulder, and was badly cut and bruised about the face and body. The women and children were only slightly bruised, but all suffered from shock, and will be confined to their beds for several days.

The party was later taken home in a carriage. The horses were caught near Coney Island. They were uninjured, but the surrey was wrecked.

A TRUCE IN PUERTO RICO

Gen. Macias First Declined to Respect the Flag Sent Out by Gen. Wilson.

CORPORAL SWANSON KILLED

Other Americans Wounded in an Engagement with Spaniards Near Coamo—The Enemy Driven from His Guns.

MADRID, Aug. 14—4 P. M.—The Governors General of Cuba and Puerto Rico have acknowledged the receipt of the news of the suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain, and announce the carrying out of the orders.

An order has been issued by the Captain General of Madrid suspending the publication of the Republican newspaper El Pais.

Reports from Havana state that the bombardment of Manzanillo lasted from 3 o'clock until 9 in the evening, and that attacks were made by the insurgents at various points. During the engagement fifteen Spaniards were killed. The American commander summoned the town to surrender, giving the authorities three hours in which to capitulate.

LAST FIGHT IN PUERTO RICO

A Corporal Killed and Several of Our Men Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. WILSON AT COAMO, Aug. 13—Noon.—Gen. Wilson this morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macias. As Gen. Macias has no communication with Madrid, he may thus cut himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered.

The soldiers of the American Army generally receive the news of peace with delight, although some are disappointed that there is to be no further fighting, and many officers express regret at the suspension of hostilities in the midst of the campaign.

Gen. Wilson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front yesterday afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish position on the crest of the mountain at the head of the pass through which the road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protected by seven lines of intrenchments and a battery of two howitzers. The Spaniards were eager for the fray, and earlier in the day had fired upon Col. Biddle of the Engineer Corps, who, with a platoon of Troop C of New York, was reconnoitring on their right flank.

As our battery rounded a curve in the road, 2,000 yards away, the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Four companies of the Third Wisconsin, which were posted on the bluffs to the right of the road, were not permitted to respond to the infantry fire. The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unlimbered, and were soon hurling common shell and shrapnel at the enemy at a lively rate, striking the emplacements, batteries, and intrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a triphammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to serve the other at intervals for over an hour. They had our range, and their shrapnel burst repeatedly over our men. The fragments of one shell killed Corp. Swanson of Company L and seriously wounded Corp. Yanke and Privates Bunce and Vought.

Capt. Paget, the British army officer who is with the American forces for the purpose of observing the operations in the field, distinguished himself by aiding Dr. Woodbury.

Here Capt. Lee and Private Sizer of Company F were wounded by Mauser bullets. In about two hours the enemy abandoned the other gun, and the men began to flee from the intrenchments toward a banana grove in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran.

One gun was now ordered to advance to a position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when Spanish infantry reinforcements filed into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire at a gallop. Then both the enemy's howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gun galloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted. Lieut. Maines was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his gun retired, the ball following a rib. The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing soon ceased.

Col. Bliss of Gen. Wilson's staff went forward to the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded, and that their position was untenable, and demanded their surrender. The commander asked until to-morrow morning in order that he might communicate with Governor General Macias at San Juan.

Gen. Wilson and his staff viewed to-day's action from a hill at the right of the battery. The enemy's guns were fired from a high elevation with low velocity. The Spaniards have the ranges as accurately as they had at Santiago. Their position from the front is almost impregnable, but it can be turned.

Estimates of the strength of the enemy range from 500 to 1,000. Their position is five miles from Aibonito.

"Tell the American General, if he desires to avoid further shedding of blood to remain where he is."

This is the reply that the Spanish commander, Col. Nuevillas, sent to Gen. Wilson's demand for the surrender of Aibonito made last night.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 13—Evening.—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American Army in Puerto Rico. Gen. Wilson, at Coamo, and Gen. Schwan at Mayaguez, will remain at those places. Gen. Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas, and Gen. Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guyama, will return to that town.

Gen. Miles expects to do nothing pending the arrival at San Juan of the Peace Commissioners.

BLANCO GETS OFFICIAL NEWS.

Transmitted Through American Officials by Way of New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Blanco did not receive official notice of the signing of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities until last night. This official notice came through this country, was received at New York, and transmitted over our wires, and through our officials to the Governor General.

Despite all rumors to the contrary, the Government is confident that Blanco is still in Havana. It is certain that he was there last night and received the official note from Sagasta. As soon as the protocol was signed, information to that effect was cabled to Paris to be translated from French to Spanish, put into cipher, and transmitted to Sagasta.

This delay and difference in time between Washington and Madrid, five hours, prevented the news from reaching Sagasta before Saturday morning. The Minister lost little time in advising Blanco of the cessation of hostilities. His message reached New York yesterday and was hastily sent to Havana. It simply advised Blanco of the signing of the instrument, the cessation of hostilities, and ordered him to stop all warlike movements.

The Governor General had received, however, earlier information from an unofficial source. In the afternoon of Friday, shortly after the protocol was signed, Gen. Greely telegraphed to Havana, informing Gen. Blanco of the conclusion of negotiations and the assurance of peace.

Of course, the Governor General could not recognize such advices, and had to await the receipt of dispatches from his home Government.

DEWEY NOT YET INFORMED.

News of the Cessation of Hostilities Will Be Hurried to Him from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Aug. 14.—News of the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain was received here yesterday. The British steamer Australian, bound for Sydney, New South Wales, was chartered to carry the news to Manila. No other vessel was available for the purpose, owing to the prevalence of typhoons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—War has not yet ended in the Far East. It is not likely that it will end before Tuesday of this week. The blockade has been raised from the coast of Cuba, the American armies are melting away from before Santiago, and the troops will soon begin leaving Puerto Rico, which they have conquered merely by appearing there under the flag of the free and progressive Republic.

When the protocol was signed last Friday afternoon at 4:28, a dispatch was immediately sent to Admiral Dewey advising him of the cessation of hostilities.

Friday afternoon here was Saturday morning in Hongkong, where the dispatch had to be sent.

It has been the custom of the Admiral to have a dispatch boat in Hongkong either on Saturday or Monday, but none arrived on Saturday.

The fact that the Consul has hired a vessel to carry the news causes no surprise in Washington, as it is known that the Consul could assume such authority under the circumstances.

The voyage from Hongkong to Manila is about sixty to seventy hours of steaming, or two and a half days. If the message could have left Hongkong yesterday, it would reach Dewey by Tuesday, but now it can hardly reach him before Thursday, even if the dispatch boat should leave Hongkong to-morrow.

This is not at all certain, and it is quite probable, therefore, that war may rage around Manila all this week. It is certainly in progress there still, and there is no likelihood of the Navy Department hearing anything from Dewey until Saturday or next Sunday. This seems an anomaly in modern war, where the telegraph and submarine cables should be able to take a dispatch to any part of the globe in a very short time.

In earlier times of course war continued until the slow arrival of the sailing ship, and many important battles have been fought after the signing of the treaty of peace, as, for instance, the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812-14, but Manila up to May 1 was connected with the rest of the world by cable. That cable still remains although one end of it is sealed up in Hongkong, and the other is anchored somewhere in the Bay of Manila.

There is no possibility of having it used to put an end to the war, and thus Spain, by her own act, aids an enemy, inflicting upon her possessions and her armies and citizens unnecessary injuries.

The cable to Manila is operated by the Eastern Cable Company. It is subsidized by Spain, and cannot be operated, except by the permission of the Spanish Government. This permission was withdrawn as soon as Admiral Dewey got into position to make use of the wire. On June 1 the cable people asked Spain to allow them to use the cable in a neutral manner, open to all, but Sagasta indignantly refused.

The company thereupon sealed up the Hongkong end and Dewey has cut and anchored the Manila end at some point where he can keep his eye upon it.

This peculiar situation will enable Dewey and Merritt to strike a heavy and telling blow at Manila this week, if they have not already captured the city. It gives them time to carry out the programme of the war, and to get possession of the city which the protocol provides for, and, also, to prove to Aguinaldo that this country will have its way in the Philippines, and is not simply playing the bloody game of war to establish another volcanic republic.

The Navy Department expects to receive startling news from Manila by the end of the week. It is not at all improbable that Merritt and the victor of Manila may have already struck a blow that will clear up the situation and change our destiny, as intimated in the protocol with regard to the Philippines and the East.

MADRID PAPERS ON PEACE.

They Generally Accept the Nation's Defeat with Bitter Lamentations—Only a Few Contented.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—El Pais to-day printed the text of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders, and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the rôle of a third-rate power."

El Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war."

El Nacion says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle, she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our misfortune."

El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon; and the question will not be settled favorably for her.

El Globo, (Ministerial,) pines for peace between Spain and the United States and says the communications on Eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe.

El Tiempo (Conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

El Epoca says: "The peace is the saddest [illegible] the treaty of Utrecht," and expresses doubt "if a Government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace."

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The comments of the press on the protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish colonial empire. Some days ago the desire for peace made the people close their eyes to the price, but now, upon reading the protocol, they realize that the cost is the loss of that empire which Spain had conquered with so much glory, and that Spain now falls to the second rank among the nations. The public mind is stunned and there is general mourning.

"Gen. Blanco telegraphs that Havana is greatly agitated by the news of the signing of the protocol, and that much anxiety is manifested to learn the conditions, which have not yet been published. Some uneasiness is felt regarding the effect that the text of the protocol may have on the Spanish volunteers in Havana. Many newspapers express grief and despair that the men who brought disaster on Spain by lack of foresight, organization, and ability should continue to govern the country."

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The city was patrolled by police last night, but perfect tranquility prevails. The publication of the protocol produced keen disappointment so far as it refers to the Philippines, where it had been hoped Spain would preserve her sovereignty intact. Clause III. of the protocol dispels this illusion.

Echoing public feeling the independent and opposition papers bitterly criticise the clause as affording pretext for curtailing Spanish sovereignty in an archipelago where control or interference of a foreign power would make the natives ungovernable.

SAGASTA SURE TO CONTROL.

No Trouble Expected Even if Some Ministers Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times's Madrid correspondent, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The publication of the protocol has not made much impression because the contents were already known. The only doubtful point referred to the time of the convocation of the Cortes. Although there is a strong Cabinet dissension on this point, some apprehending a crisis, little importance need be attached to it, because it is even unlikely that in the event of one or two Ministers resigning the course of the peace negotiations will be seriously affected, because, in the long run, Sagasta is certain to have his own way.

"Meanwhile he allows his colleagues to discuss the subject freely and wisely keeps his own counsel. There is no conceivable doubt that the Cortes will approve of peace, and the date of the convocation of the Cortes can only affect personal party interests.

"It is too soon to speak confidently of the impression the preliminary conditions of peace, when examined closely, will make on the Spanish people generally, but there is no doubt the news of the termination of hostilities will be received by a great majority with satisfaction.

"During the last few weeks there has been a great change in public opinion. Though it was universally recognized from the beginning that in the long run America would prove herself stronger than Spain, it was generally expected that the bravery, dash, and tenacity of the Spanish army and navy would in some measure counterbalance the superiority of the United States in population and resources, and that consequently the conditions of peace would not be very onerous. This illusion was dispelled by the destruction of Cervera's squadron, the capitulation of Santiago, and other well-known incidents of the campaign, and gradually the conviction spread that as Spain was evidently incapable of defending herself, the sooner she made peace the better.

"It may pretty safely be assumed, therefore, that the decision of the Government will be generally approved. Whether the Government will subsequently be called to account for negligence in its preparation for war, and for the manner in which the campaign was conducted, is another question."

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The New York Times Quoted by Its London Namesake.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times this morning comments editorially upon the generous universal recognition of the part which President McKinley has played throughout the war between the United States and Spain, and says:

"If foreign observers might presume to have an opinion upon his conduct it would probably be that President McKinley has kept his finger constantly upon the National pulse, and has known how to stimulate and direct National thought without too markedly outrunning its movement.

"Everything has been done in the open, every move has been discussed as a possibility all over the United States before the Government was irrevocably committed one way or the other, and the result of this cautious, tentative policy is that where he stands at this moment the President has the whole American people at his back.

"We do not know that there can be any higher statesmanship for a President governing under the Constitution of the United States.

"It is noteworthy that while the Spaniards, who are usually regarded as chivalrous, romantic, and mediaeval, have turned first to the financial aspect of the situation, the Americans, who are usually supposed to be intensely practical, have as yet hardly given a thought to the financial or economic side of the question. What occupies the American people at this moment is not the cost of the war, the value of their acquisitions, or the balance of the profit and loss account, but the moral result of the struggle and the nature of the ideas which it stimulates.

"Whether Bryanism is dead or only sleeping, whether the smaller issues of party warfare are superseded by large and worthy conceptions of National policy or only thrown for the time into the background, there can be no doubt that the war has had and will have a profound effect upon American ideas and aims. Not only has it renovated the idea of National unity, impaired by the great civil struggle, but it has supplied that sense of contact with external forces which is probably one of the most potent influences in favor of maintaining the National spirit.

"The Antilles themselves introduce a novel element into American life, and open up questions upon which parties may differ greatly and worthily. This in itself is a gain, and one which was more or less conscientiously sought when the war was undertaken. The perilous unrest spoken of by THE NEW YORK TIMES was a real National evil which sprang directly, so far as foreigners can judge, from the disappearance

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MR. CROKER STOLE AWAY

Tammany Leader Started for a Drive, and Has Been Missing at Saratoga Ever Since.

NOBODY KNOWS WHERE HE IS

There Has Been No Real Test of Strength Between Hill and Croker—Democrats Are Hopeful and in Earnest.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—It came to light to-night that Richard Croker had disappeared. He went out for a drive at 1 o'clock this afternoon with his private secretary, Thomas F. Smith, and, Mr. Smith said, they were going to Fire Commissioner Scannell's cottage. Early in the evening Mr. Smith came back without Mr. Croker.

Then it was discovered that just before leaving, Mr. Croker had paid his bill at the hotel and had said he was going away for a day or two. Mr. Smith was asked where he was and replied, "Why, I left him at Scannell's. If he has left there I haven't the slightest idea of where he is." Commissioner Scannell, when seen at his cottage, said, "Why, I haven't seen Mr. Croker since this morning."

It was suggested that he had gone to a dinner Maurice Untermyer gave to-night at Moons-on-the-Lake. When Mr. Untermyer returned to town he said he had seen nothing of him. "I think," he said, "that he must be stopping with a friend somewhere. If he had gone for any length of time it seems to me he would surely have let me know, as we are going to the Woods together. We start for my cottage at Round Lake on Tuesday night. He has not canceled the engagement, so he will be back. I shouldn't be at all surprised, however, if he had gone to Richfield Springs, where his family is stoppping, but if he has he won't stay long."

Among the numerous rumors which started when Mr. Croker's disappearance was discovered was one that he had heard serious reports of some doings of Mr. Hill up the State and had hurried away to consult with Senator Murphy at Troy or Long Branch.

It was the prevailing opinion, however, that he had gone to see his family, and it is believed that he will return to-morrow or Tuesday.

His disappearance worries the less prominent politicians who are scurrying about searching for definite information. They cannot decide whether it is worth while to pay hotel bills here for another day or two in expectation of the chief's return or leave for their homes at once.

No Test Between the Leaders.

In spite of the opinions of a good many of the Tammany politicians here that Mr. Croker has proved that he is the controlling power in the party organization of the State and the opinions of just as many Hill men that the former Senator is undoubtedly the party leader there has yet been no show of hands.

There has been nothing to prove how the State Committee stands in regard to the two men, and if there is a struggle for supremacy between Mr. Hill and the leader of Tammany Hall its result will not come to light until the Democrats gather at Syracuse for the convention.

It is nevertheless interesting to hear the Tammany and the Hill men give their "absolute proofs" that it is no longer a question who is at the helm. The Croker men say, of course, Mr. Croker showed that he is the party leader when he went into the meeting of the State Committee and suggested a plan of action which was followed by that body. The Hill men say "why, of course, Hill showed that he's the boss. He's got six out of the ten members in the State Committee, and the convention goes to Syracuse, which is just where he wanted it."

In fact, there are just as many arguments on one side as on the other, which leads some of the leaders who have not taken an active part in this spirited discussion to say that Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill had come out of the affair equally well and that it looks as if on minor matters, at any rate, there had been some sort of an agreement between them for the sake of party harmony.

How the Committee Stands.

It is believed by some of the best informed men in the organization that Mr. Hill, if he intends to test his strength as against Mr. Croker's, will do so at the meeting of the State Committee that is to be held in Syracuse on the evening before the day set for the convention. There is a report that the committee stands thirty-eight for Mr. Croker and twelve for Mr. Hill but they have taken no vote on any matter on which they have been divided.

Mr. Croker, after his breakfast, went to mass in the little Catholic Church three blocks from his hotel. After leaving the church he returned to the hotel, and as he came up the steps the Tammany men on the porch lifted their hats. They left their seats and followed him into the corridor, where they surrounded him and hemmed him in. Those not prominent in the organization stood with their hats off in the presence of the chief.

Nearly all day John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Maurice Untermeyer sat on the hotel porch, and Mayor Van Wyck spent the greater part of his time strolling about the corridor. Over at the United States Hotel there was another party of prominent men in the Tammany organization. In the afternoon Congressman Sulzer and a few others drove out to a clambake at the training quarters of "Kid" McCoy, the prizefighter. Mr. McCoy, however, he was not present to do the honors.

The Salvation Army held services this afternoon in front of the hotels where the Democrats are stopping. The leader had a banjo and between songs addressed himself to the people on the porches. Even the Mayor came out to listen. Congressman Sulzer listened with rapt attention. "This," said he, "is a style of religion that appeals to me," and he stopped talking politics for the rest of the time the army was holding forth.

There are all sorts of campaign buttons in circulation. There is an enormous Croker button and a Hill button of equal size. There are Van Wyck buttons, Danforth buttons, and even Roosevelt buttons have crept in and are worn by some of the women.

"It's a strange thing," said Bimberg, the button man, "the way the ladies clamor for the Van Wyck button. It appears that he is a great favorite with them."

The Canal Scandal a Factor.

The reports brought here from different parts of the State by the members of the State Committee show, the Tammany leaders say, that there is a great increase in Democratic sentiment in the country districts, owing to the canal scandal. John Flanagan, the Ontario leader, says there is no doubt of a great falling off in the Republican vote in the up-the-State counties. He says there will be a landslide for the Democrats on election day. The Tammany leaders figure from the reports received by the committeemen that their party will carry the State by 50,000 plurality.

Senator Thomas F. Grady says Tammany will surely give a great Democratic vote and that the indications show a very bright prospect in all parts of the State.

The new Campaign Committee is likely to take most of the work of the State Committee off its hands. It is possible that the campaign funds will be turned over to the new committee and that it will have full charge in conducting the campaign. The committee's Chairman, Senator McCarren, is friendly to Mr. Croker, a fact that gives the Tammany men a great deal of hope.

Close friends of Mr. Hill say it is absurd to take the reports of a great boom for Mayor Van Wyck for Governor seriously. The Tammany leaders, they say, would never think of nominating the Mayor. They point out that his nomination would leave his present office vacant and necessitate a new election. The entire Van Wyck boom is being carried around by Augustus Scheu of Buffalo and Register Fromme. Both these men are talking Van Wyck to everybody they meet. It was they who started whatever talk there is about the Mayor, and they seem to find difficulty in arousing others to their degree of enthusiasm for their candidate.

"The Mayor himself has been quoted as saying he would not accept the nomination, but he said to-day, "I have not talked about this matter to a soul. I have given out no interviews, and I stick to my rule of saying nothing for publication." Some of the Tammany men say the Hill men were all for the Mayor as second choice after Elliot Danforth, and that they were very much disappointed to learn that Tammany objected to leaving the Mayor's office vacant.

It is taken for granted by the Democrats here that Corporation Counsel Whalen is to be given a nomination for the Supreme Court bench. There is also a strong belief that Maurice Untermyer will be nominated for the Supreme Court. He wants the nomination, and he is a close friend of Mr. Croker.

Senator McCarren, the Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, said to-night: "There is plenty of work for our committee to do. The party organization is weak in all places but New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Troy, and it has got to be strengthened right away. Nevertheless the outlook is very good. The force bill and the canal scandal are going to raise the deuce with the Republicans all over the State. The canal business is more than the farmers will stand for."

Among the guests at Mr. Untermyer's dinner to-night were Mayor Van Wyck, Senator Grady, John F. Carroll, ex-State Senator Fox, John D. McDonald, and Mr. Untermyer's brother, Samuel Untermyer, and his wife.

THREE LOST FROM A YACHT.

Were Swept from the Leona's Deck by a Barge's Towline Near Boston Light.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The sloop yacht Leona, with seventeen men aboard, while anchored outside of Boston Light, was run into by a barge in tow of the tug Honeybrook, and five men were swept from the deck by the heavy towline. Two of the number, C. W. Seliman and Albert Nordell, were drowned; another, Augustus Casperson, was killed by being jammed between the towline and the deck, while the other two, Peter Nelson and John Harkinson, although sustaining injuries, were rescued.

The Leona left City Point late last night with a fishing party from Cambridge, and about 2 o'clock anchored three miles east of Boston Light. Capt. Guyer, who had charge of the sloop, claims that anchor lights were immediately set, and the party turned in for a few hours' sleep. Shortly after the tug Honeybrook, with three Jersey Central barges, came across the bay, and the tug, after dropping one of the barges, which was bound for this city, started off with the other two for Salem. It was just after this that the accident occurred, either because of the light on the yacht not being seen or the swinging of one of the barges. The tug cleared the yacht all right, but the first barge struck the sloop a glancing blow without causing much damage, but throwing all those on board into a panic. They rushed on deck, and five of them were swept off by the towline, which connected the first and second barges.

Just how Casperson met his death is not definitely known, but when he was taken from the water there was a dark mark across his throat, and he gave every appearance of having been strangled.

The tug dropped the two barges and started to assist the yacht, but as she was not sinking the crew of the Honeybrook began a search for the two missing men. Nothing was seen of them, and after three hours' search the tug continued on to Salem, while the sloop, with Casperson's body, came up to the city.

Later in the day the police boat went down to the scene of the collision, but did not recover the bodies of Seliman and Nordell. All three unfortunate men were married, and Seliman and Nordell left families.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Heavy rains have occurred in the Middle Atlantic Coast, Norfolk reporting 5 inches of rainfall in about six hours; Lynchburg and Cape May reported no rain; Washington City light rains, and Raleigh 0.14. Thunderstorms and showers have occurred in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has risen in the Upper Missouri Valley and the lake regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The pressure continues high from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast and off the North Pacific Coast.

Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, preceded by showers in the Middle Mississippi Valley and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. The temperature will rise in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, and will probably fall in the Northern Rocky Mountain region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	68	68
6 A. M.	64	67	70
9 A. M.	72	69	74
12 M.	78	74	78
4 P. M.	78	74	78
6 P. M.	77	73	77
9 P. M.	76	70	74
12 P. M.	74	70	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date, 1897	73
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The highest temperature yesterday was 76° at 1 P. M., and the lowest was 67° at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 63 per cent.

FOUR TRANSPORTS REACH MONTAUK

Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Wheeler Among Those on Board.

FOUR THOUSAND NOW THERE

One Case of Death from Yellow Fever on the St. Louis.

No Other Suspicious Cases, but a Strict Quarantine Is to be Observed as a Precaution.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 14.—Four more Government transports, the St. Louis, Vigilancia, Miami, and Matteawan, carrying an aggregate of over 3,000 officers and men who have seen service in Cuba, arrived here to-day, and there are now nearly 4,000 soldiers at this place, about 1,200 in the detention camps, and the balance still on the vessels that brought them.

On the Miami were Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, Lieut. "Joe" Wheeler, Jr., and 680 officers and men of the Rough Riders. This transport arrived off the camp shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. She was at once boarded by Dr. Magruder, who merely desired to know the condition of the men on board. He reported that there was no infectious disease on the Miami, only thirty-four men being sick with malaria, dysentery, and minor ills. He will make a careful inspection of the transport in the morning, and the passengers will be landed afterward at the quarantine dock. The officers who came with the Rough Riders are, besides Col. Roosevelt, Majors Hersey, Jenkins, and Church, Capts. Muller, Houston, Luna, and McCormick, Lieuts. Griffin, Woodbury Kane, Carter, Troutz, Greenway, Ferguson, Hayes, Day, Keyes, Reming, Dame, and Goodrich, and Chaplain Brown.

Communication was held late to-night with Col. Roosevelt through the aid of Dr. Magruder. He said he was in the best of health, and had at no time suffered seriously. He asked that Mrs. Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, be notified of his arrival. He was anxious to come ashore, but permission was refused by the Quarantine officer, and he will stay on the Miami until about 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he will disembark with Gen. Wheeler.

A little boat from one of the numerous steam launches in the bay here went out to the Miami to greet Col. Roosevelt. There was a band on board, which played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and the party on board the boat cheered the Colonel. They were not allowed to approach the transport, but the Colonel heard the cheers and came on deck waving his hat and returning the cheers.

Vigilancia's Men Landed.

The 699 officers and men of the Sixth and Thirteenth Infantry who came on the Vigilancia were landed late this evening, and their disembarkation was in strange contrast with that of the troops landed earlier in the day from the Gate City. On board the barge that transferred them from the transport the band was playing stirring patriotic airs and the soldiers cheered again and again. As soon as they landed they formed in line and to the sound of an inspiring march walked off in the darkness to their lonely camp beyond the hills.

Although the long and eagerly expected St. Louis was the first ship to show her nose around the point, her passengers could not be disembarked to-day owing to a case of yellow fever which was diagnosed on board of her only two days before she arrived. The victim was Oliver Longwood, a private of Company B, Ninth United States Infantry. He died at 2:15 this morning, and was buried at sea with military honors at sunrise.

The St. Louis left Santiago on Wednesday, Aug. 10, with detachments of the Ninth and Tenth United States Infantry, two companies of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and six troopers of the Rough Riders, in all 872 officers and men. With her crew of 330 she had on the trip 1,202 men, and all of these will have to go through a rigorous quarantine on account of the one unfortunate who died from the dread disease.

Few Sick on Board.

There are no other suspicious cases on board at present, and the sick list numbers but twenty-four, all suffering from malaria, dysentery, and intermittent fever. Not a single case of typhoid fever was recorded. Immediately upon the arrival of the St. Louis the Marine Hospital barge Protector went alongside and began her work of disinfecting the vessel. Every man on board will receive a bath and a new complete outfit of clothing before he is allowed to leave the vessel. One thousand suits of clothing and other necessaries were provided by the Quartermaster's Department upon the requisition of the Marine Hospital authorities.

As fast as a man is bathed and disinfected he will be transferred to a barge, and when she has a full load on board the troops will be landed at the Quarantine Station. They will be at once placed in the detention camp and watched for five days as closely as possible. Not a man will be allowed to leave the camp, nor will any one be allowed to enter. Provisions will be deposited at the dead line, and the quarantined men will fetch them.

It is a sore disappointment to the relatives and friends of the men to be compelled to wait five days before they will be permitted to shake hands with their dear ones, but no exceptions will be made under any circumstances, and the period of incubation will have to lapse before even a telegram or letter can leave the detention camp.

The Vigilancia, which sailed from Santiago on Monday, Aug. 8, brought 699 officers and men of the Sixth and Thirteenth United States Infantry. When she sailed from the Cuban harbor she had 62 sick on board, but this afternoon her Surgeons reported to the boarding officer that only 21 men were sick, all with non-infectious diseases. At no time was there any yellow fever noticed, and there will therefore be no necessity of fumigating or disinfecting the ship. Gen. Ames is in command of the troops who came on the Vigilancia.

In a statement given out by Dr. E. M. Magruder, chief of the Marine Hospital here, on the condition of the troops, he said he anticipated no trouble in checking any outbreak of yellow fever which might occur among the troops who were exposed.

to infection on board the St. Louis. As a matter of fact he did not believe that any more cases would come up, but he has made preparations to effectually cope with the disease the very moment the first symptoms become noticeable.

As for the troops arriving on the transports, among whom no yellow fever case has been reported, their detention in isolated camps is a mere formality. The nature of the diseases from which the sick men are suffering are such as to preclude any possibility of infection, and the fact that more than 60 per cent. of the men who were sick when they left Cuba have recuperated sufficiently to avoid being placed in the hospital, gives room for the hope that the improved conditions under which they will live here will bring about their speedy and complete recovery.

No Spirit at the Start.

When the troops left Santiago, Dr. Magruder said, they were so down-hearted, dejected, and generally miserable that they had not the spirit to make return to the cheers which greeted them on all sides from the men, who bid them godspeed. All on board was quiet as the grave. The weary, emaciated forms of the troopers slunk away in some lonely spot, where they could brood in peace and silence. Their sole aim was to obtain rest and a refreshing breeze to cool their feverish brows. All had lost their interest in their surroundings, and even the cheering fact that at last they were on their way to what they had so often spoken of as "God's country" was not sufficient to bring a smile to their white faces and parched lips. They were simply worn out, and realized it.

With every day, however, that brought them nearer the beloved shores, their spirits rose. As the pest-ridden atmosphere of the southern waters was left behind, and fresh, invigorating breezes blew the clear, healthful air into their nostrils, the men began to lose their listlessness. Somehow the hardtack tasted better, the bacon was not so salt and rancid after all, the beans had a better flavor. There were less complaints and more appetite. Some even began to think of shaving and improving their appearance. It took, however, a good, square look at American soil to bring the flush back to the cheeks of the weary warriors. This morning they were jolly. They jumped with glee at the thought of soon touching American soil with their feet, and receiving a hearty, old-fashioned "Howdy" from the comrades who were eagerly awaiting their arrival.

With the improvement in the condition of their minds, the bodies of the soldiers are rapidly recovering their lost strength. Few of the men, however, can yet call themselves strong and, in fact, is the man he was before he embarked for the seat of war, but a few weeks of the bracing air around Montauk is expected to fully rehabilitate the men and infuse new life into them.

Landing of Gate City Men.

The first veterans to set foot here this morning were the troops that arrived here on the Gate City last night, comprising Troops H, G, I, and B of the Third Cavalry and a detachment of the Sixth, Troop G of the Third disembarking first.

In a business-like way, without flourish or cheers, the men stepped off the barge that conveyed them from the transport to the Quarantine pier, carrying their full accoutrements. Slowly they marched to within 100 yards beyond the Quarantine station, formed ranks, answered to the count, and awaited the order to break ranks. For fully four minutes they stood, drawn up in double file, and then, at the word of command, threw off their packs and squatted on the ground.

News travels slowly in this immense camping ground, and it was some time before the men of the Sixth Cavalry, who have been here for several days, heard that their comrades were disembarking. When they did, however, they hurried to the dock. Small groups came on a run over the hills and soon gathered at the dead line, where grim sentries blocked the way.

None was allowed to pass, and greetings had to be exchanged at a distance of about twelve feet. They were none the less hearty, however, and men whose parting was as sudden as their meeting gave full vent to their feelings as soon as they caught sight of each other

"I'd like to shake hands with you mighty well, old man," came from the camp side with great frequency.

"Indeed, I wish I could, old fellow," was the no less frequent response.

It was nearly 1 o'clock before the last of the troopers had left the barge, and by that time the men, who had had nothing to eat since early morning, were beginning to feel the want of food.

"Got anything to eat at this place?" was a question that came from a dozen men, "and for heaven's sake, something beside bacon and beans. We want something civilized."

The lunchroom, about a hundred yards away, was pointed out to the men. They were informed that there were plenty of sandwiches, eggs, milk, &c., to be had there and in less than a minute money came flying over the dividing fence.

"Bring what this will fetch," was the invariable answer to the question of how much was wanted. The soldiers threw over 50-cent pieces, dollar bills, and in some cases even two dollar bills. They wanted no change. What they wanted was value for their money in the way of eatables, and they got it. Dozens of eager hands, anxious to do the returning soldiers a favor, grasped the money and ran at top speed to the lunchroom, bringing back great stacks of sandwiches, cans of milk, and coffee, and as many delicacies as the money would buy.

Some Talks with the Men.

Their hunger to some extent appeased, the men were willing to talk and say something about themselves.

"We were right in the cheese of it," said a bearded Corporal. "And we got it pretty heavy, but we came out all right, and here we are. Glad to get back? Well, rather. Why, one breath of this fresh air is worth a block of houses in Cuba. I thought I never would be a well man again before we left that God-forsaken island. Ours was the first ship to leave the harbor of Santiago, and the boys remaining there cheered us to the echo, but there was not a man on board who had the heart to answer. We just couldn't. Our voices wouldn't work and our knees were weak. We didn't know what was the matter with us, and we didn't care. All we wanted was to get away, and the sooner the better. We hadn't been out a day when we felt the effect of the change."

The men who arrived on the Gate City were all paid off before they left Santiago, and are, in consequence, well provided with money. As many as could obtain messengers sent telegrams to their relatives, announcing their safe arrival, and a good many who could not slipped out themselves. They are not infected, and the quarantine regulations against them are therefore not strictly enforced.

Each man underwent careful inspection at the hands of the surgeons, who boarded the transport this morning shortly after assembly was sounded at 7 o'clock. Their eyes were examined, and they were thoroughly questioned as to their physical condition. The physicians satisfied themselves that none of the men were infected, and all were allowed to land without going through the fumigating process, or even changing clothing.

Their less fortunate comrades on the St. Louis will have to wait until to-morrow evening before they will be allowed to land. The disinfecting process will be accomplished to-night, but the bathing of the men and the transfer to the Marine Hospital barge will take the larger part of to-morrow. About 100 to 150 men can be bathed in an hour in the plunge and showers of the barge Protector, so that the bathing alone will occupy fully six hours.

The men from the Matteawan will, unless yellow fever is discovered on board, be landed to-morrow. They arrived too late to-night to be inspected.

Engineers at the Camp.

Six hundred engineers arrived in camp today from Fort Sheridan. They form two batallons, the First, under command of Major Richard Henry Savage and the Second, under command of Major E. Pickett. They will at once be put to work laying out roads, drill grounds, and making such other improvements as are necessary for the accommodation of the troops. Under their care, it is expected the camp will fast assume an orderly appearance, and some improvements which are badly needed will no doubt be soon completed.

One hundred men of the Third Cavalry, formerly stationed at Tampa, also arrived here to-day, and were assigned to quarters which had already been prepared for them.

The Commissary Department was reinforced to-day by the arrival of Capt. E. B. Fenton, who served formerly on the staff of Gen. Dumeld at Santiago as Commissary, and was subsequently transferred to Gen. Lee's staff on account of ill health. He could not improve in the South, however, and was ordered here.

The Commissary Department has ordered 300,000 rations, which will arrive to-morrow, but it is very short of room, and efforts are being made to secure an additional building.

Nearly 200 men are in the hospitals, including the sick that came in on the transports Gate City and Vigilancia. All provisions have been made for their comfort, and with good, healthy food and the excellent treatment they receive here their recovery is only a matter of a few days.

TROOPS FROM CUBA LANDED

All the Soldiers Who Came North on the Seguranca Now on Shore.

IN TATTERS, BUT CHEERFUL

Discharged Men Excited the Pity of a Crowd on the Battery—Sick and Wounded Sent to Hospital.

The United States transport Seguranca, which arrived here Friday night with 831 sick soldiers and passengers from Port Tampa, was released from Quarantine yesterday and the last of the troops were taken from her and landed in New York. The Governors Island boat, General Hancock, was busy plying between the different forts and Quarantine and various landing places in the city disposing of the troops, who seemed to be white elephants on the hands of the authorities.

The General Hancock yesterday afternoon steamed down to Swinburne Island and got all but one of the men detained there. She brought 100 men when she landed at the Battery at 4 o'clock. Eighty-four of these were men from the different army divisions, whose terms of enlistment in the regular army have expired.

Sixteen sick and wounded men were taken to the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street and there transferred to Bellevue Hospital. They were met at the hospital pier by Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller and Superintendent O'Rourke, with six ambulances and a corps of physicians. Most of the cases are serious, and it is feared that one or more may die. John O. Bean of the Fourth Infantry, became delirious on the way to the hospital. He is suffering from a pernicious form of malarial fever. There are no surgical cases, although a number of the men are suffering from slight wounds. Most of the men are afflicted with malaria and dysentery. There is one case of ivy poisoning.

Transportation Money Delayed.

There was considerable dissatisfaction occasioned among the troops at being compelled to wait until this morning for the transportation money furnished by the Government to all discharged soldiers to take them to their homes. Owing to this delay there were twenty-three sorely disappointed men taken from Swinburne Island yesterday on the General Hancock. These men had no money with which to pay for lodgings in the city, and were therefore taken to Fort Hamilton for the night. Some of those who came ashore preferred to pay their own fares to near-by points, while others hunted up inexpensive lodgings near the Army Building in order to be on hand bright and early this morning for the start on the last stage of their weary journey home.

A large crowd at the Battery watched the landing of the men, who were the objects of much commiseration. The soldiers were nearly all the worse for clean clothing, and their general appearance, which in any other circumstance would have appeared almost ludicrous, was in the present case pathetic. Their uniforms in which they started so bravely out a few months ago were ragged and dirty, their shoes were torn and their hats were in many instances mazes of shreds and patchwork, or were missing entirely. Unkempt beards covered their faces, but withal their spirits were undaunted. All were jolly and glad to get on shore, and said they would get better clothing in the morning. As the men filed by the immigrants at the Barge Office laughed at their appearance in great glee, but the soldiers' countrymen and countrywomen did not smile.

Soldiers Recount Their Experiences.

Three of the most ragged and unkempt of the discharged soldiers are natives of the West, and have served the Government for several years. They are William Block and Thomas J. O'Connor of Company A, Third Infantry, and Frederick O. Burgess of the First Infantry. They attracted considerable attention. Each is over six feet tall, with matted hair, and many weeks' growth of beard, and all well covered with dirt and grime from the Cuban plains. Burgess and Block wore machetes, which they had taken from Spanish officers, and they had many mementos of other descriptions, from a Mauser bullet to a 25 peseta gold piece. All three were eager to tell their experiences, but finally O'Connor was appointed spokesman. He said:

"If I had my choice of shakin' a Cuban's or a Spaniard's hand, I would take the latter every time. You have all heard the tales of Cuban cowardice. They are true in every instance; but we pitied the reconcentrados, who were in such abject want.

"Block and myself were with our regiment in Minnesota at the commencement of the war, and left three feet of snow in April to go to a country where the heat is fearful. We were in the three days' fight. It was very severe at times, but our men never lost their good spirits. On the second day we were lying on the ground, being fired at by sharpshooters, when the man next to me said, 'Say, Tom, give me some tobacco.' He had hardly uttered the request when he was struck by a bullet and severely wounded. 'Never mind the tobacco; I guess I've got as much as I can chew,' he exclaimed.

"Our worst enemy in Cuba was sickness. Block and I were taken with malarial fever, and while in the hospital met Burgess. After we were able to be moved we were put on the transport Knickerbocker, bound for Tampa. During my illness I had lost my uniform, and through the kindness of Gen. Wheeler's daughter, was provided with a blouse shirt and a white yachting cap. I spent $2 for a pair of overalls, and was therefore clothed.

Had to Pay for Food and Berths.

"The trip on the Knickerbocker was anything but pleasant. Rations were so short that in order not to go hungry we had to purchase additional food from the crew's rations, and they also charged us for a berth."

The men showed the receipts to prove the truth of O'Connor's statement. O'Connor's receipts were as follows:

"Received Aug. 6, 1898, from Thomas J. O'Connor, the sum of $2.50 for meals furnished on the United States transport Knickerbocker, five days on passage from Santiago de Cuba to Port Tampa, Fla.

"R. J. POST,
"Master of the Transport Knickerbocker."

"Received $2.50 for stateroom from T. J. O'Connor. CHARLES J. MARTIN,
"Steward."

Continuing, Mr. O'Connor said:

"There were only twenty-seven sick on the Knickerbocker, but they were subject to many trials. We were served with a stew called 'slum.' It was so bad we could hardly eat it, but on the Seguranca it was delicious.

"The first thing I am going to do is to get suitable clothes. Ever since Miss Wheeler gave me this shirt and cap, I have been shunned by people offering fruit and delicacies, as they would not believe I was a soldier."

O'Connor and Block will leave to-day for Minnesota and Burgess for San Francisco.

Of the 140 soldiers sent to Governors Island on Saturday from the transport Seguranca, 43 remained yesterday, the others having dispersed to their homes on furlough. Twelve of those remaining on the island are confined to their beds in the hospital, suffering in almost every instance with typhoid fever, although it was said that not one case was dangerous, and several of the patients will have sufficiently recovered within a few days to go home.

The remaining 29 of the men detained are suffering from the effects of malaria, and although a cot in the hospital is at the disposal of each, throughout the day as well as at night, the majority were up nearly all day yesterday strolling about the island taking the full benefit of the cooling breezes. These men will all leave Governors Island to-day on furlough.

The hospital on Governors Island now contains 88 patients, including convalescents, and is taxed almost to its utmost capacity.

The Seguranca was turned over to the Ward Line by the Government last night. She was thoroughly disinfected, and the wooden bunks were torn out and taken on a lighter to Hoffman Island, where they will be burned.

FIRED AT A STREET CAR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Four men who tried unsuccessfully to board a north-bound car of the Calumet Electric Street Railway, on Michigan Avenue, near Ninety-fifth Street, at 9 o'clock last evening, fired a fusillade of shots at the car, wounding Otto Diebert, a passenger.

Their attack was met by the motorman and a policeman, who drove them into a long stretch of weeds, in which they made their escape. It is thought that they intended robbing the passengers on the car, as well as the two employés.

CAVALRY TO LEAVE JERSEY.

Rough Riders There Ordered to Montauk—Barges Chartered for the Camp.

Capt. McGinnis, who commands the Roosevelt Rough Riders who for several days have been stalled in Jersey City, yesterday received orders to report with his command at Montauk to-day. Arrangements were at once made to forward the horses, equipments, and ammunition, and they were sent to Bay Ridge yesterday to be forwarded to Montauk.

With the men it was different. There are eight of them now at the City Hospital suffering from malarial fever. There had been seven, but George Allen of Troop A was found prostrated by the same disease in Bergen Square during the afternoon. These are all of the command that Adjt. Sayre could find at short notice, and, though none of them is seriously ill, they are not in condition to be moved.

There were 146 other men of various troops scattered about Jersey City, and where to lay hands on these Adjt. Sayre had no idea. In this dilemma he fell back on the police. At 2 o'clock P. M. Inspector Lange, at the request of the Adjutant, sent out a general alarm to the patrolmen on duty to notify all Rough Riders they could find about the city to report at the Fourth Regiment Armory as soon as possible.

The police were also told to notify the riders that all who were not on hand when the command moved on Monday would be regarded as deserters and treated accordingly. The riders began to straggle in about 5 o'clock, and at night Adjt. Sayre was in hopes that all would report before morning. He could not say exactly at what time the start would be made, but he hoped to get away in time to reach Montauk by the middle of the afternoon.

Two battalions of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers and four troops of the Third United States Cavalry arrived in Jersey City yesterday en route for Montauk Point. The cavalry detachment under command of Capt. Chase arrived from Fernandina, Fla., over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5:45 A. M., and at once alighted from the cars and breakfasted, their regular army rations being supplemented by hot coffee served from the railroad station restaurant. The horses were taken to the Long Island Railroad station on floats and the men followed with their accoutrements on the ferryboat Jersey City. The detachment of engineers, under command of Col. Willard Young, arrived from Chicago shortly before noon and were quickly transported to Long Island City. The engineers are detailed to assist in the construction work at Camp Wikoff.

Two large double-decked barges were hired by the Government yesterday from the Staten Transportation Company and will be dispatched at once to Montauk Point, where they will be used as detention hospitals for the camp. These two vessels are depended upon to dissipate a condition of things at the big camp which has been a source of unending worry both to Gen. Young at Montauk Point and to the Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building, namely, the congestion pending the arranging of tent accommodations for each fresh arrival of troops.

SHAFTER GETTING OUT OF CUBA.

All His Command Expected to be on the Way Home This Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—By Wednesday or Thursday of this week it is expected by War Department officials that all of Gen. Shafter's command will have left Santiago for the United States. In a dispatch to the War Department to-night Gen. Shafter says that the early departure of the troops now depends entirely upon the transports, which are daily expected to arrive at Santiago. At the present time only about 5,000 men of Gen. Shafter's corps are at Santiago, the remainder having already sailed for this country.

Gen. Shafter's report to the War Department concerning the departure of the troops follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14—3:17 P. M.
H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

All of the cavalry division, Kent's division, Lawton's division, except Seventh and First Infantry and sick and suspects of those commands, have already sailed, leaving Bates's division, Eighth Ohio Infantry, batteries of light artillery, one battery of heavy artillery, four troops of Second Cavalry, and two companies of engineers yet to go. If ships expected with immunes get here, as they ought to, to-day or to-morrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or three days. All depends on the transports, and, as they have not arrived, can't closely approximate time. SHAFTER, Major General.

HOPE REVIVES SHAFTER'S MEN.

Ailing Soldiers Pull Themselves Together for the Journey Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night from Gen. Shafter indicates that the health conditions among the troops at Santiago are improving. The men, whose spirits have been raised at the prospect of returning to the United States, are daily getting better in health. Gen. Shafter's dispatch, which was bulletined at the War Department to-night, is as follows:

"Everything is going very well here. Men that under ordinary circumstances would be sick are trying to pull themselves together, so as to be ready to go. Large number of typhoid fever cases. I think I shall have things in three or four days so that I can leave, but will not do so until arrangements for those left are made."

A Private Dies at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 14.—Frank J. Stannard, Ninth United States Infantry, died to-day at Fort McPherson of typhoid fever.

BANKER'S BODY IN A WELL.

He Was a Well-Known Man in Western Nebraska, and Was Robbed and Murdered.

STOCKVILLE, Neb., Aug. 14.—An excited crowd of people to-day witnessed the removal of the mutilated remains of Thomas Jasen from the bottom of an abandoned well five miles from this town. The recovery of the corpse is the sequel of one of the most extraordinary and mysterious tragedies that has ever disturbed Western Nebraska.

Andrew Hawkins, a prominent frontier county citizen, is under arrest, charged with a knowledge of the crime. Jasen was a very wealthy citizen of Beatrice, a banker, and an eccentric money lender. He had thousands of dollars loaned on lands in Western Nebraska and Kansas, and frequently carried large sums of money on his person. On Dec. 13, 1897, Jasen disappeared. He was last seen in Indianola, Neb., collecting money due him. There he is known to have secured several thousand dollars.

Somebody, now believed to have been the gang which assassinated him for his wealth, put the report in circulation that Jasen had gone to California on a pleasure tour, and this allayed public suspicion. Finally the family offered a reward of $500 for information concerning Jasen. His sons went there and satisfied themselves that their father had not been there.

Shortly after Jasen disappeared the well in which his body was to-day found was hastily filled up by Andrew Hawkins, a big cattleman here, and one who stands well.

More than a month ago rumor began to point to the old well. A citizens' committee yesterday went to the well and began to remove the débris.

The partially decomposed body of the gray-headed banker was found. The bullet wounds in the back of the head told the story. Papers in the dead man's clothes made identification certain. Now the people who first suspected the well was Jasen's resting place are being looked after, as knowing something of the assassination, and other arrests are hourly expected.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.
To secure listing in it, contracts for Telephone Service should be made during August.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Dey St., 18 Broadway, 115 W. 42d St.

THE FACTS ABOUT CANALS.

Report of the Consulting Engineers to the Investigating Commission on Improvement Work.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—The report of the consulting and advisory engineers, E. P. North and C. E. Cooley, respectively, employed by the Canal Investigation Commission, has been issued. It will be recollected that the report of the commission to the Governor was made public on Aug. 4.

This report of the engineers was mentioned by the Commissioners in their report, and they stood sponsor for the suggestions offered in the former document. The engineers speak of having thoroughly examined the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals. Much of what they say duplicates what has been already published. They think the specifications for masonry defective, as they call for headers only 30 inches in length irrespective of the length of the stones. With this exception the walls in progress were in general well built.

The engineers advise a sufficient appropriation "to enable the State Engineer to run out and permanently monument all the lines bounding State property," referring it to a base line which has been already fixed by survey. They add:

An instance of the value of such a record can be found in a case which has arisen at Syracuse, where a cellar encroaching eight feet on the State property and fourteen below the surface of the water has probably occasioned a break from which large damages are likely to be claimed against the State. A determination of these lines should also enable the State to collect a large annual rental from its lands which are now, and for a long time have been, occupied by private parties. This survey has also produced a connected and correct line of levels through the State; the previous levels having been known to contain errors.

The report calls attention to payments made for grubbing, clearing, mucking, &c., which are clearly incidental to the main work and which ought to have been made subjects for specification in the contracts, but were not. Slope wall was specified by the cubic yard. The report says:

It would have been much simpler and far more satisfactory, saving the use of arbitrary quantities and much labor in the measurements, to have based the price of slope wall on the superficial yard, as is done in street paving, and to have specified that the price per square yard should cover the completed work, including therein the necessary excavation and lining and the use of the old material.

The same remarks apply with greater force to vertical walls, in which there are additional charges for back filling and for the excavation of old cement masonry. The charge for earth excavation is usually to an arbitrary slope line, the earth often not being removed to this line when it will stand within, but paid for in full when it falls without. The charge for back filling is usually to an arbitrary line, also, even when the earth has not been fully excavated, with a full charge for filling outside the slope line. A charge for lining is made in some cases, and a separate charge for the footings of timber which may be placed under the wall. A deduction is supposed to be made for the use of any stone from the old wall, as in the case of the slope wall. It is impossible to verify the actual cost of the wall. It is practicable to so specify vertical wall as to include all work incidental to its construction and to pay for the same at so much per yard of wall actually built.

Another criticism is: We believe that embankment should have been specified throughout as a separate item, meaning actual embankment only, and that it should be bid for at a price per cubic yard without regard to the source from which the material was obtained. Had this been the practice, we are persuaded that the material, with few exceptions, would have been obtained from the excavation.

The report says that it has been found difficult to keep even ordinary repairs from being done under the law providing for the canal deepening, and paid for under that law, and adds:

"Decidedly over one-third of the slope wall rebuilt could have been kept in good condition so as to have required only nominal repair by a proper system of maintenance on the part of past Canal Commissioners and Superintendents of Public Works."

Various instances are cited of water taken from the canal without compensation for use as power, and suggestion made that the State may in future derive income from selling such power. A suggestion as to how money might best have been spent on the canals is made as follows:

We do believe that it would have been possible, without increase in cost if not with material reductions, to have so projected the improvement that nearly the entire expenditure would have been in line with a continuing policy and a contribution to a further development. That such a policy was considered has not appeared.

This policy would doubtless have enlarged the canal substantially along the present location from Tonawanda to Macedon or Lyons, and from one of the latter points have followed in the main the course of natural waterways via Clyde and Seneca Rivers, Onondaga and Oneida Lakes and Wood Creek, to some point west of Rome, where the canal line could have been resumed.

This intermediate improvement would have disposed of 88 or 100 miles of the present Erie Canal location which is found most expensive in enlargement and most difficult to operate and maintain. The new location would require cuttings through marshes and across the divides for correcting alignment and reach Onondaga Lake near Syracuse. Very little lockage is involved between the points, and the distance does not differ materially from the present length. The work would have been new, largely by dredging operations, and of a much greater capacity, and of a character to be cheaply maintained by modern methods.

The report dwells at length on possible short cuts in different parts of the canals, and the savings in first cost and in future maintenance and operations to be effected thereby. It then touches on the work contracts which have not been let. The report further says:

The fact that much of the vertical and slope wall, as originally built, was defective in workmanship and material, and that the prism of the canals has not been efficiently maintained, has added much to the uncertainty of the work and increased the cost of the improvement. The cost of operating and maintaining the Erie Canal proper has averaged nearly $2,000 per mile for the past twenty-five years, a sum which appears to be very much larger than the expenditures for the same purpose on other canals in this country and abroad, though your engineers have not had the opportunity to assemble the data intended upon this phase of the question.

There does not seem to be any reason why, in the present state of the art of dredging, small ladder and hydraulic dredges should not be adapted to the canal, and thus keep the prism substantially free from deposits which have decreased the section of the waterway and added to the expense of navigation. It is believed that this could be done during the season of navigation at less cost than the annual cleaning out that is attempted in the Spring of the year under adverse conditions and with inadequate results.

The report advocates maintaining the water in the canal at the Summer level throughout the Winter season, "thus preventing heaving of the banks and the sliding of slope walls and the shoving of the same by the ice sheet which annually occurs with destructive results, and thus confine these effects to the region near the top of the banks, which can be readily inspected and repaired from time to time."

The method of keeping canal records under the present administration of the State Engineer is sharply criticised, as showing a laissez faire policy. It is urged that the entire management of the canals be put into the hands of the State Engineer, because he is an expert and "great works can only be managed by experts of special training and experience." Statements of the contracts let are appended to the report. The favorite surety company with the contractors is the Fidelity and Deposit Company.

MONUMENT TO DEAD HEROES.

Chicago Starts a Movement to Honor Late War Patriots.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A movement has been set on foot here to erect a monument to the Illinois soldiers who lost their lives in the present war.

It has the approval of John J. Mitchell, Charles L. Hutchinson, and Walter Peck, Trustees of the First Regiment, and action will probably be taken to put the matter in proper form this week.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 2,514.

Two Deaths Out of Nine Due to Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Shafter's report of the health conditions of his troops, received to-night, follows:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 14.—Sanitary report for Aug. 13: Total number of sick, 2,514; total number fever cases, 1,947; total number new fever cases, 179; total number fever cases returned to duty, 357. Deaths Aug. 12—Private William H. Sanders, Troop B, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; remittant malarial fever, acute dysentery; Private Reuben Ingle, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, malarial toxaemia; Private Olof Husby, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malaria fever; Corp. Henry J. Jennings, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever. Aug. 13—Private John E. Fallon, Company H, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Daniel J. Maloney, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Irwine Lautzenheiser, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Private Edward Myott, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever. Aug. 13—Private John E. Fallon, Company H, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Daniel J. Maloney, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Irwine Lautzenheiser, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Private Edward Myott, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; First Sergt. E. L. Sherrott, Company G, Seventy-first New York, typhoid fever. [illegible]

A TRUCE IN PUERTO RICO

Continued from Page 1.

of clear, intelligible party issues. That unrest we may assume has vanished and been replaced by new anxieties or solicitudes which may become acute, but are very unlikely to become morbid.

"Beyond the Antilles lies a more difficult question—the Philippines—and that question does not end with the Philippines themselves. These islands may be taken just now as a symbol of American wakening and of the entry of the Republic upon a new career, which, Philippines or no Philippines, she is henceforth bound to follow."

"In the peace negotiations no serious complications are apprehended in regard to Cuba and Puerto Rico. If the members of the local commission for evacuation have not yet been appointed, it is simply because the Government wishes to appoint officers and officials of the same rank as those to be appointed by the United States Government, and at last night's Cabinet Council it was decided to save time by appointing persons on the spot.

"Already some people are beginning to console themseves with the idea that the loss of those two islands, though most painful to Spanish national feeling, as consummating the destruction of the great Spanish empire in the Western Hemisphere, is really not so serious as is generally supposed.

"El Imparcial, for example, says:

"'After all, those who exploited the markets of the Antilles were only some manufacturers and merchants. In certain regions of the peninsula the exercise of sovereignty was utilized by politicians to send their protégés as officials to those islands.' The great mass of the nation derived indirectly very little advantage, and had to bear the sacrifices necessary to maintain our domination.'

"Ideas of this kind, which are by no means confined to El Imparcial, or to the press generally, show that, as I have repeatedly pointed out, the Spanish national character contains, with much that is medieaval and romantic, a strong element of sound practical common sense.

"The Philippine question will be found much more difficult of solution, and already on one point all competent authorities here seem agreed, namely: That whatever solution may be adopted, there must be no joint sovereignty or joint protectorate or anything of that kind. An attempt to combine Spanish and American methods of administration would inevitably lead to disastrous complications."

ALL QUIET IN WASHINGTON.

Army and Navy Departments Closed the First Time Since the Maine Was Blown Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The White House, the War Department and the Navy Department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. Gen. Corbin went to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

To-day was the first Sunday in several months that has at all looked like the traditional day of rest. The streets, despite the beautiful weather, were not crowded with the usual eager-eyed throngs of people anxiously awaiting war news. Even the war talk has died out to a large extent. An occasional bulletin from Puerto Rico of another exchange of greetings between Gen. Miles and the civic authorities of the island has failed to satisfy the popular taste, which has been whetted to El Caney battles and to the destruction of fleets in the East and South. The people seem tired of these mere crumbs of war, and are anxious to have the whole affair done with, and the armies return, and the country setttle down again to its prosperous career of business and comfort.

The capital has become tired of war. It has not yet got into the ways of peace, comfortable and serene, but it has almost forgotten the war. The war is past, and the capital has set its face again toward the future, with its long peace.

ITALY SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

Ambassador Fava Conveys a Message to the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States Government to-day received the first congratulations from a foreign power upon the successful termination of the war with Spain. The congratulations came from Italy through the Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava.

He communicated to the State Department to-day by direction of his Government, an expression of the satisfaction of Italy at the prompt signature of the preliminaries of peace, together with the wish of the Italian Government that, after the war, conducted with such conspicuous gallantry by the United States, this country might enjoy the benefits of peace. Ambassador Fava, in presenting the views of his Government, expressed the hope that they would be communicated as soon as possible to the President.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

A Letter Addressed to Him by the Merchants' Association.

The Merchants' Association of New York has addressed a letter to President McKinley, congratulating him upon the signing of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities. The letter reads as follows:

New York, 13th August, 1898.

The Hon. William McKinley, President, United States of America, White House, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The Merchants' Association of New York congratulate you heartily and sincerely upon the signing of the protocol between this country and Spain, and the cessation of hostilities under your executive order.

We desire to put ourselves upon record as indorsing your course in this whole matter. Your position has been a trying one, but you have so well fulfilled the exacting duties which have been laid upon you as the Chief Executive of this Nation, that you have won the admiration—we take it—of all the people of this country and the respect of the people of foreign nations.

Our magnificent successes, both on land and water, have proved to the world what American training has done in both the army and the navy; and that it is surely "the man behind the gun who wins."

By your calmness, your patience amid most exciting and exacting circumstances, your strong apparent determination to do fully and well everything which would help the cause of this country, you have been an inspiration not only to the troops in the field and the men on the ships, but to the citizens who have remained at home watching your course daily.

Again congratulating you in the name of our members, representing over 1,200 firms within the limits of the Greater New York, and with expressions of the highest esteem for yourself personally, we are, Sir, yours very respectfully,

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,
By WILLIAM F. KING, President.

Terms Surprise Japanese Admiral.

SEATTLE, Washington Aug. 14.—Rear Admiral Matsunaga Oki of the imperial Japanese Navy has arrived in this city on his way to London to superintend the construction of two cruisers and a battleship for his Government. Admiral Matsunaga was greatly surprised when told that the disposition of the Philippines was to be left to a commission. He expressed much surprise that the United States had not demanded the islands, as Puerto Rico was demanded.

GEN. LEE IN WASHINGTON.

He Will Confer With President McKinley this Morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee reached Washington at 11 to-night in response to a request from President McKinley. He will confer with the President to-morrow morning. Gen. Lee has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Cuban Peace Commission, and it is currently reported here that his visit at this time has something to do with this.

He refused, however, to say whether he had received the offer of a place on the commission. He said he left his camp at Jacksonville in fine condition. The troops are in excellent health and most of them are glad the war is over.

The General was not in uniform, and his quiet, almost incognito, entrance into this city made a striking contrast to his former visit in the stirring interval before the declaration of war.

LONDON TIMES ON OUR NAVY.

Spain's Collapse at Sea the Cause of the War's Quick Ending.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times this morning, in a special article reviewing the operations of the Hispano-American war, says:

"The fact that the war was brought to such a speedy end is due primarily to the single cause of Spain's naval collapse. The vigor shown by the American naval authorities and the high quality of the naval officers—qualities inherited from the mother country—sufficed to counteract the effects of America's unreadiness. The manner in which a large number of warships and auxiliary vessels were rapidly equipped and manned, together with the conspicuous ability with which the great naval force, largely extemporized, was handled and supplied is extremely significant.

"It is impossible to speak in the same terms of the military measures. The causes of the failure of the War Department to rise to the emergency are not yet fully known. It will be interesting to see whether the American people will demand an investigation. Before Santiago, as before Sebastopol, in the Crimean campaign, unnecessary sufferings and hardships were inflicted upon the troops, and in both cases disaster was averted by the gallantry of the officers and men.

"While it is clear that command of the sea is more than ever important, naval bombardments of coast defenses are less effective than they were in Nelson's days. That they were recently attempted on a considerable scale is probably due to the desire to give American seamen gunnery practice, rather than to any special predilection on the part of American naval officers."

Lieut. Col. Logan Goes Home.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry, left over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yesterday afternoon for his home in Boston. He was accompanied by his wife, who had been with him at the Westminster Hotel since Saturday. Lieut. Col. Logan is the one surviving member of the staff officers of his regiment. The two Majors were killed in action, and the Colonel died last week as a result of wounds.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:15 A. M.—298 Monroe Street; Landiss Brothers and others; damage, $25,000.

11:15 A. M.—228 East Houston Street; George Solky; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—384 Grand Street; Michael Rosman & Son; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—221 Third Avenue; Terren & Co.; damage slight.

8 P. M.—24 East Fourth Street; Meyer Berkewitz; damage slight.

8:05 P. M.—370 Third Avenue; William Reid; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—282 Bowery; R. Stein; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—230 West Twenty-second Street; Albert Schunk; damage slight.

9:05 P. M.—215 East Seventy-sixth Street; Jacob Stern; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—3 West One Hundred and Third Street; Catherine Henessy; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Aug. 14.—The works of the Jenckes Machine Company, the largest industry of the kind in Canada, were burned to the ground last night. The estimated loss is $225,000, probably covered by insurance.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Fire started in the Pasteur-Chamberlin Filter Company's plant on Wyandotte Street this morning, and before it could be extinguished the entire plant was gutted. The loss is placed at $50,000; insured in local companies.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM.—James Dater, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island.

HOLLAND.—Thomas Nelson Page, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Alfred Jones, London.

MURRAY HILL.—Rev. S. Campbell Morgan, London; James S. Keach, Trinidad, W. I.

WALDORF.—Dr. J. H. Eichberg, Cincinnati; Frank De H. Robinson, Cleveland; William Strong, Jr., Glasgow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, fancy goods; C. A. Birkle, carpets and upholstery goods; O. F. Spate, dry goods; W. J. Corbett, shoes; Holland House.

FarWell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, white

The Wanamaker Store

Many Miles of Japanese Dress Silks

THIS is an exceptional event, even here. It is one of the biggest silk purchases we have ever made, but its importance does not rest on mere bigness, as the prices will tell you.

It came about this way: A firm of Japanese silk importers doing a very large and prosperous business, having branches in Yokohama, Tokio, Kiote, Kobe, and other places with queer-sounding names in the "Land of the Rising Sun," determined for the future to fill import orders only, and to cease carrying goods in stock. This firm had a large quantity of goods on hand which had to be sold promptly.



We took the silks,—all of them. There were more than eighty-two thousand yards,—very nearly forty-seven miles. There are seventy-two qualities and more than 200 patterns.

In the whole lot there is not a flaw, and of the 1,650 pieces, we find only three that are soiled.

We don't need to tell readers of our store news what this means in the way of economies, nor for what numberless purposes these silks can be utilized. We very seldom suggest that you buy things that you do not immediately need, simply because they are cheap. But this is an occasion when a failure to anticipate your wants is rank extravagance. Some of these silks will cost you four times to-day's price after this chance is gone. The prices are eloquent of cheapness.

At 12c. yd.—600 yards white satin figured Japanese silk, shot-cotton.
At 14c yd.—1,250 yards white satin figured Japanese shot-cotton; printed in pretty colors.
At 16c. yd.—400 yards Roman plaid printed Japanese silk.
At 18c. yd.—250 yards printed Japanese silks, in large broken plaids.
At 20c. yd.—250 yards printed Japanese silks; some cotch plaids, some canale blocks; in four colors.
At 22c. yd.—100 yards printed Japanese silks, 27 in. wide, in cameo plaids.
At 24c. yd.—1,200 yards printed Japanese silks, in Roman stripes, plain stripes and Persian patterns.
At 28c. yd.—450 yards printed Japanese silks in shepherd's checks, and profile of foliage color on color or white on color.
At 30c. yd.—1,600 yards printed Japanese silks; rich in quality and novel in designs; bold pattern.
At 35c. yd.—175 yards printed Japanese silks; daisies on flecks of color.
At 26c. yd.—850 yards printed Japanese silks in ombre stripes.
At 32c. yd.—900 yards printed Japanese silk in scroll and dot patterns on new coloring.
At 34c. yd.—450 yards printed Japanese silk on Dresden and Persian design.
At 35c yd.—1,000 yards printed Japanese silks in polka dots and stripes of foliage.

At 36c. yd.—400 yards printed Japanese silk; yard wide, prettily printed.
At 38c yd.—600 yards printed Japanese silk with white and colors on black; very stylish.
At 40c. yd.—1,500 yards printed Japanese silk; some dots of white on black or on blue
Remarkably low prices on various qualities of white Habutai—the silk the Japanese control:

15c. yd.—150 yds.	32c. yd.—610 yds.
18c. yd.—100 yds.	34c. yd.—200 yds.
20c. yd.—200 yds.	36c. yd.—100 yds.
22c. yd—300 yds.	40c yd—120 yds.
25c. yd.—100 yds.	50c. yd.—660 yds.
28c. yd.—250 yds.	60c. yd.—100 yds.
	80c. yd.—100 yds.

WHITE TWILLED SILKS FROM JAPAN
75c. yd.—100 yds. 85c. yd.—300 yds.
WHITE BROCADED HABUTAIS
At 35c. yd.—2,300 yards, all white with neat satin figures.
At 40c. yd.—100 yards; very rich quality.
WHITE CREPES FROM JAPAN
25c yd.—200 yds. 35c. yd—160 yds.
RICH BLACK JAPANESE SILKS.
30c. yd.—550 yds. 35c. yd.—150 yds.
32c. yd.—150 yds. 38c. yd.—150 yds.
34c. yd.—450 yds. 40c. yd.—600 yds.
At 40c. yd.—300 yards; extra heavy; 27 in. wide.
42c. yd.—100 yds. 75c. yd.—50 yds.
65c. yd.—100 yds. 85c. yd.—300 yds.

From The Furniture Serial

In Two Chapters.

COUCHES and dining-room chairs, this morning, and strong facts in both. The couches are manufacturers' samples, only one of a kind, and forty-eight kinds. There are low heads, high heads, roll-top heads, sloping heads and a strong showing in the box variety, with self-opening springs.

The cheapest in the lot is marked Ten Dollars. It is a $15 one. The highest-priced is one at Forty-five Dollars that ordinarily brings $67.50. Between those prices there is scope enough to enable us to fit a couch to almost any purse. We will not describe these any further, for the forty-eight won't last long, and we cannot duplicate them at these figures.

Then there is a very special couch that we will make up for you at $12 each,—but only one hundred of them. There are twenty kinds of coverings that you may choose from. It is a couch 6 feet 10 inches long, 30 inches wide, with four rows of tufting; sloping head, spring edges on all sides and deep fringe. Usually our price would be $17 for this, and it would be cheap.

Dining Room Chairs.

We will sell all our odd sample dining room chairs at just half prices, Sixty-five cents will be the lowest price for a chair that was marked $1.35. Sixteen dollars is the highest price for a chair formerly $32. Almost all of these are antique and Flemish oak or solid mahogany, and with leather coverings in infinite variety. In some cases there are complete sets, in other instances only corner-fillers.

Pretty, Light House Dresses THIS concerns gowns of striped and figured percales. They're well and stylishly made, and prettily trimmed. Little prices rule, like on these below,—the more popular ones:

At $1—Of figured percales; pointed yoke front and back; full skirt; turn-over collar; with belt.
At $1.50—Of fine quality figured percales; full front, round yoke and three box plaits in back; collar, sleeves, yoke and plaits down front edged with cording.
At $1.75—Of striped percales; round yoke back and front; edged with five rows of white braid; collar and sleeves also braid trimmed and lined to waist.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some New Colored Petticoats WE'VE just opened a lot in late and very attractive styles. They're ready to-day. Among them:

At 50c.—Of figured lawns; deep umbrella ruffle; French band.
At 60c.—Of striped seersucker; very wide; with 9-in. ruffle on bias.
At $1—Of crash; deep corded umbrella ruffle; very full; French band.
At $1.25—Of fancy plaid sateen; Spanish flounce, with two narrow ruffles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Imported Golf Capes; Appealing Prices THE collection represents the ones and twos of the season's best selling capes. They're of fine Scotch shawls in styles exclusively our own. Very grateful in the cool evenings at mountain or seashore. Prices reduced thus:

$16, formerly $25 $18, formerly $28
$20, formerly $30

Second floor, Broadway.

In Dress Goods

The Turn of the Tide

SUMMER wants begin to merge with Fall demands in Dress Goods. We are all but at the turn of the tide. It will be many weeks yet before the current sets strongly Autumnward, but there are tell-tale eddies here and there, already.

It is our duty and delight to anticipate your wants, so here is news concerning certain cloths that is sure to interest somebody. The Coverts, particiularly, are not, only fresh and new and good,—they are remarkably cheap. They are cheaper by a fifth, at least, than they will be when these particular lots are gone and the demand is stronger.

At 37½c. yd., regular value 65c.—Cloth Coverts, in fifteen choice mixtures; woven with a slight mixture of cotton to give them the right tailor weight.
At 50c. yd., regular value 85c.—Imported diagonal Cheviots, in three mixtures of dark gray; 46 in. wide.
At 50c. yd., regular value 75c.—Two-toned Cheviot, in fine color combinations.
At $1 yd.—Whipcord Covert cloth; 47 in. wide.
At $1.25 yd.—Whipcord Covert cloth; 48 in. wide.
At $1.25 yd.—Granite Covert cloth; 47 in. wide.
At $1.25.—Venetian Covert cloth; 50 in. wide.
At $1.50.—Whipcord Covert cloth; 48 in. wide.
At $1.50 yd.—Two-toned Granite; 50 in. wide.

AUTUMN COTTONS
At 12½c. yd.—Yard-wide Percales in the new blues, with pretty designs in colors and white.
At 10c.—Plaid dress Ginghams in tartan combinations.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Man and Baby Killed by Gas.

Peter Green, aged sixty years, and his infant grandchild, Alice Downing, were killed by gas yesterday morning at their home, 2,197 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. The child slept in the same room with him. They retired as usual on Saturday night. Green going to his room at about midnight. At 6:30 A. M. yesterday Mrs. Kate Kress, a daughter of Mr. Green, went to the room to awaken him, but failed to do so. On entering, she found the room full of gas, and the old man and the child both dead. The gas jet had been turned on by accident, so the police believe.

Throng at the Aquarium.

A seemingly endless string of people was in front of the Aquarium yesterday afternoon waiting for an opportunity to gain admittance. The attendance record of the day was 11,909. Several new specimens have been recently received, among which the most beautiful are the Princess Rock from Bermuda. There are four of this variety, and they vary from eight to twelve inches. They are olive-green in color, and have a number of irregular black spots.

OUR COMMERCIAL GROWTH

The United States Has Invaded the Trade of European Nations Most Formidably.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTIONS

British Consul at Stockholm Figures Out Some Interesting Tables—This Country's Progress in Various Industrial Pursuits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The rapid gain of the United States in her invasion of the commerce of the world is intelligently discussed by the British Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, by the aid of an important series of statistical tables just issued by the Swedish Government, covering the commerce and production of the world in a series of five-year periods.

These important tables, which have attracted much attention by reason of their extensive research, are discussed by Consul Constable in a special report to the British Government, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. In this report he compares the production and commerce of the leading nations, and through his analysis of the gains or losses which they have made presents an interesting picture of the growth of the chief producing and commercial interests of the United States in comparisn with that of other great nations. This analysis, coming from these unprejudiced sources, is especially interesting, in view of its favorable showing relative to the production and commerce of the United States.

The principal pig-iron producing countries are given as France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. In the quinquennial period 1871-5 the average annual production of France was 1,265,000 tons, and in the period 1891-5, 2,006,000; Germany increased from an average of 1,946,000 tons in the 1871-5 period to 5,082,000 per annum in the 1891-5 period. Great Britain increased from an annual average of 6,562,000 tons in the 1871-5 period to 7,361,000 per annum in the 1891-5 term, while the United States increased from an average annual production of 2,284,000 in the 1871-5 period to an average of 8,263,000 tons per annum in the 1891-5 period.

Commenting upon this table, Consul Constable says: "During this period it appears that Great Britain and Ireland's proportional share in the world's production of pig iron has sunk from 40.3 per cent. to 27.5 per cent., while on the other hand the United States has increased its proportion of output from 16.1 per cent. to 30.9 per cent.

The production of iron ore is also discussed in a table which shows that the average annual production of iron ore in the United States in the period 1891-5 was 14,288,000 tons, against 12,249,000 tons in Great Britain and Ireland, 11,679,000 in Germany, 5,243,000 in Spain, and 3,651,000 in France. Commenting upon these figures Consul Constable says that the annual production of iron ore in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated to have decreased from 16,087,000 in 1871-5 to 12,249,000 tons in 1891-5, while the production of the United States which for 1871-5 averaged 4,532,000 averaged 14,288,000 tons per annum in the period 1891-5.

Annual Output of Coal.

The average annual output of coal by Great Britain and Ireland during the 1871-5 period is given as 126,972,000 tons, against 184,819,000 tons per annum in the 1891-5 period; Germany, 44,680,000 tons in the 1871-5 period and 97,008,000 tons per annum in the 1891-5 term, while in the United States it is given at 45,283,000 tons per annum in the 1871-5 term and 160,832,000 tons per annum in the 1891-5 term.

Commenting upon this Consul Constable says: "During the earlier period it thus appears that Great Britain and Ireland supplied 47 per cent. of the world's output of coal, but at the present time only 34 per cent.; Germany, 17 per cent., while the United States has advanced from 17 per cent. to nearly 30 per cent."

The estimated consumption of raw cotton for the United States and Great Britain is given by periods as far back as 1830, showing that, while Great Britain's consumption of cotton increased from 1,590,000 tons per annum, from 1831-40, to 7,091,000 tons per annum in 1891-5, that of the United States increased from an average of 376,000 tons per annum in 1831-40 to 5,522,000 tons per annum in 1891-4. "Since 1870," says Consul Constable, "Great Britain's consumption of cotton has increased by one-fourth, while that of the rest of Europe and the United States has doubled."

Commenting upon the table showing the growth of railways in the leading countries of the world, Consul Constable says: "It is estimated that during the period of twenty-five years, between 1870 and 1895, the length of railway lines in Great Britain and Ireland has increased by about 9,000 kilometers; in Russia, by about 24,500 kilometers; in Germany, by 27,624 kilometers, and in France by 22,486 kilometers, while in the United States the increase is more than 207,000 kilometers, i. e., nearly eight times as great as that of Germany, and twenty-three times as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland."

The estimated average yearly production of wheat in Germany, United States, British colonies and dependencies, and for all nations, shows, according to Consul Constable's analysis, that "the United States produces nearly one-fifth, the British colonies somewhat more than one-eighth, and Germany less than one-twentieth of the total production of wheat throughout the world."

American Gold and Silver.

The table showing the average yearly output of gold and silver for Germany, United States, and the British colonies and dependencies is analyzed by Consul Constable in a single sentence, in which he says: "Thus the United States and the British colonies together produce somewhat more than one-half of the total annual output of gold, and nearly one-half the annual output of silver throughout the world." A further analysis of the table indicates that the United States alone produces about 22 per cent. of the gold of the world, and over 35 per cent. of the silver of the world. and exports, is given in pounds sterling. Great Britain and Ireland's annual average, 1881-5, 573,883,888; 1891-5, 589,168,666; Germany, 1881-5, 306,611,111; 1891-5, 352,777,777; United States, 1881-5, 302,333,333; 1891-5, 347,333,333. Commenting upon these figures Consul Constable says: "Thus during this period Great Britain's trade has increased by slightly more than two and one-half per cent.; that of Germany and the United States, each by 15 per cent.; while the trade of France has steadily declined. The volume of trade has, it need scarcely be said, increased to a much greater degree than is indicated by these figures, but owing to the almost universal fall in the prices of commodities the increase in value of exports and imports has been less than might have been expected."

The percentage of increase of population in the leading countries is shown in the table, which places the increase in population in the United States during the last ten years at 24 per cent., the British colonies and dependencies increased 12 per cent., Germany 12 per cent., Russia 11 per cent., Great Britain and Ireland 8.77 per cent., and France .78 per cent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S METHODS.

Western Railroads Preparing to Register a Protest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—High officials of Western railroads now are preparing to register a protest against the methods of the Canadian Pacific in securing and handling American freight. This action, it is stated, will be taken because the competition of the Canadian Pacific has become absolutely unbearable. Executive officers of all the roads doing a transcontinental freight business received yesterday a call for a meeting to be held in Denver Aug. 22.

This notice emanated from the freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and it states that the time has come when the American lines either should agree to permit the Canadian Pacific to do all the transcontinental freight business, or should notify that line that its methods will no longer be permitted.

Three Deserters Arrested.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 14.—H. M. Hone and W. A. Lenson of this city, and Clarence Babcock of Gibsonburg, Ohio, were arrested here yesterday for deserting from Chickamauga. They are members of the Sixth Ohio.

CONVERTED CAPT. PHILIP.

Incident Recounted to Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, by Dr. Tupper.

The Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, in an informal address to the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon told how he converted Capt. John W. Philip of the battleship Texas, who, a few hours after the recent naval engagement at Santiago, called his crew together and offered prayers for the glorious victory. Dr. Tupper said:

"A few years ago when in Brooklyn I preached in one of your churches, the occasion of which I remember very happily. I had selected a very good subject, and in consequence was greeted with a fair-sized audience. 'Be born again' was my theme.

"Sitting in one of the front pews was a fine-looking man, who seemed very much affected at my remarks. At the close of the service this tall gentleman, who was Capt. Philip, walked up to me and grasping my hand said: 'I want to be born again. I want to live in the light of Christ.' I took him into the vestry, and there he told me that he could not live without the love of his Maker. 'I want to be a Christian, and live a good life,' he continued. 'I have a lovely wife and good children, for which I thank my good Saviour.' My heart was touched, and my friend left me promising to call upon me again.

"The next Sunday I preached in the same church, and after the service my friend rushed up to me, and said that he had been born again. 'I gave myself to Christ,' he said, 'and I will always preach for Him wherever I go.' He left the church and went immediately to the navy yard, and on going aboard the Texas he called his crew together, and told them that he had given himself to Christ. 'We shall have religious services on this vessel every day while I am in command,' he said. 'I will in no way interfere with your belief, intellectual or religious liberties, but I shall do all I can to bring souls to Christ wherever I may be.'"

Dr. Tupper said that Capt. Philip had carried out his promise, and was a thorough Christian as well as a hero, loved by all his comrades.

Dr. Tupper preached at the Emmanuel Baptist Church at both the morning and evening service. "Our War with Spain" was his theme at the evening service. Among other things he said:

"Happily the war which has stirred the Nation for the past four months is at an end. It was a peculiar war, and I believe there has been none like it in the long history of the world. It was not a war for conquest like the conflicts that Caesar waged, nor like those with which Napoleon scourged Europe. On the contrary, it was a war waged for humanity's sake, and to extend the zone of human liberty. The purpose of this struggle was to lift with one hand intolerable burdens, and with the other to drive back a bloody tide of cruelty.

"The Spain of Alva and Philip II. and of the Inquisition has demonstrated in the Western world her utter unworthiness to govern the people who have so long groaned under her oppressive rule. The blood of the martyred Cubans cried aloud to us, and in God's name we heeded the cry. The war was not waged to avenge the Maine nor the brave men who went down with that noble ship, but to give Cuba the boon of freedom."

Dr. Tupper paid a high tribute to the soldiers who sacrificed life or limb in the famous charges at San Juan and El Caney, and declared that the hand of God was manifest in our victories at Santiago, and in the triumph of the American fleets in Cuban waters and at Manila. Speaking of Lieut. Hobson, he said: "That gallant young American and his heroic comrades were as miraculously saved as was Daniel of old."

He concluded by declaring that our Government should see to it that the isles wrested from Spain are assured civil, religious, and political liberty.

At the close of the service the congregation sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

A TEXAS WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Her Dead Body Found Hanging to An Apron String.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 14.—The dead body of Mrs. Mary Howser of Van Alstyne was found this morning hanging by the neck, an apron string having been twisted about the neck and the other end tied to a post in the fence.

The physicians failed to find any other marks of violence on the body, and it is their opinion she had been dead for several days, evidently since the night of her disappearance, a week ago.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN PREACHES

The London Clergyman Occupies the Pulpit at Dr. Hall's Church.

So large was the gathering in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning that the galleries, which had been closed all Summer, had to be thrown open to accommodate the throng. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London, who is talked of as the successor of Dr. John Hall, occupied the pulpit.

Dr. Morgan is one of the best known Presbyterian clergymen in England. At present he is pastor of the New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, London. He arrived in this country about a month ago, to deliver a course of lectures at the Northfield Bible Conference. In appearance Dr. Morgan is tall and spare. He looks older than he is—thirty-five years—and has an earnest and impressive manner. That he made a most favorable impression upon his hearers admits of no doubt. His career as a clergyman is especially brilliant. He visited this country two years ago, and attended the Northfield conference last year. His stay here this year is indefinite.

CHICAGO TEACHER'S GOOD LUCK.

St. Louis Philanthropist Leaves $10,000 to Miss Marion Del Blanco.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—Miss Marion Del Blanco, a Chicago teacher and a literary woman of ability, was left $10,000 by the late Isidor Bush, the philanthropist, who died last week.

Mr. Bush met Miss Del Blanco while traveling in the West a few years ago, and while the acquaintance was a casual one, he gradually was told of her ambitions and incidentally of her struggles. Mr. Bush was much interested in her and displayed a fatherly affection for her. As a token of this affection he remembered her thus handsomely in his will, that she might have the money to pursue her studies and, if possible, attain her ambitions.

Members of Mr. Bush's family state that he had helped scores of deserving young people and had frequently given money for the purpose of developing talents in boys and girls.

Denies Capt. Strong's Engagement.

A report was received Saturday in this city to the effect that Capt. P. Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, had become engaged to Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii. The Princess, who is a niece of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, is well educated and has traveled extensively. Her father was A. S. Cleghorn, a prominent English resident in the Hawaiian Islands and at one time Governor of the Island of Oahu. It was said that the Princess and Capt. Strong, who is on Gen. Merritt's staff, had been very much together at Honolulu; that, in fact, they were almost inseparable. Mayor Strong, when seen at Seabright, said that there was not a word of truth in the report of the engagement. The Princess and the Captain were old friends, having gone to school together, and they were simply renewing their friendship.

Ordained by Bishop Graves.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street and Waverley Place, yesterday William Gordon Thompson was ordained by the Right Rev. Dr. J. R. Graves, Bishop of China. Mr. Thompson, who came from Pennsylvania three years ago to become a student for the Episcopal ministry, has during his studies at the General Theological Seminary been attached to the Church of St. John the Evangelist and has been most of that time Superintendent of the Sunday school. The young minister will go to Western Missouri to engage in missionary work. Bishop Graves, who officiated at the ordination service, is in this city on a visit.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant

OLD DEARBORN RYE

Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians.

Write for pricelist and prizes.

W. P. Smith & Co. Distillers, Chicago.

BALANCING WAR ACCOUNTS

We Destroyed Spanish Naval Material Worth $30,000,000 and Took 25,000 Prisoners.

VALUABLE PRIZES CAPTURED

Quantity of Munitions Secured at Santiago, and More in Puerto Rico—Manila Yet to Hear From.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The material gains and losses of the war cannot yet be presented from official sources or in trustworthy form. Of some things the Government is fully advised. It has taken Puerto Rico, and is in possession of Cuba, or will be when the terms of the protocol are carried out, to remain in control until a stable Government is established on the island. The east end of Cuba, by the terms of the surrender of Santiago, is in actual possession, and Puerto Rico has been occupied in part. In capturing Santiago the United States secured between 23,000 and 24,000 prisoners. A report has been made to the War Department, but not in detail, and some corrections of the first report have been suggested but not prepared. Some prisoners have been taken in Puerto Rico, but the exact number will not be known until the formal reports have been forwarded to Washigton.

The only prisoners of which the Navy Department has any report are those taken from Admiral Cervera's vessels after the battle of July 3. The total number is 1,722 officers and men, distributed as follows: At Annapolis, 79 officers and 13 enlisted men; at Portsmouth, 13 officers and 1,570 enlisted men; at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, 5 officers and 41 men.

Of material captured at Santiago there were something like 10,000 Mauser rifles, with 10,000,000 cartridges, a few modern and some antique guns found in the harbor batteries. No specific enumeration of the arms captured is available as yet at the War Department, but the list will be made up as soon as the formal reports are filed. It is known that some material of war has been picked up in Puerto Rico, but it is yet too early to obtain the accurate information that will be accessible by and by.

No official list of the vessels of Spain captured and destroyed by the United States has been prepared by the Navy Department, but there is a vast amount of correspondence in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy out of which it is intended to arrange a statement of the character, cost, and the loss to Spain involved in their capture or destruction. An unofficial list, in which the value of the ships and armaments lost has been estimated, is believed will not be far from the actual loss. This list corresponds with the list recently made up in Madrid of the losses of the Spanish Navy:

Lost at Manila.

	Tons.	Estimated Value.
Reina Cristina	3,520	$1,500,000
Castilla	3,260	1,500,000
Don Antonio de Ulloa	1,130	1,000,000
Don Juan de Austria	1,130	1,000,000
Isla de Cuba	1,030	800,000
Isla de Luzon	1,030	800,000
El Cano	580	400,000
General Lezo	520	400,000
Marques del Duero	500	400,000
One torpedo boat	90	100,000
Total		$7,800,000

Lost at Santiago.

	Tons.	Estimated Value.
Infanta Maria Teresa	7,000	$4,500,000
Vizcaya	7,000	4,500,000
Almirante Oquendo	7,000	4,500,000
Cristobal Colon	6,840	4,500,000
Reina Mercedes	3,090	2,000,000
Furor	380	300,000
Pluton	380	300,000
Total		$20,600,000

In addition to these eighteen vessels there were others, mostly small gunboats, along the shores of Cuba, not of great value, but all together will make a loss to Spain of nearly $30,000,000 in naval material, including the flower of the navy. This account does not include the prizes taken, and afterward sold on Government account. These, with their cargoes, will amount to several millions more.

The losses of the United States have been almost exclusively of the army at Santiago. The report of the Adjutant General, published on July 27, gave the latest list from headquarters of the dead and wounded as 221 officers and 205 enlisted men killed, and 77 officers and 1,197 men wounded, and 84 enlisted men missing.

There is not yet any report of casualties at Manila, except the first from Gen. Merritt announcing the result of the conflict at Malate, and the brief list of losses there will end the sacrifices of life in the field in the Far East.

The navy lost but one officer—Ensign Worth Bagley of the torpedo boat Winslow.

While there is no trustworthy report of the loss of life in the Spanish Army before Santiago, Spanish reports put the dead at 227, and the wounded at 450. The disproportion of wounded is observed by army officers, who say that with 227 men killed it would be reasonable to look for five times as many wounded.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

A week of racing at the Aqueduct track of the Queens County Jockey Club begins this afternoon with a half dozen races, entries to which have filled sufficiently well to insure good fields and some sharp races, as the fields seem very well matched. The list of entries follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Vigenta	107 Lennep	98
Mirth Day	102 Sculptor	97
Woodranger	102 Come Quick	96
Debride	101 Chenille	95
Collateral	101 Inspection	92
Ten Spot	101 Follow the Flag	92

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

High Priest	108	Woodranger 99
Merlin	106	Game Boy 98
Helmsdale	104	Charagrace 96
Ruby Lips	103	Pink Chambray 95
In Metal	101	Long Acre 95
Maximo Gomez	99	

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Improvident	112	Sublet	112
Leando	112	Tennith	112
The Gardner	112	Wild Airs	109
Pitzsimmons	112	Subject	109
The Mascot	112	Wessa	109
Faronius	112	Kilarina	109

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Ben Ronald	108	Swamp Angel	100
Brighton	106	Long Acre	99
Her Own	104	Campania	99
Lansdale	103	Nil Desperandum	99
Debride	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Tut Tut	109	Gaffy	101
Sir Walter	108	Sir Florian	101
Rose May	107	Lady Scarlet	101
Passaic	106	Crown	97
Mail Bag	103	Tyrba	95
Country Dance	103	Klondike Queen	92

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Master James	105	Bastian	99
Taranto	102	Gov. Budd	98
Rossifer	102	Red Spider	94
Woodfawn	101	Grace Giltner	93
Decide	99	Ein	92
James Monroe	99	Commercial Traveller	92

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York Team Moves Up a Peg—The Records.

The cricket games played last week made a decided change in the standing of the clubs contesting for the championship of the Metropolitan League. Staten Island was particularly unfortunate and was reduced from second to fourth place. The New York Club through its victory over Roseville got out of last place, and the last-named team is now in undisputed possession of the rear.

The individual records were but little changed so far as the leaders for the batting prize are concerned, and the contest is still between R. E. Bonner of the Staten Island and M. R. Cobb of the New Jersey Athletic Club. The club records follow:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per cent.
N. J. A. C., Team A.	8	6	0	2	1.000
N. J. A. C., Team B.	8	3	2	3	.600
Manhattan	8	3	4	1	.428
Staten Island	7	2	3	2	.400
Newark	7	2	4	1	.333
Roseville	8	1	7	0	.000

THE SEAWANHAKA'S REGATTA.

It Will Open With a Special Race for Knockabouts, Aug. 20.

As soon as the international races on Lake St. Louis are ended, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will begin an elaborate programme of races on Long Island Sound, which will be begun with a special regatta for knockabouts on Saturday, Aug. 20, and continue daily (Sunday excepted) until Aug 26, inclusive. Saturday's race will be open to one design knockabouts enrolled in the club, and in addition, a special invitation has been extended to the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia to participate with its fleet of seven knockabouts which will be at Oyster Bay prepared for the series of match races that will continue through next week.

The course for Saturday's contest is a new one, and the race will bring the Oyster Bay Club in close touch with the Indian Harbor organization, with which the details have been arranged.

The yachts will start at 10 o'clock in the morning and sail from west to east across the starting line between two stakeboats anchored off the clubhouse float, to and around Centre Island buoy, leaving it on the port hand, thence to and around Matinnecock Point bouy, leaving it on he starboard hand, thence passing between the channel buoys at the entrance to Greenwich Harbor, across the finish line between the two stakeboats anchored off the clubhouse of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. After the finish of the morning run an interval will be allowed for luncheon at the clubhouse of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and the Captains will then agree as to the hour of the return run to Oyster Bay, which will be made over the same course.

The prize for the winner will be the trophy presented by Commodore Rouse for the racing cruise of knockabouts to New London, which was won by his own boat, the Mistral, and returned by him to the club for further competition.

The Indian Harbor Club's Regatta Committee will act in conjunction with the Seawanhaka Club and will provide for the placing of markboats, also taking the time at the finish of the morning run. Entries will close with the Regatta Committee, comprising Oliver E. Cromwell, Chairman; Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, and Charles A. Sherman, Secretary, on or before Friday, Aug. 19.

LIPTON'S CUP CHALLENGE.

Yacht Racing Association Not Informed as to the Deed of Gift.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association at Ryde on Saturday a deputation of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club was present for the purpose of soliciting the assistance of the Yacht Racing Association in reference to Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup

The deputation was informed that the Yacht Racing Association had no jurisdiction with regard to international racing, and, therefore could give no advice or opinion in regard to the America's Cup deed of gift.

A YACHT FOR THE SHAMROCK.

Messrs. Herreshoff Meet Messrs. Duryea and Whitney Concerning Designs for a Cup Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—This afternoon Messrs. "Nat" and John B. Herreshoff, the designers and builders of the yacht Defender, arrived here from Bristol on the Squib and held a long conference with Messrs. Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney. Later all three gentlemen journeyed to Commodore E. D. Morgan's villa, and there another lengthy conversation was held, the nature of which is being kept by them a profound secret.

Others who are apparently on the inside stated yesterday that the Messrs. Herreshoff were at work upon models for two separate boats to be constructed by two separate syndicates, and with these and the Defender the trial races for a final selection for the boat to defend the American interests will be made.

It is suggested here that the Newport Yacht Racing Association offer a trophy for a series of races with these yachts, to occur off Newport Harbor. It is now believed in yachting circles that the visit of the Messrs. Herreshoff here yesterday was for the purpose of closing positively the contract with the boat builders for the cup defender.

HARLEM ROWING GOSSIP.

The Talk Now Is of the Middle States Regatta—Oarsmen in Active Preparation.

The midsummer activity shown yesterday by Harlem River oarsmen was remarkable. All the crews and scullers in training for the Middle States regatta, besides many barges and pleasure craft, were in the water early and late. At the boat houses the principal topic of conversation was the Middle States regatta on Labor Day, which promises to surpass all previous regattas of the association in events and number of entries.

The latest event talked of is a four-oared barge race for juniors. Such a race seemed to meet with the approval of Harlem River oarsmen yesterday, and if four entries can be obtained the event will be added to the card, and medals and a banner awarded the winning crew.

There was a large attendance of members at the Metropolitan Rowing Club house all day, and during the morning Capt. Bingan had the club's junior eight out for a spin. One or two changes have been made in the crew during the past week, and the men are now rowing in the following positions: P. Lynch, bow; W. M. Cox, No. 2; W. W. Clark, No. 3; J. Conlon, No. 4; H. Reddy, No. 5; C. Haynes, No. 6; G. E. Russel, No. 7; Capt. A. P. Bingen, stroke, and E. T. Clark, coxswain. The club's junior double, composed of J. Conlon and H. Reddy, and the junior single, Frank Ruddock, were also in the water. During the afternoon a regular monthly meeting was held, President Mahr presiding. Two amendments to the constitution were proposed, which, under the rules, were laid over for thirty days, but will undoubtedly pass at the September meeting. One amendment waives the initiation fee until further notice, the second reduces the dues to $15 per year, as follows: $1 a month from November to May, and $1.50 from May to November. This will have the effect of increasing the membership of the old "Mets," which has a rowing record unsurpassed by any club on the Harlem River.

At the Nassau Boat Club houses the barges were in use all day. During the morning the four was launched and manned by the following crew, who covered about ten miles: J. D. Thees, Jr., bow; Champlain, No. 2; Harris, No. 3; O. D. Thees, stroke, and Smith, coxswain. Later in the day the eight was manned by a crew composed of McCrodden, bow; Du Barry, No. 2; La Gost, No. 3; Cool, No. 4; Bredt, No. 5; Edward Smith, No. 6; Frank Smith, No. 7; De La Vergne, stroke, and Mackey, coxswain. They made a trip to College Point with a party of friends aboard. It is likely that both Mackey and Powers of the Nassaus will enter the quarter-mile dash of the Middle States.

Jack Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club had his junior eight on the water twice during the day. A steady improvement is noticeable in the crew, which is now rowing in the following positions: Padelford, bow; Reardon, No. 2; Volmeke, No. 3; Gearon, No. 4; Devery, No. 5; Hanlon, No. 6; Riley, No. 7; Lloyd, stroke, and Scannell, coxswain. The club's senior four was also on the river, and their clean, quick stroke was remarked by many. The crew is composed of Davis, bow; Maher, No. 2; Kemp, No. 3, and Ammon, stroke. They are picked as sure winners in the Middle States regatta by a number of Harlem River oarsmen.

At the Dauntless last yesterday Capt. Knickerbocker stated that he had given up the idea of organizing a junior eight for the Middle States, but that he would start a senior eight training regularly this evening.

The Harlem River and Long Island Sound was not big enough for several members of the Lone Star Boat Club yesterday, so they launched the four-oared barge, manned it, and made a trip around Manhattan Island. They visited several boat clubs on the way around, stopping at Hoboken for dinner, and got back about dark, pretty well tired ou. The crew was composed of Walter Goodkind, bow; A. Meyer, No. 2; S. Stern, No. 3; M. Schamberg, stroke, and Capt. Bachman, coxswain.

Capt. Canavan of the Nonpareil Rowing Club was besieged with members yesterday, all anxious for positions in the crews to be entered in the Middle States Regatta. It is very probable that James Myles, Jr., who won both the novice and junior single gig races at the club regatta Saturday, will be entered in the junior single event, and that a four-oared gig crew will be entered

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A BETTER HEAD NEEDED.

President McKINLEY must see that the work of the War Department for some time to come, possibly for years, is to be of a very important, difficult, and, to a great extent, novel character. He ought also to see that for this work the department requires a very much better head than Mr. ALGER.

The work may be divided generally under two heads. First will be the reorganization, so far as lies within the power of the Executive, of the enlarged regular army, and its redistribution for its duties at home and abroad, together with the disposition of so much of the volunteer force as will be required and the release of the remainder. This, of course, should be done in connection with a well-studied plan for the permanent reorganization of the army, the establishment of a general staff to co-ordinate and regulate the operations of all the branches, and a plan for the development and assimilation of the military force of the several States. These latter features will require legislation, but legislation should be guided by the War Department in great degree and can be if the latter deserves the respect and confidence of the country.

The second class of duties imposed on the War Department are very urgent, are quite novel, and will demand the utmost capacity, sagacity, and, above all, impartial devotion to the task with absolute freedom from political or personal favoritism. That is to say, they will demand in the head of the department qualities not possessed by Mr. ALGER. These duties flow from the necessity of establishing in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila a provisional administration under the control and direction of the army. For some time, until Congress shall have passed such laws as may be thought best, this administration must be purely military. Even the civil duties involved must be either discharged or supervised by army officers. In Cuba the evacuation by the Spaniards will leave two classes of the population between whom there have been for years not only deep-seated prejudice and animosity, but actual hostilities. All the offices under which the civil and the criminal law have been enforced, political relations regulated, taxes collected and expended, and the numberless details of everyday life adjusted, are now in the hands of the ruling class, who unquestionably have abused their powers. On the other hand the insurgent Cubans are not qualified by numbers, ability, character, or experience to assume these offices. The task of the army commanders will be to select the best of the present incumbents, provide others where necessary, keep the peace, prevent or correct abuses, and in every way practicable prepare the country for an orderly and progressive régime.

At best this work will be vexatious and difficult. If politics is allowed to enter into it, if it is to be undertaken in any degree in the spirit which for months has prevailed in the War Department there is no end to the confusion, trouble, and disgrace that will surely follow. Mr. McKINLEY has allowed Mr. ALGER to remain in office far too long, and at a terrible cost to the country. He should now let him go. If there be any device by which the wretched man's feelings can be saved the country will, without being deceived, tolerate it. But it will not patiently bear his retention.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN CHINA.

There seems to be no doubt that the British Government has failed to meet the just demands and expectations of the British people in its treatment of the Chinese question. It has not been really representative. This is the more remarkable because for a whole generation at least it is precisely upon matters of foreign policy that the Conservative Party has most commanded the confidence of the country. It has been pretty uniformly to the advantage of that party that foreign questions have come to the front. Possibly this may be explained, as MATTHEW ARNOLD attempted to explain it, upon the ground that the Conservative Party is the party of the aristocracy, and that upon foreign questions the policy of an aristocracy is apt to have more steadiness and more dignity than that of a democracy. But it is simpler to refer it to the personal qualities and defects of the man who for two generations was the Liberal leader. Nobody knew the wants of the British people in their domestic affairs better than Mr. GLADSTONE. Nobody knew their desires so well, and he maintained his leadership by giving them what they wanted, sometimes in advance of an express demand. But his foreign policy, if he can be said to have had one, was the least successful part of his statesmanship, and when the leading questions were foreign questions he was much weaker before the country than when they were domestic. Nor among his subordinates was there, during the greater part of his career, one who commanded more confidence than he. During his last administration, indeed, Lord ROSEBERY appeared to great advantage in the Foreign Office and conducted its affairs with vigor and success. Disastrous as was his misjudgment of the feeling of his party in domestic affairs, he is to-day the Liberal leader when the question is of foreign affairs.

But certainly no Liberal administration could have appeared to much worse advantage than the Conservative Ministry in its treatment of the Chinese question. It has proclaimed the open door in China, and, as The London Times puts it, it has seen the door of Manchuria ostentatiously shut in its face by Russia. That is the interpretation put by Englishmen of all parties upon the withdrawal of the concession for the Niuchwang Railroad.

No doubt the Salisbury Government has been heavily handicapped. Our London correspondent, in his cable letter published yesterday, explains how. That M. PAVLOFF was empowered to bribe the Chinese officials and that Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD was not was said by Lord SALISBURY in the House of Lords a few weeks ago almost as plainly as our correspondent says it. That the influence of the Queen is wielded in favor of yielding to the Russian demands rather than of carrying resistance to a risk of war is an allegation which no British public speaker and hardly any British public writer can be expected to make. The theory of the British Constitution is that she has no influence. The fact, as she has often shown, is that she has a great deal. With these two handicaps it is possible that no British statesman could have done much better than Lord SALISBURY has done.

But it is none the less clear that Great Britain has met with a defeat, and with a defeat to which she cannot afford to submit. Her foreign trade is vital to her. A nation which imports two-thirds of its food cannot grow without an increase of her foreign markets. She cannot even exist if they are diminished or restricted. All classes of Englishmen recognize that the keeping open of British markets is a vital necessity, and that a war to maintain them would be a war justified by the instinct of self-preservation.

It is not likely that Russia would go the length of war to close the Manchurian markets against Great Britain. The odds against her in that quarter of the world are far too great. As we have already pointed out, until the Siberian railway is completed to the shores of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li she cannot transport troops or stores to her new sphere of influence except by the leave of the British. At present she is helpless against Great Britain in Chinese waters. No wonder that Russian journals are talking about changing the venue of war from Chinese waters to the northern frontier of British India. But the recent experience of the British in the passes that form the only means of access to British India from the north indicate that the invasion of India would be as desperate an adventure as the challenge of the British naval power in the China Sea.

Evidently the English humiliation which all the organs of English opinion acknowledge is keenly relished on the Continent of Europe, as keenly as Spanish victories over ourselves would have been relished if there had been any. What is more to the immediate purpose is that the triumph of Russia is keenly resented in Japan. It ought to be as keenly resented in this country. For, as we have so long been preaching, British interests in the Far East are American interests. They are also the interests of civilization, to which the grant of the British demand for "the open door" would give an immense impetus, and against which the exclusive pretensions of Russia and France and Germany are a standing menace. The peaceable development of Asia will not be secured until these exclusive pretensions are abandoned or defeated. It is hardly possible that they will be abandoned without a violent struggle, which may well seem to the imperial British poet

"The day of Armageddon, the last great fight of all."

But there can be no doubt upon which side of such a struggle the interests of civilization are enlisted. There can be no doubt upon which side American sympathies ought to go.

QUIGG ON THE CANAL SCANDAL.

"State issues, however, are not likely to enter into this campaign. The people are not going to concern themselves greatly over a few abuses in the conduct of an enormous public work. Their attention is occupied with great National problems growing out of the successful conduct of the war, and their purpose, in my opinion, will be to cast their votes so as to applaud President McKINLEY for the great work he has done and strengthen him for the work he now has in hand."—LEMUEL ELY QUIGG.

Although he was unable to account satisfactorily for the disappearance of the bank funds in his custody, the heart of the late Col. Yell of Yellville always beat warmly for his country. Gov. BLACK's commission of inquiry reports that the canal improvement the Republican State administration undertook to carry to completion with $9,000,000 will cost $21,000,000, so that $13,000,000 more must be furnished by the people. It further reports that of the $8,000,000 already expended, fully one million was improperly expended, that is wasted, largely because GEORGE ALDRIDGE's political Inspectors did not do their duty. One million and a half more of the money spent should not have come out of the improvement fund, but out of the repair fund. For this blundering and corruption, for the squandering of this great sum of money, and for the threatened ruin of the canal system of the State, worth to-day $200,000,000, the Republican State administration, PLATT, BLACK, ALDRIDGE, PAYN, and the rest are directly responsible.

But nothing is to be said about these State issues in the campaign, according to Mr. QUIGG. Great National problems will occupy the thoughts of the men who are to elect a Governor and Legislature in the State of New York. The people will so cast their votes as to "applaud President McKINLEY for the great work he has done."

The buoyant Quiggitude of this view of State politics is its chief quality. The large-minded assumption that the people of New York are blind fools; the wish revealing its paternity of the cheap and silly thought; the pert and easy brushing aside of ugly crimes and scandals that the Amazon could not wash out of the Republican record nor the Alps hide from the sight of the voters this Fall; and the fatal confidence that the expensive partisan misuse of power by PLATT and BLACK will be condoned and forgotten in the rush to applaud the President—these are the stigmata of Quiggitude.

We admit that the recollection of the fine and speedy manner in which we have whipped Spain will be much in the minds of the people this Fall, but not as a party issue. The Republican Party cannot claim the war, nor have Democrats any disposition to sulk because a Republican Administration happened to carry it on. We believe the Democrats boast that they forced the Administration to declare war. At any rate, the glory and pride of the war are a possession of the whole people, not of any party. The Democratic platform and the Democratic speakers this Fall will express the National and popular joy at the achievements of our army and navy with as much sincerity and, we may add, with as much right, as the Republicans. There is no issue in a matter that both sides treat in the same way.

But applause of McKINLEY will not drive the gigantic canal scandal from the minds of the people. There must be a reckoning with PLATT and BLACK and ALDRIDGE. That is a State issue with a vengeance, and it will overslaugh all National issues when the voters get awakened and interested in the campaign.

A MARVELOUS CHANGE.

The recently published statement of the Treasury Department as to the imports and exports of iron and steel and their manufactures is a very striking one.

In round numbers, the United States in 1880 imported $74,000,000 worth of these articles and exported less than $18,000,000 worth. In the last fiscal year these figures were exactly reversed. The imports were a little over $12,000,000, the exports were about $75,000,000. When we consider the marked fall in the prices of many varieties of the manufactures of iron and steel the change is more significant. It is still more so when we recall the very large increase in the population of the United States. This in 1880 was a little over 50,000,000. By the latest estimate of the Bureau of Statistics it is now a little less than 75,000,000. It follows, therefore, that in 1880, when we had to import $74,000,000 worth of iron and steel and their manufactures, we consumed not only all our own product, but an average of $1.50 worth of imports. In 1898 our own product not only supplied the needs of a population of 75,000,000, but enabled us to send abroad an average per capita of $1 worth. We have added 50 per cent. to our population, and with the advance in business prosperity and in the variety of demand have probably added much more than that proportion to our needs for steel and iron. But our production has increased so marvelously that not only can we satisfy these increased needs, but have a considerable surplus for export.

Nor is this very striking general contrast in product the only remarkable feature. The change in the cost of production is even more remarkable. There has been, of course, a nearly universal tendency to reduction in the cost of production. But this tendency has been much stronger and the reduction greater and more rapid in the United States than in the older countries with whom, in these matters, we are forced to compete. Eighteen years ago they could turn out steel and iron and their manufactures at a price so low that, with high duty and freight added, they could sell at a profit in our market. To-day we can turn out these things so much lower that, with the freight added and, in some cases, a duty also, we can sell at a profit in their markets.

A concrete example of what this change means is furnished us from the engineer of a bridge works in this country recently traveling in Germany. Visiting a works of the same kind, he was informed that 600 men were there employed, about the same number as in the American establishment. The maximum output of the German works was 12,000 tons per year; the actual output of the American works was 60,000 tons. The capital engaged in Germany was about one-half that employed in the United States. Under these conditions it is easy to see that no serious rivalry is possible between these two establishments in markets open to both, and that even high duties could not surely preserve the German market for the German product. It is true that we have no monopoly of progress and that the immense gain we have made can only be held by continual improvement in all directions. Meanwhile in the light of these facts a tariff to "protect" our industries against those of foreign countries is about as modern and necessary as the ordinance still, we believe, in existence, which forbids the residents of New York to allow their milch cows to go loose and unattended in the streets and on the highways.

MR. MURPHY AS PEACEMAKER.

EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., is under heavy bonds to keep the peace during the coming campaign. Mr. HILL may reach for the hair of Mr. CROKER and Mr. CROKER may yearn to put the knife deep into the vitals of Mr. HILL. Tammany may demand everything and the Germans may demand nothing but Sunday beer. The silver Democrats may repudiate any platform that is not rank of Chicago and the Independent Democrats may hold aloof and denounce all other factions and fractions of the party as unholy. But EDWARD MURPHY, mindful of his Senatorship, must continually beg for harmony and, so far as he may be able, compel it.

Mr. MURPHY's term as a United States Senator expires in March next. The Legislature to be elected this Fall will choose his successor. He earnestly hopes to be his own successor. But in order to be elected his party must secure a majority of the Legislature on a joint ballot. In the present Legislature the Senate stands 35 Republicans to 14 Democrats and 1 independent Republican, and the Assembly consists of 79 Republicans, 69 Democrats, and 2 independent Republicans. There is a Republican majority of 30 on a joint ballot. The Democrats must gain 16 seats in the Senate and Assembly to insure the election of a Democratic successor to Senator MURPHY.

The wisdom of sending Mr. MURPHY to the Senate again is not here in question. If it were THE TIMES would have decided opinions to express. Our present purpose is to point out the silliness and falsity of the stories almost daily printed about a quarrel between Mr. HILL and Mr. CROKER in which EDWARD MURPHY is supposed to be actively devoted to the cause of CROKER and against HILL. Senator MURPHY is against nobody this Fall. He is for union and harmony, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together to make the Legislature Democratic. The Legislature will be Republican, everything will be Republican, if Democratic leaders fight each other instead of fighting the common enemy.

CURRENT NOTES.

Reports received from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States show the tonnage of hay this year to be greater than for ten years, and speak well of the conditions of the harvest crop.

* * *

The Ram's Horn says that the Salvation Army during its last "self-denial week" raised $165,000 to carry on its work among the lowly and neglected. This is an increase of $40,000 over the amount of last year.

* * *

When the United States mail service across the Rainy River at Korchiching, Minn., was discontinued the result was that a letter posted there for Fort Frances, half a mile away on the Canadian side, now has to travel 1,250 miles, and it takes eight days to reach its destination.

* * *

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's divorce has had an unexpected result. She wishes to have her name changed to Mrs. Frances Hodgson, but her publishers are said to object. They say that the name she desires to assume has no marketable value, and that with it she would have to win fame anew.

* * *

There lives in Marshall, Mo., Alexander Steele, who was an own cousin of Gladstone. Mr. Steele was born in Scotland in 1815, and as a boy used to be much with his cousin. He came to this country in 1830, and up to a few years ago kept up an intermittent correspondence with the "Grand Old Man."

* * *

Wire rolled glass is one of the most recent inventions. The glass, which is exactly one-quarter of an inch thick, contains in the centre a wire netting, the meshes of which are a trifle less than one inch in diameter. Consequently the wire does not obscure the light, and wire-rolled glass, it is said, will resist fire as long a time as an equal thickness of iron.

* * *

The Bible was not circulated in Cuba until 1882. In that year the American Church Missionary Society built at Matanzas the first Episcopal church in Cuba. Since the war began the building has been turned into a vaudeville theatre. The desecration seems especially awesome when one considers that the worshippers called themselves the "Faithful of Jesus" congregation, and their meeting place located on "St. John of God" Street.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article written by E. G. Dunnell, accompanying the picture of Lyman J. Gage, in your ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of Sunday, Aug. 7, occurs this sentence: "A believer in the merit system, he has insisted upon an observance of the letter and spirit of the civil service law so strict as to provoke the condemnation of many of the eager and reactionary partisans of the party that put him in office."

If it will not take too much of your valuable space, I would like to know:

First—Does not the Secretary of the Treasury when he assumes the office, make a solemn oath, the provisions of which include the assertion that he will faithfully execute the laws?

Second—Is it not a sadly ominous fact that it is thought worthy of remark that a Secretary of the Treasury has not committed perjury, but has "insisted upon an observance of the letter and spirit" of laws which he has sworn to enforce?

Third—Being a believer in the efficacy and benefit of the system, to carry out which the laws were made, has not that man disgraced himself when he has allowed laws he has sworn to enforce to be ignored and broken and become "particeps criminis" by making appointments to office in contravention of those laws?

Now it may be asked, What has all this to do with the head of the Treasury Department? The answer is, that the collection of internal revenue is a branch of that department. The civil service rules cover all appointments from and including Deputy Collectors down to doorkeeper. The examinations were held at the usual time, and those who could stand the test had their names placed on the eligible lists. There they are still, and will remain until replaced by the names of other fools, similar to myself, humbugged by this pseudo civil service reform.

The increased taxes on account of the war necessitated an increase of the force employed in the internal revenue service. Of the large number appointed I cannot find that any were taken from the civil service lists. In my reading of the war revenue bill I have not found any clause abrogating the civil service laws in connection with that bill. If there was no such clause, then all the appointments included in the civil service rules, and made outside of the eligible lists were in violation of law, as well as of the implied contract made by the Government with those who underwent the examination, that those who stood the test should have the chance of appointment in the order of merit; and the Collector who nominated, the Commissioner who appointed, and the Secretary who confirmed, not only violated a plain law, but also to certain extent each broke his oath of office, and a very nasty title can justly be applied to one who violates his oath. It is not and should not be the "Honorable" by any means.

None of these officials can play the baby act, or, like Adam, place the blame on another. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue knew perfectly well what he was about, and after such a deliberate disregard of the civil service laws should certainly be removed by the President, who has declared his intention of carrying out the provisions of that act, and who, in failing to take notice of the conduct of his subordinate, is stultifying himself, and, to put it mildly, allowing a stain to remain on his record.

The Secretary of the Treasury, according to the letter from your Washington correspondent several weeks ago, hesitated in concurring with the actions of his subordinates. By what means he was induced to disregard his duty I know not; but the crime has been committed, and seemingly without protest from the Commissioners of Civil Service, who certainly had a chance to show that they were appointed for other than ornamental purposes, and to justify the reason of their being.

I suppose the exciting news of the war with which the papers have been filled from day to day has prevented the notice which such evasion of the law should have received, and the knowledge of such preoccupation was encouraged, and enabled these lawbreakers to effect their purpose, but that very fact makes the action more sneaking and contemptible. It seems to me to be peculiarly mean, when all the people heartily sustain the Government in its measures, when the young men of every shade of politics show equal alacrity in risking their lives for their country, when, irrespective of party, each vies with the other in willingness to lavish money for the use of Government, that at such a time, the President and his chief advisers should be incapable of rising to the grandeur of the occasion and become what they should be—the head and front of the whole people instead of the tools of a party, parceling out the offices of the people as spoils, to give as rewards to petty politicians, for, in many instances, corrupt and degrading partisan service.

Do you think I am too severe in my animadversion? There is an old Latin proverb which, translated, reads, "False in one, false in all." If any member of the Administration neglects to observe his oath of office to the fullest extent, through ignorance, then he is unfit for his position; if willfully, he should be impeached, and would be if the gravity of the offense were immediate enough in its consequences for the people to realize the danger.

CIVIL SERVICE.

NATIONAL POLICY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will it not be useful to direct the attention of your intelligent and reflecting readers to the subjoined extracts from the closing chapter of Kidd's "Social Evolution"? The pertinence of the quotations is most unmistakable:

"It is because of the predominant importance of the doctrine of the native equality of all men that the European peoples have retreated in those tropical lands which, being unsuitable for colonization, could have been ruled and developed only under a system of military occupation.

"When we attempt to estimate our future relationship to the colored races outside the temperate regions there are, we shall find, two great events which will in all probability fill a great part in the history of the twentieth century. The first will be the accomplishment among the Western peoples of the last stage of that process of social development which tends to bring all the people into the rivalry of life on conditions of social equality. The other will be the final filling up by these peoples of all those tracts in the temperate regions of the earth suitable for permanent occupation. As both these processes tend toward completion, it would appear that we must expect our present relationship toward the colored races occupying territories outside the temperate zones to undergo further development.

"With the tendency to scrutinize more closely the existing differences between ourselves and the colored races as regards the qualities contributing to social efficiency, there will arise a disposition to relax our hitherto prevalent opinion that the doctrine of equality requires us to shut our eyes to those differences where political relations are concerned. We shall perceive the inexpediency of allowing a great extent of territory in the richest region of the globe to remain undeveloped, with its resources running largely to waste under the management of races of low social efficiency. We shall recognize that it is in the tropics, and not in the temperate zone, that we have the greatest food-producing and material-producing region of the earth; that the natural highways of commerce in the world should be those which run north and south, and that we have the highest possible interest in the proper development and efficient administration of the tropical regions, and in an exchange of products therewith on a far larger scale than has been yet attempted or imagined.

"The question is, How is this development and efficient administration to be secured? Slavery is no longer either possible or permissible. The idea of colonization is debarred by the force of the facts of experience. Will the colored races, left to themselves, prove to possess the qualities necessary for the achievement of the desired results? Or is the difference between ourselves and them an unalterable cosmic fact?

"Pressure of circumstances will enforce the conviction that the tropics must be administered from the temperate regions. Nor is there any insurmountable difficulty in the task. Even now all that is required to insure its success is a clearly defined conception of moral necessity.

* * * * * * *

"Take, for an example, the administration of the Indian Peninsula by the British nation. It has never been marked by those features which have distinguished Spanish rule in the American Continent. The rights of the native races, their ideas, their religions, have been respected, and even their independence to the utmost extent compatible with the efficient administration of the government of the country.

"The result has been remarkable. There has been for long in progress in India a steady development of the resources of the country which cannot be paralleled in any other tropical region of the world. This improvement includes extensive public works, railways, roads, and bridges, irrigation works, the development of mining and agriculture, even sanitary reform. Tea, cotton, and other industries, suited to the condition of the country, are rising into prominence, and the only contribution of the ruling powers to their welfare is the guarantee of social order and the maintenance of the conditions of efficiency and integrity in the administration of the departments of government.

"The commerce of India has expanded in a still more striking manner. Nor is there any question, now, of the ruling race merely exploiting India to their own selfish advantage. Great Britain desires to share in the prosperity she has assisted in creating. It is true, but, for the most part, she shares indirectly and in participation with the rest of the world. All the rest of the world may compete in the markets of India on equal terms, and the gain of England tends to be a gain, not only to India, but to civilization in general.

"A still more effective object lesson might be drawn from the case of Egypt, which in a few years, under British administration, has emerged from a condition of chronic bankruptcy to a state of satisfactory solvency. The cotton crop of Egypt has increased 50 per cent., and the credit of the country has risen from a rating of 50 to a rating of 95 in less than a decade. It is true that England does obtain a recompense, and a recompense at once most substantial and most honorable, for any sacrifices she may make for Egypt. But neither directly nor indirectly does Great Britain draw from her predominant position any profit at the expense of other nations. Her gain is there also the gain of civilization.

"The last thing our civilization is likely to permanently tolerate is the wasting of the resources of the richest regions of the earth through the lack of the elementary qualities of social efficiency in the races possessing them.

"The right of those races to remain in possession will be recognized; but it will be no part of the future conditions of such recognition that they shall be allowed to prevent the utilization of the immense natural resources which they have in charge. At no remote date, with the means at the disposal of our civilization, the development of these resources must become one of the most pressing and vital questions engaging the attention of the Western races. The partition of Africa among the European powers forms one of the most remarkable signs of the times at the end of the nineteenth century. The same feeling has already recognized, by a kind of National instinct in the United States, the necessity for the future predominance of the English-speaking peoples over the American continents."

Note also the bearing upon recent events of the following apt quotation from Lecky's "Political Value of History":

"The foundation of national prosperity is laid in pure domestic life, in commercial integrity, in a high standard of moral worth and of public spirit, in simple habits, in courage, uprightness, and a certain soundness and moderation of judgment which springs quite as much from character as from intellect. If you would form a wise judgment of the future of a nation, observe carefully whether these qualities are increasing or decaying. Observe especially what qualities count for most in public life. Is character becoming of greater or of less importance? Are the men who obtain the highest posts in the nation men of whom, in private life and irrespective of party, competent judges speak with genuine respect? Are they men of sincere convictions, consistent lives, indisputable integrity? It is by observing this moral current that you can best cast the horoscope of a nation."

It appears to your correspondent that straightforward and logical utterances, such as the above, are of the very essence of shrewd prophecy and sound and prudent exhortation, and, as such, may well be taken to heart at the present time by every citizen of our land. Had they been composed but yesterday they could scarcely be more apropos. E. H. CLEVELAND.

Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 9, 1898.

A PLEA FOR THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that peace in Cuba has become assured interest will be more thoroughly concentrated on the Philippines—that hybrid-populated paradise of the Pacific which the destinies of war, strangely enough, have flung into our hands. It is doubtful if American statesmanship has ever been confronted with a more difficult problem than is now presented by the group of islands so long under the domination of Spain. With Europe frowning on our occupation, with Germany on the seas, ugly and covetous, and the insurgents under the able Aguinaldo, now become distrustful of the Americans, the situation seems sufficiently troublesome and difficult. It has been said that victory is sometimes more costly than defeat, and the possible consequences of Dewey's brilliant triumph at Manila bid fair to warrant the paradox.

Having wrested the islands from Spain, we have incurred responsibilities which it would be absolute dishonor to shirk. The future of the Philippines is ours to make or to mar.

The argument for the right of the Cuban insurgents to govern themselves would seem to apply with no less force to the revolutionists of the Philippines. Why should the latter be contemned and the former approved? If the fact that a people are a mixed race is to be adduced as an argument against their fitness for autonomy, what is to be said of our own country, where there exists a greater variety of races than in any other portion of the globe?

Why should not the United States, after having received the support of Aguinaldo, use its powerful influence to set up a republic, which would be under our protection? To leave him and his brave followers in the lurch, to abandon them to the mercies of revengeful Spain, would be heartless and cynical, and opposed to all the generous traditions of the Republic.

The contention that the revolutionists of the Philippines lack the qualifications of self-government is founded on a gratuitous assumption. It is without proof and without value. The claim that a given people are not able to govern themselves is one of the dogmas of tyranny. It is the fundamental article of belief with those political philosophers who distrust the people and hate democracy. It was the argument of the oppressors of Poland and Ireland, the stock in trade of the political ethics of conquering Rome, and has borne down with a crushing weight on the liberties of people before and since Caesar's time.

A people who have shown such bravery and resolution as the Filippinos in opposing the forces of Spain are not to be despised. Intolerance of tyranny and oppression are certainly the first requisites for freedom, and this has been the distinguishing characteristic of these islanders from the first. They have a just right to be called patriots, and their claims to independence should be recognized and supported by this Government. In their treatment of prisoners they have shown a respect for the laws of civilized warfare that gives the direct lie to those who bring against them the charge of barbarity and unfitness for self-rule.

It is interesting to note an effect of the unparalleled series of triumphs which have crowned our arms by land and sea. This effect is expressed in the word "imperialism," which is now so often encountered in speech and writing. It is the spirit alieni appetens that covets that which belongs to the neighbor. Under the high-sounding terms imperialism and expansion there lurks a spirit that should never be allowed to become dominant in the policy of a nation which stands alone in this—that its past and present are a beacon light in the hard struggle of the races toward liberty, bidding them still to hope. Up to the present no weaker people have ever felt the heavy hand of the Republic press upon them. Our National record, though not stainless as regards political corruption, is at least godlike in this—that it is exempt from that vilest form of national cowardice, trampling on the weak. The practical motto of European nations, "Might Is Right," has up to now been execrated in the West.

Since the astounding successes of the war with Spain, and the agitation for an alliance with England, a desire for conquest has taken possession of a portion of the people, who have become excited by the glamour of arms. The wine of martial success has entered their veins, and obscured their view of American honor. Their reasoning is that because the Cubans and Filippinos are weaker than we, therefore, they have no rights that we are bound to respect. It is to be hoped that this spirit, so contrary to our traditions, will never obtain dominance, and that a just consideration for their rights will continue to rule as in the past in our dealings with other peoples. DEMOCRAT.

Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1898.

THE DAVY LAMP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "New Englander," is in error when he quotes the "principle of the Davy lamp." The wire gauze does not "prevent the passage of inflammable gas." It does not prevent the passage of gas, else how could the flame be fed with air? It does not prevent the passage of inflammable gas, for how could wire gauze, of coarse (compared to the texture of the gases) meshes, sift air from carburetted hydrogen, "fire-damp" as it is called?

In any ordinary flame, say of a candle, part of the heat is expended in changing volatile substances into gas, and another part in igniting that gas. If you take a piece of copper gauze, say five inches square, and hold it two inches or so above a gas burner, turn on the gas, and pass a lighted match above the gauze, the gas above the gauze will burn, without lighting that below. Now, if you turn off the gas, and turn it on again and relight below the gauze only the gas below the gauze will burn. The explanation is that copper, being the very best (or nearly so) conductor of heat, conducts away from that part of the flame near it so much heat that there is not sufficient left to ignite the gas under the gauze in the first experiment, or over it in the second.

The Davy lamp is often used to test the quality of the gases as follows: It is sent down into the mine in the hands of a tester, and if the air is charged with fire-damp heavily enough to be dangerous, there will be slight cracklings and explosions in the lamp. If the lamp burns with a clear, steady flame, then all is safe and the miners come down with their little hat-lamps with exposed flames. J. J. ARNAUD.

400 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, Aug. 13, 1898.

CONCERNING MR. ALGER.

From The Commercial Tribune, (Cincinnati.)

They do say that Secretary Alger got mixed in his bearings and confounded the authority of the War and Navy Departments, and as a consequence was called down by Secretary Long. It looks as if President McKinley needs more than one Peace Commission to help out.

From The Kansas City Times.

There is no reason why Alger should remain at the head of the War Department another day, but there is every reason why he should not. It is practically the unanimous wish of the army that he should be made to give way to a more competent man and to one who would not "play" it for political purposes.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Alger's mismanagement of his office and his use of his position to inject politics, whenever possible, into its affairs, have been the gravest scandals, and perhaps the only ones, that have clouded the conduct of the war. In the work of military rehabilitation and readjustment rendered necessary by the new conditions which arrive with peace, a man the exact opposite in character and qualifications to Gen. Alger is demanded by public interest.

From The Dallas Morning News.

Even if Roosevelt's communication had been an official one, Alger's discretion should have dictated keeping it from the public. The publication of such matters when the country is at war is bound to prove more or less demoralizing to the service. If, as appears to be the case, Alger's breach of ethics was for the purpose of discrediting Roosevelt before the voters of New York, and in the interest of Bliss's candidacy for Governor and the ascendency of the Platt machine, then the Secretary has been guilty of a gross breach of official propriety, and the President should summarily dismiss him.

From The Chicago Daily News.

The lack of organization and executive ability in the War Department was demonstrated anew at Montauk, when, notwithstanding their coming had been expected, sick soldiers were left without food and compelled to sleep on the ground. It would be interesting to know how Secretary Alger puts in his time.

From The Sun, (Baltimore.)

After Santiago capitulated our soldiers died like sheep from yellow fever, malarial fever, and other ailments, and both Gen. Shafter and the medical officers of the army insist that the hospital facilities were inadequate and the medical stores were insufficient. The transports containing supplies were managed in a bungling way, and the provision for landing troops and supplies was far from perfect. Nobody is willing to accept the responsibility for this mismanagement, but everybody admits that it existed.

From The Times, (Richmond, Va.)

He [Col. Roosevelt] is not a man to submit tamely to an unjust censure, and the Secretary of War went out of his way to administer a public rebuke to him that would ruffle the temper of a far more amiable man than he is. We shall be very much surprised, therefore, if Col. Roosevelt does not come back at the Secretary with some sort of a weapon that will open the door to a thorough investigation of the whole Santiago campaign, and if the jobbery is really there which is suspected, this investigation ought to let the people into an inside view of it.

From The Worcester Daily Telegram.

There is a protocol existing between the United States and Spain which will prevent bloodshed between the armies of those countries by bullets, but there is no sign of a protocol between President McKinley and his political lieutenant that promises to save the lives of soldiers who wear the blue. Spain was an easy victim of American prowess in war, but politics, with its disease allies, knows no conqueror up to date.

From The Worcester Evening Gazette.

In the Franco-Prussian war the French department was full of Algers and Sternbergs, and the failure of the supply departments did its share in demoralizing and defeating Napoleon's army. The Germans, on the other hand, had built up an adequate system, and the war correspondents wrote of the perfection of detail which made it possible to have a hot supper ready for the troops at the end of every march.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mr. Alger has completely muddled the affairs of the department of which he was unfortunately appointed the responsible head. When he and his political appointees relinquish office, it will take experienced and competent men a long time to undo their mistakes, and the sooner it is put out of their power to make many more the lighter will be the task. Gens. Miles and Merritt may be congratulated upon the fact that they are where they are, in spite of Mr. Alger's opposition.

From The Galveston Daily News.

Col. Roosevelt undoubtedly entertains a lurid opinion of Alger, and so do many others.

NUGGETS.

Sufficient Cause.

She—What made you fall in love with me, anyway?

He—You did.—Somerville Journal.

About War Literature.

"My wife has given up collecting for a war scrapbook."

"Tired of it?"

"No; but she said there wasn't anything she could leave out."—Chicago Record.

The Returned Soldier.

"I couldn't interest that girl at all."

"Why not?"

"Every time I began to describe a battle or a naval engagement she told me she had seen it in a biograph."—Detroit Free Press.

The Doubtful Initial.

"Named your boy yet?"

"Yes. Call him Dewey S."

"What is the 'S' for?"

"I dunno yet whether it is for Sampson, Schley, or Smith, for his mother's father."—Ram's Horn.

When They Were Boys Together.

"Well," said the Chicago man, "it's all right for these Eastern girls to go over and be Duchesses and Earlesses and so on; but you notice when they need a Vice Empress it's a Western girl that's 'It.' Land, I used to know Lady Curzon's pa when Levi Leiter and I were both dry goods clerks. And now to think his girl is going to be a Vice Royess. Well, she'll show 'em how!"—Boston Transcript.

HIS COVENANT REMAINETH.

Cyprus Golde in Halifax Herald.

Behind the blood red battle-cloud,
Above earth's crimson stain;
Above the agonizing field,
He ruleth not in vain.
He oversees the deepest plans
Man makes in boastful power;
But ever knowing all his deeds,
Controls the final hour.

Earth has her banners terrible,
The drum beat and the roar
Of murderous artillery,
Red flamed on sea and shore,
The piercing steel in serried lines,
The grim death dealing tower;
The carnage and the victory,
And man cries, "Mine the power."

The countless slain, the ready shout,
"The might is on our side."
The bugles blare, the banners wave—
The glory far and wide.
The chain shot and the screaming shell,
May rain a burning shower;
His covenant remaineth still,
And His is still the power.

Man's strategy, akin to crime,
Great slaughter gains anew;
His mighty arm shall break the bow
And snap the spear in two.
Man's inhumanity still reigns,
And bids the needy cower;
But God is love and holds therein
His own Almighty power.

His covenant remaineth still.
Perhaps earth's battlefield
May prove a spot where men at last
To His sweet mercy yield.
The living truth no man has slain
Will chant her mighty hymn,
Until the Master giveth up
God's kingdom back to Him.

PLANS FOR OUR ISLANDS

The President Thinks the Philippines Alone Will Present Any Serious Problems to Solve.

GARRISONS FOR CUBAN PORTS

Gen. Miles Has a Sufficient Force to Maintain Military Rule in Puerto Rico—A Liberal Policy with the Natives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President believes that the most serious problem which the Peace Commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Puerto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled betweeen the Governments—that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands.

The greater questions growing out of the war as relating to Cuba and Puerto Rico will have to be dealt with by the United States alone. The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problems in the peace negotiations has caused the Administration to give it a great deal of careful attention.

Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city, and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig Bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the Island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the Governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarkation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained.

The Island of Luzon is the largest of the group and contains about 3,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the Administration and the Commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the Commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Puerto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Puerto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba, also, will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States.

It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities and liberality offered the country people, will be of such character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about our soon settling the transfer of Puerto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that Island is a justification for the belief that Puerto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the Post Office Department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of Post Offices generally in the Island will be examined.

Military Post Offices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interest of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed, as the immediate removal of the Spanish and the occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the War Department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with Gen. Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. Gen. Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will be sent to Santiago to take the place of the batteries which are to be removed. Gen. Miles has about 15,000 men in Puerto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island, and perhaps more than are needed after the Spanish evacuate. The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned, for the present, though something may be done looking toward diminishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed.

REVENUE AGENT IN CUBA.

North American Trust Company Establishes an Agency at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 14.—Mr. Jarvis, Vice President and Cuban Manager of the North American Trust Company, who has been here for the last ten days establishing a Santiago office, will go to Havana, where he will establish headquarters for the whole island.

The North American Trust Company acts as the fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba, all revenues, duties, and taxes passing through their hands.

ROBBED SEVERAL CHURCHES.

Thief in Hoboken Caught with His Plunder Upon Him.

The burglar, who during the past month has robbed a number of churches in Hoboken, is under arrest. Detective Quinn of Police Headquarters was on Willow Avenue, near Fourth Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning when three men called his attention to a man, who, they said, had just left the Church of Our Lady of Grace. Detective Quinn placed the man under arrest. At Police Headquarters the prisoner said he was John Brantigan, and that he lived at North Bergen. When asked what he was doing in the church he said that he had robbed it, and that he had previously entered the Holy Innocence Church, at Sixth Street and Willow Avenue, and Trinity Church, at Seventh and Washington Streets. Robbing churches, he said, was about the easiest work he could find in his line of business.

Upon him were found a jimmy, a cold chisel, four skeleton keys, several lock picks, two gold rings, 77 cents in pennies, evidently taken from church poor boxes; twelve metal figures, which he admitted came from the Holy Innocence Church, and an altar spoon, stolen from Trinity Church. His house was searched, and a quantity of other booty was found.

Recorder Stanton committed him for trial.

Family of Four Hurt by Trolley Car.

An entire family, consisting of four persons, was run down last night by a trolley car at Ocean and Arlington Avenues, Jersey City. They were Bernard Berryman of 10 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne; Dora, his wife; Morris, their son, nine years old, and a daughter, Julia, five years old. They had been to visit friends in Jersey City, and were driving home through Grand Street in a two-seated wagon. At Arlington Avenue the wagon was upset by a Bayonne line car. All were cut and bruised, but none was fatally injured. They were taken to the City Hospital. The motorman was arrested.

More Mines Exploded.

Several of the mines below the Narrows were exploded by the engineer yesterday. They were small ones, and they did not make as much noise or commotion as have others exploded in the same locality. The work of clearing the channel will continue for several days.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE IDENTITY OF THE "DAME VOILEE" IN THE DREYFUS CASE.—Aug. 5, the very day that the Cour de Cassation dismissed the appeal of M. Zola against the decision of the Versailles Assize Court, another event took place in Paris of equal interest to those who have followed the vagaries of the Dreyfus case; it was the publication of a statement made by M. Christian Esterhazy, cousin of Commandant Esterhazy. In this statement M. Esterhazy reveals himself as the intermediary between Commandant Esterhazy and Col. du Paty de Clam. He says: "In my conversation with Col. du Paty de Clam I clearly remember that he assured me that Gen. Billot and M. Méline were at first favorable to the cause of Capt. Dreyfus, but that they had delivered themselves and resolved to oppose the revision of the first court-martial. The most dangerous adversary was Lieut. Col. Picquart, and it was necessary to unmask him. Great skill, however, was essential, and that accounts for the snare of the now well-known telegrams." Further on M. Esterhazy says: "It was I who wrote the letters of the 'veiled lady,' to which certain officers of the general staff gave or pretended to give, implicit credence. It was I who fabricated the two letters making appointments near the church at Montmartre, and close to the Alexander III. Bridge. They proposed a precious document, armed with which Commandant Esterhazy could hurl defiance at his foes. These missives were intended for Gen. de Pellieux, to whom Esterhazy showed them. The General urged him to keep the rendezvous. My cousin evaded his embarrassment by alleging that it would be useless, as, his footsteps being dogged by the agents of M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the 'veiled lady' would not show herself." According to M. Esterhazy, the conspiracy was concocted at the house of Mme. Pays, in the Rue de Donai. The woman and Commandant Esterhazy are now in jail awaiting trial.

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A NEW FRENCH SUBMARINE BOAT.—A new submarine boat has just been begun at the French Government dockyards at Cherbourg. The vessel, which will be christened the Narval, will measure over 100 feet from stem to stern, and twelve feet across her bows. The Narval is to be built to sail under water at will, and will be armed with four torpedo tubes placed astern. The craft, which will measure 106 tons displacement, is expected to sail from 8 to 12 knots. She will not, however, exceed 8 knots under water. She will be manned by a crew of eleven officers and men, and will be propelled by electricity as well as by steam.

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DISASTER FALLS UPON TWO MORE FRENCH EXPEDITIONS IN AFRICA.—While the particulars of the defeat of Prince Henri d'Orléans in Northwestern Africa are yet unobtainable, authentic advices have reached Paris of the disaster that has befallen two other French exploration parties. It seems that the plan of the Prince included the making a conjunction with Major Marchand's party, which was supposed to have reached Fachoda, on the White Nile. It now turns out that Marchand is actually at Fachoda, but that his position is as serious as ever Gordon's was at Khartoum. His men are starving and the place is surrounded by hostiles. Almost the same day that the above news reached Paris, Le Figaro announced that a telegram had been received at the Ministry of the Colonies from Porto Novo with the news that Capt. Cassemajon, who went out on a mission to the Upper Niger, had been murdered, together with his interpreter, M. Olive, at Goldfer, half way between the Niger and Lake Chad. Six Senegalese soldiers belonging to the escort were also killed. This was the party that Prince Henri d'Orléans and his party hoped to meet somewhere along the thirteenth parallel in Central Africa, thus having formed a sphere of French influence extending from Dahomey eastward across the continent to Abyssinia.

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RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE MANCHURIA.—Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia recently arrived in London, having finished his journey of exploration through Mongolia and Manchuria. Dr. Smith says that the Russians are making extraordinary efforts to colonize Manchuria. Expeditions, political and commercial, are constantly passing between Siberia and Pekin, both by way of the Gobi Desert and also by way of Kirin. At Kirin there is already a considerable Russian permanent population. On the great Manchurian rivers Nonni and Sungari, tributaries of the Amur, Dr. Smith saw a fleet of five light-draught Russian steamers and a large number of steel barges, employed in the transport of troops and also in trading with the Chinese. Twenty other steamers of similar build were also under construction. Prospecting was busily going on in Manchuria, and valuable gold deposits had been discovered. While at Tsitschar, in Manchuria, Dr. Smith met a very large party of Russian railway surveyors. They expressed themselves to Dr. Smith as much disappointed at the nature of the country through which the proposed line to Port Arthur was to pass. So great, in fact, are the difficulties of railway construction through Manchuria that the Russians have been discussing the alternative of reaching Fort Arthur and Pekin by making a line through the Gobi Desert, connecting with the trunk railway at Lake Baikal. The rate of Russian railway progress is extremely slow, Dr. Smith said, and the line to Port Arthur cannot certainly be finished under ten years.

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JAPAN'S COMMERCE AUGMENTING.—Since the Chino-Japanese war the commerce of Japan has shown a remarkable increase as compared with other periods in the history of the island. Her imports last year were valued at $44,940,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 over that of 1896; the exports reached $46,059,100, which is an increase of $12,500,000. The share of the United States in the aggregate is set down at $25,050,000, while Great Britain's was a little over $30,000,000, of which two-thirds was with England. Japan's trade with Australia is also improving rapidly, last year's total representing an increase of 33 per cent. on the figures of 1896. There is also noted a tendency of imports to increase and of exports to decrease.

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WHY THE CRISTOBAL COLON HAD NO BIG GUNS.—La Tribuna di Roma, while expressing pride that the nearest approach to a successful fight (flight?) made by any Spanish ship in the war should have been made by a ship of Italian construction, has explained how it was that the Cristobal Colon had no big guns. According to Signor d'Adda, an Italian naval expert, the Spanish characteristic ineptitude, the Spanish omitted to mount these, and the Cristobal Colon was sent to fight vessels like the Iowa and the Indiana with comparatively ineffective guns of 12 and 13 centimeters.

POPE'S CONDITION ALARMING.

Question of the Accession to the Papacy Now Agitating Rome—

Leo's Relatives Arrive.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The Pope's extreme weakness has produced a great commotion, excitement, and intrigues among the members of the Sacred College. It is reported that France, Germany, and Austria, as being chiefly concerned in the accession to the Papacy, have ordered their representatives not to leave Rome. Dr. Laponni, the Pope's physician, thinks there is no danger if the Pope is able to pull through the hot weather. All the members of the family of the Pope have hurried to Rome.

His Holiness on Friday insisted upon getting up, but soon had to be carried to bed again in a state of partial collapse. He does not suffer from any specific affection, but only from debility.

AN AMERICAN BARK SUNK.

Eleven of the Crew and Passengers Are Reported as Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advices from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, Capt. Nissen, which sailed from Tacoma May 22 for Melbourne, has been wrecked on Flinder's Island, Tasmania.

Eleven of those on board the bark, including Capt. Nissen, his wife and two children, were drowned.

Violent Earthquake at Messina.

MESSINA, Aug. 14.—A violent shock of earthquake was felt here this morning, throwing the inhabitants into a great panic.

Passengers on the Victoria.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Victoria, of the Atlantic Transport Line, yesterday, were Maurice Barrymore, William Faversham, Augustus Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, F. F. Brown, Prof. G. E. Morris, Dr. A. Neil, and the Rev. Dr. O. E. Quaile.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Arrangements Perfected for the Coming Golf Tournament—Bathing Again Possible.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Miss Keadin of San Francisco is the guest of Miss Carey.

Gordon McKay is entertaining Mrs. Mellin, Miss Mellin, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Carl Jungen, and Miss Cady of New York.

Major A. A. Barker, First Rhode Island Volunteers, passed Saturday here with his family.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, and Mrs. G. Von L. Meyer entertained at the Casino this evening.

The golf tournament here is open to all members of recognized golf clubs, honorary members, and such other players as the committee may decide upon.

A Dutch treat was held in the form of a dinner at a caterer's this evening, the guests being Robert L. Gerry, William G. Stackpole, Second, William Spencer, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Alfred Vanderbilt, Potter Palmer, Jr., James M. Waterbury, Jr., and Van Rensselaer King.

The futures for the golf tournament, to be held on the links of the Newport Golf Club, have been arranged for by the Greens Committee, and are as follows: Tuesday, Aug. 30 first round for the cup offered by the President, Buchanan Winthrop; Wednesday, Aug. 31, those who qualified on Aug. 30 to play; first and second rounds also play for the Consolation Cup, for those who did not qualify for the President's Cup; Thursday, Sept. 1, third round for the President's Cup; first and second rounds for Consolation Cup; Friday, Sept. 2, handicap tournament; Saturday, Sept. 3, final play for the President's and Consolation Cups.

Haleet, the Persian, delivered a short talk on personal magnetism at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray this afternoon.

Bathing at Spouting Rock Beach was renewed with vigor to-day by the cottagers. It had been almost impossible for the past three days on account of the heavy rains.

Robert McCormick of Chicago, who was to have taken a Pinard cottage for the remainder of the season, has been suddenly called to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest have taken Pinard Cottage No. 1.

The concert at the Casino this evening was the most largely attended of those yet given on Sunday nights this season. The illumination was brilliant, and the many diners at the grill room presented a pretty picture.

William A. Hazard is registered at the Casino.

A. De Navarro and Egerton L. Winthrop each entertained at dinner this evening.

D. W. Way of London has arrived at the Ocean House.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

N. D. Clapp entertained this evening.

Miss McAlister, daughter of the late Ward McAllister, is passing the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor of New York are visiting relatives here.

A very large audience attended the parlor recital at Leland's Ocean House this evening, in which Mlle. Kellogg Malka, the mezo-contralto soloist; Charles E. Shober, reader; Mrs. Mary Pierce Harding, in classic pantomime; Miss Dorothy Coates, and Henry Rees, the cornetist, took part.

Miss Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, continues to improve from the effects of an operation for appendicitis.

BURNED THE CUBAN FLAG.

Bluejackets and Jersey Volunteers Join in a Raid at South Beach—The Dance Halls Suffered.

Forty soldiers, members of the Third Regiment of New Jersey, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, led by two bluejackets, one from the Texas and the other from the torpedo boat Winslow, visited South Beach at a late hour on Saturday night, and raided all the Cuban flags, which had been displayed at the various dancing halls as decorations.

The two bluejackets had met the New Jersey volunteers and some of the regular artillerymen stationed at the fort in a concert hall, which was decorated with the emblem of Cuba Libre. The bluejackets, who had only recently returned from the battle grounds off Cuba, denounced the Cubans, who they said had robbed our dead heroes on the field and stolen the possessions of our wounded, and denounced the display of the flags as unpatriotic, shameful, and a disgrace to the memory of our dead heroes.

The volunteers then decided that the flag of Cuba should no longer be mingled with the Stars and Stripes, at least at South Beach. They marched along the board walk in double file to the big merry-go-round wheel, which had been profusely decorated alternately with the American and Cuban flags. The soldiers swooped down upon the wheel and, climbing into the framework, pulled down every Cuban flag in sight, while the proprietor, George Vischer, looked on in amazement, but offered no resistance. The men then proceeded along the board walk until they reached a small hotel where a Cuban flag was floating from the upper part of the building. As there were no halyards on the pole, the soldiers formed a human ladder and succeeded in pulling down the flag and pole.

They next went to the Olympic Concert Hall, which was also decorated with over fifty Cuban flags. A committee of three of the raiders waited upon Proprietor Hegenham and requested that he remove the flags of Cuba forthwith, or they would remove them. Hegenham informed the soldiers that if the flags were in the way he had no objection to their removal. The committeemen reported to their comrades, and in a few minutes the hall was in confusion. The dancers on the floor became alarmed at the sight of the soldiers and fled from the hall, while the soldiers climbed up on the rafters under the ceiling and pulled down the flags. Others who witnessed what the soldiers were doing, cheered while the flags were being torn down.

After the flags had all been gathered together they were taken on the beach and burned while the soldiers and spectators cheered as the flames fed upon the bunting. Yesterday the Cuban flags were replaced by the Stars and Stripes.

WAR PLAYS IN CHICAGO.

Patriotic Crowds Roused to Enthusiasm in Various Theatres.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Chicago theatregoers got war enough to-night. At the Lincoln Theatre Carter's play, "The Commodore," was given to a house full of howling and enthusiastic patriots. At the Alhambra a Cuban play, "For Liberty and Love," attracted many. At Havlin's "The White Squadron" evoked cheers, while at Hopkins's "The Heroes of '98" made a hit. Among the characters in the last-named play are Bigelow, Lee, and Blanco, and the first act ends with the destruction of the Maine. The charge at El Caney and the surrender of Santiago are included in the play.

Benson—Titus.

Thomas Perkins Benson, who was formerly Adjutant's Clerk at Fort Hamilton, and who has been stationed at nearly every fort in the United States during his twenty-three years' service in the army, on Saturday evening married Mrs. Francis Titus of Whitestone, L. I. The ceremony was performed in the rectory of the Lutheran Church of Whitestone by the Rev. George Thomas. Ellen Aykan was maid of honor, and Private John Prentiss of Battery H, Fifth United States Artillery, was best man. The bride was the widow of Edward Titus, who was for many years a well-known citizen of Whitestone. The bridegroom was at one time post schoolmaster at Fort Hamilton. After a short bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Benson will live in Whitestone.

Policeman Accidentally Shot.

Special Policeman George Price of 228 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was shot in the abdomen at 11:30 o'clock last night with his own revolver, which was in the hands of Hugh Curran, a soldier of Battery A, United States Artillery. Price is connected with a concert hall on the corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, Brooklyn, and the two men were there last night, when Curran took Price's revolver to examine it. The weapon was accidentally discharged. Price was removed to the Norwegian Hospital in a critical condition, and Curran was locked up charged with felonious assault.

ROOSEVELT TO BE AN IDOL

So Charles T. Yerkes Tells Chicagoans After a Visit to New York.

PREACHER SCORES COLONEL

Lynn (Mass.) Congregation Informed that the Commander of the Rough Riders Is a Dangerous Man.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—C. T. Yerkes returned from New York to-day, and speaking of Roosevelt, he said:

"That man will be a political idol, sure. His tilt with Alger seems to have only increased his popularity. If the Secretary of War intended to blast his hopes by printing those letters he threw a boomerang.

"In the first place Gen. Alger is blamed for inciting an attack on the commander of the Rough Riders, and again for violating the privacy of the mails. Those gallant cavalrymen will be kissed to their hearts' content before they tire of New York. I believe if the colored troops who won the names of heroes on the heights of San Juan and El Caney had been allowed to come to New York they would have found many of the Eastern belles at their feet.

"The East seems to be prepared for peace. It is the natural sequence of the victorious campaign on land and sea. The preliminaries for a cessation were forecasted after Schley annihilated Cervera's fleet. I have heard many folks speak of immigrating to the new country acquired, but the movement of capital I believe has been greatly exaggerated. No, I will not attempt the control the trolley lines in Havana, nor elsewhere. Chicago keeps me about occupied."

HARD NAMES FOR ROOSEVELT.

Minister Thinks the Election of the Colonel as Governor Would Be a Dire Calamity.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 14.—The Rev. Herbert N. Casson, in preaching his farewell sermon to the Labor Church to-day, took occasion to pay his respects to Col. Roosevelt, whom he branded as a dangerous man, and his candidacy for Governor of New York, saying in part:

"Roosevelt is the Don Quixote of this war and Shafter the Sancho Panza. Among the bad results of the war is the rise of Roosevelt as a warrior. If he is the man who said he would meet the Bryan leaders on the field of battle, he is an enemy of the people—a dangerous man made dangerous by his great ability.

"He has no sympathy for the poor; he has but hatred for them. He forever fights Croker and Tammany in New York, but bad as it is, Tammany is a better friend to the poor than twenty brigades of Roosevelts would be. A spectacular chap, Roosevelt appeals to the masses by grand-stand plays about good government.

"Tammany appeals to the masses by providing rent and food. Tammany may be corrupt, but better a corrupt crowd that feeds the toiler food than a bigot who with high-sounding phrases tries to deprive them of an opportunity of enjoying their one day of rest and destroys their homes by driving into the residential districts the painted illies of the streets.

"Because of the war and the thunder this fellow made at El Caney, it is now proposed to make this walking dentist's sign Governor of New York. If this comes true God help New York. Roosevelt is a bloodless tyrant. He may be called a good man, but he is not what I'd term a Christian.

"The real red blood of true charity, which is true Christianity, does not flow in his veins. Perhaps too much should not be expected. Reformers are a strange species, unlike anything else created by the Almighty on an off day. For the sake of New York and its workers I hope he will not be selected election day."

AFFAIRS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Ten Stern-Wheel Steamers Travel 4,000 Miles at Sea—Logging Carried on at a Profit.

TACOMA, Aug. 14.—Many Klondikers are making small fortunes by cutting logs on the Stewart and White Rivers and floating them to Dawson, where small logs bring $8 each. Some loggers will clear from $5,000 to $8,000. Dawson sawmills charge $300 per thousand for lumber, and cannot supply the demand.

The Yukon steamer Mabel Lane, built at Dutch Harbor by Chicago people, was lost while being towed to St. Michael by the steamer South Portland. The crew was saved.

Indians reaching St. Michael July 26, reported the sinking of an unknown stern wheeler, while trying to enter the Yukon from Norton Sound. Her crew probably was lost.

Moran Brothers' fleet of ten stern-wheel river steamers reached St. Michael safely after a 4,000-mile ocean voyage from Puget Sound. It is the most remarkable feat of the kind ever attempted. Moran started with twelve steamers. One was lost and one was left for repairs in False Pass.

GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

People Leave Klondike Towns for Bennett—From $1,000 to $1,500 Taken Out in a Week.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 14.—News has reached here of a placer find on Pike Creek, in Northern British Columbia, which, from the reports received, must be as rich as Eldorado Creek in the Klondike.

The discoverers took out from $1,000 to $1,500 in a week, and took their sacks to Skaguay to speak for themselves.

Everybody who can leave is going to Bennett just as fast as possible. Five hundred men left Skaguay and as many from Dyea.

EXCURSIONISTS IN A FIGHT.

Newark Men and a Brooklyn Party Disagree at Sylvan Beach.

The members of the Gus A. Helfrecht Association of Newark went to Sylvan Beach yesterday on a clambake. They had about 150 in the party, all men. They returned last evening, badly used up, but no one seriously hurt, as a result of a fight they had with members of the Greenwood Athletic Association of Brooklyn.

The fight occurred just as the Brooklyn party was about to start back, and were mostly on board their boat, and preparing to get off. During the afternoon the Newark men and the Brooklyn party were good friends, and mingled pretty freely. In this way some of the Newark men struck up acquaintance with some of the Brooklyn girls.

When the Brooklyn party was getting ready to start, the Newark men who had made friends with the girls went down to the dock to see them off. There had been an inclination on the part of some of the Brooklyn men to resent having their girls taken away from them, and when the excursion was almost ready to start two of the Newark men and several of the Brooklyn men quarreled, and a fight followed. The two men from Newark were getting the worst of it, when their friends rushed to their aid and the fight became general.

Soda water bottles and other missles were used and a large number of bad bumps and some cut heads resulted. Each one seen, however, denied he had any part in the fight, and even some of those injured, when seen, said they were only spectators.

The Brooklyn boat sailed away while the fight continued, and the exchange of missiles was kept up as long as the boat was in range.

COLORADO COAL STRIKE ENDED.

Miners Agree to Accept the Companies' Offer of 25 Cents a Ton.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 14.—The Northern Colorado coal miners' strike, in which about 1,200 miners were engaged, is at an end, the miners having accepted the Northern coal companies' offer of 25 cents a ton, nine run.

D. C. CORBIN SUED BY A WOMAN.

Plaintiff Wants the Millionaire to Pay $25,000 for Not Fulfilling Promises of Marriage.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 14.—D. C. Corbin, until recently President of the Spokane and Northern Railroad, and a millionaire since the sale of his road to the Great Northern, was yesterday made defendant in a sensational suit. Miss Jessie Laib, daughter of Matt Laib, a pioneer citizen of Spokane, is the plaintiff. She alleges that in 1892 Corbin made promises of marriage. He took her to New York City in his private car, where he kept her some time, renewing his promises of marriage. Afterward he returned to Spokane with her, where she has since resided. She alleges she did not know that he had a wife living until recently, when he told her.

Mr. Corbin's wife is not with him, being an invalid in an Eastern hospital. For the injury alleged to have been done her Miss Laib demands the sum of $25,000. Miss Laib was divorced from John Brace, now of Seattle, in 1891. She is a handsome brunette, and has always stood high in society. Corbin is a brother of the late Austin Corbin of New York, and his daughter married an English Earl. For years he has been prominent in the railway and financial circles of the Northwest.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

State Committee Called for Saturday to Fix the State Convention Date.

Following a conference held yesterday at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, at which Senator Platt and other Republican leaders were present, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, sent out the following call:

"The Republican State Committee is hereby called to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of issuing a call for a State Convention and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the committee."

It has been pretty well settled that the Republican State Convention is to be held in Saratoga on Sept. 27, the Convention Hall having been engaged for that date.

CHICAGO GAS LIGHT DEAL.

The People's Company's Representative Confers with Mr. Benedict.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—James F. Meagher, attorney for the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, returned to-day from New York City, where he had been, in company with C. K. G. Billings, President of the company. He refused to discuss the statement that E. C. Benedict, the New York capitalist, has a surprise in store for the People's Company, further than to declare that he did not believe Mr. Benedict had offered $4,000,000 for the Ogden gas property, to use it as a club to break up other deals.

He admitted that he would return to New York soon to see Mr. Benedict, though he would not state for what purpose. "Mr. Billings and I had several conferences with representatives of Mr. Benedict," he said, "though he himself was away on his yacht all the time we were there. I shall go again next Saturday, probably, to meet him when he returns from his cruise. I really must refuse to answer any questions about any reported trouble between Mr. Benedict and the company I represent."

AN AGED MAN'S LONG WALK.

He Falls Exhausted on His Way from Newburg to Camp Black.

Timothy Lynch, fifty-two years old, of Newburg, N. Y., was found lying unconscious yesterday at Bushwick Avenue and Grand Street, Williamsburg. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a severe ulcer on the right leg, as well as from exposure and exhaustion.

When able to talk he said that he was a stone mason, but had not been able to work for a long time on account of his affliction. He had one living relative except a son. The two lived together in Newburg until the beginning of the war, when the son went to Camp Black and enlisted. His regiment, the number of which the father does not know, was soon afterward ordered to the front, and the son has not been heard from since.

The working member of the little family having been removed, the father's savings dwindled away until he suffered from hunger. He heard a few days ago that the soldiers at the front were all coming home. Thinking they would all return to Camp Black, he started to walk there from Newburg to welcome his boy. His strength failed when his fruitless journey was almost ended.

PREMIER WINTER HOME AGAIN.

He Will Go to Ottawa in Regard to Newfoundland Affairs.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 14.—Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, returned from England to-day to consult with the Cabinet before starting for Quebec, for which place he will leave on Thursday night.

He states that his mission to London was eminently successful. The colony obtains a royal commission to investigate the French shore question, which commission will leave England next month, and also the establishment of a naval reserve, as well as many minor concessions.

The Premier denies the statement sent in a cable dispatch to the effect that Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an interview with him advised the colony to enter the Canadian Federation.

A RARE BOOK PROCURED.

A Chicago Library Gets One of Three Extant Copies.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The John Crerar Library has just received a valuable work, for which it paid $900. It is the rare book by Alexander Von Humboldt, giving an account of his voyage to the equatorial regions of America. Only two other copies are accessible in the country. One is in the Boston Public Library, and the other is in the Congressional Library at Washington. The work was ordered four months ago from Leipsic.

The book is the most expensive posssessed by the library, with the exception of Audubon's "Treatise on Birds," which cost $1,200. Von Humboldt's work consists of twenty-nine volumes, of which nineteen are large folios and ten are quartos. They are printed on heavy hand-made paper of fine texture. The exquisite printing is brought into relief by five-inch margins, which are the delight of the bibliophile.

SHE RODE INTO A LOCOMOTIVE.

Frightened Woman Bicyclist Has a Marvelous Escape from Death.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Mrs. L. E. Blunt of Wilmette narrowly escaped death yesterday while crossing the Northwestern tracks on her bicycle in front of a mail train. She was riding parallel with the tracks on Ridge Avenue, on her way south, and had turned to cross the tracks, when she noticed the train only a few rods from the crossing, running at full speed.

In her excitement Mrs. Blunt turned her wheel down the track toward the engine. The pilot caught the front wheel of the bicycle, rolling it up to the number plate on the boiler, and then threw the wheel and rider aside. Mrs. Blunt escaped with a few scratches, and the bicycle was unbroken. She rode it home.

TULARE LAKE DRIES UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Tulare Lake has passed out of existence. Where once there was a body of water in Central Southern California over a thousand square miles in area now there is only a barren desert of mud. The lands can be reclaimed and used for farming. Already surveyers are out with their instruments running lines across the mud. They say the land will grow any kind of crop with very little irrigation.

Accidentally Killed by a Boy.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Daniel Butler of Chester, Penn., sixty years old, who was visiting here, was accidentally shot last night while passing a shooting gallery, by Edward McCullough, sixteen years old, who was shooting there. Butler died before reaching the hospital. The boy was arrested.

CHANGES AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

Warden Fairbairn Retired After 36 Years and the Faculty Turned Out.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, LL.D., D. D., Warden of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, for the past thirty-six years, has been retired by the Board of Trustees of the college, of which Spencer Trask, the Wall Street broker, is Treasurer, and the dominating member.

Who will succeed him as Warden is not yet known. The venerable Warden, who is past eighty-three years of age, is retired with the title of Warden Emeritus, and it is understood an annuity will be paid to him as an acknowledgment of his zealous and faithful labors in behalf of the college, which he has made his life work.

In connection with his retirement, it is stated there will be an entire reorganization of the college Faculty, the preliminary step of which has already been taken. Every tutor and professor having received a letter signed "Spencer Trask, Treasurer," stating that his services would be no longer required after the end of the present quarter, that is, Sept. 1, and explaining as the reason that the administration of the college is to be conducted on a more economical basis, as it financially had been running behind for some years.

The professors and tutors affected by this radical change are George B. Hopson, D. D., Professor of Latin; W. W. Olisen, D. D., Greek; Charles Howard Malcom, D. D., English Literature; the Rev. W. G. W. Anthony, Languages, and the Rev. A. J. Nock, Tutor.

POSSE KILLS FIVE NEGROES.

Sheriff Raids a Gambling Den in Georgia and Two or Three Hundred Shots Are Fired.

MOULTRIE, Ga., Aug. 14.—Sheriff Fisher and posse of thirteen men made a raid on a crowd of negro gamblers at Bayborough, thirteen miles east of Moultrie, last night. There were 75 or 100 negroes in the house, and as Sheriff Fisher walked in some of the negroes began shooting, one ball hitting the Sheriff in the hand, inflicting a painful wound. Two others of the posse were hit. The posse returned a vigorous fire, and as a result five negroes were killed outright, three others mortally wounded, and three more painfully, but not fatally, hurt. The negroes made a determined resistance, and 200 or 300 shots were fired.

CHOCTAWS DETERMINE TO VOTE.

Proclamation Disfranchising Freedmen Likely to Cause Trouble.

SOUTH McALLISTER, I. T., Aug. 14.—Serious trouble is imminent in the Choctaw Nation over a proclamation issued by Gov. McCurtin disfranchising several hundred freedmen at the coming election on Aug. 24. On that date the question of the ratification or rejection of the agreement made and entered into at Atkona, April 23, 1897, by the Commissioners on the part of the Choctaws and Chickasaw and the United States, is to be decided.

"The real question to be decided," the proclamation says, "is what is to be done with the annuities, money, and public domain of the two nations?"

The freedmen have voted at every election, and it is said, aided by members of the Union Party, they will force the Judges to accept their votes. Their feeling is intense, and it is believed that a detachment of soldiers will be required to prevent an uprising.

ARMOUR SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

He Is Said to be Behind with Several Chicago Concerns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—It is said here that Armour is short a very large amount of hog products in the Chicago market. He is short not only to the large concerns, but to nearly all the smaller ones.

At one time yesterday the provision pit resembled a cock pit. The traders retired to the outside of the pit and threw pennies to the messengers. On one of the steps of the pit was written in chalk: "To rent. Apply to Armour."

KILLED HIMSELF IN HIS COFFIN.

Strange Suicide of an Indiana Man on His Seventy-third Birthday.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 14.—Joel English, an eccentric character of this city, ended his life to-day, being found dead in a coffin that he had kept in the house for fifteen years. This was his seventy-third birthday. He swallowed poison in the presence of his wife, and had threatened to kill her and all who interfered with his plans, keeping a gun beside the coffin to shoot the doctor if one came.

To Investigate a Loan Concern.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 14.—The shareholders in the New Jersey Central Building and Loan Association of Newark at a meeting last night, in response to a request from the branch in Bloomfield, named a committee to co-operate with a like committee from that town to investigate the affairs of the association at headquarters. Ex-Assemblyman Coddington and A. B. Thorn were named as the committee. The Plainfield and Bloomfield shareholders claim that they are unable to secure satisfying assurances from the officers of the association in Newark.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Miller.

John Miller died of cancer of the stomach at his son's residence, 169 West Seventy-third Street, on Saturday. He was descended from an old New York family and was born in 1814. Most of his business life was spent in fire insurance. He was for thirty years the Secretary of the New York Equitable Fire Insurance Company, for ten years its President, and when it went into liquidation, in 1891, he was the receiver. After the company wound up its affairs Mr. Miller retired from active business, but retained his office up to the time of his last illness. He had occupied the same office for nearly fifty years. He was a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church, having been connected with it since its foundation. Mr. Miller was a widower. Two sons and a daughter, all married, survive him. The funeral services will be held this morning at 10:30 from the house, and the burial will be at Greenwood.

David B. Hamilton.

Capt. David B. Hamilton, one of the most prominent citizens of Waterbury, Conn., died there yesterday after a brief illness, aged seventy-four. The deceased was President and Treasurer of the Roger & Brothers Company, manufacturers of silverware; President of the First National Bank, as well as a Director in several other financial and business concerns. He was a veteran of the civil war

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over

90 Per Cent.

of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the **15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898,** accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including **August Fifteenth, 1898.**
New York, July 26th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of four thousand six hundred and two 39-100 dollars ($4,602.39.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Although in some bearish quarters the possibility of higher money rates was the chiefly discussed topic during the latter part of last week, banking authorities do not believe that the money market will afford Wall Street any reason for apprehension for some time to come. It is to be expected that payments for Government bonds will be reflected in a decrease in bank reserves, but even bankers themselves—the very people who would be most likely to talk higher money if they saw a chance for it—do not believe that they are going to make greater profits out of loans than they have heretofore. There is too much money, they say—too much money and not enough demand for it.

***

When call money loaned at 4 per cent. last week every Wall Street bear short of stocks hugged himself with delight. The reason for this enthusiasm is somewhat hard to explain. Four per cent. money can hardly be called a bear argument, especially at a time when 4 per cent. stocks are selling considerably below par. Northern Pacific preferred, an assured 4 per cent. dividend payer, is selling below 75. When a man can borrow $100,000 and invest $75,000 of it so that that investment will pay the interest on his loan, leaving him $25,000 to play with free of charge, there is not much bearishness in the money market situation.

***

Friends of the Pacific stocks, by the way, are predicting considerable activity in them before the end of the present month, especially in the common shares. The low-priced stocks seem to be finding new favor among both investors and speculators, and it is not improbable that during the coming week more activity will be seen in that class than heretofore. Last week Atchison preferred, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway preferred and stocks selling around that level gave promise of new activity in the near future.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Commenting upon Chesapeake and Ohio's annual report, under the head of "Noteworthy Achievements," The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has the following to say of the road's business during the year:

"The record of the Chesapeake and Ohio in operating results is becoming each year more remarkable. Security holders are apt to look only at the income exhibit, paying little heed to anything else if that is satisfactory. In the Chesapeake and Ohio case the income returns, considered by themselves, give no idea of what has been accomplished—against what tremendous odds a favorable outcome has been reached, and how brilliant has been the work of the management in the operating and transportation departments, on which success always so largely depends, and in this case preeminently depended. The results cannot be characterized otherwise than as marvelous. Nor, in noting the company's achievements, must we omit mention of the promptitude with which its annual report is issued. The fiscal year ends June 30.

"In the matter of rates, and in fact in all the particulars in which the road has been especially distinguished since the present management succeeded to control, the company again surpasses all its previous records. We have many times directed attention in the past to the exceedingly low average rate realized by the company on its freight traffic. It has seemed almost incredible that a still lower figure could be reached and bankruptcy be avoided. Yet now that we have the report for 1897-8 we find that there was a further decline of over 11 per cent. in this one year, bringing the average down from 4.19 mills to only 3.70 mills. In other words, in the twelve months ending June 30, 1898, the company received an average of only 37-100 of a cent per ton per mile on its entire freight tonnage, high class and low class.

"It follows, therefore, that it was necessary to move almost three tons of freight one mile in order to earn a single cent in gross revenues. No comment is necessary further than this bare statement to show to what diminutive proportions the compensation accorded the road for its transportation services has been reduced.

"The Chesapeake and Ohio, as stated, has a very large tonnage in coal. But it must not be supposed that its small average is to be explained wholly by that circumstance. Even on the merchandise freight, by which we mean the freight other than coal, the road realizes a very low rate—lower than that for most other companies with coal included, the figures for the late year having been but 4.37 mills. Put in another form, the compensation on this, the best class of freight, is such that the company must move nearly two and a half tons of freight one mile to produce a gross income of 1 cent. So far as coal is concerned, the price received for the transportation service has reached a point bordering on what certainly would have been thought the impossible a few years ago.

"It means that on the best paying branch of its coal business it found itself obliged to move three tons of freight one mile to produce in gross revenue 1 cent, and on the poorest class it had to move nearly four tons one mile to earn the gross amount of a cent.

"It is obvious that when a company of the importance and size of the Chesapeake and Ohio can earn its fixed charges on rates which necessitate the moving of three and four tons of freight a mile for the gross compensation of 1 cent, the science of railroading has been brought to a high state of perfection. Obviously, too, such an achievement was possible only through the practice of systematic economy in operation.

"It has been the aim of the management from the beginning (realizing that the problem of low rates would have to be solved by bringing the cost of performing the service down to a minimum) to effect a very great reduction in the cost per unit of work. The success attending this effort is shown by the report of the train loads for the late year. All past records are excelled, and the average of the train load has reached a really remarkable figure. In short, this train load for the twelve months ended June 30, 1898, attained to unprecedented high average of 470 tons, being 27 tons better even than for the year preceding.

"Thus the Chesapeake and Ohio managers have sought to make up for the decline in rates by hauling an increased number of tons in the trains, and to show the progress in that direction we may say that as recently as 1890 the Chesapeake and Ohio's train load was only 225 tons. To haul these increased loads the road had to be brought to a high state of efficiency through improvements in roadbed, track, equipment, and motive power.

"One factor in the general advance of the property should not be overlooked. We refer to the policy of the management in making many additions and improvements, and paying for them out of earnings, instead of charging them to capital account. The wisdom of this policy cannot be gainsaid. In fact, any other policy at a time of such rapid decline in transportation rates as has occurred must have proved disastrous. For had the money not been provided out of earnings, it must have been raised by the issue of new loans, and this latter would have added very materially to interest charges, correspondingly weakening the position of the company."

NEW INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

A revival of activity among the industrial shares during the coming week is looked for by interests which were prominently identified with the recent buoyancy of the stocks. Of late the Grangers and other railway shares have taken the leadership of the market formerly held by the industrial group, while the latter, except in few instances, have been comparatively quiet. It promised by some market interests, however, that before long Sugar Trust, the Leather and Rubber stocks, and other trust shares will come prominently to the front again.

AS TO GOLD ENGAGEMENTS.

Says The London Statist in discussing the movement of gold to America:

"Some time may yet elapse before the demand becomes sufficiently great to take gold from the Bank of England, still the fact remains that exchange is now at a level which permits of gold being taken from the open market. When the export season is further advanced, our indebtedness to the United States may be so great that large sums will be taken from the bank to pay for our wheat and cotton purchases. The movement of wheat in the United States is much slower than last year, when the desire to take advantage of the relatively high prices ruling in August caused large exports. The stocks of old wheat in the United States have been so greatly depleted that little remains to be sent, and the new wheat appears to be held back on the idea of a possible recovery in price. Further-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES—JULY, 1898.

[Preliminary figures for 1898, corrected to Aug. 13, 1898.]

	July—			Seven months ending July—			Increase (*) or decrease (†) seven months 1897 and 1898.
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
Merchandise.							
Imports—Free of duty	$22,674,353	$29,271,389	$19,571,265	$196,618,800	$259,201,622	$163,627,151	†$95,574,471
Dutiable	29,434,199	24,408,370	31,106,101	228,145,809	247,279,550	218,288,622	†34,010,928
Total	$52,108,552	$53,674,759	$50,674,366	$421,764,109	$506,481,172	$376,895,773	†$129,585,399
Exports—Domestic	$65,686,419	$69,911,444	$71,189,742	$500,527,005	$549,929,533	$681,665,652	*$131,736,099
Foreign	2,031,370	1,192,524	1,297,111	11,802,781	10,942,727	12,362,982	*1,420,255
Total	$67,717,789	$71,103,968	$72,486,853	$512,329,786	$560,872,260	$694,028,634	*$133,156,354
Excess of exports	$15,609,237	$17,429,209	$21,812,487	$90,565,677	$54,391,108	$317,132,861	*$282,741,753
Gold.							
Imports	1,667,986	938,951	2,618,520	27,612,599	7,167,065	95,210,526	*88,048,441
Exports	11,931,486	5,462,889	1,407,013	54,922,948	30,559,071	7,723,205	†22,836,866
Excess of imports			1,116,517			87,487,321	*87,487,321
Excess of exports	10,263,450	4,523,918		27,310,349	23,391,986		†23,391,986
Silver.							
Imports	2,643,361	2,693,864	3,026,192	17,437,484	17,741,424	15,919,231	†1,822,193
Exports	5,771,406	4,705,154	4,879,783	36,035,559	32,859,204	29,477,780	†3,381,424
Excess of exports	3,128,045	2,011,290	1,853,591	18,598,125	15,117,780	13,558,549	†1,559,231

Imports and Exports of Merchandise.

IMPORTS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
August	$71,242,335	$58,641,185	$51,697,072	$71,111,943	$49,468,190	$39,944,805
September	67,468,062	46,300,612	50,647,698	65,305,320	50,555,990	42,429,126
October	71,999,550	51,735,322	60,019,986	75,080,344	50,467,319	49,979,712
November	67,699,040	49,263,363	59,567,482	63,344,817	50,043,288	52,354,651
December	65,126,356	49,924,867	62,135,431	62,201,047	58,980,680	51,505,963
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January	75,168,267	52,499,947	67,547,900	68,647,600	51,354,018	50,827,714
February	72,702,238	48,725,064	58,315,961	62,478,116	59,237,377	53,074,349
March	86,963,524	66,051,689	69,295,493	66,455,963	76,351,444	61,562,183
April	77,013,701	60,09...,057	68,749,953	58,649,579	101,322,406	55,946,410
May	75,955,234	56,812,727	66,028,854	57,260,859	79,358,147	53,585,481
June	69,604,544	51,783,712	61,662,044	56,163,740	85,183,021	51,224,970
July	63,186,067	65,302,066	73,025,646	52,108,552	53,674,759	50,674,366
Totals.....{12 months ending July	$863,916,968	$657,110,621	$739,693,545	$758,807,580	$766,296,819	$603,009,830
Totals.....{7 months ending July	520,383,575	401,245,272	464,625,876	421,764,109	506,481,172	376,895,773
EXPORTS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
August	$64,846,905	$73,683,731	$60,776,147	$55,980,619	$68,901,006	$80,825,050
September	62,908,483	72,026,798	58,798,675	58,540,063	85,131,098	104,540,912
October	57,860,919	87,675,481	83,653,121	87,090,972	113,516,586	111,744,517
November	97,703,824	91,659,698	79,954,065	87,312,581	109,072,839	116,672,325
December	87,545,818	93,551,729	84,876,946	92,529,117	117,185,926	125,059,723
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January	67,673,689	85,940,226	81,229,964	86,970,028	93,951,883	108,426,672
February	59,931,984	65,175,331	55,982,734	77,701,904	79,821,086	94,917,453
March	66,516,571	65,161,947	75,574,184	87,282,247	112,620,496	
April	59,873,346	64,124,812	65,255,641	71,091,747	77,648,786	99,314,816
May	68,955,348	61,043,583	64,267,179	66,568,283	77,871,276	111,283,435
June	65,446,560	57,504,487	54,967,830	66,705,871	73,193,034	94,978,900
July	60,113,857	52,614,176	56,541,589	67,717,789	71,103,968	72,486,853
Totals.....{12 months ending July	$858,377,293	$875,640,891	$811,465,578	$893,783,138	$1,054,379,735	$1,232,871,161
Totals.....{7 months ending July	457,511,344	457,043,454	443,406,784	512,329,786	560,672,280	694,028,634

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sep. 1	.....	.....
Buf., Roch. & Pitts, pf.	1	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 9	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 2	Oct. 2
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 10	Sep. 2
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 10	Sep. 2
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 10	Sep. 2
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 18	Sep. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sep. 2	Aug. 20	Sep. 3
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 15	Aug. 25
North. Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 10	Aug. 20
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4½	Sep. 1	Aug. 5	Sep. 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Boston Elevated	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Third Avenue (quarter)	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 19	Sep. 1
West Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16

TRUST COMPANY STOCK.

Bond & Mort. Guarantee (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Coal (semi-annual)	4	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 2
Am. Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 15
Consolidated Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Diamond Match	2½	Sep. 12	Sep. 2	Sep. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 16
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	2	Aug. 27	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 15
People's Gas Light and Coke of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 12	Aug.26
P. Lorillard com.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 15
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 15
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Palace Car (special)	$20	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Aug. 15	July 22	Aug. 1
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	2	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	2	Sep. 9	Sep. 1	Sep. 10
Westinghouse Car Brake	*100	Aug. 15	July 29	Aug. 15

*Payable in capital stock at par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor Railroad	Aug. 17	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	Aug. 26	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	Aug. 20	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	.....	.....	Sep. 15	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 5	Sep. 6	Sep. 5	Annual
Wabash	.....	.....	Sep. 13	Annual

there has this week been some demand for American securities in London on New York account. Moreover, money still remains very plentiful in New York, where loans for the day can still be obtained at 1 to 1¼ per cent., and the New York banks are again lending freely. All these influences may tend to delay any great demand upon London for gold to pay for wheat export.

"It is possible that the heavy export period in the United States will not begin until October. Usually the exports in July, August, and September are the lightest of the year. Last year, owing to the high price of wheat, the exports were heavy in August and September; in 1896 exports were light in July and August, and became much heavier in September, but in 1895 they were very small until October. With the present sentiment regarding the price of wheat, exports may continue relatively light for some two or three weeks, but, with the large harvest in the United States, they must become heavy in September, and we may then witness a greatly increased demand for exchange involving large gold shipments."

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The results of peace between the United States and Spain on the Stock Exchange are largely overbalanced by forbodings as to the Chinese complications, but now that Parliament has adjourned, less will probably be heard of China.

Prices were well maintained during the week, considering the midsummer dullness. There was a general advance in American railway securities, the rise of 3 points in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul being the feature; others rose from 1 to 4 points. Southerns were depressed on account of yellow fever. Grand Trunks fell on the dividend announcement—preferred 2½ to 6¾ points, and guaranteed ⅞ of a point.

Trust stocks have come into favor on account of the rise in American railway securities helping them. The Hooley revelations have had a bad effect upon all industrials. No immediate withdrawals of gold for America are expected, for which reason the money market is firmer, and rates are not materially changed.

REPORT OF BANK OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand increase, 1,329,000 pesetas; silver in hand decrease, 427,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 139,000 pesetas.

Spanish 4s closed yesterday at 65.40. Gold was quoted at 60.00.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the time for depositing securities of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad under the bondholders' reorganization agreement expires to-day.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Reorganization Committee gives notice that they have called the second installment of $1 per share common stock and $2 per share of preferred stock, payable at the Central Trust Company on or before Aug. 29. This is the second installment called by the committee, and including the $1 per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Sept. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 26th, when the Board of Directors

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of One Dollar per share of common stock, and Two Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the second installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

MAY, McELWEE & PAINE.
Bankers, Stock and Bond Brokers,
50 Broadway, (Ground Floor Front.)
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on margins of 3 to 10 per cent.
Members, { N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange.

N. B.—Write for our Market Letters on "ANTE BELLUM MARKETS" and "PEACE AND PROSPERITY"; also our "How to Speculate on Margins on the Exchanges," our "High and Low Prices," our "History of Notable Advances, &c.," and on "Stock Exchange Views." The latter contains over 1,000 engravings. All free upon request.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.
27 William St., Aug. 9, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 27) of One Per Cent., payable September 2d, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 20th at noon and reopened Sept. 3d.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

Mobile and Birmingham Railroad Company.

On and after August 15th, 1898, interest on Mobile and Birmingham First Mortgage Bonds for six months ending July 1st, 1898, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, New York.

T. G. BUSH, President and General Manager.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Moore vs. Henderson.
2—Zeller vs. Zeller.
3—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Dolge.
4—In re Loew.
5—In re Elm St.
6—People ex rel. Jackson vs. Coler.
7—People ex rel. Appley vs. Coler.
8—People ex rel. Cowdrey vs. Coler.
9—People ex rel. 42d St. R. R. Co. vs. Coler.
10—People ex rel. Winston vs. Winston.
11—People ex rel. Kaufmann vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel.
12—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Davison.
13—Miller vs. Miller.
14—Madole vs. Madole.
15—In re 94th St.
16—Reese vs. Reese.
17—Firth vs. Luthy & Co.
18—In re Hofferberth.
19—In re Hahigan.
20—Bailey vs. Keating.
21—Coffin vs. Millard.
22—Hornsby's Oatmeal Co. vs. Post.
23—Costello vs. Costello.
24—Hibbard vs. Jay.
25—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
26—Du Hamel vs. Du Hamel.
27—People ex rel. Coster vs. Comm. of Taxes.
28—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitch.
29—Labouchere vs. Stranders.
30—Davies vs. Williams.
31—Garrison vs. Int. Gas Mfg. Co.
32—In re West.
33—Taylor vs. Lovell.
34—Cadwalader vs. Cutting.
35—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
36—Sword vs. City of N. Y.
37—Coutes vs. same.
38—Visconti vs. same.
39—Read vs. same.
40—Holt vs. Lefever.
41—Halsey vs. Malcolm.
42—Man. Ry. vs. Kenney.
43—Townsend vs. Baker.
44—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
45—Wicke vs. York.
46—Smith vs. Ruggiero.
47—Worden vs. Clapp.
48—Sampson vs. Hearst.
49—Kretz vs. Schwoppenhauser.
50—Hibile vs. Aldelbergh
51—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Sperling.
52—Horzfeld vs. Black.
53—Furbish vs. Segal.
54—In re Anderson.
55—Rosell vs. Man. Ry.
56—Cliffe vs. same.
57—Eager vs. Francesconi.
58—Shelling vs. Williams.
59—People, &c., vs. Stajer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Susanna Mardo. Alexander R. Strachoa, Franz Herwig, John G. Morrison, William H. Tutt, William H. McKinney, William De Groat.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Owen Flynn.
2—Pierce Deegan.
3—Edward S. Hallenbeck.
4—Willard L. Wilkinson.
5—William Breene.
6—Julius Levy, Isaac Kellenbacher.
7—Thomas Reilly, alias Thomas Cooley.
8—George Spencer, alias Charles Wilson.
9—John Murray, alias John Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas J. Warren, Cornelius McCarthy.
2—Frederick H. Lee.
3—Charles Conroy.
4—Mary Murray.
5—Jacob Pasternick.
6—Tony Celantano.
7—James Crossen.
8—Dominico Funichio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—West vs. Cook—Peter B. Olney, Heulett vs. Oliver—Lawrence Godkin, Farnham vs. Voost—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Olsen vs. Albingar—Louis B. Van Gaasbeek. Matter of Brandon—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—The American and Foreign Christian Union vs. Davies—John J. Buckley.

WOMEN GO TO LAW FOR A CHILD.

Chicago Solomon Awards the Little One to Her Mother.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Two mothers, with tears and entreaties, stood before Justice Foster yesterday morning and made their initial battle for the possession of a pretty, fair-haired, seven-year-old girl. Seven years ago Mrs. Mary Lund came from Iowa, a widow with two children, one a baby in arms. She sought the only woman in the city she knew—a Mrs. Minnie James. She gave the child to her and signed papers of adoption. Two weeks ago she called at the James's home in the absence of the foster mother and took the child out to Wheaton, where she was arrested for kidnapping.

"Yes, I gave the child to her," admitted the real mother. "But now, Judge, I want my child back again. Mrs. James moved after I gave her the baby, and for six years I hunted for my little one. Six weeks ago I found her. The child, I learned, was ill treated."

Mrs. James told a different story. She said: "Mrs. Lund was allowed to see little Elsie, but when she asked if she could not take her for a while I said 'No.' Then she took away the little one I so love."

Mrs. James's sister testified that she had given the mother permission to take her away.

Justice Foster decided Mrs. Lund was not guilty of the criminal charge, and he told her to keep the child as she had the right

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Merritt E. Haviland, referee, 435 to 441 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, runs west 80 by north 72.2½ by northeast 50.6 by southeast 69 by south 42.8, four three-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $11,033.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.9 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $41,230.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 120 and 122 Greenwich Street and 2 and 2½ Albany Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named; runs south along Greenwich Street 50 by west 47.4 by south 4 by west 20.6 by north 55.4½ by east along Albany Street 65, two three-story brick tenements, with stores, on Greenwich Street; two-story frame building on Albany Street. Due on judgment, $15,642; subject to another mortgage for $40,200.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Lockwood, referee, 4 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 240 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,180; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

THE BRIDE WAITED IN VAIN.

"Newspaper Ann" Was to Have Been Married Last Night, but the Groom Did Not Appear.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Meyers—"Newspaper Ann," in Park Row vernacular—has promised her hand and fortune to Frank Phillip and the wedding was to have taken place at the Bowery Mission last evening. At a late hour, however, the groom had not put in an appearance.

"Sure, he's true to me, though," said Mrs. Meyers, as she bravely took her way home. "O! know he is."

Not many of Mrs. Meyers's acquaintances who were invited to the nuptials would accept this view last night, however. Several of them waxed skeptical as the hours wore on, and expressed their views with a candor that showed scant consideration for the feelings of the disappointed bride to be.

"He's 'jollyin'" her," said Box Car Bob. "She gives him money for his drinks, and clothes to wear. She's a 'good t'ing.' He knows it, but he's a fool to let her get on ter his game this quick."

Phillip is in the advertising business in the capacity of a "sandwich" man, and is a familiar figure on Park Row as the bearer of a large banner for a lunch house. At one end of his beat Mrs. Meyers sells her papers, and the acquaintance they casually struck up ended in the arrangements for the ceremony that did not take place yesterday.

Mr. Phillip is said to have visited the mission yesterday to settle the details, and was seen in the morning sipping his usual cup of "coffee"—if "Newspaper Ann" knows his habits—at the inn nearby. Ann was on the scene last night bright and early—in fact, two hours before the time appointed. She was attired in a pink cambric waist, a black skirt, with a narrow corded girdle, a large straw hat with a bright cerise bow of ribbon against a larger one emblematic of her native land. She was hopeful to the last minute the mission remained open.

"He'll come; never fear!" she said. "Ol've got the prettiest little home to take him to. Ol've got cats and dogs. They all live with me in me front room on the top floor, at 62 Cherry Street, and Ol've a loife insurance for a hundred and fifty dollars—it's his whin Ol'm gone to hiven, and he has a hard time. He only gets siventy-foive cints a day. Forty cints he pays fur his meals and clane shirts. The rist he puts in the savings bank to help us in our old age. A few days ago Ol give him a lovely blue coat, and Ol let the seams out in the back so to fit him, and he looked just lovely.

"What? Lor', no! He hasn't gone after no other gal. He loves me too much. He probably misunderstood and wint to the midnoight mission instead of coming here. We'll have a Justice of the Peace to-morrer. No more missions."

STEEL COMPANIES MAY UNITE.

Illinois Company's Officers Coming to New York for a Conference.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—President J. W. Gates and E. H. Gary, general counsel of the Illinois Steel Company, left yesterday for New York to attend a conference in that city on Wednesday to discuss the plan for the consolidation of the South Chicago corporation and the Minnesota Iron Company.

Whether or not the consolidation will embrace more than these two companies is rather doubtful. At least, as to the third company which it was proposed to take in, the prospect at this time is uncertain.

Examination of the properties has been made, and large interests in the two companies named believed that an amalgamation would be advantageous.

Perhaps by the time the meeting is held satisfactory arrangements will have been made in respect to the third corporation. It is significant, perhaps as indicating the advantages of the proposed consolidation that Illinois Steel stock has advanced from 50 to 65, while Minnesota Iron has advanced in the same time from 65 to 77.

At present, Minnesota Iron, paying a 6 per cent. dividend, is selling about 12 points above Illinois steel, which has paid no dividend since 1893, with the exception of two quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each in 1896.

A WOMAN'S FATAL JUMP.

Mrs. Anne E. Miller Is Killed in Getting Off a Cable Car.

Mrs. Anne E. Miller of 44 West Eighty-fifth Street jumped from a cable car at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street shortly after midnight, fell, and sustained injuries from which she died in half an hour.

Mrs. Miller was on her way home, accompanied by her daughter. When she left the car, she stepped from the platform while the car was in motion. As her foot touched the street, she was thrown heavily forward against a pillar of the elevated road. Her head struck with great force, and she became unconscious. An ambulance, hurriedly summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, took the woman to that institution. She died without regaining consciousness.

Mrs. Miller was the widow of William C. Miller. She was forty-eight years old.

A QUICK CENTURY RUN.

Two Chicago Boys Make the Distance in Five Hours.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Two Chicago boys, Clark and Andrews of the First Regiment Cycling and Athletic Club, to-day rode a century on a tandem in the wonderful time of five hours flat. They thus break the American 100-mile record and the course record.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
R AL ESTATE,
30 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

9 HOUSES FOR SALE.

East side of Hamilton Terrace, off West 141st St. Three styles, four stories, American basements, and high stoops. Hard-wood trim, double floors throughout, ten rooms, two baths, exposed first-class plumbing, is built entirely by day's work.
LOCATION
Highest in New York. Rear view unsurpassed. All residences Quiet neighborhood. Absolutely no objectionable features. These houses will be guaranteed for five years.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A.—THE LORING. Entrance 202 West 74th St. fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av., six and seven large, light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; hot water supply, large light [illegible] decorated, steam heated. CARL[illegible] 86th St.

[illegible]-west corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated. Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th

A. A. HELENA, 102 EAST 81ST ST.—Desirable apartments; seven rooms and bath; all improvements; hall service; rents moderate; small adult families only.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Visitation Academy of Frederick City, Maryland.
One of the oldest educational convents in the United States situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, etc., address, DIRECTRESS ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Frederick City, Md.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.
In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address Miss WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or Miss ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until September 20.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., N. Y.
Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses $266 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 948 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

INTELLIGENT lady expecting to learn stenography will be taught in reputable court reporter's offices; lucrative position assured when proficient. F. LUSK, 32 Broadway.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 81st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. School for girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 30 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d Street.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,
a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.
Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.
Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.
Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.
A weekly review of events in the Art World.
Regular letters from London, Paris, and Boston.
News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.
The best and cheapest literary publication in America.
Write for free sample copy.
The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery) N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.), 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:38 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.
NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

One Dollar Daily Excursions
FROM
NEW YORK
TO
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Intermediate Points
Point Pleasant,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey,
ALL RAIL ROUTE,
By Special Train
From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
From South Ferry, (foot Whitehall Street,) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.
VIA
SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
Affording a delightful sail through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands, Thence by Special Train.
From Pier 8, foot of Rector St., at 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $1.
Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.
Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. 5th st., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 P. M.
LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.3° P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 6.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A.M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P.M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:15 A.M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M. 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates, finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J. NEW YORK TIMES
OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in said city, on the 31st day of May, 1898. Present, Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Trustees and officers of "THE ACTON CIVILL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE" for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.—Order to show cause.

On reading the petition of Hannah Valeria Civill Bassett and Margaret Civill Feeter, Trustees; Townsend Wandell, Secretary and Treasurer, and Jacob W. Feeter, Trustee and President of the Acton Civill Polytechnic Institute, verified the 22d and 29th May, 1897, which was filed in New York County Clerk's office on 28th July, 1897, showing that they are all the Trustees and officers of said corporation; that "The Acton Civill Polytechnic Institute" was incorporated on the 25th of November, 1879, by and under the laws of the State of New York, and the principal office of said corporation is in the City and County of New York.

That the said Trustees and officers of said corporation deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved.

And on the affidavit of Jacob W. Feeter, verified the 18th day of May, 1898, showing that notice of the application to the Court on said 26th July, 1897, for the dissolution of the corporation was not given to the Attorney General of the State of New York as required by law.

Now on due proof of service on the Attorney General of notice of this application and on motion of August Reymert, attorney for said petitioners, the Attorney General not opposing,

Ordered, that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Samuel Strasburger, Esq., at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the first Tuesday of September, 1898, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard,

Why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for such further or other order as to the Court shall seem proper.

A copy of this order must be published once a week for three successive weeks immediately preceding the first Monday of September, 1898, in "The Albany Evening Journal," a newspaper published in Albany, in said State, and in "The Mail and Express" and "The New York Times," two newspapers published in the City of New York. Enter,

[Seal.] WM. N. COHEN, J. S. C.

A copy, WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM H. HUSSEY and FREDERICK HUSSEY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM L. HAMILTON and others, impleaded with John Doe and Richard Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; John Williams and John Moore, the said names "John Williams" and "John Moore" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; said defendants John Doe and Richard Roe, John Williams and John Moore, being designated in the declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action as Lester & Co. and William & Moore, respectively; and the persons who are, or who may claim to be, creditors of said William L. Hamilton or said William L. Hamilton and Mary A. McNiece, composing the firm of Hamilton & McNiece, said persons being hereby designated as "unknown," and being hereby described as the beneficiaries under a certain declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action, made by John Glass, Junior, who are not enumerated therein by name, and also their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the defendants above named except William L. Hamilton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of July, 1898.—Dated July 28th, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au1-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

PATRICK, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie Patrick, deceased, John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Benjamin Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, as administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick, Robert M. Patrick, Caroline Ray, Sarah M. Petersen, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Ellen L. Clark, Robert E. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, and Henry Jenkins Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of Charlotte Reed, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and then and there to show cause why the transactions of Eugene Smith, as executor, upon such judicial settlement of his account, shall not be absolutely and finally discharged from all responsibility to any and all persons by reason of his acts, doings and omissions as such executor, and such of you as are persons under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy18-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Boorman, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORMAN, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-law6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCLASKEY, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

BOARDERS WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN REFINED FRENCH family. 606 Madison Avenue, near 57th Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9th St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent North German to do chamberwork and as seamstress. M. S., care Mrs. Newman, 138 East 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By an elderly German woman to do general housework or as laundress. Cockerill, 639 Columbus Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do washing or cleaning by the day; best city reference. Mrs. Garry, 50 Amsterdam Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work. Address Miss Experience, 25 East 14th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA

Letters from Miss Barton and Mr. Cottrell Describing Conditions at Santiago.

FOOD FOR ALL WHO NEED IT

Lives of Hundreds of Soldiers Saved by the Timely Arrival of a Cargo of Provisions on the Steamer State of Texas.

Stephen E. Barton of the Red Cross has received letters from Miss Clara Barton and Charles H. H. Cottrell of the Red Cross staff at Santiago recounting their experiences there. Miss Barton, writing on July 26, says:

"The interruptions of mail and telegraph here have been something phenomenal. I have received nothing direct by mail, either from you or from home, since about the 3d of July. No doubt the censorship has been very strong; in addition to that, when we came there was no Post Office.

"We brought down the present Postmaster General of this place, Mr. Kempner, with us on the Texas. He opened his office as Assistant Postmaster. In less than two weeks the head Postmaster, Mr. Brewer, was taken sick and died. In the midst of this confusion Santiago fell and the Post Office was removed bodily from Siboney to Santiago. The mail was accumulating at so fearful a rate that it was scarcely possible to handle it. Three days ago Mr. Kempner told me he had between 200 and 300 bags of unopened mail, besides a good deal that had been ruthlessly opened without orders on the boats. It gets better now, and we get a few letters each day, as the bags get promiscuously opened.

"I purchased yesterday from The Jockey Club fund 100 cases of milk. The calls so great for it, it seemed criminal not to have it. The troops from the front hospitals are with us every hour, and we are supplying them mainly what they need. The poor fellows have suffered for food, and one day they will tell you so.

"The 30,000 of Caney were rolled in upon us in one day by Gen. Shafter, whom I directed to do it. Twenty thousand of them were fed that day, 10,000 with hot soup. The next day the same. The committees appointed, the town districted, a sub-committee for each district; every family and every person in this town at the end of four days knew where to get their food. There is not a beggar comes to us; no groups of people standing round the city; but for the army array, Santiago would be quiet as Sunday. The people are simply astonished at what has been done, and cannot be grateful enough.

"We are all well, in splendid condition every way. There is very little sickness in the town—no yellow fever that any one knows anything about—and it is simply wicked that the people have been so distressed over such a phantom."

Mr. Cottrell in his letter says:

"The work of distribution has gone on beautifully at this point, and we have heard no complaint, and believe that every hungry mouth has been filled. The distribution in this city ought not to be kept up too long, as there seems to be both money and work here, and as soon as supplies begin to come in freely we shall run into conflict with the tradesmen whose business we are interfering with.

"I see by your telegram that Cottrell and the other mules are en route here. If the biped has all the good qualities of the quadruped, (and I think he has,) we shall all be happy.

"Several days ago a party of nurses, with whom were Miss Gardiner and Miss Wheeler, arrived here and reported to Miss Barton, who told them that she did not know where she could place them at that time, and to wait until she could confer with the authorities. All but three of them went back aboard the steamer without saying good-bye or giving intimation of their intended departure, and returned, as we supposed, to Siboney. The next morning Miss Barton saw Gen. Wood, who said that he would be glad to have them placed in the hospitals, and would do all he could to that end. Miss Barton immediately telegraphed this information to Miss Gardiner at Siboney, but received no answer, so it is thought that they returned to New York.

"The British Consular Agent from the City of Guantanamo arrived here yesterday and called on Miss Barton. He told a pitiful story of suffering, and asked the Red Cross to help the people there. He said that the naval authorities had sent them some corn, and that was what they were living on now. The place only surrendered two or three days ago. Miss Barton asked the gentleman if she would do her utmost to get some food there, but it was impossible to send it overland, owing to lack of facilities. This morning she saw the Captain of the Resolute, and he kindly offered to take the supplies on his boat, which leaves to-morrow, but he said that we should have to furnish the lighters and the stevedores. Gen. Shafter has promised the lighters, and we shall furnish the work, so twenty or thirty tons of food will be started at once.

"The railroad from Santiago to San Luis is hors de combat, owing to broken bridges, and it will be some time before it is opened; and the country roads have been so badly neglected that they are about impassable, except for pack trains. The conditions in the interior are not nearly so bad as on the coast, so it is said, owing to garden truck and natural food the people have been able to supply themselves with.

"The Central Cuban Relief Committee's cargo on the State of Texas has relieved the entire Province of Santiago of all immediate and prospective suffering for some time to come; has saved the lives of hundreds of soldiers, and earned the everlasting gratitude of the 'boys in blue,' and its arrival was 'just in the nick of time,' and will be long remembered by those who were benefited by its abundance and excellence. The American public should know this thoroughly, and our worthy President, whom shot nor shell, pestilence nor death could stay, and who came with the troops, relieving many of their needs of hunger and sickness, and who patiently waited for the first opportunity to get to the people, should have all the honor that an honor-loving Nation can bestow.

"Imitations of the Red Cross are now beginning to show up, and are eager to reap some glory after all the hardship and danger are passed and the needy all served."

FETE AT SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Plans for Entertainments in Aid of Red Cross Cot Equipment Fund.

Among the patronesses of the midsummer fête to be given at Southampton, L. I., next Saturday, are Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Henry E. Howland, John Terry, Jr., William S. Hoyt, Benjamin Welles, Henry G. Trevor, Frederick Betts, Robert Waller, Jr., Goodhue Livingston, Albert Stevens, William Jay, Thomas H. Howard, J. Kernochan, Jr., Frederick Neilson, De Lancey Nicoll, and Charles Brown.

The Japanese tea house will be in charge of Mrs. Robert Thompson and Mrs. Henry E. Howland. Tea will be served by Misses Bertha Munde, Sarah Thompson, Eunice Terry, Marian Bowers Lee, Beatrix Hoyt, Sallie Barnes, Cecil Boardman, Eleanor Russell, and Elsie Barker. The trees will form the background for the floral screens and masses of flowers, which, mingled with Japanese umbrellas and fans and tea tables, will be a typical Japanese scene. The young ladies will group themselves at a given signal to sing songs adapted from the music of "The Geisha."

The flower table will be in charge of Mesdames Russell Hoadley, Jr., Hyde, William Manice, Albert Stevens, Goodhue Livingston, Boissevain, Holbrook Curtis, Steele, and Miss Ada Godfrey.

The ice cream table will be presided over by Mrs. John Terry, Jr., and Mrs. Claflin. The three young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, with their friends, Miss Norah and Miss Fannie Iselin, Miss Helen Barney, and Miss Jay, will wear the costume of Swiss peasants, and will aid in selling ice cream and cake, while six little boys dressed as French cooks will carry around cakes on trays to sell.

The toy table will be in charge of Mesdames Benjamin Welles, H. Goelet McVickar, Reginald Rives, Thomas Howard, and James Kernochan, Jr. Little children in costume will assist in the sale of all sorts of toys and candy.

Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Ashmore have arranged for "A Klondike Shanty." Master Harry Ashmore and Master Charlie Jackson will be the miners who, with pickaxes will dig up the nuggets in claims staked out by the customers. Mrs. Hasking and Mrs. Jackson will also have a grab bag. A boy in costume will lead about a pony whose saddle bags will contain grabs. The lemonade stand will be in charge of Mrs. Harry McVickar.

An amusing feature will be the "Watermelon Patch." Miss Milhan and two other young ladies will be the "coons," and will keep the record of guesses on the number of seeds in a watermelon, and the weight of a pet pig. Prizes will be given to the most accurate guessers.

There will be donkeys with paniers, and goat carts in which the children can ride.

The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the cot equipment auxiliary of the Red Cross Society.

BAD WATER KILLS ORPHANS.

The Hebrew Asylum Is Being Evacuated and Will Be Overhauled.

Active measures have been taken to check the epidemic that has broken out among the 865 children who are inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and inside of three days the big building will be entirely empty. The sickness, diagnosed by the doctors as dysentery, caused, most likely, by impure water, appeared in the asylum about three weeks ago, when a child was taken violently sick with dysentery without apparent cause.

All efforts to check it were of no avail. Physicians were called in, but the malady continued until 107 out of the 865 children were seriously ill. Five children died, and not only were the physicians powerless to save their lives, but they could not even discover the real cause of the malady. The physicians were kept busy night and day, but the best they could do in the way of assigning a cause was to theorize, and each one had his own ideas. The cellar, plumbing, and steam pipes throughout the building were examined, but no cause could be found, and it was finally decided that the water was responsible for the sickness.

Matters had reached an alarming state when it was decided to adopt the most radical measures and empty the entire building, sending the sick children to the asylum's sanitarium at Rockaway and the well ones to their relatives or guardians. A second building has been leased at Rockaway, and the children are now being removed as fast as possible. When the children are all out the building will receive a thorough overhauling and painting from roof to cellar. In this way it is hoped the germs, if there are any in the building, will be wiped out and that it will be in perfect condition when the children return in three weeks or a month. Hermann Baar, when seen yesterday, had the following statement prepared:

Knowing that exaggerated accounts of the sickness at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will cause much unnecessary alarm, it has been thought best to give this faithful report to the public. The present sickness, diagnosed by the doctors as dysentery, caused most likely by impure water, appeared in the asylum some three weeks ago and has continued up to the present time. During all this time four or five physicians, besides our regular visiting doctor, have been fighting this disease, which has so far attacked some one hundred and fifty children. Two-thirds of this number, however, suffered with but a mild form of the sickness, and of the cases in all proved fatal. The sick children have been sent to a private sanitarium at the seaside, where the doctors report them as doing quite well. It has been decided to send those of the remaining seven hundred who have a parent or guardian to their various homes for several weeks; while those that have no parent or guardian are to be taken to the seashore.

At the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the Boulevard, it was said that there was no illness; that the children never were in better health, and that they could find no fault with the water. She same statement was made at the Sheltering Arms, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The matron, however, said that she had had five cases of dysentery several weeks ago, and, believing it came from the water, had taken the precaution to boil it since.

A well-known Harlem physician made the statement yesterday that there were forty or fifty cases of dysentery in the flats on Amsterdam Avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and that he believed it was due to the water. It is alleged that there is a dead end of a water main on Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, which, when blown off a short time after the epidemic began, flowed black, slimy water for half an hour.

THROUGH TRAINS TO TREMONT.

The New Elevated Station Platforms at 129th Street Are Opened to Traffic.

Trains will be run over the Third Avenue Branch of the Manhattan Elevated from the City Hall to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, beginning probably to-day. The old station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue was abandoned at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and what remained of it has about disappeared. the work of tearing it down having gone on while the new station was nearing completion.

The new platform is between Second and Third Avenues and is parallel with the platform of the Suburban and New Haven lines. South of it is a third platform parallel with the others, which is intended to be used as the terminal of the Second Avenue line. A bridge above the tops of the cars connects the three platforms with stairs descending to each one. The old ticket office is still used, and a large force of gatemen was employed yesterday to prevent confusion and direct people to the right trains. The people on alighting from the cars were prone to walk forward toward Second Avenue, and hundreds had to be turned back to the steps which lead up to the bridge overhead. This they crossed, and descended again to the level of the train platforms, from which another descent was necessary to the street.

The traffic was carried on smoothly, and the gatemen had little difficulty in controlling the crowd, although an unusual number of inquiries was made, and some of them grew impatient as the day wore on. At each staircase a man was stationed on the bridge, and called out frequently: "Tremont and New Haven trains!" "Third Avenue trains!" which did much to prevent the passengers from descending to the wrong cars.

The crowds were large, and at times the stairs and the bridge were almost choked with people, some coming and some going, and surging against each other. And yet the Second Avenue platform was not in use. When it is, there will be a large increase in the crowd, and the difficulty of getting up to and down from the bridge will be more difficult than now.

The Second Avenue trains, on reaching One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, will turn to the left and go westward to their terminal, while the Third Avenue trains turn to the right and go eastward. Only some slight alterations are required to enable them to run through on the suburban tracks, which terminate at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and these probably will be made to-day. The experiment yesterday was considered a success in doing away with the congested train service of the road, but much more interest will be taken by General Manager W. J. Fransioli in the result of the operations to-day.

Free Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association will give an entertainment this evening at 8 o'clock at its rooms, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Miss Marie Leslie Bingham will be heard in a series of readings. Her selections will include, "A Sisterly Scheme," by H. C. Bunner; "Love Me, Love My Dog," by Richard Harding Davis; "The Whistling Regiment," by James Clarence Harvey; "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," by James Whitcomb Riley. Henry Iceborg, the blind pianist, will also be heard. This is the eighth in the series of free entertainments in the course of recreation and instruction at the Summer school founded by Miss E. Doheny, chaplain of the Young Women's Christian Association. All women are invited to attend.

A Child Strangely Missing.

Mark Solomon of 65 Mangin Street, Manhattan, reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday that his daughter Tessie, aged one year and nine months, had been missing since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. He left the child for a moment at the Brooklyn end of South Ferry, and when he returned to look for her she was gone. Although there were a number of people in the ferry-house, no one had seen the child wander away, and there is no clue to her whereabouts.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

REPORTS OF OUR CONSULS

S. B. Everett, at Batavia, Writes of the Match Industry in Java.

CANADIAN CHEESE INDUSTRY

The Farmers Have an Elaborate Method for Placing Their Product—Good Market for Our Apples in France, Says Consul Brittain.

Sydney B. Everett United States Consul at Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, in his report of May 26, 1898, which is published in the advance sheets of Consular reports, gives a sketch of the match industry in Java. It has, he says, proved a great disappointment, there being only one factory, that at Noothout, in the Kediri district. Even in spite of the high duty levied on the imported article, it nevertheless surpasses the sale of the home product. The manufacturers have lately applied for a bounty from the Government, claiming that with this assistance they will in five years' time get a foothold in the market. The Government, it appears, is not inclined to grant the request.

Swedish matches there have a good sale, though high in price, and are handled largely. Singapore and Hongkong also make a considerable shipment to Java. Japanese matches, too, sell, despite their poor quality—a quality on a par with the native product. The Consul states that it is not unusual during the six months' rainy season to strike a whole box of Japanese matches without getting a single light.

Louis H. Aymé, our Consul at Guadeloupe, speaks of the economic condition of his district in his report, dated July 6, 1898. The provision problem there was a difficult one not long ago, but the situation is alleviated now. There has been a provisional extension of the privilege of "minimum tariff" to products coming from and originating in the United States. Large quantities of excellent flour have been brought in and sold at a remarkably low figure, and the danger of actual suffering on the part of the people is past, though prices have not yet become normal.

May Suppress Bounties.

There is a deficit in the budget of $142,627. To combat this shortage various bounties are to be suppressed, and other economical measures instituted. There is a heavy yearly expenditure on an educational institution which is of doubtful value. It employs more professors than many of our American colleges, and costs the colony $115,800 a year. Its entire suppression has been voted for, but being under national supervision it will take a year to accomplish the purpose. Meanwhile the appropriation is being lessened by degrees.

The report concludes that the island is capable of producing great riches, and that large amounts of American capital could be profitably invested in coffee, cocoa, timber, &c., provided vigorous and economical administration can be obtained.

Henry S. Culver, Consul at London, Ontario, in his report of July 25, 1898, gave some additional facts to the report already published by Consul Dickinson of Nottingham, England, in regard to the importation of cheese into the United Kingdom. Mr. Culver's report goes far to explain the fact that 58 per cent. of the cheese imported into the British possessions in 1897 came from Canada, while only 24 per cent. came from the United States.

Ninety per cent. of the Canadian product is exported, and made with this end in view. Realizing the necessity for exporting a uniformly fine article, the manufacturers have an organization which controls the quality. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have aided them by appointing instructors, who regularly visit the factories and superintend the manufacture of the cheese. The manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada are divided in to district associations, over which certain officers preside, and a record is kept of all transactions. The manner of placing their product on the market also tends to bring the producer and exporter in closer touch, besides enabling the manufacturer to obtain the highest prices as based upon the latest market report.

The Plan in Canada.

The Consul continues:

"A method which, I believe, is generally adhered to throughout the Province of Ontario is as follows: Each district or sub-association holds a weekly market, at which market any factory in that district may advertise the number of boxes of cheese it has for sale, stating the color and age. The boxes are then and there sold to the highest bidder, and no cheese is bought or sold and no negotiations of any kind are entered into relating to the purchase or sale of cheese on market day, except in public competition under this system. There are eighteen such associations in the Province of Ontario, representing 1,206 factories, with an annual output of more than 100,000,000 pounds."

Consul Ruffin writes from Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, in regard to the manufacture of matches in Paraguay. He says there are but two factories in Asuncion, which make chiefly wax matches. The factories are small, and probably do not supply the demands of the country, though liberal concessions are made by the Government to the industry. Wax matches retail at 1½ cents per small box, and wooden ones at five-sevenths of a cent. In 1897, 13,158 pounds of the latter were imported, and came chiefly from Sweden. The importation of wax matches is insignificant.

Consul Ruffin says that though it might be a little difficult for our matches to compete at first, they would nevertheless ultimately find a place in the market there. He further says that there is much enthusiasm over a plan instituted by the Government to assist the farmers in the cultivation of the land. Through the Agricultural Bank the Government issues to each farmer $300 in paper as a loan on the property. It is urged in behalf of the class which does not own property that the Government purchase large tracts of arable lands, let them to her farmers, and give them farming implements, seeds, and so on. The object of this scheme is to centralize the now widely scattered farmers, and induce heavy foreign colonization.

In the communication to the Department of State on July 8, 1898, Consul Brittain of Nantes says there is great possibility for extending the market for dried apples in France, more particularly in Brittany. During the past year 12,000 barrels were received by the merchants of Nantes. These apples are chopped into slices just as they come from the trees, skins, spurs, and seeds, and after evaporation are packed in barrels ready for shipment. They are soaked in water to which a little sugar has been added, and made into a cider. They retail for about 7 cents a pound. In nearly every grocery American dried apples are for sale. There were special demands last year owing to the light crop in France, but every indication points to not more than half a crop this year. Dried apples from Germany are also used for cider, but are very inferior to the American product.

Merchants of the United States can ship cargo lots to St. Nazaire and Nantes and place the goods on the market at a much lower rate than by sending them first to Havre to be reshipped.

Trade with India.

In a report prepared by United States Consul General R. F. Patterson at Calcutta on the trade between Calcutta and the United States and other countries, the statement is made that the immense trade of India is gradually slipping away from Great Britain, which has had control of the trade for the last hundred years. It is now going to other countries, especially to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Belgium, while that with France and Russia, like England's, is falling off.

One point in particular brought out by the report is the growing competition of the United States in supplying its manufactures to the world at large. The report says that the high-paid labor of our country under intelligent, progressive management, improved machinery, and transportation rates are enabling the United States to outstrip Europe, with her low wages, frugal living, and long hours. Attention is called to the large importation of steel rails as evidence of this fact. The report also states that our present direct communication with India, with its saving in expense of shipping, can be an effective means for permitting American manufacturers to secure a good share of this trade.

NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

Positions Likely to be Held for Officers Who Resign from the Volunteer Service.

Local National Guardsmen have been discussing since Saturday the status in the Guard of officers who have resigned from the volunteer commands now in the field. This talk has been apropos of the visit of Capt. Tompkins and Capt. Walton of the Ninth Regiment on Friday to Albany to confer with the Adjutant General about their status in the Guard.

Gen. Tillinghast was not in the city, but Assistant Adjt. Gen. Phisterer gave them an audience and explained the position of the Albany headquarters in the matter. He assured them, it is said, that they would still hold their positions in the Guard, and so would any National Guard officers who might withdraw from the volunteer service. The leave of absence they received when they went to the front is considered as effective till the regiment returns.

To leave the Guard, Gen. Phisterer said, a volunteer officer must resign to the Governor of the State. Headquarters is at a loss to understand how officers who have merely resigned to the War Department can be considered out of the National Guard, when their resignations have not been received at Albany. In the case of officers who went into other regiments than their own, they will be entitled to go back to their old places. Capt. George W. Rand of Company F of the Seventh Regiment furnishes such an example. He took a Majorship in the Two Hundred and First. When that regiment is mustered out, the Captain will have the right to his former Captaincy. The fact of the vacancy having been filled meanwhile would offer no bar, as the new incumbent would have to withdraw.

This view of the officers' standing in the Guard is not generally indorsed. There are plenty of officers in high standing in the Guard who maintain that logically the leave of absence granted on going to the front cannot apply in its restorative power to those who have withdrawn from the volunteer service. These are sustained by officers in the provisional regiments, who protest already against the probability of officers who have left the regiments at the front coming home after the provisional organizations have been all formed and stepping into good positions when the very regiment they discarded returns.

One provisional officer who has practically lived in the armory since April, building up the organization, said yesterday: "It is almost a certainty that when the old regiments return there will be so many defections on the part of those who will be heartily sick of military service the State will have to fall back upon the provisional organizations for the basis of the Guard's strength. It will therefore be unfair to those who have built them up to be thrust aside for men who came home from the front on one pretext or another. We don't mind giving way to officers who have staid through the war."

A DISAPPOINTED OFFICER.

A Servian Who Would Fight for Us Not Allowed to Land.

On the steamship Pretoria, which arrived on Saturday, was Lieut. Peter Jabanowics of the Servian Army. Lieut. Jabanowics resigned his commission as commanding officer of a cavalry company in order that he might take up arms for the United States. Upon his arrival here he was detained at the Barge Office, as he had only $10 and the war was over.

The Lieutenant's detention greatly irritated him, but he hopes to be liberated today through the aid of Nikola Tesla. Jabanowics says he fought through the Bulgarian-Servian war side by side with a brother officer who is a cousin of Tesla.

Jabanowics is thirty-two years old, and has served in the army for fourteen years. He is an expert broadswordsman and has been under fire a number of times. King Milan gave him a decoration for gallantry in action.

Should he be allowed to remain, Jabanowics says he will learn the English language as rapidly as possible and will reside in this country.

NEW CHURCH FOR JERSEY CITY.

Simpson and Grace Methodist Congregations May Unite.

There is a probability that Simpson and Grace Methodist Churches of Jersey City Heights will shortly be united as a result of a railroad improvement.

Simpson Church was established about forty years ago on Central Avenue. When the Marion section was built up, many members of its congregation moved there, and as a result Grace Church was built on Tonnele Avenue eighteen years ago. It was regarded as a ward of the parent church. Subsequently trouble arose in Grace Parish, and some of the members went back to Simpson and others established the Willing Workers' Mission.

Now the Erie Railroad Company proposes to purchase Simpson Church, the parsonage, and the grounds, because the property will have to be cut away in making the proposed open cut through the Heights for the elevation of its tracks in Jersey City, which work has been begun.

When the property is sold, it is designed to have Grace Church sell its property also, and to unite all the parties in one handsome and commodious edifice to be erected at Pavonia and Summit Avenues.

The Rev. Robert M. Aylesworth, pastor of Simpson, and the Rev. Winfield S. McCowan, pastor of Grace Church, said yesterday that while such a project was talked of it was too soon to give any details, because the plan could not be carried out unless the Erie Railroad bought the Simpson Church property. They could not positively say that this sale would take place, though it was considered probable.

THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

A Growing Institution That Circulates Books on the Free Plan.

One of the growing institutions of New York is the Cathedral Library, at 123 East Fiftieth Street. Although under the direction of the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, one of the priests attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, this is not a religious institution, but is a free circulating library and is conducted under a charter from this State. The total number of books in this library on July 1 was 23,553, of which more than 4,000 had been added by purchase and gift during the year ended June 30. Within that twelvemonth the circulation for home use aggregated 141,763 volumes, and nearly 5,000 books were used for consultation in the reference room. The Cathedral Library has three branches, as follows: Nativity Branch in Second Avenue, Church of the Nativity; St. Agnes's Branch in Forty-fifth Street, Church of St. Agnes, and St. Monica's Branch, Church of St. Monica, East Seventy-ninth Street.

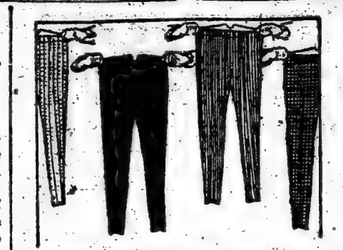
Since the organization of the Cathedral Library Dr. McMahon has been assisted in his work by several educated women who volunteered to spend their leisure hours on the premises. Under Dr. McMahon's direction these women have classified all the books in the library, prepared catalogues, and attended to the circulation and all other matters pertaining to the successful operation of the institution. Miss Agnes Wallace is the chief librarian, and other women who have done valuable service are Miss A. M. Wallace, Miss Leonora Hinsdale, Miss Corinne Doughty, and Miss E. Morris. James Veit is Superintendent of the institution.

Out of the Cathedral Library have grown, first, the Cathedral Library Association, and, second, the Cathedral Library University Extension. The last-named institution is operated under a charter granted by the New York Regents, with Dr. McMahon as Moderator. The Cathedral Library Association was organized for the purpose of distributing good literature. This association has already published a number of valuable books.

Railroad in Madagascar.

Acting Consul M. W. Gibbs, at Tamatave, Madagascar, reports that the French Government has granted a concession to a French company to build a canal from Andevorante to Tamatave, both towns on the eastern coast of Madagascar, and about sixty miles apart. A railroad will be constructed between Tamatave and Ivondro, which will immeasurably simplify transportation to the capital, Tananarive, in the interior.

The expenditure for the railroad will be very high, because of the mountainous character of the country through which it must pass. Its value will, however, compensate for the outlay for several reasons. In the first place, the shortening of the distance between Tamatave and Tananarive will be about 50 per cent., and the expense of transportation much reduced. Also facilities will be afforded for the transportation of passengers and freight to the distributing points on the south and west coasts of the island. The new road will also open up



Suppose you look your legs over—they may need recovering.

It'll have to be a queer kind of legs and a queer sort of taste that we can't satisfy.

Of course we cover all the rest of the body—boys' bodies too.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Delegates Complain that Street Cars Will Not Stop for Passengers.

APPEAL TO THE ACTING MAYOR

Acting Controller Asks for Union Rates of Wages—Union Men Should Welcome Victorious Fleet, Say the Delegates.

The Central Labor Union, at its meeting yesterday, discussed the dangers to which passengers are exposed in boarding cable and trolley cars, whose platforms are of irregular heights from the ground and whose gripmen, motormen, and conductors will not stop to enable the passengers to get on and off with safety.

It was Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers who first brought up the matter. He is no longer young, and is rather heavy. One day last week, while trying to get off a car whose conductor would not stop, he landed with much greater force than he had expected, on account of the swift motion of the car and the great height of the platform from the ground, and he injured himself internally. He spoke to friends about the matter, and found that they all had the same complaints to make. So he wrote a letter to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer,

The delegates who listened to Mr. Ryan agreed with him, and there was not one present who had not occasionally had disagreeable experiences with the cars.

In making his report, Delegate Ryan said: "I sent a carefully worded letter to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, showing the danger of people being killed or maimed. In that letter I pointed out the necessity of a city ordinance providing that all car platforms should be of equal height and width, and that cars must be brought to a standstill to allow passengers to get on and off. Some of the platforms are a foot high, and others seem to be nearly a yard high. It is one of the commonest sights to see ladies who cannot board the cars owing to the height of the platform being helped on by conductors.

"But this is not all. Both motorman and conductor are unwilling to stop the car to let passengers off or on, and often a man takes his life in his hands in boarding a car. Unless a man is old or decrepit, gripmen, motormen, and conductors will not stop a car, and any other man risks being dashed against a pillar of the elevated railroad in boarding a Third Avenue car or being bodily thrown off and falling under the wheels if he tries to get on a trolley car."

"A man has to be an acrobat nowadays to board a car," remarked a delegate.

Rough on Fat Women.

"Even the women are learning to take flying jumps on the cars," said another. "Many of them now board cars like the old-time news girls, but it is rough on the fat women."

"I called the attention of the Acting Mayor to the case of a man who was recently killed at the Bowery and Fourth Street while trying to board a moving car," continued Delegate Ryan, "and Mr. Guggenheimer sent a courteous reply stating that he would have the matter investigated. I then talked with Alderman Cronin, who said he was glad that the matter was at last brought up, and he expressed astonishment that it had not been agitated long ago. He promised me to support a bill for a city ordinance regulating the methods of the street-car companies, and expressed the opinion that all car platforms should not be higher than six inches from the ground."

All the delegates agreed with Mr. Ryan, and many of them recalled instances of narrow escapes that either they or their friends had had in boarding or getting off cars.

"Last week," said a delegate, "when I was coming down town in a Lexington Avenue car a young man wanted to board the car. The motorman would not slacken up, and the young man ran alongside to gain sufficient momentum to jump on safely. His foot just slipped from the platform as he made the spring. He held on to the railing and was being dragged along, and the passengers thought every moment that he would be dragged under the wheels. The conductor had the presence of mind to give three rings, and the motorman turned off the current and put on the brake, but the car did not stop for half a block."

Do Not Blame the Employes.

The delegates did not blame the conductors or the gripmen for these accidents. They had talked with these men, who said that they were compelled to make a certain number of trips every day to get a full day's pay, and that if they did not hurry they were liable to suspension.

The meeting decided to wait for another week to see what action would be taken by the Acting Mayor in the matter.

A letter was received from Deputy Controller Daly asking the Central Labor Union what were the standard rates of wages in the following trades: Blacksmiths, from May 10, 1894, to June 30, 1898; harnessmakers and carpenters during the same time; wheelwrights, from Oct. 1, 1894, to June 1, 1898; riggers, from Feb. 29, 1894, to June 1, 1898; mechanics and draughtsmen, from June 18, 1896, to July 1, 1897; machinists, from May 10, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1898.

The general impression that prevailed among the delegates was that suits were contemplated by some men for overtime, as men of all these trades are employed by the city. The Secretary was directed to give the Deputy Controller the information asked.

An informal talk was had as to the desirability of unions turning out to welcome the victorious fleet on its arrival here. Delegate Barr said it would only be proper for the unions to turn out, but the time for making preparations was too limited, as the fleet, it was announced, would soon arrive. Delegate Owen Carroll suggested that all unions who could get together enough of their members, should be advised to turn out or send committees. Delegates William A. Perrine and John H. O'Connell spoke in favor of turning out, but nothing definite was done.

K. OF L. REPRESENTATION.

D. A. 49 Discusses the Subject—A Washington Knight Seeks Redress but Gets the Cold Shoulder.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, met yesterday afternoon in Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, and discussed the question of making changes in the representation of the local assemblies. Hitherto each local assembly has sent three delegates to the District Assembly, and it has been proposed to increase the representation of those local assemblies who have memberships of over 300. The weaker local assemblies object to the proposed innovation on the ground that it would give the large locals too much

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave. 20th to 21st St.

A Clean-up in Summer Dresses

for Women. People tell you that August is dull. Never!—here. We keep the store interest intense. Outside, painters laying on bright new colors.—Inside, a-crowding-in of new goods—multi-sales—earned by our daily-printed-believed-newspaper-items of values that this country has not known the match of this last thirteen days. The field is ours again to-day and you'll think so too when you see the dresses these half and less prices represent

All the lawns, fancy figured Lappets, and tailor finished Holland linen dresses that have been selling here at $5 to $9.98 each are marked to sell at **$3.98**

What's left of lawn morning dresses are priced to-day to clear at $1.98 and **$2.98**

$18, $16, $14 down to $10 White Pique Suits, with both Eton and Reefer shaped Jackets have been clustered together and marked **$6.98**

ADDENDUM—Rather than wait till September to reduce the prices on these dresses, we've got at them early so as to catch you with lots of Summer ahead. It greatly helps you and that's what we're in business for.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

the matter was referred to the General Executive Board of the order in Washington.

District Master Workman Lawson of District Assembly No. 66 of Washington called to appeal to the men of No. 49 to assist the men of his assembly, who have been indicted for boycotting a carriage manufacturer of Washington by the name of Walters. The knights of Washington claimed that Mr. Walters had violated an agreement that he made with them, and they declared his firm unfair. This action of the knights affected his business, and he secured their indictment under the conspiracy law. District Assembly No. 66 appealed to the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, but that body would not interfere, and one of the members said the boycotters ought to go to jail. The district assembly thereupon sent out an appeal to all Knights throughout the country, and made reflections upon some of the general officers of the order. For this it appears that District Master Workman Lawson was suspended by General Master Workman Hicks, and when Lawson knocked yesterday at the portals of No. 49 he was refused admission, although he was armed with all the requisite pass words to work his way in. Mr. Lawson said that General Master Workman Hicks has no power to suspend him.

STRIKES ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of Walking Delegates May Order Them To-day.

The committee appointed by the Board of Walking Delegates to see Superintendent of Public School Construction Snyder and ask him to make the contractors pay the carpenters at work on public schools the standard rate of wages of $3.50 for eight hours' work is to report to the board at its meeting this afternoon. The plumbers, tin and sheet-iron workers, and painters have made similar complaints about being underpaid, and the committee will plead their cause also.

It is believed that Superintendent Snyder will tell the committee that he has no control over the contractors, and then the Board of Walking Delegates will order general strikes on all the school buildings where union men are at work. About four years ago the board ordered general strikes on certain schools during vacation time, and the result was that the opening of those schools was delayed.

TROUBLES OF THE TAILORS.

Pressers and Finishers Preparing to Strike This Week.

The pressers and finishers of the Brotherhood of Tailors have been making preparations to go on strike this week for an increase of wages, as they say they are unable to subsist on what is being paid them now. There are about 3,000 men in these two branches of the trade.

The pressers held a mass meeting at Walhalla Hall Saturday evening to take a vote as to whether they should strike or not. Joseph Barondess advised them not to strike until they were more thoroughly organized. So they resolved to hold a series of mass meetings at once to organize thoroughly, and to go on strike the latter end of the week. The first of the mass meetings will be held this evening at 50 Essex Street.

It was said that the strikes of the pressers and finishers would be followed by strikes of the other branches of the Brotherhood of Tailors, until about 12,000 men are involved.

The striking children's jacket makers and the knee pants makers reported yesterday that several contractors had granted their demands.

FIERCE EAST SIDE FIRE.

Three Factory Buildings in Monroe Street Considerably Damaged—Estimated Loss, $25,000.

Three east side factory buildings, 292 to 302 Monroe Street, took fire from some unknown cause at an early hour yesterday morning, and for two hours taxed to the utmost the energies of the Fire Department, which deluged the structures from land and water. The fire was discovered at 4 o'clock by Robert McAllister, a night watchman. It was then burning on the top floor of 294, a four-story building, occupied as a brass foundry by E. Landers & Brothers.

McAllister notified Patrolman Moran of the Delancey Street Station, who tried to send an alarm from the box at the corner of Monroe and Jackson Streets, but this box would not work, and he was forced to run to the box at Grand and Cannon Streets, two and a half blocks distant. The fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck was first on the scene, and sent the first stream of water into the flames. Capt. Connolly of the fireboat, saw that the blaze had already obtained considerable headway, and turned in a third alarm. This brought Chief Bonner to the spot, and he sent in a fourth alarm.

In a few minutes nineteen engines, five hook and ladder companies, and one water tower, together with the fireboat, were on hand. The fire burned with great rapidity, and soon the buildings on both sides of the one in which the fire was discovered, were in flames. It was not long, however, before the blaze was under control, and in two hours it was altogether extinguished.

Tenants in the dwelling houses across the street left their homes for a short time and the horses in the stables of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company in Corlears Street, about fifty in number, were removed by the employes of the road, though they were at no time in danger.

The total damage by the fire is estimated at $25,000, and is divided among E. Landers & Brothers, brass founders; John McLean, iron worker; William Brown, paint manufacturer, all in 292 and 294; Rockwell & Co., chocolate makers; Anchor Paper Box Makers, in 296 and 298, and the Union Polishing Company, and Elias Reiss, shirtmaker, in 300 and 302. The buildings are owned by the Carroll estate. The losses are insured.

Wheelman May Be Fatally Hurt.

Joseph Fitzsimmons, thirty-eight years old, a salesman, of 592 Mott Avenue, Bronx, met with a probably fatal accident at 8 o'clock last evening at Whitestone. Fitzsimmons was riding his bicycle along one of the principal streets in Whitestone, when he was run into by a horse and cab and thrown from his wheel. His face and lip were badly cut. He also received other injuries which may prove fatal. He was attended by Dr. Kaufmann of Whitestone, and later was sent home on a brake. The driver

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S

THE TWENTIETH season of this theatre WILL BEGIN Thursday Evening, August 25th, with an elaborate production of the current London GAIETY THEATRE SUCCESS,

THE RUNAWAY GIRL,

In which Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabelle Gilliman, Belle Harper, and James Powers, Cyril Sc

AUG
1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 13...	2,535,976
Same week last year.....	3,478,390
Stocks to date this year.....	61,500,638
Corresponding date last year.	38,766,831
Bonds for the week.....	$21,241,150
Same week last year.....	22,576,650
Bonds to date this year.....	514,519,270
Corresponding date last year.	307,038,788

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@5; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

GREAT WESTERN.

A Review of the History and Present Status of the Lowest Priced Granger.

Reports of increasing earnings attesting the steady progress of the Chicago Great Western Railroad and the recent announcement that the preferred "A" stock of that company is to become a dividend payer next January have been attracting more and more Wall Street attention to the property. Herewith is presented Chicago Great Western's record and a review of its present physical and financial conditions and of the status of its securities:

The Chicago Great Western Railway was chartered Jan. 5, 1892, under the laws of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of reorganizing the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway on a cash basis. The latter company was incorporated June 1, 1886, under the laws of the State of Iowa, and acquired by purchase the Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska Railway, extending from the City of Des Moines to the City of Waterloo; also a branch line extending into the City of Cedar Falls; also a branch line connecting with the main road near the town of Valeria and extending southeasterly to certain coal mines on the Skunk River—in all about 115 miles in the State of Iowa.

In 1877 an extension of 26 miles was completed and opened for operation July 1 from Waterloo to Oelwin, a point on the main line of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad. This latter company was purchased on Dec. 8, 1877, and had been in existence since March 4, 1854, but the road from St. Paul to Lyle, Minn., 109 miles, was not opened until Oct. 3, 1885. Further developments of the Minnesota and Northwestern resulted in the completion of a branch line from Lyle to Manly Junction in November, 1885; from Hayfield, Minn., to Dubuque, Iowa, 172 miles, December, 1886. Part of the latter line was built by the Dubuque and Northwestern Railway, and in November, 1886, that company was consolidated with the Minnesota and Northwestern, the stockholders of the former receiving 60 per cent. in common and 40 per cent. in preferred stock of the latter. The Dubuque and Dakota Railway, extending from Sumner to Hampton, Iowa, 63 miles, was purchased in January, 1887. In August of that year an extension of 97 miles from Chicago west to a connection with the Iowa Central Railroad, near Freeport, Ill., was completed and opened for business, and in February, 1888, an extension from this same connection to Dubuque was completed and a through line made from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago.

Development of the System.

An extension of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City from Des Moines, Iowa, to Waterloo, a distance of 159.25 miles, was opened for traffic Jan. 1, 1889. The main line from Lyle to Manly Junction, 20.20 miles, was leased to the Iowa Central Railway, but the lease was surrendered Feb. 1, 1890, and thereafter operated by the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, together with 9.10 miles from Manly Junction to Mason City, Iowa, leased from the Iowa Central Railway. The total mileage owned, leased, and operated at the close of the fiscal year 1891 was 922.45 miles, as follows: Main line: St. Paul to Dubuque, Iowa, 253.53 miles; Aiken, Ill., to Forest Home, Ill., 146.73 miles; Oelwin, Iowa, to St. Joseph, Mo., 239.58 miles. Branches: Manly Branch, Hayfield, Mo., to Manly Junction, Iowa, 47.20 miles; Hampton Branch, Sumner, Iowa, to Hampton, Iowa, 63.25 miles; Cedar Falls Branch, Wilson Junction, Iowa, to Cedar Falls, Iowa, 7.48 miles; Valeria Coal Branch, Valeria, Iowa, to Coal Mines, Iowa, 3.20 miles; Wasioja Branch, Eden, Minn., to Wasioja, Minn., 4 miles. Leased: Leavenworth and St. Joseph Railroad, Bee Creek to Beverly, Mo., 23 miles.

The company had trackage rights over the Great Northern from Minneapolis to St. Paul, Minn., 10.56 miles; Duluth and Dubuque Bridge Company, Dubuque, Iowa, to East Dubuque, Ill., 0.59 mile; Illinois Central Railroad, East Dubuque, to Portage Curve, Ill., 13.23 miles; Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad, Portage Curve to Aiken, Ill., 1.85 miles; Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad, Forest Home to Chicago, Ill., 10.18 miles; Des Moines Union Railway, in Des Moines, Iowa, 2.26 miles; Des Moines and Kansas City Railway, in Des Moines, 0.44 mile; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railway, in St. Joseph, Mo., 0.81; St. Joseph Terminal Company, in St. Joseph, Mo., 0.39; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, St Joseph, to Bee Creek, Mo., 7.63; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, Beverly, Mo., to Leavenworth, Kan., 2.52; Leavenworth Bridge Company, across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kan., 1.12; Union Pacific Railway, in Leavenworth, Kan., 1.93; Leavenworth Union Depot Company, in Leavenworth, Kan., 0.14; Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Railroad, Leavenworth, Kan., to Kansas City, 30.13.

Capital Stock and Funded Debt.

The capital stock of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City on June 30, 1892, was $14,892,100, and the funded debt consisted of $2,823,150 sterling priority 5 per cent. loan, due Jan. 1, 1934; $9,628,000 first mortgage Minnesota and Northwestern 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds due July 1, 1934; $9,326,000 first mortgage Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds due July 1, 1936; $4,886,000 general mortgage Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1989; $4,981,700 income bonds, 5 per cent. non-cumulative, due July 1, 1936, interest payable when earned, a total of $31,644,850. The company reserved the right to pay the priority loans before maturity at 105 upon giving six months' notice, and was not bound to pay any interest on income or dividends on stock until the priority loan was paid off.

Comparison of Earnings.

For nine months of the fiscal year 1886 the average mileage was 100, gross earnings were $292,623, net $93,137, surplus $1,137. Mileage in 1887, 355; gross earnings for the full fiscal year, $1,216,410; net, $416,499; surplus, $71,328; 1888, mileage, 608; gross earnings, $2,234,204; net, $417,680. Total net, $434,991; deficit, $324,560. 1889, mileage, 750; gross earnings, $2,757,860; net, $628,244; total net, $648,370; deficit, $470,799. 1890, mileage, 844.76; gross earnings, $4,211,559; net, $945,674; total net, $959,779; surplus, $608,954. 1891, mileage, 886.90; gross earnings, $4,353,395; net, $975,055; total net, $982,511; surplus, $534,943. 1892, mileage, 922.45; gross earnings, $5,016,684; net, $1,252,907; total net, $1,260,063; surplus, $654,209. The percentage of expenses to earnings in 1886 was 68.17; in 1887, 65.76; in 1888, 81.31; in 1889, 73.98; in 1890, 75.22; in 1891, 77.61, and in 1892, 75.04.

The Chicago Great Western Company, as already stated, was organized in January, 1892, to facilitate the reorganization without foreclosure of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, leasing the latter property for a period of ninety-nine years from July 1, 1892. Under the articles of incorporation the company was authorized to issue $15,000,000 4 per cent. debenture stock, interest payable semi-annually in gold; $15,000,000 5 per cent. preferred stock, "A," dividend contingent upon earnings, payable semi-annually in gold; $10,000,000 preferred stock, "B," dividend contingent on earnings, payable in gold, and $30,000,000 common stock.

Plan of Reorganization.

The reorganization plan, dated Oct. 8, 1892, provided that the Chicago Great Western should assume all the obligations of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City maturing prior to the first mortgage bonds. The holders of the latter, as well as the holders of the Minnesota and Northwestern first mortgage bonds, were given in exchange for each $1,000 bond, with coupon of January, 1893, and all subsequent coupons, $500 in debenture stock and $600 in preferred "A" stock; holders of the general mortgage bonds were given for each $1,000 bond a like value in preferred "B" stock. Holders of the income bonds were given an option of sixty days after the acceptance of the scheme of reorganization by the first mortgage bondholders to pay an assessment of 10 per cent. in cash on the nominal amount of their bonds, and to make over the bonds in exchange for twice the amount of cash paid in preferred "B" stock and twice the amount of the bonds made over in common stock.

Holders failing to exercise this option or to pay the assessment within the time specified were entitled to exchange their income bonds for 150 per cent. in common stock of the Chicago Great Western. Holders of Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City common stock were also given an option for sixty days to pay an assessment of 10 per cent. in cash on the nominal amount of their common stock, and to make over the common stock in exchange for twice the amount of cash paid in preferred stock, "B," and an amount equal to the stock made over in common stock of the Chicago Great Western. Holders failing to exercise this option or to pay the assessment within the time specified were entitled to exchange their common stock for half the amount in common stock of the Chicago Great Western.

Securities Assumed and Issued.

The securities assumed and the new securities issued to complete the reorganization were: Rolling stock lease warrants, assumed, $1,723,430; priority lien, assumed, $2,823,150; exchanged, $18,954,000 first mortgage bonds for $9,477,000 debenture stock and $11,372,400 preferred stock; exchanged, $4,886,000 general mortgage bonds for $4,886,000 preferred "B" stock; exchanged, $4,891,700 income bonds (all assessments paid or forfeited stock sold) for $9,783,400 common stock; exchanged, $14,892,900 stock (all assessments paid or forfeited stock sold) for $14,892,900 common stock. For cash assessment 10 per cent. on $4,891,700 income bonds, $978,340 in preferred "B" stock: for cash assessment 10 per cent. on $14,892,900 stock, $2,978,580 preferred "B" stock; issue for any future capital requirements in excess of assessments on income bonds and stock, $2,000,000 debenture stock. Total assumed and new issues, $60,915,200.

Under the plan there was available for payment of floating debt for capital expenditures in addition to the proceeds of $2,000,000 debenture stock, $1,478,460. The full amount paid in for assessments or sale of forfeited stock, where assessments were not paid, aggregated $1,978,460, but $500,000 was deducted for purchase of the Leavenworth and St. Joseph Railway, which was made in January, 1893, leaving the above result.

Status of the Stock.

The holders of the debenture and preferred "A" stocks are entitled to appoint a Finance Committee to exercise a general supervision and control the finances of the company. The Finance Committee is composed of the Right Hon. William Lidderdale, a Governor of the Bank of England, who is Chairman; Howard Gilliat, Sub-Governor of the London Assurance Corporation; Alexander F. Wallace, a Governor of the Bank of England; Edwin Waterhouse, of the well-known firm of chartered accountants; Price, Waterhouse & Co., and C. Sligo de Pothonier, also of London, and a member of the late reorganization committee of the Atchison Road.

Additional amounts of the two classes of securities, debenture and preferred "A," can only be issued with the consent of a majority of both classes of stock present at a meeting. Securities of other issues to have a prior lien to preferred "A" can be created only with consent of two-thirds of both classes. In case of liquidation the net assets of the company shall be applicable to the payment in gold of the different classes of stocks or securities, in the same order of priority as the interest or dividends on such stocks or securities are provided to be paid. A deed of the property to a trust company, as trustee, secures the rights of the debenture and preferred "A" stockholders.

With the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1894, securities of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City amounting to $42,565,550 had been exchanged, and $1,149,050 were still outstanding. Against these exchanged securities there had been issued $9,269,000 debenture stock, $11,122,800 preferred "A" stock, $7,444,190 preferred "B" stock, and $20,808,345 common stock, a total of $48,644,335. It became necessary to create a floating debt owing to the fact that of the $3,500,000 required for the purposes of the company, and which it was expected would be received from the cash assessments and sale of $2,000,000 debenture stock, only $1,300,000 was obtained from the assessments and the debenture stock remained unsold. The floating debt at the end of February, 1894, amounted to about $1,023,000; due to revenue accounts for earnings used on capital accounts, $567,000; to pay equipments, warrants maturing during the years from 1894 to 1897, $320,000; capital requirements for additions and improvements from 1894 to 1896 estimated at $668,000; total requirements, $2,578,000.

A Scrip Issue.

To meet these requirements the holders of the debenture and preferred "A" stock held a meeting on April 24, 1894, and decided that all interest on the 4 per cent. debenture stock and dividends on preferred "A" stock should be payable in scrip, redeemable in debenture stock at par up to an amount equal to 12½ per cent. of the par value of both stocks. That any registered holders of debenture stock, or preferred "A" should be at liberty before May 15, 1894, to elect, in writing, to take up and pay for the debenture stock, held available for him as aforesaid, in cash, at the rate or price of $80 for each $100 stock at the fixed rate of 4s. per dollar on application. Pursuant to the above option, $1,999,813.99 4 per cent. debenture stock was subscribed for at 80, realizing $1,551,397.58. At the close of the fiscal year 1895 there had been exchanged $42,594,950 of the old securities, leaving $1,119,650 outstanding. The amount of stock issued was $50,846,435, consisting of $11,453,600 debenture, $11,139,600 preferred "A," $7,444,190 preferred "B," and $20,809,045 common.

On Sept. 1, 1895, the contracts with the Leavenworth Bridge Company, the Union Pacific Railway, and the Leavenworth Union Station Company were terminated, and a contract entered into with the Leavenworth Terminal Railroad and Bridge Company for the use of its bridges across the Missouri River and a track connecting the same in Kansas with the track of the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad, a distance of 5.22 miles, at an annual rental of $16,000. During this year the De Kalb and Great Western Railway, from De Kalb, Ill., to a junction with the Chicago Great Western line at Sycamore, Ill., a distance of 5.81 miles, was built in the interest of the latter road. The citizens of De Kalb and the contractors furnished all the means to build the line, under an agreement for the Great Western to operate it and pay over one-third of the earnings of De Kalb station until the cost of the road is repaid with 6 per cent. interest, when the line becomes the property of the Great Western, free of incumbrance. The latter owns the entire capital stock of the company. With the end of the fiscal year 1896 there had been exchanged $42,623,150 old securities, leaving $1,091,450 outstanding. There had been issued $51,040,835 stock, consisting of $11,031,100 debenture, $11,156,400 preferred "A," $7,444,190 preferred "B," and $20,809,145 common.

Capital Stock.

On June 30, 1897, the capital stock was $51,531,935, consisting of $12,150,500 debenture, $11,157,000 preferred "A," $7,444,190 preferred "B," and $20,880,245 common stock. The present amount listed on the New York Stock Exchange is $53,117,835, as follows: $11,080,000 4 per cent. debenture, interest in cash; $2,220,000 4 per cent. debenture, interest in scrip; $8,073,800 5 per cent. preferred "A," dividend in cash; $3,086,200 preferred "A," dividend in scrip; $7,444,190 4 per cent. preferred "B," and $21,213,645 common. On Jan. 12, 1898, the debenture and preferred "A" stockholders voted to increase the authorized debenture stock from $16,000,000 to

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 13, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 13. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 13. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Aug. 13, 8,855,275.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Aug. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing's Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Au. 13,1898.
*127½ February 10.	*97¼ April 20.	105	106	+ 1	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	105	105	105	105	154	155
21½ August 12.	24 July 6.	21	21½	+ 2½	American Express Company	35,768,200			27½	21½	27½	21½	---	35,965
38½ August 12.	30½ May 6.	38	39½	+ 2½	American Printing Company preferred	12,000,000	July 6, '98.	1¾	39½	39½	39½	39½	---	1,470
8¾ July 8.	7½ May 7.	8	9	+ ½	American Steel & Wire	72,000,000			8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	---	5,519
86½ July 8.	63½ July 30.	86½	86¾	+ 3¼	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	86	86½	86	86¾	---	2,886
29½ August 4.	15¼ March 26.	29½	29¾	+ 2¾	American Cotton Oil	30,237,100			26	29¾	27¼	29¾	10¾	11,740
85¾ August 8.	60 March 14.	85¾	86	+ 2¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	18,181,600	June 15, '98.	2	82½	86¾	82½	86¾	36½	4,320
140 July 26.	117½ January 2.	133	138	---	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	2½	137	137	133	133	215½	51
15¾ June 9.	12¾ January 20.	13¾	13¾	- 1¾	American Spirits Manufacturing	17,697,530			14¾	14¾	13¾	13	19¾	8,951
40¾ June 27.	16 March 26.	37½	38	- 2½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,350			39½	39½	37	37	39½	2,825
145¾ June 8.	107½ March 26.	135¾	138½	- ¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,958,900	July 2, '98.	2	136½	140	137	138½	147½	140,606
116 January 4.	103 March 26.	114	114½	---	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,958,900	July 2, '98.	1¾	114½	114½	114½	114½	116½	1,005
97 August 12.	*88 March 29.	96	96	+ 2	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	95½	97	95½	97	98½	302
125¾ August 12.	113¾ March 26.	125¾	125¾	+ 2	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	123	125¾	123	125¾	127½	55,324
129 August 12.	89¼ January 4.	129	131	+ 1½	American Tobacco preferred	11,985,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	121	131	120	130	132½	951
15 February 8.	*112 January 26.	10	12	---	Ann Arbor	8,250,000			10½	10½	10½	10½	15	50
40¾ February 7.	*10½ August 8.	37	39½	---	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			37½	39½	37½	37½	38	2,175
14½ August 10.	9¼ January 4.	14	14½	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			13½	14½	13½	14½	15¾	14,218
36¾ August 11.	25¾ March 12.	35¾	35¾	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,000,000			35½	36¾	34½	35¾	52¾	102,012
21½ June 17.	12¾ January 25.	16	16½	+ 2	Baltimore & Ohio	95,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	17	17	16	16	45½	507
7½ February 8.	5¾ January 19.	6¾	7	---	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	29,970,000			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	300
9¾ January 21.	3¾ March 21.	5¾	6¾	---	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			4¾	4¾	6¾	6¾	14½	12,645
44¾ August 12.	32 March 12.	44¾	44¾	+ 4¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	36,000,000			43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	41¼	120,635
128¾ August 12.	106 March 26.	126¾	126¾	+ 1¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	127¾	128¾	127¾	128¾	117½	760
14 June 6.	6 June 2.	11½	12½	---	Brunswick City	5,000,000			12½	13	12	12½	---	1,300
87½ January 3.	*41 May 3.	66	67	---	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66	59
15 July 1.	*65 March 10.	75	---	---	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	3,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	74	74	74	74	---	14
67½ February 5.	44¾ March 12.	53¾	54	---	Canada Southern	18,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	54½	54¾	53¾	54½	54½	2,343
89¾ January 20.	71 April 22.	83	84	+ ¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	83¾	85	83	84¾	76¾	1,300
17¾ August 8.	11 April 22.	17	18	+ ¾	Central Pacific	58,000,000	July 1, '98.	¼	17	17¾	17	17¾	12¾	867
35¾ August 12.	17¼ March 26.	34¾	35	+ 1¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,537,400			33¾	35¾	33¾	35	27½	72,560
119¾ August 11.	87¾ March 26.	114¾	114¾	+ 1¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,003,800	June 15, '98.	1¼	112¾	115¾	112	115¾	97¾	152,441
26 June 1.	*45 April 25.	58½	60½	+ 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	2½	58½	59	58½	58½	---	1,500
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	107¾	109¾	---	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '98.	1¼	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	---	1,025
18¾ January 8.	9¼ February 24.	14¾	15	---	Chicago Great Western	21,214,645			15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¾	22,470
41¾ August 3.	26 March 15.	39½	41	---	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000			41	41¾	40	41¾	---	1,669
90 August 3.	26 April 21.	35½	90¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,100			29	30	29	29½	---	410
11 July 27.	*8¾ April 4.	9½	10	+ ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾	11¾	1,161
35½ July 27.	22 April 16.	34	36	+ 4¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000			35	35	35	35	33	542
106¾ August 11.	83¾ April 21.	105¾	106	+ 2¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '96.	2½	104	106½	103¾	106¾	94½	249,528
154½ August 12.	140 April 25.	154½	155	+ 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,515,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	153	154½	153	154½	143¾	1,007
135¾ August 8.	113¾ March 12.	133½	135	+ 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	39,067,383	July 2, '98.	2½	134¾	135	129¾	129¾	130¾	15,004
*176 March 2.	138 January 3.	175	---	---	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	July 6, '96.	1½	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾	164	45
106¾ June 1.	80 March 28.	102¾	102¾	+ 1¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	101½	103½	100¾	102¾	95¾	136,029
9¾ March 3.	4½ January 2.	7¼	8½	---	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			7½	7½	7¾	7¾	---	45
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	27	30	---	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			29½	30	29½	30	---	900
48 August 9.	25 March 12.	44½	45	+ 1¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi., and St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	42½	46	42¼	44¾	38	38,619
*93¾ June 17.	77½ March 9.	---	---	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '93.	1¼	86	86¾	86	86¾	75	200
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14¼	14¾	+ ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾	---	2,602
*174 August 8.	*160½ June 24.	169	---	---	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,242,736	June 1, '98.	1¾	174	174	172	172	---	92
28¾ January 11.	17 March 12.	23	23¼	+ 4½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			21	24	21	24	19	4,605
65 August 8.	35 August 3.	---	75	---	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 26, '97.	4	65	65	65	65	---	100
*6 June 6.	*6 June 6.	---	6½	---	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			5	5	5	5	---	70
*18½ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	16½	---	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800			15	15	15	15	---	47
6¾ July 6.	5¾ July 25.	4¾	5¾	---	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			5	5	5	5	---	30
5¾ February 10.	4¾ July 30.	4¾	5½	---	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,896,300			4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¾	100
205¾ June 9.	167 March 26.	199	200	+ ¾	Consolidated Gas	38,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	199	203¾	198¾	199¾	189	6,714
43¾ July 21.	27¼ March 26.	38	39½	+ ¾	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '93.	1	38	39¾	38	39¾	32	610
*92 August 8.	*81 March 25.	90	94	---	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	92	92	92	92	86¾	15
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	108	109	+ 2	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1½	108½	109	108½	109	119½	728
180 February 2.	144¼ April 21.	160	162½	---	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	July 20, '96.	1¾	150½	152¾	150½	152¾	163	55
13¾ August 12.	10 April 21.	13¾	13¾	---	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			13¼	13½	13¼	13½	14¾	1,509
52¾ August 12.	40 April 21.	51¾	52¼	+ 1¾	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	51	52½	50¾	52½	49¾	13,631
20 June 10.	8¾ April 21.	18½	18¾	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			17	18¾	17	18¾	13	7,200
54¾ July 8.	45 April 20.	53	60	---	Detroit Gas	1,945,700			59	59	59¼	59	---	500
*125¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	131	133	+ 1¾	Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	125¾	103
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	14	14¼	---	Erie	112,232,700			13¾	14	13¾	14	17¾	1,740
43¾ February 11.	28¼ April 22.	38¼	38½	+ ½	Erie first preferred	42,944,000			36¾	37	35¾	36¾	42	6,122
21¾ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18	19	---	Erie second preferred	33,000,000			15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	24½	300
43 January 28.	*27 March 26.	---	---	+ ¾	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	---	200
16¾ January 31.	10 May 19.	13	14	---	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			12¾	14	12¾	14	---	900
41¾ August 10.	29¾ March 12.	40¾	41	+ ¾	General Electric	30,400,000			40¾	41¾	39¾	41	36¾	19,763
130 June 30.	122 July 1.	130½	132	---	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	‡Aug. 1, '98.	1½	131½	132¾	130½	131	131	1,555
28¾ February 15.	15¾ April 23.	25¾	25½	+ ¾	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			22¾	27½	25	25¾	---	5,373
111½ July 12.	90 April 21.	106¾	108	---	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2½	106¾	109½	108	108¾	107¾	9,489
65¾ August 11.	44¼ April 21.	64½	64½	+ 3½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,000	July, '98.	1½	59¾	65¾	59¾	63	42	11,635
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	9¼	9¾	---	Iowa Central	8,480,000			9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¾	532
38½ August 8.	28 April 28.	35¼	37	---	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,500	Apl., '93.	1	36¾	38¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	935
6¾ January 2.	6 February 2.	5¾	6½	---	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	9	256
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	17	17¾	---	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			17	17¾	16¾	17	---	1,200
6½ June 11.	2¼ January 26.	4	5	- ½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000			4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	124
4½ August 10.	3 May 19.	4	5¾	---	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000			4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	---	200
54¾ August 9.	37¼ March 25.	53¾	54	+ ¾	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	53¾	54¾	52¾	53¾	39	4,855
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	95	98	+ ¾	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	96	96¾	96	96¾	93	200
18¾ February 8.	10½ March 12.	15	15¼	---	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼	19¾	410
76¾ February 8.	66 March 14.	73¾	73¾	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	72¼	73¾	72	72¾	73	1,465
198 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	194	198	+ 1½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '98.	3½	196	196	196	196	175¾	245
60½ August 10.	40 January 20.	56	60	+ 5½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	55	59½	55	59½	46	1,579
59¾ January 31.	44 April 21.	55¾	55¼	- ¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	56	56¾	54¾	55¾	60¾	50,142
120¾ January 14.	91 March 26.	103	103¾	- 4¾	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	107¾	108¾	103	103¾	105	66,540
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	158	158¾	---	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	158	159¾	157¼	158	---	6,713
114¾ February 8.	90½ March 12.	108¾	109	+ ¾	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 15, '98.	2	109	109	108¾	108¾	106¾	445
30¾ February 15.	24 March 11.	28	29½	---	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			27½	27½	27¾	27½	25½	50
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	89½	90	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	88½	310
33 June 3.	16 March 26.	29½	31	+ 1¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '96.	2	29¾	31¾	29	31	26¾	2,150
78 *August 11.	57 January 20.	77	80	+ 2¾	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	74½	78	74½	77¾	58	5,555
14¼ January 28.	10 April 13.	11½	12	- ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11½	12	11½	12	15¾	600
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	35¾	35½	---	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	12,000,000			35½	37¼	35¾	36¾	36¾	24,735
38¾ August 11.	22 March 12.	37¾	37¾	+ ½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '98.	1	37¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	29¾	43,205
32¾ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	28	28½	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,329,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	27½	28	27¼	28	29½	300
*175 January 14.	*167½ January 4.	170¾	172	+ 2	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	174	174	174	174	170	240
38½ August 1.	26¾ March 26.	36¾	37	---	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	37¼	37½	36¾	37	36½	5,566
112⅞ August 12.	99 April 12.	112	114	+ 2¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	110½	112¾	110¼	112⅞	104¼	656
21⅞ May 23.	4 July 28.	7¼	7⅞	+ 1 -	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	6½	8	6½	7¾	21	1,108
9 February 10.	5 April 25.	7¾	8	---	National Starch	5,000,000			6½	7¾	6¾	7¾	7	480
*81 January 24.	60 March 25.	73	84	---	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	73	73	73	73	68	100
30 January 27.	15 June 29.	27	30	---	National Starch second preferred	2,500,000	Jan., '93.	6	25	27	26	27	32	330
35¾ August 11.	30⅝ August 1.	33⅜	33¾	+ 2¼	National Biscuit	23,000,000			31¼	33¾	31¼	33¾	---	9,350
99¼ August 9.	94½ August 1.	98½	99	+ 3¾	National Biscuit preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '98.	1¾	98½	99¾	98¾	98¾	---	1,240
93¾ January 3.	86¼ March 26.	91½	93	+ ½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	92	93	92	92½	96½	1,985
77½ August 13.	54 April 5.	77½	78	+ 11 ½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	11	77¼	67¼	77½	---	12,080
120¾ August 8.	105 March 26.	119¾	120	---	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	120	120¼	119	119¾	106½	23,689
*195½ February 2.	*178¼ January 7.	194	197	---	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,242,100	June 30, '98.	2	1½1½	194½	194½	194½	178	250
15¾ January 31.	*11¾ April 20.	14¾	15	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			12¾	14¾	12¾	14¾	15¾	900
78 January 31.	*63 May 10.	70	78	---	New York, Chicago & St. Louis first pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2	76	76	76	76	76	120
40¾ January 26.	28 March 25.	36	38	- 1¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf	11,000,000			36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	39½	400
17 February 7.	11¼ April 21.	15	16	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	13¾	210
56½ February 7.	42½ March 12.	53¾	55½	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	55	55¾	54¾	55¾	44¾	10,463
7¼ July 7.	4¾ January 15.	6¾	7	---	North American	39,733,100			7	7	6¾	6¾	5¾	4,010
34½ August 13.	19 February 24.	34½	34¾	+ 3¾	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			31	34¾	30¾	34½	17¾	172,174
74¾ August 8.	60¾ March 12.	73¾	73¾	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	50¾	51,448
18¾ February 2.	12¾ March 25.	15¾	15¾	+ ¾	Ontario & Western	58,113,982			15¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	17¾	11,967
54¼ February 1.	35½ January 7.	53	54	+ ¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	53	53¾	52	53¾	29	2,557
74¼ August 11.	63½ March 29.	74	75	+ 1¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	73	74¾	73	74	63	2,414
88 August 11.	54½ July 20.	87¾	89¼	+ 2½	Pacific Coast	6,300,000			83¾	88	85¼	88	---	6,267
91 June 28.	*83 August 12.	83	85	+ 1	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	2	83¾	84	83	83	---	74
*90¼ June 27.	57 July 20.	57½	59	+ 1	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	58	58	57	58	---	930
33½ August 11.	21 April 21.	33	33½	+ 1½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	31¾	33¼	31½	33	33½	17,310
120¾ February 7.	110¾ March 26.	118¾	119¾	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,503,250	May 2, '98.	2½	118	119¾	118	119¾	113	18,682
104½ May 31.	86¼ March 26.	100¾	100¾	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	100¾	103¾	100¾	100¾	102¾	139,847
5¾ February 11.	*3 January 26.	5	6¼	---	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	7	650
47½ May 2.	33⅜ January 5.	44	44¾	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			44	44¾	44	44¾	20¾	1,650
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	66	67	---	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,949,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	66	66¾	65¼	66	58	1,093
216 July 5.	165 March 12.	189	190	- 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	190½	190½	189	190	176	1,280
2¼ January 27.	1¾ August 10.	1¾	---	---	Quicksilver	5,708,700			1¾	2	1¾	2	3	200
23¾ January 6.	15½ March 26.	18	18½	---	Reading	60,900,000			18¼	18¾	18	18	26¾	8,330
54¾ February 3.	38 March 12.	42½	43¾	+ ¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			43¼	43¾	42¼	42¾	54	11,320
29 January 6.	18¾ March 26.	21	21½	+ ¾	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	32¼	2,134
30¼ August 3.	*21½ January 11.	27	28	+ ¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000			29½	29½	29½	29½	23¼	100
88¾ August 10.	50¼ March 15.	67	68	+ ¾	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	67½	68¼	67¼	68¼	52¾	557
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	6	7½	---	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,000,000			8	8	5¾	5¾	6½	25
83 June 11.	45 February 24.	58	60	+ 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,401,000	July 15, '98.	2½	61	61	60¾	60¾	42½	352
23¾ June 11.	13½ April 25.	19	20	+ ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	5,000,000			20	20¾	20	20	14½	510
8¾ June 3.	6 March 26.	8¼	8¾	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443960			7¾	8¾	7¾	8¼	8	4,128
66½ August 6.	52½ March 12.	65¾	67	---	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	65½	68¼	65	66	55½	1,771
32¾ August 12.	22½ February 24.	31¾	32	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,235,700	July 6, '98.	1	30½	32¾	30¼	31¾	21¾	11,135
6¼ August 10.	3¾ January 24.	5¾	6	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5¾	6¼	5¾	6	6¼	1,255
12⅞ August 11.	7¾ March 12.	12⅜	12⅝	---	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			12¾	12⅞	12	12¼	13¼	4,926
27 August 11.	*17½ July 9.	25	28	- 3½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	24	27	24	27	28	1,310
90 August 3.	78 April 20.	89	92	---	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,123	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	90	90	90	90	77	200
163 August 4.	*121½ January 6.	161½	162	+ ½	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	162	163	161	162⅜	130¼	1,150
85¼ July 11.	65 March 12.	83¾	84	- ⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,233	Feb. 21, '98.	2	84¾	85¼	83¾	83¾	83½	10,540
156 February 28.	*148 January 5.	154	160	---	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	154	154	154	154	144½	140
22 January 12.	12 April 13.	21¾	22	+ 1⅝	Southern Pacific	108,232,270			21	22	21	21¾	20¾	3,090
9¾ February 10.	7 April 21.	9¼	9¼	+ ⅞	Southern Railway	119,800,000			9	9¼	8¾	9¼	11¾	5,900
35¾ August 12.	23½ March 26.	33¾	33¾	+ ⅞	Southern Railway preferred	67,290,460	Jan. 20, '98.	1	33⅝	33¾	33	33¾	35	28,870
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			5¾	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	8½	544
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	27¾	28	+ 1¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26¾	28¼	26½	27¾	29	28,702
13¾ August 10.	8¾ March 12.	12¾	13¼	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			12¾	13¼	12⅜	13¼	14	14,425
124½ February 16.	105 April 21.	177	180	+ 1	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	2	179	179	179	179	---	155
29⅜ August 12.	16½ March 25.	26½	28⅝	+ ¾	Union Pacific	61,000,000			25⅝	28¾	24⅝	26½	---	39,992
64½ August 11.	45¾ March 12.	63¾	63½	- ¾	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000			63¾	64½	62¾	63⅜	---	77263
10¾ February 18.	4½ August 3.	4½	5	- ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,000			5⅜	5⅜	4¼	4¾	---	6,535
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	41	44	---	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	43	44	43	43¾	48	190
8¾ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¼	8	+ ½	United States Leather	61,509,900			7½	8¾	7¾	7¾	9¼	23,640
72¾ August 9.	53¾ March 26.	70	70¼	+ 1⅝	United States Leather preferred	60,000,000	July 1, '98.	1¼	69¾	72¾	68	70	67	115,622
44¾ August 13.	14¼ March 12.	44¾	44½	+ ¾	United States Rubber	20,186,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	41¾	44¾	39¾	44¾	18	53,163
102¾ August 13.	60 March 12.	102½	102⅞	+ 3½	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	99½	102¾	98¾	102⅝	65

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 13, 1898.

BONDS.	Week Ending Aug. 13. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ending Aug. 13. $23,347,900					
Adams Express 4s	101¼	102	101½	102	23
Akron & Chicago Junction 1st 5s, coupon off	105	105	105	105	6
Alabama Midland 1st gold 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	3
Albany & Susquehanna Canal 7s	123	123	123	123	3
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	85	85	85	85	1
American Tobacco scrip	99	99	98¾	99	52
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	5
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, t. r.	71	71	71	71	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	661½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72⅜	73¼	72	72⅜	1,514
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼	15
Austen & Northwestern 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	10
Baltimore Belt 1st 5s	100	101	100	101	12
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	96
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certfs	113	113⅜	113	113¼	23
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	116½	117⅛	116½	117⅛	13
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, certfs	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, registered	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	3
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	15
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	91	93	91	93	68
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104⅝	104	104¼	72
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	115	115	61
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	92	92	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	106½	106½	106¾	106¾	15
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	53
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90½	90⅝	90	90⅛	316
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	42½	43	42	42⅝	154
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12⅝	14	12⅝	14	59
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s of 1800	103	103	103	103	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	114	113	114	15
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	113¼	113½	113½	113¾	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	87½	89½	87½	89	789
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	106	106	105	106	4
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝	24
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108	109	108	109	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sink. fund 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	115½	117⅛	115	117⅛	166
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	106	106	107½	107½	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113½	22
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106½	105¾	105½	105¾	6
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 5s	91	91	91	91	10
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	134	135	134	135	2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	123	123	123	123	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	75
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	120	120	120	120	15
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. Div 4s	90	90	90	90	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Division 4s	88	90¾	88	90½	39
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	11
Colorado Midland 2-4s	65	65	65	65	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	80¼	81	80¼	81	46
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	111¼	111¾	111	111	11
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	96¼	98	96¾	98	153
Detroit Gas Company 6s	94	94	94	94	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	95	92¾	94	202
Detroit, Mac. & Mar. long grant 4½s	18	19	18	18¼	41
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Division 7s	145	145	145	145	10
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	17
East Tennessee Reorg. lien 4-5s	100	100	100	100	2
Erie prior lien 4s	93¾	94½	93	94¼	769
Erie general lien 4s	76	76	74½	74⅞	130
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	85	85	85	85	1
F. & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	93	93½	93	93½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	74	75½	74	75½	353
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	63¼	64	62¾	62⅞	53
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	96⅝	97½	96⅜	97½	37
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	93½	94	93½	94	2
General Electric debenture 5s	108	108	108	108	43
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	44	44	44	44	1
Green Bay & Western debenture B	5	5⅝	5	5½	75
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81¼	83	81¼	83	58
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	94	94	93¾	93¾	9
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Illinois Central Western Line 1st 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	94	94⅜	93¾	94⅜	34
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	90½	90	90½	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58½	58½	58½	58¾	1
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	103½	104½	103¼	104½	45
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	74½	76¾	74½	76¾	140
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	75	76	75	76	11
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	92½	90½	91½	2524
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	82⅝	86¼	83⅝	85¾	1,160
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85⅞	86⅝	85⅞	86⅝	28
Kansas & Texas extended 5s	88	88	88	88	10
Kentucky Central 4s	91	91	91	91	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104	106	104	105	38
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	101⅝	102½	101⅝	102½	37
Lake Shore 3½s	106¾	106	105¾	106	8
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	116	116	116	116	5
Lake Shore divisional 7s	104⅜	104¾	104⅜	104⅝	6
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s, collat.	91	91	91	91	4
Lehigh Valley of Penn. collateral 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 1st 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	112	112	111	111	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	101	101	100¾	100¾	25
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st consol. 6s, tr. rcts	40	40	40	40	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	58
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118½	118¾	118½	118⅝	4
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	122	122⅝	122	122⅝	12
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96¾	27
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	106½	103½	103½	103½	13
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	33
Mexican International consol. 4s	77¼	77⅜	77¼	77⅜	65
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	12
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98⅝	100¾	98½	100¾	24
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	77⅝	78½	77⅝	78½	110
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	105⅞	106⅞	105⅞	106⅞	198
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112	111	111	111	4
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	85	86½	85	85¾	169
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80½	81	80¼	80⅝	141
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Montgomery Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	15
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103	103½	103	103¾	25
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94½	95	94½	94¾	387
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96⅞	98	96⅝	96⅝	225
New York Cen. Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg	94	94	94	94	23
New York Central debenture 4s	105	105	105	105	19
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107	103	107	8
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
New York, N. H. & Hartford deb. certfs. 4s	159½	159½	159½	159½	2
New York & New England 7s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
New York, Ontario & Western reg. 4s	100⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101	61
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	34
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	89¾	90	89¼	89½	8
Norfolk & Western general 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	86½	87½	86½	86¾	358
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65¼	65½	65	65¼	946
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	7
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	373
Northern Railway of California 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	30
Northwestern, 25-year debenture 5s	109	110	109	110	3
Northwestern general 3½s	103	103	103	103	53
Northwestern Sinking Fund 6s	122	123	122	123	15
Northwestern extended 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s	115¾	116	115¾	116	26
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	24
Northwestern gold 7s, registered	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	4
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	107	108	107	108	13
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 7s	104	105	104	105	24
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	83	83¼	83	83½	30
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	98⅝	100	98⅝	100	134
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	108	108	108	108	12
Oregon Short Line Income A	80¼	80¾	80	80¾	122
Oregon Short Line Income B	38	38	36⅝	37	118
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	127	126½	127	69
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	36
Peoria, Decatur & Evans. 1st 6s, t. r.	101½	102½	101½	101½	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77	78½	77½	77½	96
Pittsburg & Western 4s	75¼	76	75	75	27
Pittsburg & Western 5s	87¼	89	87¼	89	10
Reading general 4s	87½	88	86⅝	86⅝	191

BONDS.	Week Ending Aug. 13, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Richmond & Danville 6s	122½	122½	122¼	122½	6
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	90½	90	90	130
Rock Island 6s, registered	130	130	130	130	5
Rock Island general 4s	105	105½	104⅝	105½	253
Rock Island general 4s, registered	104⅞	105½	104⅞	105½	92
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol 5s	124½	124½	124½	124½	31
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	100	100	99	100	39
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 5s, stamped	100	100	100	100	10
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	47
St. Louis & San Fran., Southw. Div. 5s	96⅝	97½	96⅝	97¼	22
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	118⅞	120	118⅞	119⅞	33
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	73⅝	73¾	73	73⅛	241
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	80¾	80⅞	80	80⅜	123
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	32⅜	33	32¼	33	161
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	118¾	117¾	116½	117¼	19
St. Paul, Hastings & Dakota 7s	129½	129½	129½	129½	1
St. Paul 1st Chi. Mo. Riv. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
St. Paul consolidated 7s	149	149	149	149	1
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	109	108	108	108	6
St. Paul, Southern Minnesota 6s	120	120	120	120	4
St. Paul Southwest Division 6s	117	117	117	117	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	101	101	100½	100½	20
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota Ext. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	69⅝	70	69	69⅝	272
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	89	90½	89	90¼	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	7
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108⅝	100¼	108⅝	109½	25
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	108	109	108	109	49
Southern Railway 5s	98¼	98¼	97½	97⅝	329
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	67	68	67	68	7
Standard Rope & Twine income	15½	15⅞	14½	15⅝	75
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	86½	88¾	86¼	88	81
Term. Railroad of St. Louis 1st 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 6s	106	106½	106	106½	42
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107½	107½	107	107	19
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	43½	43⅞	43	43⅞	737
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, t. r	90	90	90	90	2
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	90¼	92	90¼	91½	150
Union Pacific new 4s	96½	99	98½	99	1,213
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	76¼	76¾	75¼	76	782
United States Leather 6s	116	116	116	116	6
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Utica & Black River 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	111¼	112¼	111¼	111¾	44
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89⅞	89	89	66
Wabash debenture, Series B	29½	29½	29	29	119
West Shore guaranteed 4s	110	110	109	109	11
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5s	58¼	60	58¼	59	77
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc	16	16	16	16	21
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111¼	111¾	111½	111¾	21
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, Wheel. Div	108	108	108	108	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	83½	85	81⅜	82	1,404
Wisconsin Central income	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
Total sales					$21,241,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 13, 1898.

United States currency 6s, 1899	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
United States 5s, coupon	113⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	3
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	112	112	10¼
United States 3s, when issued	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105	934
United States 3s, registered, when issued	105	105	105	105	5
Total sales					$937,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 13, 1898.

Alabama, Class A, small	105	105	105	105	*4
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	9	8	8	130
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	72⅝	74	72⅝	74½	19
Total sales					149,400
Grand total					$22,347,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅝	Feb. 4	108	Apr. 27	111	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 28	112	Aug. 9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127⅝	Aug. 6
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127⅞	Aug. 9
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	106¾	May 2	110¾	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	113¾	July 22
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¾	Aug. 11	102½	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105¾	Aug. 3	104	July 28	105	Aug. 13
United States 3s 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104¾	Aug. 5	104¾	Aug. 5
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12
District of Columbia 3.65s	118	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 16	104	July 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	105⅝	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 8	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 28	128	Feb. 28
North Carolina consolidated 4s	102	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	92⅝	June 23	87	May 10	91½	July 27
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	85	Jan. 5	87	May 26	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	74	Aug. 12	68	Apr. 22	74	Aug. 12
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Aug. 12	4½	Feb. 15	8	June 16

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅜	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	109	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104⅝	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	336	Mar. 9	250	Jan. 25	250	May 5
American Exchange	176	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	July 26
Central National	105	June 9	105	June 9	105	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 13	290	May 13
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 5	200¾	Aug. 11
Continental	150	Jan. 4	125	May 23	125	May 13
Corn Exchange	300	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 19	175¾	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	150	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	149¾	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	149¾	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	120	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¾	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	215	Aug. 12	203	Jan. 25	215	Aug. 12
Phenix	90	Aug. 12	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 12
Republic	165	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	165¾	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	90¼	Jan. 20	90¼	Jan. 27
State of New York	160	June 16	102	June 16	102	June 16
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 19	275	Jan. 19	275	Jan. 19
Western National	153	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Broadway	342	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	335	March 26
Butchers & Drovers	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 15
Chemical	3000	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 30
Citizens'	122	Nov. 13	New York County	1000	March 22
East River	240	Nov. 29	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	137	Nov. 30	Third National	82	March 14
Gallatin	300	Aug. 12			

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 13, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898.				Range for Year 1897.			
	High'st.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	High'st.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
A								
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	97¾	Aug 11	91	Jan 20	98¾	Aug 13		
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	82	Aug 13	81	Apr 29	89	Aug 13		
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	96	Aug 11	85	Apr 25	98	Aug 13	89¾	90¾
Do., registered	90	Mar 22	80¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 31		
Do., adjustment g., 4s, 1995	74¾	Aug 11	64¾	Mar 17	77¾	Aug 13	72¾	73¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	4	Aug 1	4	Jan	5	Jan		
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934					99½	Feb. 98		
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	95¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	96¾	Aug 9		
B								
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	115¾	Feb 15	100	Apr 8	114¾	Aug 11	114	115
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	113¾	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	113¾	Aug 11	..	..
Do., registered	113¾	Aug 11	100¾	Jun 17	113¾	Aug 11	..	..
Do., engr. certs. of deposit	112⅝	Aug 11	90	Jan 25	113¾	Aug 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	93	Feb 4	113¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	117¾	Aug 12	97	Apr 6	117¾	Aug 10	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116¾	Aug 10	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	116¾	Aug 5	97	Apr 8	116¾	Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	113¾	July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1900	101	Aug 11	94	Jan 11	101	Aug 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990					105¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919					104¾	July, 97	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104¾	Aug 6	104	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930					102¾	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Aug 13	102¼	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 25	103¾	Jan 24	107¾	July 28	110	..
S. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1930	108	Jun 18	96¾	Jan 17	108¾	Aug 3	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 6½s, 1908					90	Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 8	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	8¼	Jun 8	8	May 23	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122¾	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122¾	July 13	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	102½	May 2	108	Aug 13	106	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105¼	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105	Aug 13	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932					108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	112	July 1	112	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn Ex. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	98	Jul 5	79	Apr 8	98	Aug 11	91¼	93
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915					98	Jun 13, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	95	May 24	93	May 24	98	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	96	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	98	June 27	..	..
Ben. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942					70¾	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	92¼	Jul 1	80	Apr 14	91¾	Aug 12	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	104⅝	Aug 11	91	Apr 2	104¾	Aug 13	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938					14	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106¾	Aug 8	104¼	Jan 18	106¾	Aug 9	106	108
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 28	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	122	Feb 2	122	Jul 16	122	July 6	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107	Aug 6	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	107	July 29	107½	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	106	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
C								
Canada South. 1st. int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¾	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	108¾	Aug 13	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	110	July 30	..	..
Do., do., registered					108	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93¼	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	93¾	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119¼	Jan 12	114	Mar 25	114¾	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	90¼	Aug 13	90¼	90¾
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¾	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	42¾	Aug 13	42¾	43¾
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¾	Jan 6	6	Jul 26	14	Aug 13	13½	15
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¾	Jan 21	4¼	Jul 26	6	Aug 6	5¾	7½
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	99	July 8	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103	Aug 9	102¾	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902					113¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jan 30	100¼	Apr 27	114	Aug 12	113¾	114¾
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 28	113¼	Aug 13	113¾	114¾
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	May 25	100¼	May 25	101	July 11	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91	July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 28	115	June 23	..	115
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 5s, 1930	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1896, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	108¼	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep., 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102	July 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939					84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100¼	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 20	101	Mar 17	104	June 29	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907					98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103¼	Aug 8	100	Jan 6	103¼	Aug 12	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	100¼	Jan 7	101¾	Jan 7	101¾	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120¾	Feb 14	118¾	Jun 22	119	July 27	119	122
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Aug 2	115¾	Apr 20	120¾	Aug 2	120	122
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	111	Feb 11	111	May 2	115¾	Aug 12	115	116
Do., do., registered	114¼	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	89¼	Aug 11	73¾	Mar 26	89	Aug 13	89¾	89¼
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105¼	Jan 30	99	Apr 25	105	Aug 10	104	105
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	90¼	Jul 29	90	Aug 1	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	96½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97¼	Apr 11	103¾	July 28	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113¾	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113¾	Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107	July 20	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912					105½	Oct., 95	..	108¾
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110½	Aug 11	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	115¼	Aug 5	115	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103¼	Aug 8	104¾	Aug 11	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104¾	May 26	109	Aug 10	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	117¾	Aug 13	104½	Mar 26	117½	Aug 13	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	104¾	Jan 18	96¾	Feb 17	103¾	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102	Aug 5	101	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101¼	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾	June 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100	Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905					107½	Jan., 98	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100¾	Aug 5	95	Mar 25	100¾	Aug 12	100	101
Do., do., registered	97½	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¾	Feb 3	114½	Jul 15	114½	July 15	..	117½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	103½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	107¼	Aug 13	105	107
Do., do., registered	106¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	106	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	102½	July 20	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115¼	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	91	Aug 9	80	Mar 12	91	Aug 9	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105¼	Jul 29	90	Mar 29	105½	Aug 1	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold. R.D., 1902	147	Aug 6	140	Jan 20	147	Aug 6	148¼	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	145	Jul 19	137½	Jan 3	145	July 19	148½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	148½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	149	Aug 12	138	Jan 4	149	Aug 12	148½	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	148	Aug 6	138¼	Jan 5	148	Aug 6	148½	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Day. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¾	Apr 20	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¾	Jun 4	120½	Aug 8	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910					108	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Jan 11	118½	July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117¼	Jun 28	111	Apr 28	117¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110¾	May 23	114¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. 5s, 1921	113¾	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¼	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111½	July 1	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113	July 18	..	..
Do., Far & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¾	Jan 27	127¾	Jan 5	127¾	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. rd. 5s, 1916					106¼	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	114	June 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	106	Aug 9	105½	106
Do., do., registered	105¾	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 19	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Milk & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121	Aug 1	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142¾	Aug 8	141	143½
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	114¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	116¼	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114¾	Aug 8	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	123	Aug 10	113¾	Jun 2	122	Aug 10	120	..
Do., registered	115	Jul 12	114	Jun 14	115	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111¼	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106	July 11	109¼	..
Do., do., registered	107¼	Jul 13	107¾	Jul 18	107¼	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 21	114	May 23	116¾	June 29	118	120
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110¼	Feb 9	107¼	May 18	110	Aug 10	109	110¾
Do., do., registered	109¾	Mar 19	109¾	May 19	109¾	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Aug 12	111	May 9	116	Aug 12	115	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1888-1928	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	106	Aug 10	106½	107½
Do., registered	103	Jan 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103	Aug 5	99	May 16	103	Aug 13	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 28	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 28	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¾	Apr 12	101½	Jan	103¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907					127	Au 17, 98	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	106	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan	6	132½	May 21	135¼	Aug 11	135¾
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907					105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117¼	Feb 24	113½	May 28	113½	June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	125¾	Jul 28	125¾	July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130	Aug 12	127	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 22	107¼	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105½	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	106	Aug 12	104¾	105¼
Do., do., registered	105½	Aug 13	103¾	May 11	105½	Aug 13	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	94	Aug 2	85	Jan 15	94	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70¾	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Dn. extension 5s, 1939	98	Mar 15	97	Mar 15	98	Mar 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	108	Feb 17	105	Apr 21	107	July 11	..	..
Do., do., small					105	Ap 18, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Oma. con. 6s, 1930	..	..	..	..	138	Mar 25, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Aug 13	136	May 13	138	Aug 13	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	128¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	131	July 28	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919					136	Jly 28, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	125¾	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	125	Aug 9	..	..
Chicago Terre & Trans. 4s, 1947	85¼	Aug 10	70¼	Mar 30	89¾	Aug 12	88¾	89¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921					95½	Nov., 96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905					119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937					105½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107¼	May 10	110	Aug 1	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922					105¾	Apr., 93	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1941	75¾	Feb 4	65½	May 3	76	June 10	..	..
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	68	May 13	62	May 13	63	June 30	68	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90¾	Aug 11	85	Jun 6	90½	Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Div., 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	89¾	Feb 16	90¼	May 6	96¾	July 28	97¾	98¾
Do., do., registered	98	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940					87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	83	Jun 13	90	June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	90	Feb 28	90	Aug 8	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	108	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99¼	May 26	100½	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 96	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107½	Fe 15, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	79	Jul 9	76	Mar 14	77½	Aug 12	76	79
Do., income 4s, 1990	19	Jun 23	14	May 9	19	June 23	20	..
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st st. rd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	103¾	July 28	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135¼	July 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 5s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901					107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938					120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	65	Aug 8	56	May 28	65	Aug 8	56	58
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931					68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. ctfs., $65 paid	81	Aug 8	70¼	Apr 21	81	Aug 11	80	83
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1915					103	Dec., 95	..	..
D								
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	123	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	128	July 28	128	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137½	May 21	140	July 18	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109	No 29, 97	..	107
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110¼	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	126	Apr 18	129	June 30	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	128	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	135¾	Jan 20	126¾	July 8	128¾	July 8	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	..	..	..	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	145	Aug 11	143	May 7	145	Aug 11	154	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	147	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 25	120½	May 6	123	Aug 10	122½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115	June 21	117	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	116½	Mr 22, 97	115½	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	..	..	..	148¾	Au 18, 97	143	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	141	..
Den. & Rio Gr., 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98	Aug 13	93	Apr 9	98	Aug 13	97½	97¾
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug 9	108	Apr 5	111	Aug 10	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	94½	Jul 25	85½	Jan 3	94¼	Aug 12	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 9	16¼	Jun 8	18¼	Aug 13	18	19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	100	July 27	106	107
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1925	102¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	102¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 8	..	..
E								
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113	July 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119¼	Aug 2	116¾	May 20	119½	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 27	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117	June 28	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	108	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104¾	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 4	143	July 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133¼	Apr 12	137	July 7	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	May 5	102	July 14	106	Feb 11	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113¾	Aug 9	108	May 2	113	Aug 10	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	94½	Aug 12	84¾	Apr 28	94½	Aug 13	94	94¼
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	76	Aug 8	66	Apr 28	74¾	Aug 12	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	109¾	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	106	July 25

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½ Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121 Jly 13,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67 May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jul 1	103	Jul 1	103 July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼ Jan, 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100¾	May 8	104 July 15	103	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91¼	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	91¼ Aug 13	91¼	..
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	100	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	103½ Aug 2	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	105¾	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 8	104¼ Aug 2	103	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	103½ July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	98 July 26	..	..
South & North Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jan 2	94	Feb 5	100¾ July 18	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	91 Aug 11	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	98½ Aug 13	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119¼	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	116¾ Aug 12	116¾	117¼
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	103¼ Aug 9	..	..
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	106¼	Apr 28	113¾ Aug 12	..	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120¾ Aug 4	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	121½ Aug 4	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120 July 1	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63 Apr 25	..	..
Do. 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	77⅞	Aug 11	70⅝	Feb 10	77⅞ Aug 13	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13 Jly 3, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Michigan Central con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	114¼ July 22	..	123
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1902	105⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½ May 25	107	..
Do., 8s, 1900	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 28	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125¼	Jan 20	125¼	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jly 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	106⅞ July 18	107	109
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31,97	130	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92⅛	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	91½ Aug 12	91	92
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	58	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	65¼ Aug 13	65	65⅝
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	86¾	Aug 12	80	Mar 12	80¾ Aug 10	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	76 Aug 11	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80 May 13	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100½	Aug 12	93½	Apr 1	100½ Aug 13	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	106¾	Aug 13	93	Mar 26	106½ Aug 13	106¾	107
Do. 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 12	103½	Apr 26	111 Aug 8	110	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	86½	Aug 8	65½	Jan 19	85¾ Aug 13	86	87
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	78½	Aug 11	60	Apr 28	78½ Aug 13	77	78½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103½ Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	106¼	July 7	106¾ July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108 May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¾	Jul 27	102¾	May 3	107¼ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	105½ July 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100¼	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	100 Aug 12	99½	100¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100 Aug 10	99½	100½
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118¾	May 24	121¼ July 29	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	76	Apr 28	80¾ Aug 13	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	100	Jul 8	97½	May 27	100 Aug 9	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	129 Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾ De 17, 97	..	106
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	103½ Aug 9	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	116¾ Aug 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115¼ June 29	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	108	Apr 21	110¾ June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb	106	Apr 1	110¾ July 15	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	109¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105 Aug 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105¾	May 31	100½	May 6	104¾ July 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107	Jun 28	105¾	Jul 22	102¾ July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Jul 6	104¾	Jul 6	104¾ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91½	Jun 23	94¾ Aug 12	94¾	96
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¾	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	96 Aug 13	95¾	96
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94 Aug 8	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109 Aug 12	..	..
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	109¾ Aug 5	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107¾ June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Jan 27	107½	Jun 3	107½ Aug 13	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	124½	Aug 12	119½	May 12	124½ Aug 12	124½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 91	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107 Aug 13	106½	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	128	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123 June 23	124	127
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	107 Aug 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	159½	Aug 10	145	Jan	159¾ Aug 11	159	162
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan	153 June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123 Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119½	Aug 12	110	Feb 11	119¾ Aug 12	..	121
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	113½	Jul 19	113¼	Jul 19	113½ July 19	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	109¾ Aug 11	..	..
Do., re-funding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	101 Aug 13	101	101¼
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	114 Aug 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116 June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	128	May 10	124	Jun 8	124 June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	124½	Jun 15	127 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	100⅞	Aug 4	90¾	Apr 21	100⅝ Aug 13	100¼	100⅝
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93¾ May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	65⅞	Aug 6	57	Apr 21	65¼ Aug 13	65⅛	65½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113¾	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	112 July 30	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102 June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125⅛	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	122 Aug 8	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124 Aug 9	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	90¼	Aug 12	82	Apr 14	90¾ Aug 12	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87⅞	Aug 8	74⅜	Apr 21	86⅞ Aug 13	86½	86⅝
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 98	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	85½ Aug 9	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10¼	Jan 7	14¾ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14⅜	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10 June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	75 Aug 11	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	106 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¾	Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62¼	Feb 15	49⅝	Apr 28	61½ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	118	Jan 15	111	Apr 20	112 Aug 3	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 5s, 1946	100	Aug 8	80	Apr 26	100 Aug 13	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128	Jul 25	118	Apr 16	127 Aug 13	126½	127½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jan 14	121	Jun 14	121 Jan 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106	Aug 11	96	Apr 27	108 Aug 12	107¼	108½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	80¼ Aug 13	80	80¼
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¼	Aug 3	39	Jan 4	57 Aug 12	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	104	Jul 11	102	Jun 23	103¾ Aug 13	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 28	106	Apr 21	113¾ July 26	113¼	114¼
Do., do., registered	110	July 8	110	July 8	110 July 8	..	..
P. C. C. & St.L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	118	Feb 8	105¾	May 13	110¾ June 6	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111 June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts. C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	100¾	Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100½ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140 May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Aug, 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	119¾ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	107¾	108¾
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾ April, 98	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¾ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	103¾	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	101¼ Aug 12	..	..
Do. Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23,97	..	..
Do., do., Trust Co. certs.	99	Feb 18	98	Feb 18	99 June 25	..	..
Do., Trust Co. certs. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	98	May 23	95	May 19	97 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jan 3	15¾	Jun 7	15¾ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86¼	Feb 23	85¼	May 23	85¼ May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106¾ April, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¼ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	104¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	95 Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 13	76¼	Apr 28	83¾ Aug 13	91	94
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	62	Jul 22	38	Jun 15	60 Aug 8	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	83¾	Feb 1	77⅜	Apr 28	83¾ Aug 13	83⅜	84
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	80¾	Aug 11	73¾	Apr 26	80 Aug 12	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	107	Feb 16	91	Apr 26	107 June 13	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	91	Jan 14	64	May 19	91 June 13	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80½ Aug 12	80½	81½
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	113½ July 14	..	115
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114 June 24	..	115
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113½ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¼	Jun 22	114	Apr 20	119¾ Aug 11	..	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	106 Aug 13	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100 July 12	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79¾	Aug 8	69	Apr 28	79¾ Aug 13	..	..
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	97½ Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	80¾	Aug 8	70	Apr 28	80¾ Aug 13	80¼	80½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	33	Aug 4	25	Mar 25	33 Aug 13	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Mar 14	112½	113½
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	106¾ July 3	106	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¾ July 7	123	124½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118¼	Mar 25	122 Aug 12	120½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	130½	Aug 2	128	Jan 5	130¼ Aug 4	131	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¾	Jul 28	105½	May 10	108¾ July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¼ My 26,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101	Aug 10	94½	Jan 10	100¾ Aug 13	100½	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¾ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	127¼ July 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109¼	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	100½ May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110	Jul 29	105½	Apr 12	110 July 29	109¼	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111 No 23,97	111⅜	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct 20,97	100¼	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Sent., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1937, ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 8	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	97 Aug 11	97	98
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	106½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	97½	Aug 12	92	Jan 4	97½ Aug 12	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111¼	Jul 28	107¼	May 25	111 Aug 12	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	Jul	105	May 13	109 Aug 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	83	Aug 12	76¾	Apr 2	83 Aug 12	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 28	127	Feb 28	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st g'd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	69¾ Aug 13	69½	69⅝
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ No 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	100½	Aug 11	96½	Jan 3	100½ Aug 13	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	106¾	Jun 28	100¾	Jan 4	106 Aug 13	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	106¾	Jun 30	106¾	May 20	110¼ Aug 10	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	101¼	Aug 10	92½	Jan 6	101½ Aug 10	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87½	Jan 15	81½	Jul 25	83 Aug 10	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	102½	Jan 5	109¼ Aug 13	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98¼	Aug 8	87	Apr 28	97⅜ Aug 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100 Aug 12	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Co.lum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105¼	Jul 14	105⅝ July 22	105⅜	107
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114 July 8	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111⅝	Aug 11	107	Apr 26	111⅜ Aug 11	111⅜	112
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	119 July 28	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117 June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125½	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122¾ Aug 11	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96 June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108	Jul 21	100	Mar 24	107¼ Aug 9	107	108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Mar 14	107 June 8	107	108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	87¾	Jul 26	87¾	Jul 26	87¾ July 29	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110¼	Apr 22	113 Aug 8	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103	Jul 19	103	Jul 19	103 July 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	111¼	Aug 12	106	May 18	111¾ Aug 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110	Jul 22	105½	Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter.

GREAT WESTERN.

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$30,000,000 for the redemption at discretion of the Finance Committee from time to time of all the liabilities of the company, which are a charge prior to the 4 per cent. debenture stock and for improvements.

While the increase in the debenture issue was made for the reason named above, it is understood among railway men that Chicago Great Western has for its objective point an entrance into the City of Omaha, surveys having already been made, and even terminal facilities in the City of Omaha itself have been procured by parties who are supposed to be acting for the Chicago Great Western Railway.

Cash interest on all debenture stock will be resumed when the debenture scrip on hand shall be paid out in interest, (or dividends, if declared.) The company paid interest on all debenture stock in cash in 1893; 4 per cent. in cash to holders subscribing and in scrip to non-subscribers in 1894, and since 4 per cent. No dividends have been paid on the preferred, but in January last the company, having made good its deficit in income account and paid all bills payable, reported itself able to apply all future surplus above interest on debenture stock to dividends on preferred "A." The company has been spending a considerable sum for the reduction of grades, ballasting, and general improvements.

The gross earnings in 1893 were $5,083,-014, an increase of $58,274; net, $1,127,-839, a decrease of $232,224; surplus, $15,-513, a decrease of $638,096; in 1894 gross earnings were $4,011,710, a decrease of $1,071,304; net, $1,128,813, an increase of $974; surplus, $8,028, a decrease of $7,485. The statements for 1896, 1897, and 1898 are shown in the following:

Year ended June 30.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total gross earn..	$5,388,043	$4,680,859	$4,709,820
Net earnings.....	1,606,671	1,253,272	1,253,577

The Chicago Great Western Road is one of the few roads to have an independent auditing of their accounts. The well-known expert, Stephen W. Little, has been chosen by the London Finance Committee as the independent auditor for this road.

The total mileage at present operated is 930, consisting of 600 miles Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway, running from Chicago to St. Paul, Minn., and St. Joseph, Mo. Branches to Hayfield, &c., 131 miles; Bee Creek to Beverly, 23 miles; St. Paul to Minneapolis, 11 miles; Chicago Terminals, 10 miles; Dubuque to Aiken, 16 miles; Des Moines Terminals, 3 miles, and Leavenworth to Kansas City, 46 miles.

The stock of the company became prominent on the Stock Exchange early last Summer. Then there was a sharp advance, the stock selling at 20⅜ on Aug. 12, reacting to 15 by the end of the year. It sold at 16¼ early in January, 1898, but in the weakness following the Maine disaster declined to 9½. There has been a recovery since, and it is now selling at about 15. The preferred "A" stock sold at 31½ in August last and at 43 a month later. It has been down to 28 this year, but recent sales have been made at 41. The preferred "B" rose last year from 19 to 33⅛. It sold down to 20 in April last, and is now about 30. Few sales of the debenture stock have been made this year, but in 1897 it sold at 75, having advanced from 71½.

As nearly all the debenture 4 per cent. stock, preferred "A," and preferred "B" are held in London, the principal transactions are made in the London market, there being very little trading in these three classes on this side of the water.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 11, 1898	£34,513,093	.....
Aug. 12, 1897	35,619,530	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 11, 1898	75,071,657	£49,659,448
Aug. 12, 1897	81,380,112	49,005,244
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 11, 1898	28,275,000	14,566,000
Aug. 12, 1897	28,800,000	14,733,000
RUSSIA.		
Aug. 11, 1898	110,638,000	4,538,000
Aug. 12, 1897	93,078,000	4,858,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 11, 1898	34,979,000	12,614,000
Aug. 12, 1897	37,613,000	12,599,000
SPAIN.		
Aug. 11, 1898	10,358,000	5,302,000
Aug. 12, 1897	9,012,000	10,430,000
ITALY.		
Aug. 11, 1898	14,783,000	1,899,000
Aug. 12, 1897	15,286,000	2,727,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 11, 1898	4,284,000	6,879,000
Aug. 12, 1897	2,632,000	6,895,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 11, 1898	3,081,000	1,515,000
Aug. 12, 1897	2,865,333	1,432,667
Total for the week	£315,932,750	£96,973,448
Total preceding week	314,989,116	96,899,470
Corresponding date last year	306,045,975	102,479,911

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	102	..
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	85	95
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	213	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. R. 5s	95	96
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	200	..
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	25	26
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	59
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	109	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112½	114
Central Cross-Town	295	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	130	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	112
Christopher & Tenth Street	135	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	103	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75½	78
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	58	62
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	106	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D. E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D. & B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	106
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand Street	255	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County incomes	7	8
Louisville St. R'y. com.	34	39
Louisville St. R'y. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	76	78
Ninth Avenue	188	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925	77	81
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	98	100
Second Avenue stock	176	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	115
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	108	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	178	180
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
Union Railway	175	190
West Chicago Street	92⅝	93½
West End (Boston)	96	96½
West End (Boston) pf.	105½	105⅝
Worcester Traction common	15	16
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	400
Brooklyn	..	..
Central	1360	..
Colonial	190	194
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	80
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	240	280
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	375	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	202	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	195	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	290
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	295
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	..	105
Continental	430	..
Citizens'	108	111
Eagle	230	245
Empire City	95	..
Farragut	..	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	240	265
Greenwich	150	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	145	..
Home	190	200
Kings County	170	200
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	170	180
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Ruigers	110	114
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	270	275

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	353	..
American Exchange	170	..
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	230	235
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers	85	95
Central	168	173
Chase	395	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1099	1200
Colonial	135	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	202	206
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	278	..
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2700	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2300	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	173	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	330	..
Gansevoort	90	105
Garfield	950	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	385	..
German Exchange	295	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	385	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	490	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	180	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	230
Mechanics'	175	180
Mechanics & Traders'	105	115
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	150	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	242
New York County	1000	..
New York National Exchange	..	90
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	327	330
People's	200	..
Phenix	85	90
Plaza	270	300
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	155	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	115	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Tradesmen's	..	95
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	158
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal. Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	345	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	122	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	139
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	171	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	41½
American Brake	90	93
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	20
Am. Typefounders, new stock	38½	40
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	127½	135
American Graphophone pf.	130	137
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	55	..
Celluloid Company	84	88
Central & South Amer. Tel.	94	100
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	68	..
Cheesebrough Mfg. Co.	350	370
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	22½	..
Commercial Cables	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	23½	24½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	25
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	45
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	..
Diamond Match Company	139½	140
Electro-Pneumatic, ex. pd.	1⅝	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	72
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	65	90
Electric Vehicle	5	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	62	62⅞
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106½	109½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	..	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	90	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	60	75
International Paper	36¼	36½
International Paper pf.	84	86
International Paper 5s	107	109
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	75
Lanston Monotype	80	85
Lorillard pf.	115	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	30	40
Mergenthal Linotype	184	185
Michigan Pen. Car com.	8	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	57	62
Mich. Pen. Car. 1st 5s	86	90
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	20
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	65	75
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	77½	78
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	150½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	166
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	96	100
Simmons Hardware com.	105	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	420
Standard Oil	419	420
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	98	100
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory pf.	33	40
Union Switch & Signal	64	66
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass com.	25½	26½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	176	178
Westinghouse Air Brake	200	..
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	24	28
Worthington Pump pf.	90	93

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	65	65¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	108	110
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95¾	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21⅝	22½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	106½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	101½	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102½	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. cons. 6s	118½	121
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	35	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	93	95
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids bonds	99	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	56	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	103½	105
Mutual of New York	335	345
New Amsterdam	31	31½
New Amsterdam pf.	75	76½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	107½
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	40
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	146
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	84	85½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103½	105
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 15.

American District Telegraph Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railway—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Books open.
Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad—Last day for depositing securities for reorganization.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on common stock.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Boston Elevated Railroad—Books open.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books open.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Books open.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books open.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books open.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Books open.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books open.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Ann Arbor Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Standard Oil Company—Books close.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close.

Friday, Aug. 19.

Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books close for dividend on the preferred stock.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.

Saturday, Aug. 20.

American Coal Company—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.
North Pennsylvania Railroad—Books open.
St. Joseph (Missouri) Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 13, total transactions included 2,535,976 shares of stock, $21,241,150 bonds, with $957,900 Government and $149,400 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealing compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 14,'97.	Aug. 13, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	3,478,380	2,535,976	Dec. 942,414
Banks	113	75	Dec. 38
Mining	2,500	100	Dec. 2,500

BONDS.

	Aug. 14,'97.	Aug. 13, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$22,221,500	$21,241,150	Dec. $980,350
State	6,000	149,400	Inc. 143,400
Government	838,150	957,900	Inc. 615,750

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Malting	3½	Minn. Iron	2¾
Am. Malting pf.	6¾	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Morris & Essex	2
Am. Tel. & Cable	2	Nat. Biscuit	2¾
Am. Tobacco	6	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	3¼	Nat. Lead pf.	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	2	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Brook. Union Gas	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	4½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	North. Pacific	3¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	Pacific Coast	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	4½	St. P. & Duluth	3½
Del. & Hudson	3	Southern Pacific	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Tenn. C. & I.	1¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Third Avenue	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¾
Ill. Steel Co.	3¼	U. S. Rubber	3½
Lake Shore	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Long Island	3½	West Chi. St.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¾	Chi. & Northwest	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Manhattan	4¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Pullman Car	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A. & C. June. 5s, coup. off	1	Iowa Central 1st	1
Ann Arbor 1st	2	K. C. & P. 1st	2¾
A. & D. 1st 5s	1½	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, tr. r.	2
B. & O. 5s, 1925	1½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1
Balt. Belt 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
Brook. El. 1st, tr. r.	2	Mo. P. coll. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga., 2d pf., inc.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1¼	Or. R. R. & N. 1st	1½
Cent. of N. J. 6s, reg.	1¼	Or. Sh. Line 6s	1½
Ches. & Ohio. 4½s	1	Or. Sh. Line con.	1½
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	Ohio & Miss. 1st, Sp. Div	1
C., R. & Q. deb.	1	Pitts. & West. 5s	2½
C., R. & Q. conv. 5s	2¼	Peo. & East 1st	1½
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 2-5-4s	7½	S. C. & Ga. 1st	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, ctfs. paid	1	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s	1½	So. Pac. Cal. 1st	2½
Detroit City Gas 5s	1	Tex. & N. O. con. 5s	1
E. T. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	3¼	W. U. tel. tr. 5s	1½
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	2		

Bonds Declined.

St. P., M. & M., Dakota 6s	1	Wabash 2d	1
		West Shore 4s	1

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59⅛ per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 58⅛@. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¢.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 328,000.58 ounces of silver bullion.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	220	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July,	1898	2½	*193	Feb. 3	*193	Jan. 4	*193	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1898	4	.....	..	.....	..	125	Sept. 16, 1897
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16,	1898	1	24½	June 30	22	May 13	24	July 1, 1898
..	..	**Boston Air Line pf.**	1,426,000	July,	1898	2	*106	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 1, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,800				.....	..	.....	..	*71½	Dec. 28, 1897
27	29	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000				30¾	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000				.....	..	.....	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
156	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1,	1898	1¾	166¾	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*157½	July 1, 1898
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	June 1,	1898	1¾	*168	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24, 1898
70	72	Chicago Great Western deb.	13,300,000	July,	1898	2	71¼	July 15	*71	Aug. 4	*71	Aug. 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	4	.....	..	.....	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
40	50	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
..	⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000				⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 1	⅞	July 6, 1898
1½	2¼	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000				2¼	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2¼	June 6, 1898
21½	24	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	22	July 20, 1898
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898	1½	190	July 12	190	July 12	*190	July 12, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	976,325	July 13,	1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
40	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898	2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	46	June 27, 1898
80	100	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.**	765,500	Aug. 2,	1898	6	.....	..	.....	..	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000				2⅝	Aug. 5	2⅜	Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf.	10,000,000				7½	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 4	6	June 29, 1898
..	60	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000				60	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15,	1898	1¼	*124½	July 28	*102½	Apr. 1	*123	Aug. 4, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1898	3¾	*350	July 29	*335	June 16	*350	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16,	1898	1	.....	..	.....	..	78	Oct. 14, 1897
25½	26	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August,	1893	1½	26	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	26	Aug. 3, 1898
52	55	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15,	1897	1	54	Aug. 5	*37	Apr. 13	54	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200				14½	Feb. 14	*9½	Apr. 15	11½	May 14, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¾	Jan. 24	*22	Aug. 2, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf.**	4,252,000	July 1,	1893	3½	.....	..	.....	..	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1898	1½	.....	..	.....	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000				*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Aug. 6, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,529,100	July 15,	1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*87¾	June 20	*88	July 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	.....	..	.....	..	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	.....	..	.....	..	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,638,850	July 1,	1898	2	*250	July 19	*220	Jan. 5	*245	July 26, 1898
50	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	July 25,	1898	50c.	*53½	July 21	43	Apr. 2	*53½	July 21, 1898
96	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	*97¼	Aug. 4	*94	Feb. 2	*97¼	Aug. 4, 1898
..	..	**Keely Motor**	.....				.....	..	.....	..	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
16	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15,	1895	90c.	18½	June 14	*13½	Mar. 17	17	July 26, 1893
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore** certificates	.....				190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000				5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	*5	June 13, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1,	1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*50	June 29, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
5	5½	Mexican Central	47,841,100				6¼	Jan. 3	4⅛	June 15	5	July 27, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 1, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,030,000	Oct. 1,	1893	2	.....	..	.....	..	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	June 30,	1898	2	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000				7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6¼	Mar. 11, 1898
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste Marie pf.	7,000,000				.....	..	.....	..	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
35	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000				41	Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July,	1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*123½	July 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898	5	..	..	..	..	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898	2½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,300				7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
5½	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3¾	July 30, 1898
29	31	Oregon Short Line	27,425,700				33¾	Feb. 17	19¾	Jan. 3	31	July 23, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896	3	.....	..	.....	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
1	1¼	Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000				2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	1	Aug. 2, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
172	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	19,714,235	July 5,	1898	1¾	*173	July 27	*168	Feb. 23	*173	July 27, 1898
5	7	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000				7	June 17	5¾	June 11	6½	July 22, 1898
2⅝	..	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300			1891	4¾	6¾	June 18	5	June 2	5½	Aug. 4, 1898
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185½	Feb. 17	*182	Jan. 20	*185½	July 27, 1898
123	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1¼	*123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	122	July 5, 1898
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certificates	.....				59¼	Aug. 6	56	May 5	59¼	Aug. 6, 1898
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	3½	.....	..	.....	..	195	July 19, 1897
200	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1,	1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*141½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	359,525	April,	1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,540,400				.....	..	.....	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3	.....	..	.....	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000				7⅞	June 8	5	May 27	7⅞	June 14, 1898
20	..	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
20	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25,	1898	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000				22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	April,	1898	1⅞	..	..	.....	..	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1,	1898	1	..	..	.....	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½	..	..	.....	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	March,	1898	3½	..	..	.....	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½	..	..	.....	..	167	Aug. 24, 1897
119	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15,	1898	3	*123½	Aug. 5	*112½	May 5	*123	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000				8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	6	July 28, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	$7,397,848
Week ended Aug. 13, 1897	6,623,750
From Jan. 1, 1898	268,990,112
From Jan. 1, 1897	234,200,030

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1898	$7,685,530
Week ended Aug. 10, 1897	7,483,644
From Jan. 1, 1898	231,795,476
From Jan. 1, 1897	229,835,515

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1898	$1,084,817
Week ended Aug. 12, 1897	344,934
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,416,502
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,737,412

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	$30,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,062,097
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,628,907

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1898	$1,054,817
Week ended Aug. 13, 1897	344,934
From Jan. 1, 1898	66,724,406

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$26,901,495

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	$8,028
Week ended Aug. 13, 1897	33,202
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,493,720
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,749,335

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1898	$385,498
Week ended Aug. 12, 1897	917,246
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,384,310
From Jan. 1, 1897	30,296,028

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1898	$388,965
Week ended Aug. 12, 1897	884,147
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,890,590
From Jan. 1, 1897	27,546,693

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	1,091,548
Week ended Aug. 13, 1897	356,136
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,910,223
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,487,347

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	$825,493
Week ended Aug. 13, 1897	917,248
From Jan. 1, 1898	32,117,407
From Jan. 1, 1897	30,824,936

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1898	$165,952
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,792,816

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1897	$818,323
From Jan. 1, 1897	84,437,634

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Kings. & Pem.	.15	.15	.15	.15	100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
Anaconda	.38	.38	.38	.38	500
Best & Belcher	.17	.17	.17	.17	300
Cr. & C. C.	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
C. & C. Cr. Con	.09	.09	.09	.09	800
Con. Cal. & Va.	.37	.37	.37	.37	400
Golden Fleece	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Hale & Nor.	.68	.85	.68	.85	500
Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25	400
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	10,500
Mexican	.13	.13	.13	.13	200
Mt. Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Mollie Gibson	.19	.19	.19	.19	500
Op&r	.21	.21	.21	.21	300
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Standard	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Union	.10	.10	.10	.10	10,200
Union Con.	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,400
Work	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Total sales					11,900

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Gold Magnet	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Justine	.03	.03	.02	.02	6,000
Miami	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Rocky Mt.	.12½	.12⅝	.10½	.10½	14,000
Sentinel	.003	.004	.002½	.003½	139,000
Total sales					151,500

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 13	$778,512,686	$46,786,251
Aug. 6	741,158,273	56,354,998
July 30	644,523,338	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,437
July 16	720,383,050	47,100,538
*July 9	617,514,853	44,564,176
July 2	596,963,622	52,980,979
June 25	655,289,987	43,187,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,674,044	44,370,061
*June 4	719,786,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,809	40,435,231
May 21	764,468,491	44,370,061
May 14	819,486,952	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,956
April 30	831,668,506	41,223,706
April 23	633,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,534,274
April 9	695,538,306	36,958,229
April 2	782,961,574	54,339,842
March 26	611,338,304	32,968,198
March 19	735,875,386	36,965,052
March 12	752,221,310	30,548,544
March 5	904,747,877	50,151,172
*Feb. 26	802,611,068	41,536,488
Feb. 19	896,990,610	48,225,209
Feb. 12	726,190,845	36,428,704
Feb. 5	822,210,353	54,215,491
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,682	48,981,533
Jan. 15	891,167,351	46,966,968
Jan. 8	1,043,897,394	62,970,889

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $6,781,150. The banks now hold $33,111,850 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $9,911,400, a decrease in specie of $2,763,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,091,800, an increase in deposits of $3,703,000, and a decrease in circulation of $42,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 13,'98.	Aug. 6,'98.	Aug. 14,'97.
Loans	$629,411,200	$649,499,800	$555,170,800
Specie	166,224,400	168,988,000	92,612,300
Legal tenders	57,076,100	60,167,900	103,917,900
Net deposits	760,754,600	757,051,600	630,589,900
Circulation	14,231,100	14,273,800	13,186,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 13,'98.	Aug. 6,'98.	Aug. 14,'97.
Specie	$166,224,400	$168,988,000	$92,612,300
Legal tenders	57,076,100	60,167,900	103,917,900
Total r'q'r'ments	$223,300,500	$229,155,900	$196,530,200
Reserve required a'g'st deposits	190,188,650	189,762,900	157,647,475
Excess of reserve above legal req'r'ments	$33,111,850	$39,393,000	$38,882,725

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 9	$22,281,575	$43,091,450	$27,193,100
Jan. 16	25,985,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 23	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 30	36,936,450	59,146,250	39,628,400
Feb. 6	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,183,425
Feb. 13	32,457,050	51,678,225	36,815,875
Feb. 20	25,683,450	50,865,850	32,037,050
Feb. 26	22,950,525	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,163,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,351,475	45,966,900	18,042,675
April 2	35,730,800	47,998,575	17,906,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,981,250
April 16	37,548,075	45,966,900	16,188,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,267,900	20,675,975
April 30	44,504,872	48,917,925	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,098,375	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,966,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	48,616,100	22,220,975
June 4	52,949,700	45,830,225	18,495,300
June 11	53,941,100	47,666,475	20,977,650
June 18	50,272,900	45,286,950	19,918,250
June 25	52,306,350	49,230,150	21,917,325
July 2	52,018,650	41,594,975	20,236,200
July 9	53,845,300	41,981,375	22,237,375
July 16	49,285,525	40,086,900	21,773,625
July 23	45,012,000	47,361,075	18,495,300
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,725,800
Aug. 6	39,393,000	42,043,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,665,175

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$33,111,850	1893	*$18,565,375
1897	38,882,725	1892	18,774,400
1896	9,665,175	1891	17,617,525
1895	41,398,625	1890	4,600,775
1894	27,982,350	1889	3,569,125

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 13th day of August, 1808:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$131,300,268.71		
Gold bullion	101,965,439.26		
		$232,965,732.97	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,253,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,598,040.00		
		35,655,109.00	*$197,316,623.97
Standard silver dollars	$402,345,889.00		
Silver bullion	799,419.00		
		$403,145,258.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,870,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,369,568.00		
		391,500,941.00	
			11,635,317.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,116,642.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	96,702,638.00		
		$99,819,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		99,819,280.00	
United States notes		$71,719,143.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$24,145,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,455,000.00		
		21,690,080.00	
			50,029,143.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,457,808.00		
National bank notes	4,573,927.33		
Fractional silver coin	11,561,478.14		
Fractional currency	35.29		
Minor coin	1,256,935.15		
Deposits in National banks	60,381,759.08		
Bonds and interest paid	2,847,377.45		
		$85,082,320.44	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,227,130.59		
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,383,301.54		
Disbursing officers' balances	52,221,236.52		
Post Office Department account	3,321,901.78		
Miscellaneous items	1,965,861.92		
		75,619,452.35	
			9,462,868.09
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$268,437,952.06

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$450,543.36	$7,389,591.45	$22,559,272.41
Internal revenue	861,628.01	11,884,596.54	38,055,293.52
Miscellaneous	14,320.70	792,885.61	3,299,583.94
Total receipts	$1,326,492.07	$20,067,041.60	$63,914,150.13
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	120,000.00	4,554,000.00	16,615,337.26
War	560,000.00	7,390,000.00	42,164,153.27
Navy	560,000.00	3,276,000.00	11,789,279.61
Indians	10,000.00	366,000.00	1,035,868.55
Pensions	150,000.00	9,503,000.00	22,180,284.50
Interest	100,000.00	1,903,000.00	7,185,892.25
Total expenditures	$1,500,000.00	$26,983,000.00	$100,951,475.44
Excess of expenditures over receipts	173,507.93	6,620,958.40	37,037,325.26

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	532,980.00	2,373,504.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	34,052.50	708,910.00	2,364,955.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$520,992,486.00	$92,835,833.00	$613,828,319.00
This fiscal year	4,170,970.00	261,215.00	4,432,194.00
This month	303,603.00	11,773.00	315,381.00
This day	2,596.00	.....	2,596.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, 3@3½ for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £33,995 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.50, became 45.42 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,125,000f gold and 550,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84@4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

Specie Imported Into District of New York Aug. 6 to 12 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Laughton	Pt. Cabello	$2,250
Laughton	Curacao	5,870
American Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	181
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Laughton	Curacao	11,857
Jacob Bright	Progreso	2,338
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Finance	Colon	2,506
Gold Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	6,461
Dorset	Tampico	486
Laughton	La Guayra	350
Alene	Cartagena	220
Majestic	Liverpool	389,320
Britannic	Liverpool	146,000
Etruria	Liverpool	325,000
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Southampton	194,660
Silver Bullion—		
Dorset	Tampico	8,339
Total		$1,091,845

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Aug. 8 to 13 Inclusive.

Date. Aug.	Steamer.	Des'tion.	Char'r.	Amt.
8	Lahn	London	S. C. (Mex.)	$81,500
8	Lahn	London	S. bars.	196,315
9	Britannic	London	S. bars.	252,168
10	Antilla	Nassau	S. C. (U. S.)	10,000
10	Grenada	Pt. Spain	S. C. (Mex.)	250
10	Auguste Victoria	London	S. C. (Mex.)	14,400
10	Auguste Victoria	London	S. bars.	87,640
12	Etruria	London	S. bars.	239,100
Total				$880,373

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,163. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active and buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cash cotton, 6c.

Page 2.

The steamship lines reaching Cuban and Puerto Rican ports are resuming the service to these islands. The agents prophesy a boom.

Lieut. Hobson's experiments with inflation bags for raising the Cristobal Colon were delayed, and they will be tried to-day. The Lieutenant attended the performance at the Casino last night, and there was a demonstration in his honor.

Page 3.

The total losses on both sides of the Spanish-American war were less than those of single battles in our civil conflict.

John Ocor was hurled from the switchback railroad at Rockaway Beach and broke his skull. He may die. Two men were arrested on suspicion.

A landlord in order to be certain to evade the stamp tax law gave a receipt reading as follows: "Mr. ——: Your next month's rent is due Sept. 1."

Page 4.

Col. Greenleaf has cabled from Puerto Rico asking for male nurses and refusing to take the female nurses offered. Miss Rutly and her party will be ordered to Fort Monroe.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser filed with the Red Cross Committee a report of the voyage of the Concho. He said, among other things, that many convalescents who were selected to remain on the island came aboard the vessel contrary to orders.

Page 5.

The repairs to the battleship Texas were completed and she was made ready to be floated out of dry dock. The Brooklyn and other big vessels are expected at the navy yard before the end of the week.

Page 7.

John Dwyer, who acknowledges that he was a companion of Frederick Woods, whose bullet-pierced body was found Sunday at midnight in the Newark (N. J.) freight yards, was arrested yesterday and held. He told an apparently straight story.

Ex-Congressman Kean has obtained from the Union County (N. J.) Board of Chosen Freeholders a franchise for a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield. He pays $250,000. There has been a bitter fight against the granting of the franchise.

Page 9.

Statements were made regarding the controversy between the People's Gaslight and Coal Company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company. A settlement is likely to be arranged next week.

Page 10.

Chenille, Long Acre, Leando, Her Own, Tut Tut, and Rossifer won the races at the opening day of the Aqueduct race meeting.

The New Yorks and Chicagos played ten innings at the Polo Grounds, the score being 2 to 2 when the game was called on account of darkness. Brooklyn lost again to Cincinnati. The Bostons won two games from the Clevelands, thus tying the Cincinnatis for first place.

Page 12.

Edmund Andrews, unable to support himself because of advancing years, poisoned himself rather than be a burden to his married children.

The Hudson River steamer Onteora struck the naphtha launch Alice near Peekskill yesterday morning, throwing its four occupants into the river. All were rescued.

George Guth shot his wife and then attempted to kill himself. He denied he was the aggressor, and said that his wife had shot him and then turned the revolver on herself.

A committee of the Board of Walking Delegates reported that they were unable to secure the employment of union carpenters on public school building now under construction.

George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun, has advertised a one-thousand-dollar reward for information as to the whereabouts or death of John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator. A new suit has been filed against Pettit.

Albert Munz shot and killed his wife and then killed himself on the premises where she had secured work as a domestic in order to support herself and child. She left Munz because he failed to support her and had become a common loafer.

Major Reid of Savannah, Ga., was found dead in his room at the Marlborough. At about the time his body was found a message came from Savannah announcing the death of his wife. This had followed a telegram announcing her critical illness.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, in admitting to probate the will of Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire, decided that spaces in a testament filled in with lead pencil are to be treated as blanks, while spaces filled in with ink are to be regarded as part of the will.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

KEAN WINS HIS TROLLEY FIGHT.

Secures a Franchise in Union County, N. J., for $250,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Ex-Congressman John Kean has finally succeeded in obtaining from the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders a franchise to build an electric line from this city to Plainfield, a distance of twelve miles. The franchise is for a term of seventy-five years, and for it Mr. Kean must pay $250,000.

All of this money must be spent by the county in widening and improving the boulevard, and any excess of cost over the amount paid is to be carried by Mr. Kean at the rate of 4 per cent. until paid. This ends a bitter fight which has been waged against the granting of the franchise.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has risen from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, except a fall in Western Nebraska. Showers have occurred in the lake regions and threatening conditions prevail in the East Gulf States.

Showers may be expected in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake regions, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Generally fair weather is indicated elsewhere.

The pressure continues higher in the Atlantic States and off the North Pacific Coast, and has risen north of Montana.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	74	68	70
6 A. M.	73	66	71
9 A. M.	75	71	75
12 M.	80	75	79
4 P. M.	81	78	78
6 P. M.	78	73	78
9 P. M.	74	70	74
12 P. M.	74	69	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74⅞
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	76
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 83 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

MANILA FALLS; AUGUSTIN FLEES

Dewey Bombarded the Philippine Capital Saturday.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE

Capt. Gen. Augustin Taken by a German Cruiser.

CARRIED TO HONGKONG

Says He Will Go to Spain the First Opportunity—Nothing from Dewey Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Department of State late to-night posted the following:

"The following dispatch was received at the Department of State at 11:15 P. M., Aug. 15, from Consul Wildman, Hongkong:

"'Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hongkong. I credit report.'"

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Westminster Gazette says it has received from a London business house a report that Manila has fallen. The report comes from the firm's Kongkong agent. Nothing has been received here, however, from other sources to justify the report that the Philippine capital is in the hands of the Americans.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—According to La Correspondencia de Espanja, the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attacks made upon the city. The Government is further informed that Gen. Augustin, Governor General of the Philippines, will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.—Gen. Augustin, Captain General of the Philippines, arrived by the German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila Saturday. His wife and family accompany him. He refuses to be interviewed, and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. The officers of the Kaiserin Augusta are also very reticent.

It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought Gen. Augustin she brings only a small package of mail for the German Consul. The Consul is now in Canton, and his mail matter remains unopened.

The precise facts are not known, but it is supposed that Gen. Augustin fled from the Philippines.

The opinion here is that the Germans have arranged matters with Capt. Gen. Augustin. The insurgents now at Hongkong are not satisfied with the terms of peace proposed by the Americans.

The Spanish Consul here has not yet sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed, and probably the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the British steamer Australian, as she was chartered by the Americans.

Belated mail information from Manila, received to-day, is to the effect that there has been renewed activity on the part of the Spaniards of late, due to the belief that the American resources have been exhausted and that President McKinley is suing for peace.

According to the same authority the insurgents throughout the Island of Visayas are reported to have signified an intention of combining with Gen. Aguinaldo against Spain.

TRANSPORTS WERE OVERCROWDED.

Story from Honolulu of the Suffering of Troops Bound for Manila.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 15.—Honolulu advices received per steamer via Vancouver, B. C., tell a pitiful story of the overcrowding of the transports carrying soldiers from San Francisco to Manila. The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser says the situation was particularly bad aboard the steamers Peru and City of Puebla.

An investigation at Honolulu resulted in the discovery that enlisted men were stowed away below the decks, and had an air allowance of only 70 cubic feet each, whereas the Government garrison allowance runs from 800 to 1,000 feet. The men had borne this frightful cooping up patiently until they reached Honolulu, by which time their strength gave out. Some collapsed and were sent to hospitals. Six hundred begged to be allowed to sleep on the wharves at Honolulu and were permitted to do so. Before leaving port their mattresses were taken out to afford a little more air space. Thereafter the men were to sleep on woven wire beds thinly covered.

The Honolulu citizens and the Red Cross Society thought such overcrowding was both shameful and dangerous.

Two privates were found with typhoid fever when the Peru reached Honolulu. The Red Cross Society offered litters for them, but the offer was declined. The fever patients were walked from the deck to street cars, and after a long ride were walked from the cars to the hospital. On arrival there they entirely collapsed and became delirious. When the criticisms became loud it was claimed by the officers that the actual condition of the men thus treated was not known.

NO TRANSPORTS TO MANILA.

The Arizona and Scandia Are Detained at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The transports Arizona and Scandia, which were scheduled to sail this week for Manila, will be held pending word from Major Gen. Merritt, but all necessary work upon the ships will be finished and stores taken aboard, so that they can leave at short notice if required.

BLANCO HAS RESIGNED.

The Autonomist Government in Cuba Has Also Sent Its Resignation to Madrid.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Government has received from Capt. Gen. Blanco a dispatch tendering his resignation.

The reason given by Gen. Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The Cuban Autonomist Government has also resigned.

It is believed that the Spanish Government will decline to accept the resignation of Gov. Gen. Blanco.

Havana telegrams represent the Spanish element in the colony as favoring American annexation as the best means to insure prosperity and avert anarchy.

Proclamation by Blanco.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Gen. Blanco to-day published the following address to the inhabitants of Cuba, under date of Aug. 12:

"It having been resolved by the Madrid Government to conclude peace with the United States, I consider my mission to this country ended and have solicited my relief from duty. I could not urge upon you a pacific solution of the existing struggle, when not long ago I advised you to maintain the war in any event.

"I came to the Island of Cuba, as is well known to all, in critical circumstances, without fear of the difficulties which I must encounter, and animated by the hope of pacifying the island and saving it for Spain, with the co-operation of all political parties, and without any other ambition than to render a service to my country, which I so fervently love.

"The lack of faith and the distrust of some and the prejudices and errors of others were insuperable obstacles to my desires and aspirations; but despite the grave difficulties perhaps the day was not far distant when we could have seen realized so happy a purpose, though one so contrary to the wishes of the enemies of our race and the domination of America. We had to accept the struggle at a moment when it was least expected and under most unfavorable conditions. Nevertheless we sustained the campaign with vigor and our army has already let the invaders feel the weight of our arms, and I was willing, at the head of the army, to continue disputing inch by inch the land which with such valor and at the cost of so much blood we were defending.

"Since the Nation's Government, which is surely inspired by the great interests of patriotism and a desire also to assure your proper interests and those of the other colony, believes the moment has arrived to make peace, it is our duty faithfully to second her in her purpose; but it cannot be that I am the one called upon to perform a political duty which does not agree with my former declarations, with my acts, and with my convictions. I see myself obliged to leave you at the present painful and difficult moment.

"Nevertheless I will not do it without advising you to maintain the calmness and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represent the fruit of your labors, and thus I think I have rendered my last and most disinterested service to Cuba, to her inhabitants, and especially to the City of Havana."

DEATH IN TORNADO'S PATH.

Many Killed Near Canby, Minn., and Great Damage to Property Results—Several Missing.

GARY, S. D., Aug. 15.—A terrific wind and hail storm running from northeast to southeast, struck Mortz Siding, about five miles west of here to-day. Everything in the path of the storm was swept away. Eight people lie dead here and others are known to have been killed. The dead are:

Joseph Hutchinson, a farmer, and two daughters and grandchild; Carl Jeglum, Blanchardsville, Wis.; Albert Killion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles Ebal, a farmer, who was reading with his wife and children when the storm came. Searching parties are looking for the wife and children.

Thousands of dollars' worth of property are destroyed and many cattle and sheep were killed. The storm skirted one mile northeast of Hutchinson's farm and struck his house, driving it through the barn. The Northwestern Railroad track is torn up for some distance, telegraph poles and snow fences are down. The wounded were taken to Canby. The dead were found on the prairie with their bodies badly mangled and clothing nearly stripped from them.

Storms Damage Wheat Greatly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—A Bismarck, N. D., special says:

"The estimated loss of wheat by hail in North Dakota this year is 75,000 acres, and as much more damaged 20 per cent. One-third of these losses were in one county—Walsh."

BIG DEAL IN MINING STOCK.

Fifteen Thousand Shares Sold in a Mine that Has Paid $596,968.

VICTOR, Col., Aug. 15.—One of the big mining stock deals of the week was the transfer of 15,000 shares of Lillie, at a price averaging nearly $1 per share, or about $15,000 in all. The purchase of this big block of stock was made by one who is already a heavy holder in the company, and was probably influenced by the pending English deal which, it is thought, will materially enhance the value of the stock. The Directors of the Elkton Company on Thursday last declared the usual monthly dividend of 2 cents per share. The dividend is No. 37, and when it has been paid the total disbursements of the company in dividends will be $596,968.57.

The Directors of the Victor Gold Mining Company this week issued their report to the stockholders for the first six months of the year 1898. Receipts for ore sales amounted to $361,304.40. The operating expenses were $122,724.04, leaving a net profit of $238,567.35. Cash on hand Jan. 1 was $77,721.74, and on June 30, it was $130,894.79, after a $50,000 dividend March 1 and a $100,000 dividend June 1 had been paid.

Hampshire County Bank Dividend.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—It is probable that within the next two or three weeks Receiver John W. Mason of the Hampshire County National Bank will declare a dividend of 25 per cent., in addition to the 50 per cent. dividend recently paid. Appearances now indicate that there may be a slight surplus due stockholders after all claims are paid.

The fastest train from New York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED," via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Its time is five hours.—Adv.

MEN WHO MAY MAKE PEACE

Appointment of Secretary Day, Senator Davis, and Gen. Tracy Said to be Assured.

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONS

Gen. Lee Reported to Have Been Selected to Evoke Order from the Chaos of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President has selected, it is said with some positiveness by those who claim to be informed, three members of the Paris peace Commission: Secretary Day, Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

While there seems to be some doubt about Gen. Tracy's acceptance, it is not great. It was expected that one of the members would be a military official, as Spain intends to put an officer on her commission. Gen. Corbin having indicated his intention to decline the appointment, there is still room for Gen. Miles, although it is believed that his duties will be so exacting for some time as to render it difficult for him to go to Paris in October.

There is a general expectation that Democrats will have at least two of the Commissioners, although nothing would happen if that party did not get even one member. If Senator Allison is to be added to the commission, the opposition can have but one place. Ex-Secretary Olney seems to have been asked to join and to have declined. His acceptance, it is believed, would increase confidence in the commission, and, to some judges, Mr. Olney's ability would greatly justify it.

Not as much is said, in general, in favor of the suggestion that Senator Gorman be made a member. Those who claim to favor the making of a strong commission say they fear Mr. Gorman's tendency to compromise would weaken the body. More satisfaction is expressed when the name of Justice White is suggested. It is said that ex-Ambassador Eustis has not been lost sight of yet.

Assistant Secretary of State Moore, who is to leave the State Department with Mr. Day, will, it was said this afternoon, go, at Mr. Day's request, as one of the advisers of the American commission. The expectation is that his place in the Department of State will have been filled before that time. This recommendation is said to have met with the cordial approval of the President.

Secretary Day conferred with the President to-day and later determined, the peace terms being matured, to take a week's vacation. He will leave either to-night or to-morrow morning, going probably to Canton. Assistant Secretary Moore will be Acting Secretary of the State Department during Judge Day's absence. The Secretary's retirement from the head of the department is likely to follow soon after his return from Canton, and, indeed, it may come during his absence, although there was no outward evidence to-day that he was about to close his connection with State affairs.

Lee to Ravel the Cuban Tangle.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in command of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville, Fla., was in conference to-day with the President and the War Department authorities. He came here on a special telegraphic summons from Secretary Alger, and it was with the latter that he conferred for an hour with the President.

Gen. Lee's experience as Consul General at Havana has given him an intimate knowledge of Cuban conditions, which will be at the service of the Administration. It is generally expected that he will head the Military Commission which will adjust affairs in Cuba, and also he has been strongly urged for the Governorship of that island after the functions of that commission cease. On both of these points, however, Gen. Lee asserts he knows nothing. He would not speak of the subjects discussed as the result of his hasty trip here beyond saying that he has been talking over matters in Cuba generally. Then he added:

"The first work which will have to be done in Cuba will be to make arrangements by which all the municipal machinery can be put in operation in all the towns, and Governmental machinery throughout the island for each district. There will have to be a military control, I suppose, until such a time as the people interested can organize and put into operation a Government, which should be stable and strong enough to impartially protect the interests of Spaniards, Americans, Cubans, and the peoples of all other nationalities now on the island, or who may hereafter go there."

"Is there a probability of Spanish interests suffering through the Cubans?" the General was asked.

"The Spanish property holders, merchants, and all other classes of Spaniards," he replied, "naturally would unite with all the rest of the conservative inhabitants for the preservation of the interests of all the citizens, and I think these will help the natives and the Americans to maintain a strong, safe Government. This would be natural, because no class of people would be more interested than they are in maintaining property and all other rights.

Difficulty to be Overcome.

"The most difficult problem to solve is the first organization of the preliminary form of government, as, later, the island will be very rapidly Americanized, and all such questions will take care of themselves. As to the probabilities of the Cubans attaining a stable government, I presume that as soon as possible a proclamation will be issued setting apart a date for the holding of a general election for a Chief Executive of the island, and for a legislative body, to which all matters affecting the future of the island will be referred. This legislative body probably will adopt a Constitution and make the proper laws to put into operation the political form of government.

"As to the army of occupation which will be necessary to maintain our position with respect to Cuba, 45,000 men will be ample to garrison the whole island. Of this number, possibly 25,000 would be stationed in and about Havana. Matanzas would be the next most important point for a garrison. Other points should be regulated by the possibilities of disorder that might take place there, and the number of troops at the various points will naturally be governed by circumstances.

"Properly directed, Cuba will have a great commercial future. Its unbounded resources will be very rapidly developed by American push, vigor, and capital."

Gen. Lee says he has no plans beyond going back to Jacksonville to resume command of the Seventh Army Corps. He will leave for that point Wednesday.

The Post to-morrow will say:

"The announcement of the personnel of the military commission for Cuba and Puerto Rico may now be expected at any time. The President has practically determined upon the military and naval officers who will compose the commission. It is probable that the names will be as follows:

"Cuban Commission—Major Gen. J. T. Wade, Major Gen. M. C. Butler, and Admiral W. T. Sampson.

"Puerto Rico Commission—Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Major Gen. Theodore Schwan, and Admiral Winfield S. Schley.

"It will be noticed that the name of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee does not appear in the list of the Cuban Commissioners. The omission is not unintentional. Gen. Lee was originally slated for a place on the commission, but will not serve, owing to his desire to remain at the head of his army corps. It is expected that this corps, the Seventh, will eventually be sent to Cuba, and in that event Gen. Lee will go to the island at its head, preferring this position to a Commissionership."

Col. Arthur L. Wagner is mentioned as a probable member of the Cuban Commission. The Puerto Rican Commission has not yet been selected, and will probably not be selected until Gen. Miles completes the peaceful occupation of that island. The names most prominently mentioned for this commission are still those of Gen. Brooke and Gen. Schwan. If Sampson is chosen for the Cuban Commission, Schley will probably be selected for the same office in regard to Puerto Rico, or vice versa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 15.—Senator Allison, summoned to Washington by the President, left Sunday morning. The belief here is that he will be asked to be one of the Peace Commissioners.

HAY'S PROMOTION ASSURED.

Present Ambassador to England Certain to Succeed Secretary Day—Whitelaw Reid May Go to London.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A week ago to-night a dispatch to THE TIMES stated that Ambassador Hay was being considered as the successor of Secretary of State Day. To-day the announcement is made and not contradicted by the Administration that Col. Hay has accepted the place and will occupy it as soon as Secretary Day retires from the office.

Some of the reasons that led the President to regard Mr. Hay with great favor were given at that time. His diplomatic training, his skill in managing all diplomatic matters that have been intrusted to him, and his tactfulness in Great Britain at a period when it is highly important that feeling between the two nations should be supported with dignity and unquestionable sincerity, had indicated his quality as a man for the emergency, and his correspondence with the President touching the preliminary efforts of the Spanish Ambassador at London to bring about peace negotiations made him a specially valuable man at a very critical moment.

It was through Mr. Hay that the President became aware, before the appearance at the White House of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, with a request to learn the terms of peace of the United States, that such a visit might be expected at an early day. Mr. Hay thus obtained a very complete insight into the controversy and the expectations of the Spanish Government, and this familiarity with a subject that may occupy the attention of the Department of State for a considerable time doubtless helped the President to the conclusion to ask Mr. Hay to join his Cabinet.

There seems to be little doubt that Mr. Whitelaw Reid will go to London to take the place of Ambassador Hay. This will be a promotion for Mr. Reid. When he was at Paris he was Minister. At the Queen's jubilee he was special envoy, but he made many friends in London as the representative of the United States, and was shown distinguished honors on that festival occasion. His task will be a difficult one, as the tone of comment of the London press on Mr. Hay's withdrawal must convince those who read it. The President is understood to have great confidence in his ability and discretion, and there does not appear to be any reason to look for resistance to his confirmation from Senator Platt. Mr. Platt has repeatedly asserted, recently, that he does not now attempt to prevent the doing of everything that he cannot heartily approve of, but takes what he can get and tries to be satisfied with those things which do not fully commend themselves to his judgment.

The President does not take the half-hearted view of Mr. Reid as an Ambassador that is possibly cherished by Mr. Platt. He will have great confidence in his judgment and experience, and will have the satisfaction of gratifying a desire on Mr. Reid's part that he could not gratify at the time he was obliged to select another to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Hay will be obliged to leave London shortly, as there will be something less than six weeks to elapse between the naming of the commission on which Secretary Day is to sit and its meeting in Paris on Oct. 1. It is not expected that he will leave his post at once, but he will probably sail in about a fortnight or three weeks, in order to meet Secretary Day here before the latter sails for Paris.

LONDON LIKES COL. HAY.

Postpones His American Trip Because of His Wife's Illness.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Yesterday's afternoon papers, without exception, express regret at the probable return of Ambassador Hay to the United States to succeed Secretary Day, and hope that he will see his way clear to decline the appointment to the State Department, as it would be a "pity to interrupt an Ambassadorial career promising great results for the future of the two nations."

The Westminster Gazette says: "While an American before all, none could have worked more effectually to foster the growing Anglo-American sentiment. The recall of Col. Hay, while a gain to his country, would be no slight loss to ours."

With reference to the report, The Times says:

"It is of itself evidence of the strength of the entente which recent events have brought about. It is not long since Lowell, Phelps, and Bayard were fiercely attacked in America because they made themselves too popular here. It is not so certain that it would be desirable to transfer Col. Hay, but it is quite certain that this country and its Government will be sorry to lose him, considering the delicate and difficult questions coming up for settlement. It would be consoling, however, to know that the American Foreign Office was in the hands of a man who had learned from actual observation what are the necessities of England's foreign policy. His place will not be easy to fill. Among the names mentioned, none is more justly respected throughout the United States than that of Mr. J. H. Choate, and no man would represent the United States better or be more welcome here."

The Daily News this morning expresses profound regret over the reported departure from London of Col. Hay, the American Ambassador, and says:

"Not even Lowell was more popular here in private as well as in public. He was the right man in the right place. There are strong reasons for not forcing the pace of the desired entente. Col. Hay in this respect has been eminently judicious—far more so than Mr. Chamberlain."

Regarding Col. Hay's successor, The Daily News says:

"Few Americans are better known or more welcome in English society than Mr. Reid."

ALL SPAIN IS RESIGNED.

Defeated Nation Philosophically Accepts the Peace Terms Prescribed by the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The dominant note of the press comment is philosophical resignation. The educated classes are not making any attempt to find scapegoats or to console themselves with vituperation of the victorious enemy. While severely criticising the shortsightedness and incompetence of the Government, they recognize that no one statesman or Cabinet, but the nation itself, is to blame.

"The colonies, instead of enriching, have impoverished the country. Columbus, in discovering the New World, was not Spain's benefactor, but her evil genius. Therefore one leading paper opposes the suggestion that his remains should be brought home from Havana. Magellan ought logically to be put in the same category as Columbus, but his evil influence on Spanish history is not yet generally recognized, for Seville is initiating a monument to him.

"It is argued that Spain ought to have concentrated her energies in developing her European possessions, and, if an outlet was required elsewhere that she ought to have chosen Northern Africa, where she is now no longer free to extend her political influence.

"The lower classes seem animated by a corresponding spirit of fatalistic resignation. I can perceive nowhere any symptoms of dangerous popular excitement. Madrid was never more quiet and orderly. Last night one of the poorest and most populous quarters of the city celebrated an annual nocturnal fête. The people enjoyed themselves as usual in a joyous, light-hearted fashion.

"Similar tranquillity prevails in the provinces. Fortunately, the harvest everywhere is abundant. The alarmists now point to the dangers which will arise from the return of the repatriated army, but the Government has taken ample precaution.

"It is expected that the evacuation of Cuba will not be completed until December. Press telegrams from Havana state that despite the disappointment in military circles, the news of peace was, on the whole, well received, and that a rapid increase of material prosperity is anticipated."

SPANISH SUPPLIES FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—Duke Almodovar de Rio has received an intimation that the Cuban blockade has been raised and cable communication restored. Numerous vessels are being prepared in Spanish ports to take provisions to Cuba.

The next Cabinet council will consider the question of summoning the Cortes. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is hopeful that the Ministers will be agreed upon this point.

The news of peace was heartily welcomed in the Spanish coast towns, and the families who fled, fearing an attack by Commodore Watson, are now returning.

CHICAGOANS TO DISCUSS PEACE

Effort to Learn Public Opinion Upon the Proper Position for the Government to Take.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Arrangements are being made for a conference of the leading manufacturers and business men of this State for the purpose of securing an expression of representative opinions on the question as to what position this Government ought to take for the furtherance and development of its trade and commerce in the formulation of the treaty of peace with Spain.

The conference will be held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at the Union League Club, in this city, Aug. 25, at an informal dinner. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, and Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana have been invited to be present and express their views.

It developed after the peace protocol was signed that President McKinley was canvassing public sentiment to ascertain the desires of the manufacturing and business interests of the country as to how the treaty of peace should be concluded, and it is with this end in view that leading manufacturers took hold of the matter.

The Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has been directed to write every Governor in the Union and obtain from him a statement as to what, in his opinion, the Government should do in the matter, and also ask each Governor if the sentiment in his State is for or against the retention of the territory that has fallen into our hands through the fortunes of war. These letters will be read at the conference.

LEE WANTS TO BE SENATOR.

If a Report from Washington Is to be Believed, the General Will Be a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will enter the Senatorial race in Virginia. This announcement can be made without any qualification. It is authorized by Gen. Lee himself, who last night dictated the following statement to a representative of The Post:

"Upon being asked the question as to his future intentions and appreciating the interest felt in the matter throughout Virginia, Gen. Lee said: 'I shall be a candidate for United States Senator.'"

CARLISTS ALL READY TO RISE.

Pretender Awaits Arrival of Cuban Army—Thinks Soldiers Ripe for Revolt, It Is Said.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Mail's Biarritz correspondent says:

"The troops sent in pursuit of the band of Carlists which appeared recently at Alcala de Chiavero, in Valencia, failed to capture the members of the band, owing to the complicity of the inhabitants, who are all Carlists, and feed and conceal the fugitives and give their pursuers false information.

"Many prominent Carlists have settled at Bayonne, Biarritz, and St. Jean de Luz, close to the Spanish frontier, as many did previous to the last Carlist rising, their object being to establish easy contact with the

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THE ROUGH RIDERS LAND AT MONTAUK

Col. Roosevelt and His Men and Gen. Wheeler Now in Camp.

SEVENTY-FIRST BOYS ASHORE.

A Battalion of That Regiment Also Comes on the St. Paul.

Col. Roosevelt Declares He Is "Disgracefully Healthy"—He Makes a Statement Regarding the Regiment.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 15.—The 680 Rough Riders who arrived here yesterday from Santiago on the transport Miami disembarked at the Iron Pier shortly after noon to-day, and the reception they met was almost sufficient to recompense them for the many sufferings they had undergone. Unlike the other troops, whose landing was effected in the presence of an admiring but silent crowd, tumultuous cheering, loud shouts of "Welcome home!" and words of encouragement greeted the returning troopers. But proud as they must have felt to be thus welcomed, they gave no outward signs of joy.

Col. Downs and two companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, were also landed from the St. Louis. They were immediately marched off to the isolation camp, and are not to be allowed to communicate with anybody until the five days' period of incubation has elapsed.

The former auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived here to-day with the entire First Battalion of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. The following is a list of the officers who accompany the battalion: Field and Staff—Major J. H. Whittle, commanding; Battalion Adjt. W. F. Crockett and Assistant Surgeon Lemon; Company D, Capt. W. H. Linson, Lieuts. W. Rockwell and G. H. Wilson; Company C, Capt. F. Heindsman and Lieuts. A. S. Robertson and W. M. Gallagher; Company A, Capt. E. De K. Townsend and Lieuts. P. H. Short and W. F. Weiss; Company G, Capt. A. J. Bleecker and Lieut. H. Maslin. Other officers on the St. Paul are Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, Majors A. C. Sharp, Philip Reade, M. W. Wood, and M. C. Hutchins, Capt. F. H. Lord, First Lieuts. George S. Cartwright and W. P. Jackson, Second Lieut. L. F. Munson and Volunteer Aid A. C. Munoz.

More Yellow Fever Found.

The first positive case of yellow fever was diagnosed at the detention hospital to-day and three other cases under suspicion. All come from the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, and landed her passengers this afternoon. In all fifty-five sick men from that vessel were accommodated at the hospital with two of acute dysentery, which will in all probability prove fatal.

The strictest form of quarantine is placed around the men taken from the infested vessel, and for that reason detailed information regarding them has so far been unobtainable.

The Rough Riders were in too wretched condition to substantially appreciate the noisy greetings of their comrades. Their spirits were low and their bodies weak. It was all they could do to drag themselves along the road to the point of assembly, where the weakest men were huddled in wagons to be taken to the detention hospital and the stronger ones formed in line to march to their camp, some two miles away. One man, however, gave no evidence of having passed through the tortures of the Cuban campaign, and that was Col. Theodore Roosevelt. To use his own language, he was "disgracefully healthy."

His manner had lost none of its old-time vigor. His complexion was ruddy and healthy, and it did not seem as if he had lost a pound of flesh. Standing on the bridge of the Miami as she made her way slowly to the pier, he looked the picture of health. He was at once recognized by his many friends who were waiting near the dock, and the cheering at once began. About 100 Rough Riders had assembled to greet their commander, and they kept up the yelling and shouting in true country fashion.

Regulars on the Dead Line.

It was 10:45 when the Miami weighed anchor some three miles out, and half an hour later she was at the pier. Some fifteen minutes were consumed in making her fast, and the crowd at once began to surge toward the dock. Seeing the impossibility of keeping the eager spectators back with the few sentries at his command, Capt. Abbott Edwards of the First United States Cavalry, who was in charge of the landing, ordered a troop of his men from camp to do guard duty. The Rough Riders here had requested that privilege on the occasion of their comrades' arrival, but it was thought best to put regulars at the dead line. The crowd was driven back to within 100 yards of the dock, but this did not damp the ardor of the welcome they were about to extend to the heroes of El Caney and San Juan.

The first man off the Miami was Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. The veteran of two wars showed hardly any traces of the hard campaign in which he played such a prominent part. He walked down the gangplank with the agility of a boy. Beneath his white helmet his face looked perhaps thinner and more drawn than usual, but his eyes sparkled with joy at the home-coming, and as cheer after cheer went up for him he ran to the end of the pier and raised his helmet in acknowledgment. He wore a spotless half-dress coat, riding breeches and leggins, and by his side swung a heavy machete incased in a thick leather scabbard, one of the mementos he brought with him from the scene of war. Mrs. John A. Logan, who with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and a Miss Babcock, was among the spectators, made her way to the lines and shook hands with the General.

Col. Roosevelt Following.

Immediately following Gen. Wheeler came Col. Roosevelt. He was attired in a new brown canvas uniform, his blouse encircled by a cartridge belt and a pistol fastened at the back. He wore the regulation army hat and a pair of ordinary leggins. Barely had he stepped on the pier when Gen. Young, the commander of Camp Wikoff, ran up to him, threw one arm around his neck, and with the other hand shook that of the Colonel for fully five minutes. The cordial meeting of the two men, one a

soldier of many years' experience and the other of but a few weeks, and the tribute of the superior officer to the gallantry of the volunteer, expressed in so frank and public manner, brought forth another storm of cheers, in which even the guards could not help joining.

Douglas Robinson and Dr. Cowles were on hand to greet the Colonel, and he found himself the centre of an admiring group of officers and civilians, who, in order to get an opportunity to talk to him, dragged him to the dead line. To the question of "How are you feeling, Colonel?" he answered, "Well, I am disgracefully healthy. Really, I am ashamed of myself, feeling so well and strong, with all these poor fellows suffering and so weak they can hardly stand. But I tell you we had a bully fight. This is a fine regiment, all a lot of crack-a-jacks."

A friend told Col. Roosevelt that he had heard Mr. Croker had felt very much exercised when the report came that the Colonel of the Rough Riders was wounded. Mr. Roosevelt gave no reply, and went on saying something about his regiment. He said, however, that he had not been wounded, merely grazed on the wrist, and showed that part of his arm which was slightly scarred. Before leaving the group of men around him he said: "I want you all to bear witness that I have not said a word except about the regiment, and that is worth while talking about."

Landing of the Troops.

Of the troops on board, Troop C, Lieut. Johnson commanding, and Troop F, Capt. Dodd, both of the United States Army, were first landed. They also had a number of comrades waiting for them, and were repeatedly cheered.

Capt. Dodd received an especially enthusiastic welcome from his brother officers. He was one of the wounded at Bloody Bend, San Juan River, having been shot in the head, but he remained with his troop until he was carried from the field in an exhausted condition.

While the regulars were disembarking the remnant of the Third Cavalry band, which also came on the Miami, played on the pier, starting with "Rally Round the Flag," and ending with "Marching Through Georgia." These inspiring airs, however, could not quicken the pace of the tired men. They dragged themselves wearily over the path to the place assigned to them on the beach, and, with the exception of the officers, hardly a man evinced any interest in his surrounding or paid any attention to the enthusiasm of the crowd. After a wait of over an hour the Rough Riders finally began their march from the ship. First came Major Hersey, to whom Col. Roosevelt had temporarily surrendered the lead of the column. Troop C came immediately behind. The men filed slowly past, but faintly responding to the loud greetings of the crowd and the waving of handkerchiefs by the few men. Troop E was next in line, and at the head of the column the American standard was carried side by side with the flag of Arizona. It had been given to the men by the women of that Territory, at Prescott, and was the first flag to be posted on a Spanish blockhouse.

Troop A, which followed, presented a sorry appearance. In all there were barely thirty men and hardly one with energy enough to hold up his head.

A comrade standing near the line as it passed wiped his eyes with his handkerchief as he remarked, "My God, there are not half the men there that left."

Some of the Other Troopers.

Next in line was Troop B, whose commander, Capt. McClintock, was wounded, and is at present in a hospital in New York. Troop F, under command of Capt. Maximilian Luna, followed. The gallant little Captain was frequently cheered, and one man, Trooper Sinnett, came in for a good deal of applause from his comrades. He had deserted his troop in Tampa when the Rough Rider detachment left, and made his way to Cuba in a transport, for fear he would not see active service.

"Well, did you get what you wanted?" shouted one of the men to Sinnett. "Yes," he replied, weakly, "I believe I did," and trudged on. Troop G, under Lieut. Greenway, the Yale football player, and Troop K, under Lieut. Woodbury Kane, came next. Lieut. Kane looked well and marched with a firm step. His troop carried a guidon given to it by the women of San Antonio, Texas. At the time of presentation the women impressed upon the minds of the soldiers that the little flag was not a dress parade affair, but should be carried in battle. The result of that injunction was visible. It was almost in tatters.

The rear was brought up by the ill-fated troop, the original commander of which, Capt. Allyn K. Capron, was among the first to fall, his successor, Lieut. Thomas, was wounded, and the First Sergeant was the late Hamilton Fish, Jr. "Will" Tiffany and Hallett Alsop, Borrowe, members of this troop, are both convalescent in the Sixth Cavalry Hospital, near Santiago.

After the several troops had marched to the beach immediately below the docks they were allowed to squat until the wagons for the transfer of their baggage arrived. Col. Roosevelt mounted a horse placed at his disposal by a cavalry officer and again became the centre of a group composed principally of newspaper correspondents. He would not make any formal statement, however, saying that as soon as he found leisure he would give a detailed account of his regiment's actions. Meantime, he pointed to three tall, athletic young men who were the last of the rapidly passing columns.

"There are three well-known athletes and college men," he said. "Bull of Harvard and Wrenn and Larned, the tennis champions, and if any man can tell them from any cow puncher in the whole outfit he's a dandy." All three were sunburned, and showed unmistakable signs of a hard campaign, but they were, notwithstanding, about as strong as any of the men in the regiment. Bull had a toothbrush stuck through his hatband, the only mark of civilization he had been able to keep. None of the athletes would talk of his experiences. "Too tired," each said, and all looked it.

The March to Camp.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the Rough Riders received the order to march to their camp, and as they plodded through the ankle-deep sand under the broiling sun their weak condition became even more apparent. The first flush of excitement caused by touching home soil was spent, and the reaction set in. A number of women standing on the side of the line of march sobbed as they saw the miserable plight of the troopers.

Two men—George McCarter and William Whalen—both from Prescott, Ariz., unable to walk any further, lay down in the shade. Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Downs, the wife of the Colonel of the Seventy-first New York, and Miss Babcock stumbled across them. Noticing the worn-out condition of the men, they offered them a basket of fruit. The men eagerly ate a pear, and the thankful look they bestowed on the donors brought tears to the eyes of the women.

The fruit seemed to revive the men, and as soon as McCarter could utter a few words he asked Mrs. Logan her name. She told him her name, and upon learning that she was Gen. Logan's widow he made an effort to shake hands with her. The women staid with the two sick soldiers until they were taken away. Both men declared that next to "Buckeye" O'Neill, they loved Col. Roosevelt more than any officer in the regiment.

Major O'Neill, before his promotion, was Captain of their troop. He led them up the hill where he met his death. He had been warned not to advance so rapidly by the officers of the Ninth Infantry, who were close by. He was just about to lead his command around the hill when a bullet struck him in the mouth and, piercing the vertebrae of the neck, killed him instantly.

Colonel Highly Praised.

All the Rough Riders were loud in praise of their Colonel, for the liberal manner in which he treated them. They say he spent a great deal of money from his own pocket buying extra provisions for them at every opportunity. They complained bitterly, however, of the way in which they had been treated on board the Miami. For five days they said they had nothing warm except coffee. It was a continual round of hardtack and bacon, as the fresh beef they had was tainted and unfit to eat. Besides, the hardtack was moldy, and, sick as they were, it was absolutely impossible to eat it.

Had it not been for the Red Cross Society the men would have fared little better in the detention camp here. Enough rations were provided for them, but they were the same hardtack and beans they had before leaving and they were heartily sick of it. As soon as they were reported at the detention camp, however, the Red Cross people sent 1,400 pounds of fresh provisions and delicacies down to them, and for the first time in many a day they enjoyed a feast.

The sick among them were removed to the detention hospital, and received the best of treatment. None of the cases are serious, and within a few days all are expected to be on their feet.

One death was reported on the trip. Sergt. West of Troop A died last Thursday of dysentery, and was buried at sea with military honors.

Although no contagious diseases were found on the Miami, the men were put in quarantine for five days. The quarantine was at first considered nominal, and soon the camp was overrun with Rough Riders and regulars, who took the shortest cut across to the lunchroom near the depot. Their presence was soon discovered, however, and Capt. Fuller of the Ninth Cavalry, who is acting as Provost Marshal, sent a guard out to round the men up and send them back to the detention camp.

For some reason, inexplicable to the hospital authorities, the ambulance service was extremely slow, and in every shady place sick men from the regulars and Rough Riders were discovered. Some of them were so sick that they lay down in the sand and sobbed like children. They were unstrung and their nerves were shattered. Bystanders did what they could for them, and when finally the ambulances arrived the sufferers were piled in and driven off with all possible speed.

Col. Roosevelt's Statement.

Col. Roosevelt made this statement late this afternoon:

"Of course I am proud of my regiment. There was never such another. In fifty days it was raised, organized, equipped, armed, mounted, put into transports, carried to Cuba and through two victorious fights. That's the record that I think will be hard to beat. It is mainly a Southwestern regiment, from New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. We have men from almost every State in the Union, Maine, California, New York, Massachusetts, Texas, Louisiana—everywhere—and it is a thoroughly American regiment.

"I think we have about every race and every religion of our people represented, though the men are 90 per cent. native born. Of the last five promotions I recommended from the ranks to the grade of Second Lieutenant, one was a Jew, one a Catholic, and two Protestants. The religion of the fifth I know nothing about. We have men from East and West—Indians, half breeds, and whites. We judge each man purely on his merits. If he can fight and march and has the knack of commanding men, he will go up.

"The grand work of the regiment is due largely to the cowpuncher—the man who has herded cattle on the great plains for a living—and next to him comes the Rocky Mountain miner, who has also usually been a small ranchman; then the professional hunter, the mining engineer and civil engineer, the packer, and, mixed with them, the college athlete and the man who has always been fond of rough out-of-door sports. They all go in together without a hitch. Four of the men were New York policemen, one of whom, Hayward, a gallant fellow, was killed. We have two clergymen in the regiment, and they fought splendidly."

A humorous recollection of one of his preachers stirred in Col. Roosevelt's mind and he broke out laughing. "You should have seen him," he said. "one morning, sitting just below the bomb proof, where the shrapnel kept cracking over his hat. They couldn't reach him and he knew it, so, though they touched the brim of his hat at times, he sat perfectly placid, breaking the beans for his coffee with the butt of his revolver and minded the bullets no more than if there had never been any. He was a game preacher.

"Ninety-five per cent. of my men had at one time or another herded cattle on horseback, or hunted big game with the rifle. There were, therefore, natural riders and good shots, used to out of door; dead game lot; intelligent, so we could discipline them. They were not used to it, but it was astonishing how quickly they became used to it.

"In the essentials of discipline they were as good as any men could be. They yielded most prompt obedience, and were just as good in policing the camp and keeping guard as on the march or in the fight. Very many of them had been under fire before. They had been Indian traders in Arizona, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in New Mexico, Marshals and Deputy Marshals in the Indian Territory. Scores of them had been in hard fights with Indians and white desperadoes.

"They formed a nucleus the minute the fighting began. Then they all took naturally to it. They scrapped by nature, I suppose. Perhaps it isn't very elegant language, but it is a fact. One of my best men, a Georgian named Crocket, had been an internal revenue officer, camping against moonshiners, pretty good practice for steadying nerves. He was wounded in the Santiago fight.

"Our first fight was at Las Guasimas. It is the veriest nonsense to speak of that as an ambush, as some coffee coolers in the extreme rear at first reported. We knew just where the Spaniards were, and Gen. Young with the First and Tenth Regulars arranged with Col. Wood, who had the Rough Riders, that they should march by different routes and hit the Spaniard's right and left wings at the same time. We struck them almost exactly together. It was a mountainous country, covered with thick jungle, and before a pass, defended by double our number, we made a brisk fight and suffered some loss of course, but we forced it.

"An advance guard discovered the Spanish outposts and we then deployed our men in battle order for the foemen. In this fight gallant Capt. Capron was killed. He was a splendid fellow, a finished soldier, knowing every detail of his profession, of splendid physique, and literally dauntless courage. Ham Fish was slain beside him. He was fighting just as gallantly. Fish had enlisted as a private, and had already risen to be probably the very best non-commissioned officer in the entire regiment.

"In the same fight one of Capron's men, an Indian named Isabel, was shot four times and continued fighting through it all. Another man named Sievers was shot above the hips when we were in a pretty hot corner. After a minute he sank and we propped him behind a tree and gave him his rifle and canteen. He kept on firing until we charged forward. I supposed he was mortally wounded and he was sent to the hospital, but to my astonishment he turned up in camp, walking all the way out, a week or two later, and has been with us ever since.

"Another man named Powland, a carpenter from Santa Fé, was shot through the side. He kept in the firing line until I noticed the blood on him and sent him back to the hospital, but he returned in about fifteen minutes and staid with us to the end of the fight. He was then sent to the rear to the hospital, and told he would have to be shipped North, whereupon he escaped that night and walked out to the front to join us. He was by my side all through the Santiago fight. On the last day of June I took command of the regiment. Col. Wood had been put in command of the brigade on the morning of the big fight on July 1. We were at first held in reserve, many of our men being killed or wounded before we had a chance to fire a shot. It was at this time that Capt. O'Neill of Arizona was killed, a man who ranked with Capron in value to the regiment, a man as gallant as he was efficient.

"At last we got the order to support the regular cavalry and make an assault on the San Juan hill. Moving forward, we had the honor to be the first to break through the line of Spanish intrenchment, storming the hills on the right of our front together with the Ninth Cavalry and fragments of the other regiments of the cavalry division, the First, the Third, the Sixth, and the Tenth.

"When we captured this hill, we first turned our fire on a hill to our left, which was soon after carried by the infantry, and we then rushed another line of intrenchments on the hills in our front. Having taken these we swung to the left and drove the Spaniards before us until we took the chain of hills which immediately fronted the city of Santiago. These repeated charges of course caused much confusion in all the regiments, and we of the cavalry, when he had taken the chain of hills, found all our six regiments greatly mixed. I was the highest officer left on the extreme front, and had a portion of all six cavalry regiments under me, and I shall always cherish the liveliest feeling of brotherhood and respect for the officers and men, not only of my own regiment, but of the entire cavalry division, with, and alongside of whom I fought on that day and the days succeeding.

"Word was sent to me to intrench and take the hills, and that night we dug trenches. We hadn't any food, but luckily in the last block house we captured, we found the dinners of the Spanish officers still cooking, and we divided them up and ate them with much relish. About one in ten of our men got a Spanish blanket. The others went without. For the next three days the men had to fight most of the day and dig most of the night, while their food and bedding were of course of the scantiest. But they didn't grumble or utter a word of complaint. They were just as ready to fight when the Spaniards made an attack at 3 o'clock in the morning, although they were hungry and shivering from lying out at night, drenched by the tropical rains, as they had been to fight in the day time on full stomachs."

ROUGH RIDERS ENTERTAINED.

Residents of Jersey City Give Them a Dinner—Applause for Roosevelt —Allen's Lion Cub.

The Rough Riders who have been staying in Jersey City were honored with a banquet last evening by the citizens of the Ninth Ward of Jersey City, at Philip's Hall, Montgomery Street and Bergen Avenue. They had received orders to march to Camp Wikoff yesterday, but Alderman Scott, Louis Steubenvoll, and other residents of the Ninth Ward who were making arrangements for the banquet telegraphed to Gen Young at Montauk on Sunday, and asked that the troopers might be allowed to stay over Monday night. They received an answer from Gen. Young acceding to their request, and so the men will leave this morning.

A large crowd assembled in front of the hall early in the evening, and when about 9 o'clock the Rough Riders who have been staying in the Fourth Regiment Armory came marching up, preceded by a band of music, the crowd cheered and red fire was burned and Roman candles were let off.

As the military guests came up stairs the officers, Capt. S. A. McGinnis, Major La Motte, and Lieut. "Hal" Sayre, Jr., were received by the Committee on Arrangements and were ushered into the front dining room, and the men were taken into the rear rooms, where they sat down to table fifty at a time, as there were not enough tables and chairs for all.

The Committee on Arrangements consisted of ex-Alderman Frank Scott, ex-Assemblyman James F. Blackshard, W. R. Harrison, Louis Stubenvoll, William J. Alberts, John Cable, and Chester Wolverton. Among the other invited guests were ex-Mayor Wanser, who acted as toastmaster; Judge Herbert Potts, David A. Platt, Daniel Y. Lewis, George M. Christian, E. V. Roberts, A. W. Brice, George W. Cottrell, Charles Stivers, John Graham, Andrew Anderson, Jr., R. McDonald, and Frank Coghill.

No speakers had been appointed for the evening, and so after coffee had been served the privates were called into the front rooms, and Toastmaster Wanser called in Mr. Benson to make a few remarks.

The speaker said that he had just returned from that part of the country where the Rough Riders hailed from, and had familiarized himself with their mode of life there, and then eulogized the men who had been at the helm of State during critical periods, Washington, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln, and now McKinley. Nevertheless, he went on to say, the victories were won not by the commanders but by the privates and their officers who knew how to shoot and did shoot, and who had placed the Stars and Stripes in a position from which they will never be lowered.

Capt. McGinnis Makes a Speech.

When Capt. McGinnis rose in response to a request for a speech he was greeted with loud cheers, and began by apologizing that he was a poor orator, but convinced his hearers that he was a good and enthusiastic speaker as well as good soldier.

He regretted several times that he and his men had not had the privilege of going to the front and participating in the assault up San Juan hill.

"Our own record," he went on to say, "was not the brightest. But the soldier record of my regiment I regard as the brightest of the war. I did not get the opportunity to show what my troop could do in the charge up that hill. If we had been there, there would have been a cyclone."

Capt. McGinnis spoke very feelingly of his old Colonel, Wood, who was always cool, and who had a warm heart for his men, and then spoke of a conversation he had had with the commander of the Second Regiment of regular cavalry and another cavalry commander, who said that it took a man two years to become a good cavalryman. Then he added:

"Col. Roosevelt selected for his regiment men who knew how to manage their horses, use their Winchesters, and were quite as skilled as the regulars if they were not quite as pretty. They could put a bullet from a carbine where it ought to go every time.

"It was said that they only needed the necessary discipline; that they could not crack their heels together; but this regiment was not going to the war for that purpose, but to act in unison, to concentrate their action, and act as one man. That we did in sixty days, and we showed those fellows that we could do as well as any of them.

"In conclusion, I would say that you are all admirers of our Col. Roosevelt. [Applause.] I'm not talking politics, but I don't want him to leave our regiment."

"What's the matter with making him Governor?" exclaimed a guest.

"He is good for anything," replied Capt. McGinnis, "because he is so just. He is unpleasant for those who don't do their duty, but very good for those that do. He is the biggest man that it is my pleasure to know personally. He is a good fighting American."

Three cheers were given for Capt. McGinnis as he sat down, and then more for "Teddy" Roosevelt and the Rough Riders.

A call was then made for Private Lawrence Ney Montgomery, the orator of Troop L. His mother, he said, was a niece of Marshal Ney, and he was born in Hempstead, Texas, where he held the office of Deputy Sheriff at the time that he enlisted in the Rough Riders. His speech was one of thanks to the citizens of Jersey City for their courtesies to the Rough Riders.

Allen's Lion Cub Raised Ructions.

The cougar or lion cub which the Rough Riders say is their mascot came near proving a "hoodoo" for Trooper Charles Green yesterday morning. The lion, which is a female, rejoices in the name of Josephine. It was caught in the Arizona mountains by Trooper George Allen. When he joined the Rough Riders he presented the cub to Troop I, but was appointed its keeper. When the troop reached Jersey City, Allen took Josephine's cage to the Fourth Regiment Armory. He slept on the floor near the cage, and while he was on guard Josephine always behaved herself.

On Sunday, however, Allen was sent to the City Hospital suffering from malarial fever. In his absence Josephine proved restless. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning she got out of her cage, the door of which had been carelessly left open, and started on a tour of inspection.

The first stop she made was beside Trooper Green, who lay wrapped in his blanket in the place where Allen used to sleep. Whether Josephine mistook Green for Allen and wished to rouse him or was bent on making a meal of him will never be known. What she did was to make a vigorous bite at Green's foot.

She caught his toes in her mouth, and he awoke with a yell that made the sleeping troopers around him think their camp had been attacked by a horde of Spaniards. The matter was soon explained, and then it was found that Josephine was quite as badly frightened as her human friends, and had quietly darted back to her cage. The door of the cage was fastened, and the rest of the night passed quietly.

When the six troops of the Second United States Cavalry, numbering 600 men, bound for Montauk, passed through Jersey City yesterday morning on their way to the camp, they attracted much attention. The troops were E, H, I, K, L, and M, in command of Major William M. Wallace, and they had a brass band. The men occupied two passenger trains, their horses three stock trains, and their supplies one train.

Thirty men of the regiment were left sick behind at Fort McPherson, Ga., while ten more were left ill at Washington. All who came in yesterday were able to march. They showed the effects of the exposure they had undergone in the Florida camp, where they were compelled to remain, while the other troops of the regiment were in Cuba.

IN MEMORY OF SERGT. HAYWOOD.

The Madison Street Police Station Draped in Black.

A group of policemen sat in the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon. One of their number, a detective, had an afternoon paper and was reading of the arrival of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Montauk Point. An idea struck him, and jumping up he called attention to the fact that three months ago Policeman Henry H. Haywood of that precinct had thrown aside the uniform of the police and at the very first call gone to the front as one of Roosevelt's Sergeants.

"He is not with them," spoke the officer, sadly, "but it is not right to let his death go by without taking some action."

The others fell in with the suggestion at once. An impromptu meeting was held, and in a few minutes the Captain's permission had been obtained to drape the front of the station house in honor of the dead hero.

Last night a decorating firm called with a quantity of bunting and hung great streamers of black from the roof to the door. In the centre was a large placard containing the words:

IN MEMORIAM.
Henry H. Haywood,
an officer of this precinct and a Sergeant in Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
Killed
July 3d, in the battle of
San Juan, Cuba.
Sergeant Company K.

Sergt. Haywood lived at 476 Pleasant Avenue. He was born in Wyoming, and is said to have no living relatives. He was an athlete, standing six feet and one inch, and weighing about 200 pounds. He was one of the first men accepted by Roosevelt. He was appointed to the police force on Dec. 3, 1896. Prior to his appointment as a policeman he was a sea captain.

Tug Chartered for Montauk.

In spite of the pressure of work in the Quartermaster's Department, occasioned by the arrival of the troops from Santiago, the work of shipping supplies to the camp at Montauk is going forward. Col. Kimball yesterday chartered the tug Alfred W. Booth, belonging to Michael Moran of this city. She will be used to tow transports at Fort Pond Bay, and her Captain, J. W. Kelly, has been ordered to report to Col. Hecker. The tug has been chartered by the day for a period of thirty days.

SHAFTER TO RETURN HOME.

Expects to Leave Santiago Saturday—Last of the Troops of His Corps to Sail on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A cable message was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Shafter from Santiago de Cuba saying he expects the last of the troops of his corps (the Fifth) will have left Santiago for the United States by Thursday next, and that he (Gen. Shafter) will start for home next Saturday.

All that now remains to be transported is the Third Division, commanded by Gen. Bates. These troops will be embarked as rapidly as the transportation facilities will permit. The First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry is attached to Gen. Bates's division, and is now awaiting transportation to the United States. They will embark on one of the steamers sailing to-day or to-morrow for Montauk Point.

Acting Secretary Allen has ordered the Prairie and Badger, now at Guantanamo, to report to Gen. Shafter at Santiago to be used for transporting troops to Montauk Point. They will each carry about 500 men. Gen. Shafter asked for these vessels in order to hurry the embarkation of his troops.

LAWTON THANKS HIS SOLDIERS.

Recapitulates the Achievements of the Second Division in a Farewell Address.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The following is Gen. Lawton's address to his staff, a part of which will shortly return home:

"Headquarters Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898.

"Being ordered to other duty, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, and in so doing desires to express to the officers and enlisted men of his command his thanks for and appreciation of the gallant and soldierly manner in which the duties and labors required of them have been performed, the character of which is almost unparalleled in severity, danger, and importance.

"The Second Division, established a little more than two months ago, proceeded almost immediately to embark for the expedition to Santiago. Arriving off that coast, it was the first to disembark and the first American military force to land on Cuban soil. Without delay or waiting to secure rations, baggage, or other necessaries and conveniences of any kind, the division proceeded to Siboney, compelling the garrison there to retire and capturing the town.

"The division then resumed, in advance of the army, its march toward Santiago, laboring day and night, amid trying conditions, in marches, reconnoissances and scouting, and, while covering the advance, fighting the decisive battle of El Caney. Unique in the character of its defenses and importance of its situation, Caney was defended with a stubborn resistance permitting of no surrender, and was carried by a charge such as is made only by American soldiers, killing, wounding, or capturing almost every Spaniard.

"Moving thence within an hour, without one man unaccounted for, toward Santiago and taking up a position on the right of the army and hastily intrenching, it was engaged with the enemy on the 2d of July. Extending to the right and covering the Bay of Santiago and threatening the safety of the Spanish ships, they sought safety in flight or surrender.

"Fighting by the daylight and digging all night, the division pressed forward to the right under the line and within 150 yards of the enemy, the right resting on the Bay of Santiago. The memorable 17th of July came, and with it the surrender of the city and the Spanish army, and later the end of the war with Spain.

"When overtaken by the dreaded fever your courage, cheerfulness, and fortitude did not forsake you. When the history of the wars for Cuban independence is written, the Second Division will deserve and receive a full page on every important occurrence that led up to its successful termination.

"To my staff I desire to acknowledge special obligation for most loyal and faithful duties well performed under circumstances and conditions too trying to be described.

H. W. LAWTON,
"Major General United States Volunteers,
Commanding Second Division, Fifth Corps."

TRANSPORTS SAIL FROM CUBA.

The Breakwater and City of Macon Bringing Two Regiments.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The transport Breakwater sailed this morning with the Twelfth Infantry. The City of Macon will sail this afternoon with the Seventeenth Regiment.

The Leona leaves to-morrow with Battery G of the Fourth Artillery, the remnants of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, the Gatling gun detachments, and Col. Parker's two companies of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

The Clinton has arrived from Tampa with medical supplies and several doctors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Surgeon Havard cables from Santiago that the Olivette will sail to-day with 200 non-infected patients. She will touch at Fort Monroe for instructions and probably will be ordered to continue to Montauk Point.

MAY CALL DEWEY HOME.

Congressman Burton of Ohio Says His Advice Is Needed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton arrived home to-day, and, in discussing the peace terms, he said: "I don't think our information about the Philippines is sufficient to enable us to speak definitely on what should be done. My impression is that the Administration is likely to call Admiral Dewey home, certainly unless troublous times arise at Manila so that his presence will be required there.

"He is not only a splendid fighter, but a man who is diplomatic and of broad views. The information we have received from that direction within the past few weeks makes the problem rather more difficult of solution, and renders annexation or a protectorate much less desirable than appeared to be the case several months ago. We have been led to suppose that the islanders were an extremely docile people, anxious to be free from the rule of Spain, and equally anxious for annexation to the United States.

"It now seems that the predominant influences there are not friendly to annexation and we have learned a great deal of the turbulent character of the people and of the confusion and difficulty which would be sure to arise from an attempt to assume control of the islands."

FOURTH ARMY CORPS' CAMP.

Coppinger's Headquarters at Huntsville, Ala., Named Camp Wheeler.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 15.—The first general orders issued by Adjt. Edwards of the Fourth Army Corps were published to-day and designated his headquarters Camp Wheeler. Gen. Coppinger was congratulated on all sides for the compliment bestowed upon the cavalry leader and Congressman from this district.

The officers on Gen. Coppinger's staff moved to their permanent headquarters to-day. The building has not been wired for electric lights, but that will be done to-morrow, and their home will then be ideal in every respect.

The Fifth United States and Second Ohio Cavalry Regiments, which were under orders to go from Tampa to Montauk Point, have been added to Gen. Coppinger's corps in order to take advantage of this camp, and will arrive to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:30 A. M.—642 East Forty-first Street; O. Borden; damage, $100.

10:15 A. M.—208 West Eighty-third Street; Emma Tiffany; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—30 Essex Street; Max Schwartz; damage slight.

9 P. M.—533 West Forty-fifth Street; William Mitchell; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—322 West Twenty-first Street; William Strong; no damage.

CUBAN ARMY TO BE DISBANDED?

Reported Decision by American Officers and Cuban Leaders.

GEN. GARCIA WAS PRESENT

Men to be Paid Off by This Country, It Is Said.

Will Involve an Expenditure of $15,000,000, but Is Essential to the Island's Prosperity.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15—11 P. M.—A secret meeting was held to-night at the Palace between the commanding officers of the American army and the Cuban leaders.

The strictest secrecy was maintained, but it can be said with good authority that Gen. Garcia was present.

The meeting lasted an hour and a half.

The information obtained is to the effect that the Cuban situation was thoroughly reviewed, and that it was resolved to disband the Cuban army, and that the United States should pay the men off.

This involves the expenditure of $15,000,000, but it is most important to the prosperity of the island, whose wealth is entirely agricultural, nobody, planter or farmer, daring to cultivate his lands while insurgent bands are in the field raiding and burning.

CUBANS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Party of Agitators at Santiago Seeking to Foment a Revolt Against American Authority.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The attitude of the people here is one of sullen hostility toward America. The better class in Cuba, it is true, favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate; but they are influenced by a party of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order.

This inflammatory clique, which demands suppression with an iron hand, urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans, and spurns all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate, and excites popular discontent.

The agitators advise the Cubans to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities, and to look upon the armistice as an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own account, and not binding upon the free and independent State of Cuba, whose liberating army, they declare, not only repudiates pacification but will ignore the armistice to the point of continuing to wage war and shoot every Spaniard in the field.

A wild rumor is afloat to the effect that the Cuban army will attack Santiago and capture it, to the glory of the Cuban arms, as soon as the American garrison is weakened. This is directly traceable to the same source.

The influence exerted by such a body of men against law and order is formidable. It is already felt among certain classes who refuse to work or serve the Government until a clear statement of the freedom and independence of their country is made.

A knowledge of this condition is imperative to the molding of future policy and to explain whatever harsh steps may be rendered necessary in dealing with the insurgents.

LIEUT. HOBSON DELAYED.

Experiments to be Made To-day—He Attends the Performance at the Casino.

Lieut. Hobson was seen yesterday at the Army and Navy Club and asked about his final experiments with the apparatus to be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. He said: "Owing to a delay in the arrival of some of the air bags from Boston, we have found it necessary to postpone our final experiments until Tuesday."

Lieut. Hobson went on to say that the expedition would start from Pier 18 East River early this morning, and would consist of two wrecking tugs of the Merritt Company, which will proceed to Stapleton, S. I., where the various tests will be made. Four bags will be tested—two large and two small ones. These will be sunk in crates, heavily ballasted, instead of being bound with straps and ropes attached to heavy weights, which latter method has been found to injure the bags. The large bags have a capacity of 400 cubic feet of air, and will be tested with three series of safety valves.

"If the experiments are completed to-morrow," said the Lieutenant, "I expect to start for the South to-morrow evening."

He would not say whether he would proceed to Santiago direct or stop at Washington and report the results of the trial with the wrecking company's apparatus.

Lieut. Hobson dined with a party of friends on the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria, and then went to the Casino, to see "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

In the theatre party besides the Lieutenant was Miss Hobson, his sister; Capt. Frank D. Garretty, retired, of the United States Army; Col. G. F. Hinton, and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Benson. They occupied a box on the upper tier, the Lieutenant keeping in the shadow.

At the end of the first act, stirred by some of the patriotic hits, some one called for three cheers for "the hero Hobson," and they were given with enthusiasm. Capt. Garretty then almost forced Lieut. Hobson to the front of the box, where he was at once recognized. A storm of cheering and handclapping followed, during which the Lieutenant continued bowing affably and smiling pleasantly. Cheer after cheer was given and there were calls for a speech, but the Lieutenant could not be induced to say anything. It was nearly fifteen minutes before the audience became quiet.

During the play thereafter, at every reference to the military or naval exploits, all eyes were turned toward the Lieutenant's box. After the show a crowd pressed to the box and almost prevented the Lieutenant leaving. He shook hands with a large number, and bowed right and left. Again and again some one would call for three cheers, and they were always shouted with heartiness. Followed by an admiring crowd, the Lieutenant escorted his sister to a cab, entered himself, and drove to the San Remo, where his sister is staying. Later he went to the Army and Navy Club, where he remained as the guest of Capt. Garretty.

PEACE JUBILEE IN ST. LOUIS.

Veiled Prophet Week to Take on a Patriotic Character.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—Mayor Ziegenhein announced to-day that he would issue a proclamation for a general jubilee and celebration in honor of the signing of peace. There will be a parade, band concerts, and speaking by some of the principal orators of the country.

The St. Louis Congressmen will be present, and Mayors of surrounding towns will be asked to assist in the celebration. President McKinley will be invited to come and assist in the festivities of that day, while the business houses of the city will be closed.

This celebration will take place the same week as the annual Fall festivities of the Veiled Prophet, and will be known as Peace Jubilee Day. The date has not yet been decided upon.

MEN WHO MAY MAKE PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

petty local leaders in the Basque Provinces and in Navarre. Spanish detectives have been dispatched by the Government to watch them.

"The fact that all letters from Don Carlos are now taken into Spain by couriers is regarded as proof that they contained orders to his followers and, therefore, must not fall into the hands of the Government.

"Carlist recruiting agents in several parts of Spain are offering men two pesetas a day. A Carlist Colonel has been arrested at Barcelona.

"Accounts sent to Spain by visitors to Don Carlos, at Lucerne, have occasioned the greatest alarm, and, despite public declarations, it is clear that everything is ready for a Carlist rising immediately upon the conclusion of the peace negotiations. It is believed that Don Carlos will wait until the army returns from Cuba before ordering an insurrection, as he hopes the Cuban army will return discontented and ripe for revolution. Carlist agents have been working in Cuba for months past."

A special dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says the following inspired statement has been made there:

"Notwithstanding his disapproval of the course the Government at Madrid is taking, Don Carlos maintains his firm intention to discourage any actual rising in Spain, and is using all his influence to quell insurrectionary tendencies and attempted uprisings among and on the part of his too-devoted followers."

MAIL SERVICE TO SPAIN.

Communication Likely to be Re-established in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The mail service between the United States and Spain will be resumed promptly so far as this country is concerned. The two countries being practically at peace, the officials here see no reason why mail passing between them should be opened and censored, as during the war. Hereafter these restrictions will be removed. Although no word to that effect has come from Spain, the presumption is a similar course will be adopted by that Government.

Steps will be taken soon by the Post Office Department looking to the resumption of regular mail communication between the United States and Cuba and Puerto Rico.

PEACE NEWS STOPPED FIGHT.

KEY WEST, Aug. 15.—To the torpedo boat Cushing, commanded by Lieut. Albert Gleaves, will doubtless go the distinction of having had the last naval engagement of the Spanish-American war. Had the peace negotiations been protracted a little longer the Cushing would unquestionably have ended the conflict by gloriously avenging its beginning, when Ensign Bagley and his four comrades of the Winslow were killed at Cardenas. At the very moment the orders for raising the blockade reached the Cushing she was making in for the three Spanish gunboats, which had wrecked her sister boat, intent on sinking them or herself going down in the effort. They were the Ligera, Alerta, and Antonio Lopez.

A few days previously the Cushing destroyed six small sloops and a two-masted schooner, the Triumpho, of twenty-five tons.

The Cushing had been ordered, with the Gwin, to go to Cardenas to prevent inland traffic between that place and Santa Clara. They put into Cardenas Bay last Thursday. Here the two-masted schooner Triumpho was sighted at anchor on the east side of Hijo Key, about a mile distant. The torpedo boats could not enter the shallow water, so a cutting out expedition, composed of a boat from each of the torpedo boats, both commanded by Cadet David Boyd of the Cushing, who is a survivor of the Maine, was sent in. As they approached the schooner her crew abandoned her. She was anchored on a lee shore, and a fresh wind made it impossible to get her off, so Cadet Boyd, acting under orders, set fire to and destroyed her.

On Friday both the dauntless little fighters again went into the bay, further to the westward, and found a few sloops standing out, all the other vessels having scurried back toward the town. The Gwin gave chase to one sloop, and after firing many shells, hove her to. The Cushing was meanwhile chasing a second vessel, but the latter had too big a lead, and, abandoning the pursuit, the Cushing went to the Gwin's assistance. The latter's prize had six Spaniards on board, and the two torpedo boats were about to tow her out when the three Spanish gunboats which wrecked the Winslow were seen getting under way. A good fight was promised, and to save time the sloop was abandoned, the Spaniards on board of her showering blessings on their magnanimous captors.

The decks of the torpedo boats were again cleared for action, and, although the contest would have been an unequal one, the Spanish boats carrying stronger batteries, all was ready for the daring attempt when the auxiliary yacht Stranger appeared with the news that peace had been restored and the blockade raised, and the boats were ordered immediately back to Key West.

TRADE WITH THE ANTILLES.

**Steamship Companies Resuming Their Cuban and Puerto Rican Service.

PRISONERS DIE BY SCORES

Mortality in Spanish Camp at Santiago So Great that Bodies Are Now Burned.

EMBARKATION BEING HURRIED

The Isla de Luzon Sailed Yesterday with 2,136 Men, and Two Other Transports Will Probably Start To-day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—The embarkation of the prisoners is being pushed with great activity. This is rendered imperative by their horrible condition.

The mortality from disease is so great in the Spanish camp that burial of the dead has been abandoned in favor of cremation.

Funeral pyres of logs saturated with kerosene are made in the open air, and on each of these ten or twelve bodies are heaped and burned.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon sailed this morning for Spain, having on board 2,136 Spanish soldiers. The Isla de Panay will probably sail to-morrow, and she will be followed by the P. de Satrustegui.

The Montevideo arrived this morning, and will begin loading at once.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Advices from Las Palmas to Lloyds report that the Spanish steamer Covadonga, one of the vessels assigned for transporting to Spain the Spanish troops who surrendered with Gen. Toral at Santiago, left there on Aug. 5, bound for Santiago.

SPANIARDS LIKED THE TUNE.

Gramophone Rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," but They Didn't Know It Was Our National Air.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.—The Casino Espanol, or Spanish Club, in Santiago, much frequented by the Spanish officers, has for some time boasted a gramophone, which was a source of joy and delight to the club members before the capitulation.

Strangely enough, through the long nights of the siege, their favorite piece of music, which they were in the habit of having repeated four or five times an evening, was "The Star Spangled Banner," which greatly pleased their musical souls, although they were entirely ignorant of its origin or significance.

As fate would decree, on the morning of July 17, when the American flag was hoisted over the Governor's palace, the regimental band of the Sixth Cavalry played with the utmost gusto this self-same air, whose full meaning then broke upon the assembled Spanish officers with unusual force and with no little discomfiture to their already ruffled feelings.

SOLDIERS TRY TO KILL A NEGRO.

Officer Saved Him After His House Had Been Wrecked in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Dan Thomas, a negro crab fisherman, was wounded and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of 500 Tennessee soldiers to-day. Two men of Troop B of the regular cavalry, which attempted to quell the riot, were dragged from their horses by the volunteers and slightly injured. The negro's house, a block and a half from the Presidio, was wrecked.

The trouble began in a saloon where Will Davis, a private of Company L, First Tennessee Regiment, was drinking. Five or six other soldiers from the different regiments and the negro, Thomas, was in the place. According to the story told by Davis, the negro approached him and asked for a drink. Davis replied that he had no money, whereupon the negro struck Davis in the right eye with a set of brass knuckles. The two closed in a struggle until they were separated by an Iowa private.

When the negro found himself free he left the saloon and retreated to his home, followed by the soldiers, who wrecked the house in an endeavor to get at him. Major Cheatham arrived on the scene at this juncture, covered the leaders with his pistol, and said he would kill the first man who injured the negro. The latter was then escorted to the guardhouse, but on the way Private Scruggs struck him on the head with a bludgeon. The soldiers were quieted with much difficulty.

Gen. Miller is investigating the affair.

CUBAN PORTS OPEN TO ALL.

Only American Trading Ships, However, Can Clear for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent the following telegram to all Collectors of Customs:

"Vessels may clear to ports in Cuba and Puerto Rico, subject to the laws and regulations in force relating to clearances, except that vessels of the United States only will be cleared for the transportation of merchandise in the trade between the United States and Puerto Rico."

Although this order has the effect of making our coastwise trade laws applicable to Puerto Rico, inasmuch as American merchant vessels only are permitted to clear for the island, the fact is that Puerto Rico is not yet regarded as a part of the United States and the order issued to-day is a military measure which may be modified or revoked by the President at will.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and therefore when Puerto Rico becomes a recognized part of the United States our customs laws must apply to that country. Hence the distinction.

A question which may become troublesome hereafter has arisen as to coffee. Puerto Rico has a large export trade in that article, which under Spanish rule was protected by a high tariff. Under our present laws coffee is admitted to the United States free of duty, and if that particular feature should be made applicable to Puerto Rico it is asserted that the practical destruction of the coffee plantations for the island would be the inevitable result. What may be done hereafter for the relief of this situation cannot now be foretold.

ROUGH RIDER PROMOTED.

Private Arthur F. Cosby of New York Made Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Private Arthur F. Cosby of Troop K, Rough Riders, has been promoted to be an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. Cosby was seriously wounded in the first day's fight before Santiago, when the Rough Riders were attacked from cover by the Spaniards. As soon as he was able to travel he was brought to Washington and placed in the hospital at Fort Myer. He has now quite recovered, although he still carries a Mauser bullet in his breast.

Cosby was graduated from Harvard in 1894, and when the war broke out was practicing law in New York City, where he resides.

A Solace Nurse Dies Suddenly.

John Farrell, twenty-seven years old, a nurse of the United States hospital ship Solace, died suddenly yesterday in a room at the Frisco Hotel, 83 South Street. A bottle of carbolic acid was found in his room and a box of pills, but Dr. Dodge of the Hudson Street Hospital said that the man had not taken any of the acid. The pills, he said, were medicinal. Farrell died from natural causes. His contract with Major W. H. Torney of the Relief was found in his pocket. He lived at West Point.

Projectiles for Army and Navy.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—Notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities there is no cessation in the war preparations, so far as the supply of steel projectiles is concerned, and an extra large consignment of six and twelve inch navy shells was forwarded from the Carpenter Steel Works, in this city, Friday night. The work on army shells is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and the Government yesterday ordered a large shipment to be made as soon as possible.

SHAFTER WRITES OF SICKNESS.

Ninety-five Per Cent. of Teamsters and Packers Ill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Alger to-day received a letter from Gen. Shafter which is in part as follows:

"The number taken ill in my command is very great, as you will see, though not very much greater than those returned to duty, and the death rate is not at present alarming, although it is steadily on the increase, and the doctors tell me that the fever, malarial and otherwise, is constantly presenting more virulent features. Every effort possible is made to guard ships bringing supplies to the army, but it is almost impossible to enforce it, when ships must be unloaded and men necessarily must come together in discharging and receiving cargo. The great trouble is that the people themselves seem to have no fear of infection, and unless you have a guard over every individual man it is almost impossible to keep them from mingling.

"The sickness among the teamsters and packers has been very great. Nearly every one of them, I suppose 95 per cent., have been sick, and, like the soldiers, they do not recover their strength."

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 2,715.

Shafter Reports 23 Deaths, 7 Being from Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Shafter's report of the health conditions of his troops at Santiago as bulletined at the War Department to-night is as follows:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 14: Total number sick, 2,715; total number fever cases, 1,506; total new cases, 129; number of fever cases returned to duty, 226. Deaths: Aug. 11—Corp. Marion Ames, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles H. Blake, Company C, Second Infantry, malarial remittent fever; Private John O'Connor, Company K, Seventy-first New York, malarial remittent fever. Aug. 12—Private John Mandig, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry malarial fever and dysentery; Private Ernst Smith, Company F, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever, diarrhea, epilepsy; Private William H. Glanz, Company A, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever and debility. Aug 13—Private Frank Boyer, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Arnold Geisman, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and anaemia; Private Hurbert Hill, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private James W. Hamilton, Troop B, Third Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Socrates Maupin, Company G, First District of Columbia, typhoid fever; Private Thomas H. Welsh, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts; asthenia; Private J. M. McNamara, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever. Aug. 14—Private Joseph W. McFadden, Company G, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank P. Meadows, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, septicaemia, from chronic dysentery; Lewis F. Wick, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Frank Burton, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Jacob P. Philips, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private John E. Grigg, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. Robert Anderson, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ernst Johnson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Walter Gilsman, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, measles.

Many Sick Soldiers in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—There were 317 patients at the division hospital this evening, the greatest number yet, and fifty-seven at the post hospital. Only one of these 374 sick soldiers is dangerously ill—nnamely, Private Mitchell of the Tennessee regiment, who has blood poisoning following vaccination, and is not expected to live. Private W. E. Williams, Company M, Twenty-third Regular Infantry, died at the division hospital yesterday of pneumonia.

Invalids Coming from Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Surgeon Torney cables from Ponce that the Relief will sail for Mayaguez to-day, and will arrive in New York at the end of the week. She had on board about twenty wounded and fifty convalescents. In the camps there are 185 cases of fever, mostly typhoid, but the general health of the command is improving.

Death of Private Earl Carter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Private Earl Carter of Buffalo, Company B, Sixty-fifth New York, died yesterday of malarial fever at Dunn Loring.

Gen. Bancroft Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville has tendered his resignation to the Adjutant General and requested permission to return to his home in Cambridge, Mass., to resume his business occupation. His resignation has been accepted, as there is no longer any need of his services.

DEER SEASON IS NOW OPEN.

Only One Stag Killed, but Bear Are Plenty Enough.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The deer-hunting season, which opened to-day, has been productive of but one report of the bagging of game this from Meecham Lake, where one stag was killed.

Bear have become numerous since the bounty was removed. One was killed at Reynoldson this morning, and Sunday evening at Lake Titus, a Summer resort, where the shore is thickly dotted with cottages, an immense black bear with two cubs was seen on the piazza of an unoccupied camp.

ITALY'S COLOMBIAN CLAIM.

South American Republic Asks Us to Arbitrate the Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The legal representative of the Colombian Government called on the Secretary of State to-day for the purpose of making arrangements in connection with the final settlement of the claim of Italy against Colombia.

It is represented by the Colombian Government that when the award was made by President Cleveland as arbitrator there was no provision as to the method of settlement and the proposition of the Colombian Government is that this be referred to the United States as arbitrator.

It is the desire of Colombia that this matter be settled in a manner to preserve the self-respect and dignity of the republic.

HAWAII SETTLES WITH JAPAN.

Indemnity of $75,000 Paid for Exclusion of the Mikado's Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Minister Sewall at Hawaii has informed the State Department that Hawaii has paid to Japan $75,000 as indemnity for the refusal of the Hawaiian Government to allow certain Japanese to land in Hawaii at various times during the past three years.

A complication arose over the claim of Japan for a larger amount about the time the new treaty of annexation was negotiated, but this payment, no doubt, clears it all up. Minister Sewall says that the payment of the $75,000 referred to was in full settlement of all Japanese claims, public and private. He also reports that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Honolulu expressed thanks to the United States Government for its good offices in the matter.

The action of the Hawaiian Government in paying this indemnity was based upon the recommendation of the United States Government as expressed by Minister Sewall, acting under instructions from the State Department at Washington. The Administration desired that the controversy between Japan and Hawaii over the immigration question should be settled before the formal annexation of the islands to the territory of the United States.

Boy Drowned While Playing "Tag."

While playing "tag" on the pier at the foot of West Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon with a number of other boys, nine-year-old Harry Brochhaven of 608 West Forty-seventh Street undertook, while in pursuit of another boy, to jump from the pier to a barge moored about four feet from the pier. He fell short in the jump, and, missing the barge by a hand, fell into the river. The screams of his companions attracted the attention of some men working near by, and they ran to the scene of the accident. The unfortunate lad did not come to the surface, and it was not till nearly an hour later that his body was recovered. The game of "tag" was not resumed.

New Mexico Train Robbers Repelled.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 15.—The west-bound train on the Santa Fé Pacific was held up by four masked men at Grant's, fifty miles west of here, at 1 o'clock this morning. The express car was cut off and run about two miles down the road, but an armed guard in the car prevented the robbers from entering, and, after holding the train for two hours they took to the woods without having secured the booty.

LOSSES IN 114 DAYS' WAR

Total on Both Sides Less than That of Single Battles of Our Civil War.

OURS SURPRISINGLY SMALL

They Were Incurred Chiefly in the Fighting About Santiago—One American Naval Officer Killed—Spanish Casualties.

Now that both Spanish and American commanders have received the order to cease firing, it is possible to reckon up with some degree of accuracy the loss of life and limb in the 114 days' war. Desultory fighting may continue for some days between Cubans and Spaniards in the Cuban interior. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt are still ignorant of the steps taken toward peace, and dispatches indicate that there has been post-protocol fighting about Manila. Aside from the possibilities of loss thus suggested, the Army and Navy Departments are in possession of nearly complete lists of casualties on the American side, and of more or less accurate estimates of losses inflicted upon the Spaniards. The double total is probably less than that of single battles in our civil war.

The Spanish casualties are, of course, far greater than ours, but are difficult to estimate because of conflicting reports. The first defenders of Spanish honor to fall in the war were undoubtedly killed at the bombardment of Matanzas, on April 27, the war having been declared by Congress to have commenced on April 21.

Shortly after this the cruiser New York fought some Spanish cavalry at Cabanas, thirty-eight miles west of Havana, without sustaining loss, and on May 1 Dewey won his world-famous victory off Manila, after stopping for breakfast when halfway through. The loss on the Spanish side footed up 400 killed and over 600 wounded. The American casualties consisted of the wounding of six seamen.

Among the Spanish wounded were the two commanders of the Castilla and the Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Executive Officer of the Reina Cristina. The Captain, Chaplain, Clerk, and Boatswain of the Reina Cristina were killed. A few days later Dewey captured the gunboats Leyte and Callao, and the Spaniards captured the American bark Saranac.

Only American Naval Officer Killed.

The Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill engaged the Santa Clara batteries off Havana on May 7 without sustaining injury. Four days later came the fight in Cardenas Harbor, in which the only American naval officer to be killed in the war met his death. The cruiser Wilmington, torpedo boat Winslow, and gunboat Hudson had entered the harbor to attack some Spanish gunboats. In the fight a shell burst aboard the Winslow, killing Ensign Worth Bagley and four others. The Spanish losses in Cardenas included one medical officer, three sailors, two women, three children killed; wounded unknown.

The day of this skirmish was also the day on which the cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville, and the auxiliary cruiser Windom attacked some Spanish troops behind improvised breastworks at Cienfuegos. One seaman was killed and another was so badly hurt that he died later. Capt. Maynard and Lieut. Cameron Winslow, both of the Nashville, were slightly, and Robert Volts of the Nashville, Herman W. Kuchneister, John Davis and John T. Doran of the Marblehead, and William Levery were seriously wounded. Many other Americans received trifling wounds. The Spaniards lost 300 killed and many hundreds wounded.

Sampson's bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico, an engagement satisfactory in its results, took place the next day, the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck, and Porter joining in the attack. The enemy responded with a heavy fire, killing Frank Widemark, a seaman on the New York, and the gunner's mate on the Amphitrite, and wounding seven. The ships were uninjured. The Spanish Governor General reported the casualties in the town as eight killed and thirty-four wounded.

A second minor attack on Cardenas took place in which seven Spaniards were reported wounded, and on May 31 Commodore Schley bombarded the Santiago fortifications, firing on Morro Castle, La Zocapa, and Punta Gorda. Our forces were unscathed and the Spanish loss was reported heavy. On June 6 Sampson took a turn at the forts, silencing them without sustaining loss. On the Spanish side Col. Ordonez, Capt. Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizar, and officers Perez and Garcia were wounded. An Ensign and five sailors were killed and sixteen sailors wounded. One infantryman was killed and twenty wounded.

Losses in the Marine Corps.

Five American ships bombarded Caimanera, in the Bay of Guantanamo, on June 7, and forty marines went ashore there from the Oregon three days later. Then they were joined by 600 more marines from the troopship Panther, under Lieut. Col. Huntington, and the Marblehead, Vixen, and Dolphin ran up the bay to fire on the Spanish earthworks. The first battle of the marines took place June 11, when Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs of Richmond, Va., Sergt. Charles H. Smith, and two privates were killed. The Spanish loss is unknown. In the next two or three days' fighting, in which the marines did gallant work, Sergt. Major Henry Goode and Private Tauman were killed and five privates wounded. There were also some Cuban casualties.

Sampson's next bombardment of Santiago resulted in the killing of an officer and three men and the wounding of an officer and twenty men. On June 13 the Yankee fought a Spanish gunboat off Cienfuegos, and Solon P. Kennedy of this city was wounded. Three days later the Spanish General, Joval, was killed in a naval attack on Santiago. A gunner was killed at target practice on the Yankee by an exploding shell.

Then Shafter effected a landing in Cuba and moved upon Siboney, and the army took up its share of suffering and danger. The daring and famous charge of the Rough Riders and the Tenth Cavalry and First Cavalry on Sevilla Heights, near Siboney, when 1,000 Americans fought twice their number, took place on June 24. The killed included: Capt. Allyn K. Capron, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Sergt. Marcus D. Russell, all of the Rough Riders; Capt. Maximiliano, Corp. White of the Tenth Cavalry, Corp. Doherty, and ten privates. Major Crow, Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, Capt. McClintock, and Lieut. Thomas of the Rough Riders, and Major Bell, Capt. Knox, and Lieut. Byram of the First Cavalry were wounded and forty-six other soldiers. The Spanish lost 285 killed and wounded.

The Texas shelled the Santiago batteries on June 22, when a six-inch shell killed Apprentice Frank E. Blakely and wounded seven seamen. Shortly afterward Thomas Leveque of White Plains, N. Y., died in the Key West Hospital of appendicitis caused by overexertion while serving on the Yankee before Guantanamo and Santiago.

Casualties at Santiago.

In the advance on Santiago of July 1, 2, and 3, there were killed 21 officers, 205 enlisted men, and 77 officers and 1,197 enlisted men were wounded. At this time eighty-four enlisted men, of whom many have since been found, were reported missing.

In the destruction of Cervera's fleet on July 3, Chief Yeoman George H. Ellis of the Brooklyn was the only American killed. Three were slightly wounded on the Texas. The Spanish loss has been estimated at 350 killed and 160 wounded, including Admiral Cervera himself and Capt. Eulate. Besides this, in the sinking of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, Capt. Acosta, five seamen, and twenty-one marines were killed, and a Lieutenant and eleven men wounded. In the subsequent mutiny of Spanish prisoners on the Harvard six of them were killed and fifteen wounded. The loss with the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. is unknown.

Winthrop Chanler of this city, a brother of Col. William Astor Chanler, was wounded in the right arm on July 3, while landing with a force of twenty-five Rough Riders and some Cubans from the auxiliary gunboat Peoria, at Palo Alto.

Gen. Miles, after effecting his landing in Puerto Rico, at Guanica, has had such a gratifying time of it that there were practically no American casualties. Capt. Gibon Barrett and four men, all Sixth Massachusetts, were wounded in a fight before Yauco, where four Spaniards were found dead and several wounded. On Aug. 6, eight privates were wounded at Guayama. One Spaniard was killed and two wounded. Five men were wounded at Cesaro Aug. 9. Three days [illegible]

RELIEF FOR STARVING IRISH.

Order of Hibernians to Send Aid for Famine Sufferers.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—In response to an appeal from Patrick Ford, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Society of New York, the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this city has decided to take immediate measures to send aid to famine sufferers in Ireland.

MINERS SHOT AT PANA, ILL.

Non-Union Men Said to Have Attacked the Strikers.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 15.—The coal miners' lock-out here reached a climax to-day when a serious shooting affray occurred on the highway near the city limits leading to the Springside coal mine. This is the only one of the four large coal mines in Pana that is attempting to do any mining, and but seven non-union miners are working here.

Several hundred union miners were congregated on the principal highway leading to the mine when Ed Jones and James Palmer, non-union men, rode up on horseback into the miners' lines, and without any provocation, it is said, other than the miners asking to talk with them, began firing into the crowd, at the same time retreating. Andrew Toomey had his right hand badly shattered by a ball and Michael Yernacavich was shot in the thigh. One other union miner is said to have been severely wounded. A ball grazed the head of William Baker, another union miner.

The union miners, headed by Baker with a shotgun, which he secured at his home, near the scene of the shooting, pursued Palmer, the non-unionist, to his home, where he had surrounded himself in his doorway by his female relatives to prevent Baker shooting. Later Palmer and Jones were arrested and taken to the city jail, which is surrounded by several hundred miners and citizens.

SPRING WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES.

Prosperous Conditions in Minnesota and the Two Dakotas.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—The Journal to-day prints the annual crop estimate of Spring wheat for Minnesota and the two Dakotas, made by its commercial editor, H. V. Jones. Mr. Jones has for several years made a personal inspection of the situation in all three States, and has been fortunate in approximating the quantity and quality of the yield very closely.

He estimates the yield this year for the three States at 190,000,000 bushels, as against 130,000,000 bushels in 1897. This is distributed as follows:

Minnesota, yield, 88,000,000 bushels; acreage, 5,500,000.

North Dakota, yield, 63,800,000 bushels; acreage, 4,700,000.

South Dakota, yield, 36,000,000 bushels; acreage, 3,000,000.

Total yield, 189,800,000 bushels; acreage, 13,200,000.

The average yield per acre shows less increase, however, than the total yield would indicate, because of an increase of acreage of about 2,000,000. There will be some surprises. The glowing reports of the trade for two weeks will not be sustained with unanimity. There are weak places, and the crop cannot fairly be called a "bumper" yield, though the total yield is well up to 1893's famous record.

Since 1895 there has been a large increase of acreage, so that the yield this year per acre will not be a "bumper" average. It is good as to quality, and its wide distribution will mean much for the general prosperity of the Northwest.

INQUEST OVER CANDY VICTIMS.

Examination of Poisonous Confectionery Sent Mrs. Dunning of Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 15.—Coroner Wills to-day held an inquest over the bodies of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, who died after eating candy from a box that had been sent to Mrs. Dunning by mail from San Francisco. Dr. Bishop, the attending physician, made a verbal statement as to his opinion of the deaths. He said the candy eaten by the women was poisonous.

No post-mortem was held, the physicians saying that on account of the vomiting there was nothing in the stomachs to analyze. After viewing the bodies the jury adjourned to meet subject to the call of the Coroner. A verdict will not be rendered until after the candy has been analyzed.

The funeral of the two victims of the poisoning took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—None of the many friends and acquaintances in this city of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Dunning can offer any plausible information why any one in San Francisco should send poisoned chocolates to Dover, Del., from the eating of which candy Mrs. Dunning and her sister died. The suggestion that the poisoning was intentional is scouted by those who knew Mrs. Dunning all of whom say she was never known even to create an enmity.

The fact that a handkerchief was sent as a gift to Mrs. Dunning's daughter simultaneously with the present of chocolates to the mother, is cited as an indication that the candy came from a friend. If the latter supposition is correct, the donor, appalled by the unexpected and dreadful consequences of the present, is carefully concealing his or her identity.

The statement that the wrapper of the candy box was postmarked San Francisco puzzles the mail authorities here. It is not the custom to postmark third-class mail, the stamps simply being canceled. The possibility of the candy having been accidentally poisoned at the time of its manufacture is denied by local confectioners. The result of the chemical analysis of the candy is anxiously awaited in the hope that the character of the poison may throw some possible light upon the mystery, which continues to remain apparently inexplicable.

Aeronaut May Lose His Life.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Prof. Litchfield, balloonist, may loose his life as the result of a mishap at his ascension at Clarendon yesterday afternoon. After a successful ascent his parachute landed in the lake near Fluvanna, and Litchfield's head struck the rail of a rowboat. The recovery of the aeronaut is doubtful.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are just going to their graves with disease and suffering, even when all else has failed, find this [illegible]

ABANDONING CAMP ALGER

Major General Graham to Move His Headquarters to Middletown, Penn., To-day.

TROOPS TO FOLLOW AT ONCE

Col. Burnham Remains in Charge and Will Leave with the Last Detachment—Men Pleased at Prospect of Change.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—According to information received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin today arrangements have been practically completed for the abandonment of Camp Russell A. Alger, near Falls Church, Va.

A telegram was received from Major Gen. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, comprising all the troops at that camp, saying that he has arranged for the departure of his headquarters and a battalion of the Ninth Volunteer Infantry, which has acted as guard at headquarters, for Middletown, Penn., to-morrow. In the meantime the work of clearing up the camp and providing for the transportation of tenting, baggage, and men is going on under his direction.

Lieut. Col. Burnham of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry will be left in charge to close up the rear. He will leave with the last detachment.

The change, Gen. Graham says, will be made as rapidly as possible with due regard to good order.

The orders to the various divisions of the corps will move the Second Division first, because of the temporary character of the shelter of the men at Thoroughfare, Va. The troops at Dunn Loring, the First Division, under command of Gen. M. C. Butler, may remain there two weeks longer.

The order to move is generally acceptable to the men, who are told by the Pennsylvania troops that they are going into "God's country." The Second Tennessee Regiment has requested to be allowed to march to their destination, but most probably will accompany their comrades by train.

The canteen of the Seventh Illinois Regiment has been closed by order of the General in command.

The field hospital at Thoroughfare Gap is to be moved to Bristow, Va., and the regimental surgeons will be without supplies until they reach Middletown. There are 110 patients in the hospital, about 40 of whom are suffering from typhoid fever.

READING, Penn., Aug. 15.—The first detachment of soldiers to occupy the camp now being prepared near Middletown, arrived last night. They were men from the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, which left for Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, on Friday night, headed for Montauk Point, to prepare camps. Just before reaching Rochester, Col. William Young, commanding, was ordered to detach Companies C, Capt. Huston, and H, Capt. Weber, and to send them to the camp near Middletown.

A force of over 500 men are at work today getting everything in readiness for the camp. This is an ideal spot for the encampment of a large number of soldiers, and the engineers already there are delighted with the place. The camp is close to the Susquehanna River, and there is a large and shady grove near by.

HOSPITALS AT CAMP THOMAS.

Much Better Provision Being Made for the Patients—A Reserve Hospital Erected.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 15.—The suggestions of the past few days as to crowded and inadequate hospitals at Camp Thomas are bearing fruits. Improvement can be noticed in all, and the patients are now receiving much better attention.

The hospital of the Second Division of the First Corps has been provided with new tentage, cots, flooring, lumber, &c. It comes late, but not too late to do much good and to greatly relieve the crowded condition of the hospital. It is one more step forward, and goes to prove that Gen. Breckinridge knew what ought to be done and cared to have it accomplished.

The hospital of the Third Division, First Corps, is still uncomfortably crowded. A reserve hospital, however, has been erected near by, and patients will be removed from the division hospital to it until the fever-stricken in the former hospital have ample breathing room. There are now in the Third Division Hospital 326 patients, most of whom are ill with typhoid fever.

The Surgeons are doing everything possible for the patients, but they need more room and more help.

MOVING FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Vermont Men Ordered to Fort Ethan Allen—Other Regiments Go to Lexington, Ky., This Week.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The First Vermont Infantry, camped here, was to-day ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and received its marching orders at noon. The regiment will probably leave here to-morrow.

The reason given for the change is the sickness prevailing.

The order came as a great surprise.

It is probable that the Third Division, First Army Corps, ordered from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky., will get away Thursday and Friday of this week. Brig. Gen. Sanger, in command of the brigade, is now in Lexington, making preliminary arrangements, and it is believed that he will have everything ready for the men to start Thursday, the day after the general review here.

It is not known when the Second Division, First Corps, will get away, as the camping ground selected at Knoxville does not seem to be satisfactory, and Gen. McKee is looking for a site further up in East Tennessee.

Arrangements have been completed for the First Illinois Cavalry to go into camp at Lookout Mountain, where a most desirable site has been located.

It was learned at headquarters this evening that the Third Kentucky, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and Fifth Illinois, now at Newport News, are to proceed to Lexington, Ky., to go into camp.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, commanding the Third Division, First Army Corps, at Chickamauga, arrived here this morning with his staff, to select a site for a camp for his division, which has been ordered here. The officers about decided to take the farms of James Clark and Solomon Van Meter, five miles north of town on Elkhorn Creek and on the Lexington and Eastern Railway. The farms comprise 700 acres, lying well, self-draining, and easy of access. Filtered limestone water will be piped from Lake Ellersee.

CAMP A "VERITABLE PEST HOLE."

Surgeon General Keller's Report on Conditions at Chickamauga.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—Surgeon General J. M. Keller of the Arkansas State Guard filed his official report with the Governor to-day on his inspection of the hospital accommodations at Camp Thomas. Among other things, he says:

"The water supplied is totally unfit for use for man or beast unless boiled and filtered, and facilities for boiling are inadequate. No facilities whatever for bathing. Am told they were refused when asked for. The garbage and refuse are deposited in pits just outside the lines of the regiments and covered with earth from day to day. The continuous rains have caused the water to ooze from these filled pits through the filth, until the ground at the old camp of the Second Regiment is, I am told, infested with maggots, and I have no doubt the same is true of every camp in the park.

"The dense grove retains moisture and breeds malaria. This is shown conclusively by the fact that the men are healthier and all feel much better since moving into the open.

"After a careful investigation, I am convinced that Chickamauga Park, by reason of the sinks and garbage of so vast a number of men and animals for three months and of the abominable water supply is a veritable pest hole, and unfit for a camp ground longer. It is beyond doubt infested with typhoid fever, which is rapidly becoming [illegible]

army is forced to remain there three months longer it will be decimated weekly, and there will be at least 10,000 cases.

REGIMENTS ORDERED NORTH.

Virginia and Pennsylvania Volunteers Go to Middletown, Penn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Orders were issued to-day by the Secretary of War for the Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, now at Charleston, W. Va., and 520 men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now at Newport News, to proceed to the new camp at Middletown, Penn.

For Jewish Worshippers.

J. E. Bloom, Assistant Adjutant General, Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, has written a letter from Chickamauga Park to the President and Executive Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city, suggesting that subscriptions be solicited to provide a large tent for holding religious services for Jewish soldiers at the Chickamauga camp this Fall. Gen. Bloom thinks a tent such as is furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association would be the best, and that such tents should be supplied not only at Chickamauga, but to other large camps throughout the country. He sees no reason why "a commission similar to the Christian commission whereof Gen. O. O. Howard is President may not result."

Another Camp in This State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—When Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in Washington on Thursday last the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General of the Army requested that Gov. Black should detail some of his officers to survey certain portions of the State, with a view of procuring a suitable spot for at least a division to encamp on. To-day a detailed report was sent to Washington. If the Government considers the country desirable, the department will send army officers to investigate and report. It is hoped by the State Administration that the report of the officers sent to investigate Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, and the country around it, will prove satisfactory at Washington.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A CAMP.

Seven Soldiers Seriously Injured at Lithia Springs, Ga.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., Aug. 15.—During a terrific thunderstorm here lightning struck Camp Hobson. Seven soldiers are in the hospital seriously hurt.

The company to which they belong was in the wreck a week ago at Fort McPherson.

VOLUNTEERS TO STAY IN CAMP.

Some Regiments Probably Will Not Be Mustered Out Before November.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Some regiments of volunteers seem fated to remain in their State camps until mustered out of the service of the United States unless the negotiations at Paris should turn out unfavorably.

Since he matter has been considered it is doubted whether any will be mustered out until after the Paris Commission has had a chance to take up and attend to its business. That pause will possibly keep volunteers in camp until November.

THROWN FROM SWITCHBACK.

Ocor May Die and Two Men Are Arrested on Suspicion.

John Ocor, twenty-four years old, of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, while riding yesterday afternoon on the switchback railroad at Ocean Avenue and Henry Street, Rockaway Beach, was thrown or fell from the car. His skull was broken and it is feared he has internal injuries. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. His condition is dangerous. The Rockaway Beach police arrested Edward S. Murray, Superintendent of the railway, and Frank Keshall, an actor. They are suspected of knowing something about Ocor's fall. The switchback railroad is owned by C. M. Graft of Ravenhill, Mass.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:11	Sun sets...6:57	Moon rises...4:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:51	Gov. Isl'd...7:14	H. Gate...9:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:54	Gov. Isl'd...7:13	H. Gate...9:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.

Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lydia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30, A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albert Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanrose, Cuban ports	.....	.....
Arecuna, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

Wanamakers

Of Rugs

IF you have Rug needs prepare to fill them now, for this is an opportunity of opportunities. Not the least of its advantages is the *extent* of it. It's no small lot we tell about.

First, about some made-up rugs,—made of Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and Brussels carpetings with handsome borders. Sizes from 6x9 ft. to 10x15 ft., and a lot of them. Cheap enough—prices are about half what the materials would cost you.

A lot of splendid samples 1 and 1½ yards long in all the above grades, fringed at both ends, at 50c. to $1.25.

Some very desirable Moquette rugs, 27x63 in., that were regularly $2.25, are now marked $1.50.

And then there are about 150 American Art Squares, of all-wool worsted warp, at 45c. per square yard; formerly 60c. Sizes 3 yds. by 4½ yds., 3 yds. by 5 yds., 3½ yds. by 4½ yds., 4 yds by 4 yds., 4 yds. by 5 yds.

Third floor.

Book Cases

TO-DAY'S Furniture Sale news concerns Book Cases. It will be an interesting topic to hundreds.

Prices $5 to $250, for pieces worth one-half more at any other time. That's the text, and it really needs no expounding. What is not told by it, is suggested by this detail:—

At $5—Of oak; 5 ft. high, 28 in. wide, 16 in. deep; 4 adjustable shelves; wood gallery top.

At $6—Of oak; 5 ft. high; 40 in. wide, 16 in. deep; 4 adjustable shelves; wood gallery top.

At $9.50—Mahogany finished; 5 ft. 4 in. high, 29 in. wide, 14 in. deep; inlaid front; 4 large adjustable shelves; single glass door.

At $10—Mahogany finished bookcase and desk combined; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 28 in. wide, 19 in. deep; glass door front.

At $13—Combination bookcase of oak; 6 ft. high, 40 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fall front desk and single door case; 4 adjustable shelves; oval French bevel plate mirror in top and enclosed cupboard base.

At $15—Mahogany finished; 5 ft. high, 40 in. wide, 14 in. deep; inlaid front; double door; 3 adjustable shelves; 2 drawers and 2 small cabinets in top.

At $17—Mahogany finished combination bookcase and desk; 5 ft. 6 in. high, 40 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fall front desk; single glass door; 4 adjustable shelves and enclosed cabinet base.

At $19—Combination bookcase and desk of oak; 6 ft. high, 42 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fall front desk and single door-case; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror in top and enclosed cabinet base.

Fourth floor.

The Silks

VERBAL inducement to attend this sale of Japanese Silks seems wholly superfluous. To-day will be a busier day than yesterday,—and yesterday's selling was fast enough to clear out entirely lots measured in *miles*.

But there are miles left.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Wrappers MADE in the newest attractive styles and prettily trimmed. Wearing time enough yet to come. These are very moderately priced, too. Like the three that follow, as illustrations:

At $1.75—With square yoke front and back of fine plaits; full front, fitted back and Watteau plait; turn-over collar and sleeves edged with narrow embroidery; with belt.

At $2.50—With square yoke front, two rows of embroidery insertion across front; double Watteau plait back; bretelles over shoulders; neck and sleeves finished with narrow embroidery.

At $4.25—Round yoke front of fine plaits; fitted back with plaits from neck to waist; ruffle of embroidery over shoulder and down sides in front; deep ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves; ruffle on bottom of skirt; with belt.

Others up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Umbrellas Priced Cheaply IF you buy one of these now you will save a dollar. They're offered at about that reduction from actual values. Fine 26-in. black silk, close-rolling umbrellas, with steel rods; natural wood handles, with attractive designs in sterling silver; case to match. Price $2.25. You'd not hesitate if we said $3.25.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

How the Pope and Bismarck Exchanged Portraits.

From The London Chronicle.

Art as a softener of international asperities has had many triumphs. Not one of these was more memorable in its way than that by which Prince Bismarck and Pope Leo XIII. were brought into touch. The medium of communication was Franz Lenbach, the famous Bavarian painter, to whom the Pope gave not only sittings but a commission to paint the portrait of his enemy." Bismarck, much pleased, gave a return commission; and the restoration of friendly relations between the Roman Pontiff and the German Chancellor, whether by mere coincidence or not, certainly dated from the time when each adorned his apartments with the portrait of the other.

Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg, who has just rented Beaufort Castle and its immense shootings from Lord Lovat, has himself made every penny of his large fortune, and his family has a great liking for life in Great Britain. When the late Earl of Lytton died, and Knebworth was to let, Mr. Phipps became its first tenant, one of his stipulations being that everything, to the blotting pad upon the writing table, should be left as it was when its late owner had occupied it.

THE KRAG-JORGENSEN GUN

It Is Inferior in Many Respects to the Mauser Used by the Spaniards.

LESSONS OF CUBAN CAMPAIGN

Enemy's Weapon Easier to Load, Can Be Fired More Rapidly, Has Longer Flat Trajectory, and a More Humane Bullet.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 1.—The chief interest now taken in war by those nations not engaged in it, as well as by the military authorities of the nations that are flying at each other's throats, is in the lessons it may teach for use in future wars. All of our arms and ammunition are experiments, and all our theories of modern war, by sea or land, are empirical.

When we find, as we have just done, that the nations that have put their trust in "reeking tube and iron shard" are no more efficient in war than a peace-loving republic, we pause in our commiseration to glorify our freedom from militarism and Caesarism. If we find, as we have just done, that the gun armor belts of Spanish and other foreign cruisers are a delusion, we cease to think of the charred bodies of several hundred Spanish sailors, and laud our own wisdom in clinging to the simple faith of republics—that the man, whether in the ship, behind the gun, or on the field, is the main thing, after all. And so we forget our humanity for a while to con another lesson in destroying human life.

And we have learned for ourselves, or have been taught by hard experience, several lessons in the present war. The chief one, it seems to me, is that we are armed with a gun far inferior to that used by Spain, and correspondingly inferior to the military guns of Germany, France, and England. It was also clearly demonstrated that the nation which sends its troops on a modern battlefield with black powder is deliberately sacrificing them to its own ignorance, parsimony, or negligence; but we knew this well before we sent our volunteers and our artillerists under fire at El Caney and El Paso to be slaughtered by the enemy, and we can settle the question as best we may as to where the blame for such a useless sacrifice should be placed.

But we did not know about the difference in the guns. It is true that our Government experts had examined the Mauser, but they had not understood its principal merits. Its great possibilities and its fearful effectiveness seem to have been entirely overlooked.

The Krag-Jorgensen Gun.

Our own gun, the Krag-Jorgensen, proved to be inferior in many respects to the Mauser, although we had full opportunity for choosing between the two, and had, it was supposed, subjected both to the severest tests. I do not say we should have selected the Mauser. We also examined guns like the Mannlicher and Lee-Metford, that are better than the Mauser, and rejected all for the Krag-Jorgensen, a wild experiment in gunmaking.

It is said by army officers that we selected the Krag because of its simplicity of action and mechanism. These advantages are not apparent when our gun is compared with the Mauser—indeed, the Mauser seems simpler—but if they be real, they are overwhelmingly outweighed by other advantages possessed by the Mauser. It is said that in using a magazine gun it is advisable to have it as simple as possible, so that the troops will not get confused by a complex mechanism. A very good reason, if it had any application. If the ignorant soldiery of Spain and the still more ignorant and unthinking Cuban guerrilleros can use the Mauser without confusion, surely our troops, who are unquestionably the most intelligent body of men in the world, could handle it with ease and effectiveness.

An American soldier is complete master of his gun in a short time. He studies it, he handles it as carefully as if it were so much gold; he treasures it and knows it as a skilled mechanic knows his lathe or a potter his wheel. It is not a question as to his ability to handle any gun, and he has shown to the world that even with an inferior weapon he can carry theoretically impregnable positions.

The advantages possessed by the Krag-Jorgensen over the Mauser seem to have been reduced to the single doubtful one of simplicity of mechanism, and its easier use as a single-shot gun.

The advantages possessed by the Mauser over the Krag are the following:. A longer flat trajectory, greater velocity of the ball, greater penetration, a more humane bullet, greater ease in loading, and greater rapidity in firing. These are the chief requisites in a modern rapid-fire magazine rifle.

The flat trajectory of the Krag is about 600 yards; that is to say, it will throw its bullet on a straight line for that distance. Beyond this the sights have to be raised, and when you begin to raise sights you begin to lessen materially the accuracy of fire, as well as the general effectiveness of the fire. The soldier has to guess at the range, and is likely to misjudge it. Again, if a bullet flies in a straight line at a distance of four or five feet above the earth, it is equally dangerous at every point within its flat trajectory; but if it goes in a parabola it is effective at only one spot—the 30-100 of an inch where it strikes the earth.

The Krag's Flat Trajectory.

Theoretically, the Krag has a flat trajectory of 800 yards, but in practice our soldiers found that the sight had to be raised at any distance beyond 600 yards. The Mauser has a flat trajectory of 880 yards, or a straight effective fire over a range of 280 yards more than is covered by our gun. This 280 yards is enough to win a battle in by a direct fire.

To the greater velocity of the Mauser, which is said to be 500 feet per second greater than that of the Krag, are due the two next advantages—greater penetration and more humanity. It is, therefore, one of the principal merits of the Spanish gun.

The Mauser ball penetrates wood ten inches deeper than the bullet of the Krag. This is important in several ways. It would kill or wound more men if fired against the head of a column or against an enfiladed line. It would also pass through larger trees and more earth, to the injury of soldiers under cover.

The Mauser is a more humane rifle than the Krag. We should prefer to disable men in battle to killing them or inflicting upon them lacerated wounds. The Krag bullet being larger by two calibres, and moving with lesser velocity, has more of the "stopping" quality that fighters of savages and hunters of savage beasts lay so much stress on; but it inflicts a needlessly painful wound. The Mauser bullet cuts through the flesh and bone as a needle passes through cloth, or a surgeon's lancet severs the skin. It seldom has that terrible explosive effect observed by scientists who have experimented on cadavers with the modern bullet driven at its present tremendous velocity. All of our surgeons have pronounced the Mauser more humane than the gun we use.

The Mauser is more easily loaded than the Krag, as the package containing five shells can be inserted in the magazine as quickly as, possibly more quickly than, a single cartridge can be put into the chamber of the Krag.

It is also capable of being fired far more rapidly than the Krag for the same reason. Its rapidity should be, apparently, at least twice as great as that of our arm.

Take the two guns, as subjected to the actual and only test of battle, and it seems to me that we have an inferior gun. It has proved far less effective than the gun we have had to face in the ditches and blockhouses in Cuba. Its defects would be far more conspicuous if it were contrasted, in battle, with the Mannlicher, the Lee-Metford, the Lebel, or the Beabody.

STANHOPE SAMS.

CHOICE OF SMALL ARMS.

Ordnance Bureau Investigating Mauser and Krag-Jorgensen Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The cessation of hostilities will not make any difference with the engineer and ordnance bureaus of the War Department in the matter of pursuing work on the fortifications. The Engineers will be as active as ever, and the ordnance office will continue its work in manufacturing and mounting the big guns on the fortifications.

The ordnance bureau will not be as active as heretofore in getting together a supply of small arms for the infantry and cavalry and field artillery. In fact, it has enough of such arms at present, and has discontinued operations in this direction. No further definite reports have been received as to the number of Mauser rifles which were captured at Santiago or details as to the condition in which they were found. It is generally believed that the Spanish troops in Cuba, which had not surrendered at the time the protocol was signed will be allowed to retain their arms and take them back to Spain.

Indefinite reports have reached the ordnance bureau indicating that the Spanish troops have had a great deal of trouble with the Mauser guns on account of their complicated features, which, the men have said, are such as to render them out of order very frequently. The ordnance bureau is awaiting with some interest reports for the army regarding the firearm drills, especially as to the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle with which the regulars are armed. Some doubts have been expressed regarding it, as magazine guns subject to the high pressure which these rifles have to stand are often rendered less effective than they have been represented.

Many army officers have been of the opinion that the .45-calibre rifle with smokeless powder is one of the best and most effective small arms that can be used. The ordnance bureau will thoroughly investigate the merits of the different arms used with a view to having the army equipped with the best weapon that can be obtained.

KOTZEBUE SOUND NEEDS FOOD.

Provisions Scarce and the Yellow Metal Hard to Find.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 15.—A letter received here announces the arrival at Kotzebue on Sunday, July 14, of the steam schooner Elk, which sailed from this port early in June with a party of prospectors for the mouth of the McKenzie River. The Elk made the run from Dutch Harbor to Kotzebue Sound in seven days, arriving there July 14. The letter states that there are more than 500 people on the sound.

Already provisions are scarce. The schooner had two years' supplies for fifteen men, for which a handsome figure was offered. Parties have commenced prospecting in the mountains and along the various streams emptying into Kotzebue Sound, but no strikes have been reported. Many who are short of supplies are making preparations to return south.

The only gold reported from the vicinity of Kotzebue Sound this season is about $15,000, which was in the possession of three men who had arrived at Dutch Harbor just before the sailing of the Elk. They had exhausted their supply of provisions, and came to Dutch Harbor in the hope of replenishing their stock. They refused to give the exact location of their mine.

The following vessels were reported in the vicinity of Kotzebue Sound on July 14: United States revenue cutter Bear, Latrel, Evelyn, Johnson, and Loyal.

Klondike Royalties Continued.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 15.—William Ogilvie, the newly appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, says he has not the power to abate the royalty on Klondike gold or to deal with the matter of the gold reserved claims. "These," he said, "are subjects which have been dealt with by our Parliament. The Governor General himself could not alter the decision."

Freight and Mail for St. Michael.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 15.—The steam schooner Fulton has sailed for St. Michael. The Fulton carried a large amount of freight besides Government supplies. She also had about six tons of mail.

FAVORS NATIONAL EXPANSION.

Our Consul General at Shanghai Tells How England and America Can Rule the World.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—John Goodnow, Consul General at Shanghai, China, in a private letter discusses the expansion policy as follows:

"We should hold the Philippine Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Ladrone Islands, also Cuba and Puerto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them war indemnity or what. We need them in our business. You have no idea, and cannot have until you get out here, how all nations are fighting for trade, and what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the Continental peoples seem more jealous of us than even of England.

"If we are to have anything to say, we must have a navy. To have a navy, we must have coaling stations. That means the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines. To handle our navy economically and effectively we must build the Nicaragua Canal, and in my opinion we should buy a strip of land across Nicaragua to build our canal in our own territory.

"Look on the map showing the routes of full-power steam vessels, and you will see that every trade route to the Isthmus passes Cuba and Puerto Rico. A strong country controlling those two makes the canal at the Isthmus a private waterway whenever it wants to. Also, Cuba controls the Gulf of Mexico and the water routes to the mouth of the Mississippi. It is a big programme, but I think we have got to do it.

"England controls absolutely one route to the East, by the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Let us control the other routes by the Nicaragua, and the Anglo-American alliance rules the world. Not a Continental nation would dare oppose us, for we could starve them out. We are the people if we take our opportunities as they come along."

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE.

Subjects Growing Out of the Late War to be Discussed at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Henry Wade Rogers and Ralph M. Easley, Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements for the National Conference on Foreign Policy, to be held here Friday and Saturday, arrived to-day and arranged for headquarters at the United States Hotel.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the convention are "Future Colonial Policy of the United States," "The Nicaragua Canal," "International Law," "Should the Law Permitting Prize Money Payments Be Repealed?" and other questions growing out of the late war. The committee to-night announces the programme as not completed, but the following have consented to speak:

Carl Schurz, New York; Judge P. C. Grosscup, United States District Court, Chicago; ex-Consul to London Patrick A. Collins of Boston; W. P. Wilson, Managing Director Commercial Museum, Philadelphia; Warner Miller, New York; Samuel Gompers, President National Federation of Labor; Charles A. Gardner, attorney for the Manhattan Railway, New York; Albert Shaw, New York; Wirt W. Howe, President National Bar Association, New Orleans; Willis J. Abbot, New York; Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield, Mass.; Moorefield Storey, Boston; H. A. Garfield, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Beveridge, Indianapolis, and Henry Wade Rogers, President of the Northwestern University, Chicago.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will also be represented on the programme.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President D. B. Robinson of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company said yesterday that after Sept. 1 the system of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railway would be operated as part of the "Frisco" system. The line of 112 miles runs from Kansas City to Osceola, Mo. It is owned by John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., and had at last reports ten locomotives and 324 of miscellaneous rolling stock. It cost about $4,250,000 to construct.

Announcement is made by General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels for the management of the New York Central of the withdrawal of the train known as the North Shore Limited, which ran between this city and Chicago by the Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Policeman Finds $14,000 Bankbook.

Policeman Patrick O'Donnell of the Delancey Street Station last night picked up a bank book at Grand and East Streets. It is on the Third National Bank of Jersey City, is made in the name of James C. Malone, and shows a balance of $14,784.34. The Delancey Street police will hold the book for its owner.

A REPORT BY DR. LESSER

He Files with the Red Cross a Story of the Trip on the Concho.

NO ATTEMPT TO FIX BLAME

He Says Convalescents Who Were Selected to Remain on the Island Came Aboard the Vessel Contrary to Orders.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser has filed with the Red Cross Committee, for transmission to Surgeon Major Lagarde, at Siboney, a report of the voyage of the Concho from Siboney to New York. Dr. Lesser says, in part:

In accordance with our direction, on the morning of the 23d of July, I accompanied Dr. Ireland to meet the officers who were sent by Capt. Risk of the transport ship Concho to report to you, to take charge of the ship as she was, and do the best I could under the circumstances. The officers informed us that they were ready to receive on board the persons Major Lagarde decided to send, and that the ship was bound for Fort Monroe.

We were informed on inquiring that there were sixty-two berths in staterooms on the Concho, a certain number of steerage passenger berths, and in the second deck and hold of the ship were the bunks in which the soldiers were transported from the United States to Cuba. Our questions as to the condition and supplies of the ship were satisfactorily answered, except as to the supply of ice, there being none on board. One thousand rations had arrived, and also some medicines. The ship was perfectly clean, but the bunks being close above each other, in tiers of four in a row, I ordered the upper tier to be removed, that the convalescents might have more air and comfort. The means at hand were insufficient to comfortably dispose of the thirty patients and 145 convalescents originally ordered on board. There were very few mattresses in the bunks, and those were soiled. I found that a number of convalescent soldiers had arrived on board who were sitting on deck; they had no blankets.

At 5:30 the last boat brought from shore some blankets and other stores, also word that no more would be sent. The Captain then gave orders for the ship to start, and we weighed anchor at 5:45 P. M. It appeared as the men arrived on the ship that most of them were well enough to take care of themselves. They claimed to have eaten solid food on land, and to be satisfied with anything to get away from Cuba. They had at least a dry place to sleep on.

When evening came I ascertained that a number of men had no blankets; the night being cold, I requested the Captain to give me as many blankets as he could spare, to which request he most willingly acceded. In counting the men the insufficiency of blankets caused no suspicion, since I was present when you and Dr. Ireland selected the men who should go and ordered a blanket to be placed on board for every man. The large number of men who were on the boat surprised me, and upon inquiry I found that almost every one of the convalescents whom you had selected to remain on the island had passed through the watch and come on board, contrary to orders. Every one of them became ill; hence the large number on board in spite of the insufficient accommodations.

Much complaint was made the first evening about the water on the ship. It tasted flat, and, as the complaint was expressed, "it was dirty and smelt badly." The puncheon stood at the bottom of the barrel, from which the drinking water was drawn for the soldiers. They also complained about the food, which consisted of salmon and hardtack, but no coffee. The officers' meals, which were also prepared from material purchased by the commissary, was all of canned food. There was no fruit on the ship, nor was there any ice. A few limes and a few lemons were all that we could bring from Siboney. Not having used ice in a number of weeks, we had learned to do without it, but the lack of good water was a matter of great discomfort to all.

The next morning I was called to many parts of the ship; it seemed that every one on deck, and almost every one below, had taken sick. Of the many men who the day before had walked to the beach, few were able to walk about the ship the second day. Some had high fever, others suffered from diarrhoea, and each of them complained of some trouble. As time passed the number of cases increased. It became difficult to attend to all of their ailments. The greatest trouble was in furnishing them with proper food, and in preventing them from getting improper food from their friends, and to keep from them the regular rations.

Capt. Risk, upon request, had received from Miss Barton a bag of rice and a bag of Indian meal, which he placed at my disposal, and which I used in the preparation of soft and fluid diets. I advised that all water for the men should be boiled before being used for drinking.

The work of attending the sick increased day by day. My medicines, as you know, were limited to but few kinds; my quinine gave out; the supply of epsom salts and of the sulphur and camphor, which served me so well in Cuban malarial diseases, was exhausted; the tinctures and tablets which I carried in my own case were very much reduced, particularly those for which I had the most need, and which I had most used.

At Fort Monroe I made a request for water, fruits, food for the sick, fresh meat, ice, and medicines. In showing the physicians around the ship to see the patients, I illustrated to them the need of different garments for the sick. The doctors very kindly took my list of articles required, and informed us that he had to report to Washington for orders for the ship. About evening came a quantity of ice, fruit, and other articles, but as yet we had not been instructed what to do with our patients, although the articles received had been sent by the Mallory Company, the Captain gave permission to give them to any man on the ship. The night passed, the three dead men still on ship. The quantity of ice on board was too small to even cover one. One bottle of carbolic acid had been sprinkled over them to serve as a disinfectant. Morning came, and still no word how to dispose of our dead. Later in the day the captain received an order to put to sea and bury the dead again and wait for further orders. The bodies had then been thirty-two hours on board. On our way, returning to the harbor, Fred Danner, private Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, died. We immediately returned to high seas, where he also was buried. We remained, Battle, outside the harbor, on the morning we again returned to Hampton Roads, and at last received water and more medical supplies. We also received a quantity of ice, more fruit, more food for the sick, and more clothing; but, most welcome seemed to be the announcement that the Captain had received orders to start for New York.

Dr. Lesser concluded:

It is not in accordance with the ethics of the Red Cross for one of its officers to criticize the action of any department under which he may be working. The report of the conditions on the Concho was first made by people on board the ship in telegrams from Hampton Roads. When asked, I have answered facts, but at no time offered criticism, and will herein repeat: The distress prevailing on board the Concho seemed to have occurred from many causes—the overcrowding by convalescents who had come on board contrary to your orders and our expectation; otherwise, with fewer to attend, the supply of medicine and nourishment would not have been so rapidly decreased, and more care could have been given to the individual cases. To this cause was due, as I have said, the insufficiency of blankets and mattresses. The other hardships, to wit: the food, the water, the leaving of the dead on the ship, &c., were due either to the exigencies of the situation, or the causes over which we had no control at Siboney and of which I shall be pleased to give you a circumstantial report in case you deem it advisable or necessary.

THE MISSOURI STILL LINGERS.

Red Cross People Cannot Account for Delay in Leaving for Puerto Rico.

Ten cases of dry goods and 300 equipped cots will be sent by the Red Cross Committee to Puerto Rico on the hospital ship Missouri. The goods were packed for shipment yesterday. Just when the Missouri will leave the Red Cross people do not know. They thought on July 20 that it would sail by Aug. 1. This announcement was made at that time, when, after a conference with Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and Surgeon Major Arthur, it was hastily decided by the Red Cross Committee to devote more than $10,000 of their money to equipping the Missouri with an ice plant, a steam laundry, a carbonating plant, a sterilizing plant, and other things needed in hospital work.

Why the Missouri has not been ordered to sail before this the Red Cross people say they do not know, as the Government owns the vessel. They are aware of the fact, however, that no good has as yet come from the $10,000 spent in fitting out the ship, with the approval of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, at at whose instance Surgeon Major Arthur furnished the Red Cross Committee with a list of things needed.

Fete Champetre at Riverdale.

Among the varied entertainments given for the benefit of the "boys at the front," is scheduled a fête champêtre to be held to-morrow evening at the Forrest House, Riverdale-on-Hudson. The entertainment will consist of tableaux, bazaar, music, dancing, and refreshments. The grounds will be illuminated and an elaborate display of fireworks will add to the occasion. The admission is fixed at 50 cents, and the hosts are Mr. and Mrs. Jules Dierckx. Christian Dierckx, a brother of the host, who was an officer in the First Battalion of Naval Reserves, is now a Boatswain's Mate on one of the yachts in the auxiliary navy.

Contributions Now Exceed $200,000.

Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, received $1,285 in contributions yesterday, which, with the amount previously contributed, makes a grand total of $200,885.72. Yesterday's contributions were as follows: Richard Evans, $10; Mrs. George de F. Lord, $50; Auxiliary No. 40, Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., Cleveland, $900; James B. Ford, $1,000; Leonard W. Ely, M. D., $5.

NO WOMEN NURSES WANTED.

Col. Greenleaf Refuses Their Aid in Puerto Rico—Miss Rutly to Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Tanner, wife of Corporal Tanner, wired Stephen E. Barton yesterday afternoon that she had seen Mr. Alger and that the Secretary of War had telegraphed to Surgeon De Witt at Fort Monroe telling him, upon receipt of a letter from the War Department, to wire Mrs. Whitelaw Reid for nurses to come to Fort Monroe at once. This is the outcome of a controversy that began last week when Surgeon De Witt requested that twenty-five Red Cross nurses be allowed to attend the sick at Fort Monroe. Objection was made on the part of higher authorities, and the matter was referred to Secretary Alger.

The Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses is prepared to send any number desired. Miss Rutly and her party may go to Fort Monroe, for they will not return to Puerto Rico, as they had hoped.

Mr. Barton yesterday received a letter answering one he wrote to Surgeon Gen. Sternberg on Saturday suggesting that Miss Rutly and party might be needed to accompany sick troops from Puerto Rico to this city. Gen. Sternberg said in part:

On Aug. 11 I received a cablegram from Col. Greenleaf asking me to send him some trained male nurses. On Aug. 12 I cabled to him as follows: "Competent male nurses hard to find. Do you want trained female nurses? Acknowledge receipt." The same day I received a cablegram from him in reply, saying: "Prefer less number of male nurses to any female nurses." Under these circumstances I cannot recommend that any female nurses shall be sent to Puerto Rico. Moreover, I have information that the Relief sails to-day for New York with a load of sick and wounded from Gen. Miles's army, and a cablegram from Col. Greenleaf, dated Aug. 13, says: "Typhoid decreasing; no new cases to-day; general health improving."

With reference to a report that Miss Clara Barton had said that she could not supply relief to the army because the supplies on the State of Texas were given for Cuban relief purposes, Mr. Barton yesterday authorized the statement that all of the medicines, food, and other supplies that were furnished to the army by the Red Cross at Santiago, were Cuban relief supplies. Miss Barton advised the Cuban Relief Committee of the stuff furnished to the soldiers, and was told that no member of the committee would have objected if she had used the entire cargo of the State of Texas for that purpose.

Until the arrival at Santiago late in July of the Port Victor, with about a ton of clothing and more than 1,000 tons of Cuban relief supplies, no Red Cross army supplies had been sent from New York to Miss Barton. The vast amount of supplies sent by the Red Cross from New York had gone forward to the sanitary camps at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Tampa, and other places. Only $2,500 in money was sent from New York to Miss Barton, and that was to supply the thirty nurses under Miss Rutly who went to Puerto Rico.

Mr. Barton denied the truth of a statement attributed to Miss Barton, that she intended going from Santiago to Havana to relieve the Cubans. He said that Miss Barton desires to have it known that all supplies and funds at her disposal will be applied to the relief of suffering in the United States Army and Navy, to the exclusion of other wants, if necessary.

TO CARRY RELIEF TO HAVANA.

Miss Clara Barton Asks the President for a Ship.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 15.—Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society to-day cabled President McKinley requesting that a vessel be given her at once for the purpose of taking relief supplies to the starving Cubans in Havana, where, according to reports, want and distress prevail.

It is expected that a vessel will be placed at the service of the Red Cross Society immediately, as there is an abundant stock of food supplies here, only awaiting means of transportation, and the excellent and far-reaching work Miss Barton has done here demands recognition to the extent of furnishing her an opportunity for further and much-needed relief work in Havana.

71st in the Hands of Its Friends.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx held a well-attended meeting last evening at Suburban Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. A committee was appointed to make preparations for a reception and supper to be tendered the members of the returning Seventy-first Regiment. It has also decided to send a representative of the society to Montauk Point to ascertain what the Seventy-first boys are most in need of, and that the Supply Committee be instructed to purchase the supplies recommended.

Fruit for Sick Soldiers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 15.—A carload of melons, grapes, oranges, and other fruit obtained by the efforts of the Red Cross Society, to be forwarded to the sick soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army, will leave for the East to-day. It is consigned to Col. J. M. Brown, United States Army, Staten Island Military Hospital. The car is elaborately decorated.

Nurses to be Sent to Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Surgeon General Sternberg telegraphed Mrs. Higginson of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to-day for twenty-five male nurses to go at once to Puerto Rico.

MOORE BROTHERS AGAIN RICH.

Men Who Failed in Diamond Match Speculation Recoup on Biscuit Shares.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—It is the current belief on the street that the Moore Brothers, who failed during the memorable Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stock manipulation in August, 1896, have made large amounts of money in the stock market.

Immediately after the collapse of the famous speculative boom, one that closed the Stock Exchange for three months, J. H. and W. H. Moore set about straightening their affairs. James H. Moore made it his business to stop a disastrous war between the biscuit companies, and, aided by large interests, brought about a consolidation of the United States, New York, and the American Companies, the National Biscuit Company, with $55,000,000 capital stock, being the consolidated organization.

Since his failure James H. Moore has never made comment on any matter for publication. Rumor says that he secured nearly $10,000,000 of the required cash for the consolidation, largely from friends in the East. Rumor also says that the Moores were given as their share in the underwriting profits of the consolidation common stock in the National Biscuit Company to the amount of $6,000,000 face value.

On the Stock Exchange the brokers believe that the Moores are manipulating the market for Biscuit shares.

The 60,00 shares allotted to the Moores, provided the statement of amount is correct, are worth about $2,000,000, and the Moores are not likely to sell out yet, and their prospective profits may exceed $2,000,000.

Steamship Named for Admiral Dewey.

The American Mail Steamship Company, for which the Cramps are building four steamers for service between Boston and the British West Indies, has given instructions that the first of these vessels, which is to be launched Thursday afternoon, is to be named Admiral Dewey.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—A. Hanson, Santiago de Chile; F. Hamilton, Liverpool; A. E. Cequerel, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia; State Senator William Flinn, Pittsburg; Lieut. Gov. William Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Thomas K. Scott, member Republican National Committee, Augusta, Ga.

GILSEY—Ex-Assemblyman J. J. O'Connor, Elmira.

GRAND—C. Blythman, London.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Senator Edward Murphy, Troy.

HOLLAND—F. Pisart, Belgium; Capt. A. Lieven, Russian Naval Attaché, Washington; M. Schoen, Paris; W. Purcell Salletto, Mexico; Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca.

WALDORF—Maurice Talpe, Belgium; G. Von Mueller, Tokio, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Atlas Brothers, Gloucester, Ohio; E. Atlas, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Arts Brothers, Sandusky, Ohio; J. W. Artz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ash & Hirshfeld, Austin, Texas; George Ash, clothing, &c.; 41 West Nineteenth Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; Miss Alexander, millinery; Miss S. Blackburn, dry goods; 55 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Andrews, E., Columbus, Ga.; Miss Wheatley, ladies' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. H. Sweeney, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Becker, Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, woolens; B. Mayer, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. C. Connelly, ladies' wear; Miss A. Connelly, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Back, Joseph D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; William Back, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.

Beukert, George, & Co., Piqua, Ohio; George Beukert, department store; 75 West One Hundred and Second Street.

Bode, Jimmie, Vederburg, Ind.; millinery.

Baehr, Q. C. W., Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Baehr, general merchandise.

Brilles, S., & Brother, Georgetown, S. C.; S. Brilles, clothing and dry goods; 749 Broadway.

Baldwin & Vedder, Weston, Ohio; A. C. Vedder, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnett Brothers, Troy, Ohio; J. L. Barnett, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Bartinger, E. C., Florence, S. C.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Blackwell, R., & Co., Marion, S. C.; J. W. Blackwell, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Beathes, J. F., & Co., Dillon, S. C.; J. F. Beathes, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Berg, C., Carlisle, Penn.; hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Buster, E. R., Kingsland, Ark.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks; I. Solomon, notions and fancy goods; 621 Broadway.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. P. Loveman, woolens; L. Black, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Flint, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Bremond, J., & Co., Austin, Texas; J. Bremond, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cullen, S. C., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss S. Cullen, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Marks, flannels; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. P. Potter, woolens; 115 Worth Street.

Fair, F. D., & Co., Charlestown, Mo.; F. D. Fair, general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.

Frank & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Frank, fur goods; Hotel Vendome.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Gavigan, gloves and parasols; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Ferrill & Williams, Omaha, Ill.; W. E. Ferrill, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. D. Yott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; S. X. Goldberg, domestics; Miss Kenzer, millinery; A. L. Goldberg, cloaks and suits; D. B. Goldberg, furnishing goods; 536 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Straus, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, dry goods, 138 Spring Street; Holland House.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland

MR. CROKER SENDS NO WORD

The Tammany Leader Is Hiding Away from Politicians and Gayeties at Saratoga.

DEMOCRATS LEAVE IN TURN

Ex-Gov. Flower Quoted as Saying the Party Will Not Have a Silver Plank in the Platform This Year.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Mr. Croker had not returned here at a late hour to-night, and he is not expected to be back at all. According to his present plan, Maurice Untermyer, with whom he is going to spend a few days in the mountains, will join him at some other place. Mr. Untermyer has received a message from Mr. Croker, asking him to meet him at some place to-morrow afternoon. Where the message came from or what was the place set for the meeting Mr. Untermyer declined to say.

A great many of the Tammany men left for their homes to-day, and there are not more than a score of the party leaders remaining. To-morrow there will be a still smaller number. Among the few Tammany men who are still staying here are Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Senator Thomas F. Grady. The Mayor intends to stay several days longer. Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Chairman of the new Democratic Campaign Committee, will leave to-morrow noon to take part in the work of the committee at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said to-night: "The Democratic Party is not going to put a free silver plank in its State platform. It cannot afford to indorse the action taken at Chicago. If it does it will start out on its fight with at least 268,000 gold Democrats against it. The party cannot indorse silver and carry the State. Now, here is another point. If they elect a Democratic Governor, he is going to make every effort to punish the men who misused the money in the canal appropriation, and the people of the State will see that they get their just deserts. The people ought to think of that.

"Speaking of this canal matter," continued Mr. Flower, "the money was appropriated to put the canal in shape so that steamboats could navigate it. If they do that then 4,000 drivers of canalboat horses are going to be thrown out of employment before a great while."

As Mr. Flower is spoken of as a strong candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, his words on the silver question are considered likely to cause a great deal of talk in the organization. Mr. Flower has been taking daily exercise by playing golf. Every afternoon he drives out to the links, and he takes a lively interest in the game. "I play two miles every day," he said. "I find it's a great game, and it's first rate exercise."

Mr. Flower does not deny that he is willing to accept the nomination. It is well known among his friends that he believes he can carry the State, and there are a good many Tammany men who agree with him in this regard. A great many stories are told here of his popularity.

"Flower gets out among the farmers with an old straw hat on his head, baggy old trousers, and a piece of tobacco in his mouth," said a man from one of the downtown districts in Manhattan, "and he talks crops to 'em, drinks cider with 'em, asks about their potatoes and their corn, and he wins 'em all. Although he's rich, they don't look on him as one of those bloated bondholders. Why, they would do anything for him, just because of his unpretentious ways. That's the sort of a man they like, and there isn't a bit of doubt that he would win in a walk."

Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Untermyer, Mr. Whalen, and half a dozen other well-known Tammany leaders went to the races this afternoon, and to-night they are attending a cakewalk, in which colored people of the town take part, at the Grand Union. Col. Gardiner was asked to act as judge at this affair, but he declined. He thought it was not quite proper for the District Attorney of New York County to act in such a capacity. Corporation Counsel Whalen was then asked to accept the honor, but he, too, declined. He said he knew too little about cakewalks to fill the bill.

Col. Gardiner said to-day that he had been considering the case he is to bring against the new elections law. "I find," he said, "that there are a great many strong points that can be made against the constitutionality of the law. The case is to be taken into the courts just as soon as possible—in time, I expect, to prevent the enforcement of the law on election day if the court sustains us in our position."

INSURANCE AND POLITICS.

Kansas Republicans Charged with Getting Funds from Companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The friends of Superintendent McNall say to-night that a private dispatch received from New York gives the information that former Chief Justice Horton of Kansas is now in the East as the accredited agent of the Republican Central Committee to collect from insurance companies campaign funds to use in the defeat of the Populist State ticket.

It is claimed that McNall's contention with insurance companies has inspired the Kansas Republicans to go to these corporations for financial aid in defeating the Populists, and incidentally in destroying McNall. The Populist State Committee has sent word to all newspapers and speakers to expose this scheme and to charge connivance between these corporations and the Republican Party.

Committee of Ten Meets To-night.

A call has been issued to the Democratic Campaign Committee appointed on Saturday by the State Committee, to meet at the Hoffman House this evening at 8 o'clock. Campaign headquarters will be opened at this hotel at once, with Chairman McCarren and Secretary Benedict in charge. Chairman Danforth of the State Committee, will to-day issue the formal call for the meeting of the State Convention at Syracuse on Sept. 28. The primaries to elect delegates to the convention will be held here on Sept. 20. Three representatives will be chosen from each Assembly District.

Secretary Bliss in Town.

Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, who has been enjoying a short vacation at his country home in New Jersey, paid a brief visit to this city yesterday. He visited his office at 117 Duane Street in the morning and discussed business matters with his partners in the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. He had nothing to say for publication concerning the war or the political situation, and it is understood his visit has no political significance. Secretary Bliss has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor. His friends say that under no circumstances could he accept the nomination.

Carondelet Democratic Club's Outing.

The fourth annual outing of the Carondelet Democratic Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District was held yesterday at Zehden's Casino, College Point, L. I. About 350 members took in the outing. They left the Ninety-ninth Street Ferry at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, taking breakfast on arrival at the Point. The day's programme consisted of dancing and games. After dinner, at 5 o'clock, speeches were made by David H. Welch, President A. E. Crabtree, and others.

York Lawyer Named for Congress.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 15.—L. De Ziegler, an attorney of this city, was this afternoon nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District.

THE CANADIAN YACHT WINS.

Dominion, Sailed by Duggan, Sails Ahead of Challenger, the American Boat, at Dorval.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 15.—The second race in the series between Challenger of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Dominion of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, took place at Lake St. Louis to-day. On Saturday Challenger won on a foul, and to-day the Canadian boat evened up matters by winning a good race by the large margin of 2 minutes 47 seconds.

The wind in the morning gave no promise of a race, as there was not a ripple on the water. The boats arrived at the starting point at 11 o'clock, but the Sailing Committee of the St. Lawrence Club deemed it wise to postpone the start, as the clouds gave some indication of a rising wind. At 12:50 a fairly brisk southeast wind having set in, the preparatory gun was fired.

By that time both yachts had made sail and were going backward and forward under jib and mainsail. At 1 o'clock the signal gun was fired and five minutes later the start was made.

Dominion, under the skillful guidance of G. H. Duggan, her designer and builder, was first away, crossing the line with a good six seconds' lead. The first leg of the triangular course was a run with the wind. On Saturday Challenger showed her superiority in this work, and again to-day she showed that it was her forte.

It did not take Mr. Crane long to bring the American boat ahead of Dominion, and only excellent seamanship on the part of the Canadian kept him from being left by a large margin, Once Challenger, which was to windward of Dominion, blanketed her and gained considerably.

At the first buoy, one and a third miles from the start, Challenger turned seven seconds ahead of Dominion. As soon as the buoy was turned, however, Dominion set out and took the lead in a remarkably short time. She kept up to windward much better than Challenger, and outpointing the latter at every instance.

She not only made up the seven seconds, but led at the next buoy by one minute twenty-six and a half seconds, and for the remaining nine and one-third miles of the journey she was never headed.

It was the same story on every round. On the free reach with the wind, Challenger gained considerably, but Dominion more than made up the difference on the beat to windward, and the close reach home and at the end of every round had a good lead. On the first leg of the last round, Challenger reduced the lead of the Canadian to thirty seconds, but on the last two legs Dominion picked up, and won by two minutes and forty-seven seconds.

The reason of Dominion's gains on the beat and close reach was that she had one of her keels out of the water. She is built on the catamaran principle, and with the weather keel out of the water, presented a very small wetted surface. When both keels were in the water Challenger gained considerably, as the figures show.

Mr. Duggan sailed Dominion and Mr. Crane Challenger.

The official time:

FIRST ROUND.

Star, 1:00:30.

First buoy—Dominion, 1:20:27; Challenger, 1:20:20. Difference, 7 seconds.

Second buoy—Dominion, 1:36:15; Challenger, 1:37:41½. Difference, 1:26½.

Third buoy—Dominion, 1:47:19; Challenger, 1:49:10. Difference, 1:51.

SECOND ROUND.

First buoy—Dominion, 2:01:45; Challenger, 2:02:30. Difference, 45 seconds.

Second buoy—Dominion, 2:17:06; Challenger, 2:19:15. Difference, 2:09.

Third buoy—Dominion, 2:27:40; Challenger, 2:30:00. Difference, 2:20.

THIRD ROUND (LAST.)

First buoy—Dominion, 2:40:40; Challenger, 2:41:10. Difference, 30 seconds.

Second buoy—Dominion, 2:55; Challenger, 2:57:10. Difference, 2:16.

Finish—Dominion, 3:06; Challenger, 3:07:47. Dominion won by 2:47.

DANGER OF HEN AND CHICKENS.

Yacht Struck On a Reef Saturday—New Buoy Needed.

For some years yachtsmen and sailing masters of small vessels have given the dangerous reef known as the Hen and Chickens, and situated off Umbrella Point, Larchmont, a wide berth. Many of the skippers have made the assertion that the reef was growing further out in the Sound every year, while others have scouted the assertion as impossible. Be this as it may, the red spar buoy that has marked the outer end of the rocks has been moved out further toward deep water two or three times.

That it does not mark the end of the chain of rocks at present was shown on Saturday afternoon, when, during the race of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, a big black cutter that was sailing to the eastward with a party of ladies on board, fully 300 yards to the southeast of the Government mark, ran on a rock and hung there for fully an hour before she was again floated into deep water, despite the efforts of those on board and assistance from several small launches. The tide was low at the time and the yacht was drawing about ten feet of water, but when she struck, her stern, by which she hung on the reef, was raised fully two feet above her waterline. The spot will doubtless be buoyed as soon as the proper authorities are notified of the danger, but until that time yachtsmen should keep well off to the southward of the present Government mark.

Vessels cruising in the regular Government channel at this point will run no danger, as all charts mark the deepest water to the southeast of Execution Rocks, and all Government vessels take that course. Nevertheless the danger exists for boats that draw as much as seven or eight feet, and desire to make Larchmont or Horseshoe Harbors.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Carolina Wins the Cup Offered by Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced for the cup offered by Mrs. Pembroke Jones this afternoon in a fair breeze from the southwest. The start was made at 3:05. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:35:51	2:30:51
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:38:23	2:33:23
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:39:17	2:34:17
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:40:07	2:35:07
Vera, R. N. Ellis	5:41:57	2:36:57
——a, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:13	2:39:13
——hi, Lloyd Warren	5:44:50	2:39:50
——quero, H. B. Duryea	5:45:02	2:40:02

The Jamestown course was used and sailed over twice.

Conferring About the Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff visited Commodore E. D. Morgan to-day to have a final talk with that gentleman regarding the American Cup defender syndicate and the new yacht the Messrs. Herreshoff are to build.

Mr. Herreshoff and Commodore Morgan had a lengthy interview, as the Commodore leaves here to-morrow for New York and sails for Europe on Wednesday.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that J. Rogers Maxwell, owner of the noted racing schooner Emerald, who is now cruising to the eastward with the Atlantic Yacht Club, has offered the following cash prizes for the three leading knockabouts at the finish of the interclub match race Aug. 22; $25 to the first boat, $15 to the second boat, and $10 to the third boat.

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The Huguenot Yacht Club, which during the continuance of active hostilities declared its races off, has announced that it will hold its fourth annual regatta next Saturday. The events are open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized club, and will be for the following classes: Thirty-six, thirty, twenty-five, twenty, and fifteen foot classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls; thirty, twenty-five, twenty, and fifteen foot classes of catboats; twenty-one-foot racing knockabout class; one-design dory class. The Race Committee, consisting of E. Burton Hart, Jr., Howard Horton, and H. C. Ward, is making efforts to have all the fliers present, and, with a breeze, the regatta should be one of the best of the season. The start is scheduled for 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and entries will be received up to one hour before the preparatory gun.

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A meeting of yachtsmen in the vicinity of Water Mill, Jamaica Bay, was held recently at Metox Inn, for the purpose of organizing a yacht club, to be known as the Metox Yacht Club. Robert B. Bach was elected temporary Chairman and F. W. Kenyon acted as scribe. The rules and regulations of the Atlantic Yacht Club, as far as they could be applied to small boats on Jamaica Bay, were adopted, and Arthur Ball, Mortimer O'Brien, and Henry L. Reeve were appointed a committee to formulate racing rules, to be presented at a meeting to be convened this week. The house flag has not yet been designed, but a special committee is at work on it and will report at an early date.

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The sloop yacht Phantom, owned by Fred Wrege, has returned from a three weeks' cruise to the eastward. The members of the party on board were enthusiastic regarding their pleasant voyage, during which they dropped anchor at Oak Point, Huntington, New London, Stonington, New Haven, and Port Jefferson.

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Dr. Coe, a well-known member of the Jersey City Yacht Club, has disposed of his trim yacht Mariposa to William Kigemaiden of the Oceanic Yacht Club. The Mariposa is one of the handsomest yachts in the Oceanic Club's fleet, and there is a well-defined rumor that she will be the flagship next year.

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J. D. Hollis has sold his fast twenty-eight-foot catboat Water Queen to William Crotley of Brooklyn. Mr. Crotley will use his newly acquired craft on Long Island Sound during the remainder of the season.

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Thomas Lawton of Williamsburg has started on a cruise in his sloop Iranus. He will voyage as far south as Chesapeake Bay, and will enjoy a season of fishing and the shooting whatever of the feathered tribes may fall before his gun.

***

The new steam launch Oneka, built for R. Gannon, is completed, and had a speed trial on Saturday on Flushing Bay. The craft is 35 feet over all, 12 feet beam, and draws three feet of water. Her saloon is divided into two compartments, with a pilot house forward, main saloon amidships, and has a stateroom, library, buffet and large galley. She will start for a three weeks' cruise to the eastward in a few days, stopping at Newport and Boston.

***

The sloop yacht Unawanda, owned by C. T. Phillips, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted during the past three weeks. Her new dress comprises a hollow mast and spars, new sails, and rudder. Her cabin house has been lengthened two feet and raised eighteen inches. The upholstery is new, and the cabin decorations are in mahogany and white enamel.

SOLDIERS LIKED IN WALL ST.

Men in the Banking District Entertain Them — Stock Exchange Rough Riders Remembered.

Soldiers back from the war in Cuba were very much in evidence in the commercial and banking district yesterday. The majority of them were from the Twenty-fourth and Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth, Third, Sixth, and Tenth Cavalry. They were more in evidence in Whitehall Street and the neighborhood of the Sub-Treasury. In the first-named thoroughfare they were to and from the Army Building to get pay vouchers, which they cashed at the Treasury.

The fighters were everywhere objects of interest of the most kindly character. Very few of them looked spick-and-span enough for parade, but they were bronzed and martial in appearance. Not a few were thoroughly dilapidated, and needed baths, and the good offices of the barber. In many instances they were accosted without ceremony in the street, and promptly entertained by business men, and nearly all took advantage of an opportunity to visit the Wall Street district and the Exchanges.

At the Stock, Produce, and Consolidated Exchanges they received hearty greetings, and a group of them in the galleries was always the signal for applause.

J. Lamer Worden and C. E. Knoblauch of the Stock Exchange are members of the Rough Riders. Some of their friends on the Exchange decided that a substantial and timely recognition of their gallantry and that of their comrades would just now be vastly acceptable, so a subscription list was passed on the floor of the Exchange. Several hundred dollars was collected, and the money was used to purchase a host of seasonable delicacies and cigars. These were packed in cases and baskets and sent by express to Messrs. Worden and Knoblauch at Montauk Point.

Col. Kimball and the officers of the Quartermaster's Department were very busy all day yesterday arranging the affairs of the returning soldiers. Thirty-day furloughs were issued to the men, and transportation was given them to their homes. They were provided with sleeping-car accommodations and commutation rations. Commutation rations are $1.50 a day instead of the regular army rations. Everything that Col. Kimball could do to make the men comfortable he did. Some of the men have to go to California, and quite a number go to States west of the Mississippi. The Quartermaster's Office was open until after 5 o'clock on Sunday, and all day yesterday it was crowded with soldiers.

OUR NEED OF NAVAL STRENGTH.

Value of a Powerful Fleet Increased by Our Introduction to Far Eastern Politics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The American Navy of to-day is not the navy of yesterday nor will it be the navy of to-morrow. Times have changed and we have changed in them. Manila and Santiago have made this Government turn face about and it is evident from the trend of public opinion, as manifested here, that the United States from this time forward will be as eager to build up a powerful navy as it has heretofore been to avoid the necessity for one.

Evidences of this new policy may be seen any day at the White House and in the War and Navy Departments, and it may be learned from listening to the somewhat idle midsummer talk of politicians. Yesterday the United States was the fifth or seventh naval power, according to the way in which that power was estimated by experts. To-day it is at least the fourth and probably the third. It seems to be the well settled determination of politicians, statesmen, officials and of the Administration that the United States shall never be permitted to fall below the third rank.

With England and France, the first two naval powers, it is conceded the United States has no cause for quarrel. But it is another question when the other powers of Europe are considered. Naval experts here are of the opinion that this country, owing to its new interests in the Caribbean and Pacific, has come into close contact with Russia, Germany, and Japan, each of which has a powerful navy. The naval programme of this country will hereafter, they say, be governed to a large extent by the policies and movements of these countries.

The annexation of Hawaii, it is said, has increased the necessity for a strong navy, because it has given to this country a key to be defended with fleets and armies. The result of the war, from a naval point of view, has been to plunge this country up to its eyes in the ever-growing Eastern question.

It is not probable, therefore, that the present navy will be reduced in strength. Rather will it be increased. The Naval Board to be created to determine what disposition to make of the auxiliary vessels of the navy will meet this week, and it seems to be pretty well settled in advance that the navy will be maintained at its present strength, and an earnest recommendation made to have it further strengthened by the building of fast armored cruisers and faster battleships than we now have.

The return of the victorious fleets from Cuban waters and from Manila is to be made, doubtless, the occasion of a great naval demonstration. All of Admiral Sampson's fleet has been ordered to New York, and the ships have already sailed from Santiago. With them comes also the Brooklyn, with Admiral Schley, although it had been previously ordered to the south coast of Cuba. It is almost certain that the reception given to these ships and to the Admirals and sailors who fought with them will open a new era in the history of the American Navy.

Fever Checked in Louisiana.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 15.—State Officer Blunt last night received telegrams from Health Officer Dr. Smith, and Government Expert Dr. Carter, at Franklin, La., reporting no new cases and no suspected cases and the town in a perfectly healthy condition.

BATTLESHIPS ON PARADE

Sampson's Fleet to Steam Up North River to Grant's Tomb and Fire a Salute.

SATURDAY THE DATE FIXED

Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, New York, Brooklyn, and Perhaps the Texas to Take Part in the Parade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department decided during the day to yield, as far as practicable, to the public desire at New York for a naval review of the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Accordingly, Acting Secretary Allen issued the following order:

"The department is much gratified at the desire expressed to see a review of the warships and cruisers soon expected home, and so far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who desire to see the ships. But neither the officers nor the men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships at once into the best possible condition for such uses as may hereafter be required of them. It is expected all other work will be suspended and the entire available force of the navy yard directed to this work, in order to secure the greatest possible dispatch.

"The department will direct that, upon arrival in New York Harbor, the fleet will steam up the North River as far as Gen. Grant's tomb, fire a salute, and steam back to the anchorage. It is expected that the fleet will reach New York on Saturday, the 20th inst."

The plan is to have Admiral Sampson met off Sandy Hook with orders for the procession up the North River. It is expected that the fleet will be off Sandy Hook some time Friday night, but the ships will lie outside the harbor until Saturday morning.

The naval parade will be participated in by the flagship New York and her larger sister ship, the Brooklyn, and the four big battleships Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana. The Texas also may take part.

FOR A NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

President Guggenheimer to Take Steps for Receiving the Soldiers Now at Montauk.

President Guggenheimer to-day will ask unanimous consent of the Council and Board of Aldermen to introduce the following resolution providing for a reception in this city to the soldiers who are now at Montauk:

Whereas, The Government of the United States has directed that the troops of the regular and volunteer army shall at once be removed from the seat of war to encampments to be laid out in Montauk Point, in this State; and

Whereas, The whole American people are desirous of demonstrating in some fitting way their gratitude for the magnificent achievements of the men who have added lustre to the American name, be it

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York be and is hereby requested to invite the people of the United States to assemble in this city on some day, to be hereafter determined, to receive and tender to these returning soldiers such a welcome as will in a measure give expression to the intense feeling of gratitude which pervades the entire people.

Resolved, That he be requested to select a committee of at least 100 citizens to arrange the necessary details for such reception and welcome.

Resolved, That he be requested to apply to the Government of the United States for such co-operation as will enable the municipality to make the occasion a National celebration, commemorative of the union of all sections of our beloved country in the cause of humanity, a testimony of our appreciation of the services of the armies and navies which have secured such wonderful results in so brief a time, and an approval of the magnanimity which has been accorded to the brave soldiers and sailors of our adversary.

NAVAL MILITIA TO GO HOME.

Crews of Yosemite, Dixie, and Other Auxiliary Craft Will Be Released.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department is taking steps to reduce the force of naval militiamen called into service from the several States. The Minneapolis is to transfer part of her crew to the Yosemite, thus releasing the Michigan naval militiamen who man the Yosemite.

The Columbia is also to transfer her crew to the Dixie and other auxiliary craft, thus allowing the naval militiamen on these auxiliaries to go home.

In this way the naval service will speedily be returned into the hands of the regular officers and crews.

THE TEXAS READY TO SAIL.

The Brooklyn and Other Big Vessels Expected at the Navy Yard.

Freshly painted, and looking as trim and neat as if she had only just gone into commission, the United States battleship Texas awaits a favorable tide to be floated out of the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The needed repairs to her hull, upper sides, superstructure, and machinery have been completed, under the watchful supervision of Naval Constructor Bowles, and if anything, the war vessel is more stanch and more formidable than ever before.

The authorities at the yard expect the other large vessels to arrive by the end of the week, and the cruiser Brooklyn will probably be the first to reach the yard. The new dry dock will be ready to receive one of the vessels within two weeks, as the workmen who are removing the cofferdam in front of the big dock are now cutting away the last row of high wooden piles which obstruct the entrance.

The torpedo boat Dupont, which arrived from Guantanamo last week, was towed over to the dock at the foot of Seventh Street and East River yesterday for a thorough overhauling.

Marine Corps Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Several promotions in the Marine Corps have resulted from the advancement of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington to the grade of Colonel. Major R. L. Meade becomes a Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. J. M. T. Young a Major, First Lieut. O. H. Lauchheimer a Captain, and Second Lieut. J. H. Russell a First Lieutenant. Capt. Lauchheimer is especially well known in this city as the chief assistant of the Judge Advocate of the Navy.

A REMARKABLE RENT RECEIPT.

Peculiar Method of One Landlord to Evade the Stamp Tax.

Real estate agents have been very much worried about rent receipts and whether they have to have a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp on them. A tenant in an uptown apartment house last week went to pay his rent, and while waiting for the receipt noticed that the agent seemed worried. He wrote on several pieces of paper, but as none seemed to satisfy him he threw them away.

Then he told his tenant that he would have to give him a remarkable receipt, explaining that he did not know whether it had to be stamped or not. If they had to be stamped he explained it would cost $45 a year for the receipts he would issue for that one apartment house. This is the receipt he gave:

"Mr. ——: Your next month's rent is due Sept. 1."

Poisoned Herself on Mother's Grave.

Matilda Huber, twenty-five years old and single, of 61 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon on the grave of her mother in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, by taking carbolic acid. Her body was found by two gravediggers. Upon it were found a letter, which was taken by Coroner Rouff, and a pocketbook containing $5.04. The girl's mother died recently, and she had worried continually since her death.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

WHAT SHALL BE OUR COLONIAL POLICY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems inevitable that the United States is about to enter, by force of circumstances, upon an era of colonization, and as such a policy is an absolute reversal of our traditions and political doctrines, we must enter upon it not only uninfluenced by all those precedents afforded by the experience of colonizing nations in the past, but as well, if possible, with new ideas and novel methods which, if successfully carried to their full fruition, must result not only in our material advantage, but also in the increased welfare and happiness of the peoples over whom we extend the sway and protection of the Republic.

The two great exemplars of colonial expansion have been, as every student of history knows, Spain and England, and they stand and have stood for centuries as exponents of policies diametrically opposed in their nature, operation, and effect. On the one hand, the exploitation of the newly conquered or acquired territory for the sole benefit and profit of the insular Government; the harassing, the torture, the grinding down of the colonial peoples, the denial, not only of the rights of citizenship, but of the commonest rights of safety in person and property as well; a system of slavery, and, when under the influence of advancing civilization, the abolition of actual slavery had become necessary, a system of peonage, worse, perhaps, than the former state; and all these for one sole purpose, the enrichment of the conquerors, regardless of its effect upon the conquered or upon the territory occupied by them. The system, for it seems at this late day to have been a system, of crime, of rapine, and of carnage, which has characterized the rule of Spain wherever found, has never been and can never be adequately described; and in the Low Countries, in Peru, in Mexico, in all her former possessions, from Alva in the Netherlands to Weyler in Cuba, the sickening tale of cruelty and barbarity is the same; and it is, when this unbroken history of crime is reflected upon, a source of wonder and surprise that modern civilization should have permitted this monster among nations to have exercised its sway over so great a portion of the earth's surface as has been up to the present in its possession. Spain's days of colonial power, however, are drawing to or have reached their close, an event which makes for better government, better homes, and a happier condition of the peoples formerly under her sway.

On the other hand, with few exceptions, the colonial policy of England has been one which might be, were it not for our differing forms of government, followed by the United States with the certainty of an immense amount of resulting happiness and profit to all concerned. Whatever else may be said, the British flag wherever planted has brought in its train absolute security to the citizen or subject in his person and in his property, and unless prevented by savagery or racial or tribal hatred has insured to every one beneath its folds the right, first of ownership, and secondly, the right to deal with his own, within certain well-defined limits, applicable to all alike, as he should see fit to do. Instead of grinding down the peoples of conquered or acquired territory, for the purpose of enriching the mother country, England—selfishly, perhaps, but the fact remains, nevertheless—has sought to raise them to her own level, and by their increase of thrift and industry to open new and profitable avenues of trade. Torture has been unknown, butchery, rapine, carnage, all have been banished, and that curse of cursed human bondage—the awful crime of slavery—received its deathblow at the hands of the English people and Government.

The two policies have gone on these many years side by side, until at last to the whole world their results are apparent. On the one hand, loss of territory, of prestige, and of power, both at home and abroad; on the other, the mightiest empire in history, and one whose expansion has by no means reached its legitimate limit, for at no period in its long and eventful history has England had in her service a more masterful mind, a more skillful pilot than he who shapes her colonial policy and directs its course to-day.

And yet the policy above described, so successful from every point of view in its results, both to the mother country and to the colonies, would hardly serve as a safe guide for this Nation for one very cogent reason, which is by no means the only one than might be successfully urged against its adoption. At the time of the separation of the American Colonies the lesson was thoroughly learned by the mother country that enlargement of liberties rather than their restriction, or augmentation of privileges rather than repression, affords the true solution to the problem of colonial government and strengthens rather than weakens the ties binding the countries together—a more striking instance of which is in this regard cannot be found in history than the sanction by the present Government of colonial legislation setting up tariffs on imports, not only against other countries, but as well against the mother country itself—and this very liberality is in itself the potent force resulting in a strengthening of the allegiance of England's colonial peoples with an accompanying sentiment of loyalty which an opposite policy would certainly diminish and ultimately utterly destroy.

Our institutions and traditions would not permit the exercise of a like policy and spirit toward our colonies on the part of the United States. On the contrary, the ultimate end and purpose of our colonial policy must be the extinction of all colonies, however acquired, as colonies, and their absorption into the United States. It is indisputable that the temper of our people has undergone in recent years a marked change; that old ideas, old theories, old policies, are surely to be set aside in favor of those as yet novel and untried. This readiness to throw over ancient traditions heretofore venerated in a greater or less degree, has not escaped notice among other nations. A writer of eminence, in a recent paper, has truly said:

"Every one remembers now that for years past the American people have shown increasing signs of discontent with a rather undistinguished place in the scale of nations. Boundless energy, ingenuity, vigor, audacity, a vast population in a great range of country, and yet little that could be called national distinction were it continued for a thousand years. The diffusion of enlightenment is not at all a result of conquest and colonization. Religion and philosophy agree that the American Republic has within its own pale opportunity and space enough to work out all the nobler ambitions, including those that need the aid of great wealth, or that great wealth rewards; and it may be added that, so far, those ambitions have been handsomely served. But for all that, it is a national life that does not satisfy. It does not satisfy, in spite of the great consideration that it is carried on with the utmost possible security for peace. In point of fact, it is there that our cousins feel the rub. Something irrepressible and apparently immortal in human nature murmurs, 'Utmost possible security for peace, and utmost possible denial of adventure. The portion of the home-keeping youth. Rejection, rejection by a people 60,000,000 strong, of the dominion and the glory by which great races are honored and remembered. Choice of a back seat in history, and even to-day behind every living Englishman, Frenchman, Dutchman.' There is a great heart of the United States as well as a great heart of England; and the ear that could listen at the republican organ as it listens at the lips of a seashell would have heard a murmur with these meanings long ago. Two things have brought them out in something like articulate speech, but more significantly in action. One of these two things is that same rise of Japan * * * a stirring and challenging event. The other was a thing of home production, namely, the suggestion, the appeal, the incitement of Capt. Mahan's writings, which have told upon every nation with a seaboard.

"But whether with or without such explanation, small is the doubt that the American Republic is casting loose from. I will not say a splendid isolation, but comfortable, secure, and very much more approved than regretted by the rest of the world. This energetic, self-sufficing Nation sets out at last to be glorious, to make history, to be a 'world power,' as they say over there, but, although we all agree that the change begins, its magnitude seems to be as slowly perceived in England as were the consequences of the rise of Japan. Or if it be not an insufficient, it is a shelved understanding—put off to make room for a flattering expectation which is itself, perhaps, imperfectly understood."

It cannot be doubted that perspective has in this case lent clearness to the vision, and that the writer, with doubtless many of his fellow-countrymen, sees plainly that which has not been generally observed on this side of the Atlantic, and has announced a fact, the existence of which by not a few Americans would be absolutely denied. Nevertheless, it remains that the very exigencies of the present situation urge on the American people to an abandonment of their splendid isolation, with its absence of interest in the affairs of the outside world, into an assumption of place and rank among the great powers of the earth, and an active and potent interest in the welfare of mankind as well as an important and commanding place in the council of nations. If at the outset of what may perhaps justly be termed the new career of the United States; if in the beginnings of our efforts at colonial government, we are guilty of serious errors, we shall not lack instances to remind us of our faults or shortcomings, nor shall we fail to reap the legitimate results of our lack of judgment.

It has been suggested without any great degree of organization that a territorial form of government will solve all our difficulties in this direction, but it must be remembered that Arizona is not Puerto Rico, nor is Alaska the Philippines, and a form of government suited to the one would hardly be available or advisable in the other. No objections can be urged to the new name our new possessions might with propriety be called Territories, and possibly their form of representation might be the same in the National Congress, but there must be in ruling in these newly acquired countries, until their ultimate absorption into the Union, a flexibility in the form as well as in the actual workings of their government not at present known, and one which has no present prototype.

Whatever then may be the new form of government imposed upon our newly acquired colonies, let it be understood at the outset that it is merely tentative and pending their entry into the Union, with all the rights of Statehood, subject to such healthy change as the development of all or either of the several countries may require. It is quite likely that a marked variation of the workings of the various colonial governments suited to their varying conditions may be found advisable, and as has been suggested, the absence of precedents and colonial traditions leaves the United States the utmost freedom of action in determining the method by which our dependencies shall be ruled. Of one fact the whole world may take cognizance. The American people will resent quickly, forcibly, and with the utmost decision a policy which looks toward the relinquishment of any territory over which the flag of the United States once floats into the hands of Spain or any other nation, and they are equally determined that expansion of territory shall bring in its train the blessings of liberty to the peoples now for the first time brought under their sway, whose ultimate destiny is an equal share in the councils of the Nation.

HOWARD THOMAS.

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 11, 1898.

A RESUME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith I submit a brief résumé of the course of our present war, divided into three periods, wherein—as permitted by the rich variations of meaning in our language—a single familiar word becomes emblematic of the influence which controlled the keynote of every period.

1—Remember the Maine!
—American History, 1898.

A thunderbolt out of a clear sky! The atoms of the shattered battleship drifting silently as a leaven of patriotism into the heart of the Nation, grew there into an ominous and mighty resolve. Politics pushed aside, the grim memory did its work step by step, through sober debate, millions for defense, the ultimatum, the war for humanity. A moral lesson for the world to heed!

2—Brave defenders, at Heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure Main
And guardian angels sung.
—Thomson, "Alfred."

From ocean to ocean, from every State, all races, all hues, all castes they poured, the flower of the country, and met under one flag 250,000 strong. No North or West or East or South, but one beautiful mosaic cemented by patriotism at every seam. And the battleships sailed and the ocean took on her bosom the transports bearing the brave soldiers, and by the sea and on the sea began the brave deeds that were never equaled within three moons in man's memory. A grand spectacle for the world to admire!

3—"Wisely, have a care o' th' Main chance."
—Butler, "Hudibras."

The war has closed. Every man for himself and the de'il take the hindmost. There is glory in the air; who can leap and catch the most of it? There is opprobrium lying low; who can kick it furthest from him? Promotions, prizes, outrankings, and heart-burnings; a scramble, a wrangle, contention, and accusation "I told you so!" and "You're another!" In North, East, South, and West suspicions, jealousies, grievances; some of the joints, 'tis said, are cracking badly. Was not the glue good? No need to characterize now, the world will call it what it pleases.

And, obscured behind a cloud, but yet to be reckoned with:

Oh, Cuba libre, Main-spring of all my woe,
That found me thus and thus, and keep'st me so.
—Goldsmith.

New York, Aug. 14, 1898. X. Y.

THE "STAFF" OF PEACE, IN WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The history of the peace-and-politics staff, as an organizer of defeat, or of disaster, distress, and disgrace at best, repeats itself at every opportunity. It gave the British Army in the Crimea a monumental history of inefficiency and misery. It caused France to pass under the yoke to German legions that would never have seen Paris but by favor of the French military staff. And that staff of to-day, with its hypocritical politico-military "honor," costs France the deepest disgrace that could befall a nation.

The greatest, probably, of all the extraordinary favors of Providence to our own country in the present war is that the conflict was unexpectedly deflected from land to sea, where the cancer of a peace staff had eaten Spain to a hollow shell, while our own navy had somehow held its own against the rot of politics, and was, moreover, out of staff reach for the moment, at the antipodes. To prophesy what might have been in the land campaign that was intended in Cuba is not at all difficult or dangerous, in the light of present experience. It is now evident from our one sample experience of military operations in Cuba, that the Spanish Army there would have given us all the whipping we could stand, for the first year at least, under such politico-military auspices as we are enjoying. By strange favor of Providence, we have almost wholly escaped the horrors of war while the war lasted, but now that the war is practically ended, the horrors of war seem to be coming on us tenfold, from the political head and administration of the staff—commissary, quartermaster, medical, and all.

From such sore experience shall we not learn in peace to prepare for war, and that the essential element of preparation for war is not the fighting personnel and material of the army and navy alone—which we have just seen, in the case of Spain, reduced by a corrupt staff to abject and piteous overthrow in spite of splendid heroism and equipment—but equally the perfect military spirit, training, and experience of the staff? Is it not worthy of consideration

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THE LESSON IS FAR-REACHING.

The one serious drawback in the conduct of our brief war with Spain was mismanagement in purely administrative work for the army. It was wholly due to partisan and personal politics, where all attention should have been given to careful system, and to capacity and fidelity for the service to be done.

The consequences were bad, and were saved from being scandalous by the fortunate turn of events. If we had been in a serious struggle with a powerful nation they would have been disastrous in cost of life and treasure, if not in permanent results. It was the infection of politics that did the mischief. The navy was free from it. Hence its unsullied and glorious record in the war. It has raised the Nation in the esteem of the whole world. So has the heroism of the army, even while the management of its interests has put us to shame.

The lesson is too palpable to be missed, but its application is not confined to military and naval administration in time of war. The partisan infection is more dangerous then and there because the lives of men are at stake and great National interests are in immediate jeopardy. But the effect upon efficiency and fidelity of service is the same at other times and in other departments.

Our people should derive this among other lessons from the war experience, that good administration can come nowhere from partisan service, determined by political and personal favoritism. They should insist upon eliminating it from the diplomatic and Consular service and making of that a career for efficiency and fidelity. Then there may be dignity and safety in larger relations with other powers.

It is just as important in the conduct of domestic affairs, National, State, and municipal. The political division is to determine, by the voice of the people, the policy to be pursued. It should not disturb the conduct of public business, where ascertained competency and fidelity are the one need.

The Algerine method is disastrous in war. It is pernicious and costly in any administrative work. This country must outgrow it if it would be great among the nations of the earth.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

It is now abundantly clear that the regular army of the United States has once more saved the country. It constituted the only trustworthy and efficient fighting force we had at the outbreak of the war. It was substantially the only available fighting force that we had for the purpose of an invasion when the invasion of Cuba was made necessary by the arrival of Admiral CERVERA'S squadron at Santiago, six weeks after the war broke out. But two regiments of militia and one of volunteers, all technically volunteers alike, were found, after that lapse of time, sufficiently advanced in equipment and drill to be worthy of going with the regulars. Upon the regulars also fell the brunt of the fighting and the brunt of the loss. It was the small and neglected army of the United States which has again deserved well of the country. No military student has any doubt that if we had not had this little army we could not have invaded Cuba and faced the Spanish regulars without inviting an awful disaster. No such student doubts that the army, in spite of its excellent quality, would have been found insufficient in quantity for a contest with a more formidable power than Spain.

We have already pointed out what mischievous twaddle the history even of this little war shows that the Secretary of War talked at Buffalo a year ago when he said that "within thirty days" we could put into the field "millions of fighting men" able to cope with the army of a first-class European power. The truth is that while our militia may by careful and provident legislation be much more nearly raised to the standard of the regular army than it is now, it is, by the nature of its being, a home guard, fit to repel invasions and not to make them. We have had three wars which were fought, wholly or in part, on foreign soil. In every one of these the regulars have done practically all the work. It was so in Canada in 1814, it was so in Mexico in 1846-7, it is so in Cuba in 1898. Neither the invasion of foreign countries nor the occupation of foreign countries by garrisons, either temporary or permanent, offers a case for the employment of "citizen soldiers"—that is to say, of men temporarily withdrawn from their ordinary pursuits to fight the battles of their country. Each of them provides work for professional soldiers. We have to provide a temporary garrison for Cuba, for a term which no American is prepared even approximately to fix. We have to provide for a garrison for Puerto Rico until that island is sufficiently Americanized to do without a garrison. We have to provide garrisons for whatever ports and places we may conclude to retain in the Pacific.

Nobody will pretend that these requirements can be met by volunteers. They will of themselves absorb a greater number of regular troops than have heretofore constituted our army. They will call for a greater number of trained officers than West Point and promotions can supply. And the regular army which is to be maintained at home will be greater than it has been before. We have had too narrow an escape from great disaster to leave our "first line" so thin as it has been. There will be little opposition, and none based on reason, to the maintenance of our regular army at home at the figure fixed for it at the last session in time of war, which is more than double that of our previous peace establishment. Including the foreign garrisons, it seems that 100,000 will for many years to come be the minimum of the regular army of the United States. In addition to this there is the immense problem of improving the organization, discipline, and equipment of the National Guard until it is throughout the Union equal to what it now is in the States, like New York and Massachusetts, which in this respect have more nearly fulfilled their duty to themselves and to the country.

When we consider of what vital importance it is that all this work should be done with sole reference to the military efficiency of the bodies to be expanded or reorganized, it becomes evident of how vital importance it is that the Secretary of War should be in the first place a man singly intent upon securing such efficiency. If he were the most competent man for the purpose the Nation contains his work would still be of appalling difficulty. He would have to conciliate or override the prejudices and the interests of every member of Congress who might be anxious to find or make "politics" in the scheme of the reorganization. But suppose him to be himself a small and unscrupulous politician. He would look eagerly not to the efficiency of the new army but to the political chances that it might afford to himself. He would hasten to forestall opposition from Congress by yielding to any absurd and injurious amendments that might emanate from that body, and he would shield himself against investigation or exposure by a judicious distribution through Congress of "some of the pork." A bill for the enlargement of the army and the reorganization of the National Guard, after it had been carried through Congress by a selfish demagogue of this type, would leave the last state of the army worse than the first. For it would threaten to demoralize such as it did not dishearten of the gallant and faithful officers who have just saved their country from humiliation at the hands of an incompetent and unfaithful Secretary of War.

Reflection upon the appalling possibilities thus adumbrated will, we think, convince any reasonable and patriotic American that an Alger in the War Department has by no means exhausted his power for evil when the war is over, and that he may do even more and more lasting mischief after the return of peace than he has been able to effect in time of war. Such a reasonable and patriotic American we believe the President of the United States to be.

NEW YORK AND HER RIVALS.

During the seven months up to Aug. 1 of this year the exports of breadstuffs, as given by the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics, (corrected to Aug. 9,) were $61,325,652. For the corresponding months of last year they were $32,761,673. This was about the ratio of increase in the total exports for the country, which were $182,818,370 for this year and $99,111,533 for last year. In each year New York had almost exactly 33 per cent. of the total exports. The increase for the entire seven months was greater relatively for New York than for any port on the Atlantic except Philadelphia, as will be seen by the following brief table:

Exports Breadstuffs.	Seven Months. 1897.	Seven Months. 1898.
Baltimore	16,185,423	28,680,104
Boston and Charlestown	9,804,648	14,365,474
Newport News	6,943,624	12,413,100
New York	82,761,673	61,325,652
Norfolk and Portsmouth	2,676,015	2,751,423
Philadelphia	6,486,988	13,432,840

The export traffic secured by New York is chiefly railway traffic. The amount of breadstuffs received by canal, though by no means inconsiderable, is not a controlling factor. We have already expended within a few thousand dollars of the $9,000,000 authorized for the improvement of the canals, and further progress in the work is practically prevented for several years by the blundering of the State administration and the prostitution of the service to partisan ends. Unquestionably if the canals could be put in proper conditions and if the absurd laws limiting the employment of adequate corporate capital in canal transportation were repealed, New York could be made safe in a far larger share of the export trade than she now enjoys. This is one of the urgent problems for the business men of New York to solve. The more far-sighted and energetic among them who are engaged in the task deserve more hearty and general support than they receive.

PERHAPS.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER is reported as having declared on the eve of his departure from Saratoga that all the conditions are favorable for Democratic success in the Fall campaign. The various reports give varying degrees of emphasis to his expression of this opinion, but they agree as to its general tenor.

Mr. CROKER is mistaken. Some of the conditions are favorable for the Democrats, but not all; not even the more important are necessarily so. The Democratic Party has made so poor a showing in the Nation at large and in Greater New York that, other things being equal, the tendency is toward Republican success. With a thoroughly good candidate that tendency would be very strong. Even with a machine Republican candidate, not directly implicated in the canal scandals, the Democrats cannot win except with a candidate of their own of the highest quality. For the selection of such a man Mr. CROKER has not heretofore shown either talent or disposition. But if the party cannot get or will not take such a man Mr. CROKER'S cheerful expectations will surely be blighted.

THE RETURN OF ROOSEVELT.

The views and purposes of Col. ROOSEVELT as to the political campaign in this State this Fall are matters for inference only. So far as we are aware he has not communicated them to any one. We do not know that he has formed any. He has been pretty busy with quite another sort of campaign in which he has acquitted himself as his fellow-citizens knew that he would with energy, courage, and fidelity. While thus engaged a number of members of his party have been urging not exactly his claims for the nomination as candidate for Governor, but the extreme need in which his party stands of a candidate of his sort.

We have recently published some very specific arguments of this sort from Mr. BENNETT of the Borough of Manhattan. He is an active and very convinced Republican. That is to say, he is convinced that the election of a Democratic Governor, Legislature, and United States Senator would be a great evil for the State, and that the only way to prevent this misfortune is the election of a Republican Governor, and he holds that unless Mr. ROOSEVELT is named no Republican can be elected. Here is a brief summary of his public statement at a meeting of his committee:

"Look at the situation in this State. Over in Brooklyn Republican office holders have been indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors. Is that going to gain any votes for the Republican Party in Brooklyn? In Albany Gov. BLACK called an extra session of the Legislature to pass a bill to interfere with the elections in this city. Is that going to bring any votes over to the Republican Party? The canal scandal is going to cost the party thousands of votes at the coming election. Can any man but THEODORE ROOSEVELT carry the State in spite of these defections? [Cries of "No! No!"]

"Can HAMILTON FISH carry the State? [Cries of "Yes!" and "No!"]

"Can even such a respectable man as CORNELIUS N. BLISS, whose name has recently been mentioned for the nomination, carry the State of New York?"

At this there were loud cries of "No! No! No!" and a storm of hisses.

"Because Mr. ROOSEVELT is the only man," went on Mr. BENNETT, "who can prevent these Republican defections and gain the independent Democratic vote—that is why he should be named by this meeting to-night."

We do not think that there is much exaggeration in this statement. But it is plain that the machine will not name Col. ROOSEVELT if it can be helped. It might possibly name him as the only alternative to defeat; it would certainly name him if it was sure that any Republican would be beaten; but it would accept him as actual Governor only under the sternest compulsion. Not that he is not, in any fair interpretation, a "loyal" Republican. He is, and far more loyal than the machine men. He has a distinct idea of Republican principles, which he has never abandoned, betrayed, or compromised for his own interest and advancement, and that is much more than can truthfully be said of them. It is because of this fidelity to principle and his scorn of self-seeking at the expense of principle that they are afraid of him. They know that he would permit no such schemes as Gov. BLACK has permitted, that he would let no man steal or waste the people's money for the pretended benefit of the party, that he would enforce the civil service law with the sole purpose of getting the best service for the State and not to get patronage for the machine, and that his appointees, while they would be Republicans, would be men of the highest character and efficiency.

Whether, nevertheless, Col. ROOSEVELT will be named by the Republican Convention we do not care to predict. We can only say with entire certainty that he would be far and away the best candidate the party has put up for Governor since the close of the civil war.

THE SPANISH COMMISSION.

In appointing the Peace Commission the Queen Regent can hardly draw the majority of its members from the leaders of the Conservative Party, either from those who were responsible for the deplorable condition of national defense or from those who by their aggressive policy made the war inevitable. These men, however, must be represented in a way, for in them is supposed to be typified the honor and pride of Spain. The majority of the Commissioners will undoubtedly be chosen from those prominent men in the Liberal Party who for one reason or another were not included in the present Cabinet. The Cabinet with one exception is composed of very ordinary individuals.

This exception is Señor GAMAZO, who holds the portfolio of the Minister of Public Instruction, a very insignificant post for a statesman of his known ability, yet he took it last May, as he himself has said, because he could not refuse to help his country in her sorest distress. He is a personal friend of the Queen Regent and has a strong support among the merchant as well as the professional class of Spain.

But before him is a name which is well known in European diplomacy, and one which for many reasons would be both agreeable and valuable in the list of the commission; it is Señor LEON Y CASTILLO, at present the Spanish Ambassador in Paris. Señor CASTILLO was slated for the Foreign Minister portfolio last May, but he declined on the ground that he could serve his country better at the embassy in Paris. If required now to serve on the commission, which is to meet in that very city, he could hardly justify a refusal.

The name of Señor MORET will probably not appear on the list, although some Americans will wonder why it is not there, since if Spain had once taken his advice she would not be obliged to surrender Cuba to-day. MORET has always advocated a liberal policy in colonial government; he held the portfolio of that department under the Sagasta Cabinet that succeeded that of AZCARRAGA; he was the creator of the famous "Moret bill" passed by the Cortes in 1870, which freed certain classes of slaves in Cuba.

His enemy, Señor MAURA, a first cousin of Señor GAMAZO, may be considered to be a promising candidate for the commission. Señor MAURA refused a portfolio in the present Cabinet because SAGASTA would not promise to maintain a vigorous war policy against the United States.

Concerning the members of the Queen Regent's own party who will undoubtedly form the ornamental minority portion of the commission, there are several noblemen who have had portfolios in the successive Cabinets of CANOVAS and who are also personal friends of the sovereign regent. The most prominent of these are the Duke de TETUAN and Señor LINARES RIVAS. Opposition leaders such as SILVELA are, of course, not to be thought of as their politics have been too active; nor could the Queen Regent be expected to eat humble pie so far as to forgive the republicans and appoint their venerable champion, EMILIO CASTELAR, who, although his political opposite, was a warm friend of the late CANOVAS.

Undoubtedly the selection of the Spanish Commissioners is the greatest task that has yet been set before MARIA CHRISTINA, for in them must be the concentrated ideas of the more intelligent of her subjects, and from them must emanate the first suggestion of a policy for a new and reconstructed Spain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People interested in the curiosities and peculiarities of home rule as they get exemplification in American communities can find at New Rochelle just now a state of affairs deserving attention. The village, like others of its kind, is governed by a Board of Trustees. The members of this body are elected after "campaigns," longer or shorter, in which the character of each candidate and his ability to discharge the duties of the position receive such consideration as the villagers choose to give. As a matter of fact, a majority of the electors take no part whatever in the nomination of these officials, and but a perfunctory part in their election, calmly leaving all of such work as amounts to anything to rustic politicians who have studied with care the ways of their urban brethren, and on a small scale practice all of the pleasing stratagems of which the consequences provide so much material for the metropolitan newspapers. Of course the village "leaders" and their followers select from their own ranks as many Trustees as that very patient individual, the average voter, will stand, and then give to these as colleagues a few respectable persons of docile mind in order to have an answer ready for hasty critics of the commuting class, who, judging the board by its works, cover all its members with epithets conveying an idea of mingled incompetence and dishonesty. Of late this device has not worked as well as usual, for, though taxes have grown steadily, the condition of the village, especially as regards its streets, has shown no proportional improvement, and the average voter has begun to show signs of dangerous restlessness. So a "Board of Trade" was organized a while ago, and great things were promised as a result of the sharp eye its members were to keep on village interests. Singularly enough, the Board of Trade was made up of exactly the same material as the Board of Trustees. Its most prominent members are the familiar village politicians, and the others are chiefly local tradesmen whose business capacity is evidenced by their habit of charging such high prices as to force the residents who would naturally be their best customers to make most of their purchases in New York. This promising aggregation is now endeavoring to secure a controlling voice in the expenditure of money for public improvements, and it threatens to prevent an appropriation of $150,000 for road repairs unless the Trustees divide their responsibility with a committee appointed by the Board of Trade. This is truly an anomalous situation, and one that is decidedly amusing, for it is doubtful if any more of public confidence is reposed in the self-appointed body than in the elected one, and it is certain that the latter would be quite powerless if the freak should take New Rochelle to speak for itself at the polls.

—There is something almost—no, quite—malignant in the course which has been pursued since the signing of the protocol, and, indeed, since long before that event, by the local representatives of "Cuba Libre." They must know that the correctness of their attitude, the reasonableness of their statements, their apparently cordial trust in the honesty and good will of the Government at Washington, have been a cause of deepest regret to several wise editors and to not a few college professors, clergymen, and exponents of international law, all of whom have staked their reputations both as observers and as prophets on the criminality, ingratitude, and unintelligence of everybody bearing the name of Cuban. These persons have excuse for regarding the members of the "Junta" as little better than fiends in human form. They were expected to declare war against the United States long before this, and instead they have expressed high admiration for the measures already taken in the island and a calm belief in American wisdom and American justice. The only method of getting even with these pestilent fellows is to exclaim that "Talk is cheap!" and to charge that sooner or later they will commit the foul crime of issuing and selling some bonds. That will fix 'em.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. ALGER'S few defenders—chiefly eminent gentlemen to whom he has given offices, or from whom he has not taken offices, or by whom offices at his disposition are expected at coming distributions—have one answer for all the criticism his course has excited. "We have conquered a great European nation in three months," they say, "and if that doesn't vindicate the policy of the Secretary of War, what could?" This is an argument, in a way, and it has a certain force, but those who use it should be warned of certain obvious dangers. Success is a most admirable thing, no doubt, and no doubt the burden of proof is upon those who find fault with the means and methods by which a righteous end is attained. If they undertake that burden, however, and show conclusively that the particular success under discussion was attained in spite of, not because of, the acts of the person for whom credit is claimed; if, going further, they point out the real factors of the triumph, and demonstrate that the claimant had no part or lot in them—what becomes of the argument then? All of these things have been done so often in the case of Secretary ALGER that it would be tiresome to go over the ground again. A closely related topic is of fresher interest. If success vindicates all those who can identify themselves with it, how about those whom the course of events has identified with utter and obvious failure? Does it not condemn them beyond appeal? If it does, alas for the head of the Medical Corps, alas for the official who planned the transportation of men and supplies, alas, in short, for everybody connected with the army except its fighters. "Don't look at details," urge Secretary ALGER'S friends, "look at the result." This rule would bear hard indeed on Gen. STERNBERG, for in his case the result has been deplorable, and unless the details, the difficulties under which he had to work, excuse all the deaths from fever, all the suffering from neglect, the prospect of his finding a way out of his difficulties is very dark.

—What has become of the case of BACON vs. EVANS? The reverend plaintiff rushed into court with such a stern look on his face that everybody anticipated a long trial, full of excitement and epithets, but apparently these hopes are doomed to disappointment. Can it be that Dr. BACON did not like the comment which his opening speech excited, and that he has decided not to push the case to a conclusion? That, we should say, will be a bit humiliating for the clerical critic of nautical vocabularies, and Capt. EVANS will justly complain that he has been deprived of a lot of well-earned amusement. It is a pity that outsiders took up his defense so quickly and performed it so thoroughly that there is nothing left for the Captain to do. Had he been left to fight his own battles, it would have been, on the whole, just as well, perhaps better. He writes rather better English than do the majority of our warriors—none of whom is a blinding genius in that line—and there would have been a refreshingly salty flavor about his remarks, really more enjoyable than that which marked the efforts of his unprofessional admirers. It is possible, however, that Capt. EVANS, just for the sake of the record, will have the case reopened when he gets home, and proceed to answer the answered in his own way. But can the beneficiary of a default ask for a setting aside of the default?

—Romance of a decidedly characteristic sort marked the courtship of the Iron Chancellor. BISMARCK'S youth, to say the least of it, was not a calm one, and when he won the affections and sought the hand of Fräulein von PUTTKAMER, her parents, who were strait-laced and conservative, were far from pleased, and they at once forbade their daughter even to think of a suitor who represented all that they disliked. But they had to deal with a man who refused to be thwarted in any of his purposes, and they found that their opposition was useless and even dangerous. Finding himself unwelcome, BISMARCK adopted a plan which, unconventional as it was, met with full success. Having been informed that he would not be received if he called, and knowing that the PUTTKAMERS were to give a large evening party, to which he had naturally not been invited, he nevertheless made his appearance in the crowded drawing rooms on the appointed right, and, offering his arm to Fräulein von PUTTKAMER, boldly passed with her from group to group, and audibly informed all the guests that he was betrothed to her. Startled and stunned by this audacity the parents had not the presence of mind to deny the engagement on the spot. Subsequently prudence and common sense prevailed over wrath and prejudice, and they decided to give their formal consent rather than brave what would have been a public scandal more compromising to their daughter than marriage.

—An editorial article in The Mexican Financier expresses some doubt as to the certainty that an influx of Americans and American ideas will add to the happiness of the Cubans and the Puerto Ricans. The writer has heard of our "Don't Worry" clubs, and he has his fears whether people who are quite content with their own ways and who can enjoy idleness and even poverty, can be benefited by the proximity of people who are never very content with anything. "We hardly think," declares this disturbing representative of the South, "that any restless person from Anglo-Saxondom will be able to increase the sum total of Spanish-American contentment. If any serious-minded persons undertake to correct us by proving that telegraphs and telephones, typewriters and roll-top desks, rapid transit and daily mails make men happier, and that Cuba, subjected to a course of modern improvements, will be more contented, and that our ideas are fundamentally unsound, we shall not even take the trouble to read their communications. There will always be many millions of matter-of-fact people, and the world could not well get on without them. Sufficient unto this world is the foolishness thereof."

CURRENT NOTES.

The United States has exported 366 locomotives during the past year, valued at nearly $3,000,000. Nearly $2,500,000 worth of sewing machines were also sold, and $1,500,000 worth of typewriters.

* * *

Prof. Henry E. Burton of the University of Rochester, who is now in Europe, has sent word of his willingness to become Acting President of the University in place of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, resigned. Charles Hoeing, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, will relieve him of some of the routine duties of the Department of Latin, which will still be retained by him while acting as President.

* * *

Abner C. Goodel, aged ninety-three, of Salem, Mass., is said to be the oldest inventor in the United States. He perfected the design of the first printing press which printed on both sides of a paper at once, and he also discovered the process for preparing steel and copper plates for engravers. Later he helped build the first locomotive for the Boston and Lowell Railway. He worked on the first electric motor ever constructed, which afterward ran between Baltimore and Washington, and on the first engine lathe for the railroad repair shop.

* * *

The St. Louis Republic says that the Moberly editor arrested on the charge of purloining white paper from a rival office may have offended against the laws of the land more than the editor who steals the news and thoughts, and even the language of another editor to print them on his own white paper, but he is no more a sinner in the sight of the Lord—that is, provided the Lord ever sees an editor.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR CUBAN NEGROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe all will agree that it is our duty to follow the work of destruction in Cuba with that of construction. One-half of the population of Cuba is composed of mulattoes or negroes. All who have visited Cuba agree that they should be put on their feet by a course of thorough intellectual, religious, and industrial training such as is given at Hampton and Tuskegee. In the present depleted condition of the island industrial education for the young men and women is a matter of the first importance. It will do for them what it is doing for our people of the South.

If the funds can be secured, it is the plan of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., to bring a number of the most promising negro young men and women to this institution to receive training that they may return to Cuba and start, in the interest of the people, industrial training on the island. Tuskegee is so near Cuba that it is conveniently situated for this work. It will cost for the traveling expenses and education of each of these Cuban students $150 for a year's education.

We are ready to begin the work as soon as funds are secured or guaranteed. In what better and more permanent way can we help Cuba than by educating a number of these people? What I have said of Cuba applies as well to Puerto Rico, where over half the population are negroes. Those who would like to pay the whole or a part of the expenses of one of these students can correspond with

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 13, 1898.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS AT MONTAUK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is natural after the experience of the various camps selected for our troops that the camp at Montauk should come in for criticism. This is not only natural, but wholesome. That some of the criticism is unfounded I am sure. There may be some little difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of good water at a given place but that only involves the necessity of driving, not digging, elsewhere. The usual means of procuring water upon the east end of Long Island is by means of driven wells, the pumping being done by windmills or steam engines. The water thus obtained, although varying in the quantity of its line ingredients, is pure and excellent. The point of a pipe is driven through a varying depth of sand and then of water before reaching the supply spring. Unless the amount of drainage is excessive, I claim the water will not be contaminated. The sand is an excellent filter, and the water underlying it must be saturated before the spring can be polluted, conditions not likely to occur if ordinary care be exercised.

The dangers from lockjaw have been much exaggerated. I refer to traumatic tetanus; the idiopathic is so rare it need not be considered. Suffolk County has been reported as having a great deal of it.

In recent years this is not true. There have been occasional cases, but they are very rare. I have resided in various villages at the eastern part of the island for more than twenty Summers, and have practiced here for ten years, and have seen all kinds of surgical injuries, and am prepared to say that with ordinary antiseptic precautions and care, lockjaw will not occur. The construction of the latrines should be most carefully considered. No vaults or cesspools should be allowed. If these are necessary then they should be constructed at some distance from the water supply.

Dr. STUYVESANT F. MORRIS.

Quogue, L. I., Aug. 12, 1898.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

From The Commercial Bulletin, (Baltimore.)

Nature is assisting in the work of preparation in a remarkable way, reports received by interested railroads and business men stating that the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within another fortnight, while from the corn-growing districts reports are all optimistic.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The fortune of war has thrust upon the Republic new duties to its citizens and new responsibilities to the civilized world. As these shall be met and answered will the eventual verdict of history approve or condemn the war so hotly and so patriotically waged against Spain by the American people. The Administration has a great and inspiring opportunity before it.

From The Indianapolis News.

There is every indication that the close of the war will witness unprecedented activity in the shipyards of the country, which may be taken to mean the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. Orders have already been largely placed for vessels to take the place of those bought by the Government for war and transport purposes.

From The Detroit Free Press.

One of the surest indications that the country is in a healthy financial condition and about to enter upon a season of great prosperity is the general tendency of merchants in all parts of the country to buy fuller stocks of goods than they have done for several years.

From The Day, (New London.)

New and permanent markets will be created in the acquired possessions, and the established volume of trade will be increased. It all gives fair promise of good business, for which the country was already prepared when the war began.

From The Boston Sunday Post.

The amalgamation of the sections, which seemed a distant dream in 1865, is a glorious fact in 1898. And this is something for all Europe to take to heart. A united people in this Republic is invincible.

From The St. Paul Globe.

There is nothing which affords a truer conception of the healthful condition of the commercial basis of this country to-day than the gradual lowering of the rate of interest.

From The Evening Star, (Washington.)

Every dollar in circulation throughout the country is still exchangeable for gold, and business is on the up grade everywhere. The times are good, and predictions in the best-informed quarters are that an era of very great prosperity is opening for the United States.

From The Times, (Philadelphia.)

The war has opened up new and important lines of consumption, all of which will be supplied by our own people. Hundreds of millions of money are ready to seek investment in legitimate enterprise and in satisfactory securities.

From The Times-Democrat, (New Orleans.)

The public will not concern itself much about the losses of the speculators, but every right-thinking man will rejoice in the farmer's success, since it means prosperity for all the affiliated interests of the country.

From The Bangor Daily Commercial.

Capital will receive new energy; corporations will throw overboard their conservatism and expand their industries; manufacturers, who have felt their way step by step, will gather to a faster pace in view of increased demand for their products, and with each passing day will come a new tide of confidence and prosperity.

From The St. Louis Star.

Throughout the great West prosperity seems to be in the saddle. In Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, unless conditions speedily change, the crop output will far exceed the average, while in Kansas and Nebraska the harvest will be without precedent. Away out in Washington the yield of grain will be abnormally large. Oregon, too, stands well to the front, and, taken all in all, the West has never known such a prosperous season.

From The Philadelphia Call.

With the declaration of peace and the ceding of the Spanish possessions in the Southern and Western seas to the Government of the United States, and the peaceful acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, an expansion of export and import trade, together with the opening of fertile fields for the investment of capital, will give a new impulse to every branch of business.

From The Buffalo Evening News.

Contracts for building will now be let for Fall work. There will be no hesitancy in closing arrangements for long-contemplated improvements in manufactories and workshops. From all the leading iron centres, East and West, come reports of a steady increase of business and firmness in prices. This is a sure indication of firmness in the tone of all business centres.

From The Pittsburg Daily Post.

Always pre-eminent in the field of material enterprise—in industry and agriculture—the conduct and outcome of the war overwhelms the stupidities of European cavilers, that we had lost our grip on the stern realities that determine the fate and progress of nations—that peaceful enterprise or money greed had dulled our courage, quenched the pure fires of patriotism and dissipated our manhood.

From The Binghamton Leader.

Sectionalism has been wiped out forever and we are to-day one people, and there is no spot on the globe where the Stars and Stripes do not command the respect they deserve. The war has done a great deal for this Republic, but it has exacted its price.

From The Denver Evening Post.

That the United States will control the trade in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands is to be taken as a matter of course. The Atlantic and the Pacific Coast will share alike in the increased trade and the demand on shipping facilities. All of these islands are capable of great possibilities when once development is started in the proper direction.

From The Times, (Richmond, Va.)

People in the West as well as those in the South are now opening their eyes to the fact that they were misled by their free-silver politicians in 1896, and that the terrible disasters under the gold standard which were predicted have not been realized.

From The Baltimore American.

We have now gone into the world, and it follows as a matter of course that we will no longer shut ourselves from the world by injudicious tariffs.

From The Ohio State Journal.

The war begun in the interest of humanity has been held true to that purpose, and it ends, as it commenced, with the United States as the puissant friend of the downtrodden and oppressed of earth.

From The Waterbury American.

For the world at large the war has brought enlightenment as to the United States. It has learned that we are a people of unlimited resources, of perfect unity, of a patriotism which contributes money and men without stint to meet every requirement, of undoubted military spirit and unequaled ability to shoot straight.

The Constitution, (Atlanta, Ga.)

From all parts of the country leading business men and prominent citizens who were most actively opposed to war now admit the wisdom of the course adopted, and acknowledge that it was for the best.

NUGGETS.

"War Is Hell."—Gen. Sherman.

Alphonse XIII.—I agree with Sherman War is all he described it.—Denver Republican.

Trials of a Madrid Editor.

"Can't I begin to print some news?" asked the Spanish editor.

"No," answered the censor decisively; "not until there isn't any."—Evening Star, (Washington.)

Pen vs. Sword.

The warriors shout, the sword leaps out,
And glory close attends it;
They maim, they kill, they fight until
A pen scratch quickly ends it.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Irreconcilable.

"Sloppinger is bitterly opposed to the country's new expansion policy."

"Rather. He turned one of his men off the other day for speaking of the addition to his store building as an annex."—Chicago Tribune.

Anglo-American Ignorance.

I asked, "Did your man, Henry Clay, do anything besides making cigars?"

The immediate answer—a rude and ignorant one, as I think—took the form of a rhetorical question:

"Wal, say, did your man Wellington do anything besides making boots?"—London Punch.

THE BRIDES OF DEATH.

From The Troy Daily Times.

There's a cleft in the darkling seacoast wall
That hides the town like a sheltering pall,
And the Morro looks from the precipice crest
At the sheltered ships on the harbor's breast—
At the anchored ships that idly swing,
Flying the flag of the Spanish King.

* * * * * * *

"Nail to the mast the yellow and red,"
The grave old Spanish Admiral said;
And the lovely Infanta led the line,
And the bridesmaids followed her through the brine—
Followed her out of the harbor mouth
To the fatal tryst in the open south.

Never a bride went down the hall,
In the maze of the dance of her marriage ball,
With so fine a grace or an air so free
As the Spanish ships stood out to sea;
And never the brides of God took veil,
In the darksome depth of the convent's pale,
With so lofty a mien of sacrifice
As they bided the fling of the battle's dice.

Their splendrous standards, streamed on high
'Gainst the turquois blue of the tropic sky;
Their polished brasswork flashes flung,
Like lustrous jewels around them strung;
And their bows were veiled in the filmy lace
Of the spray comb tossed by the charging pace.

* * * * * * *

But ah, what terrible guests are these,
Fast gliding in from the outer seas,
Gliding along in drapery black
That fumes and pours from the high smoke-stack?
And ah, what thund'rous chimes that greet
The stately advance of the bridal fleet?
But is this the peal of the wedding bell—
This roaring voice like the voice of hell?
'Tis the wrathsome cry of the pitiless Fates—
The voice is the voice of the sister States,
Of the sister States of the slaughtered Maine,
Crying aloud for the blood of Spain—
Battleship, cruiser, torpedo boat,
That rush like dogs at the Spanish throat.

Alas for the brides in yellow and red
That out of the harbor so lightly sped,
That reel and faint in the fearful dance
'Mid the choke of the smoke where the lightnings glance,
While ever mingles the thunder's roar
With the boom of the surf on the nearing shore.

* * * * * * *

They were six that steered to the open sea—
The brides and the maids so swift and free—
And six are the corses that line the strand,
Prone in the pools of the tide-left sand;
And the gathering vultures circle high
O'er the stiffened limb and the death closed eye.

BRITAIN IS WARLIKE

Rumored that Decisive Action Has Been Taken.

MAY STORM CHINESE FORTS

Said to Have Demanded Prince Li Hung Chang's Dismissal.

The Ground for Such Bold Demand Is that He Is Responsible for the Recent Anti-British Attitude.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Foreign Office, it is reported here to-day, though the report lacks confirmation, intends to demand that the Chinese Government dismiss Prince Li Hung Chang from power, on the ground that he is responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The Foreign Office, it is also asserted, has had under special consideration the question of seizing the Taku forts, on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, at the mouth of the Pekin River, and the City of Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin, in the event of China refusing to comply with this demand, holding all until compliance is assured.

Meanwhile the semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg in to-day's issue deprecates the tone of the British press and said:

"Russia does not contemplate fresh acquisitions in the Far East. Her only object is to preserve the advantages recently gained. The Russian Government does not desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain any more than those of any other power."

MONUMENT TO WOLFE TONE.

All Dublin Alive with Enthusiasm in Dedicating a Shaft to Ireland's Former Champion.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The whole city is en fête to-day in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the monument in memory of Wolfe Tone. The municipal offices and many business houses are closed. Scores of thousands of excursionists are here, and delegates are in attendance from the United States, Australia, South Africa, France, and Italy.

There was an immense procession to the site of the monument. It included representatives of all the civic and trade societies, who followed a memorial car containing the foundation stone, which was decorated with flags presented by the Daughters of Erin, '98, Association of New York City.

Mr. John O'Leary and Capt. O'Connell of New York headed the procession, which occupied two hours in passing a given point. Mr. James Stephen also rode in an open carriage. Mr. O'Leary laid the stone with a silver trowel sent from Connecticut by a granddaughter of Wolfe Tone. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the delegates.

On the return of the Belfast contingent to that city at 11 o'clock to-night a fierce conflict ensued between the contingent and a hostile crowd which had gathered and was awaiting their arrival. Stones and other missiles were thrown, and many persons were slightly injured and a number of windows were broken.

Theobald Wolfe Tone, whose memorial is the central feature of the festivities in Dublin to-day, was the real originator of the Irish movement that culminated in the rebellion of 1798. He founded the United Irishmen. Tone was a Protestant, but he had imbibed socialist ideas and was bitterly hostile to the priests of that day, whose influence counteracted his own. In Wexford, where the insurrection went furthest, the ablest leaders were priests, but they acted against the policy of their Church in that period. Tone offered his services to William Pitt, but they were declined. He left an interesting account of his Parisian adventures, and his tomb is still the object of an annual pilgrimage.

LONDON'S MAYOR NOT COMING.

He Postpones His American Trip on Account of Illness.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Lord Mayor of London, the Hon. Horatio David Davies, has postponed his proposed American tour indefinitely. This is on account of the illness of his wife.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Senhor Jose Lucanio Undertakes to Form a New Ministry.

LISBON, Aug. 15.—The Ministry has resigned, and Senhor José Lucanio has been charged with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The retiring Ministry was composed as follows:

President of the Council of State and Minister of the Interior—J. Luicalo de Castro.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Barros Gomes.
Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs—F. da Veiga Beirdo.
Minister of Finances—F. Ressano Garcia.
Minister of War—Gen. F. M. da Cunha.
Minister of Marine and the Colonies—F. Dias Costa.
Minister of Travel Commerce, and Industry—Augusto J. da Cunha.

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Britain Appoints a Royal Commission to Enforce the Treaty.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—The Colonial Government to-day received a dispatch from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that her Majesty's Government had decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the state of affairs on the Newfoundland French treaty shore and as to legislative or other measures required to carry out the treaty.

The composition of the commission and the scope of its inquiry are to be settled at once. Reliable local reports, presumably due to the information brought by Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, make that the Commissioners will likely be Sir John Bramston, Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Admiral Erskine, formerly in command of the British North American fleet.

JAGO AND WOOD IN COURT.

Discharged, but Must Answer Again for Alleged Embezzlement.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—J. W. Jago, Chief Officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, who was arrested here Friday morning on the arrival of the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, on a charge of being concerned in robbing the mails and in smuggling, was discharged this morning, but was immediately rearrested upon a warrant issued at the request of the United States Embassy, charging him with embezzlement and larceny. He will be taken to London, arriving there to-morrow.

At Bow Street Police Court this morning Daniel Wood, steward of the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, who was arrested Friday at Liverpool for alleged complicity with Jago in robbing mails and smuggling, was charged on a provisional warrant with embezzlement and larceny. A representative of the United States Embassy informed the Magistrate, Sir John Bridge, that details of the alleged offenses had not been received and asked him to remand the prisoner.

Sir John Bridge replied that the evidence was too slight to justify Wood's detention, and released him on his own recognizance, to attend when called for. Mr. Wood said he intended to return to New York by the Lucania.

LONDON HAS A HOT DAY.

Many Cases of Heat Prostration Treated Yesterday by the St. John's Ambulance Staff.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—This is the hottest day London has known for a long time. The St. John's ambulance staff is out in full force, and is treating scores of cases of heat prostration.

Upward of 150 cases had been treated at the various hospitals before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A number of policemen were overcome. The surgeons found that their prostration was due to swelling of the legs and feet, produced by the heat from the asphalt and wood paving on which they stood.

HAWAII TO PAY JAPAN.

The Dispute About the Rejection of Emigrants Is Settled.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 16.—The Japanese Government has consented to settle the Hawaiian dispute upon the payment of £15,000 ($75,000) to compensate for the rejection of emigrants.

It is reported that a Japanese contract to build the Seoul-Fusan Railway has been practically arranged.

Mr. Hooley's Hearing Postponed.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day the Register listened to a number of unimportant disclaimers and explanations in connection with the charges made by Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter now under examination in bankruptcy proceedings. These included statements by the counsel for Lord Winchilsea, by representatives of Sir Edward Sullivan, and by the solicitor for Mr. Beall, whom Mr. Hooley had publicly charged with being one of the "greatest blackmailers in London." The hearing was finally adjourned to Monday next.

Emperor and Czar to Meet.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says persistent rumors are current that a meeting will take place between Emperor William and the Czar in the first week in September, Emperor William desiring to remove the suspicions with which his Eastern tour is regarded in Russia and France.

At Work on Bismarck's Memoirs.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A paper of Stuttgart announces that, despite precautions to insure secrecy, it has leaked out that the work of typesetting on Prince Bismarck's memoirs began ten days ago in Cotto's establishment. The first volume of the memoirs, it is said, will be published shortly.

London Stock Brokers Fail.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The failure is announced of the firm of Hodson, Jarrett, Guscotte & Co., stock and share brokers, of 7 Drapers' Gardens, London.

THE SUTRO ESTATE INVOLVED.

Reported that Heavy Mortgages Will Deprive the Heirs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Evening Post says that the three-million-dollar estate of the late Adolph Sutro is insolvent, and that unless the creditors agree to withdraw their claims for the time being the estate will be hopelessly swamped.

Much of Sutro's property is mortgaged, and the interest and other necessary expenditures are eating the estate up very rapidly. The executors of the estate say that if time is given them every possible demand will be met, and that there will be a large residue for the heirs. The attorneys for the Sutro estate deny that there is another will, and say that Mrs. Kluge's claims are groundless.

ATLANTA COMMERCIAL FAILS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—Unless unexpected circumstances develop, this afternoon's issue of The Atlanta Commercial will be the last for some time to come. For five years The Commercial has eked out a precarious existence, as Benjamin E. Blackburn, its editor, said this afternoon, in a manner which had become miraculous even to him.

On all occasions when lynching became prevalent or was attacked, Mr. Blackburn came vigorously to its defense as the only means of preserving the purity of Southern homes against the encroachments of negroes.

His other eccentricity was an intense loyalty to the memory of Jefferson Davis. His columns often teemed with caustic abuse of those who maligned the Southern chieftain.

RIVAL FAIRS AT HOLTON, KAN.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—From Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, two rival county fairs will hold the boards at Holton, Jackson County, Kan. Flaming posters advertising rival attractions are being circulated over the country to-day. The Holton Driving Park Association and the Jackson County Agricultural Association have grounds one mile apart, and exhibitors at one fair are prohibited from exhibiting at the other. The people of the town and county have taken sides in the fight, and bitter feeling prevails.

Both associations offer prizes for the prettiest baby and $100 is offered to the handsomest girl. Counter attractions are advertised to take place at the same hour. Farmers who exhibit a wagonload of pumpkins or watermelons will secure free admission to either show. Brass bands will rasp the air for both fairs. Each association accuses the other of stealing the date.

GREAT CHARITY ENTERPRISE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The greatest enterprise for the cause of charity ever planned in America is being arranged by the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association. By means of an immense fair and bazaar, to be conducted for ten days, beginning Nov. 28, and including elaborate entertainments, which will conclude with a charity ball of a brilliant nature, the organization hopes to clear for charity something like $100,000. One-half is pledged in advance to the Michael Reese Hospital, the other half to the United Hebrew Charities.

The association will within a few days begin soliciting donations and selling tickets for raffles of many valuable articles. Among the things pledged are $10,000 worth of gold bonds, to be raffled by lot; several valuable diamonds and other gems, a team of fine blooded horses, carriages, a house and lot, and other articles. Negotiations are now on for the appearance of Sousa's Band, the United States Marine Band, and several operatic stars.

ASBURY'S AQUATIC CARNIVAL.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Seventy-five thousand people witnessed the annual aquatic carnival this evening on Wesley Lake. The shores and vicinity of the lake were handsomely decorated with multi-colored lights. All the lawns in the vicinity were decorated with lanterns and flags. Some of the boats were made up to represent ships in the American Navy, and all were gorgeous with light and color.

While the parade was passing about the lake fireworks were set off from the shore and boats.

The judges were W. H. Skirm of Trenton, Charles P. McClellan of Dobbs Ferry, John Evans of Milltown, Capt. J. S. Throckmorton of Red Bank, Edward Tavatt of Tarrytown, and H. M. Myers and Joseph Tull of Philadelphia. The first prize was awarded to Warren Burnet's boat, the battleship Maine. The cruiser Brooklyn, owned by Howard Amerli of Brooklyn obtained second prize. Noah Weatherab's Frolic was third and W. B. Tompkins's Princeton was fourth.

Newport Casino Dance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Casino dance this evening was rather lightly attended, owing to the number of the other social functions in progress. The galleries, however, were filled with spectators. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge, Miss Hayden, Miss Winterhoffer, Mr. William G. Stackpole, second; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. J. S. Clark, Mr. A. C. Dulles, Jr., Mr. F. W. Andrews, Jr., Judge and Mrs. John Chnton Gray, Miss Gray, Miss Carter, Mr. Francis B. Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. S. Barger, and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Many Dinners and Dances on the Programme—The Annual Golf Tournament Next Month.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—More patrons visited the Casino on Sunday night than on any night in many years. Not only were the piazza and lawns well filled but the Casino grill rooms were taxed to their utmost capacity, tables having to be placed on the piazza at the foot of the stairway.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening. Mrs. Astor has cards out for dinners on the 20th and 27th inst.

Louis P. Jones gave a small dance this evening.

Baron Speck von Sternberg of the Imperial German Embassy will arrive at the Berkeley on Thursday, where he has taken apartments for the remainder of the season.

The small white flag which floated this afternoon by the side of the Stars and Stripes in front of Cope Whitehouse's apartments at the Berkeley was promptly recognized as a yacht's dinner flag. It signified that the owner was on board, and entertaining a large party of guests invited to meet Miss McAllister of New York, daughter of the late Ward McAllister. A beautiful basket of flowers ornamented the boudoir and saloon.

Bishop Keane, a member of the official household of Pope Leo XIII. and late President of the Catholic University at Washington, who is passing a brief visit in this country, is the guest of the Marquise de Merinville, at the Cauldwell villa, on Kay Street.

Mrs. Fred P. Sands gave a birthday party this afternoon in honor of the birthday anniversary of her eldest daughter.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Norris have gone to New York and will sail for Europe to-morrow.

It is now understood that W. C. Eustis, Harry Payne Whitney, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of the Westchester Polo Club, have decided to have the new polo grounds at the Newport Country Club grounds made ready for playing upon next Summer by building up the grounds a foot higher.

Casino registers include J. B. Harriman, J. D. Forbes, E. R. Marson, A. J. Brand, E. A. Freshman, Erving Steele, W. R. Auchincloss, James S. Cushing, Henry T. Sloane, Harry E. Avery, S. Horatio Whitwell, B. Harris, and the Hon. M. H. Herbert.

J. B. Harriman of New York is the guest of William R. Travers.

The Hon. Michael H. Herbert, C. B., and Mrs. Herbert are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson on Narragansett Avenue.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Elbridge T. Gerry has cards out for a dinner on Aug. 22.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a dinner dance on the evening of Aug. 22 at Rockhurst.

Dr. George T. Wetmore of New York is a guest at the Ocean House.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening at Wayside.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. A. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening.

In the programme for the annual golf tournament to be played on the Newport Golf Club's links next month, there will be three cups offered, the President's Cup by Buchanan Winthrop, the Consolation Cup offered by the Green Committee, Victor Sorchan, A. M. Coates, and John Bolt, and the Handicap Cup offered by O. H. P. Belmont. A gold medal is offered by the Newport Golf Club for the player who hands in the best score of eighteen holes, made in any medal play competition during the tournament.

H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., has purchased the thirty-footer Esperanza and he will enter her in the remaining races of that class.

William R. Hunter will entertain the members of the Island Artillery at his farm Sunnyside, in Middletown, this afternoon.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot and Mr. and Mrs. Eno Pinchot of New York have taken a cottage on Redwood Street.

Col. John Jacob Astor, while about to dress for a dip in the briny deep at Spouting Rock Beach this morning, was given quite a pleasing reception and complimented for his excellent work at the front.

Two new and very pretty flags have been added to Spoutingrock Beach—one the Stars and Stripes, and the other a flag of blue ground with the letters, in white, S. R. B. A.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has gone to Saratoga for a week's visit.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller entertained this evening.

The dampness of the old polo grounds will prevent to-morrow's match being played.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Newport horse show, to be held at the Casino on Sept. 5, 6, and 7, is an assured success. The sale of private boxes and reserved seats has told the story. The Executive Committee has added 1,000 seats, to be used by the holders of general admission tickets—something the public will not be slow to appreciate. The grandstand, ring, and other stands are about completed, and will be placed in position immediately after the tennis tournament has concluded.

The sale of private boxes has been wonderfully successful, as will be seen by the list which follows of box-holders: 1, Mrs. F. O. French; 6, Thomas F. Cushing; 5, Mrs. John Clinton Gray; 6, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton; 8, Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Foxhall Keene; 9, Mrs. Eben D. Jordan; 10, George L. Von Meyer; 11, Paul Andrews; 12, E. S. Willing; 13, the Hon. Calvin S. Brice; 14, Mrs. Homer B. Duryea; 15, E. Rollins Morse and Henry Clews; 16, Mrs. Burke Roche; 17, Cornelius Vanderbilt; 18, Harry Payne Whitney; 19, Center Hitchcock; 20, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks; 21, Pembroke Jones; 22, Edward J. Berwind; 23, Henry D. Burnham; 24, Commodore G. H. Perkins, United States Navy; 25, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence; 26, Mrs. Charles Astor Bustead; 27, Robert Goelet; 28, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells; 29, judges; 30, Gordon Prince and Miss Lyman; 31, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry; 32, F. B. Swayne; 33, J. De Forest Danielson; 34, J. B. M. Grosvenor; 35, O. H. P. Belmont; 36, Benjamin Thaw; 37, Arthur T. Kemp; 38, Mrs. M. T. Campbell; 39, the Hon. George Peabody Wetmore; 40, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs; 41, W. Watts Sherman; 42, H. A. C. Taylor; 43, Potter Palmer; 44, William R. Travers; 45, S. F. Barger; 46, J. F. Tower and William Grosvenor; 47, Mrs. J. Ogden Codman; 48, Ross R. Wyman; 49, H. McK. Twombly; 50, George Henry Warren, Jr.; 51, Henry T. Sloane; 52, David H. King, Jr.; 53, Nathaniel Thayer; 54, E. D. Bolt; 55, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., 57, Egerton L. Winthrop; 58, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson; 59, Henry T. Proctor.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained on board their yacht Nourmahal this afternoon with a sail and luncheon. The guests were Prince De Croy, Hon. Lispenard Stewart, C. A. Munn, Miss French, Miss Rogers, John S. Rogers, Fernando Yznaga, Bagon and Baroness Sellière, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, R. N. Ellis, Gould Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Egerton L. Winthrop, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Miss Kane, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, John Bolt, and Mr. and Mrs Frederic H. Allen.

Quite a number of the cottagers will go to New York Friday night to witness the big naval demonstration to be held in honor of Admiral Sampson's squadron, now en route from Santiago.

MALVERN BALL AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The Malvern ball and dinner parties to-night were marked by extraordinary brilliancy. Those who entertained were Mrs. Jules Reynald, Miss Anna M. Clark, and Howard C. Dickinson, all of New York; Mrs. Buxton Beal, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Bernard N. Baker, Mrs. Goodman, and others.

Mrs. Jules Reynald's guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, Charles T. How, John Inglis, Mrs. Van Wyck, Mrs. H. C. Tinker, Miss Dennison, B. N. Tone, Mrs. Daniel Worden, M. M. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Kyler.

Miss Anna Clark of New York entertained Miss Anna Thompson, Miss Helen Bickley, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Paul Hunt, G. Willet Van Nest, and Mr. Goodrich.

Howard C. Dickinson of New York entertained Mr. and Mrs. Chares Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Miss S. Furness, Mrs. Tolfree, Francis J. Phelps, and Walter E. Van Rensselaer Berry.

Congressman Robert Adams of New York was a guest in Mrs. Goodman's party, and Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist, was in Miss Anna Clark's party. The ball was unusually enjoyable and largely attended. Among the New Yorkers present were the Stokeses, Gebhards, R. Horace, Gallatins, J. J. Emerys, Miss Eleanor Redley, Miss Lucy Draper, William Laimbeer, Trevelyan Townsends, and many others.

THEATRICAL SEASON OPENS

Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead" Appears at the Academy of Music.

FAMILIAR SCENES WELCOMED

The Audience Moved to Laughter and Silence by the Well-Remembered Characters—Mr. Thompson's Fifteenth Year with the Play.

A presentation of the homely, uncouth, but appealing, doings and undoings of a New Hampshire farmer's family, which have moved to merriment and tears the childhood of two-thirds of the adult theatre-going public, opened the theatrical season last night at the Academy of Music. It was the familiar "The Old Homestead," with the veteran favorite, Denman Thompson, and others long associated with him—the familiar acts and the well-remembered scenes but little changed from what the audience remembered having seen a half-generation ago.

In spite of the temperature, raised to an uncomfortable degree by the presence of so many people, the Academy was fairly well filled. There was the same number of little folks brought by their parents to learn of the simple characters of the Northern State. Their fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers joined them in laughing at the quaint ways, the amusing manners, and the plain jests of old Joshua Whitcomb as exemplified by Mr. Thompson, and they all alike found it hard to keep back sobs at the old man's sorrows. Familiar as were the lines to the majority, they were followed by applause at every opening, or by expressive silence when the pathetic situations were unfolded.

Mr. Thompson, who has not been seen by the metropolitan public since September of last year, began his fifteenth year with the play. In the first act, if any criticism could have been ventured, it was that his lines seemed too familiar to him. From the next act on such comment would have been unjust, and the veteran was the kind-hearted, simple, attractive Joshua Whitcomb he has been for years.

Some new scenery has been introduced in the first act—enough to give an appearance of freshness to the whole. Between the original third and fourth acts was introduced a short act representing a Winter scene—a snow-covered stretch of road between Keene and Swanzey, N. H. Over it drove the young farmers and their sweethearts, hastening to the merrymaking at the old homestead, and along it rode Joshua's son on his homecoming, accompanied by the reformed and rehabilitated Happy Jack.

In the company the only faces that were not familiar to the characters they impersonated were those of Miss Mary F. Sherwood as Annie Hopkins, Miss Ella A. Ittner as Nellie Freeman, Miss Bertha E. Mason as Minnie Freeman, and James F. Callahan as Pat Clancy. "The Old Homestead" Double Quartet rendered some new music that was received well. "When the War Is O'er," as sung by the quartet in the first act, seemed especially to please the house. The new song by John Quinn, "I'll Take Care of You, Grandma," seemed to chime in harmoniously with the old favorites.

Mr. Thompson will be sixty-five years old Thursday. When on that evening he refers to himself as growing old, "Well, well, I'm sixty-four years old now," he will change the line. He said plaintively it would be the first line he has changed, and he felt nervous lest he should stumble over it.

The play is under the stage direction of Frank Knapp. It will run at the Academy of Music for six weeks. Following is the cast:

Denman Thompson	Joshua Whitcomb
Will M. Cressy	Cy Prime
Fred Clare	Happy Jack
Louis R. Croxson	Frank Hopkins
John Barker	Eb. Ganzy
Miss Annie Thompson	Rickety Ann
Mrs. Louisa Morse	Aunt Matilda
Miss Mary F. Sherwood	Annie Hopkins
Miss Celia Baker	Maggie O'Flaherty
Miss Ella A. Ittner	Nellie Freeman
Miss Bertha E. Mason	Minnie Freeman
Charles H. Clark	Seth Perkins
Fred Clare	Jack Hazzard
James F. Callahan	Pat Clancy
E. Redmond	Warren Ellis
Dave Willard	Himself
Miss Kathryn Miller	Eleanor Stratton
Miss Sadie F. Cullen	Jane Stratton
Miss Bertha A. Brierly	Bessie Stratton
Hugo Kammerlee	Henry Hopkins
R. E. Rogers	Judge Patterson
Stephen Baker	Francois Fogarty
Miss Helen Ludington	Mrs. Patterson
Hal. E. Payne	Reuben Whitcomb
Dan Regan	Hoboken Terror
George L. Patch	United States Letter Carrier
Miss Marie Kimball	Mrs. McGuire

The Old Homestead Double Quartet—A. C. Orcutt, Hal. E. Payne, L. H. Croxson, S. Baker, R. E Rogers, A. B. Meyers, G. Kammerlee, F. Clare.

E. H. SOTHERN'S NEW PLAY.

"A Shilling's Worth" Pleased a Philadelphia Audience the First Night.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—A large and appreciative audience to-night witnessed for the first time on any stage, Mr. E. H. Sothern's new play, "A Shilling's Worth." The play was given at Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman's South Broad Street Theatre. It is a very bright and well-devised comedy, and was written by Grace Livingstone Furness and Abby Sage Richardson. It is a prettily told love story, and Mr. Sothern, as the hero, has one of those romantic and dashing parts for which he is fittingly adapted, and Miss Virginia Harned, as the heroine, has a graceful rôle well suited to her comedy qualities.

Mr. Sothern is supported by all his regular company, which includes such well and favorably known artists as Miss Eleanor Moretti, Rebecca Warren, Morton Selten, C. P. Flockton, Owen Fawcett, and others of equal merit.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

EDEN MUSEE.—New war views were shown by the cinematograph at the Eden Musée last evening. Several changes have been made recently in the wax groups. During the week the war views will be shown hourly, and there will be concerts afternoons and evenings.

KEITH'S THEATRE.—Jacques Kruger introduced some of his comicalities to the continuous vaudeville stage yesterday, and his companion, Clare Palma, made a hit by her singing and dancing. Laura Burt had a laughable monologue, with some very clever business. The rest of the bill was about as presented before.

PLEASURE PALACE.—McIntyre and Heath, the veterans of burnt cork foolery, presented "The Georgia Minstrels" with success yesterday. Frank Bush also demonstrated that his popularity as a jester with up-town audiences was not waning, and Lydia Barry and George Felix scored in their musical absurdity, "The Vuaderville Craze." Edward S. Abeles and Helen Lowele contributed a bit of comic acting; Will P. Denny sang songs in a fetching way; the war-spirit aroused considerable enthusiasm, and other features were provided by Harding and Ah Sid, the Everett trio, May Mooney, Little and Pritzkow, Miles and Raymond, Annie Lloyd, Ford and Dot West, and others.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The third month of E. E. Rice's diverting Summer night shows began last night with an olio so extensive that it was found necessary to begin the vaudeville at 8:30—half an hour earlier than heretofore. George Fuller Golden was heard in quaint witticisms and songs, in which the views of Casey concerning the late war are humorously expressed. Herr von Palm painted a landscape in oils in ten minutes. Mattie Phillips did some novel coon dancing, and all the favorites were retained, including Alice Atherton, Ernest Hogan, and the cakewalk sketch. Maude Courtney, Mlle. Barthe, Alma Doerge, Millie Stoller, Signor Ricci, Edwin French, Signor Negrini, Amorita, and two ballets.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—Many persons from the naval show joined the crowd last night. The programme follows:

1. March—"Idol's Eye" ..... Herbert
2. Overture—"Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
3. Selection—"Mikado" ..... Sullivan
4. a. Minuet ..... Boccherini
   b. Entr'acte Gavotte ..... Gillet
5. Symphonic Poem—"Les Preludes" ..... Liszt
6. Overture—"Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
7. Nocturne from "Midsummer Nights Dream" ..... Mendelssohn

Horn Solo, Mr. Herman Dutschke.

8. Selection—"Aida" ..... Verdi
9. "Funeral March of a Marionet" ..... Gounod
10. "American Fantaisie" ..... Herbert
11. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
12. Intermezzo—"Nella" ..... Delibes
13. March—"Leuore" ..... Raff
14. Polka—"The Two Nightingales" ..... Bosquet
15. Gallop—"Charge of the Hussars" ..... Spindler

CASINO.—Miss Clara Bets, a professional that's model of classical form, has been engaged by Lederer & McLellan for a series of artistic poses in the studio scene in Act I. of "Yankee Doodle Dandy." She made her first appearance last evening and was seen in the following poses: Aurora, Vanity, Hebe, Terpischore, Wood Nymph, Bacchante, Circe, Meditation, Lurline, Psyche, Narcissus, Aphrodite, Odalisque, Evening, White Captive, Proserpine, Venus, (Halsey,) Juno, Flora, Venus de Medici, The Share of the Captain, (Neagle,) The Foam Venus, Diana, Surprised. Miss Betz has posed for the interior decorations of the Waldorf-Astoria and those of George Gould's house, and is the original of many academy and private pictures.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Hoyt & McKee announce a departure for this season. Instead of intrusting their new productions and the running New York play to an employed stage manager, Mr. Hoyt will himself discharge the duties of stage manager. The first play produced under his personal supervision will be "A Day and a Night," which is to receive its first New York production at the Garrick Theatre on Aug. 29.

Leonard Grover announces for the opening of his season at the Brooklyn Park Theatre, Saturday evening, Aug. 27, a new comedy, entitled "How Brown Was Hypnotized." The performers include Mary Shaw, Rose Eytinge, May Noble, Amy Lee, Margaret Hayward, Ethel Browning, Alethe Craig, Vira Rial, Edith Gordon, George Leslie, Francis Powers, Alexander Vincent, Charles Rowan, and Leonard Grover, Jr. Among the early appearances are announced J. H. Stoddart and Louise Rial.

Evans and Mann's "The French Maid," which ran 175 nights at the Herald Square Theatre last season, will be seen again in New York, beginning Sept. 5. The piece will open the regular season at the Herald Square Theatre. The cast includes Olive Redpath, Eva Davenport, Yolande Wallace, Charles A. Bigelow, Hallen Mostyn, George Honey, William Armstrong, W. C. Gillow, Richard Ridgley, E. J. Heron, Mamie Forbes, Edward Jose, and Garry Ames, and the chorus and ballet of forty.

Miss Rose Coghlan has been selected as the star feature of the big vaudeville show with which F. F. Proctor will open the Fall season at the Leland Opera House, Albany. Miss Coghlan will appear Aug. 29 at the Casino Palace, where she will present for the first time on any stage "Between Matinée and Night," said to be the work of a New York newspaper man. John T. Sullivan will appear in Miss Coghlan's support. Miss Seligman will make her New York reappearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the same week.

Imre Kiralfy's naval show at Madison Square Garden was so well attended last night that the big garden was packed. The show has been improved by taking away some of the gauze scenery that obstructed the view of boxholders. The show has also been cut somewhat so that it closes at about 10 o'clock. Matinées will be given every day and children will be admitted at them to any part of the house at half price. Mr. Kiralfy sent a telegram yesterday afternoon to Col. Theodore Roosevelt at Montauk Point inviting him and his entire command to witness the spectacle any night Mr. Roosevelt may select.

MRS. SAMPSON AT NAVAL SHOW.

The Admiral's Wife Said It Was Uncomfortably Realistic.

Among those present at Imre Kiralfy's naval show at Madison Square Garden last night was Mrs. W. T. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson. She was with a party comprising Chief Engineer Moore of the navy yard, Miss Sampson, and Miss Moore, and was a very interested spectator. Mrs. Sampson was not recognized by the spectators, and no demonstration was caused. After the show was over she said she had enjoyed it greatly.

"It was so realistic, however," she said, "that I could hardly sit it through. I was thinking how my husband must have felt." She also said the Admiral must see the show if it could be arranged.

MRS. NANCE STEVENSON ILL.

She Is the Mother of the Former Vice-President.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Nance Stevenson, mother of Adlai E. Stevenson, former Vice-President, is very ill at her son's residence and is believed to be in a critical condition. She is almost ninety years old and has been in excellent health until a few days ago, her mind being as clear as when she was a girl. A number of her near relatives have been summoned.

SKIFF AND DOG AFLOAT.

The Police Pick Up the Outfit in Harlem River—No Owner Found.

The harbor police attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street Police Station picked up in the Harlem River yesterday afternoon a skiff with a valuable fox terrier as its sole occupant. The little animal was prancing around from one end of the boat to the other, stopping only long enough in one place to peer over the edge of the craft into the water, as if in search of its master.

The boat, which is ten feet long and painted red, was towed to the station house float, where the dog frisked about as if glad to get ashore. After being fed, the dog was sent to the pound, where it will find a watery grave if not claimed within forty-eight hours. The skiff awaits a claimant.

A PREACHER'S INHUMANITY.

If His Wife's Charges Are True, He Wanted to Kill Her.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—The alternative of poison or a revolver to end her life was offered by the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst, the preacher and lecturer, to his wife, Mrs. Julia E. Brobst, according to a bill for divorce filed to-day in the Superior Court by Mrs. Brobst.

The wife alleges in her bill that she chose laudanum as the means with which to commit suicide, and that her life was only saved after she swallowed the drug by the circumstance of her having consumed a quantity of milk, which ameliorated its effects.

During the time Mrs. Brobst was unconscious from the effect of the drug—a period of about twenty-one hours, as stated in the bill—she alleges that her husband, according to what he later told her, preached two sermons.

Before he left his home in the Renfost Apartment Building to perform his ministerial duties, Mr. Brobst, the wife says, hoped and wished that she would die. The scene which Mrs. Brobst describes in her bill took place July 17. In her application for divorce she charges her husband with extreme cruelty on other occasions, and she alleges, despite the fact that she conducted herself toward him as a dutiful and affectionate wife, he used abusive and opprobrious language toward her.

Drowned Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 15.—Former Alderman Joseph Zohn of this city and his friends, Emil Fries, twenty-three years old, and Henry Reischer, thirty years old, went rowing on the Hudson, opposite here today. Fries's hat was blown off, and he reached for it, upsetting the boat. The three men were precipitated into the water. Fries, who was a good swimmer, attempted to swim ashore, and left Zahn and Reischer, neither of whom could swim, struggling desperately for a hold on the boat. They were finally rescued when almost exhausted. Fries swam almost to shore, over 100 yards, where he sank and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

William Healy's Son Missing.

The Charles Street Police Station received a request last night from William Healy of 58 Perry Street to join him in a search for his fourteen-year-old son, Jerome, who has been missing from his home since 7 P. M. last Saturday. The boy's parents are much worried about his disappearance, and fear that some ill has befallen him. He is described as a quiet, home-loving boy. He is about 4 feet 8 inches tall, has dark hair and blue eyes, and when he left home wore dark-brown knickerbockers, a double-breasted black coat, and a plain bicycle cap. His father is a brother of Secretary Jerome C. Healy of Typographical Union No. 6.

Veteran Firemen's Outing.

The Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York departed this year from their regular form of annual entertainment, which heretofore has been in the nature of a picnic, and gave their first roof garden party at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon and evening. About 175 were present. From 2:30 o'clock till well into the morning the veterans, their wives, and children enjoyed the vaudeville performance and dancing, music being furnished by Krink's Military Band and Orchestra. The entertainment was given in aid of the charity fund of the association.

SUPPOSED TO BE A MURDER.

Frederick Woods Thought to Have Been Shot by Train Robbers—Companion Held.

NEWARK, N. J. Aug. 15.—Frederick Woods was undoubtedly the name of a young man whose body was found, with a bullet wound over the left eye, near the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Waverly at midnight last night. The identification was made through the finding of a small memorandum book in an inside pocket, on the flyleaf of which was written, "I am Fred Woods." Then, too, there was a pawn ticket with the name of Frederick Woods on it, and on one of his arms was tattooed the initials "F. W."

Had the authorities found the pistol with which Woods was shot, a case of suicide might be made out. Its absence, however, is taken to prove that Woods was a victim of foul play. It is the general opinion of the officers that Woods was not killed where his body was found, and it is thought that he might have been shot on a moving freight train, and that his body was subsequently car

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will except for the small balance of 6% per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1888:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and two 01-100 dollars ($50,402.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 noon, on the 22d day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active and buoyant.

Considerably over 500,000 shares were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and aggressive strength showed throughout the list. Many conspicuous stocks rose materially beyond a whole point apiece.

Little doubt could remain—in the face of such an exhibit—of the re-entry of the public into the security market. The bulk of the days' buying came from commission houses. Professional speculators were alert and active, but the swing of the market reflected the public's interest.

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There continued in evidence the favorable fact that the stocks which led were good stocks, established dividend-payers like St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island.

The great investment business rushes over into stocks from a bond market, where exceptional competition makes further notable bargains rare. Standard shares are more attractive now than average bonds giving anything like an approaching yield.

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In the day's news developments all that was disclosed was encouraging. The splendid record of the Illinois Central for its fiscal year, the gain of about $10,000 per day by the Northern Pacific for its first week in August—such official memoranda gave emphasis to the confidence which they have who know most of what the railroads of the country have not only recently been able to do, but are able to continue to do.

The revolutionized West sets a new pace for security market values. On authority it can be said that the West is so full of money now, even before this year's crop returns begin to flow in, that Kansas bankers are actually buying Eastern commercial paper at 4 per cent. "to help out," and money is being loaned on Western farms at straight 5 per cent.—against the 10 per cent. rate of but two or three years ago, which 10 per cent. then carried an additional 10 per cent. commission to brokers able to induce Eastern capital to make such investments. In such a change other changes—vast ones—are involved. And in the Wall Street security market quick reflection of the new condition shows naturally.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $46,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105@105¼.

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In State bonds $151,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 8@8¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	3¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	4⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	⅝
Ann Arbor	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	2¾	Nor. & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quin.	1⅛	Northern Pacific	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1⅝
Chicago & Northw.	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	Ore. Short Line	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1	Pacific Mail	½
General Electric	½	People's Gas (Chi.)	1¼
Great Northern pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Illinois Central	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Illinois Steel	3½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Iowa Central pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
K. C., P. & G.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Lake Erie & West.	½	Union Pacific	1⅛
Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Minnesota Iron	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire.	½	Min. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Pullman Car.	1
Manhattan Cons.	1½	West. Union Tel.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie 1st con. 7s	1	Peo. & East 1st	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St. P. & S. C. 1st	1
H. div.	1¼	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Balt. Belt 1st gtd.	1	C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1½
B. & O. con. 5s, 1988, reg.	1¼	Chi. & N. 25 yr. deb.	1
Chi., B. & O. deb. 5s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $70,118,586; balance, $3,004,131; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $330,009.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@4.84⅛ for sixty days, $4.85 for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1, to 38½; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 57⅝; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 61½; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 109½; New York Central, ¼, to 123⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 86¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 13-16, for money and 110⅞ for the account. The Bank of England gained £136,000 bullion on balance.

THE TIME FOR PROFITS.

An officer of the Whisky Trust yesterday denied that its product had been advanced 4 cents per gallon. Another officer of the company intimated, however, that it has been officially agreed to make the advance, and that it now depends merely upon the formal carrying out of an official order. The same authority suggests that further early advances are coming.

"The spirits trade," he says, "has been a loser long enough. The time has come to make profits. And they can be made, thanks to trade conditions which are more favorable now than at any time in a dozen years."

WHAT RAILWAY MANAGERS SEE.

There is uniformity in crop reports officially issued by practically every one of the important Western railroads. All say that harvests almost unprecedentedly abundant are assured.

From the officers of the same great systems come agreeing assurances, too, that both east-bound and west-bound traffic beyond Chicago is sure to break records from this time forward.

ONE OF THE FLOWER STOCKS.

New York Air Brake stock performed its usual daily stunt of making a new record yesterday, selling up to 85½, an advance of eight points. The closing figure was 82. Friends of Gov. Flower at Saratoga are writing to Wall Street friends that they are counting upon the stock selling at par speedily. Nothing in recent Wall Street history has approached the buoyancy shown by this stock, which only a little while ago was under 20.

UNHAPPY MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated made a sorry showing in yesterday's stock market, where practically everything else was strong and most other things buoyant. About 25,000 shares were traded in, and the price fell from 104½ at the opening to 101, rallying at the close to 101¾.

Discouraging facts about Manhattan seem to be coming out in installments. At the close of last week the company's quarterly statement disclosed not only that earnings had been decreasing, but that the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. had not really been earned. Yesterday the general balance sheet of the company was transmitted from Albany, showing that the Manhattan floating debt of about $700,000 a year ago has during the past twelve months practically doubled, approaching now $1,500,000.

What seemed to be continual inside selling of stock showed throughout the day, brokers popularly credited with relationships with Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage letting go stock. Others than insiders who sold the stock were inclined to speculate on how the company would proceed in its financiering, with its 4 per cent. bond issue no further available, and with the deficit of the last quarter supplemented—according to semi-official statements—by further decreases in earnings in July and August, during much of which time two competing surface lines have been suspended.

It had been taken for granted in Wall Street that some Manhattan gains must have resulted from the tieing up of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines, and the fact that, instead of gains, there are further decreases only makes more evident the foolishness of the Manhattan Railway's policy, which insists on breaking every past penny-wise pound-foolish record.

TOBACCO CROSSES SUGAR.

Tobacco Trust stock made yesterday for the first time in its history the record of crossing the Sugar Trust quotation, selling at 138½, while Sugar was at 138¼. Later in the day Sugar took the lead again, closing without any change for the day, while Tobacco, still only fractionally lower than Sugar, showed a net gain of between 4 and 5 points. Tobacco enthusiasts are talking 200 for their stock, there being a suspicious absence of any bearish news or points on Tobacco, while there is a suspicious abundance of bearishness on Sugar.

Wall Street heard yesterday that the Arbuckle refinery is to deliver refined sugar this week to New York grocers, thus beginning actual trade competition with the Trust. So large a short interest exists in Sugar Trust stock, however, that manipulators trying to force the price of that stock down find themselves handicapped. All the petty speculators of the Street are short of Sugar, and most conspicuous Stock Exchange houses are borrowing the stock for delivery against such shorts. Not in a long while has Wall Street had tips so generally distributed and accepted as those which are current on the bear side of Sugar.

But meanwhile, as has hitherto been pointed out here, some Sugar Trust managers and some managers of the "opposition" are able amiably to lunch together in Beaver Street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S STRIDE.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company made public yesterday its June report of net earnings, closing the property's fiscal year. During the month of June gross earnings rose to $2,137,584, an increase of over $344,000, while there was coincidently an actual decrease of about $33,000 in operating expenses, making a gain for the month in net earnings of about $377,000.

Illinois Central's gross earnings for the whole fiscal year reached $27,317,820, an increase of $5,206,883. Net earnings aggregate $8,662,000, an increase of $2,287,293, or a net gain of over 25 per cent.

At the coming annual meeting of the Illinois Central Company there may be inspiriting official action based on these phenomenal earnings.

For the month of July, the opening month of the new fiscal year, Illinois Central's gross earnings—made public yesterday—reached $2,043,056, an increase of about $59,000, an indication adding materially to official encouragement.

BAGGING RUBBER PROFITS.

New England insiders of the Rubber Trust were sellers of Rubber Trust common shares yesterday, taking profits of over 100 per cent. scored within a few weeks.

ADVISED BY MR. VANDERBILT.

Chesapeake and Ohio was bought yesterday for the account of European investors in close touch with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, their absorption of stock being due doubtless to a better understanding than yet is current here of the details of the comprehensive deal which Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Morgan have in view for the property.

AS TO GRANGER DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy made a new high record for itself yesterday, and the talk of increased dividends grows more and more emphatic. None the less, it is impossible to induce a single Director of the company to make any specific statement. One of them puts the situation this way:

"The actual fact is that none of us knows what is going to take place at the coming meeting—and none of us will know till the meeting itself convenes. Those who are most influential among us realize that we are in the midst of phenomenal good times and that our shareholders are entitled to generous consideration. I don't think there will be disappointment among conservative people over what we do."

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Increased dividend talk also begins to circulate touching St. Paul. There is said to be now a larger foreign interest in St. Paul than ever before in the history of the company. British interests close to Mr. J. P. Morgan have been absorbing the stock in a quiet but confident way for some time past.

UNDER STANDARD OIL'S WING.

Indications appear of arrangements for activity in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. There is ground for the belief that important interests identified with Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel have acquired substantial holdings in the Tennessee company's securities. It is denied that the Tennessee Coal Company is to figure in the Standard Oil consolidation of Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel, but it can be confidently counted on that plans are in view which will add materially to the importance of the Tennessee Coal property through direct relationships with the Standard Oil combination.

PEOPLE'S GAS CONTROVERSY.

Wall Street anxiously awaits the return of Mr. E. C. Benedict from his yachting cruise. Conflicting stories of Chicago Gas and Indiana Natural Gas relationships circulate in sensational forms. But generally Wall Street is inclined to be skeptical as to the long continuance of any controversy between Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. R. P. Flower—whose early Wall Street career began in a partnership.

The Chicago dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning, quoting the attorney of the People's Gas Company as saying that he and another officer of the company had been in conference with the representatives of Mr. Benedict here, and that at the end of this week they expected to meet Mr. Benedict personally was popularly construed in Wall Street to indicate a near approach to settlement.

GOVERNMENTS STILL CLIMB.

The new Government 3 per cent. bonds rose yesterday to 105¼, the highest point they have so far reached. The Stock Exchange closing quotation showed them not to be offered under 105⅝.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Every day brings new evidence of the disinclination of Western farmers to let their wheat come to market. They are in so much better financial shape now than ever hitherto, that they are able to keep their grade in their own bins pending the advances in market price which they are all confidently counting upon.

No less a grain trade magnate than Philip D. Armour telegraphs to New York:

"It is simply impossible to tempt the farmers to sell. They are of the opinon that wheat is worth more than it is yet bringing, and they have enough surplus money from last year to back their opinions up."

COMPETING FOR BONDS.

Suggestiveness appears in the competition yesterday shown in the bids for municipal bonds offered for subscription at Rochester, N. Y., where a 3½ per cent., twenty-year issue was bid for by over a score of important banking houses from all over the country, some offering premiums as high as 6 per cent.

Investors in the bond market are no longer able to find many bargain counters.

THE THREE C.'S DEAL.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Late in June THE NEW YORK TIMES urged up what purported to be a disposition on the part of the J. P. Morgan and identified interests to get a controlling ownership in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. This story was assiduously denied by almost all the remaining New York papers, assisted materially by the stockholders and officials of those properties. Later an absolute denial was made by the Monon people, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton end of it being ignored entirely, as if that part of the story was too ridiculous for comment.

The Commercial Tribune on Tuesday morning printed the story of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton's identity with the Big Four-Monon deal—all that has been gleaned through the stock market channels since—so all that has appeared anywhere else has merely been a reiteration or an enlargement of the conditions manifest here at that time.

President Ingalls during all this time has been at Hot Springs, and has maintained a dignified reserve.

The sole topic of capitalists and investors on Third Street, as well as those interested in railway shares, yesterday was the Big Four deal. Officials have been kept busy of late denying the stories, but the denials were merely on technical points, and the story, so said one of the best informed persons in financial circles, is absolutely correct. This same party said in the State of Ohio there is a law preventing the consolidation of parallel lines, but there is no law preventing a man purchasing what stock he desires. The acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, therefore, by the Big Four interest would not be illegal, and the two roads could be run with an understanding between them, though the individuality of neither would be lost.

It has been known for some years that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has been for sale. Officers controlling the road have acknowledged this, but they said all they wanted was their price, and what this price was has never been made public, and probably will not be for some time to come.

What is puzzling the people interested in stocks at present is just what benefits the Big Four will receive by acquiring the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Monon.

It is now positively stated there will not be a long delay in announcing the matter, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will become a part of the Vanderbilt system.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Buoyant closing for American shares in the London market.

Increase of $35,197 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis' surplus net earnings for July.

Contract made whereby the St. Louis and San Francisco will after Sept. 1 operate the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railway extension from Kansas City, Mo., to Bolivar, Mo.

Increase of 5,510 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of 4,612 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Heavy over-the-counter demand for the new 3 per cent. Government bonds.

Increase of $376,867 in Illinois Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $2,287,297 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $67,688 in Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the first week in August, making an increase of $114,868 since July 1.

Denial by officials of American Spirits and Standard Distilling Companies of any advance in the price of alcohol.

Increase of $176,700 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Aug. 13.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, invest's.	$59,308,400	*$298,300
Circulation	1,940,300	*432,700
Net deposits	67,280,200	*364,800
Deposits with C. H. agents.	9,353,500	*222,200
Dep. banks and trust co's.	3,917,700	†346,100
Legal ten. and bank notes.	4,124,800	*228,700
Specie	3,780,500	*63,100
Total reserve	$21,176,500	*$267,900
Reserve required	16,822,550	*91,200
Surplus reserve	$4,358,950	*$176,700

*Increase. †Decrease.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	353	Mechanics & Tr'd's.	170
American Ex.	170	Mercantile	100
Broadway	225	Merchants	167
Central National	170	Merchants' Ex.	150
Chatham	290	Metropolis	116
Chemical	3700	N. Y. County	235
City	1000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	100
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	150
Continental	124	Park	320
Garfield Nat.	950	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	165⅝
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National.	176
Importers & Trad.	480	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	115
Manhattan	750	State of N. Y.	103
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	275

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅝@59⅞. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 833,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 823 certificates are outstanding.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Phenix sold at .13.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .40, and 500 Union Consolidated at .20.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,700 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10⅝@.10⅝@.10¼@.10¾, and 10,000 Sentinel at .004 cash.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.20
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Small Hopes	1.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Con.	.06	Alamo	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & Crip. Crk.	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.19
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.22
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.19
Kingston & Pem.	.19	Mount Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.06	Portland	1.15
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.10	Union	.11
Moulton	.20	Work	.08
Ontario	3.60		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.03
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12
Lagonda	.34	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.42	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.001½	Mollie Gibson	.21
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Alamo	.03	Old Gold	.002
Anaconda	.37	Portland	1.21
Anchoria	.70	Sentinel	.004@.005
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Union	.14½
Cannon Ball	.002	Work	.04
Copper Rock	.001		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On Sept. 9 the Welsbach Commercial Company will pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. inform holders of the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company that the conversion into 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company undertaken by them, has reduced the outstanding amount of the 6 per cent. bonds to $1,520,000, and through the operation of the sinking fund these will shortly be canceled at a price, which, under the trust deed, cannot exceed 110 per cent. They offer to holders of the same to refund into the 4 per cent. gold bonds, maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. bonds, constitute the first mortgage upon the entire property of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, the conversion to be made at the rate of $1,150 in 4 per cent. bonds for $1,000 in 6 per cent. bonds. The net earnings of the company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,500,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The company is paying dividends both on its preferred and common stock.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 16, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
2 shares Central Trust Co., $100 each.
(By order of Alfred N. Beadleston and William L. Skidmore, Executors of the Estate of William H. Beadleston.)
20 certificates of indebtedness Storm King Club, $100 each, due 1902, interest 5 per cent., payable annually July 1st.
Lots 2 and 3, Block 3, Glenwood Park Addition to St. Paul, Minn.
Lot 2, Block 3, Lockwood's Addition to St. Paul, Minn.
Lot 13, Thornton's Subdivision (to St. Paul, Minn.,) except the east one acre and the west one acre of the said lot.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$2,475 City of Santa Rosa, Cal., 4 p. c. Water Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Regst. Bd., 1921.
12 shs. Franklin National Bank.
250 shs. Goshen & Deckertown R. R. Co.
25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. The Camden Thread Co.
15 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
$3,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Gen. Con. 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1937.
$3,000 New York Biscuit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1911.
$15,000 Chic., Burlington & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.
$955,000
CITY OF DULUTH, MINN.
Water and Light, 30-Year 4% Gold Bonds.
Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DULUTH.

True valuation (est'd)		$50,000,000
Assessed valuation		30,291,619
Total debt		4,091,250
Water debt	$2,051 000	
Sinking fund	48,955	2,109,955
Net debt		$1,981,295
Population (State Census 1895)		59,396

In addition to being an obligation of the City of Duluth, these bonds have been made a special and exclusive lien upon the water works and electric light plant, which show net earnings for the past year of upwards of $100,000, or more than twice the interest charge on this issue of bonds.
Price and further details upon application.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
1 Nassau Street.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler is its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13886	18801	23092	27677	45396
217	7650	13893	18897	23127	27855	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	23184	27904	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	23259	27929	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	23261	27930	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	23266	27939	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	23283	27947	45428
297	7768	13980	19000	23288	27949	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	23310	27951	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	23340	27955	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	23359	27991	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	23380	27911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	23361	27914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	23371	27947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	23413	27948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	23614	27949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	23815	27950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	23957	27952	45638
612	8074	14168	19247	23981	27955	45687
616	8105	14178	19249	23721	27975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	23773	27988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	23848	27989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	23858	27991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	23886	27995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	23921	28471	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	23946	28393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	23985	28394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	23021	28400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	23023	28495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	23032	28501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	23047	28579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	23068	28581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	23114	28582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	23118	28621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	23122	28688	46459
988	8316	14447	19688	23124	28689	46468
1074	8325	14477	19689

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 15, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	100	Adams Express	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
28¾	29¼	3,575	American Cotton Oil	29	29½	28¾	29	+ ¼
88	89½	590	Am. Cotton Oil pf	89	89¼	88	88¾	+ ¼
34½	34⅞	11,468	Am. Malting Co.	34⅞	35	31⅝	34⅞	+ 3⅛
86¾	86⅞	3,581	Am. Malting Co. pf	86¼	86⅝	86	86¼	+ ⅛
133	138	30	American Express	134	135	134	135	
12⅞	13¼	1,620	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	800	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	87½	87⅞	87¼	87⅞	+ ⅛
138¾	139	21,644	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137¾	139⅝	137¾	138⅝	
114	114½	344	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	
96¾	98	55	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
138¾	138½	24,426	American Tobacco	134	138½	134	138⅝	+ 4⅝
129½	131	10	Am. Tobacco pf	129	129	129	129	
12	13½	100	Ann Arbor	13½	13½	13½	13¼	+ 2½
87½	89	8	Ann Arbor pf	87½	87½	87¼	87½	
14¾	14½	1,709	At., T. & S. F.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
86	86½	18,984	At., T. & S. F. pf	85½	86¾	85¾	86	+ ½
37⅞	38	300	Am. Steel & Wire	38	38	37⅞	38	− ⅛
92½	94	456	Am. Steel & Wire pf	92½	93½	92½	92½	
15½	17	300	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
6½	7	205	B. & O. Southw. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	8⅞	800	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
67	67½	29,332	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	67⅝	65	67½	+ 2⅜
54¼	54½	200	Canada Southern	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
25½	25¾	8,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
115¾	116	22,172	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115⅝	116½	115	115½	+ 1½
15	15¼	2,200	Chicago Great West.	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	20	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40	40	40	40	
9	9½	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9½	9	9	− ⅛
108⅝	108¾	69,075	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	106½	109	106⅜	108¾	+ 2⅝
158	160	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	155	156½	155	156¼	+ ¼
134⅝	134¾	1,318	Chi. & Northw.	134	134⅝	133¾	134½	+ ⅛
104½	104¾	25,388	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103¼	104⅝	103¼	104⅝	+ 1½
44½	45	1,728	C., C., C. & St. L.	45¼	45¾	44	44⅞	+ ½
		100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ½
14¼	14⅜	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
40	50	10	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	
23⅜	24	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
198	199¾	100	Consolidated Gas.	199⅞	199⅞	199⅞	199⅞	+ ⅛
90	94	50	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	
108	109	544	Del. & Hudson	108	108⅞	108	108⅞	− ⅛
	151	230	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	− 1½
13¼	13⅜	142	Denver & R. G.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	1,950	Denver & R. G. pf.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	650	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
133	134½	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	132½	133	132½	133	+ ¼
14	14⅜	500	Erie	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
37¼	37½	2,190	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ 1
41	41⅝	1,751	General Electric	41½	41½	41⅛	41⅜	+ ½
131½	132½	550	Great Northern pf.	131¾	132	131¾	132	+ 1
26¾	28½	200	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25½	25¼	25½	
108½	111	4,620	Illinois Central	108¼	110¾	108	110	+ 1½
68¾	68¾	3,260	Illinois Steel Co.	65¾	67	65¾	68¾	+ 3⅜
37	37½	210	Iowa Central pf.	36	37	36	37	+ 1½
17¼	17⅞	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	1,055	Laclede Gas	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	16¼	300	Lake Erie & West.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
72¾	73¼	934	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73¼	73	73¼	+ ⅛
56¾	56¾	9,671	Louisville & Nashville.	55⅞	56⅞	55⅝	56⅞	+ 1½
101⅜	101⅞	24,524	Manhattan Con.	103⅝	104½	101	101⅜	− 1⅛
47	53	10	Maryland Coal pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	
158¾	159	2,352	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158¾	159½	158¾	159	+ 1
109½	109¾	175	Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
89¼	90	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	
60¼	61	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	
79	79½	2,337	Minnesota Iron	78½	79½	78½	79	+ 1½
12	12½	830	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
36	36¼	1,680	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	4,900	Missouri Pacific.	38	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	4,322	National Biscuit Co.	33¾	36	33¾	35	+ 1¼
	99¼	327	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	99	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	1,032	National Lead Co.	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
112½	113	133	National Lead Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	200	National Linseed Oil.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
7¾	8¼	100	National Starch	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
92½	93	115	New Jersey Central.	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅛
81	83	3,737	New York Air Brake.	79¼	85½	79¼	82	+ 4½
120⅞	120¾	2,507	New York Central	120	120½	120	120	+ ¼
194	197	7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195	197	
35	37½	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ¾
15½	16	100	Norfolk & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
		500	Norfolk & West. pf.	56	56	56	56	
54	54⅞	1,500	Nor. & W. pf., ex div.	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54½	+ ⅝
6⅞	7	350	North American	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	46,265	Northern Pacific	35	36⅝	35	36½	+ 2
75⅜	75½	28,505	Northern Pacific pf.	74	75½	73⅜	75½	+ 1⅞
15⅞	16	1,300	Ontario & Western.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
55¼	56	2,550	Oregon R. & Nav.	53⅜	55¼	53⅜	55	+ 1⅜
74½	75¼	742	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	73⅞	75	73⅞	75	+ 1
33¼	33¾	2,255	Oregon Short Line	31	34¼	31	33⅝	+ 1½
39½	40½	1,052	Pacific Coast	37¾	39¾	37¾	39½	+ 1½
84	86	30	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83	83½	83	83½	
55½	58	2,128	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	58	59¾	58	59¾	+ 1¼
33¾	33½	2,585	Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	Peoria & Eastern.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅝	17,705	People's Gas, Chicago.	101½	102¾	101½	102½	+ 1¼
118⅞	119⅜	1,024	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¼	119⅝	118¾	119⅜	+ ⅛
44⅛	45½	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ¼
65½	66	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	
189	191	246	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	− 1
18⅝	18½	1,590	Reading	18	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
42½	43	2,730	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43⅝	42⅜	42½	+ ⅜
21	21¼	300	Reading 2d pf.	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
67	68	200	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	− ⅛
59	61	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅝	1,965	St. L. & San Fran.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
66	68¼	402	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	66¼	66	66¼	+ ¼
32⅛	33⅜	3,950	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅜	+ 1½
12⅜	12⅝	1,100	St. L. Southw. pf.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
84	84⅝	205	St. Paul & Omaha.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
21¾	22¼	300	Southern Pacific	22	22	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
9¼	9⅝	320	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
33⅜	33⅞	4,920	Southern Railway pf.	33½	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅝
28¾	28¼	6,003	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	28	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅝
13½	13⅜	480	Texas Pacific	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	− ⅛
27½	27⅝	18,461	Union Pacific	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ 1½
64½	64⅞	26,627	Union Pacific pf.	63⅝	64⅝	63⅜	64⅝	+ 1¼
4¾	5	325	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
42	44	20	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	
7½	7⅞	200	United States Leather.	8	8	7¾	7¾	
70⅜	70⅝	6,742	U. S. Leather pf.	70½	70⅞	69¾	70⅝	+ ⅜
45¼	45½	16,931	United States Rubber.	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
103¾	105⅝	7,256	U. S. Rubber pf.	103	106	103	105	+ 2⅝
7¾	7⅞	100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
20½	20⅝	1,420	Wabash pf.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
92⅜	93⅜	500	West Chicago Street.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ½
93¾	93½	9,425	Western Union Tel.	94¼	94¼	93¼	93½	− ⅜
1⅞	2	300	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	13	25	W. & L. E. pf., $3 as. pd.	13	13	13	13	
Sales.		552,579						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105⅜	105⅝	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	75	..	Mobile & Ohio	28	29
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105⅜	105⅝	Col., Hv. & T.	4⅜	5½	Mor. & Essex	170¼	175
when issued	104½	105½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	83
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	26	29
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Ice	38	39½	New Cent. C.	35	43
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼	Col. Midland	5	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14⅜	15
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼	Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.		
5s, r., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	1st pf.	70	78
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Detroit Gas	58	60	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Eastern Elevator	4	5	Ont. Mining	4	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	*E. E. Ill. of Bkln.	122	..	Penn. Coal	380	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
			Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
American Coal.	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Ft. Worth & R. G.	10¼	14	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	106	Homestake	52	..	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Brooklyn Un. Gas	126½	128	Ill. Cent. l.	96	100	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Brunswick City	12	12½	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Rio Grande W.	28	29
Buff., E. & P.	27	30	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. Jo & G. Isl.	6½	7½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	St. Jo & Gr. Isl. pf.		
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	2d pf.	19½	20
Canadian Pacific	83½	84¼	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	St. L. S. W.	5⅝	6
Central Pacific	17⅜	18	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. P. & Duluth	28	27
Chi. & Alton	159	..	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	St. P. & Dul. pf.	88	92
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96	St. P., Minn. & M.	161½	163
Chi. & E. Ill.	58	59	Lake Shore	193	198	St. P. & Omaha pf.	154	160
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107½	108½	Long Island	56	60	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	28⅞	29½	Manhattan Beach.	4	6	Stand. R. & T.	5¼	6¼
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	72	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	Third Ave.	177	180
Chi., Ind. & L.	34⅞	36	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Tol. & O. C.		20
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..	Minn. St. P. & S. M.		6	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Chi Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.		..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
Chi. T. Trans. pf.	28	30	Minn., St. P. & S. M.		18	Wis. Cent.	1	2¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..				Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,371,600	$150,700	$29,400	$244,000	$155,000	$2,545,100
Colonial	100,000	696,400	15,500	59,700	168,800	.....	845,400
Columbia	300,000	1,722,000	128,000	97,000	138,000	260,000	1,857,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,111,300	61,100	73,600	416,300	.....	1,539,400
14th Street	100,000	657,100	19,000	97,700	162,300	.....	849,000
Franklin Nat.	200,000	450,000	65,000	25,000	95,000	.....	410,000
Gansevoort	200,000	667,200	25,500	45,100	48,000	27,900	476,400
Hamilton	200,000	1,215,500	57,000	72,400	99,000	.....	1,264,700
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,039,400	279,100	103,600	142,500	.....	1,575,700
Home	100,000	429,500	95,700	49,400	113,500	31,800	663,200
Hudson River	200,000	1,154,000	29,000	68,000	134,000	.....	1,113,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,277,200	67,500	138,500	113,300	135,100	1,658,100
Mutual	200,000	979,800	17,700	110,900	117,100	1,800	857,800
19th Ward	100,000	581,500	16,900	95,400	106,100	900	774,600
Plaza	100,000	918,500	58,700	74,800	848,100	.....	1,180,100
Riverside	100,000	671,600	8,700	40,600	104,100	.....	681,500
State	100,000	1,438,000	69,000	35,000	41,000	133,000	1,621,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,178,200	20,000	78,900	102,500	138,400	1,489,600
23d Ward	100,000	686,300	21,400	82,700	76,600	89,700	872,600
Union Square	200,000	1,905,100	153,700	174,900	304,200	.....	2,233,400
Yorkville	100,000	1,014,900	130,800	83,600	131,400	109,600	1,225,700
Astor National	300,000	1,371,300	802,100	265,700	222,500	.....	1,694,200
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,021,600	29,400	77,900	109,300	85,000	1,147,000
Broadway	100,000	1,254,900	25,000	148,200	285,700	.....	1,535,800
Brooklyn	600,000	1,217,600	32,000	86,900	267,800	45,700	1,337,700
Eighth Ward	100,000	294,900	11,000	20,000	41,900	12,000	252,400
Fifth Avenue	100,000	502,800	23,800	21,800	39,500	81,800	469,800
Fulton	200,000	844,500	57,900	58,500	172,100	.....	795,400
Kings County	150,000	584,300	38,200	28,900	104,000	.....	584,300
Manfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,071,200	226,500	276,900	348,800	.....	2,501,600
Mechanics'	500,000	2,466,900	93,100	109,400	141,200	.....	2,309,800
Mech. and Trds.	100,000	850,100	63,500	53,000	137,200	38,600	930,500
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,800,000	275,000	225,000	564,000	85,000	4,274,000
National City	300,000	3,219,000	230,000	333,000	452,000	143,000	2,978,000
North Side	100,000	642,700	12,200	61,800	219,100	600,000	1,340,500
People's	100,000	665,300	44,200	29,800	106,100	56,900	772,600
Queens Co. Bk. (L. I. City)	100,000	1,715,900	114,100	132,400	337,800	134,800	2,286,500
Schermerhorn	100,000	522,300	31,100	19,800	99,000	.....	523,200
17th Ward	100,000	406,400	5,900	22,300	98,900	.....	374,800
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,013,700	108,100	14,000	375,000	14,000	1,060,000
30th Ward	100,000	371,700	7,000	22,500	78,800	3,000	387,500
Union	100,000	294,400	9,100	12,000	31,200	43,800	248,500
Wallabout	100,000	459,700	14,400	39,800	132,100	112,500	332,800
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,284,300	111,700	213,800	558,500	841,200	5,783,800
Hud. Co. Nat., N. J. C.	250,000	1,916,800	105,100	63,000	214,800	261,400	1,892,400
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,407,000	60,600	50,400	392,100	.....	1,327,100
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	821,700	21,900	51,800	36,900	133,800	857,400
1st Nat., H'b'ken	110,000	1,580,900	108,900	28,400	151,200	45,900	1,295,200
2d Nat., H'b'ken	125,000	633,200	47,900	31,100	77,000	148,600	770,000
First Nat., S.I.	25,000	410,400	18,200	30,900	97,500	1,000	507,700
1st Nat. B'k, S.I.	100,000	566,800	24,800	29,200	155,000	.....	557,100
Total	$9,012,000	$59,808,400	$3,780,500	$4,124,800	$9,858,500	$3,917,700	$67,290,300

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip 2,000	99	Evans & Ind 1st [illegible] 5,000	88	Peo & Eastern Inc 10,000	17
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s 10,000	72⅝	Gal, Har'g & San [illegible] Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	97½	Reading Co Gen 4s 5,000	83⅝
1,000	72⅝	7,000	97⅝	3,000	84
3,000	72⅝	H & T ex Cen Ge[illegible] 4s 12,000	83	38,000	83⅜
1,000	72½	Hous E & W Te[illegible] 5s 1,000	93⅝	12,000	84
2,000	72⅜	Iowa Central 1st [illegible] 6,000	104	Rio Grande W'n 1st 10,000 20f	99
1,000	72½	Kan City, P & G[illegible] 1st 14,000	76½	5,000	90⅝
5,000	72⅝	5,000 20f	76⅝	10,000	90¼
84,000	72⅝	Lake Erie & W[illegible] 5s 6,000	102	10,000 20f	90⅜
6,000	72⅛	L S & M So 1st [illegible] 2,000	106½	St Jo & G I 2-5 4s 13,000	80¾
36,000	73	Lo & Nash Unifi[illegible] 4s 3,000	91¾	St L & San Fran 4s 1,000	79⅛
10,000	72⅞	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 6,000	96	25,000	80
General 4s 6,000	96	Metropolitan Ele 2d 1,000	103½	St L & S F G M 5s 2,000	106¾
19,000	95⅞	Met St Ry Gen [illegible] 12,000	114	St L Southw'n 1st 1,000	80⅝
500	96⅛	Mex Inter 1st 4s 10,000	77½	St L Southw'n 2d Inc 1,000	52½
15,000	95⅞	Mo, K & Tex 1s[illegible] 17,000	91¼	St Paul, Min & Man Montana Ext 4s 25,000	101
142,000	96	20,000	91⅜	St P & Sioux City 1st 2,000	132
2,000	95⅞	50,000	91⅞	San An & Ar P 4s 9,000	69½
54,000	96	15,000	91⅝	1,000	69¾
21,000	96⅛	5,000	91⅝	5,000	69¾
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 8,000	100	5,000	91⅞	45,000	69¾
B & O Con 5s 1988 Registered 1,000	115½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 5,000	65½	10,000	69¾
Canada South'n 2d 14,000	110	5,000	65⅝	2,000	69¾
Cent Ga 1st Con 5s 9,000	90½	15,000	65⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000	97½
Cent. Ga Ry 1st Inc 5,000	42½	15,000	65⅝	14,000	97⅝
5,000	42	15,000	65¾	11,000	97½
20,000 20f	42	25,000	65¾	1,000	97¾
1,000	42½	5,000	65¾	Standard R & T Inc 15,000	15⅝
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc 10,000	14½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 5,000	65½	10,000	15⅝
Cent of N J Gen 5s 20,000 20f	113½	5,000	65⅝	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 50,000	43½
3,000	113¾	15,000	65⅝	5,000	43¾
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 19,000	89½	15,000	65⅝	10,000	43¾
2,000	89½	15,000	65¾	15,000	43¾
15,000	89½	2,000	65¾	Union Elev 1st 6s Trust Co Certfs 4,000	91⅞
9,000	89½	10,000	65¾	5,000	92
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	115¾	14,000	65½	Union Pacific 4s 11,000	99
Ches & Ohio R & A Dn 1st Consol 4s 6,000	105	1,000	65½	10,000	98⅞
Chic, B & Q Con 7s 6,000	115⅝	Missouri Pac [illegible]ons 5,000	106¾	10,000	99
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000	108	15,000	106¾	5,000	98⅝
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000	108	Mo Pac Trust 5[illegible] 2,000	88	Un P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs 16,000	76⅛
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000s 20f	113¾	2,000	86½	20,000	76
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A 5,000	105¼	5,000	87	1,000	75¾
100,000	106	5,000	87½	10,000 3	76¼
N & D Div 7s 3,000	128	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 15,000	78½	50,000	76
Chi & Northwestern Gen 8½s 4,000	103	5,000	79	20,000	76⅛
Chic & Northwestern 25-year Deb 5s 5,000	109	N Y Central & Hudson Lake Shor[illegible] Col 3½s 40,000	95⅞	10,000	76⅝
Chic Term Trans 4s 9,000	88⅞	5,000	95¾	10,000	76⅝
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 20,000	97¾	Mich Cent Col 5½s 6,000	94⅝	12,000	76⅝
25,000 20f	97¾	13,000	95	24,000	76½
5,000	97⅞	N Y, Ontario & W[illegible] Refunding 4s 3,000	101	Wabash 1st 5s 13,000	112¾
Den & R G Imp 5s 5,000	94⅝	5,000	101¼	3,000	112¾
Detroit City Gas 5s 8,000	94	Norf & W Ry [illegible]on 4s 3,000	86⅝	2,000	112¾
10,000	93½	20,000	86½	Wabash 2d 5s 15,000	89¼
10,000	94	10,000	86⅝	1,000	89½
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 5,000	105½	Northern Ohio [illegible] 1,000	101	60,000	89
Erie 1st Con 7s 2,000	144	Nor Pac Gen L[illegible]n 3s 10,000	65½	10,000	89½
Erie Gen Lien 4s 34,000	75	20,000	65	Wabash Deb Ser B 10,000	29¼
5,000	74⅝	10,000	65⅝	15,000	29¼
1,000	75	20,000	65⅝	5,000 10f	29½
5,000	74½	17,000	65¼	100,000	29½

SIX RACES AT AQUEDUCT

A Good Crowd on Hand for the Opening Day's Sport.

HER OWN BEATS BEN RONALD

Leando Got a Race That It Looked as if Tennith Won—Maher Put Three Wins to His Credit.

President Reilly and his associates had no reason for complaint over the public reception for their six-day race meeting, which began at the Aqueduct track yesterday. The grand stand and grounds of the club, now just as cozy and comfortable as any race course in this vicinity, were crowded with a throng that seemed to thoroughly enjoy the sport, even though the favorites for the races were bowled over with a sickening frequency. The hero of the day was the light-weight jockey Maher, who won three of the five races in which he had a mount, and was second in the other two.

Perhaps the race that created the most of a sensation was the fourth, for which Ben Ronald was a top-heavy favorite over the trio that ran against him. There was some ugly talk about the way in which Sims rode the horse—for he was beaten by a half length by Her Own—but that was foolishness, for Ben Ronald ran as if he were either a bit stale or short of work. At all events, "Mike" Dwyer, who owns him, thought well enough of the horse to bet several thousands of dollars on him with whoever would lay 1 to 3 against him, and a number of the plungers followed his example, only to wail and gnash their teeth after the race, when Her Own, who made all the running, beat him home. And Her Own was the rank outsider, with 15 to 1, and in some of the books 20 to 1, against her.

Tennith won the third race, for maiden two-year-olds, by a good neck, in the opinion of every one who saw the race except Judge Crozier, who thought that Leando, the favorite, beat him out, and so gave the race to the favorite. The decision was so unexpected that when Leando's number went up as the winner the crowd was dumfounded for an instant, and the proverbial dropping of a pin might have been heard. When the backers of the favorite realized that the money had been given them, they broke out in combined laughter and applause, and hurried down to the ring to cash their bets before there should be a reversal of the placing of the horses.

Spencer, who rode The Gardner into third place, made a claim of foul, but, as the Stewards did not see it, apparently, it was not allowed, and so a race went to Maher's credit which it is extremely doubtful if he won. That's what the backers of his mount said.

In the fifth race, too, Maher had a hot and close finish, riding Tut Tut against Cunningham on St. Clair. The latter stuck to the crack jockey in a hard drive through the long stretch in a fashion that made people wonder that such a hustling boy had not been heard from before. It took all of Maher's skill to win the race by the narrowest of margins, but there was no question that he won it.

Lennep, the hot favorite for the opening dash, didn't appear to try very hard to win, and was beaten out by Chenille and Collateral, to both of whom the purse seemed more of an attraction than to Lennep.

"Mike" Clancey got back from a visit to "the ould sod" just in time to see his horse Maximo Gomez beaten in the race at a mile by Long Acre, and he wasn't happy until he heard from "Dave" Gideon that "Father Bill" Daly had met with an accident and had ruptured a blood vessel in his wooden leg.

Rossifer upset a lot of good things in the last race, when he ran away from Deside and Taranto, Commercial Traveler, and Elin in the last race, with the very comfortable odds of 6 to 1 against him.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08. No bid for the winner.

1—Chemille, M. J. Daly's ch. f., 4 years, by Bramble-Miss Olive, 95 pounds, $200, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Collateral, J. E. McCarthy & Co.'s ch. f., 4, 101, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 106, 3 to 5 and out.....(James)

Ten Spot, 4, 101, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Woodranger, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Debride, 4, 101, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Vigenta, 3, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sculptor, 3, 92, 150 to 1, (Michaels;) Come Quick, 3, 96, 60 to 1, (Kelley,) and Methody, 7, 102, 200 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 95 pounds, $200, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancey's ch. g., 3, 99, even money and 2 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Charsgrace, John Hynes & Co.'s b. g., 3, 99, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Songer)

Gun Metal, 3, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Merlin, 3, 106, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ruby Lips, 3, 103, 10 to 1, (O'Connell,) and High Priest, 3, 108, 4 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5.

1—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., by Linden-Gleam, 112 pounds, even money and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Tennith, W. H. Karrick's b. c., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Garrigan)
3—The Gardner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 112, 4 to 1.....(Spencer)

Improvident, 112, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Mascot, 109, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Wildairs, 109, 40 to 1, (Jones;) Subject, 109, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Farounis, 112, 50 to 1, (Penn;) Sublet, 112, 40 to 1, (Gatewood,) and Kilarma, 109, 60 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., 4 years, by Galore-Queen's Own, $600, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 108, 1 to 4.....(Sims)
3—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 103, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Brighton, Mrs. M. C. Lyles's ch. g., 6, 105, 10 to 1.....(Gatewood)

Won in a drive by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Tut Tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-La Juive, $700, 109 pounds, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 108, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Cunningham)
3—Tyrba, Plate & Co.'s b. c., 95, 20 to 1..(Moody)

Mallbag, 103, 12 to 1, (E. Jones;) Country Dance, 103, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Passaic, 106, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Lady Scarlet, 101, 30 to 1, (James;) Gadfly, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Crown, 97, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Sir Florian, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Rose May, 107, 60 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Rosifer, G. F. Johnson's ch. g., 4 years, by Rossington-Muz, $300, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(E. Jones)
2—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 5, 99, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
3—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. c., 4, 102, 4 to 1..(Bergen)

Commercial Traveler, 3, 92, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Elin, 4, 102, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Grace Giltner, 3, 90, 8 to 1, (Kitler;) Governor Budd, 5, 105, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) James Monroe, 5, 99, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Red Spider, 4, 94, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Woodlawn, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (McDermott,) and Master James, 5, 105, 30 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Aqueduct Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
John B. Doerr, Jr.	110	Tophet	102
Prince of Wales	110	Subject	101
Somers	110	Jim Byrne	101
Kosteletzkri	104	Wesa	101
Eighteen Carat	104	Ben Lodi	98
Seraphic	104	Sensina	98

SECOND RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

Lily Fox	121	Slasher	104
Lennep	104	Venetian	101

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Debride	116	Squan	108
Tinge	115	Mirpah	108
Tanis	112	Vanessa	106
Rotterdam	111	Frohman	101
Headlight II	110		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Winepress	109	Fallella	99
Althea	109	Clarobe	99
Gad Fly	109	Kosteletzkri	99
Tendresse	109	Barline	99
Jay Bird	109	Candelabra	97

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Rotterdam	108	Campania	97
Lansdale	108	Merlin	92
Vanessa	97		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

St. Frusquin	108	Bastion	101
Gov. Budd	105	Woodfaun	100
Anson L.	103	La Russe	99
Progress	103	Field Lark	98
Fernandina	103	Dr. Withrow	96
Napoleon Bonaparte	102	Sculptor	86

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The talent had things their own way to-day, a favorite landing each race, Tod Sloane riding three of them. The weather was fine, the track fast, and the attendance large. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Manassas, 109 pounds, (T. Sloane,) even and 2 to 5, won by a nose; Turtle Dove, 104, (A. Barrett,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by five lengths; Wordsworth, 100, (Clawson,) 16 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:26⅘. Manchester and L. B. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Diminutive, 107 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by half a length; Anagram, 115, (Knapp,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length; Miss Smith, 102½, (A. Barrett,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:09¾. Orderlette, Exception, and La Flaneuse also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Irish Reel, 110 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 6 to 10 and out, won by a length; Hurley Burley, 95, (Clawson,) 6 to 5 and out, second by a length; Orimar, 110, (Powers,) 7 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:40½. Charentus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Twinkler, 81 pounds, (Clawson,) 3 to 5 and out, won by two lengths; Bon Ino, 91, (Blair,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by fifteen lengths; Banished, 91, (Dupee,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:54⅘. Marsian fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, full course, (about two miles and three-quarters.) Equerry, 139 pounds, (Wynne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Hurry Up, 132, (Bracken,) 4 to 1 and even, second by 100 yards; Sir Play, 138, (Cochrane,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—5:08. Iranian bolted.

The following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $80 to the second and $40 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Rovsterer, 112; Col. Tenny, 106; Volivia, 104; Garrabrant, 104; Fiavius, 112; Exception, 109; Beckon, 108; Rhodymedia, 104; Chappaqua, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $80 to the second and $40 to the third. Seven furlongs. Nearest, Bardella, Margaret Jane, St. Calatine, Lillian Belle, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. One and three-sixteenths miles. Twinkler, 101; Orimar, 104; Rappahannock, 109; Joe Miller, 101; Knight of the Garter, 104; Valid, 91; Wax Toy, (formerly Cavalry,) 111; Millstream, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Citizens and Merchants' Stake; for three-year-olds and upward; a handicap; $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $1,250 added by the citizens and merchants of Saratoga, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Semper Ego, 112; George Keene, 106; White Frost, 108; Poetess, 107; Premier, 90; Havoc, 121; Dr. Catlett, 112; Estaca, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; by subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $80 to the second and $40 to the third. Six furlongs. St. Lorenzo, Interfere, Ways and Means, 104; Armament, 110; Hilee, 107; Bettie Grey, Piccolo, Lady Lindsay, 101; Rhinelander, 110.

Grand Circuit at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The most successful and popular meet of the Grand Circuit of 1898 is what the people of Glens Falls expect to show patrons of horse racing the week beginning with Aug. 21.

Following is a list of all the classes for the four days, with the purses, worth a total of $22,500:

Tuesday—Empire State, 2:30 class, trotting, $2,000; The Citizens', 2:15 class, pacing, $1,500; The Glen Park, 2:40 class, trotting, two-year-olds, $1,000.

Wednesday—The Lake George, 2:08 class, pacing, $2,000; The Suzurban, 2:20 class, pacing, $1,500; The Hotel, 2:19 class, trotting, $1,500.

Thursday—The Ticonderoga, 2:14 class, trotting, $2,000; The Excelsior, 2:05 class, pacing, special, $2,000; The Merchants', 2:11 class, pacing, $1,500; The Marion, 2:30 class, trotting, three-year-olds, $1,000.

Friday—The Adirondack, 2:10 class, trotting, $2,000; The Saratoga, 2:30 class, pacing, $2,000; The Sagamore, 2:24 class, trotting, $1,500.

The list of entries for the Glens Falls meeting is the largest of the entire circuit, there being something over 400 in number.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks and Chicagos Play a Ten-Inning Draw at the Polo Grounds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	67	36	.650
Boston	65	35	.650
Baltimore	57	38	.600
Cleveland	59	40	.596
New York	55	43	.561
Chicago	55	46	.545
Pittsburg	53	48	.510
Philadelphia	45	50	.474
Brooklyn	37	59	.385
Louisville	38	62	.380
Washington	34	63	.350
St. Louis	30	72	.294

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 1.
Louisville, 3; Washington, 1.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 0.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The final game of the series with the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds resulted in a draw yesterday afternoon after ten innings had been played, each team having scored two runs. Umpire Emslie called the game on account of darkness, although at least one more inning could have been played. It is not likely that an opportunity will offer to play off the tie, as this is the Chicago's final visit to New York this season.

The New Yorks outbatted and outfielded the Chicagos yesterday but failed to win because of poor judgment in running bases. The way the locals acted on the bases at several stages of the game was enough to exasperate the most faithful "rooter." Seymour by his erratic pitching in two innings, and aided by a miserable fumble by Davis, gave the visitors their two runs, but these would not have figured in the final score if Grady and Van Haltren had not become demoralized while on the bases. In the first inning Grady, after making a base hit that enabled Van Haltren to score, was caught fast asleep off second base.

The worst exhibition, however, was given in the third inning. Three hits, including a two-bagger, were made off Griffith and yet the New Yorks failed to score a run. Van Haltren led off with a single and Grady followed with a two-base-hit into left field. Van Haltren stopped at third base although he had ample time to score on the hit. Joyce hit a safe bounder that got away from Griffith but rolled to Dahlen. Van Haltren started for the plate after Dahlen had recovered the ball, instead of starting when the ball was hit, and was caught between third base and the plate. While he was playing tag with Chicago's infield, Grady started for third, but when half way down the base line, stopped. Just why he did not finish the journey to third is unknown. Van Haltren was finally run down near the plate and Donahue, who saw Grady standing between the bases, made a quick throw to second. Grady awoke from his trance in time to get back to second by grace of a close decision. On the very next play Grady grew stupid again. He and Joyce made a double steal, the ball being thrown to second, when it got away from Dahlen and rolled a few feet to the right of second base. Dahlen acted as though he did not know where the ball was, an old trick, and Grady played right into his hands. When he made a dash for the plate Dahlen quickly picked up the ball and the runner was caught at least a yard from the plate.

Griffith pitched a steady game after the third inning, being particularly effective when the bases were occupied. He would have won his game but for errors by Dahlen and Chance on easy chances in the seventh inning. Dahlen behaved in a manner that surprised even his clubmates. He seldom spoke to the umpires and tried to be funny by making deaf and dumb motions when a decision was not exactly to his liking. He played an admirable game, though and easily carried off the fielding honors.

Seymour had good and bad spells. He was a bit too liberal with bases on balls, but redeemed himself in a measure, by striking out nine of the visitors. He also helped to tie the score by making a base hit that sent in the run in the seventh inning. Tiernan was too ill to play and Grady, who is not accustomed to facing the sun, went to centre field and Van Haltren moved over to left. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	Chance, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
Grady, cf.	0	2	1	1	0	Everitt, 1b.	0	0	12	2	1
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	Thornton, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	1	1	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	4	9	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	McCorm'k, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Doyle, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Mertes, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Connor, 2b.	1	2	3	3	1
Warner, c.	0	0	13	1	0	Donahue, c.	0	1	4	1	1
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	1	1	Griffith, p.	1	0	2	5	1
Total.	2	10	30	10	2	Total.	2	8	30	24	6

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Earned run—New York, 1. Stolen bases—Gradv, Joyce, Doyle, Thornton, (2.) Two-base hit—Gradv. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. First base on errors—New York, 4; Chicago, 1. Double play—Warner and Joyce; McCormick and Everitt. Dahlen and Everitt. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 8; off Griffith, 1. Struck out—By Seymour, 9; by Griffith, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Griffith. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 12. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

CINCINNATIS VICTORIOUS.

The Brooklyns Were No Match for the Leaders Yesterday.

The Cincinnatis and Brooklyns closed the series at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the leaders winning almost as they pleased. The Cincinnatis have won eleven out of the fourteen games played with the Brooklyns. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Smith, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Corc'rn, ss.	0	1	2	7	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	1	13	0	3
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	6	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	4	1
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	Miller, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	Steint'dt, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Grim, c.	0	1	6	1	1	Peitz, c.	0	0	2	0	0
McKenna, p.	0	0	1	6	0	Hawley, p.	2	1	0	1	0
Total.	0	6	27	14	3	Total.	8	10	27	16	3

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	-	-

Stolen bases—Jones, 2; Sheckard; Irwin, Miller. Two-base hit—Griffin. Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Double plays—Irwin unassisted; Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley; Irwin, McPhee, and Beckley, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, (2;) Peitz, Steinfeldt. First base on balls—Off McKenna, off Hawley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Struck out—By McKenna, 4; by Hawley, 2. Passed ball—Peitz. Wild pitches—McKenna, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The champions won both games from the Clevelands to-day, the first by three clean home runs, and the second by good batting and the consistent pitching of Willis. The first game was close and exciting, but the winning run was scored in the tenth inning through an error by O'Connor, the only one made during the day. In the second game Willis held the visitors down to four weak hits, and the Bostons played a dashing game and won as they pleased. Both teams played fine fielding games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	-
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Berger; Cleveland, Howell and O'Connor.

Boston, 6; Cleveland, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	-	-	-
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Yeager; Cleveland, Jones and Crieger. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 3.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Baltimore played two errorless games to-day, and won both of them from the Pittsburgs. The Baltimores batted out a victory in the first game. Hart was more effective in the last game, but his support was poor. Both the home team's pitchers did well. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	-	-	
Pittsburg	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-

Earned runs—Baltimore, 7; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits, Baltimore, 13; Pittsburg, 7. Error—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Clark; Pittsburg, Hastings and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	-	-
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Clark; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 3; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Altrock's good pitching won the game for the Louisvills to-day. The home team played a listless game, except for the double play by Selbach and Maguire. The score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	-
Louisville	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Washington, 3; Louisville, 7. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; Louisville, Altrock and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia to-day. Fultz played short for the home team in place of Croft, and made a number of bungling plays, which cost the home team the game. The score:

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	-	-
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	-

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

NEW YORK CLUB FINED $1,10

National League Sustains the Forfeiture to the Baltimores, but Holmes Is Suspended for the Season.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Board of Directors of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs held a special meeting at the Hotel Walton here to-day, and sustained the forfeiture to the Baltimore Club of the New York-Baltimore game of July 25, imposed a fine of $1,1 on the New York Club, to be paid to Balt more, and directed the Baltimore Club suspend player Holmes for the balance of the season. The New York Club was relieved of the payment to the Baltimore Club of any portion of the gate receipts of that game.

The fine, it was directed, shall be held in trust by the President of the League until Oct. 15, to be paid to the Baltimore Club if it complies with the condition suspending Holmes within ten days.

On July 25, at the Polo Grounds, Holmes addressed an insulting remark to President Freedman, and when Umpire Lynch refused to remove Holmes from the game Mr. Freedman withdrew his team from the field, thereby forfeiting the game, and returned their money to the spectators. The Baltimore Club, on the ground that the stopping of the game by President Freedman was a violation of the League constitution, claimed the fines provided for such cases, and also claimed its share of the gate receipts of the day. President Freedman paid the fines under protest, and this protest was heard to-day.

In the dispute between the Philadelphia and New York Clubs over an alleged agreement for the sale of Catcher Boyle to the New York Club, the board decided that the Philadelphia Club had no case. The Philadelphia Club claimed that the New York Club had contracted to pay $1,000 for Boyle's release. The New York officials contended that Boyle did not report to the club in the specified time, and that they had made other arrangements. The board ruled that the Philadelphia Club had no claim for compensation.

The board comprised the following: A. H. Reach of Philadelphia, Harry Von Der Horst of Baltimore, J. Earl Wagner of Washington, H. C. Pulliam of Louisville, W. W. Watkins of Pittsburg, and B. Muckenfuss of St. Louis. N. E. Young of Buffalo, and E. McCall, Treasurer of the New York Club, looked after its interests in the absence of Mr. Freedman.

Dived 115 Feet from a Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—On a wager Mike McDonald, teamster, dived from the top rail of the Eads Bridge into the Mississippi River, and came out uninjured. The distance from the rail to the water is 115 feet and the water is about twenty-five feet deep.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction—Downtown Deal Pending.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold the five-story tenement 336 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Brokers Holdridge & Ward declined to give any details of the deal which, according to report, they are negotiating, beyond saying that the property involved is a five-story corner building within a block of Broadway, not far south of Canal Street. Contracts will probably be signed to-day.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Mrs. Annie S. Arnold to Mrs. Mary A. King the private stable, on lot 35 by 70, on the west side of Madison Avenue, 67.2 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street.

N. Brigham Hall has resold for E. S. Mitchell to Joseph Bieler the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, 75 by 99.11, recently purchased from Clara S. Jerger.

It is reported that Sommer & Dansiger have bought for about $16,000 the old building 76 Lewis Street, and will improve the plot, 25 by 100, with a six-story tenement.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Richard B. Tunstall, trustee, for $21,000, the four three-story brick buildings 435 to 441 East Thirteenth Street, 80 by 72.2½ and irregular.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to E. Stone, for $45,400, the five-story brick tenement, with store 2,288 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.9 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George B. Ashley, for $57,500, the two three-story brick tenements 120 and 122 Greenwich Street, and the two-story frame building 2 and 2½ Albany Street, occupying a plot 50 by 65 and irregular, at the southwest corner of the streets named; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles G. Koss, for $24,925, the five-story brick flat 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, 239 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; 242 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 120.10 feet west of Second Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; 125 Pitt Street, west side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, old brick and frame buildings; 48 North Prince Street, Flushing, west side, 644 feet north of Bridge Street, 75 by 138, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling; farm of about sixty-one acres, with residence, stables, &c., on the east side of the road from Manhasset to Port Washington, in the town of North Hempstead, L. I.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,348; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 596 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 105.9 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Subject to a mortgage for $3,500.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Valentine Avenue, Fordham, east side, 701.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 by 152.2, and irregular, vacant; Valentine Avenue, east side, 901.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 200 by 167.3 by 200 by 197, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,246.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 110 to 116 Nassau Street, for a twelve-story brick office building, 75.6 by 112; Levi P. Morton, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $250,000.

Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 42.5; Charles G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $5,800.

Alterations.

No. 29 South Street, to a four-story brick office building; Maria Hockmann, owner; H. W. Hoefer of 1,730 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 55 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; J. J. Carle, premises, owner; W. B. Tubby, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; William Callaghan of 2,729 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 15, 1898.

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, Lot 168, map of portion of Downing estate; Jacob Norden and another to Peter Zimmermann, Jr. 1,525

KOSSUTH AV, s s, 50 ft e of Byron St, 49.3x irregular; Cecelia A. D. Meyerhoff to Robert E. Meyerhoff 1,500

LENOX AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25.2x75; Frederick Aldhous to Reinhold Van Der Emde 46,000

LOT 486, Block P, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Hose to Domicanglo Di Maurla 450

LOT 1,136, map of the Village of Wakef

MULLER WILL MARRY HER.

Mrs. Meyer First Caused His Arrest Because He Borrowed Money and Would Marry Her Daughter.

Frank Muller, seventy-two years old, of Nelson Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Acting Police Justice Maes yesterday charged by Mrs. Mary Louise Meyer, fifty years old, of 139 Leonard Street, with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Mrs. Meyer testified that having been left a widow she concluded to take a second husband. She put her case in the hands of a matrimonial agent in New York, to whom she paid a fee of $2. Shortly after this agent sent Muller to her house. Muller, finding that the woman owned some property, wished to be married at once. To this Mrs. Meyer demurred. She wished to become better acquainted with Muller before becoming his wife. While the acquaintance was ripening Mrs. Meyer liked Muller so well that she loaned him $500 in various sums.

When Mrs. Meyer finally told Mr. Muller that she was ready to marry him he told her that he had changed his mind. He said he had concluded to marry her daughter, who is twenty-five years old, just half her mother's age. He also suggested that the $500 he had borrowed should be considered as the daughter's dowry. Then Mrs. Meyer caused his arrest.

Miss Meyer, who was in court with her mother, declined to say whether she had given Muller any encouragement or not.

Muller finally agreed to marry Mrs. Meyer. She was satisfied with that arrangement and Muller was paroled with the understanding that he and Mrs. Meyer should be married to-day.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sats.) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.—Week days 6:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 2:30, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:30, 11:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Sicklen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 3:34 P. M.
Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Sicklen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. foot 34th St., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS JULY 4.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
8.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. (connecting leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.40, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15 and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND SWITCHBACK,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 4th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringements or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 11,213, granted to William W. Averell January 4th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK: —MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, T. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the same Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Sabarski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
au2-1awtwTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM. ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Long Island.
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EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
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& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.
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Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.
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Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.
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Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvements. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.
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PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
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SHARON HOUSE,
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Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
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MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear, and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au16-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 32 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE E. FLANAGAN and ANNIE LILLIAN T. DECHERT, by WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 West 81st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reizenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weiler, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Millius, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1aw6wTu&au2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 11 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 103, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW J. McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' SALES.

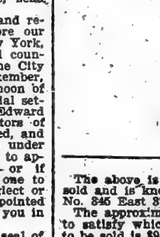
N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East 97th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $381.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point, formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

87th Street.

The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 846 First Avenue and No. 845 East 87th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,845.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
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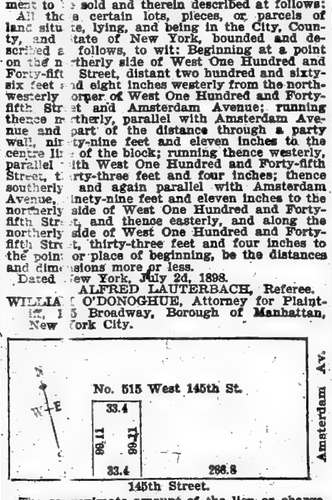
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. M. H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife, Cohn and Miss Cohn, his wife, a. In pursuance of a judgment duly entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence northwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street aforesaid twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street aforesaid, and thence southwardly along the said Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being and intended as the same premises which by a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry at Hook, belonging to the estate of Jacob Leisenring, deceased," made by Thomas E. Wells, Surveyor, by the number 224, being a plot of ground 25 feet in width in front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, and westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 238 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at the distance thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, being known and designated as lot No. 72 on a certain map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, which map is known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge which the said property is to be sold is $5,884.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 sold, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 16th, 1897, and a lien for $1,633.38, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgage for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from March 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. VARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, forty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, forty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, being known and designated as Nos. 511 and 513 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM F. O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, which the above described property is to be sold is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($201.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day of June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1899.

Dated New York, July 24, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM F. O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au28

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM ROSEA, Executor. JAMES A. ALLEN, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap6-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Millis, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the City of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. F

$1,000 REWARD FOR PETTIT

Lawyer Robinson Offers It for Production of Missing Real Estate Speculator.

QUARRIER'S RECORD IN COURT

Extraordinary Efforts Were Made, Says Mr. Robinson, to Destroy Evidences of Quarrier's Imprisonment—Another Suit Against Pettit.

George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun in the suit against John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator, to recover about a million dollars' worth of property, yesterday had the following advertisement inserted in a New York newspaper:

REWARD.—$1,000 reward will be paid to any person who will produce at my office, Rooms 807-808, Bennett Building, John Pettit, formerly President of the John Pettit Realty Company; a reward will also be paid for satisfactory proofs of John Pettit's death. GEORGE ROBINSON, counsellor at law, 99 Nassau St.

Mr. Robinson said yesterday that he was satisfied that, could Pettit be produced, or should he return, Calhoun would have no trouble in getting back the property that he claims and which Dr. Waite transferred to Alexander Quarrier under his power of attorney. If Pettit is dead, Mr. Robinson says, the power of attorney held by Waite dies also, and it then remains only to prove when Pettit died. Mr. Robinson said he would consider the desired information about Pettit cheap at the price offered.

Mr. Robinson yesterday filed with Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court an affidavit of Calhoun, answering the affidavits submitted by Lawyer Hopkins on Friday, on behalf of Waite and Quarrier, in which oath was made that Calhoun was a "dummy" for Pettit. The affidavit says that Dr. Waite never claimed that he was Pettit's representative until some time in April, 1896, which is the time or thereabout that Pettit disappeared. Calhoun says he never told Waite that he wanted to be retained in the employ of Pettit and draw a salary; he never told Waite or any other person that he had no interest in the properties or that they belonged to Pettit and not to him. The affidavit continues:

At the next conversation Waite and Hopkins asked deponent to execute deeds of the properties to Quarrier, and said they would mark the deeds made and deposited by deponent to and with Pettit "canceled," and show him (the deponent) the same, and that no one would be the wiser for it. Hopkins stated that if deponent did not do so deponent would be arrested. Deponent then declined to have anything more to do with them, and left the office.

Calhoun says he has read the affidavit of Frederick W. Sharp, who was Pettit's manager of rentals. The affidavit continues:

Sharp has been a habitual drunkard for the last four years. Five months ago Pettit discharged Sharp from his employ and told deponent that Sharp had become such a monumental liar and was so constantly under the influence of liquor that he could no longer be depended upon or believed, and was wholly unfit for business; that about three weeks ago Sharp was confined in the inebriate ward of Bellevue Hospital and remained there a week or ten days.

Calhoun further denies that he was a "dummy" for Pettit, but says he had and now has a good and valuable interest in the properties.

Prison and Court Records Changed.

Mr. Robinson also filed with the Court prison record of Alexander C. Quarrier, [illegible] of his conviction and sentence to eight years in the Moundsville, West Va., Penitentiary, on charges of embezzlement and forgery. Mr. Robinson said yesterday that he found in West Virginia that efforts had been made to wipe out all records of the man's imprisonment and indictment. He said Quarrier was Treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution for three years up to 1871, when the bank failed and it was then found that $372,000 of its funds had been abstracted, besides thousands of dollars deposited by customers in the bank vaults. Ten indictments were found, but Quarrier was indicted only on the first. He was pardoned on April 8, 1877, after having served five years.

When Mr. Robinson first went to the prison the Warden, a recent appointee, told him that no such person had ever been in the jail. Finally a life prisoner was found who remembered that Quarrier had been the bookkeeper of the prison, and an investigation showed that 200 pages of the prison ledger had been torn out, including the pages showing Quarrier's imprisonment, and that his picture was also missing. The private record kept by previous Wardens was finally found, and the account of Quarrier's imprisonment obtained. Mr. Robinson claims also that the records of the court were "doctored" to show that Quarrier had been acquitted. Quarrier refused to say anything in reply to these statements.

Pettit Deposed in His Absence.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Quarrier had resigned as Vice President of the Pettit Realty Company the deed from the company to Henry Plinus, conveying the Bennett Building, is signed by Quarrier as Vice President. The deed also shows that John Pettit is no longer President of the company. The deed is signed by Joseph Corwin, as President of the company and Samuel Trimble as Secretary. Who Corwin is cannot be learned.

That John Pettit's whereabouts were known as late as June 2 is evidenced by records in the Register's office which show that on that date Pettit appeared personally before G. A. Stimpson, a notary public of Kings County, and made to Henry R. Waite a sweeping power of attorney. This power of attorney was recorded on July 16. Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday received an attachment against Pettit for $5,501 in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, for the amount due on a note for $5,800, made by William E. Booth on March 10, 1898, and indorsed by Pettit. The note went to protest June 10.

LEGAL NOTES.

A THROUGH CONTRACT.—The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment dismissing the complaint in the suit of William Bingham White and another against Levi C. Weir, as President of the Adams Express Company, to recover $700 for damages to two packages delivered to the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company at Newport, R. I., and consigned to White, Howard & Co., 19 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York. The defendants admitted that the goods were damaged while in their possession, but claimed that they were not liable for more than $50, because of the provision in the bill of lading that in no event should the holder of it demand beyond the sum of $50 for any injury to the goods unless the value of the goods was stated, and in this case no value was given. The bill of lading further provided that its provisions should extend to and inure to the benefit of each company to whom the Dispatch Company might deliver. The court, by Justice Rumsey, holds that the bill of lading was a through contract, and the defendants having received the property to enable them to complete the transportation, are entitled to the benefits of all the exemptions contained in it.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—A judgment dismissing the complaint in a suit for damages brought by James Weiss against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover for the death of his eight-year-old daughter, who was run over and killed by one of the defendant's cars on Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Street, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The evidence of two witnesses showed that the accident occurred at a place where there was an unobstructed view of the street, and of the car in question for something over 100 feet; that the witnesses observed the deceased looking up and down the avenue, and then starting toward the track. One of the witnesses testified that the girl was struck in the middle of the track, while the other said she was struck just as she was stepping on the track. "In either case," says Justice McLaughlin, who gives the court's opinion, "it is apparent that had she exercised any care whatever before going upon the track her life would have been spared. It is undisputed that after the car left One Hundred and Seventh Street she could have seen it if she had looked. It is not even suggested that her movements toward the track after leaving the curbstone were impeded in any way; that her vision was obscured; that her attention was distracted, or, indeed, that anything occurred that could have prevented her seeing the approaching car and avoiding the accident had she exercised any care whatever."

CAPT. MERRIMAN ARRESTED.

Did Not Pay Judgments Obtained by His Men on Charges of Cruelty.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday arrested Capt. Robert L. Merriman of the ship Commodore T. H. Allen. The Captain's failure to satisfy judgments aggregating $2,129 obtained against him by members of his crew recently was the cause of Merriman's arrest.

Five of the crew of the Commodore Allen sued the Captain to recover damages for cruelty at sea, and four of them—Charles Holey, Paul Brown, Carl Johnson, and Ludwig Fisher—obtained judgments. Capt. Merriman succeeded in securing bail and was released.

LIFE-SAVER KILEY INJURED.

He Was Crushed Between a Pier Stanchion and a Truck and May Die.

John Kiley, twenty-five years old, who has established for himself a reputation as a life saver, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon while at work on Pier 37 East River, as 'longshoreman. He was caught between a heavy truck, loaded with cotton and woolen rags, and one of the pier stanchions, and was very badly crushed and injured internally. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. In the excitement of the accident a bale of cotton, valued at $150, fell from the truck into the river and was carried away.

Kiley is one of the best-known men along the river. Within the past eighteen months he has saved thirty-eight lives, and for his gallantry has been presented with four gold medals and four twenty-dollar gold pieces. Recently he was appointed a member of the Life Saving Corps. He is a single man.

BOYS' BATTLESHIP FUND.

Young Good Calls on the Acting Mayor, Who Promises His Aid.

W. Rankin Good and Harry J. Price, the Cincinnati boys who are raising a fund to buy a battleship to replace the Maine, called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday to explain their purpose, and seek his indorsement. Young Good asked Mr. Guggenheimer to recommend them to the School Commissioners, and to act as Treasurer of the funds, or appoint a committee, which shall take the matter in charge. The boy produced indorsements from President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, and the Mayors of several cities.

Mr. Guggenheimer was impressed by the clearness with which the boy expressed himself, but he said that some difficulty might be experienced on account of a rule of the School Board of this city prohibiting the raising of subscriptions of any kind among the school children.

Young Good said that a similar rule existed in most school boards, but it had been suspended in their case.

"I am in full sympathy with your object," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "and I shall do all in my power to help you. If you write me a letter setting forth exactly what you want, I shall be only too happy to comply with your request."

TROUBLES OF CARPENTERS.

Their Failure to Support Local Manufacturers Causes Lower Wages.

The committee appointed by the Board of Walking Delegates to call on Superintendent of Public School Construction Snyder and ask him to compel the contractors of a number of school buildings to pay their carpenters and other union workmen union rates of wages reported to the board at its yesterday's meeting that "Mr. Snyder had jollied them a great deal," and then told them that he could not control the contractors.

The committee further said that very much of the wood trimming used in public school buildings was manufactured in Grand Rapids and Cincinnati, where wages are much lower than in New York. The carpenters had some time ago promised the local woodwork manufacturers and contractors that they would not handle out-of-town non-union-made wood trimming in return for union wages, but it seemed that the carpenters had not been able to carry out their part of the agreement. The local contractors were thus compelled to compete with out-of-town contractors to secure the jobs, and so had to reduce wages. Had the carpenters stood by the local contractors and manufacturers some $3,000,000 of the city's money that went for out-of-town material would have remained in New York.

The board directed the committee to see Mr. Snyder again and to report to-morrow.

Garment Workers' Strikes.

The female pickets of the striking knee-pants makers have been very watchful and generally successful in preventing outsiders from taking their places, and yesterday they met some success, for twelve contractors capitulated, and many more are expected to yield to-day. At the headquarters of the jacket makers it was reported that their strike was practically over, as ninety contractors, who employ 2,500 hands, have made settlements with the leaders of the union, and the men will return to work to-day. The officers of the cloakmakers reported yesterday that the firm of Freedman Brothers had made an amicable settlement with the union. The pressers and finishers who are associated with the Brotherhood of Tailors, held the first of a series of mass meetings last evening at Walhalla Hall for the purpose of organizing preparatory to going on strike.

Henry George to Lecture.

Henry George arrived yesterday morning from England on the steamer Victoria. He has been in England gathering data for a biography of his father, which he is engaged in writing. An informal reception will be given to him at the rooms of the Single Tax Club, at 119 East Twenty-third Street, to-morrow evening, when he will deliver a lecture on the progress made by the single tax doctrine in England.

Funeral of Jacob Berlinger.

The funeral of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Jacob Berlinger took place yesterday afternoon at his home, 719 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. There was a large number of friends present, and many sent floral emblems. The services were conducted by Rabbi Blum of the Congregation Hand in Hand. The burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery. At the Court of Special Sessions, in the morning, brief addresses, eulogizing Mr. Berlinger, were delivered by Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, Thomas E. Cherry, and Judge Jacob.

Charity Society's Acknowledgment.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for funds with which to pay the rent of a single woman eighty years of age: Mrs. Lanier, $100; C. M. H., $20; A. R., $15; M. E., "A Friend," L. R., "Bar Harbor," $10 each; Mary R. Robinson, Sophia C. Anderson, through THE TIMES; A. M. S., Mrs. Winfield Scott, A. H, J., M. G. H., L. G., H. S., $5 each; Florence E. J. and cash, $2 each; R and E. J. B., $1 each. As sufficient money has now been received for this case no further contributions are necessary.

Vice President Hobart in Town.

Looking just like any every-day citizen in his black serge suit, Vice President Garret A. Hobart walked down Lower Broadway yesterday afternoon. Not one pedestrian in a hundred recognized him as the President of the Senate of the United States. His visit to this city was occasioned by some private business. Mr. Hobart's ruddy complexion spoke volumes for the health-giving properties of Northern New York, where he has spent the last few weeks. The Vice President took a late afternoon train for his home, in Paterson, N. J., it was said.

Miser Found Dead in His Room.

John Heller, who was known in his neighborhood as a miser, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at 214 Elm Street, where he lived with a family of the name of Willett. He was fifty years old and a capmaker. In his room were found $117 in money, and a deposit book showing he had $800 in bank. Heller made $9 a week, most of which he saved. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of his death.

Price of Alcohol Not Raised.

A statement that the price of alcohol had been increased 4 cents a gallon was made yesterday. It was promply stamped as an invention by officials of the American Spirits and Standard Distilling Companies, with the assertion that no increase in price is at present under consideration by either company.

THE TIGHE WILL PROBATED

A Decision that Spaces Filled In with Pencil Are to be Considered Blank.

THOSE IN INK PART OF WILL

Surrogate Fitzgerald, in His Opinion, Discusses the Legal Requirements in Regard to the Drawing of Testaments.

A decision to the effect that spaces in a will filled in with lead pencil are to be treated as blanks, and spaces filled in with ink are to be regarded as part of the will, was made yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The will in question was that of Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire, who lived at 32 Union Square. His will was admitted to probate.

The decedent left an estate valued at $2,000,000, which he bequeathed to relatives of his deceased wife, with whom he was on terms of the greatest intimacy. His nearest blood relatives were first and second cousins who resided abroad, and they brought a contest. No question was made by them as to compliance with the statutory requirements as to execution, or to the competency of the testator.

The intention of Mr. Tighe was to divide his estate into 100 parts. He named the persons who were to receive these shares, but left blank spaces for the number of shares to be allotted to each. In some instances these blanks were filled in with pencil writings over other pencil writings, which had either been wholly or partly erased, and in other instances ink had been used different from that in the body of the will.

The contestants claimed that the burden rested on the proponent to explain these erasures and obliterations, and satisfy the Court by competent and satisfactory evidence that the will as it now appears was in that condition when executed by the deceased, and in the absence of such explanation the Court must record the will in blank. In the course of his opinion, Surrogate Fitzgerald says:

"There is no statutory or legal requirement that a will shall be drawn on a particular kind of paper, nor with the same ink, nor exclusively in ink, and no one thing and there is no presumption that blank spaces left for the insertion of names or amounts in a will were filled in after execution. I am convinced from all the circumstances that in using lead pencil to fill up the spaces left for the insertion of the number of shares, the decedent was in a deliberative mood; but when deliberation had ripened into determination, he used the more lasting and more dignified material, ink. It seems quite certain that the decedent appreciated the importance of using the more durable method, for we find that in ten out of the fourteen spaces left for the insertion of the number of shares he has superimposed ink over the penciling. It is a common experience even for practicing lawyers to fill in spaces left for the insertion of matter concerning which deliberation is required and afterward to write over it in ink the final result of the deliberation; and, I think, this must have been the case here.

"Whether the decedent believed that if he left the other portions of the will filled out in lead pencil it would have the same effect, we cannot determine; it is sufficient to say that the instrument betrays the intention of the decedent to make final disposition of his property by ink writing; his failure to do so in every instance cannot prevent the will, so far as it carries out this intention, from being effective. I find, therefore, that the paper propounded consisted of the identical sheets now presented, at the time of its execution, and that it may be admitted to probate and recorded with the spaces filled in in lead pencil in blank, and that as to the blank spaces which now appear filled in with ink, it may be recorded as it now appears in that material.

"The rule in regard to the presumption as to when interlineations or alterations of a suspicious nature appearing in a will were made, which is relied upon by the contestants to defeat the will of the decedent, has not, I think, any application to this case. The pencil writing and marks which have been made the occasion for invoking the rule mentioned, I regard, as I have previously said, as purely deliberative or tentative, and, it seems to me, that the ink writing which indicated the testator's final determination and action is for the purpose of the disposition of this matter, to be treated as if the penciling had never been made. In such cases there could be no doubt that the difference in character of such writing and of that in the body of the will would afford no ground for saying that such writing was inserted in the will after its execution."

Ogden Goelet's Will.

Mrs. Mary R. Goelet and George R. De Witt, executors and trustees of the late Ogden Goelet in the Supreme Court yesterday asked for a construction of Mr. Goelet's will. Justice Dugro issued an order directing the defendants in the suit, who are the children, Robert Goelet and Mary R. Goelet, to show cause why the time allotted to Mrs. Goelet to consider whether she will accept the provisions of the will, should not be extended.

HAD DEAD POLICEMAN'S PISTOL.

Men Caught Robbing a Saloon May Explain May Mystery.

In May last Policeman Thomas McDonald of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was found, in full uniform, drowned in the Harlem River. He had no reason to commit suicide, it was said, and his death was a surprise. Yesterday two men, John Remier, aged twenty-five, residence unknown, and John Galvin, aged twenty, of 104 West One Hundredth Street, were arrested while attempting to rob a saloon at Ninety-second Street and the Western Boulevard.

The men were not captured without a chase, during the course of which Remier threw away a revolver, which, upon being recovered, proved to be the revolver of the drowned policeman, McDonald. This led the police to think that Remier could know something about McDonald's death. The men were held in $2,000 each by Magistrate Simms for examination.

NEW DUTY FOR THE APPRAISER.

He Must Hereafter Attend to the Stamping on Foreign Goods.

It has heretofore been the duty of the Collector of the Port to see that importers complied with the law requiring that each consignment of goods shall be stamped with the name of the country from which it is brought. This duty will hereafter be performed by the Appraiser. In a letter to Collector Bidwell, a copy of which was received by Appraiser Wakeman yesterday, Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department says:

In accordance with the recommendation of Agent Cummings, you should instruct the Appraiser that whenever illegally marked goods are found in any examination package, so as to request that the balance of the importation be ordered into public store, either intact or in the best condition possible. The importer may then mark his goods, in the manner required by law, in the presence of the representative of the Appraiser, and the importer shall be required to deposit with you in each instance a sum equal to the compensation of the representative of the Appraiser, who has supervision of such marking, for the time during which he is so employed. No appraisement of such importations shall be made until they shall have been properly marked.

La Normandie Stuck in the Mud.

The French Line steamer La Normandie, which arrived early yesterday morning, stuck in the mud at the Southwest Spit and had to remain there until the tide floated her off an hour later. In coming up bay Capt. Fajoli and Pilot Alex Cook were on the bridge. At the Southwest Spit the vessel did not answer her helm properly and she grounded three times. Twice she floated off again, but the third time she stuck, and although it was unnecessary, the vessel was anchored. Fortunately the passengers were all asleep and there was no excitement on board.

Return of Charles H. Coster.

Charles H. Coster of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. has returned from Europe, where he sought recreation and health with satisfactory results. He was at the office of the firm yesterday.

THE FRENCH LIKE US NOW.

So Says E. M. Blum, Who Has Been Looking Out for Exhibitors at the Coming Exposition.

Col. Emile M. Blum, who has been in Paris for some time looking out for American interests at the Paris International Exposition of 1900, returned yesterday on La Normandie. Col. Blum will soon confer with Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner General, and the two men will take charge of the American exhibit.

Col. Blum said regarding his trip:

"The exhibit from the United States will be the largest of any country, in regard to floor space, with the exception of France. At the last exposition we had 119,000 square feet, and this time 285,000 square feet are already assured.

Through the appropriation of $650,000 by Congress a beautiful building will be erected. My special mission in Paris at this time was to ascertain the feeling between the French and Americans, and I am sure that what little hard feeling there was has entirely disappeared. I went to hotels, cafés, business houses, and in all I was treated not only courteously but as a friend.

"Through Gen. Horace Porter I entered official society, and the same good feeling was apparent."

Mr. Blum has succeeded in obtaining the establishment of an important annex for Group 11, namely, railways, tramways, automobiles, and velocipedes, at the Bois de Vincennes, and the addition of 327 square meters of space for the United States exhibit. He has also concluded arrangements with several leading architects, engineers, builders, and decorators for the most complete and artistic installation of American exhibits.

Among the professional men whom he has signed contracts with are M. Jacques Hernant, architect of the 1900 Exposition; Marchena & Gigot, engineers of the Exposition; Romon & Bignaux, the Parisian painters, and M. Le Coeur, the contractor.

As the floor space is given free to the exhibitors, Mr. Blum wishes to urge upon all firms which intend to exhibit that an early application be made in order to get better advantages.

A BIGAMIST OF TWO WORLDS.

Fraiser Made Two Marriages and Arranged for Another.

A Scot of versatile genius in matters matrimonial is Edward Isaac Sanders Fraiser, formerly of Dundee, now of the Kings County Penitentiary, on whom papers in divorce proceedings have just been served. Fraiser is a polygamist of two worlds, and his remarkable nerve is a subject of much admiring comment in bigamist circles.

In 1891, at the age of seventeen, Fraiser met and married a Dundee girl two years his senior. He deserted her in a few months and came to America, where he made love to Miss Annie Everett of 945 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. They were married in 1895 and took a wedding trip to England. At Liverpool Fraiser left his new wife, saying that he was going to Belfast on business. Arriving at Belfast, where his rightful wife was living, he told the latter that he had repented. He was forgiven. For a short time they lived together blissfully, while the second Mrs. Fraiser, who had been sent by her husband to Manchester, pined for the ingenuous youth's return.

Fearing that he might steal, Mrs. Fraiser No. 2 decided to go to Belfast in search of him. Learning of this just in time, Fraiser excused himself to his first wife and again disappeared, and the second wife arrived to find the bird flown. The two wives compared notes and the second returned to America.

Early in 1896 Miss Everett learned that her missing husband was in America and engaged to marry a Jersey City girl. The result was his arrest, trial, and sentence to a term of four years and nine months in the penitentiary. There the papers in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Fraiser No. 1, now living in Columbia County, were served on him on Saturday. Miss Everett frequently visits him.

MONROE STREET FIRE LOSS.

A Rough Estimate Places the Damage at $30,000.

The insurance on the property situated at 288 to 302 Monroe Street and 468 and 470 Cherry Street, which was badly damaged by fire early Sunday morning, was distributed as follows:

On stock of Rockwood & Co., chocolate makers, at 288 to 298 Monroe Street, Imperial, $2,500; Underwriters', $1,250; Lancashire, $1,000; North America, $500; Security, $1,500. On machinery of Rockwood & Co., at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, Mechanics', $1,250; Traders' Lloyds, $6,000; National, $2,250; British American, $2,500.

On stock of Rockwood & Co., at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; American of New York, $2,500; Washington Lloyds, $2,500; Northern of New York, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $3,750; Atlanta Home, $2,100; Caledonian, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,250; Providence-Washington, $1,250; Union of Philadelphia, $1,250; Reliance, $1,250; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; United Firemen's, $1,250; Fire Association, $2,500; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,500.

On building at 288 to 298 Monroe Street, Western of Toronto, $2,500; Lancashire, $5,500; Germania, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $2,500; Colonial, $2,500; Washington Lloyds, $2,500; Traders' Lloyds, $2,500; Northern of New York, $1,500; Firemen's Fund, $3,000; Providence-Washington, $3,000; Fire Association, $3,000; Springfield, $2,500; Mechanics', $1,500; Union of Philadelphia, $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Pennsylvania Fire, $4,000; Reliance, $2,000; Royal, $5,000; Northwestern National, $1,000.

On rents at 288 to 298 Monroe Street, Caledonian, $5,000; United Firemen's, $1,500; Niagara, $2,500; German-American, $6,000.

On building at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, German-American, $9,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Lancashire, $5,400; Palatine, $1,500; Orient, $4,000. On rents at 468 and 470 Cherry Street, American Central, $2,000; Sun of London, $2,500.

On building at 300-302 Monroe Street, Firemen's Fund, $1,250; Concordia, $2,250; Capital, $1,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,250; Western of Toronto, $3,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $1,250; Reading, $1,250; Firemen's, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $2,000; Springfield, $1,500; British America, $1,000; Lancashire, $1,000; Caledonian, $2,750. On rents at 300-302 Monroe Street, British America, $1,000; Traders' Lloyds, $4,000.

On W. E. Browne & Co., paint manufacturers, 298 Monroe Street, Lancashire, $1,000; Agricultural, $3,000; Imperial, $2,000; Northern of New York, $500; German-American, $2,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000.

On brass foundry of Edmund Landers & Co., 294 Monroe Street, Union, $1,500; Orient, $1,000.

On iron-working establishment of John McLean, 288 and 300 Monroe Street, Imperial, $750; Palatine, $1,250; British America, $1,500.

Miller & Maltbie will adjust the above losses. The three buildings affected by the fire are owned by Carroll & De Lang.

The insurance on the property of J. Albert, 300-302 Monroe Street, was distributed as follows: Western of Toronto, $1,000, and Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000. A rough estimate places the insurance loss involved in the fire at about $30,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow.

The Board of Governors of the Underwriters' Club will meet to-day for the election of officers.

The Equal Rights Benefit Association of Albany, N. Y., has altered its name to the Equal Rights Life Insurance Association.

The meeting of the Newark Committee, (fire underwriters,) which it was expected would be held yesterday, has been postponed for several days. It is likely that a call will be issued for Monday, Aug. 22, at which meeting matters of more than local interest will be taken up.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters will be held at Minneapolis, beginning to-morrow. A three days' session has been arranged. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Gov. Clough of Minnesota, Mayor Pratt of Minneapolis, and President Joyce of the Minneapolis Association. President Bowles will make the annual address. A dinner will be attended on Friday evening.

Died from Eating Ink Berries.

Bessie Bernstein, aged six years, and Annie Rosen, aged seven, both of Cleveland Street and New Lots Road, Brooklyn, were poisoned yesterday by eating wild ink-berries near their home. They were taken to Dr. Herman Rosalnsky of 470 Watkins Street. Bessie died in the doctor's office, but Annie recovered sufficiently to be taken home. She is not out of danger.

Stern Bros

To-day

Clearing Sale of

the remainder of their

China and Japanese

Mattings

at 10c & 20c yd.

Formerly 20c to 45c

West 23d St.

SHOT WIFE, THEN HIMSELF

Munz Took Her Life Because She Would Not Support Him.

HE WAS A NE'ER-DO-WELL

All He Wanted Was Drink Money, and She, Unable to Stand His Bad Habits, Sought Work in a Friend's House.

Albert Munz, a young ne'er-do-well of Brooklyn, ended his misspent life yesterday with two bullets from a 32-calibre revolver, after having first killed his much-enduring wife, Bertha. The young woman, who was about twenty-six years of age, was the breadwinner of the family. She was attractive in appearance, neat in dress, and was as much respected as her husband was despised.

She married Munz five years ago. He was then twenty-five years old and she was twenty-one. He had no particular trade, but had steady employment whenever he wanted it, and their married life began well enough. But Bertha was industrious and Munz was not. He speedily found that she was not afraid of work, and thereupon he evinced a strong disinclination to perform any labor himself. She urged him to go to work, but he declined.

Things went from bad to worse until, three months ago, Mrs. Munz decided that she could stand it no longer. Her husband had taken to drink, and had become a common loafer. Their first child was dead, but there was a baby, and Mrs. Munz decided to take the little one and go off to earn her own living.

This arrangement did not suit Munz, who had been accustomed to look to his hard-working wife for such small sums as he needed to purchase drinks, practically the only article he cared to purchase now. He stood it as long as he could, and then, learning that his wife had gone to work in the family of an old friend, William Brickman, of New Lots Road, near Railroad Avenue, he paid her a visit. This was on last Saturday.

Munz was drunk when he appeared at the Brickman home. He demanded that his wife return to him, but his condition was not calculated to restore her confidence in him, and she declined. He drew a revolver and pointed it at her head. She screamed and turned to run. He restored the weapon to his pocket.

"I ain't going to shoot you, Bertha," he said. "But I will do it some day, if you don't come back to me."

Then he became maudlin, and she, in spite of her terror, succeeded in persuading him to leave the house. She told the story to the Brickmans, and they advised her to get a warrant for his arrest. She went down to the Gates Avenue Court that afternoon and swore one out, but it was never served.

Yesterday morning he appeared at the house again. Brickman was about to send him away, but he was entirely sober and pleaded so hard to be permitted to see his wife that he was allowed to go into the kitchen. Here he talked to her affectionately, and she, under pretense of feeling in his pockets to see if he had any money, ascertained that the dreaded revolver was not there. He went away after awhile, apparently resigned to giving her up.

In the afternoon he returned, still mild and pacific in manner. The Brickmans decided that it would be safe to leave them alone together, and they were left talking amicably. Fifteen minutes elapsed, when Brickman was startled to hear a shot. He was then in a field near his house. He ran home as fast as he could, but before he arrived there were two more reports. He rushed into the kitchen, and found Mrs. Munz lying dead on the floor, with a bullet in her heart.

Startled as he was, Brickman recollected that the other two shots had seemed to come from the stable. He went there, and found Munz also dead, with two bullets in his left breast. After killing his wife he had, for some reason, walked out into the yard, entered the stable, and killed himself there.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Insane Act of George Guth in a Hallway in East Twelfth Street.

Patrolman Brickwedel of the Fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning found a man lying on his back in the hallway, near the door, of a house at 511 East Twelfth Street, bleeding from a bullet hole in his head. Within ten inches of his right hand was a bulldog revolver of 32 calibre. Within ten feet of him, also lying on her back, was a handsome woman with a bullet wound in her head and another in her neck.

Policeman Brickwedel tried to get some information from the man, but he appeared to be intoxicated. The woman told the policeman her name was Mrs. Mary Guth and that she conducted a millinery establishment in the place. She stated that the man was George Guth, her husband, and that he had shot her and turned the revolver on himself. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue and both were taken there as prisoners.

At the hospital Mrs. Guth said that she was twenty-two years of age. She had been married to Guth a little over a year and had separated from him because he could not support her. He had been following her about lately and annoying her. Yesterday morning when she went out she found him standing in front of the hallway. He asked her to come and live with him again. She refused. He thereupon drew a revolver and fired twice at her and then turned the revolver against himself. Guth denied this at the hospital and said that his wife had shot him and then turned the weapon against herself.

It was made quite plain both from the position in which the bodies lay as found by Policeman Brickwedel and from the statements of the tenants in the house that Guth did the shooting first and then attempted suicide. Mrs. Guth is in a precarious condition.

Steerage Passenger Draws a Knife.

Noyle Daniel, a steerage passenger on the French Line steamer La Normandie, caused trouble at the Barge Office yesterday. Daniel is a native of Brest, France, and is a blacksmith by trade. He has come to this country to join his brother who lives in Baltimore. While on the steamer Daniel was allowed to indulge too freely in absinthe, and when the vessel reached port he was very drunk. When taken to the Barge Office his condition was noticed and he was put in a room to sober up. There were other occupants of this room and they were greatly alarmed by the action of Daniel in drawing a knife and threatening to use it on one of the officials. The knife was taken from him and he will be kept until it is safe to let him go.

The Body of Tessie Solomon Found.

The body of Tessie Solomon, the baby who disappeared at South Ferry on Saturday, was found in the river near the ferry yesterday by James McGill, an employe. She was the daughter of Max Solomon of 65 Mangin Street, Manhattan, who took her to Brooklyn on Saturday and lost her while in the ferryhouse.



Cheering news.

Herring-bone crash suits at $5 (marked down from $10) are not the only cool ones; there are others—but not marked down—serge, white duck, grey flannel, nun's cloth and wool-crash.

All the "fixins," too—shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WILSONS ARRESTED.

Father of the Children Left Alone Says He Thought His Daughter Could Manage the House.

Walter H. Wilson and his wife, who left their three little children alone in a flat at 497 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, while they went to spend a week in Vermont, returned yesterday and were promptly arrested and taken to the Butler Street Court, where Magistrate Brenner fixed Wednesday as the date for their examination.

They are people of respectable and intelligent appearance, and were much affected by the situation in which they found themselves. Mrs. Wilson fainted when her name was called. Mr. Wilson said to a reporter:

"We certainly had no intention of neglecting our children. On the contrary, we were anxious to get back to them from the hour we left. The eldest child, Mabel, has always attended to paying the rent for us and to other details of business. She is intelligent and understood the case, or I should not have left the other children in her care. Once when her mother was sick she and I managed the house.

"We did not go away on a vacation. My wife received word that her mother was in danger of death at her home in Vermont. We had to make a hurried departure, but before going we laid in a supply of food sufficient for immediate wants. We arranged with the butcher, grocer, and baker to supply them during our absence and gave Mabel carte blanche. When she wrote to me about the bread I walked a mile and a half to a telegraph office to wire her to go to the store and get more on credit.

"I also arranged with my brother Alfred to look after the children, and my wife asked a neighbor, Mrs. Johnson, to see that the children were doing all right. Mrs. Johnson said she would do so."

Meyer Phillips, Mr. Wilson's employer, was in court and said that Wilson was a sober, industrious man, who had no bad habits and was much respected.

BOTH DIED, BUT FAR APART.

Major Reid of Savannah Found Dead Here—Wife Passed Away at Home About the Same Hour.

Unusual circumstances surround the sudden death of Major F. W. Reid at the Marlborough Hotel yesterday afternoon. Major Reid registered at the hotel Saturday from Savannah, Ga. Nothing was known of him or his business. Yesterday morning a telegram reached the hotel for him. After it had been delivered at his room he saw the clerk and showed it to him. The message was signed "M. Reid," and read "Ma critically ill. Come at once."

From what Major Reid said, it was understood that he intended to leave for Savannah at once. Late in the afternoon a second telegram was delivered at the hotel for Major Reid. A ball boy was sent with the message, but returned to the office in a few minutes, saying the door was locked. After a long wait an investigation was made, and as the key was on the inside of the door it was determined that the guest was in his room. Every effort was made to arouse him, and finally, fearing that the man was ill, the clerk had the door broken open. Major Reid was found dead on the floor.

Dr. Gilday was called, and after examining the body he decided that death was due to cerebral apoplexy.

It was only then that the second message for Major Reid was opened. This message told of the death of his wife, which must have occurred in Savannah at about the hour that Major Reid died in the hotel here.

LAUNCH RUN DOWN AT NIGHT.

Dr. Mittendorf and His Friends Doused in the Hudson.

The Catskill Evening Line steamer Onteora while coming down the Hudson River yesterday came into collision with the naphtha launch Alice. The collision occurred at 12:45 o'clock in the morning, when the Onteora was off Peekskill. The steamer had just rounded Jones's Point, when Pilot Huff saw just ahead something that looked like a boat. It carried no lights. The Onteora was stopped, and they went astern, but it was too late to avoid a collision.

The launch was owned by Dr. Mittendorf of Crugers, and held the doctor, with four friends. When the Onteora struck the launch the naphtha in the Alice caught fire, and Dr. Mittendorf and his friends were thrown into the water. A boat was lowered from the Onteora, the men were taken out of the water, and the launch was towed to Verplanck's Point.

A MACMONNIES GROUP ARRIVES.

It Is Intended for the Memorial Arch in Brooklyn.

The steamship Victoria of the Atlantic Transport Line, which arrived on Sunday from London, had on board the bronze group intended for the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. This group, which is by MacMonnies, represents the triumphal progress of Columbia, who has just achieved peace. Columbia coifed with the Phrygian cap, holding a wreath on a pole surmounted by an eagle in one hand, a sword in the other, standing erect and drawn in her chariot by two spirited horses, is the central figure.

The quadriga has recently been on exhibition in Paris, where it was highly praised. In addition to the quadriga there are smaller groups representing the Army and the Navy. It was the original design to place eagles on the top of the four columns at the park entrance, but Mr. MacMonnies requested that he be allowed to design heralds instead. These heralds will face the quadriga, and will seem to welcome the advancing figure. The contract for this work was given to MacMonnies by Park Commissioner Squire in 1894.

MAY DELAY BOND AWARD.

Opinions by Lawyers that Vermilye & Company's Bid Is Illegal.

It is likely that, no matter what may be the decision of the Controller reg

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening; southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,164. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 38½c; cash cotton, 6c.

Page 1.

There was much fear of contagion at Camp Wikoff, and Gov. Black issued an order quarantining the camp, which Gen. Young ignores. There were two cases of yellow fever on the Grand Duchess, which arrived with several companies of the Seventy-first New York and a detachment of regular infantry. One case developed among those landed from the St. Louis. There are many suspects at the camp. The passengers from the St. Paul were landed.

Page 2.

Gen. Wheeler reached Washington and is to see President McKinley today. There is inquiry as to how the General broke quarantine at Camp Wikoff.

Three cases of yellow fever have been reported among the United States troops in the marine barracks at Key West. Three other suspected cases are reported.

The American Asiatic Association passed resolutions declaring against any peace treaty which does not allow this country equal trade rights in the Philippines.

The Rough Riders who have been in Jersey City for several days went to Montauk. Twenty Red Cross nurses will be sent to the camp to-day. Supplies are being sent every day.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler passed through the city yesterday on his way from Montauk Point to Washington. He expressed himself slightingly on Spanish courage, praised warmly the Seventy-first Regiment and the Rough Riders, and said Col. Roosevelt should be Governor, and is likely to be President.

Page 3.

Señor R. D. Cortina, the representative here of Don Carlos, says he is overwhelmed with letters from Americans anxious to enlist for service under the Pretender's banner.

Corp. Hone of the Twelfth Regiment died on Monday in Roosevelt Hospital. His mother declares that his death was brought about by neglect, bad water, and insufficient food at Camp Thomas.

Page 4.

The Polynesian Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

Commissioner General Peck is puzzled to know whether exhibits from our new possessions will be entitled to space in the Colonial Building at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Miss Emeline C. Reynolds, a book canvasser, was found murdered in a room in the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. S. J. Kennedy, a dentist, is under arrest. Valuable jewels and $500 which the girl had cannot be found.

Page 5.

Prince of Wales, Lennep, Mizpah, Winepress, Campania, and Field Lark were the winners at the Aqueduct track races yesterday.

The will of Joseph Banigan, the millionaire rubber king, came up for probate in Providence. It is expected that a settlement will be reached without a contest.

The New Yorkers outplayed the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday and won by a score of 4 to 0. Boston won from the Chicagos and are now leaders in the pennant race.

Page 7.

Word was received in Brooklyn that the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of that borough died in Austria while making a tour of the Continent with his family.

George M. Pullman, Jr., married Miss Lynne Fernald of Chicago in this city last evening after vain efforts to have the ceremony performed in New Jersey.

Senator McCarren said yesterday that the Chairmen of the County Committees would be requested to meet the Democratic Campaign Committee here next week and report upon the situation. The headquarters of the Campaign Committee will shortly be established at the Hoffman House. The call for the convention at Syracuse was issued yesterday.

Page 10.

Councilman Young of Woodridge, N. J., took single-handed two armed thieves and earned the $100 reward offered for their capture.

President Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia issued a call to New York underwriters for a meeting on Sept. 20 to consider measures for the prevention of further demoralization in fire insurance rates.

Page 11.

Many striking east side garment workers signed contracts at the old wage rates More than 1,500 cloakmakers quit.

John A. Horton, a coal broker at 11 Broadway, was held on a charge of robbing a neighbor broker's chest of money and papers.

Many claimants for the $1,000 reward offered for the production of John Pettit called at George Robinson's law office, but no information was received.

Page 12.

Brooklyn citizens are planning to give medals to Admiral Schley and the officers and crew of the cruiser Brooklyn.

The commission appointed to inquire into the condition of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding met yesterday to draft their report.

A number of coins, spoons, and other articles were found by workmen engaged in repairing the sewer in Sixth Avenue yesterday.

Lieut. Henry B. Wilson of the gunboat Bancroft reached Camden, N. J., after a flying trip from Key West, in time to find his dying father alive.

The Rev. Alexander Crosbie of Brooklyn made a statement regarding the condition of the young man who has been unconscious since October, 1896.

Katie Marrion, fifteen years old, of Rutherford, N. J., told in a Brooklyn police court how Frank Lean, ten years her senior, tried to compel her to marry him.

The City Council and Board of Aldermen passed resolutions looking to a National peace celebration here and to giving due welcome to returning soldiers and sailors.

Maurice D. O'Connell, a Treasury solicitor, has found evidences of fraudulent bidding for war bonds in the interests of brokers, but says the frauds were not as extensive as rumored.

Two passenger trains collided on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Denville, N. J., yesterday morning, and three passengers and a fireman were slightly injured.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported a tax rate for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of $2.01 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The special tax on corporations was fixed at $1.7558.

W. I. Coats of Tarrytown sent a cabman to bring the Rev. Dr. Todd to marry him. The cabman returned with Dr. Todd, a physician, the clergyman's son. The clergyman walked, and the wedding was delayed an hour.

Controller Coler announced that he had awarded the issue of new city bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. He said he deemed the higher bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. invalid because conditional.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen the Guggenheimer resolution against profanity was killed, but another one is to be substituted. A resolution was introduced, providing that the Government be asked to erect a monument for our soldiers who fell in Cuba.

Preparations are making to give Admiral Sampson's squadron a fitting reception on Saturday, when it will parade in the North River and fire a salute opposite Grant's Tomb. The vessels coming are the New York, Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Indiana. To these will be added the Texas, now at the navy yard, and perhaps the St. Louis and St. Paul, now at Montauk Point.

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DEWEY'S GUNS SCATTERED FEAR

Manila Resisted but Two Hours Before Surrendering.

LINES WERE TORN ASUNDER

Americans Swept Over the Spanish Trenches with Great Ease.

Due Notice Was Given by Merritt and Dewey—No Definite Account of Our Losses—Augustin's Flight.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—Further details of the bombardment of Manila and its unconditional surrender were obtained here today. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt gave due warning of the attack. Several demands were made for capitulation.

Admiral Dewey gave Gen. Augustin an hour in which to surrender, at the time of the last demand, made on Saturday. Gen. Augustin refused to comply. The bombardment, which began at 9:30 A. M., was continued for two hours, and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them. The antramures (those within the walls) attempted no resistance.

The First Colorado Volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defenses. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered 3,000 men. The American attacking force numbered 10,000; and the Americans were better armed, better trained, and in better condition.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest.

The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston, and Baltimore. The Spaniards assert that the fire of the Americans for the most part fell short, the only effective fire being from a small gunboat armed with quick-firing guns that was close in shore. It is also asserted by the Spaniards that "the Americans lost heavily in the storming, owing to the faulty construction of their intrenchments, which the Spaniards could command from the heights and upon which they poured a galling fire."

The Spanish trench extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city, forming a circle ten miles in circumference; and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack.

Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city, and, consequently, the town is understood to have been but little damaged. Some street fighting beween the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed in the intramures section.

The American version of the battle is not yet obtainable.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—According to a dispatch from Hongkong the Americans, about noon on Aug. 7, addressed to the Spanish Commander at Manila an ultimatum, demanding the surrender of the city and the Spanish forces within forty-eight hours.

During the interval of grace the Germans embarked all German subjects and others under German protection. The demand for surrender was repeated on the afternoon of Aug. 9, but the Spaniards requested a delay to enable them to obtain instructions from Madrid, by way of Hongkong. The request was refused.

A bombardment of the outer lines and outer batteries by the American warships was begun about 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 13. The Spaniards were soon forced to evacuate their southern position at Malate; and the Americans, who advanced on land, arrived soon after noon before the old town, which then surrendered. Manila itself, despite the heavy fire, remained completely unharmed.

The Americans notified the authorities at Manila that a bombardment by sea and land would commence at noon on Aug. 9. The city surrendered on the 13th; and the American flag was hoisted forthwith.

The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and the administrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside the town.

DEWEY MAY TAKE OTHER PORTS

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—Consul General Wildman to-day received a report from Admiral Dewey saying it was intended after the capture of Manila to dispatch cruisers on Aug. 14 to Iloilo and Cebu to accept the surrender of those ports, and also to send cruisers to Port Royalist, in Talawan, to capture the Spanish gunboats hiding there.

Another ship was detailed to capture the Spanish steamers plying between Labuan and Iloilo. Four Spanish gunboats at Bataan, in Panay, were also to be captured.

Consul Wildman credits the report, and says that should the vessels have left before the arrival at Manila of the British steamer Australia, which was chartered to carry the news of the signing of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities to that place, it will be an impossibility to recall the vessels in three weeks.

Yesterday a deputation of Hongkong Filipinos, headed by Agoncillo, High Commissioner and Ambassador of the Philippine Provisional Government, waited upon Mr. Wildman and congratulated him, on behalf of Aguinaldo, upon the splendid success of the American arms in the Philippines and the happy termination of the war in favor of America, and requested Mr. Wildman to wire President McKinley their congratulations and assurances of their allegiance, and an expression of their hope that the Filipinos will be represented on the Philippine Commission. Agoncillo, on behalf of the Filipinos, expresses the desire that Consul General Wildman shall be appointed on the commission.

AUGUSTIN FLED IN HASTE.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—Gen. Augustin, former Captain General of the Philippines, will start for Madrid to-morrow by the German mail steamer.

Gen. Augustin to-day said he did not know that the Kaiserin Augusta was to sail for Hongkong. He was informed that a launch was awaiting him which he boarded and was taken to the Kaiserin Augusta, which immediately started for this place.

This statement is considered an equivocation, as Gen. Augustin evidently knew his destination, and his escape was prearranged.

MADRID HEARS FROM MANILA.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—It is now known, from semi-official sources, that the Government knew yesterday that Manila capitulated on Saturday, after Gen. Jaudenes had taken over the command from Gen. Augustin, and the latter had been authorized to quit his post and to embark on a foreign warship for Kongkong. Manila apparently capitulated because of lack of food, the population and garrison having suffered the greatest privations.

The Government does not think the United States will try to make capital out of the fall of Manila, but the papers express much anxiety regarding that point. The Spaniards are pleased with the fact that Admiral Dewey excluded the insurgents from Manila and are hopeful that the friction that is still indicated will weigh with the United States in the settlement of the Philippine problem.

Notwithstanding this report concerning the Philippine situation, Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declares that he has received no dispatch from Gen. Jaudenes relative to the surrender of Manila; and that he only knows semi-officially that Gen. Augustin has arrived at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON AWAITS NEWS.

Consul Wildman's Cable Furnished All the Details Yet Known Officially of Manila's Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The State Department received notice late to-night of the arrival at Hongkong of the dispatch boat Zafiro, with advices from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. Up to 1 A. M. no messages from them had reached the Administration.

Further details were anxiously awaited at the State, War, and Navy Departments, for in each of them there was a means of communication, Admiral Dewey being depended upon to advise the Navy Department promptly, Gen. Merritt being expected to report with equal promptness to the War Department, while the State Department placed its dependence upon Consul Wildman. The officials were about ready to accept the surrender of Manila as an accomplished fact, however. A press dispatch stating that Madrid officially confirmed the surrender seemed to dispel all doubt on the subject.

It was pointed out by those who have followed the situation in Manila that Gen. Jaudenes, referred to as the officer who surrendered the city on Saturday, is the Spanish commander next in authority to Capt. Gen. Augustin. From this it is presumed that the Captain General left Manila prior to the surrender.

The change of conditions at Manila led to much conjecture. In some quarters it was felt that the course of the German naval officials in giving Capt. Gen. Augustin safe conduct from Manila might be open to some criticism. This view, however, found no expression in official quarters, and at the State Department it was said that the meagre and indefinite information on the subject permitted no intelligent consideration of the propriety of this act.

There appears to be no disposition to question the course of the German authorities, particularly in view of the fact that the surrender is more or less a formality, since Spain on the day previous had formally agreed to the occupation of Manila by the United States. If the unexpected had not happened, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt would have received word by to-day or to-morrow that peace was proclaimed and that Manila was temporarily to be occupied by the United States.

In that event a peaceful occupation of the city would have occurred the latter part of this week. But the bombardment and surrender have accomplished the same results in a more speedy manner. It remains to be seen, however, whether the bombardment, occurring after the formal proclamation of peace, creates complications. The authorities here do not believe that complications will arise, as it was evident the American commanders acted without knowledge of what the two Governments had agreed upon.

It is felt to be quite possible, however, that some complications may result from the damage wrought by the bombardment, by the enforced departure of Augustin, and by the contention probably aroused between the Spanish forces, the Filipinos, and the Americans on a forcible occupation of the city. The political status of affairs is said to be unchanged, there being no difference between a forcible and peaceable occupation of Manila.

GERMANY AROUSES SUSPICION.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, commenting upon the reticence of the officers and crew of the Kaiserin Augusta, says:

"The curious attitude of the Germans has provoked a deal of feeling here and some suspicion as to the real object of their secretiveness. The practice hitherto has been for cruisers leaving Manila, of whatever nationality, to bring the mails of every nationality represented at Manila. The Kaiserin Augusta brought only German mail.

"Governor General Augustin and his family, by prearrangement, were taken on board the German cruiser, which steamed at a speed of seventeen knots to Hongkong. It is supposed that the land forces on both sides suffered heavily.

"An American cruiser with dispatches is expected to-morrow."

The Times in an editorial article this morning, says: "As the signing of the protocol could not have been known when the Germans arranged to remove Gov. Gen. Augustin, the transaction comes remarkably near a deliberate breach of neutrality. But for the German action, Gen. Augustin would have been a most important prisoner of war. The whole story decidedly wants explanation."

The Times does not think that the United States will be satisfied to be bounded by the horizon advocated by Mr. Carnegie in The North American Review, and says: "On the contrary the American people contemplate entering cosmic society and playing their part in the movement of the world, instead of standing outside making money and influence which they cannot use for any purpose that appears to the imagination.

"Putting the thing in more concrete form, we imagine it is widely felt that there are, more especially after the actual capture of Manila in fair fight, responsibilities in connection with the Philippines which are not to be disposed of by such purely utilitarian and materialistic arguments as Mr. Carnegie puts forth."

The Times comments upon the Cerruti case as a useful reminder that arbitration is not always so easy, rapid, and efficient a method of settling disputes as philanthropists are apt to believe.

The Daily Chronicle says the action of the German commander in removing Governor General Augustin is likely to increase the tension between Germany and America. It is evident from the order given to the Lynoch Company of Birmingham for a large number of military cartridges, that, though the war is over, the crisis still exists."

To Repair the Manila Cable.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—The officials of the Manila cable are anxiously awaiting permission to repair; and a cable steamer is now at Singapore awaiting instructions.

MERRITT CHECKED THE REBELS

MADRID, Aug. 16—5:30 P. M.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, it is reported here, took the greatest precautions in order to prevent the insurgents from interfering with the capitulation of Manila or approaching the city.

The Madrid press fears that the surrender may affect Spain's position in the negotiations for the future government of the Philippines.

A Loving Cup for Dewey.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Piccadilly Club of this city has had a very valuable loving cup made at the Rockwood Works here for Admiral Dewey. Col. Markreit and other members of the club have communicated with the Admiral regarding the presentation of the same. The loving cup is the finest article of the kind that was ever manufactured in this city.

OUR GUNNERY AT MANILA.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Manila correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Nothing could be more humane than the Americans' capture of the town. Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defenses and the trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish intrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the centre of Old Manila.

"Defending this long line of at least ten miles were not over, and probably under, 5,000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers, and natives. About half that number were in hospitals. The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans on shore and aboard the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of attack.

"The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish, the marksmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a mail race compared with their stalwart opponents, and, worn out by a hundred days' siege and disappointed by the failure to arrive of the promised Spanish relief squadron, they had lost heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies—the English and Japanese near the Americans, and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay north of the Pasig River. The British cruiser Immortalite and her consorts kept fairly near the American line. The attacking squadron formed in line between Malate and Old Manila with the Concord watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater.

"The Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40, and a fairly continuous but by no means furious cannonade was kept up until 11:20. By that time the Malate fort was silenced, and the American troops then stormed the intrenchments.

"Spaniards who were in the earthworks tell me that the quick-firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido, which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effects than was the raking fire of the ships.

"Resistance to the American attack was impossible. The First Colorado Regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line; but, soon outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Malate suffered severely from the bombardment. The vaunted intramures defenses were not tried.

"The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 1:30, and the order to cease firing was immediately issued in the centre of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterward between the rebels and Spaniards.

"The only fear felt in the city is in regard to the conduct of the insurgents. As I write this in the house of the German Consul a brisk fusillade is going on between the combatants and musketry fire is rattling all around."

COMMENT ON MANILA'S FALL.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The papers this morning comment upon the unheroic and theatrical figures cut by Governors General Augustin and Glanco.

The Daily News congratulates Admiral Dewey upon the humanity he displayed.

The Standard says: "The fall of Manila gives America a valuable asset in peace negotiations, but does not diminish the difficulty which President McKinley will have to face. The overthrow of Spanish rule seems likely to reduce the Philippines to a state of anarchy unless measures are taken to provide them with a stable government."

The Standard's article comments upon the magnitude of the results achieved, contrasted with the limited scale of the operations of the war.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred on the South Atlantic Coast and in the Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley, the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and in the Red River of the North Valley. The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts, and is high in the Northern Rocky Mountain regions.

Showers may be expected on the South Atlantic Coast and in the Middle Mississippi Valley; fair, followed by showers in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions. Generally fair weather is indicated elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Lower Missouri and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	67	72
6 A. M.	69	68	73
9 A. M.	70	70	78
12 M.	90	78	82
3 P. M.	88	78	85
6 P. M.	80	77	82
9 P. M.	70	75	80
12 P. M.	69	74	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The highest temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 1 P. M., and the lowest 67 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

SPANISH EVACUATION

President Appoints Two Commissions to Adjust Matters.

ALL ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS

Admiral Sampson and Generals Wade and Butler for Cuba.

Schley, with Major Gen. Brooke and Brig. Gen. Gordon, to Represent the Government in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President to-day appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. They follow:

For Cuba: Major Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler.

For Puerto Rico: Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon.

OUR CABINET CONSIDERS CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The government of the Island of Cuba and the management of its cities and ports is one of the serious questions which the Administration is now considering. There is no difficulty regarding the territory already occupied by the United States forces for arrangements regarding tariffs, the collection of duties, and the management of affairs is easily determined.

But the government of the other portions of the island from now until the Spanish evacuation is a more serious problem. It is believed that the customs and laws of Spain must continue until the occupation by the United States takes place; that Spain will collect the customs dues and manager the ports for the present. But that is not the only difficulty. The resignation of Gen. Blanco may be the forerunner of resignations of other officers, and perhaps disturbances in the Spanish Army. More difficulties will attend the government of Cuba during the interim than anything else that has been presented so far, and it was one of the leading topics under consideration by the Cabinet at its meeting to-day.

SENATOR ALLISON DECLINES.

President Wants a Democratic Senator for the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President to-day tendered to Senator Allison of Iowa an appointment as a member of the Peace Commission. Senator Allison, however, could not see his way clear to accept the honor. The tender was made in the course of a lengthy interview to-day at the White House. The Administration has been anxious to secure his services, as his long experience in public life, and especially as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and on the Finance Committee, would make him particularly valuable in the adjustment of the knotty financial problems likely to arise during the deliberations of the Paris tribunal.

During a portion of the interview ex-Representative Bourke Cockran of New York was present. His services in the McKinley campaign, along with other circumstances, gave rise to speculation that he had been summoned here by the President in connection with the making up of the Peace Commission.

Mr. Cockran asserted, however, that he was here solely on private business and merely called to pay his respects.

"I am not a candidate for any office, and no offer, direct or indirect, of any sort of an appointment has been made me," he added.

It is understood that the President has tendered to Senator Gorman of Maryland a place on the Peace Commission, and that he has declined the offer.

The President now, it is stated, is looking about for another Democratic Senator to take the place of Senator Gorman.

SPANISH APATHY ALARMING.

Senor Silvela Warns Sagasta in El Tiempo to Return to the Constitutional Guarantees.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Times's Madrid correspondent says:

"The philosophic resignation of the educated classes and the fatalistic apathy of the masses seemed to be alarming even the Conservatives. To-day their organ, El Tiempo, in an article commonly attributed to Señor Silvela, sounds a warning note which is attracting much attention. After quoting a passage from Isaiah, and expressing regret that in Spain there is no man like the Hebrew prophets of old to reproach the rulers with their hardness of heart, the writer laments the fact that there is no perceptible agitation in the public mind and no movement among the people. A short time ago, the article says, it was feared that foreign complications might produce internal disturbances threatening the very life of the nation. Now the contrary result is apprehended. The nation has been so chloroformed that it seems in danger of collapse from weakness of the heart's action. No matter where the doctor puts his finger he feels no pulse. If this continues decomposition and death must ensue.

"The war with the ungrateful sons of Cuba failed to stir national sentiment, and even the struggle with an aggressive foreign power, with its disasters, deceptions, and territorial losses, hardly stirred the surface of popular sentiment. Spain is expelled from vast regions which she discovered, conquered, and civilized, without even the patriotic consolation of occasional military success. Yet one remarks no spasm of national conscience, and so great is the general indifference that a large section of the public regards with sympathy the press censorship, which prevents the newspapers from troubling their comfortable repose.

"All this indicates only too clearly a profound and regrettable change in the National character, and it becomes the duty of those who have the direction of public affairs to find a remedy for the dangerous disease which threatens to undermine the vital forces of the body politic.

"So far this modern emulator of the Hebrew prophets is clear enough in his admonitions to his hard-hearted and stiff-necked fellow-countrymen; but when he comes to recommend a remedy he is not quite as clear and practical as could be wished. 'It is necessary,' he says, 'without being deterred by the sorrows, shortness, and risks of party dissensions to raise the moral sense of the central Government. Those will find themselves deceived who imagine that public order and the stability of the throne will be assured when the Republicans do not shout in the towns and the Carlists do not rise in the mountains, when officers do not conspire in barracks, and the country does not object to be mystified in elections.

"'If a new course is not steered very soon, we will run the risk of condemning ourselves to death as a European nation, and some one will soon be found to execute the capital sentence.'

"If this authoritative utterance was not actually written, it was at least sanctioned by Señor Silvela, and it is regarded in many quarters as a semi-official announcement that the Conservative Party intends to abandon the attitude of benevolent neutrality which it has maintained toward Señor Sagasta and his Cabinet since the commencement of the war. Such seems indeed the only logical inference to be drawn from the article as a whole; but Spanish politicians, even those who are most logical in their discourses, are not always logical in their conduct. If not a party declaration of war, it is at least a friendly hint to Señor Sagasta that, in the opinion of the Conservative Party, the time has come for the re-establishing of the Constitutional guarantees and the convoking of the Cortes."

RECALL OF SPANISH TROOPS.

MADRID, Aug. 16—5:30 P. M.—The Cabinet has decided to order Gen. Blanco and all other Spanish Generals in the Antilles to remain at their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

To-day's Cabinet Council was almost exclusively occupied in considering the details of the repatriation of the troops. The question of convoking the Cortes was postponed until the next meeting of the Cabinet. The Council to-day also discussed the appointment of a Peace Commission.

Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, says that the United States Government has expressed a desire that the commission shall be composed of the most important men in diplomatic and political circles.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, denies that he is opposed to the nomination of Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies in the preceding Cabinet, as one of the Commissioners. The Foreign Minister adds that he could not be hostile to a nomination which had not yet been proposed.

It is asserted in well-informed quarters to-night that Señor Sagasta will provoke a crisis over the question of convoking the Cortes, on which the Ministers still disagree.

The Italian Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, has expressed to Spain his satisfaction over the cessation of hostilities, and the earnest wish that after having fought with honor Spain may enjoy the blessings of peace.

THE QUEEN REGENT GRATEFUL.

She Thanks the French Government and Confers Decorations.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—According to El Tiempo, the organ of the Dissident Conservatives, Señor Silvela, the leader of that party, intends to block the Government's policy.

The Queen Regent has personally thanked the French Government for its good offices in obtaining peace and has charged Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris to inform M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Her Majesty has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos III.

A similar distinction is bestowed upon M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Madrid.

Señor Sagasta, on leaving the Palace this afternoon, denied that Gen. Blanco and other generals were opposing the Government's policy, as had been alleged.

El Imparcial publishes a letter from Havana, whose writer asserts that Gen. Blanco "had succeeded in hoodwinking the Americans as to Admiral Cervera's whereabouts," but that the Madrid Government "frustrated his plans by announcing the arrival of the squadron at Santiago de Cuba."

NO PAY FOR THE INSURGENTS.

Alger Denies that the Step Is Considered as a Peace Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Alger and other members of the Cabinet took occasion to deny the reports current in Cuba of an agreement to disband the Cuban insurgents and for the United States to pay them off, in the interest of promoting peaceful conditions on the island.

The proposition, it is stated, would not be entertained by this Government, and it is further suggested that such an action would require legislative sanction in an act of Congress.

RUSSIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Count Cassini Sends a Message from Narragansett Pier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Besides the congratulatory note of the Italian Ambassador felicitating the Government of the United States on the signature of the preliminaries of peace with Spain, the Secretary of State received, on the night of the 13th inst., a telegram from Count Cassini, Ambassador of Russia, dated at Narragansett Pier, tendering his congratulations upon the conclusion of the protocol, which, according to the memorandum issued by the State Department giving this information, "assures a peace alike glorious to this country and honorable to her adversaries of yesterday."

RISE IN CUBAN STOCKS.

Peace Measures Create a Boom in the Market at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 15—9:09 P. M., (Delayed in transmission)—The reports put in circulation some days since with respect to the progress of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States have had the effect of stimulating orders sent from Europe and other countries by cable, to buy Cuba's public stocks. So far back as Aug. 10 the rise in all securities of this class began, and on Thursday and Friday of last week silver rose from a 40 per cent. discount to a 22 per cent. discount; while railway stock rose from 25 to 30 points in some instances late Friday afternoon, although the rumors that the protocol had already been signed were believed by many to be tricks of the speculators to affect the market. When the facts were known on the following day the rise was maintained.

Harbor Lights at Teneriffe Relighted.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Aug. 16.—The lights in the harbor here, which were extinguished shortly after the declaration of war, have been relighted.

SKETCHES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, one of the Commissioners for Cuba, was little

Continued on Page 2.

CONTAGION FEARED AT CAMP WIKOFF

Three Yellow Fever Cases and Many Suspects Now There.

RIVAL AUTHORITIES CLASH

Quarantine Order Issued by Gov. Black Ignored by Gen. Young.

71ST MEN EXPOSED

Many More New York Soldiers Arrive on the Grand Duchess, Which Is Infected—The St. Paul Passengers Land—Severe Suffering.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 16.—Orders were received here this evening from Gov. Black declaring a State quarantine against Camp Wikoff, to take effect at 5 o'clock to-day, but Gen. Young, the commander in chief of the camp, at once announced that the orders were not effective, and the clash between the State and Federal authorities is fairly on. It has been expected for several days, or ever since Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, inspected the camp, and is due entirely to the fact that the troops arriving on the transports from Cuba have not been kept secluded in the detention camps, but have in many instances been allowed to mingle with the unexposed troops brought here from different camps in the United States.

It is only since this morning that determined efforts have been made to keep the quarantined men in the detention camps. A Provost Marshal was appointed, and a score of sentries under his direction at once began clearing the camp of all men who appeared to be new arrivals. This proved a most difficult task, however, as it is almost impossible to tell the Cuban campaigners from the men who were encamped at Southern points. In consequence, the camp is overrun with exposed men.

Gen. Young has been aware of this state of affairs for several days, and made a vigorous protest to Col. Forwood, the Surgeon in Chief, for not exercising greater care in posting picket lines around the detention camps. This morning Gen. Young made the rounds and personally instructed the pickets as to their duty in the matter, but still all during the afternoon, men supposed to be isolated were found in the lunch room near the station, in the telegraph station, and around the railroad grounds.

Freedom Among Officers.

Gen. Wheeler, who only landed yesterday from the Miami, went to New York on this morning's train. Col. Roosevelt and Lieut. Woodbury Kane were at the station last evening and mingled freely with friends and newspaper men, although they should have been detained for at least five days. The result was that early in the day word was said to have been received from Dr. Doty threatening to quarantine the camp unless all incoming troops were kept strictly secluded. Gen. Young at once telephoned to Surgeon General Sternberg at Washington, but details of the long-distance conversation were kept secret. It was learned, however, that the Surgeon General had instructed Gen. Young to keep him advised of every move and to submit to no State authority. Gen. Sternberg held that Camp Wikoff was under his jurisdiction and would be quarantined only when the Surgeon General thought it necessary. Acting upon these premises Gen. Young issued an order making the quarantined declared by Gov. Black ineffective.

The action of the State authorities in quarantining this camp, it is believed, was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that there are now three positive cases of yellow fever here and twenty-seven suspected cases. One positive case came from the St. Louis and two from the Grand Duchess, which arrived here from Santiago at 4:30 this morning. The twenty-seven suspected cases also came from the same vessels.

The Grand Duchess left Santiago on Aug. 9 with 1,153 men, comprising Companies B, F, H, I, L, and M, and sixteen men of Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, with Col. A. A. Downs in command, and a detachment of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, under command of Major McLaughlin. In all there were 224 sick men on board when she was inspected by the Quarantine officer, the largest number that has yet come on any transport. With the exception of the yellow fever patients and the suspects the complaints of the men are mostly malaria and dysentery.

The work of disinfecting was at once begun, and it is expected that the troops will be in a condition to be landed to-morrow. The strictest seclusion of these men will be insisted upon, and a double line of guards will be placed on each side of the road through which they will march to the detention camp. Communication of any nature whatever will be prohibited, and not even a note will be allowed to pass through the lines. This is a sore disappointment to the relatives and friends of the Seventy-first men, who are already beginning to arrive here in the hope of seeing the long-expected soldiers.

St. Paul Passengers Ashore.

The St. Paul this afternoon landed her passengers, who included 279 men of Companies A, C, D, and G of the Seventy-first New York and 700 men of the Second United States Infantry. Capt. Clark of the Oregon was also a passenger.

The New York troops were in charge of Major Whittle, and a more wretched-looking lot of men than they were, have still to be seen here. Pale, emaciated, with the unmistakable traces of fever stamped upon their faces, they excited the pity of the few persons who saw them land at the pier. Even those who had friends waiting for them, and there were only three or four, were hardly recognized as they passed by. Orders were issued that all who could not stand the two-mile march to the detention camp were to remain at the dock and await the arrival of ambulances. About fifty took advantage of this order, and the others fairly dragged themselves along the hot and sandy road. Several gave up, however, before they had gone 500 yards, and fell out, dropping to the side of the road and in some instances weeping from sheer

weakness. One man—Private Engelke of Company C, recruited from Tarrytown—became hysterical and was assisted by an officer to a seat on a pile of lumber at the railroad station. A crowd soon gathered around him, but the Provost Marshal dispersed it and ordered the sick man to proceed to the detention camp at once. He had recovered somewhat and tried to obey the order. Fortunately, an ambulance came along after he had walked a few steps and mercifully took him to his camp.

Helped by Mrs. Downs.

One of the worst-looking men was private John M. Barnum of Company G. He was too sick to walk, though he manfully tried it and sank down in the lunchroom. Mrs. Downs, the wife of Col. Downs, was in the vicinity, and gave him some delicacies. He recuperated in a few minutes, and resumed his march.

From conversation carried on during the march with some of the men, it was learned that they had embarked at Santiago in a small transport called the Berkshire, which was to convey them to Guantnamo. Originally there were 353 of them who were to go on the St. Paul. Fifty men, however, were found to be too sick to stand the trip, and were refused before embarking on the Berkshire. At Guantanamo, where the St. Paul was waiting for them, Surgeon Wood of the Second United States Infantry rejected twenty-four more as unfit for transfer, and to him the credit for the good condition in which the St. Paul arrived is largely due.

Late to-night Capt. Higgins, who is the official mouthpiece of Gen. Young, made this statement: "I have just left Gen. Young, who said to me: 'It had been suggested that the camp be quarantined. I would be glad if it were quarantined against the entire State of New York, but of course I have no such intention. I don't take any orders from Gov. Black.'"

Record of the Seventy-first.

Major Whittle was seen at the dock and made the following statement relative to the report made by Gen. Kent and accusing his battalion of blocking the way of advancing troops on the charge up the San Juan Hill:

"Gen. Kent has the privilege of criticising my command, of course, but these are the facts in the case: On that eventful day I received an order from my Colonel in the morning to take my battalion forward and deploy and protect the advance. I did as directed, and received no further orders. I sent word to Col. Downs asking him whether he had received any further orders, and he replied in the negative. It is not true that we broke ranks in confusion. They did the best they could under the circumstances."

Major Whittle strongly hinted that he had been the victim of considerable jealousy from the time that he had left Camp Black. There had been, he intimated, a consistent effort to run him down, and personal enmity had been largely responsible for the attack made on himself and his command.

Capt. Linson of Company D said his men had heard rumors of an attack that had been made on them, although they were not yet acquainted with the details. He said it was a cruel and unjust accusation.

"The men of the Seventy-first," he declared, "fought well, but they were at a great disadvantage. They had suffered severely from sickness even before getting to Cuba, and during the fight. Their antiquated arms were responsible for the terrible position in which they were placed. Whenever a Seventy-first man fired he immediately became the target for Spanish bullets. The smoke not only betrayed their location but blinded them and interfered with their aim."

Massachusetts Man's Words.

Four officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, which is at present in Puerto Rico, were passengers on the St. Paul. They were Col. C. F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chapin, Major G. H. Taylor, Capt. V. A. Goodell, and Chaplain W. F. Desseault. They came on board at Guantanamo, having resigned from their regiment in consequence of a quarrel with Gen. Garretson, who is in command of the brigade to which the Sixth Massachusetts is assigned.

Col. Woodward made a sensational statement in which he said that he resigned for the reason that he would not comply with an order to shoot his own men, who, on account of physical disability, could not keep up with the regulars on a march. His statement of the affair is as follows:

"My regiment went aboard the St. Paul at Newport News and the voyage to Puerto Rico took exactly eighteen days. We arrived at Guanico and were at once ordered to Yauco, where the march to Ponce was begun, a distance of twenty-one miles. My men were heavily loaded, carrying all their packs and supplies. Their long confinement on the transport had made them stiff and they had absolutely no opportunity to take any physical exercise. Naturally they were in poor condition to march in the hot sun and they straggled, but I doubt if they straggled any more than other troops. The first day was, of course, the hardest day for them and they only made five miles. That evening Gen. Garretson, who was in command of the brigade, came over and spoke in none too mild a manner about my regiment straggling. I explained the situation as best I could, and the General left.

Refused to Shoot His Friends.

"The next day we made about ten miles, and the men were so worn out that almost two-thirds of them dropped out. Gen. Garretson again came over, and this time he ordered me to take out the stragglers and shoot them. I replied that I could not, and would not do that, as a number of the men were my personal friends, men whom I had been associated with all my life in Boston. Surely, I could not kill my friends. The third day we arrived at Ponce. The other troops got there early in the day, and we came there toward evening. Gen. Garretson passed some highly uncomplimentary remarks about the regiment, and said it was a mob, not a body.

"For the next few days I heard nothing more, when suddenly I and the other field officers, including Capt. Goodall, who was acting Major, received orders to appear before an examining board to be examined as to our competency to hold our respective ranks. The board was composed of Gens. Garretson, Henry, and Wilson. I asked if it was to be a court-martial and received no reply. The authority to examine volunteer officers is vested in brigade commanders by a recent act of Congress and of course I had to comply. I received a hint, however, that my resignation would be most desirable, and seeing that I was powerless to avoid trouble for myself I resigned. With me a curious thing is that among the stragglers whom Gen. Garretson personally abused was private Draper of Company M, a son of the former Ambassador to Italy. He had distinguished himself in a skirmish which took place when we first landed at Guanico and his commission as Lieutenant was at that time already on its way."

The Matteawan Passengers.

The transport Matteawan, which arrived here late last night, brought 527 men, comprising Battery H of the Fourth Artillery, and 9 men from the First Cavalry. She had 70 sick men on board, but no yellow fever, and her passengers will be landed to-day without undergoing the fumigating process. They will, however, be quarantined for the usual length of time. The health office reported two deaths on the Matteawan, one from paralysis of the heart, due to the extreme heat, and the other from drowning. In the latter case the man jumped overboard, and before help could reach him he went down.

The Grand Duchess brought the body of Lieut. Miller, a brother-in-law of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. The Lieutenant died in Cuba, and his brother went after the body.

The first death to occur at this camp was recorded to-day at the Government hospital, where J. Know Green of Gonsales, Texas, a Rough Rider, succumbed to internal hemorrhages caused by dysentery. His brother, who is a physician at Gonsales, was notified. The trooper will be buried with military honors to-morrow morning. There are at present 378 sick men in the general hospital, 24 of whom are suffering with typhoid fever and are in a serious condition.

Aside from the three yellow fever patients and the twenty-seven suspects, the rest are all afflicted with either malaria, dysentery, or stomach troubles. To-morrow, however, there will be fully 500 men in the hospital, and there is urgent need of nurses. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and Dr. Brown have agreed to send all typhoid fever patients that may come in on transports to New York. Patients already here will not be moved.

Howard Townsend of the Red Cross today sent a message to Mrs. Elliott Cowdin of 15 West Eleventh Street, New York, asking for more nurses. He informed her that there were 378 cases in the general, and 800 men in the detention hospital. He wants another hundred nurses, and requests that an appeal be made to the hospitals in New York, if the Red Cross list is exhausted. He said typhoid patients are dying for lack of nursing. Six hundred men of the Second Cavalry arrived here to-day from Fernandina, Fla., and were assigned to a camping ground. A number of the men are sick, but no case is serious enough to be placed in the hospital.

Plenty of Water in Camp.

The big new pump was placed in position at the deep well this morning and pumped for a few minutes. It showed a capacity for 750,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. It started with fifteen feet of water in the well, and when it was through there were still fifteen feet there, showing it came in as fast as it was taken out. It was fine, cold water. This seems to solves the water question effectually.

The hospital accommodations are being enlarged so as to meet the demands that will be made upon them. The detention camp will also steadily grow. Most of the troops as they land are sent there. It promises to be well filled for some time. Men are presumed to be detained there from four to five days.

The new Post Office is not yet ready for occupancy. The building is ready, but the internal fittings have not yet arrived.

There was another large crowd on the noon train to-day, relatives and friends of men in camp, who came to see them, notwithstanding Gen. Young's order that they would not be welcome.

The weather for the last two days has been fine, and the men who have been here a week show the beneficial effects. They walk more erect, and seem to have new life infused into them.

A. E. Orr has placed his cottage, out near the ocean, at the disposal of Col. Roosevelt and wife, and they will occupy it.

Roosevelt Talks About His Men.

Col. Roosevelt became enthusiastic again this morning regarding the work done by men of his regiment. He said:

"In the big fight the men who did well were so numerous that I couldn't begin to mention them. Thirteen of them were wounded more or less severely, yet continued fighting to the end of the day. A New Mexico cow puncher named Weller, for instance, who was shot in the left arm, continued to use his rifle across his arm, because he couldn't grip it any longer. Another Weller, a Yale athlete, who was shot in the head, never left the fight for a moment, and there were eleven more men like them. There was Pollock, the Pawnee Indian, and Goodwin of California and Proffit of North Carolina, two sharpshooters who between them killed eight of the Spanish guerillas; Daniels, the ex-Sheriff of Garden City, and Bell of Colorado, one of the Cripple Creek Deputy Sheriffs, and Sergt. Campbell of Arizona, McElhenney of Louisiana, Dudley Dean, the Harvard quarter-back, Winslow Clark, also of Harvard, and scores of others, equally as gallant, every man of whom performed some feat of distinguished gallantry in that fight.

"Among the men whom I recommended for promotion because of their gallantry and efficiency on the field of battle there were, among others, Major Jenkins of South Carolina, Capt. Frantz of Arizona, Adjt. Keyes of New Mexico, Lieut. Dame of New Mexico, Capt. Woodbury Kane, who deserves special mention for the way in which he performed all his work, whether in fighting, marching, or doing camp duty. Lieuts. Ferguson and Tiffany, and, finally, my right and left bowers, Lieut. Greenway, the ex-Yale football player, and Lieut. Goodrich, former Captain of the Harvard crew. I almost dislike mentioning these names, because there are hundreds of others who really deserve mention as much. There was not a First Sergeant but to whom I should like to give a commission if I could. No one could have done better than Wrenn and Larned, the tennis champions, or Trumpeter Foster, or my own orderly, Henry Bradshaw, who was by me literally every moment."

FOUND CAMP WIKOFF EXCELLENT.

Mrs. McLean Says Well and Wounded Lack Nothing Needful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Margaret Sumner McLean of the Woman's National War Relief Association has written a letter to Surgeon General Sternberg concerning her observations of the sanitary conditions at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. She declares that the camp is in excellent condition, and that good provision has been made for the troops. Mrs. McLean's letter is in part as follows:

"We took a carriage and drove all over the camp. We talked with officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates, white and black. We did not hear a single complaint. We were struck with the cheerful, alert manner and bearing of the men. When we reached the hospital, Col. Forwood met us and showed us the hospital tents, as far as arranged, and explained to us his plans for its completion. The situation is ideal. Between each two hospital tents there is a fly tent, which serves as a sitting room in the daytime for patients able to leave their beds and a sleeping place for the nurses at night. There are to be long, wide, floored, and roofed alleys at right angles, the tents opening on to them.

"We went into the hospital kitchen and I saw and I tasted roast beef, boiled potatoes, a good rice pudding, and an excellent cup of coffee. There were two large ranges in the kitchen, one of which is to be for the exclusive use of our 'special diet' cooks, who went down to-day.

"The Surgeon in charge of the hospital tents, Dr. Brown, was ubiquitous. He had lost fifty pounds at Tampa, but said he felt 'like an athlete.' The poor young Assistant Quartermaster was crazy about the failure of the carpenters to work in the rain—said he had slept right on the spot where they were to begin work early in the morning, but when we left, after 12, no one had appeared. I went down there heartsick from all I had heard. I came home rejoicing in the truth as I had seen it."

THE VIEWS OF DR. DOTY.

He Says He Has Nothing But Praise for Gen. Young's Conduct of the Camp.

Dr. A. H. Doty was seen at his office shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, when news of the Governor's order quarantining Camp Wikoff had not reached New York. At that time it was reported that such an order had been issued by Dr. Doty, and when asked about this he said:

"I have issued no order whatsoever. The camp is in charge of Gen. Young. I am a State health officer, and my present duty is to make such suggestions to Gen. Young as are expedient. Suggestions to him are very few.

"He is conducting the camp with remarkable tact and skill, which in itself precludes any probability of my giving an order; for this would not occur unless affairs there were being poorly managed. Besides, such an order would seem to indicate that there was a lack of harmony between the authorities at Camp Wikoff and myself. I wish to state most emphatically that we are working in close touch and in perfect sympathy, and I have only the greatest praise to bestow as to the conduct of the camp.

"No, I do not believe the men will take advantage of Gen. Wheeler's leaving quarantine and think themselves privileged to do likewise. In the first place, he left under orders, and, anyway, I do not believe the men would consider that a precedent and leave promiscuously on their own responsibility."

GEN. WHEELER GOES SOUTH.

He Compliments the 71st, Tells How to Fight Spaniards, and Picks Roosevelt for President.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler passed through the city yesterday, having been summoned to Washington by the Secretary of War. The General had arranged for a hearty breakfast, a thing rare in his late experience, when the order from Secretary Alger was handed to him. With military promptitude he left Camp Wikoff and came to this city, where he took an early afternoon train for Washington. Some members of his family, who had been waiting for him here, met him at the Waldorf-Astoria and accompanied him on his return to the South.

The General is now the hero of two wars, and his journey from Montauk Point to the Waldorf Hotel was almost a triumphal march. People flocked to the railroad stations and turned out to see him and to press his hand. He made a continuous speech all the way, giving, in his characteristic high-pitched voice, little bits of information or opinion to all he met.

He talked freely on the proper way to fight Spaniards, and on the conduct of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers at the battle of San Juan.

"I have never had but one opinion on the subject. I have always believed that the Spaniards would never face the splendid dash of our soldiery. They might fight us hard in the bush and behind their works as long as we kept at a distance; but I felt that they would not stand up and fight us when we went at them as we went at each other in the Civil War. In our conferences at Tampa, aboard transports and in Cuba, I always urged this policy upon Gen. Shafter, who was of the same opinion.

"The event has justified the belief. At La Guásima, as at El Caney, and San Juan, our rushing tactics carried the day. The Spaniards would not stay in their trenches even to fight us. As soon as they saw we were coming, they concluded it was time to get out. They fought well, though; much better than most of us expected. At El Caney and at San Juan they stood their ground quite valiantly for a time. But they lack the staying quality of our soldiers and would not stand to their guns in an almost impregnable position. Their courage oozes out of their fingers."

As to the conduct of the Seventy-first, Gen. Wheeler said:

"The only difficulty with the Seventy-first is that which besets all raw volunteers, or raw troops of whatever kind. They were inexperienced, they did not know what to do under certain circumstances. Very naturally, when they fought in extended order, they lost that feeling of mutual support which is so much to a soldier. There was some confusion and dismay, but I do not believe there was any cowardice. Give them the training of regulars and these men would make as good soldiers as any who have added glory and prestige to our arms.

"Then there was some jealousy on the part of the regulars, and again the Seventy-first was armed with a gun whose black powder made the men mere targets for the Mauser rifles. These things made the boys feel alone and unsupported, and fully accounts for their confusion on the 1st of July, but they did some magnificent fighting, and have fully redeemed themselves from that first brief indiscretion."

Gen. Wheeler also spoke in warm praise of the gallantry of the Rough Riders and of the courage and dash of Gen. Wood and Col. Roosevelt. He also contributed a fact which will serve as part basis for the final judgment that will be passed upon the Cubans.

At a conference with Gen. Castillo before the battle of La Guasima, he said, the Cuban leader promised to join him in an early morning attack on the Spaniards, at the head of 200 men. When morning came Castillo was asleep, and the Americans marched on to the attack without him.

The General thinks that this State should elect Col. Roosevelt Governor, and predicts that he will soon be the people's choice for President.

Gen. Wheeler is gratified at the prospect of another term in Congress. The collapse of the opposition to his renomination and the decision of the Republicans of his district not to nominate a candidate, he noted with considerable pride. Unless his services are needed by the country, it is the expectation of Gen. Wheeler to resign from the army in the Autumn so that he may resume his duties in the House of Representatives.

ROUGH RIDERS LEAVE JERSEY.

They Go to Join Their Comrades at Montauk—The Sending of Supplies.

The Rough Riders who had been in Jersey City since last Thursday, and were ordered to Montauk yesterday left the city with not a little regret, for they had been royally entertained by the residents of he place. They left in two detachments. They were taken to Long Island City on ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Despite the fact that the men had scattered all over the city after the dinner given them by residents of the Ninth Ward on Monday night, only two were missing when the second detachment sailed away. The men were heartily cheered as they marched from the Fourth Regiment Armory to the Bay Street Ferry, and there was a great crowd at the latter points to see them off. On their march they were reviewed by Mayor Hoos and other Jersey City officials. Josephine, the lioness mascot, was carried in her cage to the ferry, and she, too, came in for a share of attention.

Twenty trained female nurses will go to Montauk to-day in charge of Miss Quintard of St. Luke's Hospital. They are sent by the Red Cross Auxiliary for Maintenance of Trained Nurses. A lot of supplies were sent yesterday by the Red Cross.

Mrs. Ellen Walworth of the Woman's National War Relief Association, and her daughter Miss Reubina Walworth, will go to Montauk to remain as long as their services can be of any benefit to the sick soldiers. Miss Walworth is a graduate of Vassar College, and has recently been at Fort Monroe engaged in nursing the sick. A. J. McIntosh has put the steam yacht Marion at the disposal of the association.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday secured fifty trucks and teamsters to assist in the unloading and transfer of freight and supplies at Camp Wikoff. The wagons and 200 horses will be loaded on the ferryboat Nevada and a Starin barge and taken to Montauk this morning. Col. Wells Willard of the Commissary Department says that the department has now completed all arrangements for the shipping and handling of the commissary supplies for the camp. Three thousand loaves of fresh bread were delivered at the camp Monday, and yesterday 7,000 loaves were shipped. The Government expends 16 to 20 cents a day in feeding each man and the officers and the Commissary Department say that the men are fed as well as any body of soldiers in the world.

SOLDIERS DYING OF NEGLECT.

Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers Appeal to Their State for Succor.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 16.—Members of the Fifty-second Iowa Volunteers wired an appeal to a local paper here to-day, begging the Governor and people of the State to rescue them from the awful situation in which they find themselves at Chickamauga Park. The division hospital is stated to have a capacity of only 100 men. It is forced to care for 600, of whom one-half are from the Fifty-second.

Sewer facilities, they claim, are utterly lacking. Medical attendance is insufficient, and the water is absolutely unfit to drink. Typhoid and malaria are declared to be increasing.

The men are willing to die, concludes the appeal, but not like dogs from neglect and indifference.

Funeral of Corp. Felter.

The funeral of Corp. Warren Felter of Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, who died Saturday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Edward King, 718 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases contracted in the Santiago campaign, was held last evening. The Rev. Dr. F. M. Fairchild, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, officiated. Corp. Felter was conscious to the end, and was describing the climbing of the San Juan Hill to his mother and sister when he expired.

When It's Hot

You feel all played out, weak, and debilitated because your blood is impoverished. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best summer medicine you can take because it enriches and vitalizes the blood and takes away that tired and languid feeling, creates a good appetite and gives refreshing sleep. A small amount invested in Hood's Sarsaparilla will yield rich returns in increased vigor and vitality.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

WHEELER TO SEE MR. McKINLEY.

There Is Wonder in Washington as to How He Broke Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. "Joe" Wheeler reported to-night to the Adjutant General of the Army at his office, soon after his arrival from New York. He was apparently in the best of health and talked freely of his experiences at Santiago. Gen. Corbin was asked why it was that Gen. Wheeler had been ordered to Washington in spite of the detention of five days ordered for him at Montauk Point.

"But he wasn't," answered Gen. Corbin. "He was ordered to report at Washington, and the expectation was that he would report at the earliest practicable moment. If the quarantine laws required that he should remain five days, this department, that enforces law, would expect him to obey it. I do not know how Gen. Wheeler got away, but there seems to be a matter somewhere for the quarantine authorities to settle. Gen. Kent was also ordered to Washington, but he telegraphed that he still had two or three days to serve under detention. If Gen. Wheeler had sent a similar dispatch, it would have created no excitement or serious disappointment in Washington."

Gen. Wheeler was sent for at the suggestion of the President, who thought that he would be glad to be here with his family and was willing to afford him an official occasion for coming. At the same time his presence will give the President a chance to consult with Gen. Wheeler about some things at Santiago that are interesting now that the war is over. Gen. Wheeler is to call upon the President to-morrow morning.

PRIVATE LADUKE SENTENCED.

Wisconsin Volunteer Must Spend His Life at Fort Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department has received the following:

Ponce, Aug. 15, 1898, 10:32 P. M.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Replying to your cablegram, Private Laduke has been convicted by court-martial of killing Private Stafford and sentenced to life imprisonment; penitentiary at Leavenworth designated. He is now under guard here, awaiting transportation.

GILMORE, Brigadier General.

Alexander Laduke was a member of Company I, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, and was enlisted at Marinette. Thomas Stafford, the murdered man, was a member of the Thirteenth Infantry, regular army. The murder was the result of a quarrel in a wine shop near Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Service for the Army and Navy.

A service of intercession for the Army and Navy will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, five minutes after noon to-day.

CERVERA LEAVES PORTSMOUTH.

Spanish Admiral Again the Recipient of Noisy Attentions.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—After a sojourn of three days in the city, during which time he was almost constantly employed in looking after the interests of his officers, who are prisoners, Admiral Cervera, with his son, left this afternoon for Annapolis, going to Boston, and, by the Fall River Line, to New York.

A big crowd assembled in the station to bid the distinguished visitor good bye, and the Admiral had hard work in reaching the train. He was nearly fifteen minutes going through the throng, during which time he shook hands with hundreds of persons. He was still shaking hands when the train pulled out from the station.

Before he left, the Admiral stated that upon his arrival at Annapolis he would continue his work of arranging for the transportation of his men to their native land, and he hoped their departure would be made within a month. He also said he expected to leave for Spain some time before the first of September.

While here, a request was made of the Admiral that the men at Camp Long be allowed to parade through the city before they left for Spain, but he was obliged to refuse his sanction of the plan on account of the poor condition of the men.

The Admiral spent most all the morning in the navy yard, and took a formal leave of Admiral Carpenter just before coming over to the city. Before leaving he publicly expressed his thanks to the people of Portsmouth for the hospitality shown him during his stay.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Admiral Cervera spent an hour or two in the city this afternoon while on his way from Portsmouth to Annapolis. During a greater portion of the time the Admiral kept within the precincts of a hotel in order to avoid a curious crowd, but he could not get the Fall River train without being subjected to the curious gaze of many thousands. A hearty cheer was given him as the train rolled out of the Park Square Station.

Death of Richard Earle.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Richard Earle, seventy-seven years old, died in the Morris Plains Asylum yesterday. He was one of Hackensack's oldest residents, and lost his fortune when the old Hackensack Bank failed some years ago. He was father-in-law of the late Judge Charles H. Voorhis, who committed suicide two years ago in his office in Jersey City.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA

First Three Cases Reported Among the United States Troops at Key West.

THREE OTHERS ARE SUSPECTED

Surgeon General Sternberg Receives a Dispatch from the Marine Barracks—Hope of Controlling the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The first report concerning yellow fever among the United States troops in this country came from Key West to-day. Surgeon General Sternberg believes that it can be kept under control.

Surgeon General Sternberg received the following dispatch from Key West:

Key West, Aug. 16, 1898.
Surgeon General, Washington:

Three cases of yellow fever and three suspected cases officially reported at marine barracks here. Have fifty men at this hospital, mostly from the Fifth Corps, ready for duty, and thirty-one convalescents able to travel. BORDEN, Surgeon.

Similar information to that received by Gen. Sternberg came to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service. The latter at once instituted steps for the purpose of obtaining data showing the origin of the disease and to prevent its spread to other places. A representative of the Marine Hospital Service has been sent to Key Kest to confer with the Naval Officer and with the State officials and all necessary measures to restrict the fever to its present limits will be taken. Dr. Wyman is hopeful in view of the isolated position of Key West that this can be successfully accomplished.

TROOPS LEAVING SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following dispatches were posted at the War Department shortly after midnight:

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16.
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

Leona left to-day with two companies Ninth Cavalry, three companies Twelfth Infantry, two companies Thirty-fourth Michigan, one battery heavy artillery, and Lieut. Parker with gatling gun battery.

Arcadia also left with two light batteries.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16.
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

The Eighth Ohio now on board the Mohawk; will sail in the morning.

SHAFTER, Major General.

BURNING SPANISH DEAD.

Rain Quenches the Fire When Nearly Seventy Bodies Are Heaped Up to Burn at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16, 5:30 P. M.—The Eighth Illinois Regiment arrived this afternoon and will garrison and police the city.

The bodies of the dead Spaniards continue to be cremated. Over 700 have been burned so far. This afternoon seventy were to be burned.

Over two rails a dozen bodies are stretched, across them another dozen, and then about thirty corpses are stacked in a pile ten feet high. The pile is then saturated with kerosene and the torch applied. A fall of rain put out the fire, causing the bodies to be only half burned.

Around the pile lay twenty-two coffins containing corpses in a state of decomposition. Several bodies were strewn upon the ground. Altogether about seventy unburied and unconsumed bodies lay around. This happened at a cemetery within the city limits. The authorities and the cemetery officials say it is impossible to get men to work at the cremation. Wages of a dollar a day prove no inducement to the natives to work at this gruesome toll.

The unconsumed bodies will be left upon the earth until to-morrow, when fine weather may help the work of cremation. These seventy corpses represent two days' dead from the Spanish camp. The danger to the population from the foul odors, the presence of the buzzards, vultures, and flies is incalculable.

REVIEW AT CAMP THOMAS.

40,000 Men to Parade Before a Vast Crowd of Spectators.

CAMP THOMAS, Ga., Aug. 16.—Preparations are being made to-day for the review of the army to-morrow morning. In this review every man out of the hospital will participate, and the total of those marching will be over 40,000. Excursion rates have been made to Chattanooga on account of the event, and a crowd of 50,000 people will witness the parade. The review begins at 8 A. M., and will continue about four hours, or until every regiment passes the reviewing stand.

The Eighth New York and Third Tennessee, two regiments of Brig. Gen. Colby's command, the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, are moving camp to a more exposed location. The third regiment of the brigade, the First Vermont, will remain where it is until it leaves for Fort Ethan Allen.

Young Wife's Suicide in Brooklyn.

Clad in the dress in which seven weeks ago she was married to John Jantzen, a saloon keeper at Pearl and Beaver Streets, in this city, Mrs. Annie Jantzen, twenty-five years old, last night committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas in the apartments which she occupied with her husband at 218 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn. She had sent the servant out early in the afternoon, and told her not to return before 9 o'clock. When Mrs. Jantzen was found about 8:30 o'clock by her husband, and her brother, who had come to visit her, she had been dead several hours. One end of a rubber tube was in her mouth and the other was attached to a gas jet, which was turned on. No reason can be assigned for the suicide.

Texas Republicans Meet.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 16.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, E. H. R. Green calling the delegates to order. In his address, Chairman Green referred to the war, commended President McKinley's administration and declared for territorial expansion. His words were received with great applause. To-night the Executive Committee reported, recommending Henry Ferguson, colored, for temporary Chairman. This is virtually a victory for the opposition to State Chairman Green, who is a son of Mrs. Hetty Green. The Populists are endeavoring to secure a Republican indorsement of Barnett Gibbs for Governor, but the Executive Committee will not consider the proposition.

New Building Society in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—The Secretary of State has licensed the Vojta Nopectak Building and Loan Association of Chicago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Josef Wisters, Josef Watonsek, and Waclar Schott are the incorporators.

American vs. Spanish Soldiers.

From The Cleveland Leader.

When the Americans attacked Spanish trenches in front of Santiago, they found their task hard, and the fighting was bloody, but they gained ground. When the Spanish regulars tried the offensive near Manila, they did not drive the American volunteers who held the trenches a single inch. The fighting was hard, but the attacking force was beaten back. The war had not been marked by many battles on land, but enough fighting has been done to show that while the Spanish troops are brave and far more efficient than most Americans formerly believed they could be, they are not equal to our blue-coated heroes. That is clear as day.

A Klondike Newspaper.

From The Seattle Post Intelligencer.

The Klondike Nugget, one of the two papers published at Dawson, is having a great deal of trouble finding its town subscribers, who pay $24 a year for the privilege of getting a semi-weekly edition. A paragraph in a recent issue explains the difficulty by saying that it is very hard to find some of the houses according to the addresses left at the office. Among those mentioned were "the cabin with the screen door," "the slab house facing the river," "the big tent with two stove pipes," and "the cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."

AMBASSADOR HAY ACCEPTS.

He Will Become Secretary of State When Mr. Day Resigns to Become Peace Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Ambassador Hay, at London, has accepted the office of Secretary of State.

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, and was graduated from Brown University in 1858. He then entered the law office of Abraham Lincoln as a student, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., in 1861.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected President he made young Hoy his private secretary, and during the civil war appointed him to the position of Adjutant and aide de camp. For several months he served under Gens. Hunter and Gillmore with the rank of Major and Adjutant General, and was also brevetted Lieutenant Colonel.

After Lincoln's death Col. Hay was made Secretary of Legation to the American Minister at Paris, and was Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna in 1868. He then resigned his position and came back to this country, but was soon afterward appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. He returned to the United States from Spain in 1870, and for five years thereafter was an editorial writer on The New York Tribune.

In 1875 Col. Hay went to Cleveland, Ohio, having married a daughter of Amasa Stone of that city. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him First Assistant Secretary of State, a position he held for two years. At the end of President Hayes's term of office Col. Hay returned to Cleveland and, in connection with John G. Nicolay, began work on the life of Lincoln, which was afterward printed in The Century Magazine. President McKinley, on March 16, 1897, nominated Col. Hay to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Col. Hay is the author of several books of fiction that have won him distinction as a writer. His "Pike County Ballads," "Jim Bludso," "Little Breeches," and "Castilian Days" have made him popular. For several years before going to England he had made Washington his home.

COMMENT ON COL. HAY.

London Papers Congratulate Him, but Regret His Departure.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The papers this morning, while expressing regrets over the departure of Col. Hay, give voice to satisfaction that he is going to fill a post which promises important results for Anglo-American relations. All compliment him upon the splendid services he has rendered here.

The Daily News publishes an interview with First Assistant United States Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, in which he is quoted as saying that nobody who understands the real sentiment and desires of the American people and the McKinley Administration can doubt the advisability of Col. Hay's new appointment.

"As a member of the Government," said Mr. Heath, "I violate no secrets in saying that the people of the United States and Great Britain are rapidly finding themselves traveling in much the same direction. Col. Hay's London popularity makes him popular at home. That is a strange thing to say, looking at past events; but it shows the trend of opinion.

"Then again, the questions with which Col. Hay will have to deal in the next few months are questions which he already has had a very large hand in as Ambassador. He will be able to look at them first through the eyes of Europe and then as an American. In many respects I regard Mr. Reid as Col. Hay's most likely successor. His health is now better than it has been for years, and it was ill-health that debarred him from office before.

"While there are some local reasons why Mr. Reid would be opposed in New York, I believe that if Mr. Platt's partner, Judge Tracy, were appointed to the Peace Commission he would agree to Mr. Reid's going to London."

SPANISH EVACUATION

Continued from Page 1.

known before the opening of the war outside of naval circles at Washington. He commanded the battleship Iowa when the Maine was destroyed in Havana Harbor, and was appointed President of the court of inquiry. Admiral Sampson was born in Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840, and is four months younger to a day than his fellow-officer, Winfield Scott Schley. When very young he helped his father as a day laborer, but, through the assistance of Congressman Morgan of Wayne County, he was appointed a midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1857.

At the opening of hostilities in 1861 he was a Master on the frigate Potomac, and January, 1865, found him executive officer of the iron-clad Patapsco. While in this position he ran the boat into Charleston Harbor in order to locate the mines. The Patapsco was blown to pieces, but he escaped without injury.

The first ship he commanded was the Alert in 1874, and in 1888 he was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Academy, where he served for four years.

Since the formation of the new navy he has commanded the San Francisco and the Iowa. When war was declared he replaced Admiral Sicard as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, and has since held that position. Admiral Sampson is known both for his executive work and knowledge of naval strategy. He has made a special study of ordnance matters for years, having been connected with that bureau of the Navy Department during much of the time he was on shore duty.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who has been in command of the Flying Squadron much of the time since April last, will be the naval officer on the commission to settle the evacuation of Puerto Rico.

He was born in Frederick, Md., Oct. 9, 1839, and at an early age showed unusual fondness for the navy. By dint of persistent effort he succeeded in getting an appointment to the Naval Academy, and was graduated in 1860.

In direct opposition to his father and older brother, he took the oath of allegiance to the Union, and fought against his relatives throughout the war. He was promoted Master in 1861 and attached to the frigate Potomac. He was on the steam gunboat Winona of the West Gulf blockading squadron 1862-3; was engaged with a field battery near Port Hudson, and in all the engagements which led to its capture, July 9, 1863. He received his commission as Lieutenant, July 16, 1862; as Lieutenant Commander, July 25, 1866, and as Commander, June 10, 1874. From 1880-83 he was a lighthouse Inspector, and in 1884 was in command of the Greely expedition, which rescued that arctic explorer in the nick of time and brought the survivors home. He received his position as Captain, March, 1888. Since the new navy was built he has commanded the Baltimore and the New York. He was at Valparaiso on the Baltimore during the Chilean trouble. Just previous to the war with Spain he was promoted to Commodore, and after the declaration of war was ordered to command the Flying Squadron, with the Brooklyn as his flagship.

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon.

Brig. Gen. William Washington Gordon, a Commissioner for Puerto Rico, has not been prominent during the late war, as he has remained South expecting to go with Gen. Coppinger to Puerto Rico, which he preferred to the honor of commanding a division of "stay-at-homes."

Gen. Gordon is descended from distinguished ancestors. His grandfather was an officer with Nathaniel Greene in the Revolution, and his father was the first appointee to West Point from Georgia. Gen. Gordon was born in Savannah, and was a classmate at Yale of Stewart L. Woodford and Henry E. Howland. He entered the Confederate Army May 1, 1861, as a Lieutenant of cavalry, and retired as an Adjutant in Gen. "Joe" Wheeler's brigade. Since the civil war he has been in commercial business in Savannah. He also has been senior officer of the Georgia State Militia, and four times commanded them in suppression of mob disorders. As a merchant he is connected with several leading institutions in Savannah, and is President of the Savannah Cotton Exchange.

Major Gen. James F. Wade.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, one of the Commissioners for Cuba, was born in Ohio and received his appointment to West Point from that State, graduating with the class of '61. He served throughout the civil war, and was honorably mustered out of the service April 15, 1866. On May 1, 1866, he was appointed Captain in the regular cavalry, and was advanced to the Colonelcy of the Fifth Cavalry April 21, 1887. He was appointed Brigadier General June 2, 1897.

At the commencement of the war with Spain he was in command of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. He was appointed a Major General of Volunteers by President McKinley, and has been in command of the First Army Gorps at Camp Thomas since Gen. Brooke left for Puerto Rico.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

Major Gen. John Rutter Brooke, a Commissioner for Puerto Rico, is second in command to Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico, and, like him, is a veteran of the old volunteer army. He was born near Pottstown, Penn., July 21, 1838, and is therefore sixty years old. He enlisted as a private

SPANIARDS MADE NO FIGHT

A Chance to Inflict Heavy Losses on Our Troops Thrown Away in Puerto Rico.

COWARD EVACUATED PONCE

All Our Men First Landed Might Have Been Crushed by a Skillful Commander — Rejoicing of the Natives.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 3.—Had the Spaniards been enterprising they could have administered some severe punishment to the American invading forces here. For a week after the first landing was made at Guanica we had small detached bodies at various little points, miles from support, which might have been surprised and cut to pieces or captured, had the enemy been bold and dashing.

With but two regiments ashore guarding our base, and without cavalry or guns, Col. Hulings, with two battalions of the Fourth Pennsylvania, advanced out on the main road to San Juan, over which the Spaniards retreated, and established two companies at Juan Diaz, eight miles away. Six companies were held in reserve in the rear of the town.

Considering the force at his command, Col. Hulings disposed his men admirably, but the Spaniards, who at first considerably outnumbered Col. Hulings's force, could at any time have flanked him. The broad fields which stretch away on each side of the military road are covered with growing sugar cane, from six to ten feet high, and would afford shelter to an army corps. But the Spaniards did not attempt to molest the invaders, although they must have had plenty of information regarding our location and numbers. They did not even attempt to waylay the little detachments which Col. Hulings sent out on the various roads for reconnoitring purposes. Occasionally these reconnoitring parties would run into a Spanish outpost and retire, but the next day, when the reconnoissance in force would reach the spot the Spaniards would have disappeared.

Spanish Commander a Coward.

Evidences were continually found between Juan Diaz and Coama, fourteen miles beyond, of contemplated resistance, which had been abandoned at the sight of our uniforms. Bridges were found ready for mining, trenches were begun and abandoned. The Spaniard seems to fight best when his back is against the wall. It was so at Santiago; it will probably be true here. He seems to dread the first onset, but once the fighting is begun, he shows an utter indifference to death. Thus, without striking a blow, the main Spanish force which had been stationed here retreated all the way to Aibonito, while the small garrisons in the towns and villages, after committing all sorts of depredations and terrorizing the inhabitants, were all drawn in at that point.

Perhaps it is no small wonder that they grew faint-hearted when confronted with the Americans, who had dealt them such heavy blows by land and sea, but it must also be said in their defense that San Martin, their commander here, was considered a rank coward for evacuating Ponce, and it took the Spanish troops some time to rally after the demoralizing example set by him. When Otega, his superior, took command, San Martin was sent to San Juan under arrest.

The wholesale desertion of the volunteers doubtless contributed also to the early demoralization of the regulars. It is a tribute to the soldiers of Spain, however, that not one of them deserted. The volunteers are a poor lot. Most of them are natives or Spaniards anxious to get into the public service. They joined the volunteers because no man can live on the public in any capacity in Puerto Rico unless he is enrolled as a volunteer. With the prospects of immediate American control over the island, these people took the first opportunity of deserting.

Quick to Change Allegiance.

A French ship Captain, who was at Guanica when the first landing was made there, says he heard volunteers denouncing the "American pigs" that day with abundant Spanish profanity, who two days later were greeting our soldiers at Ponce with profuse protestations of friendship for us and unbridled invectives upon Spain and everything Spanish. These two-faced wretches are simply timeservers. Many of the Spaniards of the better class make no such protestations, although they are genuinely glad that the end of Spanish rule, with its exactions and oppressions, is at hand. They do not forget that they are Spaniards, proud of a race whose achievements were so many and so great, and they view with grief the final ruin of Spain's military glory.

The writer lodged one night last week at the hacienda of a rich sugar planter, just outside of Juan Diaz. The planter was a Spaniard. His wife and children were born in Spain. They were rather frigid at first, but when they ascertained that the writer and his companion were correspondents, not officers, they gradually became more genial, and, after disposing of a bottle of fine old Madeira, the old gentleman actually wept. Not, he said, because the Americans were to possess the fair Island of Puerto Rico. He had been in America, and fully realized that with our conquest would come progress and many advantages to the inhabitants. He wept, he said, because the Spanish soldiers had basely deserted their flag and dishonored their country. To be defeated, to yield to superior force—that was honorable. But to flee—that was disgraceful. Then, as his eyes lighted up, he said: "But Otega and Macias will retrieve the national honor. They will fight. They may die, but they will fight."

It was strange to hear this Spaniard, who honestly rejoiced because of the prospective American conquest, bewail the fact that thus far the invasion had been bloodless. He desired to see the island conquered, not surrendered.

Little Desire for Independence.

The Puerto Rican natives, especially the poorer classes, have given us the most enthusiastic welcome. They had dreamed for years of the time when the hand of the oppressors would be removed from their throats; and now it has come. With the exception of a few of the rich, they seem to care little about the independence of the island. The old revolutionists, ambitious for political power, inquire anxiously if we will retain possession of the island and shout enthusiastically for "Puerto Rico Libre," but the great majority cares but little for independence, perfectly satisfied with the conviction that we have come to drive out the Spaniards.

Last Tuesday the writer accompanied a reconnoitring expedition under Gen. Roy Stone of Pennsylvania into the mountains north of Ponce. It was remarkable in more ways than one. Gen. Miles had ascertained that the enemy's position at Aibonito was almost impregnable, and he had decided to turn the left flank of the Spanish position by landing Gen. Brooke's force at Arroyo, and thence moving his column to Cayoy, in the rear of the Spanish position at Aibonito. The advisability of a movement by our left flank was also discussed. This could be done if the road across the mountains to Arecibo, on the north coast, was passable.

Gen. Roy Stone Reconnoitres.

The reports were that there was a fine carriage road from Utuado to Arecibo. The only question was as to the character of the road as far as the former point. Gen. Stone volunteered to make the reconnoissance. He took with him several men of the Signal Corps, four newspaper correspondents in carriages, armed with Remingtons, and C Company of the Second Wisconsin. The start was made at noon.

The road led straight up to the tip of the mountain for ten miles, and the infantry company was soon far behind. The carriages were drawn by native ponies, and went up the mountain on a gallop, except when the reckless drivers stopped to breathe the animals. It was right into the heart of the enemy's country. The road rises to an altitude of five thousand feet, and is an extension of the military road from San Juan to Ponce, which cost 25,000,000 Spanish pesos. Even to the top it is a marvelous piece of engineering. At times it is hewn out of the solid rock, hanging over sheer cliffs a thousand feet deep. At others it spans gorges with stone bridges. The scenery of the Alps, though bolder, of course, is not more beautiful. Everything is covered with luxurious tropical verdure, even the rocks. Brilliant flowering plants and trees splash the green with vivid color. Once at the top, the completed military road is ended, and then we started on to Adjuntas, ten miles on. The drivers drove like jehus. The vehicles had no brakes, and the little ponies, on the descent, were on the "dead run" to keep away from the wheels. Bounding, turning, swaying, now an inch from a precipice on but two wheels, and now swinging into the side of the cliff, the occupants holding on for dear life, the vehicles went at a tremendous pace, as the drivers whipped on their mad beasts. One false step, a stumble, would have sent us whirling off into space. Few Western stage drivers could have safely accomplished this feat.

Bombarded with Bouquets.

After one more ascent we went tearing down into the town. Rapid as had been our progress, word of our approach had preceded us; and, as we drove in, still at a gallop, women and children lining the streets bombarded us with bouquets of roses, fuschias, and wild flowers, while the men who formed the background cheered the Americans and cried "Down with Spain!"

We were hailed as deliverers. This quaint little town up in the mountains has a picturesque little square, or plaza, where the people congregated to cheer and welcome us. They had some American flags which they had made themselves. These they waved aloft. The Alcalde welcomed Gen. Stone formally, and the latter made the assembled populace a speech from the veranda of the Town Hall. In their enthusiasm the people could not wait for the translation. At every sentence they cheered. Then they cheered the translation.

It was dark when the formalities were over, and every citizen constituted himself a reception committee, beseeching the members of our party with invitations to dinner. Gen. Stone finally accepted the invitation of a rich Englishman, who had lived there fifty-four years. His children spoke nothing but Spanish and French, and the old gentleman was so delighted that he could himself still speak English that he would not take no for an answer.

"I was afraid I had forgotten my native language," said he, speaking slowly and as if groping for his words. "Of course I read English books, but no one here speaks English, and the words sound strange to me. It is like a memory of a former existence to hear you talk. But, oh, so pleasant to the ear. I thank God an English-speaking people has come at last."

Council of War Held.

The correspondents insisted upon going to the hotel, taking with them half a dozen natives who had been particularly pressing in their invitations, and we had dinner with half the town at the doors and windows. Our guests wanted to drink our healths at every pause in the conversation and several times during each of the courses. They appeared intensely grieved when we declined to sample all the different kinds of wine they offered.

After we had finished, the natives began to show alarm. They had supposed that many troops were just behind us. Two hundred Spaniards had retrated through the town in the morning and the natives feared they would return. We informed them that our troops would be up in an hour or more, though we knew they were miles behind. After a council of war Gen. Stone decided to suggest gently to the natives the advisability of their maintaining a line of outposts around the city, pending the arrival of our troops. This they readily agreed to do, while we arranged our sleeping quarters so that, if the necessity arose, our little force would be able to make at least a show of resistance.

But the enemy did not appear. The people remained in the streets and the open-air cafés about the plaza until the morning, singing and making merry. Several times crowds came under our windows and they awoke us with cheers. When we returned the next day we were charged $45 for the trip; but it was worth the money.

As to the genuine joy of the native inhabitants over our coming there can be no doubt; and when this island is ours we will possess one of the garden-spots of the globe. Columbus spoke truly when he said in 1493 that it was an earthly paradise. From the ocean the island looks like a sea of hills. The rough, mountainous country is in the centre, the main chain, the Cayoy Mountains, extending across it from east to west. Another chain, the Yuguilla Mountains, runs from Cape San Juan to Arecibo; but the foothills are all laced with little streams running through broad savannahs that would make the heart of an American farmer throb with pleasure.

The soil is a rich deep loam; and the mountain rocks are mostly limestone. Sugar plantations in the bottom-lands and cocanut and coffee plantations on the hills greet the eye everywhere.

MASSACRE OF PUERTO RICANS.

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PONCE, PUERTO RICO, Aug. 15.—White flags flutter at the Spanish and American outposts and all is quiet. The first report of outrages by the Spaniards within their lines was brought to the headquarters of Gen. Wilson to-day by a priest who headed a deputation from Ciales, twenty miles northeast of Utuado.

The inhabitants of the place raised an American flag after the Spanish troops had left. The troops returned, tore down the flag and macheted ninety of the inhabitants. This occurred on Saturday. The priest appealed to the Americans for protection, but the latter are powerless to interfere in the present circumstances, even though a reign of terror be inaugurated.

The Chester with the First Engineers, Col. Griffin, arrived to-day. Batteries A and C of the Pennsylvania Light Artillery, the Governor's troop and Sheridan troop disembarked from the Manitoba and are camped on the outskirts of the town. No disposition of these troops has yet been decided upon. The Columbia will sail to-night for New York, via St. Thomas and Key West.

The warships Puritan, Terror, Prairie, Gloucester, Wasp, Leyden, and Annapolis will go to Guanica to-morrow, and will remain there until they receive further orders. The harbor there is a good one.

COURTESY AT SAN JUAN.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 16.—The American cruiser New Orleans attempted to enter the harbor at San Juan de Puerto Rico yesterday under a flag of truce, with a notification of the signing of the protocol, but was unable to do so on account of the sunken wreck at the entrance. Her Captain went ashore in a small boat and was graciously received by Captain General Macias, who accepted an invitation to dine on board the cruiser.

Gen. Miles and his staff, escorted by Troop A of New York, will visit Gen. Wilson at the front to-morrow, and may remain for several days.

DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

Major General John R. Brooke to be Placed in Command.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Arrangements are being made at the War Department for the establishment of a new military department on the Island of Puerto Rico similar to those recently established in the Province of Santiago de Cuba and in the Philippines.

The new department will be known as "The Department of Puerto Rico," and will be commanded by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, now with the army of occupation in that territory.

GEN. GRANT REACHES PONCE.

First Volunteer Engineers Also Arrive on the Chester.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Late to-night Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a cablegram announcing the arrival this evening at Ponce, Puerto Rico, of the transport Alamo, having on board Gen. Fred D. Grant and staff and a part of the First Kentucky, commanded by Col. Castleman.

All told, the Alamo had on board about 650 men. Gen. Corbin was also advised this evening of the arrival at Ponce of the transport Chester, with the First Volunteer Engineers.

Gen. Miles's Family Off to Join Him.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and her daughter, who have been stopping at the Holland House, left this city last night for Charleston, S. C., on their way to join Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico. At Charleston they will go on board the transport Obdam, which is expected to start for Ponce to-morrow.

United States Buying Cartridges.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Kynoch Company of Birmingham is reported to have received to-day an order for 10,000,000 military cartridges, to be promptly delivered to the United States Government.

HONE CAME HOME TO DIE

Twelfth Regiment Corporal on Sick Leave Succumbs at Roosevelt Hospital.

HIS OFFICERS ARE BLAMED

His Mother Says His Death Was Brought About by Negligence, Bad Water, and Insufficient Food at Chickamauga.

Philip Hone, a Corporal of Company H of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and a great-grandson of Philip Hone, Mayor of New York City in 1825 and 1826, died at Roosevelt Hospital Monday from illness contracted while with his regiment at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. During the few days preceding his death, Corp. Hone related to his mother and sisters what purported to be an account of the treatment he had received at the camp, to which he attributed the ailment which he realized would end fatally. It is probable that his mother and her friends will make complaint at Washington, charging several officers at the camp with culpable negligence and indifference.

At the hospital, the mother, who is a widow, was told her son had died of typhoid fever. He was home on a furlough, obtained with great difficulty and permitting an absence of ten days from camp. Toward the end of the furlough his mother, seeing his precarious condition, begged an extension of time. For a while it seemed that her efforts would not be successful, and the young man grew impatient and declared he would return from his sick bed to camp if no extension was granted, as he would not be classed as a deserter. The morning he was removed to the hospital notification that his leave had been extended for another twenty days was received through the mail.

"They have killed my boy," was the constant cry of the sorrowing mother at her home, 175 West Eighty-first Street, yesterday. Through her tears she related what she had heard her son say about the treatment he had received in camp and why he thought his sickness was due to neglect of the officers and Surgeons.

It appears that he had been a member of the National Guard for eight years, since he was eighteen years old. At the call for volunteers he was one of the first to enlist. He accompanied the regiment to Peekskill, and later to Camp Thomas.

Says He Was Starved to Death.

"My boy was literally starved to death," Mrs. Hone said yesterday. "That is exactly what a nurse at the hospital told me. He was nothing but skin and bones, and when he came up from the camp he was so worn out and emaciated that the fever just took him away easily. If he had come to us sooner we might have saved him. Dr. George M. Parker of Roosevelt Hospital said to me: 'I would have taken him one week before he came we could have saved his life.' We sent him in camp boxes and bundles of food, but, of course, he could not live on that. He had money, but it was a long way to the nearest place where good meals could be procured.

"The water the boys drank at camp, Philip told me, was as dark and dirty as his leggins. It tasted bad, and the boys were afraid of it, but they were drilled six hours a day, and would come into camp with their tongues actually hanging out. They had to drink something.

"At first, Philip told me, the authorities of the regiment or the camp, I do not know which, used to boil the water and serve it when cooled. But after a time they got lazy and told the boys to boil it for themselves. Many of them did so, and after boiling a supply would leave it in bottles in their tents. Just so soon as they went to drill afterward some one would steal the bottles and the boys, coming back in an agony of thirst, would try the dirty water."

Mrs. Hone also said her son had told her of occasions when he got but two hard biscuits and two potatoes for his day's rations. He had mentioned how the troops were drilled six hours a day. This applied to the volunteers, whose officers wanted to get them to compare well with the regular troops. These latter did not suffer from the demands of their officers nearly as bad. Capt. Parker, one of the regular army officers, had been placed over one company of the Twelfth, and he had been kind to the troopers. When one line was drilling Capt. Parker would allow the other to rest, but the volunteer officers kept them on the go for the entire six hours.

Dropped from Exhaustion.

"One day some General came to the camp," Mrs. Hone continued, quoting her son, "and a review was held. My boy was so weak that when they ordered the men to the 'double quick' he fell. He picked himself up and followed about seventy-five yards, when he fell again. He then dropped out of the ranks, and an ambulance picked him up later. Ammonia and a pill of some kind were given to him, and he was told to go and rest. That was all they would do for him.

"He felt so bad he dropped down under a tree, and later found he could not walk. When the boys came back from the review, he called for help, but no one went to him. Then he shrieked and screamed, and attracted the attention of Lieut. Col. Seiter, who pitched into the officers who had left him there, and ordered my boy sent to the hospital. Even the hospital was bad. There was not even a board for the sick men to lie on. No mattresses—only wire springs for a few. Many of the sick had no covering and nothing to protect them from the rain.

"Major Ward, the Surgeon, said Philip was suffering from lumbago and nervous prostration. Whatever it was, he got worse, and asked repeatedly for a furlough. He did not get it, and was drooping steadily, until Capt. A. V. Z. Post gave him a line as permission to leave, and said he would send his furlough after him."

While in Camp Thomas Hone's company was presented with a silk flag made by his sisters and their friend, Miss Cecilia Bull. The young ladies had also gathered 100 four-leaved clovers to supply the entire Company H with the emblems of good luck. Hone had always been a great favorite in camp and in town. He had attended Trinity School of this city and the Burlington Academy, New Jersey, and had assisted his father before the latter's death, in 1895. Since that time until he enlisted he had been in the advertising business.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, Saturday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected some of the Twelfth Regiment men on furlough here and some of the old regiment will attend and see that military honors are rendered. The interment will be at Greenwich, Conn.

SIXTY-NINTH'S SICK SUFFER.

Mrs. J. J. Gest of Cincinnati Says It Is Without Hospital Tents at Fernandina.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Mrs. J. J. Gest of this city, who has made a tour of inspection of the army camps of the South under the auspices of the Army and Navy League of Cincinnati, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the troops in the way of hospital supplies, has just returned from a three weeks' inspection. While commissioned especially to look after Ohio regiments, she extended her observations through the camps of other troops. She reports an immediate and crying need in the camp of the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, now at Fernandina, Fla. Mrs. Gest found that regiment entirely destitute of hospital tents and with not one-half enough medical supplies. The sick are occupying their own tents, which are without floors, and fever patients have the earth for their bed. The sick men have no clothing but their uniform.

There are, she reports, no sheets, cots, shirts, tubs, nor towels, and an absolute lack of the most ordinary appliances for the sick. The only fund for the purchase of milk, ice, and other things for the sick is, she adds, derived from the profits of the regimental canteen. Mrs. Gest says the location of the camp is delightful, and she is sure the suffering from sickness will be greatly reduced as soon as the urgent needs of the soldiers can be supplied.

Private J. Scanlan Dies of His Wound.

Private James Scanlon of the Seventy-first Regiment died yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, from a wound received in the battle of Santiago. He lived at 19 Olive Place, Brooklyn, with his mother and a married sister, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher, and was employed by a mill dealer named J. Parker, at Newtown. When the war broke out his family refused to allow him to enlist. He ran away from home, went South, and there joined the Seventy-first. The funeral will be at St. Francis de Sales's Church, Broadway and De la Salle Place, to-morrow morning.

Private Giesemann Dead.

Reports from Santiago received yesterday contained the announcement of the death of Private Arnold Giesemann of the Seventy-first Regiment from yellow fever. Private Giesemann enlisted in the Seventy-first on his eighteenth birthday, which he celebrated two weeks before the destruction of the battleship Maine. He lived with his mother and sister at 183 East Eightieth Street.

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Eighteen Men Dead and 1,729 Are Sick, Principally with Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Shafter's dispatch to the War Department to-night concerning the health conditions of his troops at Santiago reports the death of eighteen men. The dispatch in full follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug 16, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

Sanitary report for Aug. 15. Total number sick, 1,729; total number fever cases, 1,397; total number new cases, 130; total number fever cases returned to duty, 163.

Deaths, Aug. 2.—Nathan Jacobson, civil—typhoid fever.

Aug. 3—Private John W. Ecker, Company G, Ninth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever.

Aug. 5—Charles E. Reidner, Tenth Infantry, yellow fever.

Aug. 6—First Lieut. Carl Kopps, Tenth Infantry, yellow fever,

Aug. 8—Private Roy Baners, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; Sergt. Mat Ingomar, Troop D, Ninth Cavalry; yellow fever.

Aug. 12—John A. Colebaugh, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry; typhoid fever.

Aug. 13—Private Joseph O. Egbert, Company F, Second Infantry, malarial fever, exhaustion, and diarrhoea; Private Charles Hutcheon, Company D, Ninth Infantry, intermittent fever with anemia resulting from malaria; Private Gorver Powell, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever, complicated with dysentery.

Aug. 15—Private John Prathcock, Battery H, Fourth Artillery, typhoid fever; Bernard Taylor, civilian, yellow fever; Private Eugene A. Lutz, Troop G, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, yellow fever; Private John A. Curtin, Company C, Second Infantry, malarial remittent fever; Private Joseph M. Haney, Company F, Sixth Infantry, typhoid malarial fever; Sergt. Arch Hale, Company L, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private Benjamin Riley, Company M, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private Fred Stetson, Company G, Second Massachusetts, diphtheria. SHAFTER, Major General.

NEW HOSPITAL AT CAMP THOMAS.

It Will Accommodate 1,200 Men and Has Nurses in Attendance.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The new Sternberg Hospital, situated near the Wilder tower, on a short distance from Lytle Station, was thrown open for the reception of the sick at Camp Thomas to-day. This hospital has accommodations for 1,200, and is in the best fitted up of any in the camp.

Red Cross nurses are in attendance, and every comfort will be given the patients. Scores of men will at once be removed from the overcrowded division hospitals.

ARMY BOARD OF SANITATION.

Dr. Shakespeare and His Assistants to Visit All the Camps.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Dr. E. O. Shakespeare of this city, a member of the National Relief Commission, to-day received a commission from the War Department appointing him a Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Major.

The doctor will be Chief of Board of Sanitation, and will have two assistants, one from the regular army and one from the volunteer army. It will be the duty of the board to inspect the various military camps of the Government, to see that their sanitary condition is first class, and to remedy any defects that may exist.

THEIR BODIES COMING NORTH.

Two Slain Corporals of the 71st May Have Military Funeral.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment said last night that he had information that the bodies of Corps. Immens and Schied of the Seventy-first Regiment, both of whom were killed at Santiago, are now on the way North, and will arrive here in about ten days.

Col. Francis expressed the opinion that the dead soldiers will probably be given a military funeral, the services being held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. This must be determined largely by the wishes of the relatives.

Deaths at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—Elmer J. Gourdin, Company K, Second New York Volunteers, and John B. Brawand, Third United States Infantry, died to-day at Fort McPherson of typhoid fever. The hospital train bearing 146 sick is expected from Tampa this evening.

WANT TO FIGHT FOR CARLOS.

Pretender's Representative Here Overwhelmed with Letters from Americans Anxious to Enlist.

Ever since the report got about that Don Carlos was again plotting to overthrow the reigning dynasty in Spain, Señor R. D. Cortina, the Pretender's representative in the United States, has been overwhelmed with letters of application from people who wish to fight for Don Carlos. The letters come from every quarter, and from all sorts and conditions of men.

"Most of the applicants seem to be men of intelligence and breeding," said Señor Cortina yesterday. "Some of them are well-known in this city and in other towns throughout the country. One of the letters was from Boston, the writer being a physician. Others have come from Chicago and the Western coast, but the majority are from residents of this city. Few of the would-be warriors expect to receive officers' commissions. Nearly all offer their services as mere privates, and appear to be actuated solely by a spirit of adventure.

"The letters were of course unsolicited, and nearly all my time is occupied in explaining to the writers that we have no intention of taking recruits from this country."

FIRST BALE OF COTTON SOLD.

It Is Passed Around in Chicago and Then Sent to St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Business was suspended on the Board of Trade for a time to-day in order to auction off the first bale of cotton from the South, 1898 crop, which was presented to President McKinley by H. B. Beer of New Orleans, to be sold for the benefit of the Government Hospital service.

The bale was sold amid great enthusiasm to John Dupee for $600. He donated it to the First Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and it was bought by Mr. Zina Carter, President of the board, for $400. Mr. Carter gave it to the First Regiment again, and the bale became the property of Frank G. Logan, for $250.

He gave it to the organization which is looking after the families of the Illinois Volunteers, and it was sold on their account, Mr. P. B. Armour paying $250 for it. Mr. Armour will send it to St. Louis, where it will also be sold.

Fierce Storm Visits Utica.

UTICA, Aug. 16.—A heavy storm swept over this city this afternoon. The lightning was almost incessant for half an hour, the thunder was terrific, and the rainfall the heaviest experienced for several years. One bolt struck two elm trees in Cooper Street. The flash frightened the horse of Chief Dimbleby of the Fre Department, and the animal ran away. The Chief was thrown out and one wrist was broken. For half an hour the darkness was so great that it was impossible to see from one side of the street to the other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RELIEVING HUNGRY CUBANS

Arrival of Red Cross Food in Matanzas and Havana Provinces Hailed with Joy.

HOW THEY MAKE IT LAST

Small Piece of Bacon Used to Grease a Stew of Vine Leaves—Condition of Inhabitants of Cardenas Desperate.

In regard to the Red Cross relief work in Western Cuba, G. W. Hyatt writes from Key West to Mr. Barton as follows:

"I have sent three expeditions with food to Cuba, not a large amount, say four tons in all. One small amount went to the Matanzas Province at a point near Cardenas, one to Havana Province, and the last one to the Province of Santa Clara, which will be landed near Cayo Frances, near Caibarien.

"The arrival of the food near Cardenas and in the Havana Province caused a perfect 'jubilee.' My agent says that the people husbanded the food to an extreme that none but the starving would be able to do. They would gather the tenderest parts of vines growing on trees in the forest, put some in a pot with water, boil, and when boiling cut off a very small slice, not more than two ounces, of pork or bacon, and boil with their greens, thereby very slightly greasing the entire stew. I sent them also some salt, which was a perfect luxury for them."

A letter received by Mr. Barton from M. M. Calejo, at Tampa, says:

"It is my duty to tell you that I have received a letter about the deplorable condition of Cardenas's inhabitants. They are dying with hunger, and I hope you will relieve their desperate condition soon."

The Tampa (Fla.) representative of the Central Cuban Relief Committee has written to Stephen E. Barton, under date of Aug. 13, as follows:

"Having received direct news from Cuba that the women and children there were almost naked, we thought best to ship the clothing to the island, as here it is not an article of prime necessity. There are a great number of families here in need of help until the war is over and conditions are such that they can return to Cuba and resume their former occupations, so that, could they receive some relief to tide over this time, it would be very welcome."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Hospital at Chattanooga for Soldier Members of the Order.

The Knights of Pythias of Chattanooga have opened a hospital for the accommodation of all sick soldiers that belong to that order. The Chattanooga Times says:

"The site of the hospital was well chosen—no better to be found in the city—and the medical staff is composed of prominent physicians, all of them knights. The management has petitioned the lodges in the State for financial aid, and would be pleased to receive assistance from members of the order throughout the supreme domain, as the amount of good accomplished will depend largely upon the voluntary offerings made by brother knights with which to carry on the work.

"The improvements of a permanent character that are being made at Camp Thomas would seem to indicate that, at least, a large portion of the volunteer soldiery now here are likely to be quartered at Chickamauga many months, and so long as the soldiers remain, the Pythian hospital will be a necessity.

"The first patient admitted to the hospital was from far away Maine; others have been, and are being cared for from Dakota, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Montana."

SHAFTER DISCIPLINES TROOPS.

Second Regiment of Immunes Sent Out of Santiago on Account of Its Bad Conduct.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—Gen. Shafter to-day ordered the Second Volunteer Regiment of immunes to leave the city and go into camp outside. The regiment had been placed here as a garrison to preserve order and protect property.

There has been firing of arms inside the town by members of this regiment, without orders, so far as known; some of the men have indulged in liquor until they have verged upon acts of license and disorder; the inhabitants in some quarters have alleged loss of property by force or intimidation, and there has grown up a feeling of uneasiness, if not of alarm.

Gen. Shafter has therefore ordered this regiment into the hills, where discipline can be made more severely rigid.

In place of the Second Volunteer Immune Regiment Gen. Shafter has ordered into the city the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment of colored troops, in whose sobriety and discipline he has confidence, and of whose sturdy enforcement of order no doubt is felt by those in command.

The Vivandière left yesterday afternoon for Montauk Point with between 200 and 300 sick. Miss Wheeler is a passenger.

Early yesterday morning a Cuban was shot by a sentry who caught him stealing commissary stores at the dock. Yesterday it was discovered that enough goods had been stolen to make three cartloads, which had been taken out surreptitiously to the Cubans in the field. The man under suspicion returned to the wharf the night before, evidently with the intention of continuing his thefts, but he was warned off.

Early yesterday morning he was again found there. When the sentry challenged him he ran, refusing to obey the order to halt. As he was likely to escape, the sentry fired and killed him.

The rainy season has now set in, with torrents daily. The troops therefore are moved none too soon, as the physicians are all agreed that the condition of the men would have been greatly aggravated by the rain, dampness, and consequent miasmas. All rejoice at the prospect of peace and an early return home.

CUBANS MUST STOP FIGHTING.

Gen. Lawton Instructed to Inform the Insurgent Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department late this afternoon posted the following, in reply to an inquiry from Major Gen. Lawton, commanding the Department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department:

Commanding General, Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba:

Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Shipping Spanish Prisoners Home.

J. M. Ceballos, the New York agent of the Compania Trasatlantica, yesterday received a telegram from Santiago informing him that four more steamships loaded with Spanish soldiers will sail for Spain this week. Mr. Ceballos said that all the soldiers would be away from Santiago before the first of next month.

Immunes for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Orders have been issued for the Fourth Regiment of Volunteers, (immunes,) now at Fredericksburg, Va., to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla. It is understood that this regiment will form part of the American garrison at Santiago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John L. Schon, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, Eighth Army Corps, is extended five months on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, First Cavalry, will proceed from Des Moines to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty with the detachment of his regiment stationed there.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Army, will proceed to Dunn Loring, Va., for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the alleged misconduct of the members of the Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Major William J. Nicholson, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, United States Volunteers, for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the division under his command.

Major Michael F. Sherry, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Major William B. Schofield, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, for duty and to accompany him to Manila.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, as a Major, is announced, to date from Aug. 11.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John C. Greenawalt, United States Army, will proceed from Chambersburg, Penn., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report for duty to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place.

First Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the works of the Robert Poole & Son Company, Woodberry Station, Baltimore, Md., to the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages.

First Lieut. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, aide de camp, is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence for the troops in camp at Hempstead, Long Island, and will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Nunez, United States Army, will proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer, United States general hospital, at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. Plummer, United States Army, is relieved from duty at the United States general hospital, Key West, Fla., and will report to the commanding officer, Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty at that point.

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted First Lieut. William G. Massarene, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Majors John Jay Edson, Jr., Thomas Goodman, and Charles E. Stanton, additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, and by letter to the commanding General of that department, for assignment to duty with station in New York City, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Chattanooga, Tenn., will make such journeys on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department as may be necessary between Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.

Major Solomon F. Thorn, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Major Gustave W. S. Stevens, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, United States Army, is extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aide de Camp, is extended one month.

Major Richard I. Eskridge, Tenth United States Infantry, now under treatment in the United States General Hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for medical treatment, and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Cant. William W. Walker, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Tampa, Fla., and thence by the first United States transport to Santiago, Cuba, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter specified to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: Duncan S. Werth from St. Louis, Mo., and Herbert M. Huston from Ruthven, Iowa.

Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding officer of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty under his direction.

Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, Twenty-fifth Infantry, having arrived at Tampa, Fla., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty pending the arrival of his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Leonidas H. Mintzer, United States Army.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence at Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General at that place for temporary duty pending the arrival of his regiment there.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Henry B. Allen, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

Second Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Middletown, Penn.

Major Frederick Von Schrader, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will at once report to the Quartermaster

Wanamaker's

See These

THEY are model gowns that have served their purpose as models, and now seek a more useful usefulness as matters of adornment.

Skilled artists of our own have, in some of these, claimed rivalry with the most famous designers of Europe whose productions are shown side by side with theirs. The choice is for you.

They are tailor-made, dinner, reception, and evening gowns, and they are utterly beyond masculine description. Art in Dress can go no higher. The advertiser, rather than seek an inglorious refuge in mere adjectives, must perforce be dumb.

You must see these gowns and allow them to speak for themselves. To their own persuasive beauty is added the eloquence of such reductions as these:—

From $80 to $30
From $100 to $45 and $50
From $150 to $60
From $175 to $75
From $225 to $90
From $275 to $125
From $350 to $150

Second floor, Broadway.

Golf Capes A LOT of new ones, made in New York from some specially selected Scotch shawls. There others here made up from materials, imported and domestic, rather more of the every-day sort, but most are of our own exclusive ideas, both in substance and style.

The season of cool mornings and evenings is at hand. You will need one of these capes.

Prices are $10, $12 and $15 for those in domestic cloths. The others are $16, $18 and $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Brass Bedsteads Worth a Half More A LOT made expressly for this August sale has just come in. They have headboards 56 in. high, and swell footboards 38 in. high; cast brass goose-necks, mounts and knobs. Regularly they would bring $37.50. For this sale $25. Twenty-five ready for immediate delivery.

We are showing, in addition to the special offering mentioned, about fifty other sorts in all brass, with prices beginning at $15 and running up to $125.

Fourth floor.

Three Good Offerings in Clothing for Men FIRST—A collection of 70 sack suits in neat worsteds and cheviots, cut in the best style and well made and finished. They are $15 and $18 qualities. Choose at $10.

We've sold many hundreds, but are still in good supply, of those very popular $10 blue serge suits. You cannot match them at the price. A thousand men have tried to do so and presumably failed.

Just a hundred linen crash vests. Take them at a half dollar each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Maids' and Nurses' Caps and Aprons SOME new and pretty styles are shown.

The aprons are of excellent quality white lawn, liberally cut and nicely trimmed. Some at 25c., and others up to $2.25. Maids' caps, 10c. to 65c.; Nurses' caps, 15c. to 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

R. P. PORTER A COMMISSIONER.

He Will Report on Commercial Laws in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the last general census of the United States, has been appointed a Commissioner to examine and report upon the finances, banking systems, and customs laws of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WIRE TAPPER BUSSIE A VICTIM.

He Has an Electrician Arrested in Chicago for Cheating Him.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Had Charles J. Bussie's plans been carried out he would have made many dollars, but his air castles tumbled about his ears and left him $3,000 poorer than he was before he became ambitious. Mr. Bussie was going to tap the New York telegraph wires and beat the races. Instead, he declares, the electrician, Joseph Moffatt, whom he employed to do the tapping job, turned upon him and got his good money before he had had time to make one single bookmaker his victim.

Moffatt is in a cell at Police Headquarters. He was arrested by Detectives Elliott and Towsley this morning on complaint of Mr. Bussie.

CATTLE PLENTY IN ALASKA.

W. Weare of Chicago Denies Statements to the Contrary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—W. W. Weare is at a loss to know what is behind the statement of W. H. Harrah of Sedalia, Mo., in regard to the gold fields of Alaska. He says the statement that there is no fresh meat in Alaska is absolutely false, as is also the remark about there being no business in Dawson City and St. Michael.

"If the statement of Mr. Harrah is true, I would like to know why all the cattle have gone in there over the trail I paid a draft to Barrett and Henderson two weeks ago, which was issued in Dawson July 4, amounting to $10,000. I know of other herds of from 100 to 200 head that have gone to Alaska. The barge Skookum took 1,500 head of cattle to Dawson, and another large herd went up on the Wilmette."

WOMAN MURDERED IN HOTEL

Body of Miss Emeline Reynolds Found in the Grand Hotel, in Broadway.

KILLED WITH A LEADEN BAR

S. J. Kennedy, a Dentist, Under Arrest—Robbery the Supposed Motive—Jewels and Money Gone—Kennedy an Old Acquaintance.

Miss Emeline C. Reynolds, twenty-one years old, whose parents live in Mount Vernon, but who had been living for nearly two years in a flat at 370 West Fifty-eighth Street, was found murdered yesterday morning in a room on the fourth floor of the Grand Hotel at Broadway and Thirty-first Street. Her head had been frightfully battered with a piece of lead-sheathed cable, which was found lying near her body. One of the blows had broken her neck. In various parts of the room were mute evidences of a cold-blooded murder of the most brutal kind. The rings had been stripped from the girl's fingers, the earrings had been torn from her ears, and her satchel, lying cut open beside her, pointed to the motive for the crime.

The killing, considered merely as a piece of butchery, was fine art. Life had been quickly and quietly snuffed out, and the murderer fled without awakening even the sleepers in the rooms adjoining. But in providing against possible detection the murderer may have made mistakes. Within five hours after the crime was discovered the police had arrested Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, a dentist at 60 West Twenty-second Street, who lives at New Dorp, S. I. A strong chain of circumstantial evidence has been welded about him.

The body was found in Room 84 at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning by a chambermaid. The door of the room was unlocked. The body lay on the floor near the bed, face downward, with arms thrown upward as if to ward off a blow. It was fully and handsomely dressed. About the head was a pool of blood, which had saturated the heavy carpet, and in which the light brown hair was straying. The bed had not been disarranged, nor had the furniture been disturbed. Beside a damask sofa on the opposite side of the room was another crimson blotch on the carpet.

On a table in the centre of the room stood an empty champagne bottle and two glasses.

Bludgeon Carefully Prepared.

On the floor near the door lay a section of lead-covered wire cable, such as is used in underground electric work. One end was wound with insulating tape, such as linemen use in making joints. The piece of cable was fourteen inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with a wire about one-eighth of an inch in diameter running through it. One end was so bent that it formed a convenient handle. The formidable weapon had evidently been prepared with care.

The ghastly find was at once reported at the hotel office by the terrified maid. Proprietor Leland informed the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Police Capt. Price hastened to the hotel with all his precinct detectives, and after a hurried inspection, notified Chief of Detectives McClusky, who soon arrived with a squad of Headquarters men.

The unraveling of the mystery was slow. There was no sign of any struggle. The blinds on the two windows which faced Thirty-first Street were not drawn. There were no bloodstains on the furniture or washbasin.

The investigation and autopsy by Coroner Baxisch and Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon developed the fact that death had taken place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two lacerated scalp wounds, each about two inches in length, were found on the left side of the head, one just back of the apex of the skull and the other two inches further back. The weapon had not broken the skull. Death resulted from a fracture of one of the cervical vertebrae.

Valueless $13,000 Check Found.

Basing their opinion on the finding of two pools of blood, the police said that the woman had been struck while reclining on the sofa, and had staggered across the room to the spot where she was found. The right ear was lacerated as if an earring had been torn from it. The only article of jewelry found was an inexpensive locket.

In the woman's corsage was found $9 in money and a check on the Garfield National Bank for $13,000, made out in the name of Emma Reynolds by "Dudley Gideon," dated Aug. 15, and indorsed by S. J. Kennedy. This check was found to be worthless. There was also found a card showing that the girl had taken lessons at the American Academy of Dramatic Art in May last, an order for photographs, and a number of blank contracts for a publication entitled "Literature of All Nations," in ten volumes, with the printed name E. C. Reynolds as the canvasser. The last find was a piece of paper, on which was written "Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, 370 West Fifty-eighth Street."

Came to Hotel Alone.

A questioning of the hotel attendants developed the following facts: The woman entered the hotel on Monday afternoon. She was alone but registered as "E. Maxwell and wife, Brooklyn." She was noticeably handsome, a pronounced blonde, slightly below medium height and was tastefully dressed—wearing a light waist, a linen skirt, a green silk petticoat, and a straw hat, trimmed with bright flowers. The clerk noticed that she wore large diamond earrings and a diamond a ruby ring. Her only baggage was a small hand satchel with a clasp of a peculiar screw pattern.

The young woman soon had dinner and left the hotel. Between 5 and 6 o'clock she returned, accompanied by a man, apparently thirty years old. He wore a dark blue suit, straw hat, and had a dark mustache. Shortly after 6 o'clock the man ordered a bottle of champagne, which Davis brought to Room 84.

The couple left the hotel about 7 o'clock and returned about midnight. Patrick Lenahan, the night elevator boy, gave the same description of the man as did the other employes.

Her Mother Arrives Ignorant.

The woman was never seen again alive. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Lenahan saw the man going town the stairs on the Broadway side; "sneaking down," Lenahan explained to the police. But he thought little of it at the time.

Detectives went to the Fifty-eighth Street house mentioned on a card found on the dead woman's person. They brought back Margaret Adams, a colored servant. She identified her mistress and fainted. Later she said that the dead woman was married to a man named Reynolds, and had lived in the Fifty-eighth Street house for eighteen months. Her husband visited her periodically, and the woman sold books. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Reynolds said she was going to hunt a new house, and left the flat at 5 o'clock in high spirits. That was the last she saw of her. It was later denied by the girl's mother that Emeline was married.

An investigation easily proved that the thirteen-thousand-dollar check was worthless. It was found, however, that Kennedy, the indorser, had a small account in the bank.

While the investigation was progressing a message arrived in the Fifty-eighth Street house. It read: "Will come to-night. Have been very busy. M. B. M." Soon afterward there arrived the girl's mother and little brother from Mount Vernon. The mother was met by reporters and told of the murder of her daughter. Then, between the sobs of the mother, the life story of the dead girl was told.

Emeline Reynolds was a daughter of Edward Reynolds. He was a prosperous Mount Vernon builder, but the ambitious girl desired to make her way alone in a great city. She came to New York two years ago to study for the stage, but had not been here long before she was selling books. She worked chiefly among bankers and brokers, and in her work met Maurice B. Mendham, a Broad Street broker, who lives at 127 East Seventy-second Street, the man who was known by the colored servant as her husband. Later on, while having her teeth attended, she became acquainted with Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy.

She has a brother who is a Corporal in Company B of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, at Camp Black, and three younger sisters.

She visited her home in Mount Vernon nearly every Sunday, and her parents thought she was prospering handsomely in her business, as she had $500 deposited in the Mount Vernon Bank. Mrs. Reynolds's story, which caused Kennedy's arrest, ended as follows:

"Emeline came to my house last Thursday. She said then that Dr. Kennedy wanted $500 to put on a horse race for her, and that she would get $4,000 out of the transaction. She said she had already drawn the money from the bank. She said she was to meet Dr. Kennedy at 6 o'clock on Monday to give him the money, and I gave her a little satchel to carry the money in. Her little brother had a toothache, and she advised me to bring him to New York to-day to Dr. Kennedy. I arrived at the house to-day, and reporters told he she had been killed."

The mother then identified the satchel, and said she had explained the mechanism of the little screwlike lock.

Kennedy Denies Everything.

Dr. Kennedy was arrested at 3:30 o'clock by Detective Sergeant Valley just as he was preparing to leave his office. He took his arrest coolly. He was taken at once to the Thirtieth Street Station and arrived there soon after Edward Reynolds, the father of the dead girl. Kennedy denied everything save that he knew Miss Reynolds.

Kennedy is twenty-five years old and conducts a prosperous business with his father. He has a wife and one child. When arraigned he wore a felt hat, but the rest of his clothing was similar to that described by the hotel employes.

Kennedy's Iron Nerve.

Kennedy is a rather handsome man of the dark type. He bore the ordeal of examination and identification with perfect composure. Five times he stood up in a line of men and was picked out as the man who had been seen with Miss Reynolds at the Grand Hotel, and he did not move a muscle of his face.

The most extraordinary feature of the case, the police say, is that a man of Kennedy's evident refinement and intelligence and with his thorough knowledge of anaesthetics and poisons, should choose for murder such a clumsy leaden bludgeon.

He was positively identified by five employes of the hotel: Mary Higgins, the chambermaid; Charles McCurry, the head waiter; Stephen Burns, a waiter; J. A. Davis, a bell boy, and Patrick Lenahan, the elevator boy.

Maurice Mendham, the friend of Miss Reynolds, called at the station house with his lawyer during the examinations. He said he had not seen Miss Reynolds for several days. Before he left the station house Kennedy, who seemed to know him, turned to him and said:

"You've got me into a hell of a lot of trouble."

Mendham did not answer.

Kennedy was locked up, and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Valuable Jewels Missing.

A police search of Miss Reynolds's former apartments showed that all her jewelry was gone. Margaret Adams, the servant, said Miss Reynolds always carried a chamois-skin bag of jewelry at her waist under her clothing. This was not found. The earrings taken from her ears were said to be worth about $2,000, and the rings she wore were very valuable.

At 11 o'clock last night Capt. Price said he thought Kennedy was weakening. Beyond that, however, he would say nothing. The body of the dead girl was taken to Kennedy's undertaking establishment, on West Broadway, last evening.

Dr. Kennedy is said to be quite popular in New Dorp, where he lives with his father and mother. Every one there speaks in the highest terms of him and no one believes him guilty. His father says Kennedy was at home for breakfast yesterday morning, and was in good spirits. The last boat for Staten Island which connects with train or trolley for New Dorp leaves Whitehall Street at 12:20.

The elder Dr. Kennedy said that his son never, so far as could recollect, wore a blue suit or straw hat. He invariably wore black clothing. Two detectives from Headquarters visited the New Dorp house last night and searched the prisoner's belongings.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Annual National Tournament Begins at Newport with 53 Contestants.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The annual National lawn tennis tournament began here to-day with fifty-three contestants. It was an ideal day for playing, and nobody would have complained if it were not that the drawings turned out unsatisfactorily. Whitman, Wrenn, Ware, Fischer, and Millett were all on one side of the tournament. Ware and Fischer were drawn together in the preliminary round, the winner playing Millett in the second round, while Wrenn is to meet Whitman in his second match. However, though this arrangement was objectionable to the players, it just suited the spectators, as it insured every day a match as exciting as the finals.

The doubles match—East vs. West—was the match of the day. Wrenn and Whitman representing the former section against Ward and Davis. The Eastern pair were picked as winners, but the Westerners put up a surprisingly strong game, and brought forth continued applause by their brilliant net work and careful lobbing. They played better together than Wrenn and Whitman, and took the first two sets before their opponents reached their form. In the third set the Eastern team improved materially.

The best single match, started at 10:30, was that between Belden of Minneapolis and E. R. Marvin of Harvard. The latter played better than the score indicates. All the matches were slow in starting.

The important match of the afternoon was that between Fischer and Ware. Both men were picked as having excellent chances for the championship, and it was looked upon as regrettable that they should meet so early in the tourney. Fischer was outplayed at every point, and Ware's stock, which had fallen off a little after his defeat by Whitman at Longwood, has gone up considerably.

Whitman had an easy time with Brice, but Millett found an unexpectedly strong opponent in H. T. Cole. The surprise came when the latter won the first set, 6—4. Millett, however, took the next three sets without difficulty.

An interesting feature of the afternoon was the reappearance upon the court of J. F. Talmage, who has been out of tennis for a couple of years. He had the misfortune to draw with G. L. Wrenn, Jr., who beat him in straight sets.

With the exception of the Ward-Sheldon match, the preliminary round is completed and two matches in the final round have been played. This progress means that with good weather the finals will be played next Monday.

To-morrow the big match will be the championship in doubles, Ward and Davis challenging the present champions, Ware and Sheldon, and the result is the subject of much speculation to-night. Summary of to-day's play:

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Avery beat Keyes by default.
Belden beat Marvin, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.
Clothier beat Still, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.
Bramhall beat Wheeler, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.
Ewer beat Cooke, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.
Brownell beat Emery, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0.
Carleton beat Whitbeck, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.
Codman beat Cross, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.
S. Ware beat Foulke by default.
Stevens beat Miles, 6—0, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.
Fitzgerald beat Grant by default.
G. W. Lee beat Auchincloss, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.
Willing beat W. C. Grant by default.
Davis beat Plummer, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.
Freschman beat Miller by default.
Ware beat Fischer—6—2, 6—3, 6—1.
Millett beat Cole, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.
Whitman beat Brice, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.
Davidson beat Cresshman, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

FIRST ROUND.

Bond beat Harris, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.
Forbes beat Little, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.
Wrenn beat Talmage, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.
Budlong beat Wright, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.
Paret beat McKittrick, 8—7, 6—4, 8—6.

DOUBLES, EAST VS. WEST.

Ward and Davis (West) beat Wrenn and Whitman, (East,) 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—In a stiff southwest wind the fleet of thirty-footers raced this afternoon for the cup offered by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and a most exciting event it was. The Dyer's Island course was used, and the start was at 3:05. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Paquero, H. B. Duryea	5:24:05	16:00
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:24:49	16:40
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:25:02	17:02
Wawe, R. Brooks	5:26:14	18:14
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:27:36	19:36
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:35:06	27:06

The report to the effect that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has become a member of the cup defender syndicate is not credited here. In fact, it is denied in certain yachting circles. Capt. Nat Herreshoff visited Newport to-day and held a conference with H. B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney.

Drowned in River While Bathing.

Raymond Halchers, a baker, forty-five years old who lived at 350 East Seventy-fourth Street, was drowned last night while bathing in the East River at Seventy-seventh Street. He was with several friends, but they said they could not aid him in time. The man leaves a wife and large family of small children.

MUSTERING OUT NOW BEGINS

Orders Prepared Yesterday to Dispense with 50,000 Volunteers.

WATCHING FOR PENSION FRAUD

Every Man to be Examined as Rigidly as When He Entered the Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The mustering out of the volunteer army raised in defense of the Union against the armies of Spain practically began at the War Department to-day and will be continued until the army has been placed on a basis consistent with our present relations to the nations of the earth.

Orders were prepared to-day for the mustering out of about 50,000 volunteers, including all the volunteer cavalry and volunteer infantry in the United States at the present time and a number of batteries of artillery. The details of the order bearing on this subject have not yet been fully perfected and the officials confine themselves to general statements in regard thereto.

It was admitted that the First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers attached to the Third Army Corps encamped at Chickamauga, Ga., had been expected to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Va. The post is the nearest one to the homes of the members of the regiment, and was selected with a view to their mustering out soon after their arrival there.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that a similar course would be followed in the case of the other volunteer regiments selected for mustering out. They would, he said, be ordered to their State capitals as soon as it could be done without danger to the interests of the Government, and mustered out of the military service as rapidly as possible.

In response to a direct inquiry on the subject Gen. Corbin said that this course would be followed in the case of the First Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry. According to the present plans, this regiment, which is now about to embark at Santiago, will be detained in the camp at Montauk Point just long enough to enable the men to get complete new outfits of clothing and to recuperate from the fatigues of the hard campaign near Santiago. It is therefore probable that after the District soldiers have been at Montauk Point a few weeks they will be ordered to Washington, D. C., and remain in service there until they are regularly mustered out.

It is known that, unless there is a decided change in the present plans of the War Department, about 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out within the next thirty days.

A formal announcement of the plans of the department on this subject is being deferred pending the receipt of certain desired information from Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the military forces in the Philippines. Advices are hourly expected from him as to his wishes in the matter. There is a large number of volunteers in the Philippines, and it is possible that it may be deemed advisable to bring them home, and, if necessary, to replace them with regulars.

The proposed reduction of the army to the extent of 100,000 men will still leave a military force of about 116,000 men, regulars and volunteers, available for all military purposes. It is believed to be the purpose of the Administration to maintain an army of at least 100,000 men until all the pending complications with Spain are finally disposed of.

"Before any troops are mustered out," said Gen. Corbin to-day, "the department will issue an order which is being made ready and which will be of the utmost importance to the soldiers and the Government. It has been generally noticed that the examinations to which the men were subjected prior to acceptance were quite severe. Some of the States complained of them as too rigid. At all events, through those severe examinations we got a high class of men physically.

"Now, before they are mustered out, these men are to go through just such another examination. Having the record of their examinations in their acceptance, the medical officers will know that they were sound when they were mustered in. The later examination will reveal whether they were wounded, sprained, hearing impaired or sight injured, and if they have suffered any disability that they know of or the physicians can find. This is to be put down in black and white, and the soldier is to sign it if he knows of no objections to it.

"Here will be a record that will be indisputable of the facts set forth if, in years later on, the man desires to secure a pension. If his health has been impaired by the service, that will appear. The soldier will not be put to expense to prove that when he was discharged he was suffering from some ailment mentioned in his papers.

"Incidentally the Government will be saved time and money. Time will be saved in the settlement of claims thus supported, and pension hunters who have not good claims will meet with difficulty in building them up to meet approval. If such a course had been adopted at the close of the war of the rebellion, much money would have been saved."

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Sixteen thousand troops will be encamped near this city within the next ten days, Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General of the United States Army, is here personally directing the arrangements for the camp.

A trainload of 300 mules from Thoroughfare Gap reached the camp to-day. An hour later a long train containing wagons and other Quartermaster stores pulled into the camp. Major Gen. Graham and staff will arrive late this afternoon, and establish Second Corps headquarters.

Among the first troops to arrive will be the First Delaware, Second West Virginia, Tenth Ohio, and Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 16.—The Commander at Fort Ethan Allen has received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army announcing that the commanding General at Chickamauga had been directed to make arrangements to forward the First Vermont Regiment to Fort Ethan Allen, where the men will go into camp, subject to orders from the Adjutant General. This is in accordance with the request made by Gov. Grout, and is due in a large measure to Senator Proctor's efforts. The regiment will come as soon as transportation can be secured, and will arrive here early next week and go into camp. This is the first regimen ordered home.

THE THIRD VIRGINIA'S CASE.

Findings of the Court of Inquiry to be Ready Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Major Gen. Graham, with his staff, one company of the Signal Service, the Second Division Hospital, and the Ninth Battalion of Ohio Volunteer Infantry (colored) left Camp Alger for Middletown, Penn., this morning. To-morrow one battalion of the Fourth Missouri, one battalion of the Third New York, and the baggage of one of the brigades in the second division will follow.

Gen. Butler is now in command of the camp, and the report of the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the disturbance in the Third Virginia Regiment probably will pass through his hands to the War Department. It is likely that his recommendation will determine the department's action in the matter.

Counsel for the Third Virginia concluded its case shortly before noon to-day. A number of officers from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Virginia regiments were examined. The afternoon session was opened with a statement from Lieut. Hampton, engineer officer of the division, who was the first witness introduced by the Government in rebuttal of the testimony in favor of the Third Virginia. A decision is expected Friday or Saturday. All the witnesses testified that there was no unusual disturbance.

Major Perry Belmont has tendered his resignation as Major and Inspector General, United States Volunteeers. It will take effect on the 20th inst. and was caused by a rush of other business.

Aged Woman Dies in a Station.

Mrs. Augusta Levy, seventy years old, while on her way to Rockaway Beach last night in company with her son Caspar, died in the Long Island Railroad station in Long Island City. She was stricken with apoplexy. Her body was removed to the Queens Borough Morgue. She lived at 201 West Forty-second Street, Manhattan.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HOWARD GOULD'S NEW YACHT.

Question of Superiority of Inward and Outward Turning Screws Settled in Favor of the Latter.

Howard Gould's handsome new steam yacht Niagara, named after his famous sloop, now in English waters, made its first successful trial trip yesterday off the Jersey coast, when it more than realized the expectations of its own and its builders. A speed of fourteen knots an hour for six consecutive hours had been called for in the contract, which at yesterday's trial was discounted by one-fifth of a knot an hour, the shafts making 120 revolutions to the minute.

While this was gratifying to both owner and builders, it is especially significant in view not only of the previous trial trips, but of the effect which the result may have upon the minds of marine experts here and elsewhere. A discussion has for some time been going on among English marine and naval experts as to whether the screws of a twin-screw steamer should turn inward or outward. Heretofore they have invariably been made to turn outward; but Mr. Froude, an eminent English naval authority, contended that there would be an appreciable gain in power and consequently in speed if they were made to turn inward. This view so impressed itself upon certain shipbuilders and owners that many recent contracts have been let with the stipulation that the screws should turn inward. It was on this new principle that Mr. Gould's yacht was constructed, and it was with the inward-turning screws that the first trial trips—three in all—were made.

To the disappointment and surprise of all these first trips were failures. The highest speed developed was but 12 58-100 knots per hour, even with a screw revolution of 128 a minute. The result was that after the third trip it was decided to reverse the screws to the outward turn, and this accordingly was done with the result that the next trial—that of yesterday—was a gratifying success.

The yacht, which was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., is said to be the largest private yacht ever constructed in America, being 272 feet long and having a tonnage of 1,443 87-100, and a displacement of 1,556. Her hull is of steel, and the house on the deck is of steel covered with mahogany. On the inside she is finished throughout in different woods, and is said to be more nearly an approach to a private residence than any boat afloat. The quarters of the owner and his guests are entirely cut off from those occupied by the crew. W. G. Shackford, the designer of the boat, is her Captain. She will be put in commission at once.

On the Niagara yesterday, besides Mr. Gould and a few friends, were Henry G. Morse, President; T. Jackson Shaw, Chief Engineer, and Richard Deming, local agent of the Harlan ffi Hollingsworth Company, and Capt. Chase.

HOBSON'S TESTS RESUMED.

Experiments with Air Bags Again Prove Unsatisfactory—He Is Twenty-eight Years Old To-day.

Lieut. Hobson continued his experiments yesterday with the wrecking apparatus to be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. Shortly after 10 o'clock he arrived at Pier 18 East River and went on board the tug Standard, which, with the tug J. Fred Lohman, carrying the new air bags from Boston and other apparatus, proceeded to a point off Stapleton, S. I., where the experiments were conducted.

The various tests were mostly repetitions of those made last Friday, but Lieut. Hobson employed a new method in sinking the bags, which demonstrated their durability in a much more satisfactory manner. Instead of sinking the bags by strapping and chaining them to weights, he had them lowered in heavily ballasted crates. By this means the pressure upon them was more evenly distributed. Lieut. Hobson, however, declared that the experiments failed satisfactorily to demonstrate the lifting power of the apparatus, and further trials will be made.

The first test was with a three-ply rubber bag filled with compressed air to a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. After some manoeuvring, this bag collapsed with a loud report. The second test was made with a four-ply rubber bag, and this also burst when containing a pressure of sixteen pounds to the square inch. The third trial was with a three-ply bag with a safety valve attachment, which exploded beneath the surface.

It was the Lieutenant's original intention to make a number of deep-water tests in the lower bay, but upon arriving at the wrecking dock he was dissatisfied with the model of a miniature ship which had been constructed to be used in the experiments. He said that the model had not been made in accordance with his directions, and ordered a new one to be built at once.

To-day is Lieut. Hobson's twenty-eighth birthday, and his friends had planned to have a demonstration in his honor. This will be impossible, however, as he starts for Trenton early this morning to make further arrangements in connection with the experiments. He said yesterday that he did not expect to start for the South before Friday morning. His mother left for home yesterday.

OUR COLONIES AT PARIS FAIR.

Commissioner General Peck Puzzled Over the Right to Space in the Colonial Building.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Commissioner General Peck is puzzling over the problem whether or not the United States' newly acquired possessions may be properly termed "colonies." If so, this country will be eligible to space in the Colonial Building of the Paris Exposition. If the islands must, on the other hand, be considered as mere territories, no space in the building can be obtained.

The Colonial Building will be for distinctively colonial exhibits. In it Great Britain will display the products of India, Canada, and her other colonies, and European nations will exhibit the wealth of their dependencies in all quarters of the earth.

Spain had applied for and been given space, but, owing to the loss of her principal colonies, will not now make so much of a showing.

Commissioner Peck is anxious to procure all the space possible, and wishes to have the original allotment of Spain, which he says she must soon relinquish. He says he would have applied long ago but for the doubt in defining the word "colonies." Mr. Peck says he has found the consensus to be that the possession of colonies is not permissible under the Constitution, and that America can have the space in the Colonial Building, but he thinks a compromise of some kind may be effected by which additional space will accrue to the United States.

The Commissioner General says he is determined that Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines shall be represented in the American exhibits. Accordingly he has sent a letter to Senator Cullom of the Hawaiian Commission, requesting him to urge the islanders to prepare suitable exhibits. Similar letters will, the Commissioner General says, be sent to the Military Governors of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines as soon as they shall have been appointed by the President.

Lafayette's grave will be marked with a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar monument, according to present plans, the gift of the school children of the United States. President McKinley is expected to fix a day, presumably Oct. 19, for general observance in the schools. The admission fees collected will be applied to the monument, and more than enough probably will be realized.

NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Polynesian, Capital $1,500,000, Incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Polynesian Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, was incorporated here to-day.

The incorporators are: Daniel B. Hatch, Charles R. Flint, William M. Ivins, and Robert A. C. Smith of New York; Edwin L. Cramp of Philadelphia, J. Lamb Doty of Washington, and Camillus G. Kidder of Orange, N. J.

NO DISORDER IN HAVANA

The Mangrove Bombarded Caibarien Sunday and Fought Three Spanish Gunboats.

30,000 PEOPLE FED IN A DAY

Blanco Declines to Talk About the Conditions of Peace—Annexation Favored by the Friends of Law and Order.

HAVANA, Aug. 16—4 P. M.—The city remains entirely tranquil. Everybody has resumed his ordinary duties and all are thinking only of how to recover something of what has been lost.

Conservative natives and particularly Spanish residents realize not only the expediency but the necessity of such steps as will save the social interests of the island, avoid future insurrections and prevent a complete annihilation of the wreck partially saved from revolution and war.

There is no agitation. The report that an attempt had been made to shoot the British Consul is entirely without foundation.

HAVANA, Aug. 15—9 P. M.—Official advices from Caibarien, on the north coast, about five miles from Remedios, report that the gunboat Mangrove bombarded the town on Sunday from 10 o'clock in the morning until after 1, firing eighty-seven shells at the fort and village. The Spanish gunboats Cauto and Intrepido, assisted by the gunboat Hernan Cortes, replied to the fire, the Hernan Cortes receiving three shells, one of which damaged her engines. The garrison sustained no loss and no damage was done to the village.

At 1:30 the Spanish gunboat Cauto, with a flag of truce, communicated to the Mangrove's commander the information that orders had been issued for a cessation of hostilities and that the war was finished. According to the dispatch the American officer replied: "Gracia a Dios (thank God). I am a friend of peace and will go to communicate the news to my superior."

The Mangrove Aground Sunday.

The Spaniards on board the Cauto were treated to refreshments and cigars by the Americans. The Mangrove was aground for a time on Sunday, inside the port, awaiting high tide to float her off.

On Friday last, about noon, an American boat, flying a flag of truce, carried an officer from the American warships off Manzanillo with a formal demand for the surrender of the town on the same conditions as accompanied the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba.

On the demand being refused, a bombardment was begun at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by three warships, which resulted in the destruction of sixty-five houses and the wounding of fifteen Spaniards, some seriously. This intelligence, for the time, seemed to discredit the peace rumors, which had caused the rise in the public stock, and there was a slight reaction.

An additional cause of depression was a statement made on Saturday afternoon by Gen. Blanco, presiding at a Council Extraordinary of all the members of the Colonial Government. The Governor General declared that the exact conditions agreed upon between Spain and the United States could not be known until an official dispatch was received from Madrid, but that it was doubtful whether the agreement actually reached observed all the conditions stipulated by the representatives of Spain. Gen. Blanco also announced that orders had been given by the United States Government to its military and naval forces for an immediate suspension of hostilities. In view of these announcements, the Colonial Secretaries adopted important resolutions, which thus far have been kept secret.

Annexation to Preserve Order.

The opinion is freely expressed, at least by those who realize the importance of maintaining order, that, under existing conditions, annexation to any other Government would be the best solution of the problem.

Yesterday (Sunday) and to-day are holy days of the Blessed Virgin, and the churches, theatres, and parks have been crowded with people, the city having its old-time normal aspect. It is noticeable, however, that the former roughness of tone that characterized the Havana press in all allusions to America and Americans has disappeared, although these journals still protect their dignity, and reassert their love for the mother country.

Gen. Blanco declines to grant interviews to newspaper correspondents on the situation, considering that to do so would be untimely and improper, especially under existing conditions.

Señor Fernandez de Castro, Civil Governor of Havana, who has always actively supported the free kitchens in the city, succeeded in feeding to-day 30,000 persons.

An American ship was seen Saturday morning at the entrance to Cardenas Harbor, but the American blockading vessels that were stationed there have withdrawn.

The steamer Van Burne sailed to-day for Vera Cruz with a cargo and passengers.

RUSSELL SAGE'S EXCURSION.

He Gives a Free Trip to One Thousand Poor Children.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—One thousand poor children cheered lustily for Russell Sage in this city to-night. They had just returned from a free excursion over Mr. Sage's railroad to Upton Lake Park, a pleasure resort on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad. Mr. Sage gave the free use of a train of eight coaches and the park, and sent word to Charles H. Madison, Superintendent of the Mission, to invite all the waifs in the city.

The little ones were given the free use of all the swings and merry-go-rounds at the park, and farmers sent cans of milk for them to drink. When alighting from the train to-night the children said many things about the aged millionaire which would not have displeased him had he heard them.

AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT.—Count L. de Bavier, China; Vicomte de Parc, Paris; Major Maitland Kirwen, England.

BUCKINGHAM.—John R. Walsh, President Chicago National Bank; Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia.

EVERETT.—E. Wildman, Elmira, Vice United States Consul to China.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A. H. Drimmle, Dublin; J. Bowron, Treasurer Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; R. P. Bronson, London; A. G. Boyd, Scotland; L. K. Stothart, London.

GILSEY.—Dr. Charles Sheard, Toronto Board of Health; Aldermen Craney, Saunders, Rust, and Cole, Toronto, Ontario.

HOLLAND.—George M. Pullman, Jr., and Mrs. Pullman, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—J. J. Wetmore, Chicago.

MARLBOROUGH.—S. Comfert, United States Consul, Bombay, India.

MURRAY HILL.—Major Gen. J. W. Forsyth, United States Army, (retired;) A. Poslet, Vinaz, Paris; F. Hennicke, Berlin.

PLAZA.—W. H. McCord, Omaha.

VENDOME.—May Vokes, Chicago.

WALDORF.—N. E. Neilson, Glasgow, R. M. Warner, London; A. F. Pulido, Venezuelan Legation, Washington; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Ashton, Andrew, Rockford, Ill.; F. J. Ashton, dry goods.
Adams, G. R., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; E. R. Graham, furnishing goods, 410 Broadway; Sinclair House.
Abrahamson, R., Rome, Ga., dry goods.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Fear, handkerchiefs and ribbons; 621

CORBETT FAMILY TRAGEDY

Pugilist's Father Kills Mrs. Corbett and Commits Suicide.

INHERITED MADNESS THE CAUSE

Wife Lay Sleeping in Her Bed at the Time—Domestic Relations Always Pleasant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Patrick J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at an early hour this morning. He then turned the revolver upon himself and committed suicide. The hypothesis is accepted by the family and by the intimate acquaintances and friends of the household that Mr. Corbett was laboring under the effects of temporary insanity.

The terrible tragedy occurred at the Corbett home, 520 Hayes Street, over the livery stable occupied by the elder Corbett. As near as the time can be fixed, the shots rang out at 4:50 A. M., Mrs. Corbett being killed as she was lying asleep in her bed.

So far as can be ascertained, there was not the slightest reason why the husband should have sought to end the life of his wife, as for many years the couple had lived happily and in perfect contentment together. Indeed during last evening they had chatted pleasantly about their fireside with two of their daughters, and at an early hour had retired without the slightest indication having been given of what was to follow within the next few hours.

With Mr. and Mrs. Corbett resided their two unmarried daughters, Catherine and Esther, and a married daughter, Mrs. Charles A. King, with her husband.

When Mr. Corbett purchased the pistol no one seems to know. Apparently he was never known to keep a weapon in the house. Whether during his temporary spell of insanity he had contemplated the deed and secured the weapon for that purpose no one can tell.

There is little doubt that Mr. Corbett was temporarily insane when he committed the murder and suicide. He inherited the mania from his ancestors. His sister, Margaret Griffin, is now an inmate of the Napa Insane Asylum, having been confined there six years. As in the case of her brother, her insanity is periodic.

Both the old people were natives of Ireland, and Mr. Corbett was sixty-six years of age and his wife four years younger. The funeral ceremonies will not be delayed until James J. Corbett arrives from the East, but the bodies will be placed in vaults.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—James J. Corbett was shocked when he received a telegram from his brother Harry announcing the double tragedy in California. He at first refused to believe it, but, when the news seemed to be confirmed by press dispatches, he broke down and wept like a child. His trainers, McVey and White, tried to console him, but to no purpose.

Corbett said that if the news were true his father must have become insane to commit such a terrible deed. He could not account for it in any other way. Both his father and mother took a deep interest in his affairs, and keenly felt his defeat by Fitzsimmons at Carson City. They both wanted him to retire from the ring after that.

Corbett said that until he had received more definite information from California he could not tell what his future plans would be. He said that his parents were the best father and mother in the world. He declared that the Corbett family relations were always pleasant, and that he received letters on Saturday informing him that his father's mind had become unbalanced, and he therefore thinks that while suffering mentally his father committed the double crime. Corbett said he had telegraphed San Francisco and that he would leave for the coast this evening if the bodies can be held until he can arrive. He says he will send his brother "Joe" home, anyway.

At present, he could not say what disposition would be made of his fight with McCoy. He declared that if it was necessary he would forfeit the $2,500 he had up. He would not fight again, he declared, had it not been for the fact that he was the chief support of the family. He says that what he makes hereafter will go to help support his brothers and sisters, just as he gave funds heretofore. He, therefore, says it might be necessary for him to fight McCoy in order to obtain money to support the family.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—William A. Brady, Corbett's manager, who is looking after one of his enterprises here, was very much surprised when shown the news from San Francisco that Corbett's father had killed his wife and himself. When asked what effect the incident would have on the Corbett-McCoy fight, he said:

"The fight will go on. The money is up, and Corbett will be ready. Of course this will have a bad effect on Jim for a time, but he will be ready and fit when the gong sounds on the night of the fight. Corbett is six days away from his people, so it will do no good for him to leave off training to go home. There are several brothers and sisters there who can look after everything necessary."

Mr. Brady has wired Corbett that his purse and services were at the latter's command, and that Brady will leave for New York to-night if Corbett thinks it necessary.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The committee of ministers recently appointed to visit the District Attorney and the Sheriff to tender assistance in their efforts to prevent the proposed contest between McCoy and Corbett, saw those officials to-day. Sheriff Killgallon, when seen, said:

"I assured the ministers that I would stop it. You can say for me that there are no 'ifs' or 'ands' about it. While I am Sheriff this fight will not be pulled off in Cheektowaga or any other section of the county."

"What of the erection of the clubhouse by the Hawthorne Club?"

"It cuts no figure. This fight will not go on."

District Attorney Kenefick said: "I can only repeat what Mr. Killgallon has so well said—there are no 'ifs' or 'ands' about it. This fight will not take place while I am District Attorney."

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—When Kid McCoy learned to-night of the tragic death of Jim Corbett's parents he immediately wired condolences to Corbett at Asbury Park, and in view of a postponement of the match scheduled to take place at Buffalo on Sept. 10 telegraphed that he would not claim a forfeit. McCoy, who drove through a terrific storm from his training quarters, seven miles distant, left at midnight for New York City.

JOSEPH BANIGAN'S WILL.

Rhode Island Rubber King's Estate May Be Settled Without a Contest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—The will of Joseph Banigan, the millionaire rubber king, came up for probate in the Municipal Court to-day. All of the children except Mrs. McElroy were present. The children were represented by Charles E. Gorman and James Tillinghast and the widow by David S. Baker. Nothing was done to-day beyond swearing the witnesses to the will and codicil. They identified the testator's signature and their own. The will was then carried over for one week, when the contest, if one is to be made, will begin.

Mrs. Banigan cannot call for an inventory of the realty, for that is a matter of record other than in this court, but she can demand one of the personal property, and thereby may hang a tale.

Under the laws of this State the widow cannot inherit personal property, nor can she attach any portion of it if she has had no issue. In other States, and it is claimed in some wherein Mr. Banigan held personal property in the form of bonds and shares of stock in local corporations, Mrs. Banigan can claim a dower right of one third.

That Mr. Banigan made very heavy investments in securities during 1896-97 is well known. These included $1,000,000 in Atlanta City bonds, $1,500,000 in Utah Electric Light Concern, and $2,500,000 in another Western stock concern, which proved to be one of the best he took hold of.

Mrs. Banigan's counsel is reticent, and the Banigan attorneys remain non-communicative, but it is intimated that there will be no contest, as an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

Trotting Opens in Kentucky.

LEBANON, Ky., Aug. 16.—This was the first day of the trotting racing in Kentucky. The meeting opened here this afternoon with large attendance, fine weather, and excellent sport. Following are the results of the two races on the programme:

FIRST RACE.—3:00 class. Endrino Green, b. h., by Electricity, won; Earline second, Lydia third. Winner's best time, 2:25.

SECOND RACE.—2:40 class. John Agan, by Once Again, won; Laundry Boy second, Lannie Thornton third. Winner's best time, 2:21¾.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific Likely to be the Only Bidder at the Sale of Its Branches.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 16.—W. D. Cornish, First Vice President of the reorganized Union Pacific, will represent the company at the foreclosure sales of branch lines this week and will offer the bid of the Union Pacific for the properties. It is not believed there will be any other bids offered.

The first sale will occur at Kearney, Neb., on Wednesday. It will be the foreclosure sale of the Kearney and Black Hills branches. On the following day the sales of the Omaha and Republican Valley lines, under two mortgages, will occur at Lincoln, Neb. On Saturday the foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific Lincoln and Colorado line will take place at Lincoln, Kan.

All of the sales except that under the consolidated mortgage of the Omaha and Republican Valley line will be conducted by Col. Alexander, acting as Master for the United States court.

TICKET BROKERS DEFEATED.

Ordinance Requiring a Bond and License in Cincinnati Sustained.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The fight between the railroads and the ticket brokers here ended to-day in favor of the former. Recently an ordinance was passed charging the ticket brokers a license of $50, and compelling them to give a bond of $1,000 each, which would be forfeited to the city in the event of the ticket brokers selling a ticket that was not all right.

The law has been tested in various ways, and, pending the agitation and litigation, it has not been in effect. To-day it was decided to be valid, and the Corporation Counsel ordered it enforced. It is of special importance at this time because of the large number of excursion tickets that will be used for the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic that is to be held here three weeks hence.

NEW TERMINALS AT SEATTLE.

Great Northern to Spend $750,000 on Docks and Elevators.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 16.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, asked the City Council, through his attorney last night, to vacate streets on thirty acres of tide land at the northern end of Elliot Battery, between Seattle and Ballard recently purchased by the Great Northern.

It is stated that the Great Northern will begin immediate construction of a system of railway terminals, docks and elevators at a cost of three-quarters of a million dollars. A waterway 1,500 feet long, 200 feet wide and 25 feet deep will be cut through the tide lands.

NEW COMMANDANT MANAGER.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Creates Another Office.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—It has been officially announced by President E. R. Bacon of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern that on next Monday the offices of Vice President and General Manager, now held by Capt. W. W. Peabody, will be separated.

Capt. Peabody will continue as Vice President and executive head of the company in this city and General Superintendent L. W. Rawn will be Commandant Manager in full charge of operation.

Ohio Southern Sale Postponed.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The sale of the Ohio Southern Railroad, which was set for next Saturday, has again been postponed. Judge James H. Doyle of Toledo, representing the Central Trust Company, the trustee of the first mortgage bondholders, appeared before Judge Richie and had the sale postponed until Sept. 20.

Wheeling and Lake Erie's Future.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway will be in the hands of the new company by the 1st of January, 1899. According to the organization plans, the committee is to select the Directors for the new company. This leaves the property in the hands of the committee until the first annual meeting is held, which will be in January.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, returned to the city yesterday after an extended tour over the Northern Pacific system.

The report appearing in a Pittsburg paper that a number of changes were contemplated in the operating and passenger departments of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been pronounced by Receiver Oscar G. Murray as absolutely without foundation.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore Railroads agreed on a contract yesterday for the use of the Union Station at Toledo. By the contract, new passenger service will be started between Cleveland and Toledo, which will make close connection with the Lake Shore trains at Toledo.

A number of palatial twelve-section sleeping cars, each of which has a drawing room and stateroom, have been delivered to the Erie Railroad by the Pullman Company. These cars are of exceptional beauty and finish, and complete in all appointments, with every modern appliance. They are to be placed in service between New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

The rate war between the Western railroads of the United States and the Canadian Pacific is unabated. Vice President Price of the Grand Trunk said yesterday: "We shall probably have a conference with Sir William Van Horne in regard to the rate war. The war, however, is to such an extent between the Canadian Pacific and the Western lines of the United States that we have only a side interest in it. Anything which we can do to bring about a restoration of rates will be done."

Steamer Sails for Havana.

The Schleswig of the Munson Line sailed for Havana yesterday afternoon. This is the first vessel to sail for this port since the war started and a large crowd gathered at the pier to see her off. The Bratten of the same line will sail to-day for Cardenas and the Ardenrose will sail for Matanzas and Cardenas on Saturday. The Ward Line steamer Lydia will sail at noon to-day for Havana. She will carry twenty-four passengers and a full cargo. The Lydia will be followed by the Matanzas, formerly the prize steamer Guido. At the Ward Line yesterday it was said that more than a hundred persons had tried to secure passage on these two vessels, but owing to the limited accommodations many were disappointed.

Gave a $50,000 Building.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Otto Young of The Fair has given a fifty-thousand-dollar building, fully equipped, to the Chicago Home for Incurables as a consumptive Ward. It is announced that few conditions will burden the contribution. The construction of the new building will be pushed, in accordance with Mr. Young's plans, so that it may be ready for occupancy before the middle of the Winter. Three hundred patients can be accommodated in the new structure, where every facility will be provided for their convenience.

Grand Stand Falls in Illinois.

CISSNA PARK, Ill., Aug. 16.—During a ball game at the Old Settlers' reunion here to-day a portion of the grand stand collapsed, carrying down a number of spectators. Ernest Cunningham of Danville and Mrs. Ira Kirtley of Hoopeston each had limbs broken. Half a dozen others were severely bruised.

Phil Daly Slightly Better.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—Phil Daly of the Pennsylvania Club, who was yesterday thought to be in a dying condition, is slightly better to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:40 P. M.—330 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; James Marrin; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—93 Ludlow Street; Frank Levy; damage slight.

4 P. M.—84 Chrystie Street; Jacob Ikery; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—45 West Fourteenth Street; Lewins & Co.; damage, $500.

8:25 P. M.—200 West Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Laight; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—2,076 Seventh Avenue; Caroline De Grasse; damage slight.

9 P. M.—72 West Eighty-fourth Street; M. S. Atkinson; damage, $400.

9:20 P. M.—51 East Ninth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $25.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

"Danny" Maher Won Three of the Four Races in Which He Had Mounts.

A POOR EFFORT BY SLY FOX

The Six Contests Were Won Yesterday by Prince of Wales, Lennep, Mizpah, Winepress, Campania, and Field Lark.

Maher's performances in the saddle yesterday were easily the feature of the day's racing at the Aqueduct tract. He won three of the four races in which he had a mount, with Prince of Wales, Winepress, and Campania. He would probably have won four times but for a delay of a half-hour at the post in the third race, during which Frohman, ridden by Maher, fretted himself so badly that he was the last in the field of six to finish. Mizpah, won won the race, had stood still during all the breakaways except the one in which the horses were sent away on their journey. He was therefore much the freshest horse of the lot and had an easy victory, which his owner, Frederick Gebhard, was not on hand to see.

Maher has become as popular as "Tod" Sloane was earlier in the season. Owners and trainers who have a horse that they think has a chance to win, almost tumble over one another to secure Maher's services, and about two-thirds of the people who go to the track bet on anything that Maher rides, no matter what it may be. So his victories are naturally popular; his defeats a reason for wailing among the speculators. When he and Sloane come together next week with the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting, it will be curious to see what will become of Maher's present popularity, and whether he is really a first-class light-weight rider or only a good one among common-place riders. There are not a few horsemen who believe that young Maher will be able to hold his own when he measures whips against the hitherto invincible Sloane.

Maher had one rather easy race yesterday when he landed Campania the winner of the fifth contest. Some of the critics thought that Rotterdam was in no great hurry; all agreed that Vanessa was not good enough to win, and the sarcastic ones who always see a "job," thought that Campania was "shoved in," as they expressed it in the race-track vernacular.

Lennep, who couldn't get out of her own way on Monday, won the race at a mile from Sly Fox and others in a very common canter. She was twenty lengths in front of Sly Fox at the head of the stretch, and Jones actually brought her down to a lope in order to prevent making the race too much of a procession. Sly Fox didn't have a bit of that wondrous turn of speed that electrified race-goers in the early part of the racing season.

The best contest of the afternoon was in the dash for 2-year-old fillies, the fourth event on the card. Winepress, Claroba, and Althea made a very pretty struggle of it. A good rush just at the finish enabled Winepress to get the honors by a length from Claroba, who just beat Althea and Tendresse out for the third money.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-years-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Prince of Wales, John Daly's ch. c., by His Highness-Rosa H., 110 pounds, $400, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Somers, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Improvident, W. Lakeland's b. c., 104, 4 to 1.....(Leary)

Sensina, 93, 40 to 1, (Michaels;) Tophet, 102, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Ben Lodi, 96, 30 to 1, (Clark;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 110, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Eighteen Carat, 104, 40 to 1, (Coyle;) Wesa, 101, 20 to 1, (James;) Seraphic, 104, 100 to 1, (Cunningham;) Jim Byrne, 101, 200 to 1, (Byrne,) and Kosteletzkri, 104, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44 3-5.

1—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., by Candelmas-Wanton, 100 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Jones)
2—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 121, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Slasher, E. Thomas's b. c., 101, 20 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Venetian, A. Gates's br. c., 105, 5 to 1.....(Songer)

Won in a canter by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:26 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Mizpah, F. Gebhard's br. g., 4 years, by Faverdale-Amulet, 108 pounds, $100, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Tinge, James Adams's br. h., 6, 115, 7 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Debride, Algretti & Zimmer's br. g., 4, 116, 2 to 1.....(Jones)

Headlight II., 5, 110, 40 to 1, (Clay;) Tanis, 5, 112, 25 to 1, (McDermott,) and Frohman, 3, 101, 1 to 3, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 2-5.

1—Winepress, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-Pomona, 109, 5 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., 99, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Althea, W. Jennings's b. f., 109, 10 to 1.....(James)

Tendrasse, 109, 8 to 5, (Spencer;) Jean Ingelow, 104, 12 to 1, (Bergen;) Candlestick, 99, 60 to 1, (McDermott;) Gaddy, 109, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) and Gallela, 99, 60 to 1, (J. Daly,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Campania, T. D Sullivan's b. m., 6 years, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, 97 pounds, $300, 9 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Vanessa, Mrs. M. C. Lyle's br. m., 4, 97, 30 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Moody)
3—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 108, 9 to 10.....(Sims)

Won by three lengths; ten between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling. One mile. Time—1:46. No bid for the winner.

1—Field Lark, H. E. Huntington's ch. c., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Musical Gem, 95 pounds, $400, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Michaels)
2—Doctor Withrow, C. Gorman's br. g., 3, 95, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1.....(Songer)
3—La Russe, R. W. Nelson's b. f., 3, 99, 8 to 1.....(James)

Wauwego, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sculptor, 3, 86, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Ansonel, 4, 108, 4 to 1, (Jones;) Bastion, 4, 101, 12 to 1, (Hotershall;) St. Frusquin, 3, 108, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Fernandina, 4, 103, 40 to 1, (Coyle;) Napoleon Bonaparte, 3, 102, 30 to 1, (Collins;) Governor Budd, 5, 105, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Progressive, 6, 103, 30 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Brighton	109	High Priest	103
Collateral	107	Lee Sprague	101
Athy	107	Calculation	101
Leo Lake	106	Blissful	98
Billali	108	Game Bag	95
Helmsdale	106	Emancra	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

High Priest	102	Ruby Lips	99
Woodruff	101	Maximo Gomez	99
Gun Metal	101		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Kirkwood	110	Country Dance	107
Ben Viking	110	Garvey	105
Ninety Cents	107	Loch Fyne	102
Mail Bag	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Hannock	126	Lady Marian	98
Long Acre	103	Ruby Lips	92

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Godfrey	110	Wildaire	107
Meddlesome	110	Sister Fox	107
The Gardner	110	Connover	107
The Mascot	110	Nike	107
Kilarine	107	Subject	107
Heroics	107	Earline	107

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Her Own	108	Nigger Baby	101
Tanis	105	Calculation	99
Loughton	105	Octave	98
Swamp Angel	108	Lansdale	94
Rossifer	102	Nil Desperandum	92
Gun Metal	101	Zella	89

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

White Frost Beats Poetess in the Contest for the Citizens and Merchants' Stake.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—The feature of the day at the Saratoga track was the Citizens and Merchants' Stake, for which Poetess was the favorite. She, however, could do no better than second, White Frost heading her by a length at the finish. Four out of the five favorites were defeated. Weather cloudy; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five and a half furlongs. Colonel Penny, 112 pounds, (Taral,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by half a length; Royterer, 112, (Irving,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths; Chappaqua, 104, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Lost Time, Flavius, Garrabrant, Valdivia, Rhodymenia, and Bockon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bardella, 109 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 13 to 10 and out, won by a head; Lillian Bello, 109, (Clawson,) 6 to 5 and out, second by half a length; Margaret Jane, 104, (Doggett,) 6 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:26.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Millstream, 94 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 2 and 2 to 5, won by a length; Joe Miller, 101, (T. Sloan,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a nose; Rappahannock, 109, (Doggett,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:01. Valid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Citizens and Merchants' Stake. One mile and a furlong. White Frost, 108 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by half a length; Poetess, 107, (T. Sloan,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by four lengths; Doctor Catlett, 112, (Doggett,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:53½. Estacon and Semper Ego also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rhinelander, 110, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won by a length; Hiloo, 107, (Doggett,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths; Armament, 110, (Taral,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:14¾. Bettie Gray, St. Lorenzo, Interferer, Piccola, and Lady Lindsay also ran.

The following are the entries for to-morrow's races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Anagram, 119 pounds; Freak, Gold Mine, Effie Anolie, Anitora, Water Girl, and Belle of Troy, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Burns, 118 pounds; Roundsman, 116; Organ Pilot, Marsian, and Tyrian, 115; Flo W., 107; Saratoga and Nearest, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Wax Toy, 107 pounds; Knight of the Garter, 101; Twinkler, 99; Bon Ito, 96; Henchman, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Charentus, 113 pounds; Marsian and Damocles, 107; Hampden and Florenso, 104; Judge Wardell, 98; Nearest, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Flavius, 118 pounds; Semicolon, 112; Ree Mitchell, 111; Specialist, 108; A. N. B., Sol Hop, and Scotch, 107; Menu, 104.

RACING EVENTS AT DETROIT.

Only One Favorite Wins Honors on the Windsor Track.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—Lizzie Kelly was the only favorite that won at Windsor to-day. Weather cloudy; track fast. Attendance large.

FIRST RACE.—One Mile. Leonie won, Miss Alfarrow second, Minnie Price third. Time—1:42¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lizzie Kelly won, Fanni Taylor second, Lizzie R. third. Time—1:02¼.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Manzanillo won, Annie Taylor second, Nimrod third. Time—1:28¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. J. E. Clines won, Ocie Brooks second, Prospero third. Time—1:15½.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Ray Del Ma won, Lady of the West second, Dudley E. third. Time—2:05.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Bagpipe won, Lauretta D. second, Elsina third. Time—1:42½.

RACES AT CHICAGO.

Warm Weather and a Slow Track at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Hawthorne results. Weather warmer; track slow:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Mr. Johnson, 4 to 1, won; Cheval D'Or, 2 to 1, second; Old Fox, third. Time—1:07.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Red Skin, 12 to 1, won; Treopia, 2 to 1, second; Sir Hobart, third. Time—1:20.

THIRD RACE.—A mile and an eighth. Can't Dance, 7 to 1, won; Eddie Jones, 1 to 2, second; Morfonse, third. Time—2:02¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Molo, 8 to 1, won; Heigh Ho, 4 to 5, second; Paul Kauvar, third. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Silverstone, 5 to 2, won; Doremus, even, second; Nora C., third. Time—1:06.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Eldad, 2 to 1, won; Governor Sheehan, 4 to 1, second; Prince Blazes, third. Time—1:20¾.

BUFFALO TROTTING CONTESTS.

Judges Suspect Unfair Work and Change Three Horses' Drivers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The Grand Circuit trotters came to Buffalo to-day, after an absence of three years, performing on the Fort Erie (Ontario) track, across the river, where poolselling is permitted.

The meeting, which includes some rich stakes, is given by the Buffalo Driving Club, the chief spirit of which is W. Perry Taylor, the Buffalo horseman. This is the first Grand Circuit meeting ever given in Buffalo in the management of which Cicero J. Hamlin, the father of the circuit, has not been interested. Mr. Hamlin viewed the racing from the stand.

The meeting opened with two races, in the presence of about 2,500 persons. After Cuprum sneaked the opening heat in the 2:24 trot, Spinalong, the favorite, came on and took three heats in uneventful finishes. The 2:28 pace was well contested. Teddy B. won the first two heats, Wilson being cautioned by the judges for the poor showing of the favorite, Split Silk. The favorite came to the front in the third heat, in which Fire Glit was cut off, and broke to a standstill after Walker gave the word, traveling but 100 yards of the heat and going to the stable distanced.

Split Silk broke badly in the fourth heat, the outsider, Arbuteskan, getting it. The time was but 2:20, and the judges, suspicious of a "job," pulled Wilson out of Split Silk's sulky, Burgess from behind Teddy B., and H. James from behind Arbuteskan, putting up Andrews, Alonzo McDonald, and Scott Quintin, respectively. Split Silk won the fifth heat in 2:15½, following with another good heat, and taking the race. Summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Spinalong, b. m., by Wilkes Boy, (Starr)	2	1	1	1	
Cuprum, br. g., by Prodigal, (Rea)	1	2	3	4	
Wilkie-Ross, gr. h., (E. James)	4	2	4	2	
Anglina, br. m., (Ketcham)	5	3	2	3	
Lady Allerton, br. m., (——)	3	4	dis.		

Time—2:19¾; 2:19½; 2:18¾; 2:20.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Split Silk, b. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, (Wilson, Andrews)	5	4	1	4	1 1
Teddy B., b. g., by Octoroon, (Burgess and A. McDonald)	1	1	2	3	4 3
Arbutskan, b. h., by Arbutus, (H. James and Quintin)	4	3	3	1	2 2
Edward O., b. g., (Curry)	2	5	4	2	3 ro
Fire Glit, ch. g., (O'Neil)	3	2	dis.		

Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:14¾; 2:20; 2:15¾; 2:19½.

ON THE OLD ORCHARD TRACK.

Three Interesting Races—Seven Heats to Find a Winner.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 16.—The second race meeting of the season on the kite track began this afternoon with three interesting races, one of which required seven heats to find a winner. There was a large attendance.

Tom Boy, the favorite in the 2:15 trot, was beaten out by Squeezer, a gelding owned at Medford, Mass. Sylvanway, from Hartford, won the 2:24 pace in straight heats, getting a mark of 2:12¾. This was her second race. The 2:30 trot was a four-heat affair, won by Cuticline of Lexington, Mass. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Squeezer, b. g., by McEwen, by Trouble, (Collins)	3	1	2	1	6	3 1
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	1	4	6	3	1	2 2
Success, g. g., (M. Demarest)	3	5	1	2	2	1 3
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	4	2	3	4	5	ro.
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)	6	3	4	5	4	ro.
Webb, b. g., (Walker)	7	7	5	4	3	ro.
Dexter K., ch. s., (Gatoomb)	8	8	7	7	7	ro.
Lillian Wilkes, b. m., (Cheney)	2	6	8	dr.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:12¼; 2:15; 2:16½; 2:16¼.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Sylvanway, b. m., by Steinway-Lurando, by Electioneer, (Hyde)	1	1	1			
Alretta, b. m., (Ball)	2	4	5			
Reno K., b. g., (Woodbury)	4	2	6			
McJoe, b. g., (Boggs)	5	6	2			
Happy Girl, b. m., (Trout)	7	3	4			
Lord Sumral, ch. h., (Lyons)	3	5	5			
Lula May, b. m., (Sullivan)	6	7	8			
Dr. Dewey, ch. g., (Demarest)	8	8	7			

Time—2:12¾; 2:14½; 2:13¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Cuticlene, br. g., by Emperor Wilkes, by Hylan, (Middleby)	5	1	1	1		
Seersucker, b. m., (Rideout)	1	6	2	3		
Evonia, b. m., (Cheney)	7	2	6	2		
Blakeaway, ch. g., (Trout)	6	2	7	4		
Ronald, b. g., (Bradbury)	2	7	4	7		
Clemins Dell, b. m., (Carmichael)	3	4	3	5		
Sister Euphrasia, b. m., (Marsh)	8	3	8	6		
Nominated, ch. s., (Jorgan)	4	5	5	dr		

Time—2:21¾; 2:19½; 2:19¾; 2:21¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Rusie's Speed and Curves Prove Too Strong a Combination for the Cincinnatis.

THEY DID NOT SCORE A RUN

The New Yorkers Tallied Four Times by Timely Hitting — Remarkable Fielding by Corcoran — Boston Leads in the Pennant Race.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	96	35	.653
Cincinnati	67	37	.644
Baltimore	58	38	.604
Cleveland	59	41	.590
New York	56	48	.538
Chicago	55	47	.539
Pittsburg	51	48	.515
Philadelphia	45	51	.469
Brooklyn	38	59	.392
Louisville	38	63	.376
Washington	35	68	.357
St. Louis	30	73	.291

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 10; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 1.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The New Yorks defeated the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday in one of the best played games of the season. The defeat was heart-breaking to the visitors, inasmuch as it enabled the Bostons to take the lead in the pennant race, in which the Cincinnatis have been first since last April. The visitors gave a rare exhibition in the field; so did the locals; but the real cause of Cincinnati's downfall was Amos Rusie. He was an insoluble enigma. Hill, who pitched for the visitors, while not hit hard, could not prevent the locals hitting safely when hits were needed.

Every one of the four runs scored by the locals resulted from Hill's pitching. In the first inning he gave Van Haltren a base on balls and this was followed by two base hits by Grady and Joyce. In the fourth inning Doyle hit a three-bagger, and before he had an opportunity to rest Hartman helped him across the plate with a clean single to right. The locals got a brace of hits in the fifth, but Hill held the two runners on the bases. He hit two batsmen in the seventh inning, after Rusie hit safely, and again a local player came to time with a needed hit, Davis's high fly back of second allowing Rusie to score the fourth run.

The six scattered hits off Rusie were made at times when they were of no use. The big fellow had complete control of his speed and curves and made his opponents look like a lot of wooden men. Not one of the visitors reached third base in the nine innings and only four reached second.

With the exception of a muff by Joyce and a wild throw to first by Rusie, the home team

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

AUGUSTIN AND THE GERMANS.

The first reports made it appear that our bombastic friend the Governor General of the Philippines had been carried away by a German warship in order to spare him the humiliation of surrendering Manila. It would no doubt have been particularly humiliating to him to surrender to those whom he so accurately described four months ago as "a horde without discipline or instruction." But the later reports indicate that he had already been deprived of his command by orders from Madrid, and that he was fleeing from the wrath to come in a private and unofficial capacity.

In either case the action of the German warship in receiving him as a passenger was the same. He was an officer in the Spanish Army, and as such as much a lawful prize of war as a battery or a cruiser. The German commander might as well have loaded his ship with Spanish guns from the forts of Manila, to be afterward turned over to the Spanish Government, as to take away one of our prisoners of war. The performance, from the point of view of international law, will doubtless receive proper attention from the State Department.

If the facts are as they are reported to be it seems that we are entitled to an apology and the return of our prisoner.

From the point of view of international comity it is like so many preceding performances of the German naval force in Manila Bay. It is unmannerly and provocative. A main question as to these performances is psychological. What did or do the Germans expect to gain by making nuisances of themselves in Manila Bay? Why should they annoy and affront the plainly predestinated victor? They can get nothing from Spain. They might have got something from our good will. Then why cultivate our ill-will? It seems to be true that "too much zeal" is a professional recommendation to a German naval officer even when entirely unattended by discretion. But the effect of overzeal in this case has been to bring the American people to a determination, upon which their representatives will insist, that whoever derives advantage from the disposition to be made of the Philippines Germany shall derive none. This is a consequence of preaching the gospel of a consecrated person to those who will not hear, and it is a consequence that will hardly commend itself to the consecrated person in question.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The position of the Commissioners appointed by the Governments of the United States and Spain to conclude the treaty of peace will be substantially that of "high Commissioners and Ministers Plenipotentiary." That was the description given in 1870 of the Commissioners who met at Washington on the part of the British Government and of our own to conclude a treaty, which, though not technically one of peace, was intended to prevent hostilities, and so was in substance of the same character.

In the present instance the Commissioners are specially chosen for a particular task. They will be, as is the case with other representatives of the Government in foreign relations, under the direction of the Chief Executive through the Secretary of State. The general principles by which they are to be guided are laid down in the protocol, which is the summary of the terms on which the President offered to suspend hostilities, and which were accepted by the Spanish Government. Their discretion will not be independent, nor will their work be necessarily conclusive. The treaty they will frame will be subject to the ratification of their respective Governments, and in matters not already clearly defined by the terms of the protocol they will at every important stage consult and be directed by their Governments. This is a general rule, subject only to conditions arising from difficulty of communication or special circumstances determined by each Government. In 1855 Lord CLARENDON, appointed by the Queen to represent her in the Congress at Paris, was given full powers, but the records do not show that he used them independently. In 1815 TALLEYRAND extorted from the returned Bourbon, King LOUIS of France, practically "carte blanche" for the Congress, of Vienna, but when NAPOLEON landed from Elba TALLEYRAND hastened to the German baths, feeling that his health would not sustain further labors, and his unlimited commission never became a precedent in French diplomacy.

If the task of the American Commissioners now about to proceed to Paris were confined to an agreement with reference to matters in this hemisphere it would be very easy and simple, and they would require no instructions beyond those almost wholly formal ones that could be prepared for them before leaving this country. Practically all they would have to do would be to discuss and agree upon the means of adjusting the interests of the Government of Spain, and of its former citizens who shall remain in the islands formerly in her possession. The serious part of the work before them is the "conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines." Such a treaty will formulate a policy on the part of the United States which cannot now be said to be defined, or acknowledged by the Executive, or ratified by the Legislature, or known to the people of the United States. All that is positively within present public knowledge is that the President has offered, and the Spanish Government has accepted the offer, to suspend hostilities on certain conditions, one of which is that "the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending a treaty" to determine the above-mentioned question. Everything beyond this with regard to the policy of the United States as to the future of the Philippines is a matter of inference. The President may have precise views and even a well settled purpose as to this policy, but he has not made them public, and there is every reason to suppose that he is still open to considerations that may arise in the course of the negotiations.

As we have pointed out frequently in these columns, our present foothold in the Philippines came to us by the fortunes of a war undertaken with no reference to the future of the islands. This brings a legitimate opportunity to secure certain advantages for the protection and advance of our commerce, and it brings a clear duty to provide as well as may be for the stable government and orderly development of the islands. Whether this should cause us to retain the ground we have occupied, or to secure further ground, or to confine ourselves to a strong naval station, and whether the "disposition" of the islands shall be their return to Spain under conditions as to their future government, or a joint occupation by ourselves and one or more European powers—all these are questions which are not known to be determined even in the mind of the President, and which cannot finally be determined without action by the Senate, and, in certain conditions, of Congress. It is, therefore, to be expected that one part of the work of the Peace Commissioners will be the study of these questions, not only with reference to what Spain shall agree to, but as to what the United States shall decide. It will be one of their functions to aid in the formation of a policy for their own Government. They cannot fix it. They can only advise upon it, and their advice may not be taken. What they may actually do will be for the President to direct. But they may be of great service in this direction, and the President will unquestionably bear this in mind in their selection.

MARSHAL BLANCO.

The absurd pronunciamiento of Marshal BLANCO indicates that that officer thinks there may be a future for him in Spanish politics. That expectation would denote a very low estimate indeed of Spanish intelligence. Because the appeal of the Marshal is made upon a denial or an ignoring of the most elementary and notorious facts.

In effect the Marshal says ostensibly to the inhabitants of Cuba, who know better, but really to the inhabitants of Spain, who he thinks know no better, that Cuba might have been preserved to Spain, and that if he had been permitted to do so he would have preserved it. The impudence of this is really appalling. Before an American soldier had landed at Santiago it was evident that all that was needed to secure the ultimate and bloodless surrender of Cuba by Spain was to keep up the pressure of the blockade. That would have compelled the garrison to live on the resources of the island. This they might have done, though with much hardship. But it would have been mere subsistence, not efficiency as a fighting force. There was for a long time a gap in the blockade on account of our overlooking the possibility of supplying Havana across the Isle of Pines and the shallows of the southern coast. When that gap was closed the garrison of Havana could not import a gun or a rifle or a pound of gunpowder. Its fighting force was strictly limited to the supply it had on hand.

It was BLANCO who ordered Admiral CERVERA out of Santiago, and in doing so he sealed the doom of Havana as well as of Santiago. If he desired to strike a blow for Spain, he had his opportunity. He might have gone to the relief of LINARES and attempted to raise the siege of Santiago, when it was invested, according to the American commander, with a "very thin line." That would have been a feat of arms worth trying, and he had weeks in which to try it. He had not the enterprise for that, and left 18,000 Americans to receive the surrender of some 24,000 Spaniards. He contented himself with talking big at Havana and telling LINARES to hold out to the last. For him to pretend after that that Cuba was defensible and that he could have defended it, is a procedure which can, we should say, excite only the disgust of patriotic Spaniards.

His position is made worse by his asking to be relieved of his command. It is his business to arrange for and effect the evacuation of Cuba in the most economical and expeditious manner, and so as to save for Spain the greatest possible number of men and quantity of material. That is a plain piece of administrative and military business, with which his political opinions have nothing whatever to do. Instead of doing what service he still can for his country, he seems to imagine that his "political future" will be injured if he superintends the evacuation. It will not be creditable to the Spanish people if it turns out that such a man has any political future at all.

OUR AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

The successor to Col. HAY at the Court of St. James's should possess all the excellent qualities that are so marked in that gentleman.

He should be a man of entire trustworthiness. Not only should he be faithful to the best interests of his Government—any American would be that—but he should be capable of winning the implicit respect and confidence of those with whom he has to deal.

He should have insight and foresight. He should grasp the wide range of possible relations between the two peoples and their Governments, and be able to render substantial aid to his Government in the varied questions that are bound to present themselves now that the United States have taken a position in the East.

He should be capable of promoting good understanding, which is the basis of good feeling, not only between the two Governments, but between the two peoples. He should himself represent the American characteristics that will always win the sympathy of Englishmen.

He should not be a politician nor should political considerations control his selection.

THE PERSECUTION OF HEROES.

The American people entertain the strongest feelings of gratitude and admiration for the soldiers and sailors who have fought and conquered in the war with Spain. The Nation sympathizes deeply with the men who have suffered from wounds or disease in Cuba. There is no lack of appreciation of the value of their services, of the great obstacles they overcame, of their matchless bravery.

The example of these men has been positively beneficial to their fellows in more ways than one. Contemplation of their courage and patient endurance, and their cheerfulness in misery, has helped thousands to forget or to make light of their own little troubles. The weather since March has been pretty bad weather, while the mosquito came early and lingers. Trade was slow for a little while. How many of us, since the war began, have refrained from complaining about bad business or the weather or maligning the well-meaning mosquito because of a sudden memory of the boys in Cuba and the hardships they were enduring?

Indeed, a New York physician has been heard to declare that the health of New York people has been actually preserved this wet Summer, when, with many days of high temperature, and with many streets torn open, the conditions of an unhealthy season have been marked by the prevalence of this very feeling and its good effect upon the nervous systems of those who have shared it. Probably this opinion is purely empirical, and could not be scientifically sustained; but it seems reasonable.

As strong as their sympathy for the soldier and sailor suffering in the tropics, has been the admiration of the Nation for the bravery and fighting skill exhibited on land and sea. This has been a great and ennobling year for our people, and it is natural that the desire to do homage to the returning heroes should be widespread and pronounced. But we must remember that the men who have been fighting need rest more than they need praise, and try not overdo it. There is such a thing as persecuting folks with homage. Moreover, though this hounding of Mr. HOBSON during his stay in this city, this swarming of the Army Building, and crowding around the lines at the new Montauk Camp, is perhaps a natural expression of the National feeling, it surely is not its best expression; nor are many of the folks who do these things those who feel deepest and longest. There are probably very many sensation seekers, people of weak and trivial minds incapable of much feeling in the crowd. The throb of a great nation's heart is not wholly a matter of jostling, cheering, and cackling.

THE GOLFING SEASON.

The golfing season of 1898 will reach its height Sept. 12, when the six days' contest for the amateur championship will open on the Morris County course. Doubtless this contest will turn out to be the most brilliant and memorable of the series which began in 1895. The course is fine, and the conditions will be more favorable to the triumph of pure skill than ever before. Moreover, it is possible that some crack golfers who have not played in any matches thus far this season may be able to enter for the championship.

The season, it must be confessed, has not been exactly brilliant. In the public contests the records of preceding seasons have been equaled but not surpassed. Contestants of the finest skill have been comparatively few. Many fine golfers have been attending to something more serious even than golf. No fewer than fifteen members of one of the smallest clubs in this city are troopers of Squadron A. The Naval Reserve contains many golfers who have been practicing gunnery at Spanish marks or taking practical lessons in seamanship. The present holder of the amateur championship cup, who wears the gold medals of two successful years, has spent some part of the Summer in a Spanish prison. Many golfers who have not been actively engaged in the war have been compelled to stick more closely than usual to business and let their mashies rust in idleness.

Nevertheless, the growth of positive and material interest in this noblest of sports has been extraordinary in this off Summer of 1898. No Summer resort now pretends to any importance which cannot boast a links. The mountain and seashore resorts of New England, the watering places of New York and the Middle West have gone "golf crazy." The little island of Nantucket has two public golf courses on its rolling moors, and they do say that you can get worse "lies" there, and more of them, than on any other courses in the world—but that does not matter.

The game of golf is supported and upheld, and made profitable, not by cracks who can do nine holes in the thirties and forties, but by players who can go around the first half of the full course in the late fifties, so to speak, the sixties and seventies, and there must be a third more such players in this country now than there were last year.

The rumor of a conference at Santiago in which the disposition of the insurgent troops was considered may be exaggerated; but it is not at all improbable that our Government may contemplate some expenditure in that direction. The active services of the Cuban troops may not have been very important and their conduct may have been disappointing in some regards. But they have really been co-operating with our army, and have for at least three years been maintaining with much energy the cause for which the United States finally went to war. In the settlement of the affairs of the island it is important that they should be friendly to us, and aid us in every way possible. It is clear that if they are not friendly they can, if they choose, make a good deal of trouble for us. They are now shut off from the mode of life they have been following, and it is very desirable that they should return to peaceful pursuits promptly and under conditions that will dispose them to the reign of peace and order. If this can be furthered by a reasonable payment on the part of our Government to meet the expenses of disbandment and to give the troops a start in their new life, no one can deny that it would be both just and expedient.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two views may be taken of the determination by the War Department to establish a great military camp close to New York City, where it would be sure to be studied carefully by observers not less well trained in seeing all there is to see than habituated to telling the results of their observation without the slightest regard for the consequences to official reputations. On the one hand, the department may be either indifferent to criticism—a supposition for which there is considerable basis for probability—or it may be calmly resigned to the endurance of bitter denunciation because of sheer ignorance of the possibility of deserving and getting anything else. The second view is that the department is a helpless victim of the fatality which so interested the Greek poets, and was forced by relentless Destiny to round out its war record with an exhibition, in a place practically visible to every man, woman, and child in the country, of all the worst consequences that follow the substitution of politicians for men specially trained for special work. If the second of these theories is the true one, it may be that we are now watching the beginning of the end of that evil system. Little things like the habitual misgovernment of villages, towns, and cities, like the appointment of ward heelers to minor positions in the Consular service, and like the frequent wasting or stealing of public money, do not produce, experience has shown, much impression on the average voter's mind. He gets along well enough in spite of them, and he refuses to make the effort requisite to effect the reforms he theoretically desires. But the treatment of our soldiers, especially our volunteer soldiers, is a matter that touches the average voter's heart as well as his pocket, and the mingled incompetence, negligence, and malfeasance that cause the suffering and death of popular heroes cannot fail to inspire action immediate and effectual. None can be so blind as not to see that city streets badly paved, police forces honeycombed with corruption, Consular duties ill-performed, and fever-infested military camps are all products of the same evil, or that the remedy for the worst of these abuses is also the remedy for each of its innumerable related wrongs. Every one hopes that the tented city on Montauk Point will develop order out of chaos, safety out of danger, but if it does not, woe for the doctrine of spoils.

—Much more convincing evidence of the return of peace than news from Washington about a "protocol" was the removal yesterday of the huge boardings that for some three months past have nearly concealed the offices of our vivacious journalistic neighbors. These wide expanses of blackened planks have served many purposes, artistic, literary, and moral, and have served them well. They have even made gratuitous distribution of interesting and important facts at odd times, when the wearied imagination of the men in linen dusters who paced the perilous shelves in front of them refused to supply anything else. But though the bulletin boards, and the linen dusters, and the murmurous crowd below will be missed—especially by people in a hurry to get home to dinner—still their departure will not be mourned. It emphasizes the re-establishment of ordinary conditions as few other things would, it means more light and air for the pallid occupants of the long-barricaded buildings, and it gives baseball, murder, politics, cyclones, croquet matches and other sports a chance to win back the affection of the public. We are worried, though, about those finest dreams. Nobody ever explained them while they were on view, and now the chances are that they will remain an eternal mystery of "the late war."

PERSONAL.

—Madrid has found a scapegoat at last—somebody to hold responsible for all of Spain's so-called misfortunes, and to denounce as her "evil genius." The somebody, it seems, is CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, or CRISTOBAL COLON, as the Spaniards call him, and it must be confessed that the selection was made with truly marvelous skill. In the first place, COLUMBUS has been dead for some time, so that no fierce defense of his memory need be feared from any quarter, and in the next place, he wasn't of Spanish birth or blood, and therefore the colossal blunder of which he was guilty is not a humiliation to Iberian pride. "If that wretched Italian had either staid quietly at home," the Madrileños are saying, "or if he had been content to remain a poor but honest pirate in near-by waters, Spain would have had no colonies to lose, and—could anything be more obvious and logical?—she would have lost no colonies." Instead, for all anybody knows, or at least for all anybody can prove, she would have developed her home resources, which are undoubtedly of incalculable value, and would have been to-day a strong nation, loved and respected by all, and not the helpless victim of an upstart race of which the very existence is due to the misguided zeal of Genoa's son. Isn't that a pretty theory? Only two faults can be found with it. The more important of them is the fact that to call the discovery of America the reverse of a great and glorious achievement is to rob Spain of her last available asset. The other weak point in the theory is hardly worth mentioning, since it is merely the chance that some cynical foreigner may see in Spain's attack on COLUMBUS merely this: "It was a cruel wrong to give us the most brilliant opportunity any nation ever had, for he should have known, if he didn't, that our efforts to take advantage of it would fail, and it was nothing less than the act of a malignant enemy to put us in control of lands peopled by naked savages, for if he had possessed any sense at all he would have foreseen the rapacity, the murderousness, and the stupidity with which, to our ultimate undoing, we would treat them." But what matters the jeering of aliens? The condition of Spain shows that she must have had an "evil genius," and COLUMBUS, having much leisure on his hands, can serve in that capacity much more conveniently than can the much-occupied WEYLER or other members of his numerous class.

—One of the Glen Island boats carried the other day a restless flock of "fresh-air children" from the east side. All they wanted to do was to use their eyes and their tongues, but of course there was a conscientious feminine philanthropist along with them, and she insisted on imparting to her charges such useful information as she possessed and the banks of the river suggested. This worried the children a good deal, but they bore their troubles with the philosophy which the east side gives to its young as well as its old inhabitants, and, except by the manifestation of a centrifugal tendency whenever the eye of the mentress could be avoided and a restless nestling about when cornered, they concealed all signs of impatience. Finally the conscientious feminine philanthropist had a really brilliant idea: "Now, little girls," she said, in the tone which is so kind that the unregenerate on hearing it involuntarily look about for half a brick and gloat over the thought of what could be done with it if found, "Now, little girls, what is the name of this boat?" Half a dozen little girls answered, "The Howard Carroll." "And did any of you ever read the beautiful, beautiful book that HOWARD CARROLL wrote for little girls?" was the next question. There was pained silence for a while, and then one timid child said, "I have; it's named 'Alice in Wonderland.'" Whereupon the mentress cast reproachful eyes upon the other children, told them that surely they ought to know that, and proceeded to rehearse the plot of Gen. CARROLL'S masterpiece to their enormous edification.

—Secretary LONG has been passing a few restful days at his home in Hingham, Mass., but even there he could not escape the interviewer. A moderately considerate one was content to get "No" for an answer to the question, "Are you afraid of imperialism?" When that was published, of course, Boston was stirred to its depths, and there was no rest for the Secretary of the Navy until he had explained his dreadful "No" at great length. The Transcript man gravely informed him that Boston was asking for facts, explicit facts, however dreadful, in regard to the Secretary's position. "My meaning," came the soothing reply, "was that I had no fear that, as the result of the war, the people of the United States will be swept away from the fundamental principles of our Government. Nor do I entertain any apprehensions of such a thing happening. It is true that we are entering upon what may be called a colonial period by the acquisition of Puerto Rico and coaling stations in the Ladrones and probably the Philippines. This will present problems new to us in a certain sense, but I see no reason to believe that we will not solve them successfully without departing from the principles of our Government." Continuing, the Secretary expressed the opinion that only a comparatively small force will be required to form the army of occupation which we must send to Cuba to hold the island while the stable and independent Government we are pledged to set up there is being formed. 'Of the Philippines and their disposition, he could only say that no rigid, unyielding policy had been adopted yet, and that the question of their future would be largely determined by the peace commission, which would weigh carefully their resources, &c., and the possibilities of the commercial value to be associated with our retention of territory there.

THREE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

1. The changed conditions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere in territory now under United States control have raised a query in my mind as to the status of patentees who have taken out and hold patents in the United States, and I will be obliged for an expression of an opinion by you.

2. I would also like to inquire if the law does not require the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to place under its roadbed and over all street crossings metal dip pans to protect passers underneath from injury by anything falling upon them from above.

3. I have the impression that the law prohibits the sale upon the stations of this company of anything other than reading matter, and that it was compelled years ago to suspend sales of other things which it had entered into. Has the law been changed, and if not, is the placing and operation of slot machines, as is now the case, upon these platforms for the sale of chewing gum, chocolate, and for weighing persons a violation thereof?

A CITIZEN.

1. No provision has been made as yet regarding the status of patentees in our newly acquired possessions. Neither is there any precedent which ordinarily would be followed. It is presumed that a decision from the Commissioner of Patents will be forthcoming in time, or that Congress will make the necessary laws to regulate it.

2. Section 109 of the Revised Ordinances makes it a misdemeanor punishable by $10 fine or ten days in jail for the Manhattan Elevated Road to permit any oil, grease, water, coals, scraps of iron, tools, or other liquid or solid substance to fall or be dropped or thrown from any engine, car, track, depot, or other part or portion of the railroads into or upon any street, avenue, or public place in the city. The law, however, does not say what shall be done by the railroad to prevent these things.

3. The sale of periodicals on or under the elevated railroad is covered by Sections 680 to 688 of the Revised Ordinances. While nothing is said to permit the sale of other than periodicals there is no inhibition, and it is to be presumed that the sale cannot be prevented.

GEN. TRACY AND THE PEACE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had hoped to see some remonstrance in THE TIMES, the only morning paper I take, against the proposed appointment of B. F. Tracy on the Peace Commission. What is he politically but an attachment to the Platt machine and to the Platt personal suite? What but the incapable (for good) Chairman of the commission that worked up our Greater New York charter in Platt's interest? What but the discredited Platt candidate last Fall? He is said to be put on the commission at the express request of Platt. Why? The Administration cannot directly interfere in the State campaign this Fall, but with Tracy on the Peace Commission, sitting in Paris with his betters, who, I should suppose, would, if they could, object to his presence, cannot Platt point with pride to that evidence of McKinley's interest in his doings?

To send such a man abroad in such a cause is an insult to all who dislike Platt and his ways, and I wish there could be a protest raised loud enough to prevent such a disgrace. Cannot you start it? Cannot names of protestors be called for against his appointment? Even if no result should be obtained it would be right that resentment should be publicly expressed. Such a protest should be started in good faith. You may put my name on it.

J. S. F.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1898.

THE HEIRS OF ROBERT MORRIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in your paper of Saturday in reference to an alleged fortune coming to the heirs of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, moves me to write and say that the Morris family cannot understand the persistence of such reports in the newspapers of the past year.

There is no mystery about the descendants of Robert Morris. Many live, and have always lived, in Philadelphia, and are naturally well-known people, yet heirs to these mythical fortunes are mentioned in different parts of the country who are absolutely no kin to the family and unknown to them. Of male descendants of the name of Morris there are but four—Mr. Fisher Morris, Beckman, West Va.; Dr. Henry Morris and his son, Robert, of Philadelphia, and Robert Morris of Detroit, son of the late Gouverneur Morris. In the female line they are more numerous, but still scanty enough to satisfy even Malthus.

The Morris family has no claim against the Government of the United States save that of gratitude, of which it is generally understood republics are incapable. Should, however, any enterprising paragrapher find a fortune to which we might have the shadow of a legal claim, he can obtain a full list of all the descendants of Robert Morris from his granddaughter.

MARY WHITE MORRIS CHURCH.

Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1898.

A DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If not too early to think about 1900, how would this do for a Democratic ticket?

For President—Rear Admiral George Dewey of Vermont.

For Vice President—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

Navy and army, North and South.

A DUTCHMAN.

New York, Aug. 10, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

What some would consider as a representative list of the newspapers of the United States—omitting those of New York City—are divided as follows on the question of retaining the Philippine Islands:

Would Keep the Islands.

Boston Journal, (Rep.,) Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rep.,) Philadelphia Press, (Rep.,) Chicago Times-Herald, (Rep.,) Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.,) Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, (Dem.,) Milwaukee Wisconsin, (Rep.,) St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.,) Kansas City Times, (Rep.,) Topeka Capital, (Rep.,) Denver News, (Pop.,) Salt Lake Tribune, (Dem.,) Salt Lake News, (Ind. Mormon,) Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, (Rep.,) Washington (D. C.) Star, (Ind.,) Baltimore Herald, (Ind.,) Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union and Citizen, (Dem.,) Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, (Rep.,) San Francisco Chronicle, (Rep.,) San Francisco Argonaut, (Rep.,) San Francisco Examiner, (Dem.,) San Francisco Bulletin, (Rep.,) Portland Oregonian, (Rep.) Total, 23.

Opposed to Expansion.

Boston Transcript, (Rep.,) Boston Herald, (Ind. Dem.,) Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.,) Pittsburg Dispatch, (Ind.,) Philadelphia Ledger, (Ind. Rep.,) Chicago Chronicle, (Dem.,) Indianapolis Sentinel, (Dem.,) Detroit Tribune, (Sil. Rep.,) Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.,) St. Paul Globe, (Dem.,) Denver Republican, (Silver,) Salt Lake Herald, (Silver,) Baltimore Sun, (Dem.,) New Orleans Times-Democrat, (Dem.,) Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, (Dem.) Total, 15.

Undecided.

Boston Post, (Dem.,) Philadelphia Record, (Dem.,) Philadelphia Times, (Dem.,) Chicago Record, (Ind.,) Indianapolis News, (Ind.,) Indianapolis Journal, (Rep.,) Des Moines (Iowa) Register, (Rep.,) Minneapolis Journal, (Rep.,) St. Louis Republic, (Dem.,) Baltimore News, (Dem.,) New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.,) Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, (Dem.,) Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, (Dem.,) Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (Dem.,) Richmond (Va.) Times, (Dem.,) San Francisco Call, (Rep.,) Milwaukee Sentinel, (Rep.) Total, 17.

From The New Orleans Daily Picayune, (Dem.)

If the United States was to demand and take the entire group of the Philippines, there would be only the insurgents to be reckoned with, and they could be conquered by force or pacified by peaceful measures; but if the United States shall consent to be satisfied with a coaling station in Luzon, and shall leave the greatest part of that island and the whole of the others in possession of the sovereignty of Spain, when Spain is so weakened, physically and financially, that she cannot cope with the rebels or maintain her dominion over them, what is going to happen? How far do our responsibilities go in the premises?

Other Editorial Opinion.

From The Chicago Journal, (Rep.)

The retention of the Philippines outside of Manila has ceased to be an international question, and becomes a domestic one. Probably the American Commissioners will demand that Spain either pay an indemnity or turn over the islands, and it is not hard to guess which the defeated nation will choose.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

By no possibility can either Cuba and Puerto Rico or the Philippines be in condition for Congress to pass upon the issues presented until the regular session in December.

From The Kansas City Star, (Ind. Dem.)

The United States needs the Philippines, but not worse than the Philippines need the United States. The policy of imperialism for the United States is as inevitable as the movement of the planets. It arises from causes which cannot be restrained or repressed, and it involves as one of its logical processes the occupation of the Philippines.

From The Atlanta Constitution, (Dem.)

If, therefore, we decree in our treaty of peace that Spanish sovereignty is to remain over the Philippines, is it not among the probabilities that we will have to suppress the Aguinaldo rebellion?

From The Boston Traveler, (Rep.)

It is in the interests of humanity that we control the Philippines. It is in the interest of civilization that we establish a government there and maintain it.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, (Ind.,)

At present, if the views of the Republican and part of the Democratic press, the demands of commercial bodies, and the common talk of the streets can be cited as majority sentiment, the people are in favor of the annexation of the Philippine group. * * * We are able now to take care of foreign possessions and make them contribute to the sum of National greatness. Then why should we not accept them?

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph, (Rep.)

Better days are in store, too, for the Philippines, for the old oppression and the old barbarities cannot be resumed, whatever may be the conclusions reached by the commission.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal, (Dem.)

There will be no trouble in doing with the Philippines or in doing the Filipinos. The genius of the United States is equal to any emergency.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.)

The Monroe doctrine neither forbids us to take the Philippine Islands nor requires us to. The world acquiesces in what we may determine. All the contentions we may have cannot be held down to the rules of the Monroe doctrine.

From The Indianapolis News, (Ind. Dem.)

It seems to us that there is a strong feeling against the policy of colonial expansion, which at one time threatened to be popular. And it is said that the President shares this feeling, or, at least, that he is opposed to the annexation of the entire Philippine group.

From The Pittsburg Daily Post, (Dem.)

The Philippines remain an open question, with the advantage on our side of the occupation of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila until a permanent agreement has been reached as to the future of the islands. It is the most difficult problem of the whole business.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat, (Dem.)

It is becoming more and more evident that the American people will never consent to restore the Philippines to Spanish rule, and it would have been much better to announce our determination at once.

From The Seattle Times, (Rep.)

We say, "Keep the whole shooting match"—Ladrones, Puerto Rico, Philippines, and all—and not give up a single one.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Ind. Dem.)

The puzzling feature of the Philippine question is that we know so very little about it. Probably we shall have in good time very enlightening details from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. They will have had an opportunity to study on the spot the situation at Manila, and when cable communication shall have been restored, as it soon will be, they can keep the Nation posted.

From The Topeka Capital, (Rep.)

To surrender the islands to Spain would not solve the question; it would only precipitate war, and in the end the Philippines would belong to some other power.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

The conditions are shaping themselves to render American retention of the whole of the Philippine Islands inevitable.

From The Peoria Herald, (Dem.)

The United States will consent to allowing the fate of the Philippines to be the subject of future discussion. But they will never be allowed to go back to Spain. When it comes to this the Americans will be like that famous fireman who did not care what color the machine was painted so that it was red.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

There are precedents in the British occupation of Hongkong that may be valuable in settling our acquisitions in the Philippines, and possibly Manila may become an American counterpart of the flourishing British city on the Chinese coast as a naval base and also in commercial importance.

From The Nashville American, (Dem.)

For better or for worse, American territory will be considerably enlarged. Puerto Rico is already as good as added to this country, all the signs point to the acquisition of Cuba, and some manner of hold will be kept on the Philippine Islands.

From The Portland Oregonian, (Rep.)

It is not going to be good for any political party in the United States to propose to retire the National standards from the lands on which they have been planted.

From The Canton (Ill.) Register, (Rep.)

No retreat from the Philippines.

NUGGETS.

Long May It Wave.

Shortly the Spanish flag will entirely disappear from those islands. Another victory for the single standard.—Philadelphia Times.

Our Wards in Cuba.

"The Cuban insurgents seem to be growing more rational."

"Yes. With the accent on the ration."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Home Thrust.

Browne—I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites.

Towne—That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.—Brooklyn Life.

A Clerical Error.

The Georgia Chaplain who went to the wharf with his regiment and then backed out is expected to explain that when he signed the muster roll it was a clerical error.—Boston Transcript.

Economical Woman.

Wallace—This war tax has been a good thing for me.

Ferry—As to how?

Wallace—My wife doesn't ask me for checks so often, now that she realizes they cost 2 cents apiece.—Enquirer (Cincinnati.)

Getting Even.

"There is some comfort in being the father of twins," said the unhappy-looking passenger, to which the fat passenger, being there for that purpose, inquired, "What?"

"They keep each other awake of nights as well as my wife and me."—Indianapolis Journal.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.

Joseph L. Doyle in Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

The surging sea of human life forever onward rolls,
And bears to the eternal shore its daily freight of souls.
Though bravely sails our bark to-day, pale death sits at the prow,
And few shall know we ever lived a hundred years from now.

O, mighty human brotherhood! why fiercely war and strive,
While God's great world has ample space for everything alive?
Broad fields, uncultured and unclaimed, are waiting for the plow
Of progress that shall make them bloom a hundred years from now.

Why should we try so earnestly in life's short, narrow span
On golden stairs to climb so high above our brother man?
Why blindly at an earthly shrine in slavish homage bow?
Our gold will rust, ourselves be dust, a hundred years from now.

O, patient heart, that meekly bears your weary load of wrong!
Or earnest heart, that bravely dares and, striving, grows more strong!
Press on till perfect peace is won; you'll never dream of how
You struggled o'er life's thorny road, a hundred years from now.

Grand, lofty souls who live and toil that Freedom, Right, and Truth
Alone may rule the universe, for you is endless youth;
When 'mid the blest, with God you rest, the grateful lands shall bow
Above your clay in rev'rent love, a hundred years from now.

TIPS TO LORDS AND EARLS

Hooley, the Bankrupt Company Promoter, Tells How He Bought Their Names and Influence.

EARL DE LA WARR IN COURT

He Admits that He Received Vast Sums of Money, but Says It Was Not by Corrupt Methods.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today Justice Wright resumed the hearing of the motion to commit Earl De La Warr, Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw, and Rucker for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to falsify his evidence in the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Hooley, who was sworn, explained the discrepancy between his own statement that he had paid Earl De La Warr £50,000 and the Earl's statement that he had only received £25,000 by saying that he paid the latter £25,000 directly and subsequently paid him an equal amount through Mr. Broadley, Mr. Hooley's agent, for division between Earl De La Warr and Lord Albemarle. Mr. Hooley said he had since discovered that Broadley kept the £25,000.

Regarding Earl De La Warr's alleged offer of £1,000 if he (Hooley) would contradict his former evidence, the bankrupt said that Mr. Broadley, at the Brunswick Hotel, offered him the money in the Earl's presence, and the correction of this statement which Earl De La Warr wished him to make was written out there, Mr. Hooley deposed, in the presence of the Earl. After severe cross-examination, in which Mr. Hooley stuck to his guns, Justice Wright dismissed the summons against Mr. Bradshaw.

The latter then went on the stand and asserted that Earl De La Warr, in the course of a conversation with Bradshaw as to Mr. Hooley's position, offered to pay Hooley's hotel bill for a month and said he was prepared also to help Mrs. Hooley to the extent of £1,000. Earl De La Warr, Mr. Bradshaw declared, asked him not to let Mr. Hooley know of the offer, as the matter might be construed as an attempt at bribery. It was understood, at the same interview, that Mr. Hooley would be asked to correct his original evidence. While on the stand, Mr. Bradshaw fainted.

Earl De La Warr was next sworn, and he repeated in substance the testimony he had already given before the Registrar in Bankruptcy, to the effect that he received nothing for becoming a Director in the Dunlop Company or for introducing others to Mr. Hooley. He admitted that he had suggested to Mr. Bradshaw that the latter could perhaps induce Mr. Hooley to correct certain misstatements.

During cross-examination with reference to his telegram to Mr. Hooley, asking him to make it clear that he (the Earl) did not have £50,000 on account of the flotation of the Dunlop Company, the Earl said his only object was to get Mr. Hooley to correct wrong statements, adding: "I never saw the paper alleged to have been written at the Brunswick Hotel."

Earl De La Warr acknowledged receiving £8,000 as a gift. He said that he subsequently received £1,300, and that at a later date he borrowed £10,000, but this money was not paid for joining the Directorate. Later, the Earl said, he was released from this debt by Mr. Hooley. He admitted that he knew that Lord Albemarle received £9,000, and Mr. Broadley £8,000. When he questioned Hooley with relation to his misstatements he deposed that the latter replied:

"That is all right. I did not know what I was saying, and I shall take the first opportunity to straighten matters out."

Mr. Broadley testified that there was not a word of truth in the statement that he had intercepted money. He characterized Mr. Hooley's evidence as "a farrago of falsehoods." Justice Wright will deliver his decision to-morrow.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA CONFER.

Reported that the Two Countries Will Agree on Chinese Issues.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Daily Graphic this morning says it understands that an exchange of views is occurring between the governments of Great Britain and Russia and that negotiations, started on Friday last, are proceeding in a conciliatory spirit on both sides. Russia declares that she has no interest, financial or otherwise, in the Pekin-Hankow Railway nor any desire to acquire any.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says that the new regulation opening every port on the West River to foreign trafic came into operation yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that China has given an undertaking to the French Minister that France shall have sole permission to build a railway between Canton and Hankow.

GREAT BRITAIN IN ARABIA.

She Has Assumed a Protectorate Over a Vast Territory.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The papers here comment upon a dispatch from Aden, published in the St. Petersburg Vindomsti, declaring that England has assumed a protectorate over the whole of South Arabia from Babel-Mandeb Strait to the Gulf of Oman.

The St. Petersburg Herold describes the importance of the acquisition, which is equal in extent to the whole of France, and comprises a line of fortifications which may in the future dominate the road to India and assist in dominating the Persian Gulf and Persian trade.

The Vossische Zeitung believes that Russia will now act with energy to secure a position in the Persian Gulf.

ANOTHER PERIL FOR SPAIN.

El Liberal Fears an Anglo-Russian War Will Involve Her.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—El Liberal, discussing the eventuality of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia, thinks it a cause of fresh peril to Spain, and urges that special preparations be made for the defense of the Balearic Islands and the coast towns of Andalusia. It says:

"For three years we have sought to defend our honor and Spanish sovereignty in the colonies. To-day we are threatened with another danger. We have to defend our homes."

COLOMBIA'S PLEDGE TO ITALY.

The Cerruti Claim Will Be Paid Eventually in Full, a Satisfactory Guarantee Being Given.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Admiral Candiani, the commander of the Italian squadron now off the Colombian coast, received on Aug. 14 a definitive reply from the Government of Colombia, agreeing to all three points included in his ultimatum as to the payment of the Cerruti claim, namely: A formal and absolute recognition of President Cleveland's award, an undertaking to stop within eight months all proceedings on the part of Cerruti's creditors, and an immediate money payment to Italy as a guarantee of the full execution of the award within the stipulated time.

The dispute is thus settled to Italy's satisfaction.

Intense Heat in Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Paris says that eight deaths from sunstroke occurred in that city yesterday. According to Berlin advices the German schools have been closed on account of the heat.

Prince Herbert Bismarck's Son Ill.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Prince Herbert Bismarck's only son is dangerously ill, and Dr. Schweninger has been summoned to attend him.

"BARON" MUSGRAVE A THIEF.

Abandoned Mrs. Shakespeare at Paris and Was Caught Stealing.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the County of London Sessions to-day an American, Evans Wheeler, alias "Sir" Henry Onequi, "Palmist to the Queen," &c., was sentenced to a year's hard labor for stealing two bags at the King's Cross Railway Station.

The prisoner asserted that he was formerly a correspondent of The New York Herald and The New York Journal and Advertiser, but this is denied by the London representative of the latter paper.

Wheeler, or Onequi, is known to have formerly had a palmistry business at 1,244 Broadway, New York City. He brought Mrs. Nellie Shakespeare from Philadelphia to England last June, and in the following month went with her to Paris, where he assumed the designation of "Baron" Musgrave. He left there suddenly, owing a large amount and abandoned Mrs. Shakespeare.

When Musgrave was in New York he called himself Sir Henry Onequi, and started an establishment at 1,244 Broadway, where he read people's characters and told their fortunes by palmistry. He had married a Chicago woman, whom he brought to New York, and treated her so cruelly that she was compelled to leave him and return to her parents' home, in Chicago. Soon afterward a story appeared in the Chicago papers that he had committed suicide, and when his wife read it her old affection returned, and she came straight to New York. She found him not only alive, but also quite well, and then he confessed to her that he had himself sent out the false report to enlist her sympathy.

Among the people who went to Musgrave's palmistry establishment to have their fortunes told was Mrs. Shakespeare. He told her that she was yet to meet her true affinity who would love her infinitely more than did her husband, and invited her to call again to have the lines in her hand still more carefully examined. The woman was seized with a curiosity to find out more about her "true affinity," and went again and again, and lent a willing ear to his declarations of love.

She became infatuated with him, and in March they were married, Onequi taking the name of Musgrave, and Mrs. Shakespeare taking her maiden name, Reinhart. They eloped together to Paris, the woman telling her husband, Shakespeare, that she was going abroad with Baron Musgrave and his daughter as her chaperone.

On arriving in Paris the couple put up at the Hotel Continental, where they staid eleven days, and then Musgrave disappeared, leaving the hotel bill unpaid, and the woman without money. Several days ago she appealed to the United States Consul in Paris for a loan of $500 and a passage home. She said she had received an affectionate letter from her husband, Mr. Shakespeare.

IMPORTANCE OF SEA POWER.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times, this morning, in an editorial article, emphasizes the tremendous lesson of the importance of sea power evinced in the war between Spain and the United States, and says:

"Nothing but a miracle or cosmic catastrophe could have averted an ultimate collision between the growing sea power of the United States and the waning Spanish Empire. Sea power, in this sense, caused the war, and was its governing factor from first to last. It is a lesson to the whole world—the full import of which can hardly be discerned as yet, for the fulfillment by the United States of the imperial destiny foreordained by the genius of her people—to be expansive but not aggressive—will be attended by consequences of vital moment, alike to the Old World and the New."

PRINCELY BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Herman E. Blair Presents His Wife with a Valuable Mine.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 16.—A birthday dinner that breaks all records of this city took place at a prominent hotel last night. The host was Herman E. Blair of Cincinnati, Ohio. He arrived in Denver a week ago to investigate the condition of the Little Alice Mine in Boulder County, in which he was interested. So satisfactory was his trip that he purchased the interest of his partner. The transfer was made yesterday.

The day being also his wife's birthday, he ordered a twenty-course banquet for fifteen guests at a cost of $500. While the guests were standing after the first toast, Mrs. Blair was presented with a seven-hundred-dollar marquise ring. But that was not all. "For pin money," explained the millionaire, as he handed his wife a bundle of papers, on top was a check payable to Mrs. Blair and bearing the figures $10,000.

The package contained the deeds to the Little Alice Mine, a property valued at $500,000, and worth probably more.

SMUGGLER JAGO REMANDED.

Chief Officer of the Britannic Will Be Held for Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamship Britannic, who is held on a warrant issued at the request of the United States Embassy on the charge of embezzlement and larceny, in connection with mail robbery and smuggling, was formally arraigned.

Sir John Bridge refused an application for bail and the prisoner was remanded for a week.

RUSSIAN CITY BADLY BURNED.

Forty Persons Injured, Factories and Eighty Houses Destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—A great fire at Nizhnee Novgorod, capital of the Government of the same name, near the confluence of the Oka with the Volga, about 250 miles northeast of Moscow, has destroyed a number of factories and eighty houses.

Forty persons have been injured, and damage to the amount of 1,500,000 rubles has been done.

The City of Nizhnee Novgorod is the centre of navigation on the Volga River, and thus figures largely in the commerce of that region of Russia. It has a population of 75,000, and its trade annually amounts to more than $200,000,000. There are many factories representing various lines of industries there.

The Emperor's Visit to the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in St. Petersburg says: "I am able to confirm the statement that Emperor William will stay two days at Livadia as the Czar's guest during his journey to Palestine."

To Explore Greenland's Coast.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—The expedition to explore the east coast of Greenland, under Lieut. Amdrup, sailed this morning, on board the steamer Godt-Haab.

Military Equipment Factory Burned.

LYONS, Aug. 16.—Estival's great manufactory of military equipments has been destroyed by fire.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford occupied a box last night at Imre Kiraify's naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden.

Attalie Claire will make her début with the Castle Square Opera Company as Beatrice in "Boccaccio" at the American Theatre, Sept. 5.

"The Carpetbagger," in which "Tim" Murphy is to star this season, tells of a Chicago auctioneer who becomes the Carpetbag Governor of Mississippi.

Mordaunt & Block have engaged Kate Denin Wilson and Alberta Gallatin, Carl Ahrendt, and H. G. Keenan for their Columbus Theatre stock company.

Admiral Dewey's capture of Manila will be represented at Pain's Amphitheatre, at Manhattan Beach, to-morrow night, with fireworks, designs, and pictures.

Chauncey Olcott and his company are rehearsing "Sweet Inniscarra" at the Grand Opera House. The season begins Sept. 4 at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago.

Manager Augustus Pitou starts the new season at the Grand Opera House with a Labor Day matinée on Sept. 5. "When London Sleeps" will be the opening attraction.

Lederer & McLellan have secured "Heises Blut," which is being adapted by Sydney Rosenfeld and is booked for a late Fall production at the Casino. The piece is a musical comedy, on the order of "The Circus Girl."

Manager Rosenquest promises something new in the way of melodrama in "Devil's Island," with which he opens his season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Aug. 29. The costumes were all imported, the military uniforms having seen service in the French Army. Emily Rigl has replaced Cora Tanner in the cast.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

County Committee Chairmen Coming Here Next Week to Report on the Situation.

SENATOR McCARREN'S PLANS

Headquarters for the New Campaign Committee to be Opened at the Hoffman House—Call for the Convention Issued.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, arrived here from Saratoga last evening, and had a talk with Elliot Danforth at the Hoffman House. The new committee did not meet, although they had expected to do so. Senator McCarren said that he would send requests to the Chairman of every County Committee in the State to meet the committee at the Hoffman House next week to give reports on the situation and on what is needed in their respective counties.

"We are going to begin at once to get out campaign literature," said the Senator, "and we will have a mass of material to send into all parts of the State on the canal scandal. We have engaged the banquet room at the Hoffman, and as soon as it can be fitted up we will open headquarters there."

There were only a few well-known politicians about the hotel, several of the Tammany leaders being still in Saratoga, and others scattered about among other Summer resorts. Lovell H. Jerome strolled into the corridor to see what was going on among the Democrats. Mr. Jerome is credited with being the only original Roosevelt man. He is said to have carried the Roosevelt boom around in his pocket weeks before anybody heard of it. After taking a good look at the Democrats he said he was going to call on Col. Roosevelt at Montauk Point to-day, but that he did not intend to talk politics with him. He wore a big Roosevelt button, on which was inscribed "Our Teddy For Our Governor."

"It's a new button," he explained; "just out to-day. You'll see them all over the State before long."

Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster County, Secretary of the new committee, was at the hotel with Senator McCarren. The Senator dined on the roof garden, and Mr. Danforth had a little supper down stairs in the café with James Oliver. While Mr. Danforth and Mr. Oliver were together former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan walked in.

The following call was issued yesterday for the convention:

The Democratic Electors of the State of New York are requested to unite in sending three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

MR. CROKER'S HIDING PLACE.

Mr. Untermyer Gives Interesting but Vague Directions How to Get to "Round Lake."

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Persons wishing to find Richard Croker after he gets away to the woods with Maurice Untermyer are likely to have a long search. In order that the Tammany chief will be sure of absolute peace and quiet a great deal of care is being taken to keep secret the whereabouts of the cottage where they intend to spend their time.

Mr. Croker has found it a difficult matter to keep away from the newspaper men and the politicians, too, for that matter. The preparations that were made to get him secretly out of town on Sunday were very elaborate, so much so, in fact, that a rumor started that he had stolen away disguised as Mayor Malloy of Troy. There were only two or three of his close friends in the scheme, and they engineered it very skillfully.

It has been discovered that the "Round Lake" to which Mr. Croker and Mr. Untermyer are supposed to be going is not on the map. Sometimes Mr. Untermyer says it is Round Lake, and at others he says it is a round lake, but he objects to explaining which of numerous round lakes in the mountains it is.

"It's just round lake," said Mr. Untermyer, "and you can easily find it if you search long enough. Come up there and see it."

"But how do I get there?" Mr. Untermyer was asked.

"Why," said Mr. Untermyer, "you'll know it by the big round lake. You couldn't mistake it in a thousand years. There is not another lake like it in the Adirondacks."

"What does Mr. Croker intend to do there?" he was asked.

"Hunt," said Mr. Untermyer, "and have a little peace and quiet for a change. There is fine deer hunting there, and I think he will enjoy it. Any bear? Well, there may be. That is rather dangerous sport for a man to indulge in who is so necessary to the party organization as Mr. Croker."

Saratoga is enjoying unusual prosperity at present. For the past three seasons the hotel keepers and others who make their living out of the Summer guests have had a hard time to make both ends meet. But all the hotels are now crowded and people are being turned away every day. There is plenty of money in circulation, too, and the gambling house keepers and bookmakers are getting a great deal of it. The politicians have not been very successful at the gambling table or on the track. Most of them are going away much poorer than when they came.

"The bookmakers," said a well-known Tammany man, "are getting all the money in sight. There is no chance for a man to beat these races, and I don't know of more than two or three of the New York people who have won a cent."

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

State Convention to Nominate a Ticket at Nashville To-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The Republican State Convention, which will assemble to-morrow, will be attended by several hundred delegates. The convention will nominate a candidate for Governor and three candidates for the office of Railroad Commissioners. In its platform it will demand that the election laws now in force in the State be modified. The repeal of the poll tax law and the introduction of the Australian ballot system will be demanded. The party wants the Sheriff to be one of the Election Commissioners in each county. President McKinley's conduct of the war will be indorsed. Alfred A. Taylor, a brother of Gov. Robert L. Taylor; G. N. Tillman, Foster V. Brown, John E. McCall, S. W. Hawkins, and Ernest Caldwell have been prominently spoken of in connection with the nomination for Governor, and Ernest Coldwell, Zachary Taylor, and J. A. Greer as the candidates for Railroad Commissioners.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

Contest Between Gov. Scofield and ex-Congressman Lafollette.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 16.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a State ticket meets in the Convention Building, this city, at noon to-morrow. It will be the biggest State political gathering that ever assembled in Wisconsin, 1,067 delegates having been chosen to select the nominees. Congressman M. J. Griffin of Eau Clair has been selected as temporary Chairman.

The main fight in the convention will be for the Gubernatorial nomination. The fight is between Gov. Scofield and ex-Congressman Robert M. Lafollette of Madison. The table of delegates shows 224 instructed for Scofield and 304 for Lafollette. The uninstructed are largely reported to be for Scofield, who claims he will be nominated on the first formal ballot. The result on the balance of the ticket will depend largely on how the Governorship is settled.

The platform will doubtless indorse the Administration of President McKinley and the administration of Gov. Scofield, will favor the abolition of railway passes and more equitable taxation of certain corporations.

Fusionites Could Not Agree.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 16.—Committees from the Populist, Silver Republican, and Democratic Parties of the State, that assembled here yesterday, for the purpose of agreeing upon a fusion ticket that would defeat the Administration followers, will probably accomplish nothing. They cannot agree upon a division of spoils. The Silver Republicans want the Governor and the Democrats refuse to grant the demand. The Populists are willing to take anything, but vote with the Democrats. The only thing they have agreed on is a resolution pledging their candidates to free and unlimited coinage of silver and irrevocably opposed to the re-election of Hon. E. O. Wolcott to the United States Senate.

Mr. Dryden Not a Candidate.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, who had been mentioned as Republican candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Smith, said to-day that he would not allow his name to be used. He pleads press of business and need of rest.

Populists Issue a Manifesto.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16.—The Populist committee to-day issued a manifesto to the party declining to make a nomination for Congress on the ground that they could not get a fair count, and instructing the voters to stay at home and vote for neither Democrat nor Republican.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Personal and General Gossip of the Rhode Island Resort.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner this evening at Fairlawn, the guests being Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Paul D'Hauteville, Miss Willing, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Evon L. Meyer, Mr. Lantrod, Mr. W. C. Eustis, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Miss Mason, Mr. A. De Navarro, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Josephine Jonnson, Mr. R. A. Chanler, Miss Brice, and Mr. Joostens of the Belgium Legation.

Application for stabling and entries for the Newport Horse Show are being received in large numbers.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave a moonlight picnic at Gooseberry Island last evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Gray, who was recently formally introduced to society. The party of young people was chaperoned by Mrs. Gray and Miss Wolfe.

A surprise party was tendered to Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg Monday evening at her cottage, Willow Bank. Many of the cottagers were present.

Mrs. Edwin Parson entertained at luncheon to-day. Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and Mrs. Foxhall Keene entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ashton of New York have arrived and will pass the remainder of the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert are en route from England to visit Miss Gammell, Mrs. Herbert's sister.

William R. Hunter entertained the members of the island artillery at his farm, Sunnyside, in Middletown, this afternoon.

Arthur Broedelman, a New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

J. S. Clark of Philadelphia is the guest of Dr. Austin Flint.

A series of entertainments, to be given by professionals for charitable purposes, is to be held shortly at the residences of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and Gordon McKay.

There is a report current that the cottagers are contemplating having Sousa's Band here for an entertainment shortly on the lines of a peace carnival.

Miss McAllister has returned to New York for a few days.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of Roosevelt's Rough Riders is expected here very soon.

Mrs. Fred D. Grant and her son are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. A report sent from here states that Mrs. Palmer will erect a handsome villa here and a large house in New York. Mrs. Palmer positively denies that there is the slightest foundation for the story—at least at the present time.

Mrs. Leonard C. Ware is the guest of David H. King, Jr.

Walter Norman Eldridge is the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill.

Commodore E. D. Morgan sails for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland of New York are at the Ocean House.

The polo players and their ponies arrived from Narragansett Pier yesterday for to-morrow's match.

The schoolship St. Mary's will probably sail for New York to-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, brother of Bishop Potter, is passing August here.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter has left for the Adirondacks.

Prof. Wisner, who has been giving a series of lectures in French at the various cottages, has been taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment.

Mrs. and Miss Wallen, who have been passing the Summer at the Wilson cottage, will leave for Saratoga on Monday next.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin and Mr. Edgerton L. Winthrop will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has cards out for a dinner on Thursday.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a large dinner dance at the Breakers on Thursday.

FIRST POLO AT NEWPORT.

Meadow Brook Club Defeats the Philadelphians with a Narrow Margin.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The first polo game of the season was played this afternoon between the Meadowbrooks and Philadelphias on the old polo grounds, after a week's delay on account of bad weather. The field was slow and slippery. The ruts soon became so deep that accurate driving was impossible. Many misses were consequently made, and several goals were secured rather by good luck than good play.

The Philadelphia team work was skillful. Baldwick of the Meadowbrooks saved his team by his individual work. Once he carried the ball the whole length of the field, with the Philadelphias riding at this heels like mad. Near the enemy's goal W. C. Eustis overtook him and by a well-placed drive scored the goal that tied the game.

Lemuel Altemus started in with Philadelphia, but early in the game was struck in the back by a ball that put him out of the play. Carter, who took Altemus's place in the game, was thrown with his pony. He was not hurt. Bostwick, who was rated as a two-goal man, played nearer five and put up a remarkable game throughout.

While the eighth goal is credited to Philadelphia by W. Eustis, it belongs in fact to his pony, which kicked the ball through Meadowbrook's goal. With the score 5 to 5 the gong rang the finish, just as Kennedy made a safety. This forfeited a quarter of a goal to the Meadowbrooks, giving them the game by a score of 5 to 4¾. The summary:

Meadowbrook—1, W. C. Eustis, 6 goals; 2, J. B. Eustis, 4 goals; 3, C. C. Baldwin, 3 goals; back, A. C. Bostwick, 2 goals. Total—20.

Philadelphia—1, William Carter, 4 goals; 2, C. R. Snowden, 5 goals; 3, G. W. Kendrick, 5; back, A. E. Kennedy, 6. Total—20. Referee—W. A. Hazard. Scorer—D. F. Allen.

Goals.

First Period.	Teams.	Made By.	Time.
1	Meadowbrook	J. B. Eustis	8:17
2	Philadelphia	Snowden	6:35
Second Period.			
4	Philadelphia	Kennedy	6:20
5	Philadelphia	Kendrick	5:40
6	Philadelphia	Kennedy	4:00
Third Period.			
7	Meadowbrook	J. B. Eustis	0:30
8	Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	9:17
9	Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	3:38
10	Meadowbrook	W. C. Eustis	2:10

Score—Meadowbrook, 5 goals; Philadelphia, 4¾.

RECEPTION TO MR. LONG.

Secretary of the Navy Shakes Hands for Two Hours.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, did much handshaking among his neighbors and townspeople to-night, the occasion being an informal reception tendered him by the Wampatuck Club at its clubhouse.

The invitations to this interesting event were given from the town pulpits last Sunday. Everybody was welcome and nearly everybody in town attended, and they had a great number of out-of-town friends with them, besides scores of Summer visitors, all anxious to embrace the opportunity of paying respects to the honored townsman, who is at his country home for a few days.

The Secretary, accompanied by his two daughters, arrived at the clubhouse shortly before 8 o'clock, when a salute of seventeen guns was fired by Cushing's Battery. The clubhouse was lavishly trimmed with bunting and flowers, while the grounds were profusely illuminated by lanterns.

From 8 until 10 o'clock a continuous line of men, women, and children passed through the parlor and grasped the hand of the distinguished guest, who had a pleasant word for each and all.

G. M. PULLMAN, JR., WEDS

Married Miss Lynne Fernald of Chicago in This City Yesterday.

PLEADED WITH MANY PASTORS

Young Couple Had Driven About New Jersey All Day Long Vainly Seeking to be United Without a License.

George M. Pullman, Jr., of Chicago, son of the late palace car magnate, and Miss Lynne Fernald of Chicago were married last night in this city, and are now registered at the Holland House. That the ceremony was performed without the knowledge, if indeed not without the consent and approval of the parents of both Mr. Pullman and his wife, seems a conclusion justified by the facts and the incidents of the case.

As the story runs, Mr. Pullman and his bride had endeavored, but in vain, to have the marriage ceremony performed in New Jersey. Early in the day Miss Fernald, who had been stopping at the Octagon Hotel, Long Branch, was joined by Mr. Pullman, who for some time past has been rusticating in Elberon, and together they drove to Freehold in a rig which Mr. Pullman had engaged. There they visited the several clergymen to be found, and begged with pathos and earnestness that they be joined in the bonds of wedlock. But each and all refused positively to accede to the request unless the necessary marriage license were forthcoming. This, for some reason which does not at present appear, Mr. Pullman had not been able to obtain.

Nothing daunted, the couple proceeded to other places, nearly driving their horse to death, but in Freehold, their pleas met with polite but decided negatives.

At last in despair they concluded to come to New York, and this they did, arriving here above 7 o'clock and going at once to the Holland House. There they met Manager Harriman and S. D. S. Bissell, a newspaper man and personal friend of Mr. Pullman, and to them they confided their tale of love and of woe, and begged that fickle fate be wooed to their side so that they might be married and go adown the paths of life hand and hand together, happy evermore.

Mr. Harriman and Mr. Bissell were only human, and for the first time the plaints and the pleadings of the young couple did not fall upon deaf ears. At once it was suggested that the couple, with Messrs. Harriman and Bissell as witnesses, might repair to the church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, the nearness of whose location seemed almost providential. The plan was no sooner suggested than it was acted upon, but unfortunately for the hopes of the would-be bride and bridegroom, no clergyman could be found either at the church or at the rectory.

Then it was suggested that perhaps a solution of the difficulty might present itself if the party repaired to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on West Fifty-sixth Street. Accordingly, a hack was summoned, and the loving couple and their faithful attendants were driven to the institution, where fortune waited upon them in the person of an Episcopal clergyman, about whose name there seems to be some doubt, but whose residence is known to be at 316 West Fifty-seventh Street. Upon hearing the story of Mr. Pullman, he willingly offered to perform the marriage ceremony, provided that they did not insist upon his wearing his gown. He had an evening engagement, and was dressed in evening attire.

The condition was eagerly accepted, and the party repaired to the residence of the clergyman, whose name Mrs. Pullman says she remembers as Mr. Mieferth, and his church as the Protestant Episcopal, Zion and St. Timothy, at 332 West Fifty-seventh Street, and there in his residence they were married.

From there they returned to the Holland House, where they had dinner: and after that they went out, and had not returned up to a late hour last night.

They were not able to obtain the marriage certificate last night, but they say the officiating clergyman promised to mail it to them to-day. Naturally they are rather nervous because uncertain of his name. The regular pastor of the Zion and St. Timothy Church is the Rev. Henry Lubeck.

It was said at the Holland House last night that the bride's father and the groom's mother, who had been telegraphed to, were expected in the city to-night or to-morrow.

Very little is known of the bride in this city. The groom, however, is better known, and will be chiefly remembered from the fact that he was limited by the terms of his father's will to $3,000 a year. He is about twenty-three years old.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—George M. Pullman, Jr., who was married in New York to-day to Miss Lynne Fernald, was engaged before his father's death to Felicite Oglesby, daughter of the ex-Governor of Illinois. Miss Fernald is the daughter of J. W. Fernald, who is in the pressed hay business and lives at 4,434 Greenwood Avenue. She was engaged to W. Sanger Pullman, a twin brother, who has since married a California girl. Miss Fernald is well known in society here, and is noted for her dashing manners and sprightly wit.

CARRANZA GOES HOME DEFIANT

He Says He Has Been in This Country Twice—Peace Terms Like the Spoliation of Poland.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Lieut. Carranza, who sailed in the steamship Scotsman for Liverpool on Saturday, gave an interview on the way down the river. He said that he had never disregarded Sir Wilfrid Laurier's invitation to leave Canada for the simple reason that he had never received it, and in this connection again declared that certain paragraphs in the letter taken from his room were manufactured in Washington in order to get him expelled from Canada.

During his absence from Montreal he said that he had been traveling about Canada enjoying himself, and that he had twice been in the United States. On his second trip he said he felt disposed to go to Washington and call on Chief Wilkie, who had intimated to his friends in Montreal that he was willing to pay a good price to learn where he was. Concerning the conditions of peace he declared that it would be impossible to find in history, except in barbarous times, harder conditions. He said:

"It is spoliation only to be compared with the dismemberment of Poland. The Americans who went into this war with the protesting cry of humanity on their lips now throw away their mask of hypocrisy and, by reason of their strength, take all they want; and the rest of Europe, to their shame, be it said, quietly allow it."

Gen. Shafter, he declared, would never have captured Santiago but for the assistance of the Cuban insurgents, who had rendered him invaluable service by stopping Santiago's supplies. The Americans had yet to find, he remarked, what a good-for-nothing fellow the Cuban insurgent was.

When asked his views about the naval and military operations of the war, Lieut. Carranza said he could only say they had been conducted by mere chance. As for the military operations, the Spaniards were always outnumbered, he said.

"We have not seen any great generalship or splendid exploits of bravery the Americans boast so much about, but only the natural valor displayed by all soldiers."

"As regards the navy," he continued, "the only notable thing has been the sinking of the Merrimac. This was a beautiful and glorious exploit and the United States may well be proud of Lieut. Hobson and his brave men.

"As regards the battle of Santiago, I can only say that two American battleships were more than a match for the four Spanish cruisers. The battle of Manila has nothing very particular about it in the way of daring. It is very easy to go inside the Bay of Manila, with a wide and deep entrance.

"Commodore Dewey knew perfectly well there were no torpedoes or good guns at Corregidor Island, nor yet in Cavite, and there are no shoals in the harbor that might endanger any of his ships. He knew the little value of the ships under Admiral Montojo, and placed his squadron at a long distance and began to fight.

"As regards the bravery of the American sailors, they are equal to the sailors of any other navy in the world, but in this war it has not really been put to the test, as they have had weaker ships and guns to contend with.

"As to the challenges to Capt. Sigsbee and Consul General Lee I do not know whether they will answer now or not—the war is over—but should they go to France they can call on me if they like; this will be satisfactory to me."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BAKER.

The Brooklyn Rector Expires While on a Trip Abroad.

A cable message received in Brooklyn yesterday announced the death of the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker, rector of the Church of the Messiah. No details were given. Dr. Baker was in Austria. He was making a tour of the Continent with Mrs. Baker and their son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. and Mrs. St. Clair Hester.

Dr. Baker was born in Medford, Mass., and was fifty-six years old. He was descended from Richard Baker, first President of the Board of Selectmen of Boston, who came over in the ship William and Mary. Leonard Weeds, his grandfather, was presiding Professor of Andover Theological Seminary, and his father was pastor of the Congregational Church at Medford.

Dr. Baker studied theology at Cambridge, Mass., and at Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin, where he received in 1872 the degree of Doctor of Theology. In June of that year he was ordained deacon in the Diocese of Massachusetts, and eight months later removed to Brooklyn, to take charge of the Church of the Messiah. In March, 1873, he became rector of the parish. On Nov. 5, 1873, Dr. Baker married in his own church Miss Mary S. Schenck. He was the author of "The Apostles' Creed Tested by Experience," and of a review of the theological position of Schliermacher. In 1891 he was elected Archdeacon of the Northern Archdiaconate of Long Island.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Isaac S. Tichenor.

Col. Isaac S. Tichenor, an old and well-known resident of Washington, D. C., died Monday. Col. Tichenor was born at Trumansburg, N. Y., sixty-nine years ago, but lived in Washington since the close of the civil war. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and for distinguished gallantry at Bull Run, Chantilly, and other battles, was promoted to various grades until at Fredericksburg, in 1862, he became Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifth New York. At the close of the war he was appointed to the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and served for many years as chief of one of the largest divisions of the department.

In 1882 Col. Tichenor received an appointment as Auditor and Controller of the District of Columbia and resigned his office in the Treasury Department. He served in this capacity until the beginning of the Cleveland Administration.

Herman Knickerbocker.

Herman Knickerbocker, one of the pioneer settlers of Naperville, Ill., and a member of a great historic family, died yesterday, aged eighty-five, at his home in that place. Mr. Knickerbocker was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y., in 1813. At the age of twenty he emigrated West, visiting Chicago in her infancy and covering the greater part of the journey by wagon. He moved to Naperville, where his farm became a landmark, and has been visited by thousands from every part of the country. Three children survive Mr. Knickerbocker.

Charles W. Dashiell.

Charles W. Dashiell, for many years the city editor of The Baltimore Sun, died at his home in that city at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of nearly two years' duration. Mr. Dashiell was born in Baltimore nearly forty years ago, and in his early boyhood took up newspaper work as a profession. After a few months' service on other local papers, he entered the employment of The Sun, and soon rose to the city editorship, which position he filled with remarkable ability.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. HUNT, Vice President of the First National Bank of Clyde, N. Y., died yesterday morning at that place, aged sixty-eight years. He was well known in business circles throughout this State.

H. W. PICKERING, former President of the Old Boston National Bank, died at his residence, in Beverly, Mass., yesterday, aged eighty-seven years. He was connected with financial interests of the City of Boston for fifty years, and although resigning the Presidency of the bank in 1891, he retained connection with it as Director up to the time of his death.

WILLIAM DALTON, a detective connected with the Jersey City Police Headquarters, died at his home, 149 Sussex Street, yesterday, from typhoid pneumonia. He was born in Ireland in 1845, and came to this country when a boy. He was a veteran of the civil war. When peace was declared he was appointed to the police force. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

MICHAEL A. EGAN, who for many years was a detective in the Greenville section of Jersey City, and who recently was transferred to Police Headquarters, died Monday night at his home, 393 First Street, from Bright's disease. He was born in Jersey City in 1846, and was

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE,
Government Bond Allotments Financed.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½% Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.

First Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates Series A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., and will be received until Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at three o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of four thousand six hundred and two 80-100 dollars ($4,602.39.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 16 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Just before the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday much pressure was exerted to bring about a reaction, and to some extent quotations were affected. But not more than a trivial halt seemed to be caused. All day long the market was strong beyond recent precedent, practically every conspicuous stock on the list scoring substantial advances.

In the efforts exerted to force a setback not merely the room trading element, full of bear prejudices, was active, but there seemed to be a disposition upon the part of strong bull interests to further the reaction work; and orders to take profits were discoverable in many parts of the market. Yet in the face of all these conditions favorable to the reactionists only fractional recessions could be brought about.

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Back of improvement in American railway securities is tangible prosperity.

The warrant of strength in quotations is the strength that dominates in business conditions.

Croakers abound, but all their cynical criticisms ignore the revolution of National trade conditions. For weeks past pessimists have pounded Wall Street with blue predictions of railroad earnings about to go all to pieces. We had been, so they much insisted, scoring temporary gains, but normal conditions were about to be re-established—"normal conditions" involving demoralizing decreases. But practically every developing official record is a refutation of the cry of depression.

***

Especially have the sour-faced apostles laid stress upon what they have oddly called the critical situation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—a property which both here and in London is popularly regarded as pre-eminently an American representative.

Thus, interest beyond what is ordinary centres in the official report of the St. Paul Company, made public last night, for its second week in August. Instead of decrease, so much predicted, there is increase—the earnings for the week aggregating $623,207, a gain of over $36,000. Instead of losses, the record is of gains not only over last year, but the year before, and of all past years in the company's history. Take the figures for five years, the week just reported making this significant comparison:

Increase over 1897	$36,213
Increase over 1896	88,976
Increase over 1895	94,866
Increase over 1894	111,783
Increase over 1893	116,814

For this second week of August the gain of $36,000 compares with an increase of $24,000 in the first week of August, showing continuing mounting increases week by week; and the praters of pessimism are confronted with the following exhibit for the first two weeks of this month combined:

Increase over 1897	$60,500
Increase over 1896	165,488
Increase over 1895	182,752
Increase over 1894	192,199
Increase over 1893	167,129

***

This showing of the St. Paul Railroad is of consequence much beyond its significance to the company's own security owners.

It epitomizes current American business progress.

And in the face of such inspiriting showings it is not difficult to understand why it is that the foremost men of affairs throughout the country are united in confidence and enthusiasm.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127; $125,500 threes, when issued, at 105¼, and 1,200 do, small, at 105½.

***

In State bonds, $15,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 8½@8⅝, and $6,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 92¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅞	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Northern Pacific	¾
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3½	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	3¼
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pullman Car	1
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. & H. Coal & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	Southern Pac. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Texas Pacific	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Lake E. & West.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Louis. & Nashville	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Met. Street Ry.	½	Western Union Tel.	⅞
Minnesota Iron	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. Co. pf.	⅝	Great Northern pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Laclede Gas	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit Co.	1⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st.	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½
Int. & Gt. N. 2d.	1½
Iowa Central 1st.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1½
M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1⅛
N. Y. Central 3½s.	1
T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1½
T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	2
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	5
Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1
Peoria & East. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $150,815,565; balance, $7,781,785; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,035,156.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for short and 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c higher, at $4.86½, for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.86⅛ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,156,008, against $7,635,530 in the preceding week and $9,105,569 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $299,952,084, against $248,941,084 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1, to 114¼; Erie first preferred, ⅛ to 39; Reading, ⅝ to 9½; Pennsylvania, ⅝ to 61⅝; New York Central, ¼ to 123⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 58¼. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 111¾. Atchison sold at 14⅝. Canadian Pacific at 86⅝, and Erie at 14⅝. British consols were firm at 110 13-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account. The Bank of England gained £48,000 bullion on balance.

AS BANKERS VIEW IT.

It has been customary at this season of the year, or rather earlier, to discuss with the business situation the probability of a drain on New York capital, through demands for money for "moving the crops" in the Northwest, West, and Southwest, and the cotton crop of the South. There have been years when this Western and Southern movement of money has been so great as to cause here a stringency in rates, and at times when the money market has been under the influence of other factors the situation has been critical.

Three Presidents of National banks and a United States Treasury officer talked on this subject with a NEW YORK TIMES representative yesterday in reassuring tone.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, who is Chairman of the New York Clearing House Association, said:

"In regard to the influence of the new Government bond issue on money rates, I am convinced that the Secretary of the Treasury is going to so finance that there won't be any piling up of money. As to the general situation, I do not look for any stringent money market here; I cannot see what is going to make it stringent. Here is the bank situation as set forth in the last two weekly repors of the Clearing House: If you analyze that of last Saturday you will find an increase of deposits and of loans. Both of these items in my opinion, were largely due to the 3 per cent. Government loan. In two weeks the increase in loans was $22,000,000 and in deposits $19,000,000, and this is to be attributed to the same cause. Banks, in order to get deposits have to deposit bonds, and these deposits accumulate, and the increase in loans comes from the increase in Government bonds for the purpose of securing Government deposits.

"According to the best information in my possession, the annual bugaboo of draining New York of funds for crop moving should this year be less than ever. Money is cheap in the West, and there is more of it there than for many years, owing to the vast agricultural prosperity of the last two years, and it doesn't look as if there is likely to be any let-up in this situation this year. The Southwest is about the same as is the Northwest. As to the South, the bank situation and the demand for money will be the same as heretofore. It is for the cotton crop, and I think it is too early to speak about it, as it is not yet due, and the demand will depend on money conditions a month hence. It is not of great importance. The great drain is in the first movement of the Western crops. As to general conditions, as I glean them from business men, they will depend upon the conduct of our affairs by the Peace Commissioners and the Commissioners for Puerto Rico and Cuba. This is a personal opinion, but I hold it to be of importance. If our Commissioners conduct their deliberations wisely and temperately, the results will conduce to the general business prosperity."

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Edward E. Poor, President of the Park National Bank, in discussing the money situation, said:

"No one can tell accurately whether money accumulated in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, and derived from the good prices received for cereals and a resulting prosperity in nearly every line of industry and business, is in the reserve centres or at home. By this I mean the proportion in financial cities like New York and the proportion in the home banks. Most of the Western banks have large deposits in New York. If they are withdrawn they make an active money market here, and higher rates prevail. The same conditions exist in the South, but to a more limited extent. There actual money is required from picking to housing cotton. The money goes right into the fields to pay laborers. It is not likely to vary in the South this year from other years. As to the West, I consider the money question an uncertain quantity. But with all this, no serious drain is to be apprehended. The experience of this bank this year is that we have been less called on for money than in former years, and the inference is that so far the Western banks have been able to supply their customers with what they needed."

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The President of the Mercantile National Bank, Mr. Frederick B. Schenck, presented the situation from his point of view in a terse fashion.

"There is," he said, "less demand for money in the West, Northwest, and other agricultural districts than usual, although money is moving freely now in the agricultural districts. The West, however, accumulated so much money on high wheat that the banks are very much more independent of New York and other sources of supply than they were. My conviction is that all through the West, even in the small towns, banks have greater financial strength than they ever had. And the money is there. There will be no financial stringency from the crops movement, but it would be very remarkable if there were not soon a better rate for money here. While I look for no money stringency, and believe that only something violent, such as a big failure, could bring about such a situation, I think that money will very soon earn more than it has done. There is an undercurrent of strength in the money market. I certainly look for no stringency of money through the financing of the war loan. As to general business conditions, I hope earnestly that there will be no violent springing up of business activity of the dangerous sort. Anything but overproduction! Better a gradual and steady and sure return to healthy business activity."

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Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy United States Assistant Treasurer, and cashier of the Sub-Treasury, said:

"The money situation is the same in the West, Northwest, Southwest, and South. You may set aside the Southern movement until such time as the cotton crop conditions are active. Out in the West the bank offers have been full and bankers have been amply able to take care of their customers without drawing from New York. The demand for New York funds this year has been lighter than usual. But at the present it is hard to say if the stock of money in all agricultural quarters will be enough to enable country banks in agricultural districts to tide over without calling on New York. Anyway, if they do seek funds here they will get what they want. I do not look for any money stringency. The banks lost money last week through the financing of subscriptions to the new 3s, but any stringency could be relieved by importing gold on the balance of trade. And the first effect, in my judgment, of money stringency would be large gold importations; in other words, tighter money would be marked by a large gold movement westward."

STANDARD OIL AND IRON.

Trading in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was one of Wall Street's features yesterday, the price advancing between 2 and 3 points on transactions beyond 25,000 shares. Attention is paid to evidence which shows that Standard Oil magnates have acquired large interests in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and Wall Street will not be surprised if corroboration comes to theories that the Tennessee Coal and Iron property is in some important way to figure in the Standard Oil consolidation of the Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron companies.

An officer of the Standard Oil Company said yesterday that while it was yet too early to speak of plans under way it would not be rash to count on "early and favorable developments."

It is estimated in important Wall Street circles that the Messrs. Rockefeller have recently bought beyond 20,000 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock.

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Discussing trade conditions with relation to the buoyancy developed in Tennessee Coal and Iron securities, Mr. Archer Brown of Rogers, Brown & Co., who handle much of the company's output, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I have no interest, direct or indirect, in securities of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the relations of my firm being confined to the commercial side of that company's business. But the steady advance in the common stock of the company is not without good reason. I should say there were two substantial grounds for it. One is the general improvement in the iron trade, which has been emphasized the past week by an advance in prices of foundry irons averaging about 50 cents per ton.

"The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, under heavy sales, announced an advance of 25 cents per ton last week, and this week has followed with another advance of 25 cents. There has been no disposition on the part of furnaces to force the market—rather the contrary. Prices have been advanced simply because the demand for iron was in excess of the ability of makers to supply. There are those who believe that we shall soon see a very considerable advance added on to to-day's figures, but conservative men in the trade deprecate this. It is far better for the permanent interests of manufacturers that speculative influences should be kept out of the market entirely. There are no such influences now at work, the demand being wholly from consumers and for actual wants. It is noticed, however, that on advancing markets in iron and steel consumers become speculators and endeavor to cover for more than their actual needs because of the fear that higher prices will prevail later.

"The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company appears to have maintained itself pretty well during the lean period, and it certainly ought to profit by the better times that are now believed to be upon us.

"Another substantial reason for the security rising is the rapid progress being made toward the new steel plant in Ensley, near Birmingham. The day that plant is completed the earnings of the Tennessee Coal Company will be largely increased unless the present demand for steel materially falls off, which is not likely. It is known that, while the steel company is a separate corporation, it is practically owned and controlled by the parent company, and after its modest fixed charges of less than $100,000 annually are paid its entire earnings will go into the treasury of the Tennessee Coal Company.

"Iron and steel properties, excepting a favored few, have had hard sliding for the past few years, but those that survive are producing at extremely low cost and are in splendid shape to take advantage of all improvement that may come."

HE GRUMBLES AS HE SELLS.

Mr. Russell Sage has a new grievance, or rather, he revives an old one. He is worrying because wicked people in Wall Street are misrepresenting him, accusing him of selling his Manhattan stock. Mr. Sage issued in Wall Street yesterday the following bulletin:

"As a large holder of the securities and a Director of the Manhattan Railway Company, I deem it my duty to say to the many holders of Manhattan securities that the stories now in circulation relative both to the property and my selling out my stock are false and without foundation. The story that Miss Helen Gould has sold her stock is also false. The stories have been circulated for the purpose of depressing the price of the stock in the interest of some clique. Investors in the stock have always been fairly dealt with by the Manhattan management, and so far as I am concerned, that policy will be continued."

The truth is that Mr. Sage himself is now accusing Mr. George Gould of selling—as may somewhat be read between the lines in his statement where, especially, he exonerates another member of the Gould family. Mr. Sage recently was pitching into members of the Rapid Transit Commission because he had evolved the notion that they had gone short of Manhattan and were devoting themselves merely to efforts to demoralize the stock. This petty sort of insinuation did not much impress even the speculators in Wall Street, while disgusting everybody else.

Mr. Sage to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES only a little while ago stated explicitly that he had himself sold a large amount of his Manhattan stock for the reason that he was disappointed in Mr. George Gould's system of conducting the property. He charged Mr. Gould with neglect, caring more for play than for work, preferring the opera, trips to Europe, and golf sticks to corporation meetings whereat he could meet Mr. Russell Sage at luncheon. Mr. Sage at that time said that when he sold his Manhattan the sale had been made coincident with liquidation of the stock of the estate of his old friend Timothy Eastman.

The floating debt of the Manhattan Company referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday as approximating $1,500,000, (having doubled at that figure within the year,) is stated in the annual balance sheet made public from Albany as follows:

Interest due and accrued		$357,250
Dividends unpaid		57,374
Current liabilities		1,935,053
Total		$2,350,677
Current assets	$262,045	370,670
Sundries	108,625	70,670
Leaving net floating debt		$1,980,007

These figures are about 30 per cent. bigger than the estimate quoted yesterday in THE TIMES. They are official.

The Manhattan Railway Company is a corporation big enough, has opportunities great enough, and public obligations sufficiently important to entitle it to a management very different from that under which it is now conducted, and Mr. George J. Gould before going to Europe practically agreed to the acceptance of plans for the electrical equipment of the property. Such a transaction would prove vastly economical.

Mr. Russell Sage stands in the way.

Under such circumstances it is unkind that he should issue Wall Street bulletins finding fault with bear speculators who are simply trying to go along with Mr. Sage himself in the throttling of Manhattan.

Of the Manhattan floating debt, now approximating $2,000,000, it is said that Mr. Sage is the holder of about 60 per cent. And to eke out 4 per cent. dividends the company has to pay Mr. Russell Sage 5 per cent. for advances.

GOOD COMPANY.

Wall Street friends of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan are the most enthusiastic bulls on the Northern and Union Pacific securities.

NO LONGER AT ODDS.

Differences between Leather Trust insiders and Wall Street interests have been settled. The delayed movement in that company's securities may now be given new headway.

PEOPLE'S GAS JUMPS UP.

People's Gas of Chicago showed buoyancy yesterday, scoring a rise of several points with a rush. Insiders denied, however, that there was as yet any settlement of the Indiana Natural Gas controversy. There seemed to be an official disposition to attribute the rise to a Stock Exchange rounding up of speculators short of the stock. But as was yesterday morning pointed out here, professional Wall Street is exceedingly anxious to find some reason for getting into People's Gas activity, and few believe that two such veteran friends as E. C. Benedict and R. P. Flower are going long to continue very bitter opponents.

A SYNDICATE'S PURPOSE.

Recent substantial advances in Fort Worth and Denver City bonds are attributed to the operations of a syndicate which seeks to turn the property over to Union Pacific interests. It is intimated that the syndicate has authorised its agents to pay more than present prices in order to accumulate a large majority of the issue.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Return of Vice Pesident Lamont of the Northern Pacific after an extended tour of that system.

Increase of $7,517 in Edison Electric Illuminating of New York's surplus for dividends for month of July, making an increase of $121,511 since Jan. 1.

Contract between the Wheeling and Lake Erie and Lake Shore Railways for the use of the Union Station at Toledo.

Increase of $376,497 in silver exports from the Pacific Coast for the month of July, but decrease of $578,055 for seven months.

Offer of 1% by prominent operator for next dividend on 1,000 shares of Burlington.

June report of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, showing a deficit, after charges, of $164,629. Surplus for the fiscal year, $437,679.

Decrease of $8,036 in Nickel Plate's deficit for the quarter ended June 30, and decrease in deficit of $56,725 for the six months ended with June.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange.

Increase of $1,521,078 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $51,039 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Closing prices for American shares on the curb in London at the highest of the day on public and arbitrage buying.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company stated to be furthering the establishment of a large iron foundry, to be erected at Ensley at a cost of $150,000.

Strong Spanish demand for silver on the London market.

Postponement until Sept. 20 of sale of Ohio Southern, which was to have taken place on Saturday next.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	25	26
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	50	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 6s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	109	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5d	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	74¾	75½
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s, 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	163	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	86	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38¾	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	63	63¼
Glucose pf.	108½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	38¾	39½
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	425	426
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	86	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	18
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	66	73
Iron Steamboat 6s	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Belcher sold at .15, 500 Creede & Cripple Creek Consol. at .10, 10,000 Pharmacist at .04.

On the Mining Exchange, 10,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .008, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at 10@9.10%, and 10,000 Sentinel at .005.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	3.60
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.12	Occidental	.40
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.20
Caledonia R. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Challar	.20	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.15	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Consolidated	.21
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.06
Deadwood Terra	.35	Victor	5.00
Eureka Con.	.05	Yellow Jacket	.20
Father De Smet	.17	Argentum Juanita	.19
Gould & Curry	.12	Alamo	.02
Hale & Norcross	.70	Anaconda	.32
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Horn Silver	1.20	Creede & Crip Cr'k	.02
Iron Silver	.71	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.21
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.18
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rose	.10
Leadville Con.	.06	Portland	1.15
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.15	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.11
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.78
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.13
Lagonda	.25	Golden Fleece	.32
Miami	.40	Isabella	.22
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10¾	Lillie	.97
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.03¾	Mount Rose	.11
Anaconda	.35	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.75	Portland	1.21
Cripple Creek Con.	.06½	Sentinel	.005
Cannon Ball	.002	Union	.15
Copper Rock	.001		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for June, as compared with two previous months:

	June.	May.	April.
Gross earnings	$665,720	$767,068	$878,495
Op. ex. & taxes	544,811	579,283	676,396
Net earnings	120,909	187,784	202,099

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	23	Adams Express	105½	106	105½	106	
33¾	33¾	11,636	Am. Malting Co.	35	38	35	33½	+ ⅝
85¾	86	4,200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86⅞	87⅝	85⅞	86	+ ⅝
29½	29¾	4,777	American Cotton Oil	29	29½	29	29	+ ¼
83½	84	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	83½	84¼	83½	84	
134	136	15	American Express	134	136	134	136	
13⅞	14	4,197	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¼	14⅜	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅜
37½	39	520	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	39	38	39	+ 1½
138¾	138¾	16,737	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132¾	139¼	114¼	138¾	+ ⅛
114½	115	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	115	114¼	115	+ ⅛
95	97	101	Am. T. & C. Co., ex. d.	93½	98¼	96⅞	98¼	
142	142½	21,765	American Tobacco	139½	142	138¾	142	+ 3⅝
131¼	135	455	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	132¼	130½	132¼	+ 1½
37½	38	200	Am. Steel & Wire	38	38	38	38	
92	92¼	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92	92	92	92	— ½
14¼	14⅜	8,305	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
36	36½	14,870	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36¼	36⅜	36	36	
38	38½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
6½	7	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
63⅝	63½	26,390	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63	63⅝	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	13	100	Brunswick City	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	
54	54½	750	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅝	54	54	+ ⅛
17½	18	100	Central Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	25¾	11,565	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
115¾	115¾	16,320	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116	116	114¾	115¾	+ ¼
59	60	1,100	Chi. & East. Ill	58½	59⅜	58½	59⅜	+ ¼
107½	108½	500	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ¼
15½	15½	5,885	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	
40⅜	41¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
29¼	30½	1,100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29½	30⅜	29½	30½	+ ⅛
8	9½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
108⅜	108½	84,490	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108¾	109	108	108⅝	+ ⅜
157½	159	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	158	158	158	158	+1½
134⅝	134½	6,335	Chi. & Northw.	134⅜	135½	134	134⅝	+ ⅝
104⅝	104⅞	16,742	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	105	105½	104¾	104⅝	+ ⅛
28	30	110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29¼	+ ¼
46¾	47	15,405	C., C., C. & St. L.	45½	47⅞	45½	47	+2⅜
90	90½	776	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90¼	89	90¼	+3¼
14½	14¾	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
22½	25	1,303	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25	25	22⅜	24⅛	+1½
4⅞	5¼	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	4¾	5	4¾	5	+ ½
5¼	6	160	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
22⅜	23½	600	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23	23	23	23	+1
198½	199¼	110	Consolidated Gas	199½	199¾	199¼	199¾	— ⅝
108	109	188	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
	151	100	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	— ⅝
13¾	14	200	Denver & R. G.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+1¼
54	54½	9,460	Denver & R. G. pf.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	54	+1¼
18¾	19	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
133	134	128	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	
38¾	38	2,707	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ½
52½	55	55	Evans. & T. H. pf.	52⅝	52	52	52	
12	14	200	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	14	14	14	
41¼	41⅜	1,150	General Electric	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
131	132	215	Great Northern pf.	131	131	131	131	—1
26	26½	1,030	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26⅝	25¾	26	+ ⅛
110¾	111¼	8,121	Illinois Central	110⅝	111¼	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅜
66⅞	67	1,135	Illinois Steel Co.	66¾	67⅜	66½	66⅝	
9⅞	10	300	Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
37½	38	850	Iowa Central pf.	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	18½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
52½	53	444	Laclede Gas	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅛
16½	17⅛	510	Lake Erie & West.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	+1⅜
72½	73½	116	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅝
56	59½	50	Long Island	59½	59½	59½	59½	
57⅝	57¾	32,356	Louisville & Nashville.	56½	58⅜	56⅝	57⅞	+1⅜
101⅜	101¾	23,250	Manhattan Con	101⅜	102⅜	100⅜	101⅝	+ ⅛
159	159½	1,710	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158¾	159⅞	158¾	159½	+ ⅜
60¼	61	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅜
79⅞	80	8,933	Minnesota Iron	79½	80	79½	80	+1
12¼	12⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36¼	36½	3,107	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
38	38¼	7,470	Missouri Pacific	38	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
28	28⅜	400	Mobile & Ohio	28	28⅛	28	28¼	+ ¼
33¾	34¼	2,020	National Biscuit	35⅛	35⅞	33¾	33⅞	—1⅛
97	98	100	National Biscuit pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
38⅝	38⅞	14,280	National Lead Co	38	37⅝	38	38⅜	+1
113	115	205	National Lead Co. pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113⅞	+ ⅛
7½	8	600	National Linseed Oil.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
92½	93	100	New Jersey Central.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅛
84	84½	1,355	New York Air Brake.	83	84½	83	84¼	+2¼
119⅝	120	1,503	New York Central	120	120	119½	120	
195	198	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194½	194½	194½	194½	
14	15	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
54	54½	2,250	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅜	54½	54	54½	+ ⅜
6¾	6⅞	450	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
37⅛	37½	46,578	Northern Pacific	37	37½	36¾	37¼	+ ⅜
76⅜	76½	89,234	Northern Pacific pf.	76	76¾	75¾	76⅛	+1
15⅞	16	615	Ontario & Western	16	16	15⅞	16	
57⅜	58	2,760	Oregon R. & Nav.	56¼	58	56¼	57½	+2½
75⅞	76½	829	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75¼	75½	75¼	75⅞	+ ½
34½	35¼	1,460	Oregon Short Line	34½	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	+1⅛
39	40	1,460	Pacific Coast	40¼	40½	39½	39½	— ⅜
84	88	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ⅜
60¼	61	1,500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	60	61	60	61	+1¼
33⅞	34	3,498	Pacific Mail	33¼	34	33½	34	— ⅛
119¾	119½	1,773	Pennsylvania R. R.	119½	119⅝	119¼	119½	— ¼
105⅜	105⅝	58,075	People's Gas, Chicago.	103	106	102⅜	105⅞	+3¼
44¼	45¼	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	45	45	45	45	
189½	190	208	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190	190	190	190	+1
18	18¼	890	Reading	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
43	43½	2,880	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	21½	300	Reading 2d pf.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	
7½	8	100	St. J. & G. I.	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
60¼	60⅝	306	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60⅛	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
21	21½	1,350	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	21⅜	20	21½	+1¼
8½	8⅝	1,140	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
66¾	67½	615	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	67¾	67	67¾	+1
34	34¼	3,675	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	34¼	33½	34	+ ¼
5⅝	6	100	St. Louis Southw.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
15	16½	150	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
90	92	150	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	
85¼	85¾	4,195	St. Paul & Omaha.	84½	86½	83⅞	85½	+1½
22	22½	500	Southern Pacific	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
9¾	9½	2,700	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	15,556	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	30⅞	23,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	28⅞	30⅞	28⅞	30⅝	+2½
13⅞	14	8,320	Texas Pacific	13¼	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	16,050	Union Pacific	28	28½	27⅞	28¾	+ ⅛
65	65½	54,842	Union Pacific pf.	63	65⅝	64½	65⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	1,300	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
42	44	100	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	
7¾	7⅞	600	United States Leather.	8¼	8½	7½	7¾	— ⅛
70¼	70⅞	2,980	U. S. Leather pf.	70⅞	70⅞	69⅞	70¼	+ ⅛
46¾	46⅞	13,066	United States Rubber.	45⅝	46⅝	44½	46⅜	+1½
107⅝	108	6,815	U. S. Rubber pf.	106	109	106	107⅜	+2⅝
7¾	8	305	Wabash	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	20½	2,495	Wabash pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
	600		West Chicago Street.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
94¼	94½	10,937	Western Union Tel.	93¾	94⅛	93	94⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	2	210	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12¼	13	20	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd.	12½	12½	12½	12½	
Sales.		687,372						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891		97	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn., St. P. & S.		
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105¼	105½	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75	S. M. pf.	18	..
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Col. Midland	5	6½	Mor. & Essex	170¼	175
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	Nat. Starch	7½	8
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Ice	38	40	Nat. St. 2d pf.	25	29
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼	Consol. Ice pf.	90	94	New Cent. C.	85	43
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼	D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Detroit Gas	59½	60			
5s, 1904	112	113	Eastern Elevator	68	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35½	36½
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..			
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Erie	14½	14½	Nor. & West.	15½	16
			Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	Ont. Mining	4	5
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	115	130	Homestake	50	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Peo. & East.	5	6
Ann Arbor	12	13¼	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..			
Balt. & Ohio	16	17	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	L. pf.	65	66½
Bay State Gas	3½	..	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.	172	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	K. & D. M. pf.	16	17	Pitts. & West. pf.	..	7
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	126½	128	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Quicksilver pf.	1¾	..
Buff., R. & P.	30	35	Kling. & Pem.	4	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Lake Shore	193	198	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Canadian Pacific.	83¾	84½	Manhattan Beach.	4	6	Rio Grande W.	27	29
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	St. P., Minn. & M.	161½	163
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	..	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	155	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	3½	36	Mich. Cent.	108½	109	Sixth Avenue.	200	..
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..	Minn. & St. L.	28¾	29½	Third Avenue	175	178
Chi Term. Trans.	7½	8	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	48	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. Ptts.	169	..	S. M.	6	..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½				Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
16,770	Am. Sug. Ref.	135⅞	139½	135½	139⅜
170	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
2,466	Am. Tobacco	143	139½	142¼	142¼
20	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
720	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅜	36	36⅛	36⅛
20	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8,860	Brklyn Rapid T.	67¾	69⅜	67⅝	68⅜
10	C., C. & St. L.	46	46	46	46
4,110	C., B. & Q.	116	116	115	115¼
16,770	C., M. & St. P.	108⅜	109	108¼	108⅝
10	C., St.P., M. & O.	84½	84½	84½	84½
3,860	C., R. I. & P.	105	105¼	104¾	104⅞
20	Central of N. J.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
20	Ches. & Ohio.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
110	Chi. & N. W.	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¼
339	Gen. Electric	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
6,730	Louis. & Nash.	58¾	59⅛	58¼	57⅜
2,370	Manhattan	101¾	102¾	100⅜	102
1,170	Mo. Pacific	38	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞
210	Nat. Lead	38¾	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝
2,940	N. Pacific	37⅝	37½	36⅞	37
3,580	N. Pacific pf.	76¾	76⅝	76	76⅛
100	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
6,800	People's Gas	102⅞	106	102⅞	105⅝
20	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
550	Southern pf.	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜
1,300	Tenn. C. & I.	28½	31	28⅜	30⅝
350	Union Pacific	28¼	28¼	27¾	27⅞
4,940	Union Pacific pf.	65	65⅝	64⅝	65⅜
60	U. S. Leath. pf.	70¾	69⅞	69⅞	70¼
810	U. S. Rubber	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
690	Western Union.	93⅝	94⅝	93⅜	94¼

$2,469.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
16,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	89½	89½	89½	89½
11,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
10,000	T. Pacific 2d.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
10,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	77	77
13,000	Wis. Central 1st.	54	54	53½	53½

$75,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the conditions of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,060,911
Gold reserve	197,966,058
Net silver	10,634,419
United States notes in the Treasury	50,610,549
Treasury notes of 1890	4,865,197
Total receipts this day	1,066,795
Total receipts this month	22,874,466
Total receipts this year	66,721,574
Total expenditures this day	2,601,000
Total expenditures this month	31,427,000
Total expenditures this year	105,700,475
Deposits in National banks	61,287,480
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	211,295
Government receipts from internal revenue	544,456
Customs	507,701
Miscellaneous	4,638

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta		.00
Alpha	.00	.04
Andes	.04	.06
Belcher	.04	.16
Belle Isle	.14	
Best & Belcher		.18
Bodie Con.	.18	
Bullion		.03
Bulwer Con.	.03	
Caledonia		.20
Challenge Con.	.18	.14
Choller	.13	.22
Confidence	.20	.44
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	.39
Con. Imperial	.39	
Con. New York		.01
Crown Point	.01	.15
Exchequer	.14	
Gould & Curry		.18
Grand Prize	.16	
Hale & Norcross		.75
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.07	.09
Kentuck Con.	.05	.06
Mexican	.16	.17
Occidental Con.	.52	.50
Ophir	.22	.25
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.16	.18
Savage	.12	.13
Scorpion		.02
Sierra Nevada	.50	.60
Standard	1.50	1.65
Union Con.	.24	.25
Utah Con.	.19	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.22

Silver bars, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Anaconda	39	40	35	40
Anchoria	79	80	75	80
Argentum	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Battle Mountain	38	38½	38	39
Columbine Victor	17½	18½	17½	18
Consolidated	8¾	9	8¾	9
Elkton	110	110¾	111¼	111¾
El Paso	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Gibson	19	20	20	21½
Gold Coin	106	106¼	..	..
Gold King	70	72	62	65
Garfield	13¾	14½	13¾	14
Isabella	23¾	24¾	23	23½
Independence	64¾	65¾	66½	67
Jefferson	7	8	7	8½
Jackpot	10¾	11¾	10¾	12¾
Lillie	95	98	97½	98
Matos	21¼	22¼	..	..
Moon Anchor	114	114¾	115	116¾
Portland	122¾	124½	122	123
Rawlings	23	25	24½	25
Rosa	13	13½	..	..
Union	..	..	15¾	16¾
Work	5¾	6¼	6½	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Evans & Ind 1st		St L & S F G M 5s	
5,000	85	10,000	80	2,000	106½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip		Evans & T H Ge 5s		St L & S F G M 4s	
10,000	99	6,000	85	5,000	119¾
3,500	99	Flint & Pere Marq		1,000	119¾
Atch, Top & San Fe		Port Huron Div 6s		St L & San Fran 2d	
Adjustment 4s		2,000	96	Class B	
40,000	73	2,000	96¼	4,000	114
5,000	73¼	5,000	96¾	Class C	
56,000	73¾	Galv, H & H 5s		1,000	114
45,000	73¾	2,000	94	St L Southwestern 1st	
115,000	73¾	Hous, E & W Te 5s		6,000	80¾
20,000	73¼	1,000	92½	2,000	80¾
22,000	73¼	2,000	93	5,000	80¾
10,000	73	H & Tex Cen G 4s		6,000	80¾
2,000	73¼	5,000	83	1,000	80
28,000	73	10,000	83¼	1,000	80¾
Gen 4s		Int & Gt N 2d Mtge		4,000	80¾
21,000	93¾	10,000	91	St L Southwestern 2d Inc	
1,000	93	5,000	91½	10,000	33
500	93¼	Iowa Centl 1st 5s		10,000	32¾
2,000	93	10,000	104½	St Paul, Min & Man	
12,000	93¾	4,000	105	Con 6s Reduced to 4½s	
500	93¾	Kan City, P & G 1st		2,000	108½
2,000	93¾	6,000	77	Montana Ext 4s	
1,000	93¾	5,000	77½	10,000	101¾
1,000	93¾	1,000	77¾	St Paul, M & M 2d	
5,000	93	1,000	77¾	6,000	122¾
Austin & Northw'n 1st		3,000	77¾	San Fe & Ar Pass 4s	
2,000	84	30,000	78	23,000	69¾
Baltimore & O 5s		Kings Co Elev 1st		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1885-1925		4,000	67½	4,000	91
Eng Certfs		1,000	67½	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	113¼	L S & Mich So 1½s		2,000	98½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st		Registered		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Parkersburg Branch		20,000	105¾	10,000	109
2,000	114½	Louisville & Nashville		S Pac of N Mex 1st	
B & O Southwestern 1st		S & N Ala Cons 5s		10,000	100½
Guaranteed		5,000	100½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	102	Metropolitan Elev 2d		20,000	97¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st		1,000	103	30,000	98
Trust Co Certfs		2,000	103½	18,000	97¾
5,000	92	Mich Cen 5s, 1909		10,000	97¾
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 5s		2,000	105¾	15,000	97¾
8,000	105	Mich Cen Cons 7s		Standard R & T 6s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		1,000	115	1,000	98
25,000	115	Minn & St L Con 5s		Standard R & T Inc	
Buff, R & P G M 5s		10,000s20f	108	6,000	13
4,000s20f	108	1,000	108	Tenn Cent Ir & R 6s	
Bur, C, Rap & N 1st		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		Birmingham Div 1st	
4,000	106¾	10,000	91¾	1,000	88¾
Canada So 1st 5s		50,000	92	4,000	89½
10,000	100½	2,000	91¾	Tenn Coal, Iron & R	
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		25,000	92	Tenn Div 6s	
10,000	90¾	1,000	91¾	5,000	86
16,000	90¾	Mo, Kans & Tex 1st		Term R R Association of St L 1st 4½s	
4,000	90½	5,000	65¾	3,000	112¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc		37,000	65¾	Tex & N O Con 5s	
15,000	42¼	1,000	65½	5,000	100¾
7,000	42	10,000	65¼	9,000	100¾
10,000	41¾	10,000	65¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
20,000	42	5,000	65¾	2,000	107
Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc		2,000	65½	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
4,000	5¾	8,000	65¾	20,000	43¼
Cent of N J Gen 5s		12,000	65¼	25,000	43¾
11,000s20f	113½	10,000	65¾	6,000	43¼
Registered		7,000	65½	20,000	43
5,000	113¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st		10,000	43¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		12,000	100½	50,000	43¾
19,000	89½	Missouri Pac Con		10,000	43¾
1,000	89¼	16,000	106¾	4,000	43½
8,000	89¾	5,000	106¾	1,000	43¾
5,000	89¾	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s		10,000	43⅝

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

President Irvin of the Fire Association Calls a Meeting for Sept. 20.

DEMORALIZATION TO CEASE

Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe Favors the Proposed Conference — Purpose of Dissolution Accomplished.

President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia sent out yesterday to New York underwriters a circular letter which gave an exhaustive statement of the conditions of fire insurance business in this city; resulting from the disruption of the New York Tariff Association last April, and which suggested a conference on Sept. 20 to consider the possibility of an agreement that would check the prevailing demoralization in rates without inviting the return of the abuses which brought on the present rate war. The letter contains the outline of a limited plan, which is suggested in order that a definite proposition may be provided for discussion, rather than with the idea of securing its adoption.

The importance of this move cannot be easily overestimated when it is regarded from the point of view of the underwriters and their stockholders. Its value is enhanced by the fact that Mr. Irvin is the President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and would therefore not have taken this step if he did not possess information in regard to the existence of opinions among leading managers which make the sending out of the letter a timely act. Many of the managers yesterday expressed themselves warmly in favor of some mode of restriction which would prevent the further sale of insurance at less than actual cost.

Henry W. Eaton, the resident manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, said:

"I believe that the meeting, which will be held in September at the suggestion of Mr. Irvin, will be attended with a great measure of success. The result of the conference is likely to be the adoption of some modified plan on a limited basis and applying exclusively to certain sections of the metropolitan district. If that step meets with success, other steps will naturally follow. But it can be safely stated there will not be another comprehensive and elaborate system of specific ratings. No tariff association will be organized with the same broad scope as the last."

An attempt was made to secure a statement from several of the agency offices as to the practicability of the suggestion, but none of the more prominent agents had as yet received the circular letter. One of the local managers of an American company, however, said:

"The motive of the circular at least, is good, and the suggestions made will form a rallying point for debate. The present condition of the fire insurance business is discreditable to the intelligence of those underwriters who have been plunging indiscriminately since the panic began. Any plan which now goes into effect would necessarily be of the most simple nature. It is improbable that the recently destroyed, complex, artificial system can be revived, and no clever underwriter desires its restoration. Rates were abnormally high, and any one could earn dividends regardless of underwriting ability. Among the things that will demand treatment is the proper regulation of the whole question of the relation of the brokers to the companies. Conditions generally are susceptible of great improvement, which need not again render the insurance field unduly attractive to investors. The purpose aimed at in the dissolution last Spring has been accomplished, and that thoroughly, despite the fact that the effect of it will not be seen for some time yet. Consequently, it would be mere folly to further imperil the income of the companies."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The Marion Trust Company of Indianapolis has been appointed receiver of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Evansville, Ind. President James O. Parker of the latter company says that its stock, notes, and other assets are sufficient to meet all outstanding liabilities.

The joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York by the Insurance Departments of New York, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri is nearly finished. It has been decided to leave the work of appraising the real estate holdings of the company to the officials of the States in which it is situated.

The Board of Governors of the Underwriters' Club yesterday elected Paul E. Rasor President, Marshall S. Driggs Vice President, and Harry Hall Secretary and Treasurer. It was announced that 250 members had been secured, and that the initiation fee would not be waived in the case of future applicants for admission. A membership limit of 500 has been established.

The Chicago plate glass insurance men are endeavoring to form a local combination, for the purpose of protecting their territory from the operation of the rate war which is now in progress throughout the United States, with the exception of Massachusetts. All the companies except the Frankfort and the Fidelity and Casualty have agreed to unite in such an agreement. It is not believed that the Frankfort will sign, and the success of the movement is now said to depend upon the attitude of W. A. Alexander, the Chicago manager of the Fidelity and Casualty.

The Finance Committee of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company met yesterday to discuss the situation produced by the recent action of Price, McCormick & Co. in purchasing 100 shares of the company's stock, and subsequently demanding a list of stockholders, either in the interest of outside parties or for the benefit of minority stockholders. Second Vice President Shaw said yesterday afternoon that there probably would be no cause for a meeting of the Board of Directors before Sept. 15, the date of the next regular meeting.

CAPTURED TWO ARMED ROBBERS.

Councilman Young of Woodridge, N. J., Earns $100 Reward Singlehanded.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Councilman Young of Woodridge to-day earned a one-hundred-dollar reward which had been offered by the authorities of Hackensack Heights for the capture of two thieves who have been annoying that town for some time. He was walking through a woods when he came upon two young men sitting beside a tree. They were examining some pawn tickets, and, on the ground beside them were some gold watches. After a short struggle the Councilman put handcuffs on them and took them before Acting Mayor Wilhelm of Hackensack Heights. Each had a revolver.

The prisoners said they were C. Bostwick and A. Spinola, both of Woodridge. They were accused of having committed the Hasbrouck Heights thefts and admitted their guilt. They were then brought here for the Bergen County Grand Jury, and the reward was paid.

Fall from Switchback Was Fatal.

John Ocor, twenty-four years old, of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, from injuries received Monday afternoon while riding on a switchback pleasure railway at Ocean Avenue and Henry Street, Rockaway Beach. The car was making a sharp turn, when Ocor was thrown from his seat. His skull was broken. Edward S. Murray, Superintendent of the switchback, and Frank Keshall, an attendant, were arrested, but it is likely that they will be discharged.

Night Watchman Hangs Himself.

Edward Leonard, a night watchman employed by the Eagle Tube Company, at First and Greene Streets, Jersey City, was found hanging to a beam in a shed when the works were opened at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The time record in the office showed that Leonard had made his rounds regularly until 9 o'clock Monday night, from which it is inferred that he hanged himself shortly after that hour. He was forty-eight years old and lived at 46 Morton Street, New York.

VIOLENCE AT THE PANA MINES.

Houses of Non-Union Miners Attacked by Unknown Persons.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 16.—A large force of armed Deputy Sheriffs and special police were on guard at the mines to-day, and the union miners were congregated on the highways, if anything, in greater numbers and apparently more determined than ever that no non-union men should pass. Some of the union miners appeared on the scene with rifles and shotguns, but their leaders induced them to return the firearms to their homes.

The few men who went to work were conveyed in carriages in charge of armed deputies and police. The operators of the four mines have now exhausted every effort to induce the union miners to leave the union and return to work below the scale price, but without success. The operators propose now to bring in negroes, who will bunk in houses to be erected on the mining company's property. The union miners are desperate, having remained out for five months, during which time they have submitted to almost starvation rations. It is feared serious rioting will follow the importation of outsiders.

The residence of George Snyder, who has been working at Springside Mine, was attacked and partially demolished by unknown parties last night and Snyder and family driven therefrom. Snyder created great excitement by wildly running, half naked, through the streets, armed with a revolver, seeking the perpetrators. Other non-union miners' houses were served likewise. Extra police were on hand, but did not succeed in detecting the guilty persons.

OPERATORS OPPOSE REDUCTION.

Illinois Association Claims that the Scale Is a Contract.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—At a conference of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers and the operators of the Verden sub-district to-day, S. M. Dalzell, President of the Illinois Operators' Association, read a protest on behalf of the association against any reduction in the Verden district.

Dalzell held that the scale for the entire State was fixed by the executive committee, representing all the operators, and a scale committee representing the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and it was in the nature of a contract between the two organizations. He held that these two committees were the only bodies that had authority to change the scale. The National Executive Board was without jurisdiction.

The Executive Board overruled the objection that it was without authority. Other operators threaten to make a corresponding reduction in scale if Verden district mines resume at the reduction. The decision of the National Executive Board is a victory for the Verden operators, who appealed to it.

CHICAGO BREWERY COMBINE.

Nine Concerns Absorbed by the United Breweries Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The United Breweries Company of New Jersey, which completed its organization in New York last week, began business in Chicago to-day.

Nine local breweries have filed deeds transferring $2,119,500 worth of property to the United Breweries Company of New Jersey, and the latter company filed a mortgage for $3,500,000 in favor of Otto T. Bannard and Gordon McDonald, pledging land and improvements in Chicago, Cook County, Rock Island County, Ill., and Carroll County, Iowa. The Chicago and Cook County properties mortgaged are the same that were transferred by the nine breweries.

The breweries which transferred or combined their holdings are: Henn & Gabler Brewing Company, Fabler Brewing Company, Chicago Brewing Company, Citizens' Brewing Company, South Chicago Brewing Company, William Ruehl Brewing Company, Monarch Brewing Company, and the Northwestern Brewing Company. Their total value is $2,119,500.

They Stole Money and Rings.

Joseph Jones, alias Waldron, and John Wilson, alias Torpey, of the Columbia lodging house in Twenty-third Street, who were arrested Monday night in Mount Morris Park on the charge of robbery, yesterday pleaded guilty in the Centre Street Court and were held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Olmsted. The specific complaints against the men were made by Mrs. Rosenbaum, a boarding house keeper, of 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who lost six diamond rings, valued at $500, and Miss Kate Vaughan of 3 East Thirtieth Street, who lost $15 and a diamond ring valued at $45. The men would go to a house, the awnings of which seemed to be in need of repair, and pretending they had been sent to do the repairs would, after gaining admission, steal what they could. It is said that in this way they got between $3,000 and $4,000. John Rainess of 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, a pawnbroker, was held in $1,000 bail on suspicion of having received some of the stolen goods.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Moore vs. Henderson.
2—In re Todd.
3—In re Salomon.
4—Pati vs. Kretch.
5—In re McCaffrey.
6—Silva vs. Whitman.
7—McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Co.
8—Earle vs. N. Y. Commercial Co.
9—McCiska vs. Heintz.
10—Herrick vs. City of New York.
11—Murphy vs. Rogers.
12—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women.
13—Caesar vs. Klausner.
14—Pritchard vs. Wells.
15—Davis vs. Racer.
16—Braum vs. Gilbert.
17—Aldman vs. Calkin.
18—Fong vs. Kerr.
19—Dondero vs. Dondero
20—In re Trowbridge.
21—In re Garrett.
22—In re Bailey.
23—Bristol vs. Hatch.
24—Tracy vs. Kircher.
25—Sing vs. Falvey.
26—Same vs. Frey.
27—Monson vs. Henderson.
28—Pica vs. Pica.
29—Dept. of Buildings vs. Hart.
30—Klausner vs. Caesar.
31—Cosmop. Fashion Co. vs. Tillinghast.
32—Barkin vs. Rosenzweig.
33—Luisar vs. Ayers.
34—Wokel vs. Wokel.
35—Frankel vs. Clinton Bank.
36—Tenney Co. vs. Nov. Textile Print. Co.
37—Thomson vs. Tilden.
38—Mapleaden vs. Blankman.
39—Lyons vs. Lyons.
40—In re Kaphlahn.
41—People ex rel. Kraus vs. Coler.
42—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
43—Ceballos vs. City of New York.
44—Reliance Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Steam P. Co.
45—Am. Strawboard Co. vs. Westches. Homestead & L. Imp. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ellen J. Brandt,
Mary E. Hazeltine,
Nancy Squire,
Margaret M. Pabst,
Henry Cook,
Thomas G. Rigney,
Ellen Burke,
Robert Mackay.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Mahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—James Crossen.
2—Angelo Gabriele.
3—Tony Calantano.
4—Owen Flynn.
5—Annie Hart.
6—Giovanni Tofani.
7—Angelo Smello.
8—George Schey.
Pleadings.
1—James Mitchell.
2—Charles Moore.
3—Benjamin Lissauer.
4—Louis Bergman.
5—John Halpin.
6—Kate Allen.
7—Bertha Wilson.
8—Samuel Wolf.
9—William H. Johnson.
10—Annie George.
11—John Barnes.
12—Henry Woodson.
13—Richard Geraghty.
14—Frank White.
15—John Delluse.
16—William Baker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Suffield.
2—Charles Conroy.
3—Meyer Solnick.
4—George Henderson.
5—Vincenzo Dalosa.
6—John Murray, alias John Sullivan.
7—George Spencer, alias Charles Wilson.
8—Thomas Reilly, alias Thomas Cooley.
9—Meyer Markowitz.
10—Dominico De Angelo, Giovanni Tofani.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Worden vs. Clapp—Michael A. Kelly.
Lyon vs. Rogers—William T. Emmet.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Davidson—Robert C. Taylor.
SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Schroeder vs. Schnabel—John H. Regan.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Aaron H. Rosenberg vs. Harris Fordinsky—Emar Chrystie.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building on Worth Street Changes Hands—Madison Avenue Corner Sold—Dealings at Auction.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for the Washington Life Insurance Company to Hoffman Brothers and Sonn Brothers the five-story brick and iron front building, 142 to 150 Worth Street, northwest corner of Mission Place, on an irregular plot equivalent to about 4⅝ lots, fronting 146.5 feet on Worth Street and 66.9 on Mission Place. The sellers as plaintiffs in a foreclosure suit purchased this property at auction last week for $165,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry Oppenheimer to N. E. Clark the plot, northwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, 100.8½ by 113.4. The buyer will erect on the plot two 50-foot front apartment houses.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Irving Bachrach, for $19,550, the two-story brick and frame buildings, 125 Pitt Street, on lot 25 by 102.2; also, in partition, to the plaintiff, Alice Horsfield, for $16,725, the five-story brick tenement, 239 East Twenty-second Street; 25 by 98.9; also, in partition, to Eliza Schultz, for $15,200, the four-story brick dwelling, 242 East Twenty-third Street; 20.10 by 98.9; also, in partition, to John J. O'Grady, for $3,175, the two-and-a-half-story dwelling, 48 North Prince Street, Flushing, 75 by 138; also, in partition, to Adelaide Smith, for $6,750, a farm of about 61 acres, with residence, stable, &c., on the east side of the road from Manhassset to Port Washington in the town of North Hempstead, L. I.

Strong & Ireland sold, in partition, to John Trainor, for $4,800, the two-story frame dwelling, 586 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to George W. McGrath, for $3,525, the plot, Valentine Avenue, east side, 701.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 by 152.2 and irregular.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, referee, 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 208.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,327.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, referee, 345 Bleecker Street, east side, 25.8 feet south of Tenth Street, 26.2 by 39.6 by 25.9 by 36, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,701.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Edward Schenck, referee, Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Lafayette Court, being 130 feet west of Third Avenue and 60 feet north of Ninth Street, each 23.4 by 80, two-story brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, for a five-story and basement brick store and lofts, 39.6 by 74; M. L. Fane of 239 East Twenty-second Street, owner; F. P. Dinkelberg, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 229 and 231 Henry Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 26 by 74.6 and 21.2 by 75.8; Livingston & Kotzer of 123 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for seven five-story brick dwellings of various dimensions; Stewart & Smith of 439 Boulevard, owners; Clarence True, architect; cost, $140,000.

No. 50 East Sixty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 100.5 by 20; E. B. Grigsby of 210 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Cable & Lucas of 1,183 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.2; James Clark of 433 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $20,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 80.8; Joseph M. Jackson of 2,033 Third Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $36,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 207 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 45, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 44 by 15; George P. Andrae, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 271 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; L. C. Ledyard, premises, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 61 Fourth Avenue, to a six-story and basement brick factory; Mrs. M. P. C. Meyer of 844 Fifth Avenue, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects; cost, $1,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William Cahill, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

AVENUE A, w s, 73.2 ft s of 8th St, 24.3x100; Gustave L. Morganthau to Edward C. Gottleb 22,409

AVENUE A, n w corner of 7th St, 24.6x100; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Bertha Mendel and others, executors, &c. 42,500

BANK ST, 7, n s, 21.6x85.4; Frank H. Nathan to Constance Nathan and another, ½ part 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 149.11x100; Harriet L. Johnson to James E. Chandler 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 149.11x100; Alexander P. W. Kinnan and wife to Harriett L. Johnson 1

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 29 and 30, map of the Briggs estate, 115x110x118x110; John R. Perlhefter to Louisa A. Finck 1

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots, 29 and 30, map of the Briggs estate, 115x110x118x110; Martin Geisler to John R. Perlhefter 1

CANNON ST, 50; Martin L. Strauss to William H. Williams ..... Exchange

DAWSON ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 76.6x92.7x75x77.8; Simon Dansig and others to Frank A. Wahlig 8,500

GOBLE PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Inwood Av, 25x150; Hermann B. Intermann, executor, to Ellen J. Linden 750

LIND AV, s e s, 250 ft n e of Devoe, or 165th, St, 25x225; Mary Lynch to Philip Lynch 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 100.8x113.4; Henry Oppenheimer to Nathan E. Clark 100

MANOR ST, 71.2 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Eugene C. Potter to Samuel Cohen and another 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 145th St, 50x100; John R. Perlhefter to Louisa A. Finck 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 93.5 ft n of the n e corner, Lot 67, map of Woodstock, and 58.6 ft n of 165th St, runs 89.6 x n 2.6 x e 89.6; Ann Sheehan to Julia O'Keefe 550

TINTON AV, n e corner of Cedar Place, 21x75; Frank A. Wahlig and another to Carl Heim 10,000

TRINITY AV, e s, 150 ft s of 156th St, 25x87.11x25x89; Michael Meehan to William and Maria Mofmeister 1

WEST END AV, w s, 43.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x100; Charles Mendel and wife to William H. Gildersleeve 1

2D AV, e s, 120.11 ft n of 118th St, 20x79; Arsenio Fernetti to Maria G. Fernetti 1

2D AV, 2,122, w s, 20x80; Adam Wiener and others to Vincent P. McGean 10,250

2D AV, 2,123, w s, 20x80; Vincent P. McGean to Alice L. McGean 10,250

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x105.6x100x95.6; John F. Forster to Michael G. Pasca 1

7TH AV, w s, 125.11 ft s of 113th St, 50x100; Freling H. Smith and another, executors, &c., to Clarence J. Hartley 1

7TH AV, w s, 125.11 ft s of 113th St, 50x100; Clarence J. Hartley to George T. Rowe 1

7TH ST, s s, 149.8 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Katie Houpt 13,500

7TH ST, 212 East, 25x90.4; Michael Wielandt to Marcus Kramer 13,550

86TH ST, 10 West, 16.10x98.9; Nellie W. Peck to Elias R. Peck 1

53D ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Barbara Fahrbach and others, executors and trustees, to Marie Von Eiff 10,250

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Morris Mandelstam to George W. Arthur 62,000

65TH ST, 158 West, 18x100.5; Rosette E. Grow to Edgar W. Mason 1

74TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; John G. Gerber to Margaret Sheeran 1

82D ST, 318 East; Marcus Kramer to Michael Wielandt 12,500

95TH ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lexington Av, 26x100.8; 3d Av, s w corner of 154th St, 53.3x36.8 to Elton Av to 50x33.6; Pauline D. Walker to William M. Walker.

119TH ST, s s, 153 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Martha A. Dailey to Margaret M. Smith 13,000

120TH ST, 95 East, 16.8x100.11; John R. Perlhefter to Louisa A. Finck 1

125TH ST, s s, 346.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100; Frederica Fischer to Herman Schmuck and another 9,000

126TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; George T. Rowe to Carrie Bendheim 1

162D ST, 775 East, 17.6x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Selma S. Mobius 1

Recorded Leases.

DAY, George as receiver, to Joe Lee; 744 St Av, 4 years 2200

FEIN, Emily H., and others to Jacob Schleicher; 1,767 Madison Av, 5½ years ..... 1,320 to 1,800

JENKINS, Sarah R., individually and as executrix, &c., to William S. Brill; 125th st, s s, 247.5 ft w of 3d Av, 175 to Lexington Av, x 100 ft, 5 years 9,250

Sundries to Daniel Murphy; 61 Cathedral St, 4 11-12 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BROOKS, Maria R., to Philip Specht; 365 Madison St, 5 years 4,000

CALLAHAN, Cornelius, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 46 Grand St, 3 years. 6,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to Henry Oppenheimer; n e corner of Madison Av and 7th St, 1 year 91,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to Henry Oppenheimer; n e corner of Madison Av and 7th St, secures advances 160,000

COHEN, Samuel, and another to Frederick G. Foster; 2 w s of Mangin St, 71.8 s of Stanton St, 1 year 2,500

DAY, Henry G., to Russell Sage; 142 & 147 Franklin St, 3 years 155,000

DEERSLEEVE, William E., to Addie Limberly; 526 West End Av, 3 years 23,000

EBEL, George C., to John Everling; s s of 185th St, 417.10 ft e of Kingsbridge Road, or Av, 1 year 1,500

ETTLIEB, Edward O., to Edwin Buchman; w s of Avenue A, 78.3 ft s of 7th St, 5 years 16,000

ETTLIEB, Edward O., to Abraham Goldsmith; w s of Avenue A, 78.3 ft s of 7th St, 3 years 4,000

FERBER, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank; w s of 10th Av, 5.5 ft n of 63d St, 1 year 11,000

FORTLEY, Clarence J., to Theodore Wheeler; w s of 7th Av, 125.11 ft s of 18th St, 3 years 26,000

GUPT, Katie, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 149.8 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years 15,000

GUPT, Katie, to Charles Naumer; s s of 7th St, 149.8 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 6,500

HENDERSON, Hannah R., to George H. Brooke; n e corner of Boulevard and 108d st, 1 year 250

HOLLY, Emma C. and John J., to Amboros K. Ely; n s of Grand St, adjoining the land of Westervelt; Grand St, s s, adjoining the land of Robert Carney; Pearl St, 370; 3d St, s s, 369 ft w of 1st Av; Lewis St, w s, 60 ft s of Broome St, and 3d Av, e s, 24.7 ft s of 32d St, 74.1 ft s of 35th St, and 33.6 ft s of 8th St, ½ part of all, 5 years 30,000

HUNDEMANN, Helena M. E., to George W. Griffin; 342 West 87th St, 5 years 15,000

MARTIN, Julia D. and John L., to Richard V. Day; 71 East 62d St, 1 year 2,000

MCCABE, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 366 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand 6,000

MCCAFFERRY, Margaret A. and John J., to Thomas O'Connell; s w corner of Brook Av and 145th St, demand 5,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Moses Goldsmith and another; n w corner of Avenue A and 7th St, 3 years 25,000

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIographical Society to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 226 West 58th St, 2 years 15,000

O'KEEFE, Julia, to Charles B. Tooker; parcel in 23d Ward, begins at w boundary line of the estate of William W. Fox, 43.6 ft from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 1 year 600

O'LEARY, Sarah A., to Thomas G. Field, executor, &c.; 487 9th Av, and 403 and 405 West 87th St, 3 years 25,000

O'LEARY, Sarah A., to Julia E. Perry; 487 9th Av, and 403 and 405 West 87th St, 2 years 2,000

PARKER, Albert B., to Ida M. Murphy; w s of Morris Av, widened, 195 ft n of 163d St, 100x210 to Grant Av; also w s of Grant Av, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 1 year 3,000

PASCA, Michael G., to John F. Forster; w s of 3d Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, 3½ months 23,700

PASCA, Michael G., to Alexander Walker; w s of 3d Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, secures advances 16,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE Holy Family to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 9th St and Avenue C, Unionport, 1 year 5,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Frances A. Jones, administratrix, &c.; e s of Rosedale Av, 617 ft s of West Farms Road, 2 years 1,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Frances A. Jones, administratrix, &c.; w s of Rosedale Av, 667 ft s of West Farms Road, 2 years 1,400

ROWE, George W. to Carrie Bendheim; w s of 7th Av, 125.11 ft s of 118th St, 1 year 6,000

RUDOLPH, Lizzie, to the Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; n w s of Fleetwood, or Walton, Av, 325 ft s w of 183d St, installments 4,080

RUHLING, Frederick, to Adolph Ruhling; 607 2d Av, demand 1,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 118th St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 118th St, 295 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 21,000

SCHEER, Dora, to William M. Kingsland; s s of 118th St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 21,000

SCHEER, Dora, to Aaron H. Rosenberg; s s of 118th St, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 2,000

SCHEER, Dora, to John A. Philbrick and another; s s of 118th St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, &c.; 23 East 99th St, 5 years 20,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John Finck; 23 East 99th St, ½ year 3,000

SCHULTZ, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Waverley St, 150 ft e of Monroe Av, 1 year 2,000

STROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to G. De Witt Clocke; e ½ of Lot 635, map of the village of Wakefield, 1 month 400

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Simon Dansig and another; n e corner of Dawson St and Beach Av, 1 year 4,950

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONWAY, James, to Bertha A. Deane, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

HEINTZ, Marie, to Johanna H. Ritterbusch $1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Anna S. Finck. 3,500

STERN, Louis, executor, &c., to Edward Oppenheimer 12,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany to Joseph Wiener 3,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Adeline P. Kidd 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Young Women's Christian Association 15,000

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 279; Rose M. Leary against Lizzie J. Cervin and another, (action to have conveyance declared a trust deed, &c.;) attorney, J. P. Berg.

PENFOLD AV, n w corner of Suburban Place, 100x160; J. Sheldon Frost, as receiver, against Sarah A. and George W. Harris, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daring & Warner.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 187.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100x21x100, gore; Jane Wood against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 624.10 and 590.10 ft w of Trinity Grove Av, 50x100; Betty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company against Max Goldner and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. Unangst.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 25 ft n of 183d St, runs w 100x s 25 to 183d St, x w 25x n 73x e irregular to avenue x n 24 to beginning; Pauline J. Martin against Walter Ford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

WILLIAM ST, 133; the Market and Fulton National Bank against John Pettit, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Tyler & Durand.

12TH ST, 290 West, and other out-of-town property; John B. Frost against Henrietta Horton and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

17TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Rutherford Place, 19x80; Henry De F. Weekes, trustee, against Amelia A. Barnum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weeks Brothers.

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Henriette M. Eldred against Joseph M. Becker and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. Offenbach.

64TH ST, 404 East; Henry Ahrens against Joseph Stang and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Chambers.

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Wilhelm Klingler and another against Francis Elke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Hassey.

164TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Alice M. Bodine, as general guardian, &c., against George M. Boynton, receiver, &c., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Bodine & Sampson.

Mechanics' Liens.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 101 ft to Alden Lane x101x100x81; William B. Glassford against Alpheus J. Goddard and Samuel H. Vanderbeek, owners and contractors $389

23D ST, 117 East; the American Lumber Company against Mary L. Black, owner; L. Z. Bach, contractor 46

TWO GIRLS LEAP TO DEATH.

Double Suicide at Philadelphia Preceded by Laughter and Merriment.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Two young women, whose names are as yet unknown, committed suicide to-day by jumping from a ferryboat into the Delaware River, near the Chestnut Street wharf, this city. The cause of their self-destruction is a mystery.

The girls left Kaighn's Point, on the Jersey side of the river, on the boat leaving there about 11 o'clock. They appeared happy, and were laughing and talking together with such apparent enjoyment of life as to attract the attention of the other passengers. As the boat approached the ferry slip they were seen to clasp hands and jump overboard. One of the girls evidently regretted the act, and tried to keep herself afloat, but both of them were drowned before they could be reached.

Before they jumped, one of them laid a pocketbook on a seat. The pocketbook contained a piece of paper on which were written two verses of poetry. Beneath the poetry was written the following sentence: "We find we are utterly unfit for this world, and will try another. Mabel and Belle."

The girls are thought to have been Philadelphians. They were about sixteen and eighteen years old.

Two Hundred Priests in Retreat.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—About 200 Roman Catholic priests last night began a fortnightly retreat at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie. The retreat was opened by Archbishop Corrigan, who will preside during the first week. Next week Bishop Farley will preside.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 13th and 12th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 East 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.

Visitation Academy of Frederick City, Maryland.
One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, etc., address, DIRECTRESS ACADEMY O

PETTIT REWARD STILL INTACT.

Many Theories Offered as to Real Estate Man's Whereabouts, but No Information.

As a result of George Robinson's offer of $1,000 for the production, dead or alive, of John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator, the lawyer's offices, in the Bennett Building, were besieged yesterday by a host of persons with clues and theories, not one of which, however, has made clear the whereabouts of the missing man. W. A. Bingham, a paper manufacturer of 228 West Broadway, thought he had seen Pettit masquerading as John Carroll at Woodbourne, Sullivan County. As soon as Mr. Bingham gave his description to William Calhoun it was seen that Carroll was not Pettit. All the other clues were worthless.

There also came an abundance of letters from theorists, dreamers, and clairvoyants, whose desire was to get the $1,000. One man thought that if he was retained at about $3 a day he could run Pettit down before he had exhausted the $1,000. He was willing to waive the remainder. There also came many anonymous and abusive communications from the great army of cranks, but the day saw John Pettit no nearer to Mr. Robinson's office than he has been since June 2.

EAST SIDE STRIKERS YIELD.

Many Garment Workers Resume Their Places at Old Wage Rates.

It looked yesterday as if the strike of east side garment workers would soon end. Many agreements between the contractors and the strikers were signed. The Children's Knee Pants' Workers and the Children's Jacket Makers will return to work at the former wage rates.

More than 1,500 cloakmakers quit work yesterday in the following shops: Freedman Brothers, outside contractors; Kitzinger & Zelenko, 121 Prince Street; Streen & Aker, 651 Broadway; Seigel & Bornstein, 57 East Broadway; Maurice Brothers & Co., 126 Greene Street; Benjamin Levy, 116 Spring Street; S. Kingsberg & Co., 54 West Third Street, and Seiger & Feldman. The strikers demand shorter hours and higher wages. It was said at the cloakmakers' headquarters that a general strike of the cloakmakers is not looked for this year. Leaders of the United Brotherhood of Tailors also expressed the opinion that there would be no important labor troubles this year.

BROKER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Horton Alleged to Have Rifled Neighbor Broker's Money Chest.

John A. Horton, a coal broker, whose home is at 684 St. Nicholas Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and arraigned before Judge McMahon. Horton, with William R. De Waters of 7 South Street, is alleged to have broken, on July 21, into the office adjoining Horton's, occupied by Adolph Erdman, a coal broker. Both offices are at 11 Broadway. Horton and De Waters are further alleged to have stolen a chest containing $960 and valuable papers.

Both men were arrested in July, and De Waters pleaded guilty, saying that after the chest had been emptied he had thrown it into the East River. He was indicted by the Grand Jury. Horton positively denied any implication in the crime, and was released from custody.

The confession of De Waters, however, resulted in Horton's being again arrested. He was held by Judge McMahon in $1,000 bail.

Young Men Held for Burglary.

Three young men were held in $1,000 bonds each for examination for burglary by Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. They are Arthur McNeice, sixteen years old, of 227 East Seventy-second Street, the son of a well-to-do builder; Robert Callahan, alias Clarkson, twenty years old, of Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and Thomas Dorgan, twenty-one years old, of 235 East Ninety-seventh Street. The young men were caught in the act of looting the flat of Smith A. Brooker, at 231 East Seventy-second Street, early yesterday morning by Policemen Ennis and Hastings of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Two Men Hurt at a Fire.

During a fire yesterday morning, which destroyed John Wiardi's chemical works at Green and Oakland Streets, Greenpoint, Edward Munday and Edward Garthold of the Stagg Street Salvage Corps, fell into an air shaft and were badly cut, but were able to return to work after their injuries had been dressed. The damage to property caused by the fire is estimated at $30,000.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

65 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate, aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

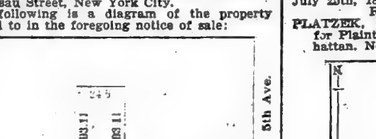
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$3 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.44, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New York City. au17-6awSW&M&S27

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly lines of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adelia L. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $138.17, with interest thereon from July 26th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $796.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw8wW&S&au28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

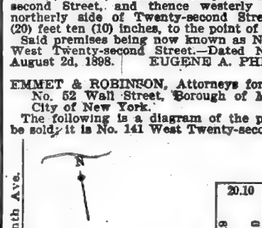
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angle to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1awSmW

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy28-1aw6wTu

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

jy26-2aw3wTuFau17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine R. Watking, and Abigail R. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have proved a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimies Ellis, Elmer M. Scruggs, Theodore Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel E. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for H. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimies Ellis, Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward P. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma B. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Ira L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Miriam C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Colt, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Frederick, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdett, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Lee, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Bakey, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil, McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Harinett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Curt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Hughes, Pierre Kershaw, Frederick Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Gus. Gatus, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert B. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wallace, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1awSmW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Page Carter, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte R. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mamie Rose K. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy26-1aw6wTu

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Bentley & Warren, No. 61 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BENTLEY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, 61 Nassau Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK E. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE BRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John D. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 23d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 310 Prime Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and the several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its franchises, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Thomas Witmer in 1854, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoellkopf, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1857, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred ninety-six (196) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.

ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.

[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 28th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

SAMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th

CITY TO WELCOME SAMPSON

His Victorious Squadron Will Parade in the North River on Saturday.

WILL SALUTE GRANT'S TOMB

Preparations, Public and Private, Making to Give Officers and Crews a Fitting Welcome—Auxiliary Cruisers May Join the Parade.

Admiral William T. Sampson, Admiral Winfield S. Schley, and the officers and crews of the warships due to reach this port next Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, will be given a fitting welcome. The vessels in the north-bound squadron are the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the flagships of the two Admirals, and the battleships Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Iowa. They are expected to arrive off Sandy Hook on Friday afternoon, and they will be met there by a dispatch boat with orders for Admiral Sampson telling him of the parade which is to take place Saturday in the North River.

The squadron is to steam up the river as far as Grant's Tomb and a salute is to be fired there. Then it will turn and steam slowly down the river again and anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. This parade will give New Yorkers a chance to see the vessels that have done so well in the war with Spain, and preparations are making as fast as possible to render the day one to be remembered, and to give the sailors a welcome commensurate with their triumphs.

The arrival of the vessels at Sandy Hook will be announced by the booming of the guns at Fort Hancock. It is probable that several excursion steamers will be at the Hook to welcome the returning sailors, and these will escort the warships up the harbor to the Government anchorage off Tompkinsville. As the fleet passes through the Narrows salutes will be fired from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

On Saturday morning every vessel in the harbor will be gay with bunting, and all along the route of parade the piers will be open to the crowds. Excursion steamers are hiring for parties which will witness the parade from the water. It is expected that several public excursions will be arranged, and their managers would give much to be assured of fine weather.

Auxiliary Cruisers May Join.

Efforts are making to have the cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis take part in the parade. Both these vessels are now at Montauk Point, and, if released from quarantine in time they may be sent to this port to join in the parade. The Texas, too, which is being repaired in the navy yard, will have a place of honor. The Texas has been floated out of the dry dock and is getting ready as fast as possible.

Capt. E. O. Smith of the harbor police expects to receive orders from the Chief to have the five police launches in readiness to keep the river clear for the warships.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that Riverside Park will be thrown open to the public, and that there will be no restrictions. Those who go can sit, stand, or walk on the grass if the walks are crowded.

The following order was issued yesterday from the office of the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club:

In view of the arrival in this harbor, as stated by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, of Admiral Sampson's fleet, it is deemed proper that the New York Yacht Club should participate in the welcome. The steamer Cygnus has, therefore, been provided for the use of members and ladies of their families to visit the anchorage of the fleet off Tompkinsville and witness the review of same on Saturday, Aug. 20. The steamer will leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street, (Iron Steamboat Company's Pier,) Hudson River, at 9:30 A. M.

THE NATION INVITED TO SEE.

Council and Board of Aldermen Pass Resolutions to Celebrate.

Both the Council and the Board of Aldermen took steps yesterday toward holding in this city a National celebration in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the war. The Council passed a resolution offered by President Guggenheimer, which reads as follows:

Whereas, The Government of the United States has directed that the cruisers and battleships of the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson, with their officers, sailors, and marines, shall come to New York; therefore

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New York, be, and he is hereby, requested to invite the people of the United States to visit this city on Saturday next to receive the victorious squadron of Admiral Sampson on its return from Cuban waters, and to give these returning heroes such a welcome as will in a measure express the immense gratitude that pervades the entire American people; and he is hereby requested to name a committee of 100 citizens to arrange for the reception of the home-coming fleet.

The following resolution was introduced by Alderman McCall and adopted by the Board of Aldermen:

Whereas, A commendable movement is under way to tender a reception to our gallant heroes, who on land and sea displayed such exemplary daring and valor during the brief war with Spain so to elicit the praise and plaudits of the civilized world; and

Whereas, Our soldiers and sailors who will honor our city by their presence on the occasion of the contemplated reception, should not only receive from our military and naval representatives and from our citizens the glorious welcome to which they are eminently entitled, but ought to be accorded such greeting from our City Government, through its official representatives, as is commensurate with the importance of the event; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the President of this board, of which committee the said President shall be an ex-officio member, and the President of the Council shall likewise select a committee of five members from that body, of which he shall also be a member ex-officio, which committees respectively shall form a joint committee, to take into consideration and report to the Municipal Assembly such recommendations as will, in the most effective manner, enable the city authorities to co-operate with the military, naval, and citizens' committees in making the proposed reception all that the most patriotic American could desire, and to give it as much official color and character as possible.

The following committtee was appointed: Aldermen McCaul, J. McCall, Muh, Goodman, and Wafer. The Councilmanic resolution was also passed.

MEDALS FOR BROOKLYN'S CREW.

Citizens of Brooklyn Borough Design to Honor Officers and Men.

The committee of Brooklyn citizens which presented a silver service to the cruiser Brooklyn, was called together yesterday afternoon at the Oxford Club to consider the taking of some action toward a testimonial to the cruiser's officers and men for the credit they have reflected on the name of borough and warship. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Col. George A. Price, and D. Beits were the only members present.

It was decided that the testimonial shall take the form of medals for officers and men. Admiral Schley and Capt. Cook will probably receive gold medals, and the other officers silver, and the men bronze, but this was not decided. The committee requests suggestions as to the form of the medals.

It is expected that the Brooklyn will be at the navy yard for some weeks, which will give ample time for the contemplated action.

WANT ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK.

Residents of Oyster Bay, His Summer Home, Plan a Celebration.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—There is talk in this village of having a celebration on the return of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel has a Summer home here, and the residents are proud of his achievements. If present plans are carried out, the celebration will be in honor of peace, and Col. Roosevelt will be asked to make an address. No date has been set for the jubilee.

Blockade on Elevated Roads.

Traffic on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated railroads was blocked for about three hours last night owing to the fact that the engine of a Ninth Avenue train jumped the track at the South Ferry Station. The train was going at a slow rate but the derailed engine plowed across the tracks until it stopped on those of the Sixth Avenue road, thus completely blocking both lines. As, however, it was within half an hour of the time when the Ninth Avenue trains cease to run, the inconvenience to passengers on that line was not so great as on the Sixth Avenue route.

GIRL'S STORY OF ABDUCTION.

Katie Marrion Says Lean Bought a Ring and Tried to Marry Her in Brooklyn.

A little girl from Rutherford, N. J., who said she was Katie Marrion, fifteen years old, was in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to tell a story of abduction. She said that on Monday she asked her parents' permission to visit her brother in Brooklyn. They gave her money for the visit. At the station she met an acquaintance, Frank Lean, aged twenty-five years, who offered to act as her escort.

When they reached Brooklyn, she said, he asked her to marry him. She was frightened and refused, but she said he bought a gold wedding ring and put it on her finger, and bought also a handsome skirt. He then, she said, took her to a tenement house in Canton Street, but she refused to enter, and when he insisted she ran away. She said Lean chased her and seized her pocketbook. He attempted to board a car, but she shouted to the conductor and he jumped off. They walked along together until Policeman Gallagher appeared. She went up to the policeman and told her story. Gallagher arrested Lean.

Magistrate Steers ordered a complaint of abduction made against Lean, who was sent to jail in default of $500 bail. The girl was handed over to the Children's Society and her parents informed. Lean is a track laborer employed by the Erie Railroad.

DUG UP IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Coins, Spoons, and Other Articles Found in a Sewer Excavation.

A small crowd of boys waited all day yesterday in Sixth Avenue between Ninth and Eleventh Streets, carefully examining every shovelful of dirt that was taken out of the sewer by the workmen employed there. So did the workmen, and they were rewarded by finding coins of various denominations, from large copper cents to half dollars. The greatest find, however, was made on Monday, when the workmen came across a pocket of stones, mud, and potsherds that acted as a trap in catching coins, spoons, pieces of plate, and other things that had been carried down by the water.

Some of the coins were dated early this century. One boy found a half dime dated 1819, and another got hold of a large copper cent of the date of 1811. An Italian workman came across a large copper cent that was highly polished by the action of the mud and gas. He imagined that he had got a ten-dollar piece, and was putting on his clothes to take the remainder of the day off when the foreman looked at it and disillusionized him. The Italian muttered a few words such as his countrymen use when angry, pulled off his jacket, and returned to work.

Four spoons were found, two of them being silver teaspoons, and the remainder brass plated. A workman found a Spanish shilling of the date of 1821. These coins were current here a good many years ago. The workman offered to sell his find for 15 cents, and it was promptly snapped up by a passer-by.

Other coins were a half dime of 1853, a dime of 1838, a half dime of 1851, and another of 1853, and a penny of 1843. Over $10 worth of coins are said to have been found.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SCOTT.

Condition of the Young Man, Unconscious Since October, 1896.

The case of William Scott, twenty-three years old, of 699 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who has been unconscious since Oct. 20, 1896, came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, when an order was entered settling the accounts of Scott's committee, the Rev. Alexander Crosbie, pastor of the Westminster United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Crosbie's affidavit sets forth that on Oct. 20, 1896, Scott was performing his duties as a collector for his cousin, David A. Doyle, a manufacturer of leather bags at 1 and 3 Vesey Street, Manhattan. Doyle had had trouble with the Bureau of Incumbrances respecting the exhibition of goods on the sidewalk, and when Scott appeared at the store carrying a bag containing his collections Inspectors were removing a number of Doyle's bags from the walk. Seeing the bag in Scott's hand, they thought he had abstracted it from the lot and tried to take it from him.

Scott, on his part, took them for thieves and fought to defend his employer's property. He was overcome and thrown to the sidewalk. His head struck the curb, and when found he was in a dazed condition. He was taken home, where he incessantly moaned, "They are killing me! They are murdering me!"

"Since May, 1897, and up to the present time," says Mr. Crosbie, "he has remained unconscious. The right arm is bent across the chest. The left hand rests on the forehead. The right leg is extended and the left leg bent. Tremors occur on the left side when he is disturbed. There is a cataleptic condition of the limbs of the right side of the body, and the left side of the body is in a condition of tonic spasm."

CASE OF MRS. WILMERDING.

Commission Inquiring Into Her Condition May Report To-day.

Eugene B. Travis, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, and Dr. Ernest H. Schmid, the commission appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, and to whom she told the story of her life a week ago, met in the Court House in White Plains yesterday morning to draft their report, on which will depend whether she is to have her liberty or be longer detained in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

Before the meeting, Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Travis visited Mrs. Wilmerding at Bloomingdale. The physician subjected her to an hour's medical examination, and the lawyer talked with her for some time. Dr. Schmid, who lives in White Plains, sees her frequently, and said yesterday that she was as well as when she appeared on the stand. The two other Commissioners declined to talk until their report is finished, which will probably be to-day, when they will forward it to Justice Keogh.

Mrs. Wilmerding was not present in court, and neither the lawyers for or against her put in appearance.

TAXING OF CONVEYANCES.

Commissioner Scott's Ruling Said to be Against Former Decisions.

Collector of Internal Revenue Treat's attention has been called to the fact that the ruling of Commissioner Scott in regard to the taxing of conveyances of real estate subject to mortgage is apparently in conflict with a decision of the Federal courts on the same subject. Commissioner Scott has ruled that on a transfer of realty subject to a mortgage the total value of the property, and not simply the equity, should be taxed.

The war revenue law of 1864 was identical with the present act on this point, except as to the rate imposed, and, on a test case resulting from the former, a decision of the United States court made only the equity taxable. Collector Treat will forward to Commissioner Scott a brief setting forth these facts, and it is hoped the Commissioner will see fit to reverse his ruling in the matter.

American Forestry Association.

The American Forestry Association will hold an important meeting in Omaha on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 9 and 10. This meeting will discuss principally topics relating to the West. It has been arranged that a number of Western men shall have places upon the programme. Some of those who will present papers are J. Sterling Morton, Dr. George A. Miller, R. W. Furnas, E. F. Stephens, C. A. Keffer, C. L. Watrous, F. S. Phoenix, Henry Michelsen, S. M. Emery, George Van Houten, C. S. Harrison, Prof. Charles E. Bessey, B. E. Fernow, Prof. Lawrence Bruner, and George E. Kesser. Persons interested are invited to correspond with F. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Agriculture and Horticulture, Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha.

Appeal for a Home for the Blind.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, 78 Grand Street, Jersey City, has issued an appeal for funds for the St. Joseph's Home for the Poor Aged Blind. About 100 beds are needed, and these can be bought at $10 each. Or, if it be preferred, the donor can have his name recorded among the builders of the walls of the institution by giving $10 for 1,000 bricks. For $50 any name the donor may suggest, his own or that of a friend, living or dead, will be given to one of the small rooms. Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Sisters at 78 Grand Street, Jersey City.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Guggenheimer Ordinance Against Profanity Is Killed.

ANOTHER TO BE SUBSTITUTED

A Proposition to Ask the Government to Erect a Monument for Soldiers Who Fell in Cuba.

The ordinance to make swearing a misdemeanor punishable by a fine, which was introduced in the Council by President Guggenheimer, was killed in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. When it was brought up Alderman John T. McCall (Tammany) made a brief speech against it. He said that the people of the city were swearing more than ever since the ordinance was introduced, so as to properly express their opinions of it. He moved that it be laid on the table, and the motion was carried without opposition.

However, people given to profanity still have cause for worry. The Aldermen held a conference before their meeting, and another ordinance was framed, to be introduced by Alderman Muh next week. The new ordinance is said to be minus the few legal obstacles that were in the first. It reads as follows:

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. The utterance or use of profane, obscene, or vile language in any public street or conveyance, or upon any water within the limits of the City of New York, or upon any water adjacent thereto, or within the jurisdiction thereof shall be a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. Any person violating this ordinance, upon conviction therefor, shall pay a fine of not more than $10 nor less than $2, and in default of payment of such fine by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 3. All ordinances of the former municipal and public corporations consolidated with the City of New York relating to the utterance or use of profane, obscene, or vile language, and all other ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

St. Andrew's Society had raised a large sum of money to secure the enforcement of Mr. Guggenheimer's ordinance, and will probably give its intended support to the new one. The society had planned to have placards put up in cars and public places calling attention to the first proposed ordinance.

Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn introduced a resolution that Congress be requested to stop the war tax on beer. Alderman Okie said the adoption of such a resolution would make the board ridiculous. He said it was a matter only within the province of the Federal Government. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Alderman Velton introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The indomitable prowess evinced by the soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy in the Island of Cuba during the recent Spanish-American war has added additional glory to the flag of our country, and has thrilled the people of the United States with greater patriotic fervor; and,

Whereas, The enduring gratitude of the Nation is due to the American soldiers and sailors who suffered so much, fought so gallantly, and died so heroically; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Government be and it is hereby respectfully requested to disinter the bodies of all American patriots who fell during the late struggle, locate a suitable National cemetery for the same, and erect an appropriate monument to be erected over their remains.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SICKNESS.

Removal of Children Nearly Completed—Water on Washington Heights.

The work of removing the children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, because of an epidemic of dysentery in the institution, will probably be concluded to-morrow. Of the original 865 inmates, only 150 now are left, the others having been removed to the asylum at Rockaway or taken in charge by friends. Another home has been leased at Rockaway, which will accommodate the children now remaining, and to this they will be removed at once. Immediately thereafter the asylum will be thoroughly inspected, disinfected, and renovated. Dr. Baar, the Superintendent, says he has no doubt that impure water was the prime cause of the epidemic, and he purposes, therefore, to install a distilling plant in the institution.

W. C. Conant, editor of a periodical known as Modern Medical Science, who lives on Washington Heights, makes the following statement:

All surface waters, and most earth waters also, are contaminated with soluble organic or mineral matter, which is more apt to enhance than impair the crystalline brilliancy that passes for first-class purity. The Croton water, which the boast of our city, derived from an upland watershed on which millions have just been expended to expel from it everything that is offensive, continues beautiful to look upon, in the high service on Washington Heights, at least, throughout this fair city. No hint of unwholesomeness transpires to the senses, or settles in the vessels, or arises to the surface. Yet the stone filter in my dwelling, replenished daily with the "pure" and sparkling Croton, is also daily served with a teaspoonful of saturated alum solution, which daily coagulates and reveals organic precipitate in floating clouds all through the water, a scum on the surface, and in yellowish paste on the sides of the filtering chamber. True, this is an extreme situation, due to recent heavy rains following drought. But there is never a time in the year, when the priceless service of the coagulant is not demonstrated by more or less of such disclosures. Of course, the coagulant (properly graduated) is wholly absorbed in the precipitate, and none of it passes out in the filtered water.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Changes in the Finance, Street Cleaning, and Building Departments.

The following city appointments were announced yesterday:

Finance Department.—David Couse, messenger, Paymaster's office, salary, $1,000; Gracie S. Roberts, assistant engineer, $1,800; David Barnett, deputy collector of city revenue, $1,800; William H. Withey, messenger, $1,200; Andrew J. Fallon, messenger, $1,100; Cyrus V. Kean, messenger, $1,200; John R. Cornell, inspector, $1,100, and Charles H. Warren, temporary clerk, $3 a day. The salary of Emma Collarz, typewriter in the Controller's office, has been fixed at $1,200; that of Jeremiah L. Bacon, register of claims, $1,250; that of Thomas Canavan, collector, $1,800, and that of Edwin S. Twyford, deputy auditor for Richmond, at $1,800.

Street Cleaning Department.—Inspectors Joseph E. Delaney, Cornelius Driscoll, Michael D. Harzog, Patrick Callaghan, John Fahn, John J. Hoffman, Thomas E. Dunnigan, and Patrick E. Dwyer, all of Brooklyn. Their salaries are fixed at $1,000 each, except that of Dwyer, which is $1,200.

James McKenna has been appointed confidential inspector in the Department of Buildings, at $1,200 a year. James L. Jacobs has been appointed a position in the Topographical Bureau at a salary of $1,200. John F. Tracy has been appointed transit man in the same department at a salary of $1,200.

The Case of ex-Warden O'Shea.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday granted to Edward O'Shea a writ of certiorari to review the action by which he was dismissed as Deputy Warden of the Tombs. O'Shea was removed by Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction, on March 28 last. O'Shea was appointed to succeed Fallon last June after the courts had sustained Fallon's fight for reinstatement. O'Shea was then made a Deputy Warden at a salary of $2,000 a year. Some time ago, however, O'Shea was dismissed on charges of cowardice and incompetence. He now claims that at the hearing of the charges, improper and incompetent evidence was admitted. He also alleges that as a civil war veteran he was improperly dismissed.

For Training School Principal.

Augustus Seiss Downing, Superintendent of the Institute and Training Classes of the State of New York, was nominated for the position of Principal of the first training school for teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx at a special meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the boroughs yesterday. This training school for teachers will be established temporarily in Public School No. 1 on Sept. 12. In order to be elected the nominees must be confirmed by the Committee on High Schools, licensed by the City Superintendent, and finally elected by the School Board.

Pay for Policemen in Queens.

There were forty-nine happy policemen in Long Island City yesterday, for their counsel, ex-Corporation Counsel Burke, received $27,000 from Controller Coler to pay them back salary. The men did not receive their pay for the greater part of last year on account of a dispute between the then City Treasurer, (Lemuel Ely Quigg) and the Gleason administration.

BOROUGH TAX RATE $2.01.

The Finance Committee Reports for Manhattan and the Bronx—Lower than Was Hoped.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported an ordinance in the board meeting yesterday afternoon fixing the tax rate for 1898 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The tax rate on real and personal property is fixed at $2.01 for every $100 of assessed valuation.

This is even lower than had been expected. The rate of special tax on corporations is fixed at $1.7668. The total amount to be raised by taxation is $47,356,863.12; the total assessed value of real and personal property is $2,365,490,372, an increase of $198,554,518 over 1897.

The State taxes to be paid by the city this year amount to $2,704,871.81. The amount to be raised to pay the interest on the city debt is $6,126,801.14, and that for the redemption of the principal $3,852,139.55.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS.

Opponents of the Railroad Companies Solicit Municipal Support.

A committee of owners of Amsterdam Avenue property called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday and requested him to lend his influence in assisting them in their fight to keep electric cars from running on Amsterdam Avenue on more than two tracks.

The fight between the property owners and the railroad companies has been going on for some time. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company operates one set of tracks on the avenue, and the Third Avenue Company intends to run motor cars on another set of tracks that have been laid. The Third Avenue Company was granted permission by the State Railroad Commissioners to change its motive power from horse to electricity, and sought permission from the city last year to tear up the avenue. The property owners protested, and the company's request was refused. The company began a fight in the courts, and the case is now pending in the Court of Appeals.

The property owners want the Acting Mayor to ask the Corporation Counsel to make a vigorous defense against the company. Mr. Guggenheimer said he would consult Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy on the matter.

Alderman Okie asked the Board of Aldermen to pass a resolution in defense of the position taken by the property holders. The matter was laid over until next week.

Among those who called on Mr. Guggenheimer were Thomas H. Fulton, Cyrus Clark, and John McDonald.

FETCHED THE WRONG DR. TODD.

Cabman Brought the Physician Instead of His Father, the Clergyman, and Wedding Waited.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—W. I. Coats and Miss Lena Henshaw were married last night by the Rev. Dr. Todd, but the ceremony did not take place at the appointed hour on account of a peculiar mistake made by a cabman. The cabman had been sent after a clergyman and returned with a physician.

The mistake arose through a confusion of titles. The Rev. Dr. Todd, the clergyman who had been asked to officiate, commonly passes under the name "Dr. Todd." He has a son, a practicing physician, who answers to the same title. The cabman had been sent after "Dr. Todd," with instructions to waste no time. Not knowing that any marriage ceremony was in contemplation he naturally supposed that it was the physician who was wanted. Accordingly, driving to the common residence of the Todds he hastily summoned the physician and told him he was urgently needed. The younger Todd seized his medicine case, and was driven post haste to the house where the young couple waited.

In the course of the drive he learned from the cabman that he had been sent by a Mr. Coats, who, the driver took it, was the sick man. The house reached, Dr. Todd the younger was somewhat surprised to see the place brilliantly lighted and filled with guests. This recalled to him that it was Mr. Coats's wedding night, but, nothing daunted, he went bravely in and asked for Mr. Coats.

"Sorry to hear of your illness at so inopportune a time," he said. "Nervousness, I suppose."

"I don't quite—" gasped Mr. Coats; but he was interrupted by the doctor.

"Oh, well, these things will happen at such times. Yes," feeling his pulse, "your pulse is rather high. Your tongue, please!"

"But I'm not sick," protested Mr. Coats.

"Oh, no, of course not. I understand," replied the doctor with a smile, "just a trifle upset. A little tonic is all that is necessary."

By this time, however, Mr. Coats was able to protest more emphatically. "But I didn't send for you. I sent for Dr. Todd, your father."

"Er—what was that you said?" asked the innocent physician, as slowly the situation began to dawn upon him.

And then everybody laughed—even Mr. Coats and Dr. Todd the younger, who now saw the mistake and the humor of it.

In the meantime the hour for the wedding had come and gone and the Rev. Dr. Todd, waiting patiently at his house for the cab that had come and gone with his son, became first impatient and then alarmed. Finally he walked to the house to which his son had been driven, arriving there nearly an hour behind the appointed time.

There the laughable mistake being explained, the ceremony was happily completed. The Todds compromised on the basis of a single fee.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Three Passengers and a Fireman Hurt Near Denville, N. J.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 16.—Two passenger trains collided at Denville, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this morning at 9 o'clock. An excursion train from Morristown, in charge of Conductor William Bailey, met the Boonton accommodation, running on its own time, on the stretch of single track between Mount Tabor and Denville.

Both engines were wrecked, but, fortunately, no one was killed. Philip W. Hammond of Boonton, a salesman for Austin, Nichols & Co. of New York; Sheriff E. L. Darling of Morris County, and Baggagemaster William Hamilton of the Boonton train were injured about the body, but not seriously. The engineers and firemen on both trains jumped. With the exception of Fireman Thomas Burns of the Morristown train, who was bruised, they escaped uninjured.

A misunderstanding of orders is said to have been the cause of the accident.

MOSQUITO BITE CAUSES DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Conrad of Reading a Victim of Blood Poisoning.

READING, Penn., Aug. 16.—Sunday night an ordinary house mosquito bit Mrs. Mary Conrad, an aged woman of this city, on the left arm above the elbow. Shortly afterward the member became terribly swollen and a physician pronounced it a serious case of blood poison. In spite of careful treatment Mrs. Conrad died to-day.

Illinois Banker Shot and Killed.

STAUNTON, Ill., Aug. 16.—Ex-State Senator H. W. Wall, a wealthy banker and real estate dealer, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon. A coal miner named Schadleich, a tenant of Wall's, was charged with the crime, and a posse of citizens pursued him. Two other men were said to be implicated. It was later learned that the shooting was not intentional. Mr. Wall was struggling with a man named Machauge for the possession of a shotgun, which was discharged with fatal effect.

Canadian Murderer a Suicide.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 16.—H. Claus of Nanaimo, B. C., who was recently convicted of the murder of his partners, Burns and Hendrickson, while on their way to Alaska, has cheated the gallows by committing suicide. He took strychnine, which, it is said, was furnished by his wife.

Fall River Mills May Close.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, held here this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the new curtailment plan, it was agreed to close one month before Nov. 1, if 1,500,000 Fall River spindles will join and that signatures must be in by next Saturday morning.

THE CITY BONDS AWARDED

The Produce Exchange Trust Company Gets All of Them.

THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT

He Holds that the Bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Was Invalid.

Controller Coler announced late yesterday that he had awarded the new city bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company at its bid of 104.94. "The bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.," said the Controller in a written statement, "I deem to be conditional, and therefore invalid. The difference between the two bids amounts to $11,400."

The Controller had ignored the opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly, who held that the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was not invalidated by the condition attached to it, and that the Controller had a perfect right to award the issue to the two firms.

Mr. Connoly said it was, of course, true that, if the clause in the bid in reference to obtaining the approval of counsel was to be literally construed, the bid was bad, for the reason that it placed the private counsel of the bidder in the position of arbitrator between the city and the bidder. But, he said, this was not the real situation arising upon the making of the bid by the two firms. He had no doubt that under the decisions of the courts the meaning of the bid in question was simply that the bidder would take the bonds if they were valid, which was in no way different to the condition annexed by the law to the sale. He did not think any court would construe the bid in a different way.

Further on in the opinion he said, however, that he did not by any means commend this form of bidding because it formed a bad precedent, as it annexed apparent conditions to a bid that should be absolute. He recommended, in order to prevent any repetition of the difficulty that had arisen that in all future sales of bonds a clause be inserted in the terms reciting that no bid other than an unconditional and absolute one would be received.

The bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was the highest received for the entire issue. It was 104.06.

Controller Coler was also served with papers yesterday in another suit by a taxpayer mandamusing him to award the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The papers were sent to the Corporation Counsel.

The order served upon the Controller directing him to show cause why he should not award the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company and the other order served on him from the other two firms are returnable in the Special Term of the Supreme Court to-day.

It is thought not unlikely that Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will sue the Controller personally for damages for not awarding them the bonds. The Controller, when asked about the award yesterday, said he did not wish to be quoted beyond what he had said in his brief written statement.

BOY MANGLED BY A DOG.

The Big Newfoundland Killed by a Mounted Policeman.

Edward Agnew, thirteen years old, of 842 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, was terribly lacerated by a large Newfoundland dog yesterday morning, and had it not been for the courage and agility of mounted Policeman Frank A. Nolan of the Morrisania police station he would have been literally chewed to death. Charles E. Breihof, who boards with the parents of young Agnew, is the owner of the dog.

Agnew went swimming at Oak Point and was drying himself when the dog sprang upon him. The animal buried its teeth in the boy's thigh and shook him as if he were a rat. Then the dog began to bite and lacerate the flesh in a frightful manner. The screams of the boy were heard by Nolan, who galloped up to the place, jumped from his horse, and gave the dog a heavy blow over the head with his club. The dog then released the boy and jumped for the throat of the officer. The policeman dodged and dealt the infuriated animal a side blow with his club. Nolan did not wait for the dog to spring again, but rushing at the animal dealt him a powerful blow between the eyes with his club. Then he drew his revolver and put a bullet into the head of the brute. The big dog rolled over dead.

Agnew was taken to the Fordham Hospital and afterward to his home. His injuries are serious.

REACHED DYING SIRE IN TIME.

Lieut. Wilson Wins His Race from Key West to Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 16.—Lieut. Henry B. Wilson, Jr., of the gunboat Bancroft arrived here to-day, after a flying trip from Key West, to find his father, Camden's Public Instruction Commissioner, still alive. Commissioner Wilson suffers from blood poisoning, caused by paring a corn. When his condition became serious, efforts were made to reach the Lieutenant by cable, the Government authorities lending their aid.

The Bancroft was finally reached and ordered to Key West, which she reached on Friday last. Meantime, haste was made in getting a furlough for the Lieutenant, but he was unable to leave his vessel until Sunday. Then he began his race with death, speeding northward as rapidly as railroads could carry him.

Mr. Wilson, though in great agony, remained conscious throughout and repeatedly asked for his son. There was an affectionate, but sad, meeting to-day between father and son. Mr. Wilson says he is now ready to meet death.

CIGARETTE IN A POWDER CASK.

Three Mexican Laborers Killed and Another Hurt by an Explosion.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 16.—Contractor H. J. McCarty of Little Rock, who is building the Chihuahua and Guerro Railroad in Mexico, has arrived here. He says that a Mexican laborer dropped a lighted cigarette into a cask of giant powder last Friday and a fearful explosion followed, killing three Mexicans and breaking the leg of a fourth.

Foreman Hagan, who had charge of the laborers, will be held to answer for the disaster.

Appraisement of Diamonds.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon between Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman concerning the reappraisement of several packages of diamonds recently imported by Bonner, Grinberg, Rich & Co. The gems were originally appraised at $120,000, and which the consignees contend to be much in excess of their actual value. Appraiser Wakeman, however, thought the value fixed to be correct, and urged against a reappraisement. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer represented the importers. After arguments for two hours, contrary to expectation Collector Bidwell reserved his decision.

A Conference of Appraisers.

The following delegates will be present at the conference of local Appraisers to be held in this city next Tuesday: Wilbur F. Wakeman, New York; Linn Hartranft, Philadelphia; Charles F. Alba, New Orleans; J. H. Walkenhorst, St. Louis; George H. Kolker, Cincinnati; Louis D. Volts, Buffalo; H. H. Thomas, Chicago; Albert R. Stearns, Boston; John T. Dare, San Francisco; R. J. Hendricks, Portland, Ore.; James H. Stone, Detroit, and James H. Butler and Henry R. Torbert, Baltimore. The purpose of the conference is to discuss plans for securing uniformity in the methods of appraisement at the various custom houses.

New Dormitory for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 16.—A New York building firm has received from Princeton University a contract for the erection of a large brownstone dormitory, which will be known as Little Hall. It will be near the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and ground for it will be broken in a few days.

Leaving a cold to "get well of itself" is a risky experiment. Remove the irritation with JAPER'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



Some weeks ago a well-known naval officer bought of us a combination that he writes has proved "not only heat proof, but bomb proof as well."

Here's the combination:

Underwear of linen-mesh, a suit of grey flannel, with a change of white duck trousers.

Who cares to follow the leader?

With the exception of uniforms, everything man wears is here—even for the little man of 8.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRUST ONCE CREATED IS IRREVOCABLE.—Ellen C. Maxwell, on May 14, 1881, opened an account in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and signed the statement required of depositors in this manner: "Ellen C. Maxwell, in trust for George T. Maxwell." At different times she drew amounts and made deposits. Her husband died on Jan. 9, 1893. On the 9th of February following Mrs. Maxwell drew from the account $57.76. In April of that year she died. Administrators were appointed on the estates of both the Maxwells, and on the 14th of June, 1895, the administrator of the husband presented the passbook to the savings bank and it paid over the amount standing to the credit of the account. In a suit by Thomas J. Bishop, as administrator of Ellen C. Maxwell, against the Seamen's Bank for Savings, judgment for the defendant overruling plaintiff's contention that the fact that Mr. Maxwell died before his wife caused a lapsing of the trust, and that the absence of any evidence that the beneficiary ever claimed any interest in the deposit during life, and the further fact that the passbook was found among the assets of the wife after her death, gave the representative of the latter the right at least, as against the bank, to the payment of the money, has been upheld by the First Appellate Division. "In our view," says the Court, by Justice O'Brien, "the trust did not lapse by the death of the husband before his wife for the reason that, if the presumption holds good, as it does in the absence of evidence rebutting it, that a trust was created, the authorities are uniform in holding that when once created it is irrevocable. There is no force, therefore, in the argument, based upon the lapsing of the trust, of the reverting of the fund to the donor or creator of the trust. Our conclusion is that the plaintiff never having made any demand upon the bank and the latter having paid over the money on presentation of the passbook to the representative of the deceased beneficiary, it is protected in such payment, and the dismissal of the complaint, for that reason, was right."

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A CONTINGENT GIFT.—John W. Moore by his will, gave to his wife the rents, income, and profits of his real and personal estate during her life, and, if they should prove insufficient for her support, so much of the corpus of the estate as should be necessary for that purpose. In case of the death of his wife, he directed his executors "to pay what shall remain of my said personal and real estate or the proceeds thereof to my son, Sylvester P. Moore, for him to have and hold the same forever." If the son died before the wife, without lawful issue, the testator provided that "what shall remain of my said estate after the death of my said wife shall be divided equally among my brothers and sisters." Should the son survive the widow, the will provided that he should make certain payments to an infant daughter of a deceased son of the testator. The son, Sylvester, died in June, 1881, leaving a widow and a child, his only heir at law and next of kin, and the testator's widow died in October, 1897. In a proceeding entitled "Matter of Traver" for the construction of the will the Second Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed decree of the Surrogate of Dutchess County, holding, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, that the gift to the son Sylvester was contingent on his surviving the testator's widow. This construction was held to be favored by the provision in favor of the infant grandchild of the testator, who, if the gift to Sylvester were not to be contingent, would receive nothing, although, should Sylvester survive the widow, such grandchild would be entitled to the sum given to her in that contingency, it not being intelligible why the death of the son during the lifetime of the widow should give this grandchild any less claim on her grandfather's bounty than she would have if the son had survived the widow.

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SERVANT MUST ATTEND TO DETAILS OF WORK.—On the trial of John M. Golden's suit against Anthony F. Sieghardt, to recover for injuries which he received while working as a laborer for the defendant in a trench in St. Nicholas Avenue, it was shown that it was the custom to shore up the bank of trenches with planks driven down inside of stringers, held in place by braces. A judgment on a verdict for the plaint

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; cooler; variable winds, becoming westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c.; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Several great fires in Europe are reported. Nizhnee Novgorod was again swept by fire on Tuesday and many persons perished. The Sainte Marie Market and seven houses were burned at Schaerbeck, Belgium. Three hundred houses were destroyed at Skalat, Austria, a destructive fire is reported to have occurred at Concarneau, in Brittany, France, and finally extensive forest fires are raging in the mountains near Ferrol, Spain. Chief Officer Jago of the Britannic, it is understood, will be tried in England on the charge of robbing the mails. Kynaston will also be sent there to answer the same charge.—Earl De La Warr and Mr. Broadley were acquitted yesterday of the charge of contempt of court in an alleged attempt to induce Promoter Hooley to falsify his evidence. The Judge, however, declared that both the accused were blamable and mulcted them in costs.—Gen. Tchernaieff died suddenly yesterday.—It is declared at the Vatican that the Pope has recovered. Page 7.

Page 1.

It is said the only subject likely to vex the Peace Commission is that of the disposition of the Philippines. But two Commissioners, Secretary of State Day and Senator Davis of Minnesota, have yet been chosen.

Page 3.

Officers of the North Atlantic squadron are enthusiastic advocates of the retention by the United States Government of Guantanamo Bay as a naval base.

Senator Daniel severely criticised Gens. Blanco and Augustin for resigning in the face of the enemy, and said that their conduct was not honorable.

President Faure of France, and President McKinley yesterday exchanged greetings over the new cable just opened from Cape Cod to Havre. It is the longest cable line in the world.

Admiral Cervera was generously welcomed yesterday morning as he passed through this city on his way to Annapolis, returning from a visit to the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

Major Miley returned to Santiago yesterday from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast of Cuba, where he received the surrender of 1,758 Spaniards, with 2,321 stand of arms, 413,000 rounds of ammunition, and 5 Krupp guns.

The Chattanooga Times, defending Camp Thomas, asserts that the site is excellent and the water pure, and attributes the prevailing fevers to sanitary neglect and medical inadequacy. The reports of illness, it declares, have been greatly exaggerated.

Members of the Cuban Relief and Red Cross Committees said that the relief work had really only begun, and there was much to be done in Cuba, as well as at the camps in this country. The demands on the committees are greater now than ever before, and there is urgent need for more money.

Page 4.

Barring accident, Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron should anchor off Staten Island to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor has named a committee of citizens to arrange for the celebration.

Page 5.

Progress was made by men of the iron and steel trade in their efforts to form a combination.

It has been decided to build but one boat to sail for America's Cup. The Whitney-Duryea syndicate will own it.

John Pettit, the real estate speculator, is still missing. Many persons have claimed the $1,000 offered for information about him.

New York won another game from the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds by a score of 3 to 1. The game in Brooklyn was postponed on account of rain.

The annual session of the American Bar Association was opened yesterday at Saratoga. President Howe, in his address, spoke in favor of the settlement of international difficulties by means of arbitration rather than by the resort to war. He warmly favored an agreement with Great Britain for that purpose.

Page 7.

In the grand review at Camp Thomas yesterday, 40,000 men were in line. Five hours were consumed in passing the reviewing stand. Fifty thousand spectators were present.

George Rush, seven years old, was killed by a truck while playing "tag" in Tenth Avenue. Davis Rockey, two and one-half years old, was killed by a runaway horse in Tiffany Street.

Col Woodward and the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts who resigned from the regiment arrived on the St. Paul, which came here from Montauk, and left for Boston. Col. Woodward made a brief reference to the troubles in his regiment.

Young George M. Pullman and his bride left for Freehold, and will go coaching for a few weeks, he said. Mr. Pullman secured his imperiled marriage certificate. It was learned that he recently worked in Jersey City for the Pullman Company at a small salary.

Page 9.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters passed a resolution which deprecates the present rate war. The meeting was, however, lightly attended, and strong opposition to any concerted action is developing.

Page 10.

The mileage of the Union Pacific Railroad is to be largely increased by the purchase at foreclosure sale this week of three Western lines.

Faith Potter, thirteen years old, died of typhoid fever at Orient, Long Island. Her mother, a Faith Curist, had been constrained by the health authorities to summon a physician after the child had been ill a fortnight.

Page 12.

The new Sixth Avenue Railway will be open Saturday from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-third Street. Free cars will be run.

There was much complaint at Arverne-by-the-Sea over the non-disposal of garbage and rubbish. A committee was appointed on Monday to take action in the matter.

Father Malone wrote a letter of congratulation to Col. Roosevelt in Cuba, and received a reply. Both letters refer to the daring and bravery of Commander Wainwright.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements several men were heard regarding the proposed map of territory in the Borough of the Bronx east of the Bronx River.

William Crawford, sole surviving partner of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, has begun suit against the Adams Express Company to determine the question as to whether shippers or express companies shall pay the war stamp tax.

Justice Beekman granted an injunction in the Supreme Court to prevent Controller Coler from doing anything further in the award of city bonds pending the court's decision in the mandamus proceedings brought. Controller Coler is accused of helping to form the successful syndicate.

Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist arrested for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel Monday night, was held on a charge of homicide by Magistrate Simms. He protests his innocence and the police have been unable to shake his nerve. New evidence has been found.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.

REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R., at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets at rate of $18 for round trip on Sept. 3, 4, and 5, good to return not earlier than Sept. 6 nor later than Sept. 13, except by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati between Sept. 5 and 9, when limit can be extended until Oct. 2.—Adv.

MANILA STORMED TO NATIONAL AIR

Band Played "Star Spangled Banner" as Troops Went into Action.

RAIN POURED IN TORRENTS

Fleet, However, Soon Got the Range and Cleared Out Malate Fort.

Sharp Street Fighting in the Suburbs of Malate and Ermita—The Capitulation Agreement.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Manila correspondent of The Times telegraphs, under date of Aug. 13, 5 P. M.:

"The capture of the town to-day was not without certain melodramatic elements. Notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish made a serious resistance against the advance of the right wing of the American force, it could not have been difficult to foresee that a surrender would follow a display by the land forces to satisfy Spanish honor; nor has it been a well-kept secret that the Captain General practically suggested the manner in which the American troops should advance to prevent loss of life on both sides. At first it was not intended to attack the trenches; but quietly to advance after the bombardment had ceased.

"At the last moment, however, the programme was changed, and orders were issued for the land battery to open fire simultaneously with the fleet, and for an advance to be made as soon as it was considered practicable to assault the Spanish trenches. The reason for this change of plan is not yet apparent, but considerable loss of life resulted.

"Gen. Anderson placed his division according to directions from Gen. Merritt. There were eight battalions of the First Brigade, under Gen. McArthur, in the fighting line on the right, with three battalions in reserve, while seven battalions of the Second Brigade, under Gen. Greene, were in the trenches across the Calle road to the seashore, three others forming a reserve. The troops left the camp at 6:30 in a heavy thunderstorm, which foreboded a wet day. They carried 200 rounds of ammunition per man and two days' cooked rations.

The Olympia Led the Fleets.

"Shortly after 8:45 the fleet got under way with flags mastheaded. At 9 o'clock the Olympia led the way, attended by the Raleigh and Petrel, while the Callao, under Lieut. Tappen, and the launch Barcelo crept close in shore in the heavy breakers.

"Perfect quiet prevailed in the lines on both sides as the great ships, cleared for action, silently advanced, sometimes hidden by rain squalls. The Monterey, with the Baltimore, Charleston, and Boston, formed the reserve.

At 9:35 a sudden cloud of smoke, green and white, against the storm sky, completely hid the Olympia; a shell screamed across two miles of turbulent water and burst near the Spanish fort at Malate San Antonio de Abad. Then the Petrel and Raleigh and the active little Callao opened a rapid fire directed toward the shore end of the intrenchments. In the heavy rain it was difficult to judge the range and the shots at first fell short; but the fire soon became accurate and the shells rendered the fort untenable, while the four guns of the Utah Battery made excellent practice on the earthworks and swamp to the east of the fort. The Spaniards replied feebly with a few shells and some infantry fire.

Colorado Regiment's Advance.

"Less than half an hour after the bombardment began Gen. Greene decided that it was possible to advance, although the signals to cease firing were disregarded by the fleet, being probably invisible on account of the rain. Thereupon six companies of the Colorado regiment leaped over their breastworks, dashed into the swamp, and opened volley firing from the partial shelter of low hedges within 300 yards of the Spanish line.

"A few moments later the remaining six companies moved along the seashore, somewhat covered by a sand ridge formed by an inlet under the outworks of the fort, and at 11 o'clock occupied this formidable stronghold without loss. An officer hauled down the Spanish flag and raised the Stars and Stripes, amid wild cheers along the line.

"Meanwhile the fleet, observing the movement of the troops along the beach, withheld its fire. The bombardment had lasted exactly an hour and a half.

An hour later Gen. Greene and his staff proceeded along the beach, still under a hot infantry fire from the right, where the Eighteenth regulars and the Third Regular Artillery were engaging the enemy, and directed the movements for an advance into Malate. The vicinity of the fort was uncomfortable on account of the numbers of sharpshooters in the buildings on both sides 200 yards distant. The forward movement was, therefore, hastened, and in a few minutes the outskirts of the suburb were well occupied and the sharpshooters were driven away.

"As the Californians, under Col. Smith, came up the beach their bands played the National air, accompanied by the whistling of Mauser bullets, and during the sharpshooting continued to encourage the men with inspiriting music. Each regiment carried its colors into action.

"There was considerable street fighting in the suburbs of Malate and Ermita, but the battalion of Californians pushed into the Luneta, a popular promenade within 200 yards of the moat of the citadel. Then the white flag was hoisted at the southwest corner of the walled town.

"Gen. Greene, with a few members of his staff, galloped along the Luneta under a sharp scattering fire from the houses near the beach and parleyed with an officer, who directed him along to the gate, further east.

A Critical Situation.

"At this moment the Spanish forces, retreating from Santa Ana, came into view, fully 2,000 strong, followed by insurgents who had eluded Gen. McArthur's troops, and now opened fire for a brief period. The situation was awkward, if not critical, both sides being slightly suspicious of treachery. The Spanish troops lining the citadel ramparts, observing the insurgents' action, opened fire on the Californians, killing one and wounding three. The confusion, however, soon ceased by the advance of the retreating Spaniards to the esplanade, when Gen. Greene ordered them to enter the citadel.

"Soon a letter was brought from the Captain General requesting the commander of the troops to meet him for consultation. Gen. Greene immediately entered with Adjt. Gen. Bates.

"Meanwhile, according to arrangement, the moment the while flag was shown, Gen. Merritt, who occupied the steamer Zafiro as temporary corps headquarters, sent Gen. Whittier, with Flag Lieut. Bramby, ashore to meet the Captain General and discuss a plan of capitulation.

"Gen. Whittier found the officials much startled by the news that the attack was still vigorously continuing along the whole line, the American troops even threatening the citadel.

"All available Spanish troops were immediately massed in the vicinity of the palace, awaiting the succession of events, concerning which a certain degree of anxiety was evident.

"Gen. Merritt entered with his staff at 3 o'clock. The situation was then better understood, and a conference with Gen. Jaudenes was held. The terms agreed on may be briefly outlined as follows:

The Capitulation Agreement.

"An agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines.

"A provision for disarming the men who remain organized under the command of their officers, no parole being exacted.

"Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds, any possible deficiency being made good by the Americans.

"The safety of life and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible.

"The question of transporting the troops to Spain to be referred to the decision of the Washington Government, and that of returning their arms to the soldiers to be left to the discretion of Gen. Merritt.

"Banks and similar institutions to continue operation under existing regulations unless these are changed by the United States authorities.

"Perfect order prevails to-night on both sides the Pasig, the civil guard remaining armed and on duty and co-operating with the American sentries to preserve quiet.

"About 2,000 soldiers will lay down their arms to-night in the palace vestibule. The stories of starvation in the town are exaggerated. The Spanish troops appear to be in excellent condition.

Praise for Gen. Merritt.

"Great credit must be given to Gen. Merritt for his plan of attack, which was successfully carried out in every detail under unusually complicated conditions. Nor can commendation be withheld from Chief of Staff Gen. Babcock for his expert co-operation in the admirably conceived strategy. Prompt action and strictly following full detailed orders resulted in every case in the immediate settlement of every difficulty, however threatening.

"The conduct of the Spaniards was in a few cases reprehensible, such as their setting fire to the gunboat Cebu and the destruction of several armed launches and boats after the capitulation had been agreed upon.

"Lieut. Brumby lowered the Spanish flag on Fort Santiago, and raised the Stars and Stripes, many Spaniards weeping, while the American band played the Star-Spangled Banner, and a company of infantry presented arms.

"It is impossible to praise too highly the humanity of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt for a bombardment of the walled city would have inflicted severe loss of life upon women and children.

"The conduct of the Americans, officers and men alike, toward all is highly creditable. It is difficult to realize that they are invading troops occupying a hostile town.

"The Olympia, Raleigh, and Petrel fired about seventy rounds each of 5-inch and 8-inch shells at a distance of from 3,000 to 4,000 yards."

ASTOR BATTERY'S GALLANTRY.

Shelled a Blockhouse and Then Charged It with Revolvers.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing on Aug. 14, at noon, says:

"The Astor Battery, under Capt. March, did excellent service on the right of the line yesterday, shelling the blockhouse with its Hotchkiss mountain guns and then charging the position with revolvers. They lost three men killed.

"The insurgents made vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to break the Spanish lines at San Palos last night.

"The curious situation remains unchanged. Although the Spanish army has surrendered and is laying down its arms, it still continues to guard the gates of the citadel and hold the remote position against the insurgents. The latter have been informed that they will not be permitted to enter the town in any circumstances."

REBELS ATTACKED OUR TROOPS.

Aguinaldo's Followers Easily Defeated After a Brief Conflict.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Advices from Manila of Aug. 14, via Hongkong, say:

"Our troops met with much resistance in the attack on Manila, eight being killed and thirty-four being wounded. The insurgents, who are shut out of the city, threaten to cause trouble. It is stated that after the surrender of Manila, Aguinaldo's followers turned upon the Americans and attacked them, but they were easily defeated after a brief conflict.

"Rear Admiral Dewey has raised the blockade, the shops have reopened, and there is a great feeling of relief among the people of the city.

"The United States monitor Monadnock, Capt. Whiting, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago, has reached Manila safely."

DEWEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

About 7,000 Prisoners Taken—No Casualties on the Squadron and No Damage to Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Admiral Dewey's report of the capture of Manila was brought from Manila to Hongkong on the dispatch boat Zafiro. It briefly recites the essential facts, as follows:

Manila, Aug. 13.

Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieut. Brumby.

About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties; none of the vessels was injured.

On Aug. 7 Gen. Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish Governor General refused.

DEWEY.

Lieut. Brumby is Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant.

The Man Who Raised the Flag.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Lieut. Thomas L. Brumby, who at the surrender of Manila raised the American flag over the city, is a Georgian. He was born at Marietta in 1855, and is therefore forty-three years old.

His father, Major Arnoldus V. Brumby, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class with Gen. W. T. Sherman, whom he ranked. Major Brumby afterward became President of the Georgia Military Academy at Marietta, where his son, T. M. Brumby, was born. The family moved to Athens about 1863 and came to Atlanta about 1868.

About 1874 young Brumby went to the University and remained at Athens for something like two years. In 1876 he was appointed a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis where he remained until his graduation in 1880.

Lieut. Brumby was in the fearful storm in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, a few years ago, in which so many American and German naval officers and men lost their lives. His ship went to pieces on the reefs, and Lieut. Brumby was one of the few who were able to breast the furious waves and reach the shore.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANILA.

Instructions Sent to Dewey and Merritt in Reply to Their Joint Request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Official news of the capture of Manila was received from Admiral Dewey this morning. Later a joint dispatch from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly with the insurgents, now that the city was occupied by the American forces.

After a conference at the White House, in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions were sent to the two American commanders. The text of the request for instructions and of the answers was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions as substantially as follows:

"The instructions are to enforce law and order, and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

"The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to Gen. Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government. Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially stated that such specific orders were sent.

It is said the joint dispatch from Dewey and Merritt did not in terms refer to Aguinaldo, nor did the instructions mention the insurgent leader by name. It is well understood, however, that the desire of the American commanders was to have instructions on the manner of dealing with the large and menacing forces of insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have surrounded Manila for many weeks, and who, it is thought, may or have demanded the right to occupy the city with the American forces, as the Cuban insurgents did at Santiago.

It had been thought in some quarters here that the showing heretofore made by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition, in the way of joint action between the United States forces and those of the insurgents when the city was occupied. But the instructions sent to-night are based on occupation by the United States alone, and as a high Administration official summed up the situation:

"There shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order, and will treat insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order."

Aside from this joint dispatch, the only other word received from Manila during the day was in the dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the city last Saturday. A detailed dispatch from Gen. Merritt was eagerly awaited throughout the day, but as it did not arrive Secretary Alger concluded that the casualties could not have been heavy. He said he felt sure Gen. Merritt would promptly report any considerable loss. There was a bare possibility, however, that a cipher dispatch from Merritt had miscarried.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS IN MANILA.

Considerations Which, It Is Said, Firms Have Agreed to Urge.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—According to the Schlesischer Zeitung, the foreign firms in Manila have agreed to urge the following considerations:

First—The expulsion of Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians, who are the real cause of the rebellion.

Second—No independent republic.

Third—That the Spaniards, if they retain dominion, must pledge themselves not to hamper trade.

Fourth—That applications for concessions shall be quickly considered, and not shelved for years.

Fifth—That freedom of religion be stipulated for.

THE FLIGHT OF AUGUSTIN.

State Department Apparently Attaches Little Importance to the Incident.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The State Department is awaiting with patience and composure of mind full information from Admiral Dewey concerning the departure of Captain General Augustin from Manila for Hongkong. The press dispatches furnish the only information now had by the department, and, as they may be colored by a well-settled aversion at Manila for anything done by the Germans, owing, of course, to the unfortunate way in which the latter have been practicing what they consider to be actual neutrality, it has not been deemed advisable to indicate by action or inquiry that anything has happened at Manila that is not explicable and tolerable.

Some speculation has been indulged in at the department about Augustin's departure. Either he was afraid to stay and fall into the hands of the Americans, or he fancied that Spain would be in some way benefited by the selection of a German ship as a refuge. If he had been succeeded by another officer, as is reported, and chose as a private citizen to seek to return to Spain with the aid of Germany, it is not believed that his escape will be cause for correspondence with Spain.

Thus far on all occasions when Germany has been reported as having done something at Manila that looked like bad manners, it has not deliberate unfriendliness, official explanations from Berlin have removed much

Continued on Page 2.

PHILIPPINES A PROBLEM

Only Subject Likely to Vex the Peace Commission Is That of the Archipelago.

PRESIDENT LACKS A POLICY

But Steps Have Been Taken to Give the Administration Full Information About Possibilities of American Control.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—So far as the public is permitted to know, the Peace Commission has been only two-fifths selected.

Secretary of State Day and Senator Davis of Minnesota have been asked to serve, and will do so. Senator Allison and Senator Gorman have been asked and have declined. There seems to be reason for believing that Gen. Tracy was suggested as a member of the commission, but not definitely invited, and that some consideration of his recent experience as a political figure has led to silence about his appointment. Justice White is still referred to as a possible member, and so is ex-Ambassador Eustis, although both will hardly be asked to serve, as both were from Louisiana.

Assistant Secretary John Bassett Moore has been asked by the President and Secretary Day to accompany the Peace Commission in an advisory capacity. The request is very gratifying to Mr. Moore and his friends as an expression of confidence in his ability and his fitness for a position of importance, but Mr. Moore, being about to sever his relations with the Department of State and to resume the position given up by him in order to come to the State Department, is considering the matter, and will decide whether the call is one to perform a public duty or only one to tempt a taste cultivated for diplomatic business.

Secretary Hay will find when he takes hold of the Department of State and looks over the plan of operations prepared for the Paris Commission, of which he will be expected to keep an oversight for the President, that careful attention has been given to the matters to be passed upon by that commission. With the subjects of amity and commerce, as with those of extradition and trademarks, no difficulty is anticipated. The substance of conventions that were abrogated by the recent war are expected to be readopted without difficulty. As a matter of fact, the only subject that promises to vex the commission is that of the future of the Philippines.

The President has not yet seen his way clearly to a policy for the future of the Philippines. He is listening and learning every day. When the war broke out, and Commodore Dewey was ordered to seek and destroy the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters, there was no idea that he would begin a campaign to result in the capture of the Philippine capital. Admiral Dewey has compelled a wider consideration of National policy. Day by day public opinion seems stronger in favor of the acquisition of the archipelago, and the difficulty of relinquishing the actual control now probably completed by Dewey, and of leaving the islands in any other control that will not produce a worse state of affairs than that found there on May 1, is asserting itself so powerfully as to make it doubtful whether the United States will be free from rebuke if the Government does not undertake to assure to the islands something like the stable government which it is hoped may be provided for Cuba, if the people of that island can be induced to render their aid in completing the work of pacification according to the American idea instead of the idea of Spain.

This notion of expansion, the President is learning, is bound to have voice in the conventions to be held while the Paris convention is sitting. In many places is heard the suggestion that the party motto is to be one for "expansion, but not aggression," with the assumption that acquisition of the Philippines in the Far East does not mean the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine for the Western Hemisphere. The fact that the Democratic Party is already divided on the subject, and that part of it has declared in favor of territorial expansion, will not be without influence on the party which must assume the responsibility, as it may also acquire popularity or public reprobation for deciding upon a policy of a world-wide expansion.

It can be said safely that at present the President cannot say what the intentions of the Administration in respect of the Philippines is to be. Steps are taking to give the Administration full information touching the possibility of American direction of the affairs of the Philippines, so that the people of the islands may be bettered without excessive cost or permanent injury to the best interests of the United States. Of the duty of this Government to see to it that the islands shall not be worse off for such intervention in their affairs as has been already made by the United States, the President has a clear opinion. The people of the islands, whether Spanish or Filipinos, ar enot to be exposed to ruinous military commanders or adventurers sent out to squeeze the natives and ruthlessly kill those who venture to remonstrate against harsh rule. The Philippines are to be better off for the war that the United States was compelled to make against Spain.

LATE COMBATANTS THANK FRANCE.

Grateful for Good Offices in Promoting Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—At the Cabinet Council this morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read dispatches from President McKinley and the Queen Regent of Spain thanking the President and Government of the French Republic for their good offices in promoting peace negotiations.

M. Delcasse added that the Governments at Washington and Madrid, desiring to give France a proof of their high esteem and confidence, had selected Paris as the scene of the negotiations for the final treaty of peace.

CORTES REASSEMBLES SEPT. 15.

Spanish Conservatives Hope Some Good May Come of the Meeting.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Cortes, it is asserted, will reassemble on Sept. 15.

El Tiempo, the organ of Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, continues its demands for a convocation of the Cortes, alleging that while the Cortes could not change the terms of the protocol, it might be able to influence the course of the negotiations regarding the Philippines.

The word "control" in Article 3 of the protocol is translated by El Tiempo as signifying "intervention similar to Great Britain's occupation of Egypt."

The question of the Peace Commissioners and the meeting of the Cortes were not discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting, but it is understood that the Ministers agreed in principle as to the date of the convocation of the Cortes.

FALL OF MANILA DISCUSSED.

Spain Discovers Surrender Was After Protocol Was Signed.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—To-day's Cabinet council, according to Capt. Annon, Minister of Marine, solely discussed a brief dispatch announcing the fall of Manila, which, as the Government will represent, occurred several hours after the peace protocol had been signed.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has wired to Manila for details as to the surrender of that place, and also to Captain General Blanco for advice as to the composition of the Cuban Commission.

OUR STATUS AT MANILA.

City Is Held by Virtue of Surrender, Not of the Procotol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Now that the surrender is officially reported, it can be stated that Manila is being held by virtue of the military occupation and surrender, and not by virtue of the protocol. The difference is said to amount to little in practical results, yet, such as it is, all officials agree that the occupation is the result of the combined military and naval operations.

According to Admiral Dewey's dispatch, the surrender occurred about 5 P. M. last Saturday. The peace protocol was signed at 4:23 P. M. on Friday. It is said that the difference in time between Manila and Washington is such that the surrender, reckoned on Washington time, would be about twelve hours ahead of the time at Manila, or about 5 A. M. Saturday morning. In point of actual time, therefore, the signing of the peace protocol preceded the actual surrender of Manila by a few hours.

But it is a well established rule of military law, accepted the world over, that a peace armistice, or cessation of hostilities, does not become binding upon commanding officers until they receive actual notice of it. This rule is expressed in the United States regulations covering armies in the field, as follows:

"Article 139. An armistice is binding upon the belligerent from the day of the agreed commencement; but the officers of the army are responsible from the day only when they receive official notice of its existence."

Under this rule Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt would be bound by the armistice only from the time the notice of it reached them at Manila. This could not have occured on Saturday prior to the bombardment, as the cable was not working, and no dispatch boat could have gotten through with the notice before Monday or Tuesday.

In short, it is agreed in all official quarters that the forcible taking of Manila was entirely regular and that the city and bay are now held on the basis of this military and enforced taking, rather than on the basis of mutual arrangement between the two countries. This may become material when the question rises as to the future of the Philippines, for it is likely to proceed from the American standpoint that Manila was taken by force of arms, and is so occupied.

RUMORS OF A CARLIST RISING.

Authorities Close All the Military Clubs in Aragon—Papers Suspended.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Republican papers El Pais and Progreso have been compelled to suspend publication.

Rumors are current of a recrudescence of the Carlist agitation. The military authorities have closed all the military clubs in the Province of Aragon. There are no signs, however, that the population would support a Carlist rising.

It is reported that Señor Sagasta does not like the idea of the Court leaving Madrid; but the doctors advise a change of air for the young King, and, therefore, the Court is going to Sebastian.

The difficulty in selecting Peace Commissioners arises from the necessity of their being able to speak English.

Resignations Declined with Thanks.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Government has decided to reject the resignations of the Governors General of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

"Peace" Concert at Clinton, Conn.

CLINTON, Conn., Aug. 17.—A "peace jubilee seaside concert," the proceeds being devoted to the Red Cross Society, for which a goodly sum was realized, was held here last Saturday evening, under the management of Mrs. E. F. Pratt of St. Louis, Mo.

SIX PASSENGERS KILLED.

Train in British Columbia Plunges Through a Trestle 125 Feet High.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.—News reached here to-day of an accident on the Union Colliery Railway line resulting in the death of at least six persons. The wires to Union City are down and full details have not been received. As far as can be learned a large work train with a passenger coach attached plunged through the trestle which spans the Trent River, about midway between Whalen and Union City. The trestle is about 125 feet high and 500 feet long.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Atlantic States, Middle Mississippi Valley, and the lake regions.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions, and has risen in the Northern plateau.

The pressure is higher off the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts and over the upper lake regions.

Thunderstorms and rain, with cooler weather, will be expected in the Atlantic States and the lower lake regions, except stationary temperature in the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	66	72	75
6 A. M.	64	73	73
9 A. M.	69	75	81
12 M.	71	81	86
4 P. M.	71	85	78
6 P. M.	71	72	78
9 P. M.	69	71	78
12 P. M.	67	70	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....78¾
Weather Bureau.....75
Corresponding date 1897.....69
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum, 72 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M., was 91 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 79 per cent.

When in New York stay at the Plaza Hotel, facing Central Park and Plaza Square. Coolest in Summer.—Adv.

NO QUARANTINE AT CAMP WIKOFF

Explanation of the Threatened Clash of Rival Authorities.

ANOTHER YELLOW FEVER CASE

Many Men Who Were Under Suspicion Mysteriously Disappear.

There Are Two Cases of Scarlet Fever Which Cause Apprehension—Gen. Wheeler to Take Command.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 17.—Camp Wikoff is in quarantine no longer, and it seems as if the State authorities had won a victory over the Federal officers, the latter having, in order to avoid friction and causing the men encamped on these hills great inconvenience, decided to accede to the demands of the former. The true circumstances under which a quarantine was ordered came out to-day.

It seems that President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad showed Gen. Young a telegram received from Dr. Doty to the effect that Gov. Black had decided to quarantine Camp Wikoff against the entire State unless all cases of typhoid fever in the camp were at once removed to New York or some other hospital where precautions against the spread of the disease could be taken. In the event of these cases not being removed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, quarantine was to go into effect at that hour.

As soon as Gen. Young saw the telegram he telegraphed the facts to the Secretary of War, but received no answer. He then telephoned to Surgeon General Sternberg, who advised him that the Governor of the State had no right to quarantine the camp, which is under Federal jurisdiction, as to the removal of the typhoid cases.

Gen. Sternberg considered it a reflection on the ability of the military authorities to care for their sick, but at the same time left it for the officers in chare of the hospitals here to decide what was to be done. A conference of the Surgeons was held to-day, and it was unanimously decided to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Doty and have all typhoid fever patients taken to city hospitals. Howard Townsend of the Red Cross at once telegraphed to the society, requesting that the yacht Red Cross be sent here to transport the sick men to New Haven or New York.

Quarantine Not in Force.

In posting a bulletin announcing that the camp had been quarantined by order of Gov. Black, but that Gen. Young had declared the order ineffective, Capt. Higgins, who is the official news dispenser of Gen. Young, acted upon the presumption that the typhoid fever cases could not, or rather, would not, be removed by the time specified in the telegram sent by Dr. Doty. As matters stand now, whether the quarantine was really in effect yesterday or not, it is no longer effective. To-day visitors came and went without restriction.

Notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Young has posted a mounted picket line around the detention camps, a task for the carrying out of which no less than three cavalry troops were required, the danger of contagion is by no means removed. Somehow or other quarantined men managed to break the quarantine. At every turn one encounters soldiers who can easily be recognized as veterans, not only because of their brown canvas uniforms, but from the pinched look and sallow complexion of their faces, the legacies of a campaign in the tropics. Officers especially find no trouble in getting out of the detention camps, and the provost guards who are regulars have not the temerity to order their superiors back to quarters. With this another source of danger has been discovered.

Two scarlet fever cases have made their appearance in the detention hospital, and unless the most determined efforts are made to seclude all those who have come in contact with the sufferers it is believed that that malady will quickly spread, as scarlet fever is said by the surgeons here to be by far more contagious than yellow fever. Of the latter disease there are now in all four cases in camp, but no deaths so far have resulted.

Twenty Suspects Disappear.

The twenty-seven suspects who were placed in isolation have yielded only one positive case so far. Twenty of the men seem to have recovered in a remarkably short time, as they were all missing this morning. Some time during the night they made their escape, and a searching party which was sent out for them this morning returned without finding a trace of the fugitives. Nobody knows where they are now, and the hospital authorities are growing very anxious about their condition.

Camp Wikoff witnessed its first funeral to-day when Private J. Knox Green of the Rough Riders was laid to rest with military honors. Major Dunn, who, during Col Roosevelt's isolation period is the Commander of the regiment, conducted the ceremonies. The body was placed in a rough pine box and an ordinary Red Cross ambulance served as the hearse. A squad of ten men acted as an escort. Ten more men accompanied the hearse as a firing squad and eight men were the honorary pall-bearers.

Slowly, with bowed heads and their eyes glistening with tears, the comrades of the rider marched to a small valley a quarter of a mile back of the General Hospital. Major Dunn read the Episcopal burial service, and the body was lowered in the ground. Three volleys were fired over it as soon as the earth had been piled on the coffin, the bugler sounded taps, and the funeral was over. A small wooden cross, bearing the soldier's name, rank, and regiment marks the place of the first grave to be dug at Montauk Point. Col. Roosevelt witnessed the funeral for a few minutes, and said he would have the body embalmed and sent to the soldier's home in Texas as soon as he could get an undertaker.

Private Coons of the Sixteenth Infantry died shortly after 3 o'clock last evening of malarial fever, and was buried this afternoon. Reports from the hospital to-day showed that there were 800 men on the sick list, 410 of which are in the general hospital, and 390 in the detention hospital. Dr. H. C. Moore, in charge of the latter, has added two yellow fever experts—Drs. Wm.

ter and Booth—to his staff, and it is hoped that with the assistance of these physicians all danger of a yellow fever epidemic may be averted.

Landing of Seventy-first Men.

All the sick men on board the Grande Duchess, to the number of 224, were landed to-day and placed in the detention hospital. The well men, including the battalion of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, under command of Col. W. A. Downs, and Major John A. Logan and Capt. William Astor Chanler will be landed to-morrow.

With the Seventy-first men landed from the St. Paul and the Grand Duchess, there remain in Cuba 250 men of this command. All of these are in the hospital and in the convalescent wards and will be brought North as soon as their condition permits of their removal. Communication with Col. Downs was impossible, owing to the strict quarantine which is maintained on the transport.

Mrs. Downs, accompanied by Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and Mrs. Babcock went out on a yacht, however, and greeted Col. Downs, Major Logan, and Capt. Chanler from a distance. To-morrow all the Rough Riders, including Col. Roosevelt, who arrived on the Miami, will be released from quarantine. Their tents are all ready, and they will be made as comfortable as possible. Col. Roosevelt's quarantine has been purely nominal, as he has been permitted to communicate with Mrs. Roosevelt and several friends. Judge William Travers Jerome and another, whose name could not be ascertained, called on him to-day, and conferred with him on the line of the detention camp relative to the political outlook.

Work of the Red Cross.

To relieve the congestion in the camp hospitals, 100 patients will be taken to the New Haven Hospital by the Red Cross yacht. The society has also lent a helping hand to the Quartermaster's Department. It has ordered 100 dozen blankets, a large number of suits of underwear, linen, and other supplies. Ten nurses in charge of Elizabeth Mills Reed arrived to-day, and were assigned to the detention hospital, where they are most needed. About eighty or ninety more are expected from St. Luke's Hospital training school.

Sherman Hoar, ex-United States District Attorney of Boston, the agent of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society, arrived here to-day and will begin work on a diet kitchen, which his society has received permission to establish. Food will be given out to all soldiers applying for it as long as the supply will last.

A violent storm, fortunately of short duration, broke over this camp shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, and while, as far as can be ascertained to-night, the damage done is not of much consequence, many of the men will suffer from exposure. Few of the tents are of the kind to withstand a high wind, and a number of them were blown down. Besides, troops have been coming in here so fast that it has been impossible to provide them all with quarters. Blankets are extremely scarce, and for several nights hundreds of men have slept without covering on the grass. This will be impossible to-night, and the dry forts will be crowded to their fullest capacity.

The storm lasted only a few minutes. A heavy black cloud was seen in the northwest, which increased in size with every second. It advanced rapidly and soon darkness set in, broken only here and there by heavy bolts of lightning. Claps of thunder followed each other in quick succession, and suddenly the rain began to pour in torrents. At the same time a high wind was blowing. Flags and poles came down in a hurry, but no further damage was visible.

GEN. WHEELER TO COMMAND.

He Will Take Charge at Montauk Point—He Talks on Various Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler is on his way to New York and to Montauk Point to take charge of Camp Wikoff. He had a long talk with the President this morning, and was at the War Department this afternoon, where he proved to be quite the greatest war-hero next to Hobson who has visited this city since the war began. As almost everybody knew him, and he stopped to tell everybody he met about the campaign with the utmost freedom and cheerfulness, every minute of his time was fully occupied, and when the little man in a short army coat and shoulder straps with the double stars left he was still as active and chirpy as a cricket.

"Yes," he said, "the President has told me to go back to Montauk Point and to take command. The health and comfort of the army are to be your chief care," he told me, and I shall not forget his instructions. Other things are to be looked after, but first of all, the President insists the men who went through the Santiago campaign are to be remembered as men who have won a right to the best and most comfortable care the Government can give them. If there is anything they have not got and money can provide it, the Government will supply every need."

Gen. Wheeler repeated everywhere the denial published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the reported inefficiency of the Cubans, which he explained by the charitable statement that they are ignorant; that they do not understand our intentions or our language, and that it was necessary to talk to them sometimes by interpreters who were not able to correctly convey the meaning of the speaker for the army. He enumerated several instances that came to his knowledge of their bravery. The reported robberies of blanket rolls by Cubans were not, he is convinced, all committed by insurgent troops. There were 22,000 refugees from Santiago on the road at the time the men were robbed. Many of them were starving, and when they saw hardtack rolling from the packages of the troops they naturally followed up the hardtack to the bacon, and took all. Starving people were apt to do this.

Gen. Wheeler was questioned directly by many reporters as to the counsel of officers after the battles of July 1 and 2, one reporter putting the inquiry direct as to whether certain officers had not, on the 2d of July, advised a retreat from the position secured on July 1. Gen. Wheeler promptly answered that that was a matter he could not speak about, but he once declared that he had advised against falling back, as he considered the position more strongly intrenched on July 2 than it was on July 1. He also said that he did not know of one determined effort made by the Spanish to regain what they had lost in the battles of July 1 and 2. They did make little demonstrations at a few points, but he never regarded them as serious.

About the so-called "round robin" letter he seemed at first nonplussed and then declared that there was no "round robin." The medical officers, after consulting with Gen. Shafter, made a report of the condition of the troops and of the probable condition if they were permitted to remain in the camps they were then occupying. Then Gen. Shafter called the commanding officers together and let them hear the report. As he approved it and there seemed to be general accord with it a statement was prepared, all the commanders signed it, and when it was presented to Gen. Wheeler, with a blank left at the top for him as senior officer under the Commander in Chief, he signed in that place.

"It was not a 'round robin' but a straightaway statement, signed by each officer in his proper place. It was entirely military and proper; the name 'round robin' suggests something that would not be quite worthy of approbation."

Gen. Wheeler was not conscious of having escaped from Montauk in an improper manner. "I received an order from the War Department," he said, "to report in Washington. I thought it was my business to come immediately. I got up early in the morning and left camp at 5 o'clock. No one objected to my leaving. I never heard the slightest objection to my coming away. Anyway, I shall be back there to-morrow."

THE TYPHOID PATIENTS.

Surgeon General Sternberg Writes to Col. Forwood Regarding the Disposal of Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A letter has been sent to Col. Forwood, Chief Surgeon at Montauk Point, by Surgeon General Sternberg, regarding a suggestion of Gen. Young that soldiers suffering from typhoid should be sent to New York and Brooklyn hospitals. The letter reads as follows:

Referring to the inclosed telegram from Gen. Young, you are authorized to take such action as you think best with reference to the sending of typhoid cases to New York and Brooklyn hospitals. If they are sent it must be by water transportation, and with good medical attendance and plenty of nurses to care for them en route. If the object in sending them is to prevent infection of the camp, I must say that I do not consider the recommendation made by Dr. Doty as necessary. We will give you an abundance of disinfectants, and all excreta should be promptly disinfected. It will be impossible to exclude all typhoid cases from the camp at Montauk Point.

Often the diagnosis is not established until the end of a week or more. Our experience during the war was that, as a rule, typhoid cases did better in field hospitals than in general hospitals, and I am satisfied that the chances of having very many typhoid patients have been very much diminished by sending them on the hospital train from our infected camps to general hospitals. The journey has been very trying for critical cases, and quite a number have died upon the train. I am expecting the Relief to arrive in New York in three or four days, and she will have 250 cases, mostly typhoid, to be placed in the hospitals in New York and Brooklyn. After considering the facts stated in this letter and conferring with Gen. Young, I shall be glad to have your recommendation with reference to the disposition of the typhoid cases coming to Montauk Point.

Under no circumstances should patients be sent away, without you have full information as to where they are going, and that the hospitals to which they are sent are ready to receive them. I send you inclosed an offer from the New Haven Hospital, and instead of sending patients from Montauk to New York, I recommend that you send your first detachment to the New Haven Hospital. It will be well to communicate immediately with the President of the Board of Directors.

QUARANTINE STORY DENIED.

Gov. Black Says He Issued No Order Concerning Montauk.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Gov. Black on his arrival at the Executive Chamber this morning shortly after 11:30 o'clock said that the positive statement made in New York newspapers to-day that he had ordered Gen. Young to quarantine Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point was false. He had communicated with no one in that camp on that subject, nor had he even made a mere suggestion to any one that the camp be quarantined.

Further, he had not even communicated with Dr. Doty or any other health officer in the State concerning the quarantining of the camp, nor had Dr. Doty or any one else communicated with him. He said that so far as he knew he had never thought of taking any such action, and that the first intimation he had had concerning such reputed action was given him in the questions asked him this morning which elicited this denial.

STATEMENT FROM DR. DOTY.

Says He Insists that Typhoid Cases Be Removed from Camp.

Health Officer Doty, who was at Hornellsville, N. Y., yesterday, attending the wedding of Dr. Herman M. Biggs, the bacteriologist of the New York City Health Department, in answer to a telegram from Quarantine, said:

"Gov. Black has not ordered a quarantine of Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, nor have I sent a report to him recommending it. I am co-operating and working in harmony with Gen. Young and Gen. Sternberg. I have insisted, and still insist, that cases of typhoid fever shall be removed from the camp to New York hospitals, not only as a protection to the camp, but to the public, who have more or less access to the camp. Vessels for this purpose have already been supplied."

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN IN CAMP.

Members of the New York Regiment Who Have Arrived at Camp Wikoff.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 17.—Following is a list of the officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who arrived on the transport Grand Duchess:

Officers of the Staff.

Col. Wallace Downs, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps; Major J. Hollis Wall, commanding detachment of regiment; Major Frank Keick, Regimental Adjutant; Adjt. Alfred Habel, Battalion Adjt. Harris Fisher, Battalion Adjt. Frederick Weyman, Surgeon Major William D. Bell, Brigade Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Harry Stafford, Quartermaster Amos H. Stevens, Chaplain George R. Vandewater, Sergt. Major Robert F. Freeman.

Hospital Corps.

Private Levy, Company E; Private Gillespie, Company C; Private Dunning, Company D; Private Potter, Company G.

Company B.

Capt. William L. Hazen, Acting Brigade Commissary; First Lieut. William S. Beekman, commanding; Second Lieut. Charles F. Boynton, First Sergt. W. F. Jones, Sergt. Sweet, Sergt. Kavanaugh, Sergt. Boland, Sergt. Norris, Corp. Von Dohlen, Corp. Hamm, Corp. Wessel, Corp. Small, Corp. Babcock, Corp. Sweet., Lance Corp. Byerly.

Privates—Brancard, G. G. Brockway, H. V. Brockway, J. D. Clark Cameron, Carroll, Campbell, Cassidy, Cullen, Casey, Davis, Derrick, Drurry, Flack, Fuhlbruge, George, Gardener, Holmes, Henderson, Harding, Hotaling, Higgins, Heckman, Henry, Howe, Kruse, Koop, Kammerer, Kirn, Lewis, Lapham, Murphy, Mabey, Marteen, McCratty, Mechtold, W. U. Moore, W. A. Moore, Osterstock, Oneill, Patterson, S. H. D. Smith, A. W. Smith, Simpson, Schultz, Thorp, Van Nostrand, Wright.

Private Morrison sick in hospital in Montauk.

Company F.

Captain—M. A Rafferty.
First Lieutenant—W. C. Garthwaite.
Second Lieutenant—A. L. Roberts.

SERGEANTS.

David Werdenschlag, ——— Moore, Benjamin Paine, John C. Meyer, Bonahpart Goldberg.

CORPORALS.

Abraham Albertoson, Joseph J. Reicher, John G. O'Reilly, Oscar W. Hachstadter, Amos H. Barnett, Frank W. Belmont.

Wagoner—Christian M. Thiel.
Artificer—Henry A. Selager.

PRIVATES.

Henry Ammon, Max Beradt, James L. Booth, Edward C. Booth, Harry H. Brown, Harry Carpenter, William M. Chamberlin, Jr., John F. Cochran, John Chaubier, Herman J. Diekman, John C. Dalton, John J. Dinan, Henry C. Dudgeon, John W. French, Peter B. Geiselman, William F. Gertz, Michael G. Handley, H. J. Hebreuk, Joseph Howard, Francis P. Heineman, Joseph Hoffman, Henry C. Johnson, Samuel F. Johnson, Henry Krobiach, Edward G. Krobiach, James A. Lowe, Jr., Murtagh McDonald, John N. Martins, John A. Mercer, Thomas F. O'Brien, Arthur B. Pendleton, Augustus Pitou, Jr., Charles J. Post, Louis M. Reicher, James Ryan, Joseph Seligmann, Lipman N. Stamper, Arthur E. Schwab, Joseph J. Taeffe, Charles Thale, Isaac Werdenschlag, ——— Taffe, ——— Cochrane.

Company H.

First Lieut. William Leod, commanding; Second Lieut. William Longson, Sergts. Benjamin H. Wallace, George H. Doyle, Miller, Frederick Lewis, Corps. Charles M. Pendleton, Edward H. Madlinger, Paul F. Howard, W. M. Finn, John McAuliff, Wagoner Charles F. Tammany, Artificer John Herron, Privates George Alvern, Percy Ashdown, R. M. Armstrong, William H. Anderson, Frank J. Bang, Henry J. Bang, S. B. Bard, Theodore Bernitt, Edward W. Barker, Joseph Bedner, John Brown, Jr., M. J. Clarke, J. S. Conroy, Frank Depew, Joseph F. Ellis, Anton Ess, John Fallon, Henry Fischer, Frobes, Thomas Gallagher, C. D. Gallagher, Joseph Hedge, George Haskell, Henry Henderson, George N. Hays, J. Hyland, Edgar M. Holland, Max Kane, Charles H. Lawrence, Frederick Lehman, Lincoln, William H. Lucas, Edward Malinff, James D. Merritt, Julius F. Michels, Henry Morse, James Milne, Robert E. Murphy, John Muller, Henry Q. McGuire, Angus H. McLeod, William Q. Newman, John W. Omera, John O'Brien, Hans Phillips, J. J. Powers, J. J. Reilly, Richard Sayles, Alfred H. Stagg, Alexander Slebecker, Thomas S. Sullivan, Henry Schemp, Frederick W. Vogel, Jacob Gleeckner.

Company K.

Capt. William E. Weeks.
First Lieut. S. I. Williams.
Second Lieut. Olin Hildin.
First Sergt. Young, Second Sergt. Patton, Sergts. Goff, Chalfing, Wessel; Corps. Ahern, Meeks, Merritt, Olt, Zeisler; Musicians Bancker, Rogers; Artificer Joos.

PRIVATES.

Bartholomew, Beaters, Buellman, Cassidy, Cross, Currie, Davis, 1st, Davis, 2d, Delleambre, Deutsch, Dillon, Dwane, English, Frazer, Freeman, Gaffney, Geary, Grimmer, Hanlon, Heim, 1st, Heim, 2d, Huthins, Kalb, Kohn, Lacy, Lang, Larabee, Langhman, Leritz, Levy, Lynch, Leroso, Meeks, Mills, Moore, Mockridge, McCahill, Murtha, Nicholls, Proctor, Quevedo, Reeder, Rider, Rimaine, Roorke, Sanville, Sergstrum, Smith, Stamm, West, White.

Company K.

Sergt. William Whiterock, Corp. Charles W. Carman.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Asmus, Boynton, Carson, W. H. Carr, M. Y. Carr, Crawford, Duester, Everhart, Terber, Fogarty, Foley.

Company L.

Capt. S. F. Austin, First Lieut. H. H. True, Second Lieut. W. L. Murray, First Sergt. T. F. Hunter, Sergt. C. W. Cutting, Sergt. R. M. Darrington, Sergt. E. B. Smith, Sergt. J. Martin, Corp. J. C. Austin, Corp. J. B. Fitch, Corp. T. Schneider, Corp. J. T. Valentine, Corp. H. Davly, Corp. R. G. Everett, Musician H. B. Wals, Artificer G. Kuhn, Wagoner V. Hanck.

PRIVATES.

E. V. N. Bissell, H. Blumlen, G. Bradshaw, F. L. Caldwell, J. J. Campion, N. H. Carswell, D. Casey, J. F. Cavanaugh, T. D. Clarey, L. Crandall, J. C. Darragh, J. Denny, H. Dieoh, T. Dolan, C. F. Dooley, J. J. Finn, J. Foster, W. H. Gale, P. B. Goldhamer, S. Greenfield, H. Griffith, M. Hanley, W. Heitmann, G. M. Holmes, W. J. Houston, S. A. Ives, P. Knob, G. Langer, F. Lenau, W. R. Lynn, P. Magee, F. Martines, A. W. McPherson, T. Muthern, R. S. Ryan, G. L. Rosenberg, P. A. Regan, C. L. Simons, E. S. Smith, O. F. Sonnemann, E. Stringer, F. C. Whitney, P. J. Bowers, I. Brunnert, A. Wollner.

Died at Sea.

PRIVATES.

G. C. Schuls, Edward R. Belmont, Charles Brown, James H. Gibbons, John T. McMode, Walter D. Reefe, Jr.

DIED ON BOARD AUG. 16.

Private Frederick L. Engels.

Company M.

Captain—Washington Goldsborough.
Second Lieutenant—James M. Hutchinson.
First Sergeant—W. D. Pierson.
Sergeant—M. Shepard.
Sergeant—Alfred Halliday.
Sergeant—Albert J. Briggs.
Sergeant—Henry S. Bell.
Corporal—Clarence T. Wright.
Corporal—William Talcott.
Corporal—Edward C. Russell.
Corporal—Talmadge H. Brereton.

PRIVATES.

Edward A. Brady, William Buckley, George J. Bell, Alfred S. Cloney, Robert Cassin, Thomas Case, Clyde Campbell, G. C. Crowley, George C. Clark, William E. Clary, Miss D. Carlen, Evan R. Evans, David E. Earl, Lyman G. Fuller, Jay C. Frederick, John H. Geoghegan, David Gilpin, George Gallagborne, Joseph W. Howard, Charles E. Johnson, William Morgan, Blomer Reid B. Mills, John M. Mack, James S. Martin, George A. Nagke, Edward Quinn, George T. Russell, Burton H. Rulon, Joseph C. Rauch, Frederick J. Rickart, Ralph L. Richardson, Jr., Julius Swantner, George H. Rohe, John H. Talmadge, Frederick W. Veenftiet, Nate S. Wilbur, Dwight H. Wagner.

DIED ON THE VOYAGE.

Corp. Phillip S. Nanah.
Private George M. Babitt.
Private Joseph H. Trout.
Private Charles O'Rourke.
Private Harrison V. Gardiner, Jr.
Private Harry Sommers.
Private Thomas G. Dunning.
Private George A. Hagar.
Private Charles E. Craigie.

Following is a list of the Seventy-first men who arrived on the St. Paul:

Company A.

Capt. E. Dekay Townsend.
First Lieut. P. H. Short, Jr.
Second Lieut. W. F. Wels.
First Sergt. E. W. Root, Sergt. J. L. Hicks, Sergt. F. N. Schofield, Sergt. Charles Mitchell, Corp. W. A. Schumacher, Corp. J. P. Grady, Corp. H. D. Odell, Corp. C. N. Earn, Corp. J. S. Conover, Corp. W. L. Mooney, Musician Henry Uhrs, Artificer William Rudy, Wagoner F. Westphalinger.

PRIVATES.

William Bals, W. J. Brooke, J. M. Botts, J. F. Bambrick, R. C. Campbell, F. H. Carbon, G. C. Clarke, C. J. Coons, R. P. Daw, Oscar Dattweller, T. J. Dunning, J. E. Frank, R. B. Froelich, J. R. Cannon, P. W. Gaylory, D. B. Geis, W. J. Gerity, Harry Green, F. B. Hawthorne, R. D. Ives, E. A. Kelly, J. M. Levine, J. S. Mackey, P. C. Marterstaig, T. J. Maguire, B. J. McLaughlin, A. T. Mills, B. B. Nicholson, T. K. Reedy, A. K. Rushbrook, A. C. Saylor, John Strittter, Arthur Taylor, Clarence Taylor, J. C. Vermylea, David Waters, Solomon Well, B. L. Wessels, H. W. White, F. H. Zinn.

Company C.

Capt. Ferdinand Heindsman.
First Lieut. Arthur L. Robertson.
Second Lieut. William E. Galligher.
First Sergt. James S. Rogers, Quartermaster's Sergt. Peter Paepke, Color Sergt. Noah Bruford, Sergt. Charles H. Ryer, Sergt. William A. Winter, Sergt. William Merriam, Corp. John F. Jenkins, Corp. F. E. Weeks, Lance Corp. J. J. Smith, Musician J. C. Murray.

PRIVATES.

Chester Bayles, Edgar C. Buckingham, Arthur D. Burhans, Sidney Butler, Luke L. Carter, Stephen W. Clancy, Jesse Cluft, Albert E. Comstock, Gustavus C. Davy, Edwin H. Dean, Walter S. Dibbiee, Brandt H. Engelke, Charles Finckel Staedt, J. M. Warfish, J. R. Gardner, Walter E. Hudson, George M. Hurley, Robert H. Laggan, H. F. Lees, James F. Little, Walter Martin, E. E. Miller, Percy Moore, John Athens, Timothy Neary, Frederick E. Nichols, W. R. Ogelsby, William E. Patterson, Neil O. Peterson, William Piet, George N. Pratt, John H. Quigg, John J. Quiltz, John Robertson, Sterling B. Rowe, Clifford A. Rowley, Robert H. Roby, Jr.; James Shields, William P. Slingerland, Charles E. Stahling, S. J. Walton, Rodger W. Wells, George M. Wood, A. Whitehouse.

Company D.

Capt. W. H. Linson.
First Lieut. William Rockwell.
Second Lieut. George H. Wilson.
First Sergt. Hugh Ramsey, Quartermaster Sergt. W. H. Heck, Sergts. F. R. Pidgeon, A. Milliken, F. Maxwell, S. C. Parker; Corps. M. F. Carroll, A. Clark, J. E. Mendorf, W. Garrigues, L. Garrigues, E. Flag; Wagoner F. Potter, Artificer Joseph McDermott.

PRIVATES.

Henry Armstrong, J. K. Brown, Jacob Bissinger, R. Brandt, George Carhart, G. W. Corwin, Fred Calder, William F. Duffield, F. Deholo, C. Drew, R. Evans, M. Feber, A. Fern, William Gwynn, Charles Griffin, William Hicks, George Hanlon, A. Jansson, H. M. Joyce, M. F. Jenning, J. Kennedy, J. F. Keely, H. Kirchoff, B. Kilbourne, M. Lenz, M. F. Lynch, C. Lehene, R. Lyons, William Manks, L. Neafie, William O'Rourke, Henry Phillips, J. M. Rainey, C. Ring, F. M. Steffens, F. Torbush, William Taylor, T. Trainor, R. Tatnall, E. Wendland, H. Weinfield, I. Winans, E. Yost.

Company G.

Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, First Lieut. Henry Maslin, First Sergt. Boynard J. Walsh, Quartermaster Sergt. James Doyle, Sergt. Martin L. Mackey, Sergt. Theodore Hetzler, Corp. Benjamin L. Campbell, Corp. Harry F. Davidson, Corp. George W. Harris, Corp. William E. Brown, Corp. G. Meith, Waggoner C. T. Lewis.

PRIVATES.

Edward Ahlquist, Joseph F. Althouse, John M. Barnum, John E. Beaufort, Louis A. Bellau, Joseph H. Brown, S. Brown, E. Buswell, F. W. Campbell, Evance A. Copeland, Sr., Robert W. Crawford, John Devlo, John N. Disbrow, Henry P. Dundon, Charles C. Fleming, Leslie C. Ferguson, Arnold W. Francis, Martin Graves, Joseph A. Gibbons, Benjamin S. Haslin, Henly St. J. Henly, William A. P. Hennigan, Harry A. Kendrick, Stephen Keene, Henry C. Knapp, William C. Lawrence, E. M. Lewis, Giles D. Long, Frank R. Meeteer, Frank V. McLean, Frederick J. Meyer, William Moore, Harry T. Morse, James E. Nagle, Walter C. Palmer, Robert S. Parr, Edmund A. Power, Clarence M. Rusk, Harry W. Scheff, Andrew ——— Schenker, R. F. Schulze, Thomas G. Stearns, Parker Van Zant, Clarence D. Wood, Edward T. Wood, Frederick R. Woodsupp, Jr.

Field Music.

Company A, Henry Luhrs; Company B, William Bennett; Company C, John Murray; Company D, Joseph Moore; Company D, George Kinsler; Company E, Charles Schaefer; Company E, Thomas Custance; Company F, Alfred Washburn; Company H, Harry Custance; Company H, Andrew Griems; Company K, George Killeen; Company L, Steven Neuman; Company M, George Moore.

MORE SICK SOLDIERS COMING.

Hospital Ship to Leave Santiago Today with 375 Patients.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Three hundred and seventy-five patients from the hospital at Siboney were brought to Santiago this afternoon and will leave by the Hospital ship Quitania to-morrow. The Eighth Ohio will leave on the Mohawk. One company of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment will go in the morning to Guantanamo Bay for transportation on the United States steamer Resolute.

COTS SENT TO MONTAUK.

A Ferryboat and a Barge Also Start for the Camp.

Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Division of the army received orders yesterday afternoon to send 500 cots to the camp at Montauk Point. He sent 200, all he had on hand. The rest will be shipped as quickly as possible, probably a hundred a day. Col. Brown thinks the supply is for the purpose of doubling the capacity of the hospital tent, which has now 500 cots.

The Dalzell tug C. P. Raymond left with a tow for Montauk Point, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The tow consisted of the old Union Ferry Company's ferryboat Nevada and the barge Vanderbilt. Both vessels will be used in transferring troops from transports to the new debarkation dock.

PLAN FOR A REVIEW.

President McKinley Hopes to See the Troops in New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President McKinley has decided that he will review the heroes of Santiago in New York City if his official duties will permit. He so informed Major Gen. Wheeler, with whom he had a long conference to-day, and who is to assume command at Montauk Point, pending the arrival of Gen. Shafter.

Necessarily, the date for the proposed review will be some time distant, as the President's plans are that the soldiers at Montauk should have ample time to fully recover from the effects of the severe campaign in Cuba.

OFFICERS BLAMED BY ALGER.

He Expresses Regret at the Stranding of Sick Soldiers at Tampa.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Dr. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Army and Navy League, has received from Secretary Alger a telegram relating to the twelve sick men of the First Volunteers, who were stranded at Port Tampa and were unable to get transportation home for want of the necessary papers. Dr. Wines, at the time, telegraphed to the Secretary of War the circumstances, and requested that he would order the men sent home at Government expense in spite of irregularities of their papers, which had gone to Cuba. Secretary Alger's reply follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.

Yours of the 6th inst. relative to transportation for soldiers of the First Regiment Infantry is received. There is no excuse for stupid blunders of officers. Your telegram was referred to the Quartermaster General, and I supposed that with hundreds of others it would be promptly taken care of, until I received your letter. I regret the neglect much indeed.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

RELIEF FOR NEW YORK MEN.

Seventy-first Veterans' Association Sends Delegates to Camp.

Col. D. W. C. Ward and Capt. Z. Piercy of the Veterans' Association of the Seventy-first Regiment went to Camp Wikoff yesterday to see how the boys of the Seventy-first were getting along. At 4:30 P. M. yesterday a telephone message was received by Col. C. F. Homer, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the association, from the representatives at Montauk.

They reported that a strict quarantine was established at Montauk, and it was only possible for them to get to talk to one member of the Seventy-first Regiment. One inner line of guards keeps the soldiers from getting out of the camp, and an outer line keeps out the outsiders. The members of the Seventy-first told the committee that the Seventy-first boys were in need of many necessities and comforts.

This report was submitted to the Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, and two large boxes were immediately prepared, containing towels, soap, pipes, tobacco, jellies, jams, delicacies, and all manner of little luxuries. The boxes will be shipped by fast freight early this morning.

NEW YORKERS TO CAMP BLACK.

All the State's Regiments Except One May Be Quartered There.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 17.—It is said that within a short time all of New York's volunteer troops excepting the First Regiment, which has gone to Honolulu, will be brought to Camp Black. Col. Schuyler has received an inquiry from the War Department asking whether all of New York's troops could be accommodated. Col. Schuyler, basing his estimate upon the 20,000 New Yorkers now in the service, replied that Hempstead Plains would accommodate that number and more.

This he did after consultation with the agent of the Stewart estate, who said the Government could have the entire plains, and the water company, which showed that it could supply water to an army of 60,000 men. The camp is already provided with railway facilities.

NEW YORK MEN FOR HONOLULU.

Col. Barber to Assume Command of All Troops There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—After the departure of the Alliance, about 250 of the New York men will still be left at the Presidio. The understanding is that they will be sent before the end of the month on one of the regular steamers to Honolulu. The Alliance will convey orders to Col. T. V. Barber of the First New York from Gen. Merritt, directing him to assume command of all United States troops arriving at Honolulu and establish a post there.

SPANIARDS FEEL DISHEARTENED

Truth About the Situation in Puerto Rico Frankly Told in the Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Great disappointment is felt by the public generally at the news from Puerto Rico, but no attempt is made to conceal the disagreeable fact. The press frankly records the enthusiastic reception of the Yankees by the ungrateful natives.

"Gen. Blanco's resignation is little more than official etiquette. The lethargy of the public here is due to a loss of confidence in the Government, and there is no doubt that politicians as a class for the moment are thoroughly discredited.

"The fall of Manila so quickly after the signing of the peace protocol caused profound disappointment in Ministerial circles."

Free Camp Site Offered.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Frederick Denison of Old Mystic has offered, free of rent, to the Government the use of a tract of land near Stonington for an army camp. Adjt. Gen. Haven of this State has wired the offer to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who says he will have the land inspected. The property offered lies along the Sound shore, has a gentle slope, and plenty of good water. It is regarded as an excellent spot for an army encampment.

Edward Marshall Improved.

An operation was performed yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital upon Edward Marshall, a newspaper correspondent, who was injured in the first fight of the Rough Riders with the Spaniards. He came out of the ordeal improved, and is said now to have a fair chance of recovery.

Refugees Returning to Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Over 600 refugees from the Province of Santiago have returned within two days from Jamaica. They are mostly planters and their families.

Wagon Struck by a Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—While David Wurtz, with his wife and four-year-old child, in a wagon, was crossing the Poughkeepsie Bridge Road at Brooks Crossing, Ulster County, this evening, a passenger train struck the wagon and buried the three people fifteen feet. Mrs. Wurtz was fatally injured, while the man and child escaped unhurt. The horse was killed and the wagon was smashed to pieces.

Steamer Arrives with $1,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.—The steamer Danube arrived this evening from St. Michaels, bringing 100 passengers and about $1,000,000 in dust and paper. A party of Norwegians have $400,000 from Bonanza and Eldorado. The Yukon River has again risen, and rafts are going up and down freely. The steamer Governor Stoneham is stranded on a sand bar near the mouth of the river. The Danube left on Aug. 9.

SINGULAR OLD LONDON CLUB.

It Had a "Father" and "Mother" and Its Members Paid Fines When Prosperous.

From The London City Press.

The City of London has probably given birth to a greater number of clubs than any other municipality in Christendom, and these have embraced every shade of political opinion and social municipal influence. One of the most eccentric of them all was the Friendly Club, founded in 1695, and afterward known as the Centenary Club. Thanks to Mr. J. W. Sherwell, the clerk to the Saddlers' Company, the corporation has been put into possession of several minute books of this once famous club, which came into his hands through the late Mr. Serjeant Robinson, one of the last members of the club, and for some time its honorary Secretary. The club possessed "a father" and "a mother," and, more important than these, perhaps, a high steward, whose tenure of office was of short duration, but whose powers were wide, and whose discretion was large. The toasts of "The Father" and "The Mother" were standing dishes, as also was one curiously styled "One More." A member, in taking wine with another, always said, "My service to you," and after the removal of the cloth the "Recorder" said: "Has any member of the club to report honors or preferments that he has experienced since the last meeting, such as baronetcies, knighthoods, sons or daughters married, or children or grandchildren born in lawful wedlock?" The custom of the club was for every member who achieved honorable distinction in public or private life to pay a fine to the club for the benefits of the members as a body, and the records teem with instances of the alacrity with which members availed themselves of this opportunity of keeping the coffers of the club well filled. The members were men of sportive character, not an evening passing without bets being freely made upon every conceivable subject, except horse racing. The fact that many of the wagers were of a foolish kind is patent, but it must not be forgotten that the Centenary Club was nothing if not eccentric.

Mexican Comment on the War.

From El Liberal, (City of Mexico.)

The war waged in Cuba by the Americans has not been a savage and barbarous struggle, but civilized as far as warfare can be civilized. As to Spain, we all looked for such conduct, but not so in regard to the United States, and it is necessary to confess, whether we like it or not, that the American Army in Cuba, both land and sea forces, has made good its claim to be considered courageous, disciplined, and civilized. It will not do in the future to disdain the American Army. He who does so will show that he is unable to profit by the lessons of history.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels, and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

MANILA STORMED TO NATIONAL AIR

Continued from Page 1.

of the cause for the irritation that would have resulted if the explanations had not been forthcoming, even when made unofficially.

The Administration is not losing any time in considering the attitude of Germany in this Philippine matter. Indeed, there is reason for asserting with positiveness that the attitude of Germany, be what it may, will not for one instant change the policy of the Administration toward the Philippines. If it were admitted that the German attitude could have any effect at all, it would rather strengthen the resolution of the Administration to shape its policy in such wise as to manifest indifference to the imperial will and desire in that quarter of the globe.

The Department of State is comfortable in the belief that if there is anything to be said or done in the Manila matter which will in any way relate to Germany or its course there before or after the surrender, Admiral Dewey will not hesitate to send the information. And his former dispatches have been so comprehensive and intelligent that no fear is expressed of his ability to make himself and the situation perfectly understood.

GEN. AUGUSTIN DISMISSED?

Had Disagreed with Gen. Correa, Minister of War, It Is Said.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Gov. Gen. Augustin was dismissed on account of differences between himself and Gen. Correa, the Minister of War.

The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent says Gen. Augustin sailed to-day on board the German steamer Prinz Heinrich.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"There is much displeasure over Gen. Augustin's conduct, as pressing instructions were sent a few days ago by way of Hongkong to Gens. Augustin and Jaudenes to hold out as long as possible in order to give time for the signing of the protocol before Manila fell."

GERMAN PAPER'S ASSERTIONS.

Augustin Left Manila After the Surrender, Being Free to Do So.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung explains that the Kaiserin Augusta, which brought away Gen. Augustin from Manila, left the harbor after the surrender of the city, and asserts that the Spanish officers were allowed to go free, so that Gen. Augustin was able to go whither he pleased.

"When Admiral von Diedrichs permitted him to go to Hongkong on board the Kaiserin Augusta," says the Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung, "it was by agreement with the American commander-in-chief, if indeed the German Admiral considered such an agreement still necessary. Moreover, it is also to be observed that the Spanish troops at Manila may, by mutual consent, proceed to Spain or Hongkong."

CRITICISM IN LONDON.

Action of the Germans Condemned by The Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette comments this afternoon on the "extraordinary action of the Germans in assisting the flight of Gen. Augustin from Manila."

In terms similar to those used by The Times this morning, it sharply criticises the proceeding, drawing attention to its similarity to the German action during the British bombardment of Zanzibar, when the usurping Sultan sought refuge at the German Consulate.

"This Manila incident," The Gazette says, "is uncommonly nigh a flagrant breach of neutrality, and is certain to be regarded as an international discourtesy, if nothing worse."

OUTLOOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Views of the Semi-Official Journal de St. Petersbourg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Journal de St. Petersbourg (semi-official) says:

"The prestige of the white population in the Philippines has been almost entirely destroyed by the war. If an attempt is made to give the islands autonomy it should be effected gradually under strictly benevolent Europeanan tutelage. Any other régime would bring back barbarism."

The paper comments upon the difficulties facing the United States in dealing with the insurgents in the Philippines as far greater than they had in dealing with the yellow race in America. A large army, it says, will be needed, and the liberal philanthropic colonizing ideas of the Americans must give way to graver considerations.

THE HON

SPANISH GLAD TO GIVE UP

Major Miley Receives the Surrender of Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo.

PRISONERS NUMBER 1,756

Spoils of War Include 2,321 Stand of Arms, 413,000 Rounds of Ammunition, and 5 Krupp Guns—Garrisons Were Short of Food.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 17.—This morning Major D. Miley, with a party consisting of Capt. E. Ferrar of Gen. Lawton's staff, Major Luis Toolies, Chief of Staff of the Spanish General Toral, and Dr. J. B. Hubbell of the Red Cross Society, returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, whither they went last Friday to receive the formal surrender of the Spanish forces at those points.

At Baracoa 625 Spanish soldiers and officers surrendered, with 1,200 rifles and 200,000 cartridges, and at Sagua de Tanamo 872 soldiers and officers, with one old Krupp gun, 1,070 rifles, and 205,000 rounds of ammunition.

Major Miley carried thirty tons of rations for the Spanish troops, and Dr. Hubbell took sixty tons on behalf of the Red Cross Society, all of which has been divided between Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo.

Major Miley found little sickness at either place and no yellow fever, but the Spaniards were in perfect ignorance of the progress of the war.

They had not heard of Admiral Cervera's defeat. On the contrary, they had been told that the American transports which they had seen off the coast were Spanish ships bringing reinforcements, and they were amazed to hear the news of the American victory, the capitulation of Santiago, and the signing of the protocol. But without exception they expressed the greatest delight at the prospect of returning to Spain.

American troops will leave for Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo in the course of a few days. Major Miley learned that the Spaniards in that district had done but little fighting with the insurgent forces for several weeks.

SHAFTER REPORTS SURRENDER.

Spaniards in Total Ignorance of the Events of the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The War Department to-day received the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.

"Major Miley has just returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo. At the two places there were 1,756 officers and men surrendered, 2,321 stand of arms, and 413,000 rounds of ammunition, five Krupp guns, ranging in calibre from five-inch down to two inches. Troops were very short of food, but fifteen days' rations were given them by Major Miley, and a large amount of Red Cross supplies landed at the same time at both places. These troops knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of Santiago, or any later events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad at the opportunity of getting home. Major Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer's quarters was posted a bulletin purporting to be a telegram from the naval commander at Manila, informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila, and Sagasta's thanks to him for the same. Country in the vicinity of these towns in the same condition as that here—utterly destroyed and grown up. Inhabitants said that in eighteen months they would be able to harvest their crop of bananas, which is the principal product of Baracoa. A regiment of insurgents were found in the vicinity of each place, camped within a few hundred yards of Spanish troops, calmly observing each other. SHAFTER, Major General."

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 1,516.

Six Deaths Reported in Gen. Shafter's Last Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Gen. Shafter's dispatch concerning the health conditions of the American forces follows:

"Santiago, Aug. 17.—Sanitary report for Aug. 16: Total number sick, 1,516; total fever cases, 1,139; total number new cases, 93; total number fever cases returned to duty, 236. Deaths—Aug. 12: Private John W. Linguist, Company C, Third Infantry, malarial fever; Aug. 14: Rowell Williams, civilian, typhoid fever; Aug. 15: Ward Wilford, Company B, Eighth Ohio, remittent malarial fever; Aug. 16: Private Carl Linsener, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corporal John S. Lee, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private James T. Sills, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery."

JUNTA DISCUSSES CUBA.

Reports that the Insurgents Are Dissatisfied Discredited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Tomas Estrada Palma and other prominent members of the Cuban revolutionary party in this country have arrived here and, with Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, have held several conferences at their headquarters on the situation in the island. Their meetings have given rise to a renewal of the reports that the Cuban Republic administration is chafing under the present system of control. President McKinley and the members of his Administration, however, have paid no attention to these reports, and a member of the Cabinet to-day asserted there was no expectation of any official protest against the system of administration put in force pending the establishment of a "stable" government in Cuba.

"No representations from the Cubans on this subject," he said, "have been made to this Government, nor is anything of the sort looked for; the Cubans have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the present method of administration and have full confidence, so far as we know, in the good faith and sincerity of this Government, and will remain satisfied until the time is ripe for the establishment of a stable government. The Cubans, this Administration believes, will make no trouble on that score."

DETAILS LEFT TO COMMISSIONS.

Men Who Settle Affairs of Cuba and Puerto Rico Not to be Hampered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Gen. Wade, President of the Cuban Military Commission, has been in consultation with Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin regarding his new assignment. It will be some time before instructions will be prepared for the Cuban and Puerto Rican commissions, but they are subjects of consideration by the Administration now. The instructions will cover all the main points, but many details will be left for the commissions. There is considerable anxiety among the staff officers and aides of the officers composing the commission as to whether or not they will be sent along. It is known that the President does not desire large staffs to accompany those officers, or anything like a show of force accompanying the commission. Probably only such officers as actually are needed in the conduct of the business will be sent to Cuba and San Juan.

SPANIARDS CHEER "AMERICA."

Unique Incident at a Serenade of the Carlos Cuban Club in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—This evening the Eighth Ohio regimental band serenaded the Carlos Cuban Club in recognition of the courtesy extended by the club to officers of the American Army and Navy during their stay in Santiago.

The American national hymn was received with enthusiasm, all the Americans and Cubans, and even the Spaniards who were present, rising, applauding, and cheering.

ARECIBO CHEERS AMERICANS.

Puerto Ricans' Enthusiasm Not Restrained by Spanish Troops.

PONCE, Aug. 16.—Couriers from Gen. Henry who have arrived here report that when a flag of truce was taken to Arecibo on Sunday only 120 Spanish soldiers were there. The inhabitants cheered the Americans in the presence of the Spanish troops. The couriers say that had the suspension of hostilities been postponed two days Gen. Henry would have taken Arecibo.

Gen. Stone has accomplished wonders in clearing the rough mountain trails between Adjuntas and Utuado.

MILES'S TROOPS TO GET THEIR PAY.

Paymasters Now at Santiago Ordered to Go to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Orders were issued to-day directing that the Paymasters who have been at Santiago with $1,500,000 shall proceed at once to Puerto Rico to pay the troops. Gen. Miles did not want these Paymasters and the money to be sent to Puerto Rico from Santiago, for fear that they might bring yellow fever. The Surgeon General's office does not believe there is any danger of infection.

Aibonito Reported to be in Ashes.

PONCE, Aug. 17.—A report is in circulation here that Aibonito has been burned by the enemy, but the rumor lacks confirmation.

CERVERA PASSES THROUGH.

Hobson's Protector Warmly Greeted by Crowds of New Yorkers—Cheered by Many People.

Admiral Cervera reached this city from Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamer Priscilla of the Fall River Line. He is on his way back from Portsmouth, N. H., to Annapolis. He was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Angelo Cervera, and his private secretary, Lieut. Boardo. He was joined at the pier by Emilio Puig, a seaman from the Cristobal Colon, who brought some dispatches to the Admiral.

A large number of people gathered to see the Spanish naval commander, and when he was recognized the crowd applauded heartily. There was nothing in the welcome to indicate that the Admiral was a prisoner of war. The impromptu greeting was a frank tribute to the bravery and chivalrous conduct of the man who saved the life of Lieut. Hobson. Cervera walked through the steamship shed with his hat in his hand, bowing continuously meanwhile.

The Admiral is tall, and has a rather stout figure. With his stubby white beard and blue eyes, he looks like a sunburned Englishman, rather than a Spaniard. He was dressed in a business man's sack suit of brown and carried a derby hat of the same hue. He walked with a slight stoop, and leaned constantly on the arm of Lieut. Boardo. The Spaniards, on reaching the street, conversed a moment in French, and were then driven to the Cortland Street ferry, where the Admiral was again recognized by the crowd, which cheered him. He then remarked that he appreciated the kind hospitality of the Americans, which had been everywhere shown to him, but he hoped soon to be on his way back to Spain. He was at once asked if he had been ordered to return to Madrid, to which he replied: "I cannot speak, for I know nothing." All further efforts to obtain an interview were unsuccessful.

While the Spanish party was waiting for the next Pennsylvania ferry boat, the crowd so increased that the upper floor of the ferry house was reserved for the Admiral's convenience. On reaching Jersey City, he entered a parlor car attached to the Washington express. Before the train left, at 8:13 o'clock, a large number of people, quickly learning of his presence, forced their way through the car and shook hands with the Spanish officer, who appeared much affected by the genuineness and spontaneity of the feeling manifested.

When Admiral Cervera went on board the Priscilla at Boston, he was warmly greeted by Capt. Simmons. Steward Westcott said that the party had supper on the boat Tuesday night, and that when passing from the dining saloon to his stateroom, the Admiral was compelled to shake hands with nearly every one on board. One passenger remarked: "I am glad to know that you were kind to Hobson." Cervera simply said: "Lieut. Hobson is a brave young man, and I admired his courage."

The Admiral has been visiting the Spanish prisoners, who are being detained in New Hampshire until arrangements shall be made for their return to Spain. While there he was the guest of Admiral Carpenter, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. During his stay he visited the graves of the Spanish sailors who have died of fever since their arrival in the North. Representatives of several steamship lines tried unsuccessfully yesterday morning to talk with the Admiral concerning the transportation of the surviving prisoners to Spain.

CERVERA TO GO TO SPAIN.

Spanish Admiral Needed at Once by His Government to Aid the Consummation of Peace.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 17.—Orders were issued at the Naval Academy this afternoon releasing Capt. Emylio Diaz Moreu, commander of the Colon, Spanish Navy, a prisoner of war. Capt. Moreu will leave here with Admiral Cervera to-morrow for Spain.

The reason assigned for their summary summons home is that the Spanish Government wishes to have the benefit of their advice as the last information of the situation in America, and their counsel as members of the peace commission and military boards necessary to settle questions growing out of the protocol between Spain and America.

Admiral Cervera, Capt. Moreu, and Lieut. Cervera arrived here this afternoon from Portsmouth, and shortly after reaching the Academy, the order releasing Capt. Moreu was issued.

All the Spanish officers here expect to be released in a few days, but not all of them expect to return to Spain immediately. One of them intends to remain in this country permanently, and others will visit Baltimore, Washington, and other places of interest before returning to their country.

DANIEL CRITICISES BLANCO.

Says that He Should Have Shared His Soldiers' Fate Like a Man—Augustin Not Honorable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Senator Daniel of Virginia was one of the men who was to-day looking for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and not finding him. As he sat in the waiting room at the Shoreham Hotel, he discussed the war situation with animation, expressed the greatest satisfaction at the exploits of the army and navy, and was particularly gratified because Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Butler, two well-known Confederates, had been afforded an opportunity to show to how complete an extent the animosities of the civil war had been obliterated.

"But when we come to look at the other side," said the Senator, "it is pitiable to observe that in not one instance have the Spanish proved to be worthy of the foe they have engaged in battle. Not once, in a war of three months, and of two battles that will be remembered so long as war is interesting to mankind. Nothing could be much worse to the soldier than the report of the attempted resignation of Gen. Blanco in the face of the surrender of his forces. A military officer, by all the rules of war, is bound not to do that. Regardless of the idea of insubordination it suggests, Gen. Blanco was bound in honor and duty, as the commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba, to stay with them whatever their fortune. He should not have undertaken to make their humiliation the greater by seeking to run away from it. By no means; he should have shared their fate like a man. What would have been thought of Gen. Lee if at Appomattox he had mounted his horse and run away from Gen. Grant, leaving his heroic army to surrender alone without a commander?

"Augustin seems to be another of the same kind. He staid with his army until it was in distress and was about to suffer the adverse fate of war. Then instead of bearing the disgrace with them and leaving it to his foe to treat him with the consideration that his rank and his misfortunes would have dictated, he runs away. This may be Spanish, but it is not honorable. Better a thousand times to have died in the trenches in Manila than to have escaped alive under such circumstances."

Senator Daniel looks now for an era of great prosperity and of expansion. He hopes that the Cubans will justify the hopes of their friends and help the United States to set up the independent government they are to have.

"We shall go on prospering for a hundred years. I wish I could live to see what we shall be then. But by that time I shall have lost interest in the matter."

A moment later he added: "By that time, however, the world will be controlled by the English-speaking people of the earth."

SICKNESS AT CAMP THOMAS

Prevalence of Fever Owing to Sanitary Neglect Rather Than to Unwholesome Site.

FACTS GROSSLY EXAGGERATED

The Chattanooga Times Found Evidences of Inadequate Hospital Service and Disregard of Health Rules—Water Excellent.

The Chattanooga Times published on Aug. 13 an article relative to the sanitary condition of Camp Thomas which is at once interesting and suggestive. Summed up, The Times's article is a statement to the effect that, though there has been illness at the camp, it has not been owing to its location or to the climatic influences, but rather to the facts that little attenion was paid to the sanitary regulations laid down by the War Department; that the hospital service was sadly deficient, and that the supplies were inadequate.

The Chattanooga writer is naturally indignant that aspersions should have been cast upon the citizens of his city and reflections upon the suitability of the camp site. He declares that the "mischievous and slanderous reports" sent out criticising the selection of Camp Thomas and exaggerating the number of sick are made up by "irresponsible people who are working in the interests of securing the troops to other cities. That there is sickness at Camp Thomas," says The Chattanooga Times, "has never been denied. It had only been denied that the location or the climatic influences had anything to do with the typhoid fever that exists to a limited extent in certain of the regiments, for it does not prevail in all regiments of the camp."

Replying more particularly to the statement of Capt. J. B. Binder, Troop E, Third Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's Rough Riders,) that 20 per cent. of his regiment was down with typhoid or malarial fever, "and it is just as bad in other regiments," The Chattanooga Times points out that this would mean 8,400 cases of typhoid and malarial sickness alone in the camp, whereas there are not 2,000 men sick from all causes. The writer then goes on to quote an officer in camp as saying that, when the troops arrived at Chickamauga, the regimental commanders paid little attention to the sanitation of the camp; sinks had been improperly dug, and refuse and garbage had been thrown into the open fields between camps.

Hospital Service and Death Rate.

But while this has been bad, The Chattanooga Times insists that, in any consideration of the matter, another point must ever be borne in mind—the hospital service. Says The Times:

"The average officer interviewed upon the subject says: 'The hospital service is very poor, not satisfactory. We are short of medical supplies. That is the way they talk. How can a camp of 43,000 men be kept rid of disease if they have no medicine?'

"When the regiments arrived at Camp Thomas the majority of them had a chief surgeon and two assistants, with two hospital stewards and a hospital corps. Many of those acting on the hospital corps were young practicing physicians. For a while they administered to the sick of their own regiments. They did well. An order was later issued detailing nearly all of these officers off to a reserve ambulance hospital or division hospital corps, thus leaving the regiments with one physician. Later this doctor would be overworked and unable to look after his sick. The condition of the regiment can well be imagined.

"Whenever a man was taken ill he had to be sent direct to the hospital. He had to be accompanied by a certificate from a surgeon of his regiment telling of his ailments. If this list was not obtainable the suffering man was ordered to stand out somewhere, in the sun perhaps, until his case could be investigated. At times, of course, where a sick soldier encountered a kinder-hearted officer he is treated courteously and admitted. As general thing the surgeons have not had time to give attention to men reporting as sick, if they were inclined, which, unfortunately, as is often the case, they are not.

"The death rate has been comparatively small, considering the inadequate and poorly arranged hospital facilities. Gen. Breckinridge has taken hold of this condition vigorously. He realized that something was needed for the better care of the men who were sick, and ample and commodious hospitals for their needs. In indication of the lack of facilities for caring for the sick up to a few days ago, the result of an investigation made yesterday is in point:

"'At the Second Division hospital the reporter found Major R. S. Sutton, formerly of Pittsburg, Penn., who was appointed by President McKinley, in charge. He is a genial gentleman, a surgeon of experience, and is doing all his power to care for the sick and injured. He has even given up his own cot and is now sleeping on blankets thrown across two trunks.

"'Out in the wards the cots are jammed against one another. A hospital steward can hardly move about between them. The quarters are crowded, and there appears to be no relief. The fever cases are isolated from others, of course, but they do not and cannot receive the proper care under the existing circumstances. Over their cots is nothing to protect the suffering men from flies. There are millions of the pests, and many poor fellows who are too weak to brush them away have to lay and suffer untold agony from this alone, there being such a scarcity of nurses that it is impossible to give them the proper attention.

"'This is not all. Yesterday in this hospital alone there were seventeen men, some ill of fever, measles, and other diseases, who were compelled to spend the day on the ground. There was nothing under them but their blankets. No cots were to be had. Major Sutton sent his Quartermaster, Lytle after 100 new cots. The officer returned with the cheerful news that a carload of cots was sidetracked somewhere, but would be in camp in a few days. So the men had to sleep last night, as they had all day, on the damp ground.

"'This hospital, as stated, is badly crowded, and the last ward added is without board floor. The tents are not as they should be. In fact, only one-half of the inmates of the hospital are covered by tents. One tent is placed, then a heavy fly and another tent. The men under the fly are not protected on the sides. Some of the flies are in bad condition, and have been mended by throwing shelter tents over them. Major Sutton has just secured 350 new tents, which he contemplates putting up for the accommodation of the men, and he will provide accommodations for 400 men if necessary.

The Water Pure and Excellent.

"One officer went so far as to say that they did not get supplies enough. Later it was learned that the National Aid and Red Cross Associations were doing a noble work at this hospital and doing all in their power to alleviate the suffering of the men. Of course, the patients have to be dieted.

"As stated above, much credit is due Major Sutton for the work and improvements he has made in the hospital during the past week. He has been in charge only about seven days. When he took charge of the hospital the conditions were worse. He said yesterday:

"'I have about seven surgeons and eight men at the hospital, and we are doing all in our power for the sick. You can see for yourself we have seventeen men to-day who are compelled to lie on the ground or on litters from the ambulances.'

"He thought this fact was due to the lack of management, but stated that the officers were paying all attention to the equipment of the new hospital. Continuing, he said:

"'The mortality of this hospital has been small. Out of 700 patients treated here I think there have been but about twelve deaths. This would be a very excellent record in private practice, in my opinion.

"'I might say right here that while we are short of cots and a few things, the men are not so very uncomfortable. It is worse in appearance.

"'To what do I attribute the sickness? Well, you can say for one thing that it is not the water. The water to be found at this camp is most delightful and healthful and there is none better on the continent. You can put me down as one surgeon opposed to the removal of the army, and more especially this hospital. This ground is only now beginning to get good.'

"The hospital is on a sloping hill, with natural drainage on each side, secured by two small hollows. At the lower end of the camp is a small stream. Major Sutton thinks that with the system of drainage now in contemplation this will be the best site for a hospital that can be found in the south."

GUANTANAMO AS A NAVAL BASE.

Officers of the North Atlantic Squadron Favor the Retention of the Bay.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN, GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 11.—The officers of the North Atlantic squadron enthusiastically advocate the retention by the United States of this bay as a permanent naval base. It is generally agreed that on our Southern Coast and in all the West Indies there is not an anchorage that can compare with this one. Here is a bay with a soft bottom in which an anchor finds a good hold, thus preventing chains fouling. There is a splendid entrance fully a mile broad between the hills that protect it, and with the dangerous West Indian reef located only on the west side. The hills at the entrance are high enough for all purposes, such as the placing of lighthouses and the erection of fortifications. With lights at the entrance there would be no danger in entering the harbor at night, and indeed, without such a guide, the big transatlantic liners came in safely the other night. The entrance could easily be mined for protection at short notice.

Once inside the harbor its splendid facilities are immediately visible. It is a broad expanse of water of great depth, and extending north into the island for six miles. Of course the extreme depth of forty-two feet does not prevail over the entire length of the harbor, but at this writing there are at least twenty large vessels anchored in the deep and well-sheltered portion of the bay, and as many more could find good anchorage.

The survey made by Capt. Sumner of the cruiser Columbia, which was stopped in 1895 by the Spanish Government, shows that there is about two and a half square miles of anchorage of a depth of forty feet or thereabout, and far enough inside to be protected from any wind that may blow. Then there is about two square miles of anchorage for vessels drawing twenty-four feet or less.

There are good land points on small bays where dry docks could be constructed, and where coaling facilities could be established. Fresh water is obtainable at two places—the mouth of the Guantanamo River, a mile from the entrance, and the mouth of the Caymanes River, six miles up the bay.

The remarkably healthy character of the place, considering the general superstitions about the unhealthiness of the whole island, is demonstrated in the entire absence of sickness among the marines stationed there. With proper sanitary precautions, there need be no fear of sickness, and it is evident that sickness among the resident population in the cities near here is mainly due to the lack of sanitary precautions and the filthiness of the natives.

HOW THE SAN FRANCISCO WAS HIT.

Fragments of a Large Projectile Struck but Did Not Enter the Ship.

KEY WEST, Aug. 12.—The vessels composing the Havana blockading squadron were fired upon yesterday by the batteries of the defenses to the eastward of the entrance to Havana. During the night the blockading boats had been drawn in closer to the shore than was customary, due to various rumors afloat relating to attempts to be made by some Spanish boats to run the blockade, and a most stringent orders were issued that a sharp lookout should be kept. It was intended that the ships should be withdrawn out of range before daylight, but just as dawn appeared there was a harbinger for its introduction in the shape of a shotted salute from the Spanish guns. Some twenty-five shots in all were fired, and these were directed at the San Francisco, the flagship of Rear Admiral J. A. Howell. One or two shots passed over the ship, and one or two struck close astern.

Finally, one big fellow, say of 9.2 inches calibre, or thereabouts, struck close to the stern, ricocheted, and fragments burst through the after-cabin of the vessel, wrecking the place, bending two of the angle frames, and breaking up the woodwork. The pieces of the projectile did not enter, but struck with such force as to send fragments of the ship's plate to cut up the woodwork, break the glass, and do other mischief. The engines were put at full speed ahead, and the ship was soon out of danger.

DEMOCRATS DEFINE ISSUES.

War Tax, Dingley Bill, Currency Reform, and Chicago Platform to Figure in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Kerr of the Democratic Congressional Committee presents to the country to-day a brief outline of the issues upon which his party will this Fall depend to secure the favor and votes of the people. The principal points made by Secretary Kerr are that the war taxes are iniquitous, the Dingley bill a failure, that currency reform on a silver basis must come before general prosperity can be secured, and that the Democratic Party is substantially solid for the Chicago platform. He says:

"The Revenue bill of the Republican Party will be shown to have been a failure, as it has failed to raise even as much revenue as the Wilson bill, while it distributes the burdens of taxation very unequally over the country. The War Revenue bill is an iniquitous measure, taxing the plain people of the country, while it leaves those who enjoy the benefits of accumulated wealth practically untaxed."

"Will the silver question again come to the front?"

"It is to the front, and will remain there until it is settled. The financial system of the country must be reformed before we can again enjoy real prosperity. I know of no business men, manufacturers, or other employers of labor who are making money. They will not be able to do so until we have another financial system. The Democratic Party is true to the Chicago platform, and the necessity for that platform was never so clearly seen as to-day. I am unable to find any Democrat who stood with his party on that platform who has any objection to it now, and I do not find many Democrats who refused to uphold it two years ago who are anxious to support it now."

"Will Mr. Bryan take an active part in the campaign?"

"Mr. Bryan is in the army, and, as an officer, is subject to the orders of the Commander in Chief of the army, President McKinley."

The Democratic handbook will not be circulated before the first week in September.

FOUND NO KLONDIKE GOLD.

Passengers Who Went to Alaska and Came Away Disgusted.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 17.—The steam schooner Grace Dollar has arrived here from Kotzebue Sound and St. Michael, Alaska. She had ninety passengers from Dawson City. Capt. Fosen estimates that the amount of gold dust brought down was about $50,000. He had this amount in his safe. It was owned by six men.

The majority of the passengers went into Alaska early in the Spring, and became disgusted with the country. Capt. Fosen says he heard of no gold discoveries in the Kotzebue district, where rich strikes have been recently reported. There were about 500 prospectors there, he says.

Two river steamers and several launches are plying the Kubuk, but are unable to go up more than twenty-five miles, on account of low water.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FAILS.

List of Unsuccessful Gold Seekers' Companies from the East Increases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The schooner Frank A. Rackliffe is offered for sale by the party of Eastern gold hunters that brought her from the Atlantic Coast. The Rackliffe came from Gloucester, Mass. She was owned by a company of twenty, and was intended to carry the owners to Alaska, where they hoped to make their fortunes, but a general disagreement has resulted in a decision to sell the vessel and allow each member of the party to do as he pleases.

The expeditions coming from the Atlantic on the schooners Charles Livi, Woodbury Abbie M. Bering, Hattie I. Phillips, and Reuben T. Richardson have all met with the same fate, and the company of widows that started for the Klondike on the steamship City of Columbia was disbanded before the voyage was half over.

Red Cross Ship to go to Havana.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—The Clinton has been placed at the disposal of Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, and will be loaded at once to go to Havana before the end of this week to assist in the work

FAURE GREETS M'KINLEY

Presidents Exchange Felicitations on the Completion of a New Cable.

LONGEST OF ALL OCEAN LINES

Only Other Similar Incident Was the Interchange of Messages by Queen Victoria and President Buchanan Aug. 5, 1858.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President McKinley and President Faure of France today exchanged direct felicitations over the relations of the two countries and expressions of mutual esteem of the two chief Executives.

The occasion was the opening of a new cable between Cape Cod, Mass., and Havre, on the French coast, and the wires were connected to effect a through circuit between the White House at Washington and the Presidential Palace at Havre.

It was 10:23 o'clock this morning when M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; M. Thiebaut, the First Secretary, and Ambassador Cambon's young son, together with Acting Secretary of State Moore, arrived at the White House. They were ushered upstairs and finally into the war room, where Representative Taylor of Ohio joined the party. When all was in readiness President McKinley, Acting Secretary Moore, M. Cambon, and son, M. Thiebaut, and Representative Taylor stood back of the key, while President Faure and some friends were at the Havre end. The message from M. Faure was as follows:

"To his Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the United States of America:

"It affords me special pleasure to inaugurate the new submarine communication, which will unite more directly than heretofore our two countries, by addressing to you an expression of the feeling of sincere sympathy existing between the French republic and the Republic of the United States. I desire also to renew to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem and constant friendship.

"FELIX FAURE."

A minute later, at 10:36, President McKinley sent the following response:

"To his Excellency, M. Faure, President of the Republic of France:

"I am happy to believe that every addition to the means of communication between our two countries can serve only to keep alive and to strengthen that feeling of cordial good will which has so strikingly characterized their relations both in early and in recent times. Permit me, Mr. President, most heartily to reciprocate your expressions of esteem and friendship.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The line is a renewal of the old French line running from Cape Cod, Mass., to Havre, France. It is the longest cable line in the world; the other Atlantic cables being shortened by touching at Nova Scotia.

The exchange to-day is the second of the kind which has occurred, President Buchanan and Queen Victoria having exchanged congratulations Aug. 5, 1858, when the Atlantic cable was first laid.

READY TO REGISTER SOLDIERS.

State Commissioners in Puerto Rico Prepared to Carry Out the Law.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Secretary of State Palmer received a cable dispatch to-day from Ponce announcing the arrival there of Major George W. Hobbs and John Palmer, Jr., son of the Secretary, who are commissioned to distribute the registration blanks and arrange the machinery for carrying out the provisions of the soldiers' vote law.

PREFERS CHURCH TO WIFE.

Clergyman Wants Marriage Annulled So He Can Become a Priest.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—Some time last Fall Anson T. Colt appeared among the Episcopal clergy of Omaha. At the clericus he was introduced by the Associated Mission, and read some excellent papers. No one knew who or what he was, but being vouched for by such a body of men was enough, and he was heartily received. Imagine, then, the shock to the feelings of the clergy after losing sight of him for two months to discover that he had quietly joined the Roman Catholic Church.

The story of his religious wanderings is somewhat romantic. Four years ago he was the beloved pastor of a pretty church in Brooklyn, but doubts as to the validity of his orders and of the catholicity of the Protestant Episcopal Church caused him to enter the Roman Church. Two short years he remained a communicant in that church, then he was led back to the Episcopal fold.

But after considering the case for two years Mr. Colt was more firmly convinced than ever that the Roman was the only Catholic Church. His wife, who had been living in the East, visited him here last Spring and on her way home stopped in Chicago long enough to make her submission to Rome. His return to the Catholic Church was not delayed long, and now he is trying to get the Pope to annul his marriage, so that he may become a priest. It is announced that his wife does not object to the annulment.

CHICAGO WANTS THAT JUBILEE.

Peace Festival Committee Reverses Its Reversal of Original Decision.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Under the impulse born of a return of peace, Chicago opinion concerning the date for holding the proposed peace jubilee has revised itself a second time, returning to the original decision in favor of an Autumn celebration while National enthusiasm still runs high.

Chairman Charles Truax of the Peace Jubilee Committee and Ferdinand W. Peck held informal conferences to-day with prominent business men and secured from them statements emphatically against a postponement of the jubilee until Spring. It is believed the executive body will reverse its decision of postponement, and it is understood that Chairman Truax will be in readiness to appoint his committee as soon as a definite vote for a Fall celebration is taken.

ESCAPED FROM FORT ADAMS.

Four Privates in Military Confinement Near Newport Decamp.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Fort Adams was thrown into a state of excitement tonight by the escape of three members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Privates Valentine, Nodine, and Bosch, and Private Mansfield of the Second United States Artillery. The first three privates were serving minor sentences for attempting to desert, and Private Mansfield was held for general court-martial upon the charge of breaking open and stealing the contents of the garrison mail box, which contained many letters with money posted by members of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Private Mansfield, it is said, was found to be a well-known Boston criminal, who had served in Massachusetts State Prison.

The guardhouse from which the men escaped was inspected at 9 o'clock, and at the second inspection, at 10:45 o'clock, the four men were missing. The garrison was searched, and Lieut. S. R. White, who was officer of the guard, with a file of men, came over to the city, and, with the aid of the local police, made a thorough search. It was learned that four men answering the description of the missing men were heard arranging for passage to Fall River in a buggy.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers' Benefit.

A garden party and entertainment for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers was given at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson last evening by the guests of the Forrest House. The lawn surrounding the house was illuminated with colored lights and Japanese lanterns, while scattered about were booths where refreshments were sold. There was an interesting series of tableaus, which included "Uncle Sam Receiving Cuba," "Remember the Maine," and "Our Army and Navy." Among those who took part were Mr. H. B. Kaeppel, soloist; S. Richards, magician; Prof. C. Muller, violinist; J. Dibsits, soloist, and S. Israel, soloist. There was a large attendance, and several hun-

RELIEF WORK ONLY BEGUN.

Demands on the Resources of the Red Cross Greater Than Ever—Much to be Done in Cuba.

Members of the Cuban Relief and Red Cross Committees say that the cessation of hostilities will not cause them to relax their labors for several months. On the contrary, the demands upon them are greater now than ever. The opening of Cuban ports will give easier access to the interior of the island, and the devastation existing there will demand immediate attention.

Arrangements are now being made to supply all needy Cubans at the earliest possible day. The work will continue until the Cubans get themselves in shape to earn a livelihood.

The work of the Red Cross will probably continue longer than that of the Cuban Relief Committee. It all depends upon how long the soldiers are kept in the several camps now established.

At Montauk Point, the Red Cross, it is said, will have work to do for three months. The demands for assistance from this camp are greater than from all the others. Telegrams are hourly received at the supply depot from Howard Townsend ordering goods.

The most important order yet received came yesterday, for 100 nurses to be sent at once. The order was placed in the hands of Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, who has charge of the work of the Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses. Mrs. Cowdin said that the nurses could not all be sent at once, but that a part of this number would go every day until the whole number had been sent.

Examinations Necessary.

The Surgeon General of the army requires that all nurses shall pass an examination and enter the hospitals under the direction of the surgeons in charge. It will take several days to examine the number asked for. Besides this cause of necessary delay care will be taken to select the most efficient of the applicants. The twenty nurses previously asked for went to Montauk yesterday. Four cooks also went.

The Red Cross Committee will be put to great expense in providing all requests for assistance from Montauk, and at the meeting of the Supply Committee yesterday a call was made on all the auxiliaries for the funds now in their respective treasuries. Quite a large sum is expected from these sources. Auxiliary No. 1 responded by giving the Supply Committee $10,000, $5,000 to be spent for the troops at Montauk, and $5,000 for the men in other camps. This auxiliary had already turned over $5,000 to the committee, and yet has about $26,000 that may be drawn on.

Of the $207,000 received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer, all but about $25,000 has been spent, and debts to this amount have been contracted. So the Red Cross people say they will need more money from now on than they have needed in the past.

Money Received Yesterday.

Yesterday's contributions were as follows:

Employes of W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company, $8.90; Clarence M. Roof, $50; R. W. Phair & Co., $10; Stuart Hart, M. D., $5; J. W. Edmonds, $10; proceeds of cake, candy, and lemonade stand at Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, $5; Mizpah Circle, King's Daughters, Plainfield, N. J., $25; Central Council 131, Junior Order American Mechanics, Westfield, N. J., $4; Mrs. N. Witherill, $110; Auxiliary No. 54 of Pottstown, Penn., $20; George Fink, $2; Mrs. Sidney Bernheimer, collected at Saratoga Springs, $30; proceeds of fair by five children, given at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Carpenter, Monmouth Beach, N. J., $52; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 10, through Miss Helen Van C. de Peyster, Treasurer, $5,000; proceeds of sacred concert at Monmouth House, Spring Lake Beach, N. J., $200; Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt, $500; Messrs. Kunhardt & Co., $500. Total, $6,526.90.

At the request of Dr. Doty, the yacht Red Cross was put at the disposal of the Government yesterday, and left in the afternoon for Montauk to take fever patients to New Haven and New York hospitals.

WORK OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Additional Donations Sent to the General Supply Depot.

The Council of Jewish Women continues its valuable work in conjunction with the Red Cross Society. Since the last published report in THE TIMES, the following additional donations have been sent to the general supply depot: Seven hundred and eight suits of underwear, 100 nurses' aprons, 500 pajamas, 1,440 pairs of socks, 1,000 bed sheets, 500 pillow cases, $400 worth of delicacies, and 150 "utility bags."

The cash balance now on hand is not large, and in order to meet present and future demands, the public is urgently requested to send further contributions to the Treasurer, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, 932 Fifth Avenue. The hardest fight of all—that of science and care against pain, suffering and disease—will continue for some weeks if not months. The present need is great, and contributions, small or large, should be sent promptly.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the place hereinafter specified for Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, for transportation by the United States transport Obdam to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there they will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty: Dr. Coltra, Buffalo, N. Y., and Michael E. Hughes, Adams, Mass.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Charleston, S. C., to await transportation by the United States steamer Obdam to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the United States troops for assignment to duty: Charles W. Farr, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward A. Southall, Buffalo, N. Y.; and James Reagles, Schenectady, N. Y.

Sergt. William M. Brown, Company C, Second United States Infantry, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Aug. 12, by the commanding officer of his regiment, the soldier having accepted a commission in the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Sergt. Elisha Jackson, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry, now en route to Montauk Point, N. Y., will be sent to Augusta, Ga., to report to the commanding officer of the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on

Wanamakers

Wood and Wages

LET us put you right on one thing immediately. Do not come here for furniture expecting to find miracles. Do not come expecting to find fifty-dollar pieces for a five-dollar bill. That is beyond reason, and, while some of our merchandising is productive of surprises, it is generally reasonable and logical.

All that we agree to save you is an average of one-third of the regular, accepted, customary price. We give you the piece at just about what it cost to make it,—at the cost of the wood and the wages. In some cases we cannot do as well as this; in some cases we do even better. We are talking averages.

It is well to remember, too, that we do not sell "penny" furniture. All this stock is from prominent manufacturers who make good things. There isn't a mean piece in the lot. Yet it is cheap furniture almost beyond precedent.

Cheap furniture, certainly, but first and above all, *good* furniture. In short, the kind we both like.

Here are some facts about

Office Furniture

shown on the fifth floor. The detail does scant justice to the stock. There are eighty styles in Desks, for instance, of which we mention but five. There are 150 styles in Office Chairs and 35 styles in Directory and Office Tables. Twelve styles in Letter Files; many in Letter Press Stands.

There is infinitely less in what is told than in what remains untold. But that is always true of any stock worth talking about.

At $9—Flat top desk; top 36x24; panel back and side; 1 large and 3 small drawers.

At $9.50—Flat top desk of oak; top 32x42; panel back and side; 1 large and 3 small drawers; finely polished.

At $12—Antique oak roll-topped desk; 48 in. high, 50 in wide, 30 in. deep; drawers and compartments for books in the base. This regularly would be $16. Only a limited quantity.

At $12.50—Oak, roll top desk, 44 in. high, 42 in. wide, 30 in. deep; 3 drawers.

From this price up to $110.

REVOLVING BOOKCASES

At $6—Of quartered oak; top 17x20; 34 in. high; 2 shelves; adjustable book-rack on side.

At $7—Of quartered oak; top 18x20; 3 shelves on each side, adjustable book-rest on side.

At $10—Of quartered oak; top 16x24; 52 in. high; 4 shelves on each side; adjustable book-rest.

At $12—Of quartered oak; top 20x20; 50 in. high; 4 shelves on each side; polish finish.

Office tables, $2.25 to $36. Office chairs $1.50 to $45.

Clearing Up on Summer Dresses THERE'S plenty of time yet to wear them and to that extent they are as valuable as ever. But, of course, we cannot expect you to pay what they are worth, now. Not that they are less useful to you but because they *are* less useful to us, and you know it.

Consequently, here are tailor-made suits of Pique, Crash and Duck that we have been selling at prices up to $13.50, now marked $3.50. It would be ridiculous if it were not almost pathetic.

There are suits in Lawns and Linens that have been selling at prices up to $23.50. Now, Ten Dollars.

And the entire balance of our Organdie Dresses at $15. There is a chance! Some of these were $37.50. But this is clearing-up time.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Mattresses and Pillows WE have taken three sorts of mattresses, already priced low enough, and made them a third cheaper. They're all of good South American curled hair, 40 lbs. each, in one or two parts as preferred, and covered with best blue striped ticking.

$18 kind, now $12.50
$22 kind, now $15
$25 kind, now $18

Pillows and bolsters of pure live geese feathers, have also had prices greatly lowered, thus:

At $1.50—3 lb. Pillow, 20x30; was $2.25.
At $1.90—2½ lb. Pillow, 20x30; was $2.50.
At $2.50—5 lb. Bolster, 20x56; was $3.75.
At $3.75—5 lb. Bolster, 20x56; was $5.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SEEKS TO ANNUL MARRIAGE.

Chicago Woman Charges that Her Husband Has Another Wife Here.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Suit was begun to-day in the Superior Court by Annie Weston against Arthur Weston for annulment of marriage. She alleges that he has another wife living in New York City, from whom he has never been legally separated. The plaintiff also avers that Weston agreed before the ceremony that they should not live together until the ceremony had been performed according to the rites of the Jewish religion, and that Weston has not kept his agreement to secure the celebration of such a ceremony.

The bill of complaint states that the marriage was performed in Chicago, July 26, by Justice of the Peace John C. Murphy, and that they never lived together. The court is asked to allow the plaintiff to resume her maiden name. She is the daughter of Israel Jameson, a merchant of 616 South Canal Street, and the defendant is said to be a dentist.

"Big Bill" Mason's Friend Convicted.

Thomas Reilly, alias Cooley, whose home is at 342 East Seventy-second Street, was convicted yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions of having burglar's tools in his possession. Reilly was arrested at the Weehawken Ferry July 11, together with "Big Bill" Mason, John Murray, alias Sullivan, and George Spencer, alias Wilson. Mason was turned over to the authorities in Philadelphia, where he was wanted on a charge of murder. Spencer and Murray are

SAMPSON HERE TO-MORROW

Barring Accident, His Victorious Squadron Should Anchor Off Tompkinsville, S. I.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE NAMED

Mayor Van Wyck Returns from Saratoga and Chooses the Men to Do the Honors—How the Parade Will Form.

America's mightiest squadron is fast approaching this port, and by to-morrow afternoon, if no accidents happen, the battleships that thundered against the Spanish fortifications along Cuban and Puerto Rican coasts will anchor peacefully off Tompkinsville, S. I. They will be accoutred in all their fighting glory—the big guns projecting from turrets and sponsons; the wicked quick-firers that wrought such ruin on the Spanish armada bristling from fighting tops and decks. They will show their war paint, chipped and dirty, and the dents and scratches left by such Spanish shots as chanced to find their mark. On board will be the Admirals—Sampson and Schley—whose names sound of death to Spanish ears, and the Captains, officers, and crews who backed them so magnificently. From their flagstaffs aft will snap the Stars and Stripes, for which they fought, and from the mainmasts will flutter the homeward-bound pennant, which all sailors dearly love to see hoisted.

The fleet is expected to be at anchor off Tompkinsville before sunset to-morrow evening, and the boatmen in the vicinity of the anchorage are already figuring on the harvest they are going to reap from those who will wish to go out and see the warships or to visit those on board. One boatman remarked yesterday that for the next few weeks it will be better to own a boat off Tompkinsville than a cab in the Tenderloin.

On Saturday morning Admiral Sampson will issue an order for the vessels to dress ship, and by the hour fixed for the start up the Hudson River they will be gay with bunting. The order to get under way will be given at 10 o'clock, and the cruiser New York, commanded by Capt. F. E. Chadwick, and with Rear Admiral Sampson on board, will lead the parade. Next will come the battleship Oregon, Capt. A. S. Barker, followed by the Iowa, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and the Indiana, Capt. H. C. Taylor.

The second division will be led by the cruiser Brooklyn, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley flagship, commanded by Capt. F. A. Cook. The Texas, Capt. J. W. Philip, will follow the Brooklyn, and then will come the Massachusetts, Capt. F. J. Higginson. This is the order in which the vessels are expected to steam up the river, but it is possible that, as Admiral Sampson's squadron and that of Admiral Schley were merged into one, the vessels will be placed in the order of the rank of their Captains. If this is done, the order will be New York, Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, and Indiana. The bands of the two flagships will be drawn up on the quarter decks, and will play National airs, and the crews will be at quarters. The warships will go up the river very slowly, and when off Grant's tomb will each fire a National salute; then, turning, will steam back to the anchorage off Tompkinsville.

The President Cannot Be Here.

President McKinley will not be able to be here to help in the welcome, but the Cabinet will be represented by Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs, and possibly one or two other members.

Saturday will be almost a holiday. Many stores in the city and in the suburban towns are to be closed in order to let those who are employed in them participate in the welcoming ceremonies. The city will put on its holiday attire, and the Stars and Stripes will flutter from every available point. The shipping men are determined that the river front shall be one mass of red, white, and blue, and every pier and every ship will be dressed.

Members of the Stock Exchange got up a movement yesterday to petition the Governor to close the Exchange on Saturday. It was said that if the Stock Exchange were to close the other down-town Exchanges would follow its example. The movement, however, failed to crystallize, and business will go on as sussi.

The Citizens' Committee.

Mayor Van Wyck, who returned from Saratoga yesterday, appointed a committee of citizens to arrange for the celebration to be given on the arrival of the warships. The heads of the Police, Fire, and Dock Departments are ex-officio members of the committee. The Mayor said that the city officials should endeavor to do everything in their power to aid in making the celebration a success. The Mayor's proclamation follows:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Assembly providing for the appointment of a specity committee to arrange for the home-coming of the victorious American fleet, which is due in New York Harbor on Saturday, Aug. 20, I, Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby appoint as such committee the following-named persons, and request their presence without further notice at a meeting of said committee, to be held in the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, on Thursday, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock noon:

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, Col. Daniel Appleton, John Jacob Astor, Charles B. Alexander, John T. Agnew, H. H. Adams, A. Abraham, A. A. Ailing, John H. V. Arnold, A. H. Alker, W. J. Abbott, R. C. Alexander, J. W. Alexander, Ex-Mayor D. A. Boody, The Rev. D. J. Burrell, J. Gordon Bennett, J. H. Breslin, August Belmont, Clarence Barrett, Calvin S. Brice, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, George C. Boldt, Major S. E. Briggs, David Banks, Frederick A. Burnham, Col. W. L. Brown, Col. D. S. Brown, William Berri, H. H. Brockway, F. W. Boley, S. Brice, William C. Bryant, F. A. Brainerd, Gen. A. C. Barnes, S. W. Boocock, T. A. Beal, George A. Burrell, George A. Burwell, John A. Bell, Jr., Dr. W. T. Bull, E. G. Blackford, William Brookfield, Read Benedict, T. A. Brainiff, H. H. Bayne, G. R. Bidwell, A. Bater, G. W. Bartholomew, C. Barsotti, C. Barney, T. J. Brown, G. Blair, Gen. D. Butterfield, Ex-Mayor E. Cooper, Ex-Mayor A. C. Chaplin, Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, Rev. Robert Collyer, Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, James C. Carter, F. R. Coudert, Judge E. M. Cullen, John M. Carrere, John Claflin, J. C. Calhoun, Andrew Carnegie, James M. Constable, H. W. Cannon, Amos J. Cummings, John D. Crimmins, Gen. Howard Carroll, O. S. Cockey, Felix Campbell, William L. Cole, George C. Clausen, J. F. Cadagan, George Cromwell, Charles J. Canda, Timothy J. Campbell, Jacob A. Cantor, Alexander Caldwell, H. B. Cohen, Henry Clews, W. Astor Chanler, Henry Chauvant, George A. Chauncey, A. W. Colwell, J. S. Cornell, Samuel Conover, Col. W. H. Cochran, Bird S. Coler, Ex-Gov. J. L. Carroll, R. M. Campbell, J. K. Cilley, Gen. G. H. T. Collis, Chauncey M. Depew, Paul Dana, Silas B. Dutcher, Peter Doelger, Col. A. B. Dyer, F. Henry Dugro, Charles P. Daniel, Morris K. Jesup, William Jay, A. D. Juilliard, Darwin R. James, J. C. Juhring, Dr. Charles Jewett, J. Jerolomon, Edward J. Kling, Charles H. Knox, Gen. H. C. King, David W. King, Col. E. M. Knox, J. W. Keller, E. R. Kennedy, W. F. King, Sheppard Knapp, J. Koch, Ex-Mayor Seth Low, Bishop A.N. Littlejohn, Joseph Larocque, Edward Lauterback, Clarence E. Lexow, A. H. Lelah, E. H. Litchfield, C. H. Livermore, Charles Lanier, J. E. Levy, Edward E. Lee, F. B. Lawrence, C. R. Lawrence, C. S. Lord, P. Loesser, A. Lewiski, Bishop C. E. McDonnell, Andrew McLean, Hugh McLaughlin, St. Clair McKelway, Nicholas Muller, Brig. Gen. L. McLean, Capt. J. W. Miller, Cord Meyer, Moses May, Charles W. Morse, David McClure, Delos McCurdy, P. C. Meehan, Albert G. McDonald, John A. McCall, R. A. McCurdy, Jordan L. Mott, Ex-Gov. L. P. Morton, Robert McCafferty, Peter McGinn, James McMahon, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, A. G. Mills, Charles A. Moore, Robert Muh, James Mathews, J. J. Murphy, A. Martinez, H. D. McCord, Gen. E. L. Molineaux, Allan Macnaughtan, The Rev. C. W. Millard, Andrew McCormack, Anthony McCarthy, William Meyer, H. C. Miner, Charles R. Miller, H. W. Maxwell, Dr. James McLean, A. A. McCormick, T. W. Myers, C. H. Medicus, G. B. McClellan, D. P. Morse, A. Merrall, J. McCreery, P. F. Meyer, M. McRoberts, W. C. McCloy, J. Meehan, A. H. Mattox, Gen. M. McMahon, Gen. A. G. McCook, Gen. Wesley Merritt, A. J. Nutting, De Lancey Nicoll, D. Nicholson, Alexander E. Orr, Hermann Oelrichs, William T. O'Brien, Morgan J. O'Brien, Miles O'Brien, John T. Oakley, Oswald Ottendorfer, W. M. Olcott, C. B. Orcutt, J. H. O'Connor, Gen. E. C. O'Brien, T. J. O'Donohue, The Right Rev. Bishop H. C. Potter, Thomas C. Platt, J. Seaver Page, Judge T. W. Pittman, W. H. Porter, Augustus Peters, George L. Putnam, H. S. Pierrepont, W. F. Proctor, J. H. Parker, E. A. Pratt, W. A. Prendergast, J. Park, G. W. Plunkitt, A. Prince, L. E. Quigg, The Rev. W. C. Rhoades, Herman Ridder, Whitelaw Reid, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Dr. D. B. St. H. Roosa, Major Gen. C. F. Roe, Robert B. Roosevelt, Elihu Root, J. Hamon Rhoades, S. F. Rawson, Dr. W. H. Richardson, V. A. Robertson, H. E. Roehr, T. F. Ryan, Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Ex-Mayor F. A. Schroeder, Ex-Mayor C. A. Schieren, J. S. T. Stranahan, John Sloane, Walter Stanton, John H. Sutphin, Col. A. C. Smith, J. Edward Simmons, C. C. Shayne, Isidor Straus, Lispenard Stewart, Joseph H. Stiner, James Stillman, Edward C. Schaeffer, N. T. Sprague, William Sulzer, Nathan Straus, Dr. A. J. C. Skene, Alonzo Slote, James Severin, Frank Sanger, Dr. L. A. Sayre, Carl Schurz, S. D. Stevens, A. St. Gaudens, W. P. Spooner, H. S. Sandford, J. E. Searles, H. W. Sackett, B. C. Saunders, D. B. Sickles, R. A. C. Smith, W. F. Sheehan, J. A. Sullivan, D. A. Shaw, H. F. Sampers, J. P. Solomon, Col. C. C. Suydam, Col. H. Swords, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Gen. W. Swayne, Gen. G. M. Smith, Ex-Mayor D. F. Tieman, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Frank Tilford, James Talcott, C. L. Tiffany, J. A. Taylor, F. J. Terrell, A. Tilt, F. A. Talmadge, C. D. Tilford, J. W. Tappin, Gen. S. Thomas, Gen. H. E. Tremaine, M. Untermyer, The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Warner Van Norden, Judge C. H. Van Brunt, George M. Van Hoesen, John W. Vrooman, Frederick Van Buren, Gen. J. M. Varnum, Cornelius Van Cott, Aaron Vanderbilt, Eugene Van Schaick, John J. Vaughan, Jr., Richard Van Cott, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, L. J. Van Ingen, J. M. V. Villa, Ex-Mayor D. D. Whitney, Ex-Mayor F. W. Wurster, R. T. Wilson, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Timothy L. Woodruff, Benjamin Wood, George C. Williams, Gen. J. G. Wilson, L. C. Weir, Bartow Weeks, Charles G. Wilson, Gen. W. C. Wallace, Stephen W. White, S. M. Williams, Thomas J. Wood, W. De H. Washington, H. J. Wright, Dr. H. F. Walker, H. Watson, E. White, W. H. Williams, W. Winsor, W. Willis, J. B. Walker, I. Wardman, H. J. Wright, H. White, S. M. Williams, J. C. Yeager, William Zeigler.

John H. Starin yesterday offered to the city for Saturday the use of the steamboat Glen Island. The offer was accepted.

THE LAKE HOPATCONG CLUB.

An Elaborate Programme in Honor of the Squadron's Arrival.

The members of the Lake Hopatcong Club are to celebrate on Saturday in a manner befitting the return of Admiral Sampson's squadron. An elaborate programme of sports and games has been prepared, and a night entertainment will end with fireworks and a marine parade, with illuminations afloat and ashore. One thousand lanterns will illuminate the clubhouse, and the adjacent cottages, boathouses, and grounds will be decorated with bunting and ablaze with electric lights and lanterns.

Vice President Hobart and his family are among those now at the lake.

TO MAKE MORE EXPERIMENTS.

Lieut. Hobson Will Try New Air Bag Tests on Saturday.

Arrangements for raising the Cristobol Colon will not be completed before Saturday evening, at the earliest, and still further experiments may delay the departure of the wrecking expedition until a later date. Lieut. Hobson has found it necessary to repeat his experiments with the air bags which are to be used, together with pontoons, in floating the vessel.

The experiments of Tuesday were far from satisfactory. Lieut. Hobson found that the model of a miniature ship to be used in the tests had not been constructed according to his directions, and ordered the same to be rebuilt. He was also unable to definitely estimate the strength of the air bags in conjunction with their safety valve attachments, as the bags used exploded under various pressures.

The Lieutenant left the Army and Navy Club yesterday morning on a flying visit to Trenton, his object being to complete preparation for the coming series of tests with the wrecking apparatus. When he returned to the city early in the evening, he said:

"I expect to start for Washington to-night, and shall return to New York on Friday. Another series of tests will be made next Saturday, in which we shall use bags of a different manufacture than those formerly employed. These bags will be fitted with three types of safety valves. The experiments will be conducted upon much the same lines as those which have already taken place."

COLON A HOPELESS WRECK.

But the Maria Teresa May Be Floated in a Fortnight.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Capt. Sharp of the Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company is working vigorously to float the Maria Teresa, and expects to get her afloat within a fortnight. The Maria Teresa has a hole fifteen feet long in her bottom, close to the keel. This is being closed and stopped with unrivated plates, soldered, and cement and bagging. Capt. Sharp suggests bringing the Maria Teresa first to Santiago for temporary repairs, and then taking her to Havana, where it will be possible to patch her up sufficiently for her to undertake the voyage North.

Capt. Sharp, however, has no hopes of saving the Cristobal Colon. The Reina Mercedes and the Merrimac can be floated with little difficulty.

The Buffalo in Dry Dock.

The United States cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, which has been lying at the navy yard for some weeks, was placed in Dry Dock No. 2 yesterday. One hundred and seventy-five bluejackets were drafted from the receiving ship Vermont and sent aboard the Buffalo. The vesse will go into commission in a few days. He commander will be Capt. J. N. Hemphill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3 A. M.—177 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; H. Kohn; damage, $200.

7:10 A. M.—69 Park Street; Louis Farralasso; damage slight.

2 P. M.—420 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; A. Oreno; damage slight.

4 P. M.—468 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; occupant unknown, no damage.

7:10 P. M.—678 Tenth Avenue; George Haney; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—535 Broadway; Abraham Cohen; damage, $12,000.

7:30 P. M.—208 Clinton Street; Joseph Isman; damage, $25.

7:50 P. M.—341 East Eleventh Street; William Shearin; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—11 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Gustave Kerr; damage slight.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS DUES

Regulations for the Guidance of Officers Issued by the War Department.

LIST OF ARTICLES TAXED

Rules Substantially the Same as Those Put Into Operation in Cuba, but Rates Differ in Many Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The War Department has issued regulations for the guidance of officers concerned in the collection of duties on imports and exports, taxes, and other charges and exactions to be collected as a military contribution at ports and places in the possession of or under the control of the forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands. The regulations are substantially the same as were recently put into operation in Cuba. The rates of duty, however, differ in many important particulars. The light dues are as follows, per net ton:

On each entry of a vessel from a port or place, except from another port or place in the Philippines, in possession of the United States, .10.

On each departure of a vessel for a port or place, except for another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, .10.

On each entry of a vessel from another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, $.02.

On each departure of a vessel for another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, $.02.

The following are exempt from light dues:

A vessel belonging to or employed in the service of the Government of the United States, or a vessel of a neutral foreign Government not engaged in trade, or a vessel in distress, or a yacht belonging to an organized yacht club of the United States or of a neutral foreign nation.

The tonnage of a vessel shall be the net or register tonnage expressed in her national certificate of registry.

Goods of all kinds expressed through ports of the Philippines declared open by the United States shall pay a charge of 1 peso per 1,000 kilograms gross, as a charge for wharfage, whatever be the port of destination or nationality of the exporting vessel.

Goods of all kinds imported into ports of the Philippines, declared open by the United States and destined for transshipment to other ports of the Philippines declared open by the United States, shall pay a charge for wharfage of one-half of one peso per 1,000 kilograms gross at the port of transshipment as a due for wharfage.

Merchandise imported, exported, or shipped in transit for the use of the Government of the United States, and coal, shall be exempt from wharf charges.

Tariff on Alimentary Substances.

The following customs tariff will be collected on alimentary substances:

Live and small poultry and small game, pair, .05 pesos.

Meal, salted and jerked beef, kilo, .08.
Pork and lard, including bacon, .15.
Other kinds of meat, .05.
Butter, .20.
Salt cod and stockfish, .04.
Fresh fish, or with the salt indispensable for its preservation, .01.
Fish, salted, smoked, and pickled, .06.
Shellfish, .05.
Rice, husked or not, 100 kilos, .75.
Wheat, husked or not, .60.
Wheat flour, 2.10.
Other cereals, .50.
Flour of same, 1.00.
A.—Sugar, raw, kilo, .02.
B.—Sugar, refined, kilo, .10.
Cocoa of all kinds and origin, kilo, .12.
Coffee of all kinds and origin, kilo, .10.
Cinnamon of all kinds and origin, kilo, .12.
Cloves, kilo, .14.
Pepper, kilo, .07.
Tea of all kinds and origin, kilo, .10.
Olive oil, kilo, .12.
Common brandy of vinic alcohol, liter, .09.
a. Brandy flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs of vinic alcohol, liter, .02.
b. Common brandy, flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs, not exclusively made of vinic alcohol, i. e., those known as industrial, liter, .36.
Beer and cider by the hectoliter, 5.50 per hectoliter; in bottles, 7.75 per hectoliter.
Wines, sparkling, liter, .25.
Wines, other, liter, .12.

Exports from the Islands.

On the products of the Philippine Islands when exported therefrom there shall be collected an export tax as follows:

Abaca, raw or wrought hemp, 100 kilos gross, 75 pesos.
Indigo, 100 kilos gross, .50.
Indigo employed for dyeing, 100 kilos gross, .05.
Rice, 100 kilos gross, 2.00.
Sugar, 100 kilos gross, .10.
Cocoanuts, fresh and dried, 100 kilos gross, .10.
Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds and of whatever origin, 100 kilos gross, 3.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in the Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and New Biscay, (Luzon Islands,) 100 kilos gross, 3.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in the Visayas and Mindanao Islands, 100 kilos gross, 2.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in other provinces of the archipelago, 100 kilos gross, 1.50.
The following excise and other inland charges are made:
On distilled spirits, in casks, per liter, .02 pesos.
On distilled spirits, in bottles or flasks, per liter, .30.
On beer of all kinds, liter, .10.
On cigars and cigarettes, stamp tax on all which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption and sale, per M., 1.00.

The Free List.

The following articles shall pay no duty on their importation into the Philippine Islands:

Mineral waters.
Trees, shoots, and plants; also moss, in a natural or fresh state.
Lime, (oxide of calcium.)
Copper, gold, and silver ores.
Samples of felt, painted paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions: When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. Samples not having these indications will only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension. In order to avoid abuses, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.
Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.
Gold, silver, and platinum, in broken-up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust, and scraps.
Gold, silver, and platinum, in articles manufactured and stamped in the Philippine Islands.
Gypsum (sulphate of lime.)

Free, Subject to Conditions.

The following articles are free of duty, but subject to conditions:

Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, professions, and positions.
Casks, sacks, and large recipients of metal, imported with goods dutiable separately from such recipients, and when they are to be exported.
Carriages, trained animals, portable theatres, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily.
Furniture of persons coming to settle in the Philippine Islands, which has been in use by them.
Foreign articles destined for exhibitions held in the Philippine Islands.
Submarine telegraph cables.
Pumps intended for the salvage of vessels.
Parts of machinery, pieces of metal, and wood imported for the repair of foreign vessels which have entered ports of the Philippine Islands through stress of weather.
The metrical system of weights and measures in use by the Spanish Government will be continued. The kilogram is equivalent to 2.2046 pounds.
The monetary unit of the Philippines is the gold peso of the mint; estimate of value $1.084.
The current money heretofore in circulation in the Philippines shall be received for duties, taxes, and other exactions, in the manner and upon the same basis of valuation theretofore prevailing as that in use prior to the military and naval occupation.

1 pipe is equivalent to 1.000 quarts.

WOES OF THE CITY MAN.

Game Constable in the Adirondacks Charges Him $50 for Catching Two Trout Out of Season.

As every city sportsman knows through bitter experience, this is the golden harvest season for the game constable. This ubiquitous being, more especially the inland variety known as the "early riser" or "mountain creeper," may now be said to be in the full flush of verdant glory in the Adirondacks and other mountain resorts. His kind abounds in plentiful number near the waters of the inland lakes, where the unwary sportsman is wont to venture for trout and bass during the "close" season—which is the present—and in the fastnesses of the mountain where the deer are to be looked for. There the genus game constable in all his picturesqueness lurks like the poison ivy, a thing to be avoided.

The Adirondack game constable is usually the father or uncle of the Adirondack guide, and the two species of mountain growth are bound not only by ties of kinship, but by mutual business interests. The game constable may be said to be a species of superannuated guide, and generally depends upon the guide to beat up his game for him, in the form of joyous tourists who have not unraveled the intricacies of the game laws.

In the Summertime, when the woods are full of unsuspecting city people, the guide and Game Constable "make hay while the sun shines." The Game Constable derives his income from the State, or rather through the State, for his pay is one-half all the fines collected for violations of the game laws. The deer season, for instance, is said to "open" Aug. 15. After that date deer can be lawfully shot, but only from ambush. They can be, but rarely ever are, killed in this way, the easier method being to go "jacking," which is done at night by the sportsman affixing a lamp on his head and being paddled noiselessly about a lake by the crafty guide. The deer on the banks catch sight of the light, and stand gazing with fatal curiosity until knocked over or missed by the trembling tourist. The guide earnestly hopes the shot will be successful. If so, shortly afterward the Game Constable, who has been quietly invited to the entertainment, appears "by accident," and collects the fine. For a deer so killed the sportsman more or less cheerfully pays $100 plus the wage of the guide. The latter "sees" the Game Constable later.

The Adirondack guide always recommends deer hunting, but can be induced to conduct the enthusiastic urbanite on a fishing expedition, providing the season is "closed" and plenty of "bait" is furnished. The fine for catching a lake trout in this season is less than for killing a deer illegally, being only $25 per fish, but still the lakes and streams near the mountain resorts yield the Game Constable and the guide a goodly income, as may be learned from the following extract from a letter written to a friend here by a well-known New York man who is contributing to the State funds at Lake George for a limited period:

"Every move one makes in this part of the country costs a bunch of money, and what, with driving, hunting, and fishing, and a fine of $50 for catching two measley little brook trout under six inches long, my bank roll is somewhat reduced. Talk about farmers coming to New York and being played for suckers by 'Hungry Joe' and his crowd! They are not ace high to the ripe sucker a New Yorker makes for these countrymen. The jays nail you for a couple of dollars to guide you to a good fishing spot, and then you have to keep loading them up with booze or they forget where the fish bite best. If you go out to drive you run against a couple of toll gates no matter in what direction you go.

"I got tired of the guides and started off to whip up the trout brooks on Saturday, but I had only poor luck, and an expensive day. I caught a couple of speckled beauties about the length of my finger, and then a Game Constable came along and I had to settle. I protested that I didn't know it was against the game laws, but I had to settle just the same. I will be home soon."

MORRIS PHILLIPS'S JOKE.

The Editor Writes as to Capt. Schmittberger's "Sanity," and Anxious Inquiries Result.

As the result of a joke between Morris Phillips, the editor of The Home Journal, and Police Captain Max Schmittberger of the Tremont Station, there were many anxious inquiries being made last night relative to the well-known Police Captain's state of mind. It appears that Phillips and Schmittberger met on the Providence Line steamer Plymouth en route for Newport, where the Captain and his wife were to spend their vacation, and Phillips, in an article to his paper, after speaking of Schmittberger's splendid physical condition, raised some doubts as to the Captain's sanity.

Schmittberger, Mr. Phillips said, talked rationally enough on most subjects, but had an idea that several mutual friends of his and Phillips's were dead, whereas Phillips knew they were living. Mr. Phillips says on this subject:

He tells me that Capt. Ferdinand Frost, a retired commander of the Albany Day Line, died a year or two ago; that he accidentally shot himself with a pistol which [illegible] presented to him. Now, au contraire, I assert that this same genial and gentle Capt. Ferdinand Frost, a man of religion, and a man sixty odd years old, still resides at Tarrytown on the Hudson, and that he was sitting in an arm-chair in my office, in The Home Journal office, about two months ago. I would not doubt the sturdy policeman's mental condition, but that he also affirms that he attended the funeral of my friend, the old Hudson River Captain.

This doughty, blue-coated, brass-buttoned official tells me, moreover, that the Hon. Benjamin F. Mahierre, a former Police Commissioner, is dead; and I doubt that statement also.

I hope and believe that my old and esteemed friend, the Hon. F. F. Manierre, is still in the land of the living. If he is dead, New York has lost a good citizen; but I have not heard of his passing away. I should have attended his funeral had the news reached me. If Manierre still lives, Capt. Schmittberger's friends had better look to things; they should at least have the Captain's bumps felt. If these two good men mentioned by the Captain as dead are still in the flesh, (as of course they are,) then Capt. Schmittberger should be asked to give up his belt, and also the "billy" he wears in it. He is not a man to be trusted with either exposed or concealed weapons.

Now, while Mr. Phillips no doubt wrote and looked upon the whole matter as a joke, and Schmittberger took it in the same vein, a lot of the Captain's friends who heard of the story took it seriously, and as a result there were many surprised and inquiring persons seeking information on the subject last night, and it was not until the joke was explained to them that they were satisfied, though all expressed themselves as not having any doubt about the Captain's robust state of mind and health, and that they had some doubts as to the wisdom of circulating such a joke. Capt. Schmittberger and his wife were with Mr. Phillips at the Ocean House in Newport from Aug. 8 to 12, and those who met the Captain there said he was particularly fit and particularly sane.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night, in reference to Mr. Phillips's article, that it was too laughable and ridiculous to be considered or treated seriously. He said that while he was on his vacation recently at Newport he and a party of friends undertook, to put it plainly, "to play horse" with Mr. Phillips, and this they did, among other ways, by pretending to believe that every prominent man in New York mentioned by Mr. Phillips was dead; that they had, in fact, attended their funerals.

The Captain's comment on the whole matter was that if Mr. Phillips was foolish enough to treat as serious what was clearly a joke, he was welcome to do so.

HERMAN VON CLEFF CAUGHT.

New Yorker "Wanted" for Alleged Embezzlement, Arrested at Niles, Mich.

NILES, Mich., Aug. 17.—Van Ness Clifford, arrested here a few days ago, proves to be Herman Von Cleff, who is wanted by the Archer Manufacturing Company of New York upon the charge of embezzling nearly $8,000 from the concern while in its employ. Von Cleff fled a few months ago and, though the New York authorities have been hot on his trail, he escaped arrest.

It is alleged that since Von Cleff left the Archer Company he has swindled people in four States, and that, starting from Bridgeport, Conn., he traveled all through that State, New York, Ohio, and Michigan. His alleged method of swindling was to represent the Archer Company, and calling on barbers, take an order for goods and get whatever payment in advance he could. The orders were never forwarded. In this way it is charged, he swindled over 400 people out of amounts ranging from $1 to $35. His operations, it is said, must have netted him nearly $5,000. Von Cleff is also said to have jumped his board bill in every town where he stopped.

He is a member of a New York family, and is a nephew of the head of the Von Cleff Cutlery Factory. He has a wife and a three-year-old child living in Jersey City. Detective John T. Kelly of New York City arrived to-day and will take the prisoner

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.
Convince yourself.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY STORMS.

Lightning Destroys Three Lives—Much Valuable Property Damaged.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 17.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over this town this afternoon, the rain, which came down in torrents, together with the lightning, doing considerable damage to property. Anthony Barney, an Italian, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while mowing in the field.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 17.—Louisa G. Thomas, the eleven-year-old daughter of Joseph Thomas, an employe of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was instantly killed by lightning while playing at her home in West Boylston this afternoon.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A terrific lightning storm passed over this county late yesterday afternoon. At least half a dozen barns were struck and destroyed. Nelson Hagadorn, aged fifty, a farm hand of the town of Norway, was struck and instantly killed while standing in a barn.

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 17.—A two-story house and barn at Athol Centre, owned by Calvin Drury, was burned this afternoon. The barn was struck twice by lightning. During the storm the Athol Machine Company's building was struck by lightning, many of the employes being affected by the bolt. Hail and wind accompanied the storm, which did much damage to crops.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Lightning struck a large oil tank belonging to the Buckeye Pipe Line Company on the tank farm west of the city to-day, completely destroying 25,000 barrels of oil. A terrific explosion occurred, which shook the buildings in this city. The fire spread to outbuildings, tracks, and fences and destroyed fifteen cars belonging to the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. The total loss is estimated at $30,000.

ON THE LINKS AT NEWPORT.

Trophy Offered by the Count of Turin to be Played for Aug. 27.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The golf trophy offered by the Count of Turin will be competed for on Aug. 27 on the links of the Newport Golf Club. The match will be open to members only. The match will be 36-hole medal play, limited to 36 strokes in 18 holes. The winner of the match will receive a gold medal and have the honor of having his name engraved upon the cup, which will be retained by the club as a trophy.

A match of mixed foursomes was played this afternoon for a cup offered by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer. Miss Sands and Foxhall Keene beat Miss Wetmore and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and A. M. Coates beat Miss E. Morton and Victor Sorchan.

Miss Marie Winthrop and Milton S. Barger beat Mrs. W. S. Hopkins and A. S. Carpenter.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and William Page Thompson drew a bye.

Miss L. Morton and Charles A. Munn against Mrs. Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney have yet to play.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has offered a cup for the player who sends in the best four scores against bogey, two of which must be handed in between Aug. 23 and 27, and the other two between Sept. 6 and 10.

A MINISTER MURDERED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Rev. Samuel Breakwell, one of the oldest residents of Highwood, was assassinated on a street of that village this afternoon by Carl Pethke, a tailor, who for the last four years has lived with the former wife of his

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Opening of the Annual Session at Saratoga Yesterday.

PRESIDENT HOWE ON THE WAR

Need for Arbitration in the Disputes of Nations—An Agreement with England Favored.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The American Bar Association began its annual session here this morning. There was a large attendance of distinguished members of the bar from all parts of the country. An address of welcome was made by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals. The President, William Wirt Howe of Louisiana, read the annual address. He said, in part:

"This is the twenty-first annual meeting of our association. We are entering upon the twenty-first year of our existence, and we hope soon to attain our majority. The reports of our transactions fill twenty printed volumes. Let us hope that the society will long continue to carry on the useful work laid out for it in its constitution.

"In reviewing the work of Federal legislation during the past year, we are at once confronted with questions of war, annexation, and conquest. While we regret the absence of our accomplished and diligent Secretary, Brother John Himkley, we may put on record the reason. He is now Capt. John Hinkley of the Fifth Maryland Volunteers, and at the moment I write he is in camp at Tampa, having gone, like the brave patriot he is, to fight the battles of his country.

"Important action which may be called legislative in its character is found in the orders of the President addressed to the Secretary of War on the 18th of last month, concerning the occupation of Santiago and the administration of its civil affairs by the commanding General of the United States forces. These orders were doubtless made in view of the rules recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Leitensdorfer vs. Webb. (20 Howard, 176.) The court in that controversy had occasion to deal with the power of the Executive to establish government and law in conquered territory.

Government of Hawaii.

"The annexation of Hawaii, and the possibility of the acquisition of other islands inhabited by races quite different from our own will present many problems in law as well as politics. On the one hand we do not wish to abandon the idea of a representative republican government, devoted to the securing of the rational freedom of the individual who cheerfully obeys its laws because he has made them by himself or his mandataries. On the other hand, we are not quite prepared to believe that the gospel of the town meeting will necessarily be a means of saving grace to the islands of the tropic sea.

"We may hope for the best, but at the same time they may have reasonable fears of the future. It might be well for Congress to consider a plan of government which has existed in Louisiana at various periods of its history, sometimes called 'the administrative plan.' If this were applied to the Hawaiian Islands, the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, would appoint, say, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, and such other executive and administrative officers as might be necessary, and the whole body of officers of this kind would, ex officio, form a legislature. The statutes enacted by this legislature would be the law of the Territory—unless in contravention of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. If such a government were honestly administered it might be successful. If corruption and abuse crept in, the President of the United States could at any time remove the offenders and appoint honest and capable successors. I merely suggest this in passing, as something worthy of discussion."

International Arbitration.

The speaker then gave a summary of Congressional and State legislation for the year past, with special notice of the more important laws, and the address was concluded as follows:

"At the last two meetings of this association we have adopted without dissent resolutions in favor of some form of international arbitration. The continued use of warfare in modern days and as between nations pretending to be Christian is one of those paradoxes that may well justify the philosophy of Schopenhauer. Manifestly it is a survival of savagery. As the human race has become slowly civilized, private warfare has become almost abolished.

"The subject of international arbitration is, of course, not free from difficulty and it is often misunderstood or even misstated in popular discussion. No one will deny the right of self-defense to nations. Nor does any one propose, so far as I know, to undertake to apply the principles of arbitration as between a civilized nation on the one hand, and a people on the other so barbarous as not to be able to appreciate or observe those principles. A people may be so savage that they must be dealt with as we deal with unruly children. Nor do we propose to move too rapidly in this important matter, for it is believed that all true and abiding progress is necessarily deliberate. All we ask for is constant and sincere effort in a true direction.

"It is too late for any one to say that international arbitration is not practicable. It has been successfully tried many times during the last thirty years. At a recent conference held in this State in June last, (at Lake Mohonk,) it was stated that, during the year past, fourteen controversies had been under consideration by such tribunals. The movement in the right direction has certainly begun. We simply ask that it go on.

"We know that war is sometimes a dread necessity, and we yield precedence to no man or class of men in devotion to our common country when she deems it necessary to draw the sword. Of all the so-called learned professions, the American bar has from Colonial times, furnished by far the largest proportion of soldiers. Our friends of the clergy, if they have volunteered at all, have naturally and generally gone as Chaplains, and have done noble work as such. Our friends of the medical profession have generally gone as Surgeons, and have done noble work as such. The members of the bar have gone as soldiers, pure and simple, and every campaign, from Louisburg to Santiago, has been illustrated by their devotion. And yet we know that there is 'a more excellent way.' War may be necessary sometimes, but it is cruel and savage.

Agreement with England.

"Forty-six years ago Alfred Tennyson, who sometimes saw things with that large and lucid vision which is now and then vouchsafed to the poet's eye, in his lyric verses entitled "Hands All Round," exclaimed of our country:

"And surely after the lapse of nearly half a century the time is not less propitious for a treaty of arbitration with that great people to whom we are attached by so many ties of blood and language and literature and law, and with whom, in spite of so many superficial differences and disputes, we yet profoundly sympathize concerning those things which make for freedom and justice and truthfulness in national life. There is no question here of an 'alliance,' and we need not fear that the majestic shade of Washington can have any reason to frown upon the project. All that is suggested is that we make a beginning, that we commence an experiment which may be of immense benefit, and cannot by any possibility do any harm.

"No better beginning could be made than by taking up the subject again with England. And it may be borne in mind that not only are we of English descent, but we have among us the children of many kindred races—from Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany. A treaty once made with Great Britain, and found to be just and useful, would, no doubt, be followed by similar agreements with those other nations, and soon the enormous influence of the Anglo-Saxon, the Scandinavian, and the Teutonic peoples might be consolidated in favor of the arbitration of every international dispute which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic negotiation. May the good day soon come."

The association this afternoon nominated and elected members. The report of the General Council was submitted. The reports of the Secretary, John Hinkley of Baltimore, Md., and the Treasurer, Francis Rawlo of Philadelphia, were presented and referred, as was also that of the Executive Committee, of which President Howe of New Orleans is Chairman.

Judge Lyman D. Brewster of Connecticut to-night read a very able paper on "Uniform State Laws."

Mr. Brewster said, in part:

"The movement toward uniform State laws is no stranger to the American Bar Association. The first object stated in the 'call for a meeting to form an American Bar Association' is 'to assimilate the laws of the different States.' In fact, the American Bar Association has been the generous godfather of the conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the main object of the present paper is, if I may borrow a phrase from the law merchant, to 'negotiate a further draft on the paternal generosity.'

"It is not now necessary to restate the reasons for greater uniformity in State laws on matters of common interest alike to all the States. Nor is it needful to state the gradual growth of the conference of Commissioners, which to-day represents more than half the States and more than two-thirds (forty-eight millions) of the population of the Union."

After going over the history of the original English act passed in 1882 and the work upon the American act drafted by Mr. John J. Crawford of the New York bar, and referring to the encomiums upon it, and pointing out the differences between the American code and the English and German codes on the same subject, and speaking of the difficulties of inducing legislation for the sake of uniformity, the speaker argued that when a Legislature is presented with a uniform law which is in itself a model statute, complete and thorough, and covering the particular branch of the law treated, that legislation is influenced by a double argument—a better law for the State itself, as well as a law creating uniformity with the law of sister States.

L. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City, Mo., read a paper on "Malice as an Ingredient of a Civil Cause of Action." He said:

"By a long line of decisions of the highest authority, American and English, it had become an established proposition that an act which a party had a right to do was none the less lawful because done from a reprehensible motive. It was no more permissible to charge a party with the consequences of a lawful act upon proof of such a motive than it was for a defendant to escape responsibility for the results of his unlawful act by a showing of the best of purposes. Accurately applied, this conclusion made the word 'malice,' in whatever sense used, wholly meaningless and unnecessary in the law of torts. Its continued use, therefore, naturally resulted in introducing an element of uncertainty into a branch of the law whose rules should be fixed and stable. Rights which are uncertain or wavering are largely visionary."

Extended discussion of the topics treated followed the reading of the papers.

MORA CLAIM FEE NOT PAID.

On This Allegation a Suit to Recover $28,902 Is Begun in the Courts at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Louise S. Dwinelle, executrix of the estate of William H. DwineNe, deceased, has entered suit in the District Supreme Court against Nathaniel Page and José I. Rodriguese, alleging a breach of contract in connection with the prosecution of the Mora claim against the Kingdom of Spain.

The plaintiff alleges that on Nov. 28, 1883, the defendants entered into a contract with William H. Dwinelle, and promised to pay him for services on his part to be performed in pressing the case of Antonio Maximo Mora against Spain diplomatically and to aid the defendants, who represented Mora, in securing the indemnification due their client.

The contract stated that, in consideration of the services to be rendered by Dr. William H. Dwinelle of the City of New York in pressing the case of Mora against Spain, the defendants promised to pay him out of their fee $10,000 if the sum of $500,000 were received from Spain, the sum of $20,000 if the amount received should reach $1,000,000, and if the sum received should be less or more than the amounts mentioned Dr. Dwinelle's portion of the fee was to be in the same proportion.

The plaintiff alleges further that Dr. Dwinelle did everything in his power to press the Mora claim, spending an enormous amount of time and labor in carrying out the provisions of the contract. Sept. 14, 1895, there was paid by Spain in full settlement of the Mora claim $1,445,142.10, upon which sum the defendants received their full fees and commissions for services in connection therewith. According to the contract, the defendants thus became indebted to Dwinelle $28,902.84, which they failed to pay to him during his life, and which they neglected to pay to the plaintiff, who was made his executrix after his death, Feb. 13, 1896.

The plaintiff asks for the full sum of $28,902.84, with interest from Sept. 14, 1895.

MANY COVET PETTIT REWARD.

Still No Information as to Real Estate Man's Whereabouts.

John Pettit, the real estate speculator, is still among the missing, notwithstanding Lawyer Robinson's offer of $1,000 for news of his whereabouts, dead or alive. The usual number of persons with clues, suggestions, and advice were at the lawyer's office yesterday, but had nothing of value to offer.

From the rent receipts to tenants in the Bennett Building it appears that Samuel Trimble, Treasurer of the Pettit Realty Company before its absorption by Henry B. Sire, is now the agent of the building. Mr. Trimble affirmed this, and said he got his appointment from Henry Linus, to whom the Bennet Building was ostensibly sold. The connection of Waite and Quarrier with the company has ceased, and the company itself is making the merest pretense at existence. By his purchase of the Pettit Realty Company stock Mr. Sire also becomes the virtual owner of the Beekman Building, one of the realty company's properties.

Now that Waite and Quarrier are no longer with the company, and are alleged by Mr. Robinson not to be responsible, he will, unless a court decision is forthcoming, make a new move in the application for a receiver. He says Quarrier is collecting the profits from the properties in suit and wasting them.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Progress Made in the Efforts to Form a Combination.

The Directors of the Minnesota Iron Company held a meeting yesterday morning in the company's office in the Mills Building to consider the proposed consolidation of that company with the Illinois Steel Company. A committee, composed of President D. H. Bacon, H. H. Porter, D. O. Mills, H. M. Flagler, and Roswell P. Flower, was appointed to confer with the Illinois Steel Company.

The Directors of the Illinois Steel Company also held a session in the morning in their office at 44 Wall Street, and later it was said that the representatives of both companies held an informal conference at the office of the Illinois Steel Company, and that gratifying progress was made with the negotiations for the consolidation. It was further said that it was likely that some other kindred concerns may be taken into the consolidation, if it is effected, and that will revolutionize the iron and steel industry. Another meeting will probably be held to-day.

Price of Iron Put Up.

It was announced yesterday that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company had advanced all grades of iron 25 cents a ton.

DYNAMITED HIS HOME.

Use of Explosives in Chicago Supposedly for Revenge.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—An attempt was made last night to take the lives of John Hill, Jr., his wife, and two children by exploding a heavy charge of dynamite against Mr. Hill's residence in Belmont, a suburb of this city. None of the family suffered injury, although the frame and sash of the window where the explosive was placed were blown with great force into the bedroom where Mr. Hill was sleeping.

The perpetrators placed the missile with a pole of sufficient length to reach the second-story windows. On the end of the pole were attached a stick of dynamite and a bomb. A slow fuse was attached, and the explosive was so arranged that it was directly against the frame of the window of the bedroom on the east side of the house, the room usually occupied by Mr. Hill and his wife.

The crime is believed to have been inspired, if not executed, by race-track men, against whom Mr. Hill as an officer of the Civic Federation has conducted a crusade. Mr. Hill is a Board of Trade operator.

Corbett Goes to San Francisco.

James J. Corbett, accompanied by his wife and his brother Thomas, left here yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. Corbett stopped over in town Tuesday night, but refused to make any statement in reference to his father's crime. It was arranged yesterday between the representatives of Corbett and McCoy that the fight shall take place between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1, unless it is subsequently found that Corbett cannot return from the Pacific Coast until after that time. The Hawthorne Club, it was said, will not lay claim to the forfeit of $2,500. George Considine acted for Corbett, and William Gray for McCoy.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

A Featureless Day, with Only Two Favorites in Front.

LONGACRE BEATS BANNOCK

Another Peculiar Placing in the Last Race—Lansdale Gets the Place That Looked to be Taken by Rossifer.

The biggest crowd of the meeting went down to the Aqueduct race track yesterday, not that a particularly attractive card was offered, but to escape the heat of the city. They found little comfort, however, for it was excessively warm, only two favorites won, and a heavy rainstorm just before the horses were called to the post for the last race added to their discomfort, and they went home in open cars, wet, bedraggled, and in most cases out of pocket. The followers of Jockey Maher were all at sea. He had been set down for one day for refusing a good chance to break in the third race on Tuesday, and they have been following him so blindly that they felt lost when his name did not go up on the board.

The racing as a whole was featureless, although there were incidents in plenty to give the crowd something to talk of between races. The Stewards sat quietly in their stand, and no one would have guessed they were there, but Judge Cozier managed to attract the usual amount of attention by giving Lansdale the place in the last race, when everybody else thought Rossifer took it by a good head. Naturally he is in the best place to see, but it is surprising that he differs so frequently from "the way it looks." The colors of the jockeys were somewhat similar, and it was raining hard, and perhaps that accounts for this instance.

The first race, at six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, furnished a sensational finish, that brought the crowd to its feet. Brighton and Collateral ran a dead heat, with Ten Spot only a neck behind. A field of ten faced the starter, and they were quickly dispatched to a straggling start. Decide, the favorite, and Ten Spot jumped to the front and made the pace a hot one up the back stretch and around the turn, with the others straggling behind. As they rounded into the stretch, Collateral moved up to the leaders, and Gatewood, on Brighton, was seen to be hard at work eight lengths behind on the outside. Nobody thought he had a chance, but he was struggling gamely and gradually narrowing the distance.

At the sixteenth pole Decide had enough and Ten Spot and Collateral began driving desperately. Brighton was coming, however, under whip and spur, and with a great burst of speed managed to get up just as the wire was reached for a dead heat with Collateral and Ten Spot only a neck away. The crowd cheered, although all three were long shots, with little following. The owners decided to divide the purse.

The second and fourth races were three-horse affairs that had little to recommend them. Mr. Clancy's maxime Gomez was the favorite for the second and won in the hollowest kind of a gallop from Woodranger and High Priest. Bannock, the favorite for the fourth race, however, was not good enough at the weights to beat the greatly improved Longacre, who, moreover, shows a fondness for the long stretch at Aqueduct. Lady Marian made the pace a hot one, but could not stay, and finished a bad last.

The feature of the third race was the worst start of the meeting, and even then the struggle was one of the best of the day. Ninety Cents and Ben Viking had lengths the best of it at first, with Kirkwood, the favorite, far behind. Cunningham, who had the mount, rode a good race, however, and in a driving finish was only beaten a head by Ben Viking, on whom Sims had to work vigorously. With an even break, Kirkwood could hardly have lost.

The Gardner was the second favorite to land, winning the fifth race easily, and Her Own took the last in a driving rain, while Lansdale got the place as spoken of above. Then the crowd went home, and one regular was heard to remark: "I am glad this only lasts a week." It was not hard to tell what the others were thinking.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:16. No bid for the winner.

1—*Brighton, Mrs. M. C. Lyles's ch. g., 4 years, by Forester-Excellent, 109 pounds, $300, 12 to 5 to 1.....(Gatewood)
2—*Collateral, J. E. McCarthy's ch. f., 4, 107, $300, 10 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Ten Spot, Robert Clarke's b. g., 4, 101, 15 to 1.....(Moody)
*Dead heat. Purse divided.

Calculation, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Decide, 4, 106, 13 to 10, (Cunningham;) Athy, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Blissful, 3, 98, 5 to 1, (Kitley;) Billall, 4, 103, 10 to 1, (James;) Leo Lake, aged, 104, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Game Boy, 3, 95, 30 to 1, (M. Michaels,) also ran and finished as named.

Dead heat in a drive; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43. No bid for the winner:

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 99 pounds, $300, 6 to 5 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. g., 3, 101, 3 to 1.....(James)
3—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3, 102, 8 to 5.....(Songer)

Won easily by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09. No bid for the winner.

1—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexander's b. c., by Long Taw or Viking-Sorceress, $500, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Sims)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 110, even.....(Cunningham)
3—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. g., 107, 5 to 1.....(Songer)

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

Country Dance, 107, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Loch Fyne, 102, 60 to 1, (Moody,) and Savory, 105, 30 to 1, (J. Daly,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:44 2-5.

1—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 103 pounds, 2 to 1 and out.....(Moody)
2—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. c., 4, 126, 4 to 5.....(Songer)
3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 98, 4 to 1.....(James)

Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 2-5.

1—The Gardner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Pansy, 110 pounds, even and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., 107, 5 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Heroics, T. Costelli's b. g., 107, 15 to 1.....(Coyle)

Meddlesome, 110, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Ben Blue, 116, 3 to 1, (C. Sloane;) The Mascot, 110, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Subject, 107, 12 to 1, (James;) Wildairs, 107, 50 to 1, (Bergen;) Nike, 107, 60 to 1, (McCreery;) Godfrey, 110, 60 to 1, (Cowman,) and Conover, 107, 60 to 1, (Daly,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $500 in 1897 or 1898. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to the second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44. No bid for the winner.

1—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. f., 4 years, by Galore-Queen's Own, $500, 106 pounds, 6 to 1 and even.....(James)
2—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 94, 9 to 5.....(Moody)
3—Rossifer, G. F. Johnson's ch. g., 4, 102, 6 to 1.....(Bergen)

Nigger Baby, 101, 5 to 2, (Coyle,) and Octave, 8, 96, 10 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For Maiden two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Domineer	110	Dr. Fitzsimmons	110
Northumberland	110	Yuletide	110
Ben Blue	110	Highwater	107
Improvident	110	Lowna	107
Somers	110	Seraphic	107
Eighteen Carat	110	Crown	107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Ben Ronald	110	Lennep	102
Campania	108	Frohman	90
Lansdale	107		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

Bachelberg	109	Headlight II	103
Tanis	106	Viventa	100
Debride	103	Vanness	98
Squan	100	Frohman	92
Swamp Angel	100	Pentecost	90

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Handicap. Five furlongs.

Clate	119	Passaic	109
Vikings	116	Mail Bag	105
Prince of Wales	114	Little Reggie	100
Orlando	112	Sister Fox	95

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Debride	111	Headlight II	108
Her Own	109	Chenille	105
Lansdale	109	Charagrace	107
Rossifer	109	Maximo Gomez	99
King T	108	Vanness	98
Squan	105	Sculptor	95

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. One mile.

Banquo	112	Torreon	112
Mr. Kaltenbach	112	Hardy C	109
Harry Crawford	112	Dr. Withrow	109
Grass	112	Duchess Annetta	107
Father	112	A Russe	107
Nero	112	Fennetta	107

SELLING RACES AT SARATOGA.

Water Girl, Nearest, Judge Wardell, and Flavius Winners.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—Selling races were in order at Saratoga to-day. The attendance was light on account of unpleasant weather; track poor. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Water Girl, 114 pounds, (Clawson,) 9 to 10 and out, won by four lengths; Belle of Troy, 114, (Sovereign,) 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck; Anitra, 114, (Taral,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:11¾. Gold Mine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Nearest, 104 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by a length; Saratoga, 101, (Clawson,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths; Organ Pilot, 118, (Gray,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Hurns, Roundsman, and Fred W. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Knight of the Garter, 102½ pounds, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1 and even, won by twelve lengths; Ben Ino, 96, (T. Sloane,) 7 to 10 and out, second by four lengths; Wax Toy, 101, (Gray,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:15¼. Henchman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. Judge Wardell, 100½ pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by a neck; Damocles, 107, (A Barrett,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by a length; Charentus, 113, (Taral,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:24. Hampden and Marslan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Flavius, 118 pounds, (Taral,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a head; Ree Mitchell, 113, (Knapp,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths; Sol, 107, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05¼. Monu, Hopscotch, and Semicolon also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners since May 6. By subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added, of which $80 to the second and $40 to the third. One mile. Entries to close at 12:30 P. M. to-morrow.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $400 added; of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. Six furlongs. Ahoma, 122 pounds; Miss Mitchell, 108; Chappaqua, 111; Kinley Mack, 118; Lady Lindsay, 108; St. Lorenzo, 111.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, or $5, if declared, to the winner, with $400 added, of which $60 to the second and $40 to the third. Seven furlongs. Continental, 128 pounds; Domitor, 117; Glonoine, 107; Arquebus, 100; Orion, 98; Loiterer, 117; Gala Day, 105; Roundsman, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—The United States Hotel Sales for three-year-olds; $50 each, $30 forfeit, with $1,000 added by the proprietors of the United States Hotel, of which $250 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a furlong. Nuto, 112 pounds; Lakewreck, 111; George Keene, 126; Banished, 112; Central Trust, 112; Pink Coat, 108; Warrenton, 112.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—After the first heat of the rich Queen City trot had been decided in favor of the Western mare, Mattie Patterson, at Fort Erie this afternoon, a perfect deluge struck the track. In a few moments the place was a terrible sea of mud, and the entire second day's programme of the Grand Circuit meeting went over until to-morrow. The judges to-day fined Sam P. Wilson $100 and H. James $50 for the jiggling with Split Silk and Arbuteskan in the 2:28 pace yesterday. The unfinished summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,500. (Unfinished.)

Indiana, b. g., by King of Belair, (McCarthy)	1
Democracy, gr. h., (O'Neil)	2
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., (Geers)	3
Kl angeline, ro. m., (McLaughlin)	4
Cashman, ch. h., (Kinney)	5
Heirloom, ch. h., (Ward)	6

Time—2:09¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; Queen City Stake, $5,000. (Unfinished.)

Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Vilander, (G. Saunders)	1
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)	2
Surpol, gr. h., (J. Curry)	3
Big Timber, b. h., (Earing)	4
Directum Kelly, b. h., (Kelly)	5
Improvidence, b. m., (Joe Rea)	6
True Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	7
Quarterstaff, b. h., (Starr)	8
Castleton, br. g., (Spears)	9

Time—2:14.

At Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 17.—At the Pawtucket Driving Park this afternoon a two days' meet was begun. In the first heat of the 2:18 class the track record of 2:20¼ was broken by A. M. Atheridge's J. H. B., who covered the mile in 2:20 flat. The track was a trifle heavy. Summaries:

2:50 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $300.

Miss Maxie, ch. m., R. M. Gillies, Medford, Mass.	3	1	1	1
Mars Chan, b. g., J. J. Bowen, Medford, Mass.	1	2	2	2
Pearl, ch. m., T. Bennett, Jr., Danielson, Conn.	2	3	3	3
Daryl, b. g.	5	4	4	4
Sunland King, blk. g.	4	dis.		
Joan T., ch. g.	6	dis.		

Time—2:26½; 2:28; 2:27½; 2:28½.

2:18 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $400.

Sally Bush, gr. m., H. B. Jones, Franklin Park, Mass.	2	5	1	1
J. H. B., b. g., A. M. Atheridge, Norwich, Conn.	1	1	3	2
Mary, ch. g., Samuel Hyde, Fall River, Mass.	4	3	2	4
Lady Bismarck, ch. m.	3	2	5	5
Evelyn, b. m., A. McDonald, Medford, Mass.	5	4	4	3
Charlie G., blk. g.	Dis.			
Jenny Hale, br. m.	Dis.			

Time—2:20; 2:24½; 2:25½; 2:22½; 2:25¼.

At Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 17.—There was a good attendance at the second days' racing of the August meet, and the sport was excellent. The judges changed the driver behind Eros, Jr., after the fourth heat of the 2:26 class, but it made no difference. Summaries:

2:35 Class.—Pacing or trotting; purse, $200.

Alpine, ch. s., (Foley)	4	1	1	1
Berthold, b. g., (Smart)	1	1	2	2
Winola, b. m., (Clark)	2	4	3	3
Florence S., b. m., (Cook)	3	3	4	4
Barney B., ch. g., (Quinn)	5	5	dr.	
Avenda, br. g., (Roberts)	dis			

Time—2:27¼; 2:21¼; 2:21½; 2:23½.

2:26 Class.—Pacing or trotting; purse $250.

Bertolus, ch. h., (Allen)	4	3	1	1
Eros, Jr., b. g., (Moriarity)	1	1	2	3
Quarter Cup, b. g., (Smart)	3	2	3	4
Minnie B., blk. m., (Jenkins)	2	9	8	2
Nettie C., ch. m., (Clarke)	8	8	5	5
Tony C., b. g., (Douglass)	9	6	6	6
Bijou, br. m., (Prew)	6	7	7	7
McGinty, b. g., (Ross)	5	7	6	dr
Maggie H., b. m., (Burgess)	10	dr		
Agastone, ch. h., (Rodgers)	dis			

Time—2:25¼; 2:24¼; 2:25½; 2:25¼; 2:24½.

2:22 Class.—Pacing or trotting; purse, $250.

Joan, b. g., (Cotter)	1	1	1
Raiphone, br. m., (Smith)	4	2	2
Lochiel, b. g., (Kervick)	2	3	3
Ed. Valentine, b. g., (Startevant)	3	5	6
Walter J., ch. g., (Clarke)	6	4	4
Mary Holly, b. m., (Strong)	5	6	5
Marengo, b. g., (Holmes)	7	7	7

Time—2:20½; 2:20; 2:21½.

At Old Orchard.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 17.—A heavy shower which descended after three fast heats had been pulled off, shortened to-day's race programme. The third trotting. Nemoline, blk. m., Springfield, Mass., took two heats in the 2:13 trot, and Sterling, ch. s., a New York horse, won the only heat in the 2:10 pace. Nemoline's time was 2:11¼ and 2:15, and Sterling's time, 2:11.

Spain's Cuban Debt.

From The London Standard.

Though the United States does not ask Spain for a war indemnity, great disappointment is expressed that they decline to recognise, or to make Cuba recognise, part of the Cuban debts which Spain has guaranteed. When the rebellion began in February, 1895, the Cuban debt amounted to about £24,000,000 of nominal 6 per cent. redeemable stock, issued in 1886, and £7,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock issued in 1890. The last rebellion has obliged Spain to guarantee £60,000,000 more of stock issued to provide money for the Cuban Treasury. This does not include arrears still due in the West Indies, amounting to £20,000,000, and the money raised in Spain since the beginning of the struggle with the United States for the expenses of the war. Spanish financiers are naturally displeased at the prospect of Spain having to undertake to saddle her finances with the interest and amortisation of over £100,000,000 nominal of the Cuban Treasury debts, besides the burdens the war with America will also impose upon the Spanish taxpayer, to say nothing of the outlay necessary to create a new navy and pacify the Philippine Islands, where Spain has also guaranteed £8,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds issued in 1897, and hardly knows how much more since spent at Manila. Barely £4,000,000 of Cuban bonds, chiefly 6 per cents. of 1886, are held by foreigners, mostly French and Germans. The rest is held by Spaniards and by the Bank of Spain, which at present holds over £40,000,000 nominal of stocks, upon which it advanced the Cuban Treasury more than £32,000,000 for the expenses of the Cuban rebellion, with the guarantee of the Insular Treasury.

NEW YORKS WIN AGAIN

With Breitenstein Pitching, the Cincinnatis Fail to Break Their Winning Streak.

THE GERMAN WAS UNSTEADY

Meekin, on the Other Hand, Was in Fine Form.—Three Base Hits by Davis and Gleason Score Two Runs—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	67	35	.657
Cincinnati	67	38	.638
Baltimore	59	38	.608
Cleveland	59	41	.590
New York	57	43	.570
Chicago	55	48	.534
Pittsburg	51	49	.510
Philadelphia	46	51	.474
Brooklyn	38	59	.392
Louisville	35	64	.372
Washington	36	63	.364
St. Louis	30	74	.288

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 2.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 5.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

The Cincinnatis, with the help of Breitenstein, could not break the New Yorks' winning streak at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Westerners were again compelled to swallow the pill of defeat. The dose must have tasted very bitter, as the Bostons added another victory to their credit, giving them a clear lead in the pennant race. Breitenstein's "ten-thousand-dollar arm" was a little bit out of gear yesterday; not so with Meekin, who pitched a consistent game from start to finish. The locals would have shut out the erstwhile leaders but for a poor decision. The German gave seven bases on balls, but allowed the New Yorks only six hits, three of which helped to score runs. He seemed unable to handle the wet ball in the fourth and seventh innings. Meekin never lost control of the ball.

The spectators who occupied places in the open stand had an uncomfortable time of it. Just before the third inning began a windstorm visited the grounds and nearly blinded the bleacherites with dust. It became very dark, and Umpire Gaffney called a halt. After the dust had cleared away, the sky brightened up some, and the game was continued. A little later the rain began to fall, and the crowd made a dash for shelter. The game continued, however, and the crowd soon returned and sat in the wet until Umpire Gaffney thought it was too dark to play, and called the game, after the visitors had played their half of the eighth inning.

The New Yorks won the game in the fourth inning, when Davis and Gleason hit for three bases, the ball dropping in practically the same place between left and centre field each time. In both instances the ball rolled to the ropes, but sharp fielding by McBride shut off chances for a home run. Doyle's retirement at first sent Gleason across the plate after he made his three bagger. The visitors came dangerously near to scoring at several stages of the game, but sharp fielding by Joyce, Davis, Grady, and Warner killed their chances.

The Cincinnatis' only only run was a gift. Corcoran reached first on a base on balls, and Beckley hit to Joyce, who threw the ball to Davis for a force-out at second. Davis dropped the ball, but

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DESERVED PRAISE.

"If foreign observers might presume to have an opinion upon his conduct, it would probably be that President McKINLEY has kept his finger constantly upon the National pulse and has known how to stimulate and direct National thought without too markedly outrunning its movement. Everything has been done in the open, every move has been discussed as a possibility all over the United States before the Government was irrevocably committed one way or the other, and the result of this cautious, tentative policy is that where he stands at this moment the President has the whole American people at his back. We do not know that there can be any higher statesmanship for a President governing under the Constitution of the United States."—London Times.

It was reserved for a foreign newspaper to give a clear and exact explanation of the marked increase of public confidence which the President has received since the beginning of his term, and especially since the trouble with Spain became acute.

When he was nominated for the Presidency Mr. McKINLEY was known as an extreme partisan, and especially as a fanatical and exclusive advocate of one doctrine of his party. Those who favored his nomination tried to persuade themselves and to persuade others that the issue which he impersonated could be pushed to the front so as to displace the real issue, and that Republicans might safely divide upon the issue of an honest currency if they were only united upon the necessity of protection. Mr. McKINLEY showed himself subject to that delusion weeks after he became a candidate.

After his election he postponed his personal opinions to the evident belief of those who had elected him. He recognized the supremacy of the issue upon which he was elected and the fact that hundreds of thousands of those who had voted for him were not of his party by putting his own partisanship in the background. When domestic questions were superseded by a foreign question, he lost sight of his partisanship entirely and became an American citizen and the representative of all his countrymen. He set the example of making party differences to cease at the water's edge.

It is true that the President has "done everything in the open," even to the horror of European diplomatists and European military men. He has taken the judgment of the country in advance, instead of appealing to it afterward. His retention of the incompetent head of the War Department after repeated and cumulative exhibitions of his incompetency is the only marked exception we recall to his rule of acting upon the public judgment. That exception we cannot believe he will permit to remain. The rule is not only good. It is the only rule for the Chief Magistrate of a country which professes to be governed by public opinion. The Government of the United States, since the war with Spain became inevitable, has been in truth government of the people, by the people, for the people.

GOV. BLACK'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Gov. BLACK has no chance of a second term, and seems to accept the inevitable. He will go out with a record that cannot be considered even creditable.

And yet he has had such an opportunity as never comes twice to the same man—one similar to that which made TILDEN the strongest candidate his party had had for a generation, and would have made him President but for complications peculiar to an exceptional time.

The enlargement and improvement of New York's canal system was a vast work in which there was a keen public interest. The Governor's power and responsibility were complete, and he could make it the glory of his administration. He found a proved political jobber in charge of the system, but the term of the Superintendent of Public Works expires with that of the Governor who appoints him.

Gov. BLACK should have appreciated the requirements of the canal undertaking, as to cost and as to capable and honest management, and should have used his opportunity to appoint a Superintendent fit for the emergency. But after casting derisive epithets at reformers and giving a lobbyist an office of peculiar trust, he deliberately reappointed ALDRIDGE.

That error could have been rectified, for the Governor has power to suspend or remove the Superintendent of Public Works "whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require," and ALDRIDGE is in office yet. No reparation for these wrongs can be made by appointing an honest and capable commission to uncover their consequences and show how shameful they are.

The canal opportunity has been the ruin of BLACK instead of the making of him, because he has made evil use of it. He has tried to serve two masters. He truckled to bossism in appointing PAYN, retaining ALDRIDGE, deriding civil service reform, and trying to make the merit system limp by extracting the starch, and in pleasing PLATT in what related to Greater New York and its charter.

Then he strove to get credit for independence in his second year by resisting some of PLATT's schemes in the Legislature and securing their defeat, and by insisting upon uncovering all the canal scandal. Having spent one year in repelling independents and reformers, he proceeded to allenate the "machine" element of his party. Finally, with his mongrel election law, for which there was neither need nor demand, he pleased nobody but himself.

The Governor has compassed his own political ruin and reduced his party to dependence upon distrust of its opponents for hope of success in a year when, with a decent record, it could easily have had things its own way.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

There is no doubt about the infuriating effect of the procedure of the German Navy. The news of the carrying away of Gen. AUGUSTIN from Manila comes oddly at the same time with Ambassador WHITE's assurance of the friendly and correct conduct of the German Government. It is now explained, by way of Berlin, that the German warship took the Spaniard away by permission of Admiral DEWEY. If that had been announced, together with the arrival at Hongkong, it would have saved some exasperation, supposing it to be true.

But then it is not the object of the German Navy to save exasperation. Rather it seems to be the object of that navy to produce exasperation. Whatever the object that is the effect of its performances. STEVENSON says that it was the infuriation of Americans with the behavior of the German Consul and the German ships of war at Samoa that led to the creation of the new navy of the United States, and indeed it was much like the exhibitions of international good manners to which Admiral VON DIEDERICH has been treating a startled world in Manila Bay. But perhaps the effect produced was not the fault either of the German Admiral at Samoa or of the German Admiral at Manila. We are prone to think of the German Navy as a real navy, with a history and traditions and standards of behavior, like our own or the British or the French or even the Spanish. The officers of none of these navies give offense unless they mean to give it. But it by no means follows that a German naval officer means to give offense because he happens to give it.

We must not forget that the German Navy is a mere "parvenu" except that it has not thus far succeeded in doing anything. Its achievements in war are a blank. It is the creation of day before yesterday. When the Kaiser, in that bathetic interchange of speeches at Kiel, tried to make out a German naval tradition he had to go back to the Hanseatic traders and pirates of the fifteenth century, and there is a great gap between that time and the end of the nineteenth. For a century past officers of the real navies of the world have had a continuous tradition of behavior under the various exigencies of their profession. The German naval officers have had to invent a code of deportment for themselves or to fall back upon that of the Hanseatic pirates. It was not to be expected that they should succeed very well. It is not perhaps in this particular field that the German genius shines most. What we should expect of a brand-new navy is what we should expect of a parvenu in private life. We should expect it to talk loud and swagger and make itself conspicuous in season and out of season, and distinguish itself from persons of established position by blustering. This is just what we find. And yet the parvenu may be a good fellow at heart, and after a few generations, if the German Navy lasts so long, we may expect its officers to behave like naval officers and not like Hanseatic pirates.

ASPHALT ON SIXTH AVENUE.

The petition of property owners for an asphalt pavement for Sixth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Twenty-third Streets, is certainly supported by very strong arguments.

There is no area of like extent in the country—we doubt if there is in the world—where more retail trade is carried on day by day the year round than in this half mile of Sixth Avenue. The street, happily, is a wide one, and in that respect admirably adapted to the business which has grown up there. But it is cut by the elevated railroad structure through its centre, with the surface line under it, and its pavement, except for one block, is the old-fashioned and thoroughly unfit stone. Asphalt, for such a neighborhood, is the best pavement known. It is smooth, relatively quiet, and readily kept clean. These are advantages to which the business men of Sixth Avenue are peculiarly entitled, because they are particularly needed in their trade, and because by their wealth and enterprise these men contribute very largely to the welfare of the city.

THE ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS' TRIUMPH.

In a period of time when history is rapidly making and the air is filled with the noise of great events men are, perhaps too apt to feel themselves old in knowledge and experience and vastly superior to their predecessors of a quieter and less eventful age. That may be one of the reasons for the seeming triumph of the anti-vaccinationists in England at this moment. Certainly the passing through its third reading in the House of Commons of the new Vaccination bill burdened by the preposterous and nullifying "conscience clause" is not to be accounted for on any ordinary grounds.

The question of vaccination is not an open question. It is not a matter of opinion whether or not the dread malady called smallpox has been practically suppressed in countries in which vaccination is made compulsory by law. The anti-vaccinationist is a familiar species of crank, whose utterances sensible folks long since ceased to heed. He has not even so good an excuse for his prejudice as the anti-vivisectionist. His arguments are absurdly fallacious. His sudden acquirement of large influence in the British Parliament, in an hour when the Anglo-Saxon race is feeling particularly proud of itself, may have been devised by Providence to warn us all that the race has not yet developed to perfection. It certainly ought to make every decent Englishman feel ashamed.

The Vaccination bill itself, reinforcing the compulsory law of thirty years ago, is a wise measure, taking into account the latest development of medical science. But a clause has crept into it exempting from penalty any "parent or other person" who can "satisfy Justices in petty sessions that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child." No enemy of vaccination could ask better than to have England's compulsory vaccination law nullified by that clause.

A PENALTY FOR CRITICISM.

The verdict of a Liverpool jury, made up, presumably, of hard-headed, practical, unimaginative Britons, in a recent theatrical case would not seem important, or even worth remembering—so common are the vagaries of juries in civil cases—if it did not establish a legal precedent which may serve as a stumbling block in the way of honest dramatic criticism in England. The most honest, the most painstaking, thoughtful and expert criticism of stage plays and players in England, to be sure, is of as small practical value, relatively, as it is in this country; but it affords some sort of aesthetic gratification to a few readers of the public prints, it stimulates a sensible young actor to renewed effort occasionally, and it helps, in its little way, the half dozen ambitious playwrights of Great Britain. It serves, therefore, a nobler if not a more practical purpose than the endless columns of puffery and "gossip" about the stage that feed the vanity of public performers, advertise the ventures of the speculative managers and give to idle tongues themes for chatter. But this is not exactly to the point.

The suit was brought by EDMUND TEARLE, faintly remembered here as a burly but unimpressive Thane to the incoherent Lady Macbeth of ADELAIDE RISTORI in the day of her decline, and since established as a provincial actor-manager in Great Britain; and the defendants were the publishers of The Birmingham Daily Post. The cause of the action was a report, review or critique of a performance of a play called "The Youthful Martyrs of Rome," said to be a dramatization of a religious story by Cardinal WISEMAN, but obviously produced because of its resemblance to WILSON BARRETT'S "The Sign of the Cross," which had been prodigiously successful. Excepting for the single statement that a certain painted scene was a daub—a matter upon which the ordinary juror is quite incompetent to form an opinion—this report of the performance did not severely treat of its aesthetic or technical side, and its statements that the "torture scene" was revolting, and that some persons left the theatre because the performanee disgusted them, were supported by the testimony of witnesses. Yet the verdict, carrying costs, was for the plaintiff, who had invited the writer of the report to see the show, with the understanding that that one man's honest opinion of its merits should be printed in the newspaper. In the course of the trial, too, the presiding Justice set forth as good law that "a critic, if he is a critic at all, must always have a margin of discretion, and if he expressed an opinion, and it is an honest opinion, whether right or wrong, it is not libelous."

If this verdict stands, and is used as a precedent, Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER, Mr. ARTHUR WALKELEY, Mr. EDWARD ROSE, Mr. NESBIT and the dozen other English gentlemen who are writing interesting and sincere dramatic criticism may have to follow Mr. BERNARD SHAW'S course and marry rich wives, or, if they are wedded already, go into some other and less dangerous business. The extinction of dramatic criticism in England would be some sort of a loss, but no philanthropist is likely to provide newspapers to publish it after it has been finally condemned as illegal.

When it has become as extinct as the great auk and the American opponents of the war with Spain we are quite certain, too, that the actors and managers will sadly feel its loss. For though severe criticism of himself the actor (even he of two weeks' experience) always knows to be false and malicious, yet the severest criticism of his fellows and his rivals he knows to be wise and true and of healthful effect to his profession.

A distinguished naval officer writes to us, in reference to a recent "explanation" of Admiral SAMPSON'S appointment to the command of the Atlantic Squadron:

"There was but one reason for the appointment. It was simple fitness for the post and confidence in that fitness on the part of the Navy Department. He has the enthusiastic regard and affection of the Captains of his fleet, who are the men who best know where honor should fall in such a case. * * * In the meantime, our press is largely engaged in degrading the service and the country in attacks upon the most modest, kindly, and single-minded man I have ever known and one at whose door (as will be seen) lies the credit and the whole credit of this campaign."

When the complete history of the Spanish-American war shall be written and another Pope shall have sat in St. PETER'S chair, the part played by LEO XIII. in the late conflict will probably appear more significant than it does at present. No action of the Holy Father can be brought up that will not weigh well in the balance of future conditions. He has not been unmindful of the fact that "the world do move." Bearing closer parental relations with Spain than toward any other country, he has admonished that Government in a parental way; he has asked this Government to protect his priests in the Philippines; he has even held himself ready to advise should his advice be sought. His modesty and his discretion in all things will certainly aid in the civilizing work that is before us in our new territory, the more that they shine by contrast. The Holy Father has been a direct contradiction to his predecessors in the Pontifical See. They lived under different conditions, however; but now, as then, the greatest diplomatists in the world are those of the Vatican College.

While most of the British Liberal papers are asserting that the brightest thing that BISMARCK ever said was when he likened Lord SALISBURY unto "a lath painted to look like iron," they overlook the fact that the expression was a favorite one with the old Imperial Chancellor. It was not original with him, for it seems that it was originally applied by Madame DE STAEL to MARBOIS, NAPOLEON'S Minister of Finance. If BISMARCK actually applied it to the master of Hatfield he was but repeating himself with a different target. He had, as far back as 1870, applied the epithet to NAPOLEON III., the circumstance of which can be found in several memoirs of the times. A writer in The Westminster declares that Count IGNATIEFF was the author of the application to LORD SALISBURY which was made at the time of the Constantinople Convention in 1876. Another story has it that Count CORTI was first to apply it to the British Premier. It doesn't matter particularly by whom the phrase was first used, but the story that BISMARCK once flung it at SALISBURY is particularly exasperating to the Tory press just now.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Mexican philosopher whose views were quoted in this column recently included roll-top desks among the many troubles which Yankee domination would inflict upon the inhabitants of our new possessions. Animosity against that particular article of furniture, and dread of its consequences and implications, seemed at first thought to be merely funny, but, maturer consideration of the subject has convinced us that there is depth and seriousness in the Mexican philosopher's idea, and that not without justification does he regard roll-top desks as things to be reprehended—at least by anybody who thinks there is any value in the doctrines once formulated and lived on the shore of Walden Pond. For the doing of work at a desk of this sort must almost of necessity be the doing of work by a man who has already earned money enough to spend either all of his time, or more of it than he does, in libraries, or by trout streams, or on golf links, or in contemplative idleness under a greenwood tree. The man at a roll-top desk, it can fairly be assumed, has oversupplied himself with needs, and, whatever forms of unwisdom can justly be charged against the Spanish-Americans, they do know how to get along without many of our artificial necessities, and contented leisure—the most peculiar of treasures—is much more easily and quickly obtained by them now than it will be after they have been subjected to the process of Americanization. The Mexican philosopher has reason to fear the roll-top desk, and, wiser than those who laughed at him, he sees that its introduction in lands of simple habits involves a hastening of life much more surely than an elevation of it.

—"Curious" is the word which an English observer of the bombardment of Manila used in describing the apparently automatic arrangement of foreign warships while the guns were playing on the doomed city. National sympathies and repulsions were hard at work, and the sometimes derided theory that mind can move matter was proved true by the drawing near to their Spanish friends of the German and French vessels, and the contrary motion of those belonging to England and Japan toward the American ships. The result—the formation of what amounted to two hostile fleets, instead of one fleet assaulting Spain under the watchful eyes of four neutral fleets—has been carefully memorized in the United States. And "curious," though generally a dubious and inaccurate epithet, in this instance fitted exactly, and had employment for all of its many and widely diverse meanings. The gravitation of the ships was "careful," it was "remarkable," it was "queer," "unusual," and "calculated to awaken inquisitive interest." A dozen more significances can be found by anybody with a dictionary and the energy to use it. Moreover, several Governments will be "curious" to see the further workings of these mystical forces. The spectacle will be as interesting as the formation of a crystal from a saturated and evaporating solution.

—England has an organization which the members call "The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty," and which is called by outsiders "The Anti-Goth-and-Vandal Association." These two names, between them, sufficiently indicate the society's purpose, and the comment of the London papers shows that its work is both worth doing and well done. A synopsis of the report presented at the recent annual meeting shows that in the period covered the trust had acquired an open space at Toy's Hill, in Kent, and the Joiners' Hall at Salisbury. Negotiations had been opened with regard to the acquisition of Tintern Abbey. The trust had decided to oppose the Lynmouth and Minehead Light Railway, and the Council laid it down that access should be provided to places of natural beauty, but that lines should not be built through them. The report acknowledged with thanks the efforts that had been made to save Church Row, Hampstead; and the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in selling the Monk's Barn, Peterborough, without a thought to its subsequent fate, was referred to as scandalous. A hope was expressed that the suggestion that the buildings of Christ's Hospital should be used as a home for the proposed University of London might be adopted. The report concluded with a sad account of the Falls of Foyers, which was waterless, save when there is an unusual flow, and preparations are making to withdraw even this surplus for factory purposes, while evil gases have killed all the spruce firs in the immediate neighborhood. The Chairman termed this one of the greatest acts of destruction which had been committed in his time. In the course of speeches which followed the presentation of the report, a member said he thought that the Government could do more than it did to further the objects of the society, but he suggested, in regard to railways, that excursionists, too, were human beings. Another member declared that the ancient monuments of England ought to be preserved, if only because they gave so much holy pleasure to American tourists.

PERSONAL.

—Discouragement rather than indignation is the emotion that should give tone to the comments of some people on the "faith cure" episode which closed at Orient, L. I., Tuesday night in the death of an unfortunate child from typhoid fever. Little FAITH POTTER—her name shows that ever since her birth the possibility of a fate like that which finally overtook her has never been far away—had a more than comfortable home, and the tenderness of her mother's love, the limitlessness of her mother's devotion, are not questioned even by the neighbors who now declare that Mrs. POTTER'S persistent refusal for over two weeks to summon medical aid for the fever-tortured child is directly responsible for the malady's fatal termination. She was simply a monomaniac, with a fixed delusion on the healing power of prayer. In all other respects she seemed, and probably was, entirely normal, in character estimable, not lacking either education or refinement, and perhaps not morbidly conscientious. Her possession of common sense, in the shape of an effective regard for her own temporal interests, is shown by the fact that when at last warned of the unpleasant legal consequences which might follow if her daughter died unattended by a physician, she abandoned, reluctantly but immediately, the position which her theories dictated, and consented to the supplementing of prayer with drugs. Whether the assertion "It was then too late" or is not true, in the sense in which it is made, can never be decided. The most that should be said is that the child did not have the same chance for life that would have been hers but for the mother's one intellectual obliquity. No doctor can guarantee to cure typhoid fever, even though he is called in when the very first symptom of the disease develops. It is mere exaggeration to declare that FAITH would have lived if she had received proper, that is, professional, care, or to lay her death directly at her mother's door. Were this the case, indignation would indeed be in order, but in the circumstances only discouragement need be felt—discouragement at the existence in this age and land, and widespread among what should be the better part of our population, of a gross and dangerous hallucination like that of this unhappy woman.

—Lieut. CARRANZA is in sore need of a little good advice. Also of some instruction. He apparently does not realize that the impunity with which he has insulted one great Nation and defied the commands of another is due not to the importance of himself or of Spain, but to—well, it's painful to say, the insignificance of both, and yet there seems to be no other word that will as well serve the ends of truth. Lieut. CARRANZA should dismiss the idea that he is a personage of international size. He is really an amusing little fellow, rather likable than otherwise, and if he would only talk somewhat less, and much less loudly, he might have almost as much fun as he supplies to others. As jokes his challenging of American Generals and his fooling of Canadian policemen had some merit; it is only because he views these actions as consistent with the rules of modern diplomacy that he becomes at once offensive and ridiculous. What the Lieutenant needs, perhaps, even more than good advice or instruction, is to have his ears boxed two or three times. That would probably inspire him to take a more serious view of things in general, and a less serious one of himself in particular. Which would improve him greatly.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the universal sense of relief that the war is over, there will be a tendency to overlook the mismanagement of the War Department and to gloss over all that is past. With our just sense of satisfaction over the great results of the brief campaign, and our pride in our gallant army which stormed the fortified heights of El Caney and San Juan, we should not overlook the callous indifference of the War Department to the sufferings of that same gallant little army.

As soon as the surrender of Santiago had taken place our War Department apparently forgot all about these heroic troops, ceased to remember that they should be at least cared for if they were not rewarded, and left them to become victims to the dreaded fevers of the country. Day after day we read the list of the fever cases, day after day Gen. Shafter's bulletin of new cases was published in our papers, having been received at the department, and yet nothing was done. The men were left to suffer and die. More deaths from fever after the surrender of Santiago than deaths by fighting in battle, or the result of wounds. Planning for Puerto Rico, obliterated all that had taken place in Cuba.

With the announcement of the surrender, Gen. Shafter asked for the immunes to be sent to him at once, that he might move his army up into the hills where they would be comparatively safe from fevers. This movement of troops into a higher region could not take place until the immunes arrived to garrison the Cuban ports and guard the Spanish prisoners. The surrender of Santiago took place July 14, and only within the past week have the immunes arrived in Cuba.

It is a shame and a reproach to our Government that it should be necessary for our Generals in Cuba to come together to concert measures to urge our department that the sick and worn-out troops should be sent away to a healthier clime. This effort on their part, supported by the urgent representations of the press of the country, finally induced the department to take active steps to begin at once to remove the troops to a northern climate. True, the department had previously said they would do this and had wired Gen. Shafter to inform his troops. This good news encouraged them, but no steps were taken to bring this movement about until our gallant Generals, whose duty it was to care for their men, remonstrated, and it was left to the press of the country to see that these remonstrances had some effect on the apathy of the War Department.

Let the press now see to it that the War Department, with its subdivisions of medical, commissary, and quartermaster corps, are called to an account for their negligence and gross mismanagement. To quote from The London Times of Aug. 15:

"The causes of the failure of the War Department to rise to the emergency are not yet fully known. It will be interesting to see whether the American people will demand an investigation."—J. B. S.
Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1898.

MEDALS FOR THE BRAVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like other persons, I have been distressed by the method taken to reward gallantry in the navy. I do not like to see a good man raised ten numbers at the expense of nine friends who are probably as good as he. Nine men are punished for the crime of not having had the chance they longed for, and the lucky man never feels at ease when he remembers them.

The United States might give a registered 3 per cent. bond for $100,000 to such a mighty fighter as Admiral Dewey, and split the bond between Sampson and Schley, and bestow similar though smaller pecuniary rewards on younger officers according to their service. I believe such premiums would not be very graciously received, however. But if our country would give to its heroes a bit of bronze bearing in plain letters these words:

The United States
To
.....
HONOR.
Date line.....

This the heroes would receive with joy, and all would be heroes in their efforts to win that badge. NAUTA.
New York, Aug. 17, 1898.

A NEW PARTY WANTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst., Mr. Joel Benton gave the Democratic leaders some excellent advice for their conduct in the Fall conventions. I predict, however, that it will not be followed, sound and admirable as it all is. What then should the voters do?

It is futile to look for any reform inside the Democratic party in this State. All the present indications and the experience of the last decade show its futility. There is but one way out of the degradation into which the party has fallen, and that is, by the formation of a new party from the better elements of the old, and from such strength as it may attract from the others.

Let the well-known, able, and honest statesmen in the Democratic party "sound the loud tocsin of alarm" in every hamlet and village in the State; send delegates to county conventions, and from them to a State convention; reconstruct the old Democratic platform, and add such new planks as recent developments require; frankly declare its principles and policy on the leading issues of to-day, and forecast the future, when that can be wisely done. The times demand sound principles and irreproachable leaders. Such an effort would stand a better chance of success than any shuffling, half measures, that are sure to be advocated by the present bosses; and if it failed under such conditions, it would inherit the strength of an honest effort, and the nucleus of an organization for future conflicts.

The party lines should be restored, the old landmarks erected, and such new ones added as the evolution of the times requires. I venture only to blaze the way and leave the issues to be formulated by abler hands than mine. JOHN S. WOODS.
Matteawan, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1898.

THE TESTING OF SOLDIERS' HATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption, "Hat Makers Indignant," I find an article in your valued paper of even date which is thoroughly in keeping with the usual timely stand you take upon current subjects as they appeal to the merchants and manufacturers of the country. When you speak of "the formula for ascertaining the wearing qualities of hats being peculiar," you mildly put what is to a practical hatter as faulty and deficient a method as could be thought of for the protection of the Government.

The mixture formulated as "Government standard" would have given our boys at the front hats which would have been weather proof and wear-resisting, while the general appearance of those that have been in service but a few weeks at camp life only is the best evidence of the difference between what the Government had a right to expect and what they actually received. This is mainly due to price being sought instead of quality, when the cost of the raw material alone in the hat almost equals what the Government was paying for the entire article, leaving alone the making, finishing, trimming, boxing, and the incidental profit.

If the Government would put into the examining bureau proficient men who understand hatmaking from a practical instead of a theoretical point of view, they could intuitively detect the quality and its consistence with price without resorting to any such ridiculous methods as slashing the article, mutilating it beyond repair, and a simple glance at any of the hats furnished under recent contract would make it manifest to such an observer that the component parts were entirely foreign to those of the actual Government standard.

I beg to say in conclusion that these observations are not from any disgruntled, unsuccessful contractor, but from a manufacturer of hats who has made no attempt at this work, but who has felt prompted merely from a moral point of view to put the attention of the public to the righting of a wrong for which your article in to-day's paper may possibly pave the way.
HAT MANUFACTURER.
New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

POLITICS AND WAR.

Mr. Alger and Mr. Hanna.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald, (Dem.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES wants to know if there is one military officer in the United States, whose opinion commands any weight, who is willing to put his name to an assertion that Alger has been a good, or decent, or even tolerable, Secretary of War. Echo answers not one willing to so stultify himself.

From The Chicago Record, (Ind.)

But because a weak Cabinet officer was selected for the war portfolio in a time of peace, for political reasons, the Nation had to witness mismanagement during war. The country has nothing but words of praise for its soldiers, but those soldiers have cause to complain of the treatment which an inefficient War Department imposed upon them. Such a state of things should never be possible again.

From The Daily News, Burlington, Vt., (Rep.)

Secretary Alger has found it necessery to submit to an interview, in which he says Gen. Shafter went to Cuba at the suggestion, request, and consent of Gen. Miles, and this willingness to shift responsibility is accompanied by further evidence that the Secretary is beginning to think. He has not apparently begun to think of resigning, however, for, in speaking of a suggestion by THE NEW YORK TIMES that he is already seeking to add to his great wealth by commercial ventures in our conquered territory, and that some of his orders and assignments of the commands and duties have been made with that view, he says, after denying it all: "I will regard myself lucky if I get out of the present affair alive."

From The Nashville American, (Dem.)

The accusation which the Republican press has been bringing against the Secretary of War already commits their party to the investigation of his conduct. But the matter having thus early become a subject of public discussion, why await a Congressional investigation to make it a campaign issue? The people might consider the matter at the Fall elections and choose men who will not be hampered and handicapped by any party conditions in making an investigation.

From The Newark Daily Advertiser, (Rep.)

Now that the operations of the war have ceased, President McKinley's attention can be turned to Secretary Alger, whose gross incompetency and frightful blunders of management are the only bad features of a campaign made glorious for American arms.

For the cruel and inhuman treatment of our soldiers, Secretary Alger stands indicted before the bar of the Nation, and sooner or later he must answer to the indictment.

If the President does not take any action in his case, Congress will, and such will be the power of public sentiment that the interested influences that will be enlisted in his behalf at Washington will not avail to save him from the Nation's wrath.

From The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, (Rep.)

With the exception of the Adjutant General's office—which, under the direction of Gen. Corbin, has won almost universal applause—the business or staff departments of the United States Army have during the war just ended failed to meet the just expectations of the people.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, (Rep.)

Gen. Shafter writes to thank Secretary Alger for leaving him "unhampered" at Santiago. Possibly a little "hampering" was what Shafter most needed. The President and Gen. Miles did a little "hampering" on their own hook, however, when they forbade Shafter's proposed retreat. Alger should have known better than send a 300-pounder to the tropics, even if he did hail from Alger's own State.

From The Army and Navy Register.

With the end of the war upon us and the work of the army and navy practically accomplished, it is not amiss to say, in all candor, that both politics and politicians have had their influences. The appointments made to staff positions in the army have in numerous instances been flagrant and brazen examples of the influence of politics.

From The Dallas (Texas) Morning News, (Ind. Dem.)

The Chicago Chronicle states it this way: "Alger's attack upon Roosevelt, wanton, absurd, illogical, and demagogic, is not the only bit of politics that Alger has played since McKinley mistakingly gave him the war portfolio." Mr. Alger's press clipping bureau is obtaining some very interesting matter for him right now.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem.)

Alger was a politician, named for the position which proved to be so responsible because he was a politician. When the war broke out he was unable to rise above the level of the mere politician, and he proceeded upon political grounds in organizing his office and fitting out the armies.

From The Enquirer, Cincinnati, (Dem.)

Mr. Hanna still assumes to run Republican politics in Ohio, and it is reported that he will attempt this year to make a prime specialty of the war. Mr. Hanna was notoriously a Tory at the beginning of the war with Spain. He was opposed to the liberation of Cuba. He is now attempting to reap the benefits of conditions that exist in spite of him.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

It has been just as much of a Democratic war as a Republican. The causes which led up to it might just as well have culminated during Cleveland's Administration as during McKinley's, and the Democratic Party might just as reasonably have gone before the people on its war record as Mr. Hanna says the Republican Party is about to do.

From The Boston Daily Globe, (Dem.)

The regretful episodes, such as appeared in the case of Sampson and Schley in the affair before Santiago, the naval ranking performances, the turning down of Shafter, and the practical blanketing of Fitzhugh Lee, all find their animus in motives of an apparent personal and political character and are utterly unworthy of Americans so brave in war and otherwise so chivalrous in victory.

From The Richmond Dispatch, (Dem.)

And while it is not probable that Hanna will essay to work the glory "racket" here to any great extent, unless all signs fail, he will attempt to work the barrel "racket" among our people—the same "racket" he attempted to work among them in the last Presidential campaign.

From The Chicago Journal, (Rep.)

The free and easy political methods that have characterized us as a people heretofore will not serve for the work in hand. An American official in an American dependency must be above suspicion. The best men of the Nation will be none too good, and they should be selected for fitness, and not as reward for service in the ranks of a party.

From The Daily Ledger, Tacoma, Wash., (Ind.)

"Mr. Hanna declares that the weakness of the fusion forces lies in their determination to cling to the silver issue, instead of attacking the Administration's conduct of the war," says The Oregonian. "It is too late for the fusionists to change now, for nearly every Democratic convention held this year, State or otherwise, has emphatically indorsed President McKinley's course in regard to the war. These platforms will prove interesting reading two years from now when what is left of the fusionists are trying to find grounds upon which to conduct a campaign against Mr. McKinley.

From The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)

Up to the very last he (Mr. Hanna) pressed autonomy on the Cubans as their sole measure of relief, and this meant the continued domination of Spain in the West Indies, with the United States as an assenting party. The patriotism and courage of the people were too much for Mark Hanna, and he was swept with the torrent.

NUGGETS.

Reassured.

She—Would you love me just the same if I hadn't a cent?
He (absently)—I would love you more. I abhor this new-mown hay perfume.—Daily News (Galveston.)

Unfortunate.

Spanish Grandee—The people will demand an account some day, I fear.
Second Grandee—What shall we do? All the world knows we are no bookkeepers.—Enquirer (Cincinnati.)

Must Be Something.

Minnie—What a monotonous time those poor heathen women who wear almost no clothes must have.
Mamie—Yes. I wonder what they find to worry over?—The Indianapolis Journal.

Sentimental.

Little Willie—Pa, what is that saying about its being "better to have loved and lost"—
Mr. Hennypeck (feelingly)—It is better to have loved and lost than never to have lost at all.—Judge.

What He Did Think.

"Do you think that Ambassador Hay will succeed Secretary Day?" said the Horse Editor to the Snake Editor.
"I don't know about that, but I'll tell you what I do think."
"What?"
"That this country is now enjoying its Hay-Day."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THOSE WHO GO FORTH TO BATTLE

Isidor D. French in Boston Transcript.

"In Rama was there a voice heard,
Rachel weeping for her children."

I am but one of the many—the mothers who weep and who mourn
For the dear sons slain in the battle. Oh, burden of sorrow borne
At the thought of their needed comforts, their hardships along the way!
But we prayed to Thee, loving Father, to sustain them day by day;
Now our hearts are dumb in our anguish, and our lips refuse to pray.

They are slain in the cruel battle, the pitiless chance of war!
From the homes that they were the light of, from those that they loved afar,
With no mother-kisses to soothe them, no ministry of loving hand!
But 'tis well with them, now and forever, for they live in the "better land,"
Where Thy peace shall abide forever, and never an armed band.

For they were Thy heroes, dear Father; they fell as Thy heroes fall,
And loyal, and true, and undaunted, they answered their country's call;
They laid their young lives on her altar, for her will their blood was shed;
And now there is naught that can comfort the mothers whose hearts have bled
For the sons who went to the battle, by the chance of the battle dead.

O God, Thou hast tender pity, and love for the broken in heart,
But not even Thou canst comfort, for there is no comfort apart
From the son who went out from my clinging; O God, I cry to Thee!
I grope in the darkness to clasp him—that darkness that hides from me
The sight of Thy hand, dear Father, though outstretched to comfort it be.

GREAT FIRES IN EUROPE

Nizhnee-Novgorod, Russia, Again Swept by Flames and Many Persons Killed.

FORESTS ABLAZE IN SPAIN

Three Hundred Houses Destroyed at Skalat, Austria—Sainte Marie Market and Seven Houses Burned at Schaerbeck, Belgium.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—There was another great fire last night at Nishnee-Novgorod, capital of the Government of the same name, about 250 miles northeast of Moscow.

The city workhouse was destroyed, the inmates jumping from the windows, many being killed and many more injured.

Thirteen bodies burned to a crisp have already been found in the ruins, and many of the inmates are still unaccounted for.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—From various points on the Continent, in addition to Nishnee-Novgorod, Russia, reports have been received of serious conflagrations.

Advices from Skalat, in Galicia, Austria, report that 300 houses have been destroyed and 1,800 persons made homeless by a fire there.

A destructive fire is also reported to have occurred at Concarneau, in Brittany, near Quimper.

Extensive forest fires are raging in the mountains near Ferrol, Spain.

At Schaerbeck, not far from Brussels, the Sainte Marie market, a large building, and seven houses adjoining, were burned last evening, with an estimated loss of £10,000 ($50,000.)

GEN. TCHERNAIEFF DEAD.

The Russian Veteran of Many Wars and Conqueror of Tashkend Expires Suddenly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Gen. Tchernaieff, the conqueror of Tashkend, died suddenly to-day.

Michael Gregorovitch Tchernaieff was born Oct. 24, 1828, and entered the Russian military service in 1847. He distinguished himself greatly in the Crimean War, and attained the rank of a General of Infantry. On the conclusion of the Crimean War he was first appointed chief of the staff of a division in Poland, and in 1858 he was sent to Orenburg in the capacity of Aide du Chef de la Ligne du Syr Daria.

In 1859 he commanded an expedition on Lake Aral, to support the Khirgiss tribes, at war with the Khivans. After a period of service as Quartermaster General of the left flank of the line held by the army of the Caucasus, Tchernaieff for some time acted as chief of the staff of the corps at Orenburg.

Next he was placed in command of an expeditionary force consisting of 1,000 men, with instructions to march from Orenburg through the passes of the mountains bounding Siberia on the south and across the steppes of Turkestan, and to effect a junction with another detachment under Col. Verevkin which had set out from Semipalatinsk, in Siberia. The junction occurred in the vicinity of the town of Tchemkend, then occupied by the Khokanians. This town Tchernaieff took by assault, and immediately afterward unsuccessfully attacked (Oct., 1864) the important city of Tashkend, about eighty miles south of Tchemkend, and also in possession of the Khokanians.

Having wintered at Tchemkend, he renewed successfully the attempt on Tashkend, June 27, 1865. It is said that he had received specific instructions to content himself with the position of Tchemkend, and to refrain from any further efforts to extend the Russian domination further southward. Tchernaieff disobeyed his orders, took Tashkend, and was afterward welcomed most enthusiastically at St. Petersburg, and received a sabre of honor from the Emperor in recognition of his military enterprise; but from that date he was not actively employed in the Russian service.

After a time he retired from the army and passed a legal examination qualifying him to adopt the profession of a notary, when the Emperor begged him to re-enter the army. He did so in compliance with the imperial request, and was reinstated in his rank.

After vainly waiting a whole year for active employment, he again retired from the army and purchased the Ruski Mir, a journal which boldly advocated the Slav interests, and of which, after he had quitted the military service altogether, in July, 1874, he became the recognized editor.

When in 1875 the insurrection in Herzegovina broke out, he opened a subscription in its behalf, and afterward, in the Summer of 1876, he went to Belgrade and took the command in chief of the Servian Army. The campaign was most disastrous to the Servians, although their army was largely reinforced by Russian volunteers. Tchernaieff's proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia was much censured at the time as a rash and foolish act.

Gen. Tchernaieff left St. Petersburg Sept. 19, 1882, for Tashkend, to take up the reins of Government there.

THE POPE HAS RECOVERED.

Vatican Announces that He Has Resumed His Customary Duties.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Vatican asserts, despite the reports to the contrary, that the recent illness of the Pope was a merely transitory indisposition, from which he has entirely recovered.

His Holiness has resumed his customary duties, and is daily receiving deputations.

VON DIEDERICHS'S NEW MISSION.

To Represent the Kaiser at Dutch Coronation Fetes in Java.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William has ordered Admiral von Diederichs, commander of the second division of the German Squadron in the North Pacific, to go on board the first-class cruiser Kaiser to Batavia, Java, in the Netherlands' Indies, to represent him at the festivities there in connection with the forthcoming coronation of the Queen of the Netherlands.

AMBASSADOR HAY'S DEPARTURE.

He Announces that He Will Return Home in About a Month.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—United States Ambassador Hay came to the Embassy to-day from the country, where he has been visiting, and, after transacting some accumulated routine business, he returned to continue his visit.

He confirmed the report that he had accepted the post of Secretary of State, and said he proposed to leave London for the United States in about a month.

GREAT BRITAIN IN ARABIA.

Has Exercised Protectorate Over the Southern Tribes for Years.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—High officials at the Foreign Office declare that the story, based upon a dispatch from Aden, Arabia, to the St. Petersburg Viedomosti to the effect that Great Britain has recently assumed a protectorate over the whole of South Arabia, is nonsensical, as Great Britain has for many years exercised a protectorate over the tribes around Aden, and there has been no change in the situation for the last two decades.

The French Sugar Bounties.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—In conformity with the law passed April 7, 1897, President Faure has decreed that after Sept. 1 of the present year a bounty shall be granted on refined French native and colonial sugars, intended for export, as follows: First grade, 2.42 francs for 100 kilos; second grade, 2.77 francs, and third grade, 3.11 francs.

Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Dumfries.

DUMFRIES, Scotland, Aug. 17.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered the Town Council of Dumfries the sum of £10,000, ($50,000,) to build a public library.

DELAWARR NOT IN CONTEMPT.

The Earl and Broadley Acquitted of This Charge, but Reprimanded and Mulcted in Costs.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today Justice Wright acquitted Earl Delawarr and Mr. Broadley of the charge of contempt of court in alleged attempt to induce Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to falsify his evidence in the Bankruptcy Court. He, however, declared that both were blamable and mulcted them in costs.

Justice Wright said that, while he must absolve Earl Delawarr of the charge of bribery, he must hold that the Earl had wrongly tried to induce Mr. Hooley to correct sworn statements made by him in the bankruptcy proceedings, and had wrongfully promised to help Mrs. Hooley.

Mr. Hooley, the Judge said, ought not to be regarded as a mere liar, scattering statements and accusations without foundation, as had been suggested by the respondents; but as, on the witness stand, he was rash, reckless, and inaccurate, appearing sometimes to be suffering from illusions in a hopeless attempt to disentangle the true from the false, his evidence was unsafe to act upon, especially in a case of such importance.

Justice Wright said he thought Mr. Hooley was wrong in testifying that the document containing the corrected statement was written by Mr. Broadley in the presence of Earl Delawarr. Mr. Bradshaw's evidence as to Earl Delawarr's proposal to help Mrs. Hooley was remarkable, although Mr. Bradshaw had no cause to testify falsely. It must be remembered, the Judge continued, that the Earl had an overwhelming motive for obtaining Mr. Hooley's retraction. He could not believe that it was out of mere charity that Earl Delawarr had promised Mrs. Hooley £1,000, ($5,000.) On the contrary, he was forced to the conclusion that the promise was connected with the Earl's strong and natural desire to clear himself from Hooley's accusations. Nevertheless, he acquitted Earl De La Warr of the imputation of inducing Mr. Hooley to testify falsely.

With regard to the alleged bribery, he could not wholly absolve Earl Delawarr. With regard to the money the Earl received, possibly the latter believed it was received for services rendered or as a gift from Mr. Hooley. The Judge said he supposed that was generally the way names were paid for, but, as these proceedings were only intended to vindicate justice, it would be a sufficient punishment for Earl Delawarr's indiscretion if the Court ordered him to pay costs.

With reference to Mr. Broadley's case, Justice Wright considered him, he said, much more guilty in asking Mr. Hooley falsely to say that he made a retraction without communicating with Earl De La Warr. Broadley was guilty of subornation of perjury, and, while he (the Judge) was in doubt whether he ought not to deal very differently with Mr. Broadley, he had concluded to make the same order in Broadley's case as in the Earl of De La Warr's.

ECCENTRIC LONDON MISER DEAD.

Linke's Daughter, a Domestic Servant, Inherits £2,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The death is announced here of Ferdinand Linke, a usurer, who was worth £2,000,000.

His estate will go to his daughter, who is a domestic servant.

AMERICAN GIRL KILLED.

Fell While Climbing a Mountain in the Austrian Tyrol.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says that numerous Alpine fatalities have occurred within the last week.

They include an American, Miss Merrant, who, while making a dangerous ascent of the Dreisch-Usterspitze, near Innsbruck, slipped and fell a distance of 1,500 feet. She was instantly killed.

TRAINS CRASH IN CAPE COLONY.

Thirty Passengers Reported Killed at Matjes Fontein.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 17.—A collision is reported to have occurred at Matjes Fontein, District of Hopetown, between a goods train and a mail train, and many persons were killed and injured.

The mail train was on its way from Johannesburg to this place. After the collision the cars of the mail train caught fire and twelve natives were roasted alive.

Altogether, twenty-five natives and five Europeans were killed, among the latter Mr. Devilliers, one of the candidates for Vryburg; the Rev. Mr. Dutoit, wife, and child, and Davey Cope, a prominent Rand football player. Many other persons were injured.

JAGO TO BE TRIED IN ENGLAND.

Kynaston Will Also Be Sent There to Answer Charge of Robbing Mails.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning, Sir John Bridge presiding, reference was made to the case of J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, held on remand on a warrant issued at the request of the United States Embassy, charging him with embezzlement and larceny in connection with mail robbery and smuggling.

Counsel asserted that as there probably would be difficulty in completing the extradition owing to the fact that the alleged robbery was committed on a British steamer, it was understood that the United States was willing to withdraw the request for extradition, in which event Jago would be charged with robbery within the British dominion.

Counsel also said it was understood that John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, in custody in the United States on the charge of robbing the British mails, would be sent to England for trial without the formality of extradition proceedings.

Plague Again Epidemic in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.—The bubonic plague is again epidemic. There were 103 deaths officially reported last week.

SKIPPER CASE WITHDRAWN.

Widow Takes a Non-Suit in the Insurance Contest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17.—Another interesting chapter was added to the celebrated Skipper murder case to-day by the following order made by Judge John A. Williams of the United States Circuit Court:

"Malissa Skipper vs. Union Central Life Insurance Company. Comes plaintiff by her attorneys, W. E. Hemingway and W. S. McCain, and moves court for non-suit herein, which is granted. It is therefore considered this action be and same is hereby dismissed without prejudice, and defendant go hence and recover of and from plaintiff all costs in this behalf and have execution thereof."

The suit was for recovery on a ten-thousand-dollar policy, carried by W. F. Skipper, who was mysteriously killed on May 13, 1896, near Baxter, Drew County, Ark. Details of the crime are familiar to newspaper readers. The insurance company declined payment on the contention that the insured had committed suicide. Suit was filed Feb. 20, 1897, and on a hearing on May 27, 1897, resulted in a mistrial.

In the meantime Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, colored, were twice convicted of the murder and as many times the Supreme Court reversed the case. The accused were finally, on July 14, shot and killed in their cells in jail at Monticello by a mob. The insurance company maintained that the trial, conviction, and execution of Redd and Johnson by the State authorities for the murder of Skipper could have no connection with a civil suit, and that they expected to support the suicide theory. The case will be revived in the State courts.

Foreign Policy of the United States.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The first day's programme for the National conference on the foreign policy of the United States which will meet here on Friday, was arranged to-night. The morning session will be devoted to the Nicaraguan Canal question. Addresses will be made by Warner Miller, Prof. R. T. Ely, and Joseph Nimmo, Jr., President of the National Society of Statisticians, and Prof. Haupt of the United States Nicaragua Canal Commission. The afternoon session will be opened by Carl Schurz, followed by Judge P. S. Grosscup, W. P. Wilson, Mogredieh Story, Albert J. Beveridge, and others.

MR. UNTERMYER IN TOWN

He Comes from Mr. Croker to Call on Senator McCarren.

THE HERRICK BOOM IS DYING

A Close Friend of the Albany Justice Says He Is Unwilling — Roosevelt's Chances Brighten.

Maurice Untermyer called last night on Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, at the committee's new headquarters at the Hoffman House. He came direct from Richard Croker, whom he left in the mountains. It was therefore taken for granted that he brought some sort of a message from Mr. Croker in connection with the campaign work. It is well known that the Senator is friendly to the Tammany leader, and that Mr. Croker is likely to have a good deal more influence with him than is Mr. Hill.

With Mr. Untermyer was Chief of Police Devery, who has been at Saratoga. While Mr. Untermyer was talking with the Senator the Chief of Police stood by and listened. There was every evidence that, whatever it was that was being talked about, it was a matter of a good deal of importance. Mr. Untermyer, however, declined to say what had brought him here. He also declined to tell Mr. Croker's whereabouts. But it was learned that it was political business that was at the bottom of his visit. He will return to Mr. Croker to-day, presumably with a report as to how matters stand.

Justice Herrick Is Unwilling.

Anthony N. Brady, who was here six weeks ago with several other Albany Democrats booming Justice D. Cady Herrick for Governor, was another of Senator McCarren's callers. Mr. Brady was unwilling to say anything for publication about Justice Herrick's boom, but it was learned yesterday from a close friend of the Justice that the boom is going to pieces.

"It is quite certain," said the Justice's friend, "that he would not accept the nomination. He has a good position as Justice of the Supreme Court, and his term does not expire for some time. He is a poor man, and I don't believe he feels that he could afford to leave the bench. His friends are not working for him now, because they believe he does not want the place. But if he had consented to enter the race the Democrats of Albany County would most certainly work hard for him. As matters stand he is not being pushed forward as a candidate, although the Albany men have been desirous of having the nominee chosen from their own stamping ground."

Senator McCarren said everybody was well pleased with the committee's headquarters. The committee has taken three large rooms on the Twenty-fifth Street side of the hotel, on the third floor. Many men well known in the Democratic organization called there last night. The Senator said he would issue a call for a meeting of the Chairmen of the County Committees to be held next Tuesday night, but some of the Chairmen are not expected to be present at that time. Some of them will come later in the week.

"Our work of strengthening the organization is not going to extend to New York and Kings Counties," said the Senator. "The organizations here and in Brooklyn seem to be abundantly able to do all the work necessary. It is only in the up-State counties that our work is needed."

The committee has not yet raised any funds, but it expects to very soon. "The people are aroused," said the Senator, "and there is not going to be much trouble about getting contributions."

Senator Murphy was at the Hoffman House last night, but his visit was said to have no political significance. He came from his home in Troy, and was on his way to Long Branch. He spent the night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grant.

Roosevelt's Growing Chances.

In a day or two an enormous campaign button bearing a picture of Senator Platt with the words "Hon. Thomas C. Platt," will be put in circulation. Senator Platt has been having a quiet time at Manhattan Beach, but the Republican campaign is going to begin on Saturday, with Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the most prominent candidate in the Gubernatorial race. There has seldom been a boom which has grown as rapidly as that of the Colonel. Men who, a month ago, laughed at the idea that Senator Platt would even think of consenting to Col. Roosevelt's nomination, are now saying his chances are better than those of any other man. The Colonel's silence is considered an indication that he would accept the nomination. The enthusiasm for him in the country districts is steadily increasing.

SHOWMEN FIGHT PATRONS.

Buffalo Bill's Roustabouts Have an Encounter with Excursionists.

KEWANEE, Ill., Aug. 17.—A fierce fight occurred about 12:30 o'clock this morning between the roustabouts of Buffalo Bill's show and 200 excursionists waiting for their trains.

The fight arose over a dispute concerning a 10-cent ticket to the concert, one of the excursionists claiming he had to pay twice. After the performance he went to the trains where the showmen were loading and began to swear at them. They jumped on him and beat him, whereupon the other excursionists went to his assistance.

The showmen gave a peculiar call and in a minute all the followers of the show ran up, and grabbing tent poles made a savage assault upon the crowd. After half an hour's hard fighting the showmen proved victorious and withdrew to the north platform of the station, while the excursionists who were able to stand up kept the south platform.

John Doores of Princton and Samuel Arms of Sheffield were badly injured.

VETERANS SCORE SPEAKER REED.

Denounced for His Opposition to Civil Service Extension.

Speaker Reed's ears would have tingled if he had been present at the meeting of the Brooklyn War Veterans' Association, held at the Brooklyn Borough Hall last night. The organization met in executive session, and there were some hot speeches against Mr. Reed for his opposition to the proposition to extend the Brush civil service law over the Union. The attempt to enact a Federal law similar to the Brush act was defeated, the veterans declare, by the Speaker's influence.

President Joseph W. Kay made the principal speech. He said that he had just returned from a trip to Maine, and while there had met Speaker Reed and interviewed him with regard to his attitude on this question. He tried to get the Speaker to reconsider his views, but Reed had positively refused. Mr. Kay's denunciation of Reed was bitter. He said Reed was a traitor to the veterans and merited no consideration at their hands, and urged that a fight be made against him. The subject was considered of sending literature into Reed's Congress District with a view to arousing the veterans there against him.

OHIO SOUTHERN SALE.

Calvin S. Brice Said to be After the Road.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—There is good authority for the statement that when the Ohio Southern Railway is offered for sale on Aug. 20 it will be bought by ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, despite all opposition. It is also stated that this is one of the steps in forming his big railway system between Chicago and all principal points in Ohio. The Ohio Southern has been a matter of dispute for some time.

"It has been asserted time and again the road was owned by Brice, and that it was on the eve of being turned into part of the contemplated big system, but it has never turned out that way, and the Receiver of the road has entered a denial whenever the statement was made. Some of the men interested in the property assert that they will bid in the Ohio Southern when it is offered for sale, and will retain control.

The road is recognized as a part and parcel of the through line, made by its connection with the Detroit and Lima Northern, and it is stated that the present owners will not let the Ohio Southern go unless Brice will take both roads. It is not shown that any sort of a deal has been made between the present and former owners of the Ohio Southern with Brice, and in the absence of this it may be expected that there will be a lively fight for the possession of the property.

NEWPORT SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Sale of Seats for the Horse Show Begun—Concert to Raise Money for Soldiers Planned.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The sale of reserved seats for the Newport Horse Show began at the Casino to-day. Among those purchasing seats were Mr. Powell, A. C. Dules, Miss Gibert, Arthur Bemmons, Johns Speckham, Mrs. F. O. French, Amos Tuck French, S. Horace Whitwell, Robert Sedgwick, Francis P. Freeman, Mr. Broadourne, A. C. Bostwick, Isaac Clothier, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and others.

Eben D. Jordan of Boston will exhibit hackney and harness horses. Frederick C. Stevens of Maplewood Stock Farm, at Attica, N. Y., will make a large exhibit of hackneys—Langton Performer, Lady Sutton, Clifton, and other horses.

Rose Cliff, the pretty villa of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs on the cliffs, will be torn down this Fall, or when Mrs. Oelrichs leaves Newport. A larger cottage will take its place.

A movement has been started among the cottagers for a concert, in which a number of prominent professional singers will participate, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors. Gordon McKay, Calvin S. Brice, John Jacob Astor, George Peabody Wetmore, and others have promised their assistance. No date has been set.

The ladies of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association have forwarded to Col. Abbot a check for $250 for immediate wants of the Rhode Island regiment. They have also sent to the hospital at Fort McPherson 150 pairs of pajamas.

At the annual meeting of the Redwood Library and Athanaeum held this afternoon which was the one hundred and sixty-eighth annual meeting, the following officers were elected: President—Henry G. Marquand; Vice President—Arthur B. Emmons; Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham; Secretary—Hamilton B. Tompkins.

If the present plans are carried out Newport next Summer will be supplied with a handsome apartment house for bachelors, on Bellevue Avenue, close to the vicinity of "Elms Court." The new structure is also to contain a large balcony and music stand for café purposes, giving patrons an excellent view of the passing procession that continually glides along that fashionable avenue.

Bandmaster Appeles has written a march called "The Belmont March," dedicated to O. H. P. Belmont.

The Country Club of Westchester will meet the Freebooters of Point Judith at the old Polo Grounds to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven will close their villa Friday, and will go to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin and Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. G. P. Williams entertained to-night.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain to-morrow evening with a dinner dance at the Breakers. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. E. S. Willing entertain to-morrow.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs of New York are the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Registers at the Casino include Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Volunteers; Dr. William Appleton, Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Mrs. G. J. Carr, Henry R. Dalton, and Dr. George Osborn.

Frederick Baldwin of New York is at Berger's.

Mrs. Henry Clews has cards out for a dinner on the 23d instant at The Rocks.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kempe entertains at dinner on the 25th.

Lispenard Stewart is at White Lodge.

Mrs. Benjamin Shaw has cards out for a luncheon on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristor entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Eustis held a reception at her cottage on Cliffs Avenue this afternoon.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day.

Prince Henri De Croy is at the Muenchinger Cottage.

The engagement of Miss Nina Chandor of New York to the Very Rev. Hamilton Schuyler Dean of Davenport, Iowa, has been announced. The marriage will be celebrated soon.

Arrivals at the Robinson include Mrs. Turnure, Miss Turnure, Potter K. Ling, and Fred J. Dieter of New York.

Mr. W. B. Costa has returned to New York.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow in East Bourne Lodge.

Mrs. Burke Roche will sail for Europe shortly.

Mrs. Samuel Powell has gone to the Adirondacks.

Robert J. Hare Powell and family have gone to Litchfield Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton of Boston are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, at one of the Pinard cottages.

John H. Glover of New York is at the Riggs Cottage.

Frank Riggs is the guest of Robert Goelet.

Charles M. Bull has returned from Brooklyn.

Messrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Peter Goelet Gerry each tooled a break to Narragansett Pier this morning, with a jolly party of young people on each trap.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice will entertain at dinner Saturday evening in honor of her son, Col. Stewart M. Brice, United States Volunteers.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will entertain at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Sloane are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mrs. Helen Leroy Emmett of New York is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. A. Johnson.

J. E. C. Wood of Providence is the guest of William Grosvenor.

Miss Cushing, daughter of R. M. Cushing is visiting Bar Harbor.

Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore has returned from New York.

Worthington Whitehouse of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Dodge, and Max Agassiz.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner this evening.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY WAGONS.

One Was Playing "Tag," the Other Crossing the Street.

Seven-year-old George Rush of 451 West Fifty-third Street, was fatally injured by a heavy truck at 185 Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and died while being lifted out of an ambulance at Roosevelt Hospital. The boy was playing "tag" with several companions, and, in his excitement, ran into the wagon. The shock felled him to the pavement, and the wheels passed over his body. The driver, James McDonald of 450 West Fifty-second Street, was arrested.

Davis Rockey, two and one-half years old, of 1,025 Tiffany Street, was instantly killed yesterday in front of his home by a runaway horse attached to a wood peddler's wagon. The horse belonged to Siebert Tunnison of 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. It was standing unhitched in the street. A blast frightened it and it dashed down the street just as the boy was crossing it. Tunnison was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station.

Austrian Emperor's Birthday.

Baron Franz Stockinger, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city, announced yesterday that the Consulate will be closed to-day in honor of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Several members of the Austrian, Hungarian, and Austro-Polish colonies and societies celebrated the event last evening by a dinner at the Union Square Hotel. Baron Stockinger presided. Among those present were Baron F. Riedl, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Washington; ex-Immigration Commissioner Senner, Dr. Henry Schreiter, Dr. Breitenfeld, Dr. F. Freysieben, Austrian Vice Consul in New York; Mr. Cukor, Ignatius Weltner, Dr. M. Zaremba, and the Rev. Father Zymanowski of the Polish Society.

Woman Dies After Drive in Park.

Mrs. Julia Walters, forty-eight years old, of 148 West Sixty-first Street, died suddenly while riding in Central Park yesterday afternoon in company with Robert B. F. Jones of 1 West Thirtieth Street. They were in a light road wagon. While on the West Drive Mrs. Walters complained of feeling ill. Her companion drove rapidly to Diederich's Hotel, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and an ambulance was summoned from the Manhattan Hospital, but the woman died before the ambulance surgeon arrived. The surgeon said death was in all probability caused by heart disease.

REVIEW AT CHICKAMAUGA

Fifty Thousand Spectators See the Most Striking Pageant of Recent Years.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN IN LINE

March Begins at 8:30 and Consumes Five Hours in Passing the Stand —First Field Day to be Observed Saturday.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 17.—The review at Camp Thomas this morning was one of the most striking pageants of recent years, and one which will long be remembered by all who had the opportunity of witnessing it.

More than 40,000 men, marching in perfect order with bands playing and colors flying, made the occasion a truly inspiring one. A crowd of nearly 50,000 persons were enthusiastic spectators.

In all the regimental camps the men were up at an unusually early hour. Immediately after breakfast inspections were held, and the regiments then took their places in the line of formation.

At 8:30 a signal gun was fired and the long column moved up to and past the tower on Snodgrass Hill, where Gen. Breckinridge, and his guests were seated in the reviewing stand. The cavalry came first, the artillery next, and the infantry last. Although the column only passed the reviewing stand once at the review, it occupied nearly five hours.

The first field day will be observed next Saturday. An elaborate programme of athletic events has been arranged for the occasion.

COL. WOODWARD'S STATEMENT.

Commanding Officer of the Sixth Massachusetts Airs Some Grievances —To Refit the St. Paul.

The United States cruiser St. Paul arrived yesterday morning from Montauk Point, where she landed troops from Guantanamo. She also brought six officers from Puerto Rico as passengers, and these were landed in this city. They were Col. C. W. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Major G. H. Taylor, Capt. U. A. Goodall, and Chaplain William S. Dusseault of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Ives of the Signal Corps, and Lieut. Col. Wagner of the Adjutant General's Department.

The officers of the Sixth Massachusetts are those who resigned their positions while the regiment was at Puerto Rico. As soon as they landed they went to the Grand Central Station, and went to Boston on the 5 o'clock train. Col. Woodward said:

"Politics have played too big a part in this war, and the Massachusetts regiment has suffered in consequence. I do not wish to enter into details as to why I resigned. I did so because I would not carry out certain orders concerning my regiment. We left Camp Alger on July 5, and went to Charleston on closed cars. We were kept on those cars for twenty-four hours after we reached Charleston, and then were put on the Yale, where we had insufficient food and poor water. When I protested against the way we were being treated I was told that we would get worse before we got better. On the voyage several of the men got sick. In one company there were thirty sick, and one man died. We went to Guantanamo, and from there to Quanica, in Puerto Rico. The regiment took part in the fight there on July 25, and several of the men were wounded. We were then ordered to march to Ponce, thirty miles away. The men were in poor shape for a long, hard march, and the conditions under which we had to march were very trying. The men were loaded with their camp equipments, rations, and ammunition, and the road was a very poor one. The water we had was taken out of the ditches that lined the road in which the natives used to do their washing, and it was filthy. The men staggered on, and some faltered and fell from exhaustion. They said to their officers, 'We can't go on, we are played out.' Would you shoot men under such circumstances?"

Col. Woodward had previously refused to say anything about being ordered to shoot the men, and his remark was rather significant. Gen. Garretson was in command of the Brigade and he and Col. Woodward had trouble before they started for the front. When Ponce was reached, Colonel Woodward and the other officers were ordered to appear before a court of inquiry composed of Gens. Garretson, Henry, and Wilson. They appeared and tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

An army officer who knows all about the trouble said that the Sixth Massachusetts would have been all right if its officers had been more experienced. They could not, he said, control the men. The men got into trouble at Charleston and then at Ponce they took in the natives by changing Confederate ten-dollar bills for silver. Col. Woodward, he said, was constantly kicking, and wanted for the men the same fare or better than the commanding officers of the army were getting.

The St. Paul after the passengers were sent ashore was taken charge of by the quarantine officers, who will thoroughly disinfect the vessel. This will take about two days, and then the cruiser will go to the navy yard and have her guns and naval supplies taken off. The ship will then go to Cramps' yard and be thoroughly overhauled and put in the same shape she was when the Government took her. She will be painted and decorated and refitted throughout and then will be turned over to the American Line and be put on the Atlantic service again.

WERE CONSIDERATE TO MEN.

Alleged Reason Why Sixth Massachusetts Officers Had to Resign.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The recent troubles in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers which led to the resignation of Col. Woodward and several other officers are told to some extent in a letter received to-day from The Journal's correspondent with that regiment, from Ponce, under date of Aug. 3. In an interview Col. Woodward says in regard to matters leading up to the resignations:

"The specific charges made by Gen. Garretson, commander of our brigade, related to the straggling on the march between Guanica and here. When the march here began the men were very tired, and I did not have the heart to be severe with those who were exhausted.

"Gen. Henry said that the volunteers suffered from too much good feeling of this kind; that I had been among the men in my regiment too long, and that discipline suffered greatly. He said they shot men for the regulars when they fell out. I replied emphatically that perhaps that was his custom, but it was not mine. I said I had no desire to court-martial the stragglers. The General said I must. I said I would resign first, and he said my resignation would be accepted. Lieut. Col. Claflin said the same. Major Taylor said so, too. We were ordered before the board and we resigned."

ARMY TO BE REDUCED HEAVILY.

President Decides to Muster Out 75,000 to 100,000 Volunteers Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—At midnight to-night the President announced his decision to muster out of the service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of the service—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. With only a part of the volunteer force to be mustered out, it became a delicate question to designate the organizations which should go.

It is understood to be the desire of the President to ascertain the wishes of the volunteer troops themselves as to remaining in the service. So far as the interests of the Government will permit, it is believed that the President in the mustering out of volunteers will accommodate himself to the desires of the men themselves.

It may be some time before the orders to be mustered out will be issued.

MUSTER OUT VETERANS FIRST.

Request that Gen. Tillinghast Will Make at Washington.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast left for Washington this afternoon to request that the First Regiment, Veteran Battalion, and Troop A, which are now in camp at Peekskill, be the first troops mustered out of the service. Gen. Tillinghast will also request that the Second Regiment, which is now in camp at Yaphank, be mustered out next after the First Regiment, Veteran Battalion, and Troop A. Gen. Tillinghast will also request that the Second Regiment be mustered out at Yaphank, and not be brought to Camp Black, as has been suggested.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

$955,000

CITY OF DULUTH, MINN.

Water and Light, 30-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DULUTH.

True valuation (est'd)		$50,000,000
Assessed valuation		30,291,619
Total debt		4,091,250
Water debt	$2,061 000	
Sinking fund	48,955	2,109,955
Net debt		$1,981,295
Population (State Census 1895)		59,396

In addition to being an obligation of the City of Duluth, these bonds have been made a special and exclusive lien upon the water works and electric light plant, which show net earnings for the past year of upwards of $100,000, or more than twice the interest charge on this issue of bonds. Price and further details upon application.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
1 Nassau Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Makes cable transfers & collections on all parts of the world.
Issues Commercial Credits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.
Frederick O. Barton.
C. Ledyard Blair.
Dumont Clarke.
Charles D. Dickey.
William P. Dixon.
David Dows, jr.
Robert A. Granniss.
G. G. Haven, jr.
Charles R. Henderson.
James J. Hill.
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KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
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Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and two 01-100 dollars ($50,402.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 noon, on the 23d day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

In recent years no such stock market has been known on the Stock Exchange as ruled yesterday. Transactions went hundreds of thousands of shares beyond what is the usual daily record; there was no show of restricted concentration, but throughout the list the broadening tendency appeared, and in the activity there continued to be buoyancy.

***

Again the professional element on the board worked strenuously to check the advance and to bring a reaction about, but they strove almost wholly in vain. Here and there stocks could be raided down somewhat, but the list as a whole ignored utterly all the pressure which professional talent put upon it. Unmistakable evidences appeared throughout the day of the liquidation of long stocks, profits having accumulated in many parts of the market to an extent where reasonable holders are naturally tempted into realization. In Tobacco Trust stock appeared an example of this, that fancy industrial's price suddenly plunging down ten points without other explanation than that insiders seemed of a sudden intent upon testing the market's quality, withdrawing support, and giving jamming processes free play. But this drop lasted but for a minute or two. Even so risky a proposition as is investment in Tobacco Trust shares—the Tobacco Trust being altogether a blind pool of which no outsider can know anything—cannot long be kept back with the present market temper; and thus there came a rally in the stock as swift as the fall had been, and final prices for the day did not reflect the sensational decline.

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The most important incident of the day was one which adds warrant to the confidence of investors—the action of the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in advancing the dividend upon their common stock to a regular 6 per cent. basis. This is concrete testimony to the fact that there is absolute conviction among the cool-headed railway managers of the country that not only have good times come, but that they are come to stay. In the Burlington board there is precious little sentiment. Men big in the world of finance rule there, and they are not swayed by other than well calculated motives, and in their vote to increase disbursements to shareholders there can be no misconstruction. Additional payments are made because additional payments are warranted by the tests of ultra-conservatism.

The Burlington's official action offsets every doubt and every quibble which professional bears on the New York Stock Exchange have been marshaling against the soundness of Western railway conditions.

The business West is revolutionized. And investors who realize this are the largest owners of American railway securities.

As the West goes, so the whole country goes.

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In candor, however, conservative advisers are suggesting to the rank and file of traders in Wall Street that it may be wise to act at the moment with an extra look toward caution. There may be in the market just now some interests rather heavily overloaded, and realizations might of a sudden be forced in some quarters where recklessness rather than proper business prudence is manifest. In any market as big as the present one is reactions are always possible. They will make most money who are continually prepared for spasmodic setbacks.

Some big interests have marketed long stocks—marketed them, however, only to try to get them back at a lower range of prices. And this element in the market is not without influence. Till stocks sold out are rebought there may be even an alliance between these liquidated bulls and raiders on the bear side. Counsel suggesting these facts comes from quarters where there is not only belief in the healthfulness of the present market, but confidence in the certainty of its growth into proportions greater far than any record Wall Street hitherto has known.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 127½, and $17,500 threes, when issued, at 105¼.

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In State securities, $2,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 105½; $100,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 8⅝@8¾, and $15,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 92¾@93⅜.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2⅞	Minnesota Iron	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	N. J. Central	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Tobacco pf	1½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	2½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	½	Pacific Coast	3⅜
Canada Southern	1⅜	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	3⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. Western	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1½	Reading	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Del., L. & West.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Detroit Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	⅜
Great North. pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Illinois Central	2½	Texas Pacific	⅞
Illinois Steel	⅞	U. S. Leather	⅞
Lake Erie & West.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. Co pf.	½	Long Island	2½
Am. Sp. pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Met. Street Ry.	¼
Am. Tobacco	½	Northern Pacific	¾
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Consol. Gas	1½	Pullman Car	2
Keok. & D. M. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. conv.	2½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. 4s	2½	Tenn. Coal & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	5
Erie 1st con.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1		

Bond Declined.

International & Great Northern 2d 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $145,800,562; balance, $7,817,070; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $399,536.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for short and 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10@10½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 111⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 123¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 62½; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 113¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝; Louisville and Nashville at 59½; Erie at 14⅝, and Erie first preferred at 30. British consols declined 3-16, to 110⅝, for money, and 110 11-16 for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 172.80; in Lisbon at 79; in Rome at 101.70, and in Madrid at 59.

NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Two prominent bankers discussed yesterday general business conditions and the money situation. One gave his views as an enthusiastic optimist, the other as having although a conservative, full faith in existing conditions and the future.

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Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"We have to consider in the first place that peace has come to us. It is not here but is practically assured. The Government instead of being saddled with enormous expenses and crippled by a war debt, has conducted a struggle with Spain so prudently and economically that the war has cost about half of what was estimated. It is a cheering sign that coincidental with the signing of the protocol came the period of retrenchment. The army is about to be mustered out of service. All that is useless to the navy in times of peace is returning to be laid up or to those who let their vessels to the Government, and other economies are being fast put into operation. Financially the Government is on a firm basis. It is fortified by large receipts, and the Treasury can protect itself as never before. The revenue is large and this means that the Nation's finances are safe, because when the Government had its maximum of expense, its revenue was sufficient to meet it. The dread of not keeping the circulating medium at parity is over. It is a past danger.

"The business outlook is extremely satisfactory. We have large crops assured, and our foreign trade is excellent. All railroads have been reorganized and placed on a safe basis. There never was as much current money as now, and banking interests are equal to any demand that may be made.

"The financing of the 3 per cent. Government loan will cause hardly a ripple in the money market. Money rates are now low and they are likely to be a little stiffer, but I look for no stringency in rates. Should there be a stiffening of the money market this will be counteracted by an inflow of gold. Every indication for the future of the general business situation points to a substantial business situation this Fall."

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The President of the Continental National Bank, Mr. Benjamin Perkins, talked conservatively of the general business situation.

"The indications," he said, "are certainly encouraging. Of course we cannot tell definitely what will be the outcome of the signing of the protocol. There is so much 'in the air' as to make it impossible to forecast. But I have no doubt that unless something of an extraordinary character intervenes, we may count on a due measure of prosperity from now on.

"I think that without there being a stringency of money in the near future we shall see better rates, rates I mean that will make banking business more profitable, but at present it is my personal opinion that prophesying in regard to business conditions for the Fall should be shunned. The best plan according to my idea, is to go step by step and day by day. Conservatism pays. Take things as they are and act upon them, would be my advice."

IMPROVED IRON OUTLOOK.

In its review of the trade conditions The Iron Age, leading iron trade authority, today will say:

"In the cruder forms, in the Central West, a somewhat excited condition of affairs is developing, because there are indications of impending scarcity should the volume of business prove as heavy as it is opening out. Of course, the Central West has been driven at top speed for a long time, while other producing sections have more reserve capacity, which a moderate advance is sure to draw out promptly.

"In foundry pig iron there has been quite a heavy business, a large part of it consisting in closing business on which options were in buyers' hands. This has so well filled up the leading makers, both in the South and in some Northern districts, that they have raised prices from 25 to 50 cents a ton, without, however, having booked very much at the higher figures. Belated buyers are reproachful and show a disposition to test the market.

"In the East there have been large sales of basic pig, among them being a block of 10,000 tons by a Schuylkill Valley furnace to a Philadelphia mill.

"Pittsburg has had an excited market in Bessemer pig, with sales running up to 150,000 tons by the associated valley furnaces, which are now beginning to talk of an advance to $10.50 at valley furnace. Of course, to some extent the situation may be regarded as artificial, since the supply has been restricted by agreement. Still the fact remains that consumption now seems to be progressing at a rate close to full output, with all restrictions removed, and that all requirements for the balance of the year have not yet been covered.

"Our Pittsburg correspondent refers to the shortage of Bessemer converting capacity in that district, a fact which has been repeatedly commented on. It has become acute now and is causing a scarcity of steel, which will force many consumers at home and abroad to turn to other makers. One fact which has contributed to bringing about this scarcity is the rapid growth in the demand for tin plate bars, which has expanded to about 40,000 tons a month.

"It is pretty clear that some of the large purchasing interests have not covered, this being particularly true of the Eastern territory. Prices are very irregular, but as high as $15.90, Pittsburg, has been paid, while $17.50 is asked for very large blocks in Eastern Pennsylvania.

"In the majority of lines of manufactured iron and steel there is a rising tendency, due partly to an expanded demand and partly to the rise in raw material. In bars, plates, and shapes the lowest quotations have been withdrawn, and in some sections advances have been secured during the last few days. With a heavy tonnage placed by all the active mills, the fear that there will not be enough to go around a few weeks later is disappearing, and there is courage enough to demand a modest advance.

"As we go to press no official announcement has been yet made concerning the consolidation of the Minnesota Iron Company and the Illinois Steel Company, but it may be stated that it is regarded as practically assured."

THE USUAL DENIAL.

Over 25,000 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron were traded in yesterday, and a substantial advance scored. Some official denials are heard of the fact that certain Standard Oil interests have recently been large buyers of Tennessee Coal securities. The fact stays a fact, though.

CYNICAL WALL STREET.

Manhattan Elevated stock dropped a point yesterday, just by way of celebration, perhaps, of Mr. Russell Sage's touching tale of how he keeps all his Manhattan, whatever Mr. George Gould and his other wicked Wall Street partners may do.

One of Mr. George Gould's friends, inclined to resent Mr. Sage's indirect thrust at Mr. Gould, said yesterday that Mr. Sage ought to be careful about making statements about his Manhattan holdings, for the reason that others than Mr. Sage have access to the Manhattan transfer books.

Mr. Sage only a little while ago had 20,000 shares of Manhattan standing in his name now the amount is less than 10,000.

It may be that Mr. Sage has not sold the stock; it may be that it has just evaporated.

Mr. Sage's insistence that Wall Street traders have no right to sell Manhattan stock is a little in conflict with the Manhattan balance sheet which Mr. Sage and his confrères have published. If that balance sheet is right, Manhattan is not earning even the 4 per cent. dividend it pays. If the balance sheet is right, the company is insolvent while a hostile deal against the demand for its plate bars, which has mating $2,000,000—more than doubled during the past year. But, so far as Wall Street estimates of Mr. Sage's protests go, there seems to be a general cruel suspicion that the clever old gentleman is only trying to help himself market the remaining half of his former holding of 20,000 shares.

TALK OF THE TAPE.

Sugar Trust stock gained nearly 3 points yesterday. Wall Street is still jammed with bear points on the stock, and all the little traders continue on the bear side. It is in the face of this extended short interest, and in the face of almost semi-official intimations that the Trust's dividend is to be reduced, that the rise of yesterday was scored. Not since 1898 has there been such bear confidence touching Sugar Trust stock as rules now. But the stock goes up. Old Commodore Vanderbilt once said:

"I always like to hear my Directors talk, and I always like to hear my brokers talk; but the talk that suits me best is the talk of the tape."

A NEW FAVORITE.

Excitement ruled on the Wall Street curb yesterday. Buoyancy in the stock of the International Paper Company—the new Paper Trust—was responsible for it.

Buying orders on a large scale appeared, almost every outside broker seeming to be engaged in efforts to obtain the stock. After opening around $40 or $41 per share, it was of a sudden disclosed that no stock was offering under $45. It quickly jumped above $48, and just before the close was not offered except in fractional lots under $50.

Dealings begin regularly in these shares on the Stock Exchange to-day, and insiders have been advising Wall Street friends that present prices will double.

ON MR. KEENE'S OWN TERMS.

Mr. James R. Keene is to have uncontrolled management of the new pool in United States Leather securities. His declaration to permit supervision of his stock market work is what gave the recent movement a setback. He would have full swing or nothing.

THE LOW-PRICED SHARES.

They who are discussing the probability of an early reaction in the market—and there are conservatives of the market who believe such a reaction to be due—lay stress upon the fact that coincident with such a reaction we are likely to have a transference from the high-price stocks into those of less market value, even into those that are lowest priced. So that the market has broadened chiefly in the standard high-priced issues, a fact which has amply testified to the naturalness of the market's development and its freedom from manipulation.

A LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

Something exceptional is pending touching the affairs of the Long Island Railroad Company. There are even intimations that in some way relations between that property and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are being approached. A Wall Street interest, indirectly identified with the Long Island, suggests that there is even a possibility of the Long Island Road becoming a Flower property—that is, a property in which the financial interests represented by ex-Governor R. P. Flower are influential.

A LIVE ENTERPRISE.

The first through train from Detroit to Columbus over the new Detroit & Lima Northern Railway will be run to-day, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer of Aug. 14. The event is one of decided importance in railway circles, for it marks the completion of a railway enterprise that has been conducted from start to finish with unusual shrewdness and success.

The road cuts across the tracks of the Michigan Central and those of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Trenton, Mich., and from there to Detroit, some twenty miles, it has the virtual control of all the waterway. This move was very shrewdly conducted and it is universally regarded as one of the keenest bits of railway enterprise for the past ten years.

The event will be properly celebrated by a grand banquet at Columbus on next Wednesday, to which all the officers of the road and the financiers who are behind the enterprise have been bidden.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Meetings of Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron Directors arranging details for the proposed combination of the two companies.

Contract signed by Oregon Short Line officials and a Utah and Montana syndicate for the construction of a railroad from Milford, Utah, to the Nevada State line at Pioche.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of the Mercantile Trust Company's certificates of deposit for the Baltimore and Ohio securities.

Decrease of $81,930 in "Pan Handle's" net earnings for July, making a decrease of $322,759 since Jan. 1.

W. D. Cornish, Vice President of the Union Pacific, to represent that company in bidding for the branch lines to be sold at foreclosure this week.

Increase in Burlington dividend rate from 1¼ to 1½ per cent.

Official production of anthracite coal for July placed at 3,770,000 tons.

Increase of $1,933 in Philadelphia, Reading and New England's surplus net earnings for quarter ended June 30.

Admission of International Paper common and preferred stocks to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. on Laclede Gas common stock.

Protest of two prominent firms against award of the New York City bonds and mandamus applied for to compel Controller Coler to accept their bids.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,129
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	8,840
Denver and Rio Grande	16,900

The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$10,255
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	5,498
Rio Grande Western	4,000
Texas and Pacific	21,216

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 5 Homestake at 42.75, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, and 200 Mollie Gibson at .20.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of [illegible] 1,000 shares of Justine at .01¼, and 5,000 Sentinel at .006.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.55	Moulton	.35
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ontario	2.65
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.30
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.40
Bodie	.40	Plymouth	.13
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.75
Caledonia, S. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Challenge	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.45
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.95	Silver Cord	.95
Con. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consol.	.20
Con. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.06
Con. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.05	Argentum Juanita	.15
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.08
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.33
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Homestake	47.00	Creede & Cripple Cr'k	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rose	.11
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.06	Portland	1.24
Little Chief	.20	Union	.13
Mexican	.10	Work	.06

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.10
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.72
Japan	2.50	Gardield Con.	.15
Lagonda	.05	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.40	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10¾	Justine	.02
St. P., Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.97
Alamo	.05	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.36	Mount Rose	.11¾
Anchoria	.75	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Portland	1.20
Cannon Ball	.001¼	Sentinel	.006½
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.14½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	59	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc	8	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Ruckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31⅝
Amsterdam preferred	74¾	75½
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	102	102⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	168	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	15	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	62⅜	63¼
Glucose pf	108½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	47¾	49½
International Paper pf., ex div	88	89
Lorillard Company pf	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	8	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	416	418
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	1½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, sat's paid	1¾	..
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Aug.	$24,751	$23,622	$21,757
From Jan. 1	874,586	768,836	709,509
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
2d week Aug.	$74,921	$66,081	$67,056
From July 1	485,500	453,718	445,439
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week Aug.	$165,200	$148,300	$135,100
From July 1	1,009,600	966,200	881,500
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Aug.	$49,241	$59,496	$51,951
From July 1	312,997	332,273	329,512
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	315	770	339
2d week Aug.	$59,295	$64,793	$18,698
From Jan. 1	1,925,880	1,207,615	414,780
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Aug.	$10,889	$8,623	$7,820
From Jan. 1	389,021	218,282	206,651
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
2d week Aug.	$58,600	$62,600	$49,800
From July 1	107,811	99,072	.....
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Aug.	$101,220	$122,476	$95,312
From Jan. 1	4,200,868	3,748,034	3,446,662

NASSAU ELECTRIC for the quarter ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$570,959	$507,070	$63,889
Op. expenses	659,109	279,424	79,685
Net earnings	211,850	227,646	*15,796
Total income	213,432	228,308	*14,820
Charges	212,986	182,866	30,120
Surplus	497	45,487	*44,940

*Decr

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	9	Adams Express	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	
35¼	35½	6,185	Am. Malting Co. pf.	36½	36⅝	34⅝	35½	— ⅛
84½	85½	1,450	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86	86	84⅞	85⅝	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	18,655	American Cotton Oil	31	32⅜	31	32½	+2⅛
84¼	85	1,267	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84½	85¼	84½	84⅞	+ ⅛
133	138	9	American Express	133	135	133	135	
13⅝	13⅞	935	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
38	38½	850	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38¾	39	38	38	—1
141¼	141⅝	56,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¾	142¼	138½	141¼	+2⅝
114	115	485	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	114½	115	
37½	37¾	100	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	37½	37½	37½	37¾	— ⅛
140¾	140⅞	27,870	American Tobacco	143½	145	135½	140½	—1½
131	135	265	Am. Tobacco pf.	133	134	133	134	+1½
12	13¼	90	Ann Arbor	13½	13½	13	13	
38	38½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	14½	592	At., T. & S. F.	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
86	86½	17,799	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36¼	36⅜	35⅝	36	
16⅜	17	22	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
	6	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	⅝	1,050	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
		100	Brooklyn Elevated	25½	25½	25½	25½	
68⅞	69	85,964	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	69½	68¼	69	+ ½
126½	12³⁄₄	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	128	128	128	128	— ⅜
12	12½	600	Brunswick City	13½	13½	12½	12½	
66	67	630	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66¾	66⅞	66¾	66¾	
55	55½	5,293	Canada Southern	54	56	54	55⅝	+1⅜
17½	18	200	Central Pacific	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	10,605	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¾	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
113⅞	119	78,736	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115	119⅝	114¾	118⅞	+3⅝
60¼	61	840	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	59⅞	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅛
107¾	108¼	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
16	16¼	21,285	Chicago Great West.	15½	16⅞	15¼	16¼	+1
40⅜	41⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	41½	41½	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
9	10	430	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	10	9	9½	+ ⅛
108⅝	109⅜	102,975	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108¼	110⅜	107⅝	109⅝	+1¼
158	159½	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	159¼	150½	150¼	159¼	
134½	134⅜	4,970	Chicago & Northw.	134⅜	135½	134	134½	+ ⅜
105¼	105½	46,051	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅞	106⅜	104¼	105½	+ ⅜
7	8	540	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28	29¾	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
46	46⅜	4,930	C., C., C. & St. L.	47	47⅛	46⅛	46¼	— ⅜
		100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	90	90	— ⅞
14⅝	14⅞	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
¼	⅝	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
24	24½	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
5	6	300	Col. & Hock. Coal.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅜	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	
197⅜	198	990	Consolidated Gas	198⅞	199	198	198	—1½
38	38⅞	10	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	
109¼	109⅝	2,154	Del. & Hudson	108	110	108	109½	+1½
	151	740	Del., Lack. & West.	150	151	150	151	+1
13½	14½	800	Denver & Rio Grande.	14	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
53½	54	2,827	Denver & R. G. pf.	54¼	54½	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	19¼	700	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	18½	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅛
59½	60¼	500	Detroit Gas	60	60	60	60	+1
133	134½	3	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	
14⅝	14⅜	1,580	Erie	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	1,610	Erie 1st pf.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
12	15	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	15	15	15	15	+1
41	41⅞	2,455	General Electric	41½	42	41	41	— ⅜
131	132	925	Great Northern pf.	131¼	131⅞	131¼	131⅞	+ ⅛
26	26¼	825	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26⅛	26	26	
112⅜	112⅝	8,455	Illinois Central	111	113½	110½	112¾	+2½
67½	67⅞	1,000	Illinois Steel Co.	67	67⅞	66½	67¼	+ ½
9½	9⅝	200	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
37½	38	195	Iowa Central pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	
17⅜	17⅞	700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
15	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	16	16	16	—1
52½	53	1,535	Laclede Gas	54	54	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	111	Laclede Gas pf.	95	95½	95	95½	
17⅜	18	2,770	Lake Erie & West.	18	19	18	18¼	+1⅜
74⅜	75	1,265	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73¾	75	73½	75	+1⅜
57	59	100	Long Island	57	57	57	57	—2½
57¾	58	15,075	Louisville & Nashville.	58⅛	58⅝	57½	57⅝	— ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	13,115	Manhattan Con	101⅜	101⅞	100⅝	100⅝	—1
158½	159	700	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159¼	159¼	159	159	— ½
108½	109	200	Michigan Central	106	109	109	109	
29¼	29⅜	600	Minn. & St. L.	29½	29½	29¼	29½	
90	91	510	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90⅜	+1
61¼	61⅜	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61½	61	61½	+ ⅛
81	81½	8,591	Minnesota Iron	81	81½	80¼	81½	+1½
12	12¼	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	3,125	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	37	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
38	38¼	7,702	Missouri Pacific	38	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	34½	1,220	National Biscuit	34⅜	34⅞	34	34	— ⅜
38	38¼	8,635	National Lead Co.	39	39	38	38	— ⅜
113	114½	31	National Lead Co. pf.	114	114	113	113	
94¾	95	4,480	New Jersey Central.	93	96	93	95	+2½
85¼	85⅜	1,203	New York Air Brake.	83¼	88½	85¼	85½	+1¼
119⅝	119⅞	2,545	New York Central.	119⅝	120	119⅜	119⅞	— ⅛
14	15	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
54⅝	54⅞	1,410	Norfolk & West. pf.	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	6⅞	100	North American	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
36½	36⅝	30,001	Northern Pacific	37	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
76	76⅜	27,205	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅜	76⅜	75⅝	76¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	16½	14,920	Ontario & Western.	16	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	59	1,500	Oregon R. & Nav.	58½	59⅜	58	59⅜	+2⅛
75	76	436	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75½	75	75¼	— ⅛
34½	35	695	Oregon Short Line.	35	35½	35	35	— ⅛
41½	42	1,878	Pacific Coast	39⅞	43	39⅞	42½	+3⅜
85	86	313	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	86	84	86	+2½
62½	63½	826	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61	64	61	63⅜	+2⅜
34½	34⅝	7,080	Pacific Mail	34	35	34	34½	+ ⅛
119⅜	119⅞	2,751	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¾	119⅞	119½	119½	— ⅛
104½	104¾	33,261	People's Gas, Chi.	105⅞	106¼	104	104⅛	—1⅜
		1,045	P., C., C. & St. L.	44½	45⅜		44½	+ ⅜
65½	65⅞	181	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	
188	189½	278	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189¾	189¾	188	188	—2
19⅜	19½	10,740	Reading	18½	19⅞	18⅜	19½	+1¼
44½	45	12,130	Reading 1st pf.	43½	45⅞	43⅝	45	+1⅞
22½	23	2,640	Reading 2d pf.	21¾	22⅞	21½	22½	+1
180		50	Rensselaer & Saratoga	184	184	184	184	
66½	67½	6	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	
7	7½	730	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
61¼	61½	425	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60⅜	61⅜	60⅜	61⅝	+1¼
21⅜	22	640	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	1,350	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	
66½	67½	355	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67	67	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	3,631	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	6	40	St. Louis Southw.	6	6	6	6	
12⅞	13	1,220	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅜	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
86¼	86¾	4,410	St. Paul & Omaha.	85¾	87	85½	86¼	+ ⅜
155		7	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	165	165	165	165	
22	22¼	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
9¼	9½	310	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	
34½	34⅝	6,187	Southern Railway pf.	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	25,595	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	31½	33	31½	32¼	+1⅛
		10	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ¾
14⅝	14⅜	20,768	Texas Pacific	14¼	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	12,470	Union Pacific	28	28¼	27⅞	28¼	
65	65¼	24,220	Union Pacific pf.	65¼	65⅜	64⅝	65	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	550	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	— ⅛
42	44	116	United States Express.	43	43¾	43	43⅝	
7¾	8	1,700	United States Leather.	8	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	25,590	U. S. Leather pf.	71	73	72¼	72	—1¾
47¼	47½	10,082	United States Rubber.	47	48¼	47	47¼	+ ½
108¼	108½	2,490	U. S. Rubber pf.	108½	109¼	107¾	108½	+ ⅝
8	8¼	810	Wabash	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	8,515	Wabash pf.	20⅝	22	20⅝	21⅝	+1
120	125	50	Wells-Fargo Express.	120½	120½	120½	120½	
92½	93¼	200	West Chicago Street.	93½	93¾	93½	93½	
94½	95	29,308	Western Union Tel.	95	95¾	94½	95	+ ⅝
1⅞	2	10	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Sales.		885,149						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	24	Nat. Starch	7½	8
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105½	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105½	Consol. Ice pf.	90	94	Nat. St. 2d pf.	27	29
4s, r., 1907	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	90	New Central Coal	35	43
4s, r., 1907	111½	Eastern Elevator	60	70	N. Y. & N. H.	195	198
4s, r., 1925	127¼	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	80
4s, r., 1925	127¼	Eighth Ave.	350	..			
4s, c., 1925	127¼	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	19⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35½	38
5s, r., 1904	112	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26			
5s, c., 1904	112	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	Flint & P. M.	11	13	Nor. & West.	15½	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	Flint & P. M. pf.	35	40	Ont. Mining	4	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	Homestake	60	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
		Ill. Cent.	97	100	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.	190	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Peo. & Eastern	5	5½
American Coal	115	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.	172	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Pitts. & West. pf.	7	7
Am. Steel & W. pf	92	Keokuk & West.	20	32	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Am. T. & C.	95½	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Boston A. L. pf.	105	Lake Shore	193	198	Rome, W. & O.		123
Buff., R. & P.	28	Manhattan Beach.	4	6	Rio Grande W.	28	29
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Canadian Pacific.	84	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	St. P. & M. pf.	161	163
Chi. & Alton	159	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½	1	St. P., Minn. & M.	161½	163
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.	6	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M. pf.	18	..	Standard R. & T.	5	6
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34½	Mobile & Ohio.	28	28½	Third Avenue	175	178
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	Morris & Essex.	170¼	175	Tol. & O. C.	20	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	Nat. Biscuit pf.	97½	98	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	Nat. Lin. Oil.	7	7½	W. & L. E. pf., $3 asst. paid.	12¼	12½
Col. Midland	5				Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8
Col. Midland pf.	15						
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	75						

*Last recorded figures—No Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	32	32	32	32
62,850	Am. Sug. Refs.	138⅞	142⅞	138¾	141¼
670	Am. Tobacco.	144	144½	136½	139¼
200	A., T. & S. F.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
620	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36	36¼
5,970	Brook. R. T.	68½	69⅜	68¾	69½
87,580	Chi., M. & St. P.	108⅝	110⅝	107⅞	109⅜
18,970	C., R. I. & P.	115⅜	116⅜	114¾	115⅝
200	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4,020	C., R. I. & P.	104⅞	106⅜	104⅝	105⅞
10	C., St. P., M. & O.	86½	86½	86½	86½
290	Cent. of N. J.	93¾	95½	93¾	95⅜
100	Chi. & Northw.	134	134	134	134
200	Del. & Hudson.	108	108	108	108
120	Gen. Electric.	41⅜	42⅛	41⅜	42⅛
5,690	Louis. & Nash.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	57⅝
1,380	Manhattan.	101⅛	101⅞	100⅞	101
1,270	Mo. Pacific.	38	38½	38	38¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	37	37	37	37
20	N. Y. Central.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
4,080	Mo. Pacific.	37¼	37¼	36	36½
1,070	North. Pacific pf.	76⅜	76⅝	75¾	76¼
30	Pacific Mail.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
8,980	People's Gas.	105⅞	106⅞	104½	104⅝
580	Reading.	18½	19⅛	18½	19⅛
170	Reading 1st pf.	45	45⅝	45	45
40	Southern pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
640	Tenn. C. & I.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
260	Texas Pac.	14⅜	14⅞	14¼	14⅝
350	Union Pacific.	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅛
1,600	Union Pac. f.	65¼	65¾	64½	64⅞
50	U. S. Rubber.	48	48¼	47¾	48¼
1,770	U. S. Leather pf.	71	72⅝	70⅝	72
20	Wabash pf.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1,110	Western Union.	95	95⅝	94⅝	95¼
135,750					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,500	A., T. & S.F. adj.	73	73	73	73
19,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	65⅞	66	65⅞	66
6,000	St. L. Southw. 2d.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
12,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾
$1,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	77⅛	78	77⅛	78
7,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	53⅜	53¾	53¾	53¾
$30,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—Biscuit common to-day found plenty of buyers from 83¾, its lowest price, to 84¼, and the highest. The opening was at 84¼, and the close 83⅝; the preferred was dealt in sparingly from 98¾ at the opening to 98½ at the close. Chicago City Railway brought 28, and North Chicago, which opened at at 212¾, sold to 213⅜ for regular and 214 for account. The former closed at 213¼. Diamond Match opened and closed at 141, the only dip being to 140⅜. West Chicago account brought 93¾. The regular opened at 93¼, dropped to 93, rose to 93½, and closed at 83½. Metropolitan elevated receipts fetched 3. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	140½
National Biscuit Co. com.	83¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	7
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
North Chicago Street Railroad	213
West Chicago Street Railroad	93
South Side Elevated Railroad	64¾
Lake Street Elevated	13
Lake Street Elevated certificates	10½
Street's West Stable Car Line	18¾
American Steel & Wire common	38
American Steel & Wire preferred	92

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,806,783
Gold reserve	198,760,579
Net silver	10,477,532
United States notes in the Treasury	50,882,150
Treasury notes of 1890	4,380,854
Total receipts this day	1,274,787
Total receipts this month	24,149,208
Total receipts this year	67,966,312
Total expenditures this day	2,217,000
Total expenditures this month	$3,654,000
Total expenditures this year	107,917,475
Deposits in National Banks	60,901,218
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	$11,280
Government receipts from internal revenue	419,370
Customs	332,512
Miscellaneous	2,354
Expenditures	2,217,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s		Int & Gt Nor 2d		Reading Co gen 4s	
500	101	2,000	91	20,000	83⅞
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Iowa Central 1st 5s		5,000	84
3,000	84½	6,000	108	2,000	83⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		30,000	84
10,000	99⅜	2,000	73	53,000	84½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		3,000	77¾	20,000	84⅜
3,000	89	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		15,000	84⅞
At, T & S F adjst 4s		2,000	105	5,000	84⅝
15,000	73½	L S & M So 1st coup		10,000	84¼
11,000	73	10,000	105⅝	10,000	84½
10,000	73½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
50,000	73⅝	10,000	101	22,000	100
9,000	73⅝	Louis & Nash G M 6s		St L & San Fran 4s	
12,000	73	4,000	119	12,000	90½
82,000	72⅞	Manhattan Ry con 4s		2,000	81
4,000	73	5,000	96½	2,000	81¾
5,000	72⅝	Met St Ry gen 5s		St L & S F G M 5s	
5,000	73	1,000	113⅝	1,000	106
Gen 4s		1,000	114	1,000	106¼
10,000	96½	Mexican Inter 1st 4s		St L & S F G M 6s	
10,000	96	8,000	77¼	7,000	119⅝
4,000	96⅜	15,000	77½	St L S W 1st	
15,000	96⅝	Minn & St L con 5s		15,000	80½
7,000	96	1,000	108	5,000	80⅜
5,000	96⅛	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		St L S W 2d inc	
7,000	96	5,000	91⅜	5,000	32⅜
11,000	96⅛	10,000	91⅞	15,000	33
500	95⅜	5,000	91¾	5,000	33½
1,000	95⅞	15,000	91⅞	35,000	33½
1,000	96	5,000	91⅞	12,000	33⅝
4,000	96⅛	16,000	91¾	5,000	33⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		Mo, K & T 2d		10,000	33
10,000	114½	5,000	65½	10,000	33¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		10,000	65¾	10,000	33½
35,000	92	35,000	65⅞	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Brooklyn R T 5s		10,000	65½	10,000	80⅜
8,000	104⅝	33,000	65¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
4,000	105	5,000b20F	66	13,000	97⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		1,000	66	3,000	97¼
9,000	115	4,000	65⅞	12,000	97⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Mo Pac 1st cons		1,000	98
10,000	90¼	5,000	106⅜	Standard R & T inc	
36,000	90½	Mo Pac trust 5s		10,000	15⅜
7,000	90⅝	15,000	87	30,000	15
27,000	90¼	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s		Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	
11,000	90⅜	4,000	80⅝	3,000	90
20,000	90¼	11,000	80⅜	5,000	90½
7,000	90⅜	Nash, C & St L con		5,000	91
21,000	90⅜	15,000	103½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
N Y Cent & H deb 5s		N Y Cent & Hudson, Lake Sh col 3½s reg		1,000	107⅝
1,000	111	4,000	94	2,000	107
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s		23,000	94⅜	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
15,000	94¾	5,000	94¾	15,000	44
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		80,000	100⅜	20,000	44½
10,000	101½	10,000b20F	100⅜	20,000	44⅜
Nor & W Ry con 4s		20,000	100⅞	5,000	44¼
10,000	86½	46,000	100⅝	20,000	44⅜
21,000	86	500	100⅞	15,000	44⅜
2,000	86½	3,000	100⅞	10,000	44¼
10,000b20F	86¼	20,000b20F	100⅜	Tol, Peo & West 4s	
1,000	86¼	20,000b60F	101	2,000	78
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		69,000	101	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
35,000	65¼	Registered		5,000	92
15,000	65⅜	10,000	100	Union Pacific 4s	
1,500	66	Nor Ry of Cal 5s		5,000	99⅜
51,000	65⅝	1,000	103¼	25,000	99
13,000	65⅝	9,000	103½	2,000	99¼
6,000	65½	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div		40,000	99
55,000	65⅝	2,000	108	5,000	98⅞
120,000	66	Ohio & Miss con 7s		10,000	99
2,000	65⅞	5,000	105	27,000	99¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		Oregon R & N 4s		U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
20,000	100⅜	15,000b20F	100½	9,000	77½
5,000	100½	2,000	100½	25,000	77½
80,000	100⅜	10,000	100⅝	10,000	77⅝
10,000s20F	100⅜	10,000s20F	100⅜	10,000	77⅞
20,000	100⅜	25,000	100½	5,000	77⅝
46,000	100⅝	10,000s20F	100⅛	10,000	77½

TRADE ENVOY FROM JAPAN

Japan-American Commercial Association's President Here to See Manufacturers.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIELD

The Japanese Representative Says the Possibilities of American Trade with Japan Are Not Half Known in America.

Shizuo Kondo, President of the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association, with headquarters at Tokio, Japan, is in America attempting to interest American manufacturers in the possibilities of trade with Japan, which country, he declares, has been gaining wonderfully each year since 1890, and holds forth exceptional inducements to the American exporter. If the American exporter knew the real conditions of the Japan field, Mr. Kondo says confidently, American exports to Japan would increase enormously. It is his business in this country to spread commercial information among its manufacturers and merchants.

American headquarters have been temporarily established at the offices of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, Rooms 80 and 81 THE TIMES Building. Mr. Kondo left Japan June 9 and reached America twenty days later. He spent two days at Washington, where he met John Bassett Moore, the Assistant Secretary of State; Chief Emory of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and other officials, all of whom gave approval to his mission. After a trip to Philadelphia, where he interested W. P. Wilson, the Director of the Philadelphia Museums, in his plans, Mr. Kondo came to New York. He speaks English fluently, having been graduated from Columbia in 1895.

"When Japan was opened by the United States in 1854," Mr. Kondo said yesterday afternoon, "she took the position of an elder sister, and we have always so regarded her. We have exported to the United States more than to any other nation. But we do not find that the United States' exports to Japan are in equal ratio. Until about 1890 we bought little from the United States. We had heard that wages and the cost of living were comparatively high here. So we concluded that manufactured articles here must be high priced, and went to European markets. Until about 1890, also, the United States did not take much interest in the possibilities of our market. Its merchants were contented with domestic trade."

It impressed Mr. Kondo that the ignorance of American manufacturers had much to do with their indifference to the Japan field, and the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association was formed in 1896 largely to disseminate trade information. One of its important implements is The Japan-American Commercial Journal, a monthly publication dating from January of this year, and published half in English, half in Japanese. Mr Kondo is its editor. Germany has long had a similar publication issued at Berlin, and the British have two, one at London, the other at Tokio.

Increase in American Trade.

Japanese exports to America have increased 65 per cent. since 1896, Mr. Kondo said. Last year they amounted to $26,218,202. Almost an equal increase in the American export trade into Japan has been noticed the last two years. In 1896 the United States exported to Japan to the amount of $8,186,704, in 1897 the figures were $13,517,268. Only Great Britain, China, and British India made sales as large in 1897, and in neither case was the increase in imports as large. The total increase in imports from all parts of the world from 1896 to 1897 was 28 per cent. The gain of Great Britain was only 10 per cent.

"We can buy from the United States just as much, or more, than we export to her," Mr. Kondo said. "It is only a matter of time. The experience of the American paper manufacturers is an example. For merly we got all our paper from Germany and England—that is, what we did not make ourselves—newspaper stock, writing paper, and all kinds except wrapping paper. In 1896 the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association collected samples of the products of the American paper mills and spread them out in its sample rooms at Tokio. There we called the Japan paper dealers together and explained, after which I came to see the American makers. They said they did not want the Japan trade. Its requirements were so different that they would not realize a profit unless assured of the entire trade. The association was practically obliged to guarantee the paper trade to them. Now 82 per cent. of the newspaper stock and stationery in Japan comes from America.

"In the matter of hardware also. Not a wire nail is made in Japan. It is cheaper to import them from America. Once we bought our hardware from Germany. Now 78 per cent. comes from this country."

What Japan Most Wants.

Among the articles for which there is an especial demand in Japan Mr. Kondo enumerated arms, ammunition, balances, measuring scales and tapes, barometers, binocular glasses, clocks, compasses, and chronometers, cutlery, diving goods, electric light apparatus, fire engines and pumps, gas instruments and tools, locomotive engines, machinery of all kinds, including knitting, mining, paper-making, printing, sawing, spinning, weaving, woodworking, iron and steel working, telegraphic; gas, steam, and water meters, oil engines, sewing machines, sporting guns and accessories, steam boilers and engines, turning lathes, typewriters, copy presses, watches, movements, fittings, and accessories, beverages, comestibles, clothing and accessories, drugs, chemicals, and medicines, dyes, colors, paints, glass, and glass manufactures, grains, seeds, horns, skins, hairs, hoofs, metal and metal manufactures of all kinds, oil, paraffine, wax, paper, and stationery, sugar, flour, tissues, yarns, threads, raw cotton, tobacco, and cigarettes, wines, liquors and spirits, animals and bones, naval stores, leather of all kinds, rubber goods, lumber, vessels and ships, bicycles and supplies, soaps, toilets and perfumes.

The association is compiling an Asiatic-American commercial directory to appear about March of next year. It will include the financial ratings of 100,000 of the commercial houses of Japan, Korea, China, the Philippine Islands, the Straits Settlements, and Hawaii; also the names of American houses interested in the Japanese trade. It will give the commercial laws and customs, the weights and measures, and tariff regulations of the various countries.

Among the honorary members of the association are the following: Viscount Yenomoto, Japanese ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce; Kentaro Kaneko, Japanese Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce; Yoshihito Okuda, Japanese ex-Vice-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce; Toru Hoshi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to the United States; Alfred E. Buck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Tokio; Edwin Dun, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan; H. Lisboa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Tokio; H. W. Denison, Advisor to the Imperial Foreign Department; John F. Bowey, Consul General of the United States at Yokohama; N. W. McIvoy, ex-Consul General of the United States; James F. Connally, ex-Consul of the United States; B. Faehr, Peruvian Consul at Yokohama; Stuart Eldridge, Hawaiian Consul at Yokohama; Gentaro Shimura, Chief of the Bureau of Industry; Yeiichi Shibusawa, President of Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Kahei Otani, President of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Shojun Morioka, Director of the Japan Mail Steamship Company.

Caught in a Belt and Killed.

Jacob Both, twenty years old, met a shocking death yesterday in the Erie Railroad shops at Eleventh and Provost Streets, Jersey City. He was employed as a helper, and while oiling a piece of machinery was caught by a belt and whirled around a shaft until his frightened associates succeeded in stopping the machinery. Both his legs and one arm were broken, and when released he was unconscious. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, but died twenty minutes after being admitted. Both's parents, who live at Lodi, N. J., were notified, and the

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Its Dividend Increased, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Stock Now Pays 6 Per Cent.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Directors made short work of increasing the dividend from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. for the quarter at today's meeting. The advance, which was unexpected to Boston people, has simply added another to the already numerous bull forces. Coming, as it does, from a conservative management, it means very much more than it would in almost any other case. The announcement was the big event of the day and sent the stock "kiting."

The advance in the rate is understood to have been unanimously agreed to by the members of the board present. The board was in session only twenty-five minutes. President Perkins was not in attendance, as he has not fully recovered from his recent illness. The Directors say that the dividend was increased because the earnings warranted the increase and that it is the policy of the company to give stockholders the benefit of the earnings.

The road's earnings are holding up well. July earnings will be out in about ten days, and will show about the same gross earnings as last year. The Directors believe that the crops are now assured, and that, although the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will have about a two-thirds corn crop in Nebraska, the crops, as a whole, will be good, and conditions point to a very prosperous year.

Those Directors who have recently been West, and who gauged their views of the railroad situation from conditions in that section, rather than from the East, were decidedly in favor of a 1½ per cent. rate. It was some little time since thought wise by most of the Directors to hold to a 5 per cent. basis for the present, but the declaration of peace, the improving business prospects, and the splendid crop outlook led to a change in sentiment, and hence today's action.

MORE UNION PACIFIC LINES.

The Properties of Three Roads to be Purchased.

At the foreclosure sale this week of the Kearny and Black Hills, the Omaha and Republican Valley, and the Union Pacific, Lincoln, and Colorado Railways, the purchaser will be the Union Pacific Railway Company. The Union Pacific already controls these properties through ownership of securities, and the roads will enter into the Union Pacific system as soon as details are perfected.

The financing of the scheme of acquisition will be through $5,000,000 of Union Pacific is reserved for the purpose. When the deal is accomplished the mileage of the Union Pacific will be about 3,010, that of the three lines to be sold being 800 miles. The capitalization of Union Pacific will be $136,000,000 stock, of which $75,000,000 is preferred, and $95,000,000 4 per cent. bonds.

Sale of Union Pacific's Securities.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day ordered a decree to be entered in the case of the American Loan and Trust Company, trustee for mortgage bondholders, against the Union Pacific Railway Company and others, confirming the sale of various securities of the par value of $1,343,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for the sum of $409,975.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ATTACKED.

American Lines Secure Part of the Manitoba Passenger Traffic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Another blow has been struck at the Canadian Pacific by the Chicago-St. Paul roads. At this season there is always an exodus of farm laborers from Ontario and Eastern Canada to Manitoba, and this year it is larger than ever before. Over 3,000 passengers have been hauled in one week.

Formerly the Canadian Pacific had a monopoly of the business. It was able to load up its trains with eight passengers to the car. Now the American lines have gone in as competitors for the business, and have succeeded in diverting a large amount of the traffic via Chicago and St. Paul.

Last night 400 of these passengers were brought here by the Grand Trunk. A special train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul took 200 of them to St. Paul, and the others were divided up among the other roads. Similar parties will be brought here to-morrow and Aug. 23 and more may be brought later.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Aug. 14 were $454,000, for the same period last year, $499,000; decrease, $15,000.

A Record-Breaking Run.

Probably the fastest run ever made over the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey was that made on Monday by Train 509, known as the Royal Blue Line Express, which left Jersey City at 3:42 P. M. It was made up of an engine, four coaches, and a Pullman palace car. The record run was made between Elizabeth and Jenkintown, a distance of sixty-nine miles, which was covered in sixty-one minutes, including the time consumed in twice slowing up for water—once near Bound Brook and once on the Delaware River Bridge. Some of the miles were reeled off in thirty-eight seconds. When the train left Jersey City it was eighteen minutes late; when it pulled into the station at Jenkintown it was exactly on time. The ordinary running time for the full ninety-two miles is 1 hour 58 minutes; the time for the full trip on Monday, including the run between Jersey City and Elizabeth, as well as between Elizabeth and Jenkintown, was 1 hour 40 minutes. George Maul was the engineer in charge, and A. J. Shanline the conductor.

Appointment of J. S. Bartle.

J. S. Bartle, General Freight Agent of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad, Company, has been appointed General Eastern Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, with headquarters in this city. He succeeds C. D. Simonson.

PRAYERS AND DRUGS BOTH FAIL.

Faith Potter Dies Despite a Physician's Tardy Aid.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 17.—Faith Potter, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Effie Potter of Orient, died at her parents' home late last night of typhoid fever. Her mother is a Faith Curist, and did not call a physician until last Friday, when she was warned by Dr. J. M. Hartranft, the Health Officer of the Town of Southold, that if she did not secure medical attendance for Faith, she was likely to be prosecuted if the girl died. Then Mrs. Potter called Dr. Manaton, a homeopathic physician, but the child was too weak to take drugs.

Faith was ill for nearly three weeks. Mrs. Potter knelt continually beside the bed of her sick child and prayed, even after she had been constrained to call a physician. Mr. Potter is a sea Captain, and is away from home. The villagers of Orient were indignant, but Mrs. Potter heard their threats with indifference. She says it was Faith's time to die, and that no medicine would do her any good.

A LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Two Men Fatally Hurt and Others Injured in Arizona.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Aug. 17.—A terrific explosion has occurred at the roundhouse of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix Railroad, resulting in the fatal injury of two men and the wounding of two or three others.

Machinists were at work on Engine No. 2 in the roundhouse when the boiler exploded. Jonas Brown was on the top of the engine adjusting the pop valve when the accident occurred. He was badly crushed about the head, dying in a few minutes. E. M. Seamans had his left arm blown fifty feet, his left leg blown off, and he was badly bruised and cut about the head. He cannot live. Charles Chambers was also seriously injured. The roundhouse is a complete wreck.

Another engine on an adjoining track was wrecked. The fire box and boilers of the engine, weighing four or five tons, were blown 1,200 feet, striking the end of the Bashford-Burmeister Company's warehouse and knocking out the end of it. An air pump, weighing 200 pounds was thrown three blocks. The town for three blocks is strewn with the wreckage of pipes and steel.

Died on Entering the Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—Miss Sarah Cochrane of this city died suddenly while bathing to-day in the surf at Seaview. The young woman had hardly entered the water when she threw up her hands and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Active Dealing in Harlem Lots—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Pauline May to a building loan operator two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, together with a plot of the same size on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

The same firm has sold for the estate of Thomas Malcolm to a builder for immediate improvement the lot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100; also for Weslau & Hogenauer to the Leopold Kahn Company the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for Joseph Guinet of Lyons, France, to a well-known theatrical manager the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 142 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17.8 by 60 by 102.2.

H. F. Schellhass has sold for H. Wolfe the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 173.1½ feet west of Fifth Avenue, 46.3 by 100.11, together with the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 174.11½ feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100.11.

Leith & Glenn have bought from Edward Oppenheimer the plot on the south side of Ninety-second Street, 150 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 by 140 by 75.3¼ by 135. The buyers will erect on the plot two six-story flats, each 37.6 by 100.

F. A. Seitz has sold to the Henry Rothschild Company for immediate improvement the plot northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 100.11 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co. and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Delmar the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 59 East Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Davis & Gordon to Charles Dougherty, for $12,000, the four-story flat 1,503 Park Avenue, 37.6 by 55 by 80.

W. E. Brocker has sold for Charles Lutz to J. D. Jennings, for about $11,000, the flat northeast corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 100; also for Charles Schroeder to Louis Schmidt, for about $15,000 cash, the four-story brick flat 1,826 Washington Avenue.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Hieronymus Breunich, for $18,500, the lot 126 Seventh Street, 25 by 91, and to Max Reinach, for $18,000, the lot 429 Fifth Street, 24.11½ by 97.

John N. Golding reports the following residence leases: No. 716 Fifth Avenue, for A. C. Zabriskie to S. M. Calloway, President of the New York Central Railroad, for two years; 30 West Fifty-eighth Street, for Dr. Marion Sims to James B. Taylor, for two years; 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a Mrs. Perry to Mrs. St. John, for five years; 121 East Thirty-fifth Street, for Mrs. F. J. Byrnes to R. W. De Forest, for two years, and 156 East Thirty-eighth Street, for Mrs. A. F. Wright to Thomas C. Clarke, for two years.

It is reported that Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold the five-story flat 1,953 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William J. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Meyer A. Bernheimer, for $5,000 the three-story stone-front tenement 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Cornelia Van R. Dearth, for $10,500 the three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, 345 Bleecker Street, 26.2 by 39.6 by 25 by 36.

Charles A. Berrian sold in partition to the defendant, Andrew J. Bastine, for $35,330 the two-story brick buildings on Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Lafayette Court, being 150 feet west of Third Avenue and 60 feet north of Ninth Street, each 23.4 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 30 Rogers Place, west side, 593.9 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 20 by 75.11 by 20 by 78, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,154.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23.1½ by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,513.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.2; Louise Schulz of 213 West Eighteenth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 65 James Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.10 by 85.6; Mrs. W. Wallace of 340 East Twentieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 18, 19, and 20 by 56; Peter Wagner of 215 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; costs, $80,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 56 and 57; William H. Lake of Yonkers, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 153 and 155 Broome Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 37.6 by 84.5; Henry J. Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $32,000.

Third Avenue, Boston Avenue, and Public Place, for three, five and six story brick flats, 115 by 44.11 by 89.3; Pell & Groth of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owners; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $125,000.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 250 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed and office, 14 by 20, and 38 by 50; George A. Wright, owner; F. W. Spruil of 433 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Thomas Gallagher, owner; Charles Knouf, architect; cost, $2,500.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 32; Barsley & Watson, owners; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Third Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 25 by 75.8; Ellen Mulholland of Long Branch, N. J., owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; architect; cost, $39,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; J. Bierhoff of 307 Lenox Avenue, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 220 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 19 by 50; Edward Hauselt, owner; John Carl of 48 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $9,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

No. 354 First Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Amelia White, owner; Morris White, architect; cost, $400.

Wales Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward and Eliza Nugent, owners; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 481 Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame shed; Mrs. Sophia Stack of 477 Willis Avenue, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, to a four-story brick hospital; St. Joseph's Hospital, premises, owner; J. K. French of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

AVENUE B, s w s, 110 ft s w of Cliff St, 40x100; Martin Geiszler to Helen Tremberger and another.....$1

BANK ST, n w s, 21.6x85.4x21.6x86.1; Constance Nathan to Horatio Gomez. 1-30 part.....450

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 183d St, 16.2x100; Mary J. O'Brien to Raphael A. G. Constantian.....1

CHRYSTIE ST, 96, 25x100; Louis L. Richman and another to Max Wustrow and others.....19,000

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, 488.2 ft s of Martin St; 28x195.8x25x182.10; Ann Flynn to Peter P. Polchinski.....1,000

GOERCK ST, 113, w s, 17.9x50; Republic Savings and Loan Association to William J. Wells, Jr.....1

JACKSON AV, e s, 128.10 ft s of 160th St, 20x77.8; Caroline Bechmann to Catharine Schneider.....1,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 84.2 ft s of 122d St, 16.8x61.8; George N. Manchester to Hattie A. Campbell.....1

LEXINGTON AV, 2,000, w s, 16.6x61.8; Hattie A. Campbell to E. Y. Jacobus.....Exch.

LOT 515, map of Van Nest Park; Peter Cogan to George Volz.....3,200

MADISON AV, e s, 75.6 ft s of 106th St, 25.5x90; Friedrich Geiss to Emma M. Geiss.....1

MADISON AV, 2,060, w s, 25x93; Tobias Krakower to Charles F. Schampan.....30,000

MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; James C. de La Mare, referee, to Ellen Bannister.....2,500

SOUTH ST, 386 and 387, n w corner of Jackson St; William Schwelkert to Bayuet Cohen.....26,000

SUMMIT AV, w s, part of Lot 90, map of Highbridgeville, 25x84.9x25.2x82.1; John P. Levins to Patrick Levins.....1

WEST END AV, w s, 43.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x100; William H. Glidersleeve to Florence O. Hein.....1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 107th St, 50.11x100; Frederick Klingman to William E. Schlingen.....1

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Carsten H. Bohlen and wife to Charles Murphy.....Exchange

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Charles Murphy to Charles Dougherty.....1

WILLIAM ST, 237 and 239; Friedrich Geiss to Emma M. Geiss.....1

7TH AV, s e corner of 150th St, 84.11x75; Caroline Lindo to Roderick Grace.....1

10TH ST, s w corner of Av D, 69.8x50; Sarah Lichtenstein et al., as executors, &c., to Gabriel Moses.....25,000

18TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Av A, 80x72.2; Pauline Sperling, as executrix, to Charles E. Peters.....5,618

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; James D. Putnam to Bridget Cooney.....34,000

87TH ST, n s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Mary L. Ahrens to Charles Lahrents and another.....18,000

92D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 75x185.10 to lane x 75.2x140.10; Edward Oppenheimer to John H. Leith and another.....100

96TH ST, s s, 298.9 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Friedrich Geiss to Emma M. Geiss.....1

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Charles N. Lee and others, executors, to Dora Scheer.....18,000

120TH ST, 36 West, 18.4x100.11; John R. Ferrier to Edward P. Steer.....2

120TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x100.11; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to John R. Ferrier.....17,700

125TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 50x99.11; Norman T. M. Melliss to Arthur A. Carey.....35,000

126TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft s of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Edmund Y. Jacobus to Hattie A. Campbell.....Exch.

Recorded Lease.

BLISS, Clara E., to Christian A. Henrichsen; 1,800 Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 149th St, 5 years.....1,100 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDES, Bruno J. and Ida A., and Mary L. Breczinsky to, the Manhattan Mutual Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; w s of Seton Av, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, instalments.....$3,500

COHN, Bannet, to Rebecca Berman; 336, 337 South St, and 85 to 91 Jackson St, ½ year.....1,000

COLE, John B., to Edward R. Ladew; s e corner 6th Av and 40th St, 1 year.....125,000

CONSTANTIAN, Raphael A. G., to Mary J. O'Brien; s w corner of Bathgate Av and 183d St, 3 instalments.....1,048

COONEY, Bridget and Patrick, to Albert E. Foster; s s of 63d St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....50,000

COONEY, Bridget and Patrick, to James D. Putnam; s s of 63d St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....26,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., and Thomas F., to Elihu Thomson; e s of Grand Av, 25 ft n of Buchanan Pl, 3 years.....3,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., and Thomas F., to Mary A. and Emma R. Davis; Grand Av, n e corner Buchanan Pl, 3 years.....3,500

BRIGGS, Annie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 108th St, 27 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.....5,000

DOWELL, Agnes H., to Lydia Friedberg; 1,650 Fox St, 2 years.....200

FEINBERG, William, and another to Neilson Brown; 91 Henry St, 4 years.....30,000

FERRIER, John R., to Robert T. Varnum; 36 West 120th St, 3 years.....14,000

FISK, Mary L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 72d St, 375 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....50,000

FRANK, Martin, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Madison Av and 93d St, 5 years.....15,000

GILDERSLEEVE, William H., to Florence O. Hein; w s of West End Av, 48.2 ft s of 86th St, 2 years.....5,000

KEYSER, Maria, to Orrin S. Trail; 284 Alexander Av, 5 years.....5,000

LAFRENTZ, Charles and Johanna, to Mary L. Ahrens; n s of 87th St, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.....1,000

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn, to Edward Oppenheimer; s s of 92d St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year.....38,500

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn, to Edward Oppenheimer; s s of 92d St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year.....72,500

LEVY, Jacob, and Salmon C. Eno; 22 James St, 1 year.....16,000

LEVY, Louis J., to John A. Brown, Jr.; 36½ Stanton St, 5 years.....32,000

MANDER, Laura E., to James Morrison and another; s e corner of 119th St and Lexington Av, demand.....2,100

McDERMOTT, Michael J., to United States Savings Bank; n w corner of 183d St and Grand Boulevard, or Concourse, 2 years.....4,500

MITCHELL, Euphemia S., to Philip Dexheimer; s s of 143d St, 140 ft w of Park Av, demand.....1,600

MOSES, Gabriel, to Rosa L. and Leopold L. Barzagli; s w corner of 10th St and Avenue D, 3 years.....20,000

MOSES, Gabriel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; s w corner of 10th St and Avenue D, 3 years.....7,500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., and John J., to Anna C. Stephens; old w s Bathgate Av, 25 ft n of 181st St, 3 years.....4,000

O'ROURKE, Margaret, to Mary Maloney; e s of Morrisania Av, 57.10 ft s of 162d St, 52.7x118.2 to Grant Av, 3 years.....1,500

PERLSTEIN, Louis, to William L. Beadleston; 56 and 58 Oliver St, and 48 and 48½ Oak St, 1 year.....20,000

RALF, Emma, to Ascher Osterman; w s of Robbins Av, 237 ft n of lands of Port Morris Branch Railroad, 1 year.....600

ROOS, Michael, to Rebecca A. Hunneke; King's Bridge Road, s w s, Lots 103 and 82, map of South Belmont, 60.9x196.3 to Garden Av x 50x161.5, 3 years..2,500

RUSSO, Antonio, and Caterina, to Giovanni Lordi; lot 91, map of new village of Jerome, demand.....1,500

SCHLEICHER, John B., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 1,767 Madison Av, lease, secures note.....2,500

SCHUTLER, Sarah G., to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 136th St, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand.....4,500

SEAGRIST, Theresa, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 42d St, 140 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....40,000

SILSBEE, John D., to Union Building Loan and Savings Association; n s of Terrace View Av, 389.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, instalments.....400

SMITH, Anastasia, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, &c.; s s of 43d St, 166.8 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.....6,000

TOWNSEND, Wilhelmine B., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 61st St, and Madison Av, 1 year.....30,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, and another, to Martin Geiszler; s w s of Avenue B, 110 ft s w of Cliff St, 1 year.....3,600

WEISS, Sophie, and Henry, to The Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association; n s of 115th St, 184 ft e of 3d Av, instalments.....11,050

WHITTLE, Peter, to John Meehan; n s of 4th Av, w 75 ft of Lot 163, map of the Village of Wakefield, 5 years.....1,000

WILL, Ernst, to George Ehret; 1,407 2d Av, 1 year.....2,500

WUSTROW, Max, and another to Louis L. Richman and another; e s of Chrystie St, 100.4 ft s of Grand St, instalments.....9,000

WYNN, Charles S., to Amelia L. Mayhoff; n w corner of Perry St and Hudson St; 14th St, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 1 month.....775

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred L., and another, executors; to Ernest G. W. Woers.....27,000

BENDHEIM, Carrie, to Salomon Marx.....1,500

DUTCHER, Helvetia B., to Robert Gilson.....5,069

FRASER, Alexander W., and another to Robert Gilson.....1,629

ISRAEL, Hyman, to David F. Davis.....73,000

KNEBEL, Frank V., and another, executors, &c., to Charles A. Sherman.....835

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Henry B. Welsh and another, executors, &c.....15,092

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., individually and as executor, &c., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.....12,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 74; George M. Miller, trustee, against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 31.7 ft s of 151st St, 27.3x106.6x23x101.6; also St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 151st St, 31.7x101.6x30.11x94.10; Robert Gibson against Claude W. Mick and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

WEST END AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 103d St, 20x100; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Florence B. Poole and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duton & Roe.

WILLIS AV, 417; Edith M. Ahrens, by guardian, against Clara M. Jones, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

WILLIS AV, 417; Harry S. Price, by guardian, against Clara M. Jones, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 300x248 to Bronx River x 306x290; also, 1st Av, w s, 100 ft n of 1st St, 226 ft to Bronx River x 540x471 to avenue x 300; Schweimerischer Bankverein against Marcus Kohner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kabe & Keller.

1ST AV, 2,308; Oscar Schmidt against Elias J. Koupel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Botty.

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; James Forrest against Elisabeth Rens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Forrest.

55TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x100.5; Louis F. Bayard against Thomas E. Keane and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

91ST ST, 113 East; Annie Dinkel against Hannah J. Stephens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

20TH ST, 220 West; Mary Enright against Annie Meehan and others, (partition;) attorneys, Morris & Wells.

118TH ST, 18 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Giovanni Tuzini and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rowe, Morrison & Rowe.

Satisfactions.

BOWERY, 1,000, s w corner of Grand St, 25x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

CHRYSTIE ST, 96, 25x100; Louis L. Richman and another to Max Wustrow and others.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 100 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 120 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 140 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 160 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 180 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 200 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 220 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 240 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 260 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 280 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 300 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 320 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 340 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 360 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 380 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 400 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 420 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN ST, 1,000, s s, 440 ft e of Nostrand Av, 20x100; Mary Ann Hall to Mary Ann Hall et al.

DEAN

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DARNIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Kate Harold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 18th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898. HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.
au18-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE ÆTNA AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 13th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be held in the City and County of New York.—FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiller, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-law6wTh

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Cowie, Allen B. Cowie, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, John H. Wallace, Lewis C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY HOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mTh

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.
jy14-law6wTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Odell O'Neil, Mrs. Christine B. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Moller, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au11-law6wTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 24 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 24 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated Ilion, New York, March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 41 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap23-law6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 166th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 166th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-law6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORACIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 66 New Street, New York City. apr7-law6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 74 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Ord, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN P. ORD, Executors. JOHN P. ORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next. Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, Wilhelm Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au11-law6wTh&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part 1, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick P. Huntley, Directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 26th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the 1st day of September, 1898, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also, in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter H. B., Jr.,
au11-law4wTh J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.
PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Werthéimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM H. NASH, Assignee.
WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.
T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York. aul1-law5wTh

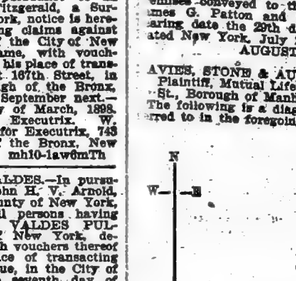
REFEREES' NOTICES.

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, located in No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593.82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75.93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a forty-wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78.3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 518 on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882, also all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.
AVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $54.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.

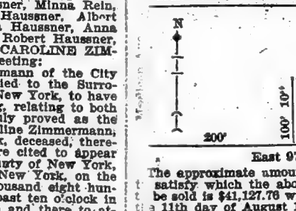
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, located in No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to a centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.
EXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,806.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-law6wTh&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part 1, of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventeenth day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed.

Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.

[L. S.] (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER,
Clerk.
(T. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.)
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 48 Wall Street, New York. jy21-law6wTh&s22

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II. of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.
JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl. (C.E.Leland,) ap
Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth, $3 up. W. Applegate
do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do.....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster) St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J. The Howland and Scarboro.
do.....United States Hotel, a. p. $3
do West End Hotel and Cottages, a. p. $4 up
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do.....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I....Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 18th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 15
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
Schooley's Mtn. Sp, N.J. The Dorincourt. Op Je 15
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C.—Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do.....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

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Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier, 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall-Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
Fürst'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 1 PM | Columbia, Oct. 6, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M | Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM | Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM
HAMBURG-

THE GRAND HOTEL MURDER

Dentist Kennedy Held by Magistrate Simms as the Murderer of Emeline C. Reynolds.

GRAND JURY WILL ACT TO-DAY

The Police Are Confident of Kennedy's Guilt, but Fail to Demonstrate a Substantial Motive—Prisoner Holds His Nerve.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy of 60 West Twenty-second Street, the dentist who was arrested Tuesday afternoon on suspicion of having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds Monday night in a room in the Grand Hotel, breaking her neck with a leaden bludgeon, was arraigned in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of homicide, and remanded without bail by Magistrate Simms for examination to-morrow. The prisoner was then taken to Police Headquarters, and the efforts of the police to obtain additional evidence were renewed with increased vigor.

Although a maze of circumstantial evidence already involves Kennedy there is more mystery in the case than the police will admit. Not a link, they say, is missing in the chain of evidence proving this suave and mild-mannered young dentist the man in the straw hat who went to the Broadway hostelry with "Dolly" Reynolds; drank champagne with her; then, biding his time, beat out her life with a thug's weapon and passed quietly out to the street. Yet there is one official stumbling block—the seeming absence of adequate motive. It is the police opinion that Kennedy's object was the concealment of another crime—the forgery of the $13,000 check found on the dead woman's person. It was indorsed by eKnnedy and its appearance at the bank named would have brought ruin and disgrace upon him. The police say they believe that Kennedy tried, by persuasion and cajolery to secure the return of the check and, failing, killed the woman and departed without having found the paper.

The Theory Not a Perfect Fit.

This theory, it is admitted, is not flawless. The check was dated Aug. 15, the day the couple arrived at the hotel. Kennedy must have given it to the woman on that day, the police say, and immediately gone about preparing the weapon with which she was killed. Kennedy declares the check a forgery, and the police are still wondering why he should give the girl the worthiest check. The girl's mother said that her daughter told her, when she drew the $500 from the Mount Vernon bank, that she was going to give it to Kennedy to bet on the races, he having told her that he could win $4,000 for her. Kennedy, according to the police theory, in order to make the girl think him a rich man, gave her the $13,000 check, telling her that he would pay her her share of the proceeds of the venture in advance, with the understanding that they were to be wagered on another horse and increased to the amount of the check. The police say they are convinced, however, that robbery was not the motive for the crime.

Two very important pieces of evidence were found yesterday by the police. Some torn pieces of paper were picked up in the room where the girl was murdered. They had been overlooked on Tuesday. Put together they formed a physician's prescription blank. The name of the doctor was printed on the top, but the police refuse to tell it. Besides this, there was found a stain on the right side of Kennedy's trousers. It looks as if made by lead. It corresponds in length with the piece of lead-sheathed cable with which the murder was committed. There is a similar stain on Kennedy's drawers. The garments were sent to the Board of Health laboratory and the stains will be analyzed.

Kennedy and His Inquisitors.

Kennedy, since his arrest, has been almost constantly plied with questions by detectives endeavoring to force a confession; but his nerve has thus far proved adamantine. He was closeted with Capt. Price at the West Thirtieth Street Station until nearly 1 o'clock yesterday morning, recounting his movements on Monday afternoon and evening. Capt. Price was so positive that Kennedy is guilty that he made out an affidavit in the Police Court charging him with homicide.

Kennedy was taken from the station to the Court House at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a patrol wagon, closely guarded by detectives. He had had but little sleep, but his remarkable recuperative powers enabled him to throw off the appearance of drowsiness which he at first showed. His clothing had been taken away from him to be examined for blood stains, but he made a neat appearance in a blue coat and gray trousers, negligée shirt, and blue tie, which had been given him.

There was no crowd in the courtroom, as had been expected, and no relatives or friends of the prisoner were present. Kennedy evidently thought this strange, for, after the examination, he asked that his father's name be called. His request was granted, but there was no answer.

Kennedy was the first prisoner arraigned. He listened respectfully to the reading of the brief charge of homicide. Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly recounted the story of the case as it has already been told. Kennedy was not represented by counsel. The detectives asked that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Coroner. The Magistrate refused the request, and then turning to Kennedy asked him if he had anything to say.

"I have nothing to say now," responded the prisoner in a low voice.

He was then held without bail for examination. With the detectives he then boarded a Broadway car for Police Headquarters. There he was again subjected to the trying ordeal of cross-examination. Capt. McClusky, Capt. Price, and several picked men of the Central Office were present.

Kennedy Contradicts Himself.

It then transpired that the police had found a letter in the possession of Kennedy which had been written to him by Miss Reynolds on Monday. The letter informed Kennedy that the writer would be at the Grand Hotel on Monday afternoon and evening, and that she would register then, as she did, as "E. Maxwell and wife, Brooklyn." Kennedy was asked to call. What else the letter contains the police refuse to tell.

During the examination at Headquarters, Kennedy made many conflicting statements. His account of his movements on Monday afternoon and evening differed materially from that which he gave on the previous evening at the Thirtieth Street Station. After the examination, Capt. McClusky said:

"In Kennedy's first statement he says that he left his office between 5 and 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, and, after making some purchases of cigars and underclothing, went to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. He went from the theatre to South Ferry and took the 12:25 boat for St. George, S. I.; then went to his home in a trolley car, arriving at 1 o'clock.

"In his statement to-day he says he thinks Proctor's was the theatre he attended, and that he slept throughout the performance. He says he then took the 12:45 boat for Clifton, and walked home, reaching there in an exhausted condition about daybreak. He said he was dazed and could not tell clearly anything that happened that night. He said that for four days he had been in a dazed condition and could not clearly remember his actions. He could not clearly account for that condition."

After Kennedy's examination at Headquarters, which consumed an hour, he was placed in a cell and a close watch was put on his every movement.

Manager Doyle of the Black Electric Light and Power Company, whose offices are at 1,277 Broadway, is reported to have said yesterday that the piece of electric cable used to commit the murder was similar to the cable used by his company, which has a contract for furnishing a portion of Staten Island with power and light. New Dorp, where Kennedy lives, is comprehended in the district. Manager Doyle went to Staten Island yesterday and could not be found. The police think this significant.

Five Central Office detectives who visited Kennedy's house in New Dorp made a thorough search of his house, and brought away a number of pieces of Kennedy's clothing which have stains upon them. The detectives also saw the conductors of the trains to New Dorp. They said they knew the man, and that he had not traveled on their trains on Monday night. The conductors of the street cars to Kennedy's home also said they had not seen him that night.

Grand Jury Will Act To-day.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that ample evidence had been secured upon which to base an indictment for murder, and that the case would be taken before the Grand Jury to-day. Mr. McIntyre stated positively that the object of the murder was not robbery, but the concealment of another crime, but refused to explain further than that it was forgery. Mr. McIntyre said he was going to Philadelphia late in the afternoon to obtain further evidence in the case.

Capt. McClusky and the Acting District Attorney held a lengthy conference yesterday afternoon. Capt. McClusky said that, from the evidence in the hands of the police, everything points to Kennedy's guilt. "He has told all sorts of conflicting stories," said the Captain. "When asked about the stain resembling that of lead on his drawers, for instance, he at first claimed the marks came from a key chain. In the next breath he said he did not carry his keys that way. The stain has been measured and corresponds exactly to the piece of cable. The old suit of underclothing which he claims he discarded in his office on Monday afternoon has not been found, and he has yet to explain his actions on Monday night, when he says he attended the theatre and then went home.

"He claims now that his mind is in a dazed state, and that he cannot account for what happened on that night. He admits that he has the habit of using chloral. He states that he spilled a bottle of it on Monday afternoon, and that the fumes may have gone to his head. The case against him, I think, is perfectly clear."

Capt. McClusky refused to give further details concerning the evidence in the possession of the police. In this he acted on the advice of the Acting District Attorney.

His Father Trusts Kennedy.

Kennedy's father was in the Twenty-second Street office almost the entire day. He is a fine-looking man, six feet in height, with snow-white beard and a strong countenance, but he was on the verge of collapse. He shed tears yesterday when he told of how the detective confronted his wife at their home with some of his son's garments which they had found there, and pointed out to her spots which they said were blood.

"The police even came here to my office last night in my absence," said he, "and ransacked everything, although I gave them full permission to search the premises in the daytime. But they found nothing, I'm sure, for I know my son too well to think him guilty of the crime. He was at home Monday night, I'm sure, and his mother awakened him for breakfast early Tuesday morning. I do not know exactly what time he arrived. He did his work here Tuesday, as usual, and showed no sign of nervousness. I knew Miss Reynolds as a customer, and have now an impression of her mouth which I took recently. We have not yet notified my son's wife of his trouble, as we wish her to enjoy her vacation. I'm sure the mystery will be cleared up before her return."

Lawyer House of Friend, House & Grossman was retained by the elder Kennedy late in the afternoon to appear for his son, and the lawyer called on his client at 4 o'clock, remaining in conference with him for nearly two hours.

Maurice B. Mendham, whose name has been so closely connected with the Reynolds woman, was not at his office, 20 Broad Street, when called on yesterday. It was said that he was at the Hotel Scarboro, Long Branch, and that he would not return to town for several days. Mendham is well known in the financial district. He joined the Stock Exchange on Oct. 15, 1896. Previously he had a seat on the Consolidated Exchange.

The body of the murdered woman remained yesterday at Kennedy's undertaking establishment, in West Broadway. It will probably be taken to Mount Vernon to-day for burial.

SAYS SHE WAS ROBBED.

Lodger, Mrs. Jones Declares, Bound and Gagged Her and Stole $600 in Jewelry—Had an Accomplice.

A remarkable story was told the police of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday by Mrs. Alice Jones of 311 State Street. She claims to have been attacked and robbed of over $600 worth of jewelry in her own house. Mrs. Jones is twenty-four years old, the wife of a newspaper man, and keeps a boarding house. On Monday morning, she says, a young man called and asked permission to look at some of the rooms, with a view to hiring two of them for himself and a friend. He gave his name as Morrill, and after examining the rooms selected two. On Tuesday he returned and took possession of one of the rooms, paying $2 on account of the rent, which was to be $10 a week for the two rooms. He said his friend would come on the following day.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Jones says, her new lodger called to her, saying that the bedstead was cracked. She went into his room and bent over the bed to see what the matter was, when Morrill suddenly threw her on the bed and rolled a quilt around her head. At the same time another man who was concealed in a closet came out and tied her hands behind her back with a towel. When she was securely gagged and bound they relieved her of her earrings, her breastpin, and two finger rings.

The robbers, she says, then shoved her into a closet, and said they would come back and kill her if she made any outcry. She heard them go into her room, from which her pocketbook and some trinkets were subsequently found to be missing. As soon as she was convinced that they were gone she broke open the closet door, which they had locked, and alarmed the house. The property stolen is described as a pair of diamond earrings worth $200, a diamond ring worth $200, a smaller ring worth $65, a bar pin with five diamonds worth $150, a gold watch worth $50, a silver-backed dressing brush worth $5, and about $5 in cash.

MARTIN WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

A Guest at Smith & McNeil's Kills Himself with Acid.

E. C. Martin, presumably of Pittsburg, Penn., who had been stopping at Smith & McNeil's Hotel for several days, was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon by one of the hotel attendants. The body was stretched upon the bed, while a bottle marked "carbolic acid," standing upon the bureau, told the story of suicide. Near by was a paper which the man had evidently been reading just before his death. On the top of a page, folded out, in prominent headings, were the words: "Tired of Life, He Tried Death."

Martin has been at the hotel in former years, and upon the occasion of his present visit registered from Pittsburg, Penn. He had no papers with him to signify business connections, and little is known about him. A small satchel found in his room contained a miscellaneous assortment of articles, and tended to show that he had made elaborate preparations for suicide. Among other things, the satchel contained about seven feet of rubber tubing, such as is used for gas stoves. A ring was also found, bearing upon the inside the initials, "H. M. to E. J. M., Nov. 1, '83." He had only 58 cents.

Coroner Fitzpatrick sent the body to the Morgue pending proper indentification.

A HEARING FOR THE WILSONS.

Witness's Testimony Indicates the Children Had Enough Food.

Walter H. and Mary Wilson of Brooklyn, who went to Vermont and left their three children alone in their flat on Sixth Avenue, were arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court. Agent Joseph Coschina of the Children's Society appeared for the prosecution and asked for an adjournment, owing to the absence of the District Attorney and of some important witnesses. He said that Mrs. Wilson was not the mother of the children, and that their mother died a year ago in Buffalo. Mrs. Wilson was their stepmother.

William Adams Robinson, the Wilsons' lawyer, asked that the testimony of some of his witnesses might be taken before adjournment, and Magistrate Brenner consented. These witnesses were Henry O. Jones, a real estate dealer of 652 Tenth Street; Henry Meyer, a grocer of Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street; A. A. Marie, a druggist of 482 Sixth Avenue, and Alfred Wilson, the brother of the accused man. Jones and Meyer testified to the good character of the defendants. Marie said that he had met little Raymond Wilson during the absence of the defendants, and at his request had given him some food. The following day the witness met Mabel, the elder child, who asked him not to give Raymond any more, as he had plenty to eat at home. Alfred Wilson said that his brother had asked him to look after the children, but that he had been sick and unable to do so.

The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow morning. The specific charge against the Wilsons is that of endangering the health and lives of their children.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

CITY BOND AWARD STAYED

Justice Beekman Restrains Controller from Any Action Pending the Court's Decision.

ACCUSATION AGAINST COLER

The Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye Syndicate Avers that His Firm Helped Form the Combination Which Received the Award.

A serious charge was made against Controller Coler yesterday in connection with the award of $12,700,000 of city bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The rival syndicate of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which was the highest bidder, averred that the firm of W. N. Coler & Co., with which the Controller is identified, was instrumental in forming a syndicate headed by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

George W. Wickersham of Strong & Cadwalader, lawyers, counsel for the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate, said to a reporter yesterday:

"Controller Coler remarked in my hearing that he had been instrumental in getting up that syndicate. The whole situation is this. Orders were served on the Controller several days ago directing him to show cause why he should not award the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and similar orders were served by the other bidders. Those orders were returnable in court to-day, and without waiting for a decision from the Court the Controller went ahead on Tuesday of his own volition and awarded the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, composed of the Controller's friends. This was done in spite of the fact, morever, that our bids were higher and that the city would be the loser by $12,000. It is an act on the part of a high city official which, to say the least, it seems to me, is open to question and requires an explanation. What Justice Beekman thinks of it will be seen from his remarks in court."

The application for a mandamus to restrain the Controller from delivering the bonds was made before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday. After Justice Beekman had listened to both sides he issued an order directing the Controller not to deliver the bonds until the Court should have had time to decide on the merits of the case.

Argument of Counsel.

The bid of the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate was 105.03, and that of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was 104.94. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly and Francis N. Stetson, the lawyer, both admitted these facts in their arguments. Mr. Stetson held that the Controller was bound to accept the highest bid. The law which he quoted, he declared, made only one exception, and that was a clause which dealt with the responsibility of bidding firms. In this case there was no occasion, he thought, for applying this clause. No question had arisen in the Controller's mind as to the responsibility of all the bidders. The clause did not affect the case. He said the courts in England, Ireland, and the United States had held that the fact stated in the clause would be understood even if it were not in the law. No words in the law could be stricken out as meaningless, but the effect of them was void so far as the present case was concerned.

"If, as the question might be understood," Mr. Stetson continued, "the Corporation Counsel had the right to reject any bids, the Controller would have the right to reject the highest bidder. But the law stipulates that the bonds shall be delivered to the highest bidder, and this must be done, even if the Corporation Counsel does not approve of the transaction."

Justice Beekman said he had a similar case in his experience, and that he agreed with Mr. Stetson. He had delivered an opinion on this point of law, he said, a ferry company having been involved. The condition of a ferryboat was the point in question. If the boat should be adjudged by any disinterested persons as being in good condition, it was imperative under the law. "I decided," said Justice Beekman, "to award it to the highest bidder, as advertised, no matter what the counsel in the case might estim."

While Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly did not dispute the soundness of Mr. Stetson's legal position, he maintained that the court was powerless in the matter, considering the form in which the case was presented.

"The award of the bonds has been made already," he said. "In an application for a mandamus, your power is merely to restrain. You cannot, as I understand the law, ask the Controller to undo what he has already done."

Mr. Connoly, when questioned, admitted that the Controller had ignored the advice of the Corporation Counsel, which was to accept the bid of the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate, and, in defiance of the city's legal adviser, had awarded the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company."

The Justice's Comment.

"I think the Controller should not have done that," was Justice Beekman's comment. "He had no right to take the advice of a disinterested person and disregard the opinion of the Corporation Counsel at an expense to the city of $12,000."

Justice Beekman was curious to know whether any of the bonds had been delivered. No one in court could give this information, however.

"I would advise you," said Justice Beekman, addressing Mr. Stetson, "to get out an injunction to restrain the Controller from delivering the bonds."

Mr. Stetson said he had an application for an injunction prepared already.

"That is right," said the Court, "he should be restrained, at least pending my decision in this matter."

Justice Beekman then reserved his decision on the mandamus proceedings, and subsequently granted the application for an injunction to restrain the Controller from delivering the bonds pending his decision.

This is an ad interim injunction, and will stand until an application for a permanent injunction is made before Justice Dugro.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, representing Zimmermann, Forshay & Co., was present. He said he appeared in the interest of the smaller bidders, who had been ignored. He claimed that their bids would aggregate a sum larger than any of the others, and he proposed to sue the city for the loss they had sustained.

Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. addressed a letter to Controller Coler yesterday which read as follows:

Your favor of the 16th inst. is received, returning our check for $258,779.85, said check having accompanied our proposal for New York City 3½ per cent. bonds, sold on the 9th inst.

We also note the extraordinary statement in your letter, that you have awarded the stock to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, notwithstanding the fact that you first stated to us you would act upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and after, receiving that advice your excuse for not acting upon it was, that you had been served with an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted in favor of the Produce Exchange Trust Company and you stated to us that, while the matter was pending before the court and until that application was decided, you could, out of respect to the court, take no action.

Since such statement to us, you have been served with papers in an application on our behalf for a peremptory mandamus compelling you to award the bonds to us, and we are advised that any action taken by you, pending that application, and until its decision, is wholly nugatory.

Your action appears the more strange to us in view of statements which are publicly made, that the firm of W. N. Coler & Co., with which we understand that you are identified, was to great extent instrumental in forming the syndicate headed by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

We therefore return herewith the above-named check and repeat our demand that the bonds be awarded to us, as the highest bidders therefor, according to law.

The Controller's Remarks.

A copy of a newspaper containing the letter lay on Controller Coler's desk when reporter called yesterday afternoon.

"Here," he said, laughing, "is something I have to show you."

"Is the charge true?" was asked.

"Of course it's true," he replied, "and am glad to have it known. I did all could to gather bidders for the bonds, the interests of the city. It has always been done. And I did no more than other Controllers have done before me. My firm has not a dollar's interest in the award.

"The only comment I can make is that I would do the same thing again under similar circumstances."

Strong and Calwalader, lawyers for the Kuhn-Loeb-Vermilye syndicate, however, look at the matter in a different light. "We are taken up now with getting the award of bonds," said Mr. Wickersham of the firm yesterday, "but the end is not yet. I should not wonder if some complications might yet arise that will make it unpleasant for the Controller. If the bonds are awarded to us we are not disposed to let the matter drop there, but I do not know yet what we shall do."

According to the Controller, none of the bonds has yet been issued to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. The company, however, has paid into the city treasury, it is said, somewhere between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000 on account to pay for the bonds under its bid.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

A Few Men Are Heard on the Proposed Map of Bronx Territory.

Little was accomplished yesterday at the public hearing given by the Board of Public Improvements on the proposed map of the territory in the Borough of the Bronx east of the Bronx River. About fifty owners of property in that section attended the meeting, but after about two hours had been consumed with routine business it was found that there was not a quorum of the board present. Accordingly only a few of the owners were heard, and the hearing was again adjourned for two weeks.

John F. Charlton, representing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, objected to the proposed map, because the streets, as laid out, would seriously interfere with the company's freight yards at Westchester, while one-half of the westbound station at that place would be taken for an avenue. George P. Sherman, representing owners in Bronxwood Park, a tract of about eighty acres, presented facts to show that if the proposed map were adopted thousands of dollars which have been spent on streets and other improvements in the Bronxwood section will be practically a dead loss. Jefferson M. Levy, after showing what havoc would be worked with his holdings, known as the Seaton homestead, said that while the rectangular system of streets was all right on paper, its adoption regardless of all existing thoroughfares would mean an expenditure of millions by the city, and a loss of as much more by owners, that rendered it wholly impracticable.

A resolution was passed calling the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the need of a municipal building in the Borough of Queens, and recommending that the latter board at its next meeting should appropriate $200,000 for the erection of such a building. It is proposed to put the structure on a plot already owned by the city in Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, opposite the Court House.

ARVERNE CITIZENS COMPLAIN.

They Say Rubbish and Garbage Are Not Disposed of Properly.

The members of the Arverne-by-the-Sea Association are highly indignant over what they allege to be the shameful handling and disposal—or, rather, non-disposal—of the garbage and rubbish of the place. They held a meeting in the Village Hall Monday night, in which they aired their grievances at more or less length. The fact that the contractor for the collection of the garbage, Mr. Lusk, is a brother of Dr. Obed L. Lusk, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector of Queens Borough, was touched upon. Addresses were made by a number of people, and positive assertions were made that Contractor Lusk continually violated his contract, and did not take the collections twice a week, as called for, but often omitted them for several weeks, and this even though payment in advance had been made by householders.

After the presentation of these and other facts at the meeting Mr. Braddish, the representative of the Street Cleaning Department, said that relief could be obtained if a committee were appointed by the meeting to interview the Mayor and Board of Apportionment, and prevail upon them to make an additional appropriation of $3,000, the bulk of which he explained Dr. Lusk said would be required by his brother, the contractor, for the purchase of horses and carts, and that then Lusk, the contractor, would make a daily collection until Oct. 1. This proposition raised a howl of disapproval, and to such an extent were the people incensed that one lady arose and said, pointing her finger at the representative of the Street Cleaning Department: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I tell you that you cannot expect justice so long as that gentleman, who is very friendly with Dr. Lusk, is sent here by the Street Cleaning Department to investigate the wrongdoing of the contractor, who is Dr. Lusk's brother." This was followed by Dr. S. Kohn's presenting a resolution denouncing the noncompliance with the terms of the contract by the contractor, and suggesting that the existing contract be annuled; that a committee be appointed to apply to the Mayor and Board of Apportionment for an additional appropriation, and that a new contract be made with a party other than the brother of Dr. Lusk, or any near relative of a city official, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Dr. S. Kohn, Isidor Stern, William Scheer, J. J. Lenehan, and William H. Amerman, after which the meeting adjourned.

FREE CARS ON SIXTH AVENUE.

To be Run After Friday from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday sent the following letter to the members of the Retail Dry Goods Association:

Referring to a verbal promise I made in behalf of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Retail Dry Goods Association, when we received consent to construct the Sixth Avenue line, to open the line in sections as it was completed, I now take great pleasure in announcing that on Saturday next, twenty-five working days after the first stroke of work was done on the avenue, and thirty days before the date promised, we intend to put cars back on that thoroughfare.

The first section to be opened will be between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, and we intend for the time being to run free cars there for the accommodation of our mutual patrons, so that those approaching from the east and west on Twenty-third and Fourteenth Streets may have direct access to the shopping district.

EAST SIDE STRIKES.

Several Thousand Operators Are to Resumé Work To-day.

The strike of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, numbering 3,700 operators, will be declared off to-night at a jubilation mass meeting to be held in New Irving Hall in Broome Street. The conflict of the sailors' jacket makers against the contractors in that particular industry for higher wages and better conditions is scheduled to cease to-morrow, while the striking knee pants makers contemplate resuming work next Sunday morning.

A strike of more than 1,000 workers in the employ of A. Friedlander & Co., cloak manufacturers of Bond Street, was narrowly averted yesterday, and was only avoided through the acquiescence of the firm in the demands of its employes.

According to the official strike bulletin issued late yesterday afternoon by the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers 1,500 operators are still on a strike.



The coolest part of cool clothes is fit.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUMMER TREASURES IN TOWN.

Woodland and meadow are not the only places in which the "gold of the year" may be found. No indeed! not when such furnishings as ours are below factory prices. Bits of quaintness—reed, rush, and bamboo, combining Oriental luxuriousness and airiness with Occidental strength and common-sense.

Draperies and pillows for outdoors and in; from grass-cloth to silk; from dainty Spring tints to rich Autumnal colorings.

Such beauty never goes out of fashion. What a chance to garner it up for Summers to come.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

WAR REVENUE TAX CASE

Shipper Sues the Adams Express Company to Decide Question of Stamp Payments.

AN INJUNCTION IS ASKED FOR

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson Begin the Proceedings—The Attorney General Will Not Interfere Between Shippers and Express Companies.

A lawsuit to have determined the question whether the consignor or the express company shall pay the stamp tax under the act of Congress of June 13 last, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday. The amount involved in this particular case is small, but it is of the utmost importance to the express companies and to large shippers throughout the United States, and a hot legal battle may be looked for. Joseph H. Choate is one of the counsel engaged, and will contend in the argument of the case that the express company should pay the tax.

The suit was brought by William Crawford, sole surviving partner of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson against William Hubbell, Treasurer of the Adams Express Company.

The plaintiff alleges that on Aug. 15 he tendered to the defendant company a package of merchandise for shipment to Danbury, Conn. When the package was delivered at the company's office the sum of 35 cents, the rate established prior to July 1, was tendered to defray the cost of transportation, but the defendant refused to accept the package unless the plaintiff would furnish a stamp or pay the company its rate, which had been increased to cover the price of the stamp No other reasons were given for refusing to accept the package.

It is further alleged that all the express companies having terminals in this city are making the same requirements for shippers, and that by reason of this action the shippers are prevented from sending goods by express except upon the payment of an illegal tax.

The plaintiff asks for an injunction compelling the defendant to accept goods for transportations without first requiring of the defendant the stamp demanded by law, or the price thereof, and that pending the determination of this action a temporary injunction be granted. The case will probably be argued next week.

Representatives of the express companies had a meeting in this city last week and selected Col. John J. McCook, counsel for Wells, Fargo & Co., to go to Washington to the Attorney General and secure from him a ruling as to whether the shipper or the express company should bear the internal revenue expense. Col. McCook yesterday received the following letter from Attorney General Griggs:

Replying to your letter of the 13th inst., I have the honor to advise you that the attitude taken by the Department of Justice with reference to the question as to which party, the shipper or the express company, under the War Revenue bill is required to furnish and pay for the revenue stamp which is required to be placed upon the manifest or bill of lading, is that this is a matter entirely between the shipper and the company. This office holds that so far as the Government is concerned it is only interested to know that the lawful tax is paid. As between the shipper and the express company, I have decided that the matter is not within my province of consideration under any case that has as yet arisen. The United States District Attorneys are instructed by this office that they may prosecute for the prescribed penalty any company which issues a manifest or bill of lading without the prescribed stamp; but that in controversies arising between shippers and express companies as to which one shall be required to bear the expense of the stamp the Government has no direct concern under the war revenue law.

MR. TREAT ON WAR REVENUES.

The Collector Reiterates His Statement that the Law Is to Remain—

Brokers' Protests Overruled.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District of New York said yesterday, explanatory of his recent published interview, which has been widely commented upon:

"I seem to have been misunderstood, perhaps willfully, by some newspapers which take for granted that I meant by prophesying the permanency of the new war revenue law, that I favored its substitution for the protective tariff policy. I meant nothing of the sort, and it was clearly stated so in the remarks quoted from me in the newspapers. It is as an auxiliary to the tariff law which we now have that the internal revenue law is to remain. The two laws together will form the most perfect system of taxation that we have ever had. The retention of the present internal revenue law will enable the Administration to exercise greater latitude in reciprocal trade relations with other nations. Reciprocity is as much the policy of the Republican Party as protection, and it is to allow this that I favor the retention of the present internal revenue law to augment the revenues of the Government.

"The expenses of the Government will undoubtedly be largely increased after the conclusion of the war. More revenue will be needed and if the tariff schedules should be raised to meet the increase they would become oppressive.

"Since their attention has been called to it, business men, even more than before, have spoken to me about the equitableness of the law. Nearly every one would be glad to see it remain on the statute books."

Several brokers, members of the various Exchanges, have called upon Collector Treat recently and explained that while they were members of an Exchange they did not transact any business and held that they should not be regarded as coming within the purview of the special tax clause of the war tax law. Collector Treat explained to them that in the first place the law made no discrimination in favor of those who did not use their membership privileges, and that if they were clearly brokers within the meaning of the law. He ascertained on investigation that many of them did business through another broker, splitting commissions. This class of brokers, he thinks, enjoys the advantage of the $10,000 life insurance policies carried in the Exchange. The protest of these brokers against payment of the $50 license tax was overruled.

Drowned at Coney Island.

William Foley, thirty-two years old, living at Brown's Point, Seaport, was drowned about 5 o'clock last evening while bathing at Pullen's bathing pavilion, Coney Island. Foley, who was an expert swimmer, had undertaken to outdistance all his companions. He was some little distance beyond the life line when he was taken with cramps and sank before help could reach him. The body was recovered, but efforts to resuscitate it were unavailing. Foley leaves a wife and seven children.

Important Sale of *Carpets.*

Axminster Carpet, extra quality, $1.15 per yard, formerly $1.75.

Axminster, (2nd grade), $1.00 per yard, formerly $1.35.

and

85 cts. per yard, formerly $1.25.

Also, 12 last season's patterns *Moquette,* 65 cts. per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

PLAINTIFF NEED NOT GIVE EVIDENCE OF THE FALSITY OF A LIBEL.—Isaac B. Remsen, in a suit against William C. Bryant and others to recover damages for libel, charged that the defendants published a defamatory article to the effect that the "language and actions" of the plaintiff, a layman, in preaching at revival meetings to the Methodist congregation of the Village of St. James, L. I., at their place of worship, was so "reprehensible" that it provoked a noisy crowd to surround him as he was about to get into his wagon at the close of one of the meetings to go home, and pelt him with both fresh and stale eggs, and thus drive him away from the place. The jury gave a verdict for only six cents. Justice Gaynor, in setting aside this verdict at the Queens County Trial Term, said that it was manifest that the verdict was the result of prejudice or else of a disregard of law and order. "The verdict," he said, "practically outlaws the plaintiff for no reason which appeared upon the trial. If such verdicts should be allowed to stand they would furnish some excuse for persons who are the victims of them to take the law into their own hands. The suggestion that the verdict was caused and is justified because the plaintiff did not go upon the witness stand has no merit or foundation. There was nothing for the plaintiff to go on the stand for. His counsel tried the case properly. He put the libel in evidence and rested. That is all he could do. It was not for the plaintiff to become a witness to prove it was false. On the contrary, the law presumed it to be false, and it was for the defendants to prove it true. It is never for the plaintiff to give evidence in chief of the fasity of a slander or libel except in the rare case of qualifiedly privileged utterances of publications. There malice in the defendant is an essential ingredient of the cause of action, and the falsity of the defamatory matter may be proved by the plaintiff in order to show such malice, and thereby defeat the privilege. * * * If I were to go away from this court allowing this verdict to stand I should feel that I was not only a party to a gross wrong to the plaintiff, but to a violation of the law and order of the county. The plaintiff is entitled to the protection of the law. That he is a preaching layman should not excite prejudice against him. Jesus, whom he follows and teaches, was also only a layman, and taught and exhorted the poor and the humble by the wayside and in the fields. Neither would the courts of His day give Him a fair trial from prejudice. In that respect the world seems not to have advanced much since."

***

ONE WHO HAS RECEIVED BENEFITS FROM A CORPORATION CANNOT QUESTION ITS LEGAL EXISTENCE.—Hugh McDougall, when sued by the receiver of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company, on a capital stock note for $400, pleaded that the corporation was never legally organized, in that it did not have in cash at the time it began to do business the $40,000 required by Section 111, of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892. McDougall was one of the incorporators of the company, and was a Director at the time it became insolvent. On a motion before the Appellate Division for a new trial on exceptions taken by the defendant to the judgment given against him, the Court held that in view of the fact that McDougall delivered the note in suit for the purpose of perfecting the company's organization, and had received benefits therefrom, he could not now be heard to say that the corporation never had a legal existence for the sake of evading personal liabilities. Justice McLaughlin, in giving the court's opinion, said: "Defendant and the other incorporators represented to the Insurance Department that the corporation had complied with the law, and upon such representation authority was given to transact business, and by reason of which debts to the extent of upward of $90,000 were incurred; and now, when the defendant is asked to pay his proportionate share, he cannot be permitted to escape doing so under cover of an illegal organization. If the incorporators deceive the Insurance Department that is no reason why the creditors be defrauded. The corporation was sufficiently organized to enable creditors, or a receiver representing them, to compel the incorporators to do what they agreed to do."

***

NEGLIGENCE WAS SHOWN.—The First Appellate Division has reversed a judgment dismissing the complaint in an action brought by John H. Newman against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover for the loss of a race horse owned by him, which was so badly injured while being transported from Jersey City to the race track at Gloucester, N. J., that it had to be killed. The evidence showed that the horse was placed in the car in a stall made of joists, and that one piece of joist was placed crosswise in front of the horse. The animal was also tied with a halter, and a rope running from each side of its head to the top of the car. The train was proceeding at a high rate of speed, when it suddenly came to a stop, the horse was thrown against the joist, broke it, and fell to the floor, breaking its back. The plaintiff, in his complaint, had recited allegations to the effect that the injury to his horse was caused by the shifting of cars, and that there was a collision. Justice Patterson, for the court, says that, although the evidence was of such a variance from the allegations of the complaint that it would have been stricken out on motion, yet, as no objection was made, and the evidence being in support of the general allegation of negligence, it cannot be disregarded. The evidence speaks for itself, and presents one of those cases in which a presumption arises that with proper management of the train in slacking its speed such an extraordinary result could not have occurred.

Suicide of an Old Soldier.

Gustave Strevakoff, a Russian, fifty-three years of age, living in College Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas in the rear of a confectionery store kept by him at 601 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Business reverses are supposed to have impelled him to the act. He was a member of the regular army from Nov. 11, 1869, to Aug. 6, 1894. He afterward served as return clerk in the Army Building, but the office was abolished in 1895, and he went into business. He leaves a wife and seven children.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A sale of women's $20 suits is on for to-morrow, Friday, at half price, $10. See afternoon papers for further particulars.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY. LAST WEEK.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Next week The Bostonians. THE SERENADE.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 2:30, 7. Sunday, 2:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Twice Daily

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,166. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Cassini from Russia at Washington has been appointed to succeed the Russian representative, M. de Staal, at London. Destructive storms occurred in England and Italy yesterday. The death of Carl Zeller, the musical composer, is announced from Berlin.

Page 1.

Ten marines in the barracks at Key West have yellow fever. The naval base has been transferred to Norfolk. Physicians say there is no danger of an epidemic.

Public and private preparations are making on a grand scale to welcome the return of Admiral Sampson's squadron. Additional citizens' committees have been appointed to arrange the details of the celebration. Mayor Van Wyck issued a proclamation calling for a general holiday, and this call will be largely observed. Indications are that the dispay of bunting and patriotism will surpass anything in the city's history.

Page 2.

Thomas A. Edison telegraphed THE NEW YORK TIMES his intention of giving all his workmen a holiday on Saturday.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company announced the raising of the cable censorship.

Mayor Van Wyck issued a proclamation calling for a general suspension of business on Saturday and a fitting celebration of the arrival of Admiral Sampson's squadron.

The big department stores have already taken on a holiday appearance in honor of the squadron's return. Patriotic decorations are profuse. The portraits of navy and army leaders are everywhere displayed.

The transports Seneca and Comanche arrived at Montauk with regulars from Santiago. Gen. Wheeler returned to the camp and will take command to-day. The well men on the Grand Duchess were landed at the "suspect" pier, and the Rough Riders were released from the detention camp.

Page 3.

It has been found impossible as yet to make any large food shipments to Cuban ports.

The International Brotherhood League has opened a station in Harlem for the relief of war sufferers.

Page 5.

Domineer, Lennep, Swamp Angel, St. Clair, Maximo Gomez, and Harry Crawford won the races at the Aqueduct track yesterday.

Carl Fleming of Chicago is searching this city for his wife and two small children, who missed their European steamer, then wandered away from their lodgings.

Joseph Choate of New York yesterday addressed the American Bar Association, now in annual session at Saratoga, on "The Trial by Jury." He defended the system, and gave an elaborate statement of its value to the people. Its faults, he said, were few, and no practical substitute for it had yet been suggested.

Page 7.

The handbook of the Republican Congressional Committee will be ready to be placed in the hands of the printer Monday, and will contain a strong indorsement of President McKinley's conduct of the war.

John O'Toole, disregarding the owner's warning, threw a stone at a dog that barked at him last night in Fifth Street, Jersey City. A bullet fired from a house struck his head. He is likely to die. John Damatto and his wife were arrested.

Page 9.

To a call for proposals for a new water supply for Jersey City only one bidder, P. H. Flynn of Brooklyn, responded.

Developments regarding the detention of Swiss laces and embroideries showed a serious conflict to be imminent between the Collector of the Port and the Appraiser's office.

Page 10.

Local yachtsmen who returned from Montreal criticised the action of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in pitting a catamaran against the Challenger.

Page 12.

A bicycle policeman made a flying leap from his wheel and caught a runaway horse in Fifth Avenue.

Controller Coler refused to accept a further payment from the successful bidders for the new issue of city bonds.

Secretary Lane of the East River Bridge Commission reported to the Commissioners that more money would be needed soon.

Policeman Martin H. White of Brooklyn aroused eleven persons and guided them from a burning building at 159 Myrtle Avenue.

The Central Stamping Company, known as the "Tinware Trust," made an assignment. The liabilities are about $300,000 and nominal assets $500,000.

The sale of a controlling interest in the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to a syndicate led by H. B. Hollins & Co. was ratified by the stockholders.

Emile Dallet, a French artist, dropped dead in Fifth Avenue. A friend predicted he would die in a week, seven days before, and the prophecy was fulfilled.

William Fullerton, the lawyer, was held on a charge of having kept money belonging to Mrs. Agatha Allen of Plainfield, N. J., which was given him for investment.

The $1,000 offered for information as to John Pettit's whereabouts has been claimed by a man who says the real estate operator is resting in a city near Chicago.

The detectives who have been working on the Reynolds murder case profess that Dr. Kennedy cannot escape, although Lawyer Friend, counsel of the accused man, says the evidence so far is of the flimsiest character, and that in his opinion Kennedy will never be tried.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain and a fall in temperature have occurred from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except stationary temperature in the lake regions and in the Middle and South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain region and the Missouri Valley.

Showers may be expected in the Atlantic States, followed by fair in the Upper Ohio Valley and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall on the North and South Atlantic Coasts, will rise in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	70	75
6 A. M.	64	70	75
9 A. M.	70	73	79
12 M.	70	79	82
3 P. M.	77	82	86
6 P. M.	71	76	82
9 P. M.	68	75	79
12 P. M.	68	75	77

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93 per cent., and at 3 P. M. 99 per cent.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Dewey Does Not Report Whether the Entire Group of Islands Are Ours or Not.

POLICY NOT YET FORMED

Rear Admiral Dewey May Become Admiral in Recognition of His Work —No Official Report of Casualties at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Rear Admiral Dewey is again a prime favorite, and everybody is talking of the probability of his early advancement to the position of Admiral in recognition of his superb services to his country in the Philippine campaign. Attention is directed here by a great many persons to the modest wording of the Admiral's dispatches, in which he first mentions the land forces and never once asserts that he did anything except send the news.

But he gets the prime credit just the same. Great interest is manifested at the Navy and State Departments to learn whether certain dispatches from Hongkong setting forth that the entire Philippine group was surrendered with Manila are true. The condition is so important that it is almost incredible that Admiral Dewey or Gen. Merritt did not refer to it. If it be true, the capture before the news of the peace was received will be regarded as just as valid as if it had been made on May 1, when the Cavite fort and the Spanish fleet were overcome.

The possible capture of the archipelago stimulates the already increasing desire that the Philippines shall be retained when the treaty of peace is signed. It is argued that the President in the terms of the peace protocol has not cast aside the chance of retaining the Philippines.

The neglect to demand indemnity, which Spain is in no condition to pay, was not necessarily an abandonment of all right of claim to be reimbursed for the expenses of the war. Another possibility that occurs to the Department of State and to the President is that before the news of the peace could have reached Dewey and Merritt, the vessels to the other islands may have gone too far to be recalled, and have by this time secured the submission of the leading towns in the Philippines. If this is found to be the case, it will make more difficult the turning back any part of the archipelago to Spain.

The news from Japan is that the withdrawal from the Philippines by the United States will assuredly provoke an international controversy about the possession of the islands. Japan is as intensely interested in the retention of control by the United States as is Great Britain, and both are openly averse to any controversy that shall give Germany any excuse for breaking in to seize one of the Philippines.

Secretary Alger said to-day that he had heard nothing of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time, the Secretary did not depreciate the accuracy of the press advices stating that the capitulation had this far-reaching effect. Pending more definite information, the attitude of officials is to assume that our authority covers Manila City, Manila Bay and harbor, and also such other territory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces.

The latter phrase is elastic enough to cover any or all of the Philippine Islands that may have been brought under our authority by the recent surrender. The instructions sent to Gen. Merritt have in view the expansion of our possessions beyond the terms mentioned in the protocol, as they distinctly state that this Government is in possession of Manila, and that its authority to preserve peace and order will be exerted "within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces."

The Cabinet meeting to-morrow is expected to deal with the many detailed questions concerning the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico which have arisen since the peace protocol was signed.

MERRITT REPORTS THE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Merritt reporting the fall of Manila and giving the details of the demand for surrender and incidents preliminary to the final capture of the city. The dispatch, which had been eagerly awaited, was immediately communicated to President McKinley. It is as follows:

Manila, Aug. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:

On the 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined me in a forty-eight-hour notification to the Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from the city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments and stating the Spanish were without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled town. On the 9th inst. we sent a joint note inviting attention to the suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth the hopeless condition of the Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded surrender, as due to every consideration of humanity. Same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defense declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult Government if time was granted necessary for communication, via Hongkong. Joint note in reply declining. On the 13th I joined with the navy in an attack, with the following result: After about half hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade, on right, and Greene's, on left, under Anderson, we made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known—about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent; co-operation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on the walled city, upon which the flag of truce was shown, and then the town capitulated.

Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city, San Miguel. All important centres protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage. MERRITT.

AUGUSTIN LEAVES FOR SPAIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hongkong, dated Aug. 18, and evidently official, says: "The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral von Diedrichs after the fall of the city, will return there to-day.

"Gen. Augustin and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral von Diedrichs, at the request of Gen. Augustin, having given them passage, by an arrangement with the American comander in chief. Gen. Augustin has left Hongkong, en route for Spain."

OUR POLICY AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department to-day made public the order sent to Gen. Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the City of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.

Major Gen. Merritt, Manila, Philippines:

The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States, in the possession of Manila City, Manila Bay, and Harbor, must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

The officials of the department hope there may be no trouble with the insurgent forces in the Philippines, although the dispatches which have been received and published in the press, together with the demand of Aguinaldo for joint occupation, has indicated a temper on the part of the insurgent leaders which is not satisfactory. The text of the President's order cannot be misunderstood, and the insurgents will be kept out of Manila, and the city, bay, and harbor will be held as an American possession. The possibility of an attack on the city by the insurgent forces has been considered, but, with the bay in possession of Admiral Dewey for three months and 10,000 American troops near the city, it is not believed that the rebels will be very formidable against the forces of Gen. Merritt.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says: "Little importance is attached to the Chauvinism prevailing in the United States with regard to the Philippines. It is believed that the mixed commission will have full liberty of action to consider all aspects of the question, which will assume a grave international character if the United States should pretend to exercise a dominating rôle in the control of the Spanish Pacific archipelago."

PHILIPPINE TRADE REVIVES.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Manila says the American troops now occupy every position formerly held by the Spaniards, of whom 6,000 are prisoners. Not a single shot was fired at the fleet.

A dispatch also says that Admiral Dewey picked up the end of the severed cable on Friday, but that the line is not yet in working order. Merchantmen are leaving Hongkong daily for Manila. A great rush of trade is expected.

THE PHILIPPINES TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The terms of the capitulation of Manila as agreed upon Saturday between Gen. Jaudenes and Gen. Merritt includes the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States.

"An American naval officer, who arrived from Manila on the Zafiro tells me that the Americans practically walked into Manila. The operations, he says, were confined to the Malate side of the city, where the Spaniards had a fort and two lines of trenches. The troops waded through the Malate River and walked up the beach as though going to luncheon, meeting practically no opposition.

"I learn that when Gen. Merritt went ashore, after the capitulation of Manila, he experienced some difficulty in finding Gen. Jaudenes, who was ultimately found in a church among crowds of women and children."

BEFORE MANILA'S FALL.

Foreign Consuls Were Assembled to Discuss with General Augustin the Ultimatum of the Americans.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.—A belated dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 8, explains that Governor General Augustin had not "quite abdicated," and says: "The Governor General only declined to be responsible for the consequences when he found that Spain was not sending him help; he retained his position, but practically washed his hands of the fighting. A Madrid dispatch construes this as insubordination, and the Gazette will now publish an order to supersede him.

"It is rumored that confidential instructions have been given to his successor to resist to the utmost, hoping to gain the world's admiration, and possibly, assistance in securing a favorable termination.

"A telegram arrived Sunday ordering the Americans to proceed immediately to extremities, whereupon Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey issued an ultimatum allowing forty-eight hours for the removal of non-combatants, but declaring that they would begin the bombardment earlier if the Spaniards made any attack. The Governor replied immediately, thanking the American commanders for their humane sentiments, but saying they were useless, because he was surrounded by rebels, and had no place of refuge for the great number of sick and wounded and women and children.

"The Governor thereupon convened the Consuls, begging them to use their influence with the Americans to get them to grant him time and facilities for the removal of the refugees, and suggesting the use of the American troopships, but he was unwilling to allow them food from Manila. He seemed indifferent to the fate of the 100,000 natives.

"The British Consul made a powerful appeal to the Governor to surrender, glorifying the heroism hitherto shown by the Spanish, but demonstrating the hopelessness of further resistance. The other Consuls indorsed his appeal, with the exception of the German Consul, who said that as a military officer he should hesitate to assert that the Spaniards had done enough yet.

"To-day the Consuls will visit Admiral Dewey to convey the Governor's request, but it is probable the reply will be too late. It ought to have been made long ago.

"The rebels made a final effort to capture the city on Tuesday, but failed. The Americans are preparing to act to avoid trouble in entering the town. There has been slight fighting for four days, and it is reported that twenty Americans were killed and sixty wounded. This fighting is purely preliminary. In consequence of the American ultimatum the Governor ordered the artillery to cease shelling the enemy's trenches, and he suspended an officer at Malate for disobeying his orders. There is still a little firing at night.

"A Spanish commercial deputation to-day waited upon the Governor and begged him to surrender, saying that otherwise the world would be utterly ruined. The civil members of the Council of War favor a surrender, but military members do not dare to tender such a request.

"Officers tell me they realize the futility of resisting the Americans, who, with their superior guns, can keep at long range and kill everybody, without loss to themselves, with probably a dozen shells.

"The British Consul promptly arranged for four launches, under a white flag, to remove British subjects and also for one launch for the Chinese. Swarms of Spanish and native half-caste women and children are begging to be provided with means of escape.

"It is believed that the American gunners have been ordered to spare the churches owing to the fact that thousands of persons have taken refuge in them. The ex-Governor is trying to secure passage on a German warship."

SPAIN'S HOPES FOR MANILA.

The Spaniards Trust We Will Not Profit by the Capitulation.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Spain and her Continental patrons will hope that the United States may be induced not to take advantage of the conquest of Manila, but will be satisfied with coaling stations, trading privileges, &c. Should the retention of Manila be insisted on the United States may meet more trouble even than Japan did in securing the results of her victory over China, and at the hands of the same powers."

INSURGENTS IN SOUTH LUZON.

They Are Up in Arms Against Repeated Spanish Outrages.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Singapore correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Taglatuan, Pilar, and Ponsol, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spanish also burned Pilar and massacred 500 natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Albay with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in the Camarinas Province.

"A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the Spanish officials to the district between Cebu and Iligan and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao. The steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Iloilo. After the Island of Masbate had been taken by the insurgents the latter indignantly refused to allow the German steamer Clara to enter any ports under their control."

DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—A special to The Examiner from Manila, Aug. 14, gives the following names of some of those killed during the fighting which preceded the occupation of that city:

BUNSMORE, JOHN, First California.

HOWELL, SAMUEL, Fourteenth Regulars.

LEWIS, WILLIAM, Nebraska regiment.

McCANN, ROBERT, Fourteenth Regulars.

O'NEIL, EDWARD, First California.

PATTERSON, ARCHIE, Thirteenth Minnesota.

THOLEN, AUGUST, Twenty-third Regulars.

Among the seriously wounded are:

Capts. O. SEEBACH and T. BJORNSTAD of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

Capt. RICHTER of the First California; wounded in the first attack on Manila; died on Aug. 4.

CHARLES WINFIELD of the Third Regulars; died on the 2d.

GEORGE PERKINS of California; died on the 7th of pneumonia.

WILLIAM ROBINSON of the Hospital Corps; died of typhoid.

Sillman Was Known Here.

Robert H. Sillman of the Astor Battery who was killed at Manila on Aug. 13, was the assistant superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital. He resigned that position to take the rank of Sergeant in the battery. He had been a Colonel in the Michigan National Guard. Dr. Fisher of the hospital had a long letter from Sillman only a few days ago. It was dated from Honolulu. It is said the dead soldier had a mother in Brooklyn. Her address is not known at the hospital.

Russia and the Philippines.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent says he hears on incontestable authority that Russia has opened pour parler with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Philippines.

COMMENT ON MANILA'S FALL.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The development of the Philippines question will be watched here with the keenest interest. Circumstances appear to point to the retention of the Islands by America. The fact that Senator Davis, who is a public advocate of complete annexation, and Secretary of State Day, a supporter of the Hawaiian policy, are appointed Commissioners, is regarded as indicating that President McKinley favors their retention.

"It is acknowledged that President McKinley has hitherto manifested exceptional diplomatic tact in his treatment both of the Spanish Government and of public opinion in the United States. He conducted the negotiations with such foresight and consideration that the Madrid Cabinet has been able gradually to accustom the population to the inevitable sacrifices imposed by the outcome of the war.

"For this reason the mere fact that absolute cession of the Philippines was not expressly stated in the protocol must by no means be regarded as excluding that possibility, or at least some approximation to the growing demands of the American people. The prospect of a partition of China is likely to confirm this tendency of American opinion.

"The United States are deeply interested from a commercial and industrial standpoint in the future of East Asia. They have the most favorable geographical situation of all the great manufacturing countries competing there, and it is argued that such an enterprising energetic people will not willingly forego the present opportunity of securing a footing in those seas which will enable them to establish large mercantile emporiums similar to those already possessed by the English on the mainland, and which other States are about to found. This consideration is expected to have weight in the final decision of the Philippine question.

"There is a suspicion here that the meeting of the Peace Commission in Paris was intentionally delayed to enable the preparation and formation of public opinion in

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RESTORING ORDER IN CUBA

Important Tasks Are to be Performed by the Military Commission.

LEADERS TO BE CONSULTED

To Look Into Conditions of Society and to Test Feeling as to the Temporary Introduction of United States Officials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gens. Butler and Wade, with Admiral Sampson, the Military Commissioners for Cuba, will be required to meet in Havana before Sept. 12, according to the terms of the protocol of Aug. 12, to arrange for the time and manner of the evacuation of the island. As it has been agreed that Gen. Blanco and his troops may take away with them the arms and the guns in the fortifications, the arrangements to be effected will be largely such as the United States Government may feel obliged to accept to provide the means of preserving order where the withdrawal of Spanish forces might otherwise lead to riot and pillage.

There is still hope among members of the Administration that by the time the Spanish control is about to be withdrawn there will be a large body of Cubans, not all insurgents, that will be ready to give the soldiers of the United States something like the welcome that has been extended to them in Puerto Rico, thus simplifying the task of the United States in changing rule for the inhabitants.

The Commissioners expect to give attention to much more important matters than the mere indication of ports at which Blanco and his men shall embark. They will look into the conditions of society in Cuba, test the feelings of the people in the cities as to the introduction of United States officers to take temporary charge of some of the functions of government, and upon their investigation and report will depend greatly the succeeding movements of the United States.

To Confer with Cuban Leaders.

A very early attempt will be made to secure conferences with Gens. Gomez, Garcia, President Masso, and other leading Cubans, to assure them that the policy marked out in the order of President McKinley to Gen. Lawton must be adhered to in justice to the whole people of Cuba. Admiral Sampson has already met Gen. Garcia, and with a little more tact than was manifested by Gen. Shafter it is expected that these leaders may be induced to take a calm view of the situation and accept the full responsibility for securing cordial Cuban co-operation on a plan intended to be just to all Cubans whether of native or Spanish birth in order that there shall be no interruption of the progress that is felt to be in store for Cuba when the island is once free from Spanish control. A comparison of information obtained will very likely be made by the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissions before any plan is determined upon. But it is expected that the main points will be clear to both commissions at an early stage in the inquiry that they will make.

The advice of conservative men in Cuba will be solicited, and, whereever possible, adopted, in order to make the transition from the old government to the new as free from irritating features as possible. There will be a thorough effort to get rid of the most notorious practices under Spanish rule at once, the belief being that Spanish and Cubans alike will gladly aid in abolishing the old squeezing processes that have been legitimatized, although they increased the wealth of the officers and kept the unofficial class miserably poor.

Will Not Disturb Commercial Interests

It does not appear that the Military Commission will be expected to look after commercial interests, except as they are involved in the maintenance of peace. The Treasury Department will provide the changes that are to be introduced in free Cuba, and they will favor the utmost activity on the part of every man who can produce something or contribute to its distribution to those countries of the world that may need Cuban products.

The Treasury will, of course, have to maintain revenue cutters about Cuba as long as any import tariff is maintained, and to do the work properly Secretary Gage may have to send five or six revenue cutters to Cuba and perhaps two or three to Puerto Rico. If so many vessels of the fleet are needed in the West Indies Congress will be obliged to increase the fleet above the present number—thirty-six. Hawaii must have one or two cutters, and if the Philippines are held there will be business for several others, and perhaps an increased number of revenue cutter officers. Whatever the plan may be for the pacification of Cuba, the President is sure the United States can prevail upon the people of both islands hitherto held by Spain to get along without bloodshed. Occasional outbreaks may not be avoided, but there is strong hope of maintaining substantial peace with the help of the former insurgents.

CUBANS MUST DISBAND.

Their Leaders Will Advise Them to Return Home and Engage in Peaceful Pursuits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There have been conferences between Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cubans with officials of the United States Government relative to the Cubans and what would be done with them. Mr. Palma was advised that the United States would not consider the question of compensation of the Cuban troops, because there was no power in the Government to do so, even if there was an inclination.

He was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes, and engage in peaceful pursuits. That the members of the Cuban Junta recognize that this is the only thing to do is seen in the fact that emissaries have already been dispatched to Cuba with a view of carrying out the desires of the United States Government.

These emissaries will try to persuade the Cuban leaders that resistance to United States authority would result only in further distress to Cuba.

REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets at rate of $15 for round trip on Sept. 3, 4, and 5, good to return not earlier than Sept. 6 nor later than Sept. 12, except by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati between Sept. 6 and 9, when limit can be extended until Oct. 3.—Adv.

McCREARY FOR COMMISSIONER.

Ex-Governor of Kentucky Summoned to Washington to Talk Over Peace Problems.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There is a strong probability that ex-Gov. James B. McCreary of Kentucky will be the Democratic member of the Peace Commission. He was summoned to Washington, and arrived here to-day. He went direct to the White House, and was in consultation with the President for some time.

Ex-Gov. McCreary was a member of the House at the same time as President McKinley, and enjoys the latter's friendship. The fact that the President is having great trouble in finding a Democrat in active politics willing to serve is believed to be the reason an appointment is tendered ex-Gov. McCreary, who has retired.

Ex-Gov. McCreary has figured extensively in the politics of his State, and is a man of National reputation. He was Speaker of the House during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, and in 1875 was elected Governor of his State. Subsequently he was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congress. He declined renomination for the Fifty-fifth Congress.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

General Blanco Mentioned as One of the Cuban Members.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says that Gens. Blanco, Castellanos, and Leon and Admiral Manterola have been appointed Commissioners for Cuba and Gens. Macias and Ortega and Admiral Vallarino for Puerto Rico. It is probable, the correspondent says, that Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will preside at the sessions of the Paris commission. Señor Moret's candidature is made impossible by the hostile attitude of the press.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—At the Cabinet council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, explained the progress of the peace negotiations.

After the council Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, stated that Capt. Gen. Augustin was removed from the command at Manila on Aug. 5.

SPAIN'S PERIL AT HOME.

A Manifesto from Don Carlos Expected Soon—Uprisings Have Occurred Already in Valencia.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Biarritz correspondent says:

"A manifesto by Don Carlos is announced to appear shortly. The Spanish Ministers assert that the pretender will not be able to find enough money to run a revolution and will be forced to postpone the rising until next Spring. There are signs, however, that Don Carlos will not wait so long.

"Meanwhile the Spanish Government will increase its precautions to prevent any outbreak of Carlists. Though the censorship will prevent the publication of the fact, it cannot keep it secret that small armed bands are appearing and disappearing daily in various parts of Spain, showing a general state of fermentation born of impatience with the present condition of things. The work of fanatical Republicans and Carlists is helped by the general misery and by the prevailing irritation against the Government.

"Within the last few days a carabineer post near Sueza, in the Province of Valencia, has been attacked by a band of armed men, and the Corporal of carabineers and one civilian seriously wounded. It is stated that the carabineers had opposed the landing of arms during the night from a barge near Tarragona. The civil guard arrested four men who were carrying twelve old guns.

"The Castillon Band still continues its progress and has been largely increased in numbers during the last few days. From the beginning it was much larger than the authorities cared to avow, and it has now become important.

"In a field near Alganices, in the Province of Zamora, the bodies of a Corporal and two private carbineers, who had been murdered, probably by men smuggling arms from Portugal, were found yesterday, and close by another carbineer, who was almost dead. Their weapons had disappeared. These incidents, however, are only sporadic, and nothing like a general uprising is threatened yet a while."

YELLOW FEVER IN THE NAVY.

Ten Marines in the Barracks at Key West Suffering from the Malady.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 18.—With the exception of the gunboat Princeton and the monitor Miantonomoh, which have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, all the ships of the fleet have been ordered to Norfolk without delay, and many have already departed. The naval base has been transferred from Key West to Norfolk. The reason for this is the appearance of yellow fever here. There are now ten cases in the marine barracks, all the victims being marines. Forty persons in all are in the building, which is an old cigar factory, and a most rigid quarantine is being maintained.

At this writing only one of the cases is said to be serious. Whether there are any scattered cases throughout the town is not known, but this will be determined by a house-to-house inspection. The Marine Hospital and local physicians are confident that the disease will be confined to the barracks and that there is no danger of an epidemic.

The utmost precautions are being observed, however, and State Health Officer Porter, who arrived on the Mascotte to-day, at first refused to permit that steamer to leave the port on her return trip to Tampa. Later in the evening the Mascotte, which carries an immune crew, was allowed to sail, but without any passengers.

CUDAHY'S DEBTS ALL PAID.

Chicagoan Who Lost $1,500,000 in Lard Five Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—John Cudahy's creditors received $396,000 at the Corn Exchange Bank at 10 o'clock this morning, this amount being the final payment of the speculator's indebtedness of $1,500,000, which was created five years ago owing to the panic.

The failure of Cudahy, World's Fair year, will never be forgotten in Board of Trade circles, and it makes the average speculator shudder to speak of it to-day. Money was scarce. Cudahy was "long" a very heavy line of lard, and there was no loophole through which he could crawl. He went down in a heap, and with him several others fell. Some of these had been "tailing" on the deal, and suffered in consequence.

Since his failure Cudahy has traded almost wholly in the Chicago grain and provision pits, out of which he has pulled large winnings.

When in New York stay at the Plaza Hotel, facing Central Park and Plaza Square. Coolest in Summer.—Adv.

COMING OF THE SQUADRON

Great Preparations Making to Welcome the Naval Champions to Their Own Again.

CITY GAY WITH DECORATIONS

More Committees Chosen to Arrange Details of the Celebration—President and Governor Invited—Will Be a General Holiday.

Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and the six vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron that are coming to this port are expected to arrive some time this afternoon. This is according to naval officers' reckoning, but there is a possibility that the squadron will not be here until late in the evening or, perhaps, to-morrow morning. If it arrives off Sandy Hook this afternoon it will be met by a flotilla of excursion craft and escorted up the bay to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville. As the warships pass in at Sandy Hook the guns at Fort Hancock will belch out a salute. Thirteen guns will be fired that being the number required in saluting the highest officer in the squadron. At Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton more salutes will be fired, so that the arrival of the squadron will be well announced to the citizens of New York who are waiting to do honor to the returning sailors.

The officers and men on the warships are unaware of any reception preparing for them, and Rear Admiral Sampson will be informed by a message sent down in a dispatch boat as soon as he arrives. The tars will then have to bestir themselves in preparation for the parade, which is to take place to-morrow. If they have any doubt about what the public thinks of their exploits in Cuban waters they will be satisfied that New York and New Yorkers are well pleased after they have seen what is awaiting them.

Judging by the number of excursion steamers and tugs being engaged for to-morrow, the river will be crowded with all kinds of craft, loaded with sightseers, who will cheer the tars all the way along the route of the parade. A great many steamers and tugs were hired yesterday for private parties, and many not so engaged will take on all who want to go on the river and follow the warships up and down. The harbor police expect a busy day keeping the river clear for the warships. As yet they have framed no regulations, but they will probably do so to-day.

How the Warships Will Move.

The parade, if the warships arrive on time, is to start at 10 o'clock from the anchorage off Tompkinsville. The warships will steam slowly up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb, where a National salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. They will then make a wide circle and slowly steam back to the man-of-war anchorage. The excursion steamers, it is expected, will wait for the warships to pass by, and will then follow in their wake, making a long and picturesque procession. Every vessel will be gay with bunting, and it is expected that there will be more Stars and Stripes seen afloat in the harbor than were ever seen at one time before. As the vessels pass Castle William a salute will be fired. This salute will be equivalent to an announcement that the parade has started.

The Texas, which has been thoroughly overhauled at the navy yard, is ready to join in the parade, and will be seen at her proper place in the line. The cruiser St. Paul will also join the parade; so will the antique monitor Nahant, which has been anchored in the harbor since the war began. The vessels in line will be the New York, Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, St. Paul, and Nahant.

Gen. Gillespie, Commander of the Department of the East, was ordered yesterday to have the forts salute the vessels, and he, in turn, issued orders to the officers in command at the forts.

As the day is to be a general holiday in this vicinity, the river front will doubtless be crowded with sightseers. Every spot from which a view of the Hudson can be obtained will be occupied. There will be crowds on the Riverside Drive and in the park, where the regulations of the Park Department prohibiting walking on the grass will be suspended for the day. At the Battery there will be another large crowd, and on the piers and docks where admittance can be obtained there will be thousands to cheer the returning sailors.

Meeting of Citizens' Committee.

More than 100 members of the committee appointed by the Mayor to make arrangements for to-morrow's great celebration assembled yesterday noon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen at the City Hall. The Mayor presided, and before the committee proceeded with the work before them he addressed them in the following words:

When it was ascertained that these heroes of war were about to return to American waters the City Government felt it was not only its duty, but also its pleasure, to call this committee together for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to let the civilized world know that in our veins flows the blood—the same blood—that caused these patriots, these conquering heroes, to be ready to face death itself.

The time was so short that we thought there was no opportunity fittingly to show our esteem of our naval heroes, but we concluded that no time was too short for us to do our duty.

The Mayor is delighted to see this large assemblage here that so promptly responded to the call to lend its aid in giving welcome to these people, and to render homage to these conquering heroes, who shall never be forgotten.

It is the hope of the citizens of New York that we shall be able to extend to them a welcome that they will never forget, and that it will be impressed upon the civilized world that those who did not go to the front are willing to yield the palm of honor to those who were in the war. We want to give them such a welcome as will linger in their memory forever.

To them and to them only is homage due. We who remained in the rear performing our ordinary duties, official and private, must not be slow to recognize the bravery of these heroes, not alone on this occasion, but always; not only in this land, but where they may go over the world.

Now, gentlemen, it is your duty to nominate a Chairman of this committee.

The committee, on motion of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, elected the Mayor Chairman. Alfred M. Downes, private secretary to the Mayor, was elected Secretary of the committee, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald were made Vice Chairmen. Upon motion of President Murphy of the Board of Health, the Commanders of each Grand Army post in the city were also made Vice Chairmen.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements said it was evident that, in connection with the celebration, there would be a great deal of detail to be attended to. "Of course," he said, "it will be impossible for this entire committee to take charge of all arrangements, and therefore I move that a Committee of Arrangements of seventy-five be appointed." The motion was carried.

Peace Jubilee Planned.

Gen. Butterfield then offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved: That the Mayor be requested to ap-

point a committee on plan and scope to arrange for a peace Jubilee to celebrate the triumph of American arms and to render thanks, honor, and a triumphal ovation to the heroic soldiers and sailors of our country, at such future date as may be considered best, and can be arranged for; the committee to confer with the Mayor and report to a subsequent meeting, to be called by the Mayor, and that the Mayor also select a committee, with himself, to call upon the President of the United States and tender through him to the soldiers and sailors now returning to their homes from the seat of war the freedom of the City of New York, with a review to be held by the President upon such day as the National authorities may determine, so that the people of the whole country who are able to participate may have an opportunity of tendering to these brave and patriotic men a fitting welcome expression of the gratitude of the Nation.

"And to offer thanks to the Almighty," added the Mayor, as he put the resolution to vote.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy offered a resolution that the committee invite the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and the Governor of the State of New York to participate in the celebration and accept the hospitalities of the city. This motion was carried as a mater of course.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis offered a resolution thanking the Mayor for the promptness and energy with which he had acted in arranging for the reception.

"Such a motion," said the Mayor, "is unnecessary. The Mayor always does with promptness and energy whatever he thinks ought to be done."

The Mayor named the following as members of the "Committee of Seventy-five," which turned out to be a committee of Ninety-one:

Col. Daniel Appleton,	Ex-Mayor Seth Low,
James Gordon Bennett,	Cord Meyer,
Col. William L. Brown,	Charles W. Morse,
August Belmont,	William Meyer,
Fred. W. Bowley,	Jordan L. Mott,
William Berri,	Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,	Roland M. Morgan
William C. Bryant,	St. Clair McKelway,
Gen. C. H. T. Collis,	John A. McCall,
Gen. Howard Carroll,	Andrew McLean,
J. Sergeant Cram,	Hugh McLaughlin,
George C. Clausen,	William McAdoo,
John D. Crimmins,	William M. K. Olcott,
Frederic A. Coudert,	Adolph S. Ochs,
Controller Bird S. Coler,	E. C. O'Brien,
George Cromwell,	Joseph Pulitzer,
Richard Croker,	Augustus W. Peters,
John F. Carroll,	Thomas C. Platt,
Paul Dana,	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
R. E. H. Dorr,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
A. R. De Freece,	Herman Ridder,
Henry L. Einstein,	John J. Scannell,
George Ehret,	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,
Gen. Louis Fitzgerald,	Gen. Wager Swayne,
Thomas L. Feitner,	Nathan Straus,
Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower,	Carl Schurz,
Ex-Mayor H. J. Grant,	Ex-Mayor William L. Strong,
Ex-Mayor T. F. Gilroy,	Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder,
Hon. Andrew H. Green,	Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren,
William H. Gelachenen,	Judge Stephen D. Stevens,
Edward H. Grout,	John H. Starin,
President Randolph Guggenheimer,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
E. L. Godkin,	Col. William E. Van Wyck,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	George H. Van Hoesen,
Herbert F. Gunnison,	Gen. Cornelius Van Cott,
Gen. Gillespie,	Gen. James M. Varnum,
Blakely Hall,	Henry J. Wright,
Ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt,	John P. Windolph,
Louis F. Hopper,	P. Hampton White,
William R. Hearst	Thomas F. Wood,
Maurice F. Holahan,	William C. Whitney,
Murat Halstead,	Timothy L. Woodruff,
Gen. Horatio C. King,	John Whalen,
John W. Keller,	Bernard J. York.
George A. Kessler,	
Edward Lauterbach,	
Jefferson H. Levy,	

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy-five was called for the afternoon, in the Common Council chamber. President Guggenheimer called this meeting to order, and Gen. Butterfield was chosen Chairman. President Holahan was elected Secretary. Gen. Butterfield, on taking the chair, said it would be necessary to appoint several sub-committees to make the detailed arrangements. He said the squadron was going to start from Tompkinsville at 9 o'clock, and Gen. Collis said he thought it might be well to postpone the start to 10 o'clock, so that the masses of people who are obliged to work on Saturday morning would be sure of seeing the parade. Some doubt arose as to the time set, and a committee, consisting of ex-Mayor Gilroy, Gen. Fitzgerald, and John W. Keller, was appointed to find out what time the naval authorities had set for the beginning of the parade.

Work of the Sub-Committees.

The suggestion to have the parade put off until afternoon came to nothing, as it was opposed by the Mayor. A committee of seven, headed by ex-Mayor Gilroy, was appointed to confer with the Mayor relative to the reception of distinguished guests. A committee of three—J. Sergeant Cram, William L. Brown, and Gen. Collis—was appointed to confer with the police authorities about arrangements for preserving order. A resolution was passed that owners and navigators of vessels in the harbor be requested to keep the course clear, and that the owners and lessees of piers be requested to throw them open to the public during the parade.

A special committee of ten was appointed to lay out the work to be done. The special committee will report to the committee of seventy-five at 10 o'clock this morning. This committee is composed of President Guggenheimer, William McAdoo, Gen. Fitzgerald, Gen. Collis, ex-Mayor Gilroy, J. Sergeant Cram, Andrew McLean, George C. Clausen, ex-Mayor Wurster, Herbert F. Gunnison, Gen. Butterfield, President Holahan, Jacob Hess, and Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen.

The special Committee of Ten met in the Council committee room. It was decided that the launch of the Police Department should accompany the police patrol and take the Mayor and the special Committee of Ten from the steamer Glen Island, which is to carry the big committee, to the flagship of the squadron. It was arranged to have 500 tickets printed, three for each member of the main committee. The committeemen will be furnished with badges. A suggestion to give a dinner to the returning men was dropped after Gen. Butterfield said he thought they would prefer to visit their families after leaving their ships. A special boat will be provided for the press. All the members of the big committee have been notified to be at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning to go aboard the Glen Island. Music will be provided for the boat.

A committee of three, President Peters, Gen. George Moore Smith, and Gen. Fitzgerald, was appointed to attend to the firing of salutes on Riverside Drive. Mr. McAdoo has wired Secretary Long asking that Admiral Sampson be detained at Tompkinsville for a time so that the Mayor's boat can come alongside his ship and the Mayor can make an address to the Admiral offering him the freedom of the city.

President and Governor Invited.

The Mayor sent the following telegrams:

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The City of New York will officially welcome the homecoming of the victorious American fleet, which is due in New York Harbor Saturday, Aug. 20. It is especially desired by the citizens and officials of New York that you be present on the occasion of this celebration, and I take great pleasure in inviting you to be the guest of the city on that day. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

The Hon. Frank S Black, Governor of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

You are cordially invited to be the guest of the City of New York on the occasion of the city's official welcome of the home-coming victorious American fleet, which is due in New York Harbor on Saturday, Aug. 20. The presence of the Governor of the State of New York is urgently desired by the citizens and officials on this occasion. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

The Committee of Seventy-five will consider at its meeting this morning a plan to secure a large chorus to sing National songs.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Van Wyck Calls for a Suspension of Business and a Fitting Welcome.

Mayor Van Wyck has issued the following proclamation relating to to-morrow's celebration of the return of the American squadron:

To the Citizens of the City of New York:

Next Saturday, Aug. 20, Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, their officers, marines, and sailors, together with the famous battleships constituting the greater part of the North Atlantic Squadron, will arrive in this port.

It is left to our citizens to decide as to the character of the welcome these brave men are entitled to and should receive. It is less than four months since war was declared between the United States and Spain. The echoes of the predictions that we were wholly unprepared for war have scarcely died out. To-day the war is over. Our navy is still intact. Every battleship, cruiser, and torpedo boat of the enemy which could be reached by shot and shell has been destroyed. The Stars and Stripes float over the fortifications of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila. The Spanish Government has asked for peace. Our Government is stronger and more powerful than at any period of its history. The nineteenth century closes with the young Republic recognized throughout the civilized world as the champion of human rights and universal liberty.

We cannot forget the weeks of feverish anxiety during which we scanned every sentence which passed over the Telegraphic wires while the North Atlantic Squadron was cruising in the vicinity of Santiago, ready to battle with the strongest fleet of our adversaries. We were not unmindful of the disaster which would follow a Spanish victory—a prolonged and expensive war, the possible destruction and ruin of the property of our people along the Atlantic Coast, the indefinite postponement of relief to the starving and persecuted inhabitants of Cuba.

For a glorious termination of affairs we are largely indebted to our naval heroes, of which the visiting squadron constitutes an important part. The officers, sailors, and marines whose coolness, daring, and skill have surprised and startled the universe are to be our guests. A welcome should not be limited to the citizens of Greater New York, but should include the citizens of the entire Commonwealth and of every adjoining State, so that the spectacle to be presented on Saturday and the greeting extended should surpass any previous effort ever witnessed in this country.

That every citizen may take part in the festivities of the day, it is earnestly urged that all business be suspended on Saturday next, that all public buildings and private residences in the five boroughs of the city, and every vessel in the harbor, should be appropriately decorated with flags and bunting.

If each citizen will do his part to make this celebration worthy of the city and the occasion, it will demonstrate to the world the full measure of American gratitude and admiration for our heroic defenders, who willingly risked their lives for the safety and honor of the flag.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 18th day of August, A. D., 1898.

ROBERT A VAN WYCK, Mayor.

THE STORES GAYLY DECORATED

Clerks in the Department Houses Will Have a Half-Holiday—The Apotheosis of Roosevelt.

All the great department stores have donned a holiday appearance for the homecoming of Admiral Sampson's squadron, and their windows and interiors are bright with red, white, and blue ribbons; pictures of the ships, and of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Sigsbee, and "Teddy" Roosevelt. It seems the common opinion that "Teddy"—which term smacks no longer of raillery, but, from the mouth of former friend and opponent alike, accompanies nothing but expressions of affectionate admiration—is a coming man, and, in more than one window his portrait takes precedence over those of Dewey and the rest. Artistic talent has been employed in many designs. So great has become the demand for the ships that huge pictures of them in expensive frames are for sale now in some of the stores.

Daniell & Sons have a patriotic window, with Col. Roosevelt's picture at the very forefront, and underneath it the inscription, "He's a New York's Teddy." It has the merit of being Col. Roosevelt's latest photograph. It was taken in Washington before he started for the war, and his wife says it is the best one he has ever had. Stacks of rifles and flags fill up the window, and there are pictures of all the other heroes of the war, as well as the ships, beautifully draped in flags.

The stores will give their employes the usual half-holiday on Saturday, some of them closing at noon and some at 1 o'clock. An effort to have them give up the whole day as a holiday was not successful in all cases. B. Altman & Co. will give the entire day. Other firms protest that their customers must be accommodated. Besides, the principal part of the day's celebration will be in the afternoon.

Flags are displayed in profusion everywhere throughout the city, and the streets are as gay as they were during the memorable political campaign of 1896. The leading officials in the Appraiser's Office made arrangements yesterday to decorate the Phillips Stores on Saturday. On the Washington Street side of the huge building there will be seventy-two National flags. The building is a great structure, covering more ground than any other in the neighborhood. It will present a superb appearance.

MR. EDISON MAKES A HOLIDAY.

The Inventor Gives Cheers for "Sampson, Dewey, and The Times."

The following telegram was received last evening at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I close my laboratory and factories here on Saturday, also my works and mills in the vicinity, giving all my workmen a holiday and a chance to cheer for Sampson. Three cheers for Sampson, Dewey, and THE TIMES.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 18, 1898.

SUNDAY VISIT TO SAMPSON.

The Nautilus Club Invites Other Rowing Organizations to Participate.

A plan is on foot to get together a big flotilla of barges, manned by oarsmen from the various rowing clubs, to visit Admiral Sampson's squadron on Sunday. The following letter has been sent to the members of these clubs in the city and its vicinity from the headquarters of the Nautilus Boat Club, Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn:

Next Saturday there will be a grand patriotic demonstration in honor of the return of six of the men-of-war that so gloriously won the naval battle at Santiago de Cuba.

We are informed that the vessels will lie at anchor off Tompkinsville next Sunday, Aug. 21.

It has been suggested, and it heartily meets with the approval of this club, that nothing would be more appropriate and more promote the spirit of rowing than that next Sunday all rowing clubs in the Harbor of New York and its vicinity combine and form one grand flotilla of barges, manned by sturdy oarsmen, assemble at some convenient location, and then proceed to the battleships' anchorage, under command of some one to be appointed, who will be designated Commodore, and cheer the heroes as only oarsmen can cheer.

We hope you will readily realize what a grand spectacle this novel salutation would present.

The time is short, and it is necessary for each club that desires to participate to be heard from at once.

It is earnestly desired that each and every club will contribute all its barges, and this event will be a grand success long to be remembered.

Friday evening, 19th inst., 8 o'clock, has been selected for the meeting of the representatives of each club to arrange and perfect details, &c. Meeting place, 132-134 Front Street, New York.

Parade Photographs from Midair.

William A. Eddy and Henry L. Allen of Bayonne will endeavor to photograph from midair, by means of the Eddy camera and kites, Saturday's naval parade up the North River. The experiment will be made from the roof of Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. The necessary apparatus will be sent up several hours before the parade is due, and the kites and the camera will be kept in the air until all the ships have gone by. Mr. Eddy says that if the winds are from the west the camera will be carried to a high point over the North River and the experiment will succeed.

A Public Observation Boat.

The Sound Line steamer City of Lawrence will be converted into a public observation boat on Saturday. Her entire upper deck is an open promenade. The Lawrence will leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray Street, not earlier than 10 o'clock A. M., proceed to the anchorage of the squadron off Tompkinsville, accompany the fleet up the river, and return. A limited number of tickets, at $1 each, are on sale at the Fall Rivers Line's office, Warren Street and North River.

"Fleet Night" at Manhattan Beach.

Henry J. Pain has designated the evening of the "Fall of Manila" in the fireworks amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach as "Fleet Night." There will be fire pictures of the ships and of the victorious Admirals and Generals. There will also be a number of patriotic mottoes and devices, the whole ending with an aerial display, which will include the Dewey bombs, National streamers, Star-Spangled Banner rockets, Manila rockets, and Santiago batteries.

The Parade in Miniature.

Imre Kiralfy will add to his naval spectacle at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night a novelty based upon the return of Admiral Sampson's squadron. He will reproduce with his models of the American battleships the parade announced to take place in the Hudson River, and will close the performance with an appropriate display of fireworks.

"TE DEUM" TO BE SUNG.

Archbishop Kain Instructs Priests to Celebrate the War's End.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—Archbishop Kain has forwarded from Atlantic City, where he is spending the Summer, orders to the priests of this diocese that "Te Deum" be sung in all the Catholic churches in honor of the closing of the war.

The orders came by circular letter addressed to each priest in which the Archbishop speaks of the end of the struggle between Spain and the United States and that God should be thanked for the closing of the war and the end of battles which meant such a sacrifice of human life.

REDUCED RATES VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

For the Encampment of the Knights of Pythias, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20, Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets at $19 for round trip on Aug. 19, 20, and 21, good for return passage Aug. 23 to 30, with an extension limit until Sept. 10 by depositing ticket with Joint Agent.—Adv.

MORE TROOPS AT MONTAU

The Transports Seneca and C manche Arrive with Regulars from Santiago.

GEN. WHEELER REACHES CAM

The Well Men on the Grand Duche Are Landed at the "Suspect" Pie —Rough Riders Are Released from the Detention Camp.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 18.—The tra ports Seneca and Comanche arrived h late this evening and anchored out in e bay. The vessels bring regular army s diers from Santiago. They will be inspe ed to-morrow morning.

At sunrise to-morrow Camp Wikoff will be under command of Gen. "Joe" Wheel r, and the present commander, Gen. You will assume charge of the cavalry divisi n. Gen. Wheeler arrived here at 6:35 t is evening. He was in citizen's clothes, t everybody about the railroad station r cognized the spry little man, and a hea y greeting was extended to him. He was at once surrounded by officers and ne spaper men, and to the latter he made he following statement:

"My duties as commander of the ca p begin at sunrise to-morrow. I have just e turned from Washington, where I had s veral interviews with the President and he Secretary of War. My chief care here ill be to look out for the welfare of the soldiers, and especially to see that the sick receive the best attention. Whatever es in my power to do for the men who h ve suffered all kinds of hardships in the efense of the country's honor and flag sh all be done."

To the question as to how he manased to escape quarantine at the detention camp he replied that his orders were to report at Washington as quickly as possible, and he simply obeyed these orders. The Chief of the Marine Hospital Service at the cap al held him up, he said, but only for a short time, and declared there was nothing to be feared from any contact with him.

Gen. Wheeler will have his own staff, but it is probable that a number of Gen. Young's staff officers will be retained. In addition, as it requires a big staff to handle the enormous business of the camp, the new commander's headquarters will be at the Montauk Association clubhouse.

The Suspects Landed.

Late this afternoon all the well men on board the Grand Duchess were landed at the "suspect" pier, including the members of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and Col. W. A. Downs. As every man on board that transport has been more or less exposed to yellow fever contagion, the strictest line possible was drawn around the disembarking troops. Capt. Edwards, who was in charge of the landing, had a double force of sentries posted 200 yards from the pier in every direction, and not even the officers on duty around that place were permitted within the line.

Every man landed wore a brand new uniform, but even that did little to improve their appearance. They were the same weary, spiritless lot that have been seen coming off every transport from Cuba, and showed the ravages of disease and hardship clearly by their emaciated faces, their bent bodies, and shuffling gait. Mrs. Downs made the most strenuous efforts to greet her husband, but she could advance no nearer than the two hundred-yard mark, and the best she could do was to shout a welcome and wave her handkerchief with both hands. Communication with the men landed to-day will be possible only by letter, as conversation even across the quarantine lines will not be permitted until all the men are released.

The Ravages of Typhoid.

The wisdom of Dr. Doty's demand that all typhoid fever cases be removed from the camp hospitals to places where better treatment can be accorded them is being recognized by the surgeons at the hospitals. In one day the number of cases of this dread disease have increased from 24 to 70, and unless prompt measures are taken to stamp it out there is no telling where it will end. Deaths are now occurring daily, and to-morrow five men whom the fever has laid low will be buried.

The hospital authorities here are making frantic efforts to take care of their patients and give them all the attention possible, but the facilities are not sufficient to meet the requirements. The demand for nurses has become so urgent that twenty-five Sisters of Charity have been ordered to duty here and will arrive on the noon train to-morrow. In addition, ten experienced yellow fever nurses from New Orleans are expected, and they will at once take charge of the yellow fever cases in the contagion wards.

Fifteen typhoid fever cases were removed on board the yacht Red Cross to the New Haven Hospital. The boat had no accommodation for more, and will return as fast as possible to remove other cases. Reports from the hospital to-day give the total number of sick as 335—460 in the general hospital and 375 in the detention hospital.

Rough Riders Released.

The Rough Riders who arrived here last Monday were released from the detention camp to-day, although Col. Roosevelt left there last night, and for the first time in a good many weeks slept in what he called a "civilized" bed at the Third House, Montauk Point. He was seen to-day at the general camp of his command, and in reply to a number of questions put to him in relation to political matters and the object of the visit paid him yesterday by men interested in his political future, said:

"I positively refuse from New York called on me, but I talked no more politics to them than I have to any one here. In fact, I have no time for politics just now. I have my hands full attending to the wants of my regiment. I have not said a word or even thought about politics. The war and the condition of my men have engrossed all my attention. I have a great deal of work to do in connection with military affairs, and that will occupy all my time for the next two or three weeks at least. I am going to apply for four days' furlough, and shall if my application is granted leave for Oyster Bay to-morrow. It is doubtful if I shall go to New York during my leave of absence."

Col. Roosevelt, before leaving his quarters, again reiterated that he was for the time being Colonel of the Rough Riders and not a man of politics. The latter matter, he intimated, would receive his attention when he finished with his regiment. He will remain with it until it is regularly mustered out.

All Want to Go Home Now.

Army authorities are desirous of keeping as many men on Col. Roosevelt's command in the service as possible and send them to Cuba where they would prove valuable for patrol duty, but the chances are that if any of the Rough Riders will stay. The men all declare they enlisted to fight, and nothing else. They have had all of camp life they want, and now that there is no further opportunity for active service they want to go home. Four troops were directly sounded on this matter to-day. The question was put to them whether they would like to enlist in the regular army with the assurance that they would be sent to Cuba, but not a man volunteered, and their reluctance is attributed entirely to the fact that they have undergone untold hardships in the southern camps and fear that they would have to go through the same experience again.

A rumor went the rounds to-day to the effect that one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and two Second Lieutenants of the Rough Riders had been requested to resign under penalty of having charges preferred against them for unseemly behavior in Cuba. Col. Roosevelt, when seen on the subject, at first declared that there was no foundation for the rumor, but subsequently said that charges had been made against a certain medical officer whose conduct was not what it should have been in Cuba, and that the matter was being considered.

Unless freight to this point can be moved with greater celerity than heretofore there is some danger of a famine. As it is the soldiers here are getting none too much to eat, and to-day it was reported at the Commissary Department had run out of fresh bread. A supply has been telegraphed for, but it is doubtful if it will arrive here in time to prevent the men from subsisting on hardtack in lieu of bread over Sunday. There is also a lack of tents and horses. A number of cavalry officers assigned to duty around the railroad station are compelled to walk to and from their camps because their horses have not arrived.

Work of the Red Cross.

Were it not for the noble work that the Red Cross Society and a number of individuals are doing the suffering in the camp would be vastly greater than it is. The men who have been landed from the transports until yesterday were compelled to go without food until they reached their camps, every one of which is many hours away. Yesterday, however, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott of New York came down and provided 500 sandwiches to be distributed to the new arrivals at the pier. To-day when the Seventy-first landed they found sandwiches and coffee ready for them, the gift of the same benefactors. Dr. Mott said he would try and arrange it so that all arriving troops could be served as soon as they disembarked.

Miss Helen Gould, Miss Virginia Tucker, and a number of other women came here to-day, and took a trip through the camp, visiting the hospitals, looking over the situation with a view to providing the most necessary things for both sick and well.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Dr. Alice Gray, Mrs. T. Cantine, Mrs. J. Morris Brown, and Dr. Washburn also visited the hospitals and took extensive notes. They will also send supplies, which are badly needed in the hospitals. U. A. Judson of the Rough Riders died to-day from typhoid fever.

TRANSFER OF FIFTH CORPS.

Last Organizations Will Have Embarked from Cuba Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The latest advices received at the War Department in regard to the transfer of the Fifth Army Corps from Santiago de Cuba to Montauk, L. I., is to the effect that the movement is progressing satisfactorily and that the last organizations in Cuban territory will have embarked in a few days. There are now four transports at Santiago in readiness to sail, but what regiments will be brought North on them is not known at the War Department. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg received the following to-day:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.

Surgeon General, Washington:

Catania left for Montauk; all bedding should be burned; cots might be saved; ship should be sent back for more patients of same class. Yale arrived yesterday, and supplies landed. Will cable what else may need. No more doctors or nurses wanted.

HAVARD,
Chief Surgeon.

The War Department has posted the following bulletin:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 17.—Two hundred and seventy-five light artillerymen leave this afternoon for Guantanamo, to be loaded on Resolute, and 200 of Thirty-fourth Michigan, to be loaded on Badger. Catania, with 375 convalescents, left for Montauk Point this morning. The First Infantry leaves to-day by the Miller.

"SHAFTER."

PAY FOR THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

Col. McArthur Goes to Camp with State Funds for the Men.

Col. Arthur McArthur, Assistant Paymaster General of the State of New York, arrived in New York yesterday under orders from Gov. Black to go to Montauk Point and pay the members of the Seventy-first Regiment the amount due them from the State for the time they stayed at Camp Black. The New York State Paymaster General's Department had everything in readiness to pay the troops while at Santiago and would have done so had not the regiment been ordered home upon the eve of sending the money to them there.

Col. McArthur left here for the camp in the afternoon. He is under the most urgent instructions from Gov. Black to place in the hands of each one of the men the money due him from the State at the earliest possible moment.

PREPARING THE HOSPITALS.

Brooklyn Institutions Being Made Ready for Camp Wikoff Patients.

The Field Hospital at Fort Hamilton underwent a thorough overhauling yesterday to prepare for the reception of about 200 sick and wounded soldiers to-morrow. Late Wednesday night Major Ogden Rafferty, Post Surgeon at the Fort, received orders to clear the hospital immediately of all convalescents and to prepare for the arrival of 200 men. The order further stated that all convalescents that wished furloughs for thirty days could have them. Fifteen men took the opportunity and left for their homes, while seven did not want furloughs and they were sent to Plattsburg Barracks. The rooms have been renovated and all is in order for the arrival of the men.

Preparations were made at most of the Brooklyn hospitals yesterday to receive typhoid and malarial fever patients from Camp Wikoff as soon as possible. At St. Peter's Hospital it was said that 100 more patients could be accommodated, and at the other hospitals anywhere from twenty-five to seventy-five will be taken.

It was said at Roosevelt Hospital last night that arrangements had been made there for about thirty typhoid fever patients from Camp Wikoff.

NEW YORK MEN DETAINED.

A List of Members of the Seventy-first Who Are in the Detention Hospital.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 18.—Following is a list of men of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers who are in the detention hospital:

Alexander Asmus, Co. K.	Hugh Joyce, Co. E,
H. D. Bard, Co. H.	William F. Keon, Co. B
John Bergstrom, Co. I.	F. W. Copp, Co. B,
Charles Brown, Co. F.	Joseph Karser, Co. M,
Theodore Brunmut, Co. L.	George Kohl, Co. I,
Edward Belmont, Co. F.	Joseph Larrabee, Co. I,
R. Baumann, Jr., Co. K.	David Levi, Co. I,
August Bauer, Co. E.	Robert Lynch, Co. I,
Peter Bowes, Co. L.	John Mercer, Co. F,
J. H. Brenton, Co. M.	Henry Magee, Co. F,
Second Lieut. Lester Blauvelt, Jr.	M. McDonald, Co. F,
Norman Crosby, Co. K.	F. J. Mulhern, Co. I,
Charles Campbell, Co. E.	Fred Martinez, Co. L,
Henry Carpenter, Co. F.	Howard Murtha, Co. I,
James Campbell, Co.	John C. McQuade, Co. F.
Thomas Clarey, Co. L.	Joseph McFeigne, Co. E.
Charles Craigie, Co. M.	A. Matthews, Co. E,
W. A. Davis, Co.	E. McKeever, Co. K,
Thomas Dunning, Co. M.	F. McNaught, Co. E,
R. Durstin, Co. K.	Harold Merriman, Co. B,
John C. Dalton, Co. F.	Stephen Newman, Co. E,
J. J. Denan, Co. F.	W. A. Newman, Co. H,
William Duane, Co. I.	C. O'Rourke, Co. M,
John Dolan, Co. L.	Edward Pfister, Co. E,
John French, Co. F.	C. J. Post, Co. F,
L. G. Fuller, Co. M.	C. M. Pendfeton, Co. H,
John Foster, Co. L.	Frank Pierce Co. E,
Samuel Greenfield, Co. L.	William Pierson, Co. M.
Eugene Goff, Co. I.	Frank Rouse, Co. K,
Howard Griffith, Co. L.	E. C. Russell, Co. M,
Robert George, Co. B.	— Richardson, —
Jas. H. Gibbons, Co. H.	— Ralph, Jr., Co. M,
Harry Gardiner, Co. M.	Albert Rodgewers, Co. I,
Emil Henn, Co. I.	George Russell, Co. M,
Robert Henn, Co. I.	Edward Smith, Co. L,
Michael Hanley, Co. L.	August Schroten, Co. K,
Michael Handley, Co. F.	Lewis Samon, Co. L.
J. P. Holmes, Co. B.	W. D. Seele, Jr., Co. F,
Richard Heraltz, Co. E.	Harry Sommers, Co. M.
Alfred Holliday, Co. M.	Joshua H. Traut, Co. M,
Richard Henry, Co. B.	John Talmadge, Co. L,
George Hogherst, Co. M.	W. Talcott, Jr., Co. M.
Phillip Hannah, Co. M.	F. Vienfloit, Co. M.
George Hagar, Co. M.	D. M. Wagner, Co. M.
E. Hannaford, Co. E.	Arthur Warner, Co. L.
Charlie F. Howe, Co. E,	Charles Wells, Co. M.
Christ Jensen, Co. K,	A. Ziegler, Co. K.

In the General Hospital.

The following members of the Seventy-first are in the General Hospital:

H. Armstrong, Co. D.	E. H. Miller, Co. C,
J. H. Brown, Co. G.	George Moore, Co. K.
Joseph Conor, Co. A.	J. McDonald, Co. K.
John A. Copelino, Co. G.	Watson Oglesby, Co. C
John Disbrow, Co. G.	C. M. Rusk, Co. G.
James Doyle, Co. D.	Harry Schiff, Co. G.
Arnold Francis, Co. G.	Samuel Walk, Co. C.
David Gass, Co. K.	A. Whitehouse, Co. C,
John Hallan, Co. K.	Emil Yost, Co. D.
W. V. Hudson, Co. C.	

WORRY KILLS SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

Her Son, of the Seventy-first, Was Left in Cuba.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Edward Caulkins died this eveping at her home in Main Street, as the result of worrying over her son Robert, who is a member of Company C, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Ever since the young man went to the front his mother had been worrying about him, but during the last few days had been in better spirits, as she supposed he was on his way to Montauk. This morning she received information that her son was one of those left behind at Santiago. She became hysterical and continued so until she died.

OVERCOATS SENT TO CAMP.

Provision for the Comfort of District of Columbia Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The returning District of Columbia troops expect to have a chilly time at Montauk. Quartermaster Gen. H. H. Parmenter of the District National Guard has shipped 960 overcoats to the camp to await the homecoming of the First District Volunteer Regiment. Upon the arrival of the regiment at Camp Wikoff the military greatcoats will at once be distributed among them, to be worn during their early morning work.

It is reported here that at night and in the early morning the temperature takes such a drop that the men who campaigned at Santiago shiver and shake like so many men with the chills. Major Parmenter, hearing this, decided that the District men should all have overcoats, that they might be protected from any chance of pneumonia or bad colds. When the regiment left for Cuba the overcoats were left behind.

SEVENTH CORPS TO BE INCREASED.

Gen. Carpenter's Command to be Raised to a Strength of 30,000 Men.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 18.—According to information which reached Gen. Carpenter's headquarters to-day the Seventh Army Corps encamped at Jacksonville will be increased in strength to 30,000 men by the addition of five regiments from other corps. The Fifth Maryland and Second Georgia, which were to have moved from Tampa to some northern camp, had already begun loading when orders were received to stay in camp, as they would be assigned to the Seventh Corps.

The First Florida in camp here is named as the Third Regiment to be assigned and the other two are still to be selected.

Over 250 sick were sent North on the hospital train to-night. The train will take some of the sick to Fort McPherson and Atlanta, and some to Fort Thomas, Ky.

The consolidated sick report to-day showed over 1,100 cases, but there is a decrease of twenty in hospital.

CABLE CENSORSHIP RAISED.

The Western Union and Commercial Cable Companies So Advised.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company have informed their customers of the raising of the censorship.

Gen. Greely yesterday sent notification to the telegraph companies as follows:

Censorship is raised on all commercial, code, or cipher dispatches to and from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and all West Indian Islands. In addition arrangements have been made with the Spanish Governmental authorities whereby they agree to abolish similar restrictions on code messages in Cuba. As the Spanish still exercise censorship over press messages and over private telegrams containing statements injurious to the interests of Spain, similar action will be taken regarding like messages in the United States, but the censorship will be of the most liberal character.

SCRAP BOOKS FOR MR. McKINLEY.

The Cuban-American League Will Glean Peace Opinions.

The Cuban-American League, through its Secretary, Antonio A. Aguirre, has issued the following self-explaining circular:

The Cuban-American League, in connection with the Library of American History, is gathering to submit to President McKinley and the Peace Commissioners editorials and expressions of opinion from individuals in both Europe and America in answer to the question, "What shall the United States do with the Philippines and the other late Spanish colonial possessions?" They request every representative person with an opinion to write it out strongly and clearly, sign it, and see to it that it is published in his or her local paper. It will reach the league and find its way to the scrapbooks that will go before President McKinley and American-Spanish Peace Commissioners. After the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain is signed, these scrapbooks will go to the Library of American History, now in New Haven, Conn., later to go to Washington, and there to remain permanently in connection with the Department of History of the University of the United States, the university that George Washington remembered in his last will and that is now coming into existence.

DRUNKEN FRENCHMAN'S MONEY.

His Wife's Fears for Its Safety Caused His Arrest.

Crowds gathered in Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street last night to watch an intoxicated Frenchman whose wife was vainly endeavoring to persuade him to go home. Her excited pleadings and his utter indifference to the Guggenheimer rule, which he violated in at least two languages, were fun for the crowd, and the sidewalks were blocked. A policeman placed the Frenchman under arrest. The wife followed to the station gesticulating.

When the man was searched the secret of her anxiety was found. Pinned securely to the lining of the man's coat, the police found a canvas bag filled with gold coin. There were 104 French gold coins, worth $416, each wrapped in tissue paper. There were twenty double eagles and $555 in American ten-dollar bills.

The Frenchmen explained that he brought some of the money from France, and had earned the rest here. He was locked up. His wife went home much relieved when assured that the money would be given to her husband when he was sober.

A RABBIT'S FOOT SCARED HIM.

It Was Taken from a Prisoner's Pocket and the Accuser Fled.

The left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit caught in the dark of the moon by a cross-eyed orphan negro is, if the belief of colored people and of some white as well, goes for anything, a thing to conjure with. It is believed to be a sure charm against almost all the ills that flesh is heir to, and not only to protect its owner from goblins, ghosts, spooks, and the like, but to bring to him the fullest meed and measure of good luck, and to his enemies confusion and despair.

John Bradley, a seventeen-year-old colored boy, has had one of these coveted rabbit's feet in his pocket these numerous moons; and, like some others of his class, it is said that he thought that while it remained in his possession he could do about as he pleased, irrespective of the law and of the demands of society and of good government. However this be, it is a fact that Mr. Bradley unexpectedly found himself locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night, charged with stealing a bicycle from John Martin, a negro friend living in West Twenty-second Street. When Bradley was arrested Martin and several of his friends were present. As is customary in all cases of arrest, the prisoner was searched, and for a time while this was going on all were merry as a marriage bell with the watchers. Suddenly the searching officer came upon Mr. Bradley rabbit's foot, which he displayed with a flourish.

In an instant the merry watchers checked their merriment, and then, with the whites of their eyes rolled heavenward, and with one accord, they took to the street and disappeared in the gathering darkness, Martin, the accuser, with them. When last heard from the police say they were still running.

Meanwhile Bradley, minus his coveted rabbit's foot, which is kept in the station desk, is held to answer to the charge of stealing the bicycle. The police are speculating whether or not Martin will turn up to press the charge.

Alleged Dynamiter Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Detectives to-day arrested a man on the charge of having assisted in blowing up the house of John Hill, Jr., the head of the prosecution against race track, poolmen, and gamblers. The prisoner is in jail at South Englewood, but the police will not disclose his identity. It is said his shoes fit the marks found in Hill's yard. A subscription list on the Board of Trade offered $5,000 as the reward for the arrest of the guilty persons.

Disappointed Troops Desert.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—The Third Kentucky Volunteers went into camp to-day three miles from town. A large number of the men came to town without leave, and to-night there are fifty provost guards patrolling the streets, seeking the runaways. About forty have

UNEASY ABOUT SANTIAGO

War Department Orders the Fifth Regulars to Sail for Cuba Immediately.

INQUIRIES ABOUT IMMUNES

Vigorous Measures to be Taken to Maintain Order in the Captured Territory—Lawton to Have an Adequate Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Dispatches of importance were received and considered at the War Department early to-day. Immediately after the arrival of Secretary Alger at the War Department he had a consultation with Gen. Corbin, and denied himself to visitors. The conference was a protracted one. They were considering dispatches received from Gen. Merritt and from Santiago.

The conditions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness, and it is believed that more troops will be ordered there. Already orders have been issued directing the Fifth Regular Infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago. The transports Knickerbocker and Saratoga are now at Tampa, and can carry the entire regiment without difficulty. It is believed at the department that the well-trained and disciplined regulars will have a good influence upon the troops at present in Santiago. Inquiries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments which have not yet sailed, with a view of sending them to Santiago. The Government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the territory under United States control. The emphatic order issued to Gen. Lawton a few days ago will be followed by orders sending sufficient disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the Secretary.

As a further step in this direction the President directed that the Twenty-third Kansas Regiment, colored, be dispatched to Santiago to form part of the army of occupation of Cuba. The Kansans had tendered their services for this purpose, and had urged acceptance, which President McKinley and Secretary Alger finally agreed to to-day. After a conference with Representative Curtis of Kansas, it was decided also to send the Twentieth Kansas to Manila should additional troops be asked for by Gen. Merritt. The Twentieth is now at San Francisco.

NURSES AND SUPPLIES NEEDED.

All Hospital Ships Leaving Santiago Are Under Orders to Return.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—The Massachusetts Aid Association hospital ship Bay State is expected to arrive to-night from Guantanamo Bay. Hospital supplies and nurses are much needed. Large quantities of supplies have already been distributed by Dr. E. G. Brackett of the aid association, who arrived two weeks ago.

All the hospital ships leaving here are under orders to return, as the number of sick is too large for the present service. The fever is increasing among the remaining troops.

Miss Clara Barton of the American Red Cross Society, with a large portion of her force, will leave the first of next week.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 1,639.

Four Deaths on Aug. 17 Reported to Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department received the following telegram to-night:

"Santiago, Aug. 18.—Sanitary report for Aug. 17: Total number sick, 1,639; total number new cases, 101; total number fever cases, 1,246; total number fever cases returned to duty, 202. Deaths Aug. 17: Private Frank N. Dine, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, meningitis; Private Arthur Heath, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private W. Harland Young, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Private Eugene A. McLaughlin, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever."

IMMUNES TOO SICK TO TRAVEL.

Regiments at New Orleans Unfit for Duty at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department is receiving official reports which indicate that some of the immune regiments now at New Orleans are not in fit condition to proceed to Santiago. One of the reports received here is to the effect that a single regiment has some 150 sick, including 30 cases of malarial fever, and that the sick list includes the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant of the regiment. The report adds that much demoralization exists as a result of the general sickness.

Santiago Police Force Increased.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—This morning Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, increased the local police force with additions from various regiments. There has been some trouble from soldiers who have disobeyed orders, and there have been some thefts, several street fights, at least one murder, and a good deal of drunkenness, so that an exceptionally large force is needed to preserve order.

This morning the Eighth Illinois Volunteers (colored) entered upon patrol duty.

Prisoners Rapidly Leaving Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—There are seven Spanish transports now in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of the Spanish troops, of whom more than 2,000 will leave to-day. The general appearance of the men is pitiful. There has been much sickness among them, and within the last two days more than 200 bodies have been buried.

No Court of Inquiry for Sternberg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In reference to a report that Surgeon General Sternberg had asked the Secretary of War for a court of inquiry with reference to the deficiency in medical supplies at Santiago, there is no suggestion that a court is to be ordered.

Wrecking Pontoon Lost in a Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—The steamer Argus of Boston, which left here Tuesday for New York with wrecking pontoons for Santiago in tow, has arrived at Shelburne, 100 miles west of Halifax, in distress, having encountered heavy gales Tuesday night and lost one pontoon in the storm.

Santiago's Death Rate, 70 a Day.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18.—The death rate in the city is about seventy per day. The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

Ward Line Steamer Arrives.

The steamer Philadelphia of the Ward Line arrived last evening from Santiago via Nassau, bringing thirty-eight passengers from both ports. Those on board had nothing new to tell about the situation in Santiago.

Soldier Married in Camp.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—Chaplain Stamper of the Fourth Kentucky to-day united in marriage in his tent Miss Pearl Hill of this city and Private Harry Scearce of Company A. His home is in Versailles. Miss Hill has been a frequent visitor to Camp Corbin ever since the Fourth began mobilizing here, and she was so infatuated with Private Scearce that she paid the County Clerk his fee for furnishing the license. Lieut. Col. Murray will give the young soldier a furlough.

Customs Collector Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President to-day made the following appointment among others:

Peter Dipple to be Collector of Customs for the district of Sag Harbor, N. Y.

CERVERA NOT TO LEAVE.

Report of His Return to Spain Founded Upon a Misapprehension of the Facts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Admiral Cervera will not return to Spain for the present, and reports from Annapolis stating that he would leave for Washington to-day are said at the Navy Department to be due to misapprehension. The Admiral has made no application to leave, and it is believed that he will be the last of the Spanish prisoners to go home, as he has shown a fatherly regard for all the other officers and men, and appears to be desirous of seeing them on their way homeward before he leaves.

The Navy Department has not taken up the question of the final disposal of the Spanish prisoners, although it has passed upon one or two special cases, in which the circumstances made speedy action advisable. One of these was the case of Dr. Jaurada, the venerable Spanish naval surgeon, held with the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis. The doctors reported that Dr. Jaurada was very feeble, and that while he might be able to reach Spain if released now, he would not be able to make the trip a month hence. The Navy Department accordingly directed his release, and the Spanish Chaplain will be allowed to accompany Dr. Jaurada to Spain.

The case of Capt. Moreu, commander of one of the cruisers of Cervera's fleet, has also received special action by the department. It appears that Capt. Moreu is not only an officer of the navy, but is a member of the Spanish Parliament. With the prospect that the Parliament would reassemble at an early day, Capt. Moreu was desirous of returning to Spain and appearing in the sessions.

In particular, he expressed the desire of telling the Spanish Parliament of the generous treatment accorded to him and all other Spanish prisoners by the United States. The officials here felt that such a statement from Capt. Moreu could but have a salutary effect. His release was accordingly ordered.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 18.—Capt. Emilio Diaz Moreu of the Colon, released as prisoner of war, left here this afternoon for New York, where he will take a French Line steamer on Saturday for Southampton. Surgeon Antonio Jurato of the Vizcaya, suffering from consumption, and Chaplain José Riera Senac of the Maria Teresa left here this evening, escorted to the train by Lieut. Hill, United States Marine Corps, and a number of the Spanish officers.

Admiral Cervera, whose departure to-day was announced to take place by the Spanish officers themselves, and was currently reported in the Naval Academy and Annapolis last night, still remains at his quarters.

Among the passengers on the Royal Blue Line train from Washington, which arrived at the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Jersey City, at 10:48 o'clock last night, was Capt. Emilio D. Moreu, the former commander of the Cristobal Colon, one of the Spanish warships sunk at Santiago. He was the object of much attention, and was eagerly solicited by many for his autograph. Upon the arrival of the train he at once took the Liberty Street Ferry and came to this city. Capt. Moreu, who had come from Annapolis, will, it is understood, leave in a few days for Spain. He appeared to be in excellent spirits.

GEN. WHEELER ON THE WAR.

Smokeless Powder and Long Range Guns Have Changed the Conditions of Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, in talking with army men while here yesterday, touched upon some changed conditions of fighting since he was last employed in war. The General said that when he first went into battle the great difference between the conditions surrounding the fight and those surrounding the great battles of the civil war impressed him strongly.

"During the war," he said, "we fought at close range, and there was tremendous noise and smoke. In this war the range of fire was 800 yards or more. There was very little noise, and the use of smokeless powder disposed of the smoke of battle. It seemed strange to me when the fighting first began not seeing any smoke, hearing none of the ordinary noise, and seeing the men fall about me.

"I saw probably the first man struck in the fight. He was near me, and I went to him just as he had fallen and could see no mark where he had been struck, yet he was in the last agony of death and died in a few minutes, almost instantly. I heard no noise, I had seen nothing, and could not even see the wound, and yet he was there dying. We undid his belt, and there was just the least hole where the ball had gone right through his body.

"The range of fire is so great with the modern guns that distance seemed to make little difference in the matter of danger. There is no such thing as seeking safety in the rear of the line of fire. When we got up to within 500 yards practically the whole army was exposed to the fire, those in the rear being in danger as well as those forward."

CUTTERS KEEP THEIR GUNS.

Treasury Department Profits by Its Loan to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—About all the revenue cutters that were lent to the United States Navy for war service are on their way back to Norfolk to be turned back to the Revenue Marine Service. President McKinley took them from the Treasury Department, and when the return is made it will be by his order.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, is watching for the transfer with alertness. It seemed to be the disposition of the Navy Department officers to just strip the vessels of the armament and hand them back to be put in good trim for protecting the customs; but Capt. Shoemaker, who saw that this would impose a great expense upon the Revenue Marine Service, and who believed that the navy ought to return the vessels in as good shape as they received them, has secured approval of some modifications of the navy programme. The navy had put on board of these revenue cutters seven four-inch guns, besides many three and two pounders and small arms. The navy would have taken all these back, but Capt. Shoemaker made such an argument against a stripping of the ships that Secretary Gage approved it, and the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Navy resulted in a concession that permitted the navy to take back only the four-inch guns, to leave all the rest, and to return the ships in good repair. The result will be that the revenue cutters will be returned to the Treasury pretty well armed little gunboats.

The Atlantic fleet will be increased by another vessel brought from the lakes. A contract had been made to get the vessel out at a cost of $18,000 for the removal, the contractor to cut the ship at Ogdensburg, as other vessels were cut, and put her together as the Algonquin and Gresham were rejoined at Montreal after getting through the canals. An offer was made to sell out the contract. The contractors offered to take $13,500 and not do anything. The Treasury then decided to let him bring the vessels out for the contract price rather than to pay $13,500 for having nothing whatever done.

BIG SHELLS FOR WARSHIPS.

Government Opens Bids for a Heavy Ammunition Supply.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to-day opened bids for a large amount of heavy ordnance for the warships. The aggregate of the contracts will reach about $380,000. These are for cast-steel shells of the following dimensions: 1,000 13-inch, 1,000 12-inch, and 600 10-inch; also forged-steel shells as follows: 3,000 8-inch, 5,000 6-inch, 5,000 4-inch, and 5,000 5-inch.

With this increase of naval ordnance the navy will be well supplied with material if by any chance the peace negotiations are not brought to a successful consummation. All of the leading steel and ordnance firms bid in the competition to-day at prices somewhat lower than have ruled heretofore.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Appointments of Postmasters by the President were to-day announced as follows:

NEW YORK—Floral Park, Arthur H. Goldsmith; Rochester: James S. Graham.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPANIARDS SLEW EIGHTY

Rumor of a Massacre of Puerto Ricans by Macias's Troops at Ciales Confirmed.

OTHER ATROCITIES REPORTED

Health of the American Army Steadily Improving—Only 430 in Hospital Out of a Command of 15,000.

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PONCE, Aug. 17.—Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed.

Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and macheted to the number of eighty.

Battery N of the Seventh Regiment, under Capt. McComb, was unable to proceed along the mountain trail with Gen. Henry, and having lost a gun and six horses over a precipice returned here.

The health of the troops is steadily improving. The typhoid fever brought from Camp Alger and Camp Chickamauga is of a mild type, and is fast disappearing. Strict sanitation is enforced with the gratifying result that sickness has decreased from 10 to 3 per cent. To-day's reports show only 430 sick in hospital quarters out of a total command of 15,000. Most of these cases are climatic complaints. The army is being revaccinated, as there is a smallpox epidemic in some portions of the island.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie left to-day for Santiago to take troops to Montauk Point.

Gen. Miles has postponed his visit to the front on account of the rains. The wet season has set in, and there will be rains daily until the end of October.

The natives show a disposition to persecute the Spanish residents, and several minor riots have occurred here. At Yauco last night the natives threw stones and bricks into Spanish shops in retaliation for outrages committed within the Spanish lines. The military have been ordered to suppress these demonstrations and punish the offenders.

U. S. Fiscal Agents in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The firm of De Ford & Co. of Boston has been designated by the President, until otherwise ordered, the fiscal agents of the United States in such parts of the Island of Puerto Rico as are now or may come hereafter under the military jurisdiction of the United States. The bond required is in the sum of $250,000.

WOUNDED MEN WITHOUT PAY.

Descriptive Lists of Men Who Left Santiago Not Supplied to the Pay Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Paymaster General Stanton, United States Army, has made an explanation that must prove interesting to sick and wounded soldiers who are disposed to complain of delay in getting their pay. A soldier at Fort Monroe wrote to the Star to say that sick and wounded men were there who had not received their June pay. Gen. Stanton said that the entire trouble was due to the fact that company commanders had allowed many of their soldiers to leave Santiago for the United States without having furnished the Pay Department or the men themselves with descriptive lists.

The result is that the department is in complete ignorance of the account of such soldiers in the United States, including those at Fort Monroe. The officers of the Pay Department consequently were at a loss as to the best way to proceed to alleviate the financial condition of these men.

As a final resort, Gen. Stanton said that he took upon himself the responsibility of directing that they be paid their salaries for July. That was as much as he felt at liberty to do in the premises in the absence of descriptive lists showing the exact claims of the men on account of pay. The June payment was deferred for the reason that there was no knowledge of the payments made to men for that month, if any, and the Paymaster General felt that he was stretching his authority to the limit in directing their payment for July in absence of the prescribed descriptive lists.

Gen. Stanton said that these lists would undoubtedly be forthcoming in the course of time, and the men be paid the full amounts due them. He added that the company commanders were at fault in sending the men away without their descriptive list. He said it was an unfortunate mistake, but would be remedied in due course of time.

Stanly Hollister's Death.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Stanly Hollister of Col. Wood's Rough Riders, a Harvard man well known in Boston and Cambridge, died this morning in a hospital at Fort Monroe. He was wounded several weeks ago in the battle before Santiago. Hollister was during his college days one of the most popular of Harvard's athletes. He rowed on the 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie in the Summer of 1895, and was substitute on the '97 crew. In the last of Dr. Sergeant's strong men he ranked well toward the top. When the war broke out he felt it his duty to go, although he was busy with his work at the law school. He was well equipped, having been brought up on a ranch in Santa Barbara, Cal., which made him a good rider and handy with a gun.

SPANISH FOURS ARE UNSTEADY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Spanish fours opened at 40 3-16, and closed at 40¼, a net gain of one-half from yesterday's closing quotation. Gold at Lisbon has declined to 78.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Spanish fours opened at 40.50. Yesterday's closing price was 40.90. The closing quotation to-day was 40.55.

The market was quiet to-day. Spanish fours started with a decline, on London selling, but they recovered later on intervening purchases.

As was expected De Beers was again attacked in London, but later in the day there was a partial recovery.

Rio Tintos were firm, and there was a rise in copper.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 63.80.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Business opened on the Boerse to-day unsatisfactorily. Coal shares were depressed by realizations, and Spanish fours declined. On the strength of Western advices Canadian Pacific shares advanced, London buying. The close of the day saw a partial recovery, covering purchases in coal and iron.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.—The Boerse to-day was firm on opening, but later coal and iron declined sharply. Spanish fours relapsed, but American securities were firm at the outset and closed better.

Ohioan Charged with Cowardice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Capt. Thomas R. Biddle of Company C, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, who is now under arrest in Puerto Rico for alleged cowardice is well known here, where he has lived all his life. Capt. Biddle belongs to a militant family, his father and grandfather both having fought to preserve the Union. His father, Henry Clay Biddle, who is still living, was a member of Fuller's brigade during the civil war. He deeply feels the position in which his son is placed, but says he is confident that his boy has not proved himself a coward.

Armor for New Battleships.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 18.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-night shipped to Newport News the forward turret plates for the battleship Kentucky, and sighting hoods and turret plates for the Kearsarge. The shipment was an important one, the armor weighing over 100 tons.

WORK OF RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Delay in Food Shipments to Cuban Ports—Supplies Sent to Military Camps.

The Cuban Relief Committee has not yet made arrangements for sending any large quantities of supplies to Cuban ports. Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the committee, hoped to send some on the two Ward Line steamers that sailed for Havana Wednesday, but no space could be obtained. The Munson Line steamer that will leave to-morrow will carry provisions to Matanzas for distribution at that point and at Caibarien, Sagua, and Cardenas.

Mr. Barton has not heard from Miss Clara Barton for a week, and does not understand her long silence. He takes it for granted, however, that she is engaged in sending supplies from Santiago to other Cuban towns, as her last cablegram stated that she had applied to the Government for prompt transportation of goods from Santiago to other points. Miss Barton also said the situation had been relieved at Santiago, and that she had 1,200 tons of supplies on hand for distribution in Havana and elsewhere. Mr. Barton will probably await further advices from Miss Barton in order that he may avoid sending goods to places supplied by her.

Supplies were shipped from the Red Cross depot yesterday as follows: To Montauk Point, 800 blankets, 100 equipped cots, eight cases of dry goods, and forty-one cases of groceries and delicacies; to Governors Island, eleven cases of delicacies; to Chickamauga, 92 cot pads; to Camp Thomas, 130 pillows and one case of dry goods.

Contributions amounting to $721.04 were received yesterday by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross Society, as follows:

Collections taken at the rally of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Greater New York at West Brighton, $35.63; Miss Grace B. Beach, $15; Mrs. C. C. Wyeth, $20; the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Tribe's Hill, $5; proceeds of an entertainment at Sloatsburg, N. Y., $40; Auxiliary No. 40, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, $300; John H. Voss, $25; through The New York Herald, $280.41.

The $110 credited in Wednesday's contributions to Mrs. N. Witherill should have been credited to the Bellehaven Whist Club, through Mrs. N. Witherill, President.

At the meeting of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association yesterday morning, Mrs. Miller who has charge of the supply depot, reported that 500 persons had been furnished with supplies in the last week. Mrs. A. Tscheppe reported the collection of $185 for wounded soldiers. A communication was received from the soldiers and sailors who attended the Park entertainment, thanking the association for its generosity.

A NEW RELIEF MOVEMENT.

International Brotherhood League Opens a Station in Harlem.

The International Brotherhood League has opened headquarters in New York City for the receiving of supplies to be distributed among those who have suffered through the war. Yesterday a station was established at 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This station will be open daily until 5 o'clock P. M., and is in charge of the following committeee: Miss Anna M. Stabler, Mrs. Dovie Stern, Mrs. Theresa Cracauer, Miss Bernstein, Mrs. Waldheimer, and Messrs. Daniel N. Dunlop, S. F. Hecht, Leo Heyman, George G. Copp, and Sigismund Stern.

The league will assist the needy, whether American, Cuban, or Spanish. The league has issued a circular to the public, asking for contributions of clothing and provisions suitable for the sick, wounded, and destitute.

Dr. Herbert Coryn, late of London, has charge of a nurses' training class, which meets on Monday and Thursday evenings.

The league was organized before the war and is non-sectarian. It has relieved famine distress in India and looks out for neglected children in the United States, Europe, and Australasia, having branches in all parts of the world.

FOR MEN ON THE RELIEF.

One of the Finest Wards in St. Luke's Being Made Ready.

The officials of St. Luke's Hospital, on Morningside Heights, have made preparations for the reception of twenty-five of the sick soldiers who are being brought to this city from Cuba on the hospital ship Relief. At the Spring meeting of the Trustees of St. Luke's, it was unanimously decided to offer the Government free of all charge the use of one of the wards of St. Luke's.

The Government at once accepted the generous offer, and will now take advantage of it and send to the hospital twenty-five soldiers suffering from typhoid fever. Dr. Baker, the Superintendent of the hospital, said yesterday that the soldiers would have one of the finest wards in the hospital and would receive every care and attention.

Gifts from Patriotic Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—H. O. Low, Consul, has forwarded to the San Francisco Red Cross Society $50 contributed by the Chinese Cigarmakers' Union.

A site has been chosen at the Presidio reservation for the Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, and it will soon be erected.

COM. PHILIP'S COMMISSION.

Its Reception Celebrated Aboard the Texas at the Navy Yard.

Commodore J. W. Philip received his flag commission on Wednesday afternoon, and the event was celebrated on the Texas in the afternoon with due ceremony. Shortly after 4 o'clock the officers and crew of the Texas were mustered on the quarterdeck and the marines drawn up. Then, at a given signal, the Commodore's blue flag was hoisted at the main truck, and, as it was broken out, a salute of eleven guns was fired, and soon as the smoke had cleared away a salute was fired in honor of Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the navy yard, after which the battery on the Cob Dock returned a salute to Commodore Philip.

Commodore Philip is still in command of the Texas, but he will be relieved in a day or two by Capt. Sigsbee, who is commanding the St. Paul. The Texas will go down to the anchorage in Tompkinsville to-morrow to wait for Sampson's squadron.

Art in Paris Streets.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the Paris authorities had decided to make a change in the blue enameled plates on which the names of Parisian streets are inscribed. These plates have been voted too plain, and they are to be replaced with something more artistic. An entire series of innovations in the same direction is now promised. The initiative in the matter is due to M. de Selves, the Prefect of the Seine, who is planning the creation of a special commission to be charged with promoting art in the streets. Competitions are to be instituted and prizes offered with a view to providing Paris with gas lamps, fire alarms, pillar boxes, advertisement columns, and other necessities of a like order that shall be things of beauty and joys forever. The spirit in which the measure is, says The Morning Post's correspondent, conceived is doubtless wholly laudable, but the authorities have not always been happy of late in their efforts toward artistic improvement. For instance, the new copper and silver coins which they have issued are generally held to be far from a success, so far as the designs are concerned. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that M. Chaplain has finally completed the model of the new gold coin, a first specimen of which was struck recently at the mint.

Mails May Go Under Any Flag.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In answer to inquiries from France and England, it has been announced that mail from those countries may be delivered at Havana either by vessels of those Governments or on United States vessels via New York, as our domestic mails will for the present be dispatched. Later the regular contracting companies will handle the mail as heretofore.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.
To secure listing in it, contracts for Telephone Service should be made during August.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 923 Broadway, 115 W. 125th St.

CUBA TO GET SECOND CORPS

Men Will Start for the Island About Oct. 15 to Do Garrison Duty.

VOLUNTEERS LIKE SOLDIERING

At Least None Offer to Go Home When Informed that Requests to be Mustered Out Are Desired—Many Immunes Sick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A report highly interesting to the Second Corps has come from Camp Alger. Information has reached several of the officers there that the Second Army Corps has been selected for garrison duty in Cuba, and will leave Middletown, Penn., for that service about the middle of October. It is reported, further, that the entire detachment selected for the detail indicated will consist of about 6,000 men, to be taken from the two corps commanded by Gen. Lee and Gen. Graham.

The Second Corps will probably be augmented by a sufficient number of regiments to create a third division.

Rumors to this effect have been heard at several places since the departure of Gen. Davis's men for Manassas, but until to-day did not seem well authenticated. This morning, however, it was made plain that they had emanated either from the War Department or were based upon suggestions from that source.

Inquiry was made of those officers who have been in Washington recently, and, while no one would permit his name to be used, it was generally admitted that the division and brigade commanders of the Second Corps had received strong intimations that the stories referred to were true. Gen. Butler would not discuss the matter further than to say that he "rather expected to hear that the corps had been ordered to Cuba before the Summer is over," adding that he hoped to share the assignment with his men whenever it came.

CAMP NAMED FOR GEN. MEADE.

All the Second Corps to be Gathered There in a Few Days.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Major Gen. Graham received word from the War Department to-day approving his recommendation that the new camp near Middletown be named in honor of Gen. George Gordon Meade. Gen. Graham has established headquarters on Oak Lane Ridge, overlooking the camp grounds, and adjoining him will be the corps reserve hospital.

The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which failed to get to Puerto Rico, with Col. Willis J. Hulings, arrived in camp to-day, under command of Lieut. Col. Pickards of Oil City. Detachments of the Third Missouri, First Rhode Island, and Second Tennessee, also arrived and went into camp. Things are rapidly getting into shape under Gen. Graham, and before the close of the month it is expected that all of the troops of the Second Army Corps will be comfortably installed.

The Thirteenth, Eighth, and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiments will be with the command. The battalion of the Ninth Ohio Regiment of Colored Troops has been located in a fine position. Among the arrivals at the camp to-day was First Sergeant Girard of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who has just returned from Cuba. He has been assigned as Assistant Hospital Steward under his father, Lieut. Col. Girard, who is the Chief Medical Officer of the Second Division.

PILFERINGS TO BE PAID FOR.

Board Named to Settle Claims for Depredations Committed by Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Many complaints have been received at the War Department of depredations alleged to have been committed by soldiers of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps at various places in Virginia on their march from Camp Alger, near Falls Church, to their present camp at Thoroughfare Gap. The Secretary of War telegraphed Brig. Gen. Davis, commanding the Second Division, to convene a military board at once for the consideration of all claims for damages to property by the troops of his command during the march to Thoroughfare Gap, and also since their sojourn in that vicinity. The Adjutant General of the Army to-day received a dispatch from Brig. Gen. Davis acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's orders, and saying that he had appointed a board with Lieut. Col. F. A. Cook of the First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry as President, to meet at Manassas, Bristow, Clifton, and Burke's Station, for the consideration of all claims that may be submitted.

CHICKAMAUGA SICK TO GO HOME.

Hospital Train Will Carry 125 Patients from Camp Thomas To-day.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The First Vermont Regiment is expected to break camp and leave Chickamauga for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to-morrow morning. The sick of the regiment, forty-one in all, are en route home on Pullman cars. Col. Mimms, who has been sick for some time, has so far recovered as to be able to resume command.

The sick soldiers of the Pennsylvania regiments are to be sent home in first-class style. The excellently arranged hospital train from Philadelphia, arrived here to-night, and the sick men, about 125 in all, will be put on board to-morrow morning. The train will leave for Pennsylvania to-morrow afternoon. The seats have been taken from the coaches and comfortable beds placed in them.

The officers of the regiments think the plan of sending the sick home will save a number of lives.

NO VOLUNTEERS WANT TO QUIT.

So the Government Must Muster Regiments Out Arbitrarily.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department has been trying to ascertain the wishes of the troops as to being mustered out, it being the object to accommodate the troops so far as possible. Up to the present time it looks as if all the volunteers wanted to remain, and that the mustering out will have to be by an arbitrary order. Information received at the department indicates that the desire to remain in the service is not confined to the officers, but the rank and file wish to continue in the Government service. The department will wait until all information possible is obtained, when, if no troops desire to return to their homes, selections in the best judgment of the officers will be made. The troops when mustered out will be transported to their homes.

REGIMENT MUST MAKE REPARATION

Soldiers Will Have to Repair a House They Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The investigation on foot by Gen. Miller, in the case of Thomas, the negro who was assaulted and whose home was partly demolished by Tennessee Volunteers on Monday morning, is progressing. The freedom of passing in and out of the lines is still greatly curtailed to the regiment involved in the affair, and an extra guard patrols the Presidio grounds and the streets adjacent. The regiment will at its own expense repair the damage done to the Thomas house.

Gallant Lieutenant Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Lieut. John J. Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, has been promoted to be Major of volunteers. Lieut. Pershing was highly commended in the report of Gen. Wood for gallantry and courage at the battle of El Caney. He had previous fighting experience, having been with Gen. Miles in the Wounded Knee fight in South Dakota. He resigned as an instructor at West Point to enter active service when the Spanish war began.

ORDERED FROM CAMP THOMAS.

Second and Third Divisions Will Go to Knoxville and Lexington.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 18.—This afternoon Gen. Breckinridge, acting under instructions from Washington, issued orders to Gen. McKee, commanding the Second Division, and Gen. Sanger, commanding the Third Division, to hold their respective regiments in readiness for departure. The camp at Knoxville, Tenn., and that at Lexington, Ky., are being put in proper condition for their reception as rapidly as possible.

Gen. Breckinridge arranged this evening for a sham battle exercise to-morrow morning, beginning at 8 o'clock.

A number of petitions have been circulated among the troops at Camp Thomas by privates who desire to be mustered out of the seruvice, the purpose, it seems, being to secure a large number of signers and send the petitions to influential men, to be used in securing a muster-out. These petitions have resulted in arrests in two or three of the camps.

MISMANAGEMENT WAS DEADLY.

Gen. Bancroft Made Harsh Criticisms of Arrangements at Jacksonville.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft of the Seventh Army Corps, commenting on the mismanagement of the army, said:

"The arrangements to guard against sickness at Jacksonville were bad in the extreme. My brigade was encamped in a swamp, and the effect of the poor sanitary arrangements was terrible. Why, in the First Wisconsin, ten men died from typhoid and dysentery, and nearly twenty were down with fever. The loss of this regiment by death in this swamp camp was fully that of some of the regiments at the front. There was carelessness somewhere in providing medical attention. The surgeons who should have been on duty in the camp were ordered to duty at division headquarters. The army should be reorganized. The men in the regular army were better off in every way than the volunteers. This was due to the veterans taking the newer men into their care, giving them the benefit of their experience, and also to the fact that the regulars were selected for their physical perfection."

Second New York Ordered to Troy.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Gov. Black has received word from the Secretary of War that the Second Regiment of New York State Volunteers, now in camp at Fernandina, will be detached immediately and ordered to Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, where a camp is to be established. Sand Lake is nine or ten miles southwest of Troy, and is connected with that city by electric railroads. The Second Regiment is composed of the separate companies of the old National Guard which were located in Rensselaer and the surrounding counties.

Part of First New York Sails To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the First New York Regiment have embarked on board the steamship Alliance and will sail for Honolulu to-morrow.

When the Scandia and Arizona sail Sunday they will have on board, in addition to their complement of reinforcements for Gen. Merritt, a million rounds of ammunition for small arms.

Accused of Murdering a Soldier.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 18.—John W. Meadors has been formally accused of the murder of Jonas Ury at Camp Barrett by Capt. Barnes of Company C, Eighth California Volunteers, and will be arraigned before a Justice in East Oakland. The Coroner's jury has found that Ury was murdered by Meadors. The prisoner admitted that this was the second time he had faced a charge of murder. He pleads self-defense.

Preparing to Muster Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Orders were issued by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night for the Second Maine to proceed from Chickamauga to Augusta, Me., and the First Illinois Cavalry to proceed from Chickamauga to Springfield, Ill. The movements of the regiments is believed to be preparatory to mustering them out of the service.

The "Yellows" in England.

From London Truth.

The newspaper "fiend" has reveled of late in our relations with foreign countries. Nowadays a daily newspaper lives upon sensation. This is to a very great extent the cause of the Jingoism of some of our London dailies. A correspondent abroad telegraphs some startling aggression upon British interests on the part of some foreign power. Then an article, based upon the telegram, is published, in order to make the flesh of the patriotic Englishman creep. A week later it is discovered that the telegram was imaginative, but neither explanation nor withdrawal of the telegram is vouchsafed. Another of the same character is sent from some other part of the world, and once again the trembling jelly, which constitutes the flesh of the patriot Jingo, is made to creep.

When the telegrams fail the Jingo is treated to abstruse calculations with a view to show that even if no one meditates anything against us, yet, if any one did, we should in all probability be crushed unless our army and our navy are at once doubled. All this is varied by an occasional essay in which some scribe, who knows as little of foreign affairs as a carp in a pond knows of the Irish Local Government act, lays down the law as to what our foreign relations should be, defies the world, and denounces the Foreign Office and our naval and military authorities for not doing his bidding; though what precisely he would have done he never makes very clear.

The public are, I am happy to think, awaking to the absurdity of all this. The flesh of no one, except the very silliest, creeps any longer. The sensation game is now understood, and I do not believe that any person of average intellect cares one jot what a London daily writes about our foreign relations. This is a step in the right direction. A country whose foreign relations are conducted by newspaper fiends, vying with each other in mythical announcements in order to outsell each other, would very soon be dragged into a war. Fortunately, there is a solid vein of common sense among Englishmen which rebels against such guiding. The fiend has had his day. He still howls and dogmatizes, but he is a detected humbug.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 24, is granted Capt. Addison Ely, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

The transfer, by the regimental commander, of First Lieut. Charles Levy, Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, from Company K to Company C of that regiment, as of Aug. 6, is approved.

Major John L. Chamberlain, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the siege train, and will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of a division.

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed four visits during the month of August to the works of the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, will make such journeys between New York City and Middletown, Penn., as may be necessary in the transaction of official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, at 11 o'clock A. M., Aug. 19, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Col. Eli L. Huggins, Major Felix Rosenberg, Capt. Richard T. Jacob, Capt. Henry L. Jenkinson, Capt. Charles C. Estes, Capt. Reuben V. Baskett, Capt. George W. Green, Capt. Reubeh M. Buckley, First Lieut. Frank H. Burgess, First Lieut. Richard E. Toomey, First Lieut. George A. Henderson, Second Lieut. William L. Irvin, and Second Lieut. David P.

Wanamaker's

Bulletined

Shoe News for Men

A SHARP cut in russet shoe prices to talk about. Here is every pair of our men's colored shoes heretofore marked from $3.50 to $6 to be sold at

Two-fifty a Pair.

These are the highest grades we have in stock. They are not old nor shop-worn. They are not very materially broken as to sizes. It is the remainder of a very complete and carefully chosen stock.

In the lot there are—

70 pairs of shoes, yesterday $6.
328 pairs of shoes, yesterday $5.
56 pairs, yesterday $3.90.
191 pairs, yesterday $3.50.

Take your choice at $2.50 a pair. It is not a very large lot, but it's a rich one.

Special Offering in Women's Shoes HERE'S a lot of women's shoes of dark tan kidskin—some with vesting tops and facings, others all kidskin. Toes and heels are in correct shapes. They're light, cool, comfortable and durable shoes and good looking, besides. $3.50 does not ordinarily buy so good a quality. We're selling these at $1.75 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Positive Bargains in Men's Clothing REASONABLE prices always on our ready-to-wear clothing. Frequently we're enabled to offer very unusual values. Here's an instance. Men's Linen suits, cool, stylishly cut, well made—the $10 kind—are here at $5 each.

Another example: Recently offered 800 pairs of Men's English hair-line worsted trousers at $3.50 a pair. The same qualities usually bring $5 and $6. The offering was appreciated; great selling ensued for a day or two. There's a lot here now of 300 pairs to go at the same price—$3.50 a pair.

Just one more illustration of the advantages the Clothing Store offers: Men's cream flannel coats and trousers, made in same manner as by the first-class custom tailor. There's a big difference in the price, however. Witness: Coats, $7.50; trousers, $5.50.

Shirts. MORE of the fifty cent negligee shirts, that are worth a dollar apiece. This is a story that we have told on five successive Thursdays and Fridays, but you seem never to weary of it.

Only a few hundred dozen this time, but in exceptionally good patterns. Made of madras, woven patterns; detachable cuffs.

Neckwear ONLY twelve hundred left of the ties and bows of English twills that sold at 50c. and 75c. until last week. Our own exclusive patterns. You took nearly all of them last week at two for a quarter. The balance will last only an hour or so to-day, at the same price.

All-Linen Handkerchiefs ADMIXTURES of flax and cotton masquerading as Linen are not met with here. In this Handkerchief Store there is pure linen only—and pure silk. Some offerings below at prices even less than those asked for the pretenders.

Women's All-Linen Hand Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c. each.
Women's All-Linen Embroidered and Scalloped Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each.
Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen.
Men's All-Linen Unlaundered Hemstitched and Initial Handkerchiefs at $1.15 dozen.

Broadway.

Summer Prices on Summer Dresses for Girls WE told you yesterday a little tale of price reduction on Women's Summer Gowns that made things very lively during the day. Now here's for the girls' dresses.

One-piece dresses in this lot, in Lawns, French Ginghams, Dimities and Percales, in a very widely assorted lot of patterns. Just the kind of dresses needed now and for six weeks to come.

At $1.25, formerly $3 to $3.75.
At $2, formerly $4 to $6.50.
At $3.75, formerly $6, $7, and up to $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Things In Neckwear AND now comes the women's neckwear store, and fires the very first shot of the Fall campaign. New things in neckwear,—the first showing of the coming season's to-be-adopted styles; the first drop of what will shortly be a torrent.

You will like these new things,—they have everything about them that is likely to make them popular. Novelty, undoubted beauty, tastefulness, and, not the least of their attractions, very reasonable prices.

Come in and see them.

Broadway.

Candy Store Offering for One Week DURING the next six selling days we're going to sell fine bonbons and chocolates mixed at 30c. a pound. You know what you've been paying for them.

Chocolate covered cream cherries—delicious mouthfuls—at 20c. a pound.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts

THE CAPTURE OF ARROYO

Amusing Experiences of the Gloucester's Men in a Small Town of Puerto Rico.

SPANIARDS MAKE NO DEFENSE

Americans Wait Anxiously for an Attack That Never Comes—Thirty-five Men Do the Work for the United States.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP GLOUCESTER, off Arroyo, Puerto Rico, Aug. 4.—Arroyo is a picturesque little Puerto Rican town, fronting on the sea and extending back toward the hills in winding streets and low, cool-looking houses. The inhabitants are white and black natives, mulattoes, and a few foreigners.

When the sun rose over Arroyo on Aug. 1 it was still, nominally at least, in the possession of the Spanish; before 10 o'clock the Gloucester's infantry company had landed, and the Stars and Stripes were flying over the Custom House. The only two declared Spaniards in the place, the Captain of the Port and an immodestly short-skirted priest, were brought out to the ship, only to be released on parole. This also was the fate of the city Judge, a wizened, dried-up little man, and of his antithesis, his Honor, the Mayor, a large, stout individual, dark enough for a negro and impressive and haughty enough for an alcalde.

Our boat had gone ashore with a flag of truce, under command of Lieut. Thomas C. Wood, who, however, consigned himself and a small body guard to temporary marooning while the prisoners were brought off. The Puerto Ricans, to be sure, were friendly, but mere friendliness would have proved but small assistance had the Spaniards been brave enough to come down like the wolf on the fold. But they were not; they have little taste for the reception of American folds, and steer clear of them whenever possible. Still, if the band of Gloucester sailors was guilty of a feeling of relief on seeing the little nautical infantry company pulling to its support, the men are hardly to be blamed.

The boats grounded with a crunching sound on the gravel beach, and out we sprang into the water, regardless of everything but our ammunition and guns, which we held high up, out of danger. The next thing was to land the little Colt rapid-fire gun, and, this accomplished, we felt equal to any emergency. The inhabitants were gathered in idly curious groups along the beach—men, women, and children—black and white—mixed up indiscriminately, apparently without personal interest in the proceedings.

As I learned later, however, this indifference was only assumed. In their hearts the Puerto Ricans are in sympathy with the Americans, and these particular specimens had talked about our coming, and looked forward to it for weeks, but deemed the better part of valor to be discretion until the strife for supremacy should be decided. Only in surreptitious, whispered confidence would they admit the depth of their joy at our arrival, and the consequent withdrawal of the Spanish. And yet, we were discourteous enough to wonder whether the Spaniards, under like circumstances, would not have listened to like palabras. Circumstances alter cases.

Thirty-five Men in Possession.

We rapidly deployed in skirmish line along the water front, our right resting on the main street of the town where it runs into the sea, and our left extending westward beyond the Custom House and Old Glory. As we were only thirty-five men all told, the distance covered was not very great. The first thing to do was to hustle the spectators out of the way and gain a view of our surroundings. This, however, was the work of Sisyphus; you could hustle and hustle, but there they were and there they intended to stay. For two days we continued to hustle them, yet at the end of that time up they came, fresh and smiling, to the unequal fray, while we retreated, baffled and beaten by their ceaseless and multiple insistence.

Kipling once sang that "it is not good for the man of the West to try to hustle the East." I believe he had in mind the inhabitants of Arroya. The only occasions on which we could willingly and effectually "moved on" were once when the heavens opened and let down their floods, and again when the Gloucester let drop a few shells among a party of suspicious horsemen on the plain to the westward. Suddenly everyone was seized with a deep, domestic longing, an appreciation of the blessings of home, that led their erring feet back to wife and child with strange and rapid unanimity. Such must have been the scene in Normandy England just prior to the sounding of curfew.

Six or eight miles to the westward of Arroya is the more important town of Guyama, a beautifully situated place straggling over the foot of the mountain and down into the valley that stretches to the water. Like Marathon, it is gazed upon by the mountains, and in turn gazes on the sea. Indeed, the scene is strangely like that at Marathon, except that the plain is not so broad nor deep. The green of the marsh grass that covers it is that of an impressionist's picture. The source of the wealth of the neighborhood is betrayed by several sugar refineries, with their tall brick chimneys, the only blot on the picturesqueness of the landscape.

On our way from Ponce to Arroya we had passed close to Guyama, and so peaceful and restful did it look in the early morning light that it was hard to realize it sheltered men thirsting for our blood. Yet, such was the case, for, according to reports, a garrison of 250 held the place and bade defiance to a foe they were afraid to meet in the open. It was, consequently, from Guyama that we looked for danger after landing at Arroya. Despite even our somewhat extended experience of Spanish methods of neglect of opportunity, it was impossible for us to believe that the enemy would allow us to hold the place undisturbed. Now was the time to attack us before the arrival of reinforcements in the form of good, fearless American soldier boys and Krag-Jorgensen rifles. We, of course, would not have missed the chance, and we gave the enemy credit for some enterprise at least.

To meet the danger our line was thrown forward. Driving the natives before us, we advanced, our pieces ready for emergency. To hold a town of 5,000 inhabitants with thirty-five men is not a small contract, as we now realized. I was on the right, in charge of the first squad, and we moved along the main street to the first cross street, where floated the French flag over the house of the non-French-speaking town pharmacist. Two men were here detached and sent down the cross street to re-establish touch with the rest of the company, while the remainder were thrown further forward against possible surprise.

Awaiting Enemies Who Never Came.

The street winds slowly to the westward, leading, as we rightly surmised, to Guyama. Like the foot of the rainbow, the idlers and riff-raff of the city were always just before us, while, in the distance, white figures hurried hither and thither, afoot or on horseback, in suspicious indistinctness. Now and then a party of horsemen would dash into sight, and we would clutch our pieces in the belief that at last the attack had come. But it always proved to be only countrymen on ponies often smaller than their burdens, coming in to market. Diagonally opposite stood the house of the Pharmacist, with a balcony full of ugly women, and just above our heads was another balcony of cigar-smoking negroes and negresses. Down the lane to the right were visible several negro shanties of the most approved Southern type, while beyond was grass and mystery.

From this direction I judged an attack most probable, did the Spaniards succeed in screwing their courage to the sticking point, and several hours were wasted by me in watching loafing bucks and shoeless wenches pace back and forth in Afric sociability, with now and then a naked pickaninny projected on the background, for diversity's sake. Later investigation showed that no one could approach from the east, owing to swamps and marshes, and that our well-meant watchfulness had been literally wasted on the desert air. The only practicable means of ingress into the town, at least for cavalry, is the road in which the main street terminates and a highway leading westward from the Custom House. But as this latter approach was guarded by the Colt gun, there was but little to be feared in this direction. Corpses are not dangerous, despite popular belief to the contrary.

We had received orders to let no one pass through our lines in either direction, but this was an order difficult to carry out. Each person approaching proceeded on the assumption that he or she was a privileged character, and would of course be allowed to come and go. As a consequence many of them did accomplish their desire, for sentinels, like their non-military brethren, are very prone to take people at their own valuation. Indeed, as the hours passed, and no Spaniards appeared, we became less and less strict in the enforcement of the order, and the town took on more and more of its everyday appearance of businesslike activity and irresponsible idleness. We had begun to fraternize with our new friends, and invitations were not lacking to imbibe of the Puerto Rican bowl that both cheers and inebriates, and that very quickly. But to the credit of Jack be it said that if he did elude a trusting vigilance at time, he knew when it was well to stop, and this in a town where every shop was a saloon, and where on the balcony of nearly every private house non-existent prohibition laws were in constant and open violation.

Down one of the side streets to the west could be glimpsed the English Consul's warehouse, with a forestory that served as a terrace. From time to time one of our officers or Sergeants could be seen crossing the terrace or climbing up the ladder leading to the higher roof in the prosecution of an eternal but unnecessary vigilance. From this elevation was commanded a sweeping view of the plain and road toward Guyama, but in vain were eyes strained for a sight of Spanish weapons glittering in the sun. Spanish weapons no longer glitter; they have been sadly tarnished. On the east, after stilling our hunger with hardtack and canned ham stabbed on the bayonettes, we had moved further forward on the road, until opposite the telegraph station, about three-quarters of a mile from the water front.

A Spanish Telegraph Operator.

The operator was evidently possessed of at least one of the traits of greatness, namely, that of making enemies. A number of these took it upon themselves to warn us against him, without, however, being able to bring any definite charge. He was one of those unfortunates, I believe, whose faces are their worst and most undeserved enemies. To look at him was to be prejudiced against him; to see him smile his ingratiating smile and show his fangs that seemed made only for venom, was to feel thankful for the blessed sunlight and the presence of men and women. As a precautionary measure, his telegraph instrument had been disabled immediately after we landed by one of our men who had himself been a telegrapher. Yet even here the indestructible bond that binds all civilized men together made itself felt; the two discovered that both used the Morse system, so down they sat to converse by means of dots and dashes and a dictionary.

It was surprising what a large number of the inhabitants spoke bad French or English. The bad English they had learned in Jamaica or St. Thomas, or on the Bowery, as some averred; the bad French was the teaching of Haiti or San Domingo, which is very bad indeed. Our most useful and faithful means of communication with those who spoke only bad Spanish was an old, gray-pated, barefooted darky, who was blessed with a hungry family of five and a permanent lack of provisions. He had always eaten just five days previously. This was the case the first day we saw him, and also the second. To work out the problem hereby presented requires higher mathematics. His English was quite intelligible when he could be persuaded to use it; but the difficulty was that he never knew whether he was speaking Spanish or English, and would turn to and repeat the message in Spanish exactly as it had been delivered. "El dice que," he would commence, and considerable diplomacy was then required to switch him off to intelligibility.

Back and forth trotted the members of the blue-jeaned Guard Municipal in the busy preoccupation of non-existent affairs. The busiest one of all was a thin, hatchet-faced, jolly fellow, who clattered assiduously about in slippers and a jockey cap with tortoise-colored celluloid visor. He was proud in the shaky possession of a few English words, which always led him into trouble, from which he could extricate himself only by a deprecatory smile and his politest apology—"I no speaky much. You understand to me?" Then off he would trot, smiling and bowing, and chattering away with thick "th" sounds that made one suspect Iberian up-bringing.

Orders had been issued to allow free passage to the members of the Guard Municipal, but even orders could not check the zeal of our extreme outpost, a big, burly negro, who looked upon everybody as a possible enemy. He was an inexhaustible fund of amusement to the crowd that might otherwise have wearied. He kept us surrounded the entire time. "Hä-a-alt!" he would growl in deep, reverberating tones at the approach of any one, adult or child, with the invariable result of frightening his victim and producing a howl of delight from the crowd. Then would follow a curious conversation as to the business, ancestry, and political opinions of the "suspect," carried on in loud, insistent tones by the sailor and in deprecatory, smiling gestures by the "no-me-no-comprendo" native. In some occult way, however, our friend would reach a conclusion as to the desirability of the applicant for admission, and allow him to pass or send him back accordingly.

Even the innocent appearance of a child's coffin not over four feet in length, carried on the shoulders of sorrowing relatives, did not serve to turn his Spartan devotion to duty. He was convinced that half the Spanish army was hidden in that box, and only humane interference on my part served to abate his thoroughness of investigation. It was a curious sight to see this Washington "coon" holding up his black compatriots of Puerto Rico, striving vainly for a means of communication. "Well, go along," he would say, "but I declare you're the on'yest one I'm goin' to let through." To American thinking, all negroes should speak English.

Harmless Fire on the Gloucester.

Standing guard ten hours a day against a mythical enemy in time becomes monotonous. To be sure, there were soft, languorous eyes smiling at us from neighboring casements, (and if there had not been, circumstances would now require their invention,) but as we could not go to the smiles and as they would not come to us, they ceased at length to compensate for the loss of food and rest. It was decided to withdraw us from the town for the night, so at sundown we foregathered on the beach to re-embark for the Gloucester and the comforts of home. But the Spaniards took a mean revenge on us. During the hours of darkness they sneaked down to the beach in batches of two or three and fired harmless and timid shots at the Gloucester, only succeeding in disturbing our sleep.

The next day, when we again landed, we found that the inhabitants had passed an anxious night in our absence, expecting an attack from the guerrillas of the neighborhood, who, however, failed to materialize. Another day, passed in monotonous guard duty, prepared us to greet with heartfelt joy the arrival of the Third Volunteer Regiment of Illinois, great, strapping American boys, who need only the experience of being under fire to transform them into genuine soldiers. As I watched them come tramping up the street, sounding like a herd of belled cows, with their clinking tins clattering against their canteens, I felt a thrill of pride in belonging to a Nation that can turn out such fine specimens of manhood ad libitum.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

A BIRD WAR IN DENVER.

Struggle Going On Between the House Finch and the English Sparrow.

From The Denver Evening Post.

That saucy pest of Eastern cities, and all Europe, Canada, and Australia, the English sparrow, has been migrating westward. Denver has been restfully consoling herself, thinking that the journey across the sage brush waste was too long and food and towns too scarce for the greedy bird to risk the trip, even for the richness of such a desirable site for an English sparrow colony, but these are found foolish notions—there's more than one way in this century of electricity and steam, and even the birds know it. Two years ago two or three English sparrows arrived at the Denver Union Depot in a box car, behind a West-bound engine, and established a settlement near the station. Strangely enough, the bird has not appeared up town, nor spread to any considerable degree, but has confined itself near the original settlement. Last year it was seen no further up town than Wazee Street, and this year no further than Curtis Street, which shows that something is impeding the progress of this prolific bird and standing in defense of the city.

Prof. George L. Cannon has been looking carefully into the matter, and says that a contest for supremacy in Denver is waging between the English sparrow and the little house finch, or burlon, the backyard chirper which is mistaken by so many people for the English sparrow. The house finch has not the stiff fighting qualities of the English sparrow, but it has the advantage in having possession of the city before the sparrow arrived.

The house finch is a Western bird, and is found almost exclusively in Colorado and States further west; the sparrow is an Eastern bird. It remains to be seen whether the Western bird can hold firm against the attacking Eastern pest.

"The struggle is likely to continue but a few years," said Prof. Cannon, "but it may last for a hundred years, and as the English sparrow is more persistent and quarrelsome it will probably come out victorious unless Denver's citizens join sides with the finch."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HAVANA GETS PROVISIONS

Arrival of Further Supplies Impatiently Awaited at the Cuban Capital.

SKIRMISHES WITH INSURGENTS

Theatres Reopened, Mines Removed from the Harbor, and Lighthouses Again in Service—Correspondents Not Allowed to Land.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—At 8 o'clock this morning the schooner Irene and the American bark Maryland arrived with provisions. A large and noisy crowd of curious people awaited the entrance of the vessels into the harbor. The arrival of the American steamers with provisions and mails is awaited with impatience. Many soldiers who have not heard from their relatives for at least a month are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Spanish mail steamers.

Last night the city was again illuminated with the electric lights, which had been suspended during the blockade. The Plaza de Armas and the parks, after a period of long obscurity, presented a splendid sight. They were filled with persons of both sexes. The theatres were full.

One hundred Americans, who landed at Mania Gorda on the 11th inst., after a conference with the leaders Gayo and Lazo remarked. They afterward sent a supply of hardtack sufficient for eight days to the leader Varona. A majority of the rebels in that province are nearly naked and entirely without shoes. They requested the Americans to provide them with clothes and other necessities.

Rebel bands under the leaders Payaso and Pino Guerra encamped on the 16th near the City of Pinar del Rio. Several passengers saw them, but were not attacked. The station chief at Cabezas, in the Matanzas Province, reports that on the 16th inst. that place was attacked, and a brisk musketry fire was kept up for an hour, but no damage was done.

Reports from Jovellanos, Matanzas Province say that on the 15th inst. twelve armed insurgents appeared at the Plantation Soledad, from which they drove away thirty-four oxen, after macheting a number of guerrilleros. They were pursued by a Spanish guerrilla force, but were not overtaken.

The Governor of Matanzas has dismissed the Civil Government Secretary, who has made complaints to the Colonial Secretary of Justice.

Reports from Matanzas state that torpedoes and other defenses of the harbor were removed on the night of the 15th inst., and that the Punta Maya Lighthouse was relighted.

The Captain of the port has authorized pilots to take into port all vessels and fishermen are allowed to leave the harbor at any hour. A quantity of merchandise, which arrived yesterday, has not been sold, owing to difference regarding prices between sellers and buyers.

Yesterday there arrived from Key West a number of correspondents, none of whom were permitted by Gen. Blanco to land, the Governor General considering their arrival here inopportune and inconvenient, and believing that their presence here before the arrival of the American Peace Commission might cause difficulty.

The correspondents returned last night to Key West on board the schooner Adams. The San Quentin Battalion has arrived at Pinar del Rio with 1,000 head of cattle.

REPORTS FROM OUR CONSULS.

Industrial Conditions in Germany—That Country's Trade Increasing.

Edmond Z. Brodowski, United States Consul at Furth, Germany, in a report to the Department of State, under date of June 27, concerning the glass industry in the country, says:

The population of Germany, which sixty or seventy years ago consisted of farmers, is rapidly becoming an industrial nation, and this change is opening a most excellent and ready market to our American products. The large land owners, once the almost exclusive masters of wealth, are demanding from the Government special legislation for their protection, but they cannot check the industrial progress which the country is making. Every year, less help is granted the farmer, and the advisability of importing Chinese laborers for farm work has already been considered and seriously discussed by the German press.

With the beginning of Spring, the young population of many farming districts migrate from the east to the the west of Germany to get employment in the large manufacturing establishments there, which pay them threefold higher wages than the farmers will give.

Under date of June 17 Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz has the following to say about the increase in Germany's trade:

The passenger ships, freight vessels, and large fishing boats numbered in 1896, the last year for which I find figures, 147,536, with a tonnage of 32,048,888, an increase of 13,706 ships and 600,000 tons over 1895. Compared with the shipping of twenty years previous, the figures show twice the number of ships and almost three times as much tonnage. More important than these figures are those that show the number of ships that went in and out laden with the Empire's products and bringing foreign raw materials; there was 83 per cent. increase in the number of laden ships and 152 per cent. increase in the number of registered tons.

As interesting as the foregoing are the figures dealing with ocean voyages of ships entering and leaving German ports. Of these, there were, in 1875, 45,302 ships with 8,604,610 tons; in 1896, 82,238 ships, with 36,179,455 tons; laden ships in 1875, 33,233, with 6,948,155 tons; laden ships in 1896, 67,605, with 32,810,956 tons. This is indicative of marvelous progress. The growth in one year (1895-6) is almost 10 per cent. Ships ply to Denmark, Russia, Brazil, Eastern Asia, the west coast of South America, to Australia, England, India, Africa, and North America.

Economic writers call attention to the fact that the Empire, in its trade with South America, has emancipated itself from English ships. The greatest tonnage and largest ships are engaged in trade with England and the United States. If we are to take part in the trade with South America and with the East we must emulate this Empire in the matter of ships. Of all the ships that came into and went out of German ports in 1896, 72.4 per cent. bore the Empire's flag. Of the steamers, 68.8 per cent. were German.

Youthful Desperado in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—Police are to-night looking for a small boy with two big revolvers. The boy is Oscar Wildes, who though but thirteen years old, has become a genuine terror. To-day, because he was scolded by Mrs. John Edwards, young Wildes, Mr. Edwards alleges, aimed a pistol at his wife and drove her into the house. He then took a position outside the door of the Edwards home with a pistol in each hand and threatened death to the first that crossed the threshold. He maintained his position for two hours.

Hood's Son Weds a Schoolgirl.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Oswald Harney, the nineteen-year-old son of the late Confederate Gen. Hood, and Miss Marie Stewart, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Trainmaster Lewis Stewart of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, went to Jeffersonville, Ind., to-day and got married. Young Harney has just been graduated from college and his bride was to have been sent away for another year at school in September.

French Army's Vital Statistics.

From The London Times.

A report on the health of the army published recently shows that the death rate has declined from 10.55 per 1,000 in 1875 to 4.56 in 1896 and 1897. No explanation, however, is given of some of the fluctuations, such as the increase from 8.49 in 1884 to 10.55 in 1875, from 7.36 in 1879 to 9.48 in 1880, of from 5.81 in 1890 to 6.77 in 1891. The effect of the Tongking and Madagascar expeditions obviously ought to have been noted, as also that of the reduction of the term of service from five years to three. The report professes, nevertheless, to trace the successful attempts to check certain maladies. Thus vaccination and revaccination are credited with the virtual extirpation of small-pox, which up to 1878 caused about 100 deaths per annum, whereas in 1896 the number fell to 2, and in 1897 to 1. Filters have in like manner checked typhoid fever, though at Marseilles, Nice, and Castres, owing to bad water, that malady is endemic. The military death rate from that cause was in 1896 .96 per 1,000, the lowest on record, but those three garrisons alone had 98 deaths, being one-fifth of the total number. The treatment of diphtheria by serum has reduced the mortality from 11.3 per 100 patients to 6 per 100. Scarlatina, measles, and influenza are still frequent, but prompt isolation and thorough disinfection are employed, most of the barracks now having steam stoves for the latter process. Lastly, tuberculosis is the cause of one-fifth of the total mortality, but under a law of April, 1898, soldiers presenting symptoms of the disease will be sent back to their homes till on recovery they can return to the ranks.

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Its Condition as Shown by the Latest Issue of the Bulletin.

The last number of the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin contains a summary of the conditions affecting labor, especially as to employment and earnings, prepared at the Bureau of Statistics and Labor from reports made by agents of the Bureau. The summary covers the leading industries and the more important manufacturing centres of the Commonwealth, and is based, principally, upon comparisons of the weeks ending Feb. 19 and May 21 of the present year.

Reports from the Building Trades of Boston indicate unusual dullness. Less work has developed than was contemplated in February, and many contemplated operations have been suspended. Builders in general are not employing more than one-fourth the usual number. Wages are unchanged, except that masons demanded and obtained an advance of 3 cents an hour. Many builders, however, claim that this advance has no significance.

In the brewing industry wages have not changed in any respect. On account of the approaching Summer season a greater demand for goods was reported in May than in February.

Five of nine printing, bookbinding, and publishing establishments reported business poorer than in February. Stock has not materially changed. Earnings have increased by the reduction of the number of hours per week from fifty-nine to fifty-four, the compensation remaining the same. Collections were slower than in February and prices for work inclined to fall off.

Manufacturers of musical instruments report no great change in employment since February, but a marked diminution in the number employed as compared with the same period in 1897. Wages remain unchanged.

In the clothing industry lower wages are reported, due, it is said, to much of the work being done under the contract system and an increase in the number of contractors. No material decrease appears since February, although the decline in present earnings, as compared with the same period of last year, is quite marked. This does not apply to cutters employed by manufacturers.

In machines and machinery, business is reported depressed as compared with last year, but no change in employment since February. Wages remain unchanged, except in one large concern, making a special product in constant demand.

In certain lines of metals and metallic goods improvement is noted, but conditions are not up to the level of 1897. In a few cases increase is reported in wages. The tendency of prices for products is downward. Returns from firms employing in various industries 6,422 persons, for the week ended Feb. 19, show an increase of 496 for the week ended May 21, and an increase in the pay roll of $7,396.

Reports from other cities are summarized in the following except from the bulletin:

"The reports by industries indicate a decline in the number of persons employed in May as compared with February, in the following:

"Boots and shoes; cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus; leather; machines and machinery; musical instruments and materials; paper; printing, publishing, and bookbinding; print works, and bleacheries; woolen goods and worsted goods. The decline is very slight, however, in machines and machinery and paper, and amounts to less than 5 per cent. in leather, machines and machinery, paper, and worsted goods.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific Buys In the Omaha and Republican Valley Lines—Two Sales Aggregate $770,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 18.—The several lines making up the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, 482 miles, were bid in to-day at mortgage sale by the reorganized Union Pacific.

Two sales were held, one under the extension mortgage and the second under the first and consolidated mortgages. W. D. Cornish, Vice President of the Union Pacific, and Lawrence Greer were the only bidders.

The first sale went to them at $20,000, and the second at the upset price, $750,000. Special Commissioner W. S. Alexander made the sale. Howard I. Abbetts, General Master in Chancery for the Union Pacific, and W. A. Sargent of Boston, representing the mortgage, were witnesses.

To-morrow the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Branch, will be sold at Lincoln, Kan. It is 225 miles long.

Kearney and Black Hills Sale.

KEARNEY, Neb., Aug. 18.—There was but one bid for the Kearney and Black Hills Road when it was offered for sale by Special Master Alexander. Vice President Cornish of the Union Pacific offered $150,000 for the branch line and it was knocked down to him at that figure.

CENTRAL PACIFIC LIENS.

English Stockholders Make Inquiry Concerning the Government Plans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Sir William T. Marriott and Walter Morsehead of London, representing English holders of Central Pacific Railroad stock, called on the President to-day and later had a conference with the Attorney General. The object of their visit to Washington was to learn what were the purposes of the Government with respect to foreclosure proceedings or action under the authority granted by Congress at its last session to effect a settlement with the Central Pacific and Western Pacific companies.

They also asked permission to be represented in any proceedings contemplating a settlement with the Central Pacific. No definite answer could be given them at this time as to what action would be taken in the premises. The Government, however, it was said, could not undertake to settle any matters of difference between the company and the shareholders, its principal concern being to secure the liquidation of its own liens upon the roads. Sir William and Mr. Morshead returned to New York, where they will confer with other shareholders.

Oregon R. R. and Navigation Co.

A meeting of representatives of the preferred and common stockholders of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company was held at 27 William Street yesterday. The following were selected to be voted for by the voting Trustees as Directors of the Company at the meeting to be held in Portland, Oregon, on Sept. 1: A. L. Mohler, H. W. Corbett, W. B. Ayer, W. W. Cotton, William Mackintosh, Henry Failing, W. M. Ladd, and A. L. Mills of Portland, Oregon; Miles C. Moore of Walla Walla, Washington; William L. Bull, Henry W. Cannon, Daniel S. Lamont, and Edward W. Harriman of New York; C. S. Mellen of St. Paul, Minn., and Samuel Carr of Boston, Mass.

Sierra Railway Extension.

JAMESTOWN, Cal., Aug. 18.—Prince Poniatowski, W. H. Crocker, H. T. Crocker, and others interested in the Sierra Railway, have decided to extend immediately that road to the sugar pine belt, twenty miles above here. The Crockers own about 30,000 acres of timber lands in this country. It is their intention to erect mills where the timber will be cut and dressed. It is the general opinion that the road will be extended over the mountains into Nevada next season.

Jamestown & Lake Erie Foreclosure.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The attorneys for the bondholders of the Jamestown and Lake Erie Railroad have commenced foreclosure proceedings against the road. The mortgage is for $250,000, and is foreclosed at this time on account of default in the payment of interest on the bonds.

Escaping Military Prisoner Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—S. R. Beale, John Meredith, and Edgar W. Sweeney, three prisoners, escaped from Alcatraz Island military prison last night in a small rowboat. They were followed by a dozen shots fired by the sentry, and as the boat disappeared in the darkness a groan was heard. It is thought at least one of the escaping prisoners was shot. The men had started away from the island when a sentry saw them. He called to them to halt, and as they did not obey he fired. Other soldiers sent bullets flying about the rapidly receding boat, but it disappeared.

An Old Baltimore Pump.

From the Baltimore News.

The faithful old pump which stands on Eastern Avenue, near Bond Street, and which for over half a century has poured forth clear, pure cold water despite city pollution, which has ruined nearly all the other pumps in town, is still alleviating the thirst of East Baltimoreans, and, although from early morning until late at night its handle is constantly going, it has never yet run dry, but pours out the clearest, coldest water over its old iron spout that East Baltimore affords. Its water has been analyzed and found to be perfectly wholesome and purer even than the city water. On the curb under its spout is a half barrel where thirsty dogs and horses can drink, and thus the old pump has for more than fifty years proved a blessing to both man and beast.

At any hour from 4 A. M. until midnight people with kettles, cans, coffee pots, pitchers, and buckets can be seen assembled about the old pump getting drinkable water, which the city service has not afforded them of late. From early last Sunday morning until midnight, according to estimates by the police, over 5,000 persons got water at the old pump. Sometimes the line was a block long, and a squad of police was required to preserve order. A great advantage of the pump water over the city water is that it is almost as cold as ice water. This feature alone makes it a great attraction during the hot weather to those whose limited means will not permit them to buy ice. The old pump is free for all, and is a landmark of East Baltimore.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. W. Rycroft, Bradford, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Earl of Cassilles, Maybole, Scotland; Francisco Carrera, Havana, and Sebastin Fernandez, Havana.

GRAND—José E. O'Kelly, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—Charles H. Rowe, London.

HOLLAND—Oliver Ames, Boston, and Charles C. Tyler, Connecticut.

MARLBOROUGH—Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton, Philadelphia, and Assemblyman W. I. Taber, Herkimer.

NETHERLAND—Charles D. Cramp, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—Miss Millward, London.

WALDORF—E. A. Maund, England; William Thompson, Glasgow, and Augusto Valentines, Italy.

WINDSOR—Gen. G. M. Sorrell, Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams & McMurray, Hawkersville, Ga.; J. Wallace Adams, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Bierer, S., Hiawatha, Kan.; dry gdoos; Hotel Albert.
Bachman, P., Greenville, Ohio; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Chapman, T. A., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. V. Seger cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. S. Johnson, furnishing goods; 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clarke, domestics and woolens; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, 2 Walker Street.
Crane, Jackson & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Crane, groceries.
Duker, William T., Quincy, Ill., dry goods; Stuart House.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thayer, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Simmons, furnishing goods; 288 Church Street.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. P. Manchester, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.
Goldberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Sarah Sachs, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldberg & Lewis, Taladega, Ala.; Samuel Goldberg, general merchandise.
Garratt E. D. & Co., Galveston, Texas; E. D. Garratt, notions and furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Glazer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, notions; 21 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, carpets; Plaza Hotel.
Huthnance, Green & Rountree, Macon, Ga.; J. W. Rountree, notions; E. D. Huthnance, furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.
Horn, A., & Co., Belleville, Ill.; A. Horn, carpets and notions; 478 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Heenan, D. A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; L. Semcott, cloaks and suits; J. A. Finley, domestics and dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Heer, Charles H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; Cora Edmunds, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Huhn & Paintner, Greenville, Ohio; Morris Huhn, clothing; Hotel St. Denis.
Herpalsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Emma Heiser, general dry goods; 460 West Twenty-third Street.
Joseph, A. & W., Hempstead, Texas; A. Joseph, general dry goods.
Kline, H. A., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. A. Kline, notions and furnishing goods; 98 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Lamman, J. H., New Albany, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Livingston, D. & S., San Francisco, Cal.; D. Livingston, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Belvedere House.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; L. M. Meyer, notions and fancy goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss N. A. Palmer, millinery; 454 Broome Street.
Mayer, Edward, & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Edward Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Osborn & Grisler, Greensborough, Ala.; P. T. Osborn, general store; New York Hotel.
Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; T. W. Walsh cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Post, S. E., Aurora,

CHOATE ON TRIAL BY JURY

New York Lawyer Addresses the American Bar Association.

HIS DEFENSE OF THE SYSTEM

What It Means and Its Value to the People—Its Advantages and Its Faults.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—A large audience assembled in Convention Hall this morning, and listened to the annual address to the American Bar Association by Joseph Choate of New York. The address elicited frequent applause. Mr. Choate spoke in part as follows:

"We meet at a most auspicious moment. Since this association last assembled for its annual conference the Nation has been engaged in a war which has absorbed all thoughts and necessarily distracted us from those peaceful purposes which annually bring us together. But now, with unexpected suddenness, at the cost of great treasure and much precious blood of our heroes, the truly noble object of the war has been accomplished and peace is already in sight.

"It might perhaps be expected that in accepting the very great honor of delivering the annual address provided by your Constitution I should enter upon a discussion of some of those important questions which must arise out of the consequences and results of the war. It is obvious that all such questions as they arise must naturally engage the best thought and the noblest and most patriotic exertions of our profession, which has always exercised a controlling influence upon controversies about constitutional power and National policy, and to whose special keeping is intrusted the study of those principles of right and justice which must govern the conduct of nations as well as of the individuals who compose them.

"But it seems to me that it would be out of place for us to-day to undertake to pronounce, as the organized representatives of the American bar, upon the possible but as yet unformulated questions in diplomacy, in policy, and in public law which will naturally follow upon such a momentous struggle and such overwhelming victories by sea and land. In the meantime I prefer, as I hope you prefer, to rely upon the wisdom and the patience, the courage and the firmness, of the President and his constitutional advisers, who have conducted the campaigns of our gallant army and navy to swift and sweeping victory.

"You will remember that only two years ago in this very presence, the Lord Chief Justice of England, in his admirable discourse before you on arbitration, declared, with your unanimous approval, that there may be even greater calamities than war, and that national dishonor is one of them. Now, nothing can be more certain than that we should have incurred real national dishonor if we had any longer refrained from intervening for the rescue of our oppressed and down-trodden neighbors. The god of battles and the judgment of the nations have completely vindicated that step, and I have no fear that any ambition for dominion or any lust of glory will bring upon us any calamity or dishonor whatever.

"In truth, the generous, the magnanimous terms of peace offered to our fallen and prostrate foes have already demonstrated that the constitutional power to declare war is in Congress, but the equally important power to make peace rests with the President, subject to the subsequent approval of the Senate as to the terms of the treaty. It rests safely with him, and for one I am not in favor of intruding upon him too much outside advice and assistance.

The Trial By Jury.

"Recurring then to the more strictly professional objects of our meeting, and selecting a topic pertaining to the science of jurisprudence, which this association was organized to promote, I have thought that you would indulge me for a brief hour in considering a subject to which I could bring at least the results and convictions of a large experience, and which I have greatly at heart—a subject so trite that perhaps nothing new can be said about it which has been more discussed than any other, but which yet remains a subject of ever fresh and vital interest to every American lawyer and citizen—the trial by jury.

"You will readily recall the main incidents of the trial of Zola. An army officer belonging to a race obnoxious to the hatred and jealousy of the French people, accused of an infamous crime, hounded by a licentious press, had been tried and convicted by a court-martial, and after the most shameful degradation, had been condemned for life to solitary confinement upon a rock in the sea, eating out his heart with despair more biting than the talons of the vulture or the beak of the eagle. He protested his innocence, and scores of the best men of France declared their faith in it also, among them statesmen and officials of high rank and character, and before long it became apparent that, whether guilty or innocent, he had been condemned practically unheard, and the Government declared that 'reasons of State' forbade that the truth should be known.

"It was at this point that Zola, the most notorious at least, if not the most powerful, of French writers, with a courage and a chivalry never surpassed, took up the unhappy victim's cause, proclaimed his innocence, and challenged the authorities to bring himself to trial for his accusation against the court-martial, which, as he declared, had covered the illegality of the conviction of Dreyfus by the judicial crime of consciously acquitting the real criminal.

"The Government took up the challenge, and then followed a trial which, for reckless and cruel disregard of every principle of right and justice known to the civilized world, without a precedent in modern history, and yet it purported to be a jury trial. A jury was sworn, but apparently its sole function was to register the edict of the Government, the army and the press, which demanded conviction. Of course, the defendant was presumed to be guilty until he should prove himself to be innocent, but every effort on himself and his counsel to elicit the truth was thwarted.

"Hearsay was the main staple of the proceedings. A perfect pandemonium prevailed throughout the trial, and at the end of two weeks, as everybody had known from the beginning, the heroic defendant was convicted and sentenced, and his principal witnesses were degraded or dismissed from the public services. However satisfactory such a method of administering criminal justice may be to the French people, who cling to it through all changes of Government, it could not but excite horror and disgust throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The proceedings were read wherever Zola's fascinating romances had preceded them. Every safeguard of personal liberty enjoyed in England and America for two centuries had been violated. We could not read the account of the trial without contrasting it with our own trial by jury, or without the pious utterance from every lip, 'Thank God! I am an American.'

"I do not appeal to mere sentiment or popular prejudice in defense of this which I believe to be the best method yet devised for the determination of disputed questions of fact in the administration of justice. There is no need of such appeals, and if I were weak enough to resort to them they would be wasted upon an assemblage of lawyers like this.

Strength of the System.

"The truth is, however, that the jury system is so fixed as an essential part of our political institutions; it has proved itself to be such an invaluable security for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property for so many centuries; it is so justly appreciated as the best and perhaps the only known means of admitting the people to a share and maintaining their wholesome interest in the administration of justice; it is such an indispensable factor in educating them in their personal and civil rights; it affords such a school and training in the law to the profession itself, and is so imbedded in our Constitutions which, as I have said, declare that it shall remain forever inviolate, requiring a convention or an amendment to improve or to alter it, that there can be no substantial ground for fear that any of us will live to see the people consent to give it up.

"For the trial of persons charged with crime, I do not believe that any material alteration of its character will ever be thought of. It is so much better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. In truth, in these days of multiplied statutory crimes and misdemeanors, a large majority of guilty men do escape by not being found out, by not being accused, by not being brought to trial after indictment, and largely, too, by setting aside the verdict by Courts of Appeals, so that our established public policy seems to lean against any harsh or rigid or arbitrary application of the criminal laws. The insuperable answer to any change so far as criminal trials are concerned is the question what substitute will you provide, and none has ever been suggested that would command the approval of a Corporal's guard of lawyers or of laymen.

"There is one serious infirmity in trial by jury in criminal cases in times of great excitement, especially when the more boisterous portion of the press undertakes, as it generally does, to prejudge the case and to condemn the accused unheard. The jury, under such circumstances, finds it hard to resist the impression of public sentiment so loudly proclaimed. The courage and firmness which stood as an effectual barrier against the wrath and tyranny of Kings, and which won for the petit jury so much of its prestige and glory in English history, are certainly likely at times to fail when confronting the outraged sentiment of that more potent and dangerous despot—an enraged democracy.

"Fortunately such tempests of popular fury are very rarely directed against innocence, and other tribunals do not withstand their fury while the storm lasts any better than the jury. Judges of the first instance, and even the local tribunals of appeal, have been found equally powerless to stem the tide. Study the reports of our own Court of Appeals in recent years, and you will find more than one instance of public wrath in our great metropolis, fanned into a devouring flame by some lawless newspapers and a somewhat lawless investigating committee, where the trial court, unconsciously influenced and loudly sustained by public opinion, committed fatal errors against the prisoner, which were confirmed by the local tribunal of appeal, and it was only when the storm had passed and the atmosphere cooled that the court of last resort sitting in the remote capital corrected the error, and each time with the unfortunate result that an apparently guilty prisoner who had been convicted upon illegal evidence or rulings escaped altogether.

"One other charge against trial by jury in criminal cases is the possibility of corruption and bribery of individual jurors. But, in my judgment, the common estimate of the extent of this danger is greatly exaggerated. There are but a few well-authenticated cases of such crimes in the jury box. I have had little to do with the trial of criminal cases, but in an experience of more than forty years in the trial of civil cases before juries, I cannot recall one case where I had reason to believe that corruption or bribery had reached a single juror. And if you can show me a few authentic cases of such infamy in the jury box, I will undertake to match them with an equal number of similar crimes committed by Judges who have been properly exposed and punished.

Its Component Elements.

"Let me say what I understand by a jury trial; that picturesque, dramatic, and very human transaction, that arena on which has been fought the great battle of liberty against tyranny, of right against wrong, of suitor against suitor, that school which has always been open for the instruction and entertainment of the common people of England and America, that nursery that common school of lawyers and Judges which has had five times more pupils than all the law schools and Inns of Court combined—for there are ninety thousand lawyers in America of whom four-fifths probably never saw the inside of a law school.

"Well, the first and most essential element in a jury trial is a wise, learned, impartial, and competent Judge—a Judge qualified by his character, learning, and experience to preside over and control the proceedings, and to advise the jury as to the discharge of their duties. Add to the ordinary modicum of legal learning, courage, honesty, and common sense, and you have the kind of Judge I mean.

"And then there are the twelve honest and intelligent jurors drawn from the body of the community, sworn to pass upon the issue, and to return whence they came when their task is done. Do we say that the average citizen is not equal to the duty, we belie our American manhood, we contradict the whole course of judicial history, and we fall of our duty to the communities of which we form a part, which rely upon us implicitly for the legislative machinery by which juries are to be secured.

"And then you must have the earnest and loyal advocate, sworn to do their whole duty; which means to employ all their powers and attainments, and to use their utmost skill and eloquence, in exhibiting the merits each of his own side of the case. In doing so, as Mr. Justice Curtis well said, the advocate only does his duty, and if the adversary does his, the administration of justice is secured. I omit not the indispensable presence of the public, an ever essential feature in that great historic forum, for justice, though blind to the parties and to everything but the merits of the case, must never be secret. It is the sacred possession of the people in whose name and by whose authority it is done.

"Let me now consider the principal evils and mischiefs incident to and perhaps inseparable from this much-prized trial by jury, for which all sorts of nostrums and legislative innovations have been suggested as radical cures. The existence of some cannot be denied, but I am persuaded that the force and effect of each of them has been grossly exaggerated, and that they can all be remedied, not by any material alteration, but by a better administration of the system as it now exists in our Federal courts, and in the vast majority of States whose Constitutions still require that it shall be preserved inviolate.

"And first and most common is the complaint of the rule of unanimity, which requires the entire votes of the twelve to render a verdict. But, in truth, the discharge of a jury because they are unable to agree and the consequent necessity of a new trial is a comparatively infrequent event. So far as the imperfect statistics which I have been able to gather show, only about 3, or at most 4 per cent. of all jury trials end in disagreement. There is a certain percentage of cases so doubtful and so difficult that the disagreement of the jury instead of being a disaster is a positive good, as leading the parties to such a compromise as they ought to have made before carrying the case into court—or if that fails, in giving an opportunity for new light and reconsideration.

Objection to the Unanimity Rule.

"But the great objection to dispensing with the rule of unanimity, and requiring the decision of a majority or of two-thirds or three-quarters of the jury to control, is the certain danger of hasty and therefore of unjust or extravagant verdicts. It is not to be forgotten that with every verdict when carried into judgment property passes, or claims to money or property are determined. The rule as long insisted upon by the English and American people, that the right to the property or money in question shall not pass until the whole jury is satisfied, by the clear preponderance of evidence, that it ought to pass, is not too great a security by which the sacred right of property ought to be held. The right of property, as Mr. Webster said at Plymouth in 1820, is the cornerstone of civil society, and its sanctity cannot be safely invaded or impaired.

"I do not forget that certain Judges of the very highest repute, to whom we owe all deference and honor—Mr. Justice Miller among them—have declared themselves in favor of some departure from the ancient rule of unanimity—and that a report was once made to this association by a majority of its standing Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure in favor of such a change; that by the Constitution of three or four States which include less than 10 per cent. of our people, a verdict by nine of the jury has been directly provided for, and that by those of four or five other States, indirect provision in the same direction has been made, by authorizing the Legislature under prescribed limitations to enact laws to the same effect, and that in Scotland a verdict by three-quarters of the jury has long been permitted.

"Nor do I overlook the fact that learned essayists and philosophers without number, who probably never sat upon a jury or participated in the trial of a cause, headed by Bentham, who failed as a lawyer and hated all form of litigation, and had a special aversion to Blackstone, have decried the rule of unanimity. On such a question better fifty years of experience than a whole cycle of theories. And I treat with equal indifference that constant torrent of declamation from the periodical and the newspaper press, which declares that the effect of the rule of unanimity is to create popular discontent and to bring the administration of justice into contempt. I believe that the great mass of the people, whose rights and interests are herein chiefly involved, are satisfied with the rule as it now stands, and cannot and ought not to be argued out of it.

"But it is fair, I think, to say, that the Judges referred to, however eminent, represent but an infinitely small proportion of judicial opinion on the subject, that their suggestions on this point were rather obiter dicta without any statement of reasons, and that they had for the most part been long removed in appellate tribunals from direct touch with nisi prius affairs; that the report of your committee referred to after a very brief discussion was consigned to an oblivion from which it has never emerged—that the few States which have by their Constitutions made the direct change, adopted it under social conditions differing somewhat from those of the older States that maintain the old rule; that, although in those States the new method is said by some to work well, there is no evidence that anywhere it works on the whole any better than the old rule—that the Legislatures who have received Constitutional permission to make such change have, as I understand, hitherto wisely refrained from making it, and that, as to Scotland, her whole system of judicial administration is peculiar, and that her course in this regard, however satisfactory to her own people, has never suggested to the English people or Government the idea of following her example.

"Upon the whole, the English people and ours maintain sound and wholesome views on this important subject, which ought not to be disturbed, especially in these times, when the aggressive ranks of Socialism and Populism are disposed to strike at the right of property, the foundation of civilized society, and would naturally seek to convert the jury box into a weapon of offense.

Expedition of Legal Business.

"The next formidable charge against the common law trial by jury is to accuse it of a great share in the law's delay. But I deny the charge absolutely and altogether. There is nothing in the whole realm of litigation so short, sharp, and decisive as the ordinary jury trial. From the first moment when the impanelling of the jury begins down to the last when the verdict is recorded, there is no pause or interruption except such as the natural wants of those concerned for food and rest and sleep require. It would not be possible to devise a mode of trial which in its actual operation would more absolutely preclude delay.

"As compared with the abominable system of references which is the practical substitute for it, a trial by jury is like the lightning's flash. These references hang on for months and generally for years; they wear out the life blood of the parties, and pile up an accumulated mass of expense for the fees of lawyers, referees, and stenographers, fatal to the patience and endurance of clients. Why, I have one in my hands to-day which began in September, 1864, has survived both parties, all the witnesses, and a long succession of referees, and will still live on to be buried with the surviving counsel.

"In these days, too, when in trial by the judge without a jury, written and printed briefs are to be submitted after the oral argument, indefinite delays ensue. No, the charge of delay against juries and jury trials is wholly without foundation. But there are most grevious delays between the joining of issue of fact and the opportunity to try the case before a jury, and further grevious delays between a just and righteous verdict and the realization of the money or property represented by it—delays at both ends, for which the jury are in no wise responsible, and which are the direct result of vicious legal machinery, capable in a large degree of alleviation and cure. It is to these that I bespeak your most careful attention, for here, as it seems to me, this association owes a duty to the profession and to the community from the constant performance of which it ought not to shrink.

"These codes of procedure which have taken the place of a simple practice regulated by rules of court, have become so cumbrous and impossible, they afford and create such opportunities for delay, they provide for and contemplate such countless preliminary motions, each a litigation in itself, that there seems no way out but to cut the Gordian knot and return to the ancient practice. Take our own New York code alone, the degenerate mother of so many illegitimate offspring, it has grown to a monster of more than 3,600 sections, each section pregnant with some procedure—and while, unhappily, in our city, it takes nearly two years, except in preferred cases, to reach a jury case for trial, every intervening week from the day of its commencement may be filled with a distinct and separate motion.

"Surely this fruitful source of delay could be and ought to be cut up by the roots. The long waiting for a jury case to be reached on the calendar is in many cases a denial of justice. If ten jury terms constantly at work, for instance in our city, are not enough to keep the calendar down, twenty ought to be assigned to sit until the docket is cleared.

Need of Reforms.

"The avoidable delays subsequent to appeal, waiting for years for the appeal from judgment on the jury's verdict to be heard and disposed of, ought also to be remedied and prevented for the future. Of course my experience is mostly confined to the New York courts, but there it does now take nearly three years from verdict to final judgment in the Court of Appeals, making five years from commencement of suit to the recovery of one's just dues by suit, and all this delay—not an hour of it chargeable to the jury—avoidable, and therefore inexcusable.

"It is very clear now that we made a great mistake in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, in revising the judiciary article, in not retaining the clause which provided for the appointment of a special commission when necessary for clearing off all arrears of appeals. No wonder that suitors tire and resort to settlements, arbitrations, and board committees for a prompt and speedy adjustment of their controversies. Such a result, however brought about, is a direct benefit, for litigation is a positive evil. But for the thousands upon thousands, the vast majority of suitors in every community who remain and claim their rights in the courts, these intolerable grievances by delay ought to be remedied, so that the administration of justice may not be brought into contempt, and this unjust and wholly undeserved stigma, falsely imputed to trial by jury, be forever removed.

"There is one other serious evil after verdict which the common sense and sound judgment of our judicial brethren might and should reduce, if they cannot altogether prevent, without new legislation, I mean the granting of new trials for trivial and unsubstantial errors in the charge of the trial Judge or in the admission or rejection of evidence. Where, for such errors which do not go to the root of the action or defense, a new trial is granted, I think that your universal experience will testify that a second jury, in at least twenty-nine cases out of thirty, finds the same verdict over again, making the whole procedure between the two verdicts a total loss of time expense, and labor.

"The only other important defect attributed to the trial by jury as conducted from time immemorial, is the too prevalent notion that it permits to the trial Judge too great a power in conducting the trial and guiding the deliberations of the jury. And so jealous have the people in some of the States become of such imputed interference of the Judges with the functions of the jury, that in several States, instead of taking measures to improve their breed of Judges, statutory contrivances have been devised to curtail and impair what seem to me to be the necessary function of the court, as an inherent part of the tribunal without which its duties cannot be well and properly performed, whereby frequent failures of justice must eventually result.

Invasion of the Court's Rights.

"I can conceive of nothing better adapted than all such devices for mutilating and emasculating trial by jury, marring its symmetry, and destroying its utility as the best means of ascertaining the truth of the facts for judgment. That they are an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the court and the people, in a State whose Constitution like that of New York provides that trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever, may be claimed with great force and probable success. But aside from that, my objection is that they tend to disable and impair the jury itself so far as they tend to deprive it of the rightful and necessary aid and assistance of the court.

"It is impossible for twelve jurymen, laymen of average or even of superior intelligence, unaccustomed to the application of evidence to issues, called from their several vocations for the service of the court however patient and attentive they may be without aid from the court to carry along all the evidence as it falls from the lips of witnesses for a week or a month, to appreciate each piece of testimony to the issues, and pack it away in their minds as they go along, to measure the results of cross-examination upon the direct testimony, to weigh the evidence of the one side against that of the other. They are necessarily intent for the moment upon each word of testimony as it drops from the lips of the witnesses. A long trial the general effect of the evidence upon their minds is vague and indefinite, their memory of details is far from clear, the conflicting arguments of counsel confusing, and they naturally look to the Judge to be the light, as Lord Bacon says, to open their eyes to see their way through the labyrinth and find the clues that shall conduct them to the truth.

"But you will justly ask, Is there no defect, no drawback, no decadence in this much boasted trial by jury? and is there no improvement, no remedy which you can suggest as the result of forty years' experience as a participant in this mode of trial? and you will very properly expect from me an answer to these questions. Well, I do admit the existence in some degree of the very faults which I have been considering, but the result of my experience and observation has been that in the general estimate their extent is grossly exaggerated, and if you have followed me thus far and read between the lines of my address you have seen that I have no faith in the legislative remedies which have been experimentally applied, because they tend generally to impair the integrity, the efficiency, and the utility of this great and time-honored tribunal, and because they do not propose—there has never yet been proposed—any adequate substitute to take its place.

Improving the Standard.

"That the general grade of jurors, especially in our large cities, can be raised to the ideal standard there can be no doubt, and generally the existing statutes are ample. It is neglect and abuse in executing and administring them, neglect and abuse for which I think the Commissioners, the courts, and the bar are largely responsible, that bring into the jurybox too often much of the refuse of our city directories, too much of ignorance and incapacity, and allows the men of business, of property, and of character to escape the arduous and responsible duty. What lawyer practicing at the bar, what Bar Association in any State has ever taken any pains to see to it that the power of selection intrusted to officers hands is so exercised as to bring fit men to this important service? Have our Judges taken due care in exercising the power intrusted to them to compel the reluctant to serve?

"Take, for instance, the City of New York with its six or seven hundred thousand voters, and its annual need of ten or twenty thousand jurors, a list to be selected by a Commissioner appointed for the purpose. Will anybody pretend to say that if the duty of selection is properly performed, a body of men amply qualified cannot be had for the service of the State, and ignorance, incapacity, and low character in all respects excluded from the first approach to the jurybox?

"Let me give you an illustration which shows what the faithful discharge of the duty of selection will accomplish. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York petit jurors are selected by the clerk and a designated Commissioner under the supervision of Judges who take pride in securing competent jurors. Instead of selecting from the vast list of voters men who are not known, as seems to be the too common method, they select only those who are known for character, for intelligence, for merit, and fitness, and the result is that a panel of twelve for the trial of any case can always be had representing the general intelligence of the community and even better, and entirely worthy of the palmiest days of jury trials.

Selection of Judges.

"And competent men having been thus selected must be compelled to serve. Too great exemptions are allowed, too paltry excuses accepted, and the very men who by their weight and character would leaven the whole lump escape altogether. Jury duty is a great political and public service, as much so as voting or military service or the payment of taxes, and no fit men ought to be allowed to escape from the liability to perform it. I know how irksome it is—I know how thankless it too often appears to be, but if our political institutions are worth saving, if this cardinal feature of free and popular government is to be preserved and transmitted entire, this peculiar form of public service must be performed by citizens fit for the duty; voluntarily if they will—but by force of compulsion if need be—and it is very largely in the hands of the bar and of the courts to see to it that this is done.

"And then I insist that the Judge who presides in the court is the keystone of the arch in the jury trial; that he must be permitted to have control of the proceedings from begining to end, and be indeed a clear light to open the eyes of the jurors. The selection of Judges lies largely in the hands of the bar, whose members always compose by a large majority the judiciary nominating conventions of both parties. All that can be done—all that ought to be done in each instance—is to select with sole regard to merit and fitness the best man that can be had for the judicial seat. I will not insist without regard to party—although I think so—but without regard to the dictation of any party machine or of any party despot. You may be Republicans or you may be Democrats, but you are lawyers and citizens first, and you owe this duty at least to your profession and your country.

"There is one other abuse against which we can at least utter an indignant protest. I mean the toleration of judicial candidates who are willing or permitted to pay for their nomination or to pay their party for their election. No matter what their personal or professional qualifications in other respects may be, such a means of reaching the office cannot but degrade the bench. Imagine John Marshall, or James Kent, or John Jay contributing $10,000 or any other sum to his party as a condition precedent to taking office; could it have been said of either of them that the judicial ermine touched nothing less spotless than itself when it fell upon his shoulders?

"And finally the advocates, the third great factor and component of the trial by jury, they at least are in your hands, and they must rise or fall to the standard which you fix. They are not a class set apart like the English barristers by special training and office for the work of the courtroom, but are necessarily eliminated by accident, by ambition, by personal faculties, for this peculiar service. In the long run the doctrine of selection operates. It is necessarily the survival of the fittest that grasps them by themselves, but the fountain cannot rise higher than its source, and their courage, their honesty, their training, and fitness will always be measured by the standard which the bar at large exemplifies, imposes, and demands.

"Give us then competent jurors, able Judges, and honest, fearless, and learned advocates, and trial by jury, which I am sure the people of America are determined to maintain, will still be the best safeguard of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

Future of the Bar.

"This association necessarily looks to the future for the results of its annual conferences and its earnest work. Our individual labors are nearly finished, but we can do much to clear the field for our sons, for the youth who as we hope will follow in our footsteps. The best hopes of our noble profession have always been, as they always will be, in its youngest ranks, and this was never so true as at this very moment. The standard of legal education has never before been advanced to its present height. The young men who come annually from the law schools to recruit our ranks are better equipped and qualified—far more so than we ever were—to enter upon the arduous and responsible duties that await them.

"Let us preserve and restore and transmit to them in all its wonted vigor this ancient and noble tribunal—to arouse their ambition, to stimulate their ardor, to stir their eloquence, to seal their devotion, and if in turn they prove true to the dreams of their youth—which are always of lofty aims and high ideals—our jurisprudence will indeed have been advanced."

Reports were made by a standing committee on jurisprudence and law reform, on judicial administration and remedial procedure, on legal education and admission to the bar, on commercial law, on international law, on grievance, and on law reporting and digesting.

This evening's session was devoted to receiving reports of special committees on expression and classification of the law, on Indian legislation, on uniform State laws, on Federal code of criminal procedure, on patent law, on uniformity of procedure and comparative law, on parole and indeterminate sentence of prisoners, on Federal Courts, and on appeals from orders appointing receivers.

The legal section this afternoon completed its labors after electing William Wirt Howe of New Orleans, La., President, and George M. Sharp of Baltimore, Md., Secretary. The Patent Law Section this evening elected James H. Raymond of Chicago, Ill., President, and Arthur Stewart of Baltimore, Md., Secretary.

WIFE AND CHILDREN GONE.

Chicago Man Here Searching—They Had Missed Their Steamer.

Carl Fleming, general supervisor in the electric light department of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, is searching this city for his wife and children. Mrs. Fleming, with her children, Nils, four years old, and Ebba, a year her brother's senior, left her home in Chicago three weeks ago with the intention of visiting her husband's parents in Europe. She had tickets for the Thingvalla Line steamship Island, and, upon arriving here, immediately transferred her baggage to the vessel. Then she went ashore with the children and telegraphed to Chicago.

Fleming was surprised a few days ago to receive a letter from the New York agents of the steamship line, A. G. Johnson & Co., saying that while Mrs. Fleming was ashore the steamer had sailed. The letter said she had taken a room at the Stevens House, 21 Broadway, but had remained there only two days. She left the hotel for the Swedish Lutheran Immigration House, at 5 Water Street, to reduce her expenses. Next he received a telegram from the steamship company saying that his wife and children had left the Immigration House and their whereabouts could not be ascertained. He started at once for this city. The proprietor of the Immigration House told him that Mrs. Fleming left the place last Sunday morning with her children, saying she was going out for a short time. She has not been seen or heard of since. Several articles of clothing left in her room showed her intention of returning.

The police have been unable to find any trace of the missing trio. The husband has searched the numerous smaller hotels of the city in vain. Mrs. Fleming is tall and slender, with dark eyes and brown hair.

Prof. Mommsen's Views.

The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with Prof. Theodore Mommsen.

Discussing the possibility of an Anglo-German alliance, the great scholar said:

"I do not believe in the possibility of a union between England and America, and still less in a great alliance uniting the Anglo-Saxons and Germans.

"The English certainly need allies, because they are threatened by France and Russia, but what European powers will do Britain's dirty work?

"My impression is rather that France, Russia, and Germany will combine to divide the British Empire among themselves.

"France would take Egypt, Germany Cape Colony, and Russia England's Asiatic possessions."

AT THE AQUEDUCT TRACK

Maher Won but Three of the Six Races in Which He Had Mounts.

DOMINEER WON AT 25 TO 1

The Other Races Were Won by Lennep, Swamp Angel, St. Clair, Maximo Gomez, and Harry Crawford.

It makes little difference to the regular race-goers that have the Aqueduct habit what sort of a card they turn out. The crowd goes there and bets its money just as freely as if it were sure-enough horses that were running over the track, instead of a lot of cast-offs and pretty worthless cattle. Bettors, as a rule, back jockeys rather than horses there, and few ask what the horse is, but only look to see what Maher rides, and then back his mount. Yesterday Maher had mounts in six races, and very general surprise was expressed because he won only three of the races. He got lost with the favorite, Crown, in the opening dash for two-year-old maidens, which was won by Domineer, a 25 to 1 chance, cleverly ridden by Moody; won the next two races with Lennep and Swamp Angel; was beaten by St. Clair in the next; then won with Maximo Gomez, and was "outside of the money" in the last race, another affair for maidens.

Whatever there was of that mysterious thing known as class in the day's races was confined to the fourth event, a handicap for two-year-olds, for which John Daly's colt Prince of Wales, ridden by Maher, was the favorite in the betting. The Prince got a good start and was in the lead of the field up to the last sixteenth pole, when Cunningham sent St. Clair along with a rush, caught Prince of Wales and beat him home very handily, the Prince having all he could do to beat Ben Viking by a head for the place.

Rossifer looked for a time, in the fifth event, as if he were going to give Maximo Gomez a pretty hard argument for the money. But at the end Rossifer tired or Maximo Gomez came so fast, it was hard to say which, that Gomez won with plenty of space to spare.

If there was anything like class among a lot of maiden two-year-olds, the opening dash might have been looked upon as a surprising reversal of form, as Domineer has been a consistent last in the last four or five races in which he started. But "form" among maiden two-year-olds at this time of the year cannot be expected, and so there was only surprise instead of indignation when the colt won with 25 to 1 as the current price against him, while the Maher horse, Crown, never had a chance to get any part of the money. Somers, properly the favorite for the dash, was in second place at the end of the run, which upset the good thing which the Dwyer following thought they had in the race.

Lennep and Swamp Angel won their races as was to be expected. The last race, a scramble for three-year-old maidens, was noticeable principally for the number of horses in the field that had been treated with "the dope," that artificial producer of speed. Yet it was won by the outsider, Harry Crawford, one of the few animals that was not suspected of having courage and speed hypodermically administered.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Domineer, Columbus Stable's ch. c., by Prestonpans-Chiquita, 110 pounds, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Somers, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Improvident, R. Whitford's b. c., 110, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Seraphic, 107, 50 to 1, (Cunningham;) Yule Tide, 110, 40 to 1, (Hamilton;) Fitzsimmons, 110, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Crown, 107, 2 to 1, (Maher;) High Water, 107, 25 to 1, (Littlefield;) Lowna, 107, 60 to 1, (Hewitt;) Ben Blue, 110, 12 to 1, (Songer,) and Eighteen Carat, 110, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45. Winner bought in by owner for $2,000.

1—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3 years, by Candlemas-Wanton, 103 pounds, $1,200, 2 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 107, 6 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)
3—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., 3, 102, 12 to 1.....(Moody)
4—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 8, 90, 6 to 1..(J. Daly)

Won easily by a length; twelve lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling. About seven furlongs. Time—1:25 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 4 years, by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 106 pounds, $400, 7 to 10 and out.....(Maher)
2—Debride, Allegrette & Zimmer's br. g., 4, 108, 10 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Vannessa, Mrs. M. C. Lyles's br. m., 4, 99, 3 to 1.....(Moody)

Tanis, 5, 108, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Headlight II., 5, 104, 10 to 1, (J. Clay;) Vigenta, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Neville,) and Stachelberg, 4, 109, 25 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-old handicap. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 119 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Cunningham)
2—Prince of Wales, John Daly's ch. c., 114, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's br. c., 116, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Passaic, 106, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Mail Bag, 105, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Sister Fox, 95, 15 to 1, (Towers,) and Little Reggie, 100, 60 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:46 1-5.

1—Harry Crawford, J. Watkins's ch. c., by Ben d'Or or Miser-Mountain Ranger, 112 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 109, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Corrigan)
3—Fenetta, W. Smith's b. f., 107, 18 to 5..(Sims)

La Russe, 107, 8 to 1, (James;) Dr. Withnow, 109, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Duchess Annette, 107, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Brass, 112, 15 to 1, (McDermott;) Slasher, 112, 4 to 1, (Penn;) Wawegen, 112, 30 to 1, (Hewett;) Spero, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Mr. Kaltenbach, 112, 60 to 1, (Pickering,) and Torreon, 112, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tinge	115	Squan	105
Tanis	112	High Priest	104
Taranto	111	Game Boy	102
Jasonet	108	Blissful	101
Vanessa	106	Octave	97

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-old handicap. Five and a half furlongs.

Leando	112	Kirkwood	97
Tut Tut	108	Ninety Cents	96
Tophet	100		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Longacre	111	Ruby Lips	97
Pink Chambray	107	Hermann	97
Vigenta	100	Frohman	92

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Brighton	116	Elin	102
Ben Ronald	109	Longacre	101
Doggett	104	Lansdale	101
Taranto	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Belle of Oakwood	107	Tophet	103
George Simons	106	Stain	101
Kosteletzki	105	Loch Fyne	101
Effort	104	Lady Bratton	101
Heroics	103	Connover	101
Lioness	103	Sensina	96

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Prime Minister	102	Swamp Angel	99
Fred K.	102	Com'l Traveller	96
Gov. Budd	101	Charley Rose	96
Napoleon Bonaparte	100	Red Spider	94
Leo Lake	99	Merlin	92
Charagrace	99	Field Lark	91

Out of the Coney Island Stakes.

The Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club announces that the following declarations have been received:

Out of the Twin City Handicap—Hamburg, Ogden and Sir Walter.
Out of the Autumn Cup—Hamburg and Scotch Plaid.
Out of the Flight Stakes—Harvey.
Out of the Flatbush Stakes—Careful.
Out of the Autumn Stakes—Teddy Ladle.

MATTIE PATTERSON'S FIASCO.

Directum Kelly Wins the $5,000 Queen City Stakes at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The boast of H. M. Hanna and other Cleveland friends of the Western mare Mattie Patterson, that no one could tell how fast she could go, was short-lived to-day, when Directum Kelly, the four-year-old Direct colt, took her measure in the $5,000 Queen City Stakes, 2:16 trotting.

The Vilander mare had a heat in 2:14 to her credit before the rain on Wednesday, but Directum Kelly won a hard-fought heat in 2:08¼, following with two more heats in 2:10¼ and 2:10½, the second being a beautiful drive by Kelly and a great burst of speed by the colt after a disastrous break, putting him many lengths back.

The Cleveland party lost a barrel of money, Mattie Patterson having sold favorite in the early pools $25 to $14 on the field. James Butler, owner of Directum Kelly, won handsomely. The pool boxes held in the neighborhood of $50,000 on the race, making

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Wall Street is beginning actively to discount the prosperity in business which general opinion expects. That is the normal, and, on the whole, the wholesome function of speculation. It brings a certain proportion of loss to individuals, but in the long run rather steadies than disturbs the general operations of business.

The general expectation of an approaching period of prosperity is well grounded. Apart from special conditions there is this important general fact: We are now about as far advanced from the panic of 1893 as we were from that of 1873 when the process of recovery was completed and the pendulum swung swiftly toward good times. In the interval, the wreckage of the panic has been cleared away, credit is established on a sound basis, economy has produced accumulated capital, and, above all, hope and energy have taken the place of doubt and hesitation in men's minds. As twenty years ago, we have had a succession of good crops and are promised more this year. The Government estimate, confirming THOMAN'S, places the yield of wheat 16 per cent. higher than the August figures for a dozen years past, and the yield of corn higher than last year's August figures, when we had a crop of over 1,900,000,000 bushels. This implies continued advance in the consuming power of the agricultural classes, and active business for those who supply their needs whether for goods or transportation. The lament of the Kansas Bank Commissioner that money is being loaned from that State in the East at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. is likely to be emphasized in the future, when the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat promised for the State are marketed, and this is only an instance of the tremendous change that has come over the whole farming region of the country.

Back of these very important influences tending toward prosperity there is another fact of still greater significance. Twenty years ago the quiet and natural approach of the time when United States notes were to be redeemed in coin—there was but one coin, gold, then thought of—and the steady disappearance of the discount on those notes settled the crazy and disturbing greenback movement of those days and gave the country such confidence in our currency that the nascent silver agitation was taken to be only the dying struggle of the Greenbackers. To-day we stand by the open grave of the free-silver movement awaiting the final deposit of the remains. We do not think we can be mistaken as to this fact. The war was the last desperate hope of the free-silver men. They believed that it would make a resort to some form of inflation inevitable, and they mustered all their allies in both parties to force the Government to use silver and new issues of legal tender notes to meet the exigencies of war. They failed utterly. Even the Senate, where they had a good majority, could not stand against the opinion of the country, demanding that the war should be conducted on sound financial principles. The loan law and the tax law of 1898 were equivalent to the practical adoption of the gold standard, and it remains only to conform legislation to this fact to secure the blessings of that reform in perpetuity.

As we have intimated, the period of prosperity on which we have entered will have its risks for reckless speculators, but in times when the speculator courts disaster by too great risks legitimate business always affords reasonable and safe profits. For legitimate business the prospect has not been so bright in a score of years.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY ALGER.

We have already had occasion to note the complete loyalty with which the President has represented during the war, as well as during the preliminaries of the war, the wishes and the feelings of his countrymen and the increase of public confidence which he has thus obtained for himself. We have been constrained, also, to note the one deplorable exception to this rule.

Every day that goes by with Gen. ALGER still Secretary of War deepens the public wonder that a man whose unfitness for his place has been so demonstrated should be kept in his place. This wonder is fast turning into resentment. Thousands of American soldiers have been killed through the inefficiency or neglect of the War Department. The surviving friends of these sacrificed soldiers are not contented to see the man whom they hold responsible for the sacrifice retained in office. Their indignation is not lessened by the squabbling between Secretary ALGER'S subordinates about the responsibility for the neglect. It is increased when the Secretary himself says, in answer to proof of inefficiency in his department, that "war is war." It is raised to a very high power by evidence that the Secretary of War meant to keep the troops in the fever-stricken camps in Cuba, and that a protest signed by every general officer at Santiago was needed to bully him out of this inhuman purpose.

It is a very common remark among soldiers and civilians that the Secretary of War, instead of being merely removed, ought to be hanged. Gen. ALGER may believe this to be unjust. But when an official, intrusted with the welfare of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, uses the place which puts this responsibility upon him to "play politics," in spite of the enormous importance of doing his work without regard to politics, the judgment seems no harsher than he deserves.

If the President really retains any doubt about the unfitness of his Secretary of War, let him consult the competent officers who have returned from the front, or who are still stationed at the various camps. If he finds any considerable dissent from the opinion that the retention of Gen. ALGER is a National scandal, his experience will differ from that of all others who have tried that experiment. As we have before pointed out, it is not only disgraceful but it is dangerous to keep such a man in office because the war is over. With his inveterate habit of injecting politics, in the sense of his personal advantage, into the business of his office, he can do almost if not quite as much harm in the reorganization of the army after the war as he has done even by his maladministration during the war.

Secretary ALGER has already been in office far too long. Every day that he is allowed to remain goes not only to increase the public detestation of him and his works, it goes also to diminish the public confidence in the President, which is a valuable public possession.

THE CITY BOND MUDDLE.

The injunction by Judge BEEKMAN which forbids the Controller to deliver the bonds recently put up at auction to the Produce Exchange syndicate until the claim of the Vermilye syndicate is adjudicated secures the final settlement of the matter by the courts, and within a reasonable time, which is fortunate.

The history of the case up to the present time does not place the financial management of the city in a very pleasant light. The situation in which Mr. COLER found it necessary to decide on the peculiar bid of the Vermilye syndicate would not have arisen but for the wabbling course of the authorities regarding the debt limit. When the Controller is not sure what is the real amount of the city debt; when he gets an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that it exceeds the constitutional limit; when he has a sharp dispute with that officer about his facts and figures and his interpretation of the law with the result that the Counsel emits an amended opinion, it is no wonder that prudent investors wish to guard themselves from any possible invalidity of the securities.

The mode chosen by the Vermilye syndicate does not seem a very happy one. On the face of their offer it was conditioned on the opinion of their counsel, which, obviously, is neither official nor infallible. Construed literally the acceptance of such an offer would leave it to their discretion whether they took the bonds or not, and in the hands of a less perfectly honorable set of men such a discretion would be open to abuse. But the interesting feature of the matter at this point is the amazing opinion of which the Corporation Counsel was delivered. He said, in effect, that if the bid meant what it said it was "intolerable" and could not be considered, but on the assumption that it did not mean what it said, the bid must be accepted. On this the Produce Exchange syndicate get out an injunction against the acceptance of the higher bid, and while the injunction is still pending the Controller rejects the bid and returns the money advanced. It may be that he will finally be sustained by the courts; it may be, on the other hand, that he will be ordered to accept the higher bid. No one doubts the sound credit of the city, and this is shown by the willingness of one syndicate to pay more for the bonds than the gentlemen urged by the Controller to bid seemed to think them worth. But the vacillation and general confusion betrayed by the two Departments of Law and Finance in this case are extremely unfortunate.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

There is no American who does not rejoice that it fell to the same American naval officer who began the war to end it. The first gun fired at sea was fired by Admiral DEWEY, and it fell to him to fire also the last. Nobody will grudge him his luck in giving the last blow as well as the first. It is very seldom that there is such a conjunction of fortune and merit.

This is a war which has eminently "shone in the sudden making of splendid names." Never was a splendid name made more suddenly than DEWEY'S. It was, as the President said, the inspiriting effect of an "initial success" which most of all made him a popular hero. But the civil war showed us that the men who win "initial successes" cannot always be trusted to follow them up. They are liable to pass into eclipse as rapidly as they pass into conspicuousness. The battle of Manila Bay was one of the most brilliant achievements of naval warfare. It is true that in ships and guns the Spaniards were overmatched. But it was plain that they were far more overmatched in the men behind the guns. The rapid, accurate, overwhelming fire which dazed and bewildered the Spanish sailors under MONTOJO, as it afterward dazed and bewildered the Spanish sailors under CERVERA, was the result of years of training and of generations of tradition. Americans on board the Spanish ships would have won, according to the judgment of experts, against Spaniards on the American ships. The Spaniards on the Spanish ships were unable to injure a single ship or kill a single man. It has been shown since the first of May that the Americans are and the Spaniards are not sea fighters. And the confidence begotten of this showing has had its share in every sea fight that was afterward fought.

In itself the action was most remarkable. The commander's plan was fully matured in all its details before he had ever sighted the entrance to Manila Bay. And the plan was carried out with an automatic precision on the part of every ship engaged which was a triumphant indication, not alone of the perfect discipline and the admirable marksmanship of the American Navy, but of the skill as well as the daring of the American commander. The occupation of Manila Bay during the weary months of waiting for military support brought into play quite other qualities than those of an alert and formidable sea fighter. He had to deal not alone with openly hostile Spaniards, but with tricky Filipinos and swashbuckling Germans. And he dealt with them all with so composed and quiet a decision as to remain, in spite of them all, the unchallenged master of Manila Bay. The least indecision on the one hand, the least loss of self-control under extreme and repeated provocation on the other, might have cost the country very dear. But to every emergency, diplomatic as well as military, the American commander was equal. And it is to his patience as well as to his gallantry that we owe it that we are now in undisturbed and unchallenged possession of the city as well as of the harbor. The first hero of the war remains its chief hero at its close.

We cannot honor such a man too highly. It may be questioned whether we have honored him enough. By the end of the year it is true that he will be the ranking officer of the navy, the Rear Admirals who are senior to him all reaching the retiring age during 1898. But exceptional merit demands exceptional recognition. Our navy is already large enough to require the revival of the grade of Vice Admiral. The revival of that grade, or even of the grade above it which was created for FARRAGUT, would be no more than a just recognition of the great service that Admiral DEWEY has done his country.

MR. CHOATE ON THE JURY SYSTEM.

Mr. CHOATE said frankly in his address before the American Bar Association at Saratoga yesterday that he had no fears for the safety of the jury system in this country. The "learned essayists and philosophers," whom he described as its enemies, are never likely to become numerous or powerful enough to menace its existence. All the evils of the system are in the practice, not in the principle of it, and these are trivial, indeed, as compared with its benefits. Mr. CHOATE declared that "there can be no substantial ground for fear that any of us will live to see the people consent to give it up." His address, therefore, was not a plea for the system, but a review of its benefits, an elucidation of its manifold merits, and, in some way, a criticism of its abuses.

From a jurist of Mr. CHOATE'S learning and eloquence such an address is of the utmost importance. Primarily addressed to lawyers, as the speaker declared in the beginning, it should nevertheless command the general attention of laymen; and we should like to particularly commend it to young men who are told too frequently by Mr. CHOATE'S "learned essayists" and their imitators that the jury system is "rotten" and "out of date."

Mr. CHOATE admits that "in these days of multiplied statutory crimes and misdemeanors a large majority of guilty men do escape by not being found out, by not being accused, by not being brought to trial after indictment, and largely, too, by setting aside the verdict by the Court of Appeals." "A large majority" seems to be a great many guilty men, but Mr. CHOATE always speaks from information. In the trial of persons charged with crimes he does not believe that any material alteration of the character of the jury system will ever be thought of. In civil cases he declares that the bewildering charges of Judges are as often responsible for the disagreements of juries as the stupidity of jurors. Indeed, he is bold enough to say that there is a "certain percentage of cases so doubtful and so difficult" that the disagreement of the jury is a positive good. This is information for lawyers only, it seems, and laymen will scarcely be able to comprehend the good, but any one can understand that there are too many suits at law.

In commending the address, however, we need not follow Mr. CHOATE in all the ins and outs of his argument. Broadly speaking, he does not believe that the jury system is, of itself, responsible for "the law's delay," and he admits that the Constitutional Convention in this State in 1894 made a great mistake by not retaining in the judiciary article the clause providing for the appointment of a special commission to clear off arrears of appeal. What he says on the need of raising the standard of juries in the large cities has often been said before, and, we fear, must often be said again. Obviously, before that standard is raised all intelligent citizens must be made to do their duty.

AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

The following from The Saturday Review of London is probably a very fair expression of the view of a large part of the better informed classes in England regarding the outlook in China and the relations of Great Britain with the United States:

"The European powers, one and all, desire a shut door, which will open only to admit them and their goods, with prohibitive tariffs, against England and America. In the fact that the United States will suffer equally with ourselves from the action of the powers is the one chance of an effective alliance to maintain the commercial freedom of China. Our readers are aware that we are the advocates for a general alliance with the United States. The time is not ripe for it, and it would bring both countries more embarrassment than profit. But with the new birth of cordiality between us, it is quite possible to form an alliance, based not alone on sentiment, but on practical and mutual advantage, which should declare the common determination that China should be left to work out her own salvation, and in no case should be closed, in whole or in part, to the commerce of the Anglo-Saxon world. In such a compact Japan might be invited to join. She would gladly do so, as in such action by England is her only hope of reaping some of the advantages of her successful war, which she has so far seen filched from her by Russia, France, and Germany. The sentimental objection to an alliance of England with an Oriental power is of little weight when the critical character of the situation is considered. The alliance would, moreover, be for a special object, and one which would receive general sympathy in this country, the maintenance of peace and the protection of trade in complete freedom. This Triple Alliance is the policy which best suits the time, and which is the natural reply to the Triple Alliance which is now directed against our safety and prestige in the Far East."

We are not aware that any sane person whose opinion is worth listening to is in this country or in England an advocate of a "general alliance." Indeed, it would be hard to define so sweeping a term or to find any precedent that would throw light upon it. But a specific understanding for a specific purpose is quite within the range of practical statesmanship. The prevention of any arrangement by which China "shall be closed in whole or in part to Anglo-Saxon commerce" is such a purposee.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No necessity is more cruelly painful than that which now and then compels us to find fault with our journalistic neighbors, it being our strongest desire to live on the most cordial terms with them, and our sweetest pleasure to utilize every opportunity for recognizing their triumphs in the gathering of news, or their value as elevators of public intelligence and virtue. But, alas, we cannot always be commendatory; sometimes we must be almost severely kind, and as ill-luck will have it one of the sometimes is now. For we are both grieved, and, as it were, stumped, to see that both The Journal and The World claim—nay, assert with strident vociferation—an exclusive proprietary interest in Saturday's naval parade. Each says that it originated the idea, each declares that it stirred the National and municipal authorities to action, and each invites us all to come and be gratefully glad over the spectacle invented and brought to pass by its vehemently patriotic self. If The Journal and The World would only fight the matter out between themselves in private and settle it one way or another all would have been moderately well, but as it is, with two mutually distinctive assertions dinned constantly into the public ear the impulse is irresistible not only to deny both assertions, but to declare that each is more or less of an insult. Do these squabblers imagine that but for them the fleet would have returned from Cuba without attracting any more attention than does the casual menhaden steamer or oyster sloop? Do they think that the people of this country wait for a newspaper signal to cheer their heroes? Not so, dear neighbors, not so, and, above all, be not absurd in your rivalries, for nothing is so utterly tiresome as absurdity.

—One rather bitter fruit of the victory over Spain is the fact that hereafter—for a considerable time, at least—a good many people will have a fair to middling excuse for speaking of this country as "the States." Hitherto that appellation has had no justification whatever, and no explanation except vulgarity, but now even Americans, if they happen to live in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, or our part of the Philippines will be guilty of nothing more serious than carelessness and mild disrespect if they thus clip the Nation's name. For until those lands attain to territorial dignity they will be colonies, in fact if not in name, and their residents will naturally give emphasis to the distinction between their civil status and that of home-staying fellow-citizens! But we must all continue to resent the use of "the States" by foreigners of every sort, whether hostile or friendly. "United States" isn't much of a name, considered abstractly, and the Fathers really ought to have given us a better one, but it is hallowed now by many a noble deed and great achievement, and outsiders shouldn't mutilate it. As for our colonials that-are-to-be they can do as they choose—can, that is, if they think more of convenience than of dignity.

—Hark, from The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, a doleful sound! The editor of that picturesquely belated paper is in a state of mind because the survivors of PICKETT'S Division while in Philadelphia recently decorated the graves of comrades sleeping there with small American flags, and allowed some Pennsylvania Volunteers to honor the dead with a salute. The Charleston man, it appears from his article, is not an irreconcilable. "We do not in the least object," he writes, "to the country being united, or to survivors of PICKETT'S Division weeping on the shoulders of the survivors of any division in the Northern army." But he has a "but"; he has many "buts." Here is the most interesting of them: "But it should be borne in mind that the 'more than four hundred Southern soldiers' whose graves were so decorated, died fighting the American flag and the peculiar ideas and institutions which it then represented; that they were killed by men who followed the American flag, and that they were accustomed to express their contempt for the said American flag by calling it an 'old gridiron' and other names, which in this patriotic age had as well be forgotten. Possibly if they had lived these men would now be with their comrades in Philadelphia rejoicing at the failure of the cause for which they died; but it is only fair to give them the benefit of the doubt; and we think that it might have occurred to some of their comrades that they at least had not been delegated to speak for the dead, who might at all events be left to rest in peace." The temptation to that specimen of logic is strong, but what's the use? The Charleston man is all right, only he doesn't know it, and if the survivors of PICKETT'S Division are not disturbed by his reminiscent word-building, surely other folks needn't worry.

PERSONAL.

—Eminently characteristic, and therefore easily credible, is the widely printed report that Secretary ALGER said in a recent interview: "I will regard myself lucky if I get out of the present affair alive." Who but he would speak of the war as "the present affair"? The phrase is quite in harmony with the Secretary's petulant refusal to be impressed by the suffering inflicted upon our soldiers by his bureau chiefs and with his cool assumption that fevers in home camps and lack of medicine, food, water, and cleanliness on Government transports are unavoidable features of military service. A captious critic would jeer at the grammar of the sentence—its substitution of "will" for "shall" and of "regard" for "consider"—but that is a small matter, and nothing captious can ever be permitted to appear in this column. It is preferable to comment on the Secretary's remark in a tone and spirit of respectful gravity. Two ways of doing so at once suggest themselves. The first is to say that, however sincere may be his future self-congratulations if he "gets out of the present affair alive," they will not be half as fervent as would be those of the general public if he were to get out of it almost anyhow and effect his departure at once. That would be luck indeed, and heartfelt indeed would be the country's relief. Now, to take up the word "alive." If Secretary ALGER has ever studied psychology he must know that according to the jargon of that science every man has several Egos, any one of which can for convenience sake be regarded as his real personality. The only Algerine Ego which concerns the public is his political Ego—that is, himself as a politician. And there isn't the faintest chance for that Ego to save its life. It is already dead. Delicacy prevents us from telling how we and everybody else in the United States know that it is dead, but—well, everybody, practically, has a nose, and—.

—Spaniards, both peninsular and colonial, might, if they would, learn much from the treatment which Admiral CERVERA has received wherever he has shown himself in this country. The first and most obvious truth to be deduced from the cheers of which he has been the object and from the hand shaking of which he has been the victim is that the people of this country feel no hatred at all against the individual Spaniard, as such, but judge him by his personal conduct, and are almost surprisingly ready to make a hero out of him on small provocation. Even those of us who sympathize most heartily with the public's affection for the old Admiral cannot fail to realize that his right to the exceptional favor he has received is based on an act which, performed, simply ranks him with the average "officer and gentleman" of every civilized nation, and which, unperformed, would have classed him with or below the average savage. This is not to belittle Admiral CERVERA'S courtesy and kindness to Lieut. HOBSON and his men; to do that is furthest from our intention, and everybody knows that the ready fulfillment of plain duty often and justly gives title to heroic laurels. The desire is to emphasize the fact that, just as the Spaniards might have won our good will long ago, so now, despite the Maine and all the rest, such theoretical animosity as exists can instantly and easily be extinguished if the Spaniards care to do it.

—Of course everybody who knows a story about any of the officers who distinguished themselves in the latest unpleasantness is telling it now to appreciative audiences or readers. The Philadelphia Times has run across a rather able yarn about Second Lieut. J. H. SCOTT, who, as executive officer of the Hudson, did such gallant work when the Winslow lay helpless under the forts of Cardenas. In the Lieutenant's cadet days he went to Portugal on the Chase, and with several companions attended a bullfight at Cintra, near Lisbon. In the royal box that afternoon of August, 1888, sat the present ruler of Portugal, then a debonair and democratic youth. Suddenly a cadet's cap was seen to fly through the air and drop in the centre of the arena. The owner, none other than SCOTT, jumped into the ring, grabbed a spear from a dazed matador, and, after giving his trousers a sailor-like hitch, proceeded to assail a lively bull. The multitude that crowded the tiers recognized the uniform and yelled—men, women, and children—"Viva el Americano!" Suddenly the bull fell, the first bull killed in a Portuguese arena for twenty years, and that by a Philadelphia boy. However, with spear in one hand and his cap in the other, looking very much scared, SCOTT was conducted to the royal box, and not only received, much to his surprise, congratulations, but Prince CARLOS, removing a signet ring from his finger, presented it as a mark of appreciation. The affair was the talk of Lisbon for several days, and as a result of the celebration that followed, for the ring had to be wetted, SCOTT and his chums were kept on board the Chase for a month or more.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of to-day contains an "explanation" by a "distinguished naval officer" as to the reasons of Sampson's appointment to the command of the Atlantic Squadron, having bearing, I take it, upon my recent request of THE TIMES for the reasons for this action by the Navy Department and the Executive.

In THE TIMES of yesterday, in "Sketches of Commissioners," the first one refers to Sampson, and begins thus: "Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, one of the Commissioners for Cuba, was little known before the opening of the war outside of naval circles in Washington." That statement, it seems to me, tells the story, as far as the public is concerned, and declares the fact that he had done nothing in his naval career upon which to base and warrant his selection from the list of accomplished officers of our noble navy (many of whom have records of services rendered their country) for a command belonging by every right to an officer of a higher grade.

Does the "distinguished naval officer" mean to assert that Sampson was chosen because he was superior to all the navy personnel in every ability requisite in the commander of the Atlantic Squadron? It would seem so. Suppose that Sampson was fit for the post. Does he mean to state that no other officer, outranking him, was equally fit, and entitled, by virtue of right, justice, and the morale of the service, to have it? The implication conveyed by the "distinguished officer's" claim is a rather severe one upon all those officers who outranked him.

I beg to differ from the "distinguished naval officer" in his assertion that "our press is largely engaged in degrading the service and the country in attacks upon 'the most modest,' &c., 'man I have ever known,'" for it is but doing its duty to correct abuses. And I know of nothing that will have a larger tendency to create dissatisfaction, arouse jealousies, and injure the morale of our splendid navy than just such acts of injustice and favoritism as that which elevated Sampson to a position to which he had no right whatever.

But one condition would warrant the ignoring of the claims of higher officers by virtue of their merit, and that in the event of the unquestioned superior ability of one man over and above all others to accomplish the desired end, regardless of his rank. In that case, the end would justify the means. No such condition existed with respect to Sampson, at least I do not believe that he was the only man in the United States Navy equal to the command of that squadron.

The people of the United States are eminently fair in their treatment of merit and ability, and it is this sentiment that renders them disposed to refuse to accord to Sampson the credit he has claimed in his dispatches, especially that of July 3, in which he entirely ignored all mention of the name of Schley, to whom that credit was due.

It makes no difference to me who may or might have been in command that memorable July morning, for the credit was to him, and certainly not to one who was miles away and took absolutely no active part in the engagement. I cannot believe that it requires any excessive amount of ability to arrange the positions of such a squadron as ours about the entrance of such a harbor as Santiago as to pretty effectually prevent the egress of an imprisoned fleet. And yet that is what I believe Sampson's claims to credit for the annihilation of Cervera's fleet amount to.

I have heard many citizens express their opinions as to what credit Sampson was entitled to, but have not yet heard a dissenting voice from the view that he occupied a position he was not entitled to, and had done nothing to deserve especial praise.

New York, Aug. 18, 1898. JUSTICE.

Gen. Grant Knew About Rations.

From The Baltimore News.

Before the attack on Fort Donelson Gen. Grant called a council of war to consider whether they should attack at once or give the troops a few days' rest. The other officers favored a rest, while Grant smoked and gave no opinion. "There was a deserter brought in this morning," the General finally said. "Let us see him and hear what he has to say." The first thing Grant did when the fellow came in was to open his knapsack. "Where are you from?" the General then asked. "Fort Donelson." "You have six days' rations, I see; when were they served?" "Yesterday morning, Sir." "Were the same rations served to all the troops?" "Yes, Sir." "Gentlemen," said Grant, "troops do not have six days' rations served out to them in a fort if they mean to stay there; these men mean to retreat, not to fight; we shall attack at once."

CONCERNING MR. ROOSEVELT.

From The Buffalo Evening News, (Ind.)

"But after all," says The Niagara Courier, "Roosevelt says he would not accept a nomination." When? Two days later than the issue of the Courier containing this exclusive news; it was announced that Roosevelt would be at the meeting of the State Committee in the full uniform of a Rough Rider to start his "boom" for the nomination for Governor.

The Penny Press, Middletown, Conn., (Dem.)

Rough Riders say of Montauk Point, "This is God's country."

From The Omaha Daily Bee, (Rep.)

The Tammany Executive Committee has issued orders that the State election law be ignored in New York City. It is time for Theodore Roosevelt and the other New York fighters to return home.

From The Syracuse Courier, (Dem.)

Teddy Roosevelt and "Fighting Joe" Wheeler have arrived at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. The order issued just before their arrival barring visitors from the camp was timely, in keeping away the many who would have rushed thither to greet the heroes of Santiago and La Quasina.

From The Daily Register, Newburg, N. Y., (Dem.)

The Rough Riders are in camp at Montauk Point at last. There is nothing too good for Roosevelt's brave soldiers.

From The Holyoke (Mass.) Evening Telegram.

What's the matter with Teddy Roosevelt for Secretary of War? To put him there would be to put a man in a man's place.

From The Elmira (N. Y.) Daily Gazette and Free Press, (Dem.)

Theodore Roosevelt's letter to French is the best joke of the midsummer season. He probably did not intend it as a joke, but it ranks with the best practical pranks of the late Eugene Field.

My Dear French: Your letter received. It was very good of you to think of me.—Theodore Roosevelt.

What followed immediately is not related in any chronicle of the affair. But the waiting, eager world has one more rare chance to chuckle.

From The Daily True American, Trenton, N. J., (Dem.)

As to their (the Rough Riders) record in the present war, its history cannot be written without giving the Rough Riders the most prominent place in it.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

Theodore Roosevelt makes a very picturesque figure in his uniform of a Colonel in the United States Army, and his men simply worship him. He has come home now, and has nothing to say about his own heroism, but cannot speak too highly of the brave fellows who fought and fell under him. It is more than likely that he will be a candidate for Governor of New York this Fall, and if he is the campaign will be nearly as hot as that before Santiago.

From The Binghamton (N. Y.) Evening Herald, (Ind.)

The anger of The Republican because of the Roosevelt Gubernatorial boom creates the suspicion that The Republican is fearful Roosevelt may be nominated, and is, therefore, determined to do what it can in its weak way to prevent his nomination. There are some Platt men in Broome County who believe that Roosevelt will be the nominee. They are satisfied that it will be suicidal to the party to oppose his nomination and suicidal to Platt to nominate him, and some of them would, because of the latter fact, like to turn Roosevelt down, but there are others who belong to the Republican machine who prefer to see the party victorious, even though in getting that victory Platt is dethroned, as it is generally admitted he will be if Roosevelt is nominated and elected.

From The Morning News, Wilmington, Del., (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt says he was wounded at Santiago. That officially corroborates The Morning News, which was the first paper in the country to announce that the gallant leader of the Rough Riders had been struck by the fragment of a shell.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

Col. Roosevelt's return will doubtless give impetus to the scheme to make him a rough runner for Governor of New York.

From The Boston Journal, (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt is reported as saying that he "feels disgracefully well," by which he means that he is almost ashamed to have returned in so much better condition than some of his comrades. But he has seen plenty of hard fighting, and he will have need of all his virile qualities in the struggles of peace, which are sometimes not less strenuous than those of war.

From The Chicago Tribune, (Rep.)

Theodore Roosevelt comes home from the war with the reputation of being a hard man to kill off.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Daily Chronicle, (Rep.)

Owing to a variety of causes, the meeting of Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger will not be as picturesque and sentimental as that of Lieut. Hobson and Admiral Cervera.

From The Buffalo Evening News, (Ind. Dem.)

In nominating Col. Roosevelt for President in 1900 the Republicans of Kansas are true to the old-time desire of the Kansan to meddle in politics in a sensational way. They learned the habit from their first Senator.

From The San Francisco Argonaut, (Ind.)

But reports come to him [Mr. Platt] from all over the State showing a surprising growth of the Roosevelt boom; and he thinks that if a man who is out of the country and has left no political manager behind him to look after his interests can have a boom like his, then surely he will make a very strong candidate if he really goes into the fight to win—and Roosevelt never engages in a contest with any other purpose.

From The Washington Evening Star, (Ind.)

The New York political managers are solemnly assuring Mr. Roosevelt's friends that the rolling stone gathers no moss. But after looking over the familiar names on the programme the public may conclude that political moss is not what is needed.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Daily Times, (Rep.)

There is a general demand in the Republican ranks for Roosevelt for Governor and Joseph H. Choate for Senator. And even the rank and file of the Democrats would rejoice at such distinction for the State. If the popular voice could have free expression, uninterfered with by any control, that is the way it would come out, and very possibly that is the way it will come out. The two gentlemen who are spoken of by every one else have not spoken a word regarding themselves, and they do not need to. Each is too good a patriot to refuse any service that the people call on them to perform.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Rep.)

It is quite improbable that the Hon. Tom Platt really contemplates putting up Col. Theodore Roosevelt as his candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Platt no doubt recognizes—as every one else does—that Col. Roosevelt would be a strong candidate from a sentimental point of view. If any Republican could win in New York this Fall Roosevelt could. His war record would give him a boost and his strong personality would be a further aid. But it is this very personality which will cause Mr. Platt to steer clear of Col. Roosevelt. Thomas wants no candidates who have opinions of their own.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind. Dem.)

Criticise him as they may and do, Col. Roosevelt yet looms up as the bright particular star of our firmament, and he twinkles as he never did before.

A Solitary Voice.

From The Canton (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser, (Dem.)

The recent political suicide of Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders has awakened the harp of a Canton bard, who says in verse what a good many have said and written in prose. The writer takes his text from the Scriptural story of the Pharisee and Publican.

TEDDY'S PRAYER.
J. F. B.

Our Teddy called his Riders Rough
Before his tent one day,
And like the Pharisee of old
Thus laid him out to pray:

We thank Thee, Lord, that we are not
Like other soldiers here;
We've got the sand and we can stand,
Though bullets whistle near.

We're worth ten thousand State Troops, Lord,
With their archaic arms;
Those fellows ought to know their place
Is home upon their farms.

We thank Thee, Lord, we're no such chumps
As these poor regulars,
Who get no glory in this war,
And only bloody scars.

But if you read the papers, Lord,
You'll see your Teddy's name
Is getting well embellished
Upon the roll of fame.

And when this war is over, Lord,
And we go home to stay,
You'll see that Teddy gets the votes
Upon election day.

NUGGETS.

The Question of the Moment.

Dewey Merritt Manila?

From the Town of the Curfew Bell.

Mrs. Slimkins of this town wants her boy, Johnny, to join a bicycle club "so's to keep him off the street."—The Roxbury Gazette.

Neglect.

In hoping that Spain will accept the situation, the Berlin newspapers neglected to inform the unhappy country what else it had to accept.—Baltimore American.

It's Different Now.

Teacher—A Spanish Queen gave all her jewelry to discover America.

Bright Pupil—There's another one that would give more'n that to forget it.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

The Eternal Juvenile.

"Mr. Meeker, your nose looks just like other folks' noses."

"Hush, Willie!"

"I heard you say the other day, Mamma, that Mr. Meeker had had his nose to the grindstone for seventeen—quit that!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Youthful Calculator.

A little girl who had been studying fractions, when told by her mother that eggs were 9 cents a dozen, called out to Rob, her younger brother, "You don't know how much that is apiece, and I do." Robert thought a moment, and answered proudly, "Yes I do; you get a cent apiece for nine and three for nothin."—Youth's Companion.

SIGNS THAT FAILED.

E. W. Preble in The Boston Globe.

O he was jest the slickest o' any fellow round,
His speech was maple syrup, his smile was one he found
In the bottom of a hogshead when the lasses was run out,
An' it kind of trickled down his face as he kerried it about;
His hands was white as fish bones—his nails so trim and neat,
An' he had a patent leather gloss that's mighty hard to beat,
An' he could talk religion—but as I said to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry, an' I'll bate there's eel in him."

He never seemed to have an out—nor ever knowed a sin,
An' he was full of Bible most chock up to his chin.
He sed he loved the sinner an' thirsted for his soul,
More than a tramp to get a whack at th' 'toxicating bowl.
He prayed for him o' nights sometimes when he orter been to bed,
Because he wished to set him right for th' better world ahead.
It was pooty and perthetic—but as I said to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry an' I'll bate there's eel in him."

He used to lead the meeting when the parson was away,
And 'twould have done you good, my friend, to hear him shout and pray.
The little pious gum-drops jest rolled out o' his lips
And, had the angels been there, they'd suffered an eclipse.
They never'd done a thing but set there still and dumb,
Alistening to that tearful voice, persuading sinners home,
Alistening and aweeping—but as I said to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry an' I'll bate there's eel in him."

Wall—smallpox got down Jones's way and threw 'em all abed,
An' not a b'amed man in town dared even show a head
Inside th' old reg-flagged caboose where the Jones folks were sick
Except that little bantam chap that was so smooth and slick.
An' he jest prayed and nussed 'em up—Jones and his wife and three
(The darndest cutest little kids a father ever see)
Jest saved the lot—an' I am Jones—an' as I sed to Jim,
"The eel is master slipp'ry—but there hain't no eel in him."

COUNT CASSINI TO LEAVE

Russia's Ambassador to Leave This Country to Serve in a Similar Way at London.

WILL SUCCEED M. DE STAAL

Believed that His Thorough Knowledge of the Chinese Situation Prompted His Being Sent to London as Ambassador.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, according to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, will shortly retire from London and be succeeded by Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The report from London that Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador here, will shortly be transferred to London excited much interest in diplomatic quarters, as it was felt to have an important bearing on the Chinese question, which has recently reached an acute issue between Russia and Great Britain. Count Cassini is probably the best-posted public man of Russia concerning Chinese affairs, as he was for five years Russian Ambassador at Pekin prior to coming to Washington.

It was during his service at Pekin that Russia executed the coup of gaining Port Arthur and part of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The recent clash between Russia and Great Britain grew out of some of the British concessions made while Count Cassini was at Pekin. His transfer to London will therefore give his Government the advantage of having the negotiations with Great Britain conducted by a diplomat thoroughly conversant with the condition of Chinese affairs. Count Cassini is at present at Narragansett Pier and the Embassy here is closed for the Summer.

Baron de Staël, who, according to the latest St. Petersburg advices, re-echoed in the Paris Press, is booked for the Chancellorship of the Russian Empire, is an ideal diplomatist, in appearance at least. He has a fine, open, unconcerned face, and wears his snow white whiskers long, with cleanshaven chin and upper lip.

He has represented the Czar at the Court of St. James for about ten years, and has succeeded in winning more than the amount of confidence usually bestowed upon a diplomatist. It is he whose keen judgment has revealed to his Government on more than one occasion the extent of British forbearance. He is the descendant of an old German baronial family, which settled, since the time of Peter the Great, in the Baltic provinces of Russia.

He was born in 1822. He began his diplomatic career about half a century ago, as Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. His chief was Prince Gortschakoff, who was later to distinguish himself as the Russian Minister to Washington, and as Russian Foreign Minister. Baron de Staël wedded Prince Gotschakoff's daughter, thus becoming allied with a descendant of the Grand Duke Ruric, the founder of the imperial family of Romanoff. After his marriage, Baron de Staël represented the Czar at several Courts in Germany, notably that at Rarmstadt, where his daughters were brought up with her who is now the Czarina. Thus it is through marriage and by familiar association that Nicholas II. looks upon Baron de Staël as one of the oldest and closest friends of his family.

VESUVIUS IS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Four Streams of Lava Are Flowing Down the Mountain.

NAPLES, Aug. 18.—Vesuvius is again in a state of active eruption. Four streams of lava are flowing down the mountain side at the rate of 400 yards an hour.

The chestnut trees on Mount Somma have been burned. Constant explosions are heard in the central crater, which is vomiting ashes and flames.

DR. CARL ZELLER DEAD.

Composer of Several Celebrated Comic Operas Passes Away.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The death of Dr. Carl Zeller, the musical composer, is announced.

Dr. Zeller was at one time a State Councilor, and he composed, among other works, the comic operas "Der Obersteiger" and "Der Vogelhandler."

SIR WILLIAM A. FRASER DEAD.

He Was a Noted English Author and Queen's Bodyguard.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Sir William Augustus Fraser, Bart., the author, and one of the Queen's bodyguards for Scotland, is dead.

The late Sir William Augustus Fraser, who was born in 1826 and who succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1834, was formerly a Captain in the First Life Guards. He represented Barnstaple in Parliament in 1852 and again in 1857, and sat for Ludlow in 1863 and for Kidderminster from 1874 to 1880.

Sir William was the author of numerous publications, among them "Words on Wellington," "Disraeli and His Day," "London Self-Governed," "Napoleon III.," "Hic et Ubique," and "Colla's Whispers."

THE UNITY OF ALL NATIONS.

Discussion of the Subject by the International Law Congress.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 18.—The annual congress of the Institute of International Law opened here to-day with a good attendance. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, in welcoming the delegates referred to the Hispano-American war as "a cruel disappointment."

Nevertheless, he declared, the sentiment in favor of the solidarity of peoples was progressing; privateering had been abolished forever, and the inviolability of neutral property under a hostile or a neutral flag had been recognized once for all even by belligerents who had not signed the Paris declaration of 1856.

RAINSTORMS IN EUROPE.

British Towns Flooded and Great Damage Wrought in Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There were severe thunderstorms this morning in various parts of England, with torrential rains and hail. In the low-lying districts many houses were flooded, and there was considerable damage done to crops.

A terrible storm lasting twelve hours occurred to-day in Devonshire. Many sections were flooded and two persons are reported to have been killed at Exbourne. Telegraphic and railway communication is interrupted, and this has probably prevented the receipt of news of many serious mishaps.

LLANELLY, Wales, Aug. 18.—The district of Carmarthenshire was swept by a tornado this morning. Great damage was done, traffic was paralyzed, and the people were panicstricken. The town of Llanelly is flooded several feet deep.

TRANI, Italy, Aug. 18.—The heavy rains have flooded a large part of Trani. Many houses have fallen in, their occupants being obliged to take refuge in the public buildings. The authorities have ordered the troops to construct canals to drain the town.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.—Heavy floods and dangerous landslides have occurred below Natinital. A brewery was destroyed. The European residents are believed to have escaped, but many natives were killed.

Esterhasy to be Arraigned.

PARIS, Aug 18.—The Minister of War, M. Godefroy Cavaignac, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that Commandante Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhasy, the alleged author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, will be summoned before a council of inquiry, whose composition will be determined by the Paris military authorities.

AUSTRIA'S SAFETY FEARED.

Alleged that a Serious Ministerial Crisis Has Arisen at Vienna.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says:

"A serious Ministerial crisis has arisen. The Fremdenblatt, the organ of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, published an official communique to-day, whereupon the Ministry of the Interior, over which Count von Thun Hohenstein presides, issued a note to all the papers disavowing the Fremdenblatt's communique.

"It appears that Count Goluchowski resists Count von Thun's domestic policy on the ground that it will destroy the Austro-German alliance and throw Austria into the hands of the Russians, and thus cause a crisis of deep import to the foreign policy."

Rumors of the Pope's Relapse.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Rumors are in circulation that the Pope has suffered a further relapse. Dr. Lapponi, His Holiness's physician, denies the report, but anxiety prevails.

A CHURCH FOR MR. MOODY.

Vague Talk of Purchasing Hammerstein's Olympia as Headquarters for the Evangelist's Campaigns.

Mr. Moody yesterday sent from Northfield an emphatic denial of the statement recently published that he is to undertake the direction of an institutional church to be located in Brooklyn, which should be the centre of evangelical effort under his direction throughout the country, and in which other ministers than he should hold services daily the year around. He declared he had no intention of taking up such a work in Brooklyn, and never had had, and that real estate speculators, who seem by the reports to be at the bottom of the affair, were in no way authorized to act for him.

W. E. Lougee of the Young Men's Christian Association, who always looks after the details of Moody meetings when held in this city, said yesterday, concerning the rumor that it had been the talk for at least two years that such a church, to be located in Manhattan, and to serve as the centre for the Moody evangelistic campaigns all over the country, is desirable:

"It should be erected," he said, "somewhere between Fifty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, and be large enough to accommodate 10,000 at least. But it should not be in Brooklyn, and so far as I ever knew, there was never any suggestion of its being there. Brooklyn may be legally a part of New York, but it is not the national part, so to speak. The people of Manhattan will not journey to Brooklyn. When such church is built, if it ever is, it must be located in Manhattan."

Enough of positive action has been taken to consider the purchase of Hammerstein's Olympia for the purpose, but to this Mr. Moody was opposed, and it is known that one man of millions in this city has been consulted concerning the cost. The amount talked of was $1,000,000. Little doubt is entertained that it could be raised.

The plan would be to have daily services, and to draw to it as pulpit supplies the greatest talent in this country and in England. Special prominence would be given to Bible study, and, indeed, all of the features of the modern institutional church would be introduced except, perhaps, gymnasiums and dispensaries. Were conditions shown to be right, it is known that Mr. Moody favors such headquarters in Manhattan, and it may be that such a church will come in the future.

MADE HIS BABY BOY DRUNK.

This the Charge Made Against a Chicago Doctor by His Wife.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Theresa E. Lind, in a bill for separate maintenance filed in the Superior Court this morning against her husband, Dr. Ernest T. Lind, a physician, whose office is at 128 Oak Street, declares that Dr. Lind has taken possession of their three-year-old son Harry and refuses to return the child to its mother. Mrs. Lind charges that on several occasions Dr. Lind has compelled his son to drink beer, and that he has derived much amusement from watching the actions of the little fellow while under the influence of the liquor.

FIRE AS A NOTICE TO MOVE.

Chicagoans Make Three Attempts to Burn an Undesirable Neighbor's House.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—To burn the house down in order to get an undesirable neighbor to move is a scheme that was tried three times Tuesday night near Thirty-second Street and Ashland Avenue. Mrs. Vond, a colored woman, moved into a house at that point Tuesday morning. That night three attempts were made to set fire to the house by throwing lighted rags saturated with oil into the basement and thus frighten her into leaving. This end was gained, for Mrs. Vond has expressed her determination to move into a neighborhood where she will be safe just as soon as she can find a house. In order to prevent further attempts at burning the house a guard has been placed over it.

STONED DOG AND WAS SHOT.

O'Toole Defied the Cur's Owner and May Die for It.

John O'Toole of 121 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, and Matthew Schill of Fort Washington were passing 440 Fifth Street, Jersey City, last night, when a small dog barked at them from the stoop of the house. O'Toole picked up a stone. Some one in the house warned him from the window not to harm the dog or he would be shot. O'Toole threw the stone at the dog, and a shot was at once fired from the house.

The ball struck O'Toole under the left ear, and plowed its way to the forehead, where it lodged over the eye. He was taken to the hospital and is likely to die. The police searched the house, but found no one but John Damatto and his wife. They were in bed and denied all knowledge of the shooting. They were locked up without bail.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS MEET.

Convention at Minneapolis, Minn., Listens to Addresses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18. — The principal address of the day before the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters was that of Judge M. B. Koon of this city on "Insurance from the Standpoint of the Assured."

He pointed out that the real development of the life insurance business had taken place within thirty years, although the idea was not a new one. It had become a business necessity, demanded by business conditions. It formed the simplest, safest, and surest protection against losses from which most men shrink.

Resolutions were adopted urging that the reserve to be held from the twenty-five companies in the compact all refer complaints as to illegal rebates, should accept complaints made by the local associations as well as by the agents themselves. A Nominating Committee was named to select a ticket.

The report of Treasurer Eli D. Weeks of Litchfield, Conn., showed receipts of $1,487, which just about covers expenditures.

David N. Holway of Boston delivered an address on "The Power of Education in Field Work."

Saved a Little Girl.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—There is a soldier hero among the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams, and a happy mother in Newport to-night. The mother, almost frantic with joy, to-night lauded the name of Private John Bealler of Company L. It appears that this afternoon Private Bealler was standing on Kinsley's Wharf watching a number of children at play on a float, and his attention was directed toward them by the presence of an intoxicated man there. Suddenly a splash was heard as Private Bealler turned around. A little girl had fallen overboard with a shriek, and her playmates called for help. Without waiting, Bealler jumped overboard, and soon had the little girl clasped in her mother's arms. Private Bealler was cheered by the people on the wharf, and the mother and others who witnessed the brave deed thanked the American volunteer, who returned to Fort Adams.

CINCINNATI ESCAPES A LOSS.

Sinking Fund Trustees Forbidden to Carry Out a Contract with a New York Firm.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Judge Spiegel, in an elaborate opinion, this afternoon enjoined the Sinking Fund Trustees, in the suit of Banker George Guckenberger, from carrying out their contract with Roberts & Co. of New York, for the refunding of $15,000,000 worth of Southern Railroad and other bonds. The contract was made June 15, 1898, by the Trustees with the New York firm.

The Court makes the preliminary order of injunction perpetual against the Trustees, on the ground that the contract made is in law one for the sale of the bonds and therefore comes within Section 2,709 of the Statutes as to requirements of advertisement and competitive bidding.

The Court holds also that the testimony shows the contract to be a losing one for the city, in view of the increasing credit of the municipality, and that equity will intervene to prevent its agents from abusing powers relative to property and funds intrusted to them, and that, while they had the discretion, as Trustees for the city, they must exercise it soundly and within the purview of the law, which was not done in this matter.

The city, the Court says, would lose $900,000 if the contract were carried out as at present made. The Court finds the contract reviewable in a court of equity, and, such being the case, finds there will be an actual loss to the city of $900,000, and a possible loss of $3,000,000 interest. Judge Spiegel could not, therefore, indorse a contract which would mean such a detriment to the city's interest.

HOLDERS MUST PAY FOR SHARES.

Decision in Favor of the Receiver of the Pacific Railway Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Judge Smith of the Circuit Court entered a final order to-day authorizing the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as receiver of the Pacific Railway Company, to collect the amounts adjudged due from the stockholders of the company as their share of the insolvent company.

Attorneys Walker and Eddy, representing the receiver, presented a petition that writs of execution be prepared against the stockholders who still remain indebted to the corporation. The amount of the adjudged indebtedness is $168,572.

The Los Angeles Cable Railway Company was organized in 1891 with the aid of Chicago capitalists. It did not prove successful, and was abandoned, its promoters transferring the stock of its shareholders for an equal number of shares in the Pacific Railway Company, which was organized to take its place.

It is asserted that the shares of the Pacific Railway Company were thus obtained by the shareholders for about 32 per cent. of their par value. When the company went into the hands of the receiver, suit was begun to recover the remaining $68 alleged to be due on each share. Judge Tuly decided the case July 1 in favor of the receiver.

MISS MILLWARD'S RETURN.

The English Actress Will Be Seen in Chicago, Then Here.

Miss Jessie Millward, the Empire Theatre Company's leading lady, arrived yesterday on the Germanic from London, where she has been playing in "Secret Service." After a week of hard rehearsing in this city, Miss Millward will go to Chicago to replace Miss Viola Allen in "The Conquerors," to be begun Sept. 5 at Powers's new theatre. About the middle of December she expects to return to New York and appear in "Phroso" at the Empire Theatre.

From the steamer Miss Millward went to Charles Frohman's office. Although she had a pleasant voyage she said she was greatly fatigued, and would rest until the beginning of rehearsals Monday. She has expressive features, and an abundance of wavy hair of the hue of bright copper. Miss Millward belongs to a well-known theatrical and literary family, and to her good natural power upon the stage she has added considerable skill. In this country she first appeared as Agnes in "Called Back," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in September, 1894. Two years before this she had made her stage début in London as Mrs. Mildmay in "Still Water Runs Deep." Under A. M. Palmer's management she was also a member of the Madison Square Theatre stock company. About 1890 she starred in an American tour with William Terriss in "Roger le Honté," and, after returning to England, again visited America in 1893 as a member of Henry Irving's Company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

S. Miller Kent has signed a contract with Mordaunt and Block for the Columbus Theatre stock company.

Miss Yvonne de Treville, who appeared as Marguerite in "Faust" at the American Theatre last year, has been re-engaged for the Castle Square Opera Company.

Hoyt & McKee, and the members of their "A Day and a Night" company left Wednesday for New London, where Mr. Hoyt's piece will begin a brief preparatory tour.

Miss Anna Held became suddenly ill Tuesday evening, and developed symptoms of ptomaine poisoning, but was much better yesterday, although still under the care of a physician.

When the Manhattan Theatre reopens, Sept. 5, with "The Turtle," it will have a practically new interior, with comfortable chairs, wider aisles, new floors, carpets, draperies, and decorations.

Marie Dressler has signed contracts with Evans and Mann. She will play the principal woman's part in the new burlesque-operetta, "Hotel Topsey Turvey," which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre in October.

"Mistakes Will Happen," Grant Stewart's new comedy, which goes out next season under the management of Jacob Litt, will make an extended tour of the country. It will be produced at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Sept. 18, and will be taken to the Pacific Coast.

Otis Harlan and William Devere, who appeared in the Hoyt farce "A Black Sheep," at what was then known as Hoyt's Theatre, will have the principal comedy rôles in Hoyt's new farce, "A Day and A Night," which is to be put on at the Garrick Theatre Aug. 29.

Saturday night, Aug. 27, is the date selected for the opening of the Murray Hill Theatre. The Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company will present Joseph Grismer's play, "The New South." The same bill will be given the succeeding week. There will be a matinée every day.

Denman Thompson celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday last night by entertaining the members of "The Old Homestead" company, now playing at the Academy of Music, at a supper after the performance. It was the fourth birthday that Mr. Thompson has celebrated at the Academy.

Death of Col. John T. Milner.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 18.—Col. John T. Milner died at New Castle this morning of parlysis. He was a native of Pike County, Ga., and spent his early youth in the Dahlonega gold fields. He received a classical training at Athens, Ga. In 1849 he went to California and was City Surveyor of San José. He came to Alabama in 1852 and built a number of railroads, the North and South, from Birmingham to Montgomery, being the principal one. This road brought Birmingham into existence. He accumulated wealth in lumber interests at Bolling and coal mines in this county. He represented Jefferson County in the Alabama Senate eight years. He was the most conspicuous figure in the creation of Birmingham, and one of the ablest and most distinguished citizens of Alabama.

Mrs. Brown Dies of a Beating.

Mrs. Mary Brown, thirty-seven years old, of 101 Wyona Street, East New York, died at her home last night, from the effects of an assault at the hands of John Walsh, of the same address. Walsh and Mrs. Brown quarreled last Sunday, and he beat her severely with a stick. Since that time she had been confined to her bed. Walsh was arrested yesterday by the police of the Liberty Avenue Station on a charge of homicide.

Mails for Spain and Portugal.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received the following telegram from Washington: "Until further orders mail for Spain and Portugal will be dispatched the same as previous to the commencement of hostilities with Spain." Spanish mail will accordingly be dispatched on the steamers Campania and Normandie to-morrow.

THE REPUBLICAN HANDBOOK.

President McKinley's Conduct in the War Will Be Strongly Indorsed and Approved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The handbook of the Republican Congressional Committee will be ready to be placed in the hands of the printer Monday. The book has not been finally reviewed and approved by the committee, but its general features have been decided upon. Representative Overstreet, Secretary of the committee, is expected to arrive here this evening from the West, and Representative Babcock, Chairman, will be here to-morrow morning. As soon as the Chairman and Secretary have an opportunity to review the manuscript for the handbook, bids will be called for, and the contract for its printing will be let.

The handbook will plainly indicate two important facts in regard to the view of the campaign taken by the committee. One is that free coinage of silver will not figure largely in influencing voters—in fact, that this question will hardly be regarded as an issue at all. The other is that the Republicans are to base their case almost wholly upon the record made by Mr. McKinley during his year and a half in the White House, with a review of the events of this period, to show that predictions made by Democrats two years ago have not been fulfilled.

In the campaign book a large number of pages will be devoted to a review of the work of the present Administration. Especial stress will be laid on Mr. McKinley's message to Congress of April 11, in which he strongly urged that the independence of Cuba be not recognized at that time, because such recognition might involve the United Seates in embarrassments, in view of the impossibility then of knowing the exact character of the Government accorded such recognition. Mr. McKinley's hand will be traced with the result of showing that he has acted wisely in the conduct of the war from beginning to end. The extra session of Congress and the prompt enactment of a revenue bill will be pointed out as a wise move, for the disposition of that important measure allowed Congress to give its time in the regular session to other matters, especially the Cuban question.

A large portion of the handbook of 1896 was devoted to the silver question. Much of this matter has been cut out, and in its place a short chapter has been inserted in which the predictions of the Democrats in 1896 are reviewed, together with the events occurring since that time, to show that the dire results of a non-adoption of a policy of free coinage of silver have not been fulfilled. On the other hand it will be explained that the price of wheat has risen, industries revived, and that a Republican revenue act is bringing about just those results of prosperity it was predicted could come only through free coinage. But free coinage will be treated as a thing of the past and not a living issue of to-day.

The handbook will contain about 250 pages, or possibly this number may be increased on its final review. The handbook of 1896 contained 310 pages. The first edition may not exceed 20,000 copies, but another 10,000 may be run off later. In 1896, 30,000 copies of the handbook were printed.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND'S SEAT.

Populists Reject Him and Democrats Fear Danger in His District.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The news from Missouri that Representative Bland was rejected as a candidate for the Populists of his district is considered by Missouri Republicans as an indication of fear on the part of the Democrats that there is danger in the district unless Populist assistance can be obtained. It is not apparent in the records of the voting in the district in 1896. He was elected then over his Republican opponent by nearly 5,000 votes, and the Populist candidate had only 1,467 votes. In 1894 Bland was beaten by less than seventy-five votes, when the Populist candidate had 3,528.

But some new factors have crept into political discussions in Missouri. Bland is of the Democratic section that is down on expansion. The imperialists in the party outnumber the conservatives greatly, and Bland was the advocate of a resolution opposing expansion. Then the Republicans, under the management of Mr. Kerens, are making ready for a great campaign, partly to increase the representation of Republicans from Missouri in the House, but also eventually to substitute Republican for Democratic Senators from that State. So it is expected that Bland will have a hard row to hoe, and that he may be beaten again as he was in 1894.

FUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Combine Their Forces.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 18.—The Democratic State Convention, on assembling today, received the report of the Committee on Fusion. It recited that the People's Party and Silver Republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion, and would support the Democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out. It urged the adoption of the fusion plan, and the matter was put to a vote without debate.

Fusion was carried, with less than a dozen votes in the negative. W. H. Alford, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, then nominated Congressman James G. Maguire for Governor in a brief speech, in which he said that industrial freedom was the one fight the Democracy had in view. United States Senator Stephen M. White seconded the nomination in a eulogistic speech, wherein he reviewed Mr. Maguire's record in Congress on the railroad question.

Senator White was frequently cheered, after which Mr. Maguire was nominated by a rising vote.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Convention Closed After Two Days of Hard Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Following is the Republican ticket as completed at to-day's session of the State Convention:

For Governor—Edward Scofield of Oconto; Lieutenant Governor—Jesse Stone of Watertown; Secretary of State—W. H. Forchlich of Jackson; Treasurer—J. O. Davidson of Soldiers' Grove; Attorney General—E. R. Hicks of Oshkosh; Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. D. Harvey of Milwaukee; Railroad Commissioner—Graham L. Rice of Superior; Insurance Commissioner—Emil Giljohan of Milwaukee.

The convention came to a close this evening, after two days of hard work. The only spirited contest in to-day's session was over the nomination for Treasurer, which resulted in favor of J. C. Davidson, who had just half a vote more than necessary to nominate him. Davidson is the only successful candidate who has been avowed supported of R. M. Lafollette, the defeated candidate for Governor.

J. B. Treat of Monroe was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation, and the convention adjourned.

TEXANS FAVOR EXPANSION.

Republican State Convention Also Wants the Nicaragua Canal Dug.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 18.—The Republican State Convention concluded its labors to-night. E. M. R. Green was selected Chairman by acclamation.

The platform affirms allegiance to the principles laid down by the St. Louis platform in 1896; indorses the course of President McKinley and the Administration; congratulates the soldiers and sailors; favors the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, owned and controlled by the United States; favors an increase in the army and navy to the extent that circumstances and conditions require to "establish and carry into effect permanently the plans and policies of our Administration with reference to the annexation of Puerto Rico and other Spanish possessions, and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the Island of Cuba."

It approves the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as being "wise and tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing a safe, convenient, and sufficient naval base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. We insist that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and is an evidence of the determination of our Administration to carry into effect the Monroe doctrine."

FUSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Parcel Out Nominations.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 18.—The California Democratic State Convention adopted to-day the report of the Fusion Committee. The nominations were divided among the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican Parties. The Silver Republican Party was conceded the nomination for one Justice of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Populist Party was conceded the nominations for Lieutenant Governor, Controller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one Railroad Commissioner.

The Democrats retained the nominations for Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Surveyor General, Superintendent of State Printing, one Justice of the Supreme Court, two Railroad Commissioners, and three members of the Board of Public Instruction.

Congressman James G. Maguire received a unanimous nomination for Governor. The remainder of the Democratic ticket is yet to be named. The Populist and Silver Republican candidates were nominated as follows:

Edward L. Hutchinson, Lieutenant Governor; T. W. Maples, Controller; H. A. McCraney, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Walter Van Dyke, Justice Supreme Court; Christian Ruckles, Superintendent Public Instruction; J. L. Dryden, Railroad Commissioner.

Dr. Brush May Succeed Hurley.

Denis M. Hurley, member of Congress from the Second District of New York for the last two terms, announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He said that he had had two terms, and that was sufficient. Mr. Hurley expressed the opinion that any Republican that is nominated in the Second District can be easily elected, as he considers the district strongly Republican. He mentioned State Senator George W. Brush as his favorite for the nomination, and said that the nomination would probably be given him.

Will Continue District Associations.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County met in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last night, and by a vote of 12 to 7 it was decided to continue the district associations in the Republican organization throughout the city.

Nominated for Congress.

OHIO.—Ninth District—James H. Southard, Rep. Fourteenth District—Thomas Gruber, Dem.

NEW JERSEY.—Second District—John J. Gardner, Rep.

VIRGINIA.—Tenth District—R. T. Hubbard, Rep.

ALABAMA.—Seventh District—O. D. Street, Pop.

NEBRASKA.—Third District—John A. Robinson, Fusion. Fourth District—E. H. Hinshaw, Rep.

ILLINOIS.—Fourteenth District—Charles N. Barnes, Dem. Ninth District—William H. Wagner, Dem.

INDIANA.—Seventh District—Leon O. Bailey, Dem. Third District—Isaac F. Whitesides, Rep.

MICHIGAN.—Tenth District—Robert J. Kelly, Dem.

BROOKS VACATION SCHOOL.

The Season's Work Ends To-day with Gratifying Results.

At noon to-day the Brooks Vacation School Association of Brooklyn will end its year's teaching among the children of that borough. The work this year has been very successful. The school was opened about six weeks ago in Public School No. 140, at Navy and Concord Streets. At the opening were 300 children, but the attendance soon grew larger until the average has been 340.

The result among the boys has been most gratifying, as many of them were from the Newboys' Home and similar institutions, and were regarded as incorrigibles. They are now studious and attentive pupils and show a willingness to obey whatever is told them to do. Their skill in carpentering and other trades' work is noticeable.

The girls have been studying in classes the art of cookery and clay modeling, and free-hand drawing. Painting has also been taught.

TO PURIFY CONEY ISLAND.

Its Sanitary and Moral Conditions Being Bettered—Arrests Made.

Vigorous steps are being taken to improve the sanitary and moral conditions of Coney Island. Health Commissioner Black yesterday put a force of men at work cleaning and disinfecting the island. Work was begun on Surf Avenue, and will be continued until the district is raised several degrees above its present deplorable condition. The conditions have been regarded as favorable to the origin and spread of typhoid fever.

Magistrate Kramer, who has been holding court recently in the place of Justice Steers, announced yesterday that he had been investigating the moral conditions of Coney Island, and that he had found them as bad as the sanitary conditions. He wants to make Coney Island a fit place for respectable people. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of two young men for indecent conduct, which were served, and last night George Hill and Hugh Hawkins, proprietors of the Pickwick, a disreputable place, were arrested by Detectives Bauman and Shay. Other arrests will follow.

SENATOR DALY A CANDIDATE.

He Wants the Democratic Nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The principal feature at the farmers' picnic here to-day was an address by State Senator Daly on State issues. After charging the Republican Party with gross extravagance in the conduct of the affairs of the State, Senator Daly referred to the statement made by "so-called leaders" that he was no longer a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor and branded it as without foundation. Senator Daly said that he was a candidate for the nomination and that he would continue to be up to the time of the convention.

As to the platform upon which he stood, it was "that National platform," (referring to the one adopted by the Democrats in Chicago) "which it was not within the power of any State Convention to abrogate, alter, or amend."

Speeches were also made by Clarence Atkinson and the Rev. T. W. London, the Prohibition candidate for Governor. A resolution, relating among other things to the recent decision of Justice Gummere adjudging a child's life to be worth $1, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Hunterdon County, pledge ourselves not to vote for any candidate unless pledged to vote for the enactment of laws in conformity with the Constitutional provision, which says: "All property shall be taxed according to its true value and under uniform laws," and for the repeal of all laws that discriminate between corporations and laborers, millionaires and farmers, and that are subject to a judicial intrepretation which adjudicates the pecuniary value of a child's life as less than that of a dog.

Boom in Pennsylvania Iron.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—The steel market is inclined to boom. All lines are visibly affected. Billets advanced from $15.50 to $15.75 per ton during the week, and are scarce at that price. Except for a short period, this is the best price since the billet pool collapsed two years ago. The American Steel and Wire Company, among the largest consumers of billets, has closed many of its plants on account of strikes, and it was thought this would lower the price. This has been offset by heavy exports. All the American manufacturers are now shipping abroad. The Carnegies alone sent 30,000 tons across the water last week. A general advance in sheets, tin plate, bars, and kindred products is anticipated.

Derelict Jersey Soldiers Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Edward McIntyre, Isaac Updide, Martin Ingerbock, and William A. Cunningham, members of Company L of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, were arrested here to-night and locked up at police headquarters for being absent from Sea Girt encampment without permission. There are said to be about ninety members of the regiment who have been absent without leave since the men were paid off on Tuesday. Col. Smith telegraphed to the police headquarters in this city asking for the arrest of any members of the regiment who were here without furloughs. There are believed to be several more here besides those arrestd.

Boy Drowned While Bathing.

Sixteen-year-old Alexander Danner of 340 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in Newtown Creek yesterday while bathing with other boys. Danner was subject to fits, and it is believed that he took a fit while in the water. His body has not been found.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Entertains a Large Party at Dinner—Entries for the Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The first large entertainment given at The Breakers in two seasons occurred this evening, when Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner party to about fifty young people, which was followed by a cotillion and informal dance. The dinner was served on round tables in the banquet hall, which looks onto the main hallway.

The guests at dinner included Miss Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Miss Anna Sands, J. F. Brice, Miss French, Miss Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Miss Charlotte Whiting, Miss Clapp, Miss Elsie Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Whitehouse, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., Miss Cushing, Miss Grant, Miss Gerry, Potter Palmer, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Peter Gerry, Miss Hoffman, Mr. R. N. Ellis, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Kane, Miss Paulding, Miss Davies, H. P. Rogers, Miss Rogers, John R. Livermore, Worthington Whitehouse, William G. Stackpole, Miss Gray, and Harry Gray.

After dinner a buffet supper was served. The first figure of the cotillion was formed with Worthington Whitehouse, a guest at the Breakers, leading. Favors of the following articles were presented: Gold-top smelling bottles, canes, writing sets, telephone sets, engagement lists, shavers, paper cutters, match safes, brownies, ink wells, military ornaments, parasols, bill clips, calendars, and other pretty as well as useful articles. After the dance begun there useful articles. After the dance began there were quite a number of the guests who Mrs. Vanderbilt was assisted in receiving by her sisters-in-law, Mrs. H. McKay Twombley, and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. On the 23d inst. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a musicale, when Miss Eustis will be heard for the first time here this season.

Mrs. W. Grosvenor held a reception this afternoon.

A. H. Wheeler of Bryn Mawr is a guest of David H. King, Jr., as is Charles W. Clinton.

Casino registers include Charles W. Clinton, George R. Fearing, Jr., A. H. Wheeler, Frank Riggs, and U. S. Grant, 3d. Mr. Grant is the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Prince of Boston have arrived at Kingscote.

J. D. Lanier is here from New York.

Mrs. E. D. Bolt entertained this evening at dinner, as did Mrs. J. J. Mason.

Mrs. Horning held a largely attended reception at her cottage on Washington Street this afternoon.

Mrs. Julian T. Davies will give a garden party to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has cards out for the evening of the 25th inst.

Lieut. Logan, U. S. M. C., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. J. De Forrest Danielson, and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner at The Rocks this evening.

Among those who entertained at dinner to-night were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Cadwalader, and Miss Ella Mason.

At the Casino to-day the horse show was the leading topic of gossip, and the sale of private boxes having concluded, there was a rush for reserved seats. The last five boxes were sold to the following cottagers: 2, Chauncey M. Depew; 60, G. M. Hutton; 56, Mrs. E. G. Tinker; 4, Harold Brown; 42, H. A. C. Taylor and I. Townsend Burden.

The list of entries by the cottagers, which began pouring in to-day, included the following: Frederick H. Allen, pony, imp. Moonlight, in the pony and polo pony class; H. Mortimer Brooks, roadster, Himalo, by Star Wilkes, dam Lizzie C.; Master Hugo De Fritsch, pony, the Rat, in Class 33 and Class 41; Miss Beatrice Goelet, pony, Ruby, Class 42; Robert Walton Goelet, roadster, Miss Woodline; Henry B. Kane, jumper, Victor; Miss Jeanne King, pony, Tommy Toodles; Miss Alice C. Rogers, blk m., Lady; E. T. H. Talmage, saddle horse, Patsy McCord; Miss Charlotte Whiting, b. m., Lorna Doone; Miss Angelica L. Gerry, b. g., Idle Boy, Class 21; Peter Goelet Gerry, br. m., Starlight, Classes 8, 15, and 19; br. m., Twilight, Classes 37 and 38; Robert L. Gerry, br. g., Student, Classes 12 and 17; b. g., Suiter, Class 14; pair of brown geldings, Schoolmaster and Scholar, Class 27; four-in-hand coach Class 30; ch. g., Spaniard, Classes 35, 42, 43, and 47.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who will soon return to Newport, will be given a rousing reception when he arrives.

There was no polo to-day on account of the wet grounds, and therefore there will be no game until Saturday, when the Westchesters and Meadow Brooks will meet. The players and ponies of the Philadelphia team left for home to-day.

There is a general feeling that some of the warships ordered to New York should be sent to Newport, and accordingly Congressman Bull has written to the Secretary of the Navy requesting him to issue the necessary orders to that end.

On the 29th inst., which is the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island and the date of the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which W. Watts Sherman is President, a banquet will be given at the De Lagerot, Mr. George E. Vernon having been appointed Chairman, with Dr. MacKaye and Hiram Burlingham as a committee of arrangements.

Commodore Gerry's Electra leaves for Martha's Vineyard to-morrow, to be abs

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National Bank of Commerce
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of One Dollar per share of common stock, and Two Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the second installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

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ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
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Daniel O'Day,	Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kane,	L. C. Ritzar,
Frank Curtiss,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown,	John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE PALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

BUFFALO GAS STOCK
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

What conservative people foresaw—and what conservative people welcomed—developed in yesterday's stock market. A substantial reaction was scored.

At the end of the day the market seemed to be about as much oversold as at the close of Wednesday it was overbought. Most of the little fellows have flopped over to the bear side, and nine-tenths of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange is clamorous over dreadful troubles they declare to be imminent.

And other indications appear of the thoroughness with which yesterday's yielding quotations have swept away some market handicaps. As long as the crowd of petty speculators throughout the Street was all massed on the bull side, (many of them loaded with stocks far beyond their financial capacity,) so long the market was incumbered. Some of this element came to grief in yesterday's setback; others—naturally prejudiced toward the bear side—flopped hurriedly into bearishness. And thus at the close of the day Wall Street was filled with new gruesome proclamations of overhanging disaster. But the very fact that the petty and talkative crew have skedaddled is one of the most wholesome of all signs in the market's favor.

***

No news yesterday developed having important bearings on the market. The reaction on the Stock Exchange was wholly attributable to the fact that there had been lack of prudence in some conspicuous quarters where overloading processes had discouraged conservative observers. Thus such bad conditions as affected the market were practically cured by the reaction itself.

***

A canvass of important commission houses shows that there is no diminution in the general confidence that the market is sure to proceed in its improvement till very much broader trading and higher figures appear.

***

It can be said on authority that the foremost men of influence in Wall Street are united in the conviction that the reaction which has taken place can cause but a temporary halt, and that the market's situation is, in fact, materially bettered—hardened by the tests it has stood.

***

Government bonds were strong, the 3s making a new high record. There were sales of $669,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105½@105¼, and $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝.

***

In State securities, $20,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 93½ and $30,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 9@8½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	L. E. & W. pf.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	10½
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	¾
Consolidated Ice	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Flint & P. M.	1⅜	Pullman Car	½
Ft. W. & R. G.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1
Great. Northern pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	National Biscuit	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	National Biscuit pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
B. & O. Southw. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Buff., R. & Pitts. pf.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Canada Southern	⅞	Northern Pacific	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅛	Or. R. R. & Nav.	⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. & Northwest	½	People's Gas, Chi.	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅞
Consolidated Gas	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. Paul & Omoha	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	¼
Illinois Steel	¾	Union Pacific pf.	¼
Iowa Central pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Lake Shore	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Louis. & Nashville	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	⅝	West Chi. St.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s. 1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st Br. 3½
Omaha & St. L. 1st. 2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Division 2
Peo. & Eastern 1st. 1	
St. L. & S.F. con. 4s. 1½	Wabash 1st 1
So. Car. & Ga. 1st. 1	

Bonds Declined.

Kan. C. & Pac. 1st. 3	Southern Ry. 5s. 1
Pitts. & West. 1st. 1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1¾ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $165,763,948; balance, $8,716,399; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $841,642.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅝@$4.83⅞ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛ and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@12½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par, selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 59¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 113, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 115½; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61½; New York Central, ⅛, to 123¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 15. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅛, and Reading at 10. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 9-16 for money, and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement, as compared with the last report, shows: Total reserve increased £548,000, circulation decreased £76,000; bullion increased £471,774, other securities decreased £1,223,000, other deposits decreased £1,997,000, public deposits increased £1,232,000, notes reserve increased £558,000, Government securities decreased £79,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 45.42 per cent., is now 47.21 per cent., against an advance from 51.22 per cent. to 53.44 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France as compared with the last report shows: Notes in circulation decreased 24,750,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 12,875,000f, gold in hand increased 5,150,000f, bills discounted decreased 23,775,000f, silver in hand increased 2,575,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 10,580,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 960,000 marks, other securities decreased 5,820,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 25,080,000 marks.

MANHATTAN UNDER PAR.

Wall Street showed its appreciation of Mr. Russell Sage's denials that he has been selling stock by letting Manhattan's quotation slide under par yesterday, lower figures than have been recorded for it in months.

Mr. Sage during the day got out his ready letter writer again and issued the following bulletin to Wall Street:

"I desire to deny the statements recently current that I have been trading in Manhattan. My holdings at present are 12,000 shares, the same as they have been for fifteen years. I have not traded in and out of a thousand shares of stocks in six months. I do not know what any of the Goulds are doing in the stock, but have understood that, as a recent bull move in the securities was unsuccessful, those in charge have broken the stock, for the purpose of buying back at a lower level.

"Frank Gould becomes of age next month, when the securities trusteed under Jay Gould's will will be divided. This will place a large quantity of the Gould holdings in such a position that they can be marketed without the consent of trustees. It is possible that some stock has been sold with the knowledge of this fact."

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The Gould family—over age and under age alike—seem to be shamelessly intent on disturbing the restfulness of Mr. Sage's Summer hours.

The spry old gentleman's insinuating threat that he still has 12,000 shares of Manhattan to sell doesn't look as if there was any immediate danger of what might be called a corner.

Incidentally, the largest lender of current cash in Wall Street to-day is Mr. Russell Sage.

NO SETTLEMENT—YET.

A conference was held yesterday in the Aldrich Court Building between those identified with the interests of the People's Gas Company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas Company, and importance was given to the meeting by the presence of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Commodore E. C. Benedict. Wall Street had hoped that former negotiations had paved the way to a settlement satisfactory to all interests. The result of the conference, however, according to several present, was the reverse of hopeful; in fact, an agreement was said to be "further off" than at any time during the effort to reconcile differences.

Mr. Flower, in declining to talk of the meeting, referred inquirers to Mr. Benedict. The Commodore said he was compelled to refrain from entering into an explanation or a discussion of the meeting. He added:

"I will say, however, that there is no peace in sight. The way to a settlement appears to me to be winding and stony. As the situation stands, they can go their way and do as they please in regard to People's Gas. I shall hold and protect my rights in Indiana. I refrain from talking on the matter principally because of a thousand and one lies I have read since my return in regard to the Indiana company and my interests in it. Of course the story of my purchasing Ogden Gas was a bald lie. So also is the story that I offered Indiana at 125 and held out for 400.

"Progress to settlement, I repeat, has not advanced in any degree."

SUGAR TRUST CHANGES.

Close to 60,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were dealt in yesterday, and a decline of over two points resulted. Certain Wall Street speculators who were large buyers of the stock around 142 were yesterday sellers under 139. Professional Wall Street still has the belief that Sugar Trust insiders have sold out their holdings and are anxious to see a sharp decline in order to regain their stock.

A material change has come into the Sugar Trust stock market situation during the last year or two. Formerly control of the stock was not only lodged in a few hands, but insiders were able to do very much as they pleased with quotations. But meanwhile the regular payment of 12 per cent. dividends has had the effect of widely distributing the stock, the earning of 1 per cent. a month proving attractive to investors, big and little; and the transfer books of the Sugar Company now show a list of stockholders longer than ever before in the property's history. Thus the stock market fortunes of the property have passed beyond any arbitrary dictation from anybody.

As long as 12 per cent. dividends continue investors who have been absorbing the stock are not likely to get into a panic over occasional Wall Street raids.

A SIGN FROM THE SOUTH.

American Cotton Oil shares show new activity and inside authorities are assuring business friends that present quotations will be much advanced soon.

BROOKLYN DEALS PENDING.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings keep on increasing and Wall Street believers in the property's future were yesterday confident buyers throughout the reaction. The price was knocked down from about 69 close, to 66, but closed about 67.

There is authority for the statement that the impending deal between Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Nassau Electric Companies progresses favorably.

Incidentally hints are heard of new negotiations between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Elevated interests.

GOVERNMENTS IN DEMAND.

The new three-per-cent. Government bonds rose to a fresh record yesterday, selling at 105⅛. This is beyond where conservative bankers have believed that the bonds would naturally sell. Now, though, estimates are higher.

WHY IRON STOCKS ARE STRONG.

The iron and steel stocks showed distinctive strength in yesterday's market depression, most of them scoring advances. All iron trade authorities seem to agree that recent advances in price are only preliminary to large advances to come soon.

TOBACCO TRUST INSIDERS.

Tobacco Trust shares were conspicuous again yesterday with erratic movements. After selling above 141, there was a drop below 138, and a net loss of 2½ points was shown at the end of the day.

Quiet hints are heard of a compromise between interests in this property which have recently been very much at odds. One officer of the company is said to be a heavy loser through the rise in the company's stock, he and his followers having gone short 25 points or more below where the stock is now selling. The loss so imposed is put at figures beyond $250,000.

A FROST REACHED CHICAGO.

The Chicago manipulators of the American Steel and Wire Trust have so far not been able to distribute much of the stock they brought on to New York. Stock market commission bills are big enough to have warranted the sale of at least 200 or 300 shares of the stock, but there is no evidence that any such sales have so far resulted. The stock has been manipulated very crudely.

A SUMMER SPECIALTY.

Finally Consolidated Ice stock begins to show life. Friends of the property are talking about improved net earnings. In the face of yesterday's general market weakness Consolidated Ice jumped up 2 full points.

PAR FOR AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake stock reached par yesterday for the first time in its history. From that price, however, it had a quick reaction down to 90, the closing figure being 96, as compared with 86 on Wednesday.

GAS SHARES DECLINE.

Local gas stocks were weak yesterday. Not only were the lower priced issues apparently forced for sale on the curb, but on the Stock Exchange over 2,000 shares of Consolidated Gas were sold and the market price shrunk 5 points.

PAPER TRUST'S START.

The shares of the International Paper Company—the new paper trust—were dealt in for the first time on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and were fairly active. Over 4,000 shares of the common stock were quoted along with 2,500 preferred. The final price of the common stock was 49, a gain of about 2 points over the last previous sale on the curb. At one time yesterday it was up to 52. Important financial interests in Wall Street are identified with the property. Indeed, it is likely to become recognized as one of the Flower stocks—ex-Gov. Flower and his friend D. C. Mills being closely associated with the company's management.

NO U. P. VOTING TRUST.

The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company held its final meeting yesterday, at which the following action was taken:

"Whereas, The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company at the outset of its undertaking determined not to include a compulsory voting trust of shareholders as a condition of its plan, but at the close of its labors to create a proxy committee to which shareholders might voluntarily intrust their proxies while satisfied with and desiring to continue the policies and management inaugurated by the committee,

"Resolved, That the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company hereby nominates and selects as a proxy committee Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schiff, Winslow S. Pierce, Oliver Ames, and E. H. Harriman to permanently represent at annual and other meetings of the shareholders of Union Pacific Railway Company such holders of the common and preferred stock of said company as shall desire to intrust their proxies to said committee for the purpose of maintaining the management and general policies inaugurated by the Reorganization Committee."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Kearney and Black Hills Railroad purchased by the Union Pacific for $150,000.

Reorganization plan for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf to be issued before the end of August.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Abolishment of the rebate system by the American Tobacco Company.

Dealings in American shares the feature of the London market.

Weakness of Spanish fours and expectation of the placing of a new Spanish loan.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. on Oregon Short Line income A bonds and 3 per cent. on the B.

Increase of $4,470 in Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis's deficit for June, but increase in surplus of $107,410 for the year ended with June.

Meeting of holders of Oregon Railroad and Navigation voting trust certificates. Directors named to be voted for at annual meeting Sept. 1.

Southern dispatches stating that sales of pig iron in that section for the first half of August have exceeded the total of any entire month this year.

Declaration of the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the National Lead Company.

Listing by the Stock Exchange of $250,000 additional Iowa Central first mortgage fives.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$3,789
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	8,000
Chicago Great Western	6,230
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	7,768
Iowa Central	4,014
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	2,266
Lake Erie and Western	790
Mexican Central	27,773
Rio Grande Western	2,468
Wabash	4,021
West Chicago Street	2,373

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The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$15,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	17,303
Kanawha and Michigan	1,729
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	7,090
Missouri Pacific	27,000
Central Branch	4,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	1,243
St. Joseph and Grand Island	970

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo, Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St. & Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc.	7	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	72	73½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¾	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	30	36
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st 5s	96	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	168	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41¾
American Typefounders	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf.	108½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	22½	23
Standard Distilling pf.	75	76
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	418	420
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter common	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tool Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22¾	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .37, seller 10; 400 Mexican at .20, 900 Yellow Jacket at .25.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002¼, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .10⅝@.10¼@.10½, and 10,000 Sentinel at .005½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	3.65
Belcher	.12	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.40
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Standard	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Consol.	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.05	Argentum Juanita	.13
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.32
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip Crk.	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.71	Isabella	.22
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.13
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.20
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.15	Union	.08
Moulton	.15	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	1.10
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.12½
Lagonda	.35	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.10	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07¼
Rocky Mountain	.10¼	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.98
Alamo	.03¼	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anchoria	.71	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Portland	1.21
Cannon Ball	.002	Sentinel	.005½
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.16

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,

No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 18, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wed., September 21st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the offices of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. Poll open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from August 31st, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., until September 22d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of above bonds will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 7, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By F. S. BANGS, President.

Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
621 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held August 16th, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE is hereby declared upon the present Capital Stock of the Company of Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000,) payable October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record of August 31st, 1898.

The transfer books of this Company will close for the purpose of the cash dividend and for the allotment of new capital stock on August 31st, 1898, at the close of business, and will remain closed until September 12th, 1898, at the opening of business.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.

40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOO

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 18, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	48	Adams Express	106½	106½	106½	106½	.....
33¾	34¼	2,515	Am. Malting Co. pf	35¼	35¼	33	34	–1½
81	82	727	Am. Malting Co. pf	85	85	84	84	–1½
33	33⅜	10,710	American Cotton Oil	33¼	34	33	33	+ ⅛
83½	84½	700	Am. Cotton Oil pf	84¾	85⅝	84¾	85	+ ½
133	137	3	American Express	133	133	133	133	.....
13¾	14¼	4,708	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	14⅝	13½	14	+ ⅝
37	38	232	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	38	38	38	38	.....
138⅝	138⅞	57,933	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	141½	142	138¼	138¾	–2½
114¾	115	117	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115	115	115	115	.....
37	37¾	850	Am. Steel & Wire	37½	37¾	37¼	37½	.....
91	91¾	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf	92	92	91	91	–1
137⅜	138	19,692	American Tobacco	141¼	141½	137⅝	138	–2½
132	135	165	Am. Tobacco pf	134	134	134	134	.....
37½	38	112	Ann Arbor pf	38	38	38	38	– ¼
13⅝	14	5,005	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14½	13⅞	13⅞	– ⅛
35⅞	36	23,826	At., T. & S. F. pf	36	36½	35⅝	35⅞	– ⅛
16⅜	17	51	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16¼	16½	.....
5½	6¼	100	B. & O. Southw. pf	6	6	6	6	– ⅜
3⅝	3⅞	1,020	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	– ¼
.....	.....	100	Brooklyn El. ctfs	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
67½	67⅝	44,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	69⅛	66½	67½	–1½
126½	128	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	.....
30½	31	675	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	30½	31	30¼	30¼	+1¾
66	67	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	66	66	66	66	– ⅛
54¼	54¾	2,045	Canada Southern	55½	55½	54½	54½	– ⅛
84⅝	85	200	Canadian Pacific	85	85	85	85	+ ¾
17½	18	25	Central Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	.....
24⅞	25	10,290	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¾	25¾	24⅞	25	– ⅜
118¼	118½	37,982	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119¼	120	118	118½	– ⅛
59	60	100	Chi. & East Ill.	60	60	60	60	– ⅛
16¼	16¾	24,635	Chi. Gr. West	16¾	17⅜	16¼	16½	– ⅛
41	42	340	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	41¾	42	41⅜	42	+ ½
9¼	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
109¾	109¼	65,926	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110⅛	110¾	109	109⅛	– ½
157	158	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	159	159	157	157	–1
133¼	133⅜	8,854	Chicago & Northw	134½	135¼	133½	134	– ½
104⅞	105½	23,388	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106	106	104½	105	– ½
7⅞	7⅞	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
45¼	45½	3,323	C., C., C. & St. L.	46½	46½	45	45½	–1
14½	14⅞	1,320	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	15	14½	14½	– ¼
22	23	100	Col., Hock. V. & T. pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
193¼	194	2,155	Consolidated Gas	197	198	193	193	–5
40⅜	41¼	2,475	Consolidated Ice	39	41½	38⅝	41½	+2
108½	109½	149	Delaware & Hudson	109	109	109	109	– ½
150	151	230	Del., Lack. & West	151	151	151	151	.....
13	14	100	Denver & R. G.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅝
53	53¼	1,955	Denver & R. G. pf	54¼	54¼	53	53½	– ⅝
132¼	134¼	75	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	139¾	133¾	132½	133½	.....
14	14⅜	15	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
37	37½	1,890	Erie 1st pf	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	– ⅜
12¾	13	100	Flint & P. M.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+1⅜
.....	.....	3	Ft. W. & D. C. st'd.	22	22	22	22	.....
15	16	400	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
40½	40⅝	2,430	General Electric	41⅞	42	40⅝	40⅝	– ⅝
133	134	1,730	Great Northern pf	132	133⅞	132	133⅝	+2
25¼	26	310	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26	26	26	.....
111¼	111½	7,480	Illinois Central	112¾	112⅞	111	111	–1⅝
96	100	10	Ill. Cent., leased line.	97	97	97	97	.....
67¼	68	5,105	Illinois Steel Co.	67¼	68¼	66½	67⅞	– ⅝
9¼	10	10	Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	– ⅝
36¾	37	380	Iowa Central pf	37½	37¾	37	37	– ⅝
49¾	49⅞	6,116	International Paper	51	52	49	49	.....
88½	90	2,660	Int. Paper pf	91	91¼	88½	90	.....
17¾	18	50	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
52¼	53¼	510	Laclede Gas	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
17½	18	1,180	Lake Erie & West	18½	19	18	18	+ ¼
75¼	76½	1,950	Lake Erie & West. pf	75¾	78	75¼	75¾	+ ¾
193	198	161	Lake Shore	193	193	193	193	–3
56⅞	57	7,470	Louisville & Nashville	57⅞	58	56⅜	56⅞	– ⅞
99¾	100¼	20,842	Manhattan Con	100⅝	100⅝	99½	100¼	– ⅝
157	158½	3,332	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159	159⅝	157½	157½	–1½
90	91	60	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
61	62	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61¾	61	61¾	+ ¼
81	83	3,645	Minnesota Iron	82	83	81½	81¾	+ ¼
12	12¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
36	36¼	1,256	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	37	37	36	36	– ¼
37¾	37⅝	4,520	Missouri Pacific	38⅝	38½	37⅜	37⅝	– ⅛
28	28¼	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	1,405	National Biscuit	33⅜	33⅜	32¾	32¾	–1¼
98	99	170	National Biscuit pf	98	98	98	98	–1¼
37	37¾	1,740	National Lead Co	38	38	37¾	37¾	– ¼
112	114½	160	National Lead Co. pf	114	114	113½	113½	– ⅞
7	7¼	220	National Linseed Oil	7	7	7	7	– ⅛
93	94½	200	New Jersey Central	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	–1¼
92½	95½	4,468	New York Air Brake	87	100	87	96	+10½
118¾	119	2,555	New York Central	120	120	118⅝	118¾	–1⅛
194	197	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	.....
14¼	15	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
53¾	54¼	900	Norfolk & West. pf.	54½	54¾	54	54	– ⅜
6½	6⅞	100	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
35⅜	35⅝	26,243	Northern Pacific	36¼	36¼	35¼	35⅝	– ⅛
75¼	75⅝	13,740	Northern Pacific pf	76	76	75¼	75¼	– ¼
16¾	16¼	2,100	Ontario & West	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	– ¼
58¾	59	1,400	Oregon R. & Nav.	58½	58⅞	58½	58⅞	– ⅛
34	35	200	Oregon Short Line	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
42	43½	3,374	Pacific Coast	43	45¾	43	44	+1½
85	88	250	Pacific Coast 1st pf	86	86	86	86	.....
63½	65	828	Pacific Coast 2d pf	64	66½	64	64½	+ ¾
34	34½	1,770	Pacific Mail	34½	34¾	34	34⅜	– ⅛
118¾	119	2,420	Pennsylvania R. R.	119½	119¾	118⅞	119⅛	– ⅛
101	101¼	34,085	People's Gas, Chi.	104¼	104¼	100¾	101⅛	–3
44½	46¼	1,400	P., C., C. & St. L.	45½	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ¾
188	189	264	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	188½	188¼	+ ¼
19	19¼	4,208	Reading	20	20	19½	19⅛	– ⅜
44	44½	10,630	Reading 1st pf	46	46	44¼	44¼	– ⅜
22¾	22¾	1,350	Reading 2d pf	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
7¼	7¾	200	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7¼	7½	7½	.....
60¾	61	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	– ⅜
21½	22	1,092	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	21⅞	22⅜	21½	21½	– ⅜
8¼	8⅝	1,645	St. L. & San Fran.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	– ⅛
67	67½	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	67	67	67	67	.....
33⅝	34	2,420	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	34½	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	– ⅜
5⅝	6	1,200	St. Louis Southw.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
13	13¼	6,930	St. Louis Southw. pf	13	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
164	165	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	163	163⅜	163	163¼	+ ⅜
85	85¼	1,200	St. Paul & Omaha	86½	86½	85	85	–1¼
22	22¼	700	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22	22	– ¼
9¼	9½	1,150	Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	.....
34	34¼	2,718	Southern Railway pf	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	– ⅛
31½	31⅝	10,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32½	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	– ⅜
.....	.....	25	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	80	80	80	80	.....
14¾	14⅞	14,499	Texas Pacific	15	15⅛	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
.....	.....	700	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	7¾	8½	7¾	8½	+1
27⅝	27¾	6,038	Union Pacific	28¾	28⅝	27½	27½	– ⅜
63¾	63⅞	18,506	Union Pacific pf	65½	65½	63¾	63¾	–1⅛
4¾	5	225	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
42	44	100	United States Express	44	44	44	44	.....
7¾	8¼	2,300	United States Leather	8	8¼	8	8	.....
72¼	72½	40,245	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	73⅜	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅜
46	46⅜	11,045	United States Rubber	47½	47⅞	45¾	46	–1½
106	106¼	2,603	U. S. Rubber pf	106½	106¾	105¼	105⅝	–2½
8¼	8½	1,170	Wabash	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅝	8,280	Wabash pf	21¾	22¼	21	21	– ⅝
117	122	50	Wells-Fargo Express	120	120	120	120	.....
.....	93	200	West Chicago Street	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	– ⅝
94¾	94¾	11,792	Western Union Tel	95¼	95⅜	94¾	94¾	– ¼
1⅞	2	150	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
Sales.....		698,737						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	..	Nat. Starch	7½	8
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105½	106½	Col. & H. Coal	5¼	6	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104¾	105¾	Col., H. V. & T.	5⅛	5½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	27	29
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Col. Midland	..	6½	New Cent. C.	35	43
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	80
4s, r., 1925	127¼	127⅝	Consol. Coal	90	94	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35½	38
4s, c., 1925	127½	128	Consol. Ice pf.	18½	19	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	80	Nor. & West.	15½	16
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Detroit Gas	60	61	Ont. Mining	4	5
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Ore. R. & N. pf.	74½	76
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn	..	130	Penn. Coal	330	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	Peo. & East	3½	6
American Coal	115	130	Ev. & T. H.	25½	28	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	65¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.	172	..
Am. T. & C.	95½	98	Flint & P. M. pf.	35	38	Pitts. & West. pf.	7	..
Ann Arbor	12	13¼	Harlem	345	..	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Homestake	52	..	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Brunswick City	11¼	12¼	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Rio Grande W.	27	29
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	K. & D. M. pf.	15½	32	Rio Grande W. pf.	66	68
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107¼	108¾	Keokuk & West.	2	3	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	29¼	30	Kinz. & Pem.	4	9¾	St. P. & Duluth pf.	90	92
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	72	Laclede Gas pf.	94	96	St. P. & Omaha pf.	155	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34½	35	Long Island	55	59	Sixth Avenue	200	6
Chi. & Northw. pf.	175	..	Manhattan Beach	4	6	Standard R. & T.	5	6
Chi. T. T. pf.	28	30	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	Third Avenue	175	178
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	88½	90	Mexican Cent.	5	5¼	Tol. & O. C.	109	110
Clev., L. & W. pf.	43½	50	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn. & St. L.	28¾	29½	W. & L. E. pf., $3 asst. paid	12¼	12½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	⅝	Minn. St. P. & S. M.	6	..	Wis. Cent.	1	2
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2¼	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	20	..	Wis. Cent. pf.	6	8
Col. Fuel & I.	24	25	Morris & Essex	170¼	175			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
590	Am. Cot. Oil	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33¼
47,820	Am. Sug Ref	141¾	142¾	138½	138⅞
210	Am. Sp. Mfg	13¾	14⅜	13½	14⅝
570	Am. Tobacco	139½	141	138⅝	138⅝
40	A., T. & S. F.	14	14	14	14
1,200	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅝	35¾	36¼
40	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9,810	Brook R. T.	69	69½	66⅞	67½
16,840	C., B. & Q.	119¼	119⅜	118⅜	118⅝
3,880	C., R. I. & P.	105⅞	106¾	104⅜	105
22,880	C., M. & St. P.	110¾	111	109	109½
40	Ches. & Ohio	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
370	Chi. & Gt. West.	16⅞	17⅛	16½	16½
80	Chi. & N'west.	135¼	135½	135½	135½
100	Cent. of N. J.	94½	94½	94½	94½
20	C., St.P.,M. & O.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
830	Cent. Electric	42	42	40⅜	40⅜
1,900	Louis & Nash.	57⅞	58	55⅞	55⅞
2,350	Manhattan	100⅜	100½	99½	100
840	Mo. Pacific	38½	38½	37⅜	37⅜
1,690	Nor. Pacific	36⅛	36⅞	35½	35½
1,810	Nor. Pacific pf.	75⅜	76	75⅜	75⅜
3,060	People's Gas	104⅝	104⅝	101	101⅜
10	Pacific Mail	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
80	Reading	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19¼
40	Reading 1st pf.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½
50	Southern pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
1,010	Tenn. C. & I.	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31½
10	Texas Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
90	Union Pacific	28½	28½	27½	27½
1,410	Union Pacific pf.	65	65⅝	63¾	63¾
2,250	U. S. Leather pf.	72¾	73⅜	72¼	72½
350	U. S. Rubber	47¼	47⅝	45¾	46
110	Wabash pf.	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1,620	Western Union	95	95⅞	94¾	95
129,450					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
7,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	65½	65½	65½	65½
10,000	St. L. S'west 2d.	84	84	84	84
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	44½	45	44½	45
18,000	U. P., D. & G.1st.	78	78	78	78
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	53	53	52½	52½
$79,000.					

Milwaukee Bank Absorbed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—The Wisconsin National Bank of this city, having a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, of which Capt. "Fred" Pabst is President and Charles Best Cashier, has absorbed the Central National Bank of Milwaukee, purchasing the entire stock.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The local market was fairly strong, although prices in the morning were somewhat higher than they were in the afternoon, when, owing to free realizing and the taking of profits, prices fractionally fell off. United Gas Improvement in the early trading rose to 121¼, but during the afternoon sold at 120¾. Welsbach Light was 1 per cent. lower, at 50, while Electric Storage was erratic, being strong at the opening, but toward the close became weak and sold down to 34¾, the preferred draining to 41½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing remained steady at 208@209½. The street railway stocks were somewhat dull. Union Traction rose ½, to 21⅝. Philadelphia Traction was steady and Electric and People's 4s were unchanged. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey sold down to 51. In the afternoon there was slight weakness in the Choctaws, the common selling down to 25¾ and the preferred to 41. Pennsylvania sold at 60 for the first time in many years, but later it receded to 59½. Reading first preferred regained a point, but the common and second preferred and Lehigh Valley were about steady. The close was irregular at these prices:

Lehigh Valley	21½ 21⅝
Northern Pacific common, t. o.	35½ 35⅝
United States notes in the Treasury	75¼
Pennsylvania	59⅞ 59⅝
Reading	9⅝ 9¾
Reading 1st pf.	22¼ 22⅜
Reading 2d pf.	11⅞
St. Paul	109¼
Metropolitan Railway	157 158
Philadelphia Traction	94 94¼
Baltimore Cons.	23¼ 23⅝
Union Traction	21⅜ 21½
Electric Storage	34⅞ 35
Electric Storage pf.	41 41½
United Gas Improvement	120¼ 121½
Welsbach Light	50 50½
Ney Jersey Traction	50½ 51¼
American R. E. L.	2½ 2¾
Marsden	5¼
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	20¼ 20⅝
Choctaw	25¼ 25⅞
Choctaw of	41¾
Equitable G. 5s	106¼ 106¾
Philadelphia & Electric 4s	108 103¼
Electric & People's 5s	95¾ 96
Western New York & Pennsylvania	8⅝ 9⅜

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	Louisville & Nashv 5s	10,000 90⅞
1,000 113⅝	5,000 104½	St L & San Fran 2d Class B
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s	Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s	7,000 114⅝
43,000 72⅝	5,000 91	St P & Nor Pac 6s
20,000 72⅝	Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	1,000 129½
10,000 73	14,000 101	St L Southwn 2d Inc
5,000 72⅝	6,000 101¼	25,000 33⅝
10,000 72⅞	5,000 101¼	5,000 33⅝
9,000 72⅝	13,000 101⅜	1,000 34
33,000 72½	2,000 101½	5,000b3 34
1,000 72⅝	3,000 101¾	6,000 34
30,000 72⅝	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	30,000 33⅝
20,000 72⅜	1,000 96	5,000 33⅝
38,000 72⅞	Metropolitan Elev 1st	30,000 33⅝
50,000 72⅝	1,000 116⅜	10,000 33⅝
15,000 72⅛	16,000 116⅞	10,000 33⅝
2,000 73	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	1,000 33⅜
30,000 72⅝	25,000 91⅝	5,000 33⅜
2,000 72⅛	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	25,000 33⅝
General 4s	2,000 65⅜	10,000 33⅜
32,000 96	3,000b20f 66	15,000 33⅞
50,000 95⅞	7,000 65½	San An & Ar 4s
Brooklyn Elev 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000 65½	1,000 69⅝
1,000 92½	22,000 65½	2,000 69⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 5s	10,000 65⅝	Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000 105	10,000 65½	10,000 91
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	5,000 65⅝	3,000 91½
1,000 115¼	Nash, C & St L Con	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
Bur, C, Rap & N 1st	9,000 103½	5,000 99¼
1,000 106⅞	N Y Cent & H 3½s	5,000 99⅞
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	15,000 106½	So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000 90⅜	N Y Cent & Hudson Lake Shore Col 3½s	10,000 109⅝
13,000 90½	25,000 95¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000 90	10,000 95½	6,000 97⅜
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	194,000 95⅝	1,000 97⅝
10,000s10f 41½	2,000 95¼	4,000 97⅜
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	Mich Cent Col 3½s	2,000 97⅞
23,000 89⅞	3,000 94⅜	3,000 97
2,000 90	N Y Cent 1st Coup	Standard R & T Inc
6,000 89⅝	1,000 120¼	5,000 15½
1,000b3 90	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	Tenn Cent Ir & R 6s
10,000 90	12,000 107	Birmingham Div 1st
1,000c 90	N Y & N E 1st 6s	4,000 92⅜
35,000 89⅞	1,000 114	Tenn Div 6s
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	8,000 92½
14,000 120	15,000 160	Tex & N O Con 5s
10,000 120¼	N Y, Sus & W Con 5s	10,000 100⅛
20,000 119⅝	22,000b3 106⅜	5,000 100⅞
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	3,000 106½	Texas & Pacific Ry Eastern Div 1st 6s
2,000 109	7,000 106⅝	1,000 107⅞
3,000 109¼	Nort & W Ry Con 4s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Chic, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s	26,000 87	2,000 107
8,000 101	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	20,000 65⅛	63,000 44½
6,000 108	5,000 65⅝	2,000 44¼
Chic Mil & St Paul Dakota & Gt So 5s	2,000 65⅝	28,000 44⅜
2,000 111	60,000 66	20,000 44½
Chic & Northwestern General 3½s	3,000 65¾	5,000 44⅝
2,000 103	10,000b3 66	17,000 44¾
Chic & N W S F 5s	9,000 65⅝	63,000 44⅞
10,000 111	No Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	60,000 44⅝
Chicago & Northwestern 25-year Deb 5s	35,000 101	9,000 44⅞
1,000 109	Registered	4,000 44⅝
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s	5,000 100⅝	33,000 44⅞
66,000 105	Northern Ohio 1st	15,000 45
Chic Term Trans 4s	3,000 101	81,000 44⅞
10,000 89¼	Ohio Southern G M 4s	8,000 45
1,000 89	8	4,000 44⅞
Clev, C, Chic & St L St. Louis Div 4s	Omaha & St L 1st	21,000 44⅝
2,000 98⅞	2,000 77	5,000 44⅞
10,000 99	Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	Tol, Peo & Wn 4s
Col, H V & Tol 5s	6,000 108	2,000 78
J P M & Co Certfs $65 Paid	Inc Class A	Union Elev 1st 6s Trust Co Certfs
5,000 82	3,000s20f 81	6,000 92½
Denv & Rio Grande 4s	7,000 81	5,000 92⅝
3,000 98½	10,000 80⅝	26,000 92½
7,000s20f 98	15,000 81	Union Pacific 4s
Detroit City Gas 5s	Inc B & Col Trust	500 99
10,000 94	35,000 58¼	17,000 99⅛
8,000 93⅜	10,000 58½	28,000 99
22,000 94	Pac Coast 1st 5s	1,000 99⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s	16,000 105	21,000 99
10,000 112⅜	12,000 105¼	U P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs
17,000 113	Peo & Eastern 1st	42,000 77⅞
1,000 113½	5,000 79½	1,000 77
4,000 113	2,000 79	55,000 76¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N YCon 5s	8,000 79½	10,000 76¾
5,000 117¼	5,000 80	10,000 76⅝
Erie Gen Lien 4s	Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	Wabash 1st 5s
26,000 75	1,000 140	8,000 112⅜
Erie 4s Prior Bds	Pitts & Western 1st	2,000 112¾

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game from the Cincinnatis Through Superior Playing.

SEYMOUR WAS THE STAR

The Local Team's Crack Left-Handed Pitcher Was a Complete Puzzle—Timely Batting by the New Yorks—Bostons Win Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	68	35	.660
Cincinnati	67	39	.632
Baltimore	60	38	.612
Cleveland	60	41	.594
Pittsburg	55	43	.574
Chicago	51	50	.505
Philadelphia	47	51	.480
Brooklyn	38	60	.388
Washington	37	63	.370
Louisville	33	65	.369
St. Louis	30	75	.286

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 10; Chicago, 0.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 6.
Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks concluded their series with the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday, scoring another clean victory, the red-stocking brigade failing to connect with the plate once during the nine innings. Every one of the Cincinnati aggregation, from President John T. Brush down to the boy who until about a week ago was regarded as a mascot, was glad to shake the dust of New York from his heels. But they are "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," as one enthusiast told Manager Ewing when he was passing through the gate, as the Cincinnatis will begin a series in Boston to-day, where that team is on edge and capable of giving the Westerners an extra shove down the pennant ladder.

The game, like the two previous contests, was cleanly and scientifically played by the locals, who are playing better baseball at present than they have in two years. Two shut-outs in three days, with the Cincinnatis as opponents, come pretty near being a record, particularly when a visiting team scores only one run in twenty-six innings.

"There is nothing in the League that can compete with the local team as it is playing at present," was Ewing's comment after the game, and the greatest catcher New York ever had comes pretty near to knowing when a team plays real baseball.

Seymour was the star performer yesterday. The noisy coachers of the visiting team tried their best to unnerve the Albany lad, but he kept at his task and scored a victory that seemed easy, apparently. He served up all sorts of curves and speed, and compelled seven of the visitors to fan the air. Five hits, one of them of a very "scratchy" kind, were the sum total of the visitors' efforts with the bat.

A sample of Seymour's pitching is best illustrated in the second inning. McPhee led off with a two-base hit, but never had a chance to reach third, as Miller hit a puny fly to Seymour, and he followed this up by retiring Steinfeldt and Peitz on strikes. In the ninth inning the visitors came very close to scoring, but Van Haltren, by making a remarkable catch, spoiled their chances.

Grady began the trouble by muffing a ball hit into centre field by Beckley. The error made Seymour scowl, and he sent a straight ball to McPhee, who drove it between the two stands in left field. Van Haltren dashed into the alley and caught the ball. Beckley, never thinking that Van Haltren could get near the ball, started at a fast gait for the plate. The ball was quickly returned, and Beckley was easily caught, completing a double play. The visitors managed to fill all the bases after this on a hit batsman, a single, and a case on balls, but Hawley, who came to the bat, could not hit the ball outside of the diamond.

The New Yorks made all their hits in three innings. The game was won in the first, when they made four hits off Damman, three of them consecutively, and this, aided by a base on balls, an error by Steinfeldt, and Warner's long fly to Miller, counted for five runs. Hawley replaced Damman in the second inning, and up to the sixth inning the visitors could not get a hit. Then three singles and some good base running by Gleason brought in a run, and in the seventh inning a base on balls to Joyce, a wild throw by Peitz, and Davis's timely hit gave the locals their seventh run.

The Clevelands will begin a series at the Polo Grounds to-day. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf..1	1	2	1	0	
Grady, cf...1	1	1	0	1	
Joyce, 3b..2	0	2	2	1	
Davis, ss...0	1	2	4	0	
Gleason, 2b..2	2	2	2	1	
Doyle, rf...1	2	1	0	0	
Hartm'n, 3b..0	2	1	2	0	
Warner, c...0	1	1	1	0	
Seymour, p..0	0	3	3	0	
Total.....7	9	27	13	2	

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf..0	0	2	0	0	
Smith, lf...0	0	3	0	0	
Corcoran, ss..0	0	1	2	0	
Beckley, 1b..0	1	8	0	0	
McPhee, 2b..0	1	4	2	0	
Miller, rf...0	0	3	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b..0	1	0	2	1	
Peitz, c.....0	1	2	3	1	
Damman, p..0	0	0	1	0	
Hawley, p..0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....0	5	24	10	2	

New York	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen bases—Joyce, Gleason. Two-base hit—McPhee. Double play—Van Haltren, Davis and Gleason. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Damman, 1; off Hawley, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Miller. Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Hawley, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 9. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

CLEVELANDS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Second Game Was Called on Account of Rain.

The Clevelands and Brooklyns started out to play two games at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, but after two innings of the second game had been played it was stopped on account of rain. The Clevelands won the first game through better all-around playing. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...0	2	5	0	0	
Jones, rf....1	2	3	3	0	
Hallman, 2b..0	1	1	3	0	
Sheckard, lf..0	0	3	0	0	
Magoon, ss..0	0	2	3	1	
Lach'ce, 1b..0	0	11	0	0	
Shindle, 3b..0	1	1	1	3	
Grim, c.....0	3	1	1	1	
Kennedy, p..0	1	0	2	0	
Total.....0	10	27	12	2	

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf..1	1	0	0	0	
Childs, 2b..1	2	8	1	0	
Wallace, 3b..0	1	1	3	0	
McKean, ss..0	1	2	5	0	
Tebeau, 1b..0	2	13	0	0	
McAleer, cf..0	1	2	0	0	
Zimmer, c...0	2	4	0	0	
Blake, rf....0	0	2	0	0	
Cuppy, p....0	0	0	2	1	
Total.....2	10	27	11	1	

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Stolen bases—Zimmer, (2.) Burkett. Two-base hit—Jones. Three-base hit—Hallman. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Grim. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Cuppy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Cuppy, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 11. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Boston, 10; Chicago, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The champions won another game from the Chicagos to-day in the easiest manner, none of the visitors getting across the home plate. The home team won the game in the first two innings by heavy hitting. Both sides fielded brilliantly, but the Chicagos were very weak at the bat. Score:

Boston	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 9. Base hits—Boston, 18; Chicago, 2. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis, Hickman, and Yeager; Chicago, Woods and Donahue and Isbel and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Washingtons won to-day's game in the ninth inning on three singles, a base on balls, and a misplay by Tucker. Catcher Kinslow signed with the St. Louis team to-day. Selbach, the Washington's left fielder, sprained an ankle and will be out of the game for some time. Score:

Washington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Washington, 13; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; St. Louis, Taylor and Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 6.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Altrock lost the game with the Baltimores to-day in the first inning. He steadied in the second and after that the home team succeeded in scoring but one run. Nops was hit freely, but fine support kept the visitors from winning out. Score:

Baltimore	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 6. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 12. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Clarke; Louisville, Altrock and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Opportune hitting, aided by poor fielding, enabled the home team to win to-day's game. Score:

Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	—8
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hart and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

McCALL ANSWERS BRUSH.

New York Club's Representative Has His Say About the Holmes Case.

The opinions of several baseball club owners, particularly John T. Brush of Cincinnati, on the decision of the Board of Directors of the National League in the Holmes case are, according to E. E. McCall, the Treasurer of the New York Club, absurd. Mr. McCall represented the New Yorks at last Monday's meeting, and is astonished at the utterances of J. T. Brush, who openly criticised the board's disposition of the Holmes case.

"Mr. Brush," he said, "entirely ignorant of what went on at the meeting, says that Holmes was unjustly dealt with, and should have had a hearing. This man stoutly advocated clean baseball at the last League meeting, and it was mainly through him that the 'Brush rule,' named after himself, for the suppression of rowdyism, was passed. Here is a case where Holmes was a flagrant transgressor of the rule, and now Mr. Brush says that a hearing should have been given Holmes.

"The board had not only Holmes's confession, but President Hanlon frankly declared before the board that he had heard Holmes use the words credited to him. Holmes didn't need a hearing after such evidence."

Mr. McCall intimated that Mr. Brush has never missed a chance to display his bitterness toward the New York Club's President. He added: "Mr. Freedman did not hear the insulting remark made by Holmes. He was in the Directors' box when Mr. Snyder, one of the Directors, told him about it, and he immediately ordered the removal of Holmes, demonstrating that he meant what he said when he consented to the so-called Brush rules being enforced."

ARTIFICIAL FOOD.

Tabules and Bottles of Chemical Albumen—Trying Outlook for Chefs, Butchers, and Aldermen.

From The London Mail.

Roast beef, kidneys and bacon, fried sole, and all the rest of the generous viands that make life worth the living are doomed.

The blow comes from Vienna. Several correspondents in that city of wonders say that the secret of chemical food pellets has been solved. Dr. Leo Lilienfeld, after years of study, has discovered a method of producing artificial albumen with just the same qualities of nourishment as are found in the albumen obtained from organic beings. He condenses phenol and anydo-acetic acid with phosphoro-chloric oxide, and the result is "pepton."

Hitherto we have got this from mutton and boiled beans, and have found it a very good thing to live on. Dr. Lilienfeld makes it from chemicals, and we ought before many years to be able to carry pellets of it in our waistcoat pockets, and consume our dinners while dipping the pen in ink or digging up another spadeful of soil.

Ten years hence the company promoter of the period will abruptly break off his conversation with the future Earl, fumble in the depths of his pocket, produce a tasteless, odorless, colorless tabloid, swallow it with a gulp, and continue the interrupted sentence with the remark that it does not do to interfere with one's dinner hour. The Lord Mayor will entertain his guests at a theatre, and pass round boxes of pellets between the acts. There is sure to be a special brand for Aldermen.

Lyons & Co. will be historical names, the Trocadero a refuge for butchers out of work, Grocers will wander regretfully through the deserted salon of the Savoy Hotel, while Joseph dreams of the extinct breed of Rouen ducks. And the only possible consolation is that we shall be rid of the problem of waiters' tips.

It is a pleasant prospect for a carnivorous race. The worst of it is, according to Vienna, that the doctor proved his words both by the processes of building up and of reaction. Only one misery remains. That is the concentration of good liquors in microscopic vials.

With this awful fate before us, lesser offenders become bosom friends. Even the vegetarian has his good points. He forbade the roast beef when it was red, but he gave us a colorable substitute. On a hot day mock duck and cherry tart were quite passable, so long as one was sure of a real dinner to follow. Dr. Lilienfeld lays his despoiling hand both on the tomato and the steak. Instead of bread, he gives us acetic acid and phosphorus. Ugh!

A representative of The Daily Mail sought Dr. Oldfield, the vegetarian, for consolation, and he was not denied it. "Personally," said the doctor, "I have little faith in foods prepared from inorganic substances. Take saccharine. At first saccharine seemed likely to take the place of sugar entirely. But after a time it was discovered that, while saccharine provided the necessary sweetness, it had effects on certain organs which sugar had not.

"I quite believe it is possible for the chemist to make a substance chemically identical with the albumen of nature. The point is, Would it be physiologically identical? Chemically speaking, all the nutriment necessary for man can be found in grass and its seeds. But how would a man fare who tried to live on grass? Every scientist recognizes that man requires phosphorus for his nervous development. But nobody would dream of giving him phosphorus in its crude, inorganic state.

"It is the same with this artificial albumen. We cannot say that it will replace natural albumen as a human food until it has been subjected to trial on a large scale, over a long period, and under most careful consideration.

"Each animal best obtains its nutriment from the kingdom it is adapted to feed upon. You feed kittens on fruit, horses on goat's flesh, and cattle on fish. But they do not thrive as they would on their natural foods.

"The general line of cleavage between the animal and vegetable kingdoms is that vegetables feed on inorganic bodies and transform them into organized foods, while animals live on organized life alone. This discovery points to the abolition of the mediation of vegetable life. The chemist will take the place of the vegetable and produce human food direct from inorganic sources.

"I quite believe it is possible. I believe the chemist may do in his laboratory what nature does in hers, in which case the butcher would become a relic of the barbarous past.

"But if the new food does not prove as physiologically suitable to man as it is said to be chemically identical with natural food, an immense harm may be done to those who adopt it."

Rolling Out Gunpowder.

From The Youth's Companion.

At a recent fire in Boston, which filled the neighboring building, a gun store, with smoke and threatened its destruction, a man quietly sat upon the powder chest near the door until it was removed to a safe place in an adjacent block. The cool deed recalls an anecdote told in "A Godchild of Washington" about a fire in New York, in 1783, while the British were getting ready to evacuate the city.

Col. Morgan Lewis had returned to his house in the city, and with him, as guests, were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Fire broke out in the arsenal, and all classes were frightened. Those Americans who had returned to their homes feared that the arsenal had been set on fire by the British. The British soldiers kept aloof, lest they should be suspected and become the object of popular violence. The flames continued unchecked.

Col. Lewis and Mr. Hamilton were forming the citizens in line to pass leather buckets from hand to hand, when a soldier announced that all was lost, as the arsenal contained several barrels of gunpowder, which the fire had just reached.

"Come, my lads, won't you help us?" said Col. Lewis to the British soldiers, standing idly by.

"Yes, Sir, willingly," they replied.

Hamilton and Lewis led the way into the burning arsenal, and the soldiers followed. They rolled out through the fire the barrels of gunpowder, calling them "barrels of pork," and thus saved the city.

YACHTSMEN HOME DISPLEASED.

They Criticise the Royal St. Lawrence Club for Racing with a Catamaran.

The members of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the other devotees of the sport who journeyed to Montreal and witnessed the unsuccessful attempts of Clinton H. Crane and his confrères to win back the $1,000 challenge cup, held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, came back to the city yesterday. There is a great feeling of dissatisfaction because the representatives of the Canadian club insisted upon taking advantage of the literal phrasing of the challenge and defending the cup with a catamaran. As a matter of fact, this same opinion is held by many Canadian yachtsmen, and several prominent yachtsmen north of the St. Lawrence have expressed the belief that it would have been fairer and more sportsmanlike to pit the Speculator against the representative American yacht instead of racing the "freak" Dominion.

Charles W. Wetmore, one of the members of the Race Committee that selected the Seawanhaka, said to a reporter:

"We consider it an unfair test of the relative merits of the two designers that a catamaran was selected and we were compelled to race against such a type of boat. The principle of the catamaran is not a new thing, nor by its use has Designer Duggan given any idea to the world out of which a fast type of legitimate boat may hereafter be evolved. Double-hulled vessels have been raced in this country for more than twenty years, but never before has a fairly designed single-hulled yacht been compelled to race against them. They have always been a class by themselves, and as such the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will always regard them. The Royal St. Lawrence Club has defeated our boat, but few yachtsmen will consider the victory as other than one gained by a clever evasion of the spirit of the challenge, and one which will go far toward injuring the future of the sport which we are all attached to.

"I see that there has been some talk about our club's being dissatisfied with Mr. Crane for substituting the Challenger for the Seawanhaka. If such dissatisfaction exists, I have not heard of it. All of us believe, with Mr. Crane, that the Challenger is the faster boat, and, speaking as a member of the committee, I would have been greatly dissatisfied if, knowing that the Challenger was faster, Crane had sailed the races in the Seawanhaka. Besides, the Seawanhaka was strained to such an extent in the trial races that it would have been unwise to use her as our representative.

"When it was decided that the Seawanhaka was the best boat in the trial races off Oyster Bay, it was understood that Mr. Crane should take his new boat to Canada, and should she prove faster than the Seawanhaka, name her as the choice of our committee, which was done. The Challenger is built on nearly the same lines as the boat we originally selected, but was improved, owing to the fact that Mr. Crane saw some weak points in the model after testing the Seawanhaka in competition."

Mr. Wetmore declined to say whether or not the club would challenge again for the cup. The matter will be settled at the next meeting of the club, which promises to be an unusually lively one.

THE SHAMROCK'S COMMANDER.

Capt. Hogarth Has Been Asked to Race for Our Trophy.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Yachtsman confirms the report that Capt. Hogarth, now in command of the Scotch yacht Isolde, has been offered the command of the new yacht Shamrock, which Sir Thomas Lipton will build to contest for the America's Cup.

CHESS GAMES AT COLOGNE.

Experts of the International Tournament Play Another Round.

COLOGNE, Aug. 18.—This morning the fourteenth round of the international chess tournament was begun in this city in the following order: Tschigorin vs. Showalter, Cohn vs. Albin, Popiel vs. Schlechter, Gottschall vs. Schiffers, Heinrichsen vs. Schallopp, Burn vs. Fritz, Charousek vs. Janowski, and Berger vs. Steinitz.

When an adjournment was taken after the first four hours of play, at 1 o'clock, the games stood as follows: Tschigorin had the better game against Showalter, Cohn looked a winner against Albin, Popiel and Schlechter and Gottschall and Schiffers had drawn, Heinrichsen had beaten Schallopp, Burn had the better game against Fritz, Charousek's position looked promising against Janowski, and Berger and Steinitz adjourned their game in an even position.

In the afternoon session the following additional results were arrived at: Tschigorin beat Showalter, Cohn disposed of Albin, Burn defeated Fritz, Charousek beat Janowski, and Steinitz won from Berger.

Appended are the number of points won and lost by the contestants up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	8½	10½	Janowski	7	
Berger	7½	6½	Popiel	6½	7½
Burn	10½	3½	Schallopp	3	
Charousek	9½	4½	Schiffers	6	
Cohn	10½	3½	Schlechter	9	
Fritz	3½	10½	Showalter	8	
Gottschall	4½	9½	Steinitz	8½	5½
Heinrichsen	4½	9½	Tschigorin	10½	3½

The fifteenth and final round will be played to-morrow, when the pairing will be as follows: Fritz vs. Charousek, Schallopp vs. Burn, Schiffers vs. Heinrichsen, Schlechter vs. Gottschall, Albin vs. Popiel, Showalter vs. Cohn, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, and Janowski vs. Berger.

A PRIEST IN WAR.

Chaplain of the Third Cavalry, U. S. A., Writes to a Friend in St. Paul.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Father J. J. Lawlor, pastor of the cathedral, received an interesting letter from the Rev. P. J. Hart, Chaplain of the Third United States Cavalry before Santiago with Gen. Shafter's division, formerly Chaplain at Fort Snelling. Mr. Hart calls attention to the great risks soldiers ran in debarking. "It was well," he says, "that we had the gunboats. A few cannon on shore well handled could have destroyed every transport in our fleet. A single shot from any ordinary gun on land or on ship might have sunk each of our transports with all on board. Without the warships we were quite at the mercy of the enemy.

"We landed on the 24th and camped on shore on a hill. The province is all mountainous and picturesque beyond description, and had we the necessaries of life, to say nothing of the comforts, such as we had in dear old Minnesota, we would not all die off for a year or more perhaps.

"Our fleet bombarded the little town called Daiquiri and several others along the coast the day before we debarked. I had an excellent view of the action of the guns and their effect. It is something awe-inspiring to witness even when conscious you are not in danger. What must be the feelings of those exposed to such fire!

"In camp every man is his own servant, cook, orderly, assistant, clerk, messenger, housekeeper, carpenter, washerwoman, laundress, and everything else. He becomes his own pack mule before reaching camp, and must carry his food, drink, clothes, bed, bedding, and whatever else he needs. We staid in camp where we landed from Juan 24 to June 27 at 3 A. M. Our army moved on foot. All the cavalry except a few field officers were dismounted, having been obliged to leave their animals at Tampa. After the battle of July 1, 2, and 3 I was on duty at the first division hospital, near Gen. Shafter's headquarters, and I witnessed such suffering there as I shall not soon forget. War is a terrible thing.

"At the hospital mentioned I performed funeral services for thirty-four persons (three officers and thirty-one privates) in the space of eighteen hours. I baptized five and heard scores of confessions. The first funeral service there was for ten men, including Capt. Fornance, all of whom were buried in one pit. In another pit twenty-four were buried. I staid at the hospital two days and then joined my regiment, which held a position overlooking Santiago, a little to the right of the centre of the battle line and in plain view of the Spaniards. We were separated by 800 or 700 yards. During the truce I went among other regiments to hear confessions, and it was the sudden roar of artillery that informed me truce was off and the battle on. I could not describe the horrors of that strife.

"Sunday, July 17, I witnessed the formal surrender of the province and city. The following day I obtained permission to pass the lines, and paid my respects to the Archbishop of Santiago, who received me kindly. I took dinner with him. I was the first priest of this expedition to celebrate mass in camp in Santiago."

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Many Managers Say the Time Is Not Ripe for Their Restoration.

The circular letter addressed by President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia to New York underwriters, which urged a conference on Sept. 20 to consider the advisability of reaching some agreement as to rates and commissions, is meeting with considerable opposition which is quiet but promises to be effective for some time to come. In view of the action of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in practically approving the suggested meeting by passing a resolution favoring the compilation of rate statistics by a committee corresponding to the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York board, few underwriters were willing yesterday to be quoted by name in opposition to constructive measures.

Two resident managers of foreign companies, the President of a New York company, and an agency manager privately expressed themselves in the strongest terms as convinced that the time is not ripe for a restoration of rates, however partial. One of these men said:

"There are at present fully fifty companies which have, to all intents and purposes, withdrawn from the metropolitan field. They naturally desire a return of the conditions which prevailed for several years up to the suspension of all rates on April 29 of this year. The one conceivable justification of the rate war can be found only when these companies have been driven out altogether. This will best be accomplished by a long fight, which the strong offices can afford, because just so soon as the number of companies is well reduced the profits sure to accrue to the remainder will more than compensate for the losses sustained from a temporary falling off in premium income. The great danger is that heavy fire losses may come in such quantity as to force the companies into an agreement before the proper time. Such a contingency would lead to rates high enough to strengthen the weaker offices and leave the present demoralization without a raison d'etre. I do not believe that any agreement will be formed in September, if present indications can be trusted."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

P. B. Armstrong, President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, said yesterday that he would be willing to enter a tariff association, even if it contained only twenty companies.

The insurance on the property of Stone Brothers, 535 Broadway, which was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday, Aug. 17, was distributed as follows: German-American, $10,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Caledonian, $2,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss, which is roughly estimated at about 50 per cent.

A proposal to incorporate the annual Convention of Insurance Commissioners will be presented to that body at its next meeting, which is to be held in Milwaukee on Sept. 12. If adopted by the Commissioners, it would then have to be passed by Congress. It would involve the maintenance of a permanent Secretary, resident in Washington, and probably a corps of experts for the examination of insurance companies to take the place of investigations by the different State officials. The chief argument in support of the measure is the annoyance to the companies which results from the liberal interpretation Commissioners often place upon the statutes defining their discretionary powers, while the opposition to such a scheme will probably be put on the ground that an act of Congress of that character would infringe upon the reserved rights of the States.

A Duel with Knives.

From The Mexican Herald, (City of Mexico.)

A knife duel took place recently in the Campo Florido between Francisco Aispuroz and Enrique Arana, both of whom belong to the lower orders. It appears that these two individuals were formerly good friends, but owing to their officious acquaintances' mischief-making a feeling of enmity had sprung up, with the result that things culminated in a desperate quarrel. The bad feeling had lasted about a month, when the two men met, and after mutually insulting each other, it was decided that the matter should be fought out in a duel with knives, and the spot mentioned above was agreed upon as the scene of the combat. The terms of this singular duel were extremely simple; neither of the adversaries was to be allowed to leave the field of honor until one of them should be killed. The two combatants arrived at the appointed rendezvous punctually at the hour agreed on and the struggle commenced, which proved to be a most bloody one, and terminated with fatal results for Arana, who received a tremendous stab in the left side from his opponent, causing him to fall back immediately in a dying condition. Aispuroz tried to escape, but was captured by the gendarme No. 1180, named Reyes Trujillo, who got to know of the matter from some one who had witnessed the duel. Wounder and wounded were both conducted to the police office, whence the latter was taken on a stretcher to the Hospital Juarez. He will undoubtedly succumb from the effects of his wound. Aispuroz is detained incommunicado in order that the authorities may probe the matter thoroughly.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kraus vs. Coler.
2—In re Harbor & Suburban Bldg. Assn.
3—In re Newman.
4—Flanagan vs. Coler.
5—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
6—Lyman vs. Manzoni.
7—Lyman vs. Holland.
8—Lyman vs. Kramer.
9—Underland vs. Schulz
10—Strauss & Co. vs. Knowles.
11—Patterson vs. Kivlan.
12—Sabine vs. same.
13—O'Connor vs. Board of Estimate.
14—Thurber vs. Haughton.
15—Straunsky vs. Man. Yeast Co.
16—Courley vs. Courley.
17—Cobe vs. Coler.
18—Poole vs. Poole.
19—Heiman vs. Heiman.
20—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitch.
21—Grenner vs. Grenner.
22—Meyer vs. McBride.
23—Midley vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
24—White vs. McKee.
25—Matter of Hamyers.
26—Bostwick vs. Blodget
27—Egbert vs. Hanson.
28—In re Kimsella.
29—Bertelsen vs. Southold.
30—Matter of American Wheelman Pub. Co.
31—Leach vs. Haight.
32—Barrie vs. Yorston.
33—In re New Paltz & Wallkill Val. R.R.Co.
34—Steinbach vs. Flock.
35—Clauberg vs. Cleft.
36—Ravenswood Glass Mfg. Co. vs. Mack.
37—Kurzman vs. Lowy.
38—Trowbridge vs. City of New York.
39—In re Shade.
40—Linkert vs. Muller.
41—Kelly vs. Mut. Life Assn. of B.
42—Cohen vs. Rubenstein
43—People, &c., vs. Craig

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
John G. Bainbridge, Michael W. Kenny,
Harriet S. Totten, Nancy Squire,
Sarah L. Coit, Henry Farber.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Mark D. Anthony.
2—Frank Smith.
3—John Barnes.
4—William Reynolds.
5—Raphael Risch.
6—Angelo Gabrieli.
7—Pierce Deegan.
8—Angelo Smello.
9—James Mitchell.
10—Beula Brown.
Pleadings.
1—George E. Conger.
2—William Dowling.
3—John Reagan.
4—James Russell.
5—Lizzie Stewart.
6—Henry Brennwald.
7—Sebastino Torrisi.
8—Edward Devine.
9—Jacquin Morano.
10—John Parker.
11—Rosario Murano.
12—John Daly.
13—James J. Connors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Benjamin Lissauer.
2—John Murray, alias John Sullivan.
3—George Spencer, alias Charles Wilson.
4—Lillie Cole.
5—Charles Conroy.
6—Bertha Wilson.
7—Henry Woodson.
8—John Halpin.
9—Charles E. Mather.
10—Frank White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Kahn vs. Coutant—Harwood R. Pool. Matter of Glomb—Arthur Berry. Matter of Todd—Myer S. Isaacs. Matter of Kaphahan—Charles B. Hubbell.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Haugh vs. Haugh—Ezekiel Fixman. Cole vs. Trede—H. V. Morgan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women vs. William H. Stanton—Charles H. Becker.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. William L. Lyon—Tyeman P. Tucker.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner of Grand and Willett Streets Resold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Mandelbaum & Lewine and Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Louis L. Richman and Dr. Abram Brothers the old buildings northwest corner of Grand and Willett Streets, 50 by 100. This property was bought by the present sellers at auction last week for $58,250. The buyers will erect on the plot two six-story tenements.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for John E. Murphy to Lowenfeld & Prager the two four-story tenements 23 and 25 Goerck Street, 50 by 80. Messrs. Rinaldo were also the brokers in the recent sale of the northeast corner of Pitt and Delancey Streets to Jackson & Stern.

It is reported that Thomas Martin has purchased the plot 200 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, and that he will erect thereon six-story flats, with stores.

John P. Kirwan has sold to John Brannigan the two four-story brick tenements 362 and 364 West Fiftieth Street, each 20 by 60 by 98.9.

H. Rawak has sold for Isaac Meyer, the builder, to Frederick Levy the three unfinished five-story flats, each 25 by 90, on the west side of Madison Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Louis M. Jones has sold to M. Gruhn and C. E. Jones for improvement the plot on the east side of Mott Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 151 and irregular.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, has purchased the three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front dwelling 112 Willow Street, Brooklyn, formerly the home of Spencer Trask. This property has changed hands several times recently, the last time being its sale under foreclosure about ten days ago to the Morris Building Company for $20,250.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Lyman Tiffany, as executor and trustee, for $2,200 the two-story frame dwelling 30 Rogers Place, 20 by 78 by 20 by 75.11.

John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure to A. J. Adams, for $7,400, the lot, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23.1 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'

A POLICEMAN SAVES LIVES.

Brooklyn Tenants Aroused and Guided from a Burning Building.

Policeman Martin H. White of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday morning rescued eleven people from a burning building. He was on his beat at Gold Street at 4:45 o'clock, when he saw a fire in the jewelry shop of John Schmidt, at 159 Myrtle Avenue. The store occupies half of the ground floor, and the other half is used as a cigar store by Morris Fishkin. The two men live on the second floor with their families. Schmidt has a wife and four children and Fishkin has a wife, two children, and an aged mother.

When Policeman White saw the danger of the tenants, he rushed to an entrance next door, and found that by getting through a hall window he could get on an extension that was almost flush with the rear windows on the second floor of the burning building. After saving the Schmidt family, who were the first to be aroused, the officer started to do the same with the Fishkin family. By this time the flames had gained good headway. Fishkin's mother, who is feeble and infirm, became excited and would not leave the rooms. After quieting her, she was induced to go through the window to the extension, and was followed by the rest of the family. The loss is estimated at $4,500, equally divided between the two families and the owner of the building. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the Fire Marshal is investigating.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except. Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.; Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., AND 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY; Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 8:50, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 1:50 (Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, 10:40 (Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 8:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only, 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 8:04 to 8:04, 8:34, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

One Dollar Daily Excursions
FROM
NEW YORK
TO
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Intermediate Points
Point Pleasant,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey,
ALL RAIL ROUTE,
By Special Train
From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
From South Ferry, (foot Whitehall Street,) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.

VIA
SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
Affording a delightful sail through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands, Thence by Special Train.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St. 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $1.
Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.
Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 3.00, 4.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 11.45, 11.00 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
8.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 5.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 8.00 and 7.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Welcome to Warships.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th,
The popular Norwich Line steamer
CITY OF LAWRENCE
will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., (Providence Line Pier,) not earlier than 10 A. M., for the anchorage of the Squadron, and will accompany the fleet of warships up the North River and return.
The CITY OF LAWRENCE was recently reconstructed and IS AN ADMIRABLE OBSERVATION BOAT, her entire upper deck being an open promenade.
TICKETS $1.00.
Now on sale at the Fall River Line Ticket Office, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St. Sale positively limited. On Saturday new tickets will be sold at gangway of steamer at end of Pier 18, unless limit is previously reached.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 4:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

BOARD WANTED.

FOREIGN GENTLEMAN WANTS TO IMprove his English by boarding with refined and well-educated American family; first-class references; location between 33d and 80th Sts; Madison Av., south of 42d St., preferred. Address Foreigner, 42 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class city reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can furnish best city references. 17 East 44th St., from 10 until 2.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant as experienced cook; middle-aged; first-class references; city or country. 152 West 64th St.

Miscellaneous.

A SOUTHERN LADY OF CULTURE AND REfinement desires position where she will be accepted as one of the family; a good seamstress, manicure, shampooing, graduate elocutionist; pleasant surroundings considered more than compensation; age, 35. B., Box 327 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Mechanical draughtsman, with some knowledge of electricity; a college graduate preferred; give wages expected, also experience in draughting. B., Box 200 Times.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. B., Box 103 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 25 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Berkley or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, J., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, in which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Strook & Hemsg, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 856 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Freese, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CANNON & CANNON, Att'ys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address No. 11 William Street, New York City. jy18-law6wF

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. Hamilton, Edgar C. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward S. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, Marie V. D. R. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet L. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, the 30th day of July, 1898. EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 98 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ulo, Buehsaenger, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis E. Laidlaw, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. ROB GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Rafo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898. ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

WANAMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANAMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 180 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

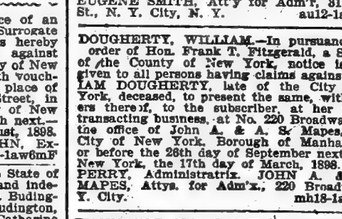
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.88, with interest thereon from June 20th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to-sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is (500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1867.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

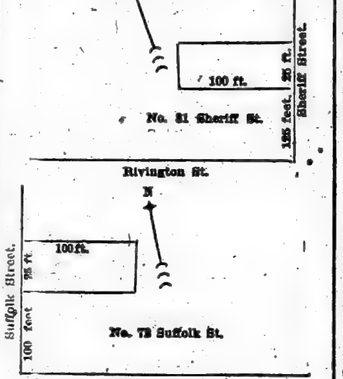
SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HERMAN HEGEMAN, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry on the Bowery Kook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Lapham City Surveyor, by the number 284, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot No. 285 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 282 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 283 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street; and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on a map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



Broome Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $5,864.42, with interest on $4,624.90 thereof from June 26th, 1897, and on $5,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from May 23d, 1895, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 16th, 1897, and a lien for $1,633.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1898; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

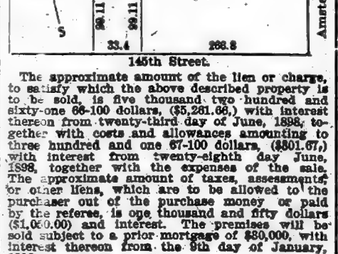
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place. Dated New York July 28th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 20th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all of the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,223, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,328, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 7 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au20

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscribers, duly appointed assignees of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchan & Brown, Room No. 470 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. R. O'HARA, JR., Assignee.
au5-law6w

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Kenn

THE POLICE STILL AT SEA

Yet They Profess to Have Strong Evidence that Kennedy Killed Miss Reynolds.

A STRONGER CHAIN NEEDED

Lawyer Friend Asserts the Evidence Is of the Flimsiest Character and that Kennedy Will Not Be Tried—The Victim's Burial.

After three days of unremitting effort to obtain absolutely convincing evidence against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist who is charged with having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds during last Monday night in a room at the Grand Hotel, the police admitted yesterday that the case yet contains many elements of mystery. They profess to be satisfied that they have so tangled up the man that escape for him is impossible, but Chief of Detectives McClusky admitted yesterday that many links in the chain of evidence, which are usually considered easy to obtain, are thus far inaccessible.

He maintained, however, that there had been secured sufficient prima facie evidence to hold Kennedy in the Police Court today. But even if the man is held his case will not be presented to the Grand Jury before September. Acting District Attorney McIntyre, speaking of the case yesterday, said he would not say that Kennedy was guilty, but that the evidence against him was very strong. Mr. McIntyre had stated unreservedly on the previous day that Kennedy was undoubtedly guilty.

It was supposed that Kennedy's case would be taken before the Grand Jury yesterday, but at the last hour Acting District Attorney McIntyre decided to postpone that part of the proceedings until the September term. The present Grand Jury will adjourn to-day. The efforts of the District Attorney's office will be directed toward the securing of the remanding of the prisoner at the examination to-day. The people's representatives will be opposed by Lawyers Friend and House, the accused man's counsel, who claim that the evidence connecting Kennedy with the active crime is of the flimsiest character and utterly worthless. Both sides claim they are quite ready for the examination.

A New Light on the Weapon.

A strange revelation was made by the police yesterday. Capt. McClusky stated that the leaden bludgeon which had evidently been used to kill "Dolly" Reynolds is not a section of lead-covered electrical cable, but a section of common lead pipe, through which had been inserted a piece of iron rod about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The weapon had evidently been manufactured for the purpose for which it was used, the iron being inserted to stiffen the lead. The tape wound about the end of the weapon was soiled as if it had been in place for some time, and the surface of the lead was worn and polished as if the weapon had been habitually carried. The entire instrument has every appearance of being a thug's weapon, and would indicate that if it had been used by Kennedy he had carried it for a long time, which would weaken the theory of the police that he had suddenly concluded to kill the girl to regain possession of the $13,000 check which he had forged and given to her on Monday.

Capt. McClusky yesterday made another statement, which is regarded by many persons as a sign of weakening in the case of the police. When asked if any trace had been discovered of the straw hat which every employe of the Grand Hotel said was worn by the man who accompanied Miss Reynolds to the hotel on Monday night, Capt. McClusky said:

"No, and it is immaterial whether or not the straw hat is found. It is not certain that the man wore a straw hat. Some witnesses say he did and others say he did not."

The evidence of every hotel employe who saw the man, as read by Capt. Price at the Thirtieth Street Station soon after the murder was discovered, was that the man seen with Miss Reynolds wore a straw hat.

Capt. McClusky further said that the motive for the murder was as yet the great stumbling block. He thought the thirteen-thousand-dollar check, indorsed by Kennedy, found on the dead woman's person, played a conspicuous part among the reasons prompting the murder, but the reasons were undoubtedly other considerations. It has been learned that Kennedy was in sore financial straits, though he still had a small balance at the Garfield National Bank. He had tried to raise money in every way. It is said that he tried to raise money on his house in New Dorp, and endeavored in vain to borrow from Mendham, the stock broker, who paid the rent of the Reynolds woman's flat, but the robbery motive has been definitely dismissed.

Other Police Theories.

A police theory is that, in order to raise money to carry on his speculations at the race track, Kennedy may have been guilty of a series of forgeries, with the aid of Miss Reynolds, other than that of the $13,000 check; that she carried the evidences of those forgeries, possibly in her satchel, and that after killing her he did, after all, obtain the documents he desired, after cutting open the satchel. After securing these he may have taken the woman's jewels as the result of an afterthought. This is only a theory. But that Kennedy was at the hotel with the Reynolds woman on Monday night the police have no doubt.

Besides the witnesses who saw Kennedy there, they have secured another piece of evidence considered final and conclusive. It is a torn scrap of paper found in the room where the murdered woman lay. Pasted together it formed a leaf from a prescription pad containing the printed words, "milk of magnesia." On the back of the leaf was the name, in Kennedy's handwriting, "E. Maxwell and wife." It was the name agreed upon between the two for the hotel registry that day. The detectives found the pad from which the leaf had been torn in Kennedy's office.

There is also the significant streaks on Kennedy's drawers which he had on when arrested. The stains extending downward from the waistband correspond in length with the bludgeon with which the murder was committed.

The prisoner admits that the garment was newly bought on the afternoon of the crime, and he cannot explain the mark in anyway, except as having been left by his key chain. But it is not a mark such as a key chain would make, and he wore no key chain when arrested. The clothing is now in the hands of chemical experts, who have not yet determined whether the marks were made by lead.

Frederick House and Emanuel M. Friend, Kennedy's lawyers, say that the stains were not called to Kennedy's attention when the drawers were taken from him, and will contend that they were put there afterward.

The accused man's counsel visited him yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters and held a two hours' conference. While they were consulting, the prisoner's father and the Rev. Dr. Paxton, pastor of the New Dorp church that Kennedy used to attend, called to see him. By advice of his counsel, both were refused access to him, as it was feared that they would unnerve him.

Mr. Friend's Statement.

After leaving his client, Lawyer Friend said:

"The man is innocent beyond a doubt. He tells a perfectly straight and lucid story of his movements on Monday afternoon and evening. That he has made contradictory statements to the detectives can be explained, as any man with a family and unfortunate enough to get into an entanglement with such a woman will understand. Besides it is a well-known fact that an innocent man is more likely to contradict himself than a guilty one. He absolutely denies that he was at the Grand Hotel with the woman or that he saw her that day. He also denies indorsing the thirteen-thousand-dollar check. The crime was committed for robbery solely, and by some other person than Kennedy—that we will prove.

"All of this circumstantial evidence is of the flimsiest kind. Kennedy will never be placed on trial, I think. We will insist on an examination to-morrow."

It was said yesterday at Polite Headquarters that Kennedy had slept well the night before and passed his time smoking the strongest cigars obtainable. Capt. McClusky said he had not interviewed him since noon on Wednesday, when Kennedy seemed much broken and had cried. It was rumored, however, that Kennedy had been interrogated again and had made damaging admissions, but this could not be verified.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre, who went to Philadelphia on Wednesday night in connection with the murder, returned yesterday morning. He went there in the hope of seeing a person who was said to have occupied a room at the Grand Hotel under that in which the murder was committed. This person was reported to have heard shortly after midnight a noise in the room above like that of a falling body. Mr. McIntyre, however, was unable to locate the man. Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, Mr. McIntyre said, stated that the autopsy showed that the woman had been killed between 12 and 1 o'clock.

The Grand Hotel employes who identified Kennedy as the man seen there with Miss Reynolds on Monday night appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and their depositions were taken.

The body of Emeline Reynolds, the murdered girl, was buried yesterday afternoon in Evergreens Cemetery. Only the members of the family and two or three young women, old friends of the dead girl in Mount Vernon, were present. The Rev. Dr. Bishop of St. John's Church read the services, which were at intervals broken by the sobs of the grief-stricken mother, who frequently kissed the face of her daughter. The only floral offering was a cross of white flowers, bearing the single word, "Sister." This was from her soldier brother, who stood by, white-faced and shaken with grief. The usual crowd of morbid spectators gathered outside and waited until the little funeral party passed out and started for the cemetery.

THE SHOOTING OF DR. SKINNER.

Queens Supervisors Offer $500 Reward for His Assailant's Arrest.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors, in session at Long Island City yesterday, offered a five-hundred-dollar reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Coroner Erasmus D. Skinner at his home in Mineola, on the night of July 27 last. The resolution proposing the reward was introduced by Supervisor Frederick Dunton of Jamaica, and was unanimously passed.

Dr. Skinner had retired when he was summoned by two men on the evening he was shot. They told him his services were required at Farmer Tuttle's house, in East Williston, and that it was a matter of life and death. While the Coroner was dressing he was shot from behind. About fifty copper slugs entered the lower part of his back. For a time it was thought that he had been fatally injured, but he is now on the road to recovery.

FARMERS DECRY FOX HUNTING.

The Meadow Brook Club, They Say, Is Responsible for a Nuisance.

The farmers in the central part of Queens County are complaining on account of the unusual number of foxes in their vicinity. They say that the animals are breeding fast and that unless something is done without delay to exterminate them much damage will be sustained. The farmers declare that until the Meadow Brook Hunt Club began having chases after live foxes the county had comparatively few of them, and that in many instances foxes escape from the huntsmen and steal their chickens as well as ruin crops.

There is a report that the farmers intend to organize a big fox hunt themselves with the idea of running down every one in the county. It is also said that they are contemplating calling the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the nuisance with the idea of having an ordinance passed making it unlawful to hunt foxes in the county.

MANY MERCHANTS IN THE CITY.

Association Already Has Exceeded Its Guarantee to the Railroads.

The Merchants' Association has already exceeded the guarantee which it made to the railroads when the reduced rates were granted for merchants' excursions to this city. One of the conditions upon which the railroads granted these rates was that the Merchants' Association should guarantee a certain number of merchants as the minimum number who would arrive from the territory in which the reduced rates were applicable. The Merchants' Association made this guarantee in cash, putting up its check for the amount required when the excursions first began.

The first dates were from Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, the tickets having a return limit of thirty days from date of sale. The guarantee will probably be exceeded very largely, as merchants are coming in every day and registering their names, having waited until they had completed their purchasing before complying with the conditions in the way of registering.

CHILD ACTRESS IN COURT.

Gerry Society Charges Her Relatives with Neglecting Her Education.

Blanche Nesbitt, nine years old, who sings and dances on the stage, was taken Wednesday from her home, 483 West Forty-third Street, by Thomas Moore, an agent of the Gerry Society, and brought yesterday morning before Magistrate Simms, in the West Side Police Court. It was alleged that the child's uncle and aunt, William Todd and Adele Carlton Todd, were not exercising proper care in her education; they had taken her from her home in Toronto, Canada, two years ago, to educate her for the stage, and since then she had been appearing in different theatres throughout the country.

Agent Moore asked that the child be given in care of the society until he could communicate with her father. To this the Magistrate consented.

While waiting to be taken to the society's rooms the child, who is remarkably pretty and bright, romped around the court room and turned cartwheels and somersaults to show her proficiency in lines other than singing and dancing.

"Say," she said to one of the policemen, just as she was being led away, "when I was over in Hoboken the policemen were arresting the girls for kissing the grass because they thought it was Dewey."

SALE OF A FERRY RATIFIED.

Controlling Interest in the Brooklyn and New York Company Sold.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company met yesterday at the office of President J. J. O'Donohue, 101 Front Street, this city, and formally ratified the action of the Directors of the company, who recently sold to a syndicate led by H. B. Hollins & Co. a controlling interest in the company. There were represented at the meeting 19,516 shares out of a total of 20,000, and the action of the stockholders was said to have been unanimous. The 484 shares not represented at the meeting were held by parties out of town.

The price paid by the new interests was 300 per share. The stock was selling in the market at 160 two months ago. The old corporation will be succeeded by a new one, to be known as the Brooklyn Ferry Company. Articles of incorporation were recently filed at Albany. The new company will authorize the issue of $7,500,000 5 per cent. gold bonds, and will keep enough of these bonds in the Treasury to retire the bonds of the old company when they mature. Of the stock of the new company, it is said that only $4,000,000 will be issued.

It is believed that a new set of Directors will be chosen, but there is little doubt that President O'Donohue can succeed himself should he desire.

Credit Men's Association.

The Nominating Committee appointed by the President of the New York Credit Men's Association reported yesterday the following nominations to be acted on on the third Thursday of September: For President—O. G. Fessenden of Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.; for Vice President—T. H. Bartindale of Morse & Rogers; for Treasurer—William Naumburg of Naumburg, Kraus & Co.; Executive Committee for two years—R. P. Messiter of Minot, Hooper & Co., M. E. Bannin of Converse, Stanton & Co., F. E. Lally of Crane Company, Thomas J. Lewis of Merchants' National Bank, and G. Waldo Smith of Smith & Sills; Executive Committee for one year—Samuel Ullman of Joseph Ullman's.

Adopts a Chinese Girl.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday signed an order permitting Helen F. Clark, the Director of the Evangel Band of Mission Work of the Mission Tract Society to adopt Ah Fan Chin, a Chinese girl, eight years old. Miss Clark, in her application to the Court, stated that the child's mother is in bad health and completely destitute, and says that unless the child is taken away from her present surroundings she will be subjected to influences of an immoral character, which can hardly fail to tend to her demoralization. The mother of the little girl, the petitioner says, has consented to the adoption of the child by her.

"TINWARE TRUST" ASSIGNS

Big Outlays and Competition Principal Reasons for the Central Stamping Co.'s Failure.

THREE FIRMS WITHDREW

The Creditors Will Meet Tuesday—The Liabilities Are About $300,000 and the Nominal Assets $500,000.

The Central Stamping Company, manufacturer of tinware and sheet metal articles, whose office is at 25 Cliff Street and factories at the corner of Hewes and South Second Streets, Brooklyn, and 573 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to Alfred R. Turner, Jr., of Paterson, N. J. The deed was signed by John H. Sprague, President, and George W. Ketcham, Secretary. Enoch W. Ketcham was Treasurer and Walter M. Aikman Vice President. The Directors are John H. Sprague, David B. Hunt, George W. Ketcham, Walter M. Aikman, William Barbour, E. W. Ketcham, and John Lewis.

The company was organized in December, 1884, with a capital stock of $500,000. It absorbed five of the largest concerns in the tinware trade in the country, and was known as the "Tinware Trust." The concerns absorbed were Lalance & Grosjean and Frederick Haberman & Co. of this city, E. Ketcham & Co. of Brooklyn, James Aikman & Co. of Newark, N. J., and the St. Louis Stamping Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Bradstreet's reports state that when the consolidation took place the factories and equipment of the five firms were leased to the company for ten years at a rental of $15,000 a year each. During the ten years the company did a very large and prosperous business, and claimed to have made a large surplus. At the expiration of the ten years there was a disruption of the relations between those in the company, and Lalance & Grosjean and the St. Louis Stamping Company withdrew, and were followed by Frederick Haberman & Co. The stock of the retiring members was purchased by the other stockholders. The old company was involved in considerable litigation. Its charter was attacked by some of the dissatisfied stockholders, and the company was finally reorganized and reincorporated on June 1, 1896, with a capital stock of $400,000.

In August, 1895, the company met with a serious setback by the destruction by fire of the Newark factory, as the company was obliged to have part of its goods manufactured by outside parties. The factory was rebuilt, and made one of the best of its kind in the country. This required the outlay of a large amount of money, and the company took advantage of the good nature of a few creditors. By the withdrawal of three of the concerns the company no longer had a monopoly of the business. It had to meet the strongest kind of competition and lower prices, and could not dictate prices.

Albert H. Gleason of Hastings & Gleason, attorneys for the assignee, said that the assignment was unexpected, and had been decided upon suddenly. The large investments in the business and plants of the company had deprived the company of ready money, and it could not meet obligations which were about maturing. Competition had been very sharp in the past few years. There were also interests of different estates in the company, and, after careful consideration, the Directors had concluded that it was for the best interests of the stockholders and creditors that the company should go into liquidation. Mr. Gleason further said that it is practically a liquidation, although it takes the form of an assignment to prevent any one creditor getting advantage over another. The company's paper is maturing all the time, and some notes are coming due now.

A meeting of the creditors will be held on Tuesday next, and the assignee will act on whatever the creditors deem best as to the future conduct of the business. The liabilities are between $270,000 and $300,000—one-third for merchandise, one-third for bank discounts, and one-third for loans to the company. The nominal assets are over $500,000—in machinery, plant, materials, merchandise, and accounts. The company owns no real estate.

THE NEW CITY BONDS.

Controller Refuses to Take Further Payment from Successful Bidders.

The syndicate which bid for the city bonds for $12,688,992 through the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and whose bid was accepted, offered Controller Coler yesterday a sum sufficient to make a full payment on the bonds. They had already deposited with him $5,000,000. The Controller refused the money.

Speaking yesterday of the statement made by Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that the firm of W. N. Coler had organized the syndicate to which the bonds had been awarded, the Controller said:

"If those firms think I have done anything wrong, the manly thing for them to do is to make a charge against me that I can answer in court. I wish they would do so and quit their vague insinuations. All I have done in connection with this bond issue I did with my eyes open, and with some familiarity with bond business. I have nothing to regret. It is true that I suggested the formation of a syndicate to bid for the bonds, but in doing so I acted in the best interests of the city. I wanted the bonds to sell for a good price."

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Secretary Lane Reports that More Money Will Be Needed Soon.

Secretary Smith E. Lane of the East River Bridge Commission submitted to the Commissioners yesterday a financial statement showing that there would be serious need of another appropriation for the work in a very short time. The report shows that by Nov. 1 next the $2,000,000 raised from the sale of bonds will be exhausted. The total liabilities, partly estimated, are $2,641,204.79, and the balance required by the commission to meet its obligations Nov. 1 next will be $641,204.79.

The Commissioners feel that the contracts for the steel towers and end spans, which are estimated to cost about $1,000,000, ought to be let at once, but the commission can let no contracts when there is no appropriation to meet them.

Dead Animals in Brooklyn Streets.

A complaint was sent yesterday to the Board of Health, asking for relief in the thickly populated tenement district of the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, by the immediate removal of a number of dead animals, which have been lying about the streets. It is said that three dead horses have been lying on Stagg Street, Ogden Street, and Johnson Avenue for almost a week, while dead dogs and cats are to be seen along the lines of the trolleys all over the ward. The entire absence of playgrounds forces the children into the streets, their health being in danger.

Prefers His Money to the Man.

Franz Muller, who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday on complaint of Mrs. Mary L. Meyer, who alleged that he had borrowed $500 from her on a promise of marriage, did not keep his second promise to Justice Maes that, if released, he would marry Mrs. Meyer the following day. Mrs. Meyer has also changed her mind. She retained Alexander Simpson yesterday to bring suit against Muller for breach of promise. She will ask for $25,000. Mrs. Meyer has learned that Muller, instead of being a poor man as he pretended, owns several houses on the Heights, and is worth not less than $15,000.

Tenants Flee from Fire.

A fire started in the cellar of the five-story double brick tenement at 601 and 603 Tenth Avenue shortly afternoon yesterday and created so dense a smoke that the inmates could not get down stairs and into the street, but had to flee to the roof. There was intense excitement for a time, but the firemen got the fire out and the people safely to the street with ladders. The damage was about $1,000 to property. It is said that boys play in the cellar sometimes and that they may have started the fire.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

JALLET'S DEATH PREDICTED.

French Artist's Friend Told Him He Had a Week to Live, and So It Proved.

Emile Dallet, a Frenchman and an artist, died yesterday, just as a friend told him he would die, as they sat together in a restaurant the week before. He had been in perfect health and apparently sound in body and in mind.

As he sat in a little wineshop at 20 West Eighteenth Street with Alphonse Fauge, his friend, Fauge solemnly said, thumping the hard table with his fist:

"Dallet, one week from to-day you will be a dead man. Heart disease will carry you off."

Fauge believed what he said. It was a premonition, he explained, something that came up in his throat and made his heart throb made him feel that it was true. Dallet passed the matter lightly, but his friend's earnestness impressed him. He declared, however, his heart was both sound and light, and felt that many years were in store for him.

"So," said he, "here's to long life," and he drank copiously to his own length of days.

Fauge had known Dallet in Paris. They had come to New York together, Dallet hoping to find appreciation here for his art, and where he would not have such competition as in France. He opened a studio on Twenty-sixth Street, and all went well for several years. Then, some say, his wife grew despondent and pined for the sunny clime of France. Emile wanted her to stay with him until he should save a competence. Her mind at length seemed to give way with constant brooding and her husband sent her home.

Since she left Dallet had clung more closely to his early friend. He lost heart and ceased to prosper, finally giving up his studio. He and his friend were often together in the wine shop on Eighteenth Street, where the artist had a room, but the last time was on Wednesday night. Once more Fauge reminded his friend of his prophecy. Once more Dallet laughed him to scorn.

Yesterday as Dallet was going down Fifth Avenue he was seen to stagger and sink down on the steps at 95. In a moment he was dead. Policeman Ware sent for an ambulance, but the surgeon found life extinct. Dallet was fifty-eight years of age.

A small sum of money was found in the dead man's room and Fauge undertook to notify his relatives in France. The proprietor of the place, M. Bois, will defray the expenses of the funeral. The burial will be on Sunday in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

DOG KILLER'S OCCUPATION GONE.

West Hoboken Wouldn't Pay the Freight on Their Carcasses.

The West Hoboken Town Council has been obliged to annul its contract with Frank Jaecke to kill unlicensed dogs. It was not that Jaecke killed too many dogs, though he received 50 cents each for killing them, but Henry Vatcky, who had a contract for removing dead animals, refused longer to carry Jaecke's victims beyond the town limits. He said he was paid $200 a year, and if the town insisted on hiring a man to promote the dead-animal business he would demand 50 cents for removing each carcass.

The Town Council was willing to pay 50 cents each to get rid of surplus dogs, but it would not pay $1. Jaecke was informed that he need kill no more dogs this Summer.

OFFICER ORMSBY'S BRAVE ACT.

Made a Flying Leap from His Wheel and Caught a Runaway Horse.

There was considerable excitement in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, when a horse attached to an express wagon discovered that a portion of its harness had broken and took a notion to dash down the Avenue. The driver, Thomas O'Brien, struggled hard to get control of his horse, but seemed utterly powerless. The animal dodged in and out between bicycles, stages, and vehicles of all sorts as if it had been particularly trained to that sort of thing. Several pedestrians who were crossing the avenue had narrow escapes.

The horse began its flight at Thirty-seventh Street. At Thirty-fifth Street Bicycle Policeman John D. Ormsby jumped on his wheel and started in pursuit. He got abreast of the horse at Twenty-eighth Street and seized the bridle. Making a flying leap from his machine, he caught the horse by mane and nostils, and at Twenty-seventh Street brought it to a stop.

Singularly enough, no person was injured and no vehicles damaged. Several shopkeepers surrounded the policeman when he had stopped the horse and congratulated him upon his bravery. He insisted that he had done nothing unusual and quietly remounting his wheel he rode back to his post.

WILLIAM FULLERTON ARRESTED.

Lawyer Accused of Keeping Money Given Him for Investment.

Justice John S. Lambert of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning issued an order for the arrest of William Fullerton of Newberg, N. Y., who for many years was a well-known lawyer in this city. The order was secured by James M. Kerr of the law firm of Campbell & Hance of 220 Broadway, on the request of Mrs. Agatha Allen of Plainfield, N. J. The charge is that of keeping money which was given for investments and for refusing to account for it. Bail was fixed at $5,000. The plaintiff's lawyers wanted to make it $13,000.

On Oct. 18, 1875, James G. Reid, Mrs. Allen's first husband, gave Mr. Fullerton $5,000 to invest. Mrs. Allen claims that the money was never invested, and she also gave him, she says, several other sums, which amounted in all to over $13,000. Of this sum she has had returned $6,384.32 of the principal and $1,285 interest, and she asserts that $6,615.68 is still due her. This amount dates from December, 1881, and includes the interest.

The case was brought before Justice Maddox on Sept. 17, 1897, but he refused to allow the motion. At the time that Mr. Fullerton is said to have received the money he was a member of the firm of Fullerton, Knox & Cromwell at 120 Broadway. He said that the money had been invested in the Sherman and No Name Mining Company of Nederland, Col., which controlled a mine in Caribou, Col. When Mrs. Allen's first husband died he was a member of the Stock Exchange, and the selling of his seat, she says, was intrusted to Mr. Fullerton, and the money was never turned over to her.

An Actor Tired of Life.

Charles Sherman, forty-five years old, an actor without a home, was seen walking along Thirteenth Avenue, at Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon by Policeman Foye of the West Twentieth Street Station. The man's throat was cut and bleeding. The policeman asked him what the matter was, and the man answered: "There is no work in this world for me, and I'm tired of living." Foye got an ambulance from the New York Hospital, and Sherman was taken there. He had cut his throat with an ordinary penknife, and the gash was neither deep nor serious. He has played small parts in museums and like show places.

A Correction.

In a recent article in this paper on Major Gen. John R. Brooke it was stated that when the war with Spain opened he obtained command of the First Army Corps, receiving "rank as Major General of Volunteers." This is an error, as Gen. Brooke was a Major General in the regular army previous to the outbreak of the war with Spain.

Another Mr. Huntington.

In the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 17, it was stated that "execution has been issued for $8,762 against Charles P. Huntington in favor of Isaac S. Coe." The Mr. Huntington mentioned is not the Charles P. Huntington of the firm of Huntington & Dorn, sugar merchants.

Many Burglaries in Williamsburg.

Within three weeks over fifty robberies have been reported, directly or indirectly, to the police of the Ralp Avenue Station, Williamsburg, involving a loss of probably $7,000 in jewelry, money and clothing. The police believe that the robberies are the work of an organized band of burglars and that they may have started the fire.



In Summer, when some men change from working clothes to "best" clothes, they're mighty uncomfortable — not because they're in their best so much as that their best is the worst imaginable for a Summer day.

We can show you how to be comfortable, yet be dressed up.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CLAIMS THE PETTIT REWARD.

Lawyer Robinson's Caller Says the Real Estate Man Is Living Near Chicago.

George Robinson is in a fair way to find John Pettit, the real estate operator who disappeared several months ago, and for information as to whose whereabouts the lawyer recently offered $1,000 reward. At noon to-day Mr. Robinson will probably be called upon to exchange the $1,000 for the information he wants.

Shortly after noon yesterday a tall, well-dressed man, evidently a merchant, came into Mr. Robinson's office and began to question the lawyer about the reward. He got as little attention as others of the horde of reward seekers until, in a quiet way, he said he knew where Pettit was. He said:

"About ten weeks ago," (which is the time Pettit finally disappeared,) "Pettit arrived in a quiet city forty miles from Chicago and presented himself at the house of my brother-in-law. He was in poor health, and said he had left New York to escape business worry and trouble, and would probably remain until well into the Fall. He established himself in my brother-in-law's house, making no pretense of keeping his whereabouts a secret, and I know that he has been in constant communication with the officers of the Pettit Realty Company, in this building. Pettit met my brother-in-law several years ago when both were traveling in Europe, and they became fast friends. They have met frequently since and have corresponded."

The caller said he had no interest in the matter until he saw Mr. Robinson's offer of the reward, and frankly admitted that that was what he was after. Mr. Robinson rather feebly remarked that the reward would be forthcoming, but that Pettit would have to be produced at once. The caller said he had the information wanted and would produce it. He went on to explain that his nephew, the son of the man with whom Pettit was staying, had told him of the facts, and that without his consent he could do nothing. This nephew is now in Sag Harbor, and the caller said he would wire him at once to meet him in Mr. Robinson's office at noon to-day. He refused to give his name or any further information. He said that his nephew would take a representative of Mr. Robinson to Pettit's quarters.

Mr. Robinson is impressed with the fact that his caller knows positively where Pettit is, but declined to say anything about how or when or where the reward would be paid.

Only Samuel Trimble remains of the former Pettit Realty Company now controlled by Henry B. Sire, Waite and Quarrier having been deposed. Mr. Trimble refused to say whether Pettit had been in communication with the office. Mr. Robinson and Calhoun have always maintained that Mr. Sire would hardly have purchased Pettit's large interests without Pettit having been consulted.

Deputy Sheriff Radley received another attachment yesterday against Pettit. It is for $1,206, in favor of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, for nonpayment of a note made by Pettit on April 14, which fell due on Aug. 14. A lis pendens was filed against Mr. Pettit's interest in the property at 133 William Street.

WIFE MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

Charles O. Kaiser Severs Arteries and Hangs Himself.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 18.—Charles O. Kaiser, who was to have been hanged two weeks from next Tuesday for the murder of his wife, Emma Kaiser, committed suicide this afternoon in the county jail by cutting several arteries in his arm, after which he hanged himself with an improvised rope, made by twisting one of his bed sheets.

While the condemned man was preparing to cheat the gallows, the prison officials were in conference concerning the purchase of a scaffolding by which to carry out the law. As a consequence, Kaiser was not being watched. When found he had been dead but a short time.

Kaiser had obtained a spring from a small alarm clock in his cell, and with this severed several arteries in his arm. To make sure of his act, he had twisted the bed sheet about the bars of the cell door, and, making a noose, placed it about his neck. He both strangled and bled to death.

The murder of Mrs. Emma Kaiser was committed in Montgomery County, Penn., in a public road in Upper Merion Township, near Bridgeport, on the night of Oct. 28, 1896. The first information of the tragedy was received when Kaiser drove into Bridgeport with the body of his wife beside him. He said that while driving, he and his wife had been attacked by highway robbers and that she had been shot and killed when in the act of drawing her watch chain over her head to hand it to the robber. Kaiser himself showed a bullet wound in his shoulder which he said had been intended for his head. When his wife's body was carried into the house he fainted twice.

It was learned that Kaiser and his wife carried a joint insurance of $10,000 on their lives, the policies being so written that the death of either would make the other the beneficiary, and that several weeks previously Kaiser and his wife each had executed a will, each making the other executor and sole legatee. Kaiser's arrest followed. On March 19, 1897, he was found guilty of the murder. It was established that he and Clemmer and Lizzie De Kalb had entered into a conspiracy to murder Mrs. Kaiser for the sake of obtaining the insurance money. Mrs. Kaiser was thirty-two years old. Kaiser was twenty-five years of age.

Dinner at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 18.—A dinner party was given to-night by Yale Dolan of Philadelphia. He had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Lydia Hun, Frederick O. Beach, and William Laimbeer, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lawrence Dolan, Miss Eleanora Willing, Miss Rita Carson, Jesse Nalle, and Miss Horwitz, all of Philadelphia; Miss Mildred Morris of Baltimore, and Herbert Leeds of Boston. The dinner began at 8:30 and lasted until after 10. When it was over the guests danced in the parlors of the clubhouse and on the verandas.

Sought Death Before Moving Train.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Aug. 18.—An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, chose a horrible manner in which to end his life here to-day. He deliberately stepped in front of a fast-moving southbound passenger train on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was crushed. The man waited until it was too late for the engineer to stop the train before getting on the track. The remains were removed to the Morgue. An examination of the clothing showed that the man had carefully removed everything which would disclose his identity.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE SMALL HOUSE—WITH DEAL FLOORS.

Here is a suggestion—and a capital one it is—from a book on decoration:

"In small town houses with deal floors, where nailed down carpets are used in all the rooms, a large and restful effect is produced by covering the main rooms of each story with the same carpet."

Try it, you who have suffered from cramped and narrow apartments, and see what an air of roominess results.

Small, conventional patterns, or, if the carpets be used as a grounding for rugs, absolutely plain colorings to harmonize with the different color-schemes of the rooms—dull reds, blues, greens, browns—are here in every weave.

Summer Furniture still further reduced as new designs are crowding in.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

CORNICE CRUSHED OUT LIVES.

Four Men Killed and Five Badly Hurt in a Philadelphia Building Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Four men were killed and five others badly injured this afternoon by the collapse of a cornice on the new building in course of erection at 475 and 477 North Fifth Street.

The Dead.

ALBERT GREEN, bricklayer, aged thirty; leaves a widow and three children.
THOMAS LYON, bricklayer, aged thirty.
CHRISTIAN SCHOELTER, proprietor of cigar store near by, aged fifty-nine; leaves widow and two children.
HARRY EVANS, bricklayer, aged twenty-five, of Camden, N. J.

The Injured.

WALTER B. GORMAN.
WILLIAM MURPHY.
FRANK J. McATEE.
JOSEPH GORMAN.
THOMAS MUNDY.

Green and Lyons were at work on a scaffold directly beneath the cornice, and the others were on the sidewalk. The cornice, which weighed nearly ten tons, in falling carried the scaffold and men to the street. Green and Lyons were instantly killed, and some time passed before they and the others could be taken from under the debris. Schoelter and Evans died in the hospital.

The building was nearly completed, and the accident is supposed to have been caused by the shortening of the purchase rods in the cornice supports.

LEGAL NOTES.

CARRIAGE STONE ON SIDEWALK NOT A NUISANCE.—Francis V. Robert, while hurrying across a street in this city to hail a cab, stumbled over a carriage stone as he stepped from the roadway to the curb and hurt himself. The stone was in front of the residence of Sarah H. Powell, and Robert brought suit to recover damages. The evidence showed that the stone had been put there by her nine years before, and was in use during all that time. No license for it had ever been obtained from the city. It was of the usual size and shape and in the usual position, being 30 inches long, 18 inches high, and 16 inches wide, and lying lengthwise upon the sidewalk along by the curb. There was about eight feet in width of free sidewalk between the stone and the inside of the sidewalk. On a motion to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff at the Queens County Trial Term, Justice Gaynor, before whom the case was tried, said: "The jury has found that this carriage stone was a dangerous obstruction in the street, and therefore a common nuisance. It does not seem to me that the law yields to such a finding of fact, but that, on the contrary, the question is one of law and not of fact. It is common knowledge that it has always been customary, both in country and city, for abutting property owners to set and use hitching posts, horse blocks, carriage stones, water troughs, and the like upon the side of the road or street, and they are to be seen at every hand. That which is part and parcel of the established order and custom of the community cannot be a common nuisance. * * * If inconvenient, annoying, or dangerous, it would be a nuisance. Inasmuch as the plaintiff stumbled over it, it might be said to have been inconvenient, annoying, and dangerous, as proved by his case. But an instance is not a test. The rule is whether people in general, of ordinary judgment, care, and prudence, as the world goes, would deem it such, and I think the law itself, conforming to immemorial custom, answers this in the negative. The verdict for the plaintiff is set aside and the complaint is dismissed."

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A MUNICIPALITY NOT LIABLE FOR NEGLIGENT ACTS OF DRIVER OF CITY SPRINKLING CART.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has rendered a decision holding that a municipal corporation is not liable for the negligent acts of the driver of a sprinkling cart in its service, since the city thereby is engaged in the discharge of a governmental duty in promoting the general health, as distinguished from a duty purely corporate or ministerial, in the performance of which only is it liable for the negligence of its servants. A Mrs. Connelly sued the City of Nashville to recover damages for a personal injury. The evidence showed that while she was sitting in [illegible] buggy, which was standing near the side [illegible]alk of one of the streets of the city, [illegible] driver of a sprinkling cart, engaged [illegible] the service of the city, negligently collided [illegible]ith the wheels of the buggy, so that the [illegible]imal attached thereto, taking fright, [illegible] its movements overturned the buggy and [illegible]flicted the injuries complained of. [illegible] demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration [illegible]sented, as an issue of law, that the du[illegible] which the city was discharging at the ti[illegible] of the accident was a public one, and th[illegible] the negligence of the agent, in the cour[illegible] its performance, though resulting i[illegible]injury to Mrs. Connelly, was not charge[illegible]e to the city. The Court, in its opinion, [illegible]s: "The right or power of the corpora[illegible] of Nashville to sprinkle its streets c[illegible] not rest, as was argued at the bar, [illegible]n Sub-section 9 of Section 17 of its c[illegible]er, which authorizes the city 'to ma[illegible] appropriations to open, alter, abolish [illegible]vide, extend, * * * clean, and keep [illegible]epair streets,' &c., but rather upon Sub[illegible]tion 7 of Section 17, which provides t[illegible] the corporate authorities may 'make [illegible]lations to secure the general health [illegible]e inhabitants and to prevent and remo[illegible]uisances. An ordinance of the city dir[illegible]ng the sprinkling of the streets, in [illegible]nce of this charter provision, is one [illegible] at is sanitary in its character, passed [illegible] view of the health and comfort of t[illegible] general public. While engaged in doing [illegible]s work under such an ordinance, the m[illegible]cipality is discharging a governmenta[illegible]ty, and it is not responsible for the c[illegible]essness of the agent or agencies so emp[illegible]ed."

Trouble Feared

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair, northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,167. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

Page 1.

Lemuel E. Quigg had a long conference with Col. Roosevelt at Montauk, and soon after took the train for New York. Neither would divulge the tenor of the talk.

Republican committeemen from the western part of the State called upon Senator Platt yesterday and represented to him that the sentiment in their districts in favor of Roosevelt for Governor was very strong. They further expressed the belief that, in view of the canal scandal and other drawbacks, he is the only man who could carry the State.

Some doubt was expressed by naval officers whether Admiral Sampson's squadron will reach port in time to permit the starting of the North River parade at 10 o'clock, the time fixed. In order to reach port this morning the squadron must have steamed ten knots an hour from Cuba, and there is doubt whether the Indiana, which is very foul, has maintained that speed, especially as Admiral Sampson was ignorant of the welcome prepared for his squadron. Nevertheless, all preparations have been completed on a grand scale. Several members of the Cabinet have arrived from Washington.

Page 2.

Admiral Sampson's wife and children will view the parade from a private tug.

The hospital ship Relief arrived from Puerto Rico with 248 sick and wounded soldiers of Gen. Miles's army.

The rowing clubs that will visit Sampson's squadron to-morrow have agreed to rendezvous off Bay Ridge at 11:30 A. M.

Admiral Sampson will likely retain command of the North Atlantic Squadron while serving on the Havana Commission.

The Dock Department's launches will patrol the water front along the route of parade to prevent drowning accidents among spectators.

The shopping district will be almost idle to-day. With few exceptions, all the big stores will be closed all day long. Many are handsomely decorated.

In many New Jersey cities there will be a suspension of work to allow employes to view the parade. The railroads have prepared to bring thousands to New York.

President McKinley and Gov. Black will not be present at to-day's parade. The President telegraphed to Mayor Van Wyck his intention of paying a visit to the camps.

All the Exchanges except the Coffee Exchange will be closed to-day. The banks, Custom House, and Clearing House will take only their regular Saturday half-holiday.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board issued a statement that Riverside Park will be open to the public to-day without any restrictions except those necessary for the protection of the park and the crowds.

The sub-committees of the Citizens' Committee completed arrangements for the squadron's reception. A Committee of Seventeen was appointed to escort the Mayor aboard the flagship. Edward Lauterbach reported that there will be money in plenty.

Orders from Washington to Admiral Sampson fix the start of the parade at 10 o'clock, after the flagship has been boarded by Mayor Van Wyck and his committee. Secretaries Gage, Alger, and Bliss, Attorney General Griggs, and Postmaster General Smith are coming.

Chief of Police Devery issued a general order for the day, ashore and afloat. The Hudson River between Governors Island and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street will be kept clear after 10 o'clock this morning. Telephone and ambulance arrangements have been made to cover the entire river front. Fifty bicycle policemen will act as couriers. Policemen are instructed to proceed to no extreme measures in maintaining order. They must be "courteous and respectful."

Page 3.

Gen. Tillinghast said that all the New York troops that are to quit service will be mustered out within the next thirty days.

Considerable quantities of Red Cross supplies were shipped to Montauk and other camps yesterday. An offer by the society to establish a water distilling plant at Montauk was declined.

Page 4.

The commission inquiring into Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding's sanity will take further evidence next week.

Page 5.

The steamer Philadelphia returned here yesterday from Santiago with half her cargo of provisions unsold. Several traders who went out on the vessel to look into conditions there did not even unload their goods. They found that the customs dues were too high and the commercial outlook anything but promising.

Page 12.

Mecero Dolana tried to kill his baby in the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. A policeman caught his hand and wrenched away his knife.

Mrs. Adele Royneal of 915 Monastery Street, West Hoboken was stabbed yesterday by Joseph Vallin, a boarder, and is not expected to recover.

The work of completing the electric road in Sixth Avenue will be delayed somewhat by the uncovering of a fifty-year-old sewer near the surface of the street.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of James Wilkinson, a well-to-do Brooklynite, who is said to have threatened his wife's life, maltreated his servant girl, and butchered his cat.

Major Arnold Wyman of Brattleborough, Vt., a veteran of the civil war, shot himself in a bathtub in a Second Avenue lodging house. He had wandered from friends at the Astor House.

The Baron Le Matayer de Guichainville, a native of France, who became a British subject, yesterday renounced his title and received his papers as a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Stanley Davis, twelve years old, lost his father in Portland, Oregon, and made his way alone to this city, arriving yesterday. He was found sobbing on an up-town curb and given to his brother, a lawyer.

While staggering up stairs in an intoxicated condition last night, Henry Berger of 1,195 Gates Avenue, Williamsburg, fell backward upon his little son, breaking the boy's neck and fracturing his skull.

The man who offered Thursday to tell the whereabouts of John Pettit did not return to George Robinson's office to claim the $1,000 reward. The lawyer starts for Chicago to-night to search for Pettit.

By direction of the British authorities a new charge—that of stealing $65,000 in railway bonds and $1,500 in cash—was made yesterday against John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star Line steamship Britannic.

The preliminary examination of Dr. Kennedy, who is charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, began in the West Side Court yesterday. A witness was found yesterday, in the person of Robert Clark, a salesman in a hat store, who declares that he sold a straw hat to Kennedy on Monday.

The hearing of the application for an injunction restraining the Controller from delivering any of the new city bonds to any bidders except Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was adjourned in the Supreme Court yesterday. W. A. Read of the firm of Vermilye & Co. has replied in a public letter to certain statements said to have been made by the Controller, and characterizes them as false.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Railroads—Page 7.

To See the Battleships.

Take the steamers of the "Sandy Hook Route," leaving New York, Pier 8, foot Rector Street, North River, at 9:00, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. on week days, and at 9:00, 9:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. on Sundays.—Adv.

SPAIN'S PLANS FOR PEACE

Sagasta May Demand Compensation for Spanish Buildings in Cuba.

RIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila's Capitulation Held to be Ineffective Because Made After the Signing of the Protocol.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—El Liberal publishes remarks made by Señor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation, quoting the Premier as follows:

"From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance.

"The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases, on which each Minister may make any observations which study of the subject suggests. These will continue to be treated in daily Cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance of the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph.

"In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abandon her sovereignty over the Greater Antilles, but there will remain the question of edifices and all our properties. There are law suits before the tribunals affecting the interests of the Spaniards. Where and when will these be decided? In Havana, where a large number of criminals have been condemned by Spanish tribunals, what is to be done with them? Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a basis of discussion and agreement, regarding the Philippines. Besides these and other questions of greater importance, there is a preliminary question to be discussed.

"According to international law, as a suspension of hostilities has been signed, the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal efficacy. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes us much anxiety, and we give it great attention; but we are still awaiting the information demanded from Gen. Jaudenes, which has not yet reached us, on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hongkong."

These remarks have all the appearance of being authentic, as they are in accord with information from other sources and in harmony with Senor Sagasta's usual style.

The public is still anxious for an explanation of Gov. Gen. Augustin's mysterious departure from Manila, but its curiosity is not likely to be satisfied for some time, the Government declining to say anything.

The Government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event, the Government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the commander of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

All the indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged. The opposition factions are redoubling the agitation for convoking the Cortes, and it is said that Señor Sagasta begins to hesitate, although he shares the opinion of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, as to the inconvenience involved in a meeting of the Cortes and a series of debates during the peace negotiations. It is possible that the Cortes will meet after the elections to the Councils General, about the middle of September.

The Cabinet Council this evening decided to appoint Gen. Gonzales Parrado second in command in Cuba, Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero, who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, Minister of Finance, in the Insular Cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba.

The Puerto Rican commission has not yet been appointed, the Government awaiting an expression of the views of Gov. Gen. Macias, but it has been decided that Admiral Vallarino shall be one of the Commissioners.

The Peace Commissioners have not been nominated, but it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the Government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to avoid a Cabinet crisis.

It is rumored that the Government will instruct the Cuban Commissioners to present a strong case for the recognition of Spain's claim for compensation for the cession of public works in Cuba, the compensation to take the form of saddling upon Cuba the bulk of the Cuban debt existing in 1895.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Madrid gives the gist of an interview with Señor Sagasta similar to that published in El Liberal, adding that the Peace Commission will arrange for treaties by which Spanish foods will obtain advantages in Cuba and Puerto Rico in exchange for similar advantages given to the Americans in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—There were few developments of importance in the post-war situation to-day. The authorities are still waiting for Gen. Merritt's report on the list of casualties, and the State, War, and Navy Departments are interested in knowing the exact terms on which Manila was surrendered—whether the city alone, or if all the Philippines were included. It was stated by officials that nothing additional on this point had been received up to the close of office hours to-day.

The efforts to restore the Manila cable continue, but they have not proved successful thus far. The claim made in Madrid that the protocol, and not the capitulation, controls the status of affairs in the Philippines, will not be discussed by the State Department officials. The Madrid discussion is looked upon as rather academic, as it is taken for granted that claims will be made on both sides, and that the Paris tribunal will be the final arbiter of the case.

BASIS FOR PEACE TREATY.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The Government has appointed a Spanish Commission to consider a definitive basis for a treaty of peace. The personnel of the commission, however, is not announced. It is reported that the questions to be discussed are as follows:

"First—Cession of territory and the determination of conditions and indemnification by the United States against damage to public buildings, courts, and the State lands.

"Second—Indemnity for war and navy material mutually agreed on to come into possession of the United States.

"Third—Conditions of and time for the evacuation by troops and volunteers, with the war material agreed on.

"Fourth—Commercial and custom house advantages to be conceded.

"Fifth—The recognition of property of all kinds of all Spanish citizens and the guarantees to be offered them during their stay in the island.

"Sixth—The form of government to be established in Cuba."

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENT

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Spectator in its issue this week prophesied that America will retain all the Spanish possessions she has captured, and thinks that "pressure from the Cuban loyalists will force the commission to stipulate that Cuba shall be governed by the United States for twenty years." The Spectator says:

"America will find herself at the end of the year in possession of the beginnings of an over-sea tropical empire. Long may she rule it in the interests of humanity and justice. While it is so ruled, Englishmen will never envy her possessions nor their expansion into a dominion as great as our own."

The Times this morning says editorially that it foresees circumstances which may compel the United States to a permanent occupation of Cuba, and adds:

"If America is prepared to undertake the responsibility of the government of the whole Philippine group, it is hard to see how any other power could legitimately interfere. If the United States repudiates such responsibility, a very perilous state of things might ensue, because it would not be easy to dispute the right of other powers to terminate the state of anarchy. Therefore, many difficulties will be avoided by American annexation. In any case, no European power need reckon upon finding the United States as easy to coerce as Japan."

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Generals Appointed to Duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico Relieved of Work at Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, formerly in command of the Third Army Corps, at Chickamauga, and Major Gen. M. C. Butler, in command of a division of the Second Army Corps, at Falls Church, were to-day relieved of their present duties in order to enable them to enter upon the discharge of their important duties as members of the commission charged with the execution of the provisions of the peace protocol regarding the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops.

A similar order was also issued to-day in the case of Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, commanding a division of the Fourth Army Corps, who has been appointed a member of the commission in the case of Puerto Rico. No one has yet been selected to succeed these officers in their present commands, and it is not likely that any action in that direction will be taken for some time. Major Gen. Brooke, who is the other army officer on the Puerto Rican commission, is now in that country, and probably will not be relieved of his present duties until after the arrival there of his colleagues on the commission.

Neither the State Department nor the French Embassy has yet received word that Spain has chosen her military commissions for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the names given in London press advices. The names given in these reports are those of Spanish Generals and the Admirals now stationed in Cuba and Puerto Rico, so that if the names are correct no time will be lost in bringing the Commissioners together. The understanding here is that the sessions will begin at Havana and San Juan about the first week in September.

Gen. Butler will go to Newport News to-morrow, and later will go to his home in South Carolina for a brief visit before going to Cuba. He issued an order at Camp Alger to-day expressing his appreciation of the high soldierly qualities of his troops and thanking them for their support in the maintenance of discipline. They had no the opportunity, he said, to engage in active hostilities, but if they had had they would have acquitted themselves with credit. The troops composing the Second Army Corps said Gen. Butler, are as fine a body of volunteers as he ever saw.

Charles W. Gould of New York has accepted the appointment of Special Representative of the Department of Justice on the Cuban military commission. Mr. Gould is a lawyer of prominence, and is said to have special qualifications for this important service.

As a close student of history, he is said to be familiar with the details of many events more or less similar to the prospective evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces. This information, together with his knowledge of the Spanish laws and language, will be of great assistance to the commission.

Charles W. Gould was graduated from Yale with the Class of '70, entered the New York bar in 1872, and has practiced here ever since that time. The pursuit and pleasure of his life, however, have centred in the study of the political and economic history of the world. He is especially familiar with the people and political institutions of Spain, Mexico, and Cuba, and has dealt personally with the natives during his wide travel in those countries.

Spain and her possessions have been an object of special study to him, and his acquaintance with their language and peculiarities fits him unusually well for the honor now tendered him. His studies have also carried him into the theory of civil law. Among other subjects of his research he has paid much attention to our previous absorption of territory. He comes from a family long associated with the legal profession. His grandfather was Judge James Gould of Litchfield, Conn., who had for years a chair in the Law School.

Mr. Gould has never taken an active interest in politics, and this appointment was a great surprise as well a gratification to him.

DON'T WANT THE PHILIPPINES

Senator Bacon Considers that Neither the Islands Nor the People Are Desirable Acquisitions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Bacon of Georgia does not believe in the retention of the Philippines, but says the United States ought to hold a good-sized "resting place" not only a coaling station, but enough territory to meet all needs in the future. He does not think the United States ought to assume the management of a vast population which it will be difficult to govern and to acquire islands which it would be impossible to defend.

Senator Bacon says that in Cuba and Puerto Rico we have problems enough now, but thinks that they will work out in a satisfactory manner. He says that it is unfortunate that the Cubans come under our direct view at the worst possible time for them. Eighteen months ago, he thinks, they would have made a very much better appearance, for, since that time, they have undergone great hardships and have been unable to procure either food or clothing; hence the condition in which they were found by our troops at Santiago.

Senator Bacon believes that, when the insurgents fully understand the purposes and beneficent effects of United States intervention, all difficulties will be adjusted.

MEXICO NOTIFIED OF PEACE.

America Congratulated Upon the Conclusion of the War.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 19.—United States Minister Clayton has notified the Foreign Relations Department of the conclusion of peace preliminaries with Spain, and Minister Mariscal formally replied, congratulating the United States Government that peace is now assured.

It is presumed that the Cubans will have many scores to pay off against Spanish volunteers in Havana, composed of a low class of Spaniards engaged in trade there, as these men have been more brutal in their treatment of the Cubans than the Spanish soldiers. It will require a strong hand on the part of the American military commander in Havana to prevent an outbreak of long-repressed rage of Cuban patriots against these volunteers.

THE CHURCH IN PUERTO RICO.

Archbishop Ireland Said to be Intrusted with Its Interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Archbishop Ireland was one of the notable visitors at the White House to-day. He arrived about 10 o'clock, and had a conference with President McKinley. He preserved his usual reticence as to his mission. It is understood, however, that the Archbishop is empowered to make representations to the Administration looking to the protection of the interests of the Church of Rome in our new territorial accessions, particularly in Puerto Rico. Though he did not affirm this when questioned, he attempted no denial of it.

HAVANESE FOR ANNEXATION.

Danger of Civil War If the Insurgent Party Is Allowed Control of the Island.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from Havana, dated July 20, in which the writer says:

"The civil population has arrived at a deliberate opinion in favor of annexation to the United States, and probably the army will eventually follow the people's example, however reluctantly.

"While independence, which would signify the tyranny of the rebel party, would almost certainly be followed by the fiercest of civil wars, on the other hand, in the event of annexation the disappointed rebels would probably turn their arms against the Americans, and, as one of the highest Government officials told me, he would not be surprised to see the Spaniards, perhaps even the Spanish troops, assisting the Americans against the insurgents."

Declaring that the Cubans give open expression to suspicions of and threats against the Americans, the correspondent expresses the belief that the Americans could easily suppress a rebellion, and that, therefore, "annexation, which nine-tenths of the inhabitants desire because they dread independence above all things, seems to be the only solution that will bring peace to the war-wasted land."

In a letter to The Times from Santiago de Cuba, published this morning, the writer exonerates the Cuban leaders of any intention to interfere with or intimidate Spanish residents of the island who steer clear of politics.

The correspondent expresses fears that Gen. Garcia's resignation may lead to trouble and says that "a little more tact on Gen. Shafter's part would have averted all friction."

PUERTO RICO LUMBER COMPANY.

Enterprising Pittsburgers Plan to Make Money Out of Island Forests.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—A company, of which D. S. Gailey, President of the First National Bank, New Kensington, Penn., is the head, and consisting of five capitalists of Greensburg and Pittsburg, has been organized, with a capital of $500,000, to engage in the lumber business in Puerto Rico. From reports of an agent now there, the island abounds in rich forests of mahogany, rosewood, and magua.

KNOCKOUT DROPS FOR TROOPS.

Over 18 Men Picked Up Insensible in Jacksonville—A Saloon Keeper Roughly Handled.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 19.—Much excitement was created here last night by the use of knockout drops on some of the soldiers, over eighteen of the men being brought into the Provost Marshal's office suffering intensely. Many were brought in completely insensible, seemingly lifeless. Others were taken in almost screaming with pain and writhing in convulsions. The surgeons worked hard up to 1 A. M. to-day, and by that time all were out of danger, but many were very ill. The surgeons made a careful examination of the men, and stated that knockout drops of some kind had been freely used. The sight of their suffering comrades made the soldiers on the streets almost infuriated with rage.

A number attacked Pat Chappelle, keeper of a negro bar, alleging that it was done in his saloon. Only the quick work of Major Harrison, Provost Marshal, in ordering out a reserve guard, saved Chappelle's life. He was terribly beaten and kicked. The military and civil authorities are making a determined effort to ascertain who used the knockout drops, and will punish them to the fullest extent if discovered.

MONEY A BURDEN IN KANSAS.

Farmers Advised to Buy Farm Mortgage Notes Held in the East.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 19.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has received word from bankers in six counties in Kansas, saying that they had more money on deposit than they could use, and asking what he would advise them to do.

One banker wrote that he had $100,000 in the vault, and only $23,000 loaned out. Mr. Breidenthal replied that under the present crop conditions depositors could not invest their money better than by buying up farm mortgage notes held by Eastern investors, if the latter would let them go.

ROOSEVELT'S BOOM GROWS

Up-the-State Committeemen Apprise Senator Platt of the Colonel's Popularity.

HE ALONE CAN WIN, THEY SAY

The Republican State Committee Will Assemble To-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Mr. Quigg Visits Col. Roosevelt.

The Republican State leaders found themselves confronted last night on the eve of the meeting of their State Committee with a stronger sentiment for Col. Theodore Roosevelt than has been expressed for any other man whose name has been mentioned for the Gubernatorial nomination.

At Manhattan Beach Senator Platt was brought face to face with the problem which for the past six weeks is supposed to have disturbed his peace of mind. From the western part of the State there came yesterday committeemen who were filled with enthusiasm for the Colonel, and they called upon the Senator at the Oriental Hotel to lay before him the situation of affairs, and the extent to which the boom of the Rough Riders' hero had grown in the districts they represented.

They told him, so the story goes, that under the present conditions, and with the serious effects of the canal scandal, the Colonel was the only man who could carry the State. They told him further that the Republicans of their districts were almost unanimous for the Colonel's nomination. It was said that Senator Simon Seibert and State Committeeman John R. Hazel of Erie County, and Judge Coyne of Livingston County, were among those who called upon the Senator in Col. Roosevelt's interests.

Some of the committeemen from up the State brought down news that the Republicans of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties were circulating Roosevelt petitions to present to their delegates to the State Convention, and there are reports that Republicans of one or two other counties are considering such action.

There were various reports yesterday of Col. Roosevelt's view of his boom, but there was a rumor which became quite general that he had told several of his friends confidentially that he would not object to receiving the nomination. His continued silence on the matter is taken as being very significant.

"Why is it," said a man who was talking with Senator McCarren in the rooms of the Democratic Campaign Committee last night, "that if Roosevelt doesn't intend to take the nomination he refuses to say a word? He is playing the game of a pretty foxy man. There is no doubt that he has either made up his mind to run or is giving the question serious consideration, or there would be no reason for his refusing to talk about it."

So far as is known Senator Platt has not been in communication with the Colonel on the subject, although some time ago there was a report that Congressman Wadsworth of Geneseo had made his trip to Cuba partly with the object of calling upon the Colonel at the Senator's request. This report was not generally credited because the Congressman had himself been announced as a candidate for the nomination.

There was no end of Roosevelt talk about the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Roosevelt buttons were in evidence, too, especially on the coat lapels of the Independents. Lovell H. Jerome was around, as usual, looking after the Colonel's boom, and he was more hopeful last night than ever that the Colonel would be nominated. "Things couldn't be looking better," he said. "The reports are all good. The boom's getting bigger and bigger all the time."

The State Committee will meet, according to the call, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 12 o'clock noon. It was suggested yesterday that the meeting should be postponed until a later hour in the day to give the members an opportunity to see the naval parade. It is expected that this may be done this morning. The committee is called together for the purpose of issuing a call for the State Convention and for the transaction of "such other business as may properly come before it," but it is not expected that there will be much other business. The meeting may last only a few minutes.

There are thirty-four members of the committee, one from each Congressional district. Several up-the-State members were not expected to arrive until this morning. There were only a few who called at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue last night. They were: John F. Parkhurst of Steuben County, Barnet H. Davis of Wayne County, Archie D. Sanders of Genesee County, and William Barnes of Albany County. John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, the secretary of the committee, also called.

QUIGG AND ROOSEVELT CONFER.

Platt's Chief Lieutenant Has a Long Talk with the Colonel at Montauk.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 19.—Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg called on Col. Roosevelt this afternoon and was closeted with him for over an hour. Neither of the two men would divulge anything that transpired. The Congressman left on the evening train for New York.

The visit of Congressman Quigg was the subject of much interest and conjecture among those who are acquainted with the present situation in New York politics. By many it was regarded as an evidence that the Republican organization is preparing to yield to the popular demand in that party for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor.

Those who took this view of the matter declared that Mr. Quigg undoubtedly came as the emissary of Senator Platt, and was the bearer of a communication stating the terms on which Col. Roosevelt can have the nomination, though great doubt was expressed of the ability of the party managers to obtain any pledges from the Colonel.

Others were of the opinion that the organization had not yet reached the point of opening actual negotiations, and that Mr. Quigg came on his own responsibility, simply to "break the ice" and, by means of a friendly visit, to make himself persona grata to Col. Roosevelt, so that he may be in a position to meet him on cordial terms when the time comes for the organization to make a formal tender of its support.

Favor Danforth for Governor.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—In Madison County to-day, T. H. Bedl, John Reidy, and Luke McHenry were chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The delegation is not instructed, but all are in favor of Danforth for Governor.

PLANS FOR A GRE[AT] NAVY.

Secretary Long May Ask [Co]ngress to Undertake Work Th[at] Will Cost $60,000,0[00]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—[Brit]ish newspapers appear to be discuss[ing] with earnestness a programme of ex[tension] of the United States Navy as if such [an] extension has been determined upon de[finitely] by the Administration. It is a pity [to] spoil the chapter so far as it has bee[n] written, but the facts need some new p[re]sentation to correct misapprehension.

A short time before leaving [his home] at Hingham, Mass., Secretary [Long sent to] the members of the Naval [Board of Con]struction a short note of [inquiry], lines, in which he asked each [of] bers if he thought proper t[o consider the] preparation of plans for ves[sels to be au]thorized by Congress. This [was a question] which might be answered in [a] firmatively or negatively. [The word—af]firmatively or negatively. [The Board of] Navigation and Constructio[n consists of] Chief of Ordnance O'Neil, C[hief of Equip]ment Bradford, Chief Engi[neer Melville,] Chief Constructor Hichborn, [the Secre]tary of the Navy. Three m[embers of the] board went right at work to [make a broad] plan. Chief Constructor Hich[born, who re]members that Congress has [small re]spect for plans of ships offere[d approval,] was prepared at once to r[eport to the] question in the negative. I[t would first] get the permission of Congre[ss to do some]thing and then make the pla[n].

There have been several m[eetings of the] Board. When it began to [discuss naval] extension there was a sugges[tion that there] be provided six big battleshi[ps of powerful] armor and armament and hig[h speed. This] seems to have been the sug[gestion of the] ordnance member. But this p[roposition was] modified to provide for three [improved bat]tleships, of 13,000 or 14,000 [tons' displace]ment, with 18 to 20 knots sp[eed.]

Battleships of Twenty-[Four] Knots.

When engines came to be [discussed and] twenty-two knots were sug[gested the en]gineer-in-chief, who has gre[at respect for] high speed, curbed the am[bitions of his] fellows and got down to tw[enty-one knots] as an average, although [he aspires to] twenty-two.

Armor of the Krupp-finish[ed steel, by the] use of which the protection [can be secured] with ten inches of steel th[at is now ob]tained by fifteen of less [thickness armor,] was urged as the best to b[e used to gain] weight for other purposes. [Having given] up the notion of having six [battleships] and three having been ma[de the figure,] there was talk about armo[ring cruisers to] be of 12,000 tons' displace[ment, of great] speed, certainly not less th[an twenty-two] knots, full protection, many [of fire guns,] the ships faster and more po[werful than the] Brooklyn, with no guns heav[ier than eight-]inch.

As protected cruisers have [demonstrated] a usefulness in the recent w[ar it was con]sidered wise and useful to [recommend the] construction of a few, say [three, vessels] like the Olympia. These, it [is first pro]posed, were to have 5,000 ton[s displacement.] but Commodore Bradford w[ould more coal] space, so the vessels were e[nlarged to two amid]ships and a piece put in to [carry them more] coal capacity and greater s[peeding radius.] These six thousand-ton ves[sels are to be] faster than the Olympia; t[heir protection] is to be much greater, an[d their largest] guns are to be of eight-inc[h calibre.]

Being catholic in the scop[e of its plans,] the board decided to favor t[he construction] of small cruisers, of somethi[ng like the De]troit style, and a few crui[sers similar to] the modernized Chicago, wit[h other pro]tection than the protective [deck. All the] vessels were to have wate[r tube boilers] and to be sheathed to save [the frequent dock]ing.

Congress Would Do [Only] Half.

When the board comes [to answer the] question of the Secretary, [Chief Melville,] and Bradford will offer thei[r suggestions as] to the plans to be offered to [Congress. Mr.] Hichborn will say "No." [Secretary Long] will do as he thinks fit. If [he approves of] the plan without amendm[ent and asks] Congress to indorse the pro[gramme he will] put in his annual report a[nd ask opposition to] Congress for three first-cla[ss battleships of] 13,000 tons each; three arm[ored cruisers of] 12,000 tons; three protected [cruisers of 6,000] tons; three protected cruise[rs of 5,000 tons,] and six unprotected cruiser[s of 2,500 tons.]

The cost of this progran[me, if carried] out, will be not less than $[60,000,000. The] probability is that the p[rogramme will] be greatly modified before [Secretary Long] accepts it. Congress will [take more] than half of it at the next [session. At all] events there has been nothi[ng done except] to discuss and recommend.

After much discussion of [the proposition] to postpone asking bids for [battleships] authorized by the last Congr[ess, which were] to be of the Iowa type, with [12,000 tons' dis]placement and sixteen kn[ots speed, the] hope being to get more spe[ed for the bat]tleships, it has been decid[ed not to post]pone, and to be content [with the speed] authorized by Congress. S[everal alternative] plans of engines were offer[ed by Engineer] in Chief Melville to obtain [greater speed,] two of which met with s[ome favor, but] none of which was urged [by the engineer] himself. The Naval Board [of accepting the] Engineer in Chief, united i[n deciding to go] on advertising, and not to [accept the] of the Engineer in Chief to [add a knot and] a half or two knots of spe[ed at sacrifices] of coal capacity and other t[hings.]

THE WEATE[R]

The local forecast may be fo[und at the top of] this page to the right of the ti[tle.]

Thunderstorms and rain h[ave occurred in] the Atlantic and West G[ulf States and] Ohio Valleys. The temper[ature has risen] in the Missouri and Upper [Mississippi Val]leys and has remained ne[arly stationary] elsewhere.

The pressure is high off t[he North Pacific] Coast and from the Mississi[ppi River to the] Atlantic Coast, except a s[light depression] in New England.

Showers may be expecte[d in the South] Atlantic and West Gulf St[ates and on the] New England coast, and [generally fair] weather elsewhere. The t[emperature will] rise in the Ohio, Middle, an[d Upper Mississ]ippi Valleys and in the lak[e region.]

The record of temperature [for the twenty-]four hours ended at midni[ght, taken from] THE NEW YORK TIMES'S t[hermometer and] from the thermometer of t[he Weather Bu]reau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—1897.	THE TIMES. 1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	66	74	74
6 A. M.	67	70	76
9 A. M.	70	71	78
12 M.	72	71	80
4 P. M.	72	78	79
6 P. M.	71	75	77
9 P. M.	71	70	74
12 P. M.	70	64	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer [is 6 feet above] the street level; that of t[he Weather Bu]reau is 285 feet above the [street level.]

Average temperatures ye[sterday were as] follows:

Printing House Square	76¼
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	70
Corresponding date for last [5] years	73

The maximum temperatu[re yesterday was] 80 degrees at 2:30 P. M., a[nd the minimum] 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Th[e humidity at 8] A. M. was 97 per cent., a[t 8 P. M., 73] per cent.

ALL READY FOR SAMPSON

Great Preparations Completed for the Coming and Parade of His Victorious Squadron.

WARSHIPS NOT YET SIGHTED

They May Not Arrive Strictly on Time—Millions Will View the Spectacle from Land and Water—President Not Coming.

Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron of cruisers and battleships, which was expected to reach port yesterday, had not been reported up to an early hour this morning. The vessels were by many expected yesterday afternoon, and scores of yachts and excursion boats went down the harbor to welcome the returning sailors. They waited about until after sundown and then returned to the city.

The squadron left Santiago last Sunday, and according to the Navy Department in Washington, should have reached this port yesterday afternoon. Naval officers who are well informed of the condition of some of the battleships say, however, that they would not be surprised if the squadron does not arrive until this evening or to-morrow morning. The fleet passed Cape Maysi last Monday morning. The distance from Cape Maysi to New York is 1,300 miles. Steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour it would take until this afternoon to complete the voyage.

It is doubtful in the minds of some naval officers if the vessels can steam even ten knots an hour. The Texas, which was in much better shape than some of the larger battleships, only averaged ten and a half knots on her voyage home. The Indiana is in the worst condition of any of the warships, and one officer said she cannot possibly go ten knots an hour.

Admiral Sampson does not know of the arrangements that have been made for the reception of the squadron or he would undoubtedly try to get here on time. It is possible that the fleet may arrive early in the morning and, if it does, there need be little delay in beginning the parade up the North River. The navy yard tug Nina, bearing orders to Admiral Sampson, is waiting outside for the squadron, and it may not be necessary to anchor at Tompkinsville.

The battleship Texas left the navy yard yesterday afternoon. As she cast off a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of Read Admiral Bunce, and the battery on Cob Dock boomed out an answer of eleven guns for Commodore Philip. The big battleship steamed slowly down the East River, and then on to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, where the cruiser St. Paul was lying. The St. Paul fired a salute as soon as the Texas arrived. These two vessels will remain at anchor until the parade starts.

If started on time, the squadron will weigh anchor at 10 o'clock and then proceed slowly up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb. The speed of the vessels will be eight knots an hour. This speed is necessary in order that they may have steerage way. At Grant's Tomb the vessels will take a sweep across the river toward the New Jersey shore and turn to go back. As they pass the tomb, each warship will fire a salute of twenty-one guns. They will then go back to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville and anchor.

The vessels will steam in battle formation—that is, they will be in order of the rank of their commanding officers. First will come the cruiser New York, the flagship of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, and next will be the Brooklyn, the flagship of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. The Texas will follow next, and her new paint will contrast strongly with that of the scarred battleships.

The Texas will carry the flag of Commodore Philip. The Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. Higginson, will follow the Texas. The Oregon will be next in line, and she will be eagerly looked for on account of her exploits and the fact that she has not been seen on this side of the continent before. "Fighting Bob" Evans, with the Iowa, will follow next, and then will come the Indiana in command of Capt. Barker. The St. Paul will bring up the rear of the line, and Capt. Sigsbee, who had command of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor, will be in command. This is the order that it was thought at the navy yard yesterday would be kept in the parade, but Admiral Sampson may change it more or less.

Millions Ashore and Afloat.

The vessels will be cheered by an immense crowd of sightseers from one end of the line to the other. In the Battery Park, along Riverside Park and Drive, on all the piers on the other side of the river—wherever human being can sit, stand, or cling—there will be thousands and thousands to cheer the returning heroes. It is estimated by the Park Department that there will be 1,000,000 persons in the Riverside Park alone.

On the river it is expected that there will be more vessels afloat than at any previous parade. It is estimated that there will be at least 400 excursion steamers of all kinds to follow the parade. One shipping man said that there would be a million persons afloat. Of the Starin Line there will be the Glen Island, Mohawk, Matteawan, and Corning. The Glen Island has a capacity of 2,200 and will have the Mayor and members of the Reception Committee on board. The Mohawk will have the Aldermen, Councilmen, and other city officials and their friends. This boat can take 1,200.

The Matteawan will carry representatives of the press, and the Corning will have excursionists. All the Iron steamboats will be out. The Cygnus has been chartered by the New York Yacht Club. The Sirius has been chartered by the Joel Parker Junior Order of United American Mechanics of South Amboy, and the company's other vessels will follow the parade with excursionists. The six

ton late last night, but were not positive that matters could be arranged.

Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast was ordered back to Albany late last night by Gov. Black.

President McKinley will not be present.

There was a great rush for tickets for admission to the municipal boat, the Glen Island, in the Mayor's office yesterday. All the afternoon people were piling over one another in their efforts to get to the desk where the tickets were being distributed. Nobody could get a ticket who was not a member of the committee, but there were scores of persons who sought them on one pretext or another. Men with "political pulls" hung about the City Hall for hours, but their efforts were unsuccessful. The boat is expected to be none too large to accommodate the persons for whom it was intended, and each man who applied for a ticket had to prove that he belonged to the committee before he got one. The Mayor's private secretary had more work on his hands than he could attend to, and the Mayor himself took a part in superintending the business.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Movements of the Day—Committee to Escort the Mayor—No Lack of Money.

The Committee of Seventy-five and the Committee of Ten met at the City Hall yesterday morning and practically completed the arrangements for the reception of the returning squadron. This is the official programme of the Citizens' Committee, of which the Committee of Seventy-five and the Committee of Ten are parts:

The Citizens' Committee will leave the foot of Cortlandt Street on the steamer Glen Island at 8:30 o'clock sharp.

At Tompkinsville the Mayor and the Committee of Ten will go on the police patrol boat and proceed to the flagship.

The Mayor will then deliver an address of welcome to the commander of the squadron. After the ceremonies are over the Mayor and the committee will return to the Glen Island.

The police boats will lead the procession. Then will come the municipal boat Glen Island, which will be followed by the war vessels.

The saluting will be done under three divisions. The first division will fire the salutes required by the naval regulations of the ships of war, according to the rank of officers.

The second division will fire the National salute appropriate to the occasion. It will be fired by the United States batteries on both sides of the river as the ships advance.

The third division will consist of the salutes by the New York State batteries, the batteries of the State of New Jersey, and the salutes from the ships of war opposite Grant's Tomb, and with the National salute repeated by all the batteries in the harbor.

After the ceremonies at Grant's Tomb the ships of war will return to their anchorage at Tompkinsville.

The programme ends with the earnest request of the committee that all vessels in the harbor be appropriately decorated.

Room for 1,000,000 Spectators.

The Committee of Ten met in the committee room of the Council at 10 o'clock. It was announced that Riverside Park would be thrown open to the public to see the parade. In the park and the roadways from Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street it is estimated that there will be room for more than 1,000,000 persons. There will be enough police in the park to preserve order and to prevent dangerous overcrowding at any point. President Guggenheimer, Chairman of the committee, received the following report from John W. Keller, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Arrangements:

I waited on Commodore Bunce at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 12:30 P. M. Friday, and at his request left with him the inclosed memorandum, which he forwarded to the Commander in Chief of the fleet. It is the opinion of Commodore Bunce, not officially given, that the fleet will not reach its anchorage before 12 M. Saturday. It will be necessary, however, for the programme, as outlined in the memorandum sent to the Commander in Chief, to be followed by the Mayor and this committee, as it is possible that the fleet may arrive before 9:30 A. M. Saturday.

The memorandum mentioned in the report is as follows:

Mayor Van Wyck will come to the anchorage of the fleet on the steamboat Glen Island, flying the municipal flag, before 9:30 A. M. Saturday. The Glen Island will be preceded by the police patrol boat. Two launches of the Police Department will be on hand to transfer Mayor Van Wyck and the Committee of Seventeen to the flagship, where the Mayor will deliver an address of welcome. After that formality the fleet will proceed.

The Committee of Seventy-five met at 11 o'clock and approved the action of the Committee of Ten. President Guggenheimer reported that the Seventy-first Regiment Band had been engaged to play on the municipal boat, the Glen Island, and that a luncheon would be served on the boat.

Mayor's Secretary Alfred M. Downes, who is also Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, continued the distribution of tickets for the Glen Island last night in the Hotel Savoy. The bulk of the tickets, Mr. Downes said, had been distributed before 6 o'clock. The big badges ordered by the Arrangements Committee will be distributed on the boat this morning.

No Lack of Money.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that there would be no difficulty in raising enough money to pay the Citizens' Committee's expenses. The committee was informed that all the foreign Consuls in the city had been invited by the Mayor to attend the celebration as the city's guests, and that the Mayor had ordered that all the city departments should be closed to-day.

The following Committee of Seventeen, as an escort to the Mayor, has been appointed:

President Guggenheimer, Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, William McAdoo, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Ex-Mayor T. F. Gilroy, J. Sergeant Cram, Andrew McLean, George C. Clausen, Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, Herbert F. Gunnison, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Maurice F. Holahan, President Thomas F. Woods of the Board of Aldermen, Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has instructed Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith to afford Gen. Collis of the Citizens' Committee every facility at his command for firing salutes.

Capt. Wilson, Second Battery, National Guard of New York, reported yesterday to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast that arrangements had been made with Gen. Collis to have a salute of 100 guns fired at Seventy-third, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, and at Grant's Tomb.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

They Fix the Start at 10 o'Clock—Messrs. Gage, Alger, Bliss, Griggs, and Smith Coming.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Final orders were sent to-day to Admiral Sampson relative to the naval parade at New York City to-morrow. The ships will proceed to the anchorage at Tompkinsville and there await the arrival of Mayor Van Wyck and a delegation of citizens, who are to go aboard the flagship and deliver an address to Admiral Sampson and the men of his command. This ceremony will take place before 10 o'clock Saturday morning, as the orders contemplate a start up the North River at 10 o'clock. Anticipating a pressure to gain admission to the flagship during the review, the orders are that no one is to be allowed aboard except on the express direction of the President. The salute at the tomb of Gen. Grant will be the National salute of twenty-one guns.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen attended to-day's Cabinet meeting. He explained the plans for the naval review, and it was decided that Secretary Gage, Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss, Attorney General Griggs, and Postmaster General Emory Smith should represent the Administration at the review. Secretary Alger, who may possibly be joined by Secretary Wilson, will leave for New York to-night. The others named will go this afternoon.

The navy yard tug Nina passed Quarantine, bound out, at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday to intercept incoming warships and deliver instructions relating to the naval parade.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Navy Department:

Hon. William McAdoo, 15 Wall Street, New York City:

Replying telegram of committee representing Government City of New York, Admiral Sampson has been informed through commandant navy yard, Brooklyn, that Mayor and committee will present the fleet an address of welcome before they leave anchorage at Tompkinsville. Department desires that fleet should leave promptly at 10 o'clock Saturday. Please communicate commandant navy yard, Brooklyn, concerning arrangements. ALLEN.

Washington, Aug. 19, 1898.

DAY'S POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Chief Devery Issues Orders Covering All Conceivable Contingencies Ashore and Afloat.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday afternoon de the following announcement:

In order to properly regulate the movements of vessels carrying spectators, and to prevent casualties, Chief Devery has established for the day of the naval parade certain police regulations which must be obeyed to the letter. The vessels of the fleet will probably proceed at a speed of eight miles an hour, which speed will be necessary to give them steerageway. In the following directions are strictly observed, the chances of danger from these unwieldy craft will be reduced to a minimum.

The police boats will be distinguished by the police flag, and in addition each boat will carry a large placard on which will be prominently displayed the word "Police." Six of the police boats will form the upper line, which will be established at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street at 9 A. M. sharp, reaching across the river. After the establishment of this line no craft of any description other than those actually engaged in usual and necessary traffic will be allowed to pass the line. Ten of the police boats will form the lower line, across the bay at Governors Island. No vessel of any description other than those engaged in usual and necessary traffic, will be allowed to pass this line after 10 A. M. The space between Governors Island and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street must be kept clear after 10 A. M. of all craft, excepting those engaged in usual and necessary traffic.

When the fleet under Admiral Sampson shall have passed the head of the police line opposite Governors Island and proceeded 100 yards, the police boats will follow in line at that distance and the flotilla of excursion boats will fall in behind the police line. Under no circumstances must any vessel attempt to precede or break through the police lines. The excursion flotilla will maintain this position until the police line reaches One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, when the police boats will break to the left and allow the flotilla of excursion boats following them to proceed on the east side of the channel, passing as rapidly as possible, and taking position in the rear of the upper police line at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, in order to give the fleet an opportunity to take its position and fire the salute. The excursion fleet will remain north of the upper police line until that line moves forward as the fleet moves down the river. On the return the lower police line will precede the fleet, which will be followed by the upper police line, behind which will come the flotilla of excursion boats, proceeding in this formation to the anchorage at Tompkinsville, when the excursion flotilla will disperse.

If the commander of any vessel disregards these regulations, or any of them, he will be immediately arrested, a guard will be placed on the vessel, and it will be promptly docked.

The Hudson River front will be policed by the off platoons. In all there will be massed along the river front 2,500 policemen. At the Battery there will be 400 patrolmen under Inspector Cross, who will have general supervision of the territory between the Battery and West Houston Street. At other salient points as far north as Grant's Tomb policemen will be concentrated. Inspector Thompson will have supervision of the piers and wharves between West Houston and Fifty-ninth Streets; Inspector Donald Grant, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth Streets, and Inspector McLaughlin between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets.

Telephones and Ambulances.

Telephone stations will be established along the line between the Battery and Grant's Tomb, and there will also be one at Tompkinsville. The telephone stations in the Borough of Manhattan are as follows: Pier A North River, foot of Canal Street, foot of Charles Street, foot of Fourteenth Street, foot of Thirtieth Street, foot of Forty-second Street, foot of Sixtieth Street, foot of Seventy-ninth Streets, foot of Ninety-sixth Street, foot of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Each telephone station will be indicated by a red flag.

At the following stations ambulances will be placed: Pier A, Charles Street, Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, and Seventy-ninth Street. There will also be an ambulance at Grant's Tomb. There will be patrol wagons along the line in charge of police surgeons. There will be three police surgeons on the steamboat Patrol. In case of any casualty word may be conveyed from any point along the line to any other point. In case ambulances or patrol wagons or the services of surgeons are necessary, they can be made immediately available.

Fifty bicycle policemen will be on duty along the river front to act as couriers. In case of fire Fire Headquarters will inform Police Headquarters, which in turn will communicate with the signal station, and the men in the signal station nearest to any of the fire boats will signal with a red flag until the attention of the fire boat is attracted.

Chief Devery will be in command of all the forces, both on land and water, and will make the police steamer Patrol his headquarters during the day. Deputy Chief Cortright will, under Chief Devery, have command of the police force stationed along the river front, and will have his headquarters at Pier A.

Policemen Must Be Courteous.

Chief Devery yesterday afternoon sent the following to commanding officers:

Instruct the members of your command doing duty along the line of the naval parade that they must act in a courteous and respectful manner toward the general public; make use of no extreme measures whatever, and that their sole duty is to maintain police lines and to preserve order. This must be done in a gentlemanly manner.

THE PRESIDENT NOT COMING.

Mr. McKinley and Gov. Black's Secretary Telegraph Regrets.

The following telegrams were received yesterday:

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York:

The cordial invitation which you have extended, in behalf of the citizens and officials of New York, for the celebration of the 20th is deeply appreciated, and I sincerely regret that public duties will preclude an absence from Washington at that time. It would be a great pleasure to unite with the people in giving a home welcome to the officers and men of the American fleet, who return with such signal honor for themselves and their country after a memorable campaign of blockade and battle.

At some future day I hope to make a personal visit to the stations of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, to show, if only in slight degree, my appreciation of their heroic services to the Nation, and, while I cannot be present on Saturday, I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing my hearty sympathy with New York's tribute to the fleet. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Washington, Aug. 19, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City.

In the absence of the Governor from the city, permit me to acknowledge your cordial invitation for him to become the guest of the City of New York on the occasion of the city's official welcome of the home-coming victorious American fleet on Saturday, Aug. 20. If he were here I am sure he would be pleased to join with you in rendering his tribute of praise to the gallant representatives of the American Navy who have won such renown. Permit me to express his thanks for your courteous invitation.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH, Private Secretary.

Albany, Aug. 19, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the citizens and officials of New York to be present to-morrow as the guest of the City of New York to welcome the return of the American fleet. I have, with other members of the Cabinet, been directed by the President to represent him on board the flagship New York upon that occasion. Accept my appreciation of your courtesy. JOHN W. GRIGGS.

Washington, Aug. 19, 1898.

SHOPPING DISTRICT IDLE.

The Big Stores, with Few Exceptions, Will Be Closed All Day and Decorated.

Most of the large stores in the shopping district will be closed all day long to-day. There was still some uncertainty late yesterday afternoon in the minds of some merchants in Broadway, West Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, and West Twenty-third Street, as to whether they would close all day or not, not a few of them being eager to know what their rivals in trade were going to do. "If the other large dealers close, we'll close, too," several merchants said. "We'll come down in the morning and see how business is, and if every one else is closed, we'll shut up shop, too, or not open at all," said others.

One argument frequently heard was that very many persons who go out of town over Sunday do their shopping on Saturday morning, and it would be inconveniencing them and losing money to close. The merchants who had decided to close argued, first, that it would be the patriotic thing to do, and secondly, that the great mass of people, rich and poor, would go to the river front, and business would be light anyhow.

The employes in many places were on the ragged edge of anxiety, and closely questioned the reporter when they overheard him talking with the proprietors or Superintendents. As the answer was favorable or otherwise, their faces beamed with smiles, or sagged down into expressions of greater or less resignation.

In Broadway, up from Eighth Street, through Union Square and to Madison Square, nearly all the large stores will be closed and the thoroughfare will wear a holiday aspect. The doors, and some of the front windows of John Wanamaker's store were decorated with flags, but it was said that the place will be open until noon to-day. At the store of James McCreery & Co. it was said that both that store and the one in West Twenty-third Street will be closed all day. Decorations will be put in the windows.

The Keep Manufacturing Company decided to close and decorate. Hackett, Carhart & Co., clothiers, with three stores in Broadway, will close all. Myer Jonasson & Co. will keep open until noon. Tiffany & Co. will not open to-day at all, and workmen were busy late yesterday afternoon arranging a handsome device of American flags over the front of the building. Edward Schuberth & Co. will be closed all day. So will G. Schirmer, and Brentano. Reed & Barton said they would certainly close to-day, and Mr. Marcus, of Marcus & Co., said: "I should not think of opening this store to-morrow." Ditson & Co., The Whiting Silver Manufacturing Company, and Aitken, Son & Co. will do no business. All show decorations. Arnold, Constable & Co. said that their stores will be closed all day to-day and decorated, as did W. & J. Sloane. The stores of A. A. Vantine & Co. will not be opened and the front will show flags. McGibbon & Co. decided to close.

Herts Brothers will close both their factory and their store. Lord & Taylor had closing announcements in their windows. Gellé Frères, D. Collamore & Co., the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company, and the Singer Sewing Machine Company have doors shut and flags flying. A. Besthoff & Son and Schumann's Sons made announcement of their intention to close.

Very little business will be done in the shopping block in Twenty-third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. At the stores of James McCutcheon, Dr. Jaeger, the Aeolian Company, S. Koch & Sons, Dempsey & Carroll, J. Jacquelin & Co., and Scharles Brothers it was said that to-day would be given up to celebration. G. P. Putnam & Sons and E. P. Dutton & Co. will be open until noon. Theodore A. Kohn & Son will keep closed all day. Stern Brothers will not open for business, and the front of the stores will be gay with flags.

In the two shopping blocks in Fourteenth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, not many stores will be closed all day. At Le Boutillier Brothers, the store will be open until 1 o'clock. Ludwig Brothers will be open for a time. Hearn's will be closed all day, and flags will decorate the front. The Butterick Publishing Company will be closed all day. M. C. Boynton & Co. and J. & J. Dobson will close all day.

In Sixth Avenue most of the large houses will not open. J. Greggs & Co., at 253 Sixth Avenue, will close and fly flags. R. H. Macy & Co. will close all day, and no deliveries will be made, so as to give the drivers an opportunity to see the parade. The stores will be decorated. The Siegel-Cooper Company will keep open until 1 o'clock. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's will be closed all day, and flags will decorate the front. O'Neill & Co. had announcements in their windows that the place would be closed all day. Adams & Co. and Ehrich Brothers announced early their intention of closing all day.

The officers of the Merchants' Association have ordered that the main rooms and general business office of the association be kept closed to-day. Some of the large jobbing houses will be open in the morning, but they will close early.

EXCHANGES CLOSED TO-DAY.

Banks, Chamber of Commerce, Clearing House, and Federal Offices Have Half-Holiday.

All the Exchangs in this city, except the Coffee Exchange, will be closed to-day in honor of the coming of Admiral Sampson and his squadron. The members of the Stock Exchange set the example by drawing up a holiday petition, which was granted by the Governing Board at a meeting held at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Like action was taken at the Consolidated Stock, the Petroleum, the Mining, and the Cotton Exchanges.

At the Produce Exchange, a meeting of members was held at 2:20 o'clock, when it was resolved to open the market at 10 o'clock to-day, instead of 10:30. This was done because the by-laws require that to obtain adjournment other than from day to day a vote of members must be taken and twenty-four hours' notice of this ballot must be given. At 10 o'clock to-day a meeting of members will be held in the reading room to take action on resolutions presented yesterday. This will mean a prompt closing, and probably little business will be done except on the curb.

At the Coffee Exchange nobody took the initiative, and so there will be the regular Saturday session.

Business among the brokers will be at a standstill. The Boston Exchanges will be closed. London has a bank holiday, and quotations will probably not be received from the Continental Bourses.

The banks, Chamber of Commerce, Sub-Treasury, Assay Office, and Custom House will take only their regular Saturday half-holiday. The Clearing House will be busy, however, as the weekly report is made up to-day.

RIVERSIDE PARK OPEN TO ALL.

Secretary Holly Issues a Statement Telling of Necessary Restrictions.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board gave out the following statement yesterday morning:

The Hon. George C. Clausen, President of the Park Board and Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, is hurrying to the city, having cut short his vacation to serve upon the Mayor's committee for Saturday's reception of the naval heroes. In the meantime, under his instructions, arrangements have been made to throw Riverside Park open to the public without any reservation, except where absolutely necessary for the protection of the park or of the people themselves. It is realized that the greatest number of people can be accommodated without stands or artificial provision of any kind, and that the greatest feature of the demonstration, on account of the short time for preparation, will be in the outpouring of the citizens. So no attempt will be made to erect stands, and no permit for such stands will be issued. A portion of the park between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth Streets will be protected by barricades on account of having been recently planted.

The north portion of the park, west of Claremont, now in the hands of the contractor, with freshly planted slopes and work now going on, will necessarily be guarded by barricades in order to prevent accidents to the crowds as the railing was removed to allow the contractor's men to work. Heavy spruce timber barricades will be erected at these dangerous points, and Chief of Police Devery has detailed a strong force of men for duty at them. With these exceptions, and under the general rules against tree climbing and the tramping down of shrubberies, Riverside Park is handed over to the citizens for the purpose of this demonstration, in the hope that they will make it their business to see that no harm comes to the property.

TO PATROL THE WATER FRONT.

Dock Department Will Help Police to Prevent Drowning Accidents.

At yesterday's meeting of the Dock Department President Cram said that arrangements had been made by which the employes of the department would render all possible assistance to the Police Department in preserving order along the river front during the naval parade.

While no formal action was taken by the board, Commissioner Cram said that all details had been perfected for placing the launches of the Dock Department at the disposal of the police. The river front will be patrolled to prevent loss of life among persons viewing the parade from the public piers and docks.

NEW JERSEY PREPARATIONS.

Thousands Will Invade New York To-day to View the Parade.

The residents of neighboring cities and towns in New Jersey do not intend that New York shall have a monopoly of to-day's celebration, or that the returning heroes shall wrongly conclude that there is no enthusiastic patriotism outside of New York. They purpose to join in the celebration with zest and vigor, and it is certain that among the many who will be in the city to-day will be thousands of residents of the New Jersey towns. The railroads running into Jersey City are preparing for a day of heavy travel and will put on extra coaches.

In Hoboken Mayor Fagan has issued an order closing all the public offices while the day will generally be observed as a holiday there. In Jersey City, while no holiday has been proclaimed, many merchants will suspend business for a time during the day so that their employes may see the naval parade. A like spirit is reported from Plainfield, Paterson, Hackensack, and other places.

The Newark City Hall will be closed all

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, and weakness than ever before.

by order of Mayor Phenion. The Board of Works Department will also be closed.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRALS.

Sampson Likely to Retain Command of North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Admiral Sampson will probably come to Washington the early part of next week, but no orders have been issued thus far concerning his movements. It is understood that he will continue in command of the North Atlantic squadron while serving as a member of the military commission at Havana. He will thus be enabled to select a flagship and proceed thereon to Havana, although it is more likely that the Commissioners will proceed together on a warship, probably the Dolphin. In that event the Dolphin would be the Admiral's flagship temporarily.

A high naval official said to-day that Admiral Luce at one time made a steam launch his flagship, and in this way came from New York to Washington. If the Commissioners do not proceed in a body, Admirals Sampson and Schley may take their respective flagships to Havana and San Juan pending the work of the Commission.

SAMPSON'S FAMILY AFLOAT.

Admiral's Wife and Children Will View Parade from Tug.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 19.—Admiral Sampson's family will witness the naval parade to-morrow. Mrs. Sampson, her sons and her married daughter, the wife of Lieut. Smith of the Indiana, will leave their home on a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train. When they arrive at Hoboken they will be met by a Mr. Ferguson, whose tug will take them out to the flagship New York. Mrs. Sampson said she did not know where she would join her husband, nor could she tell if she would go aboard the New York.

Many villagers called at the Sampson house last night to arrange for a demonstration in honor of Admiral Sampson. Mrs. Sampson said that she did not know when the Admiral would return, and the celebration was postponed in deference to her wishes.

THE OARSMEN'S SUNDAY VISIT.

Rowing Clubs Will Rendezvous Off Bay Ridge To-morrow.

A meeting of oarsmen was held last night at 132 Front Street, to arrange for the demonstration off Tompkinsville to-morrow. The interested clubs will rendezvous off the Crescent Athletic Club's house at Bay Ridge, at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will then proceed to the man-of-war anchorage, under command of some one to be appointed later, who will be designated as Commodore.

The Bloomingdale Boat Club sent word that it would be unable to participate, as its clubhouse was recently destroyed by fire. The Staten Island Boat Club sent word that it would have three barges in the demonstration. Clubs not represented last night will be assigned places at the point of rendezvous to-morrow.

Cuban Junta May Stay Ashore.

The members of the Cuban Junta and other Cubans in the city had hoped to view the naval parade from the decks of a small steamer, and a committee of four was ordered to hire one. A small, undesirable freight steamer was offered the committee, which decided to look further. No available craft could be found, all having been secured by speculators or others. When the committee went back for the freight steamer, that was gone, too. The Cuban Junta and the others will view the parade from the docks or rely on the excursion boats.

CUBANS MAKE A RAID.

Insurgents, Under Cover of the Darkness, Plunder a Village Located Between Two Forts.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—At 9 o'clock on the night of Aug. 14 a band of 100 insurgents under command of Jose Camejo entered a village between Forts Espana and Azcaraga. The insurgents, aided by the darkness, reached a store on Camaguey Street, plundering it without attracting the attention of the residents. While they were entering Cuevas, near Fort Alamanso, a sentinel saw the insurgents and fired at them. They were also fired upon from the forts, and a number of shots were discharged at them from the village. One sentinel was killed.

The invaders plundered stores and private houses, including the residences of the village Mayor and Judge, from which were stolen clothes and jewels, leaving the inhabitants with only the clothing they had on. The insurgents burned the store of Manuel Hernandez, on Real Street, in revenge for the wounding of one of their officers. Owing to the suspension of hostilities, the attack was entirely unexpected.

On the night of Aug. 17 there arrived at Cayo Frances an American steamer, under command of Lieut. Ern, with provisions for the American Army operating in that province. While distributing bread in the forts protecting the railroad between Cabarien and Placetas, a party of insurgents who were ambushed in the woods fired upon and wounded several firemen of the steamer, who were engaged in the work of distribution. The wounded were removed to the Red Cross Hospital.

The insurgents occupy the hills at Cueto, in Havana Province, and have hoisted a flag, the colors and design of which cannot be distinguished. While foraging at Hill Man Adrian, in Matanzas Province, a Spanish squadron was attacked by insurgents. They replied to the fire of the attacking party, and the leader, Machado, was killed.

Yesterday the President and newly-elected board of the Spanish Casino paid their respects to Gen. Blanco. The President, in the name of all the Spanish residents in the island, requested Gen. Blanco to grant himself and his colleagues the lots given for the purpose of erecting quarters for the volunteers in order that they might build a sumptuous palace for the exclusive property of the Spanish colony, and in which the Spanish Consulate, the Casino, and other establishments belonging to Spaniards might be established.

He also requested Gen. Blanco to authorize the collection of funds by popular subscription for the purpose of increasing the Spanish Navy and erecting a statue in memory of Señor Canovas del Castillo and other works. Gen. Blanco answered that he found the petition logical and practical, and promised to interest himself in furthering the desires of the petitioners.

A Spanish steamer arrived from Caibarien yesterday, having on board Señor Rafael Vasallo y Rosa, the Civil Governor of Puerto Principe. A number of residents of Nuevitas were also on board the steamer.

Death of William Hinman.

WILLIAM HINMAN, senior member of the firm of Hinman Brothers, silk dealers, New York, died Thursday at his home, 46 Garden Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago. He was a descendant of Col. Benjamin Hinman of Revolutionary fame. His widow survives him. There were no children. Mr. Hinman was a member of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn. The body will be taken to Southbury, Conn., for burial.

Bismarck's Surviving Foes.

From The London Chronicle.

Bismarck has gone, but two of his contemporaries and most stubborn foes still linger on the stage. One of these, Count Bernhard Rechberg, was the Emperor of Austria's chief adviser from 1859 to 1864, and in that capacity had a hard tussle with the "honest broker" over the Danish war and the division of the spoils. He keeps his month his ninety-second birthday, at Hauer, near Vienna. Then there is Count Benedetti, the great Chancellor's adversary in a yet more eventful struggle. He is eighty-two, and he retains his mental and physical powers almost unimpaired. Year after year a fresh volume of diplomatic studies comes from his untiring pen, and he is at this moment preparing, in view of Bismarck's recent revelations, a further account of his mission to Berlin and Ems in 1870.

Bismarck Overmatched.

From The London News.

Bismarck liked a bold answer, especially when it humored him in his scorn of sentiment. The King once handed him the Iron Cross to present to a soldier. "Which do you prefer," said the Chancellor to the man, "the Iron Cross or a hundred thalers?" "What is the Cross worth?" asked the soldier. "About three thalers," was the reply. "Well, then," returned the other, "I will take ninety-seven thalers and the Cross, too." He had both.

RELIEF COMES TO PORT

Brings Two Hundred and Forty-eight Sick and Wounded from Miles's Army.

FOURTEEN DEATHS OCCURRED

Ten of These Died at Sea—The Ship's Log Tells a Story of Suffering and Distress—List of Arrivals.

The United States hospital steamer Relief, Major George H. Furney commanding, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Ponce, Arroyo, and Mayagues, Puerto Rico, with 248 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Miles's army. She left Ponce on Aug. 14 and Mayagues on the following day. The log of the vessel tells a tale of much suffering and distress. Nearly all the men are undergoing various stages of disease and many are suffering from wounds.

The Relief left New York on Aug. 8 with a corps of skilled surgeons to attend the sick and wounded in Puerto Rico, and it took her but a short time to gather a full number of our suffering heroes. While at the various ports only the most serious cases were taken on board, where, despite the unremitting care of the surgeons and nurses, fourteen deaths occurred. Four of these were at Puerto Rico, ten men dying at sea during the voyage northward. Those dying in port were buried on shore, and there were nine burials at sea.

The body of Major Lawrence Smith of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, who died at sea on Aug. 17 of malignant typhoid fever, was placed in a sealed metallic casket and brought to this port. The body was taken charge of here by a Stapleton undertaker, who will forward it to Philadelphia, where it will be taken in charge by his brother, E. D. Smith. Major Smith was only thirty-two years old, and was considered a very able surgeon.

Private John Clark, Company B, Ninth Indiana Volunteers, died of typhoid fever two hours after the vessel arrived in port. His body was sent to Fort Hamilton for burial.

The Relief crept slowly up the harbor with her pitiful freight, arriving at Quarantine shortly before 2 o'clock. There she was immediately boarded by Health Officer Doty, who held a long conference with Major Forney, regarding the sick on board. Major Forney reported that of the 248 sick and wounded, 154 were suffering from a severe type of typhoid fever and 80 men are suffering from malarial fever.

The typhoid patients will be removed to the Long Island College Hospital this morning. When the vessel is docked at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The quarantine steamboat James W. Wadsworth removed sixty of the convalescents to the military hospital at Fort Hamilton last night.

Among the sick on board the Relief is Capt. Arthur P. Lee, British Military Attaché, who went on board at Ponce, Aug. 10, suffering from intermittent malarial fever. Capt. Lee, who is convalescing, is still on board the Relief.

The Relief carried passengers, who were allowed to land as soon as the vessel reached Quarantine, and came to this city via the Staten Island Ferry. They are B. Tomatsari, Surgeon, Japanese Navy; Lieut. Col. Senn, Surgeon General Terry of Gov. Black's staff, Capt. W. P. Edgerton, returning to West Point; Ernest L. Tosca, late Secretary to Gen. Lee, but assigned to Gen. Miles's staff as Interpreter; Richard Harding Davis, and Mr. Dunning of the Associated Press, and two servants.

There were also nine seamen who will be sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The following is a list of the deaths on board the Relief and buried at Ponce:

Private Theodore Bronson, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
Private Charles A. Currier, Hospital Corps.
Private Aaron C. Sullivan, Company A, Fifth Cavalry.
Corp. Philip Kopp, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

The following died during the voyage and were buried at sea:

Corp. Irving R. Campbell, Company C, Third Illinois.
Private John S. Barney, Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Richard M. Stevens, civilian packer.
Private Royal Young, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry.
Private William W. Reed, Company K, Fourth Ohio.
Private Holland E. Thompson, Hospital Corps.
Private Clarence W. Ward, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry.
Private Leslie R. Brown, Company B, Sixth Illinois.
Quartermaster Sergt. George C. Wonden, Sixth Massachusetts.

The Relief also brought twenty wounded men, including three officers. The most of them were shot in the battle near Mayagues on Aug. 10. The names of the wounded are:

First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, aid on Gen. Schwan's staff, wounded in foot.
First Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery, wounded in chest.
First Lieut. Charles Hunter, First Artillery, wounded in thigh.
Corp. Amos Wilkie, Company M, Eleventh Infantry, wounded near spine.
Sergt. Willard H. Wheeler, Company A, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in chest.
Private Harry E. Asaick, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
Private Arthur Sparks, Company C, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in thigh.
Daniel J. Gray, private, Company M, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
Joseph Ryan, corporal, Company A, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
James Sanders, musician, Seventeenth Infantry, wounded in leg.
Paul J. Mitzkie, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
George Curtis, private, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, wounded in chest.
William Rossiter, private, Company G, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in neck.
John Branning, corporal, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, wounded in chest.
Samuel Frye, private, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, wounded in chest.
John L. Johnson, corporal, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
Private Henry Garick, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in elbow.
C. Frank, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, wounded in thigh.
Theodore Lubold, private, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, wounded in elbow.
George Whitlock, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, wounded in thigh.

The following officers, suffering from various kinds of fevers, also came on the Relief:

Major Morris F. Cowley, Surgeon, Fourth Pennsylvania, typhoid fever.
Capt. Edgar Barnes, Second Wisconsin, malarial fever.
First Lieut. Joseph Showalter, Sixth Illinois, remittent malarial fever.
First Lieut. Frank Dayton, Sixth Illinois, malarial fever.
First Lieut. Charles Green, Second Wisconsin, malarial fever.
Second Lieut. Ralph Sherman, Sixth Illinois, malarial fever.
Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Robbins, Sixth Illinois, typhoid fever.

The Relief will probably leave for Puerto Rico for another load of sick and wounded men as soon as she can be prepared for her return trip.

Major Morris F. Cawley, Surgeon, Fourth Pennsylvania.
Capt. Edgar C. Barnes, Second Wisconsin.
Capt. Arthur H. Lee, British Army.
First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, A. D. C., Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frank E. Dayton, Sixth Illinois.
First Lieut. Joseph H. Showalter, Sixth Illinois.
First Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, First Artillery.
Lieut. Charles Green, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
Second Lieut. Ralph R. Sherman, Sixth Illinois.

Volunteers.

Lewis Armstrong, private, Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania.
Fred Armstrong, private, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
William P. Appleby, private, Company M, Second Wisconsin.
William Adams, private, Company D, Sixth Illinois.
Fred W. Armstrong, private, Company H, Fourth Ohio.
William Allwerden, private, Company G, Third Illinois.
Arthur W. Breitsman, private, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
Crawford Burton, private, Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
John Brookshire, private, Company C, Sixteenth Massachusetts.
Benajmin H. Brock, City Troop, Philadelphia.
Reuben Bulman, Sergeant, Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Allen R. Billing, private, Company K, Second Wisconsin.
Arthur W. Bartholomus, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
John Bowker, private, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
William F. Chesterfield, private, Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania.
Benjamin E. Connor, Corporal, Company K, First Kentucky.
Patrick Connor, private, Company E, Sixth Massachusetts.
George H. Cambell, private, Company C, Sixth Massachusetts.
Roscoe C. Carpenter, private, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
James Cohan, private, Company C, Second Wisconsin.
Talbot R. Dean, private, Company [illegible] Pennsylvania.
Robert C. Foyle, private, Company [illegible] Wisconsin.
Charles L. Bomgardner, private [illegible] Sixth Illinois.
Frank C. Douglas, private, Company [illegible] Massachusetts.
John Donovan, private, Company [illegible] Massachusetts.
James Drummond, private, Company [illegible] Massachusetts.
James A. Donohue, private, Company [illegible] Massachusetts.
Clause Ekstedt, private, Company [illegible] nois.
Robert E. Estabrook, private, Company [illegible] ond Wisconsin.
Cleid Frank, private, Company [illegible] Pennsylvania.
James Fierse, Sergeant, Company [illegible] Massachusetts.
Polk

OUR REFORMS IN SANTIAGO

Money Values Puzzle Americans and the Local Merchants.

STREET CLEANING UNDERTAKEN

Warning Given that Customs Violations Will Be Severely Punished—Our Post Office Facilities Bad.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 11.—The past week in Santiago de Cuba has seen the furtherance of reforms and improvements already under way. New complications have arisen, which we are called upon to settle, and there has been a slow and steady increase in the death rate.

The question of Spanish and American money and their respective values continues to agitate the town; and this will probably last until little of the Spanish money remains. Notwithstanding Gen. Wood's announcement that Spanish gold would be deprived of its Cuban increase of 6 per cent. on its face value and that silver was at 50 per cent. discount, many have persisted in considering the centen (25f.) as worth $5.30, as formerly; and at no money changer's could one get ten dollars in silver for five dollars in gold. Nine dollars in silver was offered, and this only on small amounts.

There has been a meeting of merchants in the palace, with the object of discussing this matter of values with Gen. Wood; and the question of its legality was raised, further assurance that the measure applied to all transactions being asked for. The question of legality, however, was not discussed, as the merchants were assured that this ruling applies to all transactions, so that the meeting was rather abruptly terminated. It is being recognized that American money will be the money of the future in Cuba. Workmen are publicly advised to insist upon the wages being paid in that currency. But until the financial situation is cleared up by the disappearance of Spanish coin and the entrance in a sufficient quantity of American coin, abuses in the way of exchange will probably continue. Already small change is becoming very scarce. One cannot exchange gold for Spanish silver, and there is so little American silver that small sales are hard to consummate, and the poor are always imposed upon by the money lenders. Harsh measures from the palace could remedy this, by a stringent application of the law and severe treatment of offenders.

Price of Food Reduced.

One abuse that has been rectified was the exorbitant prices asked for food—$1 a pound for meat, $3 for a bag of charcoal that once sold for 80 cents, and a general continuation of blockade prices long after their justification had been removed. This matter the palace has ably taken in hand, and, after careful consideration and a discussion of the subject with leading wholesalers and retailers, a tariff in gold money on provisions has been arranged. Retailers have been notified that infringements of this tariff, or schedule, will be severely punished, and the community at large is requested to report any overcharge. The prices given out are a great reduction from those prevailing hitherto, but even in the new arrangement there is ample opportunity for good profits, even to 50 per cent. in some instances. Thus, the retailer has no right to complain. At some future day, when the commercial situation of Santiago is improved, a further reduction will probably be made.

This measure of Gen. Wood is naturally very popular, and, except from those who are prevented from longer indulging in their shameful robbery of the people, there is no complaint. Wholesalers are pleased because the new prices will promote wholesale consumption.

The advent of an American trust company is considered rich in promise of future prosperity. "During four centuries of Spanish control," says El Cubano, "we have not had an agricultural bank; such an institution is absolutely indispensable in a country where agriculture is the source of all wealth. We have been in the hands of usurers, who have robbed us on all sides. The operations of this new bank, which is to be the savior of the land and which will help our farms and plantations to produce, as with the touch of a magic wand, will be in American money. What we have not obtained from Spain in four centuries has been given us by the United States in three weeks."

Merchandise Returned to Shippers.

Much of the merchandise sent here from the United States during the last three weeks is being returned to the points from which it came. As there was no entry at the port the payment of customs dues was avoided. Probably some cargoes will be sent to Puerto Rico in the hope of a sale there.

The cleaning of the city and the health of the people are receiving much attention. Probably the strangest odor Santiago ever knew—and Santiago has had an unusual experience in odors—is the new odor of disinfectants that are being scattered through the city. The Street Cleaning Department has been hampered by lack of carts, and as a result the piles of dirt each householder carefully brushes into the street every morning are apt to remain for some days before removal. Now people are saying that as long as the Americans do not fulfill their part of the contract and expeditiously remove the dirt it might have been better to let it remain where it was before. The house cleaning operation was a novelty, and the people entered into it with a certain amusement. They thought it would be fun to see the teams come every day and carry off the refuse, but as the teams do not come regularly, and the refuse steams in the sun or is washed away by the rains, many are getting tired of the experiment. Still, much is being done in this respect, and the city is much cleaner than when the Americans entered it.

The death rate continues very high—from fifty to sixty cases per day. There are nearly 30,000 inhabitants, and this rate, if continued, would carry off half the population in a year.

Complain of Our Mail Service.

The natives think they are not being so well served by our Post Office Department as they were under the old Spanish régime. In those days lock-boxes were used and there was a regular house-to-house delivery of letters. Now all that has been abolished, and the people say the American clerks are so busy attending to the American mail matter that they have no time to attend to anything else. A complaint on the subject has been addressed to Gen. Wood through one of the daily papers. The fact that neither letters nor cablegrams will be forwarded to Spain or to Cuban points causes considerable distress among those who simply wish to inform relatives or friends that they are alive. Many a man who left his family behind in Spain has not been able to communicate with them for months.

This restriction greatly retards, too, the resumption of business. Santiago's business in the future may be almost entirely with the United States; but hitherto it has been largely with Spain and there are many in Spain who would return to Santiago if they knew its present conditions. On the same principle there are many here who will go to Spain. The French steamer Ville de Marseilles left yesterday for Santander, carrying over a hundred passengers; and, although she took away no regular mail, the number of letters she carried to be posted in Spain was large. These letters will contain the first news sent from residents of the captured city, and doubtless will make many criticisms of our conduct here that would be interesting reading for ourselves.

OUR TROOPS LEAVE SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 19.—A portion of the First Regiment of Infantry left this morning on the steamer G. H. Miller. This afternoon 500 of the District of Columbia troops sailed on the transport Hudson, 500 of the Seventh Infantry on the Yucatan, and six companies of the Thirty-fourth Michigan on the transport Santiago. The troops are going forward as rapidly as possible. Owing to the increase in sickness there is much need of hospital ships. The number of those sick is large and there are not sufficient accommodations for them.

The embarkation of the Spanish troops continues. One thousand will leave on the Ville de Verdi to-night. Next week smaller transports will take the Spaniards at Guantanamo Bay.

ENOUGH TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Gen. Shafter has informed the War Department that after consulting with Gen. Lawton, commanding the Department of Santiago, it has been concluded that it will not be necessary to send any more troops to Santiago for the preservation of peace and good order.

This statement is made with the understanding that the present military force will shortly be reinforced by the arrival of the Fifth Regular Infantry and the Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers.

SPANISH PRISONERS EMBARK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The War Department has received the following cable dispatch giving information of the departure of Spanish prisoners:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 19.

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington.

Covadonga sailed this morning with 2,148 men, 109 officers, 44 women, 45 children. Two others are loaded and probably will sail this afternoon.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Volunteers Mutiny at Breakfast.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 19.—The volunteer troops in garrison at Fort Sam Houston mutinied this morning at breakfast and marched out of the mess hall in regular order as a protest against the food furnished them. The matter is now under investigation.

Spanish Lines to Resume.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—All the local shipping firms sailing under the Spanish flag to Cuban and Puerto Rican ports have announced the resumption of regular trips within the next few weeks.

THE SEGURANCA FOR SANTIAGO.

Will Take Supplies for Gen. Lawton and Return with Sick Soldiers.

The transport Seguranca will leave this port on Monday with a light cargo of medical, subsistence, and Quartermaster's supplies for the troops of Gen. Lawton's command at Santiago. She will also take the Third Company of the Volunteer Signal Corps under Capt. Wingate. On returning from Santiago she will bring 350 or 400 sick soldiers.

Col. Kimball said yesterday that the Seguranca would take anything that any person may send to the soldiers, and any of the relief societies that want to forward supplies can do so on the Seguranca.

The transport Vigilancia will leave for Santiago next Wednesday with the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers on board.

Missouri Goes to Santiago Monday.

The hospital ship Missouri, which has been fitting out for several weeks, has been ordered to sail for Santiago next Monday. Col. Hecker arrived in town yesterday morning and gave the order. Major Arthur, who has charge of the vessel, said that the Missouri was not ready, but Col. Hecker said the vessel must sail, as there are so many sick and wounded men at Santiago who must be brought back.

Funeral of a Santiago Soldier.

James Scanlon, twenty-six years old, a hero of Santiago, was buried yesterday from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Broadway and Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn. Scanlon ran away from home to go to the war, and when a Mauser bullet pierced his skull he prayed that he might live to see his mother. He arrived on the Relief on the trip preceding her last, and was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where he died Tuesday night. The body was escorted to the church yesterday by the members of the Leo Battalion, which is attached to the Church of St. Francis de Sales. Five members of Company K, Third Cavalry, of which Scanlon was a member, and six members of the Seventy-first Regiment acted as a guard of honor. The coffin containing the body was draped in a big American flag. The body was then taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 1,245.

Gen. Shafter Reports Ten Deaths, Two from Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—In his dispatch to the War Department to-night concerning the health conditions of his troops, Gen. Shafter reports the death of ten men. Following is the text of the dispatch:

"Santiago, Aug. 19.

"Sanitary Report for Aug. 19.—Total number sick, 1,245; total number fever cases, 915; total number new cases, 91; total number fever cases returned to duty, 136. Deaths—Aug. 15, Private Cornelius Hanks, Hospital Corps, United States Army, typhoid fever; Aug. 16, Private Charles Combert, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and amygdalitis; Aug. 17, Private Robert H. Armstrong, Company D, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Allie D. Van Dyke, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Humphrey Montgomery, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private J. D. Moriarty, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Ashley Field, Company M, First Illinois, pernicious malarial fever; Aug. 18, Private Arthur Burnham, Company K, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Anton Anderson, Company E, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Millard Taft, Company H, Third Infantry, pernicious malarial fever."

HOSPITAL READY FOR 100 MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Dr. John V. Shoemaker, representing the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, to-day wired Surgeon General Sternberg that the hospital he represented was prepared to receive and care for one hundred soldiers at once.

Dr. Shoemaker had tendered the hospital for Pennsylvania soldiers only, and Surgeon General Sternberg had replied that it would be impracticable to gather the scattered Pennsylvanians and, intimated that if the offer would be made general he would be glad to accept it. This was immediately complied with, the only restriction being that whenever possible Pennsylvania soldiers be given a preference.

Hospital Train Reaches Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—The hospital train having 160 Maine soldiers, sick, from Chickamauga, arrived here at 9:15 this morning. The train was met at the union station by Mayor Randall, Adjt. Gen. Richards, and a large delegation of citizens. Only eight cases required hospital treatment, the others being sufficiently well advanced to permit their removal to their homes.

Death of Sergt. Sharratt.

Sergt. E. L. Sharratt of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at Santiago, was a well-known real estate dealer of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn. Mr. Sharratt was thirty-two years old and had been a member of the Seventy-first Regiment for about seven years. Besides his wife, Mr. Sharratt leaves a child.

VERDI IS STILL COMPOSING.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Giuseppe Verdi, the great Italian composer, although not completely recovered from the blow of his wife's death, whom he so devotedly loved, has, however, returned for the season to Montecatini, the Italian Carlsbad, and is, of course, the object of general attention and admiration. But unfortunately there is nothing that annoys him so much as this personal homage of the crowd. He at once draws into his shell, and becomes gruff and almost rough. There is no one, for instance, who so irritates him as the person who tries to please him by praising his musical works and career. As to the photographer, professional and amateur, he positively loathes the species. Notwithstanding they hunt him down in the most barefaced way.

Only the other day at Montecatini, a naïve gentleman, evidently not acquainted with the peculiarities of the great maestro, approached him, hat in one hand, camera in the other, and, bowing profoundly, said, "Commendatore." (Verdi is Commendatore and Senator, but detests being called by either title.) "Commendatore, may I have the honor of photographing your immortal features?" Verdi turned as though to slay him, and snapped out, "My dear Sir, bad deeds are done, but not spoken of," and, turning on his heel he marched off.

The maestro, who is such a bear to strangers and those whom he suspects of flattering him, is one of the most genial and witty men among his friends and intimates. Very surprising is his vast and thorough knowledge of all manner of subjects. He speaks with the same competency of the causes of the Milan rebellion, of the consequences of the Hispano-American war, as of the economic reasons of Italian emigration and the future development of African colonization. And through these topics one can lead him on to speak of music and of his own work. It was in this way that he was made to confess that he has not yet ceased to compose, and that a new opera may still be expected from his pen. The theme it seems will be Nero.

CAMP MEADE FILLING UP

Thirty Thousand Men Are Expected in Ten Days and More Ground Is Needed.

THIRD NEW YORK'S SICK LIST

Twelve Per Cent. of Its Men Confined to Their Quarters—Water Supply of Fifteen Gallons a Day for Each Man.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 19.—Word was received at Camp Meade to-day that the entire Second Corps of Volunteers would be ordered to the new camp near Middletown. There have been added to Gen. Graham's corps the Tenth Ohio, First Delaware, Second West Virginia, and Eighteenth Pennsylvania. The companies of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania are now scattered in Ohio and Michigan, and will be brought to Camp Meade as soon as transportation can be secured for them. The land at present taken by the Government will have to be largely added to if the troops to come are to be accommodated, as it is expected 30,000 men will be here in the next ten days.

The Tenth Ohio arrived in camp this afternoon and was followed by the Third Battalion of the Third New York from Camp Alger. The balance of the regiment is now at Thoroughfare Gap. A detachment of the Twenty-second Kansas and one from the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana also arrived to-day, and the Fourth Missouri and Sixth Pennsylvania are expected this evening.

The Provost Marshal is enforcing strict discipline, and numerous arrests of disorderly soldiers have been made in Harrisburg. The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, which did not get away to Puerto Rico, will probably be mustered out and sent home, there being no need for their services.

Gen. Gobin is mentioned for promotion as Commander of the First Division of this corps, Gen. Butler having been made one of the members of the Cuban military commission. In that event, it is expected the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments at Camp Alger will be ordered to Middletown.

Private George Westbrook, Company I, Third New York, died this evening of heart disease. He was seized with an affection of the heart last night en route to Camp Meade from Newport News, and expired soon after reaching the corps hospital. The body will probably be shipped to Olean, N. Y., where Westbrook's wife and two children reside. There is very little sickness among the 3,000 troops in camp. The greatest number of cases is in the Third New York, 12 per cent. of the men being confined to their quarters. The New Yorkers are anxious to return home, and will petition President McKinley to muster them out.

There were no arrivals in camp this afternoon. Word was received this evening by Major Gen. Graham that the first detachment will be in to-morrow from Lexington, Ky., and that two regiments would be forwarded during the night from Camp Alger. Pipes are being laid through the camp to supply the troops with drinking water. The Pennsylvania Canal and Susquehanna River are within easy reach of the camp, and are being utilized for bathing.

The water supply will be ample to accommodate as many men as may be brought to camp. The first well bored is 211 feet deep and has a continuous flow of fifty gallons of water per minute. There is an average of 189 feet of water in it. The second well is about 55 feet in depth, and the men are making remarkable progress with the work. Another one will be commenced to-morrow, and when completed it is thought by those in authority that the water supply will be wholly adequate to accommodate each man with at least fifteen gallons of water a day.

TO MUSTER OUT TROOPS.

Gen. Tillinghast Says Those Soldiers Who Are to Quit Service Will Go Out Within 30 Days.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast returned to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday after a visit to Washington, where he had an interview with the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General. He said, among other things, that all those New York troops that are to quit service in the near future will be mustered out within thirty days. His visit there, he declared, was highly gratifying to him, inasmuch as he found the Administration thoroughly in accord with Gov. Black and his own wish that at least a portion of the New York State troops should be mustered out of service as soon as found expedient by the Government.

"I requested merely," Gen. Tillinghast said, "that the troops who had seen actual service, and those who have been in camp in localities where fever is prevalent, and those who for commercial reasons are mostly needed at home should be mustered out first. I did not presume to specify particular regiments, but I found the Government thoroughly in accord with these ideas.

"I also made a request that the troops should be moved from Fernandina, where the prevalence of fever has become marked since the troops arrived there. As proof that our request has been respected, I received a telegram from the Adjutant General of the Army this morning that the Second Regiment would be moved to Sand Lake, New York. This is of the courtesies which were extended by the Government the most gratifying, because of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has broken out there. Only this morning I received a telegram from Col. Hardin to the effect that his men could endure the place no longer, and that something would have to be done. He informed me in the same dispatch that a private of the name of McArthur of Company A had died.

"In regard to the request which was made to have regiments remain in service for a time, I asked that the Two Hundred and First, the Two Hundred and Second, and the Two Hundred and Third should remain in service. These three regiments are at Camp Black. The regiments are composed of very loyal men, who desire to remain soldiers as long as possible. Every regiment has made a request to me to be allowed to remain in the service for a time longer, and said they were ready to go wherever the Government saw fit to send them. Such loyalty, I think, both the National and State Governments are inclined to reward, at least so far as is in their power."

Gen. Tillinghast left for Albany last night on a summons from Gov. Black. Before leaving he said the Governor desired an inspection both by himself and Major Storey, United States Army, and a committee of State military officers of the camp ground at Sand Lake in Rensselaer County.

TROOPS STARTING FOR HOME.

Regiments Ordered to Leave Camp Thomas and Other Places to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Orders were given to-day for the return to their State rendezvous of the following-named volunteer regiments: The First Illinois Cavalry and the First Maine Infantry, now at Chickamauga, and the Second New York Infantry, now at Fernandina, Fla. The First Illinois is ordered to Springfield, Ill.; the First Maine to Augusta, Me., and the Second New York to Troy, N. Y. These regiments were mustered into the military service of the Government at the outbreak of the war at the places mentioned, and their return there is considered as conclusive evidence that they are to be mustered out. The movement of these regiments will begin as soon as the necessary transportation can be provided. Another regiment which has been ordered to return to its recruiting rendezvous is the First Vermont Infantry. That regiment, now at Chickamauga, is under orders to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and left Camp Thomas to-day. Similar orders will be issued from day to day to the other volunteer regiments selected for mustering out. No official information on this subject is obtainable at the War Department in advance of the issue of the orders. It is said, however, that the Third Georgia Infantry, the Third Alabama Infantry, and the First Maryland Infantry are among the number already selected for mustering out.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 19.—Gen. McKee's Second Division of the First Corps and Gen. Sanger's Third Division of the First Corps will proceed, respectively, to Knoxville and Lexington early next week, according to present orders. The various regiments are now making their preparations for departure. Within ten days the army here will be reduced one-half.

The work of sending away the sick soldiers is now being prosecuted in all divisions of the army. It is the disposition of the department to send home all sick men on thirty days' furlough.

The hospital train which arrived last night from Philadelphia left to-day with 100 sick men from the First Pennsylvania.

MILITARY TRIALS IN VIRGINIA.

Two General Courts in Session at Thoroughfare—Troops Leaving.

THOROUGHFARE, Va., Aug. 19.—Arrangements are being made with the Southern Railway to furnish cars for the transportation of one brigade of the Second Division to Middletown, Penn., Monday next. The greater part of the week will be required to move the division.

A check roll call was made last night in the Sixth Pennsylvania to account for the canteens belonging to the men of the regiment. Sixteen canteens full of brandy were taken from a colored cook by the provost guard, and as several had the "keystone" marked on them the roll call was taken to identify the owners. Information as to the guilty parties was not given out.

A hospital train left Thoroughfare yesterday afternoon for Fort Myer, carrying seventy patients who had been under treatment in the field hospital. Over thirty of the number were suspected typhoid cases.

Two general courts will be in session during the remainder of the stay at Thoroughfare.

Private James Tinan, Company B, Seventh Illinois, in company with some companions yesterday "roughhoused" a peddler and distributed his wares among the crowd. Private Tinan was captured by the provost guard, and under directions from Gen. Davis will be turned over to the civil authorities.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ARMY.

Cabinet Considers the Question to the Exclusion of Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Cabinet session to-day was brief. The disbandment of the army was the main point of discussion. Secretary Alger stated the details were being worked out, and that considerable difficulty was being experienced in selecting the regiments to be put on the mustering-out list, but he expected the matter would be in shape for the issuance in a few days of the necessary orders. Contrary to expectation, the selection of the personnel of the Peace Commission to meet at Paris was not taken up. It had been expected there would be a discussion of the names proposed for the commission, but the matter was not formally broached. There were no dispatches from the front laid before the Cabinet. Acting Secretary of State Moore had been over just before the meeting to confer with the President on State Department matters, though none of them, it was said, was of general significance. There were no important State matters discussed by the Cabinet.

IOWA REGIMENT SENT HOME.

Ordered from Chickamauga, as It Was Exposed to Disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of War to-day ordered the Fifty-second Iowa Regiment, now in camp at Chickamauga, to proceed at once to Des Moines, Iowa, where it eventually will be mustered out.

The order follows conferences which Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Representative Hull of Iowa had to-day with President McKinley and Secretary Alger. There is illness in the camp there, with which the Iowa troops are threatened, and therefore the dispatch of the Iowans home was expedited.

Major Perry Belmont's Resignation.

Major Perry Belmont's resignation as Inspector General on the staff of Major Gen. M. C. Butler has been tendered to the President, in view of Gen. Butler's withdrawal from the command of the First Division, Second Army Corps, to become Military Commissioner to Cuba. Major Belmont who, as his superior officers testify, has proved an active and efficient officer, has in common with many other civilians who joined the army, relinquished his military duties because of the practical accomplishment of the purposes of the war.

Major Gen. Kent Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major Gen. Kent has been transferred from the Fifth Army Corps to the Seventh, and has been ordered to report to Gen. Lee for assignment to duty.

Battery M, U. S. A., at Sandy Hook.

Battery M, Fifth Artillery, returned to Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon from Tampa, Fla. The battery left here May 19 to go to the front.

Bismarck and the Next War.

In an article on the policy of Prince Bismarck, and the problems which he has left behind him for solution, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says: The war which I foresee and consider inevitable unless all the statesmanship of Europe joins in warding it off will be like the Franco-Russian alliance, like the Anglo-French discord, like the coolness between France and Italy, France and Austria, Austria and Russia—the result of Prince Bismarck's work. It will break out at the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is now sixty-eight, whom cares and conflicts, military defeats, and Court troubles have so severely tried, and who is the chief, almost the only, link holding together the Austrian Empire in its present form. Yet, but for the creation of the German Empire, the 6,000,000 Austrian Germans would not now be yearning to form part of Germany and to bring to it their intelligence, strength, and resources, thus making it the most formidable national power on the Continent. Can any sensible man suppose that France could look on passively at this irresistible expansion of the German Empire, which would then number 60,000,000 souls? Can any rational being suppose that Russia will fold her arms at this threatening transformation of Germany, and that the Austrian Slavs, including those confronting Montenegro, will also folds their arms? I will not dwell on this at greater length. I might fill columns, but, after Prince Bismarck's death, I cannot refrain from saying that his immense work has, like every human device, its seamy side, and that in the ardor with which people extol him they forget that he has bequeathed to Europe two immense problems, which threaten a general conflagration of epic grandeur resulting in German "unity." This, like the present "union," cannot be created except by a dissension abroad—that is to say, by a war. For the devolution of the inheritance of the Austrian Empire will inevitably be the cause of a general conflagration unless—I scarcely venture to come to this conclusion for fear of being considered Utopian—Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and even England settle in time the differences which divide them. Let them succeed in this, and they may not only stave off an apparently inevitable war, but may bring about a general compromise insuring universal peace for many generations.

New White Star Leviathans.

From The London Telegraph.

A Belfast correspondent telegraphs: "It is stated on good authority in Belfast that the White Star Line of Liverpool, whose magnificent fleet of steamers was built in this city by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, contemplate the construction of two Leviathan liners 800 feet long for their Liverpool-New York service. It would seem that nothing has yet been definitely settled on the subject, but it is said with some amount of confidence that negotiations are in progress for the construction of the vessels in Belfast. Messrs. Harland & Wolff have at present in hand for the White Star Company the huge steamer Oceanic, which, when finished, will be the longest vessel in the world. She is rapidly approaching completion at the firm's North Yard. Her length is 704 feet, 96 feet shorter than the two liners said to be contemplated by [illegible]."

70 WARSHIPS IN ONE PORT

A Great Fleet Will Be Assembled Under the Stars and Stripes at Fort Monroe.

PATROL OF THE NEW COASTS

Some Auxiliary Vessels and Old Monitors to be Used—New Dry Dock to be Sent to Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The largest fleet of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already fifty-seven warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of seventy. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor.

The orders began issuing last Monday, when five ships were ordered to Fort Monroe; on the 16th another ship was added; on the 17th eight more were sent, and on the 18th seventeen ships were added. To-day's orders include seventeen more ships. Before the orders began issuing there were eight warships at Fort Monroe, so that the total up to to-day is fifty-seven.

Those included in to-day's orders are the Newport, Rodgers, Lebanon, Wampatuck, Morris, Grim, Lancaster, Machias, Osceola, Peoria, Massasoit, Sioux, Cheyenne, Waban, Chickasaw, Helena, Detroit, and Yankton.

These and the ships previously ordered are mainly small craft, although there are a number of large cruisers and gunboats, including the San Francisco, Helena, Detroit, Topeka, Marietta, and Castine.

They will now be put in thorough repair, and their crews will be gradually changed from Naval Militiamen to sailors of the regular navy.

The Navy Department has not yet determined what ships will go to Havana, San Juan, and other points of Cuba and Puerto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of the United States is fully established throughout the islands. In the meantime the matter of policing the shore points is being considered, and in due time a number of the light-draught auxiliary craft and some of the single-turreted monitors will be used for this coast patrol.

It is found, however, that only four of the old monitors of the civil war are fit for this service in southern waters. As many naval vessels will be centred about the West Indies from this time forward, the Navy Department will send the new floating dock, recently bought in New York, down to Pensacola, Fla., where it will be kept for docking the warships. At that point also there are good naval workshops to be used in conjunction with the floating dock. The dock is now being inspected, and will be towed to Pensacola as soon as the September gales are over.

BOOKS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Thousands of Volumes Distributed by the Business Men's Association—A Letter from Sampson.

The following letter has been received from Admiral Sampson by A. Wakeman, Secretary of the Business Men's Association:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, FIRST RATE,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Aug. 10, 1898.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 20th of July, informing me that you have shipped by the Solace 10,000 volumes of reading matter for the men of this fleet. A more suitable method of expressing your thanks, as you are pleased to put it, could hardly be imagined. The men of this and other ships of the fleet have been on board ship for a term of seven months or more, without setting foot on shore. They are naturally tired of this long service, and look forward with pleasure to the time when they can be free to stretch their legs once more, and the addition of so many books will serve to occupy the time—since we are now awaiting peace developments—will do much toward shortening their time of waiting and make it seem less irksome.

I will see that these books are distributed to the different vessels as you direct.

Thanking you in behalf of all my men, I remain, very truly yours, W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Commander in Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

The association has so far collected over 60,000 volumes, besides about 20,000 copies of illustrated papers. Besides the 10,000 sent to Admiral Sampson, 10,000 have been forwarded to Admiral Dewey, 10,000 to Puerto Rico, 800 to the battleship Texas, and about 5,000 have been distributed among the different naval and military hospitals. This week 10,000 will be shipped to Gen. Merritt's troops at Manila, and 10,000 to the camp at Montauk Point.

Any hospitals having as patients soldiers or sailors will be supplied with reading matter by applying to A. Wakeman, 98 Wall Street. Further contributions of books and magazines are still being solicited.

LONG REST FOR CAPT. CLARK.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 19.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, late commander of the battleship Oregon, is coming to St. Joseph to meet his wife and daughters and seek rest and recuperation. He will be the guest of his brother, Lloyd Clark, custodian of the United States lighthouse station at this port. Mrs. Clark and her daughters arrived here from California a month ago, and have been awaiting the close of the war and the Captain's return. He is expected here within a few days. He has telegraphed his brother that he was in good condition.

Mr. Lloyd Clark says:

"The Captain's reported illness is not at all so serious as might be supposed on account of the medical board of survey's report. He was worn out by his long cruise and the supreme excitement of the battle. The strain caused a recurrence of a trouble he contracted while engaged in a survey along the South American coast some years ago, and the doctors recommended as timely and wise that he be released from duty for a period, which would enable him to recover completely. He received six months' leave of absence."

Mrs. Clark's daughters, who are with her, are counting the hours until he arrives, are the wives of Lieuts. Robison and Hughes, at present on duty with Admiral Dewey's fleet.

STOREHOUSES FOR THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The close of the war and the consequent coming of many warships North makes exceptional demands upon the Navy Department for warehouse facilities. Three warehouses will be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to cost respectively $75,000, $60,000, and $30,000. The largest will be 250 by 60 feet, three stories high, and fireproof. This will be used for storing the torpedoes and ordnance stores. The $60,000 building will be two stories high and will be used for sails, rigging, &c. At the League Island yard also another warehouse will be built.

NAVAL RESERVES GOING HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The naval reserves of Rhode Island, who have been on duty at League Island on board the monitor Manhattan, left the navy yard to-day for Rhode Island. They will report aboard the training ship Constellation at Newport, after which the men will be honorably discharged. The Maryland Naval Reserves, who are on board the Monitor Ajax, expect to leave for home late to-day or to-morrow morning. The Michigan Naval Reserves will leave to-morrow.

Cavite Cannon for Baltimore.

John D. Gleuck, a Custom House broker, received word yesterday that the cannon captured at Cavite by a boat's crew from the cruiser Baltimore shortly after Admiral Dewey's bombardment of that place, is now on its way to this country. The cannon, which is a six-pounder of rare old bronze, comes as a gift to the City of Baltimore from Capt. N. Mayo Dyer of the Baltimore. It was shipped from Hongkong three weeks ago on the British ship Del[illegible]

RED CROSS SUI[illegible] ...IES.

Quantities Shipped to [illegible] ...itauk and Other Camps—Offer o[illegible] ...Distilling Plant for Montauk [illegible] ...ilined.

Supplies were shipped from [illegible] ...e Red Cross supply depot, 552 Broadway [illegible] ...sterday, as follows:

To Montauk Point, three [illegible] ...lances, 1,000 suits of underwear, 100 equ[illegible] ...d cots, one case of slippers, 400 packs [illegible] ...of tobacco, and a large quantity of del[illegible] ...les; to Fort Hamilton, 60 chairs; to Ch[illegible] ...amauga, an ambulance; to Tampa, a lot[illegible] ...ospital supplies; to Jacksonville, 800 su[illegible] ...of pajamas.

Tobacco and pajamas are [illegible] ...greater demand than any other artic[illegible] ...Auxiliary No. 22, at a meeting a few d[illegible] ...ago, appropriated $500 to buy pajama[illegible] ...or troops at Montauk. The member sent [illegible] ...to purchase them called at the supply [illegible] ...t yesterday and said that she had been [illegible] ...to find only six dozen suits in the city. [illegible] ...ree soldiers called at the depot, and we[illegible] ...told by Mr. Dodge to help themselves to [illegible] ...ything they desired. They took tobacco.

W. T. Wardwell and Doug[illegible] ...Robinson of the Red Cross Executive C[illegible] ...mittee went to Montauk Point Thursday [illegible] ...d offered to establish a water distilling [illegible] ...t. The Surgeon in charge told them th[illegible] ...e had made other arrangements, and [illegible] ...ended the matter, Mr. Wardwell said [illegible] ...erday. He expressed himself as well p[illegible] ...ed with the arrangements for Red Cross [illegible] ...rk at Montauk, and said that there [illegible] ...no friction between the society and [illegible] ...officers in charge of the camp. He also [illegible] ...ated that no money had been appropriat[illegible] ...by any Red Cross committee to establis[illegible] ...water distilling plant, as was publish[illegible] ...by an afternoon paper yesterday.

The Red Cross has now t[illegible] ...y nurses at Montauk, and will send ot[illegible] ...every day or two until the demand has [illegible] ...supplied.

Red Cross contributions ye[illegible] ...day were as follows: Auxiliary No. 5, $[illegible] ...Mrs. Nelson Roberts, $5; Loyal Citizen [illegible] ...Association, Oyster Bay, $150; citizens o[illegible] ...ke Preston, S. D., $35; Auxiliary No. [illegible] ...Pottstown, Penn., $10; Auxiliary No. [illegible] ...Flatbush, L. I., $50; Henry Eifert, $5[illegible] ...cob Kindlemann, $5; proceeds baseball [illegible] ...me by doctors and lawyers of Perth A[illegible] ...y, $89.

MISS BARTON TO GO T[illegible] ...HAVANA.

Provisions Sent to Bar[illegible] ...a, Sagua, and San Lui[illegible]

A cablegram from Miss Cl[illegible] ...Barton was received by Stephen E. Barto[illegible] ...t the Cuban Relief Committee Thursda[illegible] ...evening, in which she said:

Slow discharging of schooner[illegible] ...rse is most providential, and of greatest va[illegible] ...o thousands. she will take the Port Victor's [illegible] ...o as soon as possible; will be some delay in [illegible] ...ing, as Government supplies on top of ours [illegible] ...not likely to be unloaded. Baracoa, Sagua [illegible] ...anamo beef supply by transports. Gibara [illegible] ...be supplied when we have a chance. Small f[illegible] ...r asks $2,000 to take cargo there. Am shippin[illegible] ...day supplies for 10,000 persons to San Luis h[illegible] ...these will be distributed by pack mules in [illegible] ...dius of forty or fifty miles. Will neglect no [illegible] ...is reasonably reached. The people are workin[illegible] ...ith us, both men and women.

The following cablegram f[illegible] ...Miss Barton, dated the 19th inst., wa[illegible] ...ceived yesterday morning:

Secretary Alger telegraphs that [illegible] ...Government sends me 2,000 tons of supplie[illegible] ...Havana as soon as they can be loaded at Po[illegible] ...ampa. Shall leave here Saturday on Gover[illegible] ...t transport, taking all mules and greater p[illegible] ...of staff with me; have asked Secretary Alger [illegible] ...ten wagons and harness. I take but small [illegible] ...of our supplies with me. Supplies here ca[illegible] ...e distributed to coast towns on regular li[illegible]

In a telegram received by [illegible] ...Committee Thursday noon Miss Barto[illegible] ...briefly outlined her plans and those o[illegible] ...the Government as detailed in the [illegible] ...egoing dispatches, and concluded he[illegible] ...elegram as follows:

Have completed my work in [illegible] ...end of the island for the present, and am [illegible] ...preparing to start for Havana. The President [illegible] ...provided for transportation. My judgment [illegible] ...confirmed and plans approved by experienced o[illegible] ...and military men, who have the best intere[illegible] ...of our Government and humanity at heart.

A Tip for Fashion[illegible] ...es.

From The London [illegible]

The Duchess of Aosta, a d[illegible] ...hter of the late Prince Jerome Napoleo[illegible] ...an enthusiastic balloonist, conside[illegible] ...eronautism the most suitable high socie[illegible] ...sport. The Duchess is now staying at [illegible] ...o, and has hired a balloon for a mont[illegible] ...besides engaging two aeronauts to in[illegible] ...e her into the mysteries of ballooning[illegible] ...She makes an ascent every day, accom[illegible] ...ied by her maid. She has ordered a [illegible] ...oon by her own, and at the expiration [illegible] ...the month intends to undertake some l[illegible] ...trips. Ballooning, she declares, [illegible] ...ar superior to mere yachting, and must [illegible] ...vitably become the sport of the aristo[illegible] ...y.

THE UNITED SE[illegible] ...ICE.

Army.

Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, [illegible] ...uartermaster, United States Volunteers, is rel[illegible] ...d from duty at

Wanamaker's

Until Noon

Shoes for Men.—$3.50 to $6 russet shoes going at $2.50.

Women's Shoes.—Of dark tan kid-skin. Value, $3.50. $1.75 here.

Men's Clothing.—$5 and $6 trousers of fine English worsteds are marked $3.50. $10 linen suits at half price.

Boys' Clothing.—Suits of blue serge and fancy worsteds for boys 3 to 12, at $5; were $7.50 and $8. $4 and $5 double-breasted jacket suits, at $2.75; for boys 8 to 16.

Women's Stockings.—Three pairs for a half dollar; of black cotton, medium weight, fast color. 38c. a pair regularly.

Women's Vests.—Of lisle thread; light weight, low necks, prettily trimmed. 25c. a week ago. Now, 3 for 50c.

Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's.—Exceptional values. All-linen handkerchiefs at smaller prices than you're accustomed to. Four good offerings—two each for men and women. Make inquiries at the handkerchief store, Broadway.

Four Offerings in Men's Furnishings.—End-of-the-week bargains—the kind that never fails to fill the Men's Furnishing store.

Night shirts at 40c. Of good muslin, with woven trimmings and pearl buttons. Prepared for a two days' selling of these last week, but the stock lasted only three hours.

Bathing suits at $2.50. $5 wool suits are now $2.50 Plain blue, $3 sorts, now $2.

Negligee shirts—Madras, good patterns, detachable cuffs. Good value at a dollar. Half that price on this lot.

Neckwear—English twills, 50c. and 75c. until last week. A small lot at 2 for 25c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF SENATE.

Senator Cannon of Utah Assured that the Body Will Not Be Convened This Fall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Cannon of Utah, who has been in Washington since Congress adjourned, will leave for his home in a day or two, having received positive assurance that there will be no extra session of the Senate this Fall, as had been for some time anticipated. Senator Cannon believes that an extra session will follow adjournment on March 4.

Senator Cannon saw the President to-day and had a talk regarding the military plans. The President told him of his purpose to disband a portion of the volunteer army and explained that the troops to be mustered out would be determined on the basis largely of the inclinations of the organizations and the condition of their equipments. Senator Cannon has been conferring with the War Department officials with a view to bringing together the two batteries of Utah troops now at Manila and the one battery left at San Francisco. The latter will be dispatched to join the others if there is an opportunity.

The President was told that the only colony of native Hawaiians in the country was situated in Utah, and that proportionately there were more people in Utah who were familiar with Hawaii than in any other State, a fact which was pressed as a basis for recognizing the State when Hawaii comes in for more definite administrative attention.

MRS. WILMERDING'S SANITY.

The Commissioners Need More Evidence to Form a Judgment.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The commission appointed by Supreme Court Justice Keogh to determine Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding's sanity has not yet decided whether or not Mrs. Wilmerding should be released from Bloomingdale. Drs. MacDonald and Schmitt, and Lawyer Travers, the Commissioners, met here privately this morning and, after a short consultation, it was given out that further evidence would be taken on Thursday and Friday of next week.

The evidence already presented has not satisfied the experts one way or the other, and some points now in doubt must be cleared.

CASSINI NOT INFORMED.

Russian Ambassador Not Informed that He Will Leave America.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 19.—There is no official confirmation at the Russian Embassy here of the report that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, would succeed M. de Staël, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain. M. P. Rogestvensky, an attaché of the embassy, says that all Count Cassini and the legation know of the announcement is what they have read in the papers to-day.

The Proposed Steel Combination.

A member of the Illinois Steel Company's special committee said yesterday that all the more important details toward a combination of that corporation and the Minnesota Iron and Steel Company had been satisfactorily adjusted. He declined, however, to state the terms of consolidation. The plan will probably be published early next week. Nothing definite concerning the absorption of the Johnstown Steel Company by the combination developed during the day.

Strike at Depew Settled.

DEPEW, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The strike of the molders of the Gould Coupler Company was settled by the State Board of Arbitration this morning. The strikers say they have gained everything they asked for. To-morrow evening the non-union men who filled the strikers' places will leave the shops, where they have been confined since July 5. The works will be closed down for a week or two, when the locked-out employes will go back to work.

Imports from Germany Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Consul Mason at Frankfort, Germany, reports that the German exports to the United States in seventeen large mercantile towns in that district have fallen off heavily within the last year, the exports for the year up to June 30 being $31,025,501, as against $37,623,883 for the year previous, a decrease of $6,598,382 for the year.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6:35 A. M.—27 Scammel Street, Thomas Dongeide; damage slight.

11 A. M.—150 Cherry Street, Jacob Buttonweiser; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—407 East Thirteenth Street, Edward Bernard; damage slight.

3:15 P. M.—212 Henry Street, Julia Aaron; damage slight.

6:20 P. M.—166 Norfolk Street, Nathan Havel; damage, $5.

7:05 P. M.—257 East Fourth Street, Charles Michael; damage, $100.

9 P. M.—57 Broome Street; Anna Kofi; damage, $5.

THE NATIONAL POLICY

Discussion of the Doctrine of Colonial Extension at the Saratoga Convention in All Phases.

AGGRESSIVENESS IS FAVORED

National Conference of Representative Men to Discuss the Nation's Future Plans in Foreign Lands—The Nicaragua Canal Favored.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The National conference on the foreign policy of the United States convened here this morning, with an address by Henry Wade Rogers of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Mr. Rogers, in opening his address, said that the conference was called to consider some of the most momentous questions in the history of the Republic. He spoke of the war, and returned prayerful thanks for the peace now at hand.

While peace has arrived, there were many serious problems to be considered. He referred to the close friendship between the Americans and the British, which would promptly lead to international arbitration, and finally to universal peace. The speaker spoke favorably of the Nicaraguan Canal, which, he argued, should be built and controlled by the United States Government. That canal would shorten the distance by water to San Francisco by 10,000 miles. His reference to the trip of the battleship Oregon elicited hearty applause.

Mr. Rogers said that the principal problem before the present conference was that of territorial expansion, on which many distinguished men of National reputation hold widely divergent views. Indirectly he referred to the positions respectively held by the expansionists and the anti-expansionists. Whether we should annex the colonies that are lost to Spain or control them by carpet-bag Governments is a problem that has become the most serious one to Americans, who should ponder wisely over it, in order not to make a mistake. Commercial interests urge that we adopt a colonial system, but business alone ought not to control our conduct.

The Discussion Outlined.

Speaking along this line, Mr. Rogers said:

"The Supreme Court of the United States in the days of Chief Justice Marshall forever settled the question that under the treaty-making power new territory can be acquired. But the anti-expansionists tell us that Congress, in justifying the war before the public opinion of the world, made proclamation of high purpose, that it was to be a war of humanity, and the idea of any self aggrandizement was disclaimed. If our official declarations have been misinterpreted by the anti-expansionists, there seems to be another phase of the matter which is worthy of respectful consideration. The Government of the United States is established upon the principle that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. Congress has recognized that principle as to Cuba.

"Upon what theory do we concede to Cubans the right to determine what shall be their form of government while we deny the same right to the people of Puerto Rico, or of the Philippines? A European State, not founded upon the principle that Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, might, with entire consistency forcibly annex these islands. But is it not a serious question worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the conference, whether a Government like ours can do so without stultifying its own professions? I shall not presume to answer the question. I simply ask it.

"We are told that we are entitled to take Puerto Rico or the Philippines as an indemnity. If Spain were not bankrupt we might perhaps be justified in asking for a money indemnity from its Government. But does it accord with the principles of our political philosophy that we should deprive the people of Puerto Rico or of the Philippines of their inalienable rights that we may pay ourselves for helping the Cubans secure theirs?

"If it be conceded that these people are incapable of self-government, as to which there seems to be no adequate evidence as yet, and if we grant that circumstances have made us guardian over them, may we not inquire whether there be no other way of discharging that duty than by incorporating them into our body politic through annexation. England has maintained order and good government in Egypt without the annexation of its territory to the British domain.

"Before we incorporate in our body politic distant and alien people who are unlike ourselves in customs, manners, morals, religion, and habits of thought, and undertake to rule them as an inferior race, we may well take counsel of our past. It will be proper for us to inquire whether we find encouragement for the task in that chapter of our history which records our dealings with the American Indians. Before establishing carpet-bag Governments in the Philippines it will be wise to read again that chapter in our history dealing with the carpet-bag Governments of the South.

"Commercial reasons are advanced for the annexation of the Philippines. But trade interests are not the only interests to be consulted, although entitled to all due consideration. Those who urge them most strongly will probably concede that they are not necessarily decisive.

"If we wish to extend trade, let us inquire of the political economists whether there are not other and better ways of doing it than by annexing colonies. They will in all probability give united testimony that it is not necessary that a country should own the markets in which it sells. If we want free trade with the Philippines, does not the present situation enable us to dictate without annexation that they shall keep 'open door' so far as this country is concerned?"

Nicaragua Canal Favored.

The question of the Nicaragua Canal was taken up and Warner Miller of New York took the platform. He briefly spoke of his persistent advocacy of the canal. Necessity, he said, demands that the continent be pierced at this point. Events of the past three months demanded its immediate construction, and he believed Americans were now universally in favor of it, as is also all of Europe. He spoke of the numerous surveys made of every proposed route to cross the isthmus.

There are two points, he contended. First, is it feasible; second, is it desirable. The route by the way of the Nicaragua Canal has received the greatest consideration as both feasible and desirable. Mr. Miller gave the history of the Nicaragua route, beginning with the Administration of Gen. Grant and continuing down to the present time. Had not the canal treaty been blocked by antagonistic legislation years ago the canal would have been already built and now in actual operation. Financial distress for a number of years also hindered the work. Distinguished Senators have for years urged the building of the canal, but Congress did not act favorably upon it.

The Nicaragua route, is looked upon as the most feasible and far preferable to that of Panama. The canal can be built for from $100,000,000 to $140,000,000, as shown by statements made by experts. Is the canal desirable? That the canal would reduce the distance between New York and San Francisco 10,000 miles is alone a sufficient answer in the affirmative. The railways and canals of the country have made all sections accessible and available and have increased the wealth of the United States. Railways have been built in advance of the population and have carried emigrants to the Western lands, where there is now a teeming population developing the broad acres.

Mr. Miller referred to several canals that have materially aided in opening up the country. The Nicaragua Canal would alone save us 10,000 miles; would be a great outlet for those States on the Pacific Coast. The continent is gridironed with transcontinental roads, but these do not alone afford the advantages that could be secured by a canal. It is a question of cheap transportation, and the Nicaragua Canal would solve the problem. Within ten years after the completion of the canal the population of the Pacific States will have increased to 10,000,000. One of the best results of the Spanish-American war is that is will compel the building of the Nicaragua Canal.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of Washington, followed Warner Miller and expressed himself as opposed to the Nicaragua Canal project.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the Nicaragua Canal.

Colonial Extension Discussed.

The colonial extension problem was taken up at the afternoon session. Carl Schurs of New York spoke at length, giving the views of the anti-expansionists, whose cause he advocated. Mr. Schurz said, in part:

"The future policy of the United States will be largely determined by the peace soon to be concluded with Spain. We have to remember that the war with Spain was virtually initiated by the resolution adopted by Congress, which declared that the people of Cuba should be free and independent; that, moved by the sense of duty, the United States demanded the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, that President should use the army and navy and militia "to the extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect"—that is, to liberate Cuba—and that such liberation and pacification of Cuba accomplished, the United States, emphatically disclaiming disposition or intention to annex Cuba, would leave the government of the island to the people thereof.

Here the speaker asked if it would not be hypocrisy on the part of the Nation to annex any of the Spanish possessions in the face of these professions.

"What shall we do with these Spanish colonies if we do annex them?" he asked. "Are these colonies or any of them such that we could with safety make States of our Union of them? I challenge the advocates of annexation to show me a single instance of a tropical country in which people of that kind have shown themseives able to carry on democratic government in a manner fitting it for Statehood in our Union.

"Let the thought of annexing those islands and their population to the United States, either as States or as subject provinces, be abandoned. Let Cuba and Puerto Rico be occupied by our military forces under able and discreet commanders until they are thoroughly pacified and until the people thereof, with such aid on the part of the United States as may be necessary, will have formed effective civil governments and an armed force of their own for the maintenance of public order and security. Let, then, in accordance with the explicit promise given in the resolution of Congress, the control of those islands be turned over to the people thereof; and let this final settlement include agreements with them, securing to American citizens on the islands the fullest protection in their right of owning property and carrying on all kinds of business, and, if you please, of establishing and maintaining churches and educational institutions and whatever other agencies of civilization there may be. In this way we shall do our full duty to them without disregard of the superior duty which we owe to our own Republic.

The problem of the future of the Philippines is no doubt much more complicated. But as to the main point that concerns the United States, I shall say that the same principle should be adhered to as in the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico—that is, we should obtain, by means of agreement, the greatest attainable facilities for commerce and civilizing influences with the least political responsibilities and entanglements; in other words, we should not annex, but secure the opening to our activities of the territories concerned.

As to the future foreign policy of the United States beyond the problems immediately devolved upon us by the Spanish war, I think the following few maxims are eminently worthy of respect—precepts laid down in Washington's farewell address:

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or very remote relations. Hence it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships and enmities. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest."

Expansion Doctrine Defended.

Mr. Schurz was opposed by Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago, who is an earnest expansionist, and who spoke at great length. Upholding the plan of colonial extension Judge Grosscup said, among other things:

"I am among those who believe that the people of the United States can, without breach of faith to the promises of our past, or serious danger to the expectations of our future, hold permanently all, or a portion, of the territory that has been occupied by our troops during the progress of the war. I am ready to go a step further, and assert that the obligations of our duty toward mankind; and, especially toward the particular peoples who have been drawn within the sphere of our operations, and toward the future usefulness of ourselves, demand that we should hold permanently so much of these, the captures of war, as are needed to found out the moral purposes for which it was inaugurated, and the greater destiny upon which, as a Nation, we are about to enter. I challenge, at the outset, the statement so liberally indulged by our opponents, that in taking this stand the American people are moved by emotionalism, or are deceived by generalities.

Wars are the thunderstorms of civilization. They never subside without clearing the atmosphere of much of its sultriness. The one through which we are just passing seems to have enveloped the people of America in a new atmosphere. We see more clearly than ever before the things that in this world can be called our own, and the things that stand apart from us—the possessions of others; ourselves, and our relations to the other nations of the world as distinct from ourselves. The air through which we look is clearer, our vision longer, and the outlines of the future have taken on a distinctness that leaves us no longer in doubt which way to take our course.

"The true question is not whether Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines are intrinsically worth the responsibilities incurred by their occupation; whether their commerce and resources will counterbalance the new dangers that their acquirement would introduce into our political systems. For I see behind them, in the horizon toward which we are headed, looming up from the Pacific, in mountainous interest and opportunity—against which the outlines of the Philippines are but a handspeck—something more than islands, nothing else than a continent. Within Asia lie the interest and the opportunity that, by its largeness dwarfs every other prospect.

"I favor the acquisition of Puerto Rico partly because it is a moral purpose of this war demands that it should no longer be a political plague spot in the otherwise purified Caribbean Sea, but chiefly because it is at the gateway to the Caribbean—a sea that when the commerce of Asia is fully developed and the Nicaragua Canal opened, will from both a naval and commercial view, become the most important water on the face of the globe. I favored the acquisition of Hawaii, and I favor the acquisition of the Philippines, or so much of them as may be needed, solely because in the new career of commercial activity upon which, I trust, we are about to enter, we need, clear across the Pacific, a line of naval stations and home ports, stations in every sense our own, carrying under the soil the American title and over it the American flag. I favor the retention of the Philippines, or, at least, a part of them, that they may stand as a tangible continuing demonstration of the physical presence of the Republic in Asiatic waters."

After paying notice at great length to objections urged by opponents of annexation, Judge Grosscup continued:

"I come now to what is in my judgment the most interesting and important object of our future foreign policy. I refer, of course, to the immediate future of Asia. It is in that quarter that we will find a situation open to American enterprise, a commerce waiting for American venture, and eventually a people and institutions ready for a grant from the tree of Anglo-Saxon civil liberty outside of those countries that are already European dependencies the populations of Asia number already 400,000,000 souls.

"They have, up to the present time, lived almost apart from mankind. The breeding of the seal upon their ports is to us of Europe and America the discovery of a new continent. In the nature of things, great results must follow. The discovery of the people of America broke up the deepest foundations of European life; the opening of Africa, peopled only by savages, has stirred every corner of European enterprise. But here in the Far East, swinging inward these doors that will admit us to one-half of the desirable territory and one-third of the population of the earth. It is a land without railroads, without manufactories, without cities built on modern lines, without fields cultivated by modern implements. It bids for every character of American enterprise."

When Judge Grosscup had finished there was a brief discussion by himself and Mr. Schurz, after which F. B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association, spoke. He favored expansion, summing up his ideas in the following:

"To come down to specific propositions it seems to me that we have taken the first step in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The next should be the retention of all the islands of the Pacific under Spanish rule, or at least the Ladrones and the Island of Luzon, with Manila as a naval and commercial base of operations. Third, pacify Cuba, and give it an independent government as soon as it shows capacity for self-government. Fourth, annex Puerto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the Atlantic. Fifth, and contemporaneously, aid the construction of a Pacific cable and the Nicaragua Canal; develop a navy equal to our importance in the world's affairs, and a commercial marine as a basis for it—a marine which will be self-supporting in time of peace and furnish a militia of the seas in time of war."

During the evening William Dudley Foulke of Indiana made a strong speech favoring territorial expansion. Among others who took part in the general discussion were Harry C. Garfield of Cleveland, John W. Coughlin of Fall River, J. Davis Duff of Fall River, F. Shack of New York, and others.

Immorality of Prize Money.

Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts made an address during the evening on the "Immorality of Prize Money." Among other things he said:

"Should not the law on sea conform to the law on land, and the general rule be recognized that harmless private property is exempt from capture? Logic demands it, common sense demands it, and the whole trend of international law and of civilization demands it; only the selfishness of some nations forbids it. There is a special reason why we in the United States should be interested in it, for from the foundation of the Government until now it has received the attention and support of our leading statesmen, and its adoption has been repeatedly urged upon European Governments until it has become known as the American doctrine. In our war with Spain it was clearly against our interest to adopt this rule, but I thought we could well afford to sacrifice the spoils of a few Spanish merchantmen to prove to the world that we could be virtuous even when it was not for our advantage, and that we were sincere in our purpose to lead the van of civilization. It was a little odd that this last war was between the only two nations of consequence that did not sign the Paris agreement of 1856 abolishing privateering, and yet neither nation took advantage of the fact or commissioned a single privateer. Does it not indicate that the public opinion of the world has weight, and that nations do not like to oppose it, even when they have formally refused to accede to it? And hence any awakening of public opinion is helpful."

LITTLE CHANGE IN SPANISH 4s.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Spanish fours opened at 40⅝ and closed at 40½, unchanged from yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Spanish fours opened at 40.75 and closed at 40.55.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The general market today was hesitating throughout. Spanish fours fluctuated during the morning, but in the afternoon showed improvement.

In the mining market Rio Tinto was in good demand. De Beers Diamond shares were again attacked at the opening, but closed better.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Boerse was extremely quiet to-day. Foundries recovered on the bears repurchasing. Spanish fours fluctuated considerably, owing to a wrongly reported low London quotation, but they closed steady. Northern Pacific Railway shares were easier and Canadian Pacific shares firm.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—To-day's market was somewhat irregular, though internationals were steady and Mexicans advanced. Spanish fours were easier, and Americans held their own and were in good demand.

LISBON, Aug. 19.—Gold was quoted today at 77⅝.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 64.

TWO MEN HURT BY DYNAMITE.

One of the Forcite Company's Buildings Blew Up at Landing Station.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 19.—An explosion at the Forcite Powder Mills, located on the banks of the lake near Landing Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, occurred at 11:45 o'clock this morning. Two of the workmen, Axel Anderson and Alfred Johnson, were severely injured. The explosion shook the country for miles around.

The Forcite Powder Company manufactures dynamite. The building in which the explosion occurred was for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, which is an ingredient of dynamite. What caused the accident is not known.

DIED IN HIS SISTER'S ARMS.

Bridgeport Druggist Taken Ill While Walking on the Street.

Charles Egerton Shelton, fifty-three years old, a druggist of Bridgeport, Conn., was seized with a hemorrhage last night at the Boulevard and Eighty-second Street, and died in his sister's arms before an ambulance could be called.

Mr. Shelton was visiting his sister, Mrs. Cemerdon, of 178 West Eighty-first Street. After dinner they started to take a short walk on the Boulevard. They had not gone far when he complained of feeling ill and they turned about to go home. They got only as far as Eighty-second Street when he sank to the sidewalk.

A large crowd gathered, and a policeman sent in a hurry call to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Cole responded, but before he arrived the man died. The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and later removed to Mrs. Cemerdon's flat.

TENNESSEE MINING FAILURE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The Black Diamond Coal Company, one of the largest coal mining concerns in East Tennessee, is in the hands of a receiver, appointed today upon application of three Knoxville jobbing houses, creditors of the company. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $165,000, and the assets, exclusive of real estate and leased coal lands, are placed at $22,000.

The property excepted above is covered by a mortgage to secure a bond issue of $140,000, which, however, has never been issued further than $40,000. T. H. Heald, President of the company, is receiver. He denies the insolvency of the company, and says it will pay every dollar of indebtedness. He also claims the embarrassment is temporary. The principal creditor is the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company, from which the coal lands are leased. This company has a claim for royalties amounting to $45,000.

PROF. HATFIELD'S SEA SERVICE.

He Leaves the Naval Reserves for the Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Prof. James Taft Hatfield, who left his chair at the head of the German department of the Northwestern University in June to become a seaman in the navy, arrived in Evanston yesterday. When the protocol was signed he received an honorable discharge, in order to return to the university and arrange his work for the coming year.

He was warmly welcomed by his friends in Evanston and congratulated for the manner in which he showed his patriotism. He is bronzed and rugged from his short ocean experience, but expresses himself as feeling better because of it. Although he went on the Yale with the Chicago reserves as an ordinary seaman, he was soon made Chief Yeoman, in which position he had the assistance of a clerk in directing the floating commissary department. He secured his discharge from the navy in New York.

Paymaster Sails for Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major Griffin, one of the Paymasters at Santiago, who was sent to that place to pay Gen. Shafter's army, sailed to-day for Montauk Point. Owing to the departure of the army, only about one-third of the troops were paid while at Santiago. As soon as the Paymasters are released from quarantine at Montauk they will begin the payment of the remainder of Gen. Shafter's army.

Command Changes at Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—When Major Gen. Shafter arrives at Montauk Point, L. I., next week, he will relieve Major Gen. Wheeler of command of the troops at that post by reason of seniority in rank. Gen. Young, who was originally in command of the camp, relinquished the command to Gen. Wheeler as his superior in rank, and Gen. Wheeler will follow the same course upon the arrival of Gen. Shafter.

The Miami to be Disinfected.

The United States transport Miami, No. 1, which landed the Rough Riders at Montauk, arrived yesterday from Fort Pond Bay. Montauk Bay will be thoroughly disinfected. Quarantine was released yesterday, and the vessel was towed to the quarantine station, where she will be disinfected.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

SHIPLOAD OF SICK MEN

Sixteen Hundred Soldiers Packed on the Transport Mobile Suffered Terribly.

TEN DIED ON VOYAGE HOME

Six Hundred Sufferers Landed at Montauk—Dr. Magruder Shocked at Vessel's Condition—Rough Riders and 71st Men on Furlough.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Ten deaths on the voyage and 600 sick men on board was the record with which the steamship Mobile, officially known as Transport No. 21, which arrived here last night from Santiago, came up from Fort Pond Bay and made fast off the iron pier. In all she carried 1,600 men, over 700 of whom belonged to the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, the rest being equally divided between the Eighth and Twenty-second United States Infantry. Gen. Ludlow was the senior officer on board.

That the ship was crowded beyond its capacity was evident as soon as she hove in sight. Men crowded the rails and at every port hole three or four anxious faces could be seen peering out upon the shores which they hoped would bring them much needed relief.

The Mobile started from Santiago on Aug. 13, and most of the men, who were packed like sardines on her decks, were hardly in a condition to leave the city. One after another they broke down until the sick ward was crowded to overflowing and berths had to be provided anywhere and everywhere for the sufferers. Many men who bravely fought off incipient attacks of fever became sick from witnessing the agony of their comrades.

When Dr. Magruder, the Chief of the Marine Hospital Service, boarded the transport this morning he was shocked with the condition in which he found her, and his report stated that she was grossly overcrowded. His first step, after examining the men and ascertaining that there was not one case of contagion, was to order the ship to the pier at once to unload the sick men.

Landing the Sick Men.

The Mobile was warped alongside of the dock, where ambulances and wagons that could be used to transport the sick were in waiting. Those who were able to walk were helped down the dock and into the wagons, and the sick were carried out on litters and placed in the ambulances. They then started across the hills to the detention hospital, where room had been made for them by the transfer of those already there to the main hospital, where the cases warranted, and of those on the road to recovery to tents set close by where they can be within reach of the doctors.

At the main hospital some of the less sick typhoid patients were sent away to New Haven to be treated there. This gave considerable more room. The work of extending the hospitals is going on as rapidly as possible, and Dr. Forwood hopes to have plenty of accommodation before the next fleet of transports arrive.

The last to die on the Mobile was Private Harry C. Collins of the Second Massachusetts. His body will be buried in the camp cemetery pending orders from his home.

The Comanche, which also arrived last night, had on board a portion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and 488 members of different cavalry regiments. Gen. McKibben was in command. On her were 114 sick. There were no deaths on the voyage and no cases of sickness which were contagious. The Seneca had on board 73 sick and 416 well men of the Fourth Infantry, under Major Baker.

The well soldiers from the three transports will come ashore to-morrow. Some of them would have disembarked to-day had not the whole energy of the camp been diverted to the care and transportation of the sick.

Gen. Wheeler Assumes Command.

Without any fuss or ceremony the camp this morning passed from the command of Gen. Young to Major Gen. Joe Wheeler. Things went on just as usual, and if the change had not been announced only those immediately concerned would have known anything about it.

Had Gen. Wheeler not taken command of the camp it would have passed into the command of Gen. Kent as he ranks Gen. Young, and in a day or so will be out of the detention camp.

The railroad station was full of Rough Riders and Seventy-first men to-day waiting to take trains for New York. Both regiments are now out of detention and arrangements have been made to give each man a furlough.

The cheering news that ten men in each company of the Rough Riders would get ten days' furlough at once brought forth a flood of applications. Among the favored ones were Woodbury Kane, Wessy and Larned, the tennis cracks; Craig Wadsworth, Reggy Reynolds, Charles Knoblock, and Capt. Osborne.

They left camp immediately after their applications were received this morning. Before they went, however, Woodbury Kane treated his comrades to four cases of champagne, and there was a decidedly noticeable change in the spirits of the Rough Riders when they left camp, while those who remained bore their disappointment with marked cheerfulness.

There was relief from one end of the camp to the other to-day after Dr. Booth, the yellow fever expert, had examined the patients set down as suffering from yellow fever and pronounced the cases almost certainly severe cases of malarial fever. Dr. Booth explained that malarial fever of the type these men appeared to be suffering from so closely resembled yellow fever that it was not easy to tell them apart. There was a vast difference, however, in results and little danger of a spread of the disease.

Teams and Wagons Arrive.

The ferryboat Nevada came into Fort Pond Bay this morning and to the dock bringing one of the most welcome cargoes that have yet reached the camp. She had on board 100 double teams and 100 wagons especially fitted for use over the sand of Montauk. The arrival of these wagons places the Commissary Department on its feet, and it will now be able to feed the entire camp. In the past there has been a dearth of horses and wagons for this work and resulting delays in the delivery of food to the far-away commands.

As far as the Long Island Railroad is concerned its service to the camp is thoroughly efficient. All freight shipments are promptly handled and delivered without delay. Regular supply trains leave at stated hours, and the consignments reach the commissary building six or seven hours afterward. The railroad has been not only able to handle all the supplies sent here, but has run as many as twelve additional full trains into the camp in one day without delay.

Some ladies, among them the wives of prominent officers, sent a joint telegram to the War Department to-day, asking that some arrangement be made to give the men landing from the transports something to eat as soon as they land. The ladies were impelled to this action by witnessing the longing looks of the men toward the restaurant as they filed near it after landing. As things now are, the soldiers land hungry and tired, and have to march miles in some cases before they can get food. The ladies who sent the telegram have personally spent hundreds of dollars in supplying the newly arrived troops with sandwiches.

A consignment of 8,000 loaves of bread arrived in camp yesterday in a spoiled condition, and had to be rejected.

Col. Arthur McArthur, Assistant Paymaster General, came to camp to-day to pay off some of the troops.

DIET KITCHEN AT MONTAUK.

$10,000 Given and Six Cooks Secured from a Hotel in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The Volunteer Aid Association has appropriated $10,000 to establish a diet kitchen at Montauk Point, to cook proper food for the convalescents. Six cooks from Young's Hotel have already gone to the scene.

A gentleman, who desires his name withheld, has contributed to the association a towboat to ply between New London and Montauk Point, and another has given a lighter, to be fitted up to carry the supplies.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, United States Army; Lieut. George S. Cartwright, United States Army; A. C. Murray, United States Army; W. H. Kelly, First United States Cavalry.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. N. Bliss, Secretary of State, Washington; Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, Washington; Judge Thomas B. Kennedy, Chambersburg, Mo.; Judge T. Parkhurst, Bath, N. Y.; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

GILSEY—Major C. W. Miner, United States Army; Jeoffrey Buckley, Paris; Charles Van Rensselaer, Hudson, N. Y.

GRAND—Major F. A. Smith, United States Army; F. C. Marshall, United States Army; George H. Morgan, United States Army; L. L. Beckwith, United States Army; John Sanford, Sydney, New South Wales.

HOFFMAN—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit; V. S. Simpson, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

HOLLAND—E. D. Christian, Jr., First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

MANHATTAN—Guy Murchie, First United States Volunteers; Major Josiah Quincy, Boston; Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy; Jr. T. F. Goulding, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Louis R. Burgess, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Israel Putnam, Sara[illegible]a.

SAVOY—J. L. Worden, Rough Riders, United States Army.

WINDSOR—Brig. Gen. Charles Miller, United States Army; Col. W. C. Brown, Canton, Ohio; Abner McKinley.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arky & Marks, Meridien, Miss.; Emil Arky, suit furnishing; 49 East Ninth Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods, 621 Broadway; Ashemarle Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Branch Brothers & Bath, Monroe, Ind.; M. G. Branch and A. Taylor, general marchandise; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, white goods and linens; 488 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Coleman, H. J., Marshall, Mich.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Coleman, H. J., Marshall, Mich.; Mrs. Belle Coleman, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Collier, J. C., Company, Barnesville, Ga.; J. C. Collier, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson & McKee, Listowel, Ont.; J. R. Carson, general merchandise; 558 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Cartwright & Hendington, Portland, Ind.; Charles F. Hendington, dry goods and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co.; E. S. Newman, dry goods.

Edwards, C. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Eisenman, C., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Eisenman.

Elden, E., East Liverpool, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Erdman, Mrs. J. M., Los Angeles, Cal.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Miss Imunzer, jewelry; Holland House.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomy, upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Forst, Louis, general merchandise.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, dry goods, &c., 448 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Grant Dry Goods Company, the, Zanesville, Ohio; S. A. Murdock, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Grass, Isadore, Canton, Miss.; general merchandise; Lincoln Hotel.

Gray, W. W., La Grange, Ga.; dry goods; 231 West Twenty-third Street.

Greener, H., South Cator, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hall, J. H., Wheeling, West Va.; fancy goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel P. Halle, cloaks and furs; Gerard Hotel.

Herpolsheimer & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Otto A. Mohrenstecher, department store; Grand Union Hotel.

Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, cloaks, suits, &c., St. Andrew Hotel.

Hier, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; T. Hier, dry goods; Hotel Netherlands.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Johnson, Parmelee & Whiting, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Parmelee, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Johnson, Parmelee & Whiting, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. B. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kantrwitz, J., Greenwood, Miss.; clothing.

King, H. B., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Kullman, I., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lepper, S. R., Marshall, Mich.; V. A. Lepper, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; A. Murdoch, cloaks and suits; 385 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

L. Schick, Tiffin, Ohio; R. Taylor, dry goods and millinery; 484 Broadway.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, gloves, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Meckes, dress goods; Union Square Hotel.

Meek, M., Springfield, Mo.; millinery.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Monson, A. O., Osceola, Neb.; general merchandise; 232 East Thirty-second Street.

Monson, A. O., Osceola, Neb.; C. A. Olson, general merchandise; 232 East Thirty-second Street.

Moore & Schuderer, Utica, N. Y.; F. M. Schuderer, notions; Hotel

PUERTO RICO'S NEW TARIFF

President McKinley Orders Duties Collected as Fast as We Occupy the Island.

LOWER RATES THAN FOR CUBA

Tax on Merchandise for Harbor Improvements at San Juan and Mayaguez, and Other Spanish Dues Retained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following executive order was issued to-day:

"Executive Mansion, Aug. 19, 1898.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States of America, I do hereby order and direct that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the Island of Puerto Rico by the forces of the United States, the following tariff of duties and taxes to be levied and collected as a military contribution, and regulations for the administration thereof shall take effect and be in force in the ports and places so occupied.

"Questions arising under said tariff and regulations shall be decided by the General in command of the United States forces in that island.

"Necessary and authorized expenses for the administration of said tariff and regulations shall be paid from the collections thereunder.

"Accurate accounts of collections and expenditures shall be kept and rendered to the Secretary of War.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"Upon the occupation of any ports or places in the Island of Puerto Rico by the forces of the United States the foregoing order will be proclaimed.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

Custom Dues in Puerto Rico.

The War Department to-day issued regulations covering the collection of customs duties, taxes, and other charges in Puerto Rico. The tonnage and landing charges are practically the same as provided in the Cuban regulations, but, speaking generally, the customs duties are lower. The Spanish tax of 50 cents on each ton of merchandise landed at San Juan and Mayaguez for harbor improvements is continued. The following articles are admitted free:

Trees, plants, and moss, in a natural or fresh state.

Gold and silver ores.

Samples of felt, painted paper and tissues, when they comply with specified conditions.

In order to avoid abuses, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width.

Samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application.

Gold, silver, and platinum, in broken-up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust, and scrap.

Also the following, under conditions:

Natural manures and guano.

Natural products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.

Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use; bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportioned to their class, profession, and position.

Travelers and Their Baggage.

When travelers do not bring their baggage with them, the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove to the satisfaction of the customs officials that the effects are destined for private use.

Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and destined for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

Archæological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

Specimens and collections of mineralogy and botany and small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

Receptacles which have been shipped from the island with fruit, sugar, molasses, and spirits, and which are reimported empty, including receptacles known as "pipotes," of galvanized iron, intended for the exportation of alcohol.

Carriages, trained animals, portable theatres, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily, provided bond be given.

Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.

Foreign articles coming to exhibitions held in the island.

Submarine telegraph cables.

Pumps intended exclusively for the salvage of vessels.

Parts of machinery, pieces of metal, and wood imported for the repair of foreign and national vessels which have entered ports in the island through stress of weather.

On Alimentary Substances.

On alimentary substances the customs tariffs, are as follows in pesos:

Live and dead poultry and small game, kilos, net, .05.

Meat, in brine, 100 kilos, net 2.55.

Pork and lard, including bacon, do., 4.50.

Other kinds of meat, do., 3.50.

Jerked beef, 100 kilos, net, 2.85.

Butter, do., 6.75.

Salt cod and stockfish, also fish fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated, including the weight of the salt or brine, 100 kilos, gross, .90.

Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried, do., 1.

Fish and shellfish in oil or preserved in any way in tins, including the weight of immediate receptacles, 100 kilos, gross, 11.50.

Rice in the husk, 100 kilos, gross, 1.95.

Rice, without the husk, do., 2.70.

Wheat, do., 3.15.

Wheat flour, do., 4.

Other cereals, (with the exception of millet,) do., 3.15.

Flour of same, 100 kilos, gross, 4.

Millet, do., 3.15.

Flour of millet, do., 4.

Pulse, dried, do., 3.

Pulse and garden produce, pickled or preserved in vacuo, mushrooms, &c., including the weight of immediate receptacles, 100 kilos, 12.

Olive oil, in earthen jars or tins, 100 kilos, gross, 3.45.

Olive oil in bottles, including the weight of the bottles, 100 kilos, 5.25.

Alcohol and brandy, hectol, 25.

Liqueurs, cognac, and other compound spirits, in casks or in demijohns, hectol, 9.

Liqueurs, cognac, and other compound spirits, in bottles or flasks, do., 14.

Beer and natural or artificial cider, in casks, do., 5.50.

Beer and natural or artificial cider, in bottles or flasks, do., 7.75.

Sparkling wines, liter, .80.

Wine from the grape, red or white, dessert or liqueur wines, in casks or similar receptacles liter, .15.

Wine from the grape, red or white, dessert or liqueur wines, in bottles, do., .40.

Other wines, in casks or demijohns, hectoliter, 3.

Other wines, in bottles, do., .10.

Spanish Taxes Retained.

In addition to the customs duties on beverages the following Spanish consumption tax is retained:

Gin and hollands, from .12 to .40.

Alcohol and commercial spirits of potato, grain, &c., do., .20.

Cognac, brandy, rum, &c., do., .20.

Beer and porter, do., .05; common wines, red or white, do., .015.

Wines from foreign countries, do., .10.

Wines imported in bottles or flasks pay a surtax of 50 per cent.

In consideration of the nature of such goods and the danger through fire, which might result from their being deposited on the wharves, to the prejudice of private persons and of the State, a wharf and unloading due of 25 centavos per kilogram has been imposed on matches.

The following are the export tariffs for the Island of Puerto Rico:

Coffee, 100 kilograms, 1.

Wood, do., .15.

Tobacco, do., .22.

The following articles are prohibited importation:

Arms, projectiles, ammunition, and dynamite, except by special authorization of the proper military authorities of the island.

Percales for industrial use.

Butter and animal greases intended for alimentary purposes, composed or adulterated with margarine or oleomargarine.

Paintings, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.

Artificial wines, not medicinal, and adulterated wines.

MORE TROOPS REACH PONCE.

The Concho Arrives with the Remainder of Gen. Grant's Brigade.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Concho, with the remainder of Gen. Grant's brigade on board—the Third Kentucky and the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana—arrived to-day.

The Florida has sailed for Santiago de Cuba to embark troops. Arrangements have been perfected to suppress the threatened riots.

TRADING SCHOONER'S RICH HAUL.

The Bessie Willis Gets $24 a Barrel for Flour in Puerto Rico.

HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—The schooner Bessie Willis arrived from Arecibo, Puerto Rico, yesterday. At San Juan she was fired at by an American cruiser while endeavoring to run the blockade.

The boarding officer ordered her to Arecibo, where she discharged her cargo, realizing big prices. Flour brought $24 per barrel and poor tea sold for $1 per pound. The vessel left on the day that the city surrendered to the Americans.

POSTAGE TO NEW TERRITORY.

Troops Alone Have the Privilege of Domestic Rates—Offices Sought.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Postmaster General Emory Smith to-day issued an order that letters and other mailable matter addressed to persons connected with the United States forces at the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, shall continue to be subject to United States domestic postage rates. All other mail addressed to these places shall be subject to the postage rates heretofore announced, namely:

First-class matter, 5 cents per half ounce.

Postal cards, single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents.

Second and third class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces.

Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce.

Registration fee, 8 cents.

The Post Office Department is experiencing much trouble from the numerous applications being received from persons in all parts of the country for appointments in the mail service of our new possessions, and for positions as Postmasters and to fill other place in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The department cannot make any such appointments.

Every one chosen for such employment has been and will be taken from the force already in the service of the Government.

CARGOES BACK FROM CUBA.

Traders Who Ventured to Santiago Found Customs Dues Too High and Prospects Discouraging.

The Red D Line steamer Philadelphia, which was chartered by the Ward Line and sent to Santiago de Cuba on July 15, returned here yesterday morning. She took out a cargo of provisions and nearly half were brought back again. It was found that there was not a great demand for provisions at Santiago. The Philadelphia brought back four barrels and four cases of tobacco, two packages of gold coin, a lot of bullion, and some hides. She had on board thirty-eight passengers, among whom was George Kennan, Vice President of the National Red Cross Society. Mr. Kennan while in Santiago was ill with malarial fever. He said that, under the direction of Major Barber, the Red Cross was cleansing the City of Santiago as well as it was possible to in the present circumstances.

"As there is no system of sewerage in Santiago, nor in Havana either for that matter," said Mr. Kennan, "the task is a difficult one. The Red Cross has now in its employ about 300 native Cubans, who are cleaning the streets and other places in the city which need purifying. The society pays these men in provisions, of which they are badly in need, and in that way does a good service. The condition of the American soldiers who were there when we left was good. The condition of the residents of Santiago was not so good as it ought to be, but is improving every day.

"Although the Philadelphia was the first steamer to leave this port for Santiago, she was not the first to arrive there after the surrender. The steamship Brattsburg was the first in with provisions after the Red Cross steamer Texas was permitted to enter. The Captain of the Brattsburg told me he was in a quandary as to whether or not he should unload his provisions.

"He found that the Spanish import duties which were then in force were so heavy, and ready money in the city appeared to be so scarce, that he was afraid that the goods could not be disposed of at a profit. Between the surrender and the time we came away, Aug. 12, about half a dozen steamships had arrived at Santiago. Some of these landed their cargoes and others went away without doing so because they figured that the customs duties would eat up all the profits."

Dr. Smith, the ship's surgeon, said, referring to the commercial conditions in Santiago:

"The Philadelphia took down with her 125 passengers, mostly persons who wished to get some kind of a foothold in Santiago. Many of them took merchandise with them in the hold of the ship. We brought back with us about a dozen of these prospective traders who, after viewing things ashore, decided to return to this city. They did not even unload their goods. Many of the others who went with us took passage for home on other vessels. Until there are modifications in the customs duties at Santiago or the people can get back to productive work these traders thought that the field was well supplied with tradesmen."

LIEUT. DOUBLEDAY RESIGNS.

He Denies that He Was Influenced by Trouble with an Officer.

Lieut. Nestell B. Doubleday, Second Lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, now stationed at Willets Point, has resigned from the army. The cause of the Lieutenant's resignation is believed at the military post to have originated from complications which followed after he had granted permission to the soldiers doing guard duty, last Friday, to leave their posts and take dinner at a near-by hotel, a short distance from the reservation.

On their way there the men were met by Lieut. Lynch of Company M of the Thirteenth Battery, who asked them what they were doing away from their post. They informed the officer that the necessary permission had been obtained from Lieut. Doubleday, officer of the guard. Upon meeting Lieut. Doubleday, Lieut. Lynch, it is reported, voiced his sentiments of the affair, and preferred charges against the officer, which were to the effect that he had no right to grant the men permission to leave their posts.

Lieut. Doubleday returned to New York on Thursday, and corroborates the story of the trouble. He claims, however, that it had nothing to do with his resignation, which he says was prompted by the monotony of garrison duty and the close of the war. He desired to go back to his business, and felt that as the war was over there was no further use for his services as an officer of the United States Army. He also said his resignation only concerned the army, and did not affect his Lieutenancy in the National Guard.

HOBSON VISITS ANNAPOLIS.

His Possible Return to the Naval Academy Next October.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 19:—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson arrived to-day on the 9 o'clock train from Washington. He had two interviews with Superintendent McNair. It is divined that Lieut. Hobson's visit was in relation to the question of his returning to the academy next October. He left on the 12:10 o'clock train for Washington.

A representative of a New York firm was in Annapolis to-day acting for Mrs. Bagley, mother of the late Ensign Worth Bagley, to take measurements for the memorial window to be erected in honor of the brave Ensign. Upon advice of Commander White the matter was delayed in order that the window be placed in the new chapel.

Ex-Minister Phelps Improving.

RUTLAND, Aug. 19.—Ex-Minister to England Edward J. Phelps has been removed from Bennington to his home in Burlington. He is rapidly improving from his ten days' illness.

VICTIMS OF A CLOUDBURST.

Six Children Supposed to be Drowned Near Pittsburg—A Woman's Brave Struggle.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—A cloudburst up Sawmill Run this morning caused a flood in that stream and endangered the lives of a dozen persons. Six children are missing, and they are supposed to have been drowned. They are Irene Loftus, Regis Loftus, Genevieve Shaughnessy, Margaret Shaughnessy, Anna Holzapfel, and Nellie Sauls.

The water in the run began to rise this morning, and at 9 o'clock a great volume of water came down. The missing children, together with some older persons, were standing on a porch of the brick tenement house on Violet Alley, in the rear of Main Street, near West Carson. This porch overhung the run. When the great wave, twenty feet high, came down, the porch was carried away and the people went with it.

Mrs. John Loftus, mother of the two children first named, and two men, were the adults in danger. The woman made a heroic effort to save her children, but to no purpose. Near the mouth of the run the sand dredge Pittsburg was moored, and when the men in it saw the wreckage coming down the stream and the people struggling for life, they stopped all else and went to the rescue. The men and the women were carried out into the Ohio River, but were saved by the sand diggers.

There was a heavy and continuous downpour of rain throughout Western Pennsylvania from midnight until 8 o'clock this morning, and considerable damage was done by washouts and the overflowing of small streams, but as far as known there were no other casualties.

Mrs. Loftus, mother of the two Loftus children, is dying from the effects of the shock and exposure. The body of Regis Loftus was recovered this evening.

SCIENTISTS AT BOSTON.

Astronomers and Physicists Resume Their Conference.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The astronomers and physicists of the American Association for the Advancement of Science resumed their conference to-day at Prof. Pickering's residence, at Harvard Observatory. Prof. J. R. Eastman of the Naval Observatory at Washington, who presided at yesterday's session, yielded the chair to Prof. George E. Hale of Yerkes Observatory. There were about twenty more scientists in attendance than yesterday.

The session was occupied by a discussion of several subjects of general astronomical interest, among which were: "The Total Eclipse of the Sun, on May 28, 1900"; "The Formation of the Permanent Astro-Physical Society," "The Northern Durchausterung," "The November Meteors," and "The Best Method of Filling Vacancies in Astronomy and Physics."

This afternoon those attending the conference took luncheon in the room of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at University Hall, on the invitation of the President and Fellows, and later they were conducted through the laboratories and other departments of the college.

GOV. GROUT'S BARNS BURNED.

Vermont Executive Suffers Loss Through Fire Caused by Lightning.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 19.—Gov. Grout's farm buildings at Derby were struck by lightning during a very severe thunderstorm yesterday, and burned, entailing heavy loss. The Governor was at his desk in his study, when a blinding flash came, and an electric shock threw the pen from his hand. Rushing out upon the veranda, he saw that his barns, among the best in New England, were all in flames.

The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to release six cattle in the barns. The entire stock of farming implements, 200 tons of hay, and about 700 tons of other produce were consumed. The loss is estimated at $10,000, in part insured. The residence was not injured.

The Governor's home is at Derby, Orleans County, on the shore of Lake Memphremagog, in the extreme northeastern section of the State and on the Canadian boundary. A portion of his lands lie in the Province of Quebec.

BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY.

Exhibition of Relics a Feature of Rutland's Celebration.

RUTLAND, Aug. 19.—The 121st anniversary of the battle of Bennington was duly observed here, but not so elaborately as in some previous years. It is a legal holiday in this State, known as "Bennington Battle Day," and there was a general cessation of business. The display of the National emblem was larger than ever before. The principal event of the day was the twentieth annual field day of a local association in the Soldiers' Home grove.

An object of attraction was an exhibition of a large collection of relics, many of them taken from the battlefield. Among them were a coat taken from a dead Hessian, old firearms, and pottery, together with the ancient doors from the Catamount Tavern. Most of the articles were more than 125 years old.

The entire battlefield of Bennington is now within the territory of the State of New York, in the Town of Hoosic, but was claimed by Vermont at the time of the battle.

CHOATE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

American Bar Association Concludes Its Session at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The concluding session of the American Bar Association to-day was devoted to the consideration of the amended report of the Committee on Federal Courts, of which Edmund Wetmore of New York is Chairman, and which was finally adopted after various amendments.

These officers were elected: Joseph H. Choate, New York, President; John Hinkley, Baltimore, Secretary, and Francis Rowle, Philadelphia, Treasurer.

This evening the annual banquet of the association was held at the Grand Union Hotel. Covers were laid for 165.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

Total Is 1,753,561, as Compared with 1,867,487 Last Week.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease during the week just closed of 113,926 bales, against a decrease of 67,565 last year and a decrease of 112,551 in 1895.

The total visible is 1,753,561 bales, against 1,867,487 last week and 1,094,296 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,557,561 bales, against 1,639,437 last week and 851,096 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 196,000, against 223,000 last week and 243,200 last year.

Entomologists at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The annual meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists was opened this morning in the Natural History Society Building, Herbert Ames Osborn, Iowa, presiding; C. L. Martell, Washington, Secretary. The first business was the reading of the President's address, which showed that the society was making rapid progress in its various branches. Several new names were added to the membership. C. H. Fernald of Amherst read a paper on "The Browntail Moth in America."

Attempt to Mine a Police Court.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 19.—At Steveston, B. C., yesterday, an attempt to blow up the Police Station and courtroom by gunpowder failed. A can with twenty-five pounds of powder in it was found underneath the Police courtroom, directly below Magistrate Pierson's chair. A fuse connected with the can had been lighted, and had burned to within six inches of the powder, and then went out. The general belief is that it was aimed at the life of Magistrate Pierson, who has made some enemies.

Cotton Mills Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 19.—The manufacturers here admit that the concerted plan for curtailment of product has failed. The factories will act independently in the matter. Indications point to the closing of fifteen mills for varying periods in the next two weeks.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Formalism in Public Church Worship Seems to be Increasing Strongly in This Section.

REV. G. C. MORGAN'S WARNING

He Declares the Agitation Disturbing Church of England Bodies Would Follow the Introduction of Formalism in America.

In the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last Sunday the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London warned American church people against formalism in public church worship. Inquiry made this week seems to indicate that the formalism to which he referred is growing in this city, and presumably throughout this country. Mr. Morgan mentioned the agitation now disturbing Church of England bodies of worship, and said the same agitation would be seen here if Americans introduced the same formality into their public services. He mentioned robes, for one thing, and pleaded for simple garb to be worn by all who serve in the pulpit.

Those in position to know assert that the use of the robe as a pulpit habit is increasing. In the Reformed Church there are comparatively few ministers who do not wear robes in the pulpit, and that few, according to the Rev. A. E. Myers, is disappearing. It has always been the rule for collegiate ministers to wear the robe, and the influence of these churches is great. Many Congregational ministers in the East have long worn robes, and gradually those in the West are putting them on. Presbyterian ministers are more generally wearing them than formerly, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, Moderator of the New York Presbytery, and for ten years pastor of the West End Church, having recently adopted the practice. Almost all Lutheran ministers wear them in the pulpit.

Among Episcopal clergy an increasing proportion is adopting the colored stoles to correspond with the color for the day, and lay helpers, who in steadily increasing numbers assist in the services, are adopting the chorister's habit. Within five years many extremely "low" churches in and around New York have taken to changes of altar furnishings to correspond to the church season, and "low" church priests having lay readers at mission chapels have ordered such readers to put on the cassock and cotta, who formerly were opposed to a pulpit habit for an unordained man. The new formalism, or whatever it be, is also increasing in Baptist and Methodist public services.

A new thing—new at least for all save Episcopal congregations—is to ask the people to kneel after the closing hymn to receive the benediction, remaining on their knees in silence for some seconds after it has been pronounced. This practice is obtaining in several New York churches, especially Presbyterian and Baptist ones. Another new thing is the singing of the Gloria Patri. Some churches have long employed this, but within two years the number has quadrupled. Prayer has also been introduced, the Sanctus, and in a great many churches the Nunc Dimittis. In Methodist and Congregational churches responsive readings have become general, denominational organs in the case of the former providing regular liturgies. The Congregationalist of Boston recently published a printed prayer for use in time of war. The war being over, the current issue has a new prayer for peace. Printed prayers are, it would seem, formal in comparison to the extempore ones upon which Congregationalism of a few years ago insisted.

In Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational churches in New York a few years since it was common to see collections taken in velvet bags hung on the ends of poles, and the bags were deposited in front of pews, just within the altar rail if it was a Methodist Church, after the collection had been taken. Now practically every New York church takes up the collection in a formal manner, using plates, the minister receiving the plates at the communion table, and generally offering a short prayer of thanksgiving or consecration.

But it was against Church of England ritualistic practices which the Rev. Mr. Morgan more particularly warned the church-going people of New York. In these practices Episcopal churches in New York and in America generally are undeniably following the fashion set in England. It is not intended to charge Episcopalians with running to formalism in the sense meant by Mr. Morgan; but simply that forms are more and more coming into use. No one at all familiar with customs obtaining in this city can fail to be impressed with this fact. In Brooklyn sixteen churches employ lights on the altar. These include some that a few years ago would not have tolerated them. One constantly hears of lights being introduced. One seldom or never hears of them being discarded. And the same is true of other innovations, as the processional cross, colored vestments at Holy Communion, incense, &c. In this city twenty-five Episcopal churches have altar lights; in Orange four out of a total of seven; in Newark seven in a total of thirteen, and in Jersey City three in a total of five. In New York nine churches have colored vestments at the Holy Communion, and seven employ incense.

The number of vested choristers steadily increases in Episcopal churches in New York. Some years ago a considerable number of churches put on red altar furnishings and kept them on throughout the year. Now only one church in all New York does, so far as known, and that one is located on Staten Island. There are in the whole country four pronouncedly high church, ritualistic dioceses, where both people and diocesan favor such services as the broad church people in England are just now agitating against. These are Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, both in Wisconsin, and Chicago and Springfield, both in Illinois. There are, in addition, a considerable number of dioceses in which the Bishop is advanced, but the people are not. Among these are Vermont, Albany, Pittsburg, Arkansas, Delaware, Quincy, and Nebraska.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Aug. 28.

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SUBJECT—Elisha at Dothan—Second Kings, vi., 8-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them.—Psalms, xxxiv., 7.

In the restoring of the Shunammite's son to life—and in the healing of Naaman—we saw the relation of the true El-Sha to those who are "dead in trespasses and sins," and who through "the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost," are "born again" and become "new creatures." All such stand, then, in a new and still more blessed relationship to their "Almighty Saviour" than ever before. This relationship is brought before us in the incident of this lesson. The keynote of it is:

Finding, following, keeping, struggling,
Is He sure to bless?
Saints, apostles, prophets, martyrs,
Answer—Yes.

This incident did not grow out of anything concerning the nation at large, and it did not result in anything of national importance. It was entirely personal, affecting, for the most part, only a single individual. This is, in fact, a marked characteristic of nearly every incident recorded in the history of Elisha. When we look at the purifying of the fountain at Jericho—the destruction of the mocking children of Bethel—the replenishing of the widow's cruse—the raising to life of the Shunammite's son—the story of the poisoned pottage—the multiplying of the loaves of bread—the healing of Naaman, and the recovering of the borrowed axe—we can easily see how, in each case, individuals were affected, and that what occurred was of immense importance to them; but it is very hard to see how any of them were related to the affairs of the nation at large. In this there is a marked difference between them and most of the incidents in the history of Elijah. Elijah's ministrations affected the multitude—Elisha's, the individual. They were evidently recorded more for a personal application of their spiritual lessons, than for their historical connections or influence. They mark the way in which the Gospel affects men in all ages. It has power in the world, because it ministers to and blesses individual men, women, and children and that independently of position or condition.

But it is not made to the King, or even to the prophet. It is to the servant of the prophet; a timid, shrinking, fearful servant, with no prestige, and apparently of no importance. His very name is unknown. And yet even to him God reveals the great truth that He is always near, and both able and willing to care for the least of His children. (Psalms, xxxiv., 7.) and "if God be for us, who can be against us?" (Roman, viii., 31.)

Not Revealed to Closed Eyes.

This is a very hard thing for most men to realize as a practical truth. Even for the true child of God it is hard. Human nature has been so blinded by Satan that when the sinner is first restored he cannot comprehend that God must keep him, just as certainly as He must save him, and that He has covenanted to do it. What he needs is to have his eyes opened that he may see that it is so. It is never revealed to closed eyes.

The incident of our lesson is prefaced by the story of the borrowed axe. It is a simple, homely, every-day scene. Apparently it has no historical connection. It reveals the ready sympathy of the true El-Sha with the little things of daily life, as this lesson does, with the great things. It comes in just here in the sacred narrative as an assurance that we can come, at all times, "boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need." (Hebrews iv., 16.).

Immediately after this incident of the lost axe, comes this scene at Dothan. It is without date, but its teaching is for all dates. It is introduced as happening "then." That, however, does not require us to understand that it was at, or about, the same time as the losing of the axe, any more than it asserts that it was at the same place. The term "then," has an important spiritual significance.

The history has shown us very much concerning the character and work of Elisha. He must have been well known. It would seem as if with such a prophet in their midst, so ready to help, and so efficient in helping, that the people would be perfectly secure. But we read that just "then" trouble came from an outside source. It is so very often in spiritual life. The renewed soul, washed and restored, would seem to want nothing more. It has found a Saviour, mighty to save, and in Him it can rest in perfect peace. But it is just "then" that its spiritual foes come upon it as a great host, unexpectedly and irresistibly. It was so when the children of Israel came out of Egypt. When they had been fed with manna from heaven, and when they had drunk of the water from the smitten rock, "Then came Amalek." (Exodus, xvii, 8.) So when the heavens had been opened, and the voice of God had said, "This is My Beloved Son." "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit, into the wilderness to be tempted of the Devil." (Matthew, iv., 1.) So it is here, "then" the king of Syria warred against Israel."

A Light Border Warfare.

The war spoken of here was probably a light border warfare, a series of predatory incursions on the part of Benhadad II. Syria and Israel joined each other by no very well defined line, and, as was common, both parties often made raids upon the territory claimed by the other and pillaged its inhabitants. Josephus says that Benhadad desired to secure the person of Jehoram, King of Israel, and "kill him." So he sought to draw him into an ambush as he was "going a hunting." It is more probable, however, that Benhadad contemplated war with Israel, and when he said, "In such and such a place shall be my camp," he simply planned to seize and fortify certain strongholds on the border preparatory to a grand assault. But he was unable to carry out any of his well-laid plans. The places he proposed to occupy he always found it unnecessary to secure, as Jehoram was no where near, or impossible to secure, because they were already garrisoned. Baffled in his designs so repeatedly, he very naturally concluded that there was a traitor in his own ranks. He might have known that there was a great prophet in Israel, but he seems never to have thought of him, or if he did, as many do still, he did not consider that either he or his God was concerned about his movements. His servants, however, had not forgotten, and they suggested to him that such a prophet could know and reveal even his most secret thoughts. It was probably only a natural surmise, but it was correct, and it determined Benhadad to seize Elisha.

What he expected to accomplish by this, we are not told. Perhaps he intended to secure his assistance, as Balak thought in regard to Balaam; or he may have purposed to put him to death, as Jezebel and Ahab had planned concerning Elijah. Both of these heathen ideas are by no means uncommon even in our day, for many even yet think that if they have an interest in the prayers of some godly person, or if they can silence the voice of God's servants altogether, then they will be perfectly free to carry out their own wills, and be happy.

But whatever may have been Benhadad's purpose, having ascertained that Elisha was in Dothan, he sent "thither horses and chariots, and a great host; and they came by night, and compassed the city about." (v. 14.) This place "was on the south side of the plain of Jezreel, twelve miles north of Samaria." (Schaff's Bib. Dict.)

When Elisha's servant awoke in the morning, and saw his mighty host surrounding the city, he at once divined its object, and his heart sank within him. "Alas, my Master," he said, "how shall we do?" But Elisha was not at all disturbed. He saw what his servant could not see. So he prayed for him, that his eyes might be opened. Then he saw, as clearly as his master, and all his fear was gone.

Then blindness fell upon the host of Syria, and Elisha led them into Samaria. There he revealed himself to them as he had promised. But they were his prisoners, and not be theirs. By his direction the King treated them kindly, and sent them back to their own land with a deep sense of the forbearance of God's people, and with a new idea of their God. Such is the teaching of the true El-Sha: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use and persecute you." (Matthew v., 44.) Our own land to-day in following this example of Elisha and this teaching of El-Sha is preaching to all the world a most impressive sermon on the influence of an untrammeled Gospel, among a people with free institutions and with religious liberty.

Enemies of the Soul.

Now, God's children are always surrounded by a host of enemies, as were Elisha and his servant Dothan. These enemies of the soul are marshaled under three great leaders: the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. They are always aggressive, implacable, unmerciful. They never sleep, and they never spare. And these three are one: Sin, which dwelleth in us. But its power is a definite, limited power. It is circumscribed by a circle, beyond which it cannot pass.

And then beyond this trinity of foes, there is a trinity of friends—God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.

God the Father, who made the world, is certainly able to "overcome the world." God the Son, who "was made flesh," and who "was in all points tempted like as we are," is certainly able to succor them that are tempted." And God the Holy Ghost, is able to cast out the evil one when he would dwell within. And these Three, are One—God, who ruleth over all. His power is without limit. No circle can mark its boundaries or confine its operation. (Psalms, xiv., 7.)

Like Elisha's servant, however, when our eyes are closed, we cry out, "How shall we do?" as if our deliverance depended on our own strength or wisdom. With the blindness that is inherent in our nature, we cannot see that He is able to keep that which we have committed to Him. But we are not to sit down in stoical indifference. The true child of God will, with the prophet, betake himself to prayer, and then he may look for the same result. For opened eyes belong to praying lips.

When, in answer to Elisha's prayer, his servant's eyes were opened, then he saw the host of the Lord. But the opening of his eyes did not cause the mountain to be "full of horses, and chariots of fire." They were there just as truly when his eyes were shut as when they were open. But as long as they were closed he lost the comfort of the fact. So it is with believers in every age. To have the eyes of one's faith so opened that he can see things that are invisible to others, is a great and gracious privilege. It is secured by prayer. It gives great peace. It is the mainspring of all activities. He who thus "walks by faith," walks in fellowship with God. All of his affairs are in His hands. He "shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." (Psalm xci., 1.) That is his dwelling, from which he goes out in the morning, to which he returns at night—where he finds his food and rest—where he receives and meets his friends. It is his home.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the relationship between the new-born soul and its Saviour?

What marked characteristic of Elisha's ministry, is illustrated by this incident, and what is said of it?

What, and to whom, is the revelation given in this incident, and why is it hard to realize it as a practical truth?

With what incident is that of this lesson prefaced, and what does it show?

What is said of the time when this incident occurred, and of the significance of "then"?

What led Benhadad to determine to seize Elisha?

What may have been his motives, and what is said of them?

What did he do to accomplish his purpose, and how was Elisha's servant affected?

Our country's act in following his example, and the teaching of the true El-Sha?

What trinity of foes, and of friends, always surround the believer, and what is said of them?

How are we like Elisha's servant when our eyes are closed, and how can they be opened?

What did Elisha's servant lose when his eyes were closed, and why?

What is said of the believer whose eyes are opened, and of his dwelling place.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Tents to be Erected at Montauk—Secretary Barrett's Report of Life Before Santiago.

M. C. Bailey, the head Christian Commission worker, who was with the Rough Riders and other troops at Tampa, was taken with malarial fever immediately upon his arrival at Montauk Point, and is now a very sick man. The commission tent brought from Tampa has been put up, and C. B. Fernald has been placed in charge of it. The commission expects to provide at least five workers at Camp Wikoff and four or five tents. One of the men in charge there will be A. Y. Wilcox of Meriden, Conn., and another is John C. Whiting, already there, who was formerly lay assistant at the Old First Presbyterian Church here.

The work at Santiago is still maintained, and more tents have just been ordered sent to Puerto Rico, for use with the army of occupation at San Juan. A tent is already erected at Ponce. The commission has just received a report of the work at Santiago, which is of much interest and throws light on conditions obtaining there. "Col. Downes of the Seventy-first New York gave me a delightful site for our tent, on the brow of a hill," reports Secretary Barrett, who, with Mr. Brittain, is still in Cuba, "and we got two hardtack for dinner from Chaplain Van De Water. Two hardtack and coffee were all that the officers had for themselves.

"By the time our tent was up it was filled with the sickest of the sick. It was the first shelter they had had in the island. Night found our personal tent crowded with officers. Chaplain Van De Water's only outfit was a hammock, and our tent was a palace to him. In every corner is a hammock with a sick officer. Between the poles in the centre is Chaplain Van De Water, and Brittain and myself asleep on our cots, while all around us on their cots lie others.

"When we arrived both officers and men were using every desirable thing to write on—hardtack, bark of trees, handkerchiefs, blotters, paper from beef cans—in fact, from every source imaginable. They even had no paper to make reports on. On every hand we met with 'God bless you' and 'God bless the Young Men's Christian Association.' Just think of it, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water had no shelter until we reached here!"

The Rev. Charles Herald of Bethesda Congregational Church, Brooklyn, is at work at the naval base, Key West. Visits have been paid to a large number of transports and services held nightly in the commission headquarters. From one to two hundred men visit these headquarters daily, which the Rev. Mr. Steele, in charge, thinks remarkable, when it is remembered that most of the men had liberty on shore for but six or seven hours; that a few from each vessel only are allowed on shore at a time, and that almost all who come have their pockets full of money.

There are still being sent to many of the camps in the South packages of old newspapers and magazines. Few of them are prepaid, and the commission has expended many dollars in freight charges. This it would not so much mind were the contents of the packages of value when opened. But most of them are found to contain old religious papers, some of them dated a decade ago, and other old stuff of no interest to anybody. The commission now urges the public to desist from sending more reading matter, unless it be of late date and the charges prepaid.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Bishop Farley Will Open the Closing Week at Cliff Haven.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The seventh and closing week's session of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, will be opened with a pontifical mass Sunday morning, with Bishop Farley as celebrant. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. McMahon, Director of the Cathedral Library, Manhattan. To-morrow, there will be a pilgrimage from Cliff Haven to the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré, in Canada. All the principal points of interest in the vicinity will be visited, and the pilgrims will return on Monday.

To-morrow evening, special trains from New York and several other parts of the State will arrive, with delegations from the various branches of the Order of the Knights of Columbus. State Deputy John J. Delany will be one of the speakers during the week. Cardinal Gibbons, who has been here during the present week, is very much pleased at the work accomplished by the management of the school. The attendance at the school this year has been larger than before. Following is the programme for the closing week's session:

Monday—"Henryk Sienkiewicz," the Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D., 10:30 A. M.; "Intellectual and Aesthetic Development of the Middle Ages," John J. Delany, A. M. 8 P. M.

Tuesday—"Trilogy of Novels by Sienkiewicz," the Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D., 10:30 A. M.; "Social and Industrial Development of the Middle Ages," John J. Delany, A. M., 8 P. M.

Wednesday—"A Forenoon with Dickens," John Francis Waters, M. A., 10:30 A. M.; "Political and Moral Development of the Middle Ages," John J. Delany, A. M., 8 P. M.

Thursday—"Dean Swift and His Times," John Francis Waters, M. A., 10:30 A. M.; "A Tribute to Gladstone," the Hon. James E. O'Grady, 8 P.

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OUR WELCOME TO THE NAVY.

It is, of course, possible that the computations at Washington of the speed that our uncleaned and barnacled warships can maintain from Cuban waters to those of New York Bay may be erroneous. The speed of a ship that has been fighting and gathering obstructions for three months in tropical waters cannot be as accurately computed as that of liner which starts newly "done up" for every passage in the North Atlantic and can be trusted to make schedule time.

It is possible that the warships that have been detailed to receive the applause of a grateful country may not all appear to-day. One, and one of the most deserving, we know will not appear. There is not a ship that would be more enthusiastically welcomed than the converted yacht Gloucester. There is scarcely a naval hero that would be so welcomed as her commander, who seemed anxious to tackle the whole of CERVERA'S squadron single-handed, and who did single-handed tackle and destroy the two torpedo boat destroyers, of which either one was, on paper, an overmatch for him. But it has been the luck of the Gloucester always to be actively engaged. WAINWRIGHT had no sooner done his share, and far more than his share, toward the destruction of the chief Spanish squadron than he was ordered to gather new laurels in the invasion of Puerto Rico. But the Brooklyn and the New York and the Indiana and the Iowa and the Texas and the great Oregon are coming. These are names to the sound of which every one of us thrills, and to which, as representing American warships, our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren will respond with an equal enthusiasm, just as we still remember the Bon Homme Richard and the Constitution and the United States and the Hartford.

The American Navy is once more the pride of the country. A band of trained and devoted men, working in the dark and without any real recognition, have contributed their endeavors to bring it to perfection. They have been aided just now by the wise and salutary deference of "the head of the department." That is, in the main, why the record of the navy is so much brighter, so much less without spot and blemish, than the record of the army. We owe thanks to Secretary LONG that it is so, as we owe the reverse of thanks to Secretary ALGER. But, however it may be, the ships that are coming represent a success that is beyond our most sanguine anticipations, a record of unbroken, unchallenged, unspotted victory. Let us cheer them all we can, for they deserve it well. They have shown us examples not merely of men who can die for their country. Even the ineffectual Spaniards can do that, and do it well. But they have shown us examples of men who can live and work and deny themselves for their country, and the results of whose lives and works and self-denial come to light, once in two or three generations, as a source of unqualified natural pride.

MR. SCHURZ ON OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

No one is entitled to a more respectful hearing on public questions than Mr. CARL SCHURZ. His long experience, his proved ability, and especially his singular disinterestedness and devotion to a high ideal of public life have won for him the confidence and sympathy of thoughtful Americans. In civil life he has been a distinguished leader in three great struggles, that with slavery, that with unsound finance, and that with political corruption. He has been, moreover, all his life a student of politics in the broadest sense.

In his address at Saratoga yesterday Mr. SCHURZ made an elaborate argument against the annexation of any territory formerly Spanish as the results of the war now practically closed. As to nearly all the objections to the incorporation of any part of this territory as an integral part of the United States with the rights and powers of Statehood, Americans in general would agree, were the proposition entirely an open one. They would certainly concede that it is not best to violate a specific pledge, as in Mr. SCHURZ'S opinion we should if we annexed any of this territory; but many of them will not agree that such violation is involved. Whatever may be the opinion on that subject, it is plain that as to Puerto Rico the decision has been made. Spain has agreed to cede it to the United States. As to the Philippines the question is still open. As to Cuba, no one will deny that we are bound to give the people of that island an independent government, but it must be a real government. We are not bound to turn the island over to anarchy and chronic civil war, if the people of Cuba can not and will not agree on a government of their own. As to all this territory the question seems to us largely one of responsibility quite as much as of selfish interest. In saying this we shall be accused of hypocrisy, but not, we are sure, by Mr. SCHURZ. If the proper meeting of responsibility shall prove advantageous to us and to the civilized world it will only be another proof that "honesty is the best policy."

Mr. SCHURZ himself does not fall far short of a statement of our own position in this matter. Referring to the Philippines he uses the following language: "As to the main point that concerns the United States, I shall say that the same principle should be adhered to as in the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico—that is, we should obtain, by means of agreement, the greatest attainable facilities for commerce and civilizing influences with the least political responsibilities and entanglements; in other words, we should not annex, but secure the opening to our activities of the territories concerned."

Where we differ, so far as we do differ, from this statement is in this, that we are not yet convinced that "the greatest attainable facilities for commerce and civilizing influences" can be attained, or that the "least political responsibilities" that we are bound to assume, can be arranged by any practicable "agreement." If that were really feasible we should be extremely gratified. But see how the case stands.

We have driven Spain from this hemisphere, and in the Philippines we have made the task of decent government, to which she had already shown herself utterly unequal, far more difficult than before. If the Caribbean Islands and the Philippines are, by the character of their people and their tropical situation doomed to such disorder and corruption as Mr. SCHURZ predicts for them, by what possible agreement and by agreement with whom are we to secure either their "opening to our activities" or any "facilities for civilizing influences"? We do not ask this question in any contentious spirit, nor with any desire to apply the "reductio ad absurdum" to Mr. SCHURZ'S proposition. We ask it because it is to us and to very many Americans a question involving the very essence of our obligations in the settlement we are about to make. We can see that the task which falls to the American Government from this war is, at best, a very trying one, and especially that the incorporation of the Spanish islands in the Union at any near period would be accompanied by grave risks. But are we to abandon them to the chaos which is almost certain to follow if we leave them entirely free at once? And if not, what are we to do? It is true that there is no specific provision in our Constitution for administering their affairs, but neither was there any for the process of reconstruction by which the insurgent Southern States were brought into their full relations with the United States. We think it is more a question of what we ought to do than of the way in which it shall be done. If we can see our duty we shall find means to perform it.

WHAT HAS GERMANY GAINED?

At the beginning of the war with Spain we had no sort of quarrel with Germany. It seems that she already had a quarrel with us. She resented our underselling her agricultural products in her own markets. She did not like the personal appearance or the personal manners of our tourists or students who visited her. Above all, her people believed that a second or third rate European military power was more than a match for the huge, industrial, modern State that seemed to be given over to the arts of peace, and not fit for war. Accordingly Germany threw in her lot with the effete European nation and against the modern American nation. That is what has been most conspicuously done in the Philippines. Even after DEWEY'S victory had shown that the Spanish military power was nothing, the representatives of Germany on the spot continued to conciliate Spain and to offend the United States. The conciliation was so ostentatious and effusive, the affronts were so open and frequent, that Admiral DEWEY is entitled to the greater praise of "him who ruleth his spirit" than of "him who taketh a city." But where does Germany come in? If she had sent word to Washington what she wanted in case of a change of ownership of the Philippines her representations would at least have been listened to respectfully. If they were reasonable they might have won assent. The representatives of every other nation in Manila Bay behaved like neutrals. What is more to the point, they behaved like gentlemen. Germany is the sole and conspicuous exception. And now, when the question is of the "control, disposition, and government of the Philippines," and when that question is to be decided by the United States the one point fixed in the determination of the people of the United States is that Germany shall take nothing by the settlement.

There are curious mutterings in the European press. It is even intimated that if we conclude to take over the islands that conclusion will be overruled by the same powers which prevented Japan from reaping the fruits of her victory over China. Is there really a statesman or a publicist in Europe, Teuton or Latin, who believes that Germany, Russia and France, acting all together, have any terrors, in any question relating to the Pacific Ocean, for Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, acting all together?

A REMINDER OF MUTABILITY.

Mayor VAN WYCK, in hastily beginning his preparations for to-day's festival, on his return to town, made a very natural mistake, or permitted some one to make it for him, which will not have very serious consequences, although it has already caused a mild sort of disturbance. The Mayor's first duty was to appoint the inevitable "citizens' committee" of gentlemen who do not have anything to do, and in attending to this formality he followed a plan always in vogue in the offices of some of our esteemed contemporaries when lists of names are required, and used an old list.

The last great civic celebration here was at the time of the second funeral of Gen. GRANT, about two years ago, and the names of the honorary "citizens' committee" of that occasion duly reappeared in Thursday morning's newspapers as those of the representatives of their fellow citizens in the welcome of Admiral SAMPSON'S warships. Now, when the lists introduced with the stereotyped "among those present were," in a report of the opening of the grand opera season or some social function, include the names of persons sick, dead, incarcerated for crime, or sojourning in distant lands, the amazement caused in social circles is rarely publicly manifested. But this is an important public function which attracts much more notice; and the republication of the old list of names, besides affording new ground for wise reflection on the mutability of human affairs, has also stirred up a little wrath. The wrath, however, has already been appeased, or will be as soon as our Italian fellow citizens learn just how the name of the banker who defrauded them and was sent to Sing Sing came to have a place on the list.

While most of the names are those of gentlemen still alive and in the possession of all their faculties, and reappear in the new list of ninety-one names printed yesterday, yet a glance down the long column in Thursday's papers, now that the facts about its origin have been ascertained, cannot fail to impress one anew with Time's changes and the uncertainty of all things, including "leading citizens." Some of the accredited welcomers of the victorious navy are at the antipodes, some are in Europe, some are soldiers at the front, some are reported to be hoboes, while more than one has been called to his last account.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

The returning Summer tourist must be struck by the new and bright appearance of the Borough of Manhattan. New York never looked cleaner or comelier than it looks this Summer. The frequent rains have kept the foliage in the parks fresh and green, and the yellow, wilted shrubbery and accumulated dust of most Augusts are happily lacking. The cable cars and underground trolley have helped greatly to improve the appearance of the town, and the asphalt pavements are sightly and generally clean. When the operations on Sixth and Eighth Avenues are finished, and the new asphalt pavements are laid in those thoroughfares, the lower west side will compare favorably in good looks with the east side and centre of the town.

But the returning tourist, and particularly the stranger in New York, must be equally impressed by the noise, bustle and confusion in its streets and the ever-increasing need of the wayfarer to keep his wits about him. This island has had its noteworthy and widely known points of congested traffic for half a century or more. Broadway at Fulton Street was a perilous crossing away back in the fifties, and it then seemed a veritable fight for life to reach a Jersey ferry through the persistent blockade of West Street. Broadway at Twenty-third Street has long been a place full of terrors for the timid. But the cable car, the electric car, going at full speed; the automobile cabs, the effect upon human and equine nerves of the rattle of the elevated trains, the innumerable bicycle, the increased pressure of business, the tendency of the new generation to hurry from sunrise to sunset have combined greatly to increase the dangers of pedestrianism in New York; and the bicyclists themselves are scarcely better off than the humble man who travels afoot.

Statistics of recent street accidents are not at hand; but a good sized batch of "runovers" is put on record every week. Perhaps people do not lose their lives in the streets in larger numbers, in comparison with the increase of population, than in slower days. But we fancy the reverse is the case.

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES.

Our own recent acquisition of one of the most formidable volcanoes, Mauna Loa, ought to increase our interest in the reported volcanic disturbances in various parts of the world. Lopevi, on the island of Ambrym, in the New Hebrides, was in a state of violent eruption less than a month ago and is probably still active. Earthquake shocks alarmed the inhabitants of all the surrounding islands, and they were accompanied by hurricanes and heavy rains. Vesuvius, too, has been more lively lately than for many years past, although that famous volcano has been frequently in eruption since the historic calamity of A. D. 79. Before that there had been no outbursts within the memory of man. No signs of seismic disturbances in the neighborhood of the Bay of Naples were imbedded in tradition.

Few years have since passed in which Vesuvius has not given forth some sort of testimony of its volcanic character, although there was a period of 150 years, from the close of the fifteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, in which the crater was overgrown with vegetation. It is more than two centuries and a half, however, since Vesuvius has been active enough to frighten seriously the people of the towns near it; and midsummer eruptions have been extremely rare. Still this has been a damp, stormy Summer all over the world, and the conditions that frequently precede seismic disturbances have prevailed. Perhaps our newly annexed volcano in Hawaii may yet celebrate its acceptance of the Stars and Stripes by a performance of unusual force and splendor.

American citizens who in private conversation declare that Secretary ALGER ought to be hanged are expressing their feeling of the moment, not their opinions. No such penalty, in the judgment of any American, ought to be inflicted without due process of law, for an offense legally proved and explicitly defined. The punishment to which Mr. ALGER has exposed himself, from which he cannot escape, and which all good citizens will join in administering is the scorn and indignation of the American people whom he has so grossly and cruelly outraged. He alone of all the men to whom the war brought great duties and equally great opportunities, has found it in his heart to consider mean objects, to pursue partisan and personal ends, at the risk of the lives of his countrymen; where the others have reaped honor, he has won only contempt; where the others have gained deep and lasting gratitude, he has secured just and implacable resentment. It is a fate from which he would shrink in terror and in humiliation could he understand its real significance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are worse things than defeat, and among them—at the head of them, perhaps—is talk of the sort in which certain misguided members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club are now indulging. Hitherto the races between small boats for the thousand-dollar Challenge Cup have been conducted in a sportsmanlike and courteous spirit that was the admiration of all beholders, and formed a most pleasing contrast to the squalid bickerings and accusings which, to the discredit of everybody connected with them, have too often marked the international contests between full-grown yachts. That the Challenger was beaten is lamentable indeed, but it was not disgraceful, and any anger inspired by it should have taken the form of a fierce determination to try again, and to keep trying until the Canadians are made much more familiar than they are now with the sterns and wakes of American boats. It is, however, distinctly and deeply disgraceful to discover, now the races are over, that the conditions under which they were sailed were unfair. The terms of the challenge were known to both sides, and either had a right, up to the firing of the gun that started the struggle, to insist on their amendment or to refrain from competing. Whether the Quebeckers were or were not unduly crafty in interpreting the conditions is now a matter of no consequence whatever, and their late antagonists have no right even to discuss it—except very quietly among themselves, and then only with a view to "next time." The talk about "freaks," too, is very absurd. Is anything with one keel a "boat" and anything with two a "freak"? Nobody with any knowledge of modern racing yachts would ever think of drawing the distinction at keels or anywhere else—not, that is, if he wanted to maintain his reputation for sanity.

—Profiting by our experience, nations that in the future may be tempted to war with what is left of Spain will doubtless ponder long on a singular and troublesome peculiarity which characterizes Spanish territory. To conquer such territory, so far as Spain herself is concerned, is a matter of no especial difficulty, but, alas! that "so far" doesn't extend anywhere near to the end. Indeed, it hardly covers the beginning, for Spanish possessions, either at home or abroad, are unlike the possessions of any other Government, in that she holds them much as the bear which the man had by the ears was held by him. When forced to let go, her expostulations cover a strong feeling of relief, and the person who does the forcing finds himself engaged in a bear fight so quickly that he gets no enjoyment at all out of his original victory. However, bears are not invincible, and when subdued—the figure is taking us into a dreadfully rocky cañon, but never mind that—and when subdued the victor is well rewarded for all his trouble by the acquisition of a noble pelt wherewith to cover himself, and much good meat on which to feed his young. (It's to be hoped that this paragraph will never be read in Boston, Havana, or Manila. It would make a lot of talk in any one of those places.)

PERSONAL.

—Interesting and able as was Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S Saratoga address, considered merely as a defense of trial by jury, one is almost tempted to regret that the time at his disposal did not permit him to discuss at greater length and with all the names and details which his wide experience would have supplied two related subjects to which he made only passing reference. Trial by jury, with no particular help from anything except the plan of the universe, has withstood attack for many and many a year, and its prospects for survival many and many a year more have not been so materially bettered by Mr. CHOATE'S arguments that it will be impelled to utter vehement shouts of "Saved! saved! saved!" If, on the other hand, he had told us exactly his reasons for speaking of the system of turning cases over to referees as "abominable," or if he had illustrated with sundry modern instances the consequences of giving judicial nominations to men able and willing to contribute generously to what are euphemistically called "campaign expenses"—if he had done either of these things, what a fluttering there would have been to-day from the bottom of the bar to the very top of the bench! And, now that the war is over, a good, fierce sensation like that would have served admirably to let us safely down from the state of excitement incidental to the contemplation of feats and the capture of cities, to the contrasting calm of City, Borders and Gubernatorial campaigns. Of the two evils which we yearn to see Mr. CHOATE assault, the reference system would probably fight back hardest, and so provide the most joy for an observing public. To be sure, referees are not often charged with the infliction of absolute injustice, but even the best of them do make the obtaining of the contrary of injustice so very expensive, and those of them whom for safety's sake we will call others than the best make the process so very slow as well as so very expensive that an exercise upon the whole tribe of Mr. CHOATE'S fine descriptive powers would be indeed grateful and comforting to many a saddened litigant.

—Let others congratulate the creditors of Mr. CUDAHY on getting the money which he has owed to them since 1893; let others praise Mr. CUDAHY himself for his honesty and dauntless enterprise; THE TIMES prefers to sing the luck of J. F. STEARNS, and, if it could, would print in capitals the name of one whose struggle with debt compares with that of Mr. CUDAHY as nature's cataclysms with a Tammany reform. Mr. STEARNS lives in Saco, Me., and he has lived there long enough to be prepared for almost anything, but even his composure was shaken when he received this week $10 "on account" from a man to whom in 1852 he lent $100. That, as anybody trained in higher mathematics can easily figure out, was forty-six years ago. The man who borrowed the $100 started for the West as soon as he received it, taking time before he departed only to promise Mr. STEARNS to return the money at the end of three months. As the years rolled on the creditor was tempted to lose faith in his debtor's trustworthiness, but after a quarter of a century or so had passed it occurred to Mr. STEARNS that the borrower had not specified at the end of what three months the payment would be made, and thereupon this Saconian regained his confidence in human nature. The arrival of the $10, inclosed in a kindly note, has, singularly enough, caused Mr. STEARNS more disquietude than pleasure. He doesn't know whether it is "on account" of principal or interest—the latter now amounts to $276—and he cannot for the life of him compute the date at which the payment of $10 every forty-six years will extinguish the debt. And doubt is very worrying to a Maine man. Perhaps that's why he refuses to tell the name of his debtor.

—Evidently The Buffalo Courier aims at being original, unlike other people—egregrious. It discloses, very solemnly, that "Admiral DEWEY'S action in ordering his cruisers to Iloilo and Cebu, either to bombard them or to accept their surrender, was unusual and precipitate." So, also, it seems was "the dispatch of the Raleigh for Labuan to attack Spanish steamers and of the Concord and Boston to Port Royalist to sink Spanish gunboats." Why? Well, that is what The Courier asks. "True," it remarks, "this work could not have been done before because of the blockading of Manila, but why do it at all, in view of the understanding regarding the terms of peace likely to be adopted? Was it fair to Spain or to the authorities at Washington for Admiral DEWEY to dispatch his vessels on errands of war requiring three weeks to accomplish without waiting to learn the result of the peace negotiations?" These questions are rather funny when one remembers how contented "the authorities at Washington" are with the situation, and with what admiration they contemplate the improvement in the status quo which has resulted from the Admiral's latest achievements. But The Courier won't remember; instead it maunders on—thus: "As it is, all that DEWEY'S officers will accomplish outside of Manila ought to be undone under the terms of the protocol, and it is peculiarly unfortunate that his ships have been put out of reach. Admiral DEWEY is a justly popular officer in the United States, and the American people will hope that he may clear himself from any suspicion of prolonging the war beyond the declaration of peace. But if these ships all got away from Manila before the vessel bearing the news of peace reached there, a very disagreeable complication will be the result, and one in which the other nations of the world will scarcely hold the Admiral to have acted fairly." That is almost as funny as an April editorial article from The New York Post.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "Justice" in to-day's issue on the Sampson and Schley matter impels me to trespass on your space in "keeping this ball rolling," even though its agitation may be distasteful to Admiral Schley. This modest official, as I understand, was a Commodore on shore duty in the Lighthouse Service. Owing to the illness of Admiral Sicard, Capt. Sampson, whose ability no one questions, was elevated to the position of Acting Rear Admiral. No one complained at this. Even Commodore Schley, his superior in rank, fell easily into second position under him and did his full duty, as the country is aware. What credit is due Admiral Sampson for so disposing our war dogs around the mouth of Santiago's "rathole" that the entrance was effectually closed is certainly accorded him. The fact remains, neither he nor his ship was ever in the battle, by his own official report, as he was performing his duty elsewhere. Schley's fortune was to be in the thickest of the fight, his ship receiving and giving more punishment in proportion to armament than any other.

In the official reports of this battle the difference between those of the two Admirals is most marked. Schley, as becomes his subordinate position, praises the action of his superior's fleet most highly, with merited praise for his own ship's crew. Sampson seemingly avoids, as far as possible, any mention of Schley by name, but makes plain that an order of Schley's was not modified by him at the surrender of the Colon. He gives full credit, however, to all, "from the commander of the second squadron" down. His report, from a man not in the battle, did not bubble over with credit for his superior in rank, (temporarily his subordinate,) who was in the thick of it, to say the least.

All this is trivial compared with Schley's being superseded by Sampson by Presidential favor, through promotion. Schley did his duty; he could not have done it better from the time he asked for active sea service. He outranked Sampson, and nothing has occurred to alter their relative ranks. If both are made rear admirals, it would seem to a civilian as if Schley's "meritorious conduct in battle" would entitle him to maintain his numerical position in advance of one who unfortunately missed the fighting, but who designated the ships' positions and planned the searchlight work a month previous to the action.

Americans love fair play and justice. If there is either in awarding a consolation prize to Sampson, at Schley's expense in naval standing, some Americans are unable to see it. Give them both due credit in the same relative proportion. President McKinley has, as Commander in Chief, earned the Nation's gratitude, and he should see that strict justice is done between these men, whose acts and subsequent rewards will go down in history. L. L. N.

New York, Aug. 19, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe it is a matter of regret and of surprise to many of our people, and also to our well-wishers the English and the Japanese, that the disposition of the Philippine Islands should be left to the negotiation of Peace Commissioners instead of their cession being demanded as one of the terms of peace dictated by the United States. It is still possible, however, to retrieve the error if the right men be appointed to represent the United States on the commission. In a broad and far-seeing view of the situation there is absolutely no alternative to the acquisition by the United States of the whole archipelago. Any other course would not only be a throwing away of such an opportunity as never will recur, but a failure to meet the high responsibilities and duties that are laid upon us by the course of events, or by the Power that works in human history—as one prefers.

Difficulties and troubles are almost certainly in store for us as possessors of these islands, but the way to take hold of a nettle is to grasp it firmly. F. A. HENRY.

Capon Springs, West Va., Aug. 16, 1898.

METHODS OF GERMAN WARFARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the accounts given in your valued paper concerning the attitude of the Germans in Manila, I thought it might be well to have them glance back to the Franco-Prussian war. No matter what one's private opinions at the beginning of our war with Spain, one and all must admit the gallantry, the chivalry of our officers and men, and the courtesy and humanity with which our Government has treated the conquered. The reproaches of the Germans have amused me, especially on account of a letter in my possession, written by my father, while in the diplomatic service abroad, to a diplomat in Washington, D. C., relative to the bombardment of Strasburg. As the letter may interest some of your readers interested in humanity, I give the following extract, dated at Basel, Oct. 19, 1870:

Mr. Leon Ungemach, a merchant of Strasburg, empowered by its Committee of Relief to solicit contributions for the unfortunate citizens of this city, will probably shortly pay you a visit. I commend him to your kind interest. You will have seen that Councillor Engel of Berlin estimates the loss sustained in personal property and buildings at 180,000,000 francs, not less than 400 houses burned down, and some 10,000 people made shelterless, 1,700 civilians either killed or wounded.

I visited Strasburg three days after its capitulation, and, in truth, the destruction and misery there is beyond description. Having access to many private residences, I was astonished to see what exteriorly appeared to be an untouched house, in the interior utter ruin. Whole libraries, valuable manuscripts, superb paintings, furniture, and clothing promiscuously scattered around from the effects of shells falling through the roofs and bursting within rooms. I have seen iron safes fairly crushed by the force of explosions, and others subjected to fire whose contents of coin had become one molten mass.

I had understood that when Gen. Uhrich, the brave commandant of Strasburg, was notified by Gen. V. Werther, commanding the German troops, that the city and fortress would be bombarded, the first-named requested that the women, children, and old men might first be allowed to depart. This was refused, and for five days incessantly were shot and shell poured in upon the terrified inhabitants, with a view to cause such pressure to be made upon Gen. Uhrich as would induce him to surrender.

The first shots came from the direction of Kehl, and struck an orphan asylum, killing and wounding twelve of the inmates—little girls. Gen. Uhrich protested against such barbarous warfare, and when it was continued, in turn bombarded Kehl. I could hardly believe this story, but Prussian officers admitted in the main this to have been so, but in order to be certain upon the subject I called upon Gen. Uhrich, and upon stating my errand he showed me the correspondence had with Gen. Werther.

Were it not for this indubitable proof, I could not believe that the Germans, who lay claim to such a high state of civilization, could possibly be guilty of such barbarous practices. The Mayor of Strasburg has issued an order, which in future requires every citizen in addressing the present Government of the city to make use of the German language, otherwise no attention will be paid to communications. H. M. E.

New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

APPEAL FROM UNION COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly print the following statement:

Fifteen young men, all descendants of old Southern families impoverished by the war, have, through much sacrifice, completed their preparatory studies and now desire to enter Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but lack the money necessary for a college course. The college has already promised help to so many for next year that it can do no more, and these young men will probably be denied the advantages of higher education unless some unknown friends come to their aid.

But before and since the war an unusually large proportion of the students of Union College have come from the South, and especially from the section to which these young men belong, which doubtless accounts for their choice of Union rather than of some other Northern college. Moreover, the cost of an education at Union is less than at many other colleges.

No one will question the desirability of bringing together young men from different parts of the country, since thereby sectional prejudices are removed and mutual understanding and respect cultivated, with direct gain to our National life. Especially is this fellowship desirable between the North and the South. This is one consideration which leads me to make public the appeal that has come to me on behalf of these Southern students, and I shall be glad to give more definite information concerning them if desired by any one who is inclined to help them. The sum of $250 is sufficient to meet the needs of one student for a year.

ANDREW W. RAYMOND.

Schenectady, Aug. 18, 1898.

Concerning Alger and Sternberg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to express my appreciation of the stand which your paper has taken regarding the Secretary of War and Surgeon General Sternberg. I concur fully with your ideas as to their incompetency, and the use of responsible positions to pay political debts at a time when such action can mean nothing else than death to the brave fellows who have made sacrifices in behalf of the country. I believe that the clear-headed, firm stand which you have taken will have a very healthful influence over the actions of future holders of these positions.

RICHARD H. SWARTWOUT.

New York, Aug. 19, 1898.

DEWEY.

The Philippine Question from a New Point of View.

From The Hartford Post (Rep.)

Vice Admiral Dewey, let it be. Nothing is too good for the hero of Manila.

From The Baltimore American (Rep.)

Honors are not always distributed according to merit, more's the pity, but there can be no mistake in this instance. Not a voice in America can with any show of reason be raised against Dewey's promotion to the highest grade in the service.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

By all means make Rear Admiral Dewey a Vice Admiral. The revival of the title could not be made at a more opportune time nor the honor fall on shoulders better fitted to receive it.

From The Record (Philadelphia) (Ind.)

Dewey has been thanked by Congress, but thanks are cheap. He should be lifted up to the top of promotion. Let us make him Admiral!

From The Pittsburg Post (Dem.)

Indisputably, Dewey is the hero of the war, and in these days of commonplace and mediocrity who knows but the lustre of his achievement—the fact he is already the idol of the people—that in all things he challenges confidence and devotion—may crown George Dewey with Presidential honors? Who knows? Sometimes the American people distance electricity.

From The Pittsburg Times (Rep.)

There is danger that Dewey may go on capturing towns and things all Summer owing to the difficulty of sending word all around the Philippines.

From The Indianapolis News (Ind.)

It is a difficult matter to keep up with the movements of Admiral Dewey.

From The Philadelphia Call (Ind.)

Once more. Dewey?
Well, maybe we didn't!

From The Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

Admiral Dewey's place in the history of the war is so clearly defined that none disputes it. He stands to-day admittedly the first naval officer of the world. He has not won his position by accident or fortuitous circumstance.

From The Chicago Dispatch (Ind.)

Dewey has received the thanks of the Nation and promotion in rank, but there are greater honors in store for him. In this instance, at least, will he given an exception to the rule that republics are ungrateful.

From The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

The adoration of Dewey goes to an extreme in crediting him with having "captured" the City of Manila. The warship fire was scarcely answered by the feeble and obsolete forts, and their bombardment was as safe as target practice. Worship of Dewey should not obscure these simple facts.

From The Boston Traveler (Rep.)

Dewey was first in war, last in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

Admiral Dewey will be known to fame as the commander who fought two of the most important battles in history, and conquered the Spanish sea and land strength in the Philippines, without losing a man.

From The Boston Journal (Rep.)

Admiral Dewey's marvelous record of bloodless victories is unbroken.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times (Rep.)

It was Dewey who won the first glorious triumph of the war with Spain, and to Dewey very largely belongs the credit of our last notable victory over the Spanish arms.

From The Intelligencer, Wheeling, (Rep.)

The most attractive characteristic of a great man is modesty, and in Admiral Dewey it is exemplified in the highest degree.

From The Detroit Tribune (Rep.)

Admiral Dewey is becoming verbose. His dispatch to the department contained the wholly unnecessary statement that none of his ships was injured in the bombardment of Manila.

From The Troy Press (Dem.)

The name of George Dewey will be forever linked with the immortal one of Horatio Nelson in the naval lore of the world.

From The Daily Picayune, (New Orleans,) (Dem.)

Dewey has had good luck all the way. He has not been under the vacillating thumb of the Board of Strategy, and his army assistant is a man of Merritt.

From The Rochester Herald (Dem.)

"Dr. Dewey's Panacea for Swelled Heads" may not cure Aguinaldo, but we think it will.

From The Evening Post, (Louisville,) (Dem.)

Dewey was first and last in the war of 100 days, and is almost the only prominent figure in the war, whom all men everywhere unite in praising.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind.)

When Dewey scores the opening and closing victories of the war he lays himself open to the only criticism that can be discovered against him. That is that he comes close to what is described in dramatic parlance as "hogging the stage."

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

The Philippines Peace Commission should begin its proceedings by a vote of thanks to Dewey.

From The Concord (N. H.) Evening Monitor (Rep.)

Dewey anticipated the protocol somewhat, but the fall of Manila and the manner of occupation of the city make quite a difference in the premises for reaching a conclusion of peace.

From The Boston Post (Ind.)

It is peculiarly fitting that the commander who opened the war with a victory for the American Navy which astonished the world should close the war with another feat of arms.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark (Dem.)

The capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt after the peace protocol had been signed will send a pang through the intellects of those wise-acres who have been saying so many philosophical things about "the fact" that no battle could ever be fought again under such circumstances as prevailed when Jackson defeated Pakenham at New Orleans.

NUGGETS.

The Colon Again.

Lieut. Hobson's air bags appear to be raising an interrogation point instead of the Colon.—Boston Herald.

Appearances.

"What makes you think that she is an impressionist?"

"Her complexion."—Harper's Bazaar.

"The Open Door."

Proprietor—Hey, there! What in thunder are you doing?

Burglar, (calmly drilling the safe)—Oh, I'm just carryin' out the policy of the "open door."—Chicago Journal.

Then He Ran.

Mrs. Peck—Henry, do you believe in this foolish predestination theory?

Mr. Peck—Yes; I can't help it. Nothing but that could ever have made me fall in love with you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

So There Are.

Mrs. Snaggs—I saw in a paper a statement that in Dawson City vegetables are raised on the roofs of houses.

Mr. Snaggs—Well, there are roof gardens in New York.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Proud Record.

Spanish Matron—You are an old sailor? And served in the American war? Poor man! You are one of the survivors of those dreadful sea fights in which we lost all our ships and so many brave men perished. Is it not so?

Spanish Mendicant, (drawing himself up)—No, Señora. I served under Admiral Camara, the only commander in that war who never lost a man.—Chicago Tribune.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

From The Denver Post.

The pomp and circumstance of war,
The wild alarums harsh and rude,
Now fade away beneath a power
Of more imposing magnitude.
Hushed are the buglers' brazen notes
And stilled the beating of the drums,
Hurrahs now die in soldiers' throats—
The scheming politician comes.

The uniformed heroic crew,
With patriotic pride imbued,
Now steps aside and sinks into
Innocuous desuetude,
The heroes of the land and sea
Must sit and twirl inactive thumbs,
And bow in deep humility—
The scheming politician comes.

The Nation's honor counts for naught
When party power is at stake;
When offices are in the pot
Our country pride is but a fake.
Our warriors on land and sea
Have shaken down the ripened plums,
And now, with keen rapacity,
The hungry politician comes.

What matters it if men may die
Of dread disease 'neath tropic suns;
May in the camps of horror lie
Beside their cold, inactive guns?
The dove of peace must hide in shame,
While, like the vulture from its slums
With party greed his only aim,
The scheming politician comes.

Our gallant sons now withering
Beneath contagion's fevered breath,
Where poison-laden breezes sing
The song of pestilential death,
Must wait until the hungry hordes
Lick up the Fall election crumbs;
Must die beside their rusting swords—
The scheming politician comes.

Let's prate no more of Spanish rule
Where savage cruelty holds away,
And where the murder-visaged ghoul
Of maddening torture rules the day!
The cold, inhuman, greedy hand
The pleading voice of mercy dumbs
When party slaughters honor, and
The scheming politician comes.

KILLING CHINESE REBELS

Their Corpses Float Down Stream Past Wu-Chau Daily—Murderous Executions by Scores.

SOUTHERN CHINA RIOTOUS

Unceasing Disorder Prevails in the Lower Provinces, Which Cannot Be Checked by the Military Forces —Uprisings Continue.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says the slaughter of rebels in Southern China continues.

Corpses float past Wu-chau daily. Two hundred rebels who had entered Tai-wong-kong were defeated by Gen. Mawho, who killed 100 of the rebels and took forty of them prisoners.

The gentry in the districts of Paklan and Wungun daily send to the Magistrates between ten and twenty rebels for execution.

PLAYED JUDGE IN CHINA.

Herr Wolff, the German Explorer, Usurps a Tribunal and Liberates Alleged Murderers of Missionaries.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Herr Eugen S. Wolff, the well-known German explorer, who has just returned from China, where he acted as correspondent of the Tageblatt, is being prosecuted upon a charge of having, without authority, assumed the role of Judge, and with having liberated thirteen Chinese murderers of German missionaries.

According to the evidence of Bishop Anser, on which the prosecution is based, Herr Wolff, having heard of the trial, appeared in court with a dog named Schuster. Four vacant chairs stood in the hall in which the trial was to be held. Wolff seated himself in the most imposing of these, saying "I'll take the highest, and you, Herr Schuster, (addressing the dog,) will take the second highest, at my right."

He then ordered the Clerk of the Court into the next chair on his right, and, lastly, with a gesture, bade the wondering mandarin to take the fourth and lowest chair.

The mandarin questioned Wolff's authority, whereupon the latter drew a roll of papers from his pocket and flourished it as his authority, and the prisoners being introduced and declaring their innocence, Herr Wolff solemnly acquitted them and declared the proceedings ended. He then saddled his horse and departed.

The story causes the utmost astonishment. Bishop Anzer was in Germany at the time of the alleged occurrence consulting the Government in regard to the murders, which ultimately led to the occupation of Kiao-Chau, and only learned of what had happened on returning to China.

It appears that Herr Wolff often posed in China as German Envoy.

KILLED AT A BULLFIGHT.

Twenty-eight Persons Reported Dead Near Madrid.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says:

"It is reported that at a series of bullfights at the village of Vicalvaro, four miles from Madrid, on Monday, twenty-eight persons were injured."

A NOTED SPANIARD DEAD.

Count Xiquena, Formerly of Sagasta's Cabinet, Passes Away.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The death is announced of Count Xiquena, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works in the Cabinet of Señor Sagasta, which resigned in May last.

Count Xiquena (Don José Alvarez de Toledo y Acuna) held the same portfolio which he held in the late Cabinet of Señor Sagasta in 1889. He was President of the Council of State in 1894, and had twice been Governor of Madrid. The Count had not always sided with the Liberals.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

Alleged that They Will Make No Startling Disclosures.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—It is reported that Prince Herbert Bismarck has hidden himself for the purpose of correcting the proofs of his father's memoirs, which were prepared with the assistance of Dr. Chrysander, the late ex-Chancellor's Secretary, and Prof. Bucher.

It is alleged on good authority, however, that the memoirs contain no startling disclosures, though they are likely to provoke interesting comments from other actors in the events narrated.

COLOMBIA ARRANGING PAYMENT

A Firm at Bogota Will Settle with Cerruti's Creditors.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 19.—The well-known Jewish firm of Solomon & Koppel of Bogota is financing the payment of the unsettled portion of the Cerruti claim, the arrangements to culminate at the expiration of eight months.

The Italian cruiser Umbria, one of the warships in the squadron under command of Admiral Candiani, now in Colombian waters in connection with the claim, arrived here yesterday, but will return to Cartagena to-morrow. Her frequent trips to Colon are explained by the greater cable facilities offered here.

British Steamer Ashore Off Nassau.

NASSAU, New Providence, Aug. 19.—The British steamer Jacob Bright, Capt. Mills, from New York Aug. 11, for Inagua and Bluefields, is ashore on Egg Island Reef. The British steamer Antilla, Capt. Montell, which arrived here from New York on Aug. 15, has gone to her assistance.

No More Concessions from Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 19.—The Korean Government, replying to a German request for concessions, has notified the German Consul at Seoul that it proposes to establish a Railway Bureau, and to construct its own railways, and that therefore no further concessions will be granted.

Germany Makes No Protest.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Koenische Zeitung denies the rumor that Germany has protested against the United States acquiring a coaling station at Pago Pago in the Samoan Islands, and declares that she would not dream of objecting to a step which America has an equal right with Germany to take.

Further Uprisings in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Barritz says that another armed band has appeared in the District of Ciudad Rodrigo, about fifty miles from Salamanca. The dispatch also says that more Carlist agents have been arrested at Barcelona.

Russian Resistance Predicted.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The papers here continue active discussion of the Philippine question, and predict that complications will arise from Russian resistance to American annexation.

Russia Ordering New Ironclads.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Russian Government has ordered a 5,000-ton ironclad cruiser from the Krupp works at Kiel, and a similar vessel from the Vulcan Works at Stettin.

The Thousandth Part of a Second.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The celebrated watchmaker Lobner of Berlin has perfected a mechanism capable of measuring and recording the thousandth part of a second.

The "Fall of Manila."

The managers of Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre expect that many witnesses of the naval parade will round out the day by a visit to the "Fall of Manila" at Manhattan Beach. The fireworks display will be exceptionally fine. The Admirals and Generals will be seen in fire.

NEWPORT SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to Give a Stable Dance—Peace Carnival Proposed —Coming Events.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a stable dance at Crossways on the evening of the 29th inst. Mrs. Fish will assemble the social strategy board which consists of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Fish, to form other plans.

The first lady whip to drive four horses this Summer was Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

Besides tennis and the two Casino hops next week the following is a list of cottage entertainments: Aug. 22—Dinners to be given by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; dinner dance by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. Aug. 23—Dinners by Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; stag party to be given at Bergers by Van Rensselaer King; a musicale by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Aug. 25—Dinner by Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp. Aug. 26—Dinners by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. George L. Rives. Aug. 27—Dinner by Mrs. Astor, and a clambake by the Newport Clambake Club.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained at dinner this evening at Vineland.

Miss Josephine Johnson and Mrs. George L. Rives entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. S. F. Barger entertained this evening.

Among the cottagers who will entertain to-morrow evening are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has cards out for a dinner party this evening.

Mrs. William Grosvenor will hold a reception to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has cards out for a dinner this evening.

Casino registers include Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., William Woodward, William Stackpole, II., H. F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, Harry E. Field, and F. M. Ware, Executive Committee Newport Horse Show.

The wet weather of yesterday prevented the continuation of the tennis tournament at the Casino.

If the weather proves pleasant to-day there will be a golf match on the Newport links.

The Sunday afternoon musicales given last season by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Belcourt will be revived on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst.

Among the cottagers entertaining this evening were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr.

Harold Goodwin of New York is the guest of Henry G. Marquand.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong has cards out for a dinner on the 25th inst.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mrs. F. Sebert of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nicola of Cleveland, and Miss Okam, T. Shibuta, and F. T. Sheka, of Japan.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., have forwarded another large supply of books and papers to soldiers and sailors.

Col. John Jacob Astor has gone to New York.

A number of Newporters went to New York to-night to witness the naval demonstration in that city to-morrow.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane and Sergt. Maxwell Norman, with a number of other members of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, are expected here to-day.

Application has been made to the Navy Department to have several of Sampson's vessels sent here for a peace carnival, which will be held, providing the warships can be obtained.

The polo match to-morrow has again been declared off on account of the wet grounds.

The Casino dance this evening was one of the largest attended hops of the season. Among the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Harry Gray, Miss Davis, Potter Palmer, Jr., the Misses Converse, Willing Spencer, A. R. Conklin, Miss Mason, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. L. Anderson, Frank Andrews Jr., William G. Stackpole, 2d., Mrs. William McCarty Little, Miss Little, Royal Rork, Fernando Yznaga, Harry Lehr, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Hoffmann, W. C. Eustis, Miss Whitehouse, J. Brice, A. L. Boardman, Mrs. F. H. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Miss Bancroft, John Bolt, Dwight Braham, Reginald Vanderbilt, Arthur Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, Miss Davies, Roger Winthrop, Peter Goelet Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Miss Clews, and J. C. Eustis.

THE MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

Frank Thomson and John W. Mackay Join the Commission.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—Two more names were added to the Lafayette Monument Commission to-day when Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck received acceptances of the invitations sent to Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad and John W. Mackay.

Francis E. Drake of Cleveland will accompany Commissioner General Peck and those of his staff already appointed to Paris in an advisory capacity, looking especially after electrical and machinery interests.

GOLD SEEKERS STRANDED.

Acteaca Party at Buenos Ayres and the Sherman at Montevideo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Three schooners with gold hunters are scheduled to arrive in this city from the East. Of these the Mildred E., now out 161 days from Boston, is the only one likely to get here. The Acteaca party, when last heard from, was stranded at Buenos Ayres, and the Stowell Sherman's crew was in the same predicament at Montevideo. The Acteaca is 174 days out from New York and the Sherman 268 days from Boston.

Information from Kotzebue Sound states that the bark Alaska was at St. Lawrence Island July 16. Patrick L. Noonan, a passanger on the J. L. Falkenberg, writes, under date of June 26, that they had arrived safely and launched their boats. C. D. Lane of the Utica Mine, who is one of the party, went ashore and examined the black sand on the beach, which, he said, was an indication of gold further inland.

SIX MURDERERS IMPLICATED.

Taylor Confesses that They Killed W. A. Thompson in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 19.—When Chess Motes, Walter Motes, Robert Taylor, Jasper Robertson, John Littlejohn, and Dodge Blankenship of Talladega County, who are charged with the murder of W. A. Thompson, were put on trial before Commissioner Wilson this morning, Taylor broke down and confessed.

The six defendants, he said, are moonshiners, and suspected Thompson, a farmer, of assisting the Government to locate their stills. Accordingly they deliberately resolved to murder Thompson, and stationing themselves behind trees, waited on the public road at night for Thompson to return from Sylacauga.

About 9 o'clock Thompson was seen walking home in the moonlight, carrying bundles for his wife and children. Chess Motes opened fire with a shotgun, shooting Thompson in the stomach. Thompson was plucky, though mortally wounded, and threw several rocks at the crowd, hitting one of the assassins. The whole gang then emerged from the woods, and Walter Motes shot Thompson in the neck with a pistol, felling him again. Then, walking up to the dying man, he placed his pistol to his forehead and fired again. This done, the assassins carried the then dead body into a clump of bushes, and laying it on its back and folding the hands, stole away.

The confession was unexpected, and scattered dismay among the culprits. Several hangings may follow.

Fell Down Stairs in the Casino.

Arthur C. Gerow a young man of Brooklyn startled the audience at the Casino Theatre last night by falling down stairs to the main floor of the theatre. Mr. Gerow started to descend from the roof garden at the beginning of the second act. He had proceeded but a few steps when he lost his footing and fell the entire distance. There was considerable excitement as young Mr. Gerow was picked up unconscious and taken to the New York Hospital. The physicians diagnosed his case as one of alcoholism, and discovered that his injuries were trivial.

SPANISH ENVOY CONVERTED

Filipino Sent to Aguinaldo by Augustin Joins the Insurgents.

ADVISES MANILA'S SURRENDER

Triumphant Advance of the Rebel Chief—Bravery of His Troops and Cowardice of Spaniards.

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MANILA, June 24.—Felipe Buencamino is a Filipino who was friendly to Spain and joined in the compromise arrangement whereby the Spaniards hoped to conciliate the rebel leaders without sacrificing too much.

The Asemblea Filipino was a native assembly, instituted with a great flourish of trumpets, as a sort of home-rule parliament. The insurgents say it is merely a ruse, countenanced only by hirelings, who are unpatriotic and unrepresentative. The principal man associated with it is Pedro Paterno, who was chiefly instrumental in mediating between the authorities and the insurgent leaders last December, when Aguinaldo was induced to lay down his sword and go away from the Philippines.

This man Paterno had at one time great influence with the natives, and espoused reform only for the purpose of selling the cause to the Spaniards for money, say his enemies. At any rate, he is now the advocate of the Spanish authorities, and issues piteous appeals to the victorious insurgents to abandon their evil ways and join hands with the Spaniards against the common foe, the American heretic, lest all alike perish not only in this world, but also in the hereafter.

The insurgents, on their side, swear to tear Paterno limb from limb as a renegade Filipino, forsworn and faithless, prostituting his race for dirty dollars, a hireling scoundrel, fit perhaps to be a Spaniard, but not a Filipino.

These prefatory remarks are necessary to explain the following proclamation:

Manifesto.

"Dear Brother Filipinos:

"With the intention of fulfilling a duty of brotherhood which I have to discharge before the eyes of all honorable men, I bring to your notice the facts connected with my mission from Lieut. Col. Anda y Zalazar, commanding the Third Section, Spanish Army; and with my present position here in the rebel camp as a simple servant of the people, just like all the rest, from the dictator himself down to the lowest soldier.

"As the facts in question are set forth in a letter of this date from myself to the Captain General, Don Basilio Augustin, I quote it in full, and thereby, in my opinion, best attain the above object.

"'Cavite, 9th June, 1898.

"'To His Excellency, Don Basilio Augustin.

"'My Respected General:

"'I write to you on this the seventeenth day of my confinement in this City of Cavite as a prisoner, and I write with the Dictator Aguinaldo's permission, to tell all that has occurred before my eyes since I came with your authority to negotiate with the said Aguinaldo with the object of securing his adherence to the Spanish cause.

"'First I have to report that I was received with the reverse of a welcome, doubtless on account of Señor Aguinaldo having on a previous occasion been ignominiously fooled by your Excellency's predecessor, Gen. Primo de Rivera, and by Don Pedro A. Paterno, for these gentlemen most shamefully broke the conditions of the agreement made at Biak-na-bato. I, therefore, on my present mission, was taken for another Paterno and your Excellency was regarded as another Rivera. Under these unfavorable conditions I was ordered to be detained and subjected to an interrogation, in which the first and, in fact, the only question was, Have you come with the document which Don Paterno presented to us in Biak-na-bato?

The Envoy Arrested.

"'I said I had not, but had come on my own initiative with your Excellency's authority, to state that, in view of the American invasion, the country was in arms, and that Aguinaldo's action in starting a fresh insurrection in favor of the Americans had led to a civil war, which could have no other result but the ruin of the country, without doing the least good, to the one side or the other, and he would be very stupid to contemplate giving the Americans everything they could wish for, and causing all of us to be destroyed. According to my way of thinking, I said, it would be a great mistake. With this the conference closed, and I was notified that I was under arrest, because I had not satisfactory credentials to support my claim to be a bona fide envoy. There were some who urged that I should be shot as a spy, but the humanity of the Dictator prevented that.'"

(Note by Translator: As to these suspicions of Buencamino's bona fides, it was commonly rumored in Manila that several natives were trying to win the $25,000 offered by the Manila authorities for Aguinaldo's head. Any such person, failing to get near Aguinaldo in any other way, might well try as an envoy; and it is strange that Buencamino had no credentials. A suspect under arrest would write any sort of letter to his principal, with the hope of conciliating his captors. On the day of his arrest (May 24) Aguinaldo promptly issued an order that, in view of the price put on his (Aguinaldo's) head, he would in future shoot anybody coming as an envoy without proper credentials.)

"Returning to my prison, which is the house of Czorio, the Chinaman, I was completely cut off from all communication for several days, during which I saw through the window a constant stream of carts laden with rifles, cannon, and ammunition, going to the wharf and being taken on board all sorts and sizes of vessels day after day, with great numbers of men; I should think over 30,000.

"'Shiploads of arms and ammunition and former rebels also came from Hongkong; and, after my period of strict isolation expired, I learned that on the 29th of May, 300 marines under Commandante Pazos, were captured between Imus and Cavite Viejo, while firing was heard all over the Province, showing how general the new revolution is. I also learned that Gen. Pena and his staff surrendered almost without firing a shot, giving up cannon and small arms, public funds, and authority, and 200 Apalit volunteers, whom I myself had recruited, although Gen. Monet transferred them to Capt. J. Roldan.

"'I also learned that the Bacoor garrison, 200 volunteers of my contributing and one hundred-odd of marines, under Lieut. Col. L. Toledo, was besieged, and had asked Col. Pintos for help. (He was the man who replaced me at Parenaque.) Pintos committed the blunder of sending 100 of my volunteers from Las Pinas to the aid of Bacoor, not reflecting that if 300 men could do nothing against their besiegers, sending a party 100 to break through the enemy's ring was simply throwing the men away. And so it turned out, for the 100 were surrounded on the way by over 1,000, and had to surrender, as had also the Bacoor post.'"

(Then follows a list of other places captured, of high officers, military and civil, with their wives and families, taken and well treated, and the statement of the capture of 2,500 prisoners, 5,000 rifles, 8 field guns, large quantities of money and ammunition, and many friars, together with the assertion that Aguinaldo has about 30,000 troops near Manila, besides a force at Bataan and Nueva Ecija to cut off Gen. Monet, and another in Kalamba under Paciano Rizal, to attack Batangas.)

"'Finally, to-day my son and my cousin had come to me, bloodstained and badly injured in resisting a force that surrounded them on the Zapote Road, where they went to stop Pino del Pinar's men from going over to the rebels. From them I learned of the utter collapse of my section—all the fault of Peninsula officers whom your Excellency put in my place.

"'To sum up, it is indeed a sorry picture your army presents, and it gives proof of veritable helplessness before the onslaught of the rebels. I do not blame your Excelency nor your officers. I think you all would do your duty till you died at your posts, but I put my faith in the logic of hard facts, and I see to my sorrow that Aguinaldo is bound to win, sooner or later, and that nothing better is in store for your Excellency than a glorious death, though a sad and deplorable sort of glory, since it involves the death of thousands of human beings.

"'Manila is surrounded ashore and blockaded by sea, without hope of help from anywhere, and Aguinaldo is ready to make use of the [American?] squadron to bombard if you stubbornly continue to resist. Frankly, I know no other possibility than death. But you are aware that the entry of 100,000 Indians, infuriated with fierce fighting, intoxicated with victory, inflamed with bloodshed, means a massacre in which none would be spared, no women nor children, nor Spanish priests, especially friars. I think the laws of humanity should lead your Excellency to avert this by timely surrender. Glory and military duty are as dear as life itself, or dearer, but here they would mean a sacrifice of the rights of humanity, which ought to come before all other considerations and all other duties.

"'Your Excellency must know, and I grieve to say, that in view of the impotence demonstrated before my eyes by the Spanish Army, and its inability to uphold the sovereignty of Spain in these Islands, I have this day decided to join the rebels, and I firmly believe that in the eyes of God and of all right-thinking men I am released from my oath of fealty to Spain the moment Spaniards themselves show that they cannot or will not defend her with their lives. Your Excellency must know that here in Cavite are over 100 volunteers killed or wounded, while Spaniards remain safe and sound, saying openly that they do not care to fight for the cursed cause of the friars, with which, here and in Madrid, is unfortunately linked the cause of Spain.

"'Finally, I beg your Excellency to excuse this long and painful letter, the fruit of my earnest desire to avoid further bloodshed, and I trust you will come through this crisis as well as may be—a crisis due to circumstances utterly foreign to our own ideas, for even in this camp of the enemy it is recognized that your ideas are broad, liberal, and sound, but, unhappily, your Excellency arrived in the Philippines just too late to frustrate the revolutionary plans which were then already far advanced, having been provoked by your predecessor's breach of faith. It is now impossible to undo the glorious and swift triumphs of the rebel hosts against the Spanish Army.

"'May God enlighten Your Excellency to the acceptance of my advice to capitulate instead of fighting to the death, inasmuch as it is emphasized by the sad reality which Your Excellency undoubtedly sees and feels already. I repeat, God guide Your Excellency's thoughts and keep you and your family in health, and in case of the family becoming prisoners, assuredly Aguinaldo will give instructions for the best treatment.

"'Such are the wishes of your former subordinate and present intending rebel.

"'E. s. q. s. m. p.

"'FELIPPE BUENCAMINO.'"

To this letter Buencamino added a postscript on June 12, bringing up to date the tale of insurgent victories and mentioning the declaration of independence. In Batangas the friars collected all the money and valuables they could get from the convents and churches and fled to an island; Aguinaldo sent a force after them and seized all. The rebels are willing to accord honorable terms of capitulation, a free passage to Spain for all Spaniards who wish, and liberty and protection to all who will remain under the new regime. After reproducing in full the letter to Gen. Augustin, Buencamino resumes his address to his brother Filipinos in these terms:

"Having relied on the valor and worth of the Spaniards and on their history and vaunted superiority of race, I offered my life and the lives of 1,000 other Filipinos as volunteers to defend Spain against her foes, but, in view of their miserable exhibition of cowardice and stupidity, ending in their capture by the rebels without resisting as they ought, and always making my volunteers take the brunt of the fighting, I am convinced that the Spaniards are not brave, are not our superiors, and are altogether incapable of upholding their sovereignty in the Philippines. From the moment this was clear they have forfeited the right to rule us, and my duty of loyalty to them ceases at the same time.

Buencamino Joins the Rebels.

"I therefore join the rebels, and work energetically for our independence, which I perceive to be clearly sanctioned by God, the Eternal Judge of all great disputes between human nations. In fact, God, in His inscrutable wisdom decreed that in the sixteenth century fifty Spanish soldiers and one friar should conquer these islands, and to-day, after more than 350 years of domination God decrees that a humble individual almost unknown, named Don Emilio Aguinaldo, is to carry out the mightiest rebellion ever known in the Far East.

"I recognize the force of solid facts, and bow my head before the great events I see, in so few days, achieved by special sanction of Heaven, in my opinion; that is the only explanation of the long list of victories won by Aguinaldo in less than twenty days since he returned from Hongkong.

"Here, my beloved countrymen, are the reasons for my conversion, reasons which, in the eyes of God and of all right-thinking men, relieve me of my former obligations to Spain. I speak without restraint, because from this day we have on the side of our independence the only severe and impartial Judge of the conduct of your brothers, (sic,) whether they fight in the camp of the Spaniards or follow the impetuous course of the triumphal march of the revolution.

"With affectionate salutations and prayers for your health and brotherhood, from your humble brother,

"FELIPE BUENCAMINO."

REDUCING ARMY EXPENSES.

Men to be Discharged from Arsenals and Other Places and Transports Given Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Retrenchment in nearly all branches of the army is following close upon the cessation of hostilities. Notably is this the case in the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Engineer Bureaus, where the need for the supplies required and the men employed for the exigencies of war no longer exists. In the Ordnance Bureau, the force at the various arsenals is to be reduced in all cases where this can be accomplished without detriment to the service.

The Rock Island Arsenal probably will be affected more than any other. Before the war about 240 men were employed there. When the peace protocol was signed there were approximately 4,000 men engaged, and orders have been issued which will reduce this number by two-thirds. Before and during the war large numbers of contracts were made with ordnance firms for supplying materials. In many cases these were made conditional, so that they could be terminated within a few days after the cessation of hostilities, and the department has in every case availed itself of this privilege. At the end of the civil war the Government had outstanding contracts for furnishing a large number of big seacoast projectiles, but, as those were regarded unnecessary when hostilities came to an end amicable arrangements were made with the companies, by which their contracts were canceled.

At the present time contracts are in existence also for furnishing seacoast projectiles, but as the Government is desirous of obtaining all contracted for, there will be no necessity to resort to such action as was taken at the close of the civil war.

The Quartermaster's Department is dispensing as rapidly as possible with such of the transports that were chartered and for which there is now no necessity. Considerable labor is involved in this work, as a board of survey has to be appointed to determine the various incidental questions that arise pending the return of the vessels to their owners.

In the engineer department the services of electricians, mechanics, and laborers engaged in the work of harbor and river mine defense and of boatmen employed to patrol the adjacent waters to warn approaching craft of their danger, also are being discharged as rapidly as is consistent with the good of the service.

McPARTLAND GETS THE FIGHT.

Referee White Decides He Had the Better of the Contest with Zeigler.

Kid McPartland of this city, and Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia, fought twenty-five rounds last night before the Lenox Athletic Club, and Charley White, the referee, decided in favor of McPartland, who with the exception of the last two rounds, had all the better of the bout.

McPartland astonished many of those who watched the fight by using his right hand effectively, while his left was continually playing havoc with Zeigler's face. Zeigler fought desperately in the last two rounds and had the better of the New Yorker in the work accomplished, but this was not enough to counterbalance the lead which the "Kid" had gained previously. Both men stripped in the best of condition. In fact, neither one ever looked to better advantage in his ring career.

$150,000 Company in Canton, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The Elbel Company of Canton was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital of $150,000, by Gustavus Elbel, Paul Geschwind, Charles P. Duff, and Henry C. Elbel. The company will manufacture saddlery hardware.

B. Strong, Jr.'s, Appointment.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., has been elected Assistant Secretary of the Atlantic Trust Company. Mr. Strong has heretofore been with the banking house of Cutler, Morgan & Co.

GUATEMALAN REVOLT ENDS

Morales Dies of Starvation on His Way to Prison.

WAS CAPTURED IN A CAVE

Ocos Occupied by the Government Forces with the Aid of a British Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department to-day received a cable dispatch from Minister Hunter at Guatemala, telling of the dramatic death of Gen. Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution and the collapse of that uprising. The dispatch is as follows:

"Guatemala, Aug. 18, 1898.

"Day, Washington—Ocos was occupied on the 10th by the Government forces, and 900 sacks of coffee and other valuable property of foreigners saved from destruction. This occupation was aided without force by Capt. Regan of the British gunboat Leander, acting under request of British, German, and United States Ministers. Morales retreated before National troops to Cuchumatanes Mountains, where he was surrounded and captured yesterday in a cave, in which he had been hiding for several days without food, and ill from hunger, fatigue, and exposure. Commanding General ordered him removed to San Marcos. Medical aid was summoned, but he died on the way, at San Sebastian, last night at 11. This is the end of the revolution. "HUNTER."

The tragic end of Gen. Morales, as reported to the State Department, is but the last of the series of stirring events which have occurred in Guatemala within the last two weeks. Morales gathered together a good-sized band along the Mexican border, and made his appearance at the large town of Ocos.

Here he inaugurated a reign of terror. He seized many thousand bags of coffee, and put them to the strange use of building breastworks for his revolutionary band. Sorties were made along the harbor front and launches and other craft burned and destroyed. One of the most audacious acts was the laying tribute upon the United States Consul and other Consular officers there, in the sum of $1,500.

The condition of affairs has been reported to the State Department from time to time, and efforts were made, in conjunction with the Mexican authorities, to put an end to the depredations. There was some delay, however, owing to the death of the Mexican Minister's wife and his consequent absence from Washington.

Ordinarily, the United States is represented in Guatemalan waters by a warship, but, owing to the war with Spain, all our ships have been required elsewhere. It is for this reason, probably, that the foreign representatives, including those of the United States, united in asking the aid of the British naval commander at Ocos. This has proved effective, according to the report just received from Minister Hunter, as the revolution is ended with the capture and death of Gen. Morales.

Prospero Morales has been a conspicuous figure in Central American affairs during the last three years. He was Minister of War in the Cabinet of President Barrios, and it is said that he used the War Office to foment the rebellion against Barrios. The latter detected the plot, and Morales fled to Mexico, where he organized his revolutionary band. In the meantime, Barrios was assassinated, being succeeded by President Cebrera. It was thought the death of Barrios ultimately would lead to the success of Morales's revolutionary movement. It culminated in the raids of the last few weeks, and finally in the death of the noted revolutionary chief.

Among South American officials here it is said that Morales's death will restore a calm to Central American affairs which has not existed for many months, even years, owing to the widespread influence of Morales. He was about forty-five years old, a man of education and of marked forced of character.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

Decree of Foreclosure Against the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—A decree for the foreclosure and sale of the Litchfield, Carollton and Western Railroad was entered by Judge Allen in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The petition for foreclosure was made by the Fidelity Trust Company of New York, in June, 1896. At that time Joseph F. Dickson of St. Louis was appointed receiver, and he is still in charge of the road. Default had been made on the payment of interest on the first and second mortgage bonds since 1894. The bonds due aggregated $700,000. The date for the sale of the road has not been fixed.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SUIT.

Central Ohio Files an Intervening Petition for Rent in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—George K. Nash, attorney for the Central Ohio Railway Company, as reorganized, filed an intervening petition in the United States Court to-day, in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, to recover about $1,000,000 rental alleged to be due it for the use of line and rolling stock under the provisions of a lease executed Dec. 1, 1866. The petitioner avers that when Receivers Murray and Cowan were appointed by the court two years ago to take charge of the Baltimore and Ohio system there was due $682,814.41 for back rental. None of that sum nor any of the rental that has since accrued has been paid.

The receivers have, however, paid $281,955.41 interest on Mercantile Trust Company bonds and $9,353.49 as salaries for Directors of the Central Ohio Company. The Central Ohio extends from Columbus through Franklin, Licking, Muskingum, Guernsey, Noble, and Belmont Counties, to Bellaire, on the west bank of the Ohio, and is one of the best lines of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

THE GREAT NORTHERN.

A Circular Explains the Business for the Annual Meeting Oct. 13.

The Great Northern has issued a circular to its stockholders in connection with the call for the annual meeting Oct. 13 at St. Paul, in which it says that the following business will be taken up:

1. The increase of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company for the purpose of acquiring by exchange or otherwise the capital stock of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, with the view of consolidating the properties of the two companies.

2. The total capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, as now legally established, consists of $50,000,000 preferred, and authority to issue $20,000,000 common in addition thereto, no part of which has been issued. It is proposed that the authority to issue common stock be surrendered, and that hereafter the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company shall consist of a single class, with uniform rights and qualities.

It is understood, although not officially stated, that the proposition will be made to Manitoba stockholders to accept five shares of Great Northern stock for four of Manitoba. It is believed that one result of the meeting may be an increase in the dividend rate. Great Northern preferred now pays 6 per cent.

Freight on Salmon Cut.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—The Great Northern has announced a cut in the rate on salmon to New York. A fifty-five-cent rate will be established. It is understood that the other roads will meet this cut.

Arbuckle Sugar on the Market.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that Arbuckle Brothers had sold their first lot of refined sugar, 300 barrels. From this time on the output of the Sugar Trust's most formidable rival is likely to be steady.

Gov. Black in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Gov. Black to-day left for Saranac Inn, in the Adirondacks, where he expects to remain until Wednesday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pall Mall Magazine.

September Number, Now Ready, Contains:

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE . . . By Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke. (Discussing Its Possibilities.)
THE REAL "MARK TWAIN" . . . . . Carlyle Smythe, B. A. (Describing the Famous Humorist as He Appears to His Friends.)
WITH ALL POWDERS OR THE MERCHANT—Parts I.-II. . . . . "X. L." (A Thrilling Mystery of Paris.)
THE HALF-CASTE . . . . . Annie Linden. (A Powerful and Tragic Short Story of the Tropics.)
THE SILVER SKULL—Chaps. IV.-V. . . . . S. R. Crockett. (A Story of Italian Brigandage.)
A MODERN BATTLE . . . . . H. H. Hughes-Hallett.
SOUTH LONDON—VI, The Show Folk . . . . . Sir Walter Besant.
CRIME—Part III. . . . . J. Holt Schooling.
And Many Other Features—The Whole Superbly Illustrated.

25 cts. a Copy. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. $3.00 a Year.
PALL MALL MAGAZINE, Astor Court, New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. John A. Quigley.

Capt. John A. Quigley, Regimental Adjutant of the Third New York Infantry, now in camp at Thoroughfare, Va., died in Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, from typhoid fever, contracted at Camp Alger. Capt. Quigley was born in New York City about thirty-five years ago, and was First Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Regiment for several years. On his removal to Auburn he joined the Second Separate Company, and volunteered with that company on the first call for troops. He was promoted from Second Lieutenant to Regimental Adjutant with rank of Captain. Three weeks ago he was brought home sick. He leaves a wife and three children.

Albert E. Pancoast.

Albert E. Pancoast, the iron merchant of Philadelphia Penn., died yesterday morning at the Elberon Hotel, Elberon, N. J., of cancer of the stomach, in his fifty-eighth year. He leaves a wife and two children—Miss Florence Pancoast and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener. The funeral services will take place on Monday from the Episcopal Chapel at Elberon. The Rev. W. B. Bodine, D. D., will officiate. Burial will be at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Capt. L. B. Fish.

Capt. L. B. Fish, formerly of the Third Ohio Cavalry, died in Washington Thursday night. He was fifty-seven years of age. Capt. Fish was well known in the Southwest after the civil war, having been connected with railroads in that section. He was also prominent in politics, and was a delegate to several Republican National Conventions. The interment will be at Kingston, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

LEOPOLD MINGESHEIMER, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital for the past six years, died Thursday, in the forty-fourth year of his age. The funeral services will take place Monday. Mr. Mingesheimer came to this city from Germany eighteen years ago, and was connected with the Mount Sinai Hospital, in different capacities, from that time until his death. He leaves a wife and two children.

REPUBLICANS OF IDAHO MEET.

A State Ticket Is Nominated and a Platform Adopted.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 19.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: A. B. Moss of Canyon County, for Governor; Judge D. W. Stanford of Bannock, for Supreme Judge; W. B. Reyburn of Shoshone, for Congress; J. F. Hunt of Bannock, for Lieutenant Governor; R. S. Bragaw of Koteeni, for Secretary of State; J. H. Vancamp of Custer, for Auditor; Frank Wyman of Ada, for Attorney General; Miss Lucy Dean of Shoshone, for Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Stoddard of Owihee, for Mine Inspector.

The platform affirms the indorsement of the St. Louis platform. The financial plank says:

"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the Republican Party as the same has been applied to the management of the financial affairs of the Government." Continuing, the platform says: "We congratulate the Nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecu

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.
$955,000
CITY OF DULUTH, MINN.
Water and Light, 30-Year 4% Gold Bonds.
Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DULUTH.

True valuation (est'd)		$50,000,000
Assessed valuation		30,291,619
Total debt		4,091,250
Water debt	$2,061 000	
Sinking fund	48,955	
		2,109,955
Net debt		$1,981,295
Population (State Census 1895)		59,396

In addition to being an obligation of the City of Duluth, these bonds have been made a special and exclusive lien upon the water works and electric-light plant, which show net earnings for the past year of upwards of $100,000, or more than twice the interest charge on this issue of bonds.
Price and further details upon application.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
1 Nassau Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange narrowed somewhat yesterday—the day's total falling below the half-million mark—but there was a complete recovery from the reactionary tendencies of Thursday. At the declines of that day purchases were made by the strongest financial interests of the Street, and the influence of such buying showed in the stalwart way in which values yesterday marched upward.

***

Much the most important feature of the day's business developed in St. Paul, where dealings amounted close to 80,000 shares, attended by a rise of three full points. This is a figure not recorded for St. Paul in over fifteen years. Yet in yesterday's market confident buyers were unhesitating in their assertions that the price is yet bound to go much higher—for in St. Paul there are semi-official promises that the Burlington example is to be followed and advanced dividend rates established.

***

With the growing cheapness of money, growing dividend disbursements set a standard for market value not hitherto known. St. Paul on a 6 per cent. basis is an anticipation over which Wall Street is not unnaturally inclined to wax enthusiastic.

What has taken place in Burlington, what may take place in St. Paul, what is assured for the Illinois Central and is fairly certain in Rock Island are sentiment-making.

In the face of tangible betterment, investment interests cannot falter—and the buoyancy in yesterday's market is amply accounted for by precisely such developments.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111½, and $318,000 3s, when issued, at 105⅜@105¼@105½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	5⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3⅜
Am. Tobacco	2⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1⅛	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	Northern Pac. pf.	¾
Chi. Great Western.	⅛	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	3	Pacific Coast	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Pacific Mail	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	10	Reading	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	¾	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
General Electric	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Great North. pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Illinois Central	1¼	Texas Pac. L. T.	½
Iowa Central	⅝	Twin City R. T.	2½
Internat. Paper Co.	5½	Union Pacific	⅝
Internat. Pap. Co. pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1
Lake Erie & West.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Lake Erie & W. pf.	7	U. S. Rubber	¾
Louis. & Nashville	⅝	Wabash pf.	¾
Met. Street. Ry.	2	Western Un. Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire.	½	Delaware & Hudson	⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	D. M. & Ft. D.	⅛
Brunswick City	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅛
Central Pacific	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Rio Grande W.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s.	1½	M. & O. 1st, Mon.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 5s.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, Con.		Om. & St. L. 1st 4s.	3
Series A	½	Ore. Sh. 1st 5s.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	¼	Pacific Coast 1st	¼
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	2	Peoria & East. inc.	3
L. E. & W. 1st 5s.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	½
L. E. & W. 2d 5s.	½	Tol. & O. C. 1st.	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	¼	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	½

Bonds Declined.

K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st. 1¼ Tol., Peo. & W. 1st. 1
Peoria & Eastern 1st. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $152,446,857; balance, $9,394,082; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $676,233.

Money on call in London at ½@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 115; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 59½; New York Central, ½, to 122⅝; Erie first preferred, ½ to 38⅜; St. Paul, ½, to 112⅞; Reading, ⅜, to 10, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝; Atchison at 14⅝, and Erie at 14¾. British consols were firm at 110 9-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account. The Bank of England lost £25,000 bullion on balance.

excepting for one furnace in Virginia. The demand for finished products expands remarkably, considering the enormous orders prior to July, which crowd some of the biggest works until December. Structural orders include many bridges and the drainage canal contract for 4,000 tons at Chicago; plates and bars are in stronger demand; nails have advanced 5 cents, and beams and angles as much, and bars 10 cents at Pittsburg. Tin plate works which require 40,000 tons per month have been buying 180,000 tons of bars, and steel works there have bought 125,000 tons of pig, raising the price to $10.40. Gray forge also advances, and Eastern anthracite and Southern pig at Chicago have advanced 25 cents.

There is a general advance in the minor metals, copper to 12 cents for lake, lead to 4.07½, and while tin and tin plates are unchanged, both are stronger. Shipments of boots and shoes in three weeks of August are the largest ever known, though but 1.4 per cent. larger than in 1895, being 10 per cent. larger than last year and 16 per cent. larger than in 1892. In spite of general refusal of buyers to pay advances asked, purchases are continuous, and keep works busy, many having orders for a month or two ahead.

***

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the general business situation at present is the air of confidence with which the mercantile community awaits the approach of the Fall trade period. While, of course, based in some degree upon favorable results already achieved in many lines, it is unquestionably true that the flattering crop outlook at home and the return of peace with the expectation of benefits to our export trade naturally expected to accrue therefrom, make for much of the feeling thus expressed.

Reflection of the growth of Fall trade is found in the steady expansion now going on in bank clearings, the improving demand at higher prices for most makes of iron and steel, the generally favorable railway earnings which, in default of a large movement of crops to market, point to a large return trade in manufactured goods to the agricultural sections, and the reports of continued activity in distributive trade West and South, with signs of a moderate increase in interest at leading Eastern markets which hitherto have not shared largely in the trade improvement.

The immense business doing in iron and steel products, at advanced prices, calls attention to the proportionately less notable expansion of crude iron production. Pig-iron statistics, in fact, point to an even smaller output for the current month, some of which curtailment, of course, is naturally based upon midsummer conditions. Advances in many grades of iron, notably Bessemer and Southern pig, are features of the week, and are also higher quotations for steel billets at nearly all markets, wire rods and a great many classes of finished iron and steel, particularly structural material. Advances in copper on the strong statistical position and lead are also among interesting features in the metal trades. At the West iron and steel are particularly active, and the large number of orders already booked make manufacturers fairly independent regarding prices and favor an advance on future business.

The situation in cereals shows but little change. The balance established between phenomenally reduced visible supplies, active milling demand at home, and fair export inquiry on the one hand and the very promising crop outlook on the other hand, tends to steadiness in prices, and other cereals sympathize with wheat.

Buyers are appearing in increasing numbers at leading Western markets.

Chicago reports increased activity in distributive trade on country demand, with dry goods shipments especially large. Sales of iron and steel are restricted by inability to deliver. The short pack of canned salmon has advanced prices. Southern and Western buyers are arriving at St. Louis, and dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps are all active.

Advances in structural iron are a feature, and tinplate and sheet mills are behind on orders. Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, and Minneapolis report active trade. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River in the West reports of trade are not so flattering, but a steady business is reported doing, with some slight improvement at a number of markets. Bad roads still restrict business at New Orleans, but a large Fall business is expected. At Memphis the outlook is for the heaviest business in the history of the city, but damage by cotton worms in Texas affects trade at Galveston. In the South Atlantic cities reports are of a perceptible improvement in trade.

On the Pacific Coast, while business is quiet in California, large crops in Oregon and Washington are expected to make Fall trade lively. Oregon fruit men are doing a good business, and are shipping to California points. At the East more is doing at Baltimore.

Southern buyers are increasing in number, and stocks are reported heavily reduced. Business is active at Pittsburg, iron and steel being especially so. At Boston and New York a moderate improvement is noted. The depressed condition of the raw staple tends to discourage future business in cotton goods, but print cloths are firm, and there is less talk of curtailing production at Fall River. In wool and woolen goods business is only moderate, and manufacturers buy for present requirements. Orders for men's wear goods for the Spring trade are coming in better.

Wheat and corn shipments are smaller than those of last week, but are still ahead of last season. Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,799,938 bushels, as against 3,828,606 bushels (corrected) last week, and compare with 5,516,903 bushels in this week last year, 2,993,633 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 2,389,140 bushels in 1895, and 3,182,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 21,950,666 bushels, against 21,432,346 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,199,021 bushels, against 3,517,952 bushels last week, 3,929,035 bushels in 1897, 2,769,601 bushels in 1896, 1,195,228 bushels in 1895, and 1,909,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of corn aggregate 20,228,365 bushels, against 19,685,893 bushels during the same period last year.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of August to-day will cover fifty-two roads, and will show 1.84 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

			Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern.	$32,387	$31,650		
Ann Arbor.	24,752	1,129		
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	132,768	3,780		
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	74,921	8,840		
Canadian Pacific.	484,000			5,000
Chattanooga South.	1,529	145		
Chesapeake & Ohio.	206,844		7,302	
Chi. & East. Illinois.	81,282	7,999		
Chi. Great Western.	104,027	6,233		
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	67,403			1,338
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	623,207	36,212		
Chi. Terre Haute.	24,045	3,504		
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	29,779	7,703		
Col., Sand. & Hock.	21,004	12,418		
Denver & Rio Grande	165,200	16,900		
Det. & Lima North.	8,589	2,380		
Evans. & Indianapolis	7,063			932
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,716			1,204
Flint & Pere Mar.	55,623	1,220		
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	5,171	582		
Georgia	24,669	80		
Grand Rap. & Ind.	46,799	4,285		
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	9,824	1,690		
Traverse City	1,681			164
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,664	214		
Interb. & Gt. North.	49,241			6,255
Iowa Central	42,432	4,014		
Kanawha & Michigan	3,349			1,729
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	59,295			5,498
Kan. C. Sub. Belt.	10,889	2,266		
Lake Erie & Western	68,650	790		
Louis., H. & St. L.	8,571			1,820
Louis. & Nash.	383,550			6,567
Mexican Central.	243,876	27,773		
Mexican National.	111,886			2,450
Minn. & St. L.	45,114	3,033		
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	176,342			7,061
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	476,000			7,000
Central Branch.	27,000			4,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	87,323	1,068		
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	20,215			1,244
Pitts. & Western.	65,733	7,101		
Rio Grande Southern.	9,737	2,468		
Rio Grande Western.	58,600			4,000
St. J. & Grand Island	25,291			970
St. Louis Southw.	85,553	3,726		
Southern Railway.	442,987	46,641		
Texas & Pacific.	101,289			21,216
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	34,565	13,781		
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,447			1,198
Wabash	282,504	4,021		
Wisconsin Central.	96,744	4,581		
Total (52 roads).	$5,330,273	$237,205		$40,976
Net inc. (1.84 p. c.).		96,230		

The following is the final statement of The Chronicle for the first week of August, showing a total of seventy-five roads, and an increase of 3.47 per cent. over corresponding week of 1897:

			Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (57 r'ds).	$6,003,052	$270,354		$70,048
Bur., C. R. & N.	86,390	13,475		
Central of Georgia.	38,125	1,862		
Chattanooga South.	1,219			388
Clev., Can. & South.	13,025	4,092		
C., C., C. & St. L.	262,661			15,119
Dul., S. S. & Atlan.	39,690	1,199		
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	82,171	25,899		
Ft. Worth & D. C.	26,616			384
Ft. W. & Rio G.	6,783	1,696		
Georgia	25,038			1,187
Kan. C. & Omaha.	5,310	673		
Keokuk & Western.	10,960			3,010
Louis., H. & St. L.	8,391			1,389
M., S. P. & S. Ste. M.	68,807			4,137
Northern Pacific.	456,545	67,688		
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	144,456	45,059		
Tol., Peoria & West.	17,906	798		
Union P., D. & G.	74,212	12,068		
Total (75 roads).	$7,400,590	$444,383		$196,127
Net inc. (3.47 p. c.).		$248,246		

WOES AND FAKES.

Wall Street maintains its interest in Manhattan Elevated Railway affairs as the tousling sorrows of Russell Sage over the cruelties of the Gould family's stock market desertion.

A weird tale (concocted in Mr. Sage's office) given some currency yesterday stated explicitly that Metropolitan Street Railway had absorbed—or was just about to absorb—the Manhattan. If Wall Street had not been too skeptical to confide in this yarn, Mr. Sage might have had a market in which to liquidate his Manhattan stock, of which he claims still to hold 15,000 shares. But hard luck overtook the Metropolitan fable. This bulletin was issued by the New York News Bureau:

"Director Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when asked concerning the story to the effect that he had participated in a conference yesterday concerning the purchase of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, said:

"'It is absolutely false, and was known to be so by the persons who inspired it.'

"Referring to the alleged conference between Manhattan and Metropolitan interests, looking to the purchase of the former by the latter, William F. Sheehan says:

"'So far as it speaks for me, it is absolutely false, as any one who had taken the trouble to inquire would have been informed before its publication.'"

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Under the caption of "A Little Manhattan History," another Wall Street news agency issued the following:

"A person who has been a prominent bull on Manhattan for several years says:

"'That, as the first three-quarters of the fiscal year showed an improvement, he continued to bull the property and looked for much higher prices. When the tax decision came he considered that the time was ripe for advancing the stock. Twice buying round lots of stock from 107½ to 108, he found that, notwithstanding the tax decision, some one was supplying the stock in large quantities. Feeling that there must be a reason for this, inquiries were made as to the earnings, and he then discovered that the company was showing a very heavy falling off for the last quarter of the fiscal year, and that, notwithstanding the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines were closed by the Metropolitan Road intending to change to electricity, the earnings for August were also declining. He considers that parties having this information have taken advantage of the market which he was making to unload their stock upon him. It resulted in his selling out his own stock and notifying his friends that he had done so, giving the reason for it. He says he will not express any opinion now as to the value of Manhattan until he knows what the road can earn when the Metropolitan Company have opened their Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines.

"'The knowledge of the withdrawal of this support from Manhattan has caused considerable liquidation of long stock, and, naturally, the bears have taken advantage of the market conditions to attack the stock whenever they could do so with success.

"'The gross earnings for July shows a decrease of $57,000, which would indicate that the quarter ending Sept. 30 will show a heavier decrease than for the quarter ended June 30.

"'The Metropolitan lines are supposed to begin their operations about Oct. 1. The quarter ending Dec. 31 will be the first quarter to show the effect of this new competition.

"'The large increase in the floating supply of stock upon the Street indicates that in addition to the general liquidation there has been some selling by large owners.'"

REASONS FOR BUYING.

Of the old and conservative houses in Wall Street none outranks Messrs. Van Schaick & Co., the senior member of the house being that trusty Stock Exchange veteran, Jenkins Van Schaick. Influence is always exerted by the firm's counsels, and more than passing interest centres in the bull gospel which it is now preaching in this wise:

"During the past week the stock market has grown much more active, and there is no question of its being less and less a professional market; otherwise, under the enormous realizing of profits that has occurred, prices would have receded. This would not have been surprising, but the announcement of the advance in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend rate from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. (from a 5 per cent. to a 6 per cent. basis) put new vigor in all the 'Granger' stocks and in the list generally—the other 'Grangers' because the hope is for a similar advance in their dividend rates, and the rest of the list from sympathy.

"There are rumors of several combinations and consolidations of iron, steel, and coal concerns, railroads, &c., all of which merely add to the reasons for buying stocks.

"The enormous wheat, corn, and cotton crops, the now assured gold standard, the great growth of our foreign commerce and development of our industries that are bound to come as a result of the war with Spain; the constant increase in railroad earnings, even when compared with the large earnings of a year ago, (and these are in great measure due this year to west-bound shipments of general merchandise, as the country merchant is to-day buying more than he ever bought before) all of these and many more equally strong reasons exist for looking forward with confidence to an era of the most wonderful prosperity this country has ever experienced, and, of course, an era of tremendous speculation.

"We feel that we make no mistake when we advise our customers to buy stocks, and especially so should the reaction come which has been expected, and which but for the increasing purchases by the public and the advance in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend rate would probably have come yesterday."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The annual report of the Southern Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 was made public yesterday after the close of business on the Stock Exchange. In detail it shows:

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings from operation.	$21,095,838	$19,079,499	$2,016,338
Operating expenses and taxes.	14,501,864	13,233,136	1,268,708
Net earnings from operation	6,593,974	5,846,343	747,630
Income from other sources	348,378	286,832	61,545
Total.	$6,942,352	$6,133,176	809,175
Interest and rentals	5,882,767	5,612,234	250,533
Other deductions from income	72,571	75,022	*2,451
Total.	$5,935,339	$5,687,256	248,082
Balance to credit of profit and loss.	1,007,013	445,919	561,068

*Decrease.

The results for 1898 include those for the Memphis Division for four months from March 1.

The maximum fixed charges, as provided in the plan of the Richmond Terminal Reorganization, were reached during the year.

The profit and loss account shows a credit balance on June 30, 1898, of $1,454,951.72.

Credit balance to profit and loss account, June 30, 1897.	$1,139,880.23
Credit balance from income account, year ended June 30, 1898.	1,007,013.09
Miscellaneous net profits during the year	7,526.45
Total.	$2,154,869.76
From which have been deducted—	
Dividend No. 2 on Southern Railway Co. preferred stock, 1 per cent., paid Jan. 20, 1898.	$543,000.00
Sundry charges to profit and loss.	156,418.04
	699,418.04
Credit balance carried forward June 30, 1898.	$1,454,951.72

The gross earnings of the system, exclusive of the Memphis Division, increased $1,561,000, or 8.19 per cent.; the operating expenses increased $922,000, or 6.97 per cent., and the net earnings increased $639,000, or 10.93 per cent. The expenses for conducting transportation increased 4.95 per cent., as compared with an increase of 8.19 per cent. in the gross earnings. The most considerable increase in expenses was for maintenance of equipment, which increased $447,000, or 19.86 per cent., representing marked improvement in the condition of the equipment. There was also an increase of $45,000 in the expenses for maintenance of way and structures.

The operations of the Memphis Division (formerly the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) for the year, including eight months' operations by the receivers, and four months by the Southern Railway, show net earnings of $402,647, an increase of $67,550, being $124,827 in excess of the annual interest charges of the Southern on account of that property.

The company has no floating debt, and shows a substantial balance of current assets over current liabilities.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week ending Aug. 18 were $2,043,205, against $1,834,732 last week and $1,605,048 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,032,486, against $1,661,489 last week and $901,168 in the same week of last year.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Arrival of $90,000 in gold from Europe.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Meeting of the Western Passenger Association called for next Thursday in Chicago to take up Omaha rate controversy.

Increase of $5,985 in Ohio River Railroad's net earnings for June, but decrease of $28,236 since Jan. 1.

Great Northern stockholders to vote at their annual meeting in October on the proposition to increase the capital stock to acquire the stock of the Manitoba, with a view to consolidation.

Decrease of $39,579 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus net earnings for June, making a decrease of $26,567 since Jan. 1

Increase of $408,473 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $1,038,157 as compared with corresponding week last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .19.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 300 Argentum Juniata at .20, 100 Pharmacist at .04, 800 Portland at 1.25, 400 Yellow Jacket at .22.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10⅝@.10¾@.10½, 2,000 Justine at .03, buyer 30, and 5,000 Sentinel at .006.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.45
Brece	.55	Plymouth	.13
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.14
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Challar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. stock.	.02	Union Consol.	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Con.	.06	Alamo	.06
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.15	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.70	Iron Silver & Crip C.	.03
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.22
Iron Silver	.74	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.04	Sherman Ext.	.04
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.15
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.13	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.06
Ontario	4.00		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.08
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.18½
Lagonda	.35	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.42	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10¾	Justine	.10½
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Lillie	.94
Alamo	.03¾	Mollie Gibson	.19½
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.12¾
Anchoria	.80	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Portland	1.23
Cannon Ball	.001½	Sentinel	.005¾
Copper Rock	.001		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's outside security market the traction, ferry, and natural gas stocks were entirely neglected. At the opening there was a rally in the illuminating gas securities, but they were weak at the close of the day. Glucose preferred sold ex dividend 1¾ per cent. The leading feature of the outside market was the manipulated buying and selling of the Standard Distilling stocks.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	222	229
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st.	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock.	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River.	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91
Kings County Elevated.	5	7
Kings County inc.	7	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley).	105	106
New Orleans Traction common.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad.	183	190
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	113	114
Union Railway stock.	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s.	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	69	71
Union Ferry.	43	43¼
Union Ferry bonds.	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock.	115	125

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 19, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
105	107	12	Adams Express	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
34¾	35¼	1,265	Am. Malting Co. pf	34	35	34	35	+1
84½	85	795	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84	84⅝	84	84¼	+ ¼
34½	35	7,510	American Cotton Oil	33¼	35	33¼	35	+2
85	85¼	1,415	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84½	85½	84½	85⅝	+ ⅜
134	137	45	American Express	136	138	135	135	...
14	14¾	1,375	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13⅞	14	...
38	39	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38	38	38	...
140¾	140⅝	27,482	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138½	141¾	138½	140¼	+1½
114½	114⅝	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	114¾	113½	114½	...
140¾	141	11,795	American Tobacco	138½	141½	138½	140⅝	+2⅝
133	135	45	American Tobacco pf.	135¾	135¾	134½	134½	...
36⅝	37	900	Am. Steel & Wire	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
91¼	91½	908	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91¾	91	91¼	+ ⅛
14	14⅛	320	At., T. & S. F.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
36	36⅛	12,930	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35½	36¼	35½	36	+ ⅛
37½	38	6	Ann Arbor pf.	37	37	37	37	...
6¾	6½	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
3½	3⅝	660	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
68¾	68⅞	23,645	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	69	67¼	68⅞	+1⅝
128½	128	175	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	−1
11	12	900	Brunswick City	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	− ⅛
54⅜	54⅞	1,708	Canada Southern	54½	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	+ ⅜
17½	18	100	Central Pacific	17½	17⅞	17½	17¾	− ⅛
25½	25⅜	3,633	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅞	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
118½	118⅝	17,068	C., B. & Q., ex div.	117⅞	118⅝	117⅞	118¼	+1½
107	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108	108	108	108	− ⅛
17	17¼	16,175	Chicago Great West.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
41¼	42	160	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	− ⅛
9¼	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
112	112¼	78,879	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	109¼	112¼	109¼	112½	+3
159	159½	135	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	158	158	158	158	+1
134½	134½	1,100	Chi., & Northw.	133¾	134½	133⅜	134½	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅜	15,220	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅝	106½	104⅝	106⅜	+1⅝
8	8½	180	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
29	29¾	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
45¾	46	1,195	C., C., C. & St. L.	45⅜	45⅞	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
89½	90	30	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89⅜	90	89⅜	90	...
14⅜	14¾	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	1,520	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23½	25½	23½	25½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	75	75	75	75	+10
5¾	6¼	540	Col. & H. C. & I.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
194	195½	1,816	Consolidated Gas	193	195	192	194½	+1½
41¼	41½	1,005	Consolidated Ice	41	41⅝	40⅜	41⅞	...
91½	95	135	Consolidated Ice pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+1½
109	110	120	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ½
149⅜	151½	115	Del., Lack. & West.	151	151	151	151	...
53⅞	54	850	Denver & R. G. pf.	53½	54	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	18½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅜
60	61	100	Detroit Gas	60	60	60	60	...
...	...	25	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	125	125	125	125	...
14⅜	14⅜	425	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
37⅝	38	975	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	19¼	10	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18⅝	18¼	18½	...
13¼	13½	550	Flint & P. M.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅜
41	41½	1,330	General Electric	41½	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅛
134⅜	135	675	Great Northern pf.	133½	135	133¾	135	+1½
26¼	26½	400	Hawaiian Sugar	26⅛	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
112	112¼	2,086	Illinois Central	111½	112⅝	111¾	112⅜	+1⅛
67⅜	68	4,255	Illinois Steel Co.	67⅛	68¼	66	67⅞	+ ⅝
10⅜	10½	610	Iowa Central	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	...
37	38	250	Iowa Central pf.	37	37	37	37	...
54½	55	6,780	International Paper	49¾	55	49¾	54½	+5½
89	91	1,462	Int. Paper pf.	89	91½	89	91	+1
52	53	100	Laclede Gas	52½	52¼	52¼	52½	...
22⅜	23	13,830	Lake Erie & West.	19	23½	19	23	+5
82⅜	83	6,441	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76⅝	83	76⅝	82⅜	+7
57¼	57⅜	5,939	Louisville & Nashville.	56½	57⅝	56⅜	57⅝	+ ⅜
100⅝	100⅞	18,447	Manhattan Con	99⅞	101⅝	99⅞	100½	+ ⅝
159	159½	2,535	Met. Street Ry.	157½	159½	157½	159½	+2
...	5¾	200	Mexican Central	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
28½	29	100	Minn. & St. L.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
90	91	8	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	...
87	88	14,038	Minnesota Iron	83	89¼	82¾	87½	+5⅝
12¼	12¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	...
36¼	36⅜	2,130	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅜	37	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	2,095	Missouri Pacific	37¼	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
33	33⅜	689	National Biscuit Co.	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	860	National Lead Co.	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	− ⅜
112	113½	72	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	113⅝	...
6	6½	825	National Linseed Oil	6¾	7	6¾	6½	− ½
94	95	410	New Jersey Central	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	...
98	100	2,765	New York Air Brake	97½	100	95¼	99¾	+3⅝
119½	119⅝	1,864	New York Central	119⅜	119⅝	118⅝	119	+ ½
194	197	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195	195	+ ½
14¼	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ¼
36	36¼	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35¾	36	35¾	36	...
54	54¼	887	Norfolk & Western pf.	54	54⅝	53⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	6¾	100	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
37	37⅜	35,627	Northern Pacific	35¾	37½	35⅝	37½	+1½
75⅞	76	8,450	Northern Pacific pf.	75	76	74⅞	76	+ ⅛
16⅜	16½	1,180	Ontario & Western	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	61	1,676	Oregon R. & Nav.	58⅞	60¼	58⅝	60¼	+1⅝
75	76	80	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75½	...
46½	47	2,968	Pacific Coast	46	47½	46	47½	+3½
85	88	62	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	88	88	85	85	...
66¾	67½	1,796	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64½	67½	64½	66¾	+2¼
34¾	35	2,000	Pacific Mail	34⅝	35	34½	35	+ ⅝
119⅜	119¼	381	Pennsylvania R. R.	119½	119⅝	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
102¼	102½	16,021	People's Gas, Chicago	100½	102⅜	100½	102¼	+1⅛
45	46½	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	46	46½	46	46½	− ⅛
65¼	67½	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	− ¼
188	189¼	151	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	+ ½
19½	19⅝	1,200	Reading	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+2
45¼	45⅛	2,725	Reading 1st pf.	44⅜	45⅛	44¼	44¾	+1¼
22½	22⅝	240	Reading 2d pf.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½	− ¼
28	29½	100	Rio Grande Western	28	28	28	28	−1½
61	61½	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60½	62	60½	60½	...
21½	22	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	+ ½
8⅝	8⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
67½	68	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	990	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	1,450	St. L. Southw. pf.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
86⅜	86¼	1,355	St. Paul & Omaha.	84⅞	86¼	84⅛	86¼	+1¼
154	...	15	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	154	154	154	154	...
21¼	22	200	Southern Pacific	21⅜	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	− ⅛
9¾	9¼	50	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
34⅝	34⅝	5,294	Southern Railway pf.	33¾	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅝
5¾	6¼	100	Standard R. & T.	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	− ⅜
33	33¼	12,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31¾	33¼	31¾	33½	+1½
80	...	70	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	80	80	80	80	...
14⅞	15	2,388	Texas Pacific	14¾	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
...	...	1,750	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	8¼	9¼	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Twin City R. T.	21	22	21	22	+2½
28¾	28¾	6,180	Union Pacific	27½	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅝
64¾	65	13,265	Union Pacific pf.	63⅜	65	63⅜	64⅞	+1
4¾	5	410	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾	...
8	8¼	1,010	United States Leather	8	8½	8	8	...
73¼	73⅝	11,983	U. S. Leather pf.	73	73⅝	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅛
46½	46⅜	3,459	United States Rubber	46¼	47¼	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
105½	105⅜	410	U. S. Rubber pf.	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	8⅞	750	Wabash	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅝	1,345	Wabash pf.	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅛
...	93	200	West Chicago Street	92½	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	...
96⅜	95½	3,099	Western Union Tel.	95	95½	95	95⅝	+ ⅝
Sales.		473,005						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	...	97	Col., H. V. & T.	5½	5½	Nat. Starch	7	8
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105⅝	...	C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	33	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, small, when issued	...	105	Consol. Coal	40	...	Nat. St. 2d pf.	27	29
4s, r., 1907	...	111½	Den. & R. G.	13¼	14¼	New Cent. C.	35	42
4s, c., 1907	...	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	85	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, r., 1925	...	127½	Eastern Elevator.	60	60	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, c., 1925	...	127⅝	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	132½	134¼	Nor. & West.	15	16
5s, r., 1904	...	112	Eighth Ave.	350	...	Ont. Mining	4	6
5s, c., 1904	...	112	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Ore. Short Line	34	34½
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Penn. Coal	330	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	...	Flint & P. M. pf.	36	38	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Dist. Col. 3-65s.	116¼	...	Ft. W. & R. G.	13	15¾	Peo. & East	4½	6
			Homestake, ex div	52	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	...
			Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	...	7
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	Quicksilver	1¾	18
Am. Coal, ex div.	110	130	K. C., P. & G.	17¼	...	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6¾	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187
Am. T. C.	95½	98	Keok. & D. M.	5	6	Rome, W. & O.	123	...
Ann Arbor	12	13½	K. & D. M. pf.	15½	17	Rio Grande W. pf.	66½	67½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7½
Buff., R. & P.	27	31	King. & Pem.	4	9¾	St. L. S. W.	5⅞	6¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96½	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	...	Lake Shore	192½	193	St. P. & Duluth pf.	90	92
Canadian Pacific.	84¾	85¼	Long Island	55	59	St. P. M. & M.	163	165
Chi. & Alton	159	...	Manhattan Beach.	6	8	Sil. bullion certfs.	59¼	59½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	...	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	Sixth Avenue.	200	...
Chi. & E. Ill. r.	60	60½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½	1	Third Av., ex div.	172	176
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	29¼	30	Michigan Central.	108	109	Tol. & O. C.	10	15
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	72	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	62	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34½	36	Minn. St. P. & S.	6	...	U. S. Express	41	44
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	50	S. M.	...	...	Wells-F. Express.	118	122
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	...	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	...	W. & L. E., $2 asst. paid	1⅞	2
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	28	28½	W. & L. E. pf., $2 asst. paid	12¼	12½
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2¼	Morris & Essex.	170¼	175			
Col. Midland	5	6½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	98	99			
Col. Midland pf.	14	16						

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.15	.09
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.16	.15
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	...	.18
Challenge Con.	.14	.13
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.39	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	.38
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.15	.16
Hale & Norcross	.75	.75
Justice	.07	.06
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.15	.15
Occidental Con.	.50	.50
Ophir	.22	.22
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.10	.11
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.59	.57
Standard	1.40	1.40
Union Con.	.22	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17

Silver bars, 58½; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	...	...	3½	3¾
Anaconda	34¼	40	34	40
Anchoria	33	37	31	39
Argentum	19⅞	20¼	20	20⅝
Battle	33½	38	35½	38
Columbine	16	17¼	17	17½
Consolidated	7⅞	8¼	8¼	8½
Elkton	107¼	107⅝	108¾	109
El Paso	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
Fleece	20	25	...	...
Gold King	66	67½	68	70
Gold Coin	103	103½	102½	103
Garfield	13½	14	13¾	14
Isabella	23⅝	24	23½	23⅝
Independence	60	65	64¾	66
Jackpot	10½	11	10¼	10⅝
Lillie	93½	95½	94	95
Maton	20¾	21	21	21¼
Moon Anchor	112½	112¾	111¼	111⅝
Portland	121	122⅝	123	123⅞
Pharmacist	3	3½	...	...
Rawlings	29¼	30	23	30
Rose	12⅞	13	12¼	15
Usina	14½	15	14½	15½
Work	8¾	9	8¾	9

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Biscuit was less active and the range was smaller. Common stock opened at 33¾, dropped the fraction, and rose again to 33½, where it closed. The preferred opened at 98¾ and closed at 98½, the extreme range. West Chicago sold nearly all day at 93, a few shares selling ¼ higher. Metropolitan receipts were sold for 3. Steel and Wire common opened at 37½ and closed a point off. The preferred went at 90¼. North Chicago advanced ⅝, from 215, and closed at 215¼. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29⅞
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140
National Biscuit Co. com.	33½
National Biscuit pf.	98⅜
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	32
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	7½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	22⅝
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	24⅝
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	214½
West Chicago Street Railroad	93
South Side Elevated Railroad	64½
Lake Street Elevated	12⅝
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	19
American Steel & Wire Co.	37
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	91

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Meyer vs. McBride—F. C. Cantine, Wood vs. Loughran—N. A. Elsberg, Matter of New York Times Publishing Company—Robert Maxet, Pike vs. L. Tannenbaum & Co.—James Sheldon, Jr., Mattlage vs. Golightly—A. W. Hutchinson.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Waterman vs. Bach—Oscar Richter, Allis vs. Allis—Edward Jacobus.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Miller vs. Miller—Lawrence Godkin, Ward vs. Kaufman—Arthur Truax.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Alvestus Ungerland vs. Fritz Schulz—Albert Saunders, William C. Cuthbert, Bible vs. American Wheelman and Cycle Trade Gazette Publishing Company—Charles O. Mann.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	Galv, H & H 5s	Reading Co gen 4s
100 96½	1,000 95¾	13,000 84½
100 99	Hous, E & W Tex 5s	2,000 84½
5,000 99½	1,000 94	3,000 84¾
At, T & S F adjst 4s	1,000 94½	27,000 84
10,000 72⅞	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	14,000 84⅛
3,000 73	3,000 103	St L & San Fran 4s
80,000 72⅝	Int & Gt Nor 1st	6,000 82⅝
5,000 72⅝	1,000 120½	35,000 82⅝
10,000 72⅞	Kan City & Pac 1st	82⅝
5,000 72⅝	10,000 75	St L & S F G M 6s
2,000 72⅝	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	15,000 120
8,000 72⅝	2,000 77¼	St L & S F gen 5s
1,000 72½	5,000 77⅛	5,000 120 106½
5,000 73	5,000 77¼	4,000 106½
500 73¼	Lake Erie & West 1st 5s	St L S W 1st
2,000 72⅞	2,000 117	41,000 80⅛
3,000 73	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	St L S W 2d inc
12,000 72⅝	3,000 102	10,000 33⅝
Gen 4s	10,000 102¼	11,000 33½
2,000 96	10,000 103	11,000 33⅝
5,000 96⅞	L S & Mich So 2½s	15,000 34
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Bch, Tr Co ctfs	8,000 106	THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Margaret Coates 13,126
3,000 114	Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st	THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William R. Mecely 1,015
20,000 113⅜	1,000 115	UHLMANN, Oscar, and C. & L. Heidenheimer—National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y. 1,533
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs	Manhattan Ry con 4s	UNDERHILL, Edward C. and Juliet; also William O. Moore, executors, &c.—James Underhill 14,000
10,000 113½	1,000 95¾	WEIL, Charles—Armour Packing Company 407
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	Mich Cent cons 5s	YEOMAN, Esther C.—G. M. Wright, assignee 47
2,000 120¼	6,000 115	
Brooklyn R T 5s	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
10,000 105¼	7,000 91½	
1,000 105	Mo, K & T 2d	
5,000 105½	1,000 65½	
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	5,000 65½	
1,000 91½	5,000 65¾	
3,000 91¾	10,000 65¼	
Buff, R & P G M 5s	2,000 65⅝	
3,000 108	Mo, K & T of Tex	
Canada Southern 2d	2,000 87⅝	
1,000 110	4,000 88	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	1,000 87½	
4,000 90¼	Mo Pac 1st con 5s	
10,000 90	12,000 103⅝	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	
1,000 42½	5,000 102	
5,000s10F 41½	Nash, C & St L 1st	
2,000 41¾	7,000 130¼	
26,000 42¼	25,000 131	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	N Y Cent & H 3½s	
10,000 14	7,000 106½	
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
3,000 5½	31,000 96⅝	
Cent of N J gen 5s	Registered	
5,000 114	2,000 94	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	Mich Cent col 3½s	
17,000 90	1,000 94¾	
22,000 89⅝	N Y, C & St L 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	Registered	
4,000 105	5,000 100¾	
Chi Term Trans 4s	5,000 100¾	
3,000 89½	Nor Ry of Cal 6s	
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	10,000 103½	
2,000 70	Omaha & St L 1st	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	1,000 78¼	
1,000 98⅞	1,000 78	
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid	4,000 78¼	
3,000 82	14,000 80	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	Oregon R & N 4s	
2,000s20F 98	5,000 100⅝	
5,000 98½	3,000 100⅝	
4,000 98⅝	Oregon Short Line 6s	
Detroit City Gas 5s	18,000 128	
25,000 93¾	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
5,000 94	1,000 108	
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s	4,000 107½	
9,000 113	Income A 6s	
Divisional 5s	20,000 81	
4,000 114½	20,000 81¾	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	2,000 81¾	
3,000 111½	Inc B & col trust	
1,000 112	15,000 58¼	
Erie 1st prior bonds	5,000 58¾	
1,000 94½	20,000 58½	
10,000 94¼	10,000s20F 58½	
Erie gen lien 4s	10,000 58¼	
29,000 74⅜	Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	10,000 105	
2,000 95¾	5,000 105½	
Ft W & D C 1st	1,000 105¾	
8,000 78	5,000 106½	
10,000 78½	Peo & Eastern 1st	
Ft W & R G 1st 5-8s	20,000 79	
10,000 62	Peo & Eastern inc	
5,000 62¼	2,000 20	
5,000 62½	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
8,000 62¾	8,000 109	
Total sales	Rio Grande West 1st	
	2,000 91	
	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
	4,000 100	
		$2,777,200

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—A deficiency judgment for $1,684.73 was entered yesterday in the County Clerk's office against Oscar Hammerstein in favor of Arthur A. Carey.

EDWARD B. GRIFFING.—Schedules of Edward B. Griffing, doing business as H. B. Griffing's Son, dealer in agricultural implements at 70 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities of $19,328, nominal assets of $4,787, and actual assets of $3,503.

MENDEL JOACHIM.—Mendel Joachim of 122 Rivington Street confessed judgment yesterday for $9,598 in favor of Jacob Frank on three notes for money loaned to Mr. Joachim in the past two years by Mr. Frank, Morris P. Joachim, and Julius Berkowitz.

AMERICAN WHEELMAN AND CYCLE TRADE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles O. Mann receiver for the American Wheelman and Cycle Trade Gazette Publishing Company of 99 Nassau Street, on the application of William A. C. Matthie, a judgment creditor, for $1,596. It was stated that the Treasurer of the company had, without the knowledge or consent of the other officers, transferred a large number of book accounts and contracts to a creditor.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SHOW CASE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received two executions yesterday against the New York and Brooklyn Show Case Company of 390 Canal Street, in favor of Henry Oehrig for $420, and Laubenheimer Brothers for $139, and a keeper was placed in charge of the store. The company was incorporated on Dec. 15, 1896, with a capital stock of $15,000, as a consolidation of the New York Show Case Company of this city and the Brooklyn Show Case Company of Brooklyn, with Philip F. Miller as President.

JOHN KEHOE.—Judge Olcott

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Maher Again in Front with Three Out of Five Mounts.

LANSDALE BEATS BEN RONALD

A Good Day's Sport Marked by Stirring Head-and-Head Finishes — Only One More Day at Aqueduct.

It cleared off just in time yesterday to attract the usual good-sized crowd to the Aqueduct race track, and those that made the journey to the Jamaica Plains were well paid by seeing by far the cleanest and best day's sport of the meeting. There were no startling reversals of form such as have caused so much dissatisfaction in the last three weeks, the starting was prompt and in the main good, and stirring head-and-head finishes were a feature of the day, without any misplacing by the officials.

The condition of the track was the one surprise of the day. Race track patrons had expected a sloppy, heavy track that would make mud horses at a premium, but while naturally a little heavy, it was firm and safe. The soil at Aqueduct is so porous and sandy that the heavy rains of the early morning showed little effect, and by the time it had been carefully harrowed and the bugle had called the horses to the post for the first race, it was in fair condition.

Only one pronounced favorite won during the day, but Jockey Maher scored three times out of five mounts, and as his followers back his mounts at any price, many in the crowd were well paid for their trip, and went home contented. Maher started off by taking the first two events; the first on the odds-on favorite, Blissful, which made all the running and won easily by four lengths, and the second on Tut Tut, a well-backed second choice. Kirkwood was the favorite for this race, with little Moody up, and it is safe to say that with Maher in the saddle he would have won. Tut Tut won handily at the end, but Maher had to draw his whip inside the six-tenth pole, and did a clever piece of work in keeping his horse, which showed a disposition to swerve, straight to the end. Maher's third win was on Connover in the fifth race. His mount was about equal favorite with Tophet and Heroics, at 3 to 1, and all three finished in the money. Tophet looked to be easily the best horse, and again only the cleverest bit of jockeyship landed Connover the winner. It was another duel between Moody and Maher that lasted all through the last sixteenth, and only the shortest head separated them at the finish.

Little Moody, who, by the way, is riding in excellent form for an apprentice, had some revenge in the third race. Ruby Lips, with Mahor up, was made an odds-on favorite, but plainly because of the mount, as Long Acre on form was a 1 to 2 shot. As it was, 2 to 1 was freely offered, and one regular was heard remark: "Long Acre will loose 'thal favorite." The result verified his prediction. Moody let Long Acre gallop behind his field to the stretch and then came in and won as he pleased. It was plainly a case of false favorite with the best horse in front. Long Acre is very good just now, and will do in better company.

The best race of the day was the fourth, in which Ben Ronald, Lansdale, Brighton, Doggett, and Elm met at an equitable weight adjustment. Ben Ronald was a hot favorite with Doggett second choice and Lansdale backed down from 8 to 5 to 1. Brighton made the pace a hot one around the first turn, and up the back stretch, with Ben Ronald and Lansdale in easy striking distance. Ben Ronald moved up to the leader at the far turn and looked all over the winner but when straightened out for home Lansdale made his run, and at the sixteenth pole was on even terms with Ben Ronald, Brighton having given it up. Then began a furious drive with whip and spur; the two horses neared the wire stride for stride, while the crowd cheered. Sims had to change his whip from his right to his left hand, and it probably cost him the race, as Spencer on Lansdale just managed to lift his horse first past the judges by a short head.

The last race, though made up of a lot of "no account" horses, furnished another stirring finish; Merlin, though almost thrown to his knees at the start, and consequently last away, made up a lot of ground and just won on the post by a head from Field Lark, which was in turn lapped by Leo Lake.

This is the last day at Aqueduct and then to Sheepshead Bay and the Futurity.

Appended are the summaries of yesterday's racing:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Blissful, af. Minden's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or—Bliss, 3 years, 101 pounds, $300, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, 104, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Squan, W. L. Oliver's blk. g., 4, 105, 6 to 1.....(Moody)

Taranto, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Bergen,) and Game Boy, 3, 102, 60 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Tut Tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-La Julve, 109 pounds, $1,500, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., 97, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Moody)
3—Leandio, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 112, 20 to 1.....(Sims)

Ninety Cents, 96, 5 to 1, (Songer,) also ran. Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44 2-5. No bid for winner.

1—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett's b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 111 pounds, $1,000, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Moody)
2—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3, 97, 7 to 10 and out.....(Maher)
3—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3, 92, 8 to 1.....(J. Daly)

Herman the Great, 3, 97, (O'Connor,) also ran. Won easily by five lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:47. No bid for the winner.

1—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6 years, by Linden-Elkhorn, 101 pounds, $400, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 109, even money.....(Simms)
3—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6, 104, 3 to 1.....(Songer)

Brighton, 4, 113, 12 to 1, (Gatewood,) and Elm, 4, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Connover, M. J. Daly's ch. g., by Falconer-Maggie Ward, 101 pounds, $100, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
2—Tophet, Westmore & Meehan's blk. c., 108, 7 to 2.....(Moody)
3—Heroics, T. Costello's b. g., 103, 7 to 2.(Coyle)

Lady Bratton, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) Loch Fyne, 101, 10 to 1, (Songer,) Sensina, 98, 3 to 1, (M. Michaels,) John B. Doerr, Jr., 108, 10 to 1, (E. Jones,) Kosteltzkrl, 105, 60 to 1, (Pickering,) George Simms, 106, 60 to 1, (McCreery,) Ben Lodi, 99, 20 to 1, (Clark,) and The Mascot, 101, 60 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race in 1897 or 1898. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3 years, by Magnetizer-Merry Nellie, 92 pounds, $300, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 91, 6 to 1.....(M. Michaels)
3—Leo Lake, W. A. Oliver's b. g., aged, 99, 10 to 1.....(E. Jones)

Fred K., 3, 91, 5 to 2, (Spencer;) Athy, 4, 97, 30 to 1, (J. Cunningham;) Commercial Traveller, 3, 96, 11 to 5, (Maher;) Charagrace, 3, 99, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Gov. Budd, 5, 101, 60 to 1, (James;) Charlie Rose, 3, 96, 30 to 1, (Songer,) and Red Spider, 4, 94, 40 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rossifer	120	Decide	106
Stachelberg	109	Progressive	104
Tinge	109	Charlie Rose	104
Master James	109	Slasher	100
Altissimo	106	Bonnie Gem	97
McIntyre	106	Fennetta	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

Woodranger	105	Merlin	107
Herman the Great	105	Fennetta	97
Pink Chambray	104		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Five furlongs.

Godfrey	113	Little Reggie	104
Improvident	106	Jim Byrne	104
Passaic	106	Althea	103
Mail Bag	106	Lady Scarlet	101
Seraphic	106	Loch Fyne	101
Savory	104	The Mascot	101

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sly Fox	120	Campania	98
Lansdale	103	Rosalfer	97
Brighton	102	Dutchess Annette	84

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Carrier	110	Sister Fox	107
Sublet	110	Heroics	107
Little Reggie	110	Nike	107
Ben Lodi	110	Connover	107
John B. Doerr, Jr.	110	Seraphic	107
Dr. Fitzsimmons	110	Subject	107

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile.

Debride	109	Athy	101
Tinge	108	Vanessa	101
Master James	108	Squan	98
Lansdale	107	High Priest	96
James Monroe	108		

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—A poor lot of horses was carded to-day, and a heavy track, disagreeable weather, and light attendance did not tend to make the sport interesting. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Damocles, 108 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 3 to 5 and out, won by a neck; Judge Wardell, 108, (Powers,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by two lengths; Donation, 106, (A. Barrett,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Banished, Hurns, Izmir, and Trianon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Abide, 93 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and even money, won by four lengths; Miss Order, 88, (J. Ryan,) 50 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a head; La Flaneuse, 88, (Rowden,) 60 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:05¼. Anita, Effie Ainslie, and Lelia Smith also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Dutch Comedian, 104 pounds, (Kuhn,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by a length; Stray Step, 111, (Powers,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths; Protus, 108, (Clawson,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Oxnard, Valid, and L. B. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Beckon, 100 pounds, (A. Dean,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won by a neck; Lost Time, 100, (Kuhn,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by three lengths; Menu, 100½, (Forbes,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Holding, Two Forks, Rhodymenia, Flying Scotchman, Garrabrant, and Five o'Clock also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Royal Scarlet, 155 pounds, (Corcoran,) even money and 2 to 5, won by a neck; Equerry, 146, (Wynne,) 4 to 1 and even money, second by three lengths; Hurry Up, 140½, (Bracken,) 4 to 1 and even money, third. Time—4:10. Trillion also ran.

The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, with $400 added; selling; one mile. Oxnard, 108 pounds; Nearest, 103; Filament, 108; George B. Cox, 108; Jackanapes, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Declared off and the following substituted: Three-year-olds and upward; purse $400; selling; non-winners at meeting allowed five pounds; seven furlongs.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Kentucky Colonel, 129 pounds; Martimas, 122; Matanzas, 119; Manuel, 112; Galahad, 112; Kinley Mack, 122; Frohsinn, 122; Lady Lindsay, 110; Himtime, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, with $400 added; weights 11 pounds below the scale; penalties; six furlongs. Estaca, 122 pounds; Maceo, 122; Flavius, 87; Lord Zoni, 122; Bardella, 122; Water Girl, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; with $400 added; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Marshall, 155 pounds; Rheinstrom, 143; Iranian, 135; Forget, 150; Trayant, 144.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The Electric City $5,000 stake for the 2:30 trotting, the second big stake of the Grand Circuit meeting on Fort Erie's track, was captured by the Princeton mare Timorah, after John Nolan had taken a heat and was a warm favorite in the pooling. As a result of the upset the pool boxes held about $30,000 before the speculation stopped. The summaries:

The Electric City Stake, $5,000. 2:30 Trot.

Timorah, blk. m., by Princeton, (Miller)				3	1 1 1
John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal, (Foote)				1	2 2 0
Governor Holt, b. h., (McLaughlin)				2	6 7 4
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews)				7	7 6 2
Miss Beatrice, br. f., (Kelly)				6	3 3 3
Russo Greek, ch. m., (Nathaway)				4	4 5 7
Mountaineer, b. h., (Lapham)				5	5 4 5

Time—2:17; 2:12½; 2:12¼; 2:14.

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Chebalis, blk. s., by Altamont, (Frazier)				3	1 1 1
Frank Agan, b. g., by Mikagan, (Spear)				1	2 2 3
Bumps, b. g., (D. Wilson)				2	3 3 2

Time—2:05¼; 2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:06; 2:06.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500, (unfinished.)

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Bell, (Geers)				1	1 2 3
Grace Hastings, ch. m., (Spear)				4	3 1 1
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (J. Curry)				3	4 2 2
Rilma, b. m., (Foote)				5	2 3 4

*Pilot Boy, gr. g., (Mell).....2 dr.

*Pilot Boy went lame while scoring for second heat.

Time—2:10½; 2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:12¼.

THE HOLMES-FREEDMAN CASE.

Boston Players Protest in a Body Against the Decision.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The decision of the Board of Directors of the National League in the Holmes-Freedman case has brought upon their heads the condemnation of the press and many of the club members of the League. Some players of the League have protested individually in interviews, but it remained for the Boston players to take initial action as a body.

Resolutions drawn up by E. M. Lewis of the team and signed by all the members have been sent to the newspapers of Boston, to The Sporting Life of Philadelphia, and to the Secretary of the Directors of the National League.

WESTERN LEAGUE DEALS.

Columbus and St. Joseph Teams Go to Denver and Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The Western League deal involving the transfer of the present Columbus, Ohio, and St. Joseph, Mo., teams to Denver and Chicago respectively has finally been arranged.

Charles Reilly, the Minneapolis third baseman, in a conversation to-night, said his recent trip to Denver had been authorized by both Tom Loftus and President Ban Johnson. The St. Joseph team, or, at least the franchise, will go to Chicago. It is not thought Hart will want many of the players of the present team. It is understood that Hart has claimed Rettger and Daly of the Milwaukees, Phillips of Minneapolis, Wolverton of Columbus, and others not now known.

The most important deal disclosed by Reilly was one in which the St. Louis, Cleveland, and Indianapolis teams were interested. He claims to know that the deal involves the transfer of the present St. Louis team to this city, the Cleveland team to St. Louis, and the present Indianapolis team to Cleveland. While the thing has not been confirmed by John T. Brush officially, he will not deny it.

The new feature in the deal is the St. Louis team. Two weeks ago Mr. Brush practically admitted that the Cleveland-Indianapolis deal was as good as accomplished, provided the question of Sunday ball was settled here in favor of the club. Reilly claimed that his information came from league headquarters, and that the deal would go through in this form.

NATIONAL CROQUET GAMES.

Many Players Tied and To-day's Events at Norwich Will Be Exciting.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—On account of the inability to play all the games today the National Croquet Tournament will continue to-morrow. In the first division Wahley has a game with Bishop, and if he wins he will tie the score with Strong. In the second division there are several men bunched, and to-morrow's games will be of more than ordinary interest. Wahley, Crosby, and Bard are tied in the third division, and it is believed that each man will endeavor to excel himself to win out. The standing of the men at the conclusion of play to-day is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Apgar	4	3	Jacobus	3	3
Bishop	2	3	Sisson	7	2
Butler	3	12	Wahly	11	2
Duryea	9	3	Strong	12	2

SECOND DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bryant	6	4	Dwight	5	3
Cooper	6	3	Edmunds	6	6
Davenport	4	7	Rodgers	6	4
Dudley	6	5			

THIRD DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bard	7	2	Foss	3	6
Bishop	1	8	Loomis	3	6
Case	2	7	Prentiss	6	3
Congdon	4	5	Reeder	5	4
Crosby	7	2	Wahly	7	2

Death of Jim Bradley.

"Jim" Bradley, the well-known turf man, aged thirty-two, died at Lexington, Ky., Thursday night.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks, Through Weak Batting, Lose a Game to the Clevelands.

DOHENY WAS HIT HARD

The Clevelands Make Eight Hits Off Him in Two Innings, Scoring More Than Enough Runs to Win—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	68	35	.660
Cincinnati	67	39	.632
Baltimore	61	38	.616
Cleveland	61	41	.598
New York	58	44	.569
Chicago	55	49	.529
Pittsburg	53	50	.510
Philadelphia	47	53	.475
Brooklyn	38	60	.388
Louisville	39	65	.375
Washington	37	64	.366
St. Louis	30	76	.283

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 8; New York, 2.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

Every favorite has an off day every now and then; at any rate, such was the case with the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, where they were compelled to suffer defeat at the hands of the Clevelands by a score of 8 to 2. It was not exactly the right time to lose a game, as the locals have at present the task before them of dislodging the Clevelands from fourth place.

"Well, they simply couldn't run in the mud," was the excuse offered by the "rooter" who occupied a front-row seat, and who has not missed a game all season. The visitors ran all right to the extent of eight circuits of the bases, and did not seem to mind the mud a bit.

"Cy" Young was at his best, and mowed down the local batters almost as he pleased. He clearly outpitched Doheny, who seemed to be short of work.

In the first two innings the Clevelands straightened out his curves to the tune of eight base hits, and this, coupled with a base on balls and a wild pitch, gave them more than enough runs to win the game.

Doheny pitched a fairly good game after that, but the home team seemed to lose interest in the game. So did the visitors when it became apparent that Young had the locals at his mercy. The players of both teams began to joke with each other, and about the sixth inning nearly half of the 2,000 persons began to leave the grounds.

After the eighth inning Warner told Umpire Lynch that he could not see the ball, and much to the satisfaction of both teams and the spectators Lynch called the game "on account of darkness," although the sun was shining brightly.

Joyce gave a poor exhibition at first base yesterday, and his slowness in handling the ball in the second inning spoiled a chance for a double play that would have retired the Clevelands before they had a chance to score their four runs. Van Haltren was also a bit off in his work. He misjudged a ball hit high into the air by Wallace in the sixth inning that resulted in a two-base hit and eventually a run.

McAleer and Burkett came in collision in left field in an attempt to get Doyle's hit in the fifth inning. Burkett came out of the mix-up without a scratch, but McAleer was badly shaken up and it was some time before he was able to continue playing.

The Clevelands will play at the Polo Grounds again this afternoon, beginning at 3:30. There will be the usual concert by the Catholic Protectory Band. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf	1	2	1	1	0
Grady, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Davis, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Doyle, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Warner, c	0	1	8	0	0
Doheny, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	6	24	13	1

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Childs, 2b	2	2	0	4	0
Wallace, 3b	1	3	0	2	0
McKean, ss	2	1	3	3	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	3	11	1	0
McAleer, cf	0	1	1	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	8	0	1
Blake, rf	1	1	1	0	1
Young, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	8	13	24	12	2

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Childs, Warner, Tebeau, Van Haltren. Double play—Hartman, Davis, Joyce. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5; off Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Burkett. Struck out—By Doheny, 6; by Young, 8. Passed ball—O'Connor. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 10. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The home team won to-day's game with St. Louis in the ninth inning when Sudhoff let down after his previous masterly work. Maul, though hit freely throughout the entire game, was effective at critical times after the first inning. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Baltimore, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Kinslow; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The Philadelphias succumbed to-day before the superior playing of the Louisvilles. Magee pitched a good game and was supported in fine style. Score:

Louisville	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, McGee and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Orth and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Eight hits gave the Pittsburgs the game in the eighth inning to-day. Score:

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	.	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Pittsburg, 7. Base hits—Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Washington, Killen and McGuire; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Baseball Notes.

The Brooklyns will begin a transferred series with the Chicagos in the latter city to-day.

***

The game in Boston yesterday was postponed on account of rain. The game will be played on Monday.

***

The Clevelands will meet the West New York Field Club at Weehawken to-morrow afternoon. Foster, who was effective against the St. Louis and Brooklyn teams, will pitch for the West New York Field Club.

Chris Von der Ahe Weds.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Word was received from Alton, Ill., that Chris Von der Ahe, former President of the St. Louis Baseball Club, was married in that city yesterday to Miss Kaiser. This is the magnate's third matrimonial venture.

Newport Tennis Games Postponed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Threatening weather, with occasional showers, this morning prevented the courts, which has become saturated with last night's copious rain, from drying, and the matches in the National lawn tennis tournament were postponed until to-morrow.

Croquet Playing at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—The players participating in the annual tournament of the National Croquet Association, were handicapped this morning by the condition of the courts, as a result of last night's storm, and only one game was played, seven being scheduled. The succeeding

held a special business meeting at 10:30 this morning. A few minor changes were made in the playing rules and various points pertaining to the game were discussed, but no important business was transacted.

CYCLE MANUFACTURERS MEET.

No Bicycle Show to be Held Under Their Auspices This Year—The Trade Marks Question.

A special meeting of the Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers was held yesterday in the offices of the board, 320 Broadway. The board decided not to hold any bicycle show this year. The stand taken was that the trade and manufacturers did not demand it, and that the enormous expense incurred was not returned.

The board also decided that the guarantee of sixty days given to the consumer by the manufacturer should be continued this year.

The question of the annual convention was discussed, and though some of the Directors were in favor of it, the majority ruled that it was too late in the year to begin arrangements.

The question of the protection of industrial trade marks came up for discussion. There is an organization known as the International Association of Manufacturers in existence in Great Britain and on the Continent, which protects the industrial property of its members from infringement, but, owing to our peculiar tariff laws, the American manufacturer is not able to join it. A law will go into effect in Germany the 1st of October which requires that all trade marks not registered may be used by any one who desires to do so. Registering their trade mark will involve a big outlay of money and considerable trouble to the American manufacturers. More wheels are exported to Germany than to any other country, and as bicycles more than any other product of trade are sold by their industrial trade mark, our manufacturers get decidedly the worst of it, as anybody can make a wheel there and apply the name and trade mark of any well-known American machine.

The board has communicated with Washington, and it has been advised by Patent Commissioner Greely that the attention of the President has been called to the evil, and that some remedy will be devised. A bill which has the indorsement of all the leading manufacturers in this country, and which will enable them to join the International Association, is being prepared, and will come before Congress at its next session.

SEAWANHAKA CHALLENGE CUP.

Trophy to be Returned to the Corinthian Club Pending a Revision of the Rules.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—A meeting of the Sailing Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was held to-day to consider the conditions under which challenges would be received for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian challenge cup for small yachts. After very careful consideration it was unanimously resolved to return the cup to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The committee considered that the rules which at present govern the competition for the cup no longer suffice to govern the changed conditions and developments which have arisen since the inception of these rules, and that it is essential to a continuance of the contest and of that sporting spirit which it is the aim of all yachtsmen to further, that the rules should receive such simplification and amendment as may be necessary.

The committee appreciates that under the deed of gift it might, with the consent of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, alter the rules, but it also believes that the present measurement rule is so entirely inadequate as to need a most careful revision—a revision which could not well be made without long consideration and many conferences. Under all the circumstances, it appears, therefore, to the committee, that the prestige of the cup and the best interests of yachting would be best maintained if the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will again resume the custody of the cup.

The committee is also of the opinion that, inasmuch as the work standing the defense of the cup has absorbed too much of the energies of the club, to the detriment of racing in the other classes in which younger and less experienced members might take part, it is not in the best interests of the club to continue to defend the cup.

It was further resolved that a general meeting of the club be called at an early date to confirm the resolution of the committee and to empower it to take such other steps as may be necessary. A resolution was also passed thanking Mr. Jarvis of Toronto for coming to the assistance of the club in the emergency of Mr. Duggan's illness.

A formal challenge has been received by the committee from Commodore J. W. Taylor of St. Paul, Minn., on behalf of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association, for the Seawanhaka International Cup for 1899.

Newport Thirty-Footers.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—In a stiff southwest wind, the fleet of thirty-footers held a race yesterday afternoon for sweepstakes over the Jamestown course. The start was at 3:04. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vauquero, H. B. Duryea	5:15:47	2:11:47
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:16:48	2:12:45
Hera, C. Ellis	5:17:45	2:13:43
Carolina, P. Jones	5:17:47	2:13:47
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:17:42	2:13:52
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:18:11	2:14:11

COLOGNE CHESS GAMES CLOSED.

Burn Wins the First Prize of 1,000 Marks in the Finish.

COLOGNE, Aug. 19.—This morning the chess players met in the fifteenth and final round of the international chess tournament, when the men faced each other as follows: Fritz vs. Charousek, Schallopp vs. Burn, Schiffers vs. Heinrichsen, Schlechter vs. Gottschall, Albin vs. Popiel, Showalter vs. Cohn, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, and Janowski vs. Berger.

At the first adjournment, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the state of affairs was as follows: Charousek and Burn had the superior positions against Fritz and Schallopp, respectively; Schiffers had beaten Heinrichsen, Schlechter was disposed of by Gottschall, Albin and Popiel had drawn, Showalter and Steinitz had won games against Cohn and Tschigorin, respectively, and Berger looked like a winner against Janowski.

In the evening sitting the following additional and final results were arrived at: Fritz lost to Charousek, Schallopp was beaten by Burn, Showalter defeated Cohn, Steinitz disposed of Tschigorin, and Janowski and Berger drew.

Appended is the total number of won and lost points, as registered by every contestant in the tournament:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	4	11	Janowski	7½	7½
Berger	8	7	Popiel	7	8
Burn	11½	3½	Schallopp	3	12
Charousek	10½	4½	Schiffers	7	8
Cohn	10½	4½	Schlechter	9	6
Fritz	3½	11½	Showalter	9	6
Gottschall	8½	9½	Steinitz	9½	5½
Heinrichsen	4	11	Tschigorin	10½	4½

Burn, therefore, won the first prize; Charousek, Cohn, and Tschigorin divided the second, third, and fourth prizes in equal shares; Steinitz took the fifth; Schlechter and Showalter divided the sixth and seventh, and Berger received the eighth. The prizes, eight in number, were of the following amounts: First prize, 1,000 marks; second, 750 marks; third, 500 marks; fourth, 400 marks; fifth, 300 marks; sixth, 200 marks; seventh, 150 marks; eighth, 100 marks.

CRICKET RECORD BROKEN.

Wonderful Score of 554 Was Made at Chesterfield, England.

CHESTERFIELD, England, Aug. 19.—In the cricket match between Yorkshire and Derbyshire, which began here yesterday, Brown and Tunnicliffe, for Yorkshire, made the sensational score of 554 before the partnership was dissolved to-day. This is the world's record for first-class cricket, the previous record being 398.

The pair went in first yesterday and batted all day long, the score at the close of play being 506. This morning Tunnicliffe made his score 243 before he was dismissed, and Brown was not out, with a score of 292 and extras 19. Brown soon followed, having totalled 300.

"Better to Expand Than to Cheat."

From The Daily Journal, (Indianapolis.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Independent Democrat, in noticing the tendency of Democratic conventions toward territorial expansion, says that while there may be a peril in it, it "involves no National dishonor, as does Bryanism." That is it

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buying for Improvement Continues—Details of Yesterday's Sales by Brokers.

Adler & Herrman have purchased from Louis Lese, and have resold to a builder for improvement, the plot, northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 by 100. J. Robert was the broker in the transaction. Mr. Lese took in part payment four three-story brick dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Adler & Herrman have also sold, through Broker Robert, to P. Wertheim, the builder, the plot at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100 by 100.

Roderick Grace has bought the five-story flat, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 24.11 by 75.

It is reported that Herman Runkel has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 315 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.

Two parcels, to be sold by the order of the Sheriff, yesterday's only auction offerings, were both withdrawn.

The Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will sell at 2 P. M. to-day on the premises 171 lots in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, situated on the Gravesend Neck Road, Avenue U, and East Third Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New

BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Special Weigher's Fee Held to be Still in Force—Other Decisions.

In an opinion handed down yesterday the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decided that a fee of 20 cents made by the Collector of Customs for an official certificate given by him as to the weight of imported merchandise, as returned by the United States Weigher, issued at the request and solely for the convenience of the applicant, is properly exacted under Section 2,854 of the Revised Statutes, and was not abolished by Section 22 of the act of June 10, 1890.

Leather gloves imported by H. Robinson of this city, were assessed with the embroidery duty of 40 cents a dozen pairs under Paragraph 445. It was claimed that the gloves were not stitched with more than three single strands, and that they were not liable to the additional duty for embroidery. The board so held.

Twenty-three silver gilded and enamel badges imported for presentation to the graduating class of female nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital were held to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 551, act of 1894.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS.
No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:38 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE N'W YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED
AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 3.50, 5.50, 7.00 P. M. East 92d St., 9.35, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 92d St. Only.
ONE HOUR IN THE GLEN ISLAND.
8.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 9.00 and 7.30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WELCOME to WARSHIPS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th,
The popular Norwich Line steamer
CITY OF LAWRENC
will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., (Providence Line Pier,) not earlier than 10 A. M. to meet the arrival of the Squadron, and will accompany the fleet of warships up the North River and return.

The CITY OF LAWRENCE was recently reconstructed and is AN ADMIRABLE OBSERVATION BOAT, her entire upper deck being an open promenade.

TICKETS $1.00.
Now on sale at the Fall River Line Ticket Office, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St. Sale positively limited. On Saturday morning tickets will be sold at gangway of steamer at end of Pier 18, unless limit is previously reached.
MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS.

50c POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, AUG. 21,
From New Pier 30 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music. Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 8 P. M., 75 cents. a la carte after 8 P. M. Tickets, stateroom, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..9 40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates. Finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J. NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Boorsam and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered by the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-law8wS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action in proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by said 20th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts with said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles H. [Seal.] Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 18th day of August, 1898.

WM. SOEMER, Clerk.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN N.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Ferd E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN N. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Y. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
au20-law8wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je1f-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law8wSa

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. MAUCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap22-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 66 Wall St., N. Y. mh4-law6mSat

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Insley, Mary C. Insley, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsmer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Insley, Nellie May Insley, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William H. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, and if full age; Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hamilton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Insley, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Insley, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Nibio Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William H. Miles and her mother; Harriette Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phineas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Louis Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Insley, as surviving executors of the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Insley from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit[L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy28-law6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. HERMAN C. HERRMANN, PETER BERMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 8 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLGORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-law6mS.

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 8th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-law6mSat.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City.
mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York.
mh5-law6mS&s3

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph P. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy16-law6wS

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NO EXTRA CHARGES.
Rise your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 23d St. L. station and Central Park. Address J. B., Box 101, Times Office.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST AND GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, Plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John 3. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, and buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever, rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired; and all real estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereof, belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provision, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment thereof, and said branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbered seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and running one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1867, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly on the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof; and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.

ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schmitz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson H. Schmitz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order directing the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post-Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph P. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York July 15th, 1898. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City. N. Y. jy16-law6wSa

SUPREME COURT—OF NEW YORK—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summo

REYNOLDS MURDER CASE

Salesman Says He Sold a Straw Hat Monday to the Accused Dentist, Kennedy.

THE PRISONER IN COURT

Testimony of Mary Higgins, Capt. Price, and Margaret Adams, the Dead Woman's Servant, Heard by Magistrate Simms.

A witness was found yesterday afternoon whose testimony, the police maintain, is thus far more important than that of any other person in completing the chain of evidence against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the Twenty-second Street dentist, who is charged with having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds last Monday night in a room at the Grand Hotel.

The witness is Robert Clark of 137 West Twenty-fourth Street, a salesman in the hat department of Smith, Gray & Co., at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, who says that on last Monday he sold Kennedy a straw hat. Clark was taken to the West Side Prison late yesterday afternoon, and unhesitatingly picked out Kennedy from among eight men similar in size and general appearance as the man to whom he had sold the hat. This evidence is considered of paramount importance by the police, in view of the fact that on the day when the murder was discovered five employes of the Grand Hotel who had seen a man with the Reynolds woman in the hotel on the afternoon and evening preceding the murder said that he wore a straw hat.

Although differing somewhat regarding the man's clothing, they were united concerning the straw hat. Kennedy, when arrested, wore a black felt hat, and maintained that he wore no straw hat on Monday or on any other day. His family and his entire circle of acquaintances, both in this city and in New Dorp, where he lives, stated that he was never known to wear a straw hat. The police tried in vain for three days to find a discarded straw hat belonging to Kennedy, and were forced on Thursday to belittle the value of the straw hat as a means of identifying the suspected man.

Written Statement by Clark.

A written statement made by Clark to Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly and Central Office Detective Riley yesterday afternoon is regarded as remarkable in many ways. It is as follows:

"Some time during Monday—I think it was in the afternoon—a man came into the store and asked to see some straw hats. I showed him some straw hats, and, after looking them over, he selected one. While looking them over he remarked, 'I have seen you somewhere before.' Then I looked closely at him and said, 'I guess you have; your face is quite familiar. I have seen you somewhere around Sixth Avenue.' He said, 'Yes, I used to be in the dentist business there.' I asked him what business he was in now, and he said, 'I am in the dentist business on Twenty-second Street.' He picked out a two-dollar straw hat, but as it had a soiled spot on it I sold it to him for $1.50. He also bought a brown derby hat, paying $1 for it. I think he wore a derby hat when he made the purchases."

In speaking of the case to a party of reporters two hours previous to making this statement, Clark said that he remembered to have seen Kennedy years ago when the latter's father kept a dentist's shop at 327 Sixth Avenue, over a hat store kept by a man named Tobin, in which Clark was employed. The hat Kennedy bought was of the sort having curved brims, and its size was 6⅞. Clark's statements to the reporter were communicated to the police and he was taken at once to the prison, where he made the positive identification. When Clark picked him out Kennedy turned his head away and refused to speak to him.

Kennedy was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning for his preliminary examination. The crowds that surged into the courtroom to hear the testimony in the case were disappointed, as the proceedings were conducted in an inner examination room, but they caught sight of the black-haired little dentist as he was led across the courtroom by a squad of detectives, and they made the most of it. Men and women, young and old, who filled the courtroom to overflowing, stood up on the seats to satisfy their curiosity and breathed satisfied sighs as they were ordered down by the attendants.

The case was called for 9:30 o'clock, but there was a long wait before the Magistrate disposed of the routine business of the court. There are a score or more of witnesses in the case, and they were in the courtroom long before the hour set for the hearing to begin. Kennedy's father and father-in-law, who believe implicitly in his innocence, were among the earliest arrivals, and constantly craned their necks in search of the accused man. These were soon followed by the parents of the dead girl, Mrs. Reynolds being dressed in deep mourning. Then came Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly, followed by Lawyers Frederick House and Emanuel Friend, the prisoner's counsel.

Prisoner Calm and Collected.

Almost a half hour before arrangements had been made for the examination Kennedy was hurried through the courtroom, closely guarded and followed by Capt. Price and Capt. McClusky. Kennedy appeared perfectly cool and collected, although somewhat pale. His black curly locks stood up in rather an unkempt fashion, and he showed signs of weariness, although his step was firm. He was hurried into an anteroom without catching sight of his gray-haired father, who was making frantic efforts to attract his attention.

At 10:20 o'clock the hearing was called in the examining room, which contained only those directly interested in the case. These completely filled the little room. Kennedy threw himself into a chair between his counsel with an air of utter weariness, and remained in that attitude, except when something special was brought out in the evidence. He wore dark gray trousers, a blue coat and waistcoat, and a negligée shirt, and carried a brown derby hat, which he often twisted and tapped nervously with his fingers. He did not present the appearance of a man who is in the habit of dining and drinking in fashionable hotels. Opposite sat his father and father-in-law, and back of him, almost touching him, sat the father and mother of the dead girl.

Before the examination began Kennedy was once more placed in a line of men for identification. A Staten Island man, who had met a man on the road near New Dorp at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, was asked to pick out the man whom he had seen. After looking over the line he picked out A. F. Comacho, Special Deputy Sheriff, as the man he had met, and Kennedy shrugged his shoulders slightly.

Kennedy heard the charge of murder against him read with perfect composure, and his counsel answered that he had nothing to say. Kennedy then settled back in his chair and complacently twirled his thumbs throughout the proceedings.

Mary Higgins, a chambermaid at the Grand Hotel, was the first witness called. She found the dead body in room 84 at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday morning. She saw Emeline Reynolds for the first time, she said, at 1 P. M. on Monday, Aug. 15, standing just inside the room in which she was afterward found dead. She was alone and was dressed in the same clothes as were found on her dead body afterward. She saw no more of the woman until Tuesday morning about 9:30 o'clock, when she went to room 84 to perform her usual duties. She tried the door and found it did not open; she then inserted her pass key and the door finally yielded. She believed the door was locked but was not quite sure.

The witness said that when she entered she noticed that the bed had not been occupied. The blinds were drawn and no lights were burning. Then she saw the dead woman lying on the floor on her side with one hand under her head. Her clothing was perfectly composed. She was dressed just as she had come from the street, except that her hat and veil and tortoise-shell side combs were lying on the sofa.

Mr. House cross-examined the witness minutely with especial reference to the opening of the door. The witness finally said that she thought the door was locked at the time she visited the room and from the inside.

Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called, and told of the part he played. He reached the hotel at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and found the dead woman in the position described by Mary Higgins. He told of finding the leaden bludgeon, and the weapon was exhibited. As the murderous-looking instrument was being passed about among the lawyers, the dead girl's mother turned away and shuddered and cried. Kennedy glanced at her, still twirling his thumbs complacently.

Capt. Price recounted the oft-repeated stories of the proceedings in the room after finding the body, of his interviews with the hotel employes, and the finding on the body of the thirteen-thousand-dollar check and a little locket, which was then produced. The locket contained a picture of Maurice B. Mendham, the stock broker.

Capt. Price told of the arrest of Kennedy and of the various conversations had with him at the station house, and exhibited one statement which Kennedy made to him at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The statement had been reduced to writing and signed by the dentist, and was introduced in evidence. In it the prisoner told the story already printed of his movements on Monday evening, of his buying underwear and spending the evening at Proctor's Theatre, then returning by the 12:25 boat to Staten Island, thence to New Dorp by trolley.

Says He Saw the Girl on Friday.

He stated that the last he saw of "Dolly" Reynolds was on Friday, Aug. 12, when he treated her face at his office; that he never borrowed money from her or had any business transactions with her; that his father was always present when she called at the office, and that he never met Miss Reynolds or any other woman at the Grand Hotel. He absolutely denied all knowledge of the check, and said the signature was not his.

"On Wednesday morning I saw the prisoner again in his cell," said Capt. Price, "when I went to take some new clothing to him. I asked him if he wanted to say anything more, and he said no, that his mind was a blank and he could not remember what he had been doing on Monday."

Capt. Price then told of how Capt. McClusky had made Kennedy hold the leaden bludgeon in his hand, but said the prisoner handled the weapon with unconcern and denied ever having seen it before.

Capt. Price described stains which he said had been found on Kennedy's drawers, extending from the waistband downward on the right side. On the outside the mark extended eight inches, beginning between the suspender tapes. On the inside the stain extended one and a half inches. The defense asked that the drawers be reproduced. Mr. McIntyre said they were in the hands of a chemist. After a long argument between counsel the court permitted Mr. House to defer the cross-examination of Capt. Price until after the report of the chemist had been received.

Margaret Adams, the old colored servant of Miss Reynolds at the Fifty-eighth Street flat, was then called. She last saw her mistress on Monday afternoon at a little after 6 o'clock, when she said she would be back in a short time. She waited all night for her return, but did not see her again until she saw her lying dead at the Grand Hotel. Cross-examined, the witness said she lived with Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds.

"Is Mr. Reynolds in the room?" asked Lawyer House.

The old woman looked carefully; then said she did not see him.

"Is this Mr. Reynolds?" was asked as Kennedy stood up.

"I never saw that man before in my life," was the reply.

The witness then identified the picture of Maurice B. Mendham in the locket as the man whom she had known as "Mr. Reynolds."

At this point the proceedings were adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Attorney House requested that his client be confined in the West Side Prison instead of Police Headquarters, which request was granted. The father of the prisoner was allowed to hold a short conference with him after the court adjourned. The father and son embraced, and both seemed much affected by the meeting.

It was announced by Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly yesterday afternoon that Miss Reynolds was found to have been possessed of a large amount of money. She had deposits in Mount Vernon and in two banks in this city. Mr. O'Reilly refused to disclose the names of the banks or the amount of money on deposit, but it is said to amount to several thousand dollars.

VERMONT VETERAN'S SUICIDE.

Major Wyman, Missing from the Astor House, Found Dead.

Arnold Wyman, 72 years old, of Brattleborough, Vt., who was reported missing Thursday from the Astor House, was found dead yesterday morning in the bathtub of the house at 675 Second Avenue, having shot himself in the mouth. He was fully dressed. He had muffled the revolver so that the shot should not be heard. The Second Avenue house is a furnished-room house, kept by George Smith. In the old man's room was found a bottle of chloroform labeled "Brandy."

S. P. Miner of Brattleborough said Wyman had served through the civil war. He attained the rank of Major and was wounded in the thigh. He said that several days ago the old man sent him a note saying that he was going to New York on important business. Mr. Miner knew that this was one of the man's vagaries and followed him.

FOREGOES THE PETTIT REWARD.

Mr. Robinson's Caller Did Not Return —Lawyer Will Search Chicago.

The man who called Thursday on George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun, in his suit against John Pettit, and who declared that the missing real estate man was staying in a town forty miles from Chicago with his (the informant's) brother-in-law, failed to put in an appearance yesterday at Mr. Robinson's office to give the details in his possession. The man, who had refused to give his name, had said that he must first consult his nephew, a son of the man with whom Pettit is alleged to be staying, before he could speak further. When the caller did not return yesterday, Mr. Robinson became convinced that uncle and nephew had come to the conclusion that it would not be right to betray a guest, and so let the matter drop.

Mr. Robinson was so impressed, however, that he will start to-night for Chicago, and make a systematic search in that city and the towns within forty miles of it. He will publish his offer of a reward in the Chicago papers, and feels confident that he will find his man.

Mr. Robinson obtained from Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, an order to serve Pettit outside of the State with the papers in Calhoun's suit. He will take this order and the papers with him.

A BARON RENOUNCES HIS TITLE.

Mr. Le M. de Guichainville Becomes an American Citizen.

The Baron Le Matayer de Guichainville, formerly of France, became a citizen of the American Republic yesterday in the Supreme Court, and on being sworn in before Justice McAdam, renounced his title, which has been in his family for over 300 years.

Mr. de Guichainville was born in Guichainville, France, sixty-seven years ago, and emigrated to Canada in 1878. He became naturalized there and took the oath of allegiance to the Queen of England. While in Canada he taught the French language. He decided to come to the United States in 1881, and some time afterward declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. He filed his petition for final papers two weeks ago.

Justice McAdam yesterday asked the Baron several questions as to the Constitution and laws of this country, which he answered satisfactorily, and on being informed that he would have to renounce his title of Baron of France, he said he was perfectly willing to do so.

"In my native country of France," he said, "I did not bear any title. I was plain Citizen de Guichainville. My title was abolished with the revolution. I shall rejoice that I am an American citizen."

Clerk McNerny then administered the usual oath to the Baron, in which he renounced his allegiance to the Queen of England. He next administered the oath under which Mr. de Guichainville formally renounced his title and became an ordinary citizen of the United States, after which he received his papers at the County Clerk's office.

Brought Back on Murder Charge.

Sergt. Formosa of the Detective Bureau arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday from Montreal with Pasquale Cappelli, who on Jan. 18 of this year shot and killed Luigi Bianchi, at 406 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in what is known as "Little Italy." Cappelli kept a saloon at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue. A woman was the cause of the crime. Cappelli, who is said to have been an Italian army officer, was arraigned before Judge Mahahon yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder. He was committed to the Tombs without bail.

SIXTH AVENUE ELECTRIC ROAD

Difficulties in Lowering Water and Gas Mains—A Sewer Fifty Years Old Uncovered.

Some difficult engineering problems are solved every day by the contractors who are putting in the new electric road in Sixth Avenue. One of the worst of these will be undertaken at daybreak this morning. A large force of men will go to work at the intersection of Forty-sixth Street and lower a thirty-inch water main. This is an iron pipe, and it crosses the roadbed so near the surface that it must be let down several feet before the road is built. It will be cut across, and afterward the segment underneath the road will be joined to the old ends by elbows which curve downward.

Gas pipes have been encountered by the score, and treated in much the same way, but their number has made the work most difficult. These pipes have to be stopped up before they are sawed off and the new connection is made. Special keys and other appliances are used for this work. The men bore into the pipe and insert a plug which is withdrawn, and the hole closed up, after the new connection has been formed.

The men came upon an old sewer at Eighth Street which extends to Fourteenth Street. It was a complete surprise to them, and appears to have passed out of everybody's mind. It is perfectly round, and is a splendid piece of brick masonry six feet in diameter. A stream of water flows through it all the time. This sewer contains many curiosities, and the small boys ransacked the earth that was shoveled out to find old coins and odd trinkets. These were the worse for their long submersion in the running water. The sewer is exactly 1,500 feet long, and it lies within two feet of the surface of the ground. The first thing was to clear it out. Men began at the lower end and cut it down one half, opening it for its entire length. Then they began to make the side walls perpendicular in order that a strong covering of iron and masonry may be put on. When this has been done the tracks will be laid. They will not come directly over the sewer, nor interfere with it in any way. The frame work of the electric road extends two feet below the surface of the ground.

MR. BACKUS FINDS A BABY.

The ex-District Attorney Discovers It on a Neighbor's Stoop.

Early yesterday morning ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus, who lives at 13 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, was aroused by the wailing of an infant. The former Public Prosecutor turned over and placed his fingers in his ears, but the piercing wails still murdered sleep. Finally, in desperation, Mr. Backus arose and dressed himself and went forth to investigate. He found that the wails proceeded from the stoop of the residence of his next-door neighbor, W. J. Earle. The Earle family had slept sweetly through the uproar. The child was a boy, about three months old, wrapped up in a black shawl. A bottle of milk and a box of matches lay by its side.

Mr. Backus took the child into his own house and telephoned to the police, who removed it to the Grant Street Station. Later it was turned over to the city nurse.

STABBED BY HER BOARDER.

Wound Inflicted Upon Mrs. Royneal by Vallin May Prove Fatal.

Mrs. Adele Royneal of 915 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, recently took Joseph Vallin to board. He is sixty-five years old and had been ill, and Mrs. Royneal received him more out of pity for his friendless condition than because she hoped to reap any profit. Vallin, it is said, was formerly a broker in Paris, and was at one time wealthy. He afterward lost all his money by speculating wildly. Recently he has been acting strangely.

While Mrs. Royneal was preparing dinner yesterday Vallin entered the kitchen, seized a vegetable knife from a table, and stabbed her in the back. Mrs. Royneal's screams brought aid, and Vallin was arrested and locked up without bail. He declined to make any statement.

Mrs. Royneal was taken to Christ Hospital, Jersey City. Her condition last night was critical, and her recovery is considered doubtful.

FIFTY YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.

Henry Chadwick, "Father of Baseball," Observes the Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chadwick celebrated their golden wedding yesterday by attending the morning service at old Trinity Church, where they were married fifty years ago. Mr. Chadwick compiled and edited the "League Guide," and is known all over this country as the "father of baseball." The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, who occupied the pulpit at the services, referred in his sermon to Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick's fifty years of happy wedded life. The couple had intended to leave immediately after the service for a fortnight's tour, covering the same route they had traversed on their honeymoon, but the stormy weather prevented. They expect, however, to leave to-morrow. They will spend some time in Montreal, and later will go to Quebec. They will return from their Canadian trip early in September, and will be at home to their friends at 257 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Chadwick was born in Exeter, England, in 1824. He played baseball as early as 1847 on an amateur nine in Hoboken. Mr. Chadwick began his journalistic career with THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1856. In 1857 he joined The New York Clipper staff, and for thirty-one years was identified with that paper. His work made him a recognized authority on the National game.

NEW CASE AGAINST KYNASTON.

Accused by British Consul of Stealing $66,500 in Bonds and Cash.

By direction of the British authorities a new charge was made yesterday before United States Commissioner Romaine, in Jersey City, against John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star steamship Britannic, who is held on the charge of robbing the mails. The new conplaint was made by A. Percy Bennett, the Acting British Consul General in New York, who accuses Kynaston of the larceny of $65,000 in railroad bonds and $1,500 in cash from an envelope addressed to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., bankers, at 27 William Street. Evidence was given by employes of the bankers to prove the mailing of the $1,500 from Antwerp, and by Post Office Inspector John Jacobs to show that the $1,500 was taken from the envelope on the steamship. Mr. Jacobs exhibited the ship's manifest in evidence.

When the envelope reached the bankers it was stuffed with a London newspaper published two days after the envelope left Antwerp. The newspaper was substituted to give the envelope the same appearance it had when filled with paper money.

The facts concerning the robbery of the $65,000 worth of railroad bonds are to be put in evidence at a hearing before Commissioner Romaine on Sept. 8.

Mail Inspector John Jacobs of New York and Galoway and Barnard, Kynaston's alleged accomplices, repeated the evidence they gave before Commissioner Shields in New York as to the other mail robberies.

Kaynaston was remanded to the Hudson County Jail.

District Attorney Rice was notified from Washington that a charge would be made by the British Consul. The United States authorities consider it a case for extradition.

Journal Maine Monument Benefit.

There was a largely attended benefit performance last night in aid of The New York Journal Maine Monument Fund at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino. An athletic contest had been held earlier in the day, and was likewise well patronized. The affair was under the auspices of the Aldermanic Committee, twelve of the members of the Board of Aldermen superintending the festival. The programme in the casino last night was of the vaudeville order, and was given by a number of well-known artists. The performance concluded with a grand display of fireworks.

The Auguste Victoria's Record Trip.

The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which arrived at Cherbourg at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, from New York for Hamburg, via Southampton, made the passage in about 6 days 22 hours and 45 minutes, which is better time than her best previous eastward record to Cherbourg.

Bromo-Seltzer is a distressing and alarming (but rare) but Joyful Experience will cure it.

CITY BOND CONTROVERSY

Hearing of the Application for an Injunction Against the Controller Adjourned.

MR. READ ANSWERS MR. COLER

Member of Firm of Vermilye & Co. Characterizes Statements Said to Have Been Made by the Controller as False.

The application of James A. Trowbridge for an injunction restraining the Controller from delivering any of the bonds for $12,688,992 to the Produce Exchange Trust Company or to anybody except Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. came up for a hearing before Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, representing Controller Coler, asked for an adjournment until Tuesday. This request caused a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Wickersham of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, who appeared for Vermilye & Co., severely criticised the action of the Produce Exchange Trust Company in depositing $5,000,000 with the Controller before the motion for a mandamus could be argued, and receiving a receipt entitling them to bonds for that amount.

Justice Cohen finally granted Mr. Connoly's request.

Certain statements the Controller is reported to have made in regard to the bond matter brought out a reply yesterday from William A. Read of Vermilye & Co. Mr. Read expresses himself in the form of a letter, which he has sent to the Controller, and which is as follows:

Three statements quoted in this morning's papers as having been made by you seem to call for a reply from me.

First.—You are quoted as saying that you had a personal interview with me in relation to the bond issue, and that you asked me to make the bid unconditional; that you even offered to pay a part of the cost of securing expert legal opinion as to the legality of the bonds to be sold.

This statement as made is absolutely inaccurate. I deny that I was asked to make an unconditional bid. The question was not discussed between us. You pretended that you desired to do everything you could to make the bonds satisfactory to us, and that you wanted to know how it could be done. When I suggested the employment of outside counsel, you met at my request an eminent counsel at our office and discussed the question with him, and told you he would be glad to render his services free of charge, in order to get the city out of this bond muddle.

It was then proposed that possibly it would be better to get the Appellate Division to pass upon the matter at once in advance of the issue. This was found to be impracticable, because the Court was not sitting, and you did not employ or offer to employ the services of any counsel to give you an outside opinion. As I afterward learned, however, you did have in your possession at the time a favorable opinion from another counsel—than whom none stands higher on questions of municipal law—and you stated to our counsel after the bids were opened that you had taken the opportunity some time prior to advertising for proposals to informally procure the approval of the validity of the issues by three of the Judges of the Appellate Division. What your object was in concealing this information from me, when pretending to be desirous to have my firm bid for the bonds, you alone know.

Hearing by accident from outside sources before the bids were opened that such an opinion was in your possession, (although I did not know until you stated it to our counsel afterward that it had been passed upon informally by the Judges,) after some consideration, our firm and our associates determined to bid for the bonds, and in making our bid we used a form which is usual with bond bidders in outside cities, and with which you are entirely familiar, and which, as the Corporation Counsel has advised you, merely emphasizes the condition which the law implies from the offer.

Second.—You also state that members of the Vermilye syndicate had relations with participants in the Produce Exchange Trust Company syndicate, and that in this way the firm secured information as to what their bid was to be. This is unqualifiedly false. I was not aware, nor was any other of the gentlemen who decided the price to be bid by our syndicate aware, that a syndicate had been formed by you or the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Third.—The interview further states that neither the Controller nor his firm has ever subscribed for one dollar's worth of the bonds; that they had no pecuniary interest whatever in the issue, but simply desired to see it a success.

In reply, the President of one of the most prominent savings banks in the greater city has made to a representative of my firm the following statement: "I have an interest in the New York City loan of $250,000, taken through W. N. Coler & Co., with the understanding that I should receive the bonds upon a basis to net me 3.16 per cent. provided they obtained the bonds on a basis to net 3.20 per cent. or over."

You will recall that at an interview a few days ago, when Mr. Wolff and Mr. Wickersham were present, I stated this to you, and that your only reply was that you knew nothing about it. I call your attention to this latter fact to show you that I have made no insinuations behind your back that I have not stated directly to your face. I should not have written you at all on this subject but that you were quoted as expressing the wish that I should come out in the open and make charges, so that you could properly reply to them. I therefore state in this public letter what I have to say on this subject.

Queens County Sues the City.

The Queens County Supervisors, acting in behalf of the taxpayers of the county, have brought three suits against the City of New York. The county seeks to recover in all about $500,000. The first suit is to recover a balance of $340,000 alleged to be due to the county from the city on account of taxes collected. All the taxes were turned over by the county authorities to the city officials, and the amount due to the county has not been returned. The second suit is to recover the arrearage of taxes due to the county from the towns now in the borough, and the third suit is brought to compel the city to assume its portion of the county debt now that Greater New York includes five towns of the county.

RULINGS ON RENT RECEIPTS.

Commissioner Scott Reaffirms a Former Decision and Makes It Clearer.

Collector Treat received yesterday a ruling from Commissioner Scott at Washington on rent receipts, which, while it reaffirms a former ruling on the same subject, yet it is made clearer. He rules that "receipts setting forth terms of a lease are required to be stamped as a lease unless there has been a separate lease made which has been duly stamped." The following form submitted by a local real estate agent is ruled not subject to taxation:

Received from.....
Ten Dollars ($10) in payment of rent, due Aug. 1, 1898. .....

If any other form of qualification had been included the form would have been ruled as taxable as setting forth the terms of a lease. For instance if it had read.

Received from.....
Ten Dollars ($10) in payment of rent, due Aug. 1, 1898, for premises at ...., ...th Street,
.....

it would be taxable.

Commissioner Scott has formerly ruled that a lease made prior to July 1, 1898, is not subject to the stamp tax, and rent receipts under such a lease are not subject to stamp tax.

Several city banks are complaining that they do not receive the 1 per cent. discount on imprinted checks, as they do on check stamps in quantities of $100 or more. The Commissioner has already ruled that this discount shall not be allowed. The reason for it is that a special deputy is required to supervise the printing of the checks, and the 1 per cent. is allowed for his expenses.

Stamps Wasted on Pension Papers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans said to-day that numerous pensioners are going to unnecessary expense in affixing internal revenue stamps to pension papers. This is particularly the cause in regard to pension vouchers, which are found to be stamped oftener than other papers. He wishes it to be known that the law does not require stamps to be placed upon any pension papers.

Stamp Tax for Money Packages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion, in which he holds that the word "goods" in the new war revenue measure, as applied to packages sent by express or freight, includes packages of money, and therefore the bill of lading given the sender must have a revenue stamp affixed thereto.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

CYCLONIC MR. WILKINSON.

Wealthy Brooklyn Husband Makes Things Unpleasant for His Wife, Servant, and Cat.

A badly frightened servant—Margaret Jordan, seventeen years old, visited the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and told a story which resulted in the arrest of James Wilkinson of 9 Willow Street, Brooklyn, on six different charges. Wilkinson is about fifty years old, and is said to be worth $75,000. He married a year and a half ago Miss Emma Balmer, who was then twenty-seven years old. According to the servant's story, their married life has been exciting, and Mr. Wilkinson is possessed of a disposition which resembles a Kansas cyclone.

On Thursday morning, Wilkinson, according to the Jordan girl's story, began a twenty-four hours' riot which furnished a thrilling climax to his wife's tempestuous experience of married life. He broke into the servant's room, but she drove him out. At breakfast time, while she was hanging out the wash and Mrs. Wilkinson was in a lawyer's office consulting him about her home affairs, the girl heard the baby scream. She ran to the house, but found that Wilkinson had locked all the doors. She tried to break in one of the kitchen windows, when Wilkinson appeared, extremely drunk, she says, and threatened to kill her. Then she screamed for help, and an intelligent grocer's boy on his morning rounds heard her. He broke in the front dining room window, climbed into the house, and let Margaret in.

The girl says that she found Wilkinson squeezing the baby between his knees and stuffing a lot of mosquito netting down its throat. The child was black in the face. Margaret snatched the little one away, when Wilkinson struck her a blow in the mouth. The stalwart grocer's boy here interfered, and Wilkinson left the house, while Margaret devoted herself to resuscitating the baby.

Wilkinson did not return until night. Margaret says he said he would have the life of his child or his wife before he was much older. He did not offer to commit any acts of violence, however, until yesterday morning, when he took a violent dislike to the cat, asserting that that animal had devoured four canaries. He finally cornered the cat in the dining room, the girl says, cut off its tail and one of its legs, and then took it out in the yard and beat its brains out.

The little servant girl, who is delicate and frail in appearance and rather pretty, was so badly frightened by this time that she could hardly stand, but Wilkinson, she says, made her get the breakfast, then seized her and banged her head against the wall. He then left the house, and turned up later at the office of James G. Tighe, Mrs. Wilkinson's lawyer where, it is alleged, he raised another disturbance.

Wilkinson retired from business some time ago. The house is a three-story and basement brownstone building. Among the other violent scenes which have taken place there was an attack upon Mrs. Wilkinson by her brother-in-law, who a few months ago, according to the unfortunate wife, broke into the house and threatened to kill her. She had him arrested, but her husband induced her to withdraw the complaint.

SAVED BABY FROM FATHER.

Policeman Caught Hand of Furious Italian as the Knife Was Descending.

But for the prompt interference of the doorman of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night Mecero Dolana, an Italian bootblack, would have plunged his stiletto into the heart of his six-months'-old boy whom he carried into the station and wanted the police to take charge of. Dolana, who is forty years old, lives with his wife and four children at 313 East Twenty-sixth Street. He says his wife's relatives have convinced her that he is making about $10 a day at his stand, 147 West Twenty-third Street, and when he brought home only 90 cents or a dollar each day—which he says is his entire net income—she chided him and displayed jealousy. She declined to pay the rent out of the money he gave her, and last night their household effects were thrown into the street. The Italian then took his baby and started to the police station.

In broken English he told his troubles to Sergt. Bell, and demanded that he take the child and send it to some institution. Sergt. Bell told the man he had better make a harder effort to support it. This infuriated the Italian, and, with a volley of oaths, he seized the child, and, pinning it against the wall with one hand, he made a hurried effort to get his stiletto.

"If you no take the babe," he hissed, "I fixa him. He no cry more." Just as he brought the stiletto out of its hiding place and raised it aloft, the doorman caught him by the arm and wrenched the weapon from him. The baby fell to the floor and was painfully bruised. The Italian was overcome after a struggle and locked up.

The police say the man was either very drunk or violently insane. This will be determined this morning.

FATHER, DRUNK, KILLS HIS SON.

Berger Fell Down Stairs Upon the Boy and Broke His Neck.

While staggering up the stairs in an intoxicated condition last night, at his home, 1,195 Gates Avenue, Williamsburg, Henry Berger fell backward upon his six-year-old son William, who was following him, breaking the boy's neck and fracturing his skull.

The screams of Mrs. Berger, who was carrying her twin babies in her arms and had therefore been unable to help her husband to ascend the stairs, attracted the attention of two passers-by, Hugo Sanger and George Noll, who ran to the boy's assistance. As Noll lifted him blood gushed from the little fellow's nose and ears, and the man, dropping his burden, sank fainting to the floor.

An ambulance was called from St. Mary's Hospital, and Surgeon Gaynor said the boy had been instantly killed. Berger, whose condition was such that he could not realize what had happened, was taken into custody. He will be charged with homicide to-day.

Mrs. Goelet and Her Husband's Will.

Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in which he allows Mrs. Mary R. Goelet, widow of Ogden Goelet, a year in which to decide whether she will accept the legacy left to her by the will of her late husband or whether she will take her legal dower. Under the will Mrs. Goelet had a year in which to decide. She appealed to the court on the ground that the time was too short, and asked that she be allowed another year. The terms of the will provide that Mrs. Goelet shall, in addition to the use of certain houses and properties, have an annuity of $150,000. Besides this there was a trust fund of $300,000 set aside for her use. Mrs. Goelet, as already announced, has brought a friendly suit against the executors, the object of which is to have the court place constructions upon certain portions of the will.

Vacation School Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of the vacation term at Public School No. 2 were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the school building, 116 Henry Street. Wilson L. Gill, President of the Patriotic League, and the officials of the Educational Alliance were present. The programme comprised songs and recitations, and as the interval the final tie for the tennis tournament was played. Public School No. 2 is situated in the Russian Jewish district of the east side, and draws its attendants chiefly from those people. The Principal is Francis H. Tabor, Secretary of the Bureau of Social Economies, at 156 Fifth Avenue.

Doctor Dies from Blood Poisoning.

Dr. Antonio Terry died yesterday morning in his home at 175 West Eighty-eighth Street from blood poisoning supposed to have resulted from a cut sustained while performing an operation some time ago. Dr. Terry was confined to his bed less than a week. He was under the care of Dr. John F. Moore of 156 West Ninety-fourth Street. Dr. Terry, who was sixty-six years old, was born in Venezuela, his father being John Terry, a merchant in that country. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Homeopathic College, and came to New York ten years ago.



To-day it's our business to be away from business.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BOY'S TRIP FROM SEA TO SEA.

Twelve-Year-Old Lost His Father and Came Alone from Portland, Oregon.

Bicycle Policeman Selig Whitman, known as "Ajax, the Strong Man," was on his way to the headquarters of the bicycle squad last night when he saw a small and very dirty boy crouched on the curbstone at the Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street, sobbing bitterly. The policeman inquired the cause of so much grief, and the boy replied:

"I want to find my father."

"And where is your father?" asked the policeman.

"Well, he is in San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, or, maybe, somewhere else," sobbed the lad. Whitman took the boy to the station. He said he lost his mother many years ago; that his father, John Davis, a stair-builder, took him—Stanley, twelve years old—from New York to San Francisco. There the father worked at his trade until a couple of weeks ago, when he decided to return to New York. They took the train Friday and arrived Sunday at Portland, Oregon. They intended to take the 2:20 P. M. train out of that place, but in some manner the lad got separated from his father. He waited until Monday, but the father not returning, he decided to come alone to New York. Fortunately he had his ticket. He says the trainmen were kind to him, and he arrived without trouble at Jersey City at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. He came over to New York and was on his way up town to find his brother, who lived, he said, some place in the upper part of the city. The policeman asked him who his brother was and he said his name is Oliver S. Davis.

A Directory was secured, and the Sergeant learned that Oliver S. Davis is a lawyer at 206 Broadway, and lives at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Mott Avenue. A messenger was at once sent for Mr. Davis, and he came to the station. At first he did not recognize the lad, but after he had been washed and induced to stop crying, the lawyer said it was all right—that the boy was probably his brother.

He then fell upon the youngster's neck, kissed him many times, and took him home. The lawyer explained that the last time he saw the child was when he was a baby in arms. The police had no doubt of the relationship of the pair, for they look remarkably alike.

It is thought that the father returned to Portland to look for his lad when he found he was not on the train, and that the two passed each other on the railroad. The Portland police were wired to ascertain, if possible, the father's whereabouts.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT VALLEY STREAM.—The recovery from the Long Island Railroad Company of $1,000 by John J. Lewis, a boy, one of a company of young people connected with a Brooklyn church, who went for a pleasure drive to Valley Stream, L. I., on an old-fashioned tally-ho coach, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The macadamized highway along which the coach was driven was crossed by the railroad track at a point where the train dodged out from behind a dense piece of forest and crossed the highway on tracks planked in such a manner that a person approaching them could scarcely discover any break in the smooth surface of the road. The coach was run into by a train approaching this crossing upon a down grade, with steam cut off from the engine, without the customary blowing of the whistle, and with but a slight ringing of the bell, not calculated to warn persons of the approach of the train. The track was obscured from the view of those approaching for the distance of a quarter of a mile, until they came within thirty feet of the track; and the signboard, indicating a railroad crossing, supported upon a single pole, and partially obscured by intervening telegraph poles, was not of the conspicuous character required by the law. Several persons were killed and severely injured. The boy had no knowledge of the highway, nor any reason to apprehend danger. He was seated fifteen feet away from the driver of the coach, and had no authority over him, as regards the management of the horses. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, that it was not justified in disturbing the finding of the jury, or in reversing the order of the court, which denied a motion for a new trial.

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RESUMPTION OF MARITAL RELATIONS AVOIDS AN AGREEMENT OF SEPARATION.—On the trial of an action of ejectment brought by Anna M. Smith and others against Nelson Terry, it appeared that under a tripartite agreement of separation, a husband deeded real estate to a trustee upon condition that he pay the income to the wife for life, and upon her death reconvey it to the husband or to his heirs. The parties became reconciled and the husband, upon his death, devised the property to his wife. In 1896 she leased the property for ten years, and, dying in 1897, devised the property to her heirs. Justice Gaynor, before whom the case was tried at the Queens County Special Term, holds that the resumption of marital relations avoided the agreement of separation; that the wife took under the will of her husband, and that her lessee was entitled to hold as against the heirs of the husband, claiming under the trust for a separation, and to whom the trustee had conveyed after her death. "By the resumption of the marital relations," Justice Gaynor says, "the agreement of separation and the trust founded thereupon ceased (Zimmer

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1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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"News from the Birds."
"Black Belt Diamonds."

Comment and Query.
Mrs. Murray's Lunch to Gen. Howe—Steps in Civilization—How Every Man May Write His Own Sonnets—Three Dear Women Who Were Hungry—Another Typographical Error in Scott—Books Harmful to Children—Novels as Teachers of the Young—Nathaniel Morton and His Book—New York Newspapers Long Ago—Still of "Comin' Thro' the Rye"—A Word from Carlisle—Small Literary Clubs—Pictures Made Carelessly—The Bonapartes and Dr. Hale—Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites—Authors at Home—Pope's Homer in Quartos—A List of French Books—A Numerous but Unidentified People—Alice Brown's Books—The Finest Woman in Fiction—George Meredith—The Cornhill Cover—Mole St. Nicholas—"Shall" and "Will"—New York in Fiction—"Hannibal of New York"—Colloquial Spanish—Crawford's Most Popular Novels—Papers Written by Others—A Portrait and Sketch Wanted.

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The Return of Our Heroes. A Poem.
By FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Opportunity: A Poem. (Reprinted.)
By ex-Senator JOHN J. INGALLS.

Paris Letter.
Still No Goncourt Academy—Leon Daudet's Marriage.

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Education and Life's Drudgery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What course in life is left open to a young man having no mechanical ability, no disposition toward a commercial life, no talent or skill in the arts, only a commonplace schooling and a dislike for drudgery? I beg to remain very truly yours. S. P. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1898.

[Our correspondent asks this question and desires to know if any poetical ability is shown in certain lines which he submits. The latter question is the more easily answered. The lines show facility, but no poetical ability. We cannot advise the young man to write verse—except for his own recreation.

His whole letter—a long one, abbreviated here to its essential point—is a pathetic one, and emphasizes a certain dangerous tendency in modern education, or, perhaps, we may more justly say a dangerous point of view too often taken by young people who reach the higher grades of the public schools. They look upon the mental training they have received as something that is to relieve them from drudgery, to give them an open sesame to authorship or to the learned professions. If their education does not do this, if it has not a distinct social and monetary value, they regard it as futile and worthless. This is evidently the point of view of "S. P. C."

In answering his question, he must first be reminded that no "course in life" is free from drudgery. It is an established fact that poet, preacher, artist—all find nine-tenths of their work sheer drudgery. Behind everything that the world recognizes as worthy lie years of silent toil and great patience. "Success and glory are the children of hard work and God's favor." To feel the inspiration is one thing; to interpret it to the world is quite another thing. So "S. P. C.'s" first step must be to conquer his "dislike of drudgery."

Next, we would advise him to enter commercial life, or farming, or some business which he is capable of grasping and mastering. He will find in any business abundant room for all the intellectual power he possesses. The great mass of mankind must be content with appreciating what is fine in literature and art; the power to create belongs to the chosen few.

Any education which endows a man with the appreciative faculty is a divine gift; it has "breathed into him the breath of life"; but the blessing becomes a curse if it tempts him to drop his tools, to turn his back upon farm or factory or shop, and to join the overcrowded ranks of those who are pursuing what are regarded as the higher vocations.

We commend to our young friend's consideration the views of one of Henry James's heroes, who denounced "the spread of education; he thought the spread of education a gigantic farce—people stuffing their heads with a lot of empty catchwords that prevented them from doing their work quietly and honestly. You had a right to an education only if you had an intelligence, and if you looked at the matter with any desire to see things as they are, you soon perceived that an intelligence was a very rare luxury, the attribute of one person in a hundred."

Should "S. P. C." chance to possess this "rare luxury," he will undertake any honest work that lies near him; he will do it faithfully, shirking no drudgery. He will put heart and conscience into it, mastering its details, and perfecting himself in the business. He will let his tastes guide his leisure and enrich his manhood. He will not allow them to become an ignis fatuus to lead him into a slough of ineffectual literary floundering.—ED.]

Sienkiewicz Coming Here.

Word has been received from a trustworthy source that the Polish author, Henryk Sienkiewicz, of "Quo Vadis" fame, will pay a visit to America in September. His thousands of readers in this country should hail his advent with pleasure, although we are told he does not come here on a lecturing tour. He speaks English very well, for he has been here once before. He then wrote that it was a most "disagreeable country." He was a member of a Polish colony, whose quaint story of the early days in Southern California is very much like the chronicles of Brook Farm. This community of Poles, of whom Mme. Helena Chapowski, since Mme. Modjeska of the stage, formed one, was composed of forty-one of the most brilliant litterateurs, actors, editors, and musicians of Poland. It had very much the same fate as Brook Farm.

Since his fame as a novelist has become worldwide Sienkiewicz is said to have changed his opinion concerning America, for he recently wrote to an old friend in New York, Dr. Marion De Zerembe, that he hoped to carry out his "long-cherished project" of coming to the "ever glorious and most glorious United States." It is said that his pretty sixteen-year-old daughter Jadwiga, who is his inseparable companion, will accompany him.

The Return of Our Heroes.

Sweet Peace has silenced fife and drum!
War's serried ranks are marching home!
Give grateful welcome to the brave,
Who to our country's honor gave
Such wonders of heroic skill;
Giving the Nation's heart a thrill
Of solemn joy and thankfulness.
Driving the despot from fair lands,
Where now our flag triumphant stands.
Give thanks to God, with chorus vast;
Let Liberty's fair sons rejoice!

FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1898.

Curtis's Early Life.

Letters He Wrote from and About Brook Farm and Concord.*

Mr. Dwight, to whom the letters in this volume were written, was one of the leaders in the Brook Farm community and a teacher there of Latin and music. He was an admirable musical critic and for many years "the musical autocrat of Boston." Mr. Curtis, during the brief period of his life at Brook Farm, profited by Mr. Dwight's instruction, and the most cordial and sympathetic relations were established between them. An account of Mr. Dwight and of the Brook Farm enterprise precedes the little group of letters written by Mr. Curtis to his former teacher. While it would be impossible to make a collection of letters by Mr. Curtis that should be uninteresting or without value, it must be said that in the present case a much stricter system of editing would have preserved the interest of this early correspondence, most of it carried on during the decade between 1840 and 1850, without overloading it with the "long, long thoughts" of youth upon sentiment and emotion, and without admitting personal details not pertinent to the scope of the book. The letters show, however, that the characteristics most to be associated with the mature life of their author were early developed and persisted against influences that might easily have warped a mind less sound and broad. Discussing the effect upon Mr. Curtis of his Brook Farm experience and his transcendental associations, Mr. Cooke writes somewhat as a champion. "Without Brook Farm, transcendentalism, and Emerson," he says, "it is quite safe to say that the life of Curtis would have been less worthy of our admiration. The stay in Concord was a time of seed planting, and the harvest came in all that the man was in later years. Without the enthusiasms then cherished, the independent in politics would have been less courageous."

It is permissible to doubt this inference. Courage was an integral quality of Mr. Curtis's character, and it is difficult to see that his experience among the reformers of the farm was directly responsible for his clearness of vision as a critic of politics. Without underestimating the spirit of the little community so much respected by Mr. Curtis himself, we should say that his chief evidence of courage lay in detaching himself from an association which had for him many charms, but which did not in the least blind him to the larger opportunity of the outer world. His letters written from Concord and from New York contain expressions of affection for the place that "lay beautiful in his memory"; and immediately after his departure from it he wrote: "Already my life at the farm is removed and transfigured. It stands for so much in my experience and is so fairly rounded that I know the experience could never return, though the residence might be renewed. When we mend the broken chain we see ever after the point of union." The experience never did return, and that Mr. Curtis felt no deep desire to renew his residence at the farm is as plain from these letters as is the warmth of his appreciation of the motives that inspired the leaders.

At the time of the reorganization of the community along the lines suggested by Fourier, Mr. Curtis wrote with great frankness to Mr. Dwight:

"With respect to association as a means of reform, I have seen no reason to change my view. Though, like the monastic, a life of devotion, to severe criticism it offers a selfish and an unheroic aspect. When your letter first spoke of your personal interest in the movement I had written you a long statement of my thought, which I did not send, and then partly spun into an article for 'The Present,' which I did not entirely finish. It was only a strong statement of individualism, which would not be new to you, perhaps, and the essential reason of which could not be readily treated. What we call union seems to me only a name for a phase of individual action. I live only for myself; and in proportion to my own growth so I benefit others. As Fourier seems to me to have postponed his life in finding out how to live, so I often felt it was with Mr. Ripley. Besides, I feel that our evils are entirely individual, not social. What is society but the shadow of the single men behind it? That there is a slave on my plantation or a servant in my kitchen is no evil; but that the slave and servant should be unwilling to be so, that is the difficulty. The weary and the worn do not ask of me an asylum, but aid. The need of the most oppressed man is strength to endure, not means of escape. The slave toiling in the Southern heats is a nobler aspect of thought than the freed black upon the shore of England. That is just now the point which pains me in association, its lack of heroism. Reform is purification, forming anew, not forming again. Love, like genius, uses the means that are and the opportunities of to-day. If paints are wanting, it draws charcoal heads with Michael Angelo.

"These crooked features of society we cannot rend and twist into a Roman outline and grace; but they may be animated with a soul that will utterly shame our carved and painted faces. A noble man purges

WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS TO BOOKS. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. Portrait. Two volumes. 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Harper & Brothers, publishers, New York.

these present relations and does not ask beautiful houses and landscapes and appliances to make life beautiful. In Wall Street he gives another significance to trade; in the City Hall he justifies its erection; in the churches he interprets to themselves the weekly assembly of citizens. He uses the pen with which just now the coalman scrawled his bill, and turns off an epic with the fife that in the band so sadly pierced our ears. He moves our trudging lives to the beauties of golden measures. He laughs heartily at our absorbing charities and meetings upon which we waste our health and grow thin. He answers our distressing plea for the rights of the oppressed and the 'all-men-born-to-be-free-and-equal' with a smiling strength which assures us therein lies the wealth and the equality which we are trying to manufacture out of such materials as association, organization of society, co-partnership, no wages, and the like.

"While this may be done, why should we retire from the field behind the walls which you offer? Let us die battling or victorious. And this, true for me and you, is true to the uttermost. The love which alone can make your Phalanx beautiful also renders it unnecessary. You may insure food and lodgings to the starving beggar, I do not see that strength is afforded to the man. Moreover, a stern, divine justice ordains that each man stand where he stands and do his utmost. Retreat, if you will, behind this prospect of comfortable living, but you do so at a sacrifice of strength.

"The effect of a residence at the Farm, I imagine, was not greater willingness to serve in the kitchen, and so particularly assert that labor was divine; but discontent that there was such a place as a kitchen. And, however aimless life there seemed to be, it was an aimlessness of the general, not of the individual, life. Its beauty faded suddenly if I remembered that it was a society for special ends, though those ends were very noble. In the midst of busy trades and bustling commerce, it was a congregation of calm scholars and poets, cherishing the ideal and the true in each other's hearts, dedicate to a healthy and vigorous life. As an association it needed a stricter system to insure success; and since it had not the means to justify its mild life, it necessarily grew to this. As reformers, you are now certainly more active and may promise yourselves heaven's reward for that. That impossibility of severance from the world of which you speak I liked, though I did not like that there should be such a protest against the world by those who were somewhat subject to it.

"This was not my first feeling. When I went, it seemed as if all hope had died from the race, as if the return to simplicity and beauty lay through the woods and fields, and was to be a march of men whose very habits and personal appearance should wear a sign of the coming grace. The longer I staid the more surely that thought vanished. I had unconsciously been devoted to the circumstance, while I had earnestly denied its value. Gradually I perceived that only as a man grew deeper and broader could he wear the coat and submit to the etiquette and obey the laws which society demands. Now I feel that no new order is demanded, but that the universe is plastic to the pious hand."

We have quoted extensively from this letter because it shows, in spite of certain crudities and infelicities of expression, how level-headed the young dreamer could be when confronted by a practical problem. He had then precisely the same spirit as when later he declared "it is only independence within the party which secures political progress by means of party." He had then the same freedom from fanaticism and the narrow view that made him in after years the most profoundly capable and convincing of political reformers. He had the insight to fundamental principles of government that made it impossible for him ever to acquiesce in any form of government that did not depend as well upon intelligence as upon conviction. The changes that took place in him were in the direction of greater lucidity of thought and a certain solidifying of the somewhat vaporous sentiment of his enthusiastic boyhood.

Immediately after leaving Brook Farm Mr. Curtis and his brother Burrill went to their father's house in New York. The letters of this period are full of the music of the day. Ole Bull was playing for the first time in America:

"He came forward to a house crowded in every part with the calm simplicity of Genius. There was no grimace, no graces, but a fine grace that adorned his presence and assured one that nothing could disappoint—that the simplicity of the man was the seal and crown of his genius. A fair-haired, robust, finely formed man, the full bloom of health shining on his face, he appeared as the master of the great instrument, as the successor, in point of time, of the world-famous Paganini. * * * The playing followed this simple, majestic appearance. It was full of music, irregular, wild, yearning, trembling. His violin lay upon his arm tenderly as a living thing; and such rich, mellow, silver, shining tones followed his motion that one seemed to catch echoes of that eternal melody whereof music itself is but the shadow and presentment. * * * The mechanical execution was faultless. I detected no thick note. It was smooth as the sea of Summer, embosoming only deep cloud-shadows and the full sunlight, but no lesser thing. Then he came and he withdrew, and my heart followed him.

"The next night I went to hear Ole Bull again at the Tabernacle, which holds 3,000 persons. The doors were open at 6, the concert began at 8. At quarter past 6 the house was full, and at 7 was jammed, and hundreds went away. I arrived too late, but was so satisfied at the triumph that I went gladly home again, pleased to be one who could not hear."

Vieuxtemps also was playing, and Castellan was singing, and apparently not many opportunities were missed by the young Curtises. In 1844, when George Curtis was only twenty years old, the two brothers went to Concord to try again an idyllic life. They lived with Capt. Nathan Barrett, and gave up half the day, except in haytime, when they made it the whole day, to "sharing the farm work indiscriminately with the farm laborers." The rest of the time they gave to other pursuits. Mr. Brooke says:

"It was quite in keeping with the character of Capt. Barrett that he put the Curtis brothers at the task of getting out manure, as almost the first labor he required of them after their arrival on his farm. His idea was 'to test their metal,' to find what stuff they were made of, and to what extent they were in earnest in their expressed wish to become acquainted with practical agriculture. He spoke of it with glee to his neighbors, that he had put such refined gentlemen at that kind of work. It is needless to say that they bore the test well."

From Capt. Barrett the brothers went to the farm of Edmund Hosmer, which was half a mile east of Emerson's house, "about that distance from Walden Pond, and nearly the same from Hawthorne's Wayside of later years, which faced it, and from which it could be seen." Hosmer was Emerson's friend and agricultural guide, and in an article by Emerson, published in The Dial, he is described as manly, sweet-tempered, faithful, disdainful of all appearances, "excellent and reverable in his old weather-worn cap and blue frock bedsmbed with the soil of the field; so honest withal that he always needs to be watched lest he should cheat himself." At his house the Curtis brothers lived in a single room and did their own cooking and housekeeping. "Mrs. Hosmer furnished them with milk, and they ate crackers, cheese, and fruit largely. They were Grahamites, and used no meat. They read much and had with them a large number of books. It was their custom here, as well as at Capt. Barrett's, to spend much time in the woods. They were enthusiastic students of botany, and came home from their excursions in the woods with their arms loaded with flowers, and often searched out the rarest which could be found in the Walden and Lincoln woods."

While they were with the Hosmers they joined the little band of neighbors who helped Thoreau build him his house. From Capt. Barrett's Curtis wrote:

"During the haying we have devoted all our time and faculty to the making of hay, leaving the body at night fit only to be devoted to sheets and pillows, and not to grave or even friendly epistolary intercourse. Oh friends! live upon faith, say I, as I pitch into bed with the ghosts of Sunday morning resolutions of letter tickling my sides or thumping my back, and then sink into dreams where every day seems a day in the valley of Ajalon, and innumerable Joshuas command the sun and moon to stay, and universal leisure spreads over the universe like a great wind. Then come morning and wakefulness and boots and breakfast and scythes and heat and fatigue, and all my venerable Joshuas endeavor in vain to make oxen stand still, and I heartily wish them and I back in our valley ruling the heavens and not bending scythes over unseen hassocks which do sometimes bend the words of our mouths into shapes resembling oaths! those most crooked of all speech, but therefore best and fittest for the occasional crooks of life, particularly mowing. Yet I mow and sweat and get tired very heartily, for I want to drink thus cup of farming to the bottom and taste not only the morning froth but the afternoon and evening strength of dregs and bitterness, if there be any."

Among these letters are a number of poems by Mr. Curtis which are delicately written, and a reprint of his article in The Present on "Music and Ole Bull." The volume as a whole will be desired by the friends of Mr. Curtis, who of themselves form a considerable public. Before reading it, it would be of advantage to any one first to read the passages on Curtis's life at Brook Farm and Concord contained in Edward Cary's biography of Curtis in the "American Men of Letters" Series.

Two Millionaires' Libraries.

It was rumored several weeks ago that Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, who has made vast pledges of realty and stocks to cover his son's losses in wheat, thought of disposing of his private library, the Americana portion of which is known to bibliographers and collectors to be very valuable. But it seems now that he has decided to keep his collection. If the library had come upon the market some remarkably fine books would have been offered for competition. One of the treasures, for example, is an uncut copy of that great rarity Thomas Symmes's "Historical Memoirs of the Battle of Piggwacket," the first edition, Boston, 1725. It was George Brinley's copy, and was secured by Mr. Leiter at the 1879 sale, where it fetched $215. To-day it would fetch about five times that sum, for the first edition of Symmes is superlatively rare, as this copy is the only one that has turned up at auction in the United States. It was also at the first Brinley sale that the Chicago millionaire book collector obtained his copy of the Eliot Indian Bible of 1685, which was once in the possession of the Rev. John Bailey and the Rev. Grindall Rawson. The sum of $500 was paid for it, but it is now worth much more.

Adolph Sutro, the German mining engineer who became a millionaire, and who owned when he died the other day about one-tenth, perhaps, of the area of the City and County of San Francisco, left behind a fine library of about 200,000 volumes, a large number of his rarest books having come from the collections of the Duke of Dalberg and the Buxheim Monastery. An original scroll of Maimonides was prized highly by the creator of the great Sutro Tunnel, and he had also some very valuable Sanskrit manuscripts. A special collection was made up of books in the Spanish and Portuguese languages and literatures, and contained many early printed volumes of extreme rarity, now scarce because of suppression by the ecclesiastical power, or because of war. It was believed that Mr. Sutro intended to leave his library, which he acquired during his residence in Europe, to the city of which he was once Mayor, and to which he made many generous gifts, but it seems that his carefully drawn will cannot be found. It will be a great pity if San Francisco loses the collection.

The Durability of Water Colors.

A committee of the Burlington Fine Arts Club was formed in 1895 to test the lasting qualities of certain water colors, and it has just issued its report on this interesting subject.

Four pigments—madder carmine, madder brown, madder purple, and sepia—were exposed to dry air for thirteen months and showed no change. After an exposure of three years in the dry air there was some notable fading. The madder carmine and madder brown had "lost 10 per cent. of their original depth," and the madder purple and sepia "about 20 per cent." Two pigments exposed to the dry air, Prussian blue and indigo, were unchanged, but when they had been exposed in ordinary frames had depreciated from 15 to 90 per cent., losing their depth of color.

The committee thinks that by the use of ventilating frames water colors can be better preserved. In proof of this it was found that pigments in closed tubes had deteriorated more than when these colors had been painted on paper slips and exposed in frames. A frame should, so the committee believes, be so constructed that while "the moisture-laden air can escape, no dust can enter." The air-tight frame is, then, likely to harm a water color, and it was thought "that the introduction of some moisture-absorbing substance" would be effective. The plan proposed is to modify the construction of the ordinary glazed frame by the introduction "of a wire gauze cartridge charged with small bits of freshly burnt lime, which will remove continuously all moisture inclosed between the front glass and the thin metal sheet which will have to serve as a backboard." The lime in the cartridges would have to be renewed from time to time.

Unfortunately, this method, though advantageous to such colors as aureolin, rose madder, Indian red, madder carmine, madder brown, madder purple, Prussian blue, French blue, indigo, sepia, and cadmium yellow, does not do for gamboge, Indian yellow, vermilion, crimson lake, and Vandyke brown. The committee proposes making further tests of the durability of water colors, exposing some of these in a room where there are all the differences of light, and another set in a dark room, keeping the tests under the same conditions for four years.

In a table are printed the results of exposure in frames under ordinary circumstances and in dry air of the seventeen water colors in general use. Those in the dry air seemed to suffer the least and changes and fadings were sensibly diminished.

The whole subject is a difficult one and well worthy of careful study. Think of the regrets of the owner of a Turner who sees its golden gleams pass out of existence, and just such a glorious water color of Turner is to-day one of the gems of a New York gallery. We should think that the use of lime would require great precautions, for an atom of it coming accidentally in contact with paper would burn or deface the picture.

"The Gadfly" and Its Author.

Some of the thousands of readers of "The Gadfly" who had been under the delusion that the book contained a fragmentary autobiography of Mrs. Voynich, the author, are doomed to be disappointed. First, she is not a Russian, but is an Anglo-Irish lady; second, although it is true that her husband had some misunderstanding with the Russian Government, he was never sent into exile in Siberia. In short, the Voynichs have passed their days in very much the same way as many intellectual Continental couples of fairly independent means pass theirs.

Mrs. Voynich was born about thirty-three years ago in Ireland of English parents. Her education was gained in the schools of London. According to her own straightforward confession, made to Heineman, her London publisher, her life has been singularly free from startling adventures, and she is much annoyed to hear that she has been considered the original of the Amazonian Gemma.

Mr. Voynich is a native of Lithuania, in Russian Poland, a quiet, cultivated gentleman, who wrote too much and too well about the sufferings of his countrymen to be persona grata in the domain of the Czar. He went to London about ten years ago, and there met, loved, wooed, and won Miss Ethel Lillian Boole, daughter of the well-known logician. Mrs. Voynich enjoyed in part a Continental education in her later girlhood, but since her marriage she has made her home in London. As to "The Gadfly," she says:

"It is my first attempt, for, fearing to produce immature work, I confined myself for some years to translating, chiefly from Russian literature. When at last I started my novel it took me a long time to write, especially as the subject demanded some study of an obscure, and, indeed, almost unexplored page of Italian history—the work of the intransigeant 'sects' in the four legations. Arthur, the hero of 'The Gadfly,' is an entirely imaginary person. Both the plot and the characters of the book are purely fictitious. The only piece of actual history in my novel is the account of the conveying of firearms for the Lombardo-Venetian rising from Southampton to Leghorn and across Tuscany to Brisighella and Faenza, and the only historical persons are the smugglers, Marcone and Domenicchino, whom I knew personally in their old age. One of them, a Romagnol peasant, has lately died at the age of eighty-seven in great poverty and utterly neglected and forgotten, after having done more for Italy than many persons to whose memory she has put up monuments. It is only fair to say that his poverty was, to some extent, voluntary; he had been offered a pension for having saved Garibaldi's life at the risk of his own. This pension he refused, saying he worked for Italy, not for money. The old man's name was Luigi Passani."

1898

Southey.

Unpublished Letters Brought to Light—His Generosity and Kindness.

With the literary part of Southey, Mr. E. Baumer Williams, in his article in the August Blackwood, has nothing to do, but his "Some Unpublished Letters of Robert Southey" shows that a better, more kindly, generous-hearted, and sympathetic man than this English writer never existed. Thackeray, who looked into men's hearts, wrote: "I hope his life will not be forgotten, for it is sublime in its simplicity, its energy, its honor, its affections. Southey's private letters are worth piles of epics."

There came into the possession of Mr. Williams a small collection of hitherto unpublished letters of Southey, and some of the most interesting of these are printed in Blackwood. These letters were in the main part addressed to Southey's steadfast friend, John May, and it was to May that the author dedicated his short and unfortunately incomplete autobiography. The two became acquainted at Lisbon. That uncommon trait of prudence in money matters, without a tinge of selfishness, is easily apparent in Southey. No one ever worked with his pen more sedulously. In 1818 he expresses his satisfaction at being possessed of £300, which he purposes investing in the 3 per cents. "I have already £100 there," he wrote May. "I shall be worth £12 a year." Toiling on, in 1821 he had £625 invested. Then there came the news of May's business ruin, and without a moment's hesitation Southey transfers to May the savings of half of his lifetime, and, more than that, invites him "to break away from business worries and come to Keswick," where Southey was living. Was there ever a more generous act? The first letter of Southey to May is dated 1799, and then Southey was 25. He tells May of his studies of the Koran, and he speculates on Mohammed:

"What was Mohammed? Self-deceived, or knowingly a deceiver? If an enthusiast, the question again occurs, Wherein does real inspiration differ from mistaken? This is a question that puzzles me, because to the individual they are the same, and both effects equally proceed from the first Impeller of all motives, who must have ordained whatever He permits. In this train of reasoning I suspect a fallacy but cannot discover it. But of Mohammed—there is one fact which in my judgment stamps the impostor—he made too free with the wife of Zeid, and very speedily had a verse of the K. revealed to allow him to marry her. The vice may be attributed to his country and constitution, but the dispensation was the work of a scoundrel imposing upon fools."

Southey's marriage was full of romance. If the author was not well-to-do, at least certain members of his family were possessed of means, his uncle, Mr. Hill, having sent his nephew to Westminster School. "His attachment at the very early age of twenty to Edith Fricker, a sister of Coleridge's wife, a young and penniless girl, was naturally viewed with some misgivings by the family circle, though there is reason to believe that his mother sympathized with and believed in its strength and stability." Possibly Mr. Hill, in order to loose Southey from what he thought was an entanglement, proposed that the nephew should travel with him, the destination being Lisbon, where a long stay was to be made. Southey did not refuse to go, but had wit enough to understand what his uncle was after. "Feeling himself bound to his young betrothed by the ties of honor as well as of affection, he arranged a hasty and secret marriage on the very day of his departure from England, taking leave of his bride at the church door with a heavy heart and hastening to Falmouth." He tells of his nuptials to his friend, Grosvenor Bedford: "Never did a man stand at the altar with such strange feelings as I did; she returned the pressure of my hand, and we parted in silence." But once away, Southey did not conceal his marriage, for he wrote home that he had a wife.

A letter of the same year has an amusing anecdote in it relative to Coleridge. He has been speculating on religion and studying the creed as interpreted by Zoroaster, and he is present at a discussion on Christianity in which the Coleridge family take part. He writes to May:

"Since the beginning of this letter, I bore part in an interesting conversation with George Coleridge—it was upon the tendency of Christianity. His brother Edward, who seldom talks much to the purpose, talked only to confuse and misunderstand, but afterward, when we walked out, he understood us better. We were talking upon the equalitarian doctrine of the Gospel—a doctrine which you know I see there, and which is intimately blended with all my opinions and systems, their foundation, indeed, their life and soul.

"I could soon grow unreserved with him, and talk from immediate impulse. We are all a good deal amused by the old lady. She could not hear what was going on, but seeing Samuel arguing with his brothers, took it for granted that he must have been wrong, and cried out, 'Ah! if your poor father had been alive he would soon have convinced you!'"

It may be seen from this what it is "to give a dog a bad name." It might have been that Southey's inclination was more for history than poetry, for he has told us of "a calmer and steadier pleasure than poetical composition," and his decided liking for historical research. Perhaps the world has rather looked at Southey's verse than to "his valuable contributions to the history and biography of the world." Generally a man suffers from an over-many-sidedness and the general estimate is lost in the special one. Mr. Baumer Williams considers this when he writes that we are apt to follow "the popular estimate of Southey, who is regarded for the most part in the light of a poet laureate alone, while the more solid part of his life's work is ignored."

Southey's health was never good. His wife was often ailing, and he tells May of his intended trip to Lisbon. Before starting he writes May of his prospects, and in case of his death what he wants done with his literary property. He arranges for the support of his wife and cares for his brothers. It is ever the same unselfishness. Then under date of April 2, 1800, he writes:

"My worldly affairs in case of death are easily arranged. A copy of 'Madoc' is in the possession of my friend Charles Danvers. Incorrect as it now is, should I be summoned to another state of existence, its value will be considerably more than you imagine. Coleridge could edit this, or whatever else I may leave worth editing; the produce you would dispose of as might best serve Edith—and my mother; but if my mother will not live with Edith, the little annuity that may be raised must not be lessened by the smallest part going into the College Green.

"My two younger brothers have uncommon talents. I trust I shall live to bring them forward so as to see them hold honorable and useful stations in society; if it be ordered otherwise, the name they bear will continue or procure them friends, and their abilities remain a better inheritance than wealth.

At Lisbon he visits the museum and sees there "the head and the hands of one of our cousin ourang-outangs," and he writes:

"The poor fellow who owned them was walking quietly with a stick in his hand—a European saw him, and shot him. He was more like the human animal than any ape that had been seen before! Unless you remember the face you will hardly believe how human it is, with black eyebrows and a woolly head like a negro's. I could and would have given a conscientious verdict of wilful murder against the man who shot him; the cruelty pains me, and I smile at the impudence of a Portuguese in presuming to kill an ourang-outang as his inferior."

The Portuguese bullfight is bad enough, though comparatively a mild performance when compared with the Spanish one. Southey thus comments on it:

"I cannot understand the pleasure excited by a bullfight, and it is honorable to the English character that none of our nation frequent those spectacles. I am not quite sure that my curiosity in once going there was justifiable, but the pain inflicted by the sight was expiation enough."

The welfare of his brothers never was out of Southey's mind. He yearned for their love and was always fearful that their affection "might have a sort of fear mixed with it." Sometimes he seems to have thought that as an elder brother he had outstripped his authority, and maybe in "The Holly Tree" expresses this regret:

"And should my youth, as youth is apt, I know,
Some harshness show,
All vain asperities I, day by day,
Would wear away:
Till the smooth temper of my age should be
Like the high leaves upon the Holly Tree."

Southey was busy in Portugal preparing his history of Brazil, and he writes:

"My history advances well. I have stewed down many a folio into essential sauce. Half the labor of a first volume is done—that is, the timbers are ready and the stones hewn, though little of the edifice appears above ground. To the end of Fernando's reign the first sketch is done, the second draft to that of Dimiez, the third and decent copy is now finishing the second Sancho.

"My guides have been 'Faria,' 'Duart,' 'Galvao,' and 'Luy de Pina,' 'Durate Nunes,' 'Mariana the Rainhas of Barbosa-Zurita.' Step by step the 'Provas of the Genealogical History' has been indispensably useful. The 'Monarquia Lusitana' I have not yet been able to procure; and, indeed, the books already named, with the number of others collaterally consulted, were enough to hurry on at first."

He longs, however, for "English bread and butter" and association with his friends. On Southey's return to England he manifests the hope of an appointment somewhere in Italy, Naples, Palermo, where he might become a secretary of legation, and on that hope he raises quite a structure. He will live a quiet life in state and have ample leisure for his historical pursuits, but he was doomed to disappointment. Instead of a place at Naples or Palermo the secretaryship of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer was given him, a position for which Mr. Baumer Williams says "he was eminently unsuited and which he resigned the year following." Before taking this secretaryship he received an invitation to visit the Lake District, and Coleridge gave Southey a glowing description of the country. Coleridge wrote: "In short, for situation and convenience, and when I mention the name of Wordsworth, for society of men of intellect, I know of no place in which you and Edith would find themselves so well suited." Southey went to Keswick. There came a spell of bad weather and Southey was not at home. "These lakes are like rivers, but, oh, for the Mendego and the Tagus!" After his giving up the Irish secretaryship he did, however, go back to Cumberland and became reconciled to the spot which ultimately becomes his permanent abiding place.

Here is a reference to Chatterton. May has written him wanting to learn what he was doing about Chatterton. Now comes a proof of Southey's kindness of heart. A Mrs. Newton, who was Chatterton's sister, was struggling along trying to keep body and soul together, in poverty and obscurity. Southey was engaged "in editing all that was left of the luckless young poet's productions, with the intention of publishing a book on behalf of Mrs. Newton." Sir Henry Croft, who had obtained the loan of Chatterton's MSS. from his sister, had taken advantage of "her hopelessness and poverty and had printed and sold much of it to his own advantage"—and it was because Mrs. Newton's condition was so sad that Southey had undertaken the work.

There is something inexpressibly sad attending Southey's later years: His much beloved children died, and Mrs. Southey became incurably insane. Wordsworth's sympathy was thus expressed:

"Oh, what a wreck! how changed in mien and speech!
Yet though dread Powers that work in mystery, spin
Entanglings for her brain; though shadows stretch
O'er the chilled heart—reflect! far, far within
Hers is a holy Being, freed from sin:
She is not what she seems, a forlorn wretch;
But delegated spirits comfort fetch
To her from heights that reason may not win."

Mr. Baumer Williams writes that there has been some difference of opinion in regard as to whether these lines were addressed to Mrs. Southey or referred to Wordsworth's own sister Dorothy. The writer in Blackwood affirms that they were meant for Mrs. Southey, "for in an unpublished letter to his daughter Dora, which now lies before me, Wordsworth distinctly states that it was Mrs. Southey's melancholy state that inspired him."

In time death came to Southey's wife, and release from "her piteous burden of trouble." Of the second Mrs. Southey, the marriage having taken place in 1839, Mr. Baumer Williams has nothing to say. "Life had gone hard with Southey, and that man of animation and earnestness, strength and mobility, keenly interested in public affairs and insatiable in the accumulation and diffusion of knowledge, passes rapidly from before our eyes. In his place we see a Southey, restless, unsettled and inactive, with a mind become practically dead to everything but his still beloved books—an object of commiseration to all around him. Then follows the inevitable moment when—his sun continuing to set gradually but surely—the silent voices of the "mighty dead"—the sight of the very books themselves—are powerless to bring the light of intelligence to his dimmed eyes."

Southey died in 1843 at the age of sixty-eight, leaving us the imperishable record of a pure and blameless life.

Bismarck as a Boy.*

According to most of Bismarck's biographers, his diplomatic and political genius came to him from the mother's side. His maternal grandfather—a descendant of a family of savants, or, rather, of scholars, the Menckens of Leipsic—is said to have relinquished science to become a political and diplomatic adviser to Frederick the Great and his two immediate successors. Menckeen had a clever, attractive, and ambitious daughter, so attractive, in fact, as to make Bismarck's father forget all his caste prejudices and offer her marriage. Figuratively speaking, the husband appears to have been all heart like an artichoke, the wife all head like an asparagus. The fourth child of this union was Otto, the future Chancellor, who has just gone to his long rest. Otto had five brothers and sisters, three of whom died when mere infants. Neither his elder brother, Bernhard, nor his younger sister, Malvina, Countess von Arnim, has ever done anything in the least remarkable. What under such circumstances becomes of the theory of hereditary genius—provided there was any genius in the family? Are we to take it that nature, unwilling to fritter such a precious heirloom, bestows it "in a lump" only upon one of the family, and not always upon the eldest? In such a case nature would be even more unjust than the English law of primogeniture. Personally, I am inclined to think that Bismarck's political genius was not at all an inheritance, nor a part of it; that it was individual to him, that it developed comparatively late in life. Moreover, there is little or no evidence of his being conscious in his late boyhood and early manhood of possessing the germs of such genius.

In spite of the hopes built upon him, the boy Otto does not appear to have been distinguished from other lads of his age, except for his being somewhat more of a pickle. Like most children, he was fond of fairy tales, and as a child he had not an atom of guile or craftiness in him. He had a positive dislike to everything underhand, and the visitor to Schoenhaussen is still shown a statue of Hercules that always aroused the lad's anger because it had one hand behind its back. Otto thought that position mean in the extreme, and one day he had a pop at the hand with one of his father's fowling pieces. The story has been differently told, but that is the correct version. The father was delighted, but the mother was made of sterner stuff, and considered that her boy's way of resenting underhandedness might prove rather expensive in the end. His elder brother had been sent to school several years before, so Otto was dispatched to join him. The Chancellor gave it as his opinion in after days that this early exile from home had not been good for him.

As a general principle, the foreign boy does not look back with fondness on his school days, and Bismarck was no exception, although he was sent to one of the best scholastic institutions of that period. It was not a public gymnasium nor a lyceum, but a private establishment. Nevertheless, an exaggerated Spartan régime appears to have prevailed there, and this notwithstanding the comparatively high fee for boarders—£45 per annum. This was in the early twenties, and if we bear in mind not only the relative value of money then and now, but the fact that even at present money goes a great deal further in Germany than elsewhere on the Continent, not to mention England, we are not far wrong in estimating the cost of Otto's first schooling at £70 of our own current coin.

In return for this sum the boys had the privilege of rising at 6 in the Winter as well as Summer. School began at 7, so they had ample time allowed for their toilet, prayers, and breakfast; too much time, if the spare moments were to be devoted to their getting an appetite for their breakfast, inasmuch as that meal at Plamann's consisted of bread and milk, and not too much of those, to judge by the bill of fare of the other meals. The studies were interrupted at 10 for half an hour's recreation and a second breakfast, consisting of dry bread and salt, supplemented in the Summer with a little bit of fruit. No menu of the dinner is forthcoming, but we are told by Bismarck's old schoolfellow, Krigar, whose booklet is practically unknown in Germany, as well as in England, that "the fare, though simple, was good." Knowing what we do of Bismarck's gastronomical achievements, and having some of the items of the school commissariat before us, we question whether Bismarck could have ever agreed with Krigar's phrase. Krigar's account of Plamann's school, though laudatory in intent, begets the impression that it was a kind of Dotheboys Hall, coated with a thick layer of pseudo-hygienic observance, and relieved by the unquestionable tutorial ability of the Principal. Truly, there was no corporal punishment, but the lads were kept for many hours a day at gymnastics, to such an extent that Bismarck detested gymnastics ever after. In addition to this, Plamann, or, rather, his wife, did not like the boys "to ask for a second serve."

Bismarck stopped at Plamann's for six years, and throughout his after life he never ceased to regard his parents' decision in that respect as a great mistake. For he not only objected to the material régime there, but to the moral tone, to the system of teaching, to the importance given to athletics; he objected to the silly mental and bodily self-sufficiency begotten both by the system of teaching and the athletics, and he was not the only one among his eminent contemporaries to notice the injurious results of those two features. The fact is that Plamann's appears to have been a manufactory for priggish cads, presided over by caddish prigs. Bismarck shared the opinion of Heine with regard to those two detestable figures in modern society, and what Heine thought of them may be read at the beginning of his "Reisebilder."

What disgusted the boy Otto most was the obtrusive Gallophobism, the ostentatious "jingoism," the aggressive democratism, of most of his schoolfellows and their teachers. The man who became a greater scourge to the French than Napoleon I. had been to the Germans, the man who proved himself a patriot in the best sense of the word, had from his boyhood an utter abhorrence of the flash imitation and useless parading of patriotism. As for loud, blatant, and cheap radicalism, he looked upon it as Wesley would have looked upon the manifestoes of the leader of the Salvation Army. Nevertheless, he became by his indomitable pluck the leader at Plamann's school.

After he left Plamann's there was a short spell of tuition at home, but when his brother Bernhard attained his eighteenth year and began his military career, Otto was sent to a real gymnasium, where he began by having such a desperate quarrel with his French master that he abandoned the study of that language and took to English in order not to be under obligations to the Gaul previous to or at the public examinations.

*From an article by Albert D. Vandam in The Leader (London) Review.

Henry James on Prosper Merimee

In Mr. Henry James's judgment of Prosper Mérimée, to be found in Literature, perhaps its author places in too great prominence his own particular appreciation of the Frenchman's work. Certainly every critic feels for himself and is influenced by his own mental idiosyncrasies. That overrefinement Mr. James is given to will in many of his reviews bring about on the part of the reader an inability to understand exactly what he does or does not mean. Mr. James says: "Mérimée is a writer—and more generally a personal figure—singularly provoking to the critical sense, even though he be, in the matter of expression, not by any means of the family of the many-sided. Limited and hard, he yet affects us as complete—which is partly, doubtless, because he was, in the worldly way, a success, and led the life he pleased." Some readers may think over this phrase, and may catch more clearly than we the precise meaning of it. Mr. James gives full praise to Mérimée's "La Vénus d'Ille," and a very famous story it is, dovetailing, as it does, modern French provincial life with the mystery of the old Greek. Mr. James read the "Vénus d'Ille" in his adolescence, and "that was the first flush of sentiment destined to last for many a year and of which the ashes are not at present completely cold." But then even in his "adolescence" you have to pity Mr. James, for, underlying his emotion, he was hungry to find out how the trick was done. We differ from Mr. James when he writes: "There are readers who, while still schoolboys, wonder more even how the thing is done than how the tangle will come out." Such little mental monstrosities we believe must be exceptional. Possibly such critics in small clothes when singing a psalm would try and find out only the metrical construction of the hymn. Nevertheless Mr. James was sincere in his admiration of Mérimée, for he seems to have made certain translations of the Frenchman and to have sent them to an illustrated weekly periodical, and they were returned, and there must have glimmered before him his first vision of the difference between the taste of the "caterers" of the public and the tastes of the brooding critic. Mérimée's acquaintance with the Montijos was an incident, and when Mlle. Montijo became Empress that was another strange turn in the romance of a romancer's life. Well, Mérimée was a man of the world, neither better nor worse; with quiet manners and with the least inclination to push himself to the front, and with more inherent modesty than perhaps Mr. James gives him credit for.

Reviews of Books.

Dialect Tales Justly Praised.*

Dramatic quality is not lacking in these tales, which have called forth so much admiration from English reviews. It is carried even a little too far, coming dangerously close to sensationalism and its natural partner, sentimentalism. "Life," as "Zack" has shown it, is full of feverish emotions and sudden crises. In the story that gives to the book its title, a boy is brought up as an English gentleman, but discovers that his father is a thief and a murderer of the common class. In the course of events, the son is blinded by his admirable parent. In another story, a little girl dressed as a boy makes her way to Australia in search of her brother. She finds him dying of fever. "The Red-Haired Man's Dream" is novel only in title, the plot being the usual one of unhappy lovers. The frankness shown in the description of amatory emotions has become conventional of late. In still another sketch of "life," a worn-out sexton starts to commit suicide, and dies in time to save his soul from the crime. Some of the scenes are laid in Australia, some in England, and the local color has been commended.

Where facts, however, are so dreary and sympathy is so keen, a great deal of art is needed to keep the proportion between the different aspects of human nature. It has been said that "Zack's" work is "concentrated" and "forceful"; but we should hardly consider concentration and force the chief qualities by which her writing is raised above the average. There is a tendency toward bareness rather than synthesis, toward singleness rather than unity, which is natural in a young writer, but which is not a mark of strength. The real reason that "Zack" is more interesting than the majority of short-story writers seems to us to lie in her familiarity with the lives of the poor and her ability to express their thoughts in their own language. The dialect of the Devonshire mind finds an outlet through the dialect of the Devonshire speech, and "Zack" handles her material as the modeler his accustomed clay:

"'I've a deal to be thankful vor, a deal,' hur sed. 'Ther wer Tummas, now'—then hur stopped, quat, (plump;) I reckon 'twer 'ard even vor hur to vind anything vavoursome to zay o' Tummas. 'Well,' hur dawdled on, 'he had a windervul 'ead o' hair, had Tummas. Pore lad! ha wer alwez a good lad to me; ha braut me the vurst shillin' that iver ha arned, an' thin ha kinder tuk it back. Ha aimed high, did Tummas, tho' maybe ha didn't alwez raitch.'

Like her distinguished compatriot, the late Lord Tennyson, "Zack" finds her best chance for humor in studying the caprices of the rustic intelligence. In plain English she is seldom humorous; but under the cloak of the uncouth fascinating dialect, her appreciation of the ridiculous warms to life. The opinions of Joe's wife upon questions of the social order would sound not out of place on the lips of George Eliot's workingwomen.

"Eddication, mark me, is the shortest way there; not that I hold wi' things as they are nowadays, when every frog busts hisself out trying to be took for a bull; there's more in eddication than book-learning, what ivir the State may say to the contrary. But there, I ain't no speshil friend to the State, as I've said to Joe many a time, the State is taking a deal more on itself than becomes it; 'twas all very well in the old days, when it was content wi' the making o' roads and suchlike, but when it takes into its head that the pudding in my pot is the same size as my neighbor's, I thank it to let well alone. It wasn't long after Joe was took ill that I heard that Radical jumbuck a-telling him, 'Us ain't got no masters now,' says he, 'the State is master now.' 'An' a poor exchange,' I sed; 'if I am to have a master, let him be o' flesh and blood the same as meself.' 'Women ain't got no right understanding in such matters,' ses he. 'No, nor men either, if the laws be a taken,' ses I; 'why, if I had my will, I'd disinfranchy the whole lot o' ye!' 'You're jealous 'cos you ain't got no vote yirself, Missus,' ses he. 'Women have their dues the same as the rest,' sed I, 'tho' may be their first right should be to stand aside and hold their tongue.' 'I'm with 'ee there, Missus,' ses he. 'Well, well,' she added, folding up her spectacles, and putting them in the workbasket. "'if there wasn't no laws ther 'ud be a sight more unemployed; wot wi' the making o' 'em and setting o' 'em in acting they gives a deal o' omusement to the men; and, bless 'ee, a man likes his fit o' play the same as a chile. Many's the time I've said to Joe, 'Take a man to pieces and you'll find he's a chile at heart.'"

Again, in the very pathetic and charmingly told story, "Traveling Joe," the cream of the volume, Martha Snykes typifies a large and indestructible class of country women:

"'I jest drapped in, Zam Tapp,' she said, sinking her stout form in the nearest chair, 'to tull 'ee o' a remedy, a mortal efficumacious remedy, tho' I zay it ez shudn't, baing, zo tu spake, the inventor o' tha zame. But, law, I've suffered thet turribul bad mezulf; what wi' tha recurring spasasms, and a percussion in tha head thet jest drones on continuel, for all the woreld like tha passon o' praiching o' Zundays, thet I can't a-bear tu think of tha pore child wi' death rampaging ouver him, and tha cure, zo tu spake, at his vurry door; the same baing nort ulse but a tayspoonful o' tha brownest o' sugar, togither wi' a tayspoonful o' tha strongest o' brandies, and let it be tooked sitting, natur liking a smoothness at zich times. I have always reckoned mezulf that if thet child's moather had vallered my advice and tooked thickey remedy, hur wid niver 'ave bin lying in tha charchyard at this yhere blissid minnit; tho' I won't gaw for tu deny thet hur made a vine corpse, straight vaychers favouring the zame. The which I have alwiz allowed, and many's the time I've zed ez much. 'Jane Vaggis,' I've sed, 'may have acted a bit contrary in hur

*LIFE IS LIFE, AND OTHER TALES AND EPISODES. By Zack. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893. Price $1.50.

life, and in [illegible] wearing it spare at times, but taken moments [illegible] but, taken as a whole, hur did hur dooty, [illegible] hur looked hur part.' Yet that I would a [illegible] exact contrary [illegible] of them is natur had new [illegible] armoured at such times; and when my pore [illegible] moather came to the last and what wi' [illegible] ropsy and was thing and tother, hur was [illegible] meanst tha size of the feather bed th[illegible] hur layed on. 'Moather,' I sed, 'if yer [illegible]ave a fancy in coffins, say the wud, and [illegible] woast go for in deary se.' 'Martha,' hur answered, 'any colour but black, and let [illegible]e handles ha shiny;' and I guved hur ha[illegible]um, (elm,) picked out wi' brass, and the[illegible] ain't a corpse in tha parish es wes buried more comfortabul."

This, we think, is "Zack's" most promising vein, and her work in it justifies Mr. Sidney Colvin's praise of her. If she can bring her now uneven performance up to the level of her rustic characters, she can hardly fail to establish and maintain a reputation worthy of a better pseudonym. It was very well for her to decline to drag the magic name of Keats down from the realm of poetry, but to substitute "Zack" is certainly a rush toward the other extreme.

Man as Made Moral.*

The purpose of this work is to show how, from the needs of animal life as they rose and developed, there sprang that moral instinct or conscience which marks the most important difference between enlightened man and the lower animals. The author tells us that fully half of his great work of nearly 900 pages is "a detailed expansion of the fourth and fifth chapters of Darwin's 'Descent of Man.'" Therefore we look to find the chapters of the great naturalist on "The Mental Powers of Man and the Lower Animals" and "The Development of the Intellectual and Moral Faculties" not only digested and assimilated by the lapse of time since Darwin's work appeared in 1871, but developed and elaborated by the erudite scholarship and deep investigations of Alexander Sutherland, who is already so well known for his work on "The Development of Australian Literature" and on "The History of That Country and New Zealand." He also, in his preface, gives credit to Adam Smith, whose "Theory of Moral Sentiments" he acknowledges has had more influence on his pages than he specifically acknowledges.

The keynote of this great work is sympathy, and we find the author throughout his earlier chapters following the growth of his ideal from the origin of the paternal instinct in the lower forms of animal life where, notwithstanding the great destruction which is constantly going on, there is the constant survival of the more intelligent types of the species. The statistics of the sacrifice of life, which have been collected and given, are simply amazing and almost incomprehendible, as will be seen when he estimates that "in every second of time the number of insects that go out of existence through being devoured by birds and other causes amounts to a thousand times the whole number of the human species"; and "if one reckons the number of drops that cross the brink of Niagara in the same period of time it will not greatly exceed the number of fish that in the same space of time have descended into the darkness."

It is only the stronger or more intelligent individuals which escape to propagate the species. These investigations into parental care and survival of the fittest are also carried into the families of the amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals; in each case making numerous remarkable statements supported by reliable authorities, from which he quotes showing researches into the special domain of zoology extensive enough to have been a lifetime work for most naturalists.

He shows that in the lower forms of animal life this great destruction is compensated for by a corresponding extravagant fertility as in the case of fish, where the average mother deposits more than 600,000 spawn, but when we ascend higher in the scale, where parental care and sympathy is more developed, the number of offspring is steadily diminished.

Mankind he classifies according to intellectual advancement. Under the names of lower, middle, and upper savages he includes all races of generally unsettled habitation, from the Bushmen of South Africa to the North American Indians. As lower, middle, and upper barbarians those who have learned to build permanent dwellings and to cultivate the soil, from our higher village Indians to the Mexican Aztecs or the Jews under the Judges. The lower, middle, and upper civilized peoples are "those among whom commerce and manufactures are well developed, and who by systems of laws and their effective administration are able to preserve order in large communities." Among these are included most nations from the Jews of Solomon's time to the Italians, French, English, and Germans of the fifteenth century. "The lower, middle, and upper cultured, of which only the first is yet existent, consisting of the leading nations of the world in our own time; the other two being developments to be expected of a future remote and yet remoter." The middle cultured class is, according to our author, due in another four or five centuries, but the higher cultured is "too risky a subject for prophecy, being yet distant perhaps 1,000, perhaps 2,000, years."

Among the lower savages, parental

*THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE MORAL INSTINCT. By Alexander Sutherland, M. A. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $5.

[illegible] concern only as an improvement of the quality, which is seen among the monkeys in a constantly increasing efficiency, through the barbarian and civilized races, and at each stage the number of offspring brought into the world diminishes. At the level of the middle savage men perceive that fewer children, better cared for, lead to happier results, but, being incapable of self-restraint, the diminution is brought about by abortion and infanticide. With development of more general sympathy these methods grow more repugnant and begin to decline, diminution of offspring being provided for by acquiring the power of self-restraint, chiefly in the way of deferred marriages. Thus the girls of savage races are married at an average age of a little over eleven years, while among the cultured races of Europe at the present time the age at which women are married exceeds an average of twenty-five years; "whereby comes the result that the offspring are fewer, but the parental care more competent." "The children of the cultured class are kept busy with education till near the age of twenty, with the result of giving them a better equipment for their share of the competition which life inevitably implies."

Conjugal sympathy and resulting chastity is among savages nothing more than a mere matter of domestic comfort. "There is no ideal that makes chastity a thing beautiful in itself." It is when men begin to accumulate exchangeable wealth that woman, as a means of gratification, both sexual, parental, and industrial, has a definite value. What rights this gives to the husband he enforces; and demands that the wife should regard herself as exclusively his. It is natural that the commercial value of the bride should be enhanced if uncontaminated, but the idea of virgin purity thus originating is very slow in developing among the higher barbarians. It is not until the stage of lower civilization is reached that the obligation of woman to chastity is acknowledged. In polygamy and concubinage the men assert their freedom from any limitation except that of not interfering with the property of their neighbors. As civilization advances men acknowledge the superior comfort of a peaceful home and a truly sympathetic union. "Each man then admits the claims of male chastity, not perhaps as a personal duty, but as a matter of kindness and good feeling toward the wife who loves him, and for whom he has formed an attachment. Marriage by purchase begins to decline, the customary payment being handed over to the bride, and thus originates the system of dower. The sympathy whose earliest function was to turn the mother into a careful guardian of helpless infancy and the honor of the home circle also converts the lustful male into a tender lover and a careful father. The same bond expands, uniting brethren, uniting relatives, uniting neighbors. The social sympathy extends to the tribe, and, being further extended, furnishes the bond of national solidity, of forming well-disciplined armies, of constituting great industrial organizations, and the savage disappears as forming the less social race.

Darwin calls man a "social animal," and Sutherland says "the law of sympathy has therefore been the law of progress." The more he develops the greater need he feels for ever-increasing association.

It is incomprehensible to the savage that the highly cultured nations of today, averaging 30,000,000 people, can live together in harmony, inhabiting great cities and uniting in hundreds of co-operative enterprises, while their tribes, averaging not more than forty individuals, cannot get along without each person being constantly armed not only against the midnight marauder from without, but also against his fellow tribesmen.

The author devotes a chapter to the evolution of sympathy as shown in care of the sick and destitute, a growth of great slowness in primitive races, but awakening very rapidly during the last two centuries; instancing that in London the eleven chief hospitals were founded or put on a proper footing between 1719 and 1747, and in Scotland the first hospital was not founded until 1736. Notwithstanding the immense growth of benevolent institutions during the nineteenth century we are still far from the ideal; for "Europe spends upon war alone much more than she spends on all her hospitals, all her culture and philanthropy put together."

He looks forward to the "stage of the middle culture, when war will be abhorred, and national animosities will look like lurid spectres of the past," and "to a yet further age of the higher culture which our remote descendants may see, wherein shall be no government needed to restrain the offender; all will be obedient to an innate instinct of sympathy." "Sympathy (love) is the basis of morality, indeed is morality in the religion of Jesus and Buddha."

Space will not permit of further detailed review of this great work except to note the subjects of the succeeding chapters which continue to evolve his great idea of sympathy as the basis of moral development. Thus he discusses the growth of the sense of duty, of self-respect, the beauty of right conduct, responsibility, the influence of the family on the growth of morals, the growth of law, the prevalence of law, the various kinds of the emotions, the nature of the emotions, and right and wrong.

He tells us that he had prepared chapters on the history of slavery among mankind and on the history of religious animosity, as well as on the mitigation of criminal treatment, but was compelled to omit them "in order to keep this book within reasonable bounds," but the great interest which the learned author has awakened in the mind of his reader makes us regret that the second volume was made a hundred pages thinner than the first, for within the four covers there is not a page to spare or a phrase which we would have eliminated. We hope that succeeding editions will include the missing chapters. The author informs his readers that he has devoted eleven years to the preparation of his work, and that they have been well spent is shown by the exhaustive nature of his treatise.

Facts About Cuba Worth Knowing at This Time.*

At this moment, when all eyes are turning toward Cuba and its possibilities of development under a favorable government, the publication of the book now before us is singularly opportune. The island, which is the most important and wealthiest of the West Indian Archipelago, has a curious shape, that has sometimes been likened to a parrot's tongue. From Point Maisi, at one extremity, to Cape San Antonio, at the other, it describes a curve of 300 miles, being at its greatest breadth only 120 miles from sea to sea. It is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. The principal products of the island, which to many will be most interesting, are tobacco, coffee, and sugar. Cotton is also grown, but not very extensively. Cocoa and indigo have received considerable attention lately, and maize is there one of the chief necessaries of life, constituting the bread of the country. Cereals have no place in the island husbandry, Spain having formerly supplied Cuba with her imports. The monopoly held by Spain in this direction had its share in bringing about the unhappy and cruel civil war of the last three years. Yams, bananas, guavas, oranges, mangoes, pineapples, and paw paws are the chief fruits cultivated for exportation. Tradition credits Cuba with immense mineral wealth in gold and silver, but thus far only insignificant quantities have been discovered. Copper mines exist and are fairly well worked.

Every part of Cuba is well supplied with fresh water. The largest river, the Cauto, rises in the Sierra Maestra, and, flowing through a course 130 miles in length, empties into the sea at the mouth of Manzanillo Bay. It is navigable for small craft. The other important rivers are the Sagua Grande and the Sagua Chica, neither of which are navigable, except for a week or so at the close of the rainy season. Springs and streams of exquisitely pure water are to be found in incredible abundance. A number of fair-sized lakes, well stocked with fish, are to be found in the interior.

Like Ireland, Cuba is quite free from noxious animals and reptiles. In some cases domestic animals have in the course of time run wild, and are now to be found to some considerable extent. The geologist revels in Cuba, and fossils are still constantly found there. Mastodons, elephants, hippopotami, and other species of the prehistoric world make up the rewards for his excavating toil. If Cuba has no very obnoxious reptiles, she has in their place a multitude of annoying insects of all sorts and kinds. The Cuban mosquitoes surpass even the New Jersey mosquitoes.

Jiggers, ants, giant wasps, midges, and great spiders do their parts toward general discomfort. A harmless but interesting firefly of gigantic size is one of the inhabitants of Cuba. Three of these insects under a glass will light a moderate-sized room. They have the same objection, however, as some of our electric lights. They flicker. Cuban birds are identical with those found in other West Indian islands. Tropical fish abound both in the sea, the rivers, and the lakes. Many lizards are found in Cuba. The climate of Cuba is for the tropics a very tolerable one, and quite enjoyable from November to the 1st of May. The Summer season is extremely enervating, if not actually dangerous, because of the combination of heat and torrents of rain, which together create a most unhealthy steaming miasma. Yellow fever appeared in Cuba about 1761, since which time it has maintained itself as a disease indigenous to the island. Mr. Davey suggests that great improvements might be made in sanitary ways and means that would tend to render Cuba much more healthful.

The population of Cuba was reckoned at 1,600,000 in 1891, and is divided into no less than six sections, viz.: The Cubans, the Spaniards, the Creoles, the foreigners, the Africans of all shades, and the coolies, or Chinese. The Jews in Cuba barely number 500. Slavery was abolished in Cuba in 1856, but continued more or less up to as late a period as 1886. It is practiced to a very limited extent in isolated cases to-day, some ne-

*CUBA, PAST AND PRESENT. By Richard Davey, author of "The Sultan and His Subjects." With illustrations and maps. Cloth. Decorated Cover. 8vo. Pages, 284. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $3.00.

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groes, unaware of their rights of freedom, giving their labor gratuitously, as in the old days. The difficulties of governing a colony blessed with so heterogeneous a population as Cuba are, as may well be conceived, great and manifold. Spain's task was not an easy one. When her mantel falls on the United States, the solution of the problem will have to be sought for carefully and with skillful judgment. No change in governmental control will eliminate the complexity of political and social questions. The efforts of Spain to rule by the sword and crozier in this age of enlightenment and of growing education failed. Since 1802, when Cuban affairs were administered by Tacon, those who succeeded him, with but few exceptions, were a worthless set, and the crowd of minor officials who accompanied them mere leeches, whose sole object was to seize every possible opportunity for lining their own pockets, without regard to legitimacy. Ridiculous taxes, unreasonable dues and fees, were invented and imposed, and when the unfortunate Cubans raised an outcry against this wholesale robbery, they were treated as rebels, and not a few were arrested and imprisoned, and even executed without a trial. The policy of Spain was obsolete and selfish, and rebellion was the only possible result to which her course could lead, even with a people as mild as the Cubans. Without being able here to follow all the steps in the rebellion, the time came when Cuba arrayed herself against her oppressor, and the horrors of the ruthless civil war became familiar to all of us through the daily press. Our own humanitarian war with Spain was the sequence. In spite of the mosquito nuisance and the bad drainage, Havana agreeably impresses the traveler who sees the city for the first time. The harbor is wonderfully picturesque. Morro Castle stands opposite the entrance, and has since 1373 been a monument there to the life and labors of Philip II. of Spain, who caused its building.

The Havanese shops are plentifully supplied with European and native goods, but, as in almost all tropical countries, very few of them have windows, and the wares are exposed in the open, as in an Eastern bazaar. The handsomest street in Havana is the Cerro, a long thoroughfare running up a hill at the back of the town, bordered on either side by enormous old villas in the midst of magnificent gardens.

The Paseo de Tacon is by far the finest promenade in the city, and is quite worthy of any capital in the world.

Havana, for all in all, in times of peace is by far the pleasantest city in the Southern Hemisphere—the most resourceful, for it has capital public libraries, museums, clubs, and theatres. Of an evening it is quite charming and constitutes a section of a West Indian Vanity Fair.

The immediate environs of Havana are disappointing. The country resembles in some respects certain districts in Northern France. It undulates just as it does in Normandy, and the straight roads bordered with cocoa palm trees suggest the popular avenues around Rouen. The vegetation differs considerably, however, and you encounter under the Southern Cross the banyan trees. Next to the cities of Havana and Santiago comes Matanzas, a well-built city situated on a very beautiful bay and backed by an admirable range of hills. The fashionable quarter of the city is called "Versailles," and may be a very accurate representation of Via Appia of ancient Rome in her palmy days. Mythological frescoes in bright colors are frequent in house decorations.

Cienfugos is a city full of future promise, especially when the Panama Isthmus is cut. Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba have some present importance, especially the latter, which is by far the most historical city in the country, dating back as far as 1515, when it was founded by Diego Velasquez. Cuba presents prospects that are very alluring to many, not only in a commercial aspect, but also in an artistic and scientific sense. Great changes for the better may be looked for in the near future in that, at present, unfortunate country. It is not impossible that the dawn of her prosperity is at hand, and that she may soon reassume with no little significance her old name of "The Pearl of the Antilles."

Mr. Davey writes largely from personal experience, and will have a very large audience unless all signs fail.

Another Bird Book.*

There is coming more and more to be a tendency toward original observation and research in the matter of education to-day than ever before. The scholar is carefully taught not to accept any statement no matter in what book or other printed form it may appear, and to take it for granted that because the book says so therefore it is so, but rather to confirm or disprove his knowledge derived from book study by personal investigation so far as possible. This idea and the more or less extensive system of home readings prescribed now keep the youthful student much busier out of school hours than formerly, and give rise at times to frequent complaints of overcrowding. The pace of the world, it would seem, grows faster and reflects this even in the scholastic requirements for youth.

The Chautauquan movement is an outgrowth of this and encourages home readings that have very good results. The prime requisite is, first, to select the book that interests the youth, then he is in a position to receive step by step initiation into the scientific method. He is, as it were, lured into acquiring knowledge because of its attraction, or, better, perhaps, because of the attractive form in which it is presented, and after observing milkweed seeds he is fitted to turn his attention to other seeds, and so on.

The special subject of the present little volume by Mr. Keyser is ornithology. Birds, he says, are becoming more and more interesting to study both in our homes and schools. They have one great advantage over some other forms taken by study. They are common and easily accessible, and no child who becomes interested in them need neglect his observation of them for lack of subjects. They are almost everywhere, even in a city backyard. There is, however, even in a study of the birds, something more than mere play. They will not come to you and invite attention and observation; they rather seek to avoid it. They must be sought out and observed with care, patience, and skill. The road is not royal, but it is characterized by much that is enchanting. In many cases in the past birds have suffered in reputation because of the lack of correct knowledge in regard to them: they have sometimes been regarded as enemies where they were, by insect destruction, doing their greatest service to those who have slaughtered them for fancied wrongs. Such a book as this one of Mr. Keyser's will go far to interest the youth in field observation and lead to the correction of many bird ideas whose basis has been, error. When the pages of the present book are examined it will be quickly found that the common word "birds" has a wider significance than it would ordinarily appear to have.

Birds typify in miniature many human institutions. They have homes builded with no little architectural skill and art; they have a town and country residence; they have ever-present dangers from snakes and other enemies, trials and sorrows; they have musical expression, the parental instinct is frequently strong; some of them talk, and in many other ways they afford examples to inspire not only the artist but the plain people.

No harm will come from the study of Mr. Keyser's book, but, on the contrary, if used as contemplated in home readings supplemental to the regular school studies, much will be learned that cannot fail to benefit the student. The book, without any great pretensions, is quite in line with present-day tendencies.

*NEWS FROM THE BIRDS. By Leander S. Keyser. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 220. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 60 cents.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Men and Manners of the Eighteenth Century. By Susan Hale. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Twenty Centuries of English History. By James Richard Joy. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Europe in the Nineteenth Century. By Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

From Chaucer to Tennyson. By Henry A. Beers. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

The History of the Women's Club Movement in America. By Mrs. J. C. Croly. 4to. New York: Henry G. Allen & Co.

SCIENCE.

Milk. By E. H. Brush, M. D. 12mo. New York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

The Association of Human and Bovine Tuberculosis. By E. F. Brush, M. D. 12mo. New York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

The Sphere of Science. By Frank Sargent Hoffman, P. D. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Walks and Talks in the Geological Field. By Alexander Winchell, LL. D. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence. By Wesley Mills. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

POETRY.

The Deserted Village. By Dr. Oliver Goldsmith. 4to. New York: The Roycroft Shop.

By the Aurelian Wall. By Bliss Carman. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

New York Nocturnes and Other Poems. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

Lyrics of the Golden West. By W. D. Crabb. 12mo. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company. $1.

FICTION.

Ezekiel's Sin. By J. H. Pearce. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son. $1.25.

The Rainbow's End. By Alice Palmer Henderson. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The Potentate. By Frances Forbes-Robertson. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

Tales of the Trail. By Col. Henry Inman. 12mo. Topeka: Crane & Co. $1.

The Shrine of Love. By Lucien V. Rule. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The Headsman. By Kenneth Grahame. 16mo. New York: John Lane. Paper, 25 cents.

Godefroi and Yolande. By Laurence Irving. Small 4to. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

The Revelation of St. Love the Divine. By F. B. Money Coutts. 16mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Among the Freres. By Henry White Warren, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains.

The Rainbow of Gold. By Joseph A. Altsheler. 16mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

His Neighbor's Wife. By Gilson Willets. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Anita, the Cuban Spy. By Gilson Willets. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Sunlight and Limelight. By Francis Gribble. 12mo. New York: George Munro's Sons. Paper. 25 cents.

Doctor Sphinx. By Caroline C. Walsh. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Love That Wins. By Mary Angela Dickens. 12mo, paper. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Exiled for Lèse Majesté. By James T. Whittaker. 12mo, Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $1.

The Queen's Cup. By G. A. Henty. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miss Theodora. By Helen Leah Reed. 16mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co.

The Chase of an Heiress. By Christian Reid. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Cinq Mois au Pays des Somalis. Par Prince Nicholas D. Ghika. Large 8vo. Geneva: Georg & Co.

The Duenna of a Genius. By M. E. Francis. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Russian. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Scandinavian. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Life Is Life, and Other Tales and Episodes. By Zach. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Rose A. Charlitte. By Marshall Saunders. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Story of Rob Roy. By Sir Walter Scott. Condensed for Home and School Reading. By Edith D. Harris. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

Harold's Rambles. By John W. Troeger. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

Raoul and Iron Hand; or, Winning the Golden Spurs. By May Halsey Miller. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

An Amateur Fireman. By James Otis. 12mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Armazindy. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Consultation Book. By G. P. Hachenberg, M. D. 8vo. Austin: G. P. Hachenberg. $7.50.

The State. An Address. By L. T. Chamberlain. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

The War Revenue Law of 1898 Annotated. By Edward L. Heydecker. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender.

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Its Vicinity. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 30 cents.

Natural Advanced Geography. By Jacques W. Redway. Large quarto. New York: American Book Company.

Psychology for Teachers. By C. Lloyd Morgan. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Yesterday in the Philippines. By Joseph Earle Stevens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Nation's Navy. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Dictionary of the Yiddish Language. By Alexander Harkavy. 12mo. New York: Published by the author.

Queen, Slave, and Empress. By Kathleen Gray Nelson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Germany's Iron Chancellor. By Bruno Garlepp. Akron: The Werner Company.

Bindings Destroyed by Fire.

The latest disaster to be chronicled in a new edition of Blades's "Enemies of Books" is the recent burning of the bookbindery of Robert Riviere & Son of London. Many book treasures, some of great rarity, were destroyed or badly damaged, and among the bibliophiles whose collections suffer through the regrettable accident are a number of New Yorkers, for American collectors have of late years been Riviere's best patrons.

Riviere now holds in the English bookbinding world the position occupied successively by Payne, Kalthoeber, Lewis, Clarke, and Bedford. His father and grandfather were bookbinders, but he is the greatest of the family, and his finest bindings rival the best work of Cobden Sanderson, the distinguished amateur, and Joseph Zaehnsdorf, who is not always the fine artist he can be if he wishes.

Some of Riviere's most beautiful pieces of workmanship have been shown at exhibitions given in this city, and others are in American collections. One of the masterpieces of this binder, who makes a fine art of his craft, is the set of first editions of Walton's "Angler," now owned in the United States, which is bound in olive morocco. But all of his work is artistic, and he deserves high praise because he makes a book cover a picture's frame instead of a picture.

Stephen Phillips's Tragedy.

It is said that the latest popular English poet, Stephen Phillips, has written for George Alexander, the London actor-manager, a poetic play founded on the familiar story of the loves of Paolo and Francesca. The initial attempts of poets to write for the stage are hardly ever successful, but it will be interesting to wait and see what fortune Phillips has. The readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who have an intimate knowledge of the American poetry of a quarter of a century ago will not fail to remember that George Henry Boker, who wrote much in serious verse and represented his country abroad, used with much success the same story in his tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," which E. L. Davenport and Julia Dean Hayne first produced, Lawrence Barrett and Minna K. Gale acting in it in later years. There are some fine lines in Boker's play.

New Gift to Boston Public Library.

William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., who has already, by reason of other benefactions, endeared himself to newspaper readers who frequent the Boston Public Library, recently presented the institution with what is said to be the completest file of The London Times to be found in this country. From 1809 to the present time the file is complete, though the first twenty years are lacking. Mr. Todd, however, has promised to supply the missing numbers as soon as they can be obtained.

Stedman and the Prince.

Some of the English papers are gossiping about a proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, though it seems that the member of the royal family who is really coming here is the Prince's son, the Duke of York. If, however, the Prince should make a second trip to the United States, quotations from Edmund Clarence Stedman's charming brochure, "The Prince's Ball," will be in order. It was in Stedman's young and frivolous days that he wrote "The Prince's Ball," long before he grew dignified and discussed critically the poets of America and those of England during the Victorian age, but it is light verse of a high order and quite Praed-like. There is nothing in American society verse to equal it, though Edgar Fawcett came close to the mark in his brilliant satire, "The Bunting Ball."

An addition to the books on Cuba is promised by The Century Company. The author is Robert T. Hill, who is a member of the United States Geological Survey, and who was formerly of the University of Texas and of Cornell University. He made many trips to the West Indies in the service of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Sunday, August 21, 1898

Mrs. Geo. N. Curzon

Full page picture of the wife of the newly appointed Viceroy of India.

Return of the U. S. Army from Santiago

Interesting pictures of Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

One Man of the Hour

Picture and description of M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador from the French Republic, who has represented Spain in the negotiations for peace. Also picture of M. Cambon in his study and an interior view of the French Embassy.

The Art of the Day

Reproduction of James MacWhirter's famous painting in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition, "On the Lake Geneva." Also the great collection of American pictures of Mr. William T. Evans of New York, being eight examples of the finest paintings of American artists.

An Odd Corner of Spain

Description with illustrations of a portion of Andalusia, and the sentiment existing there during the Spanish-American war.

The Drama

Portraits of Mabel Gilman, Belle Harper, Villa Knox, of the Castle Square Opera Company; Alice Atherton, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Anita Vivanti Chartres, Alice Neilson, and Eugene Cowles.

How a Play Is Staged

Number of interesting pictures showing the process by which set scenes are made for various attractions in New York theatres.

Fiction

"My Engagements," by Lillian Quiller-Couch; also life on the East Side described and illustrated.

Fashion

The latest Parisian novelties, with photographs by Reutlinger, Paris.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Here and There.

Our plucky marines, so full of fight, so thoroughly disciplined, as they hold their posts on land or on the ship tops, why does the nickname of "horse-marines" follow them? How much of slang is there in it? But if slang there is, there is nothing contemptuous about it. Are we to adopt Commodore Porter's derivation that some old sea dog "organised a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore?" It is supposable that a sailor never did comprehend a horse, and yet there was Admiral Rous, the arbiter of the English turf. The funniest thing in the annals of war was when in Holland the French troopers rode over the ice and absolutely captured several frozen-in Dutch frigates. In Notes and Queries the prowess of our ship soldier having been considered, the question is once more mooted why "horse-marine"? In England, in the past, when men worked on the canals helping the horses to drag the barges, these haulers were known as "horse-marines." Some one writes, referring to the Dress Regulations of the Queen's Navy List, that there is a company styled infantry, called "Royal Marine Light Infantry," and that they are equipped with "saddles and saddle cloths and bridles," and that there is, too, a "Royal Marine Artillery," also provided with horse furniture. Certainly there must be horses. Evidently Jack, when he saw an awkward man, even a shipmate, who was slow in shinning aloft, called him a "horse-marine." We have, as Notes and Queries shows, Sir Walter Scott's acceptance of the word in the jocular sense. "'Come, none of your quizzing, my old buck,' said Sir Bingo. 'What the devil has a ship to do with horse's furniture? Do you think we belong to the horse-marines?'"—"St. Ronan's Well." But there are some grave people who will hark back to a more ancient derivation. The old Norsemen put their faith in their swords, and swore by the "sea horse"—and the French Normans who had the Norse blood, when they pushed their gallies into unknown seas, believed in a "horse-marine." All this is very fine, going back to the remote for "horse-marine," for we still believe that Jack wanted to poke fun at the soldiers on board ship, hence the modern use of the term. Nevertheless, taking all the pros and cons of the navy of the past, it must be remembered that, dating back from the time of the Greeks and Romans, the ships of the Norsemen, of English, and to the later period of the Armada, it was the man at arms who fought the ships, and the sailors played a secondary part. When during and after the Elizabethan period the ability and fighting quality of the sailor were discovered, then the soldier on board of ship might have resented Jack's new position and the sailor took it in not a pleasant way, and called the man with a firelock or musket a "horse-marine."

The finding of a notebook of Dr. Johnson's is announced in The Athenaeum. It contains a portion of the notes made by Johnson in France in the course of his visit to the Thrales in 1775. Boswell in his "Life" mentions that this notebook passed under his inspection; and he complained that it was difficult to make out, and he gives some conjectural readings from it. He writes of having deposited "the original manuscript in the British Museum, where the curious may see it." Peter Cunningham, who must have tried to find this notebook, says: "It seems to me that the manuscript was not deposited in the British Museum; at least it is not found there, nor is it known to be there." Cunningham declared, too, that of the Johnson manuscript Bozzy had said he had stored away in the British Museum, only one, and a copy at that, of the Lord Chesterfield was found. Boswell probably made a mistake, as the notebook was not his to do as he pleased with. This particular manuscript came into the hands of Samuel Rogers, and was found among his papers by Mrs. Sharpe, whose husband was one of Rogers's nephews and executors, and it is now the property of Mr. Sharpe's daughter. The notebook is of fourteen pages, and loosely inclosed in a rough red leather cover. Outside in faded ink may be read, "France 2." Inside Edmund Malone wrote, "Delivered to Mr. Boswell by desire of Mr. Scott, July 21, 1787." Evidently the notebook belonged to Dr. Scott, afterward Lord Stowell, and that was the reason why Boswell did not put it in the British Museum. The writing is often illegible, and Dr. Johnson's biographer must have had much trouble in deciphering it. Certain corrections have been made, now that the notebook has been more carefully studied, but such slips as Boswell made were of little importance. There are certain lines in the notebook, which, after they were written, the doctor did not want to be read, so he effaced them by penstrokes, and was eminently successful.

Principal Caird of the Glasgow University died at Greenock during the last days of July. The name of John Caird is one well known and much respected in the United States. The Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University of Glasgow was born at Greenock in 1820 and studied at the university of which he was afterward to be the head. Entering the Church, his first charge was at Newton-on-Ayr in 1845. In 1847 he came to Edinburgh, and at once his eloquence and fine erudition made for him a conspicuous position. Chalmers had been dead a short time, and Norman Macleod was then in the maturity of his powers. If Caird had less of fire and passion in his sermons, perhaps he was more distinguished for his fine delivery and oratorical powers. In 1849 he came to Errol, in Perthshire. One sermon of Caird, preached before the [illegible] at Crathie Church in October, 1857, was published by royal command, the subject being "Religion in Common Life." It is stated that over a hundred thousand copies of this sermon were put into circulation in England, and as many in the United States. It was translated into German by Bunsen, and Dean Stanley called it "the greatest sermon of the century." He became Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University in 1862, and eleven years afterward was appointed Principal and Vice Chancellor of the university. The annual addresses delivered by him at the opening sessions of the university formed the important features in the intellectual life of Glasgow. Two of these addresses, "The Unity of Science" and "The Progress-ness of Science," are well known. Principal Caird, at the request of Dean Stanley, lectured at Westminster Abbey, (1874,) and in 1888 preached before the British Medical Association, his topic being "Mind and Matter." John Caird may be called the modern introducer of the Hegelian philosophy. His views in regard to Hegel are best shown in his "Spinoza," which work was contributed by him to Blackwood's Philosophical Classics. In religion Principal Caird represented the Broad Church Party in the Church of England, and he was for many years one of the Queen's Chaplains for Scotland.

A Parliamentary paper just issued shows the pensions granted for the year ending June 20 to literary people or their descendants: Miss Janet Mary Oliphant, (in consideration of the literary eminence of the late Mrs. Oliphant,) £75; Dr. John Beattie Crozier, (in addition to the pension of £50 granted him in 1894, in consideration of his philosophical writings and researches,) £50; Mr. William Ernest Henley, (in recognition of his literary merits and of his inadequate means of support,) £225; Lillias Grant Lady Maxwell, (in consideration of the distinguished services of her husband, the late Sir William E. Maxwell, as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony,) £100; Mr. Joseph Robinson, (in consideration of his services to music in Ireland,) £50; the Rev. Canon John Christopher Atkinson, (in recognition of the value of his philological writings and researches,) £100; the Rev. Canon Daniel Silvan Evans, (in recognition of his labors on the Welsh Dictionary and of his services to Welsh literature generally,) £100; the Rev. Dr. John Cunningham Geikie, (in recognition of his services to theological literature,) £50; Miss Mary Whymper Isabella Shilleto, (in consideration of the eminence of her late father, the Rev. A. Shilleto, as a classical scholar and teacher, and of her inadequate means of support,) £50; Dr. William Chatterton Coupland, (in consideration of his labors as a writer upon philosophical subjects,) £50. This brings under consideration that sentence of Robert Southey's, found in his letters to Thomas May—that is, as far as English writers are concerned. In 1800 Southey wrote: "You remember the old doggerel that learning is better than house or land.' 'Tis a lying proverb! A good lifehold estate is worth all the fame of the world in perpetuity, and a comfortable house rather more desirable than a monument in Westminster Abbey."

In The Geographical Journal, which includes the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for August, Sir John Murray presents a most instructive paper on "The Annual Range of Temperature in the Surface Waters of the Ocean and Its Relation to Other Oceanographical Phenomena." In his argument, so as to show that there are occasionally cataclysmic changes of temperature, he makes a particular and extended note of the destruction of the tilefish, which happened along our coast in 1882, referring to the accounts given by the late Prof. Goode and the present Dr. Bean, (the latter gentleman certainly one of our best ichthyologists, having, as it will be remembered, been thought not fitted for his post as Director of the New York Aquarium by the Tammany wiseacres.) Sir John Murray tells how a vessel sailed for about 150 miles through waters dotted as far as the eye could reach with dying fish, and he cites Capt. Collins's computation "that from 5,000 to 7,500 square statute miles were so thickly covered with dead or dying fish that their numbers must have exceeded the enormous number of a billion." Prof. Verrill subsequently showed by a study of the ocean temperatures that there had been an influx of arctic water, and by the sudden change, the increase of cold, the tilefish had been killed. The Geographical Journal covers all parts of the world. Sir Martin Conway writes of the Spitzbergen glaciers; there are notes on the Persian Gulf, on the areas of North American and Australian river basins, with a summary of the geographical literature of the month.

As to Summer reading, or holiday reading, the St. James's Gazette gives Stevenson's idea, which amounted to this, that he preferred to take the chance literature found in the country inn. There was the redoubtable Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose advice was "to read what you liked." When you travel do not carry with you fine editions of books, or you will ruin them. Cheap copies of good books answer all purposes. Some one with the fancy of educating his fellow man or woman started on an extended trip with a half dozen fairly good books, and swapped them all off for those other travelers were reading and had finished. Sometimes he would exact two books for one of his own. When he got home he had ten books. One book alone of his dickerings was worth something, the other nine were unmitigated trash, and yet he had the proud satisfaction of believing that he had done some thing toward the better education of the public. "And what did you do with the stupid books?" was asked of the literary experimentalist. The reply was: "As I crossed the East River, in midchannel, Trinity steeple being in sight, I dropped nine of them overboard."

The Mazas Prison in Paris has a sinister sound, and Louis Napoleon found it useful when in 1851 he wanted to shut up his enemies. In the time of the Commune there were many horrors perpetrated in and around Mazas. But palaces and prisons moulder, and Mazas is of the past, and recently the stones and the ironmongery of the place were sold at auction. There were 1,200 prison keys put up for sale, but the buyers took little interest in them, and they went at the price of old iron. Then the strong iron-studded doors were bid for. It was thought that the Carnavalet Museum, which owns the Bastille door, would have bought the main Mazas one, but it was not inclined to add to its collection. The interest of the bidders, which was rather languid, was, however, directed toward some of the stones, which, when they stood in the cells, had been carved or cut by the prisoners. As to the character of these inscriptions, what could have been their character? Did they resemble the samplers of the past? Did they breathe vengeance or contrition? God only knows. That album, scratched with a rusty nail on a prison wall, must hold of all inscriptions the saddest men can make.

There was something like friction at a recent meeting of the Burns Federation at Mauchline, and it arose because the Mauchline "Jolly Beggars' Club" thought themselves slighted. The "Jolly Beggars" had held a special meeting at Poosie Nansie's and declared that they regarded their treatment as a "deliberate and gross insult." They threatened to bolt and retire from the federation. Mr. D. McNaught, the editor of The Burns Chronicle, tried his best to calm the tempest the "Jolly Beggars" had raised, believing that it all arose through an error and excess of zeal. So far as regards Mr. Henley and his recent book on Burns, Mr. McNaught said he had no liking for it, and that perhaps "in the ensuing number (of The Burns Chronicle,) when the excitement had somewhat subsided, they might have something to say in a calm and judicial way in order to keep Mr. Henley and all such critics right." Then the federation had a fine dinner, and afterward took tea on the greensward on the banks of the Ayr—yes, "tea," for,

> "It's guid to be merry and wise,
> It's guid to be honest and true,
> It's guid to support Caledonia's cause,
> And bide by the buff and the blue."

Of all the rot and rubbish ever printed, that "Elementary Trials of Science," of which one Papus is editor, takes the palm, and this stuff, as an example of the gullibility of mankind, is in its fifth edition. As far as ignorance, however, goes, the editions of Cook's Oracle are even more numerous. What can the present century have to do with Calaba, or fortune telling or Christian Science? The last impiously decking itself with what are sacred colors. Papus, whose real name is Encausse, is a doctor, and it is not his fault if he is a Frenchman, but his ways and his tricks were fully exposed by the late Dr. Ernest Hart. All this astral business, which Papus expounds, is, as The Academy states it to be, a collection of "rubbish, dregs, and rinsings of human thought." It is a return to the ignorance, the superstitions, of the Dark Ages, and is the work of the impostors and charlatans of to-day. A miasmatic whiff of the malodorous gas poisoned the air when once on a time the Blavatsky blew her noxious bubbles, and she called her wicked silliness "Theosophy."

It is questionable whether with her conservatism England will ever have an Education Minister with a Cabinet rank and a seat in the Legislature, but this is an office proposed by the Select Committee who were appointed to examine into the present condition and future possibilities of the museums of the English nation. As it is to-day, the Lord President of the Council is nominally an Education Minister, but as often as not he has no taste for art, nor the time to be bothered with museums or schools of science. That there should be some distinctive head, however, seems evident. Something advanced by the Select Committee is one that every well-wisher of art and science would like to see come about, and it is that all museums belonging to the nation should be free and always free. This would do away with the custom of charges on special days. Excepting at such times as are wanted for the sweeping, cleaning, or alteration of a public museum, the building should always be kept open.

A remarkable find has been made at Todmorden, in Yorkshire. In a field there was a circle of earth which from time immemorial had been called the "Frying Pan," and by some a Roman camp. The circle had a diameter of thirty yards. Digging into it, in the exact centre was found an urn of clay of graceful shape, imbedded in charcoal and calcined bones. Two smaller urns were discovered, with several cups. Many pieces of flint and chert were brought to light, which belonged to the Neolithic Age. When the contents of the urn were examined, a piece of metal, wide at one end and tapering at the other, was found, with a bronze pin, and there were also portions of a bronze brooch.

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together with beads. The brooch and pin show that these objects belonged to the Bronze Age, but the discovery of the calcined bones and charcoal is conclusive that the cremation of the dead was then in vogue.

The Dean of Canterbury, in The Contemporary Review, in an article entitled "The Likeness of Christ," opposes the idea that we have any authentic likeness of the Saviour. The strongest argument he uses for the non-existence of genuine pictures of Christ is based on the fact that the early Christians, following Jewish precedents, considered it as irreverent" to depict the semblance of One whom they regarded always as their Eternal and Divine and glorified Lord." "All the early Jewish disciples would, of course, have looked upon any picture of Christ as a violation of the second commandment, and their Gentile converts, surrounded on every side by idols which they abhorred, shared the same view." All the pictures derived from the Catacombs Dean Farrar thinks "allusive, typical, or purely ideal." Our authority presents a canon passed at the Council of Elvira, (Elliberis,) after A. D. 310, which declared that there should be no pictures in churches, lest "what is worshipped and adored should be depicted on walls."

Bertolini's, in St. Martin's Street, London, many Americans have visited in the past. More than one appointment has been made there by the bohemian element of both continents. Once, say in the forties or fifties, it used to be the favorite resort of literary people and musicians, and in days of yore Alfred Tennyson frequented it. You could dine at Bertolini's cheaply but not well. Albert Smith wrote this parody on the house, taking "She Wore a Wreath of Roses" for a model:

"He dined at Bertolini's
The night that first we met,
A single pint of port there was
Upon the table set;
His dinner had the lightness,
And his voice the humble tone,
Of one to whom a shilling
Was not intimately known."

Bertolini's is of the past. It has just been condemned as a dangerous structure and is to be demolished.

Sir Walter Besant is ceaseless in his endeavors to preach the propaganda of cheap books, not alone for the reprints, but for the very last books of leading authors. The argument used is as follows: An author will make as much money when he sells an edition at sixpence as at six shillings. With the royalty of a penny on 15,000 books, there is as much money for the writer as with 15 pence for 1,000 books. But, then, Sir Walter believes, editions of popular authors at sixpence will run into the million or more. Suppose we figure up a problem of this kind. An author in vogue has his book published for 10 cents, and the publishers dispose of a million. The writer, receiving a cent for each copy, gets $10,000. The publisher ought to make, say, 3 cents, and that would net him $30,000. Would cost of manufacture, expenses, discount to trade, &c., profits to middlemen, eat up the remaining 6 cents? Maybe romance makers are not overstrong in finance or there would be many successful "author-publishers."

Some of the criticisms found in The American Amateur Photographer, addressed to those subjecting their prints to this excellent authority, are most pertinent, for the same canons of art are applicable to the photographer as to the artist. Some one sends a print entitled "Homebound." The photograph is good as a photograph, only you can't see the steamer for the smoke. Another print is called "Bedtime." The critic writes that "the idea of a child reading its prayers is not natural," which is perfectly true. Here is a good, sound rule, and it reads: "Study the beauty of simplicity and introduce nothing that is unnecessary." The illustrations in The American Amateur Photographer are of exceptional excellence. "The Morning Toilet" is a prime study. It is not alone the figures which are happily grouped, but you have the front of one of those pre-Revolutionary stone houses, made of rough boulders, with the quaint door and overhanging protection to it.

A study of a head of Sir Walter Scott, painted by A. Geddes, now in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh, merits particular attention. It was made by the artist for a group, which was to be a historical picture. When it was executed Sir Walter must have been about 48 years old. Geddes, who died in 1844, wrote this: "I fear I cannot name to a certainty the year I painted the study of Sir Walter. It was done at the same time as the heads of the other Commissioners, to be inserted in a large picture I painted of the finding of the Regalia of Scotland." This picture, with a portrait of Sir David Wilkie, was the property of Mr. Robert Rankine of Liverpool. The two were purchased by Mr. Rankine's brother and presented by him to the National Portrait Gallery. These two pictures have been loaned to the Scottish National Gallery.

The death of the artist Louis Auguste Georges Loustaunau is announced. M. Loustaunau, who was born in Paris in 1846, was a pupil of Gérôme and Barrias, and had the benefit of Vibert's teachings, though in his work little of the last master's style or method is visible. The picture sent by him this year to the Salon had for title "Le Matin à Trianon." There was a fresh landscape, and a lady on horseback was accompanied by two officers. In 1878 Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt bought his Salon picture, "After Marriage." For several years M. Loustaunau's work found purchasers in the United States. Then the taste for social genre subjects passed and M. Loustaunau painted military pictures.

Mr. Spielman, in The Magazine of Art, quotes some words of Sir Edward Burne-Jones: "I paint my pictures," he said, "and I send them out into the world on their little lives like so many naked little St. Sebastians, to be pricked and pierced with the arrows of the critics. Ah, the critics, my friend! Until he is forty no artist can tell what is in him, so that criticism can only harm him, and after he is forty criticism cannot touch him." Then Burne-Jones only repeated what stanch old Samuel Johnson once said: "Conceive a man who has written what he hopes will live troubling himself about a criticism which he knows will die!"

Will there ever be given another opportunity to see massed together the works of Rembrandt? We copy a somewhat originally worded card of invitation: "Rembrandt exhibition in Amsterdam on occasion of the inauguration of H. M. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. H. M. the Queen of England, H. M. the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, several public and private collections have lent more than 120 pictures and more than 250 drawings. The exhibition will be open from 8 Sept. to 1 Nov."

The Athenæum announces that the Society of Arts "proposes holding a lithographic exhibition to commemorate the century of the invention of lithography, which, according to the best information, was made in 1798." Our English friends are certainly rather late. In France, in Germany, in the United States, the Senefelder centenary was held in the Winter of 1895-6. Our own Grolier Club made a most notable exhibit of lithographs, past and present, and produced an illustrated catalogue, which it will be difficult to equal.

A portrait of the most cruel of all men, and that is of Robespierre, has now its place in the Musée Carnavelet in Paris. It is painted on procelain. Its history seems to be authentic. Robespierre gave his likeness to Dr. Souberbielle, and it was the one which hung in his bedroom. Souberbielle before his death presented the portrait to David d'Angers, who wrote on the back of the picture its story. A representative of the d'Angers family has given it to the museum.

A meeting is to be held this Fall at Aberdeen to discuss ways and means for the erection of a Byron memorial. Lord Byron passed several years of his childhood at Aberdeen, and just 100 years ago his residence in the old Scotch town came to an end. It may be remembered how Mrs. Byron went there with her limited means when her son was not yet four years old. The boy spent four years at Aberdeen in the grammar school, and left Aberdeen for Newstead in 1798.

The number of visitors at the Royal Academy in London this season far exceeded that of last year. Many sales were made. Mr. Frank Dicksee's "The Offering" was sold for £1,200, and a most meritorious picture, Mr. H. J. Draper's "The Lament of Icarus," was purchased by the Chantrey trustees for £840. Mr. Alfred Parsons's landscape "The Morters" was bought for the same figure. There was a large demand for water colors.

Strange to say, Mr. Gladstone never had the inclination or perhaps the time to sit for a sculptor. A bust of the great Englishman has, however, been executed by Mr. B. H. C. Fehr, and has been prepared for the Art Memorial Company. It represents Mr. Gladstone as he appeared in 1880, and is replete, the critics say, with strength and character. The bust is larger than life and fitted for a large hall.

We may be swamped with Rubenses yet. No less than five so-called pictures painted by Rubens were disposed of at auction in Paris lately, and their prices ranged from 680f. to 970f. each. Our là-bas people had better examine carefully before disbursing their dollars for a Rubens or for any "old master."

Dr. Johnson's Pew.

The rector of St. Clement's Danes Church, in the Strand, London, wants £120 for a stained-glass window to be put in his church in memory of Dr. Johnson, for in St. Clement's Danes is the pew in which the great man worshipped his maker. There has been established a fund for the purpose indicated, of which Lord Glenesk is Treasurer, and to his Lordship money can be forwarded. You may not, however, to-day sit in Samuel Johnson's pew, unless you pay a shilling. Perhaps the rector of the church has made up his mind that the £120 should be forthcoming by hook or crook, but to American taste the conversion of any part of a church into a show does not seem becoming. In the last Academy the conditions of the fund are fully explained. In Dr. Johnson's "Prayers and Meditations," the difficulties the man had with himself, "the searching and self-examination," he fully describes. He was always determining to lead a more religious life, and never quite came up to the mark.

On Good Friday in 1764 he wrote: "I have made no reformation; I have lived totally useless, more sensual in thought, and more addicted to wine and meat." The very day after that he says: "My indolence since my last reception of the sacrament has sunk into grosser sluggishness. I propose to approach the altar again to-morrow." To church he went, and was late. Now he made that resolve: "At the altar it occurred to me that I ought to form some resolutions. I resolved, in the presence of God, but without vow, to repel sinful thoughts, to study eight hours daily, and I think to go to church every Sunday, and read the Scriptures." The reservations in this sentence are to be noted. In his diary of that day he tells how "seeing a poor girl at the sacrament in a bedgown, gave her privately a crown, though I saw Hart's hymns in her hand." The "though" has been much commented on. That evening after church Johnson went to the Davies's and had a good time. He writes: "Avoided wine and tempered a very few glasses with sherbet." That next year the self-recrimination begins over again. It was so difficult to overcome his physical inertia. He does go to church, but cannot hear the sermon clearly.

For many a year Johnson's self-upbraidings continue. He finds fault with himself for being late at church. In 1778 he writes: "Boswell came in to go to church; we had tea, but I did not eat. Talk lost our time, and we came to church late, at the second lesson." In 1773 Dr. Johnson composed a prayer for his own edification, and he writes: "After sermon I perused my prayer in the pew, and then went near the altar, and being introduced into another pew used my prayer again." The man begged God's mercy for his wife, for Salusbury, and perhaps for the Thrales. You catch glimpses of the doctor going, or rolling, rather, from Bolt Court to St. Clement's Danes, and who can forget that fine phrase of his, which Boswell records, spoken during one of these Sunday journeyings: "I have tried, too, in my time, to be a philosopher, but I don't know how; cheerfulness was always breaking in," and it is for this cheerfulness that we love and revere Johnson. If he was not overpunctual at church, no man that ever lived has a better chance of heavenly reward than has Samuel Johnson.

Good Manners Not Taught.

Who could teach manners better than a well-bred woman? So we throw ourselves at the feet of Mrs. Hugh Bell, who in The Nineteenth Century writes a most graceful and persuasive chapter, entitled, "A Plea for the Better Teaching of Manners. You may chide a child who is rough and rude, but what are you to do with a grown-up person on whom all early lessons of decorum are wasted? You may cry, "Don't do this!" or "Don't do that!" to your own offspring; but "the difficulty of admonishing increases as the years go on, and it may be asserted that the fault of manner which is not cured at twenty-five will still be there at seventy-five."

This must be the personal experience of Mrs. Hugh Bell. She visits a lady famous for her philanthropy and energy. Mrs. Bell is dying for a cup of tea, for the tea equipage is on the lady's table. Is a cup of tea offered to the visitor? Not a drop. The philanthropic woman "would hold a cup of water to the lips of a pauper more tenderly than a cup of tea to mine." In the meantime the energetic woman is talking about her plans—and in her enthusiasm has quite overlooked all the rules of hospitality. In an admirable manner Mrs. Hugh Bell explains how many are wanting in manners, possibly because of absent-mindedness, or, rather, because their early bringing up had been neglected. The lady cites the case of a young woman who never has been taught reverence, and would rather jostle an old person than a young one because in the first case the line of resistance was less. It is the mothers of these vulgar girls who are at fault, for they have never impressed on their daughters that gentleness is the most charming merit a woman can possess, and that gentleness ought to be both mental and physical.

We laugh to-day, perhaps, at Mrs. Chapone, and, as we read of her in the books of the time of our grandmothers, we are inclined to deem this respected dame a nonentity, whose educational methods would be simply useless to-day. Mrs. Hugh Bell tells how in "the days of Mrs. Chapone there stood in the courtyard of a boarding school at Brighton an empty coach, in order that young ladies—it was part of their daily course of study—might practice getting in and out without showing their ankles!" What an object lesson! "Why do you laugh?" gravely asked a lady to whom this passage in The Nineteenth Century was read. "Why, because other times, other manners." "Don't, please, follow too closely Mrs. Lynn Linton and her hatred of wheeling and short skirts. Only, I remember distinctly that my mother, who went to a well-known school during the first fifteen years of this century, and that establishment was at Lexington, Ky., has often described to me a coach, just as Mrs. Chapone tells about, which used to be placed in the garden back of the school, and that the young ladies were regularly instructed how to get in and get out of that coach, and that is the reason why my mother had such an elegant manner." "And what about buckboards and leaden collars for these prehistoric demoiselles?" was asked. "You lose entirely the drift of Mrs. Hugh Bell's argument," was the reply, and the lady present, taking the review, read:

"People might study the art of getting in quietly, courteously, and in their turn, instead of pushing their way past in order to get in first, declining to make room for other people, and generally indulging in all the numerous forms of bad manners that railway travel seems to induce. Such an exercise would also be found useful as a guide to behavior at drawing room entertainments and other occasions of the same kind where the object apparently is to secure the best seats at any cost of manners."

Authors at Home.

XXXIII.

John D. Champlin, in West Seventy-eighth Street.

The man that greets the visitor who mounts to the top of the old-fashioned apartment house on the northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on New York's west side, reminds one in some strange way of an English member of Parliament. What gives this impression it is difficult to determine precisely. Perhaps it is the air of repose on every feature—a repose, however, not unmixed with energy and the evidence of accomplishment. The figure is well knit, fairly broad, and in no way large, the face is marked by a full beard of gray and white, and glasses shadow the eyes. The "set up" of the man (as a soldier would put it) is distinctly pleasing.

Such is the way John D. Champlin, author and encyclopedist, appeared one morning at least (and to one man at least,) but a short week ago. It was only by good fortune, these being holiday times, that he was "at home," and he had no more engrossing work on hand than the correction of a batch of proofs. The tools of the trade of the littérateur were therefore barely apparent. The room he was seated in was half library, half drawing and sitting room. Unlike the average apartment that Upper New York makes a home of, here all was spacious and on a large scale. The visitor's eyes must have hinted at something of this sort as they strayed here and there, for Mr. Champlin had at once a word to say about it as he pointed out a "lazy man's chair."

"This was, I think, the first apartment house built up here," he said. "Since then they have built them with rooms that are very much smaller. We have been here a long while, and at first from our west windows we had a fine view of the Hudson. Even now there is a view, but because of the buildings that have gone up between us and the river it is not what it used to be. So a year or so ago we set out to explore the apartment houses nearer the river. Not one could we find that had rooms like this.

"From that window where you are, looking to the south down Amsterdam Avenue, you can see the Statue of Liberty on a clear day. From the west windows there is a glimpse of the Jersey hills. Actually there is a window to every point of the compass—south, west, east, and we even have one window looking out to the north."

Mr. Champlin looked gayly about him. The day was a hot one, in the streets below the asphalt was stewing and the paving blocks were baking. But up here a breeze was making its way, and the suite of rooms with its dark, quaint furniture, and its absence of everything ornate and garish, was pleasantly cool.

"Bronson Howard, you may be interested in knowing, is a neighbor of mine," he went on. "He has the floor below. You are glancing at my bookcases. There is no room for a real library here, you see, and I must scatter my cases all over the apartment. There are books here and in the room beyond, in the dining room, and even in my son's bedroom. I even have them packed away in closets."

The visitor's eyes ran over the well-filled shelves. No pretense at a library, and yet books. Books that, without seeming arrangement, fitted in here and there as if they were household necessities and belonged in their places. Books that numbered really hundreds, and yet were not obtrusive. A library that was not a library, and yet had more than the merits of one. A series of rooms that showed you the tenant was a genuine bookman.

But Mr. Champlin was talking on. "I remember a library that I saw once. The owner, late in life and newly rich, had made up his mind that he must have one. So he gave his order for so many volumes. They made a great show on the shelves. Nearly everything was in 'sets.' I glanced at one of them. It was 'Vol. IV.,' beautifully bound. Inside of the covers, however, appeared 'Vol. I.' That marked 'Vol. I.' was the same. There was no 'Vol. IV.' Hastily and without comment I put the books back on the shelves. Why should I undeceive the owner? I do not think he has ever found it out."

We stopped alongside of those shelves where in their finest publishers' editions the two greatest of Mr. Champlin's works, "Cyclopaedia of Painters and Painting," and "Cyclopaedia of Music and Musicians," were standing. Fat, bulky tomes they were, and attest to years of work and much serious scholarship. By their side was the Standard Dictionary, in the compilation of which this gentleman played a leading part.

It was interesting to scan the man, turning meanwhile the pages of his work. For the successful cyclopedist has a place of his own in the world of letters. He is a sort of master workman, passing judgment on the centuries. To-day must be at his fingers' ends. Long distant yesterdays he must know quite as intimately. It is his task to apportion the value of each, to weigh the evidence of men and things.

Not to originate but to examine every shred that passes in review before him, every scintilla the past or present has brought to light. He is the editor of editors. What press, magazine, new author or discoverer has expounded or told, it is the province of the cyclopedia to digest and set down in its final truth.

I could not but think of all this with Mr. Champlin before me. And the man seemed to justify the theory. Calm, dispassionate, judicial—these seemed his characteristics. Yet, withal, a worker of enthusiasm, and a literarian that included every corner of [illegible] "[illegible]" and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1898

Life in a Library.

Odd Experiences Behind the Delivery Desk.

The following are a few experiences from behind the delivery desk in a circulating library, for surely there is no better place to study human nature; the demands made upon and the questions put to a librarian are something amazing! The incidents that I shall give have all actually occurred in the last six weeks, and—there are others!

One of the young and shining lights of our local (legal) bar came into the library the other day and wrote out his application slip in this way: "Napoleon III. Oeuvres de. 4 vols." Doubting his ability to read French, I said: "You want his complete works in French?" He said, "Oh, no, indeed! I want the life of Napoleon III. by Mr. Overs."

A very charming little schoolgirl of some fifteen Summers handed me a slip a few days since that read: "Book wanted—Biotanical Encyroopedia—letter F." When questioned a little closely it appeared that she wanted to hunt up one of the Presidents of the United States. Still more closely questioned, she wanted Franklin Pierce in the Encyclopedia Britannica! My only mental comment was, how do our teachers teach their pupils to use works of reference?

But then it was only a few days after this that I was asked by a teacher of art in our public schools to give her "something right new by Ruskin." She was "so tired of the same old things in the catalogue!" We have of course Ruskin's complete works.

I had an expecience one morning that I call my "three types of woman" story. The old-fashioned, delicate, fragile, young woman, who should belong to a generation past and gone; the scientific woman, with a fad for hygiene and physiology, and the new literary woman who is daft on the question of evolution and heredity. In our library we have a cat; not a very aristocratic cat, it is true, but a dear old tortoise-shell tabby that is the pet of readers, and, being a fine mouser, is regarded by the employes of the library as indispensable to its preservation. But, unfortunately, poor pussy one day, very proud and full of herself, brought a half-grown rat she had killed into the reading room. A tall, lithe, blonde young woman came rushing up to the desk, exclaiming: "Oh! Miss C.! That cat has a rat! I cannot read in the room where it is! It's just awful. I just will scream! I can't stand it!" I said: "Oh! my dear, the idea of a strong, able-bodied young woman being afraid of a rat!"

Just then a nice, motherly, elderly woman, who is a frequenter of our library, and a constant student of physiology and hygiene, came up, and as she knew the younger woman quite well, I asked her if she was not surprised? the young woman at the same time chiming in that "the cat had a great big rat!" but I said, "Miss M., it is a dead rat." "Oh!" my student of hygiene said, "you should really have it removed at once on hygienic principles. The idea of a dead animal being around where people are breathing. It is generating germs of disease all the time!" And she passed out, not wanting to be attacked by a grievous disease, though I mildly murmured that "it was hardly that dead or the cat wouldn't touch it."

The next person to come to the desk was a strong, sturdy, intellectual looking matron of about forty years, an officer in many of our woman's clubs for special improvement in all subjects, and particularly interested in heredity. And as the fragile young woman was still standing at the desk appealing for aid, I said, after getting her book, "Mrs. B., what do you think of a woman of to-day who is afraid of a rat—a rat that a cat has killed?" She turned upon the luckless young woman and said fiercely: "I am ashamed of you. Do you never think of future generations, that you make no effort to control yourself? If you allow yourself to be unnerved in that way your children will be something terrific. You must study and read up on heredity, and you will learn to control yourself for their sakes, if not for your own." By that time the janiter, for whom I had been ringing vigorously at intervals all this time, appeared to remove the offending object.

He is a great, big, fat, good-natured old darky, devoted to the cat, and his comment when told he must watch the cat and keep her out of the reading room was: "It is just scandalous to make such a fuss; it wasn't no sized rat no way." I think my story proves that Emerson knew human nature when he said we never glean or gather more than we already know; that we see only that in which we are most interested, only take away with us that which we bring.

One of my oldest experiences occurred about three weeks ago. It was a very ugly rainy morning and when I came into the library my usual escort of readers was missing. There are usually from ten to twelve awaiting my arrival at 8 o'clock every morning, mostly strong, able-bodied men that read from then until 10 o'clock at night, how and by whom supported one can but wonder! But any way, it being very wet and cold, they had not ventured out so early this morning, and only one man came in as I did. He was a rather slender fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, with very black hair and eyes, baldheaded in front, with very black whiskers; he walked very straight to the desk, wrote out a slip, brought it to the delivery desk, turned about and walked straight out of the room. The following is a fac simile of the slip, very badly written, very incorrectly spelled: "Now you locke up Fitz B. Lee and Cop. Sigsbee, 7 days by bread and water and you compel the truth about The Main Disaster—Feb. 24.

"(Signed) J. BARDELLI."

On last Thanksgiving Day one of our few visitors was a very old man, bent and doubled, with long white beard and hair, clean but very shabbily dressed. He filled out his application slip in the most correct way, giving the name of the book wanted, the author, signing name and address, and this is how it read: "Book wanted—Hohley Bibel. Author—by God." I really think he did it reverently, as he took the book, read it all the morning, and returned it with many thanks. He was simply like the old woman who said she believed "The Bible was the work of God from kiver to kiver!"

J. O. C.

Louisville, Ky., June 10,1898.

Leopold Flameng.

Mr. Leopold Flameng, the famous etcher, who was recently elected a member of the Institute of France, has been the subject of congratulatory notices from the European press, and deservedly so, for he has long been acknowledged one of the leading, most industrious, and accomplished artists of his time. His modesty, amiability, and pure character have won him troops of friends as well as admirers of his art. Mr. Flameng was born at Brussels, of French parents, in 1831. He early manifested art proclivities and became a pupil of the noted engraver Calamatt, and soon attracted attention, especially by his refined rendering of Ingres's well-known painting "La Source." It is not possible in a short article to follow him in his artistic career, or even to mention the titles of the many productions which have made him famous; these are estimated to number over 700, many of which are important in size and intricate in subject. Mr. S. P. Avery of this city has over 500 choice impressions of Flameng's work in his collection. (Mr. Flameng in 1878 made an etching of Mr. Avery from Madrazo's capital painting of the same year.)

The scope of this artist's talent is quite unusual, and though he is best known by his reproductive work—his skill in this particular line has made him a favorite with painters—his reproduction of Rembrandt's wonderful "Hundred Guilder Print" (in its two states) is a marvel; but he has done much original work, in figures as well as in other ways. His "dry points" from nature, of Holland subjects, of which very few were printed, are exquisite. He is especially well known to our amateurs by his fine plate of "Aldus in his printing establishment at Venice, showing Grolier some bookbindings," the painting being by his accomplished son Francois, executed in 1889, and is one of the decorative treasures belonging to the Grolier Club. The father did this work as a real labor of love, and it was published by the club in 1891. On delivering the plate, he presented a clever drawing from his own hand, portraits of himself and son—treated as medallions.

He has been the master of quite a number of successful etchers, notable ones being Rajon, Lefort, Laguillermie, and others. One of Mr. Flameng's most recent large plates was done from a painting by our own Abbey, (recently made an R. A., and is to be issued by the London Art Mission Society, but the last production of which we have any information is for the new issue of the fifty-franc notes by the Bank of France.

A British Museum Prerogative.

The propriety of claiming four copies of every publication for the British Museum has elicited a strenuous protest from John Lane of the Bodley Head, who denounces the custom as a hardship on authors and publishers. Since works of fiction are withheld from readers in the library for twelve months after publication, Mr. Lane says it is difficult to see what service the Museum readers to their producers in exchange for this arbitrary toll, unless it be in giving a proof of publication. In the case of very elaborate, expensive, and numerically small editions a tax of four copies is decidedly onerous. "The nation buys its pictures," says a well-known London review, "and every other kind of specimen for its museums. Why should it only be a Barabbas of books?"

Admirers of Poe in Russia.

Le Figaro of Paris, citing an interview with Constantine Balmont, a Russian writer, says that Edgar Allan Poe has "more admirers and friends in Russia than in the United States."

Kipling's Mimomer.

Rudyard Kipling has been at work for two years on a novel which he has entitled "A Day's Work."

A new biography of Havelock, one of the immortal heroes of the Sepoy mutiny in India, is in course of preparation from a great quantity of material left by the late Sir Henry Havelock Allan, the hero's son.

Shakespeare in France.

How the Poet Has Been Regarded in Our Own Century.

II.

During the eighteenth century France became acquainted with Shakespeare. We have seen how French men of letters had published various translations of his plays with the avowed object of bringing more strongly to the attention of French writers these productions whose crudity and formlessness were, indeed, shocking, but whose vitality and verisimilitude would be of service in infusing life and vigor into the decadent French drama.

Voltaire, who at first was one of his most ardent admirers, later became a zealous opponent of the cult which he had done so much to establish. All the French critics of the century were united in opposing the influence of Shakespeare. Their minds had become so narrowed by the study of the French classical drama, bound down as it was by a multitude of rules and conventions, that they were entirely unable properly to appreciate these plays so absolutely different in every way from their own ideals of what a play should be.

This condition prevailed throughout the entire century. It was not until the beginning of the present century that Frenchmen really knew or appreciated Shakespeare. Just at that time began the period of literary emancipation in France known as the Romantic movement. This movement, which was the result partly of the broadening effect of the new doctrines promulgated by the philosophers of France during the last half of the previous century—Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Diderot, and the Encyclopedists in general—which culminated in the French Revolution, and partly of the new impulse given to the study of foreign languages and literatures, both ancient and modern, from a desire to learn from them more about the life and thought which they depicted.

For convenience we may say that this movement began with this century. It is true that a few of the Romantic authors wrote immediately before the opening of this century, such as Bernardin de St. Pierre, but they were rather precursors of the movement than actually members of it. Mme. de Staël was one of these. Her book, "De la Littérature," published in 1800, marks an epoch in the literary history of France. From this work Frenchmen first received an inspiration to study the literature of the North—that is, of Germany and England. She described the characteristics of this literature as the "sad feeling of the incompleteness of destiny." Her ideas are often confused and childish but original and suggestive. She had on the whole excellent ideas about the work of Shakespeare, but in a few points she was as far from a just appreciation of him as were the writers of the preceding century. She condemns in him a lack of taste, his pathos, and the use of gross or supernatural elements in his plays. But, on the other hand, she tried to get her countrymen to come to a just idea of his great merit and beauty. But Mme. de Staël had a dream of what Goethe called "world-literature," in which each nation was to bring its own note, the whole to form one grand harmony. It was with this idea in view that she looked upon the works of different nations and in long ages and tried to show their connection and their mutual dependence for support and growth. Mme. de Staël, as we have said, was a forerunner of the Romantic movement, and her work was of great importance in forming the writers of that school.

What is the Romantic movement, or Romanticism? Without knowing the answer to this question we cannot understand the great change in the ideals of French authors in general and of the dramatists in particular, which was the result of this movement, and without which Shakespeare could not have been properly understood or appreciated in France. It has been defined as a phase of literature in which lyricism dominates. Brunetière in characterizing it calls it the expression and the emancipation of the Moi or the Ego. It is, in fact, the expression of the inner life of the individual. This movement was a complete change from the classic ideas of literary art. It was a reform in every direction, in ideals, in form, in conventions, and even in versification. The classicists had drawn their inspiration from the life of Greece and Rome; the Romanticists went to the Middle Ages and foreign countries. It broke through all the binding conventions of the classicists, the famous rule of the "three unities" not excepted. In place of the strict Alexandrine verse it allowed sometimes prose and verse alternating, and sometimes entire plays in prose.

Moreover, it broke down the old conventions by which the kinds of literature were kept sharply separated, a single type imposed upon many temperaments, and the limitation of the author in his choice of subjects and his manner of treating them. Romanticism was in literature what the French Revolution was in thought—a destruction of all old-established forms and usages and an entire reconstruction of a new system from the débris of the old. One result of this search for new and fresh materials for composition was a widespread interest in the literatures of other countries, especially Germany and England, which were just then coming, Germany to the end and England to the prime of their own Romantic revivals.

Among all the authors of these languages none were so carefully studied or so thoroughly digested as Shakespeare and Byron. In 1821 Guizot completed the translation of Shakespeare begun many years before by Letourneur, and published it with a "Notice." This work proved of great value in giving to France a good translation of the plays. In 1826 Brugnière de Sorsum published the "chefs d'oeuvre de Shakespeare traduits en vers blancs, en vers rimés, et en prose." Alfred de Vigny in 1829 produced the "More de Venise." This was a faithful rendering of "Othello," with the mouchoir and the pillow, which had given such great offense to the early French critics, and "Yago" himself. Unfortunately, the French public was not even yet sufficiently advanced to acquiesce in the use of such a vulgar means of execution as a pillow nor such a common word as handkerchief in the "style noble" of tragedy, and the play was in consequence a total failure.

Meanwhile, Victor Hugo had produced his first drama, "Cromwell," with its long preface, in which he expresses his views on Romanticism in general and incidentally gives a great deal of criticism of Shakespeare's methods and results. This preface became the textbook, so to speak, of the whole Romantic school, and in consequence a widespread interest in Shakespeare followed. Just before this had appeared (in 1822) Stendhal's brochure on "Racine et Shakespeare." All these works show the great interest which was being taken in Shakespeare and show also that the French were coming to a finer appreciation of his merits than they had ever before had. Some years later appeared Victor Hugo's work "William Shakespeare." This is a curious medley of graceful tribute to a great poet and "philosophy." Finally, in 1863 Taine published his great work, "La Littérature Anglaise." There is nothing in the whole book better than the chapter on Shakespeare, which is the best and most sympathetic essay on him ever written by a Frenchman. The last paragraph of this chapter is a summary of the whole, and is worth being quoted here as a résumé of all the French study of Shakespeare during the present century:

"What a soul! What extent of action and what sovereignty of a unique faculty! What diverse creations and what persistence of the same impress! There they are all reunited and all marked by the same sign, void of will and reason, governed by mood, imagination, or pure passion, destitute of the faculties contrary to those of the poet, dominated by the corporeal type which his painter's eyes have conceived, endowed by the habits of mind and by the vehement sensibility which he finds in himself. * * * The drama reproduces promiscuously uglinesses, baasenesses, horrors, unclean details, profligate and ferocious manners, the whole reality of life just as it is when it is unrestrained by decorum, common sense, reason, and duty. Comedy, led through a phantasmagoria of pictures, gets lost in the likely and the unlikely, with no other check but the caprice of an amused imagination, wantonly disjointed and romantic, an opera without music, a concerto of melancholy and tender sentiments, which bears the mind into the supernatural world and brings before our eyes on its fairy wings the genius which created it. Do you not see the poet behind the crowd of his creations? Ready, impetuous, impassioned, delicate, his genius is pure imagination, touched more vividly and by slighter things than ours. Hence his style, blooming with exuberant images, loaded with exaggerated metaphors, whose strangeness is like incoherence, whose wealth is superabundant, the work of a mind which, at the least incitement, produces too much and leaps too far. Hence his implied psychology, and his terrible penetration, which, instantaneously perceiving all the effects of a situation, and all the details of a character, concentrates them in every response, and gives his figure a relief and a coloring which create illusion. Hence our emotion and tenderness. We say to him, as Desdemona to Othello: 'I love thee for the battles, sieges, fortunes thou hast passed, and for the distressful stroke that thy youth suffered.'"

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, Jr.

Another Balzac Bust.

Although Rodin's Balzac was rejected by the Société des Gens de Lettres, the latter does not despair of obtaining a fitting memorial of the great writer. A delegate from the society, according to Le Figaro, is negotiating with M. Falguière, the eminent French sculptor, for a bust of the father of realism. The commission has been accepted, we learn from another source, and M. Falguière hopes to finish the ébauche in time for next year's Salon, and there is little doubt that the artist whose chisel made Cléo de Mérode the most-talked-about woman in Europe, more famous even than did her dancing or the notoriety that she won through the beauty prize contest or by a diamond necklace tale, will produce a masterpiece whose nobility of conception and grace of outline will form a striking contrast to the composition that was exhibited by Rodin last Spring.

Warnings to Book Borrowers.

Notes and Queries furnishes a tetraglot epigram on those who borrow books and don't return them:

Se l'uom che deruba un tomo
Trium literarum est homo,
Celui qui dérobe trois tomes
A man of letters must become.

George Wightwick, a Plymouth architect and author, had a printed copy of the following verses inserted in each of the books belonging to him:

To whomsoe'er this book I lend,
I give one word—no more;
They who to borrow condescend
Should graciously restore.
And whoso'er this book should find
(Be't prank-maker or critick,)
I'll thank him if he'll bear in mind
That it is mine—George Wightwick.

Comment and Query.

Mrs. Murray's Lunch to General Howe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of July 30 has just reached me, and in reference to your editorial notice of "Mrs. Murray's Lunch to Gen. Howe on Murray Hill," will you kindly allow a direct descendant of the patriotic Quaker lady to record the family tradition of her saving Putnam and his army? In the Atlantic Monthly of August President Adams's article conveys the proper impression of that venturesome act, but you state that "the latest opinion on the subject, however, tends to deprive Mrs. Murray of any patriotic solicitude for the American cause; she befriended that cause without intending to do so. Her family associations seem to have been of a Tory, or at least a neutral kind, rather than the contrary, and the lunch party was an act of civility toward friends, in the acceptance of which Howe had not the wisdom to foresee the danger." This seems a plausible account but the fact is that Robert Murray was believed to be a Tory. His wife, personally, held other views, and she took advantage of the position of her husband to beguile Gen. Howe and his officers. She was well aware of Putnam's effort to escape, and her patriotic manoeuvre was successful.

JOHN MURRAY.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 5, 1898.

[It is always unpleasant to mar a pretty story—and always difficult as well. It seems unlikely that what may be called the patriotic version of Mrs. Murray's services will ever be suppressed—at least in the popular mind. But the latest account of the incident—one that represents, moreover, the latest research—is that contained in Prof. Henry P. Johnston's volume on "The Battle of Harlem Heights," (Macmillan, 1897,) where it reads as follows: "Why the enemy failed to head off and capture Putnam and Silliman has been usually explained by the familiar incident of Mrs. Murray's hospitality. Robert Murray, father of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, was a well-to-do Quaker merchant, whose country seat stood at about the corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. His farm included all the high ground in the vicinity, and was known as 'Inclenberg.' Being a loyalist, it is assumed that his wife was one. The British Generals, including Howe, who had come over with or soon after the advance, are represented as having adjourned to the Murray mansion for lunch. Gen. Vaughn had been slightly wounded in advancing up the slope, and was probably cared for in this house. Mrs. Murray, we are told, entertained these officers so agreeably on the occasion that they neglected to run a cordon of guards or detachments across the island to intercept any late-retreating rebels. Another version makes Mrs. Murray an ardent American sympathizer, who, knowing that time was the one thing our distressed troops needed that day, exhausted the resources of her wit and larder to detain the General long enough to save Silliman. The incident probably occurred, but it fails as an explanation. Howe is simply chargeable with overconfidence, irrespective of lunch. He knew nothing about Silliman, and it is difficult to see how Mrs. Murray, whether a friend or foe, could have known. * * * It was evidently believed that all the rebels had made good their retreat. * * * That the British officers were outwitted by a genial hostess is less likely than than they had confidently assumed that the first effect of their early morning movements would be to clear the city immediately of every American. The praiseworthy feature of the affair is the resolution of our belated troops to push through and rejoin the main army when they felt that the chances of success were heavily against them."—ED.]

Steps in Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few great landmarks among the events of history stand out with more prominence than all others. Of course every thoughtful person has his own conception of what these landmarks are and of their value in the journey of the human race to its goal. My idea is as follows, placing the events in their chronological order and connecting them with events of the same class, some of which are sequelae:

1. The defeat of the Persians at Marathon by the Athenians and Plataeons. Salomis and Plataea followed, and the freedom and civilization of Greece were saved to mankind.

2. The battle of Arbela and conquest of the Greater East by Alexander spread Greek civilization over all the old countries of the world as known, and rejuvenated them as nothing else could have done.

3. Connected with this the failure of the Greek republics to set up a world empire, for which by their character and constitution and the genius of the people they were wholly unfitted, concentrated Greek thought and energy upon art, literature, and philosophy in which the noblest achievements were made.

4. The battle of Zama and overthrow of Carthage by Rome. The greatest military genius of all time, aided by the wealth of the leading commercial nation of the earth, was unequal to the task of reducing Europe to the condition of a province of Africa. In almost everything except coherence Carthage, the daughter of Phoenicia, was the superior of Rome at the moment.

5. The battle of Pharsalia and conversion under Caesar and Augustus of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire. Hence have sprung all imperial policies, law in the scientific sense (or logical jurisprudence,) and much else.

6. The conversion of Constantine and enthronement of Christianity—a step at once from the abyss to the summit.

7. The victory of Hermann over Varus and the preservation of Teutonic liberty—this, with the successful colossal defeats of Eastern powers in Europe, first of the Huns and their allies under Attila by Aetius; next, of the Saracens in France by Charles Martel, and last, of the Turks in Austria by John Sobieski, saved Europe to the strong modern races who now occupy it.

Passing over the battle and campaign (Hastings or Waterloo) that constituted the English nation, I come to their greatest achievement:

8. Magna Charta (1215) and the rebel Parliament of 12[illegible], when Simon de Montfort introduced the practice of having the Commons represented. More than a century earlier there had been borough representation in the Cortes of Aragon and Castile, but the English representation of the Commons, although later, meant a great deal more in history.

9. The invention of printing.

10. Luther's repudiation of the supremacy of the Pope in 1519, linked with the other events of the Reformation and the peace of Westphalia, which closed the religious wars and brought in the modern period.

11. The colonization of British America—Virginia, 1607; New England, 1621.

12. The battle of Naseby, 1645; the Revolution of 1688.

13. The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. All revolutionary movements and political enfranchisements since have proceeded from it, more or less directly, including the establishment of the third French Republic, the liberalization of Austria, the setting up of the Italian kingdom, the emancipation of Greece and the Danube countries, and the final expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere.

14. The invention of the steam engine, leading to that of the telegraph and telephone, and other labor-saving and distance-saving appliances.

15. The advance of medical science and hygiene, especially in the treatment of malignant diseases and of wounds, and the reform of the penal system, including prisons.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1898.

How Every Man May Write Sonnets of His Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Verse making has always had its fashions, fads, and seasons, and it would seem largely that the sonnet predominates just at present over every other known form of poetry. If we are to judge by the magazines—and we have, by an always told to look up to them for all that is elevating, refined, and finished in current literature—it goes without saying that the sonnet enjoys the distinction of holding the front rank in the poetry of the period.

It is somewhat difficult, after all, to know exactly where to place the sonneteer. Shall it always remain an open question whether he is a poet or just a trifler with rhymed prose? At any rate it must be said that though he only a manufacturer of small wares, yet is simply deafening when he comes forth to sound his own trumpet. As soon as he conceives the idea of fashioning a thought into the limit of fourteen lines he will spend six months trimming, polishing, and sandpapering it, and when it is comfortably tucked away in the distant corner of a magazine, he will come forward unblushingly and tell you that he has produced the only Simon-Pure jewel that gleams on the shirt-front of literature. As soon as the sonneteer has eaten up every available theme peculiar to his favorite form of verse he isn't satisfied until he has piled Ossa on Pelion and produced a "Sonnet on the Sonnet." A collection of these has been issued recently, and, judging from the extravagant similes used in connection with it, many people would conclude that the sonnet is the only Protean freak in the poetical museum. The sonneteer tells us in ear-piercing accents about the "soul beauty," the "exquisite polish," and the "seductive charm" of the sonnet, just because he is absolutely chained down to his fourteen-line achievement, all of which gives abundant proof that sonnet writing is not exactly poetry, but a sort of disease.

Is the sonnet an inspired production? It is safe to say that it is above suspicion in that respect, except perhaps in the case of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who, it is said, is given $5 in advance in order to coax him to give to the world "that chalice which holds the nectar of the gods," as some of its votaries dub the sonnet. Petrarch spent thirty years evolving a perfect sonnet to his divine Laura, and the average thinking reader will naturally ask if the game was worth the candle. Dante, too, left wife and family to return to his old, old love, all because of the hold the sonnet had taken of him. Other cases might be cited touching upon the "divine madness" of sonneteers, but the stories are only fit for the yellow journals.

There is a good deal of discussion going on from time to time about the decline of American poetry. One writer goes so far as to claim that there is no American poetry, and that the whole range of American poets could be easily wiped out of and never be missed from the domain of English literature. If such should be the case, and if our poets fail to try and live up to the standard of originality set by Whitman and Poe, then let the blame be laid at the door of our army of sonneteers, whose days are spent in hero worship of Shelley, Keats, and other effeminate poets of the past. Let it not be understood that these remarks are written in a spirit of levity, for there are at least five perfect sonnets in the English language. But when we consider the thousands who have affected this form of verse since the days of Sir Philip Sidney, and whose number is, unfortunately, growing every year, we are apt to conclude that their labors have been "the empty musings of an idle day."

Mr. William Sharp, an able and discriminating critic and a sonneteer himself, hits the nail on the head when he says: "It is a matter of surprise that even now there are many well-read people who have no other idea of what a sonnet is than that it is a short poem—what kind of a poem, they vaguely apprehend. I have heard it described as any poem of one or more stanzas used for filling up blank spaces in magazine pages." Mr. Sharp might have gone further and described it as a sort of literary iceberg that requires thawing out before it can be comprehended by people generally.

There are many ways of writing the sonnet. Some writers start at the last line and proceed with crab-like irregularity until the first line is reached. Others commence at the "sestet" with a thorough disregard for the burden of the "octave." These writers belong to the "impressionist" school, and it requires the aid of a search warrant to capture their "trend of thought"—whatever that means. But there is still another method of sonnet writing, which, perhaps, has not as yet suggested itself to our sonneteers. It is done by jotting down two separate columns of terminals and filling in the space between, so that with a little mathematical knowledge, aided by the alchemy of thought, a pretty fair sonnet can be produced. It is comparatively easy, and is introduced here for the first time. Let us take the following terminals:

Mine	bear
Day	lost
From	tossed
Ever	care
Though	where
Brought	cost
Far	crossed
Cloud	fair
Red	dear
Thought	large
Sky	through
Sorrow	fear
Breathe	charge
Blow	knew

When the muse heard the rattle of that skeleton's phalanges she refused to be coaxed, and no wonder, for it is still an open question whether the muse presides over the making of sonnets. However, it did not take twenty minutes before the aching void was filled in and the following sonnet produced:

LOVELESS.

Mine is a burden heavy sad to bear,
Day after day I sigh for dreams long lost;
From sea to sea my lone bark tempest-tossed
Ever doth rock, led on by winds of care.
Though once, a soul that shineth now somewhere
Brought bliss unto my life. Ah me, the cost!
Far into sunlit seas we joyful crossed,
Cloudless the skies and all was bright and fair.
Red were those lips that oft I pressed so dear,
Thoughtful those dreamy eyes so dark and large,
Skyward in bliss I pierced the ether through.
Sorrow now claims a heart that knows not fear,
Breathe, lonely heart, that sorrow's overcharge,
Blow, wintry winds, on one that joy once knew.

As can be seen, there is not a foot or fraction thereof missing in the foregoing lines: they are symmetrically arranged, and in the matter of construction they would come under the head of what Mr. R. H. Stoddard calls the "legitimate" class. But I thought it advisable to give the skeleton's bones another rattle, just to show how the sonnet can be made the vehicle of poetry in the major as well as in the minor key. Here is the result:

TO AN ORGAN GRINDER.

Mine ears are tortured. O thou fiend, forbear!
Day comes and goes and yet my temper's lost.
From morn till night on waves of discord tossed,
Ever the same old tunes; fiend, have a care!
Though I am quiet, yet who is he or where * * *
Brought you into this land at any cost,
Far better for us all you never crossed
Cloud-canopied Atlantic. * * * 'Tis not fair.
Red, lurid streaks of discord and, oh, dear!
Thought disappears in caverns dark and large,
Sky-reaching notes like bay'nets pierce one through.
Sorrow for "Rose O'Grady" mixed with fear,
Breathe heart for "Louisiana Lou's" discharge,
Blow, fiend incarnate, airs we never knew!

The writer would ask to be excused for iconoclastically entering the workshop of the sonneteer, if it were necessary, but it is almost time the reading public understood how these stony productions can be written and what a meagre amount of brains is needed to write a sonnet. But we are told that the sonnet will never die, which may be all very true, because people in general never had the faintest suspicion that it ever lived. H. G.

New York, Aug. 16, 1898.

Three Dear Women Who Were Hungry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I note an article from "H. L. C.," Dorchester, Mass., entitled "Hungry in Spite of Science," the opening paragraph of which arrested my attention at once. I have seen no "previous discussions," nor do I know the attitude of your very interesting REVIEW toward science, but I beg the privilege of correcting the very erroneous statements made by the writer. Saying that science is "falsely so called" does not make it so, any more than saying that the sun rises and sets makes it so. What science proves or demonstrates to be a fact we are forced to accept whether it be in accord with our understanding or contrary thereto. Science, defined by our best lexicographers, is a "knowledge of law and principle," demonstrated according to fixed rules, "that which can be proven," and those who have sufficiently removed prejudice and limitation to look into this ("falsely so called") science do know that it is not only absolute science, a knowledge of law and principle, demonstrated by fixed rules, giving practical proof of its validity, but that it is also Christian in its highest sense, being based absolutely upon the teachings of Jesus, the great Master and Teacher of Christianity. Those "three dear women" spoken of were undoubtedly believers in science, but our belief in mathematics will never solve our problems for us. We must understand every statement from premise to conclusion, and then be able to prove our work. Christian science is no exception to this rule; belief can never solve or demonstrate it, for it rests upon a principle which must be understood and wrought out in life practice. In the teachings on Christian science I find this: It was scientific for Jesus to walk the waves, inasmuch as He understood how, but it is neither scientific nor wisdom for poor humanity to step out upon the Atlantic. Be satisfied that Jesus, the great demonstrator, did this and left His example for us."

These "three dear women" who essayed to live without eating were in no less hopeless a plight than a student who believes he can solve a problem in Euclid because he understands the multiplication table, or the student in music who believes he can interpret a Brahms symphony because he can invent a triad. In either case the practice requisite to develop understanding is lacking, and the proof wanting. Is Christian science a "dangerous delusion"? Who that has not studied it dares to say so? And he that has can prove with absolute certainty that it is not. Of old, the world condemned the followers of truth and slew and stoned both prophet and apostle, saying of Jesus, who "spake as never man spake," "He is a winebibber and glutton, and He casteth out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils." With due respect, I ask, did these beliefs or opinions change the facts or make the words and works of the Master of "none effect"? Shall that be called "dangerous delusion" which lifts humanity from vice to virtue, from impurity to purity, and from immorality to morality? Never! He whose right it is shall reign above and beyond all such human beliefs and opinions, as far as the heavens above the earth. Science, based upon a never-changing principle, demonstrated by given rules, gives ample proof of its origin and utility, in uplifting mankind mentally, morally, and physically. "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth." EMMA L. DE PROSSE.

New York, Aug. 14, 1898.

Another Typographical Error in Scott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "advertisement," or preface, to the last edition of the Waverley Novels, published during the lifetime of Scott, and which, I believe, is known as his favorite edition, he tells us that he "has taken this opportunity to correct errors of the press and slips of the pen. That such should exist cannot be wondered at, when it is considered that the publishers found it to their interest to hurry through the press a succession of the early editions of the various novels, and that the author had not the usual opportunity of revision. It is hoped that the present edition will be found free from errors of that accidental kind."

Unfortunately Scott, like many other literary men, was not a very expert proof-reader, and the number of trivial errors, such as "arrival" for "a rival," ("Pirate" Vol. I., p. 166,) which are to be found in this edition, is quite large. These, however, are unimportant, and in subsequent editions the ordinary proofreader of the printing office has frequently seen and corrected them, instead of blindly following copy. But there are some errors which, although in the eyes of a careful critic indisputable and evidently typographical, are beyond the authority of the mere printing office, and have, therefore, come down through edition after edition and now appear in the latest, most elaborately edited and most expensive editions, which have recently been published in Great Britain and in this country. I have already pointed out the substitution of "swathe" for "sward," making nonsense of a beautiful and striking metaphor. Allow me now to call attention to an evident misprint which introduces an

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important misstatement in regard to the natural history of Scotland.

Toward the beginning of Chapter XII. of "Waverley" page 177 of the edition of 1829) Scott enumerates the delicacies which loaded the breakfast table of the Baron of Bradwardine, and among other things names "reindeer ham." This must certainly be a misprint for "red deer," because the reindeer has been extinct in Scotland since the twelfth century, and it is not likely that an isolated highland chieftain would import common articles of food from Lapland or Greenland, whatever he might do in the way of delicacies like wine or oranges for marmalade from warmer climates.

So far as I know, there are but three kinds of native deer now existing in Great Britain. 1. The red deer. This is the largest species, standing four feet high at the shoulder. It is now confined almost entirely to Scotland, and is "the" deer of the northern deer forests. 2. The fallow deer. This is a smaller animal, more easily tamed and not now found wild except where it has escaped from domestication. It is the deer of the English and Scottish parks, and was the deer of England in the time of Robin Hood, though a few red deer were also to be found in England at that time. 3. The roe deer. It is the smallest of the three species, standing only about twenty-six inches at the shoulder. It is found wild and is a favorite object of pursuit to the sportsman. There have been no reindeer in Scotland for 700 years, and Scott knew this well, and undoubtedly wrote "red deer" and then overlooked the misprint when he came to read the proof. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 8, 1898.

Books Harmful to Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The utility of public libraries to the people can never be fully appreciated or overvalued. To all, and especially to those to whom no other places for obtaining books are open, they are of inestimable value. The public have free access to the accumulated wisdom of ages. They are given free admission to the realms of knowledge, where they may hold communion to their hearts' content with the earth's greatest geniuses in poetry, philosophy, history, and science. Such advantages and such privileges cannot but have a great educational and enlightening effect upon the people, and as these good effects are being more and more manifested and recognized, libraries are becoming actual necessaries to the public welfare as important and as far-reaching in effect as public schools.

The growth of free public libraries is nowhere so rapid and conspicuous as in the large cities. There there is scarcely a child of what class or grade soever that does not belong to one library or another. The libraries, acting in concert with the schools, form one of the principal instruments of modern education, as is plainly shown by the increasing intelligence and culture of the body of the younger generation.

Yet, though the benefits to be derived may be many and great, I have found what is in my estimation an evil, and that in New York City, affecting the children. The practice has been spreading among the smaller libraries of giving much undue prominence to the books of such authors as Horatio Alger, Oliver Optic, &c. Considering the large percentage these books form of the total number on the shelves, it seems as if the libraries were making a specialty of circulating them. What object they may have in doing this I cannot imagine, except that since these books seem interesting they serve to keep the children from the streets.

This is all they accomplish. They are books devoid of truth, degrading and pernicious in effect. They have nothing in them that is instructive, nothing in them that is animating, and nothing in them that is elevating or ennobling. They treat mainly of the exploits and achievements of newsboys, bootblacks, street arabs, Fagins, thieves, gamblers, tramps, and robbers. Their utter disregard for truth gives them a novelty and fascination that are almost irresistible to children. Once they fall into the hands of children it is only with the greatest effort that they can be got rid of afterward. Naturally the harmful influence they exert molds much that is bad and unwholesome in the yielding minds of their inexperienced and youthful readers.

Recently I interviewed a boy in one of the smaller libraries with regard to the reading of such books. He told me he had read fifty-two Alger books, all taken out of the Yorkville Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, and that there were yet many more which he had not read. He avowed they were so much alike, repeating the same incidents, thefts, and hold-ups so many times, that he could now write one himself. He said they are just as attractive to him now as they ever were, and he wondered why he did not get sick of them.

Two years has he been reading them, and what good have they done him? His mind is simply overflowing with the gross deeds of the most stupid and despicable characters. He knows how to steal money at home, how to burn the barn of a school, how to speak the language of the slums, how to pick pockets, how to break open a safe, and how to hold up and rob a man.

What a sad training for the mind of youth! What a pernicious foundation of character! What a perverting of morals, and what a stupefying of senses! And what covers it all, what a fearful waste of time!

How much more beneficially might it have been for him if he had never known those books? Think of the treasures that would surely have fallen into his hands—"The Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," "Tales from Greek Mythology," the tales and poems of Scott, the poems of Longfellow, and a hundred other cherished treasures. Think of the sweet sentiments of love and beauty and of the noble thoughts of history, chivalry, and honor that would have become all his own. How much more interesting, how much more beautiful, and how much more brighter would life be to him!

Though the knowledge he has acquired through the books in question may not go so far as to urge him to the practice of it, yet it will harm him in its own way, silently and surely. In some way or other this knowledge must and will evince itself, and then the folly of having ever known it will be wholly apparent.

With whom the blame lies is obvious. Before the libraries began to circulate the books they were little known. Children were never at a loss for what to read, nor did they have any but the most healthful and instructive books. Then a few libraries that had more concern for their circulation than for the good they might do introduced the books and distributed them among children, notwithstanding the fact that our greatest libraries had one and all utterly condemned them. It may be that they think their duty is merely to supply what is demanded, and not to take into consideration the quality. Still, it hardly makes any difference what they think so long as the evil exists. All the blame rests with them, and it is through them that relief should be sought.

Have not also some of my fellow-readers of THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW noticed this evil? If none have I am surprised, for when I first comprehended the swift progress it was making I was alarmed and astonished, and naturally thought that many others would notice it.

The evil is too severe a one not to attempt to repress it. The reading public should bring as much pressure as possible to bear upon it. The sooner it is abolished the better. The remedy itself is very simple. Let all the erring libraries withdraw and abolish all their harmful juvenile literature and replace it by what is invigorating, culturing, and ennobling. Children can always be constrained to take what is better, if the bad is kept out of sight.

EDISON T. FILMORE.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

Novels as Teachers of the Young.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the object of public school instruction be the preparation of the child for the struggle of life, why is the poor infant deprived of the greatest of all instructors, the novel? He is taught to spell words containing all the letters of the alphabet; to draw chairs sejant, couchant, and rampant regardant; to read "The Raven" and to declaim Mr. Blaine's eulogy of Garfield; to repeat lists of Kings and battles; to write stuff that no country editor would use in vacation time, and to write it in a hand that makes a typewriter necessary to his existence, and, armored in all these accomplishments, he goes forth into the world, and after five, ten, fifty years of experience, he is still a morsel for a Hooley or a Jernegan to swallow at a mouthful, or for South African or Klondike companies to engulf.

Now, suppose a youth thoroughly well skilled in reading English, with sufficient arithmetic in his mind to put two and two together, and well grounded in Charles Reade's "Love Me Little, Love Me Long." After reading that masterly chapter in which the novelist describes the rage for joint stock companies dealing in Mexican and South American mines and land, and of the following collapse in which the Bank of England narrowly escaped ruin, would he not be proof against all the artful hints of subsidized English newspapers as to South African shares? Would he not be indifferent to the American Klondike sirens? Had he studied "The Newcomes" and the history of the Bundlecund Banking Company, would great names upon a prospectus draw a quarter of a dollar from his pocket? Had he even been forced to submit to an examination paper on one little Blackwood story, Aytoun's "The Glen Mutchkin Railway," he would have known the cost of having a peer's name on a Board of Directors, and in "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," to go back to the originally cited source of light, he would have found "the price current of M. P. honor, in time of bubble, ought to be added to the works of arithmetic. Those two Brutuses get £500 apiece for touting those companies down at Stephen's." • • • "There is the Archbishop; he can't have sold his name to that company." "Who knows? He is over head and ears in debt." "But the Duke, he can't have." "Why not? He is over head and ears in debt. • • • Half-honest, needy men can be bought and sold like hogs in Smithfield, especially in time of bubble."

"Half-honest, needy men" is the phrase which tells the story of Hooley's noble pensioners, and the student of Reade would avoid a company with such a name upon its prospectus, no matter who the other Directors might be, for he would know that to an honest company such men would be worse than worthless.

Take away those baubles of schoolbooks! Give the child "The Honorable Peter Stirling," and perhaps a few letters from Santiago to show him the real nature of politics, Mr. Henry Merriman's "Roden's Corner," to teach him what philanthropy may be; "Hard Cash" and "A Simpleton" to ground him in physiology and therapeutics; "A Soldier of Fortune" to remove his misconceptions as to the angelic nature of the Spanish créole; Mr. Kipling's Indian stories, "The Head of the District" first, to clarify his theories as to the identity of a Christian democrat and a heathen descendant of generations governed by despotism. There is very good authority for expounding truth in parables; give the modern boy the modern parable, the novel, or the short story. M. N.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1898.

Nathaniel Morton and His Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the list of "Books About New England" I did not mention "New England's Memorial," by Nathaniel Morton, because it is little more than an abridgment of Bradford's Journal. In this "Journal," or "Mayflower Log," Gov. William Bradford "set down" the history of the Plymouth Colony, the voyage of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower, the landing at Plymouth, and an account of the first twenty-eight years of the colony. This narrative, for two centuries supposed to be lost, was published in 1856 in the Massachusetts Historical Collection, Fourth Series, Volume III. The wanderings of the manuscript after Bradford's death were traced at the time that Senator George F. Hoar secured its return to America. In the fac simile edition, now to be found in all the libraries of the country, the student can draw from the fountain head all the facts desired.

Nathaniel Morton was born at Leyden, Holland, in 1613. His father, George Morton, (also called Mourt,) became a Puritan in 1600, and was one of the earliest of the Pilgrim settlers in Holland. He sailed for America with his family in the ship Ann, in 1623. His famous book, known as "Mourt's Relation of the Beginning and Proceeding of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth New England," (London, 1622,) was the first history of the Plymouth Colony. After his death, in 1628, his son, Nathaniel, went to live in the family of Gov. William Bradford, who had married his maternal aunt. From December, 1645, until his death, he was annually elected Secretary of the Court of the Colony, and nearly all the records of that period are in his handwriting. He had access to all of his uncle's manuscripts, and from them prepared his "New England's Memorial," which was dedicated to Gov. Thomas Prince, and contains a preface by the Rev. John Higginson of Salem and the Rev. Thomas Thatcher of Weymouth, subsequently pastor of the Old South.

MRS. MORRIS P. FERRIS.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1898.

New York Newspapers Long Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between sixty and seventy years ago New York got most of its news through the medium of four or five principal newspapers. The most prominent that I recall reading were The New York Commercial Advertiser, edited by the talented and versatile Col. William L. Stone, an author as well as editor. Its office was at the corner of William and Pine Streets, and Francis Hall was the owner of the paper, which was largely taken by the most respectable old families. When the eccentric Methodist preacher, Lorenzo Dow, visited New York he met by appointment Col. Stone in company with Profs. Root and Bush, who attempted to corner Dow in the course of their interview by asking him questions. One was, "What do you suppose heaven will be like?" Dow replied, without a moment's hesitation, "It seems to me like a vast plain in which neither a Stone, a Root, nor a Bush will be seen."

The Courier and Enquirer, edited by James Watson Webb, and published upon Wall Street, near Pearl, was the great political and financial paper of the time, also taken by the aristocracy of New York. Mr. Webb I remember as a tall, imposing looking man, somewhat pompous in manner, but a man of much force of character, and a Whig in politics. His Democratic contemporary was The New York Evening Post. This I seldom read.

The Journal of Commerce, headed by Hallock, seemed to me to be the great mercantile paper, and second only in circulation among the better classes of people to Webb's paper. I think it endeavored to be non-partisan in politics.

All of those papers were high-priced, and I think cost about $10 for yearly subscription. The era of cheap newspapers began with the greatest success in The New York Sun by Moses Y. Beach as publisher, a "penny paper," circulated to "shine for all," and read mostly by the "plain people" of the city. Its office was at the corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets. Mr. Beach was a very excellent man, and by attending strictly to business himself got up a large circulation. But this was long before The Sun was intensified by the brilliancy of a Dana. I surmise that none of the other papers had a very large circulation at that time, as the population of the city did not exceed four or five hundred thousand and the great "reading public" was not yet formed.

Not long after the rise of The Sun followed Bennett's Herald, located on the opposite corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets, a two-cent daily. James Gordon Bennett was a tall, gaunt Scotchman, (blind in one eye,) imperturbable and stern in demeanor on the street, but an enterprising tactician in the modern sensational school of journalism. By his novel methods he soon gained a large circle of readers, especially among the "sans souci" class of readers. He was a well-known figure on the streets, and figured in some personal encounters from the ire aroused by some of his newspaper personalities.

The next notable cheap paper was The Tribune, started by the equally eccentric but more benevolent and philosophic Yankee, Horace Greeley, renowned as much for his famous white coat and hat, and general obliviousness of outward appearance, as for the genius and political power of his paper. His genuine sincerity of heart and originality of views soon placed him much higher in the estimation of thoughtful people than Bennett. His clear-cut views upon the tariff and protection to American industries made him a power in the Whig Party and among the partisans of Henry Clay, as well as afterward in the Republican Party. Last but not least among this celebrated list of modern cheap newspapers, came THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, as I remember, sprang (like Minerva) full armed into the arena of New York newspaperdom and into popular favor. Henry J. Raymond, descendant of a sturdy New England ancestry transplanted into Western New York, well educated, well disciplined by early journalistic experiences, manly, natural, refined, as well as enterprising, was the animating power of this popular journal. Personally, Raymond was superior as an editor to any of the trio of the other modern sheets I have referred to. His talents were equal if not superior to those of any of the three others, and if he had lived longer his fame would have been greater. He was more like "other people," and produced upon the whole a paper better suited to the tastes and likings of the great middle as well as highest class of readers, which accounts for its marvelous success in the newspaper world. It was by this combination of good qualities in its founder that THE TIMES, as I believe, captured many of the patrons of the "old-fashioned" journals, as well as many of the best readers of the modern New York press at that time. As a Congressman, traveler, author, and lecturer, my recollections of Henry J. Raymond are of the most pleasant character. I regret that my early removal from the metropolis, at the age of twenty, prevented me from knowing more of THE TIMES and its progenitor. H. M. HALL.

Titusville, Penn., Aug. 10, 1898.

Still of "Comin' Thro' the Rye."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have eagerly followed the "Comin' Through the Rye" controversy in THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW. To my mind the import of the words of the song clearly means a pathway through a grain field—not the crossing of a burn or stream. Mossgiel, (Burns's farm,) Mauchline, Ayrshire, is in a cold moorland district not adapted for wheat nor barley, but suitable for rye, which thrives upon poor soil and yields a straw which was likely in demand in Burns's time for stuffing beds, saddlery, braiding mats, &c. In my young days this district was more given to sheep raising than to dairy purposes, for which the rest of Ayrshire is famed.

The song is an old one. Burns removed its coarseness and fitted it for the Museum. While I am not familiar with the song in its original wording, yet it may be that the use of the word rye in it long antedated the time of the poet. The poems of Burns—the "Scotch" ones—are in a mere dialect of the English language. In fact, "broad Scotch," so called, "is probably more like the speech of the Angles than that more cultivated and literary speech which has, by a certain right, arrogated to itself exclusively the name English." The word rye is from the Anglo-Saxon ryge. I see no reason to doubt the meaning of the word "rye" in the lines other than as descriptive of grain. But whether or not it was a ryefield or other grain is immaterial. Burns was a man of high intellectual attainment, and certainly was not ignorant of the existence of the grain called rye. Even had he never seen it grow, still he must be allowed the poetic license for the sake of rhyme. That the poet had in mind a meeting in the narrow pathway through a field of grain is borne out by the signification of the words of the song. It was the custom to leave a narrow pathway through grain fields for convenience in cutting across. Right by father's house was such a path that crossed a field and cut off a mile of the distance going by the road. Many a time when a lad have I been well wetted from my neck to below the knees—and yet dry footed—as I made my daily journey for our milk. The song says "she draiglet a' her petticoatie."

Here a word of description as to this garment will not be amiss. In Scotland even to the present day the young women (not ladies as here) wear as an outer garment a petticoat made of wool, called wincey cloth. The garment is cut short, never coming below the ankle, oftener not reaching to it. The upper garment, somewhat similar to the American shirtwaist, is held tight at the waist by the apron-string, and comes below the string a few inches. Coming through the grain field, Jenny would be in a narrow pathway, most of the time having to brush her way through, and the grain, wet from dew or rain, would make her "a wat poor body"—or from her waist, the height of the grain, down. The lines clearly indicate a meeting in close quarters, where they would have to pass each other sideways, hedged in by standing grain which they would not wish to injure by treading upon, such a meeting as you often see occur here in a railway carriage. Again, you will note the lines declare that "Jenny's seldom dry," which would indicate that she was a farm worker, and that her duties kept her passing through the fields. If the poet intended to describe a meeting on crossing a stream surely there would have been some mention of Jenny's feet! Draiglet is the dialectal form of draggled. In the song the use of this word does not convey the impression that Jenny was untidy, or that her garments trailed in the dirt; considering the costume, that would be impossible. Nor could the crossing of a burn on stepping stones have draiglet a' her petticoatie. She would have had to ford a deep stream to do that.

It is of interest to observe that it was "a bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass," his partner in the harvest field that first awakened in the poet that "delicious passion." "I hold

Comment and Query.

(Continued.)

to be the first of human joys, our dearest blessing here below!" Her singing "made my heartstrings thrill like an Aeolian harp." She first inspired him to write songs, commit "the sin of rhyme." "Thus with me began love and poetry."

The sympathetic pathos of "Cousin Thro' the Rye" may in a measure be due to the recollections of that "bewitching creature" of his initiatory period.

R. H.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 8, 1898.

A Word from Carlisle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A doot, Mr. Eeditor, I'm a day ahint the fair, but if ye be as slow oot in Ameerika, in printin as ye are in fechtin I'll still be in time ti talk pairt in the discussion. Ma gude freend Collins frae Ayshire and the bonnie lassie Lucy S. V. King are richt, and yer other co-respondents are a' wrang. The latter likely ken something about kissen, but they ken little about rye, and naething ava aboot comin through the rye.

A' ye'r readers, Mr. Eeditor, will agree wi' me when I say that ae "kiss ahint the door" is worth a dizzen afare folk. Your co-respondent Mr. Phin has a dale o' humour, but nae poetic sentiment. Maybe the farm on which he was brocht up is near Jethart, my native toon, where they used ti hang folk first an' try them after. The rye is na muckle biggen than a big burn. But ye canna jump ower it in Summer, and its ower cauld to wade across it in Winter. Sae the bodies hae placed half a dizzen big steppin stanes in the gravelly bed whereby lasses can step across without draigglen their petticoats and men without wettin their feet. Here Mr. Phin, puir bodie, to be comin across frae ae side and a bonnie lassie frae the other, dy'e think she wad stand on ae slippery stane and reach forrit to be kissed by him balancin himself on anither? The siteation wad be clean different in a field o' rye. And sic fields were quite common in Scotland in the days o' Burns. The lairds an' the ladies only had "white bread" in thae days; the common people, "whose blood"—socially speaking—had "run through scoundrels ever since the flood," had to put up wi oatmeal cakes, barley scones, rye bread, an' pease and barley bannocks. Hence fields of rye were quite common in Scotland in thae days. Rye grows to the height of an ordinary man, and narrow footroads ran through many fields of rye. Jalousin that "somebody" may be comin through the rye, Maister Phin danders along the wet clayey footroad atween twa high walls o' rye, wet at the roots; he meets the other body, who pretends to run past him, and so "she draiggles a' her petticoats comin through the rye." And naebody kens. To draiggle, or draggle, means to become wet or dirty by being drawn on mud or wet grass. Similarly, and secrecy is the quintessence of the whole affair, "If a body meet a body comin through the glen, if a body kiss a body, need a body ken—in his "Lassie wi the lint white locks" Burns writes:

"Thro yellow waving fields we'll stray,
And talk o' love, my dearie, O."

To prove that Burns perfectly understood the meaning of the old song, which he only amended, he inscribed on a pane of glass in the window of a room in the Globe Tavern, Drumfries, (which was his "howff,") a verse from the song "Coming Through the Rye." But instead of "rye" he wrote "grain," and altered the last line of the verse making it end with the word "ain" to preserve the rhyme. Should Maister Phin be spared to visit Dumfries he can see it for himsell.

Annexed is a copy of the song as it appears in Chambers's Centenary edition of Burns:

Coming through the rye, puir bodie,
Coming through the rye,
She draiglet a' her petticoatie
Coming through the rye.

Chorus—Jenny's a' wat, puir bodie,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She's draiglet a' her petticoatie
Coming through the rye.

Gin a body meet a bodie,
Coming through the rye,
Gin a body kiss a bodie,
Need a body cry?

Gin a body meet a bodie
Coming through the glen,
Gin a body meet a bodie,
Need the warld ken?

JOHN SINTON.

Carlisle, Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1898.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have pleasant recollections of a small literary club with which I was associated when in England. This club—or circle, as it is named—being a branch of the National Home Reading Union. The avowed object of the union was the formation of reading circles, to cultivate intellectual fellowship, and to promote interest in the beautiful in literature. From October to June of each year the union publishes a magazine that is mainly responsible for the general course of reading each month, and also containing essays conveying the salient points of books, new and old, from the pens of eminent writers. The fee for membership and the magazine was 1s. 6d. (about 40 cents) per annum.

We found that the essential point for the successful and harmonious conducting of a literary circle was to limit the number of members, for, in addition to the great difficulty of gathering all the members together, a large circle becomes unwieldy.

This particular circle consisted of six—no ladies. We obtained membership tickets and associated ourselves with headquarters. We met on Sunday evenings, but not every Sunday, and discussed the book we had read since the previous assembly. The meeting place difficulty was easily overcome by a ready agreement to meet alternately at each member's house—barr again we found the circle limited to a wise though.

During the winter season we read as a general rule the N. H. R. U. course, but, I must confess, we did not strictly confine our reading to the union list. We wandered from "Silas Marner" to "The Tempest," from "The Story of the Plants" to "Ancient Man," from "Extinct Civilizations in the East" to "David Grieve."

Many publishers were courteous enough to publish N. H. R. U. editions of their copyright books at special prices, (supplied to members only,) when approached by the union authorities.

Pertinent to our reading course—but apart from the union—we visited the play. In this connection I pleasantly recall to memory many enjoyable Shakespearean revivals. Calvert's superb "Antony and Cleopatra," E. F. Benson's magnificent "Tempest," and "As You Like It."

Prospero's island, in "The Tempest," is a Shakespearean discovery, a new region added to the poetic map of the world, but this by the way.

Irving was seen in "The Merchant of Venice." Although religious attention was paid to the master, we frequently sat through other performances by noted people, and then, "around the study fire," would compare impressions.

We strongly advocated travel as a great educator, and so it naturally fell that in the Summer we organized periodical outings to places possessing literary or historical associations. I will cite a few instances: We've explored "David Grieve's" country, walked over his sheep track, climbed the frowning Scout and had many teas at the Sign of the Snake.

We went to Evam, the Place of the Great Plague, walked down "Dorothy Vernon's" steps at old Haddon Hall, where the ivy and the lichen grow now. Do you know what Hawthorne did when he went to England? He almost cried with delight to see the moss-grown gray-lichen covered stone walls. There's a brook runs at the base of Haddon, and a stone bridge across it, by the gate. The waters gurgle 'neath the bridge, singing a song. There are fish, too, and after the heat of the day, men come out and "hint back the waters."

But I wander! I've read Gilbert White, under the trees of Chatsworth Park. Some of us toured to Belgium and saw Rubens's masterpieces in the city dedicated to high art.

Then we had a "Book Club" for the purchase of books. Each member paid 1s. per week for a year, and as the total payments reached £2 12s. a named member purchased books to that amount, our bookseller allowing us a discount of 27 per cent.

Space prevents a recital of the Union's Co-operative Holiday system, or mention of the Winter reunions in connection.

Circles on the lines enumerated should be successful here, even if unassociated with the union.

First form the circle, by asking desirable people of pronounced literary tastes. Then elect a President, and one of the members to act as Secretary and "Keeper of the Sketch Book," in which is detailed the accounts of the sittings written by whom the vote of the circle decides, the Secretary taking charge, and having a smaller volume for the minutes. If the circle desires the union's magazine, remit by international postal order, adding postage, and, I almost forgot to say, that to members resident abroad, any of the N. H. R. U. editions will be sent direct from the office upon receipt of price and deposit for postage.

Then you will, of course, decide upon your course of reading. Do not forget the play. I have no personal object in advertising any play, but read "The Christian," in readiness for the play. Reread "Romeo and Juliet," and see little Miss Adams's—whom we associate with the rowan berries—impersonation.

For next Summer's outings I suggest the Hudson. Rich in historical associations. Then there is Rip Van Winkleland in the Kaatskill district, and also Sleepy Hollow "at that broad expansion of the river denominated by the ancient Dutch navigators the Tappan Zee." West Point and Cornwall have something of interest, and doubtless readers better acquainted with the neighborhood than the writer can multiply these places, and easily suggest other destinations for his pilgrimage.

The writer concludes by expressing the hope, should any one form such a circle as here outlined, he will not forget to invite

PERCIE VIAL.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

Pictures Made Carelessly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rapid development of pictorial illustration and the high degree of perfection to which it has attained in these closing days of the nineteenth century certainly form one of the wonders of this wonderful age—bringing us month by month and week by week the work of the best artists of the world, and at a comparatively trivial cost.

Pictures appear to be the order of the day, and the magazine or book put upon the market without illustrations seems to be greatly handicapped in its bid for popularity. Pity it is that artists are not as careful as publishers are generous. For some illustrators—and not always second-class ones at that—are so careless in following their subject that in some cases one wonders if they read the text at all. For instance, in a recent issue of a periodical which enjoys a very large circulation there is a drawing, the foremost figure of which, according to the text, should wear an "old pale blouse and black rusty skirt," whereas the lady wears a hat, and her hands are bare. A humorous book now enjoying the favor of the public—and justly so—consists of short stories previously published in a monthly magazine, from time to time. As the stories were needed for periodical publication they were given to different artists to illustrate, and charming pictures they made. But the result of their combined labors, when placed between covers, is extremely grotesque, to say the least; for they present three different conceptions of the leading character, who is supposed to relate all the tales. As the writer of these stories is gifted with a keen sense of humor, one can readily fancy his feelings every time he looks at that book!

Another writer mentioned the fact that one of her characters was entirely bald. Imagine her astonishment when the illustrator produced a head with a growth of hair luxuriant enough to serve for a "hair restorative" advertisement. But all these are insignificant compared with the fate of the unhappy author who wrote a story about a boy named "Patsy"; for the artist metamorphosed her juvenile hero into a member of the opposite sex.

J. P.

New York, Aug 17, 1898.

The Bonapartes and Dr. Hale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please give in the next issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a table showing the principal members of the Napoleon family?

Will you also give a list of E. E. Hale's books?

E. C. M.

Aug. 10, 1898.

[The father of the great Napoleon was Carlo Buonaparte, a Corsican lawyer. His illustrious son changed the spelling of the name to Bonaparte, so that the French would have less difficulty in pronouncing it. Signor Buonaparte, whose wife was Maria Letizia Ramolino, had five sons and three daughters. The best-known members of the Bonaparte family are: Napoleon I.; Napoleon III., nephew of Napoleon I. and son of Louis Bonaparte; Caroline Marie Annonciade, (Queen of Naples,) sister of Napoleon I.; Charles Lucien Jules Laurent, (Prince of Canino,) son of Lucien Bonaparte; Jerôme, (King of Westphalia,) brother of Napoleon I.; Jerôme Napoleon, son of the preceding by his first wife, Miss Patterson of Baltimore, Jerôme Napoleon, grandson of Jerôme; Joseph, (King of Spain,) eldest brother of Napoleon I.; Louis, brother of Napoleon I.; Louis Lucien, son of Lucien; Lucien, (Prince of Canino,) brother of Napoleon I.; Lucien Louis, son of Charles Lucien; Marie Ann Elise, (Princess de Piombino,) sister of Napoleon I.; Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, son of Jerôme; Pauline, (Princess Borghese,) sister of Napoleon I. The principal members of the family now alive are Napoleon Victor Jerôme Frédéric, son of Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, and his brother and sister, Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerôme and Marie Létitia Eugénie Catherine Adelaïde.

Mr. Hale's works, according to Oscar Fay Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors," are "The Man Without a Country," "Ten Times One Is Ten," "In His Name," "Mrs. Merriam's Scholars," "His Level Best," "The Ingram Papers," "Four and Five," "Crusoe in New York," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "Christmas in Narragansett," "Our Christmas in a Palace." Longer essays in fiction are "Margaret Percival in America," "Mr. Tangier's Vacations," "Ups and Downs," "Philip Nolan's Friends," "The Fortunes of Rachel," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "How To Do It," "What Career?" "Gone to Texas," "Seven Spanish Cities," "June to May," a collection of sermons; "Boys' Heroes," "The Story of Massachusetts," "Sybaris and Other Homes," "Sunday School Stories on the Golden Texts of 1880," "For Fifty Years," a collection of poems; "A New England Boyhood," an autobiographic work; "Chautauquan History of the United States," "If Jesus Came to Boston."—ED.]

Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you give me the titles, authors, and publishers of any works on Dante Gabriel Rossetti and the pre-Raphaelite movement? I want books on his life, literary work, work as painter, influence on the art world, both in literature and painting; his controversies, principles—anything about him and the movement. Do you know where I could procure the English review of his poems, called "The Fleshly School of Poetry," and his reply thereto, "The Stealthy School of Criticism," and also Swinburne's reply to the same attack, called "Under the Microscope." Kindly answer in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, which I take and highly enjoy.

BRAINERD P. EMERY.

Portland, Conn., Aug. 18, 1898.

[See the "Memoir and Family Letters of D. G. Rossetti," by his brother, W. M. Rossetti, (2 volumes, Little, Brown & Co.;) "The Letters of D. G. Rossetti to William Allingham," (published in 1892, and to be had of any large bookstore in New York;) the memoir by Joseph Knight in the Great Writers' Series, (Scribners;) the monograph by F. G. Stephens, an old pre-Raphaelite comrade of Rossetti, in The Portfolio, (1894, Macmillan;) Theodore Watts-Dunton's article on "The Truth About Rossetti" in The Nineteenth Century for March, 1882, and Hueffer's "Life of Ford Madox Brown." (1896;) "The Fleshly School of Poetry" appeared in The Contemporary Review in 1872, (Vol. 18, page 334,) its author being Robert Buchanan. We should expect to find "The Stealthy School of Criticism" among the prose writings of Rossetti, as published by his brother (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.,) and "Under the Microscope" among the collected essays of Swinburne.—ED.]

Authors at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be greatly pleased if any reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW can tell me where to find sketches of the lives of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, C. D. Warner, and T. B. Aldrich. I want more than any encyclopedia gives, and hope to find magazine articles similar to those I have found of several of the great New England writers—something suitable for use in a young people's literary club.

G.

Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 15, 1898.

[Mr. Aldrich has been the subject of a sketch in the "Authors at Home" series of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. The article appeared in the number of March 5, 1898.—ED.]

Pope's Homer in Quartos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am the possessor of Pope's translation of Homer's "Iliad" in the original subscription edition, (six volumes, bound in three large quartos,) with the names of all the subscribers, from royalty down to plain Mr. printed in the front of the first volume.

These books were bought several years ago at a sale in Paris, and belonged originally to Richard Caryl, whose name appears among the subscribers, and in faded ink on the title page. It seems to me that this edition must be rare, as the number of copies printed was limited, and probably most of those now in existence are carefully preserved in the libraries of the descendants of the original subscribers. Can you, in your invaluable SATURDAY REVIEW, give me any information as to the rarity, value, &c., of these volumes?

CARYL.

New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 11, 1898.

[The editor does not find any record of a sale of this edition in this country within a few years past—the only period for which records are available. What its value may have been in earlier years our correspondent could learn from Lowndes's "Manual." But it is quite doubtful if the edition has any large value. Pope has not yet become fashionable with collectors.—ED.]

A List of French Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give a list of desirable French books in your paper?

AN INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 15, 1898.

[A list of such books, three columns long, was published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4—an abridgment of a longer list prepared for the American Library Association by William Beer, Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, and published by the association in small pamphlet form, price 10 cents.—ED.]

A Numerous but Unidentified People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wrote you some weeks ago, using a fictitious signature, but giving my own name, asking for information about the mythical "Klings." According to my recollection, the Klings were descendants of Lilith (Adam's first wife) and Lucifer, but I cannot find anything written on the subject, and so apply to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as the best bureau of information.

D. A.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

[The editor has regretted being unable to answer this question. The study of genealogy has for many years been pursued with great eagerness and voluminous results in this country and Europe; but it has shed feeble light on this question, so far as the editor has known. It is quite certain that the descendants of such a marital alliance as our correspondent names—or some other resembling it paternally—are extremely numerous in the world, and extremely influential; but they do not seem to have published any records showing their direct descent from this renowned male progenitor.—ED.]

Alice Brown's Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one in the lists of New England books has said anything of Alice Brown's "Meadow Grass," with its graceful humorous pathos, its excellent description, and its admirable style. "By Oak and Thorn" is her charming contribution to English travel, and you must know "In the Days of His Youth," one of the most remarkable novels of the last season.

C.

West Brooklin, Me., Aug. 9, 1898.

The Finest Woman in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW were giving through its columns their choice of the finest woman in fiction. I have just finished within this hour "John Marmaduke," by S. H. Church. His heroine, Catherine Dillon, is

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a wonder among the women in good books. She has the tenderness of Rosalind, the piquant fire of Di Vernon, and a soul of flesh and blood. I dare to say deliberately that she is the finest woman in fiction.

HENRY L. WILSON.

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 10, 1898.

George Meredith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

MR. Le Gallienne is the man for the correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, "C. D. A.," in his book, "George Meredith: Some Characteristics," (United States Book Company, 1890,) in which there is an elaborate chapter, entitled "Modern Love and Nature Poetry." In the same volume is a Bibliography of Meredith, compiled by John Lane, which contains a letter by Mr. Swinburne to The Spectator, making a strong protest to an article in its columns depreciative of G. M.'s poetry. These contain specially what is wanted by C. D. A.—"an expression of those who believe him to be a great poet." A. B. D.

Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1898.

The Cornhill Cover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the informing letter of Mr. Louis Mead in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 13th he is doubtful if The Cornhill cover was done for Thackeray. I am not absolutely certain, but rather suspect Thackeray "scores" here against Mr. Mead. He was the first editor, and I think the "beautiful cover" was on the first number. Please let us have this settled for the sake of accuracy, which I am sure Mr. Mead will be pleased to secure. UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 16, 1898.

Mole St. Nicholas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW kindly inform an appreciative reader what and where "Mole St. Nicholas" is? A. S. F. P.

Markesan, Wis., Aug. 12, 1898.

[Mole St. Nicholas is a seaport town of Haiti, at its northwestern extremity, and has the best harbor in that island. The trade is chiefly in cotton, coffee, and indigo. —ED.]

"Shall" and "Will."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notice the play of "will" and "shall" in the official statement of the peace protocol. Leaving out verbiage, it goes on as follows:

1. Spain will relinquish Cuba.

2. Puerto Rico shall be ceded to the United States.

3. The United States will occupy Manila. A treaty of peace shall determine the control of the Philippines.

4. Cuba shall be evacuated and Commissioners shall meet at Havana.

5. The United States and Spain will each appoint Commissioners.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given to the commanders.

Will somebody state a rule which excludes "will" where "shall" appears and vice versa? ROCKCORRY.

New York, Aug. 14, 1898.

New York in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask why you omit from your list in to-day's literary supplement of novels the scene of which passes wholly or in part in New York Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling," with its sale of nearly 100,000 copies, certainly the most successful New York novel ever written, and J. A. Altshele's "A Soldier of Manhattan," which, though out but a year, has already passed through several editions, and has been received with universal critical favor by the press of both this country and Great Britain? AN ADMIRER OF BOTH.

New York, Aug. 13, 1898.

[Our correspondent has not read the list carefully, else he would know that Mr. Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling" was not omitted. He will find it near the top of the fourth column on Page 538. As for "A Soldier of Manhattan," the compiler of the list, Robert F. Roden, said in his introduction: "The following list of New York novels and stories is not a full one, much less is it an exhaustive bibliography. It would be impossible to include everything, but still it is hoped that no important work, the scene of which is laid either in whole or in part in this city, has been omitted."—ED.]

"Hannibal of New York."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on New York in Fiction in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 13, the following novel was omitted: Thomas Wharton, "Hannibal of New York," New York: Henry Holt, 1886.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898. D. L.

Colloquial Spanish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have met with considerable difficulty in obtaining certain expressions in colloquial Spanish. May I ask that you will assist me by referring the following question to some department of your paper where they can be answered?

1. A cry for help in Spanish, such as might be uttered by a person who is bound and alone, and hears some one approaching.

2. A translation of the phrase, "Cut it, quick!" or an equivalent expression.

3. An equivalent for "Good night!" Not necessarily a translation, but whatever form is most commonly used by the Spaniards at parting in the evening.

I would prefer the Spanish current in our Southwestern States, if it differs from the native speech. E. P. NEARING.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 30, 1898.

[The Spanish equivalents are: A cry for help, "Socorra!" also "Auxilio." "Cut it, quick!" is "Cortalo, pronto!" "Good night!" "Buenas noches!" "Adiós, buenas noches," and "Buenas noches, que le vaya á usted bien." Any of the three will do for "Good night."—ED.]

Crawford's Most Popular Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you be so kind as to give through the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the dates of the production of Marion Crawford's works—those five which, in your estimation, are the best? You would confer a favor upon a constant reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW by so doing. H. S. P. N.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1898.

[It would be a much a matter of individual opinion to answer our correspondent's question directly, that perhaps he will be as well pleased if we indicate instead the five novels which have been most popular. These are "Saracinesca," (1887,) which in January, 1897, was in its one hundred and tenth thousand; "Mr. Isaacs," (1882,) which on the same date was in its fifty-fifth thousand; "Sant' Ilario," (1889,) then in its forty-fourth thousand; "Don Orsino, (1893,) in its thirty-eighth thousand, and "Dr. Claudius," (1883,) in its thirty-seventh thousand.—ED.]

Papers Written by Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the letter you forwarded to me from Mrs. Sey[illegible] our asking for a paper which she assumes that I have written, but which I did not write; also, a letter from Miss Eldredge denouncing me for a literary criticism on her translation of "The Shackler of Fate," by Nordau. Of this I am equally innocent, so having enough sins of my own to repent of, I desire not to be taken to task for those of my neighbors, and beg of you to say that to my printed papers I always sign my name.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1898.

A Portrait and Sketch Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I request that some kind reader inform me whether a portrait of Ada Clare, ("Queen of Bohemia,") has been published in any form, and if so where such may be procured? Also whether a reliable biography or sketch has at any time appeared.

F. K. P.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1898.

The Little Minister.

The only authorized edition of J. M. Barrie's "The Little Minister" is published uniform with other novels by the same author by Charles Scribner's Sons, in The Thistle Edition. It is not the form in which that novel first gave its author fame in this country was a close copy of the first English edition, with ten wood cuts, including as frontispiece a portrait of the author. This edition, which was published by one of the concerns in the United States Book Company—Lovell, Coryell & Co. of this city—we believe is now out of print. In fact, inquiry at the book shops leads to the supposition that it is already quite rare.

Perhaps one of the most pleasing episodes in the book is where the Egyptian gypsy, who was later to become the Little Minister's bride, forces the preacher to take her in spite of himself by the sentries, who had orders to arrest her at all hazards. It runs as follows:

"Stop," cried the Sergeant, hearing some one approaching, and then Gavin stepped out of the darkness, with the gypsy on his arm.

"It is you, Mr. Dishart," said the Sergeant, "and your lady?"

"I—," said Gavin.

His lady pinched his arm.

"Yes," she answered, in an elegant English voice that made Gavin stare at her, "but, indeed I am sorry I ventured into the streets to-night. I thought I might be able to comfort some of these unhappy people, Captain, but I could do little, sadly little."

"It is no scene for a lady, Ma'am, but your husband has—Did you speak, Mr. Dishart?"

"Yes, I must inf—"

"My dear," said the Egyptian, "I quite agree with you, so we need not detain the Captain."

"I'm only a Sergeant, Ma'am."

"Indeed!" said the Egyptian, raising her pretty eyebrows, "and how long are you to remain in Thrums, Sergeant?"

"Only for a few hours, Mrs. Dishart. If this gypsy lassie had not given us so much trouble, we might have been gone by now."

"Ah, yes, I hope you will catch her, Sergeant."

"Sergeant," said Gavin, firmly, "I must—"

"You must, indeed, dear," said the Egyptian, "for you are sadly tired. Good-night, Sergeant."

"Your servant, Mrs. Dishart, Your servant, Sir."

"But—," cried Gavin.

"Come, love," said the Egyptian, and she walked the distracted minister through the soldiers and up the manse road.

The soldiers left behind, Gavin flung her arm from him, and, standing still, shook his fist in her face.

"You—you—woman!" he said.

This, I think, was the last time he called her a Woman.

But she was clapping her hands merrily.

"It was beautiful!" she exclaimed.

"It was iniquitous!" he answered. "And I a minister!"

"You can't help that," said the Egyptian, who pitied all ministers heartily.

"No," Gavin said, misunderstanding her, "I could not help it. No blame attaches to me."

"I meant that you could not help being a minister. You could have helped saving me, and I thank you so much."

"Do not dare to thank me. I forbid you to say that I saved you. I did my best to hand you over to the authorities."

"Then why did you not hand me over?" Gavin groaned.

"All you had to say," continued the merciless Egyptian, "was, 'This is the person you are in search of.' I had not my hand over your mouth. Why did you not say it?"

"Forbear!" said Gavin, wofully.

"It must have been," the gypsy said, "because you really wanted to help me."

"Then it was against my better judgment," said Gavin.

"I am glad of that," said the gypsy. "Mr. Dishart, I do believe you like me all the time."

"Can a man like a woman against his will?" Gavin blurted out.

"Of course he can," said the Egyptian, speaking as one who knew. "That is the very nicest way to be liked."

Seeing how agitated Gavin was, remorse filled her, and she said, in a wheedling voice—

"It is all over, and no one will know."

Passion sat on the minister's brow, but he said nothing, for the gypsy's face had changed with her voice, and the audacious woman was become a child.

"I am very sorry," she said, as if he had caught her stealing jam. The hood had fallen back, and she looked pleadingly at him. She had the appearance of one who was entirely in his hands.

There was a torrent of words in Gavin, but only these trickled forth:

"I don't understand you."

"You are not angry any more?" pleaded the Egyptian.

"ANGRY?" he cried, with the righteous rage of one who, when his leg is being sawn off, is asked gently if it hurts him.

"I know you are," she sighed, and the sigh meant that men are strange.

"Have you no respect for law and order?" demanded Gavin.

"Not much," she answered, honestly.

He looked down the road to where the redcoats were still visible, and his face became hard. She read his thoughts.

"No," she said, becoming a woman again; "it is not yet too late. Why don't you shout to them?"

She was holding herself like a queen, but there was no stiffness in her. They might have been a pair of lovers, and she the wronged one. Again she looked timidly at him, and became beautiful in a new way. Her eyes said he was very cruel, and that she was only keeping back her tears till he had gone. More dangerous than her face was her manner, which gave Gavin the privilege of making her unhappy; it permitted him to argue with her; it never implied that though he raged at her he must stand afar off; it called him a bully, but did not end the conversation.

Now, (but perhaps I should not tell this,) unless she is his wife a man is shot with a thrill of exultation every time a pretty woman allows him to upbraid her.

"I do not understand you," Gavin repeated weakly, and the gypsy bent her head under this terrible charge.

"Only a few hours ago," he continued, "you were a gypsy girl in a fantastic dress, barefooted—"

The Egyptian's bare foot at once peeped out mischievously from beneath the cloak, then again retired into hiding.

"You spoke as broadly," complained the minister, somewhat taken aback by this apparition, "as any woman in Thrums, and now you fling a cloak over your shoulders, and immediately become a fine lady. Who are you?"

"Perhaps," answered the Egyptian, "it is the cloak that has bewitched me." She slipped out of it. "Ay, ay, ou, losh!" she said, as if surprised, "it was just the cloak that did it, for now I'm a puir ignorant bit lassie again. My certie, but clathes does make a differ to a woman!"

This was sheer levity, and Gavin walked scornfully away from it.

"Yet, if you will not tell me who you are," he said, looking over his shoulder, "tell me where you got the cloak."

"Na faags," replied the gypsy out of the cloak. "Really, Mr. Dishart, you had better not ask," she added, replacing it over her.

She followed him, meaning to gain the open by the fields to the north of the manse.

"Good-bye," she said, holding out her hand, "if you are not to give me up."

"I am not a policeman," replied Gavin, but he would not take her hand.

"Surely, we part friends, then?" said the Egyptian, sweetly.

"No," Gavin answered. "I hope never to see your face again."

"I cannot help," the Egyptian said, with dignity, "your not liking my face." Then, with less dignity, she added, "There is a splotch of mud on your own, little minister; it came off the divit you flung at the Captain."

With this womanish revenge she tripped past him, and Gavin would not let his eyes follow her. It was not the mud on his face that distressed him, nor even the hand that had flung the divit. It was the word "little." Though even Margaret was not aware of it, Gavin's shortness had grieved him all his life. There had been times when he tried to keep the secret from himself. In his boyhood he had sought a remedy by getting his larger comrades to stretch him. In the company of tall men he was always self-conscious. In the pulpit he looked darkly at his congregation when he asked them who, by taking thought, could add a cubit to his stature. When standing on a hearthrug his heels were frequently on the fender. In his bedroom he has stood on a footstool and surveyed himself in the mirror. Once he fastened high heels to his boots, being ashamed to ask Hendry Munn to do it for him; but this dishonesty shamed him and he tore them off. So the Egyptian had put a hairpin into his pride, and he walked to the manse gloomily.

NEW BOOKS.

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Author of "L'Abbe Constantin" Dying.

Lodovic Halévy, the French dramatic author and romancer, who is said to be lying at the point of death in Paris, is known to Americans chiefly through the fact that he is the author of that charming idyl "L'Abbé Constantin." Seventeen years ago M. Halévy, having been seized with the academic fever, parted company with Meilhac, with whom he had collaborated in many inimitable operettas and in "Fanny Lear" and "Frou Frou," and a host of vaudevilles during the closing years of the Second Empire, and he began to cultivate the good graces of the immortals. It was to secure a place among them that he wrote "L'Abbé Constantin," which proved one of the greatest successes of modern fiction. The institute doors were therefore thrown open to him at the first vacancy, which occurred three years later.

In the Steps of the Exposition of 1900.

The coming exposition of 1900 in Paris has made it necessary to demolish many buildings whose career has been identified with some of the greatest scenes in French history. The prison of Mazas is gone, and Ste. Pélagie will soon be no more, but the demolitions which will appeal particularly to the literary and artistic world are those of the Palais de L'Industrie in the Champs Elysées, where the salons of many years were held, and the wreck of the Cour des Comptes; only the lowest stage on the south side of Rue de Lille has yet to be carted away. The river side of this memorable building being removed leaves a great gap. The group of large mansions opposite the foot of the Pont Royal at the corner of the Rue de Bac, will give place to the new terminus of the railway which is rapidly advancing along the Quai d' Orsay.

War and West Point.

Guns Recently Fired Up There—Reminiscences and Reflections.

The echo of guns from this historical circle of hills is not the least of its attractions. The French word for thunder has always seemed to me descriptive—"grondeur" exactly describes that noble and terrible sound. So when thirteen guns announced the victory at Santiago (from a gentleman's country seat) and were followed by forty-four from the official standpoint, the way the hills took them up and sent them all over this piece of country was something glorious. There is a great deal to think of, past and present, up here in this romantic locality. One cannot but think of the shades of Washington and Lafayette, like those shadows on the Brocken calmly standing on old Cro'nest, and as the eleven guns were fired over the body of Sergt. Hamilton Fish it seemed as if the shade of his great-grandfather, Nicholas Fish, stood with his chapeau in his hand, saying "Well done!" Here the friend of Washington came to consult with his great chief and dear friend, and the young boy who was almost the first to be shot at Santiago was entitled to wear the Order of the Cincinnati of the first class. It is good patriotic fighting blood. Here more than anywhere is a soldier's funeral impressive, and when the gallant Gilman was laid away in the beautiful West Point cemetery, "a place to make one in love with death," it seemed that the guns said: "Sweet and decent is it to die for one's country."

And scarcely had these echoes died away when the rousing salute of twenty-one guns was ringing merrily to greet a prince of good fighting blood, Victor Emmanuel. The cadets were drawn up in royal good order, the tents were ready for a march, for Col. Hein, a "beau sabreur" himself, full of his profession, was sending them off for an experience of camping out and doing their own cooking. Then the trumpets rang out like a carillon. The royal young man, educated as becomes the grandson of Victor Emanuel, was delighted with that hour before sunset, when he saw how we made republican soldiers. He knew how they could fight, for he had read history and the daily newspapers, and he saw how well they were trained. Perhaps these twenty-one guns will reverberate further than we think on the Italian plains. A friend writes me from Berlin: "Europe very much respects America's big guns, and listens now for them respectfully." We have become of age; we are now twenty-one ourselves, and must enter the family of nations and play the part of an heir who has come into his inheritance, no longer the "Yonker"—as the old Dutch settlers called the boy of the family. The Yonker has put on the toga virilis.

One thinks great thoughts as, wandering back into the valleys behind the Bull Head Mountain, which faces Cro'nest, one comes on a graveyard, not less solemn than that at Arlington, but unmarked by a monument save one lately put up by the patriotic Daughters of the Revolution to those heroes who fell at the battle of White Plains, for the wounded and sick, of all those years so full of misery, who were brought here, as when Washington and Nicholas Fish paced their horses up through this serene and delicious valley, with grave faces, talking of ways and means. For the army was so poor that when a man died his body was buried in a blanket and his clothes were given to the next man. The grassy field at which I looked on Sunday evening holds thousands of these farmer warriors who fell during those dreadful years from 1772 to 1775. Nor does it make a sign; but one hopes that these echoes, these reverberations from West Point, reach the departed heroes, to tell their undaunted souls that they did not die in vain.

How strange it seems to realize that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton could have found no better man to quote than supercilious Horace Walpole when, referring to our brave army, he found nothing more appropriate to say than "I should love my country better were it not for my countrymen." One is rather proud of one's countrymen when he looks at this monument to the memory of Washington and Lafayette and to those who fell, after patient suffering, hidden away in these hills,

"Traveler going hence to Sparta, tell,
Here in obedience to her laws we fell."

That is poetically what the modest stone says. In a pretty old Colonial farmhouse near here Lafayette lay ill for a long time. He is now honored at Fishkill by a Lafayette Post and handsome monument. Gen. Butterfield, in full uniform, made the address at the monument, in which he said some beautiful things. Among others one was that "while the duty of a soldier in action is obedience, the duty of a retired soldier is remembrance of those who are gone." All this neighborhood, from Cold Spring up to Fishkill, is rich with the breath of heroes, and is filled with noble shades.

The soldier of to-day is no longer a machine, as he was in the day of Frederick the Great. He became in our Revolutionary War a thinking bayonet, a citizen, not isolated, as in the States where mercenaries are bought and sold, but a living part of ourselves. Look for a Brunswick, painted by the Prince Lody, a man in a suit of armor, with head piece, over which is draped a scarf of red velvet, while a helmet, like that of Achilles, with a down nodding plumes of blue, makes his head look like that of a fashionable lady. The uniforms of the past removed the soldier from human sympathy. In the early days of Napoleon the white cloak and red pocket and the chapeau bras and long boots which caught quarts of water if it rained were all very pretty and looked well on parade, but the poor fellows who fell in Cuba needed no such paraphernalia. Well for them if they had a suit of denim.

The man of battles is no longer a ferocious animal. He is a Christian gentleman, and the law of Christ has changed all former usage toward a fallen foe. The captive is no longer enslaved or massacred. He is fed, clothed, and sent home to friends and country. We hear no more of villages sacked and pillaged. We hear only of feeding and clothing the forlorn. If war is cruel in its onset it is merciful in its afterthought. We have been going through all the cruel misfortunes of not knowing how to transport our wounded, not knowing how to feed our army. But we shall learn. We have fortunately a real army in these educated men of West Point, who, if they are allowed to lead, will instruct our brave but undisciplined troops in the great art of war.

The modest tableau of our past has faded away. We no longer are spectators but actors in the great game of war. Whether from our own fault or from manifest destiny we must now enter the exciting war councils of the globe. It is not for us to see China partitioned without saying a word. It is no longer the "Yonker" who has made money and taken care of the farm at home. It is the Alexander who with proud step comes to the front.

"I saw young Harry with his beaver on." While these thoughts reverberate and mingled tears and smiles greet the daily bulletin, (we shall live on bulletins for the rest of this year, perhaps,) it does us no hurt to listen to the voice of the past. I had the pleasure to talk to a veteran, an Englishman aged eighty-nine, the other evening, and he told me how as a boy of five he remembered Waterloo. He, with his little brother of three, in a window seat in London, fought the battle over again, he as Boney and his brother as Sir Arthur, when he put his little elbow through the window pane, at which his father was very angry, and gave him a good trouncing—one that Bonaparte would have remembered. But the little boy saw London illuminated for the great victory, and now in a very wonderful old age he remembers that above his pain.

From Waterloo to Santiago! from the sound of Crouchy's reluctant tardy guns to that splendid triumph of modern gunnery which Schley led off—what a long road! Here between it lies our own bloody war for their Union, and how strange it is that in all our wars France has sympathized with us only on her aristocratic side. The Reds have never been our friends. Louis Napoleon secretly tried to ruin us, but the Count de Paris came over to help us, and now republican France turns against us. "The most difficult problem to solve is why people do things." If we go to the right, we may wish we had gone to the left. The future is not ours to read:

"The smiling harvest hides its growth of tares,
We idly fortify against ill-fate.
Calamity to most comes unawares,
The throne of grace our sole protectorate."

To my great regret I find that all men love war, and all nations respect it. It must be in the life of every great nation; but peace, the world's best friend, has been driven afar, and grim-visaged war, in peacock's plumes, has paid us a visit. It is the mother of great thoughts and heroic dreams. It swept away the grimace of Horace Walpole, the sneer of Bonaparte and of Byron. It will sweep away much inferior literature. So learned a man as Prof. Norton should have thought of that.

And these reverberations at West Point have carried with them many a mistaken ambition: many a foolish prejudice, many an idle gossip. What are they worth when old Cro'nest sends back an echo to forty-four guns! There is no finer music than that march composed on the "Death of a Hero," and its composer said that in it he only tried to echo a funeral gun.

There are no more beautiful stories or poems in the world than those attributed to old soldiers. He who sits resting his wounded leg and allows his grandchildren to climb up the well one—that man talks poetry. And why? Because selfishness was eliminated from his experience; he tells only of what he saw that was patient, generous, and powerful. He speaks with the wisdom of a philosopher of his own service. He gives the honors of victory to his chief. All those complex deceptions of life wherein we think ourselves of some account are swept away on the field of battle. We see that one bullet can let them all out of us, but the tender care of the surgeon, the kindness of that good fellow next to us, who carried us off the field, that cup of cold water—these facts remain to teach us that goodness remaineth forever, while evil passes away.

Tacitus and Plato retire before Shafter and Sampson; the best room in Holwor-

AUG

planation of the dairy side of a swamp in Cuba, and examinations give way to reviews. Starvation, rations imperator and very poor, take the place of meals at Delmonico's to the man of luxury and fashion. He likes to come back to primitive man, and see on how little he can subsist. Rude, severe, uncomfortable privation seizes luxury by the curls and turns her out of camp. How often have I wondered at that scorn of life which I have seen seize the very prosperous? How often have I asked myself what could make one willingly give up the joy of living, each day more beautiful and more full than the last, and yet I have seen weary brains turn from the fullest cup and seek solace in suicide, and I cannot but believe that to many a man the summons to battle and even to death has been a welcome one.

"Ah, happy he who knowing how to wait,
And also how to watch, to bow, to stand
On life's broad deck alert, and at the prow
To seize the happy moment big with Fate
From opportunity's extended hand,
When the great clock of Destiny strikes now!"

The most unlucky part of this suddenly improvised war of ours is the unnecessary loss of life. It is said by experts that the loss of life at Santiago was twice as great as it should have been. In the first place we underrated our enemy and sent undisciplined soldiers to meet the trained experts of a European nation. There was such morale and such bravery that victory perched on our banners, but at what terrible sacrifice! One can hardly talk of economy of life when the reverberations of West Point are echoing in one's ears, but when it is your son or mine who is sacrificed we are apt to think of something besides valor, obedience, patriotism.

It is, however, no longer an indifferent Cæsar who looks down on a dying gladiator. It is no longer a dissolute Empress who turns down her thumb that he may fight the longer. It is a father who watches for his son. It is a mother who prays for him. It is a sister who goes to the front as a trained nurse. It is a President full of compassion and gentleness who desires peace more than conquest. With these conditions the Nation becomes one great heart, whose veins and arteries are bleeding through their sons. It is the most extended sympathy. Our soldiers are all dear to us.

"Their lives are bound to ours with mighty bands,
No mortal strait, nor Death itself, with his prevailing hands, can separate."

Therefore these reverberations of West Point are most solemn, most profoundly affecting. It is the place where one likes to be when one hears of a victory, which the Duke of Wellington said was the next most dreadful thing to a defeat. It is the place where one can hear a volley fired over a grave with patience, because one feels that the young hero has conquered the last enemy, that Death is swallowed up in Victory.

And what a noble place to hear the hundred guns that announce Peace. Sound trumpets! Ring out ye bugles, wave the Star-Spangled Banner, for Peace, Blessed Dove, only scared away for a little, has come back to us, and over a few hallowed graves weaves with us the unfading chaplet of Fame.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A Librarian in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It is during the hottest of hot weeks that circumstances have brought me to Washington. The upper rooms in my hotel are, however, cool and command a delightful view of the Capitol, which, against the early morning sky, is the peer of any building in the world.

My principal business was to visit the Congressional and departmental libraries. I found that those connected with the militant forces were all more or less affected by the increased demand for space for war purposes. The Army and Navy and Surgeon General's libraries were all in this condition. In the second named it will interest librarians to hear that the expansive classification is about to be adopted. The collection of books on the secession period in the library of the War Department has received large accessions under the superintendence of Gen. Greely. It will take some years to make the collections as complete as they should be and available in the library to which all military men go for special information. The excellent special lists recently published will help very much to popularize the library and draw attention to the books lacking. The books of the Surgeon General's and agricultural libraries are overflowing the space allotted to them and more room will soon have to be provided. These two libraries, however, have ample space compared with that of the Ethnological Bureau, in which every inch of the closely placed book shelves is filled. The splendid work achieved by this bureau deserves for it better accommodation. The encyclopedia of Indian tribes is rapidly making progress, and the first volume is likely to appear within twelve months.

Readers are not numerous just now at the Congressional Library. Mr. Young is taking a few days off, and the restaurant has cut down its menu to the simplest possible elements of a meal. Mr. Spofford and Mr. Hutchison kindly interested themselves in the special object of my visit and showed me many rarities of Louisiana historical literature. The two most interesting were the address of Louisianans to Congress on their becoming Americans, a well-printed quarto in French and English of some twenty pages, and a fragment of an almanac of 1817 containing a diary of the battle of New Orleans in 1808 by a merchant residing in this city. The first twelve pages of this matter are arranged opposite the monthly calendars and the remainder runs along unbroken for some fifteen pages; five pages more are taken up with witticisms of a cheap kind. The title page and introductory matter are missing, and the volume begins on Page 5. The size is six inches square. Perhaps some collector of almanacs may possess a complete copy of this valuable pamphlet. If this meets his eye I should be glad of a copy of the title page.

W. B.

Passages from the Writings and Speeches of Booker T. Washington.*

I think a part of his [the negro's] mission is going to be to teach white men a lesson of patience, forbearance, and forgiveness. I think he is going to show people of this country what it is possible for a race to achieve when starting under adverse conditions. Again, I believe he is destined to preach a lesson of supreme trust in God and loyalty to his country, even when his country has not been at all times loyal to him. I think my people will excel in the missionary spirit. It will take the form of reaching down after the less fortunate both at home and abroad.

It takes 100 per cent. of Caucasian blood to make a white American. The minute it is proven that a man possesses one one-hundredth part of negro blood in his veins, it makes him a black man. He falls to our side; we claim him. The 99 per cent. of white blood counts for nothing when weighed against 1 per cent. of negro blood.

The prejudice against the negro is not on account of color, but because of the badge of slavery—the slavery we used to be in and the industrial slavery we are now in.

It is all very well to bewail our wrongs. I feel them as keenly as any one else. But, I think, we have had quite enough talk about them, and that the thing to do now is to try to get our rights.

Education is the sole and only hope of the negro race in America. Transportation, colonisation, and other schemes of misguided enthusiasts, are impracticable and futile.

No schoolhouse has been opened for us that has not been filled.

We are a new race, as it were, and the time, attention, and activity of any race are taken up during the first 50 or 100 years in getting a start.

We are led into saying that there is no difference between us and other people. We must admit that there is a difference produced by the unequal opportunities. To argue otherwise is to discredit the effects of slavery.

I only ask an equal chance in the world for the negro.

The negro's present great opportunity in the South is in the matter of business, and success in the South is going to constitute the foundation for success and relief along other lines.

If in the providence of God the negro got any good out of slavery, he got the habit of work.

Immediately after freedom we made serious mistakes. We began at the top. We made these mistakes, not because we were black people, but because we were ignorant and inexperienced.

Do not think life consists of dress and show. Remember that every one's life is measured by the power that that individual has to make the world better—this is all life is.

Any colored man with a reasonable education, common sense, and business ability, can take $1,000 in cash and go into any Southern community and in five years be worth $5,000. He does not meet with the stern, relentless competition that he encounters when he butts up against a Northern Yankee.

The Georgia Legislature has before it a bill, recently introduced, proposing to greatly reduce the amount of money annually appropriated for the education of the black youth of that State, on the ground that it cannot afford to spend so much money for negro education. I would reverse the proposition. I would say, with all the earnestness of my soul, that the State of Georgia is not able to let the 800,000 negroes within her borders grow up in ignorance. It will cost Georgia more not to educate them than to educate them.

In spite of all talk of exodus, the negro's home is permanently in the South; for, coming to the bread and meat side of the question, the white man needs the negro, and the negro needs the white.

The North should help the South educate the negro, if it would finish the work begun by Abraham Lincoln.

One man in the West, riding behind two fine horses, sitting upon a machine that laps off two furrows at a time, and drops and covers the corn at the same time, does as much work as four Southern corn planters of the present method of planting corn. So long as this is true, so long will the South buy corn from the West.

The prime condition of slavery was to keep closed every avenue to knowledge. The negro had no estate, no family life. His sole inheritance was his body.

One of the saddest sights I ever saw in the South was a colored girl, recently returned from college, sitting in a rented one-room log cabin attempting day by day to extract some music from a second-hand piano, when all about her indicated want of thrift and cleanliness.

Learn all you can, but learn to do something, or your learning will be useless.

The fact that a man goes into the world conscious that he has within himself the power to create a wagon or a house gives him a certain moral backbone and independ-

*BLACK-BELT DIAMONDS. Gems from the Speeches, Addresses, and Talks to Students of Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Selected and Arranged by Victoria Earle Matthews. Introduction by T. Thomas Fortune. 18mo. New York: Fortune & Scott, 4 Cedar Street.

The Tuskegee Institute was founded at Tuskegee "in a church made of logs," by Mr. Washington seventeen years ago, and "has steadily grown in extent and importance, so that to-day it contains nearly 1,000 pupils and about 100 instructors and helpers, and is conducted at an annual outlay of something like $100,000, all of which is raised by voluntary subscriptions, except about $5,000 contributed by the State of Alabama. It is thoroughly normal and industrious in character. The dignity of labor is the cornerstone of the whole structure."

ence in the world that he could not possess without it.

Not much religion can exist in a one-room log cabin or on an empty stomach.

The progress along material lines is marked, yet the greatest lesson that we have learned during the last two decades is that the race must begin at the bottom, not at the top, that its foundation must be in truth and not in practice. We have learned that our salvation does not lie in the direction of mere political agitation or in hating the Southern white man, but that we are to find a safe and permanent place in American life by first emphasizing the cardinal virtues of home, industry, education, and peace with our next-door neighbor, whether he is white or black.

There are a million and a half black men in the South who have never worn a necktie, but send them to school and educate them and they will want neckties, cuffs, and, instead of the bare floors in their little log cabins, they will want carpet in neat frame houses.

There are several reasons why the South should give special attention to the matter of industrial education. Slavery taught both the white man and the negro to dread labor—to look upon it as something to be escaped, something fit only for poor people and slaves.

There is a custom that prevents a black man in some parts of our country from sleeping in a hotel, or eating in a restaurant, or riding in a first-class car. The average black man has the opportunity only to be denied this privilege about twice a year, but, thank God! there is no law or custom that prevents him from occupying the most convenient, comfortable, and attractive residence, and sleeping in the most luxurious bed, and dining at the best table in the country for 365 days in the year.

We might as well settle down to the uncompromising fact that our people will grow in proportion as we teach them that the way to have the most of Jesus and in a permanent form is to mix with their religion some land, cotton, and corn, a house with two or three rooms, and a little bank account. With these interwoven with our religion, there will be a foundation for growth upon which we can build for all time.

To right his wrongs, the Russian appeals to dynamite, Americans to rebellion, the Irish to agitation, the Indian to his tomahawk, but the negro, the most patient, the most unresentful and law-abiding, depends for the righting of his wrongs upon his songs, his midnight prayers, and his inherent faith in the justice of his cause.

I would call Lincoln the emancipator of America—the liberator of the white man North, the white man South, the one who in unshackling the chain from the negro has turned loose the enslaved forces of nature, and has knit all sections of our country together by the indissoluble bonds of commerce.

Another element which shows itself in the present stage of the civilization of the negro is his lack of ability to form a purpose and stick to it through a course of years, if need be, years that involve discouragement as well as encouragement, till the end is accomplished. The same, I think, would be true of any race with the negro's history.

Just so sure as the rays of the sun dispel the frosts of Winter, so sure will brains, property, and character conquer prejudice.

The longer I live and the more I study the question, the more I am convinced that it is not so much the problem of what you will do with the negro, as what the negro will do with you and your civilization.

No race can prosper until it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.

It will be needless to pass a law to compel men to come in contact with a negro who is educated and has $50,000 to lend.

Close to the spot where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office, swearing to sustain African slavery, a negro has erected a three-story drug store. When people go and see the thousands of dollars invested there, it is not in reason that they should try to drive that man away.

The education that the American negroes most need for the next 50 or 100 years should be mostly, but not exclusively, along scientific and industrial lines. When I say scientific, I mean science so applied that it will enable the black boy who comes from a plantation where ten bushels of corn were being raised to return to the farm and raise fifty bushels on the same acre.

One of the most encouraging things in connection with the lifting up of the negro race in this country is the fact that he knows that he is down, and wants to get up—he knows that he is ignorant, and wants to get light.

Just as sure as right in all ages and among all races has conquered wrong, so sure will the time come, and at no distant day, when the negro in the South shall be triumphant over the last lingering vestige of prejudice.

My first acquaintance with our hero was this: Night after night, before the dawn of day, on an old slave plantation in Virginia, I recall the form of my sainted mother, bending over a bundle of rags that enveloped my body, on a dirt floor, breathing a fervent prayer to Heaven that "Massa Lincoln" might succeed, and that one day she and I might be free.

Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the production of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor, and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of the question of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracised.

At the end of 250 years of enforced labor, the negro finds himself without warning, and with no preparation, competing with the world for a market for his labor.

Sooner or later this country is going to realize that it has at its very doors the best labor that the world has seen.

1808-1898

Picture Sales.

Notable Prices Obtained in the Season Just Closed in London.

An examination of the prices of pictures by leading artists bought at auction in London during the past season will show that there have been many augmentations in value, and occasional lessenings of former figures. The recent Burne-Jones sale, in which were many drawings, that produced £29,475, was a phenomenal one. The following list gives the prices realized for pictures by contemporaneous artists, with some few of the past century. Generally there has been a marked increase in price:

ENGLISH ARTISTS.

L. Alma Tadema, R. A.—"The Roman Flower Market," £924; previous known price, £672, (1873.)

Sir E. Burne-Jones—"Sowing," £420. "The Mirror of Venus," £5,722 10s.; previous known price, £3,885, (Leyland sale, 1892.) "Chant d'Amour," £3,360; previous known price, £2,310 10s., (Graham sale, 1886.) "The Story of Pygmallon," (four pictures,) £2,940; previous known price, £3,675, (Craven sale, 1895.) "Perseus and Andromeda," £462. "The Syrens," £519 10s. "Elijah in the Wilderness," (unfinished,) £997 10s. "The Wizard," £556 10s. "Love and the Pilgrim," £5,775. "The Fall of Lucifer," £1,050.

R. P. Bonington—"A French Sea Coast," £1,050; previous known price, £1,018 10s., (1890.)

Vicat Cole, R. A.—"Autumn on the Thames," £472 10s. "View on the Thames Above Henley," £735.

J. Constable, R. A.—"Hampstead Heath, with Figures, a Cart, Donkeys, and Sheep," £498 10s. "On the Stour: the Landscape of the Young Waltonians," £420.

T. S. Cooper, R. A.—"A Summer's Day: Five Cows on the Banks of a Stream," £325 10s.; previous known price, £210.

H. W. B. Davis, R. A.—"An Autumn Afternoon: Ben Slioch," £504.

Copley Fielding—"Distant View of Rievaulx Abbey," £357; previous known price, £236 5s., (1875.)

Luke Fildes, R. A.—"Playmates," £735.

Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A.—"The New Calf," £420.

T. Gainsborough, R. A.—"Repose: Old White Horse, Black Cow, Peasant Asleep," £945; previous known prices, £819, (1863,) £945, (1851 and 1874.) £1,470, (James Price, 1895.) "Lady Clarges Seated at a Harp," £1,942 10s.; previous known prices, £367 10s., (1878.) £2,100, (1835.)

J. C. Hook, R. A.—"Gathering Seaweed," £399; previous known price, £913, (1882.) A picture presumedly the same, called "Seaweed Gatherers," sold for £682 10s., (1868,) £789 10s., (1873.)

J. Hoppner, R. A.—"Portrait of Mrs. Inchbald," £1,050.

Sir E. Landseer: "Hare and Stoat," £357; previous known price, £640, (1890.) "Canine Friends," £173 5s; previous known prices, £1,102 10s, (1874.) £5 25 10s, (1879.)

B. W. Leader, R. A.: "A Bright Autumn Afternoon, North Wales," £399.

Lord Leighton, P. R. A.: "Moretta," £472 10s.

J. F. Lewis, R. A.: "In the Harem," £619 10s.

J. Linnell, Sr.: "Landing Eel Pots, Evening," £425 5s. "The Noon-Day Rest," £735; previous known price, £1,470, (1879.) "The White Cloud, or the Sheep Drove," £945; previous known price, £1,942 10s, (1887.) "The Timber Wagon," £525; previous known price, £892 10s, (1880.) "Arcadian Shepherds: Sunset," £682 15s; previous known price, £430 10s, (1884.)

W. W. Logsdail: "A Venetian Al Fresco," £157 10s; previous known price, artist received 300 guineas.

Sir J. E. Millais, P. R. A.: "The Order of Release, 1745," £5,250; previous price known, £2,835, (1879.) "The Black Brunswicker," £2,782 10s; previous known price, £819, (1862.) "Yes," £1,050. "Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness," £682 10s. "Afternoon Tea," £1,365. "Forbidden Fruit" £336. "The Naturalist," exhibited in 1885 as "The Ruling Passion, or the Ornithologist," £892 10s, (bought in;) previous known price, £1,785, (1897.)

G. Morland: "Evening; or, the Post Boy's Return," £1,250; previous known prices, £630, (1876,) £745 10s, (1888.) "Going to the Barn," £420; previous known price, £168, (1879.)

H. Morland: "Portrait of the Countess of Coventry," £3,412 10s.

W. Mulready, R. A.: "The Widow," £483; previous known price, £1,155, (1881.)

Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A.: "A Corner in the Villa," £924. "A Corner in the Market Place," £840.

Sir J. Reynolds: "Portrait of Capt. Toning, R. N.," £504.

G. Romney: "Portrait of Mrs. Crouch," in white dress, seated in landscape, £1,365. "Head of Lady Hamilton," slightly turned to left, oval, £420. "Portrait of the Marchioness of Townshend," £5,460; previous known price, painter received 100 guineas. "Portrait of Madame Susan Jouenne," £3,150.

D. G. Rossetti: "Veronica Veronese," £1,627 10s; previous known price, £1,050 (1892.) "Dante at the Bier of Beatrice," £8,250; previous known price, £1,050, (1886.) "La Ghirlandata," £3,250; previous known price, £1,050, (1881.)

J. M. W. Turner, R. A.: "Falls of the Clyde," £924; previous known price, £346 10s, (1874.)

E. M. Ward, R. A.: "The South Sea Bubble, £210; previous known price, £399, (1879.)

G. F. Watts, R. A.: "The Eve of Peace," £1,417 10s; previous known price, £997 10s, (1887.) "Portrait of Lady Lilford," £473 10s; previous known price, £315, (1887.) "Portrait of the Artist," £682 10s; previous known price, £270, (1887.)

R. Wilson, R. A.: "View on the River Mawddach: Evening," £399.

CONTINENTAL MODERN SCHOOL.

C. Bargue—"The Sentinel," £525; previous known price, £420, (Paris, 1877.)

J. B. Corot—"La Chevière," £1,680.

J. L. Gerome, "In the Morgue at Prague," £367 10s.; previous known price, £708 10s., (1874.) "Botzaris, an Albanian Patriot," £301 10s.; previous known price, £556 10s., (1886.)

J. Israels—"Watching: The Interior of a Fisherman's Cottage, with Two Female Figures and a Child," £735; previous known price, £399, (1886.) "A Fisher Girl on the Seashore," £609. "The Anxious Family," £997 10s.; previous known price, £525.

L. Knaus—"The Cup of Coffee," £1,102 10s.; cost the late owner, Mr. Grant Morris, £1,200; replica sold in 1888 for £819.

E. Van Marcke, "Two Cows Standing in a Pool, a Third to Left, Tree and Foliage Background," £1,323. "The Homestead: Three Cows in a Paddock," £861; previous known price, £462.

J. Maris—"The Seaweed Gatherers: A Coast Scene with a Cart and Peasant Gathering Seaweed," £924; cost Mr. Grant Morris £252.

J. L. E. Meissonier—"Valentine: German Soldier, Sixteenth Century," £420. "Gemito, the Neapolitan Sculptor, Giving the Last Touches to His Statuette of Meissonier," £2,625.

L. C. Muller (Vienna)—"An Egyptian Street Scene, with Numerous Figures," £630.

J. M. Nattier—"Portrait of the Duchesse de Rohan," £1,155.

T. Rousseau—"In the Forest, Fontainebleau," £420.

C. Troyon—"The Gathering Storm," (45 inches by 61½ inches,) £1,102 10s.

OLD MASTERS.

A. Canaletto—"Verona: View on the River, with Bridge and Boats," £840.

Paris Bordone—"Portrait of a Lady Represented as Venus in Purple and Red Dress," £756.

F. Francia—"The Virgin and Infant Saviour," £504; previous known price, £525, (1892.)

Holbein—"Portrait of a Lady," (pen and ink sketch,) £294.

G. Honthorst—"William II. of Nassau When a Boy" and "Princess Mary Stuart, Princess of Orange," a pair, £525; previous known price, £420, (1893,) and £462, (1882,) respectively.

H. Minderhout—"A Naval Battle," £504.

P. Moreelse—"Portrait of Maria Alewyn," £693; "Portrait of Dirck Alewyn," £714.

D. Mytens—"Sir William Crofts Created Baron Crofts, 1655," £420.

Rembrandt—"Portrait of Nicholas Ruts," £5,250; previous known prices, £4,935, (1894,) £283 at sale of collection of William II., King of Holland. "A Jewess in Brown Dress," £315.

P. P. Rubens—"The Repose of the Holy Family," panel, £1,365.

A. del Sarto—"Pieta, Madonna and Two Angels Mourning Over the Dead Christ," £630; previous known prices, £735, (1878,) £945, (Dudley sale, 1892.)

D. Teniers—"A View of the Chateau of Teniers," £682 10s.

Sir A. Vandyck—"The Virgin and Child," £1,050; previous known price, £525, (1886.) "Prince Rupert, Son of King Frederic of Bohemia," £756. "Prince Maurice, Younger Brother of Rupert," £609. "Time Clipping the Wings of Love," £840; previous known prices, £241 10s., (1886,) £1,102, (1897.)

DRAWINGS.

Sir E. Burne-Jones—"Dawn" and "Night," a pair, £1,050; previous known price, £1,417 10s., (1892.) "Departure of the Knights in Quest of the Holy Grail," (pastel,) £840 10s. "The Dream of Launcelot at the Ruined Chapel," (pastel,) £987 10s. "Head of Niume," £525. "Sir Galahad at the Shrine of the Holy Grail," £420. "St. Cecilia," £756. "The Tree of Life," £808 10s. "Paradise," £546. "The Last Judgment," (set of three,) £630.

Sir J. E. Millais, P. R. A.: "Sir Isumbras at the Ford," £294; previous known price, £99 15s., (1877.)

S. Prout—"Entrance to Chartres Cathedral, with Numerous Figures," £336; previous known price, £105, (1891.) Several drawings with same title.

B. Riviere, R. A.—"His Only Friend," £283 10s.; previous known price, £147.

J. M. W. Turner, R. A.—"Malmesbury Abbey," £819; previous known price, £771 15s., (1878.) "Lulworth Castle, with Angler and Cattle in Pool," £210; previous known prices, £262 10s., (1869) and £241 10s., (1874.)

Books and Autographs Sold.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a collection of letters and autographs, including the following: A volume containing nine quarto letters of Sir Walter Scott, dating from 1806 to 1831, £28; a volume comprising a series of nine octavo and quarto letters from Percy B. Shelley to various correspondents, also a letter of Horace Smith regarding the Shelleys, dating from 1810 to 1822, £55; another volume containing a series of five quarto letters from Shelley to Jane Clairmont, dated 1821, giving particulars of his child, of Lord Byron, "Allegra," &c., £37; another volume with five quarto letters of the same to his father-in-law, William Godwin, all written in the year 1816, £30, and another volume containing a series of four quarto letters from Shelley to his friend Leigh Hunt, dating from 1819 to 1821, and principally devoted to literary and religious matters, £21; a series of twenty-three signed and dated autograph letters written by Mr. W. E. Gladstone while at Eton and Oxford to William W. Farr, during the years 1826-32, also letters addressed to the same by Arthur Hallam, (ten,) G. S. Harcourt, and others, a volume of great interest, (the letters are long and elaborate; the writers were all members of the Eton Society and intimate friends,) £131, and a complete and original manuscript, 114 pages quarto, with the autograph of William Cowper, being the variations made from the first edition of his translation of the Iliad, £26 10s.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold an exceptionally varied and interesting collection of books. The principal books in the sale were: Rudyard Kipling, "Letters of Marque," 1891, first edition, in the original cover, uncut, £8 15s.; J. Bunyan, "The Pilgrim's Progress," 1682, a genuine and very large copy, with some rough leaves of the extremely rare fifth edition, £22; Robert Burns, "Poems," 1787, the first Edinburgh edition, an interesting copy, having some of the names disguised by asterisks written out fully by the poet himself, £21; P. B. Shelley, "Queen Mab," 1813, first edition, with notes and corrections copied by Middleton from the copy corrected by Shelley for the publication of "The Daemon of the World," £10 10s.; I. Walton, "The Compleat Angler," 1653, the fourth edition, a fine copy in the original sheepskin, £16 10s.; Lord Tennyson, "Lyrical Poems," 1885, with 101 original drawings by Major David Cronin, £22 10s.; M. M. Grim, "German Popular Stories," 1823-6, with fine impressions of the etchings by Cruikshank, in the original boards, uncut, £28; Crispin de Passe, "Hortus Floridus," 1614, with numerous beautiful plates of flowers, &c., £9 10s.; Geofroy Tory, "Champ Fleury," 1529, the first edition of this remarkable and interesting work, of very great rarity, £9; R. Hakluyt, "The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation," with the genuine suppressed leaves of the voyage to Cadiz, 1598-1600, £27; G. Morland, "Sporting Scenes," 1792, £28; W. Shakespeare, a copy of the first folio, 1623, wanting the portrait, title page, and with several pages slightly defective, £205, and "Hortus Sanitatis," 1491, the extremely rare editio princeps with a date, £18.

Wisdom from "The Choir Invisible."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed you will find a selection of brief extracts from James Lane Allen's "Choir Invisible," for which, if you see fit, you may find space in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. To those of your readers who are familiar with this charming work, the extracts may recall the pleasure excited by its perusal, while to those who are not yet acquainted with "The Choir Invisible," they may lend a stimulus to read this, the most powerful of James Lane Allen's productions.

With best wishes for the continued success of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I am, yours very truly, R. T., Jr.

New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

Some women begin to let themselves go after marriage; some women after the promise of marriage.

Some women in marrying demand all and give all; with good men they are the happy; with base men they are the broken-hearted. Some demand everything and give little; with weak men they are tyrants; with strong men they are the divorced. Some demand little and give all; with congenial souls they are already in heaven; with uncongenial they are soon in their graves. Some give little and demand little; they are the heartless, and they bring neither the joy of life nor the peace of death.

Every complete man embraces some of the qualities of a woman, for Nature does not mean that sex shall be more than a partial separation of one common humanity; otherwise we should be too much divided to be companionable. And it is these womanly qualities that not only endow a man with his insight into the other sex, but that enable him to bestow a certain feminine supervision upon his own affairs when no actual female has them in charge. If he marries, this inner helpmeet behaves in unlike ways toward the newly reigning usurper; sometimes giving up peaceably, at others remaining her lifelong critic—reluctant but irremovable. If many a wife did but realize that she is perpetually observed not only by the eyes of a pardoning husband, but by the eyes of another woman hidden away in the depths of his being, she would do many things differently and not do some things at all.

Oh, if you ever marry, don't make the mistake of treating the woman as an ideal! Treat her in every way as a human being exactly like yourself! With the same weakness, the same struggles, the same temptations! And as you have some mercy on yourself despite your faults, have some mercy on her despite hers.

A jest may be the smallest pebble that was ever dropped into the sunny mid-ocean of the mind; but sooner or later it sinks to a hard bottom, sooner or later sends its ripples toward the shores where the caves of the fatal passions yawn and roar for wreckage. It is the Comedy of speech that forever dwells as Tragedy's fondest sister, sharing with her the same unmarked domain; for the two are but identical forces of the mind in gentle and in ungentle action, as one atmosphere holds within itself unseparated the zephyr and the storm.

Have you ever thought how much of life can be expressed in terms of music? To me every civilization has given out its distinct musical quality; the ages have their peculiar tones; each century its key, its scale. * * * Whole events in history come down to me with the effect of an orchestra, playing in the distance; single lives sometimes like a great solo.

From a false point of view the truth itself always looks false.

Who when worsted has not fought many a battle through again merely to show how different the result would have been if his artillery had only arrived in time!

Perhaps it is the instinctive trait of most of us to seek an explanation for any great happiness, as we are always prone to discuss the causes of our adversity. Accordingly, and in accord with our different points of view of the universe, we declare of our joy that it is the gift of God to us despite our shortcomings and our transgressions; or that it is our blind share of things tossed out impersonally to us by the blind operation of the chances of life; or that it is the clearest, strictest logic of our own being and doing—the natural vintage of our own grapes.

Defeat is always the hardest thing for you to stand, even in trifles. But don't you know that we have to be defeated in order to succeed? Most of us spend half our lives in fighting for things that would only destroy us if we got them. A man who has never been defeated is usually a man who has been ruined. * * * There are things stronger than the strongest will and purpose; the sum of other men's wills and purposes, for instance.

Ideals are of two kinds. There are those that correspond to our highest sense of perfection. They express what we might be were life, the world, ourselves, all different, all better. * * * But there are ideals of another sort. * * * As we advance into life out of larger experience of the world and of ourselves are unfolded the ideals of what will be possible to us if we make the best use of the world and of ourselves, taken as we are. Let these be high as they may, they will always be lower than those others which are perhaps the veiled intimations of our immortality. These will always be imperfect; but life is not a failure because they are so.

Ginn & Co. of Boston have just published "Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor," edited with introduction and notes by W. B. S. Clymer, formerly instructor in English at Harvard; an edition for school use of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," with introduction and notes by Lincoln R. Gibbs, and a new volume, "Harold's Rambles," in their series of "Nature Study Readers," edited by John W. Froeman

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

I.—NEW YORK.

"Her Memory," by Marion Manteux, which will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co., is like other romances by this author, an analysis of character detailed with much delicacy and suffering. The scene is laid at the present day and in Monte Carlo.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press what is said to be a curious and interesting cook book, presenting many new phases of the culinary art, by Mrs. Alice L. James. It is entitled "Catering for Two."

Some more information is forthcoming in regard to Mr. Sidney Colvin's biography of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, noted in these columns last week. Only certain letters, it seems, will be published as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, with the necessary notes and explanations. The series, as stated, will begin with the January number. The order and grouping of this selection will be quite different from those to be adopted in the book itself.

Hamilton W. Mabie has written a volume entitled "Essays on Work and Culture," which will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in a uniform edition with the other works of Mr. Mabie presented by these publishers. Mr. Mabie occupies an interesting place among writers, not only as an interpreter of literature, but of nature and life, and his efforts particularly appeal to the student of human nature.

It is now reported that "Tuen, Slave and Empress," by Kathleen Gray Nelson, which is really a biographical sketch of the present Dowager Empress of China, will be brought out before its appointed time by E. P. Dutton & Co. It will be recalled that a number of pertinent selections from the little book appeared in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of a fortnight ago, and it is evident that people are curious to know more about "Tuen," even though the volume is classed under the head of juvenile literature.

A new illustrated edition of Frank R. Stockton's "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" is promised in the near future by the Century Company. This is probably the most widely known and characteristic of all Mr. Stockton's works. The illustrations in the new edition have been drawn especially for it by Frederick Dorr Steele. The volume will also include a sequel to the title story, "The Dusantes." The same publisher will also bring out an interesting issue, in its Thumb-Nail Series, of Charles Dickens's "The Cricket on the Hearth." This will have an introduction by Joseph Jefferson, and the frontispiece will be by C. M. Relyea.

In 1875, when Bismarck was at the climax of his fame and power, Henry Holt & Co. brought out a little volume, translated from the German of Wilhelm Görlach; it was entitled "Prince Bismarck," and was proved to be not only entertaining, but highly interesting and instructive, reading. Its sub-title was "A Biographical Sketch," but it seems to have been something more than that, for questions of politics were touched on in a brief but significant way. We believe the book is still in print.

Among the gift books announced by Frederick A. Stokes Company are "Ships and Sailors," with twelve fac similies of water colors by Rufus F. Zogbaum, and numerous half-tone engravings, with words and music of famous sea songs and explanatory text by James Barnes; an edition de luxe of Owen Meredith's "Lucile," with fac simile water colors after Madeline Lemaire, and Paul de Longpré's "Roses."

The Macmillan Company promises for immediate publication a new edition of the story of "Gladstone's Life," by Justin McCarthy, M. P., author of a "History of Our Own Times." The new impression will have additional chapters, describing the last few months of Mr. Gladstone's life, at Cannes, Bournemouth, and Hawarden, closing with an account of the imposing funeral scene at Westminster Abbey.

Charles Scribner's Sons have added a new volume to those interesting sketches of French Court life by Imbert de Saint-Amand. It is entitled "The Court of the Second Empire, (1856-1858)." As will be noted, the volume covers a period between the birth of the Prince Imperial and the events immediately leading to the war with Austria—the Embassy of St. Petersburg in 1856, the visit to Paris of the Crown Prince Frederic William, and the founding of the Louvre. Two other works of this author already published by Charles Scribner's Sons complete the epoch of the great Napoleon's nephew's rule in France, and make particularly interesting reading at this time, in the light of the reported illness of ex-Empress Eugénie. They are entitled "Louis Napoleon and Madame de Montijo" and "Napoleon III. and His Court."

This note appeared in the catalogue of an auction sale of autographs recently held in Paris: "No. 42,337. Murger, Henry, the celebrated author of 'La Vie de Bohème.' A curious letter, in which he begs for the gift of 200f. 'I am,' said he, 'obliged to provide for my life from day to day, and also against ennui and chagrin.'" It may readily be believed that Murger did not find the real Bohemia as gay as that he painted in his book which made his fortune littéraire.

It is odd how novelists seem to turn with one accord toward certain names. Hagar and Judith, for example, have been little under the notice of readers for some years, but suddenly behold, there is a run on each. Within the past few weeks we have had "Hagar of the Pawnshop," by Fergus Hume, which is soon to appear in an American edition, it is said, from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and "Hagar of Homerton," by Mrs. Dudeney, which is said to be in good demand in London, and will also appear in an American imprint, and now there comes "Aunt Judith's Island", and "The Ambition of Judith," announced by two London publishers.

"David Harum," a story of American rural life, by Edward Noyes Westcott, soon to come from the press of D. Appleton & Co., has an interesting history. It is a post-

Among the Fall publications announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. are "The Women of Homer," by Walter Copland Perry. The volume, which is profusely illustrated, is intended principally for English readers, but an exhaustive appendix is made to appeal exclusively to Greek scholars who may fancy the work for its very explanations.

A new edition of the Henty books is said to be contemplated by E. P. Dutton & Co. G. A. Henty, the author of them, it will be recalled, has just had a book entitled "The Queen's Cup," presented from the press of D. Appleton & Co. Many adults have found interest in Mr. Henty's juvenile literature. Some of his titles are "Friends, Though Divided; a Tale of the Civil War in England"; "In Times of Peril; a Tale of India"; "Out on the Pampas; a Tale of South America," and "The Young Franc-Tireurs; a Tale of the Franco-Prussian War."

Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," with an introduction by President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, is announced for early Fall publication by the Century Company. It is now undoubtedly a firmly established classic on the subject of American institutions. As a frontispiece there will be given the only portrait of de Tocqueville that has received the indorsement of his family.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation a new volume of selections from the English poet Herrick. They are principally lyrics, and the volume is entitled "Songs from Herrick."

Six volumes have been arranged for by the Macmillan Company for their Foreign Statesmen series. The titles and authors are as follow: "Louis XI.," by G. W. Prothero; "Mazarin," by Arthur Hassall; "Louis XIV.," by H. O. Wakeman; "Ferdinand," by E. Armstrong; "Catharine II.," by J. Bury, and "Cavour," by the Countess Cesaresco.

J. A. Altsheler, author of "A Soldier of Manhattan" and "The Son of Saratoga," whose books, although thoroughly American, have been gathering a quantity of good praise from London, has in press with D. Appleton & Co. a new novel, entitled "A Herald of the West, Romance of 1812." In this book the author opens his story with some interesting pictures of the social life and political conditions in Washington just before the war, and later the reader gains an insight into the contemporary life of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. One characteristic feature of the book is an adroit delimitation of views between the East and West at that time, and the characterizations of sentiment in New England. The story moves briskly and is told in fine spirit and humor.

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston announce a book on "American Indians," the work of Dr. Frederick Starr, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago. Some of the principal chapters of the work are the "Mound Builders," the "Algonkins," the "Six Nations," and "The Pawnee and the Sioux." The book has illustrated work by George Catlin, and also contains several serviceable maps.

The discovery has been made that there is no memorial of Byron in Aberdeen, where he spent the first ten years of his life, and a movement has been started to remedy the neglect. It will be recalled that the poet received his early education at the Aberdeen Grammar School, where, in a long honor roll, he was its most famous pupil. Though the Granite City itself has nothing to remind it of Byron, it is a matter of satisfaction to the rector that the school is not without some visible record of its greatest genius. Aberdeen has done honor to the memory of Burns and Wallace, and it is expected that the proposal to commemorate Byron's connection with the city will be heartily taken up in literary and artistic circles.

A new edition is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons of their "Navy and the War," which includes "The Blockade and the Cruisers," by Prof. J. Russell Soley, United States Navy; "The Atlantic Coast," by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, and "The Gulf and Inland Waters," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy.

John R. Spears has in preparation for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons a volume of timely interest, entitled "Our Navy in the Spanish War." Mr. Spears is the author of "The History of Our Navy," which was published last Fall, and it at once took its place as the definite record of our fighting force afloat.

A new edition of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Far in the Forest" is in press at the Century Company. For this edition Dr. Mitchell has revised the story and written an additional chapter.

A new translation of Emile Zola's "Doctor Pascal" will soon be published by the Macmillan Company in uniform imprint with "Paris," "Rome," and "Lourdes."

Heinrich Schoener's elaborate work on "Rome," with nearly 300 full-page and text illustrations by the best Italian artists, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Our Conversational Circle," by Agnes H. Morton, is a familiar essay on the art of conversation put in a clever and attractive form. Some of the subjects treated are "The Choice of Topics," "The Adaptation of Topics," "Some Essentials of an Agreeable Style." The work will be published some time in the Fall by the Century Company.

A new volume by Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe is announced by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is entitled "Literary Haunts and

Besides the papers by Prof. Dean C. Worcester and the late Jonathan G. Jurkins, entitled respectively, "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines" and "Life and Society in Old Cuba," already described in these columns, the January Century will have the story of the "Last Conveyance" to be described by Edwin Emerson, Jr., entitled "Alone in Puerto Rico."

The leading article in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for September will be a discussion of "Geological Waterways Across Central America," by J. W. Spencer. This subject should be of special interest now because of the immediacy of the Nicaragua Canal. It will be fully illustrated.

Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University, whose book "Glimpses of Modern German Culture" will shortly be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is not a teacher of the German language per se, as one might gather from the notice given him and his book in these columns last week, but a lecturer on German literature and art. The distinction is important as showing that his forthcoming "Glimpses of Modern German Culture" is in the direct line of his professional work.

Cole, the engraver, and Castaigne, the draftsman—both identified with The Century—will be represented prominently in the September number. Cole's contribution comprises two of Hoppner's portraits—the noble figure of Pitt from the painting now owned by Lord Rosebery, and the beautiful one, in Windsor Castle, of Princess Sophia, daughter of George III., engraved by permission of her Majesty the Queen. Castaigne contributes three sets of drawings—"The Colossus of Rhodes," and "The Temple of Diana at Ephesus," fanciful restorations in the series on "The Seven Wonders of the World"; a scene for Dr. Weir Mitchell's "François," and a group of ten unique drawings illustrating popular superstitions of Europe, such as the korrigans, the banshee, Fata Morgana, the chasse-galeris, werwolves, ghosts, &c. There is also an engraving, by Henry Wolf, of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Mrs. John Travis, and monotypes by Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, and Charles A. Walker.

Col. Henry Inman and William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) have written a book on Western life entitled, "The Great Salt Lake Trail," which has just been announced by the Macmillan Company. Like the "Old Santa Fé Trail," Col. Inman's book is a complete arsenal of stories relating to the Great Salt Lake Trail. The chapter on the Mormon hegira will probably be considered of much interest, and not only has Col. Cody collaborated with Col. Inman throughout the book, but he has written some autobiographical chapters which throw much light on his own interesting career.

G. A. Henty, further notice of whose works will be found in another place in these columns, supplies to Charles Scribner's Sons this Fall three new volumes of daring adventure, such as all true boys delight in. The fifty or sixty volumes of juvenile historical romance that have fallen from the pen of this author abundantly attest his popularity among the young. His three new books are: "Under Wellington's Command, a Tale of the Peninsular War," "At Aboukir and Acre, a Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt," and "Both Sides the Border, a Tale of Hotspur and Glendower."

"Down Duriey Lane," by Virginia Woodward Cloud, is to be published some time in the Autumn by the Century Company. The verses are in the same vein as the ballads of Cowper and Goldsmith, and so appeal to the young as well as to the old.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. Arlo Bates's "The Puritans," the third volume of what he would solemnly call his Boston trilogy, stands first on the list of novels to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Autumn. The chief characters are High Churchmen, for it is in their type of Christianity that Mr. Bates discovers the latest manifestation of the Puritan spirit as it was in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This firm also announces "A Great Love," by Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham; "Prisoners of Hope," by Miss Mary Johnston, a story of Sir William Berkeley's Virginia; and "The Black Curtain," a California tale of innocent "claim-jumping," and a novel solution for the difference of opinion between jumper and jumped.

"The Count's Snuff Box," by Mr. George R. R. Rivers, to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., recalls the half-forgotten story of John Henry, the Irish adventurer whose pretended disclosures were one of Mr. Madison's pretexts for the war of 1812. The scene of the story is chiefly laid in Washington, and many of the characters are historical. "I am the King," by Mr. Shepard Stevens, challenges comparison with "The Talisman," being a story of Saladin, Richard, and the crusaders, but some of the scenes of the story take place in England, and the author improves the opportunity to describe the home life of the period. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have discovered an author new to American readers in a Swedish lady, Miss Lagerlöf, whose "The Story of Gösta Berling," published in her own country a few years ago, was very successful, and attracted the attention and favor of the Crown Prince.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. do not indulge themselves in a season of entire repose in Summer, and some of their novels intended for the holiday trade have already appeared. "To Arms!" a story of the '45, by Mr. Andrew Balfour; "Omar, the Tentmaker," by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, a story of Persia's golden time; "Midst the Wild Carpathians," by Maurus Jókai; "The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore," by Mr. Hal Godfrey; and the late Miss Pool's "Friendship and Folly," yet remain to be published.

"Sielanka, a Forest Picture," is the title of the sixth volume of the works of Sienkiewicz, and it renders the authorized library edition of his works complete. A play in five acts, a "dramatic picture" in one act, and fourteen stories and descriptive papers are included in the large

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have in press a volume of stories given to him by Indians acquainted with Christianity and equality in accent of Homer and of the great noisy myth contest. Mr. Curtis finds the Indian version of the tale of Troy much richer in interest than the Greek, and has no doubt that the Indian bard is right, and that there is no difficulty in forecasting a battle in which the great chiefs, Max Müller and Andrew Lang, will sound the warwhoop with much vigor. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish both books.

Mr. Gilbert Parker's "The Battle of the Strong" will appear in book form as soon as it is finished in The Atlantic Monthly. The Isle of Jersey and the domain of a French noble still in possession of the ancient rights of his class are the places in which the story is acted out, and both are novel to most readers.

Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier of The Youth's Companion is the author of a romance of the Harvard Summer School, to be published this Autumn by Messrs. Copeland & Day under the title "The Educators." Originally the book was called "The Second String," but its publication having been delayed by the recent war, a new title has been selected. "Doomsday," by Mr. Crabtree Hemenway, is also announced by this house.

Not many volumes of short stories are announced for this season. A collection of fifteen from the pen of the late Mr. Bellamy, entitled "The Blind Man's World," and "Stories of the Cherokee Hills," by Mr. Maurice Thompson, from Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin; "The Man Who Worked for Collister," by Miss Mary Tracy Earle; "The Godmother," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, and "How Hindsight Met Provincialitis," by Mrs. Louise Clarkson Whitelock, from Messrs. Copeland & Day, and "Cinch," by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, from Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., nearly complete the Boston list.

Boston will give the small boy one story of the late war for the holidays, "Under Dewey at Manila," by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer. The book is the first of the Old Glory Series, published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, and will be followed later by "A Young Volunteer in Cuba" and "Fighting in Cuban Waters." The only other juvenile stories of life and work in the existing American Navy have regarded fighting from the officer's point of view, but the heroes of these books are boys trained only by experience. Mr. Stratemeyer appears on the list of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. with "The Minute Boys of Lexington," a story sufficiently described by its title.

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk forsakes the novel readers this year, and gives the children a story entitled "Dorothy Deane." It is a girl's book, and the behavior of the small heroine and her friends is the behavior of to-day. The story will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who will also issue "In the Brave Days of Old," by Miss Ruth Hall, a tale of two boys who so planned their lives as to be a part of the most interesting events in the reign of James I. They aided in detecting the gunpowder plot and in saving Sluys from the Spanish; they sailed with Hudson in the Half Moon, and, after visiting France, returned and settled in New Amsterdam. "Little Jane and Me," by M. E., describes the lives and amusements of small New York girls and boys in the middle of this century.

More than one of the American writers for boys may be found, like Mr. Henty, in widely separated places and many periods of history every Christmas. Mr. James Otis, for instance, imagines himself in the French and Indian war, and writes a little quarto, "When Israel Putnam Served the King"; then he advances a few years, and is with three boys on "The Charming Sally" when she sailed from New York with the intention of meeting a British vessel and destroying her cargo of stamped paper. "The Cruise of the Comet" belongs to the "Privateers of 1812" series, and the port of sailing is Baltimore, and after all these comes "The Princess and Joe Potter," a "Jenny Wren" book, that is to say, a tale of newsboys. "The Charming Sally" is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; the other three books by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co.

"Twixt You and Me," by Mrs. Grace Le Baron, a combination of school story and flower verse; "The Young Puritans in King Philip's War," by Miss Mary P. Wells Smith; "Belle," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission"; "Teddy, Her Book," a Smith College story by Miss Anna Chapin Ray; "Among the Lindens," by Miss Evelyn Raymond, and "Hester Stanley and Her Friends," by Mrs. Spofford, are Messrs Little, Brown & Co.'s provision for the young folk this season.

A formidable platoon of children's books will be issued by the new firm of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. in time for the holidays. "Margaret of Fermley," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards; "The Strange Adventures of Billy Trill," and "Little Mr. Van Vere of China," by Miss Harriet A. Cheever; "A Boy's Battle," by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole; "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote," by Mrs. Juliana H. Ewing; "Under the Rattlesnake Flag," by F. H. Costello; "The Lost City," by Mr. Joseph E. Badger, Jr.; "Stories True and Fancies New," by Jenny Wallis"; "The Pleasant Land of Play," by Miss Sarah J. Brigham, and the ever-young "Chatterbox," and "Chatterbox Picture Book," "The Nursery," and "Oliver Optic's Annual" make up the array.

Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson closes the War of 1812 Series, published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, with "The Boys with Old Hickory," taking his heroes to the Gulf of Mexico on a privateer and indulging them with a final appearance at the battle of New Orleans. Having satisfactorily disposed of them, he begins a new series with "The Boys of Old Monmouth," in which one of the heroes is the son of a victim of the Tories, and the other is apprenticed to a traitor. Washington, Lee, Wayne, and "Captain Molly" are among the real personages in the story. The book will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the author has a third in press with the Baptist Publication Society.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 1.

While witnessing the naval parade the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, was stricken with apoplexy and died instantly.

Col. Roosevelt left Montauk camp for Oyster Bay yesterday on a four days' furlough. He is reported to have declared that, while he does not seek the honor of a nomination for Governor, he would not decline it.

The Republican State Committee met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga on Sept. 27. Gov. Black's friends are rallying to his support and hope to secure his renomination.

Amusement is manifested by the Administration at the audacity of Spanish views on the subjects to be considered by the Peace Commission. According to dispatches from Madrid, the Spanish expect to have a voice in deciding the sort of government Cuba is to have and to secure special recognition of the property rights of Spaniards in Cuba and indemnity for Government property.

Admiral Sampson's squadron was sighted off the Highlands at 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning. Without anchoring at Tompkinsville the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, and Oregon, with the Texas added, started up the North River promptly at 10:30 o'clock. Mayor Van Wyck and a reception committee had previously boarded the flagship and returned to the municipal boat. Long before the start the bay was thronged with excursion craft, which the police boats were powerless to keep in order. The vessels proceeded without accident or delay, steaming eight knots an hour. The shore was crowded from Battery Park to Grant's Tomb. At the tomb each warship fired the National salue of twenty-one guns, then all returned to the man-of-war anchorage at Tompkinsville.

Page 6.

The lighter Laura with 630 men on board struck a rock and sunk at a pier in Santiago Harbor yesterday. A number of men were thrown into the sea, but no lives were lost. Gen. Shafter will leave Santiago Monday.

John Wassord, John E. Campbell, and Richard Stanton, Rough Riders from Montauk Camp, were found at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, very weak and ill, and were taken to Bellevue Hospital. During the day two other soldiers presented themselves at the hospital for treatment.

Page 7.

Mrs. Christensen, wife of a balloonist, was killed at Jamaica Bay by falling from a balloon 200 feet into the water.

Page 10.

Capt. Moreu, Dr. Turado, and Chaplain Senac of Cervera's late squadron, sailed for Spain yesterday.

The first mail sent to Spain from this country since war was declared was dispatched on the French Line steamship La Normandie yesterday.

Father Wayrich has resigned from the Redemptorist Order, of which he has been a member for forty-seven years. His action is said to be due to dissatisfaction caused among other members of the order by a sermon preached by him at the golden jubilee of the Church of St. Alphonsus.

At the National conference on foreign policy at Saratoga yesterday Moorefield Storey of Boston made an eloquent argument against the annexation of any of the islands taken from Spain. Samuel Gompers spoke in the same vein. Dr. W. P. Wilson of Philadelphia favored territorial expansion.

Joseph De Witt, twenty-two months old, of Brooklyn, was found dead in the home of his parents at 71 Penn Street, Williamsburg, and his mother was found unconscious, having been struck on the head with some blunt instrument. Investigation showed that the child had been smothered to death. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

Page 11.

A Rough Rider known as Michael Seville is wanted for murder in Kansas City. He fled from Montauk Friday night while an officer was on his way here to arrest him.

The Market and Fulton National Bank has brought suit against John Pettit, the missing real estate dealer, and William E. Booth to recover on a promissory note for $5,800.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic says that the English people are anxious concerning the fate of the Philippines, yet hopeful that they may be retained by the United States. There are many interesting opinions in London concerning the sudden departure on board a German warship of Gen. Augustin. It is expected that the visit of the German Kaiser to the Holy Land may result in some valuable concessions being made by the Sultan to Germany. The condition of Spain excites some comment, and there is a rumor that the conservative forces of Spain would willingly accept the immediate help of France to keep order in the peninsula. Much genuine regret is expressed in London over the coming departure of Ambassador Hay. His personal charm has won a host of friends and his public influence has been such that his withdrawal is causing more than usual dissatisfaction. A possible successor to the Pope is to be found in Cardinal Vanutelli; however, the favorite of the theological party appears to be Cardinal Goiti. There is some chat about the new Viceroy of India and his American wife. The fact has been revealed that the British soldier is by no means a trained marksman. A little comfort is noted for the victims of Hooley's relentless scheme of revelation. The feelings of the baronets of England are outraged by a royal decree which gives to the children of peers the title of "Honorable" and precedence over all baronets.

Page 19.

James G. Graham of Newburg, N. Y., has been appointed temporary receiver of the New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company.

The permanent retention of the stamp tax on insurance is being discussed by underwriters. President Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company says that its present form is unjust to mutual companies.

Page 20.

The body of Mrs. Caroline L. Saville was found floating in Pleasure Bay, off Castle Island, near Boston, Mass., yesterday. Her son believes she committed suicide by drowning.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 6.
National Guard Notes.—Page 20.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Insurance Notes.—Page 19.
United Service.—Page 6.
Legal Notes.—Page 20.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 19.
Amusements.—Page 14.

Theatrical Manager Takes Poison.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 20.—Fred Bradbury, at one time prominent in Elk and theatrical circles, took poison to-night in an endeavor to kill himself. Formerly he was considered wealthy, but has lost heavily in the last three years. The climax came two years ago when he took "Lost in Egypt," an extravaganza, out of Chicago and stranded in Cincinnati. After taking the poison to-night he went to an undertaker's establishment and told the proprietor, a personal friend, what he had done. A doctor was called, but at midnight it was announced that Bradbury could not live.

New Lake Steamship.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Maia, the latest addition to the 6,000-ton class of lake craft, was launched by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company into the Calumet River this afternoon. She will be ready for service Sept. 1, and will join the fleet of the Minnesota Steamship Company, the Lake Transportation, and of the big Minnesota Iron Company. The new boat is 378 feet keel, 399 feet over all, 48 feet beam, and 28 feet deep.

HOW MANILA SURRENDERED

Full Text of the Agreement for the Capitulation of the City and Suburbs.

GEN. MERRITT SENDS ADVICES

Entire Philippine Archipelago May Not Become Ours—Spanish Soldiers to Retire With Honors of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Official announcement of the terms of capitulation agreed on at Manila reached the War Department this evening in a dispatch from Major Gen. Merritt. It was the first notification officially of the nature of the stipulations and embraced the complete terms in six articles. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation, but the best opinion obtainable to-night construed the langauge to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines and not Manila alone.

While the preamble specifically cites the functions of the commission "to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein," it is pointed out that the word "suburbs" is an elastic expression, and the language of Article I., stating that the Spanish troops, both the European and native, capitulate "with" the city and defenses goes to emphasize this construction.

This is the view expressed by the war officials, and considered in this light the official report goes to confirm the press dispatches stating the capitulation involves the whole Philippines. One unusual provision is embraced in the reference to the return of surrendered arms, the article providing for the return when the Spanish evacuate "or the American army evacuate." This, however, is a formal expression, and Secretary Alger to-night showed that there need be no alarm on that score by his statement, "There is no thought of the Americans evacuating."

All the unsettled points in the terms of surrender will have to be finally determined by the President, though there is no doubt that he will approve whatever agreement Gen. Merritt makes. The terms make no reference to the harbor, and strictly provide for land occupation. Admiral Dewey, however, has made no report of the terms. The capitulation follows in some respects that at Santiago. The Spaniards will be enabled to march out of town with honors of war, depositing their arms, however, at some designated point, the officers retaining side arms. No present difficulties will be experienced in feeding the 15,000 Spanish troops on the island, though more supplies may have to be dispatched there later. These troops will not be returned to Spain by this Government.

Gen. Merritt's Report.

Gen. Merritt's report, received to-day, was as follows:

Hongkong, Aug. 20.—Adjutant General, Washington. The following are the terms of the capitulation:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs, and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, American Commander in Chief in the Philippines, and his Excellency, Don Fermin Jaudenes, acting General in Chief of the Spanish Army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

1. The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States, remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers, and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses, and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

3. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

4. All questions relating to the repatriation of the officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the Government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American Army evacuates

5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish Treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

6. This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property, of all description, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. V. GREEN, Brigadier General Volunteers, U. S. A.

B. L. LAMBERTON, Captain, U. S. N.

CHARLES A. WHITTIER, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General.

E. H. CROWDER, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate.

NICHOLAS DE LA PENA, Auditor General.

CARLOS ROYES, Colonel de Ingenier.

JOSE MARIA OLQUEN FELIA, de Estado Major.

MERRITT.

Another dispatch was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Merritt. It relates to the President's proclamation directing that hostilities be discontinued, and is as follows:

Hongkong, Aug. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Cablegram of the 12th, directing military operations be suspended, received afternoon of 16th. Spanish commander notified. Acknowledge receipt of cablegram same date containing proclamation of President. MERRITT.

DEWEY SEEKING A DOCK.

Permission to Haul Up for Repairs at Hongkong Refused on Account of Neutrality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—A special from Hongkong says:

"Consul General Wildman has requested of the Hongkong authorities permission for the ships of the American fleet now at Manila to be allowed to dock and repair here.

The question presents such serious complications that it had to be submitted to the British Home Government for an answer. Meanwhile the harbor police ordered the gunboat Zafiro, which arrived here with dispatches from Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey, to leave British waters within twenty-four hours. The Governor is much distressed at the situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Navy Department authorities discount the significance given the report of the enforcement of the neutrality laws at Hongkong by ordering the Zafiro from the harbor and deferring permission for the American fleet to dock there.

Admiral Dewey recently received orders from Acting Secretary Allen to report on his plans for docking and repairing the ships of his fleet. The cablegram sent him on this subject gave only instructions to make an inquiry as to the most available means for attending to the repairs, which are much needed, and to report as early as possible. Admiral Dewey undoubtedly immediately set about negotiating to secure a suitable place where the work could be executed, and the request to the authorities at Hongkong for permission probably followed immediately, and doubtless was carried on the last trip of the Zafiro.

The action of the British harbor police at Hongkong in ordering the Zafiro to leave British waters within twenty-four hours is an action strictly in accordance with the spirit and terms of the neutrality laws. This is the view taken at the Navy Department, whose officials say the American dispatch boat since the inception of hostilities never has remained in port longer than that period.

Permission to remain longer than that time would be a breach of neutrality, and an action against which, in the case of Spanish vessels at certain other points in Western waters, this Government has protested. The signing of a protocol, in the view of the naval authorities, would not alter the circumstances of the case, as in the absence of a treaty of peace or some special arrangement by which the time of remaining in port could be extended without a breach of neutrality, the neutrality restrictions operate to the same extent as in time of actual warfare.

SPAIN'S HOLD ON PHILIPPINES.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Senor Silvela, now the virtual leader of the Conservatives, expresses the views of that party on the capture of Manila in the following statement:

"The capture of Manila in no wise affects the rest of the archipelago, and the Cortes should be summoned with urgency in order to prevent the world gaining the impression that Spain has lost her sovereignty in the Philippines. The Liberal Party should conclude peace, but the Sagasta Cabinet cannot effect the task."

If the Queen Regent tenders him an invitation, Senor Silvela is disposed to accept office.

THE MANILA CABLE RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Major Gen. Merritt has notified the War Department that the cable from Hongkong to Manila is again in operation.

LIST OF OUR MANILA DEAD.

WASHINTON, Aug. 20.—The War Department has received the following:

Hongkong, Aug. 20, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

In the assault on Manila Aug. 13, Gen. Anderson commanded the division, Gen. MacArthur First Brigade, Gen. Greene Second.

Losses were as follows:

Killed.

First Sergt. M. E. HOLMES, Astor Battery.

Sergt. D. CREMINS, Astor Battery.

Bugler PATTERSON, Thirteenth Minnesota.

Private THOLLEN, Twenty-third Infantry.

Private DINSMORE, First California.

Wounded.

Capt. SEABECK, Thirteenth Minnesota; seriously.

Capt. BJORNSTAD, Thirteenth Minnesota; badly.

Lieut. BUNKER, Thirteenth Minnesota; slightly, and forty enlisted men.

MERRITT.

Gen. Primo de Rivera Not Dead.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—The report cabled from Gibraltar that Gen. Primo de Rivera, formerly Governor General of the Philippines, had been shot, is without foundation. Gen. de Rivera, it is announced, is in good health.

COL. HAY'S SUCCESSOR.

A London Paper Speaks Suggestively of Dr. Depew and Mr. Reid.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Observer this morning publishes an article eulogizing Col. Hay, the retiring American Ambassador, saying, among other things: "Col. John Hay, among his friends of all degrees, may be succeeded, but he cannot be replaced. He came a little nearer the American ideal by his accomplishments and characteristics than did his predecessor."

Discussing the question of his successor, The Observer says:

"Mr. Chauncey Depew is so universally available and represents so faithfully some of the most considerable interests of his country that until his establishment at some embassy his name will periodically appear as a favorite. Both Mr. Depew and Mr. Reid are known in England as incapable of disconcertment, national or international. National patriotism and cosmopolitan knowledge are possessed by Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew in equal quantities. In neither has international veneer overlaid the native genius of the citizen of the Republic."

SCHLEY DEPRECATES DISPUTE.

Gallant Admiral Declares There Are Honors Enough for All.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 20.—Admiral Schley, replying to a letter of congratulation written to him by Congressman Morris on his naval victory at Santiago, says: "I have uniformly held that I only shared the honors of the day with my brave comrades, and I deprecate so much the unseeming controversy that has arisen over the honors. I felt then as I feel now, that the victory was so complete in results and so rich in glory that there would be honors for all."

ROOSEVELT WOULD ACCEPT

Said to Have Declared His Willingness to Run for Governor.

DOES NOT SEEK THE HONOR

Thinks, However, Duty Demands that He Should Accept It If His Party Calls Upon Him to Do So—Mr. Quigg's Visit.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 20.—Col. Roosevelt, having been released from the detention camp, left here at 1:55 this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt. He obtained a four days' furlough and will spend the time at Oyster Bay.

When seen on board the train just before it left he reiterated his statement that he was not in a position at present to talk about politics on the grounds, first, that it would be unwise for him to do so, and, second, because the affairs of his regiment demanded all his attention.

It was learned, however, from a high officer of the Rough Riders, and one who stands very close to the Colonel, that should the nomination be tendered the latter for Governor of the State of New York by the Republican Party he would not decline the honor.

Col. Roosevelt is reported as saying that, while he does not seek the honor and has made absolutely no effort to put his name before the public as a candidate for that office, he would consider it his duty to obey the desire of a party with which he had been affiliated for so many years, especially as the tender of the nomination would come from all the leaders of the party and would meet with no opposition.

It was also learned that Congressman Quigg's visit to Col. Roosevelt yesterday was not made merely for the purpose of sounding him on the subject of the Gubernatorial nomination, but that Mr. Quigg acted as the emissary of Senator Platt and other Republicans high in the councils of their party to see what terms could be made with the Colonel, and under what conditions he would agree to run.

The Colonel's friends in the regiment are jubilant at the growing boom of their commander, and the men who live in this State express the greatest regret at their inability to vote for him.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

State Committee Decides to Hold It at Saratoga on Sept. 27—Black's Friends Rally to His Support.

The Republican State Committee met at noon yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and decided to hold the State Convention at Saratoga on Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon. It was further decided that the State Committee should meet in the United States Hotel, Saratoga, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 26. No other business came before the committee, and its session lasted less than ten minutes. Chairman Odell presided.

It became clear yesterday that Gov. Black is still in the race for the Gubernatorial nomination. His friends and the men whom he appointed to office are rallying to his support, and indications point to a fierce fight in his behalf if Senator Platt and other party leaders decide to turn him down. The Governor's supporters were out in force at the Fifth Avenue before the State Committee was called together.

Among those who had come to the city in his behalf were such men as George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works; Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance; Cornelius V. Collins, Charles W. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Frederick Easton, Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the Governor's personal friend, Charles Francis, editor of The Troy Times. Besides these men there were at least a score of employes of the State Department.

Senator Platt was on hand at an early hour of the morning. He sat in a corner of the corridor, and for over half an hour was engaged in serious conversation with Superintendent Payn. For a still longer time he talked with Superintendent Aldridge. Resolutions denouncing the canal scandal had been prepared for presentation to the State Committee, but, presumably because of the Senator's talk with Superintendents Payn and Aldrige, they were not brought up.

It was announced by Platt men that the visit of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg to Col. Roosevelt at Montauk Point was not authorized by either Senator Platt or the members of the State Committee, but that Mr. Quigg made the call entirely on his own volition. Mr. Quigg's friends say that he made the call because he is a personal friend of the Colonel and that Senator Platt had no hand in the matter.

Although the Governor has not been deserted by his friends, his chances of getting the nomination are considered as being very slim indeed. If he should be nominated, it would mean, so the Tammany leaders say, that Senator Platt has despaired of Republican victory. It is believed that the Senator would never take the risk of losing the State by the nomination of a man at whose doors such a serious blow to the party as the canal scandal could be laid.

It has been declared by more than one Republican leader who is supposed to have the confidence of Senator Platt that State issues are not going to figure in this campaign, and these declarations are taken in some quarters at least as meaning that the organization is going to do its utmost to avoid State issues. It is there argued that the nomination of Gov. Black would bring the State issues much too far to the front to suit those who believe the party can win on only National issues.

CAPT. BLAINE CAUSES TALK.

Uncomplimentary Gossip Floats Across the Pacific About Doings in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—If the stories wafted across the blue waters of the Pacific are true Capt. James G. Blaine has caused a great deal of talk since his arrival in Honolulu. His first exploit, so the story goes, was at the Pacific Club, where he drank more liquor than was good for him, though recently a graduate of a "cure," and fell down a flight of stairs.

The second evening after his arrival, according to reports, Capt. Blaine attended a luau, where it is said he contrived to offend the lady next to whom he was placed. Her husband knocked Blaine down. Major Diggles attempted to interfere in Blaine's behalf and received the same treatment.

Soon after Blaine was introduced to Princess of Kaiulani and conceived the idea of giving a dinner to the Princess. Consul Heywood offered his house. It is said that Capt. Blaine deputized a lady to invite the guests and sent invitations to ladies prominent in Hawaii whom he had not even met. These ladies indignantly declined the invitations.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

Sudden Death of the Rev. Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel.

Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, 121 West Ninety-first Street, dropped dead yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. With his wife he was witnessing the naval parade from a bench on Riverside Drive between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, when he was stricken with apoplexy. The body was taken in an ambulance to the vicarage of the parish, 115 West Ninety-first Street. Dr. Bradley came to New York last night from his Summer home in Catamount, near Sing Sing, and contemplated returning to-morrow. He left his house for Riverside at 11:30 o'clock and had been sitting, talking to a group of friends, for an hour and a half just previous to his death. He leaves a wife and one son, Armitage Bradley, a student of Pembroke College, Oxford University, who is home for the vacation.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley was born in Troy, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1841. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of New York City, and later was graduated from the College of the City of New York, after which he entered the General Theological Seminary at Chelsea Square. His first position in the ministry was that of assistant in Calvary Church. He then spent fifteen years in Indianapolis, as rector of Christ Church, and in January, 1888, he was called to St. Luke's in Brooklyn. In 1892 he was appointed vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, which is one of the largest and most prominent of the parishes which come under Trinity Corporation.

Dr. Bradley's record for building churches is a noteworthy one. When he was called to St. Luke's, that church was partially burned and the congregation somewhat scattered as a result. He erected a Sunday school and chapel building, and later the handsome St. Luke's as it now stands. He also built the Woolsey Memorial Building which marked the completion of three buildings in the first three years of his work in Brooklyn.

No funeral arrangements have yet been made.

COLLINS W. WAY DISAPPEARS.

Executor at Johnsville, Dutchess County, Leaves for Parts Unknown.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Johnsville, Dutchess County, is very much excited over the strange disappearance of Collins W. Way, one of its most respected and influential citizens. He has been missing one week, and there seems to be no doubt he is an absconder.

Way was the executor of the estate of his father, the late Abram Way, who left considerable wealth. He was to invest the money until several grandchildren became of age. He loaned $2,000 to Leonard Pierce of Johnsville, and a similar amount on a mortgage in Fishkill. Recently the grandchildren attained their majority and Way was called upon to distribute the estate. He was pressed and forced to begin proceedings against Pierce. The latter made an assignment and his creditors got only 44 cents on the dollar. This meant a loss of $900 to the Way heirs, and Lawyer Rikert, who had been engaged by Way, started foreclosure proceedings against the Fishkill mortgage.

In the mean time Addison Gardner, a New York lawyer, secured an order for Way to show cause why he should not make good the losses to the estate. It was agreed by lawyers Gardner and Rikert that if the money on the Fishkill property was collected and paid to the heirs they were to release Way in full. The money on the mortgage was soon paid to Rikert, who handed the cash to Way. The latter left the office, saying he would deposit it in the bank at once.

Since then Way has not been seen. He did not visit the bank as he promised to do. He has always been considered a fair, honest man, and his disappearance is a great surprise.

DR. ANDREWS LEAVES BROWN.

Goes to Chicago to be Superintendent of Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews left Providence late this afternoon for Chicago, the scene of his future labors in the educational field. He has been appointed Superintendent of the public schools of that city

Dr. Andrews is still President of Brown, and remains such until Sept. 7. Prof. Benjamin F. Clark, the senior member of the Faculty, discharged the duties devolving upon the head of the college while Dr. Andrews was in Europe last year. Dr. Andrews to-day expressed his intention to be here when the governing body of the college assembles.

Dr. Andrews has been discharging the duties of President during the Summer. He said that the prospects for the coming year at Brown were of the brightest. He departs with the best wishes of all concerned. It is stated that the entering class this year is to be the largest in the university's history.

Sea-Salt Gold Employe Drowned.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 20.—The body of Stephen Smith was found in the dock today by City Marshal Fahey. Smith was employed as a laborer by the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, and later he worked on the Washington County Railroad. He was last seen about 10 o'clock last evening. It is thought he fell from the wharf in the darkness and was drowned. He was about sixty years of age, and has relatives living at Winn, Me.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Extremely high temperature has been experienced in the Middle Missouri Valley. Concordia reports 104 degrees, which is the highest recorded in the second ten days of August; Rapid City, 102 degrees; Omaha and North Platte, 100 degrees each, and Huron and Dodge City, 98 degrees each. While the temperature will not reach anything like these figures east of the Mississippi River, we may expect a spell of 90-degree weather from Tennessee and North Carolina northward to the lakes to-day and to-morrow, which will continue in the Middle and North Atlantic States Tuesday.

The temperature has fallen in the southern and middle plateau and northern Rocky Mountain regions. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the South Atlantic States and the Middle Mississippi Valley. The pressure continues high from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic, and is also high off the North Pacific Coast.

Showers may be expected in the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record for temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	67	67	66
6 A. M.	65	68	68
9 A. M.	66	67	70
12 M.	71	72	76
3 P. M.	73	76	80
6 P. M.	71	75	78
9 P. M.	69	72	75
12 P. M.	68	70	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....73¾
Weather Bureau....70
Corresponding date 1897....69
Corresponding date for last 20 years....78

The highest temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 4 P. M., and the lowest 63 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 57 per cent.

TO SEE THE BATTLESHIPS.

Take the steamers of the "Sandy Hook Route," leaving New York, Pier 8, foot Rector Street, North River, at 9:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M., on week days, and at 9:00, 9:30 A. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Sundays. Adv.

NEW YORK GREETS VICTORIOUS NAVY

A Marvelous Demonstration by the People.

SAMPSON'S SHIPS PARADE

Seven Warships Steam Up the Hudson Amid Enthusiasm.

CHEERS FOR SAILORS

Tenement Residents Particularly in Evidence Among the Spectators—New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas in Line.

New York spoke for the Nation yesterday when she welcomed the home-coming squadron under command of Admiral Sampson. There was neither lisping nor stammering in the speech. It was the full-mouthed, straight-spoken, honest, earnest and resonant speech of the masses. There was no diplomatic finish or juggle to it. It came straight from the heart of millions and went direct to the hearts of the hundreds to whom this almost unparalleled address of welcome was made.

Those hundreds were the "Jackies" and officers of the fleet that came up from Santiago, a crowd of expert sailors that have no rivals in the world's history save their fellows of Admiral Dewey's squadron now in far-off Malaysian waters, who, unconscious at last accounts that the war is ended, were still hustling about and gathering under the flag of the Union the few Spanish islands that haven't yet been brought into the fold.

A half dozen of the best Fourth of Julys that New York ever put itself out to celebrate compressed into one couldn't compare with the rather impromptu welcome that the sailors of the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas received from the people of New York and its vicinity yesterday. It was emphatically a welcome to the white-uniformed sailors. The officers have already had their welcome from a grateful country through promotions and honors of all sorts given them by an admiring people through the medium of their Executive, President McKinley.

Yesterday the "Jackies," the men who did the hard work, the unnamed heroes, received what little reward the people can give them in the way of cheers and cries of welcome, whistle shrieks, and burning of powder, as a recognition of the esteem in which these unknown and unnamed guardians of a Nation's homes and honor are held by all the people. It was peculiarly a day for the common people, afloat and ashore.

A Welcome from the Poor.

The floating palaces of the affluent were few in number compared with those which have been seen at other great water parades of the last ten years—naval demonstrations they have been called. But every pier, every excursion boat that carried people at a cheap fare, every roof of a tenement house fronting the water between the Narrows and Grant's Tomb, held a mass of well-nigh frantic men and women, who cheered until they were hoarse, and then screamed through parched throats, while wildly waving their ten-cent flags, a welcome—not to Admiral This or Commodore That—but to the stalwart, white-clothed men from their own homes and firesides, who had helped so surely to make history, had brought respect from the nations of the Old World to the flag of Freedom and Liberty, and had taught the world that monkeying with a buzz saw is a harmless diversion as compared with a clash with the men who shoot the guns on the ships of the American Navy.

"It was worth a heap sight more than all we have been through—and we haven't done much 'sojering' since we left 'Frisco—to get such a feception as this when we come home," said a grizzled old sailor of the Oregon's crew, after it was all over and the vessels had dropped anchor at Tompkinsville. And "Right you are, messmate!" was a chorus that came with heartiness from the squad of sailors and marines about him, who plainly showed they believed that they were very largely parties to the reception, and that the quarterdeck could not entirely monopolize such an outpouring of enthusiasm as they had witnessed. It was not a New York Yacht Club affair. So they believed it was of the people and for the people, and that they were right in it. And no one who saw the demonstration will dispute their right to the belief.

A Marvelous Demonstration.

Marvelous is the only word that will adequately express just what yesterday's demonstration was. Here was a squadron of seven fighting ships returned from a long campaign to their home port for rest and repairs. The warships they had set out "to discover, capture, or destroy" lay at the bottom of the Caribbean, a squadron of possibly hopeless, certainly helpless, wrecks. Every sailor who had manned the Spanish squadron was either dead or had been made prisoner, from the Admiral down to the most insignificant cabin boy.

Yet this victorious squadron, now pushing its way into the peaceful waters of the Hudson, showed no signs save to the expert eye of the fact that it had been engaged in one of the greatest naval conflicts of the century. Not a gun was dismounted, not a sponson wrecked, not a fighting top shattered, and, save for a new plate here and there, or a trifling hole in a couple of smokestacks, every ship was, so far as the eye could see, as ready for another bout with the enemy as when she left peaceful waters for those where death and destruction were threatened. Save for less than a score of the men who sailed in the crews on their fateful errand, every commander could say: "All present or accounted for." Not a man was missing; not one a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Save for such history as we are now making in the Philippines, history shows no parallel.

It was meet then that the American eagle should spread his wings and screech as he did yesterday. It was a peaceful cry, for there was no defiance in it to the merchant marine of other countries assembled in the harbor, but each shipmaster will carry back to his country to spread among his people the lesson of yesterday's triumphal parade: "Here's a bird that doesn't make so much noise as the double-headed eagles we know of, but mind your eye and keep clear of his talons; they are terrors." As an object lesson to would-be feather-pluckers the doings of the day may be of inestimable value.

A Day in History.

Aug. 20 will ever be a red-letter day in the history of the city, as it will be in that of the navy. The day itself was perfect. Nature was at her blandest. Had a day been made to order for such an event it would have been just such a day.

Everybody with a drop of patriotism in his blood and who could get out participated in the welcome. The people of Manhattan and Brooklyn massed themselves from the Battery up to Manhattanville. Staten Island's thousands swarmed her charming green hills or sweltered on her ugly and ill-smelling piers. New Jersey poured more thousands into the already crowded city and large numbers of them streamed northward to the green slopes of Riverside Drive, while others sought the already packed decks of the excursion steamers. But all Jerseyites did not come, for from malodorous Communipaw north to the spot where vandals are wrecking the charmingly picturesque Palisades thousands found resting places and waved flags and handkerchiefs as the grand procession moved up the river until the shores looked to be alive with the mosquito birds of the State gorgeously arrayed for the occasion in the gaudy colors of the butterflies.

All the sky-scrapers of the down-town section of New York were dotted with people until they looked from the water like huge pincushions, with the derby hats of the men as the black-headed pins, the straw hats the ordinary pins, and the gayly-colored feminine headgear those "stick pins" that make glad the female heart and drive men to desperation—married men, of course.

Every pier where there was a chance to see was packed to its utmost capacity, every vessel lying at dock had its complement of enthusiasts, and from Twenty-third Street north to Forty-second Street there was such a sight as not even the great naval parade of Columbian days could equal. It was the shore novelty of the whole affair. Fringing the roofs, and back as far as there was a chance to see, the tenement dwellers studded their points of observation until the roofs looked like great bands of black and white—the prevailing colors of the clothing—surmounting terraces of crimson brick. It seemed as if the flags which waved over the heads of these crowds numbered millions. To say thousands—which one must, to be within certain veracity—seems tame as an expression of those clouds of color, and for once even the green flag of Erin seemed to have been forgotten, or at least relegated to the background.

A Continuous Mass of Color.

Up beyond this peculiar striking feature of the day's massing of people were the grim slopes of Riverside Park. But before the throngs there assembled were sighted was the great lawn of the orphan asylum grounds, where hundreds of children were assembled, all diligently waving their flags and punctuating the air with the shrill falsetto of their cheers in the intervals between the booming of the guns on a near-by dock.

Set against a background of brilliant green from Seventy-second Street north to the end of the hill where stands the Grant mausoleum was a continuous mass of color the sight of which set to fluttering the heart of every sailorman on the squadron. Until one looked about and saw the crowds of femininity on the excursion boats one was almost tempted to believe that all of feminine New York had congregated on the park slopes to give welcome to the brave sailor lads and marines from Santiago. It was very like some great floral bed of a park where color had run riot. Yet unconsciously this outpouring of femininity had so arranged itself that there was a harmonizing of that color mass into one grand bouquet of beauty, and there is little wonder that Jackie's always susceptible heart was in a flutter, and that his hat came off and waved frantically if futilely at that wondrous bunch of enthusiastic beauty that he knew was sitting on the lawn to get a sight at him.

Even the grizzled nonchalants of the bridge and the quarterdeck and the dancing beaus of the wardrooms beamed at the sight, and doffed their jaunty service caps to the array of women who had come to welcome them home. The numbers along that stretch were as the number of the sands along Coney Island's shore, and they were a good deal cleaner. It was into a living lane of this sort that the fleet sailed for its welcome home. Little wonder the men said, "We'd go through it all again for another such sight as this."

Behavior of the Squadron.

And the squadron was well behaved. It was here on time. At daybreak it was reported off Long Branch. When daylight had come it was off Sandy Hook. Then began the welcome. The booming of the guns at the Hook, at Fort Hamilton and at Fort Wadsworth was expected. Early risers had gone down the bay on all sorts of craft to extend greeting. They added the noise of their popguns to the booming of the rifles on shore. From these the officers of the ships learned of what was awaiting them up the bay. That is, they got an inkling of it. No anticipation could equal the reality that they ran into. Off sleepy Tompkinsville anchors were loosed, Tompkinsville with the rest of Staten Island woke to life and made all the noise it could as the first indication of the people's welcome.

Before Jackie could fairly get into his clean white ducks, and those salt-water policemen, the marines, could pipeclay their helmets and belts to the inspection degree of whiteness, the great, gray-hulled ships of the victorious fleet were surrounded by the forerunners of the shipping parade that was to come. There was color everywhere, every code flag and private signal and yacht ensign and burgee that could be found was pressed into use for decking the craft. Every nation's flag—save that of poor old Spain—stirred in the breeze and snapped out its welcome. Even the garbage and mud scows did the best they could, and red and blue flannels were nailed to the available posts—for masts there were none—as an evidence of good will and patriotic enthusiasm. The battleships merely broke out the National ensign, and left it to the welcoming fleet to do the rest in the way of bunting display. The Texas, in her new coat of paint; the St. Louis, gray, and looking a fighter rather than a peaceful ocean ferryboat, and the squatty-like Nahant, all in their war clothes, joined the noisy welcome to the warships.

Shortly after 10 o'cl

with Mayor Van Wyck, the Citizens' Committee, and a few guests, arrived at the anchorage. Then there was more tooting of whistles and firing of guns and cheering. A hundred boats of all ages, sizes, and descriptions that steam would propel followed. The police fleet floated saucily about in a laughable effort to prevent the tugs and steamers from running down the battleships.

Much Misinformation.

There was excitement to spare, and curious eyes, backed by curious brains, resulted in more misinformation being dealt out by the ubiquitous know-it-alls than could possibly be imagined by any but a veteran at this sort of thing. "Captain" Philip was rapturously pointed out on every vessel of the squadron except his own, where his Commodore's flag was flying, and "Fighting Bob" Evans was spotted on every ship except the Iowa, while even the identity of the vessels was tangled by men, one of whom announced proudly and confidently that the Embla, which happened to be sailing about was "the famous ship Gloucester, which sank two torpedo boats off Santiago," and J. T. Williams, the owner of the craft, was astonished by the rousing cheers he got from a party on an excursion steamer, who had been informed that he was "Commander McCalla in citizens' dress."

After Mayor Van Wyck had performed his task of welcoming the Admiral commanding and his men and had returned by way of the police boat Patrol to his ship, the steamer Glen Island, speed cones were hoisted, anchors were fished and catted, a string of signal flags were run up on the New York, and then to the music of bands, belching of cannon, screaming of whistles, ringing of bells, and shoutings of thousands of males and females, the squadron began its memorable trip up the Hudson.

Everything had been carefully planned and arranged for a procession up to Grant's Tomb. But the enthusiasm of the masters of the escorting vessels made mince-meat of that programme. Do as they might the police fleet could not keep the hundreds of craft from crowding about the fighting boats that all were so anxious to honor.

Do you remember the scenes after a college football game, when the uncontrollable students of the winning college rush on the field, lift the men of the victorious eleven on their shoulders, and carry them off the field in a procession of triumph? It was for all the world as near to that as anything could be on the water. The stately craft were wedged in by the boats of the escorting fleets, as if the Captains of the craft could not be satisfied until they had positively lifted the great, bulky machines of destruction from the water and pushed them on to the upper end of the line, where the noisiest welcome of the day awaited them. To no Roman Emperor were ever such honors paid as these to the wearers of this country's naval uniforms. The pushing and crowding of the fleet was like a college rush, but fortunately was attended with no such direful results as often accompany those outbreaks of student exuberance. No one was hurt and no vessel was injured.

Reception at the Battery.

What was a din down the harbor was a positive silence to the bedlam of welcome after the Battery was reached. Then guns began speaking in earnest with extra charges of powder. Steam was crowded into whistles until their screeches were intensified tenfold, and became demoniacal yells, drawn out almost interminably. The fleet grew with every yard of progress, until, before the end of the route was reached, it must have covered a stretch of two miles of water. The eagle was then screaming its loudest. Terrific but joyous was the noise, and in it all the cheers from the shore, that could be seen but not heard, were lost to those on the water. The sailors and marines, packed solidly in their quarters, danced with joy and waved their arms frantically in response to all this babel, that made even the noises of the battles they had been engaged in seem insignificant. Jackies hugged one another because they could find no other way of expressing their happiness and gratitude for such a welcome. It was all delirious and fantastic, a welcome a thousandfold more exhilarating than even the most sanguine had counted on. Its culmination came at that point of the river opposite Grant's Tomb, where Wendel's Battery was stationed, and fired a National salute, to which the ships responded, until the city and all the surrounding country echoed and re-echoed with this triumphal culmination of a Nation's welcome.

Formed Into Line.

When the cannonading ended the squadron wheeled majestically, moving over toward the Jersey shore, the New York leading the way in a graceful curve. The bulky Iowa and Indiana swept around behind the flagship, and then the towering Brooklyn moved into the harbor-bound procession, with the Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas trailing behind the namesake of the borough across the bridge. The escorting craft kept out of the way until this manoeuvre was completed, and, seeking advantageous positions on either side of the channel, allowed the fighters to pass in review between them. Then came the scurry for home, while the battleships and cruisers moved down the bay to their anchorage off Tompkinsville. There the jackies had a chance to gossip over their royal welcome home and make plans for the coveted shore leave which will soon be theirs and for the rest they have so nobly earned. Save for the profuse display of bunting from one end of town to the other, New York then resumed its normal condition. There had been glory enough for one day, and New York had once more done itself proud, and went to sleep content.

If there was a regret as to the day's affair, it was that President McKinley and Secretary of the Navy Long were not here to witness the parade and review the splendid ships and their brilliant escort.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.

Arrival and Reception of the Squadron—The Parade and the Return to Tompkinsville.

America's victorious squadron, the most famous squadron of modern time, was sighted off the New Jersey coast at 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The sun had been above the horizon just twenty-five minutes when the Marine Observer stationed at the Highlands sighted the victorious warships heading toward the coast. He could just make out the smoke from their stacks, and the tops of their military masts were sticking a little above the horizon line. There was no doubt about it being the expected fleet, and in an instant the news was flashed to the city and then to other parts of the country that the men whom the inhabitants of this great metropolis had decided to honor were nearing home after several months of hardship and fighting in Cuban waters.

The vessels were steaming along in battle formation, the cruiser New York, the flagship of Admiral Sampson, leading, followed by the battleships Iowa and Indiana. Then came the Brooklyn, the flagship of Admiral Schley, followed by the battleships Massachusetts and Oregon. This order was made out as the fleet approached the coast.

The morning had opened bright and cloudless and the vessels could soon be easily made out and the inhabitants of the Highlands of Navesink gathered on the bluff to see the vessels pass into the harbor. Steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour the fleet soon drew near the Hook, and when off that point, which marks the entrance to the Harbor of New York, the returning sailors got some slight idea of what awaited them as soon as they reached the city.

When near the Hook a navy yard tug approached the New York and a rapid interchange of signals took place; the tug ran alongside the flagship and orders from Washington telling Admiral Sampson of the reception that awaited the returning tars and marines, and what was expected of him were handed aboard. The tug, as soon as her mission was ended, darted off toward the city, and the fleet, which had slowed down for a few minutes, went ahead again and soon crossed the bar.

A signal was set on the flagship New York, and then all the Captains of the fleet knew of the orders, and preparations were made to carry them out. There were hustle and bustle on each vessel for several minutes, and then all quieted down again and the fleet proceeded on its way as though just returning from some practice cruise.

A Triumphal Procession.

The triumphal procession began as the vessels passed in by Sandy Hook. On the top of the Marine Observatory, at the Hook, the code flags representing the letters F, D, H, C, and D, J, M, were run up on the staff. These letters being interpreted meant "Well done boys," and above these flags was a big broom to signify a clean sweep. The New York passed in at 7:05 o'clock, just two cables length astern of her was the Iowa, and then at 8:05 o'clock came the Indiana. The flagship Brooklyn passed in at 8:10 o'clock. Five minutes later the Massachusetts followed and astern of the Massachusetts was the Oregon.

Everybody who was on the Hook yesterday morning was out to see the squadron. The beach was lined with hundreds of sightseers, and the batteries of Fort Hancock were crowded with the soldiers. The soldiers cheered and waved their hats and the tars on the warships who had put on their white uniforms crowded to the sides of the different vessels and cheered back again. Flags and bunting were displayed everywhere on shore, and, although no salutes were fired, the sailors received a rousing reception by the army men which lasted as long as the battleships were in sight.

In the Lower Bay there was a haze which soon shut out the sight of the warships, and the speed of the vessels was somewhat slower as the navigating officers began to bring them through the intricate channels of the harbor. When inside the harbor the reception, which was begun outside, was continous. Several yachts and some tugs and excursion steamers that had left the city early went to meet the fleet, and as each vessel was sighted cheers were given for the sailors and the men who had fought for the flag so gallantly.

Slowly and majestically the warships continued on their way. The sailors answered the cheers, and the Quartermasters on each ship were kept busy dipping the flag in answer to the many salutes that were given.

Vessels Crowd the Bay.

By 9 o'clock the Upper Bay was crowded with vessels of all kinds, and every one was watching the Narrows to catch a first glimpse of the squadron. The bluffs on each side of the Narrows at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton were crowded with spectators, and as the sun gradually burned up the fog and the haze disappeared the vessels drew in plain sight.

Then a mighty cheer rang out from one side of the water, and was echoed from the other. Cheer followed cheer, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved in the air. American flags, too, were waved above everything, and the banks, instead of being green, were colored the bright tints of the Stars and Stripes, with the costumes of those who waved these flags forming the background.

At 9 o'clock the fleet was approaching the Narrows. The vessels were in close order, a cable length only separating each vessel. Admiral Sampson was on the bridge of the New York, and orders from him were frequently sent to the vessels of the squadron. Beside the Admiral were his Flag Lieutenant, E. L. Bennett, and the Chief of Staff, Lieut. S. A. Staunton. Capt. Chadwick, the commander of the New York, was also there, and so were the navigating officer, Lieut. J. Butler, and the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander W. P. Potter.

As the New York drew abreast of Fort Hamilton at 9:42 o'clock, a gun boomed out, and the first salute was begun. Slowly and methodically, with the same interval of time between each piece, thirteen guns were fired, and when these had died away the guns on Fort Wadsworth began, and thirteen guns on that fort spoke, welcoming Admiral Sampson, and through him, the officers and men of his squadron. Then the guns of the New York returned the compliment, and the Army and the Navy had greeted each other.

There was no pause in the speed of the vessels until Quarantine was reached, where Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the port in the Health Department tug drew alongside the flagship and conversed for a few minutes with Fleet Surgeon C. U. Gravatt, who told the doctor that the health of the men in the squadron was excellent. This satisfied Dr. Doty, and the vessels were allowed to pass Quarantine. The vessels were by this time all in the upper bay, and they were surrounded by a huge flotilla of excursion boats, yachts and tugs.

Each boat as it drew near one of the warships sailed, and those on board cheered the sailors time and again. The men on the warships answered the cheers and waved their hats to those on the fleet of vessels that surrounded them. The pause off the Quarantine Station was only a brief one, and then very slowly the squadron prcceeded toward the man-of-war anchorage at Tompkinsville, where the St. Paul and the Texas were anchored waiting their arrival.

Signals were made to the Texas, which was flying Commodore Philip's flag, and then the bugler on the Texas sounded an order and the men manned the sides. The anchor was got up, and the Texas slowly turned and took her position at the end of the line. It was expected that the vessels of the squadron would anchor off Tompkinsville while the Mayor and city officials and members of the Reception Committee went on board the flagship and welcomed Admiral Sampson and his men, but this was not done. The squadron stopped and drifted for a time with the tide, and then the Mayor and committeemen were taken to the New York by the Patrol.

The Formal Reception.

The municipal boat, the steamer Glen Island, from which the Mayor, the Citizens' Committee, and guests of the members of that body saw the reception to the warships, swung out of her pier at Cortlandt Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, half an hour later than the time set for her departure. The steamer was gaily decorated with flags of all colors. From her stern hung the Stars and Stripes, and from her masthead floated the municipal flag of the City of New York. As she pulled out into the stream a band on the afterdeck started to play National airs, and the scores of women aboard waved handkerchiefs and parasols over the rails enthusiastically. A puff of smoke rolled out over the water from the end of the pier, and then came the report of a cannon which was fired as a salute to the Mayor and the Committee.

Going down the harbor the Mayor remained on the lower deck, talking with some of his friends. He walked about from one end of the boat to the other, stopping a moment here and there to shake hands and exchange a few pleasant remarks with those whom he knew or to allow strangers to be presented to him. There were several men prominent in the Republican organization in up-the-State counties on board, and they became very friendly with the Mayor and other Tammany leaders who were in the party. The tall, portly figure of Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, was also conspicuous in the crowd. Mr. Gleason seemed to be enjoying himself immensely.

Although it had been feared that the steamer would be overcrowded, this was far from being the case. There was plenty of room for everybody. Nobody had to go without a seat. Everybody was satisfied—even the waiters on the lower deck, who prepared tubs of claret punch and big piles of sandwiches.

When in the hazy distance in the Narrows off Tompkinsville there loomed the masts and smokestacks of the squadron, everybody crowded to the rails to get a view of the waiting ships. The Mayor went up to the pilot house, where he remained until the great gray hulks of the squadron grew distinct as the boat drew near.

In a few minutes the steamer came within hailing distance of the St. Paul. The sailors were lounging about on the decks of the cruiser, on which no preparations had apparently been made for the arrival of the Mayor's party. There were cheers from the Glen Island and answering cheers from the St. Paul's sailors as the boat passed swiftly on to the monitor Nahant.

In the background on the grassy slopes of the Staten Island hills were crowds of men, women, and children, the women waving their parasols and handkerchiefs at the passing steamer, and on the docks along the shore were hundreds of people. A swarm of yachts crowded about the boat, some of them firing salutes from their little brass cannon. The salutes were answered by the big whistle on the Glen Island, and in a moment the whistles of scores of excursion steamers, yachts, and other craft were making a terrific noise. The cheering of the crowds on the big ferries could be faintly heard across the water.

The band on the Glen Island struck up "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue." At this an old gentleman of dignified appearance, with a gray beard, and wearing gold-rimmed spectacles could control his pent-up enthusiasm no longer. He stood on a seat, waved his hat frantically, and in a deep voice sang the words to the tune which the band was playing. The Mayor, who was still standing by the pilothouse remained silent, but those about him joined in the loud cheering.

As the steamer neared the other vessels of the squadron, the police patrol boat drew near. Chief of Police Devery was in the bow giving orders to his crew. The boat came up alongside the Glen Island, and the latter's gangplank was shoved out. The Mayor, the Committee of Escort, and a swarm of newspaper men climbed on to the Patrol, which then steamed away for the cruiser New York, the flagship of the squadron.

The Patrol was fastened to the flagship and Chief Devery and one of his officers helped the Mayor, the special committee, and the newspaper men on to the gangway ladder. Mr. Holahan was the first of the party to reach the New York's deck. He was met there by the Executive Officer of the ship, who seemed to be surprised at the arrival of such a large number of visitors.

The Mayor Presented.

Mr. Holahan then presented the Mayor to him, and the officer escorted the party to Admiral Sampson, who was standing only a few feet away. The salutes from the yachts, the whistles of the steamers, and the cheers of the crowds made such a din that the Mayor had to shout at the top of his voice to make the Admiral hear a word that he said. The Admiral also had to shout. Neither one of the two could hear enough of what the other said to get a clear understanding of what he intended to express. Under these circumstances the conversation between the two was cut very short.

The Mayor, finding it too difficult a matter to say a word more than was absolutely necessary, started at once on his address of welcome. As he delivered this address he stood confronting the Admiral not more than three feet from him. In a close circle around the two men stood the members of the committee. The Admiral, holding his hat in his hand and looking directly into the Mayor's eyes, showed signs of embarrassment. His gray hair was rumpled and fell over his sunburned forehead. He seemed to be deeply impressed with the reception given him, although it is doubtful if he could hear more than a few words of what the Mayor was saying.

"Honored Sir," shouted the Mayor, "Admiral commanding the victorious North Atlantic Squadron of the American Navy returning from the never-to-be-forgotten triumph at Santiago, in behalf of the City of New York it is my high privilege, as their Chief Magistrate, to present to you and through you to every officer, marine, sailor, and landsman under your command their warmest welcome home. It is not in words to express the emotion out of which this greeting springs.

"As the achievements of the American Navy have been crowned with victorious consequences unsurpassed in the annals of naval warfare, ancient or modern, the tongue necessarily falters in striving to express the feeling, combining gratitude, pride, and patriotic fervor, with which every American breast is filled.

"There was not in the world, four short months ago, a navy with a more splendid record than that of the United States. To-day we speak within the bounds of reason in declaring that what might have seemed impossible has been accomplished. The record has been rendered still more glorious—the navy of the United States has eclipsed itself.

"Never while history continues to instruct men and the memory of American deeds remains to impress freemen or make tyranny tremble, can the battle which saw the Spanish fleet annihilated on the coast of Santiago be forgotten.

"In the contemplation of the victory, the skill, the courage, and the magnanimity of the victors, together with the far-reaching effects upon the future of the civilized world, that engagement stands without a parallel in the history of men.

"However, I am not here to describe or attempt to describe, even in outline, the deeds of valor that have made heroes of the brave officers and men of the navy at Santiago. My simpler and highly prized duty is to extend to you, the officers, marines, sailors, and men of the North Atlantic Squadron the congratulations and hearty welcome of the people of Greater New York and the freedom of this city."

The Admiral's Reply.

The Admiral hesitated a moment before replying. Some of those present said afterward that they thought they saw tears come to his eyes. At any rate his voice faltered as he began to speak.

"Mr Mayor and Gentlemen," he said. "Permit me to thank you on behalf of the officers and men of the navy, who through their efforts have won your congratulations. I am sure tha they would all be pleased to hear that they have been appreciated as I do. We have done our duty only, and we are consequently deeply grateful to you for expressing the thanks and congratulations of the people of this city, which you have done in such glowing terms for the little we have accomplished.

"I thank you, Mr. Mayor, exceedingly."

"I welcome you, Admiral, in the name of Greater New York," said the Mayor.

The members of the committee then shook hands with the Admiral, and there was a few moments of conversation. Mr. Holohan suggested to him that it might be well to have the patrol boat go on ahead of the warships on the trip up the river to keep boats out of the way.

"Oh," replied the Admiral quietly, "I don't think they will get in our way."

Abner McKinley succeeded in getting aboard the vessel by fastening The Scout alongside the Patrol. He shook hands with the Admiral, had a few words of conversation with him, and then returned to his boat.

As the Mayor and committee were leaving the New York the order was given to the fleet to proceed at eight-knot speed. The Patrol took the Mayor and committee back to the Glen Island, which then proceeded with the warships up the bay.

The Starin Line steamer Mohawk was chartered as the boat for those of the Municipal Assembly, Aldermen, and Councilmen who could not secure accommodations on the Glen Island.

While the welcoming ceremonies were going on aboard the flagship the fleet of excursion steamers circled about the warships and quizzically inspected the vessels to find marks made by the Spanish bullets. They were unable to find many marks, as the vessels were overhauled before they left Santiago and looked fairly well in new coats of paint that hid many of the defects in the armor. The New York had a few indentations on her ventilators, which will have to be hammered out when she goes to the Navy Yard. The Iowa had a patch in her bow which covered up the spot where a 6-inch shell had struck her, and the Indiana had a patched place on her side where she had been hit. The Brooklyn had a hole in her middle stack and a patch on the starboard side showed where one of the Viscaya's shells had found a mark.

While the vessels were waiting for the signal to start the parade, the Cunard steamer Campania went down the bay. She was fairly smothered in bunting, and as she passed each vessel her flag was dipped, and each vessel acknowledged the salute. The Campania's crew had manned the sides of the vessel, and the passengers were on the upper deck, cheering madly. The Victoria of the Transport Line, another British steamer, followed the Campania, and she, too, was decorated with flags and saluted the warships. Other outgoing vessels passed down the bay, and all were decorated and all saluted. The Cunarder Umbria was coming in. She got to Quarantine soon after the warships, and after being passed steamed through the fleet, saluting every vessel. She was covered with flags, like the Campania, and her passengers had a rare treat which they had not expected when they sailed from the other side.

The Mayor and the members of the committee returned to the Glen Island. The welcoming ceremonies were over, and the parade was about to start. The warships were all in a bunch off Tompkinsville, and had drifted out of all order. The New York was still in the lead, the officers of the other vessels taking care that they did not overrun the flagship. The wait was not a monotonous one, as the excursionists had a chance to see the ships that had fought so well at Santiago, and the men who had been behind the guns. They cheered the men, and they had cheered the officers who had led them in their gallant fights.

Signal on the New York.

A signal fluttered from the yard of the New York. The red and white answering pennant had been hoisted on each of the other vessels in the squadron and the parade started. The New York, with sides glistening in the sun which now shone out brightly, slowly moved ahead. The sailors lined up at her sides and the marines were drawn up on the quarterdeck. The Admiral's band was playing National airs on the quarterdeck, and the Admiral and the officers of the ship were on the bridge. A wild huzza burst from the crowds on the excursion steamers and tugs that surrounded the flagship of the great squadron that had done so nobly in the war with Spain, and the hero of the many engagements, Rear Admiral Sampson, was cheered and cheered again as he walked to and fro on the bridge.

The parade had started. At an eight-knot speed the warships were off to start up the Hudson River and back again in view of the hundreds of thousands of sightseers who had gathered to do honor to a nation's heroes. The fighting flags of the cruisers fluttered from the mastheads, and thousands and thousands of smaller craft were saved by those who were on the vessels that were escorting the victors on their triumphal parade.

It was hardly like a parade. The warships were able to keep a sort of order, but they kept in the order that they started, and were unable to keep any alignment, as it seemed as though the fleet of excursionists had practically taken hold of the warships and their crews and carried them on their triumphal parade up the river.

Behind the New York came the Iowa, with Capt. Robley D. Evans, "Fighting Bob," on the bridge. As soon as Capt. Evans saw the crowds started cheering, and the hero of Santiago was constantly waving his hat to those on the accompanying fleet in acknowledgment of the compliment.

The Indiana followed the Iowa, and Capt. Taylor, who was on the bridge, was heartily cheered as the battleship passed through the accompanying fleet. The Indiana looked dirty, rough and battle scarred. A big hole in her side showed where a Spanish shell had found a mark, but fortunately without doing much damage. Next to the Indiana came the Brooklyn, the flagship of Rear Admiral Schley.

Admiral Schley walked to and fro on the bridge and he gazed on the scene presented by the accompanying fleet with amazement. He never realised that such a reception awaited the men who had fought for their country and their flag, and, as he said, he could not express what he thought. Cheer after cheer rang out for the man who had bottled up Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor and who had done so much to destroy that fleet when the attempt to leave the harbor was made. Capt. Cook, the commander of the cruiser, too, was recognized, and he was cheered again and again. Then came the Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. Higginson. This vessel looked to be in the worst condition of any of the squadron. Her sides were dirty and her flags were torn and faded, but they were the flags under which she had fought and they will be treasured on account of their torn and faded condition.

The Oregon was the next in line, and the pride of the American Navy, as this vessel is now called, was the centre of attraction. It was her first appearance in any port on the Atlantic Coast, and the vessel that had made the voyage around the southern continent was eagerly looked for. She had an American flag painted on her stern and looked as though she had just come out of the builders' yards, so spick and span did she appear. Capt. Barker, who had command of this warship, has only recently been transferred from the New York, as Capt. Clark, who made such a record on her long voyage, has had to take a rest. Capt. Clark's absence was a disappointment to all.

The man who had made such a fine record was wanted by those who had gone out to welcome the sailors. The Oregon, as she rolled in the water, showed that her under body was very foul, and it is a wonder that she did so well. The word "Peace," painted on the mast of the Oregon after the protocol had been signed, was the signal for wild applause, and all along the line the famous battleship was cheered.

Texas at the Rear.

Behind the Oregon was the Texas, flying the flag of Commodore Philip. The Texas had just come out of the dry dock, and was resplendent with a new coat of paint. Her armor, too, had been repaired, and the damage done to the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and by the Spanish fleet, had all been repaired. Commodore Philip was cheered, and so were the tars and marines who were lined up on the decks of the famous battleship.

As the New York drew abreast of the batteries on Governors Island, the guns there thundered out a salute. It was answered and the squadron moved on. The leading vessel was abreast of the battery at 10:45 o'clock, and by that time what had been wild applause before was but a sample of what began. The immense excursion fleet which by this time had grown beyond all expectations fairly swarmed around the warships, and it was a wonder that some of the vessels were not run down. Slowly, very slowly, the warships moved on toward the tomb that holds all that is mortal of the great hero of the civil war. As they passed along the crowds that had gathered on the different piers added their cheers to the cheers of those who were afloat.

The New York shore of the Hudson River presented a scene of unrivaled beauty. Hundreds of thousands of visitors occupied the piers down town, and further up town they were on the Riverside Drive and Park. The sheds and piers which ordinarily look so gloomy were decorated with bunting, and those who watched the parade from these piers made the scene an ever memorable one by their gay costumes and by the thousands of tiny flags which they incessantly waved to the passing vessels.

At the foot of Christopher Street the big ocean liner Umbria, which had gone up the river early in the morning, had been unable to get into the slip, and she was moored across the end of the pier. Her passengers gathered along the sides of the vessel and cheerd as the parade passed. At Fifty-ninth Street the first of the batteries was reached, and the guns stationed there thundered out a welcome, which was repeated as the vessels passed up the river at other points.

Arrival at the Tomb.

The New York reached the end of the route, Grant's Tomb, at 11:37 o'clock, and after waiting there for the other warships to close up gave the signal for the salute. Twenty-one guns were fired from each warship. It was a Nation's tribute to the hero of the great war of the rebellion. It was a fitting echo to Gen. Grant's remarks after the surrender of Appomattox, "Let us have peace."

There was a pause of some minutes after the salute had been fired, and then the New York slowly circled around and headed down stream again. The other vessels followed, and at 12 o'clock the warships were started on their course back to the anchorage off Tompkinsville. They received the same kind of ovation on their way back as they did going up the river. It seemed as though those who had gone out to welcome the warriors would never get tired of cheering, and it was one continuous ovation from start to finish.

Commodore Fred T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club had had the flagship of the club, the schooner Sachem, towed up the river and anchored off Eighty-sixth Street. The Sachem presented a picture that was worth a journey up the river to see. She was beautifully decorated with flags, and Commodore and Mrs. Adams had a party of friends on board to cheer the warships and the tars on their way up and down the river. The tars on each vessel cheered heartily as they passed the famous yacht.

And so they continued on their way. The Battery was reached at 1:22 o'clock, and then the vessels proceeded to their anchorage off Tompkinsville. There was a break in the line of the warships after the Battery had been passed. The crowd of excursion steamers and tugs made it dangerous for them to proceed in close order, and the distance between the vessels was widened. One by one they went down the bay and dropped anchor.

Return to Tompkinsville.

The fleet reached Staten Island after the parade shortly after 3 o'clock and went to anchor at 3:30. On the way down the boats hugged the Long Island shore, and in the Narrows, between Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, where they could make the wide sweep, turned and headed for the Tompkinsville anchorage. The ships are spreads out between St. George and Stapleton, a distance of about a mile. They lie in double column. The flagship New York and the battleship Iowa are directly off St. George and are close to the St. Paul. The Brooklyn and Indiana are astern of them. Next in order are the Massachusetts and the Texas, and a short distance below the Texas and directly off Stapleton is the Oregon.

The thousands who saw the fleet depart in the morning were on hand to welcome them when they returned. Many stayed until last night, in order to see the warships lit up. All the vessels had out their searchlights, and the one on the Texas, which formerly graced the deck of the Vizcaya, illuminated the waters for miles.

There were innumerable sailing parties on the bay. Many of the excursion steamers which followed the ships during the parade returned to Staten Island with them and remained to watch the signaling.

After the vessels anchored visitors were allowed on board. The Texas had the largest number. The Sandy Hook pilot Monmouth, with 2,000 people on board, mostly from Atlantic Highland and other New Jersey coast towns, went alongside the Texas and made fast to her. All the excursionists swarmed on deck and were gladly received. It was the first time that a vessel ever lashed to a warship in this vicinity, and the excursionists were the greatest number ever received on board a war vessel at one time. The bands on the various boats about the warships played "Yankee Doodle," "Star-Spangled Banner," and other patriotic airs.

Four Hundred Vessels.

It is estimated that at least 400 vessels of all kinds accompanied the fleet of warships over the course. These were yachts, excursion steamers, tugs, and barges. There were also boats such as catboats and rowboats, and it was a wonder that some of them were not run down. One shipping man estimated that there were nearly a million persons afloat. This may seem a large estimate, but many of the large steamers carried several hundred passengers, and there were many of these vessels.

Among the yachts noticed were the Sagamore, Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Vergana, F. H. Benedict; Niagara, Howard Gould; Eleanor, Col. O. H. Payne; Ava, Walter Fergusson, Jr.; Wabeon, Frederick Gerken; Chetolah, Albert J. Pope; Embla, John T. Williams; Lorna, William L. Stowe; Sachem, Commodore F. T. Adams; Vamoose, E. T. Morrell; Flossie, A. Pancoast; Duquesne, T. F. Hostetter; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; America, F. Haviland; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Therese, Gus. Sidenberg; Marietta, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore; Barracouta Hildegarde, Rear Commodore B. P. Whitlock; Viva, Nettie, Marcotta, and Waniff.

Among the many excursion steamers in the river were noticed the following: John

Hot Weather

Takes your strength. You lose your appetite, feel dull and weak and every movement is an effort. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. It will tone your stomach, create an appetite and rouse and strengthen your digestive powers. Try a bottle. It will brace you up.

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Sylvester, St. Johns, Saratoga, Mohawk, Glen Island, Matteawan, Crystal Stream, William Schaubel, Tolchester, Thomas S. Brennan, Idlewild, City of Brooklyn, City of Lawrence, Monmouth, Erastus Corning, George Starr, Magenta, William F. Rower, Chrystenah, Pauline, Al Foster, Perseus, Belle Horton, Cygnus, New Brunswick, Joanna, Bay Queen, Onteora, Sam Sloan, Hazel Kirke, Iron Steamboat Company, Guiding Star, General Meigs, General Hancock, John E. Moore, Taurus, General Slocum, Foster.

A partial list of the tugs chartered for the day was: N. B. Starbuck, C. P. Rae, Hudson, Sentinel, New York Central No. 14, Acme, E. S. Atwood, W. B. Moore, Jr., Raymond, Chancellor, Neptune, Baltimore, Capelton, Astral, New York Central No. 16, Edward J. Berwind, Arioss, Henry E. Bishop, Communipaw, Ella, Traffic, General Newton, Alberta M., R. J. Moran, Kate Buckley, Sammie, Cyclops, Connetquot, John T. Pratt, Ida L. Tebo, W. E. Street, Chief, Edwin H. Mead, Hercules, Flushing, Aurora, Manhattan, Archibald Watt, Lynthurst, W. Bentley, Glen Island, W. DeVoe, Dorothy Annan, J. W. Husted, Annie L., R. C. Townsend, Jack Dykman, Col. E. A. Stevens, George I. Schuets, Golden Rule, H. H. Stanwood, Neptune, Gratitude, Charles E. Soper, Charles R. Stone, C. Runyon, Scout, Thomas Shortland, John A. Barker, Ed H. Mead, Greylock, Komuk, Reba, Charm, Governor, C. C. Clark, Josephine B., Vigilant, Daylight, Phoenix, William Fuller, H. D. Mould, Chauncey M. Depew, Edgewater, Edna, Victoria, Lizzie Henderson, Defiance, and R. J. Barrett.

ON THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK.

Cabinet Officers Go Aboard Early—Mayor Van Wyck Received Ovation Up the River.

On board the New York it was a great day, one that will live in the history of that ship as long as her stately sides stand out of water. Admiral Sampson was awakened early to read the dispatches which were brought out by the navy yard tug. He was rather astonished to learn that he was to take the fleet to Grant's Tomb for review, but orders were immediately issued for dress uniform.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a few small craft gathered around, but with the exception of cheering from their occupants, there was nothing to indicate the dramatic reception which awaited the fleet when it reached the river. Then papers came aboard. "What date?" everybody asked, and for the first time in many months naval officers found themselves reading "to-day's paper."

When after the fleet's triumphal course through the Narrows and up the bay, the New York stopped at Tompkinsville, great was the expectation of the officers and crew, as on every side were the indications of the coming welcome. On the quarterdeck the band had been drawn up, the marines in full dress.

It was nearly 9:30 o'clock before the Cabinet officers came aboard. Admiral Sampson stood bareheaded at the gangway to receive them. Secretary Gage, the first on deck, grasped the Admiral's hand, and holding it close, said: "In the unavoidable absence of President McKinley, I express to you the congratulations of the country for the splendid work done by you and your fleet."

One after the other, Secretaries Bliss and Alger, Attorney General Griggs, and the rest of the Cabinet party vouchsafed this sentiment. The "Jackies," all in the cleanest of white apparel, had gathered on the superstructure overlooking the quarterdeck. On board the tug Mutual was Mrs. Sampson, her three daughters, and the Admiral's little son. The Admiral leaning over the rail waved his hand fondly at his wife and family. So much screeching from whistles was going on that it was impossible to talk to them, and the Admiral denied himself the pleasure of having his family aboard the New York, because he did not think it would be the right thing to do until all his work was done.

The New York lay motionless for some time off Tompkinsville, waiting for Mayor Van Wyck.

Tugs gathered and the waters of the harbor grew thick with craft. As they passed the New York, they yelled wildly for Sampson. "Where is he? Bring him out!" And sometimes when they caught a glimpse of him, they cheered themselves hoarse. Throughout the entire parade this prevailed, crowded steamers careening over toward the side on which was the New York.

Mayor Van Wyck Arrives.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mayor Van Wyck and his party arrived at the fleet. Once more the Admiral stood bareheaded as he was introduced to each member of the Mayor's delegation. The municipal party formed a solid black circle around the Mayor. After shaking hands with every one, the Admiral started to walk aft, and almost upset his plans, until some one whispered to him that Mayor Van Wyck was going to make a speech. Admiral Sampson knew nothing of the intended formalities. With murmured apologies he turned back to where the municipal party stood, removing his cap at the same time. The rest of those present also bared their heads. The members of the Cabinet stood in the circle, in company with the officers of the New York, and honored the Mayor of New York by listening intently to his entire address. The Mayor spoke slowly and in good voice, but the terrible tooting of the steam whistles, mingled with the continuous cheering of the multitudes on nearby craft, almost drowned the words of the speaker. Only those very close to him could hear. Although it was almost impossible to tell what was being said, it was nevertheless an impressive sight.

The breaking up of the circle was a signal to the people on the river craft that the brief ceremonies of welcome and address were completed, and renewed cheering broke forth with even more emphasis. Then Mayor Van Wyck and his party left the ship. The Cabinet party remained aboard and went upon the forward bridge with Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick. Before the moving of the ships, Abner McKinley, brother of the President, came aboard and congratulated Admiral Sampson on the success of the fleet under his command. Mr. McKinley remained on board but a short time.

The Parade Begun.

Following this, the squadron, in single column at half distance, went ahead at a speed of eight knots. The parade was begun, and the cheering, shrieking of steam whistles and steam sirens, played their part very effectively. As Governors Island was passed the guns of the flagship New York boomed out a salute in acknowledgment of the one fired from the battery. All the way up the river officers and men marveled at the reception that was being accorded them. From the wharves and shores all the way up the river came the sound of saluting guns; on the green slopes of Riverside a great, wavering mass of people yelled themselves hoarse in welcoming the ships of the squadron. Everywhere crowds, everywhere flags, and from all sides an incessant, deafening shriek of whistles and the unmulative roar of cheers. Now and then Admiral Sampson raised his cap in acknowledgment of the demonstration, and the officers and men lined up on the sides of the ship followed the action of the Admiral.

At 11:20 o'clock the National salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the flagship New York was abeam of Grant's Tomb, drowning the report of the guns on shore and the cheering of the awaiting crowds. Then came the countermarch, and the speed of the squadron was reduced to four knots. When the New York put about, the Texas, the last ship in the line, was not visible from the flagship's deck. She was hidden by the smoke of the guns and the countless craft that followed the parade.

Officers Meet the Cabinet Party.

When the squadron passed the Battery on its return, Admiral Sampson signalled all the commanding officers aboard the flagship to meet the members of the Cabinet. Capt. Evans, from the Iowa, which had followed close on the flagship New York, was first to arrive; then came Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Higginson of the Massachusetts, Rear Admiral Schley and Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, Capt. Barker of the Oregon, and their triumphal parade up the river was at an end. Admiral Sampson on the quarterdeck of the flagship, the Cabinet chatting with the Secretaries, and Capts. Evans, Taylor, and Philip exchanging facetious remarks as if they were off on a lark.

Sampson and Schley Cheered.

The scene as Admiral Sampson, his arm linked in that of Rear Admiral Schley, walked from the gangway and introduced him to the Secretaries, was never to be forgotten. A solid mass of boats lay all around the New York. Three cheers were given for Admiral Sampson and three for Rear Admiral Schley. The tugs kept up such an incessant whistling that the members of the Cabinet had to guess at the name of the Captains to whom they were being introduced. Then the Cabinet party left the flagship and the commanding officers returned to their ships. The squadron steamed to Tompkinsville and anchored. In speaking of the parade, Admiral Sampson said:

"The reception given to the navy by the City of New York was splendid, wonderful. I cannot express my appreciation in words. And it was so much of a surprise. I expected we would steal in here and nohor, and that I should go to see my family in Jersey. But to my surprise they are here on a tug, and the whole city seems to have turned out to do the navy honor. You cannot express my appreciation in too grateful terms for all that New York has done this day for the navy."

A happier and prouder lot of people than were the crew and officers of the New York, as well as of all the ships of the squadron, last night, never before came into their home port.

AS SEEN FROM THE BROOKLYN.

"This Is Something to Remember for a Lifetime," Said Schley to His Officers.

The first intimation that the officers and men aboard the Brooklyn, Rear Admiral Schley's flagship, had of the intended welcome that all New York was prepared to give them was the arrival of a tug from the Navy Yard early in the day with dispatches announcing the day's program

an effort would be made to have Admiral Sampson go to his home in Glen Ridge tonight for a week's rest.

On the Mutual, besides those already mentioned, were Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Merritt and their son Howard and daughter Ruth, of Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. David A. Burr, Miss Bessie Burr, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Farrington, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Deverty of the Philadelphia Conference, and his daughter; the Rev. Dr. J. Y. Dobbins and Mrs. Dobbins of Montclair, and their daughter Helen; George Fuller, and W. E. Hoppen and Mrs. Hoppen of New York.

A luncheon was served on board the Mutual shortly after the parade had turned at Grant's Tomb. The Sampsons brought a great hamper with them, and there was a jolly time in the spacious cabin of the boat.

POLICE POWERLESS AFLOAT.

Chief Devorey's Boats Were Lost in the Crush of Excursionists—No Accidents Reported.

Chief of Police Devery's arrangements seemed as complete yesterday morning as it was possible to make them. And it is no serious reflection upon the Police Department that the great concourse of excursion boats accompanying the squadron was at no time kept in control. When those world-famous warships swept through the glinting blue waters of the bay, their battered battle flags waving grimly from every mast, the police boats were jostled, swept hither and thither, and finally separated and lost in the irresistible maelstrom of craft of every sort that swirled about them. Orders shouted from megaphones and shrieked from whistles were swallowed up in the mighty roar of the welcome home. All eyes and voices were turned upward toward the decks of the silently moving ships, tinged with white where the men of Sampson's squadron, in the uniform of the tropics, stood gazing in modest wonder. The police did their duty, but their efforts made comparatively little impression in the great pageant.

There were no accidents of a serious nature reported, although the excursion boats jostled and came into collision time and again. Stanchions were strained and railings were splintered, but the accidents were scarcely noticed. The police say there were 50,000 spectators afloat.

At 9 o'clock, when the police boats got under way from Pier A, they seemed sufficient to cope with any excursion force that might be encountered. There were ten large steamers and nine launches. The flotilla was headed by the police boat Patrol, on which Chief Devery made his headquarters. He was assisted by Capt. Elmer Smith and Sergt. Frank Mangin of the Harbor Police. There were also on board Police Surgeons Johnson Nesbitt, and Nimmack, ready for any emergency. There were besides the Patrol the large tugs Anna J. Kipp, E. Eaton Charm, Howard Carroll, R. W. Burke, Edward Annan, and Hudson, which had been commissioned as police boats for the day. Besides these, the fireboats Robert A. Van Wyck, Zophar Mills, and D. A. Boody had been secured to do police duty.

Plans Which Went Aglee.

The plan of operation had been thoroughly rehearsed. Six police boats were to form the upper line, which was established at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The lower police line was stretched across the bay at Governors Island. After 9 o'clock no craft of any description other than those actually engaged in the usual and necessary traffic were to be allowed to pass the line, which was held by ten boats. The excursion flotilla was to be allowed to pass at 10 o'clock. At this hour the warships were to be met by two lines of police boats and escorted up the river. Capt. William Schultz was placed in charge of the Jersey side, in the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck; Capt. Copeland on the New York side, in the fireboat Zophar Mills. The police boats were to work forward and back along the line and keep the excursion boats at a safe distance.

On each of the big tugs and fireboats Chief Devery had detailed a Sergeant and eight men. Each of the boats had great pieces of canvas stretched across the bows on which was written in glaring letters "Police."

The patrol left the Harbor Police Station at Pier A at 8:30 o'clock and went to the foot of Cortlandt Street, where the steamer Glen Island, with Mayor Van Wyck and the Committee of Sixteen on board, was lying. Chief Devery was ordered by the Mayor to proceed directly down the bay. The Glen Island followed. On the way down the bay the patrol stopped again at Pier A and took on board Police Commissioner Abell and his son. The vessel then proceeded to Tompkinsville, where the men-of-war were met.

Upon the arrival of the Glen Island the Mayor and members of the Committee of Sixteen were transferred on the patrol to the flagship New York. There was considerable difficulty in accomplishing the transfer.

Crowds Cheer the Police.

The Patrol was followed at 9 o'clock by the other vessels of the police fleet detailed to lead the procession up the bay. The police flotilla was cheered by the thousands of spectators already gathered about the Battery as it steamed out into the bay in good order. The departure of the white-prowed vessels was taken as an indication that the warships were coming.

Already the lower bay was filling up with pleasure craft of all kinds. Big excursion steamers appeared one after another down the East and North Rivers, laden down with human freight, from which the white handkerchiefs and bright raiment of women fluttered and shone. There was an ever-increasing throng of tugs, yachts, and barges, among which puffed and panted here and there the usual proportion of harbor freaks in the form of diminutive and antiquated side wheelers, "double enders," and decrepit ferryboats, each with its full quota of expectant sightseers, equipped with sandwiches, beer, and cigars. The main body of the police fleet lined up off Liberty Island and awaited the coming of the big squadron. Meantime the police boat Patrol was busied transferring various city officials to and from the flagship. After the Mayor and his committee had delivered their addresses of welcome aboard the New York, they again boarded the Patrol and were retransferred to the Glen Island. During the transfer Chief Devery was annoyed by the Government tug Scout, which persisted in getting in the way. Chief Devery shouted to the Captain, but without avail. Then he ordered one of the police launches to conduct the vessel out of the way, but the officer on the launch shouted back that President McKinley was on board. Just then a man appeared on the deck of the scout who was recognized as Abner McKinley, the President's brother. Mr. McKinley finally boarded the police boat, and was taken to the New York.

Police Troubles Multiply.

At 10:30 o'clock the pageant began, and pandemonium broke loose. It was started by the shrill whistle of a tug far up toward the Staten Island shore, and was echoed at once by the hoarse roar of an incoming White Star Liner, which had quickly flung out a rainbow of bunting extending from her bowsprit up over her trucks and down to her taffrail. Then the chorus swelled and continued until it was mingled with the fainter roar of the cheering thousands of spectators who watched the movements from ashore. It was magnificent, but it was not a parade, strictly speaking. There was just a great, shrieking, fluttering, jumble of gayly decorated craft of every description, extending for more than two miles. At intervals, wherever the crush and jam was greatest, loomed the gray outlines of a war vessel, plowing its way slowly and serenely, like a great lion about which a litter of caressing cubs is gambolling.

The police attacked this chaos and attempted to reduce it to some semblance of order. Orders and threats were shouted on all sides by Devery and his men to the excursion pilots. Messages roared through the megaphones, but they only succeeded in sounding like unusually heroic efforts to add to the expressions of enthusiasm. Tugs and steamers darted about between the war vessels, and ran so closely alongside that the spectators could toss fruit and cigars to the decks above.

Every moment of the approach to the Battery only added to the confusion and to the enthusiasm. The police boat Patrol managed to keep in the lead of the line of fighting vessels, which kept their alignment perfectly. The contrast between the welcoming vessels and the welcomed only added to the enthusiasm. The multicolored excursion boats had as a perfect background the grim, leaden sides of the fighting vessels. Above the forest of waving bunting towered the smoke-stained fighting tops, and above all the tattered and faded flags floated against the blue of heaven.

By the time the leading vessel in the line of warships had reached the foot of Canal Street, the police had practically lost their battle for order and had become scattered and lost in the struggle. They were swept irresistibly up the river.

Chief Devery, while giving orders on the lower deck of the Patrol, tripped over an anchor, injuring his knee and stradling his nose. His injuries took him away from his duties for a few minutes. The efforts of the police were then relaxed. But the officers on board the warships were vigilant and indulgent and frequently allowed their vessels to allow some venturesome excursion boat to cross their bows.

The officers and men of the big vessels bore themselves modestly. They simply bowed politely and remained silent whenever their vessels were more than usually cheered. Only once did they raise a cheer. This was given by the men of the Texas to the spectators on board a ferryboat which was passing along the line. The ferryboat was not decorated in any way, but it was named the "Maine." When the men of the Texas caught sight of the magic word there followed a cheer such as only sailors can give.

"Oh, we haven't yet forgotten," sang out a burly tar standing by the capstan.

Devery Loses His Temper.

After firing the salute at Grant's Tomb the big vessels turned backward gingerly, picking a way among the swarming craft. Here the police worked with redoubled vigor to avoid collisions, and were fairly successful. Chief Devery at this point became incensed at Capt. Schultz, who, he thought, was not properly complying with orders, and in an angry voice directed Capt. Smith to replace him in command. The Chief's parting injunction to Capt. Smith, shouted from the Patrol, was: "See that he does what you tell him to."

On the return trip, just below Bedlow's Island, all the war vessels came to a stop and the commanding officers of the different warships assembled aboard the New York to meet Admiral Sampson and the members of the Cabinet. Here the police boats were kept busy controlling the excursion boats which swarmed about the warships.

There were all sorts of diverting incidents here. The sailors' attention was attracted particularly to a dilapidated little steam launch with the valiant name of "Hornet," in which were seated three seedy looking men in shirt sleeves. One man beat an enormous bass drum and another rattled a snare drum, while the third, an old man, tortured "Yankee Doodle" from a wheezy pipe. Some of the sailors laughingly joined in singing.

Another man thought it incumbent upon him to get out on the pilot house of a tug and there harangue the tars on the value of patriotism. This failing to arouse them, he accommodatingly danced a very creditable jig.

Other boats came alongside and the excursionists threw cigars and fruits upon the decks above. Hundreds of boats containing pretty girls lingered near, and many were the eyes that were made and the handkerchiefs that were fluttering and sailor caps that were waved. The police boats accompanied the fleet to Tompkinsville and cleared the way to an anchorage.

THE INRUSH OF VISITORS.

Immense Crowds Flocked from Long Island and New Jersey to the Banks of the Hudson.

The great rush of passengers from Brooklyn over the bridge to see the parade did not begin until after 9 o'clock. The fact that comparatively few crossed in the early morning hours showed that the great mass of Brooklyn toilers who daily invade this borough were taking a holiday. Gradually, however, the numbers on the trolley and the elevated railroad cars increased, and by half-past nine a tidal wave of humanity swept over the bridge, and it seemed as though the Brooklynites and other Long Islanders had timed themselves to take New York by storm. The trains were filled to their utmost capacity and the car platforms were packed, and every available square foot of room in the trolley cars was taken up with men, women, and children. In the language of the police and the railroad men, thousands "hung on by their eyebrows."

Block on Bridge Trolley Line.

There was a certain regularity observed in the running of the bridge cars, but traffic on the trolley rails became congested, and the larger the number of cars that came along the slower was the progress across the bridge. At 11:30 o'clock the trolley wire on the north side of the bridge broke and caused a blockade of nearly thirty minutes. The cars were lined up all across the bridge, and for a long way up Washington and Adams Streets, in Brooklyn. Many passengers got off the cars and walked over.

Many bouquets of flowers, carried by women on the cars, got crushed, and some new hats, with their pretty trimmings, got tumbled out of shape in the press on the cars, but the moment the multitudes stepped off on this side of the bridge these little contretemps were forgotten and the people hurried off, some across the City Hall Park toward the North River, others down Park Row, while many boarded the Third Avenue cable cars that transferred them at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to cars that went to Grant's Tomb.

The number of visitors that came in by the New York Central Railroad and its branches was not large, it was reported, and it was thought that many out of town people who had heard that no news of the squadron had been received late on Friday night imagined that it would not arrive in time to parade, and so staid at home. At the office of the General Superintendent in the Grand Central Station it was said that the number of arrivals yesterday did not much exceed the average for Saturdays. Extra cars had been attached to the trains, but no extra trains had been put on the lines.

The Rush from Long Island City.

The Long Islanders showed greater ardor and patriotism, for it was estimated that the Long Island Railroad brought over 15,000 farmers and their families, which it let loose in Long Island City, and these were augmented by people from Jamaica and other near-by places who came by trolley. The boats to Thirty-fourth Street, New York, ran every five minutes, and other boats ran to the down-town ferry. The crowds surged into the waiting rooms, and whenever the doors were opened rushed out like pent-up waters through a broken dam, nearly sweeping the gatemen on the boats off their feet, and the employes had a hard struggle to close the doors of the waiting rooms again. About 50,000 people were said to have come over by this route.

The rush over the ferries from Broadway and Grand Street, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, New York, was not much larger than usual. Many of these passengers work on the east side, and had come over in the early morning to work, for the holiday was not very much observed by the east siders. About 12,000 people were said to have crossed on these two ferries, and of that number relatively few were journeying to see the parade.

But, although large numbers of east siders were debarred by the exigencies of bread winning from witnessing the arrival of the victorious fleet, they made up by a display of flags and bunting, and as far as could look up and down First and Second Avenues flags were fluttering in the breeze from the windows on all the stories of the houses.

Fulton and Wall Street ferries did not bring over many passengers. The latter, in fact, brought fewer than usual, as most of the patrons of these ferries for some reason or other preferred the Bridge route yesterday.

South and Hamilton ferries, and the Brooklyn Thirty-ninth Street ferry poured out their freights of humanity to the number of over 30,000 into the Battery Park, and Staten Island added its large quota of visitors, who thought they would have a better view of the parade than they could obtain from their own shores. The Battery was already swarming with scores of thousands of people, but the spectacle was very pleasing, the gay colors of dresses worn by the women and girls being set off by the green trees and grass.

The Aquarium was thrown open, and 47,307 people entered it during the day. This is the largest number of people who have visited the Aquarium in any one day. The largest previous record was made last Summer, when 20,000 people flocked to see the white whale.

Soon after the Staten Islanders had landed there was a counter-rush of New Yorkers to the Staten Island boats, to see the squadron as it came up. The crowd on one of the boats was so large that it listed as it went out of the slip.

The Influx from New Jersey.

Many thousands of visitors from New Jersey towns made their way to this city or lined the shore on the other side of the Hudson. Excursion trains from Philadelphia were run by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Road, which charged $2 for the round trip, and these trains were crowded to their utmost capacity. All the lines established an extra service from nearer points.

The local trains began to arrive in Jersey City as early as 7:30 A. M., and from that time up to 10 o'clock the ferryboats discharged great crowds at their New York slips. Most of the people who reached the city early in the morning either started directly for the Battery or took the elevated road for Riverside Park. The largest crowds came on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboats.

About 10:30, however, the side turning West Street at this time was filled with a continuous stream of anxious people seeking places from which to view the parade. They found that every colgn of vantage had long been occupied, and retracing their steps made hurriedly for the other side of the river.

Few persons from the Jersey side patronized the up-town ferries at West Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, and Fort Lee, the crowd being bound for points along the Palisades.

The Crowds Well Handled.

The police arrangements for handling the army of visiting sightseers were well carried out. In the lower part of the city Police Inspector Cross was on hand with a detachment of 400 policemen. They went to Pier A, and Chief Devery came down later and made the pier his headquarters for the day. Inspector Cross's command extended to Houston Street. The police had their five little naphtha launches at Pier A, and beside these were the fire tugs Robert A. Van Wyck of Manhattan and the David A. Boody of Brooklyn; also the tug Anna J. Kip.

Inspector Thompson had general supervision of the piers and walks in the territory between West Houston and Fifteenth Streets. Inspector Donald commanded the piers between Fifteenth and Eighty-sixth Streets, and Inspector McLaughlin had charge of the police from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Riverside Drive and the Park.

Detectives were stationed at all the principal ferries in Manhattan and Brooklyn to run in disorderly and suspicious persons and also on the wharves to look out for pickpockets.

The people gave very little trouble. Three or four policemen were stationed at most of the railroad ferry terminals, but their services were only necessary to answer the questions of out-of-town folk who had lost their bearings.

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.

The Parade as Viewed from the Battery and Other Points in the Lower City.

Brilliant as the river was when the ships splashed through the water, the scene on shore in the lower portion of the city was even more inspiring. From the Battery all along the river front was a great concourse of enthusiastic people. The morning newspapers contained no announcement of the arrival of the ships, and it was after 8 o'clock before an extra told of their appearance off the Hook. Yet the streams of people began soon after daybreak, and they wended their way toward every point of vantage from which the fleet could be seen.

It was taken for granted that the day would be fair. So the women wore their brightest Summer costumes. The boys trudged along beside their families with lunchboxes, the babies were out in force. If any one familiar with stage effect had desired to make the scene at the Battery more attractive, he could not have done better than to distribute a lot of flag vendors through the crowd. Men with large flags on staffs that sold two for a quarter, men with silk flags at 10 cents each, and others who offered smaller ones at 1 cent were everywhere. Buttons, too, were plenty. They had heads of Dewey, Sampson, and Schley; they contained also the ships, and it was noticed that the Texas, with the lone-star flag of Commodore Philip, found as many buyers as any of the rest.

Familiarity with the Ships.

It was notable that few asked the name of any ship. They have become familiar to the old and young, and, as they passed, the small boys, who were usually perched up high, called out their names and shouted lustily. There was a row of people ten deep along the sea wall. Behind it others stood on rows of boxes which enterprising fakirs had brought there, and they charged 25 cents for permission to stand on these elevated platforms and take a peep at the ships through a spring glass as they passed up the stream. Behind these, children were perched on the shoulders of their papas, waving flags and shouting. Higher yet was a pretty girl, who stood on a bicycle, which was held firmly by two men.

The crowd was orderly. It was good-natured, and the people contrived to keep out of each other's way remarkably, considering their numbers.

Two large floats anchored near Pier A were filled with chairs, which were soon occupied. The floats bobbed around like corks when a passing excursion steamer threw up waves, but they were excellent places from which to see the parade.

The fishing steamers at the Barge Office soon filled with great crowds, expecting they would circle around the fleet, and the Staten Island boats had larger crowds than they could well accommodate, all intent to get a view of the ships. People who came off the boats were besieged to know if the fleet had started, but the crowd did not have to wait long.

As the ships passed, the whole multitude seemed to thrill with life. Handkerchiefs and flags were waved and cheers went up; but the cheers were drowned in the deafening din that rose from the stentorian throats of steam whistles in the ships and factories.

The Seguranca of the Ward Line lay off the Battery, the designating number 12 she had as a transport still painted on the bow. She interested the crowd before and after the fleet had passed, on account of her suggestiveness of war.

Passing the Battery.

It was 10:50 o'clock when the fleet was abreast of the Battery. Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Schley were easily distinguished from shore on the bridges of their ships. The small boys knew them as soon as they espied them and fairly shrieked. Near Sampson on the New York was Capt. Chadwick, and near Schley on the Brooklyn, Capt. Cook. Capt. Evans of the Iowa could be seen with a spyglass in his hand. He smiled and bowed, and got three rousing cheers.

The Texas in her new paint bowled along in turn, the broad pennant of Commodore Philip at her mizzen mast. As she came abreast of the American Line pier some one shouted through a megaphone: "Hurrah for Capt. Philip!" and there was a loud cheer in response.

President Clement A. Griscom of the American Line entertained a party of friends on the quarterdeck of the Friesland. It included Senator Sewell of New Jersey, H. H. Rogers, William H. Barnes, A. J. Cassatt, and S. F. Housted, Directors of the International Navigation Company; Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia, Samuel Bettle, General Freight Agent, and B. Griscom of the International Navigation Company. The Noordland and the Friesland, which are both in port, were gayly decorated, and were crowded with visitors. A luncheon was given to the company's guests after the parade.

At the Christopher Street recreation pier the people began to get on the pier as early as 7 o'clock. Superintendent Manly threw open the gates at 8 o'clock, and the place was quickly filled. The French Line and White Star Line ships were decorated with flags of all nations save one—that of unhappy Spain.

Over 9,000 persons were on the pier when the fleet passed. They all sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" with one accord, as if by inspiration. Each of the ships received a great ovation, and the noise went out to the ships and gave the jackies delight.

The old piers creaked under the weight of people and the force of waves as the excursion boats swept by, and some costumes were spattered with salt water.

The ferryboats did a great business. They made no extra charge, and a person who boarded one of them was sure to get a good view of the squadron, whether the boat was in the stream or in her slip.

The neighborhood of Twenty-third Street was another centre where people gathered in thousands, and the shore for a mile in either direction was fairly black. Policeman Butler, who had charge of the bulkheads at the Twenty-third Street Ferry, refused to let a woman pass. As Butler weighs over 250 pounds, he thought he was a good trocha, but the woman butted him and ran past. It took two policemen to dislodge her.

At the foot of West Twenty-second Street and along Thirteenth Avenue the mounds of cobblestones were occupied by thousands of people. A fifty-foot coal chute at West Thirtieth Street was pre-empted by the small boys who clambered all over it and wounder themselves around stanchions and beams at the risk of life and limb.

When the fleet had passed each pot of lunch baskets were opened, and the people ate, and then waited expectantly for its return. It was all along this part of the city a poor man's holiday, and the poor enjoyed it hugely. Never before had the patriotism been wrought up to such a tension. They danced, and sang, and quaffed beer, and some wept for joy.

The New York arrived off Forty-second Street on its return at 12:40 o'clock, and passed close inshore, and as the other ships followed along down stream the scenes of the forenoon were repeated. And the crowds did not weary of the sight nor of their applause.

VIEW FROM RIVERSIDE PARK.

A Typically Metropolitan Gathering and a Good-Natured One—Cars, Carriages, and Automobiles at the Tomb.

The throwing open of Riverside Park resulted in assembling in that part of the city one of the largest and most typically metropolitan crowds ever seen there. Below West One Hundred and Twentieth Street the crowd gathered slowly, for every one made a rush for Grant's Tomb. There was actually a better view of the ships at some other points, such as at the foot of West Ninety-third Street, but the multitude crowded as near to the tomb as possible and packed themselves there in a dense, compact mass. Notwithstanding the immensity of the crowd, the police, under Inspector McLaughlin did their work so well that one could pass through the crowd safely and comfortably at any point.

It was a patriotic, good-humored, orderly and cosmopolitan crowd. About its patriotism there could be no doubt, for it flaunted that virtue obtrusively before one's eyes. The late H. C. Bunner's injunction, "Hats off, the flag is passing by," would have been rather difficult to follow, for the flag passed by on hats, coats, shirt waists, bonnets, and belts, in a continual procession. On the knoll at the foot of West Ninety-third Street, long before the ships came in sight, sat a refined-looking woman, placidly waiting and whiling away the time by reading. Her lap was covered by a big silk flag, and at her feet sat a little girl wearing a red, white, and blue sash, and with her two little pigtails nicely tied up in red, white, and blue ribbons.

It was the women who did most to make Riverside Drive a blaze of red, white, and blue. They wore neckties, hatbands, handkerchiefs, and sashes of the National colors. The neckties were in the main simply tri-colored, but one or two girls were noticed with neckties made of the Stars and Stripes. Not content with wearing the colors, the women carried flags. Many of them wore the crossed muskets of the National Guard on their hats, and one pretty young girl, who was helped up a hill by a happy-looking soldier of the Seventy-first, proudly proclaimed her choice by the figures "71" on the crossed muskets.

A Good-Humored Throng.

It was an orderly crowd, too. Nobody pushed intentionally, and if anybody did push no offense was taken. All the crowd wanted to do was to see the ships, wave a flag wildly, and cheer, and, as the view was good everywhere along the drive, there was no occasion for even the most unreasonable to say, "Aw, who're yer shovin'?" Only one accident was reported at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House by the time the parade ended, and that was the case of an over-enthusiastic young man, who fell down a bank and bruised his scalp.

And it was a cosmopolitan crowd. East side and west side overflowed their banks to make up the great flood of people, and citizens from the Bowery rubbed elbows with persons who before the events at Santiago put an end to dude baiting would have been derisively referred to as "chappies." Refined-looking and aristocratic carriages touched wheels with dissolute and tough-looking cabs, drawn up on the Riverside Drive, and never felt a qualm. In one cab were three girls, one of whom, as the flagship passed by, prepared to climb up on the top to get a better view. Although people on every side of her were doing the same thing, the driver, aware that this particular young lady's actions might be misinterpreted, said, warningly:

"If you're goin' to do that, you'll have to be turned demure."

Near this cab stood a man who held an inquisitive-looking small boy by the hand and whose fatigued look indicated that he had been suffering from Young America's desire for information. He was heard to say, in a despairing tone:

"No; Dewey ain't on that ship. Dewey's dead. If you ask another question till the last ship has passed, I'll take you home and spank you."

This youth had counterparts everywhere, and they all wanted to know things. One little fellow, in a red, white, and blue shirt waist, said, excitedly:

"Oh, papa, what's that ship over there? Is that the Oregon?"

"No, my son," replied the parent, dryly. "That's a ferryboat."

One intoxicated man was noticed, and he showed up about 7 o'clock in the morning. He wore out the patience of many, but he finally went to sleep. He was still asleep when the last ship was lost to sight. Just before dropping off he remarked that he had come all the way from Iowa to see the show and that he wouldn't miss it for any amount of money.

The Persistency of Vendors.

In the long wait before the squadron came in sight, the hucksters did a thriving business. The "show-your-colors" man was noisier and more all-pervading than ever, and did not display his usual good judgment. He waved his flags and tri-color knots wildly at three returned heroes of Santiago and urged them to "show their colors," with a callous disregard of the absurdity of the request. They looked at him in a grieved way and passed on.

The "buya-de-flag" man was also on hand, but did not do much business because everybody had already followed his advice. One patriotic little woman was trotting across the drive with a big baby in her arms, which was all she could honestly be expected to attend to; but she was determined to "show her colors," and she carried a big flag, although it obviously gave her great distress to manage both articles. An invalid old lady was brought out to the river side in a wheel-chair to see the ships, and she, too, carried a flag.

Soon after 11 o'clock a far-away humming noise indicated to the crowd that its long vigil was to be rewarded. At 11:15 there was a rustle in the crowd, and then a shout ran from lip to lip till it reached the patient, broiling multitude at Grant's Tomb: "They're here!"

Appearance of the Ships.

The flagship's nose was seen through the trees, and the great demonstration began. There was not much cheering, but from the steep banks leading to the river from the driveway, from the cycle path, from the immense block of massed humanity at the tomb, there came a steady waving of flags. Trees, hillside, walks, and houses were ablaze with them, and Riverside Park, from end to end, was one great oscillating rainbow of red, white, and blue.

Those persons who, though able conveniently to view the parade from Riverside Park, chose some other place, will never know how much they missed. The parade was impressive everywhere, but it reached its climax at the close. The great ships seemed to be passing among the treetops; the waving foliage obscured them from sight until they were close up, then disclosed them, shut them out of sight again for a moment, and revealed them again. Natural beauty added to the impressive dignity of the stately procession, and lent to it a picturesqueness that was missing everywhere else along the river.

The spectators seemed to feel, to some extent, this added charm, and there was a certain solemnity mingled with their enthusiasm, most curious to see and most unlike the boisterousness characteristic of similar occasions. The enthusiasm of the crowd was manifested sometimes in peculiar ways, with a touch of the comic about them. There was, for instance, a fat wheelman, who had placed his bicycle against a tree on the cycle path, far in the rear of the main body of the crowd, and had climbed upon it. He was entirely out of sight of the warships, though he could see them, but with an expression of absolute worship upon his perspiring face, he was patiently waving his bicycle cap at the unconscious tars.

Another man, who had lost his presence of mind in the patriotic excitement under which he was laboring, had turned his back to the ships and was madly waving his handkerchief to the flag-waving crowd at Grant's Tomb, the third anxious to be patriotic intelligently, had brought along a page of a newspaper which professed to point out the differences in the warships so that anybody could identify them, and was so busy in trying to master the descriptions that he missed nearly the whole parade.

Ceremonies at the Tomb.

As the New York reached Grant's Tomb, there was a puff of smoke and a boom. The salute was beginning, and the sailors followed it up with a cheer, which was answered from the shore. Ship after ship passed, roaring out the salute. The shore battery answered, and white clouds rose and passed slowly above the spectators on the river bank, until, hovering over the mass of people at the tomb, it made them look for a few moments so much like an impressionist's painting of a multitude that it was difficult to realise that they were human beings and individuals. Cut off by this white cloud and framed in the bright, clear sunlight, the crowd made in that moment a picture that was not the least striking of the day.

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And it was a cosmopolitan crowd. East side and west side overflowed their banks to make up the great flood of people, and citizens from the Bowery rubbed elbows with persons who before the events at Santiago put an end to dude baiting would have been derisively referred to as "chappies." Refined-looking and aristocratic carriages touched wheels with dissolute and tough-looking cabs, drawn up on the Riverside Drive, and never felt a qualm. In one cab were three girls, one of whom, as the flagship passed by, prepared to climb up on the top to get a better view. Although people on every side of her were doing the same thing, the driver, aware that this particular young lady's actions might be misinterpreted, said, warningly:

"If you're goin' to do that, you'll have to be turned demure."

Near this cab stood a man who held an inquisitive-looking small boy by the hand and whose fatigued look indicated that he had been suffering from Young America's desire for information. He was heard to say, in a despairing tone:

"No; Dewey ain't on that ship. Dewey's dead. If you ask another question till the last ship has passed, I'll take you home and spank you."

This youth had counterparts everywhere, and they all wanted to know things. One little fellow, in a red, white, and blue shirt waist, said, excitedly:

"Oh, papa, what's that ship over there? Is that the Oregon?"

"No, my son," replied the parent, dryly. "That's a ferryboat."

One intoxicated man was noticed, and he showed up about 7 o'clock in the morning. He wore out the patience of many, but he finally went to sleep. He was still asleep when the last ship was lost to sight. Just before dropping off he remarked that he had come all the way from Iowa to see the show and that he wouldn't miss it for any amount of money.

The Persistency of Vendors.

In the long wait before the squadron came in sight, the hucksters did a thriving business. The "show-your-colors" man was noisier and more all-pervading than ever, and did not display his usual good judgment. He waved his flags and tri-color knots wildly at three returned heroes of Santiago and urged them to "show their colors," with a callous disregard of the absurdity of the request. They looked at him in a grieved way and passed on.

The "buya-de-flag" man was also on hand, but did not do much business because everybody had already followed his advice. One patriotic little woman was trotting across the drive with a big baby in her arms, which was all she could honestly be expected to attend to; but she was determined to "show her colors," and she carried a big flag, although it obviously gave her great distress to manage both articles. An invalid old lady was brought out to the river side in a wheel-chair to see the ships, and she, too, carried a flag.

Soon after 11 o'clock a far-away humming noise indicated to the crowd that its long vigil was to be rewarded. At 11:15 there was a rustle in the crowd, and then a shout ran from lip to lip till it reached the patient, broiling multitude at Grant's Tomb: "They're here!"

Appearance of the Ships.

The flagship's nose was seen through the trees, and the great demonstration began. There was not much cheering, but from the steep banks leading to the river from the driveway, from the cycle path, from the immense block of massed humanity at the tomb, there came a steady waving of flags. Trees, hillside, walks, and houses were ablaze with them, and Riverside Park, from end to end, was one great oscillating rainbow of red, white, and blue.

Those persons who, though able conveniently to view the parade from Riverside Park, chose some other place, will never know how much they missed. The parade was impressive everywhere, but it reached its climax at the close. The great ships seemed to be passing among the treetops; the waving foliage obscured them from sight until they were close up, then disclosed them, shut them out of sight again for a moment, and revealed them again. Natural beauty added to the impressive dignity of the stately procession, and lent to it a picturesqueness that was missing everywhere else along the river.

The spectators seemed to feel, to some extent, this added charm, and there was a certain solemnity mingled with their enthusiasm, most curious to see and most unlike the boisterousness characteristic of similar occasions. The enthusiasm of the crowd was manifested sometimes in peculiar ways, with a touch of the comic about them. There was, for instance, a fat wheelman, who had placed his bicycle against a tree on the cycle path, far in the rear of the main body of the crowd, and had climbed upon it. He was entirely out of sight of the warships, though he could see them, but with an expression of absolute worship upon his perspiring face, he was patiently waving his bicycle cap at the unconscious tars.

Another man, who had lost his presence of mind in the patriotic excitement under which he was laboring, had turned his back to the ships and was madly waving his handkerchief to the flag-waving crowd at Grant's Tomb, the third anxious to be patriotic intelligently, had brought along a page of a newspaper which professed to point out the differences in the warships so that anybody could identify them, and was so busy in trying to master the descriptions that he missed nearly the whole parade.

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in their demonstration. The Imperial was covered with flags on the Broadway side. The theatres, too, showed their spirit, and contributed largely to the general effect.

In the Bowery there was the same interest. The decoration was typically Bowerysque. There was an absence of silk and the larger flags common to the other parts of town But the spirit was the same, and, where the finish of display was lacking, there was good fellowship to counterbalance. "Steve" Brodie was patriotic. Flags and customers at his business house were plenty Along the still less aristocratic thoroughfares—Mott, Mulberry and Pell Streets—it was the same. Because some of the children were very small or the flags very large, the tots were almost covered by them. The American banner hung over the fire-escape railings and hid the edibles which find their place on these structures, used as a sort of storage warehouse by the occupants.

"Teddy" Roosevelt Not Forgotten.

Mottoes were widely distributed. In one of the Broadway stores was a picture of Col. Roosevelt, surrounded by flags, and with the legend: "Our Teddy; New York's Favorite Son and Rough Rider." At another place near by was the American shield surrounded by the sentence, "Welcome Home to Our Brave Defenders." Stretched across the head of one of the piers was displayed in large letters of cotton "Welcome, Our Heroes."

Pictures of the various commanders were in opposition in every quarter. Dewey, though absent, was very popular, and the heroes of Santiago stared at one from every other window.

Decoration was not entirely confined to buildings. Carts, horses, and the street cars expressed their sentiment as well. Even the little dogs wore broad silken collars of flags. Women carried all sorts of emblems. Some carried tri-colored parasols; others wore sashes, rosettes, and bows. Even the men were demonstrative in their choice of ties and hatbands.

Perhaps the quantity of patriotic hatbands may have been owing to the energy of a certain vendor, who, for a nominal amount to pay him for his trouble, would change a black for a red, white, and blue hatband "while you wait." Vendors were fairly hidden by their wares—mainly flags, large boards of small buttons, with photographs of Schley, Sampson, President McKinley, and others. There were pictures of the ships, too, for sale.

Hat bands with the names of ships on them were popular with the girls, those of the Texas being most seen. One wearer remarked: "I met the gallant Captain at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Texas is my favorite." Mottoes worn were such as "Don't Give Up the Ship," "Nail the Flag to the Mast," and "Veni, Vidi, Vici."

British Colors in Evidence.

There were flags of all nations, especially Great Britain. The Cuban flag, so prominent at the beginning of the war, seemed forgotten to a degree. There was another significant contrast to the time when New York was in gala attire in 1892 in honor of the Columbus festivities; the Spanish flag was then interwoven with the Red, White and Blue! There was a sprinkling of the tricolors of France and Germany.

The strong Anglo-American feeling was evidenced by the number of British flags seen about the city. The residence, as well as the business district, showed a firm bond of good feeling between the two great countries. On the Postal Telegraph Building were hung two big flags of equal size. One was British, the other American.

In the Western Boulevard hung a large Paraguayan flag, which covered three windows of an apartment house. The flag was sent by the Asuncion Government to its Consul here. Above the Paraguay flag was a fine old silk American flag, which was made in Lyons, France, and presented to a party of Americans for service rendered during the Paris Exposition of 1867.

From the boats on the river the New York shore seemed a sea of colors, a kaleidoscopic presentment of ever-changing hues. The effect was enhanced by the movement of the boats, and to the officers and men on the warships the shore seemed a panorama of beauty. One of the most beautiful spectacles on the whole river front was along the greensward at Riverside Drive. Here the beautiful colors worn by the women and their brilliantly colored parasols combined with the foliage in pleasing fashion, and it was at this point that the officers on board the warships leveled their glasses and looked long and earnestly. As the bank at this point gradually slopes up, the waving of flags resembled a billowing sea of colors.

At the American Line pier the Friesland and the Noordland were elaborately decorated, and one of the vessels flaunted the legend, "Remember the Maine!" The sheds of all the steamship lines were gay with colors, and the boats of the Albany Day and Night Lines and the river boats were flying countless flags. The Fall River, the Stonington, the Providence, and the Norwich Line boats and the sheds were decorated.

One of the features along the North River front was the elaborate decoration of the coal, brick, and ice barges at and about Forty-second Street. Strung on lines were hundreds of flags, and the boats looked like great gondolas. Coal chutes and elevators were decorated, and the ferry houses and slips flaunted flags and streamers. Some of the barges and derricks had their masts painted red, white, and blue.

At Forty-second Street the decoration of coal barges was notable. One of the old craft at this point had been the Quinnebaug, a proud ship in Uncle Sam's old wooden navy, but long since given over to inglorious work. The Napoleon Boughton outshone all the rest in her display of bunting.

The Umbria, which came in yesterday, had streamers, and all of the exaursion boats moving up and down the North River close to the shore blended their gay decorations with those ashore. Merchantmen had long streamers from mast to mast and from bowsprit to stern.

THE FLEET OF YACHTS.

Some of the Vessels That Assembled to Meet and Do Honor to the Squadron.

Among the fleet of craft that hovered off Sandy Hook in the early morning to await the arrival of the squadron were a number of yachts and sloops belonging to the members of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club. They included the sloops Pathfinder, Vice Commodore Benjamin F. Daly; Athene, Capt. Frederick L. Johanns; Pilgrim, Commodore William W. Butcher; Julia B., Capt. Joseph Brennan; Rex, Capt. Charles R. Welden; Myrtle, Capt. Charles Krauss; Postmaster, Capt. John J. Jones; Victor, Capt. J. Sabine; Thunder, Capt. Jagger; Cute, Assistant District Attorney William Van Wyck; Tempest, Capt. Dr. W. Meyer, and the steam yacht Mystic, Capt. Louis Bossert.

All the boats were handsomely decorated and carried a number of guests, including many city officials of New York and Brooklyn. Among those on board were: Mrs. Commodore Butcher, Mrs. George Becker, Mrs. F. S. Lafond, Mrs. Charles R. Welden, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schwartz, Mrs. M. Daly, Charles P. Daly, and Mr. and Mrs. Lucre.

As the warships came up the flags and signals were set flying, and the club band played, while all the persons on the boats joined in the singing of the popular airs, including "Hail Columbia," "Rally Around the Flag, Boys," and "My Jack Has Come Home To-day." The ovation was continued until the squadron reached Tompkinsville, when parting salutes were fired.

None of the vessels that accompanied the victorious fleet in the parade was freighted with a more enthusiastic throng than the steamer Cygnus, which the members of the New York Yacht Club chartered for a tour of inspection of the welcomed fighting craft. Over 500 members and invited guests of the club embarked aboard this vessel at West Twenty-second Street and witnessed the triumphal progress of the squadron up and down the North River.

Although short notice had been given, Secretary J. S. V. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club, by dint of hard work had perfected the arrangements for the trip. The Cygnus left the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second street shortly after 10 o'clock and at once steamed down the river to meet the warships, which she encountered a little below Castle William. On her flagstaffs the Cygnus flaunted in the international code signals "Welcome Home" and "Congratulations," and these messages were recognized as soon as seen by the Jackies on the warships with salvos of cheering and waving of caps.

As the fleet surged slowly up the North River, the Cygnus, now ahead, now a little astern, threaded her way among the flotilla of smaller craft. Its progress was slow, but it trailed the line of battle craft up to the tomb and turned to follow down stream in the middle of the line.

In the Narrows the Cygnus ran close to the squadron, and as each vessel was passed three times three was given for its commander. Several of the Captains were seen on the vessels they commanded, and in each case they acknowledged the greeting. Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa was an especial favorite, and as he appeared on the bridge he was cheered again and again. He responded to the ovation with numerous bowings, and shook hands with himself many times by way of emphasizing his greeting to his passing admirers.

The House Committee of the club, comprising F. M. Cronise, Charles L. F. Robinson, and H. Tarant Putnam, assisted Secretary Oddie on the trip. Frank H. Hurst, the club's Treasurer, was also on hand. Lander's Seventh Regiment Band played popular airs at frequent intervals, and shortly after passing Grant's Tomb dinner was served, an elaborate menu being provided. Among the guests of the club on the trip were three Rough Riders, who attracted a great deal of attention, many of the club members taking the occasion to congratulate them and listen to their experiences. They were J. R. McCurdy and J. A. McCurdy, brothers, from Philadelphia, and S. McLeary Weller, fresh from Montauk, in the hot-weather uniform adopted by Col. Roosevelt's regiment. J. Lorimer Worden was another Rough Rider on board, but as he was attired in civilian costume only his friends knew of his presence.

It was after 3 o'clock when the Cygnus tied up at the Twenty-second Street pier on her return. Some of those who made the trip were Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, Col. John H. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill, A. Cary Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Ledwith, ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edward M. Brown, James P. Paulding, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., Clarence McKim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Dr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Greacen, John H. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Buchanan, T. Henry French, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Kalish, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards Ficken, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan S. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coston, Frederic Bronson, Col. F. W. Cheney, Mrs. Delancy A. Kane, Miss Kane, Emerson Foote, Frederick N. Constable, E. H. Weatherbee, Willoughby Weston, J. D. Crimmins, Miss Sohlke, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Henry Van Wart, the Misses Van Wert, H. I. Nicholas, Paymaster and Mrs. Harris of the United States Navy, George L. Ronalds, John Moller, E. P. Baugh, Jr., J. S. H. G. Stewart, Charles T. Minton, J. Montgomery Strong, H. Cruger Oakley, Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N.; Edward Dudley, J. B. Van Schaick, Alexander M. Griswold, R. P. Curtis, R. W. Rutherfurd, Theodore W. Myers, Julien L. Myers, Mrs. Walter E. Sears, E. B. Haven, C. L. Peters, Colgate Hoyt, R. Temple Emmet, Cyrus Field Judson, Charles G. Francklyn, J. G. Agar, F. K. Sturgis, C. S. Brailsted, M. J. Keogh, F. De P. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Stevenson, A. M. Griswold, Tracy Dows, and W. E. Duryea.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Several Plucky Rescues of Sightseers Who Fell Into the River—Many Pickpockets Taken.

At the foot of West Twentieth Street there was moored one of the barges of an ice company. On the roof of the barge was a young woman clad in white, the daughter of the Captain. She undoubtedly had a sweetheart on board the New York. When that warship got abreast this young lady cried out: "Teddy, always my Teddy!" and "Hello, dear Teddy, hello!" She became hysterical, and was led from the roof of the barge for fear she might fall overboard.

In the excitement yesterday afternoon, a man who gave the name of John Schmidt, and said he lived in Brooklyn, fell off Pier 2 into the North River. He would probably have drowned had it not been for the prompt action of Peter Ryan of the New York Volunteer Life Association. Schmidt was able to go home without treatment other than the administration of stimulants. Ryan is a member of the Volunteer Life Saving Association which, under Capt. Michael F. Barry, maintained eighteen stations yesterday along the water front. The members were especially vigilant yesterday and assisted not a little in reducing the number of accidents.

John Frank, forty years old, of 85 Bower Street, Jersey City Heights, was trying to step from the steamer Saugerties into another boat at the foot of Charles Street, and fell overboard. He was rescued by some men in a rowboat. Inspector Thompson and Dr. Donovan, a police surgeon, revived the man, who was taken home by friends.

Thirteen-year-old George Combey of 62 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, was in the crowd that stood upon the bridge leading to the Hoboken public bath, awaiting the passing of the squadron. He wriggled through the crowd to a place very near the edge of the bridge. He forgot this when the squadron hove in sight and started to cheer and wave his hands. He lost his balance and went overboard. Policeman Patrick Kieley, without stopping to remove his helmet, or uniform, plunged after Comboy, and succeeded in bringing him ashore safely. The policeman was cheered by the crowd, as with his dripping charge he hurried to the station house.

The round-up of pickpockets usual when a celebration which brings great crowds to the city was made Friday afternoon and evening by Capt. McClusky's detectives. Every member of the "fraternity" to be found in the city last night was placed under arrest as a suspicious person. As a result, twenty-eight prisoners were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. The first group was arraigned as "George Brand and five others." Among those arrested were James Boyle, George Hicks, "Ed" Miller, James Tracy, William Ferguson, George Fisher, George Gilbert, "Big Ed" Morgan, and "Skinny" Mathews. All were remanded, and will be released to-day. Other arrests were made during the progress of the parade.

Meyer Jacobs, seven years old, of 167 Hudson Street, while climbing to a point from which to see the parade at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive, fell, dislocating his left wrist. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon, and went home.

Morris Ritter, eight years old, who lives at 120 East Ninetieth Street, while standing at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street watching the parade was struck in the shoulder by a stray pistol bullet, probably fired by some one saluting. The boy was taken to the Cancer Hospital, at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Eighth Avenue.

When the wife, daughter, and three grandchildren of John Ericson, seventy-five years old, a tailor, who lived at 2,350 First Avenue, came home yesterday afternoon from viewing the naval parade they found Ericson lying dead on his bed. He had closed the doors and windows of his bedroom and turned the gas on full. Mrs. Ericson said that her husband was overcome by heat on July 4, and his mind may have been unbalanced. He was in good spirits when his family left in the morning, and bade them all be careful and not get hurt in the crowds.

Warren Baxter, twenty-four years old, of Company D, Two Hundred and Third Regiment, got leave of absence for forty-eight hours on Friday after he had drawn his pay at Camp Black and came to the city to witness the naval parade. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning he went into the barber shop of Antonio Lauri, at 440 Eighth Avenue, with three other members of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. He got into a dispute with Lauri about change. Lauri, he says, threw a policeman's club and struck him several times over the head. Policeman Haner placed Lauri under arrest. Baxter was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Baxter's friends were in a muddled state and could not tell a straight story of the affair. Lauri was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Simms, in the West Side Police Court.

Benjamin Mellado, a laborer, living at 322 West Forty-eighth Street, shot and fatally injured his wife in West Fiftieth Street, near the North River, yesterday morning. She was going to view the parade when he met her. He fired four bullets at her, one striking her forehead and another entering her head behind the left ear. The woman sank to the sidewalk unconscious. The street was thronged with people on their way to the river, and the pistol shots caused almost a panic. Policeman Reilly placed Mellado under arrest. At Roosevelt Hospital the physicians said the woman's condition was critical. Mellado has been married three years. Lately he has had several quarrels with his wife, caused by jealousy, and has not been living with her for some days.

ADMIRALS ORDERED AWAY.

Sampson and Schley Go to Washington—Warships to be Docked and Repaired Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Admirals Sampson and Schley have been ordered to report to Washington and it is expected they will reach here the early part of next week, probably on Monday. As they have been appointed to serve respectively on the Cuban and Puerto Rican commissions, their visit here will afford them an opportunity to meet their associates on these commissions and to discuss with the authorities the general policy to be maintained by this Government in regard to the Spanish evacuation of the West Indies.

Naval officials were pleased to-day when an early report reached them that Admiral Sampson's fleet had been sighted off the Highlands at 5:40 o'clock A. M. They had begun to fear the elaborate preparations made in New York City for the reception of the squadron might miscarry by reason of some delay in the arriving. The time of arrival is looked upon as a demonstration of the accuracy with which our naval commanders can calculate on the time for a long cruise. The fleet left Santiago at 10 o'clock A. M. last Saturday and at the time Admiral Sampson informed the department he would reach New York early Saturday morning. In this calculation he was obliged to reckon the speed of the slowest ship in his squadron, as the one governing the movements of all the rest. The arrival, exactly as calculated, is said to be in line with the performance of the monitor Monterey, which made the six weeks' trip across the Pacific to the Philippines, arriving within twelve hours of the time of arrival, as calculated.

After the naval review to-day the battleships and cruisers will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and there be docked and repaired. A board of survey from the navy yard will go over the ships to determine exactly what repairs are to be made, and will report to the Navy Department. The personnel of the board of survey will be determined upon at the navy yard.

Until this board reports, the department has no fixed plan as to the order in which the ships will be docked. The present indications are that the only dock large enough to take them will not be ready for two weeks or more. In the meantime such repairs as can be made without docking will proceed on all the ships. The board of survey also will make its inspection and report, so that the order of docking and the extent of repairs may be fully determined by the time the big dock is ready.

It is expected that the crews of the battleships and cruisers will be given considerable shore leave within the next few days, although this is left entirely with the commanders of the several ships, as the Navy Department has not given any orders for general leave.

JACK TAR'S NIGHT ASHORE.

The Starboard Watch, 1,500 Strong, Gets Leave Till Tuesday—Officers Entertained.

The Jack Tar had an outing last night, and in squads and in droves scattered himself over Manhattan Island to stretch his legs after months of weary lounging on the spar-deck, watching the brown and green shore line of tropical Cuba. He practically owned the island for the night, and paid for the blessed privilege with lavish hand. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the signal was raised on the flagship announcing that the starboard watch on all the ships could have shore leave. As every ship's company is divided into two watches, the starboard and port, this order meant that one-half of all the enlisted men could walk again on American soil, and, best of all, after the long fast in tropical waters, get what he considered a "good square meal."

In a moment every ship presented a scene of animation and excitement. The man who had stood half-naked in the tropical sun, calmly waiting for the signal to join battle, and who had cheered when hostile shots flew thickest, had been watching with breathless interest for this very signal. When it came there was more excitement that there had ever been when the squadron lay off Cuban shores. Kitty boxes had to be overhauled for clean neckkerchiefs and new hat ribbons were quickly being sewed on the best caps—which, alas! were not always new. In fact, the shore-going rig of Jack, which had not been required for many months, stood sadly in need of refurbishing from trousers to knife lanyards.

Their First Stroll in Months.

The order meant that fully 1,500 men could leave the ships of the fleet at 6 o'clock and remain on shore until 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning—a most liberal grant of leave from the Jackies' point of view. In view of their "good work" off Cuba—for this is as far as official modesty will unbend—the men of the squadron had all been put on the "first conduct class" before leaving for the North, and all were entitled to shore leave. Few of the men had been ashore for seven months and many had not put their foot on solid ground for a year. So it happened that the order was received with wild cheers, for were not the dreams of many waiting to be realized at last? The burden of these dreams had been the consumption of a meal, to which a king would not take exception. A diet of bacon and beans, "salt horse," "cracker hash," and "beef and bully," had given birth to these longings.

The late afternoon ferries from Staten Island were crowded with jack tars on their way to the city. The men had a long, swinging roll in their gait when they walked out upon the street at the Battery. They "fell off" with the street and "met" it as if it had been a heaving billow.

There was a scattering at the ferry house, many walked up Broadway and Park Row and took cars for Brooklyn, while a few went to Jersey. Others dispersed to their homes in Manhattan, but the parts of the town that Jack "owned" were upper Park Row, the Tenderloin, and the Bowery.

Invasion of the Bowery.

But the Bowery first of all. This thoroughfare is the sailor's first lane. The walks are broad there, and he can "back" and "fill" and roll and pitch with never a pedestrian to spurn him. There was a time not so many moons ago when the Bowery folk were the only folk who understood Jack—his failings and foibles and worth—and he remembers them yet. The street was his last night. The policemen were not given definite instructions by their Captains to be lenient with him, but none of them were able to see him officially as long as he could walk. The force of policemen in the Bowery was doubled last night, but more for the sailors' protection than anything else. The Bowery has not been so lively in many months. It resembled its old-time self. Every light in every resort was burning brighter for Jack's home-coming, and he made a royal old night of it.

The first feature on the programme, of course, was the dinner. The restaurant keepers made but slight profit, but they hope for return visits after aching voids have been filled. Many a poor fellow ordered half the dishes on the bill of fare and spent a large part of his ready cash for them, merely to "smell them and look at them," he said. After so many months of warm, distilled water, cooling beverages were taken as of yore.

The Shooting Galleries.

Although in the course of time all the evening attractions of the famous street had been financially stimulated by Jack's homecoming, they came in for their share progressively. For instance, after the restaurants came the shooting galleries, where the sailor is always a liberal patron. The shooting gallery man was extraordinarily attentive last night, realizing that he had celebrities in his place.

"Now you'se gents," said he, with a lofty wave of his hand to the crowd of loungers who watched with breathless interest for the glass ball to fall shattered from its poise on the stream of water. "You'se will have to keep well back and give dese gents room. Dey's practicin' now, for they can't tell what they may yet have to do to dem Spaniards." The crowd breather hard at this and fell back with alacrity. Later in the evening the shooting gallery gave way to other amusements, which catered especially to the customer returned. There were only patriotic airs sung by the music hall prima donnas, and these took rank with the sailors, who were vociferous, and pounded for encores, excusing themselves for any possible display of bad taste in music by remarking that anything sounded well after a year of hearing nothing.

But the sailor, while stimulating the trade of all these places by drawing other patrons, could have had a glorious time last night, even in the Bowery, without any expenditure. He was slapped on the back almost every minute of the evening by some acquaintance or would-be acquaintance, who insisted on treating him to refreshments. But nearly every sailor had a goodly sum of money hidden away in his little "monk bag," which he wears suspended under his shirt, and obtained half his pleasure from the mere spending of his money.

The Tenderloin Visited.

Although the Bowery is their favorite stamping ground, Uncle Sam's sailors also visited the Tenderloin in droves. The theatres, concert halls, and saloons were filled with them, but nothing untoward occurred up do midnight. Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, in expectation, not of trouble, but of a big visitation of sailors and soldiers, doubled the details of policemen at every crossing. But his men had nothing to do except to smile at the squads of sailormen who went rolling by. Generally the sailors were in tow of some enthusiastic citizen, who piloted them into the various saloons. In Silver Dollar Smith's place, the Cosmopolitan, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, there were at one time during the night forty sailors from the squadron, one of them insisting on treating every man in the place.

"What's the damage, doctor?" he said to the bartender after everybody had been satisfied.

"Five dollars and eighty cents," replied the man behind the bar.

The sailor man fished out a tan-dollar gold piece, but as he threw it over the counter "Silver Dollar" Smith pushed his way forward.

"You can't spend any money here, son," he said.

The same thing was enacted in almost every saloon in the Tenderloin.

No arrests of sailors were reported up to midnight last night. They may get back to their ships on time. If they do, the 1,500 men of the port watch will come ashore next Tuesday and take up the fun where the starboard watch left off.

Officers Take Shore Leave.

Nearly all the army and navy officers who witnessed the parade yesterday went out of town to spend Sunday. After the parade Commodore Schley met his wife at the Albemarle Hotel, where they dined, and later left for Connecticut, to spend the day with relatives. They will return to this city to-morrow.

Lieut. James N. Sears, who was at the Albemarle, went to the Berkshire Hills in Massachusetts to visit relatives.

Capt. J. C. Byron of the navy was a guest at the Gilsey House.

Among the arrivals at the Holland House were Assistant Engineer S. T. Gibbs and Ensign Ed McCauley of the Brooklyn, and Ensigns S. S. Magill and Cyrus R. Miller of the Oregon.

Lieut. William H. Bean of the United States Cavalry met his wife by appointment at the Holland House yesterday. It was their first meeting for several months.

H. E. Williams and Sanford J. Lane, two of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, are guests at the Gilsey House.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Hotel were the following army officers: Major Allen H. Jackson of th Paymaster's Department; Capt. R. R. Turner, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Silvern Hill Barnum, Tenth Cavalry; A. J. Dougherty, Troop B, Third Cavalry; Major W. C. Forbush, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. J. H. Weston, Subsistence Department; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry; Capt. Frank O. Johnson, Third Cavalry. Capt. George H. Morgan, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. E. R. Stuart, Engineering Corps.

The wives of Lieut. Hunt and Capt. Turner had been at the hotel a week awaiting the arrival of their husbands.

The privileges of most of the New York clubs have been or will be extended to Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron. The doorman at the Lotos Club said last night: "I hab instructions to open de doors to all de gentlemen ob de fleet. Anybody wid brass buttons from Santiago can hab ebery ting we've got." Such is the spirit at the other clubhouses. The University and Manhattan Clubs have already extended the invitation.

The New York, Century, and others will do likewise. No special preparations were made yesterday for the entertainment of the officers, but it is hoped that this week much pleasure can be afforded them. Only a few of the officers were found at the clubs last evening. Among these were Capts. R. D. Evans of the Iowa and H. C. Taylor of the Indiana.

RECEPTION AT ST. GEORGE.

Naval Officers of the Squadron at the Hotel Castleton.

A reception was held last evening at the Hotel Castleton, St. George, Staten Island. Admiral Schley and his staff, Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa, Capt. Francis Higginson of the Massachusetts, and many officers of lesser rank were present.

Admiral Schley and the other heroes were followed by an immense crowd from the dock to the hotel. There was a big squad of police on hand, but they were unable to manage the crowd. Every one who desired was permitted to shake hands with the Admiral. The reception at the hotel lasted for an hour.

At 7 P. M. Admiral Schley left for Washington, in accordance with orders he had received. The other members of his party remained at the hotel for the hop which followed. Many of the families of the officers of the fleet are now stopping at the Hotel Castleton. Schley received a bigger reception at Staten Island than Sampson because Schley is better known there.

FLEET'S TRIP FROM CUBA.

Departure from Guantanamo Bay—Indiana's Condensers Broke Down—Ships Slowed Up for Her.

Since leaving Guantanamo on Sunday morning, no incidents of an unusual nature except a temporary breakdown on the part of the Indiana marred the homeward progress of Sampson's fleet. Few ships were passed and smooth seas and fair winds made the passage pleasant. There was occasional change of formation. Heading out from Cuba the armorclad ships came in single column, the New York leading, the Iowa next, then the Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts and Oregon.

At night the fleet shone with side lights and running lights, and port holes lit up by electric lights from within blazed out on the waters as the ships passed through the Windward Passage. It was months since such an illumination had been seen in Cuban waters, where all sorts and conditions of craft had been threading their way with all lights screened.

The second day out, when passing Crooked Island, double column formation was signaled from the flagship. The Brooklyn took her position on the port hand of the New York, followed by the Oregon and Massachusetts. The Indiana and Iowa remained where they were. In this formation the fleet made its way homeward at about the speed of nine knots.

On Tuesday the single column formation was resumed, but later double column was again adopted, the Brooklyn going on the starboard hand of Sampson's flagship. Friday night there was another change to the original column, and trailing behind the New York, the ships passed Sandy Hook yesterday morning.

The accident to the Indiana was a breakdown of her condensers. Twice on the trip from Guantanamo she had lagged behind to make repairs, and the other ships reduced their speed so that the Indiana could catch up with them. On Tuesday night the Harvard was sighted bound south, and the New York asked her where she was bound, but the Harvard failed to get the signal and proceeded on her course.

Appreciates a Cool Climate.

The relief from the enervating heat of Cuba was appreciated, and the spirits of the men rose as cooler air was reached.

Admiral Sampson, in speaking of the crews, and especially the crews of the Indiana, Iowa, and New York, who have had no shore liberty for seven months, said:

"They have borne their privations in a manner beyond all praise. Summing up what has been one of the most successful and important naval campaigns in the history of the world, the navy has been very fortunate. We have, I think, made no mistakes. The health of the fleet is excellent. The ships need docking sadly, especially the Indiana, Iowa, and New York, and the first named will probably require a thorough overhauling of her machinery."

When the announcement was made by Commodore Watson that the big warships had been ordered home, and were to sail for New York as soon as possible, there was general rejoicing throughout the fleet. Admiral Sampson, with the New York, was absent when the news came, but after consulting the Navy Department by wire ordered that the ships prepare to go to sea at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. So once more Sunday became the American Navy day.

The Brooklyn, which had been on a mud bank for twenty-four hours, was found to be uninjured by her mishap. The circumstances under which she ran aground were quite excusable. The St. Paul had anchored almost across the entrance to the bay, and the Brooklyn, while passing her stern on the Thursday night succeeding the departure, suddenly had to sheer away to avoid ramming a transport which, without warning, had backed away, alongside the big cruiser.

The channel buoy was not in position and the cruiser stuck her nose lightly in the mud. The efforts of the tug Wampatuck to get her off at night failed, but on Friday she was pulled off by the Oregon, after the crew had removed some of her heavy ammunition.

Leaving Guantanamo Bay.

Promptly at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning the New York signaled to go to sea, and the Oregon, nearest the entrance, moved out. The Brooklyn followed, and as she passed, the Badger, the Vixen, the Massachusetts, and the Oregon, the men of these ships lined up on deck and cheered. When the New York passed the column on her way out to take the lead, her band was playing, "Ain't I Glad to Get Out of the Wilderness," and as the ships' crews caught the air there was applause.

It was decided to run at eight knots an hour, the Indiana being incapable of sustaining a greater speed, and with the New York leading, the big ships headed eastward. At 6 o'clock Cape Maysi, on the extreme east end of Cuba, was sighted, and at 7 o'clock the column of ships headed to the north.

The Indiana had developed a nine-knot speed and greater progress than expected had been made. Tuesday the fleet passed in view of the island where Columbus made his first landing. The Indiana early in the day signaled that she had broken her starboard condenser, and after she had spent three hours fixing it she had to go to work for an equal length of time on the port condenser.

Despite the delays one-half of the distance had been made by Wednesday noon, the distance of 300 miles a day having been accomplished. With the exception of the Indiana, the fleet could have made eleven knots an hour, the maximum speed of the Iowa, and the Massachusetts. Oregon, New York, and Brooklyn could have made thirteen knots, but Admiral Sampson decided to keep them all together.

Wednesday afternoon the Indiana got up a speed of nine knots, and from that time until Sandy Hook was reached the men in her boiler and engine rooms did splendid work. The trip was by no means a simple excursion home. Besides the daily routine, there were fire and collision drills on all the ships, and active work done in painting and repairing.

The weather was fine, and rounding Cape Hatteras, usually so stormy, there was a calm. Thursday and Friday were uneventful but very pleasant days, and yesterday, running by Scotland Light, a Navy Yard tug brought out the order for the fleet to prepare to be received by the citizens of New York.

BIG CROWDS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Transportation Companies Did a Big Business—Island in Holiday Attire.

It was estimated that nearly 40,000 people visited Staten Island yesterday to get a good view of the warships. The Staten Island ferryboats from the city were all crowded to their full capacity, and all the boats were decorated with flags and bunting.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad and the trolley lines did a big business in carrying excursionists from St. George to different points along the shore. The hills on the south side of the island seated several thousand persons on them, as the view from them was excellent.

At New Brighton 200 marines from the Sailors' Snug Harbor waited on the docks for the ships and raised a cheer as they came in sight. Sailing parties were numerous. The houses along the shores were all decorated.

It was 9:30 A. M. when the first of the fleet was seen from Tompkinsville. At 9:35 the warships had come into full view and Fort Wadsworth had boomed a salute. In a few minutes Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, answered. The crews of the St. Paul and the monitor Nahant were drawn up, saluting as the ships of the fleet passed by in unbroken line.

Among the sailing parties that left Staten Island was that of Lieut. John C. Fremont of the torpedo boat Foster, who was one of the first men to land in Cuba. Rear Admiral Schley will get a big reception from Staten Islanders while he remains there, for he is well known in Richmond Borough, as he was the Chief of the Light House Department in Tompkinsville for a long time. None of the public buildings on the island were open yesterday.

GALA DAY AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

Games, an Illumination, and a Boat Parade for a Celebration.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 20.—It was a gala day here with the Lake Hopatcong Club to-day, and there were games of all kinds on the club grounds and races on the water. In the morning at 9 o'clock a golf match was held on the regular club course. It was open to all members and their guests. The gentlemen's prize, a silver mug, was won by Albert Tilt, Jr. Miss Caroline Wurster won the ladies' prize, a silver score card. Albert Tilt, Jr., was also successful in the putting match, with nine holes and a score of 25. The prize was a gold golf scarfpin. Miss Elisie Schuyler Campbell won the ladies' prize, a gold and pearl pin, by gaining a score of 27.

In the lawn tennis match for mixed doubles, the winners were Miss Elisie Schuyler Campbell and D. Campbell. The bicycle race of a mile and one-quarter was won by W. H. Axford of the University of Pennsylvania. George Lowe won second prize. In a baseball game the Lake Hopatcong Club defeated the Stanhope Field Club by a score of 29 to 6.

At night the clubhouse grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and thousands of lanterns were hung around the verandas and balconies of the clubhouse, while a swarm of electric lights sparkled among the trees and along the shores of the beautiful lake. A parade of illuminated boats attracted attention, and the cottagers vied with each other in decorating their homes with bunting and lights.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT QUIET.

Only Two Exchanges and a Dozen Broadway Offices Open.

The day was generally observed in the financial district yesterday. Except the Produce and Coffee Exchanges, all the Exchanges suspended business, and the little done on the Produce Exchange was in "curb" wheat with Chicago. Business was practically at a standstill on the Coffee Exchange, although there was some cable trade with the Central and South American States and the European markets.

The absence of all quotations from London added to the quiet of the stock market. Private advices from Philadelphia indicated a brisk day on 'Change there. Less than a dozen brokerage offices were open. The banks, while doing business as usual, gave a holiday to as many of their clerks as could be spared. There was a rush to pay bond subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury, and the full working staff was employed until late in the afternoon. Business at the Assay Office and the Custom House went on as usual.

CUBAN JUNTA OFFICE CLOSED.

The Officials Honor Sampson and Schley and Remember the Maine.

The Cuban Junta office was closed yesterday. On the door was tacked this legend:

Closed in honor of Sampson and Schley. Remember the Maine.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON AT HIS HOME.

His Neighbors at Glen Ridge, N. J., Call to Congratulate Him.

GLEN RIDGE, NN. J., Aug. 20.—Admiral William T. Sampson arrived at his home, 117 Clark Street, between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon. He left Hoboken on the 4:32 train over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson and the other members of the Sampson family. The party attracted unusual attention on the way out. There was a crowd about the Glen Ridge station, and the depot was decorated and illuminated.

The news of the return of Admiral Sampson spread quickly, and soon a crowd of 500 people surrounded his house. It was necessary to get a detail of police in order to keep order. Admiral Sampson received many and shook hands with them. He held an informal reception, and at 8:30 it was estimated that he had shaken hands with 2 000 people. Nearly all the residents of Glen Ridge called to pay their respects to the Admiral.

The Admiral said he felt somewhat fatigued on account of the trip and from the exercise of to-day, but he was very much pleased with the reception accorded him and the men of his fleet. He said it was unexpected, as his men thought they could slip into the harbor during the early morning, get to the anchorage grounds, and then slip away without any demonstration. The Admiral did not care to discuss his future plans. He will probably remain in Glen Ridge until to-morrow evening or Monday morning, and then go to Washington.

ARCANUMITES TO SCHLEY.

In the Name of 48,000 Empire State Members He Is Greeted.

The following telegram was sent to Rear Admiral Schley at Tompkinsville yesterday morning:

Read Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. S. Brooklyn, Tompkinsville, S. I.:

The forty-eight thousand members of the Royal Arcanum of the Empire State extend cordial greetings upon your safe return to our shores. Your valorous achievements will illumine the pages of history, and command the admiration and gratitude of the American people. Please accept assurances of a fraternal welcome and best wishes for continued health and prosperity.

HOWARD C. WIGGINS,
Grand Regent, Royal Arcanum, New York.

Congratulations for the Brooklyn.

Col. Willis L. Ogden and other Brooklyn people of prominence, have chartered a tug on which they will go to Tompkinsville this morning to visit the cruiser Brooklyn. The start is to be made from Jewell's Wharf at 9:30 o'clock. The purpose of the visit is to congratulate the officers and men of the cruiser on the magnificent work done by them during the war, and to thank them for the honor they have done Brooklyn.

To Honor Schley and Sampson.

There is a movement on foot among the members of the Army and Navy Club to give a reception to Admirals Sampson and Schley. The plans have not been perfected yet, as all depends upon a date convenient for these officers. Should the reception be held, the leading army and navy officers now in this vicinity will be invited, and invitations will also be sent to the President and his Cabinet.

Souvenirs for the Officers.

Several hundred souvenirs were presented to the officers of the victorious fleet at the end of yesterday's demonstration. They were the gift of Eugenio de Faria Teixeira, the Brazilian millionaire, who presented to each of the officers and to many of the men a reproduction of his painting of "The Vision of a Martyr of the Maine." Besides the picture, each officer received a neat souvenir pamphlet relating to the dream from which the painting was executed.

A CHIEF GUNNER

AQUEDUCT'S CLOSING DAY

Maher Scored Only Once in His Six Mounts of the Day.

LANSDALE BEATS SLY FOX

D. F. Dwyer's Good Three-Year-Old Palpably Unfit for Racing—A Dearth of Winning Favorites.

The largest crowd of the week went down to the Aqueduct race track yesterday, the closing day of the midsummer meeting. It was a perfect day, and the track was fast.

The features of the day were the dearth of winning favorites and the poor form of Jockey Maher, who landed only one winner out of six mounts, and that in the last race. The favorites, too, went down in quick succession, not a single one getting first past the judges unless Woodranger could be called one, as he was equal favorite with Pink Chambray at 13 to 10 in the second event on the card. To make matters worse, Maher was on four decided favorites, and in two instances at least it looked as if they were made favorite for no other reason than that he had the mount. Maher, however, was beaten in every instance by better horses, and yesterday's experience should prove a lesson for those who follow him blindly.

The fun began in the first race yesterday: Maher was up on the odds-on favorite, Bonnie Gem, but was never prominent. Helmsdale made the running, closely attended by Ten Spot and Decide, and they had the race among them. Ten Spot, with little Moody up, was the best horse, and won handily at the end by a length and a half from Decide. Woodranger was the legitimate favorite for the second race, but Pink Chambray, with Maher up, was backed so persistently as to make her equal favorite with W. Jennings's horse. Pink Chambray jumped off in the lead, but Woodranger caught her in the first furlong, and was never headed, winning with something to spare by a length. W. Jennings scored again in the third race with his filly Althea, which made all the running and won easily. Savory, Maher up, was the favorite, but fourth was the best he could do.

The race of the day was the fourth—a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, in which Sly Fox was taking up top weight of 120 pounds, giving away big lumps to Lansdale, Brighton, Campania, and Rossifer. Campania, Maher up, on the strength of her race against Rotterdam a few days ago, was made favorite at 6 to 5. Sly Fox was second choice, but wound up so stiff and sore that the most inexperienced eye could see he was not fit. Rossifer jumped off in the lead, and made the pace a hot one around the turn and up the backstretch. Campania was well up, and Lansdale in easy striking distance, while Sly Fox and Brighton were beaten in the first furlong. Rounding into the stretch, Lansdale moved up, but Rossifer was game, and both boys went to the whip at the sixteenth pole. In a hard drive Lansdale won cleverly by half a length in 1:42, the best time of the meeting, repeating his victory of yesterday when he beat Ben Ronald. It was his fourth race in the same number of days, and he has earned a good long rest.

Somers graduated from the maiden division in the fifth event at the comfortable odds of 7 to 1. On form he was a legitimate favorite, but Maher was up on Meddlesome, and he was practically the only horse backed. Somers got off badly, but ran a good game race, and won in a hard drive by a head from Heroics. Maher finally landed in the last race on Vanessa, at 5 to 2. Tinge was the favorite, but had all he could do to take the place by a head from the long shot Athy. On Tuesday the sport will be revived at Sheepshead Bay, with the $3,500 Futurity as the chief attraction.

The summaries of yesterday's races are appended:

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Ten Spot, R. Clark's b. c., 4 years, by Duke of Magenta-Fair Barbarian, $500, 101 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Moody)

2—Decide, William Lakeland's b. g., 5, 106, 10 to 1.....(Frash)

3—Helmsdale, Higgins & Manning's blk. c., 3, 100, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Gitty, 3, 104, 8 to 1, (Coyle;) Stachelberg, 4, 109, 40 to 1, (E. Jones;) Bonnie Gem, 3, 97, 3 to 5, (Maher;) Slasher, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Progressive, 3, 104, 100 to 1, (Cowman;) Master James, 3, 109, 30 to 1, (Cunningham,) and McIntyre, aged, 106, 100 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Woodranger, W. Jennings's ch. g., 3 years, by Atlantic-Woodranee, $200, 105 pounds, 6 to 5 and out.....(James)

2—Pink Chambray, Henry Harris's ch. f., 3, 104, 13 to 10.....(Maher)

3—Fenetta, W. Smith's b. f., 3, 97, 6 to 1..

(Moody)

Herman the Great, 3, 105, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran.

Won handily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1.02 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Althea, W. Jennings's b. f., by Dutch Roller or Atlantic-Blossom, $200, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(James)

2—Mail Bag, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 106, 7 to 1.....(Moody)

3—Passaic, R. Earle's b. c., 106, 11 to 5.....(Songer)

Savory, 104, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Little Reggie, 104, 60 to 1, (Coyle;) Loch Fyne, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) The Mascot, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lady Scarlet, 101, 20 to 1, (E. Jones,) and Tim Byrne, 104, 60 to 1, (Byrne,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6 years, by Linden-Elkhorn, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)

2—Rossifer, G. F. Johnson's ch. g., 4, 99, 6 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(E. Jones)

3—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., 6, 98, 6 to 5.....(Maher)

Brighton, 4, 102, 6 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Sly Fox, 5, 120, 3 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a half a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Somers, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Trembmt-Marianna, 110 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..

(O'Leary)

2—Heroics, T. Costello's b. g., 107, 6 to 1.....(Coyle)

3—Meddlesome, Arthur White's br. c., 110, 6 to 5.....(Maher)

Improvident, 110, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Sister Fox, 108, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Seraphic, 107, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 110, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Mr. Carter, 110, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Sublet, 110, 60 to 1, (McDermott;) Mike, 107, 60 to 1, (McCreery,) and Subject, 107, 15 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Vanessa, Mrs. M. C. Lyle's br. f., 4 years, by Belvidere-Contralto, $200, 101 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)

2—Tinge, James Adam's br. h., 6, 108, 7 to 5.. 6 (Cunningham)

3—Athy, P. J. Donlon's blk. f., 4, 101, 40 to 1.....(Bergen)

Debride, 4, 109, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) High Priest, 5, 98, 5 to 1, (E. Jones;) James Monroe, 5, 103, 60 to 1, (Coyle,) and Squan, 4, 98, 15 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths, a head between second and third.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The largest attendance of the meeting graced the racing at Saratoga to-day. The feature of the day was the Grand Union Hotel Stake of $4,000, which brought out eight two-year-olds, of which Matanza was the favorite. The start was a good one, but inside of three furlongs Matanza seized the advance and led home. Weather fine; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. George B. Cox, 108 pounds, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Jackanapes, 108, (T. Sloane,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Filament, 104, (L. Barrett,) 6 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:49¾. Nearest came in second, but was disqualified for jostling Jackanapes.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Matanza, 124 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 4 to 5 and out, won by six lengths; Banquo II., 112, (Van Husen,) 6 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a neck; Quadriga, 98, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:32. Proto also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes. Six furlongs. Matanza, 129 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Kinley Mac, 112, (Clawson,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a neck; Manuel, 112, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Martimas, Frohaimt, Kentucky Colonel, Galahad, and Lady Lindsay also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Bardella, 106 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by two lengths; Maceo, 103, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a length; Lord Zeal, 122, (Knapp,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Estacn and Flavius also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. Two miles, (hurdle.) Forget, 140 pounds, (Cochran,) 4 to 5 and out, won by five yards; Marshall, 155, (Slack,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Iranian, 135, (Wynne,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—4:16. Iranian fell near the seventh hurdle, but afterward went over the course.

The following are the entries for Monday's races:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Knight of the Garter, 112 pounds; Orimar, 110; Organ Plica, 105; Lady Mitchell, 103; Millstream and George B. Cox, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Kentucky Colonel, 126 pounds; Flavius, Diminutive, and Beckon, 107; Piccolo, Abide, and Alida, 104; Miss Mitchell, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Spencer Stakes. Havoc, 119 pounds; Poetess, 112; Bangle and Semper Ego, 108; Doctor Catlett, 107; Laverock, 94; L'Alouette, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. All ages. Kinnikinic, 120 pounds; Bephadad, 114; L'Alouette, 100; Water Girl and Ree Mitchell, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Beverwick Steeplechase. Full course. Trillium, 163 pounds; Equerry and Royal Scarlet, 160; Rheinstone, 148; Lady Dainty, 151; Haphasard, 145.

NOTTINGHAM SUMMER RACES.

Several Interesting Events on the Second Day of the Meeting.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—At the second day's racing of the Nottingham Summer meeting to-day, Mr. H. Elsey's bay filly Swallowback won the Robin Hood Plate. This race is of 106 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to save entrance out of the plate; entrance 3 sovereigns.

Nine horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs straight, and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Theobald's five-year-old b. h. Phoebus Apollo, by St. Simon, out of Polynesia..... 1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old ch. g. Draco, by The Sailor Prince, out of Darya..... 2
Mr. H. C. Whitet's six-year-old horse Georgio.. 3

The Lenton Firs Selling Plate was won by Mr. F. Taylor's three-year-old bay colt Glowberry. This event is of 100 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance 3 sovereigns; winner and second free. There were fourteen starters over the course, (distance 5 furlongs straight,) and the result was:

F. Taylor's three-year-old b. c. Glowberry, by Crowberry, out of Gloria..... 1
The Filomena, filly..... 2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b. g. Blondin II., by The Bard, out of Equipoise..... 3

The Lorillard-Beresford stable's bay filly Pascola won The Colwick Park Selling Plate. The race is of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds; the winner to be sold at auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance 3 sovereigns, the winner and second free. There were eight horses in this race; course The Straight Mile, and the result was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. f. Pascola, by Magnus, out of Perception..... 1
Mr. T. W. Blenkiron's b. g. Castlethorpe, by Althorpe, out of Lady Twinkle..... 2
Mrs. Montgomerie's b. c. Mystic Reel, by Sorcerer, out of Houlachan..... 3

Terezol, Lord Ilchester's three-year-old colt, won the Bentwick Plate. This race is a high-weight handicap, of 106 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; the second to save his entrance out of the plate; entrance 3 sovereigns. Seven horses ran over the course, six furlongs straight, with the following result:

Lord Ilchester's three-year-old colt Terezol..... 1
Mr. A. Eccle's three-year-old br. f. Postula, by Poete Restante, out of Giantula..... 2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old ch. c. Doric II., by The Sailor Prince, out of Darya..... 3

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—The Fort Erie Grand Circuit meeting came to a close to-day with an attractive programme of four races. W. Perry Taylor, the leading spirit in the Buffalo Driving Club, says the meeting lost a little money. The summaries:

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500. Four heats on Friday.

Grace Hastings, ch. m., by Bayonne Prince, (Spear)..... 4 3 1 1 1
Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Bell, (Geers)..... 1 1 2 3 4
Rilma, b. m., (Foote)..... 5 2 3 4 2
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (J. Curry)..... 3 4 4 2 3
Pilot Boy, gr. g., (Mabie)..... 2 dr.
Time: 2:10¾; 2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:12½; 2:09¾.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.
Egozen, (formerly Zenith,) b. h., by Egotist, (Critchfield)..... 2 1 1 1
Kodak, blk. s., by Pilot Class, (Sander)..... 1 3 3 2
Happy Chimes, b. h., (Fey)..... 3 2 2 3
Time—2:12¾; 2:18¼; 2:16; 2:16¼.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; Purse, $1,500.
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (Keating)..... 1 1 1
Brightlight, br. m., (Sanders)..... 2 2 3
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)..... 4 5 2
Quadriga, ch. g., (Miller)..... 3 4 4
Giles Noyes, b. g., (Starr)..... 5 3 5
Time—2:07; 2:08; 2:08¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting. Three-year-olds and under. Purse, $1,000.
Laurels, b. f., by Prodigal, (J. Rea)..... 2 1 1
Charley Herr, br. h., by Alfred G., (J. Curry)..... 1 2 2
Admiral Symmes, b. h., (Miller)..... 3 3 4
The Earl, ch. c., (Geers)..... 4 4 3
May Monday, b. g., (Clement)..... dis.
Genevieve, ch. f., (Payne)..... dis.
Time—2:15¾; 2:15¾; 2:17¼.

At Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Fine weather to-day allowed the finish of two races held over from Wednesday and three others on to-day's programme. The races were all closely contested, and favorites were beaten in the 2:18 and 2:24 races.

Summary:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Percy won the second heat in 2:21; third heat in 2:20, and fourth heat in 2:23¼. Kitty Newman was second; Wynoode Maid third, and Larry Russ fourth. Roan Roy, the favorite, won the first heat in 2:21, and was distanced in the second heat.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Allen Dare won three straight heats in 2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:19¾. Orange Chief second, Legene third, and Sam L. fourth.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $400. Jersey Bellman, who won two heats Wednesday in 2:16 and 2:23¾, took the third heat to-day in 2:21¾. Marianna was second, and Sweet Florette third, and Pio Lijors fourth.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Norvel won the fourth, sixth, and seventh heats in 2:20¾, 2:21, and 2:20¾. Myrtle Day won the first and second heats in 2:20¼ and 2:19¾. Carrie won the third and fifth heats in 2:19¾ and 2:21, respectively. Highland Boy was fourth.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $400. Inland Boy won the first and second heats in 2:27¼ and 2:25¼, respectively. Mirabile won the third heat in 2:22. Don D. was third. The others were distanced. Darkness prevented further racing.

KNOCKABOUTS' RACE.

Lack of Wind Prevents Its Completion and Spoils a Clambake.

The absolute lack of wind that prevailed yesterday on Long Island Sound prevented the knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club from finishing the first half of their cruising race from Oyster Bay to Greenwich and return. From 10 o'clock in the morning until evening the yachts drifted about the Sound in search of a breeze. The air did come shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening, and all but three of the racing boats eased sheets and headed back for Oyster Bay. Of the three that held their course the Dacoit, owned by H. L. Maxwell, Jr., crossed to line off the Indian Harbor Clubhouse at 7:06:15. The second boat, which was believed to be the Gloria, was in second place, about a quarter of a mile to leeward of the Dacoit. She was too far away, however, to make her out definitely.

In the meanwhile the Indian Harbor yachtsmen had made elaborate preparations to receive and entertain their guests. In addition to the regular dinner, which was laid with forty covers, an immense clambake was prepared by Archie Stalker. It contained twenty bushels of soft clams, ten bushels of hard clams, two bushels of Irish potatoes, two bushels of sweet potatoes, 150 pounds of chicken, seventy-five pounds of tripe, 125 pounds of fish, (bluefish and sheepshead,) one bushel of onions, 800 crabs, 250 pounds of lobsters, 300 ears of corn, and 300 watermelons. In addition to this they had forty loaves of Boston brown bread, and two barrels of beer.

The yachtsmen waited until after 5 o'clock before giving up hopes that the Seawanhakas would join them. In the evening there were music and dancing.

A New Herreshoff Yacht.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—A Globe special from Providence says that the Herreshoffs will soon turn out the fastest and costliest 90-footer ever built. The contract has been signed with the Morgan-Iselin syndicate without conditions as to the cost, which is placed at $120,000. The new boat will have a keel, with aluminum hull.

The Lipton Challenge Arrives.

QUEBEC, Que., Aug. 20.—Charles Russell, carrying the Lipton challenge for the America's Cup, arrived here after midnight. He was accompanied by Major Benjamin Hutton, the new commander of the Canadian Militia. They were the guests of Solicitor General Fitzpatrick.

Professional Double-Scull Race.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 20.—The professional double-scull race between the Lynch brothers of Halifax, N. S., and Eddie Durnan of this city, and Jimmy Rice, the ex-Argonaut coach, now of Brockville, Ont., has been definitely arranged. The race will be for $500 a side, over a three-mile course, with a turn, to be rowed on Sept. 15 at Halifax, N. S.

GOLF AT FORT HAMILTON.

Fairfield County Team Defeated by the Dyker Meadow Contingent.

The Fairfield County golf team played its return game with the Dyker Meadow team on the latter's links at Fort Hamilton yesterday and was beaten by a score of 14 to 4. The result caused a good deal of surprise to the visitors, for in the previous game at the Fairfield links they had won by 40 to 0. The Fairfield men had been practicing almost daily at Dyker Meadow in preparation for the event, and it is said they backed themselves pretty heavily to win. Finlay Douglas, who is regarded by many as one of Whigham's most dangerous rivals in the coming amateur championship, was paired with Daniel Chauncey, the Dyker Meadow Captain. The Fairfield contingent figured that he would roll up a big score and thus discourage the home players, but Douglas won by only 3 up after a close and well-fought game. The cards were:

Finlay Douglas—
Out ..... 6 5 5 4 6 5 6 3 5—43
In ..... 5 5 5 4 5 5 7 4 6—46
Total 89

Daniel Chauncey—
Out ..... 6 4 4 5 4 5 7 4 5—44
In ..... 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 4 6—48
Total 92

The only other man on the Fairfield side who was able to score was Edward Leavitt, who won his match with J. C. Powers by a thirty-foot put on the home green. Leavitt had pitched the ball to the far side of the green, and was playing "two more," the stroke given in holes being even. The force given to the stroke would have carried the ball well past the cup, but by a lucky chance it hit the lip of the hole and dropped in. This bit of good fortune gave Leavitt the hole, and with it the match by one up. C. S. Cox, one of the best of the Fairfield men, finished nine down to Norris, who made his first round in forty-one. Duncan Edwards gained a well-earned victory over E. B. Curtiss, while F. N. Doubleday won by a narrow margin of one hole from Phelps. The cards of this match were:

F. N. Doubleday—
Out ..... 6 4 6 5 4 5 8 5 5—49
In ..... 6 4 5 5 4 5 7 5 5—46
Total 95

G. B. Phelps—
Out ..... 8 4 5 5 4 6 11 5 5—53
In ..... 5 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 5—46
Total 99

The summaries follow:

DYKER MEADOW.		FAIRFIELD.	
D. Chauncey	0	F. S. Douglas	3
A. L. Norris	9	C. S. Cox	0
E. C. Powers	0	Edward Leavitt	1
Duncan Edwards	2½	B. Curtiss	0
H. G. McKeever	2	J. W. Curtiss	0
F. N. Doubleday	1	G. A. Phelps	0
C. Notman	0	W. L. Baldwin	0
Total	14½	Total	4

Golf at Marine and Field.

H. G. Plimpton won the Class A handicap at the Marine and Field Club's links yesterday, while H. C. Holden was the winner in Class B. The summary:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
H. G. Plimpton	111	18	93
W. M. Garland	113	9	94
D. F. Aldridge	113	18	95
J. T. Gwathmey	100	3	97
E. Holden Smith	108	9	99
L. Daniels	105	3	102
H. N. Curtis	104	3	101

CLASS B.

H. C. Holden	121	28	93
E. Boody	136	32	104
E. C. Lockwood	140	24	116
W. K. Brown	147	27	120

Golf at the Crescent Links.

Pleasant weather, good links, and fast play made the golf handicap at the Crescent links yesterday more than usually successful. The winner was R. F. Krackowiser, with a net score of 74. The summary:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
R. F. Krackowiser	86	12	74
H. G. McKeever	86	6	80
George S. O'Flyn	93	12	81
H. S. Bowns	92	8	84
A. A. Adams	99	12	87
Rodney Thayer	106	18	88
W. B. Rhett	96	6	90
G. C. Cassells	110	20	90
W. R. Thompson	110	12	98
C. H. Litchfield	158	9	155

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—An exciting handicap Bogey tournament took place on the Kebo Valley Club's links this morning. There were thirty contestants, but, although some good golf was played, no one succeeded in beating Bogey. T. G. Condon of New York came the nearest, it being one down to Bogey, with a handicap of 8. Arden L. Robbins of New York, handicap 2, and H. S. Hoyt of New York, handicap 16, tied for second prize, both players being three down to Bogey.

Golf at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The links of the Newport Golf Club have never before in its history had so many players upon them as this afternoon. At one time there were seventy ladies and gentlemen at play, over sixty being in the handicap match for two cups offered by H. R. Taylor. An extra squad of caddies had to be called into active service. In class A, E. P. Pfeifer won by a score of 91-8-83, and in class B, R. Grant carried off the honors, his score being 119-30-89.

THIRTY-FOOTERS RACE FOR A CUP.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney Offers the Trophy at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—One of the most enjoyable races the thirty-footer fleet has held this season occurred this afternoon for the cup offered by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who sailed with her husband on the Dorothy. The course was from Brenton's Cove to Beaver Tail, Bishop's Rock, and thence to starting point. The wind was from the southwest, and the start was at 3:06. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:28:56	2:22:56
Carolina, P. Jones	5:29:55	2:23:55
Hera, H. N. Ellis	5:30:42	2:24:42
Veda, W. Vanderbilt, Jr	5:37:07	2:31:07
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:38:04	2:32:04
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:39:57	2:33:57
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:42:56	2:36:56
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	Did not finish.	

Sultan's Crown Stolen.

From The Siam Free Press.

H. H. the Sultan of Sulu, who is in Singapore on his return from Mecca, was last night robbed of his crown and jewels. He went to sleep, leaving his window open, and about 1 o'clock he saw a man in his room. Thinking it was one of his attendants he called out to him, and the man bolted. He jumped up and dashed after him, catching him by one arm as he jumped out of the window. The thief struggled and got loose and made away with two dispatch boxes containing a crown, set with diamonds, and pearls, a gold brooch, and a number of gold rings and earrings, value $18,815. The Sultan also missed from one of the dispatch boxes a treaty made between himself and the Sandakan people, the British North Borneo Company, probably. The alarm was immediately raised, and the police and neighbors joined in the chase, but the thief got clear.

NEW YORK'S GRAND FINISH

Eleven Thousand Persons See Them Win from the Clevelands in the Last Inning.

VAN HALTREN SAVED THE DAY

His Hit for Two Bases Enabled Warner and Rusie to Score the Winning Runs—The Game Well Played—Brooklyns Lose.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	35	.663
Cincinnati	67	40	.626
Baltimore	63	39	.620
Cleveland	61	42	.592
New York	59	44	.573
Chicago	56	49	.533
Pittsburg	53	52	.505
Philadelphia	48	53	.480
Brooklyn	38	61	.384
Washington	39	64	.379
Louisville	32	66	.371
St. Louis	30	77	.280

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 0.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 4.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Chicago.

There was a hair-raising finish to the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon that caused the wildest enthusiasm among about 11,000 persons who saw the New Yorks pull out a victory at the eleventh hour in their game with the Clevelands, through a timely two-base hit by Van Haltren, which sent two local players scampering over the plate with the winning runs.

It was a notable finish of a stubbornly contested game, and one that the local players were justly entitled to win, as they outbatted and outfielded their opponents.

When Hartman, the first New Yorker, came to the bat in the final inning, the crowd broke into a cheer. It gave the German encouragement, for he dropped a clean safe hit into centre. This was the signal for another yell, but the local stock took a tumble when Warner, the next batter, hit a grounder to Childs, forcing out Hartman at second. Rusie came to the bat, and hit a sharp bounder that Powell could not handle. Before the ball was recovered Warner was at second and Rusie at first.

"Now, Van, get at 'em!" yelled Joyce, from his position near third base, when Van Haltren came to the plate, bat in hand. Four balls had been pitched, two of which resulted in strikes. The crowd became uneasy. Not so with Van Haltren, however. He steadied himself for the next pitch, and met it squarely, sending the ball sailing over the short stop's head. In an instant every one was on his feet, yelling like mad. The hit was placed where none of the fielders could get at it, and while McAleer was chasing the ball Warner and Rusie were racing around the bases for the plate, with Van Haltren hot after them. Warner crossed the plate just as McAleer got to the ball in deep centre field, and Rusie was just turning third, running faster than a Spaniard. He almost fell across the plate with the winning run just as the ball reached the infield. Then there was an outburst of enthusiasm that was heard blocks away, and that completely drowned out the music of the Catholic Protectory Band. Thousands of people rushed upon the field, and before Van Haltren could escape he was picked up and borne to the clubhouse on the shoulders of about a dozen "rooters," while the thousands formed a ring around him and cheered themselves hoarse.

The crowd at the grounds when the game began was the largest since Decoration Day, when the locals also won from the Clevelands in the last inning. Great difficulty was experienced in reaching the grounds owing to the heavy traffic from the lower part of the city. At times the trains were stalled above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and several thousand persons who started from the lower part of the city spent more than an hour reaching the grounds, and up to the fourth inning they were still filing through the gates. Hundreds of persons who had been to see the returning warships carried small American flags, and these were conspicuously waved whenever a good play was made. The young musicians from the Catholic Protectory kept everybody in a patriotic mood by rendering National airs.

Rusie was pitted against Powell, one of Cleveland's best pitchers, and, while the youngster outpitched him in the first three innings, Rusie finished strong. Four of the Cleveland's seven hits were made in the first three innings, and two in the sixth. At every other stage of the game the big fellow held the visitors safe. Powell was particularly effective in the early innings, when runs seemed imminent. In the fifth inning, with all the bases occupied, he became unsteady and forced in a run, the first the locals scored. In the eighth inning the locals began to solve his curves, and a single, a two-bagger, and an out gave the locals their second run. The visitors scored their two runs in the second and third innings through good batting, but their run in the sixth was the result of a misplay by Davis. Hartman and Gleason played well, and Warner did some fine work behind the plate. Wallace, Childs, and Burkett did the best playing for the visitors, the latter making a brilliant catch of Hartman's long hit in the fifth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Ha'tn, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Gray, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b	1	1	13	1	0
Davis, rf	0	1	2	3	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Doyle, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b	0	1	1	4	0
Warner, c	1	1	6	0	0
Rusie, p	1	1	2	2	0
Total	4	9	27	14	1

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	5	3	2
Wallace, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
McKean, ss	0	1	0	4	1
Tebeau, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
McAleer, cf	1	0	1	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	3	1	0
Blake, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	7	*25	11	3

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—4
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned run—New York. Stolen base—Blake. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Davis. Three-base hit—Blake. Sacrifice hit—O'Connor. First base by errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Powell, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Powell, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 7. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Despite the fact that Willis gave eight bases on balls, the champions won to-day in a close contest with the Cincinnatis. Nichols took Willis's place in the ninth inning and saved the game for the home team. Score:

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned run—Boston. Base hits—Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Yeager; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant umpire—Mr. Brown.

Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Washingtons outplayed the Pittsburgs in both games to-day. Good pitching and fielding won the first game. In the second Donovan, the home team's pitcher, was somewhat wild, but did good work, while Rhines was hit hard. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Washington, 8; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Washington, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Pittsburg, Hastings and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 4.

Washington	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	—6
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Washington, 16; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Washington, Donovan and McGuire; Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

President Hart Denies Baseball Deal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—President Hart of the Chicago Baseball Club denied the report to-night that the St. Joseph team of the Western League would be transferred to this city. It was reported in Cincinnati that a deal involving the transfer of the Columbus and St. Joseph clubs to Denver and Chicago has been arranged.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

The New Yorks have had a very successful week, playing ball as it has never been played in New York before. Their work against the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds and in Cincinnati two weeks ago has given the patrons an idea that the pennant is not so far off after all. A close perusal of the League standing, however, is the best illustration of just how much of a chance the local team has. They are in fifth place, nearly 100 points behind the leaders, and every one of the four clubs ahead of the New Yorks has made a reputation. Boston has attained a comfortable lead and Baltimore is moving dangerously close to Cincinnati. The latter team will return home shortly and have a string of more than thirty games to play on their own grounds, which is a big advantage. All the leaders have games to play against each other during the next four weeks and it will be these games that will decide the struggle. New York, however, can hardly expect to finish better than third. They still have games to play in Ch

SOLDIERS FALL IN THE SEA

Steam Lighter with 630 Men on Board Sinks at Santiago, but No Lives Are Lost.

SHAFTER TO SAIL ON MONDAY

Authorities of San Luis Bay Men of the Eighth Illinois Are Worse than Spaniards—Chief Offenders Imprisoned.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 20.—This afternoon the steam lighter Laura struck a rock near the steel pier and sank in ten feet of water. At the time of the accident she had on board 630 men of the Third Michigan Regiment, who were on their way to the transport Harvard. No lives were lost, but an exciting scramble for the shore took place, in which many of the men fell in the shallow water.

The Harvard will leave to-morrow. The cruiser Prairie arrived this afternoon and will be used as a transport.

Gen. Shafter and the sick soldiers who are under the care of physicians will leave on Monday on the transport Mexico.

The civil authorities of San Luis, the western terminus of the railroad, report acts of rowdyism and theft and the insulting of women by members of the battalion of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, which is stationed there. It is alleged that the soldiers are worse than the Spaniards. The people assert that all discipline is ignored. The chief offenders have been imprisoned.

The embarkation of the Spanish troops at Santiago will be completed to-morrow.

There is much complaint regarding the mail service. No mail has been received in ten days.

PANDO WANTS TO GET TO CUBA.

Spanish General Reaches Progreso on a Mexican Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department received a cablegram to-day from Consul Thomson at Progreso, Mexico, stating that Gen. Pando, the Spanish General, second in command to Gen. Blanco, had arrived incognito at Progreso yesterday, on the Mexican steamer Campeche. The Consul says Gen. Pando seeks to enter Havana or Batabano, Cuba, on the British steamer Guillermo Lopez. When last heard of Gen. Pando was alleged to be in command of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, near Santiago, although at that time it was asserted at Havana that he was still there. With the cessation of hostilities there appears to be no reason why he should not go to Havana or Batabano.

MORE SOLDIERS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Three Transports Sail from Santiago with 1,500 Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following cablegram from Gen. Shafter has been received by the War Department: "Santiago, Aug. 20.—The Yucatan, with 500 Seventh Infantry; Santiago, with 500 Thirty-fourth Michigan, and the Hudson, with 500 First District of Columbia, left this morning. SHAFTER, Major General."

Lawton Has Men Enough.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Major Gen. Lawton, in command of the Military Department of Santiago, has notified the War Department that the number of troops under his command, including the Fifth Infantry and Twenty-fourth Kansas Volunteers, will be sufficient for the maintenance of peace and good order in that province. In case it is decided to send him more reinforcements, however, he suggests that it be a squadron of cavalry.

TENNESSEE MEN IN TROUBLE.

Would-be Lynchers Near the Presidio May Be Court-Martialed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Zero L. Thomas, whose home near the Presidio was wrecked by a mob of soldiers last Monday, has filed a claim for $5,000 with Brig. Gen. Miller.

This amount, he contends, is but just compensation for the damage done to his property and for the injuries inflicted on his wife and children by the infuriated soldiers, who were trying to gain possession of his son Daniel to lynch him for striking a soldier in a barroom brawl. Brig. Gen. Miller will consider the complaint.

It is reported that some men of the First Tennessee will be subjected to a military trial for complicity in the attempted lynching. The report of Lieut. Fowler of that regiment is in the hands of Gen. Miller. It treats only with military offenses. The question of money damages is the subject of an entirely different investigation.

MAJOR BELMONT RESIGNS.

No Longer an Officer of the United States Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Major Perry Belmont to-day ceased to be an officer of the United States Army, his resignation of his commission having been accepted, to take effect to-day. Already his superior officer, Major Gen Butler, on whose staff Major Belmont has been serving, has severed his relation with the Second Corps and is preparing to go to Cuba with the military commission, to arrange for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

Major Belmont's services at Camp Alger were not protracted, but it was a season of activity for him and of entirely new experience. It is the testimony of Gen. Butler and of many officers of the corps that Major Belmont was so efficient an Inspector General as to have fully justified the President in selecting him for appointment. It was not his fault that he did not get orders to go where there was fighting.

Naval Militia Sent Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The Maryland and Michigan Naval Militia were to-day detached from their respective vessels at the League Island Navy Yard and departed for their homes. The Michigan Militia will report on board the receiving ship Yantic at Detroit, and the Marylanders will go direct to the receiving ship Dale, at Baltimore. It is expected that the Reserves will be mustered out of service in a short time.

Soldier Accused of Robbing Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Private John Talion, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, has been arrested and charged with robbing the mails. He is accused of abstracting a money order for $18 from a letter written by Private Gurton of Company D, First Nebraska Volunteers, and attempting to cash it at a saloon.

Immunes Sent to Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 20.—The First Regiment of Volunteer Immunes arrived here from New Orleans yesterday morning and went into camp on the Government reservation. Col. Riche has received no further orders, and it is not known whether the regiment will be continued in the service or disbanded.

Gen. Kent Visits the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Major Gen. Jacob F. Kent, who was promoted by the President for gallantry in action at El Caney and San Juan, called at the White House to-day and paid his respects to the President.

Funeral of Private Hone.

Funeral services for Philip Hone, a private in Company H, Twelfth Regiment, who died in Roosevelt Hospital Aug. 15 from typhoid fever, were held yesterday at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. The rector, the Rev. Dr. McKee Brown, officiated. A detail of twelve invalided members of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, who are on furlough, formed a guard of honor. Three members of Hone's company were present from Chicamauga. They were Corporal W. H. Blauvelt, J. H. Mangan, and Richard Gorman. Besides these were the mother and three sisters of the deceased soldier. The church was crowded with friends and a crowd stood outside. The interment was at Greenwich, Conn.

OUR ADVENT IN PUERTO RICO.

Landing of Troops and Stores at Ponce—Inhabitants Welcome Invaders and Display Our Flag.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 6.—Nearly two weeks have elapsed since the first troops of the American invading army landed at Guanica, and in that time, almost without a shadow of resistance or opposition on the part of the Spaniards, more than half the southern coast of Puerto Rico has come absolutely under the control of the United States military authorities.

There are now about 10,000 American soldiers in Puerto Rico, and additional transports are arriving daily. Gen. Brooke has landed a force of 3,000 men at Arroyo, about forty miles east of Ponce, and other troops will doubtless be landed there soon. Brooke's command would have already made considerable progress into the interior had it not been for the unfortunate grounding of the transport Massachusetts in this harbor with cavalry, including nearly 1,000 animals. It was intended that the Massachusetts should join Gen. Brooke at Arroyo, but when she grounded it became necessary to unload the men and her cargo of horses, mules and stores here, and this work has just been completed.

The main force at this point is now encamped about a mile and a half east of the town and about four miles from the Port of Ponce. The harbor is filled with transports and the unloading of cargoes proceeds all day long. Lighters laden with horses, mules, and provisions, as well as ammunition and all kinds of army equipments, are constantly passing from the steamers to the shore. Great piles of boxes containing stores of every description occupy the wharves and warehouses. Along the four miles of road from the port to the main camp an endless train of mule teams and ox carts passes during the hours of daylight, and the never-ceasing cloud of dust shows how the work of transporting stores and ammunition is progressing. The road is an excellent one, but no rain of any consequence has fallen since the army arrived and the constant travel of the heavy teams and hundreds of animals has ground the surface into a fine, choking dust, which is the more intolerable owing to the blazing August sun, whose rays pour down upon the sweltering men and beasts.

In the town proper the streets are lined with teams and horsemen and the sidewalks are crowded at all hours. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon the heat is intense; but the evenings and nights are cool and delightful. Nothing but American sentiment is heard on the streets or in the cafés. Everywhere the soldier, officer or private, is king. The American flag flies from a hundred housetops; red, white, and blue ribbons flutter from the costumes of Puerto Rico's daughters, and everywhere and at all times, cries of "Long live the Americans" greet the ears of passing soldiers.

Away from the heat and dust of the town, out beyond the limits of the main camp and along both sides of the military road, lies a country rich and beautiful. Hill and valley are covered with green. Here and there are streams of water, along whose banks are groves of shade trees. Hundreds of acres of cane are in view all the time, and from every plantation rises the tall brick chimney of a sugar mill. There is no biting frost of New England or New York here; no wind-swept Nebraska or Kansas prairie; no barren plain of Arizona or New Mexico. It is a land which the American farmer could turn into a veritable "garden of the Lord."

RED CROSS WORK NOT ENDED.

Much Remains to be Done in the Camps and Support of the Public Is Still Needed.

The following letter was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by Frederick D. Tappen, William T. Wardwell, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Douglas Robinson, members of the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee:

Owing to the fact that there is no longer any actual warfare we feel that the public may think that the necessity of the work of the Red Cross has been to some degree lessened.

We therefore ask you to publish this letter in order to counteract any such impression.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the Red Cross work at Montauk, which is only one of many agencies of the society, the work at Camp Thomas and other camps being equally important and efficient.

If the work of the society is to be continued on its present scale, and to curtail it would mean much discomfort to the troops,) the society must have the liberal support of the public.

The society is at present expending in delicacies and necessaries (through its various departments about $4,000 per diem, and it is reaching not only the sick in the hospitals who need nursing and delicacies, but also the convalescent, who need strengthening food and various comforts, and it also hopes, if supported, to be able to reach the ailing men in the different regiments who are not ill enough for hospital treatment, but who would be subjects for the hospital if not supplied with change of food and warm underclothing to guard them from sickness owing to change of climate.

Our staff at Montauk alone at present, to enable us to do the work we are now doing, consists of an agent and four assistants in charge of the supply depot, four two-horse wagons, with four drivers; a fully equipped kitchen, besides nurses, male and female, in the main hospital. Ten of our tents are already put up, and others will be put up if necessary.

We are supplying hundreds of suits of underwear and pajamas, hundreds of cots and blankets, besides delicacies of all kinds, such as soups, malted milk, apollinaris, distilled water, &c., and the demands on our supplies are increasing daily.

We cannot dwell too strongly upon the fact that the work of the society within the last two weeks has more than doubled at the various camps, and if this work is to be continued we must have the generous support of the public.

FOR THE RED CROSS FUND.

Fireworks Display to be Given at Berkeley Oval Thursday Evening.

A fireworks display for the benefit of the Red Cross will be given at Berkeley Oval next Thursday evening. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Mrs. Donald McLean, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and Walter S. Logan. William Fenno Spear is manager, James Edward Wood assistant manager, and J. Clark Read Treasurer. The display will be under the direction of the Lloyds Jubilee Fireworks. Among the pieces presented will be the following:

Battle scene, destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago; National rockets in red, white, and blue; Schley batteries of colored bullets; Our Flag; thunderbolt rockets, Cuban flowers; mammoth bombshells, scorpions, lizards, and Manila flowers; National bombshells, in red, white, and blue; Dewey's mortar batteries; fire pictures of Dewey and Sampson; rockets, with festoons of red, white, and blue; grand burst of bombshells, in National colors.

Sale of Songs to Aid the Wounded.

Two poems by John Jerome Rooney, "La Quasima" and "Richard Blue," recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, have been set to music. An endless chain has been started among the Red Cross Societies by some Philadelphia ladies to effect a large sale of the songs. The proceeds will be sent to Dr. Woods, Treasurer of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and will be devoted to the relief of wounded soldiers and sailors. The names and addresses of purchasers will be printed in a report to be issued by the church.

Aid from the Madrid Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Frank Urioreiga, President of the Madrid Benevolent Benefit Association, has notified the San Francisco Red Cross Society that the annual ball of the organization will be held Nov. 5, and it is desired to make the Red Cross a joint beneficiary. "For the last eleven years," said Mr. Urioreiga, "this association has annually given a Spanish carnival, but this year, with all due respect to our country, it will be called the 'American Carnival.'"

SICK SOLDIERS ON THE STREET.

Three Helpless Rough Riders Conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

John Wassord, John E. Campbell and Richard Stanton, of Troop B, Rough Riders, who arrived in this city from Montauk Camp yesterday, were found in such a weak condition at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street that they had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. Campbell was suffering from stomach trouble and the others from malarial fever.

During the day Jesse Burton Smith of the Second United States Cavalry, suffering from stomach trouble, and William T. Krechlow of Troop D, Sixth United States Cavalry, suffering from a facial abscess, presented themselves at Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

SICK TROOPS AT MONTAUK

Men Brought on the Mobile Drop While Marching from the Transport.

THE RIO GRANDE ARRIVES

Soldiers on Three Vessels Waiting to Land—Seventy-first Men Out of Quarantine—The Charges Against Whittle's Battalion.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 20.—All the troops who arrived here on the Mobile were landed to-day, and though the official report made by Dr. Magruder placed the number of sick at 800, it seemed as if every man of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, nearly 750 in all, was suffering from fever in some form. The condition of the soldiers aroused even the sympathy of the regular officers, who have had occasion to see hardships in many phases, and when the Massachusetts men marched past the railroad depot, barely forty men to a company, they were frequently applauded.

Officers who have seen service in Cuba were unanimous in their praise of the regiment, and in emphatic terms condemned the department which was responsible for the wretched condition in which it arrived. The Captain of Company E, while marching the remnant of his command, complained bitterly of the food which had been served to his men on board the transport. The hardtack, beans, and bacon, he said, were moldy and absolutely unfit, not only for sick men, but for the well.

Steward Charged for Biscuits.

On the third day out his men came to him and begged him piteously for a change in the diet. He went to the steward of the ship, a man named Hughes, and asked what could be had. The reply was that there was nothing available, but after some parley the steward was induced to furnish thirty biscuits in two days. For these he demanded $4, but on the protest of the Captain that another officer had obtained them at 5 cents each he returned $1. The matter was brought to the attention of the Captain of the Mobile, who said the steward had no right to charge anything and ordered the money refunded. This was done, but the men got no more biscuits. Other men on the steamer, it was learned, paid as much as $2 for a pie, and for other delicacies in proportion.

Ambulances were kept busy all day taking the soldiers from the Mobile to the general hospital. Only about 300 men of the Massachusetts command were strong enough to walk the two miles from the dock to the detention camp. The road was lined with stragglers, who thought themselves capable of making the march, but after proceeding a few hundred yards became exhausted and sank to the ground. One of the men, Sergt. Fred E. Ryder of Company E, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on board the Mobile. His body was taken to the temporary morgue at the general hospital and will be buried with military honors tomorrow.

Surgeon General Robert A. Blood of Massachusetts arrived here to-day and boarded the Mobile to see what he could do for the suffering soldiers. He said the transport was in a filthy condition, and would not compare with a cattle steamer.

The transport Rio Grande, which left Santiago Aug. 13, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, with 636 men of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry on board, of whom thirty are sick, but none suffering from contagious disease. Both these commands are colored troops, and distinguished themselves at the battle of San Juan Hill. It will probably be two days before the Rio Grande will be able to discharge her passengers, as there are no accommodations for the sick men in the detention camps and no tents for the well men.

There are now three transports in the harbor with troops on board. Neither the Seneca nor the Comanche has been able to land its passengers, as all the available means of transportation were placed at the disposition of the Mobile's troops. Rations have been sent out to the transports, and the men aboard have been made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The superiority of the regular soldiers over the volunteers as far as endurance is concerned, was clearly demonstrated in the returns from the Mobile. By far the greater majority of the sick were from the Second Massachusetts, and of the men who died two only were regulars.

The First Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment was released from quarantine today and took possession of its tents on a hill about a mile and a half from the railroad depot. The men were delighted with their quarters, and with the refreshing sea air sweeping over them they will doubtless soon recover from the effects of their Cuban campaign.

Will Demand an Investigation.

Major Whittle, who is in command of this battalion, which was accused of acting in an unsoldierly manner at the battle of San Juan, was seen to-day and made a statement regarding the charges. He said that as soon as practicable there would be a meeting of all of the officers of his command, and an investigation would be requested, particularly with reference to the report of Maj. Gen. Ford Kent.

"This matter will be taken up," he declared, "and we shall see whether we cannot be vindicated. At present I cannot say all that I should like to, because I am a soldier and do not wish to criticise my superior officer, but I do not intend to remain a soldier forever, and when I once have citizen's clothes on my back I shall be able to say what I think.

"As far as I am concerned, I was at the head of my battalion in the fight and could see what took place in my regiment. The Captains of the several companies are in duty bound to report what occurred, and one of them—Capt. Bleecker—was at the rear, where he could see all that was going on. His report, however, as far as I could ascertain, said nothing about the men lying down and being run over by other troops.

"If our request for an investigation is granted, I have no doubt that the behavior of the men of my command will not be questioned."

Col. Arthur C. MacArthur of the New York Paymaster's Department began paying off the members of the Seventy-first today. Each private is entitled to $11.25 for the time he was in the service of the State before being mustered into the United States volunteer army. While the men were glad to receive the money, they are not nearly as badly in need of it now as they were before they left for Cuba, having been paid off shortly before they started from Santiago. Besides, there is absolutely no opportunity for them here to spend it. They have been fairly swamped with supplies and delicacies, provided for them through the Red Cross auxiliary societies and Mrs. John A. Logan and Miss W. A. Downs.

All but Col. Downs, his staff, and sixty-five men of the Seventy-first are out of the detention camps, and those yet in quarantine will only have to remain there another three days.

Affairs at the general hospital are getting worse, as the number of sick men increases. The report of the Chief Surgeon shows 800 sick at the hospital, including 200 cases of typhoid fever, and every cot is occupied. Three hundred and fifty men are in the detention hospitals. Fortunately, there is no increase in the number of yellow fever cases. There are only four of these, and there seems to be a doubt whether they are genuine cases.

The rapid increase in the number of typhoid cases is causing considerable alarm, but it will be only a few days before the yacht Red Cross will have them off the camp grounds. An offer has been received and accepted from the Long Island College Hospital to take 100 cases, and the W. M. Backus Hospital at Norwich, Conn., will accommodate fifteen men.

The greatest trouble is the lack of nurses. There are not enough of these to stand a day around to the patients. In the general hospital there are only twenty-eight women nurses, and these are working night and day.

Eight dead men are lying in the morgue and there are no wagons to convey them to their graves. Repeated requisitions have been made to the Quartermaster's Department, which should furnish the necessary transportation, but so far without success, as all the wagons are hauling supplies and all the ambulances are busy transferring the sick from the transports to the hospitals.

Howard Townsend of the Red Cross has established a relay station near the docks, where disembarking troops will be provided with necessaries on their way from the ships to the detention camps.

Six hundred and twenty men of the Tenth Cavalry arrived to-night by the Long Island Railroad. It was too late for them to go to the cavalry camp and they are sleeping beside the railroad track.



Salute the Flag! The Nation is satisfied! So will you be if you take advantage of our great remnant sale, which will close Wednesday. Suit to order $14.00. Trousers $4.00. They are double value. Money back or a year's guarantee is the protection we give! Fall goods now ready.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles G. Starr, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty as Inspector General of that department.

Major Charles H. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home, and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army and await orders.

The resignation of Major Charles H. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 15.

First Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, Seventeenth Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) now at Tampa, Fla., will proceed via Fort McPherson, Ga., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his regiment.

Chaplain W. D. Johnson, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation to take effect Aug. 20, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Francis O. Allen, First Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, having tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. G. Donaho, Jr., United States Volunteers, will proceed from Hartsville, Tenn., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

A board of officers, to consist of Major William L. Kneedler, Brigadier Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and First Lieut. Douglass F. Duval, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 27, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy and such cadets thereof as may be ordered before it.

The resignation of Major Perry Belmont, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 20.

First Lieut. James A. Toole, Assistant Surgeon, Third United States Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to date from July 10.

Capt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now on duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will proceed to Santiago de Cuba and report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment for signal service of that department.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during the month of August, and not to exceed four visits during the month of September, to the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages.

Major Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, United States Army, will proceed from Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the Acting Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Charles P. George, Adjutant, Sixteenth Infantry, now in New York City, will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and report to the commanding officer of that post for medical treatment.

First Lieut. William C. Davis, Sixth United States Artillery, now at Fort McHenry, Md., is designated as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and will proceed to and take station at Baltimore, Md., and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of the temporary quarantine depot at that place until the return of Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, temporarily absent from duty.

First Lieut. Otway W. Rash, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Sullivan's Island, S. C., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place for duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf.

Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now at Sullivan's Island, S. C., will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding officer, Fifth United States Infantry, to accompany that regiment to Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Compton Wilson, United States Army, will proceed from Norfolk to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that post, to await transportation by the United States steamer Obdam to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Majors Merrill W. Lang and Jacob M. Longnecker, additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are assigned to station in Washington, D. C., to date from Aug. 11.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Ives, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, having reported to the Chief Signal Officer of the army, en route to Camp Russell A. Alger, Va., will proceed to Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the Second Army Corps for assignment to duty as Chief Signal Officer of that corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harry Street, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to Charleston, S. C., and await transportation there by the United States steamer Obdam to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, United States Army; Major Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Major Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers is appointed to meet in Washington at the earliest date practicable for the purpose of making an investigation into the cause of the extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in the various military camps within the limits of the United States under such instructions as it may receive from the Surgeon General of the Army. The board will call the attention of the proper commanding officers to any unsanitary conditions which may exist at the camps visited by it, and will make recommendations with a view to their proper correction. The report of the board will be forwarded to the Surgeon General as soon as practicable after the completion of the investigation contemplated.

Navy.

Surgeon J. W. Ross, retired, detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard and ordered to duty with the Marine Guard, Naval Station, Key West.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. I. Von Wedekind, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont, detached from command of the Porter, and ordered to duty as Supervisor of New York Harbor.

Lieut. E. E. Wright, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Essex.

Lieut. W. P. White, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered to the Yosemite.

Ensign C. D. Stearns, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Ensign J. L. Sticht, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Commander J. F. Merry, ordered to command the Arethusa immediately.

Naval Cadet C. E. Briggs, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Naval Cadet G. C. Sweet, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Naval Cadet C. Hazeltine, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Naval Cadet J. F. Belknap, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Commander J. K. Cogswell, detached from the Oregon, and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Nazro, detached from the San Francisco, and ordered to the Oregon as executive officer.

Lieut. R. F. Nicholson, detached from the Oregon, and ordered to command the Farragut.

Lieut. R. J. Berwind, retired, detached as Supervisor of New York Harbor and ordered home.

Lieut. J. E. Roller, detached from the New York, and ordered to the Essex as executive officer.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley, detached from the Lancaster, and ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 30.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to duty with the crew of the Chicago.

Boatswain M. Wogan, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to command the Porter.

Ensign W. V. Powelson, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Briggs, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Surgeon L. G. Henneberger, detached from the St. Paul, ordered home, and wait orders.

Ensign O. P. Jackson, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to duty with the Buffalo.

Lieut. E. V. Raynolds, detached from command of the Manhattan, ordered home, and to wait orders.

Lieut. G. H. Elswald, detached from the Manhattan, and ordered to the Lehigh.

Ensign C. E. Lawton, detached from the Manhattan, and ordered immediately to the Catskill.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. F. Peckham, detached from the Manhattan, and ordered immediately to the Minnesota.

Lieut. A. Duane, honorably discharged from the service.

Ensigns W. H. Gunning, E. A. Darby, J. T. Manter, P. Fitzgerald, honorably discharged from service.

Assistant Paymaster J. M. Riggs, detached from the Frolic, ordered home, and to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster F. L. Averill, detached from the Manhattan, ordered home, and to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Robinson, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Lieut. George Breed, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Ensign W. G. David, detached from the Peoria, and ordered home.

Ensign R. L. Low, detached from the Nahant, and ordered immediately to the Sylph.

Ensign P. Fitzgerald, detached from connection with the Coast Signal Service, Port Tampa, and ordered home.

Ensign E. A. Darby, detached from the Coast Signal Service, Charleston, and ordered home.

Ensigns William H. Gunning and A. Duane, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered home.

Ensign J. T. Manier, detached from the Coast Signal Service, Jacksonville, and ordered home.

Mate T. J. Garrett, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered immediately to the Texas.

Assistant Surgeon A. Heger, detached from the St. Paul, and ordered home, and wait orders.

Lieut. E. C. Weeks, detached from the headquarters of the Coast Signal Service, and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Assistant Engineer F. C. Spencer, detached from the Ajax, ordered home, and wait orders.

Ensign R. Raynor, detached from the Free Lance, and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Ensign C. S. McKinley, detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force, Pensacola, and ordered immediately home, and to wait orders.

Lieut. T. C. Zerega, detached from the Free Lance, and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, detached from the Alexander, ordered home, and wait orders.

Movements of naval vessels: Alliance sailed from New London for Mount Desert Aug. 18. Texas sailed from Brooklyn for Tompkinsville Aug. 19. Yale sailed from Santiago for Montauk Point Aug. 19. St. Paul arrived at Tompkinsville Aug. 19. Harvard arrived at Santiago Aug. 19. Winslow arrived at Port Royal Aug. 19. Gwin arrived at Miami Aug. 19. Pompeii and Armeria arrived at Key West Aug. 19. Wilmington arrived at Key West and left for Fort Monroe Aug. 19. Piscataqua sailed from Key West for Fort Monroe Aug. 19. Hercules sailed from Port Royal for Fort Monroe Aug. 20. Pompeii sailed from Key West for Fort Monroe Aug. 20. Miantonomoh sailed from Key West to Dry Tortugas Aug. 20, and the Hamilton arrived at Norfolk Aug. 20.

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATE.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Spanish fours opened at 40.40, reacted on realizations and closed at 40.37½, against 40.55, the final price of yesterday.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 64.35. Gold was quoted at 62.50.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.—Spanish fours showed a recovery and American securities were firm.

NAVAL OFFICERS PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The President has made the following promotions in the Navy:

Commodore John A. Howell, to be Rear Admiral, vice Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton, retired; Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow, to be advanced five numbers on the list of Lieutenants for extraordinary heroism; Lieut Edwin A. Anderson, to be advanced five numbers on the list of Lieutenants for extraordinary heroism; Chief Engineer George Cowie, to be advanced three numbers on the list of Chief Engineers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Rear Admiral John A. Howell was appointed from New York on Sept. 27, 1854, and passed as midshipman on Jan. 19, 1861. He became Master Feb. 23, 1861; Lieutenant on the same date, Lieutenant Commander on March 3, 1865; Commander March 6, 1872; Captain March 1, 1884, and Commodore May 21, 1895.

He returned to this country on the San Francisco in the beginning of February from the European Squadron, of which he had been Commander. He was then made Commander of the coast-defense fleet, having the Minneapolis, Columbia, and other vessels in his squadron. When Commodore Watson was mentioned as the probable commander of the fleet to be sent to Spain Commodore Howell was made commander of the blockading squadron off Havana.

Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow was appointed (at large) cadet midshipman on Sept. 25, 1870. He became Midshipman June 21, 1875; Ensign, July 18, 1876; Master, Dec. 21, 1881; Lieutenant, (junior grade,) March 3, 1883, and Lieutenant, July 1, 1888.

Lieut. (junior grade) Edwin A. Anderson was appointed from North Carolina as cadet midshipman on June 28, 1878; became naval cadet Aug. 5, 1882; Ensign, July 1, 1884, and Lieutenant, (junior grade,) Sept. 30, 1894. The conspicuous bravery for which Lieut. Anderson is promoted was at the engagement at Guantanamo, and in several cable-cutting expeditions.

Chief Engineer George Cowie was appointed from Iowa as acting Third Assistant Engineer on May 23, 1864. He became acting Second Assistant Engineer April 22, 1865, and was honorably discharged Dec. 19 of the same year. On July 9, 1870, he was appointed Second Assistant Engineer, becoming Assistant Engineer Feb. 24, 1874; Passed Assistant Engineer Dec. 3, 1876, and Chief Engineer Sept. 12, 1893.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:16	Sun sets...6:49	Moon rises...8:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:52	Gov. Isl'd..10:05	H. Gate...11:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:05	Gov. Isl'd..10:14	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kennett, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	.....	.....
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

Abydos, Puerto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Ponce, Puerto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists & Wrappers.

SPECIAL REDUCTION MADE TO MAKE A QUICK CLEARING OF ALL SUMMER GOODS!

Ladies' Suits of English Percale, Eton and Blazer Jackets, also some striped Duck Suits among this lot; Monday's price, 49c.

Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts, full 4¼ yards wide, with deep hem, wide bands; special for Monday, 79c.

Ladies' Wool Serge Blazer Suits, jackets all-silk lined, skirts percaline lined, perfect shapes, your choice at $5.98; this is less than half former price.

Ladies' Plain and Fancy Silk Waists, are handsomely made, corded fronts, yoke back; special for Monday, $1.98.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SCHOOL OPENING SALE.

During this sale we offer only All-Wool Clothing, strongly made to meet the demand of School Boys, at remarkably low prices. Items that will interest those who have clothing to buy:

Double-breasted School Suits, material all-wool cheviots and tweeds in navy blue, and fancy brown and gray mixtures and plaids, "warranted not to rip," elastic waist band, double seat and knees, sizes 4 to 15 years, at $1.98.

Vestee Suits for little fellows from 3 to 7 years, coat and vest beautifully trimmed with silk soutache braid, material all-wool cashmere in plain navy blue, also fancy dark patterns. The price does not cover manufacturer's cost; your choice at $1.98.

All-wool Knee Pants, about 250 pairs assorted patterns; value 65c. to $1; sizes 3 to 16 years; while they last at 49c.

Business and Dress Suits for Young Men from 13 to 19 years old; materials all-wool cheviots and tweeds, assorted designs, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, at $4.98, $5.50, and $5.95.

All-wool Long Pants, sizes 13 to 19, at $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00.

Wash Suits at half prices, to close them out; also bargains in Boys' Shirt Waists, Men's and Boys' Alpaca Coats, Serge Coats and Bathing Suits, Boys' Hats, Caps, etc.

Mail Orders filled.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES.

Yard Wide Japanese Wash Silks in Black, Cream, Light Blue, Pink, and Turquois, 49c.

AMAZED BY SPANISH TALK

Administration Not Prepared for the Audacity of Claims Set Forth at Madrid.

DONS FORGET WAR'S LESSONS

No Quibbling or Intimations that Subjects Referred to in the Protocol Are Not Settled Will Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A mild sort of amazement is manifested by the Administration in reading the reported view of Sagasta sent from Madrid and some other Spanish views coming from Havana touching the business to be considered by the Peace Commission.

Señor Sagasta, it is believed, could scarcely have meant to be taken seriously in outlining a course of procedure that would, if followed, look as if Spain had not indeed yielded all sovereignty in Cuba, but was about to have a diplomatic talk to see how much of that sovereignty could be retained and whether it would not be possible to hold on to all the property in Cuba that is owned by Spaniards.

Spaniards in Havana are looking to have special recognition made of the rights of property of Spanish persons, and full consideration by the Peace Commission of the form of government to be established in Cuba. Just where these strange notions were obtained by Sagasta and the Havana Spanish, the Department of State is at a loss to understand. But it does understand that the Spanish have already forgotten that it was Spain and not the United States that was compelled to agree to abandon all sovereignty over Cuba and Puerto Rico and to evacuate both islands.

The instructions of the President to the Peace Commissioners whom he will soon appoint will not take the view that Sagasta and other Spaniards are expressing, but which Sagasta is too well informed to believe reasonable. When the Peace Commission meets, it is expected that the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico already will have begun. Once begun, only physical obstacles impossible to overcome will be considered excuses for an interruption of the evacuation. The Peace Commissioners are not to modify the terms in that respect.

It is no affair of Spain now what sort of Government Cuba shall have. All persons in Cuba, rich and poor, are to be treated alike, whether they be Spaniards or Cubans. Spanish property rights will be held no more sacred than Cuban property rights. The treatment of all law-abiding citizens will be the same.

If the Spanish Commissioners begin their talk at Paris with any intimation that the war is not over and that subjects referred to in the protocol are not settled, as they were agreed to by Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon to be settled, why, the gray ships will go back to the blockade, Watson's Eastern Squadron will be again organized, the troops that have been sent home will be sent back for another trial of Cuban climate and more decisive tests of Spanish valor, and the next time a protocol is made it will be in such terms that no Spaniard will possibly misinterpret its meaning.

The impression at the Department of State is that the reported expressions have been uttered either for Spanish consumption or not uttered at all. A disposition to hedge will not promote a more amiable frame of mind with the Administration in considering the vexatious Philippine question, which the President seems likely to dispose of as he finds the well-considered judgment of the country shall demand.

There is no doubt that the President would have been glad to find that the country would easily approve the relinquishment of the Philippines if guarantees could be exacted from Spain for the introduction of reforms at once and for a long term of years. But the demand to retain the islands has been increasing instead of diminishing. Some reliance will doubtless be placed upon Congress in reaching a policy for the Philippines. Without waiting for a meeeting of the Congress, the President will be able to learn from the districts the drift of public opinion before the election in November. If there is any doubt about the desire of the people for possession of the islands, the Administration will doubtless contrive a settlement that will be considered best for the islands and for the United States, whatever Spain may think of it.

There will be no objection by the Administration to any unofficial statements made in Spain by public officers touching the business to be discussed by the Peace Commission. If Spain does not know which of the nations was whipped in the fight, the American Commission will quickly let them know.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSIONERS

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A Madrid dispatch to The Sunday Times says

"The Peace Commission will be composed of Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France; Señors Moret and Merry del Val, and Gen. Cervera."

TO CONFER WITH COMMISSIONERS.

President Will Soon Summon Schley and Gordon to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—It has been decided that Major Gen. Brooke, the senior member of the American Puerto Rican Commission, who is now at Ponce with Gen. Miles, need not return to Washington to confer with the authorities regarding the duties of the commission. Admiral Schley and Brig. Gen. Gordon, the other members of the commission, who are both in this country, will confer with the President shortly in regard to their duties, and will be charged to inform Major Gen. Brooke of the President's wishes.

GERMAN OPINIONS ON PEACE.

The Great Majority of the Papers Express Congratulations Upon America's Conduct Throughout the War.

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BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The signing of the protocol engrosses the attention of the press. The more serious papers and nearly all the periodicals appearing this week take the view that Spain has only herself to blame and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive. While the Agrarian and other professedly anti-American organs continue their hostility, a majority of the comments are decidedly friendly to America.

The Vossische Zeitung, for instance, says: "Not only do we gladly render justice to the warlike deeds of the American Nation, but we also recognize the moderation of the victors America not only knows how to act vigorously, but how to act wisely and to forego unnecessary bloodshed."

The Kreuz Zeitung, after a similar recognition of America's moderation, says: "Whether the United States will finally rejoice in the inheritance of Cuba we are inclined to doubt. But what Spain failed to accomplish it is now the duty of Washington to carry out, if even the semblance of a necessity for war is to be preserved. Order must be restored in the island at all hazards. The Americans must determine the questions of ways and means, but to surrender Cuba to the rebels, their progress is impossible, no matter how much Garcia and his bandits may desire it."

The Berliner Post, which is of a similar opinion, thinks that "with the disappearance of an honest Spanish foe there has arisen a foe much more to be dreaded—the insurgents."

The Vorwaerts concludes a long review of the situation as follows:

"We are convinced that the truest bonds of friendship might prevail between Germany and the great transatlantic Republic, a friendship which would be of the greatest benefit to both, but, alas! the American petroleum and sugar trusts and the East Elbian junkers in Germany exert a dominating influence upon their respective Governments, and there is little prospect of those bonds of friendship, and a strong possibility of great economic conflicts is always present."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the situation at Manila, highly praises the American naval officers, expressing its confidence that their efforts will soon restore complete order so that business can be conducted safely. It adds: "Now that the Star-Spangled Banner waves, all danger to German commercial interests is past."

The Berliner Tageblatt congratulates Admiral Dewey on his promotion, and says he understood how to preserve friendly and correct relations with the German squadron, even during difficult circumstances.

The Zukunft publishes a long pessimistic article from the pen of Prof. Lombroso, predicting a crisis in Spain, possibly a fall of the dynasty, and danger to the United States from the rise of the military and colonial spirit.

The political and economic relations of the United States and Germany are also much discussed. United States Ambassador White is highly praised for his unceasing efforts to re-establish them on a thoroughly friendly basis. The Agrarian papers, however, take the usual course with them in opposing harmonious relations.

The Kreuz-Zeitung, which throughout the war published a mass of the wildest tales from its New York correspondent, now prints a letter alleged to have come from one Slovack, declaring himself a volunteer in the American Army, who says that several of his countrymen in the army have been thrown into furnaces and burned alive as punishment for disobedience and desertion. Two, he says, were hanged and several shot dead because they slept while on duty.

Two Days' Celebration Proposed.

George E. Van Nostrand of Brooklyn has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES suggesting that the President should set aside two days in order to celebrate in a fitting manner the close of the war with Spain. One day he thinks should be for praise and thanksgiving; the other for patriotic demonstrations in all parts of the country, to show the appreciation of the people for the gallant and heroic services of those who fought on land and sea.

Secretary Day at His Desk Again.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Day returned to-day from a week's visit at his home in Canton.

NO CONTENTMENT IN SPAIN.

News of the Attack on Manila Caused Great Indignation—Blanco Fears Trouble in Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"The country is still without official news of what is happening in the colonies. The only intelligence the public receives is contained in a few meagre press telegrams which have been allowed to pass the censorship.

"Great surprise and indignation have been produced by the news of the attack upon and the fall of Manila. Nothing is known as to the conditions that led to the surrender of the town. Agitation is growing among the independent classes without distinction of politics.

"Serious rumors concerning Cuba are current, and cablegrams are said to have been received from Gen. Blanco saying he fears the volunteers will incite the Spanish Cuban population to revolt against the peace conditions.

"The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V. have been ordered to cruise along the northern coast for a time, landing the Santiago troops at Vigo and Santanomo. The evacuation of Puerto Rico will begin in September, but it is not expected that the embarkation of the Cuban troops will be commenced before December."

BISMARCK'S ESTATE DIVIDED.

Outline of the Late Prince's Will Published—Total Valuation Placed at 20,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—A Dantsic paper publishes an outline of Prince Bismarck's will. The paper asserts that the estate amounts to 20,000,000 marks, although it was sworn to at 3,000,000 marks.

Count William Bismarck inherits the Pomeranian estate, with the exception of Rheinfeld, which Prince Herbert Bismarck gets. Prince Herbert also receives the valuables deposited in the Bleichroders Bank, estimated at 1,000,000 marks, for which he pays Count William 300,000 marks.

Countess Von Rantzau receives 900,000 marks, and each of Count William's three daughters gets 100,000 marks.

CORONATION TO BE SIMPLE.

Queen Wilhelmina Wants No Military Pageantry When She Dons the Crown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The United States Government had intended to be well represented at the coming coronation ceremony of the girl Queen of the Netherlands, Wilhelmina, which takes place Sept. 6. Besides the Minister and members of the American Legation, it was intended to have present representatives of the army, and perhaps of the navy, as was done at the coronation of the Czar at Moscow.

This purpose was made known to our Minister at The Hague, but a cablegram was received from him to-day stating that the Netherlands Government desired to have the coronation as simple as possible and free from all military accompaniment. While appreciating the courtesy of this Government, it was stated that the Netherlands Government had asked European Governments not to send military delegations to the coronation, and the same rule was to be observed toward the United States.

This is a most unusual innovation for European coronations, which are usually attended with great military pomp.

Cycling at Vailsburg.

VAILSBURG, N. J., Aug. 20.—In a cycle race meet on the quarter-mile local track to-day the feature of the card was the New Jersey one-mile amateur State championship event. It evoked a spirited contest between F. L. Kramer of Newark and Ray Dawson of the New York Athletic Club. Walter Roome of Jersey City and O. V. Babcock of New York led up to the last turn, when Kramer and Dawson spurted to take the lead. The two men ran neck and neck at furious speed until within a few feet of the tape, when Kramer drew ahead, winning by a hand. His time was 2:17 2-5. In the five-mile pursuit race, in which Charles Hadfield ran against the Sutphen-Ireland-Neville trio, Hadfield won by fifty yards. Four other events were also run.

FELL TWO HUNDRED FEET

Woman Aeronaut at Jamaica Bay Dropped Into the Water and Was Killed.

CROWDS SAW THE DESCENT

Mrs. Christensen, Whose Husband Is a Balloonist, Disregarded His Wishes, and Would Appear—She Was Inexperienced.

The people who went to Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon to enjoy a half-holiday terminated the day by witnessing a tragedy. They saw a girl fall a distance of 200 feet through the air, strike the water with a splash, and disappear; and what had been a bright and happy afternoon to thousands of persons ended with the gloomy spectacle of doctors working over the inanimate form in a useless endeavor to revive the spark of life.

The balloon ascensions at Bergen Beach have for some time been a popular feature of the entertainment at that resort. George McCroy is the name of the aeronaut who usually figures in these ascensions, and his act is always watched with breathless interest and greeted with applause.

About three weeks ago it was announced that the ascension would be made by a girl, and an even larger crowd than usual witnessed the ascension. It was performed with the same skill and grace, apparently, that that characterized the work of McCroy himself, and no one suspected that the pretty aeronaut was a beginner. Strictly speaking, she was not, for her husband was a balloonist of skill and reputation, and although she herself had never made an ascension, she was thoroughly familiar with the details of the business.

Her name was Addie Christensen, and though she had been married for five years she was only twenty-two years old. She and her husband, Charles Christensen, lived with the latter's parents at 145 Hull Street, Brooklyn; but about six weeks ago he secured an engagement in Baltimore, and went there to give performances.

The young woman, firmly believing that she understood enough about the business to be an aeronaut herself, and anxious to earn her own living, decided in his absence to engage in the same business, and after a short time she met McCroy and impressed him so favorably that he engaged her.

The first ascension was watched by her employer with anxiety, but the coolness and agility with which his new assistant acquitted herself reassured him, and he felt as he heard the enthusiastic applause which greeted her that he had secured a prize.

Realized the Danger.

The young woman did not appear regularly, and, in fact, made few ascensions, but whenever she did appear she was a favorite with the audience. She knew the danger in which her inexperience placed her, and was careful; but, in all probability, on her last and fatal ascension she had become overconfident from success.

Christensen returned from Baltimore a week ago to enter the employ of Paul Boyton at Coney Island, and learned then for the first time that his wife was a competitor of his. He did not like the idea, and pleaded with her to give up so dangerous an occupation and let him continue the breadwinner of the family. But the young woman, flushed with success, only laughed and said she liked the occupation, and was not going to let him have the fun of it alone. His arguments were of no avail, and with many misgivings he was obliged to yield.

Last night a large crowd was expected at the beach, partly on account of the fine weather and partly because of the closing of many places of business, due to the naval parade, and it was decided that the pretty favorite of the audience should make the ascension. The expectations of the Bergen Beach people were not disappointed, and it was in the presence of a large audience that the unfortunate girl stepped forth to make her last ascension.

She kissed her hand airily to the crowd as she stepped into the balloon, and they applauded. It was a few minutes past 6 o'clock. The only persons in the crowd who watched the balloon rise with any misgivings were George and Eugene Christensen, her husband's brothers. In his foreboding anxiety on his wife's account, Christensen had asked them to go to Bergen Beach that they might be able to help her if any assistance were needed.

The balloon rose, slowly at first and then more rapidly, to a height of 200 feet. The girl himbly clambered over the side and prepared to let herself down, opening the parachute, while the watchers watched with pleased interest. No one saw that anything was wrong, unless the practiced eyes of the Christensen brothers recognized that she was becoming entangled in the rope, in the flash of time that elapsed before the horror-stricken audience saw the girl drop like a plummet, straight toward the waters of Jamaica Bay.

There was a frightened shriek from the crowd, and the bathers in the bay looked up to see the descending body before it struck the water. The crowd was too nearly paralyzed to move, but the Christensen brothers, before any one else could move a hand, were running out of the enclosure to the shore. They swam as they had never done before, but the drifting body was 150 feet away, and minutes seemed hours. Two other men, Benjamin Woodger and George Wise, were close behind them.

The poor, inanimate body, presenting such a contrast to the gay-colored bodice and tights in which it was dressed, was brought ashore, and Dr. Brownson of the Kings County Hospital, responding to an ambulance call, did all that man could do, assisted by willing volunteers, to restore her to life. At the end of an hour's time he was forced to say that there was no hope. The force with which she struck the water was enough of itself to kill her.

The body was taken to the Grant Street Police Station, and the horror-stricken McCroy was arrested on a charge of violating Section 193 of the Penal Code.

VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS COMING.

Manager Aarons Has Contracted with European Specialists for Koster & Bial's.

Alfred E. Aarons, the manager of Koster & Bial's, returned yesterday on the Umbria, after a six weeks' trip abroad in search of foreign theatrical novelties. He denied emphatically that he had sought to induce the Princess Chimay to come to this country, as reported in a local paper recently. Mr. Aarons believes he has secured a valuable acquisition for the coming season in Mlle. Mealy, a singer.

Besides Mlle. Mealy, Mr. Aarons made contracts for appearance here the coming Winter with Cissy Loftus, the Mariani, Italian dancers; the Sisters Merkel, in hand balancing; Blanche Deliere, a singer; the Five Sennetts, grotesque acrobats; the Sisters Rappo, Russian singers; the Allison troupe, Mme. Marzella for a specialty with 165 birds; Mlle. Delerme, the Montrose troupe of nine acrobats, Mlle. Irma Lymnes, the Hengler sisters, and Henry French, the trick bicyclist. The season will open Sept. 19.

BORROWED TO PAY DIVIDENDS.

Kansas Insurance Superintendent Serves Notice on the German-American.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 20.—Superintendent of Insurance McNall to-day opened war on the German-American Insurance Company of New York in a new direction. The report made to the department by McNall's examiners, who recently examined the German-American, discloses the fact that at a recent meeting of the Directors of that company $59,000 was borrowed in New York City with which to pay the semi-annual dividend to stockholders. Bonds and stocks were hypothecated as security for this loan.

The discovery was made when the examiners went into the deposit vaults to check up the stocks and bonds. Superintendent McNall to-day notified the company that these securities must be returned to the vaults at once, or he would promptly revoke its license or that of any other company pursuing such a policy.

ONE DAY'S DOINGS AT NEWPORT

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice Reserves Her "Saturday Nights"—Cornelius Vanderbilt Shows Improvement.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Astor entertained at dinner to-night at "Beaulieu." The guests were Mrs. W. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Astor, Miss Brice, Miss Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Davis, Miss Tilly Oelrichs, Miss Willing, Prince Du Croy, Winthrop Rutherford, R. N. Ellis, John C. Livermore, George Griswold H., J. C. Forbes, Harry Lehr, and Robert L. Gerry.

For the first time in the history of horse show exhibitions a jaunting car class has been established, and, judging by the interest this class has aroused, it will be the most interesting in the show.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pontens have returned from Paris, and will pass the remainder of the season here.

J. P. Measeroy has cards out for a dinner on the 28th inst.

The second quadrille dance will occur at Belcourt, to be given by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. It is understood that the gentlemen will attire themselves in the dress of French chefs, and five chickens will be given as favors for one of the quadrille figures.

Those delightful Saturday nights of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice at Beaulieu, which were so largely attended and enjoyed last season, were renewed by Mrs. Brice to-night. The evening began with a dinner, at which Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Helen Morton, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, W. V. R. Berry, T. Sanford Beatty, Blair Fairchild, M. Waitman, Richard Boardman, Lloyd Warren, M. Joostens, Hugh Carlton, and John Brice were present.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, and Mr. and Mrs. De Navarro have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow evening.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a dinner dance Monday evening.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner last night.

Benjamin Thaw entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Beach Mount.

Mrs. William Grosvenor held a reception this afternoon.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner this evening.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry sailed on the Electra to-day for Cottage City, to be absent until Tuesday.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. E. D. Bolt gave a picnic at Lawton's Valley this afternoon.

Mrs. E. A. Tower has cards out for a tea Monday afternoon on board the yacht Zara.

Hermann Oelrichs has left San Francisco for Newport. The Newport Kat Bote Klub will be revived upon Mr. Oelrich's arrival.

Casino registers include F. H. Peynce, Harold Blanchard, C. Stewart Forbes, Charles Fearing, J. F. D. Lanier, Blair Fairchild, and E. K. Hubbard, Jr.

Blair Fairchild of Cambridge is a guest at Beaulieu.

Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., entertained to-night with a moonlight clambake in the quarters of the Newport Clambake Club on Easton's Point.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in company with Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, enjoyed a drive to-day. After they enjoyed the tennis match at the Casino. Mr. Vanderbilt shows improvement in health.

On Wednesday evening next a dance will be given at the De Logerot by Messrs. Perry Belmont, Reginald Brooks, E. H. Bulkley, L. Gerry, Center Hitchcock, George L. Lorillon Meyer, Goold Redmond, Winthrop Rutherford, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Fernando Yznaga.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Edward Lawrence, W. Rodgers Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Melville Stern, Mrs. C. B. McMurray, A. W. McMurray of New York, and Spencer Borden of Fall River.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of Roosevelt's Rough Riders was communicated with to-day by long-distance telephone to Montauk Point, where the Rough Riders are camped. Lieut. Kane said he was feeling well, and would arrive here next week.

Every dinner table at the Casino has been engaged for to-morrow evening.

W. Harold Brown of New York is the guest of Mrs. William F. Burden.

Warren Leland, Jr., has returned from New York.

Miss Marie Le Count and Mr. and Mrs. Borgan of New Rochelle, and Miss Georgine Gregory of Brooklyn are at the Carey Cottage.

H. G. McVicker of New York is at the Club cottage.

A dance was given at the Ocean House this evening.

Mr. George H. Norman has recovered from her illness.

KEBO DINNER DANCE.

Eight Groups Participate in the Bar Harbor Festivity.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—At the Kebo dinner dance to-night, A. C. Barney presided, and the others who entertained at dinner parties were Howard C. Dickinson, Paige Lippincott, Gordon S. Shillito, and J. Emery of New York; Mrs. Charles W. Morgner, and Bradish Johnson of Islip, N. Y., and Miss Evelyn Howell.

Prince Troubetzkoi was the guest of honor at Mr. Barney's party. Bradish Johnson entertained J. I. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leman Duval, and Miss Charlotte Pell.

Mr. Dickinson's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Miss Lucy Jackson, Phoebe Ingraham, and Mrs. Dickinson, all of New York.

The usual Kebo set was present at the dance, including Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Gebhard, Miss Charlotte Pell, F. Beach, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Miss Worden, Miss Sedley, Miss Ruth Morgan, Misses Van Rensselaer, Drapers, Carpenters, Lawrence Greens, and Bleecker Banks.

LARGEST AMERICAN FLAG.

Emblem 100 Feet Long and 60 Feet Wide, Suspended from Two Mountain Tops.

TYRONE, Penn., Aug. 20.—The largest American flag in the country was unfurled this afternoon between two mountain tops west of this town, and 580 feet above the surface of the Juniata River. The ceremonies were preceded by an imposing parade, in which all the civic societies of Tyrone participated.

The platform exercises consisted of the singing of patriotic hymns and addresses by W. L. Pascoe of Tyrone, Thomas H. Murray of Clearfield, and the Rev. C. C. Wrangler of Somerset. At 3 o'clock, accompanied by the booming of cannon and the blowing of steam whistles, the beautiful flag was unfurled. The following letter was received from President McKinley, expressing his regret at not being able to attend:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Aug. 20, 1898.

W. T. Anderson, Chairman, Tyrone, Penn.:

My Dear Sir: I have received your very cordial invitation to be present at the interesting celebration arranged for the 20th inst. by the patriotic people of Tyrone and the Juniata Valley. Pressure of public duties will, however, prevent me from attending, much to my regret. But I cannot let the occasion pass without saying to you and your associates in this unique and inspiring undertaking of which you write that it is typical of the spirit of our people everywhere. Love for the flag is the natural result and accompaniment of devotion to the principle of free government. Your festival will testify anew to our adherence to those principles, triumphant alike in war and peace. You have my hearty good wishes for a most successful celebration. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The flag was made of navy bunting, measures 60 by 100 feet, and is suspended from a galvanized wire cable half an inch thick and 2,200 feet in length.

Alger for Second-class Postmaster.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—The Rev. Sam Jones writes from Marinette, Wis., as follows: "President McKinley has won the cheers of the country by his wise conduct of affairs since war was declared. If he is as wise in the selection of the peace commission, well and good. If there was only a vacancy in the Postmastership of Canton, O., Mr. Day would make a good Postmaster, and there would be no necessity for putting him on the commission, and I wish he could get a good second-class Postoffice and give his job to some one bigger and better."

THE FLAG OVER HAWAII

Aug. 12 Was the Day Fixed for the Formal Ratification of Annexation There.

NOT MUCH DISPLAY ALLOWED

Citizens Were Greatly Disappointed and a Few Were Indignant When Prevented from Celebrating—Some Objection to Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The steamer Gleniarg to-day brought word from Honolulu concerning the preparations for the formal ratification of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The advices, which are dated Aug. 11, say:

"To-morrow will be an eventful day in the history of Hawaii. At fifteen minutes before noon the formal ratification between the Governments of the United States and Hawaii, by which the Newlands annexation resolution will be made operative, will take place.

"With the exchange of ratification and the hoisting of the flag the sovereignty of the United States over these islands commences, and the Republic of Hawaii becomes a part of history. The date and time were arranged after several conferences had been held between United States Minister Sewall and the Hawaiian Government.

"The delay in raising the flag caused much dissatisfaction in this community. The public was led to believe that the American flag would be raised immediately on the arrival of Admiral Miller. The Philadelphia came in on July 23. Soon after her arrival it was given out that the flag would not be raised at once, but for good reasons the important event must wait for several days.

"Finally the Government announced that Friday, the 18th, would see the flag raised. In the meantime the people became passive, and it is doubtful, in the light of recent developments, if the hoisting of the American flag will be the enthusiastic success it was expected to be.

President Dole and his Cabinet are blamed for throwing cold water on the ardor of the citizens, but it is only fair to state that they place the responsibility with Minister Sewall. When Admiral Miller arrived, the Hawaiian Government announced that they wished the event to be made an impressive and memorable one.

To that end arrangements were made to have proper exercises and a large chorus was arranged for. Preparations went on until the 8th, when a delegation of the Annexation Club called on the Executive to ascertain to what extent the local organizations would be permitted to participate in the ceremonies.

They were given to understand that the hoisting of the flag would be an entirely official affair; that the details would be settled later on at a conference between Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller, and Minister Cooper, until the close of which nothing could be promised.

Public Enthusiasm Checked.

Minister Cooper said that the arrangements to be carried out were entirely of an official nature, and that there would be no additions to the programme allowed in the shape of literary exercises, singing, &c.

This information did not have a tendency to please the representatives of the Annexation Party. President Dole and his Cabinet were roundly scored by the members of the party and their newspaper organ. The next day it was given out that the ceremony would last but fifteen minutes and would consist of the playing of the Hawaiian national anthem by the band, saluting the Hawaiian flag with twenty-one guns by the Philadelphia battery and the hauling down of the flag. This would be followed by the reading of President McKinley's proclamation, and then the Stars and Stripes would be floated to the breeze and saluted.

"The announcement of the programme caused much indignation, and it became necessary to modify plans and allow the public to take some part in the exercises. Yesterday it was decided, after the formal ceremony, to allow some congratulatory exercises, including the singing of patriotic songs. Messrs. Thurston, Sewall, and Hatch will deliver addresses.

"The town is full of rumors as to what will happen after the flag is raised. It has been stated in a positive manner that United States Minister Sewall would be proclaimed Acting Governor and President Dole would step down and out. On the contrary, President Dole, in all probability, will remain at the head of affairs as Chief Executive until Congress provides for his successor.

"The only change will be the retirement of H. G. Cooper, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, he will be retained at the head of the Educational Department and will not be retired to private life.

"Ministers S. M. Damon and James A. King will remain at the Finance and Interior offices, respectively. Minister Sewall will remain in Honolulu as an attaché of the State Department, as the Hawaiian Government has given up the legation at Washington. Attorney General Smith will remain in office until after the commission has framed laws for the future government of Hawaii. The Government has given notice that all employes must appear to-morrow afternoon and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Objection to Annexation.

The Hawaiian political societies filed a protest against annexation on the 6th. The protest says, in part:

"Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have passed a joint resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and such joint resolution has not been passed upon by the people of Hawaii nor by the Representatives in Legislature assembled; and,

"Whereas, By memorial, the people of Hawaii have protested against the consummation of any invasion of their political rights, and have frequently appealed to the President, Congress, and the people of the United States to refrain from further participation in the wrongful annexation of Hawaii; and,

"Whereas, the declaration of American independence expresses that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That as the representatives of a large body of native Hawaiians we solemnly protest against annexation in the manner proposed and without reference to or obtaining the consent of the people of the Hawaiian Islands; and,

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, and to the agents representing William McKinley, President of the United States at Honolulu."

The transport St. Paul arrived from San Francisco on the 6th. After remaining in port four days she sailed for Manila.

The Glenfarg left Honolulu Aug. 11. On the fourth day out from Honolulu the Charles Nelson and the Lakme were sighted. They reported all well on board. The Nelson and the Lakme were carrying the New York troops to Honolulu.

Lieut. L. J. Cadle of the French Army and M. Savilon of the Russian Consular Service returned on the Glenfarg, en route to Europe.

When the steamer left Honolulu those of the New York regiment who went in advance of those now en route were encamped on the executive grounds.

A JOHN PETTIT IN CHICAGO.

Said He Came From This State and Wanted Employment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—It may be only another of the same name, but a John Pettit was seen in Chicago on Thursday of this week. He admitted his name, said he came from New York State, that he had had serious business reverses, and was looking for employment. He was seen by and told his troubles to Lieut. Andy Rowan of the Central Station, who at that time had not read of the disappearance of John Pettit, the New York real estate millionaire.

"I was in Berry's saloon, 124 Washington Street, on Thursday afternoon," said Lieut. Rowan, "when a well-dressed man entered and asked the use of a wine room to write a letter. When he came out he asked me if I could direct him to any place where he might find work. I told him 'No.' Then he said: 'Well, I have just written to P. J. Armour asking for employment.'

"I inquired if he knew Armour, and he replied that he did not, but knew that Armour employed a great many men. When I asked him his name, he said: 'John Pettit,' said that he had come from New York State, and that he had recently failed in the bicycle business in Buffalo. The man refused my offer of a drink, but said he had eaten nothing that day. The man was about forty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, of stocky build, dark complexion, round face, weak brown eye, and a heavy dark mustache."

Rowan has not seen the man since.

COL. ROOSEVELT AGAIN.

From The Louisville Commercial (Ind.)

A Boston paper demands to know "Who has the hardihood to meet the glaring political effrontery of Mr. Croker in New York?" Don't be troubling the general public about this; go search Teddy Roosevelt.

From the Poughkeepsie News-Telegraph (Dem.)

Thomas C. Platt is silent on the question of Roosevelt as a Gubernatorial candidate. Roosevelt will be equally silent on the same subject after Sept. 27.

From The Hartford Post (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt says he will not discuss politics while he is in the Rough Riders. But he cannot prevent the people from discussing him as a candidate for Governor.

From The Binghamton Evening Herald (Ind.)

Roosevelt's arrival home has not by any means operated to kill his Gubernatorial boom.

From The Troy (N. Y.) Press (Dem.)

Boss Platt wants to make the war instead of the canal scandal the issue of the coming State canvass, but how to do this and get rid of Roosevelt at the same time bothers him. Even bossism has drawbacks for its chief beneficiary.

From The Holyoke (Mass.) Evening Telegram (Rep.)

Col. Teddy Roosevelt has a political rival in Commodore J. W. Philip, who wants the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, and has secured the backing of Senator Platt. As between two war heroes, the Republicans will be puzzled to choose. Incidentally, Boss Platt is playing as shrewd politics as ever.

From The Omaha Daily Bee (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt is back and New York Democrats are already quaking for fear of his possible impressment into the Republican ranks for the coming political campaign in the Empire State.

From The Minneapolis Journal (Ind.)

"Teddy" Roosevelt, proudly wearing a Spanish shell on his watchchain and carrying his sore hand in a conspicuous position, is preparing to enter New York politics with a "jimmy."

From The Kingston (N. Y.) Daily Freeman (Rep.)

Commodore John W. Philip of the battleship Texas is the latest war hero to become a possible candidate for Governor of New York. He is a native of this State, a Republican, and enjoys the friendship of Thomas C. Platt, Gen. Tracy and other influential party leaders. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, it is reported, has declined to discuss politics at present. He says all his time is taken up now with military matters and that he will have nothing to do with politics until he is mustered out of service.

From The Boston Globe (Dem.)

Col. Roosevelt is going to resign his commission, but you may be sure that he will be at the head of the Rough Riders when the heroes of Santiago pass in review before President McKinley in New York.

From The Buffalo Evening Times (Dem.)

Gen. Wheeler, Democrat, is booming Col. Roosevelt, Republican, for President. Politics gets terribly mixed up in war times.

From The Intelligencer (Wheeling, West Va.) (Rep.)

Roosevelt, the heroic Rough Rider, is now living in an atmosphere of hero worshippers, and what is more he deserves all the praise bestowed on him. He was the subject of a discourse on Sunday delivered by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, who very pertnently said: "I do not believe in waiting until after a man is dead to give him his just praise. A man of whom I am going to speak is not personally known to me, but I love him because he is a man and a true American soldier. Neither do I care what his politics are." Words spoken at such an hour and occasion are better than the fulsome eulogies of marble entablatures.

From The Meriden (Conn.) Republican, (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt is reported as saying he is "disgracefully well." He will have other battles to fight in the near future, and will need all his reserve strength.

From The Tribune, (Chicago, Rep.)

"Teddy" Roosevelt has been disinfected, like any other soldier, and had his clothes hurned to destroy yellow fever germs. He will not be permitted to suffer, however, as Uncle Sam will furnish him another suit, which will serve him until he puts on the robe of office as Governor of New York.

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)

Col. Roosevelt's shame for coming home in such good physical condition is nowhere near equal to the secret regret of certain New York politicians that his physical condition was not reduced to that of dead matter.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Dem.)

Col. Roosevelt isn't ready to talk Governorships just yet. He wants to look the enemy's position over.

From The Lansing (Mich.) Journal, (Dem.)

Tom Platt is afraid that "Teddy" Roosevelt will do some rough riding in the Republican politics of New York this Fall.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record, (Rep.)

If Col. Roosevelt had not written that foolish letter to Secretary Alger, (which the latter maliciously published,) his prospects of becoming Governor of New York would be much better than they are. Senator Platt counts on that letter as the particular ammunition that will kill Roosevelt's Gubernatorial prospects.

From The Times, (Philadelphia, Ind. Dem.)

The Roosevelt boom for Governor of New York is giving Boss Platt some trouble. Roosevelt is just what Gen. Wheeler in a recent interview described him to be—a born fighter—and he comes home from his Santiago campaign with the prestige of a successful fighter. The anti-Platt Republicans, with several influential newspapers at their back to kindle the enthusiasm, have started a Roosevelt boom in earnest, believing that the public admiration for his pluckiness will make him an irresistible candidate, and that with him in the Gubernatorial chair Platt would cease to be the Republican boss of New York.

Platt evidently has the same opinion of Roosevelt's candidacy, in so far as it will affect his own leadership, as those who are behind the Roosevelt boom, and he has set his wits to work to head off Roosevelt. Realizing that soldiers have the call just now, he is reported to have chosen Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who, if he isn't much of a soldier himself, is the son of a great soldier, to carry the Platt banner, with the formal indorsement of the New York State Republican Convention, providing the Roosevelt sentiment, which is just now very pronounced, doesn't run away with the convention.

This pitting of Grant against Roosevelt to save Platt the mortification of being compelled to support a candidate for Governor he cannot control will make Republican politics in New York very interesting for the next few weeks, provided that Roosevelt himself decides that he wants to be Governor, and gives his friends the word to make the fight without reserve. Platt is wily and in the main a successful political leader, but he has never before encountered an opponent of the Roosevelt type, and it remains to be seen whether cool political calculation will win against military dash and pluck.

MAIL FOR SPAIN.

First Batch Sent Since War Was Declared Is on the Normandie.

The steamer La Normandie, which sailed from this port yesterday, received the first mail to leave the United States for Spain since the beginning of the war. There were two sacks of letters and one of papers for Madrid, two sacks of letters and one of papers for Barc

SPAIN AS SEEN IN WAR TIME

Much Vaunted "Pride" Not to be Found Outside of Military Orders and the Press.

PEOPLE ARE ALL APATHETIC

Patriotism Exists Only in History—The Chief Desire Seems to be for Sleep—Dirt, Squalor, Rudeness, and Indolence Abound.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 6.—It is of no importance just how I got into Spain or what my object was Suffice it to say that I have passed three eventful weeks in Madrid and the principal cities of the Mediterranean coast, and, as chance threw me in with all sorts and conditions of men, many of whom readily opened their hearts to me upon learning that I was a German. I feel justified in believing that the impressions I have received are trustworthy.

How do the Spaniards themselves (I do not refer to the press, which by no means represents the people,) take their defeat? We hear a deal about the proud hidalgos who are determined to die in the last ditch, and so on ad lib.; but such talk is only to be found in the "yellow" press and in the highflown general orders of the Spanish commandants. Every single soul with whom I have conversed here, from Gen. Weyler down to my donkey boy, is of the opinion that peace should be made at any price and immediately. The key to the whole situation is the lack in this country of that quality which we call patriotism. That which Spaniards call by that name is a much weaker brew. The fact is the entire nation is sick of the whole business. At the beginning of the war it believed its ignorant press and its ignorant and criminal Government, and expected that Spain would give the United States a sound drubbing. Since then the intoxication has been gradually giving place to a fearful "Katzenjammer," the chief characteristic of which is almost complete indifference. The people avoid talking about the war and dread to take up a paper for fear of reading of new disasters.

Time for Uprisings Past.

The time for internal risings has nearly gone by. The Government has for some time past played the best possible game under the circumstances. It has simply made no announcements at all of the reverses of the Spanish arms, allowing the truth to leak out gradually through the foreign papers, until its force was spent and the tardy announcement failed to have an incendiary effect, being an old story.

I was in Madrid when Santiago fell. At first there was some excitement, but the Government kept repeating that it had received no news, so that when, nearly a week later, the official organ announced the capitulation, it worked only as a confirmation. During the whole time there was not a single street gathering, no excited groups in the cafés, not a single outward sign of displeasure. The very evening of the surrender I went to a comic opera with two Spanish officers, one of them being the son of Gen. Weyler, and the war was only mentioned when I led up to the subject. On the contrary, everybody seemed to be in the best of spirits, laughing and chatting and drinking. The next day I went to my first bullfight, also in the company of officers, and the prevailing tone was still more uproarious. The building was crowded and the audience, including my companions, went wild with enthusiasm over the young espada, Bombita Chico, and talked about the different bulls all the way home. I dined with Weyler that night and the champagne was quaffed in the same carefree manner. When the war was talked of it was only to execrate the navy and the Government.

Now, is such a spirit as I have described conceivable in our country? And does this sort of thing seem consistent with what we have been taught to believe of the "proud and brave" Spanish Nation? A fig for their pride and their pseudo-patriotism! The lauded Spanish pride is a mixture of indolence, insolence, and obstinacy. It exists in the history of the past. The character of the vast majority of modern Spaniards is not worthy of the respect of Anglo-Saxons. The officers whom I met were, with a few exceptions, polite, but everybody else I have met in Spain has been ill-bred in the extreme, and dirty into the bargain. Cheating is the rule, squalor, shameless customs, and exaggerated laziness prevail generally.

The War a Colossal Joke.

For any one who knows the Spain of today the idea of her going to war with a first-class power is a colossal joke, and the Government that allowed this to take place deserves death for high treason.

The lack of manners by the Spaniards surprised me. It is everybody for himself, a huge scramble. No one has ever begged my pardon for pushing me off the sidewalk or knocking my hat off. On board a coasting steamer a young man's hat blew off into my face and I just succeeded in grasping it as it was flying overboard. He rushed at me and took the hat out of my hands without even looking at me. This is but a single case, but characteristic of a dozen a day since I had the awful luck to be sent here.

nd the beggars! The war has made them particularly importunate, and the Summer season being dull they simply mobbed me. If I refused one of them, he spat at me in his proud, chivalric Spanish manner!

The only place to enjoy the Spanish gamin is the Pinakothek, at Munich. There treated by Murillo, he is "too cute for anything." In the streets of the Peninsula he is a filthy little beast.

The Government has been afraid to make peace for fear of the Carlists; but the threat of Watson has been efficacious. The families of the seaports have been moving out of town, and one reads advertisements of villas "out of reach of Yankee bombardments." We are always called Yankees by the press and people alike, even in serious editorials, and we are pictorially invariably represented as pigs. This from a nation born and bred in moral and physical filth is decidedly rich.

It is my conviction that to leave the government of any colony in the world in the hands of this miserable, bankrupt, economically moribund people would be a crime. To give the Philippines back to a nation not capable of even governing itself would be giving the lie to our own avowed principles at the beginning of the war. If we do not keep them—and I hope we shall not—then they should receive international protection, like Samoa, until they deserve independence—say under America, England, and Japan.

Spain Has Learned Nothing.

It is a great pity that the war has not been brought home to the great majority of the nation as it should be. The result will be that Spain will not learn the obvious lesson of the war, and will continue to decline until she rivals Portugal in insignificance. No wonder the Catalonians, the only Spaniards worthy of respect, the Yankees of the country, are beginning to think of separating their enterprising province from this rotting body.

Above all things, let us have no silly sentimentality in dealing with this arrogant and ignorant nation. Let justice be done civilization first, and generosity shown a fallen foe after that.

These dinners to Spanish officers are apt to give the American people a totally wrong impression of the nation to which these officers, now naturally on their good behavior, belong. If the Americans imagine for one single second that any generosity shown will be appreciated by Spain, they make a very serious mistake. The feeling against us here is one of bitter hatred. The reports of our good treatment of Spanish prisoners are commented upon in the Madrid press in the most blackguardly and unchivalrous manner. Strange to say, Gen. Weyler and his son were the only ones I heard give the American commanders credit for the knightly manner in which they treated Cervera and his men.

Traveling is most expensive at present in the Peninsular. The Government does not intend to lose any money, and so a premium, varying according to the value of the peseta, is charged over and above the price of all railway tickets. Private firms, too, stick on all they dare to, and the foreigner is fleeced every time he will allow himself to be. Characteristic of the nation is the invariable custom of testing in the most ostentatious manner every silver coin taken.

Spaniards Far from Admirable.

The one characteristic of the average Spaniard is his utter lack of good-fellowship and kindness of heart. He never does you a favor or helps you if he can avoid it. Even the waiters in the very best hotels (if there were any) are arrogant and impolite to an extreme. The Spaniard's heart is as hard as his head and he certainly is a most obstinate being. The Spanish voice, particularly that of the women, is distressingly sharp and disagreeable; it is indicative of the Iberian soul. Excepting an evident love for their children, I saw little affection shown in Spanish families.

The whole nation and all its individuals have the appearance of needing a rest. Enterprise, except in Catalonia, is dead. A Spaniard spends two-thirds of his time sleeping. When I was sweating in railway car or on steamer deck my companions turned over and went to sleep. I envied them, but their sleepiness has become chronic, and it is too late to rouse them. The Americans have a fine system of espionage here. Every Spaniard has his price, and we are profiting by it.

Here in Gibraltar much sympathy and admiration are expressed for our navy and army. The Spaniards are wild at Great Britain, and Gibraltar is a greater eyesore to them than ever. But it's only the press that worries. The people don't care for that or anything else. They want a rest. What matters it that the recruits are being blown to pieces by Sampson's and Schley's guns.

Meanwhile Camara waits in Cadiz with most of his ships doing nothing. But he must move about once in ten days, and undoubtedly we shall hear of him at Ceuta very soon. If Watson comes Camara is most likely to get back to Cartagena, which is very strongly defended with guns and mines. I spent four days there studying the place, and, providing that the Spanish gunners can handle the Krupps and Hontorias they have in position, it would be unwise to attempt to force the harbor. Cadiz is an easy mark, in fact, so is all the rest of Spain.

I now return to Spain to complete my studies. E. B.

VALENCIA BOAT CLUB RACES.

The First Bohemians Carry Off the Barge Prizes.

The Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken held its twenty-fifth annual regatta yesterday afternoon on the North River. It was by far the largest and most successful regatta ever held by the club. The weather was ideal for rowing, and the mile straightaway course off Guttenberg, over which all races were rowed, was as smooth as a mill pond. Shortly after 2 o'clock an excursion barge crowded with members and their friends left the boathouse in Hoboken and was towed up the river to the course, where it was anchored near the finish. A number of boats followed the racers, among which were the tug Harlem River with a large party of First Bohemia Boat Club members aboard, and the steam yacht Raquette with the regatta officials aboard. They were: Referee, R. C. Fortmeyer, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; starter, Thomas F. Heffernan, Union Boat Club; judges at the finish, Will Bader, Germania Boat Club; Samuel A. Cramer Lowe, Star Boat Club; timekeepers, A. Burfiend, Riverdale Boat Club; J. O'Brien, Active Boat Club; clerk of the course, John T. Cronk, Valencia Boat Club; Regatta Committee, Henry Schocke, Chairman; E. E. Meissner, William Keppler, Otto M. Eck, F. Frankenhauser, W. Harroun, and F. F. Doyon.

The first race of the day was a senior four-oared barge race for club members only. There were only two entries, and it was easily won by a crew composed of A. Petrie, bow; G. Passet, No. 2; G. Harmon, No. 3; E. E. Meissner, stroke, and H. Kilian, coxswain; time, 6:58. The open senior four-oarded barge race had four entries, as follows: Rosedale Boat Club, Atlantic Boat Club, Active Boat Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, and Dauntless Rowing Club. The Bohemian crew, composed of J. Kandelka, bow; T. Zahradnicek, No. 2; F. Budry, No. 3; A. Ladman, stroke, and E. Kalina, coxswain, won after a hard race with the Atlantic crew, who were a close second; the Rosedale crew was third. Time—5:18.

A crew composed of A. Lehman, bow; O. Erk, No. 2; E. Gouze, No. 3; W. Grempler, stroke, and H. Schocke, captured the honors in the junior four-oared barge race for members.

The closed double-gig race was a walkover for W. C. Budenbender and W. Keppler, as the two other crews failed to appear.

The event of the day was the open senior eight-oared barge race, with three entries—First Bohemian Boat Club, Active Boat Club, and Atlantic Boat Club. A protest was made against the Bohemians' barge, owing to the fact that she has a six, which had been made into an eight, and was not the required length. As the members of the crew were anxious to row, they borrowed the Hudson Boat Club's eight-oared barge, which had brought a party to witness the races. The three crews lined up in good form, the Bohemians catching the water on the crack of the pistol. They shot ahead at least a length, followed by the Actives. It was a good race between these two crews to the half, but after that the Bohemians had the race all their own way, winning by about a dozen boatlengths. Time—5:55. The crew was composed of S. Rowdalka, bow; J. Behensky, No. 2; F. Budry, No. 3; F. Zelezny, No. 4; A. Ladman, No. 5; T. Zaradnick, No. 6; E. Veselev, No. 7; W. Chrastal, stroke, and E. L. Kalina, coxswain.

Gold medals were awarded in each event. A reception and supper followed the regatta at the boathouse

HUGUENOT YACHT CLUB RACES.

They Were Held Yesterday, but Were Simply Drifting Contests.

The annual races of the Huguenot Yacht Club took place yesterday, with thirty boats entered. The wind, however, was not favorable—it was, in fact, almost a calm—and for hours the boats drifted lazily along, and it was dark before the majority finished.

About the only thing which prompted interest was the rare luffing match between the Dot and Kit, and had not the former caught the last breath of the dying wind the result might still be unsettled. The boat most favored by the calm was the little Coot, which outsailed the larger boats with surprising ease. Summary:

36-FOOT SLOOPS.—START, 2:10.

Boat and Owner.	Ft.	Length. In.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S	Corr'd Time. H.M.S
Daisy, R. M. Hyde, Jr.	32	15	Walkover.	

25-FOOT CABIN SLOOPS.—START, 3:22.

Enycol, A. Tissot	25.00	2:35:58	2:35:58
Wahneta, Aldrich F. Henry	24.00	2:32:08	2:31:38

20-FOOT OPEN SLOOPS.—START, 2:15.

Canary, L. Iselin	16.00	3:53:52	3:46:45
Asthore, F. B. Jones	20.00	1:52:10	1:52:10
Keneu, M. Clark	20.00	1:40:41	1:40:41
Ripple, G. W. Morrison	17.8	4:09:00	4:06:23

15-FOOT OPEN SLOOPS.

Edwina II., J. N. Gould	15.00	4:06:30	4:06:30
Fiddler, N. P. Vultee	13.50	3:48:32	3:44:46

HALF-RATERS.—START, 2:25.

Teal, H. C. Pryor	12.00	1:10:50	1:10:50
Ma Honey, E. S. Young	12.00	1:12:03	1:12:03

DORY CLASS.—START, 2:35.

Ketch II., L. C. Ketcham	13.00	1:07:10	1:07:10
Harry, T. S. Scoble	13.00	1:50:30	1:50:30
Fern, W. B. Gurley	13.00	1:17:38	1:17:38

30-FOOT CLASS.—CABIN CATBOATS.

Boat and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'd Time.
Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00	1:35:38	1:35:58
Kit, T. J. Dunne	29.19	1:42:28	1:42:26

25-FOOT CABIN CATBOATS.

Wanda, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	25.00	1:57:32	1:57:32
Rob Roy, C. Wahann	20:50	Did not finish.	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23:40	Did not finish.	

25-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.

Ripple, J. Morrison	24.04	2:25:57	2:25:57
Brant, J. Varian	21:20	2:25:00	2:21:02
Althea, E. L. Wemple	21.00	2:41:03	2:36:56
Spray, G. T. Smith	20.92	Did not finish.	

20-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.

Sora, William Hoey, Jr.	19.65	3:11:12	3:11:12
Dorothy, J. E. Sanborn	19.50	3:25:57	3:25:37
Sylvia, A. F. Thayer	19.00	Did not finish.	

15-FOOT OPEN CATBOATS.

Lark, G. Davis	15.00	Did not finish.	
Lobster	14.97	Did not finish.	
Cost, W. Dickson	14.05	3:14:00	3:14:49

May Release Mrs. Waite's Laces.

The Custom House officials who seized a quantity of lace belonging to Mrs. Charles B. Waite, the wife of ex-Alderman Waite, who has a millinery store in Fifth Avenue near the Waldorf-Astoria, will probably release it on payment of the duty. It was alleged that Mrs. Waite had attempted to smuggle the goods under her maiden name, Lilias Hurd. The officials, however, only admit that some laces had been found in Mrs. Waite's baggage, and say that their value will not exceed $500. Collector Bidwell indignantly denied that he is a personal friend of ex-Alderman Waite, and said he wished it emphatically stated that no person connected with this or past city administrations had any political influence or "pull" at the Custom House.

Mathematicians Finish Their Work.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The annual proceedings of the Mathematical Society of America were resumed and concluded this morning in the Rogers Building under the Presidency of Prof. Moore of Chicago University. The business consisted of the reading of several papers of exclusively technical interest.

DREYFUS AND JEAN CALAS

How the Name of the Toulouse Tradesman Was Rehabilitated by Voltaire.

The French enjoy making comparison Their archaic system of judicial procedu enables them to make comparisons of cas in which the defendants have been rehabilitated, very often after death has release the latter from the tortures of unjust punishment. There is one case in the histo of the jurisprudence of France which bea a striking resemblance to that of ex-Cap Dreyfus and his defender, Emile Zola. Th resemblance is so strong that the Parisia press has been loath in this instance make comparisons.

In the fragamentary memoirs of Voltair which are to be found in the voluminou edition of his works, is the report of th case of one Jean Calas, in which the grea poet and philosopher played an importan part. Like Dreyfus, Calas was illegall tried, illegally sentenced, and unjustly con demned. Murder was his alleged crim and he was executed while, protesting h absolute innocence. Like Zola in the Dreyfus case, Voltaire, almost through accident became acquainted with the proceedings o the court which had condemned Calas, an not only became convinced of the illegalit of the rial, but of the innocence of th prisoner. He finally succeeded in bringin intelligent people to agree with him. H succeeded in having the stigma of murde removed from the name of Calas, but no until the man had suffered death for crime which he did not commit.

Voltaire's Modesty.

Voltaire's story of the case, while interesting, does not give proper justice to th author, or show the reader that to Voltaire alone was due the act of rehabilitation. According to the author, however the unfortunate man was a small merchan in Toulouse, born in 1698—a Protestant, bu one of liberal views, so that he did not object strenuously to his son Louis's accepting the Catholic religion. He had another son named Marc-Antoine, who was highly educated, and had tried to join the Toulouse bar, but was prevented from doing so by Roman Catholic influence, which was then all prevailing. It was rumored that in order to practice his profession, he contemplated accepting the faith of Rome, bu was dissuaded by his father. He led an inactive mode of life after his great disappointment, read much about suicide, and singular as it may seem, learned to recite a translation of Hamlet's soliloquy made by Voltaire himself.

The Tragedy.

On Oct. 3, 1761, he lost by gambling a large sum of money belonging to his father, and on that very evening he was found hanging to the door of his father's shop. The discovery was made by his mother, and Pierre, a younger brotner, who raised a great cry, which caused the people in the street to rush into the house, and when the gendarmes arrived, they were told by people on the skirts of the crowd that the Calases had murdered their son. The whole family, including a friend named Lavaysse, were arrested and taken before the Capitoul-Beaurigue, by whom an elaborate case "in the interest of the State and of the Religion" was made out. His legal opinion conveyed the idea that those persons who were wicked enough to refuse to practice the religion of the King and of the Magistrates were capable of perpetrating any crime. The preliminary examination of M. and Mme. Calas and their friend Lavaysse admitted no testimony from witnesses for the defense.

It was shown that the elder Calas had been much opposed to Marc-Antoine's joining the Roman Catholic Church, and that the two had been on unfriendly terms for that reason. The revelations, however, made by the physician who performed the autopsy on the body of the young man pointed toward a simple case of suicide. This report, however, was not accepted by the Capitoul, who ordered another post-mortem examination, the result of which coincided better with his personal views. A perusal of the details of his article of prosecution—le monitoire—reveals the following remarkable statements. The dead Calas was a martyr to his faith, a neighbor having asserted that the family had murdered him to prevent his adjuring the reformed faith; that the Protestant religion orders parents to strangle such of their children as would want to become Catholics; it is, moreover, affirmed that Lavaysse is the executioner chosen by the Protestants and that he had come to Toulouse for the very purpose of performing the functions of his office.

The Trial of Calas.

The trial took place. Being a case in which the Church and State claimed equal interests, the procedure took the form of our presentation of a case before the Grand Jury. No witnesses for the defense were heard, and only one for the prosecution. But in Toulouse in those days, just as in the Paris of to-day, there were certain men who believed that civil justice should be placed above that meted out by an arbitrary body, and they remonstrated with the Capitoul and prayed him to observe at least the legal forms of procedure. The magistrate who wished to plead for old Calas was suspended from his judicial office for three months.

The Capitoul's assessor, who reminded the Judges that they were not observing legal forms, was cashiered and dismissed from office. A barber's apprentice who expressed to his fellow-workmen his belief in the innocence of Calas, was shut up in jail. Every stupid piece of gossip was accepted by the Parliament of Toulouse in the light of trustworthy testimony. By a vote of 8 to 5 Jean Calas was condemned to death, to be preceded by torture. The first part of the sentence was carried out on March 9, 1762, but under the rack the unfortunate man continued to protest his innocence, just as Dreyfus protested his while suffering under the rack of public condemnation in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire in 1894. The last part of Calas's sentence was ultimately carried out.

Voltaire Begins His Work.

Just before the trial Voltaire, having had one of his periodical quarrels with Frederick the Great, returned to Paris. Like everybody else, having read only the Government side of the case, he was convinced of the man's guilt. There can be no doubt of this, for a letter of his written to Counselor Le Bault reveals his conviction. A few days after the latter part of the execution had been carried out, Voltaire received a visit from a tradesman who happened to be in Toulouse during the trial, and who convinced the philosopher that a grave judicial error had been committed. Just as Zola entered into a campaign to secure a reversal of judgment in the case of Dreyfus, so Voltaire brought all his energies to work for the rehabilitation of the name of Calas. It was ton late to save the man, but not too late to wipe the stain from his name.

Voltaire wrote to his friends, M. de Saint-Florentin, the Duc de Villars, the Duc de Richelieu, President Brosse, and to many others. But everywhere he met with opposition. Just as the army now interposes its gauntleted hand to prevent a reversal of judgment in the case of the prisoner on the Ile du Diable, so in those days the crosier placed almost insurmountable obstacles against the effort of Voltaire to rehabilitate Jean Calas.

A Yell of Brutes.

Voltaire worked night and day, and finally presented to his influential friends an array of argument against which nothing could be said. He demanded proofs of the guilt of Calas. Why should documents, he said, be revealed to condemn in secret if the sentences are to be public. Why was Calas condemned, let the Capitoul answer? What a horrible thing is a secret judgment—a sentence without considerats. But the Magistrates of Toulouse refused to reveal the proofs upon which they had condemned their prisoner. Public opinion, they said, had condemned him already. "You mean," said Voltaire, "the voice of the populace which is not a voice, but a 'yell of brutes,' and I assert that the public opinion, which is the voice of the honest and of the intelligent, is conscious of a great judicial crime having been committed in condemning Jean Calas to torture and death. There is no such thing as an infallible verdict procured by secret evidence."

Voltaire Victorious.

Finally after five successive trials and as many defeats Voltaire obtained from the Parliament of Toulouse an order to cancel the sentence on Jean Calas and to transcribe on the margin of the register the act of rehabilitation. The "yell of brutes," as Voltaire had designated the voice of the populace, was now overwhelmingly in favor of the work that the philosopher had performed in the cause of justice, and his return to Paris from Toulouse met with ovation upon ovation.

The points of resemblance between Calas and Dreyfus are sufficiently apparent, and Emile Zola with the same unselfish zeal for truth and justice that characterised the efforts of Voltaire has undertaken to secure a reversal of judgment in the case of Dreyfus. It is to be hoped that the success of Emile Zola will not come when it can only be confined to the rehabilitation of a name as did that of the great poet and philosopher.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

More Numerous Sales at Private Contract Point to the Beginning of Active Dealing.

VACANT PROPERTY IN DEMAND

Latest Sales by Brokers—Signs of Improvement at Auction—Several Attractive Parcels Among This Week's Legal Sales—Mortgages Filed.

Not a day last week was without a good-sized transaction in vacant property, and the reporting of seven sales of this character on Thursday, most of them involving 100 by 100 plots, indicates clearly enough the field of the week's activity. In view of these transactions, no one will question that there is still a good demand for well-situated plots in the territory immediately to the north and west of Central Park, while the improvements planned by the purchasers in these instances would seem to discount much of the overbuilding talk heard in some quarters, or at least to indicate a confidence on the part of builders in the return of conditions more favorable to their operations. The sale of vacant corners on First Avenue at One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets is in line with the steady development of that section that has resulted in a large measure from the extensive improvement by the city of the Harlem River water front from Ninetieth to One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The quick resale of two properties recently purchased at auction cannot be overlooked as a sign of a more favorable market. The disposal of the northwest corner of Grand and Willett Streets by two firms of operators acting in conjunction was hardly in the nature of a surprise, but that the Washington Life Insurance Company was compelled to hold its foreclosure purchase of the southwest corner of Worth Street and Mission Place less than a week is certainly a sign of improving conditions in the market for down-town properties.

With the exception of the sales of 18 East Sixty-sixth Street and 142 West Seventy-seventh Street, the private dwelling market has been without features, and, in fact, almost at a standstill. Agents in the up-town districts report no special activity in October residence renting, the demand being steady and at about the same figures as last year.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold to Frank Harmon for about $100,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 East Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100. After alterations have been completed the buyer will occupy the house.

Morris Steinhardt is the buyer of the plot 50 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, and the plot of the same size on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, the sale of which by the estate of Pauline May has been reported.

H. E. Stevens & Son have sold to John R. Kennedy the three-story stone-front dwelling, 614 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16 by 100, taking in payment the five-story double flat, 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.

J. Pangburn has bought for about $10,500 the three-story flat, with stores, 21 Eighth Avenue, 20 by 40.

The Auction Room.

Interest in the salesroom's dealings of the week was confined to the partition sale of the Horsfield estate, conducted by Auctioneer Smyth on Tuesday. Bidding for the parcels in this borough was brisk, particularly in the case of 125 Pitt Street, and the competition for the out-of-town properties, a dwelling at Flushing, and a farm at Manhasset, L. I., was a surprise to all those interested in the sale. Of the foreclosures the five-story tenement, with store, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street went to an outsider, and the sale of a lot on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, was in keeping with the demand for unimproved property in Harlem, which formed so strong a feature of the private sales market.

The schedule for this week contains a number of attractive offerings, and for one composed wholly of legal sales promises to develop more than ordinary interest. The adjourned sales of the Grenoble apartment house and the building 155 and 157 Wooster Street are down for to-morrow. The Metropolis Theatre, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third and Alexander Avenues, will be offered under foreclosure on Tuesday, and on Wednesday 45 West Twenty-fourth Street and the northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street will be sold. Three parcels will invite attention from the east side operators—169 Allen Street to be sold in partition to-morrow, and 81 Sheriff Street and 72 Suffolk Street, which appear among Friday's foreclosures.

There were recorded last week 214 mortgages for $2,436,710, of which 76 for $1,229,098 were at 5 per cent., 105 for $706,112 were at more, and 33 for $501,500 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 202 mortgages for $2,214,633, of which 81 for $931,980 were at 5 per cent., 98 for $661,653 were at more, and 23 for $321,000 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 22.—By William Kennelly, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 169 Allen Street, west side, 100 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story frame tenement, with store, and five-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, runs west 114.11½ by south 89 by east 15.2 by south 13.3 by east 100 by north 100.4½, seven-story brick hotel and apartment house, known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $371,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, west side, 94.11 feet south of Houston Street, 50 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,152; subject to other mortgages for $83,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Kelly Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of Annie Bents on March 18, 1898.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, block front on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Third and Alexander Avenues, 91.6 1-3 feet on One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 112.0½ on Third Avenue, 100 feet on Alexander Avenue and 142.1 1-3 feet on the southerly line, four-story brick and stone theatre. Due on judgment, $58,805.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Michel Kirtland, referee, 18 West Seventieth Street, south side, 235 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,282.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William A. Ferguson, referee, 203 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 65 feet east of Third Avenue, 29 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William V. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, five-story stone front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $6,644.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 645 First Avenue, and 345 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 24.8¼ by 78, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,724.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 161 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 341.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,980; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Lapsley, referee, 90 Cornelia

OLD SHOES FOR NEW.

Good Luck of a Farmer Who Had Worn a Pair Seven Years.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man walked into an Avenue shoe store a few days ago and said he would like to have his shoes shined.

"I seen your card," he said, "out by the door, 'All shoes purchased here shined free.'"

He was a plainly dressed man with a decidedly rural air, and the clerk looked him over in some surprise. When his gaze finished up on the stranger's shoes he hastily turned and led the stranger back to the dusky shiner.

"George," he said, "shine the gentleman's shoes."

The dusky one looked at the shoes and his eyes popped out. They certainly were a little the most dilapidated foot coverings he had ever seen. Burst out at toe and heel, with soles loosely flapping, they seemed far and away beyond hope of renovation. Both were the color of faded tanbark, and each was tied with a cotton string.

"Foh de Lord," stammered the shiner, "you didn't git dem shoes heah."

"Yes, I did, too," said the stranger. "I bought 'em here jus' seven year ago."

"Seben year ago?" echoed the dusky one. "Seven year ago," calmly repeated the stranger. "That's right. I bought 'em here July 8, '91. And they done me first rate. I ain't got no fault to find with 'em. Best pair o' shoes I ever owned."

The great eyes of the shiner rolled from one shoe to the other.

"Seben year," he muttered. Then he broke out in a hoarse chuckle. "'Deed, boss," he gasped, "I'm 'fraid dem shoeses won't hold de blackin'."

And he laughed until the tears came in his eyes.

"I guess likely they ain't had no blackin' on 'em for the las' five year," said the stranger. "I mostly uses tallow."

Again the shiner chuckled.

"Say, boss," he said, "you jes' set here a minute. I'll be right back."

He slipped away and in a few moments returned with the manager.

The latter gravely inspected the tattered footwear.

"My friend," he said, "we look upon those shoes as a remarkable indorsement of the value of our goods. We would like to retain them as examples of the excellence of our stock. Will you permit us to offer you a new pair in exchange for these aged ones?"

The stranger promptly accepted the proposition and in a few moments proudly stalked from the store in his handsome new shoe leather.

And the dusky shiner humorously patted the ancient shoes with his brush, rolling his eyes and fairly chuckling, "Come seben, good lordy!"

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BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

61ST ST., 156 WEST.—Doctor's office; large and small rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 482.—Very desirable, sunny, fourth floor rooms, with board; corner house; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

38TH ST., 110 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, $3 weekly up; breakfast if desired.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH Av. and 20th St.—Services, 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon and 8 P. M. All seats free. The rector will officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts that my wife, Dora Lemmey, contracts, as she has left my home and board.
W. LEMMEY.

EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. foot 12th st., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 2.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.45 and 2.3 P. M. returning leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15 and 2.45 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

50c POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, AUG. 21,
From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 8 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, stateroom, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry,
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery,) N. R.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. For most trains returning, last train leave Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40, A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

One Dollar Daily Excursions
FROM
NEW YORK
TO
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Intermediate Points
Point Pleasant,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey,
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
By Special Train.
From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
From South Ferry, (foot Whitehall Street,) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.

VIA
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Affording a delightful sail through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands, Theme by Special Train.
From Pier 8, foot of Rector St., at 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $1.
Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.
Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..6 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; good city references. 224 West 19th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by day house cleaning or any kind of work. 70 West 101st St., Sullivan's bell.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in every requirement of refined household; catering, marketing, charge of servants; city and Summer residences; willing to wait later for responsible parties. Superior Reference, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; first-class seamstress; take good care of lady's wardrobe; best personal references; country preferred. D. E., Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; middle aged; good seamstress and packer; good hairdresser and dressmaker; city or country; best reference, Jeanne, Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as maid for growing children; able to give first French lessons; good sewer; references. M. L., 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; understands all silks, laces, fine work; city or country. 234 East 75th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thorough family seamstress; would assist with light work if required; best references. 341 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A SOUTHERN LADY OF CULTURE AND REfinement desires position where she will be accepted as one of the family; a good seamstress, manicure, shampooing, graduate elocutionist; pleasant surroundings considered more than compensation; age, 35. B., Box 827, 1,289 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, neat, rapid, and accurate; references. Practical, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By married couple as caretakers; best reference. J. F. Guinan, 327 West End Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a French couple; man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-class cook, pastry and soup; city references. 129 West 24th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By September or Oct. 1, as gardener or the care of a gentleman's country place, by a sober, reliable, Protestant, married man, one child, eight years; fully understands his business in all branches, including greenhouse, flowers, lawns, vegetables of all kinds; wife fully experienced in both milk, butter, and the care of poultry; six years' reference where still employed. Edward Morris, care of Edward Henderson, 12 Parker Av., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Single; understands greenhouse work, care horses and cows. Peter Hansen, 24 Greenwich St.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches. Gardener, 650 3d Av.

HEAD GARDENER.—A gentleman employer and his family feel anxious to recommend reliable married man for excellent work and management of grounds, greenhouses, animals, dairy, and full charge of property; kindly state particulars. Gardener, Box 668, Patchogue, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—With builder, shop, or estate; good reference. 1,550 1st Av.

ENGINEER or ASSISTANT.—Stationary, hydraulic elevators, dynamos, and electric lighting; single; strictly sober. M. Otis, 2,080 Lexington Av.

WATCHMAN.—By elderly man; or do anything else. Watchman, 650 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED AS WAITress and chambermaid; city references required. Apply on Monday morning, between 9 and 11, at 65 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS, PROTESTANT NURSES, waitresses, French lady's maids, laundresses, Protestant cooks. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires to employ a nurse and seamstress for two little girls; highest references required. H. W. E., P. O. Box 786, New York.

WANTED—Mattress tick operator. M. W. Fogg, corner Fulton and Front Sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BANKING HOUSE WANTS A YOUNG MAN, between sixteen and seventeen; must be of good education and write well; reference required. Banking House, Box 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. E., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. BOOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Chadwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.
The New Matheweson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
The Edgewood, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
Mizzen Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Leland's Ocean House, Newport, R. I.
The Argyle, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
Kent & Waldmere, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.
The Winola, Lake Winola, Penn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Crawford House, White Mountains, N. H.
The Chateaugay, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island,
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 260, 1,218 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 128 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Shattuck, Mgr. | J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.
Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Great Horse Show August 29 and 30

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.
Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

MT. MINSI COTTAGE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; 5 min. walk from depot and principal points of interest. Write for circular. ALBERT GODSHALK.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address PHOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT RESIDENCE; HAIR WASHED; REFERENCE; REASONABLE. DEUTSCH, 91 6TH AV.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 15 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 26 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

RIGHTS, COVERING STATES, TOWNS, COUNties, or parts thereof in and to a valuable patent, for sale. Address DAY, Box 2, 1,495 Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
a.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up.
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl. (C.R.Leland,) ap
Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth, $3 up. W. Applegate
do West End Hotel.....Open June 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, op, 1.50 up
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, a. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's; high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N. J. United States Hotel, a.p., $3
do West End Hotel and Cottages, a. p. $4 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up, (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap, $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do The Gerlach, 56 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep, 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 7, Jan. 30
Fast route to Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI and AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, Aug. 25. MIOWERA, Sept. 22.
Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
Phila. str., Aug. 23, 9 AM | Phila. str., Sept. 13, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patricia, Aug. 27, 7 PM | Pennsylvania, Sept. 17, 6 PM
Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
Paulland.....Sept. 3 | Belgenland.....Sept. 24
Rhyland.....Sept. 17 | Pennland.....Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
Noordland.....Aug. 24 | Southwark.....Sept. 7
Friesland.....Aug. 31 | Westernland.....Sept. 14
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—

EXPANSION CALLED AN EVIL

Eloquent Argument Against Annexation of Islands by Moorefield Storey.

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE

Speaker Says Disregard of Our Principles in the Acquisition of Hawaii Will Yet Plague Us Sorely—Other Addresses.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The National conference on the foreign policy of the United States resumed its deliberations this morning. It was presided over by Robert Treat Paine of Boston. In a brief address he defined himself as an anti-expansionist. Said he:

"We must not treat these islands captured from Spain as prizes to be dealt with as we think best. We must do the best thing we can under the circumstances. While we may not hold them by the right of conquest we should see that a proper form of Government is established over each. We should never for a moment forget the great principles that underlie this great Republic."

Moorefield Storey of Boston next addressed the conference. In the main he said:

"One of the oldest and most eminent leaders of the Republican Party—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts—has said recently; 'The people of the United States are confronted at this moment with the most serious danger that they have encountered in all their history, unless we except the danger that slavery would be extended over the whole country or the danger that the rebellion would succeed.'

"Let us deal first with Cuba. If words have a meaning, if the promises of this Nation are not as worthless as a rope of sand, can any one doubt what our duty is to this island? Surely whatever Government is established there, whether Cuba becomes a Territory of this Union, a colony, or an independent State, that Government must rest upon the free consent of her people. If without this we annex her or impose our sway upon her, we not only break our own promise, but we deny that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' If we treat her as a Territory and impose upon her people our protective tariff and our internal revenue laws or any other system of taxation, whether American or Spanish, without giving her representation in the Congress which imposes the taxes, we establish taxation without representation, and become tyrants by our own confession.

Treat Puerto Rico Like Cuba.

"Is the case of Puerto Rico different? It is an island larger than Connecticut, with a denser population, and numbering some eight hundred thousand people or more, peaceful, prosperous, contented, devastated by no civil war, divided by no fierce hatreds, as is the case with Cuba. Does the man live who can tell why Cuba 'ought to be free and independent' and Puerto Rico not; why Cubans are fit to govern themselves and the people of Puerto Rico unfit? There can be no distinction unless Puerto Rico, which has never sought our interference, has greater claims on our forbearance or her people are better fitted to self-government.

"Those who talk of taking Puerto Rico as indemnity may be asked who owes indemnity. Clearly Spain, if any one. Clearly not Puerto Rico, which has never injured us. We have driven Spain out because, as we say, she oppressed the Puerto Ricans and deprived them of their just liberties. By such conduct she has forfeited her right to rule. Shall we take Spain's bad title—step into her shoes and take their independence from the Puerto Ricans? Because Spain was an oppressor, have we from her acquired the right to be an oppressor in her place? Shall we collect Spain's debts from her victims? Such a course can be reconciled neither with the principles of free government, which it is our mission to extend, nor with the principles of good morals. If we do this, we must stand upon the rule that might makes right, the time-dishonored maxim of Kings.

"I would protest, therefore, first, against the establishment of any Government in any of the conquered territory, unless with a free consent of the governed given by vote at a fair election, not guessed at nor expressed by any but the people themselves.

Our Duty to Ourselves.

"But I may be asked, What say you if Cuba and Puerto Rico consent to be annexed? I say, then, it is no longer a question of right, but a question of expedience. We are then no longer in danger of oppressing them, but what is our duty to ourselves?

"Two systems are possible, and in the long run, only two. Either these islands become States in this Union, and represented in our Congress, or they may be governed as are Canada and Australia by England. If admitted as Territories, they will not long remain such. They are too populous, too rich, too attractive to political adventurers. The same consideration which brought into this Union Montana and the other sparsely settled States of the West will bring these islands in as States.

"The English colonies have their own legislatures, their own Ministers, impose their own taxes, and spend their own money. They can establish a protective tariff against England. Let those who quote the English colonial system remember these facts, and be sure that no plan of government so wholly out of harmony with out institutions can ever be drafted upon them.

"The question, then, is whether Cuba and Puerto Rico shall be admitted as States. Whether to-day or next year, if we annex them, this question confronts us.

"To such additions I am absolutely opposed. So admitted, it is they who will govern us, debase our currency, derange our circulation, perpetuate the spoils system, and add new perils to our election contests. We have annexed Hawaii. A friendly state has been deprived of its independence. The governed were not asked whether they approved the constitution of the rulers under which they lost their liberty, nor was the question whether they desired annexation ever submitted to them. Our flag in Hawaii floats over a subject people.

Annexation of Hawaii a Boomerang.

"But this disregard of our principles will return to plague us sorely. We have said that the native population of Hawaii was not entitled to vote upon the vital question, which we decided against their will, that by reason of their color, or race, or ignorance they may be governed without their consent. It will be far more difficult hereafter to insist that the colored voters of the South are entitled to rights denied to the colored voters of Hawaii, and so that equality of rights which is the first of rights is jeopardized within our own border, and problems which we thought the civil war had settled are reopened to fresh and dangerous controversy. Injustice to a single citizen today threatens the stability of the French Republic, and the lesson should not be wasted on us.

"If we annex islands in the tropics and Asiatic peoples thousands of miles from our shores, think you that these will not also add to our difficulties? The greatest calamity which can befall civilization would be the downfall of free government in this country. Do not tax our strength too far, and, above all, do not, in order to acquire new territory and untrained peoples, abandon the principles on which our Government rests. Do not destroy the foundation while you add to the superstructure.

"You cannot have for any long period under the same flag men who govern themselves and men to whom the right of self-government is denied. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' The methods of absolute government for a while achieve brilliant results, and our countrymen may be dazzled by these until they lose faith even more than they already have in the cumbrous but safe methods of free government.

"When M. Guizot asked Mr. Lowell how long our Republic would endure he answered: 'As long as the ideas of the men who founded it remain dominant.' The danger before us is that, intoxicated by victory and the consciousness of strength, smitten with envy of the great powers who are engaged in a feverish contest for new dominion, we may turn our backs upon the principles under which we have grown strong and great, abandon our mission as the apostle of free government, adopt the practices which we have always condemned, and, as a consequence, place upon our free shoulders the burdens under which Europe staggers.

Time to Meet Danger Is Now.

"The time to meet this danger is now. Do not enter upon the path which leads to standing armies, enormous navies, foreign colonies, and weakened liberties.

"What, then, is my conclusion. No part of the territory taken from Spain should be kept by us, but our whole duty will be done if we give to the inhabitants in each case the opportunity to frame such a Government as they wish. Protect them until they can stand alone, and allow them as allied but independent States to learn the principles of self-government for themselves, until at some future day, when conditions have made it safe we may consider soberly the possibilities of closer union."

At the conclusion of Mr. Storey's remarks, Mr. Paine, the Chairman, said that he coincided with the leading anti-expansion features of Mr. Storey's address. The next speaker was Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor. Among other things, Mr. Gompers said:

"We have annexed Hawaii, and appointed a commission to determine the form of its Government. How many of our people are aware that of the less than 100,000 inhabitants of Hawaii, 50,000 are contract and practically slave laborers; that of these there are 90 per cent. Chinese and Japanese, and about 20 per cent. Portuguese (from the Azores Islands) and South Sea Islanders; that the terms of these contracts usually run seven years; that the laborers have no right to change their employers, or leave their employment; that the contract to labor is specifically enforcible by law, and that the resolution adopted by Congress specifically declares that the laws of Hawaii shall govern until the new form of Government shall be adopted; that any time a laborer may serve in prison because of his desertion from labor, is added to the term of the life of the contract to labor.

Philippines of No Advantage.

"As to the Philippine Islands, they have between seven and eight million inhabitants of a semi-barbaric population, almost primitive in their habits and customs, as unlike the people of the United States in thought, sentiment, education, morals, hopes, aspirations, or governmental forms, as night is unlike day. What advantage, then, can possession of these islands with such a people bring to our country?

"The most reckless advocate of the annexation of the Philippine Islands or of any populous island of the group must admit that this programme involves the government and domination of the many by the few to an extent and degree never before known under the American flag.

"The whole moral effect, the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, its semi-savage population, must be to undo what has been accomplished by organization and education upon the lines of social, economic, political, and moral reform, particularly in raising the standard of living for the wage earners of the United States. It will tend to breed contempt for the manual toiler and encourage the pernicious notion that the strong may properly exploit the weak and be used to furnish the luxuries for an oligarchy.'

William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, an expansionist, replied to the anti-expansion statements made by Messrs. Gompers and Storey, and James T. Hooker, President of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, followed with a brief address favoring expansion. A recess followed.

Mayor P. W. Meldrum of Savannah, Ga., presided at the closing session in the afternoon. He expressed himself as an expansionist and in favor of the United States spreading its power and control over the islands recently acquired by conquest. E. V. Smalley of St. Paul, Minn., in a short address also expressed himself in favor of expansion.

Would Retain the Philippines.

Dr. William P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, drew an interesting sketch of the topographic, geodetic, and climatic features of the Philippines, and, proceeding, made an argument for the retention of the islands based on their necessity to this country as a foothold for the extension of American commerce to the countries of the Orient. He summarized his reasons therefor as follows:

"1. They will give us a foothold from which to extend our markets in the Orient. The Philippines will furnish us a centre from which we may be able to supply the markets of China, Japan, Korea, Asiatic Russia, Siam, British India, the Straits Settlements, and Oceanica generally. Exclusive of Australia, the Oriental countries just mentioned import $750,000,000 worth of goods annually. Of this amount the United States furnishes about $40,000,000. With proper development and extension of our trade we should furnish $400,000,000.

"2. We should do well to hold the Philippines, developing to the utmost extent their production of sugar, tobacco, and fibres, because the Orient in general furnishes an enormous market for these products, which we might thus supply. The great opportunities of these Oriental markets, if not promptly entered and secured by the United States through a foothold in the Philippines, will be occupied by other nations, to our detriment.

"3. The possession of the Philippines by America will be a most decisive step in settling the question of the open ports of the Orient, to which both England and America stand committed.

More Extended Markets Needed.

"4. Our rapidly extending trade in manufactured products demands new and more extended markets.

"5. The possession of the Hawaiian Islands and of the Philippines will have a most important influence upon the development of the commerce of the Pacific Coast and upon its manufacturing interests.

"6. The addition of these new possessions to the United States will give a new impetus to the rapid growth of the merchant marine.

"7. These islands abound in untold wealth of forest products and minerals, and will furnish opportunity for the great extension of American capital and enterprise.

"8. This war was started on moral grounds to rescue a certain population in the Western Hemisphere from the awful misrule of Spain. The fortunes of war have placed in our hands the Philippine Islands, equally subject to the oppressive rule of Spain. Shall we be guilty of such inconsistency as the saving of Cuba and the thrusting of the Philippines into a worse condition than that in which we found them? We are morally bound to free the people of the Philippines fully as much as we were to aid the inhabitants of Cuba."

W. Martin Jones of Rochester spoke briefly in favor of international arbitration. Chancellor MacCracken of the University of New York, as Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one on Resolutions, presented a report, which he said had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee.

Following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the conference:

"We, the participants in the National conference on the foreign policy of the United States, held at Saratoga on Aug. 19 and 20, 1898, are substantially agreed as follows: We commend the wise and patriotic course of the National Administration in first seeking to avoid war with Spain, and in subsequently prosecuting the war with higher aims and success and bringing it to a speedy conclusion. It is glorious to our arms and gratifying to the high aspirations of our people.

"On behalf of freedom and human welfare we thank the officers and men of our army and navy for their skillful and heroic achievements upon land and sea, and for their chivalric conduct toward the defeated enemy. We believe that the rescued and liberated people of the surrendered islands are in a sense temporarily the wards of the conquering Nation, and that we should treat them as such.

"With our views of natural right and of the inestimable privileges of civil liberty, we should not be justified in returning the conquered islands to the misrule and oppression from which we have relieved them. As soon as the islands under our present protection can be trusted to govern themselves they should be allowed to do so, the United States retaining under its authority only necessary naval stations. Until such time as they may be able to govern themselves they should continue under the protection of the United States, and the question as to whether at some future period and at the mutual desire of both they should be permanently annexed, should be left to the time when it arises. The United States on behalf of each of the territories in question, and so long as it shall continue under our protection, should adopt proper measures for securing out of the revenues of these countries the establishment of free, elementary, unsectarian schools, sufficient for the instruction of all persons of school age.

"We count the present an auspicious time for the establishment by the United States of a graded Diplomatic and Consular Service.

"We heartily approve of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international differences and urge that its largest practicable application be secured by treaties of arbitration.

"We cordially favor the precedent set by President McKinley in refusing at the beginning of the war to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and we recommend that in the peace to be concluded between the United States and Spain the practice of privateering be forever prohibited; that provision be made, as foreshadowed by the Government of the United States, in refusing to sign the Declaration of Paris of 1856 for the exemption from capture of private property at sea in accordance with the most enlightened sentiment of mankind."

Chairman Henry Wade Rogers and Secretary Ralph W. Eastley of Chicago of the Committee of Twenty-one were instructed to present the above resolutions to President McKinley and his Cabinet for consideration. The convention to-night adjourned, subject to the call of Chairman Rogers.

WANT CONQUERED ISLANDS KEPT.

San Francisco Organizations Favor Expansion Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California have each telegraphed the National Conference of the future foreign policy of the United States at Saratoga, urging the Government to retain as the captured territory in this war, and also strongly favoring the building of the Nicaragua Canal and its control by the Government.

NEW HARBOR SUPERVISOR.

Lieut. John C. Fremont Succeeds Lieut. E. J. Berwind, Retired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—New York Harbor will have a new Supervisor for the Federal Government. Lieut. J. Berwind, retired, who has been serving during the war, has been relieved of the duty and ordered to return to his home and Lieut. John C. Frémont, recently in command of that ubiquitous and saucy torpedo boat the Porter, has been ordered to take Lieut. Berwind's place. The Porter will be commanded by Lieut. J. C. Gillmore.

BOTANISTS AT BOSTON.

Ways of Plants Discussed and Officers for 1899 Elected.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The ways of plants, as known by the foremost botanists of the United States, were discussed this morning by the members of the Botanical Society of America, gathered for the purpose in the Rogers Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The following officers were elected for 1899: President—L. M. Underwood, Columbia University; Vice President—V. L. Robinson of Harvard University; Treasurer—Arthur Hallick of Columbia University; Secretary—G. F. Atkinson of Cornell University.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $976.

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS INSECTS.

Papers on Entomology and Agriculture Read at Boston Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Association of Economic Entomologists and the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science now meeting in this city temporarily combined their conventions this morning, Dr. B. P. Halstead of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, Me., presiding.

The first paper was an important one, read by Dr. J. B. Smith of Rutgers College, on "Quarantine Against Foreign Insects; How Far Can It be Effective?"

Among other papers were those of Prof. A. D. Hopkins of the University of West Virginia, on "Insects Detrimental and Destructive to Timber and Timber Products," and Herbert Osborn of Ames, Iowa, on "Problems Connected With the Attacks of Jassidae on Grasses."

FATHER WAYRICH RESIGNS.

Leaves the Redemptorist Order, of Which He Was for Forty-seven Years a Member.

The resignation of the Rev. Frederick William Wayrich from the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer, as the Redemptorist Order is officially known in the United States, has created a sensation in Catholic circles during the past week. Father Wayrich had been connected with the order for forty-seven years, and was one of its best-known members.

The resignation, it is said, is the result of dissatisfaction felt by other members of the order, most of whom are Germans, at a sermon preached by Father Wayrich at the recent celebration of the golden jubilee of St. Alphonsus's Church in West Broadway, near Canal Street, and which caused discussion among the congregation. He was considered to have spoken in a manner derogatory to the Germans of the congregation. He said that they did not contribute generously enough to the support of the church, and that it was the Irish element which really built and maintained it.

Father Wayrich is himself of German descent, but he was born in this country. He has held many position of trust in the order and was for years connected with the Church of St. Alphonsus, and the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in East Third Street. Recently he has been stationed at Buffalo, N. Y.

At the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, it was said yesterday afternoon that the report that Father Wayrich had resigned was true, and that it had occasioned great surprise and sorrow. At the Church of St. Alphonsus, it was said that nothing was known regarding the matter.

Archbishop Corrigan and other prelates have interested themselves in the case of Father Wayrich, and the arrival in the city of Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is believed to be connected with the resignation. Bishop Gabriels has been in consultation with the Rev. Peter Grein, the new rector of St. Alphonsus's. It is understood that Father Wayrich will be installed by the Archdiocese of New York as chaplain of a convent or institution.

Body of a Drowned Man Found.

The body of a man, perfectly nude, was found floating in the water at Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon by Arthur Cattenho of 417 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, and Lewis Ballanio of 453 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, who were out fishing. The body is that of a man apparently forty-five years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing about 200 pounds, with brown mustache, and bald. The body, which had been in the water about five weeks, was taken to the Coney Island Morgue.

Bronchitis is a distressing and alarming disease; but Jayne's Expectorant will cure it. Adv.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Opening Sale of Blankets

10-4 (for single beds), at $1.48, $2.75, $3.50, $5.

11-4 (for double beds), at $1.75, $2.45, $3.50, $4.

Also 250 Figured Sateen **Down Comfortables** (6x6, for double beds), at $3.

All of the above will be found much lower in prices than they can be bought for later in the season

West Twenty-third Street

Stern Bros

will show to-morrow advance styles of

Ladies' Imported Capes & Coats

For Early Autumn Wear

Also

Driving, Shooting and Golf Coats

at

Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

PONCE SEEKS VENGEANCE

War of Retaliation Threatened Against the Spanish Residents of Puerto Rico.

OUTRAGES OF SPANISH TROOPS

Natives Burn a Town—Spaniards Flee for Life—Sensational Newspapers Suppressed by the Military Authorities.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 19.—A war of retaliation against the Spanish residents of the island within the American lines is threatened—retaliation for the horrible outrages committed by the Spanish troops at Ciales, where over eighty persons are said to have been macheted by the soldiers. The revolting details of the butchery of men and women and of young girls and the horrible mutilations committed have stirred a cry for vengeance.

Early this morning the natives burned the town of Cota, seven miles from here. The Spanish residents fled for their lives. Throughout the surrounding country the Spaniards are terror-stricken and are appealing to the Americans for protection. The shops kept by Spaniards here which were opened after the signing of the peace protocol have been closed again through fear of the rioters.

To-day's editions of two papers which hysterically demanded vengeance and the expulsion of all Spanish-born residents were suppressed by the military authorities, who are doing all that is in their power to allay the fears of the Spanish inhabitants. Capt. Evans, the Provost Marshal, with two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry at his command, has doubled the provost guard, but the military have difficulty in preventing individual cases of persecution.

The natives who are fomenting the trouble are of the lowest class and many of them are criminals. Over twenty-five of the ringleaders in the disturbances have been arrested.

The report that the Concho arrived here yesterday was an error.

MILES RETURNS TO HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Macias Says the Spanish Troops Will Shortly Retire.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 20.—The heavens in the direction of Yauco and Juana Diaz appeared to be ablaze last night and half a dozen big fires have been reported, but no details have been received. The fires were probably the work of natives engaged in destroying Spanish property.

A small riot occurred here this morning adjoining Gen. Miles's headquarters, but the disturbance was quickly quelled, Col. Clouse of Gen. Miles's staff dispersing a howling mob of Spaniards by flourishing his revolver.

Gen. Miles returned to his headquarters here this afternoon. He was greatly pleased by the appearance of the troops at the front. He witnessed target practice by the soldiers, and was present at a flag-raising at Gen. Wilson's camp this morning, which was accompanied by music and cheers.

While at the front Gen. Miles communicated with Gen. Macias regarding the depredations committed between the lines. Gen. Macias replied courteously, and they jointly agreed to apprehend the offenders near their respective lines. Gen. Macias said the Spanish troops would begin retiring shortly.

The commission for Puerto Rico will meet as soon as Gen. Gordon can reach here. It is believed that the existing turmoil will cease upon the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards.

Alarming reports of threatened outrages continue to pour in, but none of them was confirmed to-day.

SPANISH OFFICERS SAIL.

Capt. Moreu, Dr. Turado, and Chaplain Senac Return to Spain.

Three of the Spanish officers who were taken prisoners off Santiago in the naval battle of July 3, sailed yesterday for their homes in Spain. Emilio Diaz Moreu, formerly Captain of the Spanish warship Cristobal Colon, sailed by the French steamer La Normandie. Dr. Antonio Turado, formerly Surgeon of the Vizcaya, and the Rev. Father Jose Riera Senac, Chaplain of the Maria Theresa, went by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm.

Dr. Turado's case is a sad one. He was the tallest man in the Spanish fleet, standing six feet three inches high, and was stout and muscular. When the Vizcaya went down Dr. Turado jumped overboard and battled with the waves until he was picked up by an American boat. But he had already been in the water a long time, and he caught a bad cold that soon developed into consumption. He was taken with the other prisoners to Annapolis, where his sickness increased so rapidly that the President granted him leave to return home at once.

Kynaston Makes a Confession.

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City came home from his vacation resort, at Belmar, yesterday, and requested United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine to fix an early date for another hearing in the case against John Kynaston, the third officer of the steamship Britannic, who is charged with robbing the mail and smuggling. The hearing will probably be held next Tuesday. Chief Murphy announced that Kynaston had made an important confession and had surrendered two seven-carat diamonds which he admits he took from Chief Officer Jago's trousers pocket. The Chief intended to have this evidence submitted at the hearing before Commissioner Romaine Friday last, but he failed to get a notice in time. The diamonds are said to be worth $338, or $24 per karat.

Boy Crushed to Death.

While David Sternberg, four years old, of 3 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, was playing, near his home, yesterday afternoon, about an ice wagon, owned and driven by Charles Link of 310 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, the horses suddenly started up, and the boy fell under the wheels and was killed.

Yung Wing's Chinese Concession.

PEKIN, Aug. 20.—Owing to the probability of a lapse of the concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, granted by the Tsung-li-Yamen to Yung-Wing, an American citizen, the Tsung-li-Yamen is favorable to a transfer of the concession to an Anglo-German syndicate, of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are the British representatives.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HOUSES ARE LIKE PEOPLE.

The decorations of one dwelling are no more likely to suit another than your neighbor's dress is to become you.

We make each house a special study, and decorate it to emphasize its peculiar beauties and overcome its defects. What is more, we make each room echo the tastes and character of its occupant.

No wonder we create homes, instead of giving manifold copies of "the prevailing style." You see you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

DAINTIES FOR JACK TARS.

Cargo of Lemons, Ice, and Other Delicacies for the Blockading Fleet Highly Appreciated.

KEY WEST, Aug. 17.—The schooner B. W. Morse, which in the minds of the thirsty has been likened to phantom ships of old, arrived here a day or so ago with her cargo of ice, lemons, and delicacies which thoughtful hands and loving hearts had packed away in her capacious hold for the use of men and officers of the North Coast Blockading Squadron. It is very lucky in one sense that she finally managed to arrive here a little after the eleventh hour for at 11:30 the sun is proverbially "over the fore-yard" and ice and lemons are in frequent demand. However, it did seem as if the other one of the Morse family, R. E., must have had a pull on account of so many difficulties besetting the path. When the schooner started she was bound for Cardenas where there were one or two tugs and converted yachts blockading. These she found and then started for Matanzas, where she was anything but cordially greeted by the Spaniards, who trained their guns on her and drove her away. By this time the blockading squadron had been dissolved and so she came here. Unfortunately a number of the smaller vessels have left, so that they will never be able to practically appreciate the generosity of the fair donors at whose expense the whole outfit was brought together.

The yellow fever scare has caused a decided change in the aspect of affairs at this place. The trouble first broke out in the cigar factory that is used as a barracks by Capt. H. K. White and his guard of marines. When the first case appeared Commodore Remey was at once informed, and issued orders quarantining all enlisted men to their ships, and only allowing the officers on shore until sunset. As the sick list assumed more formidable proportions the orders became more stringent, and finally the decision was reached that the only thing to do was to leave a minimum number of vessels here and send the rest north. The hurry and bustle that have succeeded have hardly been beaten by what took place some three or four months ago, when the squadron was stripping itself to fighting trim to go out and down the Dons. Every one is striving hard to get away, and in another few days, with the exception of a collier discharging her cargo, there will hardly be a vessel here.

DEATH CAME AS GUESTS LEFT.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 20.—The last chapter in a pretty romance extending over seventy-one years was closed this morning by the death of Artemus Beach. Mr. Beach was born nearly a century ago and served through the Mexican and civil wars. In 1829 he was married in Keesville, N. Y., bringing his bride to this city. Here they have resided ever since. Yesterday the couple—Mr. Beach was over ninety-nine and Mrs. Beach ninety—celebrated their seventy-first wedding anniversary. Hardly had all the guests departed before Mr. Beach died. Mr. and Mrs. Beach were the oldest married couple in Michigan, and both have been hale and hearty.

MURDERER IS GOING MAD.

Some Think the Slayer of the Rev. Samuel Breakwell Is Shamming.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Carl Pethke, the confessed murderer of the Rev. Samuel Breakwell, is now threatened with insanity, and the officials of Lake County fear that it will be necessary to transfer him to an asylum. Many believe that he is shamming.

A great change, however, has come over the accused man since the first hours of his imprisonment. When arrested he exhibited almost animal ferocity, then he pleaded justification for his crime, but now he freely admits his guilt, crying as he tells about the meeting with his neighbor and its tragic result.

BIG BOND FOR SMALL PLACE.

Chicago Sub-Treasury Clerk Pays $1,250 Premium Out of $1,400.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Vault Clerk of the Sub-Treasury at Chicago is a position for which the United States Civil Service Board will hold an examination Sept. 8. The position pays a salary of $4 per day for 365 days in the year, and the bond, it is said, will be the same as that of Assistant Treasurer William P. Williams, which is $250,000.

What is puzzling the applicants at present is how they can give such an immense bond and pay a premium of $1,250 on the small salary of $1,400 a year. Already there will about twenty-five applicants, and there will probably be fifty by the time the examination is held.

Drowned in Croker's Pond.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Charles Judd, the nine-year-old son of Theodore F. Judd, Assistant Secretary of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was drowned in Croker's pond this afternoon. The boy went swimming with a companion named Deane. They had a large dog with them, and young Judd, who could not swim, took hold of the collar about the dog's neck, and before he realized it was dragged out into deep water. When he saw his danger, he became excited and let go his hold and sank. The pond is named after Richard Croker. When Mr. Croker was connected with an ice firm here some years ago the pond was given his name.

Unknown Man's Sudden Death.

The body of a heavy built man weighing over 200 pounds, and about five feet ten inches in height, was taken to the Morgue last night from 164 Fulton Street, where he had dropped dead. There were no papers found on the body which would serve to identify the remains. The dead man wore a brown suit, white outing shirt, heavy coarse shoes, and a brown derby hat, well worn. He was about sixty-five years old, with gray hair and mustache, and was quite bald. His clothing was of good material and neat.

Nominated for State Senator.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Henry S. Ambler of Austerlitz, Columbia County, was to-day nominated for State Senator by the Republican Party of the Twenty-fourth District. He is Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of New York. State Senator William C. Daley, who was until yesterday a candidate for renomination, withdrew. Ambler's nomination was unanimous.

Rockland County Democrats.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Rockland County Democrats to-day elected Irving Brown, Frank P. Demarest, and J. Arthur Polhemus as delegates to the State Convention. They are uninstructed.

It pays to buy at Vantine's. | *It pays to buy at Vantine's.*

To keep cool in.

MEN'S JAPANESE SILK COATS.

Two new lots just in. The silks are best quality. Washable. All good looking. All delightfully cool and comfortable.

LOT 1. 52 Coats with various widths of colored stripes. Sizes 35 to 48 breast.
LOT 2. 48 Coats in plain black habutai silk. 35 to 48 breast measure.

850 YARDS 30 INCH JAPANESE WASHABLE CREPE, IN CHECKS AND FIGURES, AT 10c. A YARD; REGULAR VALUE 30c. A YARD.
950 SILK AND COTTON KAUKA CREPE, 26 INCHES WIDE; THIS WEEK AT 15c. A YARD.

For home comfort

AND FOR FANCY DRESS.

The Kimono is one of the many things for which America is indebted to Japan.

Blue and White Cotton Crepe Kimonos, handsome patterns, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.
Bright Colored Cotton Kimonos; fancy patterns, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00; extra quality, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 5.00.
Silk Kimonos in assorted colorings; richly gold embroidered; apron and sash to match, 15.00; with silk floss embroidery, 16.50.
Antique Silk Crepe Kimonos, 30.00, 35.00, 40.00.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

He Killed Two Women and a Child with an Axe.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 20.—A special to The Telegraph from Americus, Ga., says: The most fiendish crime in the history of Sumter County or of the whole State was committed at Friendship, twelve miles west of here, last night.

Mrs. James McGarrah and her son, James Boone, were murdered by a negro with an axe, while they were in their beds. After this double murder the fiend caught a negro woman, tied her to a tree in the woods and mutilated her in a shocking manner. She died, but not until she had told the murderer's name. A crowd at once started after the fiend. He was caught late this evening, and promptly lynched.

BROOKLYN BABY MURDERED.

He Was Smothered to Death, and His Mother Beaten Into Insensibility.

Joseph De Witt, twenty-two months old, was found dead early yesterday morning in the home of his parents at 71 Penn Street, Williamsburg, and his mother, Mrs. Annie De Witt was found later in an unconscious condition. At first it was believed that burglars had entered the house and chloroformed the child and attempted to chloroform its mother, but an autopsy on the body of the little one, which was found wrapped in a sheet, showed that the child had been smothered to death. No trace of chloroform was found.

Last night Mrs. De Witt recovered consciousness and was removed by her father to his residence at 93 Keap Street, Brooklyn. He stated that Mrs. De Witt said that she was awakened by the cries of her child, and on going to his assistance was struck down with a club.

Mr. De Witt, who is a musician at Patchouge, L. I., arrived at the home at 71 Penn Street, during the afternoon.

Police Capt. Corwin and Inspector Murphy are of the opinion that no burglary was committed, but declined to express any opinion as to whom they think to be responsible for the death of the child.

ROUGH RIDER AT NEWPORT.

Corp. Maxwell Norman Tells of the Fight at Santiago.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—This morning Corporal Maxwell Norman of Roosevelt's Rough Riders arrived home slightly ill. Corporal Norman, to one of his relatives, told the story of the gallant fight made at Santiago. He and four others of his troop were the only men who were not wounded or made sick from the effects of the exposure or battle. Corporal Norman is home on furlough for rest, and will rejoin his regiment.

He states that he found the genuine cowboys the best fighters in his regiment. The hardships of the troops in Santiago were related, and among other things Corp. Norman said that the Rough Riders had only about two hours' rest in the trenches prior to the big fight. The hardtack was moist, raw pork was eaten, and coffee beans either eaten or ground up in cold water for drinking purposes, as no fires were permitted at night, and it was next to an impossibility during the day to get one going, owing to the heavy rains.

Corp. Norman spoke highly of Lieut. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders as being a fine and brave officer, always a leader in the thick of the fight, beloved by his men. He allowed no man to go where he would not go himself. The Corporal paid a high tribute to the worth and bravery of the Tenth United States Cavalry and the Seventy-first New York Volunteers for their grand fight, especially in the charge against San Juan Hill.

When Corporal Norman left Newport to join the Rough Riders he weighed about 135 pounds. To-day his weight is ninety pounds. Corporal Norman speaks in the highest terms of Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt and classes him as one of the bravest men in uniform to-day.

Red Cross Fete at Southampton, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 20.—A midsummer fête for the benefit of Red Cross Auxiliary No. 5, cot equipment was held to-day at the house and grounds of James L. Breese, at this place. The afternoon entertainment was in charge of Mrs. William S. Hoyt, while Mr. Breese looked after the evening entertainment, which consisted of an elaborate vaudeville performance. The show was held in a large tent erected for the purpose on the lawn in the rear of the house. After the show there was dancing in the house, and in the large studio adjoining supper was served. The tickets were $6 each, and a handsome sum was realized.

Provisions for Havana.

The Hamburg steamer Macedonia, which was chartered by the Ward Line, sailed yesterday for Havana with a cargo of provisions and several passengers.

Fall River Mills to Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 20.—From information gleaned among the manufacturers here to-day it seems probable that about a million spindles will be curtailed some time before the end of October. The Chase, Stafford, and Wampenoag Mills will be shut down next week, making idle about a quarter of a million spindles. Some 2,500 hands will be out of employment, and there will be a loss in wages of about $15,000 for the week. These three mills turn out about 30,000 pieces weekly.

Old Man Says He Is Insane.

Duncan S. Walker, fifty-six years old, describing himself as a "journalist and lawyer," and giving 121 East Forty-fourth Street as his place of residence, rushed into Bellevue Hospital last night and demanded that he be immediately examined. He insisted that he was insane. His talk convinced Dr. Evans that the case would at least bear investigation, and he obliged Mr. Walker and placed him in the pavilion for the insane. Walker recently came from Washington, D. C. He will be examined to-morrow.

Air Line Elevator Burned.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Air Line Elevator, owned by P. D. Armour, and the Galena Elevator Company, was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is $2,500,000. It was located at 7 Orleans Street, and contained 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, and 200,000 bushels of cleanings. A defective gas jet caused the fire. The building and contents were fully insured.

OFFICERS PETITION FOR DUTY.

But the Men of the Forty-seventh Want to Go Home.

FORT ADAMS, R. I., Aug. 20.—Nearly all of the officers of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers stationed here signed to-night a round robin petition to the War Department asking that the regiment be retained in the service for garrison duty in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, or Cuba. The petition received the approval of Col. John G. Eddy.

All have signed except those on leave. These include Major Hewlings H. Quick, who is at his home, 577 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and Capt. Rockafellow of Company M.

Regimental Adjutant Harry McCutcheon refused to give out the text of the petition until it reaches Washington.

When the action of the officers became known to the men late to-night, there was in some of the companies a strong protest. While there was a chance for a fight these men were perfectly contented, but now that the war is over they are opposed to doing prolonged police duty in a far-off land while their families may suffer at home. There is talk among them of taking a vote in the different companies to-morrow to see how many really favor continuing in the service. It is possible that some of the men may even send a counter petition to Washington asking that the regiment be disbanded.

HOW TO PROPOSE TO A QUEEN.

From The London Chronicle.

The art of making a proposal of marriage to a Queen is one in which it is no disgrace for any of us to plead ignorance and inexperience. A resident of Malta has thus addressed one of the dusky Queens of the South Pacific Islands:

"Her Gracious Queen:

"I hope you will most willingly excuse me for having the impudence to write to you in this manner, and the reason for my doing so is, when I was reading the paper yesterday I read about the steamship Bonanza being drifted on your island, and the women under you began to select husbands from the crew, and that you, my Queen, wanted for a husband a man that would love you and make you happy. I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that if you will have me for a husband, write back and let me know; also that you should send me the money for my passage out, so as I can come to you, and I will repay you the money when I get to you. If, my Queen, I will suit you, write back and let me know as soon as possible; also send me

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Protection No Longer to be Discussed as a Policy in Political Campaigns.

SPOILSMEN ARE DISAPPOINTED

Disabled Soldiers of the Spanish War to be Independent of Pension Attorneys — Improving Potomac Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—It begins to look as if the Nation had passed through the last campaign, for the present, in which protection is to be discussed as a policy, to say nothing of principle, vital to the welfare of the people. Even old protectionists admit it.

"Protection was very well," said an old campaigner, "while it was well. So long as we had to upbuild manufactures, 'infant industries' that were not able or willing to compete with the world, help was excusable. Now it is different, and the war has made it all at once seem useless and intolerable. We must broaden out, and to do it we must be freer in our trade relations."

This comes about in many ways. The Dingley law, with its rates just above the revenue point, has cut down income at the Treasury at the very time that a world-wide market is inviting the producers of the United States to rivalry with nations that have had more concern for new trade than the United States and less indifference about studying the whims of those who may become customers. Gradually there will come a letting down of the bars, and competition fair and square with other nations, which the United States has no more reason to fear in trade than it has to fear otherwise.

Already it begins to be seen, with substantial free trade extended to Cuba and Puerto Rico, that Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo and all the chain of islands in the Caribbean will be blotted out, commercially, unless they are permitted to enjoy the same advantages as Cuba and Puerto Rico. With free trade opportunities extended to the Philippines, as a part of the United States, prodigious trade results may be expected to follow. It is even conceived to be possible that the extension of our coastwise privileges to the Philippines may provoke more controversy than the suggestion that they be physically annexed to the United States. The tendency of the great Manila hemp crop to the west coast may make the Pacific Slope the hemp manufactory of the United States. As the possibilities of hemp manufacture are considered by some students to be yet undeveloped, this must make the Philippines more and more inviting and promising than ever. At all events, there will not be much use for Dingley legislation in the work of development of our new possessions in the East and West.

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President McKinley is considered by some of his party friends to be entirely too slow and conservative. These are the men who fancy he ought to take their advice and act upon it at once, in all matters of appointment or policy. When he did not make a "clean sweep" of all offices held by Democrats who retained places on March 4, 1897, these advisers, who were disposed to be precipitate, turned prophets, and declared that the party would descend at once to the dogs. The anti-civil service reformers took counsel together, and presently they found that the President was about to root out the entire Chinese system and return practically to the anti-Chinese system that used to put a premium on ignorance, greed, oppression, and inefficiency except at the polls. All sorts of things were to be done. Hundreds of places in the classified service, and to which it was possible only to reach by proving ability to read and write, were to be taken out of the classification and thrown to the "boys." There does not appear to have been any reason for believing that all these things were to be done. The "boys" wanted to have them done, and the Anti-Civil Service League of this city held meetings weekly, to assure its misguided members that they would be done. Yet here we have come to August, 1898, a year and a half after the President obtained the power to sweep all civil service rules out of the way and return to the old spoils system, impure and simple, and nothing of the kind has been done. Public Printer Palmer, as rank and bold a sympathizer with the spoils crowd as ever got into the Printing Office, was checked by a timely order requiring that if he wished to discharge men he must give them an opportunity to prove upon written charges that they should be dismissed. The office was not taken out of the classified service, although eminent legal opinion was said to have been secured to show that it might. The President was not prepared to take the "backward step" which he had said must not be taken in this matter. He has provided a rule that the employes of the Printing Office shall be appointed proportionately from all the States, which will weed out an excessive number of employes from Maryland and the District, when Mr. Palmer is afforded an opportunity, free from the suggestion of violence, to readjust the proportions of employes from different States. And as yet there has been no order cutting out a large number of persons from the classified service to let them in as confidential employes.

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Reference has been made in telegraphic dispatches to the determination at the War Department that every soldier of the war with Spain shall be independent of the pension attorneys when he comes to need a pension for his services and his disabilities. Experience has shown that many men undoubtedly deserving have suffered because they could not prove by their records that they were entitled to be rated. The simple plan to be enforced will prepare the way for the prompt allowance of good claims and for the equally prompt rejection of claims that have been built up by ingenious attorneys, who hoped to get a new crop of victims out of the veterans of the latest war. Every soldier who is to be mustered out is entitled to have this examination on discharge that is proposed, and to have it quite as thorough as was the examination for admission to the army. The soldier will have the chance to make out a paper in which he may say whether he is suffering at the time of his discharge from any disability, wounds, or impairment of health, and whether incurred in the service. This he is to sign. He is to hear it read, and if he objects to it he may say so. Then his company commander is to make a statement of his knowledge of the condition of the man. Last of all, a medical officer, who is to examine the soldier, is to make out a paper, in which he will describe any disability he may find, tell whether it was in his opinion incurred in the service, whether it is permanent, and the extent to which it disables the victim. This will provide a sort of testimony for the lack of which many soldiers of the war of 1861-65 are unable to obtain pensions, and many trumped-up veterans who have been instructed how to prove-up will find that their would-be successors will fail and not obtain pensions. It is a precaution both for the good of the soldier and the Government.

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I have been informed by a gentleman acquainted with the facts that in attributing, as I did, the authorship of the letter in Harper's Weekly to Capt. Chadwick of the New York injustice was done to Capt. Chadwick, who did not write it. This information proved to be a great disappointment to the naval officer, who fancied he was well acquainted with the style of the Captain of the flagship of Admiral Sampson. As there was general approval of the letter in the Bureau of Navigation, as supporting the contention that Admiral Sampson's general instructions to the Santiago fleet destroyed Cervera's ships and not the splendid fighting of the men on the United States vessels, there would have been no reproach to Capt. Chadwick if he had been the author of the account. The friends of Admiral Schley, who are not necessarily all enemies of Admiral Sampson—by no means—still insist that though the letter undertook to prove that Admiral Schley did something on May 14 or May 28 that was not decisive, perhaps because Admiral Sampson had not had opportunity to make regulations for Admiral Schley's guidance, it did not follow that he should be omitted by his superior officer for the time being in a report of a battle in which he unquestionably took a greater part than the commanding officer. The "ill-advised friends" of Admiral Schley still persist in asserting, and that is all, that in adopting Gen. Sherman's form of announcement of a great victory Admiral Sampson, by the exercise of a grace which he may not have been disposed to show, did not refer to the fact that so prominent an officer as a Commodore of the navy, his second in command, was quite as active a participant in the struggle with Cervera as Admiral Sampson. Menaces against Schley will not scare his friends or prejudice the public against him. It is not a new thing for slight toward Schley to be permitted in the Navy Department. But this case must stand on its own merits.

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Potomac Park is an improvement in Washington which few persons who visit the capital carry away any impression of beyond the mere name. When the visitor ascends the Washington Monument and looks directly down from the south windows at the dizzy height of 500 feet he sees the outline of it as it curves along the edge of the city beyond the reservation driveway, with acres and acres of desert, adorned with little else besides weeds and bare sun-dried mud to promise the park that has not yet been developed. Yet where there is now this unpromising area of land, interrupted by occasional drainage ponds, there was a few years ago a more objectionable marsh or river edge covered with a little water, falling back to uncover slime at low tide and breed malaria in abundance for those who were so unfortunate as to live near the nuisance. The Congress, after the work of dredging out the channels of the river had been begun, and millions of loads of mud had been thrown up to drain and dry, with a growing sea wall on the outer edge to restrain any tendency of the mud to reach its old place, dedicated the whole reclaimed tract to be "a park forever." About $3,000,000 was appropriated for theis work, and latterly it has not been "rushed." Col. Charles J. Allen of the Corps of Engineers, who has the work in charge, has just reported on its condition. Now he wants to raise the level of the area three feet, and would have the yearly crop of weeds and other growth cleaned up and the ground put in condition for the perfection of the work that will render it the park it ought to be, and not the neglected waste that it is. When it is ready for occupation as a breathing space for the people of Washington it will be a beautiful park, commanding a most interesting view of the picturesque city and the yet unspoiled shore of the Potomac on the Virginia side.

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Representative Amos J. Cummings made a speech in Congress, late in the session, after the war had broken out and when accounts of the condition of the now almost forgotten reconcentrados were ceasing to be of interest compared with the concern that was being manifested in the soldier boys who were going away to assure Cuba of permanent relief from the oppression and abuse that made reconcentrados possible. It was a good speech, and if those who prevented Mr. Cummings from making it earlier could have known its character and the value of the information it contained, they probably would not have made it their business to get in his way and compel him to deliver the speech on a topic quite different from the question of Cuban independence. It came out in a late edition of The Record, and Mr. Cummings has had it printed in pamphlet form, to be distributed among those of his constituents whom he can reach when the campaign comes on and he seeks a return to the House of Representatives. It is not like most of the speeches on Cuba. It is rather the account by a reporter with a gift for graphic description of the people, the country, and the things he noticed while traveling about Cuba just at the time when peace was folding her wings and war was hovering over the ruined land. For Mr. Cummings's purpose it is apt to be a better speech for distribution than will be the speech of Senator Foraker in urging the passage of the resolution introduced by him from the Foreign Relations Committee urging the recognition of the Republic of Cuba. Mr. Foraker's faith in the existence of a republic in Cuba was complete. So great was it that he was sure that if the United States would but give recognition it would not be necessary to send a soldier to Cuba from the United States to drive Spain out. He knows better now, but he still has great faith in the Cubans.

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Twenty years ago F Street in this city between Seventh and Fourteenth Northwest was almost exclusively a street of residences. And it was a genteel street, with houses along its sides occupied by prominent citizens. Most of these houses had their history, and one that attracted a peculiar interest was a large, plain structure with a winding stoop and rail that had been used by Jefferson Davis, who occupied the building when he was Secretary of War, the last tenant of it being a newspaper correspondent, who had his office on the parlor floor and used the rest of the building for domestic purposes. The work of demolition has just begun on a house recently used for office purposes that was built in 1793 by Samuel Blodgett, the architect of the General Postoffice Building. Dr. William Thornton, an intimate friend of Washington, bought it. Then Dr. Miller, who attended every President from Harrison of the olden time down to Lincoln, became its owner. Among its tenants had been Charles M. Conrad, John M. Clayton, James Buchanan, James Guthrie, and Robert Toombs. There are some relatives of Dr. Miller living here, and they are having the old building photographed before it is destroyed. F Street, by the way, has entirely lost its character as a street of dwellings. It is the leading business thoroughfare of the city now.

E. G. D.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN RETREAT.

To be a Week of Prayer and Reclusion at St. Regis House.

Commencing with to-morrow, a large number of Catholic women who are well known in society will make their Summer spiritual retreat at St. Regis House, the Convent of the Sisters of the Cenacle, One Hundred and Fortieth Street and the Hudson River. The retreat will be conducted by the Rev. William Crosby, a Redemptionist preacher. The convent was established several years ago by the Sisters of the Cenacle, who came from France. The order is a cloistered one.

The routine life of the ladies, while in retreat, is very rigid. They rise in the morning at 5:30 o'clock, and attend mass in the chapel. This is followed by a short instruction. Then they have breakfast, and after that meditations. Another and longer instruction follows in the chapel. After dinner, which is a very simple meal, in conformity with the austere life, the afternoon is taken up with a benediction of the blessed sacrament, vespers, meditations, and sermons. On Friday all receive the sacrament, and on Saturday the retreat closes with a Papal benediction.

Old Fulton Market Man Dead.

Timothy Moynahan, sixty years old, who sold pigs' feet and tripe from a stand in Fulton Market for thirty-five years or more, was found dead in his room in the Fulton Ferry Hotel, at Fulton and South Streets, yesterday morning. Moynahan had been complaining of ill-health for several years, and he was badly off Friday night, but refused a doctor's services. Heart disease is supposed to have been the immediate cause of his death. He lived for sixteen years in the hotel and was a familiar figure in the neighborhood. His wife died about three years ago.

Cars for Shoppers on Sixth Avenue.

True to its promise, the Metropolitan Railway Company yesterday, for the convenience of shoppers, ran horse cars on Sixth Avenue, between Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street, with temporary free transfers. The cars ran each way at five-minute intervals. The track between the streets named was finished at 8 o'clock, and a car was immediately sent up the track to test it. The line was well patronized throughout the day.

Killed by a Fall Down Stairs.

Henry Hess, seventy-six years old, a retired molder, living with his daughters at 2 Willett Street, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence at 1 o'clock Friday morning, and died a few hours later of concussion of the brain. Mr. Hess was an old and well-known resident of the Thirteenth Ward, being prominent in politics some years ago.

EIGHTH MOVES ITS CAMP

Quarters Now Located a Mile from the Old Site.

THE REVIEW AT CHICKAMAUGA

Parade of 40,000 Troops—No Prospect that the New Yorkers Will Come Home Soon.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 18.—This is moving day for the entire Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps. The First Vermont is loading the trains which will take the regiment back to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., where it will, it is expected, soon be mustered out of the service. The move of the Eighth New York and Third Tennessee is to new ground, about a mile from their present camps, in the direction of Dalton's Ford.

The new location of the Eighth is on high ground, which is entirely clear of trees. There is sufficient fall to the ground to make perfect drainage possible, and the soil is free from rock, slate, and tree mold, which make up the bottom of the old camp. The Eighth has spent several days in clearing the tract of vegetation, and on Tuesday all the company streets had been marked out and the edges ploughed up to assist in the operation of "crowning" the streets to secure drainage. The company streets are 200 feet long and 30 feet wide, providing ample room for formations and other purposes. The line officers' street is forty feet wide.

Early this morning the orders were given to break camp. In a very few moments the tents were prone and were being rolled up into compact bundles. All personal property had been packed into the new and amply large blanket bags supplied to each man by the Government, and each company had two wagons in which to transport all its property and stores. Half an hour after the signal had been given to take down the tents, many of them were in position on the new ground. There were no trees to dodge, so that all the tents could readily be pitched equi-distant, making very handsome alignments throughout.

The company tents were placed in position in very short time, and then details erected the line officers' tents and the larger field officers' quarters in the rear. The band and field musicians pitched their own "A" tents, which form a street in themselves. The guardhouse, commissary, and Quartermaster's departments are all conveniently located, and the regularity and convenience of the whole camp puts the old but often admired camp which the Eighth has for three months maintained in the woods completely in the background.

Improved Sanitary Conditions.

The new camp, being on new and high ground, promises to be a healthful one, and, as better water service has now been inaugurated, it is expected that the sick rate of the regiment will go down very fast. The camp taken possession of to-day was laid out under the personal direction of Major Kerby, and is not far from that of the Fourteenth New York. The Third Tennessee is pitching its tents near by, and, with the Illinois immunes, forms the only near neighbors of the Eighth. A fine, large parade ground near at hand will prove a welcome acquisition and change from the familiar and unsatisfactory drill ground in the woods, where the regiment has for months, in executing its manoeuvres, had to dodge trees and stumble over huge masses of rock, fields of slate, and gullies of water.

This change of location supplies a crying need, but an even more important change has been brought about through the efforts of Major Neff, Regimental Surgeon of the Eighth. The water brought by the pipe lines from Chickamauga Creek, which the camp has used exclusively, and which, "it is claimed, is and can readily be proved to be polluted, undoubtedly causing practically all of the typhoid fever so prevalent, has for some time been boiled and filtered before being used. This is a long and unsatisfactory operation, and so Major Neff took a pull by the horns a week ago and organized a wagon train for the purpose of hauling large barrels of pure, clear water from a large spring beyond Crawfish Springs. The wagons have to travel five miles or more each way, but now the regiment has an ample supply of sparkling water, perfectly safe to drink, and very refreshing. There is enough supplied for washing purposes, as well as drinking and cooking, and the muddy, dirty water from the pipe line is becoming hardly more than a memory. This water will continue to be carried each day, for the new camp is nearer the spring than the old. With improved water supply and new ground to live on, the sick rate should almost immediately take a decided drop, though it may take some little time to repair the damage already done.

Furloughs for Convalescents.

Applications for thirty-day furloughs are being made out for convalescents who have had any considerable siege of illness. There are some thirty of these in the Eighth, and all of them will start for home within a day to rest and fully recover, the cost of transportation being borne by the Government. Not only will the sick receive this consideration, but now that peace is practically declared, all the rest of the men will have a less rigid and fatiguing routine than was thought necessary to prepare them for active compaigning. There are no longer morning drills of two hours and a half, and afternoon drills of an hour and a half, but instead there will be company drills of one hour's duration on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and battalion drills lasting an hour and a half on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, all drills beginning at 8 o'clock instead of 7, as heretofore.

There will be no afternoon drills whatever, but simply an evening parade each day. On Saturday morning an inspection will take the place of a drill. Sunday will, as usual, be a day of rest. This new programme is reasonable, and no one can find any hardship in it. The old schedule of drills entailed hard work, and the adoption of the new is a decided relief. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays officers' schools will be held, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays school for non-commissioned officers. Privates will have any amount of leisure in which to rest from their Summer's work.

The new drill programme has only been in force since Monday, having been published at the evening parade of Sunday, but the Eighth has been too busy weeding and clearing its new ground to try the new plan, which will have to go over until next week to allow time to finish work in the new quarters. The week has been further broken into by the big review of Wednesday, when the entire army here, with the single exception of the First Vermont Regiment of infantry, which was packing preparatory to leaving, passed in review before Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, commanding the post. Fully 40,000 passed by in review in close column of companies, and at least 40,000 spectators witnessed the pageant. This is an immense crowd for this vicinity, but practically the entire population of Chattanooga had declared a holiday and came over to the battlefield on trains and wagons of all kinds, sorts, and description. The fair sex predominated and showered applause impartially on all the regiments that went by, Northern or Southern, though the greatest measure of enthusiasm was naturally reserved for the Third Tennessee, largely recruited in and about Chattanooga.

Preparing for the Review.

Early in the morning every man in the post was astir. Canteens were filled and ponchos rolled, and then after a hasty meal the men were ready. Those of the Eighth had need to hurry, as this New York regiment had the supreme honor of having the right of line and had to be the first to report. Only the guard, a detail of men to draw water, and two cooks for each company were left behind, in addition to the sick, and the regiment made a most imposing appearance on its long march to its appointed post. In accordance with general orders, each man wore campaign hat, blue flannel shirt, dark blue trousers, canvas leggins, black shoes, and carried poncho, white side out, haversack and canteen, presenting a decidedly businesslike appearance. The officers wore the new but now familiar khaki uniform of light canvas with blue trimmings. Lieut. Col. Jarvis commanded the regiment, Col. Chauncey the brigade, and Gen. Colby the division, Gen. Frank having command of the entire forces present.

The review was held on the field bordering the famous Snodgrass Hill, which was one mass of spectators. The usual scenes which accompany a big parade were incidents of the march and need hardly be described. All was excitement while the troops were being waited for, and the "disturbance" grew more intense momentarily until the first soldiers to go by came into view, when the enthusiasm of the crowd burst all bounds. It is usual in a review to have the infantry, cavalry, and artillery go by in that order. But yesterday, for spectacular effect, the cavalry and artillery preceded the infantry, and, after the foot soldiers had gone by, passed again in their proper order, but this time at double speed.

Brigsby's Cowboys and the First Illinois Cavalry were cheered to the echo as they passed. Both regiments appeared at their best, and their partisans vied with each other in the extent of their applause, while the rest of the crowd greeted both impartially, but none the less loudly. The artillery bugle corps preceded the guns. Then went by four Ohio batteries, followed by the remainder of the artillery brigade. Following the lumbering cannon came the tower of the volunteer army, the infantry. The Third Corps passed first, followed by the First, part of which is soon to break camp and depart for new posts in Tennessee and Kentucky, if present plans go through.

The Splendid Eighth New York.

The "splendid Eighth New York," as a local paper terms it, had the post of honor at the head of the infantry, and right well it marched, the men, at "port arms," holding a perfect alignment. Prof. Rampone's complete band led the way and sustained its claim of being one of the finest in the park. Notwithstanding the short period of its service. As for the regiment, there may have been others that appeared and marched as well. But if so, they were few and far between, though the standard of the entire two corps was very high. One thing that favored the Eighth was its absolute uniformity of equipment, new, or almost new, Government trousers being worn throughout. The review will probably be the last of the kind held here, as many of the regiments will soon be en route for home or to other encampments.

A review of the Quartermaster's Department on Monday and Tuesday would have silenced any doubter who might intimate that the Eighth had fulfilled its entire tour of duty and would soon be on the way home. Government trousers were issued to every man who needed them, as also legins to replace those issued by New York State or unserviceable through year, and a quantity of shoes, blue flannel shirts, socks, and underclothing. To cap the climax, every man was given an extra blanket, so that he now has the full winter complement of two blankets. Blanket bags to take the place of packs or knapsacks were issued by the Ordnance Department, and the regiment now has a full and complete supply of everything from mules and shelter tents down to kitchen utensils and belts and revolvers for the musicians.

Surely, argues the average Eighth Regiment boy, all this complete supply, much of it distributed within a week, is not given to the regiment for any other purpose than to equip it for its winter's work, where ever that may be. The withdrawal of the first Vermont of this brigade signifies nothing, for it is an easy matter to add another regiment of any of the incomplete brigades in the park to the Eighth and the Third Tennessee, and again make General Colby's command a complete one. The Eighth will not return to New York for some time, unless all signs fail.

At noon of Sunday the Paymasters made their long-delayed visit to the regiment, and by continuous work managed to dispose of the entire twelve companies by 9 o'clock at night, so that the pockets of the men were once more filled with the fruits of their toil. Pockets were full, but not so the men. An exodus was expected on Monday following the usual course of events and what which all the park is presumed to follow on all like occasions. On Monday there were but few absentees, and on Tuesday no more. In fact, up to to-day fully half of the companies have not had a single man absent from any of the roll calls. Whether the men have simply steadied down or the punishment, consisting mainly of fines, meted out by Lieut. Col. Jarvis on previous occasions, or the announcement that hereafter each company would be entitled to six passes a day instead of two, as heretofore, it is hardly possible to judge. Perhaps it is more safe to say that all three causes have had their effect. The companies having the smallest number of absentees during the week will receive four additional passes each Saturday. Companies L and M have had no absentees for over a month and are in the race for the honors.

Tournament of Field Sports.

Last Saturday's field sports proved an emphatic success. These were open to the brigade. In the matter of points, the Eighth won from Tennessee and Vermont by capturing more credits than both the others combined. The defeat of First Sergt. George Sands of Company L, long-time champion sprinter of the Seventh Regiment, by a Tennessean, was a surprise. Each of the men won his heat, and Sands was beaten in the final by two feet. His consolation lies in the fact that his adversary had the advantage in condition and the use of spikes, but the Southerner proves to be the crack sprinter of the University of Tennessee, so New York feels that her man had a worthy competitor. The men will meet again, possibly with a different result.

In Saturday's games the men who won first honors in point competition for the Eighth by taking points in the individual events were: 100-yard Dash—Sergt. Sands, Company L, second. 880-yard Run—Private Camp, Company M, first; Private Roden, Company I, second; Private Faust, Company L, third. 880-yard Walk—Corp. Scott, Company E, first; Private Fitzgerald, Company M, second. Mile Run—Private Crump, Company M, first. Putting the Shot—Private O'Connell, Company K, first. High Jump—Private Eckhart, Company D, second. Standing Broad Jump—Private O'Connell, Company K, second.

These men are depended upon to win some of the prizes which are to be awarded on Saturday of this week at a tournament which will be open to all the troops in the park. The programme is a long and varied one, presenting features which would make a notable tournament at such a place as the Madison Square Garden in New York. The games here will have an appreciative, if not as large, an audience, which will find a variety of contests in which athletes of all branches of sport will be matched, from cavalry officers in steeplechase to bareleged sprinters in a hundred-yard dash. Capt. Jacoby represents the Eighth on the committee in charge of the arrangements.

There is one more death the third since the regiment left New York over three months ago, to record. The first death was that of Quartermaster Sergeant Kelly of Company C, and this time it is the non-commissioned officer holding the corresponding rank in Company D that has fallen a victim to disease. Sergt. Howard Storm has been a member of Company D for several years, and occupied the position now rendered vacant by his death for some time before the regiment volunteered, and he with it. Funeral services, conducted by Chaplain Strader, were held in Chattanooga on Monday evening, attended by the entire membership of Company D and the Quartermaster Sergeants of the other companies. The remains will be shipped to New York.

Chaplain Strader returned to camp last week fully recovered from his illness. Capts. Stubach and Curtis and Lieut. Holahan also returned to duty from absence on leave. Lieuts. Kearney, Carnegie, and Bates will leave for New York to-night on sick leaves, taking all convalescent enlisted men who have received furloughs with them, sleeping cars having been provided for. Lieut. Benham is still sick in New York, and Capt. Lyon is absent on extended leave. Lieut. Fay is in command of Company K.

I will have something to say another week about the impressions gained after the Eighth has spent a week on its new grounds. I expect, confidently, a reduced sick rate, due to improved location and water supply. Meanwhile, gentle New Yorkers do not forget that down here in Georgia there is one delegation of 1,300 New York men who have labored to make their regiment the representative one of the metropolis, and not by any means without result. As long as a first-class regiment is needed for any purpose whatsoever, garrison or otherwise, count on it. The Eighth will be retained in the volunteer service, and will do its duty as the honor of the city from which it comes renders imperative.

C. P. S.

Whaling Schooner Had Good Luck.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 20.—The American whaling schooner Helen A. Swift arrived here this morning after a cruise of two years in the North Atlantic waters. She has a thousand barrels of oil. She spoke the Gloucester schooner Henry W. Longfellow, Capt. McJames, on the western edge of Western Bank with 30,000 codfish.

Husband and Wife Commit Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—Hugo Zellner and wife of Chicago, aged, respectively, sixty-five and seventy, were found dead last night in their room at a boarding house, having committed suicide by taking chloroform. Despondency over financial reverses caused the aged couple to end their lives.

CHICAGO BOYS GOING HOME

First Illinois Regiment to be Sent to Fort Sheridan.

THE PEACE CARNIVAL PLANS

Suggestion that the Money be Spent Instead Upon the Erection of a Memorial Structure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The First Illinois Regiment boys are coming home. They have been sufferers from the war; some have fallen in battle and others have been stricken with fever. A newspaper man who has returned to Chicago, himself the color of mahogany, and weighing fifty pounds less than he did when he left, says the boys are sorry looking and homesick. They were to have been stationed at Montauk Point, but supplications by mail and telegraph to the War Department have secured the boys the privilege of recuperation at Fort Sheridan, near their home. The spot is a beautiful and wholesome one, and is easily reached from the city; so the boys have a happy holiday before them, which is as it should be.

The recent victory by Admiral Dewey has revived the talk about an Autumn peace jubilee. For some time the intention was to postpone it till Spring, but the general feeling now is that such a warming over of cold victories would be inauspicious, and the business men, who have staid at home, want to do honor to the men who went to the front. There is, however, some objection to the expenditure of $100,000 upon a carnival, which would give but evanescent pleasure, and a number of influential persons advocate the building of a memorial structure for exposition purposes on the lake front near the Art Institute.

This point of view is sensible, perhaps, but is not so popular as the carnival. Chicago has had a long period of business depression, from which it is now slowly recovering; it has shared with the rest of the country the anxiety attendant upon the war, and many homes have been stricken with death because of the recently concluded conflict. A genuine gala week, it is thought, might help the people to recover their spirits. The wheelmen are particularly anxious for a carnival season, and if the jubilee is held they will add to the festivities with a parade. It is believed that more than 50,000 wheelmen could be induced to fall in line. Mayor Harrison, who is an enthusiastic cyclist, would be asked to lead the line, and would probably do so.

Chicago Women as War Nurses.

Six Chicago young women, all trained nurses, have just left for Atlanta, where they will go in hospital service and demonstrate their patriotism by caring for the sick soldiers there.

A coaching party for the benefit of Company I, First Illinois Infantry, was given by a number of ladies a few days ago, with good financial and pleasing social results.

Socially in this town there is nothing going on but weddings and golf. Golf clubs are springing up in all the fashionable suburbs, and people who a short time ago looked with some contempt upon the game are now enthusiastic about it. There is also an attempt, more marked this Summer than usual, to make the bathing beaches popular, but, truth to tell, Lake Michigan is an uncongenial tank, and only hardened bathers enjoy a plunge in the keen blue waves which lap the shore so gently, but which sting the blood into protest.

Violent Storms Deal Death.

The Summer gardens suffer somewhat from the prolonged coolness of the weather, and Chicago has, during the last week, had her second violent storm of the season. The lives of a number of persons were lost in the State by lightning and wind, and in the city damage to property was considerable. A hurricane raged over the lake, which in a few moments was lashed into black and white turbulence by a mad wind. No vessels were lost, however, which was almost miraculous.

The week has been marked by a number of sudden and fierce fires, in at least three of which human lives would have been lost but for extraordinary heroism on the part of rescuers. Peter Gallagher, a man hitherto unknown to fame, saved eight persons from their burning cottages, awakening them and carrying them out in the midst of smoke and flame. Gallagher is at present without hair or whiskers, and his body is covered with small blisters from his head to his feet, but he is not in much danger of permanent injury.

Eight thousand German-Americans met at the Auditorium Wednesday evening to celebrate the memory of Prince Bismarck, and opened the meeting by singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Die Wacht am Rhein." On the stage were 600 singers from the German singing societies of the city, and an orchestra of 60 pieces. Festoons of black and white draperies, ornamented the galleries. The speakers gave a recountment of Germany's history under the domination of Bismarck, and paid him the tribute of impassioned apostrophies. Luther Laflin Mills concluded:

"Oh, mighty Bismarck, great among men, builder of an empire, who hast given thy people peace and by thy greatness hast furnished inspiration to all humanity! Millions honor thee in solemn adulation and the ages to come will treasure forever the memory of thy vast achievements."

A telegram was sent to Herbert Bismarck informing him of the honor paid the memory of his father.

Women Destroy a Rotten Pavement.

One hundred women and their children, tired of rotten wooden pavement which bred disease, and presented pitfalls for man and beast, proceeded a few days ago to tear it up on one side of the street, for a whole block, in spite of the efforts of the police to stop them. A new pavement had been promised for at least two years, and as it was not forthcoming, and the women were always silenced in their complaints by the information that it was a political matter and not within their jurisdiction, they proceeded summarily, with the result that no team with a load will be able to use this block, which is in a thickly settled part of town.

The probability is that a new pavement will be laid immediately. Indeed, it must be, unless traffic is to be seriously impeded. The women are of the quiet, domestic type, of the lower middle class, and as law abiding as possible. They simply indulged in a form of housecleaning, from their point of view, nor did they appear to regard the objections of the police as anything more significant than the usual masculine objection to such renovation.

The Evanston women as well as those of Oak Park, are giving outings to the children from the congested districts, and in one day this week, welcomed 120 youngsters, bathed them, cut their hair, gave them new clothes from hats to shoes, and sent them to pleasant country homes for a fortnight.

Domestic science is to be introduced into the public schools. Cooking and sewing is to be taught the girls, to balance the instruction in carpentering and joining taught the boys. The instructors must hold a diploma of graduation from the high school, and stand a satisfactory examination in the sciences bearing upon their subject. The teachers in the cooking classes must be sound on the chemistry of foods, physiology, elements of biology, utilization of materials, and methods of teaching. The sewing teachers must have a knowledge of textile fabrics, physiology, arithmetic, algebra to quadratics, plane geometry and methods of teaching.

The idea is, without doubt, to furnish fundamental knowledge of housekeeping to the girls from ill-managed homes. But experience in certain western cities has shown it to be the well-brought up girls, already more or less trained in domestic arts, who availed themselves of the course, while those who needed it, could not be induced to show any interest.

Every hospital in Chicago is averse to receiving consumptive patients, and most of them refuse absolutely to do so. Therefore, Otto Young, who recently lost a son by the disease, will erect a hospital, representing an expenditure of $80,000, capable of accommodating seventy-five consumptives, and furnished with every known scientific arrangement for their isolation, relief, and cure. The hospital will be presented to the Chicago Home for Incurables as a part of its plant, and will be under the management of that institution.

R. B. P.

ROUGH RIDER A FUGITIVE.

Wanted for Murder in Kansas City, He Flees from Camp in Time to Avoid Arrest.

While Roosevelt's Rough Riders were in Jersey City only the police knew that an effort was being made to arrest one of them on a charge of murder. The fact was not made public until yesterday, after the suspected man had escaped from Montauk. He was a member of Troop I, and was enrolled as Michael Seville. It is alleged that his real name is James Redmond, and that he came from Kansas City, Mo.

As the Rough Riders were loitering about the Fourth Regiment Armory last Monday morning, Seville was seen by Frank Testrial, a barber, who lives at 397 West Side Avenue. He went at once to Police Headquarters and told Inspector Lange that he had recognized one of the Rough Riders as James Redmond, and that he was wanted in Kansas City for the murder of a woman named Shumacker, whom he had killed for the purpose of robbery on Dec. 8, 1897.

Inspector Lange at once telegraphed to Chief Hayes of Kansas City, asking him if Testrial's story of the murder was correct. Chief Hayes wired back that it was. He also sent a description of Redmond. One of the marks by which Redmond could be identified, he said, was a wart on his nose. He also had the figure of a ballet girl with a flag in her hand on the left forearm, while on his right forearm was tattooed the figure of a sailor, an anchor, a tombstone, and a weeping willow. He did not send any particulars as to the crime.

Armed with his information, Inspector Lange went to the armory and saw Capt. S. A. McGinnis, who had command of the troopers. Testrial pointed out the man he said was Redmond, and who proved to be Seville, as known in the troop. He answered the general description sent by Chief Hayes, but no attempt was made to ascertain whether his arms were tattooed as described, lest he should become alarmed and escape.

Capt. McGinnis said he would not surrender Seville, or Redmond, in the absence of a warrant, without an order from his commanding officer or from the War Department. He said, however, that he would have a close watch kept on Seville, and he could be arrested, if fully identified, at Montauk. On Tuesday the Rough Riders went to Montauk, Seville with them. The same afternoon a telegram was received from Chief Hayes saying that an officer was about to start for Jersey City with a warrant for Seville's arrest. Detective McNally was at once sent to Montauk and saw Seville there, but he says that Col. Roosevelt, before whom he laid the facts, refused to permit the arrest of Seville.

Thus the matter stood until yesterday, when Inspector Lange received a telegram from Capt. McGinnis warning him to look out for Seville, as he had made his escape from camp during Friday night. The facts were then made public.

The officer who is on his way to Jersey City with the warrant for Seville's arrest had not arrived up to last night, but a later dispatch says that Redmond is a professional burglar, and at the time he killed Mrs. Shumacker he was shot in the mouth by an officer.

KEEPS THEM AWAKE NIGHTS.

Mr. White Makes Life a Burden to Inmates of Raymond Street Jail by Practicing Piercing Yells.

The trouble of Josiah J. White, who is confined in Raymond Street Jail as a civil prisoner, still continue. Yesterday morning, in the small hours, he was visited in his room by his jailer, Warden Bergen, who rudely threatened to tie him hand and foot. The incidents which led to this behavior on the Warden's part are peculiar.

It seems that on Tuesday Deputy Warden Wilson and the keepers were startled by hearing wild and agonizing shrieks of "Murder! Help!" coming from the civil prison. With one accord they made a mad dash for the place, and arrived breathlessly in a body. They were met by Mr. White, whose countenance was ornamented with a beaming smile.

"Wha—what's the matter?" gasped the Deputy Warden.

"Nothing," returned Mr. White, holding out some letters. "I just wanted to ask you to mail these letters for me, if you will be so kind."

Wilson gasped again, sputtered, and tried to get out something which would be appropriate to the situation, but could not think of anything that was not ludicrously inadequate. He finally succeeded in evolving an explosive refusal.

"All right," said Mr. White, resignedly. "It's your own fault if you don't get any sleep to-night."

This threat was fearfully fulfilled. It turned out that Mr. White, in the course of his cogitations on schemes to aid the Warden to earn his salary, had hit on a plan for sleeping in the daytime. At night, therefore, he was wide awake and in good shape to yell. During that night he yelled like a Comanche. The Deputy Warden, whose haggard eyes betrayed next day the effect of Mr. White's new scheme, yielded and mailed the letters. But on every occasion since then when Mr. White has felt himself in any way slighted he has rewarded his insulter by making night hideous.

At 12:30 yesterday morning White was practicing some new and exquisitely heart-rending notes which he had just discovered in his vocal register when Warden Bergen entered the room and warned him that if he did not stop he would be strapped down. Mr. White smiled amiably and desisted. The Warden succeeded in getting a few hours' sleep during the rest of the morning, and spent the day in trying to think what White would do next. He was unsuccessful in this attempt.

Mr. White says he was aggrieved because the man who ordinarily mailed his letters for 5 cents had gone on strike and demanded 10. Mr. White felt that this was extortion and determined to stand on his rights as an American citizen if he had to cause an epidemic of insomnia to do it.

BOY THIEVES STEAL $1,200.

Pool Box at Fort Erie Race Track Daringly Robbed.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Boy thieves stole $1,200 from the pool box at the race track at Fort Erie, Ontario, to-day. The cashier had his attention attracted for a moment, but turned in time to see a boy's hand grasp a bundle of Canadian bills. The boy ran, and was seen to hand something to another boy, who disappeared in the crowd.

The police of Buffalo and Fort Erie have arrested three newsboys named O'Brien, Slayton, and Mullin. No money was found upon them, and they deny the theft.

MORE TROUBLE FOR PETTIT.

Suit Brought Against the Real Estate Dealer and W. E. Booth.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by the Market and Fulton National Bank of New York against William E. Booth and John Pettit, the missing real estate dealer, to recover $5,800 on a promissory note. Upon the application of the plaintiff yesterday, Justice McAdam gran

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Several Features for Next Season Settled by the Cycle Board of Trade.

THE SIXTY DAYS' GUARANTEE

Decided to Continue It—Firm Position Taken Against Cycle Shows—Trade Convention Defeated.

After a two days' meeting, ending Friday morning, the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers reached several decisions materially affecting the trade for the coming season. Among other matters it was agreed to continue the sixty days' guarantee given by the dealer to the purchaser. This length of time has been found satisfactory, and it was decided it should be continued.

The proposition to hold a trade convention was hurried into an early grave. The board decided flat footed against it. It seemed the general opinion that the coming season had already been laid out, and that little was to be gained by a gathering that would involve considerable expense to all concerned. The trade patterns in cycles and accessories have already been determined by most houses, and it would not be feasible to change them after a convention. It was admitted that if a convention could have been held in July or earlier much good might have resulted from it.

The long-debated question of a cycle show again occupied the time of the board. It was decided not to hold one this Winter or Spring, and not to sanction any cycle show that might be arranged by concerns beyond the jurisdiction of the board. From the expressions of opinion it seemed as if the determination to refrain from cycle shows was strong, and would be continued year after year. Last year it was a question for current discussion whether the board would not find it disadvantageous to abstain from the annual exposition. The manufacturers appear to have thought otherwise, however, and they are firm against the cycle show.

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The tariff on wheels came in for a lengthy discussion, but it was decided to leave the settlement of matters relating to tariff charges to a special committee. Trade relations with Germany were also discussed. A member of the board, in explaining the situation, said that before Oct. 1 manufacturers selling to German houses must register their trade marks, under penalty of losing them as far as regards the German field. If on or before the date given the trade marks are not registered, the German authorities may allow other makers to use them. Commissioner Greeley of the Patent Department at Washington has recommended that this country become a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Products, and the Board of Cycle Makers decided to follow the Commissioner's recommendation.

There were present at the sessions of the board C. S. Dikeman, R. S. Crawford, Kirk Brown, J. A. Carter, A. L. Coleman, George H. Day, A. L. Garford, A. L. Moore, A. R. Peck, C. F. Smith, W. T. White, and Joseph McKee.

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While good authority for it was hard to find, it was currently reported among the cycle makers and dealers last week that the bevel-geared chainless wheel would be listed at $75 next season. It was asserted that the make-s of the principal styles of the general bevel-gear model held a meeting and decided to come down from the $125 list price of to-day. This decision was to be withheld from the public until the present selling season was over, the report ran, but a Western man present at the meeting let the cat out of the bag.

On the presumption that the report has some foundation, the dealers believe it signifies a material reduction in the price of chain-driven wheels. During the present season the tendency has been to get the cheaper machines, and wheels selling at or at about $50 and stamped with the name of trustworthy makers seemed very popular. In the event of the chainless styles going for $75, however, it is expected the standard high-grade chain-driven models must all fall to $50 or below, and the cheaper grades to figures considerably lower.

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Isaac B. Potter the President of the League of American Wheelmen, apparently does not share in the discouraged tone assumed by many wheelmen relating to the annual meet at Indianapolis. In general, the returned travelers have reported a small attendance and disheartening lack of interest. Mr. Potter says the meet was the largest ever held in the West, and had more visitors from the two coasts than were present at the meet two years ago.

If the local league organizations were in perfect harmony, Mr. Potter thinks the annual meet would be a rousing one, for then the members of each State division would attend in a body, and have a much more pleasant visit than if each man attended individually.

The attendance at the meet was all that could be expected, Mr. Potter believes, and he found all with whom he talked satisfied. The Indiana division added largely to its membership, and the Local Organization Committee met and prepared a vigorous campaign.

WITH THE CYCLE ORGANIZATIONS.

A New New Jersey Road Event—Club Items of Interest.

To promote inter-club racing and to further fraternal feeling among cycling clubs of Hudson County, the Castle Point Cyclers have provided a valuable silver challenge cup to be contested for annually among Hudson County clubs only, the race to be known as the Annual Ten-mile Castle Point Cyclers' Cup Race. The first event will be held on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M.

The following conditions will govern the race at all times:

The race is to be held each year in September, and the distance to be ten miles. The course being five miles starting north from Fifth Street and Boulevard Loop (near Kelly's Point View Hotel, Weehawken) and return.

The cup is to be competed for annually, the winning club holding the cup for one year.

The cup becomes the property of the club winning it three consecutive times.

A team shall be limited to three amateur riders, each of whom shall have been a member of the club entering the team for at least three months previous to the date of the event. Each team member must also have resided within the County of Hudson for at least six months previous to the date of the contest.

The first man shall count a number of points equal to the number of men starting, the second one less, and so on. The team scoring the greatest number of points to be the winner.

Each team must be entered at least one week before the race, with the privilege of naming two substitutes. Names and addresses of competitors are required.

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Teddy Edwards, the "Century" rider who started Jan. 1 to ride 100 miles each day during the year, will ride an exhibition mile on the Berkeley Oval Track at the cycling ghykhana and carnival of the Century Wheelmen of New York, of which organization he is a member, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 3, if his scaedule can be so arranged that he will be riding in this vicinity on that date. It will be the two hundred and forty-sixth day of his self-imposed task.

The regular club run of the Century Wheelmen for to-day is a ladies' run, and will be to Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights, starting from the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 10 A. M. sharp.

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The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn is hard at work in a campaign against bad or poorly maintained roads. The work of having the asphalt streets kept in good condition is a feature of the campaign. Slips have been prepared and distributed, showing in diagram the intersections of two streets with a third, and printed with blanks so that the location and description of bad spots may be given in detail. These slips may be had at a number of places, and after the wheelman has filled out one he may return it to Secretary Edward Schwalbach, Jr., 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

On receipt of a complaint, the Road Committee investigates, and then a formal complaint is lodged with the Highway Commissioners. If the matter is not attended to within a few days, a second complaint is made.

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The Brooklyn Athletic Club is making preparations for holding a one-mile novice and a two-mile special cycle race at their Labor Day games. The suspension placed on the club has been recently removed. The club incurred suspension because of its Memorial Day meet, which was held without a sanction. It was claimed that the blame rested with one man, whose oversight was responsible for the failure to procure proper league permission. Mr. Mott heard the case and withdrew the ban.

Notes for Cyclers.

The Entertainment Committee of the Nassau Wheelmen has arranged to wind up the Summer season with a trolley ride to West End Park, Jamaica, Long Island, Sept. 7. The committee comprises C. Schroeder, W. Heiser, F. Koster, R. Mable, C. A. Weeks, and W. P. Rivers.

Hundreds of visitors at Indianapolis saw and approved the handling of an incident of the big meet. An intoxicated wheelman threw an empty whisky flask into the street. A policeman immediately stopped him and made him sweep the broken glass into his cap and take it away.

The request of the American Cycle Racing Association for one of the three national championships to be decided after the Indianapolis meet has been refused by Albert Mott, Chairman of the National League of American Wheelmen Racing Board. Racing men here regard the decision as defenseless.

E. C. Bald, at the Indianapolis annual League of American Wheelmen meet, won $1,255, beat Tom Cooper in the match race between them, captured the half-mile professional championship event, and raised himself to the top of the percentage list, rating 15 points higher than his nearest rival.

Charles W. Miller, the Chicago lad who won the six-day cycling contest at the Garden last Winter, won the recent seventy-two-hour race at Paris. He was unpopular with the spectators, and several demonstrations of ill-will were made against him, it is reported. Teddy Hale and George Banker also competed in the race.

The Vigilant Cycle Club will hold a ladies' run to-day to Long Branch. The start will be made at 8 A. M. from the clubhouse, 68 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and the boat will be taken at 8:45 at West Thirteenth Street. A club pennant was presented Monday evening by W. Isaacs, a member of the Board of Trustees.

American manufacturers of bicycles have been invited to take advantage of an opportunity for introducing their goods into Africa by displaying samples at the South African expedition to be held at Grahamstown, beginning Dec. 15 of this year. It is claimed that no country, in proportion to its white population, does a larger business in bicycles than South Africa.

FUTURITY AND OTHER RACES.

Weights the Eligibles Must Carry in Tuesday's Race at the Coney Island Track.

Forty-two two-year-olds are eligible to start for the Coney Island Futurity race, to be run on Tuesday next. Fully one-half that number are expected to face Starter Fitzgerald when the race is run, as with Jean Beraud not eligible, it is the most open race for the stake that has been held since its inauguration, no one of the horses outclassing the others to such an extent as to make the race a foregone conclusion. The chances are, however, that Autumn will go to the post the betting favorite for the event, though there are at least a half-dozen others that seem to have as good a chance as he, such, for instance, as Glenheim, Dr. Eichberg, High Degree, (who is reported to have improved wonderfully of late,) Counsellor Wernberg, Duke of Middleburgh, and Prestadigitatrice, to say nothing of as many more "dark ones" which it is said will be uncovered for this big stake of about $40,000. On paper it looks as if the race would be a rattling good contest in which a big part of the bunch will be fighting for the money at the finish. The weights for the eligibles, as calculated by Secretary Fellowes, are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Glenheim	125	Souchon	115
Ahom	121	High Degree	115
The Barrister	118	Lady Meddlesome	112
Sir Hubert	118	Filon d'Or	112
Martimas	118	La Penitente	112
Rheinlander	118	Goldmine	112
The Kentuckian	118	St. Lorenzo	108
Deering	118	Interferer	108
Dr. Eichberg	118	Choral	108
Mal-lak-wa	118	Scannel	108
Counsellor Wernb'g	118	Dr. Parker	108
Armament	118	Sanford	108
Mr. Clay	118	Mark Miles	108
Captain Sigabee	118	Bangor	108
Aragran	115	His Lordship	108
Muggins	115	Lothario	108
Rusher	115	Catapult	108
Autumn	115	Galahad	108
Prestidigitatrice	115	The Lady in Blue	105
Duke of Middleburgh	115	Veracious	105
Tendresse	115	Queen's Badge	105

Of the five other races to be run on Futurity Day, the most interesting will be that for the Fall Handicap at six furlongs, for which all the best horses at sprinting distances, except Hamburg, are eligible. Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh has adjusted the weights in this fashion:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ornament	132	Firearm	112
Tillo	127	White Frost	114
Ogden	127	Bannockburn	111
Typhoon II	125	Geisha	111
Isidor	123	Sanders	110
Algol	122	Handball	110
Handspring	122	Hurley Burley	110
Don de Oro	122	Bangle	109
On Deck	120	St. Callatine	108
Sir Walter	120	Sailor King	107
Maceo	118	Buela	106
Simon W.	118	Sir Vassar	106
Royal Stag	118	Floronso	105
Savoi	116	Benderan	104
Dr. Catlett	116	Thomas Cat	104
Pink Coat	116	Blaise Rock	103
Tragedian	115	Bannastar	102
Briar Sweet	115	Candleblack	102
The Huguenot	114	Whistling Con	100
George Keene	114	Linstock	100
Switmas	113	Miss Miriam	100
Semper Ego	113	Sensational	97
Handsel	112	Jefferson	96
Damien	112	Lady Marian	95

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No races will be run on Wednesday, but on Thursday the Autumn Maiden Race for two-year-olds at five furlongs, and the Flying Handicap for three-year-olds at six furlongs are on for decision, and the latter should make a fine race. Friday has only the Dolphin Stakes for three-year-olds down for decision, but the week will wind up with the contests for the Dash Stakes for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, the Ocean Handicap, at a mile, for which the horses named for the Fall Handicap on Tuesday are eligible, and a steeplechase over the short course.

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An encouragement to owners of horses that are capable of racing beyond sprinting distances is offered by the Westchester Racing Association in a race known as the Morris Park Special, of $5,000. It is a run of two miles over the Withers' Course, and is set for decision on Saturday, Oct. 8. Entries to the stake, which is open to horses three years old and upward, will close at midnight of Thursday, Sept. 1. The conditions of the race, which is a step in the right direction as a stimulant to racing at a respectable distance, are as follows:

THE MORRIS PARK SPECIAL.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $20 each. Starters to pay $80 additional, with $5,000 added, of which $600 to the second and $400 to the third. Three-year-olds to carry 117 pounds, four-year-olds and upward 130 pounds. Allowances as by rule to mares and geldings. The winner of the Brighton Cup to carry 3 pounds extra.

The Kaiser's Favorite Poet.

From The London Chronicle.

It is interesting to note that Ernst von Wildenbruch, who recited a poem of his own on Bismarck at the service held in memory of the great Chancellor at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, on Sunday, is the German Emperor's favorite modern poet. It was in his favor, it will be remembered, that the Kaiser once set aside the award of the experts in the triennial Schiller Memorial Foundation, and if the prize had been destined for the poet who might do most to glorify the Hohenzollerns, it was assuredly von Wildenbruch's right. His "Hohenzollern Dramas" have, no doubt, greatly stimulated patriotic feeling in Germany. Wildenbruch is not, however, a patriotic playwright alone. Among his most celebrated dramas is one on the subject of Harold, the last of the Saxons, and another on that of Christopher Marlowe. Nor has he confined himself to the drama. His novels—notable among which are "Der Meister von Tanagra" and "Der Zauberer Cyprianus"—are hardly less famous than his plays; while his "Hexenlied" and his patriotic poems have had thousands of readers in all parts of the fatherland.

HARNESS RACING GOSSI

James Butler's Fast Four-Year-Ol Directum Kelly Enters the 2:10 Trotting List.

ENTERED FOR THE BIG STAKE

J. Malcolm Forbes's Nico May Prov a Formidable Opponent—Talk of a Two-Minute Pacing Class —Coming Meetings.

No week thus far since the opening of th Grand Circuit season has failed to produce an addition to the 2:10 list of trotters. The Buffalo meeting last week was signalized by the performance of James Butler four-year-old bay stallion Directum Kell in lowering his record from 2:11¼ to 2:09¾. Every race in which he starts serves t demonstrate more convincingly the fact tha Mr. Butler has a remarkably fast and consistent performer in Directum Kelly, an the uniform success which has attended him thus far makes him a formidable candidate for the big stakes yet to be decided.

Among the stakes for which Directum Kelly is entered are the Massachusetts o $5,000, at Readville; the Charter Oak o $10,000, at Hartford, and the Transylvania of $10,000, at Lexington. In these event Mr. Butler's horse probably will meet a formidable opponent in Nico, the great four-year-old gelding by Arion, bred and owned by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston. Nico's record at present is 2:09½, but it is asserted that these figures by no means represent the limit of his speed. Indeed predictions are made that both Nico and Directum Kelly will beat Directum's four-year-old record of 2:05¼ this season.

The successful career of Directum Kelly has swelled the earnings of the East View Farm Stable this season to large proportions. Up to date the four representatives of the stable in the Grand Circuit—Directum Kelly, Miss Beatrice, Gayton, and Ed B. Young—have won nearly $15,000 in stakes and purses. These figures are exceeded only by the earnings of the Village Farm Stable, which have amounted to upward o $20,000.

Mr. Butler's success with the sons and daughters of Direct has been so great as to lead him recently to purchase another the three-year-old Directina, 2:16¾.

The Village Farm Stable.

Driver Geers and the Village Farm horses kept up their winning gait at Buffalo last week. Among the victories of the Hamlin string were those of Lady of the Manor in the 2:12 pacing class and the Abbot in the 2:12 trot.

The immense resources of Village Farm are shown by the fact that, while its chosen representatives are winning purses and honors in the Grand Circuit, preparations are being made at the farm to send a large exhibit of harness horses to the State Fair at Syracuse. At last year's exhibition this stable captured the blue ribbon in every event but one, while in several classes it took both first and second prizes. It is said that the exhibit of this year will be superior to that of last.

The trotting exhibit will be headed by the famous sire Chimes, sire of Fantasy (2:06) and four others in the 2:10 list. He will be shown in the herd class, and also in the class for stallions, three years old and over. In this latter class his son Mystic Chimes, out of Holden, by Prince Regent, will also be shown.

In the class for two-year-olds The Corker, by Rex Americus, (2:11¼,) out of Lady Bountiful, a sister of Lady of the Manor, (2:09¾,) will be shown, and he is expected to experience no trouble in landing first prize. In the yearling class an easy victory is expected for Beau Ideal, by Dare Devil, (2:08¼,) out of Belle King, (2:20¾,) dam of The Abbot, (2:08¾.) This youngster was pronounced the finest specimen of a trotting-bred colt ever brought to the National Horse Show when he was shown at Madison Square Garden.

In the class for brood mares Nettie King, (2:20¾,) dam of The Abbot, (2:08¾,) and her foal by Lord of the Manor will be shown. Among the others in the exhibit will be: Mares three years old and over: Jean King, by Mambrino King, and Emeline Chimes, by Chimes; fillies three years old, Regina Chimes, by Chimes, and Joan Chimes, by Chimes; filly two years old, Betty Hamlin, by Mambrino King; filly yearling Esther Hamlin, by Dare Devil.

In the French coach and halfbred classes and in the classes for heavy harness horses, singles, pairs, and tandems, several entries have been made. The exhibit, as a whole, promises to be one of the finest that ever left the farm.

Glens Falls and Goshen Meetings.

This week the Grand Circuit fliers will be at Glens Falls, where the meeting will continue four days, commencing Tuesday. Glens Falls was included in the circuit for the first time last year, and on account of bad weather the results were somewhat disappointing, but with better conditions this year the managers of the meeting hope to retrieve their losses. A great deal of local interest has been aroused, and it is expected that many of the Summer visitors at Saratoga, who do not care for the running events at that resort, will visit Glens Falls for the harness races. The programme for the four days is as follows:

Tuesday—The Empire State, for 2:30 trotters; the Citizen, for 2:15 pacers, and the Glen Park, for two-year-old trotters.

Wednesday—The Lake George, for 2:08 pacers; the Suburban, for 2:20 pacers, and the Hotel, for 2:19 trotters.

Thursday—The Ticonderoga, for 2:14 trotters; the Excelsior, for 2:05 pacers; the Merchants', for 2:11 pacers, and the Marion, for three-year-old trotters.

Friday—The Adirondack, for 2:10 trotters; the Saratoga, for 2:30 pacers, and the Saga more, for 2:24 trotters.

Many New York horsemen will be interested chiefly this week in the four days' meeting commencing Tuesday at the excellent half-mile track at Goshen. The leading event will be the special three-year-old race on Thursday for a stake of $5,000 between Marcus Daly's Elsie S., by Stamboul, and E. H. Harriman's Limerick, by Prodigal. On Friday Lewis G. Tewksbury's pacer John R. Gentry will be driven to beat the track record of 2:11¼. The regular trotting and pacing events are well filled, and four days of excellent sport may be expected.

Work of the Fast Pacers.

Star Pointer's mile in 1:59½, at Joliet, Ill., last Thursday, following his performance at Columbus, Ohio, on the 6th inst., when he just equaled his record of 1:59¼, shows that the great pacer is in perfect form, and that the creation of a new record is only a matter of track and weather conditions. A strong wind was blowing down the backstretch at Joliet on Thursday, but for which the time probably would have been at least a half second faster. It is now thought more than likely that Star Pointer will make his new record at Readville, where he wiped out the two-minute mark last season. He will also make an attempt at Readville to lower the pacing record to wagon of 2:04¾.

In view of recent performances of the fast pacers, Turf, Field and Farm suggests that a big purse be offered for a two-minute class. It says: "Star Pointer has a record of 1:59¼; John R. Gentry a record of 2:00½, Joe Patchen a record of 2:01¼, and Robert J. a record of 2:01½. The simple fact that Star Pointer tied his record at Columbus shows that he is in shape for a race, and W. J. Andrews expects to have John R. Gentry in condition for a supreme effort in the early part of October. Joe Patchen is also getting into shape, and his owner has a chip on his shoulder. Robert J. has been relegated to the road, but such new stars as Chehalis, Searchlight, Bumps, Roan Wilkes, Anaconda, Frank Bogash, and Lady of the Manor challenge attention, and one or more of these probably would enter a two-minute class. Why not hang up a big purse and say to all, 'Come on' Readville or Lexington should take the hint."

E. R. Bowne, the driver of Mr. Tewksbury's pacer John R. Gentry, is going to Europe, his purpose being, it is said, to arrange for exhibitions of fast American pacers, such as Gentry, Star Pointer, and Joe Patchen, in England and on the Continent. In his absence John R. Gentry will be handled by W. J. Andrews, who had charge of him in 1896 and drove him to what was then the world's record.

Local Driving Park Plans.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark is in Saratoga, and in his absence no further steps have been taken in the matter of acquiring a site for a mile trotting track in the vicinity of Yonkers. Mr. Clark is expected to return to the city this week, and it is said that important developments may be expected to occur shortly.

The next meeting of the Driving Club of New York is scheduled to be held early next month. This is now practically a defunct organization, all the officers having resigned, but a committee has been at work on the proposition of William K. Parsons, Jr., to establish a half-mile track in the vicinity of the Harlem Speedway. Mr. Parsons said yesterday that the committee would be prepared to report at the coming meeting, and that the prospects were good for the success of the undertaking. "Our plan is in no way opposed to the scheme to build a mile track further north," he said. "The gentlemen interested in that plan hope to bring the Grand Circuit back to New York, and we are not doing anything to interfere with their success. Our plan is to have a track within easy driving distance of the city which can be used by our local horsemen. A mile track at Yonkers would never answer that purpose. If we can carry out our idea, the attractions of our track and clubhouse, together with the new Speedway, will be such that the Driving Club will have over 2,500 members."

Many of the prominent driving men of the city have been out of town since early in the Summer, but most of them will be back next month, and on their return they are likely to be besieged by the advocates of the mile and half mile track projects.

The Horse Market Improving.

George Watson, the leading horse dealer of London, is in this country looking for high-steppers, and says he will buy all he can find at a reasonable figure. He declares that there is such a demand for fancy carriage horses in Europe that the dealers there are at a loss to know how to supply it.

Reports of recent sales show that good road horses are advancing in price all over the United States. On this subject The Chicago Horseman says:

"That the long-promised shortage of supply in the general horse market is even now being felt is proved beyond peradventure by the advance in prices that has been scored. Last week our East Buffalo correspondent wrote that so few horses were coming to that market that many buyers for the domestic and export trade were unable to fill orders, and that horses which but a short time ago were plentiful and easily procured at from $65 to $95 now command from $115 to $140, without nearly enough to supply the demand. For the better grades prices have risen even more in proportion, and the supply comes even further from being sufficient to satisfy the wants of purchasers. This, taken in conjunction with reports from other points, will convince anyone of the very healthy tone the general market is assuming. Of course, it is the eternal object of the dealers to keep prices down, to the end that they may buy on the old basis from the producer and sell on the new to the consumer, and they have many powerful allies; but strenuous and well-directed though their efforts are, they cannot succeed much longer in depressing values below a legitimate value.

"An extensive advertiser recently asked that we furnish him with information that might lead him to purchase several large, stylish, standard-bred trotting stallions that would be likely to beget coachers of salable type. Our commissioner then at Peoria was instructed to make inquiries among the horsemen congregated there as to where such horses might be found. His reply was that he met less than nine men looking for just such animals, their object being not to sell them for reproductive purposes, but to add them to the list of geldings and sell them for carriage use in the larger cities. One large firm of dealers had three representatives at the Peoria meeting, and not one of them bought a horse. If this is not comfort of tidings and joy to the breeder who has some young things coming on, we should be pleased to learn what is."

Harness Racing Notes.

Directum Kelly is the tenth trotter this season to enter the 2:10 list.

Thomas Keating, the trainer and driver of the California three-year-old pacer, 2:06¾, predicts that he will lower the world's record next year.

A writer in The Horse Review says that Star Pointer is the slowest as well as the fastest pacer in the world, explaining the apparently paradoxical statement by adding: "McClary generally gives him about four warming-up heats before a fast mile, and the first mile he jogs around the wrong way of the track after he comes out of the stable is so slow that if his feet were not visible one would think that his gait was a very leisurely walk. It's a square pace, though, and it is certainly the slowest jog I ever looked at. Mr. Murphy called my attention to this fact one day when the horse was just finishing his first mile, and I timed him the last quarter, which I suppose he really went quite a little faster than any one of the other three, in 1:35½, and if McClary would try I think he could surely drive him a quarter in about 2:15 without pulling him to walk."

Marcus Daly has now nearly 100 trotting bred mares on his Bitter Root Ranch in Montana.

It is probable that Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, and John R. Gentry, 2:00½, will be matched for a two-in-three race to be decided at the Washington Park track in Chicago.

C. Louis Crelin, the owner of Searchlight, says that the pacer is not for sale. It was reported recently that James A. Murphy had offered $25,000 for him.

Among the members of the Hackensack Driving Association, whose half-mile track was completed recently, are John B. Lozier, Kimball C. Atwood, Hugh J. Grant, George A. Brinkerhoff, J. J. Argumbau, A. B. Banta, Dr. W. W. Curry, Chris. Terhune, and Cornelius Zabriskie.

Pilot Boy, 2:09¼, will be driven to beat the wagon record before the close of the season.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

With the suspension of hostilities and the assurance of ultimate peace between this country and Spain, the sport of yachting has taken a decided boom, and for the remainder of the season at least three yacht races each week will be held, exclusive of the other festivities such as cruises, entertainments, fishing excursions, clambakes, dances, &c. The Atlantic Yacht Club has returned from their annual cruise to the eastward after an unusually enjoyable time, in which the absence of racing from port to port was more than replaced by magnificent social functions, at which the visiting yachtsmen were the central figures. Speaking of the cruise, Commodore Frederick T. Adams said: "It was one of the best cruises that I ever participated in; the weather for the most part was delightful, and the Summer girls with their matronly chaperones were more than usually delightful to the younger yachtsmen."

The yachts started from Larchmont early Saturday morning, and under the influence of a good breeze from the northwest made Black Rock, the first anchorage, early in the afternoon. Vice Commodore Moore's fast steamer, as was expected, led the van, and the Commodore's stately schooner Sachem arrived half an hour later. An informal reception was tendered to the visiting yachtsmen by the local club, which function was attended by the elite of Bridgeport. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Fleet Captain of the club, whose Summer home is at Black Rock, also entertained the officers of the two clubs, and a banquet was given in their honor by Commodore F. M. Wilson of the Bridgeport Club.

The yachtsmen started early Sunday morning for New London, the sailing vessels breaking anchor at 7 o'clock, and the steamers following in their wake an hour later. The breeze was fresh from the southwest for about two hours after the start, and was followed by a flat calm, during which the squadron of steamers passed the sailing vessels, the first of them arriving off the Fort Griswold Hotel shortly after 5 o'clock. The Sachem came into port astern of the Marietta, which had passed her a hawser near Thimble Islands, and the cutter Wenonah accepted a similar favor from Rear Commodore Whitlock's auxiliary Hildegarde. The entire fleet were at anchor before dark. During Monday preparations were completed for a grand reception at the Fort Griswold, given in honor of the visitors. The big ballroom was gaily decorated with the National colors, and burgee of the Atlantic Club, the porches and passageways were bright with vari-colored fairy lamps, and the fleet that rode at anchor were illuminated with brilliant-colored lights that were reflected in the placid water. The night was a perfect one, and the ball, which was attended by many naval officers was a magnificent success.

Early Tuesday morning the signal to get under way for Shelter Island was sent aloft immediately after colors. Sails were spread, and one by one the graceful vessels began the last club run of the cruise. During the afternoon the auxiliary Hildegarde, the schooners Amorita and Glendoveer, and the single stickers Pontica, Guinare, Laurel, Wenonah, and Liris dropped anchor off the Manhasset House, and before midnight the entire fleet swung with the tide.

Wednesday was devoted to small boat racing and water sports, after which the fleet was formally distanced. Some of the boats started homeward while others continued further to the eastward.

The yachtsmen who journeyed to Dorval to witness the performances of the Challenger, the representative of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sent in quest of the challenge cup held by the Royal St. Lawrence Club, have again transferred the scene of their operations to Long Island Sound. Defeat at the hands of the Canadians has not abated the interest in their favorite sport to any noticeable extent, and, although feeling greatly disappointed as to the manner in which the Canadian yachtsmen won the trophy, and expressing their opinions in no measured language they have begun their midsummer campaign in an earnest style that is worthy of emulation by some of the other clubs who have not as yet awoke from their lethargy.

Yesterday the Seawanhaka Club held its knockabout race, across the Sound to Indian Harbor and return, the account of which is published in another column, and every day this week there will be sailed off Oyster Bay the match races between knockabouts of the Seawanhaka and Philadelphia Clubs.

A number of important events have given an added impetus to the sport, which has been lying almost dormant for the past few months, and the reaction is welcomed by all enthusiasts. Yachtsmen have already begun to build, and within the past two weeks several important orders have been placed for the construction of racing yachts. Principal among the causes that have caused the present lively state of affairs is the challenge for the America's Cup which is hourly expected from Sir Thomas Lipton of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

That there will be a race next year for the coveted mug is now an assured fact, and it is known that any year that brings forth a defender for the "Blue ribbon of the seas" is always characterized by a revival in yacht building and its kindred industries.

Lumbermen near the eastern end of Long Island are working day and night in order to supply material for yacht builders, and from present appearances they will be busy all the Winter and Spring. Already a score of new boats are in process of construction, and several of them are so far advanced that they will be launched in time to enjoy the few weeks of sailing between the September gales and cold weather.

Among the Long Island boat builders whose yards are the scene of unusual activity for this season of the year is that of Hudson & Barry, at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. They have an order from a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club to build a twenty-five-foot water-line knockabout. This type of craft is surely becoming the popular one in these waters, and if the boat now under way at Hudson & Barry's proves satisfactory, several others will be ordered from the same designs. The experimental boat, as she is called, will be completed in about five weeks and after satisfactory trial trips in all sorts of weather, work will be begun on the others at once.

Along the south shore the popular craft is the old-fashioned South Bay catboat, with its plumb stern and counter stern. For years builders have endeavored to improve on this style of craft, but have succeeded only in developing freaks, that, although they proved faster than the old type, were not as seaworthy and had a great deal less freeboard than did the older and safer type. Next season there will be a noticeable return to the old model. Gilbert Smith of Patchogue, whose name has been associated with South Bay catboats for more than a generation, has received orders to build two of these old fashioned craft. They will be thirty feet over all, and will be fitted with modern interior conveniences and appliances. The design of the hulls, however, will preserve the integrity of the old model that was familiar along the south shore twenty or more years ago.

Martinas, also a Patchogue builder, has commissions for several boats of the old style that will be used on Great South Bay.

The course of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club ended last week, and nearly all of the fleet are anchored off the clubhouse at Bay Shore, after a cruise of nearly a week in the East Bay. The start was made from Moriches on Monday last, the port designated for the first stop was West Haven, and the fleet anchored about a mile to the westward of the bridge. In the squadron run the Lorelei, owned by Charles A. Schieren, defeated H. S. Jewell's Squaw. The Hesperus and Comfort did not compete in the race. A committee from the Westhampton visited Commodore Mollenhauer on board the flagship Presto soon after she came to anchor in the bay, and extended privileges of the club to all officers, Captains, and their guests on the visiting squadron.

On Tuesday the fleet left Westhampton at 9:30 in the morning, and with a good breeze was at Moriches again in two hours. The Squaw was the victor in this run, defeating the Lorelei by a narrow margin. The yachts started for Bellport shortly after midday, in which run the Squaw again won the pennant, the Lorelei running aground. The Comet and Berkeley also ran aground and withdrew from the race. A ball was given at Bellport in honor of the visitors, and dancing, music, and fireworks enlivened the evening.

For years there has existed a spirited rivalry at Canarsie between the two veteran yacht builders Rigby and Reardon, which bids fair to be settled in a short time, as both are constructing a number of boats of the same type for yachtsmen in the vicinity of that quaint old village. The boats are modifications of the popular knockabouts, and Reardon has commissions for four of them to be enrolled in the fleet of the Canarsie Yacht Club. Rigby's orders come from the Jamaica Bay Club, and it is expected that a number of well-contested races will be held between the representatives of the two clubs.

Along the Gravesend Bay shores there is no new work going on at present, but Hanson, Solheim, and Callahan are busy repairing and fitting out various vessels that have not, up to the present time, been in commission.

A new boat has been added to the Pavonia Yacht Club fleet. She is owned by Commodore John Dennin, and was recently purchased by him near Boston. The name of the new craft is the Kwasind, and she has an enviable record for speed along Long Island Sound, as well as in waters east of Newport. The Kwasind is a sloop yawl 40 feet over all, 30 feet on the water line, and 12-feet 6 inches beam, carrying five tons of ballast.

Dr. Frank Freel left Wallabout Basin last week for a three weeks' cruise down the Sound in naphtha yacht Alcedo. The itinerary of the voyage includes a long stop at his country home at Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, Greenport, and other yachting centres. The furthest point east at which he will touch will be Martha's Vineyard.

The twenty-five-foot cabin sloop Ola, owned by F. A. Smedley of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, has been rechristened Cambian. J. Lambert of the same club has changed the name of his sloop Unknown to the Nina.

J. Standish's fast catboat Kathleen carried away her headstay in a collision with a barge off Willets Point Friday, and was towed into Great Neck for repairs.

Thomas Webber of New Rochelle has received an order to build two yachts on the same lines as James D. Baird's Hussar, which he recently finished. These boats will be sloop-rigged, a little larger than Mr. Baird's yacht, and will be finished late this Fall. They will be 50 feet over all and between 32 and 33 feet on the water line.

It is reported that Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia has purchased the Valkyrie III. from Lord Dunraven and will bring her to this country, with a view of having some racing next season with the Defender.

Joseph B. Peck, who has held the position of Treasurer of the Riverside Yacht Club for a number of years, in fact since the organization of the club, has resigned. The club is reluctant about accepting his resignation on account of the efficient manner in which he has always discharged the duties of the office, and also on account of his personal popularity. His successor has not yet been elected.

What Cuba Cost Spain.

From The Paris Messenger.

The mass of the Spanish people now think that it is not worth while spending their lives and money over the retention of territories so disaffected to the mother country. In fact, the Spanish nation is tired of a war which has brought nothing but disaster. From March, 1895, to June, 1898, Spain has sent to Cuba 180,431 soldiers, 6,222 officers, 615 high officials, and 10 Generals; or, with 12,000 men already in Cuba before the rebellion broke out, a total of 200,000 men. The fighting losses have been, proportionately, very small, viz.: 2 Generals, 141 officers, and 2,008 soldiers killed; 463 officers and 8,164 soldiers wounded, making losses equal to 5 per cent. of the whole Spanish army. The victims from yellow fever have been 313 officers and 13,000 men, and from other diseases the number of deaths has been given as 127 officers and 40,000 men.

Therefore, the total losses of the Spanish army in Cuba from the beginning of the rebellion up to June 30 of this year amount to over 104,000 men. These figures do not include the losses in the Philippine Islands, nor those of Santiago and Puerto Rico.

The total expenses of the campaign on the Spanish side amount to over 1,874,000,000 pesetas, or about $350,000,000, not inclusive of losses in property, ships, merchandise, indemnities, &c., all of which it is as yet impossible to assess.

It is quite natural that the Spaniards should be tired of the war and think that they have done enough for the national honor. It remains to be seen what the people will do with its Government and with its future affairs.

LOCAL GOLFERS OF NOTE

Prominent Players Who Hold Championship Honors in Their Various Clubs.

THE TITLE HIGHLY COVETED

Most of These Golfers Preparing for the Big Amateur Tournament at Morristown—Over One Hundred Entries Expected.

Golfers throughout the country are directing considerable attention to the coming amateur championship tournament to be played next month at the Morris County Golf Club, and many speculations are now going abroad regarding the next golf champion of the United States.

The title of champion is an enviable one, and it is the goal toward which nearly all able players direct their efforts. The champion of the United States only falls to one man in a year, but there are other championships which may be secured by a larger number, and which, in themselves, confer more or less dignity and importance upon the holders. These are club championships, and of all the various club tournaments, the annual championship contests are among the most interesting to the members.

At this time, when the term champion is attracting so much attention, it may be interesting to notice the local club champions, for most of them are golfers whose abilities are known beyond their own links, and the majority, if not all, will be seen in the big tournament at Morristown next month.

Taking at the start the club where this important contest will be played, the Morris County Golf Club, the championship honors there are held by Henry P. Toler, a player who needs little introduction to the golfing world. For the last three years Toler has been a conspicuous figure on the links, and he has won many a hard fought contest. His athletic training while a Princeton student has aided him in his golf progress, for while in college Toler played on the university football team, and for a time held the intercollegiate pole vaulting championship. Toler learned the game on the Baltusrol Club links, Short Hills, N. J., and while that club has not yet instituted a regular championship event, Toler has generally been considered as its champion.

Toler's Honors Well Ear

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—The usual number of dinners, luncheons, a few picnics, Casino dances, the tennis tournament, and other events managed to keep the cottagers much engaged in fulfilling their social engagements during the past week.

There is no longer any doubt about the cottagers having two beaches, for already Hazard's Beach has been given a big boom, and next Summer there will be many new bathhouses erected there, and with the formal opening of the new beach a number of Jamestown families will rent quite a number of the new bathhouses.

Everything is in order for the second exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, to be held in the Casino on Sept. 5, 6, and 7. The sixty private boxes already sold and the large number of entries, classes, and prizes leave no doubt as to the result either socially or financially. The selection of the Casino for the holding of the horse show, it is generally considered, was a capital idea, and will bring many to the exhibition.

September promises to be very gay. The horse show will open the festivities for the month. Dinner dances are to follow, and cards for the coming month are already issued. New York will have a very late season. The war has changed the plans of many cottagers, who, instead of going abroad for a few months, will remain here, and others who usually go to their homes in New York about the middle of September, say they will remain until Oct. 15 or later.

As a whole the season at Newport, thus far, though perhaps not as brilliant as some of the past, is certainly up to that of last season, and, although there have been few brilliant social functions, there have been small entertainments which made up the difference.

Trolley parties are in vogue, and the trolley palace car Lawrence is, therefore, in great demand for a ride from Newport to Fall River and return. Many years ago the cottagers were bitterly opposed to the electric road, and it will be recalled that when the street railway company was working to have the City Council grant it a franchise there was considerable opposition on the part of the cottagers to the laying of rails across Belmont Avenue. They were laid, and the opposition to the road was still maintained, but since the Island Road was built and trolley parties could be entertained the opposition, though not wholly disappearing, is not quite so strong.

The ladies whose husbands own thirty-footer boats are talking over among themselves a plan to have a ladies' race with these boats, all the crews to be women save one man, who will be utilized to trim sail.

The programme for the annual tournament of the Newport Golf Club has been posted, and entries will be received until noon of Wednesday, Aug. 24, open to all associates and other members of the United States Golf Association. There are three cups to be played for, the President's, offered by Buchanan Winthrop; the Consolation Cup, offered by the Green Committee—Victor Sorchan, A. M. Coats, and John Bolt, and the Handicap Cup, offered by O. H. P. Belmont. A gold medal is also offered by the club to the player who hands in the best score for eighteen holes made in any medal play competition during the tournament. The programme is as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 30—President's Cup, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes medal play, best 18 score to qualify.

Wednesday, Aug. 31—President's Cup, 10 A. M., first round match play 18 holes, open to the sixteen players having made the best scores in a medal round; 2 P. M., second round President's Cup; 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup, 36 holes medal play, best eight scores to qualify; open to all contestants in medal round for President's Cup who have handed in complete cards, and who have not qualified for the President's Cup.

Thursday, Sept. 1—10 A. M., third round President's Cup; 10:30 A. M., first round Consolation Cup, match play, 18 holes; open to the eight players making the best scores in medal rounds; 2 P. M., second round Consolation Cup.

Friday, Sept. 2—10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes medal play, handicap, limited to 18 strokes.

Saturday, Sept. 3—10 A. M. and 2 P. M., President's Cup finals; 36 holes. 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup finals.

The Saturday night dinner dances are still popular, but they are practically the only social functions given there. And yet the scheme to build a casino has many bitter opponents among the more exclusive cottage people who claim that it would draw an undesirable class of people to Bar Harbor, and would not be patronised by the same class of people which now constitutes the Kebo and Malvern set. A committee has been appointed from the Reading Room, consisting of Parke Godwin, Herbert Parsons, and Herbert Leeds, to consider the advisability of erecting a casino on the property adjoining the Reading Room. The up, however, wants to have the Casino built further up along the shore, on the site adjoining Mrs. Burton Harrison's cottage, Sea Urchins.

The original idea of the Canoe Club was to erect a building, which would serve as a Bar Harbor station for the New York Yacht Club. It is not given out as a fact, but it is pretty generally known that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan is in sympathy with this plan. He was very much pleased with the winding up of the cruise at Bar Harbor last season.

Mrs. W. W. Seely gave a dinner at Hillhurst last Friday evening. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Barney, Prince Troubetzkoi, Mrs. Tolfree, Mr. Charles How, Miss Matthews, and Mr. Curley.

Miss Lucy Draper of New York entertained a luncheon party on Thursday. Her guests included Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Dimrock, Miss Carpenter, Miss De Peyster, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Bennet, Miss Townsend, Miss Hunt, and Miss Lawrence.

Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York gave a delightful luncheon at Cornersmeet Wednesday. Her guests were Mrs. Van Doren, Mrs. Longstreth, Miss Clark, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. De Castro, Mrs. Seely, Miss Van Wyck, Mrs. Matthews, and others.

Miss Van Nest of New York entertained a large party at the Malvern Friday afternoon. Her guests were Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, Miss Wood, Miss Morgan, Miss Jackson, Miss Fox, Miss Gaw, Miss de Golcouria, Miss de Peyster, Miss Scott, Miss Redmond, Miss Ballard, Miss Townsend, Miss Dodge, Miss Davis, Miss McLane, Mrs. Joy, and the Misses Lawrence.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle gave a large luncheon at Donaque last Friday afternoon. Her guests were Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Jayne, Mrs. W. R. White, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Horton, Miss Scull, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Miss A. T. Manning, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Austin Phelps, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. William B. Carter, Mrs. Binzee, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Miss Van Wyck, Miss Van Duzer, Mrs. Dickerson, Miss Torrey, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Carey, Miss Goodman, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Newlin, Miss Leffingwell, and Miss Lawrence.

Strawberry Hill, the home of Mrs. Frederick May, was the scene of a charming children's festival Thursday afternoon and evening. Dancing and games were the attractions for the little ones. In the evening the house and grounds were brilliantly lighted with lanterns.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup gave a luncheon to a number of friends, Friday, in honor of Miss Morgan, who had just arrived. Miss Morgan is a daughter of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Miss Rhett, a niece of J. Pierpont Morgan's, has been stopping at one of the principal hotels for a week. She will spend the remaining days of August as a guest of Mrs. John Markoe.

C. O. Iselin and his brother, W. E. Iselin, well known New Yorkers, are among the recent arrivals. They have registered at the Kebo Valley Club, the former for the month, the latter for a few days.

Joseph Wharton and W. V. R. Berry, two wealthy bachelors, well known in Newport society, have been spending a week at Bar Harbor.

Miss S. Furniss of New York and a number of other ladies of the Louisburg arranged a very enjoyable dance at the hotel Tuesday evening. Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Misses Seely, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rogers, Miss Rhett, Mrs. George Dodge, Frederic T. de Peyster, Miss de Peyster, Miss Cochran, Miss Robinson, Bradish G. Johnson, Miss Dwight, A. T. Dwight, Miss Bergner, Miss Annear, G. W. Bergner.

Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin of New York gave a large euchre party last week.

William Laimbeer of New York arrived last week.

Miss Chace of New York gave a pretty luncheon last week, entertaining Mrs. Charlotte Pell, Mrs. J. G. Rogers, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Osgood, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. Chickering, and Miss Furniss.

Miss S. Furniss gave a round-table dinner at the Louisburg last week, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. Spottswood Schenck.

BAR HARBOR'S GAY SEASON.

It Is Hoped that the Returning Battleships Will Visit the Resort —Many Dinner Parties.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—Absolutely nothing has been said about the warships coming to Bar Harbor, and yet the hotel proprietors and storekeepers are building all kinds of air castles in the belief that Uncle Sam's crack sea fighters will take a run up here. Society, too, is allowing itself to hope that such may be the case. The town has been excited also over the report that Admiral Cervera will visit Bar Harbor before leaving this country.

Saturday night at the Kebo Valley Club there was a brilliant dinner party. The dinner was enjoyed by over sixty guests, who were entertained by R. Hall McCormick, who presided, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Miss Violet Shillito, Mr. and Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Arthur Cheney, and Miss Lucy Draper of New York. The dance was well attended. Among the New Yorkers present were the Gebhards, Stokeses, Reynals, Trevalyan Townsends, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Miss Jackson, Miss Nita Alexander, the Emerys, Condons, Gallatins, Dennie M. Hare, F. O. Beach, Miss Grace A. Clarke, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Eleanor Sedley, and others.

Malvern night this week was as gay as usual. Everything combined to make the dinner parties and ball successful. Those who entertained were Miss Anna M. Clarke, Richard Goodman, Mrs. Jules Reynal, and Howard C. Dickinson, all of New York; Mrs. Bernard N. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and Mrs. Burton Beale. The guest of honor in Miss Clarke's party was Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist, who is making Bar Harbor a brief visit. The other guests were Miss Anne Thomson, daughter of President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Miss Helen Bickley, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Paul Hunt, G. Willett Van Nest, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. Goodrich. Howard C. Dickinson's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Miss S. Furniss, Mrs. Tolfree, Francis J. Phelps, and Horace Berry. In the Reynal party were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon, Charles T. How, Mrs. G. T. Van Nest, Mrs. H. C. Tinker, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Mrs. Kyler, M. M. Shoemaker, John Inglis, and B. M. Tone. Congressman Robert Adams of Pennsylvania was the guest of honor at Mrs. De Grasse Fox's table. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss Whelen, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Gaw, Phoenix Ingraham, and Arden Robbins. Mrs. Truxton Beale's guests were the Misses Beale, Miss Esther Hare, and Miss H. J. Hancock.

One of the events of the week was the reception and tea given by Walter S. Gurnee of New York Thursday afternoon at his Summer residence, Beaudesert. Over three hundred guests were there, and enjoyed themselves promenading through the grounds and drinking tea and lemonade under cool shade trees.

The day before, Wednesday, a similar affair was given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards of New York at their Summer residence, Eastcote, Hull's Cove.

The event of next week and of the season, unless the warships come, will be the ball given at the Kebo Valley Club next Wednesday night in aid of the golf links. It has been hastily arranged, but is sure to be successful. As everybody is interested in the improvement of the golf links, everybody will subscribe to the ball. The Countess Laugier-Villars, daughter of Johnston Livingston of New York, is the most active of the ladies who have undertaken to carry through the arrangements for the ball, although the Countess herself will probably not attend the affair, as she is in mourning. Among the other ladies interested are Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. William Lawrence, and Mrs. Robert Amory.

Everybody is talking about the proposed Casino, and from the activity shown in Canoe Club and Reading Room circles, it would seem as if Bar Harbor is to have a Casino at last. There has been a growing need for such a social centre. Kebo is booming as a golf club, but as an entertainment centre it is not what it used to be.

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NORTHEAST HARBOR NOTES.

The Golf Links Will Be Made Complete in Every Way.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Aug. 20.—For a long time the golf links at Northeast have been unsuited to the demands of the public. During the past Summer arrangements have been made so that by another season an entirely new set, larger and more satisfactory than that here at present, will have been laid out and ready for use. A syndicate of gentlemen including James T. Gardiner, Seth Low, Cornelius B. Smith, Samuel D. Sargent, Loren E. Kimball, William W. Frazier, Andrew C. Wheelwright, and James G. Thorp have undertaken the management and responsibility of the affair.

Last Saturday afternoon a ladies' golf tournament was held at the golf links, after which Mrs. James T. Gardiner held a reception and tea at the links. Over seventy of the Summer visitors were present.

Mrs. James Rawle, Miss E. Rawle, Miss L. Rawle, and Frances Rawle of Bryn Mawr are at Vidito Cottage.

Aside from the noted Bishops, college Presidents, and professors residing here this Summer there are several men who are quite as well known to the business world as these are to the literary realm. Among these noted financiers and captains of industry are Joseph Harris of Philadelphia, the President of the Reading Railroad; Douglass H. Thomas, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, and Richard H. Williams of New York, of the firm of Williams, Peters & Co. Mrs. Williams is a sister of Havemeyer, the great sugar refiner. These gentlemen, with their families, are at the Kimball House for the Summer.

Mrs. B. H. McCalla, Miss McCalla, Miss Lilly McCalla, and Miss Mary McCalla of Washington are at the Rock End. Mrs. McCalla is the wife of B. H. McCalla of the United States gunboat Marblehead.

Mr. William Mason, well known in New York musical circles as a composer of some rare music, is at the Kimball House for a short time.

Mr. Charles Wood of Philadelphia, Assistant Paymaster on the United States steamer Hector, is here on a short furlough.

There was a very pretty entertainment at the Parish House last Friday evening in behalf of the Village Improvement Association. The entertainment consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, and tableaus, in which some of the most prominent society people took leading parts.

Last Saturday a party spending the Summer at Bar Harbor came over to Northeast for the day. Among the number were Mrs. Douglass Merritt, Miss Merritt, Mrs. B. M. Baker, Miss Baker, Wallace P. Harvey of Baltimore, and Paul C. B. Nash of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mather and family of Philadelphia are among the late arrivals at the Rock End.

THE WEEK AT WINTER HARBOR.

Despite the Frequent Fogs, Pleasures Have Been Plentiful.

WINTER HARBOR, Aug. 20.—Although the fog has been a very frequent visitor around Winter Harbor the past few days, it has not interfered with the usual August festivities. Last Saturday night Mrs. Charles Creswell gave a very delightful dinner to a number of young people. The table was tastefully decorated with sweet-peas. The guests were Miss Margaretta Taylor, Miss Violet Ridgeway, Miss Virginia Trotter, Miss Nina Davids, Mr. Henry Dallas Thompson, Mr. Mercer Biddle, Mr. Charles Gummey, and Mr. C. Berkley Taylor.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Borie gave a very pretty card party to twenty-one of her friends. Among those who were present were Mrs. Ridgeway, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Davids, Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs. Lennig, Mrs. Bonsall Taylor, Mrs. Cannell, and Mrs. Josiah Low Blackwell.

On Wednesday afternoon a very enjoyable entertainment was given by the little folks for the benefit of the Maine Missions. It was given at the Casino, and was indeed a great success, and the children deserve much credit for their management and ingenuity in the arrangement of the programme. The children who took part were Amory Hare, Polly Dixon, Anna Taylor, Frances Trotter, Maria Landreth, Spencer Ervin, Scott Landreth, Rodney Landreth, Gilpin Ervin, Ned Ervin, Skipwith Cannell, and Vinton Fredley. Miss Polly Dixon made a charming Red Ridinghood, while Miss Anna Taylor as Old Mother Hubbard was quite clever. "The Iceland Princess's Dream of Summer" was well presented by Amory Hare and Frances Trotter. Spencer Ervin's song, "The Tattooed Man," was sung in a very satisfactory manner. Other parts of special mention were the recitations by Anna Taylor and Skipwith Cannell; also the singing of "On the Banks of the Wabash" by Anna Taylor, Frances Trotter, and Amory Hare.

Last Saturday a party spending the Summer at Bar Harbor came over here for the day. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. George Macy, Miss Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Macy, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Mark Reynolds, Miss Nott, and Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland.

The yacht Inita has been in the harbor during the week, having on board the owner, Mr. Prevost, Mrs. Prevost, and Mr. and Mrs J. Gardiner Cassett. Mr. Prevost is one of the leading officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. H. Seckles Jenkins of Baltimore is spending the month of August at Grindstone Inn, where she is chaperoning Miss Boone of Baltimore. Mrs. Jenkins is one of the most charming and handsome of the young married women here this Summer, and is receiving considerable attention during her stay.

Mrs. Josiah Low Blackwell of Baltimore is the guest of Mrs. Bonsall Taylor at her cottage.

Mrs. Wyatt entertained a number of her friends at the Casino on Wednesday evening with a card party.

Among the later arrivals at the inn are Mr. and Mrs. F. Jacobs, Miss Florence B. Jacobs, Francis B. Jacobs, and Carrol B. Jacobs of West Chester, Penn. They arrived last Monday.

The golf links here are in unusually good condition, and are in use nearly every pleasant day. Considerable enthusiasm is being shown over golf here this Summer, and Winter Harbor possesses some very fine players this season, among them being Miss Davids, the lady champion of Philadelphia.

NOTES FROM NARRAGANSETT.

Rainy and Foggy Weather Somewhat Checks the GaGyeties.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 20.—Rainy and foggy weather has been all too prevalent here the past ten days, and has affected the gayeties of the season's height in a marked degree. The resort has been and is crowded with people, and with the usual bright August sunlight and warm airs there would have been much life and movement. As it is, however, people have spent their time on the hotel and Casino porches and on the bathing beach, for bathing is a daily function at the Pier which is never neglected, no matter what may be the thermometer's record. The new and handsome bathing pavilion which has taken the place of the one burned down two years ago is a most attractive feature of the Pier, and is thronged daily between 12 and 2 P. M. with bathers and spectators. The continued easterly winds have caused a good surf which rolls in in long and easy breakers on the hard, firm, and gently sloping beach, and the bathers have found their daily dip most exhilarating of late.

Wednesday evening's Casino dance was well-attended and very gay. Miss Mattox of Chicago, Miss Gaylord of Louisville, Ky., Miss Price of Georgia, and Miss Harris of Richmond, Va., were again the belles, and were the centre of attraction. The dance lasted until midnight, and then the participants for the most part adjourned to the Casino porches and piazza, where they enjoyed supper, served at small tables, to the music of a Hungarian orchestra. Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Mrs. Saltus, Mrs. Harry B. Kane, Mrs. Bradford, and Mrs. Norris have been the chief dinner and luncheon givers of the past week.

Mrs. Richard's Casino dinners are the most notable given at the Pier for many Summers past. She always has distinguished guests and is a charming hostess.

Congressman Littauer is expected soon. The beaus of the Pier this season are William Pinckard of New Orleans, Barton Willing of Philadelphia, W. W. Lawrence of Pittsburg, and, of course, Edward Gray of Boston. This quartet, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Gray, are bachelors, are constantly organizing dinners, luncheons, and drives, and contribute greatly to the enjoyment of the women here. Mr. Pinckard is a noted golf player and spends much of his time on the links of the Point Judith Country Club.

The Newporters are not as much in evidence at the Pier as usual this year. The fact that so few yachts are in commission this year has much to do with this, for the average Newport swell delights to visit the Pier in his own or his friend's yacht.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett and Miss Marie Burroughs are spending August here, and have made many friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Hackett is especially popular, and is always surrounded by a throng of admirers.

The death at Glen Springs, N. Y., on Tuesday of Rowland M. Hazard, removes one of Narragansett's oldest and loved Summer residents. Mr. Hazard, who was sixty-nine years old, was a millionaire, and a man of much intellectual force. He owned the large woolen mills at Peacedale, R. I., and was also a large holder of real estate at the Pier, and a stockholder in the Pier railroad. His villa on the rocks was one of the earliest to be erected here. Mr. Hazard was a member of the old Hazard family of Rhode Island and a cousin of the curious character known as "Shepherd Tom."

The Newport tennis tournament has been an attraction this week to visitors here, and many have gone over daily to witness the contest.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Annual Tournament Begins Next Tuesday—Schedule of Events.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 20.—The great event of interest now is the annual golf tournament which commences next Tuesday and continues through the week. Many of the leading golfers are expected to be present to compete for the Stockbridge Cup. The matches for the Red Lion Inn Cup and the President's Cup are open to members of the home club only.

Tuesday the preliminary rounds for the Stockbridge Cup will be played; on Wednesday there will be playing for a consolation prize, and the opening playing for the Red Lion Inn Cup will be on Thursday. The rest of the week will be devoted to the finals for these two cups, with a match for the President's Cup on Saturday. Many of the Lenox golfers are expected to be present, and it will be the gala week of the season in Stockbridge.

On Wednesday the second of the afternoon tests took place at the Casino, at which many of the Summer residents and their guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Rhodes of South Trenton, N. Y., have been guests this week at the Palmer homestead.

The tax list shows that many who are reckoned as Lenox cottagers pay taxes in Stockbridge. Among the number are Anson Phelps Stokes, who pays a tax of $2,504; William D. Sloane, $1,808; Charles Lanier, $591; D. W. Bishop, $459; Charles Astor Bristed, $388; H. H. Cooke, $892. Some of the Stockbridge Summer residents who are on the list are Mrs. John Winthrop, $734; Joseph H. Choate, $799; David Dudley Field estate, $801; Mrs. Oscar Issagi, $1,558.

THE WEEK AT LENOX.

Golf Played on a Backward Course—Improvements in the Village —Notes and Gossip.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—The weekly golf tournament, which took place to-day, was somewhat novel in its nature, inasmuch as the course was played backward, that is, beginning at hole nine and finishing with one. Tea was not served at the links this afternoon, the next regular date being Saturday Aug. 27.

The Bennington Golf Club team paid a visit to the Lenox links on Monday, and played an eighteen-hole match with the Lenox Club. The visitors were beaten, 34 to 6, but otherwise were very well treated, being entertained at luncheon and otherwise made to have a pleasant time. They drove on down to Stockbridge in the afternoon and played that club. The Lenox men who so severely defeated the Bennington boys were Sam Erothingham, D. W. Bishop, Jr., J. W. Burden, S. Parkman Shaw, David Dana, Carlos de Heredia, Hamilton Cary, and Nelson Robinson, Jr.

The Rev. and Mrs. Harold Arrowsmith have gone to the seashore for a two weeks' stay.

Warren E. Dennis and his son returned from Manchester-by-the-Sea this week and are now at the Rockwell cottage, which they are occupying this season.

Mrs. Leonard Beckwith is the guest of Mrs. David Lydig. It is said that Mr. Untermeyer, who has been at the Andrews cottage this Summer, has been looking over the Beckwith cottage, near Stockbridge Bowl, with the intention of purchasing it. The Beckwith family spent some time a few years ago at this beautiful country place, which Mr. Beckwith built before his illness.

Mrs. Griffith, formerly Miss Bristed, has been spending some time in town. Her husband has been on duty with the Naval Reserves who have been doing patrol work in New York Harbor.

Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf will give a series of musicales in September, in pursuance of her annual custom.

Mrs. D. W. Bishop entertained her sewing classes on Thursday at the Schermerhorn Assembly Rooms. Some 400 girls were present, coming from the suburbs of Lenox, where Mrs. Bishop supports these classes. Refreshments were served and the young people were entertained by a New York sleight-of-hand performer and games.

Miss Sargent gave a reception on Wednesday at Laurel Lake Farm. She has had the house remodeled and enlarged. An interesting feature is the antique porch, which was brought from Boston and has been in the possession of the family for 250 years.

There was an entertainment at the boat clubhouse this afternoon. Most of the cottagers drove down after the golf tournament, and afternoon tea was served by several of the ladies.

The prizes at last Saturday's tournament at the golf links were given by John S. Barnes, in honor of his youngest daughter, Miss Nellie, whose birthday it was. The ladies' prize, a decorated toilet bottle, was won by Miss Tutt, while Carlos de Heredia won the tobacco jar offered as the gentlemen's prize.

Miss Furniss arrived in Lenox and opened her cottage to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and family are expected back from the Adirondacks next week.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana gave a ladies' luncheon on Wednesday at Golden Rod cottage.

The Lenox Improvement Society has taken active measures for the improvement of various parts of the town. A much-needed change will be made about the railroad station. The five acres' growth of alders, willows, and brush west of the station will be cut down, the land burned over and plowed, and laid out as a park, with drives and shrubbery. J. F. Huss, superintendent of George H. Morgan's place, will be in charge of the work, and the railroad company and private individuals will assist.

AT LONG BRANCH.

A Report that President McKinley May Shortly Visit There—The Pullman Marriage.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 20.—After the closing of the horse show at Hollywood last Saturday the attention of those people who make it a custom of spending the latter portion of August at the various mountain resorts seemed to be turned in that direction, and every day during the week a large number of the hotel guests and a few cottagers have left for those parts, while others from the mountain resorts arrived here in exchange to spend the remainder of the season. For the past few days the principal topic of conversation in social circles has been the marriage of Miss Lynne Fernald of Chicago, Ill., to George M. Pullman, Jr., of the same city. Mr. Pullman and his bride, upon their return to Freehold after the ceremony, drove with their turnout to the Hollywood Hotel, where Mr. Pullman engaged a suite of rooms for the remainder of the season, and where they will spend their honeymoon. After the word was received at the Pullman cottage, Elberon, by a telegram from New York, announcing the marriage, there was a gala time at the Pullman home upon the spacious lawn around the cottage. Many friends gathered upon the scene, corks popped merrily, and the champagne flowed as freely as water. The mother of Mr. Pullman returned from Alexandria Bay this week, where she had been spending several days.

To-day was Governor's Day at Pleasure Bay, and many preparations were made by Col. G. B. M. Harvey and A. D. Chandler, who have that place in charge, to make the event a spread and an inviting one. Gov. Voorhees, who is spending considerable time at Sea Girt, and his staff boarded a special trolley car at Belmar, which was furnished them by the Atlantic Coast Railway Company, and in it they were conveyed to Pleasure Bay, where dinner was served them at the Avenel Hotel. Afterward they were shown the boxes at the "Bay," where they witnessed "Pinafore" upon the water. Next week there will be a subscription progressive hearts party given at the Elberon Hotel. There will be about forty players.

There is a rumor here that President McKinley expects to come to the "Branch" and spend a week or two the beginning of September. Already several cottagers have offered him the use of their places. It is believed, however, that if he does visit this place he will be the guest of his brother-in-law Abner McKinley, who has rooms at the Elberon Hotel.

The ladies connected with the Summer church of St. Michael's, at Takanassee Lake, have started a fair for the benefit of the church.

Miss Clara Miller of Philadelphia has been the guest during the week of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Jeffrey of Elberon.

Mrs. James Harper, who owns a cottage at Monmouth Beach, presented the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Sunday school at North Long Branch a handsome oak bookcase.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Blakeslee, and Miss Anna W. Blakeslee of Prince's Bay, L. I., are the guests of Prof. C. W. Blakeslee.

Assemblyman J. I. Green, who is summering at the United States Hotel, entertained a large number of friends, who are stopping at the States by taking them in stages to Pleasure Bay this week to see "Pinafore."

Under the management of Miss Donnelly of New York, who is a guest at the Howland Hotel, a large progressive euchre party was given at that hotel on Thursday night.

Mrs. Richard Stockton of Trenton is among the latest arrivals at the Elberon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Truxton Beale are spending a few weeks at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

William H. Kline of Philadelphia has been the guest during the week of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Kline of Third Avenue.

C. T. Laycock of Norwood Park, has gone to Chicago for a short visit.

De Witt Bellgman and family of West End are at Saratoga.

A. Kohn and family have left their Summer residence on Cedar Avenue and gone to Thomasville, Ga.

Col. Clowery and family are the guests of Gen. Thomas T. Ecker at Elberon.

Col. William Barbour of Elberon spent a few days in Washington this week.

The entertainment given in aid of the Babies' Hospital of Oceanic, at the Country Club, Monmouth Beach, recently, netted between $800 and $900.

Miss Mabel McKinley, daughter of Abner McKinley, is still a guest at the Brokaw cottage, at Elberon. Miss McKinley is occasionally seen driving with Irving Brokaw behind a team of fine bays.

Albert Davis gave a crabbing party on Thursday to a number of his lady and gentlemen friends from the United States Hotel.

John Woolley of New York, a cottage owner at this place, will begin the erection of two handsome cottages on Bath Avenue after the close of this season, costing $20,000 each.

Col. John A. McCall of Norwood Park has gone to the mountains for a brief stay.

Mrs. J. Moneykeiser of Baltimore, Md., is a guest at the Elberon Hotel.

Thomas C. Purdy of Newark, well known in railroad circles, is stopping at the West End Hotel.

Among the latest arrivals at the Scarboro Hotel were J. M. Harlan, J. W. Weiss, F. J. Goetz, Miss K. Hoffman, A. Powers, H. M. Leopold, T. Tegetman, L. F. Howe, Miss M. Hess, Mrs. S. Hess, A. Wertheim, S. Hirsch, Theodore R. Plume, Walter D. Harris, Arthur H. Lippincott, James Bailey, William E. Hanst, William H. Birkett of New York; G. S. Applegate, Chicago Ill., and B. Heller, Washington, D. C.

The latest arrivals at the Ocean Hotel are J. C. Smith, A. Cox, J. J. Davis, M. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Taylor, T. G. Price, Miss S. F. Doran, A. H. Stein, M. F. Hedley, Miss O. Brown, Mrs. S. Smith, S. Martin, W. O. Wolf, J. Rhodes, B. Bernardo, F. F. Green, J. Ryan, H. C. Stone, E. M. Beyer, Miss S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Weil, Miss M. Pellete, Mrs. M. Pellette, C. G. Smith, T. W. Phillips, W. R. Duncan, H. King, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kirby, W. J. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright, Miss S. F. Dunn, J. Wolf, J. J. Healy, K. Higgins of New York; J. W. Lee, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Norris, F. Ryan, and F. J. Chaiser of Chicago, Ill., and G. Bulb, Boston, Mass.

Arrivals at the United States Hotel are E. Green, C. F. Brown, Phillip, C. Simon, A. Mayer, E. E. Wolfe, G. W. Place, J. Mayer, G. B. Cooper, B. F. Sulton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Martin, J. C. Lony, A. Arnold, F. W. Fenton, C. B. Rogers, L. Fiatto, G. Lynch, E. Starlight, E. A. Rorke, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Chase, Mrs. L. Van Cleaf, Mrs. J. J. Jennings, Miss K. Allday, Mrs. F. G. Linn, S. Hoff, Mrs. E. J. Beggs, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Layton, J. F. Mellott, B. F. Sutton, New York; H. W. Nellson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; M. Koff, Savannah, Ga.; W. N. Mercier, Augusta, Ga.; George B. Cooper, Frank Richardson, and F. Michaels, Hartford, Conn.; S. Fernberg, Beaumont, Texas; J. C. Lowry, Jersey City; A. Santas, A. Arnold, Short Hills.

The recent arrivals at the Howland Hotel are W. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolf, W. S. Abbott, M. M. McDermott, B. Elias, Miss K. Arnheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patterson, W. H. Hall, J. S. Adler, S. A. Keim, A. Dannenbaum, H. Robert, H. Stokes, M. Wallach, H. Ottenberg, M. E. Lord, T. A. Kein, H. H. Bennett, Miss M. James, M. F. Tobin, Miss R. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall, Miss M. Cushman, W. A. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Luhs, G. H. Cassidy, C. Solomon, Mrs. J. C. Rice, C. C. Carter, F. G. Carter, T. W. Wallace, N. Blum, W. Herrman, Miss E. Morton, C. Levy, T. E. Gordon, Jr., M. M. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bach, M. Vessel, New York; G. Chickering, H. K. Douglas, Baltimor, Md.; C. F. Woods, New Orleans, La.; E. Graf, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. L. Baker, Albany, N. Y.

The guests who arrived recently at the West End Hotel were S. J. Shwartz, L. L. Shwartz, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bookman, D. M. Frank, E. N. Gattle, A. Mayer, N. E. Mack, W. H. Jennings, J. B. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Loeb, H. Rose, Miss R. E. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Tim, D. S. Jacobs, H. B. Stein, S. H. Hartman, H. Torey, C. Spalding, A. S. Rampell, E. E. Dessar, G. May, D. H. Gaines, A. W. Stein, H. Armstead, M. L. Powers, G. Rosenthal, D. L. Feder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Windsor, B. Hale, A. Kraus, William Levy, M. Adams, H. F. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Campbell, E. J. Douglass, A. Wolfson, N. J. Kelly, H. M. Barnes, of New York; C. M. Hendley, Washington, D. C.; S. Harvey, Baltimore, Md.; E. H. Gilmore, Chicago, Ill.; G. Thompson, Denver, Col.; E. Burnett, Roanoke, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Colin, Albany, N. Y.; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y., and S. P. Hartman, Brookfield, Mo.

AT ASBURY PARK.

Last Week Was a Record-Breaking One —The Annual Baby Parade to be Held Aug. 27.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 20.—Ideal outing weather has prevailed during the entire week and the record-breaking crowd of Summer sojourners has put in a full week enjoying the varied attractions which Asbury Park offers. Never before in the history of the resort has there been such a multitude of idlers at the hotels and cottages. The place was thought to be filled to overflowing last week, but the incomers during the past three days outnumbered the departures four to one, yet the new-comers found accommodations somewhere, and to-night finds the pretty retreat simply packed with a happy, contented multitude of sight-seers. The scene to-night about the hotels and on the boardwalk reminded one of the Midway at the World's Fair. No matter where one turned or looked, there was a good-natured crowd of pleasure-hunters. The amusement resorts on the beach front never before entertained such large numbers of patrons, and the ballrooms were taxed to provide for all who desired to pay tribute to Queen Terpsichore. It was a record-breaking night in every particular and the hotel managers and shopkeepers retired after midnight, tired but happy, and dreamed of big bank balances to tide them over the Winter.

The events of the week were the marine carnival on Wesley Lake, Tuesday evening, which was witnessed by 40,000 del

NEEDLE MAKING AN ART

Although of Great Antiquity, Manual Labor Is Still Requisite for the Production of Needles.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE

Until Quite Recently Crude Methods Were Employed — Machinery Now Sparingly Utilized—Each Needle Goes Through Seventy Pairs of Hands.

Needles have probably been an important factor in domestic economy since aboriginal man corroded his primitive garb with prolonged use or accidental friction with glacial formations, and requested aboriginal woman to use her versatile efforts in his relief. The Old Testament has it that the sinning couple of Eden, after the fashion of the latter day sewing circle, constructed aprons by "sewing" fig leaves together. Despite their evident antiquity, the present day needles are largely the product of manual labor, and as yet the industry of their manufacture has never been introduced into the New World. Of late the prospect that needle making is to be begun here in New York on so large a scale as to threaten the English industry, and the report that a keen-witted inventor has devised the machine that will take the steel bar and turn it out in cases of the finest needles, have attracted attention to the method of making this useful adjunct of ordinary life.

Fish bones were used by primitive folk as needles, so far as can be ascertained. In its earliest stage the needle was a rough bone bodkin, with which a hole was made in the skin or matting of the clothing material in vogue, and the fibre or sinew was then pushed through. Just when the eye was added is hard to fix, but certain needles with eyes were used in China before there is record of their use in the West. Needlework is often mentioned in the Old Testament: "The hangings of the door of the tent of the Tabernacle and the girdles of the priests were to be wrought with fine needlework." Job makes mention on several occasions of sewing, notably when he refers to a nice bit of needlework in saying: "I have sewed sackcloth upon my skin."

The First Needles in England.

Although its antiquity is beyond dispute, it was not until 1545 that it was brought from India into England, now the home of the industry. A native of India first introduced it, and upon his death it was regarded as a lost art. Fifteen years later Christopher Greening recovered the process, which was thereafter maintained with an increased annual extension. To-day in the principal mart of the industry, at and near Redditch, eight thousand persons are concerned in its production. In Germany, in the two towns to which its manufacture is confined, about as many more are also employed.

At first the making of the needle in England was entirely manual. Small square rods of steel were passed through a charcoal fire and wrought into cylindrical form under the hammer. Heated again, the rod was run through a large hole in a wire-drawing iron. Successively heated and drawn through smaller holes, care being taken to grease the steel each time it was reduced to make it more manageable, the steel bar was at length tapered to the diameter demanded for the needle. It was then cut into sections the length of a needle, after which each was flattened at one end to form the head, and put in the fire to soften. A puncheon of well-tempered steel then stamps out the eye, and then the pieces are laid on a leaden block while a finer puncheon pushes out the flat pieces remaining in the eye.

The corners of the head were then filed and a point filed on each bit of steel. After being heated over a charcoal fire the needles were then submerged in cold water to be hardened. This was a crucial part of the making. If the needle was too hot or too cool the steel was spoiled for its purpose. A second baking was administered to complete the operation of tempering. Polishing was the next step. To do this some 10,000 to 12,000 needles were taken, ranged in little heaps against one another, sprinkled with emery dust and olive oil, and placed on a piece of new buckram, the package being made into a big roll, tightly fastened at each end. Workmen then took the roll and placed it on a polishing table beneath a thick plank loaded with heavy stones. Then for a day and a half or two days they rolled this backward and forward, the needles being agitated against one another and gradually receiving the polish.

A washing in hot water and soap followed, the operation of drying consisting of depositing the needles in a box of bran a trifle dampened and stirring the composition until bran and needles were thoroughly dry. When the needles had then been separated, the good from the bad, the good were aligned with points all one way, and the points were given a final sharpening to fit them for the market.

Facilitated by Machinery.

Nowadays the introduction of machinery has greatly facilitated needle making, but not by any means threatened to supersede manual skill. The first mills were run by horse power, and were established very early in the last century. They were utilized for scouring and pointing needles, displacing the process of wrapping in emery dust and olive oil and the two days' rolling. In 1826 the machine for producing drill-eye needles was introduced, and two years later the burnishing machine came into use. In this last-named process, which gives the beautifully finished head, the needles are threaded on a steel wire, previously roughened, and the bunch is then attached to a machine that causes the needles to revolve with great rapidity and with an oscillating motion, effectually smoothing the eye.

Previous to the employment of these machines, the needles of English make were square eyed. Mary Queen of Scots, when in captivity, embellished the walls of her prison apartments with tapestry wrought with the square-eyed needle. It was not until 1840 that the operation of hardening needles in water was abandoned. Owing to the action of the water, many of the needles were taken out crooked, and in straightening them a large number of persons were employed. In the year mentioned a Redditch maker tried hardening in oil, with so good results that crooked needles were scarce. The needle straighteners of yore thus thrown out of employment were so angered that they mobbed the enterprising manufacturer and run him out of town. Their demonstration of violence only delayed the use of the new process for a short time, however.

Latest and most important of the new machines for facilitating the industry is the pointing machine. Its introduction, as in the case of the oil-hardening process, was attended with strong opposition from the workmen whose labor it succeeded. The forerunner of the perfect machine, itself so near perfection as to be alarming, was purchased by the pointers and broken to bits. Even yet the pointing machine is little used. In it the needles are fed from an inclined plane to a grooved grindstone revolving at great speed. A rubber disk rubbing with a lateral motion against the needles causes them to turn while being ground.

On the part of needle importers in this country, the report of a needle-making machine is heard with supreme skepticism. Its improbability seems apparent when it is known that a needle passes through seventy pairs of hands before reaching a marketable condition. With the coarser sorts of needles the importers admit a machine is possible, but they aver the making of fine needles is an art, and, like all true arts, secure from usurpation by the machine.

SOUVENIR SPOONS AGAIN.

A Flourishing Trade in Dewey, Hobson, Schley, and Other War Hero Mementos.

Popular enthusiasm for the heroes of the war has revived the souvenir spoon craze, which had practically died out in this vicinity. Trays in the jewelry shops and in the great department stores are now heaped high with gold and silver spoons, both solid and plated, named for the naval and army officers who have gained fame in the war with Spain. Most of these spoons are small and of a cheap grade, and many are of a character to be worn as shirt-waist pins attached to tiny flags or bunches of red, white, and blue ribbon. The prices of these souvenirs range from 15 cents to $5, those commanding the highest price being daintily patterned trifles of gold.

The most common form of the war souvenir spoon is an after-dinner coffee spoon of silver, with the head of the hero in relief at the end of the handle and his name on the slender stem or in the bowl. These spoons in sterling silver are sold at from 75 cents to $1 each, and when plated for 25 cents. When the size is that of a small teaspoon the price for sterling silver is $1.25. The favorite heroes thus far, as indicated by the demand for these souvenir spoons, are Dewey, Hobson, Schley, Sampson, Shafter, and Lee. Lieut. Hobson's visit to this city caused his spoons to enjoy a boom in the department stores; several hundred of them were sold in one Sixth Avenue store in a single forenoon. The Dewey spoon, however, has a large and steady sale, and silversmiths down town say that the demand for spoons with Dewey's head and name easily leads all others. Next to Dewey comes Hobson, and close to the hero of the Merrimac is Commodore Schley. There is a good demand for Sampson and Shafter spoons, and Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Wheeler spoons are frequently called for.

There is a Rough Rider spoon also which is very popular. Some of these have Col. Roosevelt's head on the handle, and others simply have the words Rough Riders imprinted thereon. Tiny gold or silver spoons with the Dewey, Hobson, or Rough Rider imprint are very popular with young women, who wear them as pins.

LITTLE ECHO.

Patter, patter little feet,
Lifted arms and hands to greet,
Sees a shadow through the gloam,
Know's that papa's coming home—
"Papoo tummin' 'ome."

Nestles in his sheltering arms,
Strokes his cheek with velvet palms,
Tell me, papa's baby, say,
Tell me what you've done to-day?
"Dun ter d-a-y."

Papa's baby. Take a walk?
Talk then. Let me hear you talk.
Would you rather—nice pink gown—
Go to school or go to town?
"Doe to to-w-n."

Would you, pet? Ah, now I see;
You shall go to town with me.
Little teeth; you'll soon have some
Large enough for chewing gum.
You say you'd rather—tell me plain—
Say it, now one time again—
Rather go to town, or school?
"Doe to c-oo-l."

Smiling, strokes the golden tresses,
Fills the little mouth with kisses,
Puts behind him, far away,
All the cares that vex the day;
Prattling tongue and pattering feet;
Happiness of home complete.

Ah, you pretty baby, bright,
Now I understand you quite.
Am I look close as you can—
Pretty, or an ugly man?
"U-g-ly m-a-n."

Earth, with all its trees and flowers,
Golden sands and silver showers,
Heaven, with all its fadeless bliss,
Holds no happiness like this.

Echo, then, shall be your name—
Heraid still of earthly fame;
With creation had its birth—
First divinity of earth.
Now, you little elfin sprite,
Making echoes day and night,
As around the world you go,
Sleeping never, let me know—
Look up—listen—peep-eye, peep;
Bless me! Echo's gone to sleep.
—MERWY in Jacksonville Times-Union.

WORE HER BROTHER'S COLLARS

An Up-to-Date Girl Tells of a Good Joke on Her Young Brother Frank.

Two up-to-date girls occupied a seat in the middle of a Fourth Avenue open car, and their conversation was at such a high pitch of voice that it afforded a mild degree of interest and amusement for nearly all of the other passengers. "Yes, I wear my brother's collars," one of the girls remarked, after the two had settled the question of who should pay the fare. "He is only a kid, you know, just fifteen, and his collars fit me to a T. But he gets awful mad at me, because he says that he never can find a clean collar when he wants one."

"That's just like my brother Frank," said the other girl in an animated tone. "He is home from school now, and he has got a box full of lovely collars and ties, and I just help myself. This pink collar that I've got on is one of Frank's."

"Isn't it lovely?" interjected Girl No. 1.

"Yes. Oh, but we had such a good joke on Frank last week! I laughed till I nearly choked. He told me some time ago that if I did not let his collars alone he would put them where I could not find them. Well, of course, I paid no attention to that. Whenever I wanted a collar or a tie I went into Frank's room and took it. He couldn't lock them in his trunk because he has lost the key—"

"That's just like my brother Morris," gurgled the other girl.

"Of course, it's just like all college boys. They can't keep anything that isn't fastened to them. But this joke on Frank was just too rich for anything. You remember the box plants in the window of our sitting room up stairs—the bow window, you know—well, away round in the corner are always two or three empty flower pots. Mother keeps them there for emergencies, I guess. Now, what do you think? Frank happened to see those ears and had an idea. It was just such a smart idea as a boy of that age would have, you know. What does he do but pack his collars in one of those flower pots."

"Goodness, no—what an idea," murmured Girl No. 1, all attention.

"Sure—I mean certainly—he did," rattled on Girl No. 2. "And now comes the joke. Why, Min, you would have died laughing. That simpleton thought he would hide his collars so cleverly that nobody could find them. So what does he do but sprinkle some leaves over them. Well, Mamma, you know, is near-sighted, and she waters those plants herself every evening. Well, you can imagine—"

"You don't mean to say—"

"Yes, she did. She saw that flower pot with leaves in it standing off at one side, and, thinking that something had started to grow there, she watered it, and she watered it good, too."

"Wasn't that a dandy one—I mean a good one on Frank!" exclaimed Girl No. 1. "What did he say?"

"Say—well, there's where Frank was smart," said the sister appreciatively. "He has never said a word about it."

Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest.

The death of Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, or Mrs. E. Louise Demorest, as she was best known to her friends, adds another name to the list of those whom Sorosis honors on her annual day of mourning for departed members. Mrs. Demorest was one of the oldest and most beloved of Sorosis members and officers. She was conspicuous in all the meetings of the club. It was Mrs. Demorest who presented Mrs. Helmuth with the gold Sorosis emblem, set with diamonds, at the close of her term of office as President of the club. Mrs. Demorest was an enthusiastic worker for the cause of total abstinence. She and the late Miss Frances Willard were friends of long standing, and Miss Willard made her home at Mrs. Demorest's house usually when she was in New York.

Lord Beresford's Chinese Mission.

From The London Telegraph.

Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., questioned by the lobby representative of the Press Association in regard to his forthcoming mercantile mission to China, states that he proposes to leave England at the end of this month for Hongkong, and will journey thence to Pekin, after which he will travel in various parts of the Chinese Empire, according to a programme not yet completely planned, but which must be varied according to circumstances. While the sanction and approval of the British Government is inferred from the fact that he is permitted by the Admiralty to undertake the mission, Lord Charles is careful to explain that he does not go in any official or diplomatic capacity, but simply as an observer and inquirer in the interests of commercial development.

His Lordship states that the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has allowed him a free hand as to where he shall go, how long he shall remain away, and the persons to be approached. He hopes to confer not only with representatives of the Chinese Government, but also with native and British merchants in China with regard to the security and facilities which would be forthcoming to induce the introduction of British capital for the development of the material resources of China. He expects that practical advantage in more than one direction will result from the report which he intends to present to the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce upon the nature and progress of his mission.

ODD NEW JERSEY FLOWERS

Wonders of the Beautiful Wild Gardens That Flourish on the Pine Barrens.

PLANTS THAT LIVE ON INSECTS

Bladders of the Utricularia in Which Tiny Denizens of the Swamps Meet an Untimely End—Other Queer Varieties.

From the time when the rare hepatica pushes its purple head through the muck of the leafless bogs in early April until the last aster has succumbed to November's frost, the pine barrens of Southern New Jersey are a continual source of delight to the lover of flowers. Here, close to great cities, is a wild garden of nature's own planting, endowed with her own exquisite grace and presenting a marvelous variety and profusion of beauty and color. It is not the purpose of the present article, however, to speak of the beauties of the pine barren flora so much as of its oddities.

Best known of these to the dwellers in towns, perhaps, is the pitcher plant, which in late Spring the market people often bring up to the city for sale. Botanists call it Sarracenia purpurea, and its flower, with its great drooping maroon petals, is very striking in appearance. The most characteristic feature of the plant, however, is its cluster of purple-veined, inflated, somewhat trumpet-shaped leaves. These are generally found more or less filled with a watery liquid—a fact that has doubtless given rise to another popular name of the plant, the "huntsman's cup." Any huntsman, however, who thought to slake his thirst by drinking from such a cup would get a nauseous draught, for these pitcher-like leaves are part of the plant's means of getting a livelihood, and are, in fact, death traps for insects.

The interior sides of the pitchers are furnished with sharp backward-pointing hairs, down which the curious insect invader slips pleasantly enough until further progress is barred by the water. Turning about to get out again, the unfortunate little bug finds itself confronted by the countless points of hairs, forming a veritable cheval de frise. Thus caught, as between the devil and the deep sea, the victim soon drops into the latter, and dies miserably, its putrefying carcass contributing to the nourishment of its silent, innocent-looking host.

Another Carnivorous Plant.

Another carnivorous genus of plants frequent in the peat bogs is the Sundew, or, as the botanists say, Drosera. The species are found in Southern New Jersey. They are small plants, and the two most common species have round or saddle-shaped petioled leaves disposed in a rosette, the blades as big as one's little finger nail. From the centre of the cluster arises the flower stalk. The leaves are more or less reddish in color, and they, as well as the whole plant, are thickly beset with sticky hairs, on which the moisture of a Summer's morning glistens like a multitude of jewels. When an insect alights upon one of the leaves, it is at once caught by the sticky hairs, which hold it in place, while the edges of the leaf gradually roll together over the victim like a sandwich doubled, and the plant enjoys a meat meal. After the insect is digested, the leaf expands again, ready for more.

Another interesting feature in the Sundew's life is its method of blooming. The buds are arranged along one side of the upper part of the stalk which supports them, and this until the time of efflorescence droops at the summit like the crook of a shepherd's staff. When the blooming begins, which is only in the sunshine, the stalk does not straighten itself up at once, but the lowest bud blossoms first, while the rest hang limp; then number two straightens up and blooms; then number three, after that, and so on, until all have expanded; the last to open being the top of a now strictly upright stalk. One of the species of the New Jersey Sundews—the largest of them—has long thread-like leaves, which look decidedly snaky, but seem as serviceable for insect trapping as are the broad disked ones.

Upon the still waters of the swamps in August, when the wild grapes are ripening and the air is heavy with the spicy odors of the sweet pepper bush, we may see small specks of yellow flashing out here and there from the dark surface of the pond. Looking closely, we shall find them to be curiously spurred little flowers borne on slender stalks a couple of inches high. At the base of the stalk and radiating like spokes from the hub of a wheel, five or six narrow leaf-like bodies float on the surface of the water. At the tip of each spoke—which is not really a leaf but an inflated leafstalk—are a few finely dissected leaves, spreading themselves out in the water like tiny skeletonized hands. Thus much at the water's surface and above it.

Tracks in the Water.

Looking now below the surface we shall see that from the under side of our water wheel a long steam floats off into the clear depths, and from each side of it numerous branches, covered with thread-like leaves, are outspread in the water. If we take the plant with its long train into our hands, we shall detect scattered everywhere among the submerged threads, tiny translucent sacs or bladders, each almost the size of a grain of mustard seed. It is from these bladders that the plant receives its common name, which is Bladderwort. Botanically, it is known as Utricularia, and the particular species here described is inflata. The bladders serve two purposes—to float the plant in the water during the flowering season, the other is to serve as stomachs for the digestion of animal calculae, which form part of the plant's source of nourishment. There is in each bladder a minute mouth furnished with an inwardly opening valve, which allows the animal to enter, but does not let him out, and there he dies, as did his kinsmen in the Sarracenia's pitcher, or on the Drosera's paddle.

In Winter the Utricularia plants have sunk into the mud at the bottom or side of the pond; whence they are raised by the inflation of the bladders at the approach of flowering time in Summer, returning by the opposite process to the mud to plant their seed. Some of the New Jersey bladderworts are terrestrial, dwellers upon the beach, or even farther inland, but always in damp soil.

The most remarkable of them, perhaps, is one that resembles a black pin, stuck point down in the ground and requiring very sharp eyes to see it. Its bladders, which are underground, are almost obsolete, and its minute leaves are rarely ever seen. What one does see, when he sees anything at all, is a dark purple upright stem, an inch or so high, on which grow one or two little globules about the size of a pin's head. These globules, when young, are flower buds; and when old, are seed vessels; for the buds never expand, but are fertilized closed, passing from babyhood to maturity, without knowing the joys of blossom time.

A Deceptive Wild Grass.

One of the numerous species of wild grasses that grow in the pines, has a similar habit of maturing seed without the customary instrumentality of blossoms. This is the curious Amphicarpon, found in damp soil in the barrens. It bears, indeed, a slim panicle of flowers such as one might expect of any well-regulated grass, but these are plainly a sop to convention, for with all their show, they produce no seed. The real work of seed-making goes on underground at the plants' root. There the plant sends out runners which burrow mole-like in the earth and bear at their tips solitary buds. These subterranean buds, without opening, perfect the fat little seeds that are to keep the Amphicarpon family going, while the world gives the credit of it all to the dummy flowers that brazenly sway on the culms in the September breeze two or three feet up in the air. With flowers as with men, the most useful are not always those that make the most show.

In the slow waters of the larger streams and rivers, the so-called eel grass grows—not a grass, at all, however, but a plant of quite a different order, called botanically Vallisneria spiralis. Rooted in the muddy bottom, the plant sends up into the cool water its long, narrow, grass-like leaves, and in August the flowers appear. Herein is the interesting feature of the plant.

These flowers are of two sorts, male and female, and are produced on separate individuals. The female blossoms are borne at the summit of an exceedingly long stem, which starting growth down in the mud where the leaves are rooted, lengthens out until the bunch of flowers which it supports lies upon the surface of the stream. The male buds, meantime, have come into being on a neighboring plant, but are borne on a very short stem far under water. Being there out of reach of their mates they soon break off, rise to the surface, expand and shed their pollen around the female blossoms and fertilize them. Then the long stems of the latter coil up and draw the young seed vessels down to the bottom of the water, there to mature and discharge the seeds.

Along the Chesapeake, where, as well as in New Jersey, the Vallisneria is abundant, it is called "wild celery," and is the favorite food of the canvas back duck.

A Shy Little Fern.

Of all the odd plants of the pines, however, not the least curious is the tiny fern Schizaea pusilla. In wild places, often far from the haunts of man, it luxuriates in the congenial companionship of mosses, lycopodiums and low grasses, and botanists make long pilgrimages to see it growing in its home. The uninitiated would not at first think of calling it a fern, so little does it resemble the conventional ferns of the green house. Its fronds are of two sorts—the sterile, an inch high, and consisting of simple threads of green, twisted spirally like corkscrews, and the fertile or spore-bearing, which are taller and look as much as anything like miniature tomahawks, poised to strike.

With the exception of one locality in Nova Scotia, (where it is exceedingly scarce,) our little Schizaea's sole known habitat in all the world is in wet soil in the New Jersey barrens, and even there—so difficult is it to distinguish it amid its natural environment—comparatively few stations for it are positively known.

OPPOSED TO A REPUBLIC.

Cuban Lawyer, Who Aided Maceo, Says It Is Impossible in the Island.

Boston Dispatch to The Inter-Ocean, (Chicago.)

Among the passengers on the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Beverley, which arrived early Monday morning from Jamaica, was Francisco Carrera y Justis and his entire family, comprising his wife, two boys, two brothers, two sisters, and his father and mother-in-law. Rooms were secured at the American House, where the party are now stopping.

Señor Justis is, to all intents and purposes, a Cuban refugee, although his escape from Havana was with the consent and approval of Gen. Blanco, and was accomplished on the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, permission for whose entry into Havana Harbor was granted by Admiral Sampson. Señor Justis said:

"I am, as my father was before me, a native-born Cuban, although up to the breaking out of the present trouble we had been loyal supporters of Spain. I was educated in Spain at the University of Madrid, returning to Havana to engage in the practice of law. I have been engaged in many prominent cases, and have acquired some little distinction, I think, as a jurist.

"For years I have favored any change that would ultimately lead to the annexation of Cuba to the United States. My views on this question have been known to the authorities for some years, but I was regarded as a harmless theorist and not as an enemy to Spain. Soon after the present trouble broke out it began to be whispered around Havana that I was in the employ of the Cuban Junta. Such was not the fact, although I sent money and other material aid to Maceo, who was a personal friend of mine.

"My family and myself have been subjected to constant supervision by the spies of Weyler and Blanco, and we were all in constant fear of arrest, especially after the United States declared war. When the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan came into the harbor I most urgently requested the Italian Consul to allow me and my family to leave Havana on it. Our condition had become precarious, and in spite of the much-advertised plenty, it was very difficult to obtain even the common necessaries of life.

"The Italian Consul advised me to obtain permission from Blanco to leave Havana and it was with considerable trepidation that I went to his palace. He received me coldly, but to my great astonishment granted my request, stating rather grimly that there would be fewer mouths to feed when I and my family had left Havana. We left Havana on the morning of April 27, arriving the next day at Kingston, Jamaica.

"What is the future of Cuba? There is no future for Cuba unless it is annexed to the United States. The term 'Cuba Libre' is absolutely meaningless, unless it is combined with 'free America.' A Cuban republic is out of the question. The illiterate Cuban is as incapable of governing himself as the veriest child. He has absolutely no idea of what the word 'freedom' means, other than something that gives him permission to appropriate anything he desires, and to exist without labor. That is the Cuban insurgent.

"It is not so with the educated Cuban. He fully appreciates the fact that a strong hand, firm, yet lenient, is necessary to the proper administration of affairs in our beautiful island. Singularly enough, in this he is supported by the better class of Spaniards. Business and professional men earnestly desire annexation of the island outright, and predict for it under these conditions a bright future in trade, social, and even religious matters, one that was impossible while the island remained under the domination of Spain.

"I am positive that President McKinley and his advisers will soon appreciate that even a protectorate without absolute annexation is impossible, and that sooner or later, and the sooner the better for Cuba, the United States must administer affairs itself. Gen. Lee, whom I am proud to regard as my personal friend, will surely advocate annexation, for with his intimate knowledge of the Cuban, as he exists in reality, he cannot honestly advise the experiment of allowing him to attempt to govern a country when he is absolutely unable to govern himself.

"I predict for Gen. Lee a warm welcome upon his return to Havana, for never was there a representative of any foreign country in Havana so universally loved and respected. Native-born Spaniards as well as Cubans will unite in greeting him, and any measures that he, as Military Governor, may deem advisable, will receive hearty support. I hope the day of his return is not too far distant."

Señor Justis said that he intended remaining in Boston for three or four weeks, after which he would visit New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, returning to Havana when the Spanish troops had departed.

Hint to Postmaster General Smith.

From The London Telegraph.

The Postal Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce is making a strong effort to induce the Postmaster General to sanction the use of postcards of the Postal Union size. Careful measurement shows that the English card is either 5½ inches by 3¼ inches, or 4¼ inches by 3½ inches, against the international 5⅝ by 3¾, and it is urged that it is anomalous not to accept for transmission cards of the larger size, when the Post Office receives for delivery all such as are sent to this country from abroad. The endeavor is being strongly supported, it may be mentioned, by those engaged in the picture-printing trade of London, who would thankfully see us all adopting the fashion of collecting illustrated postcards upon the same enthusiastic scale as that obtaining upon the Continent. From figures furnished by the British Vice-Consul at Hamburg it appears that last year the German postal revenues benefited to the extent of half a million sterling by the postage of these trifles, and that upwards of a million was expended upon them unstamped. Very recently the Bavarian Government offered a prize of 500 marks for the most artistic design, for the German shrewdly surmises that the prettier and more attractive the landscape is made the more likely it will be to bring the stranger receiving the card from a distance to see the spot. It is therefore argued that our own beautiful resorts should be shown to ourselves and to foreigners in the same way, for whose presentment the larger surface would give better scope.

Population of England.

The British Registrar General, in his quarterly return of births, marriages, and deaths, just issued, states that the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1898 is estimated at 40,188,927 persons; that of England and Wales at 31,397,078; that of Scotland at 4,249,948, and that of Ireland at 4,541,903. In the United Kingdom 294,515 births and 169,881 deaths were registered in the three months ending the 30th of June, 1898. The natural increase of population was therefore 124,634. The number of persons married in the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1898, was 119,126. The birth rate in the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1898 was 29.4, and the death rate 17 per 1,000. The marriage rate in the first quarter of 1898 was 12 per 1,000.

SUMMER PLAYS AND SHOWS

Rehearsals and Activity at the Local Theatres to Prepare for Early Openings.

SOME NEW MUSICAL PLAYS

Farces with Songs in Preparation at Daly's, the Garrick, and the Garden.

The Mordaunt and Block Stock Company will open its season at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, to-morrow evening, in T. W. Robertson's comedy, "Caste." The distribution will include William G. Beach as the Hon. George D'Alroy, Fraser Coulter as Captain Hawtree, Frank Mordaunt as Eccles, Charles Bowser as Sam Gerridge, W. Helsman as Dixon, Kate Denin Wilson as Marquise de St. Maur; Una Abell as Polly, and Alberta Gallatin as Esther.

Daly's Theatre will open for the season Thursday evening, when a new musical comedy will be presented for the first time in this country. It is called "A Runaway Girl." It has already had a run of three months at the Gaiety Theatre, London, and it seems likely to remain there indefinitely. It is said to have bright scenery and pretty faces. Among the performers will be Miss Virginia Earl, Miss Mabelle Gillman, Miss Belle Harper, James T. Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke, Arthur Donaldson, and Miss Violette. A new comer at this theatre will be Miss Paula Edwardes.

Charles H. Hoyt is personally directing the rehearsals of his new farce, "A Day and a Night," which will have its first New York performance at the Garrick Theatre Monday evening, Aug. 29. The music for the farce has been especially written by Stafford Waters, and there are several catchy songs that have been composed by Mr. Hoyt. The cast of "A Day and a Night" will include Otis Harlan, Mae Lowery, William Devere, Edward Wonn, W. H. Currie, Charles Zimmermann, Thomas Evans, Jules Jordan, Lew Bloom, Sidney Mansfield, Jane Cooper, Louise Gunning, Hattie Williams, Nellie O'Neil, Grace Rutter, Alma Kramer, and others.

The Harlem Opera House will reopen for the season Monday evening, Aug. 29, with Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York." During the theatre's Summer idleness the time has been occupied in a complete renovation of the playhouse. The season's bookings include "The Telephone Girl," Richard Mansfield, "Way Down East," Jefferson De Angelis, "Bride Elect," Ada Rehan, Lyceum Theatre Stock Company, Olga Nethersole, Bostonians, Empire Theatre Stock Company, "The Old Homestead," John Drew, "The White Heather," Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, the Lilliputians, James K. Hackett, "The Princess and the Butterfly," "The Belle of New York," De Wolf Hopper, E. H. Sothern, Maude Adams, William H. Crane, Julia Marlowe, and Joseph Jefferson.

PLANS FOR THE WINTER OPERA.

List of the Singers Who Will Be Heard the Coming Season.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company is expected to arrive in this country the last week of October. According to the present plans, the company will go direct to Chicago, to open Nov. 7. In New York it will open Nov. 28, and will remain here seventeen weeks. The artists who will appear during the coming season include the following:

Sopranos.—Mme. Emma Calvé, Miss Marie Engle, Miss Mathilde Bauermeister, and Mme. Emma Eames, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Miss Mathilde Bruguière, Miss Maud Poudez, and Miss Suzanne Adams; Mme. Melba, (for a limited number of performances by arrangement with Charles A. Ellis,) Miss Fanchon Thompson, and Mme. Lillian Nordica.

Contraltos.—Mme. Marie Brema, Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, Miss Louise Meisslinger, and Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink.

Tenors.—M. Jean de Reszke, M. Thomas Salignac, M. Mouqes Bars, and M. Albert Saléza. M. Ernest Van Dyck, Signor Roberto Vaml, and Herr Andreas Dippel.

Baritones.—Herr Anton Van Rooy, M. E. Dufriche, M. T. Meaux, and David Bispham; Signor Giuseppe Campanari, Herr Muhmann, and M. Henry Albers.

Bassos.—M. Edouard de Reszke, Lempriere Pringle, M. Hermann Devries, and M. Pol Plançon. Basso-Buffo—Signor A. Carbone.

Conductors.—Signor Luigi Mancinelli, Signor Enrico Bevignani, and Herr Schalk. Regisseur General—M. Pierre Baudu. Assistant Conductor and Accompanist—M. Louis Saar. Stage Managers—Frank Rigo and Herr Paul Schumann. Chorus Master—Signor Pietro Nepoti. Librarian—Lionel Mapleson. Ballet Master—Signor Luigo Albertieri.

Of these the new faces are: Miss Brugière, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, M. Albert Saléza, Herr Anton Van Rooy, M. Ernest Van Dyck, Lempriere Pringle, Herr Schalk, and M. Pierre Baudu.

Manhattan Beach Attractions.

The Bostonians will appear at Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow night in "The Serenade." Mr. Herbert may direct the orchestra as a special compliment to Mr. Barnabee and Mr. MacDonald, as well as to Mr. Studley, the musical director of the company. Helen Bertram, lately returned from London and provincial triumphs, will sing the rôle of Yvonne, the ballet dancer, formerly played by Alice Neilsen, who is to star next season in "The Fortune Teller," a new opera just completed by Victor Herbert. The new basso is William Broderick. He will sing the rôle of Romero, made popular by Eugene Cowles. Jessie Bartlett Davis will be heard again in her charming rôle, Dolores. William E. Philip will again sing the tenor rôle of Lopez, while George Frothingham and Harry Brown will renew their characterizations, Gomez and Colombo, while Josephine Bartlett will again be seen as the Mother Superior. The orchestra is still under the direction of Samuel L. Studley, who has been the conductor of the music of this association of opera singers since they banded themselves together under the title of the Boston Ideal Opera Company.

Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine will observe a "shrine night" at Manhattan Beach to-morrow. James McGee, George W. Millar, S. R. Ellison, William T. Goundie, and Andrew H. Kellog, who constitute the Committee of Arrangements, have cautioned the Shriners not to forget the fez, and informed them that they may see Pain's fireworks, and hear the concert by Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band, as well as the Bostonians in "The Serenade," all in the same evening.

The coming week will be full of interest from the fireworks standpoint. Supplementing the pilgrimage of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine to Pain's fireworks inclosure at Manhattan Beach to-morrow night are the days which lead up to the all-important event of the year, "The Carnival of Fire." This will occur on Thursday night for the twentieth time since Pain has had his connection with the famous inclosure which bears his name. In addition to the "Fall of Manila," will be a double monster bill of fireworks, which will include an enormous peace picture, followed by a sensational surprise in fireworks, the like of which has never been known before. Then there will be the portraits of the naval and military heroes of the war, supplemented by interesting mottoes and patriotic designs. Many carnival nights have been given by Pain, but if the weather is propitious no night will ever compare with this.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EDEN MUSEE.—A wax figure of Lieut. Hobson has just been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée. It was made by the sculptor Pompeo Coppini, who was engaged by Hobson to make a bronze bust for his mother. After modeling in clay the bust for the hero's mother, the sculptor made a similar figure from life for the Musée. It is placed in the group of naval heroes, which include Dewey, Sampson, and Schley, and represents the hero in full dress uniform.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—There are many novelties at Keith's this week. With Anna Teresa Berger, the cornet soloist, making her continuous performance début; Tim Murphy, the "Texas Steer," making a plunge into vaudeville with imitations of famous actors before starting on his next road tour; the Four Cohans in a new piece by George Cohan; Barrows's Klondikers, showing a trip north in a score of scenes, and tableaux on a revolving stage, and a new Empire State Express picture in the Biograph, there is a plenty of new material.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The programme of music at the Madison Square Roof Garden to-night will be as follows: March, "Handicap," Rosey; overture, "Freischutz," Weber; entr'acte, "Colombe," Gounod; waltz, "Etienne Marcel," Saint-Saëns; selection, "Traviata," Verdi; overture, "Festival," Lassen; "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; "In the Mill," Gillet; Kamernuor, "Ostrow," Rubinstein; intermezzo, "Naila," Delibes; "Uncle Sam's War Medley," Rietzel; overture, "Mansanello," Auber; savotte, "L'Ingenue," Arditi; selection, "Idol's Eye," Herbert; waltz, "Vienna Blood," Strauss; march, "El Capitan," Sousa.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Cole and Johnson, the "Kings of Koon-dom," assisted by the Freeman Sisters and twenty others of the Darktown contingent, in their cakewalk, medleys, dances, and acrobatic work, enter upon the second week of their successful début at Koster & Bial's. Leona Lewis, the little gem; Clark Sisters, in their specialty of songs and acrobatic dances; the Darling Sisters, character song and dance artists; Conway & Leland, the one-legged comedians and acrobats; Edith Craske, premier dancer; Galando, the comedy clay modeler; Williamson and Stone, black-faced comedians; John Hart, comedy juggler, and others round out the programme.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The Casino Roof Garden continues a favorite Summer-night resort. The crowds are vivacious in spirit and strong in numbers. Marguerita Sylva appears to-morrow evening. George Fuller Golden's wit touches upon new topics. Herr von Palm paints landscapes in oil while you wait, and among the entertainers, appearing Sunday nights, as well as during the week, are Mlle. Bartho, Adelina Roattino, Millie Stoller, Amorita, and the two ballets, Alma Doerge, Ernest Hogan, Edwin French, Signor Negrini, Signor Ricci, and others in a vaudeville olio from 8:30 to 11:45 P. M., preceded and followed by Brahams's band concerts. The Sunday bill is reinforced by Robert Dunbar and other special attractions.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss May Irwin will return from the Thousand Islands this week to begin the way for the rehearsals of her new play, "Kate Kip," which will begin at the Bijou Theatre on Sept. 1.

Henry Wolfsohn of this city last week received a cable message saying that Rosenthal has been commanded by the Queen to play in a state concert in the Buckingham Palace early in October. He will appear in the Crystal Palace opening concert and immediately afterward will leave for the United States to resume his tour, which was interrupted two years ago by sudden illness.

The production of "Little Miss Nobody," the new musical play, which Charles Frohman and A. H. Canby recently secured in England, will take place at the Garden Theatre Wednesday, Aug. 31. Rehearsals have been in progress day and night for the past week. A new-comer, Miss Ethel Jackson, lately a member of the Savoy Theatre Company of London, will appear in the title part. The sale of seats will begin on Thursday, Aug. 25.

Stuart Robson is busily engaged rehearsing Augustus Thomas's "The Meddler," the new comedy by that author, which is to be presented for a brief run at Wallack's Theatre beginning Sept. 1. Mr. Thomas, who is staging his own production, had several offers while in Europe for the English rights of this comedy. Charles Hawtry, the well-known English actor, thought so well of it that he put up a forfeit of $1,000 for an option, his intention being to appear in the play himself in the rôle which John E. Kellard is to enact in this country.

Charles Coghlan, who was announced to open the season of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Sept. 12, has agreed with Edwin E. Knowles and the Liebler Company, his managers, to begin his engagements in "The Royal Box" Saturday, Sept. 10 instead of Monday. Mr. Coghlan will be supported by Katherine Grey as leading lady this season, in place of Grace Filkins, who played the rôle of Celia Price last year in this Georgian drama. Rehearsals will begin to-morrow. Mr. Coghlan

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Moriens Loquitur Magister.

Ah! Sir, these things are nothing now,
The deep wide gulf before me yawns,
Into its mystery shall I fall
Ere yet another morning dawns.
These vex your soul and fret your brow;
But they are nothing to me now!

You tell how fiercely men contend
For Churches and for forms of faith,
For phrases orthodox or not,
How small are these in sight of Death!

One man who loves the dear Christ well
Takes the blest bread and knows Him nigh;
Another seeks to cast him out
With senseless talk of "Low" or "High."

And one who finds Christ everywhere
Because he hath Him in his heart
Is counted excommunicate
By those who claim in Christ a part.

Men worship Christ with well-meant rites
And add new burdens to life's load,
And others think they honor Him
By tumults in the House of God.

Men wrangle over lengthy words,
And nice define the "how" and "why"—
What matter how the Lord is there
If we but have Him when we die!

All this to me is nursery brawl
Of angry children over toys,
Pettish and puerile are they all
When Death's great deep lifts up its voice.
These things are nothing to me now
The cold grave-sweat is on my brow.

To me there nothing is but God,
And that great love which can forgive,
A sunlight scattered all abroad,
A life whereby the dying live.
The love of God is all I see,
The rest is nothing unto me.
—W. B. RIPON in Literature.

England's Foreign Office.

Arnold White in Harper's Weekly.

The vast increase to the naval strength of the country is in sharp contrast with the weakness of its foreign policy. Discontent with Lord Salisbury is met with in all classes, except the party of Little-Englanders, whose champion, Mr. Labouchère, is not regarded even by himself as a serious politician. Tories of the City of London, moneyed men with old-established interests, talk mutinously against the Prime Minister. Any change, they say, would be for the better, even a Radical Ministry. Lord Salisbury is a tired Titan. His life is shadowed with grief. Lady Salisbury has undergone a fresh surgical operation for the relief of the disease from which she is suffering, and it is known that sorrow for his wife's illness saddens and dispirits the Prime Minister. One rarely hears a good word in this country for the Foreign Secretary. Lord Cromer, however, the ruler of Egypt, who is designated by many persons as the best possible successor to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, by no means holds the depreciatory view prevalent in England.

Lord Cromer has written to more than one of his friends, enjoining them "on no account to lose confidence in Lord Salisbury." Furthermore, there is good reason for believing that the Prime Minister is not altogether his own master. The participation in affairs by the Queen herself is no mere form. Her Majesty's obstinate resolve to sanction no step likely to bring the country into collison with European powers reminds on-lookers of the chief characteristic of her grandfather, George III. Foreign powers are not ignorant of the Queen's determination to disallow all measures tending toward a rupture of the peace. Although the newspapers and Parliament are necessarily silent on this subject, information from sources beyond suspicion has reached me that much of what is justly regarded as weakness in British foreign policy is not fairly to be attributed to the vacillation of the Prime Minister.

The Decay of the Dandy.

From Lippincott's.

Brummell went to prison for debt, but came out again to resume his fopperies. His friends made him a small allowance of £120 per annum—equal at Caen to £300, but he could not be expected to live on such a pittance. When he had not 4f. in the world he would order boot polish at 5f. a bottle from Paris, and call the tradesman who supplied it "a scoundrel" for venturing to ask for his money. In the end his intellect gave way. He lost his memory, and much of his little mind.

He grew slovenly and careless, yet to the last clung to his eau de Cologne and some other luxuries. Finally, his mind all gone, he was removed to a charity hospital, being now reduced to the utmost impoverishment, and content to change his linen once a month, instead of three times a day, as of old. Here he died, under the care of Sisters of Charity, on March 30, 1840. Thus ended the striking career of perhaps the most worthless fop whom history records, his death being a fitting termination to his useless life.

The Barrel Organ a Nuisance.

From The National Review.

I wish to endeavor to make it clear to the non-musical reader that all music is a matter of expression in sounds, whether by voice or instrument, and that nothing deserving the name of music can possibly be produced by ignorant people grinding out sounds by mechanical means. Every time this subject is discussed in the public press, there are some dunces ready to come forward and assert, with a show of virtuous indignation, that we "are trying to deprive the poor of their music," and in one of the London vestries, when it was proposed to support the Kensington Vestry in their sensible protest, already referred to, against the street organs, a wiseacre got up and moved an amendment that the vestry should encourage the barrel organs "on account of their educational influence," and the amendment was only lost by one vote; that is to say, that one-half of the members of the said vestry (St. Giles-in-the-Fields it was) were so ignorant as to imagine that the grinding of a mechanical organ was a means of educating the ear.

The fact is that no influence could be more vulgarizing and more vitiating to the public taste than the grinding of commonplace and threadbare tunes on a barrel organ. It can have no educational effect but in the wrong direction; our public is one of the most unmusical in the world by nature, and the barrel organs can have no effect but to aid in keeping this taste at its present contemptible level. Secondly, the system encourages and keeps among us a set of men who are merely idle loafers and vagabonds, common beggars, with the additional power of creating an intolerable nuisance. A man who plays a clarinet or a cornet-à-piston in a wind band, though he may not play very well, must nevertheless have acquired some small modicum of musical knowledge, and have given some little pains to learn the manipulation of his instrument; he is therefore in quite a different position, in principle, from an ignorant boor who merely turns a handle to produce mechanical noises; he is, in a humble and imperfect way, exercising a craft. The organ-grinder is not; he is a lazy and ignorant fellow who prefers to be lazy and ignorant, and who takes to this handle-turning rather than apply himself to honest and useful labor.

Remember It? Rather.

From Time and the Hour.

Oh, yes; we shall remember the Maine. We shall remember it every time we stick on one of the revenue stamps, and that will be for a good many years, I'm thinking. And a good many will remember the other line of the couplet at the same time.

Spain will remember it, too. She will remember the Maine every time she thinks of the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa and the Viscaya and the Oquendo and the ten or a dozen ships at the bottom of Manila Bay. I wonder if any regrets mingle with Sagasta's reflections over the blowing up of our warship.

Gout in Literature.

From The Humanitarian.

No other disease has the aristocratic lineage of gout. Since the reign of Asa, King of Jerusalem, 900 years before Christ, and whose death was impliedly due to it, (I. Kings, xv.,) there have been but few of those who have worn the insignia of royalty and learning whose legs have not been swathed in flannel for the relief of this morbus dominorum et cominus morborum. Its claims to superiority and exclusiveness are supported by its victims, and to such an extent as to deny recognition of its own blood relation, rheumatism. When Lord Chesterfield was in doubt concerning the nature of his complaint, whether it was gout or rheumatism, he remarked: "I wish it were declared gout, which is the distemper of a gentleman; whereas rheumatism is the distemper of a hackney coachman, or chairman, who are obliged to be out in all weathers and at all hours." Charles Dickens, in "Barnaby Rudge," makes Mr. Chester apologize for the servant who opens the door, thus: "You will excuse her infirmities! If she were in a more elevated station of society she would be gouty. Being but a hewer of wood and drawer of water she is rheumatic."

The same author, in "Good Qualities of Gout," again refers to the subject: "A variety of endeavors have been made to define the difference between gout and rheumatism. Thus gout is rich man's rheumatism, and rheumatism is poor man's gout, which is good only as a figure of speech. Another definition is this: Put your toe in a vise and turn the screw till you can bear the pain no longer, that's rheumatism; give the screw one more turn, that's gout."

The following quotation from Lucian is regarded by medical writers as the most graphic description of the pain of gout:

Thro' every joint the thrilling anguish pours,
And gnaws, and burns, and tortures, and devours.

Only Turks.

From The Spectator.

During the Crimean war Lord Raglan was most conciliatory in his conduct and language to the French, but, unluckily, from old Peninsular associations, he was now and then betrayed into speaking of them as "the enemy." "If we are placed here and the enemy are posted there—" "Good heavens, my Lord!" Lord de Ros would cry, "what are you saying?" He was also particularly desirous of establishing cordial relations between the English and Turkish Armies, and was much disturbed at a quarrel which took place between some of the soldiers. When the combatants were dispersed, one or two Turkish soldiers were left lying dead.

Lord de Ros was sent to the Grand Visier to express Lord Raglan's concern and to promise that every effort should be made to find out and punish the guilty persons. On his beginning to lament an unfortunate occurrence, the Turk looked anxious, but on the matter being broken to him, he exclaimed with great relief: "Is that all! What can it matter if they are killed or not?" Lord de Ros returned to Lord Raglan, and in answer to his anxious inquiries, "It is all right," he replied. "Our fellows are welcome to kill as many of them as they please."

The Gold Seekers.

The panting steamer slowly drops
Away from the crowded pier;
The blackened decks recede from view
And leave me musing here.

Away where the gold so warm and red,
Lies hid in the dark earth's breast;
Little they reck of danger and cold,
Aglow with the golden quest.

The rosy youth with kindling eye,
In his manhood's early dawn,
The pale man with the student's stoop,
The stalwart man of brawn.

All, each and all, with fevered gaze
Fixed on the fields of gold;
Ah, well-a-day! for a faith that's firm
And a heart that is brave and bold.

For those there be who will come again,
All broken and worn and wan,
While others left in the Arctic snows,
Will slumber forever on.

And some will empty-handed come,
Who have missed the golden goal,
And some with gold too dear, alas!
The price of a sinless soul.

And those at home will sit at night,—
And the wind sweeps where it wills,—
With hearts away in a shambling shack
In the wild Alaskan hills.

'T is thus I muse on the lonely quay,
Whence the hurrying crowd is gone;—
Whilst far away for the frozen North
A flag of smoke trails on.
—CARRIE SHAW RICE in The Overland Monthly.

Irish Point Lace.

From Chambers's Journal.

Let it not be supposed that this lace is simply an imitation of the Italian model. At first the stitches were few; but with time and practice some hundred new ones have been invented, and these so complicated that it is almost impossible to rip them; consequently this lace, which looks light as gossamer, has great durability, and grows more valuable with the lapse of time. It stands wear and tear, and can be washed and made up without detriment. It is often compared to the finest old Brussels Point, which it more nearly resembles now than the Italian Point, from which it sprang. But, what between the number of new stitches invented by the lacemakers, the variety of the designs, and the perfection to which the work has been brought, the Irish Point has a right to its name as an original fabric, though "it only came into existence as an Irish industry within living memory."

It is made entirely with the needle, and demands the greatest skill and care. The finest is very costly, rising to £80 a yard for deep flounces, £30 for a handkerchief, and £50 for a fan.

The Cantinière.

From Bourgogne's Narrative.

At Borodino, when we had got near the great redoubt, and our cantinière saw the field of slaughter, she began to shriek dismally. But it was another thing when she saw the smashed drums. She was like a woman beside herself. "Here, here, friend; here they are," she screamed. And there they were lying, sure enough; limbs smashed, bodies torn by the grapeshot. Like a madwoman she went from one to another, speaking tenderly to them. But none heard, though a few still showed signs of life; among them being the drum major—her father as she called him.

"She stopped by him, and dropping on her knees raised his head, to pour a few drops of brandy into his mouth. Just then the Russians made a movement to recapture the redoubt, and the firing recommenced. Suddenly the Spanish girl gave a cry of pain. She had been struck by a bullet, which had smashed her left thumb and entered the shoulder of the dying man whom she was supporting. She sank down in a faint; I tried to raise her, to carry her back to safety, but having only one available arm, I had not the strength to do it. Luckily a dismounted cuirassier came by. Without waiting to be asked, and only saying, "Come along quick, for it is not good here"—and in truth, the cannon balls were whistling round our ears—he picked up the girl, and carried her off like a child, still unconscious. * * * M. Larrey, the Emperor's surgeon, amputated her thumb and extracted my bullet very neatly." That (adds Bourgogne) was what I heard from Dumont, the Condé lad, corporal in the eight company of the Sixty-first. I never heard any more of him. And this was the end of twelve young men from Condé.

In Fair Natal.

Through the long Tamboukie grass we rode
At set of sun—
Round the hill, across the spruit, we followed, one by one—
And the cattle, lowing, went before us,
ever where they trod,
Crushed the perfume from the grass; it was breast high from the sod.
In the Swamp, away below us, flamed and blazed the Pokers' red
And the many spiked orchid proudly reared her scented head.
The grassbells rang a warning in their pink and purple chime,
The reeds bent low to hear it, and swung the birds' nests to the rhyme.
The spruit came gurgling down the kloof between the Arums gay,
Where the ferns grow in the crannies of the rocks pink and grey.
From out its dull dark foliage the chestnut bloom was fair,
The moss, like greybeards hanging, on its stem straight and bare.
The setting sun was gilding, all the Berg, with fiery light,
The mist rose in the valley, dim and white.
We passed the big plantation where the wattle flow'rs smelt sweet,
The red dust was rising from the red road 'neath our feet.
We were near the Kraal at last, and we coo-ed, long and low—
Cracked our whips, and, as the sun sank, the breeze began to blow—
The dogs barked as the cattle through the open gateway passed,
The rails were shut behind them,—our work was done, at last.

"LOBILI" in The Spectator.

How the Dean Turned the Table.

From The Spectator.

The following was told by Lord de Ros: In the early part of the century, Vauxhall was the resort of many respectable persons, especially of those who came up from the country to see London sights. During one season it was infested by a band of roughs, who made it their occupation to insult and molest the most quiet, decent people, especially any whom they guessed to be country visitors. They became such a nuisance that several men about town, among whom were Lord Alvanley and Reppel Craven, laid a plot to get rid of them. They hired Mendoza, the famous prize-fighter, and dressed him up as a dean, with a shovel hat and apron. Another prize-fighter, a short man, was dressed as a middle-aged lady and passed as the Dean's wife, and one evening they were seated at Vauxhall in a conspicuous position to watch the fireworks. It was not long before the old-fashioned, countrified pair attracted the attention of the gang, who assailed them with every kind of coarse raillery and insult, all of which they bore very meekly.

At length one of the persecutors, growing bolder by impunity, stepped up to the Dean and squirted an orange into his eye. On this the Dean, rising, said in a meek, quiet tone: "Really, gentlemen, I have borne a great deal, but I must put a stop to this." With that his hat went one way and his coat another, and, followed by his "wife," he sprang into the middle of the party, hitting out in all directions. Filled with astonishment and terror, some fled and some tried to show fight, but the handling they got from the prize-fighters was too severe for the fracas to last long. All the time Lord Alvanley and his friends, who were in the boxes, were calling out in delight: "Go it, Mr. Dean! Give it 'em. Mind, Dean!" An effectual stop was thus put to the annoyance. Lord de Ros, who was present, was a boy at Westminster, and some of the Lennoxes had given him a hint that if he went to Vauxhall that evening he would see some fun.

When Hungry in China.

From Travel.

There was a painful lack of variety in our food. Men dying of thirst spend their last hour in thinking of iced champagne, sherry cobblers, cocktails, and draughts of beer, whiskies, and sodas, dead horses' heads, or whatever their particular beverage may be. We gastronomically fooled ourselves to the top of our bent. "I think," one would say, "when we get to the Hotel de Paris to-night we'll have a nice little French dinner of six courses, with coffee and green chartreuse to wind up with." "Well," another would remark, "I should be content with some soup, a little fish, a slice of beef, and some tart." "Chops and tomato sauce for me," murmured a third, oblivious of the fate that befell Mr. Pickwick, who had a similar desire.

Then we would reach a slimy, begrimed village, creep into a smelling hut, and make our dinner of pork and rice, or rice and pork when we desired to vary the menu. But one night at a spot called Taeping-fu, when we called for the perennial pork we were informed we could not be supplied. "No pork!" we exclaimed, "no pork in China? Why, Chinamen are three parts pork." Then we were told we were in a Mussulman village, where swine were an abomination, but we could have salt beef. We jumped joyfully at the salt beef, so called, though we knew perfectly well it was nothing else but stale, unprofitable, sinewy wild goat.

Who Are the Carlists?

From Leslie's Weekly.

At the death of King Ferdinand of Spain in 1833, his three-year-old daughter, Isabella II., succeeded to the throne, though Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, claimed to be entitled to the honor under the salic law, which provided that no female should go to the throne as long as any male descendant of the king was living. This law, however, had been revoked by Ferdinand, who had no children at the time, but six months after his death a daughter was born and she became Queen to the exclusion of Carlos. The latter's descendants, who are called Carlists, have since persistently insisted that, by right of succession, the throne belongs to them, and for over fifty years Spain has been subject to Carlist uprisings, which have simply meant a number of unsuccessful wars, the destruction of property, and general public unrest.

The Carlists have found their strength in what are called the Basque provinces, dominated mostly by the clergy, who believe in the divine right of kings and of kingly succession. The inhabitants of the Basque region are largely shepherds and farmers. They are good fighters, and have been the main strength of the Carlist forces. A strong sentiment in favor of a republic exists in the cities, where the people have read lots to independent views by education, reading, and travel. It is unnecessary to say that between what are called the Republicans and the Carlists there is a strong antipathy, for their aims are radically different. In 1873 Spain was a republic, and the people owe to that period of popular government many of the liberties which they now enjoy.

"General Quarters" on an English Ship.

From Chambers's Journal.

The bugle sounds. What a scene of orderly bustle follows! The officers are buckling on their swords; the seamen and marines run to armracks, fetch rifles and cutlasses, and sling them behind the guns in readiness for a possible hand-to-hand combat. Every man has girt himself with an ammunition pouch, and the guns' crews fall in by their own pieces. The ports are opened; the guns are swung round and pointed over the sides. The hoists for shell communicating with the magazines are opened, the torpedo tubes are manned, and, in four minutes from the sound of the bugle, the ship is ready to speak in tones of thunder to an enemy. Very fair work; but, of course, in a ship that has been long in commission everything, from constant iteration, goes like clockwork, and the slight delays which are now unavoidable never occur.

When a ship is really cleared for action, which is done frequently during a commission, not only are the guns prepared, but the railings round the poop and forecastle fall flat, every possible object of hamper is removed, and nothing is left that could be at all in the way of the freest movement. I have said that, with a new crew, everything was ready for action in about four minutes; but in a well-drilled ship the broadside could be fired in less than two minutes from the last note of the bugle's warning, and in time of war everything would be in such a state of readiness (a certain amount of ammunition ready on deck, &c.,) that the order to come into action and the firing of the first shot would be almost simultaneous.

Eccentricities of Temperature.

From Notes and Queries.

We have ground for expecting that in England, about three times in the century, the Thames will be frozen over at London Bridge; but that consummation is synonymous with an intense degree of continuous frost which will not be confined to Britain; for of late years it has become patent that these areas of extreme temperature are very extensive, and that when there is an excessively cold Winter in England and France, even Italy is often included. I can recollect in the Winter of 1881 seeing the Arno at Florence being skated upon, and icicles like a prodigious portcullis hanging from the Ponte Vecchio, some of which were seven and eight feet in length. I have known Cannae and Pompeii smothered in snow, and the entire lemon crop of Amalfi and Palermo destroyed by frost. Nevertheless, I have never experienced anything approaching to the following, which is related by Bembo in his "Storia Veneta," l. i.:

"In 1491, through the severity of the season, the [salt] water of the Grand Canal was frozen, and the Stradiots [Greek mercenaries of the Republic] held their tournament on the ice, horse against horse, with their lances."

An African King.

Travels and Life in Ashante. R. A. Freeman.

"The king advanced and gravely shook our hands; he then retired a few paces and executed a slow and dignified dance, holding out his cloth with both hands in the fashion of a lady dancing a minuet. This was a highly complimentary and gracious act on the part of the king, for it signified that he received us as honored and welcome guests. When he had concluded his dance he again advanced and shook our hands, preserving the same impassive and dignified demeanor that had characterized him when receiving us, and he then moved off. The ladies next saluted us, and the Queen Mother offered me the tips of her fingers with extreme caution; then after shaking the hands of about another score of chiefs we were left in peace to retire to the quarters that had been assigned to us."

Her Beautiful Hair.

From The Spectator.

When Mrs. Norton was in the heyday of her loveliness, a very beautiful Italian lady came to London bringing letters of introduction. Mrs. Norton asked a small party of fashionable people to meet her at dinner, among whom was Lord Normanby, a great admirer of pretty women. All the gentlemen were enchanted with the beautiful stranger and all the ladies rather jealous. One of her great beauties was a profusion of splendid hair, dressed in innumerable plaits. The ladies decided they were not all her own, all except Mrs. Norton, who declared that they were, saying, "The woman is beautiful all over, to the tips of her fingers."

Before the evening was over Lord Normanby expressed his admiration of the wonderful hair, and intimated how much he should like to see it let down. "Puisque vous le désirez, milord," said the lady, and forthwith unplaited one massive coil after another, while the other ladies looked on, devoured with envy. "Je fais pour vous, milord, ce que je ne ferais pas pour tout le monde," said the houri, casting up her fine eyes at the enraptured Lord Normanby from under her mantle of flowing locks. "Il y a trois semaines que je n'ai défait mes cheveux." Which startling announcement in some degree consoled the English dames for their inferior locks.

To Clarissa.

A butterfly of rose-lit June
That flits from flower to flower,
And takes the honey of the noon,
And lords it for an hour—

It flashes in the Summer sun,
It floats upon the wind,
And when its minute sands have run,
Leaves not a trace behind,—

So broke Clarissa on my way,
So did Clarissa fly;
But ever since our holiday
Another man am I.
—In Blackwood's Magazine.

Angelic Acid.

From The Cornhill.

Apropos of acids, there is an angelic acid, obtained from that most graceful of our umbelliferous plants, cultivated in England in the sixteenth century as a pot herb, and still used as a candied sweetmeat. From this "herb angelick," or "root of the Holy Ghost," whose fragrance was reputed good against poison and pestilence, was also distilled a perfume, charmingly named angel-water, affected by the beauties of the seventeenth century. "I met," says Bedley, "the prettiest creature in New Springgarden. Angel-water was the worst scent about her."

Pig Iron and Commercial Primacy.

John Foord in The North American Review.

The commercial primacy of the world belongs to the country that can produce the cheapest pig iron. For this carries with it the ability to command the cheapest machinery and the cheapest transportation, which, in their turn, render possible the conversion of raw materials into manufactured products and the delivery of these to the consumer at the lowest attainable range of cost. Iron and steel are produced in the least favored localities of the United States as cheaply as in Great Britain; in the most favored localities they are produced more cheaply. Yet, in the very centre of American iron and steel production the ore and the coal have to be brought together from points a thousand miles apart, while in Great Britain a hundred miles is quite an exceptionally wide interval between the two.

How has this formidable handicap of 900 miles of transportation been overcome? How has it become possible to produce a ton of pig iron in Pittsburg to-day at about the same price as the ore entering into that iron cost fourteen years ago? To be strictly accurate, the answer would have to enumerate a variety of causes, including improvements in blast furnace construction and practice, and economies in the production of coke. But underlying them all is the controlling influence which determines the cost of the ore—the depth of water in the lake channels. By every foot that this depth has been increased the distance between Duluth and Cleveland has been virtually shortened by 100 miles, so that in the forty years in which the depth of water on St. Clair Flats has been doubled, and a navigable depth of twenty feet has been established in the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the cost of transporting a ton of ore on the lakes has come down from four mills to six-tenths of a mill per ton per mile.

Phantoms All.

Come, all you sailors of the southern waters,
You apparitions of the Spanish main,
Who dyed the jeweled depths blood-red with slaughters,
You things of crime and gain!

Come, caravel and pinnace, on whose daring
Rose the low purple of a new world's shore;
Come from your dreams of desperate seafaring
And sun your sails once more.

Build up again your stately height, storm-harried
Santa Maria, crusted with salt stains;
Come quick, you black and treacherous craft that carried
Columbus home in chains!

And out of all your angry flames and flashes,
Proud with a pride that only homeward yearned,
Swim darkly up and gather from your ashes,
You ships that Cortes burned!

Come, prows, whence climbing into light deific
Undazzled Balboa planted o'er the plain,
The lonely plain of the unguessed Pacific,
The standard of great Spain.

In Caribbean coves, dark vanished vessels,
Lurking and hiding thrice a hundred years,
Figure again your mad and merry wrestles,
Beaks of the buccaneers!

Come, you that bore through boughs of dripping blossom,
Ogeron with his headsman and his priest,
Where Limousin with treasure in his bosom
Dreamed, and in dreaming ceased.

Barks at whose name to-day the nursling shivers,
Come, with the bubble-rafts where men swept down
Along the foam and fall of mighty rivers
To sack the isthmian town!

Through dusky bayous known in old romances
In one great furtive squadron move, you host
That took to death and drowning those free-lances,
The Brethren of the Coast!

Come, Drake, come, Hawkins, to your sad employer,
Come, L'Olonnois and Davila, again,
Come, you great ships of Montbar the Destroyer,
Of Morgan and his men!

Dipping and slipping under shadowy highlands,
Dashing in haste the swifter fate to meet,
Come from your wrecks on haunted keys and islands,
Cervera's valiant fleet!

Galleons, and merchantmen, and sloops of story,
O silent escort, follow in full train
This passing phantom of an ancient glory,
The Navy of Old Spain!
—HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD in The Criterion.

How Francis Bacon Was Rid of Warts.

From Notes and Queries.

The takinge away of Warts, by Rubbinge them with some what yt afterwards is put to wast, and consume, is a com'on exp'ment: And I doe apprehende it the rather because of mine owne exp'ience. I had from my Childhood a wart upon one of my Fingers: Afterwardes when I was about sixteen years old, being at Paris, there grew upon both my handes a number of Warts (at ye least 100) in a Moneths space. The English Embassadours Lady, who was a woman free from sup'stition, told me, one day; she would helpe me away with them.

Whereupon shee got a peice of Larde, with ye Skin on, and rubbed ye Warts all over, with ye fat side; and amongst ye rest yt Wart wch I had had from my Childhood; Then she nayled the Peice of Lard with ye fat towards ye Sunne upon a Poast of her Chamber window wch was to ye south. The Successe was, that within five weekes space, all the Warts went quite away: And ye Wart wch I had soe longe endured for Company. But at ye rest I did little marvaile, because they came in a shorte time, and might goe away in a short time againe. But ye goinge away of yt wch had staid soe longe doth sticke with me yet. They say ye like is done by rubbinge of Warts with a greene Elder stidke, and then buryinge the sticke to rot in muckc.

New Ornamentations.

From The Spectator.

Some great man was taking a party of friends over his newly built house. One of the party would not admire it, and complained that there were too many anachronisms. "Oh," said a lady who was noted for her toadyism, and who had been unstinted in her admiration, "don't you like anachronisms? I think they are such a beautiful ornament."

The Tall Grenadiers.

From the Romance of a Regiment. J. R. Hutchinson.

"The Great Grenadiers had pay in proportion to their bulk.' The common foot soldier received three-halfpence a day and ordinary rations; the Great Grenadier drew eightenpence and fared sumptuously at his master's expense. If exceptionally tall he received a bounty—or at least the promise—of perhaps thousands of pounds on entering, and as much as one or two florins a day while he remained in the service. Nor were these his only privileges. When unable to read and write he was put to school. A hymn book taught him to praise God; the articles of war to honor the King. His temporal health was watched over by a surgeon, his spiritual by a Chaplain. He had sinecures given him, which he sold to the highest bidder. He trafficked in goods like a merchant; he had his pick of the best lands in the kingdom. A hautbois band enlivened his drill; a wife his leisure. He occupied a snug cottage if married, drank good beer, smoked sound tobacco, and enjoyed the love of his master.

"One day, when Glasenapp, one of the tallest of the tall men, lay ill, the King's lackeys rushed into his presence and announced the occurrence of some grave calamity. The King sank into a chair pale and trembling. 'What is it?' he gasped. 'The tower of St. Peter's has fallen, your Majesty!' 'Oh, is that all?' said he, vastly relieved; 'I was afraid my grenadier might be dead!' So great was the King's partiality for his big men, indeed, that when pleased with them he could refuse them nothing short of their discharge."

A Hard Pie.

From The Cornhill.

That German was a delight; her cookery was often vile, but she was amusing. Her first efforts at pastry making were lamentable. "Margarete, what was the matter with the apple tart? The crust was like a stone." "Oh, madame, I voorked so harrd; I said to myself, now ze harrder I voork, ze better it will be, so I rolled and I rolled, and I used all my strength, and now it is von stone!"

One morning Margarete bounces into my room, and bursts out in an injured voice, "Madame, does our coachman belong to my towel?" At last I discover that she refers to the round towel in the scullery, on which the offender had wiped his hands in passing.

France, Spain, Germany.

From The Spectator.

Spain will come out of the war under the wing of France and virtually under French influence. That is a very important fact. To begin with, it frees France from all further dread of an attack from across the Pyrenees in addition to one from across the Alps in case of war with the Triple Alliance. Hitherto there has always been an uneasy feeling in France as to whether it would be safe to leave the rich and prosperous provinces which lie under the Pyrenees and along the course of the Canal du Midi entirely denuded of troops, and unprotected in case of war on the German and Italian frontiers. With Spain under French influence, the risk will be run without any serious qualms. But this is equivalent to giving an additional hundred thousand men to France in case of war. France, then, by her last diplomatic stroke will have gained a very considerable advantage. If not Europe, at any rate the possible enemies of France, will not now extend beyond the Pyrenees.

Though this will be the most important effect of the war on Europe, there will be others of minor importance which are worth noticing. For example, Germany has hitherto always rather tended to hold her hand in Morocco, for fear of hurting the feelings of Spain, and so throwing Spain into the arms of France—a possibility always dreaded by German diplomacy. When, however, Spain is in the arms of France already, there will be no reason for keeping quiet in Morocco, and Germany may therefore begin to look around her in this region. The effect on England will not be directly very great, but it will be appreciable. Spain before the war was certainly more friendly than Spain will be after the war.

We do not for an instant regret our outspoken sympathy for America, but rejoice in it; still, that sympathy will undoubtedly have to be paid for. In former times Spain might always be relied on to refuse to do us an unfriendly turn in Morocco or on the west coast of Africa. It will hardly be so in the future, and we must expect to see certain preparations made by Spain which will obviously be of little advantage to Spain except in case of war with us. For example, we should be prepared to see Ceuta, under French expert advice, blossom from a convict station into a formidable place of arms intended to counterbalance Gibraltar. The possibility of Portugal being drawn closer to Spain by recent events, and so passing also under French influence, we shall not consider in detail, but it always remains a possibility. The Iberian Peninsula united under one government, and that Government under French influence, would be a very formidable fact.

Her Answer.

If you had come
Ten years ago,
And your mute lips the love had spoken
Your eyes betrayed, ah! then unbroken
Had been the bowl at love's clear fount,
And you had drawn and drunk; but lo!
Your lips were dumb
Ten years ago!
—E. GIBSON in The Gentleman's Magazine.

A Trout Stream a Pactolus.

From The Cornhill.

A decent trout stream or salmon river is a very Pactolus; it simply flows with gold! The quantity of such fishing, especially of good trout fishing, within reach of London is so limited, and the demand by wealthy fishermen so great, that no limit to the prices asked is yet in sight. Three hundred pounds was asked this season for one and a half miles or a trout stream in Kent, near to London. I believe there are reaches of the Test and Itchen which let for five shillings a fathom, and that before long a mile of Hampshire trout stream, without an acre of land, except the right to fish from the banks, will be a fair younger son's provision.

The price of the short length of the Itchen opposite the Hospital of St. Cross, is always quoted as an index to the market value of Hampshire fishing. Even small and distant streams in the South fetch fancy rents. Thus for a fishing on the River Lambourne, above Newbury, yielding 175 trout in sixteen days' fishing—which, it must be admitted, is very pretty sport—eighty guineas are asked for from May 15 to the end of August. This, though only trout fishing, is reasonable enough, compared with the prices asked for by no means first-rate salmon streams. For nine hundred yards of the Tweed £80 is required; for two and a half miles on the same river, £900. On the Eden, for nine or ten casts, with a prospect of thirty fish if the water is in good order, £90, or (say) £3 per fish.

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In addition to new features in many lines you should note the continuation of the August Furniture Sale, the August Blanket Sale, the great Special Sale of Muslin Underwear, of Handkerchiefs, of Ladies' Winter Underwear, of Shirt Waists.

Silk Specials. Owing to the recent advance in the cost of raw materials, in addition to the liberal increase in the wages of the weavers, the spinners, the throusters, the dyers and the finishers, if will be utterly impossible for us to continue to offer for many days such reliable and desirable Silks at our present quotations.

Fortunately we have secured a large stock at the lowest possible figures, and while it lasts we will continue to name prices which should induce economical buyers to anticipate their wants.

It may seem a bold statement, but it is nevertheless true, that you can now save from $1 to $5 on a silk dress.

BLACK BROCADED TAFFETA, splendid quality, all bright, pure silk and small neat effects, suitable for waists or full costumes, present value 75c., special at 49

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BLACK BROCADED SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, very rich, rare and elegant designs, real value to-day $1.50, at 99

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Dress Goods. Last Monday we offered for sale a 45 inch storm serge for 49c., value 60 to 65c. Before noon we had cleaned out the quantity we had on hand. We have now secured another quantity in jet black and dark medium navy. The goods are all steam shrunk and sponged and are guaranteed not to spot or shrink. They should prove fast sellers at 49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE TABLE.)

Sale of Decorated China

In buying decorated china many purchasers yield to the temptation of low prices without figuring the quality.

Here are some low prices for superior goods. They were received by the last steamer from our own factories at Carlsbad, the prices being much lower than other houses charge for inferior goods, and there is enough to supply a big demand, which we expect.

DINNER SETS, 102 pieces, a new floral design, good shape, set complete, 11.87

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ICE CREAM SETS, floral decorations, gold border, 13 pieces, including tray for brick of cream, 97

GRACKER JARS, same styles of decorations and flowers, gold edge, each. 49

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

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Remnants of China and Japan Matting below cost.

SMYRNA RUGS, sold elsewhere at $7.00, $10.00 and $13.50; our price for size 6x9 feet, 5.99; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., 8.99; 8 ft. x 12 ft. 11.99

BROMLEY'S SMYRNA RUGS, all wool, 9x12 ft., advertised elsewhere at $22.98; our price 18.74

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

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CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, 2 yards square, heavy fringe; worth $2.00 each, at 1.24

SOFA PILLOWS, covered with tapestry, in domestic and Oriental designs; worth $3.00, at 1.99

HANDSOME SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, Irish Point designs and fine quality mesh; actual value, $3.00 to $3.50, at, per pair, 2.49 and 2.69

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(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

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OUR "NAVAL DEMONSTRATION."

It is well understood in New York, it is coming to be understood everywhere, that the reach of river in front of the Riverside Park is the most eligible expanse for a great aquatic pageant that the world affords. Already, in 1889, at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of WASHINGTON, in 1892, at the Columbian celebration, and last year at the dedication of the Grant Monument, the unique possibilities of this stretch of water have been utilized. But the shining reach that borders the Riverside Park has never reflected before, and it is not to be expected that it will reflect again, such a procession as that which passed over it yesterday.

There is nothing in the history, we will not say of our own country, but of the modern world, that can be compared with this in its effect upon the mind of the patriotic beholder. The event that has come nearest to it in our own history is the great review at Washington in 1865 of the victorious armies of the United States. That was thirty-three years ago, a whole generation of men. And that was not at all the same thing. From the point of view of national pride there was "nothing proven" by that demonstration. That some Americans could beat other Americans, less numerous and less rich, really that was not the kind of demonstration that can be treasured in the National archives. But what was in evidence yesterday was what is calculated to thrill every patriotic American heart. It was a demonstration that has not been made within the recollection of a single spectator of the spectacle, because it was a demonstration that had not been made before for three-quarters of a century. The last time that it was made it was made at the expense of "The Mistress of the Seas," of the greatest naval power that the world has ever seen. This time it was made at the expense of a third-class and an effete power. But the demonstration was the same. It was the demonstration that, ship for ship, man for man, gun for gun, the navy of the United States is equal to the best that has been, that is, or that we can reasonably calculate may be among the sea powers of the world.

It was a very great sight. The modern warship is doubtless but an ugly brute compared with the tall three-decker of old days, with their tiering canvas and their grinning broadsides. But the brute that to-day represents "sea power" has its own impressiveness. In its best and most complete expression, as in the battleship of which the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and, first of all, the Oregon, are illustrations, it is a grim and great sea monster. It is evidently and aggressively a floating fort. Add to this central fort low ends, project from it above one or two or three grimy funnels, project from its sides in portentous order guns of twelve and eight and six inches bore, paint the whole surface an equal leaden gray, and you have the modern American battleship. It is without picturesqueness, without charm, but how tremendously it does look like "business!"

That is the great distinction of yesterday's naval demonstration. In variety of naval types it has been very often exceeded. It was exceeded even in the Columbian pageant of five years ago. In mere extent and number it has still more often been surpassed. Most notably of all was it surpassed at the naval review of last year in celebration of the Queen's jubilee. The twenty-five miles of warships there assembled were calculated to impress the foreign observer, and they did impress him. They constituted a formidable fleet "on paper," a type of warship, or several types of warship, that had been evolved from theoretic enumeration and study. Naval officers were inclined to approve of them. They hoped, believed, trusted they would do well in action. But all the same they were like the arms that the youthful DAVID flung aside when he came to encounter a formidable enemy, "because he had not proved them."

What made yesterday's show unique was that we had "proved them." These grim and gray sea monsters that wallowed and floundered after each other up the bay, under the brand-new twenty-story sky-scraper, past the crowded pier heads and the populous slopes of park, were the ships that had "done the trick." They were there not as credentials of a Nation's confidence, but as testimonies of a Nation's achievements on the sea. There was not one of them in the procession, from the Brooklyn that had endured the concentrated fire of all CERVERA'S squadron to the least distinguished, which had not "a record." That was the unique and distinguishing fact about this water parade. And there was apparently not a spectator who did not know in detail what every ship had done and suffered, and who did not know "who was who" on board of her. From the grave and demure Admiral, whose flagship led the way, to the gallant SCHLEY, who still modestly wore his Captain's uniform and still modestly flew his Commodore pennant, from the fighting Captain of the Iowa, who was still to be identified by the limp that he acquired a generation ago at Fort Fisher, there was not a commander of a vessel in the fleet who was not identified, acclaimed, and congratulated by his grateful countrymen.

It is a pity that all the people of the United States could not have seen this splendid show. It is a pity that WAINWRIGHT and the Gloucester could not have taken part in it, but were detained elsewhere "on business." It is particularly a pity that the first and last and greatest hero of the war, Admiral DEWEY, should not yet have had his chance to know how grateful his countrymen are to him. But still the lesson of this war, as regards the navy, is everywhere the same. Some officers have had the luck to be conspicuous. It has been the fortune of more to be obscure. The navy, as a whole, has been in obscurity for three-quarters of a century. But when events bring it to the light it is found that not an officer or a man fails to meet the expectation of his countrymen. Hurrah for the United States Navy!

COL. ROOSEVELT AND MR. PLATT.

It is plain that the friends of Mr. PLATT, at least, are willing to have the public believe that he is "considering" the nomination of Col. ROOSEVELT for Governor. The manner in which The Sun treats the visit of Mr. QUIGG to Montauk is one of a number of signs of this disposition. It gives the impression that Gov. BLACK'S immediate supporters have served notice on Mr. PLATT of a serious campaign for his renomination, and that the Senator may have to choose between three lines of action—accepting BLACK, accepting ROOSEVELT, or trying to name a compromise candidate.

We have already expressed our belief that Mr. PLATT would allow the nomination of Col. ROOSEVELT only as an alternative to defeat at the polls or to defeat in the convention. Neither of these can he afford. Defeat at the polls would be disastrous, because it would not only break his prestige, such as it is, by the election of a Democratic United States Senator, which would surely follow, but it would deprive him for four years of the only stock of patronage remaining to him. Defeat in the convention is, of course, the end of his boss-ship.

On the other hand, the nomination and election of Col. ROOSEVELT would be a great trial. No one knows better than the Senator that he could do no "business" with the Colonel. Not that the latter is not a party man of tested loyalty. He is. He is, moreover, a practical politician, and wherever principle did not forbid he would be entirely ready to take counsel with party leaders, and would do all that he could do honorably to promote harmony. But he has distinct ideas of what constitutes the real strength of a party. He has unbounded confidence in the good faith and good sense of the people, and he believes that the one sure, safe, invariable way for a party to win victories is to deserve them. He detests the idea that a party can be built up on the spoils of office, by appointments given to workers without regard to their fitness. He would rather appeal to the public conscience than to the insatiable greed of an organized body of place holders and place seekers. Now, the chief hold Mr. PLATT has on political power is the adroitness with which he has constructed and guided precisely such an organized body. It would be extremely embarrassing for him to have as Governor a man who not only would not aid him in this line of business, but would do all that he could to break it up.

The most important State matter in the election this Fall is the canal scandal. We have only to reflect on the course of Gov. BLACK and Senator PLATT in the matter and then think what would be the course of Col. ROOSEVELT as Governor, to see exactly what the Republican boss has to face in the present situation. The canals have given the Republican machine the greater part of all the patronage it has had. Col. ROOSEVELT would strip them of patronage from Albany to the lakes. He would insist—and he would know how to bring it about—that they should be managed with the same energy, skill, honesty, economy, and freedom from political or other jobbery that a private enterprise required. That would practically amount to breaking up the Platt machine as it now exists. Before the people it would have the immense advantage that it would not be breaking up one machine in the interest of another, but would be conducting a great public work solely in the interest of the people. Indeed, it is plain that the chance to elect Col. ROOSEVELT as Governor is about the only thing that would secure the completion of the canal improvement. It would be the only guarantee at present in sight that the work would be done, that the people would get the full benefit of it, and that no faction and no party would be allowed to fasten their greedy hands upon it. This is an excellent reason for electing Col. ROOSEVELT as Governor. It may not be a conclusive reason with Senator PLATT for "permitting" his nomination.

THE COMIC SIDE OF THE WAR.

Our war with Spain, in which the blood of heroes was shed, could not be called a "merry war," but, in common with all things mundane, it had its comic side. There is nothing in the familiar Strauss operetta, the title of which we have just quoted, nearly so mirth-provoking as some of the incidents narrated in the history of the conflict, day by day, since last April. The military has been a favorite subject with makers of comic operetta, from "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein" to "El Capitan," but the fun has been generally created by more or less amiable caricatures of cowardice and exaggerations of strict military deportment.

We shall scarcely find counterparts of poor Fritz and M. le Général Boum, with his "plf, paf, pouf," in our recent history; though the worthy commander of the army in the Duchy of Gerolstein might well have penned that stirring address to the Spaniards and Filipinos which Señor BASILIO AUGUSTIN Y DAVILA signed something more than three months before his somewhat hasty escape on a neutral man-of-war from the "social excrescences" who had made him so "impatient." It is not our intention, however, to include the queer conduct of Gen. AUGUSTIN among the humors of the war. It seems rather pitiable.

Some of the incidents of April did not seem quite as humorous then as they do now, when the gift of hindsight can be brought to bear on them. The superior evening newspaper which predicted that the war would last many years, (if not forever,) and probably result in terrible American losses if not in Spanish victory, was not alone in its rôle of prophet of evil. More patriotic, if not wiser, folks than the authors of those particular prophecies firmly believed that Boston, if not New York, would be bombarded by the Spanish ships which lie wrecked near Santiago. Hundreds of wealthy men and women in Boston removed their valuables and securities to safe deposit vaults and storage warehouses in inland cities. When a smart Frenchman, after a glance at the map of the Atlantic Coast, advised the Spaniards to seize the Island of Nantucket as a coaling station and supply depot, and his advice was widely published here, it is a positive fact that panic possessed natives of that reef-guarded isle who knew well that, except by the single entrance to the little harbor, the passage of which requires familiarity and skill, no vessel of great draught could approach nearer than eight miles of the coast. They say that one estimable old lady whose house is on the bluff at Sconset never lighted her lamp at night until Wednesday week, fearing it might serve as a beacon to murderous Spaniards.

But, after all, the real fun of the war, its bouffe, which was kicked into it, so to speak, by the departing mule of Matanzas, is of a different quality. Some of it equals the cleverest fancies of MEILHAC and HALEVY and W. S. GILBERT. The whole story of the capture of the Ladrones, without a touch of exaggeration, is funnier than any comic narrative of the light side of naval warfare in MARRYAT'S books. Think of the exquisite drollery of the Spanish Lieutenant and his comrade, who, after the Charleston, her jackies frantic for a hot fight, had fired seven shells at the fort in the Port of Guam, politely rowed out to the ship to apologize for not "returning the salute!" They did not know anything about the "strained relations" of their country and ours, poor fellows, though every merchantman in the harbor was "fly" enough to hoist a neutral flag as soon as the Charleston hove in sight.

The preternatural gravity and droll urbanity of the Governor at Guam would have made the reputation of a humorist, like the lamented author of "The Dodge Club," if put to use in fiction. What could surpass the childlike innocence of his note to Capt. GLASS, in which he expressed his regret that he would be unable to visit the ship, and hoped to see the Captain in his office the next morning? Nothing, excepting the astonishment of the same Governor and his suite, after they had been formally made prisoners of war, to learn that they could not go back to their homes, and their desire to know what they were going to do for clean clothes. These fellows of the Ladrones, though, were not a bit funnier than that commander of a Spanish gunboat who was sure he would not surrender, and was perfectly willing to accept the alternative and fight if the enemy would wait a few weeks until he could get ammunition from Manila. The vulgar enemy would not wait, so the gunboat which would not surrender and could not fight was simply taken into custody like an unwary pickpocket by a chance policeman.

The comic palm belongs, however, not to the South Pacific, but to the Caribbean, and its bearer should be "the Hon." (presumably) FRANCISCO MAGIA, erstwhile Mayor of the bustling town of Yauco, in Puerto Rico, whose foresight, eloquence, and quick adaptiveness ought to fit him well for citizenship of these United States in the near future. There is a rare mixture of poetry and politics in the description of the Hon. FRANCISCO. He it was who, so far from resisting the conquering hero, bade his constituents give him welcome, in as noteworthy a document as AUGUSTIN'S own famous proclamation, and a much wiser, much more eloquent document withal. The Hon. FRANCISCO clearly saw the sun of America shining on the mountains and valleys of Puerto Rico, and he said so, and like Isaiah he hailed "the planting of the flag of stars" by Señor MILES of envible renown, with the enthusiasm of one who expects hereafter to control votes. "Palmam qui meruit, ferat," which, being translated into English, signifies "Let the Hon. FRANCISCO MAGIA hereafter bear the palm." He has added to the gayety of nations, and done something to offset the horror of grim-visaged war.

THE TOBACCO TRADE AND THE WAR.

Most persons, whether they use tobacco or not, will be surprised to learn that the fiscal year ending July 1 was the most profitable ever known to the tobacco trade in this country, excepting the year 1892-3. The scarcity and expensiveness of Havana tobacco and seed caused by the protracted rebellion in Cuba and, finally, by the Spanish-American war did not as severely affect the trade as uninformed people supposed. The United States Tobacco Journal says there was but one month in the year (July, 1897,) in which the output of cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco was smaller than in the preceding fiscal year. The results of the year were 4,571,263,487 cigars, 4,476,766,770 cigarettes and 309,818,659 pounds of manufactured tobacco to be smoked in a pipe or chewed by our fellow-citizens and the people of other countries.

These figures are either appalling or gratifying accordingly as one looks upon them. They do not seem to indicate that sincere exhortation, the whip of scorn or the wheezes of the professional humorist have been of much influence in repressing the cigarette habit.

The Tobacco Journal expects that the output of the current fiscal year will be even larger. It assumes that the rates of import and export duties just fixed by the War Department upon Cuban tobacco are merely temporary and will be superseded before long by a tariff fixed by the Treasury Department. Export duties, it believes, cannot long survive under our Constitution. It also assumes that before long both American and Sumatra leaf tobacco will be admitted into Cuban factories and the character of the Havana cigar thus greatly changed. The enormous prices hitherto demanded for some of the higher grades of Havana cigars were due, it seems, to the "almost fabulous price of the indigenous wrapper leaf." Good wrapper leaf has always been scarce in Cuba.

Meanwhile the cultivation of tobacco in the United States increases year by year. The Connecticut wrapper, and the Sumatran as well, are now rivaled by the tobacco leaf grown in Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia. If the tobacco grown, also on the Island of Luzon, some of which is reported by travelers to be of remarkably good quality, is to be reckoned as a National product hereafter, the yearly totals of manufactured tobacco will certainly reach hitherto unheard-of figures.

AN ANTI-VACCINATIONIST'S ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a continuous reader of your paper from the time that you found Mr. Blaine too highly decorated with tatooing to suit your artistic taste regarding Presidential candidates to the present time, and do not recollect any occasion during that period that you could be called bigoted, except when you took up the cudgel for the purpose of securing as unpleasant a quarter of an hour as possible for the opponents of vaccination, at which times your bigotry has protruded like a sore thumb. In your editorial of to-day, for example, you call anti-vaccinationists cranks; you term their arguments "absurdly fallacious," without stating them or showing their absurdity. You say the question of vaccination is closed, and refer the introduction and passage of the conscience clause by the House of Commons to a dispensation of Providence sent for the purpose of showing that those who supported it—clearly not a few—had not yet arrived at that standard of logical reasoning which has been attained by those who believe that the best way to avoid being poisoned by a disease accidentally is to poison everybody with the virus of an entirely different disease intentionally.

You say "it is not a matter of opinion whether or not smallpox has been practically suppressed where vaccination has been compulsory," ignoring the fact that numerous diseases have disappeared almost entirely without vaccination, inoculation, or any other known cause—the plague and typhus fever, for instance—and also neglecting the further fact that modern civilization has made the great mass of the people more cleanly, to the consequent suppression, or at least lessening, of the ravages of those diseases which proceed from filth. You say further that no enemy of vaccination could ask better than to have England's compulsory law nullified by the clause which permits a parent to elect whether his children shall be poisoned by force with the virus of a dirty and dangerous disease for the sake of a community which makes no provision for the indemnification of those responsible for the care and maintenance as well as the medical expenses and the legitimate charges of the undertaker who finally hides from sight the remains of his unfortunate victim of the delusion that the way to live long and be well is to first make yourself sick and endanger your life, notwithstanding the fact that the chances of your having smallpox are a hundred times less than that you will die or be permanently injured by vaccination, from which quotation it would appear that you condemn the liberty accorded the parent by that clause. Why should he not have it?

You will say that the welfare of the community demands that he shall not have it, perhaps in which case it is clear that the community should assume all the expenses connected with carrying out its wishes, including a fixed sum per head for those who die from vaccination. But the community would never consent to assume those expenses, it may with truth, be remarked. very well, then; let the community accept whatever danger lurks in the vicinity of those who have to be made sick artificially in order to prevent them from being well, which it may very safely do, since the records show that in any epidemic tabulated hundreds of the vaccinated fell victims to the disease before a cranky, irrational, illogical (and all the rest) unvaccinated person was called upon to pay for his former immunity from pox diseases by catching the disorder from those who firmly believed that they were immune.

This dogmatism to which I have referred accords very little with your course when other questions are concerned, and is entirely unworthy of you. You should say nothing regarding the question of vaccination which casts reflections on the perfect mental health and capacity of its opponents without first giving a reasonable demonstration that they are as far from inquiring wheels they are at as Billy Bryan with his sixteen to one, or that other more hated and at present highly admired Billy with his per cent. ad valorem, and not otherwise provided for system for enriching the people.

E. G. ROSCOE.
Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1898.

RULE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in reading the various opinions expressed in your paper concerning the disposition of the Philippines. I sympathize entirely with you in the attitude taken in your leading editorials in regard to this whole question. The islands should belong to the United States. True, they may in consequence be misgoverned, but there would not be the absolute certainty of such a fate being theirs as if we returned them to Spain or allowed them to be quarreled over by the powers of Europe.

I realize that those are good arguments which are brought forward by some who point to the Indian and negro and say, "See what a failure the United States has made in governing these races. Why should it undertake others?"

We ought to bear in mind, however, that the United States was very young when called upon to assume the responsibilities involved in meeting the Indian and negro questions. How many of us can call to mind families where from the immaturity and inexperience of the youthful heads of the household grave mistakes were made in the discipline and control of the older children. But as the family increased in numbers the parents received help, both from their experiences and the influence of the children over each other, to make vast improvements in home government, until the better government of large families has become proverbial.

To shirk responsibilities in regard to the Filipinos is a poor way for the United States to expect to gain wisdom and strength to deal with questions already unsuccessfully solved. ALICE M. MUZZY.
Inwood-on-Hudson, Aug. 15, 1898.

ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Democrats, in editorials, communications, and conversations, have urged Republicans in this State to put forth as their nominee for Governor one of their strongest men to have a certain triumph, and they have most ably and acutely advocated the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, whose brave war record would arouse everywhere enthusiasm. They conclusively show how Black ought not to be and could not be re-elected; that there is no hope for Hamilton Fish; they give no comfort for "Our Chauncey"; Odell is still young enough to wait his time; Choate must before bar associations use his brilliancy of speech in defending the rights of trial by jury; Root should be left to practice in the courts; the Blisses and Astors can render valuable service in keeping up bountiful supplies, and Platt, with so little influence in the Senate, can still be looked up to as the Republican boss, with a prestige peculiarly his own.

Do our Republican friends aid with so much strength our cause? Do they insist that we should have as our candidate some one who will command general respect for his talents and high personal character? Have they mentioned Whitney or Flower? Do we hear that Carter or Coudert would adorn the Gubernatorial chair? Do they suggest some popular soldier or eminent civilian? Would they not rather see us all in confusion, with such a majority of condemnation as swept over us two years ago, when the people spoke out in their own emphatic language? The answer is clear and plain to every question. Let us be sensible for ourselves for our own success.

J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Aug. 20, 1898.

SAYINGS OF BISMARCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest a remark to the esteemed readers of your paper, so valuable always for its sound judgment, able articles, and excellent information.

The papers of this country have, naturally enough, expressed an immeasurable admiration for the late Prince Bismarck, this formidable leader of men, whose equal in European history I can only see in the great Cardinal de Richelieu. It would require the pen of a modern Plutarch to write these two "bioi paralleloi," and the parallelism might be carried very far indeed. Well, it seems to me that Bismarck gives us, so to say, from beyond the grave, a very unequivocal answer to the question what the United States are to do with the Philippines; whether they should keep them or give them back.

It was Bismarck who invented the pungent and widely circulated motto: "Beati possidentes," a motto impossible not to apply as well to the American protectorate in the Philippines as to the English one in Cyprus, or to the Austrian one in Bosnia. It was Bismarck, again, who, when hearing that England was giving back the Ionian Isles to Greece, in 1863, said that "a power that gives back anything is a power that degenerates."

This is clear and practical.

Et nunc erudimini, * * * C. R.
Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1898.

THE INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in to-day's TIMES an article in which the Secretary of the Navy expresses the fear that if he recommends a plan for the enlargement of the navy involving an expenditure of $60,000,000, Congress will cut it in half.

Now, I would like to ask if there is a member of the National Legislature who does not know that it will be political death to him who opposes almost any plan for the increase and improvement of our navy? Is there a man in public life who so absolutely fails to feel the public pulse as not to know that the people of this country, as a whole, want a navy superior to any other? That the one thing most pleasing will be to know that our navy building capacity is worked to its utmost until our flag not only commands but compels respect in all quarters of the globe?

I believe it is the sentiment of the people of this country to oppress none and to allow no one to be oppressed, and to give to all who deserve and are capable the rights and blessings of self-government.

These are the sentiments of "just a common American citizen" who has not opened his mouth before, but who will "holler" aloud and long if he sees any signs of "niggardliness" in our representatives when dealing with the nation's salvation—our navy.

J. B. S.
New York, Aug. 20, 1898.

WOULD EXCHANGE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the widely canvassed American views contained in your paper of to-day may I add the proposition which I hear discussed? It is the apt, simple, and economical suggestion that, after carrying out the prevailing National ideal as to the act and provisions of settlement with Spain we retain the Philippines, and if agreeable to both England and America they shall exchange possessions. That England, the "mistress of colonization," shall control, manage, and develop the newly fledged Filipinos, yielding to us, her elder children, in their place the responsibility of the further advancement of her West Indian possessions, to be conducted with brotherly kindness—for are not they, the Bermudas, &c., lying between North and South America, our nearer neighbors?

And shall we not, in the hour of victory, be as open-minded, as thoroughly "masters of the situation," as to the question of governmental forms as was Dewey upon the broad ocean, when he tersely and grandly declared "There are no lines drawn in the navy?"

M. F. H.
New York, Aug. 17, 1898.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see it stated that Senator Davis of Minnesota will be appointed a member of the Peace Commission, and that other Senators have been requested to serve. But the Constitution, in Article I., Section 6, provides that "no Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he is elected be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office." If therefore any Senators serve on the Peace Commission their acts will be illegal, and the treaty they help to make be nothing but waste paper.

JAMES B. PETERSON.
New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

ARE WE CAPABLE OF GOVERNING COLONIES?

BY AMOS K. FISKE.

As the result of our war with Spain we have the Philippine Islands on our hands, and may in the end find it necessary to keep them. We have the Island of Puerto Rico as an assured possession, and may yet have to take Cuba, at the desire of its own people. Incidentally, we have taken the Hawaiian Islands, and in some form and manner we must devise a government for them.

It does not necessarily follow that we are to enter upon a policy of territorial expansion, though there is no doubt that we shall expand our commerce and correspondingly develop our naval power for its protection, and carry the exercise of our National authority wherever it may be needed to make our National interests and our citizens safe. But what has already happened makes pertinent the inquiry whether the United States is capable of governing colonial possessions. It has been maintained that acquiring possessions which must be governed as colonies is opposed to the traditions of our country and contrary to the teachings of those who founded the Republic. It is sometimes declared to be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our institutions and in virtual conflict with the provisions of the Constitution.

The traditions of an infant nation, composed of a number of sparsely settled and undeveloped States on the Atlantic seaboard, with a vast unexplored region back of it, stretching through thousands of miles of wilderness to a seemingly unattainable ocean, are hardly a safe guide for the mature and powerful Nation which the United States has become. The founders of the Republic did not consider this problem which now confronts us, because it did not come within the range of their vision, and they were dealing with questions of policy which were before them, with only the world across the Atlantic to think of.

The traditions of a hundred years ago have nothing to do with the wisdom or the necessity of our present policy in this matter, and the teachings of the fathers have no relation to it. Washington is sometimes credited with being the father of the policy of confining our attention to the development of our existing domain and keeping clear of interests beyond our boundaries, but his warning words had no pertinency to the question now agitated.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations," as he laid it down, "is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible"; and he declared that it was "our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

His words of wisdom may not be as applicable to-day as when they were uttered—few words of wisdom are—but they do not in the least militate against the policy of "extending our commercial relations," and of providing safeguards for them by our own National power in any part of the world, and they contain no reference to the possession or government of colonies, a matter which was then beyond the ken and the calculations of practical statesmen.

The question is equally irrelevant to the fundamental character of our institutions, and there is no provision of the Constitution that stands in the way of its solution in accordance with the wisdom and the requirements of the present. It is generally assumed that a republic demands a higher governing capacity for its maintenance and security than any other form of Government. Is that capacity applicable to the successful administration of affairs at home and not applicable to the management of important interests elsewhere? The power of Congress to "dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" of the United States, however acquired and wherever situated, is just as free from limitation and restriction as its power to dispose of or make regulations respecting any "other property belonging to the United States." It may provide for the Government of that territory in any way that its situation and condition may demand. It may give full authority to a Board of Commissioners and officers appointed by the President, as in the District of Columbia; it may exercise control as in "unorganized territories" in the past, with little or no regard to representative rights in the inhabitants; it may give such measure of representation and of local self-rule as seems safe and fitting, or it may exercise a complete military power under martial law, according to the circumstances and conditions in each case, so long as it is dealing with "territory." It is only when it sees fit to create States from this territory, and admit them to the Union, that limitations upon its power of regulation take effect, and it is bound not to do that before the inhabitants are fit to exercise the powers of Government accorded to States. All this touches only the matter of our traditions, the principles of our Government, and the provisions of the Constitution, which do not determine the question and can hardly be said to affect it.

The later traditions and doctrines which forbid European powers to encroach upon the territorial and political rights of the nations of this continent, and which fairly imply a reciprocal obligation to refrain from encroaching upon or interfering with the domestic concerns of the nations of Europe, do not affect the question of our having colonial possessions away from Europe, acquired as the incidental result of a war into which we are forced by other considerations, or ceded to us by those who legitimately control them. If they come into our hands by just proceedings, and it is a matter of wise policy to have and to rule them, there is nothing to forbid it in the Constitution of our republican government, in the fundamental principles upon which it is based, or in the teachings of those who founded it.

It is a matter of policy which we must decide with reference to our present and future interests. It has not been decided for us by our fathers. The real question, after all, is whether we, as a people, as the governing power of a republic, are capable of ruling colonies. That is the question which really troubles the minds of those who are alarmed at the idea of our assuming "among the powers of the earth" that "equal," as well as "separate," "station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle us." Are we fit to possess colonies, and are we capable of governing them to the benefit of their inhabitants and the promotion of the best interests of the Nation?

The belief that the United States Government, controlled and directed by its own citizens, is incapable of ruling colonies wisely or well, is not born of a very confident patriotism. If it is unfit for this task, why is it so? By some it is assumed and boldly asserted that the appointments would go to party favorites, and that there would be inefficiency, corruption, and political jobbery in our colonial administration. We are told that these have infected the management of affairs in our own country, especially in cities, and that State and National legislation has been tainted with corruption and jobbery, and we are warned that until we have elevated our public service to a plane of higher efficiency and integrity we cannot hope to rule colonies without a humiliating record of scandal.

Is the implied impeachment of our National character just? Spain has failed in the government of colonies, and, therefore, has lost them, because she did not recognize the rights and just claims of the governed, but oppressed and exhausted them for the profit of her officials and the fancied advantage of the mother country. England has succeeded in the government of colonies, and through them has spread civilization and promoted progress over the world, because she has come to acknowledge the rights of the governed, and has based her colonial policy upon the benefit of the colonies, and thereby has really gained the highest advantage for the mother country and strengthened the ties that bind her dependencies to her. Have we the blood and spirit of Spain or of our Anglo-Saxon ancestry?

We have suffered from political jobbery, from corruption and from official incapacity and we have especially had scandals in municipal administration, but it is easy, from these temporary and local maladies, to infer too much of unsoundness in the body politic.

Was there not jobbery and corruption in England in the time of Sir Robert Walpole and long after, and is that land wholly free from it now? Were greed and rapacity unknown in the early administration of India, and has there not been an occasional scandal in British colonial government in very recent times? Nothing worse has appeared in municipal administration in this country than was revealed in England scarcely a generation ago by a Parliamentary Commission whose inquiries led to the measures of reform that have regenerated city government in the United Kingdom.

There has been in the British Empire in the last half century a notable advance in the efficiency and integrity of public administration and in the support of enlightened policies at home and abroad. This advance has kept pace with the extension of British commercial and political interests upon the face of the earth, and has been attended by a simultaneous extension of governing power among the people, until Great Britain is recognized as a vast commercial republic under the robes and crown of an empire. Is it not possible that if the United States should adopt a policy of extending her commerce and enlarging her relations, of having great interests at stake in the world outside of her domestic domain, she would be led or forced to elevate her standard of capacity and fidelity in the public service, and would insist upon the maintenance of her integrity and honor before the world? She might then insist upon having ability and stability in her diplomatic, consular, and colonial service, and occupation with larger interests and wider matters of policy would doubtless tend to raise the general level of political aspiration and activity, and to suppress the pettiness and paltriness that so often characterize our political methods. It would tend to breed statesmen and exterminate politicians of the narrow and self-seeking type.

An intelligent people will get what it appreciates the value of, and the more important the public service becomes in the minds of citizens the more will they do for its improvement; and whether the time for expansion has come, or ever will come, or not, it would be much more likely than exclusive absorption in domestic affairs to bring with it a permanently improved civil service system. No person or nation fully prepares for a task until the task is imposed upon it.

Whether or not our political abuses would be corrected by an "imperial policy," it is certain that our tariff abuses would be remedied by a wide commercial policy. Our so-called protective system is part and parcel of the policy of isolation and self-absorption, and it would be broken down and cleared away as antiquated rubbish when we sought markets for our trade the world over, and pushed our commercial relations wherever the protecting arm of the Government could be made to reach.

Until recently the energies of our people have found scope for expansion in occupying and developing the territory which in the time of the fathers was a vast wilderness, and in exploring its mountains and streams for hidden wealth. There is still room for growth in the areas reclaimed and subdued, explored, and opened up, but the spirit of adventure and the movement of expansion are coming to feel "cribbed, cabined, and confined." The resources which enterprise and labor have brought forth are demanding the world for their market, and they can get it only by an application of a part of our energy and industry to their distribution over the seas and to gathering in return the treasures of alien lands. This means commercial expansion, and that means naval power and the exercise of National authority wherever it may be necessary for the protection of our interests and our scattered citizens. If it also means colonial possessions, is it to be admitted that the United States is incapable of taking care of such? If there is to be a regenerating of decrepit lands and an awakening of the backward peoples from barbarism, a spreading of civilization over the darker hemisphere, and a preparing of the way for the harmonizing of the human race—"the parliament of men, the federation of the world"—is the United States to have no part in that process or in its fruits, but rather aspire to become the China of the West, proud of its exclusiveness and isolation?

It is not likely that our interests will demand many or extended colonial possessions, but shall we throw away any that come in our way because we are incapable of managing them?

AMOS K. FISKE.

NUGGETS.

A Great Country.

This is a great country. Between her wheatfields and the battlefields she has glory and money to burn.—Cincinnati Commercial.

He Didn't Remember.

She—Do you remember—
He—I'm sick of that chestnut.
She—The errands I asked you to do for me?
He collapsed just the same.

A Close Shave.

"Miss Gracie, may I have this little hand—"
"Oh, Mr. Spoonamore, this is so—"
"This little handful of ferns, as a memento of this delightful picnic?"—Chicago Tribune.

Over Their Hats.

"I think women ought to be made to take their hats off in church, as well as in the theatre."
"Why so?"
"Well, then the minister need no longer talk to the congregation over their hats."—Boston Courier.

THE SALUTE.

On the occasion of Admiral Sampson's victorious squadron saluting the tomb of Grant, Aug. 20, 1898.

Captain, captain, grim and mute,
Lying there with your close-press'd lips,
Hear you a Nation's proud salute?
Hear you the thunder of the ships?

Roar on roar from the giant guns—
Cheer on cheer from the patriot throng—
And a voice goes up from Columbia's sons—
A chorus of mad glad song!

Captain, say, do you feel the thrill
In the granite halls, where now you are?
Do you know we praise and love you still?
Do you know we watch your star?

Here are your heirs—thrice worthy heirs—
Coming to you with a vast acclaim,
Coming to deck your land and theirs
With a fair green wreath of fame!

Worthy of you and worthy of them
The deeds they bring to your guarding care:
You kept the stars in the diadem—
They blazed new glories there!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

ANXIOUS BUT HOPEFUL

England Stands Waiting for Us to Act in the Far East.

MANNERS MADE IN GERMANY

Von Diedrichs Regarded as a Fair Type of His Class.

Sorrow Over the Departure of Hay—Talk of the Pope's Successor—Dowagers in a Fine Rage.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—While you in New York are busy honoring the brave sailors who served their country so well, the thoughts of all political men here are centred on Eastern problems, of which the most exciting at present is the Philippine question. All admit that this is a knot which the United States alone can cut, and the cutting is an operation which needs not the help of any boorish German sword. Curiously enough, English opinion, stated with many pros and cons in yards of press columns, has at last condensed itself into agreement with the view expressed in your columns yesterday on Anglo-American relations and cabled to The London Times this morning. From all sides I hear it admitted that no better summary of the Philippine situation, with its pregnant possibilities, has been uttered on this side of the Atlantic, for no arrangement by which China would be closed to Anglo-Saxon commerce would be worth the paper it was written on while an Anglo-Saxon power held firm footing in Manila.

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Excuses Which Germans May Dislike.

Madrid, Vienna, Paris, and Hongkong are contributing such a mass of contradictory evidence respecting the quaint departure of Gen. Augustin on board the Kaiserin Augusta that English diplomatists have agreed to wait till the fog of misstatement melts into clear air. The fact is that the first brutal account of what seemed like an outrage on international comity and decent manners made people furious here, but it has been pointed out that the meddling German Navy is but an ill-trained thing of yesterday and that the German Admiral is after all but an official with all the brusque insolence and swollen importance of the Prussian railway guard. Taking the account of this gaucherie most favorable to the Germans as accurate, it can only be asserted that in this as in other flagrant instances, no English or American naval commander could have shown such absolute ignorance of common courtesy—an ignorance which the acid comments of the half-inspired German press warrant us in interpreting as insolence.

***

Piety and Politics Combined.

In only one quarter has the possible significance of the German Emperor's coming visit to Palestine been noted. Perhaps if eyes had not been so fixed on the West and the Farther East the importance of Asia Minor to Germany would not have been overlooked. The German boast that Syria is practically a German colony is something more than brag. A great number of Teutons are settled in Syria, and the Bagdad-Mediterranean Railway is in German hands. "Partition of Turkey" is a phrase the repetition of which has sickened so many readers of prophecy that it may be used once more to incredulous ears, but there are far more unlikely events than that the land between the Tigris and the Euphrates may be claimed by the Kaiser when the last breath is out of the body of this dying nation. The Sultan's good friend, whose officers drill Turkish troops, is held to be a man of many visions, of which one at least is to see the German flag float over Constantinople. The bickerings and jealousies of the European vultures round the deathbed of "the Sick Man" may give an unexpected chance, though not a bloodless one, to the Prussian eagle.

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Spain's Condition and Needs.

The press censorship in Spain has produced such an absolute block of news that it has been hastily assumed that the Peninsula has taken its defeat with almost craven calm. But no press censorship is without its leaky side, and the number of small insurrections cropping up here and there all over Spain bodes ill for the Queen Regent. Anxious as all statesmen are that stable terms of definite peace should be arranged between the United States and Spain, they view with keen alarm the possibility, which is only too real, that our Government may awaken one fine day to find that there is no definite Spanish administration left to treat with.

What is wanted there is some strong patriot in whom the people believe, bold enough to risk his own skin in clearing the country of that mass of corrupt officials misnamed "the governing classes." The importation of a disappointed crew of these minor harpies from Cuba and the Philippines will not improve the situation, but the crisis may have come and gone before their return.

There is a rumor, though it is nothing but a rumor yet, that the conservative forces of Spain would willingly accept the immediate help of France to keep order in the Peninsula, with the reversion of the coveted portion of Morocco as her reward. If that be so, one of M. Hanotaux's best laid plans will not have entirely failed.

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Regrets at Col. Hay's Departure.

It must be owned that the first feeling produced in England by the news of the appointment of Col. Hay as Secretary of State was one of very genuine regret at his loss, for the Ambassador is one whom Englishmen have trusted thoroughly as a true American, who, in these most critical days, was among the first to see how near England was approaching to America.

It is not only that Col. Hay's personal charm has won a country which holds it well to be a scholar and a gentleman, but the things he has said publicly, and still more his many keen but gracious utterances in private life, have captured English hearts and English hands. Even by those to whom politics are an abomination and Ambassadors a puzzle, he will be remembered as the one man who made that perfect speech after an Omar Khayyam dinner. Of him an English statesman said to me, when I was praising the Ambassador's tactful eloquence, "That is not all; Hay knows exactly when to be silent, and his fine silence tells."

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There Is Gain in the Loss.

When once, however, the people here recognized that the new Secretary of State must perforce leave them, they began to see that a very solid gain had replaced their loss. I endeavored to convey in my last week's dispatch a sense of the very real and growing esteem in which President McKinley is held in this country—an opinion which the leading article in The London Times of Monday indorsed in a strong and striking way.

If anything was needed to increase the faith of the best Englishmen in the world future of the United States, it was the realization that the President is to have at his side a man who knows his England well, its greatness, and its faults, the resources of its empire, and the weak points of its bureaucracy, and who is believed to add to that clear knowledge a conviction that the world-interests of the two countries go hand in hand.

The more the East threatens, the more England looks westward, and it is well that in the West there should be those who can interpret the language of these islands.

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Possible Successors of the Pope.

Although the Vatican papers are full of flourishing accounts detailing the renewed vitality of the Pope, and though, perhaps rightly enough in these neurotic days, they refuse to sound the note of alarm, my own private advices from Rome regretfully decline to share this optimism. The extraordinary stir among the Cardinals throughout the last ten days can only be interpreted in one way, and the election fever is surely in the Vatican air.

Among the remarkable personages whom the judgment of keen men picks out as the future occupant of the chair of Peter, none is so much in favor as Cardinal Vanutelli. Diplomatists look upon him as a safe man, possibly because he is one of themselves. At Brussels, and still more at Vienna, as Nuncio Cardinal Vanutelli picked his way through racial difficulties which would have upset a less calm and prudent statesman, and, speaking as a layman, one might with safety predict that the peace and prosperity of the Church would be safe in his hands.

A far different personality is that of the saintly Carmelite, Cardinal Goiti, to whom all political questions are alike, and who is the pronounced favorite of the pure theological party. No one denies his intelligence or his unswerving rectitude, but rough politicians doubt whether the troubled days in store for Italy do not need a pilot more trained in the tortuous narrows and rough seas of worldly politics.

It is said that, when Cardinal Goiti was quite young, an aged monk marked him out as a future Pope, and that the old prophecy, which tells the mottos of each Pope, would once more be verified were Cardinal Goiti elected. The successor to Leo XIII. on that fateful scroll bears the motto, "Ignis ardens," and the Carmelite son of a Roman shepherd has a burning torch in his coat of arms.

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Talk About the Viceroy and His Wife.

While Mr. George N. Curzon's appointment as Viceroy of India is finding favor with Anglo-Indians, both at home and in the East, it would be too ingenuous to believe the published accounts of the joy felt by Englishwomen at this first appearance of an American Vicereine. It is expecting too much of human nature to believe that people are not turning over the pages of their Burkes and their Debretts, and pointing out this and that peeress who would have graced Calcutta and Simla so perfectly. Indeed, a few old dowagers are said to be furious, and in this land of precedents, so admirable an innovation must have been truly startling. But the future Vicereine is hallmarked, not only by the highest lady in the land, but by the universal consent of all those whose good fortune it has been to meet her in society.

Of Mr. Curzon much has been said of a nature so flattering as greatly to amuse a man himself trained of late to be pelted by criticisms of all sorts. He is not, as some would have it, the youngest Viceroy ever appointed, for when Lord Dalhousie took the office he was by four years Mr. Curzon's junior.

Though he leaves England, the new Viceroy in a sense is going home, for the Government House at Calcutta is a fairly exact copy of Kedleston Hall, the seat of Mr. Curzon's father, Lord Scarsdale. Lord Wellesley, who built the Governor General's house at Calcutta about a century ago, little dreamed that a son of an old Derbyshire family would come and rule in it, bringing with him a wife from across the Atlantic.

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Tommy Atkins a Poor Marksman.

Following the example of the Admiralty, the British military authorities are now turning a searchlight on the defects of their own land forces, and it is at last known in the highest quarters that the shooting of the British soldier is somewhat in the air. No less a man than Lord Roberts has recently found it necessary openly to find fault with the poor targets made, and to remind both officers and men that one essential to victory is to establish at first contact in the field a superiority in fire over the enemy.

The fact is that the demon of drill possesses the British Sergeant, and he is more concerned in seeing that the soldiers go exactly through the six regulation motions in handling the rifle than in pointing the weapon straight at any definite mark. Picked battalions there doubtless are in the British Army, the shooting of which would not discredit one of the Kaiser's regiments, but the amount of powder burned in practice has been so small that the average Tommy Atkins is by no means a deadly enemy at five hundred yards.

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A Little Comfort for Hooley's Victims.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the bankrupt Hooley's promised revelations, they have at least had one useful result—the securing of a description by a cool, clear-headed English Judge of this eminent churchman, politician, company promoter, and blackmailer's terror. It is instructive to many men who have of late had their lives made a burden to them by vague suspicions and innuendoes to hear that the reputed source of these unpleasant things is by no means infallible. Though Justice Wright on Wednesday delicately screened Hooley from the charge of being a mere liar, scattering accusations which he knew to be without foundation, yet he labeled the man as a rash, reckless, and inaccurate witness who appeared to have no consciousness of what is true and what is not true.

A holy calm has spread over the English peerage at this dictum of the learned Judge, and it is possible that the conjunction of peer and prospectus may again become fashionable, though it will hardly be hereafter as lucrative as Hooley would have us believe it has been in the past. For the present, so great is the shock to the British investing Pharisee, that a whole directorate of Earls today would hardly suffice to float the most trumpery company—unless, indeed, each separate Earl were warranted sound by a city jury of solvent commoners.

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One Peer Saves His Reputation.

At least one member of the British peerage comes out well from the glare of that fierce light which lately has been beating on these "jewels round the throne." The Duke of Westminster, to the delight of all who share the Duke of Rutland's worship of the old nobility, has entirely vindicated his character. It is a fact that he had nothing to do with Hooley, and the only revelation touching him goes further back than the age of company promoting. Some one discovered and published that the Duke of Westminster, when a schoolboy, was nicknamed "Jack Sheppard," after the historic highwayman, that open-air Hooley of simpler days. "True," writes the guilty Duke in a letter to the papers, "but it was only because my hair was short, not because of my ugly face or lawless deeds." In the midst of all the solemn preachments about the decadence of the English peerage, the Duke of Westminster has redeemed the situation by proving that the peerage is saved from decay by being salted with a sense of humor.

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A Blow at the Baronets.

The baronets of England, from being a somewhat too much honored class, are in real danger of becoming a standing joke. If all other wrongs were righted here, Englishmen honestly believe that the baronets would still have a grievance. Their feelings, this week, have been outraged by a royal decree which gave to the children of those legal lords who are life peers the title of "Honorable" and precedence over all baronets. Thereupon a representative of the injured rank rushed into print, invoking a decree of James I. and other archaic rights. I regret to say that the British public only laughs, and suggests that these gentlement should qualify for some useful and well-paid profession, such as company director, when the Hooley scare has blown over.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

AN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Germany's Ruler Compliments Emperor Francis Joseph Most Highly.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—At the imperial luncheon given at Wilhelmshohe on Thursday in honor of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, Emperor William paid a glowing tribute to his imperial neighbor and ally, calling him "a model for all rulers of the present day." Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria on the following day paid a visit to the Austrian Empress at Nauheim, Hesse, where she is taking the waters. Empress Elizabeth is so nervous that she suffers greatly from insomnia, and can only obtain short naps under the influence of strong doses of opium.

Emperor William will attend the dedication of the new harbor works at Stettin at the mouth of the Oder, on Sept. 23.

GERMANY'S FALL MANOEUVRES

American Military Attache at London Will Study Them Closely.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The big Autumn manoeuvres, from Sept. 3 to the 10th, will be attended by Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy in London, who will arrive a week ahead in order to meet influential officials in advance of the manoeuvres, and probably to meet Emperor William, whose guest Lieut. Col. Bates will be on several occasions during the operations.

Count von Goetzen's reports on the military achievements of the Americans have greatly interested Emperor William, who reads them as they arrive, before they go to the War Office. The reports all are by Lieut. von Baumbach, a member of the general staff, who is commissioned to write from them and other reliable sources a special technical history of the war for the use of the general staff.

Death on Siberian Convict Ship.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Berliner Post says that during a recent voyage to the Siberian convict ship Angara from Tiumen, Siberia, to Tomsk, capital of the Government of the same name, on the Tom, Western Siberia, thirty-one out of five hundred prisoners died from suffocation and overcrowding.

Sultan of Morocco Not Dead.

TANGIER, Aug. 20.—The Sherifian Foreign Office declares that there is no foundation for the report of the death of Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, who, it was rumored a week ago, had died at Marrakesh.

Our German Consul General's Health.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—United States Consul General Goldschmidt is slowly recovering from his recent paralytic shock, and he hopes to resume his duties in the early Autumn.

NEW ORIENTAL STEAMER LINE.

New York Capital Interested in a Pacific Ocean Enterprise.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 20.—The first steamer of the California and Oriental Steamship Company will sail from San Francisco for Japan and China via Honolulu in December, and thereafter steamers will leave port for the Orient every twenty-five days. This assertion is made by A. H. Butler of San Diego, President of the steamship company. Mr. Butler has just returned from New York, where he interested capital in the new steamship line.

THIS CRUSOE WAS PATRIOTIC.

He Refused to Take Down the Stars and Stripes on His Desert Island.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 20.—The steamer Alice Blanchard, Capt. Broderick Ward, has arrived from Clipperton Island, after a passage of eleven days, with fifty-five tons of pulverized phosphate rock. Among her passengers is Theodore Gusman, who has been on the desolate island for nearly thirteen months. Mr. Gusman figured in somewhat heroic light on Clipperton a few months ago, when he refused to haul down the American flag when ordered to do so by the Mexican man-of-war Democrata. The crew of the Mexican ship raised their flag over the island in place of the Stars and Stripes, but it was taken down as soon as they left. Mr. Gusman says that since that time the American flag has been flying over the island.

BERLIN NEWS AND GOSSIP

Newspaper Men Were Treated with Rudeness by Prince Herbert at Bismarck's Bier.

THE EMPEROR WAS REBUFFED

How the "Straw-Widowers" of Berlin Spend the Summer While Their Wives Are at the Resorts.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The journalists who were at Friedrichsruh recently will retain a very disagreeable recollection of their visit. German newspaper men are accustomed to impolite receptions, but it was reserved for the Bismarck family to treat them like lackeys. Each journalist, on arriving at Friedrichsruh, went to the barricaded gate, and handing his card accompanied by a coin to the porter, requested that the card should be taken to Dr. Chrysander or Prof. Schweninger, or some other member of the late Prince's entourage who might be likely to furnish information about the Prince's last moments, the funeral arrangements, &c.

The porter invariably pocketed the coin and as invariably omitted to take in the card. As some correspondents repeated the experiment several times, the porter must have netted quite a considerable sum. The only person who deigned to display anything resembling courtesy to the journalists hovering like hungry dogs in the dust outside the castle, or, rather, villa, was Prof. Schweninger.

He made it his business to slip out through the little side door in the park wall and keep us posted as to what was going on inside—so far as he could without any breach of confidence or the secret professionnel. He was especially ready to inform the representatives of the press as to the state of affairs between the family and the throne, and, although he spoke very guardedly, the impression soon got abroad that he was acting at the request of the family when he said on Monday that the Emperor had sent several telegrams to "try and arrange matters," and that, though the body was embalmed, "the coffin would be closed before the Emperor's arrival."

He it was who, directly the Emperor had departed on Tuesday, came to the telegraph office, where a number of newspaper men were working, and announced that the conversation between the Emperor and Prince Herbert had been a one-sided affair, in which the former pleaded without avail to be allowed to give Bismarck national funeral honors, a last resting place in the new Berlin Protestant Cathedral, or at least a monument in the form of an empty sarcophagus with a recumbent figure of the true. To a privileged few Prof. Schweninger furnished some facilities for which we were grateful, but this was done probably without the consent of the family. It was said, indeed, on Monday afternoon, that Prince Herbert had declared: "We have been annoyed for years by the newspapers, and now we will annoy them."

Prof. Lenbach was in the hamlet on Monday, and I can find no better word than fury to describe his condition of mind when he was refused permission to make a sketch of the face he has so often depicted with a master's hand. It is fortunate that in an interview for publication Prof. Lenbach expressed himself otherwise than when in the first heat of indignation. Menzel, Begas's pupil and assistant, who hurried to obey the Emperor's order that a cast of the features should be taken, expressed some dissatisfaction at being turned away from the doors, but he did not lose his temper like the painter.

Count Posadowsky, representing the Government in the absence of the Emperor and his Chancellor, took his snubbing with far more resignation than did the others. He arrived in haste on Sunday afternoon, and, although kept waiting at the porter's lodge for more than a quarter of an hour, made no acrimonious remarks afterward, unless they were consigned in a report to his imperial master, as I no doubt the family desired. Prince Hohenlohe's face as he issued from the gates of Friedrichsruh on Monday evening was also impenetrable. Yet the features which earlier in the day a small group of journalists had succeeded in seeing, were hidden from him by the coffin lid, and the family have since taken care to announce in their organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, that it was not the approach of decomposition which necessitated this measure. All the petty annoyances inflicted at Friedrichsruh on journalists, artists, and statesmen were really aimed higher. What they told cannot be doubted by anybody who noticed the Emperor's face as he remounted the imperial car. Though he is a skilled actor, the expression it wore was scarcely in concordance with the kisses he had ostensibly given Prince Herbert on both cheeks a minute before. Whether from a desire for personal revenge or in obedience to his father, Prince Herbert has sacrificed the London Embassy, which was to be his if the grave closed the quarrel between Emperor William II. and the "faithful German servant of Emperor William I." Prince Herbert has done more than this. He has incurred the displeasure of the public, who cannot understand that a son of Bismarck should fail to recognize that the architect of German unity belonged not alone to his family, but also to the nation.

With the exception of one newspaper in Paris, two in New York, and one in Vienna, the world's press has been furnished with garbled and contradictory reports of the events at Friedrichsruh. The fault lies entirely with Prince Herbert. After treating the newspaper men assmbled at Friedrichsruh like so many curs, he published in the Hamburger Nachrichten a request that they should send him copies of their newspapers containing articles on Bismarck "for the family archives." Could Prince Herbert have heard the comments this paragraph elicited his ears would tingle. The weekly reviews of events published in the Sunday papers re-echo the sentiments then expressed.

The photographers who desecrated the death chamber at night, and with the complicity of a forester climbed through the window and photographed the body by flashlight are judged far less severely in the press than they deserve to be. The reason is that the newspapers know that Prince Herbert allowed a photographer to take a series of negatives to be published exclusively in a work on which, it is said, the family is to receive a royalty. Some papers appear to think that under the circumstances the confiscation of the negatives taken by Wilke and Priester ought to be a sufficient punishment. The same papers comment irreverently on the legacies to the servants. One thousand marks ($250) is all that Dora, the faithful maid of Princess Bismarck, receives; John, the coachman, gets 2,000 marks, and Pihnow, who was the Prince's valet for twenty-five years, and gave him his last sip of brandy during the agony of Saturday, gets 5,000 marks ($1,250.)

Berlin "Bachelors" Are Gay.

Berlin's Summer jokes are chiefly aimed at the "straw-widower." While his wife and family are at the seaside or in the mountains, he neglects his bureau, visits the resorts of haughty bachelors, dismisses the staid servant his wife leaves at home, and engages a pretty one, who shares his frugal breakfast. So say the illustrated papers and the alleged funny men of the Berlin daily press.

The other day a "straw-widower" received the visit of an old friend to whom he showed the sights of Berlin. These include a notorious ballroom, and before going there the "straw-widower" removed from his finger the wedding ring married men generally wear on the Continent. When it was safely placed in his pocketbook he thought no more of it and its import until the next morning, when he found that the pocketbook, containing a bundle of paper money, as well as the ring and some letters, had disappeared. The Berlin housewife is not very tractable if she finds her husband without his wedding ring, and the "straw-widower" in question thought it best to purchase another.

On the day fixed for his family's return he met them at the railway station. His wife's coldness somewhat surprised him, and he noticed that she looked fixedly at his ring. On reaching home she produced a little box containing the original ring. A stormy explanation followed. The good lady had received the ring by post, together with an anonymous letter saying that the ring had been picked up in a pocketbook containing a letter from the lady. The writer thought it a "moral duty" to send it to the injured spouse, so that she might know how her husband was passing his "straw-widowhood." Following this story came an official report from the lost property office stating that during the second half of July seventeen wedding rings had been found in Berlin. Some papers intimated that the "straw-widowers" could probably claim them. This was a wicked libel. I find in the grave Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official organ of the Imperial Government, the following letter from the lost property office: "In your issue of Aug. 5 you remark that the 'straw-widowers,' season perhaps explains the number of wedding rings found in the second half of July. We are in a position to state that half of the wedding rings were lost by ladies. Fifteen were lost from the finger, one in a lady's purse, and the other was left on a toilette table. The period when most wedding rings are lost coincides almost exactly with the cold weather. In warm weather wedding rings are scarcely ever lost. [Seventeen is evidently a printing number.] The season when a large number of rings are lost begins regularly in November with the first frosts. This is to redeem the honor of the 'straw-widowers,' so unrighteously slandered." I may add that the Norddeutche Allegemeine Zeitung prints the last phrase of this vindication of the "straw-widowers" in leaded type. The paragraph occupies a good place on the second page, coming before the account of the Hamburg funeral service in honor of Bismarck's memory.

Berlin' Beer Consumption.

The indefatigable statistical office has just issued a report on the consumption of beer in Berlin; 3,574,501 hectolitres were absorbed in 1897, "so that each inhabitant drank 206 litres," says the report. In 1892 the average consumption was 169 litres.

The "senior" artists' model of Berlin, "Mother Krügermann," has died at the ripe age of ninety-two. She was the original of the old women in the pictures of Adolf Menzel, Thumann, Prof. Michael, Ernst Hildebrand, and many other Berlin artists.

Ernst von Wildenbruch has written a prologue, "Unser Bismarck," which he will recite himself at a Bismarck memorial matinée, to be given at the new Opera House.

The military medical organs publish the result of experiments undertaken during the last grant imperial manoeuvres, with a view to testing the nutritive value of sugar. In each company of the three battalions ten men were selected as "sugarists," and ten others as "non-sugarists." The former received seven lumps of sugar daily, and the latter from ten to twelve. The weight of the sugarists increased during the manoeuvres considerably more than that of the non-sugarists. It was found also that a piece of sugar allayed hunger and enabled the sugar soldiers to march for a longer time than their comrades without fatigue. They moreover suffered less from thirst and at the end of the manoeuvres looked much fresher. Dr. Leitenstorfer, who conducted the experiments, recommends (1) the addition of sugar to the regular army rations as a valuable ailment, and (2) also temporarily on long marches for the purpose of refreshing and strengthening the men.

Zola's ubiquity is an established fact. He has been seen on the same day at Verneuil, at Basel, Dover, Munich, Christiania, and a score of other places. The Frankfurter Zeitung has now sent him to Berlin from Hamburg, where he reported to have passed several days with a relative who is a "volontaire," or unsalaried employe in a business house in that place. I know Zola well, but have not yet seen him strolling along "Unter den Linden," and his name has not been registered with the police authorities, who claim to have the name and address of every stranger arriving in Berlin within twenty-four hours of the moment he sets foot in the Prussian capital.

A large number of Professors of Berlin University are devoted slaves of what the Parisians call "the little queen," i. e., the bicyclette. Professor Delbrück, the historian, appears to make all his journeys through the city on the wheel. Dr. Jastrow and Dr. von Wenckstern, the professors of Political Economy, Prof. Hensel, the mathematician, and Dr. Botho Graef, the art historian, are all "scorchers." The medical faculty also includes a good proportion of cyclists.

Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Catholic "Centre" Party in the Reichstag, who has been suffering from a recurrence of an old internal trouble, is now better and intends to make a trip to America. He will attend the German-American Catholic Congress in Milwaukee, and deliver the closing speech.

The German cycle makers have renewed their campaign against American wheels, and the protectionist organs are publishing their demands for a prohibitive tariff. Last year Count Posadowsky promised the German makers to use his influence to increase the tariff, but the Chancellor of the empire could not be induced to sanction such a measure. American cycles are already much dearer than German ones, but people requiring the best insist on having American wheels.

The most curious condemnation for lèse majesté reported lately is that of a bookkeeper to whom the Wetzlar judges meted out three months' imprisonment. The act of high treason of which the accused was found guilty consisted in leaving his hat on his head while a cheer was given for the Kaiser at an election meeting.

GERMANY'S FAITH IN TORPEDOES

Her Naval Officers Declare Americans Were Unskilled with Them.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—From information obtained at the Naval Department it appears that the Government maintains a high opinion of the value of torpedoes in naval warfare, despite the contrary experiences of both the Americans and Spaniards. A leading naval official says:

"The Hispano-American war has proved nothing against the availability of the torpedo. Of course the torpedo, like other weapons, requires constant practice in order to make it effective. While the Americans have devoted great attention to gunnery and therefore scored a remarkable success in marksmanship against the Spaniards, they have neglected torpedo practice, and hence they were unable to use this very effective weapon either in Cuban or Philippine waters.

"The Spaniards had no ante-bellum practice of any kind. The reports of our naval experts show it was solely due to these facts that the torpedo was not heard from during the war. We maintain the opinion, held before the war, that the torpedo, when used rightly and cautiously, is a most formidable naval weapon."

As a matter of fact a strong torpedo flotilla has been prominent in the big naval manoeuvres at Kiel during the past week. A series of torpedo boat night attacks, fashioned as closely as possible after conditions during actual warfare, has been one of the features of the evolutions, and careful notes have been kept of the success or failure of each torpedo attack by umpires specially appointed and stationed on the large vessels serving as objects of attack. Every successful torpedo shot was automatically registered, and a naval officer who was present assures the correspondent of The Associated Press that the experiments conclusively demonstrated the high effectiveness of the torpedo boat and the torpedo.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT MAYENCE

The Town Was En Fete and the Emperor Made a Speech.

MAYENCE, Hesse, Aug. 20.—Emperor William, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived here at 6:45 A. M. to-day to attend the review. It is his first visit to the city since his accession. Mayence is en fete and brilliantly decorated.

On leaving the train the Emperor proceeded on horseback to a triumphal arch at the castle gate, where the chief Burgomaster delivered an address of welcome to his Majesty. Emperor William, replying to the address said:

"I thank you, Worshipful Burgomaster, for your cordial words. I am not a stranger to your city. When here as a boy I conceived ideas similar to those you have just expressed. The holy Roman Empire of the German peoples fell because it was not built on a national foundation. Its decadence was due to lack of patriotism and cohesion. The German Empire of to-day arose out of a strongly felt need of union and of a common head, and it reared itself upon the basis of love of Fatherland.

"I am firmly determined to preserve with all my strength the work of my grandfather and that peace which is so dear to us. This I shall only be able to do if we succeed in maintaining our prestige with our neighbors. To this end the harmony and co-operation of all the German races and all German individuals are necessary.

"I rejoice to see how beautifully Mayence has developed. You may be assured I shall always feel a warm interest in your future and shall do in your behalf all that lies in my power, so that you may be able uninterruptedly to live in civil concord, to conduct your trade, and to cultivate your vineyards.

"I shall always be mindful of the fact that it was from the house of my dear cousin, where I am now a guest, that my grandfather started on his westward march, during which, with a firm hammer stroke he welded the German empire. I thank you for your friendly reception, and for these beautiful decorations I beg also to thank you, my fellow-citizens."

Emperor William then shook hands with the Burgomaster amid the cheers of the multitude, and rode off to the review ground. Considerable excitement was caused last evening by the arrest of five Frenchmen who were making anti-German demonstrations.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL BASE IN THE BLACK SEA.—The recent action of the Russian naval authorities in transferring the headquarters of the commander in chief of the Black Sea from Sebastopol to Nicolaieff has aroused an unusual amount of comment in the London as well as in the Continental press, particularly in the light of the strained relations existing between Russia and Great Britain in the Far East. Sebastopol, with its modern guns, had been deemed impregnable, while Nicolaieff is on the River Boug, forty miles inland from the sea, the site of which is not now approachable by large battleships, and, besides, the harbor can only contain a limited number of vessels. Concerning this change of naval base, The London Times says: "The better educated among the officers of the Admiralty staff are of the opinion that a blunder has been made by some very high authority, indeed." However, according to Le Figaro of Paris, this is not the case. Supposing that hostilities should take place between England and Russia, England would strike at once at Russia's nearest and most vulnerable points. It would not be a difficult matter for the former to move her fleet, either with or without the consent of the Porte, through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus into the Euxine, where the Russian Black Sea fleet would be at England's mercy, if it remained within the confines of the Harbor of Sebastopol. Of course as a matter of fact, no hostile fleet could safely pass into that harbor, for it would be certain death to face the terrible gantlet of the cross fire from the harbor mouth batteries. But with its heavy and long-range guns the British fleet could throw its destructive shells over the city slopes into the inner harbor. The destruction of the fleet inside would probably involve the ruin of the city. If the Russian flotilla, however, were not within the port the city would undoubtedly be spared. Here, then, is the avowed explanation of the change of naval base, according to Le Figaro. The Russian fleet assembled at Nicolaieff would be safe from destruction at its situation forty miles inland, up the river beyond Otchakoff, to which point the water channel is intricately zigzag and dangerous. Naval experts agree that the passage to Otchakoff by an enemy's fleet is well nigh impossible. The batteries along the river are now being provided with the heaviest guns of modern mechanism, and workmen with dredges are laboring night and day to widen the narrow channel and deepen the harbor, so that the entire Russian Black Sea fleet will be able within a few months to pass with little trouble to its new point d'appui.

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AN ULTIMATUM FROM HUNGARY TO AUSTRIA.—The Vienna papers are filled with the particulars of a conference which took place the other day between Count von Thun, the Austrian Premier, and Baron Banffy regarding the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich. Hungary is the predominant partner in the dual empire, so Baron Banffy's proposals to Count von Thun took the form of an ultimatum. Baron Banffy promised that if Count von Thun pledged himself to revise the Austrian Constitution under Article 14, and then to carry the Ausgleich bill in the Reichsrath in due parliamentary form, the Hungarian Government would wait before taking a decisive step. It is regarded in Vienna as being impossible that Count von Thun can carry the Ausgleich by regular parliamentary means, and, therefore, the Hungarian Government will introduce its long-threatened protective tariff against Austrian goods. In spite of the contradictions to the contrary, there is good reason to believe that Count Goluchowski's tenancy of the Austrian Foreign Office will not extend far beyond the end of the present year, by which time the jubilee celebrations will have come to an end. His career with the foreign portfolio has not been distinctively successful, and his impotency in regard to such questions as Crete, Russia, and the Spanish-American war, give him excuse enough for retiring.

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ARMENIAN MASSACRES IMMINENT.—Unless the advices from Constantinople which have been circulated in the Vienna press recently are without foundation, late Autumn will see a renewal of the Kurdish atrocities in Armenia. Already the Kurds are said to be forming in bands in the eastern vilayets of Anatolia, and eight Armenian villages in the district of Achlad have been plundered and their inhabitants massacred. The conviction prevails in Vienna that the reported barbarities were of much greater extent than is acknowledged in Constantinople.

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A PATHETIC PARISIAN TRAGEDY.—One of those pathetic circumstances which make Paris such a rich field for the novelist, occurred the other day in Rue Descré, and in it are illustrated the faithfulness of a dumb brute on the one hand and the profound affection for it by a human being on the other hand. A Mme. Bertholet, having lost her husband, with whom she had lived happily for twenty years, became a prey to the most profound melancholy, which was only relieved by her constant companion, a superb Angora cat. But even the affection of the beast did not content her with life, and she decided to end it all through the fumes of that characteristically Parisian instrument of suicide—the charcoal stove. Not desiring that her pet should share her fate, she placed him in a basket which she suspended from the curtain rod over the window, hoping that the fumes would not reach him. She then lighted the charcoal, and a few hours later was found lying dead in her bed by the neighbors. On her dressing case she left a note commending the cat to the care of a friend. The animal, however, whose name was Mistigris, having managed to make his way out of the basket had become maddened at the sight of his mistress' body, and drew the attention of the neighbors by his cries. When they came, he jumped upon the body, and sprang like a panther upon any one who approached near. After trying in vain to calm the faithful animal, it was found necessary to kill him in order to get at the body.

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THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.—The English press is now devoting the space formerly occupied by the news of the Spanish-American war to that of their own conflict in Upper Egypt. As was pointed out in these columns a week ago, a great battle near the fifth cataract of the Nile may be expected within the month. The British-Egyptian forces are strongly entrenched at Atbara, where the greatest activity prevails. A dispatch from Korti says that a number of influential Sheiks and their families and cattle have arrived at that place, from Kordofan, whose capital, El Obeid, was captured by the Mahdi early in 1883, and was the scene, nearly a year later, of the disastrous defeat of Hicks Pasha's Army. These Sheiks have invited Sir Herbert Kitchener to send an army of occupation into their district. El Obeid is 200 miles from Khartoum, and it is the belief of the Sirdar that the main force of the Dervishes may be gathering in that district, in which case the advance toward Khartoum for the present would have to be delayed. In case, however, the Sheiks are sincere in their desire for British protection, it means that the Khalifa's influence is waning, and that he cannot rely on securing a line of retreat in this direction. In anticipation of a great battle the foreign military attachés have already arrived at the front. Capt. de Rougemont, the French; Major Calderari, the Italian, and Major von Tiedman, the German, are all there.

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GERMANY TO HAVE A PORT IN SYRIA.—Apropos of the coming visit of the German Kaiser to Palestine, which, as already announced in these columns, will take place next October, a rumor is being widely circulated in Syria to the effect that the Sultan intends on the occasion of the visit to cede to Germany a port, with a large square of territory, on the coast of Syria. This rumor is variously commented on in the press of Paris, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that England and Russia will not permit such a transaction. It is also expected that on the occasion of the imperial visit the German Catholics will obtain an important foundation in Jerusalem, controlled by Germany alone. If this be so, it would seem that the Pope has withdrawn his objection to his Jerusalem subjects taking part in the ceremonies attendant upon the visit of the Kaiser. The two German Catholic societies—the German Association of the Holy Sepulchre, which dates from 1804, and the Palestine Union, which was founded in 1888—have just fused into one association under the title of the first named. The popular organization of the Palestine Union is to be adopted, and the funds collected will be distributed among German monks depending on the Consulate, instead of being handed over to the Propaganda for retransmission to the Custodia of the Holy Land. This also is a significant fact, throwing not a little light on the changed views of the Holy Father in regard to the imperial visit of the Evangelical Kaiser.

FRANCE AND HER NAVY

Public Interest in Recent Manoeuvres Indicates that Plans for Improvement Are Favored.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY

Much Consideration Is Being Given the Situation in the Far East and the Anglo-Russian Differences.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It may be possible at no distant date to write a letter from Paris without referring to the Dreyfus case. Appearances tend to show that the sensationalism of this colossal affair is slowing down; that both sides have spent their ammunition, and if any solution is to be arrived at it cannot tarry much longer. The judicial investigations into the charges of forgery against Major Esterhazy and his mistress are not yet at an end, but to-night it is announced that the prosecution will be withdrawn.

M. Picquart's case is also approaching its conclusion. The general exodus from Paris has probably much to do with the slight interest which the Dreyfus affair now excites.

The Parisians, however, are never without some subject for gossip, and just at present they are interested in the naval manoeuvres which M. Lockroy, the new Minister of Marine, brings to an end to-day. M. Lockroy, who is a journalist when he is not a Cabinet Minister, has a tenderness for the press, and, like Bismarck, he is always desirous of having its influence on his side. So he has broken with the old exclusive tradition, and has invited pressmen to accompany him on his tour of naval inspection and freely to express their convictions.

Having a bone to pick with his predecessor, Admiral Besnard, who undid all the reforms which M. Lockroy had introduced during his previous passage at the Ministry of Marine, the Radical Minister was careful to point out defects where they existed and explain their remedy. A little public agitation with respect to such matters would be, he thought, an excellent thing. So it came out that the port of Brest was supplied with a wholly inefficient armament, and was practically at the mercy of any powerful hostile fleet that chose to attack it. There were not enough guns and not enough gunners to man them. M. Lockroy is preparing the ground for the presentation of a thumping naval budget at the end of the year, in which he will propose supplementary supplies of over 80,000,000f.

The angry relations existing between Russia and England also tend to fix the attention of the French public on the condition of the navy. Should Russia go to war with England, the question arises whether France would have to join her. The belief is that the terms of the Franco-Russian treaty provide for common action between the two powers only in the event of a war in Europe.

The Franco-Prussian Treaty.

An outb

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SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street abates not one jot of its confidence. Each day adds, indeed, to security market enthusiasm. Records on records were broken on the Stock Exchange last week. The daily average of total transactions went beyond anything known in Wall Street history, and many standard securities rose to prices not commanded in years. On all sides confident sentiment shows. Investors are acting. Current cheerfulness goes beyond mere talk. The public really seems to have returned to the Stock Exchange.

Better new prices are warranted by better new National conditions. In the commercial field, in industrial circles, in the financial world—virtually in every business department of the country—substantial betterment is in evidence clearly.

Wall Street has been discounting much of the good that has taken place and doubtless some of the good yet to be accomplished, but in the securities of standard American railroads no advance yet scored goes beyond the warrant of what is already actually disclosed in corporation betterment.

Some stocks are being helped beyond their merit, doubtless; but that is always true in a broad market, and the manipulators of some of the trust stocks realize pressing necessities for making their hay in these sunshiny days. It is doubtful, though, whether adroit manipulation has enabled blind pool promoters to "distribute" many of their rattletrap shares, for investors are a little more inclined toward prudence than when aforetime they could be caught in traps like Cordage and Whisky Trusts.

It has been to the advantage of the market that recent leaders in activity and strength have been chiefly of the highest class of the standard railway stocks. But St. Paul and Burlington may soon be near the market value warranted by what they immediately will yield to their owners, though it is altogether probable that in the present Wall Street temper quotations for such stocks will naturally rise further.

In all probability, however, we are likely soon to see shifting from stocks materially above par to those that are ranging from 50 to 80. The Pacific shares seem especially to have prospects of activity; and both Northern and Union Pacific shares in a fair market may advance substantially. Both have been reorganized in a thoroughgoing way. Former fixed charges have been cut in two. In the Northern Pacific there used to be an interest charge of over $2,500 per mile. The new company's fixed charges per mile amount to but $1,350. The old company in its fiscal year of 1895-6 earned $19,800,000 gross and $7,775,000 net. Its fixed charges aggregated over $11,300,000, and the result of the year's business was a depressing deficit beyond $3,000,000. Contrast with this the eleven months' operations of the new Northern Pacific (only eleven months—to May 31—of the fiscal year being yet announced) and the record is in splendid contrast. Net earnings have increased phenomenally, while fixed charges are so far reduced that instead of the old company's deficit of over $3,000,000 there is an actual surplus shown for the eleven months beyond $4,468,000. This means not only that dividends are earned upon the new Northern Pacific preferred stock, but it assures dividends for Northern Pacific common. Indeed it can be stated upon authority equal to the very highest in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Company that it is officially determined to make Northern Pacific common a dividend payer.

In Union Pacific there is a prospect as bright as in Northern Pacific, though it may be that Union Pacific will be a trifle slower in getting its market swing. The old Union Pacific Company was burdened with total fixed charges of over $7,100,000 a year. The new Union Pacific has annual fixed charges of $3,600,000—only about half of what formerly had to be met. During the first six months of 1898 the Union Pacific Company earned $7,670,000 gross, its net for the six months being $3,136,000, an increase of over $1,150,000. Ninety per cent. of the total charges for the whole year was earned in six months.

It is not difficult to figure what showings like these in Northern Pacific and Union Pacific assure.

Much of the most important of the past week's incidents affecting the course of the security market was the advance of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shares to a 6 per cent. dividend-paying basis. For a long time past Wall Street has discussed this action as a possibility, and some enthusiasts insisted on rating it as probable; but when actually declared it proved really a surprise, and there was quick ardor put into Stock Exchange sentiment. Not only Burlington shares rose, but the whole Western railway list profited in its leadership.

Now it is impossible to dissuade Wall Street from the belief that St. Paul is also about to get bigger dividends, and in the Rock Island quarter similar optimism prevails. Neither is it now so fashionable to dispute the prospect of the Omaha-Northwest melon-cutting. And confidence obtains in conservative financial circles that it will be quite conservative for Illinois Central earning 11 per cent. to become an 8 per cent. dividend payer—or to distribute, as is semi-officially mooted, an extra 5 per cent.

Still, as in the Burlington instance, official action by great corporations is not much paraded in advance, and, though insiders are advising personal friends most enthusiastically, it may be the part of wisdom for even those who feel most certain of good things to await actual accomplishment.

Manhattan Elevated is a conspicuous dark spot in the market. The official disclosure that the company is not earning even the 4 per cent. it pays came as a disagreeable surprise not merely to outsiders but to some Wall Street interests that have been rated very close to official headquarters. Wall Street hears without much astonishment that insiders have been selling out their stock, though it is not the popular Stock Exchange theory that Mr. Russell Sage has the right to charge Mr. George J. Gould and his brothers with all the liquidation.

The trouble with the Manhattan company is that dry rot is deadening. Manhattan has competitors as wideawake as it is fast asleep. They have been taking its business from it. There are now nearly completed additional competing lines ready to further sap Manhattan. The elevated retains advantages in carrying passengers for long distances, but short-ride traffic seems to be contemptuously brushed away from it by its own pettiness. Instead of earning the surpluses which its magnificent franchises give it opportunity to earn, it actually piles up a floating debt already far past the $1,000,000 mark. New Manhattan financiering impends. The seriousness of the property's situation is not that any sets of stockholders have sold or are selling their stock holdings; the grave thing is that a great property, under vast public obligations, is unfairly throttled.

The sterling market shows signs of escape from the powerful international manipulation that has been able to hold exchange rates at figures prohibiting American gold imports.

Gold is due from Europe. It is bound to come.

VALUE BACKED BY COURAGE.

In the betterment that has revolutionized the stock market no financier adds more to his prestige than does Roswell P. Flower. And it is reward well won.

While the average man of Wall Street only a few months ago hesitated, and cowered even, the sturdy ex-Governor of New York stood sturdily, not only as an avowed believer in the quality of American investment securities, but he did more than believe—he acted. Bugaboos gave him no shivers. Raids on the Stock Exchange unnerved him not a bit.

He stood by his stocks.

He advised friends to buy—he himself bought. Panic scares but brought out more clearly the confidence of insiders in "the Flower stocks."

And the result will a long while stand as an inspiriting object lesson. Herewith the record of it in Stock Exchange figures:

***

Up to Feb. 15—Maine disaster day—the whole market was firm, and Flower shares were well at the front; but the smashing sequel to that history-making event saw Flower stocks and all other stocks sink quickly; on every side was the showing of liquidation. Nervousness ruled. It required more than superficial calmness, more than an ordinary confidence, to stand up against what threatened to produce demoralization. Yet so stood the Flowers, the Governor and his partners and his colleagues.

And did courage pay? Scan this record of the Flower stocks from Maine disaster day till now:

	Feb. 15.	Low Since.	High Since.	Present Price.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit..	41¼	35	69½	68
Chicago & East. Ill.....	60	48	66	66
Des Moines & Ft. D.....	14¾	8¾	20	18
International Paper	..	37	55	54
Minnesota Iron	61	59	88¼	87
New York Air Brake....	26	14	100	100
People's Gas, Chicago..	96¾	86¼	106½	105
Rock Island	91¾	80	*108¾	*106

In Rock Island—foremost of the Flower stocks—it is to be remembered (as the astute risk in the foregoing little table is intended to suggest) that there has recently been distributed an extra dividend equal to over 11 full points, thus making the present quotation of 106 equal to 117.

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Do values count when confidence backs them? Does courage pay?

There stand "the Flower stocks" in answer.

A SITUATION FULL OF HOPE.

Wall Street has among its perennial pastimes speculation as to what may be the views and plans of Stock Exchange veterans like Commodore E. C. Benedict. Oddly—very oddly, considering his progressive record—Wall Street bears have lately been claiming Mr. Benedict as an ally. Such pretenses are scattered by Mr. Benedict himself, who to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES expresses the following inspiriting sentiments:

"The general business situation," he said, "is satisfactory. It is full of hope. We have a prospect of steady and growing prosperity. The war has ended most happily. Our situation as a great power has improved. We stand better before the nations of the world.

"Mind you, I do not talk thus hopefully with the mere present stock market as a basis. The stock market as a rule forecasts; it gets ahead of actual conditions. I see but one cloud in sight. It has no place in the atmosphere, but it is there. I refer to the yet unsettled state of our currency. An uncertain measure of value is a disturbing factor in all departments of business, and will unquestionably be always so until we are safely landed on a gold basis, and I am happy to think that the trend is in that direction.

"Coming to something that is not a cloud, I think it remarkable that what is bound to be one of the mainstays in our peace prosperity has been overlooked. I refer to our emancipation from Communism and freebooting statesmen. This country had been under the dictates of Communism in its legislative bodies ever since the Potter law was enacted in Wisconsin in 1866. That law set the fashion of legislative bodies arbitrarily fixing prices which could be charged by corporations for services or products. That action for thirty-odd years has driven untold millions of capital from the country and has prevented untold millions from coming here.

"The clean-cut decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska case unlocks the prison doors to capital, and corporations on the money invested have now the right to demand and receive reasonable prices for their products and their services. This announcement took place at the beginning of the war, and because of the hostilities it failed to attract the attention of managers of corporations to their just rights, as guaranteed by the decision stated. If it had come at any other period, a rise of 20 to 25 per cent. would have been a justifiable result in securities which have been under the bane of that abominable Potter law. We have the Nebraska decision to sustain such advances as have already taken place. The managers of our corporations realize that they have now a standing in court against the blackmailing and communistic schemes of many of our so-called legislators."

IMPROVEMENT WILL SPREAD.

Western railroad managers of consequence are unanimous now in sentiments of business confidence. Among such authorities Mr. H. H. Porter of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway, and identified influentially with the Rock Island Road and other great Western enterprises, has pre-eminence for conservatism; and here with are his views:

"Since last I was quoted in THE TIMES, weeks ago, there has not happened a single thing to cause me to change any opinion I then expressed as to the splendid character of the industrial and commercial outlook. In fact there is justification in what has transpired since that time for added hopefulness in the business conditions of the country. In the iron trade there seems to be notable improvement.

"We are now in a better position to speak of the crops. Reports show that high harvest expectations entertained in most agricultural quarters are likely to be more than realized. The critical period has passed and there is no longer room for uneasiness or doubt. The yield will undoubtedly be large for general agricultural products.

"The Granger roads are assured of unprecedented traffic in consequence of the excellent crops. It is certain that Western railroads will have another year of extraordinary prosperity. Latest reported earnings show that they do not falter in what has been a practically uninterrupted record of steady gains. The physical condition of the railroads is being better attended to; in fact, the interest taken in this particular may be termed exceptional.

"It was but reasonable a couple of months ago to forecast higher values for Western railroad securities. Not only has such a prediction been verified, but the rise goes beyond the most sanguine former anticipations. The substantial character of American railroad investments has been shown. I had much confidence in railroad investments, and looked for better prices, but they have done better than I expected. They have gone points ahead of most favorable calculations.

"In these important railway developments throughout the West is reflected the general strength of the business situation. The whole section has been enriched and farmer and merchant have alike been made to feel secure as to the future. Trade in the West has greatly extended, and it is continuing to extend, proving more and more valuable daily. There is nothing to prevent the onward rush of prosperity in the agricultural West, and it must reach the entire country.

"I am willing to renew every prediction I ventured some time ago as to the outlook. Events strengthen me in regard to the establishment of a period of unexampled railroad and commercial activity."

BUSINESS BOUND TO BROADEN.

Vice President A. Barton Hepburn of the National City Bank, talking of peace prosperity and general business prospects, says:

"We have peace and prosperity, and the good in the situation is going to grow surely but steadily.

"What we are not going to have is a tight money market, though there will be a better demand for money and at somewhat increased rates. This will be the result of increase in general business. We can't have money stringency; any approximation to it would be relieved by an influx of gold. There is a scarcity of currency. People always want what it is difficult to get. We are flooded with gold. New York banks hold $170,000,00 of it. Currency being scarce, gold has to be shipped to move crops and for other uses. The country is to be congratulated on that fact. The shipping of the standard of value through the country should have a most excellent effect in giving doubters an object lesson, a realization of what sound-money advocates have stood for, as the popular charge was that no one but the rich ever saw gold. This is being disproved by the actual course of events.

"We are going to have a period of pronounced prosperity all along the line after many vicissitudes. We had a currency famine in 1893, growing out of a distrust of our standard value. It cost Mr. Cleveland's administration much labor and the country a large increase in its bonded indebtedness in order to prevent the country from going to a silver basis. We had the question of the standard of value at issue in the last Presidential campaign with all its disturbing influences, but it was fortunately settled on the right side. We had a yellow fever scare last year and now we have had war with its attendant consequences. From all of these trials we have emerged successfully, and with all vexatious questions at issue properly settled.

"And one good thing about it is that as iron is annealed into steel so the public has got used to trouble and will not hereafter be easily disturbed.

"Business is going to broaden and extend in all directions, and we are going to have good times and general prosperity."

MERCHANTS ARE CONFIDENT.

Exceptional opportunities of hearing from representative business men from every section of the country the trade developments that are taking place throughout the land, as well as reliable information as to crops, are now offered to large New York merchants owing to the numerous daily arrivals of out-of-town purchasers. Mr. George L. Putnam of the dry goods house of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. is one of New York's representative wholesale merchants who has availed himself of this exceptional opportunity of learning what the visiting buyers think of the general business and crop outlook, and he has everywhere found a feeling of confident enthusiasm. Speaking on this subject to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Putnam said:

"Trade in dry goods is good though merchants are about ten days late in arriving, this, I presume, being due principally to a desire on their part to be assured that the crops in the various sections are out of danger from drought and frost, and also that they may get the latest information about the peace negotiations, but more particularly to take advantage of the Merchants' Association excursions, which did not commence until Aug. 7. Ordinarily merchants who would have left home the latter part of July deferred their coming until they could take advantage of the excursion.

"Every merchant that I have had an opportunity to talk with reports favorably of conditions in his locality, and I have met them from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Illinois, the great corn-producing States. They speak confidently as to large crops. The drought has been broken by rains throughout those States. Spring wheat is now pretty nearly if not entirely harvested and the Winter wheat was harvested some time since. Reports indicate that the crop will be larger by almost 100,000,000 bushels than the bumper crop of 1891. Up to that time, I understand, this was the largest crop of wheat ever harvested in this country.

"From Texas and other Southern States the reports regarding the cotton crop are very favorable. One can never say, though, that the cotton crop is safe until it is baled; but after Aug. 15 the growers feel comparatively safe about it. And up to the present time the condition is said to be excellent. Throughout the South it is reported that more corn and other cereals have been grown this year than heretofore, and that large crops have been harvested.

"Merchants all speak encouragingly of the outlook and anticipate good business. I do not see any indication of a boom feeling among the trade now in town, but they all seem to be buying what they need with confidence that they will have an active demand for the goods all through the season.

"It is difficult to compare the business to date with that of former years for the reason of the late arrival of the merchants, the latter not having come until the middle of last week. A better comparison could be made about Sept. 1.

"For a year past collections have been good, unusually good. Failures are but trifling, and I do not see why merchants may not look for a good business—a business beyond the ordinary—for the balance of this year, and the large crops ought to insure an unusual business throughout all next year. So far as I am advised the business for 1892, following the large crops of 1891, was larger in volume than any figures the wholesale trade have since experienced.

"It is early yet for the representatives of nearby States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and territory within that range—to come to the East to make purchases. They will take advantage of the Merchants' Association excursions which commence Aug. 27. That is nearer the time that merchants from these sections come into the market. My understanding is that conditions are all favorable in those sections.

"While the American crops this year are undoubtedly enormous, the favorable conditions which are prevailing here do not seem to extend to many sections of Europe which are usually exporters of grain. Consequently it is reasonable to expect that America will have a market for a liberal portion of its surplus cereals, which, it is hoped, will result in good prices for the American farmer.

"It would be natural to expect that Cuba and Puerto Rico would look to America for their supplies in the immediate future, though it will take some time for them to get trade matters organized. Although I do not feel competent to speak on the subject from any past experience with those countries, it seems to me as if American merchants would now have protection for the collection of their debts and in other respects in Spain's former possessions, such as in the past has been unknown. Certainly Americans will have every reason to look for new opportunities in those countries, and there can be no doubt that more protection will be afforded them in the transaction of business. Cubans, of course, are poor, and while their necessities are great, I should not expect to see them in a position to give liberal orders for even the necessities of life until they have at least made one or two crops. Trade there, I am inclined for this reason to think, will be a matter of slow growth. Puerto Rico is very different, however, and America ought to be able to do liberal business with that island at once.

"The dry goods trade is in quite a satisfactory condition, and as the country generally makes progress and enjoys better times it will certainly obtain its due share of the wealth which is being gathered in from a healthier and more profitable business development."

WHEAT MARKET OUTLOOK.

The close of the week's local wheat trading was to lower New York and Chicago quotations, due to unloading of Spring grain at the Northwest marts and milling centres. Elsewhere the receipts of Winter wheat were so limited as to still further fortify the belief that the producers of the Winter crop are to stack wheat until buyers and sellers are nearer together on the basis of a fair price.

French agriculturists share in the sentiment that no mammoth-crop bugaboo should force marketing at prices that ruled during the Argentine deluge of the chief cereal. They, like our wheat growers, are to hold their wheat to its statistical position, and on the knowledge that the demand created by short stocks will set the price for the supply.

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Any way, the course of wheat during the week has been uniformly steady, and far from indicating an impending stampede because of the coming influx of Spring wheat, whose harvest is in full activity in the most favorable of conditions. The regularity of the market is given in these tables:

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES.

	Aug. 6.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.
Sept.	68½	66¾	65¾	66¼	67⅛	65½
Dec.	66¾	65¼	64⅜	64¼	64⅝	63⅝
	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 20.
Sept.	65¾	65¼	64¼	65	63½	63½
Dec.	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	62⅝	61⅞

NEW YORK WHEAT FUTURES.

	Aug. 6.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.
Sept.	73½	71⅝	70¾	71	72½	71½
Dec.	71½	70½	69¼	69½	69¾	68¾
	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 20.
Sept.	70¼	70¼	69¾	70¼	69¾	69¾
Dec.	68	68¼	67⅝	68	67¼	67¼

In considering these quotations it should be remembered that the breadstuffs market has during the activity of the September option been wholly free from manipulation but influenced to some extent by the liquidation of the Leiter accumulations. September, in ten days of trading, becomes delivery wheat, and December takes its place as the active future, with May wheat as the unknown quantity so far as speculative possibilities were concerned. The flour movement since Aug. 13 has been one of vast activity and volume, while that of wheat, on primary receipts statistics, is 5,000,000 bushels short of last year's, although the shipments were 20 per cent. greater this year.

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The strength of the cash wheat situation and the unanswerable logic of the statistics of the chief cereal, cash wheat, with the stiffest of premiums and figures showing how nearly exhausted are the supplies of old wheat here and in Europe, have been buffers against the tactics of the short interest. The bears just now are intensely nervous. They have been wrought up to the tensest situation of the year, and any affectation of confidence and security by them is belied at every evidence of activity in export demand and the publication of lump figures on the new crop receipts. To a man they admit that the wheat situation is balanced, and that the husbandman has the casting vote.

In the privileges market dealers are wary on calls, and few are offered at long date. With cash wheat marketed at Chicago at 9c premium for new Kansas red Winter, and nearly every Western milling stock exhausted, because of a bear "tip" to hold out for a slump, and the producer keenly alive to his interests, and the concrete elements of the price situation—the full moving of Spring wheat is not likely to make a new low record for December.

The first crying demand it will have to satisfy will be a little item of from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 for milling stocks.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $4,272,600. The banks now hold $28,839,250 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last week:

	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Differences.
Loans	$639,411,200	$636,743,400	$37,332,200
Deposits	760,754,600	765,013,800	*4,259,200
Circulation	14,231,100	14,202,000	†29,100
Legal tenders	57,076,100	55,519,500	†1,556,600
Specie	166,224,400	164,573,200	†1,651,200
Reserve	223,300,500	220,092,700	†3,207,800
Res. required	190,188,650	191,253,450	*1,036,800
Surplus	33,111,850	28,839,250	†4,272,600

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,988,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,699,450	59,148,250	39,023,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	25,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,224,500
March 12	22,724,425	52,963,550	21,448,325
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,668,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	45,968,900	18,139,350
April 23	45,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	48,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,801,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,390,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,125	21,917,325
July 2	62,015,550	41,384,875	20,822,250
July 9	53,845,300	41,361,875	22,287,275
July 16	49,865,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	48,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,958,000	41,043,125	15,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$28,839,250	1893	$12,045,800
1897	39,753,450	1892	12,878,975
1896	9,270,150	1891	14,100,800
1895	37,586,675	1890	2,612,975
1894	67,806,650	1889	2,066,090

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 20, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$634,781,519	$545,290,849	+25.6
Boston	79,120,505	76,152,554	+ 3.9
Philadelphia	56,744,001	49,487,600	+14.7
Baltimore	12,696,620	13,171,521	— 3.6
Chicago	82,416,735	73,309,013	+12.4
St. Louis	21,323,350	21,862,566	— 2.5
New Orleans	4,524,119	4,556,390	— 0.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$941,606,898	$782,839,583	+20.1
Other cities, 5 days	135,222,207	125,016,243	+ 8.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,076,829,105	$908,855,826	+18.5
All cities, 1 day	208,011,416	174,644,332	+19.1
Total, all cities, for week	$1,284,840,521	$1,083,500,158	+18.6

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 13 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 5.2 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 47.3 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 32.9 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 5 per cent.; compared with 1896, 23.2 per cent., and with 1895, 13 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.14	.15
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.17	.16
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.19	...
Challenge Con	.14	.14
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.38	.39
Con. Cal. & Va	.41	.40
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.75	.75
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.15	.15
Occidental Con	.50	.50
Ophir	.22	.22
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.11	.10
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.59	.59
Standard	1.40	1.40
Union Con	.22	.22
Utah Con	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.17	.18

Silver bars, 58½; Mexican dollars, 45½@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Anaconda	..	..	34¼	40
Anchoria	83	84½	83	87
Argentum	20	21	19⅞	20¼
Battle	32	36¼	33½	38
Columbine	16⅝	17¼	16	17¼
Consolidated	8	8¼	7¾	8½
Elkton	108½	109	107½	107⅝
El Paso	..	..	9¼	9⅝
Fleece	22	25	20	25
Gold King	60	64	66	67½
Gibson	19⅜	20	..	..
Gold Coin	108½	110	103	103¼
Garfield	..	..	13½	14
Isabella	23⅜	23¾	23⅝	24
Independence	65	65½	60	65
Jefferson	7	9	..	..
Jackpot	10¾	11½	10½	11
Lillie	93½	94	93½	95⅞
Matoa	21	21¾	20¾	21
Moon Anchor	112⅝	113	112½	112⅝
Portland	120	122	121	122⅝
Pharmacist	..	..	3	3½
Rawlings	27	29½	29½	30
Rosa	..	..	12½	14
Union	..	..	14⅜	14⅞
Work	7⅞	8	8¼	8⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,740,519
Gold reserve	203,536,203
Net silver	10,449,011
United States notes in the Treasury	50,899,355
Treasury notes of 1890	4,453,767
Total receipts this day	1,810,519
Total receipts this month	23,467,673
Total receipts this year	72,314,782
Total expenditures this day	1,547,000
Total expenditures this month	41,513,000
Total expenditures this year	115,776,475
Deposits in National banks	60,975,707
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	263,890
Government receipts from internal revenue	728,079
Customs	564,895
Miscellaneous	17,544
Expenditures	1,547,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Owing to the New York holiday and absence of many operators, trading in the Philadelphia market was restricted. Prices were, however, strong, and closing figures showed general advances. Cambria Iron advanced 1 point, to 42¾, on reports that the company will retire its two million debentures and make stock allotment of 12½ per cent. Pennsylvania Manufacturing advanced 1 point, to 213. Choctaw issues were in good demand, preferred advancing to 42 on reports of the formation of a syndicate to retire the company's prior lien 6s.

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul	113	113½
Choctaw	26¼	26¼
Choctaw pf	41⅝	41⅞
Lehigh Valley	21½	21¾
Northern Pacific	37½	37¾
Northern Pacific pf	76¾	76¾
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59¾
Reading	9 13-16	9⅞
Reading 1st	22¾	23
Reading 2d	11¼	11½
Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94½
Union Traction	21⅜	21½
Western New York & Pennsylvania	4¼	4½
New Jersey Traction	51	51½
Storage Battery	34½	35
Storage Battery pf	41¾	42
Equitable 5s	106½	106¾
Metropolitan	159	160
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	213	214
Philadelphia Electric	103½	103¾
United Gas	122¾	123
Welsbach	50	50½

FINANCIAL.

NEW AMERICA

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NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Exg. As.	$14,180,000	$3,110,000	1,090,000	$14,680,000	28.2
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Manh. Co..	14,925,000	5,561,000	1,535,000	19,088,000	37.2
2,000,000	1,037,700	Merchants' National.	14,114,800	4,145,800	1,049,300	17,725,000	29.5
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National.	10,305,000	2,980,000	855,000	10,335,000	31.1
1,500,000	2,563,200	Bank of America.....	20,305,100	4,582,900	1,765,500	23,771,400	26.4
1,000,000	226,300	Phenix National.....	4,184,000	772,000	269,000	4,080,000	25.8
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City.....	77,706,700	27,939,300	1,944,200	102,170,100	29.3
750,000	130,700	Tradesmen's National	3,100,000	559,000	271,300	2,950,600	28.1
300,000	7,001,400	Chemical National...	24,778,000	6,049,000	2,753,000	26,581,000	33.5
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,871,600	998,000	352,200	5,463,000	24.6
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National....	7,270,900	1,406,300	597,000	6,247,400	32.0
300,000	120,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,018,200	291,100	66,100	1,224,900	29.1
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'....	2,080,000	265,000	225,000	2,120,000	23.1
200,000	171,600	Greenwich.....	962,800	82,600	175,400	773,400	33.3
600,000	475,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,948,600	968,800	263,900	4,077,600	30.2
300,000	109,300	Seventh National....	1,688,500	642,600	101,100	2,248,400	33.1
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York..	3,882,100	723,400	191,800	3,260,900	28.0
5,000,000	2,527,300	American Ex. Nat....	23,917,000	2,409,000	3,165,000	20,815,000	26.7
5,000,000	3,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce..	29,788,000	5,241,700	2,906,200	24,106,500	25.5
1,000,000	1,609,200	National Broadway..	6,918,100	1,745,700	146,200	6,784,400	27.7
1,000,000	988,000	Mercantile National..	9,775,200	1,906,300	1,151,700	10,936,200	27.9
422,700	475,100	Pacific.....	2,275,500	872,000	451,800	3,954,800	43.2
1,500,000	868,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic.	17,070,900	4,628,800	620,700	19,779,200	26.5
450,000	975,500	Chatham National...	5,970,000	713,000	883,000	5,976,100	27.6
200,000	252,500	People's.....	1,874,600	237,900	471,600	2,072,200	27.6
700,000	559,300	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,700,800	2,387,200	805,800	12,602,000	25.1
1,000,000	2,238,700	Hanover National ..	34,533,900	8,573,500	1,956,800	43,173,300	24.3
500,000	357,100	Irving National	3,428,000	803,500	532,900	3,975,000	33.6
600,000	376,300	National Citizens' ..	3,594,200	443,300	153,800	2,713,400	22.0
500,000	267,900	Nassau	2,616,900	570,800	391,000	3,159,200	24.0
900,000	957,200	M'k't & Fulton Nat..	5,931,700	1,279,700	642,300	6,523,200	29.4
1,000,000	161,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,287,900	617,600	347,000	3,633,200	26.4
1,000,000	1,330,900	Corn Exchange	9,715,500	2,426,700	715,000	11,388,900	27.5
1,000,000	600,600	Continental National.	5,488,000	1,050,300	563,300	6,511,500	24.6
300,000	397,400	Oriental	1,880,600	170,000	361,000	1,830,500	29.0
1,500,000	5,561,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat....	23,833,000	5,374,000	861,000	24,042,000	25.8
2,000,000	3,204,800	National Park	37,047,000	14,206,000	2,815,000	49,842,000	34.1
250,000	147,700	East River National.	1,293,800	253,400	150,700	1,287,100	31.3
8,200,000	2,015,100	Fourth National	23,269,000	4,393,300	2,864,500	25,176,700	27.7
1,000,000	495,800	Central National	10,799,000	3,913,000	879,000	15,396,000	31.1
300,000	711,000	Second National	5,841,000	1,412,000	380,000	6,810,000	26.3
750,000	281,100	Ninth National	3,198,000	801,700	248,000	3,610,300	29.0
500,000	7,564,400	First National	23,458,400	7,070,800	1,079,500	30,179,000	27.0
300,000	67,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	1,327,500	218,300	122,000	1,238,100	27.3
250,000	611,200	Bowery	3,323,000	610,000	459,000	3,386,000	28.7
200,000	443,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.....	3,254,400	657,800	328,800	3,757,400	26.2
750,000	298,100	German-American..	2,891,900	519,800	280,700	2,880,800	27.7
1,000,000	1,116,000	Chase National.....	30,508,700	8,822,200	4,293,700	40,408,300	31.2
100,000	1,162,500	Fifth Avenue.....	7,916,700	1,457,900	932,900	9,154,100	26.1
500,000	570,900	German Exchange....	2,127,600	189,300	705,300	2,985,000	29.6
200,000	748,300	Germania	3,236,100	556,800	582,400	4,348,100	26.1
300,000	711,900	Lincoln National.....	6,449,700	1,912,400	603,000	7,727,300	32.5
200,000	848,400	Garfield National....	5,304,100	1,062,000	341,600	6,124,100	22.7
200,000	323,100	Fifth National.....	1,789,900	504,700	160,100	2,257,000	29.4
350,000	850,500	B. of the Metropolis.	4,752,200	1,542,600	462,300	5,983,000	33.5
200,000	846,400	West Side.....	2,174,000	354,000	352,000	2,403,000	29.3
500,000	848,600	Seaboard National...	8,406,000	1,179,000	1,496,000	10,260,000	26.0
200,000	848,400	Sixth National.....	1,820,000	270,000	128,000	1,545,000	25.7
2,100,000	721,700	Western National....	29,909,300	6,797,600	2,511,000	35,783,300	26.0
300,000	967,700	First Nat., Brooklyn.	4,837,000	1,331,000	1,765,500	6,243,000	50.0
1,200,000	933,000	National Union.....	12,267,200	2,801,700	359,500	13,002,800	24.3
500,000	829,600	Liberty National.....	4,135,400	1,076,700	276,100	5,023,000	26.9
1,000,000	353,500	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,131,900	951,200	143,900	3,881,000	28.2
250,000	298,400	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,952,400	662,700	196,200	3,266,500	26.2
$48,000,000	$61,703,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,588,500	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	75,292,300		666,743,400	164,573,200	55,519,500	765,013,800	

*As per official reports—45 National banks, July 14, 1898; 19 State banks, July 23, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Aug. 13 to 19 Inclusive.

Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—	
Steamer.	
Oranje Nassau...Curacao	$4,355
Benison.....Cape Haiti	2,000
Laughton.....Porto Cabello	4,000
Abydos.....Laguayra	2,000
Oranje Nassau...Port au Prince	11,730
Laughton.....Porto Cabello	2,960
Dona Maria.....Fayal	1,940
American Silver Coin—	
Oranje Nassau...Port au Prince	20
Laughton.....Porto Cabello	6
Dona Maria.....Fayal	12
Foreign Gold Coin—	
Oranje Nassau...Curacao	542
Abydos.....Laguayra	6,975
Fuerst Bismarck..Bremen	80,784
Foreign Silver Coin—	
Finance.....Colon	2,390
Oranje Nassau...Curacao	63
Benison.....Cape Haiti	500
Athos.....Greytown	16,800
New York.....San Domingo	151
Gold Bullion—	
Campania.....Liverpool	1,289,823
Jason.....Cape Gracias	3,184
Oranje Nassau...Port au Prince	1,300
Athos.....Savanilla	490
Athos.....Greytown	1,100
Abydos.....Laguayra	330
Trave.....Bremen	121,650
Abydos.....Curacao	3,549
Athos.....Porto Colombia	2,000
Athos.....Porto Colombia	2,300
Silver Bullion—	
Athos.....Porto Colombia	40
American Gold Coin—	
Abydos.....Curacao	741
American Silver Coin—	
New York.....Port de Paix	445
Foreign Gold Coin—	
Abydos.....Curacao	142
Foreign Silver Coin—	
Abydos.....Curacao	100
New York.....Porto Plata	1,100
Total	$1,565,822

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 15 to 20 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
15.	K. Wm. der Grosse.	London	S. C. (Mexico)	$11,000
15.	K. Wm. der Grosse.	London	S. B...	310,248
15.	Parense	Para	S. C. (Peru)	2,600
17.	Matanzas	Havana	S. C. (Spanish)	47,120
18.	Majestic	London	S. C. (Mexico)	61,400
18.	Majestic	London	S. B...	262,938
19.	Campania	London	S. B...	245,600
20.	Oranje Nassau	P. au Pr'ce	G. C. (U. S.)	8,000
Total				$938,904

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

12.	Etruria	London	S. B...	32,020
Total				$970,924

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Exchange did very little business to-day. Biscuit common opened at 83⅝ and closed at 83½. The preferred sold from 98⅝ to 99, closing at 98¾, where it opened. Strawboard sold at 80, and touched ¼ higher. North Chicago advanced from 215½ to 216, closing there. West Chicago sold sparingly at 93¾, opening at 93. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	80
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140
National Biscuit Co.	83½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	7¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	32¾
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	24½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49⅝
N. Chi. St. R. R.	215½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93
South Side El. R. R.	64
Lake St. Elevated	12¾
Lake Steel ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	18¾
Am. Steel & W.	37
Am. Steel & W. pf.	90

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY L. MEYER, (MEYER & DICKINSON,) —Henry L. Meyer, as liquidating partner of the firm of Meyer & Dickinson, dry goods commission merchants of Philadelphia and New York, made an assignment here yesterday of the firm's assets to Charles W. Sparhawk of Philadelphia, without preference. Mr. Meyer is the resident partner here, but the deed was signed in Philadelphia. The firm's store is at 80 and 82 Greene Street, this city. It carried a large stock here, but the financial headquarters are in Philadelphia. The assignment is attributed to the death of Charles H. Meyer, the senior partner, a week ago, and by the terms of the copartnership Henry L. Meyer, his son, became sole liquidating partner. Charles H. Meyer was one of the best-known Germans in Philadelphia, was German Consul for twenty years, and also carried on a banking business there as Charles H. Meyer & Co. The dry goods business was established many years ago in Philadelphia, and in this city about twenty years ago. In October last they claimed to be worth $800,000. The Messrs. Meyer, it is said, were also interested in a silk ribbon manufacturing company at Paterson, N. J. Friends of the firm here think that the assignment is solely for the purpose of liquidating the business, and that all creditors will be paid in full.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Charles Edward Callahan, a theatrical manager, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $6,470, and no assets. The liabilities are principally for printing and salaries. Among the creditors are Marie F. Bingham, $1,019; Benjamin Cronin, $1,112; Jordan Show Printing Company, Chicago, $800; National Printing Company, Chicago, $200; Gribler Bank Note Company, Chicago, $303; Strobridge Lithographic Company, Cincinnati, $600; Enquirer Job Printing Company, Cincinnati, $397; W. J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, $500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

DROUGHT, William—E. F. Kienle	$188
EBELING, William F.—Charles J. Gerlich, Jr	169
GILBERT, Frank W.—George Pfaff	258
GILBERT, Frank W.—George Pfaff	380
HERMAN, Rose A., and Barney Savage—D. G. Randles	84
LOPEZ, Miguel J.—Costo	343
McCAFFREY, Margaret A.—D. Rosenzweig, costs	60
RHULING, Frederick and Adolph—P. Russell	135
ROCHMOWITZ, Henry, and Nathan Rubenstein—J. Rabinowitz	84
ROCHMOWITZ, Henry, and Nathan Rubenstein—D. Amolsky	114
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Company	2,508
THE STANDARD TALKING MACHINE Company—Joseph W. Jones	567

CONSULS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

How Their Services Are Utilized in the Interest of Commerce of Countries They Represent.

Consul J. C. Monaghan, in a report dated June 21, from Chemnitz, Saxony, gives his opinion of the Consular service as an aid to foreign trade:

With its ever-growing foreign commerce, Germany is eager to employ every method to increase its exports, he says. Its Consuls are the object of criticism; they are not as careful in collecting information as those of other countries; they do not post themselves, and are unable to post merchants and manufacturers at home, as they report past conditions instead of projects for the future. Belgium and, above and beyond all countries, the United States, understand the importance of carefully compiling, editing, and promptly publishing Consular reports. In two journals, the Recueil Consulaire and The Bulletin Commercial, Belgium offers its merchants and manufacturers most of the valuable information collected by its Consuls.

There has recently been a movement in Belgium to improve its own service. Consuls are urged to keep the home Government posted as to the openings of all markets. Not only are the facts to be furnished, but Consuls are to express opinions as to how to extend trade. This information, it is urged, should be put at the disposal of the home Government as early as possible.

The plan adopted by France to aid her export trade is to appoint Frenchmen living in other countries as foreign commercial counselors, (conseilleurs du commerce exterieur,) whose function it shall be to give information about the industrial, economic, and commercial districts in which they are located; also to send reports from time to time on special branches of trade to the French Department of Commerce. This information is to be published immediately upon its arrival in the official papers, or it is to be put at the disposal of interested parties, especially of those asking for the facts. The most important questions relate to the possibilities of opening markets for French goods, and descriptions of articles suited to the country, trade routes, and packing. The counselors are also to supply names of reliable parties to act as agents, report as to commercial customs, methods of payment, and efforts of competitors—in short, everything that in any way interests French trade. These counselors are to supplement the work of the Consuls.

German journalists are asking whether such a system would not aid the foreign commerce of their own country.

AMERICAN GOODS IN MUNICH.

Consul Nusbaum, in His Report to the State Department, Explains Trade Conditions.

The outlook for American manufacturers in Munich is the subject of a report from Consul Nusbaum to the State Department, under date of July 2. The Consul says:

"Several of the principal shoe dealers in Munich sell American-made shoes, but only on a small scale There are from 1,000 to 1,500 English-speaking residents in the city, two-thirds of whom, I am confident, would buy American shoes if their tastes could be suited. Our large shoe manufacturers at home can build up a lucrative trade in this country if they will open stores in the principal places, with a stock complete enough to meet the requirements of German buyers. Several young men of my acquaintance go to the expense of importing shoes from the United States for their own personal use. As a rule, Bavarians have their shoes made to order, and sizes run somewhat shorter than in American makes.

"A representative of a number of Boston shoe manufacturers was very successful in Hamburg, Berlin, and Dresden. He visited Munich a few days ago, and had little trouble in securing orders.

"Sending English circulars and catalogues is no way to induce Germans to buy American-made articles. People here want to be talked to. They like to see the real manufactured article. Engravings and catalogues do not impress them.

"The German duty on shoes is 50 to 70 marks per 100 kilograms, ($11.90 to $16.65 per 220 pounds).

"American-made chairs come in parts and unpolished, and are on sale here.

"I am convinced that this district would become a profitable market for American-made roller-top desks, brass bedsteads, washing machines, and wringers, if the proper method of introducing them were adopted."

Bismark's Last Hours.

From The London Standard.

The following interesting details of Prince Bismarck's last hours have just been made known. The family had withdrawn to the late Prince's study, adjoining his bedroom, shortly before 3 P. M. on the day he died. Soon afterward the Countess Wilhelm Bismarck went very softly into the bedroom. The Prince's valet, Pinnow, was sitting at his bedside. The Prince lay with his eyes shut, as if in a peaceful sleep, and the Countess returned to the study to tell the other members of the family that he was at last enjoying a refreshing slumber. This sleep, however, was in reality the consequence of absolute exhaustion, and after that the Prince had only a few lucid moments. He suddenly opened his eyes, and asked for something to drink. In obedience to Dr. Schweninger's orders, Pinnow gave him a small glass of champagne and mineral water. "More, more," he groaned. Pinnow said: "I am not allowed, your serene Highness." The Prince then said: "But, my dear Pinnow, Chrysander is not here now." Pinnow hesitated, and Bismarck said, imploringly: "My dear, good Pinnow, were you never once ill when you were a little boy? Well, you know how one feels when one is thirsty and is not allowed to drink." Pinnow could not resist this fervent appeal, and gave the patient a large glassful. Bismarck drank it eagerly, and then slowly and peacefully expired.

CASTAWAY'S ADVENTURES

The Remarkable Experiences of Louis de Rougemont on a Desolate Strip of Sand.

STORY TOLD BY HIMSELF

He Lived on the Island for Two Years and One-half—Had a Dog for a Companion—A Genuine Robinson Crusoe.

The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction was perhaps never more clearly portrayed than in the remarkably borne out than in the life and adventures of Louis de Rougemont, concerning whom and his experiences the newspapers of England and of the Continent have of late been devoting a very considerable portion of their space. In Paris, the original home of de Rougemont, the people have fairly gone wild over him, and are literally devouring everything that is written or printed about him. The interest displayed in other cities in the man and his history is very great; but in view of his astounding and amazing experiences this is not to be wondered at.

In the September number of the Wide World Magazine, published in London, England, there appears the first of a series of articles telling, in the words of de Rougemont himself, his experiences. The fact that after careful hearing and investigation such eminent scientists and geographical experts as Dr. J. Scott-Keltie and Dr. Hugo R. Mill are agreed that de Rougemont's narrative is not only perfectly accurate but of the highest scientific value, is particularly significant, and will unquestionably remove doubt that might otherwise be suggested in course of a perusal of the narrative.

In all the annals of geographical science there is practically but one case that can be compared for a moment with M. de Rougemont's—but in that instance the man returned to civilization a hopeless idiot, having lost his reason years before, amid his appalling surroundings. In the case of de Rougemont he comes back after his astounding life of two and one-half years on a desolate, microscopical strip of sand, and of some thirty years as a cannibal chief in the wilds of unexplored Australia, in full possession of his mental faculties.

Without anticipating these remarkable adventures it will be well, following the order as laid down by de Rougemont himself in his narrative in The Wide World Magazine, briefly to chronicle the important points in his earlier life and the events and happenings, many of them, too, nothing short of wonderful which led up to his "adventures" proper.

Born in Paris in 1844, he early moved with his mother to Switzerland, where he was educated. When he was nineteen years of age he was asked by his father, still resident in France, to return to Paris as a conscript; but to this the mother objected and instead suggested the son should follow his inclination to travel and see the world. To aid him in his purpose she gave him 7,000f., and with this not unsubstantial sum the young man set out for Calcutta, thence going to Singapore. In Singapore he met a Dutch pearl fisher, Peter Jansen by name, who was looking about for funds with which to fit out his forty-ton schooner, the Veiellland, so that he might set out for the pearl fishing grounds off the south coast of New Guinea. An agreement was entered into by the Captain with de Rougemont, with the result that in a short time after the schooner set sail with a crew of forty-four all told—the Captain, de Rougemont, forty men, and two women—and a dog.

The fishing grounds reached, the men for each day took to the several small shell-boats, with the large whaleboat accompanying them, leaving de Rougemont whose duty it was to receive the oysters from the men and credit each with the number he delivered, alone with the dog in the Veiellland. This was kept up for almost the entire season, until probably about $50,000 worth of pearls had been gotten. Then provisions becoming short, the boat made for the New Guinea main in order to replenish stores before starting for home. While there, going over the oyster shells that were left, de Rougémont discovered three black pearls, which are particularly valuable because of their rarity. At once the "pearl fever" seized the Captain and crew anew, and nothing would satisfy the other than a return to the fishing ground and a renewal of the fishing in the hope that more of the black pearls might be found.

It was then—the year was 1864—well on in May, and the season should have been ended for the change of the monsoon was actually due, and great storms might spring up at a moment's notice. To this fact however, neither Captain nor crew would give heed. And thus, in their greed for the shining pearl lying in its shell at the sea bottom, these men went on, all unconscious of their approaching doom—each day going forth in their little boats, leaving de Rougemont alone with his dog on the larger boat. One morning in July they started out as usual—but they never came back. A great tidal wave overturned their smaller boats and when they took to the whaleboat it was carried out and out and out into the apparently illimitable sea, by the force and fury of the waves and wind and nevermore returned.

Alone, save with the dog as a companion, de Rougemont, in the Veiellland, saw the men carried out, nor could he give them any help. Each moment the storm was growing worse, and it needed his every effort to prevent this larger boats from being swamped. Compasses, charts, rudder—in fact everything above decks—was carried away by the wave, and but for the apparently providential breaking of a large cask of oil made of turtle fat, which stilled the troubled waters, the boat would probably have foundered.

Then began de Rougemont's adventures proper. For fifteen days he drifted about with long sweeps or steering oars to take the place of the rudder, passing at one time between Melville and Bathurst Islands, but being unable to land because of savages who threatened his life. At last on the fifteenth day the Veiellland struck a reef and began to go to pieces. A monster wave struck him and washed him overboard, and so great was its force that it destroyed forever the hearing of his right ear, and for a time, of his left. What followed is best told in his own words:

His Dog Helps Him to Land.

"By dint of tremendous struggling I managed to get close up to the shore, but found it utterly impossible to climb up and land. Every time I essayed to plant my legs on the beach the irresistible back-wash swept me down, and in my exhausted condition this filled me with despair. On one occasion this back-wash sent me rolling over into deep water again, and I am sure I should have been drowned had not my brave dog come to my rescue and grasped me by my hair, which, I should have explained, was very long, never having been cut since my childhood. Well, my dog tugged and tugged at me until he had got me half way through the breakers, and this exertion didn't seem to cause him much trouble in swimming.

"I then exerted myself sufficiently to allow of his letting go my hair, while I took the end of his tail between my teeth, and let him help me ashore in this peculiar way. He was a remarkably strong and sagacious brute—an Australian dog—and he seemed to enjoy the task. At length I found myself on my legs upon the beach, though hardly able to move from exhaustion of mind and body. When at length I had recovered sufficiently to walk about, I made a hasty survey of the little island or sandbank upon which I found myself. Thank God, I did not realize at that moment that I should have to spend a soul-killing two and a half years on it. Had I done so I must have gone raving mad. It was an appalling, dreary-looking spot, without one single tree or bush growing upon it to relieve the terrible monotony. I tell you words can never describe the horror of the agonizing months as they crawled by.

He Describes His "Island."

"'My island' was nothing but a little sand-spit, with here and there a few tufts of grass struggling through its parched surface.

"Think of it, ye who have envied the fate of the castaway on a gorgeous and fertile tropical island miles in extent! It was barely 100 yards in length, ten yards wide, and only eight feet above the sea level at high water! There was no sign of animal life upon it, but birds were plentiful enough, particularly pelicans. My tour of the island occupied perhaps ten minutes, and you may perhaps form some conception of my utter dismay on failing to come across any trace of fresh water."

Shortly after the storm abated, and he was able to go to the wreck and take from it blankets, food, and whatever else he was able to lay his hands on. These he loaded on a raft which he had hurriedly construct-ed, and returned to shore. "When I regained the island," de Rougemont says in his narrative, "I made another survey of it to find the most suitable spot for pitching my camp, and in the course of my wanderings I made a discovery that filled me with horror and the anguish of blackest despair. My curiosity was first attracted by a human skull that lay near a large circular hole in the sand about two feet deep. Upon closer examination I came to the conclusion that the hole must have been dug by civilized beings with spades, and I commenced scratching up the sand with my fingers at one side. I had only gone a few inches down when I came upon a quantity of human remains.

A Horrible Discovery.

"The sight struck terror to my heart and filled me with the most dismal forebodings. 'My own bones,' I thought, 'will soon be added to the pile.' So great was my agony of mind that I had to leave the spot, and interest myself in other things; but some time afterward, when I had got over my nervousness, I renewed my digging operations, and in an hour or so had unearthed no fewer than sixteen complete skeletons—fourteen adults, and two younger people, possibly women!

"That morning I made my breakfast off raw sea gulls' eggs, but was unable to get anything to drink. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, as the tide was then very low, I made my way back to the ship without much difficulty, and collected as many things as I possibly could to transfer ashore. I had to take dangerous headers into the cabin, as the whole ship's interior was full of water, but all I could manage to secure were a tomahawk and my bow and arrows.

"Among the things I brought from the ship on a subsequent visit were a stone tomahawk—a mere curio, obtained from the Papuans—and a quantity of a special kind of wood, also taken on board at New Guinea. This wood possessed the peculiarity of smoldering for hours when once ignited, without actually bursting into flame.

A Fire That Never Went Out.

"As the most urgent matter was to kindle a fire, I began experiments with my two weapons, striking the steel tomahawk against the stone one over a heap of fluffy material made by unraveling and teasing a piece of blanket. Success attended my patient efforts this time, and to my inexpressible relief and joy, I soon had a cheerful fire blazing alongside my improvised shelter—and, what is more, I took good care never to let it go out during the whole time I remained a prisoner on the island. The fire was always my first thought, and night and day it was kept at least smoldering by means of the New Guinea wood I have already mentioned, and of which I found a large stock on board. The ship itself, I should mention, provided me with all the fuel that was required in the ordinary way, and, moreover, I was constantly finding pieces of wreckage along the shore that had been gathered in by the restless waves.

"The days passed slowly by. In what part of the world I was located I had not the remotest idea, but I felt that I was altogether out of the beaten track of ships, and therefore the prospect of my being rescued was very remote indeed—thoughts that often caused me a kind of dull agony, more terrible than any mere physical pain.

"However, I fixed up a flagstaff on the highest point of the island—poor island; that was not many inches—and floated an ensign upside down from it, in the hope that this signal of distress might be sighted by some stray vessel, and indicate the presence of a castaway to those on board. Every morning I made my way to the flagstaff and scanned the horizon for the possible sight of a sail, but I always had to come away disappointed. This became a habit; yet, so eternal is hope, that day by day, week by week, and month by month the bitter disappointment was always a keen torture. I was usually astir about sunrise. I knew that the sun rose about 6 A. M. in those tropical seas and set at 6 P. M.—there was very little variation all the year round.

Clothing Impossible.

"A heavy dew descended at night, which made the air delightfully cool, but in the day it was so frightfully hot that I could not bear the weight of ordinary clothes upon my person, so I took to wearing a silk shawl instead, slung loosely round my shoulders and body. Later, I abandoned clothes altogether. I found that when a rent appeared the sun blazed down through it and raised a painful blister. On the other hand, by going perfectly nude and taking constant sea baths I suffered scarcely at all from the scorching tropical sun."

De Rougemont then goes on to tell of his almost daily visits to the ship for nine months, until he so stripped her that she was practically a skeleton. At the same time he had not neglected a habitation for himself, but had gotten enough shells ashore from the ship to build a couple of parallel walls, each about 4 feet high 8 feet thick and 10 feet in length. The interstices of these walls he filled with a puddle of clayey sand and water, covered in with canvas. When the wet season set in he built a third wall at one end and erected a sort of double awning in front, under which he always kept his fire burning.

Growing Corn in Turtle's Blood.

The question of food then began seriously to concern him, for to subsist simply on fish was not to his liking. "Accordingly," he says, "I set my wits to work, and at length decided upon an interesting experiment. I filled a large turtle shell with sand and a little clay, and thoughly wetted the mixture with turtle's blood, then stirring the mass into a puddle and planting corn seeds in it.

"They quickly sprouted, and flourished so rapidly that within a very short time I was able to transplant them—always, however, nourishing them with the blood of turtles. This most satisfactory result induced me to extend my operations, and I soon had quaint little crops of blood-sprinkled maize and wheat growing in huge turtle shells."

Pelicans kept him well supplied with fish, as they would come to the island with the fish for their young, and he would thereupon appropriate whatever he wanted to his own use. "These fish," says De Rougemont, "with broiled turtle meat and tinned fruits (taken from the boat) made quite a sumptuous repast." Continuing, he says: "Turtles visited the island in great numbers, and deposited their eggs along the shore in the most convenient manner. They only came on land during the night, at high tide, and whenever I wanted a special delicacy I turned one over on its back till morning, when I dispatched it leisurely with my tomahawk. The creatures' shells I always devoted to the extension of my garden, which became very large, and eventually covered fully two-thirds of the island. The maize and cob corn flourished remarkably well, and I generally managed to get three crops from them in the course of a year.

Threatened with Madness.

"The great thing was to ward off the dull agony, the killing depression, and manias generally. Fortunately I was of a very active disposition, and as a pastime I took to gymnastics, even as I had at Montreux. I became a most proficient tumbler and acrobat, and could turn two or three somersaults on dashing down from the sloping roof of my hut; besides, I became a splendid high jumper, with and without the pole. Another thing I interested myself in was the construction of a sundial. I spent many hours devising some means whereby I could fashion a reliable "clock," and at last I worked out the principle of the sundial on the sand. I fixed a long stick perfectly upright in the ground, and then marked off certain spaces round it by means of pegs and pearl shells. I calculated the hours according to the length of the shadows cast by the sun. I always retired at sunset, and rose at sunrise.

"But, in spite of all that I could do to interest or amuse myself, I was frequently overwhelmed with fits of depression and despair, and more than once I feared I should lose my mental balance and become a maniac. A religious craze took possession of me, and, strive as I would, I could not keep my mind from dwelling upon certain apparent discrepancies in the various Apostles' versions of the Gospel.

"I found myself constantly brooding over statements made in one form by St. Matthew and in another by St. Luke; and I conjured up endless theological arguments and theories, until I was driven nearly frantic. Much as I regretted it, I was compelled at last to give up reading my New Testament, (taken from the boat,) and by the exercise of a strong will I forced myself to think about something totally different.

"It took me a long time to overcome this religious melancholia, but I mastered it in the long run, and was greatly delighted when I found I could once more read without being hypercritical and doubtful of everything. Had I been cast on a luxuriant island, growing fruits and flowers, and inhabited at least by animals—how different would it have been! But here was nothing to save the mind from madness—merely a tiny strip of sand, invisible a few hundred yards out at sea."

Riding on Turtles.

De Rougemont then tells of building, in a lagoon, a boat 12 feet long by 4 feet wide, only to find when it was completed that it was too heavy for him to drag over the rocks into the open water, and that the tide did not lift it high enough. "In this lagoon," he says, "I played the part of Neptune in a very extraordinary way. I used to wade out to where the turtles were, and on catching a big 600-pounder, I would calmly sit astride on his back. Away would swim the startled creature, mostly a foot or so below the surface. When he dived deeper I simply sat far back on the shell, and then he was forced to come up. I steered my steed in a curious way. When I wanted my turtle to turn to the left, I simply thrust my foot into his right eye, and vice versa for the contrary direction. My two big toes placed simultaneously over both his optics caused a halt so abrupt as almost to unseat me.

His Dog and a Trained Pelican.

"I was always devising means of making life more tolerable, and among other things I made a sort of swing, which I found extremely useful in beguiling time. I would also practice jumping with long poles. One day I captured a young pelican, and trained him to accompany me in my walks and help me in my fishing operations. He also acted as a decoy. Frequently I would hide myself in some grass, while my pet bird walked a few yards away to attract his fellows. Presently he would be joined by a whole flock, many of which I shot with my bow and arrows or lassoed.

"But for my dog—my almost human Bruno—I think I must have died. I used to talk to him just as though he were a human being. We were absolutely inseparable. I preached long sermons to him from Gospel texts. I told him in a loud voice all about my early life and schooldays at Montreux; I recounted to him my adventures from the fatal meeting with poor Peter Jensen in Singapore; I sang little songs to him, and among these he had his favorites as well as those he disliked cordially. If he did not care for a song he would set up a pitiful howl. I feel convinced that this constant communing aloud with my dog saved my reason. Bruno seemed to be in such good spirits that I never dreamed of anything happening to him, and his quiet, sympathetic companionship was one of the greatest blessings I knew throughout my weird and horrible years. As I talked to him he would sit at my feet, looking so intelligently at me that I fancied he understood every word of what I was saying. When the religious mania was upon me I talked over all sorts of theological subjects with my Bruno, and it seemed to relieve me, even although I never received any enlightenment from him upon the knotty point that was puzzling me at that particular time. What delighted him most of all was for me to tell him that I loved him very dearly, and that he was even more valuable to me than the famous dogs of St. Bernard were to benighted travelers in the snow.

"I knew very little about musical instruments, but as I had often longed for something to make a noise with, to drown the maddening crash of the eternal surf, I fashioned a drum out of a small barrel, with shark's skin stretched tightly over the open ends. This I beat with a couple of sticks to an accompaniment to my singing, and as the dog occasionally joined in with a howl of disapproval or a yell of joy, the effect must have been picturesque if not musical.

A Sail Sighted.

"Seven weary months had passed away, when one morning on scanning the horizon I leaped into the air and screamed: 'My God! A sail! A sail!' I nearly became delirious with excitement, but, alas! the ship was too far out at sea to notice my frantic signals. My island lay very low, and all that I could make out of the vessel in the distance was her sails. She must have been fully five miles away, yet in my excitement I ran up and down the beach, shouting in a frenzy and waving my arms in the hope

VIENNA NEWS AND VIEWS

Quarrel Over German and Tzech Languages Has Now Reached an Acute Stage.

ABSOLUTISM RULES AUSTRIA

Light Shed on Important Topics by the International Chemistry Congress—"Trollus and Cressida" to be Revived.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—This unhappy dual monarchy is suffering from the extreme closeness of the political atmosphere. The tension appears to have reached the highest degree. No one knows what will come when the atmosphere clears, but it is apprehended it will be nothing good. Parliament is dead. The miserable language quarrel between Germans and Tzechs has killed it. All efforts to reconcile the two nationalities by means of a just compromise have lamentably failed. The Gautsch Cabinet suffered shipwreck on that language rock, and the present Thun Cabinet is at its wits' ends to know how to avoid it.

Both the combatants are wrong. For 300 years the Slavs in Bohemia, i. e., the Tzechs, suffered from the supremacy and tutelage of the Germans. Being surrounded on all sides by Germans, they learned much, nay, all, from them, and in every department of culture kept pace with them, and, indeed, overtook them. If, like a young man come of age and demanding the recognition of his rights, the Tzechs would claim only the recognition and equality of their nationality, they would be perfectly right, but they claim more. Because they were the masters of the country before the Reformation wars, in which country since then, however, nearly 3,000,000 Germans have found a home, the Tzechs demand that their language shall be placed on a footing of equality with the German language in a public offices and throughout the length and breadth of the land—that is, also in those districts inhabited solely by Germans. This claim is devoid of all practical political utility. But with relentless obstinacy they adhere to it, only because they will not abandon the historical fiction that the Tzech nationality has a right to the entire kingdom of Bohemia. The Tzechs form the majority of the population, it is true.

Germans Concede Nothing.

The Germans, for their part, act like those parents who fear their grown-up children will become unmanageable, and so deny them the full enjoyment of their rights as long as possible. The Germans will not even concede the Tzechs what is due to them. "No Tzech" in purely German districts, say they. That is all very well, but then, on the other hand, it would have to be "No German" in purely Tzech districts. But to that the Germans reply, "No, the German language must remain in force in Tzech districts as well as the Tzech language."

That is the salient point of the endless strife, and such a petty theoretical matter seems likely to destroy the Austrian constitution and the parliamentary life of the country, which is already poverty stricken enough. By means of obstruction the Germans have made parliament impossible, because the Government favors the Tzechs. Count Thun has now closed Parliament, and it will not reopen again this year—indeed no one knows whether it will ever reassemble, or, if so, when. The Cabinet is making the laws; almost every day appear imperial decrees based on the notorious Paragraph 14 of the constitution, which take the place of laws. Absolutism now reigns in Austria, although the constitution has not yet been suspended.

International Chemistry Congress.

The Third International Congress for Applied Chemistry held its meetings at Vienna from July 27 until August 3. The attendance was even greater than that at the preceding congresses held at Paris and Brussels. In no other branch of science are theory and practice, speculative research and technical application, so intimately connected as in chemistry. In the course of the last few decades it has become apparent that it is promotive of the interests of industry for the chemist practically employed to have received a scientific training. The fact that England, for example exports enormous quantities of benzine to Germany throws a strong light upon the relation between chemical research and technics. Benzine is a so-called half product—that is, it is not used alone, but it is employed in connection with certain dyes and medicines. Thus the oldest industrial country in the world is compelled to stop half way in the utilization of coal tar, leaving the most remunerative part to another country, and it is acknowledged that this is only because German chemists receive a superior scientific training. Chemistry may indeed now be said to be a German science. Germany provides the world with dyes, for example, and last year exported some seventy million marks' worth.

At the Congress several important and surprising communications were made. Prof. Buchner of Tuebingen read a very remarkable paper on "Fermentation Without Yeast Cells." The experiments he has been carrying on for years have now put an end to the old question disputed by Liebig and Pasteur concerning the cause of fermentation. The latter was of the opinion that there cannot be fermentation without the living organism of the yeast plant, and this view is now mostly adopted. But Prof. Buchner, by levigating yeast cells with arenaceous quartz and subjecting them to a very high pressure, has succeeded in obtaining so-called zymase, a liquid which by itself is able to produce fermentation.

Practical Fermentation in Industry.

Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, has thrown fresh light upon practical fermentation in industry. He has succeeded in cultivating a mold fungale which almost completely supplies the place of yeast. The alcohol obtained by fermenting maize in this way approaches the theoretically possible; it is better and purer, while the cost of production is considerably less, as a few decigrams of this fungale suffice for the fermentation of thousandns of kilograms of corn. In fermentation with this fungale it is possible entirely to exclude all disease germs.

M. Calmette proved the astonishing fact that the aseptic procedure adopted in laboratories is applicable in manufactories.

The united sections for Food and Medical Chemistry were occupied in drafting a codex alimentarius, which is to decide what is to be required of ordinary articles of food. Competition has cheapened food, but hand in hand with the reduction in price has gone the deterioration in quality, particularly in Germany. Some instructive examples of adulteration were brought to the notice of the Congress, and they make it quite clear that the adulteration of food is a systematic and extensive branch of industry. The international codex alimentarius would afford the public honest middlemen, and Magistrates a means of combating this dishonest competition.

Another important point for the masses is the flashing point of petroleum, on which Prof. Lobry de Bruyn of Amsterdam reported. His investigations of accidents caused by the explosion of petroleum have convinced him that an international convention is urgently needed in order to raise the legal flashing point of petroleum and to exclude the more inflammable sorts from the market.

In the photographic section Dr. M. Andresen of Copenhagen explained some new developing processes, which allow of greater liberty in regard to the length of the exposure. Dr. Kellner reported on the improvement in paper making by bleaching with electric light.

The subject of organic synthesis was dealt with by Mr. Marchlewski of Manchester, who described his recent experiments concerning the cynthesis of cane sugar from artificially produced levulose and dextrose.

Place for Electro-Chemistry.

This year for the first time there was a special section for electro-chemistry. Monsieur G. Wiel of Paris reported on a process for imparting to aluminium a number of qualities which hitherto have belonged only to heavy metals. Director General Kellner spoke on the general methods of electro-chemistry, and laid stress upon the fact that they serve not so much for the preparation of already known chemical substances as for the production of combinations not otherwise obtainable. The succeeding paper, that of the celebrated Monsieur H. Moissan of Paris on calcium confirmed Herr Kellner's statements. The French savant has been able to produce calcium in an absolutely pure condition in his electric furnace at a temperature of over 3,000 degrees. Pure calcium possesses a number of curious and surprising properties; it is soluble in molten natron, and it unites with hydrogen and nitrogen to form fixed combinations. According to M. Moissan, the combination of calcium and nitrogen when it comes into contact with water produces a large quantity of calcium hydroxide and ammonia. Perhaps in this way it will be possible to transform the free unused nitrogen in the air into nitrogen combinations useable as manure, a problem which has baffled the efforts of many chemists.

But the real great sensation of the congress was reserved for the last day, Aug. 3, and it concerned the production of artificial albumen. In my letter of May 14 I wrote about this subject, referring to a paper read at the Hygienic Congress at Madrid by Prof. Finkler. He, however, merely extracted natural albumen from certain substances in order to make it more accessible, whereas now Dr. Leon Lilienfeld of Berlin yesterday informed the congress that, after years of experimenting, he had succeeded in solving the problem of producing artificial albumen, and that in a comparatively simple manner. By condensing phenol and amido-acetic acid with phosphoric chloride oxide he has been able to produce an albuminous substance—peptone—which hitherto it had been believed could be produced only by organic beings. Dr. Lilienfeld dispelled all possible doubt as to the correctness of his assertion by then and there, before the eyes of the critical auditory, carrying out the whole synthesis from beginning to end, and by means of reactions proved the identity complete of natural albumen and the artificial albumen he had just produced.

New Automatic Brake.

At the Francis Joseph Railway Station, in Vienna, the other day Herr Max Choumbrout showed to a number of railway officials an automatic brake, invented by an engineer named Chlodowski. This new brake essentially differs from the vacuum and the Westinghouse brakes, inasmuch as they require to be set in motion by some person, whereas this new one does not. As soon as a jolt or anything else disturbs the even motion of the train the two air valves—one each side of the engine—open of their own accord, and then the brake stops the train within a few metres. In Hungary this brake was tested some months ago, and being found efficient is now being fitted to all engines, and now it is to be tried in Austria.

The Imperial Burgtheatre here is preparing a great classic event for the next session. It will then give Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," the only play of his perhaps that has not yet been performed on that Shakespeare stage par excellence. Nowhere, not even in England, is Shakespeare acted with greater artistic and financial success than in this city. They are festive days for the Burgtheatre when the cycle of Shakespeare's histories or comedies is represented on that stage, and I dare say there is no theatre that can boast of a richer Shakespeare repertoire. But nobody ever thought of taking up "Troilus and Cressida." All German stage managers had a veritable horror of even looking at what they called an inexplicable and lamentable artistic aberration of the great playwright. Those who have never had the fortune to glance over the thousands of volumes forming the German Shakespeare literature can form no idea of how the mighty German commentators and aesthetes, most of whom have read the great author's works only in wretched translations, have criticised and slandered Shakespeare's gigantic tragic comedy.

In his adaptation of "Troilus and Cressida" Herr Gelber has been compelled to make a number of concessions to the ideal conception the Germans have of the Homeric epopee. He has, for example, made Troilus die at the end, and recognize his guilt. But Herr Gelber humbly beats upon his breast, excusing himself as if he would say: "With my unhallowed hands I touched the holy thing. I damaged part as I wanted to save the whole."

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

SIX DEATHS AT HOTEL FIRE.

One Guest Receives Mortal Injuries and Others Are Badly Hurt at Hot Springs, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 20.—Six persons lost their lives to-day by the burning of the National and Windsor Hotels at Hot Springs, Ark. Five bodies have been recovered from the ruins. John Hudgins of Indian Territory was killed by jumping from an upper hotel window. Only two other bodies have been identified, their names being Abe Matthews of Greenville, Miss., and W. H. Wells, residence unknown. Not until after the Coroner's inquest can the names of the other dead be learned. A number of persons were injured by jumping from the hotel windows.

In addition to the two hotels, a cottage belonging to Col. O'Brien and the Kentucky Livery Stable were burned. The two hotels suffered the destruction of all their contents, but the horses and carriages in the livery stable were taken out safely.

The first started about 2 A. M. in the National Hotel and spread rapidly. A number of guests escaped down the stairway, while others jumped from the windows of the second and third stories in their night clothes. Several who leaped were severely injured and one unknown man is expected to die.

RUSH WORK ON PROJECTILES.

Cessation of Hostilities Does Not Delay Government Contracts.

READING, Penn., Aug. 20.—The Carpenter Steel Works is still running on double time exclusively on Government work, regardless of a cessation of hostilities between Uncle Sam and Spain. The works made a shipment of various sizes of navy projectiles last night, the first for several weeks. They have not received any additional Government orders of late, and are now completing the orders at present on hand. Operations on the stone wall around the plant, which was being erected to protect the plant from Spanish spies, have ceased.

PYTHIANS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Elaborate Preparations for the Great Meeting Which Begins To-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The largest and most important meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, ever held, the greatest encampment of the uniform rank for many years, and the supreme meetings of the Sisters Rathbon, Pythian Sisterhood, and Knights of Khorassan, will begin here next Monday.

The city is already decorated as it never has been before, and the paraders and members of the order are vying with each other to make the meeting the greatest success in the order's history. Every day, morning and evening, there will be something on. The cheap rates on the railroads went into effect this morning, and the incoming trains were crowded.

The meetings will continue all of next week, and the Supreme Lodge will be in session two weeks.

RICHLY CLAD WOMAN DROWNED.

Boston Clam Diggers Find Her Body in Pleasure Bay.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The body of an unknown woman, clad in a richly embroidered wrapper, black silk underwear, black sack, and low-cut bicycle shoes, was found floating in Pleasure Bay, off Castle Island, early this morning, by three clam diggers who intercepted it, towed it to the Castle Island pier, and notified the police.

An hour later Henry Higgins of South Boston, while on his way to work, found a black cape and bonnet on the shore of the harbor. The letter "L" was on the inner band of the bonnet, and the same initial was found on the clothing of the corpse. The woman was about forty-five years old, of dark complexion, medium height, and 175 pounds in weight. The police learned later that a woman answering this description was seen with a man on East First Street, not far from O Street, about 11:30 last night. The condition of the body indicated that it had been but a few hours in the water.

The body was identified by F. E. Saville of South Boston at noon as that of his mother, Mrs. Caroline L. Saville, of Chelsea, who came to his home about a week ago. He was of the opinion that she committed suicide, although he knew of no reasonable cause for the act. She and her husband had not lived together for several years.

Primrose, the ex-Minstrel, a Thief.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19.—Fred Primrose, the ex-minstrel, who was recently arrested for larceny, pleaded guilty and has been sentenced to six months in the county jail.

THE SALMON OF QUEBEC

Charles Stewart Davison Dwells Upon the Necessity of Their Protection.

ARE RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING

Remedies Suggested and Advice Proffered—Mr. Davison's Article Submitted to the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec.

At the request of the Department of Crown Lands, Forests, and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec Charles Stewart Davison, 56 Wall Street, has prepared an article, "The Protection of Salmon in the Province of Quebec," which he has submitted to the Hon. E. E. Taché, Quebec, the Assistant Commissioner of the Crown Lands Department. The article is a very able and excellent one, and is to be incorporated in the next official report of the department, which will appear in a few months. Recent judicial decisions concerning the jurisdiction of the Province of Quebec have placed the control of the matter in the hands of the provincial rather than the Dominion Government, and the opportunity thus afforded is to be availed of to initiate measures looking toward continued and increasing activity in the care of this valuable asset of the Province of Quebec.

In the course of his article, Mr. Davison, who is an expert on the subject, says, among other things:

"As you know, the westerly limit of salmon in Canada has been steadily receding. The conditions which affect the question are constant, nor have they as yet been successfully met. The result must be a continued diminution in the supply, with the ultimate disappearance of salmon as a game and food fish from your waters, if indeed not from the entire Atlantic Coast. The evil has now reached a point which brings the end in sight, and the situation is at the critical period—so much so indeed that further temporizing will result in the near future in a serious loss both of revenue and food supply, which it will be difficult to replace.

"The record to-day is not an encouraging one. Salmon have disappeared substantially from every river west of the Saguenay, (there is an occasional salmon still in the Malbaie [Murray,] but the exception may prove the rule, I suppose,) and there are, moreover, at least several rivers which can be named between Tadousac and the Atlantic on both the north and south shores which are no longer much, if at all, frequented by them.

"The next batch of your rivers from which the salmon will now very soon disappear are the six tributaries of the Saguenay (or seven, counting the little Riviere Rouge, which, as I mentioned to you, salmon appear to run into.) These six, the à Mars, Eternity, St. Jean, (Chicoutimi,) Petit Saguenay, and the North and East Ste. Marguerites, are exposed as to their salmon supply to an extreme of peril by reason of the fish being compelled on leaving the St. Lawrence to pass through the waters of the Saguenay before reaching their respective rivers. During the past three years the poaching evil has increased enormously in this vicinity. As was said to me by a well-informed habitant of the locality, 'Ils se sont enragés à rayée.' This has been attributed, I regret to say, to a local slackness in relation to the enforcement of the Government regulations, while prosecutions of detected offenders have been substantially valueless.

"Were it not for the natural history of the salmon, one might look with a little more equanimity at the destruction of the fish in a particular river, but the facts relating to salmon have become, by long and patient study of this now best understood of fish, too clear and too well established to admit of doubt. It is not too much to say that the closing of a river by a barrier net or milldam for five years will definitely exterminate the fish in that river for all time until the particular river is restocked, and that it will take four years of rigid protection from the time of thorough restocking before the river is restored to any productiveness.

Not a Hopeful Outlook.

Assume, as is now more or less conceded, that each river has substantially a "double supply" of fish—by reason of a portion of the smolts not going to sea until the second year (in the third year of their existence,) as also from the probable fact of the non-return until the next year of a certain proportion of the grilse of each year; even with this allowance, five years of either closing by a milldam or barrier net, or five years of thorough extermination by netting on the coast and in the main river, with subsequent netting in the pools and ultimate spearing on the spawning beds, must necessarily exterminate the fish of that river.

The salmon, while a sea-going fish, nevertheless has as a distinguishing characteristic the instinct of returning each to its own river. Spawning occurring during the Autumn, the young of the early Spring pass a period of at least a year as fry and parr, a second period of about a year as parr and smolts, and visit the sea for the first time at the end of the second or during the third year of their existence, returning from their first visit as grilse, and from their second visit as full-grown salmon, to spawn in their turn in the river of their birth.

Assuming that there are at any given time not in excess of two years' supply for the particular river at sea, and three years' supply in the river (in the various stages of development mentioned above,) it would follow that persistent netting and spearing or exclusion for five years will definitely remove any given river from the category of a salmon river; and since except for the accidental wandering of an occasional fish no other salmon will enter the river, it is apparent, as said above, that a river once despoiled cannot be reinstated without restocking, nor until the fourth year thereafter will it produce full-grown fish.

As for any diminution in the supply of salmon through the legitimate rod and line catch, it is sufficient to say that the number of salmon taken on the fly throughout the Province of Quebec (which realizes substantial revenues from the lessees of waters for that purpose) is so utterly inconsiderable as to be of no importance whatever. Were this catch multiplied by ten and continued for a thousand years, it would make no impression upon the number of salmon.

Remedies Suggested.

"As to remedies, they are, if earnestly followed, simple and easy of application. There should be:

"First—(a) Comparatively few Government licenses. (b) No license to set a net within 400 yards of the embouchure of any river should be granted (for the reason that nets at the mouth of a river take substantially that river's supply instead of taking toll from the general supply for all rivers;) in other words, netting within an estuary should not be allowed. (c) Licensed nets should not be allowed to be kept set for more than three appointed days in each week, and the days should be uniform throughout the province. (d) There should be absolute forfeiture of any fishing license for infringement of these rules. (e) The extinguishment (by capitalization or purchase) of seigniory rights—if the same are not subject to Government rules—would in the end be a profitable investment of Government funds.

"Second—Two small and (even moderately) speedy steamers should be employed from May 1 to at least July 15, patrolling the shores.

"Third—The sale of salmon should be regulated.

"Fourth—There should be, of course, forfeiture of any salmon illegally taken, and forfeiture of any nets illegally possessed or improperly set or constructed, or found illegally in use.

"Fifth—A rapidly ascending scale of fines, and in the case of a persistent offender imprisonment.

"Sixth—The department itself should undertake the prosecution of offenders upon information from lessees and others. (This is a matter of very considerable importance.)

"Seventh—Guardians of rivers should be authorized to seize and destroy nets, spears, canoes, and other implements illegally being made use of, and should be authorized to arrest without warrant.

"Eighth—No mill or other dam should be allowed to be erected in any river below the lowest impassable falls (the location of which should be established for each river by your department) without an approved fishway being constructed therein.

As to Restocking.

On the subject of restocking depleted rivers, (which ought to be wholly unnecessary,) I call to your attention that the restocking conducted under your department is as I understand, wholly by means of planting fry in the rivers or their tributaries. This, while an earnest and desirable effort, is largely useless, taking into account the necessary trouble and expense, as compared with restocking with in the case of trout, fingerlings, and in the case of salmon, parr. A hundred fingerling trout or a hundred parr are probably worth more in a river than 5,000 fry. Even if the loss at the hatcheries of raising them from fry should be 50 per cent., the gain from stocking with parr would be enormous. This is well known, and indeed any experienced Fish Commissioner would gladly give you figures and details. I believe that Mr. Cheney, in New York State, to whom the angling fraternity owe so much, has conducted some interesting and I think successful experiments in this direction, which, if I remember rightly, he looks on as dictating by their results in what direction future effort in restocking should be made, and the director of the hatchery at Tadousac, with whom I had the pleasure of speaking on the subject a year or more ago, I think agrees with these views, and it is only the lack of facilities for raising parr at the establishment that prevents the idea being put into effective operation.

"It would be far better for the future of this valuable asset of the Dominion to abandon the hatcheries and regulate the poaching, than to continue the hatcheries and do no more in the future than has been done in the past to protect the natural supply of fish. I doubt if the Province of Quebec will appreciate—until the moose have been slaughtered in their yards, the caribou killed off for their hides, the smaller animals smared and trapped at all times and seasons, and the salmon exterminated by poachers—how many visitors are brought annually and how much money expended within her borders by those attracted by the game in her forests and rivers. When that times comes the expense and difficulty of rehabilitation and the loss of revenue in the meantime will afford a lesson.

"In closing I venture to direct your department's attention to the excellent results of the system of comparatively uniform protection to game produced in so short a time in Maine, one of the most interesting features of which is the hearty concurrence of the guides and others, who, it had been supposed, would think their interests lay in the opposite direction, and the ease with which the people of that State have been educated to a better appreciation of what policy was the best for their material interests."

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURY DUE TO THE CARELESSNESS OF FELLOW-SERVANTS.—Wellington Vincent, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on the outside of a building and sustained severe injuries. On the trial of his suit against Albert Manterstock, the owner of the building, it appeared that the accident was due to the insufficient strength of a cross-grained spruce plank, which was placed upon its edge and projected out of a window a distance of five feet or more, being spiked within the building to an upright joist running from the floor to the roof and used as one of the supports for the scaffold. The scaffold was constructed by two of the carpenters in the gang to which the plaintiff belonged, and under the direction of the foreman of the gang, who designated a pile of spruce lumber, which the evidence tended to show was of an excellent quality, from which they were to get the timber, and specially instructed them to pick out good timber, and went on the scaffold when it was completed, but was unable to discover any weakness therein. In reversing a judgment for the plaintiff the Second Appellate Division holds, by Justice Bartlett, that whatever injury the plaintiff suffered was due to the carelessness of his co-employes in selecting the material which was used in the scaffold; that the plaintiff could not succeed, under the circumstances, in the absence of proof that the foreman had prescribed a faulty plan of construction, which the carpenters were required to comply with in the erection of the scaffold.

CITY LIABLE FOR ALLOWING HOLE TWO FEET DEEP TO EXIST IN STREET.—In an action brought in the Supreme Court by Anna Maria Lehmann against the City of Brooklyn to recover damages for the death of her husband, Joseph Lehmann, who was killed by a fall from a wagon which he was driving in the defendant city, it appeared that the wagon was overturned in consequence of one of its wheels sinking up to the hub in a hole about two feet deep in the street, caused by the flow of surface water in the roadway to a sewer basin. On an appeal by the defendant to the Second Appellate Division from a judgment against it that court holds that evidence which shows that the depression had existed in the same condition six weeks previous to the action, and which warrants the jury in assuming it was produced by the particular manner in which the sewer basin was constructed, and the situation in which it was placed, justifies a finding that the defect was one for which the municipality is responsible. The fact that the surface of the street was made slippery by snow, and that that circumstance, combined with the hole in the highway to produce the accident, does not, the court holds, relieve the city from responsibility, as the driver of the wagon would not have been killed if there had been no depression in the street deep enough to upset the wagon.

COVENANT TO REPAIR AND COVENANT TO PAY RENT ARE INDEPENDENT COVENANTS.—The Appellate Division of the Second Department has rendered a decision holding, by Justice Cullen, that under a lease providing that in case the demised premises are injured by fire, not to the extent of rendering them untenantable, but sufficiently to require substantial repairs, the landlord shall as speedily as possible repair them, it is no answer to an action brought by a lessee against a lessor for a breach of this covenant to repair that the lessee is in default in the payment of his rent, the covenant to repair and the covenant to pay rent being independent covenants. In such a case, Justice Cullen says, the measure of damages is the difference between the rental value of the premises as they are, and their rental value in a proper state of repair, and where no special damages are alleged in the complaint, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover the estimated profits during the period for which the defendant was in default in making the repairs.

THE NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

Why the United States Express Company Delivers Them.

A correspondent of THE TIMES recently asked the following questions:

Did you know that the new issue of the United States bonds is delivered by the United States Express Company and the envelopes have marked 'Express pd. 25c.'?

Why doesn't the Post Office deliver them as registered letters?

Has Tom Platt's United States Express a pull on the Treasury Department?

The United States Express Company carries the new issue of United States bonds because the express company has a contract dating back ten years with the Government to carry all moneys and securities, which, of course, include the recent issue. The Post Office Department does not consider its system ample to furnish the proper protection, its forces at present are too small to care for such a large quantity of valuable matter, and to increase the force to the proper size would entail heavier expense to the Government than the fees incident to carriage by the express company.

Finally, the express company is safer. The company has tested dynamite and fireproof safes in which to carry bonds, which makes loss practically impossible. Mail cars have not these advantages. Then, too, the express company accepts full responsibility for all moneys and securities, and has filed a heavy bond with the Government. On the other hand, the Post Office Department assumes no responsibility whatever for delivery of coupon bonds, for they are the same as money, while in the case of registered bonds, if lost in transit through registered mail, the consignee, on stating the case of such loss to the Government, must file a bond equal to double the amount of bonds lost, to indemnify the Government if the bonds should be found. This bond, of course, is never lifted if lost bonds are not recovered.

John L. Blair Will Be 96 To-morrow.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 20.—John I. Blair, the philanthropist and founder of Blairstown, will celebrate his ninety-sixth birthday on Monday, when he will receive the congratulations of thousands of residents of Warren County towns who are dependent on his industries for a livelihood. Mr. Blair enjoys good health, and says he hopes to live to celebrate his one-hundredth birthday. He was born near where he now lives.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The future of the volunteer troops mustered into the United States service from the National Guard is just now causing considerable speculation, as well as anxiety. The troops that volunteered under the first call did so for the purpose of serving only during the operations of war, and not with the intention of performing garrison duty after peace should be formally concluded. The majority of the volunteers under the first call entered the service under great sacrifices, and in justice should be mustered out as soon as possible and their places filled with other commands, organized under the second call. These men, for the most part, are men out of work, who desire to remain in the service and perform garrison or any other duty assigned them, and it seems only fair that they should be given an opportunity for service.

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The organization of any new companies for the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment seems very far away at the present time. The proximity of the Twenty-second to New York City and the chances of its being shortly mustered out of the United States service have retarded recruiting for the One Hundred and Twenty-second considerably.

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Something should be done by general headquarters to interest as well as instruct the men of the new organizations. There seems no good reason why Creedmoor range should not be utilized, and commands ordered there for a couple or more days of instruction in drill and rifle practice. There are now on the grounds almost enough buildings to afford the requisite shelter to a regiment, and practically all the State has to furnish is transportation and ammunition.

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"Talk about red tape," said Lieut. H. C. Leonhardi, who recently resigned from the Ninth New York Volunteers at Camp Thomas, and is now in the city, "why there is enough of it in the old Ninth under its present administration to go around the earth. It beats anything you ever heard of, and I'll just give you a little example of my own experience: After I was honorably discharged from the army on July 22, after resigning in disgust at the state of affairs in the Ninth, I of course desired the pay due me from 'Uncle Sam,' and made application to Col. Greene, through the regular channel, for the necessary vouchers. I was then given a 'certificate of indebtedness,' and took it to the Paymaster at Chattanooga, who said it was no good, being an improper form, and that he was surprised that such gross ignorance as to pay documents could exist at any regimental headquarters. The Paymaster told me that I needed 'final statement papers.' I finally made an affidavit before a notary that I was entitled to the pay specified, and was informed that a check would be duly sent to me in New York. Well, on Aug. 4 the vouchers were returned to me, with a statement that they would have to be sent to the Paymaster General at Washington in order to get my pay. I sent them to Washington, and in the course of a few days I received a formidable-looking package, which proved to be the same old vouchers, with an additional statement that I must, in order to get my pay, take the documents to the Paymaster at New York. This I thought was a cinch, so I went to the New York Paymaster, and was then told I needed certificates of non-indebtedness from seven different departments. It seemed discouraging, but I started in and got them all except a certificate from Col. Greene as to my performing duty until July 24, and which made a difference of some $8 in my pay. Although I have written three requests to Col. Greene for the certificate, I have received no reply. I am not surprised at this, however, as many points of the regulations seem to have been very much ignored by Col. Greene. Do I think he would ever be elected over again? Well, I don't think.

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In a letter dated Chickamauga Aug. 14, a member of the Twelfth Regiment says: "We are daily expecting marching orders for Lexington, Ky., and they cannot be issued too soon. The camp is now a very unhealthy one and many of our men are sick. To make matters worse there is a lack of not only medical supplies, but attendance as well, and this with improper sanitary arrangement has caused a number of deaths that ought to have been avoided. The Government allows us only three barrels of quick lime per month, and this is of very poor quality, and regimental headquarters had to purchase more lime out of its own treasury. Many of our men are walking on their uppers, and need shoes as well as clothes very badly. It's all very well for the Adjutant General of New York to receive a rosy-colored report about our fine treatment from officers of the Governor's staff, who would not dare make an actual statement of the facts, but the truth is we have any amount of food not fit for dogs. Some of our officers have avoided open complaint for fear of being dubbed "kickers," while others, I regret to say, have not bothered themselves much as to what their men get to eat. Among other bad food was a lot of bacon, that was fairly alive with maggots. Would you believe it, it laid around our camp for close on two months before we could get a Board of Survey to condemn it? Potatoes, too, are of the poorest quality. No ice is available, and we have to cart our drinking water some five miles. The Government now issues roasted coffee in the bean, but issues no mills to grind it, so we had to pound it with stones, and this in a civilized land in the year of our Lord, 1898. Some of the companies have purchased coffee mills now. First Sergt. Charles Smith, Company B, of the well-known rifle shot, has gone North on a furlough. Major Burns and Capts. Judson and Tilton are very popular officers, and the latter two do all they can for the comfort of their men. If the Government intends to keep our regiment in camp or garrison after peace is finally settled, nearly all our officers will resign, and I hear the same from other regiments. We volunteered for war service, and not to lay around camps and die like sheep to no purpose. Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. Traugott has gone to New York on furlough for the benefit of his health."

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The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Col. A. T. Francis, has made arrangements to attend the funeral of Corporals Immen and Scheide of Companies C and F respectively, and the ceremonies which are to be held in the armory will be very impressive. After the services in the armory the entire regiment will escort the remains to Greenwood Cemetery, parading via Fifth Avenue and East Twenty-third Street Ferry. This will be the first instance, it is believed, where funeral services have been held in an armory in this city, and the parade of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will be the first appearance in public of one of the new regiments. Col. Francis, whose successful work in organizing the One Hundred and Seventy-first cannot be too highly praised, has made application to General Headquarters for permission to use the range at Creedmoor for the regiment's instruction in drill and rifle practice, and at its own expense if necessary. It is hoped the enterprise of Col. Francis will be appreciated, and that the application will be granted, and, furthermore, that the State will furnish the transportation. Drills at the armory will be ordered the first Monday in September.

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Squadron A will shortly hold a meeting for the election of a number of new members. Owing to the absence in the field of a large number of the members of the squadron, the following changes have been made necessary: Second Lieut. Arthur W. Corning is detailed to the delinquency court, vice Coudert relieved; Corp. Alfred Wendt is appointed Treasurer, vice Maclay relieved; Corp. G. De N. Williamson is appointed to the Committee on Admissions, vice Lytle, relieved. A new Auditing Committee has been appointed as follows: Stacy C. Richmond, Troop 1; Howard C. Smith, Troop 2, and Augustine C. Smith, Troop 3. Quartermaster Sergt. Gallaway of Troop 3 has been appointed Acting Quartermaster Sergeant of the squadron.

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Troop C, commanded by Capt. L. B. Smith, is up to its full strength of 105 officers and men, and has a waiting list as well. Upon the return of Troop C, now at the front, an effort will be made to form a squadron.

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The following officers of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment have passed the brigade examining board in addition to those mentioned in this column last Sunday: Major Washington Content, Surgeon A. T. Weston, Assistant Surgeons V. Gomes and J. Huber, Capt. S. S. Johnson; Inspector of Rifle Practice Capt. F. C. Thomas; Commissary, Capt. H. H. Schieffelin; Battalion Adjutant, A. M. Patterson; Second Lieut. R. Waldo, Company A; First Lieut. N. T. Robb and Second Lieut. I. G. McKeever, Company C; First Lieut. J. D. Roeser, Company D; First Lieut. R. D. Woodward and Second Lieut. A. Douglas, Company E; Second Lieut. T. W. Ball, Company F; Second Lieut. L. S. Davis, Company I; First Lieut. M. P. O'Connor and Second Lieut. J. N. Early, Company K; First Lieut. F. C. Harriman, Company G, and Capt. David Banks, Jr., Company D.

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Lieut. R. A. De Russy, who recently resigned from the Twelfth New York Volunteers, has reported for duty with the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, and has been assigned to Company D.

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At a meeting of Company F, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, a few nights since, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Lieut. Sibree; Treasurer—Private W. H. Frederick; Recording Secretary—Private W. Godbold; Financial Secretary—Sergt. J. E. McGee; Sergeant at Arms—Corp. William Carlisle. Corp. Deegan has been elected Sergeant and Private Bergen a Corporal. The company will hold its annual outing at New Dorp, S. I., Sept. 17 and 18.

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In the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Hubert Kelly has been elected First Lieutenant in Company G. He was formerly a Corporal in old Company G of the Sixty-ninth. The work of paying off the members of the regiment who were on duty last Spring at Camp Black is now practically completed. Col. McCarthy has received a large supply of equipments from the State, including blankets, overcoats, rubber ponchos, &c.

***

Efforts are being made to obtain some much-needed improvements in the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, now used by the One Hundred and Fourteenth. It is hoped to secure electric lights in place of the gas now in use, and have the bare white walls treated to a coat of suitable paint.

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The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Battalion has at present four companies, namely, C, G, H, and I. Others are in process of formation, and it is hoped will be mustered in in the near future. The command at present numbers some 225 officers and men.

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Col. Edward E. Britton, Capt. John B. Ward, First Lieut. Fred R. Post, Second Lieuts. Joseph Chambers and Walter D. Pollard of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, and Second Lieut. John A. Wilson, Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, have passed the Second Brigade Board of Examination and have been formally commissioned.

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In Company K of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment these non-commissioned officers have received warrants: First Sergt. A. Bram Regus, Quartermaster Sergt. Oscar J. Bubasek, Sergts. John M. Satterfield and F. G. Cornelius. First Lieut. A. J. McGrath is commanding officer, with Frank M. Paret Second Lieutenant.

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Company I, One Hundred and Ninth, is keeping up recruiting during the hot weather. Alfred Mantoveni has been warranted as First Sergeant, Frank Hartfield as Quartermaster Sergeant, and Edward Kepko as Corporal.

Suicide of a Boy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 20.—John T. Lee, a thirteen-year-old son of James F. Lee, residing at 29 John Street, committed suicide to-day by hanging. It is the youngest case of suicide that ever took place in this city and was apparently the result of a childish freak. To-day, upon being punished for neglecting to do some chores, he went down to the cellar, and adjusting a strap about his neck, hanged himself from a rafter.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

A Sale at Half of Regular Prices and Less.

The wonderful popularity of shirt waists has made the demand for them so great that we have constantly added new and desirable styles to our large stock; but the Summer is passing, and quick sales at half of regular prices and less is the order for Monday. Here are some of the leaders:

29 CTS. INSTEAD OF 79 CTS.
A choice lot of fancy lawn waists, assorted stripes, including black and white, full front, pearl buttons, every seam covered.
49 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.25.
Fine fancy lawn waists of the well-known Eagle make, stylish plaids, self and white linen detachable collars.
98 CTS. INSTEAD of 1.50 to 2.25.
This lot includes a number of high-priced garments taken from our regular stock, West End, Geisha and King makes.
A still finer lot of choicest plaids in imported gingham and percales, best makes at 1.25 to close, were from 1.98 to 2.98.
SILK WAISTS 1.50 INSTEAD OF 2.98.
An assorted lot of china silk waists in fancy figures, a few plain colors, all shirt waist style.
2.98 INSTEAD OF 4.00 and 4.98.
An assorted lot of silk waists in black and colors, Taffeta and China silks, exceptional values in this lot.

White Sailor Hats, 75 cts. Instead of 1.25 to 2.25.

15 dozen only of extra fine white split satin braid sailor hats, double brims, black ribbon bands, leather sweats and satin lined, our regular 1.25 to 2.25 qualities, reduced to be closed out to 75 cts. each.

Summer Silks Sharply Cut in Prices.

One look at these silks will show you at once how very low the prices are for such goods.

36 inch black Japanese Silk, extra fine and serviceable quality for dresses, at 59 cts., instead of 75 cts.
23 inch all silk white figured India, with stripes of dainty evening tints, beautiful combinations, especially goods for Misses' and Children's dresses, at 59 cts., instead of 89 cts.
22 and 24 inch printed Foulards and Japanese Silks, fine and durable cloth in

AUG

1898

The New York Times

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MRS. GEORGE N. CURZON, NÉE LEITER,

THE WIFE OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED VICEROY OF INDIA.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
AUGUST 21, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It is good for Spain—possibly it is good for the world at large—that there seems to be no possibility of a revolution in the peninsula. Spain has a past on which the pillars of internal reconstruction can easily rest; she has great natural resources which only require a little enterprise to develop for the good of her State. In the meantime the young King, having recovered from his brief attack of the measles, pursues his physical and mental exercises with the lightness of heart of one who little guesses the nature of the tragedy that has passed about him. While he plays with his sisters in the Casa del Sol, the Queen passes through the hospitals, a gracious figure, with a smile of pity and of encouragement constantly upon her face. And the wounded soldier hears her gentle words, "I will give you back to your mother," and is ready to die for her. It is all a very pretty picture; very human, but painfully mediæval.

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In the meantime people are talking about "commercialism" and "imperialism," and even the more intelligent, borne away by enthusiasm, argue in favor of the latter at the expense of the former. But "imperialism," as foreigners tell us, is a very expensive luxury, while "commercialism" is not only self-sustaining, but even pays dividends under certain conditions. These conditions existed in the Mediterranean at the time Phœnicia was in her glory, and again in the epoch of the Venetian Republic. They have passed into history now; and the $700,000,000 annually spent by Europe to maintain peace regards these archaic conditions with an ironical smile. England's portion, however, is an investment the interest of which is drawn by her "commercialism." Thus do "imperialism" and "commercialism" combined fashion her prosperity. The United States have in them all the elements for making a similar successful combination.

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The scoffers at the term "Anglo-Saxonism" seem to forget that it has changed its significance since applied to the spirit of the men that went down before William the Norman at the battle of Hastings. People who object to the English applying this term to the spirit that has given America her great victory should consider this. To the English the term typifies intelligence, progress, indomitability. We speak their language, we have their motives, and we have done things lately in very much their own complete and unanswerable way. It was but natural that they should apply to us the term which to them seemed most fitting. In time they may learn to call it Americanism. However, for the present we should stop trying to dodge the epithet, and try to discover its true significance, whether we be French, Germans, or Poles.

***

One most interesting result of the war has been that we have learned a great deal about England and she has learned even more about America. With the actual war news cabled to the other side were long accounts of our system of government, the history of the American flag, and a thousand other things that are taught here in the grammar schools. In the budget of news that came over in return for this useful information we find no data concerning a point of journalism which is not without interest to Americans. Here in the United States a man who makes speeches can control space in a newspaper so long as what he says is believed to interest people. It is not so in London. There the measure of a speech is made according to the man, irrespective of what he says. The only men at present reported in full are Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, Arthur Balfour, Sir William V. Harcourt, and John Morley. Then come about twenty names in what is called the one-column list, which includes the name of the newly appointed Viceroy to India, Mr. George Curzon. Next come the "three-quarter men," including Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Labouchère. And last of all the men whose speeches are reported solely on their supposed merit. It is worth noting, however, that since the war began some of the London papers have dropped conventions and apply the merit test to every particle of news, whether it emanates from a British Cabinet officer or from an old applewoman. They call this "American journalism" over there, and some have grown very "yellow" in developing it.

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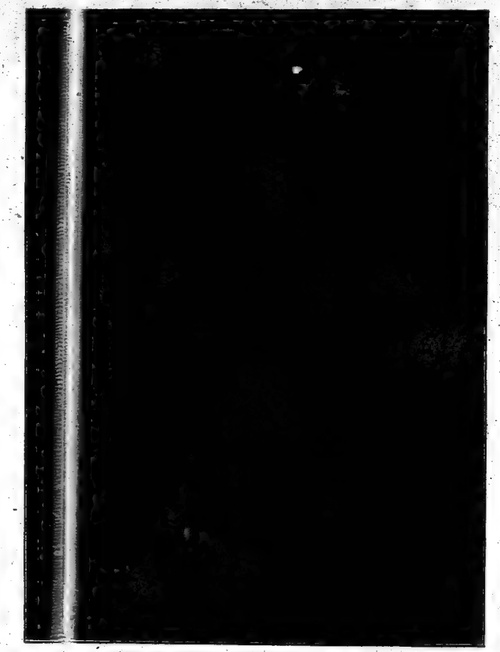
Nor was the exchange of information the most important or interesting element in the Anglo-American entente cordiale that was maintained with so much eagerness throughout the war. England's action in seeking an "open door" in the Far East has been most cordially approved and warmly applauded here, and every shot from our guns that hit the mark seemed to awaken cheers in London. If British ships had been concerned, people there could hardly have shown greater interest. Then, being British, they began to argue and to explain why it was that our guns so effectually hit the mark. In these explanations they always tried to search out lessons for themselves. Even The Saturday Review fastened a moral to our gun fire that was unblushingly magnanimous. It said: "Our ships were beaten by the Americans in the war of 1812-14 because the Americans had sights on their guns and we had none, and because some of the American ships had rifled cannon and we had none. But now why cannot our big guns be trained by electricity like the American heavy guns, and why cannot our guns have telescopic sights as well as the American guns? Why cannot our soldiers and sailors, too, have as much practice in shooting as the American soldiers and sailors? Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Devonshire will have to see to these points, all too long neglected by our Hornbys and Wolseleys."

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While the French Government, although pleased with the fact that last year the births in the republic showed a small advance over deaths, is laboriously studying sociology and other things with the idea of having as many future soldiers brought into the world every year as Germany presents, the Volksraad of the Transvaal seems to have grasped its own sociological question at a glance. They have passed a law promising a bounty of £100 to each Boer who shall become the father of twelve boys.

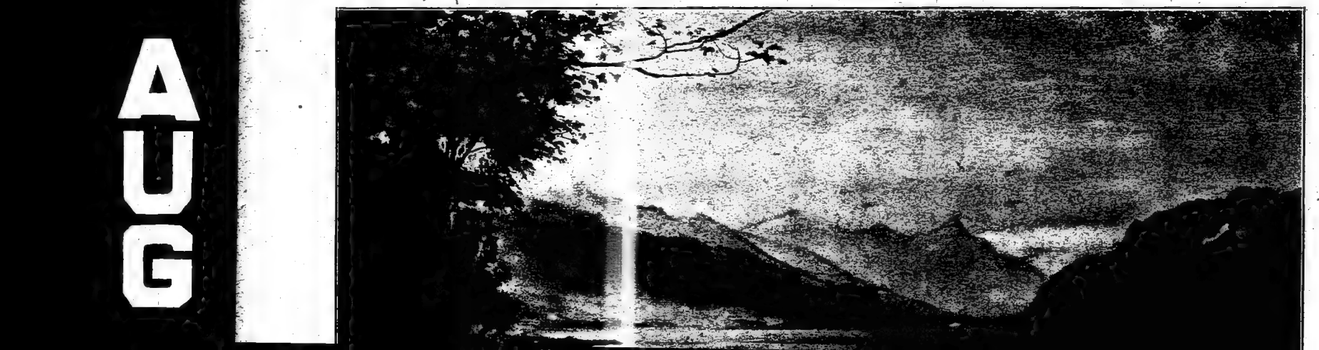
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Dr. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States, recently published a little brochure on "The Axe as the True Preserver of the Forest." The author stated that the judicious use of the axe in felling trees under the direction of skilled foresters is the right way to utilize forests. This pamphlet should be read by those who are anxious to preserve the woodlands on the upper Hudson. Germany knows how to keep her magnificent forests by carefully removing the deadwood, and she exercises this system over some 11,000,000 acres under State ownership, and about 20,000,000 in private hands, which renders the forests very profitable. The annual returns for twenty years amount to the same sum that would be gained if the forests were annihilated in a single year and the wood carted to market. It would seem that those who are interested in the preservation of our forests—and what good citizen is not?—should spread in every possible way.



THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

No woman in all the length and breadth of England is better known than the Countess of Warwick. The hostess of royalty, an author of no mean ability, the giver of a fancy ball of historic importance, a philanthropist, a dog fancier, and a lady of splendid beauty, she needs no introduction.



AUG

AN ODD CORNER OF SPAIN.

IN these days, when all Europe is overrun by the tourist, like the men of Athens "in search of some new thing," it is refreshing to hear of a place which still remains, practically, "unknown—untrod." Such is Ronda, a town among the mountains of Andalusia. It is reached either from Gibraltar or Malaga, the former route being that most used by Englishmen, not only because it is shorter, but because it is worked by an English company, and there is, therefore, some chance of the trains being up to time. There is also the satisfaction of knowing that you will get a comfortable carriage fitted with every modern convenience.

To say that the scenery is "romantic" is to say little. Starting from Algeciras, opposite Gibraltar, the train soon reaches the great cork woods of Almoraima, emerging from which a glimpse is caught of the old Moorish stronghold of Castellar perched on a rocky hill. Past this the train, drawn by two powerful engines, glides rapidly—for Spain—and presently Jimena is reached, another hill fortress overlooking a white town that, beginning with Phoenician, was a settlement both of Roman and Moor. There is a fine view of the town from the railway station, and, the train being leisurely, one has time to ponder over the mysterious words of the railway time table. "After its final conquest by the Spaniards," says this entertaining brochure, "a number of interesting if doubtful privileges were conferred in order to increase the population."

The railway is unfenced—most railways are in Spain. Before long a shriek from the engine announces an obstacle. The obstacle in this instance consists of a brace of donkeys. These particular beasts disappear up the mountain side with surprising rapidity. But this is not always the case. In another part of Spain I have known the patient ass to trot calmly in front of the train for a good half mile, quite unmoved by the exasperated yells of the locomotive, and ultimately the driver had to slow down almost to a standstill. But the donkey of Andalusia is more lively.

Beyond Gaucin the mountain ranges close in, and the train follows, often at a great height, the rocky gorge of the Guadiaro. Presently the rock walls almost meet, the river disappears in a mighty cleft, and the train rushes into tunnel after tunnel. There are fifteen in fourteen miles, and they are as sulphurous as the Metropolitan. On emerging finally at the little village of Cortes, a magnificent group of hoary limestone peaks burst upon the view, and as the train climbs slowly to Ronda, winding through scattered groves of olive, towering sierras open out, one behind the other.

Ronda railway station, though only seventy-five miles from Algeciras, is 2,800 feet above the sea. It lies at the back of the town, little of which is visible, and the traveler, therefore, has no idea of what is before him as he is jolted over the common into the town, that at first sight seems very much like any other place in Andalusia. But presently he strolls into the Alameda, or public garden, close to the hotels, and lo! he is looking into space. For behold! at his feet a sheer precipice 600 feet high! and craning over the iron railing to right and to left he will see, not only gardens, but houses, for the dwellings of Ronda literally overhang this mountain wall, and the people look down from their balconies on to the very feet of the cliffs.

The position has its conveniences. Pots and pans, and other unconsidered trifles, find a natural resting place in the valley below. So do the dead horses of the bullring, poor things, who are simply pitched over the precipice to be devoured by birds of prey.

Nor is this great natural wall the only one. For the plateau is cleft by the Tajo, or gorge, a ravine 350 feet deep. This divides the town into two parts, separating the old Moorish fortress from the modern—i. e., four centuries old—Spanish town. Through this Tajo swirls the Guadalevin, a mountain torrent that, after a furious struggle with great rock masses that have fallen from above, leaps into the valley in a cascade. The gorge is spanned by a bridge of imposing proportions, an immense mass of masonry, from its foundations more than 300 feet high. This, known as the Puente Nuevo—in contradistinction to the Puente Viejo, a Roman bridge thrown across the gorge at the other end of the town—was the work of a Malaga architect, one José Marí[illegible] de Aldehuela. It was opened in 1793, and, notwithstanding the dangerous nature of the work, claimed but one victim. This was the architect himself, who is said to have fallen from the parapet on the eve of completion.

The best point to view this bridge is from the torrent below. Those who value their comfort will walk down the rough path that zigzags across the declivity under the ruins of the Moors. For donkey riding down this mountain side is no mean test, distinctly trying, and to the man (or woman) who knows not the ways of the Ronda steed, even risky. One of our party, on fording the Guadalevin, a mile below the bridge, managed to steer—or be steered by—his donkey into a hole. For a minute or two man and beast floundered dismally, the former making great play with his arms, the latter with his legs. Ultimately, amid shouts of Homeric laughter, our poor friend was hauled out, half drowned and wholly miserable, rough dried at a cottage, and dispatched homeward.

Ronda is a clean-looking, if not altogether smelling, town. It takes its name from the Arunda of the Romans, though the ruins of the latter are really at some distance. The principal relic is a fine aqueduct, beneath which the railway passes on its way to Granada, birthplace of the ex-Empress Eugénia. The streets of Ronda are narrow; the houses, washed a snowy white, have their fronts broken by picturesque balconies and projecting windows, guarded, after the jealous Andalusian fashion, by an iron grille, very often adorned with scroll work or hearts intertwined. To this grille, after nightfall, comes the lover; Dulcinea opens a pane within, and the two converse in low tones, after the manner of priest and penitent. Many a dark-cloaked Spaniard, his head overshadowed by the sombrero, have been seen engaged in this tedious, if state-



RONDA DONKEYS.



THE GORGE.

ly, love making. But better days are in store. By-and-by, if an eligible party, Alfonso is allowed to walk out with Dulcinea—not alone, oh, dear no! Mamma accompanies, a perfect dragon of a duenna. Presently this much-watched adorer gets a step further. He is admitted into the house. If a true man, this is well; if not, he is in parlous case. For to be admitted into the family circle means engaged without hope of withdrawal. You cannot "break it off" in Spain. If you do, look out. Knives are common, and Spanish blood is fierce.

But the town across the gorge is where most of the interest of Ronda centres—the town of the Moors, the last fortress in Spain to succumb to King Ferdinand the Catholic, always known to the Spaniards, poor fellow, as "husband of Isabella the Great." Ronda fell in 1485, after a siege of twenty days; the population retired into Africa, and the Moorish houses were occupied by the infidel. Several of them still exist; one in particular on the way to the cathedral is most interesting. It was once a palace, and the patio with its red pillars, and a room with raftered ceiling, the spaces between filled in with brilliant tiles, opening on to a balcony literally overhanging the precipice, are among the "sights" of Ronda. Another sight is the cathedral, "originally," says Baedeker, "a Moorish mosque, and still retaining some of its Moorish cupolas." It is also said to exhibit traces of Roman work, though I cannot say that I found any. The building—of no great size—is mainly Gothic, "of sorts." It has an elegant campanile and beautifully carved Renaissance choir stalls. But it is dark and gloomy, and the dim religious light prevents a proper examination of its details.

A day or two may easily be spent in exploring this ancient Moorish town, with its hybrid churches, ruinous arches, and grass-grown bell towers. But these cannot be described here, nor, unfortunately, can their counterfeit presentments be reproduced. For the photographer knows not Ronda, a fact which speaks perhaps more eloquently than any other to its seclusion. We will only mention, then, the Alcazala, nearly destroyed by the French in 1808, and the Puente Viejo, already referred to, which some think Moorish—it has no characteristics of Moorish architecture—and some Roman. Hard by it is a staircase, the Mina, hewn in the cliff by the Moors to insure a water supply in case of siege. Finally, there are the flour mills in the gorge below the Puente Nuevo, fed by the Guadalevin, to which mills Ronda owes a great part of its trade. Fruit growing and wine producing form the rest.

It was an unpropitious hour when we arrived at Ronda. Two days before, war had been declared with the United States, and the Spaniards looked rather askance at the English, who, they complained, had offered an asylum to "los Yankees" in Cuba. The Hotel America, to which we were bound, fortunately only bore the first word over its portals, the offensive name having been promptly removed by the landlord, a person of that strange breed known as "Gibraltar Englishmen." I myself was jeered at as "Americano" during a solitary walk, and my "No, Señores—Viva España," certainly did not carry conviction. At all the little railway stations groups of three or four hung over the Imparcial—certainly not impartial so far as England was concerned, for it referred in unpleasant terms to a hypothetical "Anglo-Yankee alliance." However, all's well that ends well. We reached Gibraltar, safe, uncanceled, and undefaced, (as the lawyers say,) tired to death with two days' hard labor, but very much in love with the unique cliff town of Andalusia.

—JOHN L. WARDEN PAGE in Country Life Illustrated.

A STREET IN RONDA.

AN ANDALUSIAN CART.

THE DRAMA



Alice Atherton.

HE Printing House Square scene in the current burlesque play at the Casino, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," is, obviously, patterned on the scene of fantastic revelry by night at Broadway and Forty-second Street, in "The Whirl of the Town," but the imitation is feeble. The original scene, with all its coarse audacity, had a Hogarthian breadth of caricature, and was full of life and spirit. In the episode pictured herewith there are some taking songs and dances, but the caricature has no fitness, and the relation of the fun to the incidents of the hour is not apparent. Mr. Seabrooke is exhibited in the picture disguised as a "Spanish spy" and singing his peculiarly Castilian song, "O'Hoolihan Held the Fuse," with a chorus of comely female Chauncey Olcotts.

The vignette which heads this page represents the renowned laugh of Alice Atherton. It is not quite all that remains, in these days, of the equipment of that sprightly Miss Atherton of "Blue Beard," who afterward romped, with her droll and elastic husband, Mr. Edouin, in "Fun in a Photograph Gallery." Alice Atherton is now a popular and prosperous star of the music halls, and the best part of her "turn" is her "laughing song."

Belle Harper and Mabelle Gilman are two members of the musical company at Daly's Theatre who will have conspicuous parts in the new farce with songs called "The Runaway Girl," this week. Alice Nielsen, whose agreeable singing voice was first heard here about two years ago, in Arline's long familiar "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls," has already become a star and will appear this season in a new operetta called "The Fortune Teller."

It is believed in London that when Beerbohm Tree produces "King John" at Her Majesty's Theatre, about Christmas, Mrs. Kendal will act Constance. For many years she and Mr. Kendal have been inseparable in a repertory of romantic and modern plays. Mrs. Potter will also give up starring for a while to act the rôle of the intriguing Englishwoman, Lady de Winter, in Sydney Grundy's version of "The Three Guardsmen," at the same theatre; while Kyrle Bellew will have a part in a new play at the London Criterion.

M. Georges Bourdon, who has recently returned to Paris from London, whither he had gone to study the English theatres, has confided his impressions to the Matin. He is quite enthusiastic about the theatres themselves, their decorations, their scenic effects. French theatres, he says, have a great deal to learn from the English in this respect.



Anita Vivanti Chartres,
Whose Play Was Recently Acted in Italy.

On the other hand, the plays are poor, they are "empty and puerile." Even the Ambigu (the French melodramatic theatre) would refuse the story of the lost infant, and the story of the broken marriage would be played in a convent by the pupils. Yet this is the kind of play that is produced with so much expenditure in London. If the English could only write dramas, he concludes, their theatres would be the best in the world.



Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS.

Dupuis in Retirement.

Joseph Dupuis, famous for his inimitable impersonation of Fritz in Offenbach's "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," has just been awarded by his contemporaries at Nogent-sur-Marne, honors which as a rule are accorded only by posterity. One of the chief thoroughfares of that town has been unanimously christened by the Municipal Council of the place the Rue Joseph Dupuis. The actor is nowadays more famous at Nogent than in the capital, though his name is still remembered on the boulevards. When he retired he realized the ambition of most French actors, and bought a country place. He is now a mag-

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1898



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BELLE HARPER.



Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

MABELLE GILMAN.

nate at Nogent, and his villa on the Marne is most desirable. He might have sat on the Municipal Council Board, but he prizes official honors less highly than the expressions of popularity with which he is accustomed to be greeted every day in his adopted home. Dupuis no sooner sallies forth for a stroll than one or another of the townsfolk steps to ave a talk with "Jose," as he is familiarl called, and the retired actor, even in his pr ent capacity of a landed proprietor, is ll-fellow-well-met with burghers and boat en alike at Nogent-sur-Marne.

Sarah ernhardt as Fanny Elsler.

It is a nounced that the greatest of actresses will soon impersonate on the stage the greatest of dancers. At the age of eighteen years the Duke of Reichstadt, (called by the Bonapartists Napoleon II.,) was so depressed in spirit and lacking in animation, that an effort was made to awaken interest in life in his bosom. Fanny Elsler was employed to impersonate a coy peasant girl, with whom he quickly fell in love. He was animated enough then, but when the ruse was revealed to him he became more dejected than ever, and shortly died, of consumption. Suicide, it is said, will be the cause of his death in Edmond Rostand's play, in which this incident will be used.





HOW A PLAY IS STAGED.

WHEN one passes beyond the stage, with its bewildering footlights and illusory tinsel crowns and cardboard thrones, he enters a far different realm, amid the obscurity of which all this bewilderment and tinsel splendor is created. He leaves the company of the gods and enters the prosaic machine out of which the gods have come. Beyond all this magnificent feigning of life, as is often the case in actual life, the real creative forces are at work, while a brave show goes on in front, which alone the world sees.

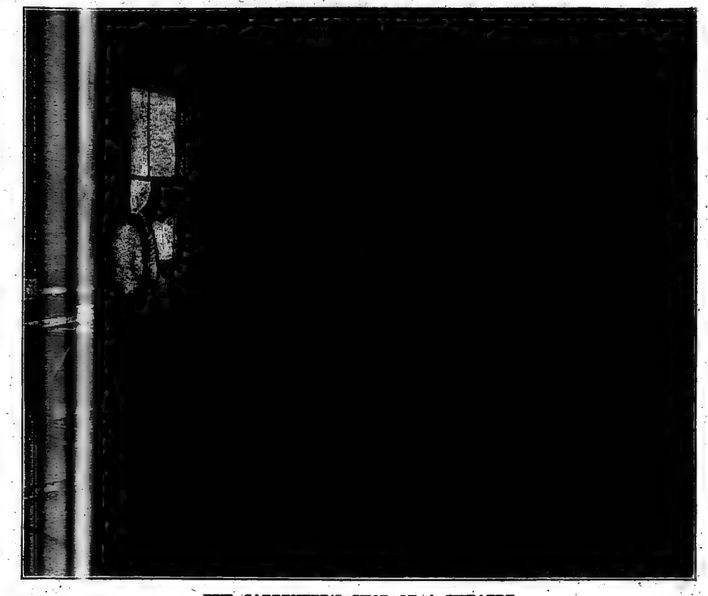
In looking at all this dust and grime, in which nearly half the play is enacted behind the scenes; at the infinite detail of ropes and cords; at the ephemeral scenery which is used to-night, is patched up for a few nights more, perhaps, and then disappears from the earth, and even from the stage; at the mysterious complexity of lights and signal devices; at the machinery for counterfeiting the whirr of winds, the glare of lightning, the ponderous rumble of thunder, the patter of rain, the tramp of soldiers, the clatter of a horse in gallop—one recalls the saying that trifles make perfection, and, also, that perfection is no trifle. It is well that all this is not seen while the player "struts and frets his hour upon the stage," for the play itself would be sadly marred and its verisimilitude destroyed; but it is of interest to know something about the creation of these effects, which mark the true evolution of the modern stage. Sophocles walked out of the players' room in the great Dyonisiac theatre at Athens, and acted his part in "Oedipus" in the open air, with nothing in the environment to suggest the scenes he depicted. Shakespeare was little better off when he acted Adam and the Ghost in London 2,000 years later. Perhaps the modern world would proclaim Roscius a greater than Salvini, if it could see him acting the Gladiator, aided by all the illusion-making machinery of the present day. The "setting" is now half the play, as seen by the public, and many a mediocre player in a poor play has come off creditably because there was some genius behind the scenes.

In spectacular plays the scenic artist is, of course, everything. The actors are mere puppets that are pushed and pulled through the scenes. The realism of a piece like "America" or the "Fall of Pompeii" is frequently marred by the actors, and the piece would be better performed, for the most part, by talking marionettes, as in some of Maeterlinck's dramas. The less scenic effect a play has the less scope is given to the scenic artist; but in almost every modern play his part is inferior only to that of the leading actor. Othello would not be tolerated now as he was impersonated by Garrick, in the uniform of a British General, and the play itself would be hissed if any manager should dare to present it on the open stage known to Shakespeare and to Burbage. Even when Sully acted "Oedipe Rol" in the open amphitheatre in France he availed himself, as far as was possible, of all the devices of the modern stage. The scenic artist, like the skilful actor, hides himself in his effects, and, also like the actor, the more he is hidden the more certainly he is there.

Before the curtain rises upon a play on its first night the scenic artist has perfected his part of the work. His task begins where that of the playwright ends, and ends where that of the actor begins. Shakespeare has accurately described the interim that lies between the playwright's conception and the production of the drama. He says:

> Between the acting of a dreadful thing
> And the first motion, all the interim is
> Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
> The genius and the mortal instruments
> Are then in council.

It is "the genius and the mortal instruments" that now produce the complete play. It is not strange that Shakespeare, in his immortal directions to the players, which he puts into the mouth of Hamlet, says nothing about stage effect, as he had in mind only the open stage of the Globe; but, as the first player replies: "We have reformed that indifferently with us," and Shakespeare, if giving similar advice now, would probably devote at least half his lines to instructions to the scenic artist.



THE CARPENTER'S SHOP OF A THEATRE.
Where Bridges and Rocks, Brooks and Thunder, Are Manufactured.



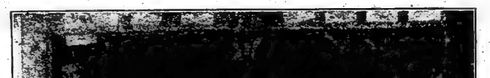
SKETCHING A STAGE SCENE PREPARATORY TO MAKING A MODEL.

When the playwright has written his drama and has had it accepted by a manager, the latter at once calls in the services of a scenic artist, and the work of staging the play begins. The playwright is generally consulted for hints as to the making of appropriate scenes. Mr. Gillette, who is both playwright and actor, always insists upon taking part in the preparation of the scenery. The manager then offers his suggestions, and finally the scenic artist plunges into a study of the first act for a central idea about which he may construct his models. After days, often weeks, of planning and putting together of painted pieces of cardboard the artist is able to present a sketch, or perhaps a complete scene as it will appear to those in front of the footlights when the curtain rises for the first time on another success or failure in the world of the drama. The model may be accepted without a suggestion of change, or the manager or actor or playwright may demand more shadow in this place or more light in that, or a different effect here and some slight alteration there. It may all have to be done over; and the labor has been in vain, except to show that this one of many ideas will not answer.

When finally the first scene is accepted the scenic artist constructs a perfected model, which is a miniature stage set for the desired scene. Other scenes are then made, until the entire play has been produced, so far as the artist can produce it, in little. From these models are then made by the stage carpenters the larger scenes which are actually used in the play upon the stage. Some plays require only one model for each act, while some require a model for almost every scene. Mr. Mansfield is very particular in the matter of scenery, and is not satisfied unless each scene to be enacted can be put on the stage in exactly the environment and with the atmosphere in which it was lived. For his "Richard III." eight or ten models had to be constructed. When "Oliver Twist" was staged the play, like Oliver himself, demanded "more," and the scenic artist had to build sixteen mimic scenes before the real stage scenery could be made. Recent plays generally require fewer scenes than the old dramas. "A Southern Romance," for instance, needed only three models, and some plays require only two.

Scenic artists have for years used the device of model scenes—that is, they have roughly constructed small models as guides to the carpenters in making the larger scenery; but Josef A. Physioc, the young







AT WORK IN THE "PROPERTY ROOM."
Constructing Drops and Slides for Use in Stage Settings.

scenic artist of the Garrick Theatre, claims to have been the first to use a miniature stage, complete in every detail, for the guidance of actors, managers, carpenters, and "utility" men. The accompanying picture of the model stage, set for the first scene in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," illustrates the miniature stage, as used by Mr. Physioc. It looks like a doll's house or a scene in fairyland; but it is an exact model, down to the minutest detail, of the actual scene that Mrs. Fiske appeared in.

Another picture shows the model stage set for a scene in "Courted Into Court."

These miniature scenes are constructed in the "model room." The picture shows Mr. Physioc and George W. Dayton, an "exterior" painter, at work upon a sketch preparatory to transforming their ideas into a model. On the walls, on the table—everywhere—are models, sketches, and the countless suggestive things that litter up a studio.

The "model room" is also the theatre in which the dumb shows of these miniature scenes are "produced." At one end is the little stage, cut into the wall. It is provided with all the accessories of a real stage, and has its miniature drop curtain and footlights. When a scene is put in place, the lights turned on as desired, and the curtain rises, one can almost fancy seeing the actors hurrying in from the wings in response to their various cues and calls. Each scene is thus set and "produced" on the mimic stage, until the entire play is as fully staged as if it had been performed by a company from the Théâtre Français.

Mr. Physioc was also the first, he says, to devise a complete system of lighting up the "models" exactly as the scenes are to be lighted up on the real stage. He has an electric switchboard which is so arranged that he can turn on any kind or amount of light that may be desired. He can throw over the mimic scene any color or tint, and counterfeit moonlight or sunlight, with all the degrees of glare and shade from noon to dusk. This makes it possible for a manager and actor to study the exact effects of light and shadow, and is, therefore, a great economy of time and labor. It very often happens that a scene, as constructed for the actual stage, has to be remodeled because of defects of lighting, or because the light effects cannot be adjusted to suit the taste of the actor or manager. To do this causes delay and a great deal of extra work, as it may necessitate the remodeling of other scenes in the same series. By means of the complete "production" of these miniature scenes, with full lighting, Mr. Physioc is able to show to the actor and manager exactly the effect a certain scene will have. If any change is necessary, it can be made in the miniatures, and so the expense, delay, and labor of reconstructing large scenery on the stage is saved. The result has been to reduce this department of dramatic production to an exact science.

After the completion of the "model" the work of making the large scenes for the actual stage begins. In this department, also, Mr. Physioc has shown originality and invention. He has constructed out of the spaces between a livery stable and a tenement in West Thirty-eighth Street, an immense studio or workshop, five stories in height. Only a spectral stairway and platforms are spectral are placed between the buildings, the rest of the space is taken up with pulleys and devices for raising and lowering scenes. In the upper floors of the adjacent buildings are "property rooms," carpenters shops, and the long hall where "drops" are netted. The open space is used for the painting of scenes to correspond with the models. These great canvases are shifted up and down, as the painters may desire, and the entire work is done without the use of the ladders and scaffoldings in use elsewhere.

The work of netting the drops is illustrated in the accompanying picture. The design, formed from the model, is cut out in Russian linen, and then a net is laid over it. At every intersection of the network the pattern of the scene is glued to the net, and, when this part of the work is done, the superfluous net is cut away, leaving the drop as a complete a reproduction of trees and foliage as art can make.

In the carpenter's shop, the model is also followed in the building up of more substantial scenes or "properties." If the bridges and rocks needed for the conventional brook are not to be found ready to hand in the "property" room, they are made forthwith. Even the brook is manufactured to order, and devices for creating thunder and other sounds are constructed as called for by the model.

The great drum with which Mr. Gillette so effectively imitates the booming of cannon in his "Secret Service," is now making in Mr. Physioc's studio, the old one having had its day. Each carpenter is supplied with a part of the model, from which he makes his part of the properties for the play.

When the model has been reproduced, to its slightest detail, in scenery suited to the size of the actual stage, it is put together again, so that when the scenes are set in the theatre they can be tested by the design in miniature to see if the desired effect has been obtained. The stage is then ready for the play itself.

STANHOPE SAMS.

BOOKBINDING BY ART STUDENTS.

Another irremediable obstacle was encountered in the atmospheric difficulties which necessarily beset a telescope of such enormous aperture. Of these atmospheric difficulties I shall speak later on. Here it need only be said that the inferiority of the definition of Rosse's reflector is proved by the fact that the duplicity of many stars now known to be double was not noticed. Sirius, for example, was described as a large, blazing mass of light, "like a coach lamp"; no trace having been seen of the companion afterward discovered by Alvan G. Clark with the eighteen-inch refractor of the Dearborn Observatory, and subsequently seen through telescopes with apertures as small as seven inches. At the time of Lord Rosse's studies the companion must have been separated from the large star by at least seven seconds of arc, at which distance it would be an easy object in a modern refractor of nine inches. After Rosse's experiment the next English effort to build a large reflector was that of Lassell of Liverpool, who had also the foresight to transport his reflector to Malta, in order to obtain a clearer and more transparent atmosphere than could be found in the British Isles. His efforts were rewarded by the discovery of satellites of Neptune and Uranus and the delineation of many important nebulae.

Largely on account of the work of the Herschels, the reflecting telescope has always been a distinctively English instrument; and to-day Common and Roberts maintain the ancient tradition by the manufacture and use of large telescopic mirrors, with which they have obtained good results in work on nebulae and other vague objects not requiring very sharp definition. Neither the silver-on-glass mirror, constructed and used at Paris, nor the large reflector at Melbourne has been very productive of new revelations; and, consequently, in recent years astronomers have practically ceased to look to reflectors for important discoveries.

THE CRADLE OF CYCLONES.

Imagine yourself on a trim ocean steamer, gently throbbing along over a Summer sea of indigo blue, ruffled here and there by little white wavelets. You are screened by taut-spread awnings from a tropical sun in a clear sky, and cooled by a constant breeze, which blows so gently that you feel as if it might continue unchanged forever. Toward the south a long stretch of horizon is hidden by a big island, rising in tropically green, verdure-covered terraces to piled-up, hazy mountain peaks. More fascinating than the island itself are the clouds piled above it, masses upon masses of them, rolling and tumbling and contending among themselves. Great, dazzling white piles swell higher and higher above the peaks, growing first iridescent with beautiful opal tints, then an ominous copper color, and finally seeming to burst asunder and send up fine white streams far into the blue of heaven, like volcanic vapor. Along the mountain sides white fleeces drift like wisps of wool blown against a wayside hedge, while through the valleys dark gray streamers trail like damp and newly combed hair.

Night comes on, and lurid lightning rushes through these clouds, throwing the moonlit sea into pale significance, while from many other places on the horizon arise fitful flares and flashes out of smaller mounds of clouds hanging over other unseen islands. These lightnings all seem voiceless, and still your ship speeds on through stormless waters.

The big island is Cuba, and not far away are the Bahamas. You are in what may be called the cradle of cyclones. Here nature is calling into existence those dreadful storms which rush away northward over sea and land upon their ruthless and terrible course of destruction.—St. Nicholas.

Blue Milk.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Yeast—I understand that window plants in Germany are often watered with cold tea or coffee.

Crimsonbeak—It wouldn't be a very difficult matter in this country to water them with milk.

BOOKBINDING BY ART STUDENTS.

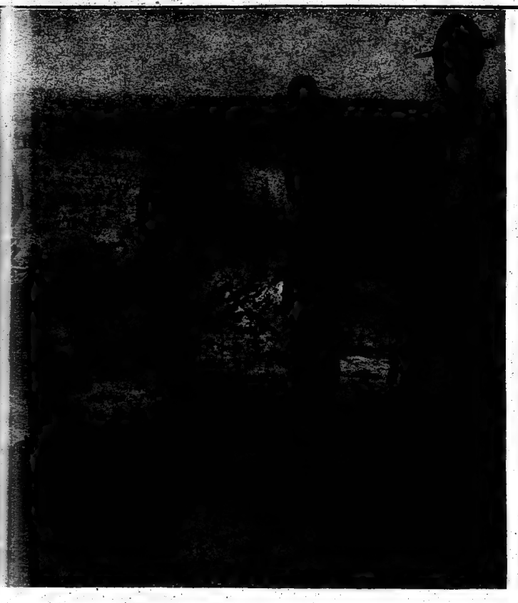
position of bookbinding and to make it an "art" with a strong trade tendency, has been undertaken by the Chiswick Art Workers' Guild of London. Under the Presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, and directed in general by Mr. Bernard C. Collier, the guild has now in operation a score or more of classes grouped under two general heads, "Arts" and "Crafts."

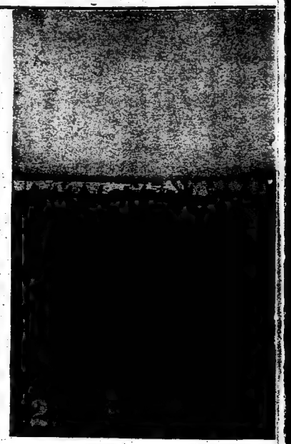
The branches in the first division include all the progressive stages of instruction, from free-hand drawing to landscape sketching from nature; in the second general division there are seven classes under instruction in wood carving, carpentry, repoussé metal work, bookbinding in all its branches, decorative leather work, embroidery, and dressmaking. At a recent exhibition of the guild's work, held in Kensington, a number of very beautiful specimens of bindings done by the students were among the exhibits. Her Majesty purchased two exquisitely bound volumes on the occasion of her visit, and set the seal of approval on the efforts of the guild in this direction. At the present moment there are four examples of their work to be seen in New York. The Secretary of the guild has sent to Mr. Thomas Whittaker of the Bible House two Episcopal altar services and two sets of Prayer Book and Hymnal for exhibition. One of the altar services is bound in whole white vellum, gold tooled, with full gilt edges, a style especially suited to chancel use; the other (see illustration) is bound in whole red morocco, tooled in a heavier and much more elaborate manner, a style of binding of the time of Charles II., known as "Little Gidding." The tooling of this copy engaged the time of the worker for the greater part of a week. The edges of the leaves were gilded before sewing, in order to avoid the monotonous and unbroken appearance of ordinary gilt edges. One of the prayer and hymnal sets is in green morocco, tooled after the manner of English Tudor work, the design being executed in inlaid red morocco, with a pious quotation stamped thereon (see illustration.) The other set is bound in red morocco in a style of decoration adapted from an example of the Henry II. period, with the inside panels of cover in watered silk.

These examples will naturally attract the attention of connoisseurs on account of their uniqueness. Each book that is finished by the guild student has the highly valued mark of originality, and the design is never duplicated except by permission of the owner. If the successful work accomplished by the Chiswick Guild in London makes a sufficiently deep impression here, the lovers of handsome books may ere long see its counterpart inaugurated in Amer-

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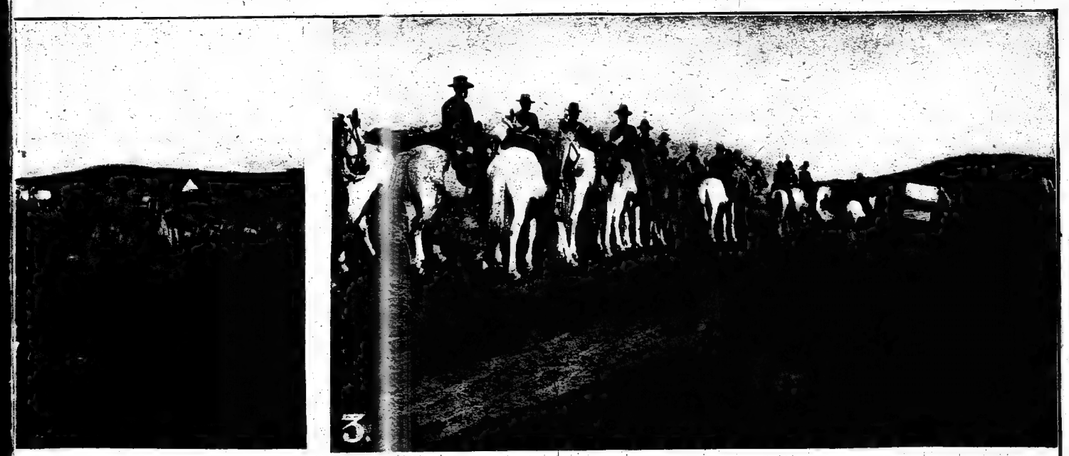


Photographed for The New York Times by Joseph Byron.

1.—Troopers of the Ninth Cavalry Enjoying a Game of "Craps." 2.—The Camp of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. 3.—Company H, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, Arriving
7.—Enjoying a Well-Earned Rest. 8.—Home from Santiago—Mrs. Walworth, Manager of the National War Relief Associat

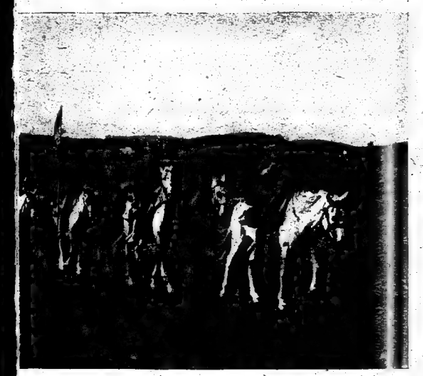
THE RETURN OF THE VICTORIO

1898


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7.



at Camp Wikoff. 4.—The Hospital at Camp Wikoff. 5.—Troopers of the Ninth Cavalry Waiting for Rations. 6.—Company H, Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
ion and Dr. Newgarden. 9.—A Company Street of the Ninth Cavalry. 10.—The Arrival at Montauk of Troop E, Sixth Cavalry.

US ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ONE MAN OF THE HOUR.

IT was eminently fitting that the Ambassador of France to this country should have been chosen to represent Spain here for a time and to conduct those delicate and trying negotiations that close a great conflict. Spain could have regarded no one with more confidence; America could have received the good offices of no one more graciously. The promptness, the consummate tact and dignity, veiling the figure of diplomacy in its worthiest form, that M. Cambon has displayed will be remembered here, and a kinder feeling will go out to that other republic of which he is a citizen. Cervera has shown us all that is best and truest in Spanish character. It will be a pleasure to most of us to regard Cambon in a similar way.

Although no novice in the school of international diplomacy, the matter of the protocol was undoubtedly M. Cambon's most distinguished achievement. In France the Ambassador has long been regarded as one of the most active and intelligent in the diplomatic service of that country. From 1891 until his mission to Washington M. Cambon had been Governor General of Algeria. This is the colony called by Edmond About "l'entre France." It was then almost in a continual state of martial law—for France has rarely learned to manage a conquered race. In the short space of seven years M. Cambon changed everything. He freed Algeria from the centralising military bonds and gradually gave entire freedom to the natives and taught them how to appreciate it. The administration of M. Cambon was a great success.

But it is more than a peaceful colony that France owes him. Here his fine diplomatic qualities first revealed themselves. He was watchful of Tunis, and when the convention between that State and Italy ran out a couple of years ago, it was principally due to him that Italy could not obtain an extension of time and that now the North African State is a French protectorate.

The career of M. Cambon prior to his appointment to the Algerian post is marked by rapid advancement. He comes of a family already not without note in the field of diplomacy, his elder brother being M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to the Porte and formerly Ambassador at Madrid. M. Cambon, the younger, served in the Franco-German war as a Captain of Mobiles. Under M. Thiers he was Auditor General at the State's council. In 1875 he was sent to Algeria for the first time. There he had charge of the interior service, and later, at the request of his superior, Gen. Chanzy, he was made Prefect of the Department of Constantine. During this first stay in Algeria M. Cambon formulated his plan which, as Governor General in 1896, he put into effect, that of changing the nature of the Government from a military rule to one of a civil administration. Soon after his Constantine appointment M. Cambon was recalled to Paris and became Secretary General of the Prefecture of Police, and later on Prefect of the Department of the North. After two years spent in this office he was sent to a similar post in Lyons. From Lyons he went to Algeria as Governor General.

In politics M. Cambon is a liberal, but not a radical, Republican; he believes in the present principles of his Government without being an admirer of their forms and circumscription. He is much interested in the domestic government of the United States, and has made a special study of their constitutional history.

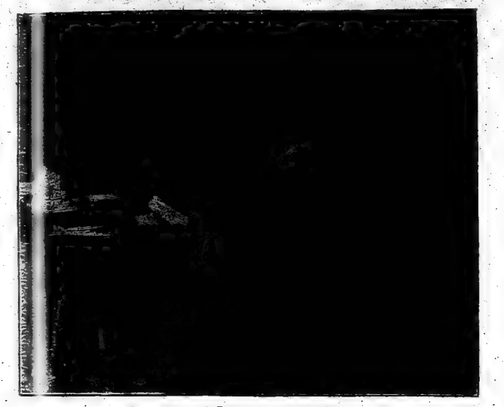
M. Cambon is of medium height. In aspect he resembles an English country gentleman, for he wears his whiskers, which are brown just tinged with gray, cropped close to his cheeks; his eyes, too, are blue, and his expression is that of an Anglo-Norman, but there is a keener glance and a distinctiveness of feature that is not always present in the Englishman. M. Cambon does not have the appearance of being a diplomat, for the expression of his face gives no suggestion of reserve and subtleness. Possibly for that very reason he may be all the more successful in his chosen profession. He wears care lightly, too, and his laugh, if moderate, is sincere, and he has one of the most charming smiles in the world.

M. Cambon has said on many occasions that he was particularly pleased with his American mission, for it gave him the opportunity to study on the spot those institutions with which as yet he had only become familiarized through books.

For the present he keeps bachelor's hall at the embassy; his entire family has not yet joined him there. Only his son is with him, Roger, age seventeen, who very recently came over from Paris, having finished his term at the Sorbonne. Mme. Cambon and her little daughter Jacqueline are spending the Summer at Trouville. In the Autumn they will join M. Cambon in Washington.

The building occupied by the French Embassy is the mansion on H Street, adjoining the Metropolitan Club, and known long ago as the Admiral Porter House. It is particularly significant that the architecture of this building is French, but instead of a porte cochère there is a broad areaway at the side leading into the typical Parisian courtyard beyond. There is a balcony well shaded with vines overlooking the yard, and here M. Cambon, away from the noise and heat of the street, takes his dinner; here, too, he receives his intimate friends, sips café noir, and smokes cigarettes with them.

The old high-ceiling drawing room has been turned into the Ambassador's atelier, and the light falling through the tall, broad windows reveals a medley of books and papers arranged in artistic profusion, that on the arrival of Mme. Cambon will probably disappear. Beauvais tapestry is hung from the walls even though it is Summer time. This tapestry is hand worked, and is rich in coloring and artistic in design, while its figures are grouped in the most harmonious way possible.



M. JULES CAMBON IN HIS STUDY.

It is interesting at this time to note that a replica of the famous Versailles painting, "The Surrender of Yorktown," will before long adorn a wall in the Embassy. The picture is rather a grouping of portraits than anything else, and is not historically correct. The canvas shows what has been said to be excellent likenesses of Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette, and Lord Cornwallis. The gift of a replica of this picture is said to be not without pointed significance, which was particularly devised for British appreciation. If this be true, the picture comes too late. No Venezuelan controversy is at all visible on the horizon of the Anglo-American entente cordiale.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

SHORTHAND.

Many times of late we have seen it printed of the late Sir Isaac Pitman that he invented shorthand in 1837, says The Gentleman's Magazine. We have our reasons for doubting the allegation, and, with the reader's good will, we will hint at a few of them. Charles Dickens—whose own experiences as a shorthand writer are like to live for a fair "forever" in the pages of "David Copperfield"—ceased to wield the shorthand writer's pencil, and penned the "Pickwick Papers" some years before Pitman's alleged invention. But that's nothing. Gibbon, present at the opening of Warren Hastings's impeachment, in 1788, tells us in his autobiography that he then asked Mr. Gurney, shorthand writer to the House of Commons, how many words a rapid speaker would utter in a minute, and was answered—but the number matters naught.

Earlier still—to wit, in 1773—a person was mentioned in Dr. Johnson's hearing said to be able to take down with faultless exactitude the speeches in Parliament; whereupon, quoth the doctor, "Sir, 'tis impossible. I remember one Angel who came to me to write a preface, or a dedication, to a work on shorthand, and he professed to write as fast as a man can speak. To try him, I took down a book and read more deliberately than usual. He soon begged me to desist for he could not follow me." Earlier still, Dr. Byrom, the stanch Jacobite, author of the famous quatrain—

God bless the King, of Church and State Defender,
God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender;
But which Pretender is, and which is King,
God bless my soul! That's quite another thing—

this worthy—like Boswell for that matter—had his own system of shorthand. Then there was Taylor's, and Mason's, and a dozen more, all mentioned in Mr. Thompson Cooper's "Parliamentary Shorthand." But further, our old friend Pepys—whose name, as pronounced by the family, "Peeps," smacks strong of peeps behind the scenes—penned his deathless "Diary" in shorthand. But—to cut a long tale short—the great Roman epigrammatist, Martial, was very guilty of this distich—

Currant verbi licet, manus est velocior illis;
Nondum lingua suum, dextra peregit opus.

which may be Englished almost word for word:

Though the words run, the hand runs swifter still;
Before the hand, the tongue has done its task.

A gross exaggeration, doubtless, at which Dr. Johnson must have shaken his head; but it proves the existence of shorthand in the first century after the birth of Christ, some 1,700 years before Pitman is said to have invented it.

NEW YORK'S DEAD.

The dead of London require an annual waste of 23 acres of valuable ground, says Louis Windmüller in The North American Review. If 4,000 corpses are crowded into the space of one acre, the limit in the case of the most populated graveyard, and if we accept the present rate of mortality, 20 per 1,000 inhabitants, as the standard, New York, with a population of 3,500,000, would have to provide room for 70,000 corpses, and would require annually 17½ acres to bury them in. Unless the custom is changed, the available room in the vicinity of all large cities will gradually be absorbed by remains of the dead.

In considering the welfare of individuals the expenditure of one may benefit another, but citizens should be treated on equal terms. With the exception of Greenwood, almost all cemeteries used in the neighborhood of New York are either poorly managed by churches or administered for the benefit of a few fortunate shareholders. The rural cemetery law as amended in 1879 allows them to divide among themselves the net profits from the sale of plots. Realising about $20,000 for an acre which hardly cost $2,000, their investments bring large revenues and are esteemed valuable. By assuming the guise of benevolent societies, owners succeed in evading payment of the taxes which their less fortunate neighbors are obliged to pay. The Trustees are never called upon to make reports to the State, and they give but scanty information to their stockholders.

NO MORE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

We could not possibly manufacture the Flying Dutchman out of anything launched this century. Attention is called to this fact by Clark Russell in the Pall Mall Magazine. Think of a four-masted ship, says he, with her dreary black-and-red hull, her iron masts, her metal shrouds, her short poop or long-flush deck, her bewildering complication of double yards—think of such a ship luminous with the seaglow, breasting the surge of the Cape. Accursed! Impossible! She never could make a Flying Dutchman in the spiritual meaning of that terrific sentence of doom! Vanderdecker would refuse command. He would jump overboard in his great boots, clutching his yard of pipe to his heart, and so would end one of the most poetical legends in all sea literature. No; the phantom could not survive such a shock.

The four-master in taking her place would, with thundering canvas, thrash the memory of her out of the seaman's mind. But in that seventeenth-century craft in which the profane and stubborn Dutchman put to sea he is still to be encountered. Doubt it not. Nothing to the north of 84 degrees south; but down there, on soft, misty, moonlit nights, the spectre glides into being; the vision shapes itself into a fabric of star-like poop, and a tall, pale man with a long, white rippling beard, standing beside the helm, "all silent and all damned," as Wordsworth says; or she flies past over mountainous seas, leaps, as it were, out of some sudden shriek of storm and wool-white squall of foam—leaps and dissolves like the sea-flash swelling from her bow.

GOOD-BYE.

What you might once have been to me
It does not matter now;
I trusted you, and left you free
To keep or break your vow.

You said you loved me—and perhaps
You may have been sincere;
But when we parted you forgot—
I do not blame you, dear.

And now, though you are mine no more,
Though I can not forget
The days gone by, I curse you not:
For, dear, I love you yet.

—S. LE FANU in Chambers's Journal.

A Lesson Thrown Away.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She was a wise little matron and had made up her mind that her eligible bachelor brother must have his eyes opened to the expensive frivolities of lovely woman.

"George," she said to him at the garden party, "do you see that young woman over there in the plain shirt waist?"

George put up his eyeglasses.

"Yes," he said, "I see her."

"The waist looks plain," said the young matron, "and yet it took a high-priced French dressmaker three days to fit it."

"Happy dressmaker," said George.

And the lesson ended then and there.



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

MY ENGAGEMENTS.

BY LILLIAN QUILLER-COUCH.

I AM convinced in my own mind that it is quite the right thing for a woman to be really very angry sometimes. I don't mean a raging, violent sort of anger that makes one untidy and flushed, but a superior, discreet anger through which one can smile and talk and cause no damage to the arrangement of one's back hair.

I myself have been very angry for about two hours now, and the relief and satisfaction which I feel are indescribable. Two hours ago the drawing room door opened to admit my cousin George, and, although I had been in a most placid and genial frame of mind one moment before, all the wrath which had been battened down for the past twelve months blazed up inside me before Jane had finished announcing him—and I smiled upon him.

It was generally understood among my friends and acquaintances and relations that I suffered a secret and unceasing pang of hopeless love after my Cousin George changed his mind and delicately refused the honor of my hand, and perhaps the only ray of comfort which slanted my way came from the inner knowledge, which I might hug to myself, that it wasn't true, that I had not a spark of hopeless love in me—that the only strong feeling I had in the matter, and naturally enough too, was the one which found expression in the words, (uttered quite privately to myself,) "All right, Cousin George, you just wait a bit!" And I think I didn't look quite as pretty as usual as I murmured them.

Of course, if I had been offered to Cousin George, and he had not wished to possess me, that would have been another matter, and I should have been the last to blame him; but the way in which he philandered round and pestered me when he came home from Heidelberg, nearly four years ago, became more than a joke, it became absolutely absorbing. I hadn't even time to mend my frocks, for I didn't like to bring a whole shabby skirt into the drawing room, to bind the bottom of it while he sat and looked at me; so I used to do silly small things, such as darning three-cornered rents in my pocket handkerchiefs, where I had hitched them on to the bushes, and such like—things I should never have dreamed of doing at all if he had not been there.

He proposed to me five times, which I thought a pity each time he did it, and his proposals used to make me very hot and exhausted. They were all made in June, and generally in the sun, (Cousin George never had much idea of the fitness of things,) and I so soon came to the end of all I had to say that I was at a disadvantage, and quite uncomfortable, sitting there and saying nothing; whereas Cousin George seemed able to prattle on forever.

I don't know why I did it, but the fifth time Cousin George grew white about the lips and finished up, as usual, by saying "Will you marry me, Flo?" I said: "Oh, well, I don't mind if I do." And really I didn't mind, for I had known Cousin George for years and years, and was very fond of him, and I felt that, at any rate, it would put an end to his proposals; and Aunt Theresa said that July was going to be very hot.

Well, anyhow, whether it was right or wrong, or stupid or sensible, I said straight out: "I don't mind if I do"; and then, of course, we were engaged. I really did not mind it at all, for I knew Cousin George so well, and he knew me; and there was no bother about rearranging one's ideas and habits, as some girls have to just to please the man they're going to marry. I used to look at him sometimes (when he didn't happen to be looking at me) and say to myself, "Well, to think that that's the man I'm going to marry!"—for it really did seem odd; but I wasn't at all upset about it, and after a while I decided that it was really a most comfortable arrangement, and that it was probably all nonsense that "height of bliss" and "overwhelming happiness" sort of stuff that some persons talk and write about.

I was very matter-of-fact at first, but when poor George chafed at that I did my best to play up to my part. I never could imagine why persons couldn't go on just as usual, instead of slinking off for tête-à-têtes, just like silly children telling secrets; but George seemed to like it, and by degrees I got on capitally. I really tried hard to do as other engaged girls did. I don't mean to say that I had to try hard because it was irksome to me; I really did not object to it, only I was apt to forget sometimes. However, in less than a month I broke myself of tugging away from him and looking bothered or resentful when he kissed me; and when we had had a tiff I was always ready to be friends again. In those days, when we had had a tiff and had grown tired of sparring, George always used to say: "Let us go down the river to the island." And I always went. "The island" always meant making up our quarrels again and being more devoted to one another than usual; and George admitted that I never bore malice in my heart.

So the months went on, and George had to go away; and I grew much fonder of him then, and I don't think I would have cared to change him for any other man I knew—as a fiancé; and I used to write such lovely letters to him. I used to think out sentences in the night—little remarks I knew he'd like to get from me. I really was very attentive to him. I've nothing to reproach myself with on that score. And so things went on.

And then, after a while, when George had been gone some time, his letters changed, and he seemed rather troubled about something. I didn't take much notice of it—I just thought that perhaps the climate didn't suit him; and once I took the trouble to copy out and send to him a recipe which I had heard was good for one if one felt irritable.

But nothing seemed to cheer George, and at length, when I was really beginning to grow troubled about his temper, I had a letter from him to say he thought we had better say "Good-bye"; he thought it was his duty to me to say so; he felt that we (we, if you please!) had made a mistake; he could never hope to be worthy of me (his modesty was somewhat new,) &c.—a whole heap of it.

I wrote back and said, "Oh, very well; I expect you know best." But I was really awfully angry; and what made me angrier than anything else was the thought that neither he nor any one else really knew how hard I had found it to play the sweetheart part of the arrangement to George, and that I hadn't wanted to be engaged at all. Of course, they all thought that I was secretly wearing the willow; and the livelier I became as the days passed by, the more compassionately my relations looked at me. "She's overacting, poor dear," they were thinking. I'm fairly placid, as a rule, but my wrath did simmer up at times, and I did think a few strong thoughts of George.

As I said just now, my wrath blazed out strong as ever when Jane opened the door this afternoon and announced Cousin George, his very self, and I smiled straight into his face, and talked away without a moment's awkwardness, and said how glad I was to see him (which was true). He seemed rather uneasy, and not in very good spirits—perhaps he was a tiny bit ashamed of himself in spite of my friendly manner. But I made him sit down, and I talked on blandly, and didn't shirk a thing. I told him about every person and every place we had seen and known together, and I positively dallied over the subject of his long absence and the Summer before his departure. I did it chiefly to prove to him that memories were nothing to me—that was mere justice to myself; but I did see him grip his hands now and then, and his lips grew white, just as they used to do when he kept on proposing.

He didn't talk very much, on the whole; he answered my questions with a good many monosyllables, but now and then he would dash into conversation with a strange-sounding voice. And I played off my dimple recklessly, and felt so glad that my frock was extremely becoming.

At length there came a pause in our conversation, and then I feigned another mood, and I made up my mind that I would not break the silence. Cousin George sat and breathed hard for a minute or two, and then, I suppose, he decided on breaking down the artificiality of our interview, for he got up from his chair and strode about. I looked out of window and pretended to be pensive. At last he stopped beside me and said, "Flo."

I looked up at him and laughed. "Cousin George." I said with mock solemnity.

"Don't laugh," he said, drawing back his lip.

"I must," I said, "when you look so serious."

"I am serious," he declared. "Flo, won't—you—forgive?"

"Forgive!" I repeated, wrinkling my brow and looking puzzled. "Forgive? I have no enemies; people are so good to me, I rarely have anything to forgive."

"Forgive me," he pleaded.

"You!" I cried. "Surely I've nothing to forgive you. Why, you have never done me anything but kindness."

He turned hastily away, and muttered something which sounded wicked. Then he turned to me again. "Flo," he pleaded, "will you row down with me to the island?"

I really was taken aback then, for I gathered how much in earnest he was, and I felt touched. But I recollected his last letter to me, and I put on a silly smile. "Oh," I said, lightly, "I'm so sorry, but I'm engaged this afternoon." Then I sighed and added, "I've so many engagements."

"To-morrow, then—next day—next week, only promise."

"Oh, you've no idea of my importance," I laughed. "Listen to this," and, rising, I went to a drawer of my writing table and took out my little tablets.

"Listen," I said again, holding up a finger to him. "Thursday—that's to-day: Tea at the Forresters'. Friday: Drive to Ellerton Manor. P. P. C."

"P. P. C.!" he repeated. "Are you going away?"

I laughed half shyly, but significantly. "Yes, I am going away," I admitted. "Saturday: To town, shopping. Sunday: To the Daltons', luncheon and dinner. Monday: Picnic on the island. Oh, by the way"—I looked up with pleased interest—"if you want to see the island, better come to the picnic. I'm sure the Wendovérs would like to have you."

"Picnic!" he snapped angrily. "Do you think I want to go with a whole camp meeting?"

"Oh," I protested blandly, "we shan't be that sort at all."

"Tuesday," he pleaded; "come on Tuesday."

"Tuesday," I repeated, referring to my tablets; "Tuesday: To town; final fitting."

"Final fitting?" he queried, rather puzzled.

"My frock, you know," I explained.

"Oh, your frock! Wednesday, then."

"Wednesday," said I softly, "is my own day. I have promised it to myself entirely. I shall give no moment of it to anybody."

"Thurs—" he began.

"Thursday," I said, "Oh, yes, here it is! Thursday: To be married. Ye-es, I shall be occupied on Thursday."

I looked up at Cousin George. He was very, very white about the lips then.

"To be married?" he repeated in a sort of hoarse whisper.

"Yes," I said nonchalantly. "After that I shall be away for a while."

"You're going to be married!" he panted again.

I laughed rather deprecatingly. "I didn't know it was considered quite so unlikely!" I said humbly.

"Who's the fellow?" he asked bluntly.

"Mr. Featherston-Hope," I answered tenderly.

"That—," he began, then stopped short.

"Yes," I said; "that one."

"Good-bye, Flo," he blurted out, shooting his hand at me as if it were a gun. I really felt as if I were taking hold of a bayonet-point.

"Must you go?" I said sweetly.

"It seems I must"—and his tone was bitter, which seemed rather cool, considering how he'd treated me.

"I'm so glad you're home," I said, pleasantly. "I will send you an invitation." He turned on me then, and glared.

"Don't," he commanded.

"Oh, yes; I must," I went on cheerfully. "I want to have all my loving relatives about me. Uncle Edward would adore you if you'd go one better, and relieve him by giving me away."

Then I know Cousin George said something wicked. I won't repeat it. Then he strode out and slammed the door. And I stood still and laughed to myself, for I'd scored one that time, at any rate. And he deserved it, too; a man shouldn't be changeable.

* * * * * * * *

I don't believe it was anger, after all. I believe it was pure enjoyment.

That's so like a woman, to mistake the very core of a thing and realize it when she's wasted herself.

* * * * * * * *

Poor old George! I've been thinking it over. I don't think I'll send him the invitation after all.—The Sketch.

THE "STAFF OF LIFE."

It was a wise man who made the statement that "Bread is the staff of life," and he who has visited the bread stands of New York's great east side will realize the fact from the tons and tons of bread he sees there offered for sale. A short trip of less than a mile, from Mulberry Street down Hester, or to Monroe or Orchard, will enable the beholder to see and count over 200 different kinds and forms of bread. There will be seen not only the numerous forms of American bread, but the Italian varieties and the Hebrew forms, as depicted in the engraving.

Prominently displayed is the famous rye bread, made in hugh loaves twenty inches in diameter and six or seven inches thick. These loaves, as seen in the engraving, have been cut through the centre, and are sold thus, as a complete loaf is a great amount of bread for a single family to handle at one time, even as numerous as Hebrew families are. The loaves at the top are freshly cut, while those nearer the bottom seem to have been divided at some far-distant day, and have assumed the weather-beaten appearance of sawdust.

At the left is the form of bread most commonly seen in this quarter. The loaves are also round, about twelve inches in diameter, five or six inches thick, and, like the rye bread, were baked without tins upon the bottom of the oven. Nearly all the bread is baked in the same manner, and consequently has a heavy crust all over it. One of these loaves, after becoming stale, if covered with plush and trimmed with fringe, would make an elegant and durable hassock or foot stool for parlor or sewing room!

A remarkable thing to the observer—particularly after having visited the other quarters of the city, is the honesty which seems to prevail among the Hebrew people. The bread stands are left open and unattended, and, as in the picture, the purchaser selects what she wants, then hunts up the dealer or routs him from a nap, and completes the purchase. In some parts of the city every loaf would be stolen if left exposed as it is in the Jewish quarter.



A BREAD STALL ON THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK.

THE EX-QUEEN OF HAWAII.

None of the Senators or members of the House of Representatives who were opposed to annexation, says a writer in The International Magazine, has ever called upon the ex-Queen of Hawaii.

The Queen never appears in the public dining room of the hotel, but takes her meals in her own room with her suite. Mr. Richardson acts as the royal steward, and pays her bills with money contributed by the royalists in Honolulu.

Liliuokalani has improved very much since she came to Washington, in appearance and deportment. For a few months after her arrival she made herself as conspicuous as possible, and even went so far as to hold "court" at the hotel where she was stopping, and invited everybody to call. She received her guests in a drawing room, with a good deal of ceremony, and showed that love of vulgar display which is characteristic of the negro race. She wore the most outlandish costumes and brilliant colors that were very unbecoming a person of her size and age. But she soon learned that her receptions were the subject of ridicule, and observation taught her that her toilets were in striking contrast to those women of refinement with whom she came in contact. She gradually toned them down, until now she dresses in a very modest, quiet way, and seems to avoid instead of courting notoriety.

PHILIPPINE ISLAND EAGLES.

The insurrection in the Philippine Islands, now followed by the attack on Manila by the United States fleet, has brought to a close a very interesting set of expeditions to explore the animal life of this very little known archipelago, says a writer in Country Life Illustrate. These were conducted by Mr. John Whitehead, and among the results of his labors was the discovery in 1896 of the largest eagle in the world. It was shot on the Island of Samar, one of the Philippines, where it lives above the level of the enormous forest, consisting of trees eighty yards high, and feeds on monkeys. It is larger than the golden eagle, more powerful than the harpy eagle, and has a beak higher, deeper, and more formidable than that of any other raptorial bird. It weighs from sixteen pounds to twenty pounds, while the average weight of a golden eagle is only twelve pounds. The only full-grown specimen of the great forest eagle obtained there is in the Museum of Natural History at South Kensington. It was disabled by a single buckshot in the neck, and ultimately taken down from the tree to which it clung by a native hunter. Its claws are as formidable as its beak, and resemble those of the harpy eagle.

THE LIMERICK LASSES.

AN IRISH BRIGADE BALLAD.

At every pleasant party,
Whoe'er the host, he gave a toast,
When we were young and hearty,
That ever pleased us lads the most;
'Twas, "Friends, fill up your glasses
Until they brim and bubble o'er—
Here's to our Limerick lasses,
Of Womankind the cream and core!"
Between us and Venus.
For form and face, for wit and grace,
Such goddesses in bodices
And skirts ne'er skimmed the earth before,

Ere long we heard from Mars' field
The mighty battle trumpet blown;
And off with gallant Sarsfield,
"Wild Geese" we all to France were flown—
Attacked and then attacking,
The one brigade no foe could break,
And ever bivouacking
On fresh fields won for Ireland's sake,
With, "Comrades, charge your glasses
Until they brim and bubble o'er,
Here's our own Limerick lasses,
Of Womankind the cream and core!"

And now we're back from glory,
Huzzaing into Limerick Town;
Each soldier tells his story,
And with his sweetheart settles down:
For all the sighs and glances
Of donna or of demoiselle
Ne'er fooled away our fancies
From those we've loved so long and well.
Then, boys, fill up your glasses
Until they're brimming o'er and o'er!
Here's to our Limerick lasses,
With three times three and one cheer more.

—ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES in The Sketch.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF W. T. EVANS.

AMONG the many collections of painting in private hands in New York there is scarcely one which gives so distinctly an impression of a point of view as that belonging to Mr. William T. Evans. It fills the gallery in the rear of his pretty house on West Seventy-sixth Street, lights up the walls of drawing, dining room, and vestibule, overflows into the corridors, mounts the stairs and invades billiard room and sky parlor. But wherever one meets it this impression remains, that a single, very distinct taste has brought it together. Perhaps with that fondness a man retains for early acquisitions long after reason has settled that they are not up to the later standards, Mr. Evans has held on to a few pictures that no longer satisfy his aesthetic sense, because of old associations and the difficulty of parting from old friends. But even in such cases one sees plainly enough the same controlling tendency.

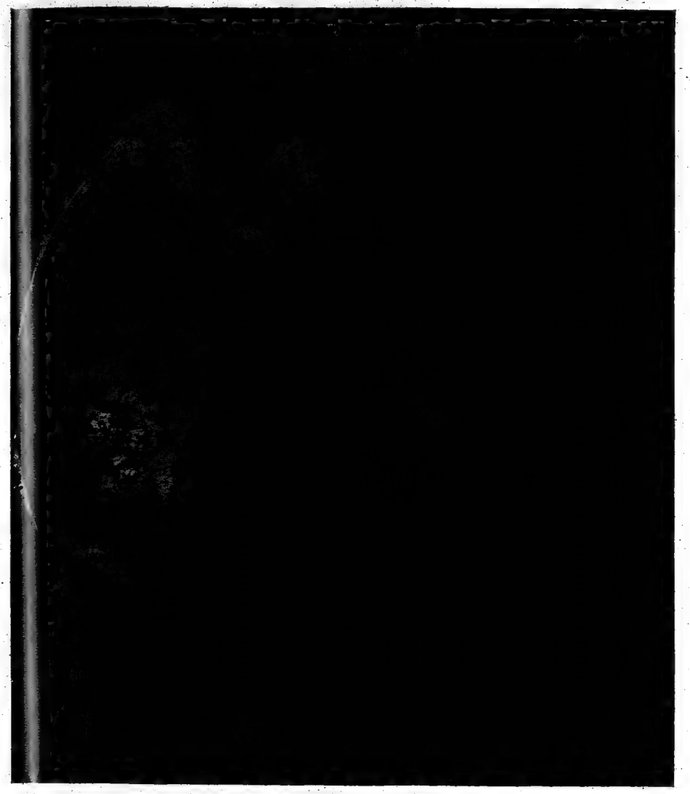
That tendency is toward beauty of tones rather than the story a picture tells to every eye that meets it. I believe that a couple of decades ago Mr. Evans was buying foreign, and particularly French, pictures, some of them landscapes, others genre, and also now and then a story-telling bit of genre by our New York men. But one by one he sold his foreign pictures and most of his American genre pieces, as his eyes began to open to the beauty of other American work and wall space was needed for his new acquisitions, until finally he owns few genres and nothing of foreign origin whatever. His collection has the rare quality of being modern work by local artists.

American figure and landscape painters of the present day are now the only artists represented on his walls.

The reception room contains some pretty fancies by Will H. Low, Siddons Mowbray, and W. M. Chase, while the drawing room is almost monopolized by paintings from the studio of Frederick Stewart Church; the tender, sweet tones of the latter and the graceful lines in the figures of their nymphs, wild beasts, and birds accord so well with the decorative scheme of the room that one questions whether the interior has been suited to the pictures or the pictures painted for that interior. Here is Church's gay and lively Pandora kneeling on the lid of her fatal box, out of which the imps of disease are filtering. That is a festive and thoroughly American view of the old legend; Mark Tapley would not have disowned the idea. Here is Church's stately girl graduate hobnobbing with her tiger, and his Norseman's daughter listening to her friends the seagulls. Brer Rabbit is here, too, indulging in all sorts of pleasantries, like the eccentric beast he is.

If in these two rooms the point of view is delicate tone, it is radically the same in the gallery beyond, except that the tones are a trifle deeper. Two nudes by Wyatt Eaton, small gems of color by Albert Ryder, sensuous figure pieces by Daingerfield and E. G. Hamilton, landscapes by Homer Martin, A. H. Wyant, D. W. Tryon, Henry W. Ranger, Charles A. Platt, Robert C. Minor, George Inness, J. Alden Weir, W. L. Lothrop, Charles Melville Dewey, Samuel Colman, George H. Bogert, and R. A. Blakelock fix the character of this part of the house as the realm of the colorists. The exceptions here and there can not prevent that impression; such are "Longshoreman's Noon," by J. G. Brown; "The Indian Hunter" and "Before the Battle," by George de Forest Brush; "Psyche," by Herbert Denman; "The Reflection," (nude,) by B. R. Fitz; "Charging the Battery," by Gilbert Gaul; "The Sonata," by Irving R. Wiles, and "In the Land of Promise," by C. F. Ulrich. A collection of a couple of hundred pictures, which includes five by Homer D. Martin, the same number by Minor, six by H. W. Ranger, five by Albert Ryder, six by Wyant, and no less than two dozen by Frederick S. Church, may be said to have its general aspect fixed, even without considering the landscapes of Safford R. and R. Swain Gifford, Louis Paul Dessar, William Bliss Baker, Horatio Walker, and J. Francis Murphy, and the figure pieces by Edmund C. Tarbell, Walter Shirlaw, Henry O. Walker, and Arthur B. Davies. Here are Dewing's "Lady in Blue Gown," Winslow Homer's "Sunday Morning in Virginia," Thomas Hovenden's "Brittany Image Seller," August Franzen's "Resting," George H. Boughton's "Divided," Mrs. Sarah C. Sears's "Romola," Louis Moeller's "Bluffing," and Francis C. Jones's "Little Visitor."

These and others are well known to picture lovers, for they have been seen at the sales where Mr. Evans bought them, or have been lent by him to one or another of the exhibitions. There is no one quite so generous with his pictures as Mr. Evans; he cannot refuse an appeal when backed by the plea that it is selfish to keep one's treasures from being seen by the people, and he supports with charming equanimity the ravages which careless packers and drivers sometimes inflict on his frames. At the World's Fair nearly half of his then collection was shown, and at the Trans-Mississippi in Omaha to-day there are several of his pictures. The Union League, Lotos, and Colonial Clubs, the New York Athletic and Merchants' Clubs have benefited by his kindness, some of them, indeed, to the extent of gifts outright. His point of view in favor of American pictures, to begin with, and more particularly for our masters of color, has not remained selfishly a source



"FLOREAL," BY H. SIDDONS MOWBRAY.





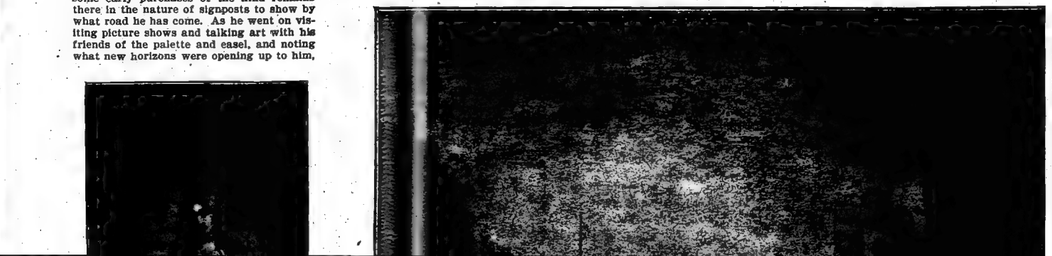
"ST. CECILIA" BY FREDERICK S. CHURCH.

for his own gratification as a connoisseur, but has spread to others, and given them many chances to weigh the matter and discuss its value and truth.

He has reached his point of view by way of many purchases he would never make now. There can be no doubt that pictures with which one passes one's life are more restful, if they do not proclaim themselves too loudly, if they do not insist too strenuously on being seen. I mean that a bold figure piece, or a battle scene, or even a group engaged in some comparatively quiet occupation, when it hangs always on the same wall, has to run the gantlet of many different moods in its owner and the other dwellers within that house. If it is a shy, reserved picture like those the colorists are wont to paint, it will not make itself obtrusive, but be ever ready to shine when the owner's mood is propitious and he can afford the time to muster it. But if it is a picture with a story, more particularly if it be a scene of active, suspended movement, it makes calls on the attention in and out of season, and runs the risk one of these fine days of becoming a weariness to, a thorn in the flesh!

Now Mr. Evans's collection has very few such pictures left, although the presence of some early purchases of the kind remains there in the nature of signposts to show by what road he has come. As he went on visiting picture shows and talking art with his friends of the palette and easel, and noting what new horizons were opening up to him, he could not fail to discover that there is more balm in Gilead for a hard-pressed, weary business man in the subtle tone sonnets and lovely color reveries of the landscapists and their brethren of the figure piece wrought in charming tones than in the stories drawn and colored by the old genre painters. The latter may have their field, and it is wide enough for them, but the man who wants his pictures to stimulate and force him to use his imagination soon finds them a little dry. He may like occasionally to listen to popular music, but after he has heard a great deal of music and feels that he can afford time only for a certain amount, then he wants that kind of music which is not so obvious and catchy, that sets his imagination off wool gathering and fancy weaving, and seems to meet each new mood in his own mind with some new and wonderful possibility or dream. These pictures are dearer to grand nature itself. Although each may render and repeat only an infinitely small portion of nature, still, that bit is enough to entrance us and set the wheels of imagination on the turn.

If you take such a picture as Homer Martin's "Old Church at Criquebœuf," in this collection, the subject itself is interesting enough to arrest the attention in a photograph; for the architecture of the church carries one back to the eleventh century, when the "battering" walls of church towers in Normandy seem to have had shrewd purposes behind them, namely, a defense in case of attack by armed men with a proneness to knock holes in walls by the use of battering "rams." But the charm of Martin's picture has little or nothing to do with archaeology; that is a matter one thinks of afterward; it is the color he has put into the scene, the grave, rich, speaking color, which has an effect on the nerves like that of a well-played organ. Louis Moeller's "Bluffing" is a clever piece of genre, one of the comparatively few pieces in this collection; but after one has admired the truth to nature of the various persons seated at the game of cards and noticed their wrinkles and the very natural bagginess of their trousers and the lively play of their features, there is not much more to say or think. One can readily imagine becoming weary of these ugly adopted citizens of ours, if one had to look at them every day. It would be different with the color spots on dark backgrounds, the glowing but rather meaningless figures by R. L. Newman. They are grateful to the eye and afford scope for fancy. Better examples are the far deeper and varied color pieces by Albert P. Ryder, his "Little Maid of Arcady," his beautiful "Moonlight," and rich, warm "Autumn Landscape." Though they do not draw one quickly, like the slender, blonde pieces by Church, they hold one even more; so that one returns to them again and starts adreaming over them. What do they mean? Nothing—and everything!—according to the observer and his mood.

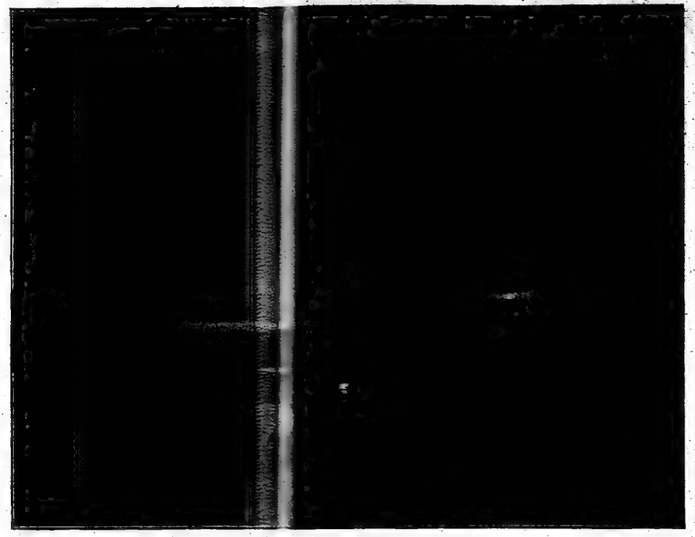


It is a good thing to see those who can afford to buy pictures so certain as Mr. Evans is concerning the future of American art. He agrees with other persons, who are fairly prepared to give an opinion, that a small, well-chosen exhibition of American paintings would make a sensation in London and Paris. He loves American painting, and buys it at a time when most painters have had to feel the depressing effects of the war; he believes that it will make its way in Europe if it can be well introduced in the great capitals, basing his belief on the general argument that the highest art is recognized everywhere in the civilized world and on the actual favor which American painters enjoy abroad.

Naturally enough, having had to do with artists so long and come so much in contact with them, he regards their well-being as of some importance, and is always ready to give them a helping hand, so far as he can, either by direct aid or by assisting in more general plans for their betterment financially and professionally. Several clubs own fine pictures because he and one or two more have started subscriptions to buy them and hang them on the club walls. It was he who secured Martin's beautiful "Newport Neck" for the Lotos Club in this way. From Martin's hand he owns, besides the "Criquebœuf Church," a charming view called "Lake George," an "Entrance to Honfleur," and a landscape, called "Normandy Trees." George Inness's "Moonlight," which used to form one of his five Inhesses, has been presented to the Lotos Club; a village scene from South Germany, by William S. Macy, is now the property of the Colonial Club, and Bruce Crane's "Twilight Hour" graces the Merchants' Club. Of C. C. Curran's work, he owns "The Feria," "Night," and "Music of the Waves in Fingal's Cave." Of his four specimens of Charles Melville Dewey, the finest is "Return of the Hay Boats." He has a rare specimen of marine work by William Morris Hunt, "The Spouting of the Whale," and an early Eastman Johnson, "Puss in the Corner." One of Minor's finest pieces is "Midnight," and he owns Arthur Quartley's "Morning, New York Harbor," and Walter Shirlaw's study of nude nymphs by moonlight, "Water Lilies." "A Thanksgiving Dinner," by William T. Smedley, is an exception to the rule of tone; it is a crisply painted interior, with a family at table, consisting of husband, wife, and child. It shows the drill gained in illustrations for the press by the naturalness of pose and gesture seen in the figures and the fine glimpse of a city seen through the window. Among the six Wyants, the "Early Autumn" is particularly mellow and dignified. Wyatt Eaton's "Reverie" is one of the best of that lamented painter's figure pieces. He is the painter of Mr. Evans's portrait; it exhibits well the good qualities and the defects of Eaton as a portraitist.

Mr. Evans has not been content to stud his walls with paintings, but gives art to his windows. From designs by Walter Shirlaw, the skillful makers of stained glass, Heinigke & Bowen, have produced "The Evening Hymn" and "The Rainbow," two contrasting windows. F. S. Church has designed for him and the Tiffany Glass Company carried out three charming windows, representing water,

1898



"MORNING," BY C. MORGAN McILHENNY.

earth, and air, with symbolical figures, while the same firm of glassmakers have put into glowing tints an "Aurora" and four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter—also by Low. In these stained glass windows are found once more the love for tones that are glad, not too brilliant, warm and gay, not garish or flat, which form the general characteristics of his collection of paintings.

And while speaking of the latter it will not do to forget two specimens of Theodore Robinson's work, one a delightful snow study representing Mr. J. H. Twachtman's house at Greenwich, Conn., and the other a view of the Valley of the Seine from Giverny; nor the fine marine, "Sea and Rain," by George H. Bogert, nor George Fuller's "Bringing Home the Cow." Noteworthy examples of the older painters are George Inness's "Summer Morning" and J. F. Kensett's "Manchester Beach," and of the younger men W. L. Lothrop's "November Evening" and Arthur B. Davies's "On the Road to the Enchanted Castle."

He has a healthy pleasure in scenes from fairyland, his fancy feeding gratefully on the charming conceits of Mr. F. S. Church, like "The Lion in Love," the water baby, and the child in "Who Are You?" and "The Mermaid and the Sea Wolf."

Mr. Evans manages to snatch from business a few hours each week, which he devotes to the studios of his friends, the artists, or to the picture shops. Like all men who work hard, he seems to find time to do far more for others than do persons who are possessed of magnificent leisure; he is the most active member of the art committees of the Lotos and Colonial Clubs, where he has shown many of his finest acquisitions; he is on the directory of the Artist Artisan Institute, that thriving school conducted by artists for the instruction of young men and women who must support themselves while learning the methods of art work, and he is one of the Governors of the Arts Club, now in formation, an organization which hopes to supply a centre for the interests of all men and women in the country who care for the arts as producers or merely in order to follow the dictates of taste or public spirit.

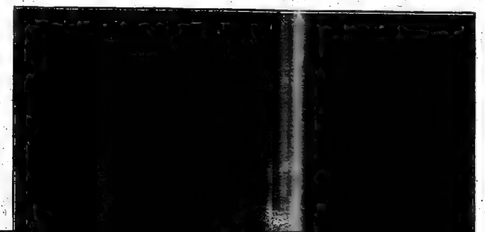
It may well be said, would there were more like him who take so intelligent and steady an interest in matters of the fine arts! The situation, so far as the United States is concerned, is very serious, and merits all the thought that can be applied to it. On the one hand is Europe filled with art museums and industrial museums, turning out her selected thousands of artists and artist-artisans, looking after them in various ways, and studying methods to give their manufactures vogue throughout the world. On the other hand is the United States, with merely tentative industrial art schools, no industrial art museums, and no provision for the Government to help along the artist-artisan or aid the products of American manufactures in their struggle in the world's markets. Following our bent and traditions, we leave to the private citizen and private organization what is largely performed by Governments abroad, if not always to the extreme point of initiating societies and museums, still to the main point of supplying the "nerves of things"—viz., sufficient funds to erect buildings, run schools, and sustain museums.

It is hardly necessary to mention the importance of foundations and societies which stretch out a helping hand to artist or artist-artisan at the critical moment. Apart from the desirability of doing such a thing for its own sake, because of the necessity of helping on people in their careers, there is more distinctly and directly an advantage to the Nation in the opportunity thus presented to give great talents or a genius a chance. It was at a critical moment that the City Fathers of Barcelona supported Mariano Fortuny, who had been already profiting by the local art foundation, and thus enabled him to be that glory to Spain and delight to art lovers all round the world which he afterward became. The trouble with Governmental aid is its tendency to become dry and fixed in bureaucratic lines, causing men with lively, independent minds to avoid its mercies and making sterile those who are subjected to its baleful influence. Citizen organizations work to better results, for if they become fossilised they gradually withdraw from the field and some fresh organization takes their place and shoulders their burdens, while the Governmental affair is a monopoly to begin with and ever stands as an excuse for the neglect of further effort on the part of the citizen.

It is therefore as a citizen endeavoring to help his country's manufacturers and add to the chances of his country's renown in the arts that one must regard Mr. Evans. The circle of his activities on the side of the arts is indeed remarkably complete. Through his purchases of pictures and stained glass he has contributed as very few have contributed to the maintenance of our young masters of color, and through his generosity in lending his works of art he has given pleasure to thousands. A quiet, unobtrusive support has been given annually by him to the Artist-Artisan Institute, a school which has shown many young men and women how to make their living while studying art, and now, through the establishment of the Arts Club, he, with the other organizers of that society, looks forward to chances for wider and more varied employment for artists. It is one of the aims of this club to hold small special exhibitions of works of industrial art and interest manufacturers in the artistic side of their own products. It hopes to prove by well chosen examples how enormously the selling power of objects is increased if care and time are bestowed on the appearance of the article. It desires to stimulate our artist-artisans by suggestion and discussion and devise means whereby our present inferiority to European articles in this respect may be overcome. Thus, if wisely directed, it is certain to work good in various directions not only as an aid to the efficiency of our artists and artist-artisans, and a help to them in their struggle for existence, but in promoting the wealth and glory of our country. Compare a life with aims and disinterested aspirations like these to the career of men we all know, who simply exist in order to gather pelf and dodge their taxes!

A steady toiler at his desk in the great silk and linen firm of which he is a member, an active Governor of the Chamber of Commerce, always ready to do his part, so far as he can find the time, in carrying forward the arts as well as the commerce of the country, Mr. Evans is a citizen of the sort that has made this land great. His happy disposition is in a measurable degree reflected in his collection, which exists for the pleasure of others almost as much as for his own gratification. It is a pleasant thought that while he naturally takes to cheery, charming, and romantic works of art, his demand for pictures of that sort reacts on the artists and encourages them to attempt the more difficult feats in art by selecting what is noble and elevating in nature and crystallizing it into enduring beauty.

CHARLES DE KAY.





AFTER THE DANCE.

Good-bye!
I shall regret you;
To love you, dear, is vain:
I never should have met you!
Good-bye * * *
And so I must forget you
Till * * * you come back again?

Good-bye * * *
I say it sadly;
You do not understand,
Your answer rings so gladly,
Good-bye!
And yet my heart beats madly
Because you take my hand.

How near the cold Dawn hovers!
Her hooded silver head
Too swiftly she uncovers!
Good-bye * * *
Oh, friend, we might be lovers
If one brave word was said.

—OLIVE CUSTANCE in The Sketch.

1898

















MRS. CURZON, WIFE OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE surprise at the appointment of so young a man as Mr. Curzon, and one without a title, to the very important post of Viceroy of India has been greater among those who have not followed his career than those who have read his books on Persia, and realized the need of a man in India who understands the Orient. Persia not less than China is a bone between those redoubtable beasts—the British lion and the Russian bear. The man who knows his Persia is not the worst diplomat for the vice-regal throne, and it has been Curzon rather than such industrious, well-posted men as Sir Richard Temple to whom Indian as well as Persian matters have been intrusted in Parliament.

The art of placing men for diplomacy in the spot best suited to their special talents has reached such a pitch in the United Kingdom that Continental Governments regard it with envy, while it may well reduce Americans to despair, for we are thankful if the insensate politics of our country allow our Presidents to select men only moderately equipped for the tasks they must encounter. It is with no little pride that we can reflect that chance, which seems to be our only guide in such matters when they touch our own appointments, has decreed that an American lady is to fill the place of consort to the new Viceroy, and that she is worthy to occupy it.

Those who have had the privilege of meeting Miss Mary Leiter in Washington and New York and London have the happiest feeling that she will fill any place to which she is promoted with unfailing tact and dignity. It is no easy thing for a young woman, famous for beauty and wealth, to so conduct herself on all occasions that she not only escapes the vitriol of the envious and the purposeless criticism of the social backbiter, but wins for herself the admiration and love of those who recognize worth. Miss Leiter before marriage showed many of the traits which endear the wife of President Cleveland to all who meet her. Without seeming effort or intention she kept the fine middle ground between animation and prudence, gay with the lively and sympathetic with those who are not always at their ease. The compliments that showered round her were taken as they were meant, as a tribute to her lovely young womanhood and charm of spirit; flattery left her cool. Her generous nature was particularly noticed in the straightforward, kindly thoughtfulness of her relations with other women less favored by looks, age, and fortune. It would be easy to gather in Washington instances of her prompt recognition of people rather helpless socially, and of some graceful act or word which meant everything to the person who received it at the right moment.

At a dance one evening when a certain excitement was noticeable among the young girls owing to the presence of a fresh squad of budding "diplomats" belonging to the leading embassies, Miss Leiter was as usual overwhelmed with flowers and cotillion favors. Near her in a corner sat a girl who rarely went to balls and knew very few people; besides nature had not been prodigal with gifts in her regard. Noting her absent look and lack of cotillion favors, she tried to make the next man who came up to her aware by signs that she would like him to take out the neglected one instead. But he was one of the new comers, and either misunderstood her or did not choose to surrender that dance. Seeing how the land lay, Miss Leiter rose with the archest look in her beautiful face, made the foreigner a deep courtesy, and taking her own partner's arm, sailed off in the dance. She was evidently explaining what this meant, for when they reached the spot where the lady of the house was distributing favors, the partner of Miss Leiter left her side, secured a fine bouquet, and posted across the room to the forlorn damsel in the corner.

A slight thing—but a straw.

If tact and winning ways are helps to a Viceroy at the queer Court which represents that of the absent Empress of India, then we may be sure that the new incumbent of the post will have a useful aide in the young American to whom he has given this lofty station. It is lucky for him as well as for her that the present crisis in world politics has come just before his appointment, for there can be no doubt that the pendulum of British-American friendship has swung far over to the warm side. There is no denying the quickened pulse of Briton and American when they meet. There is far more toleration on both sides for the inevitable differences that spring naturally from different views on many subjects, different ways of bringing up, different ideals in society and politics. Such an approach of Americans and Great Britons means that the young Vice-Queen will not be met by that inert mass of prejudice which accumulates in people who regard, or formerly regarded, the United States and the American people askance, often with as much reason as the poet's:

"The reason why I cannot tell;
I do not like you, Doctor Bell."

But as a matter of fact, if one may judge fairly of Anglo-Indian society from the specimens one meets on the European Continent, there is less prejudice against Americans to be expected from them than from people in Great Britain. The exigencies of the situation in India force people of the educated classes to know not only persons of the Orient, but a great variety of persons from the British Islands. It is an education out of insularity to meet, not only the native swarthy Indians of education and the white Eurasians, but representatives from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland in the military and civil service, in the army, navy, Church, and law. Men and women who, in their own country, would be forced to associate with certain sets of people only, must learn to know members of very different sets, and that makes for liberalized minds. It may be true that the English in India form a ruling caste and are liable to suffer in some respects from the effects that follow, but the narrowness of provincial thought and social ruts is apt to be pretty effectually overthrown.

Seated one day at afternoon tea on the terrace of the House of Commons, an American was being chaffed by a knot of M. P.s on his admiration for his own countrywomen, one M. P. declaring that he supposed, now he did not find any beauty in Englishwomen.

"Quite the contrary," quoth the American. "I often see very beautiful women driving in Hyde Park, or at the opera, or even on the streets. And there," he continued, "that lady at the end of the terrace coming this way; what a lovely face and figure! That is a gait I admire; how charmingly poised; how well-dressed!"

The group about the table looked at the lady sauntering nearer by the side of a gentleman through the dusk. She was a charming sight.

"But hold on," said the American. "Why, I seem to have seen her before—yes—well—the case is not exactly in point, is it? That is Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago!"

Up with the Times.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Night Watchman—I saw you sitting in the entryway under your porch steps at 4 o'clock the other morning. Anything wrong?

Jiggers—No. On my way home from the club, that's all. Long journey, you know; makes fellow feel a little tired. Entryway is my coaling station.

As It Might Have Been.

From The Chicago News.

"I know how the Spaniards might have given us a hard fight."

"How's that?"

"Just think if they had got to pointing guns at us that they didn't know were loaded! Why, every Jack of them would have killed his man."

Are We Coming to This?

From The Chicago News.

European—Why is it that so many of you Americans come over to see this country before you have seen your own?

American—Well, the truth is, we want to look over this Continent thoroughly and find out whether we like it or not. If it suits us we may decide to take it.

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DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE.

DAME EUROPA (*coldly*). "TO WHOM DO I OWE THE PLEASURE OF THIS INTRUSION?"
UNCLE S. "MA'AM—MY NAME IS UNCLE SAM!"
DAME EUROPA. "ANY RELATION OF THE LATE COLONEL MONROE?"

"NIAGARA FALLS," Only 9 Hours from New York, 40 Minutes from Buffalo, By the NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; slowly rising temperature; southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 1.

It is now regarded as certain in the ranks of the organization Republicans that Col. Roosevelt will get the nomination for Governor if he will agree to the terms proposed by Senator Platt.

A conductor on a Columbus Avenue car wantonly assaulted a gunner of the Brooklyn. He threw him from the car and kicked the man in the face as he lay unconscious in the street.

At the annual collection for the missionary fund of the Christian Scientists, made yesterday at Old Orchard, Me., $100,000 was realized. Two thousand dollars of this sum was contributed by children at their meeting and women gave $8,000 at their special assembly.

There was a wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway at Sharon, Mass., last night just after 7 o'clock in which four persons were killed and forty injured. The signal lights failed to warn an incoming train of the presence at the station of another train, according to reports, a fearful telescoping resulting. Physicians and undertakers were kept busy at the scene.

Page 2.

Members of the sub-committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Cruiser Brooklyn Committee visited the cruiser yesterday, welcomed Capt. Cook and his officers, and informed them of the plan for a public reception.

F. E. Murphy, a sailor who was associated with Lieut. Hobson in the Merrimac affair, attended church in Harlem, and an impromptu reception was given him by the congregation.

Large crowds of people went to Tompkinsville to obtain a view of the seven big steel warships anchored there. Ferry facilities were taxed to their utmost, and the fighting vessels were surrounded by swarms of small craft. Visitors were allowed on board the warships, and the sailors gallantly showed them about, and told stirring incidents of the war.

In a letter to the Chicago Tribune, Dr. Nicholas Senn says the prevalence of fever among the troops in Cuba was due to Gen. Shafter's disregard of medical advice. He contrasts the condition of the soldiers under Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico and ascribes their good condition to the observance of rules of health suggested by frequent conferences with medical authorities.

Page 3.

A snap meeting of the Central Labor Union ordered a further strike at the Hoe Works, but the ironmolders and pattern makers' delegates refused to recognize the order.

The movement of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, from Thoroughfare Gap, Va., to Camp Meade, Penn., will begin to-day. Six thousand Pennsylvania troops are destined to join Gen. Graham's command at Camp Meade.

The International Typographical Union, through a committee, has sent out circulars to the affiliated unions in this country, Canada, and the Sandwich Islands directing that preparations be made for the coming struggle for a nine-hour day.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, Executive Surgeon of the Red Cross, in his report to the President and officers of of the society detailing the Red Cross work accomplished in Cuba during the war, describes the conditions that confronted the doctors and nurses in the hospitals.

Horrible scenes of starvation, sickness, and death are reported from the camps of Spanish prisoners at Santiago, awaiting to embark for Spain Some of them were so feeble that they fell in the streets while marching to the transports. About 9,000 remain, encamped on the outskirts of the City of Santiago, and disease is carrying away great numbers of them daily. Wives of some of the Spanish officers, having no money to pay the voyage fee to Spain, are getting aboard the troop transports, which are poorly equipped, and others will probably have to remain in Cuba.

Page 4.

The Hon. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell of Killowen, will leave Quebec for New York to-day, bearing the challenge sent by Sir Thomas Lipton, upon behalf of Ireland, for the America's Cup. Mr. Russell expects an early arrangement for the contest.

Page 5.

Frank Trauso is in a dying condition in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, stabbed in the back, head, and neck many times. He refuses to tell who assaulted him.

The Joint High Commission delegated by the United States and Great Britain to dispose of questions disputed between America and Canada will meet at Quebec to-morrow. Several important matters are scheduled for discussion.

Page 7.

Hollis, the Georgia murderer, tried to have Eugene Reese, an innocent negro, lynched in his place.

There seems to be some doubt yet as to the understanding at Manila. Opinions at Washington differ as to whether, by the terms of capitulation, the United States comes into possession of the entire Philippine archipelago, or whether we simply take Manila and its suburbs.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce has issued advance sheets of reports of Consular officers in the West Indies, made before the war with Spain was commenced. It is shown that, in the case of Puerto Rico, the natural bent of commerce was toward the United States.

Page 8.

American exports to China have lately increased much more rapidly than those of the countries with which the United States is in competition in that market. The heavy falling off in cotton goods sales in China has not been felt as severely by America as by Great Britain.

Page 10.

Nathan Rosengarten, a young Socialist, committed suicide early yesterday morning.

Private Jones of the Tenth Cavalry celebrated on Saturday. He tried to devastate a Brooklyn saloon, but fell foul of the strong arm of the law.

A young Russian woman was at the Barge Office who claimed a Brooklyn man for her husband. He, however, was unable to identify her to his own satisfaction.

Secretary Alger has written a letter to Chauncey M. Depew explaining the difficulties the War Department has had in conducting the campaign against Spain.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters spoke of the reception to the warships, in connection with the Nation's added responsibilities, and advocated a larger army and navy.

A Kansas City detective arrived with a warrant for the arrest of Michael Seville, the Rough Rider who is charged with murder. He was surprised to learn that his man had escaped.

A bicycle cap found at the home of Dr. Kennedy, who is charged with the murder of Miss Reynolds, was identified as one purchased by a man who also bought a straw hat at the same time.

Mrs. Carl Fleming of Chicago, who had been lost for seven days in this city, was found, but the mystery surrounding her disappearance is still unsolved. Her two children were found on Saturday in Jersey City.

A woman living at 75 Ludlow Street became so excited during a slight fire in the building that she threw her two children from her window on the third floor and then jumped after them. All were caught by spectators and were not hurt seriously.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 6.

Soldiers Reach Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Nineteen sick and wounded soldiers arrived from New York in the sleeper to-day and are now comfortably settled in the new quarters at the Plattsburg Barracks. They are mostly colored men belonging to the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but a few of them are members of the Sixth Cavalry and are Rough Riders. Many more are expected this week.

TO SEE THE BATTLESHIPS.
Take the steamers of the "Sandy Hook Route," leaving New York, Pier 8, foot Rector Street, North River, at 9:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. on week days, and at 9:00, 9:30 A. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Sundays.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT STILL LEADS

The Only Question Now Discussed Is "Will He Come to Terms?"

S. E. PAYNE AS A DARK HORSE

He Is Mentioned as a Candidate in Case Col. Roosevelt Declines to Accept the Nomination with the Conditions Attached.

It has come to be taken for granted in the ranks of the organization Republicans that the nomination for Governor will go to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, if he will agree to the terms proposed by Senator Thomas C. Platt. The whole matter has resolved itself into the question, "Will he make the necessary promises?" The question that is being discussed among the politicians is no longer whether the Colonel can get the nomination, but whether he will take it with the conditions attached. If he has agreed, the fact is being kept a secret. He himself is silent. So is Senator Platt, and so is the Senator's political lieutenant, Congressman Quigg, who called on the Colonel at Montauk Point.

At Manhattan Beach yesterday the Senator sat on the porch of the Oriental Hotel all the afternoon, talking with his political friends. He was apparently in very good spirits, and was laughing and joking with the men around him. There was a larger party of Republicans there than usual on a Sunday. Among them were State Senator John Raines, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Congressman Denis M. Hurley of Brooklyn, and Congressman Quigg. There were also four Buffalo men—State Committeeman John R. Hazel, State Senator Simon Seibert, Fire Commissioner Grattan, and Deputy State Controller W. J. Morgan.

Congressman Hurley was asked how much Roosevelt sentiment he thought there was in Brooklyn.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know about that, but they are surely down on Black. They might forgive him some things, but the course he took regarding the Brooklyn militia didn't please people. He got men to organize two regiments, and then they didn't have a chance to go anywhere, and I don't believe his action in disbanding the Thirteenth made him many friends."

The Congressman was asked if he believed the nomination of Col. Roosevelt would interfere with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's chances for a renomination. He said he didn't think it would.

"The fact that both are from the same end of the State," he said, "doesn't count for a great deal. In 1870 the Republican nominees—Stewart L. Woodford and Sigismund Kaufman—both came from Brooklyn. If Roosevelt is nominated, Woodruff ought to have a good chance of getting the second place on the ticket."

Senator Seibert, who is here doing all he can to help along the Roosevelt boom, and who has told Senator Platt that the Republicans of the western part of the State are in favor of the Colonel's nomination, was asked what he thought of the outlook. He replied:

"I don't think anybody can prevent the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor but Senator Platt, and I don't think he will. In my opinion, Roosevelt will surely get the nomination if he wants it, judging from the way things look at present."

Senator Raines, whom a few people have mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor, had not a word to say about the Roosevelt boom. The only opinion he had to express on any political matter was that his liquor law would be used by the Democrats only on the east side in Manhattan with any success as a campaign issue. After thus expressing himself the Senator turned to join the group that surrounded Senator Platt, but as he drew near he discovered that Mr. Quigg was one of the party. On making this discovery he stopped and turned to the rail of the porch, where he stood looking out upon the broad stretch of water.

Mr. Quigg was sitting next to Senator Platt, who looked up and smiled when he saw the embarrassment of the author of the liquor law.

Congressman Payne told Senator Platt that J. P. Jaeckel, City Treasurer of Auburn, would make a good man to nominate for State Treasurer. The Congressman himself, besides looking for the interests of Mr. Jaeckel, is said to be seeking the gubernatorial nomination. There was more than one man at the beach yesterday who spoke of him as a dark horse. It is believed that Senator Platt would much rather have the Congressman get the nomination than Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Payne is on pretty friendly terms with the Senator, but he realizes the latter's position so far as it concerns the Colonel.

Not one of the men who were with Senator Platt expressed any doubt about the probability that Col. Roosevelt would get the nomination, but some of them were not at all sure that he would agree to the terms.

"There's no doubt," said one of them, "of Roosevelt's regularity. He's always been with the organization, and he's with it now. We wouldn't be going out of our ranks by nominating him, as some people suppose. He is, however, eccentric. His eccentricities may prevent the organization from coming to a satisfactory agreement with him beforehand. Nevertheless, he is a man who can be trusted, and if he promises he will do a thing there's no doubt that he will do it."

The Buffalo men are here booming Deputy Controller Morgan for Controller.

OHIO DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

Indications that Free Silver Men Will Control the Convention.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The Democratic State Convention will be held here this week, with the usual district meetings Tuesday afternoon, the committee meetings Tuesday night, and the convention proper on Wednesday.

The conventions in the counties that were concluded yesterday indicate that the free silver men will control the convention, although the more conservative element has reorganized the State Committee recently. The more conservative delegates from Montgomery, Butler, and other counties have their seats contested, and may be thrown out. The conservatives are represented by Congressman Sorg, ex-Gov. Campbell, ex-Collector Dowling, and others, while the friends of John R. McLean, who managed the last State campaign, are radically for free silver and the Chicago platform.

Most of the factional fighting is for the control of the State Committee. Judge Allen Smalley, who will preside over the temporary organization and deliver the keynote speech, is for free silver and for the renomination of Bryan. Among those mentioned for the head of the State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State are William Bell of Licking, Lake Jones of Wayne, H. C. De Ran of Sandusky, and Thaddeus Cromley of Pickaway County.

MANY GOLD HUNTERS PERISH.

Fifty Drown in Copper River or Fall Into Crevasses—Two Yukon Steamers Lost at Sea.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 21.—Sixty prospectors just returned from Copper River tell stories of terrible suffering. Those who survived are now rushing from Copper River back to Port Valdes. They say that an unknown number of men, estimated at fully fifty, have lost their lives by drowning in Copper River or falling into crevasses of the Valdes glacier while getting back to the seacoast.

In ten days fourteen men were drowned at Copper Centre, near the mouth of the Kulutine River.

Albert Faulk of Port Huron, Mich., says that many who started across the Valdes glacier did not reach Valdes, showing that they were lost in the crevasses.

Capt. Abercrombie in chrage of the Government exploration expedition, has his hands full feeding the destitute, many of whom left supplies on the Copper River a hundred miles away. Faulk says 500 men will be dependent upon Abercrombie for food within a month.

The Lewis-Klondike Company of Baltimore yesterday libeled the steamship Noyo for $24,000 damages in the United States court, alleging that the Noyo cut the plaintiff's steamer Evans loose off Howocan Island, and failed to tow her to St. Michael. The largest part of the damages is asked for the loss of Yukon business, which the Evans would have secured by reaching St. Michael earlier.

The Yukon River steamers Mona and Stickeen Chief were lost at sea while being towed from Wrangel to St. Michael. The steamer Dorra, which reached Juneau last week, passed the wreck of the Stickeen Chief off Kadiak Island. The crews of the lost steamers are believed to have been saved.

EUROPE DISCUSSES THE WAR.

America Has Not Yet Reached the Zenith of Her Power, a Berlin Paper Says.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the press teems with discussions of the Hispano-American war. "One point," says the correspondent, "on which all agree is that if America has not yet reached her zenith, Spain has probably touched the nadir of her greatness.

"The National Zeitung advises Spain to retire for a moment from the lists of the powers and devote herself to the cultivation of her land, and to rest satisfied in her Mediterranean interests, which still give her influence in all foreign questions.

"The same paper thinks that America's direct gain is small and that her weight as a great power is practically unchanged. The cause of this indication is found to be in the theory entertained here that a power without a vast standing army, drilled and molded together into a spirit of absolute organic discipline, cannot hope to face any other power in the proud possession of such an army, and it is doubted whether America will reorganize her army on the model of the great European system of universal conscription.

"This is clearly demonstrated by the writer when he says that 4,000,000 of raw soldiers will not much alter the situation. They must be drilled and taught the science of war if they are to be of use against armies obeying one voice, and moving as the wheels of an engine with one motion, impelled by one hand and directed against one end.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung, on the contrary, thinks America has begun a new life and inaugurated a new policy of usefulness good for mankind. It says the American State is built on freedom and tolerance, untrammeled by the bureaucratic traditions which hamper older nations. 'Had Spain won,' says the Zeitung, 'both nations would have been blighted by priestly absolutism, corruption, and relentless despotism.'

"The Zeitung considers the Philippines a question where America must prove herself worthy by the position she has won and undertaken to uphold."

PRESIDENT TO VISIT OMAHA.

Will Attend the Peace Jubilee to be Held in October.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—President G. W. Wattles of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition has received a dispatch from Manager E. Rosewater, at Washington, stating that President McKinley has given a positive assurance of his consent to be the guest of the exposition during the grand peace jubilee, which will be the feature of early October.

Mr. Rosewater called upon the President and extended an invitation in the name of the exposition not only to the President, but to members of the Cabinet as well. The success of the peace jubilee is now assured, and the managers expect that hundreds of thousands of people will be on the grounds during the week.

GRAND ARMY WAR CONCERT.

Preparations for Cincinnati's Celebration of the Return of Peace.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—One of the unusual features for the thirty-second National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city Sept. 5 to 10, is a war concert to be given on the first three nights of encampment week at Music Hall.

Three prominent local choral organizations will participate. The most powerful of these is the United Catholic Choir, under the direction of Prof. Andrew Boex. This choir will be made up of 500 of the best trained voices in all the Catholic choirs of the city, and their performance will be meritorious. Alternating with this immense choir will be the Orpheus Club, of 150 voices, under Prof. Charles Graninger, and the Cambro-American Choral Society, comprising 150 trained voices, under the direction of the well-known tenor, Prof. David Davis. The chorus will be supported by Weber's military band of fifty pieces.

It is now settled that Commander in Chief Gobin, who is the commander of Camp Alger, will be here on a leave of absence during the encampment week. President McKinley and members of his Cabinet and distinguished officers of the army and navy are expected for the peace jubilee.

Soldier's Wife Commits Bigamy.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 21.—John J. Green of Chandler, who enlisted in the army at the first call and went to Cuba, returned on a furlough the past week, found his wife married to Calvin Logue, and the two living on his pay he was sending home. Logue and the woman were jailed for bigamy yesterday.

"The American Girl" Battleship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Projectors of the plan to have a battleship to be named The American Girl built by subscriptions by women and girls, sent out 100 letters last night from their headquarters on Dearborn Street. These letters are the beginning of a "chain" subscription, amount not limited, which the promoters hope to see result in the accumulation of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. The returns will be sent to Washington. Half a dozen young women have volunteered to do the clerical work, and the answers are expected to arrive immediately.

BROOKLYN GUNNER ASSAULTED

Brutal Conductor Threw Him to the Street, Where He Lay Unconscious, and Then Kicked Him.

One of the gunners of the battleship Brooklyn came in contact with a Columbus Avenue line conductor last night. The result was that the man who had passed unharmed through some of the fiercest fighting of the war was first insulted, then pitched headlong from a car to be picked up unconscious. After this brutal act, the conductor got away, avoiding arrest. The gunner is Patrick McGill. He is a slightly built but athletic appearing man of twenty-two years, whose home is at 448 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Just after 8 o'clock last night he and a friend, James Bowden, left an Amsterdam Avenue car at Sixty-sixth Street, and took transfers there for a Columbus Avenue line. The men had been drinking some, but were not intoxicated. They had been discussing the war, and, no car being in sight when they received their transfers, they continued their talk and walked up the street. The car overtook them after they had gone half a block, and the sailor and his friend boarded it. They still talked earnestly after they got seated on the last seat, facing the rear dashboard.

The conductor, big and burly, scowled at his passengers when they presented their transfers. "They don't go here," he jerked out. "You got on the wrong place for those." Then the gunner and his friend tried to explain their walk, but the conductor would not have it. He insisted on fares being paid, and took them, though all the passengers in the car cried "Shame!" and one man yelled "Remember the Maine."

But the conductor refused to remember anything but his fares. Even when he got them he was not satisfied.

"You fellers," he said, speaking to the gunner, "think you own the earth since you got up here."

And the gunner said: "I'm proud of what we have done."

Proud, hell!" growled the conductor. Then he grew bitterly insulting; then profane. The gunner said a few things about cowards and the passengers said some things on the same line. The conductor talked louder and louder. Finally, just as the car reached Seventy-sixth Street, he pulled the bellrope and the car stopped. With a fierce oath he grabbed McGill, and, lifting him bodily, hurled him from the car.

The gunner shot through the air and landed in a heap on the stone pavement. A cry of rage went up from the passengers. But even that did not satisfy the conductor. In an instant he was by the gunner's side. The man lay as though dead, and there was not even a groan from him when the conductor kicked him squarely in the face with his heavy shoe.

The passengers were in an uproar by this time. The conductor only swore at them when he went back to his car, and grasping the collar of Bowden, the gunner's friend, dragged him from his seat and sent him reeling into the gutter. Then the car went on.

Besides the passengers half a dozen persons along the street had witnessed the assault. R. K. McLea of 60 West Seventy-sixth Street ran and jumped on the car. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and an athlete.

"I want your number; you can't put me off," he yelled at the conductor. But the man tilted his hat back, so that the number could not be seen. Half a dozen passengers yelled, "He's No. 133." McLea, however, snatched the man's hat, and saw the number for himself. Then he jumped from the car and went back to McGill.

The gunner had been picked up unconscious and carried to a drug store at the Seventy-seventh Street corner. Patrolman Baxter of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, appeared just as he was being carried in. He was hurriedly told what had occurred, and dashed after the car. By that time it was out of sight, and the policeman gave up the pursuit after a chase of two blocks. It was several minutes before the gunner was revived. As he opened his eyes and looked about he muttered: "This is more than I got at Santiago."

The cut on his head was dressed, and although he admitted that he felt badly, the gunner wouldn't hear of an ambulance being called for or of going to a hospital. "I guess I've got to stand it," he said. After half an hour's wait his friends took him home.

The policeman was anxious to make an arrest. The cable line inspector for the district said he was anxious to help him, and told him to wait for the car on its return trip. But, somehow, either the number obtained was not the correct one or the car not by, for the conductor could not be found. McLea, with Al Hussey of 17 West Twenty-fourth Street, and half a dozen others who witnessed the assault, constituted themselves into a committee, and agreed to go to the West Side Court to-day to tell what they had seen, and ask that the conductor be found and punished.

TORRID WEATHER IN FRANCE.

Five Hundred Soldiers Overcome in Nancy—Many Persons Killed by Lightning.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The almost tropical heat which has been experienced here for some days was increased to-day, and many deaths and sunstrokes are reported. The air was absolutely stagnant. The troops manoeuvring in the Nancy District suffered terribly, and 500 of them were overcome by the heat, some of whom have died. Every kind of vehicle was brought into use to carry them into the village.

Thunderstorms are reported in some districts in France, and many persons were killed by lightning. A storm at Rouen lasted twelve hours. During the storm forty houses were struck. In one instance lightning struck a barn, setting it on fire and killing a number of horses it contained.

In many places in Northern France much damage was done to life and property. Ten deaths have so far been reported, and many persons were injured.

The drought is becoming serious, and if it continues Paris will be compelled to resort to the use of water from the Seine.

IN DEFENSE OF SIGSBEE.

Maine Commander's Brother Denies Capt. Mereu's Charges.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—L. P. Sigsbee of Chicago, a brother of Capt. Sigsbee of the wrecked battleship Maine, says:

"It is unfortunate that Capt. Mereu left the United States so quickly after making the statements that he did. Otherwise his nose would have been twisted from his face. When Capt. Mereu says my brother had tears in his eyes other than for the loss of his men, he lies. When he says the officers of the Maine were ashore drinking champagne on the night in question, he lies again. "If my brother had tears in his eyes at all, it was for the loss of his brave crew, and I believe the whole Nation wept at the same time."

SEVERAL DIE IN RAILROAD WRECK

Sharon, Mass., the Scene of a Frightful Collision.

PASSENGER TRAINS WRECKED

New York, New Haven and Hartford Express Crushes a Local.

Physicians and Undertakers' Wagons Kept Busy—List of Dead and Injured Not Fully Known.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on the Providence Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at 7:17 o'clock to-night.

Four passengers were killed and forty were injured, some of them fatally, and many of them seriously. The cause of the accident was the failure of a signal light to work properly.

The train from New Bedford, consisting of Engine No. 775 and five cars, ran into the rear of the train of five cars and engine from Providence. The New Bedford engine smashed completely through the last car of the Providence train, splitting the car into two parts. It penetrated about four feet into the next car.

The shock of the collision was felt throughout both trains. Passengers in the next to the last car of the Providence train were thrown into a pile at the front of the car. The Providence train was just pulling out of the station when the accident occurred.

There is a sharp curve just before the Sharon station is reached, which prevented the engineer of the New Bedford train from seeing the Providence train. The signal light was white, which would indicate to the engineer a clear track ahead. According to reports, the tower man was unable to turn the light, the apparatus being out of order.

The running of the trains to-day is explained as follows: The train which left Taunton at 6:26 ran to Mansfield, where it was met by the train which left Providence at 6:08. This latter train usually takes up the two rear cars of the Taunton train. Owing to the heavy travel yesterday, it is said that the trains ran separately. At Sharon the rear section ran into and telescoped the first section.

Many passengers had miraculous escapes from death. D. C. Canton of Providence, R. I., was in the last car of the Providence train. The engine, when it entered the car, threw him out of the window. His wrist and his head were badly cut.

A. S. Nichols of the Parker House, Boston, was seated four seats from the rear end of the rear car. The engine pushed its way through the car beside him and made a hole in the floor, through which he was able with assistance to escape. From his appearance one would say that he was badly injured, but he said that he was only bruised and scratched.

The Work of Rescue.

Albert T. Fletcher of Chelsea was seated in the centre of the first car of the New Bedford train and felt the shock and heard the windows smash. "With the assistance of other passengers," said Mr. Fletcher, "we proceeded to open a space in the last car by means of axes. The engine was completely under the car. Quite a number of bruised and badly injured persons were helped out of the hole. The first woman taken out was carried to the station and she expired soon after.

Many of the passengers did heroic service. F. Tudor of Boston, who was on the Providence train, was quite badly burned assisting the injured passengers. Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Tudor were joined in the work of rescue by George W. Britt of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, A. L. Fletcher of Boston, prominently connected with the firm of R. H. White & Co., and John Adams Thayer of Newton, who, with his wife, was on the New Bedford train in the first car back of the engine. Other passengers did equally good work in rescuing, but their names could not be learned.

Among the physicians who were on the scene were Dr. Bullard of the Boston City Hospital, who was on the Providence train; Dr. McCormick of Jamaica Plains, who is spending the Summer in Sharon; Drs. Callis, O'Toole, Ross, Chase, Tenney, and Swan of Sharon. The undertakers were Worthington and Letwe of Stoughton, and Dockray of Canton.

Both the fireman and engineer of the New Bedford train were uninjured. The fireman jumped before the accident, but the engineer stuck to his post. The cab of his engine was not damaged in the least. Mr. Fitzgerald's eight-year-old child was pinned under the engine and was terribly injured. The wrecking train arrived at 8:30 o'clock, and immediately went to work clearing the tracks. The passengers and most of the injured arrived in Boston at 9:52.

The full list of the killed and injured has not yet been accurately obtained. Among the dead are:

BRISTOL, Mrs., of Winthrop, Mass.
FITZPATRICK, Mrs. W. T., and child, of 215 Huntington Avenue, Boston.
WATERS, Frederick L., of Somerville, Mass.
A woman believed to be Mrs. WASHBURN of Westerly, R. I.

Among the injured are:

BERNARD, Mrs., 454 East Third Street, South Boston.
A child of Mrs. J. Fitzpatrick, who was killed.
WHITCOMB, Mr. and Mrs., of the Castle Square Hotel, Boston.
BRISTOL, C. H., of Winthrop, Mass.
FRYE, A. C., of Revere, Mass.
CROCKETT, of Washington Street, Somerville, Mass.

National Order of B'rith Abraham.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The fortieth biennial convention of the National Order of B'rith Abraham opened to-day in this city. Over 300 delegates were present, representing 290 lodges in the United States. The Rev. Dr. Zinsler of New York opened the day's proceedings with prayer. There were a number of speeches of welcome. The report of Grand Master Samuel Dorf of New York was read and adopted, and nominations for officers were made. To-night there was a general discussion of subjects of interest to the order. The convention will terminate on Wednesday.

TO LEND MONEY ON CATTLE.

New Chicago Concern Incorporated in West Virginia.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Chicago Cattle and Loan Company, with a paid-up capital of $250,000, was incorporated yesterday at Charleston, West Va. The stockholders, who are all of Chicago, are P. D. Armour, G. F. Swift, Nelson Morris, L. B. David, P. A. Valentine, F. H. Winston, I. A. Spoor, A. H. Veeder, and Nathaniel Thayer.

Among the other men said to be interested in the company are Chauncy M. Depew, William C. Lane, and W. D. Guthrie of New York, and a number of Boston capitalists. The charter expires in 1948, and the capital stock is limited to $500,000. The company will lend money to owners of cattle and other live stock.

SEIZED A TICKET OFFICE.

How William Proper Collected a Claim Against a Railroad.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—William Proper of the suburb of Berger is one man who "went against" the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with its enormous capital and compelled it to settle.

Proper complained that the company had misused him in connection with a commutation ticket. Yesterday he seized the West Pullman ticket office of the line, holding it by force until the company paid him $12 and costs in the case.

Proper declares the company changed its schedule time on passenger trains shortly after he bought his commutation ticket, and that in consequence he was obliged to drive from Bergen to Riverdale, where he boarded the Illinois Central.

FIRE IN A STUDIO.

Started from Spontaneous Combustion —A Badly Frightened Woman.

A fire for which four alarms were sent in occurred at 9:15 o'clock last night in the building at 297 and 299 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The fire started by spontaneous combustion in C. B. Conant's photographic studio on the top floor. The studio was burned out and the entire stock was ruined. The first three floors, occupied by the Goodyear Rubber Company, were not badly damaged. The loss to the building and stock is estimated at about $2,000.

At one time the fire threatened to spread to the building at 301 Fulton, also occupied by the Goodyear Company. By prompt work this was averted. Acting Detective Murphy of the Adams Street Station was told that a woman was in 301, and was unable to get out. He rushed into the building and found her paralyzed with fear. He succeeded in getting her safely out.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RIOT.

Threaten to Lynch a Saloon Keeper for Shooting a Sailor.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 21.—The riotous scenes in Newport News last Thursday, when it was feared a negro would be lynched for killing a member of the One Hundred and Sixth Indiana Regiment, were repeated in Phoebus this afternoon.

A saloon keeper named Tucker shot John J. Corcoran, a seaman from the collier Cassius, who attempted to forcibly enter his barroom. A large crowd of sailors and soldiers threatened to lynch Tucker, but he was taken away by three officers at the point of their revolvers, and lodged in Hampton jail. Afterward a number of sailors and soldiers broke into the saloon and destroyed everything it contained. A detail of regulars from Fort Monroe was sent to quell the disturbance. Corcoran's injuries are not serious, the ball having entered his ankle.

The San Francisco, Cushing, Ericsson, Winslow, Stranger, Foote, and Manning arrived in Hampton Roads to-day.

EUROPE RESPECTS US NOW.

Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, Writes Home.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 21.—A letter received in the city by the parents of First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who is making a tour of Europe on a vacation, shows that in the eyes of the Europeans we are just now the bravest and most dangerous foe on earth.

In part the letter says:

"It's a genuine pleasure traveling in Europe since we whipped Spain. Europeans have believed that we wouldn't fight if we could, and couldn't fight if we would. Now they believe the reverse—that we are the bravest, most skilful, and most dangerous foe on earth. Commercially and for respectable objects this is worth more than the cost of the war. President McKinley stands in Europe as the equal of Grant, Lincoln, Napoleon, or Emperor William I.—the first in all that humanity and war represents."

Mr. Heath and his brothers Fletcher of Hamilton and Fred W. of this city are interested in the establishment of a bank in Honolulu, and the Assistant Postmaster General probably will soon visit the Pacific to look after the matter.

Drowned While Bathing.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 21.—J. Kneifel, a cornet player at the Fortesque Pavilion, was drowned in the surf while bathing here this afternoon. Kneifel lived in Wilmington, Del. His body was recovered.

Nominated for Congress.

CALIFORNIA.—Third District—Victor H. Metcalf, Rep.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high temperature between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River has continued, Rapid City and Omaha reporting 100 degrees; North Platte, 89 degrees; St. Louis and Pueblo, 96 degrees, and Havre, Huron, Denver, Dodge City, Palestine, and Little Rock, 94 degrees. This hot wave has been broken in Montana by a decided fall in temperature, Helena reporting 26 degrees' fall in twenty-four hours. Rain and thunder storms have occurred in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lower lake region, and the Middle and North Atlantic States.

A fall in temperature may be expected in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys and Middle and Upper Rocky Mountain region. The temperature will rise slowly in the Middle and North Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and the heated term will continue to-morrow in those regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	63	66	71
6 A. M.	62	65	70
9 A. M.	72	74	74
12 M.	75	79	80
4 P. M.	71	82	82
6 P. M.	71	81	81
9 P. M.	70	76	78
12 P. M.	71	73	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....76⅝
Weather Bureau.....74
Corresponding date 1897.....69
Corresponding date for last 20 years....73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 68 per cent.

The Fastest Train from New York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED," via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Its time is Five Hours.—Adv.

$100,000 FOR MISSIONARIES

Christian Scientists Contribute with Open Hands at Old Orchard.

CHILDREN GIVE TWO THOUSAND

Women Surrender $8,000 of Their Shopping Funds—Believed Sufferers Relate Their Experiences.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 21.—This has been the biggest day in the history of the Christian Scientists' Society. The annual collection was taken to-day, and as a result to-night over $100,000 more is in the coffers of the missionary society than there was when the sun rose this morning. Four collections were taken, three for the adult society and one for the children, and the Rev. Dr. Simpson feels that the success of his missionaries and the loyalty of his followers will be no longer doubted.

The day was all that could be desired. Excursions were run from all parts of New England, and on the beach bands from different sections kept the music lovers in good humor. At the camp grounds, half a mile out of the main settlement, 15,000 people gathered at the afternoon meeting, and the attendance at all the services was phenomenal.

The day's assemblies opened at 6:30 with a prayer meeting. This was followed at 8:30 by a prayer and thanksgiving service with the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson as leader. At 10 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Simpson preached his annual missionary sermon. There were 10,000 persons in the grove and the speaker wore a very satisfied look when he stepped to the front of the platform. He spoke for an hour and then told the auditors the annual missionary offering would be taken and he wanted it a record-breaker.

Ushers were sent through the audience. The Rev. Mr. Simpson acted as Commander in Chief, and directed their movements with a dexterity that was astonishing. It was half an hour before the ushers were called in and the audience dismissed. Money of all kinds, from pennies to a check for $5,000, was in the collection. Seventy-six thousand dollars was taken. There were crisp new Treasury notes, soiled notes, drafts, gold, silver, and paper. A record had been made. The honor of the largest collection ever taken at a morning service of any religious society belonged to the Christian Scientists Missionary Alliance, and the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson was the cause.

The audience was dismissed and told to meet at 1:30 for the children's gathering, when another collection would be taken. The women's meeting, under the leadership of Mrs. Simpson, was also held at the same time, and she was assisted by Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Clements, and Miss Wheeler.

When the collection, which was attended to by the tots, under the direction of the Rev. D. W. Lelacheur, was finished over $2,000 in small and large coins was given up. An oblong pasteboard box, walled with pennies, was handed to Mrs. Simpson. That lady said it had been sent by a little girl who was unable to be present, and the speaker had no idea how much was contained within the four sides of the box.

Dean Perk presided at the missionary meeting at 3, and addresses were delivered by Miss Wheeler and Mr. Lelachu. Then another collection was begun. This time about $15,000 was contributed, and the Rev. Mr. Simpson's satisfied smile grew larger. Dr. Plummer spoke to the women, and the hearers surrendered $8,000 of their shopping money, and thus it ran until to-night over $100,000 is in the coffers of the Missionary Society, to be expended by it in all parts of the world.

The most interesting meeting was the one this evening, when those who had received relief from suffering were given a chance to talk. Nearly 100 people from all over New England gave testimony, the affections enumerated including consumption, tumors, cancers, paralysis, nervous prostration, rupture, bronchitis, deafness, nearsightedness, rheumatism, eczema, neuralgia, dyspepsia, heart disease, cholera morbus, sunstroke, toothache, blood poisoning, and fractures of bones.

One young woman, a returned missionary, testified that the Lord, in answer to prayer that a "jumping toothache" might be stopped, alleviated the pain and filled the bothersome cavity which had caused the ache. Another testified that the Great Physician had restored to its former length

CROWDS SEE THE SQUADRON

The Seven Steel Warships Off Tompkinsville Attract a Multitude of Visitors.

FERRY FACILITIES TAXED

Swarms of Small Craft Surround the Big Vessels, and the Sailors Gallantly Show Throngs Through the Fighting Machines.

Floating once again in the blue waters of their home port, the metal of their upper work glistening in the softened rays of a Northern Summer's sun, motionless at last, save for a graceful lifting and falling on the gentle harbor swell, the seven great warships that were in Saturday's parade rested in peace off Tompkinsville yesterday, and tens of thousands of visitors went there to pay them quiet homage.

The fires that had raged in their furnaces almost constantly for many months in the terrible work of war had been at last extinguished. The mighty throb and crash of the engines had ceased, and in the muzzles of the guns, whence the story of a Nation's arms had been told to all the world, there had been once more inserted the brass tompions, the instruments of peace, while the grim weapons were being lightly trained this way and that by the hands of smiling women.

Yesterday was only a continuation of the reception accorded on Saturday to the vessels and the heroes that manned them. Nearly 200,000 persons were drawn to Staten Island during the day by the huge steel magnets of gray and the men upon them. The Staten Island ferry carried more people to and from the island than ever before in its history for a single day. All six of the line's boats were in service. The regular schedule was abandoned, and the boats were dispatched from either terminal as fast as they could be loaded and unloaded. The service proved even then utterly inadequate to carry the sweltering thousands who surged about the ticket offices.

Boats Every Few Minutes.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, boats carrying a thousand persons or more each, were dispatched on an everage of one every ten minutes, and throughout the afternoon double lines of men and women waiting to purchase tickets extended for hundreds of feet out upon the street at the New York terminal.

But the ferry carried only a part of the mighty throng that visited the island. Every kind of boat that could be spared from regular travel was in use. The big excursion steamers Governor, Al Foster, Defender, and Sylvester began the business early in the day, and obtained full cargoes of enthusiasts until late in the afternoon. The tugs Mutual, Atwood, and a score of others made regular trips throughout the day.

The visiting thousands began to arrive at Staten Island by 7 o'clock in the morning. The great bulk of the visitors went by train to Tompkinsville and then scattered along the shore and piers and onto the hill back of the village, from which coigne of vantage they could see the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and have seemingly at their very feet the big ships.

Another portion of the crowd first viewed the ships from St. George and then walked to Tompkinsville, while still others continued to Stapleton, where a fine view of the fleet was to be had. The early morning arrivals were forced to content themselves with a distant view of the vessels, for the gangways were not thrown open on all the ships to the public until the afternoon.

An Inspiring Picture.

But in the clear light of a perfect day the picture on the bay was inspiring. The gray leviathans lay stretched along in a double line which extended from Tompkinsville almost to Stapleton. On a sea that was as smooth as a great mirror the vessels were reflected distinctly. The rays of the early morning sun were reflected back in sparkles from the brass railings and trimmings, and the whole picture was like a painted fleet on a painted sea.

The men on shipboard are early risers, and could be seen by the earliest visitors scurrying about the big vessels, bare legged, washing and polishing and generally preparing their craft for the inspection of their visitors. The New York lies nearest the shore, almost directly opposite the principal dock at Tompkinsville, about a quarter of a mile off shore. Four or five hundred feet distant to seaward is the Brooklyn. Next lies the Iowa, and in turn the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, and Oregon, the Pacific representative being more than a mile from Tompkinsville.

But the inability of the morning crowd to get on board the big vessels did not prevent them from going out into the harbor and rowing around them, inspecting their upper and outer works and giving words of welcome to the sailors who worked above. Around the vessels, like a swarm of flies, were rowboats, launches, tugs, yachts, and river craft of every conceivable description. From nearly every yachting and boat club around the city went fleets of craft, and by 10 o'clock the great rush was on.

Every hour added to the crowding and jostling, enthusiasm and excitement. Every train from St. George poured out its expectant throngs from New York. Nearly all the dwellers on Staten Island made their way by train or trolley to the eastern shore. The little village of Tompkinsville, overrun by the gathered thousands, resembled a huge fair ground, with all its attendant bustle and confusion. Children were lost, dogs were stepped upon, women by the score were separated from their escorts.

The Enterprising Vendor.

Vendors from every conceivable point of vantage, were crying every imaginable article, from naval war pictures to pink lemonade. There were men with field glasses lending them out at a nickel a look. Pictures of Sampson, Schley, and other naval heroes were sold rapidly, as well as pictures of the vessels of our victorious fleet. There were thousands of alleged relics from Cuba to be secured for a song. The cries of the ham sandwich vendor arose in unison with the stentorian tones of the man whose employer had a boat to hire, while flitting uneasily here and there with a baleful gleam in his eye, was the ever present camera fiend "snapping" everything in sight.

The old veteran was there in force eager to explain how naval warfare was managed in his day, and time, and dilating upon the real devilishness of a full-grown fighting ship. There was also the searcher after information, the man whose conversation with every sailor he met gradually resolved itself into a sort of cross-examination concerning the thickness of the copper rimming about a thirteen-inch shell, or as to the striking force of an armor-piercing missile at a given distance when the initial velocity is known. The man who had seen other navies, and the man who had never before seen a war vessel in all his life, were also there.

But the women were in the majority. They said little about ships. It seemed to be the simple bravery of men that appealed to the feminine mind. They were the men who had won the victory, and the women were there for hero worship.

It was a good-humored crowd, though a hilarious one. The wild, whooping hullabalioo of Saturday was missing, but the spirit of rejoicing was over all, and frequently found expression in shouts which might have been the echo of the first day's ovation.

Police on Hand.

Chief of Police Devery had early in the day sent twenty-five policemen to assist in managing the crowds, and the entire Staten Island force was also on hand. The policemen had their hands full in preventing inextricable confusion and serious accidents on the miserably arranged piers where embarkation was taking place.

From the overcrowded docks were putting out every conceivable sort of craft, from a home-built, flat-bottomed boat sculled by Staten Island small boys, through a range of sailboats, sloops, schooners, yawls, tugs, launches, and steam yachts. All were loaded to the guards. All the launches and small steamboats which could be chartered for the day were in use carrying passengers. Every Staten Island clam digger had his rowboat there, and rowboats had come from Long Island and about New York, even as far away as the Harlem River. There were fully 200 of the rowboats alone.

The current price on all boats was 25 cents a head for one way. This meant a revenue of from $2.50 to $25 a trip, and no trip took over an hour.

One of the most popular means of viewing the craft was an improvised one. The Captain of the canal boat Nestor and the Captain of a tug boat were responsible for it. They combined forces. The canal boat was floored over and a temporary railing put up around the edges. Then decked in, with flags flying from improvised poles made of boat hooks, the canal boat made a big floating grand stand from which the ships could be viewed as the tug towed the unwieldy craft in a circle around the fleet. On many of the trips this outfit carried more than one hundred persons. It was peculiarly adapted for the use of bicyclists, as they were allowed to take their wheels along free of charge.

Women Take Rowboats.

The rowboat men, whose craft were not so comfortable as others, soon found their strong point, and in soliciting patronage called attention to the fact that the occupants of their boats would be brought so close to the ships that they could actually touch their steel sides. This was a privilege that appealed to the women, and cargoes were easily secured. The rowboats could lie alongside, and give the occupants a chance for a little chat with the sailors, but for this an extra fee was charged by the boatmen because it took time.

The big excursion steamers, bound for Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, the Fishing Banks, and Shrewsbury, Atlantic Highlands, and the Jersey beaches, all went in and out by the Staten Island shore, instead of following the Long Island coast, which is the shorter route from the Battery. The warships were anchored most conveniently for the excursion boats, lying wide apart, allowing them to pass in and out between the big vessels.

Gangways Thrown Open.

At 10 o'clock the New York announced that her gangways were thrown open for the public, and immediately there was a wild scramble of excursion boats to land their passengers on board the flagship. Accidents innumerable were barely averted, as little care was taken in getting alongside. Within a short time the big vessel was swarming with men, women, and children from superstructure deck to fireroom.

Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and nearly all the wardroom officers of the vessel were ashore, and half the enlisted men were enjoying a "run on the beach," but those that remained had a busy day of it. Nearly all had lain in their vessels off Tompkinsville many times, but they had never been greeted so effusively before. The enthusiastic men and women who kept rushing over the gangway by hundreds wrung their hands and slapped them on the back, as if they had just rescued them from the jaws of death. Wonderment was expressed by the visitors that everything should be so spick and span on board a vessel which only a few weeks ago had been in the heat and smoke of battle.

The decks were as white and clean as they were on the day when the vessel started for the South. The bright work about the stanchions, capstan, masts, and guns was polished until it shone again. An air of neatness and quiet pervaded the entire vessel. The goat which has been the New York's mascot was quietly chewing an old newspaper, which probably contained an account of some battle of which he had been in the thickest. Here and there an indentation, a twisted stanchion, or a blotch where the paint had been knocked off gave the only evidence that the ship had been through a rain of shot and shell.

Gallantry of the Sailors.

The visitors were taken in hand by the sailors, who gallantly toured the ships with them. Every sailor had in tow a squad of from five to twenty-five visitors, to whom he explained the instruments by which the victories were won, and gradually warming to his subject told how he and his mates had won them. The visitors gazed long at some few breaches in the upper works, and listened in open-mouthed appreciation of the yarn told of the shells which tore shrieking through the rigging.

Lieut. Rohrer was the officer in charge of the New York yesterday. He is the navigating officer, who steered the big ship as it led the line on the Hudson River on Saturday in such way as to awaken the admiration of beholders.

Gunner Morgan was also on board yesterday. This wiry little officer was the man who examined the wreck of the Maine and discovered that she had been blown up from the outside. Many people say that it was his evidence that caused the war. He was besieged all day by enthusiastic visitors, hundreds of whom insisted on shaking his hand. He displayed to his friends a magnificent sword which had been sent to him by the citizens of New Orleans, his native city. He told over and over again many interesting incidents of the war. Gunner Morgan was the most valuable assistant to Lieut. Hobson in preparing the Merrimas for her last and famous cruise into the channel neck of Santiago Harbor.

All the Ships Visited.

At 1 o'clock all the ships were thrown open to visitors and were immediately overrun. Although few of the officers were on board any of the vessels, the spectators were all made to feel at home, and the intricacies of the big fighting machines were explained to them.

The guns were naturally the objects of greatest interest. Hundreds of persons who had looked through these massive tubes in times of peace peered again this time with a better appreciation of their power and destructiveness.

The stains and scars of battle were so paltry that some of the visitors even expressed some disappointment that so little evidence was to be seen of the Santiago battle, but the stories, modestly told, of the suffering and hardships endured throughout those black months in the sweltering tropics showed that our victories were not obtained without a heavy cost.

The collecting of the visiting boats showed the Brooklyn and Oregon to be the favorites. The splendid representative from the Pacific Coast, although the most distant from Tompkinsville, was surrounded all day by boats and the visitors staid longer upon her than on any other vessel, because she had never before been seen in these waters.

The Oregon's Mascot.

Together with the big guns the interest of the visitors was shared by the Oregon's mascot, a pig, which was taken from the Cristobal Colon after she had been beached on the shore near Santiago. The pig, when taken from among the dead sailors of the Spanish vessel, was a quaint and hungry-looking porker, indeed. He was just a lean, black razor-back, and his leanness probably saved him, for by the time he got sufficiently fat to eat he had so worked himself into the affections of his captors that they hadn't the heart to eat him, and now he flourishes as a mascot. Among his other vices he is addicted to chewing tobacco.

The men of the Oregon were made to tell over and over again their memorable experiences of their vessel's famous thirteen-thousand-mile trip from San Francisco. The sailors tell a story which shows that the Oregon came very nearly being captured by Cervera's fleet after all.

On the night of May 12 they say that as they were speeding northward near the South American coast they noticed a number of suspicious lights in the distance. The Oregon kept on her course, showing no lights, and thought no more of the incident. When the Spanish fleet was destroyed at Santiago some Spanish officers from the Cristobal Colon spoke of having picked up a barrel bearing the Oregon's name on May 14. The barrel, it was recalled, had been thrown overboard on May 13.

Capt. Barker of the Oregon was one of the few commanding officers on board his vessel yesterday and was the centre of attraction.

The Texas Popular.

The Texas was a very popular ship, as she shows more battle scars than any of the other vessels. Her commanding officer, Capt. Philip, was in command of the fleet yesterday in the absence of Admirals Schley and Sampson. There was considerable disappointment expressed over the absence of the Admirals, and Capt. Evans of the famous Iowa. The latter vessel had her full quota of visitors, and many were the questions asked and good stories told about her commander.

Not all the visitors could get aboard the vessels as fast as they arrived, so that the different ships were constantly surrounded by hostiloads of waiting ones, who passed the time in rowing about the ships waving small flags and singing patriotic airs.

The steamboat Little Silver tried to make a hit during the morning by displaying a big Cuban flag as it sailed through the fleet, but it met with silence on the part of the Jackies and hisses from those on other boats.

The St. Paul Sails Away.

Although it is customary to clear all naval ships of visitors at 4 P. M., an exception was made yesterday, the vessels not being closed until sundown, and so great were the crowds on board at that time that the last sightseers had not left before 7 o'clock.

There was an exchange of farewell signals at 10 o'clock yesterday morning between the battleships and the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, when the latter started for Philadelphia.

She is to go out of commission. Her commander, Capt. Sigsbee, it is understood, will then take command of the Texas. It was rumored yesterday that the officers and men of the St Paul were a little hurt at not having been allowed to take part in Saturday's parade. Lieut. Stanton, Admiral Sampson's aide, stated that it was through no fault of the Admiral that the cruiser did not join the procession, all such matters having been arranged at Washington. He said, however, that it would have been very difficult for the St. Paul to turn in the North River.

WELCOME TO THE BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Men Visit the Cruiser and Greet Capt. Cook and His Officers —The Proposed Reception.

Members of the sub-committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Cruiser Brooklyn Committee, with some of their friends, went down to the cruiser yesterday to extend a welcome to Capt. Cook and his officers and crew, and to inform them of the reception which it is intended to give to the officers of the cruiser when she reaches the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Admiral Schley was away from the ship for the day when the tug Emperor, with the party on board, arrived at the anchorage, and Capt. Cook had gone ashore on an errand. He returned, however, in a short time and welcomed the party. The following letter from the committee was presented to the Captain:

Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. S. Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: In behalf of the Citizens' Committee and citizens of Brooklyn we extend to you, and through you to your officers and men, a most cordial welcome home from the glorious campaign in which you all bore so conspicuous a part. We shall take the earliest convenient occasion to see you personally concerning the public reception in honor of yourself and the officers of the Brooklyn which the committee, acting on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, desire to tender to you, as a slight expression of the universal gratitude and esteem in which the united Commonwealths hold you. With great respect, we are very sincerely,

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN,
FELIX CAMPBELL,
WILLIS L. OGDEN,
DON C. SEITZ,
WILLIAM BERRI,
H. W. MAXWELL,
M. T. DAVIDSON,
GEORGE A. PRICE.

Capt. Cook was greatly gratified by the receipt of the letter, and said that he would consult with his officers as to the best time and place for the reception, and inform the committee when the movements of the ship were definitely known.

The visitors spent more than an hour in examining the ship and following the courses of the shells which penetrated her armor. After leaving the Brooklyn a short visit was made to the Oregon, and the party returned to Brooklyn.

The party included Charles A. Moore, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Col. George A. Price, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, F. S. Parker, F. A. Parsons, T. O. Callender, William Holder, W. H. Zeigler, R. C. Ogden, Dr. G. Crary, Frank J. Price, E. C. Collier, H. B. Collins, E. B. Walker, A. W. Higgins, Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, United States Navy, (retired,) and Chief Engineer John W. Moore, United States Navy, (retired.)

PHILIP TO COMMAND.

He Will Have Charge of the Squadron During the Absence of Sampson and Schley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Schley are expected to arrive in Washington some time to-morrow. The appointment of the two Admirals respectively on the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissions necessarily will cause them to be detached temporarily from their present commands. The detachment, it is said by the naval authorities will be only temporary. In the absence of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Philip will have command of the squadron of vessels in New York.

Repairs on the ships will be pushed with vigor and as rapidly as possible. They will be put in excellent condition for duty in either war or peace. No determination has yet been reached by the naval authorities of the question of reorganizing the naval squadron on a peace footing, in view of the new conditions which now confront the United States. It is scarcely likely that any considerable changes will be made before a successful termination of the pending negotiations shall have been reached.

RECEPTION FOR J. E. MURPHY.

Associate of Hobson Warmly Greeted in a Harlem Church.

J. E. Murphy, a sailor on the battleship Iowa, and one of the men who volunteered for the work of sinking the Merrimac, of which Lieut. Hobson had charge, attended the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, yesterday morning. Murphy came from the State of Washington to join the Iowa's crew. A few days ago the Rev. John Lewis Clark of Chicago, who preached in the church which Murphy attended, met Mr. Hobson and Mr. Murphy, who was with him.

During his sermon Mr. Clark recognized the naval hero in the congregation, and he made known his presence to the worshippers. It had occurred to him, Mr. Clark said, that everybody in the church would feel honored to meet him, and that if Mr. Murphy had no objection, he would present him to all who were present. An impromptu reception followed the service. Every man, woman, and child shook hands with Mr. Murphy.

Admiral Sampson's Quiet Day.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—Admiral Sampson spent a quiet day at his home in Glen Ridge to-day. He did not attend church, but drove through the Oranges with friends. This afternoon he remained quietly at home. The only interruption of his peace was by visitors. The Admiral will start for Washington at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Man Drowned While Bathing.

James McEnerny, thirty years old, of 353 East Eighty-fifth Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming off the foot of East Seventy-seventh Street. He went with his brother, Michael McEnerny of 436 Cherry Street, to the river bank for a stroll during the afternoon, and announced his intention of taking a bath. The water is deep directly off the bank, and there was a swift current. Michael begged him not to go in, as he considered it dangerous, but several men were swimming there and James insisted. He had hardly got into the water, when the current swept him down toward the Sixty-sixth Street Dock, where he sank. Late in the afternoon two swimmers discovered the body lodged between two piles under the pier, against which the current had swept it. The body was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House.

To Arbitrate Between Us and Chile.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 21. — Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, returned from England Saturday, and will be invested to-morrow with the commission appointing him sole arbitrator in the claims disputed between the United States and Chile. The papers have been here some weeks in the custody of the United States Consul General.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

9:30 A. M.—591 First Avenue; Max Mackelson; damage, $50.

1:55 P. M.—74 Henry Street; Louis Pitsky; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—152 Ninth Avenue; Reuben Fenstein; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—Boulevard, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets; A. Van Buern; damage, $20.

8:25 P. M.—85 Sullivan Street; John Astor; damage, $5.

9:25 P. M.—801 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

MORE TROOPS AT MONTAUK

The Breakwater, City of Macon, and Montera, and Hospital Ship Olivette Bring 1,500 Men.

YOUNG'S PLEA FOR REGULARS

The General Says They Are Completely Overlooked, While Volunteers Are Gorged with Delicacies—Capt. Borrowe Critically Ill.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Nearly 1,500 soldiers arrived here to-day from Santiago on board the transports Breakwater, City of Macon, and Morters, and the hospital ship Olivette. With the exception of a few volunteers in the hospital all are regulars, and there is not nearly the suffering among them that has been witnessed whenever volunteer troops have come on shore. The percentage of such men is comparatively small, and none of the cases is at all serious. With the lack of accommodations for new arrivals it is fortunate that such is the case, as the troops will have to remain on board the vessels until room can be made in the hospitals for the sick and in the camps for the well.

The Breakwater left Santiago Aug. 15 and arrived off the Point late last night, casting anchor in Fort Pond Bay early this morning. She has on board 345 troops of the Twelfth Infantry, fifty of whom are sick with malarial fever and dysentery. There is, however, no contagious disease on board. Sergt. Perrotti, one of the passengers, died of intermittent fever and was buried at sea during the voyage.

The City of Macon, which left Santiago on the same date, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. She carries 462 officers and men of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. Of these 92 are sick, and 2 deaths occurred when she was but a short distance away from her starting point. The dead men were Sergt. Howell of Company E and Private Jewedee of the field music. They were buried at sea. All the sick men are suffering from the usual Cuban fevers and dysentery, but there are no contagious cases.

The Morera, one of the vessels captured in the Port of Santiago after the surrender of that city, and converted into a Government transport, sailed from Santiago Aug. 12, and came into the harbor here early this morning. She brought 312 officers and men of the Twenty-first Infantry, under command of Capt. Ebstein. There are only twenty sick men on this boat, and not one of them is in a dangerous condition or suffering from a contagious disease. When she started there were a good many more sick, but the nine days' trip seemed to do them a great deal of good. The ship was fairly well provisioned, as it was known that she was slow, and this more than anything else accounts for the excellent condition in which her passengers arrived. The report made of her by Dr. Magruder was the most satisfactory he has yet been able to make about any transport.

The last boat to anchor in the harbor this morning was the hospital ship Olivette, six days' run from Santiago, and having on board 275 men. All of these were sick when they started, but seventy-five recovered sufficiently to be classed with well men, and eight died on the voyage, leaving 192 still sick in the wards. All are well cared for, and will suffer little from the delay which must inevitably occur in landing them.

Capt. Borrowe Taken Away.

One of the passengers on board is Capt. Hallet Alsop Borrowe, the former Sergeant in charge of the dynamite gun of the Rough Riders. He is one of the few men in a really critical condition. He is suffering from intermittent fever in its worst form, and an attack of typhoid is feared. Mrs. Austin Corbin and Mrs. Hallet Alsop Borrowe, her daughter, came here this morning on a special car and engine, in which they conveyed him to a cottage in the Shinnecock Hills as soon as he could be landed. He is attended by a nurse and a surgeon.

When Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Borrowe arrived the Olivette had not yet come to port. She was at the time about six miles off the extreme end of the camp, where the signal station is situated. So anxious were they, however, to learn of the condition of Capt. Borrowe that they enlisted the aid of the Signal Corps in furnishing them with a report. Capt. Higgins sent out a boat with two signal men on board and ordered them to go on the Olivette, find out how the patient was getting along, and wigwag the result of their inquiry to the signal station here. Within an hour and a half the men had reached the Olivette, climbed on board, and soon their white and red flags were seen waving the message to the signal station. The message read that Capt. Borrowe was very ill, but was as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The transport Seneca landed her passengers to-day. She warped alongside of the iron pier as soon as the Mobile pulled out, and in less than three hours had all the troops ashore. They were all members of the Fourth United States Infantry and their condition was far better than that of any of the troops yet landed. Led by their own band, which played patriotic airs, they marched past the railroad depot on their way to the detention camp with firm step and uplifted heads. Though their faces were yellow and their eyes sunken, they did not have the appearance of men who had gone through great hardships. There was none of the lagging, weary shuffle in their gait, and not a man fell out of the line because of exhaustion.

The troops from the Comanche were taken off by the Quarantine barge Vigilant, and they also were in fairly good condition, and a few days of the bracing air of this camp will put them in fine trim.

Condition of Massachusetts Men.

The condition of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, who were landed yesterday from the Mobile, shows but little improvement to-day, although everything possible has been done for them. They have been fairly overwhelmed with delicacies and supplies contributed by Red Cross societies, the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, and individuals who came here from the Bay State. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Haile of Springfield, Mass., arrived here to-day, and brought another load of delicacies and supplies with him. He has chartered a tug, and intended bringing another cargo of supplies for the Massachusetts boys to-morrow. He went to Gen. Young, the executive officer of Camp Wikoff since Gen. Wheeler assumed command, to ask for permission to land the cargo.

Gen. Young said he could not refuse permission, but would like to make a suggestion to the effect that some attention ought to be paid to the regular soldiers who also fought bravely, but seemed to have been neglected entirely by the public.

"I have nothing at all against societies doing all in their power for the volunteer troops," Gen. Young said, "but I do think some consideration ought to be had for the regulars. Here the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts have been simply gorged with delicacies; they have in fact, more than they can use; while the poor regulars, who fought so well and suffered so much without complaint, have been overlooked. Nobody has given them a thought and they have not had a thing but Government rations since they landed.

"I hardly think this fair. All these philanthropic associations and individuals should bear in mind that regulars are also human beings, with the same cravings as volunteers, and a few delicacies to them mean as much as to any other troops. If there is so much of the good things on hand, give them a share."

Mr. Haile thoroughly agreed with Gen. Young, and promised to bring the tug here to-morrow and distribute all the supplies to the regulars.

Regulars Complain Bitterly.

As a matter of fact, the men of the regular army have been complaining bitterly of the quality of food furnished to them here. Some regiments, especially those in the camps furthest from the depot, have had little besides hard tack and coffee, with here and there a small piece of fresh beef. They are sadly in need of a little change in the diet, and unless the means of transportation from the Commissary Department are considerably improved, their chances of obtaining it are small.

There is plenty of everything in the commissary stores, but no wagons to carry it to the troops, as the hospitals take precedence in every case. Other troops who can obtain the materials are short of cooking utensils, and the Quartermaster's Department is unable to furnish them until more wagons and teams are secured. Masters of transportation are scouring the whole of Long Island for teams and wagons, but are meeting with little success, as it is harvest time and the farmers need all the horses and wagons they have.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment men who are out of quarantine are complaining of the location of their camp. It is situated near the bay and on ground that while not exactly marshy, is at all times wet and soggy. Besides, there is decided shortage of blankets and a number of the men have to sleep on the wet ground dressed in their light Khaki uniforms. The nights are cold, and there is considerable suffering among them. The cooking fires are kept burning all night, and many men come out during the night to warm themselves over the flames. Most of the men still have a touch of fever, and unless the camp is moved and they are provided with covering, they fear they will suffer a relapse.

Col. Downs and Companies B, F, H, I, L, M, and part of Company K are still in quarantine, but will probably be released on Monday. When the Colonel gets out the grievances of the men will be laid before him and he will be requested to ask for some relief.

Private Frederick Debarry of Company B is missing, and no trace of him has yet been found. His brother came to camp to-day to inquire for him. He was told that Debarry left the company after the engagement on July 3 to go to the hospital, but never was heard from again.

Relatives also inquired for Privates George Langer of Company L and Fred Lauber, Both of these were left behind at Santiago, where they are in the yellow fever hospital.

Typhoid Fever Increasing.

An increase of forty typhoid fever cases was reported from the general hospital to-day, and there are now 210 cases in all in the ward devoted to the treatment of this disease, 80 more patients having been removed to the hospital in New Haven. Only 15 can be removed every day, and unless the malady is checked there will be a great lack of room for patients of this class.

As it is, the hospital is considerably overcrowded, and it is impossible to put up any more wards, because of the lack of lumber. Carpenters have been waiting for something for several days, and have employed their time assisting the cooks and nurses, as there was nothing else for them to do.

The new hospital annex with five wards is ready for occupancy, but so far no cots have been available. There are quite a large number of them in the Quartermaster's store, but it is impossible to bring them up owing to the lack of transportation. Blankets have been spread on the floors instead, and the overflow of sick have been accommodated there until the needed provision for them can be made.

Twenty-three of the new cases that came to the hospital to-day were from the camp of the Rough Riders.

Twenty-two Sisters of Charity arrived here to-day and were at once assigned to duty in the hospital.

George Alderman of the Twenty-second Massachusetts died to-day in the hospital from typhoid fever. With two others dead he will be buried to-morrow in the graveyard to the rear of the hospital. The graves have been marked and so arranged that relatives can within a reasonable time have the bodies exhumed and transferred.

Gov. Otero Feted by Rough Riders.

Among the visitors to the camp to-day was Gov. Otero of New Mexico. He was received at the railroad station by Capt. Maximillian Luna of Troop F of the Rough Riders and a number of other officers. The whole of Troop F was lined up in front of the station, and as every man in the troop is from New Mexico the Governor was at once recognized and greeted in true cowboy fashion. The men yelled and waved their hats, and when he passed by the line had to halt, the troopers leaving themselves from their saddles and shook hands with him in turn.

He was at once driven to the camp of the regiment, where he received another ovation. He made a speech to the men, congratulating them on their achievements in Cuba and offering consolation to those left behind.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll were in camp to-day and were kept busy dealing out sandwiches to the men who were landed from the several transports.

The Oregon and Massachusetts, it was said, may go to the navy yard this morning for docking and repairing. The other vessels will follow as room is found for them at the yard. It was rumored that the Oregon might be sent to Manila very soon. The New York will be used to convey the Peace Commission, of which Admiral Sampson is a member, to Cuba, and the Brooklyn will probably go with Admiral Schley and the Puerto Rican Commission to San Juan.

Although fully one-half the enlisted complement of the squadron were allowed leave on Saturday evening, a point was strained yesterday in allowing a few more "special class" men on shore. The Jackies now swarm around Staten Island and all over New York. Those around Tompkinsville, it was explained, had "gone broke," and had come to the landing place, where they could send to their ships for more money.

The men were everywhere being followed by admiring crowds of small boys, now and then being heartily greeted by older citizens, who shook their hands like old friends and acquaintances. The sailor was the hero of the hour in the metropolis yesterday. They had what they wanted in any line of enjoyment.

Raines Law restrictions had no terrors for them. Side doors flew open for him almost at his approach, and the formality of a sandwich with a glass of beer was utterly disregarded.

They said, however, that they have enough of fighting and have indulged in no roystering. The police, their old-time foes, are on the best of terms with them now, and wouldn't arrest one of them for anything short of a felony. The men ashore yesterday took in nearly everything to be seen in the city on Sundays. Many went to such peaceful places as Central Park, while a few went to the beaches. For men who practically have been out of the world for a year, they are remarkably well acquainted with the city. A few mistakes were made, however.

At Coney Island yesterday Jack Tars and Rough Riders swarmed everywhere, and were the feature of the crowd. The shooting galleries amused them most.

Late to-night Dr. Forwood, the chief surgeon of the camp, received orders from Surgeon General Sternberg to send the Olivette at once to Boston with all her sick. It was intended to land the worst cases in the morning, but after a careful inspection of those on board it was decided that all could be taken with safety.

The transport Rio Grande is to be turned into a convalescent ship. A force of men were put to work yesterday under Surgeon Major Powell, United States Army, to clean her thoroughly, and within twenty-four hours she will be ready to receive 300 men from the hospital. Only those who are able to walk to the ambulances which will convey them to the ship will be sent on board.

This, together with the departure of the Olivette for Boston, will greatly relieve the congestion in the hospital here, and the sick from the other transports in the harbor will be landed with greater celerity.

Services were held to-day in the two Young Men's Christian Association tents situated in the infantry and cavalry camps, by the Rev. Edward Funtling Rudd, the band of the Thirteenth Infantry furnishing the music.

Officers on the Transports.

Following is a list of officers arriving on transport City of Macon.

Major L. M. O'Brien, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding.
First Lieut. C. D. Clay, Adjutant, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. L. L. Durfee, Quartermaster Seventeenth Infantry.
Chaplain R. W. Springer.
Capt. D. H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. G. H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. St. C. Chubb, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. W. A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. E. Chynoweth, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. R. W. Ross, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. D. P. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. W. D. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. H. R. Perry, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. V. K. Hart, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. A. T. Ovenshine, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. I. L. Reeves, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. E. D. Bricker, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. R. C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. C. F. Humphrey, Jr.
Second Lieut. A. Cranston.
Major R. C. Ebert, Surgeon United States Army.
Arrived on the Breakwater:
Major H. H. Humphreys, Twelfth Infantry.
Capt. M. F. Waits, Twelfth Infantry.
Capt. W. C. Clark, Twelfth Infantry.
Capt. Philip Wales, Medical Department.
Dr. Kennochs.
Capt. H. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. F. L. Winn, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. W. Uline, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. F. Smith, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. E. Taylor, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. G. H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry.
Capt. L. Lomis, Fifth Artillery.

DENY MOBILE WAS OVERCROWDED.

Reports of Gens. Shafter and Ludlow to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Some complaint reached the War Department concerning the bad sanitary conditions on the transport Mobile, which arrived at Montauk Point a few days ago from Santiago. The ship, it was charged, was overcrowded, and the sick on board were not properly or adequately provided for. The department communicated with Gen. Shafter on the subject, and in response to the dispatch received to-night the following explanation from him:

"Santiago, Aug. 20.

"Referring to your telegram about overcrowding the Mobile, her Captain reported that loaded as she was going to Puerto Rico, he could carry 3,000, and that he could carry 2,000 comfortably; therefore, did not consider a few less than 1,700 as too many.

"Ship was carefully inspected by a board of officers, and Dr. Ives, a member of the board, states it was not overcrowded. Accommodations for officers were, however, somewhat deficient. The large number of deaths probably can be accounted for by the fact that this brigade took nearly all its sick with it; greatest care has been taken in this respect.

"Transports have been loaded with from two to three hundred men less than the same ship brought down.

"SHAFTER, General."

The War Department is also in receipt of the following dispatch from Gen. Ludlow, who was in command on the transport:

Montauk, N. Y., Aug. 21.

Through military channels, newspaper statements as to overcrowding on Mobile erroneous; 5,000-ton ship; maximum displacement 12,000; sixteen hundred on board, four hundred on sick report; expected to lose thirty or more; lost ten. Brought every man in my camp except seventeen wrongly adjudged yellow fever, nineteen suspects, and guard of one officer and ten men, in addition to twenty from division hospital and fifteen from general hospitals.

"Ship well ventilated; seven large hatches; windsail in each; twenty-five deck ventilators always swung to wind, and numerous side ports. Everything wide open during voyage. Men in hammocks, not overcrowded. Sick in cots in hospital—stern of ship. Strict police and sanitation. Men began improving at once, with hope of rescue, ocean air, and assiduity of surgeons, and arrived in better condition than when embarked. No deaths in Twenty-second, and but two in Eighth.

"Had command remained a week longer, numerous losses inevitable; only chance of saving life to bring them along. Please advise Gen. Shafter of this.

"LUDLOW,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

ROUGH RIDER TAKEN ILL.

He Was Visiting a Friend at Bellevue —Develops Malarial Fever.

Thomas Fennessy, twenty-nine years old, a First Sergeant in Troop F of the Rough Riders at Montauk, was taken sick while visiting a friend in Bellevue yesterday afternoon and was obliged to remain in the hospital, a patient himself.

Sergeant Fennessy's home is in San Francisco. He got a leave of absence yesterday and came to New York to see his old chum, Warren Crockett of Troop D of the Rough Riders. Crockett was shot in the left leg during the charge of San Juan hill on July 1. He came North on the Relief and was transferred to Bellevue on July 26. He is rapidly improving.

Fennessy was talking with Crockett, who is in Ward 4, of the reception which Col. Roosevelt would get when he came to New York and how good he had been to his men, when he fainted. Dr. Armstrong was hurriedly called and Fennessy was revived. The doctor then made an examination. He found that Fennessy was in a well developed state of malarial fever and that it was a piece of good fortune for the Rough Rider that he chanced to be in Bellevue when the fainting spell came. Dr. Armstrong said that Fennessy's condition was serious.

Col. Roosevelt has been notified, so that Sergeant Fennessy will not suffer on account of his unsought-for stay over leave. Fennessy was made comfortable in a cot beside the one on which his friend lies.

Rough Rider Hubbell in Hospital.

John Dana Hubbell, one of the Rough Riders, was taken from Camp Wikoff last night to Roosevelt Hospital, where he occupies a private room. He is suffering from malarial fever. Hubbell is well known in Boston society, and his home is at 7 Sewall Avenue, Brookline, Mass. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '94. Yesterday he was visited by his friend D. D. Stephenson of Boston, and it was by his advice that he was taken to the hospital.

The Matteawan Comes Here.

The United States transport Matteawan, Capt. Lewis, arr

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA

Executive Surgeon A. Monae Lesser's Report to the Officers of the Society.

HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS AIDED

Doctors and Nurses Labored Day and Night to Relieve the Suffering of Sick and Wounded Troops and Prisoners.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, Executive Surgeon of the American National Red Cross, has submitted his report of the Red Cross work during the war to the President and officers of the society.

"After the Department of War had given its approval and acceptance of the Red Cross in case of need," says Dr. Lesser in the course of his report, "I called in the capacity of Surgeon in Chief of the American National Red Cross upon Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States Army. I was accompanied by the Sister in Chief. We asked him for information in regard to field service, and were answered that no field service preparations upon our part would be necessary. The Surgeon General repeated a statement previously made, that in his opinion a hospital ship would be the only service that we might render. He, however referred us to Col. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, who, he said, would have charge of the field.

"Before our departure, we again officially announced to the Surgeon General that we would be ready for service with a number of American and Cuban physicians and nurses, some of them immunes, and also with other material aids to assist in the war. We were then directed by an attendant to Col. Greenleaf, whom we informed of our mission in regard to land service. After a short interview, the Colonel said that he felt that there would be land service, and that it is always wise to be prepared. All further converstions were cut off by the calling of Col. Greenleaf to the office of the Surgeon General, and we returned to New York the same day.

"Thoroughly prepared with physicians, trained nurses, and assisants, with whom I had become personally acquainted, I reported ready to my superior officers. I advised that twelve trained nurses and three assistants selected by the sister-in-chief, and examined by me, should be sent on the State of Texas in addition to the four sisters of the Red Cross Hospital who had returned from Hanava and were awaiting us in the South. I knew, or felt, that their services would be required, and hal also made a request that ambulances, wagons and outfits, with large and small tents together with instruments and other utensils and articles, be forwarded at once. Why these nurses and assistants were not sent is well known to you.

The Start for Cuba.

"In response to a call from the President of the American National Red Cross I left this city with Mrs. Lesser for Key West on June 15, and on the 19th we joined Miss Barton and staff on the steamship State of Texas. The following morning, June 20, we started for Cuba, reaching Santiago after a six days' journey. On June 26 Mr. George Kennan, Vice President of the American National Red Cross, interviewed Admiral Sampson for instructions, and the steamship State of Texas was directed to Guantanamo, where we remained over night.

"Next day a reporter of a New York paper boarded the Texas and informed Miss Barton that a battle had been fought at the front and that there were a number of sick and wounded at Siboney. Miss Barton gave orders for the ship to return immediately to Siboney, at which place we arrived at 9:20 P. M.

"Upon arriving at Siboney I was directed by Miss Barton to go ashore to inquire into the needs of the hospital and offer the services of herself and staff, with any supplies that might be required. On landing I was directed to a large barn, which served the purposes of a hospital. The physician in charge thanked the Red Cross for its offer, but said that he had been ordered to the front the following morning and needed nothing.

"Westward from the landing place was a pool of stagnant water. Tents were around it, as everywhere. Upon a little hill across a railroad track stood a number of wooden cottages. The first large one, which seemed to have been some kind of store and had a filthy barn westward from it, was pointed out to us as another hospital. (It was the same house which later was used as a Post Office, in which Postmaster Brewer contracted yellow fever, but which was never used by the Red Cross.) There were a number of sick soldiers lying around on the floor, Surgeon Major Havard being in command.

"I made the same offer to the Major as I had made in the first place, and, the condition of affairs being apparent, I tendered him the services of the sisters, as well as cots and blankets for his sick, for which he thanked us, adding that he would accept the cots and blankets, but that he could get no nurses. I invited him to the steamship State of Texas to see Miss Barton, so that he might select such articles or service as he desired.

"From there I went with the staff to Dr. Virano, Surgeon in Chief of the Cuban hospital, making the same statement and offers to him. He introduced us to Gen. Garcia and his staff and thankfully accepted the offer of the Red Cross. His patients were lying on cots and on the floor, little care apparently having been given to put the house in fit and proper condition. This ended our duty of the evening, and we returned to the ship.

"The next morning, June 28, Major Gen. Havard visited Miss Barton on the Texas, as also did a Cuban delegation. The former made a request for cots and the latter for the assistance of nurses and food for the sick.

"Sister Isabelle, Sister Minnie, Sister Annie, and Sister Blanche, under the direction of Mrs. Lesser, went to the Cuban hospital, taking with them proper nourishment for the sick and utensils for preparing the same. The work of relief then began at the Cuban hospital, and beds and blankets were sent on shore for Major Havard.

The Work of Siboney.

"Siboney, with a large water supply and a sea breeze, was selected for the reserve divisional hospital of the Fifth Corps. Surgeon Major La Garde of the regular army service, was the chief of the department. His supply was small, and conveniences still smaller, which, he said, was owing to the fact that through military necessity medical and hospital supplies of the army were still on the transports, with no means of unloading them. There were but few hospital tents, and cots in them were occupied by a number of patients in whom Dr. Fauntleroy took great interest.

"I offered the services of the Red Cross as directed by the President. The Major, a man of humane ideas, unable to get such supplies as were needed, accepted any reasonable aid that he could receive. Our offer came at a moment when we could be of help. Surgeon Major Havard, with his staff, had been ordered to the front, and was unable to place the cots we landed. The patients, who were suffering from typhoid fever, measles, and other diseases, were transferred to Major La Garde's camp.

"Battle was expected every day, and the Major, in order to be as well prepared as possible, accepted the offer of assistance made by the Red Cross, and placed a house at our disposal to serve as a hospital. He addressed a formal letter to Miss Barton, who answered at once in kind words and deeds. We also immediately sent word to Miss Barton, describing our requirements. The sisters cleaned the muddy house, then disinfected it. Miss Barton sent from the State of Texas cots and bedding, food, stoves, and utensils to prepare the same.

"In a few hours our house was disinfected and in order, and about thirty patients were carried to it; most of them had typhoid fever and a few had measles.

"The night of July 1, however, our work had to be changed. The Major called for all assistance possible to attend the wounded, who were arriving from the battlefield of Santiago. Large numbers of the wounded were brought down, and many of them walked miles with wounds in their arms or other parts not preventing them walking. Men with bullet wounds through their lungs walked and crept for hours to get to the hospital. There were hospitals nearer the front, but all seem to have been overcrowded by the work of that day, and many soldiers had lost their way in the undergrowth, and wandered about until they found the nearest road to a hospital. Many walked because they complained that the rough roads and ricketty wagons increased their pains with every jolt.

"Surgeon Major La Garde's management can never be too highly praised. The wounded men that came down in the wagons were examined by him, and laid somewhere to be comfortable until they could have attendance. By 'comfortable' I mean as far as the situation would permit. Every surgeon and nurse was put to work. Mrs. Lesser, Sisters Isabel Olin, Minnie Roogal, and Blanche McCorresten were called to assist at an operating table, and Sister Annie McCue and Mrs. Trumbull White were left in charge of the hospital building.

"At first I had the pleasure of assisting a very able army surgeon, Dr. Fauntleroy, but the same evening a table was assigned to me by Major La Garde, and I operated upon my cases, assisted by others. There were six tables in the tent, which were in charge of the following surgeons: Drs. Fauntleroy, Ireland, Nancrede, Parker, Howard, and myself. The work continued all night, each operator having one assistant and one of the sisters at his table, and it lasted all of the following day. As the wounded came down in numbers, and there were not cots for them, they had to be left in any position around the ground. The Major and Chaplain Gavitt were at all times kept busy having tent flies put up to protect them in case it should rain.

"Major Appel, Chief Surgeon on the Olivette, deserves great praise for his energy and the manner in which he took the wounded under his able care.

Wounded Spanish Prisoners.

"The night of July 3 we expected to be able to rest a few hours, but during the day the fleet had fought its battle, and a number of Spanish wounded prisoners were taken off by the various ships. Dr. Lewis, Chief Surgeon of the Harvard, who assisted in attending the wounded at the hospital at Siboney, invited Dr. Parker, myself, and the sisters to help him in attending the wounded Spaniards, to which we gladly responded and spent the night on the Harvard.

"The following day we were able to sleep a few hours, while Major La Garde and his staff began very early in the morning. We returned in the afternoon, having had a few hours' rest, and continued with our duties at the operating table. Thus hundreds were attended, and, I believe, received such care as any field hospital could offer.

"The wounded continued to arrive in that way for four days, many of them telling that they had been sent on the first day of the battle, July 1, and had received no care except from some comrade who had with him the little emergency package. Permit me to say here that I believe the little emergency package has saved many a man from death through bleeding.

"Most notable and commendable was the desire of the surgical staff to save limbs when at all possible, and I have seen and often joined Drs. Fauntleroy, Nancrede, Ireland, and Parker in the work, spending an hour for resection of a part in order to prevent amputation. Of course all endeavored to do the same, and out of the total number of 1,415 wounded treated in the Siboney hospital after the battle, there were but three amputations of the thigh, two of the leg, and one of the forearm, that I observed in camp.

"Most of the cases of gunshot wounds gave very little work to the surgeon, as the bullet entered at one place and made its exit at another, thus leaving a clean wound. Even through vital parts of the body, such as the brain and abdomen, bullets passed without apparently giving the patient any great distress. Many of the men that I saw were shot in the shoulder, the bullets making exit through the back. Some gunshot wounds had two places of entrance and exit in their course. For instance, I had cases in which the bullet had gone into the upper and lateral part of the cranium, come out behind the ear, went into the shoulder, and came out behind and below the shoulderblade, or had made its course through the left arm, entering the right chest and coming out at the back.

"Many of the wounded complained of having been left for days in the field without assistance, and some of them told stories of the dead and wounded whose sufferings on the field would be out of place in this report.

"When the rush was over, I was called to the camp where the Spanish prisoners were located. I prescribed for their ailments, while the Sisters supplied their food. In addition I answered the calls which came from Cuban families in Siboney. Those who were wounded had their wounds dressed at the scene of battle, and although some of the dressings were temporary, they feared to have any person touch them, until I assured them that they would be treated as gently as possible.

The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

"Dr. Guiteras, who visited all the hospitals daily, informed me one afternoon that he had found a case of yellow fever in camp, (not in our hospital,) developed in a place near Siboney. There were two or more suspicious cases which he had watched, and he believed that yellow fever would develop rapidly. I called the Sisters together, presented the situation to them that they might decide whether to stay in the field or return to the State of Texas. Their unanimous decision to stay and face the consequences made them continue their work without any hesitation.

"Our work continued until we were seized with yellow fever. I treated the Sisters, and at first, despite the rain, went about to perform my other duties. Dr. Long had taken charge of the Spanish soldiers for a number of days, and when I found that I was unable to be about any longer I went to bed, still continuing to treat the Sisters and myself, and Dr. Long took charge also of the patients at the hospital building. When the houses at Siboney were ordered to be burned down we left for the yellow fever camp. On the seventh day after our arrival we were able to return to Siboney. Our ailments, although not prevented, had at least been made light by prophylactic methods, and our recovery was consequently rapid.

"Upon our return to Siboney I again offered to serve. In the meantime word from Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf was received at Siboney stating that forty-five Red Cross Sisters, surgeons, and other assistants had arrived at Guantanamo, waiting to come to us, and as we returned the same day from the fever camp Surgeon Major La Garde telegraphed and telephoned repeatedly for them to come, but he received no reply. Feeling that under the existing circumstances, and exhausted from work and illness, we would not continue to work without more assistance, I called for our return. Surgeon Major La Garde upon this placed me in charge of the steamship Concho, which left for the North on July 28.

"In conclusion I desire to say in behalf of those who worked in Cuba in the name of the Red Cross that we appreciate to the fullest the kindly words of sympathy that have been given to our work by those who knew us then and here. As to any incorrect reports that have been made I can only say that the inspiration which guided them could only have been due to lack of knowledge of the real conditions. I know that our efforts were limited solely by physical endurance, but we endeavored at all times to act in accordance with the spirit and purposes of the Red Cross.

"It is not the pain we suffered which all of us deplore, but our inability to assist those who needed assistance much more than we did, particularly when the first night in the yellow fever camp we heard the cries and moans of 130 patients, attended by two male nurses. All of us would willingly undergo again ten times the physical suffering if we could render ten times the service with the same success to the good people who have offered their lives for the country we so dearly love."

ORDERS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Men Encamped in the South to Come Nearer Home.

Gen. Gillespie, commander of the Army of the Department of the East, yesterday issued orders for the Second New York Volunteers and the First Maine Volunteers to proceed from their respective camps at Fernandina and Chickamauga and to take new sites.

Through the application of Senator Murphy, the Second New York, which is composed of men living near Troy, will camp at Sand Lake, in Saratoga County. Gen. Gillespie sent Major Storey to the camp last week, and, upon returning on Saturday night, approved the site. The men will leave Fernandina this week and will be at Sand Lake by Sunday.

The First Maine will go to Augusta and will take the camp that was used as Government land during the civil war.

The light batteries which have been stationed at Tampa have also been ordered to return to their former posts throughout the country.

Divided on Mustering Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The men of almost every one of the volunteer regiments in camp at the Presidio are circulating petitions to the Secretary of War, requesting that they be mustered out of the service. There are very few of the officers with whom this movement has any countenance, and efforts are being made to suppress it.

Lee's Corps to Parade.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21.—Gen. Lee, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, is making arrangements for the parade of the troops of the corps, and it will probably taken place on Friday of this week. The parade will be in commemoration of the signing of the protocol and declaration of peace. Invitations have been extended to President McKinley, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. Secretary Alger has promised to come, and the others will do so if possible. About 30,000 troops attached to the corps are now in camp here, and the spectacle will be a brilliant one.

TROOPS FOR CAMP MEADE

Six Thousand Pennsylvania Soldiers Destined for Gen. Graham's Post.

HIGHSPIRE RIOTERS ARRESTED

Report in the Third Virginia's Case Held Sub Curia—Promotions Among Pensylvania Officers.

CAMP MEADE, Penn., Aug. 21.—The movement of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, to which the Sixth Pennsylvania is attached, will begin tomorrow from Thoroughfare Gap. This will be followed by the movement of the First Division, composed of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, from Camp Alger. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment has been ordered to the new camp, and a battalion of the Sixteenth has been here since Tuesday.

These troops will be moved at the rate of a division a day, and by the close of the week Gen. Graham expects to have over 6,000 Pennsylvania soldiers in his command. He has obtained permission to acquire all the land needed to encamp the entire Second Corps, and he has done so. The only arrivals in camp to-day were the First and Second Battalions of the Fourth Missouri.

A small-sized riot occurred between some of the troops last night at Highspire and a detail was sent from camp to quell the disturbance. Thirty-eight rioters were arrested, as well as forty men without passes.

Gen. Graham said this evening he would not make public the report of the board of inquiry in the Third Virginia case until he had gone over it carefully with his Judge Advocate. The camp was crowded with visitors to-day. The soldiers are pleased with their new quarters and are anxious to remain here until they are mustered out.

Capt. Watres of Battery C, Pennsylvania Artillery, which is doing duty in Puerto Rico, has resigned, and First Lieut. Dean has been chosen as his successor. Second Lieut. Smith has been advanced to First Lieutenant and First Sergt. Wilkinson goes up to Second Lieutenant.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The Philadelphia hospital train, which left this city several days ago to bring home sick Pennsylvania soldiers from Camp Thomas and Camp Alger, returned to-night. There were 102 sick and convalescent soldiers on board, taken from the First, Ninth, and Fifth Regiments. Immediately upon arriving in this city a number of ambulances and patrol wagons were brought into use, and the sick soldiers were taken to various hospitals. Nearly all of the sick have typhoid fever. The journey north had no ill effects on any of the men.

BULLFIGHT AT CAMP LONG.

The Spanish Prisoners Witness a Burlesque of Their Favorite Sport.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 21.—Fully 3,000 people witnessed the burlesque bullfight at Camp Long this afternoon from small boats and steamers in the river. The 1,600 Spaniards formed in a circle near the water front, and there enjoyed their favorite pastime and burlesque bullfight, bordering on the real.

Paymaster Dimes has just completed the payment of the Spanish sailors, using the sum of $35,000 in Spanish coin, and the Spaniards are anxious to obtain the privilege of spending it, and are in hopes of being paroled before they are sent back to Spain. The price of souvenirs has been raised as a result of their scarcity, and today Spanish officers' buttons are bringing $5 each, and sailors' hatbands are not to be had at any price.

The number of sick has been reduced over 507 during the past two weeks. Arrangements have been made for caring for the 600 marines who are expected to arrive here on the United States steamer Resolute on Friday. Their camp has been located north of Camp Long. The United States steamers Piscataqua and Frolic are expected to arrive at the navy yard this week, having been ordered there to go out of commission.

MICHIGAN NAVAL MILITIA HOME

Greeted with Welcoming Cheers Upon Their Arrival in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—With honors befitting them the Detroit citizens to-day welcomed home the members of the Michigan Naval Militia who served throughout the war on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

A special train carried a party of relatives and friends to Toledo this morning, where the men were given their first welcome. On alighting from the train at Detroit the sailors were met by one of the largest crowds ever seen in Detroit. The revenue cutter Fessenden fired a salute of welcome, all the steamers on the river and the locomotive whistles chiming in with shrill blasts.

Amid the cheers of thousands, the seamen and a military escort which was waiting to do them honor paraded through the principal streets. It was a veritable triumphal procession. Windows were filled and crowds waited to cheer the first of Michigan's returned heroes. The men presented a fine appearance, being bronzed and burned until they looked almost like the Spaniards they had been fighting.

After being reviewed by a party of officials and friends, the men were dismissed and went to the homes they had not seen in four months. To-morrow the sailors will be mustered out of Uncle Sam's service and become civilians again.

Naval Station at Pago Pago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 21.—Engineers sent by the Navy Department to prepare proposals for the construction of a naval station at Pago Pago Harbor, Samoan Islands, have arrived. F. P. Chambers of New York is the chief engineer of the party. Contractors are now submitting plans to the engineers, and the contract for constructing this station will probably be let within a week. A ship will sail for the islands immediately after the contract is awarded, and preparations are made for the expedition.

The Onondaga to be Used.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Orders have been received by the Globe Shipbuilding Company to convey the Onondaga to the seacoast. The Onondaga was built in Cleveland for the Revenue Service, but later was assigned to the navy. She is at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and will be cut in halves to get her through the St. Lawrence Canal. It is understood that she will go into service as a revenue cutter.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S SUNDAY.

Several Naval Officers Call on Him at His Club.

Lieut. Hobson spent yesterday very quietly at the Army and Navy Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street. He was engaged during the day in perfecting his plans for raising the Cristobal Colon. He expects to leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon.

Several naval officers of the squadron dropped in and chatted a short while with Hobson. The Lieutenant left the club early in the evening and did not return until 10 o'clock. He said he had been resting but wouldn't say where. Speaking of his work down the bay with the air bags, he said that he had at last found an air valve that worked satisfactorily, and thought his work would be completed in two days at the most. He could not say, however, when he would be off for Cuba, as he is waiting orders.

He spoke of Saturday's review, and remarked: "It was a lucky thing for the sailors that there was a half mile of water between them and the shore. If they had been nearer they'd have been hugged to death."

The Engineers' Club issued tickets to many naval officers, and will be the scene this week of several luncheons and dinners given to the naval engineers.

A party of four, consisting of Edward McCauley, Jr., and L. T. Gibbes of the Brooklyn, Samuel S. Magill and Cyrus P. Miller of the Oregon, was at the Holland yesterday.

PROGRESS IN THE ORIENT.

Bishop Joyce Tells of Social, Industrial, and Religious Changes in Japan and China.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 21.—Bishop Joyce of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has but recently returned from a two years' tour in the Orient, is at present taking the rest cure at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. In an interview here he said: I sailed for the Orient two years ago, since which time I have been traveling and inspecting our mission work there. I have traveled extensively, and saw much of interest while abroad. I traveled twice around my circuit, which embraced Korea, Japan, and China, covering in all 22,000 miles; was on board of 35 different ships, visited the domains of 65,000,000 people, and talked to the natives through 14 different interpreters. Japan, my first scene of labor, is a beautiful land, resting on the earth's surface like a hammock, swung high at either end and sweeping to a lower level in the centre. Japan, once so full of promise as a mission field, is now full of obstacles to the spread of the Gospel. Not many years ago the spread of the Gospel there became so marked as to stir up intense opposition on the part of certain liberal schools of religion, and at once the entire monarchy was in a tumult of debate and speculation. The Japanese are of a liberal spirit, and withal full of the mind of inquiry. The cause of missions there is now gaining. We have 48,000 Protestant Christians in Japan at present, all under one conference.

The Japan citizen is progressive—much more so than the Chinaman or the Korean. He has a quick eye, is prompt to catch a new idea, and is the greatest imitator on earth. The Chinaman is also endowed with the faculty to reproduce anything in art, machinery, or fabrics. These Orientals are shrewd in business. When they find an importer making headway, introducing a line of goods, they get out an imitation and flood the field with it. This is a peculiarity hard to meet, and English and American traders find it a serious obstacle.

In Shanghai I got a suit of clothes made to measure by a Chinaman tailor, which fitted as well and was as satisfactory every way as any suit I ever had. Korea is a most interesting country, and its proverbial prejudice against foreigners is fast disappearing. An American from the South, named Holmes, is now the contractor for building a railroad from Chemulpo to Seoul, Korea. A couple of Americans from the Pacific Slope have secured a concession or lease on twenty miles square of gold-bearing territory in Korea, and one introducing American-made machinery and American methods in mining. They have flattering prospects of great wealth. The Anglo-Saxon is getting a foothold also in China. Americans are constructing a railroad connecting Shanhaiguan, Tientsin, Hankow, and Pekin. Twenty locomotives have been shipped to this road from the Baldwins, in Philadelphia.

It is interesting to note how a change of customs in these Oriental lands gradually opens the way for enterprises born under entirely dissimilar civilizations. Our missionaries, tourists, and resident merchants are teaching the natives new and superior arts. One of these is American sugar cane mills and evaporators, now used to some extent in China, and destined to greatly extend. In Soule, we have a college and some printing presses of American make at work. In Shanghai there are three English daily papers, all printed by English or American presses. Customs of centuries are beginning to crumble and fall before the advance of higher types of intelligence. Quite a sentiment is springing up, confined to the higher classes, in favor of abolishing the barberous custom of binding the feet of the women.

In Shanghai three rich Chinamen have endowed a female school, something unheard of in the Celestial kingdom, for Buddhism takes no account of girls. They propose to teach the girls medicine, law, and other professions open to women in the more advanced nations. They boldly declare that the women of China must be advanced to a plane similar to Western civilization. They insist the footbinding must cease. This would be an innovation of the most startling nature. This movement is receiving the indorsement of much of the best thought in China. The official classes are beginning to assume Americo-English dress. The system of education for these thousands of years has been by the mnemonical method. Everything was memorized. Now a new order is setting in. The Viceroy of China declares that Chinese young men must be made practical, like Americans, and educated on practical lines, as in Western countries. They are now introducing the study of geography, mathematics, &c., and are teaching by maps, charts, and other Western schoolroom methods.

In Pekin a native of wealth has founded a college where all branches are to be taught, on modern lines. There we have fifty-five missionary societies, embracing every evangelical Church in Christendom. In these fields 2,700 missionaries find employment. In the Empire are 85,000 Protestant Christians; 43,000 in Japan and 10,000 in Korea. The Methodist Episcopal Church alone has 22,000 in China, 5,000 in Japan, 2,100 in Korea. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a university at Pekin and one at Nankin, with full college courses, including medicine and theology, and one at Foochow in which both English and Chinese are taught. All these schools are crowded. Fully 25,000 young people in China attend our colleges and boarding schools. In Japan we have colleges at Tokio and Nagasaki.

The first germ of progress was planted in Japan when the American Navy, under Commodore Perry went there in 1853. In 1870 the first Protestant church was organized. Since then the form of government has changed from despotic monarchy to constitutional monarchy. Within twenty-five years railroads and telegraphs have been introduced. Japan has now a compulsory common school system, with ten-month terms each year. She has 1,200 newspapers, 300 of them being dailies. She has 136 national banks and 600 private banks, all run on the American plan. Japan has 2,600 higher institutions of learning. Under her present constitutional form of Government, Japan has freedom of religious worship.

Brooklyn Girl Missing.

A general alarm was sent out last night for fourteen-year-old Lizzie Arbuckle who has been missing since Wednesday morning from her home, 218 Sanford Street, Brooklyn. She has blue eyes, light brown hair, and a clear white skin. She was attired in a white and pink striped dress, sailor hat, collar and cuffs and black stockings. Her father, Andrew Arbuckle, who is a manufacturer of carriage materials, moved into the Sanford Street house three weeks ago. At that time he asked his daughter to pay less attention to her books and endeavor to make friends. On Wednesday morning three boys who lived on an upper floor of the house, bothered her by teasing her and tearing a page from her book. She boxed the ears of one of the boys and his mother threatened to tell her father. A little while later she went out on her usual morning walk and has not been seen since.

OUR FEELINGS TOWARD FRANCE.

Much Gallophobia Reported by a Paris Correspondent.

From The London News.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The United States correspondent of the Temps, writing from Jacksonville July 24, fills a column and a half (small type) with complaints of American bad feeling toward France. The American press, he says, rakes up rumors, magnifies small incidents, and twists truth. History is travestied to force on readers the conclusion that all the nations of Latin origin are rotten like Spain, and that great is the Anglo-Saxon race. France is doomed to sink like Spain and Italy. Though in fact first in the world she is spoken of as not reaching to the ankles of Great Britain.

As to American taste for French art and amenities, the correspondent says it exists only among the cultivated few. The masses put up with French fashions, but despise them. Far from trying to imitate French models in architecture, sculpture, painting, and goldsmith's work, American artists try to discover formulas of art opposed to the French. They seem to do this as if for a bet. The public see on every article thus produced the stamp of genius, and they pay tributes to it at banquets at which the menus, still written in French, are not understood. The American press has seized on the Dreyfus affair as it did on the Panama scandal to belittle France. It now makes use of the wreck of La Bourgogne to render her odious. A great illustrated weekly represents Mme. Lacasse as the only woman on a raft. Another woman is being beaten away by French sailors. The final complaint is that the American press loses no opportunity to glorify German science and British prowess. Bismarck is the great German. The German Army is the great army as the British Navy is the great navy.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Motion to Order More of Hoe's Men Out Adopted at a Snap Meeting.

O'BRIEN CALLED IT ILLEGAL

The Union's Delegates Divided—Iron Molders and Pattern Makers' Delegates Refuse to Accept the Order.

Most of the time of the Central Labor Union was yesterday taken up with the discussion of the strike of machinists in the Hoe printing press manufacturing shops. Delegate Warner of the machinists wanted to force the ironmolders and pattern makers in the shops to go out on a sympathetic strike, while the delegates of those unions declared that they would not order their men to strike.

The building trades section of the Central Labor Union had sent its Arbitration Committee to Mr. Hoe to try and adjust the strike, but was unsuccessful. It did not make any report, and the Sunday before last the Central Labor Union sent a committee of its own to Mr. Hoe, but it also was unsuccessful, and yesterday that committee came with a recommendation that the other unions represented in the shops should order their men out on sympathetic strikes.

William J. O'Brien, who was in the Chair, refused to entertain the motion, as it was against the constitution of the organization.

"It is all right," said Delegate Hawksworth of the Amalgamated Engineers. "I called my men out and they struck."

Just then Delegate Warner of the machinists, Perrine of the ironmolders, and Flannagan of the patternmakers entered. The two latter said they would not order their men to strike. They both had about 100 men in the shops, and they argued that if the 600 striking machinists could not win the other 100 certainly could not.

Delegate Warner admitted the logic of their remarks, and then added that his union might think otherwise. He then moved the adoption of the recommendation of the special committee.

Chairman O'Brien then ruled that inasmuch as the Arbitration Committee of the Building Trades Section had not made any report, as required by the Constitution, the motion was out of order, and he would not entertain it.

The Chairman Obstinate.

"I'll appeal from your decision," said Warner.

"This is a matter of law, and I'll not allow an appeal," replied the Chair.

"How shall we get over this technicality?" asked a delegate.

"Let's go into Committee of the Whole," suggested Delegate Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club. This suggestion was agreed to, and Delegate Philip Kelly was made Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and the motion to order sympathetic strikes was renewed.

"I simply wanted to act according to the Constitution," said Mr. O'Brien, in explaining his action, "and I say now again that the motion is out of order."

"You are out of order yourself," said Chairman Kelly.

"The Arbitration Committee did report," said Delegate Warner.

"It did nothing of the kind," replied O'Brien, "and you are simply bulldozing the Central Labor Union."

"You people don't know anything about the strike," said Delegate Flanagan of the pattern makers, "and yet you want to force us out on a sympathetic strike. The machinists went out without consulting us, and said they did not need our help."

Delegate Perrine of the iron molders added: "Our men can go out as individuals if they like, but then they will be disciplined by my union for striking without its sanction. And when the machinists went out without consulting us they cannot expect us to go out to suit them. I defy the Central Labor Union to discipline us in this case."

The motion to order the other unions in the shops to strike as well as other unions whose members handle the firm's presses prevailed, and the Committee on the Whole adjourned.

"I congratulate you on having acted as Sunday school teachers, and with not violating the Guggenheimer rule," remarked Chairman Kelly.

The Central Labor Union then reconvened, and Mr. O'Brien resumed the chair. The motion as adopted by the Committee on the Whole was then read, and Warner requested that it be adopted by the body.

Chairman O'Brien, however, again refused to entertain the motion on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

"Will you entertain an appeal from your pretation of law," observed Warner.

Law Is Law says O'Brien.

"No, law is law," replied the Chair.

"But I may differ with you in the interpretation of the law," observer Warner.

"This case is too plain for difference of opinion," said Chairman O'Brien.

"But the Committee of the Whole adopted the motion," said Delegate Philip Kelly.

"What do you take that committee for?"

"Oh, it is a go-as-you-please body. I, as Chairman of this body, refuse to allow it to override the constitution."

"I move that we put the Vice Chairman in the chair," said Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians.

"I sha'n't allow it," quoth the Chair.

A delegate moved to adjourn, and after some more debate it was carried. As the delegates went out of the hall, Delegate Warner begged them to stay for a special meeting. He said the fate of 600 men dependend on their action. Many of the delegates went out, and some resumed their seats. A call for a special meeting was written out and signed by five delegates, and then it was read. Delegate Fitzgerald was made Chairman, and the motion to order sympathetic strikes was again brought up with an amendment that the strikes were to be ordered at the pleasure of the machinists.

Delegate O'Brien again said the motion was out of order, but he was told he was out of order. The motion was then passed after one of the delegates had asked that the photo press feeders in a certain shop that had been recently unionized be not called out, as their places would be taken by non-union men. Delegates Perrine and Flanagan of the iron molders and pattern makers, said their men will not strike.

FOR A NINE-HOUR DAY.

The International Typographical Union Preparing for the Struggle That Is to Come.

The Shorter Work Day Committee of the International Typographical Union yesterday issued the following circular to its affiliated unions in the United States, Canada, and the Sandwich Islands in reference to the coming struggle for the nine-hour work day in book and job offices.

If you have made no preparations for the establishment of a shorter working day you must do so at once.

The date for the establishment of the nine-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union is almost upon us, and you have but a few weeks for preparation. The pressmen and bookbinders are agreed upon the same date, and the three international unions will enforce it on the same day throughout the United States and Canada.

It was stated yesterday that the date fixed for the nine-hour demand in book and job offices is early in October. No one knows the exact date except the President of the International Typographical Union and the Shorter Work Day Committee. The committee will announce the date on which the demand will be made a week before it it is to be enforced.

Typographical Union No. 6 will, on the Sunday after next, take up the question of the circular and discuss the amount of assessments necessary to keep up the fight should strikes be called. The mailers, photo engravers, and stereotypers in book and job offices will also make the demand for nine hours. Should strikes be ordered to enforce the demand for nine hours 60,000 men will be affected in the United States and Canada.

A member of the Shorter Work-Day Committee said yesterday: "There are 300 unions already invited representants to meet the expenses of a possible strike for nine hours. Most of the employers, the committeeman said, will undoubtedly grant the demand, but there will be some strikes. Every year men are thrown out of work by labor-saving machinery, and the only way of keeping the men in employment is to shorten the hours of labor."

Typographical Union No. 6 held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to hear the report of a committee that had been appointed to investigate certain charges against the old officers.

The charges were that the officers had violated the constitution of the union in transferring money from one fund to another. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and lasted several hours. The investigating committee, it was said, reported that the charges could not be sustained, as the money transferred had been needed to carry on a big strike.

A motion for the adoption of the committee's report gave rise to a long and acrimonious discussion, and then the meeting adjourned without coming to any final decision. It was decided to hold another meeting next Sunday to continue the discussion of the report.

STRIKES ON SCHOOL BUILDING.

One to be Ordered To-morrow and a General Strike May Follow.

Some of the walking delegates said yesterday that a strike will be ordered to-morrow on a school building at Seventy-fourth Street and Avenue A to enforce the payment of union wages. The Board of Walking Delegates at its meeting this afternoon will probably discuss the recommendation to order strikes on thirteen public school building in this borough.

The Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates has also been considering the subject of ordering strikes in public schools in that borough against non-union wages and the employment of aliens. Delegate Beatty of the Brotherhood of Carpenters ordered strikes of carpenters on three public school buildings in Brookiyn to enforce the payment of union wages.

SICKNESS AT SANTIAGO.

Shafter Reports 75 New Fever Cases and 129 Fever Patients Returned to Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Gen. Shafter's daily report of the health conditions of the troops at Santiago, received by the War Department to-night, follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, via Haiti, Aug. 21.

"The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 21: Total sick, 1,025; total fever cases, 688; number new fever cases, 75; fever cases returned to duty, 129.

"Deaths, Aug. 19—Private Norman McMillan, Company M, Seventy-first New York Infantry, yellow fever; Private Frank E. Sharp, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Mosely Gains, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, typhoid fever, following yellow fever; Corp. Walter C. Jarvis, Company A, Ninth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Richard Rique, Company C, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever; Justice W. Harwood, civilian, acute dysentery; John C. Wright, civilian, pernicious malarial fever; F. N. Naftzger, Company D, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever.

"Aug. 20—Private August L. Johnson, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; James S. Smith, Company B, Second Infantry, yellow fever.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Late to-night Adjt. Gen. Corbin made public the following dispatch from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in command of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville, Fla.:

"Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 21, 1898.

"Gen. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

"Replying to the dispatch from the Hon. John H. Gear, Burlington, Iowa, to you, will state that the condition of the Fiftieth Iowa is exaggerated. Yesterday morning's report shows 1,015 enlisted men present; 70 sick in hospital and 64 in quarters. The total number sick in the hospital in the Second Division, to which it belongs, is 404 out of 10,797 enlisted men present.

"The division hospital is ably managed and well taken care of, has electric fans and comfortable appliances of all sorts, and has now one hundred and ninety soldier nurses, many of whom have had experience in civil hospitals. In addition, the Surgeon General has ordered fifty trained women nurses here, who will arrive soon, and an officer has been sent North to enlist one hundred and fifty trained nurses from the large cities of the North. The Fiftieth Iowa has lately had its camp moved and is getting along well. The trouble at home seems to be the result of want of knowledge of these existing facts. The Forty-ninth Iowa, the other Iowa regiment here, has by yesterday's report 1,257 enlisted men present, of whom twelve are sick in the hospital and thirty-seven in quarters. Apart from climatic Summer fevers, there is very little sickness in this corps.

"LEE, Major Gen. Commanding."

A NOVEL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision by a Train Running Backward, Followed by Asphyxiation in a Tunnel.

From The London Standard.

GENOA, Aug. 12.—A passenger train and a goods train collided near Ponte Decimo yesterday evening. Nine dead bodies have been extricated from the débris, seven of the victims being railway employes. Forty persons have been injured, many seriously.

Details regarding the accident show that the goods train was an exceptionally heavy one, and as the Giori Tunnel gradient is very steep three engines were attached. After the train had got well into the tunnel, however, it was found that the engines were not sufficiently powerful, and the train gradually slowed down, and finally came almost to a standstill. The tunnel is illy-ventilated, and the coal used was of bad quality. The result was that the sulphurous fumes given off from the three engines rapidly became so dense that the engine drivers and stokers were all asphyxiated. After this the train, which was still on the up grade, slipped back and dashed with increasing speed down the steep incline, finally

The Wanamaker Store

The Parting of the Ways

THE store news of to-day is colored with the first distinctly Autumnal tints of the year. We are all but at the parting of the ways where Summer-time wants are left behind and the first strong push is made into the unknown splendors of a new and fruitful season.

Being only near this point,—not at it,—there is a tale of cottons to-day that is distinctively of Summer, yet with Autumn-tinged prices, sere and yellow. No leaf withers more surely than do Summer prices at the approach of Fall.

And so, for to-day, and probably for a number of to-morrows, the news will be tales both of this season and of next. They need no effort to reconcile them, for they are tales of beauties in new goods, and bargains in old ones, and so go properly hand in hand at this time.

Advance Fall Styles In Women's Suits

HERE are the very first arrivals,—truly the harbingers of a host. They bear a most important and deeply interesting message.

You will be instantly struck with the sweeping change in style from last Fall; and even the Summer styles had little in them to prepare you for this surprising transformation.

Long, graceful, sweeping lines take the place of tight fit and jauntiness. It is the Marquise style come back again, yet with immensely tasteful and effective modifications.

You must see these suits for yourself, and of course you will do so. But meanwhile here are three attempts at description:

FIRST—A Walking Suit of Broadcloth, the latest Calleaux cut, tight fitting, longer front than back, Jersey fitting hip piece set on to form darts in front and Van Dyke back, fastens to shoulder with jabot, trimmed with two rows of short cut insertions of embroidery underlying cloth, new style collar pointed in front, very high square cut at back held by two large crystal buttons. The skirt falls from pointed yoke, which fits closely around hips, tablier front, from which falls lower flounce, finished with trimming of embroidery to match waist; suit lined with rich Louisine silk. Price, $50.

SECOND—A Marquise Cape of Tan Broadcloth cut narrow and close fitting around shoulders, two graduated flounces starting narrow at yoke and becoming deeper at back fall in cascades down front, showing dainty lining of gold-colored Louisine silk. Yoke and capuchon flounce, which encircles same, are trimmed with narrow insertions of embroidery underlying cloth and finished in front with two smart traps of cloth adorned with large gold rimmed buttons. Collar forms revers in front and clover leaf design in back; this is beautifully trimmed with embroidery and stitching. Price, $50.

Very elegant and assertive is a full length Marquise Coat; this is joined below the knee by an insertion of self-toned velvet appliqued in cloth to a Marquise flounce, which graduates to front of waist, from where it falls in cascades, exposing front of dress. Front of waist has two large Louis XV. revers, which are inserted with velvet to match skirt; beautiful ornaments of same date adorn front and back of waist. Newest shaped sleeves and collar This garment is also lined with the soft, clinging Louisine silk, pale green. Price, $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of Japanese Silks

WE have no longer forty-seven miles of silks to talk about. The immense quantity has dwindled like a snowbank under an August sun. There is enough left to talk about, however, even though we are forced to make the measurement in commonplace yards.

This was a very big silk transaction, and a profitable one for you. If you have forgotten our first story about it, here's a reminder of the most important features of it—the wonderful prices:

500 yds. Lyons printed Japanese silk, Roman stripes, at 26c.
200 yds. small check effects, at 28c.
800 yds. Lyons printed Japanese silk; rosebud with foliage and wave effects, at 30c.
200 yds. in cardinal and black, 27 in., at 35c.
180 yds. of 36-in., 4 colors, figures on white, at 36c.
1,000 yds. of 27-in. printed Japanese silk, in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white, mostly polka dots and stripes, at 40c.
1,500 yds. of brocaded white Habutai, in neat satin figures, at 35c.
500 yds., 23 in., natural Habutai, at 32c.
200 yds. extra heavy natural Habutai for blouses, underwear, etc., at 50c.
450 yds. of black Japanese silk, full 36 in. wide, at 40c. Also 150 yds., 23 in. wide, at 30c.; 150 yds., 27 in. wide, at 32c.; 350 yds., 27 in. wide, at 35c.

Rotunda.

Home Adornments Especially, Curtains

THIS is very near to coming-home time, when the thousands in the Summer hegira face city-ward again. It's time of home-hunting and home-making, and curtain matters ought to make good reading.

In a very few days we shall be in the very thick of it,—telling of new goods, new hangings, new curtains, and showing them and selling them and putting them where they belong and as they should be placed. In the short calm before this mercantile storm, we prepare for heavy weather by clearing decks and jettisoning whatever we can.

Among other things that go overboard are some curtains, and it's for you to pick them up if you want them. They are last season's goods, of course, but exactly the same patterns will be on sale for this season, at very much higher prices.

We will not give much detail; it will not be necessary. There are thirteen patterns in Brussels Point Lace Curtains that ought to be talked about, however. Twenty-dollar pairs are marked $15; forty-dollar pairs are $28; sixty-five-dollar pairs are $48. Some Ecru Irish Point Curtains that were eleven and thirteen dollars are maked at $8.50. Tapestry, Chenille and Derby Curtains—200 pairs of them—at $2.50, $3.50, $4.50 and $6. To get former prices add one-half.

Third floor.

Sideboards

WHEELS within wheels;—a sale within a sale. A special little sweetmeat in the middle of a feast.

We have secured fifty-three sideboards that were made to exhibit at the recent Furniture Exposition. Only one of a kind, of course, but the kinds range in price from one at $10 to one at $112.50. The saving in this case is just about one-quarter of the regular prices. Here's a little description:

At $10—Of oak; 6 ft. high, 40 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard; fancy shaped top; cast brass handles; fancy shaped mirror plate 16x28.

At $15.50—Of oak; 5 ft. 8 in. high; 42 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 1 large and 2 small drawers; bevel plate mirror 18x30; carved top; top drawers; serpentine front.

At $23—Of quartered oak; 6 ft. 4 in. high 4 ft. wide, 23 in. deep; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard; top drawers; swell front; carved top; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 35x18; cast brass trimmings.

At $25.50—Of quartered oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high; fancy shaped top, 48x24; serpentine front; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x40; cast brass handles; highly polished finish.

At $28—Of quartered oak; 6 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, 22 in. deep; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard; carved claw feet; carved front and top; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x40; cast brass handles; highly polished finish.

At $36—Of quartered oak; 6 ft. 6 in. high, 4 ft. wide, 23 in. deep; carved claw feet; 1 large and 3 small drawers and double cupboard; fancy shaped front; 5 fancy shaped French bevel plate mirrors, one 24x24, two 8x12 and two 8x10; twisted column posts; carved top and front.

Fourth floor.

Exit Cottons Three Items From Many

COTTON has been king for months. His reign is very nearly over. It will not be long before we shall announce his practical demise and hail his successor in the Fall woolens.

But in the meantime there is a tale to tell. Of course it's a tale of prices. To a good many of you it means a chance of immediate profit, for, however short may be the reign of Cotton in this store, there is no doubt that he will be supreme in actual wear for some time to come. To others of you this may be an opportunity to profit by, in anticipation of coming wants,—a bit of wisdom of the Toodle school perhaps, which justifies many unnecessary purchases because "handy to have in the house," yet in this case undoubtedly sound economy.

Here are three items of evidence of our willingness to part with these goods. You must take these as representing forty other instances:

French printed Plumetis that made their bow the past Spring, at 45c; now 12½c.
A variety of different expressions of designs in fancy Swisses, were $1.25; now 50c.
A tinted figured Swiss that sold at 90c, now 37½c.

For the rest, come in and look about you in the Cotton Dress Stuffs Store.

Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs—New Ones

SEVERAL thousand dozen, just off the steamer, and while new in point of time and new in point of price, are still governed by that old rule that is always the same here—*Nothing but linen, whatever the price.*

These come from Ireland,—from one of the best and biggest makers in Belfast. Note the prices and then look at the goods. That will be enough to reduce the several thousand dozen to several hundred dozen in short order.

FOR MEN

All-linen, hemstitched, laundered, at 3 for 25c.
A very fine, 1700 count, linen handkerchief, hemstitched and laundered, at 3 for 65c.

FOR WOMEN

All-linen, unlaundered, hand embroidered initial handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.
All-linen, hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs, at 10c. each.
Very fine, sheer linen, embroidered and scalloped handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.

Broadway.

New Ideas in Steamer and Golf Capes

NOT that we ever have any old ideas in such matters, but these are very fresh and pretty and novel and received only Friday.

Of course the military idea is prominent. There is one style made to imitate the cloak of a captain of infantry. Another to imitate the cape of a naval officer, with its all-important foul anchor and bars in gold bullion on the collar.

New thoughts, too, in capes of Scotch woolen,—double-faced goods. Prices are low,—$9 to $20.

Second Floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PREPARING FOR THE REGATTA.

Harlem Oarsmen Actively Engaged in Practice for the Middle States Contest.

That the ideal weather of yesterday was appreciated by oarsmen on the Harlem was apparent from a glance at the river, which was alive with racing and pleasure craft all day. The regular mile course from Gates's lumber dock to Central Bridge was the scene of the greatest activity, and it was over this section of the river that the crews who are in training for the Middle States regatta on Labor Day did most of their work. During the morning Secretary W. F. Boland of the Middle States Regatta Association made a tour of the boathouses along the river with a view of securing the positive and probable entries in the Middle States regatta. With the exception of one or two every club on the Harlem River will make at least two entries and some as many as seven or eight.

The Atalanta Boat Club announced four positive and four probable entries and the Metropolitan will make four entries, including a junior eight, an intermediate and junior double, and a junior single. The First Bohemian Boat Club will enter their junior eight-oared crew, which won the Valencia Boat Club's open event Saturday and a four-oared shell crew. Altogether, Secretary Boland was greatly pleased with the prospects and stated that there was little doubt that the regatta would be the largest ever held under the auspices of the Association.

The entries will close on Monday, Aug. 29, and all entries bearing the postmark of that day will be accepted.

At the Harlem Rowing Club's house there was a large delegation of members to greet the four-oared shell crew of the Institute Boat Club of Newark, which won the championship of 1897, who paid the club a visit. The crew is composed of Haller, bow; Sullivan, No. 2; Fox, No. 3; Carney, No. 4. During the afternoon the crew took a spin up the river in the Harlem's four shell and attracted much attention. This four and four other members of the Institute will comprise a senior eight-oared crew to be entered in the Middle States.

Captain J. P. Binzen of the Metropolitan Rowing Club had his junior eight on the water during the morning for an eight-mile spin. Another change has been made in the crew, a new man rowing the bow oar. The make-up is as follows: Dr. E. Monoghan, bow; J. Conlon, No. 2; W. Clark, No. 3; C. Haynes, No. 4; J. J. Ryan, No. 5; H. Reddy, No. 6; J. Chicherio, No. 7; Captain Binzen, stroke, and E. T. Clark, coxswain. The club's junior double, Reddy and Conlon, and Frank Ruddock, who will row in the junior single event, put in several hours of hard training.

The Atalantas had their eight out and a four-oared gig on the river, stroked by J. Hughes.

At the Nassau Boat Club houses there was plenty of pleasure rowing done. The four-oared barge made a twelve-mile trip up the river, manned by a crew composed of Edward Smith, bow; R. B. McCrodden, No. 2; A. La Gost, No. 3; E. S. Paret, stroke, and F. Smith, coxswain. About the only entries the Nassaus will make in the Middle States is Mackey in the quarter mile dash and J. Powers in the single shell event.

The First Bohemians' senior eight-oared crew, composed of S. Rondelka, bow; J. Behensky, No. 2; F. Budry, No. 3; F. Zelezny, No. 4; A. Ladman, No. 5; T. Zaradnich, No. 6; F. Vesely, No. 7; W. Chrastal, stroke, and E. L. Kalina, coxswain, were seen on the water twice during the day. They are rowing in unusually good form and stand a good chance of carrying off the honors in the Middle States.

The Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association has not yet decided the question of adding a senior four-oared barge and a senior four-oared gig race to the Labor Day card. Several clubs in the Harlem are anxious to have the events added, as they have crews in training, but it seems hard to obtain four positive entries as yet.

John Fitzpatrick, the professional coach of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, has picked the following junior eight-oared crew to represent the club on Labor Day: Peter F. O'Neil, bow, weight, 148 pounds; B. W. Gibson, No. 2, 155; E. V. W. Getty, No. 3, 160; Ed A. Fitch, No. 4, 170; John Avery, No. 5, 176; George H. Thomas, No. 6, 168; Thomas L. Holstrom, No. 7, 160; Frank C. Root, stroke, 145; Horace E. Thayer, Jr., coxswain, 130.

The Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight was seen on the water rowing in fine form. The club's senior four, composed of Aman, Kemp, Mahr, and Davis, were also out.

THE CRICKET CONTEST.

New Jersey A. C. Team A Will Doubtless Keep the Lead.

The contest for the championship of New York is nearing its completion, and there is little likelihood of any material change being made in the standing of the clubs. Staten Island, by its victory over New York on Saturday, regains third place, and Manhattan is reduced to fourth. R. H. Bonner and M. R. Cobb are having an interesting struggle for the batting prize, the former having now an average of 39.50 and the latter 37.66. The club standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
N. J. A. C. Team A	8	6	0	2	1.00
N. J. A. C. Team B	8	3	2	3	.60
Staten Island	8	3	3	2	.50
Manhattan	9	3	4	2	.42
New York	8	2	5	1	.25
Roseville	7	1	4	2	.29

New World's Trotting Record.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 21.—A new world's trotting record for three-year-olds was established to-day by A. G. Gurnett's gray gelding Who Is It. The previous world's record for this class was made in 1897 by Preston in 2:13¼. Who Is It yesterday made the mile in 2:12.

Aeronaut McCroy Arraigned.

George McCroy, the aeronaut who employed Mrs. Addie Christensen, who fell from a balloon on Saturday at Bergen Beach and was killed, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Steers in the Grant Street Police Station, Brooklyn, and was held without bail on a charge of violating Section 196 of the Penal Code, in giving a performance which endangered human life.

IRELAND SEEKS THE CUP

Charles Russell Brings Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenge for the America's Trophy.

BELFAST TO BUILD A YACHT

Bearer of the Message to Leave Quebec for New York To-day—Immediate Arrangement Expected.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—The Hon. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell of Killowen, is here, the bearer of a challenge from Ireland to all yachtsmen in America for the America's Cup. Mr. Russell arrived in Quebec Friday, and is the guest of Solicitor General Charles Fitzpatrick. He will leave to-morrow for New York, where he will be the guest of Bourke Cockran. The challenge comes directly from Sir Thomas Lipton, and Mr. Russell is very confident that the details of the event will be speedily arranged. When seen to-day, he said:

"The desire to challenge for the cup is not a new idea with Sir Thomas Lipton. Twelve years ago he made the proposition to the Cork Yacht Club to challenge with an Irish yacht, but at that time there were difficulties in the way and the contest was not brought about."

"Does Sir Thomas intend to put his own yacht into the proposed contest?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"No," he said. "Sir Thomas does not own a racing yacht at the present time, but he has always taken a lively interest in yacht racing, and is a member of several clubs. In fact, he has always been interested in all forms of sport."

"What is his motive for issuing the challenge at this time?"

"Sir Thomas's view is this: England and Scotland have had repeated opportunities to compete for the trophy and have failed, but Ireland has had no chance. He thinks Ireland should no longer remain the Cinderella of the family, and in yachting at any rate, should take her proper place among the nations of the earth."

"Will the yacht be built in Ireland?"

"Yes. She will be built in Ireland and she is to be called the Shamrock. Her crew will be Irish, and she is to be built in the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast. The Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, the chief partner, is taking the very keenest personal interest in the matter. His firm is the builder of the White Star liners."

"Have you heard that a certain class of the yachting men of England are opposed to this challenge?"

"Yes, I have heard such rumors. This disapproval, however, probably comes from the fact that there are no conditions attached to it by Sir Thomas to cover the difficulties which arose on former contests. I have no means of knowing if these rumors have any foundation. I can only say in that regard that Sir Thomas Lipton would always refuse to take any such course. The question of conditions has never caused us a moment's anxiety. Both Sir Thomas Lipton and myself know the gentlemen we have to meet too well to let such a matter trouble us. We know we have to deal with gentlemen and sportsmen whose only desire will be to see a fair and square fight."

"How do you happen to be Sir Thomas Lipton's representative?"

"I am his personal friend of many years' standing and have been his legal adviser since he started in business in London."

Mr. Russell will proceed at once to arrange for the contest as soon as he reaches New York, and hopes that an announcement of the event will soon be made to the world.

The latest report relative to the Valkyrie III., which was the last aspirant for America's Cup honors, is that the McCalmont-Lonsdale syndicate, which owns the craft, will fit her out as a trial horse against Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup hunter, the Shamrock. Should they do so, it would please many yachtsmen on this side of the water, who say that the Valkyrie possessed speed greatly in excess of anything she exhibited in this country. All are a unit, however, in stating that she was not in the class with the Defender at all, but would have made a close race with the Vigilant.

WOMEN ACTED AS SAILORS.

Williamsburg Yacht Club Has a "Ladies' Day" at Its House.

No band of amateur sailors ever appeared in better spirits than those of the Williamsburg Yacht Club yesterday, when they gave their annual ladies' fête at their Summer clubhouse, situated on the North Beach side of Flushing Bay. The members and friends of the Essex Yacht Club of Newark shared in the festivities. The Essex contingent brought their entire fleet of thirty boats, including two steam and two naphtha launches. Each craft was bedecked with flags and bunting.

The feature of the day was the sailing races, with from three to five women comprising part of the crew aboard each boat. For showing a desire to acquaint herself with the intricacies of handling the tiller and sheets, each woman received a pretty silver club badge from the Regatta Committee, composed of Thomas H. Ellison, Louis Rave, and James Lange.

In Class A, for cabin sloops, 31 to 35 feet, the Reliance sailed a remarkable race, winning by seventeen minutes over the Progress, her nearest rival. In Class B, for cabin sloops, 31 to 26 feet, the Sinner won from the Rosa by five minutes. Half a dozen boats hoisted sail in Class C, for cabin sloops, 20 to 26 feet. The Pastime won over the Cambria by ten minutes.

Class D was for cabin catboats, 24 to 30 feet. There were three starters. Emily B. won over Henrietta by two minutes on time allowance. Class E was for cabin catboats, 20 to 24 feet. The Frank was an easy winner. The course for all classes was triangular, sailed once around, making six miles from the clubhouse to College Point buoy.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The special week of knockabout racing between representatives from the Seawanhaka and Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Clubs, that begins to-day off Oyster Bay, is attracting a goodly amount of interest among amateur small boat sailors along Long Island Sound, and as valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners, the visiting yachtsmen are making elaborate preparations for carrying back to the Quaker City one or more souvenirs of their prowess in New York waters.

The visitors have sent six of their fleet. Five of them, which are already tuned up to concert pitch and ready for the fray, are The Kid, sailed by W. Borkee Henry; Fly, ex-Commodore Charles H. Brock; Grilse, Edward Toland; Spider, Parker R. Freeman, and Fair Eda, Charles M. Grant. A return match in the vicinity of Philadelphia is talked of, to be sailed next month, in which the trophies will be given by the Philadelphia club.

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If matters in yachting circles in the vicinity of College Point move in concert with the wishes of the members of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, by next season there will be a new and modern clubhouse erected on the site of the present home of the club. The new edifice is contingent upon their ability to purchase the ground they now occupy, which is leased from the Stoiber estate. The grounds are 200 by 300 square feet, and afford ample space for the storage of boats during the Winter months. A set of ways, with a capacity of accommodating a 60-foot boat, coupled with deep water, little traffic, slow tidal current, and ample protection from storms makes College Point a desirable one from a yachtsman's point of view, but with increasing membership the need of a better and larger clubhouse has been apparent for some time. The scheme to buy the property and erect a new house has met with general approval.

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Commodore Theodore Sheridan, chief flag officer of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, started yesterday for a three weeks' cruise down the sound in his sloop Madcap. Frank Sageman, John G. Ellis, and Mr. Abel accompany the Commodore as his guests. It is anticipated that the party will voyage as far to the eastward as Newport and Martha's Vineyard.

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Prizes were distributed on Saturday to the winning yachts in the cruise of the Pequasquit Corinthian Yacht Club, which ended last week. The winner of the first prize, a handsome silver loving cup, presented by Fleet Capt. Harry M. Brewster, was Charles A. Schieren's Lorelei, and the second prize, presented by Commodore J. Adolph Mollenhauer, was awarded to Herbert S. Jewell's Squaw.

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C. R. Pettigrew of Brooklyn Borough has a thirty-five foot catboat nearly completed at Bay Ridge and expects to have her in the water in less than a month. She is built strongly with oak keel and timbers, with planking of yellow pine. It is expected that she will show considerable speed, but as there is no class for catboats over thirty feet, racing length, she will probably not be raced unless a match can be arranged. She is fifteen feet beam, and draws three feet of water.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago Takes Two Games from Brooklyn—Thornton's Great Pitching.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	35	.663
Cincinnati	67	40	.626
Baltimore	62	38	.620
Cleveland	61	42	.592
New York	59	44	.573
Chicago	58	49	.542
Pittsburg	52	52	.500
Philadelphia	48	52	.480
Brooklyn	38	63	.376
Washington	33	64	.379
Louisville	32	66	.371
St. Louis	30	77	.280

Result of Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3. (First game.) Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 0. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

St. Louis at Baltimore.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Cleveland at New York.
Louisville at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Washington.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The locals played eighteen errorless innings to-day, taking both games from Brooklyn. The visitors hit Callahan for three earned runs in the first inning of the opening game, but were unable to touch him afterward. Thornton pitched the second game, and pitched the game of his life, shutting his opponents out without the semblance of a hit. Attendance First game, 7,000; second, 10,000.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	1	4	1	0
Everitt, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Jones, rf	1	1	3	1	1
Green, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Dahlen, ss	1	1	4	1	0	Hallman, 2b	1	2	1	3	0
McCk, 3b	0	0	0	5	0	Magoon, ss	0	1	3	1	0
Lange, cf	1	1	1	0	0	LaCoe, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Connor, 2b	0	2	3	2	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Chance, c	0	1	8	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	2	2	1
Callahan, p	1	2	0	1	0	Dunn, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4	11	27	9	0	Total	3	6	24	10	3

Chicago ..... 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 —4
Brooklyn ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Lange, Connor, Hallman, (2.) Three-base hit—Connor. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Ryan, Chance, and Magoon. Double plays—Mc-Cormick, Connor, and Everitt; Everitt, unassisted. Struck out—By Callahan, 1; by Dunn, 1. Base on balls—Off Callahan, 1; Dunn, 1. Hit with ball—Chance. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	1	6	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Everitt, 1b	0	2	7	0	0	Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Green, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	2	0	Hallman, 2b	0	0	3	6	1
McCk, 3b	1	2	0	1	0	Magoon, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Lange, cf	1	0	4	0	0	LaCoe, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Connor, 2b	0	2	1	2	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Donahue, c	0	1	3	0	0	Ryan, c	0	0	9	2	0
Th'ton, p	0	2	1	0	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	11	27	5	0	Total	0	0	23	16	2

*Everitt out, muffed batted fly.

Chicago ..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 —2
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 2. Double plays—Dahlen, Connor, and Everitt; Magoon, Ryan, and Shindle. Struck out—By Thornton, 3. Bases on balls—Off Thornton, 2; off Kennedy, 5. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

New Trainer for University.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Dr. J. K. Shell of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, has been selected to take charge of the physical training at the University of Illinois, at Champaign. The veteran trainer will have ample opportunity to display his abilities in developing strong teams of athletes. Dr. Shell's life work in gymnastics and athletics can be plainly read in his own physical development. It is said of him that he never trained an athlete who broke down while under his care and coaching, while he invariably brought his men to the mark, each trained to do his particular distance or work without any injurious after effects.

THE ART OF STORY TELLING.

How to Tell a Story to Children—A Story Told Rather than Read Most Entertaining.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

Not the least interesting and instructive address pertaining to child study was the entertaining lecture given by Mrs. Pauline Thomas Johnson of Nahant, a lady who is an adept at story telling for children, and who greatly delighted her audience, both old and young, by her charming recital of several stories illustrative of the art. She said that story telling was undoubtedly an art, and happy were they who possessed the art. With what admiration both old and young would listen to a good story, either told or read by one who had the power or magnetism to hold the attention from beginning to end. Yet how few there were in this modern and progressive age who had that art or power, and how many, when asked by a child to "tell a story," had to deny the request with the unsatisfactory answer: "I do not know any stories."

She asked if the story had less place in the present age than in the past? Had story telling gone out of fashion? She believed not. There were just as many children clamoring for stories to-day, and just as many older people whose happiness was increased by story telling as in days gone by. Many looked back upon their childhood days with joy as they recalled the happy story; how, when in the gloaming they gathered round the fireside and listened to tales told by loved ones, and, when the story ended—which was always too soon—how they would plead for another and another, and just one more! It should be considered a duty to give to children to-day the same delight experienced by themselves as children. There was nothing that would more quickly quiet a child or make it more contented than a story suitable to its age.

It might be asked, what constituted the art of story telling? And what sort of stories should be given to children? She had found that a story told rather than read had doubled the weight and interest for the reason that the child caught inspiration from the glowing countenance, the kindling of the eye, which magnetized it. Children were always ready for a story in whatever form it was presented to them. But to be successful it must be simple. The story teller must become joyous, light-hearted, bright; must have ready tact, enter into details and, most imporant of all, must be very familiar with the story before telling it. Some persons were very apt at making a story upon occasions from the simplest objects around. Mrs. Johnson then related how "The Pretty Sister of Don Jose" came to be written, it being the result of a spontaneous effort at story telling for the pleasure of a young girl. To be beneficial a story should embrace representative tales of all classes—narrative, imaginative, realistic, and historical. Stories were the child's first introduction into that grand world of the ideal in character and life; and the first and highest use of stories was to enable a child to form a pure and noble ideal of what man may be and do. A child who was taught only certain moral precepts, and who had no representation put before him of those truths expressed in characters and actions, rising above the common level, would lack the courage, the energy, the aspiration, and still more the humility necessary to raise his own character and life to the highest standard. Children delighted in an old story, while a fairy story had the greatest charm for them, and was one of the highest forms of literature. Then there were allegories, which were of a more spiritual form than fairy stories. These served a good purpose in religious teaching and moral training; also in training children to understand symbols, nature and the deep truths she teaches. Fables and realistic stories had great value. Of all writers of fairy stories the most successful one was undoubtedly Hans Christian Andersen, to whom the children turned again and again for pleasure and recreation.

Mrs. Johnson then told several stories in her inimitable manner, and quoted what Froebel had said relative to story telling: "Whatever the child feels in his heart, whatever lives in his soul, whatever he cannot express in his own words, he would fain have others express. Therefore ear and heart open to the genuine story teller as the blossoms open to the sun of Spring and to the vernal rain—mind breathes mind—power feels power, and absorbs it, as it were. The telling of stories refreshes the mind, as a bath refreshes the body; it gives exercise to the intellect and its powers, it tests the judgment and the feelings.

PARIS'S NEW MUSEUM.

An Artistic Gift to the City by a Communist Croesus.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It has, I hear, definitely been decided that the Cernuschi Museum is to be opened next October. The magnificent collection of Oriental objects of art bequeathed to the City of Paris by the late M. Henri Cernuschi is housed in the splendid mansion at the corner of the Avenue Velasquez and the Parc Monceau, which the donor had specially constructed for himself, and which the City of Paris also inherits. The history of the collection is curious. M. Cernuschi, in spite of his wealth, was a very advanced Radical; indeed, he was mixed up in the Commune, and it was the shock of seeing one of his best friends executed by the Versailles troops in 1871 that gave him a disgust for Europe, and determined him to undertake a voyage around the world. He chose as his companion M. Théodore Duret, who guided him among the marvelous art treasures of China and Japan, and suggested to him the idea of forming a collection worthy of being subsequently bequeathed to France.

M. Cernuschi was not at that time a Frenchman, (he was born in Italy,) but he subsequently became naturalized. His vast fortune enabled him to purchase whatever struck him as beautiful or curious, and at the end of his peregrinations he had become possessed of from 5,000 to 6,000 objects of Japanese and Chinese art, which constitute one of the most valuable and representative collections in the world. One of the choicest pieces in it is a full-sized bronze statue of a Chinese Emperor caressing a splendid beard with one hand, and resting the other on a halberd. The figure is dressed in the imperial costume of ceremony, all the details of which are produced with the usual accuracy and skill of the Chinese artist. Another chef d'oeuvre is a colossal bronze statue of the Daibuts (the Grand Buddah) in the cross-legged posture with upraised hand. M. Cernuschi's collection was first exhibited in the Paris de l'Industrie during the exhibition of 1873. It has, however, been materially added to since then.

Ask to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Adjutant General has received a dispatch dated from Chickamauga yesterday, and signed "Second Kentucky Infantry," stating that a petition has been forwarded, signed by nine companies of the regiment, asking to be mustered out of service.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:17	Sun sets...6:48	Moon rises...9:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:36	Gov. Isl'd...10:48	H. Gate....0:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:51	Gov. Isl'd...10:56	H. Gate....12:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Benison, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kennett, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	.....	.....
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

Abydos, Puerto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Ponce, Puerto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kenneth, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Zarawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Audanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hildebrand, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Southampton and Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

Alleghany, Kingston	.....	.....
Boadicea, London	.....	.....
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

Delegates of America and Great Britain to Meet in Quebec This Week.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OPEN

Matters of Disagreement Between the United States and Canada to be Satisfactorily Adjusted.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—The first session of the United States and Great Britain Joint High Commission will be held in the Parliament Building, this city, Tuesday afternoon. A majority of the Commissioners are now here, but they do not expect to do more than take a general survey of the work and appoint sub-committees at the first two sessions. The meetings of the commission will not be open to the public.

It is a ponderous and perplexing task given the Commissioners to perform. Their work is that of adjustment and readjustment of all the most important questions which have been in controversy between the United States and Canada for the past half century. The commission is composed of six members from the United States, four from Canada, one from England, and one from Newfoundland.

The United States Commissioners are United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Chairman; United States Senator George Gray of Delaware, Congressman Nelson Dingley of Maine, Gen. John W. Foster, former Secretary of State and ex-Minister to Spain, Russia, and Mexico; John A. Kasson of Iowa, former Minister to Germany and Austria, and T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, former Minister to France.

The Canadian representatives are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, and John Charlton, M. P.; Lord Herschell is the representative from England and Chairman of the British and Canadian delegation, and the Hon. Sir James T. Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, represents the Newfoundland interests.

Questions for Consideration.

The principal questions submitted for the consideration of the commission are the following:

1. The questions in respect to the fur seals in Bering Sea and the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

2. Provisions in respect to the fisheries off the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in the waters of their common frontiers.

3. Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary by legal and scientific experts, if the commission shall so decide, or otherwise.

4. Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation to or from either country, across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and intermediate transit by sea.

5. Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

6. The question of the alien labor laws, applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States and of Canada.

7. Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

8. Such readjustment and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous, of customs duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry of the other, upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

9. A revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels on the lakes.

10. Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line, by land or water, where the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

11. Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

12. Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

Arguments Before the Commission.

Other questions concerning the United States and Canada may be brought before the commission as the work goes forward. Already many representatives from the various interests to be considered by the commission are here and eager to present their views. It will be impossible, however, to give general hearings to all who may desire to be heard. Chairman Fairbanks stated to-day that where a large number of men desired to be heard upon any one question, they could probably be asked to select one from their number to present their arguments to the commission. All briefs and communications concerning the work of the commission should be addressed to Chandler P. Anderson, the commission's Secretary, who is now in Quebec.

That the work is to be very important and very difficult is indicated in the fact that the commission is to take up those very questions which the United States and Canada have not been able to settle in the past decade. But now, in the opinion of Senator Fairbanks, on the part of England and Canada there seems to be a disposition to have all these questions satisfactorily adjusted.

"And so far as we are concerned," said Senator Fairbanks, "we shall meet them half way."

"What disposition will finally be made of the results of the commission's work?" he was asked.

"Our findings," he said, "will be submitted in the form of a treaty for the approval of the Senate of the United States and of Great Britain."

It is impossible to state how long the commission probably will sit. The United States and Canadian members have brought with them an extensive equipment of books, documents, and maps. Many of the maps will be brought into use in considering the Alaskan boundaries, which, except, possibly, the sealing and commercial matters, will be the most difficult question before the commission.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 21.—Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, left to-night for North Sydney en route to Quebec to attend the international conference there next week. Premier Winter will arrive in Quebec at noon Wednesday, and he has arranged with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, that nothing positive shall be done until his arrival.

VANDERBILTS' PACIFIC LINE.

Preparing to Complete a Road from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 21.—According to statements of well informed men in railroad circles the Vanderbilts are preparing to complete a line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. It is expected that work will be commenced soon.

A contract has already been let for the extension of the Oregon Short Line south through Utah and Nevada via Pioche, bringing the end of the line within 200 miles of the terminus of the line running north from the Santa Fé, west of Needles, and through the rich mining districts of Vanderbilt in California. The Vanderbilts have practical control of the Oregon Short Line, and also have an interest in Southern California.

WHY THESE SOLDIERS FLED.

Intoxicated, They Entered a Police Station and Asked for Beer.

Two soldiers in uniform, apparently somewhat under the influence of liquor, stumbled into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night. They walked to the desk and one said:

"What'll you have?"

"Segar," the second said. And the first, looking at the Sergeant, ordered:

"One good cigar, and one large, large beer."

Sergt. Conboy stopped long enough in his work of ruling red lines in the blotter to remark: "Do you know this is a police station?"

The soldiers looked at one another. "We're pinched," said one. Then they darted out the station door.

Cattle and Goats for Cuba.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 21.—Already exports from Texas to Cuba have begun. The Santa Fé has transported from Red Rock to Galveston 400 head of cattle and 1,000 head of goats, which are destined for Santiago, where they will be offered on the market.

ROUGH RIDERS GENTLEMEN.

The Rev. H. W. Brown, in Grace Church, Warmly Praises the Regiment of Which He Is Chaplain.

Chaplain Henry W. Brown of the Rough Riders, now camped at Montauk Point, preached last evening in Grace Church. On Thursday last, attired in an infantryman's blouse, a mud-stained pair of trousers, and an old gray shirt, Chaplain Brown wandered into Grace Church. It was his first visit to New York, and he wished to visit the church. His identity was soon learned with the result that he was invited to preach last evening.

After the sermon he told some of his experiences with the Rough Riders.

"I enlisted," he said, "on May 20, at San Antonio, coming in response to a telegram from Col. Roosevelt from Prescott, where I resided with my wife, and where I am rector of the Church of the Advent. I think there is a wrong impression of the Rough Riders abroad.

"Some seem to think we are tough riders as well as rough riders. In the early days of the recruiting of the regiment, dressed as a private, I had occasion to go among the men at their camp fires, and I never heard a vulgar story, nor have I seen actions not becoming a gentleman and a soldier.

"I think the Rough Riders are more respectful toward religion than any other regiment, and I have had as many as 600 attend religious services at one time. Their singing and active participation in the services have been remarked by many. When Sergt. Hamilton Fish was buried I said: 'Let us pray,' and without another word of direction every man uncovered and knelt, responding to the prayers.

"At the funeral of Sergt. Fish I had no vestments, and read the service in a gray shirt and overalls. Afterward I found my surplice. Altogether, I officiated at some forty funerals of men of all regiments. I did not always try to wear the surplice, as soldiers do not insist on the fringes of religion.

"At the battle of El Caney I got lost from my regiment. On July 1 and 2 before Santiago there was constant fighting, and after the fighting there were no rations. Luckily some of the men 'found' some mules, and the Colonel and other officers subscribed a fund, and sent me back to buy what I could."

Chaplain Brown spoke highly of the courage and energy of Col. Roosevelt. He is every inch a fighter, the Chaplain said, and was always in the thickest of it. The men were very kindly treated by their officers, who many times subscribed to buy articles to add to the comfort of the men. The men who had money also bought and passed around many things that added to the comfort of all.

EVACUATING CAMP THOMAS.

Gen. Roe's Brigade Starts for Knoxville—Others to Go as Soon as Trains Are Ready.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 21.—The movment of troops from Camp Thomas was begun this afternoon, when immediately following the departure of Brig. Gen. Sanger and his headquarters, the First Georgia and the Thirty-first Michigan, comprising the First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, commanded by Gen. Roe, were ordered out.

These regiments marched to Rossville, a distance of six miles, this afternoon and loaded there, leaving late to-night for Knoxville, the camping place selected for them by Major Gen. McKee, commanding the Second Division. The car accommodations of these two regiments consisted of 88 coaches, 18 stock cars, 32 flat cars, and 18 box cars, all of which were promptly furnished upon application to Acting Quartermaster Col. Wheeler.

The Twelfth Minnesota and the Fifth Pennsylvania, composing the First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Corps, received orders to-day to leave to-morrow for Lexington, Ky. They will march to Rossville under command of Brig. Gen. Wiley, and will begin loading at noon. Other brigades of the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps will leave Camp Thomas as rapidly as the trains can be provided for them.

The ambulance company for the Third Division will load at Rossville to-morrow morning early, and leave immediately thereafter for Lexington. It now looks as though a portion at least of the Third Corps is to be broken up. Three regiments of this corps have already been ordered to their respective home States.

The Second Nebraska, the last of these three to receive moving orders, was ordered by the War Department this evening to proceed to Omaha. All the sick soldiers of the regiments who are leaving and who are not able to go home alone will be left in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. Hundreds of convalescents are leaving for home on furloughs.

TWO YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

They Started Their Career of Crime by "Cracking" a Cash Register.

The budding career of two youthful housebreakers came to a sudden stop last night, and Patrolman Gartland has the credit of capturing one would-be Turpin of ten and a diminutive desperado aged nine, both of whom were outfitted in real burglars' tools, including skeleton keys, files, and a "jimmy" which is almost as big as the younger of the boys.

The hour was almost midnight. The policeman was passing Reynolds's bakery at Grand Street and Wythe Avenue, when he saw what he thought to be two men at work on the safe. Gartland reveled in visions of a fine capture. He drew his revolver and stealthily tried the front door. It yielded; the lock had been picked. No sooner had he entered the store than he was almost paralyzed to see a brace of small boys at work on the cash register.

"Now I've got you!" he suddenly shouted. The effect was electrical. The boys dropped their files and set up a howl. They were too frightened to run, and presently the policeman with fierce looks led two very submissive and tearful youngsters to the station house. One was Aleck Wascovitz of 94 North First Street, and his companion in crime, Johnny McGovern, who lives close by. Later they were taken to the Gerry Society. They did not want to be burglars any more, they tearfully explained.

FATAL STABBING BY MAFIA.

Frank Trauso Is Dying and Refuses to Give the Names of His Assailants.

Frank Trauso is dying in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, and probably no one besides his assailants, who are free, will ever know how the man came to his death. He is thought to be a victim of the Mafia, and nothing could induce him to unseal his lips. Two or three deep gashes in the back and six about the head, face, and neck were dealt in the dark. He saw the men come upon him, felt the steel pierce his flesh, and then sank down bleeding from his wounds.

The police found his body in front of 26 Frost Street and took him to the hospital. He was conscious, but would not talk. Soon he became too weak from loss of blood to speak, even if it had been his choice to do so. He is twenty-five years old, and lives at 25 Withers Street.

The place where the assault took place was the scene of a similar tragedy on July 4 some three years ago. A Mrs. Taetow was killed on the same spot, and the police never found any clue to the murderers. The woman was declared to be a victim of the Mafia, whose members are believed by the police to have committed both crimes. There is a popular belief that they have marked this spot for murder and everybody shuns it. The police went among the Italians of the neighborhood to find out who had killed Trauso, but they were as close mouthed as the dying man himself.

England Fortifying Esquimault.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 21.—England is preparing to make Esquimault the Gibraltar of the Pacific. The Government will take possession of all private property contained within the town of Esquimault in order to complete the equipment of the naval station. The plan contemplates the equipment of a repair and supply station second to none in the empire. The present dock is a stone structure, costing $800,000. This will be enlarged to accommodate the largest ships in the British Navy. On Signal Hill, 300 feet above the water, will be mounted the heaviest modern cannon.

DR. PATTON ON FAITH

Princeton's President Preaches in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

REASONS FOR BELIEVING

The Woman Who Touched the Hem of His Garment Was Too Simple in Faith—Deprecated Her Ignorance.

The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, preached last evening in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, from Matthew, ix., 20: "She touched the hem of his garment." The sermon was on the subject of faith. He said, in part:

"Great faith is compatible with great ignorance. This woman seemed to think that there must be some sort of actual relationship established between her and the Saviour. She said, 'It isn't necessary for me to do much. If I just touch the hem of his garment it will be enough.' Poor soul, if she had only known as much theology as we know now-a-days she would have known that she would have been just as much saved without touching it. She might have shown that faith in some other way. She might have said, 'If I just trust Him I will be saved.'

"I would not like to be misunderstood. I would not like to have the impression produced that a confession of faith is about the same as a profession of ignorance, and that therefore the real religious man is a man who doesn't know much but believes a great deal. That I don't believe. Religion is just as rational as anything else. If it isn't rational, we don't want it. Men get together, one speaking for religion and one for science, and try to draft a treaty of peace on both sides. The man of science says: 'You give us this land and we will give you that. You quitclaim to us this little strip of territory we call knowledge, and by way of consideration we will quitclaim to you the whole territory of 'Don't Know.'

"We simply decline, because we deny in toto the idea that science is something you know about and religion is something you don't know about. When a man says he believes something, it means that he is willing to risk something in support of that statement. When you say 'I believe this,' you just mean, 'I feel pretty sure about it.' Now, why do we feel pretty sure about religion?

"There are three reasons for feeling sure about anything—law, science, philosophy, religion, or anything else. One good reason is that you were born so. You can't help yourself. That is part of the capital with which we set up in the business of thinking. Second, there are some things we feel sure about because they are the inevitable result of certain other propositions to which we have already given assent. If so-and-so is so, then so-and-so is also so.

"Third, because you are told so. Some one who is in possession of the facts communicates them. Of course there is a suppressed premise there. You have to qualify this general proposition that men tell the truth by admitting that sometimes they do not, but isn't the confidence in men that we have, that we can give credence to what people generally tell us, due to the fact that men ordinarily tell the truth? Isn't that a fair working hypothesis?

"It doesn't make any difference whether the subject you talk about is political economy or political science or international law or the Shorter Catechism. If I'm going to be sure in respect to any proposition I must be because of one of these three reasons, or all three of them together. So that I don't ask any odds of anybody who is talking on the subject of religion to me. If religion is worth having, it is worth having a good reason for.

"Some people talk about faith as though they thought that the value of the faith consisted not in your having it, but in the way you get it. They reason about it as they do about a child learning arithmetic. A child comes to a hard sum, and he gets the right answer by mistake, and you say, 'My child, that doesn't do a bit of good. The value of this is not in getting the right answer, but in getting the right answer by the right process.' Some people talk about faith the same way, and reason as though it was of very little consequence whether we have faith, but of much consequence how we got it. There are a great many people who have the right kind of faith, but can't give a good reason for it."

FOREIGN PENSION CLAIMANTS.

No Distinction Hereafter Between Them and Local Residents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Assistant Secretary Davis of the Interior Department has laid down an important ruling relating to claimants for pensions residing in foreign countries.

In view of the fact that Congress has, by special legislation, provided means for executing declarations by claimants residing abroad, and for their medical examination, it has been decided that there shall be no distinction between claims filed by those who reside in this country and those who reside in foreign countries.

This ruling has been approved by Secretary Bliss.

RUSSIA'S FIGHTING COLONY.

The Government Inducing Young Soldiers to Go to China.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government is providing thousands of Moujiks, who have completed their three years' military service, with inducements of free passage, an outfit such as horses, cows, oxen, and implements, and a loan repayable on easy installments, to emigrate to China and form colonies, thus forming a splendid available fighting contingent if necessary."

Death of Mrs. Mabel Stuart Zucchi.

Mrs. Mabel Stuart Zucchi died at Venice, Italy, Aug. 6. She was the wife of Dr. Angelo Zucchi, a physician well known among the Italian residents of this city, and the daughter of John T. Stuart, a Southerner. Mrs. Zucchi was born in this city twenty-six years ago. She early became interested in the Italian Home, in Second Avenue, and in her work there met Dr. Zucchi, whom she married about four years ago. Since their marriage they had spent much time abroad, but their home here was with Mrs. H. N. Alexander, Mrs. Zucchi's grandmother, who lives at 29 East Twenty-fourth Street.

In April she went to visit her husband's relatives in Italy, being joined by him shortly before her death. She was a member of the Church of the Transfiguration. Besides her husband and three children she leaves an only brother, Corporal Montrose Stuart, Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, now stationed at Fort Slocum.

Bathers Allege Robbery.

Joseph P. Patty of 121 East Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, reported to the police of Richmond Borough last night that he had been robbed. Patty said he and his wife, in company with a friend, visited Midland Beach. They concluded to take a swim and went into a hotel, where they put their jewelry in a tin box. It was securely locked and the key was taken to one of their closets and hung up. When they returned some time later they were surprised to find that the key was missing. They went to the hotel and learned that somebody with the key had called and opened the box, taking the contents. Patty says the box contained two gold watches, a diamond ring, and a diamond pin, in all valued at $500.

Policeman Accidentally Shot.

Patrolman Joseph Bach of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was among the number of policemen detailed to duty on Staten Island yesterday accidentally shot Michael Crowley, another policeman. Bach, in company with other New York officers, was walking down the bridge leading to the boat at St. George when he dropped his revolver. The weapon was discharged, the bullet hitting Crowley in the instep. The wounded man was taken to the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton.

Break in Canal Bank Stops Traffic.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A break occurred to-day in the Erie Canal at the Two Mile Level, near Fort Hunter. Fifty feet of the tow path washed out, and navigation has been suspended until the break is repaired. Superintendent Snell and a large force of workmen are at work repairing the break.

FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.

Searchers After Strange Truths Commune in Picturesque Lily Dale—Theosophy and Spiritualism.

T. O. Hays in The Philadelphia Times.

Cassadaga Camp, Lily Dale, Aug. 20.

My Dear Earth Friends: I'm in spirit land, and a right good land I find it! This is my first attempt to reach you from this side—perhaps because of the overwhelming surprises that have met me on every hand.

One source of bewilderment is that I have met so many, whom—after they had left their favorite spirits on earth—I had never expected to come in contact with again, but here they are apparently enjoying the refreshing draughts from the springs of knowledge equally as well as they did their Van Hausen and Schlitz on the earth plane. Conditions have not always been such that I could communicate with you satisfactorily, but now that I have made the start I find it comparatively easy. Many friends are here who send greeting and would gladly be heard.

Now comes one, etherial in form but giant in intellect, and she says: "Call me Meg, they'll know me by that, and when you say I've given up flirting and am slowly evolving out of the condition into which that wicked earthly pastime had precipitated me and have arrived at a stage where my only control is Armstrongjam-Ison, a mighty medicine man, they will undertand and be glad to know I am advancing rapidly along the lines of life and love."

So many of the friends are clamoring to be heard that the forces grow strong, and the desire to communicate becomes intense. Here a jolly, whole-souled spirit puts in a plea to be heard—Prof. J. Frank Bacon of Philadelphia, when on the physical plane. He says: "Tell them it's 'Father McGee' and they'll recognize me; I made music for them on earth, and am still at the old business, but not exactly as I'd expected—am not restricted to harps alone, but find the possibilities in music, as in all else elevating, to be infinite in spirit life."

For some unaccountable reason the forces are weakening, friends, and leaving me with the regulation ague fit, my control departs.

* * * Yes, think of it, you, my orthodox brethren, and ostracize me if you will, relegate me to the place of spirits deposed if you must, for I'm frank to confess that two more delightful weeks I never enjoyed than the past fortnight spent in that so-called "hotbed of Spiritualism," Cassadaga Camp, Lily Dale, N. Y.

Personnel of the Cult.

From an intellectual standpoint, the list of teachers of their cult could not have been improved upon by the association, embracing, as it does, the names of Lyman C. Howe, Fredonia; the Rev. W. W. Hicks, New York; Judge Richmond, Meadville; J. Clegg Wright, Prof. W. M. Lockwood, Prof. H. D. Barrett, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. E. L. Rexford, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Carrie E. S. Twing, and many other intellectual giants of equal celebrity who daily lecture upon such subjects as "The Kingdom of God Within You," "Evolution of Religion," "Crime, Its Causes, and Their Cure," "The Ethical and Spiritual Aspects of Theosophy," &c., none of which can be heard without the hearer receiving some new spiritual or scientific truth worth remerbering.

As a natural consequence the counterfeit may be found in the camp, and fakirs are here to prey upon the unsophisticated and credulous, but the fact is used as an argument to prove the existence of the genuine, and the true Spiritualists are not disconcerted thereby, although deprecating the evil. Among the most noted instructors are Señor and Mme. d'Ovies.

Julian Segundo d'Ovies is delegate to America of the Order of Bhagarat Gits, better known as the Order of Eighty, the most ancient order of occult adepts in the world; is Supreme Master of the order, Cairo, Egypt. It teaches practical psychology, purity, temperance in all things, love for humanity, and sincerity, to know ourselves that we may attain the perfect manhood and womanhood, and approach nearer the cosmic light, of which we are but sparks; to develop the divinity within us, that we may heal the sick and comfort the sorrowing, even as did the Great Phychic, Jesus of Nazareth.

By mediation and concentration we see visions and receive impressions that one may be divinely inspired and guided in all things by wisdom. The Spanish-Mahatma, d'Ovies, teaches mediation, concentration, psychometry, magnetism, and healing art, character reading, hypnotism, clairvoyance, science of breathing, science of eating, and every other branch of occult philosophy. A scrap of his personal history reads like romance.

Señor d'Ovies's father was a Colonel on Don Carlos's staff and the third Carlist in family line to take up arms. While at college at Santander, one day at table, a discussion regarding Carlists and royalists arose. Señor d'Ovies, naturally in sympathy with his father, in the heat of argument smashed a plate over the head of a royalist, ran away from school, and joined his father, who did not believe it was his son demanding to see him, and he had difficulty in gaining an audience, as he was but seventeen years of age. Later, he saw his father's head blown off by a cannonball. He served three and a half years, and had the distinguished honor of being made Captain on his nineteenth birthday.

A beardless youth, with cheeks like a girl, keen sympathies, and tender heart, he was ordered to give command to fire upon twenty-three prisoners, which he tried to avoid, but was told the only escape was to take his place with the fated twenty-three. With an innate horror of war and its inevitable desolation, still this Spanish humanitarian was not behind the bushes, as wounds bear testimony, one being a serious sabre thrust behind the ear and another a broken right leg. An early and never to be forgotten experience was that of his crucifixion by bandits at the age of twelve years. Returning from taking his sister to the Convent of St. Juan de Dios, he was captured and held for ransom, which being refused by his father, the boy was nailed to a tree and photographed, the picture being sent to the Count Raimundo d'Ovies, who hastened with a force and recovered his son, after seven people were killed in the encounter. The prints of the nails are plainly visible in Señor d'Ovies's hands even now. He was a cadet at the college at Santander with King Alfonso, whose face he slapped for arrogance one day. The King wore his cuffs down over his hands and was something of a dude. As a penalty Señor d'Ovies was compelled to mount guard for several hours.

Don Carlos.

Vilamil, who committed suicide in Cervera's fleet, was another schoolmate, and his home and the Señor's former home—which is an immense estate now in keeping of the Crown—has but a fence between them. During his exile from his native land Señor d'Ovies, as a temporary American citizen, has certainly proven ideal, disseminating as he has the principles of his gospel all over this broad land. The Mahatma claims that his powers are universal; every man and every woman, except an imbecile or a degenerate, possesses occult gifts.

The Bhagarat Gita has at present over 2,000 members in the United States. Señor d'Ovies has founded several research societies in America, the last being in Buffalo, N. Y.; has appeared before the leading colleges and schools of science both in Europe and America, and is at present the only adept on this continent who can give practical demonstration of that which he teaches.

He is very sanguine in regard to Don Carlos's restoration to power, claims that the 'pretender" is not understood; that he is, and always was, averse to war; his first wife, Doña Fermin, spurred him on to fight; says Don Carlos would take into Spain 7,000 exiles from all parts of the world who have gained new blood, become imbued with new ideas, and instead of a repetition of the inquisition, Spain would open her vast storehouse of products to the world—a thing unallowed before on account of high taxes—and a new era would open to her people. The Jews, who, with one exception—a money lender—are excluded, would be allowed to take some part in commerce, schools would spring up, and the 65 per cent. of the population who can neither read nor write would be allowed by religious freedom to become versed in the news of the day, thus materially changing the characteristics of the nation.

Mme. d'Ovies.

No less gifted and brilliant in her sphere is his wife, Mme. Blanca la Condesa d'Ovies, the psycho-palmist. Beautiful, accomplished, and fully equipped to cross mental swords with her husband, this charming couple prove one of the greatest attractions at Cassadaga.

"Know thyself," the text from which Mme. d'Ovies presents a sermon to the hundreds who follow in her wake, fairly startling them by the accuracy with which she portrays the past and present, predicts the future life, fortune, health, marital conditions, mental order, passion, reason, &c. Talented, thoroughly conscientious in her cherished and scientific art, perfectly natural and sweet in disposition, one who understands and sympathizes with her husband in his work, and he with her, when we consider Señor and Mme. d'Ovies, who will deny the possibility of kindred attraction and at least an occasional happy fulfillment of the law of affinity? Mme. Ovies is American-born and proud of it, yet in full sympathy with her husband in the defense of what he considers the down-trodden portion of his native land, he having agitated freedom for Cuba early as 1893.

The social element of the place is beyond criticism—music, rowing, cycling, games—everything which young life can legitimately crave is here, and the atmosphere of fun and good fellowship reaches out, embracing all alike, from children to gray hairs, while over all the beautiful grove, surrounded by the three lakes, the neat and artistic cottages all combine to make Lily Dale an ideal camping ground for world-weary business tramps seeking for rest.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

Flattering Tributes to the Husband of Miss Leiter, Formerly of Chicago.

From The London Times.

The Right Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, appointed Viceroy and Governor General of India on the retirement of the Earl of Elgin, is the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, the rector of Kedleston, in Derbyshire, by Blanche, the second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pocklington-Senhouse of Nethershall, Cumberland. Born in January, 1859, Mr. Curzon has had a distinguished academical and political career. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1880 he took a first class in classical moderations, and in 1882 a second class in Literis Humanioribus. In 1883 he won the Lothian prize for an essay on "Justinian," and in the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls'. He was awarded in 1884 the Arnold historical prize for an essay on "Sir Thomas More." During his under-graduate career he was a frequent speaker at the Union Debating Society, whose chair he occupied for one term. In 1885, when he acted as assistant private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Curzon unsuccessfully contested South Derbyshire in the Conservative interest, but in the following year he succeeded in capturing the Southport Division of Lancashire from the Gladstonian Liberals by a majority of nearly 500 votes. Mr. Curzon's popularity in the constituency has steadily increased since 1886, his majorities have grown at each successive election, and at the last general election, on a heavy poll, he defeated his Radical opponent by 764 votes. Mr. Curzon has traveled extensively in the East, several times as correspondent of The Times, and his books on "Russia in Central Asia" (1888), "Persia and the Persian Question" (1892,) and "Problems of the Far East" (1894,) indicate both the extent and the character of his travels. The value of his contributions to geographical knowledge was recognized in 1895 by the Royal Geographical Society, which awarded him its gold medal. In 1891 he became Under Secretary for India, a post which he occupied until the fall of the Salisbury Administration in 1892. Since 1895 he has held the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in that year he was made a Privy Councillor. In 1894 he was married to Mary Victoria, the daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter of Washington, U. S. A.

From The London Telegraph.

It was not until he had to represent Lord Salisbury in the popular Chamber, since the present Administration came into office, that the public were enabled to understand why he had excited such rare hopes among his friends. Endowed with undoubted gifts of eloquence, and possessing a thorough grip of the matters relating to his department, he at once stepped to the front rank among Parliamentary debaters. The difficulties peculiar to the duties he had to discharge are not conducive to the cultivation of that conciliatory manner which Mr. Curzon was alleged by his critics to lack. To impart nothing worth knowing with an air of conveying a deal is the accomplishment which every Minister responsible for foreign affairs in the House of Commons must acquire. Many instances have been furnished recently of the awkward results which follow mischievous and pointless discussion of matters of grave importance while they are still engaging the attention of diplomatists. It is one of the disadvantages of our representative system, and perhaps unavoidable. None, however, save those familiar with the difficulties our Foreign Ministers have to encounter realize the evils of the practice.

Every session, however, Mr. Curzon had to face persistent inquiries and ill-considered curiosity; but every session he showed an increasing capacity for confounding his critics and for avoiding the great danger of his office. Our multitudinous foreign affairs extend to every corner of the globe; Mr. Curzon's extraordinary range of knowledge failed him in none. It was not alone in answering questions with skill and tact that Mr. Curzon made himself a force in the House of Commons. In the frequent debates on foreign affairs which have been held this session he has displayed exceptional powers as a debator. The knack of getting at the essence of an intricate problem, the aptness of epigram which enables a Minister to scorn off interruptions, the Parliamentarian's ability to present the right facts in the right way—these were the gifts Mr. Curzon had strengthened more and more since the session opened. The majority of the members seemed to know and appreciate the brilliant young Minister better than in previous years, while the really splendid speeches he delivered during the debates on the China question were worthy of the oratorical traditions of the Mother of Parliaments. His earnest and vigorous delivery, coupled with a clear, resonant voice and unusual readiness of speech, justified the promise of his earlier years as a man who was destined to gain distinction in State service.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

And yet, when those whose duty it is to pick holes in Ministerial appointments have recited all the possible objections to Mr. Curzon, they are constrained to admit that this appointment is a good one. Why, we should like to know, should it not be? The new Viceroy comes of the class which has government in the blood. He has had the best education the world can give for the work he has got to do—Eton, Oxford, public life, and, above all, a practical, personal acquaintance with Asia and with Asiatic problems. Indeed, if we were to select a Viceroy on the same principle that governs the choice of an ordinary Indian civil servant, we could not do better than take a man who has so conscientiously got up his special subjects. For that opportunity, and for others, Mr. Curzon owes much to good fortune. Like Mr. Gladstone, he has had a flying start in the race of life. But like Mr. Gladstone he has known how to use advantages which another man might have frittered away. He has his reward, as he deserves to have it, in his present appointment.

DEATH OF STEPHEN MASSETT.

The Aged Author, Song Writer, and Entertainer Passes Away.

Stephen Massett, known as "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville," who was some time ago well known as an author, song writer, and entertainer, died Saturday from a complication of diseases at St. Vincent's Hospital.

He was born in London, Eng., seventy-eight years ago, and came to this country when a boy. When eighteen years old he composed the song "When the Moon on the Lake Is Beaming." It was so well received that he was encouraged to produce others, among them being "My Darling's Face" and "Shadows in the Lane." He traveled nearly all over the world, and gave many bright lectures on his travels. He also wrote several books on his life and adventures, which were in style much like Mark Twain's.

At the time of the Zulu war he gave a lecture in Africa and later delivered one in Australia. New Yorkers will remember his lectures at Chickering Hall, ten years ago, when he held his audiences by his clever stories, mimicries, and impersonations. He devoted part of his life to journalism, having written for many papers throughout the country. He was a member of the Savage Club, London, much like the Lambs here. He never married. One of his nearest relatives is the Rev. Stephen F. Massett of this city. The funeral will be to-morrow.

President to be Godfather.

RIPON, Wis., Aug. 21.—President McKinley is to be the godfather of the seventh son of Joseph Goererwnski of this city on Aug. 12. At the request of the father the Rev. Wenceslaus Kruzska, the rector of the St. Wenceslaus Church, sent a letter to President McKinley, telling him that Goererwnski was the father of a boy, the seventh son born in an uninterrupted line during his ten years of married life, and that it was the custom in the country of the father in such a case for the ruler of the country to act as a godfather. He received a favorable reply from Secretary Porter.

"THE ALEXANDRA TRUST"

Cheap Food on an Enormous Scale for the Poor of London and Scotland.

MR. LIPTON'S GREAT SCHEME

His Magnificent Gifts Described in His Own Words—Is His Philanthropy Wise or Misplaced?—What the Plan Means to Shopkeepers.

From The London Chronicle.

Sir Thomas Lipton is about to give the nation another lesson in philanthrophy. It will be remembered that during the Jubilee festivities the Princess of Wales issued an appeal for money to provide dinners for the poorest of the poor on some one day during the festivities. The chief donor to the fund was Sir Thomas Lipton, who sent a check for £25,000. The outcome of that Jubilee dinner has been the formation of the present scheme, which has for its object the provision of restaurants all over London at which workingmen and workingwomen may purchase wholesome, well-cooked food at cost price. Much of the food now consumed, especially by the very poor, is not cheap, not well cooked, not wholesome. The idea of the new Alexandra Trust is to alter this. Food being bought in large quantities, and on the best commercial terms, by buyers who know their business, it will be possible to sell meals at extremely low prices.

It is, of course, much easier to feed one hundred persons than one. Any mess Sergeant will tell you that. But when the figures run into thousands it will come cheaper still.

And yet the scheme has no charity about it. It is hoped and expected that it will be self-supporting. But there must, of course, be a start, and, of course, that means money. Purchasing sites, putting up buildings, and providing the necessary fittings and apparatus will cost large sums, especially as it is intended to have these restaurants all over London. And here Sir Thomas Lipton steps in. He has given the trust a sum of £100,000 to start it, and if need be he is prepared to give another £100,000 should the scheme require it. The trust is to have a royal charter, which has already been applied for and its terms settled. The charter has been granted by her Majesty, and it will be published in The London Gazette at an early date. The Princess of Wales will be President of the trust, and the other Trustees are to be Sir Thomas Lipton, the Duke of Norfolk, and Sir Francis Jeune.

Interview with the Benefactor.

I had a chat (writes one of our representatives) with Sir Thomas Lipton about the scheme on a recent afternoon at Osidge. Sir Thomas was very busy entertaining his guests, for it was the occasion of the annual garden party, which he was giving to the members of the counting house staff of Lipton's, Limited. And as Sir Thomas had about a thousand guests, and was extremely anxious that every one of them should be made at home and thoroughly enjoy himself, I found it rather difficult to get hold of him.

"Yes, the story is quite true," he said, in answer to my first inquiry, "but I would rather not say anything about myself. I have been keeping the matter very quiet, because I have a horror of doing or saying anything that looks like advertising myself."

"But," was my reply, "the public will want to know something about so novel a scheme."

"Well, they will be able to read all about it in a day or two. We have applied for a charter, and her Majesty has granted us one. The full particulars of the charter and the trust which it governs will be published in The London Gazette in the course of a few days. The Princess of Wales has graciously consented to act as President of the trust."

"Then, her royal Highness takes an interest in your scheme?"

"Well, you can scarcely call it my scheme. The Princess of Wales was so impressed with the state of things which was revealed when we came to make the arrangements for our Jubilee dinner for the poor that her royal Highness has been wishing to do something for these people every day and all the year round, and not on special occasions only. My idea was that something should be done to enable them to get good, wholesome, well-cooked food at cost price. There is nothing in the form of charity about this, and no person will forfeit the slightest self-respect by taking advantage of it. All we shall do will be to organize, so that the cost of distribution will be brought to a minimum."

"And is your scheme an extensive one?"

"We hope to cover all the working class centres of London, and to have one of our restaurants within the reach of everybody. We shall dispense altogether with waiters. The people will come to the counters and buy what they want, and either sit down and eat it there or take it away with them. I hope to give them a small plate of meat and bread for twopence, and for fourpence soup, bread, meat, and two vegetables. Other things will be cheap in proportion."

"And I presume your own commercial knowledge will be used?"

"Certainly," replied Sir Thomas. "I shall be able to direct the supplies, to purchase them at the best advantage, and of the best quality. I am convinced that the poor—and especially the very poor—are not able to lay out their money on food to the best advantages under present conditions, and I believe if they could do so it would be a great boon to them."

"But this, of course, means money?"

"I have started the scheme with £100,000, and I am prepared with another £100,000 when the trust requires it, should it be a success. And I have no fear of that."

"And will the scheme be confined to London?"

"I shall see how it goes on, and if it is really of value, I shall be prepared to spend another £50,000 in Scotland to try it there. It will be the largest scheme for feeding the poor that has ever been tried. The Duke of Norfolk and Sir Francis Jeune are assisting me as Trustees."

And with that Sir Thomas hurried off to welcome another group of guests.

WARNING TO THE CHILDLESS.

A French Colonial Governor Proposes to Punish All Not Rearing Citizens.

From The London Telegraph.

Desperate ills, it is said, call for desperate remedies. When it becomes indisputably manifest that the population of a country is steadily diminishing in number year by year, the dictates of pat

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A NATIONAL ISSUE.

The Democratic leaders announce that they will force the Republicans to meet State issues in the Fall campaign. They say, and it is true, that on the Spanish war, the causes for which it was declared, the general result, and the record of President McKINLEY, there can be no issue. All men of every party, or of none, think alike on this matter. But there is room for difference of opinion on the conduct of the affairs of the State by the Republican Governor and Legislature—the former practically includes the latter—and on the probability that the Democratic Party will do better. This is the issue the Democrats intend to present, and if they present with it a candidate for Governor whose character and ability are a sufficient guarantee of reform they will be doing the best thing open to them.

But they must remember that there is a National matter besides the war which can and will be made an issue, and a decisive one, if they permit it. This is the currency. On this the position of the Democratic Party, as defined by its last National Convention and accepted by the New York State organization, is hopelessly bad. If the Democratic State Convention next month shall renew the indorsement of that position, it will go far to make the election sure of any Republican candidate, no matter how weak or unfitted he may be. The best Democrat in the State should he be compelled to shoulder that blunder would have great difficulty in defeating even Gov. BLACK. And his difficulty would be very greatly increased by the formal leadership of United States Senator MURPHY in the party. Mr. MURPHY is himself an issue this year. He will "put up a stiff fight" for his own re-election to the Senate. Under any conditions, that will be a handicap for his party, because he is notoriously one of the least creditable Senators that New York has ever sent to Washington. But if the general situation were favorable, if more immediately urgent matters engrossed public attention, the voters might forget him, or even consent to seek the real benefit a good Democratic Governor could confer in spite of Mr. MURPHY.

The moment, however, that the currency issue is permitted to arise, the voters will not forget the utterly inexcusable course Mr. MURPHY has pursued regarding it. Especially they will not forget that he disgraced his State by enrolling his name in support of the Teller repudiation resolutions at the last session. By entirely eliminating the currency issue, that is to say, by omitting all indorsement, direct or indirect, of the Chicago platform of 1896, it may be possible, so to speak, to sterilize Mr. MURPHY'S influence. To reaffirm the platform would be to bring Mr. MURPHY into conspicuous and disastrous prominence.

OUR CHINESE TRADE AND ITS FUTURE.

Our trade with China, both imports and exports, is a growing one. It still plays a relatively small part in our steadily increasing foreign commerce, but the fact that it has progressed is important in view of the vast possibilities of the future.

During the five years ending with 1895 the average exports from the United States to China were under seven millions, ($6,777,904.) In 1896 they were $9,639,440, in 1897 $11,924,433, and this year $9,992,894, or an annual average for the three years of $10,578,922. As compared with the average of the preceding five years, this is an increase of rather more than 50 per cent. In 1896—the last year for which we have the figures—the American imports into China were 5.64 per cent. of the whole. That is not an imposing percentage, but it was higher than for the average of the previous five years, (4.46 per cent.,) and higher than the percentage of the whole of Continental Europe, (5.42 per cent.)

The import trade of China is peculiar, both in its course and in its character. It fell off steadily from $173,000,000 in 1891 to $135,000,000 in 1895, and then suddenly advanced in 1896 to $171,000,000. This advance of $26,000,000 in a single year was almost wholly in cotton goods. The opium imports did not advance materially. Metal goods advanced considerably. The most noticeable feature was the imports of mineral oil from $4,613,000 to $6,751,000. In this business Russia, which had gradually overtaken the United States, fell back again sharply, her imports being only $2,545,754, against $3,905,527 by the United States.

The export trade from China to the United States did not vary much in the five years ending with 1895 from the annual average of $12,212,192. In 1896 it fell abruptly to less than $9,000,000, but in 1897 it rose to more than double this amount, $20,403,862, and was within a small fraction of that amount in 1898. The share of the total was 10.55 per cent. in 1895 and 8.49 in 1896. The exports of tea, which increased steadily up to 1894, fell from 54,000,000 pounds in that year to 41,500,000 pounds in 1895 and to 30,146,000 in 1896, and the share of the United States from 21.65 per cent. in 1894 to 13.2 per cent. in 1896.

On the other hand if we take the figures of our exports to Hongkong and China together we find a more encouraging condition, and one still more so if we compare our exports with those of the United Kingdom. This is done in the following table for the years covered by the preceding statistics for China alone:

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM TO CHINA AND HONGKONG FROM 1891 TO 1897.

Year Ending June 30.	United States.	United Kingdom.
1891	$13,469,705	$44,939,605
1892	10,557,546	37,959,530
1893	8,117,059	32,234,740
1894	10,072,273	31,314,050
1895	7,856,880	35,833,225
1896	11,613,134	42,696,950
1897	17,984,472	35,588,580

It will be seen by these figures that our trade with China is active, but variable, and that while on the whole it is increasing, our share in the total trade of the country is as yet hardly more than an indication of what we could do under more favoring conditions. Some of the conditions are unquestionably more favorable than in the past. Among these is the steady advance in the accumulation of capital, the progress in production and enterprise on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and the improvement of communication across the continent. This is but the beginning of a great change by which the western portion of the Union will seek more and better outlets toward the Orient. The North Pacific ports of the United States are rapidly assuming toward all Asia the relation which was borne for generations by such ports as Liverpool toward the American continent. Probably it is not an exaggerated estimate that at the close of this century the resources devoted to the Oriental trade in our Pacific States are greater than those available for the Anglo-American trade in the middle of the century when half our continent was an almost unexplored region.

The condition which is not favorable to the growth of our Chinese trade is the joint effort of Russia, Germany, and France to secure exclusive privileges, shutting out from the vast regions of Northern and Southern China all trade but their own. In regard to this condition our interests are the same as those of the two powers entitled to more influence in the future of China than all others combined, Great Britain and Japan. If they and we can agree that the trade of all parts of the Chinese Empire shall be opened to free competition among all nations, this can unquestionably be achieved. But it will require vigilance, skill, energy, and foresight in the conduct of our foreign office, and the jealous exclusion of partisan politics from all branches of the Diplomatic Service.

A GERMAN COMPLAINT.

A German reader of THE TIMES writes us in protest against some recent comments on occurrences in Manila Bay. He thinks that we are animated by "ill-feeling toward everything that is German" and that we seize on untrustworthy English reports to "vent" that feeling. He is mistaken. The occurrences on which we have commented have been reported from many sources, but in no case have they been made to appear more disagreeable than in the reports and comments of German papers. As to any ill-feeling toward things German or German people, we do not entertain it and have no occasion to do so. We have the highest respect for many of the qualities of the German race, and we know how great is their share in building up our own country and how much of what is best in our own Nation we owe to them. From the time when Gen. STEUBEN introduced order, system, and careful discipline in the army of Gen. WASHINGTON to the present day the Germans have made valuable and valued contributions to the progress of America.

We may remark that from that time to this most of these sturdy, right-thinking and capable people who have sought the shores of the United States have done so with a desire to obtain here rights and opportunities denied to them in their native land, and have not been disappointed. Very few of those now dwelling with us would care to exchange their status for that of a German subject. None of them would in this country for a single moment tolerate the arbitrary interference with their personal liberty and the half-tyrannical, half-ridiculous and wholly annoying restrictions to which they would be subjected in Germany. We make, what our correspondent does not make, a sharp distinction between the German official class, with the Emperor at their head, and the German people. It is the errors and peculiar manners of the former that have stirred many Americans, and, for that matter, many German-Americans, to a certain resentment, which, however, is neither ill-natured nor very deep.

It is worth noting that the incidents referred to are logically connected with the declared policy of the German Government to secure if possible area for German colonization, that is to say, new land to which emigrants can go without ceasing to be German subjects. This policy has not thus far been very successful because, we imagine, the Germans who are willing to leave their country at all prefer to go to lands where their chances are best, and where they will not be directly under the control of the home officials. Yet the policy is a sound one, which any Government is justified in following. The Americans cannot complain of it and do not. They only think that it would be more prudent to carry it out with a fair degree of courtesy and consideration for others. We have not attached any great importance to lapses in these matters by subordinate German officials, for we believed that neither the responsible statesmen nor the German people approved of them. But they are part of the news of the day and have been noted as such. That is one way to prevent their recurrence.

AN ENTERPRISE OF PEACE.

The strain of attention upon the operations of war being now relaxed, the public mind must revert to some of the interests of peace which have been in abeyance.

The empty old reservoir on the top of Murray Hill is a daily reminder of a long cherished plan for the benefit of the people, grossly and inexcusably neglected.

Every legal provision has been made to give the people of the city the advantage of an endowment of millions for a great public library. The city is pledged to furnish the site and building in order to make free to all the accumulated treasures of two great institutions, with a large additional fund for their increase.

The pledge has the sanction of legal obligation, and must be executed. Plans for the building have been adopted, and it has been made the duty of the Park Board by statute to take the old reservoir out of the way that the magnificent library structure may take its place.

For months only one thing has stood in the way of this beneficent project. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has failed to provide for the comparatively slight expense of removing the useless and unsightly reservoir, which would have to be removed even though the place were not required for the beneficent purpose to which it has already been dedicated The demand should now be renewed and persistently pressed for the removal of the mass of stone from Bryant Park that the people's palace for books may rise in its place.

MILITARISM RAMPANT.

The French press, which is just now jealously regarding the projected visit to Vienna and Berlin of Gen. PELLOUX, Italy's Minister of War, and vociferously declaring that the deplorable state of the peninsula is owing to the fact that domestic rights are sacrificed in order that a foreign policy may be maintained, are unmindful of what should be an important base of criticism. France, which is bowing low before the increasing domination of the army, should take unto herself the lesson which militarism in Italy points out to-day. In Florence, in Naples, in Milan, unfortunate persons are being dragged before the military courts, which the "state of siege" permits, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from ten months to thirty years. These unfortunates are accused of having taken part in the recent riots and on the simple word of the gendarmes they are condemned. No matter how many witnesses they may have ready to prove an alibi, these witnesses are treated with the same scant ceremony that characterized the ruling of the President of the Seine Assizes in regard to those who would have spoken for EMILE ZOLA.

There is this difference, however; there is no appeal from the military courts in Italy. It is fortunate that capital punishment is no longer in use there, or else terrors might be indulged in that would throw into an insignificant background the executions en masse that followed the Commune. In permitting the military fetich to envelop civil justice France is inviting the same domination by the army that prevails in Italy. She should learn the lesson that the country presents for whose mocking freedom GARIBALDI and his brave fellows bled, before it is too late.

THE CITY "GANGS."

The war seems to be over in "Hell's Kitchen," and the "gang of toughs" that has long infested that malodorous patch on the west side has been clubbed into temporary submission to law and order. For weeks there was a deadly feud between certain white and colored denizens of the swarming tenements arising out of a ruffianly quarrel, and frequent street fights and saloon encounters terrorized the peaceful part of the population. For a time the police seemed to have more than their hands full in trying to subdue the turbulent toughs.

It is time the last of these street gangs were disbanded, and permanently dispersed, and all "dangerous districts" were wiped from the map of the city. It is only a question of police vigilance and vigor, duly supported by authorities and magistrates. If the ordinary force employed in any particular section is inadequate to prevent disorder, or to suppress its first symptoms, it should be strengthened, or provision should be made for reinforcement at a moment's notice. Example should be made of every offender by a stern application of the law's severest penalties until offenses cease.

There is no reason for permitting any neighborhood of the city to be disturbed by rowdies or rendered unsafe for peaceable citizens at any hour of the day or night, and yet for years "gangs" have been permitted to exist, here and there, and from time to time, committing petty robberies and spreading terror among the tenements and saloons and through the public streets.

Time was when the "gangs" were much more numerous and daring than they have been in recent years. They were even a political power, and in the old days of the Tweed ring became organized bands of repeaters on election day and were a terror at the polls. Their crimes were often shielded by complacent police and corrupt magistrates, because they served the ends of pothouse politicians in return for their immunities.

The alliance of crime and politics has been pretty fairly broken up, and the remnants of the old gangs have for the most part sunk into the condition of mere elements of lawlessness and disorder. Their existence should be no longer tolerated. The first sign of renewed activity among them should be promptly crushed, and no district should be permitted to become dangerous for a day.

An attempt has been made in another column to show the importance of Russia's move in establishing a vice-Consulate at Sistan, in the uninviting low land in the east of Persia and southwest of Afghanistan in the lower courses of the Helmand and the Hamun Lakes. This place at different times in her history has supported a prosperous civilization—the Greek, the Persian, the Mohammedan—and, with the proper facilities and enterprise, can do the like again. The conditions have remained unchanged for centuries. To the archaeologist Sistan is practically a terra incognita. In the hands of Great Britain it could have been made the medium of all Beluchistan trade. Under the domination of Russia it will be made an important military base, controlling the Perso-Afghan frontier, with great possibilities in regard to British India itself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now that the naval parade is two days deep under the surface of time, it is to be hoped that fitting penance has been done by every American, man, woman, or child, who dared to express Friday evening a doubt as to the arrival here of the squadron in season to receive the welcome prepared for it. A good many people did have such doubts, for the Admiral and his Captains started up the coast with no orders to reach this port at any particular hour, or even on any particular day, and it would not have been at all remarkable if the tired men and the tired ships had dawdled a bit on the way. But they didn't, and now we can see how absurd the idea was that expectations might be disappointed, plans disarranged, and trouble made by these glorious defenders of the Nation and of civilization. Of course they arrived at the moment when their presence would be most effective, of course they answered every salute according to arrangement, though the arrangement was entirely unilateral, and, of course, no slightest accident or delay marred the impressiveness of the occasion. Why not? He or she is indeed a poor specimen of the American citizen who isn't ready to apologize for thinking that anything else was possible. Is our navy given to accidents or delays? Has it often—no, has it ever—disappointed reasonable, or even unreasonable, expectation? By no means. The United States Navy does things, it does them with speed and promptness, and it isn't any more likely to be late for a parade than for a battle. And, just incidentally, little old New York performed her part of the ceremony rather well, all things considered. The sailormen didn't have to look or listen twice to be sure that they had entered the right harbor and were home again.

—In determining to return the Challenge Cup to its original owners, and to ask those owners to make certain needed alterations in the conditions under which the cup is held and defended, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has done something which gives much cause for thought to the Seawanhaka-Corinthians. The action taken is the very best possible answer that could be made to the childish talk about unfairness in which the losers of the recent races have been indulging, to the disgrace of themselves and the humiliation of their country. It combines dignity and courtesy in a way that cannot fail to win cordial commendation from every real sportsman, however it may affect the pseudo-amateurs who make a business of cup hunting, and the Canadian public have as much reason to be proud of their yachtsmen as gentlemen as they have to exult over their skill as builders and navigators of racing craft. That coals of fire have been heaped to a very considerable height over the heads of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's members is a fact beyond question. Now is their opportunity to repent quickly and to make adequate reparation for their recent misbehavior. Unless they do both they are lost men.

—A recent article in an English review asserts that the annexation of the Philippines would sound the death knell of the cigarette trust in America. The Manila cigar, coming in free, would be cheap enough, the essayist thinks, to cut down also the sale of expensive Havanas. The yearly output of this cigar is something like 160,000,000, one factory alone turning out 88,000,000, and the manufacture could be doubled or trebled to meet an expanded market in America. And then 2 cents would buy a better cigar than 10 cents does now. It may readily be conceived therefore that the man or youth, who feels inclined to smoke, and being conscious of the direful results of the cigarette habit, will not think twice, but buy a good 2-cent cigar.

PERSONAL.

—One of our contemporaries—of course it was The Journal—has demonstrated the quantity and the quality of its enterprise, its courage, and its taste by printing a picture of the Tomb by the Hudson, with the ironclads whirling in the river below, and a dim, gigantic figure rising from behind the monument and dominating the scene. Drawn by an artist at once reverent and skillful, the picture might not have lacked impressiveness, for the idea is good, as is evidenced by the fact that in one form or another it occurred to every one who participated in Saturday's ceremonies or who watched or read of them. But our impulsive neighbor, with that yearning for consistency which is its most notable characteristic, seems to have employed what is known as a "medium" to make its drawing, and to write the explanatory lines beneath it. Criticism is a rather delicate matter in this case, but there can be no particular danger in ascribing both the portrait and the inscription to a spiritualistic source, for each of them bore the invariable marks of such an origin. Those of us who have seen "precipitated" representations of the departed great realized at once that this was one of them, simply from the fact that the face we saw resembled the late WILLIAM HOEY in his most familiar rôle much more closely than it did Gen. GRANT. Only the "spirits," working through a "medium," take liberties like that; so with the inscription. It read: "The shade of U. S. GRANT to SCHLEY and SAMPSON: 'You have reunited this Nation, which I saved. Now, indeed, we will have peace.'" No unassisted mortal would have written that, for all such mortals know how reluctant the great Captain was even to mention his own achievements, and how accurately he used the English language. On the other hand, no "medium," however illustriously inspired, ever was enlightened as to the distinction between "will" and "shall." Thinking the whole matter over, and with the seriousness it deserves, we are forced to the conclusion that journalism, or even Journalism, will make a mistake if it doesn't stick to live editors, reporters, and artists.

—All accounts agree in stating that Mr. CHARLES W. GOULD, whom the President has just selected to act in an advisory capacity under the Cuban Military Commission, is well qualified, both as regards character and his specialized knowledge of law and history, to take a much more prominent part than this in the coming negotiations between Spain and the United States. Long and hard study, undertaken from natural inclination and not from necessity or even in the regular line of practice, has made him familiar with the modern history of Spain and all her complicated relations with her former dependencies, and he is a recognized authority in several departments of international jurisprudence. The President has, indeed, shown some appreciation of these facts by choosing Mr. GOULD for the subordinate office which he is to hold, but could not his peculiar abilities have been used to better purpose as a principal character on a wider stage? The Peace Commissioners, eminent politicians as they will doubtless be, might well have profited by his advice, and just possibly the aggregate wisdom of the board would not have been lessened by making him a member of it. Several of the names now suggested for such membership are not linked with traditions of surpassing merit, and they have been received with but mild enthusiasm by thinking people. It does seem as though work might have been found for Mr. GOULD elsewhere than in Cuba.

—No hesitation is shown by The Medical Record in fixing responsibility for the sufferings of our soldiers exactly where it belongs—on Surgeon General STERNBERG and his subordinates. "The lessons to be learned from the Cuban campaign," declares the editor of The Record, "centre more around the neglect of the sick and wounded than any other features of the battlefield. This aspect is the more deplorable in that there are no evident reasons why the sick or wounded man should not have had the best of care. This was at least his due, and it was impliedly guaranteed him by the Government. When the lamentable facts to the contrary are presented, it is extremely unfortunate for the Surgeon General that he should be held by the public so directly accountable. This will continue to be the case until an official investigation is made of all the departments of the army and the real blame for the many instances of inhuman treatment is properly placed on the guilty parties." It will, indeed, and the Surgeon General cannot demand such an investigation too quickly. It may well be that others—and especially another whose name leaps to every tongue—should share the Surgeon General's burden, but this fact does not clear him of the charge of high, plain duty, willfully neglected. His difficulties in any case would have been many and severe, but the very worst of them have been of a sort from which he could instantly have escaped. The plea that incompetent subordinates were imposed upon him by a higher authority cannot be even considered. He could and should have protested against that foul crime at the very beginning, and by taking pains to see that his profest reached the public ear, as did Gen. MERRITT, Gen. MILES, and the officers under Gen. SHAFTER, he would have forced instant remedial action. They say that Dr. STERNBERG is a great surgeon. It may be, but he has made an utter and disgraceful failure as an executive officer.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may not be out of place at the present time, when Col. Roosevelt occupies so much public attention, to recall some of his history and his public achievements. For many generations the name of Roosevelt has been an honored one in New York. Though it is of Dutch origin, in the veins of Col. Roosevelt, in almost equal parts, streams the blood of the Irish, French, Dutch, and Scotch. For nearly twenty years he has been a prominent figure in the public eye of the country, and those who have closely watched his career and followed his literary work have predicted for him a brilliant destiny. As the leader of his party in the New York Legislature in 1882, 1883, and 1884, he distinguished himself by his courage, ability, and honesty. He took an active part at the convention in Chicago at which Blaine was nominated, and contributed his best energies toward the election of that great statesman to the Presidency. So strong was the impression he had already made upon the Republican leaders of his native State that he was selected in 1886 to carry the banner of his party in the ever-memorable Mayoralty contest against Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George.

In this campaign Mr. Roosevelt polled a larger vote, in proportion to the total number cast, than was ever given to any Republican candidate for Mayor of New York City. Withdrawing for a brief period to his Western ranch from the turmoil of political life, he devoted himself to a study of the resources, condition, and character of that vast section of our country. That knowledge he has placed before the public in his books, which deal with the life and history of the region. Among these are "The Making of the West," "The Winning of the West," "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," and other works, which vividly portray the deep reading of the student, the scholar, and the thinker, as well as the science and skill of the sportsman. To his acquaintance and experience in the West we are indebted for the organization of the heroic body of men known as the Rough Riders. His brilliant writings upon the problems and promises of the great region would alone hand down the name of Theodore Roosevelt to a grateful posterity.

Early in President Harrison's Administration he invited Mr. Roosevelt to become a member of the National Civil Service Commission, in which capacity he was retained by President Cleveland, a fitting tribute to his character as an honest and conscientious public official. He resigned in order to accept the Presidency of the New York Police Commission under the Reform Administration of Mayor Strong. His marvelous work in the latter position is too recent to be referred to here. Uninfluenced by any motives but a high sense of public duty, he brought order out of chaos and commanded by his fearless conduct the admiration of every law-abiding citizen of the Republic. He enforced the laws as he found them on the statute books without regard to his own preference or consequences prejudicial to himself or to his party that might follow. He resigned upon the request of President McKinley, in order to assume the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In his new department he displayed his accustomed energy and zeal. As President of the Strategic Board, he was tireless in the preparations for the contest he felt was destined to come. He pushed repairs on the ships, worked for the Personnel bill, visited the various Naval Reserves throughout the country, and, in fact, left nothing undone to assure the highest degree of efficiency in the navy.

The public is agreed that very largely to him may be attributed the perfect condition of preparedness which characterized our ships and which rendered certain their success in the recent war. Upon the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Roosevelt applied for active service in the army, having had military experience as a Captain in the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard. President McKinley and Secretary Long, in accepting his resignation, bore testimony in burning words of approval, to his inspiring influence and invaluable services in the Navy Department. It may truly be said that no official of this Government has ever received as high commendation from such distinguished sources as Theodore Roosevelt received from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy. His fearless conduct in Cuba will ever dwell in the hearts of his grateful fellow-countrymen and need not be referred to by me.

Truly, the career of Theodore Roosevelt is an object lesson to our young men. It should teach them that there is a higher and nobler ideal than the acquisition of fortune, and that service to one's country is the first duty of patriotic citizenship. Mr. Roosevelt has well and truly said: "A would-be upper class, based mainly on wealth, in which it is the exception and not the rule for a man to be of any real account in National life, whether as a politician, a literary man, or otherwise, is of necessity radically defective and of little moment."

Mr. Roosevelt has been always a believer in a strong and dignified foreign policy for this Government. His publications upon the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Monroe Doctrine, and various questions of international moment breathe a virility and strength of character that stamp him as the true American. He never believed in the policy of provincialism and isolation for the United States. In season and out of season he has preached the doctrine of maintaining the country's honor against the mewling advocates of surrender, National effacement, and "peace at any price." He believes that we should have a navy not second to that of Great Britain in power and efficiency. He is against entangling alliances with any foreign power, confident in our own strength to work out our destiny without alien assistance or intervention from any quarter. He does not favor the new-fangled idea of dependence upon England, nor that our foreign policy should be conducted under England's wing. He believes that to be an American should be the proudest boast of all true lovers of the Republic, and he regards with contempt the small but noisy group whose highest ambition is to be regarded as "Anglo-Saxon." The policy of negation, distrust, and defamation of popular government so long fashionable with a certain academic cult in our Eastern States has always found in Theodore Roosevelt a vigorous opponent.

Truly, his star is in the ascendant. Representing in every sense the highest type of chivalric American manhood, it is not to be wondered that his character should be the inspiration of the youth of our country. No man is better equipped than he to take an active part in the important issues which of necessity will arise in the new dependencies which have come to us in the Atlantic and Pacific, but in applying his genius and statesmanlike mind to such problems, let us hope that Col. Roosevelt will not neglect the continental policy to which the Republican Party committed itself in the St. Louis platform, the policy of extending the blessings of the Union to the entire northern portion of this continent, which certainly should receive impetus from the late war. European holdings in North America are anachronistic and the march of time makes them more so. Northward the star of the empire must now take its course.

Let Col. Roosevelt identify himself with this grand programme of National expansion, and not only the Governorship of New York, but the Presidency of the United States is within his grasp.

T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.

New York, Aug. 19, 1898.

A GERMAN COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials in Wednesday's and Thursday's issue of your paper regarding the German Navy and naval officers impress me with the idea that you do not desire to criticise fairly, but take the occurrence in question as another opportunity to give vent to your ill feeling toward everything that is German.

These two, as most of your former editorials dealing with Germany's action at Manila or elsewhere, were based on reports emanating from English sources, which certainly cannot be trustworthy enough for the standard of THE NEW YORK TIMES to pass such judgment about the German Navy and naval officers as you did in yesterday's issue.

So far each and every one of these English dispatches from Manila were found to be grave exaggerations of the real facts, when Admiral Dewey's direct reports reached us, and they are evidently sent out with the express purpose of creating discord between two friendly nations—a well-known English policy, which has so far always paid England well.

I know perfectly well that I cannot influence your attitude toward the Germans by these lines, but I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that you should unnecessarily hurt the feelings of a great many of your readers, who in every other respect admire your paper, by rather making it a point to pass hasty judgment only on anything concerning Germany.

A. LUDWIG.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 19, 1898.

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

From The Dayton, (Ohio) Evening Herald.

We in Ohio do not know much about it, but it means a good deal to people west of the Mississippi. The change wrought by irrigation cannot be imagined by those who have lived their lives in the East. The middle of a gravely street, gray, powdery, and utterly unproductive, is a fair sample of the soil of Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. It will not grow a healthy dandelion. But when the Government gets the mountain streams running into these arid valleys, with little contributory rills passing between two rows of beets or berry bushes, then what wonders result! Peas, fifteen to a pod, that melt with tender sweetness in the mouth; peaches such as New Jersey never dreams of, and watermelons big and plentiful, and to be had for the asking. Colorado farmers look with great pity upon Ohio farmers, who are dependent upon the clouds for their crops.

They, the former, are independent of seasons. If a dry time befalls they open their sluice boxes, and things go on growing in order. The manner and quantity of the supply can be made to do anything with a crop. By applying water in one way potatoes may be large and few in a hill; in another, small and numerous. Water in too large quantities to grain at a certain stage will make it run to straw, and all know the effect of a rainy season upon fruit trees. Four acres of land producing four to five crops a year will supply a family. One-third of the area of the United States is owned by the General Government, and the greater part of this immense tract remains to be irrigated, when it will furnish homes to hundreds of thousands of people.

Irrigation is surely a wonderful factor in the great Western civilization. And it is beginning to receive more attention. The Seventh Congress is to be held at Cheyenne this Fall, and is being anticipated by all Westerners as a potent factor in the promotion of the water supply. Gov. Mount of Indiana points to irrigation as a solution of the greatest problem of modern times—how to relieve the congestion of the large cities and find homes for the tide of humanity that is constantly setting toward our shores.

NUGGETS.

Not a New York Monopoly.

New York may have the naval review, but she can't have all the enthusiasm.—Baltimore News.

A Last Resort.

"Gallagher is bound to find a wife."
"What has he done?"
"Started a chain letter proposal."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Preoccupied.

Molly—I wonder why those chickens are called leghorns.
Dolly—Don't you see the little horns on their ankles?—Brooklyn Life.

The General and the Toreador.

One went in warlike paths to roam,
And now he's lost his pull.
The other sagely staid at home
And slew the placid bull.
—Washington Evening Star.

On Her Vacation.

"Dear me!" exclaimed Miss Southside, looking at the sleek, dappled bays that were hitched to the hay wagon, "this country air and sunshine makes even the horses freckled, doesn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

ONCE MORE, MR. ALGER.

From The World-Herald, Omaha, (Ind.)
Suppose we listen while Gen. Merritt speaks of "Alger and His Campaigns."

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald, (Dem.)
It would be in strict accord with the eternal decency of things if Col. Roosevelt should be invited to succeed Run Away Alger.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, (Dem.)
Perhaps Secretary Alger wouldn't object to signing a protocol with Teddy Roosevelt.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union (Dem.)
Teddy Roosevelt, with the President's permission, may decide to take his Rough Riders back to Cuba just to spite old man Alger.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, (Dem.)
Up to the hour of going to press there was no report of a protocol signed between Alger and Roosevelt.

From The Buffalo Evening Times, (Dem.)
Wait till Col. Teddy Roosevelt resigns his commission and begins to talk out in meeting about the Secretary of War. Alger's ears will burn then.

From The Times, Richmond, (Dem.)
If Secretary Alger reads the newspapers he must feel that the air is filled with round robins.

From The Chicago Journal, (Rep.)
A correspondent writes to The Journal in defense of Secretary Alger. It is an interesting letter, but we decline to publish it on the ground of high public policy. It is immoral to defend Alger at the present time.

From The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)
After all it may be that the Cabinet retirement rumor is going to work off a round robin on Secretary Alger.

From The Public Ledger, (Philadelphia,) (Ind.)
The hardships endured by our troops in transportation, both by land and by sea, are undeniable; they are testified to by a multitude of witnesses. If Secretary Alger does not know about them he must be both blind and deaf. If he does know about them, why does he not take steps to remedy them, and to discipline the subordinate officials directly responsible for them?

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)
Secretary Alger insists that he has been cruelly treated. The people would be resigned to his resignation.

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)
If Secretary Alger does not resign before Congress meets it is possible that he may have to stand an investigation.

From The Commercial Appeal, (Memphis,) (Dem.)
Gen. Alger is prominently mentioned as a candidate for ex-Secretary of War.

From The Courier Journal, Louisville, (Dem.)
"And now," says a contemporary, "Mr. Alger has been endeavoring to interfere with the Navy Department. The conflict of orders to the Yosemite, with its crew of Michigan men, who didn't like to scrub decks, was due to Alger's meddling. As the story goes, there was a mighty call down from Mr. Secretary Long." What's the matter? Does not everybody know by this time that Alger was in command of the State of Michigan, land and water, and that Michigan was in command of the war?

From The Breckinridge (Ky.) News, (Dem.)
The only blunder of the War Department is Alger.

From The Baltimore News, (Dem.)
Secretary Alger's slumbers continue to be rudely disturbed by the matin song of the round robins.

From The Times Democrat, (New Orleans,) (Dem.)
Alger went about his corrupt work in an adroit fashion. Knowing that the Senate would have a good deal to say about his appointments, he invited Senators themselves to suggest the names of some of their friends for appointment in his department, and of course Senators never refuse a good offer. They threw in the names of friends by scores, and Alger had them immediately appointed. And so it turns out that many members of the United States Senate have friends in the Quartermaster's and the Commissary Departments—their friends being equally incompetent with Alger's own. A number of the leading members of the House also were taken into the scheme, and had places made for their friends, and it is from this adroit arrangement of Alger's that we are driven toward the conclusion that there will be no investigation, or that, if it has to be made under the pressure of public opinion, it will by preconcert accomplish nothing.

TROUBLE IN SQUAWVILLE.

From The Denver Post.

There is trouble here in Squawville, an' it's gettin' wuss an' wuss,
An' the men have no ambition but to set aroun' an' cuss,
Fur the wimmen have arisen an' are b'lin' in their wrath,
An' a swearin' they will sweep us from progression's up'ard path.
Every breeze is fringed with cusses, an' the echoes trimmed with swear,
An' there's woe an' tribulation 'mong the men folks everywhere,
An' we only keep our status at an independent point
By our frequent visitations to the Squawville licker joint.

Never was the leastest flicker in the ol' domestic lamp
Till them cussed Denver papers got a comin' into camp,
An' our wimmen got to readin' of that hen convention there,
An' a whisperin' to each other with a summat secret air.
They would talk acrost the fences an' they'd chatter in the store,
An' they'd meet upon the sidewalk an' would flirt their chins some more,
An' if any man should happen to git near 'em in their talk,
They would sassily advise him fur to go an' take a walk.

When I asked my woman Marthy what the razzle-dazzle meant,
If their plottin' an' their whisperin' had any vile intent,
She replied in sassy manner that the sun o' woman's sphere
Was a risin' in the heavens, an' a risin' mighty clear,
That the shackles of oppression was a fallin' from their limbs,
An' they'd shatter of the spirit of the overbearin' hims,
An' they'd seize the reins of power an' they'd hold 'em mighty tight,
Till the flag of Independence waved from Freedom's dizzy height!

Ort to seed her snappy gestures when she made that lofty screech,
Which the same was a quotation from a Denver woman's speech,
An' she hastened to inform me when she fiddled I must dance,
Fur in future she'd be wearin' of the figger-ative pants.
I could see the scrappy lightnin' scintillatin' in her eyes,
Which deterred me from a lettin' of my angry passions rise,
Fur I knowed enough o' Marthy fur to give her all the track
When her temper was a b'lin', an' her feelin's out o' whack.

Now they've called a mass convention of the wimmen of the camp,
As their poster bills express it, fur to "light the Freedom lamp,"
An' they say that they're goin' fur to nominate a may'r,
An' they're goin' to elect her an' to squat her in the chair.
Every officer of Squawville is a goin' to be a she,
They'll reverse the present sex of the municipality,
An' will squelch the sale of licker, 'cept to sich as go an' git
From the mayoress presidin' a medicinal permit.

So there's trouble here in Squawville, an' it's gittin' wuss an' wuss,
An' we haven't no ambition but to set aroun' an' cuss,
Fur the wimmen have arisen an' usurped the bloomin' camp,
An' the men that doesn't like it has the privilege to tramp.
An' the cussed Denver papers is responsible fur all
Of our scorchin' tribulation, of our wormywood an' gall,
An' we're willin' in our trouble fur to honestly confess
There's a heap more fact than fiction in the power of the press.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

There Is Still Doubt as to Whether the Archipelago Becomes Ours or Not.

DEWEY HAS SENT NO WORD

Believed that the Surrender in the East Will Be of No Avail, Since the Result Had Been Accomplished with Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Conditions about the State, War, and Navy Building have assumed their normal aspect. Only a few clerks were on duty in the principal bureaus to-day, and they did only a few hours' work. Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen said this evening that this had been the quietest day in his department since the destruction of the Maine. During the afternoon he received sixteen dispatches, fourteen of which related to the movements of vessels, arrivals or departures, the remaining two referring to matters of the merest detail. Nothing was received to-day from Admiral Dewey, notwithstanding cable communication with Manila had been opened.

Among the war officials the terms of the capitulation of Manila, as cabled by Gen. Merritt, were a topic of discussion. No light has been thrown upon the terms by Gen. Merritt. He cabled the text of the agreement, expecting probably to forward by mail the construction placed upon it by the American and Spanish officers at Manila.

Unofficial advices from Manila received previous to the arrival of the text of the terms indicate that the capitulation of the city includes the surrender of the Philippines and that the Spanish sovereignty over the entire archipelago was temporarily at least at an end. This view is not sustained by the conditions of the surrender as cabled by Gen. Merritt, and it may be said it is not the view taken by the best informed officials of the Administration. While some of the war authorities last night were inclined to the opinion that the articles of capitulation, necessarily temporarily and naturally somewhat elastic in their phraseology, might be construed to mean the surrender of Spanish control over the entire Philippine group, the prevalent opinon now is that they mean precisely what they say and that the surrender includes only the city of Manila and its immediate surroundings, or "suburbs," as it is expressed in the articles.

It can be said authoritatively that the President is quite satisfied with the terms as made by Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Their instructions afforded them considerable latitude for individuality of action, the President feeling confident that they would secure the best possible terms in the circumstances. That they have done so, he is certain.

It is pointed our that the terms of the capitulation of Manila can have but little effect upon the action of the Paris Peace Commission, in any event. The protocol as signed by the accredited representatives of the Governments of the United States and Spain provides for the cession of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila to the United States, and leaves to the Peace Commission to determine the disposition and government of the Philippine Islands. Whether, therefore, Spain is to retain her sovereignty over the islands is a question to be decided by the Paris commission. The action of the commission is circumscribed by the provisions of the protocol, while the terms of the capitulation of Manila, it is suggested, can have very little more serious effect upon the commission's work than those of the surrender of Santiago.

During the day few of the officials of the War Department were at their desks for longer than an hour or two. A little routine business was transacted, but the officials generally were taking a long-needed rest. Early in the afternoon Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a dispatch from Gen. Merritt. It read:

"Manila, Aug. 21, 1898.

"Major Gen. Otis, with steamers Peru and City of Puebla, has arrived. All well. No casualties. MERRITT."

This was the second dispatch from Gen. Merritt since the opening of cable communication with Manila, the first, received last night, announcing that cable communication had been restored.

OUR LOSSES AT MANILA.

Reported that They Will Number Forty-six Killed and About One Hundred Wounded.

HONGKONG, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 18, says the total number of killed on the American side during the attack upon and capture of Manila was forty-six, and of the wounded about 100. The Spanish losses were 200 killed and 400 wounded.

The fire of the Americans did practically no damage to the town or to the non-combatants. The Americans had considerable difficulty in keeping the insurgents out of the city, only admitting those who were without weapons.

Five insurgents were shot while looting at Tondo. An insurgent officer became involved in a quarrel with a Spaniard in the Escolta, in the Banonda suburb, during which the Spaniard fired upon the insurgent, inflicting wounds in the latter's legs. The Spaniard was arrested and imprisoned.

Gen. Merritt has issued a proclamation decreeing that the provisional Government and the local authorities shall retain their offices, and that everything shall remain unchanged for the present except so far as the supreme jurisdiction is concerned. The proclamation further declares that any native who resists the present authorities shall be treated as a lawbreaker.

Gen. Jaudenes, in the course of an interview, said he knew the fight was a hopeless one, but that he intended to resist the Americans in the name of honor, but was persuaded to surrender for the sake of the non-combatants. He eulogized the Americans for the humanity they have shown.

Serious trouble is threatened by the insurgents because they were prevented from having their own way. They assert that they are able to render the islands untenable for anybody.

MERRITT MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Fears in Manila that We May Give the Islands Back to Spain—Rebels Are Submissive.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Manila correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Sunday, says:

"Gen. Merritt has proclaimed a government of military occupation. The news of the armistice arrived on the 16th. It is feared that the Americans may restore the Philippines to Spain, and thus reinaugurate a fresh period of tyranny, extortion, and rebellion. The Spanish guarantees for freedom of the press and religion and for just administration are useless unless under foreign supervision.

"The Americans found $500,000 in the Spanish Treasury.

"The unfinished message which I sent you last Saturday was dispatched while street firing was still proceeding. This proved to be the solitary incident. It arose from the fact that the Spaniards in the suburbs were not aware that the surrender had occurred.

"Foreign opinion is loud in praise of the action of the American commanders in excluding armed rebels from the city. There is good reason to believe that their firmness saved Manila from pillage.

"A week ago there appeared to be a possibility of collision with the rebels, but there is no danger now. Everything is quiet."

PRESIDENT TO THE VICTORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President McKinley to-night cabled to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt his congratulations and the Nation's upon their capture of Manila. The text of the dispatch to Admiral Dewey is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 21, 1898.

Admiral Dewey, Manila:

Receive for yourself and the officers, sailors, and marines of your command my thanks and congratulations and those of the Nation for the gallant conduct all have again so conspicuously displayed.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Following is the text of the dispatch to Gen Merritt:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 21.

"Major Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., Manila:

"In my own behalf and for the Nation, I extend to you and the officers and men of your command sincere thanks and congratulations for the conspicuously gallant conduct displayed in your campaigns.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

WEST INDIAN OPPORTUNITIES.

Evidence that the Natural Course of Commerce Is Toward the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department has isued advance sheets of reports of Consular officers in the West Indies. These reports are in many respects of a special character, supplementary to those regularly made, and are in response to a circular sent out by the department, dated Aug. 10, 1897, requesting information on the trade and commerce of the various ports and islands to which the Consuls were accredited.

Most of the statistics furnished, therefore, are old, being for the years previous to the compilation of the reports. They show, however, that in some of the islands the business interests have suffered greatly from "hard times" due, as one Consul described it, to the depressing conditions existing here, but most generally to internal causes. Jamaica, particularly, had experienced two years of severe commercial depression. Contracted business operations are complained of in several cases. There were agreeable exceptions to this gloomy condition and outlook so far as trade with the United States is concerned, but they were limited mainly to the Bahamas and the Barbados.

The Consuls in Cuba, generally, were unable, owing to the indifference of the Spanish officials, to furnish the statistics desired. Merchants were buying but few goods and were confining them to the necessaries of life. The Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, says the volume of business between that island and the United States for 1895 was as follows:

Imports, $1,970,000; exports, $1,573,000. With the exception of wire and tin manufactures, the United States was far behind England and Germany in the classes relating to stone, glass, petroleum, and metal and its manufactures. In the oil, drugs, and chemical class, the United States was largest after Spain. In wool manufactures the importations were nothing compared with those from England and Spain, and in paper, books, &c., the United States made a respectable showing after Spain. In the wood schedule, the United States was first. In the items of scales and boilers, the United States was first, as it also was in provisions. The Consul added:

"I wish to call especial attention to the position occupied by the United States in reference to the volume of trade with this island in comparison with that of other countries. Naturally, Spain is first, with the United States second, and this position has been the prevailing one for years, showing that the natural tendency and gravitation of the trade of the island is toward the United States. With a more liberal tariff policy and less discrimination toward the United States, this trade could be largely augmented and would become equal or superior to the volume of business transacted with Spain. The reciprocal relations with Spain, although only in existence for a short time, greatly increased the volume of trade between the island and the United States, and show what can be accomplished in this direction. The fact is, without the tariff the United States would monopolize the whole of it."

New Cure for Rheumatism.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Dr. E. C. Fortner, Cook County Physician; Warden James H. Graham, and Dr. John T. Thoren have been experimenting at the County Hospital with a new cure for rheumatism, gout, and several inflammatory ailments, and appear to have achieved remarkable results. The treatment is the application of intense dry heat to the seat of the disease. This is done by means of a machine into which the hand, leg, arm, or even the human trunk is placed, and heated from the outer air. Patients at the hospital declare that they have approached this machine cripples from rheumatism and gout and have left it with immediate relief.

Pain's Special Carnival.

There will be a special afternoon and evening carnival at Manhattan Beach on Thursday under the management of Pain, the fireworks man. At 6 P. M. submarine mines will be exploded. These mines are of the same character as those used by the Government at Sandy Hook and Willets Point. The explosions will be under the direction of Prof. H. Julius Smith of Pompton, N. J., assisted by United States Engineers. Two thousand pounds of high explosives will be used. There will be comical kite flying by Sam Wah on the western lawn, and a display of Japanese daylight fireworks in the fireworks inclosure. At 7:30 P. M. the grounds will be illuminated with Pain's prismatic lamps and Japanese lanterns. At 8 o'clock Pain's "Fall of Manila" will take place.

Martel and Mlle. Lisette Here.

Among the passengers from Europe who arrived here yesterday were Oscar Martel and Mlle. Lisette. Martel is Kapellmeister to King Leopold, and will give a series of violin recitals in this country. Mlle. Lisette is said to be champion woman bicyclist of the world, and holds the 200 kilometer record of France. She will compete in the women's races at the Minneapolis Festival of Fire during the week of Sept. 5.

Y. W. C. A. Entertainment.

Another entertainment will be given to-night in the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street. This will be "A Visit From Mother Goose," in which the odd old characters of the book will be impersonated. All women are invited to attend.

"Why Smith Left Home" Produced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—"Why Smith Left Home," the new farce by George H. Broadhurst, was produced at the Columbia Theatre and met with instantaneous success. The house was packed and many persons were turned away. Maclyn Arbuckle, Annie Yeamans, Marion Giroux, Fred Peters, and Frank Hatch made hits.

No Outside Interference.

VENNA, Aug. 21.—An important communication published in The Abend Post says: "The Philippines' future is a matter for the United States and Spain to decide without outside interference."

The Fate of Spanish Fours.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Spanish bonds have fallen 2 points, to 40½, on Paris trying to sell when there were no buyers. The papers declare that they must fall to the lowest year's price—29%—before buyers will be found.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Large Attendance at the Casino—Prospective Peace Carnival Plans.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The Casino this evening was well worth visiting, and hundreds of people did so. It has been several years since so large an attendance has been noted. There was a concert by Mullally's Orchestra, and the illuminated grounds proved an agreeable feature. At the grillrooms all the tables were in use, and every nook and corner where a table could be spread was called into service. Among those entertaining at dinner were Mrs. Patter Palmer, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Charles Russell Hovey, Miss McAllister, Mr. A. De Navarro, and Mrs. G. G. Haven.

Thomas F. Cushing entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. William R. Travers and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at luncheon to-day at the Golf Club.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks will give a dinner dance to-morrow evening.

Dinners will be given to-morrow evening by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Congressman Boutelle has arrived at Jamestown for a short visit.

Rear Admiral Benham, United States Navy, is a guest at the Torpedo Station.

Mrs. Edward Parsons entertained at dinner this evening.

E. J. Berwind and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Hone have returned from New York.

Mrs. Henry T. Sloane has cards out for dinner on the 29th and 31st inst.

Count van Densteendejhay, Belgian Minister to Brazil, is at the De Logerot.

There is a plan on foot to give a ball at the Golf Club by twelve bachelors of the Summer colony, in the near future.

George L. von Meyer will entertain at dinner at the Golf Club Thursday evening.

Mrs. William Grosvenor and Reginald Brooks entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Golf Club.

The Westchesters and Meadow Brooks will play a polo match on the old grounds Tuesday.

It looks to-night as if the peace carnival would be held here immediately after the Horse Show. Senators Wetmore and Aldrich and Congressmen Bull and Capron are using their influence with the Navy Department to have a part at least of Admiral Sampson's fleet come to Newport. If an affirmative reply is received from the Navy Department, the Fête Committee will make elaborate preparations for carrying out a monster programme, which will include a parade of the naval apprentices from the training station, the regular troops, the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers from Fort Adams, the local militia, and bicycle clubs.

The race for the O. H. P. Belmont Cup in the morning, illuminations in the city, and a float with a brilliant display of fireworks in set pieces and a parade of illuminated boats at night will be incidents of the programme. It is the purpose of the committee to invite the President, Cabinet officers, and Gov. Dyer to Newport if the present plans are carried out.

Charles C. Paulding of New York is visiting Chauncey M. Depew at Pinard Cottage No. 4.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp gave a large dinner party this evening.

Nahan Franko Going to Newport.

Nahan Franko and his orchestra will play at the musicals to be given on Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers, Newport. The Kneisel Quartet, Miss Eustis soprano; Evan Williams, tenor, and others, will assist.

PLOTTED ANOTHER'S LYNCHING.

Hollis, the Georgia Murderer, Tried to Have Reese Die for His Own Crime.

AMERICUS, Ga., Aug. 21.—Hamp Hollis, the negro who was lynched fourteen miles from here yesterday for a double murder, was the originator of a plot by which he was to escape the consequences of his crime with the aid of his wife, and Eugene Reese, an innocent negro was to have paid the penalty at the hands of the mob

The only possible animus for the crime was the theft of a side of bacon from the McGarrah household, committed by Hollis's wife last week. The deed was quickly traced to the negress, and the accusation threw her and her husband into a savage mood. It was arranged that Hollis was to murder Mrs. McGarrah and her son by a first husband, James Boone. This was accomplished, and the murderer then bound his own wife to a tree in the near-by forest, and when found she declared she had been assaulted by Reese, who had, according to her account, committed the murder.

Hollis, armed with a shotgun, early joined the mob, and as soon as suspicion was directed toward Reese, was loud in demands for his blood. The innocent man would have been hanged had not cool heads in the crowd prevailed. Finally Reese was bound hand and foot while the mob looked still further for evidence before swinging him up.

Hollis flourished his weapon in the negro's face, loudly threatening his life, and urging the white men to hang him forthwith. In the meantime his wife weakened, and told where the bloody axe and clothes could be found.

While in the very act of gloating over Reese, Hollis was seized and with few words from the men whom he had attempted to deceive strung up to a tree.

Had not the axe and clothes been found Reese would have paid the penalty for Hollis's crime. It is believed that an involved plot existed, and Reese and the Hollis woman, with other negroes, have been detained.

PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.

Claims of Prospective Victory Made by Congressional Candidates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—A lively fight is on in the Seventeenth District because of B. F. Caldwell's nomination by the Democrats. He is opposed by Isaac R. Mills of Decatur, a popular man in the district, and both are vigorous talkers. The district is Democratic by 1,000.

Congressman Jett of the Eighteenth District is the only Illinois Democratic member who was renominated. The Republicans are likely to nominate "Ben" Johnson. The regular Populists want to support Jett because the Middle-of-the-Road faction has nominated "Fred" Morse against the others' wishes. Jett expects election by an increased majority.

In Peoria the Republicans of the Fourteenth District expect a hard fight, whether they renominate Congressman Geiff or not. The Democrats have put Charles N. Barnes in the field, and claim he is the most popular in the district. Republican majorities have been largely cropped.

Ottawa (Eleventh District) Democrats have nominated ex-Attorney General Maloney, the enemy of trusts and monopolies, and expect to elect him.

Joseph A. Ray, an attorney, only thirty-two years old, is the Democratic opponent of Congressman Marsh. He believes he will win by 2,000, and he is making a vigorous campaign.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Aug. 21.—Judge Joseph B. Crowley heads the Democratic ticket against the Rev. W. W. Jacobs. The district went Democratic last time by 1,000.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 21.—In the Twenty-first District Fred Kern, the Democrat, is faced by W. A. Rodenberg, Republican, and W. T. Quelmals, Populist. The Democrats are firmly united and the Populists do not expect to poll a heavy vote.

In the Sixteenth District W. E. Williams, who beat Hinrichsen for the nomination, believes he can be elected by a sweeping victory over J. H. Danskin, the Republican nominee, whose friends show no hope of electing him.

Diamonds Stolen at Narragansett.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—A diamond robbery was reported to the police to-day by Mrs. J. O. Bonnell of Youngstown, Ohio, a guest at one of the hotels here. The jewels were solitaires set in rings and are valued at several hundred dollars.

The Anglo-American League.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Dr. Samuel Smith of St. Paul, Minn., delivered an address in Westminster Chapel last night on behalf of the Anglo-American League. A large congregation was present.

WHAT SPAIN WILL ASK

A Committee at Madrid Is Preparing Instructions for the Spanish Peace Commissioners.

THE PHILIPPINES A PROBLEM

Public Buildings in Puerto Rico and Cuba Not to be Transferred Until They Are Paid For by Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times's correspondent in Madrid says:

"A committee composed of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister; Señor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies; Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, is preparing instructions for the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissioners, which will be dispatched on Aug. 31, so as to arrive within the time fixed by the protocol.

"In these instructions attention will be called to the distinction between cession of territory and cession of sovereignty. In the latter case it seems to be maintained here that buildings and public works remain the property of the sovereign power until they are paid for by the new Government.

"Certain members of the Cabinet are of the opinion that the commission will have first of all to determine some legal and administrative modus vivendi during the transitional period until the evacuation is completed. Meanwhile the Government will probably call the attention of the Cabinet at Washington to the fact that while the insurgent leaders profess to accept the armistice their subordinates continue to carry on hostilities against outlying Spanish garrisons.

"While the Government thus devotes its attention for a moment chiefly to questions of detail relating to the Antilles, much anxiety is felt with regard to the Philippines question, which is likely to create much more serious difficulties. On this subject very little guidance is afforded by the studiously vague terms employed in the protocol.

"These words have been carefully examined with the aid of all available dictionaries, not only by the Spanish Ministers, but also by the diplomatic representatives of several foreign powers, and all seem agreed that in drafting this part of the protocol President McKinley's aim was simply to keep a free hand for himself until he should have time to collect information and decide what policy the United States should adopt in the Far East.

"All possible questions regarding the future of the Archipelago are thus left open and both Government and public opinion here seem in doubt as to what line shall be taken by Spain in the forthcoming negotiations. Much will depend, of course, on the attitude assumed by the United States Government, and, consequently, the conflicting currents of American public opinion are watched here with the keenest interest.

"The attitude of the powers having Far Eastern interests is also much speculated upon. It is believed that Germany will not allow great territorial changes without having something to say therein. The Ministers still declare that official dispatches respecting the capitulation of Manila have not been received. Therefore the Augustin incident is unexplained. Mail advices confirm the transference of administrative authority from Gen. Augustin to the Governor of the Visayas Islands.

"The Heraldo of Iloilo of June 21 publishes an official telegram from the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, investing Gen. Rios with all the attributes and power exercised by the Captain General of the archipelago in all the islands under his command. Gen. Augustin, therefore, even if he had remained in Manila, had, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, no right to surrender anything but the city and its immediate environs; but the Americans might perhaps make difficulties about admitting this doctrine. Fuller information ought very soon to be available."

THE VATICAN'S REQUEST.

For the Catholic Church in Newly Acquired Territory a New Hierarchy Will Be Asked.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says:

"The Politische Correspondenz publishes a dispatch from Rome to the effect that the Vatican will immediately open negotiations with the United States for the appointment of a new hierarchy in the Spanish colonies which come into the possession of America. It is anticipated that an arrangement will be made similar to that made after the annexation of Mexican territory by the Republic. There the Spanish clergy were gradually superseded by priests of other nationalities, chiefly by Frenchmen.

"The latter were found to be better suited to the purpose than English or Irish priests, as they more readily acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language and secured the confidence of the inhabitants. It is thought probable that a similar course will be adopted in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and, perhaps, eventually in the Philippines."

THE SITUATION IN MADRID.

MADRID, Aug. 21—10 P. M.—It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to make representations to the Washington Government regarding the conduct of the insurgents in continuing to attack Spanish detachments. It also agreed to pay the repatriated soldiers their arrears of salary when they land in Spain, and resolved to purchase 250,000 kilos of silver for coinage.

The question of the personnel of the Peace Commission has not yet been definitely decided. The Government is displeased with the attitude of Captains General Macias and Blanco. The latter has again positively declined to preside over the evacuation of Cuba. The Captain General of the Canary Islands was removed, owing to his failing to agree with the War Minister's arrangements regarding the disposition of troops.

The Catalan Party in Barcelona is agitating for the creation of an administrative provincial council, offering to pay the State 20,000,000 pesetas annually for the privilege of autonomy.

Owing to the censorship, there are conflicting reports regarding the real attitude of the Carlists. It is alleged that the authorities in several provinces have discovered startling traces of the Carlist propaganda among officers in Catalonia and Aragon, thirty officers being involved. This discovery, it is said, has greatly annoyed the Government.

It is understood that Spain has offered England a satisfactory explanation regarding the fortifications being erected near Gibraltar, asserting that they were only being constructed in view of expected American aggressions. The good relations of the two Governments, it is declared, have not been disturbed.

LONDON TIMES ON SAGASTA.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times this morning, commenting upon Senor Sagasta's utterances, published in El Liberal of Madrid expresses the opinion that too much stress should not be laid upon them, but admits that talking of the fate of criminals in Cuba, &c., seems to approach timing with the main issue.

"The references to Spanish property in Cuba," The Times says, "imply that the United States cannot be trusted to observe the dictates of equity and good sense. To enter upon the negotiations in this carping spirit will not conduce to a speedy conclusion of them. In fact, altogether, Spain appears to be raising rather absurd contentions.

Report of Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,741,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 4,467,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 5,687,000 pesetas.

Supplies Ready for Havana.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Large quantities of supplies for Havana are being collected at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Santander. Steamers have been selected to bring home the troops from the Antilles.

Spain Disbanding Her Army.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Spanish troops at San Roque have been ordered to Barcelona, where they will probably be disbanded, unless the Carlist agitation attains importance.

Don Carlos Urges Reconciliation.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Spain is absolutely quiet. Don Carlos has given his partisans strict orders not to commit acts of rebellion, while the divisions among the Republicans render that party powerless.

Spain's Puerto Rican Commissioners.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Puerto Rico Commission, it is announced, has been appointed. It is composed of Admiral Vallarino, Gen. Orenga, and Señor Sanchez Delaguila.

ENGLAND'S DEMAND OF SPAIN.

Great Britain Wanted to Know Spain's Motive in Building Menacing Fortifications Near Gibraltar.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—In the course of an interview had last night with a member of the Cabinet by a representative of The Associated Press, the Minister said England had presented a note to Spain asking for explanations on the subject of the fortifications being erected by Spain near Gibraltar, which, the note declares, are unjustified in view of the good relations existing between the two countries.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says:

"England's remonstrance against the erection of fortifications in course of building at Sierra Carbonara, opposite Gibraltar, was the result of a little diplomatic skirmish. Some time ago England offered Spain her good offices in the American conflict. Spain refused, and it is supposed that England resented this, because shortly afterward she sent the Madrid Government a note containing questions and observations regarding the fortifications, intimating that they were a menace to Gibraltar.

"Spain answered that she could likewise consider the fortification of Gibraltar as a menace to the neighboring Spanish territory, and sustained the right of every nation to build its defenses on its frontiers. This, Spain declared, had been done on a great scale in the Pyrenees without France protesting. There the matter rests."

THE POPE HOLDS A RECEPTION.

In Honor of His Saint's Day, His Holiness Celebrates.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Pope to-day held a reception in honor of his saint's day. Many prelates, nobles, and representatives of Catholic associations were in attendance.

His Holiness appeared to be in good health and spirits, and in spite of the length of the reception, which lasted an hour and a half, showed no signs of fatigue. He was the recipient of a large number of gifts.

FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE.

A Meeting in New South Wales for Its Promotion.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 21.—The Right Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, Premier of Queensland; the Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, and the Right Hon. Sir George Turner, Premier of Victoria, met in conference on Saturday and discussed plans for a Pacific cable.

They decided to make the definite offer that if Great Britain and Canada collectively would guarantee five-ninths of the cost of laying the new cable, they would recommend to their respective Legislatures to contribute one-ninth each, asking New Zealand to contribute the remaining one-ninth.

STEAMER TOLEDO FOUNDERED.

Narrow Escape of the Crew in a Large Lifeboat.

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 21.—The British steamer Toledo, Capt. Wishart, which sailed from Galveston on July 20 for Rotterdam, struck on Crim Rock, Scilly Islands, last night in a dense fog, and foundered almost immediately in twenty-five fathoms of water. There was just time to launch a large boat, and all were saved, many clad in their night clothes only.

The Toledo was built in Sunderland, in 1882, for John Tully, and hailed from that port. Her net register was 1,818 tons, gross register 2,843 tons. She was 301 feet long by 42.1 feet in breadth, and 28.7 feet depth of hold.

MADRAZO, THE PAINTER, DEAD.

He Executed Portraits of Vanderbilts, Astors, and Drexels.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The death is announced of the celebrated Spanish painter, Madrazo.

Don Raimundo de Madrazo was born in Rome, July 24, 1841, and was a son and pupil of Federico de Madrazo, being, like his father, a genre and portrait painter. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, and later of Léon Coigniet. He won a medal of the first class at Paris in 1878. His works are: "After Vespers," "Andalusian Singer," "La Aventurera," "Playing Guitar," "The Gypsy,"" End of a Masked Ball," portrait of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, New York, "The Comic Newspaper," "Fair Masquerader," portraits of William Astor, William H. Vanderbilt, Henry C. Gibson, A. J. Drexel, and Alexander Brown. His father died in 1894. His brother, Don Ricardo, has acquired a reputation in water colors.

Madrazo visited the United States not long ago, and was received everywhere he went with marked attention. Few foreign painters have executed the portraits of so many conspicuous Americans as he.

Fatal Accident in the Alps.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—News of a terrible accident to two brothers named Kortula, has been received here. On Friday last while making asccent of the Geisterspitze, in the Ortler Alps, tied together, one of the brothers fell into a fissure. The other brother faced the alternative of cutting the rope or of both being killed. He cut the rope and his brother fell into a mountain torrent and was drowned.

American Street Cars for Japan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—A local street car manufacturing company is negotiating a contract for the completion of the largest order for street cars ever made by an American manufacturing company for use in Japan. The contract will call for 150 of the finest motor cars ever turned out in this city, and when they are completed they will be shipped via San Francisco direct to Kioto, Japan. Within the next ten days a party of Japanese capitalists will arrive here direct from the Orient to complete the details of the contract and work will at once be commenced on the new cars.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE MILITARY COURTS OF ITALY.—The Rome correspondent of L'Indépendance Belge paints a horrid picture of the way justice is administered by the military courts of Naples, Florence, and Milan, which cities were placed in a "state of siege" by Gen. Pelloux, the Italian Minister of War. The procedure was the outcome of the riots which took place last Spring in certain Italian cities. In Naples the military court sat in judgment before 988 prisoners, of whom 754 were men and 227 women. The court condemned 812 and released 171. The sum of the time for which the condemned are to suffer punishment amounts to 643 years 11 months and 21 days; 80 years and 6 months of police surveillance; fines amounting to 50,027 lire, which, at 10 lire a day, represents yet a supplement of 13 years in prison. In Florence the sum of the sentences amounted to 875 years 9 months and 10 days. Forty received sentences varying from 8 to 30 years. In Milan, by a single act, the court distributed 278 years of imprisonment among 50 prisoners. Senior Rondani, the Deputy, who is about thirty years of age, received a sentence of sixteen years' imprisonment. The writer in L'Indépendance Belge thus describes a trial that he witnessed in Florence: Antonio Febretti, a farmer, swore that he had worked from 9 o'clock A. M. till noon, in company with Nocentini, one of the accused, thus proving his alibi. The President of the court asserted that several witnesses had declared that they had seen Nocentini in the riot. Lieut. Thermes for the defense was ready to present eight witnesses who were ready to confirm the evidence of Febretti. Of these eight witnesses only one was admitted. The President said: "If there were fifty it would be the same thing. The gendarmes and the sergents de ville have deposed in a manner which proves that their memory is more lucid than that of the witnesses for the defense. The case is closed. The prisoner is sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment." Another case was that of Andrea Donati, who could have proved that he was out of town at the time of the riot if the testimony of his witnesses were heard. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF A RUSSIAN VICE CONSULATE IN SISTAN.—The importance of Russia's move in establishing a Vice Consulate in Sistan will be comprehended when it is understood that the practical possession of this point threatens to make the eastern frontier of Afghanistan like the northern conterminous with Russia. The present State of Sistan, which at present can hardly support a meagre population, is such that the importance of its site has apparently been overlooked by the officials in Downing Street. But Sistan, by a peculiar system of irrigation, has supported in the past extensive successive Greek, Persian, and Mohammedan civilisations, the remains of which bear witness to the once prosperous condition of the place. Very little excavation work has been done there. The conditions, barring the loss of the irrigation facilities, are the same as those under the Greek or Persian monarchies, and it is the consensus of opinion among archaeologists who know the place that with very little trouble and expense Sistan could once more be populous and prosperous. But the particular importance of Russia's step is that the Czar has placed one more obstacle in the way of that European railway which Great Britain so eagerly desires. For some years Sistan has been the point aimed at by those Englishmen who were planning a great Indo-Persian railway. It would now appear that a branch of the Transcaspian Railway will be the first to carry Russian goods to Sistan and rivet Russian predominance there. This will be the immediate result of Russia's move, according to a writer in the National Zeitung of Berlin. The more remote possibilities are the re-establishment of Sistan itself. Sistan with little difficulty can be made the reservoir of all the waters of the surrounding hills and valleys of Persia and Afghanistan, as it was once. With its great capability of development, both agricultural and industrial, it would become the Herat of Eastern Persia. And it is argued that the development of Sistan will see a corresponding decline of Quetta and Kandahar, as well as the commerce that the British now control between Baluchistan and Persia, which, if only England had forestalled Russia in Sistan, might now prove to be capable of almost infinite development.

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FOR AN INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONGRESS.—The Maritime Syndicate of France, which has its headquarters in Paris at 16 Rue de l'Arcade, has decided to organize an international maritime congress for deciding two questions which have been argued at great length by the British and American press, in the light of the Bourgogne disaster.—What are the best means for avoiding collisions at sea, and more especially those taking place in a fog? and, In case of disaster, what are the best means of preventing loss of life? All persons desiring to take part in this congress, which will be held in Paris in the Fall at a date not yet announced, or having suggestions to make, should communicate with the syndicate at the above-noted address. Apropos of this, the Municipal Council of Paris has received a petition asking that a street in Paris should be given the name of Delcncle, after the Captain of the Bourgogne.

HEAVY WINDS IN THE WEST.

Several Families Reported Killed in Iowa Near Spirit Lake.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 21.—A storm which came from the northwest did damage between Spirit Lake and Superior last night. The home of Herman Eggestein was blown down and Eggestein and his wife were killed.

Another family living between Superior and Spirit Lake is reported to have been killed. Several churches and outbuildings were wrecked. Corn and wheat in stack was blown down in every direction. Fields were devastated for a distance to the northwest.

Absconding Texas Murderer Caught.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 21.—J. B. Shaw, the murderer of Farmer Tom Crain, near Cleburne, who was sentenced to be hanged Aug. 12 at Cleburne, but escaped from jail, was caught yesterday near Malakoff. Shaw had traveled over 100 miles at night, hiding in the daytime, and when taken was completely exhausted.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID EDWIN TOWNLEY, aged eighty-three years, died Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. B. S. Braider, Plainfield. He was born in this city in 1815 and for many years was a well-known clothing merchant. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He leaves four daughters.

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS BURGESS, rector of St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, N. Y., and Archdeacon of Duchess County, died at his residence in that place yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness of eleven weeks. The deceased was about forty-seven years of age and was a well-known Episcopal clergyman, having been pastor of St. Luke's Church for the past nine years. He was appointed Archdeacon of Duchess County in 1894. Four children survive him. His wife died several years ago.

William Berri's Son Dead.

A telegram announcing the death of Walter Berri, son of William Berri, was received yesterday by Gen. William C. Wallace of Brooklyn. The boy, who was eighteen years old, died of typhoid fever in Poland Springs, Me., where the family have been since July 1. He had just completed his freshman year at the Polytechnic Institute.

An Historical Quilt.

One of the exhibits which attracted widespread attention at an historical exhibition given in Saugerties a few evenings ago was a quilt, the property of Mrs. Richard Lewis of that village, who is a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Judson, a clergyman, who came over on the Mayflower. The figures on the quilt were colored an indigo blue, with a die pot, in vogue at that period. The colors in the quilt are in a good state of preservation.

LONG BEACH HOTEL,
LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND,
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL AFTER LABOR DAY.
LONG BEACH INN open until Oct. 1st.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.—Adv.

DIED.

BERRI.—Walter Berri, aged 18, son of William Berri, Brooklyn, N. Y., died Sunday, Aug. 21, at Poland Springs, Me.
Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

BRADLEY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 20, the Rev. Edward A. Bradley, D. D., Vicar of St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish.
Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BURGESS.—At St. Luke's Rectory, Matteawan, on Aug. 21, 1898, Rev. Thomas Burgess, D. D.
Funeral services will be held from St. Luke's Church on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

COGHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, 1898, Mary, wife of James Henry Coghill, and daughter of the late James Hervey Mulford.
Funeral services at her late Summer residence, 182 Union Avenue, Saratoga, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 5 o'clock.
New Haven papers please copy.

JUDSON.—At Camp Wikoff, Montauk, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898, of typhoid fever, Alfred M. Judson, Jr., Sergeant, Troop B, First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders,) in the 24th year of his age, son of Alfred Mills and Josephine York Judson.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 302 West 89th St.

LYDECKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, 1898, at Maywood, N. J., John A. Lydecker, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, Maywood, Monday, Aug. 22, 1898, at 5 P. M. Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y., T

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of One Dollar per share of common stock, and Two Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the second installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NOTICE.

Holders of coupon bonds of the Ohio River and Charleston Railway Company, secured by deed of trust of July 27th, 1897, will present the same with the coupons detached, as well as those attached, to the undersigned for liquidation and cancellation.

August 15th, 1898. GEORGE I. WHITE, Special Master.

Address GEORGE I. WHITE, Cashier Commercial Bank, Marion, N. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUFFALO GAS STOCK
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's holiday interrupted a buoyant security market. In only one Exchange were American stocks quoted, the Philadelphia market being open. London was closed.

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At Philadelphia strength ruled, though transactions were small—much smaller, probably, than they would have been had there been a general understanding among the traders of Wall Street that any board anywhere was to be open. A fair measure of sentiment, as reflected at Philadelphia on Saturday, appeared in smart advances in Northern Pacific stocks, which are regularly listed in Philadelphia, as in New York. The common stock rose to 38, closing at 37⅞, the highest price at which it has ever sold. The preferred stock also made a new record.

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One confident anticipation by believers in the quality of the present market is that Europe is finally about ready to get into American stocks in a substantial way. Some Wall Street houses with international connections say their foreign advices suggest that this encouraging development is close at hand.

PROFITS MADE DOWN SOUTH.

While enthusiasm appears on every side in celebration of the phenomenal progress of the business West, cheerfulness for the South shows in what develops not only in its iron-making enterprises, but also in one of the chief industries of that section—the manufacture of cottonseed oil, which enterprise reaches international consequence.

The securities of the American Cotton Oil Company dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange reflected last week to some extent the great gains scored recently by this industry. At the beginning of the week Cotton Oil common shares were quoted around 29. They had been a long time lower than that figure. At the close of the week's business on the Stock Exchange the market value had risen to 35, and there was activity in the stock suggestive of aggressive confidence upon the part of insiders.

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Wall Street report has it that during the past twelve months the American Cotton Oil Company has made unprecedented profits, and there are semi-official intimations that a dividend—it may be 3 per cent.—is about to be declared upon the company's common stock.

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The cotton oil situation was discussed with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mr. Oscar S. Flash, manager of the sales department of the American Cotton Oil Company. This company controls the greater part of the total output of the United States. Mr. Flash is thoroughly acquainted with the industry's developments both in this country and abroad, and he is a firm believer in the great future before the American cotton oil trade. Mr. Flash said:

"The condition for the last couple of years in cotton oil has been that while prices have been low sales have been enormous—greater than in any of the previous years when higher prices ruled. The channels of consumption have somewhat changed, increasing in some quarters and diminishing in others. The same amount of oil has not been used in compound lard manufacture as in previous years when lard was at a much higher figure. The low prices forced by the lack of demand for compound lard have opened up channels in the soap line for cotton oil, and much more has been used for soap and mechanical purposes than in previous seasons.

"New markets continually open up—some in the Far East, small but growing, and the South American and West Indian markets are consuming more than in previous years; and the fact that the crop of ground nut and similar oils from India and the Eastern countries has been short, owing to the plague, has necessitated the using of cotton oil in place of them. The European market has been left short of soap oils, and the demand had consequently to be supplied by cotton oil.

"While crops are better this year in ground nut and arichide oils, still cotton oil will never sink back to the position it held before the last two years of immense consumption. There will henceforth be a permanent increase of consumption in those lines.

"More cotton oil has been produced this last season than for a number of years before; but it has all gone into consumption. And current demands have used up this crop, and all the surplus stock carried over from the year before.

"It has been shown that cotton oil can compete favorably with any fat, edible or otherwise, which the world produces. Not only has the crop been practically consumed, but the industry generally has made considerable money on it, even at extremely low prices.

"The quality of the edible grades of cotton oil has gradually improved, bringing it into consumption for the manufacture of articles where only high-class arichide and sesame oils had previously been used. To a large extent, and successfully, it now competes with them.

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"France is the largest single market. Last year they took about 290,000 barrels. Next in importance is Holland, where it is used particularly for the manufacture of butterine; they take about 110,000 barrels. Austria and Germany follow.

"Reports for the coming crop in a number of districts show poor quality of seed as likely. This means that there will be a larger percentage of low-grade oils, fit only for mechanical purposes or the manufacture of soap, and a corresponding decrease in choice edible oils. Of course a great proportion of the seed will make a choice edible oil, but the percentage will be smaller than during the past year or two. This means a better price for choice grades, and while we do not look for any immediate great boom in prices, we believe that the course of the market will be upward.

"We have had a dull market for some time past, but it has been clearly shown that the export markets will take large quantities at a small cut in price, showing pretty conclusively that they want further supplies but are holding off, attempting to force our market down, to replenish the stocks now held by them and bought at the time of the war scare, which purchases were more than their immediate wants, and supplies then purchased would have to be exhausted before they were actually in need of further quantities.

"This state of affairs is bound to come to an end shortly, and demand at fair prices will again be the order of the day. The people of the United States are using more and more cotton oil in their homes and in their daily food, and cotton oil is being pushed now in foreign countries in districts where only locally manufactured oils of other kinds have been used up to the present time. Cotton oil is better in quality and cheaper than the oils they have been in the habit of using, and this fact is slowly but surely gaining a foothold.

"The cake and meal department is in a healthy condition, and prices are relatively higher than cotton oil, with no stocks.

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"The outlook for the industry is very much brighter now than at any time within the past year or two. Business is reviving the world over. There will be a large market for our cotton oil in South America. The oil is better known now than it was two years ago, although at that time it was practically a staple. It now goes to all parts of the world, even to the islands of the South Pacific. This was not the case a few years ago. While no one of these markets is to be regarded as extensive, the aggregate makes an important item.

"Trade with smaller markets is increasing throughout the world. This growth is visible from one season to another. American manufacturers have at last got it into their heads that they have to pack goods and make goods to suit the foreign consumer, and have given up trying to make the foreign consumer take the goods made and marketed according to the method employed for the home trade.

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"I am convinced that the outlook exceedingly promising for the cotton oil trade, and that the prospect of prices improving is assured. It is also assured that there will be consumption of the entire production, large though it is likely to be."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The American market continues to monopolize what little vitality the holidays and the heat have left on the Stock Exchange. There has been a general advance ranging from $1 to $5 per share, and the tone of the market has been decidedly firm. Most of the buying was done by professionals.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul led the business. The increased Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend inspires hope that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will follow its example. Illinois Central has risen 3½ points, Louisville and Nashville 2 to 2½, and Northern Pacific 2 to 2½.

The market expects large gold withdrawals and higher rates. Meantime bankers are glad to employ their balances for a day or a week at ¼ or ½ per cent. There are no signs of improvement in discount rates.

Home railways have all risen, "partly," says The Sunday Times, "on the belief that the miserable import duties in the United States will be reduced before long, thus giving a stimulus to British trade."

FINANCIAL.

MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
50 BROADWAY, (Ground Floor Front.)
MEMBERS { New York Cons. Stock Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, COFFEE, ETC. BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS OF 3 TO 5%. COMMISSION 1-16 OF ONE PER CENT.
Handsomest offices, most complete and thorough equipment, first-class brokerage service, and every possible facility for the successful speculator.
A BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET.
Our market letters have called, not alone the trend of the market, but have named each leader in turn. You cannot afford to be without them. Write for our next Monday's letter on THE LEADERS OF THE GREAT BULL MARKET.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 18, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1898.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of September next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The American Fisheries Company,
NEW YORK, August 4th, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 PER CENT. per annum on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., August 22d, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 2d, 1898.

JOHN J. McAULIFFE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Thursday, August 25, 1898, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest then due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secy.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of above bonds will be held at the office of the Trust Co., No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 7, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By F. S. RANGS, President.

Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

Robbed a Synagogue.

The Jewish synagogue of the Sons of Israel, at 187 and 189 First Street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars Saturday. They effected an entrance through a rear window. Fifteen prayer robes, valued at $75, were stolen. The poor boxes were also broken, but the thieves secured no money, as the boxes were emptied by the Trustees on Saturday at the conclusion of the day's service.

Killed by an Engine.

Joseph Schrantz, fifty-seven years old, of 184 Nelson Avenue, Jersey City, employed as Car Inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a drill engine in the Bay Street freight yard yesterday and instantly killed. He leaves a family.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Coffee—No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar—Granulated	.05⅝
Molasses—O. K., prime	.30
Iron—No. 1 Northern foundry	$11.25
Butter—Creamery, Western	.19

GENERAL MARKETS.

There was practically a cessation of business in down-town trade circles Saturday on account of the parade of the returning warships. All the Exchanges, with one exception, closed in honor of this event, the exception being the Coffee Exchange, and, so far as actual business went, this institution might as well have been closed also. Only two lots changed hands at the opening of the market, for the rest of the session nothing whatever was done. The Cotton Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Metal Exchange, together with the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges, were all closed. The sugar market and the rest of the commercial markets were practically closed, either by common consent or concerted action.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Flour easy; special brands, $5; Minnesota Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; September, patents, $4@$4.10; Minnesota hard Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@63c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 25½@27½c; No. 3 white, 23½@26c; No. 2 rye, 42@42½c; No. 2 barley, 35@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 58½c; Northwestern, 58½@90c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $8.95@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.70; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

FUTURES.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
September	65	65½	63¼	63⅝
December	62⅝	62⅝	61⅞	62
May	64½	64½	63⅝	63⅝
Corn—				
September	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅛
December	30⅞	30⅝	30¼	30¼
May	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
Oats—				
September	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝
December	20¼	20½	20⅛	20½
May	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
Lard—				
September	5.22½	5.22½	5.22½	5.22½
October	5.27½	5.27½	5.15	5.15
Ribs—				
September	5.15	5.17½	5.10	5.10
October	5.25	5.25	5.10	5.10
Pork—				
September	9.20	9.20	8.92½	8.95
October	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The developments in this market were of an unimportant nature Saturday, the only trade being on the curb, which was little better than nominal. The prevailing undertone was more bearish than usual because of the prospective heavy increase in Northwestern receipts, Minneapolis, it is said, expected about 700 cars to-day. The arrivals there Saturday were 389 cars, and at Duluth 48 cars, making a total of 495 cars, against 248 cars on the corresponding day a year ago. The arrivals at Chicago were practically up to estimates. News from abroad was also bearish, the Liverpool market being ⅝@1d net lower, with foreign houses sellers at Chicago. In all other departments, such as flour, provisions, feed, &c., business was entirely suspended.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; September, 63⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—August, 63c; September, 60c; December, 59½@59¾c; May, 61½c; No. 1 hard, new, 63¼c; No. 1 Northern, 62½c; No. 2 Northern, 59½c;

DULUTH, Aug. 20.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 65c; August, 65c; September, 62½c; December, 61½c bid.

Flour and Meal.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Flour—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Close.—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 18 lb, 38c. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s 6d; American, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 16s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady Saturday at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points on ¼ franc advance at Havre, and a partial advance of ¼ pfennig at Hamburg. Only two lots changed hands during the session, these being March, (500 bags,) at 6.05. This constituted the business of the Coffee Exchange for the day, and the market was finally dull at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, according to official announcement. Drawbacks to confidence were indications of a larger movement of new coffee at Rio and Santos, and continued indifference of spot buyers, although the warehouse deliveries in this country at 16,130 bags, showed a substantial increase, which served, in connection with present comparatively low prices, to arrest selling.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
September	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
October	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
November	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
December	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
July	..	..	..	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$900. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig net higher. Havre—¼f net higher. January, 38.50; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39; June, 39.25; July 39.25; August, 37.50; September, 37.75; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $8.95. Lake copper ingots, $12. Tin, 16.07½c. Lead, 4.07½c. Spelter, 4.70c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 22@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@13c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 10c; Salonica, 12@13c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $8.50, and bulk, $4.00; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $8.50; refined cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted:—prime crude nominal; prime crude f. o. b. mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; Linseed, American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcuta raw, 54c; lard oil, 46@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 29@29½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—Spirits turpentine, 26½@26¾c. Resin, 95@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Spirits turpentine, 27c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling firm; cables steady.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; Westerns, $5.75; no grassers or buttermilks; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; choice wethers, $5; lambs, $5@$6.50; no choice here; "culls," $4.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.55 per 100 lb.

Threw a Man Into the Sea.

An unknown man insulted some women on the old Iron Pier at Coney Island yesterday, and he was roughly handled by a group of men, who shoved and pulled him toward the railing and then flung him into the sea. Martin Ramsher, one of the life savers, dragged him out, dripping wet, and he quickly disappeared.

EXPORT TRADE COMMISSIONS.

How Other Countries Are Reaching Out for Foreign Business—A Lesson to America.

The action of Germany and France in sending out export commissions to gather precise technical information for the education of manufacturers and merchants in special lines of production and trade, has established a new record, to which the attention of American manufacturers and exporters is called by Consul General Frank H. Mason in a report to the Department of State written from Frankfort Aug. 1.

Referring to the German export commission, which spent a year in China, Korea, and Japan studying the markets and collecting samples of goods, in the production of which it was thought German manufacturers might be able to compete, Mr. Mason says that neither the samples nor any of the numerous special reports made by the commission have been made public, and probably will not be. The samples were arranged in a suite of rooms in an upper story of the palace of the Imperial Diet at Berlin, and admission was granted only by card obtained from a very discreet official. The collection was subsequently broken up and distributed to points where similar goods can be made. Mr. Mason thinks that the reports, if printed at all, will be reserved for confidential distribution among German manufacturers and merchants, in order to acquaint them with the wants of Eastern people and their financial ability.

The commercial commission sent out by the Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles, Roubaix, Lille, Bordeaux, and Lyons has returned, after an absence of nearly two years, and has filed with the Chambers more than 100 reports prepared by experts. The conclusion reached by the commission is that French export trade to China, Tonkin, Anam, Cambodia, and Cochin China has a great future if manufacturing exporters will make use of the information put into their hands.

Mr. Mason thinks that, while the direct fruits of these well devised and scientific quests for foreign markets will fall naturally and justly to Germany and France, yet the exporters of the United States may profit by the example set them. He says: "The exporter who succeeds best is, other things being equal, he who learns most accurately the wants of his customers and supplies them most nearly in the currency and on the terms and conditions to which the buyer is accustomed. At present the Germans are perhaps the ablest masters of this theory of export trade; the English are thought to have fallen much for want of it, and Americans will undoubtedly excel in it when once they realize its importance."

Mr. Mason, in discussing the best way for American exporters to reach Eastern markets, says: "Circulars and catalogues, however skillfully prepared, which only inform the foreigner what he can buy in the United States in dollars, will not compete effectively with the German, French, or English merchant who is there on the spot with his goods, duly paid, and fluent salesmen to show and explain them."

He says that the need of this country is "a class of competent, well-trained young men, with good manners, a practical command of French, German, and Spanish—one or all—combined with intimate practical knowledge of a certain class of manufactured goods and the commercial methods, currencies, weights, measures, and customs of foreign countries. The education of such men requires certain specialized courses of study which the commercial schools of Germany, and, to some extent, of Belgium and England, furnish, but which those of the United States, with perhaps some exceptions, do not. The all-round education provided by American colleges and high schools turns out young men more or less fairly equipped for successful careers at home; but the competition for export trade has now become so sharp as to require the work of experts, which only specialized education, supplemented by practical experience, can provide. It will henceforth be necessary that a largely increased class of young men shall prepare themselves for, and accept definitely, as so many thousands do in Great Britain and Germany, the career of mercantile employes in foreign lands, in which social sacrifices and the discomforts and even dangers of alien life are balanced by the material advantages which such a career offers to energy, perseverance, and trained capacity."

Fatal Fall from a Window.

Mrs. Bridget Whalen, seventy-five years old, who lived with her married daughter, Mrs. Patrick Quinn, at 148 West Sixty-fifth Street, received fatal injuries by falling from the parlor window early yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are the caretakers of the house, and at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Whalen opened the parlor windows to air the room. She was quite feeble, and losing her balance fell into the areaway. Both legs were broken below the knee, and she also sustained internal injuries which resulted in her death an hour later.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bigelow vs. Tilden.
2—In re La Fountaine Av.
3—Gunst vs. Gunst.
4—Hayes vs. Hayes.
5—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. City of N. Y.
6—In re Rose.
7—In re West.
8—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Mooney.
9—Wessler vs. Lieber.
10—In re Sanchereles.
11—Lynch vs. Lasch.
12—In re Duhrhoff.
13—People, &c., vs. Leopold.
14—Landsberg vs. Levy.
15—Malloy vs. Partes.
16—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
17—Purpura vs. Petters.
18—Hayes vs. Hayes.
19—Gunst vs. Gunst.
20—In re La Fountaine Av.
21—Shepard vs. Grunhut
22—Spies vs. Michekens.
23—Campbell vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
24—Prinse vs. Kunitzer.
25—Bandler vs. Bandler.
26—Granula vs. Ewell.
27—Gogorza vs. Gogorza.
28—Parker Co. vs. Barnes.
29—Rouse vs. Heak.
30—In re Haines Bros.
31—Ravenswood Glass Mfg. Co. vs. Mach.
32—Koehler Co. vs. Reinheimer.
33—Weber & Co. vs. Giesra.
34—Corwin vs. Corwin.
35—Brandt vs. Brandt.
36—Schoen vs. Schoen.
37—People ex rel. Kaufmann vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel.
38—Kraft vs. Kraft.
39—In re Anderson.
40—Spate vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
41—Kilner vs. Smith.
42—Ferris vs. Ferris.
43—Balloss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
44—People ex rel. McParlan vs. Board of Police.
45—In re Astor.
46—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Sperling.
47—In re Von Raitz.
48—Bank for Savings vs. Doty.
49—Bank of Metropolis vs. Dolge.
50—Woodcock vs. Farrar.
51—Hibbe vs. Adelberg.
52—In re Talmage.
53—Bank of Metropolis vs. Faber.
54—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitch.
55—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Victory.
56—Aronson vs. Ritter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI. and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Robert P. Hoare,	Laura G. Stevens,
James Mulhern,	Louisa H. Sloat,
Mary R. Lane,	Robert Campbell,
Michael Quinn,	Nancy Squire.
Charles Rae, Jr.,	

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—William Reynolds.
2—Frank Smith.
3—Mark D. Anthony.
4—Samuel Paltzer.
5—Carrie Williams.
6—Giovanni Baldi.
7—Kate Allen.
8—William L. Wilkinson.
9—Lottie Smith.
10—William Hardy.
11—Beula Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Frank F. Livingston.
2—Charles Conroy.
3—John Halpin.
4—Albert Walsh.
5—Jacob Hershorowitz.
6—George Williams, Annie Dwyer.
7—Conley L. Smith.
8—William Byers.
9—Frank White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company—James G. Graham.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohn, J.—Cranch vs. Watson—John B. Rogers.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 169 Allen treet, west side, 100 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story frame tenement, with store, and five-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, runs west 114.11½ by south 89 by east 15.2 by south 13.8 by east 100 by north 100.4½, seven-story brick hotel and apartment house, known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $371,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 155 and 157 Wooster Street, west side, 94.11 feet south of Houston Street, 50 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,152; subject to other mortgages for $83,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Kelly Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; all title and interest to Annie Bentz on March 18, 1898.

HEALTH OF CONEY ISLAND.

Lemonade and Fruit Condemned and Concert Halls Visited.

The doctors of the Brooklyn Board of Health went to Coney Island yesterday, and as soon as their presence became known there was such a brushing up as the place has not known in years.

First of all the Inspectors found some lemonade, which they deemed unfit to drink, and several gallons were thrown away. Then they went to the fruit stands and condemned about half a ton of fruit.

They went in the concert halls and took down the names of all the houses and business places that had pools of water in the street in front of them. Many concert hall proprietors may be summoned to court today.

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9 HOUSES FOR SALE.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BANKING HOUSE WANTS A YOUNG MAN, between sixteen and seventeen; must be of good education and write well; reference required. Banking House, Box 205 Times Office.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator.
THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the last day of February next. Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE ROSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-law6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. ROBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS.
No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:50 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., N. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:56, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., N. R., N. Y.: Week days 8:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 5.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15 P. M. 5c. 6th st., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. 10c. Cortlandt St. only 3., 4., 5.30, 6., 7., 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.
Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Miscellaneous.

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DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bookman, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOOKMAN, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6wM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

PATRICK, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin V. B. Wagoner, executor of the last will and testament of Elsie Patrick, deceased, John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, as administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick, Sarah M. Patrick, Caroline Ray, Sarah M. Petersen, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, John H. Thorne, William F. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Elida Rouse, Sarah E. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie L. Wagoner, John W. Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, and Henry Jenkins Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of Charlotte Reed, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of such city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and then and there to show cause why the said Eugene Smith, as executor, upon such judicial settlement of his account, shall not be absolutely and finally discharged from all responsibility to you and all persons by reason of his acts, doings and omissions as such executor, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony thereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy13-law6wM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

REFEREE NOTICES.

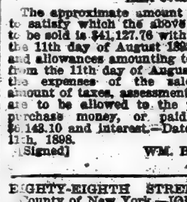
N. Y. SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MORTON [illegible] et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereby described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches more or less to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LYON, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East 97th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $331.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.
[Signed]

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

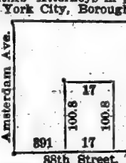
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



88th Street.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,905.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

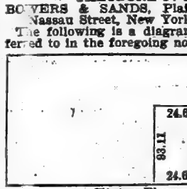
Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
au5-2aw8wM&Th&S8

88 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises, described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.44 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

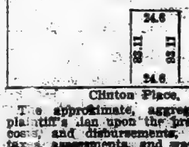
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.
au17-2aw8wW&M&S7

85 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City.
au17-2aw8wW&M&S7

LEGAL NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts that my wife, Dora Leamey, contracts as she has left my house and board.
W. LEAMEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the City of New York, and for the City and County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in said city, on the 21st day of May, 1898. Present, Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Attorney General of the State of New York, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation known as "THE ACTON CIVIL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE" for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.—Order to show cause.

On reading the petition of Hannah Tileria Cavill Hasper and Montgomery Ford, Trustees; Townsend Wandell, Secretary and Treasurer, and Jacob W. Foster, Trustee and President of the Acton Civil Polytechnic Institute, verified the 23d and 25th May, 1897, which was filed in New York County Clerk's office on 26th July, 1897, showing that they are all the Trustees and officers of said corporation; that "The Acton Civil Polytechnic Institute" was incorporated on the 25th of November, 1879, by and under the laws of the State of New York, and the principal office of said corporation is in the City and County of New York.

That the said Trustees and officers of said corporation deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved.

And on the affidavit of Jacob W. Foster, verified the 18th day of May, 1898, showing that notice of the application to the Court on said 26th July, 1897, for the dissolution of the corporation was not given to the Attorney General of the State of New York as required by law.

Now on due proof of service on the Attorney General of notice of this application and on motion of August Reymert, attorney for said petitioners, the Attorney General not opposing,

Ordered, that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Samuel Strasbarger, Esq., at his office, No. 182 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the first Tuesday of September, 1898, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard,

Why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for such further or other order as to the Court shall seem proper.

A copy of this order to be published once a week for three successive weeks immediately preceding the first Monday of September, 1898, in "The Albany Evening Journal," a newspaper published in Albany, in said State, and in "The Mail and Express" and "The New York Times," two newspapers published in the City of New York. Enter,

[Seal.] WM. N. COHEN, J. S. C.
A copy, WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM H. HUSSEY and FREDERICK HUSSEY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM L. HAMILTON and others, impleaded with John Doe and Richard Roe, said names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; John Williams and John Moore, the said names "John Williams" and "John Moore" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; said defendants John Doe and Richard Roe, John Williams and John Moore, being designated in the declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action as Lester & Co. and Williams & Moore, respectively; and the persons who are, or who may claim to be, creditors of said William L. Hamilton or said William L. Hamilton and Mary J. McKee, composing the firm of Hamilton & McNiece, said persons being hereby designated as "unknown," and being hereby described as the beneficiaries under a certain declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action made by John Glass, junior, who are not enumerated herein by name, and also their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attor

MR. ALGER TO MR. DEPEW

The Secretary Seeks to Explain the Work Performed by His Department.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

Carelessness of Men, Mr. Alger Says, Responsible for Much of the Sickness—Anxiety of Relatives—Figures Presented.

Chauncey M. Depew has received the following letter from the Secretary of War and has consented to its publication. The letter, which was written in reply to a request for information on the subjects referred to, is as follows:

The great pressure of business has up to now prevented me from sending to you the statement you were kind enough to ask for, as to what had been accomplished in the way of outfitting the army for the field, the conduct of campaign, &c. Also, the chiefs of divisions have been too much driven with work to compile the data required. One not in the midst of the work can hardly realize what an undertaking it is to call 125,000 men into the field at one time, coming from all the States, and to have them mustered and gathered in camps on so short notice, and this, too, when we had scarcely any camp outfit for their accommodation, all having to be provided for by the War Department. As you know, when war was declared, there was no equipment whatever for the volunteers in store. That this was successfully accomplished, with very few accidents, is a matter of record. Subsequent calls, including the regular army, (which numbered about 27,000 men when war was declared,) made a total of 288,500 men.

To accomplish all in so short a time has been a great work. Of course gathering this vast number of men together, in a large measure under untrained regimental and company commanders—I mean in actual field duty—the lack of knowledge as to sanitary conditions to be observed, the carelessness in not observing instructions which were furnished as to proper care of the men, has added greatly to the work of the Medical Department. Thus, in the homes of 216,000 volunteers has been constant and great anxiety as to what might happen to their soldiers and hundreds of inquiries made by letters and telegrams have been received every day concerning individual soldiers. The feeling on the part of these individuals that the War Department is responsible for the care of their men individually has naturally aroused sympathy in case of sickness and death, and has created much sorrow. There is nothing young men in robust health are so prodigal of as their health, until it is gone.

Careless of Health.

Men go into camp feeling that they can stand anything and everything, and cannot be made to believe to the contrary until stricken with disease. Every effort has been made from the beginning to furnish every camp with all appliances asked for, but, of course, the commanding officers in the field are the ones who have the direct charge of these men. For instance, one army corps commander has given orders and enforces them respecting sanitary affairs, and he has to-day but a fraction over 2 per cent. on the sick list. Others have been less successful, and the consequence is typhoid and other fevers have been bred and spread to a considerable extent. One regiment in the Chickamauga Camp has a Colonel who enforces sanitary rules in his regiment, obliging the men to boil all the water they drink, keep the camp cleanly, and the result is less than twenty-five sick, and his camp, too, is in as unfavorable a place as any in the command. Others more favorably situated have ten times that number on the sick list. Some of the regiments of the last call not yet removed from its State sends bitter complaints of typhoid fever.

Concerning the Santiago campaign—when the ships left Tampa they had on board three months' provisions and an abundance of hospital supplies. They had lighters to unload with at points of debarkation. Three lighters were lost in severe storms on the way. As soon as we were notified of the fact, two tows of lighters were sent from Mobile and New Orleans, which were also overtaken by storm and lost. The navy supplied us with lighters, and one of these was wrecked. The army disembarked, getting off a portion of its supplies and medical stores, and immediately marched to the front to fight the Spaniards.

Difficulty of Landing Supplies.

The great difficulty of landing supplies subsequently was that the wind sprang up every morning at 10 and made a high surf, rendering almost impossible the use of small boats with one lighter, which was all they had left for this purpose. Of the packers who were employed, 60 per cent. soon fell sick, and heavy rains falling every day, the roads, (if they could be called such,) became impassable for vehicles. Pack animals had to be employed to carry food to the army, which being extended to the right around Santiago, increased distance from the coast every day, and made the task more difficult. However, the result and the subsequent sickness that has broken out in the army showed the great wisdom of Gen. Shafter in moving forward to make the attack while his men were in vigor. It was a movement bordering on audacity, but it succeeded, and the persistence of the attack, I have no doubt, greatly disheartened the Spaniards. The result was one of the greatest victories for the men engaged in modern warfare. The number of prisoners taken exceeded the attacking force by nearly two to one.

When yellow fever broke out and the fever list increased into the thousands, it was for a time supposed that it was principally yellow fever. The bringing troops north at once after the surrender, under such conditions, would have been certain death to a vast number, but, upon inquiry it was ascertained that very few of these cases, comparatively, were yellow fever, when it was at once decided to bring the army home as speedily as possible. Everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor that army—not the ingenuity of the Secretary of War, but the result of the combined counsel of those who have had a life-long experience in the field. That some men have been neglected on transports coming home there is no doubt—all against positive orders, due, perhaps, to carelessness and negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare (many of whom were sick) from the camp at Santiago Many medical officers sent with transports were taken ill on the way home. To give you a little idea of the work that has been done, I append the following:

The work of the Adjutant General's Department has been to muster and order to their station, to be precise, 216,400 volunteers, and 24,900 men of the regular army. This with a reduced force, as many staff officers from all of the departments had been promoted and ordered to the field. The Chief of Engineers reports an expenditure of $5,830,000 for harbor defenses, building emplacements of heavy guns, mortar batteries, and mines.

The Surgeon General has had the enormous work of fitting up hospitals, organizing the Medical Corps, employing male and female nurses, contract surgeons, being surgeons who are employed from civil life, besides those commissioned as corps, division, and brigade Surgeons, furnishing medical supplies, and answering the demands from all over the country and from camps at Santiago, Puerto Rico, and Manila. The work done in this line is almost beyond comprehension.

Distribution to the Army.

The Commissary General had purchased and distributed, up to Aug. 1, 110,907,235 pounds of rations, which have been transported and distributed to all armies in the field here and at Santiago, Puerto Rico, and Manila, besides the large quantity distributed among the destitute Cubans.

The Quartermaster General's report is too long to even give an approximate idea of his work. In the way of transportation to Honolulu, Manila, Santiago, and Puerto Rico, and return home, there have been sent 82,638 men, with artillery equipment and supplies. By rail in this country there have been transported 9,700 officers, 233,989 enlisted men, also 40,382 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery, and other Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, Medical, and Signal Service stores. The total number of articles of clothing and camp equipage distributed to the army by the Quartermaster's Department has been 6,274,483, of which I can only mention a few articles as follows: Blankets, 288,739; blouses, 283,762; trousers, 406,423; hats, 334,106; canvas clothing uniforms, 82,200; shoes, pairs, 811,378; undershirts, 736,965; tents, 179,142, &c. The total weight of food and forage distributed daily to the army is approximately 900 tons. Added to this is the large fleet of transports chartered and purchased, and the management of the same in conveying troops, supplies, and ammunition.

The Paymaster has promptly paid the army, and is deserving of very great credit for his work. The Signal Corps has provided most efficient service, furnishing cable, telegraph, telephone, and signal services to the different commands in the field.

If you had a day or two to spare I would like to sandwich in a little work for you. I would like to send you these statements in detail, which I think would bewilder you, if anything can.

The Mystery of a Child's Death.

The death of little two-year-old Joseph De Witt, whose parents live at 71 Penn Street, Brooklyn, was as much a mystery yesterday as when his dead body was first found. The police have discarded the burglar theory as to the killing of the child, and police and Coroner were yesterday watching the house of the child's grandfather, at 93 Keap Street, and they will see that Mrs. De Witt does not leave there until the inquest is over. The police stated last night that, as far as they were able to learn, De Witt and his wife lived happily at Patchogue, L. I., and they also learned that the reason De Witt expected the death of the child was because the latter had been ill for some time. De Witt and his wife met for the first time last night, and according to the father of the woman, the Coroner did not place any restraint upon Mrs. De Witt. Dr. A. C. Henderson, who made the autopsy, said last night that as far as he was able to find out no drug is used on the child. The inquest will be held to-day, and Mrs. De Witt will probably testify.

LITTLE FIRE; MUCH FRIGHT.

A Woman Throws Two Children from a Window and Then Jumps After Them.

An upset oil stove and a consequent slight fire in the apartment of Jacob Berlin, in the rear house at 75 Ludlow Street, yesterday afternoon, caused Mrs. Leah Cohen, who lives on the third floor, rear, to throw two of her children out of a window and to jump out after them herself.

The upsetting of the stove didn't do much damage. There was an explosion, and a carpet near by caught fire. Smoke began to pour out of the open door into the hallway, and persons in the corresponding first floor of the front house set up the cry of fire. In a moment the little yard between the two houses was filled with people.

Jacob Cohen lives on the third floor, with his wife and five children. A man named Goldwasser lives on the second floor. Mrs. Cohen was alone in the room with two of her boys. They were Solomon, aged six months, and Abraham, four years old. Hearing the cry of fire and the rush of the people in the rooms below out of the house, she seized her two children under her arms and ran down the little, narrow stairs. When she reached the turn in the crooked fight between the first and second floors the hall was so full of smoke that she was afraid to go further, so she ran back and through Goldwasser's rooms to the fire escape.

The people in the yard saw her come out on the fire escape, and shouted to her not to jump, because the fire was not dangerous She didn't heed them, but took little Solomon and threw him out into the crowd. Then she seized Abraham, the elder child, and started to jump with him. The crowd shouted for her not to jump. She hesitated, and then took the boy, and, leaning over, let him drop. Then, a moment later, she started to climb down the fire escape herself.

Herman Harris, who lives in the front house, caught the youngest child in his arms. He handed it to a woman near him, and was in time to catch Abraham as he fell. The boy's shoe struck him in the face as he fell, and split open the skin of his nose, but he held on to the boy sufficiently to break his fall.

Mrs. Cohen, in her excitement, did not climb down through the hole in the fire escape provided for such emergencies, but she got out over the railing and tried to get down that way. She let herself down as far as her arms reached, and then, finding no support, she pushed herself outward and let go. She landed on her side on the ground. Harris and another man tried to stop her fall, and they did save her from serious injury, probably, although her weight, she being a plump woman, was too much for them.

The two children were practically uninjured by their fall. The baby had received a bump on the forehead, which he must have got by striking against the ground before Harris could get the better of the momentum gained in falling two stories. Abraham was shaken up considerably, but was not bruised. Mrs. Cohen's head struck the ground, and she received a severe scalp wound and contusion of the jaw.

Meantime, an alarm had been rung in from a firebox near by, and several fire wagons responded. An ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital came clanging up, to add to the excitement. The street was jammed, while three frantic policemen tried to push the crowd back. More men were sent for to the Eldridge Street Station, and finally they got the people back and out of the way of the firemen.

The fire was slight, and caused only a few dollars' damage. Mrs. Cohen and her children, as well as Harris, were attended by the ambulance doctor, and all were able to remain at home.

A SOCIALIST'S SUICIDE.

Young Rosengarten, Who Took Himself and His Views of Life Too Seriously, Swallowed Poison.

Disappointed with his brief experience of life, and discouraged at the hopeless prospect the future appeared to hold for him, Nathan Rosengarten, a Russian, nineteen years of age, committed suicide early yesterday morning. He was found at 2 o'clock on a stoop at 304 East One Hundred and First Street by a policeman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who sent in a hurry call for an ambulance. Dr. Schonover of the Harlem Hospital soon arrived, and applied a stomach pump, but his work was of no avail, and the young man was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he expired.

Rosengarten had lived for the last two years with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cohn, who have apartments on the top floor of 300 East One Hundred and Second Street. He came to this country seven years ago, from Riga, Russia, his birthplace, and had attained unusual skill as a painter and decorator.

He had seen his fellow-countrymen subjected to the cruelest persecution in Russia, and had early conceived extreme and morbid views on the social question, which he had studied and reasoned out to the best of his ability and limited opportunities. A few years after his arrival in this country he began to air his opinions with an earnestness born of conviction. His arguments, if specious, appeared plausible enough to the ignorant and miserable people among whom he carried on his propaganda. They felt that something was wrong with the social conditions that seemed to deny them a share of the sunshine of life, while what appeared to be an undue proportion of beer and skittles fell to the lot of others. They were easily led to adopt the young Socialist's explanations, and looked up to him as a teacher, if not as a leader.

Young Rosengarten came to take himself and his rôle too seriously. His room in the Cohn appartments was littered with books and papers dealing with social problems upon which he was wont to burn the midnight oil when he ought to have been seeking rest for mind and body in bed. The state of mind into which he had worked himself was perhaps accurately described by members of the Mount Morris Club at 304 East One hundred and First Street, to which among others he belonged. "Rosengarten," he observed, "was one of those individuals who carry idealism too far. Then he had come to crave for those things in life which require means to procure, and because he was unable to gratify his desires he imagined that the entire social system was wrong." This was borne out by a slip of paper found in the suicide's pocket, which bore in German the following avowal: "I cannot live under present conditions. I must commit suicide. Please see that my body is cremated." This note was addressed to "Comrades of the Forward Society," an organization in Suffolk Street that publishes a Socialist newspaper.

Mrs. Cohn said yesterday that Rosengarten had been out of work for about three weeks. He was at home most of the day Friday, and talked in a sorrowful way about poverty, wealth, and the unequal distribution of property.

In accordance with his request Rosengarten's body will be cremated. The necessary funds will be raised by subscription among the members of the Forward Society and the Mount Morris Club.

PICKPOCKETS DISCHARGED.

First They Are Catalogued by the Bertillon System.

The members of the gang of pickpockets arrested Friday afternoon and evening by the Central Office detectives and locked up over Saturday were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning and discharged. As a result of the raid ordered by Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau few larcenies among the crowds on Saturday were reported to the police.

Nearly half a hundred expert "dippers," "hoisters," and "moll-buzzers," as the various classes of pickpockets are designated, had come from Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, and flocked here in anticipation of large and profitable hauls from the Saturday crowds. The major portion knew that they were well known to the police, yet as the rumors of a "wide-open" town had reached them, they supposed they would not be molested.

Many of the men had not been arrested since the new Bertillon system was adopted, and the only means of identification the police had were the photographs in the Rogues' Gallery. Many of the photographs were taken several years ago, since which time the men had aged and changed greatly. As fast as the men were brought in they were rephotographed, front, back, and profile views being taken, in addition to the measurements of the Bertillon system.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

MRS. FLEMING IS FOUND.

But the Mystery Surrounding Her Disappearance a Week Ago Is Unsolved.

Mrs. Carl Fleming of Chicago, after having been lost in New York for seven days, walked into the Stevens House, 19 Broadway, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It was just a week to the hour from the time she left the Immigration House, 5 Water Street, stating to the proprietor there that she was going out for a short walk.

She found her husband and two small children at the Stevens House. Mrs. Fleming was dazed, and her mind was temporarily deranged from her wanderings. She was unable to give any intelligent account of where she had been or what she had been doing. She did not know how she had become separated from the children, whom she had taken walking with her. The children, aged four and five years, were found in Jersey City Saturday night.

Carl Fleming is the Superintendent of the Electric Light Department of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, and two weeks ago his wife and children left Chicago, their intended destination being Sweden, where Fleming's parents live. The trio had passage on the Thingvalla Line steamer Island, which sailed ten days ago. Mrs. Fleming and her children went aboard the Island at the dock in Hoboken, and, finding that they were several hours ahead of the sailing time, came ashore again. When they returned to the dock the vessel had sailed. The New York agents of the line telegraphed Fleming in Chicago of his wife's predicament. She was sent to the Stevens House and remained there for a day or two, when she moved to the Immigration House.

While at the Stevens House Mrs. Fleming told the proprietor and clerks of her misfortune and they took great interest in her. She went out several times and remained away for an hour or two, and on her return seemed to be dazed. Clerk Hamilton noticed it, and asked her on Sunday morning, Aug. 14, to remain at the hotel. She did not heed him, however.

Since Fleming arrived in New York last Thursday he had been day and night searching the smaller hotels of the city and haunting the steamboat docks. On Friday afternoon Fleming received a letter from a woman unknown to him. The letter stated that there were two children at a certain house in Sussex Street, Jersey City. Fleming went to the police of Jersey City, and with their aid found the little boy and girl.

A theory has been advanced that drugs were given to Mrs. Fleming, and that then she was robbed of a small sum of money.

MARRIAGE PUZZLE TO SOLVE.

Russian Woman Claims a Brooklyn Man Is Her Husband, but He Says No.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney has a queer puzzle to solve and he does not know where to begin. The question which he is called upon to decide is whether or not a woman who says she is Mrs. Lele Losinzky is really Mrs. Losinzky. The young woman says she is the right individual, but Losinzky claims that she is an impostor and is only impersonating his wife.

The alleged Mrs. Losinzky was one of the 162 steerage passengers who arrived here last Friday on the steamship Patria from Hamburg. She gave her age as twenty-five years and said that her husband, Michael Losinzky, a Russian, lived at 245 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was notified of the woman's being in the country, and, not having heard from his wife since he had left home several years ago, hurried to the Barge Office. There he was shown the new arrival and at once thought it strange that his wife, an ordinary sort of woman, should have developed into a fine-looking woman.

"Are you really my Lele?" asked Losinzky.

"Yes, my dear Michael. Don't you really love me?" asked Mrs. Losinzky.

"You seem very strange to me indeed. I cannot believe my eyes if you are truly my wife."

"I am the simple girl you vowed to love and protect in far-away Russia. Don't disown me in this strange land, when we have been so long apart. Kiss me, and when we are in a quiet place I will tell you all the news about home," said the woman soothingly.

But Losinzky had no kisses to give away just then. He could not be convinced that way. His suspicions were aroused and he determined to be sure before he acknowledged the new arrival as his better half.

"My Lele had a mole on her left wrist," said the puzzled husband.

"Here it is, husband," laughingly exclaimed the woman, as she pulled up her sleeve and bared her wrist. Sure enough, a mole was there. Still Losinzky was not convinced.

"Describe the window in my old home in Russia," further asked the man.

"Your name was cut in the big pane of glass," was the quick response.

"That's true," said Losinzky, "but still I am not convinced. I must go back to Brooklyn and consult with friends. I will come back to-morrow."

Losinzky visited the Barge Office on Saturday, and had further talks with the Patria's passenger. Yesterday he called again and finally claimed the young woman and took her to his home in Brooklyn. On the way over she said that she liked the great celebration on Saturday, and that this was a very fine country. She also liked the house in which Losinzky resided, and said it would make a good home for her.

When the pair had gone away Deputy Commissioner McSweeney considered the case ended, but in a couple of hours the man and woman were back again at the Barge Office. Losinzky was very angry, and the young woman, too, was in very bad temper. Losinzky declared that the woman was an impostor, and this time he said he was absolutely sure that he could not be mistaken.

The woman still insists that she is Losinzky's wife. She will be kept at the Barge Office, and the matter will be laid before the Board of Special Inquiry to-day.

KILLED IN AN AIR SHAFT.

Dolan's Body Was Discovered Through the Barking of His Dog.

William Dolan, forty years old, of 423 West Fifty-sixth Street, was killed early yesterday morning by a fall down the air shaft between the house in which he lives and No. 423. Dolan lived on the top floor of the five-story flat. His wife has been at Saratoga Springs for two weeks and he was alone. He returned from work about 6 o'clock, and it is thought sat down on the windowsill looking out on the airshaft before going to bed.

About 6:30 o'clock Dolan's little dog set up a loud barking, clawed at the doors of the apartment, and tried to get out. Mrs. Mary Tiebens, who lives on the same floor, was awakened by the barking, and after listening to it for a quarter of an hour went to Dolan's door to ask him to keep the dog quiet so that his neighbors could sleep. No one answered her knocking, and she went down to see the janitress, Ella Maloney. While they were talking about the matter, Miss Maloney looked down the shaft and saw Dolan's body. He had fallen on his head and his skull was crushed.

Entertainment for Hebrew Children.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Rockaway Sanitarium of Hebrew Children was given at the Waldorf Amusement Hall in Far Rockaway on Sunday evening, Aug. 14. The entertainment, which was given under the auspices of Mrs. J. F. Emanuel and Miss Herschorn realized over $900 for the purpose for which it was given. After a prologue and a piano solo by Morris Beer the entertainment opened with a baby show. The manager of the show and the committee on awards was Master Lester Emanuel, aged 8 years. Interspersed through out the entertainment were songs by Mrs. Edna Stern Hershfield, and recitations by Miss Mannheimer and Miss Hyman. The Gibson pictures, a series of groupings by young society people of Far Rockaway, were the great success of the evening. Among those who participated were the Misses Constance and Edna Foster, Amelia Einstain, Bachrach Mannheimer, and Hyman, and the Messrs. Ben Foster, Sam Bijur, and A. Stern.



The Sun's mathematician says: "In and about New York there are 4,000,000 people, half of whom ought to wear 'pants.'"

We're hardly prepared, even though our stock is large. Still, we'll do the best we can.

$5 to $10 for trousers.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE NATION'S NEW FIELD

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Speaks of the Reception to the Warships.

NEEDS OF A LARGER NAVY

It Must Be Supplemented by a Greater Army, the Preacher Says, So that We Can Always Maintain Our Rights.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, in his sermon yesterday morning spoke of the enthusiastic and patriotic reception given to the United States warships which arrived at this city on Saturday. He said:

"I presume that nearly every person in the sound of my voice to-day was among the vast throng of spectators who gazed with pride upon the grim engines of destruction which passed up and down the North River. It was natural that our hearts should be filled with a proud thankfulness because our beloved country has such efficient warships and such brave officers and men to fight for the maintenance of liberty and equal rights. The naval and land victories that we have won over the despotic power of Spain have brought to our Government added responsibility. Upon our Government has fallen the duty of seeing to it that the islands rescued from Spanish misrule are properly governed in the future. We must bear in mind that our Nation has taken a place that it never before occupied in the world's affairs. We have assumed a broader respensibility. We have given emphasis to the great fact that we have become a potent factor in the shaping of the destinies of other peoples besides those whom we have hitherto regarded as our own. The truth is, no nation can or should live wholly within itself. No man or woman has a right to live within himself or herself. Selfishness and exclusiveness act to the detriment of the individual exercising it. China has given the world an illustration of this fact.

"With our added responsibilities, we have made ourselves more liable to become mixed up with the disputes of the world. We must be prepared to assert and maintain our rights in case of disagreement with any of the great powers that now dominate the world. We have entered upon a new era in National development. We have reached out beyond the North American Continent. For this reason we will have to maintain a larger army and a greater navy than we have done in the past.

"Like other great powers, we will bear in mind that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. We must have the fighting men and the warships ready for service. We have beaten Spain in a short war, but the result is not confined to the victory. Our Government has taken a step from which it cannot recede. The eyes of other nations are upon us, and we must do our duty in the sight of our fellow-man and in the sight of God. In the past the United States Government has offered an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Here the refugees from all lands have found a welcome and a home under a free and enlightened administration of justice. Now we have stepped outside of our own borders to aid other peoples in the march of freedom and the upholding of human rights. Let us be intelligent, wise, and brave in the undertaking."

THE REV. S. C. HEARN ON PEACE.

Neither Europe Nor Rome, He Says, Shall Interfere with Us.

The Rev. Sanford C. Hearn, pastor of the Perry Street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached last night on "The Conclusion of Peace." He said in part:

"The conclusion of peace is welcomed by all. Our treasure and blood have been freely poured out, and the world is made better because of the war. Not a war of hatred, of revenge, nor for glory, but one in behalf of our common humanity. The traditional policy of the past must be forever forsaken, for our flag is carried to the Caribbean Sea, the middle Pacific, and the Far East.

"Not least among the benefits of this war is the revelation of deeds and heroism which have flashed before us under the searchlight of war. Dewey, Hobson, Sampson, and Schley are but representatives of the common heroism of every man who fought under them; from the Admiral on the vessel to the stoker amid the heat at the door of the furnace; from the General to every private in the ranks. This war has proved that the American people are invested with that common heroism that invests war with dignity and humanity with nobility.

"While we rejoice in our victories, however sweeping they have been, we remember that there is a deep shadow of sacrifice. We do not forget this deep shadow of sacrifice that hovers over us. We are sorry that our brave defenders should come from their deeds of valor in vessels not fit for pig pens, and we ask, Who is to blame? And for this some one should suffer.

"Some ask how we will govern the Philippines, and whether Rome or the great powers of Europe will have anything to say. They will have nothing to say. We can settle the question here."

Feast of St. Bernard Celebrated.

The Feast of St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, was observed yesterday morning in St. Bernard's Church, in West Fourteenth Street, with solemn high mass at 11 o'clock. The celebrant was the Rev. Cyprian McGarvey, C. P., of West Hoboken, who for eight years was an altar boy in St. Bernard's. The panegyric of the saint was preached by the Rev. William T. McGuire, rector of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn.

A CHURCH IN DIFFICULTIES.

Pastor Is Living on $4 a Week and Church May Soon Be for Sale.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—As a result of the internal dissensions in the First Church of Christ in this city the pastor, the Rev. W. H. McKane, is compelled to live on $4 a week salary, and the church building may be sold, owing to inability to pay either the principal or interest on a mortgage of $2,000 held by the Stewart estate.

The troubles of the church date from the advent of the Rev. Mr. McKane as pastor last Winter. He wanted to conduct the church affairs on a different line from that followed by several of the principal members in the past, and as a result friction occurred. A conference was held between the discordant elements in the hope that their differences might be amicably settled, but the lay members claim that the Rev. Mr. McKane declined to concede any points, and several of them withdrew their support from the church. The church has been affected the contributions to such an extent that the pastor has been receiving only about $4 per week lately, but he says he will eventually put the church on its feet again.

Meanwhile a settlement of the Stewart estate will soon be made, and unless the interest that has accumulated on the mortgage is forthcoming the church edifice will be sold under foreclosure proceedings.

LIFE AND ITS BURDENS.

Sermon by Rev. G. H. MacGregor at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall's pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was occupied yesterday morning by the Rev. George H. MacGregor of Scotland, who expects to sail for Europe Saturday.

"To the thoughtful man, impressed with the responsibility that mere living thrusts upon him," said the preacher in the course of his remarks, "life is a terrible thing. The responsibility is so awful and terrible that perhaps few men, if the choice were offered them, would care to live their lives over again.

"In life there is the liability to pain and weariness. Man that is born of woman endures but a little while, and that while is full of trouble. To millions life is a burden, crushing down until mere existence is a curse. In my land and in yours life to many means toil and pain, and in the darker countries, in misgoverned China, and in India and Africa existence for many human beings holds forth no hope, nothing but the blackness of despair. The liability to poverty, with its associations, hangs threateningly over us. It is said in my own land 3,000,000 live in a state of chronic want.

"Have you ever asked what drives men into business life, with its worries, its constant fear that some unforeseen happening will sweep away the accumulations of years? Then there is the certainty of loneliness, for if we live long enough each one of us will some day be lonely. Think of the loneliness of the woman who has buried her only child. And there is the liability of temptation.

"If the problem of life did not leap out into eternity, it would be infinitely simple. The crack of a revolver, or the quick slash of a razor would end it all. But Christ knew all these things, and knowing all said: 'Fear not life' because He could say, 'For I am He that liveth.' Does He not watch over you, and are not the hairs of your head numbered? He does not fear temptation. He will not suffer you to be tempted beyond your strength. Do not fear death, for He gives comfort in life and in death and after death."

The Rev. Dr. Hall to Return Soon.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, sails from England for home on Sept. 17. This information was conveyed to the congregation yesterday through letters from the clergyman received by members of the governing body of the church. It was learned that Dr. Hall was not as well as he and his congregation hoped he would be as the result of his rest and change of air. It was hinted yesterday that the Rev. Mr. MacGregor, who has preached on several occasions this Summer in Dr. Hall's church and has made a favorable impression upon the congregation, might be called to assist or succeed Dr. Hall, but a member of the congregation said that no consideration would be given to the matter until Dr. Hall returned and had made his wishes known.

Salvation Army Meeting.

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 21.—The New England division of the Salvation Army of America began a nine-days' meeting here to-day with a large attendance, including representatives from all the large cities. The army is in command of Lieut. Col. W. J. Cozzens of Boston, and the speakers include Major J. N. Parker, Boston.

BURGLAR SHOT LODGER.

Dawson Wounded Him and Got a Bullet in Return, but Was Not Seriously Hurt—Intruder Escaped.

The house of George W. Humphrey, at 18 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, was entered at about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a burglar, who got as far as the third floor before he aroused anybody. A lodger, Charles Dawson, twenty-six years old, who was sleeping in the front room on that floor, was aroused by a noise, and on stealing cautiously forth became convinced that some one who had no business there was prowling around the house.

He stole down to the parlor, where George Humphrey, Jr., was sleeping, and aroused the latter. After a brief consultation it was decided that Humphrey should go for a policeman while Dawson cut off the burglar's escape. Humphrey hastily dressed himself and went out. The sound made by the door in closing aroused the burglar's suspicions, and he determined to run. Turning out the gas at the head of the stairs, he dashed down stairs.

As he passed Dawson the latter yelled to him to stop, at the same time brandishing a revolver. The housebreaker paid no attention, and Dawson pulled the trigger. His weapon missed fire, but a second attempt was successful, and the burglar gave a yell of pain and cried, "I'm shot!" The next moment there was an answering flash, and Dawson felt a sharp pain in his left arm.

He staggered back, and the burglar, firing another shot, which did not hit Dawson, ran out of the house by the rear door. When Humphrey arrived with the police, a .44-calibre revolver was found in the hallway, and bloodstains marked the burglar's trail. Dawson was found to be suffering simply from a flesh wound.

A POSSIBLE MURDER.

Death of the Man Found in Fulton Street to be Investigated.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon on the body of the unidentified man found in a basement at 190 Fulton Street Saturday night. The body is at the Morgue. Dr. O'Hanlon found that the man's neck had been broken and that the injury was in many respects similar to the one which killed Miss Reynolds in the Grand Hotel.

The Coroner also found that the man's left ear had been torn off. He said that the case looked suspicious. From Bellevue Hospital Dr. O'Hanlon telephoned to the Church Street Station House, and notified the police that he wanted an investigation made. Dr. O'Hanlon said that the man's ear might possibly have been torn off by a fall, but that it could also be done by a blow from a club.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TABLES OF THE TIME

Inlaid it is difficult to please Dame Fashion in her present luxurious mood with anything less beautiful.

Tiny tables have the entire tops inlaid with vari-colored harmonizing woods, set into glowing mahogany surfaces.

Larger tables with plain centres have caught many a hint from nature; trailing vines and tendrils, dainty flowers and scattered petals are inlaid in delicate monochrome-like etchings.

Many now even below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

LIFE AND ITS BURDENS.

Sermon by Rev. G. H. MacGregor at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

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O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A Week of Bargains.

We shall use this week as an extraordinary week to clear the stock of many shelves that we are through with this season. And at the prices we've put on the lots our wish will surely be accomplished.

To-day we print one special from the second floor in

Ladies' Silk Skirts. They're made of fancy-figured Gros Grain, and come in beautiful patterns, are percaline lined and velveteen bound; the price to clear is $3.98

And seven specials from the basement—

100 Sets Ewer and Basins, assorted shapes and decorations; one of the best snaps of the times. We're only going to ask for any of these sets 98c

Porcelain Dinner Sets (115 pieces)—complete set—soup tureen; etc., with new decorations; $12.50 kinds, at $9.50

500 Pieces Art Pottery with worth values of $1.50 to $2.00 have been grouped for to-day's selling and marked your choice 85c

We've taken a lot of C

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 20...	3,300,142
Same week last year.....	2,114,837
Stocks to date this year.....	64,800,780
Corresponding date last year.	40,881,668

Bonds for the week.....$18,806,700	
Same week last year.....	10,037,100
Bonds to date this year.....533,325,970	
Corresponding date last year.317,075,888	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2½; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

UNION PACIFIC.

A Great Property's Vicissitudes and Its Final Safe Re-establishment in Credit and Earning Power.

The stalwart strides of the new Union Pacific into prosperity give it conspicuous rank among the important Western railways whose financial history have been recorded in THE NEW YORK TIMES Financial Supplement's reviews. Within a little while the Union Pacific's managers are to place the company's preferred shares upon a dividend-paying basis—thus marking the progress which attends conservative financiering.

The new Union Pacific compared with the old Union Pacific presents in its financial detail the following significant figures:

	Formerly Per Mile.	Now Per Mile.
Bonds $70,077		$54,838
Common stock 33,407		33,425
Preferred stock		41,158
Total $103,484		$128,919

The company's gross earnings for the six months of the 1897 fiscal-year (from Jan. 1 to June 30) aggregated $6,736,832. For the corresponding six months of the 1898 fiscal year the figures mount up to $7,670,579. This shows an increase of $933,747.

For the same six months of 1897 Union Pacific net earnings were $1,979,099, while for the first six months of 1898 they aggregated $3,136,161—an increase of $1,157,062.

Formerly the Union Pacific's annual fixed charges were $7,164,363. Now these total charges are only $3,600,000.

Thus the net earnings for the first six months of 1898 ($3,136,161) approach the entire fixed charges of the system for the entire year.

Such an exhibit goes far beyond what even the most enthusiastic believers in the property had dared anticipate.

The Union Pacific Railroad was chartered July 1, 1862, by Congress, which granted to it the right of way over the public domain, 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile of road, and a subsidy in Government bonds at the rate of $16,000, $32,000, and $48,000 per mile of line, the object being to apportion the subsidy in ratio to the cost of the several sections. By the act of incorporation the subsidy bonds were to be a first mortgage on the road.

Subsequently, on July 2, 1864, the company was authorized to issue an equal amount of its own bonds, which were to be a first lien on the road, the subsidy bonds being thereafter a second mortgage. For the payment of the subsidy bonds the company was required to pay annually to the Government 5 per cent. of its net earnings, and to allow the former to retain one-half of the charges for transportation on its account. The road was opened May 10, 1869.

Additions to the system were made rapidly during the seventies, and many roads were constructed and control secured by the Union Pacific. Among these were the St. Joseph and Western, chartered in February, 1867, under the name of the Marysville, Palmetto and Roseport Railroad and changed to the St. Joseph and Denver City on April 17, 1902. There was a consolidation of this line and the Western Division, built under the charter of the Northern Kansas in 1868. Construction was begun in 1868 and the road was opened in 1873. In 1874 it went into the hands of receivers and was sold under foreclosure in 1875. In 1879 it came into the control of the Union Pacific.

Development of the System.

The Central Branch was organized Feb. 11, 1859, as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, and opened Jan. 20, 1868; the Colorado Central Railroad, chartered in 1865 and opened in 1870; the Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad, chartered Oct. 1, 1870, and opened Jan. 1, 1874; the Kansas Central Railroad, chartered May 31, 1871, and opened in 1877; Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad, chartered June 14, 1873, and partly opened July 1, 1874; Echo and Park City Railroad, chartered as the Summit County Railroad Nov. 2, 1871, and opened July 1, 1873; Golden Boulder and Caribou Railroad, built in 1877; Hastings and Grand Island Railroad, opened in 1879; Junction City and Fort Kearny Railroad, partly opened in 1873; Omaha and Republican Valley, chartered Aug. 15, 1876, and opened Jan. 1, 1877; Utah Central Railway, a consolidation in 1880 of the Utah Central, Utah Southern, and Utah Southern Extension Railroads.

Kansas Pacific Consolidation.

On Jan. 24, 1880, the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and the Denver Pacific Railroads were consolidated under the title of the Union Pacific Railway. The Kansas Pacific was originally chartered as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western and received valuable land grants. In 1863 its name was changed to the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, and in 1868 to the Kansas Pacific. The road was completed from Kansas City to Denver in 1870. The company defaulted in 1873, and after a receivership reorganized in 1879. The Denver Pacific was opened in 1871, connecting the Kansas Pacific with the Union Pacific. By the terms of the consolidation the shareholders in each company received shares in the new company equal to their holdings in the old.

The Oregon Short Line Railway was chartered in 1881 and opened Jan. 9, 1882. This road was built to connect the Union Pacific with the Oregon Railway and Navigation lines, and was controlled by the first-named company through ownership of stock. The following other companies were built during the 80s, either in the interest of the Union Pacific, or purchased by the company: Denver and Middle Park Railroad, opened in 1884; Denver, Marshall and Boulder Valley Railway, opened in 1886; Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Railway, opened in 1884; Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway, opened in 1882; Laramie, North Park and Pacific Railway, opened in 1881; Lawrence and Emporia Railway, opened in 1879; Oakley and Colby Railway, opened in 1887; Salina, Lincoln and Western Railway, opened in 1886, and Salt Lake and Western Railway, opened in 1882.

Continued Progress and Growth.

On June 11, 1885, the St. Joseph and Western Railroad was sold under foreclosure, and on June 19, 1885, the Hastings and Grand Island, both lines being purchased by a committee of bondholders, reorganized and consolidated under the title of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad. In 1890 this road became part of the Union Pacific system, the latter purchasing 2,301,500 of the company's stock. The Kansas City and Omaha Railroad was organized in July, 1886, and opened March 1, 1887, and an agreement for interchange of traffic was made with the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Union Pacific, the two roads jointly guaranteeing interest on the Kansas City and Omaha bonds. The St. Joseph and Grand Island owned $1,822,500 of the company's capital stock and $413,000 of its bonds.

On Aug. 1, 1889, the Oregon Short Line, the Utah and Northern, the Utah Central, the Salt Lake and Western, the Utah and Nevada, the Ogden and Syracuse, the Idaho Central, and Nevada Pacific Railways were consolidated under the name of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

In 1890 the latter company purchased $2,042,000 of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, increasing the amount of its holdings of the stock of the company to $13,940,700. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was chartered June 13, 1879, and commenced business late in that year. The property was leased for thirty-nine years on Jan. 1, 1897; to the Oregon Short Line Railway, and the lease transferred to the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Aug. 1, 1889.

Consolidation of Old Companies.

The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway was formed on April 1, 1890, by the consolidation of the Colorado Central, Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville; Denver and Middle Park, Denver, Marshall and Boulder; Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific; Denver, Texas and Gulf; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth; Road Cañon, Chicosa Cañon, the Cañon d'Agua, Colorado Central of Wyoming, and the Cheyenne and Northern Railroads. The Union Pacific owned a majority of the bonds and stock of this company and guaranteed interest on the former through a traffic agreement. The Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railway was formed in 1888 by a consolidation of the Salina, Lincoln and Western; the Lincoln and Colorado, and Oakley and Colby Railways, the Union Pacific controlling the company through ownership of stock.

The Receivership.

The Union Pacific went into the hands of receivers in October, 1893, the falling off in the revenues of the company due to the industrial depression rendering such a step necessary. The courts appointed S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, and E. Ellery Anderson receivers for the property of the Union Pacific and of the property of nearly all the auxiliary companies. In November, on the petition of the Attorney General of the United States, John W. Doane and Frederic R. Coudert were appointed additional receivers.

On Dec. 11, 1893, Frank Trumbull was appointed receiver for the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and the railway and property of that company were turned over to him by the receivers of the Union Pacific.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was placed in the hands of receivers in June, 1894, and from July 4 of that year was operated distinct from the Union Pacific system. On July 18, 1894, the Union Pacific receivers were also appointed in the same capacity for the Kansas Pacific.

An effort to form a plan of reorganization was abandoned in March, 1895, owing to the failure of Congress to pass the bill providing for the refunding of the debt to the Government at 3 per cent.

Successful Reorganization.

The plan of reorganization which became operative was dated Oct. 15, 1895, and provided for the formation of a new company through foreclosure and otherwise and the issuing of the following new securities, $100,000,000 first-mortgage railway and land grant fifty year 4 per cent. gold bonds, $75,000,000 4 per cent. preferred stock, and $61,000,000 common stock.

The new securities were distributed to the holders of the old securities as follows: Union Pacific first mortgage 6s received 100 per cent. new 4s, amounting to $27,229,000 and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $13,614,500; sinking fund 8s 100 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $3,730,000, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $1,865,000; Omaha Bridge 8s, 100 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $508,000, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $254,000; Omaha Bridge renewal 5s, 100 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $734,000, and 25 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $183,500.

For Kansas Division debt: Eastern Division 6s, 100 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $1,966,000, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $983,000; Middle Division 6s, 100 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $3,678,000, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $1,839,000; Denver Extension first 6s, 100 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $4,106,000, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $2,053,000; consolidated first 6s, 80 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $9,283,200, and 50 per cent. in new preferred, amounting to $5,802,000; consolidated first mortgage, defaulted interest, 25 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $2,901,000, income 7s, (unsubordinated,) 80 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $8,960, and 80 per cent. in preferred stock, amounting to $5,560.

Holders of income 7s (subordinated) received 80 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $16,440, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $10,275; Leavenworth Branch 7s, 80 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $12,000, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $7,500; Denver Pacific first 7s, 80 per cent. in new 4s, amounting to $3,200, and 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $2,000; Kansas Division and collateral 5s, 50 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $2,500,000.

For the fifteen-dollar assessment on old common stock, 100 per cent. in new preferred stock, amounting to $9,130,275. In exchange, dollar for dollar, of old common stock on which assessment was paid, $60,868,500 in new common stock.

For compensation to the reorganization syndicate and bankers there was allotted $6,000,000 new preferred stock.

Total issues for reorganization purposes were: $51,244,720 new 4 per cent. bonds, $47,135,600 new preferred stock, and $60,868,500 new common stock.

Reserved to dispose of equipment obligations and for reorganization and corporate uses, $13,000,000 4 per cent. bonds and $7,000,000 preferred stock.

Balance reserved for settlement of the debt to the United States and for extraordinary requirements, $35,755,280 new 4s, $20,864,400 preferred, and $131,500 common stock.

The following securities were not disturbed in the reorganization: $3,626,000 collateral trust 6s, 1908; $4,677,000 collateral trust 5s, 1907; $2,030,000 collateral trust 4½s of 1913; $1,149,000 equipment trust 5s, due 1896 to 1900, and $8,610,000 collateral trust note 6s of 1894, a total of $20,092,000.

New Company Organized.

The new Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated in Utah June 23, 1897, and succeeded to the property and franchises of the Union Pacific Railway, which were sold under foreclosure in November and December, 1897. The new company took possession of the Union Pacific main line Feb. 1, 1898, and the Kansas Pacific lines on April 1. The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway was reorganized and succeeded on March 16, 1897, by the Oregon Short Line Railroad. In October of last year the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee purchased $8,460,000 of the stock of the company and later increased its holdings to practically a controlling interest.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was succeeded on Aug. 17, 1896, by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. The Oregon Short Line owns a majority of the common stock of the company and the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern own a controlling interest in the preferred stock. The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf is not in the new system, but in March of this year an agreement was made by which, after foreclosure sale, its Julesburg branch, extending from La Salle, Col., to Julesburg, 151 miles, shall be acquired.

Mileage of the System.

The Union Pacific system is now made up of the following lines, directly owned: Council Bluffs, Ia., to five miles west of Ogden, Utah, and branches, 1,048 miles; Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col., 643 miles; Leavenworth to Lawrence, Kan., 32 miles; Denver, Col., to Cheyenne, Wy., 104 miles; total, 1,827 miles. Branch lines owned, 323 miles; branch lines to be owned, Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado, Salina to Oakley, Kan., 225 miles; Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, La Salle, Col., to Julesburg, 151 miles; Omaha and Republican Valley, 482 miles. Controlled, Oregon Short Line Railroad, Granger, Wy., to Huntington, Ore., Helena, Mon., to Frisco, Utah, &c., 1,430 miles; total outside lines, 2,288; grand total, 5,038.

The several lines making up the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, in all 482 miles, and the Kearney and Black Hills Railroad, were purchased on Thursday last, the Union Pacific paying $770,000 for the former and $150,000 for the latter.

The sale of the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado was set for last Saturday, Aug. 20, and in March last the greater part of the bonds of the company were acquired by the Union Pacific, the latter giving in exchange 40 per cent. in new

Continued on Page 8.

STOCKS

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots.
In Seattle and Montana stock exchangeable for 40 per cent. of Great Northern preferred.
Of the amount of stock outstanding credited to Lake Shore and Michigan Central, $40,045,300 of the former is in the New York Central collateral trust and $35,291,300 of the latter.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 19, 1898.

BONDS.

Week Ending Aug. 19.

Sales Week End'g Aug. 19. $18,806,700	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101	101	101	101	½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	85	85	84½	84½	8
American Tobacco scrip	99	99¾	99	99½	80½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	96	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞	473
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72¾	73¼	72½	72⅝	1,095½
Austen & Northwestern 1st 5s	84	84	84	84	1
Baltimore Belt 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	3
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	114½	114½	114½	114½	12
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch, tr. r.	114	114	113¾	113¾	23
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certfs	113¼	113½	113⅞	113⅞	15
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988, registered	115½	115¾	115½	115½	1
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	5
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	92	92½	92	92½	41
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105¼	104⅝	105⅛	41
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	55
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	4
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	108	108	108	108	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109½	109½	109⅛	109⅛	10
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	15
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90½	90¾	90	90	224
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	42½	42½	41⅝	42¼	140
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	14½	14¾	14	14	20
Central of Georgia 3d preference income 6s	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5¼	7
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113¾	114	113¾	114	40
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	89¼	90	89¼	89⅝	423
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	105	105	105	105	11
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115⅜	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Den. Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	101	101	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108	109¼	108	109¼	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	117½	120⅝	117½	120	311
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	106	106	106	106	2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88⅝	89¼	88⅞	89¼	43
C. C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	98⅞	99	98⅞	98⅞	18
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	70	70	70	70	2
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	81	82	81	82	39
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	84	84	84	84	2
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	14
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97¾	98½	97¾	98⅜	113
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4s	94	94	94	94	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94	93¾	94	188
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	112	113	112	113	49
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	117¼	117¼	117½	117¼	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	112	111½	112	4
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144	145	144	145	8
Erie prior lien 4s	94	94⅝	93¾	94¼	140
Erie general lien 4s	75	75	74⅜	74⅜	113
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 6s	88	88	80	80	15
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	85	85	85	85	6
F. & P. M., Port Huron Div. 6s	94	95¾	94	95¾	18
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	76	78½	76	78½	380
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	62½	62¾	62	62¾	46
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	29
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	94	95¼	94	95¼	20
General Electric debenture 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Green Bay & Western debenture B	5	5	5	5	4
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83	83½	83	83	38
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	93¾	94⅛	92½	94⅛	19
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102	102	102	9
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	92	91	91	27
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104	105	104	105	28
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	76½	78½	76½	77¼	158
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	75	75	73	73	20
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91½	92	91½	91½	318
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	65½	66	65	65⅝	418
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	87⅝	88	87½	87½	7
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	57½	57½	57⅜	57⅜	5
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	103	102	103	20
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	12
Lake Shore 3s	106	106	106	106	3
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	30
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	101	101¾	101	101¾	53
Louisville & Nashville 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	91¼	91¼	91	91	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	4
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Alabama 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	96	96¼	95¾	95¾	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116⅝	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞	17
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103½	103½	103	103½	4
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	114	113¾	113¾	14
Mexican International consol. 4s	77½	77½	77¼	77½	23
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	4
Michigan Central consol. 7s	115	115	115	115	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	12
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	12
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	78½	80	78½	80	34
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	63
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	86	87½	86	87	31
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	291
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Montgomery Div. 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	15
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130½	131	130½	131	82
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94¾	95	94⅝	94⅝	75
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	95¾	95⅞	95¼	95⅜	397
New York Cen. Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	94	94	94	94	6
New York Central debenture 5s	111	111	111	111	1
New York Central 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	84
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116	116	116	116	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107	107	107	14
New York, N. H. & Hartford deb. certfs. 4s	100	100	100	100	15
New York & New England 1st 7s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
New York & New England 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	101	101½	101	101½	14
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	107	106½	107	39
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	26
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	86¾	87	86	87	126½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	4
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65½	66	65	66	743
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100½	101	100½	101	465½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	100	100¾	100	100¾	25
Northern Railway of California 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	20
Northwestern, 25-year debenture 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Northwestern general 3½s	103	103½	103	103½	13
Northwestern Sinking Fund 5s	110	111	110	111	11
Northwestern consolidated 7s	142¾	142½	142½	142½	2
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	115	115	115	115	3
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	108	108	108	108	17
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	105	105	105	105	5
Ohio Southern general 4s	8	8	8	8	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	77	80	77	80	22
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100	100⅛	100	100⅜	293
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	108	108	107¼	107½	28
Oregon Short Line Income A	80½	81¼	80½	81½	112
Oregon Short Line Income B	57	58¾	57	58¼	339
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	128	127	128	28
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103⅞	106½	103⅞	106½	153
Pennsylvania 4½s	113	113	113	113	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78¼	80	77⅝	79	78
Peoria & Eastern income	17	20	17	20	12
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	108¼	109¼	109	109	13
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	91⅝	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	3
Pittsburg & Western 5s	50	50	50	50	26
Reading general 4s	83⅞	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛	424
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	91	90	91	65
Rock Island 6s, coupon	131	131	131	131	1
Rock Island general 4s	105	105	105	105	70
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	13
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	100	100½	100	100	59
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	106¾	106⅝	106	106¼	31
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	11
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	119½	120	119¼	120	42
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79⅝	82⅜	79⅝	82⅜	154
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	80¼	81	80	80⅞	197
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	32½	34¼	32½	34¼	398

BONDS.

Week Ending Aug. 19, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Hastings & Dakota 7s	123	123	123	123	3
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 8s	111	111	111	111	2
St. Paul consolidated 7s	154½	154½	154½	154½	10
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¼	106¼	105½	106½	145
St. P., Min. & Man. cons. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	101	101½	101	101⅜	35
St. P., M. & M., East. Minn. Div. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	129½	129½	129	129	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 6s	132	132	132	132	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	69½	70	69	70	184
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	91	91½	91	91½	17
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98½	98	99⅛	29
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	20
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	109	109¼	109	109½	17
Southern Railway 5s	97½	98	97	97	202
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	68	68	67¼	67⅝	31
Standard Rope & Twine income	15⅝	16¼	15	16⅛	410
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	89¾	92¾	89½	92	11
Tenn. Coal & Iron 6s, Tennessee Div	86	92½	86	92½	28
Term. Railroad of St. Louis 1st 4½s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	8
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾	29
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107⅜	107	107	7
Texas Pacific, Eastern Div. 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	43½	45¾	43	45½	1,773
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	104	105	104	105	3
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	77	78	77	77	38
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	90	90	90	90	2
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	91⅞	93	91⅞	93	68
Union Pacific new 4s	99	99⅛	98⅝	99	651
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	76¾	78	75¾	77	1,044
Wabash 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	72
Wabash 2d 5s	81½	83½	80	83½	144
Wabash debenture, Series B	29½	30½	29½	30	556
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s	109⅛	109⅞	109¼	109⅝	21
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	109	109	108¾	108¾	14
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	58¾	58¾	58½	58¾	24
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc.	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	42
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	25
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	52¼	54½	52	53⅝	757

Total sales.....$16,800,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 20, 1898.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127	127⅜	127	127⅝	25
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
United States 3s, when issued	105½	105½	105	105½	1,594½
United States 3s, small, when issued	105½	105½	105⅛	105⅛	*12

Total sales.....$1,627,700

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 20, 1898.

Alabama, Class B	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	92½	93½	92½	93½	41
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	9	8	8½	336

Total sales.....$379,000

Grand total.....$18,806,700

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Aug. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112	Aug. 9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	119¾	Apr. 19	127½	Aug. 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	127⅜	Aug. 18
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110½	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	113½	July 22
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105½	Aug. 19
United States 3s 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104¾	Aug. 5	105⅛	Aug. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued.	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105½	Aug. 17	105½	Aug. 17	105½	Aug. 17
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 8	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 14	104	July 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93½	Aug. 18
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	74	Aug. 12	65	Apr. 22	74	Aug. 13
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Aug. 12	4½	Feb. 15	8½	Aug. 18

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	July 28
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	204½	Aug. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 13	125	May 13
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feby 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 16	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148¼	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146½	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	315	Aug. 12	263	Jan. 28	315	Aug. 12
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 12
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	155¾	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year;

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	220	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, 3@3½ for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £471,774 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.42, became 47.21 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,150,000f gold and 2,575,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

1898

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 19, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	120½	Aug 18	91	Jan 20	120½ Aug 19	91½ 95
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	80	Aug 18	31	Apr 25	80 Aug 17	80 ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	96½	Aug 15	85	Apr 25	96½ Aug 19	95¾ 96
Do., registered	95¾	Mar 22	85½	Mar 23	95¾ Mar 23	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	77½	Aug 16	54¾	Mar 12	77½ Aug 19	73¾ ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	Jan (..	.. ..
Atlantic & Pacific income	..	....	..	....	33½ Feb. 98	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	....	..	....	120 Jan 98	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	99¾	Jun 24	95	Jan 5	99¾ Aug 9	.. ..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	114¾ Aug 17	.. 114½
Do., do., trust receipts	114	Aug 19	113¾	Aug 19	113¾ Aug 19	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1933-1935	115¾	Aug 11	80	Jan 13	115¾ Aug 11	.. ..
Do., registered	112¾	Jul 15	106¾	Jun 17	112½ July 19	.. ..
Do., registered	113¾	Aug 11	90	Jan 25	115¾ Aug 19	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¾ Aug 19	.. ..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Aug 12	97	Apr 6	117¾ Aug 11	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	117¾	Aug 10	103	May 26	116¾ Aug 15	.. ..
Do., registered	116¾	....	Aug 5	97	Apr 6	116¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	116¾	....	Jul	20	112¾ July 20	.. ..
Do., do., registered	112¾	....	Aug	11	84 Jan 31	100 Aug 15	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	101	....	..	....	105¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	104½ July, 93	.. ..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	90 Mar 9	90 Aug 8	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104½ Aug 5	104 ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102¾ Nov., 96	.. ..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102¾ ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105¾	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	.. ..
S. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jun 17	102 July 16	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	90 Jun 9, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st Inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½ June 8	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¼	Feb 8	8	May 23	9 June 8	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122¾	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122¾ July 12	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Aug 13	101½	May 2	108 Aug 17	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	106 Aug 17	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108 April, 98	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	115	May 27	112	July 1	113 July 1	.. ..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	93	Jul 5	79	Apr 8	92½ Aug 18	92 ..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	45 Jun 19, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 3d instalment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	.. ..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	.. ..
Bea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	.. ..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	95	Aug 19	80	Apr 14	93 Aug 19	92 ..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106¼	Aug 19	91	Apr 2	105¾ Aug 19	.. 105½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104¾	Jan 18	108 Aug 19	107 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127 Mar 2	123 ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	123	Feb 2	122	Jul 16	122 July 16	124¾ ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	118 ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104½	Jun 17	108¾ Aug 18	107 ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 28	107 July 29	107¼ ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105½ ..
Canada South. 1st. int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾ Aug 16	108 ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	110 Aug 19	109½ 110
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jan 30, 97	.. ..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	95¼	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92¾ June 20	92 ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114¾ June 3	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	90 Aug 19	89¾ 90¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	42¾ Aug 19	41½ 42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	16¼	Jan 6	10¼	Jun 28	14 Aug 19	13 14½
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 28	5¼ Aug 19	5¾ 6¾
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	96	Jan 19	95	July 6	96 July 6	.. ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103 Aug 9	102¾ ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113¾ Dec 3, 97	.. ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	114 Aug 19	113¾ 114¼
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113½ Aug 16	113¾ 114¾
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101¾ Aug 18	101 102
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	113¾ Aug 18	.. ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, C, D, 1898	103¼	Feb 23	103	Feb 23	103 Feb 24	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102 July 14	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	106	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½ June 17	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	.. ..
Western Pacific 1st g. 5s, 1899	104	Jan 28	103	Mar 17	104 June 29	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103½	Aug 8	100	Jan 6	103¼ Aug 19	.. ..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 4s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898.	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	119 July 27	119 122¾
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Aug 2	115½	Apr 20	120¾ Aug 2	119 122¾
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Aug 11	111	May 2	115¾ Aug 15	115½ ..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73¼	Mar 28	83½ Aug 19	89¾ 90
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105¼	Jan 30	99	Apr 25	105 Aug 16	.. 106
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	90¼	Jul 29	90 Aug 1	92 97½
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95¼ May 27	.. ..
Elix., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	103½ July 28	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112¼	Feb 7	113¾ Apr 21	.. ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	105½ ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	108 108¾
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾ Mr 25, 97	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110¾ Aug 11	106 111
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 28	113½	Apr 20	115¾ Aug 17	115 ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	104¾ Aug 11	104¾ ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109¼	Aug 18	104¾	May 16	109¾ Aug 18	109½ 110¾
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	120½	Aug 18	103½	Mar 25	120¾ Aug 19	119 121
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	105½	Feb 17	105½ Feb 28	.. ..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102 Aug 5	98¾ 101¼
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	101 Aug 18	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	.. 107
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 98	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100¾	Aug 5	96	Mar 25	100¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120 June 11	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	114½	Jul 15	114½ July 15	115½ 117¾
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122 Apr 19	130¾ ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108¼	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Aug 19	107 108
Do., do., registered	106¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¾ June 7	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¾	Jan 14	103 Aug 19	103 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	..	....	..	....	.... ..	.. ..
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½ June 10	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	91	Aug 9	80	Mar 12	91 Aug 9	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	106	Aug 16	90	Mar 25	106 Aug 16	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—	..	....	..	....	.... ..	.. ..
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	147	Aug 6	140	Jan 20	147 Aug 6	150 ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	145	Jul 19	137½	Jan 3	145 July 19	150 ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	150 ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	154¼	Aug 19	138	Jan 4	154¼ Aug 19	150 ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	148	Aug 6	139¼	Jan 5	148 Aug 6	150 ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	117 ..
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	.. ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120 Aug 10	117¾ 120
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¾	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	128 Aug 15	.. 129
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109 Oct 5, 97	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	116	Mar 11	118¾ July 19	.. ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117¾	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	117¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110¾	May 23	114¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 3	108¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¾	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111¾ July 1	113½ ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 5	113 July 18	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	127¾	Jan 27	127¾	Jan 27	127¾ Jan 27	.. ..
Do., con. sk. rd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½ Jly 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	106	Apr 7	111 Aug 18	111 114
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	106¼ Aug 19	105¼ 105⅝
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120 Mar 18	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121 Aug 1	120½ 122
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142½ Aug 16	.. ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115 Aug 19	114 115
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114¾ Aug 8	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	123	Aug 10	113¾	Jun 2	123 Aug 10	111 ..
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115 July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	111 Aug 18	.. ..
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	July 13	107½ July 13	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 9	114	May 23	116½ June 29	.. ..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107¾	May 18	109 Aug 18	.. ..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Aug 12	111	May 9	116 Aug 12	.. 116
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	106 Aug 10	.. ..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¾	Aug 19	99	May 16	103¾ Aug 19	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¾	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¾ Apr 12	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	135¼ Aug 11	135⅝ ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	115½	May 28	113½ June 6	114½ ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	.. ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	.. ..
Do., incomes, 1911	118	Apr 21	112	Apr 28	112 Apr 28	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129¾	Jul 28	131 Aug 16	129½ ..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 28	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	130 133
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107¾	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 22	107½ ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105½	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	105 Aug 19	104¾ 105
Do., do., registered	105½	Aug 13	103¼	May 11	105½ Aug 13	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	94	Aug 2	85	Jan 15	94 Aug 17	.. ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70¼	Feb 11	60¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 28	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	88 Mr 15, 97	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	108	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	107 July 11	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 16, 97	.. ..
Chi. St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	134	Jan 24	126¾	Apr 28	126 Aug 18	.. 127½
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	135	Aug 18	128	May 13	135 Aug 18	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	132 Aug 15	.. ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	108 Jly 23, 97	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1933	122½	Feb 17	117¾	Apr 1	120 Aug 9	115½ ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	80¾	Aug 17	79½	Mar 26	80¾ Aug 19	.. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½ Nov., 96	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	115 Oct 26, 97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	108½ Mr 15, 97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	110 Aug 1	.. ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾ Apr., 95	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 6s, 1911	75½	Feb 4	60½	May 8	70 Aug 19	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	52	May 13	52	May 13	52 June 29	53 ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90¾	Aug 11	85	Jun 8	90¾ Aug 13	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	99	Aug 18	90¾	May 9	98½ Aug 19	97¾ 98¼
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	.. ..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	80 June 13	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	80	Feb 28	90 Aug 8	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	96¾	May 17	99½ May 26	101 ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¾ Fe 19, 97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	79 Aug 19	79 80
Do., income 4s, 1990	20	Aug 18	14	May 7	20 Aug 19	18 22
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105¼	Mar 5	102	May 9	103½ July 28	.. ..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135¾ July 26	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¼ Oct 16, 97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103 May 10	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼ July, 96	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	65	Aug 8	56	May 26	65 Aug 8	56 ..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	65½ My 15, 97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	62	Aug 17	70½	Apr 21	62 Aug 19	61½ 62
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	60 65
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 96	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	.. ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¾	Jan 8	126 July 23	126 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¾	May 21	140 July 18	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	107 ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110¼ June 30	112 ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan 20	136¾	July 8	136¾ July 8	.. ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½ No 17, 97	114 118
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	106	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	.. ..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	145	Aug 11	143	May 7	145 Aug 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4, 97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¾	Jan 25	120¼	May 8	123 Aug 10	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	115½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115 June 21	115¾ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½ Mr 22, 97	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾ Au 18, 97	145 ..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 3	141 May 6	141 ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98¾	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	98¾ Aug 19	98 98¾
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111½	Aug 9	108	Apr 5	111 Aug 10	111¼ ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	94¾	Aug 15	85¼	Jan 3	94¾ Aug 17	94 95
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	98¾ June 6	102 ..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	18¾ Aug 13	.. ..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	105½ Aug 15	.. 106½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107 June 8	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¾	Jan 4	113 July 26	113 ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119¾	Apr 27	116¼	May 20	119¾ Aug 2	.. ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½ June 27	112 120
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	.. ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 27	104¼	Feb 21	104¼ June 3	100 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147½	Feb 11	138	May 6	145 Aug 17	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1929	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141 June 25	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	130	Feb 25	133¼	Apr 12	137 July 7	.. ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 7	133	Jun 7	133 June 7	.. ..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106 Feb 11	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113¼	Aug 9	108	May 2	113 Aug 10	112¾ ..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102 Aug., 96	100 ..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105¼ Oct 2, 97	107 ..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds, 1996	94½	Aug 12	84¾	Apr 26	94½ Aug 19	94 94¼
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	76	Aug 8	68	Apr 28	74¾ Aug 19	74¾ 75
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108¾	Feb 9	101	Apr 27	105 July 25	105 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	92	Jul 14	84¾	Jan 6	92 July 15	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	89½ Aug

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½ Sep 24,97	108	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121 Jul 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67 May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jul 1	105	Jul	105 July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼ Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May	104 July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr	91 Aug 16	90	91¼
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr	103½ Aug 2	103	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr	104½ Aug 2	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109¼	Jul 18	108	May	106½ July 18	..	..
N. F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	126	Jan 26	97½	Apr	98 July 26	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb	100½ Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr	91 Aug 11	92¼	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar	100 Mar 19	112	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¾	Jan 13	90	Apr	95⅝ Aug 19	95⅝	96½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr	116⅞ Aug 18	116	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May	103½ Aug 16	103	104
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr	114 Aug 17	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr	120⅝ Aug 19	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr	121½ Aug 4	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar	120 July 1	120	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr	63 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	77¾	Aug 11	70⅝	Feb	77½ Aug 17	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May	115 Aug 19	112	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May	105¼ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb	106 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jul 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr	108 Aug 17	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121½ Au 31,97	..	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½	Aug 11	82¾	Apr	91½ Aug 19	..	91¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar	65⅝ Aug 19	65⅝	66
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	89	Aug 9	83¾	Jan	88 Aug 9	..	90
Mo. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	88	Aug 19	80	Mar	87½ Aug 19	87	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan	75 Aug 19	74½	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr	84 Aug 18	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Gulf. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100½	Aug 12	93½	Apr	100½ Aug 16	101¼	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	106¾	Aug 15	93	Mar	106¾ Aug 19	106½	106¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 13	103½	Apr	111 Aug 8	110	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87⅝	Aug 17	65¼	Jan	87 Aug 17	..	..
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	60	Apr	80 Aug 18	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May	103¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	103¾	Jul	106¾ July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. M. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1947	110¾	Jan 7	107¾	Feb	108 May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102¼	May	107½ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 6s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar	105¾ July 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. gtd. g. 5s	100¾	Jan 22	86	Feb	100 Aug 19	99½	100¼
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb	98 Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May	124 July 29	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr	80⅝ Aug 17	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102	Aug 19	97½	May	102 Aug 19	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr	131 Aug 19	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜ De 17, 97	..	106
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr	103½ Aug 18	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108¼ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119¼	Jun 23	113¼	Apr	116 Aug 18	116	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113¾	Apr	115¼ June 29	115½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	108	Apr	111 Aug 17	110½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr	110⅝ July 15	108	..
Do., reg. debenture 6s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¾	Feb	108½ Feb 21	108	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106	Feb 9	102	Apr	99 105 Aug 11	104½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb	5 104¾ Feb 5	104½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½	May 31	100¾	May	6 104¾ July 8	104¾	..
Do., registered	105	Mar 28	104¾	June	30 104¾ June 30	104½	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107	Jun 28	105¼	Jul	22 106½ Aug 19	106½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Jul 6	104¾	Jul	6 104¾ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun	23 94⅜ Aug 19	..	95
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼	Jul 29	94	Jun	23 95¾ Aug 19	95½	..
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug	8 94 Aug 19	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼	Feb 17	102¾	Apr	25 108¾ Aug 18	..	..
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101¾	Apr	26 108⅝ Aug 17	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½ No 16, 97	106½	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun	17 106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul	27 95 July 28	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	106½	Feb 3	107¼	Mar	25 107½ June 13	107¼	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jan 27	107¼	Jun	3 107½ Aug 13	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	124½	Aug 12	119½	Mar	12 124½ Aug 12	124¾	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug	13 107 Aug 13	106¾	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun	23 123 June 23	124	127
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr	21 107 Aug 19	107	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	107	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	160	Aug 18	145	Jan	6 160 Aug 18	160	165
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan	6 153 June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123 Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120¾	Aug 19	119	Feb	11 120⅜ Aug 19	..	121
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113¾	Jul	19 114 Aug 18	..	..
N. Y. Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar	7 107 Aug 19	106¾	107⅝
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar	16 101½ Aug 17	101½	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	110¼	Feb 9	112	Mar	25 114 Aug 13	113½	..
Do., do., registered	110	Feb 11	112	Mar	28 116 June 4	113½	114½
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	129¼	Aug 18	124	Jun	8 129 Aug 19	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	124½	Jun	15 127 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101	Aug 17	90¾	Apr	21 101 Aug 19	100¾	101¼
Do., registered	100¾	Aug 19	93	Apr	6 100¾ Aug 19	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	66	Aug 17	57	Apr	21 66 Aug 19	65¼	66
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113¼	Jun 16	104	Jan	5 112 July 20	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun	27 102 June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar	15 122 Aug 8	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar	17 124 Aug 9	122	125
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb	9 117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91¼	Aug 18	82	Apr	14 91¼ Aug 18	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr	21 87 Aug 19	..	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, '96	90	95
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan	12 102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	86 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan	13 85½ Aug 9	88	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug	18 8 Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar	31 10 June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1941	82	Jan 3	75	Aug	11 80 Aug 19	78	79
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	106 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr	25 114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r. all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49⅝	Apr	29 61⅛ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr	20 112 Aug 15	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100¾	Aug 19	80	Apr	26 100¾ Aug 19	100¼	101
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	Jul 25	118	Apr	16 128 Aug 19	128	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun	14 121 Jun 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108	Aug 11	96	Apr	27 107¼ Aug 19	106	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	58	Jan	5 81⅛ Aug 19	81	81¼
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan	4 58¾ Aug 19	..	58½
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun	23 106¾ Aug 19	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 28	106	Apr	21 113 Aug 17	112½	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul	8 110 July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	105¾	May	13 110¾ June 6	112	114
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May	6 111 June 28	112	..
Do, do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106	Jun 6	106¾	Mar	1 108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¾ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan	10 140¼ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan	4 140 Aug 13	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128 Aug 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	117¾	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May	25 107 May 25	107½	109½
Do, gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	106 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb	14 115¼ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, r.	101½	Aug 12	96	Apr	12 101½ Aug 12	96	101¼
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb	15 96 June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 28	15	May	19 17 May 28	..	..
Do., do., 1st Installment paid	15½	Jun 2	15½	Jun	2 15½ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr	22 120 May 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86¼	Feb 23	85½	May	23 85¼ May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¼ April, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¼ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	106¼	Aug 17	104	Apr	2 106 Aug 19	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	93 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 13	76½	Apr	28 91⅜ Aug 13	91	96
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53	Jul 22	39	Jan	15 50 Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅝	Feb 8	77¾	Apr	26 84⅛ Aug 19	84	84¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr	26 91 Aug 19	90¼	91
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	97¾	Feb 12	93	Jan	10 93 June 14	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	68	Jan 14	54	Feb	4 68 June 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80¼ Aug 15	80¼	81½
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116½	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¾	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	114¾ Aug 18	..	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114 Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¼	Jun 22	114	Apr 20	120 Aug 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98¾	Apr 25	106¾ Aug 19	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100 July 12	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	82¾ Aug 19	..	..
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 19	90	Apr 26	97¾ Aug 19	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 26	80¾ Aug 19	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	34¼	Aug 19	25	Mar 25	34¾ Aug 19	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 6s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Mar 14	..	118½
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	106½ July 8	106½	107½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	122½ Aug 16	123	124½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	115¾	Mar 25	122 Aug 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	130½	Aug 2	128	Jan 5	130¾ Aug 4	131	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108½	Aug 16	105½	May 10	108¾ Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101¼	Aug 16	94¼	Jan 10	101¼ Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 3	122¼	Jan 13	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118¾	Apr 19	127¼ July 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	106½	Mar 18	117	Apr 29	109¼ May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110¼ Aug 18	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111 No 23,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	103½	..
Seat. L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	99½ Aug 18	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	97¾	Aug 15	92	Jan 4	97¾ Aug 17	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111½	Jul 28	107½	May 25	111 Aug 12	111½	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	Jul 1	105	May 11	109 Aug 1	108½	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85¼	Aug 16	76¾	Apr 2	83 Aug 18	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 28	127	Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	70 Aug 19	..	70
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½ No 17,97	..	..
Do., con g. 5s, 1943	106¾	Aug 18	96½	Jan 3	106¾ Aug 18	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109½	Aug 19	100¾	Jan 4	109½ Aug 19	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	110¾ Aug 10	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	101½	Aug 10	92¼	Jan 6	101½ Aug 10	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 5	81½	Jul 25	84 Aug 16	85	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	109¾ Aug 18	..	..
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98¾	Aug 8	87	Apr 28	97 Aug 19	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 8	96	Jan 19	100 Aug 19	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	106¾ July 22	105⅝	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 18	112½	Feb 28	114½ Aug 19	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	113	Aug 18	107	Apr 18	113 Aug 19	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	122	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	119 July 28	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117 June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¾	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	98 June 7	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108	Jul 21	100	Mar 24	107½ Aug 9	107	108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107 June 8	107	108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. g. 4s, 1924	87¾	Jul 29	87¾	Jul 28	87¾ July 29	80	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 3	111¼	Apr 22	113 Aug 8	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103	Jul 19	103	Jul 19	103 July 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¼	Aug 16	109	May 18	112¼ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110	Jul 22	105½	Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	107¾	Aug 18	107¾ Aug 18	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	107½	Aug 5	95½	Mar 12	107 Aug 18	..	106¾
Do., 2d g. income

Monday, Aug. 22.

American Fisheries Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Illinois Central Railway—Books open.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open.

Tuesday, Aug. 23.

National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Thursday, Aug. 25.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books open.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 26.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Books open.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books open.

Saturday, Aug. 27.

Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, total transactions included 3,300,142 shares of stock, $16,800,000 bonds, with $1,627,700 Government and $379,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 21, '97.	Aug. 20, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	2,114,837	3,300,142 Inc.	1,185,305
Banks	29	7 Dec.	22
Mining	1,500	209 Dec.	1,309

BONDS.

	Aug. 21, '97.	Aug. 20, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	$10,037,100	$16,800,000 Inc.	$6,763,100
State	30,500	$379,000 Inc.	348,500
Government..	43,000	1,627,700 Inc.	1,584,700

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	6¼	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2¾	Minnesota Iron	9⅝
Am. Malting	3½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	N. Y. Airbrake	22¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	6½	Nor. Pacific	2¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	5	Nor. Pacific pf.	2⅞
Brook. Rap. Trans.	4½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	7⅞
Chi. Great West.	2¼	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	8½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	5¼	Pacific Mail	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	6¼	Reading	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Reading 1st pf.	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Consol. Ice	2	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Detroit Gas	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Tenn. C. & Iron	5½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	1½	Texas Pacific	1⅞
Great Northern pf.	4	Union Pacific	1⅝
Illinois Central	3⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Illinois Steel Co.	4⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Iowa Central pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	2⅜
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¼
L. E. & Western	7⅝	Wabash	1
L. E. & W. pf.	10¼	Wabash pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	2¾	West. Union Tel.	1⅝
Met. Street Ry.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	1⅜	Long Island	2½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Manhattan	2⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Brook. Union Gas	1⅞	Pullman Car	1
Consolidated Gas	5¼	Rio Gr. West.	1½
Lake Shore	3		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Omaha & St. L. 4s	5
Balt., R. & P. gen. 5s	1	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	1
	1⅞	Ore. Sh. Line inc. B	1¼
Chi., R. & Q. con. 5s	2½	Pacific Coast 1st	2⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P. con. 7s	5¼	Peo. & East. 1st	1⅛
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
E. Tr., Va. & G. con. 5s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s	2½
	1¼	St. Louis S. W. 2d	1¼
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2¼	Seloto V. & N. E. 4s	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3	South Car. & Ga. 1st	2½
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	1
Lehigh & W. B. con.	1⅛	Texas Pac. 2d	1⅛
	1¼	Tol. & O. C. 1st	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1⅛	Union El. 1st, tr. r.	1½
Mo. Pacific 7s, 5s	1⅛	Union P., D. & G. 1st, tr. r.	1
Mo. Pacific coll. 5s	1¼	Wabash 1st	1
Mob. & O. 1st, Mont. Div.	2	Wabash deb. B	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, tr. r.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. 6s, Parks Branch	1	Chi., M. & St. P. 1st deb. 5s	1¼
Balt. & O. con. 5s	1	Chi. & Northwest deb. 5s	1
B'klyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	1	Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	1
Balt. Belt 1st 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 4s	1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 18, 1898	£24,984,867	.....
Aug. 19, 1897	36,058,708	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 18, 1898	75,414,552	£49,818,546
Aug. 19, 1897	81,485,268	49,047,851

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 18, 1898	28,025,000	14,745,000
Aug. 19, 1897	28,936,000	14,907,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 18, 1898	109,400,000	4,368,000
Aug. 19, 1897	93,277,000	4,721,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 18, 1898	34,988,000	12,609,000
Aug. 19, 1897	37,935,000	12,588,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 18, 1898	10,411,000	5,245,000
Aug. 19, 1897	9,622,000	10,380,000

ITALY.

Aug. 13, 1898	14,758,000	2,064,000
Aug. 19, '897	15,266,000	2,727,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 18, 1898	4,280,000	6,675,000
Aug. 19, 1897	2,632,000	6,885,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 18, 1898	2,925,000	1,462,000
Aug. 19, 1897	2,772,000	1,386,000

Total for the week	£315,998,419	£97,216,546
Total preceding week	315,982,750	96,973,448
Corresponding date last year	307,482,976	102,851,851

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue Imp. 5s	90	..
Bleecker St. & Fly stock	34½	37
Bleecker St. & Fly 1st 7s	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	95	98
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 6s	113	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	207	..
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	115
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	87	90
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	195
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	112
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Stret 1st	100	103
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	76½	78
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland City 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	58	63
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	97	100
Columbus (Ohio) Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D. & B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	102
Eighth Avenue	340	350
Eighth Avenue 5 p. c. scrip	105	109
42d St. & Grand Street	345	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Incomes	7	9
Louisville St. Ry. com.	34	39
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	76	78
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925	77	81
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 6s	98	100
Second Avenue stock	176	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	115½
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	172	176
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	21½	22½
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	92½	93
West End (Boston)	87¼	87½
West End (Boston) pf.	105¼	106½
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	106
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. E. R. Ferry 5s	90	95
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402
Central	1330	..
Colonial	190	194
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	240	280
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers' Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	375	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	202	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	195	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	290
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	287½	297½
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	..	105
Continental	430	..
Citizens'	105	112
Eagle	230	..
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	240	265
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	..
Home	193	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	125	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	148	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	178
Peter Cooper	110	..
Rutgers	110	116
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	170	..
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	295
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	65	80
Central	170	175
Chase	295	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	5700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1000	1300
Colonial	137	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	300	306
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	275	300
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	173	..
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	330	..
Gansevoort	90	105
Garfield	360	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	305	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	185	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	480	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	180	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	230	240
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	102	..
Mercantile	160	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	150	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	242
New York County	1000	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	110	..
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	335	350
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	230	310
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	155	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	115	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Tradesmen's	..	95
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	155
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	345	355
N. Y. Lack. & Western	122	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	152	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	100	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	137	139
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	171	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	41½
American Brake	90	93
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	35½	40
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	127½	135
American Graphophone pf.	130	137
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	65	70
Celluloid Company	64	66
Central & South Amer. Tel.	106	108
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	260	270
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	98
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93½	..
Commercial Cable	175	195
Consolidated Car Heating	33½	37¼
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	73	77
Diamond Match Company	139½	140
Electro-Pneumatic, ss. pd.	1⅝	1⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	65	80
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	60	60¼
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106½	107
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	90	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper 6s	106	110
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	23
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	75
Langston Monotype	77½	85
Lorillard pf.	115	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	..	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	30	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	183	184
Michigan Pen. Car com.	8	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	57	60
Mich. Pen. Car. 1st 5s	86	90
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Sew pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	65	75
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	150½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	167
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	96	100
Simmons Hardware com.	106	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	25½	26
Standard Distilling pf.	76	77
Standard Oil	421	422½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	100	102½
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	33	43
Union Switch & Signal	65	67
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	7¼	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass com.	27½	28
U. S. Glass pf.	70	..
Wagner Palace Car	176	177
Westingnouse Air Brake	300	320
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	24	28
Worthington Pump pf.	90	93

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	66	68¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	104½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	106¾	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	101½	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102½	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	100¾	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	38	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	93	95
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids bonds	100	102½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	59
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99¾	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	103½	105
Mutual of New York	330	340
New Amsterdam	29¾	30½
New Amsterdam pf.	71½	72½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102⅛	102⅝
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	107½
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	99
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	163	170
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	86	87¾
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103½	105
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

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UNION PACIFIC.

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preferred and 60 per cent. in new common stock.

New Securities.

Of the new 4 per cent. bonds, $90,000,000 have been issued and are listed on the Stock Exchange, and the other $10,000,000 remain subject to the disposal of the Reorganization Committee. It is the purpose of the committee upon the final winding up of the reorganization to place in the treasury of the Union Pacific as a free asset a portion of such remaining $10,000,000 bonds, and to reserve the balance of these bonds to be issued only for new construction and acquisition and for betterments and improvements at a rate not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum. The new preferred stock is entitled to priority over the common stock to dividends in each and every fiscal year at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum.

Comparison of Earnings.

A comparison of earnings since 1889 of Union Pacific proper on an average mileage of 1,822, may be interesting as showing the falling off in revenues previous to the receivership: In 1889 gross earnings were $19,755,556; total net income, $10,339,403; surplus, after charges, $2,816,054; in 1890 gross earnings were $20,438,208; total net, $9,561,673; surplus, $2,252,531; in 1891, gross, $19,687,738; total net, $10,442,521; surplus, $2,798,979; in 1892, gross, $20,361,402; total net, $11,020,421; surplus, $3,138,946; 1893, gross, $17,376,792; total net, $7,641,468; surplus, $231,268; 1894, gross, $14,817,507; total net, $5,055,048; deficit, $1,862,734.

In 1895 gross earnings were, $14,336,291; total net earnings, $6,806,826; deficit, $767,963; 1896, gross earnings were $14,382,290; net, $4,740,471; in 1897, gross, $16,644,892; net, $5,602,513.

Taking the total net income during 1897, $6,102,513, (including $500,000 miscellaneous income,) and deducting the fixed charge of $3,600,000 interest on the $90,000,000 new 4s, there would remain a surplus of $2,502,513. The gross earnings for the six months to June 30 were $7,670,579, an increase of $933,747, and net, $3,136,161, an increase of $1,157,063.

A Proxy Committee.

The Reorganization Committee held its final meeting last Thursday and took the following action:

"Whereas, The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company at the outset of its undertaking determined not to include a compulsory voting trust of shareholders as a condition of its plan, but at the close of its labors to create a proxy committee to which shareholders might voluntarily intrust their proxies while satisfied with and desiring to continue the policies and management inaugurated by the committee,

"Resolved, That the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company hereby nominates and selects as a proxy committee Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schiff, Winslow S. Pierce, Oliver Ames, and E. H. Harriman to permanently represent at annual and other meetings of the shareholders of Union Pacific Railway Company such holders of the common and preferred stock of said company as shall desire to intrust their proxies to said committee for the purpose of maintaining the management and general policies inaugurated by the Reorganization Committee."

Movement in Stock Prices.

The movements in the old Union Pacific stock make up a considerable part of Stock Exchange history. It was first dealt in in September, 1870, selling at 26⅞; in the following month it advanced to 27½, but by December had fallen to 9. From 11½ in January, 1871, there was an advance to 37⅞ in May, followed by a reaction to 20¼ in October, and a subsequent rally to 28⅞ in December. There was further strength in 1872, and the price advanced to 42, falling off to 30⅝ in November. After rallying to 39½ in January, 1873, there was a steady decline until, in November, the price was down to 14¾, but a sharp spurt carried it to 32⅝ in December.

From 30⅝ in January, 1874, there was a rise to 38⅝ in March, with a recession to 23 in June, and a recovery to 37⅜ in September. The stock advanced sharply in 1875 under the leadership of Jay Gould, rising from 36 in January to 79½ in June, and, after a reaction to 61¼ in October, to 82⅜ in November. After making this high price there was an almost steady decline until, in November, 1876, the quotation had fallen to 57⅞. In 1877 there was a rally to 73, in March, but during the remainder of that and the following year there were no great fluctuations.

Six per cent. in dividends were paid in 1879, and after selling at 57⅛ in January the stock rose to 81 in February, resting to 66⅝ in March and making a further advance to 95 in September, followed by a reaction to 73 in November. In January, 1880, the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific took place, and the price advanced in that month from 84½ to 96⅝, and before the end of the year to 129⅞. In 1881 it rose from 105½ in February to 131¾ in July, and did not again go below par until November, 1882, when it sold at 99⅞.

Dividends on the Old Stock.

The dividend rate had been advanced from 6 per cent. in 1880 to 6¾ in 1881 and 7 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, but in the latter year the stock declined from 104⅞ in January to 70⅛ in December. In 1884 only 3½ per cent. dividends were paid, and there was a decline from 84⅝ in February to 28 in June, with a rally to 58½ in October. No dividends were paid in 1885 or thereafter, and the stock held between 50 and 60 during 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, but in November, 1889, it rose to 71½ and a little over a year later was down to 40. After a rally to 52½ in May, 1891, it declined to 32¼ in August, recovering to 50¾ in January, 1892, and again reacting to 35⅝ in December, 1892.

The earnings of the road held up well until 1893, in which year, as shown above, there was a heavy decrease in surplus, and the price of the stock fell from 42⅝ in January to 15¼ in August, being also affected by the panicky conditions of that year and the receivership which followed in October. The earnings continued to fall off in 1894, and there was a decline from 22¼ in March to 7 in July. A rally in 1895 carried the price to 17½ in May, but in the Venezuelan panic of December that year the quotation fell to 4, and in January, 1896, to the lowest price touched—3½.

The new Union Pacific common stock sold at 16⅛ in March and at 28½ on Tuesday last.

The new preferred sold at 45⅞ in March and at 85⅜ on Tuesday last.

The new 4s were quoted at 88½ in April and reached their highest price on Tuesday, when they sold at 96⅛.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Aug. 19. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	220	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	July, 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30, 1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
110	130	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,345,000	May 16, 1898	1	24½	June 30	22	May 13	24	July 1, 1898
105	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
75	..	Burl., Cedar Rap. & Northern	.....	Aug. 1, 1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20⅝	Oct. 13, 1897
159	..	Chicago & Alton	18,784,800	June 1, 1898	1¾	166¾	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*157½	July 1, 1898
176	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*168	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
70	72	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July, 1898	2	71¼	July 15	*71	Aug. 4	*71	Aug. 4, 1898
34½	36	Chi., Ind. & St. Louis pf	5,000,000	.....	..	35½	July 27	23	Apr. 16	*30	Aug. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,376,800	July 6, 1898	1¾	*176	Mar. 2	163	Jan. 3	*175½	Aug. 12, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July P 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	June 1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
1½	2½	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 8	2½	June 6, 1898
5	6½	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	*6	June 6	*5	June 6	*5	Aug. 9, 1898
14	16	Colorado Midland pf	4,644,800	.....	..	*18½	June 4	14	June 23	*15	Aug. 9, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1898	1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,225	July 15, 1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
40	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*48	June 27	40	May 17	46	June 27, 1898
75	85	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	2⅝	Aug. 5	2⅜	Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 4	8	June 23, 1898
..	60	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	.....	..	60	Mar. 11	*57	July 23	*57	July 23, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898	3¾	*350	July 29	*335	June 16	*350	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
25½	26	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, 1893	7½	26	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	26	Aug. 3, 1898
36	38	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	37½	Aug. 11, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1893
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Aug. 6, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co	3,823,100	July 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*87¾	June 20	*93	July 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,800	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,538,650	July 1, 1898	2	*350	July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*345	July 26, 1898
52	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	July 25, 1898	50c.	*53½	July 21	43	Apr. 2	*53½	July 21, 1898
5½	6½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	6⅝	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6⅝	Aug. 8, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4¼	Aug. 12, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
4	6⅜	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
4	6	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 4	3¾	Jan. 20	*5	June 13, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
⅛	1	Mexican National certificates	83,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,030,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	June 30, 1898	2	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
170¼	175	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898	3½	*175	Jan. 14	*167¼	Jan. 4	174	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
73	77	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	73	Aug. 11, 1898
27	29	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January, 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 28	27	Aug. 11, 1898
38	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	.....	..	41	Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4, 1898
69	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July, 1898	1¾	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*123¼	July 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	..	.....	.....	.....	*250	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	..	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3¾	July 30, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
1	1½	Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	1	Aug. 2, 1898
..	..	Pullman pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	Aug. 13, 1898
172	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi	19,714,285	July 5, 1898	1¾	*173	July 27	*168	Feb. 25	*173	July 27, 1898
..	7	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	7	June 17	5¾	June 11	6½	July 22, 1898
1⅞	..	Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	..	2¾	Jan. 27	1¾	Aug. 10	2	Aug. 10, 1898
6	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891	4⅜	6¾	June 18	5	June 2	5¾	Aug. 4, 1898
123	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogd	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898	1½	*123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	122	July 5, 1898
25	27	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, 1897	3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	July 9	27	Aug. 11, 1898
59¼	59½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	59¼	Aug. 6	56	May 5	59¼	Aug. 6, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	593,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,940,400	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 12, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
172	176	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, 1898	2	194½	Feb. 18	155	Apr. 21	179	Aug. 11, 1898
10	15	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1898	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
20	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	8,708,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 29, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*216½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	March, 1898	3½	..	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	..	3⅝	Jan. 17	1⅜	Mar. 22	2¾	Aug. 9, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	8,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	6	July 28, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $4,373,-600. The banks now hold $23,697,250 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the statement under review are: Loans, $7,189,200, a decrease; specie, $1,051,200, a decrease; legal tenders, $1,756,600, an increase; deposits, $6,393,200, a decrease; and circulation, $69,100, a decrease. The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 20, '98.	Aug. 13, '98.	Aug. 21, '97.
Loans	$666,743,400	$659,411,200	$553,618,300
Specie	164,572,200	166,224,400	93,205,600
Legal tenders	55,519,500	57,076,100	105,547,200
Net deposits	765,013,800	760,754,600	635,907,400
Circulation	14,202,000	14,231,100	13,352,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 20, '98.	Aug. 13, '98.	Aug. 21, '97.
Specie	$164,572,200	$166,224,400	$93,205,600
Legal tenders	55,519,500	57,076,100	105,547,200
Total reserve	$220,092,700	$223,300,500	$192,752,800
Reserve required against deposits	191,253,450	190,188,650	158,976,850
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$28,839,250	$33,111,850	$33,753,450

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 9	$22,291,575	$48,981,450	$27,133,100
Jan. 15	25,963,775	55,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,672,300
Jan. 29	35,608,450	59,146,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,549,050	40,162,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,675,225	36,815,575
Feb. 19	30,588,450	50,925,850	32,627,050
Feb. 26	32,900,325	57,529,975	34,422,150
March 5	30,522,600	55,556,925	33,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	53,963,550	21,443,325
March 19	23,069,050	45,163,975	19,043,675
March 26	33,331,475	48,325,750	18,042,675
April 2	35,720,800	47,096,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,098,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,309,900	15,150,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	23,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,086,975	20,348,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,550	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	45,616,100	22,230,075
June 4	52,249,700	45,530,525	18,496,800
June 11	53,541,100	47,004,475	20,677,025
June 18	56,272,900	46,389,000	19,878,250
June 25	62,306,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,226,250
July 9	53,246,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,985,325	46,036,900	21,772,025
July 23	48,013,000	47,321,375	18,490,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,726,800
Aug. 6	39,988,050	41,942,125	15,815,975
Aug. 13	33,111,850	36,582,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	33,753,450	9,270,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$28,839,250	1893	*$12,045,800
1897	33,753,450	1892	12,378,875
1896	9,270,150	1891	14,109,800
1895	37,446,975	1890	*2,512,975
1894	67,936,650	1889	2,066,025

*Deficit.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59⅝c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,000.85 ounces of silver bullion.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$7,118,578
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	6,362,598
From Jan. 1, 1898	276,196,060
From Jan. 1, 1897	339,462,226

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug 16, 1898	$9,156,603
Week ended Aug. 17, 1897	9,105,569
From Jan 1, 1898	290,952,064
From Jan. 1, 1897	248,941,084

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$1,543,605
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	420,508
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,980,198
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,157,229

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$53,120
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,754,717
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,623,907

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$1,490,575
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	420,508
From Jan. 1, 1897	97,326,451

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$26,470,987

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$22,127
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	43,726
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,315,947
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,793,563

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$1,543,605
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	1,004,725
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,957,648
From Jan. 1, 1897	30,800,753

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$1,521,568
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	960,999
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,441,301
From Jan. 1, 1897	28,507,198

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$1,565,732
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	464,234
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,478,045
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,951,463

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$970,996
Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	1,004,725
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,098,474
From Jan. 1, 1897	59,888,089

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$594,736
From Jan. 1, 1898	40,379,571

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 20, 1897	$540,491
From Jan. 1, 1897	34,946,179

AUG

1898

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atlantic & Danville pf.	1	Sep. 1		
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1		
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sep. 1		
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 9	Oct. 1
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 9	Oct. 1
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 19	Sep. 2
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 19	Sep. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 19	Sep. 2
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2½	Sep. 1	Aug. 18	Sep. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3½	Sep. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sep. 2	Aug. 20	Sep. 1
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 15	Aug. 25
North. Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 10	Aug. 20
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4½	Sep. 1	Aug. 8	Sep. 1
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12
Niagara Falls Electric (quarterly)	1	Sep. 15	Sep. 1	Sep. 16
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Coal (semi-annual)	4	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 2
American Fisheries pf.	2½	Sep. 1	Aug. 3	Sep. 1
Diamond Match	2½	Sep. 12	Sep. 2	Sep. 12
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 1
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 20	Aug. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 20	Aug. 26
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 29	Sep. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 23	Sep. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 15	Aug. 25	Sep. 16
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	2	Aug. 27	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
People's Gas Light and Coke of Chicago (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 25	Aug. 13	Aug. 26
Standard Oil (quarter)	5	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	2	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarterly)	2	Sep. 9	Sep. 1	Sep. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor Railroad	Aug. 17	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 31	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	Aug. 26	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Illinois Central	Sep. 12	Sep. 29	Sep. 26	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sep. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 4	Annual
Oregon Short Line			Sep. 7	Inc. B.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	Aug. 20	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R.			Sep. 15	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 5	Sep. 6	Sep. 5	Annual
Wabash			Sep. 13	Annual

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of August, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$134,922,694.16		
Gold bullion	104,224,598.50		
		239,147,292.66	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,263,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,642,060.00		
		35,611,089.00	*$308,536,203.66
Standard silver dollars	$402,567,291.00		
Silver bullion	804,586.72		
		103,371,877.72	
Outstanding silver certificates	$401,142,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,219,638.00		
		392,922,866.00	10,449,011.72
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,431,642.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	96,146,638.00		
		99,578,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		99,578,280.00	
United States notes		$71,824,355.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$25,105,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	4,180,000.00		
		20,925,000.00	50,899,355.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,453,267.00		
National bank notes	4,329,190.58		
Fractional silver coin	11,410,944.53		
Fractional currency	24.84		
Minor coin	1,244,876.95		
Deposits in National banks	60,975,707.34		
Bonds and interest paid	3,018,022.80		
		85,432,134.04	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$3,310,280.34		
Outstanding checks and drafts	11,263,510.63		
Disbursing officers' balances	50,970,096.44		
Post Office Department account	3,046,601.36		
Miscellaneous items	1,986,606.01		
		75,576,184.78	
			9,855,949.26
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$274,740,519.64

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$564,595.78	$10,868,911.32	$28,036,592.28
Internal revenue	728,079.59	16,665,059.52	42,635,756.81
Miscellaneous	17,844.15	935,702.67	3,442,433.00
Total receipts	$1,310,519.52	$28,467,673.51	$72,314,782.00
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	130,000.00	5,647,000.00	17,708,387.26
War	830,000.00	17,055,000.00	51,829,153.27
Navy	176,000.00	5,020,000.00	13,534,279.61
Indians	10,000.00	461,000.00	1,180,868.55
Pensions	302,000.00	11,010,000.00	23,667,594.50
Interest	100,000.00	2,300,000.00	7,886,892.25
Total expenditures	$1,547,000.00	$41,513,000.00	$115,776,475.44
Excess of expenditures over receipts	236,480.48	13,045,326.49	43,461,693.35
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$33,930.00	2,374,504.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	44,650.00	1,062,537.50	2,713,582.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,078,741.00	$92,853,638.00	$613,932,379.00
This fiscal year	4,257,234.00	279,020.00	4,536,254.00
This month	389,865.00	29,578.00	419,441.00
This day	12,954.00	2,636.00	15,589.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Kings. & Pem.	.19	.19	.19	.19	100
Phenix	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Total sales					200

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,500
Anaconda	.37	.37	.37	.37	500
Argentum	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Belcher	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	.40	.40	.40	300
C. & C. Cr. Con.	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Homestake	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	5
Mexican	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Mollie Gibson	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Pharmacist	.04	.04	.04	.04	11,000
Portland	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	800
Union	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,300
Total sales					19,505

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Gold Magnet	.002	.002¼	.002	.002¼	12,000
Justice	.01½	.03	.01½	.03	9,000
Rocky Mt.	.10¾	.10¾	.10¼	.10¼	15,200
Sentinel	.004	.006	.004	.006	40,000
Total sales					175,500

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 20	$843,316,542	$44,082,503
Aug. 13	778,612,686	46,763,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,986
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,220,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,986,050	47,100,833
*July 9	617,514,553	44,564,178
July 2	696,863,622	62,960,979
June 25	655,289,827	43,167,522
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,683
June 11	743,874,044	37,216,333
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,399	40,483,221
May 21	756,408,461	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	43,742,666
April 30	631,633,596	41,238,796
April 23	628,185,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,826,396	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	611,638,204	38,968,193
March 19	785,975,395	48,985,653
March 12	732,231,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,566	41,629,433
Feb. 19	926,600,610	48,226,899
Feb. 12	726,199,648	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,627,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,594	62,870,969

*Five days.

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

77 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

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JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents
HENRY B. HYDE, }
HENRY C. DEMING, }
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POULLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde,	George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano,	A. J. Cassatt,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Henry G. Marquand,	James McCreery,
C. C. Cuyler,	Rudolph Ellis,
George L. Rives,	Henry M. Alexander,
John B. Searles,	James H. Hyde,
Edward D. Adams,	Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming,
John J. McCook,	L. C. Welr,
Oliver Ames,	Henry B. Hyp.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, President.

R. R. MOORE, Vice-Pres. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

R. L. DAY & CO.,

Bankers,

1 Broad St., New York.
40 Water St., Boston.

Commission Orders Executed in Both Markets.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS.

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers.

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 21.—The business of the past week has been small, the sales not nearly equaling the output. Opinions as to prices show an unusual difference. Some say that yarns are scarcely lower, values being supported by the annual holiday reduction in the output, which is estimated to be 12,000,000 pounds in weight, while others report business following closely the break in cotton.

Meanwhile there certainly is no pressure on the stocks. Cloth is slow for the Eastern market, but a fair miscellaneous business is being done for the smaller markets, especially for South America. The heme trade is slow, except for light seasonable weaves. Germany is waiting the outcome of the cotton movement before resuming large engagements, and prices are easier.

Rouen reports dullness and lower prices.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 200 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.

Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Forrest H. Parkes,
Henry H. Cook,	Charles Scribner,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Joseph N. Hallock,	George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
J. B. Probst,	Edward E. Poor,
Henry Steers,	Anson G. McCook,
George W. Quintard,	R. A. C. Smith,
	Thos. F. Ryan.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary

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BONDS,

16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford.
Edward E. Gibbs, Special.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening: southwesterly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,169. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c.; cash cotton, 5¾c.

The Manchester Guardian looks upon Ambassador Hay's selection for Secretary of State as an indication that this country will act in accord with Great Britain in the Far East. Signor Feschetti, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, was sentenced to prison for ten years in Florence for taking part in the bread riots in May. The body of Mrs. Ernest Possel, the English wife of a German, was found near Florence, and her husband was arrested on suspicion of foul play. Eighty Austrian soldiers were drowned by the collapse of a bridge.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Admiral Schley is confined to his Summer home at Westport by fever.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union met and took action concerning the nomination of a full State ticket.

A letter from an officer of the Seventy-first Regiment said the men would all get furloughs in two weeks and be mustered out within a month.

The Democrats were worrying over the growing boom of Col. Roosevelt, and there were amusing reports of the way the mention of Roosevelt's name affects Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Capt. William Astor Chanler's name was mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Major Gen. Kent, commanding the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, arrived in the city, and in an interview expressed himself as highly indignant at the interpretation which had been placed upon his report of the battle of El Caney. Gen. Kent says that the Seventy-first Regiment were in one of the worst places in the battle, and as a body acted superbly.

In a letter to Stephen E. Barton, Field Agent Kent of the Red Cross Society says that there are many soldiers sick in the camps in and about Jacksonville, and that the number is rapidly increasing. The percentage of typhoid fever cases has more than doubled. He attributes this alarming state of affairs to insufficient and improper nursing.

Page 2.

Government chemists who have analyzed water from Montauk Point declared that water couldn't be much better.

Charles E. Knoblauch, a Rough Rider and a member of the Stock Exchange, visited the Exchange and was made much of by the brokers.

The Leona, which reached Camp Wikoff with 528 officers and men, including 104 sick, brought word that Gen. Shafter, with more troops, is coming from Santiago within a week.

Admiral Cervera, in reply to a telegram thanking him for his treatment of Hobson, expressed his gratitude to the people of the United States for the sympathy constantly shown him.

The Oregon and the Iowa were taken to the navy yard, where they are to be placed in dry dock and thoroughly overhauled. They were loudly cheered as they steamed up the Bay. Many people visited the other vessels of the squadron, which remain at Tompkinsville.

Page 3.

President McKinley has written a letter expressing his thanks for the excellent treatment given sick and wounded soldiers at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Rudberg of the Swedish Navy, who has been in Cuba and Puerto Rico, arrived here on his way home, and told of his observations. He considered the hospital ship Relief wonderful. He thought the medical officers did the best they could during the war, and believed they should have had more authority.

Page 4.

In an article on America, Spain, and France, which is to apear in the Century Magazine, Emile Ollivier, ex-Prime Minister of France, justifies the intervention in Cuba by the United States.

Page 5.

The New York ball team won from Cleveland at the Polo Grounds by 11 to 4.

Poetess captured the Spencer Stake at Saratoga and Rheinstrom the Beverwyck Stake.

Gen. Garcia's report of the Cuban operations about Santiago was received by the Cuban Junta here.

The announcement of the retirement of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal is made by the Navy Department.

The Futurity Stake, the richest of the year, will be decided at the Sheepshead Bay track this afternoon. There are twenty-six probable starters.

Philadelphia yachtsmen met almost a complete Waterloo at the hands of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian sailors in the races at Oyster Bay.

A party of thirty men, representing the second half of the expedition which the Kings County Mining Company is sending out left for San Francisco to meet the bark Agtte, which is to take them to the Klondike. The vessel is provisioned for two years.

Page 7.

The members of the Arbitration Committee are mostly in Quebec. Don M. Dickinson will confer with Premier Laurier about conflicting lumber interests.

Page 10.

An unknown purchaser obtained the Grenoble apartment house on a bid at auction of $395,000.

Page 12.

The body of Joseph De Witt, the murdered Williamsburg child, was buried. The police say the identity of the murderer or murderess is as much as ever a mystery.

An order for Controller Coler to show cause why the bid of Zimmermann & Forshay for $1,000,000 of the city bonds was obtained in Supreme Court. Discrimination is charged.

While bathing in Prince's Bay, Staten Island, Charles E. Doone, twenty-two years old, was badly torn on the left leg by a shark, and is now in the New Brighton Infirmary. He will recover.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment closed the city tax budget for 1898, after having appropriated a total of $77,551,222.07. The only matter still to be settled is that of providing for the removal of the Bryant Park reservoir.

The sympathetic strike of the iron molders and pattern makers of R. Hoe & Co., as ordered by the snap meeting of the Central Labor Union, did not materialize. The delegates of the two bodies affected refused to obey the order.

Henry B. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Instruction of Camden, N. J., died of blood poisoning, which resulted from cutting a corn. His son, Lieut. Wilson, of the Bancroft, reached Camden several days ago, after a flying trip from Santiago.

In the case of Mrs. Agnes E. Burns, a school teacher, who sued to have $10,895 she alleged she loaned to her father declared a lien against his estate, Justice Stover ruled that money gifts from child to parent do not necessarily raise a trust in favor of the child.

Coroner Bausch and the District Attorney's office clashed over the conduct of the Reynolds murder case. The Coroner began his inquest in defiance of the District Attorney's wishes, and was unable to secure his witnesses. He threatened to find out why. He and Magistrate Simms engaged in wordy warfare at long range. At the Police Court hearing damaging evidence was brought out against Dentist Kennedy.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS AT OLD POINT COMFORT.
Now assembling in HAMPTON ROADS, the largest number of WAR VESSELS ever gathered at an American port. The opportunity of a lifetime to see the great WAR-SCARRED FLOTILLA. Reduced rates on railroad and steamship lines.
Popular rates offered at the famous HYGEIA HOTEL. The rendezvous of '98 surpassed.—ADV.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

State Department Discredits Reports that Spain Will Haggle Over Trivial Points.

OUR PROPOSALS TO BE PRECISE

Names of American Commissioners May Be Announced This Week—French Foreign Office the Place of Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—If the Spanish Peace Commissioners are preparing to bring before the Paris meeting any such papers as they are reported from Madrid to be preparing they will find that their statement of the case to be considered will be somewhat unlike that of the American Peace Commissioners.

The Department of State is disinclined to accept the reports of Spanish intentions as being authorized. If they have any basis of truth the Commissioners for Spain will at once discover that they have brought with them a lot of propositions that must at once be swept aside as having been determined.

The little quibbles about the property of Spain in public buildings to be retained unless paid for by the captor are held to be too Spanish for a moment's serious consideration. About private property held by Spaniards there will be no dispute at all. That will be just as secure as American protection can make it and just as secure in the case of Cuban ownership as in that of Spanish ownership.

It is considered very remarkable, as revealing the poverty and false pride of the Spanish nation, that while the friends of the Ministry are putting forth these reports indicating a disposition to assert property rights for Spain in Cuba, the nation is permitting the United States to pay the bill for getting her own soldiers back to their homes, and is disregarding utterly the request of the Navy Department that the sailor prisoners taken with Cervera be transported back to their homes. Instead of promptly jumping at the chance to release these men, intimations have been sent to the department that they are not considered of much consequence, and there is no haste to recover them.

The peace propositions to be submitted for the United States, including the undeveloped policy of the Philippines, will, it is asserted by a State Department officer, be so clear and strong that the trivalities of Spain's reply, if it is at all like the newspaper forecasts of it, sound very funny and immaterial. But it is expected that the show bills will be more entertaining than the performance.

It is understood that the Commissioners will be the guests of the French Government, and while no formal invitation has yet been extended, there is reason to believe one will come in due time, and that the Commissioners will receive every courtesy and attention which the French Government can bestow.

The meeting of the commission will be held at the French Foreign Office, in the sumptuous and historic Salon des Ambassadeurs. It was there that the famous Congress of Paris met in 1856. The salon is probably the most elegant official apartment in all Europe, being hung with Gobelin tapestries and decorated with lavish frescoes and works of art. Near the salon are private chambers, suitable for committee rooms and for the meetings of the Commissioners of the respective Governments.

The several Commissioners will choose their own private quarters, although Secretary Day may be the guest of the United States Embassy.

The President hopes to be able to announce the names of the Commissioners on the part of the United States this week.

SPANISH CABINET MEETS.

Held an Excited Discussion Regarding International Politics.

MADRID, Aug. 22, 10:30 P. M.—The Cabinet was in session for three hours this evening. It is reported that excited discussions took place regarding internal politics and the dispatch from Gen. Jaudenes.

The Government is still without advices from Gen. Rios, the Governor General of the Visayas Islands.

The Gazette publishes decrees conferring decorations upon MM. Cambon, Patenotre, and Delcasse.

Duke Almodovar de Rio has had conferences with M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador to Spain, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, the British Ambassador.

SAMPSON SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Recounts His Experiences at Santiago—Plans of the Cuban Commission Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Admiral Sampson called on President McKinley to-day and spent thirty-five minutes with him in a discussion of the Cuban Commission's plans and other matters.

He reached here on the train from New York at 8:38 o'clock this afternoon and drove immediately to the Navy Department. There he spent some minutes exchanging courtesies with the naval officials, when Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen drove with him to the White House, the two joining the President at quarter past 4.

The President shook the Admiral's hand very cordially and inquired about his experiences in commanding the fleet in the Cuban waters. Admiral Sampson referred briefly to a number of the important incidents in the war, and in response to an inquiry from the President expressed his gratification at the achievement of July 3, when Admiral Cervera's fleet was annihilated. The details of the great battle were gone over quite thoroughly. The President at the outset took occasion to express his thanks to the Admiral for the success of the battle and showed deep interest in the story of the engagement as told by him.

The talk also bore on the reasons for not entering the harbor at Santiago and the placing of the mines and torpedoes in Cuban ports.

The plans of the commission to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba were talked over and the President was asked as to whether formal instructions would be given to the commission. Mr. McKinley told the Admiral that written instructions would be given to the commission in a few days. The talk along this line was of a general nature and laid down no strict line of policy.

During the call Secretary Alger came over from the War Department to consult the President regarding the disposition of troops, and finding Admiral Sampson there greeted him and joined in the discussion.

Both Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley had been invited here by the President to confer on the plans of the commission, but Admiral Schley did not arrive this afternoon.

Admiral Sampson looked somewhat fatigued. He did not wear his uniform, being attired in an ordinary sack suit of light mixed cloth. He refused to talk for publication at this time. When asked how long he would remain here, he answered: "No longer than necessary."

After leaving the President he stopped just long enough to gratify several autograph enthusiasts and then drove off to his hotel, where Acting Secretary Allen left him. Pending receipt of the President's written instructions, Admiral Sampson will go to his home in New Jersey to spend a few days.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY IS ILL.

Confined to His Summer Home at Westport by Fever.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—Admiral Schley is confined to his Summer home in Westport by illness, and no one except his attendants is allowed to see him, or have any conversation with him. The illness is pronounced to be a fever, the character of which is not yet known.

THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Official List of Officers Selected to Settle the Evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department received a call to-day from M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, who is in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon. He bore a notification from the Spanish Government of the military Commissioners for Cuba and Puerto Rico. Under the peace protocol, each Government was to name its military Commissioners within ten days, their meetings to begin within thirty days. The ten days were up to-day, and, accordingly, Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows:

For Cuba.

Major Gen. GONZALES PARRADO.
Rear Admiral PASTOR Y LANDERO.
Marquis MONTORO.

For Puerto Rico.

Major Gen. ORTEGA Y DIAZ.
Commodore VALLARINO Y CARRASCO.
Judge Advocate SANCHEZ DEL AGUILA Y LEON.

The foregoing official list differs from some of the lists given in press dispatches, which have included Admiral Montojo, Gen. Blanco, Gen. Macias, and several other prominent Spanish officers.

Considerable significance attaches to the naming of Marquis Montoro on the Cuban Commission, as it indicates a purpose on the part of Spain to go into the future government of Cuba. He is the only Commissioner, Spanish or American, taken from civil life. He is Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban Autonomous Cabinet, and all his interests are connected with the government of Cuba, rather than with the military question of the Spanish evacuation of Cuba.

He is named, it is believed, in order to carry out Spain's desire to have an understanding as to the future government of the island, he being intimately familiar with the questions of the civil administration of Cuba. As Secretary of the Cuban Treasury, he is also very familiar with questions affecting the Cuban debt.

Our Ports Open to Spanish Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under existing conditions there is no reason why Spanish vessels should not enter, load, and clear at ports in the United States. Collectors of Customs will be instructed to this effect to-day.

Spain Stops Work at Algeciras.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 22.—The Spanish engineers who have been working on the fortifications at Algeciras, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, have been ordered to Madrid, and the batteries recently sent there have been ordered to Seville.

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Standard's Santiago de Cuba correspondent, writing under date of Aug. 9, gives a report of an interview with Gen. Castillo, in which the latter claims to possess assurances from the Washington Government that by May, 1899, not a single American soldier would be left in the island, which would be handed over to a duly elected Cuban Government.

GEN. SHAFTER'S PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night from Gen. Shafter indicates that, with the fall of Santiago, 23,726 Spaniards surrendered. Of this number a few less than 3,000 were guerrillas and volunteers, making the total number to be returned to Spain about 21,000. Following is the text of the dispatch:

"Santiago, Aug. 22.

"I recommend that all the Mauser rifles and the ammunition for the same be shipped to some arsenal in the North with as little delay as possible, to prevent rust. There are several millions of this ammunition, and probably 10,000 or 12,000 stands of these arms. Of course a large number of those turned in were Remington and another inferior weapon.

"The surrender at Baracoa shows a total of 23,726 surrendered, a little less than 3,000 of them being guerrillas and volunteers, leaving about my original estimate of 21,000 to be shipped.

"So far no sickness among incoming regiments. SHAFTER, Major General."

In another dispatch Gen. Shafter reports that the Spanish prisoners are being embarked to return to Spain and expresses the belief that all will be en route to their homes and country by the latter part of the week. He adds that he now has sufficient transports at Santiago to bring the remainder of the American troops to the United States.

A NIGHTMARE THAT WAS REAL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Silver Halfark of 211 Armour Avenue awoke early this morning and found Jeff Harrison standing at the head of his bed with an open razor in his hand and threatening his life. Thinking that he was dreaming at the sight of Harrison, Halfark was about to go to sleep again when he felt the cold steel of a razor against his throat.

Jumping out of bed and finding that he was not dreaming, but face to face with a man who was after his life, Halfark grappled with his assailant and succeeded in wresting the razor from his grasp.

During the struggle Halfark received a cut three inches long on his right jaw. Harrison made his escape and Halfark was taken to a drug store, where his wound was dressed.

PRISONERS THANK OUR MEN.

Remarkable Farewell Address to Shafter's Army from 11,000 Spanish Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A document entirely unique in the annals of warfare was cabled to-night to the War Department by Gen. Shafter. It is in the form of a congratulatory farewell address issued to the soldiers of the American Army by Pedro Lopes de Castillo, a private Spanish soldier, on behalf of 11,000 Spanish soldiers. No similar document perhaps was ever before issued to a victorious army by a vanquished enemy.

The President was much impressed by the address, and after reading it carefully authorized its publication.

Following is the text of the address, as cabled by Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago, Aug. 22.

"The following letter has just been received from the soldiers now embarking for Spain:

"'To Major Gen. Shafter, commanding the American Army in Cuba:

"'Sir: The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on the 16th of July last, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive our good wishes and farewell, which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of 11,000 Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants.

"'PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,
"'Private of Infantry.'

"Also the following letter addressed to the soldiers of the American Army:

"'Soldiers of the American Army:

"'We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men in whose breasts there live gratitude and courtesy should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain the victory, but without the slightest rancor or hate toward the American Nation. We have been vanquished by you, (so our generals and chiefs judged in signing the capitulation,) but our surrender and the bloody battle preceding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought us nobly and valiantly.

"'You fought and acted in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all represent the power of our respective States. You fought us as men face to face and with great courage, as before stated, a quality which we had not met with during the three years we have carried on this war against a people without religion, without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but hidden, slew their noble victims from ambush and then immediately fled. This was the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land.

"'You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war as recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world; have given honorable burial to the dead of the vanquished; have cured their wounded with great humanity; have respected and cared for your prisoners and their comfort; and, lastly, to us, whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines, and you have honored us with distinction and courtesy, for after the fighting the two armies mingled with the utmost harmony.

"'With the high sentiment of appreciation from us all, there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all happiness and health in this land, which will no longer belong to our dear Spain, but will be yours, who have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood as your conscience called for, under the demand of civilization and humanity, but the descendants of the Congo and of Guinea, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers, these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities.

"'From 11,000 Spanish soldiers.
"'PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, Soldier of Infantry.
"'Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 21, 1898.'"

Officers and Troops Sent from Havana

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The Spanish steamer Reina Maria Cristina sailed to-day on her return to Spain, with Gen. Fuentes and several officers and 566 soldiers on board.

NEW YORKERS AND QUAKERS OUT

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 22.—The men of the Sixty-ninth New York have a way of settling arguments that is effective. Whenever a dispute arises in a camp street, the Sergeant, it is said, sends the principals out of the guard lines, where they are made to fight it out. The other soldiers form a ring and the contestants strip and the matter is settled in the most approved style under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. Their fighting ground is just behind the headquarters of the First Ohio, and the almost daily "scraps" furnish an entertaining break in the day's monotony.

A feud sprang up between the Sixty-ninth New York and Third Pennsylvania, which threatened to precipitate a miniature war for a time. The Quakers chaffed the Irishmen unmercifully whenever they returned from a march and passed their camp.

This became so offensive that the New Yorkers started an active campaign which would have brought ruin and disaster to the Quakers, but it was stopped in time.

Gen. Carpenter has made the officers responsible for any future acts of their men, and at present an armed truce is on, with the Quakers under bond to keep the peace.

FIVE PEOPLE INJURED.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 22.—Through the premature explosion of a bomb at Schuetzen Park, North Bergen, N. J., late last night, five persons were badly hurt, and two of them will probably die.

The injured are Alexander Khiser, seventeen years old, right leg shattered below the knee; Martin Brunyer, fourteen years old, 560 Cedar Street, West Hoboken, both legs shattered below the knees; James Daly, twenty-five years old, Liberty Street, Union Hill, forehead gashed, right leg badly cut; John Serbeck, twenty-two years old, 222 Bull's Ferry Road, Union Hill, struck in the throat by a flying piece of the bomb; Gustav Schmeiser, skull fractured.

Schmeiser, who is an old man, was perched upon a ladder viewing the fireworks, and was knocked to the ground. A large piece of iron was taken from Brunyer's right leg. Serbeck narrowly escaped having his jugular vein severed.

The annual fest of the Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein is now in progress at the park. Among the attractions each night are a grand display of fireworks, in charge of John Gebhardt of New York. Among the displays are set pieces, such as Admiral Dewey's bombardment of Manila, the silencing of the batteries at San Juan, &c. The fireworks are set off in the large field adjoining the castle.

In the set pieces large bombs, made of sheet iron, are used. It was one of these which caused the accident. This particular bomb failed to rise from the ground with the others. The large crowd which surrounded the open space in which the fireworks were being set off pressed forward to see why the bomb had failed to rise, and suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and pieces of the bomb flew in all directions, while loud cries of pain followed.

The injured were attended by Dr. King, after which Khiser and Brunger were taken to Christ Hospital, Jersey City. The condition of both is critical. The others were taken to their homes.

2d New York Starts for Troy To-day.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 22.—To-morrow the Second New York will strike camp and start for Troy, N. Y.

The Sixty-ninth New York went over to the camp of the Second Saturday night in a body to say good-bye to their friends.

"The Moth and the Flame."

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Powers's Theatre opened to-night with a large audience, the attraction being "The Moth and the Flame," with Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in the leading roles.

SEVENTY-FIRST PRAISED

Major Gen. Kent Said that as a Body They Acted Superbly at El Caney.

HIS REPORT MISINTERPRETED

The Seventy-first Were in One of the Worst Places in the Battle, and Did as Any Other Body of Troops Would Have Done.

Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, commanding the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, arrived in Jersey City at 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning on the Washington Express. Gen. Kent is on a month's furlough, and came north to meet his wife and daughter, who are on their way here from Salt Lake City. During the time pending the arrival he will make his headquarters at the Army and Navy Club. Gen. Kent was seen at the Club yesterday afternoon, and appeared to be much annoyed at the interpretation which has been put upon his recent report on the battle at San Juan. He said "My report was most decidedly not a criticism; it was a mere statement of facts concerning the battle and various incidents connected with it. The Seventy-first Regiment did what any body of troops situated similarly would have done. They were in one of the worst places of the whole campaign and, as a body, acted superbly. Moreover, it is not reasonable to expect a regiment of practically raw recruits to go into battle and act as well as regulars. What is needed in all such cases is from four to six months' military discipline and drill. As a body of men I consider the Seventy-first Regiment among the best I have ever seen, and capable of great things.

"In whatever way the sensational papers may have seen fit to construe my report, it should at least not be misinterpreted by the public; and the citizens of New York should do all in their power to welcome the boys and care for them."

Gen. Kent, asked concerning the reports of overcrowding on some of the transports, said: "I have heard that the Mobile was overcrowded, but as to any others I cannot say. I know that everything possible has and will be done to make the homeward voyages as pleasant and as healthful as possible. It must be taken into consideration that the soldiers are eager to get back and are ready to go as soon as possible, even though the conditions may not be altogether satisfactory. The public must not view in too serious a light all the charges and criticisms made against the Government. Many of them are highly colored and need to be greatly modified.

"On the way to Cuba, however, things were different. We were packed in like sardines and were very uncomfortable."

Referring to his own condition, Gen. Kent said that while he had not been attacked by fever, he nevertheless felt weak and miserable. He said that he was fortunate on the return voyage, having come on the St. Paul, on which he had a most enjoyable time with Capt. Sigsbee, who is a personal friend of his.

Gen. Kent will remain in town until his wife and daughter arrive, and will then go to the country to rest. He hopes to go back to Cuba at the expiration of his furlough and command a division of the army of occupation.

DESERTIONS FROM CAMP BLACK.

Only Eighty Men Left of Three Hundred and Seven of the Seventy-first.

CAMP BLACK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—There are now but 80 of the 307 men who a few days ago made up the recruited section of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. The rest have left camp. Provost guards are scouring the near-by villages for the remainder who have gotten away, but are not succeeding in finding them. It is believed most of the deserters have gone to New York and thrown aside their uniforms. These men are disgusted with the treatment they have received, and whether they deserved it or not they are not inclined to submit longer and have deserted, although all can yet save their honor by returning and taking punishment as men absent without leave. The eighty men who remain are in bad humor. They are detained within their own camp and are guarded by details from three recruit regiments now in the camp. This guard consists of 160 men, or two for each of the Seventy-first's men. Even their rifles have been taken from the men of the Seventy-first.

The men remaining complain that they have been discriminated against and refused time to drill, that they have been made the servants of the camp, and to do all the rough duty that the other commands should have done themselves, and that they have been made to bear the blame for everything that went wrong in the camp. They say that when they came down to Hempstead Plains they came determined to drill and conduct themselves properly, and become in every way fitted to become a part of the Seventy-first, and they did drill until the new regiments came, and then they became servants. They claim to have been made to do provost guard duty for weeks, and that while the other commands were drilling and being schooled as soldiers, they were either out on guard duty for the entire camp, or if off guard duty were set at digging ditches with the prisoners, and doing all sorts of menial tasks.

They say that they have been cursed at and derided by the officers of the other regiments set over them as commanding officers, and add that only their third company had any decent treatment, and that because Capt. Stoddard was in command of it.

71ST TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The Men Are Expected Home on Furloughs Within Two Weeks.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx held a well-attended meeting last evening at the Tremont Club hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Col. James A. Goulden told of a letter he had received from one of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, which said that inside of two weeks every member of the regiment would be home on a furlough, and that, inside of thirty days all would be mustered out of service.

C. Morris told of the landing of the sick soldiers at Montauk Point from the transport Mobile. He said that if ever there was a horror ship the Mobile was one. He said that one of the officers had told him that the rations aboard the Mobile were musty and unfit to eat.

New Boat and Star Route Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Post Office Department has advertised for steamboat and star route contracts in the following States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. The contracts will run for four years from July 1, 1898. The routes to be provided for number 5,200, and the total payment for this service will approximate $1,600,000.

McLEAN STILL A DEMOCRAT.

Promptly Denies a Story that He Is to be War Secretary in Alger's Place.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 22.—A sensation has been created among the delegates gathered here for the Democratic State Convention by the reproduction in the local afternoon papers of a special from The Cincinnati Times-Star, to the effect that John R. McLean will not be represented at the convention by Chairman Dan McConville, Lewis G. Bernard, or any other of his former lieutenants who are at this convention, and that the reason for his not taking part is that McLean is to succeed Gen. R. A. Alger as Secretary of War in McKinley's Cabinet.

This report caused more stir among the delegates than anything that has been sprung for years at an Ohio convention. Although McLean was prominently before the last Democratic Convention for the Presidential nomination, and would have been elected Senator in place of Hanna if the Democrats had carried the Legislature last November, and although his paper, The Cincinnati Enquirer, was considered a leading advocate of Bryan and free silver, the story about McLean's probably becoming the successor of Alger was believed by many of the delegates.

The canard was promptly set at rest, however, by Mr. McLean himself, who telegraphed from Bar Harbor, in response to inquiries from friends here, that he had no idea of leaving the Democratic Party, and accepting a place in the Cabinet of a Republican President, even if it should be offered him. This disposed of the rumor.

While the convention does not assemble until Wednesday, the real contest comes to-morrow at the district and committee meetings, when the new State Central Committee and other committees are to be selected.

The feature of the convention is the contest between the Bryan and the anti-Bryan men for control of the State organization, which will be directly effective next year, when nominations are to be made for Governor and other State officers, and indirectly, in 1900, on the nomination for President. Ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, who is mentioned for the Gubernatorial nomination next year, is classed as a Bryan man. Ex-Collector Joseph H. Dowling is here as his manager. Chairman W. W. Durbin of the State Central Committee arrived early to-day, and is co-operating with Dowling. Allen O. Myers, George Karb, James Ross, and others, who were in charge of the last campaign, are also classed as Bryan men. Judge Allen Smalley, who will deliver the keynote speech as temporary Chairman of the convention, is enthusiastic for Bryan.

The pronounced Gold Democrats are not co-operating in the convention, which undoubtedly will declare strongly for free silver.

BRYAN MAY BE SENT TO CUBA.

If He Is He Cannot Take Part in the Campaign This Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—William Jennings Bryan will not take part in the political campaign this year unless his regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteers, is mustered out of the service before November.

There is not much likelihood, however, that this will occur. The Third Nebraska is a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and it is understood that all the troops of that corps will be assigned to garrison duty in Cuba. They are now at Jacksonville, but will leave for Havana about the middle of October.

A NON-PARTISAN JUBILEE.

Chicago Will Have No Politics in Her Peace Carnival.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In order that the wrangles of politicians may not find their way into the peace jubilee, the utmost care will be taken by the Committee on Arrangements to preserve the spirit of non-partisanship.

The personnel of the directing committees will be such that the most ardent party follower will have no cause of complaint. It is probable that both President McKinley and William J. Bryan will attend the jubilee, but they will do so at the request of its directing heads, and not be urged to come to Chicago by their own party leaders.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 130.

Lewis Washington, Who Died at Omaha, Claimed to be That Old.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—One hundred and thirty years is the age claimed by Lewis Washington, a colored man who died to-day of old age at his residence, at 4,328 Emmett Street.

Washington had been a resident of Omaha for many years. There is no question that he was far advanced in years, for his whitened head and beard was proof of that, although he had few of the infirmities of age. He claimed to have seen and known George Washington in the days of slavery, and it is said by some that he was one of Washington's slaves. His wife died in February, 1890, in this city, at the age of 104 years.

OHIO COFFEE COMPANY FAILS.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 22.—The Ohio Valley Coffee Company went into liquidation to-day, Edward L. Nash being appointed receiver by Judge Tavenner in the Circuit Court upon application of Simms Powell, President of the concern. It is stated that the assets will cover all liabilities.

The bitter contest between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles, which has affected all the smaller concerns in the business, is given as a reason for the failure. The application for a receiver was purely voluntary, and was brought about by a number of small creditors refusing to assent to a plan by which the concern possibly might have pulled through its difficulties.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A decided fall in temperature has occurred in the Missouri Valley and Eastern Montana. Swift Current reports a drop of 28 degrees in twenty-four hours; Havre, 26 degrees; Denver, 22 degrees, and Rapid City, 20 degrees. High temperatures have prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, except in the lake regions. Omaha and Concordia report 100 degrees, North Platte, 98 degrees; St. Paul, Des Moines, Dodge City, Palestine, and Little Rock, 96. Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States, the upper lakes, and Upper Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		THE TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	70	68	70
6 A. M.	70	67	72
9 A. M.	70	71	78
12 M.	74	78	82
4 P. M.	76	83	84
6 P. M.	74	82	82
9 P. M.	69	76	80
12 P. M.	67	74	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent., and at 8 P. M. was 75 per cent.

To See the Battleships.

Take the steamers of the "Sandy Hook Route," leaving New York, Pier 8, foot Rector Street, North River, at 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. on week days, and at 9:00, 9:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. on Sundays.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS ARE WORRYING

Col. Roosevelt's Boom Is Growing, and No Democratic War Candidate Is in Sight.

MR. WOODRUFF ANXIOUS, TOO

Interesting Reports of the Manner in Which the Roosevelt Boom Affects Him—Democrats Bring Out William Astor Chanler for Second Place.

The rapid growth of the Roosevelt boom has alarmed the Democratic leaders, some of whom have no hesitation in admitting that if the Colonel of the Rough Riders is nominated they will be at a loss to find a candidate to put up against him. In case of such an event they would need, they say, a war candidate whom they could set before the people as a hero.

Such a man they have not yet succeeded in discovering, although the word has been given to boom Capt William Astor Chanler for Lieutenant Governor, so that at least some military flavor may be given to their campaign. Doubts are expressed, however, whether there is any serious thought of nominating Capt. Chanler, although it is well known that Richard Croker has a very good opinion of him.

Ever since Col. Roosevelt's name was mentioned for Governor, just after the first land fight at Santiago, Senator Murphy and other leaders high in the councils of the organization have realized the probability that the party would need a war candidate, and they waited expectantly for one to develop. Now war is over, and there is none to be found among those who distinguished themselves at the front who is considered of enough "weight" to place at the head of the ticket.

They have been hoping that the Roosevelt boom would subside, but instead of doing so it grows day by day. The more it grows the more they worry. At the Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House they ask anxiously every night if there are any signs that the Colonel's popularity is on the wane. He is the last man in the State they want the Republicans to nominate.

Mr. Woodruff's Friends Anxious.

The Democrats are not the only people who are worrying over the Colonel's boom. It is said to be causing a good many anxious moments for Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and his friends. The remark of a Brooklyn Republican in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night may not be literally true, but, according to reports, it gave some idea of the Lieutenant Governor's frame of mind. "Why," he said, "Tim Woodruff gives a yell and bounds up eight feet from the floor every time Roosevelt's name is mentioned. He knows he's not in it if the Colonel's nominated."

It is the general opinion in the ranks of the Republican organization outside of Brooklyn that, in the event of Col. Roosevelt's nomination, Mr. Woodruff will have to make room for some other man. There was some talk among visitors from up the State yesterday of Supreme Court Justice William E. Werner of Monroe County for second place on a Roosevelt ticket, but there was a good deal of doubt whether the Justice would accept the nomination. He is said to be looking for a place as Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is argued, however, that if he could be persuaded to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, he would greatly strengthen the ticket. Col. Roosevelt has been criticised, on the ground that his nomination would antagonize the German vote. Justice Werner is very popular with the German voters.

Frederick S. Gibbs returned from his vacation in the Catskills last night, and was in the Fifth Avenue with Senator John Raines and Chairman Odell. "Roosevelt," said Mr. Gibbs, "would be a good man for the party to nominate. I would like to see him put up. I believe he would make a first-rate Governor. He is popular all through the State. The Catskills are for him to a man. They are good, respectable people up there, and that's why they want him nominated. My district, however, is for whoever the organization puts in the field."

Sentiment in Erie County.

District Attorney Kennefick of Buffalo was at the Hoffman House last night, and said there was a strong sentiment for Col. Roosevelt in Erie County. "From what

tion of Homer Faulks, Calvin Tompkins, S. Stanwood Menken, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., A. S. Frissell, and Henry Wiesman. Mr. Wiesman represents the labor element. Arthur Von Briesen was added to the list of Vice Presidents. S. Perry Sturges of the Finance Committee resigned.

It was decided to hold a special meeting on the second Monday of each month, so that there will be two meetings a month hereafter.

Everett P. Wheeler was present at the meeting, and spoke in favor of getting out campaign literature.

Roosevelt to Speak at Oyster Bay.

The residents of Oyster Bay, L. I., and surrounding villages will hold a peace jubilee at Audrey Park, Oyster Bay, on Labor Day. The jubilee will be largely in honor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who will be the principal speaker. He was waited upon yesterday afternoon by a committee of citizens and consented to speak. There will be a parade of the different fire companies and other organizations of Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, Bayville, and Cold Spring. If it is possible, a delegation of soldiers will be present.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS GATHER.

Fight on Against Chauncey I. Filley for the State Chairmanship.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—A majority of the members of the State Committee and many of the 1,000 delegates and visitors to the Republican State Convention to-morrow have already arrived here.

The principal business of the convention will be the selection of candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, long and short terms; a State Commissioner of Railroads and a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the adoption of a platform.

Thomas Aitkins of Springfield is here with a big delegation, which is booming him for the Chairmanship of the State Committee in place of Chauncey Ives Filley. Wallace Love of Kansas City is also a contestant for the State Chairmanship. Judge Gardner Lathrop of St. Louis is talked of for the short term on the Supreme Bench. Edward H. Higbee of Lancaster is a prominent candidate for one of the Supreme Court terms.

GEN. MILES RETURNING.

Started from Puerto Rico on the Steamship Aransas Yesterday—Gen. Brooke Now in Command.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 22.—Gen. Miles and his staff and Congressman Wadsworth left for home on the steamer Aransas to-night. This afternoon he held a final conference with Gen. Brooke, who arrived from Arroyo on the Stillwater this morning, and Gen. Wilson, whose headquarters have been moved here.

Gen. Brooke, who is in command of the island, will leave Gen. Wilson in direct command of the troops while he (Gen. Brooke) is attending the sessions of the commission for Puerto Rico.

Gen. Brooke will return to-morrow to Guayamas, where his headquarters will be situated until his commission arrives, when he will proceed overland to San Juan de Puerto Rico. Immediately upon his departure Gen. Wilson's headquarters will be moved to this place.

Major Biddle, Capt. Fullington, and Capt. Hall will convey the royal Spanish ensign captured at Coamo, the only one taken on the island, to Washington, and present it to President McKinley with Gen. Wilson's compliments.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC COMBINE.

Nearly All the Bonds of the New Company Taken in Advance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The final steps in the amalgamation of the electric lighting and power companies in Cook County operating outside of a certain radius in the city proper took place to-day, when of the consolidated companies' bond issue of $2,000,000 it was announced that $500,000 have been sold in London and $1,000,000 taken by prior subscription in this city, leaving $500,000 to be offered the public.

The new company, known as the Commonwealth Electric Company, will work in harmony with the Chicago Edison Companies, and its officers are identical with the latter.

The sale of $500,000 of bonds in London is one of the few sales of securities in London ever made by Chicago enterprise.

CERVERA NOT UNGRATEFUL.

Appreciates the Sympathy Shown Him for Hobson's Sake.

The following telegrams, which passed between Admiral Cervera and John Byrne, President of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, are self-explaining:

Admiral Cervera, Annapolis, Md.:

The citizens of the City of New York, voicing the sentiments of the people of the United States, meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson presiding, desire to express to you their profound appreciation of your magnanimous, chivalric conduct toward Lieut. Hobson and his gallant men on the occasion of the sinking of the steamship Merrimac in the Harbor of Santiago. Greeting and good health.

JOHN BYRNE,
President New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association.

New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

Mr. John Byrne, President New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, New York:

Your telegram of the 5th inst. did not reach me till yesterday. I feel very gratified at your manner of appreciating my behavior toward the gallant Lieutenant Hobson and his men. I seize with pleasure this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the people of the United States for the marks of sympathy they are always showing me, which I shall remember as long as I live.

CERVERA.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 19, 1898.

Chicago Anarchists Rebuked.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Organized labor administered a rebuke to anarchy yesterday. The Labor Martyrs' Memorial Association presented a formal invitation to the Federation of Labor to attend a meeting to make arrangements for observing the anniversary of "the murder of our comrades." The invitation was tabled with suddenness and unanimity.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:10 A. M.—161 Madison Street; A. Sellis; damage, $50.

1:30 A. M.—35 West Fourteenth Street; Edward King; damage, $50.

2:15 A. M.—46 Vesey Street; M. Levison and others; damage, $15,000.

12:45 P. M.—172 Seventh Street; Arnold Wolf; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—171 Norfolk Street; Lewis Walstecker; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—414 West Fifty-sixth Street; Robert K. Elliott; no damage.

8:05 P. M.—67½ Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Earl Crossman, United States steamship Oregon; Lieut. H. E. Allen, Second United States Volunteers; T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley.

ALBEMARLE—Edwin S. Cramp, Philadelphia; State Senator F. W. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.

ENDICOTT—Lieut. William J. Pardee, United States Army.

GRAND—J. F. Price, Third United States Cavalry; J. B. Price, United States Army; G. S. Cortwright, United States Army; H. S. Waller, United States steamship Indiana.

HOLLAND—Capt. Frank Franta, First Volunteer Cavalry; Cyrus R. Miller, United States steamship Oregon; G. F. Morrill, Guatamala; D. Pratt Manning, United States steamship Indiana; Major John A. Logan, Youngstown, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—Gen. C. Neilson, Maryland; J. W. S. Clement, C. W. Forman, and R. W. Vincent, United States steamship Brooklyn.

IMPERIAL—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Lieut. E. E. Capehart and W. B. Bagley, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH.—J. M. Yeaman, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry.

METROPOLE—Col. D. M. Steward Chattanooga.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloane, Lenox; ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca; ex-Congressman C. D. Haines, Kinderhook.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Frank B. Brandege, New London.

NETHERLAND—Col. C. W. Miner, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE.—F. H. Lord, United States Volunteers; H. B. Frissell, Hampton Institute, Va.

WALDORF—Walter Lippincott, Philadelphia; Joseph Leiter, Chicago; J. C. and T. W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

SHAFTER DUE NEXT WEEK

With Others of His Army He is Expected to Reach Camp Wikoff.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT ARRIVES

The Leona Brings 528 Officers and Men, Including 104 Sick—Quarantine Regulations Abolished —Typhoid Patients to City Hospitals.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Unless the unexpected happens, Gen. Shafter and his entire staff will be here within a week. The Leona, which sailed from Santiago Aug. 16 and arrived here to-day, brought word that the steamer Mexico is now waiting at Santiago to take on the Commander in Chief of the American army of invasion and as many troops as it can accommodate. The Yale and Catania were also at Santiago when the Leona sailed and were loading troops for Camp Wikoff. The Yale is expected here to-morrow or Wednesday.

The troops which came in to-day on the Leona numbered 528 officers and men, belonging to Twelfth Infantry, Ninth Cavalry, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, Battery G of the Fourth Artillery, and one Gatling gun battalion. One hundred and four of the new arrivals are sick, but none of them with contagious disease.

Acting upon the opinion of the medical authorities at the hospitals of the camp that there are no cases of yellow fever among the patients, and that, in fact, there never had been any among the troops with the exception of one man who died on board one of the transports, Gen. Young, the executive officer of this camp, to-day issued an order abolishing the quarantine regulations, and doing away with the picket line of provost guards maintained around the detention camps. Hereafter each regiment will furnish its own guards, and ingress and egress to the camps will be permitted according to the customary field regulations. The only remaining danger lies in the typhoid fever cases. These are, however, treated with the greatest caution, and the patients will be taken to city hospitals within the next few days.

This was the busiest day the general hospital has yet had. There are at present about 1,000 patients there, 250 of whom have been placed in the annex, where they are compelled to lie on blankets spread over the floor. The congestion will be considerably relieved, however, to-morrow when 300 convalescents will be removed to the Rio Grande and taken to New York hospitals.

Hospital Scandal Bruited.

An abuse has been discovered in the hospital which is likely to result in a vigorous investigation. It seems that a large quantity of the supplies sent there by the Red Cross is being used by some of the contract surgeons for themselves. To-day about twenty-five bottles of mineral water were found scattered on the floor of the luncheon used by the contract surgeons. The matter has been brought to the attention of the authorities and they will do their best to fix the responsibility.

The Olivette left at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with all her sick on board, for Boston. The only persons landed were Capt. Borrowe and Miss Wheeler, the daughter of Gen. Wheeler, who has been doing heroic work as a nurse among the sick in Cuba. She said to-day that she would not have left had it not been for the fact that her father and brother have gone away and she was loath to stay by herself. She is now staying at the camp with her father.

Gen. Young's appeal, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day in behalf of the regulars, has borne fruit. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Haile of Massachusetts came back to-day with the tug Westerly, loaded with delicacies and supplies, which will be dealt out to the men of the regular army, who have recently returned from Cuba.

Sufferings of the Regulars.

With every day it seems that the sufferings of the regular soldiers increase. The troops here have not been paid for three months. They have no money, and cannot buy any delicacies. Many officers have gone down in their pockets to help their men, but they cannot begin to furnish enough for all. Day after day cavalrymen of the regular army can be seen hanging around the lunchrooms picking up scraps of meat and other food scattered by the patrons. The trouble is that some of the regiments have been ordered to use up their field rations, and are not able to obtain any more from the Commissary Department until those are consumed. The field rations are bad; the hardtack is mouldy and the bacon rancid. In consequence half of the men are not able to eat a meal a day.

The Seventy-first Elsewhere.

Following is a complete list of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who are not at Camp Wikoff with the main body of their regiment, telling where each man is at present as far as is known:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon James Stafford, on duty in Cuba.

Hospital Steward George H. Stevenson, in hospital at Santiago.

COMPANY A.

Alexander H. Martin, detached service, Tampa, Fla.
Robert P. Froelich, on furlough.
Joseph R. Gannon, sick, left on board the St. Paul; may be at hospital in New Haven.
George Becker, sick at Santiago.
Thomas A. Barnes, sick in Cuba.
Gustav R. Rodeman, sick at Santiago.
Gareld C. Camp, sick at Guantanamo.
Henry A. Cragen, sick at Guantanamo.
Walter A. Chilmark, sick at Santiago.
George Farley, sick at Santiago.
Percy W. Gaylor, left on board the St. Paul.
Henry Klaus, deserted May 31, 1898.
Charles H. Longmeier, sick at Santiago.
Samson D. Oppenheim, sick on the Olivette.
William Prager, killed at battle of San Juan.
William H. Signer, sick at Guantanamo.
Anton Suder, First Division Hospital Corps, in Cuba.
Fred V. V. Shaw, wounded at San Juan; whereabouts unknown.

COMPANY B.

William B. Clark, wounded, taken to New York.
A. S. Corbett, detailed at Santiago.
T. C. Hughes, detailed at Santiago.
W. W. F. Hays, sick in Santiago.
E. W. Jeffries, wounded, in New York.
J. S. Long, wounded, in New York.
J. T. Murray, detailed at Tampa.
W. Morris, sick at Santiago.
L. B. Skinner, killed in battle.
E. C. Shevell, sick in Santiago.

COMPANY C.

Edward J. Wilson, attached to Hospital Corps in Cuba.
Charles F. Benedict, sick at his home in Brooklyn.
John Howett, sick in Cuba.
Miles S. McCord, sick in Cuba.
Alexander H. Abels, sick in Cuba.
Charles P. F. Cushing, killed in battle July 1.
Frank E. Denhan, sick in Cuba.
William H. Ely, discharged, at home, promoted to Lieutenancy in Two Hundred and First Regiment, New York.
George Frondel, sick in Cuba.
Eugene Paul, Jr., sick in Cuba.
Walter E. Hudson, sent home from Cuba, is now at Wading River, L. I.
George L. Immen, killed in action July 1.
James J. Lee, sick in Cuba or may be home.
Samuel Mayers, attached to hospital corps in Cuba.
Woodson R. Oglesby, came back sick; taken to New York City.
Joseph Smith, detached service at Tampa.
Samuel J. Walton, died in General Hospital, Montauk.
Charles J. Weeks, wounded, at home in Tarrytown.
Augustus Weisman, sick in Cuba.
Thomas H. Fitzgerald, sick in Cuba.
Edward H. Miller, at home at White Plains.
Frank J. Winant, sick in Cuba.

COMPANY D.

Frank S. Maxwell, on furlough.
Edward C. Denning, with hospital corps in Cuba.
Henry E. Armstrong, absent; may be sick at home.
Walter J. Brown, dead.
Charles N. Baucket, Jr., left in Cuba on steamer Specialist.
John W. Blake, discharged; now at Baltimore, Md.
Benjamin P. Caine, left in Cuba on steamer Specialist.
Frederick Du Barry, left in Cuba July 11 in hospital.
Harry A. Ford, left in Cuba July 11 in hospital; may be in New York City.
Albert W. A. Glersberg, left in Cuba on steamer Specialist.
Frederick B. Lehne, left in Cuba on steamer Specialist.
Frederick C. Moore.
James R. McAllister, with Hospital Corps in Cuba.
Edwin Pethmann, left in Cuba sick.
D. K. Reynolds, left in Cuba convalescent.
W. E. Sheerer, left in Cuba convalescent.
John E. Torbusch, left in Cuba convalescent.
William J. Walsh, left in Cuba sick.
E. E. Yost, gone home.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. W. D. S. Young, died July 29, 1898.
William R. Carmer, left at Santiago.
Paul M. Friedman, left at Santiago.
S. H. Forsyth, at Fort Monroe.
John P. Hogan, at Santiago.
Harold Hutton, at Santiago.
Henry P. Kane, at Santiago.
Donald C. McClellan, wounded, in hospital.
John C. McGirl, at Santiago.
William H. Mackenzie, at Santiago.
Arthur Messiter, at Fort Monroe.
Joseph M. Smith, at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.
John E. Thayer, at Santiago.
Corp. Rodney L. West, detached service at Tampa.

COMPANY F.

E. D. Clawson, sick, at home.
Henry A. Shied, dead; lived at 207 East Fortieth Street.
John J. Gorman, sick in Cuba.
F. W. Booth, dead; lived at 21½ Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City.
Charles Brown, was in hospital.
George F. Dempsey, sick in Cuba.
Fred L. Engels, dead.
L. G. Elseman, wounded; now at home.
James F. Fairman, on detached service.
Ed. C. Krups, sick in Cuba.
Frank Lamartine, at Tampa.
Ed. Leitz, sick in Cuba.
Jesse Pohalski, wounded; now at home.
James Shortell, sick in Cuba.
John A. Shaw, sick in Cuba.

COMPANY G.

First Sergt. Eugene Sharrott, died in Santiago.
Sergt. Joseph E. Redmond, left in Santiago sick.
Corp. W. A. Rush, left in Santiago sick.
Artificer Frank L. Glen, left at Santiago sick.
Benjamin K. Albrecht, at Santiago sick.
John M. Barnum, died at Montauk Aug. 17.
Hord Brown, at Santiago, sick.
Joseph H. Browne, at home.
Thomas Callender, at Santiago, sick.
Andrew J. Curtin, at Santiago, sick.
Arnold W. Francis, at home.
Herman A. Gajewy, left at Santiago, sick.
Robert W. Gajewy, left at Santiago, sick.
Lewis C. Heath, died at Santiago.
Alexander Jeannison, left in Santiago, sick.
Stephen Keons, gone home.
Roland C. Leonard, sick at Santiago.
Richard Martens, left in Santiago, sick.
Thomas C. Grath, left at Santiago, sick.
Clarence M. Rush, gone home.
Henry W. Scheff, gone home.
Frank S. Whitman, detailed at Santiago.

COMPANY H.

William Dunn, at Tampa, Fla.
Charles E. Lehmann, at Tampa.
Wallace B. Stage, at Santiago.
Frank H. Zoller, at Santiago.

COMPANY I.

Sergt. Elmer C. Meeks, sick in Cuba.
James E. Brown, sick in Cuba.
Charles J. Cameron, sick at home.
Lewis A. Cuvillier, detailed at Tampa.
William E. Cheevers, died in Cuba.
Joseph S. Decker, killed in battle.
Charles Edwards, sick in Cuba.
William B. Hubschmitt, detailed at Tampa.
Philip S. Hubschmitt, died at Lakeland, Fla.
Peter C. McCahill, on furlough.
Joseph V. Sadler, sick in Cuba.
William A. Seebold, sick in Cuba.
James P. Howard, sick in Cuba.

COMPANY K.

Corp. Charles J. Goulden, at Santiago.
Joseph I. Black, at Santiago.
Thomas H. Brett, at Santiago.
Arnold Gieseman, dead.
David J. Gans, gone home.
John J. Green, left at Santiago.
Jay Hurst, left at Santiago.
Max M. Guillen, left at Santiago.
George Moore, left at Santiago.
George C. Munson, left at Santiago.
John M. Merveyor, wounded; absent.
John E. O'Connor, dead.
John B. Perry, at Santiago.
James L. Rogers, at Santiago.
Frank E. Rouse, dead.
Archer B. Wallace, left at Santiago.
William Whitenark, on furlough.
Henry J. Holzkamp, at Fort McPherson, Ga.
Charles S. Jones, at Santiago.
Edward Keegan, at Santiago.
Thomas Lindsay, at Santiago.
Joseph A. Madden, at Santiago.
William L. Osborne, at Santiago.
H. Rosenberg, at Santiago.
Gustav C. Schultz, dead.
James T. Williams, thought to be dead.

COMPANY M.

Sergt. John J. Mara, left in Cuba.
Corp. Lewis W. Carlisle, died of wounds received in battle.
Corp. Albert Ewing, left in Cuba.
John M. Babbitt, died of fever.
Clifton B. Brown, killed in battle.
William E. Burns, left in Cuba.
Michael Daly, killed in action.
Thomas R. Gaines, detached at Tampa.
Herman Hasenbalg, left in Cuba.
Charles D. Holland, killed in action.
Norman J. G. McMillan, left in Cuba.
George Moore, Jr., sick, whereabouts unknown.
William B. St. John, on furlough.
Max von Sieghardt, left at Tampa.
Fred K. Le Roy Corde, left in Cuba.
Marsh J. Rutton, left at Tampa.
Archie Van Ette, at Santiago.
Charles Gumbert, dead.
Frederick W. Greaves, at Tampa.
William M. Watson, at Santiago.
Sidney A. Schofield, dead.
Ed Ferguson, left at Santiago.
Allen M. Moore, sick and absent.

COMPANY L.

Frank E. Alden, thought to be dead.
John Booth, dead.
G. S. Bucklin, at Tampa.
Dr. Archibald H. Busby, at Santiago.
Alexander Conroy, deserted.
Peter J. Cunningham, Fort McPherson, Ga.
L. Dennecke, at Santiago.
Ebbe Ebberson, at Santiago.
Edward Fischer, at Fort Monroe.
John J. Fitzgibbons, at Santiago.
Robert E. Gannon, at Santiago.
Gus Grahm, dead.

Col Downs will Seek Traducers.

The raising of the quarantine today had the effect of releasing the rest of the Seventy-first Regiment, who would otherwise have been compelled to remain in quarantine about three days longer. Col Downs headed the column of men as they marched from the detention camp to their permanent quarters. He was seen shortly after his arrival at his new headquarters, and made a statement in reference to the reports affecting the valor of some of his men. He said:

"I have no excuses to offer for my regiment. I am willing to stand on it record. I am quite sure if Gen. Kent has his report to make over again he would have a different story to tell. There are two men largely responsible for this report—one a Brigadier General and the other a Major—and as soon as I am in a position to take off my uniform and meet them as a citizen I shall tell them in plain words what I think of their conduct. If Major Whittle said that there was going to be a conference of officers and a demand for an investigation, he spoke without authority. There is to be no such thing, as there is no necessity for it.

"My men did their duty, and there is any amount of testimony to prove it."

A large number of colored troops were landed to-day from the several transports in camp. The men belonged to the Ninth Cavalry and Twenty-fifth Infantry, and made a splendid appearance. Very few showed any traces of the hard time they have had in Cuba, and all were merry and cheerful. They marched behind a band with a bearing that would have done credit to a body of troops fresh from garrison duty. In response to greetings from comrades, the reply was invariably "Oh, we are all right. Can't kill us."

There was a sad scene at the hospital today when the father of Fred Fornum of Company I, Second Massachusetts, came with delicacies and supplies for his son, only to find that the young man was about to be buried. He had died the day before of malignant malarial fever. Other deaths in the hospital to-day were of Frank Norton of the Second Massachusetts, and John Brewer, of the Sixth Cavalry.

The Seventy-first New York is complaining. Its camping ground is not very desirable, because of the proximity of several swamp holes. The Cuban veterans have had enough of swamps and the resulting evils. Then, too, they have not all been supplied with blankets, and it is too cool here nights to sleep comfortably without one, even if one is used to the climate, something the men from Florida and Cuba are not.

The Seventy-first men are going to ask permission to change their camp and locate a distance from the swamp holes. When the camp was laid out these holes looked harmless. Then the only evidence of water in them was the profusion and nature of the vegetation. Since then the heavy rains have left pools, and, while they may disappear quickly, there is the prospect of rain coming again. Otherwise the Seventy-first men are in good shape. They are putting on flesh and rapidly improving. The officers are carefully watching events, and trying to get the best they can for the men.

SHAFTER SAILS FROM CUBA.

Is on the Harvard—General Embarkation of Fifth Army Corps Begins To-day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed this morning. One hundred and thirty members of the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment, Gen. Shafter and Vice President Jarvis of the North American Trust Company were on board. Mr. Jarvis intended to open a branch of the trust company at Havana, but abandoned his intention upon learning of the quarantine there.

The Prairie sailed this morning for Montauk Point with 200 of the Seventh Infantry on board.

The general embarkation of the Fifth Army Corps, the First Illinois, Ninth Massachusetts, and Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiments will begin to-morrow.

The hospital ship Bay State of the Massachusetts Aid Association arrived yesterday from Guantanamo Bay, with five surgeons and six male and six female nurses. The Bay State is taking on board a large number of sick. The Second and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments are the only suspected yellow fever patients reported. Aseptic precautions are observed, and no communication with the ship is allowed unless the persons going on board are free from infection. All persons boarding the ship are obliged to change their clothing. The Bay State will sail for Montauk Point on Monday.

A quantity of hospital supplies have been landed for use in the army. Dr. Brackett, the representative of the Aid Association, has been placed in charge of the new officers' hospital by Gen. Wood. The distribution of supplies, medicines, and money by the association continues, giving great satisfaction to the sick soldiers.

BROKERS WELCOME ROUGH RIDER

Knoblauch Visits the Stock Exchange, Where He Once Wrought.

Charles E. Knoblauch, a Stock Exchange broker who fought with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, and several times distinguished himself by his gallantry on the field, made his reappearance on the Stock Exchange yesterday morning. He was enthusiastically received, and his fellow-brokers told him in many different ways that he was "all right." Young Knoblauch, who is of athletic build, looked little the worse for his experience in the enemy's country, but said he was mighty glad to get back to civilization again. He was promoted to the rank of Corporal shortly before the regiment left for the North. He is now on leave from Camp Wikoff.

Another Rough Rider and member of the Stock Exchange is J. Lorimer Worden, a grandson of Rear Admiral Worden. Worden was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from malaria. He is not critically ill.

Rough Rider John Dana Hubbell, who was on Sunday taken from Camp Wikoff to Roosevelt Hospital, in this city, suffering from malarial fever, was reported yesterday to be much improved.

ROUGH RIDERS RECOVERING.

Doctors Believe Borrowe and Wrenn Will Both Pull Through.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 22.—Hallett Alsop Borrowe, who was brought to his wife's home at Shinnecock yesterday after being landed from the transport Olivette, is much improved in health to-day. The change of air has had a good effect, and the doctor attending him thinks he has a good chance of recovery. He suffers from malarial fever contracted in the trenches at Santiago, where he was in charge of the dynamite gun of the Rough Riders.

Robert Wrenn, the tennis champion, who also came North on the Olivette, is at the residence of Judge Henry E. Howland. He is still dangerously ill, but shows signs of improvement, and it is thought the bracing air here will bring him around all right in a short time. The doctors think he may pull through.

MONTAUK'S WATER ANALYZED.

The Chemists Say that Water Couldn't Be Much Better.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Surgeon General's office has had the water at Montauk analyzed. A sample of Montauk water, less than a pint, gave the following figures:

Chlorine, 2.2; nitrites, non; nitrates, not excessive.
Free ammonia, trace.
Albumenoid, .0015.
Oxygen used not determined—not enough water.
Total solids, 6.

The report of the analysts ends with: "It could not be much better than this."

Sick Will Go to Boston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Olivette, the hospital ship, which has just arrived at Montauk Point with 200 sick on board, has been ordered to proceed to Boston. The sick soldiers will be taken to hospitals in Boston, which have volunteered to take care of them.

Melons and Pipes for Soldiers.

School Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn yesterday sent to Montauk Point 400 watermelons and 400 muskmelons for distribution among the soldiers. He also sent more than 400 pipes and a large quantity of tobacco.

CAPT. EVANS TAKEN ILL.

Commander of the Iowa Has Malaria and May Go to a Hospital.

When the battleship Iowa arrived at the navy yard yesterday Capt. Evans was standing on the bridge. He remarked to an officer standing beside him that he was feeling ill, and a few minutes afterward he found it necessary to go to his room. He had to be assisted there, and as he reached the room he said, "I have been ill enough to be under the care of a physician or in a hospital for a week." The Captain added that he had not wished to give up until he saw his ship safely in the navy yard.

Once during the afternoon Capt. Evans attempted to get up in order to pay the necessary visit of courtesy to Rear Admiral Bunce, but after a valiant attempt was obliged to give it up. His condition was now so serious that it was decided to send him to a hospital. His trouble is said to be malaria. A room was said to have been engaged for him at Roosevelt Hospital, but at a late hour last night he had not been taken there.

TWO JACKIES IN GOOD LUCK.

A Hotel Manager Dines and Wines Jack Tars from the Massachusetts.

Manager H. F. Roesser of the New Netherland Hotel, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Saturday night was walking along Fifth Avenue near Seventieth Street when he encountered two sailors from the Massachusetts who seemed to be just commencing to have a good time. Manager Roesser asked them if they wanted to drink with him. They replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Roesser called a cab and put in the sailors and took them to the New Netherland. Here he opened champagne and set a real feast for the sailors. They got in a lordly state of exhilaration and were put to bed in the Governor's room, the most luxurious apartment in the hotel.

When they awoke Sunday morning the sailors were in a state of bewilderment as they looked about the decorated room. Manager Roesser and some friends were waiting for this, and were stationed so they could see and hear.

"Where are we, Bill?" asked one sailor of the other, as he rolled over on his luxurious couch.

"Blow me if I know. This looks like a Dook's quarters."

"Say, Bill, I guess we've got 'em."

"Let's look for our money," replied Bill.

Both men searched their clothes and found their money. Then Manager Roesser came in and told the bewildered and astonished sailors that Admiral Sampson had hired the hotel for the sailors, and that their shipmates had been feasted and taken to the Battery, headed by a brass band. The sailors seemed incredulous, but after a while accepted it. They accepted an invitation to breakfast, and also a cab ride to the Battery. They insisted on paying for their accommodations and entertainment, but Manager Roesser would not hear of it.

WARSHIPS AT NAVY YARD

The Oregon and the Iowa Are Cheered as They Steam Up the Bay.

TO BE DOCKED FOR REPAIRS

Many People Visit the Other Vessels of the Squadron Which Remain at Tompkinsville—More Sailors Get Furloughs.

Two of the warships that arrived here on Saturday have left Tompkinsville and are now in the navy yard. They are the Oregon and the Iowa. The other vessels are still at the anchorage in the Upper Bay, and they will remain there until wanted at the navy yard to be cleaned and overhauled.

The Oregon was the first of the squadron to start for the yard, and as she got under way her crew manned the sides to salute Commodore Philip on the Texas as she passed. The Oregon steamed slowly up the Bay and she was saluted by all the vessels met and those who were on the ferryboats and excursion steamers cheered as they did in the parade on Saturday. The Iowa started about ten minutes behind the Oregon, and saluted Commodore Philip as she left the anchorage. She, too, had a big ovation as she came up the Bay.

The navy yard tug, which had been down to the anchorage, arrived at the yard shortly after 11 o'clock and notified the officials that the two battleships were on their way up. The news was flashed across the basin to the receiving ship Vermont, and all the bluejackets on the ship, numbering about 1,200, were ordered on the dock to give the sailors on the battleships a rousing reception. The men were all dressed in their white duck uniforms, and were heartily glad to give their comrades from the other side of the continent who were on the Oregon a good welcome.

Spaces for the two vessels had been cleared early in the morning near the entrance to Dry Dock No. 1 and at the coal dock. The news that the warships were coming flashed across the river, and crowds gathered in Corlears Hook Park. Long before the ships were sighted the park was one swaying mass of humanity anxious to see the vessels and to cheer their officers and men. The housetops in the vicinity of the park, too, were crowded, and every point of vantage on tenements and factories was occupied.

About 11:30 o'clock hoarse whistles heard from down the river announced the approach of the battleships. Steamers, ferryboats, tugs and other vessels assisted by the factory whistles saluted the warships, while the cheers of those on the piers greeted each vessel.

Salute by the Oregon.

The Oregon, in command of Capt. A. S. Barker, arrived opposite the Wallabout Basin at 11:40 o'clock, and as soon as she poked her nose in sight thirteen guns were fired in honor of Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, the Commandant of the Navy Yard. The sailors on the dock waved their hats and cheered wildly while a salute of seven guns was fired from the dock in honor of Capt. Barker. The big vessel made a sharp turn and then steamed slowly alongside the dry dock, where she was moored. Just as the Oregon turned into the basin the sailors on the cob dock started cheering again and a crowd of excursionists on one of the Iron Steamboats which was passing at the time shouted lustily. The cheering was contagious and those who were watching from the New York shore cheered back. The sailors who had made the long voyage around the Southern Continent on the Oregon answered the greeting from the man of New York, and a little while later they were fraternizing on the pier.

The Oregon had hardly got to her berth when the cheering broke out again, and the same shrieking of whistles and horns was given for the Iowa. This battleship reached the yard just as the factory whistles were blowing the announcement of the noon hour, and as she turned in thirteen guns were fired for Rear Admiral Bunce, and the battery on the Cob Dock responded with seven guns for Capt. Robley D. Evans. The sailors gave three cheers for "Fighting Bob," as the popular Captain is called, while the Iowa was being made fast at the coal dock. Later in the day the two Captains of the battleships called on Rear Admiral Bunce.

The vessels will be thoroughly overhauled at once. Their stores and coal will be taken out, and then the vessels will be put in the dry docks. The new dock is nearly ready for use. The Oregon will be the first vessel docked, and it is understood that she will be docked on Thursday.

Crowds at Staten Island.

The warships attracted attention while at anchor off Tompkinsville all day yesterday and crowds went down the bay on the Staten Island ferryboats. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, however, is not content with the extra business the ships are bringing to their company, but the officials are trying to make all they can at the expense of the boatmen who are trying to make an honest living. The nearest dock to the warships is at Tompkinsville and this is owned by the Rapid Transit Company. All the boatmen who want to do any business have to go to this dock and the Rapid Transit Company makes the men pay 60 per cent. of their receipts to the company. If the men won't pay this, then they have to get away from the dock. The company has agents on the pier watching the men and keeping check on the number of passengers they take out. Yesterday the boatmen were charging a dollar each to go around the warships.

Rear Admiral Sampson has issued orders that the vessels are to be open to the public from 10 o'clock each morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Some fun was caused early yesterday morning by a young girl running down the pier at Tompkinsville and requesting to be taken to the Oregon at once. The boatmen told her that it was too early to be allowed on board. It was only a little after 7 o'clock. She replied that she did not care. She had come all the way from San Francisco to see a young man on the Oregon, and she could not wait any longer. The boatmen thought that under the circumstances she might be allowed on board, and one of them started to row her out. She was cheered by the boatmen as she left the landing and cheered again as she drew near the Oregon. Her plea was evidently a good one, for she was allowed on board at once.

Texas Now the Flagship.

The Texas, in the absence of Admirals Sampson and Schley, is the flagship of the squadron, Commodore Philip being the senior officer. It is expected that the New York and the Brooklyn will go to the yard to-day or to-morrow. They will be docked and cleaned and be ready for service again as soon as the work can be rushed through.

In addition to the number who obtained shore leave on Sunday, more than 1,000 sailors of the squadron obtained furloughs yesterday. They are under instructions to report on their respective ships before sundown this evening. On arriving over the Staten Island Rapid Transit ferry route at the foot of Whitehall Street, the jackies, many of whom had not set foot on land in four months, scattered in twos and threes, some going up Broadway, others going up West Street, and many journeying to the Bowery, where the shooting stands and museums were well patronized.

SEAMAN ROBB AND HIS PRIZE.

A Gallant Tar on the Cruiser Brooklyn Wins the Hand and Heart of Widow Wiegant.

Seaman James C. Robb of the cruiser Brooklyn had about as pleasant a celebration on his shore leave as any sailor in Sampson's fleet. Shortly before the war broke out he offered his hand and heart to Mrs. Josephine Wiegant, a good-looking young widow of 287 Front Street, Brooklyn, and, after the proper amount of hesitation, she consented. They were about to be married when the misunderstanding between Spain and the United States assumed active form. Robb and the widow agreed that it would be best to wait until the difficulty was adjusted, in order that the Widow Wiegant might be in no danger of becoming the Widow Robb. In those days, it will be remembered, there was a superstition that an American sailor or two might be killed during the war.

Yesterday the proud Robb, who had not yet got his land legs on, rolled up toward the Brooklyn Borough Hall with the happy widow on his arm. "Snorky," the Borough Hall bootblack, who spends his spare time looking for prospective ventures on the sea of matrimony, immediately decided that they were in his department, and sent a shot across Robb's bows. He immediately hove to, and answered "Snorky's" hail with a signal indicating that that astute apostle of Hymen had guessed right. A few minutes later "Snorky" steamed into the bridal chamber in the Borough Hall with the man of war and his blushing consort in his wake.

Alderman Bridges was there, and in a few minutes Robb had his title to his prize confirmed. He said, as he left the hall amid the cheers of the onlookers, that he had confided his purpose to Capt. Cook, and that that officer had given him all the shore leave he could take care of.

SAMPSON NOT DETACHED.

The Admiral Retains Command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Rear Admiral Sampson will retain command of the North Atlantic Squadron, notwithstanding his service on the Cuban Military Commission, and Rear Admiral Schley will continue in his present naval command, although serving temporarily on the Puerto Rican Commission.

This statement was made authoritatively at the Navy Department to-day. The list of naval assignments posted to-day contains those of Admirals Sampson and Schley to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissions, respectively, but no reference is made to any change in the fleet commands.

Sunset Trips to Tompkinsville.

The steamer Albany of the Albany Day Line will make a special trip to the man-of-war anchorage this evening, starting at 6 o'clock from the Desbrosses Street pier, returning at 7:30. The restaurant on the main deck will be open, affording an opportunity for passengers to dine on board. To-morrow evening the steamer New York will make a similar trip.

Telegram from Seth Low.

Mayor Van Wyck has received the following telegram from Seth Low, who is at Northeast Harbor, Me.: "Was impossible to reach city in time, but I join with you in welcome to the fleet heart and soul." The Mayor has also received a telegram from the Society of Christopher Columbus of Trenton, N. J., reading: "We wish to congratulate you for showing your patriotism by setting aside a day for celebrating the victories of the naval heroes."

Race Track Courtesies Extended.

The Coney Island Jockey Club have extended the cour

SITUATION IN PUERTO RICO

Macias Retiring His Forces to the Capital in Readiness for Embarkation.

HE WILL LEAVE AT ONCE

Spaniards Glad War Is Over—Aibonito Was in Desperate Straits—Henry's Brigade Lacks Food and Shoes.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Aug. 22.—Gen. Miles has arranged matters generally with Capt. Gen. Macias, preparatory to the meeting of the Peace Commission at San Juan. Gen. Macias, while maintaining his outposts, is steadily retiring his forces to the capital, preparatory to their embarkation. It is said that he will return to Spain in a few days, leaving the details of the evacuation to his subordinates.

Capt. Gen. Macias, in his various communications with Gen. Miles, has shown the best spirit. He is anxious to co-operate in bringing about an evacuation at the earliest moment possible, and is placing no obstacles in the way of the volunteers returning home.

Gen. Miles will advise Gen. Brooke to embark the Spanish prisoners here and send them immediately to San Juan. It is expected that Rear Admiral Schley will be there in a few days.

All that will remain for the commission to do, Gen. Miles says, will be to secure an inventory of Government property transferred to the Americans and to give receipts to the Spanish authorities.

According to a letter from San Juan, the Spanish residents there who had fled from the city have returned, and there is great rejoicing among them that the war is ended, a feeling shared by the Spanish soldiery.

Mail communication between Ponce and San Juan has been established, and the overland telegraph wires, which have been severed, will be connected immediately.

Señor Lopez, editor of the San Juan Correspondencia, is here. He reports that the obstacles in the harbor of San Juan are being cleared away and a ship loaded with dynamite has been removed.

Lieut. Col. Ramory, the highest Spanish volunteer officer in the island, reached here last night from Aibonito. Others officers have been coming through our lines all day. Lieut. Col. Ramory says that the Spanish forces at Aibonito were short of ammunition and water and entirely dependent for food upon Cayey. They must have succumbed, he declares, as soon as Gen. Brooke struck Cayey.

Col. San Martin, former Spanish commander at Ponce, who abandoned the city on the approach of the Americans, and who, it was reported, had been shot for forsaking the city, is in the hospital sick. He has been deprived of his rank. The Ponce merchants express their gratitude at his course, because the flight of his command prevented the destruction of their property, and they are raising a subscription for him.

Most of the American troops in the island will remain until the final details have been settled, and they will then march to San Juan, where they will embark. Gen. Miles will consult with the authorities at Washington as to the force that is to remain. The volunteers are anxious to go home.

Gen. Henry's men are badly in need of provisions. The garrison here says it is impossible to transport supplies over the mountain trail, and it has been arranged to send them to Arecibo, an open port.

The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois Regiments are without shoes.

The officers and men on the monitors Amphitrite, Puritan, and Terror at Guanica think it unnecessary to keep the ships there any longer. These vessels are absolutely unsuited to a tropical climate, and the Puritan's officers have sent a formal complaint to Secretary Long.

At Aguada, north of Mayaguez, the Spanish troops killed two natives last Friday.

To-day, the Sabbath, the liquor saloons were closed, and, for the first time in the history of the island, there was a public Protestant religious service.

THE ST. PAUL AT CRAMPS'.

She Will Be Refitted for the Use of the American Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived to-day at Cramps' shipyard, where the work preparatory to turning the big vessel over to the International Navigation Company will be started at once. As the cruiser steamed up the Delaware Bay and river nearly all the steam craft saluted her with their whistles, while cheers sounded from the decks of the vessels.

To-morrow work will begin on the removal of the guns, after which she will go to League Island Navy Yard and have her ammunition removed. She will then be restored to her original condition, and will then go to Newport News, where she will be placed in dry dock and have her bottom scraped. The steamship company will then take possession.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S THANKS.

Grateful for Kind Treatment of Sick Soldiers at Bellevue.

President McKinley has sent a letter to Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, thanking him for his kind treatment of the soldiers left at Bellevue Hospital. The letter says that the treatment accorded the sick and wounded men has been the very best they could have had. Surgeon General Sternberg also wrote to the Commissioner to thank him for his treatment of the wounded and sick and for the aid to his department.

Five more of the sick men left the hospital this morning. They were sent back to service at Fort Hamilton. There are still sixty men at the hospital. More are expected to-day or to-morrow. There is room for a hundred more. Flowers are still being received for the men, and many young women call to try to get the soldiers out to picnics. Another concert is being arranged for them in the hospital.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

Ernest Maria Lieber, the Reichstag Leader, Speaks in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—The 340 delegates to the forty-third annual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Society met in the Deutscher Mannerverein Hall to-day, where business sessions were conducted. President Adolph Weber of Racine stated that the annual report of the Financial Secretary shows a membership of about 50,000, representing 575 societies. During the year 6,681 sick members were paid benefits aggregating $161,599. The heirs of 753 members were paid $92,185. The amount of cash now in the treasury is $1,500,000.

Ernest Maria Lieber, leader of the Centrist Party in the German Reichstag, referred to the time of his first visit to this country ten years ago, when he first appreciated the character and mission of the Central Society. He had grown better acquainted on his second visit, and could now say that he was a great admirer of the Central Society. He regretted very much that little attention is paid in Germany to American affairs.

Modesty, in his opinion, was the greatest parliamentary vice, and that modesty was a national fault, with the Germans. But no matter how poor the prospect, the course of action should be "all for the Catholics," and when at the time of the announcement of that programme in Germany many became weak-kneed and doubtful, the motto was supplemented with the words "and through Catholic people."

Youthful Chinese Admitted.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 22.—A large number of Chinese boys are coming over the Canadian border into this State. At a hearing held to-day before a Federal Commissioner, seven youthful Celestials were admitted to pass on to their kindred in New York and Boston. Two Chinese lads were ordered back to the Celestial kingdom and two ordered held for a further hearing before Judge Wheeler of the United States Court, at which their status will be determined.

ARMY OF SANTIAGO SOCIETY.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler Presided at the Inaugural Meeting and Gen. Shafter Was Present.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 1.—Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General, furnishes the following summary of the proceedings of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba at its inaugural meeting held in the Governor's Palace of Santiago yesterday, July 31:

"The inaugural meeting of what is destined probably to become one of the great military fraternities of the United States was held yesterday, (July 31,), in the Governor's Palace, Santiago de Cuba, for 'the purpose of organizing a society to be known as the Society of the Army of Santiago, the purposes of which shall be in general to preserve the archives and records and perpetuate the memories of the invasion, campaign and battles culminating in the fall of Santiago de Cuba and the surrender of the Spanish army on July 17, 1898.'

"The meeting was called to order by Major Gen. Lawton, who nominated Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, as Temporary Chairman. Gen. Wheeler was unanimously chosen, and Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General, was elected Secretary.

"Gen. Wheeler, on taking the chair, said:

"'I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of being called as Temporary Chairman of this gathering of my fellow-officers who have met to consider the advisability of organizing a Society of the Army of Santiago. The rapidly occurring events of the campaign of the last five or six weeks have been of a character that will ever bring together the hearts of those who have participated.

"'This army by its endurance and courage has already won the admiration of the civilized world, and it is most natural and appropriate that men who have stood shoulder to shoulder in such a struggle, crowned as it has been with glorious victory, should desire to cherish and perpetuate its memory.

"'The campaign in which we have been engaged, though brief, will certainly be classed as one of the most remarkable in military history. I repeat, in closing, that it has made this army famous throughout the world.'

"A committee of six was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws and to report at the next meeting. The committee consists of Gen. Ludlow, Gen. Kent, Gen. Lawton, Gen. Ames, Lieut. Miley, and Lieut. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders.

"Gen. Shafter, on entering the hall, was received by the entire company standing, all remaining in that position while the Chair extended to the distinguished visitor an address of welcome. Gen. Shafter made a cordial response, expressing his entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting."

NO BIG FLEET TO ASSEMBLE.

Orders that Only Auxiliary Cruisers and Tugs Are to Remain at Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day which will prevent the assemblage of any large fleet at Hampton Roads. The large warships will be sent to New York and Boston and torpedo boats to Newport, R. I. The only ships to remain at Fort Monroe are auxiliary cruisers and tugs.

These orders were issued owing to complaints of steamboat companies that a large fleet in the harbor at Hampton Roads would interfere seriously with navigation.

The Navy Department has determined to build a hauling-out station for torpedo boats at Boston, to cost $150,000. This is a device which the three technical bureaus of the department recommended as most essential for the care of the torpedo craft.

Commodore Remey, who was in command of the naval base at Key West, will take command of the base at Hampton Roads. He is en route from Key West on the Lancaster. Rear Admiral Howell will continue in command of his squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, Commodore Remey's command applying more particularly to the naval base.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 22.—The fleet of naval vessels in Hampton Roads was augmented to-day by the arrival of the Talbot, Manning, Bancroft, Eagle, Detroit, Scorpion, Windom, Uncas, Tecumseh, Supply, Osceola, Helena, Marietta, Yankton, Newport, Apache, Cushing, and Lebanon. A dozen more vessels are expected by to-morrow morning.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO BOSTON.

Six Fighters from Cuba to Leave Hampton Roads at Once.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day for a fleet of six warships to proceed from Hampton Roads to Boston. They are the Detroit, Helena, Topeka, Wilmington, Castine, and Marietta. All but the Wilmington are at Hampton Roads, having just arrived from Key West, and on the arrival of the Wilmington, the start will be made for Boston.

It is expected that Boston will be reached the latter part of the week, affording an opportunity to the people of that city to see some of the ships that did the fighting off Cuba.

The ships will undergo repairs at the Boston yards.

PRESIDENT REWARDS SIGSBEE.

The Maine's Commander Advanced on the List of Captains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The President has promoted Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, now commanding the St. Paul, by advancing him three numbers on the list of Captains in the navy for "extraordinary heroism." Capt. Sigsbee commanded the Maine in Havana harbor.

The American Boy Committee Named.

President Guggenheimer, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Charles T. Barney were appointed by the Mayor yesterday a committee to receive funds for the warship, the American Boy, in which W. Rankin Goode and Harry J. Price of Cincinnati, are trying to interest the school children of the country. The plan of the Cincinnati boys is to raise money enough from the school children to build a battleship to take the place of the Maine.

Lieut. Fremont Assumes Command.

Lieut. John C. Frémont, United States Navy, yesterday assumed command as Supervisor of the Harbor, succeeding Lieut. F. J. Berwind, who resumes his place on the retired list. Lieut. Frémont is a son of Gen. John C. Frémont, and has been in command of the torpedo boat Porter during the war.

Mail Service to Santiago and Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—An arrangement has been effected by which the Post Office Department hopes to be able to give a better mail service between the United States and Santiago and Ponce. The department is compelled to rely on the War Department for transportation of the mails to these points, and fair facilities were thus obtained until the quick transportation home of Gen. Shafter's army was begun, when the mail service suffered. As a result of representations by the Post Office Department, Secretary Alger has notified it that he will try to establish a line regularly between Santiago and one of the Atlantic ports, probably Charleston, and to have a vessel run between Santiago and Ponce.

Convalescents from Chickamauga.

Ninety-five convalescent soldiers arrived in Jersey City yesterday at 7:20 o'clock A. M., filling two cars of the Southern Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They came from the camp at Chickamauga, and were on their way to their homes in New York and Massachusetts. Some of them were so weak that they could reach the ferryboat only by the aid of their stronger comrades. The men were glad to get home, and believe that a few weeks of Northern air will restore them to health.

Frankford Arsenal Staff Reduced.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Notices have been posted at the Frankford Arsenal to the effect that the services of all the extra men who were put to work since the outbreak of the war will be dispensed with on Sept. 1. About 700 persons are affected by the order. The reduction in force will reduce the daily output from 150,000 to 40,000 cartridges.

MUSTERING OUT OF TROOPS

Order Issued Governing the Operation and Detailing Duties of Officers.

PENSION CLAIMS CONTROLLED

All Officers and Men of Volunteer Regiments to be Physically Examined by Officers of the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—If the War Department at the close of the war of the rebellion had issued an order similar to that governing the mustering out of the troops issued to-day by the Adjutant General there would to-day have been fewer pensioners with doubtful titles and there would unquestionably have been fewer pensioners.

All the other provisions for mustering out the army so as to protect the Government's property are such as ought to be made, but the most imporant part of the order is that relating to the physical examination of officers and men. The officers of the regular army are to make this examination, and not the officers of the regiment in which the man served. It affords the subject of the examination a chance to say whether he thinks he has been permanently hurt in his war service. The commander of the company also has a chance to say what he thinks about the man.

The Government will be protected by insisting upon this course and so will the soldier. The Government will not be confronted twenty years from 1898 by claimants who may not have served in the army who are endeavoring to prove that they did and that they took home with them the seeds of many obscure diseases for which a pension has been granted under the present regulations of the Pension Office. On the other hand, soldiers who are entitled to be pensioned will be helped by these new regulations.

The following are the more important features of the order:

Only officers of the regular army will be detailed by the War Department to muster out troops.

To avoid expense to the Government and hardships and annoyances to individuals concerned by unavoidable delays that will occur in the final payment of officers and enlisted men absent from their commands on muster out, commanding officers will make every effort to effect the return of all absentees and detachments prior to mustering out.

Responsibility of Officers.

Officers who at any time were responsible for public property of any description must obtain certificates of non-indebtedness before their final payment can be made.

Officers who have not at any time been responsible for public property will be required to furnish the mustering officer with their affidavits to that effect.

All officers will be held to a strict accountability for the discipline of their commands and the preservation of public property.

Mustering officers are empowered to prefer charges against officers who neglect in any manner to take the proper measures to insure the Government against loss of property or to keep their commands together and under proper discipline.

The supply departments of the army will continue to furnish organizations with needful supplies until the date of final payment and discharge.

All persons borne on the muster-in and on all other muster rolls, and all who have joined or belonged to the organization at any time since its muster-in, must be accounted for on the muster-out roll, which is required to be a complete record of all the officers and men who ever belonged to the organization.

Discharge certificates will be prepared for every officer and man present, and absent, except absent officers and men held in service by proper authority, and deserters. The certificates will be delivered to the regimental and company commanders.

The discharge from the United States volunteer service in the case of all absentees (except in special cases,) will take effect on the date of muster-out of the organization.

In the case of enlisted men absent, who on account of sickness are unable to join their commands, the discharge certificates with carefully prepared descriptive lists of account of pay and clothing, giving the address of the soldier, will be given to the mustering omcer for transmission with the muster-out rolls to the Adjutant General of the army, and the soldier will be officially notified to apply by letter to the Paymaster General of the army for final payment.

Officers absent from any cause will be furnished with discharge certificates (unless specially held to service) and will be notified to apply to the Paymaster General for certificates of non-indebtedness and settlement of their accounts.

Where the Muster Out Will Take Place.

As a rule, the muster out of organizations and their final payment will take place at the State or regimental rendezvous, except when otherwise ordered by the War Department. The preparation and completion of the muster-out rolls, returns, and papers and the inspection and transfer of public property to the officers of the supply departments of the army, except as herein after provided, will take place before the organization is ordered to its State. The only property that will be allowed to be retained until muster out, unless otherwise ordered by the mustering officer, is the rifles, cartridge belts, cups, canteens, meccans, knives, forks, and spoons, necessary medical supplies and tent equipage for officers and the regimental and company records.

The supply departments concerned will arrange through the Chief Commissary and Chief Quartermaster of the department within which the State rendezvous is located for meals, camp ground, shelter, transportation, and Quartermaster's supplies for the time of the encampment of the organization at the State or regimental rendezvous.

The Physical Examination.

As soon as the muster-out rolls have been fully and satisfactorily completed, the mustering officer at the place of departure will fill in the date of the muster out as of date ten days later, the probable time required to transfer the organization to its State rendezvous, the making of the physical examination of officers and men, &c.

As soon after the arrival of the organization at its State rendezvous as possible the physical examination of all officers and men will be made, before muster out and payment, so as to facilitate the settlement of pension claims that may be made on account of disability incurred in the United States service and to protect the rights of persons who may be entitled to the benefits of the pension laws, as well as to guard the interests of the Government.

Provision is made for turning over the proper officers records, colors, ordnance &c., belonging to the troops to be mustered out, also as to their final payment.

The troops will be allowed to retain certain property, such as rifles and other equipment, by paying a stipulated price for the same.

A MUSTERING OUT MUDDLE.

Criticism of Secretary Alger's Lack of Method; Also of His Letter to Dr. Depew.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary of War Alger's letter of defense of his administration of the department under his charge was observed here by many persons with something like the smile of derision that greeted a former defense of his own shortcomings and those of some of his subordinates who have brought harsh criticism upon the conduct of the war.

The defense sent to Dr. Depew strikes those who believe there is grievous fault to be found with Gen. Alger's management as no more convincing than his former efforts to answer complaints of inefficiency by producing a lot of figures that to him seem bewildering, but to other people fail to supply an explanation of why, with unlimited money at his command and the experience of all the ages to guide him, he proceeded with the war as if it were the first one ever made and experience was something not necessary to be counted.

"If the President had had a Secretary of War who was a man of sense and judgment," said an officer who had just been reading the Secretary's letter, "he would not have made the blunders to call for such a letter, and he would not have written such a letter if he had made the blunders. It is a manifestation of the weakness of the man and his lack of intelligence, for I take it that a man who cannot understand a situation when he has made it, and who will not get out of the way and afford a chance for bettering conditions, lacks intelligence.

The Mustering-Out Question.

"The War Department is subjecting itself daily to similar reproaches. Troops that are no longer needed and the use of which is to be dispensed with are about to be indicated for muster out. By the War Department? By no means; by the troops. You have only to read the newspapers to see that they are full of letters on the subject. The Secretary of War is abdicating his functions. No one should be better qualified to determine which troops shall be first mustered out. When he has decided, orders should go to the regiments to be affected, and the orders should be obeyed without letting up a word of the orders.

"Alger's way is to intimate to a newspaper that he thinks of mustering out such a regiment. At once the officers who desire to remain in service appeal to him to prevent the muster out. The men send appeals to be returned to civil life at once. What is to be done? Whichever course the Secretary adopts will be bad, if it is contrary to the first decision, which may be bad of itself.

"As the commander cannot make orders that will be obeyed, and the exercise of 'pull' is known in the command, discipline is impaired in every regiment to which news comes of a change of orders. This notion of submitting the ordering of troops to a canvass of the troops to be ordered is quite new in the history of the War Department. I fancy the look that would have appeared on old Stanton's face if such a thing had been suggested to him."

The trouble is that while the Secretary's figures from the different bureaus are interesting and large, they but show the fact that those bureaus appear to have been occupied chiefly in contemplation of their big figures. The statement has not yet been made that fully accounts for the torpor and almost stagnation with which efforts were made to get food from the contractors to the men who were to eat it, clothing from the contractors to the men who ought to have worn it weeks earlier than they were permitted to do, and why medicines and medical attendance were not where the army was operating instead of being hundreds of miles away.

Investigation by Congress Suggested.

Intimations are heard that an investigation by Congress of the conduct of the war will bring out the faults of the War Department and prove to what extent the incapacity of the bureaus to do business is to be attributed to the knowledge that the head of the service held a weak grasp of the department business and could not understand the difficulties his subordinates were compelled to contend with.

Such an investigation, it is believed, will more than sustain the criticisms directed against the incompetency of the man who has persisted in asserting that his control has been wise and beneficial, while the common belief is that it has been altogether unfortunate and discreditable.

THE QUESTION OF ORDNANCE.

Arms of State Troops Will Probably Be Given Back to Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gen. Flagler of the Ordnance Bureau is preparing orders to officers regarding the returning of ordnance and ordnance stores to the Government when the troops are mustered out. An ordnance officer and clerks will be sent to each mustering out camp, and will receive the ordnance of each regiment and box it and ship it to the nearest arsenal. All the arms that the men do not purchase will be returned to the Government.

Many of the State troops were armed when they entered the volunteer service of the United States. These arms, however, belonged to the United States, and were furnished to the National Guard in the various States. It is probable that they will be returned to the States after they have been inventoried and accounted for on the books of the Ordnance Department.

MEN WANT TO GO HOME.

Not Even 40 Acres and a Mule in Cuba an Inducement to Remain.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 22.—The Third and Fourth Kentucky Volunteers quartered here have been canvassed regarding the published report that the majority of the men desire to be mustered out of the service.

In the Fourth Kentucky nearly 85 per cent. wanted to go home, but after Col. Colson returned from Washington to-day and made them a rattling speech and intimated that each one of them would get forty acres of land and a mule in Cuba not more than 50 per cent. of them wanted to go. Nearly all the commissioned officers want to stay in, but the non-commissioned officers have had enough.

In the Third Kentucky the proportion who want to go home is 90 per cent.

EVACUATING CAMP THOMAS.

Regiments Remaining Will Be Sent to Their State Capitals.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Judging from present indications, Camp Thomas, the largest military camp of the Spanish-American war, will soon be a thing of the past. A number of regiments have been ordered home, a number of others have been ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky., Major Gen. Breckinridge has received instructions from the War Department to send the Third Corps to Huntsville, Ala., as speedily as practicable, and now comes an order to Col. Wheeler, Acting Chief Quartermaster, to secure bids from railroads to convey all regiments remaining at the camp to their respective State capitals.

The idea seems to be to get the regiments to places where they can be mustered out close to home, the necessity for keeping the army intact being no longer in evidence.

Numerous regiments are now making preparations to leave, and by the end of the week the population of the camp is expected to be reduced one-half. The regiments ordered to Knoxville and Lexington will be moved as rapidly as transportation can be secured, and as soon as these are gotten out those ordered home will be started on their way.

The First Georgia and Thirty-first Michigan left this morning for Knoxville, where they will go into camp. The Twelfth Minnesota and the Fifth Pennsylvania left tonight for Lexington, and others of the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps will follow in short order. The ambulance company of the Third Division goes to Knoxville to-morrow morning. The First Maine Infantry has been ordered to return to Maine, and will break camp to-morrow.

THE CAMP AT MIDDLETOWN.

Troops on the Way There from Thoroughfare Gap—Water in Wells Good.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 22.—The water at Camp Meade has been pronounced by Surgeon General Sternberg to be pure. More wells have been sunk in camp, and the supply will be sufficient for the entire Second Army Corps, comprising 30,000 men.

The movement of the Second Division of the corps began to-day from Thoroughfare Gap and will be followed by a heavy movement of troops from Camp Alger.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which is scattered between Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Delaware, and Alliance, Ohio, has been ordered to camp, and it is expected to be in camp by to-morrow evening.

REVIEWS AT CAMP ALGER.

Doubtful Whether First Division Will Now Go to Middletown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The First Brigade of the First Division was reviewed at Camp Alger this afternoon by Brig. Gen. Gobin. It is the intention of Gen. Gobin to review the Third Brigade to-morrow and the First Brigade of the First Division on the following day.

From twenty-five to seventy-five sick and convalescent soldiers are daily given thirty-day furloughs and passes to their homes. Since the order directing that the sick should be sent home immediately upon recovery was issued, it seems as though every man in camp is becoming ill.

It becomes more doubtful every day whether the First Division will be moved to Middletown, Penn., and every step possible is being taken to make the men comfortable in their present quarters. Additional wells have been sunk and wooden floors for the tents will be provided.

Major Henry W. Freeman, First New Jersey, and Provost Marshal, has tendered his resignation. Major Frederick V. Stillwell has been appointed to succeed him.

Private Hugh Miller, Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania, to-day received a commission as Second Lieutenant.

Wants 1st New Hampshire Disbanded.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 22.—Gov. Ramsdell has requested the War Department to disband the First New Hampshire Regiment as soon as possible. Councilor Cummings, who was sent by the State to look after New Hampshire soldiers, has telegraphed his arrival at Chattanooga. He reports that sickness is not increasing, and that the regiment goes to Lexington, Ky., Wednesday.

Camps to be Inspected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The camps to be visited by the Board of Medical Officers named a few days ago are: Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.; Fernandina, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla.; Huntsville, Ala.; Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Camp Meade, Pa., and Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y.

Looking After Our State Troops.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, by direction of Gov. Black, to-day ordered Brig. Gen. M. O. Terry, Surgeon General on the Governor's staff, to visit all the United States Army camps where New York State troops are situated, to investigate the physical condition and make a report to the Governor.

ANTHRACITE FOR WARSHIPS.

A Movement to Relieve Distress in the Coal Regions by Having the Government Adopt It.

READING, Penn., Aug. 22.—As a means of relieving the extraordinary depression in the anthracite coal trade, and thus ameliorating the positive suffering of the miner and his family, interested parties propose to make a strong appeal for the use of hard coal in the American Navy. With a marked improvement in the iron business of Eastern Pennsylvania since war operations ceased, there is little or no increased demand for anthracite coal, and not only the mine owners and operators, but the people of the hard-coal regions generally realize that heroic measures and efforts are necessary to bring about a change for the better in the anthracite trade.

With a good proportion of the vessels in the navy burning hard instead of bituminous coal, the demand for anthracite would be increased to a material degree, and, at the same time, it is claimed, the vessels using it would possess a great advantage over the soft-coal-burning ships of an enemy. An anthracite champion said to-day:

"As you know, hard coal is absolutely smokeless; a vessel using it can steal on the enemy before he knows what it is about. Anthracite coal has more power to the cubic foot than the best bituminous ever mined. It can be packed better, so that the space now taken up by heavy bulkheads between the bunkers and the rest of the vessel can be utilized for some other purpose.

"Anthracite does not deteriorate to any material extent in twenty years, and by its use the navy has everything to gain and nothing to lose. No other nation has the supply or quality of coal that this country has, and now that the United States is getting coaling stations all over the world, the old idea that the grates beneath the boilers cannot be changed to suit every coaling station is no longer an argument against anthracite coal, as an ample supply can be put at any station it may be deemed necessary to have it.

"Secretary Long really feels very kindly toward the proposition to use hard coal on the ships of the navy, and so expressed himself to a delegation from the anthracite regions who called upon him in reference to the matter, but, of course, during the war the question of changing the grates could not be considered.

"Now, however, that new ships are to be built, a fair trial should be given the hard article, so that the navy should have the best coal as well as the best ships and best men in the world.

"The mere matter of cost is infinitesimal in proportion to the question of utility and efficiency of our navy."

REBELS DEFEAT THE CHINESE.

Over 1,500 Troops Slain in Battle—Capt. Tholman, an American, in Canton Under Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—News has just reached here from the Orient that early in July there was a battle between the rebels at Wu Chow and the Imperial Chinese troops, in which the former were victorious. Over 1,500 of the troops were slain, and their bodies were thrown into the river.

The Dosing, under Capt. Tholman, was engaged to take about 1,000 Chinese troops to the scene of the rebel lines. From the time the Dosing left Canton until she reached Wu Chow, some 200 miles up the river, Capt. Tholman had no trouble with his crew, the Chinese sympathizing with the rebels. One, a comprador, began inciting them to mutiny, and the Captain alleges that in self-defense he was compelled to shoot the man.

The comprador died from his wound the next day. Capt. Tholman was placed under arrest, and, as soon as an opportunity occurred, was sent to Canton. On his journey he was confined in an iron cage, and on arrival was placed in the British jail.

On account of the claim of American citizenship made by Tholman, there is a bitter feeling against all Americans in that district, and further trouble is feared.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department has not been advised of the reported trouble in China, growing out of the action of an American shipmaster, Capt. Tholman, in shooting a sailor who encouraged the rebels. It is said the official report of internal troubles in China are very slow in reaching Washington, owing to the circuitous routes of communication.

MRS. ATKINSON NOT GUILTY.

Court Quashes the Case Against the Wife of a Governor.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The indictment against Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Gov. Atkinson, for forgery, has been quashed on the grounds that the indictment Blizzard on the grounds that the indictment failed to allege guilty intent and further that the dismissal of J. P. Owens, principal, would necessarily acquit Mrs. Atkinson, who was only charged as accessory. This is believed to be the end of the prosecution of Mrs. Atkinson.

REVENGE FOR LOSS OF WORK.

Hastings Tried to Poison a Foreman at South Framingham, Mass.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 22.—The arraignment of Daniel Hastings here to-day, charged with attempting to kill Alexander Roblechau on the morning of Aug. 5, disclosed a story of alleged attempted poisoning of a foreman by a revengeful laborer.

Hastings was held in $1,000 for a hearing next Thursday. The evidence presented to-day was to the effect that Hastings was discharged as an employe at the ice-houses here by Roblechau for drunkenness. Hastings, it was stated, was known to have made threats against the men still at work, all of whom boarded in the same house. It was the custom to take two quart cans of coffee with them for their midday meal.

On the day of the alleged attempt at poisoning, the men took their coffee as usual. Later as they were drinking it one of them detected green particles on the surface of the liquid. The cans were emptied, and quantities of green substance found on the bottoms of the cans.

Chief Eggan was notified and the district police officer was called upon. They discovered evidence which led to Hastings's arrest.

SURGERY DURING THE WAR

Dr. Rudberg of the Swedish Navy Tells of His Observations in Cuba.

THE SHIP RELIEF A NOVELTY

He Thinks the Medical Officers Did the Best They Could, and Believes They Should Have Had More Authority.

Karl Rudberg, Staff Surgeon of the Royal Swedish Navy, who has been with the American Army in Cuba and Puerto Rico for three months, is in New York on his way home to report to his Government the results of his observations at the front. Dr. Rudberg talks interestingly of his experiences, and is enthusiastic over the achievements of the American Medical Corps, which he declares has accomplished wonders in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles, and over the bravery of the American regulars, whose patient endurance of suffering he declares he can never forget.

Asked what he considered the greatest novelty of the war from the medical point of view, Dr. Rudberg answered promptly:

"The hospital ship Relief. That was to me the newest thing and the most interesting. It was chiefly to see it that I came over. There have been ambulance ships before, but never a real hospital ship, fully equipped for operating on and caring for wounded men, such as the Solace and the Relief. The Geneva Convention provided for such ships, but it was left for the United States to equip the first one as a model for all the world."

Dr. Rudberg said that he could not speak in too high praise of the success of the Relief, which, being equipped later than the Solace, was the more complete of the two. He did not see how it could be improved upon, he said; it was practically perfect, and he purposed recommending to his Government the outfitting of a hospital ship on similar lines.

One Unavoidable Fault.

The only possible fault that could be found with it was a tendency to top-heaviness, which seemed to him unavoidable, as it was necessary to have all the patients above the water line. He did not think that the experiment of putting them below, which was to be tried on the new hospital ship Missouri, would succeed.

"The Relief ought to be sent to the Paris Exposition," said Dr. Rudberg, "where all the world could see what you Americans have done in the interest of the humanizing of warfare. I suggested that to Major Torney, but he tells me that the ship is too deep to go up the Seine."

Dr. Rudberg said that his observation was that the advent of "conservative surgery," first noted in this war, had decreased the amount of suffering as the result of battles. The Röntgen rays, successfully used on the Relief, did away, he said, with the use of the probe, reduced the number of amputations to a minimum, and saved many lives that would otherwise have been lost.

"We never used the probe at all at Siboney or on the Relief," said Dr. Rudberg. "At Siboney there was one old doctor who had served in the civil war, and who insisted on using the probe, but he was induced to desist when he saw how much better the new method was."

Concerning the charges against the Medical Department of the Army, Dr. Rudberg spoke guardedly. "My opinion is," he said, "that the medical officers did the best they could under the circumstances. There was an abundance of hospital supplies and ambulance equipment at Tampa, as I can testify from my own observation, but most of it was left when Gen. Shafter's expedition sailed in such a hurry. Much of the medical equipment was left on the transports, and never unloaded.

Surgeons Not to Blame.

"The Medical Department was not to blame for that, as I understand it, since, according to your army organization, the officers of the Medical Corps have very little authority. They are subordinate even to Quartermasters. They have the titles of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, but the titles do not carry corresponding authority."

It impressed Dr. Rudberg as strange that this should be the case when the experience of the civil war had demonstrated the viciousness of such a system. "You remember," he said, "that in the last year of your civil war all that was changed, and the Medical Department was made subordinate only to the Commanding General. You Americans taught us that lesson. In the German Army to-day, the Medical Corps has a separate and distinct authority, and the same is true of other European armies. But the lesson that you taught us, you forgot yourselves when you went to war again. I fancy all that will be changed before another war."

Dr. Rudberg speaks in high praise of Drs. Van Reypen and Sternberg, Surgeons General respectively of the navy and army, whose services to the cause of medical progress and science in the present war will, in his opinion, receive world-wide recognition. He will sail for home on the Fürst Bismarck to-morrow.

ENLISTED AND LOST PENSION.

Grand Army Men Angry at the Treatment of a Vermont Veteran.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 22.—Grand Army circles here are moved with indignation at the action of the Federal Government in cutting off the pension of John Caton, a civil war veteran who enlisted under the call for the present war.

Caton was duly enlisted under the call for the First Regiment of Volunteers. Soon after his pension for $6 a month was stopped.

The reason assigned by the Pension Department was the fact that Caton is now able to fight.

Dropped Dead from a Bicycle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Benjamin P. Fenner, aged seventy-seven years, of Elmira, dropped dead from his wheel on Main Street, about 12 o'clock to-day. He had just arrived from Elmira, and been met by his son, with whom he was on his way home. Death was due to heart disease.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:18	Sun sets	6:47
Moon rises	9:37		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	11:26	Gov. Isl'd	11:36	H. Gate	0:45
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:45	Gov. Isl'd	11:44	H. Gate	0:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Benison, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kennett, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	.....	.....
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

Abydos, Puerto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Ponce, Puerto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kenneth, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00P. M.
Zarawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Audanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hildebrand, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Southampton and Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo and

Wanamaker's

The Latest News of the Retail Bourse

NEWS of coming fashions.
News for prudent folks.
Quick reading that will amply repay the reader.

Summer tourists pausing in New York will find *Wanamaker's* one of the most interesting Summer attractions.

The August Furniture Sale is a cumulative success. Its principle is sound and its results a clear saving of one-third on vast quantities of high-grade Furniture.

Tables OVER two hundred styles of parlor, afternoon tea, library, bedroom, office, card and work tables at prices that go from 75c. to $125. Each a remarkable bargain that will not be matched again this year. The following are witnesses to the truth of the foregoing:

At 75c—Oak parlor table; top 16x16; shelf below; turned legs.
At $1—Quartered oak parlor table; fancy shaped top 24x24; shelf below; fancy turned legs.
At $1.35—Quartered oak parlor table; fancy shaped top 20x20; shelf below; brass claw feet; turned legs.
At $1.50—Quartered oak parlor table; top 24x24; fancy shaped shelf below; moulded sides and turned legs.
At $2—Oak card table; top 22x36; covered with green cloth.
At $3.75—Mahogany parlor table; fancy shaped top 19x27; shelf below; French legs.
At $4—Bird's-eye maple parlor table; fancy shaped top 24x24; shelf below; rope turned legs.
At $7—Solid mahogany parlor table; fancy inlaid top 22x26; French legs.
At $11—Solid mahogany parlor table; round inlaid top 26x26; shelf below; French legs; claw feet.
At $15—Solid mahogany parlor table; round inlaid top 26x26; shelf below; claw feet; legs inlaid with fancy metal.
At $22—Solid mahogany library table; fancy carved top 30x48; French legs; carved sides; two large drawers.
At $27—Solid mahogany work table; marqueterie top 22x18; drop leaf on either side; two large drawers; fancy glass knobs.

Also a great stock of parlor and drawing-room tables in gold, onyx and vernis-martin finish.

Fourth Floor.

Men's and Large Boys' Clothing A TRIUMPH of excellence and economy. Blue Serge Suits for men of 38 to 46 chest including short sizes. Staple as gold coin, at $12 to $15, but they are to go at

Ten Dollars.

Note the sizes. Only fifty suits. The smallness of the lot explains the cheapness.

Large boys' suits with long trousers—a fine chance for small men. Sizes 13 to 19 years. Broken lines. They go at

Eight Dollars,

but were $11 to, $13.50. Fabrics adapted to early Autumn.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Dress Goods for Fall CAUGHT between seasons—a bargain paradox. Usually the opening price is highest—not so in this instance. They are staple and the low prices commend them to careful women that wear plain black. Quarter off regular.

At 75c. yd.—Brilliant figured Mohairs; 47 in. wide; variety of small desirable patterns; designs that are often scarce; imported to sell at $1.
At 75c. yd.—Wale diagonal Cheviots; 50 in. wide; in a deep raven black; made to sell at $1.
At 75c. yd.—Mohair figured Cheviots in three distinct weaves; a granite, curl and cord; sightly goods for tailor gowns; 47 in. wide; made to sell at $1.
At $1—Mohair figured Granites in a number of small designs; 42 in. wide; imported to sell at $1.25.

Fourth avenue.

Bicycle Sundries THE various appliances to the wheel and the articles necessary to the wheelman's comfort are sold here on a small margin of profit. That's a fact well known. Here are a few offerings especially good:

A lot of odd Bicycle Lamps, at 50c. each; values in the lot up to $2.
A lot of slightly soiled Saddles, at 50c. each; values in the lot up to $1.50.
Twentieth Century Lamps, at $1.50.
Banner Lamp, at $1.35 and $1.65.
New Idea Footpump, at 50c.
Morgan & Wright Tires, $5.50 pair.
Hartford Tires, $6.25 pair.

Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

STAMP TAX RULINGS.

Statements of Enrollments in Election Districts Not Taxed.

Collector Treat some time ago submitted a blank statement of enrollment into another election district, for use in the Borough of Manhattan, to Commissioner Scott for a ruling as to whether it was or was not subject to the stamp tax. The following reply was received yesterday:

This blank appears to be used in the discharge of Governmental functions in the State of New York, and by Section 17 of the Act of June 13, 1898, no stamp is required on such instrument, or any similar instrument legally used in the registration of voters.

Commissioner Scott has also ruled that the United States cannot control a company or corporation in deciding in whose name a new certificate of stock shall be issued. The law, he says, intends to tax every transfer of shares.

The Commissioner also rules that the tax of 25 cents is required on every power of attorney authorizing the transfer of a certificate, and that a special power of attorney for the transfer of stock requires to be stamped whenever executed.

OUR FLAG OVER HONOLULU

"Hawaii Ponoi" Played for the Last Time, as the Republic's Ensign Was Hauled Down.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPLAY

Coxswain of the Admiral's Barge in Charge of the Tars Who Raise the Stars and Stripes—President Dole and Admiral Miller Present.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The steamer Belgic this evening brought the following:

HONOLULU, Aug. 12.—Precisely at 11:52 o'clock to-day the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the Government buildings, and at five minutes to the same hour the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breezes from every official flagstaff.

The ceremony to-day was a most impressive one. To hear the strains of "Hawai Ponoi" for the last time as a national anthem; to hear the bugle blow taps as the Hawaiian ensign sank from its position, and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it and had lived their lives under it was solemn.

But then came the bugle call for the raising of Old Glory, and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze. Then the cheers broke forth and eyes that had been dim for a few minutes became bright when the Stars and Stripes blew out.

Notably remarkable was the number of Hawaiians present. Within the grounds the military and naval display was fine. Hawaiian troops, United States marines, the mounted patrol, the police, and the citizens' guard presented a splendid appearance. While the platform for the exercises and the verandas of the Executive Building were gay with brilliant Summer dresses, dancing feathers and ribbons. The uniforms of staff and naval officers added brilliancy to the scene.

Hawaiians Escort Our Troops.

The weather was fortunately propitious. The breeze came down Nukanu Valley pleasantly, and made the noble flags stream out in all their beauty. The ceremonies began with the departure of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii from their drill shed at 9:50 this morning. The parade was headed by a detachment of twenty-six police under command of Capt. Kane and Lieut. Warren. Then came the Hawaiian Band and the drum corps.

The regiment marched to the boat landing to escort the troops from the Philadelphia and Mohican, who were already drawn up on shore. The United States forces were commanded by Lieutenant Commander Stevens, and consisted of one company of marines and two of bluejackets from the Philadelphia, a company of bluejackets from the Mohican, and an artillery detachment of two guns and forty-two men. The naval detachment was headed by the flagship's band. Several hundred of the Citizens' Guard preceded the troops up the main avenue, and took a station on the left of the stand.

The police deployed on either side of the avenue. The Hawaiian Band took up a position on the right of the platform and the Philadelphia's band on the left. The First Battalion of the Hawaiian Regiment occupied the immediate left of the stand and the Second Battalion was on the right. The United States troops were stretched across the avenue in double files, the marines being in front. On the right of the main steps were the halyards, from which the big Hawaiian flag at the top of the main tower floated in the breeze. The detail in charge of these halyards and the hauling down of the Hawaiian flag were Corp. H. F. Kilboy and Privates O'Winkle and A. Spillner of Company F.

The detail of men in charge of the raising of the American flag was in command of J. Ward, coxswain of the Admiral's barge. The flag itself was in charge of G. H. Platt, gunner's mate of the Philadelphia, and R. Winters, coxswain's mate of the Mohican. These are the men who actually raised the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii. The flag used for the occasion was the largest size used in the navy, specially made at Mare Island for the purpose.

As soon as President Dole and his Cabinet came from the Executive Building to the platform the Justices of the Supreme Court followed, and then Admiral J. N. Miller and United States Minister Harold Sewall came down the steps, followed by Capts. C. H. Wadleigh of the Philadelphia and G. M. Book of the Mohican, and their staff officers, and Col. Barber of the First New York Regiment.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by the Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city.

Dole Yields the Sovereignty.

United States Minister Sewall then rose, and, addressing President Dole, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall, as the representative of the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Sewall replied:

"Mr. President: In the name of the United States, I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian Government. The Admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty intrusted to him."

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Ponoi," the national anthem; Col. Fisher gave the order to the National Guard Battery stationed on the executive grounds, in command of Lieut. Ludwig, to fire the National salute of twenty-one guns, which was also repeated by the Philadelphia. As the report of the last gun reverberated in the hills a bugle sounded and the National ensign of Hawaii came slowly down, never to go up again.

There was a short pause, and then the Admiral nodded to Lieut. Winterhalter, who gave the order: "Colors, roll off." The flagship's band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended, there was a breathless suspense. But as it reached the top, cheers broke forth from the crowds below, and salutes of twenty-one guns were again fired by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia.

A few minutes after the hoisting of the official flags, others were raised from the two side towers, and the military headquarters.

Sewall Reads the Proclamation.

Minister Sewall then read a proclamation, stating that President McKinley directs that the civil, judicial, and military powers of the Government shall continue to be exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii. All such officers will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States and renew their bonds to the United States from the United States Government. The powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will cease, so far as they relate to diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign nations.

The Municipal Legislature of Hawaii and the existing Customs regulations will practically remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Following the reading of the proclamation Minister Sewall made an address congratulating the residents of Hawaii upon the accomplishment of annexation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the National Guard was marched to the parade grounds, where Minister Cooper administered the oath of allegiance to Col. Fisher. The Colonel then administered it to his officers, and the Captains to the men. The regiment then escorted the naval battalions to their boats, and returned to the drill shed to sign the rolls.

A ball at the Executive Building, at which 2,000 guests were present, was the culmination of the festivities which followed the ceremony of the flag raising.

TROOPS SAIL FOR HAWAII.

Gen. King Has Command of the Garrison on Board the Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The transports now here are the Scandia, Australia, the City of Sydney, and the City of Peking, just arrived from Manila. The next expedition, which is to be sent to Honolulu as a half-way station in case the troops should be needed by Gen. Merritt in the Philippines, will contain two brigades. The First Brigade, under Gen. Miller, consists of the Seventh and Eighth California Volunteer Regiments, the Third Battalion of California Heavy Artillery, Troop A of the Nevada Cavalry, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps.

The Second Brigade, now under command of Col. Funston, is composed of the Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, and Fifty-first Iowa, with a small detachment of Oregon recruits. The troops under Gen. King, which sailed on the Arizona, will be held at Honolulu to await further orders. Gen. King will have immediate command of the new camp of mobilization at Honolulu, subordinate, of course, to Gen. Merriam.

Barber of the First New York Regiment is the commandant of the military post of Honolulu, which is of the Department of California and has no connection with the expeditionary forces, but he will in a great measure be independent of Gen. King.

It is possible that the supplies carried by the Arizona and Scandia will be placed upon one of the vessels which will continue to Manila, while the other will be brought back to be again loaded with troops for Honolulu.

Brig. Gen. King is in charge of the troops on the Arizona. Major Gen. Merriam has instructions to erect a hospital at Honolulu to cost, with its site, $35,000.

Barracks for at least 1,300 troops are also to be erected at Honolulu. The First New York Regiment, consisting of 1,800 men, and 300 of the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers have been sent from here as the United States first garrison on the island.

This force will be increased by the enlistment of a battalion of 400 men from the Hawaiian military. Gen. Merriam has authority to spend $190,000 for the erection of these barracks. Officers' quarters at Honolulu are also to be built, and it is understood that Gen. Merriam has power to spend $58,000 for that purpose.

Residences for forty-four officers are to be erected. One of the most exacting duties Gen. Merriam is intrusted with is the survey of the Harbor of Honolulu and a report as to the best means of fortifying it. He has with him three competent engineers, who will have immediate charge of that work.

A telegram has been received from the War Department ordering all the troops of Gen. Merritt's department remaining here to be sent to Honolulu with at least four months' subsistence and medical supplies, and to be held there until further orders.

MUCH DISTRESS IN HAVANA.

Necessaries of Life Continue Very Scarce and Prices Are High in Consequence.

From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The Civil Governor of Havana has received a telegram from the Mayor of Nueva Paz, stating that the Diario de la Marina had published a letter from a correspondent in which it was asserted that the insurgents had committed outrages of various kinds. This the Mayor declared to be absolutely false. La Lucha will publish a denial of the report. The Diario de la Marina sent a special correspondent to investigate the matter, and he confirms the story of the outrages and reports many crimes committed by the insurgents.

The American steamer Wanderer arrived at Cayo Frances on the afternoon of the 18th inst., having on board Lieut. O'Kern of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and Lieut. Madden, with fifteen soldiers. The Wanderer not having obtained permission from the military or customs authorities at Havana to disembark her passengers at Cayo Frances, proceeded to Nuevitas, where it is understood she will discharge a part of her cargo and land Señor Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic. It is reported that she will then return to Cayo Frances, to embark a company of cavalry under Lieut. Johnson.

The situation at Havana remains the same as during the blockade. Provisions and other necessaries of life are very scarce, and prices continue high. The Colonial Government imposed the highest customs duties, which continue in force, making prices high and rendering the situation of the poor very painful. The free kitchens which have been established in Havana daily furnish about 30,000 persons with food, but owing to the great number of poor in the city who are without food of any sort, the amount of supplies handled by these kitchens is quite insufficient to relieve the distress to any great extent. Women and children lie about the streets, pale and emaciated, and looking more like corpses than living beings.

Considerable excitement and discontent exist among the insurgent sympathizers, who condemn strongly all the acts of the Colonial Government, and many of these sympathizers are leaving the cities and towns to join the insurgents. During the past few days hundreds of uniforms have been sent to the insurgents from Havana.

The insurgent General Mario Menocal is at Ra Janla, near Lugand, about two leagues distant from Havana, where he relieved Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez. It is reported that Gen. Maya Rodriguez is camped between Guines and San Nicolas with 4,000 men. Leader Perico Gelgado is said to be with him.

It is reported that the insurgent forces from the Provinces of Pinar Del Rio and Matanzas are uniting in the Havana Province, purposing to make a triumphal entry into Havana City.

An immense majority of the Spanish conservatives in the island, and the natives, favor the annexation of the island to the United States, which they consider the only means of securing a stable Government in Cuba. In no country has public opinion ever apparently undergone such a radical and rapid change as in Cuba. Even the most ardent Spanish residents now favor annexation.

The Colonial Secretaries and a number of other officials met at the Palace a few nights ago to receive orders from Gen. Blanco regarding the preparation of documents and other preliminary steps for the evacuation of the island. The rumors which have been put in circulation of late that the Spanish army would not obey the Government's decision and evacuate Cuba are entirely baseless.

CLEVER CHICAGO SWINDLER

Makes Off with a Restaurant's Pay Roll in Broad Daylight.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—At an early hour this afternoon, when the Saratoga Restaurant in Dearborn Street, near Madison, was crowded to its utmost capacity, a young man, wearing the uniform of a bellboy of the Saratoga Hotel, which adjoins the restaurant, entered the place and asked for the pay roll.

The Cashier, Miss Marguerite Sesstrom, turned over the sum of $508 to the supposed bellboy after being informed by him that Mrs. Barber, Cashier of the hotel, had sent for the money.

Two hours later, all the parties concerned learned that the young man in the uniform was a thief, and that the management of the restaurant had been swindled out of the money with which the employes were to be paid a few hours later.

SOLDIER FIGHTS WITH BAYONET.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 22.—Several of the volunteers at Fort Reno were severely injured late last night by a bayonet in the hands of a soldier by the name of Williams while in an advanced stage of intoxication. Yesterday, being pay day, a quantity of liquor was secured by some of them, who proceeded to make use of it.

Williams had been doing guard duty and still retained his belt and bayonet. He became mixed up in the altercation in which it seems all the rest sided against him, when he drew his bayonet and began to fight with it. A woman from El Reno attempted to interfere and in some manner received a thrust through the stomach. She is reported dying.

A private was cut in the back and a Corporal across the cheek. About five or six others were wounded more or less, all by the bayonet, but none of these dangerously. Williams was finally overpowered, and later was taken charge of by the civil authorities and jailed at El Reno.

EXPLOITS OF FATHER AND SON.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—News has just reached here of the terrible experience of a father and son who were sixteen days without food on the Stickeen River. A man named Jorgensen, aged fifty years, and his son, nineteen years old, of Seattle, started up the Stickeen on a prospecting trip, taking with them two years' provisions.

Their boat was capsized and they lost all their food and their entire outfit. They started across the country toward the coast and for sixteen days they tramped. They ate grass, toads, beetles; were chased by wolves, and when at last they reached the coast and were picked up they were mere skeletons.

WEST INDIES WANT RELIEF

British Congress at Barbados Will Ask Independence as an Alternative Measure.

COERCION WOULD MEAN RUIN

Some of the Delegates Said to Have Been Bought by Chamberlain—Free Trade with America Absolutely Necessary.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 16.—It is safe to say that never since the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen original States of the American Union first awakened British statesmen to the fact that Great Britain is a nation-maker has so significant a document been put before the mother country as that which the West Indian colonies are now preparing to lay before the Imperial Parliament.

As all the world knows, the West Indian sugar islands have borne up against the overwhelming odds imposed on them in the form of European bounty-fed sugar in the English market by the mother country's so-called free trade policy, until the islands have awakened to a realization of the fate that threatens them, and are now preparing to act independently in their own interests. What the end will be remains to be seen, but the plucky action that is about to be resorted to cannot fail to attract public attention the world over—and win sympathy for the long-suffering islands.

On the initiative of Trinidad, a congress of representatives from all the agricultural and commercial societies of the British West Indies will assemble at Barbados early in September. The object of this congress, which will have the moral support of the colonists at large, is to draft a protest to the Imperial Government, setting forth in a lengthy and comprehensive string of "whereases" the actual industrial condition to which the islands have been reduced, and the fate that in consequence thereof threatens them.

Relief or Independence Needed.

The resolutions will demand that an adequate scheme of relief be at once prepared by the mother country, with the alternative that the colonies be relieved of their fiscal responsibilities to Great Britain, if practicable, and, if not found practicable, that the colonies be in the alternative relieved of all political responsibilities and allegiance, and thus permitted to go ahead and take such steps for their own relief as they might find practicable as independent Commonwealths. Further, that neither proposal be entertained, the colonies will, although unprepared to offer armed revolt, resort to passive resistance and a moral repudiation of allegiance and throw the onus of a deliberate coercion into acceptance of their utter industrial ruin on the mother country conjointly with an appeal to the United States and the world at large for moral support.

In this desperate move the light and leading of the colonies are concerned. It is generally admitted that at this stage of the crisis nothing else remains to be done to bring the matter to some definite issue. And this is the more so because among the "whereases" will be one setting forth the ever-intensifying spirit of unrest that prevails among the laboring populations, and which it is feared must inevitably lead to riot, the torch, and probably massacre in the near future, especially in the larger and more thickly populated islands like Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados, if nothing is done to stay the course of the distress. The responsibility for this is placed on the home Government, of course.

Thoughtful onlookers, however, who have watched the course of events in the West Indies during the last dozen years or so, have well-founded doubts whether, when it comes to the scratch, the representatives will actually carry out this programme. Already one or two of the colonies have actually sold their constitutional representative rights to Mr. Chamberlain for cash payments, and this scarcely exhibits a spirit in keeping with the intention herein set forth.

Islands Have Run Ahead.

So far, all the islands, not excepting Jamaica, have in the form of popular memorials to the home Government, easily fallen into and adopted the attitude of beggars soliciting charitable aid; albeit, as in the case of Jamaica the Government of England actually owes the colony, not referring to the enormous wealth once drawn from it, the sum of £1,000,000, which was subscribed and contributed by the colonists to the exchequer at a time of great national crisis. It is true that the trodden worm will turn and bite. But it remains to be seen if those who have heretofore accepted the rôle of paupers and suppliants in asking for the concession of their rights as men can now rise to the occasion of substituting demands for solicitations.

One thing is quite certain. If the West Indian colonists do not succeed in bringing Great Britain to the mind to accord to them their rights as British subjects, the doom of the islands, both industrially and commercially, will be sealed at no far date. As it is, nothing but the innate loyalty, plus their naturally indolent and craven disposition, keeps the masses of the population—the blacks—from breaking out into desperate riot. But when, if matters are allowed to drift in the direction they now do, to stringency and privation is added actual, downright starvation; when people begin dying in their hovels and by the wayside for food, the long-delayed final crisis will be upon us, the end whereof will not be pleasant to contemplate.

Many colonists profess to see in the proposed Anglo-American union the dawning of a brighter hope for the West Indies, if the Barbados conference lives up to the programme cut out for it. In the event of such a demand being made, it is thought, the same spirit of sympathetic generosity that induced the great Republic to come to the aid of Cuba by armed force—which was the only available argument—will also induce that country to use its equally efficacious moral force with England to secure for us the concession of the rights and privileges so demanded.

Commercial reciprocity between the United States and these islands is the one open way of salvation for the latter, and it is believed that England would yield the point under sufficient moral pressure—as an item in the price of that American alliance on which her future so largely depends.

RAILROAD POOL BROKEN.

The War Department Defeats an Attempt by Southern Roads to Fleece the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The War Department has broken up a Southern railroad combine which has been trying to hold up rates for the transportation of troops and the carrying of army freight.

This extemporized Southern pool has been at work since the beginning of the war. The first the department knew of it was when all the bids were suspiciously high for the transportation of the second batch of troops to be moved. On the next bidding, it was seen that the railroads were trying to pass the business from one to the other without doing any low bidding.

For a time the rush and need of hurry was so great that the department had to submit. Just as soon as affairs eased up a little the roads were notified that the department would oppose them.

The Plant system had been charging the Government 3 cents a mile for the transportation of troops and the regular freight rates for army baggage. The Plants were notified that not more that 1½ cents a mile would be paid to Southern roads, and that Northern roads would have to get along with 1 cent a mile.

The disbandment of the army will cost an immense amount of money in the way of transportation, much more than the mobilizing of it. The department will not pay one cent of tribute to the Southern roads and all of the managers now understand that unless the bids are right, the troops along the coast will be brought North on transports, even at much inconvenience. The result has been practically to break the Southern combination.

Monument Commission Completed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, announced to-day that the following persons would be named to serve on the Lafayette Monument Commission: Chief Justice Fuller, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and Thomas Sylvester Everett of Cleveland, Ohio. These, with the eight who have heretofore been named, will complete the commission.

NOTHING so quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to sunburn or the wind as Lundborg's Velcrema.

MANY SICK AT JACKSONVILLE.

The Condition of the Troops at the Camps There Is Alarming—Improper Nursing.

In a letter received yesterday by Stephen E. Barton from Field Agent Kent, dated at Jacksonville, Aug. 19, a very unfavorable report is made concerning the health of the troops. Mr. Kent says that, despite the efforts of medical and municipal authorities, sickness in camp is rapidly increasing, and the percentage of typhoid fever cases has more than doubled. He says also that this alarming condition of the troops is not due to the climate. The nights are cool, and the days are often warmer in this city than at Jacksonville. Out of 30,000 men there are 850 cases of typhoid fever in the Jacksonville camp, more than 200 at Miami, and nearly 300 at the recuperating hospital at Pablo Beach, making 1,200 patients altogether. Mr. Kent says further:

"Reports this morning reveal a startling mortality among the typhoids—thirteen in the last twenty-four hours in the Second Division alone. Most of this, in my judgment, is due to the want of proper nursing. In the first place, the number of nurses is insufficient and their hours are too long. In the second place, most of them are unskilled nurses; they are having their first experience in the care of typhoids. Effort has been made to remedy this, but the only way in which it can be remedied is one contrary to the view of the Surgeon General, and one therefore which his subordinates do not feel at liberty to take. The Red Cross has on several occasions offered to furnish skilled nurses at its own expense, but has met uniformly with the reply, 'We are abundantly supplied with such nurses now.' Since that reply was made to Mr. Cobb, however, the Surgeon in Chief has dispatched a gentleman to New York to secure 150 nurses, but the opposition to female nurses continues, and, as no adequate supply of trained male nurses can be found our boys must continue to die for want of intelligent, skillful nursing."

Better conditions exist at Fernandina, according to a telegram received from Mr. Kent yesterday. On Saturday Mr. Barton wired him that great need was reported among the members of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, encamped at that point, and told him to make investigation. Mr. Kent telegraphed in answer yesterday as follows: "Spent yesterday at Camp Fernandina, (Sixty-ninth Regiment.) Only sixteen in hospital. Claims to be rich, and needs nothing. Troops generally in better condition than reported. Comparatively few typhoids. Surgeons say don't need Red Cross. Have arranged to give where desired."

Two Deaths at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Private Hawley, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, died Saturday night of typhoid and his remains were interred at Arlington Cemetery to-day. Private Thomas Ryan, Company D, First New Jersey, also died from the effects of typhoid fever yesterday. His remains were taken to Newark, N. J., to-day.

Four Deaths at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—Thomas J. Prince, Troop C, Sixth Cavalry; Robert M. Bagley, Troop D, Fifth Cavalry; Gilbert Bacon, Company E, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers, and Frank Mellor, died in the hospital at Fort McPherson to-day of typhoid fever. Mellor was a general prisoner undergoing a sentence of six months, and his identity in the army has been lost. The body of Aner Powers, Second New York Volunteers, who died yesterday, was sent to Troy, N. Y., to-day.

TITLED ENGLISHMAN IN JAIL.

Prisoner at Grafton, West Va., Said to be Sir Heley Hubert Greyson, Scientist and Linguist.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 22.—Henry S. Greyson, arrested at Grafton on Saturday night and brought here yesterday, charged with beating a boarding house out of a week's board, was stricken with paralysis to-day, and is confined in the county jail in a dangerous condition.

Papers found upon Greyson show that he is a civil engineer and mineralogist of world-wide reputation, that he lived in the State of Bahia, Brazil, for nine years, and that he was knighted by the Brazilian Government for the discovery of the Iturba diamond mine, said to be one of the richest in the world, which he superintended for many years.

The papers give his real name as Sir Heley Hubert Grayson, and commend him in the highest terms for his ability and learning. Another paper found upon him speaks of "Sir Henry Grayson, the illustrious mineralogist, scientist, and master of five languages."

Grayson, it is stated, was Superintendent of diamond mines in South Africa until about a year ago, when he returned to America. He came to this city in July for the purpose of superintending the placing of new water works machinery in position for Reagan & Co., the Philadelphia contractors. Before he was paralyzed he became sick, and started home, intending to send the amount due for board as soon as he reached Philadelphia. He is a very sick man, and there are doubts of his recovery.

Toledo Honors the Rev. C. O. Brown.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—The Rev. C. O. Brown, whose sensational church trial in San Francisco, and subsequent vindication in Chicago, made him famous, delivered a new lecture, "Liberty's Latest Conquest," in the Second Congregational Church here last night. Not one-fourth of the people who desired could get in. At the close of the lecture Mr. Brown was tendered the greatest ovation ever given a minister in Toledo. He was originally baptized in this city, and enlisted from Toledo as a soldier in the civil war. His lecture deals with existing war conditions.

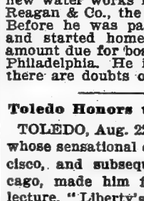
The Dover Poisoning Case.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 22.—Attorney General White said this afternoon that he was almost satisfied as to who is responsible for the murder of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, and it is his intention to order the arrest of one woman, and probably two, in San Francisco. He sent telegrams to San Francisco to-day and said he would probably be advised of one or more arrests being made before night.

Pension Requisitions Approved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Requisitions for pensions have been approved as follows: Washington, D. C., $1,990,000; San Francisco, $850,000; Columbus, Ohio, $3,950,000; Boston, $1,850,000; Augusta, Me., $740,000; Detroit, Mich., $1,700,000.

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M. OLLIVIER ON THE WAR

The ex-Prime Minister of France Writes on America, Spain, and France.

AMERICA'S ACTION JUSTIFIED

The Character of the Spanish Nation Is Discussed—The Effect of the War on the Cuban People.

The Century Magazine for September will contain an article on America, Spain, and France, by Emile Ollivier, member of the French Academy and formerly the Prime Minister of France, from which the following are extracts:

"To save what remained to her of her American colonies, to keep Cuba and the Philippines, Spain should have studied the best interests of the inhabitants with redoubled zeal. She should have ruled with a velvet hand, whereas she was harder than ever. More than ever she turned those wonderful lands into battening fields for her ruined nobles, for her fortune-seeking favorites. It was notorious that they went to Cuba to get rich. Consequently the outcry against Spanish domination has not ceased for an instant since the emancipation of South America. The attentive ear has always heard it more or less distinctly. In 1870, when I was Minister, I received a deputation of Cubans, who came to beg me to remedy their ills and to intervene in their behalf. And now, the discontent having reached the highest degree of intensity, Cuba revolts and calls for help, and the emancipation movement begun in 1820 approaches fruition. What Spain still holds is on the point of being torn from her. All America, with the exception of a few islands of no consequence, is to belong to the Americans. The Republican continent, freed from one end to the other, will become more and more hostile, or at least stand in opposition, to the old continent, where still prevail dynasties and monarchical systems.

"Should any complaint be made at the final expulsion of Spain? Should there be an objection to the emancipation of Cuba, and should it be looked upon as a misfortune? Certainly not. We should see in it only the just decree of Heaven.

Some Brilliant Victories.

"The Spanish Nation has brilliant qualities. It is chivalrous, intrepid, and never wanting in patience and courage. It is never astonished at its misfortunes and never doubts its ability to triumph over them. To blustering indolence it joins immeasurable pride and pitiless hardness of heart. Nothing has existed comparable to it, and it considers itself superior to anything. Whoever disputes its supremacy is held to merit suppression, and its whole history is but an incessant extermination. It blotted out the Moors and the Indians, and at home, in order to go on exterminating, it became the people of the Inquisition, of the auto-da-fe; it exterminated the heretic as in no other Christian land. In its passion for destroying, striking, ravaging, even the capital of its faith was not respected; so that when the hordes of Charles V. fell upon Rome they committed more spoliations and sacrileges, caused more ruin, than did even the barbarians of the North. Rome still bears the marks of this abominable devastation, for it has not been possible wholly to obliterate the marks of the nails driven in the frescoes of Raphael at the Vatican, on which halberds were hung.

"Now, proud exterminators cannot be civilizers. They do not assimilate peoples. They only make them suffer, and exploit them till they exasperate them and force them to revolt.

"The French, too, after having spread over Europe more widely than the Spanish, were pushed back within their own boundaries. But on retiring they left behind them, like the Nile after an inundation, a fertile deposit. There is not a nation where the French have been which has not preserved to this day some visible trace of their civilization. So true is this that their great man Napoleon has remained the great man of all European peoples, and his memory is still kept green in the most distant villages of the lands where he ruled even for a moment. But when the Spaniards retired from the countries which had come unity under their dominion, what did they leave? Nothing, but a very disagreeable guttural aspiration, such as was introduced into Italy into the soft Tuscan dialect. They would like now to exterminate the Cubans, and make them suffer the fate to which they subjected the Moors, the Indians, and the heretics; in this connection it is only necessary to recall the horrible tragedies associated with the name Weyler.

America's Act Justified.

"Is it surprising that the Cubans object to being exterminated; that they struggle and resist, and that, feeling themselves too feeble, they cry out for help? Is it astonishing that the Americans, who hear these despairing calls, who receive those escaped from such carnage, who listen to their groans and supplications—is it astonishing that this people, which is not devoted simply to trade, but which reads its Bible and is religious, should have felt in its heart the deepest indignation and should have stepped forward to put an end to this scandal to civilization, this veritable outrage on Divine law, paraded at its very doors and before its very eyes? How dare anybody pretend that such an act of humanity is a violation of the rules of international honor, of the prescriptions of justice and the exigencies of law!

"Such reproaches would be unjustified and iniquitous coming from any quarter, but coming from France they would be absolutely incomprehensible. Is not the whole history of France the apostleship of enfranchisement by word, by counsel, and by dint of arms, for the benefit of oppressed peoples striving to break away from a cruel domination? * * *

"And, more important than the material victory, the moral result of this success, whatever happens, will be favorable to civilization and humanity. Spain once driven out of Cuba, the United States will be content either to leave the Cubans free to establish an independent and autonomous republic, or, for certain reasons, the enfranchised island will be annexed and became a new State in the Federal Union. In either case, the Cubans will be gainers. In the first instance, they would be the masters of their own destiny; in the second, they would become living free members of a great country devoted to liberty and progress. And, taking everything into consideration, I am not certain whether, in their own interest, the realization of the second hypothesis would not be preferable.

A Dangerous Transition.

"It is a dangerous transition from the obscurity of servitude to the light of liberty. The eyes are dazzled, and one is apt to lose one's way. The example of the other South American republics, which, having thrown off the Spanish yoke, have never ceased to oscillate between directorship and anarchy, would seem to indicate that the Cubans might find it to their advantage to accept the protecting tutelage of a people already habituated to the ways of liberty, who would guide them along the path of self-government, still new to them, and save them more than one hard trial and cruel experience.

"Spain herself will profit by her inevitable defeat. At the moment when France lost Canada one of her statesmen said: 'If some day France is deprived of her insular possessions, as she has been of her Continental colonies, she will be found to go on prospering by means of her own resources, just as well as those States which have kept their colonies. In fact, she may surpass them in happiness and in tranquillity.' This prediction would unquestionably be true if applied to Spain. Cuba, which cannot be pacified, is like a devouring canker in her side, which exhausts her resources and sterilizes her efforts. When she shall have been cured of it, and then falls back on herself, she may succeed, perhaps, in checking the downward tendency which is leading to a most threatening decay.

Conditions in Spain.

"Since the fall of Napoleon Spain has become what Poland was—a field of discord and anarchy. She has orators, jurists, poets, writers, but they are all, in greater or less degree, tinctured with anarchism. No one seems to have a firm, sure, and practicable idea of government. Some exaggerate liberty to the point of license; others plunge headlong into a dictatorial despotism which ends in oppression. Nowhere is to be found that peaceful working of liberal institutions which renders a people prosperous and powerful. Happily for Spain, she is not surrounded, as was Poland, by neighbors eager to dismember her. Otherwise, a victim to her continual dissensions, to her incapacity to establish a regular and wisely constituted State, she would long ago have experienced the fate of Poland.

"How, then, would it be possible for Spain to govern well her colonies, when she is so manifestly incapable of governing herself? How could she display beyond the seas a wisdom which she had never shown at home? The loss of Cuba may perhaps be to her a salutary warning, a memento mori. Grasping at the last fact that within herself lie all the vices that have driven Cuba from her, she may learn to mend her ways, and again become in the concert of Europe a harmonious rather than a discordant note.

France's Cause for Complaint.

"Frenchmen hope that such may be the case. They have much to complain of in regard to Spain. They cannot forget that it was through the perfidity of the men who governed her in 1870 that was hatched the abominable plot of the Hohenzollern candidature, which forced France into the field of battle, where she lost for a time her military supremacy. Notwithstanding this poignant recollection, Frenchmen would not hesitate to pronounce in favor of Spain if it were just to do so, for their judgment is not influenced by a grudge or a hate. Their fault, alas! is rather to forget to hate what should be hated.

"We do not hesitate, therefore, in the name of justice and right, of humanity and liberty, to range ourselves on the side of America. That certain interested motives and unacknowledged considerations may be mingled with the generous impulses which have prompted her to take sides with Cuba is quite possible; but this imp

READY FOR THE FUTURITY

America's Richest Stake Will Be Won and Lost This Afternoon.

TWENTY-SIX NAMED TO START

Autumn, Who Has Been the Most Consistent of the Lot, Will Probably Be the Favorite.

America's richest racing stake—the Futurity—will be decided this afternoon at Sheepshead Bay, the pretty home-like track of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Unless some of the owners of the twenty-six probable starters whose names were sent out yesterday by the Secretary of the club change their minds, the field will be one of the largest ever brought to the post in the East.

The conditions of the race were framed by the late J. G. K. Lawrence, his object being to make a race the value of which would be great without a big expense to the owners. The dams of the horses were to be nominated at a light fee, with additional subscriptions as the youngsters developed, and an additional starting fee of $250 each. These payments, with the $8,750 added by the association, make in the aggregate more than $40,000 to be striven for in to-day's dash.

The Futurity is a race in which every starter must be considered to have a fair chance, for even wealthy owners will not risk an entrance fee of $250 unless there is a chance to get a part of the fortune that is to be raced for.

The race will be run over a course 170 feet short of three-quarters of a mile, built especially for the race, and the contest will probably be over in less than one minute and thirteen seconds after the red flag of the starter goes down. As a spectacle, the Futurity is rarely interesting, for the horses start away up the chute where the colors of the starters can be barely distinguished. Because the horses are coming almost directly toward the spectator most of the time their relative positions cannot be accurately distinguished. Moreover, the field rarely includes the best two-year-olds of the year, and occasionally the stake is won by some youngster that afterward proves to be of only fair account. This was the case with L'Alouette, who won the Futurity last year, and who was afterward beaten under even more favorable conditions by horses she had beaten in the big stake. As Hamburg, the best two-year-old of last year, was not eligible to the stake, so, too, is Jean Beraud, unquestionably the crack two-year-old of this season, ineligible.

What the Horses Have Done.

Of the twenty-six named to start, the most consistent performer has probably been A. J. Joyner's Autumn, and it is likely that he will go to the post the favorite. He will be guided by a master hand, for Fred Taral has been engaged to ride him, "Danny" Maher, Mr. Joyner's jockey, being engaged to ride High Degree for John Daly. Autumn showed to advantage on Sunday in his preparatory trial, for, with Maher in the saddle, he turned three-quarters of a mile in 1:19, and he has shown all along that he is a much better horse in a race than he is in his work. He made his advent in the Spring in selling races, and was then put in stakes, where he acquitted himself creditably. Then he went back to the ranks of the "platers."

One of the early risers on the track on Sunday was John E. Madden, whose pair, Glenheim and Scannel, showed up in excellent shape. Glenheim showed up early in the year as a fair stake horse, but he ran some disappointing races since then. His trial, however, convinced his owner that he would beat more Futurity candidates than would beat him, and he will probably be well supported to-day. With more than his allotted 125 pounds on his back, he showed three-quarters in 1:17, and the only fear his owner entertains is that the big field may cause a long delay at the post, which would hurt the colt's chances. Scannel turned the same distance in a second less than his stable companion. Rhinelander has been at Saratoga and is in excellent condition, and he will carry Mr. Madden's colors.

There are two strings to the bow of the Fleischmanns, for they have Eichberg and Sir Hubert, both good performers, entered, and "Tod" Sloane will probably ride Eichberg and W. Martin Sir Hubert.

The fastest work yet accomplished by a Futurity candidate was that of Mr. Clay at Gravesend on Sunday. He turned three-quarters in 1:15¼, and, should he race up to his work, there is a good chance of some part of the stake money being added to the account of Sydney Paget. Turfmen generally would be glad if some good streak of turf fortune fell to the lot of Mr. Paget, for he has spent money lavishly to get together a high class string of horses, and his addition to the list of turfmen is considered of value to the sport.

"Danny" Maher, who will ride High Degree, will have an excellent filly under him, and he may be depended upon to get all the speed out of her. She was prepared at the Holmdel Farm in New Jersey, and, as she gave Jean Beraud many a hot brush in their preparatory work this Spring, when they were stable companions, she will be favored by many.

There has been a "red-hot tip" in turf circles all week on James Rowe's The Lady in Blue. Her owner makes no secret of his hopes, and he tells his friends that he believes the filly will win. Rowe sent L'Alouette to the post when she was returned the winner of last year's Futurity, and he may repeat, as may Clawson, who rode L'Alouette, will have the mount on His Lordship to-day.

The List of Candidates.

The list of starters sent out, with the weights and the names of the jockeys who will probably ride, follows:

Horse and Weight.	Jockey.
Glenheim, 125	Sims
Ahom, 121	Barrett
Sir Hubert, 118	W. Martin
Rheinlander, 118	...
Martimas, 118	H. Lewis
Mr. Clay, 118	Williams
Captain Sigsbee, 118	Murphy
Dr. Eichberg, 118	T. Sloane
Armament, 118	Hamilton
The Kentuckian, 113	...
Autumn, 115	Taral
Rusher, 115	Songer
Prestidigitatrice, 115	Littlefield
High Degree, 113	Maher
La Penitente, 112	...
*Mark Miles, 108	Hirsch
Dr. Parker, 108	...
His Lordship, 108	Clawson
Eanger, 108	Cunningham
St. Lorenzo, 108	...
Scannel, 108	L. Reiff
Sanford, 108	Doggett
Ellerdale, 108	...
Duke of Middleburg, 108	Penn
Veracious, 105	H. Martin
The Lady in Blue, 105	Spencer

*Doubtful starter.

The entries and weights for the other races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Veracious	115	Lady Bratton	110
Full Dress	115	Miss Smith	110
Acushla	115	Belle of Troy	110
Winepress	115	Rock Dove	110
Lepida	115	Flor'ce Breckinridge	110
Lady Meddlesome	115	Claroba	110
Harmonia	110	Anitra	110
Florence Clark	110	Helen Thomas	110

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Peep o' Day	133	Swiftmas	119
Damien	133	Lolterer	119
Sleophus	133	Collateral	113
Hannock	128	Debride	116
Tambent	123	Florenzo	114

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Fred K.	106	Twinkler	96
Athy	101	Maximo Gomez	96
Her Own	101	Glonoine	96
Endeavor	101	Long Acre	91
Octave	97	Squire Abingdon	88

FIFTH RACE.—The Fall Handicap of $1,500 for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Algol	122	St. Callatine	108
Don de Oro	122	Floronzo	105
Maceo	118	Candle Black	102
Royal Stag	118	Miss Merion	100
George Keene	114	Sensational	97
Swiftmas	113	Jefferson	96
Firearm	112	Lady Marian	95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half on turf over six hurdles.

Eight o' Way	156	El Cid	145
Lansdale	156	Moslem	142
Brown Red	153	Trayant	140
Manchester	150	Trantris	132
Governor Budd	147	...	...

The Flying Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Flying Handicap at three-quarters of a mile, to be run on Thursday at Sheepshead Bay: Briar Sweet, 126 pounds; George Keene and Howland, 124 each; Swiftmas, 123; Firearm, 122; Handsel, 121; Handball and Sanders, 120 each; Hurly Burly and Geisha, 119 each; Bangle, 118; Ben Hadad, St. Callatine, 117 each; Danforth, 115; Bendoran, 112; Kenmore Queen, Kitefoot, and Van Antwerp, 111 each; Rinaldo and Loiterer, 110 each; Momentum, 107; Miss Miriam, 106; Tiho and Lady Marian, 105 each; Ortoland, 104; Ruskin, 102.

POETESS WINS AT SARATOGA.

She Captures the Spencer Stake and Rheinstrom Gets the Beverwyck Stake with Ease.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Spencer Stake was won by Poetess, the favorite, who came very fast in the last furlong and won handily by a length. For the Beverwyck Stake Rheinstrom led from start to finish and won by two lengths. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; non-winners. One mile. Orimar, 110 pounds, (A. Barrett,) even and 1 to 3, won by two and a half lengths; Knight of the Garter, 112, (T. Sloane,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by ten lengths; Millstream, 103, (Crowhurst,) 3½ to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:41⅘. Organ Pilot also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Kentucky Colonel, 126 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 3 to 5 and out, won by four lengths; Flavius, 108½, (Irving,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths; Diminutive, 107, (Hamilton,) 2½ to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:13¼. Beckon, Miss Mitchell, and Piccola also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Spencer Stake of $1,250, for three-year-olds and upward. A mile and a quarter. Poetess, 112 pounds, (T. Sloane,) even and out, won by a length; Dr. Catlett, 107, (W. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 4, second by half a length; Bangle, 108, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:07¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, for all ages. Five furlongs and a half. Ben Hadad, 114, (Knapp,) 7 to 5 and out, won by half a length. L'Allouette, 109, (T. Sloane,) even and out, second by one length and a half; Water Girl, 87, (Dupee,) 5 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:09.

FIFTH RACE.—Beverwyck Steeplechase of $1,000. About two miles and a half. Rheinstrom, 142 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 7 to 10 and out, won by two lengths; Trillion, 163, (Mr. Hayes, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Equerry, 160, (Wynne,) 2 to 1 and out, third. Time—5:17. Lady Dainty also ran. Royal Scarlet fell.

The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than one race in 1897 or 1898, with $300 added; selling allowances; five furlongs. Mr. Stoffel, 112; Trianon, 111; Flos W., 104; Henchman, 109; Voyageur, 106; Uncle Louis, 106; Tudor, 109; Field Lark, 109; Frosty, 111; Islam Prince, 109; Black Bonnet, 109; Prime Minister, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; with $300 added; weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Miss Order, 109; Hanan, 107; Menu, 104; Anne Bell, 109; Semper Leon, 104; Lost Time, 112; Happy Knack, 107; Flying Scotchman, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; with $400 added; one mile. Mazarine, 126; Charentus, 108; Brighton, 98; Arquebus, 88; Estaca, 111; Wax Toy, 99; Bon Ino, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies that have not won more than one race since June 1, with $300 added; allowances; five furlongs. Gold Mine, 114; Lady Lindsay, 109; Grievance, 104; Ree Mitchell, 109; Abide, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-old fillies and upward; with $300 added; selling; six furlongs. Gala Day, 107; Turtle Dove, 104; High Jinks, 97; Judge Wardell, 100; Varessa, 105; Flamant, 100; Saratoga, 95; Organ Pilot, 106.

POLO PRACTICE AT NEWPORT.

The Contest for the Newport Cups to be Played To-morrow.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—This afternoon a practice game of polo was played at the old grounds near Morton Park. The players were some time in getting under way, and it was nearly 5:30 when the game was begun. The turf, with the exception of one spot near the south end, was in very fair condition and was not badly cut up at the end of nearly an hour's hard play. The teams were composed of three players each and lined up as follows:

Reds—R. L. Agassiz, 2; J. B. Eustis, and back, J. M. Waterbury.

Blues—1, T. Waterbury; 2, C. C. Baldwin; 3, C. A. Bostwick.

The players were all well mounted, and at times the play was fast and exciting. The game lacked, of course, the spice of a regular match, and, as the players were chosen at random, there was an absence of team work, as the Waterbury boys, who excel in this particular, were on the opposing teams. The work at back, both by Agassiz and Bostwick, was noticeable, and at times that of Agassiz was brilliant.

In one instance the latter after a long, hard run saved a goal by a back-hand stroke just as the ball was entering the goal. Bostwick was particularly strong on riding off, but was at times inaccurate, making a number of misses at critical times. Perhaps the finest play of the day was that of J. B. Eustis in making the ninth and last goal. In a scrimmage in the centre of the field Eustis secured the ball, and, dashing with it down the field, adroitly preventing every attempt of riding off, carried it within twenty-five yards of the Blue's goal, and by a well-directed stroke scored. The summary of the game is as follows:

Goals.	Made By.	Color.	Time.
1	L. Waterbury	Blue.	1:25
2	L. Waterbury	Blue.	6:00
3	C. C. Baldwin	Blue.	8:30
4	J. M. Waterbury	Red.	[illegible]
5	R. L. Agassiz	Red.	15
6	C. C. Baldwin	Blue.	1:45
7	J. M. Waterbury	Red.	15:45
8	C. C. Baldwin	Blue.	...
9	J. B. Eustis	Red.	...

Goals—Blue, 5; Red, 4.

The most important game of the season will be that had on Thursday by the Westchester and Meadowbrook teams for the Newport Cups. The occasion will be made an interesting one. A large tent will be erected in which a lunch will be served, and a band of music in attendance will enliven the event.

TENNIS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

International Championship Games to Begin This Afternoon.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 22.—Play in the international tennis championships will begin to-morrow afternoon, but the cracks will not be seen on the courts until Wednesday or Thursday.

The entries include Ware, Fischer, Sheldon, Forbes, Clarence Hobart, A. E. Foote, G. K. Beldon, H. Cole, H. E. Avery, and G. W. Lee. In the ladies' singles Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Kathleen Atkinson of Brooklyn, Miss Helen Crump and Miss Maud Banks of Philadelphia, Miss Marie Wimer of Washington, and a number of Canadian ladies are entered.

NEWPORT TENNIS MATCH.

Whitman Defeats Ware in the Semi-Finals—Wrenn Will Not Play.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Malcomb D. Whitman of Brookline and Dwight Davis of St. Louis, both of Harvard, to-morrow play in the finals of the tennis tournament, and, owing to R. D. Wrenn's inability to be present, the winner will be the champion of the United States for the coming year. Whitman and Davis earned the right to-day to play the final match by victories over two doughty opponents, Leo Ware, also of Harvard, and W. S. Bond of Chicago.

Strangely enough, Whitman had the easier work, defeating Ware in straight sets. Ware showed but little of the dash and generalship which has heretofore marked his play, while Whitman, as usual, was very strong at the net.

Young Davis, with his nineteen years, has proved himself a coming man, and with more steadiness and experience will prove a factor in future tournaments, even against a better array of talent than has been seen this year. Davis had a hard match with Bond, the two fighting it out for twenty-four games in the second set, which Bond finally won. Davis, however, took the next two, although many of the games were well contested.

The outcome of the final match to-morrow is conceded to be in Whitman's favor, but it will be interesting to see the contest between these two experts of the net game.

William A. Larned, who has been with Champion Wrenn with the Rough Riders, arrived here early this morning and got a splendid reception. It was a disappointment to learn from him that Wrenn had changed his mind at the last moment and decided not to come to Newport at all. He is feeling the effects of the Cuban climate more than was at first supposed and has gone into the country for a complete rest. Larned, on the other hand, said he never felt better in his life, and he certainly looked the picture of health.

Championship Singles, (semi-final round.)—D. Davis beat W. S. Bond 6—1, 11—13, 6—4, 6—3. W. D. Whitman beat L. E. Ware 8—2, 6—0, 6—2.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACE

Canadians Say Duggan Forced the Choice of His Own Boat on the Committee.

SPECULATOR WAS PREFERRED

St. Lawrence Yacht Club Members Describe the Designer's Course as Unsportsmanlike — Some American Opinions.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22.—The action of the Sailing Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in deciding to return the Challenge Cup to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has revived interest in the controversy over the recent international races.

The reasons why the Sailing Committee selected Duggan's catamaran freak Dominion as the defender are not generally known. James Ross, the owner of the Dominion and a Montreal millionaire, is the Commodore of the club. Duggan, the designer of Dominion, is Mr. Ross's employe, as he occupies a position in the Dominion Bridge Works, of which Mr. Ross is President. Duggan also designed Speculator and Strathcona, built by Montreal bankers and Sir Donald Smith, respectively. Of the three, Speculator was without doubt the finest craft, and it is a question among many whether she was not just as speedy as Dominion.

When the question of what boat should be selected as the defender came before the St. Lawrence Sailing Committee, a number of the members favored the Speculator, and a long discussion took place. Duggan, who is Chairman of the committee, finally declared that if the Dominion was not chosen he would retire from the club, and that Commodore Ross would also withdraw. Dominion's selection was really Duggan's act, and there are a great many members of the club who do not hesitate to say that his conduct throughout has been most unsportsmanlike. This feeling is voiced by The Metropolitan, the Montreal society journal, which says:

"Had the selection of the boat been left solely to the jurisdiction of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, it is safe to say the Speculator would have sailed instead of the Dominion, and the victory would have been ours without the ugly smirch that now rests on our yachting record.

"It is unfortunate that the decision of the Racing Committee was what it was, since, outside of a desire to please Mr. Duggan, there was no reason to sail a protested boat. The Speculator, against whose eligibility no possible scruple could be raised, was in perfect condition to race, and there are other Corinthian members of the club who can handle the tiller just as well, and who, indeed, have defeated Mr. Duggan more than once.

"However, the race is over, and the St. Lawrence Yacht Club must prepare to swallow with as good grace as it can muster the comments upon its action that are sure to be made by American yachting papers. The snub it received from the Challenger's crew is but a foretaste of what it may expect at the hands of the press. It is safe to say that the Seawanhaka Cup will be ours for all time to come. If the race is ever sailed over again—which is very doubtful—it will be under rules so rigidly drawn up and so comprehensive in their details that the contest will lose its present open, gentlemanly character and, with it, its interest for the general public."

A general meeting of the club will have to be held to take final action on the proposal to return the cup, and it remains to be seen what action the Seawanhaka Committee will take into this latest step.

DOMINION'S RIGHT TO RACE.

R. W. Gibson Does Not Think the Catamaran Could Be Barred.

R. W. Gibson, who represented the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club during the races off Dorval, in the absence of the regular members of the committee, was seen by a reporter yesterday at the Oyster Bay clubhouse. He said in reply to a query that after carefully studying the rules and the wording of the challenge, he found nothing in them that would be sufficient to keep the Dominion out of the contests. The first he heard of any definite objection to the Dominion from the members of the Race Committee of which he was the duly authorized representative was late on Friday evening before the first race. The telegram had been sent early in the day, but was not delivered until too late to make any formal objection. In his protest, which was published at the time in The New York Times, he stated that he was sure that the Royal St. Lawrence Club would do nothing improper.

"Furthermore," continued Mr. Gibson, "I did not have an opportunity before Friday, the day before the first race, to examine the details of the shape of the Dominion. She certainly has two hulls with an open waterway between them even when her full crew is on board. I looked up the definition of a catamaran, and in no case did it apply directly to the Dominion. Her midship section is fair and legitimate until it reaches the convex lines of her underbody, and from that point she is so different from everything else that there was no comparison to make. Certainly none could be made with the Challenger, which is the accepted type of a small yacht of that class. I did not see how, under the wording of the challenge, I could make a stand that would debar the Dominion. As a result the races were held."

Charles W. Wetmore of the Race Committee said: "The reason that there was no clause in the rules to debar a double hulled boat was that we never thought such a clause was necessary. It would have been equally fair to race against a locomotive or a naphtha launch as it was to put the Challenger up against a catamaran. There is nothing further to say in reference to the matter, and until the Royal St. Lawrence Club takes some action nothing further will be done by us.

"Our committee meeting, which was to have been held this week, will of necessity be postponed because the members of it cannot be brought together for at least a week or ten days. Besides, I think it will be unwise to take any further action in the matter until we are assured of the attitude of the Canadian yachtsmen. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that if Commodore Ross was present the Dominion would not have been raced."

When asked whether there was any precedent for the statement that a catamaran should not be raced against the ordinary single hulled yacht he said that about twenty-five years ago a catamaran was entered in a race under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club. She was protested before the race, but as she was hopelessly beaten by every other yacht in the race there was naturally no action taken on the subject.

YACHTING AT OYSTER BAY.

Philadelphia Boats Are Badly Defeated by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Fleet.

Philadelphia yachtsmen who are visiting Oyster Bay were saved from a complete Waterloo at the hands of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian sailors yesterday by the performance of the Quaker City representative, Kid, which, although defeated by four of the home boats, pulled out a single point for their fleet by defeating the Kewaydin. Individual laurels in the race go to young Sherman Hoyt, who piloted the Stella across the finish line a winner by a small margin from H. L. Maxwell's Dacoit. The race was sailed twice around a six-mile triangle, and was the first of the inter-club series arranged last Spring.

The squadron of Philadelphia boats, with their owners and sailing masters, is as follows: Kid, owned by Mrs. Geary and sailed by Barkley Henry; Fly, owned by ex-Commodore Charles Block and Mrs. Crozier and sailed by Commodore Brock; Grilse, owned and sailed by Robert Toland; Spider, owned and sailed by Parker Freeman; Fareedi, owned by Commodore Alexander Van Rensselaer and sailed by Charles V. Grant.

Opposed to them were the Gloria, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., sailed by J. Frederick Tams; Stella, owned by John S. Hoyt, sailed by J. Sherman Hoyt; Kewaydin, owned by R. C. Wetmore, sailed by R. W. Gibson; Dacoit, owned by H. L. Maxwell, and Tosto, owned by L. M. Scott, both sailed by their owners.

The system for alloting points to the winners is a new one. Each boat is credited with a number of points equal to the number of boats in the rival squadron that she defeats. As four Seawanhaka boats finished before any of the Philadelphians crossed the line, each was credited with 5 points. These winners were the Stella, Dacoit, Tosto, and Gloria. The Kid, from Philadelphia, being the next to finish, received 1 point, as she defeated one of the Seawanhaka representatives. The Kewaydin, the last of the home boats to cross the finish line, was credited with 4 points, having defeated four of the visitors.

The Race Committee, composed of Isaac W. Jeanes of Philadelphia and C. W. Wetmore and Walker T. Owen of the Seawanhaka Club, started from the clubhouse in the steamer Seawanhaka at 1:30. The course was triangular, two miles to a leg, the starting and finishing line being about three-quarters of a mile to the northward of the Centre Island spar buoy.

The preparatory whistle was sounded at 2:1:00, and after a lapse of five minutes the yachts were sent away, with the Kid half a length in the lead. All were close together, near the windward end of the line with the exception of the Dacoit, whose sailing master selected the leeward end, near the committee boat. The first leg was a close reach on the port tack, with sufficient weight to the breeze, that came in from the westward, to lay their staboard rails awash. After jibing, spinnakers were set to starboard for the run to the second mark, but the wind veering to southwest by west, the light sails were quickly taken in. During the run down the wind the Stella did the best work.

Returning home the Stella held the advantage she had gained in the run, although the Dacoit picked up a few seconds in the thresh to windward. Both came up to the mark together, the Dacoit, however, being on the port tack was compelled to bear away under the stern of Hoyt's boat. The Dacoit soon luffed out to windward, but could not regain the lead. The boats were timed at the end of the first round as follows:

Dacoit, 3:29:55; Stella, 3:29:55; Tosto, 3:31:25; Kewaydin, 3:31:48; Gloria, 3:32:05; Kid, 3:32:35; Fareeda, 3:33:45; Fly, 3:33:49; Spider, 3:34:35; Grilse, 3:36:11.

With the wind veering still further to the southward, the first leg of the second circuit was a broad reach with ballooners. No alterations of importance were made in the relative positions of the boats during the remainder of the race. The summary follows:

Boat, Owner, and Club.	Finish.	Time.
Stella, John S. Hoyt, S. C. Y. C.	4:38:44	2:19:44
Dacoit, H. L. Maxwell, S. C. Y. C.	4:39:08	2:20:08
Tosto, L. M. Scott, S. C. Y. C.	4:40:34	2:21:34
Gloria, J. W. Maxwell, Jr., S. C. Y. C.	4:41:55	2:22:55
Kid, Mrs. Geary, P. C. Y. C.	4:42:54	2:23:54
Kewaydin, R. C. Wetmore, S. C. Y. C.	4:43:06	2:24:08
Fareda, Commodore A. Van Rensselaer, P. C. Y. C.	4:45:17	2:26:17
Spider, Parker Freeman, P. C. Y. C.	4:45:29	2:26:29
Fly, Charles Brock, P. C. Y. C.	4:48:27	2:28:27
Grilse, Robert Toland, P. C. Y. C.	4:49:30	2:30:30

Stella, Dacoit, Tosto, and Gloria win 5 points each; Kewaydin wins 4 points. Total for Seawanhaka Club, 24 points. Kid wins 1 point for Philadelphia Club.

WHITNEY'S YACHT A WINNER.

Dorothy Leads the Thirty-Footers Over the Course at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—In a strong southwest breeze the fleet of thirty-footers raced this afternoon over the Dyer's Island course for sweepstakes. The fleet was out in large numbers, and the race was enjoyed as much, if not more, than any other this season. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was out with her husband in the Veda, Mrs. Pembroke Jones was in the Carolina, and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was with Mr. R. N. Ellis in the Hera. The start was at 2:59, and the summary was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finished.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:19:29	2:20:29
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:20:18	2:21:18
Vadero, H. B. Duryea	5:21:10	2:22:10
Asa, Lloyd Warren	5:21:24	2:22:24
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:21:52	2:22:52
Wasa, R. Brooks	5:22:34	2:23:34
Vedra, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:26:52	2:27:52
Carolina, P. Jones	Did not finish	

The thirty-footer Musme has been sold to Isaac Lawrence.

CHALLENGER'S PROXY COMING.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Representative Expected Here To-day.

Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, is on his way to this city and will make the formal presentation of Sir Thomas's challenge on behalf of the yacht Shamrock to the representatives of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Russell started from Quebec at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a private car belonging to the Canadian Government, and is expected to arrive at the Grand Central Depot at about 11:30 o'clock this morning. Rooms have been engaged for him in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but a rumor that he will be entertained by W. Bourke Cockran is current.

Mr. Russell is the son of the Lord Chief Justice of England. He is the Solicitor in England for the Canadian Government and his coming by way of Canada was for the purpose of making a formal call upon Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in reference to Government matters.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

Field Games Held at Plattsburg—Lectures for the Last Week.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Champlain Summer School held field games to-day. The events were under the supervision of James E. Sullivan, President of the New Jersey Athletic Club, and Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Charles O'Hagan, manager of school sports. The summary:

Putting Shot—Won by C. K. O'Hagan, Plattsburg; Charles Kerwin, Buffalo, second; the Rev. James Fitz Simons, Dunwoodie Seminary, New York, third. Distance, 32 feet 5 inches.

Sack Race—Stacey Sullivan, New York, won; Edward O'Reilly, New York, second; Tod Browne, Montreal, third.

High Jump—C. K. O'Hagan, first; Eugene Castles, New York, second. Height, 4 feet 4 inches.

Sixty-Yard Dash—Tod Browne, won; John Quinn, New York, second. Time—0:09.

Egg Race—Eugene Castles, won; Charles Lafoe, Plattsburg, second. Distance, 220 yards. Time—0:30.

One-Quarter-Mile Run—Eugene Castles, won; William Browne, Montreal, second. Time—1:10.

Potato Race—William Browne, won; Edward O'Reilly, second.

Obstacle Race—Tod Browne, won, William Browne, second.

220-Yard Hurdles—Tod Browne, won; C. K. O'Hagan, second. Time—0:30.

Lee O'Donovan of New York swam to Crab Island from the School Beach, a distance of one and a half miles. Time—58:00.

The lecturers for the last week of the school are the Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith of New York, on "Henryk Sienkiewicz"; John F. Waters, Ottawa, Canada, "Dickens" and "Swift"; John J. Delany, New York, "The Function of the Middle Ages," in three lectures, and James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, on "A Tribute to Gladstone."

Wheelmen's Certificates Taxable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that certificates of membership in wheelmen's protective associations are required to have affixed to them revenue stamps at the rate of one-half cent on each dollar or fraction thereof of premium paid. The document is held to be a guarantee against loss of theft and not a certificate in the usual meaning of the word.

GARCIA'S REPORT RECEIVED.

How the Spaniards Fought Past His Forces Into Santiago.

Messengers from Gen. Calixto Garcia arrived at the offices of the Cuban Junta in this city yesterday bearing his report of the Cuban operations near Santiago. The report is voluminous, but contains little not already published, and avoids all mention of the friction between Garcia and Shafter. Gen. Garcia refers to the arrival of Spanish reinforcements at Santiago, which he had been ordered to prevent:

On the night of July 3, and by the road of El Cobre, a column of the enemy, 5,000 strong, entered the city under Col. Escario, having left Manzanillo on the 22d of June, and being hurried by the Manzanillo division up to Baire. From Baire to Palma that column was attacked by forces of Gen. Francisco Estrada, suffering heavy losses, the dead having been left strewn by the roads. With that column Lieut. Col. Lora fought, led by the cavalry of the division of Bayamo, and also an escort of cavalry under Lieut. Col. C. M. Pooy. Col. Escario recovered somewhat at Palma, where he left his wounded, and from there in zigzags he arrived in Santago de Cuba by the Cobra road, having sustained some firing. Perhaps the entry of this column into the city might have been prevented had I been able to go to meet it with my forces, but in that case I should have been obliged to abandon my position on the right flank of the American army.

The report ends:

The American Government has decided to occupy the City of Santiago at present with two regiments, and as Gen. Miles has not given me orders to co-operate in any further operations, I retire with my forces to their respective territories.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Again from the Clevelands in a Heavy Batting Game.

IT FAIRLY RAINED BASE HITS

The Locals Made Twelve Long Ones in Two Innings—Meekin Pitched in Fine Form—Davis Injured After the Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	36	.657
Cincinnati	68	40	.630
Baltimore	63	38	.624
Cleveland	61	43	.587
New York	60	44	.577
Chicago	58	49	.542
Pittsburg	54	52	.509
Philadelphia	49	52	.485
Brooklyn	38	63	.376
Washington	39	66	.371
Louisville	39	67	.368
St. Louis	30	78	.278

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York 11; Cleveland, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 4.
Pittsburg, 3; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 18; Louisville, 9.
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 5.
Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 1.

The game of baseball at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, in which the Clevelands were easily beaten, was just the kind of a game that interests a home crowd. It was an old-fashioned batting matinée, in which the New Yorks did all the stick work. The heavy hitting of the home team was not the only feature, some sharp fielding being done by both teams. Meekin gave a rare exhibition of pitching, allowing the visitors three hits, one of which, a home run in the sixth inning, resulted in three runs.

Cuppy, who has probably seen his best days as a pitcher, had the locals at his mercy for three innings, but few pitchers have been hit harder than was Cuppy in the fourth and fifth innings, when the locals scored nine earned runs. It fairly rained base hits for a while, and for about five minutes there was almost a continuous procession of local players chasing around the bases.

Seymour began the fun in the fourth inning with a home hit over the right field ropes, and Joyce followed with another to the same place. After Davis made a hit the side was retired. In the fifth inning eight consecutive hits off Cuppy, including a two-bagger by Joyce and a three-bagger by Gleason, were made. Cuppy was then replaced by Wilson, but the locals made two more hits before the side was retired. Warner came to the bat twice in this inning and made a hit each time.

Grady was too ill to play yesterday, and Seymour took his place, playing an excellent game. In the second inning he made a fine catch of a line hit by Criger, and by a quick throw caught McKean off second, completing a double play.

As soon as the game was completed the players made a rush for the dressing room so as to catch a train for Cleveland. Davis was one of the first to reach the steps. In his hurry he fell and wrenched his knee badly. He was carried into the dressing room and the club's physician summoned. The leech said that Davis could not accompany the team and would probably be unable to play for a week at least. Joyce hopes that Davis will be well enough to join the team in Chicago next week. The accident to Davis made it necessary for Grady to accompany the team. He is too sick to play, having an attack of malaria, and protested vigorously against going. Tiernan has fully recovered and will play his regular position. Doyle will be played in Davis's place at short and Gettig will probably play in right field until Grady is strong enough to take that position. The team will begin a series in Cleveland to-morrow. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Seymour, cf.	2	2	4	2	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	4	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0
Doyle, rf.	1	1	0	0	2
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Warner, c.	1	2	4	2	0
Meekin, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Total.	11	14	27	16	3

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0
McKean, ss.	2	1	2	2	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	8	3	1
McAleer, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Criger, c.	0	0	5	2	1
Blake, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Cuppy, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	3	24	11	3

New York.....0 0 0 3 8 0 0 0 .—11
Cleveland.....0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—New York, 9; Cleveland, 2. Stolen bases—Davis, 2. Two-base hit—Joyce. Three-base hit—Gleason. Home runs—Seymour, Joyce, McKean. Double plays—Seymour and Davis; Childs, McKean, Tebeau, and Cri

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SECRETARY ALGER'S CONFESSION.

The Secretary of War has seen fit through Mr. DEPEW to make a statement clearly intended to meet the scathing criticism to which he has been subjected. He is not successful.

The criticism has found its way to the public through the press. It did not originate in the press, but from competent and often official observers in the camps where the effects of Mr. ALGER'S management unfolded themselves. The Secretary seems to think that he is accused of not doing enough. He is mistaken. He is accused of doing far too much which he ought not to have done at all, and of doing very badly some of the most important things he had to do. No one needs to be told—certainly Mr. DEPEW does not—how many troops were raised, how many hats and shoes they required, or how many miles they were transported. Every one knows that the task imposed on the War Department was a vast, difficult, complex, and trying one. Mr. ALGER was not expected to take it all on his own shoulders. But he was expected to intrust it to the best men that could be found, and to supervise and aid their efforts with judgment, energy, and absolute fidelity to duty without regard to personal or political interests. These things he has not done. In his statement to Mr. DEPEW he does not even pretend to have done them, and practically confesses that he has not done them.

He says that "many staff officers from all the departments had been promoted and ordered to the field," leaving "a reduced force." This of itself was a great blunder. The trained men were needed in the departments, and not in the field, and the force should have been increased, not reduced. It was much more urgent to have the work of preparation of the troops for the field thoroughly and carefully done by men who knew how to do it than it was to add to the officers in field service, of whom there has been no lack. The business branches of the service were thus stripped of the very officers who had spent their lives in them. Why? So far as motives can be inferred from acts, in order to make place for political favorites, who have shown by the character of their work that they were unfit for it. The very best men would have been none too good; some very inferior ones were taken instead. It was a characteristic piece of machine politics, and it cost the Nation thousands of precious lives. Can Mr. ALGER point to a single instance of a man taken from civil life because of proved and eminent fitness as an organizer and administrator of difficult work in transportation or supply, and set to do that kind of work for the Government? Not one. The trained officials were sent away; incompetent politicians were dumped into the service; able men, equal to the arduous task, were ignored.

This is the gravamen of the offense of Mr. ALGER, and the offense is heinous. He tries to throw the blame on field officers or on the unfortunate volunteers, the victims of his own imbecility or worse. He should be ashamed of himself. The supervision of field officers in order that the troops may be saved from the consequence of their own ignorance or carelessness is one of the chief duties of the War Department. It had a corps of experienced officers devoted to that work. Some of them were promoted to command; civilians were added; the trained members did well, and where they were stationed there was the minimum of trouble. Elsewhere disease was actually invited, and its ravages were sure and terrible.

We shall not go into the minor features of Mr. ALGER'S statement. Some of them are impertinent. Others are misleading as his account of the Santiago horrors and those of the transport ships. He says that if he could send details to Mr. DEPEW they "would bewilder" him. Mr. ALGER speaks from experience. The work of the department has bewildered him to the verge of insanity. It has been far too much for his feeble brain. That would have been bad enough. His pursuit of selfish personal and political ends has been worse. The two together have wrought so stupendous and shocking havoc in the army that, if he had any sense of shame, he would flee to private life. Since he will not he should be dismissed.

THE AGREEMENT BEFOREHAND.

"There's no doubt of ROOSEVELT'S regularity. He's always been with the organization, and he's with it now. We wouldn't be going out of our ranks by nominating him, as some people suppose. He is, however, eccentric. His eccentricities may prevent the organization from coming to a satisfactory agreement with him beforehand. Nevertheless he is a man, who can be trusted, and if he promises he will do a thing there's no doubt that he will do it."—One of Mr. PLATT'S friends at Manhattan Beach.

There need be not the slightest difficulty about the agreement. If Mr. PLATT in behalf of the organization agree to nominate Col. ROOSEVELT at the convention, the Colonel, if he is willing to make the run, will without the slightest hesitation, equivocation, or reservation agree to perform the duties of the office honestly, energetically, and to the best of his abilities wisely. He is just that kind of man, frank, open-hearted, candid, and fearless. Mr. PLATT can approach him without diffidence and without apprehension. The two men would reach a perfect understanding in five minutes. And, as Mr. PLATT'S organization friend says, Col. ROOSEVELT will keep his agreement. If he pledges himself to Mr. PLATT to devote his brains, his courage, and his conscience to the service of the people of this State, carrying on the affairs of the State administration in the fear of GOD and with regard only to the public good, he will stick to his word. Mr. PLATT can trust him to the utmost.

If Mr. PLATT has other terms and private conditions in view, then, indeed, there will be trouble. In particular, if Mr. PLATT has in view ante-convention pledges binding the candidate to appoint the Lou Payns and George Aldridges of the organization to places of trust and profit or to submit the acts and policies of the Executive to the revision of the party boss, he will find Col. ROOSEVELT one of the most difficult men in the world to agree with. The "eccentricities" with which the Colonel of the Rough Riders is credited by Mr. PLATT'S friend impress him with a terrible propensity to get into rows with bosses and machine politicians. He loves a fight.

Yet Col. ROOSEVELT is a Republican. He is zealous in promoting the general purposes of his party. While nothing would tempt him to assure Mr. PLATT that "the organization would be taken care of," we presume he would readily give him the assurance that able and honest men from the Republican organization would stand as good a chance of executive favor as any other class of citizens. Would that be enough for Mr. PLATT and the organization? Under a Republican Governor who was his own man and not Mr. PLATT'S the organization might find the pickings few and not sustaining. Moreover, after two years of exclusion from the executive chamber at Albany the boys might have to face the possibility of four years exclusion from the White House. Able and upright Governors of New York are always considered to be first-rate Presidential timber, as Mr. PLATT knows.

If Mr. PLATT'S friend whom we have quoted expressed the views of the boss, Col. ROOSEVELT'S nomination would appear to be contingent upon "a satisfactory agreement beforehand." The boss himself is not such a greenhorn in politics as to suppose that he can come to any agreement with Col. ROOSEVELT that is at all satisfactory to himself. If he takes him as a candidate it will be under the compulsion of up-the-State Republicans, and the candidate will make his compact with them, not with Mr. PLATT. It is a hard situation for the boss.

IT REQUIRES EXPLANATION.

A rear-end collision of passenger trains at a station on a rich railroad, having a very dense passenger traffic, and under the protection of automatic block signals, seems to require some explanation.

Such a collision occurred last Sunday night on the Providence Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in which four passengers were killed outright, and at least thirty were injured. One of the oldest installations of automatic block signals in the United States protects, or is supposed to protect, the operations of this line. So far as reports have been received, the collision occurred under the usual and normal conditions of working. No extra train was involved, but the collision occurred between two sections of a regular train. The only abnormal condition reported is that the leading section was a few minutes late. While it was standing at the station the following section ran into it with the disastrous results mentioned.

One peculiar point in the reports received so far is that the leading section was running as an accommodation train, while the following section was running as an express, which would seem to be a reversal of the natural order of things. While this division is worked under block signals the working time tables direct that in case of unusual delay, &c., all the ordinary rules for protection are to be observed. This, we suppose, means if it means anything, that the belated section should have been protected by sending back a flag, or by the rules governing the running within the limits of the station yard. Without any further information we are bound to infer that the automatic signal or signals behind the first section showed "clear" when they should have shown "danger," but of course that sort of thing ought not to be possible. We are bound to infer also that the other rules referred to in the working time table were not obeyed by the company's employés.

Obviously it would be unfair to conclude that the officers or employés of this railroad company were negligent in any of their duties. No one could have a keener interest in preventing such collisions than those officers and employés have, and it is proper to assume that they used due diligence. Nevertheless, as we said at the outset, there is certainly something here to explain. We are sorry to be obliged to add that, less than two weeks ago, three men were killed on this same great railroad by a derailment of a fast train, and that this derailment was apparently the result of defective apparatus.

THE WAR AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A little reflection will make it plain why not only the Spanish clergy and the Pope, but the citizens of all the Latin nations, attach more importance than we do to the Church questions growing out of the war. To most Americans it seems that there are no such questions. The Church will retain its property and administer its affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico and the Philippines just as private persons will retain theirs and go on with their business.

But this is a view of the case which no Latin Catholic can take. Even in Austria, which is Catholic but not Latin, the "voluntary principle" familiar to all Americans is not even conceived. In France since the concordat, even in Germany since the closing of the Culturkampf, the opposite notion of "State aid" is firmly lodged. In this country there is a faction in the Roman Catholic Church which demands State aid for purposes of education, if not of religious ministrations. This faction we believe to be diminishing, and certainly it will never have its way until it succeeds in un-Americanizing the American people from one of the sentiments they hold most firmly. The absolute and complete separation of Church and State is to us a fundamental proposition.

The Spanish clergy may believe that the Church will languish and die if it has no support but the voluntary contributions of the faithful. But American priests can teach them better. American priests are aware that the Catholic Church has grown and thriven mightily in this country without the kind of support which in exclusively Catholic countries is reckoned essential to its existence. They can encourage their Spanish brethren upon the prospect. They can also assure them with authority that if the Catholic Church cannot flourish without State aid in any country under the control of the United States it will have to languish and die.

The only possible difficulty is in the Philippines, where the Church question has had a very great influence in fomenting insurrection. It is not so much the Spanish parochial clergy as the orders of friars who have infuriated the Filipinos. If it appears that they have acquired property by fraud, and that their titles to it are thus vitiated, no doubt they will have to disgorge such property. For the most the title of the Church to its property seems to be as valid as that of any private owner whose title we have no intention of disturbing. Henceforth, however, parochial and monastic clergy alike must depend for support upon the revenues of their lawful property and upon the estimate set by their parishioners and contributors upon the value of their ministration. If they cannot be supported from these sources they will have to go without support. That is the American idea, and it is certain to prevail.

THE LUBRICATION OF AQUINALDO.

The bumptious AGUINALDO is reported to have made a series of demands. He demanded certain rights and privileges for the insurgents, which was quite natural, proper, and Filipinesque. Then, like BENEDETTI before Emperor WILLIAM at Ems, he went further and demanded not only that the American rights of control in and about Manila be limited, but that Gen. MERRITT consult him regarding civil appointments. It is further reported that Gen. MERRITT sent Gen. ANDERSON to "handle" AGUINALDO. The handling seems to have been skillful and effective, for the insurgent chief accepted the American conditions, which make no reference to his gold whistle.

Gen. WESLEY MERRITT is a very able man. He is a man of judgment and foresight. According to report he took with him to Manila about $100,000 of the Secret Service fund. "Dinner lubricates business," said the experienced PEPYS. AGUINALDO appears to have been lubricated, but the dispatches do not indicate that it was with dinner.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Doubtless in the large assemblage at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, on Sunday there were many normally intelligent and responsible men and women. Much of the doctrine of Christian Science is harmless, even beneficial. It extols patience and fortitude. Its poetical basis is beautiful, and there is nothing, as the world goes, to reprehend or be ashamed of in Christian Science when it is not put into practice in disease in place of the science of medicine and surgery. Unfortunately, however, the extremists in any creed or calling are those who attract the most public attention; and with the memory still fresh of the death of a little girl whose legal guardians vainly tried to combat the germ of typhoid fever with prayer and the expression of faith in the power over things physical of things spiritual, the report of some of the proceedings at Old Orchard is sad reading. It was gravely stated that cases of tuberculosis, cancer, eczema, and cholera morbus (not to mention such mild ailments as paralysis and nervous prostration) had been cured by faith and prayer; and the sum of $100,000 was secured by subscription, to be devoted to inducing other folks in many neighborhoods to dispense with medicine and surgery and rely upon faith to cure sickness and broken limbs.

These people cannot be argued with. Experience teaches us that a man who deliberately declares that prayer filled a cavity in one of his teeth or lengthened a leg shortened by fracture and disease is under the influence of a spell which cannot be broken by the mere iteration of facts. The Millerites did not recover from their delusion until day succeeded the night appointed for their ascension. There are probably very few impostors among these people.

Moreover, though their influence, if it spread, must be harmful, the law, unaided, seems powerless to check their folly. The law in this neighborhood goes as far as law can, it seems, to protect the sick and secure to them medical assistance. The only remedy seems to be in awakening public opinion to the danger to the many which may ensue from the growth of the unwisdom of these few.

According to The New York Sun, the President has been urged to consider the appointment as successor to Col. HAY at the Court of St. James's of Mr. HENRY WHITE, who has so long held the post of secretary. The chief argument for this appointment is the fact that Mr. WHITE has become intimately familiar with every phase of the duties of an Ambassador; that he has not only watched but shared in the development of the situation in London that has brought about the peculiar relations now happily existing; that he knows the weakness as well as the strength of each line of policy open to us, and above all that he commands the entire personal confidence of the men with whom the Ambassador would have to deal. These are certainly solid advantages which it would take a new representative a long time to acquire. The selection of Mr. WHITE would seem to be an act of the same wise policy as dictated the promotion of Col. HAY.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the contrast between the condition of the regulars and that of the volunteers when they reach Montauk Point there is to be found the lesson so often duplicated of late as to have become almost tiresome—that ability and inclination to fight, though the first requisite of a soldier, is by no means the only one of supreme importance. The training through which the regulars have passed in learning their trade, combined with the special knowledge of their officers, has enabled them to endure with an approach to complete success practically all of the needless hardships under which so many of the volunteers have succumbed. For it must be remembered that the two branches of the army have occupied the same camps at home, have sweltered in the same crowded and ill-equipped transports, have been exposed to the same alternatives of burning sun and drenching rain in the trenches around Santiago, and have been subjected to the same infections; yet the regulars come back comparatively well men, needing only a few days of rest and plenty to be ready for service again, while no small proportion of the volunteers are in such a state that a life of ill-health is their not too attractive alternative for death from typhoid fever or one of the many forms of malaria. The difference is merely that between the professional and the amateur, between knowledge and ignorance, and, above all else, between the discipline enforced by experienced officers and that of officers selected for other than strictly military reasons. The whole course of the war has pointed in the same direction—has demonstrated that while practically every American is a fighter as good as the best, no American is a soldier until he has been instructed by competent teachers. That truth should have been as self-evident before the war as it is now, but the politicians scorned to admit it, the rest of us did not take pains to insist on the adoption of intelligent methods in the organization of the National Guard, and the result is what we see. Before the outbreak of hostilities THE TIMES asserted that if typhoid invaded the camps it would be a National disgrace, not a National misfortune. The assertion needs no qualification or amendment now.

—Certain as it is that a good system of sewers, combined with intelligent regard for the cleanliness of streets and houses, will make any city in Cuba and Puerto Rico fully as healthy as those of our own Gulf States, sight must not be lost of the fact that the process of reform will be attended with immediate and terrible danger. The soil under and near these old towns is in such a state that disturbance of it, however admirable and necessary the object may be, is sure to fill the air with deadly germs. They had an experience of the sort indicated at Kingston, Jamaica, only last Summer, when excavations for a much-needed sewer started a yellow fever epidemic that spread pretty well all over the island, and caused the loss of many lives. Only the most skillful of sanitary engineers are competent to change the Cuban and Puerto Rican cities from pest holes to health resorts, and even they will have to use all their knowledge to the best advantage if they are to avoid the creation of conditions worse, temporarily, at least, than those which now exist.

—If we were cynically inclined, how easy it would be to refuse the expressions of surprise which a correspondent of The Boston Transcript demands for the information that in 1809 many notable citizens of Boston met at a great dinner given in honor of Spain. But we are not cynical, and therefore are ready to admit that the incident detailed by him does indeed show the queerness of the changes produced by time in human minds. It seems that in January of the year mentioned a public festival was held at the Exchange Coffee House "In honor of Spanish Valour and Patriotism," with many toasts and songs lauding the dauntless foes of NAPOLEON. That able soldier was much disliked in Boston then, it would appear from an old pamphlet describing the dinner, and nothing was too harsh to say about him, nothing too laudatory for application to the people who rejected his rule. One of the toasts was "The Patriots of Spain: May they establish such liberty as will make government just—and such a Government as will make liberty immortal." Another reads: "The Spanish Government As It Was; the Spanish People As They Are: The first a warning, the last an example." A third: "The Nation That Discovered Our Country: As they were the first that openly favored our Independence, may we not be the last openly to favor theirs." The Spanish Consul, who was described as "prompt to support the Government of his Country, before he knew his Country had a Government that could support him," talked eloquently about "the free and enlightened citizens of New England, who fought and bled for their country in time of danger," and he sympathized deeply with "the Rights of New England, the Rights they will never surrender—the Right to walk the Earth, the Right to breathe the Air, and the Right to navigate the ocean." Nobody had a good word to say for NAPOLEON, and the unfortunate JOSEPH was described as "a King by 'proclamation' and a beggar by force of arms!" With his court at an inn, and his dominions on a map, this patent monarch is easily equipped for a tour by putting his palace on a mule and his kingdom in his pocket."

PERSONAL.

—A Japanese servant on one of the warships now in this port recently felt compelled, for personal and family reasons, to endeavor to leave the service before the expiration of the year for which he had enlisted. With this end in view he obtained the use of a typewriter, and, evidently by his own unassisted efforts, produced the following highly characteristic appeal for a discharge, which he at once presented to the proper authority:

Excuse me
Honorable Offers
I am always thanking for your kindness, that I could not forget perpetually
Last month I highned for my work, therfur I have a duty to do make my responsible for a year, but for the shake of I could not understand English language, I could not give you even a satisfaction and moreover, I would often trouble my friends by this, I have many sorrow
If I must bear with patience this work for a year, I must take a sick surely, I have to do much thing for my native country. Though you will refuse my wish, I will never free away, because I believe a God and I have meny honor.
But my Honorable Offers please excuse me my work and give me a free.

Considered merely as English, this is decidedly funny, though the obliquities of expression are really not so very much worse than those of several other bits of literature that have come from the front of late as the productions of eminent individuals presumably educated on the Occidental plan. But the letter gets a higher interest from the delicacy of sentiment that shines through its vague phrases and queer locutions. The author is evidently as honorable as he is courteous; he wants his liberty, but he will not steal it for the good and sufficient reasons which he mentions. All except two or three of the words, it will be noticed, are correctly spelled, and anybody who has ever tried a fall with a Japanese grammar will appreciate the large amount of intelligent labor the man has performed in acquiring the amount of facility in our language which he shows.

—An idea really resplendent has been evolved by The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle—the idea that the Hon. JOHN VAN VOORHIS is just the man to be a member of the Paris Peace Commission. JOHN VAN VOORHIS! Who has forgotten the suavity, tact, and wisdom of his ever-memorable speech in Congress, a speech, delivered in the dulcet tones of a Bashan bull, and expressing the Honorable JOHN'S views of slave drivers and their whips? Who has forgotten, moreover, the several occasions on which the giant Rochesterian has exchanged gay repartee with Judges and opposing counsel? Presumably, The Democrat and Chronicle remembers all these things, for it says of its candidate that "he is an able lawyer, thoroughly versed in the history of our foreign relations, and wholly sound on the questions involved in the treaty." And our Monroe County contemporary goes further; it kindly says that, besides Mr. VAN VOORHIS, the Peace Commission should contain Secretary DAY, Consul WILDMAN of Hongkong, Senator EUSTIS, and ex-Secretary OLNEY. For picturesque diversity that list is simply unapproachable.

GOV. BLACK'S CLOSE FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Saturday's meeting of the Republican State Committee there were present, as the newspapers have it, "Louis F. Payn and George W. Aldridge, two of Gov. Black's closest friends and advisers, who informed Mr. Platt that the Governor is entitled to a renomination, and that they do not believe he would be defeated at the polls."

The chief reason for the opposition to Black's renomination is that his "closest friends and advisers" are such men as Payn and Aldridge.

Was ever a Governor of New York State so unfortunate as Black in the making of appointments? For Superintendent of Insurance, (to have absolute power over the largest moneyed corporations of the Empire State,) Louis F. Payn, the notorious lobbyist, the self-confessed corruptionist, the man of all men most noted for personal and political dishonesty and trickery. During the past eight months he has, by methods unprecedented in the Insurance Department, driven out of business five New York State mutual fire insurance companies, the chief means of relief to property owners from the exorbitant rates charged by the Tariff Association or "combine" companies. Thus has Mr. Payn in a short eight months killed off the severest competitors of the Tariff Association companies. In these five mutual companies there were interested 25,000 voters of the State of New York. They and their friends will be loath to vote for any Republican for Governor this Fall. There is but one Republican whose absolute fearlessness and thorough honesty are so widely known as to inspire perfect confidence that one of his first official acts undoubtedly would be to investigate the State Insurance Department and to remove Payn and some of his deputies and subordinates. That man is Theodore Roosevelt. He would do it. Any other Republican would be apt to temporize with the evil.

It must be either Col. Roosevelt or a Democrat for Governor this Fall.

ROBERT R. TUTTLE.
Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1898.

A DISSATISFIED AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind our position before the world is not simply contemptible, but ridiculous. We are not only showing that our excuse for the war with Spain was a miserable subterfuge, but are unable to see the absurdity of our continuing to pose as the embodiment of a lofty purpose.

Away with your sophistries! Let us stand by the word given to the nations. Can it be that the American eagle has left his rocky fastness to shatch from the fish-hawk his prey simply because he is the stronger? All honor to our army and navy. They have shown that we are strong and mighty in battle, that an enemy should beware of us. Now let us give to the world an example of moral grandeur which shall be for a lesson through all ages to come.

AN ECHO FROM THE WORDS OF CARL SCHURZ.
East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 21, 1898.

THE PENNY DREADFULS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your contributor, Mr. H. M. Hall, is in error in saying that the era of cheap newspapers began with The New York Sun. The credit of introducing the cheap newspaper in New York belongs to Horatio D. Sheppard, a medical student. In passing through Chatham Street, the route to the medical school, he noticed how readily articles that were sold for a cent by the street vendors were bought up. Nobody seemed to mind parting with a cent. The thought thereupon came to him that a bright, newsy paper at this price, offered by boys hired for the purpose, would sell as quickly as peanuts or candy. Thus the idea of the cheap newspaper and that of the enterprising newsboy were born at the same time.

This was in 1830. Sheppard submitted his plan to every printer in the city, but with no success. To sell newspapers after the manner of cakes or candy was considered, at that time, a ridiculous proposition. It so happened that about this period Francis Story, the foreman of the printing department of The Spirit of the Times, and Horace Greeley, one of the compositers, were eager to begin business on their own account. They had but little faith in Sheppard's scheme, but, being offered another contract, they launched out, agreed to print the new paper, but insisted that it should be sold for 2 cents. Thus The Morning Post made its appearance Jan. 1, 1833. It was issued regularly every day for two weeks and three days and then ended its career. Nine months later The New York Sun was established.

ALBERT ULMANN.
New York, Aug. 20, 1898.

A BIRD VAUDEVILLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sitting on a large rock shaded by wild cherry trees, and near to a pond which used to be quite a lake, I settled myself to watch for a great blue heron which I have been trying to save from the hand of a gunner and which I knew would never be shot if he saw me. The boys, and some of the men in this place are as afraid of my opera glasses (spy-glasses, as they call them) as of the gun they carry, and many a time they have dropped out of sight when I have looked through them, to be seen no more for some time. I hear such conversations as this occasionally when they do not know I am around: "I say, Bill; have you seen that lady's spy-glasses? You know, the one that looks at the birds?" "No." "Waal, yer jest bet I have, and she let me see through 'um, and, b'gosh! if yer can't see miles on miles! A feller can't do nothin' when she's around." "Golly! I wish I could get a look." "Waal, yer ask her and she'll let yer." "What does she look at the birds for?" "Waal, yer see, she's a studyin' 'um, and those 'ere spy-glasses brings 'um right town so she can ketch 'um and tell all about um." 'Does she kill 'um?" "Bet she don't. Yer jest hear her a talkin' about 'um, and, b'gosh! you'll never kill no more birds. She knows 'um all, and says you mustn't kill 'um." "Waal—Spose we go a fishin'?"

They go, and the birds are safe for a while.

The heron came from the woods after a little, and I had the pleasure of seeing him eat his breakfast of eels, then fly away to be seen no more until evening. His mate was killed a few weeks ago by a man for the fun of saying he had killed a large bird. It was then thrown away to decay. It seems a shame to murder them thus when they are becoming fast extinct.

Two green herons came along soon and had their meal, then left for parts unknown. Brown thrashers were next on the scene, and they were so mad to find me on their territory that they gave me a great scolding and left in disgust.

A family of bluejays came next, and if ever birds swore at any human being, those did at me. Such bird language, I never heard, and such calling of names. Get out! Get out! they screeched, looking down on me from the trees with murder in their eyes. But I wasn't scared. Oh, no. I was greatly amused, and enjoyed the change immensely. They calmed down after a while, and the old birds flew to a tree at some distance. Soon they gave their trumpet call and away flew the young ones in an instant. I have often wondered if that call was given to bring them together, and now I am inclined to believe it is, for I have heard it before, and have always seen the birds collect when they hear it.

A downy woodpecker was my next caller. He tapped on the door of the tree to let me know he had come for his breakfast, ate it, gave his thanks, and went on his journey.

Song sparrows were very anxious about me for a time, but very soon saw I meant them no harm, so they flew to a low branch over my head and sang their matins.

I heard the social little chickadees in the distance chatting as they always do in their own sweet way. Happy, happy birds are they.

And last, but not least, came a lovely American goldfinch. He was very social, bid me good morning, then flew to the top of a mullen, balanced himself in his graceful and bewitching way, and burst forth with such a melody as would make any heart rise to something higher and wish that he might be spared to lighten other hearts. He took his meal of seeds, singing and chatting between the courses, then flew to his home among the trees to feed his family and wish them good cheer.

I never had a more enjoyable morning with my feathered friends. I was sorry when it was over and I was left alone.

Man! Man! Could you sit and listen to this bird vaudeville and still wish to kill and destroy the actors in it?

A. A. CROLIUS.
Woodbourne, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

For Chronic Grumblers.

"No mule can kick and draw a load at the same time."—Ram's Horn.

Matchless Indeed.

"A matchless night!" exclaimed the maid,
Quoth he in tone of deep regret,
"I've just discovered that: I've not
E'en one to light my cigarette."
—Boston Courier.

A Reconstructed Quatrain.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going a-berrying, Sir," she said.
"Who's to be buried, my pretty maid?"
"It's none of your funeral, Sir," she said.
—Washington Star.

The Steady Sixth.

"Say, is that a military funeral creeping down the street?"

"Military funeral? I guess not. That's the Sixth Massachusetts on the double quick."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As Far as He Could Go.

"Here's a joke about an oil well," said the Casual Caller to the Snake Editor.

"My dear Sir," replied the latter, "never make fun of petroleum! You may make light of it, however."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Why Our Shots Went Straight.

"You don't mean to tell me you can be interested in baseball while the war is going on?"

"Why, of course. It was in playin' baseball that the Americans learned how to send in a ball so straight."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Hint to Advertisers.

"Why is a merchant who does not advertise like a man in a rowboat?" asked the student.

"Keeps going backward," guessed his friend.

"No; he is trying to get along without sales," said the student.—Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

DON'T CHEER; THEY ARE DYING.

Form The Washington Star.

They had fought long and hard 'gainst a treacherous foe;
A foe with small claim to their pity—
Whose friends were the fevers that stalked to and fro
Through the streets of each sepulchred city.

'Twas the warrior-instinct that made them rejoice
O'er the ships that were helplessly lying.
Yet a swift silence came. There was heard but one voice—
"Don't cheer. The poor devils are dying."

'Tis some ancestor savage's pulses that beat
When the frenzy of fight flashes o'er us.
'Tis his yell that resounds as we seek to complete
The havoc outstretching before us.
But 'tis manhood's own mood that awakens a care
For mortals in agony crying,
And utters the warning that bids men to pray'r—
"Don't cheer. The poor devils are dying."

Oh, better by far than the splendor and song
That the conqueror finds as his greeting,
Than the golden assurances showered by the throng
And the fame that is fickle and fleeting,
Is the promise that mercy with justice shall reign
Wherever Old Glory is flying,
As it echoes through ages again and again—
"Don't cheer. The poor devils are dying."

VAGARIES OF STATE POLITICS.

From The Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

The question whether Mr. Roosevelt, in the event of his nomination, would be a strong or a weak candidate is debatable. He would certainly introduce a personal element into the canvass. He would probably win votes which no other Republican nominee could obtain, and he would, also, in all probability, lose votes which any other candidate of his party may hope to retain. In any event the Republican Party, with such a candidate, would appear more respectable than it has been recently. The nomination would be an improvement, even if in the end it should prove a failure. For this reason alone many will desire the success of the Roosevelt boom in the Republican State Convention.

From The Buffalo Express (Rep.)

Roosevelt has as yet shown no sign that he knows the nomination is seeking him.

From The Observer (Utica) (Dem.)

The talk of Roosevelt's nomination for Governor being displeasing to Platt is one of the things that passes under the heading "important if true." There is no evidence that Roosevelt would be objectionable to Platt. The "old man" isn't saying a word, however, seeing that the anti-Platt men are committing themselves to the Roosevelt boom without thinking.

But it is well to remember that Roosevelt has long been a prominent political figure in municipal, State, and National politics. He has served in the Assembly. He has obtained appointments under two Republican Presidents. He has been candidate for Mayor of New York. Yet in no single instance has it been discovered that he was not in accord with Thomas C. Platt. If the Republicans drop Black for the erratic Roosevelt, Mr. Platt for one will have no tears to shed.

From The Standard (Syracuse) (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt cannot forbid men to discuss the advantages of his nomination for a high office, but he sensibly refrains from joining in the discussion. He is still in the military service, as he reminds persons who try to extract from him some political opinion; and military matters engage his first thought. This is wise from the military standpoint and the political.

From The Rochester Herald (Dem.)

"It is far too early," said Senator Murphy. "No man can say who the Democratic candidate will be. Dear, dear! We thought Senator Murphy was in the confidence of Mr. Croker.

From The Jamestown Evening Journal (Rep.)

The Journal is enabled to state positively, upon information derived directly from the fountain head, that Gov. Black is a candidate.

As a just, upright, and efficient Executive he has won the respect of the people of the State.

In case of his renomination he would secure the full Republican vote polled and justify the confidence felt in his strength.

The fact that Gov. Black is actually a candidate before the State Convention will rouse his numberless friends to renewed exertions in his behalf.

From The Watertown Re-Union (Dem.)

The Canal Commission, in its report, says that of the $92,000 expended for advertising, "$80,000 was improperly expended." Gov. Black reads this, and then has to go to the Attorney General to ask what shall be done about it. Let the Governor do his duty and fire the delinquent Superintendent, and then the responsibility for prosecution will be on the Attorney General.

From The Lockport Daily Journal (Rep.)

It is such a record, adds The Times, (Watertown,) that by its relation to the Republican Party, makes Gov. Black the logical and strongest candidate for the party's nomination for Governor, and by its relation to the people of the State will make him the logical and strongest candidate of any party for election to the Governorship. Gov. Black's record pleases the people, who recognize and honor ability and fearless honesty in public office, and his nomination will be the people's choice.

From The Troy Daily Record (Rep.)

There is much talk of various names for the Gubernatorial nomination, but the chances are that it will go to Gov. Black. There has been some criticism of his administration which has been just, and much that has been unjust. The worst that can be charged against him is an occasional error of judgment, and all these are more than overcome by the many instances of his exercise of the highest wisdom and strongest courage. The good which he has accomplished is great; the evil in his administration exists only in the imagination of the Democrats. He has shown a rugged honesty which inspires the confidence of the people, and it will not be forgotten on election day.

From The Troy Press (Dem.)

George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, is the weight that has pulled the Governor down, and people will vote against Black to get rid of Aldridge.—Fredonia Censor, (Rep.)

The photograph overlooked this Republican expression of opinion in raking the State to get newspaper views regarding the policy of renominating the Governor.

From The Daily Times (Troy) (Rep.)

The harmony between Hill and Croker is so warm that it fairly sizzles.

From The Watertown Daily Times (Rep.)

Now, because he (Gov. Black) would not take orders, Mr. Platt is understood to oppose his renomination as a punishment. The people are not entirely satisfied with what was done under orders, but they do not favor having Gov. Black punished for asserting his independence and acting for them. Having become their Governor, they feel like standing by him, or at least not allowing the machine power to punish him for doing right. They might punish him themselves for the appointment of Payn and Aldridge and the evils growing out of such appointments, but when it is proposed to punish him for refusing to keep on in that sort of way at the dictation of bosses, they feel a warm sympathy for him and called upon to forbid that such a thing should be done.

From The Binghamton Republican (Rep.)

The Democrats are on the rampage again to carry the Legislature by capturing as many close districts as they can get. Appearances indicate that Gov. Hill will be in the saddle again next Fall, and if he is not Croker will be the man on horseback. In either case there will be a barrel campaign in close districts. If there should be a prospect as the campaign progresses that the Legislature will be close. The market prospects are never good for voters for Assemblymen in Broome County. Unless there are dissensions among Republicans, the Democrats will not expect to carry either district.

From The Republican (Plattsburg) (Dem.)

Our Republican friends are glum over the fact that the meeting of the Democratic State Committee last Saturday was harmonious in every respect, and that not a wave of trouble crossed its peaceful breast. Democratic harmony at such a time as this means the worst kind of Republican discord.

From The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

The anxiety of our Democratic friends to avoid the discussion of questions the mere mention of which causes them pain is not to be wondered at. As The Journal has pointed out from time to time, that party never has been right upon questions of public policy, and has shown, on every occasion when the people have granted it powers of legislation, incapacity to deal with matters of import to the people at large. At the present time the country is confronted with the settlement of some of the most complex questions that have come up for discussion in many a year.

From The Corrector (Sag Harbor) (Dem.)

A Straw.—The Republican County Convention of Tioga County tabled resolutions indorsing Col. Roosevelt for Governor. Tioga is Tom Platt's home.

From The Syracuse Courier (Dem.)

Boss Platt succeeded in humbugging the people by his sham cry of reform, and the Republican State ticket was elected. A fine set of "reformers" they have turned out to be! What with the canal frauds, perpetrated through the ignorance or connivance of Republican reform State officials, the taxpayers of the State have been swindled out of millions of dollars, and extravagance in every shape has run riot at the State Capitol under this "reform" administration.

ARBITRATORS IN QUEBEC

Don M. Dickinson May Have a Talk with Premier Laurier.

OUR LUMBERMEN IN CANADA

Powderly on Hand to Assist in Dealing with the Alien Labor Law—British Comment.

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—The members of the International Arbitration Commission have devoted the day to getting acquainted and seeing the sights of the picturesque old capital. No business of an official character has been attempted. Congressman Dingley failed to reach Quebec this evening, as was expected, but will probably arrive during the night, when all the Commissioners will be present, excepting Sir James Winter of Newfoundland, who will reach here Wednesday.

To-night Don M. Dickinson of Michigan will have a talk with Premier Laurier concerning the interests of the lumber dealers of Michigan. Under a law passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session it is required that all logs cut by United States lumbermen in Canada must be sawed before leaving the Dominion. Michigan lumbermen own large tracts of timber in Ontario and for years have taken the logs across the lakes and sawed them in American mills.

Their contention is that the Canadian Government should not impose this restriction upon the Americans after having sold them the Government timber. On the other hand, the Canadians contend that the United States Government should not have imposed the duty of $2 per 1,000 feet on sawed lumber in the Dingley Tariff law.

It is probable that in this matter, as in the other questions to be considered, there will be an equalizing adjustment of conditions. The conference will be in the nature of a give-and-take, snapping of points, "like a number of grown-up cousins sitting down to settle up a rich uncle's estate," as one of the Commissioners expressed it to-day.

State Senator George R. Malby of New York arrived here to-day and will act in the interests of the Ogdensburg and Northern New York people in the way of securing, if possible, freer traffic through the Canadian canals.

T. V. Powderly, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, is here, and will assist the commission in dealing with the alien labor law.

It is possible that Premier Laurier may not be able to attend the first sessions of the conference on account of the critical illness of his brother at Athabaskaville.

On Wednesday evening Premier Laurier will give a dinner to the Commissioners at the Garrison Club, in Quebec.

FAVORABLE PRESS OPINIONS.

London Times Sure We Will Try Hard to Make the Conference a Success.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Times this morning, referring editorially to the approaching international conference at Quebec, says:

"It is possible that future historians will mark Aug. 23, 1898, as a date of considerable importance in the chronicle of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. It may be hoped that the Quebec conference will clear away a number of small, irritating difficulties and view the impending peace negotiations and the prospect of a better understanding between England and the United States as extremely important.

"The conference has an imposing list of subjects to deal with, and if any real business is to be done there must be a very active tendency to conciliation among the Commissioners. We may be sure the United States will do their utmost to make the conference a success."

The Standard publishes a similar editorial. It declares that anything bringing Canada and the United States into closer and more amicable relations is a gain for both England and the United States.

The Daily News, referring to the coming international conference at Quebec, says:

"It is a happy augury that the conference meets in the capital of old French Canada, which thirty-four years ago was the seat of the conference that led to the federation of British North America. To-day's gathering may be the first step in a reunion movement before which even the making of the Dominion would pale into insignificance."

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Force Now Encamped at Wadhamid, 45 Miles from Khartoum—Khalifa's Men Blown Up.

ATBARA, Aug. 22.—The transport column of the Soudan expedition, which left Camp Atbara on Aug. 16, marching along the left bank of the Nile to an advanced post at Nasri Island, arrived at Metemmeh on Sunday last.

The column traversed the formerly prosperous and thickly populated Jaalin country, which is now completely deserted, and covered with the whitening bones and sundried bodies of the tribes massacred by the dervishes last year. Everywhere are evidences of misery and decay. The skillfully built dervish huts are deserted and crumbling. Metemmeh itself, a town of 5,000 houses, is now a city of desolation, its houses in ruins, its alleys blocked with skeletons, and its courtyards putrid with corpses. The few natives seen are disposed to be friendly.

The Second Brigade passed there in boats on its way to the front. The Nile is high. The Sirdar, having already reconnoitred the river to Shabluka, within fifty miles of Khartoum, found the passage easy for the gunboats. A full advance is expected to begin shortly, and it is not unlikely that Khartoum will be captured by the middle of September.

The heat is trying, but the expedition is in good condition.

Shabluka, which was evacuated by the Dervishes a fortnight ago, is a magnificent position, the river being narrow, with a well-built fort on each side. Practically the whole force is now encamped at Wadhamid, fifty-five miles from Khartoum. The Sirdar has arrived there. He had a camp at Zerebaed, but the danger of attack is remote. Many fugitives from Omdurman state that all the Khalifa's forces are there. He is spreading the report that the English soldiers are starving. A cavalry reconnoissance was made to a point twenty miles south of Wadhamid, but the parties saw no trace of the enemy.

It is learned that the Khalifa is making mining experiments. He recently lowered a box of gunpowder into the river at Kererri, where the Dervishes expect to give battle, near the gunboat Ismailia, which is in the Dervishes' possession. The box exploded prematurely, killing the men who were engaged in the experiments and destroying the gunboat. Much elation is felt over the frustration of the attempt to destroy the British gunboats.

DEPUTY SENT TO PRISON.

Signor Feschetti Gets Ten Years for Taking Part in Italian Riots.

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 22.—For participating in the riots last May Signor Feschetti, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been sentenced by a military tribunal to ten years' solitary confinement, and has been excluded from holding office for the remainder of his life.

Signor Feschetti disappeared before the trial, a fact which is understood to account in part for the exceptional severity of the sentence.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Court of Cassation has rejected all the appeals of the rioters sentenced by military tribunals to various terms of imprisonment for connection with the riots in Milan last May.

Another German Army Corps.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The National Zeitung announces considerable changes and an increase in the army. It says the formation of another army corps, with headquarters at Mainz, is contemplated, and that the artillery arm of the service will be reorganized.

AMBASSADOR HAY'S SELECTION.

Manchester Guardian's Theory of the Reasons—Fitness the One Given in Washington.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Manchester Guardian says:

"We understand that United States Ambassador Hay's recall to Washington, to accept the post of Secretary of State, is due to his special fitness to carry out a policy in regard to which negotiations have been proceeding for some time between Washington and London, and upon which a substantial agreement has been reached, whereby the two countries will act together in the Far East, or wherever American and British interests are identical.

"There is no intention of binding the nations in an alliance. Each is to be free to pursue its own destinies in its own way; but the Governments will act together diplomatically where their common interests are concerned."

Col. John Hay, the retiring American Ambassador, will sail for New York on the steamer Teutonic on Sept. 14.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It was stated in an authoritative quarter to-day that Mr. Hay's choice as Secretary of State was due solely to his general fitness for the position, and was without reference to or consideration of the Chinese question. Beyond this no official statement is made as to the policy of the United States in the Far East, but all the indications point to a continuance of the past policy of protecting and fostering our commercial interests, without entering into alliances or joint undertakings which entail semi-political considerations.

It is fully recognized by the authorities here that the commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States are on somewhat similar lines in the Far East, and to that extent there doubtless will be a mutuality of action, but it cannot be learned that the negotiations between London and Washington have advanced to the point of any understanding of joint action. It is a matter of current comment, however, unofficial in character but expressive of a general current of sentiment in high quarters, that the American trade in China and the Far East is advancing at such giant strides that a policy is likely to be matured at an early day suitable to meet the exigencies created by the partial dismemberment of China and by the spread of foreign control over Chinese territory, concessions, coast ports, and commerce generally.

There is no doubt overtures have been made to have the United States take an active hand in Chinese affairs, but, so far as can be learned, this has not led to a determination on a new and more active policy toward the Orient, although it has served to call attention to the great extent of our interests there, equaling, and in some cases exceeding, the trade interests of Great Britain, Russia, and other countries now actively contending for control of Chinese commerce.

Not long ago the British Embassy here made a report to the Foreign Office on the growth of this American trade in China, pointing out in particular the importance of the trade to the future development of the Pacific Coast States.

POPE LEO ON BISMARCK'S DEATH.

Surprised that His Frail Little Body Should Outlast the Giant's.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Pope, upon hearing of Prince Bismarck's death, is credited with saying: "It is strange that my poor little body shows more resisting power than that of the giant of this century."

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Bridge Collapses and 300 Men Fall Into the River Maros.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Budapest to a London news agency says that yesterday while a regiment was crossing a pontoon bridge over the River Maros, near Hoad, the bridge collapsed.

Three hundred men were immersed and it is feared that no fewer than eighty were drowned.

PRINCE PAUL ESTERHAZY DEAD.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The death is announced of Prince Paul Esterhazy, one of the richest sportsmen in Hungary.

Prince Paul Esterhazy of Galantha, Count of Edelstettin and Furchtenstein, was born March 21, 1843, and was the head of one of the most illustrious houses of Europe. He was very wealthy, and it was asserted about a year ago that he had married Mrs. Lillian Langtry, who had a short time before obtained a divorce from her husband in California.

FOREST FIRES IN FRANCE.

An Excursion Train Gets Through with the Coaches Burning.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The severe heat felt here for some time past has not abated. A pine forest, twelve miles long, at Marche Prime, near Bordeaux, is on fire. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a peasant who was burning weeds.

A still more serious conflagration, involving the Forests of Luxey, Lipostey, Labouheyre, and Ichoux, in the Department of Landes, is in progress. An excursion train, bound from Bayonne to St. Sebastian, was compelled to turn back because of the fire. It waited for two hours at the Labouheyre station, and then, with the windows of the cars all closed, a second attempt was made. Upon nearing the forest the engine driver found that the sleepers were burning, but resolved to make a bold dash at full speed. He succeeded in getting the train through, but the passengers were half suffocated, and many of them fainted.

TRAGEDY IN FLORENCE.

Mrs. Possel Found Dead and Her Husband Arrested on Suspicion.

ROME, Aug. 22.—Much suspicion has been caused by the death of the wife of Ernest Possel, a German, whose body was found beneath the cliffs near Florence. Her maiden name was Eleanora Beskett. She was twenty-two years old, and probably an Englishwoman.

The couple had been staying at Florence since July 1. The husband returned home alone from a drive, and Mrs. Possel's body was afterward found.

The authorities ordered that the body be exhumed, and the husband is now under bail. According to the newspapers, she was insured for £10,000 ($50,000.)

Possel calls himself the Marquise Gondoville, and claims to be a French subject. He was married in England last March, and apparently insured his wife's life immediately. He says she fell over the parapet on which she was resting while he was mending the harness of the horse he was driving.

Several witnesses testified that they saw Possel some days previously throwing large stones from the same place and watching their decent. The mother of his wife, however, on being interviewed, expressed her belief that Possel is innocent.

The Shah to Visit the Sultan.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung declares that the Shah of Persia has announced his intention of visiting the Sultan at Constantinople.

Earthquake in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt to-day at Comrie, County of Perth, Scotland.

Book Bindery Destroyed by Fire.

The bookbindery and printing establishment of M. Levison, on the fourth floor of the five-story building at 46 Vesey Street, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Fireman Joseph Dunne of Engine Company No. 6, one of the first men to enter the building, was overcome in the hallway, and had to be carried to the street by some of his comrades. Borden & Slater, bill of fare printers, on the third floor; C. L. Schloemer, glass sign manufacturer, on the second floor, and Olean & Craig, wholesale liquor dealers, first floor, all suffered damage by water. The total damage is estimated at $15,000.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Will Give a Costume Barn Dance at "Crossways" on Friday.

ALL EAGER TO SEE THE FLEET

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor Give a Large Yachting Party—Commodore Kautz May Command the Pacific Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The social strategy board, of which Mr. O. H. Belmont is President, with Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are members, by right and title of their identity with the dinner picnic given at Gray Craig, have met, and something to entertain and amuse the cottagers is the result.

On the 29th inst. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a barn dance; some call it a dinner dance nw; but when they arrive at "Crossways" they will be apt to change their minds. Mrs. Fish, who entertains so originally and pleasing, has arranged a number of novel features, and every guest who is present might as well now make up their minds to have a good time or stay home.

The dancing will be in the pretty barn of "Crossways," and here a cotillion will be danced and led by the prince of cotillion leaders, Elisha Dyer, Jr., who retires two seasons ago from the leadership of cotillions, but he has broken his "positive refusal order" just for this one time, and will never again defend his championship title.

The ladies will wear costumes of dairy maids, and the gentlemen will attire as farmers. All this, with live chickens in cages, besides hoes, rakes, and sickles and other agricultural implements, goes with the cotillion. The ensemble calls for a quadrille which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is now arranging for, and for which the gentlemen who will take part are to attire as French chefs. There are other features and surprises, which are not to be disclosed until the night of the 29th, to which the cottage colony is anxiously looking forward.

Efforts to Have the Fleet Come.

The peace carnival stocks advanced about 20 points to-day, and from various reports received matters look very promising. The cottagers are anxious to have the ships of Sampson's fleet, or a part of them, come to Newport, so they can be royally entertained and take part in the carnival with the permanent residents, and especially the business men, some of whom had little to say about holding such a celebration, are now loud in their requests to have the carnival held.

Congressman Bull received twenty-seven letters from citizens and cottagers yesterday asking that he use his efforts to bring the ships here, and it is said that Senator Wetmore's mail was very large to-day. Senator Aldrich and Congressman Capron are also at work aiding their brothers in their efforts.

E. J. Berwind, one of Newport's leading cottagers, is taking a great deal of interest in the matter, and yesterday he telegraphed to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as follows:

The Hon. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Every one here is most anxious to entertain officers of the fleet and receive the ships. Trust it may be feasible to send them to Newport.

EDWARD J. BERWIND.

On top of this came a request of over 800 persons of Jamestown, sent to Messrs. Wetmore and Bull, asking them to urge the Navy Department to send the ships to Newport.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include S. Okuda, I. Ito, and T. Furuya of Japan, J. Jewell 2d of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Forbes Conant of Providence, Edith Rotch, Miss Edith Eliot Rotch, Charles Morgan Rotch of Boston, and Mrs. William B. De Wolf of Bristol.

Tandem Parade Now Talked.

Newport is to have no coaching parade by the coaching club, for reasons already known, and it may not be surprising to hear that a tandem parade, with the young people as the whips, may take place, as reports to the effect are now heard. Among those who may be in line, and who have shown themselves possessed of handsome tandems, are the Messrs. Willing Spencer, Robert L. Gerry, Alfred J. Vanderbilt, G. Messeroy, A. C. Dulles, Jr., and Miss Daisy Pierson.

Miss Clapp has cards out for a dinner on the 29th inst. The guests will wear the costumes they are to use at Mrs. Fish's barn dance, and will drive to Crossways on a coach.

Dinners were given to-night by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain with a dinner and musicale to-morrow evening at The Breakers. Miss Eustis, the soprano, who is so well known to the cottagers here; the Kneisel Quartet, Evan Williams, tenor; Nahan Franko, and Mullaly's orchestra will make up the musical programme.

Bathing at night has become not only popular but beneficial to the cottagers who have bath houses at Spouting Rock Beach, for on several occasions of late the new diversion of cottage life has had many followers. Hazard's Beach, too, has not been without its being used at night, and before the season is over many who have not as yet tried bathing after sunset will have done so. A number of new bath houses are to be added both to Spouting Rock and Hazard's Beaches this Fall.

George L. Rives has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of Spouting Rock Beach Association.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner to-night, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Martin Berry, and Charles Plummer.

Mrs. E. A. Tower gave an afternoon tea on board the yacht Seara to-day.

A Large Party on the Nourmahal.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained on board the yacht Nourmahal this afternoon at luncheon and a sail, the weather being delightful for such a trip. The guests included Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Belmont, Mr. J. Barton Willing, Mr. Arthur Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., Mr. Honore Palmer, Miss Fanny Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Brice, C. A. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Harry Lehr, Miss Susan Willing, Mrs. W. B. Hopkins, and Potter Palmer, Jr.

Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening. Mr. Van Rensselaer Kinsley will give a stag dinner party at Berger's to-morrow evening.

Light Battery H, Seventh United States Artillery, arrived at Fort Adams to-day from Tampa, Fla.

Commander Bleecker, United States Navy, has returned from Washington and will soon be ordered to one of the navy yards to duty.

It is understood that when Commodore Kautz relinquishes command of the Newport Naval Station in October he will be assigned to command the Pacific Station.

Miss Eva V. Slack of Brooklyn is the guest of Miss McCarthy.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer has cards out for a dinner party on Tuesday evening.

Casino registers include C. Hatch, William A. Larned, Miss Bush, Philip B. Thompson, Mrs. William B. Vernon, Dr. Morris J. Asch, E. Starr Lloyd, Mrs. H. Mecken, and Miss McCormick.

Dr. Morris J. Asch of New York is the guest of Daniel B. Fearing. E. Starr Lloyd of Chicago is the guest of Judge H. W. Bookstaver.

W. A. Larned, the tennis player, and a number of Rough Riders arrived here to-day, and remained very quiet. Mrs. A. F. Sloane entertained at luncheon. Congressman William L. Ward of New York, brother-in-law of Warren Leland, Jr., with his family, are sojourning at the Ocean House.

Surgeon General and Mrs. William K. Van Reypen and Miss Van Reypen are expected here for a short visit on Tuesday.

Mrs. James M. Waterbury of New York is the guest of Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Potter of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Bell of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mr. S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York is at the Berkeley.

The Casino Hop Last Night.

I. Townsend Burden, Jr., will entertain a number of his fellow-students at Harvard College the early part of next month at Fair Lawn, and on the 2d of September Mrs. Burden will give a young people's dinner in their honor. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., will be among the guests for Harvard.

The Rev. W. H. Thomas is visiting friends here. Prof. Wisner will give his fourth French lecture on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of Mrs. N. D. Clapp.

The Casino hop to-night was well attended, although quite a number of the cottagers sat in the balcony and did not dance. The number of spectators was unusually large. Among those dancing were Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. J. P. Eustis, G. Griswold, 2d; Alfred Boardman, Miss Whitehouse, Mrs. W. R. Travers, the Misses Potter, R. L. Gerry, Willing Spencer, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Miss Grant, Miss Clapp, T. Sandford Beatty, Reginald Brooks, Miss Carter, Miss Alice Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Alfred Rodman, Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Whiting, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, C. C. Baldwin, Mr. F. W. Andrews, Jr., and Mr. H. F. Eldridge.

The tug Henry T. Sisson left here at 1 o'clock this morning for Montauk Point to bring back Lieut. Woodbury Kane and others of the Rough Riders.

ROUGH RIDER A SOCIAL LION.

A Dinner Given at Bar Harbor in Honor of Capt. Cosby.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—Capt. Fortunatus Cosby of Rough Rider fame, who is just recovering from a wound received in battle, and who was last week promoted to the position of Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, was the lion of the Malvern ball to-night. He arrived in town yesterday, and is a guest at Mrs. Henry J. Biddle's cottage.

To-night at the Malvern a dinner was given in his honor by Mrs. Frederick J. Mason of Philadelphia. Miss Sylvia Fox, one of Bar Harbor's most beautiful belles, was the lucky partner of Capt. Cosby at dinner. The other guests in the party were Congressman Robert Adams of Philadelphia, Frederick T. Mason, Mrs. William E. Carter, Phoenix Ingraham of New York, Horace Hare, and Dr. Orville Horwitz.

The other dinner parties given were by Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Miss Anne M. Clarke of New York, H. Rieman Duval of Islip, N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and Mrs. Jules Reynal.

The usual Malvern set, including many New Yorkers, were at the dance. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Thompson of New York gave a large sailing party to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri of New York gave a dinner at their cottage, Sea Urchins, to-night.

DINNER IN FORT ADAMS.

Officers of the Forty-seventh Entertain Newport People.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Col. John G. Eddy and the officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment entertained at dinner in Fort Adams to-night many prominent Newporters.

Among the guests were Congressman Bull, Gen. Brewster, Postmaster Young, Col. Wetherell, Capt. Cunningham, William Hunter, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Ghober of the Ocean House, William Ward and Capt. Rogers of the Fall River Line. Mayor Boyle sent regrets.

BOSTONIANS AT THE BEACH.

They Revive Smith and Herbert's Opera, "The Serenade."

The Bostonians presented a revival of Victor Herbert's and Harry B. Smith's delightful opera, "The Serenade," last night at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. Helen Bertram sang the role of Yvonne, which was taken last May by Alice Neilsen and later by Helen Fredericks. She sang well. The bass rôle, which has so long been sung by Eugene Cowles, was filled by William Broderick in a creditable manner. Mrs. Davis, Mr. Barnabee, and others of the company assumed their familiar rôles.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The programmes offered by Conductor Henry Schmidt continue to make this roof a favorite Summer night resort.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—Imre Kiralfy's naval show is now in its third week. Children from a number of the orphan asylums in the city have attended the matinée performances. Mr. Kiralfy has decided to give a professional matinée performance next Tuesday afternoon.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax figure of Lieut. Hobson has attracted considerable attention, as have the other wax groups. The cinematograph displays new set of war views, including the attack upon Santiago. These views will be shown hourly during the week, and different views will be included in the programme each hour.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Marguerite Sylva made her reappearance last night after an absence from the Casino roof of two months. Alice Atherton has built up an enthusiastic following. The rest of the programme was rendered by the droll negro dancers and cake walkers, the Eldridges; Tom Logan, assisted by the Sisters Meredith; Signor Negrini, George Fuller Golden, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Cole and Johnson, the "Kings of Koondom," assisted by the Freeman sisters and twenty others in their cake walk medleys, dances, and acrobatic work, entered their second week last night. Leona Lewis, the Clarke sisters, the Darling sisters, Conway and Leland, Edith Craske, Gadande, Williamson and Stone, and John Harty were the others on the programme.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The four Cohans, who have always been favorites on the Keith circuit, appeared in a new sketch by George M. Cohan, entitled "Running for Office." It employs the four Cohans, and in addition to the amusing farce, acrobatic dancing by the two younger Cohans is introduced. Other features in the olio are Anna Teresa Berger and Tim Murphy, two new-comers; Barrow's Klondikers, who have a revolving platform, on which they show twenty changes of scenery; Thomas E. Clifford, the Donizettis, and the new express train picture in the biograph.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the Columbus Theatre was again compelled to postpone the performance of "Caste" from last night to Thursday, Aug. 25, owing to the continued illness of Miss Una Abell.

Nahan Franko, with an orchestra of forty, will play at the dinner, german, and ball given by Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers, Newport, to-night. The men will dress in Rough Riders' uniforms, and will march to the house from the hotel. Admirals Sampson and Schley and Lieut. Hobson have been invited.

Lillian Russell cables from Berlin that she made her debut in concert in that city on Saturday night and that her success was most extraordinary. Miss Russell's appearance was somewhat earlier than she anticipated when she left this country, as her engagement did not call for the first concert until Aug. 29.

If superstition has any influence with Daniel Frohman, who is due to arrive from London to-morrow, he will be tempted to postpone the opening of his season at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday night, owing to the many times the number thirteen figures in the event. The occasion will mark the thirteenth season of the theatre under his management; there are thirteen letters in the name of the house, thirteen in his own name, and thirteen in the name of Edward Sothern.

While Mr. Pain will continue to give his interesting exhibition of fireworks at Manhattan Beach every night this week, he announces the fact that a grand double bill and carnival of fire will be given on Thursday night, in honor of the twentieth carnival during his twenty-one years' management at the beach. In addition to the "Fall of Manila," there will be a colossal display of aerial and pictorial fireworks. The entertainment will begin at 6 P. M. and will continue at intervals during the night until as late as 2 P. M. The railroad company will run late trains for the accommodation of those who desire to remain.

Some of Charles Hoyt's intimate friends relate a story about him that the playwright-manager might well introduce in his new play, "A Day and a Night," which will be presented next week for the first time in this city. When Mr. Hoyt was in London this Summer at the Hotel Savoy, one evening in the dining room Charles Frohman and C. B. Dillingham, occupying the adjoining table, saw him tear a bank note in half and give part of it to the waiter. As they passed out curiosity prompted them to ask the reason for the apparent eccentric procedure, and in his odd nasal tone Mr. Hoyt said, "Well, you see I've been getting mighty poor service at this hotel in spite of the fact that I have been surrendering my bank account to its cashier and have been distributing the contents of my pocketbook in the way of fees. So to-night, after I had waited twenty-five minutes for a welsh rarebit, I said to Jemmes: 'Here is half your tip for the next week, and you will get the other half at the end of that time if you pay the slightest attention to me and my wife.'"

AGREED WITH AGUINALDO

Gen. Merritt Consents to Let Him Govern Outside of Manila for the Present.

DOCK FOR DEWEY'S WARSHIPS

They Will Go to Hongkong When Great Britain Recognizes Our Peace with Spain—Spanish Soldiers Suffer.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Several American warships will return here and dock when Great Britain shall have recognized the peace between the two countries.

"Gen. Merritt and Aguinaldo have agreed that the latter shall govern outside of Manila for the present. No insurgent will be allowed inside of the city with arms.

"A British surveying party met with a hostile reception on Saturday between Deep Bay and Tai-Moshan, near here. A thousand natives, beating gongs and shouting 'Foreign devils!' closed the gates against them. Two Maxim guns and seventy bluejackets were ordered out, and ten minutes were allowed the natives to open the gates. They promptly complied with the demand.

"Gen. Jaudenes telegraphs that the Americans have taken possession of the Spanish headquarters for their own troops, and that the Spanish troops are encamped in the cathedral quarter. Their condition is bad. Gen. Jaudenes recommends their prompt repatriation, in order to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic."

SPANISH DISPATCHES MISSING.

MADRID, Aug. 22—(2 P. M.)—Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has received a cable from Gen. Jaudenes, dated Aug. 20, in which he refers to four dispatches giving details of the fighting at Manila and the surrender. These have not been received. It is supposed that the Americans have intercepted them.

Gen. Jaudenes says he has not received the Government's formal announcement of the signing of the protocol; and he asserts that the insurgents continue hostilities against the Spaniards.

Gen. Correa immediately cabled a request for details of the surrender.

MANILA CABLE NOW WORKING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Manila cable was repaired and operated by the Signal Corps of the United States Army. The first intimation that the cable was again working was a dispatch received from Lieut. Col. Thompson, who telegraphed Gen. Greely that he had repaired the cable with the materials he had taken to Manila with Gen. Merritt's army. Two days after the message from Col. Thompson, a message was received from the President of the cable company announcing that the Manila line was again in working order.

The Signal Corps has sent with every detachment which it has ordered to the front a complete outfit, so that when the army landed at any place it could begin operations at once and very soon place the Government at Washington in communication with the officers in the field. Outfits were carried to Santiago, and also to Ponce, although the landing at the latter place was unexpected. Yet with the materials at hand an improvised cable was put in operation at Ponce until supplies could be obtained from St. Thomas.

DEWEY'S MEMORIAL SWORD.

Tiffany's Design Selected by the Committee Acting for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The design for the memorial sword the Government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to act of Congress, was finally determined upon to-day by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Prof. Oliver of the United States Naval Academy.

The design selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co. of New York. It is less ornate than some of the others. Its marked characteristic is its simple and solid elegance. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid but highly traced gold handle. The blade is Damascened, being subjected to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The gift of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

The scabbard is of dark blue Damascened metal, with tracery of gold. One of the most marked features of the original design was at the end of the scabbard, where in miniature a crown, presumably the Spanish crown, was being run through by this Dewey sword. The committee rejected this feature, and instead of the pierced crown there are two dolphins.

MAUSER RIFLES NOT DESIRED.

Ordnance Officers Glad They Are to be Given Back to the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Ordnance officers are relieved that they will not have the care of the small arms captured at Manila, which, by the terms of surrender, are to be returned to the Spanish soldiers when they evacuate the city. It is stated by officers of experience that it would not be profitable for the United States to secure ammunition supplies for a different kind of gun where there were only a small number such as those captured at Santiago, or which might have been captured at Manila.

If 50,000 or 100,000 stands of arms were taken, then the United States might work profitably in the matter of supplying them with ammunition different from the regular arm which has been adopted for the troops and which is now in use.

CLINGING TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Spaniards Want the Government to Resist Our Demands.

MADRID, Aug. 22—6 P. M.—The opposition parties, supported by the press and public opinion, are urging the Government to resist the American pretensions in the Philippines. The belief is general that Germany, Russia, and France will oppose America's annexing any considerable portion of the archipelago.

An official report from Santiago de Cuba announces the sailing of the steamers Isla de Panay and Villa Verde, with Gen. Ordonez and a large number of officers and men.

CITY OF PEKING RETURNS.

First Transport to Leave for Manila Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The United States transport steamer City of Peking, one of the first transports to leave this city for the Philippines, arrived here on the return trip late this afternoon. She left Cavite on July 30.

She brought with her fifteen enlisted men of the United States Asiatic Squadron. She brings no news of importance in the Philippines not already published.

Order Preserved in Manila.

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Aug. 22 (8 P. M.)—Perfect order has thus far been maintained in Manila under American control. The city is quiet and seems almost to have resumed its normal business and social activity.

Three Paymasters Sent to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Paymaster Gen. Stanton has ordered three paymasters with funds to go at once to Manila to pay the troops there. They will sail from San Francisco in a day or two.

List of the Manila Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has cabled Gen. Merritt to send a list of the wounded at Manila.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David M. Smith.

David M. Smith died on Sunday at his home, 287 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He was the organizer and first foreman of the Americus Engine Company of New York, otherwise known as "Big Six," of which William M. Tweed was afterward foreman. Mr. Smith occupied that position in 1849. He was born in New York City, but removed to the City of Brooklyn twenty-seven years ago and lived there until the time of his death. For fifty-three years he had been a carpenter in Trinity Place, and some of his employes had been with him forty-five years. He was the last surviving charter member of Beacon Hill Lodge of Odd Fellows, which he organized fifty-three years ago. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral will be held this evening at the home, and burial will be in Greenwood.

William M. Van Schaick.

William M. Van Schaick, who was admitted to the Stock Exchange in 1860, died on Sunday in the fifty-first year of his age. He retired from the firm of Van Schaick & Co. in 1881, and since 1889 had not been in business on account of his failing health. Prior to his retirement he for some years acted as Russell Sage's confidential worker. He was a cousin of Justice Van Schaick and a second cousin of Pierre Lorillard. He leaves a widow and three sons. His ancestors were from Holland and came to this country in 1650, afterward taking part in New York's early political history. He was also a descendant of men of Revolutionary fame. He was a Free Mason, being a member of Kane Lodge, this city. The funeral will probably be held to-morrow in the Mortuary Chapel at Greenwood.

John Frederick Morse.

Dr. John Frederick Morse, a member of the San Francisco Board of Health and of the California State Board of Health, a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow, and Elk, died at his home, in San Francisco, yesterday, of hemorrhage of the brain, induced by overwork. As a surgeon Dr. Morse's fame was world-wide. When only twenty-nine years of age he performed the first successful operation for the cure of aneurism of the abdominal aorta, and received the congratulations of such celebrated surgeons as Prof. Czerny of Germany and Dr. Vernull. His father, the late Dr. J. F. Morse, founded the order of Odd Fellows in Germany.

Nelson Taylor.

Nelson Taylor, Chief of Police at Gloversville, N. Y., for the last ten years, died yesterday of a complication of diseases, aged sixty. He was born at Clifton Park, N. Y. He spent a number of years in the West, principally in Iowa. He served through the civil war in the Ninth New York Cavalry, and for many years was connected with the Police Department of Cohoes.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LONG, aged seventy-three, a resident of Watkins, N. Y., since 1858, and for forty years Treasurer of the Fall Brook Coal Company, died at Block Island yesterday.

ANN W. RABADAN, ninety-four years old, widow of Don Carlos Rabadan, who was a Professor of Languages in New York University, died at her home, 2,263 Second Avenue, on Sunday, after a brief illness. Old age was the cause of death. She was the daughter of Adam Pentz, a well-known New York cooper, who built the first brick house in Roosevelt Street, where Mrs. Rabadan was born. She had a wonderful memory and told many interesting stories of the early history of this city. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lexington Avenue, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Seven children survive her. The interment will be in St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester.

FUNERAL OF STEPHEN MASSETT.

The funeral of Stephen Massett, who died on Friday in St. Vincent's Hospital, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, the Rev. E. F. Holliday officiating. Stephen Massett, a nephew, will superintend the ceremonies. The interment will be in Greenwood.

The body was removed early yesterday to an undertaking establishment at 465 Ninth Avenue, where many people viewed the body. Prominent among these were E. H. Sothern, the actor, and John D. Crimmins. Mr. Massett was a Roman Catholic, but a provision in his will that his body be cremated made it impossible for him to be buried according to the rites of his Church.

Leopold Minzesheimer's Funeral.

The funeral of Leopold Minzesheimer, Superintendent of the Mount Sinai Hospital, was held in the reception room of the hospital, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Kohler of the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, conducted the services. The services were largely attended. Among the organizations present were King Solomon Lodge, 279, F. and A. M.; Mount Sinai H

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Deal in New 3 Per Cents.

U. S. Government Bonds
and Finance Allotments.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

OFFICE OF
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½% Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.

First Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates Series A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., and will be received until Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at three o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL. Trustees.

FOR SALE—at par and accrued interest—in lots to suit purchaser—
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS RAILROAD GOLD BONDS—
Interest 6 per cent.,
payable January and July; road earnings net twice as much as necessary to pay all interest charges.
RUSSELL & WINSLOW, Attorneys,
258 Broadway, City.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS B. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUFFALO GAS STOCK
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

In yesterday's Stock Exchange market advances were scored almost universally. Not only was there strength in the market, but there was old-fashioned activity. It pleases Wall Street always to affect to deprecate booms, but in the market of yesterday there seemed to appear conditions very suggestive of a boom situation.

It is really difficult to find anywhere traces of such manipulation as in the old days used to dominate the market and force quotations upward in activity such as is now obtaining; on the contrary, there seems to be a continued sustaining power from purchases made almost clearly for investment account.

The fact—the controlling fact—in the current situation is that money continues cheap beyond all precedent; and it is easy to borrow funds at from 2 to 3 per cent. when standard securities can be bought yielding 6 per cent. and over—securities of properties which are showing pronounced prosperity.

This phase of the situation makes investors active. No attractions for the money owner appear in the loan markets. To use money profitably no other course at the moment seems to offer so many advantages as the buying of safe securities whose dividend and interest returns go materially beyond what is the current value of money on a loan basis.

***

Undoubtedly many long stocks were sold in the activity of yesterday, purchasers at lower prices taking profits. But such sales exerted no depressing influence anywhere. There seemed to be in evidence an absorbing power beyond any known on the New York Stock Exchange in over a decade.

***

All the news that came was good news. Every business development was an encouraging development. Men of consequence who sold stocks had no other reason to offer for their sales than that they feared that there is so much warrant for confidence that overconfidence may operate.

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Wall Street practically appears to be bare of stocks. Traders on the Stock Exchange who enter upon campaigns for smashing values by offering quotations down are really not dealing in stocks—have no stocks to deal in. They only huckster in contracts. Under such circumstances an extensive short interest—and that which now exists is extensive—can exert influence in helping maintain prices.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127¼, and $230,500 threes, when issued, at 105½@105¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	⅝	Laclede Gas	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	4½	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	4½
Am. Tel. & Cable	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brooklyn Elevated	3	National Lead	½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅞
Canada Southern	⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Chi. & East Ill pf.	½	2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1	Norfolk & Western	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅞	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½	Pullman Car	½
Consol. Ice	½	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Rio Grande Western	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Des. M. & Ft. D.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1	St. P., M. & M.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Flint & P. M.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Flint & P. M. pf.	2½	Texas Pacific	½
Gt. North. pf.	1¾	Twin City R. T.	3
Illinois Central	⅞	Union Pacific	¾
Illinois Steel	1½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
International Paper.	6½	West Chi. St.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. Co.	1	N. J. Central	¾
Brook. Rapid Trans.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	P. C. Coast 2d pf.	½
Fw. W. & D. C.	1	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Lake Erie & Western	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2¾	W. & L. E. pf., $3 assessment paid	1
Manhattan Cons.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Dul. & I. R. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Kan. C., P. & G. 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, D. & Gt. So. 5s	1	St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s	1
		Southern Ry. 5s	1
		Texas Pac. 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1
So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,818,989; balance, $4,465,754; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $327,058.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 39⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 60; New York Central, ⅛, to 123; St. Paul, ¼, to 115¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115¾; Reading, ⅛, to 10½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 15. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅞ and Pennsylvania at 61½. British consols were steady at 110 9-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £75,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Madrid at 62½ and in Buenos Ayres at 165½.

THE NEW SITUATION.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago write:

"The enormously increased railroad earnings last year are the more significant when it is remembered, as President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, one of the most astute and successful railroad managers in the country, expresses it, that it was 'a year of probably the greatest demoralization of rates that has ever been known.' In his annual report to the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway he says that 'Since the 1st of June various meetings have been held to devise means to secure the maintenance of tariffs and the outlook for the coming year appears to be that while there will be no great advance there will be a more steady adherence to tariffs than for the year just closed. A very slight increase upon the immense tonnage carried by your company will produce marvelous net results.'

"What Mr. Ingalls observes in respect to Chesapeake and Ohio applies with equal force to all other railroad systems."

LONDON AND NORTHERN PACIFIC.

London was a large buyer of both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific securities yesterday. From London came intimations that a Northern Pacific deal, being discussed abroad, has features of much greater consequence than has been at any time suggested here.

The London proposition is that the vast land holdings of the Northern Pacific Company can be syndicated on a basis which will provide funds wherewith the entire Northern Pacific preferred stock can be retired—leaving only Northern Pacific common stock to benefit by the phenomenal surpluses which are showing beyond the requirements of the company's fixed charges.

Northern Pacific insiders here decline to discuss the London representation, though it is well understood in Wall Street that something quite out of the usual is under way affecting the company's tremendous land holdings.

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The outstanding preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Company aggregates $75,000,000. Its market value at the closing Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday was about $56,000,000.

The Northern Pacific's real estate holdings aggregate 34,000,000 acres, much of which is of superior fertility, while many tracts are of value for the minerals they carry. These lands at $1.50 an acre would approximate the market value of the total preferred stock on the basis of yesterday's Stock Exchange quotations.

London's report is based on the following official charter provision, under which Northern Pacific preferred shares may be retired:

"The company may retire the preferred stock in whole or in part, at par, from time to time, on any 1st of January up to and including that of 1917."

COTTON OIL'S DIVIDEND.

American Cotton Oil shares were features of the Stock Exchange yesterday. The last price of the stock at the end of business last week was 35. Yesterday a rise was scored which lifted the quotation within a fraction of 40.

Insiders decline to disclose the actual figures of the company's current earnings, but semi-official intimations have it that close to 7 per cent. was last year earned upon American Cotton Oil, out of which 3 per cent. is now to be distributed to shareholders. The activity in the stock and the easy way in which its market value marches upward persuade Wall Street that there is more than ordinary basis for inside enthusiasm.

NO BLACK SPOTS IN SIGHT.

Dr. James H. Parker, President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and who was President of the United States National Bank until it was absorbed by the Western National Bank, talked yesterday of current and prospective business conditions.

"I see nothing," he said, "in the way of a great business expansion. The result of the war has been the elevation of this country in the estimation of the world. We have surprised the nations. I am convinced that there is great prosperity for us in the immediate future. Commercial countries that before the destruction of the Maine did not figure to a large extent in our commercial and financial dealings will be anxious to transact business with us now. In fact they are already reaching out toward us. I repeat that I see no obstacle to our entire and general prosperity.

"We are assured of abundant crops and ample supplies of every home staple. This insures large, increased, and profitable business for the railroads.

"With the movement of staples is to be considered improvement in trade, and the impetus given to manufacturing. We are learning each day to manufacture cheaper than the day before, with quality maintained despite cheapness, so that we can count on commanding the markets of the world as we expand, as we certainly shall, in importance as a nation. New industries will be started. Those that were dormant or not fully developed at the outbreak of the war will be taken up and fully equipped and put in operation, so that there will be ample employment both for labor and the vast hoards of money whose idleness was dictated by prudence or the uncertainties of the future.

"I think we will have as a necessary sequence to these stirring times of business a more active demand for money and better rates, but no stringency because of the vast amount of idle money yet seeking employment and a balance of trade in our favor. On the currency question, all I care to say is that we need more currency. Gold is expensive and awkward to handle, while paper currency is easy to handle and economical for transmission for crop moving and other purposes."

NATIONAL BETTERMENT.

Discussing the business situation, Mr. Nicholas F. Palmer, President of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I look for very prosperous times in this country for years to come, and can see nothing to prevent it. The decrease in imports and increase in exports of all kinds, especially in manufactured articles of iron and steel, indicate to my mind a very important development. We continue to get a very largely increased balance of trade in favor of this country. This would operate to relieve our money market in case of a stringency, which, however, is not generally apprehended. As a personal opinion, while I would not be surprised at a moderate hardening of rates, I do not look for tight money.

"The improved condition of foreign trade is more likely to increase than to diminish. The war will have improved our status as a business Nation. The result will be to open to the United States markets hitherto almost wholly controlled by other powers. As to our status as a commercial Nation, on the outcome of the war I should, as an American, be justified probably in saying that we are at the head, but, seriously, counting Great Britain first, we are now next to the top.

"The keynote of the present happy situation is the fact of our manufacturing supremacy, combined with a high degree of economy, which will enable us to compete successfully in markets hitherto closed to us."

WHAT EARNINGS WARRANT.

In their dispatch of advices to customers Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. of the New York Stock Exchange last night wired as follows:

"The weekly Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES contains an instructive article on the Union Pacific system. From it we find that for the six months of its fiscal year (Jan. 1 to June 30, 1898,) the gross earnings were $7,670,379, against $6,736,832 for the same period in 1897, or an increase of $933,747.

"The net earnings in 1898 aggregated $3,136,161, compared with $1,979,099 in 1897, or an increase of $1,157,062 in favor of the first six months in 1898.

"The bonds of this system amount to $90,000,000 at 4 per cent., so that the annual fixed charge is $3,600,000. The company has, therefore, earned in the first six months of the present year only $463,839 less than the total fixed charges for the entire year.

***

"In our judgment it looks as if there would be further advances in the Grangers and Pacific stocks, and also that higher prices would be recorded for the best Industrials, warranted by cheap money, increased earnings and splendid prospects."

MANHATTAN STAYS UNDER PAR.

Manhattan Elevated sold down to 99 yesterday, and did not get above par again.

Wall Street bears shivered over an announcement early in the day that Mr. Russell Sage had proclaimed that he intended to support the stock at par, and he would make the shorts suffer. Perhaps he did, for 200 shares were bought around that price, which may have been for Mr. Sage's account.

Incidentally, Mr. Sage is said now to be in favor of removing the Pintsch light from the elevated cars and going back to the old coal-oil glimmers. He says the Pintsch lights were not bought—only taken on trial, and Mr. Sage doesn't think the public rides on the elevated for the mere purpose of watching lamplights. When a man gets on the elevated to go home at night, says Mr. Sage, feelingly, he is too tired to want to do anything except rest, and as a matter of fact a glaring light is really an irritant, tempting passengers into exertions that otherwise they would be free from.

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Since the 1st of July the elevated's earnings are reported to have been further decreasing at the rate of close to $10,000 a week. Mr. Sage refuses to corroborate this current Wall Street report.

NOTHING FOR PUBLICATION.

The stock of the People's Gas Company of Chicago sold under par yesterday, and then suddenly climbed above 102. At the end of the day there was a revival of the reports that Mr. E. C. Benedict and Gov. Flower had finally reached an amicable basis for the settlement of the difference between their railroad properties. Both sides, however, insisted that nothing new had developed "which could be announced."

"ANOTHER AIR BRAKE."

Wall Street is persuaded that the shares of the new International Paper Company—the Paper Trust—are entitled to consideration because of the fact that they come within the popular designation of "Flower stocks." Especially are observant ones recalling the spirited way in which New York Air Brake—coming to be known as a Flower stock—has recently galloped upward from under 20 to par. And the logic of this, from the Wall Street standpoint, is that International Paper Company stock may be expected similarly to deport itself.

In yesterday's stock market there seemed to be a basis for much of the market hopefulness. International Paper stock, having closed at the end of last week at 54, spun easily upward yesterday to 65, from which figure there was some later recession. People who talk much of what they claim to know of the company's earnings are promising their friends early and substantial dividends.

***

An official memorandum issued in Wall Street yesterday reviews the history and describes the property of the new Paper Trust. Organized under the laws of New York, it has outstanding $20,530,700 preferred stock and $13,040,400 common stock, there being $10,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. The memorandum says:

"This company has acquired by purchase (paying therefor in the bonds and stock of the company) the manufacturing plants, water powers, and woodlands of nineteen corporations and the capital stock of two corporations, (Piercefield Paper Company and St. Maurice Lumber Company,) located in New York and the New England States, in which States the bulk of the newspaper manufacturing industry is located.

"The properties and corporations purchased were: Niagara Falls Paper Mill Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Plattsburg Paper Company, Cadyville, N. Y.; Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Palmer's Falls, N. Y.; Niagara Falls Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Herkimer Paper Company, Herkimer, N. Y.; Ontario Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y.; Piercefield Paper Company, Piercefield, N. Y.; Lake George Paper Company, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Fall Mountain Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Winnipiseogee Paper Company, Franklin Falls, N. H.; Glen Manufacturing Company, Berlin, N. H.; Otis Falls Paper Company, Chisholm, Me.; Falmouth Paper Company, Jay, Me.; Umbagog Pulp Company, Livermore Falls, Me.; Rumford Falls Paper Company, Rumford Falls, Me.; Webster Paper Company, Orono, Me.; Russell Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.; Haverhill Paper Company, Haverhill, Mass.; Montague Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass.; Turners Falls Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass., and the St. Maurice Lumber Company, Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada.

"The mills of these companies include the principal newspaper mills in the territory mentioned, are for the most part new and of the highest type of construction and machinery, and produce from 70 to 80 per cent. of all the newspaper manufactured in the United States.

"The water and steam power developed in all of these mills is equal to 143,500 horse power, propelling 320 pulp grinders, producing 1,100 tons of ground wood pulp per day; 41 sulphite digesters, producing 275 tons of sulphite pulp per day, and 100 paper machines, producing 1,475 tons of news and printing paper per day.

"The company holds the title to more than 450,000 acres of spruce woodlands, located in the States of New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Michigan, and also the Government license to cut timber on 1,132,000 acres of woodlands in the province of Quebec, Canada.

"The company has an available working cash capital of over $4,000,000, and of the authorized stock of the company there remains unissued and consequently subject to issue and sale at par by the company, 44,693 shares of preferred stock, 99,597 shares of common stock, and of the first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds the aggregate principal sum of $623,000, of which, however, $500,000 are reserved expressly for the purchase of real property.

"Dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative and payable quarterly, in July, October, January, and April, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the first of 1½ per cent., due in July was paid July 11, 1898, out of the earnings of the company, leaving a large surplus of net earnings available for future dividends."

***

The company's directors are: Hugh J. Chisholm, A. N. Burbank, Roswell P. Flower, D. O. Mills, T. S. Coolidge, A. Pagenstecher, H. M. Knowles, F. H. Parks, Warren Curtis, G. H. Burleigh, William A. Russell, Jr., and William E. Spier.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED.

The securities of the reorganized Brooklyn Elevated Railroad are developing marked strength. Transactions in the stock of the company were to some extent a feature on the curb in Wall Street yesterday, while on the Stock Exchange the stock was also very strong. A gain of 3 points was scored. Some people identified with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were buyers.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Renewed demand from Spain for silver in the London market.

Discovery of large fields of coal on the Flint and Père Marquette, at Saginaw.

Statement from Saratoga that all details for the consolidation of the Minnesota Iron and the Illinois Steel Companies have been arranged and that a meeting to organize and elect officers and Directors will now be called.

Decrease of $124,728 in Northwest's gross earnings for July, making a decrease of $43,878 since June 1.

Deficit of $6,714 shown by New England for the quarter ended June 30, against a surplus of $110,529 for the like period last year.

Receipt of £75,000 by the Bank of England from Australia.

Increase of $143,827 in Southern Railway's net earnings for July. Decrease of $1,936 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for the same period.

Decrease of $122,225 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Advices from San Francisco stating that the Hawaiian Commercial Company will increase its capital stock 50,000 shares, par $5,000,000.

Report of Tennessee Coal and Iron for July, showing a surplus of $2,529, against a deficit of $10,991 for the corresponding month last year. Surplus since Jan. 1, $133,979, against a deficit of $30,349 in the same period last year.

Increase of 3,397 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago last week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of 2,938 tons, as compared with corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$1,033
Cleve., Cin., Chicago and St. Louis	1,693
Northern Pacific	16,544
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	7,778

The following showed decreases:

Norfolk and Western	$33,631
Ohio River	1,272
St. Louis and San Francisco	3,495

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Aug. 20.	Changes.
Loans, dis., investments	$59,531,500 Inc.	$228,100
Circulation	1,513,000 Dec.	427,300
Net deposits	67,346,700 Inc.	56,500
Deposits with Clearing House agents	9,175,100 Dec.	178,400
Deposit banks and trust companies	4,221,400 Inc.	303,700
Legal tenders and bank notes	3,997,500 Dec.	127,300
Specie	3,674,400 Dec.	106,100
Total reserve	$21,068,400 Dec.	$106,100
Reserve required	16,836,675 Inc.	14,125
Surplus reserve	$4,231,725 Dec.	$122,225

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Imp. & Traders'	480
American Ex.	170	Irving	147½
Broadway	225	Leather & Traders'	190
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	150
Commerce	202	Merchants' Ex.	116
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	270	New York County	1000
Fourth National	170	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Garfield National	950	Park	310
German-American	112	Phenix	90
Greenwich	165	Republic	155⅝
Hanover	390	State of New York	101

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	30	31
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	61
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	50	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	352
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7¼	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	173	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	83	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¼	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	85	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	339	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	76
Standard Gas, New York	142	146
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	162	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	60	60½
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
Lorillard Company	116	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	6	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	26	..
Standard Distilling pf.	76	77
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	421	422
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¾	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .11, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .42, 200 Iron Silver at .75, 400 Mount Rosa at .13, 1,000 Utah at .08, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .17.

On the Mining Exchange 11,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .12¾, buyer 30 days, at .13¼, buyer 60; 15,000 Cannon Ball at .008, 2,000 Justine at .02¼@.02¾, and 28,000 Sentinel at .005½@.006@.007¾, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Mono	.20
Belcher	.10	Ontario	3.65

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45898
217	7650	13898	18897	32127	37685	45410
226	7654	13825	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32286	37889	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7763	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14000	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14029	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37960	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45638
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19257	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46289
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8173	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46330
725	8182	14197	19449	32948	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19506	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19518	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33123	38693	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38699	46468
1074	8325	14477	19689	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1140	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38718	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14654	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46648
2210	8444	14725	20493	33306	38773	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2255	8484	14838	20604	33590	38992	46806
2288	8638	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2414	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33678	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46904
3070	8933	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3083	8938	14892	20766	33752	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14906	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34078	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15199	20920	34157	39761	47228
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20996	34208	39814	47227
3953	9090	15255	21011	34217	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15428	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9135	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21086	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15531	21087	34295	40011	47335
4078	9287	15560	21092	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21093	34305	40040	47341
4118	9-08	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4189	9515	15613	21428	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21645	34318	41368	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21953	34329	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21963	34330	41523	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28-82	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15721	25485	34382	41560	47820
4235	9924	15770	25513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9925	15778	25514	34905	41603	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4391	10023	15827	28628	28647	41631	48082
4403	10027	15838	286-8	34595	41748	48088
4404	10045	15837	28722	34598	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28784	34598	41962	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48256
4408	10135	15859	28904	34628	41986	48258
4461	10174	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4465	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28975	34696	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	28976	34702	42230	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42332	48536
4505	10563	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	29059	34738	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16069	29139	34768	42416	48923
4546	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10686	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10694	16097	29229	34835	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34909	43162	49208
4663	10777	16180	29240	34910	43163	49273
4664	10782	16183	29241	34948	43201	49214
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4783	10906	16231	29463	35052	43327	49497
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	43828	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11028	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4868	11029	16312	29538	35111	43359	49620
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49632
4933	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11048	16360	29664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43418	49697
4978	11115	16393	29667	35127	43419	49698
5108	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35183	43845	49881
5249	11157	16458	29730	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16460	29733	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5393	11226	16485	29749	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29794	35340	43904	49926
5399	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11259	16624	29813	35380	44043	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29832	35390	44099	50171
5490	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35393	44126	50182
5513	11320	16745	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44156	50294
5554	11556	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16806	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5574	11696	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50659
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5664	11780	16835	30067	35980	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16849	30122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51113
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11848	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16980	30170	36004	44164	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11891	16983	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16966	30207	36143	44169	51206
5934	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51242
6107	11988	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51358
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51358
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6210	12212	17191	30393	36422	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51558
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6243	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6249	12427	17359	30647	36656	44301	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12482	17449	30692	36685	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12498	17556	30728	36720	44302	52328
6378	12501	17665	30729	36735	44303	52355
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44383	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12586	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6614	12702	17758	30952	36777	44532	52497
6655	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44636	52551
6725	12724	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6806	12764	17867	31159	36795	44641	52938
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6906	12833	17917	31383	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17951	31388	36866	44768	52820
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12860	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6986	12861	17955	31378	36886	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12878	18050	31400	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53084
7040	12908	18196	31450	37068	44987	53088

FINANCIAL.

7041	12923	18202	31477	37081	45021	53068
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53089
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31490	37296	45100	53056
7128	13070	18338	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13088	18357	31491	37306	45133	53061
7174	13083	18360	31516	37307	45170	53068
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7218	13115	18431	31642	37318	45216	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37339	45226	53063
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37497	45252	53158
7250	18171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53206
7264	13196	18688	31672	37586	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37587	45295	53205
7266	13205	18728	31731	37588	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37589	45330	53296
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13588	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7354	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37548	45370	53381
7505	18796	18829	31928	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32084	37624	45390	
7531	13808	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45398	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	..Am. Cotton Oil.	36½	37	36½	37
15,550	..Am. Sugar Ref.	140¾	141⅞	140¼	140¼
1,860	..A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅝	37⅝	36⅜	37⅜
180	..Am. Tobacco	141⅝	141⅝	140½	140½
3,270	..Brook. R. T.	69¼	69⅝	68	68⅜
20	..Bay State Gas.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,350	..C., B. & Q.	119¼	119¼	118½	118⅝
4,910	..C., R. I. & P.	107¼	107¼	106⅜	106⅜
28,790	..C., M. & St. P.	112⅛	113⅛	112	113⅛
230	..Chi. Gt. West.	18	18	17⅜	17⅜
20	..C., St. P., M. & O.	85⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
90	..Ches. & Ohio.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜
60	..Cent. of N. J.	94	94	94	94
90	..Gen. Electric	41½	41½	41¼	41¼
4,810	..Louis. & Nash.	58¼	59⅜	58¼	59⅜
2,652	..Manhattan	100¾	100¾	98⅝	99½
1,780	..Mo. Pacific	37¼	37¾	37¼	37½
30	..N. Y. Central	119½	119¾	119½	119½
30	..North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	..Nat. Lead	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2,620	..Nor. Pacific	37⅞	38	37⅞	37¾
1,480	..Nor. Pacific pf.	77	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝
10	..Pacific Mail	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
6,260	..People's Gas	102½	102½	99½	102
20	..Reading	19½	19½	19½	19½
140	..Reading 1st pf.	45¼	45½	45¼	45½
100	..Southern R. R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
320	..Southern pf.	35	35	34½	34½
670	..Tenn. C. & I.	34	34½	33½	33⅝
200	..Texas Pacific	15¼	15½	15½	15½
330	..Union Pacific	29	29	28½	29
1,850	..Union Pac. pf.	65½	65⅞	65	65¼
120	..U. S. Rubber	47	47	46½	46½
20	..U. S. Rubber pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
430	..U. S. Leather pf.	74½	74½	73⅝	73⅝
80	..Wabash pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
120	..West. Union	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¼
62,230					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	..Mo., K. & T. 2d.	66½	66½	65½	65½
8,000	..San A. & A.P. 4s.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
22,000	..Texas Pac. 2d.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
10,000	..U.P., D. & G. 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,400	..Wis. Cent. 1st.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
$59,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
2d week August	$87,596	$86,563	$87,691
From July 1	614,711	531,976	588,040
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week August	$279,472	$277,779	$258,683
From July 1	1,685,857	1,655,217	1,585,520
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
2d week August	$227,054	$260,685	$184,819
From July 1	1,278,371	1,337,789	1,227,817
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,454	4,375	1,492
2d week August	$421,380	$404,816	$598,376
From July 1	2,765,441	2,634,034	.....
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,031	5,031	5,031
Month	$2,819,284	$2,944,013	$2,855,282
From June 1	5,815,167	5,858,540	5,787,463
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week August	$18,987	$20,259	$19,261
From Jan. 1	546,321	547,257	595,274
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week August	$129,274	$120,496	.....
From July 1	759,494	621,033	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
2d week August	$127,334	$130,830	.....
From July 1	772,678	764,344	.....

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for July—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$133,857	$131,911	*$1,946
Expenses & taxes	92,023	88,140	*$3,882
Net earnings	41,834	43,770	†1,936

*Increase. †Decrease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for July—

Gross earnings	1,971,172	1,607,673	*$363,499
Expenses & taxes	1,432,476	1,212,304	*220,172
Net earnings	538,696	395,369	*143,327
*Increase.			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross	$1,369,484	$1,376,298	$1,390,626
Op. expenses	1,032,310	936,575	1,012,436
Net	337,174	439,918	378,120
Total income	379,881	509,014	383,580
Charges	386,159	398,686	376,827
Deficit	6,278	*110,327	*6,752
*Surplus.			

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON, AND RAILROAD for July—

Net	50,008	36,786	54,640
Charges	47,479	47,777	47,884
Surplus	2,529	*10,991	6,756
From Jan. 1:			
Net	446,352	304,090	514,328
Surplus	133,999	*30,539	179,140
*Deficit.			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Biscuit common opened at 33⅜, declined ½ a point, and closed at 33½. The preferred opened at 98¾, advanced to 99½ but closed at 98⅞. West Chicago closed at 93½, an advance of ⅝. The big advance of the day was seen in North Chicago, which opened at 215½ and closed at 220. Chicago City Railway commanded 295, a great advance on recent quotations. Match opened at 142, dropped a point, and closed at 140¾. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill	140
National Biscuit Co. com	33⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	98¾
Brew. & Malt. Co	6
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	32¾
Chi. Pkg. & Prov. Co	24¾
Chi. Pkg. & Prov. Co. pf	49¾
N. Chi. St. R. R.	217¼
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93
South Side El. R. R.	64½
Lake St. Elevated	12⅞
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	18⅝
American Steel & W. Co	36¾
American Steel & W. Co. pf	91

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The feature of the local market was the strength and demand for Cambria Iron, which caused it to advance from 47½ to 51½.

Besides creating a new company with a capital of $24,000,000, which is to guarantee 4 per cent. on the present stock of the Cambria Iron Company, and give stockholders the right to subscribe to three shares of the new stock for every share of the old which they now hold, it is believed that eventually the company will be placed in a trust and the new stock turned over to that corporation. In the steam railroad stocks, there was quite a demand for Choctaw preferred, and it rose to 42. The common was also higher at 26¾.

In the early trading there was an upward movement in the industrial stocks, but on large offerings prices fell off slightly toward the close until Gas Improvement sold up to 122⅝, and then dropped to 121½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing during the forenoon rose from 21½ to 22¼, where on free realizing it declined to 21⅝. Union Traction was rather weak, selling down to 21¼, but the remainder of the list showed no important changes. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	21⅝
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	37⅝	37⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	76¾	76⅞
Pennsylvania	59½	59⅝
Reading	9⅞	10
Reading 1st pf.	22¾	22⅞
Reading 2d pf.	11¾	11⅞
St. Paul	118¼	118½
Metropolitan Railway	161	162
Philadelphia Traction	94⅜	94½
Baltimore Cons.	23⅝	23⅞
Union Tracion	21¼	21½
Electric Storage	41⅝	41¾
Electric Storage pf.	41¾	42
United Gas Improvement	121½	121⅝
Welsbach Light	50	50½
New Jersey Traction	51¼	52
Am. R. E. L.	2½	2⅝
Marsden	5¼	5⅜
Penn. Manufacturing	21⅜	21⅞
Choctaw	26½	27
Choctaw pf.	41¾	41⅞
Equitable G. 5s	106¾	107
Philadelphia Electric 5s	102½	103
Electric & Peop. 4s	95¾	.....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	4	4½

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Boston specialties had a broad market to-day, particularly the copper stocks. The metal has recorded a new high price in a sale by one of the Boston companies at 12¼c a pound. Franklin, the mine which made the sale, was ½ higher, at 14½; Tamarack rose 5, to 175; Osceola, 1¾, to 59, reacting to 57⅝, some 2,500 shares coming out in the morning dealings. Old Dominion was up 1⅛, to 29, with reaction to 28; Al

THE COUNTRY'S RAILROADS

Advance Figures from the Inter-State Commerce Commission's Report.

RECEIVERS HAVE FEWER ROADS

A Decrease in the Number of Passengers Carried and in the Gross Earnings for the Year Ended June 30, 1897.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—From summaries which will appear in the tenth statistical report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician, the following advance figures concerning the railroads of the country are obtained:

On June 30, 1897, there were 128 roads in the hands of receivers. These roads operated 17,861 miles, the mileage owned by them being 14,894. These figures, as compared with those for 1896, show that there was a net decrease of 12,613 miles in mileage operated, and 8,622 miles in mileage owned by roads in the charge of receivers. During the year ended June 30, 1897, 51 roads were removed from the control of receivers and 28 roads were placed under their management.

The capital stock represented by railways in the hands of receivers on June 30, 1897, was $486,064,610; funded debt, $531,407,790, and current liabilities $113,806,348. A comparison of these figures with those corresponding for the preceding year shows a decrease in capital stock represented of over $256,000,000, and in funded debt of over $468,000,000.

The total railway mileage in the United States was 184,428, there being an increase of 1,651, or .90 per cent., during the year. Ninety-five per cent. of the railway mileage of the country is laid with steel rails.

The total number of locomotives in service was 35,986, an increase of 36 for the year. The number of passenger cars was 38,626, and of freight cars, 1,221,730.

More Automatic Couplers.

Of the total number of cars, 525,286 were fitted with train brakes, the increase being 76,432, and 678,725 were fitted with automatic couplers, an increase of 133,142.

The number of men employed by the railways of the United States on June 30, 1897, was 823,476, or 449 men per 100 miles of line.

The amount of wages and salaries paid was $465,601,581, which is 61.87 per cent. of the total operating expenses of railways, or $2,540 per mile of line. The compensation for 1896 was $3,222,950 greater.

On June 30, 1897, the amount of railway capital outstanding was $10,635,008,074, which shows a capital of $59,620 per mile of line. The amount of capital stock was $5,364,042,255, of which $4,367,056,657 was common stock and $997,585,598 preferred stock. The amount of funded debt was $5,270,365,819, consisting of mortgage bonds, $4,539,911,595; miscellaneous obligations, $430,718,962; income bonds, $259,847,154, and equipment trust obligations, $39,888,767. The amount of capital stock paying no dividend was $3,761,092,277, or 70.10 per cent. of the total amount outstanding. The amount of funded debt, excluding equipment trust obligations, which paid no interest, was $867,-950,640.

The total amount of dividends was $87,-110,599, which would be produced by an average rate of 5.43 per cent. on the amount of stock on which some dividend was declared. The amount of mortgage bonds paying no interest was $615,259,989, or 13.55 per cent.; of miscellaneous obligations, $37,-545,879, or 8.67 per cent., and income bonds, $215,344,972, or 82.87 per cent. The amount of current liabilities outstanding on June 30, 1897, was $578,501,635, or $3,156 per mile of line.

Fewer Passengers Carried.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 489,445,198, a decrease of 22,-327,539. The number of tons of freight carried was 741,705,946, which is 24,185,439 less than for 1896.

The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1897, as reported for an operated mileage of 185,284, were $1,089,773. In comparison with the preceding year, this shows a decrease of $28,079,603. The sources of income comprised in gross earnings from operation of the year were: Passenger revenue, $251,135,927, a decrease as compred with the previous year of $15,426,606; mail, $33,754,466, an increase of $1,374,647; express, $24,901,066, an increase of $29,683; other earnings, passenger service, $6,629,980; freight revenue, $772,849,314, a decrease of $13,766,523; other earnings, freight service, $4,296,457, an increase of $323,767; other earnings from operation, &c., $28,609,363.

The expenses of the operation of railways for the fiscal year covered by the report were $752,524,764. This amount is $20,464,280 smaller than the corresponding amount for the year 1896, the operated mileage for that year being 181,982.

The operating expenses of 1897 were distributed as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, $158,434,402, a decrease as compared with the preceding year of $910,-547; maintenance of equipment, $122,762,-358, a decrease of $10,619,640; conducting transportation, $342,525,862, a decrease of $9,601,720; general expenses, $36,481,269, an increase of $397,984.

Gross Earnings Reduced.

The gross earnings per mile of line operated averaged $6,122, and the operating expenses, $4,106. These amounts are, respectively, $198 and $142 less than the averages for 1896.

The income from operation, that is, the amount of gross earnings remaining after the deduction of operating expenses, commonly termed net earnings, was $369,565,000. This amount is $7,615,323 less than the corresponding item for the previous year. The total amount of dividends declared, including $267,390 other payments from net income, was $87,377,989, the result being a deficit from the operations of the year of $8,120,483.

The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents for the year was 43,168. Of these casualties, 6,437 resulted in death. Of railway employes 1,693 were killed, and 27,667 injured during the year. One out of every 486 employes was killed, and one out of every 30 employes was injured. One passenger was killed for every 2,204,708 carried, and one injured for every 175,115 carried.

NEW CHILEAN MINISTER HERE.

Senor Vicuna Arrives in Washington and Talks of His Mission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Señor C. Morla Vicuna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States, has arrived here. He was accompanied to this country by Mrs. Vicuna and their four children.

Señor Vicuna is no stranger to Washington, his diplomatic career, which has included some of the most important missions under his Government, having been begun nearly thirty years ago as First Secretary of the Chilean Legation.

Concerning his mission here, Señor Vicuna said: "My mission is especially to foster the friendship between the two countries and to advance our commercial relations. There is now a line of steamers plying between the west coast of South America and New York, and we hope that the commercial relations between the two countries will be fostered in the future. We hope that the United States will become one of the chief consumers of nitrate, which is produced in Chile. We desire to have the advantages derived from using nitrate in agriculture brought before the people of this country."

American lumber, furniture, and machinery, especially agricultural machinery, the Minister said, are being used extensively in Chile, and lately there has sprung up a very promising import trade there of American manufactures. In common manufactured goods, this country, in some respects, he said, is comparing favorably with England and France, though the trade in this line is in its infancy.

New Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed: New Hampshire—Charlestown, F. H. Berry; East Grafton, G. B. Kimball. New York—North Greenfield, S. L. Cresthwaite; Remsenburg, W. M. Tuthill; South Colton, Orie Ellison; Wedgwood, Daniel Spader; West Laurens, Martha Weatherly; Williamsville, H. G. Britting.

ENGINEER MENOCAL RETIRED.

Was Under Suspension in Connection with the Dry Dock Scandal—His Busy Career.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department announces the retirement of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, to date from Sept. 1, under the age provision of the law. He was under suspension from duty as a result of the recent court-martial investigation of his connection with the defective construction of the New York Dry Dock. The retirement became operative, it is understood, with reference to the suspension.

A. G. Menocal was born in Havana, Cuba, and comes from an old Spanish family. Educated partly in Havana and partly in the United States, he was graduated from the Troy Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1862. He was then appointed Assistant Engineer of the Havana Water Works.

In 1869 he returned to this country and obtained a position in the Department of Public Works in this city. When Congress, in March, 1872, made its first appropriation to determine the practicability of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, Gen. George B. McClellan, who was then in charge of the Department of Docks, upon the request of the Navy Department recommended Mr. Menocal as Chief Engineer of the expedition to Nicaragua. As the result of Mr. Menocal's report upon this mission, President Grant appointed a commission of military and civil engineers to visit the different canal routes surveyed by him in Panama, and in Nicaragua. This commission reported favorably upon the Nicaraguan route in July, 1874.

After completing his work for the United States Government in connection with the canals, Engineer Menocal was appointed Civil Engineer in the United States Navy, with the relative rank of Lieutenant Commander, and was retained on duty in Washington. In 1879 he was ordered to attend, in company with Admiral Daniel Ammen, the International Canal Congress at Paris, where he advocated the Nicaraguan route in opposition to the Panama route, proposed by the De Lesseps syndicate.

After the close of the Congress, Mr. Menocal was decorated by President Grévy with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1881 he was appointed Consulting Engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department.

HUGE WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Of $893,231,615 Set Aside by the Last Session of Congress, $361,859,927 Was for War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared by the end of each session of Congress, under the direction of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, has just been completed for the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress by T. P. Cleaves and J. C. Courts, Chief Clerks respectively of the Senate and House Committees.

A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total to be $893,231,615. The details by bills are as follows:

Agricultural, $3,509,202; army, $23,193,292; diplomatic, $1,752,208; District of Columbia, $6,426,880; fortifications, $9,377,494; Indian, $7,673,854; legislative, $21,625,846; Military Academy, $458,689; naval, $56,098,783; pensions, $141,233,830; Post Office, $99,222,300; sundry civil, $48,490,212; deficiencies, including various war appropriations for the fiscal year 1898 and continuing to Dec. 31 next, $349,772,389; miscellaneous appropriations, $6,560,311; permanent appropriations, $117,826,220; grand total of appropriations, $893,231,615. Of this amount $361,859,927 is to meet expenses on account of the war with Spain.

In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for the construction of new battleships and other naval vessels, five new dry docks, and various other public works, requiring future appropriations by Congress to the amount of $24,173,656.

The total number of new offices and employments specifically authorized amount to 301,383, at a cost of $53,691,911, of which number 274,909, at a cost of $43,240,380, are for the military establishment, and 25,966, at a cost of $9,544,109, for the naval establishment on account of the war. Adding other war increases of clerical force in several of the executive departments and deducting the offices and employments abolished, 269 in number, at an annual cost of $288,580, the net result shows no substantial change in the number of offices and employments provided for the fiscal year 1898.

The number of salaries and compensations increased is 206, of which 179 are for the military establishment and eleven for the Diplomatic and Consular Service. The number reduced is five.

A comparison of the total appropriations for 1899, excluding the war appropriations, with the total appropriations for 1898, shows an increase for 1899 of $2,636,608.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brandt vs. Brandt.
2—Forufrime vs. Forufrime.
3—Bauer vs. Maas.
4—Boston Nat. Bank of Savings vs. Kilgen.
5—Partridge vs. Butler.
6—Carroll vs. Schuyler.
7—Hughes vs. Vollmer.
8—Cobe vs. Coler.
9—Same vs. City of New York.
10—Fletcher vs. Pettit.
11—Caesar vs. Klausner.
12—Klausner vs. Caesar.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Merges vs. Ringler.
15—Oppermann vs. Oppermann.
16—Uhle vs. Keller.
17—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis.
18—Browne vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
19—In re Le Roy W. Fairchild & Co.
20—In re Adams.
21—People ex rel. 42d St., &c., R. R. vs. Coler.
22—People ex rel. Cowdrey vs. same.
23—People ex rel. Appleby vs. same.
24—People ex rel. Jackson vs. same.
25—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
26—Stanislaus vs. Algemeine Verein.
27—Brandt vs. Brandt.
28—Du Hamel vs. Du Hamel.
29—Robinson vs. Prince.
30—Smith vs. Smith.
31—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth Kohler.	Patrick Delaney.
William M. Lyddy.	Mary G. Browne.
Eliza C. Donaldson.	Ellen L. Demorest.
Mary J. Willard.	Nancy Squire.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Jennie E. Bullenkamp.	5—Marcel Fonder.
2—James Mitchell.	6—William L. Douglas.
3—Dominico De Angelo, Giovanni Tofani.	7—Francis Remlen, John Galvin.
4—Raphael Risci.	8—Della Sippel.
5—Angelo Gabriele.	9—Mollie D. Baker.
6—John Parker.	10—Daniel Waldron, John Wilson.
Pleadings.	11—Frederick Mollineaux
1—Thomas Saunders, alias Frank Russell, John Pearling.	12—William Lyons.
2—Nellie Reilly.	13—Joseph P. Manning.
3—Charles Hardson.	14—Stephan Damicina.
4—William J. Holland, William J. Dunn.	15—Ludwig Kemn.
	16—Paul Dittmer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—George E. Conger.	5—Bertha Wilson.
2—William Dowling.	6—Sebastiano Torrisi.
3—Lizzie Stewart.	7—Jouquin Morano.
4—Henry Woodsen.	8—Albert Walsh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Mary McKay Greenwood vs. John Pettit et al.—Henry S. Waite.

SUPREME COURT—Loughlin, J.—John L. Dudley vs. Abram J. Wolf—James R. Torrance.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Grenoble Apartment House Sold at Auction for $395,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Andrews estate the old buildings 79 to 83 Delancey Street and 115 Orchard Street on a lot 25 by 88 at the southwest corner of the streets named.

William A. Graham has sold for Maria A. Huber the old buildings 349 and 351 East Third Street, 40 by 96.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Christian Stohr the frame dwelling at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street on a plot 220 by 97.4 and irregular.

William Seeligsberg has sold for G. V. Goetz to Louis Lese the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 198 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Max Cohen, for $17,000, the four-story frame tenement, with store, and the five-story brick tenement at the rear, 169 Allen Street, on lot 25 by 87.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, block front on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Third and Alexander Avenues, 91.6 1-3 feet on One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 112.0½ on Third Avenue, 100 feet on Alexander Avenue and 142.1 1-3 feet on the southerly line, four-story brick and stone theatre. Due on judgment, $58,805.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Michel Kirtland, referee, 18 West Seventieth Street, south side, 235 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,262.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William A. Ferguson, referee, 203 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 65 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Sixty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and club rooms; A. Abraham of 10 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $200.

Forty-third Street, northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue, to a five, four and three-story brick factory; Eugene L. Higgins of 607 West Forty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $350.

No. 237 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Pasinsky of 46 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $300.

No. 327 Madison Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement; Goldberg & Levinson, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $300.

GRENOBLE APARTMENT SOLD.

An Unknown Purchaser Bids $395,000 at Auction.

The Grenoble apartment house, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, was sold under foreclosure in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday on a single bid of $395,000.

It is generally understood that Theodore A. Swan, to whom the property was knocked down, was only the representative of the real buyer, but who the latter is none of those connected with the sale would say yesterday.

It was reported that J. Hull Browning, who purchased the hotel half of the Grenoble property when it was sold recently under foreclosure, was the buyer at yesterday's sale, but the fact that Mr. Swan is connected with the firm of Schenck & Punnett, attorneys for the plaintiff, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, would seem to give some weight to the other report that the latter had taken the property.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 22, 1898.

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 178th St, 50x93.5; Charles H. Bull and wife to Harry C. Hart 1
COLUMBUS AV, 989 s e s, 25.3x100; F. J. Schnugg to James R. Turner 37,000
GRAND ST, 62, n s, 25x100; John J. Roberts to Henry M. Tostwin and another. 1
GRAND ST, 62 and 64, n s, 50x100; Henry Tostwin to George M. Smith 1
HOE ST, 1,311, 25x100; Owen F. Hanretty to Minnie Schmidt 100
JACOBUS PLACE, s e s, 171 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 75x150; Angelina M. Knapp and another, executors, to Fredericka Becker 5,000
JACOBUS PLACE, s e s, 171 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 75x150; Aagelina M. Knapp and another to Fredericka Becker. 1
RIVERSIDE AV, s e corner of 122d St, 25x100; Stephen H. Morgan to Francis A. Thayer 5
3D AV, e s, 20.1 ft n of 59th St, 40.2x60; Joseph Geisenheimer to W. Bourke Cockran 1
77TH ST, 146 West, 17x102.2; C. Frederick Richards to Samuel Schiff 32,000
85TH ST, 36 West, 16x102.2; Peter Wagner to N. W. Taussig 27,500
99TH ST, 150 West, 15.5x80.9; Julius Dreyfus and wife to John W. Stevens.
155TH ST, s s, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x98.9; Ellen Mulholland to Bernard Maurer 17,500
165TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 75.6x96; Enoch C. Bell to Ellen Mulholland.....

Recorded Lease.

MILBANK, Joseph, to Louis Stream and another; 43 East 42d St, 5 years..... $4,250

Recorded Mortgages.

BALSER, Henry, to Louise A. Balser; s s of 9th St, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year 1,000
BJORKEGREN, Charles and Neta J., to Lillian E. Moffett; old line, s w corner of 180th St and Mapes Av, 3 years..... 3,500
BJORKEGREN, Charles and Neta J., to Lillian E. Moffett; s s of 180th St, 27 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years..... 2,750
BJORKEGREN, Charles and Neta J., to Lillian E. Moffett; s s of 180th St, 51 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years 2,750
FAHRENKRUG, Henry, to George Ehret; 1,875 Park Av and 100 East 138th St, demand 3,125
FREDERICKS, Mary J., and Catharine Dunn to August Freutel; west ½ of Lot 359, map of Village of Melrose, South, 3 years 2,000
HART, Harry C., to Charles H. Bull; s e corner of Bathgate Av and 178th St, 1 year 2,000
JOHNSTON, Sarah, to George Stolz; s s of 155th St, 145.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 1,900
JOHNSTON, Sarah, to George Stolz; s s of 155th St, 95.9 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 1,900
JOHNSTON, Sarah, to George Stolz; s s of 155th St, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 1,900
JOHNSTON, Sarah, to George Stolz; s s of 155th St, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 1,900
KOUPAL, Eliza J., and others to Amelia Schellenberger; 2,308 1st Av, 2 years..... 1,500
LEIST, Henry G., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 311 East 48th St, ½ year..... 1,000
MAURER, Bernhard, to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 158th St, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,500
MAURER, Bernhard, to Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c.; w s of 1st Av, 60.5 ft s of 55th St, 3 years..... 9,000
McGRORY, Anna, to Henry and Celia Koppert; 185 East 93d St, 1 year..... 3,000
MOORE, Elizabeth, to Herbert Coops; e s of Morningside Av, 77.11 ft n of 120th St, 1 year 3,000
MORRISON, Abbie C., to Isabella Loring; e s of Riverside Drive, 27.8 ft n of 75th St, 3 years..... 10,000
MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 165th St, 115 ft w of 3d Av, demand 22,500
MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 165th St, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 5,500
MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 158th St, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 11,000
MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; s s of 158th St, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 000
SCHAPIRO, Louis, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 2,484 1st Av, demand.. 1,000
SMITH, Anastacia, to Thomas Carolin; s s of 43d St, 168.8 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 1,200
SPEKTORSKY, Jacob, to Joseph Spektorsky; Lot 108, map of Hyram Rutgers, Seventh Ward; 40 Eldridge St, and 99 East Broadway, demand..... 3,350
STEARN, Charles and Henry, to George Ehret; 2,171 8th Av, leasehold, demand.. 6,000
STRAUS, Ludwig, to Ludwig Straus and another, executors; n s of 13th St, 133.6 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 4,000
TORSEVIN, Henry M., and another to John J. Roberts; 62 Grand St, 1 year... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Simon Sichel ..... Om
KENEBEL, Frank W., and another, executors, to Jean Foussadier..... $3,000
LAWSON, Jacob, to Frances P. Furnaid.. 1

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 80th St, 100x102.2; Meurer Brothers & Co. against the Imperial Construction Company, owner; Isaac Hopper, contractor; S. G. Brinkman, sub-contractor $1,150
GRAND ST, 269; Louis Weinstein against John Doe, owner and contractor.....

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, middling	.05¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, Granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K., Prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Flour slow; No. 2 Spring wheat, 61½@62c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@59c; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 2 corn, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 30⅝@30¾c; No. 2 oats, 20¼c; No. 2 white, 24½@27c; No. 3 white, 23½@25c; No. 2 rye, 41c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 Flaxseed, 86¼@87c; new 87¾@88c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $8.95@$9; lard, per 100 lbs, $5@$5.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.70; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

It was expected that the cables from Liverpool would be bearish yesterday morning, but the decline was beyond anything that had been looked for. The English loss at the weakest interval (since our market closed Friday) was 1-16d in the price of spot cotton, and about 4-64d in the price of futures in the Liverpool market. Before our market opened yesterday morning, however, later Liverpool cables reported a partial recovery; yet our market opened weak, at a loss of 5@7 points, further declined 6@8 points, and closed easy at the lowest level of the day. The weather and crop news was of a most favorable average, and advices from the interior forecasted a very large increase in the movement of new cotton at an early date. The proportion of new cotton at New Orleans and Galveston yesterday was one of the bearish factors influencing the market yesterday afternoon. After the opening call prices further declined sharply. The only support the market seemed to have came from the bears themselves, some of the more prudent being disposed to cover and secure profits. This buying and a little more buying by local traders, who thought they saw a reaction ahead, temporarily turned the market a few points from the lowest prices, but taking the day as a whole, the bears had decidedly the advantage, and maintained it to the close. The Chronicle's report indicating a heavy crop for Texas added to the free disposition to sell. The weather map was indicative of generally clear weather throughout the cotton belt for the previous twenty-four hours, and private crop accounts generally pointed to a record-breaking yield, with present conditions continued.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.48@5.50
September	5.56	5.56	5.49	5.48@5.49
October	5.59	5.61	5.52	5.52@5.53
November	5.63	5.64	5.54	5.54@5.55
December	5.65	5.65	5.56	5.56@5.57
January	5.67	5.68	5.60	5.60@5.61
February	5.70	5.70	5.67	5.63@5.65
March	5.75	5.75	5.68	5.67@5.68
April	..	..	..	5.70@5.72
May	5.81	5.81	5.75	5.73@5.75

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices ⅛c lower, on the basis of 5¾c for middling upland and 6c for middling Gulf, as compared with 5¾ and 5¾c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5½c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5¼c, ⅛c lower; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5¼c, 1-16c lower; Augusta, 6c, new cotton, ⅝c lower.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	2,763	....	2,240
Thus far this week.	8,205	....	2,340
Since Sept. 1	3,508,367	815,692	300,263

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 308v; January-February, 308b; February-March, 308½b; March-April, 309½s; April-May, 310b; May-June, 311b; August, 314b; August-September, 312½s; September-October, 310s; October-November, 308½b; November-December, 308v.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68¼	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝
December	66¼	66 9-16	66	66⅛
May	67 11-16	67 11-16	67½	67⅝
Corn—				
September	34½	34½	34	34¼
December	34¼	34 7-16	34¼	34⅜
May	..	..	..	36⅜
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.37

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	62⅞	63¼	62⅞	63
December	61⅞	62⅞	61⅜	61⅜
May	63⅜	64	63¼	63½
Corn—				
September	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅝
December	30	30	29⅜	29¾
May	32	32⅛	31½	32
Oats—				
September	19½	19⅝	19 7-16	19⅝
December	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅜
May	22	22¼	22	22⅜
Lard—				
September	$5.07½	$5.07½	$5.00	$5.00
October	5.12½	5.12½	5.05	5.05
Ribs—				
September	5.10	5.12½	5.00	5.05
October	5.12½	5.12½	5.02½	5.05
Pork—				
September	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.95
October	8.75	8.90	8.75	8.85

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The efforts of bear traders were again greatly aided yesterday by the Northwestern movement, which, in the case of Minneapolis, more than met the figures anticipated on Saturday. The actual receipts at both places were 879 cars, against 315 cars a year ago. It was not so much the actual arrivals since Saturday which affected the market as their significance as probably foreshadowing a policy on the part of Spring wheat farmers far different from that adopted by Winter wheat growers. Again it was suggested that such liberal movement in the Northwest might induce a corresponding increase in receipts through the Winter wheat section. News of the day, aside from this consideration, was mixed, but of little avail to the bull interests. A decrease of 1,047,000 bushels in the visible supply lost part of its influence from the fact that Spring wheat arrivals on the present basis would check further reductions and turn the tide of supplies in an opposite direction.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—August, 61c; September, 59⅝c; December, 58⅝c; May, 61¼c; No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 61¾c; No. 2 Northern, 58¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 22.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¾c; August, 64¾c; September, 62⅝; December, 60¾.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64c; September, 63c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 28¼c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; No. 2 white clips, 34c; track mixed, 26½@27½c; track white, 30@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48c, free on board afloat, to arrive; 45¼@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 51c, near by. BARLEY—Feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45½@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.40@$4.70; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.90; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $22.50@$23.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—Flour—First patents, $4@$4.10; second patents, $3.85@$3.95; first clears, $2.90@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10-lb, 6¾c; 12-lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14-lb, 6¾@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; Western green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3¼@3¾c. LARD—5.35c; city lard, 5c; refined, South America, 6.15c; Continent, 5.60c; Brazil, kegs, 7.35c; compound city, 4¼c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Close: Beef—Extra India, mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s 6d; colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The movement of speculation at the Coffee Exchange yesterday was fairly brisk. The market opened steady at an advance of 5 to 10 points, and for the rest of the session held its own tolerably well, having the advantage of more favorable accounts from Europe and from Brazil as to the coffee markets there. Rio and Santos receipts continued to disappoint the calculations of the bear contingent. On the other hand, by an increase in the amount of Brazilian coffee afloat, the American visible supply has once more exceeded the million bag mark. The effect of this has been to restrain spot buyers, who naturally argue that they have no reason for alarm so long as the amount of coffee in sight is so abnormally heavy. The trading on the call reached 3,500 bags; up to 12 M., 14,000 bags, and for the entire day, 25,250 bags, including a considerable proportion of exchanges: September for January at 30 points, December for February at 15 points, January for May at 35 points, and September for December at 25 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	5.50@5.60
September	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
October	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
November	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
December	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
February	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
March	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
April	....	....	....	6.15@6.20
May	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25
June	6.30	6.30	6.30	6

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall st., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 30th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:30, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion ticket, 40c.

ON MANHATTAN ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR DAILY EXCURSIONS

FROM

NEW YORK

TO

Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Intermediate Points to Point Pleasant,

VIA

CENTRAL R. R. of NEW JERSEY,

ALL RAIL ROUTE

By Special Train

From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.

From South Ferry (foot Whitehall st.) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.

Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.

VIA

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,

Affording a Delightful Sail Through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands, Thence by Special Train

From Pier S, foot of Rector st., at 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.

Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $1.

Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.

Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dell." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.10, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 23d St. Only.

ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

8.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.

9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 9.00 and 7.30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

TO THE BATTLESHIPS

in the evening, on Tues., Aug. 23d, Wed. Aug. 24th, the Albany Day Line Strs. will make special trips from Desbrosses St. Pier at 6 P. M. to the anchorage, returning by 7:30 P. M. Fare 50c. Restaurant open. Fine orchestra.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Rabenstein, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff. au2-1aw7wTu



A lady of Bucks Co., Penn., declares that Ripans Tabules are the best medicine for young and old that one could possibly use. After an attack of the grippe several years ago (she says) I was troubled more than ever before with bad feelings when first waking in the morning, being numb and stiff and my brain dull and aching. A Ripans Tabule taken at night did not seem to stop the morning trouble. Some time ago I thought I would take a Tabule in the morning when first waking, so one morning when I felt too miserable to rise, I had a Ripans Tabule handed to me. I took it and after a few minutes was surprised to find that I felt able to rise and was soon about doing my daily work. Now I always keep the Tabules on a stand at my bedside and use them whenever I wake feeling dull and out of sorts, and they have never failed to act like a charm. This lady's daughter finds that Ripans Tabules act well on her children, also. One little one, two years old, who is cutting teeth, suffers from fevers and stomach troubles. One-third of a Tabule three times a day settles her stomach, sweetens her breath and stops the fever.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—look FOR THE CARTON. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (50 Tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Ripans Tabules may be had of druggists, nearly everywhere, and at almost every soda fountain.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,212, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,

As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.

EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

ALDINA MONTEVERDE vs. RAMON MONTEVERDE.—Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, ss., Bridgeport, August 11, A. D., 1898.

Upon the complaint of the said Aldina Monteverde, praying for reasons therein set forth for a divorce, returnable to this Superior Court, to and for Fairfield County, on the 1st Tuesday of September, 1898, it appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Ramon Monteverde, the said defendant, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown,

Therefore ordered, That a notice of the pendency of said complaint to be given by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City and State of New York, three times successively, commencing on or before the 23d day of August, A. D., 1898.

WM. R. SHELTON,

Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County. FREDERICK A. HUBBARD, Greenwich, Conn., Pl'ff's. Atty.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts that my wife, Dora Lemmey, contracts, as she has left my home and board.

W. LEMMEY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Hine, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. au23-1aw6wTu&o4

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Arnold Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October next, at the thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. au6-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Harley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, Jeanette, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the third day of April, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw

HART, ANNIE M. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND KELLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Oberndorf, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Feigenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Annie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Paul von Weiler, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Jeanne Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Millus, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy12-1aw6wTu&au23

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 26th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob A. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898 at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described at follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 23, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee. WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by E. Ross, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 125 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

All which said Lots 635, 636, 653, 654, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

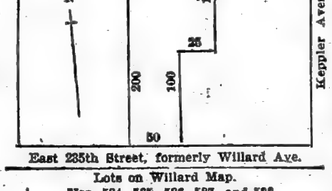
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

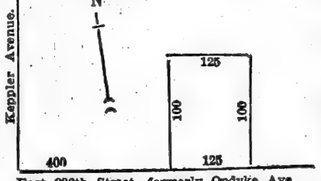
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map. Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

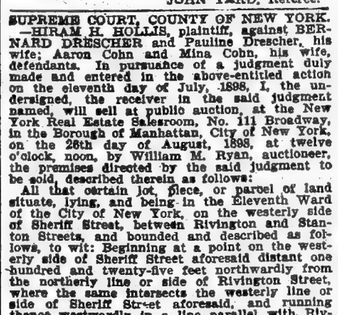
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 234, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each of its said bounded easterly and westerly Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 235 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, and the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.

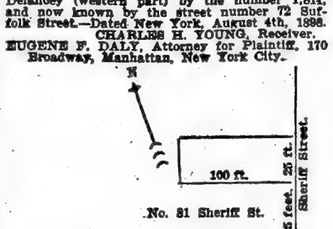
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.48, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $5,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 28th, 1897, and a lien for $1,638.39, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $2,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

No. 515 West 145th St.



145th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 26, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 26th, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy26-2aw4wTu&au2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F.Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A.Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM | Patricia, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

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Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

Pennland.....Sept. 3 | Belgenland.....Sept. 24
Rayland.....Sept. 17 | Pennland.....Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Noordland.....Aug. 24 | Southwark.....Sept. 7
Friesland.....Aug. 31 | Westernland.....Sept. 14

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM | Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon | Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M.

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW YORK—LONDON.

BOADICEA.....August 27
ALEXANDRA.....September 3
WINIFREDA.....September 10
CLEOPATRA.....September 17
VICTORIA.....September 24

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

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Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 8, 1

WRANGLE IN MURDER CASE

Coroner Bausch and the District Attorney's Office at Loggerheads Over Dentist Kennedy.

TWO HEARINGS IN ONE DAY

Messrs. McIntyre and O'Beilly Refuse to Assist at Inquest—Magistrate Simms Also Involved—Damning Evidence Against Kennedy.

Two separate investigations were making yesterday of the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, the young woman who was found dead a week ago in a room in the Grand Hotel, in Broadway. Coroner Bausch began an inquest at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Criminal Court Building. At 3 o'clock the preliminary examination of Samuel J. Kennedy, the dentist, accused of the murder, was continued before Magistrate Simms in the West Side Police Court. Both proceedings called for the production of all obtainable witnesses. Neither investigation was brought to a close. There was a sharp clash between the offices of the Coroner and the District Attorney. The Coroner also said uncomplimentary things about Magistrate Simms, charging him with indiscretion and unfairness in calling a second hearing on the date set for the inquest. The Magistrate, on the other hand, said he knew his business and publicly bemoaned the Coroner's utter ignorance of law. Kennedy's lawyers, House & Friend, are losing nothing by the official spat.

Many important witnesses were absent when the Coroner's inquest began. The prisoner was not called upon to face the double ordeal of two public hearings. He was not produced at the inquest. About a dozen witnesses, including Maurice Mendham, who posed as Mr. Reynolds, were present.

Capt. Price appeared before the inquest began and requested its postponement. He left, saying that he would send no witnesses.

Attorneys Leave the Room.

As soon as the jury was sworn Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly moved for an adjournment, arguing that the witnesses were under a subpoena in the Magistrate's Court, and that the only duty of the Coroner was to find the cause of death. This nettled the Coroner and he remarked that he fully understood his duties.

"The interests of justice," said Mr. O'Reilly, "demand that certain testimony that we have be not made public at this time."

"I have not asked the District Attorney for any assistance," responded the Coroner hotly.

"This case will go on. I had intended to call it on Friday last, but for the sake of fairness I put it off until to-day. I think Magistrate Simms acted indiscreetly and unfairly in putting this case down for to-day, when he knew that the inquest was to go on."

Acting District Attorney McIntyre arose at this point and objected strenuously to the inquest going on. In the middle of his argument the Coroner loudly called the first witness, Mary Higgins, the Grand Hotel chambermaid, who found the body.

"Don't ask a single question," said Mr. McIntyre to Mr. O'Reilly, and they both left the courtroom.

The chambermaid told of the finding of the body. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon gave the results of the autopsy, saying that death was caused by violence. Detective Davis told of finding that the $13,000 check, indorsed by Kennedy and taken from the girl's body, was worthless.

Capt. Price, Capt. McClusky, and the murdered girl's mother were called, but did not answer. The Coroner then told the jury that, owing to the failure of the police to summon his witnesses, he would be compelled to adjourn the case until next Tuesday at 10 o'clock. "In the meantime," he added, "I will find out why these witnesses were not summoned."

A large crowd had gathered to witness the proceedings in the police court, but the morbid men and women were again disappointed, the hearing being conducted in a private examination room. Kennedy showed the effects of the terrible six days since his arrest. He is beginning to take on the prison pallor. His black hair is losing its curl and gloss and his eyes are dull. But his nerve had not deserted him. He leaned quietly back in his chair, a toothpick in one hand and an unlighted cigar between his fingers, calmly surveying each witness, and did not flinch when the prosecuting dramatically disclosed a most damning bit of evidence.

This was the finding of the bicycle cap which George Clark, a salesman for Smith, Gray & Co., identified as having been bought by Kennedy, along with a straw hat, on the afternoon before the murder. All the Grand Hotel employes who had identified Kennedy as the man seen in the hotel with Miss Reynolds said that he wore a straw hat. Kennedy maintained that he had never worn a straw hat in his life. Clark positively identified the prisoner as the man who had bought the hat and cap. The hat has not been found, but Clark testified yesterday that he had identified a cap brought to him on Saturday by the detectives as the cap he had sold to Kennedy. Detective Carey of the Central Office testified to having found the cap on a shelf in Kennedy's office, in Twenty-second Street.

Counsel for the defense tried in vain to shake this damaging testimony, while Kennedy looked calmly on.

Other Damaging Evidence.

There was a spirited controversy between Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Lawyer House over the testimony of Police Captain Price, given last Friday, concerning stains found on Kennedy's drawers, corresponding in length with the leaden bludgeon with which the murder was committed. Mr. House, before resuming the cross-examination of the Police Captain, demanded the production of the drawers. Mr. McIntyre said they were still in the hands of the chemist. "I will say, however," added Mr. McIntyre, "that the chemist has already found a gum on them similar to that found on the bludgeon," pointing to the weapon wrapped in paper.

This statement produced a sensation. Mr. House made a strong argument for the production of the garment, and, failing, asked for an adjournment for a week pending the completion of the chemist's work. This request was denied, and Capt. Price was called. Mr. House tried to prove that the murderer might have come and gone by the fire escape:

"One of the windows was raised about three inches when I entered the room," said the witness, "and the other was raised higher, but I was told that the chambermaid had opened them." Capt. Price spoke of the black bag which had been found cut open. It contained several cards, among them those of Stephen Hart of 820 Sixth Avenue, William Stewart, an attorney of 609 Broadway; E. Josephson of 10 East First Street, and Henry Benoit of Boston. The bag was introduced in evidence.

Dr. O'Hanlon gave the result of the autopsy.

Next were called four employes of the Grand Hotel, who positively identified Kennedy as the man whom they had noticed at the hotel.

Lawyers Threaten Violence.

Mrs. Reynolds, the mother of the murdered woman, took the stand. She said her daughter had accounts in five banks, and that she left about $2,000 in cash. The witness was not sure of the amount, and Mr. McIntyre's leading questions were persistently objected to by Mr. House, who was uniformly sustained until Mr. McIntyre, jumping to his feet, exclaimed:

"Well, if you want to sandbag the witness—"

Mr. House was on his feet in a second.

"Yes, and I'll sandbag you if necessary—" Magistrate Simms made the angry lawyer be good.

Mrs. Reynolds then identified several photographs of her daughter, and was excused. She had spoken scarcely above a whisper.

The State rested its case here. The defense then produced the accused. Magistrate Simms informed him that he might make whatever statement he chose.

"Not guilty and nothing to say by advice of counsel," interposed Mr. Friend. The hearing will be resumed Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

After adjournment Magistrate Simms requested the reporters to step up to his bench. He read aloud from an afternoon paper an article in which Coroner Bausch was quoted as criticising Magistrate Simms's examination of the prisoner.

"The Coroner is simply mistaken," said Magistrate Simms. "He is a new man and not a lawyer and ignorant of the ways of the law." He then read from sections 188 and 190 of the Criminal Laws, which seemed to justify his action in the case.

AN ENORMOUS BRONZE STATUE.

The God Pan, for Central Park, Was Cast Yesterday—Largest Bronze Casting in This Country.

The largest single-piece casting in bronze ever made in this country was that made yesterday in the shops of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company at 430 West Sixteenth Street, when there was cast, in one piece, a reclining figure of the god Pan, designed by the sculptor, George Gray Barnard. It weighs four tons, and the company had to enlarge its furnaces and have special crucibles and ladles made to cast the four tons of standard statuary bronze required for the figure.

The offer of this statue was made to the city by the Clark estate about a year ago, and it was accepted after the model had been approved by the National Sculpture Society. When the deity has cooled off after his fiery creation yesterday, he will be placed upon some rock, with trees for a background, at the head of the lake in Central Park, about Seventy-second Street. It is possible that some fauns and a number of nymphs may be added.

The god is a huge creature, measuring thirteen and a half feet from his head to the tip of his left leg that hangs over the rock. From the tip of the knee cap of the right leg, which is slightly higher than the head, to the surface of his rocky couch, the height is five feet and nine inches. The arms and legs are very muscular. The head, with the exception of the goat's ears and short horns, differs somewhat from the Greek conception of the god, for the expression is more philosophical, although combined with cunning. The flute is also somewhat different from the one the deity is said to have used, and he plays on it with one hand.

The work of preparing flasks and tools necessary for the molding of the statue was begun in September last, and the molding of the statue was begun on Nov. 5. The mold, when completed and placed in the pit of the foundry, weighed over twenty-seven tons. It comprised pieces weighing four to five tons each, and the core comprised twenty-eight detached parts, besides the main core, which alone weighed six tons. "This casting," said President and General Manager E. F. Aucaigne of the works, "is the most difficult piece of work ever attempted in this country, and there is not one bronze foundry in Europe that would dare to risk to mold such an artistic piece of work and cast it in one piece. The core is quite thin, and it is the thinness that will give it the most artistic appearance."

The bronze out of which Pan was cast was in the proportion of ninety parts of copper and ten parts of tin, with 2 per cent. of zinc added to give the molten metal an easy flow. The casting itself was an interesting sight. The furnaces were lighted on Monday morning of last week. There were three meltings, of which the first two were to alloy the metals properly. The furnaces were in full blast yesterday. A wooden platform was built over the casting pit, and in the centre was a square hole, in which was suspended a four-sided vessel, or funnel, through which the molten metal was to be poured. When the metal was sufficiently melted the crucibles were hoisted out by means of a crane, and were emptied, one after another, into a large ladle.

When all the molten metal was in the ladle the head caster appeared on the platform. The large, heavy hook of the crane was fastened into the ladle, and eight men began turning the cranks that lifted the six tons of molten metal. Then, when the ladle was properly in position, it was tipped up and the molten metal allowed to run through the funnel and into the casting. When this work was completed and the ladle was swung back, the caster seized an American flag, and, waving it, he gave three cheers that were caught up by the workmen and every one else in the building.

The casting was a success in every sense.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCURSIONS.

The First Series Is Ended and the Second Soon Begins.

All the merchants have not yet returned home who came on the first series of excursions arranged for with the railroads by the Merchants' Association. They are still appearing at the rooms of the association and registering and having their tickets countersigned for the return trip.

The next series of excursions will begin next Monday, and reduced rate tickets will be sold from and including that date up to and including Aug. 31. This second series covers the same territory as the first, that is to say, all that section of the country west of an imaginary line drawn through Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va., but not including those cities, extending through to an imaginary line drawn from Chicago to St. Louis, south to the Ohio River, but including that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and north into Canada.

The association has received from Gordon W. Wattles, President of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, now being held at Omaha, a letter inviting the members to attend the exposition on Oct. 6, which has been designated as New York Day.

SUICIDE OF E. E. MUCHMORE.

He Shot Himself at His Home in Brooklyn Yesterday Morning.

Edward E. Muchmore, manager and designer for the firm of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Broadway and Chambers Street, committed suicide at his Brooklyn home early yesterday morning by shooting himself in the right temple with a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. He lived at 854 Park Place, and his family, with the exception of Mrs. Muchmore, who was in the Catskills, were in the house at the time of the suicide. They were a son, Frank, and a daughter, Grace.

They all retired at about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, and at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Muchmore, who is about twenty years of age, went to her father's room to call him. He did not respond, and she opened the door and looked in. He was on the bed, in his night clothes, with the revolver clutched in his hand and a bullet hole in his temple. The girl's screams aroused her brother, who ran for a doctor. Their father, however, had been dead for some time.

Frank Muchmore said that the only reason he could give for the suicide was that his father had been in ill-health, suffering from a complication of ailments for a year. He had no business troubles, and had not appeared depressed. Premeditation is indicated, however, by the fact that the revolver was evidently a new one, and that he had not mentioned the fact of its purchase to the family.

At the establishment of Hackett, Carhart & Co. Mr. Muchmore's reputation was that of an optimist, who looked on the cheerful side of everything.

Driven to Suicide by Taunts.

Because of the gibes of his fellow-laborers Benjamin Abel, forty-seven years old, of 511 East Eighty-first Street, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home by cutting his throat with a razor. Abel, who was employed by Contractor Maurice Featherstone, had always been sensitive to gibes. When, about three weeks ago, he accidentally cut a gaspipe with his pick, at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue, the other men frightened him by telling him that the city would demand a speedy settlement, and that it might punish him in some way. This worried Abel very much. He would not go to work yesterday morning when his wife told him to. He said that he felt that something awful would happen to him if he did. As his wife was urging him he seemed to go mad and hurrying from his bedroom into a rear room, he seized a razor from a bureau and cut his throat before the eyes of his wife and his nineteen-year-old son.

Amateur Swims to Coney Island.

William J. Duffy, at one time the champion amateur three-mile runner of the New York Athletic Club, made a new venture in athletic sports on Saturday afternoon. Duffy left Pier 8 East River, and swam to Norton's Point, Coney Island, a distance of fifteen miles, in 4 hours 6 minutes. The feat, it is said, has never been accomplished before by an amateur.

Mrs. Losinsky Allowed to Land.

The marriage puzzle, which has been troubling Deputy Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, was solved yesterday by the Board of Inquiry, and Mrs. Losinsky, the cause of the trouble, was allowed to land. Notwithstanding the repudiation of her husband, she was fully identified as his wife.

THE CITY BOND QUESTION

More Bidders Begin Action Against Controller Coler.

ALLEGED LOSS OF $246,624.50

Discrimination Against Individuals Is Charged—An Order to Show Cause Obtained by Zimmerman & Forshay.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for Zimmermann & Forshay, bankers and brokers yesterday obtained from Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court an order for Controller Coler to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue, directing him to deliver to the firm $500,000 of Metropolitan Museum of Arts bonds and $500,000 of East River Bridge bonds.

Zimmermann & Forshay claim that they tendered a bid of $107.80 for each $100 share in the Metropolitan Museum stock, and $107.56 for each $100 share of East River Bridge stock. They say that they deposited with the Controller their duly certified check for 2 per cent. of the par value of the bonds, in compliance with the terms imposed by him. Subsequent to Aug. 8, when the bids were opened, the petitioners aver that the Controller notified them that their bids had been rejected and returned their check.

The petition then sets forth that the offer of the New York Produce Exchange Trust Company at 104.94 was afterward accepted by Controller Coler. It states that the individual bids for small parcels and allotments of the stock offered aggregated $9,465,000, the par value of the total issue being $12,688,992.

The average of these bids is stated to be 107.55, which would have realized on the stock bid for $10,179,195.60, leaving a balance of $3,223,992 still undisposed of. This undisposed-of stock, if sold at the price bid by the New York Produce Exchange Trust Company, would have realized a further sum of $3,388,267.20, making a total of $13,562,452.70, whereas the sale to the Produce Exchange Trust Company will only realize $13,315,828.20, showing an absolute loss to the city of $246,624.50.

Mr. Blumenthal demands that his clients be declared the purchasers of the $1,000,000 bid for by them, as they were the highest bidders and complied with all the conditions laid down by the Controller. The order to show cause is returnable on Thursday before Justice Cohen.

Mr. Blumenthal, in applying for the order to show cause, said that this application affected the City Treasury to the extent of $250,000, and meant the establishment of a precedent to be followed hereafter by the city officials with regard to the issue of bonds.

"The system of allotting such bonds," said he, "must be radically wrong, for it enabled an award to be made to a syndicate at a rate of nearly 3 per cent. less than that offered by individuals for our bonds. One of the objects of a public sale of city bonds is to induce competition among the citizens of our city for the purchase of the bonds, and to distribute them among the largest number possible of our citizens, rather than to a syndicate grasping corporation, formed for that purpose alone. The more indiscriminate and general the distribution of city bonds, the better and firmer the credit of our city."

Chief Devery Off on a Vacation.

Chief of Police William S. Devery yesterday morning left the city for a week's vacation at Saratoga, where his wife and family are sojourning.

CHILD'S MURDERER UNKNOWN.

Williamsburg Police Still Unable to Solve the De Witt Mystery—The Funeral.

Only immediate relatives were present yesterday afternoon at the funeral services held over the body of Joseph De Witt, the twenty-two-months-old son of James De Witt of 71 Penn Street, Williamsburg. The service was held in the house of the murdered child's grandmother, Mrs. James De Witt, at 431 Berry Street. The Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, conducted the ceremony. The mother of the dead child arrived at the house with her father, Joseph R. Hodgson, Sr., of 98 Keap Street. Behind her was her husband. Upon entering the room where the body lay in a white coffin, Mrs. De Witt threw her arms over the coffin and repeatedly kissed the face of her child. She became hysterical and was led from the room by her father. Her husband seated himself in a corner of the room and sobbed. Mrs. De Witt was led back and sat down beside the coffin. Her constant sobbing interrupted the service. Repeatedly she cried out:

"Oh, why did they take away my child? Why did they murder him?"

The hearse and three carriages drove to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the body was buried.

While the services were being held two policemen and two detectives were on the sidewalk outside the house. They kept the crowd moving. During the forenoon Coroner Delap and Police Captain Corwin of the Clmyer Street Station, were closeted together. The Captain declared that the mystery of the child's murder was as far as ever from solution. He was still unwilling to accept the theory that a burglar or burglars committed the murder.

Coroner Delap said that no time had been fixed for the inquest.

Kynaston to be Taken to England.

John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star steamship Britannic, who is held at Jersey City on a charge of robbing the mails, was again arraigned before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine yesterday. Chief of Police Murphy embodied in an affidavit the confession made to him by Kynaston as to the theft of bonds, coupons, and diamonds, and H. A. Groen of 82 Nassau Street, this city, identified the diamonds given by Kynaston to Chief Murphy as part of a consignment sent to his firm. Kynaston waived further examination and said he was ready to go to England without extradition. He will be taken on the Cunard steamship Umbria, which sails next Saturday. The four stewards who were held in this city for smuggling were taken to Jersey City last night and were lodged in the City Prison. They will be taken to England on the German steamship Trave, which sails from Hoboken today.

A Pretended Soldier's Rebuff.

Some certain few of the men who are seen on the streets of New York in soldiers' uniforms and sailors' togs may not be altogether what they seem. There is a suspicion that a number of these "warriors" are only dissembling, and have never seen any more service than that of the Bowery. Certainly this is true of one man, at least, who, dressed in army uniform and wearing a Seventy-first Regiment hat, last night at 5 o'clock went into the armory of that regiment and greeted Janitor Gormley effusively. The janitor could not remember the "soldier's" face, and asked him who he was, to what company he belonged, and what was his Captain's name. The replies were so unsatisfactory that Mr. Gormley politely told the man to leave, which he did in short order, and later joined two "hangers-on" who had been waiting for him. What the object of his visit was is not quite clear.

Mystic Shriners at Manhattan Beach.

Members of the Mystic Shrine in New York and vicinity to the number of about 1,500 made an excursion to Manhattan Beach yesterday. A special train of the Long Island Road was chartered, which arrived at the Beach about noon, from Long Island City. Lunch was served at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, after which the entire party attended the afternoon concert of Victor Herbert's band. Mr. Herbert, who is a Mason of high standing, was presented a floral insignia of the Mystic Shrine. In the evening the party saw Pain's fireworks exhibition, and the performance of the Bostonians.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE CITY BUDGET CLOSED

Board of Estimate Appropriates a Total of $77,551,222.07.

MANY REQUESTS ARE REFUSED

The Matter of Providing for the Removal of the Bryant Park Reservoir Still to be Settled.

The total amount appropriated for the expenses for 1898 in the city budget is $77,551,222.07. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after making several appropriations, closed the budget yesterday, with the exception of the matter of an appropriation for clearing away the old reservoir in Bryant Park to make room for the new public library. This matter was put over to the board's next meeting. The net budget, after deducting the general fund of unexpended balances amounting to $5,040,800.44, is $72,510,321.63.

The Boards of Estimate of the various municipalities which came into New York under the consolidation act fixed the amount to be raised by taxes this year, the total of the amounts fixed by them being about $64,000,000. The difference between this sum and the total of the net budget will be paid out of revenue bonds, the amount of which will be put in next year's tax levy.

Adolph Simis, Jr., Commissioner of Charities for Brooklyn and Queens, appeared before the board and asked that $100,000 be appropriated for the building of an addition to the Kings County Hospital. He said the hospital was very much overcrowded, and that an addition was absolutely necessary. Upon motion of the Mayor, the appropriation was made.

President Bowley of the Borough of Queens asked for $100,000 for the erection of a borough building. "That is a matter that will have to go over until next year," said the Mayor. "We are not going to put another feather's weight on the taxpayers this year."

President Bowley went away without getting any satisfaction.

The Board of Public Improvements and Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, asked for an appropriation of $650,000 for the rough grading of the Grand Concourse in the Borough of the Bronx. The Mayor objected to the appropriation, and it was not allowed.

The Board appropriated $18,000 for the repaving with asphalt of the Plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The sum of $19,223 was appropriated for the construction of greenhouses in Central Park. The board appropriated $32,000 for repairing and repainting the viaduct at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and $6,000 for paving Sixth Avenue, from Thirteenth to Twenty-third Street, with asphalt.

The board was informed by Commissioner Keating that the two lowest bids for the laying of asphalt strips in the Borough of Queens, for which the board, at the suggestion of the Mayor, had appropriated $22,000, were about $39,000. This information aroused the Mayor to indignation. He said there was a combination of asphalt paving companies, and that it would have to be broken up. "We must find out at once," he said, "what it will cost to establish a plant and do our own asphalt paving. As it is, the city has to pay 30 or 40 per cent. more for asphalt than any other place. I move that the whole matter be referred to the Controller." The motion was carried.

A request from the Police Department for an appropriation of $85,000 for a new police station in Long Island City was also referred to the Controller, as was a request from the Commissioner of Sewers for $56,400 for work in Brooklyn and $28,000 for work in Manhattan.

The sum of $4,000 was allowed the Board of Public Improvements for new street maps in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

Previous to the meeting a delegation of residents of Arverne-by-the-Sea called to ask for more money for the Street Cleaning Commissioner, so that their districts could be cleaned. "My Commissioners have got all the money they need," said the Mayor, "and if they cannot get along with it I can find others who will."

THE HOE COMPANY STRIKE.

The Iron Molders and Pattern Makers Did Not Go Out as Ordered.

The ukase issued by the fourth and snap meeting of the Central Labor Union on Sunday, ordering the iron molders and pattern makers in the shops of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturerers, to go out on a sympathetic strike to help out the striking machinists, flashed in the pan. Delegates Perrine and Flanagan, who said they would not obey the edict to order out those workmen, kept their word, and the men went to their work as usual yesterday and remained at it all day.

Should the Central Labor Union at its next meeting regard the snap meeting at which only a few delegates were present to have been called and convened according to law, and to have had a quorum of delegates, the two offending unions will most probably be suspended. The delegates of these unions will claim that the snap meeting was an unlawful one, and that there was no quorum, for when the motion to order the unions out was put Delegate O'Brien demanded a roll call of delegates, but his demand was refused and a viva voce vote only was taken.

No School Buildings Strike Likely.

The Board of Walking Delegates met yesterday afternoon to consider whether strikes on several public school buildings should be ordered to enforce union wages. The members of the committee appointed to see Construction Superintendent Snyder of the Department of Education said that they had conferred with Mr. Snyder in the morning, and they believed an arrangement could be made which would render the threatened strikes unnecessary.

A TUG'S RACE WITH FIRE.

Runs for Five Miles at Top Speed with Flames in Her Hold.

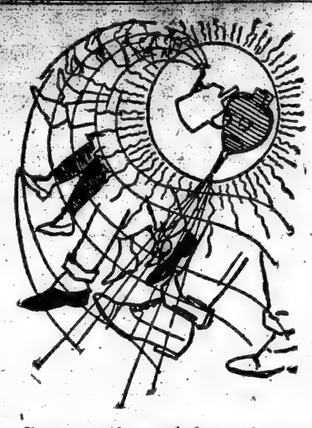
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—With a fire under the deck, Capt. James Crawford ran his tug, the Ira O. Smith, five miles under a full head of steam toward the mouth of the river to-day. For a time the seven men on board were in danger of being burned to death or drowned. As it was, five of them were severely injured. They are:

Capt. James Crawford, burned about the hands and face; Walter Paxton, engineer, scalded about the shoulders by escaping steam; Carl Knudson and John Krogman, overcome by the smoke and heat; C. H. Sager, contractor, severely scalded about the legs and feet by steam.

While the tug was a mile off Lincoln Park, a fierce blaze was discovered in the hold. Battling with the flames, holding the steam at the highest pressure and sounding a signal of distress on the whistle, the crew worked with feverish energy, while Capt. Crawford, keeping the tug at the highest speed, made the exciting run to the river. When the river was reached, the flames were under control.

West Point Cadets at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A battalion of cadets from West Point reached Peekskill at noon and went into camp on the old State encampment grounds. The cadets at once pitched their tents and a guard was organized to do sentinel duty, the Officer of the Day being Cadet Yates and the Officers of the Guard Cadets Coleman and Van Duyne. There were 225 cadets in the party and about half a dozen officers, including Capt. Charles B. Hall of the Seventeenth Infantry, Lieut. S. F. Faison of the First Infantry, Lieut. E. E. Lindsay of the Ninth Cavalry, Lieut. George Blakely of the Second Artillery, Surgeon Dwyal, and Lieut. Adams. During the afternoon the cadets had a field drill and a sham battle. The cadets will break camp to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock and return to West Point.



Some writer claims that on muggy days a man's trousers stretch two inches to the leg.

That explains the number of trousers with frayed, ragged bottoms that have lately walked into our stores.

We've satisfied most of them; our stock is big enough in all conscience—$5 to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NO RECEIVER FOR PETTIT

William Calhoun's Application Denied by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court.

EXPECTS PETTIT THIS WEEK

Mr. Robinson's Unknown Visitor Promises to Produce the Missing Man—Mr. Robinson Feels Sure He Is in Chicago.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Beekman denied the application of William Calhoun to have a receiver appointed for the property of John Pettit, the organizer of the Pettit Realty Company, pending the trial of the suit instituted by Mr. Calhoun for the recovery of real property which he asserts is his own, and which he alleges Pettit transferred to Henry Randall Waite. The property involved in the claim, Mr. Calhoun describes as six pieces, including lots and buildings upon them, valued at one million dollars when clear of incumbrances.

Mr. Calhoun in his action averred that he placed the deeds of this property in Pettit's hands as security until he sold the pieces, and that then the profits were to be divided. He alleges that Pettit, July 2, transferred the properties to Mr. Waite, to whom he had given the power of attorney, and then disappeared. On behalf of Mr. Waite, it was claimed in the action that Mr. Calhoun had no interest in the property involved, and that he was merely an employe of Pettit, who had used his name in the ordinary course of business as a real estate broker.

"These allegations," said Justice Beekman in denying Mr. Calhoun's application, "are to a large extent made upon information and belief, and cannot, therefore, under familiar rules, be accepted as proof of what they contain. Upon the moving papers alone the motion would have to be decided. Assuming that the complaint, even in the form in which it is, may be considered as an affidavit, I am of opinion that the proofs presented by the defendant are decidedly preponderating, and quite in accordance with the probabilities of the case. The motion must be denied."

George Robinson, counsel for Mr. Calhoun, is confident he will find Pettit this week. He bases his belief upon the actions of the mysterious visitor who alleges that Pettit is now living at the home of his nephew, forty miles out of Chicago. An appointment had been made with this visitor at Mr. Robinson's office Friday, but he did not come. Saturday, Mr. Robinson, upon the insistence of Mr. Calhoun, decided to go to Chicago and search for Pettit. Saturday morning, however, the stranger called at Mr. Robinson's office. He intimated that the publicity given the case had injured his chance of getting Pettit, but said he was confident he would have the missing man in Mr. Robinson's office in a few days.

Among other things, the visitor told Mr. Robinson that Pettit was a very sick man. Mr. Robinson interpreted this as meaning he was insane. On inquiry he found that the Kankakee Insane Asylum of Kankakee, Ill., was forty miles out of Chicago, and he telegraphed there for information. He received an answer yesterday from the Superintendent of the asylum, saying there was no man of the description given there.

Both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Robinson thought the report that Police Lieutenant Andrew Rohan of Chicago had seen Pettit at a saloon in Chicago was probable. "He is undoubtedly in Chicago," Mr. Robinson said. Mr. Calhoun said: "I am in communication with a detective well acquainted with Lieut. Rohan, and he tells me I may trust whatever the Lieutenant says."

"I am still at a loss," Mr. Robinson said yesterday, "to account for the proceedings of the Pettit Realty Company. They have plenty of money on hand, are fairly rolling in it, so far as we can find out, and yet they let notes go to protest, attachments be served, and allow many actions at law that will benefit only the lawyers. The costs in the cases they might have avoided by paying claims will amount to hundreds of dollars. Only this morning a lawyer representing Smith & Ryan, manufacturers of iron shutters, wanted my affidavit in proceedings preliminary to an attachment. He told me a note of $690 due from the Pettit Realty Company to Smith & Ryan had gone to protest."

Samuel Trimble of the realty company, when asked to explain the company's apparent indifference to the suits against it, said he had nothing to say. He affected to discredit Lieut. Rohan's discovery of Pettit in Chicago, but said it would not affect him in the least, if true.

Mr. Waite, although his connection with the Pettit Realty Company has been nominally severed, has an office with a door opening into the quarters of the company. Mr. Waite was yesterday appointed receiver of the rents of the buildings at 102 and 104 Fulton Street, in a suit brought by Mary McK. Greenwood and Isaac J. Greenwood, executrix and executor, respectively, of the estate of Isaac J. Greenwood, to foreclose a mortgage of $135,000 made Aug. 19, 1897. Justice McAdam fixed Mr. Waite's bond at $10,000. It was stated that there is $3,375 interest due on the mortgage and the taxes for 1897, amounting to $1,880, have not been paid. A lis pendens was also filed against the property.

United Irishmen of '98 in Brooklyn.

The parade of the United Irishmen of '98 in Brooklyn was held yesterday. The rendezvous was the plaza in front of the Myrtle Avenue entrance to Fort Greene Park. The societies were the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Clan-na-Gael, the Irish Nationalists, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, and the Irish Volunteers. The parade was led by the Second Regiment of Irish Volunteers, headed by Major Thomas D. Henry, and immediately after them came 100 picked members of the various associations dressed to represent pikemen of '98. Four wounded members of the Seventeenth Regular Infantry and four of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers were in the parade in carriages. In the evening addresses on the events of 1798 were delivered by John T. Keating, Congressman Sulzer, Andrew McLean, Luke D. Stapleton, Justice Wauhope Lynn, and the Hon. John T. McIntyre.

Stern Bros

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Exceptional Values

in

Smyrna Rugs

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6 ft. by 9 ft., $11.25
7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., $17.25
9 ft. by 12 ft., $23.00

Formerly
$17.25, $27.00 & $35.00

West 23d St.

FAMILY FINANCES IN LAW.

Money Presents from Child to Parent Do Not Raise a Trust in the Estate.

Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision dismissing the complaint in the suit brought by Mrs. Agnes E. Burns, a school teacher, to have the $10,895 that she alleged she loaned her father, Charles Golden, declared a lien on his estate. The defendant was Mrs. Mary Ann Mullen, a sister of the plaintiff, who received the property by devise from her mother, Mrs. Agnes Golden. Mrs. Burns's evidence was to the effect that she had devoted her salary as teacher to pay off mortgages held on property owned by her father. When he died he left a large estate to his wife, who gave it all to the defendant, with the exception of $5,000 bequeathed to Mrs. Burns, on condition that she did not contest the will. Mrs. Mullen, in her answer, said that the money given by Mrs. Burns to her father was for board for herself and children, who lived with Mr. Golden up to the time of his death. Mrs. Burns, she said, still owed her father $14,000, and she put in a counter-claim for that amount.

Justice Stover, in his opinion, says: "The plaintiff, in order to maintain her action, should present proof unequivocal, implying that the defendants, or some of them, held the property as trustees for her benefit. Equity does not interfere in every hard case or cases which offend the nice sense of honor, but only in cases where legal fraud is established; and the Court should be especially zealous to see that these conditions are complied with in cases arising between parents and children. * * * Statements made by a parent to a child who is furnishing him money, which is using to pay off a mortgage, to the effect that it makes no difference that the property will be hers when he is gone; that it will come back to her when he is dead, or that whatever she pays will come back to her again, can hardly be said to be sufficient to raise a trust in favor of the child. What is more natural than the expression of a parent, grateful to a child who is in a position to help him in the burdens and cares of life, to the effect that the feeling is reciprocated by the parent and that the filial duty performed by her would, in the natural order of events, be rewarded? But can it be said that such declarations by a parent are such an unequivocal statement of a trust that equity should interfere? If so, parents should refrain from expressing the natural feeling of parental pride and affection for children who have discharged a filial duty or from acknowledging the pleasure in and appreciation of the act of a child, unless accompanying it with a positive declaration that such acknowledgment was not to be construed as raising a legal trust by implication.

"I think the evidence in this case fails to establish with that clearness necessary under such circumstances that the agreement between the plaintiff and her father was that she should be repaid out of the property the moneys given to him. And these statements of the father that Agnes was helping him pay off the mortgage, &c., are easily reconciled with the condition contended for by the defendant, viz., that the plaintiff was aiding him to the extent that she was paying for her support and maintenance, which otherwise would have fallen upon him without any repayment by her. And the fact that the family remained together, and the manner in which they lived, all emphasize the usual presumption that obtains where members of families residing together render together services and contribute to the maintenance of the family, viz., that such services rendered and such moneys paid were for the common purpose of maintenance and were not expected to be repaid by the head of the house."

ATTACKED BY A SHARK.

Charles E. Doone Badly Bitten in the Leg While Bathing in Prince's Bay, Staten Island.

Charles E. Doone, twenty-two years old, son of Dr. W. C. Doone of 450 West Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J., was badly torn by a shark while bathing yesterday afternoon in Prince's Bay, Staten Island. He is now in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, and will recover, although very weak from loss of blood and the shock.

The young man is studying for the priesthood, and for some days has been spending his vacation at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto. Yesterday, in company with a young man named White, he went in bathing off the mission dock. This is the spot where the boys from the mission bathe daily, and it is considered one of the best bathing beaches along the Staten Island shore.

While the young men were swimming about in the water Mr. Doone felt a sudden pain in his left leg and at the same moment felt something strike the leg. He called to White that he had struck a log and he thought had cut his leg. He said afterward that after the first sharp pain he felt nothing further until he left the water and the air got at the wound. There were many pieces of driftwood about, and he supposed he had come in contact with one of them.

Doone swam in toward the shore, and on getting upon his feet found the water about him tinged with blood. He waded ashore, and then the nature of his wound was revealed. The inside of his left leg from the knee to the thigh was torn and a big piece of flesh hung down. The main artery lay exposed but was not severed.

He was hurried to the mission, and there Dr. McNickle treated the injury. He found the mark of teeth along the wound. The shark—for clearly it was a shark, though seen by neither White nor Doone—had apparently tried to tear the flesh away, but had failed, although tearing an awful wound along the leg. None of the flesh was missing.

After treatment by Dr. McNickle, Doone was taken to Pleasant Plains, and thence by train to Stapleton, where he was placed in an ambulance and removed to the New Brighton Hospital. He was at once placed upon the operating table, and it required more than an hour to treat the wound further, owing to the many small blood ducts which had been torn or cut.

Several sharks have been seen in the vicinity of Raritan Bay during the last ten days.

Insane Through Cigarette Smoking.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 22.—David Hassett, twenty-six years old, son of well-to-do parents of Greenport, returned to-day, violently insane, from a cruise on the yacht Madeline. He was in charge of Officer MacComber and that official had a hard time in caring for him. Hassett started from Greenport on Thursday to be gone in the yacht for three days. On Saturday he became suddenly insane when near Newport, and the Captain of the Madeline was unable to restrain him. The young man demolished everything portable on the yacht, and the inside of the cabin looked as though a cyclone had struck it. Assistance was obtained at Newport and Hassett was taken ashore and to the office of the Chief of Police. The latter had Dr. C. F. Baker examine Hassett. It is said that excessive cigarette smoking is responsible for Hassett's mental trouble.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Although our Summer display was the most successful ever seen, we must dispose of the remaining samples at greatly reduced prices, to make room for an exquisite Autumn stock. We pride ourselves on the beautiful simplicity of our designs, as we do not blindly follow fashion, but carefully study the needs of our patrons. You will find the bargains on our seventh floor, in Draperies, Cushions, etc., thoroughly up-to-date, and so artistic as not to grow "old-fashioned."

Odd pieces of furniture for parlor, library and bedroom also reduced.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach,
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evgs

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,170. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅛c; cash cotton, 5¾c.

Page 1.

Gen. Miles arraigned the mismanagement of the War Department in an interview given in Puerto Rico.

The State Republican Convention of Missouri met in St. Louis. The speakers favored the retention of the Philippines.

The Twelfth District regular Republican organization has adopted resolutions indorsing the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor.

It is reported that Secretary Alger wishes to be transferred to the Senate, and that in such case Whitelaw Reid cannot be appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Page 2.

The Seventy-first Battalion, now at Camp Black, has been ordered to join the Seventy-first Regiment at Montauk Point.

Six of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, left in this city penniless, were housed by a hospitable undertaker. Two slept in coffins.

Ex-Mayor "Pat" Gleason of Long Island City announced his independent candidacy for State Senator and his intention to work to break up the Greater New York.

The Sons of the American Revolution, at a meeting yesterday, appropriated $1,400 to help sick and wounded soldiers. An entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of distressed families of soldiers and sailors was also planned.

The examination in connection with the case of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, charged with perjury, was resumed before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Allen-Crocker testified to relations between her daughter and Guy H. Reynolds. They lived in St. Louis, only two blocks away from Reynold's wife, she said.

Secretary Alger arrived in the city last night. He will to-day take a special train for Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, where he will remain one day or more, inspecting the camp and men. Col. Huntingdon's marines, who defended Camp McCalla in Guantanamo Bay, reached the camp yesterday in good condition. They will go to Portsmouth, N. H. Other troops arrived in bad condition. Typhoid fever has assumed the proportions of an epidemic at the camp.

Page 3.

body of Sergt. Alfred M. Judson, Jr., of Troop E, Rough Riders, was buried with military honors at Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed resolutions in favor of holding a grand celebration in this city to welcome the soldiers who have taken part in the war.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department for sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, to cost not over $6,900,000. One bidder offered forty knots speed.

Miss Helen Gould has given $25,000 toward ameliorating the condition of troops at Montauk Point and other camps. Henry M. Flagler has contributed $5,000 to the Red Cross Society.

Secretary Alger still has in his hands the findings in the court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, and although they have been in his possession for three months the result has not yet been made public.

Among the troops to arrive yesterday were 171 men of Battery H, Seventh United States Heavy Artillery, from Tampa; 52 convalescents of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York Volunteers, and 106 recruits from Fort Thomas, Ky. They came over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Page 4.

The Twenty-fourth annual session of the American Bankers' Association met in Denver.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association was opened yesterday at the Collectors' Club, 351 Fourth Avenue.

The police have received many complaints against the Merchants' Coupon Company, a Harlem trading-stamp concern, alleging that the stamps are not redeemed.

Eight men employed as laborers in the tunnel of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, near Carnegie, Penn., were killed by the falling of a wall early yesterday morning. Five others were injured. It is expected that two of them will die.

A motion was made that Judge Cohen, of Part I., Special Sessions, confirm the report of referee Vanderpoel, granting Mrs. Esther Longaker Hayes a full divorce from her husband, William Morris Hayes. A peculiar clause in the papers is one asking that the remarriage of the parties be permitted, assuming they become reconciled.

Page 5.

In their first metropolitan game the Canadian cricketers defeated the Staten Island team by 92 runs.

The Seawanhaka yachtsmen easily outsailed the Philadelphia men in the second day's races, making a total of 22 points against 5.

Walter B. Atterbury's friends held a meeting in Brooklyn at which Mr. Atterbury and Assemblyman Marshall bitterly attacked Senator Wray.

The Hon. Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, arrived in the city from Quebec. He said that the formal challenge would leave Liverpool to-day, in the hands of a committee which sails for this country on the Britannic.

Martimas, a Canadian colt and an outsider in the betting, won the Coney Island Futurity race. High Degree was second, and Mr. Clay third. The time was 1:12 2-5, and the value of the stake $48,130. The other races were won by Claroba, Peep o' Day, Long Acre, Miss Miriam, and Tantris.

Page 7.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, the late vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, took place yesterday. More than fifty clergymen were present.

Page 9.

The conference of United States Appraisers met and organized yesterday at the office of Appraiser Wakeman.

Nicholas E. Thill, a real estate broker of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday at the instance of his sister and mother, who accuse him of fraudulently obtaining property and money from them.

The committe of the Somerset (N. J.) Board of Freeholders, which went to Lakewood to inquire into alleged evasion of taxes by New York millionaires, reported that George J. Gould's property had been over rather than under assessed.

Page 10.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Grocers' Association began in this city yesterday.

Bishop Messmer, in addressing the convention of German Roman Catholic Societies at Milwaukee, delivered a message from the Pope, expressing regret that Catholics were sending their children to the public schools in preference to parochial institutions.

Capt. Hansford of the British steamer Algoa, from Hamburg, reported that his vessel had passed through a lot of wreckage when nearing Fire Island Lightship, which led him to believe that there had been a collision or wreck, and that some vessel had gone to the bottom of the ocean.

The police kept busy seeking more evidence against Dentist Kennedy, charged with killing Emeline C. Reynolds, in the Grand Hotel. They admit their case has some big holes in it. Acting District Attorney McIntyre said he purposed protecting his witnesses against Coroner Bausch's wrath.

Page 12.

A fire at 25 Park Place yesterday afternoon caused damage estimated at $25,000.

The Board of Aldermen rejected Mr. Muh's substitute for President Guggenheimer's anti-profanity resolution.

Many people visited the battleships Oregon and Iowa, moored in the navy yard, and the other ships off Tompkinsville.

Four Long Island City boys, ranging from nine to eleven years, were accused of beating and robbing another in Vernon Avenue.

Rear Admiral Sampson left Washington and will to-day go aboard his flagship, which will be put in dry dock at once for repairs.

Because her husband had lost his position through drink, Mrs. Kate Mangan of 3,062 Third Avenue killed herself and her two children by means of illuminating gas.

Two privates of Battery K, Seventh Artillery, were killed on the cars, passing through Philadelphia. William Chichester, twenty-one, of Jersey City, is one of the dead men.

It is reported that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company proposes to engage in the electric light business, and that conduits for this purpose are being laid beside the trolley tracks on Sixth and Eighth Avenues.

Justice Cohen heard arguments in the applications for injunctions made for Vermilye & Co. to restrain Controller Coler from awarding the twelve-million-dollar city bond issue to the Produce Exchange Trust. He reserved decision.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, in a letter to the Board of Aldermen, said that his department is not alone to be blamed for the nuisance which results from the dumping of refuse at sea. He is now planning to unload rubbish at Riker's Island.

A large crowd collected yesterday to view the body of Nathan Rosengarten, the young Socialist who committed suicide on Sunday. Ten cents for admittance to the undertaker's establishment was charged, and enough money was raised to cover the cost of cremation.

Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, left for Santiago on the transport Seguranca yesterday, amid the cheers of his friends and of a crowd that had gathered to see him off. The Lieutenant goes to attempt to float vessels of Cervera's fleet. He expressed the opinion that his chances of success are not very encouraging.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

SECRETARY ALGER HERE.

On His Way to Montauk Point to Investigate Affairs at Camp Wikoff for Himself.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night on his way to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. The Secretary was accompanied by Col. Frank J. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Division of the War Department, and his personal friend. They will go to the camp this morning, and will spend the day, possibly two days, there.

Secretary Alger said last night that he was going to Montauk Point to see the situation there for himself, and investigate personally the complaints and charges that have been made against the management of affairs at the big camp of the Fifth Corps. "If I can make one soldier a little more comfortable I shall feel repaid for the trouble of my trip," said the Secretary.

Secretary Alger said that all the volunteers that have been engaged in actual fighting at the front, either in Cuba or the Philippines, will, with few exceptions, be mustered out. This will take in the Seventy-first New York and the Rough Riders.

"Many of the volunteers want to remain in the service," said Gen. Alger, "and for days past I have been besieged by letters, petitions, and personal appeals from the friends of various regiments to have them kept in. Of course, we shall have to keep up a large army, but we feel that many of the volunteers made sacrifices to go to the front, and we want to release all that are not actually needed, so that they may go back to their families and their business."

SHERMAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Story of His Gubernatorial Aspirations Not Believed in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Former Secretary of State John Sherman was here for a few hours to-day. He left this evening for Washington. Mr. Sherman said he expected to spend the coming Fall and Winter in the capital. The Republican editors who were here to-day paid him a call.

The statement that he would think of running for Governor was not taken seriously by those who were told of it. The general idea among politicians here is that if there is anything in it, it is on a par with the effort of "Bill" Capeller of Mansfield to use Sherman's name as a Congressional candidate this Spring, merely as a ruse to prevent the renomination of Congressman W. S. Kerr of the Fourteenth District.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

Will Meet the Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House To-day.

The Chairmen of the Democratic County Committees of the State will gather at the Hoffman House to-day to report to the Democratic Campaign Committee the condition of affairs and what aid is needed in their respective counties. They will hold a meeting this evening.

Very few of the Chairmen had arrived last night. The only ones who called at the committee's headquarters were Frank L. Bapst of Buffalo and Daniel Sheehan of Chemung County. With Mr. Bapst was John J. Kennedy, one of the Buffalo members of the State Committee, and William J. Connors of Buffalo. Mr. Connors is a representative of those Erie County Democrats who are opposed to Justice Titus for Governor.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A decided fall in temperature has been experienced from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains. North Platte and Concordia report a fall of 20 degrees in twenty-four hours; Omaha, 18; Des Moines and Dubuque, 16. Concordia, Dubuque, and Davenport have had a fall of 22 degrees from the maximum of to-day.

The heated term has continued in the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States. Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, St. Louis, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati, Parkersburg, and Lynchburg report 94; Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Memphis, New Orleans, Knoxville, Charleston, Augusta, and Charlotte, 92.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in a narrow strip from Colorado and New Mexico through the Middle Mississippi Valley and the lake regions to New England. The temperature has risen in the northern plateau. The pressure continues relatively high off the South Atlantic Coast and in the Rocky Mountain region. A trough of low pressure extends from the Lower Missouri Valley to New England.

Thunderstorms and cloudy weather may be expected from Northern Texas through the Middle Mississippi Valley to the lower lake region, including the region to the north of the Ohio Valley, and to-morrow these conditions will extend southeastward to the Lower Mississippi Valley, the south side of the Ohio Valley, and to the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	67	72	76
6 A. M.	62	71	76
9 A. M.	63	73	81
12 M.	66	81	84
3 P. M.	67	85	88
6 P. M.	66	84	86
9 P. M.	66	79	84
12 P. M.	65	78	82

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82⅛
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	66
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 94 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent.

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR MANILA

Business Is Booming and the Insurgents Are Becoming Reconciled to American Rule.

ALL OF THEM LIKE DEWEY

The Filipinos Look Upon Our Admiral as a Sort of Father—They Trust Him Above All Others.

MANILA, Aug. 23.—All troubles between the natives of the Philippine Islands and the Americans are being smoothed down. Much of the talk of differences has been unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection.

Business is now booming. The obstructions in the River Pasig, which flows through the town, have been removed, and the water works have resumed operations. Brighter days seem to be dawning for Manila and the Philippines. The Spanish bank, upon which a run was threatened, was preserved by British banking houses.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—It is learned that the Philippine Junta in London received a dispatch from Manila yesterday announcing that matters there are rapidly quieting down, and that the friction between Gen. Aguinaldo and the Americans is disappearing.

According to the junta's advices, the insurgents for a time regarded Gen. Merritt and Gen. Anderson as martinets, and feared that they would adopt harsh methods, like the Spaniards, toward the Filipinos; but the insurgents from the first have had the greatest confidence in Admiral Dewey, whom they regard as a sort of father and the most important American at Manila.

The Junta is satisfied that all friction will soon disappear, and that there will be no trouble from the insurgents if the Americans decide to retain the Philippines. According to a wealthy Filipino now in London, the Filipinos in Europe are all well-to-do people. Hitherto they have held aloof from the insurgents, but they now realize that their interests demand action, and they are about to form a committee to open negotiations with the Junta here. They are all in favor of having the archipelago retained by the United States. So strong is their conviction of the desirability of this course that they had contemplated approaching the British Foreign Office to invite Great Britain to intervene, and in any event, to prevent the islands being returned to the control of Spain. They decided, however, to await American action.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota Fears that the Islands May Be the Cause of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota authorized an interview to-day in which he said:

"I have been surprised on meeting prominent business men in the East in the last thirty days to find almost a unanimity of feeling in favor of holding the Philippines. At first I supposed it was merely the outcome of enthusiasm over the success of our arms and a desire to keep the flag wherever it has been planted, but I find the sentiment in favor of territorial expansion is growing.

"I doubt, however, if people who are evincing enthusiasm over this question at the present time have stopped to consider that to retain control of the Philippines contemplates a standing army of perhaps 40,000 to 50,000 men, 7,000 miles away from home, with enormous expenses for the construction of barracks and other buildings.

"The serious part of it to my mind is that if we do not take the Philippines the several foreign powers now seeking control will undertake to plant themselves in the islands and the whole Eastern question, so called, will be transferred to and for some time revolve about the Philippine Islands. I presume that some amicable arrangements could be entered into on the part of the United States with the foreign nations, which are reaching out for power in the new territory whereby a joint protectorate could be agreed to, giving France, England, Germany, and Russia the same privileges that we will ask."

CARING FOR MANILA TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The following dispatch has been sent to Gen. Merritt at Manila:

Merritt, Manila:

The President is glad to know you have ample force. Keep only such ships as you may require for transportation purposes. Every provision will be made for the health of your command and the comfort of your sick. You are authorized to use any of the transport ships for hospital purposes and the naval hospital at Honkong can be utilized for the soldiers in case of necessity. The troops of your entire command should be put in camp or quarters as you decide. The question of returning any troops can only be decided after the ratification of the report of the Peace Commission, which cannot be for some weeks, even months, yet. All transports not needed for the immediate use of your command should be ordered to San Francisco as soon as possible. Scandia has been furnished as a hospital ship. The Arizona is the property of the Government and may be retained by you as long as needed. CORBIN.

DEWEY MAY DOCK HIS SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Ambassador Hay, in a cablegram to the State Department received this afternoon, says that the British Government has directed the Governor of Hongkong to accept Admiral Dewey's application for permission to dock and clean his ships at Hongkong.

DEWEY AND MERRITT HAPPY.

They Were Pleased with the President's Congratulations and Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following dispatches from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt acknowledging the President's congratulations on the fall of Manila were made public to-day at the White House:

To President McKinley, Washington:

On behalf of squadron and myself I thank you most heartily for the congratulations and thanks you were pleased to express. It will always be a source of pride to us all to have received such commendation. Your cable will be published on board the ships of the squadron to-morrow.

GEORGE DEWEY.

Following is the telegram from Gen. Merritt:

Manila.

To the President, Washington:

For my troops and myself accept my sincerest acknowledgments for your generous praise of the success of our campaign. America may well be proud of the troops.

MERRITT.

AUGUSTIN'S ARM BROKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Singapore correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that Gen. Augustin had his arm broken while on his way from Hongkong to Singapore during the progress of a typhoon. Gen. Augustin will proceed to Spain in a German mail boat.

SPANISH CORTES TO MEET.

Madrid Newspapers Fix the Time Between Sept. 6 and 10—Nation Fallen in Lethargy.

MADRID, Aug. 23—6 P. M.—All the papers announce the reassembling of the Cortes between the 6th and 10th of September.

El Liberal says:

"Parliament is the last hope of the people. If it does not arouse the nation from its lethargy, does not know how to sever with a firm hand the ties which bind Spain to so many dead things and array all Spaniards in a solid body, the organization of the future will fall, like all others, into irreparable discredit, and it will end by losing the little influence over the destinies of the country it has."

The Official Gazette, which publishes this morning a decree conferring decorations upon M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington; M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Madrid, and M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, names also, for decoration, M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy, at Washington, and MM. de Grandpré and J. Boeufve, both of the French Embassy at Washington.

Another decree appoints the Spanish Military Commissioners for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Madrid correspondent says:

"The Government hopes to close the Cortes again before the Peace Commission assembles in Paris. The suspension of the guarantees will be partially raised, allowing public meetings to be held for municipal elections.

"La Correspondencia de España, El Correo and El Pais seem to favor the abandoning of the Philippines. The papers advocating making use of Spain's undeveloped mineral wealth for the country's financial recovery. A Government decree has been issued canceling export duties on exported manufactured goods to the Antilles."

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily News Madrid correspondent says the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commission will meet on Sept. 13. The correspondent also says that the Spanish sailors in the United States refused to give parole that they will not take arms against the Republic.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is understood that the President will be ready to announce the personnel of the Peace Commission before the close of the present week, and possibly within a day or two.

The members definitely decided upon are believed to be Secretary Day, Senator Davis of Minnesota, Senator Fry of Maine, and probably Mr. Justice White of the United States Supreme Court.

SAMPSON AND BUTLER CONFER.

Cuban Commission Expected to Sail on Sept. 5 on the New York for Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson and Major Gen. Butler, two of the members of the Cuban Military Commission, held an extended conference to-day with Assistant Secretary of State Moore. Major Gen. Wade, the other member of the commission, has not yet arrived. The purpose of the conference was to talk over the general features of the forthcoming work of the commission. The final instructions will be completed in about two days, and will be given to the Commissioners, in strict confidence, for their personal guidance.

The Cuban Commission will sail on Sept. 5, according to present calculations, either from New York or Fort Monroe, in the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, if she can be made ready in time. Gen. Butler will be accompanied by two aides, and it is probable that Gen. Wade, Chairman of the commission, will have three.

Admiral Sampson says that the mines will be removed from Havana Harbor before the commission enters. It is not known whether the United States will insist that Morro Castle be put under its control, but at all events the New York is not to be subjected to any disaster similar to that of the Maine.

Admiral Sampson probably will leave Washington to-day after another conference with the President. Gen. Butler intends going away to-night.

WORK OF THE NEW COMMISSIONS.

Cabinet Considers the Details of the Instructions to be Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The most important subject before the Cabinet meeting to-day was the instructions to be given to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Military Commissions. A set of instructions in each case had been prepared and were read at the meeting, but as they were found not to conform in several particulars to the views of the Cabinet they will be recast on somewhat different lines within two or three days, and presented to the President for his approval.

It is said that these instructions will deal almost entirely with matters of detail. The Commissioners will be charged with providing troops for the occupation of cities and towns as rapidly as the Spanish forces are withdrawn; the collection of the customs and other revenues and the maintenance of peace; they will receive the arms and other public property surrendered by the Spaniards, and exercise all of the functions of Government over the surrendered territory until such time as the President shall otherwise direct.

It is believed that the Commissioners to both Cuba and Puerto Rico will be ready to sail for their posts of duty within the next few days.

Lieut. Col. Clous Sent to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Judge Advocate, has been designated as Secretary and Recorder of the Commission on Government of Cuba. The Colonel has been in Puerto Rico with the army of invasion, and will reach this country in a day or two.

The Crops in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The crop report for Central Ohio, issued to-day, shows oats in shock in bad condition, corn good, late potatoes promising, tobacco in good condition, apples light, peaches, grapes, and plums rotting. The ground is in excellent condition for plowing, and much plowing for wheat has been done. Too much rain has fallen in the central counties of the State.

GEN. MILES PLACES BLAME

He Arraigns the War Department for Sickness and Mistakes in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

ADVICE HE GAVE DISREGARDED

Soldiers Might Have Avoided Much Fever—No Lighters or Tugs Sent to Land His Men—He Went to Guanica.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—The Kansas City Star's correspondent, J. D. Whelpley, under date of Ponce, Puerto Rico, sends the following interview with Gen. Miles:

"After I arrived in Santiago with reinforcements for Gen. Shafter, and while I was conducting the surrender negotiations, Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent a secret dispatch to Gen. Shafter assuring him that my coming made no difference in his command; that I did not go to supersede him.

"This dispatch I did not see then. Gen. Shafter did not mention it to me, but it was given out for publication in Washington. It might have caused great trouble and confusion, except that it was based on an impossibility."

Gen. Miles said this to The Star's correspondent yesterday in the course of a conversation touching upon the Cuban campaign. He said it firmly and with considerable suppressed feeling, and, from the way he spoke, it is evident he will have something to say on the subject when he returns home. In explanation of what he meant he continued:

"I no more superseded Gen. Shafter than a Colonel supersedes a Captain. If a Captain was sent ahead with a company of soldiers, and was later on joined by his Colonel with the rest of the regiment, the Colonel would not supersede the Captain; he would simply take command of the entire force, as I did at Santiago. That this fact was recognized by the War Department is shown by all the subsequent proceedings, for the dispatches from there in regard to the surrender all came to me, and Gen. Shafter was not mentioned in them.

"The dispatches from and to Santiago all show this, but they were very much mutilated and garbled in Washington when given to the public. Words and sentences were left out which changed the meaning and significance of the messages, and several very important ones which would have thrown a clearer light upon the situation were entirely suppressed."

His Plan Followed at Last.

On file in Gen. Miles's headquarters is a copy of a cablegram sent by Gen. Miles to Secretary Alger July 21. This cablegram was suppressed by the Secretary in Washington, and no attention was paid to the recomendation of Gen. Miles, which outlined the plan now followed by the War Department, but for which others are claiming credit.

If Gen. Miles's recommendations had been promptly followed out, and his statement of the condition of the army been given to the public when received, much of the sickness and trouble would have been avoided. This cable reads, in part, as follows:

"There is not a single regiment of regulars or volunteers that is not infected with yellow fever, from one case in the Eighth Ohio to thirty-six in the Thirty-third Michigan.

"After consulting with the best medical authorities it is my opinion that the best mode of ridding the troops of the fever will be as I have directed, namely: The troops to go up as high in the mountains as possible, selecting frash camps every day. If this does not check the spread of the disease, the only way of saving a large portion of the command will be to put them on transports and ship them to the New England coast to some point designated by the Surgeon General".

It was Shafter's disobedience of orders and Secretary's Alger's disregard of Gen. Miles's recommendations that was responsible for the terrible condition of the Santiago army as revealed by the appeal of the commanding officers at that point, made public Aug. 4, fourteen days after Miles's telegram.

"All the time I was in Cuba, however, I was extremely anxious to get to Puerto Rico," Gen. Miles said later. "The matter had been fully discussed in Washington before I left, and it was agreed that the necessity of securing a foothold upon Spanish soil was very great. In accordance with this idea I left Santiago as soon as the surrender was complete. It had been urged in Washington that I should rendezvous my soldiers and ships in the Bay of Nipe, on the northern coast of Cuba, before proceeding to Puerto Rico. I combated that idea, and saw no reason why I should not rendezvous in Puerto Rico to begin with. If peace comes quickly the wisdom of this is apparent, for it would have taken several weeks to carry out the Nipe plan of campaign.

Bad Landing Plan Mapped Out.

"A plan was then agreed upon which provided for landings on the north coast. I was to land at Fajado, on the northeast corner of the island. I proceeded from Santiago to the north side of Puerto Rico, where I was to have met steam lighters and tugs from the United States sent to facilitate my landing. These did not put in an appearance, and, in fact, not one of them has turned up to this day. There is no harbor at Fajado, and, not securing the lighters and tugs, I determined to change my plan and surprise the enemy, at the same time securing a safe landing for my forces.

"Another thing that determined me in this was the fact that the Spaniards were fully informed as to the plans adopted in Washington. They were given out there in minutest detail long before I was ready to move, and the whole thing was thoroughly exploited before the public and the press of the entire world. The Spaniards were given every chance to prepare for my coming.

"If you will look at the map you will see that Fajado is not far from San Juan. There is no harbor there, and as I had no lighters it would have taken a long time to land my force, great difficulty would have been experienced in getting reinforcements and supplies, and I would have been without a practical base. In the meantime the Spanish could have moved a large force from San Juan and thrown up a line of intrenchments, and we might have found ourselves much in the position of the United States Army at Santiago shortly after it landed. The conditions which would have resulted would have been similar to those with which you are familiar in Santiago.

"I determinede, therefore, even after passing to the north along the coast of Puerto Rico, to change the entire scheme. We retraced our course, and then came south through the Mona Passage, and made the landing at Guanica, as has been published. It is a safe harbor, and the landing was very easy in every sense of the word. The town of Ponce, which I had selected for a base, was ours for the asking. The harbor here is good. There are plenty of lighters and all the facilities needed, and I have been able to put my plan of campaign into effect at once."

ALGER FOR THE SENATE.

If He Gets There Whitelaw Reid Cannot Be Appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A story is passing the rounds here about Secretary Alger which suggests the possibility that he has not enjoyed the experience he has had of public life in the Cabinet, and now wishes to be transferred to the Senate. The carrying out of this plan involves several things and persons. To begin with, if Alger is to get to the Senate now Whitelaw Reid cannot be Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. That place must be given to Senator McMillan of Michigan, rather than to Mr. Reid, in order that Mr. McMillan may resign and afford Gov. Pingree the pleasure and the distinction of putting Alger in his place.

Mr. McMillan has had no diplomatic training, taste, or experience. It is not even intimated that he has any desire to be Ambassador to Great Britain. But it is known that he is in the Senate, and that his resignation would create a vacancy. At the very next session of the Legislature Alger would have to be voted on. At the same time a successor must be chosen to Senator Burrows. The Michigan people here say that Gov. Pingree will appoint Alger, and see that his friend Peck is made Burrows's successor.

It is assumed that a Michigan Legislature, with Alger for a candidate, is bound to be hard to manage, but those who have had experience in some of the most trying times in the Michigan Legislature are willing to promise Alger that with the proper support they can pull him through handsomely.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS MEET.

Platform Favors the Retention of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day to nominate one candidate for the long term for Supreme Judge, one candidate for the short term for Supreme Judge, one candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. There were more than a thousand delegates present. Chauncey Ives Filley, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order. Dr. Emil Pretorius, editor of the St. Louis Westlich Post, was temporary Chairman.

Mayor Henry Zeigenheim welcomed the delegates. He said he was in favor of holding every bit of land we had acquired, and the sentiment apparently met with almost universal approval. Secretary Griffin of the State Committee acted as temporary Secretary, and announced the temporary organization.

The convention spent the afternoon listening to speeches. Webster Davis of Kansas City, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, said: "We have got the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, and may yet have Cuba. That's not bad for 113 days of McKinley's Administration, is it?" [Applause.] The temporary organization was made permanent, after which the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The platform says:

"We assert that the Monroe doctrine does not compel our Government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless people who have by force of circumstances in the conduct of the Spanish-American war been placed under our protecting care. And we further assert that the Monroe doctrine does not forbid the enlargement and extension of American territory or the protection of American interests in the Eastern as well as in the Western hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific Ocean, where our great coast line and the requirements of the commercial development of our Western States establish paramount rights and impose on our Government certain duties, and we, therefore, approve of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sumcient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally growing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the Far East."

WARRING OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Dowling Men Appear to Have Defeated Allen O. Meyers's Faction—State Convention To-day.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The preliminary meetings by counties and Congressional districts to-day and to-night of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention indicate that the Dowling men by a close margin defeated the Allen O. Meyers faction. The latter are, however, fighting in all the committees to-night, and will continue the fight in the convention to-morrow, at which time trouble is expected.

At the meeting of the Third District delegation this evening a revolver was drawn by one delegate and a knife by another. In this district are the delegates from Montgomery and Butler Counties, both of which are contested. Ex-Congressman Sorg is from Butler County and ex-Collector Dowling from Montgomery County. Sorg is considered the conservative candidate for Governor next year, and Dowling is his manager. At the meeting of the Committee on Credentials to-night there was bad blood from the start. Allen O. Meyers was elected as a member of this committee, and Dowling men were weaker on this committee than on other committees. This committee will be in session all night, and if Meyers wins in it he will make a close fight to-morrow, with the contesting Dowling delegates unseated.

The new State Central Committee follows: First District, John Hagerty; Second, Lewis Remolin; Third, (Dowling) S. B. Griffith, (anti-Dowling) W. C. Ealy; Fourth, John T. Kenna; Fifth, W. W. Wilson; Sixth, E. B. Seivers; Seventh, W. S. Thomas; Eighth, John P. Brenner; Ninth, John Boland; Tenth, John L. Patterson; Eleventh, P. M. Cullinan; Twelfth, James Ross; Thirteenth, Frank Dorr; Fourteenth, Charles Ferguson; Fifteenth, E. W. Kennedy; Sixteenth, W. G. Biggar; Seventeenth, Isaac Hill; Eighteenth, Francis D. Miller; Nineteenth, C. A. Corbin; Twentieth, C. P. Smith; Twenty-first, Harry Wilson.

Protection for Drunkards Suggested.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—"When a man is helplessly drunk on the streets, asleep, or otherwise unable to properly care for himself, why don't you simply lock him up for safekeeping?" asked Judge Schwab, in the police court, Tuesday, after he had dismissed a man on a drunkenness charge. "As long as a man is drunk, but does not cause any trouble, there is no use in cumbering the docket with his name and case," he continued. Judge Schwab has several times declared himself on the same question. If a man is simply drunk, is not a known thief, or a bad character, he holds that there is no real necessity for bringing him into court.

Revengeful Boy Stabs Another.

David Hayes, thirteen years old, of 1,355 Second Avenue, was stabbed in the thigh last night by Barthold Pollak, fourteen years old, of 1,391 Second Avenue. Young Pollak, it is said, gave Hayes a whipping a week ago, and the latter's father then threatened to have him arrested. This so incensed him that he threatened to get even. Last night he caught Hayes in the hallway of the latter's house, and plunged the knife into his hip. Mrs. Hayes found her boy some time later lying in a pool of blood and unconscious. Pollak was arrested and sent to the Gerry Society.

A CALL FOR ROOSEVELT

The Twelfth District Republican Organization Declares for Him for Governor.

FIRST FORMAL INDORSEMENT

Ex-Police Commissioner Hamilton Also for the Colonel—Jacob Worth Suggests Low and Roosevelt as the Ticket.

The demand for the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor, which has manifested itself so strongly among both the people and the politicians in the last few weeks, is beginning to find official and formal expression.

The Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District has the distinction of being the first regular organization to put its indorsement of Col. Roosevelt's nomination in the form of a set of resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The people of the State of New York feel justly proud of the services rendered by her sons in the war just happily brought to a close, and are thankful to the many heroes who were ready to offer their lives to the cause of liberty; and,

Whereas, One of her sons, Theodore Roosevelt, has distinguished himself by his exceptional valor and fortitude on the battle field, has proved himself to be the ideal American citizen and the true type of everything that is glorious in American citizenship, and his endeared himself in the hearts of his countrymen; and,

Whereas, It is a fitting tribute to his courage and valor that the people of the Empire State show their appreciation and recognition of the services rendered by that sturdy Rough Rider by tendering him the nomination for Governor of the State of New York, the highest position within the gift of the people of the Empire State; and,

Whereas, It is the sense of the Republican organization of the Twelfth Assembly District that he receive such nomination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican organization heartily recommend and indorse the nomination of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of the State of New York.

Mr. Platt Must Have Known.

These resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of the organization, held at the district headquarters, 646 Grand Street, Monday night, and were given to the press yesterday, signed by John Stiebling, Chairman, and Charles Freligh, Secretary. Chairman Stiebling is a pronounced Platt man of undisputed regularity, a fact which is interpreted as indicating that the adoption of the resolutions was with the previous knowledge of Mr. Platt himself.

The local Republican leaders will not be surprised if these resolutions are followed by others of like import in other Assembly districts.

The outspoken declarations of men prominent in the State organization in advocacy of Col. Roosevelt's nomination, and the reports of a rising tide of popular sentiment in his favor which reach here from all parts of the State, must inevitably, it is pointed out, result in official expressions sooner or later, unless Mr. Platt should give explicit orders to the contrary, which he has not done.

Those who distrust the sincerity of Senator Platt's apparent acceptance of Col. Roosevelt and who insist that it conceals a deep-laid plot to play Roosevelt against Black in the convention with the object of running in a compromise man of his own at the last moment, admit that the popular demonstrations in favor of the fighting Colonel are so marked as to indicate that the movement already has passed beyond the leader's control.

They predict that, while the local leaders throughout the interior have hesitated so far to declare themselves, awaiting the Senator's signal, the pressure among the voters, already recognized as strong, may force them to take a stand without receiving that signal.

A similar reticence is observable among the recognized "machine" newspapers of the interior. While printing the news of the growth and development of the Roosevelt

tary record, the effect of which would be discounted unless he was put at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Worth's declaration while apparently friendly to Roosevelt was taken to be an indirect attack on him as the party candidate. This caused aggressive Roosevelt men outside the organization to remark that Mr. Worth evidently recognized that Roosevelt would be troublesome to "manage."

There were few callers at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There was no diminution, however, in the number of reports of the spread of the Roosevelt infection among the up-State Republicans which are reaching headquarters by mail and through the country newspapers. Locally, the Roosevelt movement received the adherence of Aldermen Okie and Folks, the representatives of the Citizen's Union in the Aldermanic Board, both of whom took occasion during the day to declare themselves for the Rough Riders' Colonel for Governor.

IN AID OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Plans of the Sons of the American Revolution to Help and Honor Our Soldiers and Sailors.

A meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers was held in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The meeting resulted in the society appropriating $1,400 from its treasury to be expended by a special committee in conjunction with the Board of Managers in relieving the sufferings of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who have been wounded at the front or brought North stricken with fever.

Major Francis Lowell Hills of Wilmington, Del., was introduced to the society and gave a brief description of a visit to the hospital at Fort Monroe. Major Hills said that many necessaries for the comfort of the wounded soldiers had been received at the hospital, through the efforts of the Women's Relief Association. The supervising surgeon had informed him, however, that the hospital was in great need of a number of screens, to be placed about the cots of fever patients. Additional trained nurses were also badly needed, as the present hospital force is sadly overworked. Major Hills saw the different officials of the hospital in charge of the various departments, and acquired from each one an idea of the wants of his particular department.

Mr. John N. Scott presented a resolution to the effect that the Board of Managers apply to the Governor for a list of names of the New York volunteers, in order that the society might send to each soldier a certificate, acknowledging and thanking him for his patriotism and bravery in giving his services to the country.

Mr. Scott's suggestion elicited hearty applause, and was placed in the hands of a committee of three, of which he was made Chairman.

Secretary Kenly presented a resolution to give a grand demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the purpose of aiding the destitute families of soldiers and sailors. He suggested that the Seventy-first Regiment be present, with the banner presented by the society; that the color guard of the Rough Riders and details of other regiments also attend, together with prominent officers, and that as a feature of the entertainment the flags be massed in front of the stage, so that the audience could salute the colors, while one of the regimental bands played the National anthem.

A motion to put the matter in charge of a committee was adopted. The committee will complete arrangements for the demonstration in about four weeks' time, when the soldiers will be in a condition to leave camp.

STANLEY ON THE ALLIANCE.

He Thinks the Friendship Between the Countries Should Be Allowed to Grow of Itself.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Major J. B. Pond has received the following letter from Henry M. Stanley, M. P.:

My Dear Major: Yes, I quite agree with you that we have numerous highly endowed members of Parliament who would like to have an opportunity of speaking to American audiences upon the Anglo-American alliance or any other subject. But, you see, the faculty of orating is born with them. They can't help it—whereas with me it is different.

I can't speak unless I have something to say, and the time to say what is impressed upon me has come. Now, with regard to this Anglo-American alliance. It is a good thing, and a natural thing for both nations to come together and shake hands and make a league of friendship. But the necessity for that is not imperative on either side.

"England is at peace with the world, though she frets herself now and then. America has her enemy at her mercy, and nobody is going to interfere with her. So where is the need for this hurry? Then, naturally, having passed the impressionable point of my life in America, and born in Britain, having an English wife and home, I feel able to see a trifle clearer than some of those who are all American or all English.

"I have not a particle of prejudice, though my duty lies on this side. My opinion is we must not be precipitate. The two nations are growing together and the friendship cannot be forced. It is a slow process, requiring time. There are many Americans who have not thought on the subject. There are many English who cannot entertain the idea.

"If such people are spoken to about the alliance, they are apt to say things neither kindly Americans nor kindly English would like to hear. No, wisdom suggests we leave the feeling to grow and solidify. If either country were in distress, that would be the proper time to breathe more life into that spirit of friendship and kindliness which we know exists and brings the reserved and proud people together.

"But to-day there is no necessity for either nation to think practically about the matter. One is fat and proud, with its Bank of England and its big navy. The other is in a quiver of delight over Manila and Santiago and the glorious heroes, Dewey, Schley, and Shafter.

"The time is not suitable for speaking of alliances. If you Americans come out of that continent and take your share of the Old World's concerns you will know better what an alliance means. Were I not in a dreadful hurry and every member of the family impatiently waiting for me I should tell some curious thoughts of mine about the matter. But I am not allowed to form a connected sentence in peace. There are nine of us at Angeles. I cannot offer myself to the Lyceum this Winter. I am yours cordially, HENRY M. STANLEY."

PAY FOR TROOPS AT MONTAUK.

All the Men at Camp Wikoff Will Get Their Money This Week, Col. Wilson Says.

Col. Wilson, the Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, said yesterday that all the troops at Montauk Point will have received their pay by the end of the week. Major C. C. Sniffen and a number of assistants will probably begin paying the men to-day. Col. Wilson said that all the troops at Montauk Point were paid before going to Santiago, and that, to his certain knowledge, two commands were paid up to July 30.

Major Sniffen went to Santiago to pay off the men, but when he got there he found that orders had been given to bring Shafter's army north, and he found so much confusion that he came away without paying the men

Officers of the Commissary Department say there is no truth in the report that the troops at Montauk Point are obliged to subsist on field rations, more or less unfit for consumption. An officer of the Medical Department said: "In the army there are two classes, the sick and the well. The place for the sick is in the hospital, where they will receive proper treatment and food. If they are well, then the regular rations are all that are required.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2 A. M.—Third Avenue and Devoe Street; D. Becker; damage, $1,000.

5 P. M.—25 Park Place; Steiger & Co., and others; damage, $25,000.

6:10 P. M.—2,263 Eighth Avenue; Nathan

6:30 P. M.—1,863 Park Avenue; Mary Morgan; damage, $200.

Rhein; damage, $599.

7 P. M.—151 Lewis Street; Frank Zucker; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—148 West Forty-fourth Street; Antonio Ruiz; damage, $15.

ALGER TO VISIT MONTAUK

The Secretary Expected There To-day to Inspect the Troops and Camp Wikoff.

HUNTINGTON'S MARINES ARRIVE

The Gallant Defenders of Camp McCalla in Excellent Condition—Other Arriving Troops Have Many Sick Among Them.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Considerable preparation is making at Camp Wikoff for the reception of Secretary of War Alger, who is expected here to-morrow evening on a special train. No definite programme has yet been decided upon. It is doubtful if anything in the form of a review of the troops encamped here will take place. In the first place there is not a regiment on the ground that has uniforms suitable for a parade. All the men wear the ordinary field uniform, if such it can be called. As a matter of fact, there is no uniformity about their attire. Some are dressed in the new Khaki clothes issued them while in Cuba; others have the brown service blouse and trousers used for rough work in garrisons; still others wear parts of the blue street uniform.

In the second place, the troops are as a rule too tired and sick to make a creditable appearance in a review. It is thought, therefore, that the reception to the Secretary of War will consist merely in a guard of honor and a committee of officers, who will escort him to the Andrews Cottage on the edge of the camp. Secretary Alger's visit here, it is understood, is for the purpose of inspecting the camp to find out its most urgent needs, which he will endeavor to satisfy as soon as possible.

No sooner is one evil remedied than another springs up. Inquiries at the Quartermaster's Department brought out the fact that enough transportation facilities have already been provided, and now the material to be transported is not here. There is the greatest need here of fresh food, such as vegetables, eggs, and milk. The Commissary Department received orders several days ago to purchase all these necessaries and it has ordered them by telegraph, but so far they have not arrived, and the troops are still in a great measure compelled to subsist on the regular army field rations.

This condition of affairs has caused considerable illness in the several camps. To further increase the misery of the men—all regulars—the hospital authorities have announced that they will be compelled to refuse all cases that are not really serious.

The General Hospital now has 1,000 patients within its confines, many of whom are accommodated in the annex, where blankets spread over the floor take the place of cots. Three hundred and fifty patients are in the Detention Hospital, and there also the extreme limit has been reached. Withal, there are still a number of sick men in the harbor on transports, who cannot be landed because of lack of room, and more are arriving daily.

The transport Rio Grande, removed 250 convalescents and sick men to the New York hospitals to-night, but the congestion in the hospitals is as bad as it has been now for several days.

Typhoid Is Epidemic.

The typhoid fever epidemic, for such it has become, is still unabated. The yacht Red Cross continues to take away fifteen patients of this class every day to the New Haven Hospital, but still the number is daily increasing. To-day the record was 250 typhoid cases in the general hospital, and cases are continually developing. The physicians are powerless to check the disease, and are at their wits' ends to provide relief.

Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon of the camp, was informed to-day that Dr. Nicholas Senn, the well-known Chicago physician, who received a commission as Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and who was on duty at Cuban hospitals, has been ordered here to supervise the establishment of division hospitals, which will take the overflow from the general and detention hospitals. He will probably arrive here to-morrow.

Four deaths were recorded to-day at the hospitals. The dead are: Private William Eustes, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry; Sergt. Gill, Third United States Cavalry; Private John Lewis, Company D, Twenty-second United States Infantry, and Sergt. William D. Pierson, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment. All the bodies will be buried in the little cemetery behind the General Hospital to-morrow unless relatives claim them.

The auxiliary cruisers Badger and Resolute arrived here to-day from Santiago. The Badger left there Aug. 18, and has on board 186 troops, comprising the officers and men of Companies I, K, and L, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, under command of Capt. Curtis. Eighty-two of these men are sick, though none of them is suffering from contagious disease. No deaths occurred on the voyage. Like the majority of volunteer troops who have come here from Cuba, the Michigan men are in a dreadful state of exhaustion. There are few, if any, really well men in the command.

The Resolute, which sailed from Santiago on the same day as the Badger, brings the 468 marines who did such heroic work at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay.

Col. Huntington is in command, and reported his men in excellent condition, considering the hardships they had undergone since they left their home ports for Cuba. They were there longer than any other troops, but their location seems to have been a far healthier one, and the various types of Cuban fever have not affected them to any extent. With the marines came 220 men of the Second United States Artillery, and the 61 sick men reported by Dr. Magruder to be on the Resolute are mostly artillerymen. Gen. Randolph arrived on the same vessel.

The marines will remain on board the cruiser until the artillery troops are landed, when they will at once be taken to their previous station, at Portsmouth, N. H. They are extremely anxious to get back to their barracks, and chafe considerably at the inevitable delay. It will be several days before their comrades can be taken off the vessel.

Five companies of the Twelfth United States Infantry were landed to-day, and, though there were a number of sick men among them, their general condition was good. Several companies of the Twenty-first United States Infantry were also landed, and immediately went to their camp near the big lake.

Seventy-first's Camp Dried Out.

The Seventy-first Regiment is now comfortably located. The complaint of the men that their grounds were wet was true enough, but they pitched their tents immediately after a heavy storm, and the ground had not had a chance to dry. With the several days of the exceptionally fine weather that has prevailed in camp, the ground is now perfectly dry and can safely be slept on.

Blankets were issued to all the men who made requisitions for them, and, besides, the camp of this regiment is full of all sorts of delicacies and supplies sent by friends of the members. The men have more stuff than they know what to do with. The physical condition of the men is bad. Col. Downs to-day said it was really pitiful to look at the several companies when they are drawn up for rollcall.

What war before the departure for Cuba as fine a body of men as can well be got together, is to-day a lot of broken-down fever-racked soldiers, with hardly the strength to hold a rifle at present arms. He said that before the battle of San Juan the men had shown the most admirable spirit. They kept well together, and not a man was sick. After the battle, however, the nervous reaction must have set in, as they went all to pieces. Their sufferings, the Colonel declared, were frightful. He himself had a touch of fever, but fought against it to set his men an example, and prevent their entire collapse.

Col. Downs desired to make public that, when he reached the detention camp after being detained for several days in harbor, he found more than 100 letters and telegrams from relatives of his men, inquiring as to their whereabouts. He had no stationery, and no means of obtaining any, and for that reason had to leave all of these inquiries unanswered. He has since received several letters criticising his supposed negligence, but he declares that all inquiries shall receive their answers with the least possible delay.

In order to provide a little exercise for his men Col. Downs has ordered two light drills every day, and has established the following camp routine and order of the day:

Reveille without arms	6:00 A. M.
Sick call	6:30 A. M.
Breakfast call	7:00 A. M.
Old Guard fatigue, brown uniform	7:30 A. M.
Drill, blue shirt, leggins, belts, and rifle	8:30 A. M.
Dinner	12:00 M.
Drill, blue shirt, leggins, belts, and rifle	4:00 P. M.
Supper call	5:00 P. M.
Guard mount	5:30 P. M.
Retreat	6:00 P. M.
Tattoo	9:00 P. M.
Taps	9:30 P. M.

He has also issued an order allowing five men from each company a furlough of three days every day until all have been home to see their relatives.

Mother Seeks Her Son.

Mrs. Meeks, who has four sons in the Seventy-first, was a visitor in camp to-day. She was looking for one of her sons, B. F. Meeks. Two of her other boys are in the general hospital here, and one was left in Cuba; but the son she was seeking seems to be lost. He came here on a transport and was recorded at the detention camp, but since then he has been missing. It is believed that he secured a furlough and went to his home at 70 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York.

Assemblyman Wallace was also at the camp, looking for a son. When told that his boy had been left at Siboney he broke down and wept bitterly.

Private Linn Fuller of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, obtained a furlough for three days and was about to leave with his mother and sister, who had come after him, but at the last moment the furlough was recalled by order of Dr. Brown of the general hospital, who said the man was too ill to be permitted to leave.

A bureau of information has been established near the railroad station, in charge of Major Morris C. Hutchins, Chief Quartermaster of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, and all visitors who seek relatives will be directed from that office.

Chaplain T. G. Steward of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, colored, has issued a call to the residents of South Jersey for watermelons and other fruits for his regiment, and hopes to receive an ample supply. There is great rejoicing among the colored soldiers.

MADE THEIR BEDS IN COFFINS.

Rough Riders, Stranded in This City, Accepted an Undertaker's Hospitality for the Night.

Six of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders came to the city from Camp Wikoff at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, intending to take trains on the New York Central for their homes in various parts of the country. Like a great many of the soldiers going home, they were penniless, their sole asset being an order on the railroad company for transportation, to be paid for later by the Government.

The men were all convalescent and quite weak. When they got to the Grand Central Station they learned that their train would not start for several hours. They were in a quandary. They had no money to go to a hotel, and there was no accommodation in the station. For want of a better plan, they wandered out into Lexington Avenue and turned into Forty-fourth Street.

Sitting out in front of the undertaking shop of William Sternberger & Son, at 135 East Forty-fourth Street, trying to keep cool, they found Harry Jackson, the night manager of the concern. He saw quickly that something was wrong with the Rough Riders, and asked if he could help them. When one explained how they were situated, Mr. Jackson jumped up and insisted that they stay with him for the night. In a short time some of his men were aroused and sent to a restaurant for food. A gallon of coffee, a lot of beef and potted ham pies, and cakes—enough food to feed twice as many—were soon brought. When all had eaten Mr. Jackson pointed to a folding bed in the office, and told the soldiers the it was theirs for the rest of the night. The three who were weakest piled into Mr. Jackson then took the other trio into the workshop of the place, where a lot of coffins were in various stages of construction.

Two of the men selected half finished coffins and filling them with excelsior were soon fast asleep. The third was comfortably stowed away on an improvised cot. When the men left the place along toward noon to take their trains they could not say enough in praise of the generosity of the host. Mr. Jackson was fairly loaded down with a lot of their most valued souvenirs of the Cuban campaign. All of the Westerners insisted on giving their addresses to Mr. Jackson, and told him if he ever came their way that he would have the best they owned. At their request he declined to give their names.

Detailed Man Stricken with Fever

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Corp. John F. Jenkins, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, was stricken with typhoid fever at his home in this village this evening. He was one of the detail sent from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, to accompany the body of Samuel K. Walton of White Plains, who died in the camp. His condition is critical. He had undoubtedly contracted the fever in Cuba, but it did not show itself in him until after his departure from the camp.

TO JOIN THE SEVENTY-FIRST

Battalion at Camp Black Ordered to Montauk Point.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Aug. 23.—There was joy in the streets of the Seventy-first Battalion, when orders were received to-day from Adjt. Gen. Corbin in Washington, directing that the recruits leave Camp Black to-morrow and join the Seventy-first Regiment at Montauk. Since receiving their pay last week more than 100 of the 307 men of the battalion have been absent. As soon as these men heard they were going to Montauk they began to return, and it is expected that the battalion will have full ranks when it leaves. The arms that were taken away from the men will be restored to them before they leave.

The men of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments are divided on the mustering-out question. A majority want to be relieved now that there is no chance for active service.

The Vigilancia to Sail To-day.

The transport Vigilancia will sail this afternoon for Santiago and will carry mail for points in Eastern Cuba. The Vigilancia is now at Pier 22, Brooklyn, where she has been taking on supplies and stores. The Twenty-third Regiment of Kansas Infantry is also to go on this vessel, and the men are expected to arrive here from Topeka this morning. They are coming over the Erie Railroad, but what time they will arrive here no one knew yesterday.

WORTHLESS CUBAN REBELS

Described by Returning Army Officers as Fit for Nothing but Loafing and Pillage.

MEANS TROUBLE FOR AMERICA

Insurgents' Continuance of the Fighting Considered a Bad Sign—Plans to Feed the Needy Poor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding the efforts here, and perhaps in Cuba, of reasonable insurgents to bring about cordial co-operation between all classes of people in the island when the evacuation of the Spanish shall have been effected, the information from Cuba is of a character to make the Government fear that its greatest troubles are to come from the Cubans and not from the Spanish.

To the War and State Departments the reports that the insurgents in different parts of Cuba refuse to recognize the armistice, but are attacking Spanish troops just as if there had been no cessation of war, seems to be a bad sign. It is understood very well that there was no agreement by the insurgents to stop their war, but it was supposed the insurgents would be willing, now that the independence of Cuba is in sight and the dominion of Spain abolished forever, to abandon fighting and get ready for peace and progress.

Officers returning from Cuba laugh at talk of this sort. They say that the Cubans they saw at Santiago are good for nothing but loafing and pillage. They do not know the meaning of the word progress. According to one careful observer, progress will be to the average Cuban a deep disappointment. It will mean labor, the care of a family, the payment of taxes to support schools, living in a place something better than is found for cattle, instead of idly roaming the land to rob when possible, fight Spaniards, when they are in inferior numbers and position, and of never working, even if starvation is to be the penalty of refusal to labor.

It is almost a foregone conclusion at the Department of State that the insurgents in Cuba must have very little to say about who shall rule the island, if it is to be ruled at all by men born and brought up in Cuba. Most of the insurgents have been roving banditti for years, and have no taste for the humdrum affairs of life. Most of the citizens of the towns are men of business, who have shrugged their shoulders at insurgents and kept loyal to Spain as long as Spain seemed likely to hold on. If Spain has let go, and the men of substance have to look to another government, they will not look to the insurgents, but to the United States.

It will be very vexatious to the Administration if, at the beginning of the next sugar season, it turns out that the Cubans are at their old business of destroying the plants set up by Spaniards or Americans in the expectation that, with war ended, business is to revive. But it will not be for long. Persistence by the Cubans in revolution after Spain has abandoned the island will have to depend upon some other country than the United States for encouragement. Spain may like to try it, and she is welcome to the task so far as army officers are concerned.

The War Department is considering plans for feeding the people in Cuba who may be found in a starving condition when the Spanish evacuate. Very little information is yet at hand regarding the condition of the people, but from what was known of them before hostilities began, and the fact that little opportunity has been afforded them since to secure food, it is believed that thousands must be destitute. The poor people known at the beginning of the war as reconcentrados may have perished, but the pacificos and others who were not a part of the Spanish Army are believed by officers here to be in a precarious condition.

The details of the plan for furnishing food have not been matured, but the distribution will be under the direction of army officers. It will not be intrusted to local municipalities. The War Department officials intend that the food issued shall go to those who are in real need, and shall not be swallowed up by a few greedy ones. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments of the army are ready to furnish and transport supplies as soon as orders are issued. Several transports will be held in readiness, and the stores will be ready to be placed on board as soon as it is determined that they shall be sent.

THREATS AGAINST HAVANESE.

Letters Sent by Insurgents Menace Spanish Merchants with Death After the War Is Over.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The local papers express considerable doubt, based upon a rereading of President McKinley's message to Congress last April in the light of recent events, whether the United States Government has definitely pledged itself to declare Cuba's independence.

A number of prominent Havanese have recently received threatening letters, signed by insurgents or anonymous and evidently of insurgent origin. Several of these letters tell those to whom they are sent that they may choose the sort of tree on which they will be hanged after the insurgents have entered Havana. This correspondent heard a well-known resident, who has always been in the employ of Spanish houses and treated invariably with consideration, advise his son, an insurgent leader, not to come to Havana unless at the head of a victorious column, even if the Americans ordered him to come.

Pascual Golcochea, a prominent native planter at Guines, has received a letter from the insurgent leader Camejo, a native of San Domingo, now at Nueva Paz, Matanzas Province, telling him in hopes to capture him. "I will not kill you," says Camejo, "but I shall tie you to a tree so that the mosquitoes may kill you and the aura bird devour you." Others have letters telling them they will be beaten and afterward drawn and quartered. Leading merchants at Cienfuegos and planters in that district have been warned that they must leave the island.

The authorities have declined to allow the landing of a number of American correspondents, who arrived off the harbor this morning from Santiago de Cuba—among them representatives of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago papers. English residents have strenuously objected to the Government's action; and Mr. Jerome, the British Consul, accompanied by Capt. Stewart Brice, son of former United States Senator Brice, called upon Gen. Blanco and urged him to allow the correspondents to land.

Gen. Blanco, however, declined to comply with the request, on the ground that the presence in Havana, prior to the arrival of the Military Commissioners from the United States, might prejudice the work of the Commissioners while discussing the peace details. His attitude is supported by the opinion of intelligent Spaniards; for although nothing of a disagreeable nature would be expected to follow the presence of the correspondents in the city, it would be impossible for the authorities, however earnest their wishes, to guarantee the safety of the correspondents against the act of some fanatic.

Two Transports Released.

Acting under orders received from the War Department, the Quartermaster yesterday released the transports Miami and Matteawan. They were turned over to their owners, and will return to their former service.

Relief Money from a Cinderella Play.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $18.07; to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society. The money is the proceeds from a "Cinderella" play, given through the efforts of three little misses, Helen Lippincott and Margery and Anna Croscup of New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 23.—The store and stock of H. J. Lamar & Sons, one of the largest wholesale and retail drug houses in the State, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $105,000; insurance, $35,000.

DANIELSON, Conn., Aug. 23.—The grain mill of J. T. Kingsley & Sons, in Plainfield, also the grain store of Waldo Tillinghast and three empty freight cars of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad were destroyed by fire early this morning, causing a loss of about $25,000; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PHILIPPINES' NEW GOVERNOR.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Senor Agusta says that Gen. Jaudenes being a prisoner, Gen. Rios becomes Governor General of the Philippines. At the rising of the Council Lieut. Gen. Correa, the War Minister, declared that the Government was still without official news of the surrender of Manila, although several telegrams had been sent to Gen. Jaudenes for details.

MERRITT'S DEAD AND WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin this afternoon received a dispatch from Gen. Merritt, giving the list of wounded at Manila, which is as follows:

Manila.—Adjutant General, Washington:

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and deaths of enlisted men in this command since Aug. 1:

AUG. 2 KILLED.

LEARS, William P., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

DUNCAN, John F., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

CONNOR, Lawrence P., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

HANSON, George, private, Company A, First Nebraska.

WICKHAM, Henry A., private, Company A, First Nebraska.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

OVIATT, Joseph S., private, Company A, First Nebraska.

PELTZER, Charles E., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

McCAULEY, John P., private, Company A, First Nebraska.

AUG. 5—KILLED.

McCANN, ROBERT, private, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

HOWELL, SAMUEL F., private, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry.

LAUER, CLEMENTS, private, Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

HEAD, CLAUD F., musician, Company A, First Nebraska.

LAMBERT, CLINTON, private, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

LITTLE, CHARLES, private, Company F, teenth Infantry.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

BALLARD, HENRY W., private, Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.

O'CONNOR, DANIEL J., private, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry.

STERLING, WILLIAM W., private, Company K, First Colorado.

ENGELSHORN, GEORGE, private, Company K, First Nebraska.

AUG. 18.—WOUNDED SEVERELY.

NEWMAN, FENTON F., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

SMITH, JOSEPH, private, Twenty-third Intantry.

TURK, RICHARD L., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

HAYDEN, THOMAS, private, Astor Battery.

CARLETON, MERVIN, Sergeant, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WILLIAMS, HENRY E., Corporal, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

CROWL, FRANK M., private, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota.

LITTLE, CHARLES, pripate, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

McCANN, ROBERT E., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

MORGAN, CHARLES A., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

PARKER, ROBERT R., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

PORG, PETER, private, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.

VAN PELTS, CHARLES E., private, Astor Battery.

SILLMAN, ROBERT H., Sergeant, Astor Battery.

HAKEL, GEORGE E., private, Astor Battery.

VAN HORN, HALLARD, Corporal, Astor Battery.

SEUMORE, WILLIAM, Astor Battery.

BAKER, WILLIAM B., Astor Battery.

SMITH, FRANK, private, Company F, First Colorado.

BRADY, EDWARD F., private, Company K, First Colorado.

HAMMERSON, ALFRED T., private, First California.

JONES, WILLIAM A., private, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WALLACE, LEWIS H., private, Company H, Thirteenth Minnesota.

THORSEN, GUIMAN, Art., Company H, Thirteenth Minnesota.

RICE, CLARENCE T., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

BARROWMAN, HENRY E., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

TWENTY, GEORGE T., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

ULMER, LOUIS, private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

KAHL, GEORGE, private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

MOORE, WILLIAM S., private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

RIDER, ERNEST L., private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

FITZLOFF, HENRY, private, Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota.

TRENHAM, MILTON A., private, Company D, Thirteenth Minnesota.

McDONALD, ROBERT, private, Company K, First Colorado.

HANSEN, ALBERT S., private, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota.

AHLEARE, CHARLES J., private, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WOOD, CHARLES P., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

DIED AS RESULT OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

WINFIELD, CHARLES, private, Company H, Third Artillery, Aug. 2.

SNYDER, LEE, private, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania, Aug. 3.

McILRATH, JOHN A., Battery H, Third Artillery, Aug. 3.

DUNSTORE, JOHN G, private, First California, Aug. 14.

DUNN, CHARLES, private, Astor Battery, Aug. 15.

BURNSTON, CHARLES, Sergeant, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota, Aug. 16.

PHINEAS, CHARLES, private, Company I, First Colorado, Aug. 18.

DIED IN HOSPITAL AS RESULT OF DISEASE.

EVANS, WILLIAM J, Sergeant, Company C, First Nebraska.

JULY 24—NICHOLAS, DANIEL J., private, Company H, First California.

JULY 26—JOHNSON, EDGAR J., private, Company D, Second Oregon.

JULY 28—BERDINE, WALTER, private, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry.

JULY 31—ROBESON, WILLIAM B., Hospital Corps.

AUG. 2—PADON, LESLIE B., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

AUG. 6—PERKINS, GEORGE H., private, Company B, First California.

AUG. 7—HOLBROOK, RUFUS R., private, Company G, Second Oregon.

AUG. 10—YOUNG, EDWARD C., private, Company A, Second Oregon.

AUG 11—FIRN, PHILIP, Mus., Company G, Eighteenth Infantry.

HOWARD NEILL, private, Hospital Corps.

AUG. 14—MINNICH, LEROY S., private, Company C, First Wyoming.

AUG. 15—DICKSON, HENRY, private Thirteenth Minnesota.

AUG. 16—SERGEANT, THOMAS H., private, Hospital Corps.

AUG. 17—SANDERS, WILLIAM.

AUG. 17—PRATT, SIDNEY, private, Thirteenth Minnesota.

AUG. 18—JOBBLING, ARTHUR, private, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry.

MERRITT.

CORNELL PERJURY CASE

Examination Resumed Before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court.

MRS. CROCKER'S TESTIMONY

The Mother of Mrs. Lillian Allen-Reynolds-Klopman Tells of the Relations of Her Daughter with Guy H. Reynolds.

Mrs. Allen-Crocker, the mother of Mrs. Lillian Allen-Reynolds-Klopman, was heard by Magistrate Flammer yesterday in connection with the case of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, who is charged with perjury by Guy H. Reynolds in testifying in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman for annulment of her marriage with Reynolds. The last examination, Aug. 10, was interrupted by the savage attack of Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman on her mother, whose testimony was displeasing to her, and on Lawyer Charles Lex Brooke.

Mrs. Cornell had been arrested in Saratoga Aug. 5 for perjury in testifying that she had been a witness to the marriage of Reynolds and Mrs. Lillian Klopman, nee Allen, in Saratoga, May 21, 1898.

The case was resumed in a private room for hearings at the Centre Street Police Court. Among those present were Mr. Klopman, the husband of Mrs. Lillian Allen-Reynolds-Klopman; Mrs. Cornell, her counsel, Mr. Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel; former Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, counsel for the prosecution, and Charles Lex Brooke, also of the counsel for the prosecution. Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman was not present.

Several letters written by Mrs. Cornell to Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman were read. In one Mrs. Cornell wrote that she had just been "hitting her old Henry Clay." A significant passage in a second read: "I believe you are very unhappy now, my dear girl. If you cannot unravel the mystery, you will have to submit and make the best of it. You have heard all about the good fish still in the sea, without doubt. Then take the net. Your pretty face and form will catch another. Next time don't get shark; get whale."

In reply to Lawyer Steinhardt's cross-examination, Mrs. Allen-Crocker said she was Mrs. Allen until she married Mr. Crocker a few weeks ago. She admitted that in 1890 Reynolds gave her daughter $100 to buy furniture. At the time she had warned her daughter she would have trouble if she had anything to do with Reynolds, as he was a married man, she testified. She further admitted that for seven or eight years she lived with her daughter Lillian, and that during that time Reynolds furnished the money for the household expenses.

"Who was the father of your daughter's children?" Mrs. Allen-Crocker was asked.

"Mr. Reynolds."

"And yet you knew he was a married man?"

"Yes."

"And, knowing of the relations between him and your daughter, you continued to live on his money?"

"I could not help myself."

Mr. Steinhardt, who was trying to show that Reynolds lived with the witness' daughter as her husband, received a setback, when in reply to a request to tell about the time when Reynolds took them all to St. Louis to live Mrs. Allen-Crocker said that Reynolds lived in that city with his wife only two blocks away from where she lived with her daughters.

When questioned in regard to her daughter's suit for divorce from Reynolds, Mrs. Allen-Crocker said that her daughter had asked her to testify on her behalf and she had refused, saying she would not swear to a lie. Mrs. Cornell, she also said, had told her she ought to be ready to do anything for her child. As a result of her refusal to testify for her daughter Mrs. Allen-Crocker said she had never talked about the case with her daughter, and had learned of the suit thereafter from the newspapers.

When the divorce case first came up, Mrs. Allen-Crocker said her daughter gave her and her daughter, Irene Allen, money to spend several days on Staten Island, and when they returned Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman had won by default.

"Did Mr. Klopman want you to go on the stand in your daughter's behalf?" Mr. Davis asked.

"Yes," the witness said. "He swore when I refused and said I would not tell a lie. He said I was an unnatural mother."

An adjournment was taken until Sept. 13, when the examination will be resumed before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. GARCIA

Reported that He Mulcted Spanish Merchants and Assaulted a Custom House Administrator.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel left Havana on the 14th inst. and arrived in the vicinity of Gibara on the 16th. Before entering the port she hoisted a flag of truce. The United States gunboat Nashville, which was in port, inquired if she carried documents for the American ship. The Isabel answered in the negative, and signaled that the peace protocol had been signed.

The news was received aboard the Nashville enthusiastically, the crew cheering and shouting. The Infanta Isabel's crew responded with vivas for the King. When the Infanta Isabel entered the port an American officer boarded her and informed her commander that the town was in the hands of Gen. Calixto Garcia.

It is reported that Gen. Calixto Garcia, after entering Gibara, assaulted the custom house administrator, slapping his face, and afterward ordered a negro to beat him with a machete. It is also said that Gen. Garcia demanded money from the Gibara merchants. The merchants refused to comply with his demand, whereupon he ordered that they should pay double the amount of his first exaction. Gen. Garcia also ordered the arrest of over 100 Spanish residents, who were liberated after the arrival of the Infanta Isabel. The commander of the Nashville said he had no troops ashore, but that he would not allow the inhabitants to be ill-treated.

It is reported that Gen. Garcia resigned on the 19th inst. and that his command was taken over by the leader Luis Feria. It was also said that Gen. Garcia was about to leave Gibara.

Arrest in Poisoned Candy Case.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Botkin was arrested at 9 o'clock to-night for supposed connection with the sending of a box of poisoned candy to Mrs. John P. Gunning at Dover, Del., from the eating of which Mrs. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. J. Polk Deane, died shortly afterward. No charge has as yet been formally placed against Mrs. Botkin.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary Russell A. Alger, Charles Russell, London; Col. F. J. Hecker, United States Army; Col. G. H. Hopkins, United States Army.

GILSEY—Capt. Hanbold and Lieut. Hamilton, Fort Slocum; Austin Lathrop, Corning, N. Y.

GRAND—S. B. Cullman, United States ship Oregon; C. H. Woodward, United States ship Brooklyn.

GRAND UNION—Major C. E. Stanton, Paymaster United States Army; H. V. Garland, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

HOLLAND—Jules Cambon, French Minister, Washington; T. M. Schults, United States ship Iowa.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator William F. Vilas, Madison, Wis.

MARLBOROUGH—Bishop Thompson, Mississippi.

MURRAY HILL—R. H. Paine, Baltimore.

ST. DENIS—Capt. B. H. J. Blake, Boston.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister, Washington; Dr. W. Susuki, Tokio, Japan.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

100,000 MEN TO GO HOME

Order for Mustering Out the Volunteers May Be Issued To-day.

CAMP THOMAS TO BREAK UP

All Regiments Not Ordered Home Will Go to Huntsville, Ala.—The Hospitals to be Left.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is expected that the order for mustering out 100,000 men of the volunteer forces will be issued to-morrow. The list of troops to be mustered out is nearly complete, but some changes will no doubt be made before the order is finally signed. This will reduce materially the number of troops in the different camps.

The Third Corps, which has been commanded by Gen. Wade has been ordered from Chickamauga to Huntsville, Ala. One regiment will be retained at Chickamauga under Gen. Boynton. In this connection the following order has been issued by Adjutant General Corbin:

"Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In all matters pertaining exclusively to the care and protection of the park and of its watersheds and in the restoration of the park, as the troops may be from time to time withdrawn from any portion of it, he will represent the Secretary of War and be obeyed accordingly in enforcing the regulations of the Secretary of War for the government of the park.

"The commanding General of the forces at Camp George H. Thomas will, upon the written request of Brig. Gen. Boynton, and to the extent which may seem reasonable, furnish such details of teamsters and teams as may be necessary to the execution of the duties indicated in this order."

PACKING UP AT CAMP THOMAS.

Gen. Breckinridge Ordered to Abandon It as Soon as Possible.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The War Department has ordered Gen. Breckinridge to abandon Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park, and the General is using every means to comply with the order as rapidly as possible. The various regiments have received orders to pack up and be ready to get out on short notice, and all have gone about obeying orders in a systematic and rapid manner. As fast as railroads can furnish transportation the men will move.

A large number of the regiments have been ordered to their State capitals. The others will be sent to Knoxville, Lexington, and Huntsville, Ala. Many of the regiments of the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps are already moving to Knoxville and Lexington, and as soon as possible all the regiments of the Third Corps not ordered home will go to Huntsville.

Gen. Breckinridge, the commander of Camp Thomas, will go to either Knoxville or Lexington. All that will be left at Camp Thomas will be the hospitals, where the men are too sick to be moved, and one regiment which will act as a guard. The First Maine Infantry left for home to-day.

TROOPS REACH CAMP MEADE.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 23.—The movement of the First Division of the Second Army Corps from Camp Alger will begin this evening, and Gen. Corbin's command will be here by Thursday. The vanguard of the Second Division arrived to-day in the command of the Third Missouri and First Rhode Island.

Gen. Graham has ordered electric lights for division headquarters, and signal boards will be erected to point the way to the regiments.

All of the milk furnished the troops is examined, and fresh beef must either be broiled, boiled, roasted, or made into hash. The supply of provisions and good water is abundant.

The camp of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment has been changed from the lowlands along the trolley line to a healthy range of hills. The Sixteenth Battalion does not like the idea of being consolidated with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania. There seems to be no help for it, as all of the regiments at the camp are twelve-company regiments, and there can be no exception in the case of Col. Smith's regiment. Col. Rickards of the Sixteenth may be sent to Puerto Rico when the battalion is joined to the Eighteenth.

REVIEW AT CAMP ALGER.

Corp. Corman, Who Escaped from Fort Columbus, to be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gen. Gobin this afternoon reviewed the Pennsylvania Brigade at Camp Alger. This brigade is composed of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments.

A Corporal of the Third Virginia has been ordered to Birmingham, Ala., to arrest Corp. Corman of this regiment, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and escaped from the guardhouse at Camp Alger. The soldiers guarding him at the time of his escape will be court-martialed.

Privates Morgan, Company B, Fourth Missouri, and Roma Duval, Seventh Ohio, have died of typhoid fever.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

Men from Tampa and Fort Thomas Among the Latest to Come North.

One hundred and seventy-one men of Battery H, Seventh United States Heavy Artillery, arrived at the Bay Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday. Capt. J. C. Borsch was in command. The men carried no equipments but their knapsacks and blankets. They started from Tampa last Saturday, and were supplied with only three days' rations, that being the time of the trip, according to the schedule. All the men had left was some hardtack, but they had money and bought pies and rolls for breakfast. Capt. Borsch said it took them twenty-four hours to cover 100 miles through North Carolina and Virginia, and the men were tired out. Three men deserted at Richmond, Va. The men were sent to Newport by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Fifty-two convalescent soldiers of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York Volunteers arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, by the Southern Express yesterday at 6:48 o'clock A. M. The majority had been suffering from typhoid or malarial fever and were very weak. Many of them found friends awaiting them at the station, and some of them lost any time in finding his way to the ferryboat. Another train, which arrived at 7:20 o'clock brought 106 soldiers from Fort Thomas, Ky., under command of Lieut. Chase. They are recruits from Cincinnati, and are to be sent to the Sixth Ohio Regiment. They were served with breakfast on the platform station, and were then sent to Montauk.

NEW YORKERS ILL IN CAMP.

Gov. Black May Ask to Have the Eighth Mustered Out—Fever in the Fourteenth.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast received a dispatch to-day from Surgeon Gen. Ferry of this State, who is making a tour of the Southern army camps, which states that the health of the Eighth New York Regiment at Chickamauga is frightful, and that the men, as a whole, are pretty much run down.

In the Fourteenth Regiment at the same camp there are but eighty cases of fever, and this is due to the fact that the troops are allowed to drink no water that is not bottled.

These are the only two regiments that the Adjutant General would give out any information about. It is probable that Gov. Black this afternoon will request the authorities at Washington to muster the Eighth Regiment out of service as soon as possible.

SIGNAL SERVICE MEN NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The increase in the number of army camps has brought about a demand for an augmentation of the force of signal service men in this country, and recommendation will be made that the force at Puerto Rico be drawn on for one of the companies now at work there. There are four Signal Service companies, with a total of about 300 men, now there, and it is expected they might have to take charge, temporarily, of the telegraph service on the island, pending the time when private enterprise could supplant them.

At the same time, the division of the camps here necessitates more men for this work, and one of the four companies on the island may be ordered back. One company of Signal Service men under Capt. Lee left on the Seguranca from New York to-day for Cuba to take charge of the telegraph service there.

WHEELER PRAISES MILLS.

Thanks the Secretary of War for the Latter's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of War to-night made public the following dispatch in reference to the appointment of Lieut. Col. Mills as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy:

"Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 22.

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"I desire to thank you for promoting Lieut. Col. A. L. Mills to so high a position. Lieut. Col. Mills's good and brave conduct in Cuba enlisted my highest admiration.

"WHEELER, Major General Volunteers."

MORE TROOPS LEAVE CUBA.

Gen. Shafter Announces the Sailing of the Transport Minnewaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter was received by the War Department to-night:

"Santiago de Cuba, via Haiti, Aug. 23, 1898.

"Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

"Transport Minnewaska with Second Cavalry, mounted squadron, headquarters, and 256 men, First District of Columbia; two companies, 95 men, Thirty-third Michigan; Battalion of Engineers, balloon detachment, and 35 horses belonging to light batteries, sailed to-day. The Specialist, with four officers, 110 men, and horses belonging to light batteries will sail soon.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Rough Riders Want Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota had a conference with the President to-day in behalf of Grigsby's Rough Riders, who are anxious to be kept in service and sent to either Cuba or Puerto Rico. The Senator learned that it has been decided to muster out all of the volunteer cavalry, but that it may be possible for cavalrymen wishing to remain in service to be dismounted and kept as infantrymen.

TO WELCOME OUR SOLDIERS.

Resolutions Calling for a Grand Celebration in This City Passed by the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the following resolutions providing for a celebration as a welcome to the soldiers of the war:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York be and is hereby requested to invite the people of the United States to assemble in this city, upon some day to be hereafter determined, to receive and tender to these returning soldiers such a welcome as will, in a measure, give expression to the intense feeling of gratitude which pervades the entire people:

Resolved, That he be requested to select a committee of at least 100 citizens to arrange the necessary details for such reception and welcome.

Resolved, That he be requested to apply to the Government of the United States for such co-operation as will enable the municipality to make the occasion a National celebration commemorative of the union of all sections of our beloved country in the cause of humanity, a testimonial of our appreciation of the service of the armies and navies which have secured such wonderful results in so brief a time, and an approval of the magnanimity which has been accorded to the brave soldiers and sailors of our adversary.

The council passed a resolution calling upon the United States Government to provide a National cemetery where the bodies of soldiers who fell in the war shall be reinterred.

CAPT. CARTER IN SUSPENSE.

Secretary Alger Has the Findings of the Case Still in His Hands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Alger has stowed away in his safe at the War Department the record and findings in the court-martial case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers. They have been there since the war began. Now that the war is over there does not appear to be any inclination on the part of the Secretary of War to take up this case, which to him may seem disagreeable, and thus something to be avoided, while to the officer who has been all these months in suspense it may seem to be a shameful neglect of duty.

Capt. Carter is entitled to know something about the uncontradicted reports that have been published concerning his case since the Judge Advocate General of the Army finished his long and careful review of the trial and of the findings and turned the matter over to the Secretary. Of course there was no expression that the Secretary would make another review as exhaustive as that of the Judge Advocate General. He is not a lawyer, and he is not a soldier. The presumption is that whatever the chief law officer of the War Department approved of in the findings of the Carter court-martial the Secretary of War will approve of.

Whatever the purpose of the Secretary of War, Capt. Carter is entitled to have action in this case. Until the Secretary decides to pass upon the case, either to approve of the findings or to reject them, Capt. Carter may not know whether he is to be dismissed the service, confined in a prison, and required to pay a heavy fine or not. If the verdict of the court-martial was one of acquittal it is inhuman in Secretary Alger to keep the officer in suspense. If he has been adjudged guilty of squandering the money of the Government in a criminally prodigal way, the Secretary might be able to see that he owes the public a duty. When the Secretary of War gets through with this case it must go to the President. The President could get hold of the case by asking Secretary Alger for it. In what respect can it be conceived by the President that the interests of the people or of Carter can be advanced by leaving the Carter court-martial case in Alger's hands for more than three months?

FIRST SERGEANT SIMPSON DEAD.

A Ninth Regiment Officer Succumbs to Fever at Camp Thomas.

Col. S. E. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment has received a dispatch announcing the death, at Camp Thomas, of First Sergt. Harry Simpson of Company B, Ninth Regiment. The dead man was one of the most popular men in the regiment. He was so determined to go to the front that when the surgeon at Peekskill rejected him, he had Capt. Tompkins hold his place open for him, and went to a hospital in this city, where he submitted to an operation, to have removed a growth that had caused his rejection. He then joined the regiment at Camp Thomas, where he was joyfully received by his comrades, who at first had threatened not to enlist unless he was to go with them.

Typhoid fever was the cause of death. The remains will be brought home.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.

To secure listing in it, contracts for Telephone Service should be made during August.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Dey St., 923 Broadway, 115 W. 125th St.

BIDS FOR TORPEDO CRAFT

Richard B. Peyton of Williamsport, Penn., Offers to Build Forty-Knot Destroyers.

CRAMPS AND HERRESHOFFS OUT

Twenty-eight Powerful Vessels to be Ordered Which Will Cost $6,900,000—Many New Competitors for Naval Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department opened bids at noon to-day for sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, to cost in the aggregate not to exceed $6,900,000, as provided in the last Naval Appropriation act. These twenty-eight destroyers and torpedo boats constitute the largest single addition in point of numbers ever made to the navy. The destroyers are to be completed within eighteen months and the torpedo boats within twelve months. According to the requirements of the department, the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of twenty-eight knots and the torpedo boats twenty-six knots.

The destroyers are to be of about 400 tons, and are to cost not more than $250,000 each, while the torpedo boats are to be about 150 tons and to cost not more than $170,000 each.

These destroyers will be the first vessels of that type added to our navy, except those improvised from yachts during the recent war exigency. They are to have twin screws, vertical engines, and a bunker capacity for carrying at least 100 tons of coal, affording some protection to engines and boilers.

The vessels will be lighted throughout by electricity. They are to be built stanch and strong, with good freeboard, good seagoing qualities, and designed to operate at high speed in a seaway. The battery will be composed of seven rapid-firing guns. The ammunition required will weigh about seven tons. There will be mounted on the middle ship line two twenty-foot torpedo tubes to carry seventeen-foot torpedoes.

Berthing space will be required to accommodate a crew of sixty men and four officers, and provision space for twenty days.

Plans of the Torpedo Boats.

The torpedo boats are of much the same design, but will be smaller. Their coal capacity will be forty tons, against 100 tons for the destroyers, and their berthing space will be for twenty-six men and three officers. The battery will be composed of three rapid-firing guns. There will be mounted on deck three fifteen-foot torpedo tubes, with torpedoes.

Representatives of all the great shipbuilding firms were present when the bids were opened. The bids, plans, &c., were piled several feet high, and there promised to be much delay and confusion. Some of the department officials thought it would take two weeks to get the bids fully tabulated, as they took a wide range, because of the department's call for two classes of propositions, one based strictly on the department's plans and specifications, and the other based on the individual ideas of the builders, all essential requirements being followed.

Bidders Vary Their Designs.

The first bid was that of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., for one torpedo boat, speed, 29.5 knots, at $161,000, or for at $160,000 each; one destroyer of 29 knots at $292,000, two at $281,000, or three at $282,500.

Other bids were: Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., one torpedo boat destroyer, 29 knots, at $293,000, or two at $285,000 each.

Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., one to four torpedo boats, 26 knots, at $150,000 each; also, under different plans, one torpedo boat at $168,000, two at $165,000, three at $163,000, four at $161,000 each; also one destroyer, 28 knots, $293,000, two at $282,000, three, four, or five, at $289,000 each; also destroyers, under different plans, one or two at $282,500, three, four, or five at $282,000 each.

Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, for destroyers, 29 knots, two at $284,000, three at $283,000 each.

William R. Trigg, Richmond, Va., torpedo boats, 26 knots, one at $160,000, two at $150,000 each, three at $129,750, four at $114,759 each; also destroyers, one at $275,000, two at $260,000, three at $250,000, four at $240,000, five at $233,000 each.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, destroyers, 29 knots, one at $294,000, two or three at $285,000 each; also destroyer under second class, $294,000, two at $282,000, three at $281,500 each.

Maryland Steel Company, Maryland County, Md.; destroyers, two of 30 knots, $294,000; three, $286,000; three, different bid, $283,000; four, $282,000 each.

George Lamley, South Boston; torpedo boats, one, 26 knots, $162,800; two, $154,400; also, different plans, one, $152,000; two, $149,400 each; also, different plans, one, $157,400; two, $153,900 each.

Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J.; torpedo boats, 26 knots; one, $168,000; two, $165,000.

Harlan-Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; destroyers, 29 knots; one, $294,000; two, $291,000.

Destroyers of Thirty-five and Forty Knots.

Fall River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass.; one destroyer, 30 knots, $280,000; one torpedo boat, $164,000; also, different plans, one destroyer, $281,000; three, $280,000; also destroyers, different plans, one 30 knots and one 28 knots, $282,000 and $372,000, respectively; also, torpedo boats, one, $160,000; three, $159,000 each.

Gas Engine and Power Company, New York, destroyers, one, $285,000; also one destroyer and one torpedo boat, $428,000 for both, or two destroyers and one torpedo boat, $780,000, or two destroyers and two torpedo boats, $849,000, or two destroyers and three torpedo boats, $987,000.

Richard B. Peyton, Williamsport, Penn., destroyer, 40 knots, one $295,000; four, $295,000, also one to four, 30 knots, $250,000; also one to four, 35 knots, $275,000.

The foregoing bid, at 40 knots, caused some comment:

Wolf and Zwicker, Portland, Oregon, one torpedo boat, $170,000; two, $165,000; three, $163,400, four, $162,500; also destroyers, 29½ knots, one, $289,000; two, $285,000; three, $282,000; also destroyers, one, $295,000; two, $291,000; three, $283,000.

This closed the bids. The naval officials commented on the absence of the Cramps firm and the Herreshoffs among the bidders. The bids will be tabulated and the awards made at the earliest day practicable. Aside from the price, there are many details in each bid, time of delivery, displacement, speed, design, &c., which will have to be considered in making the award.

BIDS FOR SHELLS OPENED.

Six, Three, and One Pounder Ammunition for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for 100,000 six-pounder steel shells, 100,000 three-pounder steel shells, and 100,000 one-pounder steel shells. Bids were received as follows:

Miami Manufacturing Company—For six-pounders $1.35 each, for three-pounders 80 cents each, and for one-pounders 45 cents each.

The Builders' Iron Foundry—For six-pounders $1.35, for three-pounders 85 cents, and for one-pounders 57 cents.

The Lincoln Iron Works—For one-pounders 65 cents.

Thomas Shaw, Philadelphia—For six-pounders $1.33 each.

L. Schutter & Co., Philadelphia—For six-pounders $1.30, for three-pounders 80 cents, and for one-pounders 45 cents.

American B. H. O. and Sewing Machine Company—For six-pounders $2.87, for three-pounders $1.97, and for one-pounders 97 cents.

C. J. Smith & Co.—For six-pounders $1.35, C. M. Broderick—For six-pounders 99 cents, for three-pounders 69 cents, and for one-pounders 39 cents.

Mannesman Tube Company—For six-pounders $1.35, for three-pounders 88 cents, and for one-pounders 55 cents.

Falls Riverton Michinery Company—For six-pounders, $1.15; for three-pounders, 55 cents, and for one-pounders, 40 cents.

United States Projectile Company of New York, two bids—For six-pounders, $1.2 and $1.37½, and for three-pounders, $1.14 and $1.22½.

Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Darby, Conn., two bids—For six-pounders, $1.34 2-5, and $1.29 3-5; for three-pounders, $4 4-5 cents and 79 4-5 cents, and for one-pounders, 49½ and 47½ cents. This company offered the following rates in case they received the whole order: For six-pounders, $1.19 9-10; for three-pounders, 76½ cents, and for one-pounders, 43 9-10 cents.

The American Ordnance Company of Bridgeport, Conn., two bids—For six-pounders, $1.25 and $1.16; for three-pounders, 77 cents and 74 cents, and for one-pounders, 42 cents and 39 cents.

All the bidders expressed their ability to begin the deliveries within a reasonable time.

NAVAL OFFICERS REWARDED.

Lieuts. Tappan and Brumby, Ensigns Caldwell and Scott, and Cadet White Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The President to-day made the following promotions in the navy for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle":

Lieuts. Benjamin Tappan and Thomas M. Brumby, to be advanced five numbers in the list of Lieutenants; Ensigns Harry H. Caldwell and William P. Scott, to be advanced five numbers in the list of Ensigns; Naval Cadet William R. White, to be advanced five numbers in the list of naval cadets performing service at sea.

The President also advances Acting Carpenter James I. Haley to be a carpenter in the navy.

Lieut. Benjamin Tappan was born in Louisiana, and entered the Naval Academy from Arkansas Sept. 21, 1871, graduating June 20, 1876. Following his graduation he was appointed to the Tennessee, and was promoted to Ensign Feb. 8, 1879. January, 1886, he was made a Lieutenant, junior grade, and from 1888 to February, 1891, was in the office of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. He received his commission as Lieutenant Aug. 2, 1891, and served on the Miantonomoh until November, 1894, when he was given leave of absence.

From Feb. 27, 1895, until November, 1896, he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and since that time to the outbreak of the war has been on the Amphitrite and the Raleigh. He was on board the Raleigh during the battle of Manila, May 1, and during the recent siege of the city commanded the launch Barcelo, which had been taken from the Spanish. During the siege he took the launch through the breakers and captured a Spanish battery.

Lieut. Thomas Mason Brumby was born in Georgia and received his appointment from Athens, in that State, Sept. 25, 1873, graduating with the class of '79. He was appointed to the Tennessee, and served on that vessel until 1881, when, on his promotion to Ensign, he was assigned to the Franklin. During the years until his advancement to Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1887, he served on the Jamestown, Gedney, and Vandalia. After his promotion he was placed on the receiving ship Vermont for five months, and the schoolship St. Mary's for nearly two years.

Aug. 24, 1892, he received the full grade of Lieutenant, and was stationed on the New York, which post he held until October, 1896, when he was again on the Vermont. From September, 1897, until January, 1898, he was on the Naval Observatory and War College, and was then assigned as Flag Lieutenant on the Olympia of Dewey's squadron. He was on the flagship at the time of the battle of Manila on May 1.

Ensign William P. Scott is also stationed on the Olympia, and received his appointment, Aug. 17, 1896. He entered the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1894. He was appointed an Ensign July 1, 1896.

Ensign Harry H. Caldwell, secretary for Lieut. Brumby on the flagship Olympia, is one of the two Ensigns advanced by President McKinley yesterday. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Illinois, and graduated with the class of '91. He was promoted Ensign July 1, 1893, and was assigned to the Olympia.

TO SELL AUXILIARY SHIPS.

Naval Board to Meet To-day and Decide What Vessels Are to be Retained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The disposal of the fleet of auxiliary naval craft, about 100 in all, including a number of large ocean-going merchantmen, which have been improvised into cruisers, colliers, &c., will be taken up at the Navy Department to-morrow by a special board of naval officers, consisting of Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon, Capt. Higginson of the battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, Civil Engineer Andrade, who inspected the ships at Santiago, and Naval Constructor Tawresey, who was a member of the Auxiliary Board at New York which originally recommended the purchase of these vessels. Capt. Clark, being on leave, may be represented by another officer.

The fleet includes 38 cruisers and large yachts, 4 of the cruisers being the transformed Morgan liners, each of 7,500 tons, now known as the Prairie, Dixie, Yosemite, and Yankee; 15 colliers of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons each, 7 supply ships, ambulance ships, distilling ships, and repair ships, the largest being the Celtic, of 8,750 tons; 11 steamers for various uses, and 27 tugs, the largest being the Iroquois, of 700 tons, and the smallest the Sioux, of 155 tons. This fleet cost many millions of dollars. The yachts averaged in cost about $50,000, and the tugs, $75,000, while the big liners transformed into cruisers and colliers, cost several hundred thousand dollars each.

The Naval Board now to pass upon this fleet will require a month or more to make the survey and appraisal, which the law requires when naval material is to be sold. The board will determine at the outset what vessels should be retained, as many of those on hand are serviceable as colliers, supply, ambulance, or distilling ships. Those to be sold will be appraised, and the Navy Department will then advertise for bids for the ships not wanted. There will be no auction. Bids will be received at the Navy Department, the sales being made to the highest responsible bidders at not less than the appraised price.

There is some curiosity as to the amounts which will be offered for these vessels. When they were bought, the urgent needs of the Government compelled the payment of prices which in some cases were regarded as "fancy." Doubts are expressed in naval circles whether these same "fancy" prices will prevail when the offers to the Government are made, the impression being that some of the contractors will make good profits at both ends, selling high and buying low. The Naval Board will see, however, that the Government is protected against serious loss.

PRIZE SHIPS TO BE RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Government has withdrawn its appeal in the cases of the Spanish prize ships Miguel Jover and Catalina, and as soon as the necessary formalities can be complied with, these vessels will be released.

It was held by the United States District Court, in Florida, that, although these cases did not come within the terms of the President's proclamation, they evidently did come within its intent. From this decision the Government took an appeal, which has now been withdrawn.

Engineer Menocal Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—A. G. Menocal, civil engineer in the navy, who was court-martialed some months ago and sentenced to suspension from duty on furlough pay for three years for neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the Brooklyn dry dock, has been pardoned by the President, which restores him to his former status in the navy. Mr. Menocal retires from active service on Sept. 1.

B. Altman & Co.

Drapery Materials and Portieres. Also Lace Curtains and Sash Curtains, all at greatly reduced prices.

MISS GOULD'S GENEROSITY

A Further Gift of $25,000 for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Camp.

HER MANY CONTRIBUTIONS

Henry M. Flagler Gives $5,000 to the Red Cross Society—Other Contributions—How the Relief Work Is Progressing.

Miss Helen Gould has given $25,000 toward ameliorating the condition of troops at Montauk Point and other camps.

At the meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association, held yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel, it was announced that Miss Gould had authorized Mrs. Ellen Walworth, who has charge of the association's business at Montauk, to draw on her for this amount in such sums as might be demanded by the conditions prevailing at the camps.

At the outbreak of the war Miss Gould sent her check for $100,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury to be used in defraying the expenses of the war, and since then she has not only made several donations to help the sick and wounded soldiers brought here from Santiago, but also has generously contributed to the maintenance and comfort of needy families of soldiers and sailors.

Other contributions received were from Mrs. Russell Sage, $50; Joseph Stokes, $250, and $350 through Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont.

Henry M. Flagler gave $5,000 to the Red Cross Society yesterday. About two months ago Mr. Flagler offered to spend this sum in establishing a hospital at some camp, and Miami, Fla., was decided upon, but the troops about that time were ordered to Jacksonville, and Mr. Flagler's offer could not be accepted. As the Red Cross is greatly in need of funds, Mr. Flagler turned the $5,000 over to the society.

Mr. Starin's Generous Offer.

John H. Starin, the well-known steamboat owner, has notified the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association that he will give to that association the net receipts of Glen Island for Monday next, Aug. 29. This generosity on Mr. Starin's part will afford to every one an opportunity of aiding a worthy charity, and at the same time of visiting one of the most interesting spots around New York. In addition, all United States soldiers and sailors of the regular or volunteer forces in uniform will be admitted free of charge to Glen Island on Monday next on any of the boats. No tickets will be issued, but the uniforms will serve as passports.

Founders and Patriots of America.

A special meeting of the Founders and Patriots of America was held yesterday to consider what action should be taken for the relief of the soldiers and sailors now sick in the camps and hospitals. Theodore Fitch was elected Chairman. Col. Ralph Prime read a letter from Major Francis Lowell Hills as to the condition of soldiers and sailors at Fort Monroe, which pointed out that, though the war was over, the need of private aid still existed. The sum of $250 was set aside for relief purposes.

Children's War Relief League.

The Children's War Relief League is an organization of young people co-operating with the work of the National Society of New England Women. Its object, as its name imports, is to raise funds for the sick and needy children of the soldiers—supply them with clothing, give them outings in the country, &c. This work is not affected by the formal close of the war, since it may be some time before the supporters of these households can, in many instances, return home; and many have been killed or are wounded or ill. Any child can become a member and obtain all information by addressing the President of the league, Mrs. John C. Coleman, 100 Broadway. Clothing may be sent to Mrs. Coleman, at 156 Fifth Avenue.

More Supplies for Havana.

The Cuban Relief Committee will send twenty-five tons of supplies to Havana by the Ward Line steamer Kenneth to-day.

D. L. Cobb will go along with the goods, and will remain in Havana with Miss Barton.

ILLNESS IN PUERTO RICO.

Nearly 1,000 Cases of Malaria and Fever Among the Troops.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 23.—Illness among the American troops is on the increase, and there are now nearly 1,000 cases of malaria and dysentery, with a few of typhoid fever. There is absolutely no recuperating property in the climate, and Surgeon Gen. Greenleaf has urgently recommended that the sick be sent north as rapidly as possible.

It is reported that there is yellow fever at San Juan, but Surgeon Gen. Greenleaf's advices do not confirm the rumor.

The yacht May, carrying Mrs. Van Rensselaer's party and Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, who has been designated as Secretary and Recorder of the Commission on the government of Cuba, sailed for Havana to-day.

Postal Stations in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Postmaster General has ordered that military postal stations be established in Puerto Rico at Guayamas, Mayaguez, and San Juan, with facilities for transaction of money order and registry business, sale of postal supplies, and receipt and dispatch of mails. These offices are included in the military station, of which the Washington, D. C., office is the head.

RELIGION OF THE ISLANDS.

Plans for Church Administration in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Among those occupying high official positions with the Catholic Church it is said that the amalgamation of the Catholic communities of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish colonies presents no serious difficulty. The first requisite, it is pointed out, is to terminate the concordat by which Spain and the Vatican jointly conduct the Church administration of these colonies.

The concordat is a formal agreement, somewhat like a treaty, by which the Spanish Government and the Vatican carry on relations of mutual advantage. Under the concordat the Spanish Government names the Bishops to be appointed in the Spanish colonies, and those names, being sent to Rome, are formally appointed by the Pontiff. With the termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Antilles, this provision for the Spanish nomination of Bishops becomes inoperative, and some system must take its place.

For the present, it is said, the change will occasion no violent upheaval among the Bishops and clergy of these colonies. They will be left in their places, and the change of system will be inaugurated gradually as those now in service drop off and are succeeded. The new system will probably be that under which Bishops are chosen in the United States, there being no State participation, but merely a choice by the established Catholic authorities wherein a change occurs, this choice being referred to Rome for formal appointment.

It is understood that the hierarchy of Puerto Rico will at once become attached to the American Church, but there is some question as to the status of the Church in Cuba owing to the doubt as to the exact form of the civil administration of the island. While not annexed to the United States, the Church in Cuba may not be attached to the American hierarchy, although its administration is likely to be supervised from here.

Sentry Caught Sleeping on Post.

Private Frank Kern of the Twenty-second Regiment, stationed at Fort Totten, Willets Point, is in the guardhouse there awaiting trial by general court-martial. Early Thursday morning he was caught asleep on Post 5, which he was supposed to patrol. Kern has not been in good health of late, and he says his physical condition resulted in his being unable to remain awake. He suffers from malarial fever, which he says makes him drowsy.

SHAFTER'S SICK AND DEAD.

Total New Fever Cases Reported Yesterday, 74; Fever Cases Returned to Duty, 85.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The War Department to-night received the following:

"Santiago, Aug. 23.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 23, 1898:

"Total number sick, 900; total fever cases, 681; total new fever cases, 74; total fever cases returned to duty, 85.

"Deaths.—Aug. 19—Major H. C. Bowen, Surgeon, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever.

"Aug. 20—August Anderson, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, remittent malarial fever, with heart failure.

"Aug. 21—Private Thomas Begley, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, malarial remittent fever and dysentery; Sergt. Thomas Maher, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, typhoid fever.

"Aug. 22—William Walthus, civilian, chronic diarrhoea; Private Robert H. Ziegler, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private George Kent, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Andrew Little, Company G, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, septicemia and parotitis.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

OLIVETTE AT BOSTON.

Hospital Ship Takes Two Hundred Sick Soldiers from Montauk Point—Ordered to Fernandina, Fla.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The hospital ship Olivette, with nearly two hundred sick soldiers on board, arrived at Quarantine from New York at 8 o'clock this morning. The Olivette left Montauk Point yesterday afternoon and made a quick run through the Sound and across the bay.

On reaching Quarantine she was boarded by the port physician, who made a thorough examination. The medical inspection was made as quickly as possible, and it was decided to order the steamer to Lewis's Wharf. She reached there shortly after noon. Every preparation had been made to carry the wounded promptly to the various hospitals. Forty ambulances, with their attendants clothed in white, were lined up alongside of the wharf and street.

Added to the large number of vehicles and their attendants was a tremendous crowd, among whom were friends of those aboard, and others. Fully 5,000 persons were in the vicinity. Every ambulance that made its way out the wharf was cheered, and the soldiers aboard the vessel were given repeated ovations.

The operation of unloading the sick soldiers was taken up as soon as the Olivette reached her berth. Word had been sent to the State House and City Hall previously, and Gov. Wolcott, Adjt. Gen. Dalton and Surgeon General Blood, Mayor Quincy and Secretary Mullen and Congressman John F. Fitzgerald reached the wharf just before the hospital ship came up.

When the Olivette came up Gov. Wolcott took position at the head of the gangplank. As each of the prostrate soldiers was carried past him the Governor raised his hat and received many a kindly look and word in return. Of the men on board the Olivette nearly all were from the regular United States regiments. Among them were only twenty Massachusetts men. These men were taken in charge by the officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

Of the cases on board about fifty are considered dangerous. These were landed first. Under direction of Dr. W. H. Bradford of the Volunteer Aid Association, the patients were sent in the proper direction, and the work of disembarkation was accomplished with very little confusion. The men were taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, City Hospital, and the Carney Hospital, where a large force of physicians and attendants was in waiting. The patients were soon made comfortable.

Among the sick soldiers on board are the following:

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.

Charles F. Bates, Company B.
James E. Brown, Company L.
Charles A. Jones, Company L.
A. M. Messiter, Company E.
Stanley Forsyth, Company E.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

David J. Baker, First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry.
E. E. Benjamin, First Lieutenant, First Infantry.
Charles L. Bent, First Lieutenant, First Infantry.
Augustin H. Brown, First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.
Harvey C. Carbaugh, Captain, First Artillery.
G. Hestes, First Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry.
R. K. Evans, Captain, Twelfth Infantry.
Harry Freelans, First Lieutenant, Third Infantry.
James W. Frier, First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry.
John C. Hines, First Lieutenant, Second Infantry.
Albert E. Kennington, Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry.
Robert B. McClure, Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry.
Lorrair T. Richadson, Second Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry.
William Tiffany, Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg has telegraphed directions to Boston for the Olivette to proceed at once to Fernandina, Fla., for the purpose of transporting sick soldiers to Philadelphia, where hospital accommodations await them. It was originally intended that the Olivette should return to Santiago for disabled soldiers, but it was found expedient and advisable to change the arrangements, as above indicated.

SERGT. A. M. JUDSON BURIED.

Military Honors Rendered by Rough Riders and Men of Squadron A.

The funeral of Alfred M. Judson, Jr., Sergeant of Troop E, First Volunteer Cavalry, who succumbed to fever at Montauk Point last Thursday, took place yesterday morning from the residence of his parents, at 302 West Eighty-ninth Street. The body was dressed in the Sergeant's uniform, and upon the plain black coffin the American flag was draped. On the flag rested the sabre, canteen, and rusty tin cup and the blackened, stained straps that held the accoutrements.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, assisted by Chaplain Henry W. Brown of the Rough Riders, officiated at the services. The pall bearers included a Lieutenant and four men of the Rough Riders, and a Corporal and a trooper from Squadron A. A Sergeant

Wanamaker's

A Question Of Location

THE Grand Central Station is the hopper through which travelers are poured into New York. The Madison Avenue cars waft you from the Grand Central Station to Wanamaker's in nine minutes. No other large store so near.

On the Fifth Floor:—

Japanese Museum.

Collection, just completed, of Photographs and Photogravures of Paris Salon Statuary and Pictures; also of many other important French works of art.

Lamps IN all beautiful homes lamps are used. Gas and electricity for the light of utility; oil for the light aesthetic. Some stock questions of our own and certain manufacturers compel a bargain-making operation. Quantities are worthy and prices are worthier. Note them especially.

At $5—Reception lamps, new, low shape, beautifully decorated, complete with globe. Also Banquet lamps, with onyx columns or enameled centres. They were priced at $8.50 to $18.

At $2.75—Dresden banquet lamps, with raised flowers and figures. Values are from $5 and $10.

At $2.75—Banquet and reception lamps, complete with globes; all beautifully decorated; would be regularly $4 to $7.

At 50c. to $1—Pretty princess lamps; raised flowers and figures on Dresden china; many shapes and sizes. Values in the lot from $1 to $2.50.

At $1—Globes for banquet lamps 9 in. and 10 in.; handsomely decorated; the $2 and $3 kinds.

At 25c.—Globes for princess lamps; usually 35c. and 50c.

At 25c.—Little boudoir lamps with globes; pretty enough to bring 50c.—the regular price.

Main floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

China Closets AUGUST wanes but the August Trade Sale of Furniture waxes in interest as the month declines. The stock of China Closets has been completed and depleted several times during the last twenty days.

It is full again to-day and the prices are on the August scale—one-quarter and one-third off—they range from $10 to $175. Many cannot be duplicated. One hundred styles in popular woods. The list discloses a few favorites:

At $10—Of oak; 5 ft. 2 in. high; 40 in. wide; 15 in. deep; round ends; 3 shelves; carved top.

At $12.50—Of oak; 5 ft. 8 in. high; 40 in. wide; 15 in. deep; round bent ends; 3 large shelves; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror in top 5x18 in.; nicely carved and polished.

At $20—Of solid mahogany; 4 ft. 4 in. high; 27 in. wide; 15 in. deep; mirror back; glass shelves; carved front and top.

At $23—Of Flemish oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high; 48 in. wide; 16 in. deep; bent glass ends; rope column front; 4 large grooved shelves.

At $28—Of oak; 5 ft. high; 40 in. wide; 16 in. deep; bent glass ends; mirror back; 3 glass shelves.

At $30—Of oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high; 36 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends; mirror back; glass shelves; carved top and front; claw feet.

At $33—Of oak; 4 ft. 8 in. high; 36 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends and bent glass door front; mirror back; plate glass shelves; carved top.

At $40—Of solid mahogany; 5 ft. 8 in. high; 3 ft. 8 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends; 4 shelves.

Fourth floor.

Bicycle News THE greatest combination of the best bicycles continues to command the market. We have on sale

At $16—Coronet bicycles for men 24x26 in. frame.

At $20—Rodman bicycles for men 24x26 in. frame.

At $25—Continent bicycles for men 24x26 in frame.

At $40—Continental bicycle for men, all sizes.

At $41.50—Continental bicycles for women, all sizes.

The Continental bicycles are very high-grade and the best at the prices.

At $73—Humber Roadsters.
At $75—Humber Tourists.
At $79—Lady Humbers.

The Humber Bicycles are unmatched for strength and beauty of finish.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AID ASKED FOR KLONDIKERS.

Capt. Abercrombie Wants the Secretary of War to Send a Ship.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 23.—Capt. Abercrombie has sent a letter to the Secretary of War from Port Valdes, Alaska, asking the Government to send a steamer to Valdes to take home the stranded men who are already dependent upon Abercrombie's exploration party for food. If a revenue cutter cannot be spared, Abercrombie thinks a steamer should be chartered and sent to him. His letter to Secretary Alger arrived Sunday night on the steamer Excelsior and will reach Washington this week.

Ed Kingsley of Freeport, Ill., who has just arrived from Valdes, discussed the subject with Abercrombie ten days ago. Abercrombie was then feeding fifty-three strange men on beans, hardtack, and bacon, and several hundred more provisionless men were making their way back to Valdes. Kingsley believes the letter will receive earnest and immediate consideration, for Abercrombie told him he had depicted the situation on Copper River in language that could not be mistaken.

New Yorker's Fight with a Bear.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 23.—A young gold seeker named Hoffman, from New York, was all but killed several weeks ago while bear hunting back of Telena Lake, near Copper River, Alaska. He encountered a big female bear, which bit him through the face before he could kill it. One eye was destroyed, both his jaws broken, his nose was almost torn off, his tongue was split in two places, and his body badly lacerated. After dispatching the bear, Hoffman tramped two miles to his boat and fainted. Friends found him in a pool of blood, and carried him to their camp, on Lake Kootenai. They had no hopes of his recovery.

BANKERS MEET IN DENVER

President Hendrix Reviews the Currency Question and the Problems of Business.

OUR DESTINY AS A NATION

Twenty-fourth Annual Session of the American Bankers' Association—Inquiry About Our New Islands.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association convened at 10 o'clock to-day at the Broadway Theatre. Most of the 500 delegates expected were in their seats when President Joseph C. Hendrix rapped for order. Chancellor W. F. McDowell of Denver University invoked divine blessing.

After roll call Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado welcomed the association to the State. Gov. Adams, himself a bank President, made a rather lengthy address, in which he good naturedly criticised many of the methods of modern banking. He advocated a postal savings bank system, and a Government guarantee for all deposits in National banks. He predicted an era of prosperity to follow the season of uncertainty produced by the war with Spain, and a great widening of operations and influence of American financiers.

Joseph A. Thatcher, President of the Denver Clearing House, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Denver bankers.

President Hendrix Talks.

President Joseph C. Hendrix spoke in response to the words of welcome, following those remarks with his annual address to the association. He said:

"Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association:

"From the time we parted a year ago at Detroit—all wondering at the commerce upon the great inland seas of the North, and the future it betokened—until we started to Denver to get rest and new ideas, we have been busy men, and ours has been a busy country. The Republic, which but a short time ago seemed to fill some hearts with despair, has so unfolded its flag that the sun cannot set upon it, and the whole world has increased respect for the army and navy of the United States. The spirit of sectionalism that once threatened to be a thorn in the flesh has lost itself in the strife of the South and the North, the East and the West—through regulars and volunteers—to prove their fighting qualities in honor of a common country and our kind of civilization. The men who used to say that our country was too large, our interests too varied, and our ability to govern ourselves too uncertain, are now talking about annexation, conquests, military governments, new fields for commerce, and a new trade to follow our flag.

"We have become a great manufacturing Nation, and we have the Anglo-Saxon thirst for wide markets growing upon us. Ship plates from Pennsylvania are being used upon the Clyde. Steel rails are going to Australia and Japan. The lowest bid to furnish Glasgow with iron pipe and to build a steel bridge in Holland was in each case from an American manufacturer. The export of domestic manufactures has doubled in ten years. The promise of experience—that the country which can produce iron and steel at the lowest cost will control and dominate the commerce of the world—is awaiting us, now that Alabama is dictating the price of pig iron and Pennsylvania is fixing the price of steel. We hold now three of the winning cards in the game for commercial greatness—iron, steel, and coal. We have long been the granary of the world; we now aspire to be its workshop. Then we want to be its clearing house.

Survey "A Mile High in the Sky."

"We are told that here in Denver we are a 'mile high in the sky.' It is then a good place as well as a good time for a survey of things. This wonderful West enlarges our vision. This clear air gives us command of far-distant scenes. In this climate they say a man can accomplish more work than in any other. Perhaps he can think bigger thoughts. At any rate, as we look round and see the wide-winged forces of order, industry, and enterprise sweeping over this land, and the birds of ill-omen taking their flight; as we feel the fresh, stirring breeze of a new era of prosperity, and watch it sweep the cobwebs out of the brain and the dust off the hearts of men; as we catch the song of harvest home from the valley and see the fat cattle on the hillside; as we see a new roof going on the church and a fresh coat of paint glistening on the little red schoolhouse, we bankers from Osceola, Kalamazoo, Wall Street, Boston, and 'way down in Maine want to uncover and thank God that this is all our country and that we live in it at the dawn of a new century. We want to testify that we believe in the United States of America, internally, externally, eternally. The hard times are over; popular discontent has vanished, and the great North American chase for the dollar—first to get it, then to spend it—is in full cry.

"The only thing that we know with certainty about hard times is that they at last come to an end. The first six months of 1898 has broken the record. We have never seen such bank clearings, never have had so many deposits, and have never held so much gold as in that period. The railroads have never carried so much freight. Three-fourths of all the staples were higher on July 1 than they were the year before. The money circulation in the last year increased $197,400,000, and most of it was gold. The per capita circulation increased $2.17 for 74,522,000 people. Two great harvests have been cashed, and through the car windows coming here we saw a third getting ready. Less than 5 per cent. of the railroad mileage, out of 20 per cent. in 1894, remains in hands of receivers. Georgia has sold her peach crop for $2,000,000, and is awaiting the returns from the watermelons. And this is but half the story.

Perfecting Our Financial System.

"This is the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. We have 3,350 members, representing an investment of more than $1,000,000,000 in the business of banking and the custody of more than $4,000,000,000 of deposits. It is the oldest and the largest association of bankers in the world. When it was organized, our country was on a paper basis. The bankers of the first convention talked about the retirement of the greenbacks, taking the Government out of the banking business, and the war tax; and nearly a quarter of a century later we face the same questions. Public opinion has been clarified, and it is evidently settling down to a purpose to bring our financial system to the eminence we have justly won in commerce, agriculture, and manufacturing.

"Our paper currency is an unpaid debt of the civil war, and in retaining it in our financial system we have had an object lesson for many years, presenting its benefits and its evils. Any currency system which develops evil must have a better reason to exist than that it is an economical form of National debt. Like an egg, it is good or bad. In this period of low interest rates the burden of an interest charge would be light compared to the interference with the profits of business that a period of distrust involves. We are all familiar with the recurring troubles of our currency system.

"We have seen the Government credit currency menacing financial order, exposing the Treasury to runs upon its gold, tangling up the affairs of State with private business interests, and confusing a central authority, which deals with consumption, by forcing it to exercise a function that is but half developed unless it is related to production and distribution.

Treasury Should Not Be Exposed.

"Our Government, we all feel, should in its finances be perfectly defended, independent of demand obligations, without responsibility to its citizens in their own financial affairs, and aloof from complications in the currency situation. It is a matter of perfecting defenses. We have seen how swiftly a war cloud may develop and burst with fury. An exposed Treasury is a point of weakness. Other nations have found that out, and for that reason, one after the other has housed its currency affairs under the roof of some strong bank, so that the Government might be free to act in its diplomacy, its finances, its politics, or its wars, without involving the affairs of every one of its citizens. The issue of credit notes to circulate as currency is a privilege either reserved to the Government, as at present in our history, with a severe penalty for any private issue, or conferred upon banks, because they are more closely related to the three great departments of business—production, distribution, and consumption. The safety and uniformity of a currency based upon bank assets is not open to question. It is a matter of regulation.

"Under the intelligent guidance of the Monetary Commission appointed by the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, a measure has been evolved, which has been modified and reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Banking and Currency. This bill satisfies many objections made by conservative bankers. It deserves your careful consideration. Many objections will be made to certain features of it, for it contains new and even radical provisions, but though you disapprove of some of the details, the general purpose of the bill should be recognized, and should be supported. We are in a transition state of our financial affairs. We can well afford to take short steps, even though the footing is difficult, if we feel that we are facing toward solid ground and a straight path.

Bank's Relation to the Community

"It is characteristic of the American mind that it punctures its own fallacies. The banker in the abstract, who has been so pursued in political discussions, has been found to be the banker in the concrete, who has duties and ways of life as simple as those of the village lawyer, doctor, preacher, or teacher. He is society's treasurer, a practical business expert, a clearing agent of the purchases and sales in a community, a dispenser of credit, an underwriter of every loan he makes, a partner with all his debtors, and a guarantor to all his depositors. The value of a banker's assets is so related to the welfare of the community with which he deals that he seeks in every way to promote its highest interests. He spends his time deep down in the affairs of common life. He is at the nerve centre of industry and feels every pulsation of the life about him. His strength is in the depth of faculties that involve patience, courage, self-reliance, decision of character, keenness of insight, and sagacity in judgment. His business is all of the workaday world, and is one long, daily pull upon talent, caution, and perseverance.

"It is harder to make banking pay than most people think. The tendency of our profits to diminish is the natural incident of the competition of loanable capital, and must be reckoned with as a factor in the future of our business. The net earnings on the money invested in banking, in capital, and surplus does not exceed, as a whole, 6 per cent. The net earnings in the year ended June 30, 1897, on the capital and surplus of the National banks, were 5.4 per cent., and in twenty-eight years the average net earnings on the capital and surplus of the National banks have been 7.8 per cent. Since the beginning of the National bank system 5,095 banks have been organized, of which 3,617 are in operation. There have been only 568 failures among National banks in thirty years, so that more than 1,000 banks have liquidated and paid all claims, the inference being that they could not make the business pay.

Agents of the Money Power.

"We might as well make public confession that we are agents of the money power. That money power is lodged not in the hands of the few, but in the splendid body of common people composing the Republic of the United States. The National banks are owned by 281,225 shareholders. Of these 101,944 are women. The average investment of each shareholder is $2,220. Over 90 per cent. of the shareholders of National banks own ten shares or less. The State bank statistics would probably show a more scattered ownership. The number of depositors runs into the millions. There is no syndicate so strong as to dictate the policy of the banks of this country, or to interfere with the dealings between a bank and its regular customer.

"We often hear that there is a lack of banking facilities in certain parts of our country. As bankers we should know about this, and explain the reason. There is no doubt of the fact, but there is a twin fact to it, which is, that where banking facilities do not exist, conditions for profitable banking do not exist. In Canada the branch bank system meets the want, and it would do so in this country, giving a better distribution of loanable capital and an interest rate more nearly uniform. One of the lessons derived from our last period of trade depression is, that bankers must reduce credits to a more scientific basis, and get into close and accurate touch with the affairs of dealers.

World's Enormous Gold Production.

"Every banker has his eye on the enormous gold production of the world, in which Colorado is taking such a commanding position in this country. From figures at hand it appears that the world's gold production for 1897 was $240,000,000, coinage value, and that in less than ten years the annual yield has doubled, and is now greater than the combined production of both gold and silver was ten years ago. If the increase continues we have a bigger question than we now appreciate. The estimate of the gold production for 1898, based on the large returns already in, is $275,000,000. The gold production of Colorado last year placed her first in the list of gold-producing States. Her gold product this year will probably exceed in value the silver product of 1890, the year the Sherman law was passed.

"The money stock of gold on Jan. 1, 1874, in the whole world was $3,965,900,000—the supply accumulated since gold began to be used as money. The five years' production since, including the estimate for 1898, will, on Jan. 1, 1899, be $1,097,000,000, coinage value, or 27 per cent. of the accumulated gold money stock of the world as it stood just five years before. Of course, a large amount of the annual product of the mines is used by the industrial arts, but, making full allowance for this, the fact remains that the money stock of gold has increased more than 20 per cent. in five years.

"As bank profits decrease, and we all see that tendency as the interest rates get lower, a higher range of skill will be required in our business. The hundred hands of science are mixing in business all of the time, replacing the old with the new. An adjustment to one set of conditions is scarcely made before a new set of conditions begins to develop.

"Elusive, subtle, evasive, and perplexing as the principles governing the financial affairs of the world are, they nevertheless work with the certainty of any law of nature. It is our duty to study the business affairs of our country, to isolate and search out to the roots the complex economic phenomena, and to tell the story as simply as we can. What better forum is there for this than a bankers' convention?"

Reports of Officers Read.

Secretary James R. Branch then read his annual report. The Secretary, who appeared in his uniform of Major of the Seventh United States Immune Infantry, was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Walker Hill of St. Louis, Treasurer of the association, read his annual report. It showed receipts and balance from last year $101,212; disbursements, $35,925; balance, $65,286.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read, after which the report of the Protective Committee was presented. It follows:

"A most significant contrast, aptly illustrating the comparative immunity enjoyed by the members of the American Bankers' Association from burglars and the like, is found in the fact that early in 1895, before the purpose and power of the new organization were thoroughly realized and its influence established, members lost heavily. A comparison of the total reported losses shows that in the four months from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1895, members lost by burglars and robbers, $23,706; in the twenty-seven months from May 1, 1895, to Aug. 1, 1898, $8,875.

"The above figures do not include losses suffered by members through forgeries. Statistics in respect to these are difficult to obtain. The broad effect of the protective feature is shown by the fact, that in 1894, before this association began the protective work, the banks of the United States lost $229,261 from burglary and forgery, and that in the year ending August, 1898, the members of this association lost through burglary $1,400, and through forgeries of all kinds, amateur and professional, less than $15,000.

Charles Fisher's Extradition.

The extradition of Charles Fisher of Cincinnati from London was reported, and the arrest of Alonzo J. Whiteman, formerly State Senator of Minnesota. Whiteman had been Director of a bank, and was familiar with the detail of banking practice.

The report of the Executive Council was read by the Chairman, Mr. Alvah Trowbridge of New York. After reciting the work of the committee, Mr. Trowbridge read a letter from the Railroad Freight Agents' Association, suggesting better methods in the matter of drafts accompanying bills of lading, and asking for a joint committee to take action. The association agreed to the request.

Upon the recommendation of the council the association adopted a resolution recommending that a Government committee be created to study the financial systems of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and suggest amendments thereof if any are deemed necessary.

Committees were authorized to inquire into rates and form of surety bonds, and to suggest a standard form for warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

Mr. Frank W. Tracey, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws, made the report of that committee, which was in part as follows:

"The negotiable instrument law which we are endeavoring to have passed is very fortunate in having been tried for sixteen years in Great Britain and all its colonies. It has been indorsed by experts in law in thirty of the States of the Union. In spite of this, we find in every Legislature some wise man who wishes to offer some amendment. Much opposition has been expressed to the law, because it abolishes days of grace, and, astonishing to say, this opposition manifests itself more strongly in the New England States than anywhere else. We are pleased to say, however, that this opposition did not come from either the bankers or the lawyers. The law is now in force in Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Virginia."

M. M. White of Cincinnati read a paper in memoriam of President William Henry Rhawn of Philadelphia.

The association voted to send telegraphic greetings to Mr. Van Slyke of Madison, Wis., and E. H. Pullen of New York, who were detained at home by illness. The report of the Committee on Bureau Education was presented by William C. Cornwell.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the regrets of the association upon the death of Thomas Ridgeway, at Shawneetown, Penn.

After the adjournment of the session the delegates from each State and Territory had meetings for the purpose of choosing members of the Nominating Committee.

The invitations thus far received for next year's gathering are from Cleveland and Milwaukee. The advocates of the former appear very confident of success.

There are several candidates for each of the minor offices, but it is generally conceded that the Presidency will go to George H. Russell, President of the State Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich., now First Vice President of the association.

MRS. HAYES WANTS A DIVORCE.

Judge Cohen Asked to Confirm the Referee's Annullment.

A motion has been made that Judge William N. Cohen, of Part I., Special Sessions, confirm the report of Referee Augustus H. Vanderpoel, granting Mrs. Esther Longaker Hayes a full divorce from her husband, William Morris Hayes. No alimony is asked, and the papers of the case contain a peculiar clause, asking that the remarriage of the parties be permitted, assuming, of course, that they become reconciled hereafter.

Henry J. Furlong of Furlong, White & O'Connell, counsel for Mrs. Hayes, although reluctant to speak of the matter, said he believed from his knowledge of the case that Judge Cohen could hardly do otherwise than confirm the referee's findings. The parties in the case are of considerable prominence in Philadelphia and this city, and from the peculiar petitions contained in the papers further developments of much interest are expected.

Miss Esther Ella Longaker was married to Hayes in West Philadelphia June 17, 1891. Her family is well known in the Quaker City, and Hayes was of considerable prominence in railroad circles. The wedding was a society event of some importance, and was attended by some of Philadelphia's best residents.

Hayes was traffic manager for a Western railroad. After the marriage, they traveled extensively through the West, and then returned and, to all appearances, lived happily in Philadelphia. Then the father of Hayes, a man of considerable wealth, died, and the settlement of the property became complicated. About this time Hayes claims in his testimony before the referee, a coolness sprung up between him and his wife, and it grew into an estrangement. The couple came to New York, and Hayes became interested in a railroad paper published in this city, but his domestic unhappiness increased, he alleges. Finally his wife separated from him, and went to live with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry R. Merrick, at Collingswood, N. J. This was last year.

After waiting a year, the wife began suit for a full divorce. Augustus H. Vanderpoel heard the testimony, and granted Mrs. Hayes's petitions. Hayes claimed his wife required $200 a day to supply her wants, and was discontented when he could not provide her with that daily allowance. In the papers, he also charges her with neglect and abandonment.

STAMP COLLECTORS MEET.

Thirteenth Convention of the American Philatelic Association.

The thirteenth annual session of the American Philatelic Association was opened at the Collectors' Club, 351 Fourth Avenue, yesterday. The association has a membership of 1,000, and comprises many wealthy collectors.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by John W. Suff, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and by W. F. Gregory, President of the New York Philatelic Society. In the absence of the President, Frank F. Olney of Providence, George T. Toppan of Boston delivered the annual address. It was decided to present to the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg, through H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., the librarian, 300 volumes of valuable philatelic literature. An announcement that the Philatelic Society of Brooklyn has been merged with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences caused considerable comment, as it is the first time a scientific body has extended recognition to philately. The merged society will be known as the Section of Philately of the institute.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank F. Olney, Providence, President; W. C. Van Derlip, G. L. Toppan, and E. M. Carpenter, all of Boston, Third Vice Presidents; W. N. Howe, Portland, Me., Secretary; C. P. Knauth, Pittsburg, International Secretary; H. G. Smith, Winona, Minn., Treasurer; H. B. Phillip, San Francisco, Acting Secretary.

To-morrow the Philatelic Sons of America will hold their sixth annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel, and from Aug. 29 to 31 the Empire State Philatelic Society and the Sons of Philatelia will meet at Miller's Hotel, 39 West Twenty-sixth Street.

COUPONS NOT REDEEMED.

Police Hear Complaints Against a Harlem Trading Stamp Company.

Complaints have been received at the Harlem and Morrisania Police Stations against the Merchants' Coupon Company, which began business at 2,249 Third Avenue about a year ago, fitting up an elaborate store and office. It supplied a large number of up-town merchants with trading stamps, charging a half a cent apiece. The merchants gave one to their customers with each 10 cents' worth of goods purchased. The customers pasted the stamps in small books. When a book represented $200 worth of purchases the holder took it to the coupon company's office, and had his pick of premiums—bicycles, books, china, and other articles.

All went well until last Thursday, when the coupon company's store was closed, and a sign announced that the office had been removed to 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The firm there, which is known as the Merchants' Photo Premium Company, refuses to give out premiums for the Merchants' Coupon Company, but offers new books to all who call.

Among the many firms that have made complaints is Webster Brothers, druggists, at 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mr. Webster refused to pay for 700 stamps, and has been threatened with arrest.

Tolstoi Birthday Dinner.

An informal committee is arranging for a dinner, to be held at the St. Denis Hotel, on the evening of Sept. 8 in celebration of Count Leo Tolstoi's seventieth birthday and fiftieth year of literary work. The responses to a letter of invitation show widespread interest in the proposed affair. The committee consists of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, William Dean Howells, Henry M. Alden, Ernest H. Crosby, Hamilton Mabie, Richard Watson Gilder, Bolton Hall, Albert Shaw, R. R. Bowker, John Swinton, Ripley Hitchcock, Bliss Carman, George Cary Eggleston, William Hayes Ward, Joseph B. Gilder, E. R. L. Gould, E. J. Wheeler, Abram Cahan, Amos K. Fiske, Whidden Graham, W. B. McCrackan, and J. Brisben Walker.

Cuban Girl Killed by a Fall.

Rose, the ten-year-old and only child of Dr. J. G. Diaz, a Cuban, fell from the window of her home, on the third floor of 204 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and died five hours later in the Manhattan Hospital. Mrs. Diaz left the child in charge of Mary Rogers, a servant, and the accident happened while the servant was busy with her household work. Dr. Diaz and his wife came to this country shortly before the war. They were unable to live in their native land because of their anti-Spanish sympathies.

Boy Fisher Drowned.

James Suttie, thirteen years old, of 322 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was drowned in the Bronx River just north of West Farms Square shortly before noon yesterday. He and Percy Hatfield, fourteen years old, went fishing. Suttie rolled up his trousers to wade deeper. The undertow swept him out and he sank. Young Hatfield twice grabbed at his comrade, then ran for help. When help came Suttie was taken [illegible]

SCIENTISTS TALK OF CUBA

Discussion of the Resources and Political Condition of Our New Land of Conquest.

RICH NATURAL ADVANTAGES

American Association for the Advancement of Science Hears an Instructive Paper—A New Gas Will Be Useful.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—With numbers swelled to upward of 700, the second day of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Rogers Building this morning. The programme for to-day was a heavy one, comprising meetings of all the sections, two excursions, and several receptions. The council met as usual at 9 o'clock at the Technology Club, transacting routine matters, and after an hour's interval came the meetings of the sections. At some only three or four papers were read, while in others the list ran all the way from six to twenty-eight.

Three auxiliary associations had meetings to-day, the American Chemical Society closing its two-day meeting in the Walker Building, the Geological Society of America meeting with the geology section of the American Association, and the American Forestry Association meeting in Horticultural Hall.

One of the addresses before the society of general interest was that of Dr. Wolford Nelson of New York. Dr. Nelson is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, who passed many years in the tropics, including six months in Cuba. Dr. Nelson first gave a geographical description of Cuba, and, continuing, said that when the island was discovered by Columbus the natives dwelt in peace and contentment. They had a very simple religion, including a belief in the Great and Good Being. They also believed in the immortality of the soul.

Turning to the Cuba of the present, he said nearly one-half of the area remains almost virgin forest. He referred to her wonderful woods, including splendid mahogany, hard cedar, ceiba, ebony, and declared that the coast and mountain forests of Cuba, its mineral and agricultural resources, are now Klondikes. Money and energy will work magical changes in the Queen of the Antilles.

Referring to the outcome of the American-Spanish war, Dr. Nelson said:

"Spain has been defeated by a powerful and modern nation five-fold stronger than she is. She has met with honorable defeat. Her honor and her history have suffered naught. Her history has assumed a modern phase, showing the world at large that Spain and her people have lived up to their best and bravest traditions. Long live Spain! Long live the Queen Regent! Long live the King!"

Considering the Cuba of the future, Dr. Nelson pointed out that the last census of the island, taken in 1887, showed a population of 1,111,303 white and 520,916 colored people.

He also quoted figures showing the exports and imports, which, he said, he trusted would be interesting to students of economics, when Cuba's small population and the fact that only one-third of the area of the island is cultivated are considered. If necessary, he added, Cuba can multiply her products five to ten fold.

In conclusion, Dr. Nelson said:

When the lawful land-owning interests in Cuba vote no doubt it will be for an independent Cuba under an American protectorate. If the Marquis de Montoro, Señor Galvez, and men of that highly educated and influential type, men who are leaders of the autonomists, if they could put their advanced views in force, it would be an ideal arrangement and all would be well. The Marquis de Montoro wanted a Cuba under the Spanish flag. Their views did not anticipate the present state of affairs. Alas, being law-abiding, thoughtful men, they are denounced by the small, lawless horde of blacks, which faction constitutes a mass of insular scum, whose natural elements are incendiarism, thieving, and murder, varied at times by the outraging of young and defenseless women. Such are the liberators of Cuba.

The Cuba Libre of the blacks would be a veritable hell upon earth, a blot upon Christian civilization. Cuba the fair and fertile, to take her place in the family of nations, must have law, order, and peace guaranteed by the United States. Cuba to be a creditable part of the earth must be ruled by a firm hand. A rebellious, beggarly minority, largely the criminal elements of the island, must be taught that the great law-abiding majority have rights that must be respected. That 5,000 or 10,000 ragged negroes should dictate terms to over a million and a half of people is the acme of audacity, but their sole possessions are semi-nudity and audacity.

Knowing that island as I do, I fear that an independent Cuba will be an impossibility. As an American colony she will blossom and bring forth her increase. Then, and then only, will the black plague of Central and Eastern Cuba cease to be a nightmare. It is a question of time. Cuba will be the brightest spot in the colonial possessions of the United States. Old conditions have passed away. This great and glorious Republic must face her destiny.

"To the rich, fair, and beautiful Queen of the Antilles let us say: 'Adios Cuba Americana. Dios to guarde.'—'Farewell, American Cuba. God protect thee.'"

Mr. Charles F. Brush read a preliminary paper of great interest in "A New Gas." The gas is a constituent of the atmosphere and is found absorbed in many substances. Its chief characteristics thus far experimentally determined is enormous heat conductivity, low pressure. Mr. Brush showed that its conductivity, even when mixed with a large excess of other gases, is something like a hundred times that of hydrogen, the best gaseous conductor heretofore known; and conjectures that the conductivity of the pure gas will be found a thousand or more times that of hydrogen.

Mr. Brush discovered the new gas nearly a year and a half ago, while looking for secluded hydrogen in gas. After many months of experimenting he has recently effected partial separation of the new gas from the air by diffusion. In the first diffusion the heat conductivity of the air was increased something like a hundredfold. Mr. Brush expects to obtain the gas in a state of approximate purity by successive diffusions of air.

ADMIRAL OKI IN CHICAGO.

Says Japan Will Have Target Practice in Her Navy Now.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Rear Admiral Oki Matsunaga of the Japanese Navy—one of the heroes of the Chinese-Japanese War—arrived in Chicago to-day accompanied by Takeuchi Jujiro, who bears the rank of Paymaster. They arrived at Seattle a week ago from Japan, and are now on their way to London, where they will superintend the building of two cruisers and a battleship for their Government.

The Admiral said: "Dewey's fight at Manila has taught us that a fine ironclad and heavy guns alone cannot win a battle. Henceforth we shall pay more attention to target practice—and with that the Japanese will become a powerful nation. We shall have a fine navy if the present policy is kept up. A number of ships are now being constructed in this country, and three more are to be built at London.

"I am greatly interested in the negotiations for peace between Spain and the United States. I think it was a mistake to leave the disposal of the Philippines to a commission. America should demand their surrender, the same as she did the surrender of Puerto Rico, a much less valuable possession, and one not so thoroughly conquered as Manila has been."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DIDN'T LINGER FOR ORDERS.

Gallant Dash of Three Troops of the Ninth Cavalry Bearing Aid to Gen. Young.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—One of the Ninth Cavalry officers who landed yesterday gave a remarkable instance of the bravery of his command. He said:

"Incident followed incident so rapidly after our troops disembarked at Daiquiri and until the surrender of Santiago, that one of the most important seems to have escaped notice. I refer to the march of the First Squadron of the Ninth Cavalry to the reinforcement of Gens. Young and Wood at the fight of La Quasima.

"When the Ninth convoy disembarked at Daiquiri on the afternoon of June 23, and after only five troops had gotten off the transports, the sea got so heavy that it was deemed inadvisable to disembark any more. In a short time the Captain of the Miami was ordered to proceed to Siboney, where the other three troops of the Ninth would be unloaded. This was done, and at 11 o'clock P. M. on June 23, in the midst of a heavy rainfall, the last of the regiment was put ashore and went into bivouac very near to the First Volunteer Cavalry, the Rough Riders.

"On the morning of the 24th Gen. Young's brigade, consisting of the First and Tenth regular cavalry and the First Volunteer cavalry, pushed toward Santiago on a reconnoissance. About 8:30 o'clock a courier dashed into Siboney looking for Gen. Lawton, and casually remarked that 'they're having a hot time.' In a few minutes another courier, hatless and breathless, followed the other, saying that Young was very roughly handled and needed help.

"Capt. J. F. McBlain and Lieut. G. P. White, officers of the Ninth Cavalry, hearing this, hurried, one to his regiment and the other in search of Capt. Dimmick, commanding the squadron. He was soon found, and immediately, without waiting for orders, ordered his squadron out. In ten minutes the three troops—C, Capt. C. W. Taylor and Lieuts. White and Walker; D, Capt. J. F. McBlain and Lieut. Barber, and H, Lieut. McNamee, accompanied by Capt. and Assistant Surgeon H. S. T. Harris and Acting Assistant Surgeon Danforth—were on their way, not 'to the sound of the guns,' for they could not be heard, but in the direction that Young took in the morning. Marches, bivouacs, and campaigns have received the attention of poets and painters in the past, but the march of the three little troops, without waiting the formality of orders, to the relief of their comrades in arms, feeling that these comrades were in need of their help, will go down in history as one of the most glorious incidents in the Cuban campaign.

"That the squadron did not reach the field in time to take part in the fight was not its fault. It marched as never troops marched before under the blistering Cuban sun, and after reaching the point at which touch with the Spaniards had been lost, it at once went on outpost duty to protect the front of the army until relieved by Gen. Chaffee's brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth United States Infantry."

FALL RIVER MILL AFFAIRS.

Stoppage of Spindles Followed by Large Sales of Goods.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 23.—There seems to be indications that curtailment by individual corporations is likely to prove more extensive than by an ironclad agreement, and a large stoppage of spindles is probable during the next month.

The effect of this is already shown by an increased demand for goods, and sales of 100,000 pieces are reported to have been made Monday.

GEN. WHEELER PLEASED.

He Tells War Department Conditions Are Improving at Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Department to-night posted the following dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, in command at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point:

I have labored incessantly inspecting and organizing, and am glad to say that the command is improving in health and spirits. There have been but twenty deaths since camp was organized. The change in conditions for the better in the last four days has been marked. Am just ending a report by mail. Have labored to get out a regular tri-monthly report for the 20th, which I hope to send in to-morrow. Supplies are arriving this morning, which will give a change of diet to the feeble who are with their regiments. Everything made is inspected twice a day by officers who are directed to immediately correct irregularities and sanitary defects.

"PAT" GLEASON FOR HOME RULE.

He Hopes to Destroy Greater New York and Be a Senator.

Ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City announced yesterday that he was a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Queens. He said he did not expect the nomination from either the Democratic or Republican organization, but that he would get it from the independents. He said:

"I intend to make it very warm for my opponents. My motto will be 'Restoration of the Old Governments in the Different Boroughs and Home Rule.' The people of Queens Borough have become tired of annexation. We have to-day in Long Island City sixty-eight firemen who were legally appointed. These men have been turned out and their places filled with men from New York and Brooklyn. The Police Department of Long Island City is in a similar condition. Other city departments of Queens Borough have men holding positions who are not residents of the borough, while deserving Democrats are overlooked.

"Tammany Hall has always maintained that its motto was 'Local Option and Home Rule.' If that is what they call home rule and local option, deliver me from any such party. I sincerely regret that I was the first Mayor in Greater New York to sign the new charter."

MILLERS' COMBINE PROPOSED.

Minneapolis Flour Men Considering a Plan of Consolidation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23.—A proposition has been made for the consolidation of the flour mills in Minneapolis, Duluth, and New York City into one company. The plan has been formally discussed by millers of this city. The scheme was first broached by Thomas McIntyre, senior member of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, New York, who visited Minneapolis recently for the purpose of submitting his proposition.

While here he met officials of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, together with others in the trade, and the question was discussed at some length. It was a new idea to Minneapolis men, and one to which they were not ready to give a definite answer. It was seen at the outset that there were difficulties in the way of consolidation, even though the proposition should be favorably regarded.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Company is controlled from London, and it may be difficult to arrange details of consolidation on this account. Duluth millers are in much the same position as those of Minneapolis. As a matter of fact, there is a serious lack of harmony among millers in this city, and one result of this competition has frequently been to raise the price of cash wheat in this market out of line with other markets of the

A SURPRISE IN THE FUTURITY

The Canadian Colt Martimas Gets the Rich Stake.

WAS 50 TO 1 IN THE BETTING

High Degree Ran Second and Mr. Clay Was Third.

The Heat and a Delay of an Hour and a Half at the Post Made the Race Very Unsatisfactory — Twenty-three Starters and Little Betting.

Charles W. Anderson, the field marshal of the colored voters for Senator Thomas C. Platt, was about the happiest man on the Coney Island race course yesterday, when the Futurity race was ended and the numbers hoisted on the telegraph board told that Martimas had won, with High Degree second and Mr. Clay third.

Anderson—always faultlessly dressed, a first-nighter at all the swell operatic, musical, and theatrical performances, a high-muck-a-muck among minor politicians, because he has been private secretary to State Treasurer Colvin, and is an inspector of race track accounts at $2,500 per annum—entirely forgot his usual dignity and went cavorting across the lawn in front of the grand stand, shouting at the top of his voice:

"What do you think of those Saratoga 'sleepers' now? How'd you like some of that 60 to 1 I got against Martimas? Oh, no! I ain't worth a cuss at picking out good things. Sixty to one, and wins by three lengths! You can't beat the Canucks and the colored people when they get their heads together!"

Anderson and the few others who backed the Canadian colt got about all the fun there was to be had out of the race. It was a tedious affair to the thousands of spectators. They were tired out by a long delay—an hour and a half—at the post. The field was a big one, twenty-three starters in all. No one in the bunch had been a very consistent performer hereabouts, unless Autumn was excepted. He was the favorite in the field, but he never cut any figure in the race.

It is doubtful if there was ever a big race run over the track on which there was so little speculation.

The bookies could not coax people to bet on the horses, no matter what tempting tidbits in the way of odds they offered. It was too open a game for any but the most venturesome to go up against. This is entirely at variance with the history of the race, for usually people tumble over each other in their hurry to back some horse to win the race, and always heretofore there have been three or four horses that have carried the bundles of the public money and have been backed with the utmost confidence. Yesterday there was no confidence in any of the batch of twenty-three who had been beating one another in a fashion which seemed to prove there was no such thing as class among them. So, with the public all at sea, the bookmakers for once had a hard row to hoe to get the public's money. They couldn't get enough to make any of them rich. Even "Pittsburg Phil" for once let his good thing—Ahom this time—run loose, and didn't try to break the ring, which proved to be a good thing for "Phil." It was even said that the canny Canucks permitted Martimas to run practically unbacked by them, something hitherto unknown in the history of Canadian coups.

Soldiers and Sailors, Too.

Of course there was a big crowd at the track. It was made additionally picturesque by the appearance of a lot of Uncle Sam's sailors and soldiers in uniform, including one member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the yellow-trimmed Kahki cloth uniform of his corps. Elliot Cowdin and Basil Ricketts of the same corps, shadows of their former selves, were there in citizen's dress, and "Jack" Folonsbee and William Astor Chandler were about the clubhouse, apparently little the worse for their Cuban campaign. Both attributed their good condition to their familiarity wit hot climates and their ability to take care of themselves under conditions which would knock out men who were not used to such experiences. Racegoers were enthusiastic over these soldiers and sailors, and no tank would have been large enough to hold the amount of liquid they were collectively invited to absorb.

Whatever there was in the way of superfluous heat that managed to escape this city seemed to have centred on the race track. The fellows just back from Santiago affected to make light of it, and referred to it as cool day with as much nonchalance as they could affect between the surreptitious moppings of their perspiration-oozing brows. Women and men who had no reputation to maintain as heat-proof, simply sweltered and wilted under it. Even the most flimsy gowns and the coarsest textured crash suit seemed like a Winter wrap or overcoat. It was one of those days when one wanted to "take off his flesh and sit in his bones."

Possibly that was the chief reason why Futurity Day was so different from the ten that have preceded it. Sitting under the rays of a burning sun, with the only breeze there was wasting itself by blowing against the high brick walls at the back of the grand stand, or by tickling the leaves of the trees on the other side of the track, where those same wind-kissed leaves waved exasperatingly in one's face, wasn't a condition conducive to wild hilarity or bubbling enthusiasm. It was hard on the men, but doubly so on the women, whose gorgeous toilets became bedraggled and more like hand-me-downs from the puller-in misfit "mode depots" of Allen Street than the "dreams" of high-priced, up-town modistes, long before the Futurity was run.

A Race for a Fortune.

That race was the fourth event of the afternoon. There were twenty-three starters, and the stake was therefore worth a total of $48,130, of which $37,130 went to the winner, (Martimas,) owned by William Hendrie of Canada; $2,000 to his nominator and breeder, (C. J. Enright;) $4,833.33 to the second horse, (High Degree;) $1,250 to her breeders, (Gideon & Daly;) $2,416.67 to the third horse, (Mr. Clay,) owned by Sydney Paget, and $500 to his breeder, (J. B. Haggin of California.) Every one knew, providing that he knew anything about horses, that this was a case when the race was not certain to be won by the swift—as there were no swift ones in the field—but to the strongest and the luckiest. That was why there was such a small amount of betting as to make the bookies growl.

So liberal a price as 4 to 1 was laid against the Fleischman pair, Dr. Eichberg, ridden by Tod Sloane, and Sir Hubert, with "Tiny" Williams up; 5 to 1 against Autumn—which wasn't so liberal—7 to 1 against the Madden trio, Glenheim, Rhinelander, and Scannell, and 8 to 1 each against High Degree, (Maher up,) Capt. Sigsbee, ridden by Murphy, and His Lordship, on which Clawson had the mount and who was backed for a good lot of money by the Kentucky contingent. Ahom was at 10 to 1, and against all the others a backer could get almost any price he wished.

The horses went to the post for the race at 4:06. It was 5:35 when the race was started. All that fourth-fifths of the crowd saw of it after the long-waited-for shout of "They're off!" had gone up was a cloud of dust into which was a rush of kaleidoscopic colors in a long lane reaching away out from the grand stand into a Sheepshead Bay potato patch. Then there was a mingling of dust and colors, another shout that "High Degree is in front!" and a scramble of a quarter mile, in which the horses could be seen and their colors distinguished; a short and sharp fight between a half dozen horses in one bunch, a dozen more in a second bunch, a few trailers, and then the Duke of Middleburgh, with Fred Littlefield in the saddle, coming home alone. Ask any one who was at the track, and that is all he can tell you about the race.

But before the horses were started on their journey there was some relief from the stupefying monotony of affairs, for which credit was due to Lander, the quick-witted leader of the band that furnished music during the afternoon. He, after the tenth false break, had his musicians strike up, "Arrah, go on, he's only foolin'," a bit of sarcasm that brought forth both laughter and applause from the crowd. And so during the long wait he led his band to play the popular songs, "Get your money's worth," then, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" reaching the climax with "We won't go home till morning." The crowd took all the delay with wonderful good nature, in spite of the heat and vexatious delay, simply because there was nothing else for it to do.

The Unexpected Happens.

When patience was exhausted completely and all had settled back to make a night of it, after having exhausted all possible plays on the proposition to postpone the race until Wednesday, because that was "an off day," the horses were started.

Then there was for a moment something akin to animation, a general rousing all over the grounds, a straining of eyes to find out "what is in front," and vain attempts to solve the mystery through the clouds of dust. They could see nothing for at least four of the nearly six furlongs of the race, and Pierre Lorillard, who suggested straightaway races of this sort, came in for a lot of imprecations, for horse races where people can't see anything of what is going on are not particularly lively affairs except to people who have a fondness for guessing conundrums or who play the races on the Christian Science plan—bet, pray, hope, and "root."

From reportorial scouts placed along the line of the race it was gleaned that the start, when it was finally made, was a good one for all but the Duke of Middleburgh, who was left at the post. High Degree, Rusher, Prestidigitatrice, Scarnel, and Mr. Clay got away in the first flight, and led the entire party from the start, through the dip and up to the elbow, where the chute joins the main track, and where the crowd could get the first sight of the horses. Martimas and Doctor Eichberg were the leaders of the second division, with Glenheim, worn out by the heavy weight and the long delay, in the rear division, with Sanford, Veracious, and Captain Sigsbee as companions. Directly the horses reached the main track High Degree and Rusher could be seen leading the field, with the Fleischmann pair on the outside of the track, where The Kentuckian joined them. Prestidigitatrice had found her name and her jockey too much of a load, and was falling back to the rear. Mr. Clay had bettered his position, and was trying to shake off Martimas, who was coming up fast alongside the inner rail.

When the last furlong pole was reached High Degree was a good length ahead of Martimas and Mr. Clay, both of whom were racing alongside and slightly behind Rusher. What little energy horses and boys had left was then exerted to the utmost. Maher was coaxing, lifting, and at the same time trying to drive the tired High Degree, who had made the pace for the rest. Push her as best he could, Martimas gained at every stride, and at the last sixteenth pole those two were clear of the rest of the field, still led by Rusher. Then Rusher "out it" and faded away into the bunch. Mr. Clay, Dr. Etchberg, The Kentuckian, Sir Hubert, Armamend, and His Lordship were almost on even terms, stretched across the track, and all their jockeys riding and whipping and plying their spurs in an endeavor to get at least a part of the money.

Saratoga Training Shows.

But the Saratoga-trained Canadian colt Martimas was altogether too much for the tired lot behind him, and so Harry Lewis, making a final effort, shot him past the judges winner of the rich prize by two or three lengths from High Degree, who, finishing on the rail furthest from the crowd, got home about a half length in front of Mr. Clay and Dr. Eichberg, who were heads apart on the side of the track nearest the stand and the lawn. Sir Hubert, His Lordship, and Armament were next, and then there was a jumbled lot, the order of which no one could tell with certainty, though there was no question but that Duke of Middleburgh was last.

And so ended the eleventh and the most unsatisfactory Futurity ever run. After it Jockey Lewis, who rode the winner, was perfunctorily hoisted into a floral chair and toted about a bit, a proceeding that seemed to interest no one in particular except Charles W. Anderson, and possibly a score of others who had backed the winner.

Martimas is not a bad sort, for he has won four of the five races in which he has started, but these have been run at Fort Erie, Ontario, in Montreal, and so people down here knew comparatively nothing about him. He is owned by William Hendrie, one of the few Canadian multi-millionaires, and was, all things considered, the best horse in the race.

A five-furlong dash for two-year-old fillies opened the day's sport. There was nothing of interest in the race, except, perhaps, that Claroba, a well-backed long shot, captured it in a drive from Helen Thomas, thereby giving the occasional visitors, who dearly love to play long shots, a chance to open the game with a win.

The second race, at seven furlongs, was a more interesting affair, for, while Peep o' Day easily captured first money, there was an interesting struggle for place honors between Cleophus and Lambent. Cleophus was successful by a scant head. Loiterer showed the way up to the far turn, and looked to be a dangerous contender, but he tired there, and Peep o' Day took command. Cleophus, who led the second division, chased after Peep o' Day, Loiterer, and Lambent, and, passing the tired Loiterer, fought it out down the stretch with Lambent.

An excellent piece of jockeyship on the part of Moody, by which he managed to beat out that clever lightweight Maher, won the third race, at a mile and a sixteenth, for Longacre, for had the boy become rattled for an instant he would have sacrificed the race. Longacre was in trouble shortly after the start, for the horses in front of him kept him pocketed, and he was trailing last when half a mile from the finish. Moody, however, instead of trying to take him through the crowd, where he would have stood a good chance of being hopelessly pocketed, was satisfied to take the outside of the track, so that by the time the stretch was reached he had him clear and in good position to make his run. Maximo Gomez seemed to have the race at his mercy when within 100 yards of the wire, but a grand rush on the part of Longacre sent him past Maximo and gave him the race by half a length.

Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's recent purchase, disposed of her field of thirteen good sprinters in the Fall Handicap with astonishing ease. Here was another instance of the beneficial results showing in many of the horses that spend a few weeks at Saratoga. But the benefit of a trip to Saratoga does not enter always into the calculations of the men who study the form of horses, so Miss Miriam, who was not able to show to anything of account when she was in the stable of P. J. Dwyer, was ignored, even by many of the followers of Sloan, for the soubrettes' favorite had the mount, and the liberal price of 10 to 1 was quoted against the filly. But there were others—tried sprinters—in the race, among them Swiftmas, Maceo, Firearm, Typhoon II, and Lady Marian, against all of whom liberal prices were to be had, for George Keene was looked upon as having almost a mortgage on the winner's share of the money. George Keene, however, broke down before he had run half a mile, and Miss Miriam, who had made all the running, won cleverly enough by three lengths, although Sloan felt uncertain, for he kept driving her out to the end. Swiftmas put up a good struggle at the end, and closed ground rapidly, but could do no better than beat Maceo half a length for the place.

In the hurdle race, there was weeping and wailing among the spectators who followed the rush of money that went into the bookmakers' strong boxes on the favorite, Right of Way. The favorite was not possessed of much speed, for he trailed along in the rear, and his jockey, Hogan, who trains Mr. Paget's jumpers, seemed sound in the belief that the leaders would come back to him. But Moslem had gone out in front and opened up a gap of dangerous width between himself and the others, and Cochran, who rode him, took no chances, but sent him along. Tantris, another of the successful string of jumpers that the Hitchcocks have put together this year, was the only one to set sail for the leader, and by dint of hard driving he reached him as the turn to the stretch was made. He jumped along easily then from the tired leader, and won by six lengths, while the favorite finished last. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, non-winners of $500. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02.

1—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., by St. Savior-Columbia II., 110 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(McDonald)
2—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 115, 30 to 1.....(James)

Full Dress, 115, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Harmonica, 110, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Florence Clarke, 110, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Acushla, 115, 6 to 1, (Barrett;) Rock Lady Meddlesome, 115, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Rock Dove, 110, 100 to 1, (Pickering;) Florence Breckenridge, 110, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Miss Smith, 110, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Winepress, 115, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lady Bratton, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

1—Peep o'Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 133 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4, 133, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 123, 10 to 1.....(Williams)

Loiterer, 119, 6 to 1, (Barrett;) Collateral, 118, 80 to 1, (Jones,) and Debride, 115, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:50.

1—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. g., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 91 pounds, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Moody)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 96, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Octave, Good Hope Stable's b. f., 3, 97, 15 to 1.....(Songer)

Endeavor, 101, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Her Own, 101, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Athy, 101, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Squire Abingdon, 88, 15 to 1, (Clark,) and Fred K., 106, 20 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity, for two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $20 each, with additional payments up to the day of the race; starters to pay $250 additional, and the association to add $8,750; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money, and the third to receive $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. The breeders of the winner, the second, and third horses to receive $2,000, $1,250, and $500 of the added money, respectively. Futurity course, 170 feet less than three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., by Candlemas-Biggonet, 118 pounds, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(H. Lewis)
2—High Degree, John Daly's ch. f., 113, 8 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Mr. Clay, Sydney Paget's br. c., 118, 20 to 1.....(Williams)

Dr. Eichberg, 118, 4 to 1, (Sloane;) The Kentuckian, 118, 30 to 1, (McDonald;) Sir Hubert, 118, 4 to 1, (H. Martin;) Rusher, 115, 100 to 1, (James;) Armament, 118, 60 to 1, (Kuhn;) His Lordship, 108, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Glenheim, 125, 7 to 1, (Reiff;) Ahom, 121, 10 to 1, (Barrett;) Scannel, 108, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rhinelander, 118, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Captain Sigsbee, 118, 8 to 1, (Murphy;) Anagram, 115, 30 to 1, (Knapp;) The Lady in Blue, 105, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Bangor, 108, 30 to 1, (Cunningham;) Veracious, 105, 30 to 1, (Turner;) La Fenitente, 112, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Prestidigitatrice, 115, 15 to 1, (Penn;) Autumn, 115, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Sanford, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and *Duke of Middleburgh, 108, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. With $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3 years, by Iroquois-Tullahoma, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Swiftmas, Demvel & Farrell's b. c., 3, 118, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Turner)
3—Maceo, Mrs. B. M. McClelland's b. h., 4, 118, 15 to 1.....(Doggett)

Algol, 122, 8 to 1, (Murphy;) Castle Black, 102, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) Bendoran, 104, 8 to 1, (Maher;) St. Callatine, 108, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Firearm, 112, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Sensational, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Typhoon II., 125, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Lady Marian, 95, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Don de Oro, 122, 15 to 1, (Bergen,) and *George Keene, 114, 3 to 1, (W. Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Broke down.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in a hurdle race or steeplechase; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles on turf. Time—2:51.

1—Tantris, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's br. g., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sister to Jim Douglass, 132 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Cochran)
2—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4, 142, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Veitch)
3—Trayant, B. F. Clyde's ch. m., 4, 149, 4 to 1.....(Mackin)

Governor Budd, 147, 10 to 1, (Sheedy;) Brown Red, 153, 6 to 1, (Anderson;) El Cid, 145, 4 to 1, (Chandler,) and Right of Way 156, 8 to 5, (Hogan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by six lengths, the same distance between second and third.

LEXINGTON SOCIETY PLUNGED.

Bet on the Lady in Blue to Win the Futurity.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23.—Lexington society plunged on the Lady in Blue to win the Futurity to-day. The Lady in Blue is the property of Mrs. Annie Lyle Bradley Barnes, wife of the well-known turfman, Col. William S. Barnes, and leader in Lexington's Four Hundred. Mrs. Barnes told a friend that her filly was right and the story spread that the mare was a sure thing. Many people went to Cincinnati and Louisville to play in the poolrooms. Others bet by wire, but all got some of their money on.

Mrs. Barnes is a niece of Gov. Bradley and had told her friends in Frankfort that the filly had a chance, and the Frankfort people also played her. The filly was given to Mrs. Barnes by her husband, who was about to send it away from the farm when his wife took a fancy to it.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—To-day was the twenty-third day of the annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association. The track was fast until after the fourth race, when there was a deluging storm. The attendance was light. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Island Prince, 109 pounds, (Sloane,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won by a length; Gold Lark, 109, (Irving,) 6 to 5 and out, second by a length; Uncle Louis, 106, (A. Dean,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:03½. Voyageur, Flo W., Frosty, Henchman, Black Bonnet, Prime Minister, Junior, and Trianon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lost Time, 112 pounds, (Irving,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won by a length; Menu, 104, Bergen,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths; Hanan, 107, (Crowhurst,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:03½. Semper Leon, Flying Scotchman, Happy Knack, Anna Bell, and Miss Order also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Wax Toy, 99 pounds, (A. Dean,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by half a length; Bon Ino, 96, (Blair,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half; Chanutus, 108, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:42¼. Arquebus, Estaca, and Brighton also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Lindsey, 109 pounds, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a length and a half; Grievance, 104, (Dupee,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by half a length; Ree Mitchell, 100, (Blake,) 6 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Abide and Goldmine also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Judge Wardell, 100 pounds, (Powers,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Turtle Dove, 104, (Crowhurst,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; High Jinks, 100, (Dupee,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:17½. Organ Pilot, Filament, Saratoga, Gala Day, and Van Essa also ran.

TROTTING AT GOSHEN.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The races here today attracted 1,500 persons. All the favorites were beaten. On Thursday the $5,00 purse between Marcus Daly's Limerick and E. H. Harriman's Elsie S. will be trotted, and on Friday John R. Gentry will attempt to lower the track record of 2:11¼.

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse $500. Little Hector won the second, 2:15¾; third, 2:18½, and fourth, 2:17¾, heats.

U. S. Bond won the first, 2:18¾, heat. Daisy J. was third, and Flare-Up fourth.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400. Dolly Duroc won the fourth, (2:25¼,) fifth, (2:25½,) and sixth, (2:30,) heats. Garland M. won the first (2:21¼) and second (2:19¾) heats. Alpha C. won the third heat in 2:28¾, but was distanced in the fifth heat. Minnie Russell, the only other starter, was distanced in the first heat.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Chanty won the second, (2:16½,) third, (2:16¾,) and fourth, (2:18,) heats. Cienega won the first (2:16½) heat. Carrie was third and Myrtle Boy fourth.

At Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23.—Following is a summary of to-day's races:

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Sylvan Way, b. m., (by Steinway-Lunado, by Electioneer, (Hyde))	1	1	
Frank Rysdick, b. g., (Beaver)	5	2	2
Alice Hal, g. m., (Howard)	2	3	5
Arbuteskan, b. s., (James)	3	5	3
Lord Sumral, ch. g., (Lyons)	4	6	7
McJoe, b. g., (Baggs)	6	7	4
King Albert, br. m., (Tyson)	7	4	6
Lulu May, b. m., (Sullivan)	dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Bingen, b. s., by May King-Young May, Young Jim, (Titer)	1	8	1
Jube, br. m., (Fynn)	2	1	6
Dione, b. m., (Keating)	3	2	3
Maple Valley, b. g., (Trout)	4	2	4
Georgianna, b. m., (Noble)	7	7	8
Tomboy, b. m., (Marsh)	5	4	5
Wistful, br. m., (Peacock)	6	5	6
Dexter K., ch. s., (Kane)	8	6	7

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¾; 2:11; 2:10.

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Norvin G., br. g., by Norval, (Bowen)	1	3	1
Winfield, br. g., (Calcomb)	1	2	4
B. B., r. g., (Walker)	6	4	1
Ada P., b. m., (Ball)	2	5	3
Dennie B., b. g., (Wilm)	5	3	5
Evolutio, ch. g., (O'Neil)	4	dis.	

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:11¾.

YEARLINGS BRING GOOD PRICES.

P. J. Dwyer Pays $2,000 for One of Laureate's Get.

Before the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday a number of yearlings, the property of the Hurricane Stud, owned by S. Sanford & Sons, were sold at auction in the Easton paddocks, outside of the track. Most of the yearlings are the get of Potomac, and they brought fair prices. The highest price of the sale was $2,000, which P. J. Dwyer paid for a bay colt by Laureate. The breeding of the yearlings which brought $200 or more, the prices, and the names of the purchasers follow:

Bay colt, by Potomac-Marguerite, by Frogtown; P. J. Dwyer.....$500
Chestnut colt, (brother to Rappahannock,) by Potomac-Lavina Belle, by Leamington; Dwyer.....1,500
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Kitty Clark, by Bonnie Lad; D. Appleby.....200
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Marvel, by Mortimer; Arthur White.....400
Bay colt, (brother to Manassas,) by Potomac-Elvira, by Pizarro; H. Unna.....975
Chestnut filly, by Potomac-Thrill, by Saxon; H. Clarke.....200
Bay or brown colt, by Potomac-Zamora, by Saxon; H. Unna.....1,200
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Caledonia, by Sarcaldine; W. J. Clarke.....1,200
Bay colt, by Laureate-Saranac, by Tenbroul; P. J. Dwyer.....2,000

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Clevelands Win a Postponed Game in Pittsburg—Eastern Teams Begin in the West To-day.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	36	.657
Cincinnati	68	40	.630
Baltimore	63	38	.624
Cleveland	62	43	.590
New York	60	44	.577
Chicago	58	49	.542
Pittsburg	54	53	.505
Philadelphia	49	52	.485
Brooklyn	38	68	.376
Washington	39	66	.371
Louisville	39	67	.368
St. Louis	30	78	.278

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Up to the fifth inning the game to-day was one of the best seen here this season. After that Tannehill lost control of the ball and sent four men to base on balls and was hit hard. The batting of Wallace was the feature. Of Cleveland's 6 runs he batted in 5. Score:

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Cleveland, Young and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire —Mr. Andrews.

Important Games Scheduled.

There were no games scheduled in the League yesterday, the Pittsburg-Cleveland game being a postponed contest. The New Yorks will begin a series in Cleveland to-day, and the result of the games will have a bearing on the New York's chances for fourth place. The result of the Baltimore-Cincinnati series in the latter city will be anxiously awaited by every enthusiast in the country, as it will decide second place for the time being.

WHITMAN WINS AT NEWPORT.

Takes the National Lawn Tennis Championship by Defeating Davis—Description of the Finals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Whitman won the National lawn tennis championship here to-day by defeating Davis.

The match began at 11:15, Whitman serving. Whitman took the first three games, and allowed his opponent only four points. Davis took the next three, however, leaving his opponent at thirty in each. He also took the seventh after deuce had been called twice, and the eighth, a love game. Deuce was called in the ninth, but Davis took it and the set, 6—3. He had taken six straight by wonderfully fast work.

The second set started out as fast as the first. Whitman played better, and Davis was not quite so accurate as before. Davis took the first, a love game; Whitman the next, at fifteen, and Davis the third at fifteen. This was the latter's last in the set, however, Whitman taking five straight and the set, 6—2, playing all around his opponent.

The third set began with Davis serving. Whitman passed beautifully and took the game at 15. Davis took the next at deuce, as did Whitman the next. The fourth, a love game, fell to Davis, whose driving and cross court shots were superb. Whitman took the fifth at 30, and the sixth, a deuce game, giving him a lead of 4—2. In the seventh Davis netted twice, and Whitman left him at 25. Whitman served well in the sixth and got a lead of 40 love. By difficult play Davis made it deuce, but Whitman won out the next two points and the set, 4—2.

Whitman took the first game of the fourth set after deuce had been called twice, winning the last point on Davis's double fault. The second game also went to Whitman at 15 but Davis took the next at love by a series of beautiful smashes at the net. He was very wild in the next two, however, getting only 2 points.

The next was a deuce game, but Whitman took it and needed a game for the championship. Whitman took the last game at 15 and the set, 6—1. Summary:

Finals—M.D. Whitman beat Dwright Davis —6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Tennis at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The international tennis tournament was begun here to-day. The novice singles were the only events started to-day. Scores:

Preliminary Round—George Wagner, Buffalo, beat Howard Bissell, Buffalo, 6—4, 6—1. James Morris, St. Catharines, beat C. Langdon, Oakville, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1. H. E. Gabriel, Cleveland, beat A. B. Wright, Buffalo, 6—1, 8—6. G. D. Lamont, Brantford, beat M. Simon, St. Louis, —6, 6—4, 6—2.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The first day's play in the handicap golf tournament for the cup offered by A. Howard Hinkles of Cincinnati brought out a large number of contestants and witnessed some clever matches. The tournament is a match play, eighteen holes each; handicaps were limited to twelve strokes. In the first round Herbert Leeds, scratch, was beaten by T. G. Condon of New York, six, in a very close match. Following is a summary of the day's play:

First Round—G. Robbins (7) beat G. W. Bertner (12) by default; H. T. Gray (9) beat H. J. Hancock, (12,) 1 up and 3 to play; Frank Ellis (10) beat F. Hamlin (12) by default; Arden Robbins (scratch) beat Frank Ellis, 2 up and 1 to play; Martin Van Buren (10) beat R. H. Gallatin, (12,) 4 up and 2 to play; W. R. Thurston (6) beat Edmund Pendleton (12) by default; J. G. Thorp (scratch) beat Dr. Johnson, (12,) 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Louis Starr (8) beat W. L. Green, (10,) 2 up and 1 to play; W. O. Beach (8) beat W. B. Rogers, (10,) 5 up and 3 to play; C. R. Tappin (3) beat Donald Hillin, (8) 6 up and 5 to play; A. T. Dwight (9) beat H. C. Harbeck, (12,) 3 up and 2 to play; T. G. Condon (6) beat Herbert Leeds, (scratch,) 1 up.

Second Round—Thorp beat Starr, 4 up and 3 to play; Thurston beat Van Buren, 1 up; G. Robbins beat Gray, 2 up and 1 to play.

To-day Beach plays Tappin, Thorp plays Thurston, G. Robbins plays A. Robbins, and Dwight plays Condon.

Golf at Stockbridge.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Stockbridge Golf Club's annual tournament opened to-day, twenty-four players handing in score in the qualifying round for the Stockbridge Cup. Rain interfered with the first round play, which will be continued to-day. On Thursday play will be commenced for the Red Lion Inn Cup, open to all members of the United States Golf Association.

PRIVATE IN OFFICER'S GARB.

Charles W. Beck of St. Louis Tried to Win Back His Wife's Love.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Private Charles W. Beck, Company H, First Missouri, now at Chickamauga, will be court-martialed for impersonating an officer of the army. Beck was found in a Chickamauga hotel wearing the full uniform of a First Lieutenant. He explained that his wife was suing for divorce, and that he thought that if he appeared before her in the uniform of an officer her love would come back to him.

Famine Feared in the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 23.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived from Alaska with over 100 passengers, mostly excursionists. Among the passengers were eighteen miners from Dawson with a small amount of gold dust. Some of the miners from the interior say that fears are now being entertained of a famine next Winter. So many sixteen steamers have arrived from St. Michael, and the river is very low. There are 20,000 people in the Klondike. The latest reports from Pine Creek and Atlin Lake say all the territory around there is staked out. Several miners have arrived at the coast with sacks of gold dust ranging in value from $12,000 to $2,000.

CUP CHALLENGE IS COMING

The Committee Bearing It to Sail on the Britannic, Which Leaves Liverpool To-day.

HON. CHARLES RUSSELL HERE

The Personal Representative of the Challenger, Sir Thomas Lipton, Arrives in the City from Quebec —What He Has to Say.

The Hon. Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, whose challenge for the America's Cup has been the all-absorbing topic in yachting circles for the past month, arrived in this city yesterday morning shortly before noon. He journeyed from Quebec, leaving that place in a special car belonging to the Canadian Government at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was transferred to a parlor car on the regular train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Springfield, and made the remainder of the journey like any ordinary American citizen. He is a short, clean-shaven young man, about thirty-five years of age, and greeted the reporter of THE TIMES, who met him at the grand Central Station, with the query, "Well, what can I do for THE NEW YORK TIMES?"

When asked if he was the bearer of the challenge from the Royal Ulster Club, he said that he was not, although he admitted that he had in his possession a rough draught of it.

"I am not a member of the committee," he continued, "and the challenge will be presented by them. I am simply the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, although I am also a member of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. I come only to have an informal talk on the subject with the New York Yacht Club's committee, and to pave the way for our men who will present the formal document. By the way, how do Americans like the challenge from Sir Thomas? Do they want to see another international race, or has the last one had a bad effect on them?"

When told that the people here were pleased to receive another challenge for the cup, and would go out of their way to make the challenger welcome to our shores, Mr. Russell appeared to be delighted, and said that the day following the first announcement of the Irish Knight's intention he received more than 1,000 letters from Irishmen wishing him success in his undertaking.

The Committee to Sail To-day.

The committee bearing the formal challenge will leave to-day on the Britannic, and will arrive at this port within six days. It is composed of Major Sharman-Crawford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Ulster Club; Hugh C. Kelly, the club's Secretary-Treasurer; Hugh McGilldowney, Superintending Naval Architect

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THE PASSING OF PROTECTION.

We have had occasion to note from time to time the strong forces working together to make an end of the tariff for protection which has so long been the chief feature of our fiscal policy. When the astonishing victory of Admiral DEWEY set the people of the United States to thinking what our commerce could do on the other side of the globe, it was like the shock that crystallizes elements long held in suspension. For the first time in our recent history the policy of trade isolation was made to appear absurd and ridiculous to the minds of those who had never before given it much thought. But this was only the sudden and conspicuous demonstration of a change that had been gradually prepared during a long time. The steadily increasing current of highly protected manufactured goods from our shores to the markets of the world had undermined the protective idea in the minds of thinking people.

In an article in the current number of Harper's Magazine, Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD treats on "The New Fiscal Policy of the United States." It is not at all intended as a demonstration that protection is as completely outgrown as the wampum currency of our early Indians, but the demonstration is complete nevertheless. Protection must go because the tariff through which it is sought has become an insufficient instrument for the collection of revenue, and because the duties levied for protection no longer yield any appreciable amount. The article is largely devoted to an analysis of the successive changes by which the duties have been increased in number and amount, especially the changes which took place during the civil war and immediately after, and to an explanation of the substitution of internal duties at the last session of Congress. Of the condition of the tariff on the eve of the war Mr. FORD says: "Among the thousands of duties imposed by the tariff schedules hardly a dozen contribute an appreciable sum to the Treasury. In only a single instance have these few items shown an ability to hold their importance as objects of revenue. The explanation is simple. The development of domestic production and manufacture has made foreign supplies less necessary, and the general tendency has been to restrict importations to such articles as cannot be produced or made in this country. To the foreigner the market of the United States has been a contracting market, unable to absorb what was long its natural taking, and becoming an aggressive and powerful competitor in lines where its peculiar strength confers almost a monopoly. This change is reflected in decreasing and more closely selected imports, and in the rising exports of domestic manufactures."

When we were called upon to provide a revenue for war purposes it was absolutely impossible to get a dollar more from the ordinary protective tariff duties. On the contrary the Dingley tariff was producing a steadily increasing deficit. Before war was dreamed of the shortage in the revenue amounted to $500,000,000 a year. According to Mr. FORD'S estimates "at least $75,000,000 a year more revenue would be needed," independently of the war, and to meet this, new internal taxation and purely revenue import duties, like that on tea, must have been resorted to. When the war came and a much larger income was required these were the measures adopted, and he is of the opinion that they will have to be continued after peace is settled, even though the yield should reach $200,000,000 a year. Whether this shall prove to be the case or not a very much larger revenue than we have ever collected in time of peace will certainly be needed, and for this purpose the protective tariff is useless.

The influence of this change upon the future policy of the country must be very great. While our minds were fixed on "preserving the home market," our idea of our relations to the outer world was narrow and obscure. We had the "homely wits" of "home keeping" people. We were unconscious of powers that had never been brought into use, and have now been tested and have triumphantly stood the test. We have emerged from a condition of rustic apprehension and jealousy of outsiders to one of fully understanding our capacity, opportunity, duty. The competitors we sought to bar out by protective duties we are ready to meet on every field, whether the field be purely commercial or political, or if need should be the field of combat. Doubtless this expansion has its dangers, but our safety against these lies in the basic idea of justice and equality of right in our national life. We are of the race that feels responsibilities with widening opportunities and tempers power with conscience.

WAR RECORDS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

We advise the Democrats to waste no time in looking for a war candidate for Governor. In the first place they have no war candidate. That is reason enough. But if they had a score of battle-scarred heroes it would be childish to nominate one of them because of his scars or his heroism.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S good war record brings him into the popular view, awakens enthusiasm, sets the people to cheering, and forces him upon the attention of the unwilling Platt men. But it is not his war record that makes him fit to be Governor of the State of New York. We have no doubt that there were New York Democrats who fought at his side or under his command before Santiago, men of grit and daring, first-rate fighting men, but nobody would venture to suggest one of them as a candidate. Why? Because a fighting record so brief, even if glorious, by no means makes its possessor available.

Col. ROOSEVELT had already made a record of distinction in civil affairs before he became a Rough Rider. He would never have come out of the war a Colonel if he had not gone into it with the courage and the character and the brains that had already for fifteen years made him a conspicuous figure in his own State, and latterly in the Nation.

If Col. ROOSEVELT'S war record were twice as picturesque and thrice as glorious, he would never be thought of as a candidate had not his antecedent service in the Legislature, in the Police Commission, in the Civil Service Commission, and in the Navy Department proved him to be a man of extraordinary gifts and capacities for public affairs.

We cannot deny that war records are mighty taking with the people. But a four months' war is rather short for the making of candidates in great numbers. WASHINGTON fought seven years, ZACHARY TAYLOR two, and ULYSSES S. GRANT four, and of these military Presidents only TAYLOR and GRANT were selected for military records alone; for WASHINGTON was simply the greatest man of his time, faultless in judgment, lofty in character, and not to be passed by. The name of DEWEY is pretty certainly imperishable. SAMPSON and SCHLEY will long be remembered. But would it not be taking the short view and showing too great susceptibility to the joyous enthusiasm of the present moment to predict lasting military renown for other commanders of our forces? In so far as Col. ROOSEVELT'S present supporters are urging his candidacy because he was and is Colonel of the Rough Riders, and for that reason alone, they are insincere in their devotion to him and indifferent to the elements of his character that make him fit to be Governor. And in so far as the Republicans up the State are moved by ROOSEVELT'S renown in war to demand his elevation to civic honors they make the less appear the greater reason.

The Democrats should steer clear of war candidates and war issues. The path of wisdom for them leads to the nomination of a Democrat of ability, strength, courage, and high character, with a good nose for hunting out rascals. It leads to a Governorship campaign on State issues, the only issues in a Governorship campaign that are not introduced in hypocrisy and discussed in dishonesty. The cabal frauds, ALDRIDGE, PAYN, starchless civil service reform, the Raines law, and the Black metropolitan elections law are State issues. El Caney and San Juan are not. The true State issues are of momentous importance. The moment the Democrats abandon them for National issues their chances vanish.

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

It is as unfortunate for the Secretary of War as it is fortunate for the country that while we have had from his department a series of humiliating blunders, failures, and disappointments in everything but the actual fighting, we have had a department which has been an object lesson of efficiency, promptness, and success. From the time when the navy moved out of Key West to blockade the Cuban ports last April until the warships arrived in New York Bay last Saturday morning "on schedule time" to receive the acclamations of their grateful countrymen, there has been no oversight, no blundering, no failure. The great fleet of auxiliaries, colliers, and supply vessels was assembled when it was wanted, and has continued ever since to vie in efficiency with the work of the fighting ships. The staff departments at Washington have been as well managed as the men-of-war at the front. Everything has gone "like clockwork."

Either we must believe that the officers of the regular army are inferior to the officers of the navy, or else we must believe that their efforts have been hampered and nullified by civilians in high places. The first alternative is one that nobody will accept who has watched the work the army has done when it had a fair chance. If the navy was ready, and the army was unready, the public judgment will be that Secretary LONG and Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT were devoting themselves singly to the efficiency of the navy. There has not been a suggestion of "politics" in the work of the Navy Department. Can Secretary ALGER say as much about the War Department? The difference between the single-mindedness of a faithful public servant and the divided mind of an inveterate politician answers and explains the contrast between the work of the Navy Department and War Department during the war with Spain.

OUR INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

The address of Mr. JOSEPH C. HENDRIX of this city, as President of the American Bankers' Association, at Denver yesterday was a notable one. His remark: "We are told that here in Denver we are 'a mile high in the sky'; it is, then, a good place as well as a good time for a survey of things," was skillfully borne out in the address.

What the survey in general yielded to his observation is shown by his declaration: "We hold now three of the winning cards in the game for commercial greatness—iron, steel, and coal. We have long been the granary of the world; we now aspire to be its workshop. Then we want to be its clearing house."

These broad outlines were filled in with care and intelligence. The question of the currency, and the relation to it of the bankers; the question of the distribution of banking facilities, that of bank credits and the manner in which they are to be guarded and extended; these and others of like interest were clearly discussed. The address shows the marked progress in the character of the work done by the American Bankers' Association, which has become an integral and extremely useful element in the business life of the country.

THE REGULARS AT MONTAUK.

Gen. YOUNG has given forcible expression to a complaint that must have arisen in many minds. He says that while the volunteers at Montauk Point have been loaded and even overloaded with delicacies, the invalids and convalescents of the regular army are left to the army ration. The army ration is meat for strong men. It is not a diet for invalids and convalescents. It is complained at Montauk that it is not even in good condition. Moreover, it is an old complaint that, as part of the general niggardliness of Congress toward an army which has no "influence," it is impossible to procure proper diet in army hospitals, even in a normal condition and in time of peace.

That a single soldier in Montauk, regular or volunteer, should go without anything that is needed to restore him to full health and vigor is a National reproach. But very particularly it is a reproach to the City of New York. The city has just shown, by its welcome to the warships, that it appreciates their work. "Never tell me," said Admiral SCHLEY, warming with his welcome, "that the people are ungrateful." The have only to have it shown to them that the defenders of the country are in need to supply their needs.

It ought to be a particular pleasure, as it is an imperative duty, for the City of New York to supply the needs of the regular army. Every intelligent citizen recognizes that, so far as operations on shore are concerned, this war has been fought by the regular army of the United States. Without it we should have been helpless on Cuban soil even against so weak a foe as Spain. It has been worth to the country, during these last six months, a hundred times over what it costs the country within a generation. It has suffered frightful losses and frightful privations. What is left of it is within three hours' reach of the largest and richest city of the Union. It ought to be the pride of that city to take care of it without assistance. We have already organizations and agencies to look after the welfare of the volunteers. Let them look equally to the welfare of the regulars who have done so much the larger share of the work. If they need more money they have only to appeal for it, and to receive it in abundant measure from the gratitude of patriotic hearts.

MUSTERING OUT AND PENSIONS.

It is a novelty that patriotic Americans should have something for which to be sincerely grateful to the War Department, under its present administration. But without doubt they have. The regulations providing for the mustering out of the troops now in service, if faithfully executed, will effectually provide against the repetition of the scandals which have prevented the pension list from being a roll of honor, have cost many millions of money worse than wasted, have raised up a tribe of rascally claim agents, and have gone far to debauch and demoralize the organizations of old soldiers of the civil war.

This enormous public service, moral even more than material, will be performed by the record to be made of every discharge, a record which will include a statement of the physical condition of the man discharged. No application for pensions can be made on account of the war with Spain which is not accompanied by the production of the discharge. This will show that the man has actually served, which is by no means clear of all the present pensioners, and that his discharge has been honorable, which is untrue of many of them. It will also show whether or not at the time of his discharge he is suffering from a disability incurred in the service. The regulation will substantiate the claims of honest and deserving applicants for pensions. It will protect the Treasury from dishonest claims. And it opens a gloomy outlook for the whole brood of pension sharks.

That Secretary ALGER is one of the last men from whom action of this kind could have been expected makes more commendable his course in taking it, or even in assenting to it. He is one of the old soldiers" who owe their political conspicuousness to the zeal with which they have upheld the sanctity of all pension claims and the criminality of investigating them. He is the representative of those old soldiers whom an old soldier of another kind described as "pension bummers." That he should give his assent to so sensible a measure for securing discrimination in claims for pensions is a fact the more welcome for being unexpected and even surprising. He is to be heartily congratulated upon not having prevented the establishment of this wholesome and necessary rule.

THE CONTROL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In one of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Saratoga conference there is a declaration of National policy of permanent soundness to which we suppose the people of the United States would give their firm and substantially unanimous support. It is to be found in the resolution here printed:

"We believe that the rescued and liberated people of the surrendered islands are in a sense temporarily the wards of the conquering nation, and that we should treat them as such. With our views of natural right and of the inestimable privilege of civil liberty, we should not be justified in returning the conquered islands to the misrule and oppression from which we have relieved them. As soon as the islands under our present protection can be trusted to govern themselves they should be allowed home rule, either independently or as a part of the United States, as hereinafter recommended. Until such time as they may be able to govern themselves they should continue under the protection of the United States, and the question as to whether at some future period, at the mutual desire of both, they should be permanently annexed should be left to the time when it arises."

"With our views of natural right and of the inestimable privilege of civil liberty we should not be justified in returning the conquered islands to the misrule and oppression from which we have relieved them." That is American doctrine, it is wise doctrine, sound in policy and in morals. We cannot return to Spain any lands or peoples we have delivered from her oppression and misrule.

Nor can we permit any trick or subterfuge of the Spaniards to prevent our keeping this compact with honor, liberty, and civilization. The Philippine question is not narrowed to a Manila question because AUGUSTIN, Governor of the Philippines, sneaked aboard the ship of a collusive and unfriendly German Admiral and fled before the surrender, leaving a Spanish General in Chief to surrender "the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs." The protocol puts the disposition and future control of the Philippines before the Peace Commission for determination. Spain signed the protocol. She assents to the principle that the future control and sovereignty of the Philippines is an open question. When the matter comes before the Peace Commissioners our position will be made known. It will not, we are confident, include the renewal of Spain's forfeited license to misgovern the Philippines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Reports from New Mexico are to the effect that, as a rule, the Spanish-speaking part of the population has given all its sympathy to Spain during the whole course of the war now provisionally closed, and has demonstrated, as freely as its members dared, a deep hostility to American ideas and American policies. There have been, indeed, not a few notable exceptions to this rule among the better educated and more intelligent "Mexicans," but these only served to emphasize both the general disposition of their class and the cause of the non-assimilation which its attitude revealed. The trouble with these disaffected, semi-traitorous citizens is that they have been allowed to attend schools in which only the Spanish language was spoken, and that their natural inclination to keep aloof from influences which seemed alien has been perpetuated and fostered. Two generations have passed away since New Mexico became a part of the United States, and yet, thanks to an utterly mistaken kindness on the part of the National and Territorial authorities, schools are still maintained at the public expense in which all the teaching is done in Spanish. As long as this is permitted, of course a considerable majority of the inhabitants will remain "Mexican" and retain a pseudo-allegiance to the land which, if the matter were one of reason instead of instinct, they would detest much more vehemently than the real American does. All through the territory there are to be found to-day thousands of children, as well as thousands of adults, to whom English is an almost unknown, and therefore a more or less detested, tongue. Such a state of affairs is disgraceful as well as dangerous, and yet the Territorial Superintendent of Instruction has recently ruled that Spanish may be used in any school where a majority of the patrons request it. Whether or not this decision is in accordance with New Mexican law we do not know, but in any case it can only produce bad results, and it is to be hoped that success will attend the efforts of certain residents of Silver City who are planning to petition Congress, at its next session, to disfranchise every New Mexican who cannot speak, read, and write the English language. In the present attitude of these "Mexicans" who do not know that they are Americans, there is to be found a strong hint as to the course which should be pursued in Puerto Rico. Absolutely no official recognition should be given hereafter to the Spanish language in that island, and the sooner the speaking of English is made obligatory there the sooner it will become a real and valuable possession.

—Considering that the people of this country are not a particularly meek lot, and that they are decidedly prompt to punish any wrongs except those inflicted by corporations and political bosses, it is a little strange that they should not only withhold all sympathy from the Cubans who desire to "get even" with their late oppressors, but that they should vehemently denounce every attempt in this direction as illustrating a base desire for barbarous "revenge." That the inauguration of a reign of terror in the island cannot be permitted is perfectly obvious; indeed, it is not reasonable to suppose that a majority of the islanders have any desire to begin an indiscriminate confiscation of Spanish property or a wholesale chopping off of Spanish heads, for they have taken no such action in the cities, Cibara among them, of which they have recently gained possession. Is it not possible that much of the Cuban coldness toward us is due to a false impression that we are going to insist on an absolute wiping out of all old scores? If such an impression exists, the islanders naturally ponder long and bitterly on the fact that practically every one of the debts thus to be extinguished is owed by a Spaniard to a Cuban, and that therefore the latter is to pay extremely high for harmony, while the former will get it for a good deal less than nothing. The asymmetry of this arrangement is almost ludicrously apparent, for under it the Spanish thief will retain his booty of land or money, the Spanish criminal will escape the penalty of his acts, and the Spanish oppressor, become the Cuban citizen, will be amazed at his own good luck.

PERSONAL.

—It was Mr. HERMANN OELRICHS, if memory serves, who started in a New York paper some years ago a spirited discussion of the question whether sharks would bite men. The discussion revealed the universal existence of a belief that these disreputable fish were only too glad to devour humanity in either wholesale or retail quantities, but instances in which they had really done so were not forthcoming from people who had either seen or experienced the nefarious acts, and the reward which Mr. OELRICHS offered for good legal proof that the general impression had a foundation in fact was never claimed; at least, we do not recall that it was ever paid, and of course that amounts to the same thing. But however it may be in regard to sharks biting men, the thrilling story which comes from Prince's Bay would seem to indicate that sharks do not hesitate to bite divinity students. At all events Mr. CHARLES E. DOONE, a representative of that most estimable class, who went in swimming this week in Prince's Bay, was bitten by something very severely, and if it wasn't a shark, what was it? To be sure, no ominous fin, swiftly cutting the water; no shadowy form beneath its surface, excited the apprehensions of Mr. DOONE and his companions, but about the wound inflicted there is no doubt whatever, and the doctor who sewed it up solemnly declares that no bit of floating driftwood ever left the clear marks of serrated teeth, and that even a nail on a sunken spile would not work havoc so symmetrical as that which the young theologian's leg presented. Shark it must have been, therefore, and unless Mr. OELRICHS is disposed to stand on petty technicalities he will settle with Mr. DOONE at once.

—If Gen. SHAFTER had possessed more of the news instinct he would have sent us, with the truly unique literary achievement of Señor PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, at least an outline biography of that most remarkable specimen of the Spanish private. It is to be presumed that the General took pains to assure himself that the letter of Señor LOPEZ was an authorized expression of sentiments held by Santiago's humble defenders, and therefore there is little or no excuse for suspecting that the document was produced by somebody high in station and for the sake of effect credited to a man in the ranks. But the American commander should have appreciated the surprise and curiosity which would be created here by so graceful and altogether admirable a production coming from such a source. Not many American privates, if conditions had been reversed, would have been impelled to write such a letter, and not many scores of them could have done it as well if the impulse had come. Do any considerable number of the Spanish soldiers feel emotions like those which Señor LOPEZ put in words? If so, there must be more than recent events indicated in the "pundonor" that most of us had come to consider a myth devised to conceal a complete lack of common sense and common honesty. A phrase or two in the letter revealed that it was originally written in Spanish, or else by a Spaniard whose English, while very good, is not quite perfect. This adds to the probability that PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO does exist, and it also adds to the desire to know more about him—where he was educated, how he came to be carrying a Mauser instead of a sword, and the means he took to secure the right to speak for his companions.

—BISMARCK, in his younger days at least, did not scorn to attain his ends by devices that owed more to—well, call it ingenuity, than to the dignified exercise of resistless strength. For instance, while he was Prussia's representative in the Federal Diet at Frankfurt he was irritated by the discovery that some of the very pompous and equally conscienceless diplomatists in the Bundestag were in the habit of intercepting and reading his reports to the King of Prussia. Instead of denouncing this custom openly and thereby causing scenes and scandals, as he would have done without hesitation in the days of his greatest power, the Prince held his peace, and set his wits to work on the problem of getting the better of his antagonists. An old story now revived tells how he met the difficulty. One day when he had a most important letter which he was absolutely obliged to confide to the post he put the document in his pocket, took one of his colleagues with him for a walk, and led him into a back street of the city. There he selected a small grocer's shop, opened the door, entered, and asked for soap. After making his purchase he put the parcel in his pocket, asking: "Have you any letter covers?" Some envelopes of the commonest kind were brought to him. He pulled out his important document and prepared it for the post, whereupon he begged the man to give him pen and ink. Not having taken off his gloves, the Prince pretended that he could not write properly, and asked the shopman to address the letter, which he did. Putting the letter first to his nose and then into his pocket, BISMARCK remarked to his friend: "Now, we'll see if they will sniff my report under this address and under this perfume, composed of soap, herrings, tallow, and cheese."

SURGEON GENERAL STERNBERG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appears in your issue of this morning reflecting upon the Surgeon General of the army is so unjust as to demand an immediate correction. Having seen a portion of the work done by the medical officers at Santiago, and knowing how arduously they labored to prepare for the expedition, I can truly say that no department of the army is entitled to greater credit in this campaign than the Medical. The Surgeon General did his full duty in supplying medical and hospital stores in superabundance, and in detailing medical officers to accompany the expedition. Not only that, but he also formulated admirable sanitary rules for the avoidance of tropical diseases, which were published to the army. There is nothing which forethought, experience, and ability should have furnished for the welfare of the sick or wounded that the Surgeon General did not think of. That these were not provided in all cases was not his fault.

The concluding portion of this unjust article is as follows: "They say that Dr. Sternberg is a great surgeon. It may be, but he has made an utter failure as an executive officer."

As an officer of the Medical Department of over thirty years' service, and having a personal acquaintance with Gen. Sternberg, I can say that he has never been regarded as a great surgeon, nor has it been his ambition to be a great surgeon. He is doubtless a perfectly competent surgeon, but his greatness professionally is as a physician, sanitarian, and bacteriologist. His administration as Surgeon General has been regarded by officers of the Medical Corps as exceedingly able and energetic. His executive ability has been highly complimented by all who are familiar with his work, and it is universally conceded that he has labored very effectively to elevate the professional standing of his corps.

I do not think THE TIMES would knowingly do any man an injustice, and I believe that it has only to look a little more carefully into this matter in order to give the credit which I am sure it will find due. X

New York, Aug. 22, 1898.

SECRETARY ALGER'S LETTER TO MR. DEPEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of the Secretary of War of Aug. 18 to Mr. Depew makes statement of the work done by the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department to provide supplies for our troops in the field and at camps, and he enumerates in figures the amount of supplies purchased by the different supply departments.

There has not been question made at any time by the public or by the soldiers as to the amounts of supplies that may have been purchased for the army, but the complaint is, and it is heard daily, that the supplies are not delivered to the soldier, and that he has suffered and continues to suffer for lack of them.

It matters nothing to the soldiers that the Government spends millions ostensibly for his benefit, unless means are devised that he shall be bettered by the expenditure, and these means appear to have been much at fault, owing principally to two causes, one being the lack of an efficient personnel in the subordinates of the supply departments, and a consequent weak organization, and the other in the fact that the camps are too large, too large especially in view of the adverse conditions attending an inexperienced and poorly equipped staff and inexperienced commanding officers.

Mr. Depew, as the able manager of a large railroad corporation, knows very well that he could not run his railroads simply by ordering the purchase of engines and cars, and an accident to one of his trains involving loss of life would not be excused by a schedule wherein he might show what he had paid for engines and appurtenances. The public would demand to know what measures he had taken to guard against such accident, whether the trainmen, switchmen, and all the personnel were properly organized, and every man at his post, and, furthermore, whether due care had been taken to select none but efficient and sober men for responsible duties.

And if it were a conviction of the public that the personnel of the railroad to whom was intrusted the safety of human lives owed their appointments to a "pull," political, social, or consanguineous, then there would exist very strong grounds for believing that accident and suffering were brought about through very blameworthy management, bad organization, and inefficient employes.

Good work cannot be done when the staff of workers has been carelessly selected, and complaint has existed at all our camps from the time of their formation.

Insufficient supplies for the soldier in the midst of a country teeming with abundance, want of water in a country the best watered on the face of the globe, poorly selected and malarious camps in a country traversed by mountain ridges and healthy valleys—these are calamities that our people complain of and are astonished to behold. MAJOR.

Washington, Aug. 22, 1898.

DR. PETERS'S VIEWS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the sermon preached on Sunday morning last in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, which, as reported in your issue of yesterday, seems to have been given up to a review of the situation growing out of our unhappy relations with Spain, the doctor is reported as having said, among other things:

"With our added responsibilities we have made ourselves more liable to become mixed up with the disputes of the world. We must be prepared to assert and maintain our rights in case of disagreement with any of the great powers that now dominate the world. We have entered upon a new era in National development. We have reached out beyond the North American continent. For this reason we will have to maintain a larger army and a greater navy than we have done in the past.

"Like other great powers, we will bear in mind that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. We must have the fighting men and the warships ready for service."

Recalling the striking and suggestive title under which Mr. Stead a few years since published an account of his experiences in the New York of the West, "If Christ came to Chicago," I now raise the question, If Christ had come into St. Michael's Episcopal Church on Sunday morning last and heard the discourse there delivered, as reported, what would the Master have said?

Q. McADAM.

Nyack, Aug. 23, 1898.

AN ANTI-ROOSEVELT PAPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest the New York City friends of Col. Roosevelt to know that the only unkind words that have been uttered about him since his name became prominent as the probable nominee of the Republican Party for Governor have appeared in the editorial columns of The Buffalo News. Edward H. Butler, the proprietor of The News, it is reported here, is the candidate for United States Senator of The Fourth Estate, a paper that, it is said, is published in New York City. The News has published several editorial articles belittling Col. Roosevelt and sneering at the idea that he should presume to think of running for Governor.

I am not revealing any State secret when I state that some of the Roosevelt men on the Erie Reservation think that the candidate for United States Senator who goes out of his way to sneer at Col. Roosevelt at this interesting stage of Republican State politics is engaged in about as dangerous an enterprise as Spain was when she blew up the Maine. IROQUOIS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1898.

A SUGGESTED REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you through your enterprising paper call the attention of the "powers that be" to the absolute need of electric buttons at each seat of the street cars, enabling passengers to signal when they wish to alight? Under the existing arrangement it is many times impossible to get the attention of the too busy (?) conductor, and passengers are carried one or two blocks beyond where they wish to stop. In Washington all of the street cars are thus equipped, and the convenience is great. Please use your influence to have our cars so fitted out.

A FREQUENT VICTIM.

New York, Aug. 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Like a Spanish Gunner.

"Not a single book that I have written has made a hit." "H'm; you must have some Spanish blood in your veins."—Detroit Free Press.

They Blame Columbus Instead.

"I want to say one thing for them Spaniards," said the fat man with the celluloid collar. "They ain't never tried to blame it on the umpire."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Johnnie's Heirloom.

Mr. Spouter—An heirloom, Johnnie, is something that's handed down from father to son.

Little Johnnie—Huh! That's a funny name for pants.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Exit Anti-Imperialism.

"It is most unfortunate," commented the father who had just been notified of the arrival of twins. "This rapid extension of authority seems to give the lie to my protestations of anti-imperialism."—Chicago Evening Post.

Perhaps a Sophomore Degree.

Granger—I suppose Fleeter is one of them college fellows?

Civis—And why do you think that.

Granger—Everything that come to his house is marked "C. O. D."—One of them college degrees, I suppose.—Boston Transcript.

Alone with Washington.

Mamma—It is very naughty to tell lies, Eva. People who do so don't go to heaven.

Eva—Did you ever tell a lie, mamma?

Mamma—No, dear, never.

Eva—Won't you be fearful lonely in heaven, mamma, with only George Washington?—Oswego Daily Palladium.

STATE ISSUES AND VIEWS.

Closing in on Col. Roosevelt—Gov. Black's Position.

From The Syracuse Daily Jurnal, (Rep.)

Col. Theodore Roosevelt looms up on the political horizon. The positive statement is made down at Montauk Point that the Colonel will consent to become a candidate if the party is united for him. Lemuel Ely Quigg, the right-hand man of Senator Platt, has visited Teddy in camp, and the gossips say that Platt is to favor the Colonel. Roosevelt will not permit newspaper men to interview him on the subject, but his friends say that he will accept if it is the wish of the party.

From The Buffalo Enquirer, (Dem.)

"Is it Roosevelt or Black?" the Republican newspapers are asking. Probably no one is more interested in the answer than Black.

From The Utica Observer. (Dem.)

The pretended reluctance of Platt to accept Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor is a pretty piece of acting. No one knows better than Platt that Black is a hopeless candidate—in fact, no man can serve Platt long and retain public respect.

From The Kingston Daily Freeman, (Rep.)

Col. Theodore Roosevelt very sensibly says that he will accept a nomination for Governor of the State of New York if it comes to him from the regular Republican organization. He will not run as the candidate of a faction. Col. Roosevelt is a Republican through and through and has his party's interests at heart. The disturbers and malcontents who look to him for assistance in their attempts to injure the Republican Party will be disappointed.

From The Daily Rome Sentinel, (Dem.)

Platt may be depended upon to kill off Roosevelt's boom if he can. He is not the sort of Governor the man from Tioga wants, and his nomination would hardly be permitted unless it were to result in his defeat, for Roosevelt as Governor would mean the end of Platt as boss.

From The Oswego Daily Times, (Rep.)

The man in this State just now most talked about outside of it in connection with official preferment is doubtless Theodore Roosevelt. Republican, Democratic, and independent papers all have him up for discussion.

* * * * * * *

A striking tribute to Col. Roosevelt is to be found in the simple fact that nowhere in all the broad discussion of his name is there a lisp in disparagement of his high intellectual qualities, his fine executive ability, his knowledge and grasp of practical affairs, or of his manhood's gallantry and purity. The State may well be proud of Theodore Roosevelt. Tested in every direction, his fame is of the right stamp and rings true.

From The Troy Press, (Dem.)

But let no reader deceive himself with the notion that the Republican bosses will accept Roosevelt if they can prevent his nomination without disaster to themselves. If they consent to the Rough Rider's nomination, it will be for the same reason that the Spanish took a thrashing near Santiago.

From The Buffalo Express, (Rep.)

Platt undoubtedly realizes Black's weakness, but whether he is willing to nominate a man such as Theodore Roosevelt, whom he knows he could not control as Governor, is another question. He may prefer this to defeat at the polls. But Roosevelt's admirers must look to themselves for Roosevelt's nomination. If public sentiment continues to grow in that direction at the present rate, it will be inevitable.

From The News-Press, (Poughkeepsie,) (Dem.)

It is only one way of putting it to say that the leading object of New Yorkers is to elect a Democratic Governor. The real object of the people now is to rid the State of canal scandals and scandalized public servants.

From The Buffalo News, (Ind.)

Part of the tactics to force Gov. Black off the State ticket this Fall has been the circulation of a report that the Governor is not a candidate for renomination. The report is false. Gov. Black is in the field and doesn't purpose to let any filibustering tactics deprive him of a nomination if the party is willing to accord him that honor, and that will appear in the usual way as the preliminary campaign goes on.

From The Daily Saratogian, (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt is also mentioned for Gubernatorial honors.

From The Utica Press, (Ind.)

The rumor keeps current that Senator Platt will consent to Roosevelt's nomination for Governor. This is an indication that the boss does not think any of his favorites can be elected. He does not like Black, and the Colonel of the Rough Riders is not the kind of a man he usually permits to get nominations when there is any chance of success. Perhaps he realizes that the best and surest way to kill off Roosevelt is to let it go out that he is for him.

From The Post-Express, (Rochester,) (Ind.)

The prudent voter will not vote to make a radical change at Albany unless he is convinced that the change would mean reform. Would a change which would place New York in Control of Dick Croker or of David B. Hill bring joy to reputable citizens, who are familiar with the record which those two unscrupulous politicians have made? Do the taxpayers desire to see the entire State, as well as New York City, Tammanyized?

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

Platt and black are sustaining a position of armed neutrality.

From The Binghamton Leader, (Dem.)

The Brooklyn Citizen notes the reported growing of the Roosevelt Gubernatorial boom and the reported serenity of Mr. Platt's mind in respect thereto, and is disposed to believe that the boss expects, or hopes, at least, that the Roosevelt boom and the Black boom will crash into and destroy each other.

* * * * * * *

With Black and Roosevelt out of the way, it will be necessary, of course, to find another man to nominate. George Washington Aldridge wanted the nomination two years ago, and, as he didn't get it, probably wants it yet, but, in view of one thing or another, he can hardly regard himself as available just now. Representative Odell, who is Chairman of the State Committee, has long felt that the Governorship is good enough for him, and it was reported recently that he is busily engaged in the more or less profitable work of getting delegates pledged to his interest.

THE FELLER WITH THE DRUM.

Edward Singer in The Pittsburg Commercial.

He's a mighty leetle feller is the feller with the drum,
But there is a heap o' music in his rat-ta-tat-ta-tum;
En he's just ez big a hero ez a Dewey er a Schley,
En I wanter take my hat off when he goes a-marchin' by;

Fer his cheeks air red ez roses, en his eyes air big en blue,
En they fairly air a-sparklin' with the joy that ripples through;
En ez I watch him comin' it's ez plain ez plain kin be
He's bright ez any jewel in the crown o' liberty—

Fer his bearin'—set en watch him—he's a soldier thro' en thro',
En the spirit's there in airnest in that leetle suit o' blue;
En the leetle sword he carries that's a-glintin' in the light
'Cording to his mind's a-flashin' fer ol' freedom en the right.

Then jist let him keep a-marchin', let the music roll out fast,
En kinder swell with pride a bit ez he goes marchin' past,
Fer I 'low it's more'n likely in the days that air to come
The country will be turnin' to the feller with the drum.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

American and British Delegates Meet to Settle Canadian Disputes—Cordial Welcome.

GOOD FEELING PREVAILS

After Speeches of Welcome the Conference Takes a Recess Until Thursday—Canada's Preferential Tariff May Be Insurmountable.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The American and British delegates to settle Canadian disputes have met, the somewhat rigid British formalities of preliminary organization are past, the commissions have become acquainted, and the body of international arbitrators are now ready for the hard work before them.

The ceremonies of organization took place in the Parliament buildings to-day, and while they were characterized by a considerable degree of dignity, the utmost degree of friendliness was manifest in every word and movement, and an amicable adjustment of all questions is predicted by both the American and British Commissions.

At noon the Commissioners met in private session in the Legislative Assembly, the upper house of the Quebec Parliament, all of the Commissioners excepting Congressman Dingley and Sir James Winter being present. After the formal exchange of credentials, Senator Fairbanks, as Chairman of the American delegation, named Lord Herschell of England as permanent President of the joint commission. Three Secretaries were then chosen, Chandler P. Anderson representing the Americans, W. C. Cartwright for Great Britain, and Henry Bourassa, M. P., representing the Canadians.

A committee of four Commissioners was appointed to formulate a plan of procedure, and will report at the next meeting of the commission, Thursday, at 11 A. M.

After this work of organization was finished the Commissioners proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, where a public reception was tendered them by Mayor S. N. Parent and the City Council of Quebec. A small crowd of the best citizens of Quebec and a number of American and Canadian ladies occupied the first rows of seats in the gallery. Everything was done with the greatest degree of formal precision. The Commissioners filed into the chamber in advance of the visiting citizens, and stood about a long table during the addresses. Lord Herschell stood at the head of the British Commissioners on the east side of the table, and Senator Fairbanks at the head of the American Commissioners on the west side.

When the Commissioners had taken their places Mayor Parent, standing at the foot of the table, addressed them. His words were delivered first in French and then in English. He spoke as follows:

"The Honorable Members of the International Commission of Quebec:

"The citizens of Quebec, through their Mayor and Council, are happy to welcome you most cordially on this memorable day, which marks the opening of the important work which has been confided to your care. They highly appreciate the honor conferred upon their city by the choice which has been made of Quebec to be the seat of this international conference, which has been intrusted with a mission of peace, which will be one of the lasting events of this eventful age.

The Hospitality of Quebec.

"We feel honored and proud to be called on to extend our unbounded hospitality to a gathering composed of most eminent men, who voice the wishes and aspirations of two powerful nations, bound by the ties of blood and filiation, and at the present moment drawn one toward the other by powerful interests, the importance of which asserts itself in a most significant manner and which may open a new and unexpected chapter in the history of our times.

"But, great as may be the satisfaction with which we greet your presence, we cannot refrain from thinking that this rock of Quebec, so often battered by the storm of war, is the very place over which should hover the angel of peace. This is the spot chosen by Cartier and Champlain as the cradle of our nation, and since that time there is hardly any event of national importance which has not been associated with this centre of activity, so long coveted, and alternately held under the sway of France and England.

"In the bloody strifes which have besmeared so many lands, there is hardly a strategical point which has been fought for with more heroic efforts, and every stone of this walled city, nay, may I say even the dust of the streets, tell the tales of gigantic struggles. At every turn one expects to meet the ghosts of Champlain and Kirk, of Frontenac and Phipps, of Montcalm and Wolfe, of Carleton, Montgomery, and Arnold.

"And thus, after having been at the inception the cradle, and during the period of war the fortress and the bulwark, we cherish the ambition of remaining the centre where shall be discussed and settled the questions of vital importance for the present or future welfare of our people.

"May this conference yield all the beneficent results which all desire it should accomplish, and, since it makes a new departure in the colonial history of the empire and it is an official recognition of the important function which the colonies, and especially Canada, fill nowadays in the world, may it also be the signal of the opening of more amicable relations and friendly intercourse with our powerful neighbors.

The American Response.

Senator Fairbanks replied as follows:

"Your Worship, the American Commissioners, in whose behalf I have the honor to speak, are deeply sensible to the high tributes of an address from the venerable and historical City of Quebec, and we take pleasure in expressing to you our gratitude therefor. This spot is full of historic memories. The soil has been enriched by English, American, and French blood; it has been made glorious by the deeds of heroes, deeds which are our common heritage. The stories of Montcalm, Wolfe, and Montgomery will endure when that noble shaft dedicated in commemoration of Wolfe and Montcalm has faded from memory.

"Let us hope that this goodly city shall know no future strife, save the wholesome contests in which are the rich fruits of peace. It is a cause of immeasurable gratification to us and to our countrymen that the narrow traditional prejudices which so long divided us have disappeared. Recent events which sharply enlisted the attention of the world have served to emphasize our kinship and to increase the bonds of affection which should exist between the two English-speaking nations. We indulge the hope that the joint high commission which you have honored with your cordial welcome may by its deliberations still further promote that feeling of amity and good will which we desire should ever continue between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Republic of the United States."

Lord Herschell followed Senator Fairbanks, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: On behalf of the British Commissioners, I desire to associate ourselves with the observations which have just been addressed to you in such eloquent terms by Senator Fairbanks. We also highly appreciate the honor you have done us in presenting this address to us, and thank you for the welcome with which you have received us here. I am sure that we, in conjunction with our brother Commissioners representing the neighboring republic, join in the expression of the hope, I may, I trust, say the sanguine expectation that the conference about to commence may result in establishing relations completely satisfactory, and of the fullest amity between neighboring peoples, relations which cannot but inure to the benefit of both countries."

The Commissioners then immediately left the building to meet again Thursday.

During the afternoon the Hon. Don M. Dickinson and a number of gentlemen of the Western States interested in the Canadian lumber trade had a conference with the American Commissioners. Congressman Dingley arrived this afternoon.

While nothing is known definitely as to the details of international relations to be discussed by the conference there is a general feeling that Canada's preferential tariff will be thrust before the delegates, and a fear is entertained that it will prove an insurmountable obstacle to the conference.

COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE.

London Papers Do Not Expect Too Much of Its Work.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The afternoon papers dwell upon the momentous questions before the Quebec convention and the gratitude the convention will deserve if, as expected, it succeeds in effecting a lasting settlement of the questions at issue.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The convention has an appreciable bearing upon international politics from the fact that the United States and Great Britain are giving the world so striking a demonstration of a desire for a complete mutual understanding. It is a visible sign to all that the two nations mean to bury their superficial differences for the sake of attaining a fundamental unanimity, without which treaties and alliances, no matter how formal, cannot endure."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The convention may easily prove to be the most important imperial event of the year. It offers the first opportunity of materializing the new and better sentiment between this country and the United States. Too much, however, should not be expected of the Canadians, who have scarcely yet become infected with the sentiments that have had free play in England during the war. We may expect them to stand out for what they conceive to be their rights, even at some inconvenience to politicians in London.

"On the other hand, the United States Senate, unless there has been a change in its spirit and temper, may refuse to ratify the concessions made by the American Commissioners. We must be thankful if in these circumstances a substantial first step is taken toward Anglo-American good will."

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

Reported that an Alliance Has Been Signed to Counteract Anglo-German Influence in Morocco.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"One paper here declares boldly on the authority of an anonymous French diplomatist that owing to M. Hanotaux's exertions a treaty of alliance has been signed between Spain, France, and Russia, with the object of counteracting the Anglo-German influence in Morocco. Other papers mention the matter, but without affirming that the treaty has been actually signed.

"The idea of a permanent rapprochement between France and Spain is certainly in the air, and may in time assume considerable practical importance. It had its origin in France's rôle in the peace negotiations and reports of friction with England over Spain's military activity in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. Many patriotic Spaniards who apprehend further sacrifices during the forthcoming peace negotiations regard the suggestion of a French alliance with much favor, especially as French help would be very useful also in the great work of financial and economic reorganization which Spain must undertake directly peace is concluded.

"At the same time, it must be noted that the protocol, signed under French auspices, has produced a deal of popular dissatisfaction, because, while making the loss of the Antilles irrevocable, it may also result in the loss of the Philippines.

"It remains to be seen whether France will render effective assistance. The recent article in the Paris Temps on the situation is regarded as very significant. It is asked whether the word 'gratuitously' in the Temps's statement that 'France has no interest in compromising herself gratuitously with a country evidently destined to a more active part in great international affairs' slipped in accidentally or was intended as a hint that France might be induced to do more for a substantial consideration."

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

Berlin Papers Declare that There Should Be a Division.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Marine Politische Correspondenz, which created a sensation some time ago by advocating an anti-American attitude in the Philippines, now draws attention to America's acquisition of Pago Pago, and proposes that the Samoan Islands be divided between Germany, England, and America, England taking Savaii, Germany Upolu, and America Tutuila as the only way to prevent conflict.

The Neueste Nachrichten, commenting upon the article in the Politischer Correspondenz, says Germany will gain nothing by demureness, and also declares that Lorenzo Marquez and Delagoa Bay are rapidly becoming English, and urges the Government to assert its rights there.

OUR CHIVALRY RECOGNIZED.

American Troops Have Thrilled Europe with Genuine Admiration.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Mr. Henry Labouchère, in Truth, says that a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to embark on a spirited foreign policy of annexation.

"This army," he declares, "would soon crush out democracy at home, and in the end some popular General would feel it his duty to save society by making himself such a President as the Constitution never contemplated.

"The Old World," he continues, "in its dealings with the New, assumes an attitude of condescension as ridiculous as it is unwarranted. One of the salient features of the late war was the manly, honest, generous, and chivalrous conduct of the United States Government forces and people, from the beginning to the end of the campaign. It is only just to express the general feeling of admiration which the new chivalry has created throughout Europe."

MR. CURZON TO TAKE CHARGE.

He Will Go to Calcutta After a Much-Needed Rest.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Mr. George N. Curzon, Viceroy-designate of India, will start for Calcutta with Mrs. Curzon in December, to relieve Lord Elgin, the retiring Viceroy, at the beginning of next year.

In the meantime Mr. Curzon will rest and recuperate his health, now somewhat delicate, a fact that is regarded as the chief drawback to his appointment.

PRINCE OF WALES'S INJURIES.

He Will Not Be Able to Walk Unaided for Weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Lancet, referring to the recent injury to the Prince of Wales's knee, discourages the fear that the Prince will be permanently lame, and says:

"The present condition of the Prince's knee argues well for the future mobility of the joint. The royal yacht Osborne left Cowes to-day for a channel trip, during which she will visit several towns, where the doctors propose carriage exercise. Four sailors have been drilled carefully as bearers to carry his Royal Highness ashore without jarring him.

"It will be a month before the Prince will be able to walk. Then his knee will be fitted with a check-splint, by which flexion will be exactly controlled, and a spring apparatus will perform the function of the extensor. With the leg thus equipped, short excursions will be made on crutches, but it will be many weeks before his Royal Highness will walk unaided."

Elections in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 23.—In the Cape Colony Assembly general elections, now in progress, Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Oates, candidates of the Progressive Party, opposed to the Afrikander Bund, which is largely representative of President Kruger's interests in South Africa, have been elected by overwhelming majorities in Little Namaqua Land, a maritime district in the northwest of the colony.

The Earl of Ava Coming.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamer Britannic, Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York to-morrow, will be Archibald James Leofric Temple, Earl of Ava, eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Fell Overboard and Drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Red Star Line steamer Waesland, Capt. Ehoff, from Philadelphia, Aug. 13 for Liverpool, which arrived here to-day, reports that on Aug. 14 John Shaw, a steerage passenger, fell overboard and was drowned.

Thunderstorms in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—A terrible thunder storm swept the whole Jutland Peninsula to-day. Many buildings were struck by lightning; six persons were killed, and thirty-nine farm buildings and thirteen houses burned.

JAGO WILL BE HELD.

Dismissed on One Charge, He Is Retained on Others.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning, Sir John Bridge presiding, J. W. Jago, Chief Officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, charged on a warrant, issued at the request of the United States Embassy, with mail robbery and smuggling, was formally discharged.

He was immediately rearrested by the British authorities on a charge of robbery within the British dominions, this arrangement having been reached by an agreement with the United States Embassy, which withdrew its request for Jago's extradition.

Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Hartshorne sailed yesterday on the Trave for England with Joseph Mangan, William Bernard, Henry Galway, and Thomas Tighe, assistant stewards on the Britannic, who were arrested in connection with the mail robberies and smuggling scheme on board the Britannic.

The prisoners waived extradition, and will be taken to London, where they will be tried on charges of robbing the mails and larceny on board ship. Third Officer Kynaston of the Britannic, who is now under arrest in Jersey City on a similar charge, will be extradited and tried in England, also.

PANAMA CANAL FAVORED.

Engineer R. G. Ward Says America Should Help Build It.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 23.—Mr. R. G. Ward, the civil engineer and railway expert, whose opinion is backed by an extensive personal knowledge of local canal matters, contributes a series of articles to The Panama Star and Herald on the future of the Panama Canal.

He recognizes that the present moment is critical in the affairs of the canal company, and suggests that a "definite businesslike proposition" be made, looking to American participation in the completion and ownership of the canal. Mr. Ward does not believe the canal will ever be completed without American assistance; and he strongly advocates a canal along the Panama route as against the Nicaraguan Canal project.

MRS. CURZON HAS A DAUGHTER.

Wife of the New Viceroy to India Is a Mother.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A daughter was born to Mrs. George N. Curzon, wife of the newly appointed Viceroy of India, at the Priory, Reigate, to-day.

Mrs. Curzon is the daughter of Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, and a sister of Joseph Leiter, the wheat plunger. During President Cleveland's Administration she was one of the leading society women at Washington. She met her husband in London at a tea, on the terrace of the House of Commons.

GERMANY'S ARMY INCREASE.

Over Twenty-two Thousand Men May Be Mustered In.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—It is understood that the contemplated increase in the German Army will amount to 22,500 men, involving an extra annual outlay of 14,000,000 marks, besides additions to the artillery and other services.

Herr Richter, the German Radical leader, in the Freisinnige Zeitung, condemns the increase as unwarranted by any equivalent action of neighboring nations.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND AGREE.

Reported that a Compromise in China Has Been Reached.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent reports that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, the latter getting her way in the railway question in China and England securing concessions in other directions.

"In any case," says the correspondent, "China must pay for all."

Pianist Siveking in Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says a sensation has been created there by the arrest of the well-known pianist Siveking, for threatening to shoot at a mob on the street who insulted him because he declined to salute a priest with a crucifix, whereat the priest rudely reprimanded him.

Herr Lerner, Explorer, Returns.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The expedition of Theodor Lerner, which started in May last to search for Herr Andrée and to prosecute scientific investigation, has returned to Hammerfest, in order to enable his ship, the Helgoland, to refit prior to starting on another voyage. Herr Lerner found no trace of the missing aeronaut, but achieved interesting geographical and scientific results.

French Captain Murders and Suicides.

ANGOULEME, France, Aug. 23.—This morning near the ground where grand manoeuvres have been in progress a Captain of artillery murdered his sweetheart and then his orderly, after which he blew out his own brains. The triple crime grew out of a quarrel with the woman.

Killed by a Shell Explosion.

WARSAW, Aug. 23.—A telegram received here reports that a blacksmith recently found a shell in a field after the manoeuvres at Ivan-Gorod and took it home, where it exploded, killing the blacksmith and seven of his family.

Seven Drowned on the Catherine.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The British schooner Catherine has been sunk in the North Sea in a collision with the German steamer Hamburg. Seven persons were drowned.

Extreme Heat in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The extreme heat continues. Dozens of tramway and omnibus horses died in the streets to-day.

REV. DR. BRADLEY'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services Over the Body of the Late Vicar of St. Agnes's.

Funeral services were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, over the body of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley. Dr. Bradley expired suddenly on Saturday morning, while watching the naval parade, at Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. More than fifty clergymen of this city took part in the service, while in the congregation were many men prominent in professional and financial circles. Beautiful flowers covered the chancel rail and hid the lid of the casket containing the body of the dead clergyman.

The casket was taken into the church from the vicarage Monday evening, and until yesterday morning was guarded by details from the Knights of Temperance, an organization composed of young men, which was started by the late Dr. Bradley. Capt. T. W. Alexander was in command of the knights.

The casket was carried from the chancel to the lobby of the church yesterday morning, and, the lid having been removed, all who wished were given an opportunity to look on the features of the dead. The body was clad in a surplice.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, of which St. Agnes's is a part; the Rev. Mr. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's; the Rev. Dr. Kimber of St. Augustine's Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Holcombe, now at St. Agnes's.

The interment was at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Nominated for Congress.

Ohio—Third District, John L. Brenner, (Dem.)

Maryland—Fifth District, Sydney E. Mudd, (Rep.)

Missouri—Third District, James E. Goodrich, (Rep.)

Pennsylvania—Fifteenth District, C. Fred Wright, (Rep.) Twelfth District, Morgan E. Williams, (Rep.)

NEWPORT PEACE CARNIVAL

Flotilla of Torpedo Boats Ordered to Rendezvous There.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S MUSICALE

Second Large Entertainment at The Breakers This Season—Excellent Prospects for the Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The peace carnival plans are booming, and it looks as if the cottagers and permanent residents would have their wish fulfilled. The torpedo boat flotilla has been ordered to rendezvous here, en route to Boston. It consists of the flagboat Dupont, the Cushing, the Ericsson, the Foote, the Gwin, the McKee, the Morris, the Porter, the Rodgers, the Talbot, and the Winslow.

The fleet is in command of Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball, who was here to-day, and called at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for orders. The officers of the torpedo boats are all well known here, especially Lieut. Bernadou of the Winslow, the boat on which Ensign Bagley was killed. A rousing reception will be given the boats. While here they will have an exhibition squadron drill.

Besides the torpedo boats, other warships will most likely be here, including some of the big ships which helped destroy Cervera's squadron, as well as some of the smaller boats which have been ordered to Boston for repairs. Senator Wetmore and Congressman Bull are hard at work with Assistant Secretary Allen of the navy to have the big ships sent here, and the prospects seem favorable. Senator Wetmore has written to Secretary Long, who is away from the department, but who will do what he can to have some of the warships come here. Congressman Bull telegraphed to Assistant Secretary Allen as follows:

"Newport is delighted at the prospect of seeing the torpedo flotilla at any time. We would be much obliged if you will inform us when to expect it. We will be best prepared to receive them after Friday next."

The second large entertainment given at The Breakers this season took place tonight, when Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a musicale, following a dinner at which about thirty-five guests were present. One hundred and fifty other guests arrived later to enjoy the musicale and dancing.

The tables at which the dinner was served, and, later, the supper, were decorated with flowers from the Vanderbilt greenhouses, where several handsome prizes for floral exhibits last Fall and Spring are stowed. The main hallway and entrances, the loggia, drawing and reception rooms were also decorated with cut flowers and growing plants.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was assisted in receiving her guests by her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and her sisters-in-law, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and Mrs. W. D. Sloane. The musicale consisted of a programme in which Miss Eustis met with a hearty reception in her selections of songs and the aria from "Sampson and Delilah" by Saint-Saens, accompanied by Nahan Franko's Orchestra. The orchestra came up from Terrace Garden for this occasion, and was costumed in the uniform of the Rough Riders. Evans Williams, the tenor, besides other compositions, sang the prize song from "Die Meistersinger." The Kneisel Quartet played a number of selections as only those artists can, and most noteworthy was the rendition of the compositions of Dvorak and Mendelssohn. Mr. Scharwenka, the pianist, played compositions of his own in a finished manner.

This evening Van Rensselaer King gave a stag party at Berger's, where, during the dinner Berger's Hungarian Band played a concert programme. The centre piece represented a tennis ground, with a complete court shown with rackets and twelve tennis balls. The guests included M. D. Whitman, the tennis champion, and Leo Ware, another crack tennis player, besides Potter Palmer, Jr., Monore Palmer, Willing Spencer, John T. Brice, William Burden, Cyril Hatch, Charles Hatch, Robert L. Gerry, William Stackpole, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, J. D. Forbes, P. Carleton, R. D. B. Boardman, George Sheldon, Duncan Harris, Pliny Jewell, second, and Emmett Harris.

The tennis tournament was just over today when a large force of men began the work of preparing for the Horse Show, which is to take place on Sept. 6, 7, and 8, at the Casino, and for which all the private boxes have been sold, as well as a goodly portion of reserved seats. As for the entry list, nothing more could be asked. A large number of cottagers and others have already entered their horses and traps.

The jaunting car class will be one of the Horse Show features, and it will include the cars of Arthur T. Kemp, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Helen Benedict, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. G. R. Eustis, T. H. Prince, and Harry Payne Whitney.

In the tandem class, the entries thus far include horses owned by W. C. Dulles, George B. Hulme, Robert L. Gerry, R. M. C. Lord, and Harley T. Proctor. In the four-in-hand class the coaches of Harley F. Proctor, George B. Hulme, and Erben D. Jordan will be among those which will contest for honors.

Among the recent purchasers of reserved seats are Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bostwick, Mrs. Julian T. Davis, Jr., Mrs. E. D. Pearce, William H. Catlin, Amos T. French, Mrs. Busk, Miss Mason, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., J. B. Thomas, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Dr. Powell, John W. Ellis, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Francis P. Freeman, Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, Miss Gilbert, Arthur B. Emmons, P. H. Powell, and Miss Hunter.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at dinner to-night at Beaulieu, the guests being the Hon. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Walter V. R. Berry, T. Sanford Beaty, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Roman Baldwin, and Lispenard Stewart.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has arrived for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Julien T. Davies entertained at dinner this evening. To-morrow evening a dance will be given at the Logerot by Perry Belmont, Reginald Brooks, E. H. Bulkley, Robert L. Gerry, Center Hitchcock, George Von Meyer, Gould Redmond Winthrop, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, E. L. Winthrop, and Fernando Yznaga.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders, now in New York, is expected here to-morrow.

Robert Goelet has subscribed $50 toward the Police Relief Fund, making $725 the cottagers have thus far subscribed this season.

The members of the Russian Legation who have been quartered at Narragansett Pier during the Summer arrived at Leland's Ocean House this evening. The party includes Prince Lievens, Count Cassini, A. Zelenay, P. Rogestvensky, Mme. Cassini, and Mlle. Cassini.

Robert St. John Mathews of London and Miss Catherine Searle of Cambridge are the guests of Mrs. T. S. Nowell.

Miss Luella Williams of New York is registered at the Prescott.

Mrs. George B. De Forest has cards out for a luncheon at Gooseberry Island on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer will entertain at luncheon Friday at Gooseberry Island.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has returned with the Electra.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and E. L. Winthrop have dinner cards out for the 26th and the 24th respectively.

Mrs. T. M. Davis will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening, as will Mr. T. F. Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are expected next week for the rest of the season.

Casino registers include Worthington Whitehouse, Harold Blanchard, E. T. Barnum, Pliny Jewell second, and H. C. Hilliard.

Pliny Jewell second of Boston is the guest of J. T. Brice.

H. C. Hilliard is the guest of Francis P. Freeman at Bellhave.

Oliver S. Campbell is passing a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Herreshoff were Casino visitors to-day.

On Friday evening next Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will entertain at dinner on the yacht Nourmahal. The dinner will be followed by a dance.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Dr. and Mrs. Wheaton Seabury of Providence, Mrs. H. F. Chappell of New London, G. Piel, and H. B. Scharman of New York, Miss Reynard, Miss Horn, and Miss Hoover of Philadelphia.

W. Joostens, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Casino.

The cottagers purchased freely the dainty Japanese trees which were placed at auction to-day at the Ocean House. Among the largest buyers were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

The annual banquet of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island will occur to-morrow evening at the Lorgerot.

Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner to-night were Mrs. H. F. Rogers, Mrs. Frederick Allen, and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

D. D. Hartman of New York arrived this morning with a party of guests on board the steam yacht Llewellyn.

Francis Lathrop of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Whistler of Baltimore are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull are now en route for Newport from Europe.

John P. Sanborn has returned from Washington.

Mrs. Helena Emmett is the guest of Mrs. E. D. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart are at the Ocean House.

Mrs. Arthur Herbert, wife of the First Secretary of the British Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, is visiting her sister, Miss Gammell, at Ocean Lawn.

Battery H, Seventh United States Artillery, from Tampa, will arrive at Fort Adams to-morrow morning.

UNIVERSAL PEACE JUBILEE.

A Four Days' Celebration to be Held Near Mystic, Conn.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 23.—To-morrow morning the convention of the Universal Peace Union will open its sessions in Peace Temple, a mile from this town, for a four days' peace jubilee on account of the ending of the war. This will be the thirty-second annual meeting of the union at Mystic. The President of the union, Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, will undertake to explain in public his famous letter to Premier Sagasta, which caused the Peace Union so much severe criticism last May.

President Love, who is a familiar figure here, is expected early to-morrow morning. Ordinarily four or five thousand people attend the sessions in Peace Temple. Farmers and their families for many miles around make it a point to come here and camp out.

Among the speakers announced for the session are Prof. George D. Herron, D. D., of Grinnell, Iowa, who will speak on "Philosophy of Life Underlying Universal Peace"; John Benton Copp, New York, "How We Are Plunged into War"; Mrs. I. C. Manchester, Providence, "War and Its Results"; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; the Rev. George Dana Boardman, Philadelphia; the Rev. William S. Key, England; Lida A. Churchill, Boston; Prof. Daniel Batchellor, Philadelphia; Prof. Edward H. Magill, Swathmore, Penn.; William N. Ashman, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. John W. Hoyt, Washington, D. C.; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.; Benjamin F. Evans and Mary Frost Evans, Providence; Prof. J. K. Bucklyn, Mystic, Conn.; the Rev. Amanda Deyo, Philadelphia; Davis Ferris, Wilmington, Del.

The Universal Peace Union has Vice Presidents in every nation of the world. Among them are Señor Artura de Marcoartu of Madrid, Hodgson Pratt of London, Edward Warwinski of Stockholm, Baroness von Suttner of Vienna, Frederick Baje of Copenhagen, Alexander Horstmann of Berlin, W. Konow of Christiania, D. Van Eck of The Hague.

DR. WEBB NOMINATED.

Choice of Vermont Republicans for Election to the Legislature.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 23.—At a largely attended Republican primary Dr. William Seward Webb was unanimously nominated for Representative from Shelburne Farms in the Vermont Legislature. He was notified by telegraph and responded as follows:

"I am very sorry that I cannot be present to personally express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the Republican voters. Express the same for me, and say that if elected I will give my best efforts to their interests, as well as to those of the State. W. S. WEBB."

Dr. Webb was an influential member of the Legislature of 1896, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and other important committees. It is believed he will be unanimously elected, without reference to political relations.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO THEATRES.

New Property Men and Scene Shifters Are Put to Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The stage hands of the three continuous vaudeville houses operated by Kohl & Castle, the Chicago Opera House, the Olympic and Haymarket Theatres, went on a strike for higher wages yesterday and left the proprietors to do their scene shifting and property work.

Property men and scene shifters are unionized, and each of the three theatres employs one of the former and five of the latter craft. The property men demanded a raise from $16 to $18 a week and the scene shifters from $12 to $15. The demand was refused, and a strike ensued. This left the managers in a serious plight, but they made the best of the situation, pulled off their coats, and shifted scenes and set properties themselves. It was a difficult task, but so well did they succeed that only a few in the different audiences knew that anything was amiss.

The trouble with the stage hands in Kohl & Castle's three houses, the Chicago Opera House, the Haymarket, and the Olympic has been settled in a satisfactory manner. To-night new men shifted the scenes. Manager Rial said that all the men had been let go at the Haymarket, and a trained scene shifter was drilling a corps of stage hands there to-day.

At the Chicago Opera House the important hands were relieved and at the Olympic two. The manager said that men at the company's houses work a little longer than they do at other theatres, but they have two hours for lunch and get paid more.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A report is current in England that Miss Lillian Russell intends to return to that country before the end of the present year, prepared to appear in any comic opera rôle worthy of her.

The opening performance of the French farcical comedy "The Turtle," which inaugurates Brady & Siegfeld's second season at the Manhattan Theatre, will take place on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, instead of on Labor Day, as previously announced.

Richard Carle's burlesque on the rustic drama "Way Down East," which was given for the first time at the Hammerstein benefit, will be given at the Casino Roof Garden next week, the cast including the author, Lee Harrison, Louis Wesley, Eugene O'Rourke, Edward Chapman, and Will Sheldon.

It is very likely New Yorkers will not see William Gillette in his play of "Too Much Johnson" again after the seven performances that are to be given at the Empire Theatre next week. The second week of his stay will be given up to "Secret Service," and when he returns to this city after his tour it will be no doubt to appear in his conception of Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes."

The coming production of "The Christian" promises to be one of the most elaborately mounted plays seen in some time. The great mob scene in the church of the Magdalene, Soho, which will introduce one of the most thrilling incidents in the play, will be presented with careful realism. A unique souvenir of the English copyright performance of the play, in the shape of a duplication of the advertising bill announcing the event, has reached this country from England. The production occurred in the Grand Theatre, Isle of Man, Aug. 7 of last year, and the cast was made up as follows: John Storm, Hall Caine; Horatio Drake, Alfred Hemming; Lord Robert Ure, Dr. G. W. Sheldon; The Father Superior, William Elsemann; Brother Andrew, Master Ralph Caine; The Prime Minister, Sydney S. Pawling; Mrs. Callender, Miss Mabel Allen, Rosa Macquarrie, Miss Sheldon; Agatha Jones, Miss Dora Clements; Polly Love, Mrs. Hall Caine; Glory Quayle, Miss Hall Caine.

The first act of Hoyt's new musical comedy, "A Day and a Night," which will be presented next Tuesday night at the Garrick Theatre, represents the stage of a theatre during a morning rehearsal. Here it is intimated Mr. Hoyt will present the leading man, soubrette, burlesquer, and stage doorkeeper for the first time according to his own personal observations of them. The curtain will rise on this act showing the bare brick walls of the stage, but gradually the scenery will be dropped into place, and by the time the climax is reached there will be a handsome ballroom scene presented. The music for the play, which has been composed by Safford Waters, has afforded such satisfaction to Messrs. Hoyt & McKee that they have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Waters by which he and Mr. Hoyt are to collaborate on a comic opera the subject of which, and possibly the title, will be "Helen of Troy." Mr. Hoyt has already finished the scenario, and half the score is ready for orchestration.

Madeline Bouton Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—There is a marked improvement in the condition of Miss Madeline Bouton, the actress, and her physicians now pronounce her recovery as being but a matter of time.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Lyon.

Charles H. Lyon, Superintendent of Mails in the Brooklyn Post Office, died yesterday in the Maternity Hospital from a complication of diseases. He had held the office for twelve years. Though for a year past his health had been poor, he refused to take a vacation until two weeks ago. Then it was found that he was too weak to go, and it was necessary to remove him to the hospital, where he died. Mr. Lyon was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1838, where he received a public school education. The family afterward removed to Newburg, where Mr. Lyon secured employment in a dry goods store. He entered the volunteer army and served through the civil war, entering the Railway Mail Service at its close. He became well-known in the service, and was the inventor of many mechanical devices used in handling the mails. One of his earliest inventions was a distributing desk, so built that a clerk could throw mail into more than 200 pigeon holes without shifting his position. Mr. Lyon was Chief Clerk in the Railway Mail Service in New York City under Postmaster Jackson. When Postmaster Hendrix appointed him Superintendent, he at once began the work of reforming and improving the service. It was at his instigation that the first canceling machine was placed in the Brooklyn Post Office. He improved the service between New York and Brooklyn, which at that time was so poor that it was commonly said that it took a letter mailed in Brooklyn as long to reach New York City as it did to reach Philadelphia, until he had brought it up to its present high standard. It was he who first introduced the system of subdividing the mails intended for different stations in New York City. He then applied himself to improving the Long Island service. It was largely due to him that the electric car railway service was introduced.

Moody Currier.

Moody Currier, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, died yesterday at his residence in Manchester. He was born April 22, 1806, in Boscawen, N. H. He had a thorough fitting for college, and was graduated with the class of '34 at Dartmouth. After leaving Hanover he was a teacher and editor, and, devoting his spare hours to reading law, was admitted to the bar upon his removal to Manchester, in 1841.

Mr. Currier was successful in his profession, but upon the organization of the Amoskeag Bank, in 1848, was elected its cashier. He soon achieved eminence in matters of finance, and in 1864 became President of the Amoskeag National Bank, which was incorporated to succeed the old Amoskeag Bank.

Early in life he entered the Democratic Party, and was elected a State Senator in 1843 and 1844. Following the introduction of the slavery question he became an ardent Republican, and in 1860 and 1861 was a member of the Executive Council, and performed valuable service toward raising and equipping troops for the civil war.

Mr. Currier was a Presidential Elector in 1876, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor in 1882. In 1884 he was elected by a three-fourths vote, and proved his efficiency by securing the passage of several important laws during his administration.

George Edgar Montgomery.

George Edgar Montgomery, who died at his home in this city after a lingering illness on Monday, was for many years well known in the New York literary and theatrical worlds. He was born in New York about forty years ago, was educated in Paris, and returned to this country in 1877, when he entered journalism. He became dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and wrote many of the theatrical criticisms for this newspaper until 1884. During this period he acquired a reputation for his poetry, and a book of his poems published in 1880 attracted deserved attention. During recent years he was more or less of an invalid, but his pen was rarely idle. Some of his more recent poetical work in Harper's Weekly fulfilled the promise of his earlier years, and a poem on Summer, published in the Weekly in 1896, "These

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.
To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of One Dollar per share of common stock, and Two Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the second installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 26th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Deborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUFFALO GAS STOCK
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

The free selling of long stock, to which attention was called in this column yesterday morning, told during the day on the market's course, and there came a reaction which extended pretty generally through the list, though not taking many important stocks down more than slightly. Throughout the setback it was noticeable that buying orders were in the market from precisely the same quarters where selling orders had earlier been the rule. In the day's reaction—relatively insignificant as it was—it is probable that a very large proportion of stocks recently sold out by prominent leaders were taken back.

Mr James R. Keene was credited with having left the bull side of the market to become an aggressive bear. This was a fabrication—but only a sample one, for the Street was filled with foolish fables the whole day through.

***

One result of the day's activity was a large extension of the short interest. Almost every stock on the list is now more or less in demand by borrowers who have to deliver what they have sold, but did not own. Such bear traders as let stocks go in the buoyancy of Monday had fair paper profits at the close yesterday, but any concerted move on their part to cover would probably result in rallies rapid enough to cause some of those paper profits to disappear.

***

Among conservative commission houses there seems no show of hesitancy in recommending purchases of standard stocks under present market conditions. The cheapness of money and the proofs of business prosperity throughout the country are what inspire such counsels.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $175,500 3s, when issued, at 105¼@105⅛@105¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf	1	Int. Paper Co.	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1½	Int. Paper Co. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Met. St. Ry.	5½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1¾	2d pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	1	Norfolk & Western	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Great North. pf.	1¼	Rio G. West.	2½
Ill. Cent. leased lines.	½	West Chicago Street	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Illinois Central	1
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	¾	Illinois Steel	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	Laclede Gas	¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Lake Erie & West.	1¼
Brooklyn Elevated	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2
Brooklyn R. T.	2½	Manhattan Cons.	2⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1½	National Biscuit	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chicago & Alton	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	Reading	½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Union Pacific	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Western Union Tel.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	2
Lake Erie & W. 2d.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1⅞
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	2

Bonds Declined.

Dallas & Waco 1st.	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,989,740; balance, $7,241,310; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $838,829.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania ½, to 61½; New York Central ¼, to 122¾; Reading ⅛, to 10¼, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 61⅝. Declined—St. Paul 1⅛, to 115⅜; Illinois Central ⅝, to 116; Erie ⅜, to 14⅞; Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 87½, and Atchison ⅛, to 14⅜. British Consols advanced ⅛, to 110 11-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £100,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 57½c, and exchange on London was 25f 24c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.70 and in Rome at 107.85.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $6,171,878, against $9,156,608 in the preceding week, and $9,923,014 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $297,123,962, against $258,864,098 in the corresponding period of last year.

TRUSTS LOOSELY HELD.

The movement in Rubber was wholly in speculative ventures connected with that company's Boston affiliations. There have been good profits in both common and preferred, and they were taken wherever seen. Some of this stock has gone out of the market, as have good amounts of Tobacco, Lead, and other industrials, but most of all remain loosely held, in anticipation of a further rise.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

BRIGHT SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

Mr. E. T. Halsey of Halsey & Halsey, who returned Sunday from a trip to the East, is enthusiastic in his opinion of the outlook for a big Fall business. "Things are humming in New York," he says. "Prices are going up in the security market, and there is a general belief that they will continue to rise. The country is largely on a 3½ and 4 per cent. basis, and such interests as are not already there are tending that way. This is a strong indication of present and permanent prosperity.

"With the advent of peace comes the well-founded belief that we will expand along all commercial and investment lines, and, as far as Cuba and Puerto Rico are concerned, will take everything in sight. America will simply overrun the two islands, and what we do not annex we will take possession of from a trade standpoint. The great trunk lines of the South, especially the Louisville and Nashville, will profit immensely by this condition of affairs, and Louisville, as the terminus of the line, should feel the effect quickly and to a marked degree."—Louisville Commercial.

GOOD TIMES SURE TO LAST.

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank, discussing the general business situation and money rates yesterday, said to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"I can see no dark cloud in the general business situation. On the contrary, the outlook is bright. The start toward prosperity was not made at the signing of the protocol. The business situation was good at the time when we became a probability. While the war delayed the progress of some enterprises they moved ahead when it became evident that we had Spain at our mercy, and expanded when a peace prosperity was assured. Obstacles to final settlement with Spain may crop out, but they will not, my judgment, be of serious character.

"I consider that the prosperity we are starting on is a peace and not a truce prosperity. I think it has come to stay, and will increase and broaden.

"Financial, trade, commercial, and certainly agricultural interests are going to be at their best, the most important factor being the assurance of good crops. As to money, I do not look for stringent conditions. I of course expect the usual money transfers for crop moving, &c., which will stiffen rates but not to tightness. I do not look, however, for a big money movement in the agricultural districts, but for an average movement. Western banks have sent East to earn interest I cannot say, as the probabilities are that if they so employ their deposits it is in Chicago."

ST. PAUL THE RECORD BREAKER.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the third week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. The aggregate $852,674, and show the following increases over the same period in the five preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$33,3[illegible]
Increase over 1896	77,8[illegible]
Increase over 1895	92,9[illegible]
Increase over 1894	103,0[illegible]
Increase over 1893	131,8[illegible]

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So far this month—for the first three weeks—the earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$93,3[illegible]
Increase over 1896	243,3[illegible]
Increase over 1895	285,0[illegible]
Increase over 1894	295,2[illegible]
Increase over 1893	298,9[illegible]

A 33 PER CENT. BONUS.

Announcement will probably be made today of details involved in the consolidation of the Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron Companies.

An insider of the Minnesota Iron Company said yesterday that included in the merger terms would be the immediate distribution to Minnesota Iron shareholders of a stock dividend equal to 33 per cent. of their present holdings. This explains the recent large purchases of Minnesota Iron in the open market at advancing prices by insiders.

ENEMIES WHO LUNCH TOGETHER.

Something much out of the ordinary is developing in the Sugar Trust situation. And meanwhile sociable afternoon conferences go on between Sugar Trust managers and interests identified with new independent enterprises.

PAPER TRUST EARNINGS.

About 8,000 shares International Paper Company stock were traded in yesterday, and there was an advance of over 2 point. Semi-official announcements have it that the company is earning at present between 6 and 7 per cent. over the dividend on its preferred stock.

IS THREE CS AFTER IT?

Chicago and Eastern Illinois showed some signs yesterday of returning activity, publication of the company's annual statement directing attention to the great improvement which has developed in the property's affairs. Chicago sentiment concerning it, especially is bullish, Chicago and Eastern Illinois' exceptionally valuable properties in that city making it a local favorite. Chicago hears also that somehow the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is to figure in an important way in the Three Cs deal which Messrs. J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt are rounding out.

MANHATTAN STILL FALLING.

Manhattan Elevated was yesterday again the weakest stock on the list. Having begun to break when all the rest of the market was strong, it ran off easily in a market of general weakness. After selling within a fraction of par, it fell to 96⅝, where it closed.

It is difficult to find bulls on Manhattan since it began to yield under the pressure of long stock. The view of Wall Street sellers of the stock is expressed in this wise:

"When conditions change in the business of a corporation, investors place a new value on its securities. General business shows a great change for the better, and consequently securities of the Granger and other railroads are advancing in prices. Advanced values are increasing as earnings increase. But Manhattan is one marked exception in the market. Its earnings are decreasing, and its quotation in the market reflects this change, last quarter earning at a rate of about 3½ per cent. on the stock; with a heavier decrease so far this quarter, and with the Metropolitan nearly ready to open its Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, the prospects are that Manhattan will earn between 2 and 3 per cent. on its stock. Land damages are being paid at the rate of about $700,000 per annum, so that the surplus earnings would be about enough to pay these claims.

"The question before the managers is now one of financing. Will they pay the surplus earnings in dividends and pile up a large floating debt or will they use the surplus to pay the land-damage claims? Suppose they decide to issue bonds to wipe out the floating debt and provide for land damages of the future? If the $2,000,000 floating debt and estimated $12,000,000 of land damages of the future are provided for by an issue of 4 per cent. bonds, it calls for a fixed charge of $560,000 per annum; deducting this from surplus earnings of $900,000 per annum would leave $340,000, or less than 1½ per cent. on the stock. If electricity were put on the road, it would probably save $600,000 per annum, and bring earnings on stock up to 3½ per cent."

GAS FABLES NEARLY DUE.

One of the odd rumors discussed in Wall Street represents that important insiders in local gas stocks have recently been free sellers. Before they buy their holdings back again it is intimated that there may be animated—even if farcical—romances about bitter local competitive fights.

EUROPE SLYLY LOADING UP.

London continues quietly to absorb the best class of American stocks. Adroit efforts are made to disguise the fact, but the most important houses on the Stock Exchange corroborate the statement.

THE QUIET YERKES.

West Chicago Street Railway was an exception to the general tendency in yesterday's market. It rose nearly 8 points. It looks as if Mr. C. T. Yerkes had been quietly arranging a coup in that quarter, while Mr. Joseph Leiter and others have been strutting around with brass band announcements of their projects for a big Chicago consolidation scheme.

WELL DISTRIBUTED TRADING.

Though considerably over 500,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, only three stocks got beyond the 30,000 mark—Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and St. Paul. This indicates the wide distribution of business. The better feeling which has developed in Wall Street is not confined to any particular groups of stocks, but seems to embrace practically the whole standard list.

SHIPBUILDING WILL BOOM.

Among maritime interests the opinion is freely expressed that a result of the Spanish war will be largely to extend American shipbuilding and American foreign trade. It is already known that the cost of producing vessels in the shipyards of the United States has almost come down to the limit required to build in England, and American material is claimed to be greatly superior for construction purposes.

Then there is an excellent prospect of foreign shipbuilding orders being placed here, owing to the prestige recently gained by American-built vessels. The great seagoing achievement of the Oregon has everywhere attracted attention, and it is pointed out as an apt illustration of what the American shipbuilder is accomplishing.

It is further said that new trading regulations to be inaugurated by the Government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will remove obstacles to American trade which have hitherto practically barred out American competition from these countries, and that, with these obstacles removed, America will be in a position to defy the world's competition for the trade of its new possessions or protectorates. The merchant marine of the United States will be reinforced by the restoration of the large tonnage taken out of commerce through the necessities of Government war operations. Tonnage in American bottoms has not changed to any appreciable extent for the better as yet, but with the great impetus soon to be given to American commerce our shipyards are certain to be called on to furnish vessels of all kinds for the commerce of the seas, flying the National flag, and carrying American products to all the ports of the world. In advance of such a shipbuilding movement purchases of new vessels have already been made by some steamship lines. And, in addition to the building of new ships for peaceful sea traffic, our shipyards will also be called on to provide a substantial increase to the navy.

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At the office of the American Shipmasters' Association a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES was yesterday told that a number of ships were at present under construction in the yards at Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, and Bath, all of which would shortly be engaged in carrying freight, mails, and passengers. One of the officials said:

"We feel assured here, from what is going on, that the war will result in a great stimulus to American shipbuilding. American tonnage will largely increase. This might be expected in the natural course of development, but it cannot be delayed now that the Government has a keen remembrance of how difficult it was but recently to procure transports, especially on the Pacific Coast. There is no doubt that they would have been sorely disappointed had they not found available some steamers which had been fitted up for Klondike trade.

"An enormous trade is certain to soon spring up between this country and Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. That cannot fail, in view of the new régime in those islands, and it will come just as soon as tariff matters are settled in accordance with American ideas. Prohibitory Spanish taxes on imports forced away considerable United States trade, but this will now be won again.

"Shipbuilding prospects are better to-day than they have been at any time in the past six years, and there are now more vessels under construction. For several years there was great dullness. Developments in the iron and steel business are bringing about a reduction in cost, however, and the American shipyard is rapidly becoming a competitor for the trade of all countries. Heretofore shipping interests have not been properly looked after, but the people have awakened to their deplorable condition. Just think of a country with a coast line such as ours finding itself under the necessity of purchasing steamers from other nations! In a month's time there ought to have been 200 transports in readiness instead of not more than 20, all told.

"The attention of capitalists has now been called to the necessity for vessels here, and considerable money will be placed in the building of steamers. Good American material is in plenty, and cost of production is down to the lowest limit. Food will follow the flag, and American exports will find a new market in distant parts.

"Everything points to the steady growth of a merchant marine side by side with a powerful navy."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $105,000 in Metropolitan Street Railway Company's earnings for the first twenty days of this month.

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Strong closing for bar silver in London on heavy buying for Spanish account.

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Dispatches from Chicago stating that if Rock Islands are maintained at the present rate for the remainder of the month they will show a gain of $200,000 over last year.

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Postponement until Thursday of the sale of $300,000 Norwalk (Conn.) bonds advertised for to-day.

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Allotment by the Bank of England of $1,580,000 twelve months' Treasury bills at £97,150.

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Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on Leather preferred stocks.

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Decrease of $2,984,730 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the preceding week, and decrease of $3,751,136, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$2,504
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	2 262

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Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis showed a decrease of $6,841.

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St. Paul showed an increase for the third week in August of $33,358, and Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf a decrease of $487.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	332	Irving	147½
American Ex.	167½	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	220	Mech. & Traders'	100
Central National	170	Mercantile	167
Chatham	200	Merchants'	150
Chemical	3700	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	202	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	1000
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Phenix	99
Garfield National	950	Republic	156⅞
German-American	112	Seaboard Nat.	176
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	115
Hanover	390	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	490		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	30	31
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	61
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7½	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	3	5
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	105½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29⅝	30
Amsterdam preferred	70½	71
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98	98
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas pf.	32	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	145
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	163	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	60¼	60¾
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	26¾	27¼
Standard Distilling pf.	77	78
Standard Rope & Twine, ex div.	422	425
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid		1⅜
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24½	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59¾. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 59½.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 333 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .37, 400 Best and Belcher at .19, 200 Potosi at .22, 500 Syndicate at .05, 1,000 Work at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of American Flag sold at .06, 1,000 Pilgrim at .004⅝, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .10⅜@.10½, 2,000 Justine at .02¼@.02½, 18,000 Old Gold at .002½@.003⅝, and 20,000 Sentinel at .007½ buyer 30@.007⅝ buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	3.60
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.12	Occidental	.40
Breece	.12	Plymouth	.40
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Challar	.12	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consolidated	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.06
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.10	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.09
Eureka Con.	.05	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cr.	.03
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.22
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.11
Lacrosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.18	Parmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.15
Mexican	.10	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.14
		Work	.07

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.03	Elkton	1.08
Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Lagonda	.36	Golden Fleece	.20
Miami	.40	Isabella	.23½
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10½	Justine	.01½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.96
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.19
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anchoria	.82	Old Gold	.003½
Cripple Creek Con.	.07	Portland	1.20
Cannon Ball	.002½	Sentinel	.004½
Copper Rock	.001		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Biscuit common opened at 33⅜, and after touching 33, closed at 33¼. The preferred sold for cash at 98⅞ at the opening, at 99⅜ later in the day. Extra dividend sold at 97⅛@97¼, closing at 97. West Chicago sold for 94 and 95 account at the opening, but touched 95⅝, closing there. The regular opened at 95, but closed at 95⅝. North Chicago opened at 220 and closed at 228 after touching 14 higher. Match opened and closed at 141, 140⅝ being the lowest point. Clearing House settlements:

American Steel & Wire Co.			36⅞
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.			91⅝
American Strawboard			30
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.			6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.			32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.			24⅜
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.			49⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.			59½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois			140½
Lake Street Elevated			12⅞
Lake Street Elevated 4 per cts.			15½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing			7½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing pf.			32⅜
National Biscuit Co., common			33⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf., ex div.			97⅛
North Chicago Street Railroad			227
South Side Elevated Railroad			65¼
Street's W. S. C. Line			18⅝
West Chicago Street Railroad			95⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—The local market was irregular. Pennsylvania Steel common went off ⅛ but quickly rallied, advancing to 20½, while the preferred opened up at 41, an advance of 1⅛ over yesterday's close. There was considerable activity in the former, which declined before the close to 20¾. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was the feature of the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38¾	39	9,655	American Cotton Oil..	39¼	39½	38½	39	— ½
88½	89	1,435	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	90¼	90¼	88½	89½	— ½
33½	34	838	Am. Malting Co.....	34½	34½	33¾	34	.....
83½	84¾	1,035	Am. Malting Co. pf...	85	85	84	84¾	— ¾
13½	13¾	2,280	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
37½	38	1,755	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	37¼	38	37½	38	.....
140¾	140¼	33,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	140⅝	141¾	139¾	140¼	.....
115	115¼	493	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115⅞	115	115⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	37½	800	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	37	37	37	37	.....
139¾	140¼	8,410	American Tobacco ..	139½	140¾	138⅞	139¾	— ¾
133	135	190	Am. Tobacco pf.....	135	135	135	135	+1
12	13¼	100	Ann Arbor	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
14	14⅜	425	At., T. & S. F.....	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
36¼	36⅞	14,057	At., T. & S. F. pf....	37	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
6¾	7	600	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅝	580	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
..	..	100	Brooklyn Elevated	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
66	66¼	39,943	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	67⅜	65¾	66¼	— 2⅛
124	125½	195	Brooklyn Union Gas..	125½	125½	125½	125½	— 1½
67¾	70	230	Buff., R. & P. pf....	67⅞	67⅞	67¾	67¾	+1¾
54	54½	100	Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	.....
24⅝	24½	6,630	Chesapeake & Ohio..	25½	25½	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
159	..	100	Chicago & Alton	159¼	159½	159¼	159¼	— ½
117¼	117⅝	15,932	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	118	118	116⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
59	60	600	Chi. & East. Ill.....	59¾	59¾	59	59¾	— ¼
107½	108¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	108	108	108	108	— ½
17¼	17¾	13,210	Chi. Great Western..	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
41¼	41⅞	810	Chi. Gr. West. pf....	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
112⅝	112½	57,532	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	113	113	111¾	112¼	— ⅝
157½	158¼	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	158	158	158	158	—1
135¼	135¾	8,320	Chicago & Northw...	135½	136⅞	135	135½	+ ½
105⅝	105⅞	20,711	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106½	106¾	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	9¼	1,520	Chi. Term. Trans.....	9	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
31½	32	3,130	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31	31⅞	31	31⅝	+1⅜
43½	44	7,610	C., C., C. & St. L....	45	45	43⅝	43⅞	—1⅝
14⅞	15	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	820	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25	25½	24½	25	+ ⅛
5¾	6¼	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	— ¼
186½	187½	8,890	Consolidated Gas	190½	190¼	186	188	—3
43	43¼	2,170	Consolidated Ice	42	43	42	43	+1
91⅝	93	10	Consolidated Ice pf...	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
109	110¼	526	Delaware & Hudson..	109¾	110	109	110	.....
150	152½	500	Del., Lack. & West...	151	151	151	151	.....
13¼	14½	25	Denver & R. G.....	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	.....
53⅝	53⅞	1,573	Denver & R. G. pf....	54⅝	54⅝	53½	53½	—1
18¼	18¾	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	18½	18⅞	18	18⅞	— ⅛
8¼	8¾	300	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	8	8¾	8	8⅝	+2⅜
122½	133¼	32	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134⅜	134½	133⅜	133⅝	.....
14⅝	14½	250	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
38⅛	38½	855	Erie 1st pf.....	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— ½
19	20	300	Erie 2d pf.....	20	20	19¾	20	+1½
13	15	200	Flint & P. M.....	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
39½	40¼	300	Flint & P. M. pf.....	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
14½	15¾	160	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
41	41½	1,100	General Electric	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	.....
138	140	1,160	Great Northern pf....	136¾	138	136½	138	+1½
26¾	27	170	Hawaiian Sugar	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
112	112½	2,194	Illinois Central	112⅝	112⅝	111½	112	—1
100	100	100	Ill. Cent. leased line.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
68	68¼	8,210	Illinois Steel Co.....	68⅛	68⅝	67½	68¼	+ ⅛
10	10½	170	Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	— ½
37	37½	75	Iowa Central pf.....	37	37	37	37	.....
62½	63	8,405	International Paper ..	62	64¾	62	63	+2¼
91	92	630	Int. Paper pf.....	92	92	91½	91¾	+ ⅝
17⅞	18	1,560	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	18	18¼	17⅞	18	.....
4	4½	100	Keokuk & D. M.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
62½	63½	500	Laclede Gas	54	54	58	58	— ⅞
19⅝	20	1,503	Lake Erie & West....	20	20	19¼	20	—1¼
77	78	1,505	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79	79	78	78	—2
59⅝	59⅝	22,410	Louisville & Nashville.	60	60¼	59¼	59⅝	— ⅜
96⅞	96¾	20,881	Manhattan Con	99⅜	99⅝	96½	96¾	—2⅞
165⅞	165¼	12,581	Metropolitan St. Ry..	160½	167	160½	165½	+5½
90	91	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	.....
61	62	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
92	92¼	1,142	Minnesota Iron	92	94¾	92	92¼	+ ¼
12	12⅞	40	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	815	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
37¼	37⅝	5,000	Missouri Pacific	37¼	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝	— ⅛
28	30	180	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
33	33¾	460	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33½	— ½
38⅝	39	1,570	National Lead Co....	38⅝	39⅝	38½	38¼	+ ⅛
112	115	115	National Lead Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	.....
93¼	93¾	2	New Jersey Central ..	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
96	98	1,702	New York Air Brake.	99½	100	96	97	—3
118½	118⅞	8,420	New York Central	119⅜	119½	118½	118⅞	— ⅛
36½	37	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
15⅜	16½	250	Norfolk & West.....	15½	16½	15½	16½	+ ½
54½	54½	1,950	Norfolk & West. pf....	55	55	54⅝	54½	— ⅛
7	7¼	4,389	North American	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	12,510	Northern Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	36¾	37¼	— ⅛
76	76½	9,175	Northern Pacific pf....	76⅝	76⅝	75¾	76¼	— ⅜
16¼	16⅝	560	Ontario & Western....	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	.....
61	61½	670	Oregon R. & Nav....	61¾	62	60⅜	61⅝	— ⅛
76	76½	256	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	76	76¼	76	76¼	+ ¼
44½	45½	360	Pacific Coast	46½	46½	45	45	—2
85	88	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	86	86	86	86	.....
65	66½	25	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	66½	66½	66½	66½	.....
34⅝	34⅝	1,575	Pacific Mail	35	35	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅛
119¼	119¾	304	Pennsylvania R. R....	119	119¼	119	119¼	+ ⅛
103¾	103⅞	24,725	People's Gas, Chicago.	102⅜	104⅛	100¾	103⅝	—1⅝
44¼	46	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L....	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅜
64	66	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf...	65	65	65	65	.....
7	7¼	100	Pitts. & West. pf.....	7	7	7	7	.....
188	189¼	504	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	190	190	189	189	.....
19⅝	19½	1,500	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
45⅝	45½	4,625	Reading 1st pf.....	45½	45½	45	45½	— ⅛
22	22½	300	Reading 2d pf.....	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
31	32	610	Rio Grande West	32	32	30	32	+2½
67¾	68	143	Rio Grande West. pf.	67¾	68¼	67¾	68½	.....
123	125	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens..	124	124	124	124	.....
7	7¼	620	St. J. & G. I.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
60	61	40	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	60	60	60	60	.....
21	21¼	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
8½	8¾	200	St. L. & San Fran....	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
67¾	68¼	15	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	68½	68½	68½	68¼	— ⅜
34⅜	34½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	34½	34½	34	34½	— ⅜
13½	14	1,210	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
25	27	100	St. Paul & Duluth.....	25	25	25	25	—2
166	168½	30	St. Paul Minn. & Man.	166	166	166	166	.....
85⅝	86	2,930	St. Paul & Omaha.....	85¾	86½	84⅜	85½	— ⅛
21¾	22¼	300	Southern Pacific	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
9½	9¾	8,455	Southern Railway	9⅝	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	9,770	Southern Railway pf.	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
6½	6⅝	612	Standard R. & T.....	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
32⅝	33	10,958	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	34	34¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	9,480	Texas Pacific	15⅝	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	4,185	Union Pacific	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅜	— ⅛
65	65⅜	26,905	Union Pacific pf.....	65½	65⅝	64⅝	65	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	650	Union P., Den. G. & T.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
41	44	12	United States Express.	42	42	42	42	.....
7⅞	8	1,550	United States Leather.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
73¼	73½	8,452	U. S. Leather pf.....	74½	74¼	72¼	73¼	— ⅝
45⅝	45⅞	4,372	United States Rubber.	46⅞	46⅞	44½	45⅝	— ⅛
105½	106	1,055	U. S. Rubber. pf.....	106½	106½	104½	106	— ⅛
8⅞	9	1,100	Wabash	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	2,340	Wabash pf.....	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
96	97½	1,100	West Chicago Street..	93⅜	96	93⅝	96	+2½
94⅜	94¾	8,575	Western Union Tel....	95	95½	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	15¾	600	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	12¼	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
Sales....		532,999						

Silver.

59¼	59⅝	10,000	Bullion certificates	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	98	..
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105¼	105⅝
3s, 1918, small, when issued.....	105	105½
4s, r., 1907.....	111	112
4s, c., 1907.....	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925.....	127	127⅝
4s, c., 1925.....	127	128
5s, r., 1904.....	112	113
5s, c., 1904.....	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	117	..
Adams Express....	106	110
Alb. & Sus.....	190	220
American Coal....	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel.....	25	40
Am. Express.....	134	137
Am. St. & Wire pf.	90	91
Am. T. & C.....	96	98½
Ann Arbor pf.....	37	38
Boston A. L. pf....	105	108
Brunswick City....	11	12
Buff., R. & P.....	31	33
Bur., C. R. & N...	75	..
Canadian Pacific..	84	85
Central Pacific....	17¾	18
Chi. & Alton pf...	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	29¼	30
Chi. Gt. W. deb...	70	74
Chi., Ind. & L.....	9⅝	10¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34½	36
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	90	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..
Col. & H. Coal...	6	6⅞
Colorado Midland.	5	6½
Col. Midland pf...	14	16
Consol. Coal.....	40	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Detroit Gas.....	60½	64
Del., L. & W.....	3	4¼
Eastern Elevator.	..	60
*E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	..	130
Eighth Avenue....	350	..
Erie & T. H.....	25½	26
Erie & T. H. pf...	52¾	55
Evans. & T. H.....	55	65
Fleischmann Co....	52	..
Joliet & Chicago..	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6½	7½
K. & T. & M. pf....	10	17
Keokuk & West....	29	32
Kingston & Pem..	4	9
Laclede Gas pf....	94	96
*Lake Shore.....	192½	..
Long Island.....	55	60
Manhattan Beach.	3	6
Md. Coal pf.....	45	52
Minn. & St. L.....	28½	29¼
Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..
S. M. pf.....	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	18	..
Michigan Central.	107½	106½
Morris & Essex...	170½	175
Nat. Bis. pf. ex d.	96½	98½
Nat. Lin. Oil.....	6¾	7¼
Nat. Starch.....	7	8
Nat. St. 1st pf....	73	83
Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	30
New Cent. C.....	35	42
N. Y. & N. H....	194	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	90	80
Norfolk So.....	60	66
Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Oregon S. L.....	33	84
Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1¼	1½
Peo. & Eastern....	4½	5½
P., Ft. W. & C....	172	..
Quicksilver	1¾	..
Quicksilver pf....	5¾	..
Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
St. L. S. W.....	6	6¼
St. P. & D. pf....	90	92
St. P. & O. pf....	154	165
Sixth Avenue.....	200	..
Third Avenue.....	170	175
Tol. & O. C.....	20	40
Tol. & O. C. pf...	20	..
Twin City R. T...	24	..
Wells-F. Express..	118	122
Wis. Central.....	1	1¾
Wis. Central pf...	5	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABRAHAM W. HAAR.—Victor V. Heimberger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Abraham W. Haar, formerly of Glassberg & Haar, liquor dealers, at 425 Seventh Avenue, on the application of Herrmann Weiller.

GEORGE K. SISTARE'S SONS.—Judgments aggregating $207,068 were entered yesterday against William H. M. Sistare and Harold Clemens, who composed the firm of George K. Sistare's Sons, bankers and brokers, who failed in April, 1890, in favor of August Heckscher, for $120,083, and Richard Heckscher, for $87,035. The claims were for the value of stocks and bonds belonging to the Messrs. Heckscher, which were deposited with the firm, and which, it was alleged, the firm had converted to its own use or had sold or pledged. Messrs. Sistare and Clemens offered to allow judgment for the above amounts in 1893, and their offer was accepted then, but the judgments were not filed until yesterday.

THE CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Central Stamping Company, manufacturer of tinware and housefurnishing articles at 25 Cliff Street, formerly called the Tinware Trust, was held yesterday at the company's office. About 100 creditors were present, representing claims for $200,000. Alfred R. Turner, Jr., the assignee, was present, with his attorney, Albert H. Gleason, and submitted a statement, showing liabilities $290,903 and nominal assets $585,209. Of the assets, $245,633 was in machinery, the balance being in merchandise, materials, outstanding accounts, and bills receivable. The live assets were estimated at about $240,000. The creditors agreed to allow the assignee to finish the goods in process of manufacture and to continue the business, with an advisory committee composed of B. R. Jennings of Bruce & Cook, Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National Bank, and William H. Wells of Robert Crooks & Co. Assignee Turner filed a provisional bond of $350,000 yesterday, until he can prepare his schedules.

THE T. NEW ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company of 540 East Twentieth Street made an assignment yesterday to William H. Stewart. The business is an old one, having been established twenty-eight years ago by Tobias New. He incorporated it in 1886 as the T. New Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, and that company went into the hands of a receiver on March 1, 1893. The present company was formed to continue the business, creditors of the old company taking stock in the new company for their claims. The capital stock at first was $200,000, but was increased to $450,000. The officers of the company are Tobias New, President, and Lewis W. Harrington, Secretary. At least eight fires have occurred in the factory in the past ten years, involving considerable loss to the company, as of late years the insurance companies have declined the risk. The company's annual report in January last showed liabilities, $45,000; assets, $45,000.

Out of Town.

EDWARD OSTERHOUT.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against Edward Osterhout, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, for $2,477 from Epstein Brothers in favor of Fleitman & Co. for merchandise sold to him. It was obtained on the ground of non-residence. The Sheriff served the attachment on several retail dry goods merchants here to attach accounts.

ROTHSCHILD ASSIGNMENT CASE.

Referee Henry Files His Report—Ex-Assignee Cahn Sustained.

Richard M. Henry, who was appointed as referee to take testimony in the much tangled assignment of the R. Rothschild Sons Company, filed his report in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The assignment took place a little over a year ago. The firm was one of the largest of its kind in the country. Its main offices were in Cincinnati, but the firm had enormous business interests in this city.

After the firm had gone under there was a storm of protests on the part of many of the creditors. There was really a double assignment. The first was filed in Cincinnati on July 19, 1897. Benjamin F. Cahn was made assignee.

Immediately after the Cincinnati assignment was filed similar steps were taken in this city. While the papers were drawn up on July 17, they were not formally entered in the County Clerk's office until after the Ohio assignment had gone into effect.

Mr. Cahn was also named as assignee under the New York proceedings. The protests of the creditors finally resulted in Mr. Cahn's removal as assignee under the New York action. The matter was formally carried into the courts by John A. Fitzpatrick, who asked for Mr. Cahn's removal. Gilbert R. Hawes was substituted in Cahn's place as trustee, and Mr. Henry was appointed as referee to take testimony in the proceeding. Mr. Cahn was removed by the court on April 20 last.

In his report Mr. Henry finds in favor of Mr. Cahn in almost every attitude he has taken in the matter. He finds that Mr. Cahn, as a matter of fact, had nothing to do with the New York proceedings, and therefore is not accountable to the local authorities. Whatever property of the firm that Mr. Cahn has in his hands, says the referee, is the result of the Ohio assignment.

Since he has taken charge of the Ohio matter, Referee Henry says that he has begun proceedings, which, if successful, will be of great benefit financially to the creditors of the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERTI, William M. and Eva A.—Samuel J. Harriot	408
ANDERSON, Malcolm C.—N. D. Carpenter	330
BORN, Milton—S. B. Goodkind	$141
BOWNE, William—F. W. Floyd and others	500
BROADBELT, William, and the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia—John R. Smith	2,889
BARTLETT LAMP MANUFACTURING Company—Bridgeport Brass Company	84
BROWN, John, and John Matzenbacher—The National Park Bank	5,048
BRIAN, James, and others—T. Williams, costs	38
BADER, Emil—The American Silk Journal Company	156
CAMBRELING, Emma—G. Lyon	36
ENGELBARDT, Benjamin, and Sarah Friedman—L. Rabinovitch	4,021
EISENBARTH, Anthony—W. H. Duckworth	506
FINKELSTEIN, Israel M.—A. & E. Kohn	726
FARMER, William W.—O. D. Brooker	73
GERBER, Sigmund—Harder Knitting Company	214
GERBER, Sigmund—H. R. Smalley	68
GERBER, Sigmund—I. Spatz and another	55
GOGER, John F.—C. F. Ording	270
GALE, George H.—W. & J. Sloane	84
GREEN, Herman—W. Lehman, Costs	29
GREEN, Herman—S. Lehman, costs	29
GLEMBY, Saul, and Sigmund or Samuel Stein—I. Rice and another	169
HIGGINS, Cecil C.—Williams & Clark Fertilizer Company	39
JONES, John D.—Georgia Lumber Company	1,353
JACOBS, Maurice R.—E. G. Anthony	72
KRAUS, Mathilde—L. Lese	34
KOHNER, Hattie E.—C. Van R. Dearth and another, trustees, &c., deficiency	333
KENNARD, Samuel E.—G. F. Hayes	71
KLEVT, Jacob and George—R. Mazziotta	33
LEPPER, Henry—Knickerbocker Loan Company	175
LINKE, Francis—Union Stove Works	213
LEE, George A., Elmer H. Whitney, and Stanley R. Ketcham—E. V. W. Francis, deficiency	1,756
MORRIS, Thomas—E. Elsing and others	1,050
MILLER, Joseph—D. Forgotson	32
MERRITT, William J.—F. S. Holmes	306
MORGAN, Henry N.—W. De C. Crane	34
MORDAUNT, Jessie Damon-Peets Company	24
MEYER, Martin—W. S. Travis	164
MOLLE, Frederick—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	261
McDANNOLD, Reuben A.—G. P. Herding	162
McGEE, John—G. W. Miller and another	111
PIERSON, James R.—C. T. Wetzel and another	116
ROSENBLUM, David—L. Gottlieb and another	164
ROY, F. St. Omer—The Montlemont Machine and Tool Company	80
RYAN, Henry L.—M. A. Marr	203
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY and Stephen W. Barker—National Bank of North America	25,264
SISTARE, William H. M., and Harold Clemens—Richard Heckscher	87,035
SISTARE, William H. M. and Harold Clemens—August Heckscher	120,033
STERN, Gerson—Joshua Rosenfield	512
SAMUELS, Mark—Oscar E. A. Wiessner	933
SMITH, Sarah—H. Held	30
SCHONER, Otto E.—M. Weis and another	30
SHAW, Oliver—J. H. Townsend and another	230
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Pramann	50
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. E. Bullard	50
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Bradley	50
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. W. Dowling	168
TRAFFER, William M.—J. N. Golding	95
TRAVER, James B.—A. Politeme and another	124
THE GEORGE LANE & SON CORPORATION—A. T. Herd, receiver, costs	49
VAN BUREN, Charles E.—Aspell & Company	189
WISNER, Arthur—W. & J. Sloane	455
WELLING, Joseph E.—D. Forgotson	29
WEISS, John, and John Schoen—C. Frucht	23

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF FRAUD

Nicholas E. Thill Accused by His Mother and Sister.

Nicholas E. Thill, a real estate dealer who has offices at 611 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, and lives at 68 Wilson Street, was arrested while leaving the Kings County Court House yesterday afternoon and taken to Raymond Street Jail under an order of arrest granted by Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court. The order was obtained in an action brought by Thill's sister, Catherine Biehn of 245 West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The plaintiff's papers allege fraud and charge that the defendant fraudulently obtained from the plaintiff a satisfaction of a mortgage for $6,000. She demands $6,000 damages and interest from July 1, 1897.

Another order of arrest against Thill was granted in a suit brought by his mother, Elisabeth Thill, who demands judgment for $11,784.49, also charging fraud. She alleges that in 1895, 1896, and 1897 she gave her son money to pay water rates and taxes, that these have not been paid, and that the money has been appropriated to his own use. She also charges that in November, 1896, he purchased for her the property at 251 Wythe Avenue for $4,000, saying that there was a small mortgage for $2,500, but no other incumbrance. As her agent he accepted the property, which had a mortgage of $3,500 on it. She says she gave him $1,500 and part of the purchase money, but he used only $650 and appropriated $950 to his own use. He also, she says, caused the deed to be drawn up in his own name, and to cullet her suspicions gave her a fraudulent deed in her name.

She further charges that on July 8, 1898, he fraudulently procured her signature to a check for $500 on the First National Bank, and concealed from her the fact that it was made out to his own order. In June, 1898, she says, he collected her rents, aggregating $280, and appropriated them to his own use. Finally, she says that in 1897 he induced her to assign a bond and mortgage executed to her by Patrick Lavelle to himself, and converted the proceeds to his own use.

Borax to be Refined Here.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Aug. 23.—The Pacific Coast Borax Works have been closed down for an indefinite period. The plant, the largest of its kind in the world, was established in 1877 by F. M. Smith. About two years ago, Mr. Smith, who owns all the mineral in Death Valley, interested English capital in the business, with the result that a monopoly of the borax industry was obtained and a new refining plant was constructed in New York City. Hereafter, the crude material will be shipped there and no refining will be done on this coast.

Convicted on His Fifth Trial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The fifth trial of A. K. Ward, charged with forging notes to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. All the previous attempts to convict Ward had resulted in mistrials. A new trial is asked for.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		
2,000	102	
500	102	
5,000	102	
Alabama, Midland 1st		
5,000	92⅝	
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		
1,000	107	
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
4,000	84	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
6,000	90¼	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
24,000	89	
At, T & S F adjst 4s		
10,000	73¼	
20,000	73	
15,000	73⅛	
2,000	72⅞	
10,000	73	
10,000	72⅞	
1,000	73⅛	
16,000	73	
25,000	72⅛	
26,000	73	
10,000	72⅞	
10,000	73	
10,000	72⅛	
Gen 4s		
11,000	95¾	
4,000	95¾	
13,000	95⅞	
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		
12,000	113¼	
Brooklyn Elev

SOLDIERS FED ON QUININE

Enormous Consumption of the Drug by Troops Near Santiago.

SILVER AND GOLD IN CUBA

American Regulation of the Financial Question May Result in Driving Coin from the Island.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.—The camps of the United States troops are regularly laid out on the low rolling hills that lead up to the mountains north of the city. Good water is at hand; the country is open, and the sites have been chosen with a view to the best drainage practicable. Nevertheless the army lives virtually in the mud.

The daily consumption of quinine is enormous. One regiment of some 425 men uses 5,400 grains a day. Many of the men do not use the drug; but among those who do thirty grains a day is an average dose. Early in the morning, as soon as the men have breakfasted, a Corporal of each troop brings its sick to the regimental doctor. The complaints are practically the same in all cases —pains in the back of the head, persistent diarrhea, sleeplessness, fever, and delirium at night.

The rains out there among the foothills seem to be heavier than here in town. Never a day passes without two or more sharp tropical downpours, generally during the afternoon. The morning and mid-day sun is fierce. Its only redeeming feature is its use in drying out the damp blankets and clothing. Yet the months of hardest rain are still to come, September and October bring downpours lasting a week at a time.

The food the men now get is good and abundant. The Commissary Department has successfully met the task of transporting rations for the men from the wharves to the camps; a distance of six miles, and, aided by contributions from the Red Cross Society, our soldiers, happily, have enough. This fact will surely help them to retain a measure of health and strength.

National Relief Commission's Work.

The National Relief Commission has acted along the same lines as the Red Cross Society. Its Philadelphia branch was allotted 6,000 cubic feet on the steamer Resolute on which to convey to the army its contributions. This space was filled with provisions and delicacies, reading matter, clothing, and pajamas. Four thousand dollars in cash was also to hand for expenditure, as the accompanying committee saw fit.

Col. Gibson, United States Army, retired, has been in charge of the distribution from Santiago, and he has adopted an excellent method. As the reports of the Surgeons of the different regiments come to his notice, he sends to each regiment a consignment of delicacies, food, and clothing, based upon the number of sick men reported, and in this way he establishes communication with the different doctors, who can superintend the actual handing out of the comforts sent from Philadelphia.

The critical situation of Guantanamo has been brought to Gen. Shafter's notice. The town is without food and without the means of procuring any from Santiago, as there is no transportation. A steamer has been ordered to proceed thither at once, carrying to the merchants the provisions so urgently needed, and the Red Cross Society will also send relief to Guantanamo's poor.

That Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the city, is very careful to avoid political discussion and unpleasantness, is shown by the incident of Enrique Trujillo. Mr. Trujillo has published for some time in New York City a Cuban newspaper called El Porvenir. As soon as Santiago was in our possession, he sailed from New York for this, his native, city, with the intention of publishing here a paper that would be loud in its cries for free Cuba. In this project was foreseen a menace to the public political peace, and Mr. Trujillo's request was denied. It is understood that he has appealed to Washington for a reversal of the decision against him.

The Money Question in Santiago.

Santiago commercial circles have had much to talk of since Monday, when there issued from the palace a ruling concerning the values of Spanish money and rates of exchange. Ever since the Americans occupied the town the retail dealers have overcharged everybody by demanding payment in gold. Before, they had accepted silver. The siege and scarcity of food also served as excuses for exorbitant prices. A local paper took the matter up, and called loudly for an adjustment of the values of gold and silver money. At the palace conference Monday it was announced that the Spanish gold piece of 25 pesetas, a centen, as it is called, would be accepted at the Custom House as $5 gold, and that Spanish silver was worth half its face value in gold. A table was issued stating the new values on the several gold coins in circulation.

In so far as these values applied to customs duties, there was little objection. The loss to the merchant, who paid duties on imports, could be regained by putting a higher price to the consumer. But when it was learned that those values applied also to commercial and all other transactions between the inhabitants of Cuba, much feeling was expressed against the new ruling.

The case is this: Spain is on a silver basis of circulation; Cuba has tried to maintain a gold standard. When the gold centen was sent from Spain to Cuba its gold value was increased 6 per cent. to keep the money in the land. That is to say, the centen in Cuba has been worth $5.30 in gold. The Cuban carrying back Spanish gold to spend in Spain has always lost 6 per cent., for the value in Spain was an even $5. Now that the United States has said it would accept the centen as $5 in payment of customs duties, the effect of the ruling is to declare that the circulation of gold in Cuba is to be worth 6 per cent. less than the amount Cuban legislation had fixed. Six per cent. on $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in gold—the estimated amount in circulation—is, the Santiago merchants contend, a serious reduction in the country's capital, a reduction all the more serious in that it comes after years of great depression. They ask how it can be justified.

There are two other points vitally connected with this measure. The first is the fact that the gold and silver coins will immediately leave the island in large quantities; the second is the contention that the United States, not having officially annexed the Island of Cuba or the Province and City of Santiago, is not entitled, under international law, to modify in any manner the civil legislation of the occupied territory.

Profit in Shipments to Spain.

Silver was formerly at 40 per cent. discount in Cuba; to-day it has been put at 50 per cent. On July 26 last silver in Spain was at 25 per cent. discount. If, therefore, one buys here for a hundred dollars in gold the sum of 200 Spanish dollars in silver, sending the latter to Spain at a cost, for transportation and insurance, of 1½ per cent., and exchanges the silver there for gold, receiving $150, there is a profit, after deducting charges of freight, brokerage, and insurance, of $48 gold on a hundred-dollar gold investment. Truly, a lucrative business! Already many are accumulating silver to send it to Spain by the first vessel that will carry it. The result will be that the silver currency of Cuba will rapidly leave the island.

As to the right of the United States to reverse civil legislative rulings, the contrary is clearly said to be the case in Fiore's "Derecho Internacional Codificado," Volume II., Chapter 4, entitled "De la Ocupacion Militar y de sus Consecuencias Juridicas," Articles 1,076 to 1,103. The book is a translation from the Italian, and the statements in the chapter cited are being carefully considered by the best lawyers and leading merchants of Santiago. There is some talk of making a test case as to the legality of the measure taken by the United States. But it is doubtful whether this will be done. Most of the merchants seem inclined to accept the 6 per cent. loss as the fortune of war.

Nearly $750,000 will soon be paid out to the American Army by the Paymaster now at Santiago. As the soldiers are soon going home, and will take much of their money with them. Doubtless they will send some by postal orders to their families. Therefore the suggestion which has been made that American money will come into the country as fast as the Spanish money goes out is not likely to be verified for the time being.

Minister Dies While Wheeling.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Rev. Oliver J. Cowles, an aged minister of Derby, Conn., was stricken with heart disease while riding his wheel in this city to-day. When assistance reached him he was dead.

WRECKAGE OFF FIRE ISLAND.

Indications that There May Have Been a Collision or Wreck—A British Captain's Statement.

Capt. Hansford of the British steamer Algoa, which arrived early yesterday from Hamburg, reported that his vessel had passed through a lot of wreckage when nearing Fire Island Lightship, which led him to believe that there had been a collision or wreck, and that some vessel had gone to the bottom of the ocean. In his official report, Capt. Hansford said that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when forty miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship, he had passed through a large quantity of wreckage, consisting of Saratoga trunks, tin-covered trunks, boxes, bedding, cabin furniture, bunks with wire mattresses attached, and other articles which had apparently been in the water only a short time.

Capt. Hansford was seen later in the day at the office of Barber & Co., in the Produce Exchange. He said it was 7 o'clock in the morning when the wreckage was sighted, and the vessel was then ten miles due east from Fire Island Lightship. He said: "There were a number of Saratoga trunks and a number of yellow tin trunks. These were strapped, as though they had been thrown or fallen overboard from the deck of a vessel. There were also twenty or thirty steamer boxes, two tables, and half a dozen steamer chairs. I also saw a number of bunks, with woven-wire fittings, mattresses, bedding, and other articles. The wire on the mattresses was new and had evidently been but a short time in the water. A few miles nearer port we passed a lot of wood which looked like the fittings of cattle pens."

When asked if he thought that the wreckage might be from a cattle steamer, Capt. Hansford said he did not think so, as the wreckage first seen seemed to be too fine to have come from such a steamer. Capt. Hansford saw no name on any of the wreckage which would give any clew as to where it came from.

CATHOLICS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Germans Advised by the Pope to Patronize Parochial Institutions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—It was 11 o'clock when the German Roman Catholic Societies' Convention met to-day, the services at the formal opening of the German-American Catholic day in St. Mary's Church having been somewhat extended.

Five Bishops, one of them an Archbishop, attended the convention. Two of them made addresses, one delivering an admonition that came from Rome direct, instructing and urging the members of the societies, when they returned to their homes, to spread broadcast the words, which might be said to come almost directly from the Pope himself.

These utterances were made by Bishop Messmer, who had just returned from his pilgrimage to Rome, and he spoke concerning the school question. Not only did Bishop Messmer take a radical opposite stand to Archbishop Ireland with reference to the schools, but he told the members of the societies this morning that the propaganda viewed with regret the attitude of many of the English-speaking Catholics in this country on the school question, while the position of German Catholics met with approval.

The words of the Pope as they were delivered by Bishop Messmer, and as he presented them this morning, were to the effect that it was to be regretted that so many catholics were sending their children to the public schools in place of the parochial schools. Bishop Schwebach, who followed Bishop Messmer, said he fully indorsed all that Bishop Messmer said.

Referring to the money that had been contributed for the establishment of a German chair in the Washington University, Bishop Messmer recommended that the fund be turned over to the Catholic Seminary of St. Francis.

PYTHIANS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Session of the Supreme Lodge—Street Parade of 19,000 Members.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, began its biennial session at the hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol this morning. Caleb S. Denny, ex-Mayor of Indianapolis, who is Chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. At 11 o'clock the Supreme Lodge settled down to business.

The Supreme Lodge is in poor financial condition, having less than $10,000 on hand, and this fact has caused some of the members to severely criticise the present Supreme officers. It is the intention to have passed at the beginning of each Supreme Lodge meeting an appropriation bill similar to the measures passed by Congress, and to raise this money a tax will be levied on each member of the order.

The officers of the Supreme Lodge will be elected Thursday morning. The present incumbents, it is thought, will be re-elected, except that Charles E. Shively of Richmond, Ind., is leading for the position of Vice Chancellor.

There are about 45,000 strangers in the city, of whom 15,000 are in uniform. More than 8,000 members of subordinate lodges are in attendance. The great Pythian parade this afternoon was witnessed by about 75,000 people. About 13,000 members of the uniform rank and 6,000 members of the subordinate lodges participated. The parade was reviewed by the Supreme and Grand officers and the officers of the State and city.

There is a strong fight between Louisville, Ky., and Detroit, Mich., for the next session of the Supreme Lodge, and both delegations from both places have opened headquarters and are making things exceedingly lively.

The annual reports of the Supreme officers were read this afternoon, after which the Lodge adjourned to witness the parade.

WHOLESALE GROCERS CONFER.

Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of Their Association.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Grocers' Association began yesterday morning at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway. The meeting will continue for two days.

Chairman J. F. Grinstead of Louisville, Ky., said it was not the intention of the meeting to appoint a committee for the purpose of consulting with the officers of the American Sugar Refining Company or the Arbuckle Company with reference to rebates. A statement to that effect recently published was unauthorized by Chairman Grinstead. The Chairman said that the object of the meeting was one of general discussion, affecting the welfare of the grocers' trade throughout the sixteen States in which the association has members. He declared that there was no fight on between the wholesalers and the retailers or the manufacturers of sugar and coffee.

"We have no reason to fight," he said. "Whatever price the manufacturers may set makes no difference to us. We can make corresponding prices to the retailers. Our position toward the retailers is like that of a sutler toward an army. The sutler supplies the army. We supply the retailers, and they must get their coffee and sugar from us and pay us a fair price, gauged by the manufacturers' price to the wholesalers. Our arrangements, anyway, with the sugar and coffee manufacturers are perfectly satisfactory."

A Williamsburg Carpenter Drowned.

Henry Pfieg, a carpenter, fifty-four years old, of 213 Suydam Street, Williamsburg, accidentally walked off a narrow plank which was stretched from the oil steamer Deutschland, at the foot of South Tenth Street to the dock early yesterday morning, and was drowned. Pfieg, with his wife and four children, were invited to the steamer by some of the crew on Monday night. It was after midnight when the Pfieg family got ready to leave. Mrs. Pfieg and her children passed safely down the plank to the dock. When Pfieg got on the plank the vessel rocked heavily, and it is believed that it caused him to make a misstep and fall into the water. He was drowned before aid could reach him.

Sloop Yacht Truant Sunk.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 23.—The sloop yacht Truant was found sunk in ten feet of water near Fort Schuyler early this morning. She had evidently run on one of the numerous reefs during the night. The small boat was missing, and it is believed the occupants of the yacht saved themselves by rowing away in it. No one here witnessed the accident, nor did they hear any cries for assistance.

POLICE SEEK MORE EVIDENCE.

They Admit Weaknesses in Their Case Against Kennedy—Mr. McIntyre and the Coroner.

The police were unremitting in their efforts yesterday to secure the links which they admit are necessary to complete the chain of evidence against Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist who is charged with having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds on the night of Aug. 15, in a room in the Grand Hotel. They have three days before the examination before Magistrate Simms will be resumed and six days before the Coroner's inquest. In this time they hope to find the straw hat which all the witnesses declare Kennedy wore when he accompanied the young woman to the hotel, and the jewelry, chiefly diamonds, which the Reynolds woman had when she went to the hotel.

Kennedy stoutly still protests his innocence. Not only his immediate family, but scores of his Staten Island friends have unbounded faith in him. This seems to buoy the man up. His lawyers are preparing what they say will prove a convincing case in his favor.

The feud between Coroner Bausch and the District Attorney's office, caused by the refusal of the District Attorney to allow important witnesses to testify before the Coroner's jury on Monday, is almost certain to be renewed on Tuesday next. Among the witnesses who, by advice of the District Attorney, will not appear are Chief of Detectives McCluskey and Capt. Price. Acting District Attorney John F. McIntyre said yesterday that these and other witnesses would positively not appear unless the hearing before the Magistrate had been concluded. "Who did that killing," said Mr. McIntyre, "is none of the Coroner's business. We do not propose to have important evidence brought out at the inquest and run the risk of having it suppressed by the defense before we have made out our case at the Magistrate's examination. We will not minister to the Coroner's vanity in that way. I suppose the witnesses can be arraigned for contempt by the Coroner if they do not appear, but in that case I will appear in the Supreme Court and explain the Coroner's illegal action, and I'm sure they will be released. I have not seen Coroner Bausch about the matter, and do not intend to."

RETAIL DRUGGISTS TO COMBINE.

Want Manufacturers of Proprietary Articles to Bear the War Tax.

Retail druggists of this city, especially the smaller ones, are very angry with those manufacturers and packers of proprietary medicines who have thrown the whole burden of the war stamp tax upon them. Consequently they are in sympathy with a movement that has recently been started among the Chicago retail druggists to organize a national association of that trade to oppose the manufacturers.

The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association has issued a circular to men of the trade all over the country, asking them to send delegates to St. Louis on Oct. 17, where the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America will be in session. These delegates will try to enlist the efforts of the wholesale druggists in their favor.

The retail druggists in this city have all, or nearly all, advanced prices of those proprietary goods, the manufacturers of which compelled them to bear the stamp tax, and some of these complain that their customers protest against paying the extra charge, and often refuse to buy.

The manager of a large Broadway retail store said yesterday: "Several large manufacturers have advanced their prices considerably above the amount of the stamp tax. They refuse to bear the burden of the stamp tax, although they can well afford to do so, and there is no reason why we should pay it. We manufacture many of the compounds sold under the name of proprietary medicines, and on these we put for ourselves pay the war stamp tax, and do not try to impose it upon the consumers. Consequently, we are able to undersell the manufacturers, and our compounds are just as good as theirs in every respect."

In a large Fourth Avenue drug store it was said that many people absolutely refused to buy proprietary goods whose prices had been advanced on account of the stamp tax. "But," said the manager, "for every proprietary article in the market we have one of our own manufacture against it which we sell considerably cheaper."

Tax on Tickets to Puerto Rico

The Island of Puerto Rico is not yet United States territory in the eyes of the Revenue Department. Commissioner Scott, in ruling on the question of whether or not steamship tickets for Ponce, Puerto Rico, require to be stamped, says: "The military occupation of this island by the United States Army and the protocol entered into by this Government and the Government of Spain through the French Ambassador has not created such a condition rendering this island a United States possession to the extent of exempting the tickets from taxation."

KUMMER'S INSURANCE MONEY.

A Fight Over It Develops the Story of a Methodical Suicide.

The story of a remarkably business-like and methodical suicide was told yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, when Mamie Kummer of 1,771 Atlantic Avenue, charged Joseph M. Delap of 95 Schenectady Avenue with unlawfully retaining the insurance papers of the late George Kummer, her father. Kummer was a shoemaker. He committed suicide in June last. A few days before he killed himself he went to Delap, who is an undertaker, and, according to the latter's story, informed him that he intended to take his own life. Kummer then, the undertaker says, asked him to take charge of the burial, and handed to him papers for a life insurance policy valued at $602.88. At the same time he gave Delap full directions for the burial, designating Plot No. 1,303, in Mount Pisgah Cemetery of the Evergreens, as the place of interment. The two men then drew up and signed a formal agreement to this effect. Kummer carried out his intention, and Delap faithfully kept his agreement with regard to the burial. Kummer's family, who have a plot in the Lutheran Cemetery, protested and asked Delap to take the body to their plot. The undertaker insisted on carrying out the dead man's wishes. It is said that the charge made against Delap in court would never have been preferred if he had acceded to their wishes.

Magistrate Lemon told the parties to settle their quarrel in a civil court. Delap says he intends to collect the insurance and charge the family $20 additional on the burial bill.

The Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for funds with which to pay the rent for one year for an ailing German widow with three children to support. The following contributions are acknowledged: William B. Isham, Jr., $5; Nina C. L., $1; Amy Benjamin, 50 cents. Ninety-three dollars are still required. Contributions should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society also acknowledges the following additional contributions to pay the rent of a single woman eighty years of age: Charles H. Marshall, W. A., $5 each; "Mrs. J. L. H.," $3; "H. C. F.," and Henry Solomon, $2 each, and "M. A." and J. Gould's Son & Co., $1 each.

Poisoned Candies Found.

A mysterious case, which looks like one of attempted poisoning, was reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday, and is under investigation. The four-year-old son of William Bennett of 102 Hendrix Street was playing in the yard, when he discovered a big box containing marshmallows. The boy was about to put one of them in his mouth, when his father appeared and asked him what he had found. The boy showed his prize, and Mr. Bennett examined the candy. The story excited his suspicions, and he took the box around to the office of Dr. Frank Skinner, at Arlington Avenue and Hendrix Street, who examined the candies, and found that there was enough strychnine in the box to kill a horse. There was a grain of strychnine in each of the candies.

Trolley Cars in Collision

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A collision occurred this morning shortly before 10 o'clock between two trolley cars on the White Plains, Elmsford, and Tarrytown Trolley Road, at a point opposite the home of Farmer Isaac Burr, between Elmsford and Glenville. Several people were injured, but none of them seriously. The accident occurred on a single track, and was due to the fact that the brakes refused to work on the wet rails.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Lots and Dwellings by Brokers—The Metropolis Theatre Sold at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for the estate of Ellis K. Powers, to Keenan & Reynolds, the builders, for immediate improvement, the lot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, 25.2 by 75.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Clarence True, the five-story American basement dwelling 320 West Eighty-first Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Ignace Gruber, for $23,000, the lot 117 Avenue A, 24.4 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold, to Adam Hoppell, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 136 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Jones & Bailey report the following sales in the Tremont section: For Marcus Nathan, to R. A. Vaughan, the two-story frame dwelling 2,084 Anthony Avenue; for Thornton Brothers, to Mrs. D. McBrayer, the dwelling 2,092 Bathgate Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; for R. W. Thomas, to A. L. Eisner, the lot, Crotona Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 25 by 113; for Thornton Brothers, to Joseph Graham, the two-story frame dwelling 585 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street; for Louis Eichworth, to L. D. Sullivan, the two-story frame dwelling, on the south side of King's Bridge Road, opposite Adams Place; for Louis Eichworth, to Henry C. Sabath, the two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Hughes Avenue, 100 feet south of King's Bridge Road.

Interested parties did most of the bidding yesterday at the foreclosure sale of the Metropolis Theatre, a four-story structure on a plot 112 by 91.6 at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, extending through to Alexander Avenue. It was finally knocked down by Auctioneer Golding for $181,379 to Carsten H. Bohlen, who, it is understood, represented a committee of those contractors and material men having liens on the property.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Seligman & Ellinger, for $10,850, the four-story brick tenement 235 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 102.2.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jane L. Robinson, for $38,850, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 18 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.8.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, John J. Halstead and others, for $19,960, the five-story brick tenement 203 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,644.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 645 First Avenue and 945 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 21.8¾ by 78, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,724.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 141 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 341.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,890; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 271 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 180 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,878.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 244 to 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, for two six-story brick warehouses and stable, 80.5 by 95; W. H. Gildersleeve of 313 West Fourth Street, owner; G. A. Edelsvard, architect; cost, $70,000.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 888.10; A. V. Donellan of 3 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $24,000.

Hoe Avenue, northeast corner of Freeman Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 26.5 by 51.6 and 28 by 57.6; Sarah A. Lisk, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 238.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 15; Thomas Wallace of 899 Union Avenue, owner; Thomas F. Brennan, architect; cost, $300.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 156 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 48; Alexander C. Campbell of 574 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; John H. Ravelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 544 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick store and tenement; estate of D. M. Crampton, owner; T. J. McCormack, architect and builder; cost, $1,000.

No. 14 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; G. T. Maxwell, owner; R. W. Buckley, architect; cost, $900.

No. 917 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; J. R. Waterlam, owner; J. C. Westervelt of 487 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $625.

No. 1,024 Forest Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 22 by 80; Mrs. Bridget Lynch, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $850.

West Farms Road, east side, 500 feet south of Woodruff Street, to a one-story frame shed; John W. Bolton, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $300.

Plans for a New Catholic Church.

The Church of the Holy Rosary filed plans with the Building Department yesterday, through Architect T. F. Houghton of Brooklyn, for a one-story brick church, to be erected on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 193 feet west of Pleasant Avenue. The edifice will stand on the plot 87 feet 2 inches front by 98 feet 7 inches in depth, and will cost about $90,000. John T. Brady will be the builder.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1898.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11 to Hamilton Place x27.2x118.6; George E. Kent to Globe Realty Company..... 1,000

ALL LANDS under water, &c., and all title to run Grand St Ferry, with buildings, &c.; the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to Brooklyn Ferry Company..... 81,000

ALL WHARF PROPERTY and all title to run Roosevelt St Ferry and Grand St Ferry and 23d St Ferry, with bulkhead at foot of 22d St, with all leases; the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to Brooklyn Ferry Company, New York.. 1

CROTONA AV, n w, 164 ft n of Jefferson St, 100x irregular; the United States Trust Company, executors, &c., to Rowland W. Thomas and another..... 5,700

FORDHAM, or North 3d Av, w s, 106.3 ft n of 176th St, 27.10.5x27x94; Andrew Kiesel and others to Maria Kiefer and another..... 1

GRAND AV, centre line, 130 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x166.10x50.8x174.11; Mary E. Hudson and another to Carrie J. Slight..... 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11 x100; Orrin D. Person, individually and as trustee, to Luke A. Burke..... 10,000

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11 x100; Orrin D. Person, individually and as trustee, Luke A. Burke..... 1

LOT 85, map of Jacksonville, 50x100; Fannie Law to Sarah J. Caterson..... 500

MONROE ST, s w corner of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Peter W. Fick and wife to Bessie Leader and another..... 26,500

PERRY AV, w corner of 205th St, runs s w 292.4x n w 100 x irregular to street x 59.3; Ernest Sass to John A. Pleines..... 4,000

RIVINGTON ST, 153, s s, 19x52x18.9x52; Joseph Goldfarb and others to Nathan Nadel and another..... 11,400

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 130th St, 26.10x100; Sophie Goff to Annie Jacob 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,826, 27x120; Charles H. Schroeder to Louis Schmidt..... 1

2D AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 65th St, 25x75; Ignatz Bodenstein to Ida Naftel..... 1

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West, 37.6x100.5; Rosalie L. Rafalsky and others to Imperial Realty Company..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 120 ft w of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Margaret Quinn to Clara Neuman..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x87.2x25x86.10; Eliza Downing to Henry Areus..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Henrietta Hershfield to Vincent P. McGean..... 11,500

119TH ST, 123 and 124 West, 38x100.11; Catherine M. Burke and another to Orrin D. Person..... 1

124TH ST, 34 East; Burke B. Cowing, Jr., to Orrin D. Person..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.99.11; Clara M. Williams to Jacob D. Butler..... 7,500

Recorded Leases.

BIRD, Joseph, trustee, to Christina Rupp; 180 Forsyth St, 3 2-8 years..... 900

GERSENHEIMER, Joseph, to Solomon Heyman Company; 2d Av, e s, 20.1 n of 59th St, 40.2x irregular, 10 years... $9,500, 10,000

HOUGHTON, Harriet V., by attorney to William Somers; 147 to 151 West 35th St, 9 1-12 years..... 60,333

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENS, Henry, to Elizabeth Donovan; 65 West 92d St, 2 years..... $2,000

ADDISON, John and Matilda, to John B. Leech and others, executors, &c.; 215 West 25th St, 3 years..... 13,500

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Nathan Clark and others, trustees, &c.; n w corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 5 years..... 50,000

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; w s of Lenox Av, 38.10 ft n of 118th St, 5 years..... 38,000

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; w s of Lenox Av, 67.4 ft n of 118th St, 5 years..... 38,000

BAIRD, Annie, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of Gerard Av and Arcularius Place, 1 year..... 6,500

BEALS, Ensign O., to Wesley C. Bush; s s of Houston St, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 1 year..... 5,000

BRIDGEMAN, Catharine W., and others to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of Broadway, 44.7 ft n of 15th St, 4½ years..... 3,000

BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY of New York to Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; Piers 56 and 57, East River, and property in Williamsburg, all title to franchises, &c., secures bonds, 50 years..... 7,500,000

COHEN, Gussie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 357 West 120th St, 1 year 7,000

ESCHER, Magdalena, to August Eimer; s s of 10th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 2,000

FARRINGTON, Charles R., and others to Michael Dougherty; 332 East 119th St, 5 years..... 1,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, and Nathan Silverson to Abraham Stern and another; 265 and 267 Madison St, demand..... 3,000

GRASSMUCK, Katie, to George Ehret; 120 Nassau St, saloon lease, demand..... 20,636

HANDIBODE, Peter, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 170th St, 23.4 ft e of Prospect Av, runs e 75x s 125.5x w 135.1 to avenue x26.5x irregular; 1 year..... 5,000

KAYSSER, Louis W., to Mary J. Steeves; n s of 168th St, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years..... 10,000

SHERIDAN, Mary and William, to Harriet A. Myers; n s of Clinton Av, 150 ft w of 2d St, 50x200 to Willard Av, 2 years 500

SWENSON, Christian, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lots 443-444, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,500

THOMAS, Rowland W., to United States Trust Company, executors, &c.; w s of Crotona Av, 164 ft n of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 4,500

WYATT, Archibald, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 143d St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 250x199.10 to 142d St, 1 year..... 60,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Clara M. Williams..... Omitted

JONES, Henry E., to Cardera C. May..... 1,200

MAN, William, trustee, to William G. Christie and others..... 3,800

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION to Jane I. Washburn..... 12,499

O'CONNELL, Thomas, to Mary Conlon... $5,000

VARNUM, Robert T., to Henry B. Auchincloss, as executor..... 14,000

WOLFE, William R., to Elizabeth Donovan..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,015 to 1,019, and 680 East 165th St; George S. De Hierapolis against David Quigley and Charles Walker, owners; Henry Busenmann, contractor..... 54

HENRY ST, 160; Louis Braverman against Louis Goldberg and Samuel Wacht, owners; Fishman Brothers, contractors.... 78

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100; Davis & Arundell against Laura E. Mander, owner; Henry Bushman, contractor..... 167

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 115 ft n of 124th St, 50x86; Morrison & Phimister against Emil Kehlenback, lessee, and George Ehret, assignee; J. J. Zimmerman & Co., contractors..... 288

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; Fritz & Pereiberg against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor..... 250

12TH ST, 621 East; Eversley Childs against P. J. Hollerer, owner; William N. Sternkopf, contractor..... 403

23TH ST, 199 West; Yellow Pine Company against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor..... $80

100TH ST, 206 and 208 West; the Phoenix Iron Company against the New York Free Circulating Library, owner; Tostevin-Hayes Fire Proof Construction Company, sub-contractor..... 88

Lis Pendens.

SUFFOLK ST, 97 and 99; Leopold Kaufmann against the German Evangelical Reformed Suffolk Street Church and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

3D AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 53x96; Raphael Ettinger against Samuel H. and Claude Stone, (action to compel conveyance of one-half interest, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

127TH ST, 366 and 368 West; Bennett J. King against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (two motions for foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

136TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Susan T. Baldwin against Annie T. Blake and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Baldwin, Jr.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—McLean vs. Miller.
2—Eldridge vs. same.
3—Goodwin vs. same.
4—Liebig vs. U. S. Playing Card Co.
5—Love vs. Wheeler. Cases Noticed:
7—Rathjens Am. Composition Co. vs. Holzapples.
9—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Ewald.
12—McGrotty vs. Fletcher.
14—Burnett vs. Hahn.
15—Haskell vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
16—Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co. vs. Breesacher.
37—Hixon vs. same.
38—Spieler vs. same.
39—Jaeger vs. same.
40—Liebman vs. same.
41—Walsh vs. same.
42—Day vs. same.
43—Mulcahey vs. same.
44—Borst vs. same.
45—Lesser vs. same.
46—Olwell vs. same.
47—Scannell vs. same.
48—Smith vs. same.
49—Hendry vs. same.
50—Burke vs. same.
51—Van Sickle vs. same.
52—Downey vs. same.
53—Commerford vs. same.
54—Owen vs. same.
55—Downing vs. same.
56—McCaul vs. same.
57—Baker vs. same.
58—Markheim vs. same.
59—Zuckerman vs. same.
60—Keefe vs. same.
61—Stieback vs. same.
62—Ferstendig vs. same.
63—Bohan vs. same.
64—Glaser vs. same.
65—Yanson vs. same.
66—Moss vs. same.
67—Greehy vs. same.
68—Wirt vs. same.
69—McGrath vs. same.
70—Francis vs. same.
71—Benman vs. same.
72—Morron vs. same.
73—Rachlin vs. same.
74—Little vs. same.
75—Cohen vs. same.
76—Balcazar vs. same.
77—Holly vs. same.
78—Bowler vs. Thayer.
79—Martin Cantine Co. vs. Godey Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S

Taunts Drove a Jew to Suicide.

Herman Rosenthal, thirty-five years old, a brewer, of 318 East Twenty-fifth Street, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday afternoon at his home. Rosenthal worked in the Colonial Brewery Company, at 242 East Eighteenth Street, until six weeks ago. He then quit because, he said, the workmen joked and ridiculed him because he was a Jew. He grew despondent and thought the Jewish race was being persecuted. Yesterday morning he kissed his four-year-old child Rachel, and said goodbye to his wife, before going to his room. His wife found him hanging. He had driven a large nail into a transom, thrown a rope over it, got upon a chair, fastened the rope to his neck, and then kicked the chair away.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St., (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS.
No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:38 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST. BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:03, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:30 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
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Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 4:04 P. M. Sundays only 9:34 P. M.
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ONE DOLL.
Sunday Excursion
MAUCH CHUNK $1 GLEN ONOKO
AND SWITCHBACK.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 655 B'way.

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TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. 50c. 58th st., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 23d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 8.00 and 1.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
TO THE BATTLESHIPS
on Tues., Aug. 23d, Wed., 24th, the Albany Day Line Strs. will make special trips from Desbrosses St. Pier at 6 P. M. to the anchorage, returning by 7:30 P. M. Fare 50c. Restaurant open. Fine orchestra.

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ELBERON, N. J.
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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Curney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.
To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.
OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.
OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Willing, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Alden H. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy26-1aw6wTu

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of John DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, held at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
au10-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George D. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward P. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Stobuck, Mrs. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Huber, Martin Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burton, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCauliy, Christopher Leo, Joseph Rueb, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Camerón, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McCaughlin, Abraham Simms, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacey, William Mann, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCauliy, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, Wesley Dengligan, Thomas Murray, Alexander Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy26-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh Mick, Wallis Fells Armstrong, Gilbert E. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-1aw7wW

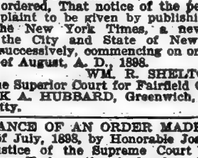
SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler and Nelson Lung, Jr., No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-1aw7wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the above-entitled action, duly made and entered in 2d in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennedy, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the north side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.
Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 3d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:

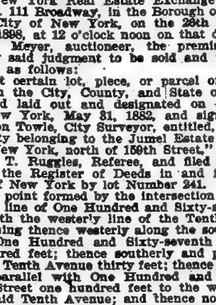


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.
The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.
EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 804, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.
WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.
GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York. jy20-1aw6wW

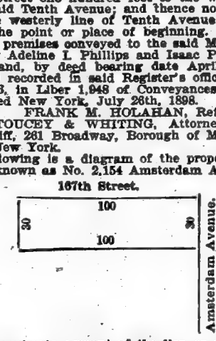
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York, on November 24th, 1882, beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly lins of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,048 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.
FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,841.44, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $788.20.
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New York City.

85 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate, aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $788.20.
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
au17-2aw3wW&M&S7

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.
[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
Int. Rev. stamp 10c.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.
ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.
[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
Int. Rev. stamp 10c.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.
FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au28

83 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth

CROWDS VISIT WARSHIPS

The Battle-Scarred Boats Are Still the Great Attraction for Many Hundreds of People.

MAKING READY FOR REPAIRS

The Oregon and Iowa Moored in the Navy Yard—The Other Battleships Still Off Tompkinsville—More Shore Leave.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa attracted crowds to the navy yard all day yesterday, but only those with passes could get by the guards at the gate. Those who had these passes at once went to that part of the yard where the two battleships were moored, and examined them very carefully. On account of the work that had to be done on the Oregon, Capt. Barker had issued orders that no one was to be allowed on board, but this caused so much disappointment that the order was rescinded, and all who felt so inclined were allowed to roam about the big battleship at will.

The crews on the two warships were busy scrubbing the upper sides of the vessels and removing the green marine growth which had gathered along the waterline of each vessel. By noon the work was completed and every vestige of dirt was washed off. The bottom of the Oregon is supposed to be in a very foul condition, as she has not been in dry dock for nearly two years. Before she left the Pacific Coast, however, to begin her long journey to Cuba divers were sent down to scrape off her bottom. Her machinery is in excellent condition.

The Iowa, during the time she was in the Cuban waters was hit nine times by Spanish shots, but in only two instances was her hull penetrated. The holes made have been covered up by rough patches, but proper plates will be placed in position as soon as the vessel goes into dry dock. These holes were made by six-inch rifle shells, and are on the starboard bow just above the waterline. One of them struck a combing and exploded, smashing a stanchion and destroying everything in the vicinity. The other shell went through the chain locker, but did not explode. It passed into the cofferdam, where it now lies. It will be taken out as soon as the ship can be lightened. The other shots which struck the vessel were from one and three pounders. One of the twelve-inch guns was hit near the muzzle with a Mauser bullet, which left its mark very distinctly.

The firing of the guns on the Iowa did not have any effect on the decks of the vessel, as in the case of the Texas. The mechanism of the eight-inch rifles was strained by the elevation of the guns when they were trained on the high forts on the Cuban coast, but the constructors say that this can be remedied very easily.

As many of the officers of the Oregon and the Iowa as could be spared have been granted a brief leave of absence.

Capt. Robley D. Evans is confined to his quarters on board the Iowa, as he sprained his foot slightly while ashore on Staten Island two days ago, but he expects to be around again in a day or two.

The five warships anchored off Tompkinsville attracted considerable attention yesterday, and the Staten Island ferryboats did a good business all day long. Visitors were allowed on the vessels, the New York and the Brooklyn being the most sought after by those who went down the harbor. The crews of the warships were busy cleaning up and polishing the brasses and outsides of the big guns. The men who were given shore leave on Monday reported back yesterday afternoon, and then about 150 men from each vessel were allowed to leave for twenty-four hours.

The Texas, flying the flag of Commodore John Philip, the Acting Commander of the squadron in the absence of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, changed her anchorage yesterday. She steamed up from off Stapleton to Tompkinsville, and is now anchored between the New York and the Brooklyn.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, commanded by Lieut. Usher, arrived from Cuba by way of Key West and Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon. She passed Quarantine at 3:45 o'clock, and then proceeded up the bay, passing close to the warships, which she saluted. She went to the navy yard, where she will be thoroughly overhauled.

SAMPSON LEAVES WASHINGTON.

He Will Go Aboard His Flagship Today and She Will Be Put in Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Rear Admiral Sampson left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Congressional Limited for New York, and to-morrow will go aboard his flagship, the New York, which will be put in dry dock at once for repairs. Admiral Sampson probably will leave for Cuba about Sept. 2.

SCHLEY HAS NO FEVER.

The Admiral's Condition Ascribed to Nervous Exhaustion and Reaction —Some Improvement Is Noted.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 23.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who had been indisposed at the Saugatuck residence of R. S. Wortley, his son-in-law, was feeling much improved this morning. The distinguished officer could not be seen, his physician having given strict orders for his patient's closest seclusion. Mrs. Wortley, however, announced that Admiral Schley passed a comfortable night, and this morning was so far improved as to render it possible for him to leave his room and breakfast with the family.

The report that the patient is suffering from a Santiago-contracted fever is pronounced to be erroneous. Dr. J. G. Gregory, the attending physician, of South Norwalk, stated this afternoon that no symptoms of fever have been discovered. The patient's pulse is at eighty, and the temperature normal, and the only tangible diagnosis of his indisposition characterizes it as nervous exhaustion, and the reaction necessarily incident upon a sudden relief from the exciting events of the past few months.

As the day progressed it became evident that the Admiral's condition was such that it would be unwise for him to undertake even so slight exercise as would be necessary by a carriage drive, which had been suggested. Immediately after breakfast the patient returned to his room, and when Dr. Gregory called at noon the Admiral was advised to remain in his room and in bed most of the day. The physician this afternoon stated that it was hardly possible that Admiral Schley could make the trip to Washington this week, although he might improve so rapidly as to permit the journey at the very last of the week. He will certainly not be in a condition to go tomorrow as he had hoped.

The necessity of complete rest has been urged, and it is expected no one outside the members of the family will be permitted to see the Admiral for several days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department received a dispatch to-day from Rear Admiral Schley's wife, saying that in her opinion his illnes was not serious, and that he probably would be around in a few days. With this reassurance there is felt to be no occasion for substituting another name for that of the Rear Admiral on the Puerto Rican Military Commission unless his illness should become more grave.

The illness of Capt. Evans of the Iowa has been reported to the department, and in this case, as well as all others where officers are sick after their long service, leave will be granted, and every opportunity given for recuperation.

THE VICKSBURG AT NEWPORT.

Gunboat Sent There to Refit and to Recuperate Her Crew—Experiences Off Havana.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander A. H. Lillie, arrived in port this morning, five days from Key West, and anchored off the training station.

The Vicksburg is fresh from the seat of war, having been under the fire of the Havana batteries only ten days ago—on the very day, in fact, that peace preliminaries were settled. For more than 90 days out of the 113 of this war this vessel kept watch before Havana, the routine being varied only by the search for Cervera's fleet and by chasing blockade runners off the Cuban coast, during which period she captured three prizes unaided and participated in the taking of two others.

The Vicksburg is not without some scars. Five times she got within range of the guns of Havana, and had to haul off from the enemy's shells until it got to be an old story. It was nervous work, with no compensation, for the four-inch rifled guns of the ship were not able to reach the forts. In one of these engagements, while attempting to cut out a schooner, a shell from the enemy exploded in the rigging of the gunboat, cutting ropes and signal halliards and scattering dust about the decks, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Vicksburg will probably remain in port for some weeks, to refit and to recuperate the crew, some of whom have not had a full night's rest in four months.

CAPT. CLARK CONVALESCENT.

He Will Go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Hospital.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 23.—Capt. Lloyd Clark, keeper of the United States lighthouse supply station at St. Joseph, has received a telegram from his brother, Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon, now at Montauk Point, L. I., in which he said that he was convalescent and that his physical condition had been much improved by the few days' rest he had had since leaving the ship. Capt. Clark says the quarantine will be raised to-day, and that he will then go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Hospital, where he will pass a medical examination.

In view of the fact that he will probably be detained several days at the Brooklyn hospital, Capt. Clark has asked his family to proceed to New York and meet him there. With a possible short stop at Washington, the party will then go direct to St. Joseph, where the Captain will spend several days visiting his brother and other relatives and friends.

Capt. Lloyd Clark does not regard his brother's condition as serious and thinks that by the time his six months' furlough has expired he will have regained his usual state of health.

Freelance Returned to Her Owner.

The fast steam yacht Freelance, which was loaned, without compensation, to the Government by her owner, F. Augustus Schermerhorn of New York, for the harbor patrol during the war, has been returned by the Navy Department.

BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT SCHEME.

Report that Metropolitan Street Railway Company Will Engage in the Lighting Business.

The advance in Metropolitan Street Railway stock and the decline in Consolidated Gas shares has given rise to reports that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or some other corporation that will be controlled by it will soon engage in the electric light business.

It is said that advantage is being taken of the construction of the underground trolley lines in Sixth and Eighth Avenues by the company to lay a large underground conduit on each side of the trolley tracks, and that the conduits are to be used in the proposed electric light scheme. The company has enormous power plants, and a slight addition to them, it is said, will be sufficient to furnish electric lights for a large part of the city.

It is further rumored that some of the highest Tammany officials have assured the Metropolitan Street Railway Company that if it makes provisions in its electric power plants for sufficient surplus power to light the streets of the city it will be given a contract to do so.

SOLDIERS KILLED ON CARS.

Jersey City Man One of the Two Dead in Philadelphia—Two Others Were Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Two privates of Battery K, Seventh United States Artillery, were instantly killed to-day and two others seriously injured by having their heads crushed against the iron girders of the railroad bridge at the Ridge Avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city.

The dead are:
CHICHESTER, WILLIAM, aged twenty-one, 226 Front Street, Jersey City.
TENSEY, VICTOR, aged twenty-one, 1,427 North Eighth Street, St. Louis.

The injured are Harry Pulaski and Peter Burns.

The bodies of the dead soldiers are at the Morgue in this city, while the injured were taken on to Willets Point, to which place the men were bound.

The command to which the men belonged were in a special train, which had taken them aboard at Tampa. It consisted of a baggage car, seven passenger coaches, and one Pullman. All along the journey north the soldiers were greeted with cheers. While passing through this city their reception was marked with additional enthusiasm. At the Ridge Avenue station large crowd waved hats and handkerchiefs as the train came along. The soldiers leaned far out of the car windows and steps and returned the welcome. Tensey stood far out on a lower step and failed to notice the girders supporting the bridge. His face was completely crushed in. The other man had been leaning from the windows.

The train was stopped and the dead and injured picked up. The army officers insisted upon taking the dead men with them, but the railroad and police officials would not permit it. A delay of an hour resulted, and it was finally decided to leave the dead men behind and take the injured along.

Battery K, Seventh Regiment, United States Artillery, arrived in Jersey City tonight by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They embarked at once on the tug Gen. Meigs and went to Willet's Point.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Men Fatally Hurt on the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The southbound passenger train on the Atlantic, Knoxville, and Northern was wrecked to-day three miles south of Knoxville. The train started an hour late and ran into several freight cars left on the main line at the junction. Two of the train crew were fatally injured. Engineer Bert Garwood of Blue Ridge, Ga., will die, also the fireman, name unknown.

Several passengers were slightly injured.

DIFFER AS TO CHILD'S MURDER.

Doctors Name Strangulation and Anaesthetics as Causes of Death.

The Williamsburg police believe that, at the inquest this afternoon into the death on Saturday morning last of two-year-old Joseph De Witt, at his parents' home, 71 Penn Street, something may develop which will help to clear the mystery. Dr. William H. Koerner of 154 Rodney Street, who was the first physician on the scene, as well as Dr. A. C. Henderson, who made the autopsy, will be witnesses. The relatives of the dead child say that Dr. Koerner will testify that chloroform was used in the killing, while Dr. Henderson will testify that death resulted from violent asphyxiation. Dr. Henderson will testify also that the autopsy revealed no trace whatever of the use of anaesthetics.

Overcome on a Church Roof by Heat.

Charles Mayburger, forty years old, of 571 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, was overcome by heat yesterday afternoon while at work on top of the Church of the Holy Name at Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and he would have fallen off the inclined roof, sixty feet to the ground, had not the foreman, John Germaine, caught him by the leg. There were ladders alongside of the church, but it was not considered safe to carry Mayburger down that way, and an armchair was procured and strung to a tackle. It was raised to the roof and Mayburger was tied into it and then let down. His condition is said to be critical.

Killed Wife, Daughter, and Self.

CHARITON, Iowa, Aug. 23.—W. M. Sewall, a well-to-do merchant of Russell, shot and killed his wife, his ten-year-old daughter, and himself last night. Financial troubles was the cause.

Bronchitis is a distressing and alarming disease; but Jayne's Expectorant will cure it.—Adv.

HOBSON OFF FOR SANTIAGO

Leaves on the Transport Seguranca to Attempt to Float the Spanish Wrecks.

AN OVATION AT THE PIER

The Hero's Departure Witnessed by a Large Crowd—He Parries a Charge that He Is Writing a Novel.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson left for Santiago on the transport Seguranca at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, followed by the good wishes of a party that crowded the seaward end of Pier 1 North River, to watch the brave officer start for the scene of his act of heroism. Lieut. Hobson has completed arrangements for the work of raising such ships of Cervera's fleet as it is possible to save, and he left New York full of enthusiasm for his errand, although not very sanguine as to its results.

It had been expected that the Seguranca would leave her pier at 1 o'clock, and the Lieutenant bade adieu to his friends at the Army and Navy Club, where he has been stopping, at an early hour in the morning and hastened aboard the transport. He found an immense lot of mail waiting for his attention, and he started in to finish as much as possible before the vessel cleared. Later he was informed that the boat could not get away for several hours after the appointed time, and he decided to go ashore. He was considerably annoyed by contractors with plans to present for raising the Cristobal Colon. They were very persistent, and despiee the Lieutenant's assurance that the contract had been let, continued to press their claims upon him.

About noon, a party comprising Mrs. Hobson, the Lieutenant's mother, Miss Hobson, his sister, Miss Patten, his cousin, Miss Mary Avery, a young woman from Greensboro, Ala., the Lieutenant's home, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bertrand and Mrs. H. G. Gielow came to the pier to say goodbye. When the Lieutenant had waded through some of the pile of letters, he went out with the party and visited the office of Col. W. D'Ivernois Washington, in the Washington Building.

The departing hero was attired in a neat suit of rough goods in a brown check, and seemed in the best of humor. He smilingly tried to avoid the tributes of a crowd of newsboys and bootblacks, who followed the party on the streets with many noisy remarks of admiration. In regard to the Spanish wrecks he seemed to fear that the gulf would expected him to raise the Christobal Colon and possibly other vessels of the fleet without fail, and he wished to impress upon his hearers the fact that the chance of saving the craft was small.

All Arrangements Perfected.

"All my arrangements have been perfected," he said, before going aboard, "as well as I could expxect to complete them. The air bags and other apparatus to be used in raising the vessels will follow the Seguranca very soon. I have had advices from Santiago respecting the condition of the vessels of the sunken fleet that is far from satisfactory, but I will try my best to get the ships afloat before the stormy season sets in."

An article from The Milwaukee Journal that said the Lieutenant was a novelist was shown to the hero of the Merrimac. It alleged that in company with Miss Virginia Osborn of Brooklyn, Lieut. Hobson has been writing a novel to be known as "A Story of the Old South." Both the writers, as Southerners, desired to see the vanishing types of Southern life embalmed in a novel, the Milwaukee paper said, and it was Lieut. Hobson's purpose also to give an extended true picture of life at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

"The hero, Guy de Bignon, is Lieut. Hobson, and the heroine much resembles the Lieutenant's fair collaborator," continued The Milwaukee Journal. "After much of the roughness incident to love's course, the hero and heroine are made to marry and live happpily in the stereotyped style. Gossips of the Southern set in Brooklyn predict that such will be the fate of the originals, although Miss Osborn emphatically denies the persistent rumors of her engagement to the famous officer. War interrupted the progress of the novel. Miss Osborn is authority for the statement that it will be completed if necessary by the tedious method of correspondence."

When this was brought to the Lieutenant's attention he smiled knowingly, and said:

"Well, I guess you had better not say anything about that."

Miss Patten, the Lieutenant's cousin, said he had never told her about the novel.

"Now, he surely would tell me, if he had written it, wouldn't he?" she said, with woman's logic.

Miss Hobson looked wise but said nothing.

Roland S. Gielow, a member of the New York Naval Militia, accompanies the Lieutenant as private secretary, at the Lieutenant's request. He is sixteen years old, and comes from the same town in Alabama as the Lieutenant. He was a bugler from the New Hampshire, and the youngest member of the Naval Militia. Secretary Long, his mother said, had conferred the position upon him as a mark of especial favor. It is expected that the Lieutenant will use him for sketching the wrecks and to answer part of his vast correspondence. A. Gill, a representative of the Merritt Wrecking Company, also accompanies the hero.

A Rousing Send-Off.

All the freight and men were aboard the Seguranca before the Lieutenant and his party returned from luncheon in Col. Washington's office. A squad was detached to notify him. As he approached the pier, a crowd of several hundred persons gathered round him. "Three cheers for Hobson, somebody called out, just as has happened wherever Hobson has been recognized. They were given with a will, and other three followed at short intervals. The officers gathered around him to be introduced, and men and women bustled up to him and asked to be allowed to shake his hand.

Although in embarrassing publicity, the Lieutenant kissed his mother, sister, and cousin heartily when bidding them adieu. "God save Hobson," shouted a man as the Lieutenant left his friends at the plank. As the vessel backed out into the stream, a rush was made for the end of the pier, and more cheering and flaunting of kerchiefs greeted the hero as he appeared on the quarterdeck.

Bowing and smiling, Lieut. Hobson stood with uncovered head until lost to sight down the river.

THE SEGURANCA'S PASSENGERS

She Takes Signal Men and Stragglers to Duty at Santiago—Will Bring Invalids Back.

The chief mission of the transport Seguranca, which sailed for Santiago yesterday afternoon shortly after 3:30 o'clock, will be fulfilled on her return trip, when it is expected she will convey 350 sick and wounded soldiers to latitudes where their chances of regaining health are better than in the camps in Cuba.

Besides Lieut. Hobson, she carries to Santiago fifty-five members and five officers of the Third Signal Corps, recruited mostly from Brooklyn, under command of Col. G. O. Squire of the Signal Battalion of the Third Army Corps. There were also eighteen men of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, all colored soldiers, who were left here when the Yale sailed. Her cargo comprises the balance of the ice plant given by Nathan Straus to the Government for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, and a full fumigating plant for use on the return trip.

Besides Col. Squire, the officers leaving were Capt. F. T. Leigh, Capt. E. W. Winfield, First Lieut. William Jarvie, Jr., Second Lieut. Francis Creighton, and Second Lieut. Henry C. Baldwin. They go to take charge of the telegraph lines for a district included in a radius of seventy miles around the City of Santiago. They will make the rates, and see that the lines are kept clear and in repair. All the men are either expert telegraphers or electricians.

While in this vicinity the corps have been quartered at the armory of the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn. Before embarking on the Seguranca, the men were told they would not be compelled to go, and about ten of them asked to be discharged, saying they had had enough of routine work, and did not care to go to Santiago now that the war was over. Charles Newell, for four years a member of the First Signal Corps, and lately an Acting First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of the National Guard of this State, applied to Capt. Leigh at the pier to be enlisted, and after taking counsal of his fellow officers, Capt. Leigh told him to go aboard, assuring him he would be taken in at Santiago.

For the use of the Signal Corps fifty horses and mules were shipped on the transport. Eight wagons for the corps and a buggy for Capt. Leigh were also put aboard. For the return trip the Seguranca has been fitted with rows of posts, in which hooks have been inserted at regular intervals. Hammocks will be swung from these, and the men will sleep in rows five deep in some parts of the ship.

Other passengers on the Seguranca were Lieut. A. G. Thompson of the Twelfth Iowa Signal Corps and several privates from Tennessee.

OUR FLAG FLOATS OVER HAWAII

State Department Receives Official Advices from Former Minister Sewall —Ceremony Occurred Aug. 12.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department has received the following from former Minister Sewall at Honolulu, announcing the raising of the American flag over Hawaii:

"Honolulu, Aug. 16.

"Day, State Department:

"Flag raised Friday, the 12th, at noon. Ceremonies of transfer produced excellent impression. SEWALL."

Admiral Miller, who went to Hawaii to raise the American flag, notified the Navy Department to-day that the ceremony occurred on the 12th, and was both imposing and beneficial. He says he will make a fuller report by mail.

The official announcement of the raising of the United States flag in the Hawaiian Islands was momentarily expected. As usual, the press reports of the ceremony preceded the official dispatches, and at 10 o'clock this morning no word had come from the representatives of this Government of the actual transfer of jurisdiction of the islands to the United States Government.

The State Department yesterday received a brief dispatch from Minister Sewall, dated Aug. 5, announcing that the flag would be raised on Aug. 12. This is the date on which the ceremony occurred, but up to this morning official advices were lacking, though the press reports of this morning were ample in details of the formal proceedings at Honolulu.

NEW YORK TROOPS AT HONOLULU

Volunteers Under Major Chase Among the Arrivals in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Advices by the steamer Belgic from Honolulu of Aug. 16 say:

"The steam schooner Charles Nelson arrived on the 12th inst. with five companies of the New York Volunteers, under Major Chase, and part of the Third Battalion, Second Regiment of Volunteers from Utah.

"Col. Barber has received instructions to enlist in Honolulu a battalion of infantry not to exceed 400 men, to be mustered into the regular service of the United States.

"Attorney General Smith has resigned his office.

"Harold N. Sewall is now acting as special agent of the United States Government.

The transports Australia and City of Sydney will begin coaling to-day. They will probably sail for Honolulu on next Saturday with the Scandia, conveying the troops which may later on be sent to Manila. It is understood that the Eighth California will be one of the last regiments to go. The Sixth California and the First Washington are not included in the Philippine force, and therefore have no chance of going away. The same is true of the Fourth California Heavy Battery.

Charles Denby, late United States Minister to China, who has just returned to this country after thirteen years of consecutive service at the Chinese capital, is now on his way to his home. He approves of the annexation of Hawaii, but refused to discuss official affairs.

KING TO STAY AT HONOLULU.

Administration Desires to Have Additional Soldiers in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It is the intention of the War Department to have Gen. King's command, which recently left San Francisco, detained in Honolulu, where it touches on its way across the Pacific.

The Administration desires to have additional soldiers in Honolulu to those already there, and requested Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of California, before he sailed from San Francisco, to hold Gen. King's command. The following dispatch on the subject came to the department last night from a representative at San Francisco:

"Dispatch to hold Gen. King's command at Honolulu reached Gen. Merriam before sailing, and he will act accordingly."

PETTIT CASE IN CHICAGO.

Police Are Not Working on It Because They Have No Clue.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Lieut. Andrew Rohan says the Chicago police are not looking for John Pettit, the New York millionaire who disappeared in June. Furthermore, the Lieutenant does not believe that the man with whom he talked in a Chicago saloon some time ago, and who gave his name as John Pettit, is the much-sought after real estate dealer.

"The Chicago police are not working on the case," said Lieut. Rohan, "because they have nothing on which to work. If any agents from New York are in Chicago with the idea that Pettit is here, they have not approached me on the subject."

Dog Barked a Fire Alarm.

A dog's barking called attention to a fire yesterday morning in the building of the Terry & Tench Construction Company, at Railroad Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The blaze may prove to have been of incendiary origin. The building is one story high. It contained a lot of machinery, which was partly destroyed. The loss was $3,000. A little black dog, kept by the watchman, William Johnson, awoke Johnson by barking. Bernard McConnell, the fireman of the factory, says that several persons told him they had seen two men running away from the building a few minutes before the blaze started. The police are investigating.

Man Killed by a Cable Car.

A fractious horse, drawing a cart, and driven by William Sheridan, sixty years old, of 327 East Forty-eighth Street, an employe of the Department of Public Works, plunged in front of a moving cable car yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The cart and horse were thrown off the track, and Sheridan was flung against an "L" road pillar, receiving internal injuries, from which he died before the arrival of an ambulance. The motorman, John Ahearn of 201 East Fifty-fifth Street, was arrested, and subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Emperor William Hissed.

A crowd as large as that which has been constantly in evidence since the Plattdeutscher Fest opened in Schuetzen Park on Sunday was on hand yesterday and last evening. There were stereopticon views, and Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Merritt, Miles, and Hobson were heartily cheered. Emperor William I. of Germany and his son were both cheered, but when the present ruler of Germany was pictured there was much hissing. The German-Americans in the park showed their displeasure by continuing their catcalls until after the likeness was withdrawn.

Rough Rider Miller Buried.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Funeral services for the son of Lewis Miller, who was a Rough Rider, were held in this city this afternoon. The sermon was preached at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, before several thousand people, by Bishop J. H. Vincent. Private services were held at the Miller residence, and the body was buried with military honors by the Grand Army posts. The pall bearers were classmates of young Miller at Yale, and were largely from the East.

No Steel Consolidation News.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—In regard to the reported consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company and other companies, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower telephoned from Saratoga Lake late to-night: "Nothing has yet been ratified. But there will be a conference at either the steel company's office or my office in New York City on Thursday or Friday. Nothing was done to-day."

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

CITY BOND CONTROVERSY

Justice Cohen Hears Arguments in Vermilye & Co.'s Suit Against Mr. Coler.

HIS DECISION NOT GIVEN

The Whole Question Alleged to Hinge on the Validity of Vermilye & Co.'s Conditional Bid for the $12,000,000 Issue.

The applications for injunctions restraining Controller Coler from awarding the city bond issue of $12,000,000 to the Produce Exchange Trust were argued yesterday before Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court. They were made by James A. Trowbridge and Willam A. Read, representing Vermilye & Co., who offered $105.03 for each $100 of the entire issue. Controller Coler awarded the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company at its bid of $104.94, this bid being unconditional. Vermilye & Co.'s bid reserved the right to have the legality of the bonds passed upon by private counsel. This condition was held by the Controller to invalidate the bid.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company deposited with the Controller $5,000,000 in certified checks. Application was made for a mandamus to compel the Controller to award the issue at once to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. Vermilye & Co. retaliated by securing temporary injunctions. Zimmermann & Forshay, who had bid for a million dollars' worth of bonds, at $107.30 and $107.56 for two lots of $500,000 each, followed by applying for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to award them their bonds. This motion will be argued on Thursday.

Delos McCurdy appeared as private counsel for the Controller yesterday. The Produce Exchange Trust Company was represented by ex-Judge Edward Browne, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. De Witt. George W. Wickersham appeared for Vermilye & Co. Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly appeared for the city. The Controller has been sued personally as well as Controller.

Mr. Wickersham gave a detailed history of the case. He said that there were, in his opinion, only two offers to be considered by the Controller, that of the Produce Exchange Trust and that of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., these being the only two bids for the $12,000,000 of bonds. Counsel said that the Controller had referred that of Vermilye & Co. to the Corporation Counsel. The Corporation Counsel said it was legal and advised the Controller to accept it as the highest. The Controller refused to accept this advice, and insisted on awarding the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, though legal proceedings had been begun to test the validity of the bid of Vermilye & Co. Counsel said that the whole question to be decided was the legality of the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Counsel quoted authorities, both English and American, to show that these corporations were justified in making the reservation to which the Controller objected.

"If we are right in our contentions," said Mr. Wickersham, "then the charter makes certain conditions follow. Section 182 of the charter says that the Controller must issue the bonds to the highest bidder. The only power that the Controller may exercise is merely one of arithmetic. These are the first bonds to be issued by the new city. They are exempt from taxation all over the State and are probably of much greater value than the bonds of the old city. The Controller is guilty of doing an act in strict violation of the law."

City in Awkward Position.

Mr. Hughes contended that the Controller was perfectly justified in rejecting the Vermilye bid. He argued that the city was not to be compelled to sell the bonds subject to the opinion of a private counsel for an interested party.

Former Judge Brown also argued that the Controller had kept within his rights. "Suppose," he said, "that the Controller had awarded the bonds to Vermilye & Co., and that they subsequently refused to accept them on the ground that they were illegal. What would be the result? The onus of proof that the bond issue was legal would be thrown upon the city. Furthermore, Vermilye & Co. would be entitled, if they showed that there was any illegality, to get back their deposit of 2 per cent. of the total amount of their bid." The question, he continued, was no ordinary one. The right of the city to issue these bonds was challenged, and, in view of the fact that Justice Ingraham, in the Appellate Division, had written an opinion on the rapid-transit question in which he said that the indebtedness of the city had reached its limit, and also of Mayor Van Wyck's message, stating that the debt limit had been exceeded, it could hardly be denied that the condition set forth in the Vermilye bid was such a one that that syndicate might have refused to accept the bonds if so advised by its counsel, thus placing the city in a very awkward position.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly opposed the motions. He argued that the remedy of Vermilye & Co., if they were aggrieved by the action of the Controller, was not by injunction, but by an action for the loss sustained by them. He said that it would be most prejudicial to the interests of the city if this issue of bonds was to be held up for a considerable time, until the suit for the injunction was finally disposed of.

Francis Lynde Stetson of counsel for Vermilye & Co., presented an argument in favor of the granting of the injunction on behalf of Mr. Read, in his action as a taxpayer. Justice Cohen took the papers and reserved his decision.

DUMPING OF REFUSE AT SEA.

Mr. McCartney Says Street Cleaning Department Is Not Alone at Fault —Plans to Abate Nuisance.

In reply to the request made by the Aldermen to Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney for information as to contracts for dumping garbage at sea, the Commissioner sent a letter, which was received yesterday, in which he says:

All the garbage collected by this department, or under its supervision, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and in what constituted the City of Brooklyn in 1896, is disposed of under two contracts executed about two years ago, which will not expire till 1901. In the said contracts the material is required to be disposed of in a sanitary manner, and is so disposed of in the reduction works at Barren Island. As to the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, the duty of finally disposing of garbage was suddenly put upon this department this year, and I have entered into agreements, terminable by me on short notice, the contractors under them being required to collect the garbage and to dispose of it in conformity to the Greater New York charter, the ordinances of the former municipalities or villages concerned, and of the Municipal Assembly. Briefly, it may be said that this department does not send any garbage to sea, but as to street refuse and rubbish, the conditions are different.

There is an agreement of several years' standing with the Barney Dumping Boat Company, under which ashes, street refuse, and rubbish collected by this department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are carried to sea and there dumped, in conformity to the regulations of the United States Harbor Supervisor, and under the provisions of the United States statute. Undoubtedly some of the street refuse is floatable, and, if washed ashore, may become a subject of complaint, but an investigation will convince your board that the nuisance complained of by the people along the coast line of the city may be traced to several causes other than the work of this department, among them, to the acts of private contractors, in cleaning up of vessels just before their entering New York Harbor, and leaving the harbor, &c.

I deem it proper, in order to avoid misunderstanding or misrepresentation, to call to your attention that at no time in the last twenty years has the nuisance complained of been less, so far as this department is concerned, than at the present time. During my predecessor's administration there were innumerable complaints on the subject.

I am now advertising a contract for the unloading of ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish, (other than garbage,) at Riker's Island, and this is a first step in a system that I have in contemplation that will put an end to the necessity of this dumping at sea, which is a survival of barbarism. May I be allowed to suggest that in the meantime the property owners of seaside portions of the City of New York might at small expense hire men to collect and burn up, day by day, such refuse as is washed upon the beach.

The Tax Rate for 1898.

The Council and the Aldermen met in joint session at 1 o'clock yesterday and adopted the report of the Finance Committee fixing the tax rate at $2.01 for Manhattan and the Bronx for 1898.

GUGGENHEIMER'S FOES TRIUMPH

Aldermen Reject Second Anti-Profanity Resolution.

The second proposed ordinance against profanity, which was framed last week as a substitute for that of President Guggenheimer, was brought up in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and was laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 19. The substitute ordinance was offered by Alderman Muh. Alderman John T. McCall declared himself opposed to it, on the ground that it would be of no use in preventing profanity. He thought there would be just as much swearing if it was passed, and, although he didn't approve of swearing, he didn't believe in passing useless laws.

Alderman Elias Goodman also objected to the proposed ordinance. "I confess," he said, "that I swear myself occasionally, but I don't approve of swearing. I think something ought to be done to stop it."

Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn said: "There is now a law on the statute books against swearing, and I don't think there would be need of another if the police did their duty."

Henry Berlinger Gets a Place.

Henry Berlinger was appointed yesterday chief clerk in the Tax Department, to succeed John E. Donnelly, who died. The salary is $3,000.

FIRE IN PARK PLACE.

Fifth Floor of a Business Building Burned Out—Damage by Water.

Fire was discovered on the top floor of the five-story building at 25 Park Place a little before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two alarms were sounded, and the firemen had the flames under control within half an hour. The fire was confined to the fifth floor, which was burned out.

The second, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by E. Steiger & Co., publishers of kindergarten matter in German and other foreign languages. At the time of the fire half a dozen girls and about twenty men, employed as compositors and bookbinders, were on the top floor. They all escaped safely by the stairs.

The stock of the Continental Publishing Company and of the New York Belting and Packing Company, in the lower part of the building, was damaged by water.

The total damage is estimated at about $25,000.

PAID TO SEE SUICIDE'S BODY.

Money Collected to Cover Cost of Rosengarten's Cremation.

Nathan Rosengarten, the young Socialist who committed suicide Sunday in front of 304 East One Hundred and First Street, will not be buried in Potter's Field. His body was taken yesterday morning to an undertaker's at 202 East One Hundred and Second Street, where a large crowd gathered to see it.

Some of Rosengarten's friends suggested that the people be asked to pay 10 cents each for looking at the body, in the hope that enough money would be raised to pay for the cremation of the body. This was done, and $19 was collected—sufficient to cover the cost of cremation.

BORE DEAD BABY TO HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Franklin's Weary Journey Afoot Had a Pathetic Ending.

After a weary journey afoot from her home, at 125 Monroe Street, Mrs. Minnie Franklin, leading her four-year-old son Jacob, and with an eight-month-old baby in her arms, presented herself yesterday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. All three had been ill, and the distance had seemed trebly long. The baby had cried at first, but had nestled down in its mother's arms and was quiet. For this Mrs. Franklin was thankful, and she covered the child's face with a thin shawl to keep off the flies. Little Jacob complained frequently of weariness, but his mother cheered him and said he would be all right when he reached the hospital and the kind doctors treated him.

Mrs. Franklin looked so nearly exhausted that she was given immediate attention at the hospital.

"Attend to my baby first," she said, uncovering the child. The doctor took the baby in his arms; then, turning to Mrs. Franklin, said:

"Compose yourself, Madam; this child is dead."

The woman shrieked and fell unconscious to the floor. She and little Jacob were sent to Bellevue and the dead child to the Morgue. After medical attention, carfare was given the woman and boy, and they went home sorrowing.

Mrs. Franklin is the wife of Bernard Franklin, a tailor who works at small wages.

FOUR MINIATURE HIGHWAYMEN

Long Island City Boys Said to Have Beaten and Robbed Another.

Four very youthful highwaymen were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Connorton, in Long Island City. They were Thomas and William Harrison, nine and eleven years old, of 128 Vernon Avenue, and William Moult, aged nine, and Gustave Roubling, eleven, of the same neighborhood. Robert Murphy, twelve years old, of 78 East Avenue, Long Island City, charged that they stopped him in Vernon Avenue and stole $1.78 out of his pocket, the change from a $2 bill which his mother had given him to buy meat. He said the boys must have heard the money jingle in his pocket, for, in an instant, all four sprang upon him. They kicked him, punched him in the face, and knocked him down. They told him they would kill him if he did not give them all the money he had. Young Murphy said he was seized by three of the boys, while another took the $1.78 from his pocket. Then all four boys ran away, leaving him crying.

The youngsters would have escaped, had not Detective Peter Kelly put in an appearance. He captured Roubling and the frightened youth told who his companions were. The detective learned that the $1.78 had been buried in the cellar of the Harrison house, and recovered it.

There were tears in the eyes of the prisoners yesterday, but that did not save them. Magistrate Connorton committed all four prisoners to the care of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to await a hearing.

Deeds in Brooklyn Ferry Deal Filed.

The deeds transferring to the Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York the property of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms and rain; cooler; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,171. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c.; cash cotton, 5¾c.

Page 1.

Thomas M. Adams, a Democratic nominee for the Legislature, was assassinated in Georgia.

Two persons were trampled to death in the mad rush from a county fair at Columbus, Ind., during a storm.

Two boys, neither of them more than thirteen years old, held up Mrs. A. H. Segsberg in Central Park, and took her watch and pocketbook. Both escaped.

Washington gossip was that one of Secretary Alger's chief reasons for visiting Camp Wikoff was to cement strained bonds of friendship with Col. Roosevelt.

The consolidation of iron and steel companies has been accomplished in Chicago, five concerns, with $75,000,000, having already joined.

Gen. Alger will ask Congress to investigate the accumulating charges of mismanagement against the administration of the War Department since war preparations began.

Col. Roosevelt, at his Summer home at Oyster Bay, said Senator Lodge's visit was purely friendly. The Colonel is expected to return to Camp Wikoff to-day or to-morrow.

Page 2.

The Rio Grande brought 816 typhoid patients from Camp Wikoff. They were landed at Governors Island and Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

Two privates of the Seventy-first Regiment, while struggling over a watermelon in the baggage car of a train bound for Camp Wikoff, fell through the open door and were killed. Both skulls were broken.

The White Star liner Teutonic arrived, having made the run across the Atlantic in 6 days 3 hours and 20 minutes. During the voyage she passed a metal lifeboat painted white, bottom upward. It is believed it belonged to the lost French liner, La Bourgogne.

Secretary Alger, after a day spent in the hospitals and streets of Camp Wikoff, expressed himself as well pleased with their condition. He said all was better than he anticipated, and that what he found amiss would be remedied. He intends spending several days in camp.

Representatives from thirty-eight counties met at the Democratic Campaign Committee headquarters in this city, and the opinion seemed to prevail that should the Republicans nominate Col. Roosevelt it would seriously endanger the Democratic chances. Elliot Danforth showed strength for the Democratic nomination.

Page 3.

The Holland submarine boat was tested with naval experts aboard. Lieut. Commander Kimball expressed himself as pleased with her action.

The torpedo boats Ericsson, Cushing, and Foote arrived at the navy yard and will be overhauled. The Iowa and Oregon were lightened in order to make them ready for docking.

The Red Cross Relief Committee reported contributions to date of $220,268.84, and expenditures of $182,445.43. One hundred thousand dollars is still needed. H. M. Flagler contributed $5,000.

Page 4.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews favors Spanish instruction in Chicago schools.

The President appointed Sidney O. Weeks Surveyor of Customs at Patchogue.

The American Bankers' Association devoted the day's session of its convention in Denver to discussing banking questions.

The body of Giovanni Braglo, an Italian, was found in the Bronx Park district with a bullet wound in the head. It is a case of murder.

The Canadian Appraiser of Customs at Vancouver has unearthed a Mongolian conspiracy to defraud the Government by double invoices. It has been in existence for years.

Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, who reached Washington yesterday, said in an interview that he anticipated Republican majorities in both the Senate and House during the next session of Congress. He expected, he said, that his party would lose a number of districts in New York, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States, but that the gains in the West would offset these defeats.

Page 5.

Yesterday was the hottest Aug. 24 on record and the heat and humidity made it probably the most uncomfortable day this year. Many persons were prostrated and some were killed. One woman tried to kill herself while temporarily insane.

Page 7.

Policeman Sweet, a Rough Rider, returned to the city a physical wreck. He told how Col. Roosevelt swore when he led the charge at El Caney.

Daniel Frohman returned from Europe where he has bought a number of important plays. Miss Annie Russell also returned.

Page 9.

Low's Exchange—the steamship agency—was forced to assign, its business having been seriously affected by the war.

The National Executive Committee of Wholesale Grocers' Associations concluded its two days' session in this city.

Haiti refuses to allow the United States to establish a Weather Bureau on the island, fearing that it will be used as a step toward interference in the island's domestic affairs.

A meeting of some of the leading manufacturers of heavy chemicals was held, but nothing was given out for publication. It is reported in some quarters that the manufacturers are arranging for consolidation.

Page 10.

The Canadian cricketers played their second metropolitan match yesterday at Bergen Point with the New Jersey Athletic Club team. The game resulted in a draw.

In the third of the series of inter-club races the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club easily outsailed the Philadelphia Club in a reefing breeze, by a total of 17 points to 8.

Page 11.

Seven hundred miners employed by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company struck near Hazleton, Penn.

Two hundred negro miners from Alabama were unloaded at Pana, Ill., to replace strikers. Deputy Sheriffs were on guard.

Miss Imogene Hoyt, sister of City Clerk William N. Hoyt of Mount Vernon, is serving as City Clerk while he is away on his vacation. Miss Hoyt officiated as Clerk at a meeting of the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen Tuesday night.

Page 12.

Nine Brooklyn detectives captured five men, who are believed to have stolen $30,000 worth of trolley wire.

A man was killed in Jersey City by roach poison administered by his wife in a mistake. She thought it was rochelle salts.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell sold $1,250,000 worth of dry goods to 400 bidders. It was the largest sale of the sort ever made in this country.

A meeting of the International Paper Company was held, when a dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock was declared and officers were elected.

The hot weather has brought about a shortness of the ice supply. There has already been an advance in price in Northern New Jersey.

The jewels which belonged to Emeline C. Reynolds, valued at $3,000, were found in the Fifty-eighth Street flat, formerly occupied by the murdered girl.

The alleged finding of poisoned candy in a yard is the subject of a serious controversy between two Brooklyn families who make serious intimations and threats.

A young man giving his name as Edward R. Marshall of Philadelphia ordered jewelry from several places to be sent to him at the Waldorf, but some of the big firms became suspicious, and did not deliver the goods.

A taxpayer made application in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner of Highways Keating to fill in the trench in King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Morton Goddard gave an excursion under the auspices of the Civic Club for the mothers of the Twenty-first Ward and their families. More than 7,500 tickets were issued. The people were taken to Grand View Grove on barges.

Mrs. Botkin, who is charged with sending to Dover, Del., a box of poisoned candy, the eating of which resulted in the death of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane, was taken by police officers yesterday from Stockton, Cal., where she had been arrested, to San Francisco. She will be held there until the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of Delaware. The Stockton police have discovered that three weeks ago an unknown woman entered a candy store in that place and purchased an empty candy box from Frank Gattrell, a salesman. The woman's description corresponds with that of Mrs. Botkin.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.

AMMONIA TANK EXPLODED.

An Early Morning Fire in the Hoffmann Brewery, in Fifty-fifth Street.

An ammonia tank in the refrigerating plant of the Hoffmann Brewery in the fifth story of the building, at 210-218 East Fifty-fifth Street, exploded shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and set fire to the building. At the time, the regular night force of workmen was at work in the building, and it was generally reported that a number of the men had lost their lives in the fire. On investigation this was proved to be without foundation. All of the men succeeded in getting safely out of the building.

Four alarms were sent in, and the flames were kept confined to the fourth and fifth stories of the building, which are given over largely to refrigerating purposes.

The business and building are owned by Jacob Hoffmann. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $25,000.

EAST SIDE TENEMENT FIRE.

Forty Families Routed from Their Beds in the Early Morning—Lives Lost Perhaps.

Flames were seen about 1 o'clock this morning on the third floor of the double tenement house at 733 and 735 Fifth Street, near Avenue D.

Forty families of about 150 souls in all live in the building, and four alarms were turned in in quick succession. All the tenants were sleeping, but most of them were soon awakened and taken out.

Several lives, however, the police fear, were lost, as the blaze spread rapidly.

The fire started in the rooms of a family named Markowitz. The cause is unknown, and will probably be the subject of an investigation.

One serious accident is known to have happened. Max Steen, a cripple, in trying to escape from the building by crossing an airshaft, fell to the bottom of the area and was badly hurt internally. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BOYS HOLD UP A WOMAN.

Two Lads Relieve Mrs. A. H. Segsberg of Her Watch and Her Pocketbook in Central Park.

There was a bold hold-up in Central Park last evening, and although the highwaymen were neither of them more than thirteen years old, Mrs. A. H. Segsberg, who said she lived at 31 West Eighty-second Street, declared that she was as roughly handled as though they had been twice the age. Nor could she have been robbed more thoroughly than she was, for she lost all of value that she carried.

Mrs. Segsberg was on her way home, and was walking through a quiet and secluded path on the west side of the Park, opposite Eighty-seventh Street, when the highwaymen appeared. Both were in knee trousers and neatly dressed, one in blue, the other in black. Mrs. Segsberg saw the boys running toward her, and thought they were playing some child's game. She stopped to watch them, when they ran up toward her. One passed her, only to turn about just as the second grasped her by the throat.

"Your m ney or your life!" piped the boy. Mrs. Segsberg was overcome with surprise and fright, and sank down on a bench. Her pocketbook, containing something more than $5, dropped from her hand. One of the boys pounced upon it. The boy who still held Mrs. Segsberg's throat yelled "Sneak, Billy!" And "Billy" made a dive over the stone wall that extends along the walk.

As soon as he disappeared the second boy took his hand from its firm grip on Mrs. Segsberg's throat, snatched her gold chatelaine watch, tearing away a portion of the silk waist that had held it, dove for the stone wall, and in an instant was gone.

Mrs. Segsberg then began to scream. Bicycle Patrolman McLarkey heard the scream and saw one of the running boys. He jumped from his wheel, followed the lad over lots and through streets, but lost sight of him at Eighty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. He thinks, however, that he knows the boys. The police are investigating.

At 31 West Eighty-second Street it was said that no Mrs. Segsberg had ever lived there.

A WOMAN IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mrs. Eads First of Her Sex in Chicago to Come Under the New Law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The first woman to take advantage of the new Bankruptcy act is Mrs. Margaret F. Eads, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court this afternoon. She estimates her liabilities at $15,000. A similar petition was filed by her husband, Arthur B. Eads, a promoter, who seeks relief from nearly $70,000 worth of debts.

J. L. Burnell, a publisher of Denver, has filed the principal claim against Mrs. Eads. The amount is $6,335, and represents a joint note given by the insolvents to pay a printing bill incurred in connection with Eads's promoting schemes in Denver. Mrs. Eads possesses the fee to real estate at 7,017 Webster Avenue. Proceedings are pending with a view to foreclosing two incumbrances on the property, but it is expected an equity of $7,000 will be realized.

He Wanted Popular Music.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The day of classical music in Lincoln Park is gone. Commissioner Joseph E. Dunton, a member of the committee which has charge of the music in Lincoln Park, was at the concert last Sunday. The programme was one of the most brilliant of the season, and was made up almost entirely of masterpieces. But these only disgusted Commissioner Dunton, so the following day he inscribed a letter to Director John Hand in which he said the people wanted the popular melodies of the day; they wanted negro songs, and to this demand of the Commissioner Prof. Hand could only accede. Although he feels that Mr. Dunton has no soul, he has ungracefully yielded to the powers that be.

Secretary Day's Acceptance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Secretary of State Day to-day notified Commissioner Peck of his willingness to serve on the Lafayette Monument Commission.

ALGER TO ASK AN INQUIRY

Secretary of War Will Urge Congress to Sift the Charges Made by Gen. Miles.

CORBIN DISCREDITS THE TALK

Work of Each Department of the Service Will Be Investigated—The Word "Yellow" Before Fever Was Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The interview with Gen. Miles, generally printed in this morning's papers, revived some of the bitterness that was observed during critical periods of the war when the name of that officer was quoted in connection with alleged interferences and possible attempts to humiliate him by the head of the War Department.

The very first statement made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, when he was asked to-day if he had anything to say about it, was that he believed Gen. Miles would disavow the entire interview.

"The Major General commanding the army is a man of too much experience," he said, "to indulge in such criticism of his superior officer," and Gen. Corbin felt confident that he would repudiate the interview from beginning to end.

Gen. Miles may see fit to repudiate the publication, but that will not make much difference with the facts. Before he left this city for Santiago he told some of his friends that he expected to command the army there as a matter of course, as soon as he arrived on the ground. The argument used against his association all that time is mentioned now to prove that he was not in command, and was not entitled to command, because the President had appointed Gen. Shafter to command that station, and he could be relieved only by a specific order from the President, delivered by Gen. Miles.

Some discoveries of mutilated dispatches sent to the department by Gen. Miles from Santiago have been mentioned in the newspapers, but the dispatch stating explicitly that fever affected every regiment at Santiago was published at the War Department in part, the word "yellow" being omitted.

There is no doubt that Gen. Miles advised precautions to maintain the health of the troops long before the famous consultation was held at Gen. Shafter's call, resulting in what has been alluded to as the "round robin," and the general order for the transfer of the troops to Montauk. Gen. Miles unquestionably followed out the plan for landing in Puerto Rico that he had made before he left Washington. He had made himself acquainted by study of the ports and landing facilities at the different practicable places. He found that Fajardo, which had been picked out by the War Department people as the rendezvous of the army of invasion, was not to be compared with Guanica. There was for several days a conflict of statement about the intended landing place. The Puerto Ricans who accompanied Gen. Miles insisted that Guanica, and not Fajardo, would be the place.

The transportation officers, who had provided the transports, insisted that they had been ordered to Fajardo, which turned out to be true, but Gen. Miles persisted in going to Guanica and required the transports to follow him instead of making what he considered would be a mistaken attempt to land where the water was shallow and where no lighters had been provided to transfer the troops from an open roadstead to the shore. The omission to send lighters, which might have turned out to be a serious oversight if Fajardo had been chosen as the landing place, proved to be of no account, as Miles found plenty of lighters at Guanica. Much satisfaction will be felt by many observers of the conduct of the war at the report that Secretary Alger, who is said to have been deeply grieved and annoyed at the criticism aimed at him, will insist upon an investigation of the whole subject, and will expect an inquiry by Congress at the beginning of the next session.

It is not asserted that this will come through a court-martial, as that, it seems, is not intended. The investigation is to be made in the interest of historical accuracy and to dispose of the accumulating charges against several branches of the service that have been held up as lacking in efficiency and capacity to meet the situation. It is not believed here that the Secretary of War will have to press his invitation to Congress to make such an investigation. Once started, it is sure to be comprehensive and will surely endeavor to find out what the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department, the Medical Department, and perhaps the Ordnance Department were doing when the war was in sight and even after it had broken out.

Naturally, the transportation service and the expenditures made by it will be looked into, and some public account will be given of the lack of oversight of this service that made it possible for sick and wounded soldiers to be shipped home in unfit vessels after the Government had become responsible for payment for the very best and most perfectly equipped vessels that could be procured regardless of the price asked for their use.

ALGER AND GEN. MILES.

Secretary of War Will Not Discuss the Puerto Rico Interview.

MONTAUK, Aug. 24.—Just before Secretary Alger was driven away to the camp, he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and was asked for a statement regarding Gen. Miles's criticism of the War Department.

For a time he looked serious, as if annoyed by the query. Then he said rather hesitatingly: "Nothing has ever emanated from the War Department in criticism of Gen. Miles. As far as I know there has been no friction. I will, however, enter into no controversy with Gen. Miles. I refuse to say anything further."

Receiver for the Jasper Town Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—Judge Bruce, in the United States Court, has appointed J. W. Burke of Mobile receiver of the Jasper Town and Lands Company of London, England. This company owns over 9,000 of the 10,000 shares of stock of the Corona Coal and Coke Company of Jasper, Walker County. J. H. Bartlett was recently appointed receiver of the Corona Company on petition of the English shareholders. Mr. Burke was appointed receiver of the English Company on petition of John A. James of New York, representing 1,600 shares, and he seeks to have the Corona Company also thrown into his hands and to have Baltlett removed. The litigation is for the control of the Corona Company. This company, with a capital of $1,000,000, is one of the most successful coal companies in the South, and is absolutely solvent. The litigation is becoming sensational and very involved. Suits have been filed in England to remove the English directors of the Jasper Company.

C. P. HUNTINGTON SHOT?

A Rumor States that He Was Injured at His Camp in the Adirondacks.

The Associated Press late last night sent out the following:

Our Saratoga correspondent advises us that a rumor has reached there to the effect that C. P. Huntington has been shot at his camp, known as Pine Knot, on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks. He also advises that the storms of yesterday and to-day have prostrated telegraphic communication, and that Pine Knot cannot be reached.

We are doing everything possible to verify the report. Meanwhile we pass it to you as an unconfirmed rumor for your information. We do not assume any responsibility for the truth of the rumor."

SPANISH TROOPS REACH SPAIN.

Enormous Crowds at Corunna Greet the First Transport to Arrive from Santiago.

CORUNNA, Spain, Aug. 24.—The Spanish steamer Alicante, with the first of Spanish repatriated soldiers who arrived from Santiago de Cuba, reached here to-day.

The steamer's arrival was witnessed by all the military and civil authorities. Enormous crowds gathered upon the quays, but were not allowed to get near the vessel for fear of yellow fever contagion.

The Queen Regent sent a message to the troops congratulating them upon their conduct in the field and saying that she proposed to be the first to welcome them home.

The reading of the dispatch was received with great enthusiasm.

The disembarkation is now in progress. There was no yellow fever on board, though sixty died of other diseases during the voyage.

Some of the sick will be taken to the Oza Lazaretto, where they will be quarantined. Others will be kept five days in hospital ships before they are dispatched to their homes.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

Steps by Leaders to Prevent Confiscation of Their Property—Riots in Aragon—Soldiers Arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is significant that the principal Carlists here are registering their property in the names of other persons to prevent its confiscation in the event of trouble.

"The military judge at Barcelona has ordered a court-martial on a Sergeant, two Corporals, and several soldiers, who were trying to recruit among the garrison for the Carlists.

"Carlist disturbances are reported in several small towns in Aragon, caused by the closing of the Carlist clubs."

CHICAGO GIRL'S ESCAPADE.

School Teacher Leaves Home to Become a Chambermaid.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—It took the fear of death to solve the mystery of Mamie Doane's second disappearance. Miss Doane is a young schoolteacher, who first mysteriously disappeared several months ago. Two weeks ago she was again missing.

Marshal Adams's story shows that the girl first appeared in De Kalb on Friday last. She sought him out, and asked him to get her a pass to Des Moines. Adams could not get her a pass, but he found her a place in a hotel as chambermaid. An acquaintance of the Marshal recognized the new chambermaid as Mamie Doane, and told the Marshal, who taxed the girl with being Miss Doane. She denied her identity flatly.

Tuesday she was found in her room writhing and moaning on the floor. Help was summoned, and the girl was taken to the City Hospital. She admitted she had taken corrosive sublimate, but prompt work with a stomach pump saved her life.

POLITENESS COST HIS LIFE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—In an effort to bring comfort to the heart of sobbing Christina Biele, Frank Peters, thirteen years old, lost his life yesterday afternoon. The little girl, who is ten years old and lives at 51 East Twenty-fifth Street, was playing by the lake at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street. Soon a puff of wind seized her hat and carried it out over the water. The little girl's heart was almost broken.

The boy, who lives at 108 West Eighteenth Street, came up, and, after begging the little girl to stop crying, he jumped into the water. He was a good swimmer and was nearly ready to grasp his prize when cramps seized him and he sank. Christina was the sole witness of the boy's death, but children soon came up, and Policeman Breternitz finally recovered the body. It was immediately taken to the home of the boy's parents.

Horse Killed by a Live Wire.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 24.—During the severe electric storm which passed over this place to-night an electric light wire was blown down in Broadway. It hit a horse belonging to W. C. Roome, killing the animal instantly. Berthold Frankel, who was standing close by, was hit on the shoulder by the wire and was badly burned and shocked. He may die.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Temperature falls of 8 to 16 degrees have occurred in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen in the middle and northern portions of the plateau regions, Rocky Mountain region, and the Missouri Valley.

Thunder storms and rain have occurred in a narrow strip from the lower Rocky Mountain region through the Ohio and New England.

The pressure continues high off the southeast coast of Florida and Middle Pacific Coast.

Thunder storms and rain may be expected from the lower lakes, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast, with cooler weather in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
A. M.	64	76	78
A. M.	65	74	80
A. M.	66	78	82
M.	65	85	88
P. M.	71	88	91
P. M.	71	85	88
P. M.	65	71	79
P. M.	62	71	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	88
Weather Bureau	81
Corresponding date 1897	66
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 5 A. M. was 89 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 48 per cent.

STILL TALKING ROOSEVELT

Republican Politicians Continue to Exploit Him as the Ideal Candidate.

THE COLONEL REMAINS SILENT

Senator Lodge's Visit to Oyster Bay—Roosevelt and Alger May Meet at Montauk—Governor Black Objects.

The tide of talk about Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor continues to increase in volume, though so far neither Col. Roosevelt himself nor Mr. Platt, who is reputed to control the party's action, has made any public expression on the subject.

This reticence is variously interpreted. The silence of Col. Roosevelt is generally construed to mean that he will accept the nomination if it comes to him in the proper way. Some enthusiastic Roosevelt men say that the Colonel is displaying fine mastery of politics by "lying low and saying nothing" just at this time. The propriety and good taste of his reserve is not disputed.

Some of the men who most sincerely desire the nomination of Roosevelt still believe that Mr. Platt's apparent acceptance of him as the candidate is a mere feint. They say that the Senator would like to prevent Gov. Black's renomination as punishment for his killing off the Ellsworth newspaper bill, the bill removing the Rapid Transit Commission, and other "deal" measures presented to the last Legislature with the open indorsement of Mr. Platt. Nobody who knows both Mr. Platt and Col. Roosevelt supposes for a moment that the manager of the State "machine" would willingly select the commander of the Rough Riders as the party's candidate. It is argued, therefore, that Mr. Platt is either planning to use Roosevelt to defeat Black with the hope of running in a dark horse when the convention splits between the two, or that he realizes that Roosevelt is the only man who can distract attention from the canal scandals and other State issues sufficiently to enable the Republicans to carry the State.

Headquarters Talk.

There were few visitors at Republican Headquarters yesterday, but those who dropped in there from out of town told the same stories that have been heard so frequently in the last few days—of Roosevelt's popularity among the Republicans of the interior and of the general acceptance of him as an ideal candidate for Governor. Chairman Odell was at headquarters for a few minutes only, and went from there direct to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, where Mr. Platt is staying.

The report from Oyster Bay, Col. Roosevelt's home, that United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts had arrived there on a visit to the hero of Santiago attracted attention here yesterday. There was some disposition to attach political significance to this visit, and it was pointed out that as Senator Lodge is on the friendliest terms with both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Platt, it might be that he had gone to Oyster Bay to sound the Colonel as to the terms on which he would accept the nomination. This interpretation was generally rejected, however, as extremely far fetched. Col. Roosevelt and Senator Lodge are warm personal friends—"chums," they might be called—and it is not doubted in the best-informed quarters that Mr. Lodge's visit was purely and simply personal.

Certain of the Republican frequenters of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were inclined last night to see a sign of the times in the report from Washington, received here during the day, to the effect that Col. Roosevelt has requested the Secretary of War to have his regiment mustered out. It would be important, they pointed out, for the Colonel to be freed from the responsibility of looking after his regiment as soon as possible if he is to lead the Republican ticket this Fall.

Roosevelt and Alger.

Some interest was aroused yesterday by the discovery of the possibility of Col. Roosevelt and Secretary of War Alger meeting at Montauk Point. Col. Roosevelt, it is understood here, is due to arrive at Camp Wikoff to-day, and as the Secretary of War was expected to remain over there during to-day, it was thought not unlikely that the two would meet. In view of the Secretary's peculiar action in publishing a private letter written to him by Col. Roosevelt, and the Colonel's reply, itself a rebuke, it is presumed that there will be no cordiality wasted should the meeting occur.

So far no other district organization has followed the example of the Twelfth in passing resolutions indorsing Roosevelt for Governor; but, at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, held last night at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a strong Roosevelt sentiment developed. No resolutions concerning him were introduced, but all the talk before and after the transaction of routine business was about the Colonel of the Rough Riders as a candidate for Governor. The statement was made by a leading official of the club that a careful canvass of its membership showed a large majority in favor of nominating Roosevelt. Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews presided.

While the chief Platt men of New York City are all talking Roosevelt, and all the reports from up the State indicate that he is the favorite for the nomination, news comes from Albany that Gov. Black has no notion of being sidetracked without a protest and that he is preparing to make a fight to a finish for the renomination to which he feels he is entitled. Friends of the Governor who spoke yesterday with apparent knowledge of his attitude said that Gov. Black would not be content with the Senatorship, as a salve for not being renominated. He feels, they said, that his record as Governor is entitled to the party's endorsement and he does not purpose to relinquish that endorsement without a struggle. The same arguments are being used by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's friends, who say that the Roosevelt boom is but midsummer politics, and predict that it will fade and wither before convention time.

ROOSEVELT NOT TALKING.

Silent as to Politics—Senator Lodge's Visit Was Social.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 24.—Col. Roosevelt will leave to-morrow afternoon or Friday morning to join his command at Camp Wikoff. He has spent a pleasant furlough, he says, fairly quiet and at home. He needed rest, he said.

The date for the peace jubilee here is undecided. It was to have been held on Labor Day, but it may have to be postponed, as Col. Roosevelt's promise to speak here before he made an address elsewhere was conditional as to date.

Col. Roosevelt said that Senator Lodge's visit to-day was purely friendly and social and because the Senator and he were old friends. It had no political significance, he said. Col. Roosevelt forbade all attempts to interview him relative to State politics. Immediately, when the subject was brought up he began to praise the work done by the Red Cross during the war.

REASONS FOR ALGER'S VISIT.

Asserted that the Secretary Is Anxious to Establish Amicable Relations with the Colonel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Until to-day all the accounts of Secretary Alger's trip to Montauk have conveyed the information that the chief object of his visit to Camp Wikoff was to ascertain the conditions there for himself and contribute what he can to carry out the desire of the President—very pointedly expressed to Major Gen. Wheeler—that the first thing to be considered there was the health and comfort of the troops. The talk among some public men to-day was a little different. The reason given by Secretary Alger for his visit, that he wants to see for himself what is the situation with respect to the care of the soldiers, though undoubtedly one reason, may not be the only one. It is reported that another motive was that the Secretary desired an opportunity to meet Col. Roosevelt or some of his political friends with an informality hardly possible in Washington, and to correct the misunderstanding in connection with the correspondence between Gen. Alger and Col. Roosevelt.

It is asserted that Secretary Alger was much grieved by the construction put upon this correspondence by the public, and that he desires to maintain most cordial relations with Col. Roosevelt. A political motive is by many attributed to Secretary Alger's letter to Col. Roosevelt, and it is said now that, whatever political effect might have been in view at that time which would be furthered by antagonizing Col. Roosevelt, it is not one which in the present state of public sentiment in New York would still obtain. Friends of Secretary Alger deny that there was any politics in the matter, and say the Secretary's feelings toward Col. Roosevelt are very friendly and strongly tinged by admiration.

All of which strikes Col. Roosevelt's friends here as bordering on the humorous or the contemptible.

John Sherman for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Pandora's box has been opened in the camp of the Hanna Republicans in this State. It all comes from the visit of John Sherman to the city yesterday and his long and secret conference with Gov. Bushnell. A conference between these two Ohioans would be unusual at any time, but just now it is almost sensational in itself. At this conference, it is claimed, Sherman signified his willingness to be the anti-Hanna candidate for Governor next Fall, and Bushnell, so the story goes, promised him the backing of the State administration.

IRON AND STEEL COMBINE.

Five Companies Consolidated in Chicago, and Others May Join—Their Capital $75,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—It can be stated authoritatively that the consolidation of iron and steel companies, predicted for several days, finally has been accomplished with five companies, and others are expected to come in later. The terms have been agreed upon, and are now being put in proper legal form by some of the biggest corporation lawyers in the country. The new combination includes:

The Minnesota Iron Company, with its Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, and the Minnesota Steamship Line; the Illinois Steel Company, with its Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad; the Southwestern Connellsville Coke Company.

The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad, the Lorain Steel Company of Lorain, Ohio, and the Johnson Steel Company of Johnstown, Penn., lately merged into the Lorain Company.

The companies which may come into the combine later are these:

The Cambria Iron Company, the Bethlehem Iron Company, the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company.

However, it is believed that the Pennsylvania companies are disposed to keep out of the deal, although the capital of the new company will be made large enough to carry them, if they decide to join. The capital of the new company probably will be $200,000,000.

The companies already in the deal have a capitalization of $75,000,000, and those that may yet enter the fold are now capitalized for more than $90,000,000.

The only necessary transaction remaining to clinch the consolidation is for the stockholders of each company to meet and by their votes ratify the action of the Directors. It is understood that they will get together in a few days and perform that ceremony. The Directors have agreed to every detail, and those representing the several companies have gone home for the purpose of getting the stockholders to carry out their part of the deal.

SPANIARDS HELP AMERICANS.

Two Sick Soldiers from Gomez's Column Sent to Hospital—Blanco's Kindly Order.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The commanding General in the Sancti Spiritus District reports that two American soldiers of the column operating with Maximo Gomez have presented themselves to him, being ill. They were immediately sent to the hospital. News has been received that Lieut. Johnstone also arrived at Sancti Spiritus.

Gen. Blanco has ordered that all Americans who present themselves be well received, that assistance be given to them, and that they be treated with all consideration.

The sick in the hospitals, Gen. Blanco's order says, must be treated with solicitude and kindness.

CANDIDATE KILLED IN GEORGIA.

Thomas M. Adams Shot at a Political Gathering in a Country Town.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 24.—Thomas M. Adams, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, has been assassinated at Giles, a country town in Chattahoochee County. The deed was committed in a general row at a political gathering.

A dispute between Jeff Davis, a negro school teacher, Democrat, and William Bagley, Populist nominee for the Legislature, precipitated a general fight, in which several shots were fired. Mr. Adams was a bystander, and received a bullet in the temple and one in the heart.

TWO TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Rush from a County Fair in Indiana During a Thunderstorm.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 24.—In a mad rush from a grove near this city, where the county fair was being held, to an open field, during a severe electrical storm, two people were killed and several more or less injured.

Mrs. Samuel Cooper, aged thirty-six, was knocked down and trampled upon. She was picked up unconscious and died soon afterward. Mrs. Cooper had a two-year-old baby in her arms which escaped uninjured by the protection of its mother. Charles Haymen, aged forty, was killed, as was Peter Andrews, aged fifty.

Solomon Turner, aged twenty-five, and Walter Pancake were injured.

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Believed that Secretary Day, Senator Davis, and Judge White Will Serve.

DOUBT ABOUT GEN. TRACY

It Is Expected in Washington that the Entire Commission Will Be Made Up Before the End of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Peace Commission, as it is made up to-night, is said to number three members almost sure to serve. Mr. Day, Mr. Davis, and Justice White, and one person almost certainly—Gen. B. F. Tracy. Whenever the name of Justice White has been mentioned it is spoken with a great deal of confidence; that of Gen. Tracy is recalled with evident doubt about his selection.

The only reasons given for executive hesitation about Gen. Tracy is that for some reasons it has not been considered altogether expedient to name him. There has been no remark indicating his lack of ability to fill the place. It is generally believed that Gen. Tracy is favorable to the view of expansion that is manifestly popular, but which the Administration is disinclined to embrace without more consideration of all the problems involved in extending the possessions of the United States into Oceanica.

A meeting, held to-day at the White House, between the President, Secretary Day, and Senator Davis, is said to have been arranged chiefly to assist the President in completing the commission. The declination of ex-Secretary Olney to serve on the commission compels the President to seek some Democrat less prominent, and this reveals to the President the fact that many Democrats who might be considered available are embarrassed by the declarations of their party conventions against colonial expansion. Justice White, it is understood, had no hesitation on this score. It is probable that ex-Ambassador Eustis feels quite as independent, and that he would have willingly served.

The intimations to-night are that the entire commission will be made up before the end of the week.

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Everything Will Be Ready for Their Departure in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is learned that the Government has practically completed the instructions to the Military Commissions which are to have direction of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico, pending the evacuation of the islands by the Spanish forces.

Within a few days everything is expected to be in readiness for the departure of the Commissioners early in September.

WORRIED OVER THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Unfavorably Impressed by President's Reported Intentions.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Standard from Madrid, by way of France, says:

"A very unfavorable impression has been caused in Madrid by telegrams attributing to President McKinley the intention of instructing the Peace Commissioners to insist upon the cession of Luzon, that American commerce should have the same footing as Spanish in the Philippines, and that Spain should pledge herself that none of the Spanish colonies should be ceded to European powers.

"If such are the intentions of the United States Government the negotiations are sure to be laborious, even if an understanding is ever arrived at. The Spaniards consider the cession of Luzon, their best and most important island, to be a death-blow to their prestige and sovereignty in those regions and that this would be irretrievably weakened and crippled by the presence of Americans in the heart of their colonies.

"Commercial equality with the United States in the archipelagoes would annul the only advantage and compensation which they might have expected to have derived for the cost and sacrifices which have been necessary to maintain their rule in the archipelagoes. The separation of Church and State would be more unpalatable to most Spaniards, and would create grave difficulties in their relations with the Vatican and the Church, let alone the powerful religious orders in Spain, which are always disposed to side with Don Carlos against the present dynasty.

"Last, but not least, any pledge to refrain from ceding any part to the powers would displease many statesmen and people of all classes, who are daily more and more inclined to advocate the sale of the Spanish archipelagoes to the highest bidder, and especially to Continental powers most likely to be in a position to arrest the growth of American political and commercial influences in the Far East.

"Nothing could be better calculated than the pretension attributed to America to develop in Spain the visibly growing desire to cease all connection with the Philippines and thus oblige the United States Government to assume the responsibilities of their government, which would likely create conflicts with European powers and tend, in any case, to entail for the United States more trouble and sacrifices in men and money even than the occupation and pacification of Cuba.

"Even the lower and middle classes seem to think this, and thus in both direct

in this sense. Trying to forecast the immediate future, it says:

"'Two contingencies are possible—either the great powers will come to an agreement about their respective spheres of influence or there will be a great war, in which England will play a leading part against Russia and France. In the former case Spain would lose the Philippines, because they would be included in the partition. In the latter case England would begin by an attempt to get possession of the keys to the Mediterranean, including Ceuta, and the Balearic Isles, which may be regarded as the keyhole.

"'This possibility of a struggle for naval supremacy in the Mediterranean at some time in the near future gives certain importance to reports of new forts in the vicinity of Gibraltar, and diplomatic correspondence there anent. Neither Spain nor England, however, can be supposed to have any aggressive designs, and if we read between the lines of certain very guarded and semi-official statements we must conclude that the Spanish Government has recently received from London some positive assurances on this point. Spain must, it is said, maintain her elementary rights to national self-defense, but she has at present sufficient diplomatic difficulties on hand to prevent her creating additional complications.'"

LONDON PAPER'S OPINION.

Change in Our Administrative Methods Will Be Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Discussing the rumor that Secretary of War Alger will take refuge in the Senate to escape the responsibility for his blunders in the War Office, and that Senator McMillan will become Ambassador in London, the Times this morning expresses the opinion that "If America becomes a colonizing power she will be compelled to abandon this fluctuating style of administration in favor of trained civil and military administrations, not liable to removal with each Presidential change, and not too dependent upon politics for their selection and promotion. It will be equally important to cultivate permanence in diplomatic representation abroad."

The article then proceeds to deal with the suggestion of Mr. White for the London Embassy as worthy of careful consideration on this ground, "though there is no American tradition which points to Mr. White, persona grata as he is in English society and experienced in English ways, as Col. Hay's successor."

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

London Times Thinks Island Will Be Annexed by Us in a Few Years.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times's Santiago de Cuba correspondent, writing from Tampa, gives an interesting review of the war and expresses the opinion that ultimately Cuba will be annexed to the United States, but only after a plebiscite a few years hence.

The Times says editorially:

"If half the Cuban stories are true, it is no wonder that the Americans are disgusted with the insurgents' conduct. The insurgent leaders make a grave mistake if they imagine their conduct will go unpunished. It may be a troublesome business, but America having put her hands to the plow will not turn back."

The Cortes Convoked.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Queen Regent has signed the royal decree convoking the Cortes for Sept. 5.

REPORTED BATTLE IN CUBA.

Insurgents Said to Have Lost Five Hundred Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to a local news agency there has been serious fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents in Cuba, in which the insurgents lost 500 killed and wounded.

The report cannot be confirmed from other sources.

TWO BOURGOGNE VICTIMS FOUND.

Fishing Schooners Report the Recovery and Burial of Bodies.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Two fishing schooners which arrived to-day from Quaro Bank each reported the finding of victims of the Bourgogne disaster. In each case the body, after being thoroughly examined, was sewed up in canvas, weighted, and then consigned to the deep.

The schooner Lilia E. Norwood, Capt. Johnson, reported that when sixty miles west of the scene of the disaster a body of a middle-aged man was discovered floating in the ocean, supported by a life belt. The body was taken aboard, and the clothing carefully examined for identification marks. Nothing was found however. The man apparently had been about forty years of age and quite stout. He had a dark mustache. There was no money in the pockets of his clothes, but he had on a valuable gold watch, on the back of which was set a diamond. The shield over the face was engraved with the initials "C. D. A.," while the chain carried a Knights of Pythias charm. On the face of the watch were crossed the American and Italian flags.

The schooner Jubilee, Capt. Ericson, reported that the body of a man, apparently one of the crew of the Bourgogne, was also picked up, and after an examination sent to the bottom. The body had a life belt on, but was very thinly clad.

An examination of the list of passengers on La Bourgogne fails to show any name with the initials "C. D. A."

THE TEUTONIC'S FAST TRIP.

On the Voyage She Passed a Metal Lifeboat Bottom Upward.

The White Star liner Teutonic was docked at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having made the run across the Atlantic in 6 days 8 hours and 20 minutes. She brought 1,043 passengers, including 461 in the cabin. The Teutonic met with fine weather. On Monday morning, in latitude 44.14 and longitude 55.18, a metal lifeboat painted white, bottom upward was passed. It is believed that it belonged to the lost French liner La Bourgogne.

The rigid enforcement of the new Treasury regulation, designed to check petty smuggling on the ocean steamship piers, caused some trouble on the dock at the time of the arrival of the Teutonic, and kept many friends from meeting the home-coming passengers for some time.

Some of the cabin passengers on the Teutonic were: Judge Alston, Oakes Ames, Alfred Arnold, M. P., the first Conservative member from Halifax; Emerson Bainbridge, M. P.; the Right Rev. C. J. Corfe, Bishop of Korea; Dr. H. H. Curtis, Sir Edwyn S. Dawes, K. C. M. G.; Daniel Frohman, B. Hunting Howell, the winner of the diamond sculls at Henley; Dr. M. McLean, James Roche, M. P.; Elihu Root, Mrs. Root, Elihu Root, Jr., Miss Root, Dean Edward O. Sisson, and C. S. Webb of the New York Central Railroad.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:30 A. M.—381 Greenwich Street; Frank Wolf; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—449 West Forty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:30 P. M.—175 Orchard Street; H. Sharino; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—215 West One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—77 Fifth Avenue; J. Harris; damage, $5.

3:55 P. M.—Foot East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owned by city; damage slight.

7 P. M.—136 First Avenue; Henry Paterson; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—455 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10 P. M.—300 West Fifty-first Street; Lawrence Kelly; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—406 East Fifty-first Street; H. Kantowitz; damage, $5.

ALGER AT MONTAUK POINT

The Secretary of War Makes a Thorough Examination of Camp and Hospitals.

WELL PLEASED WITH RESULT

He Says He Found the Camp in Much Better Condition Than He Anticipated—Will Remain There Several Days.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 24.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger arrived here at 11:30 o'clock this morning in a special train from Long Island City, accompanied by Col. Hecker, Chief Quartermaster. He was received at the railroad depot by Major Gen. Wheeler, the Commander of Camp Wikoff, and his entire staff.

The Secretary and Gen. Wheeler exchanged cordial greetings, and after the formal introductions to the members of the staff Mr. Alger was escorted to a carriage, waiting to take him through the camp. Troop E of the Second Cavalry, under Capt. Pierson, and Troop D of the Third Cavalry, under Capt. Chase, formed the guard of honor, and were drawn up at attention as the Secretary passed by. Sixteen men were then singled out as an escort, and followed the distinguished visitor to the headquarters of Gen. Wheeler, where the first stop was made.

After luncheon, which was served at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, the Secretary was driven to the detention hospitals. He was received there by Surgeon Cronin, and was taken through about sixty tents. He frequently spoke to the patients and inquired after their health and general condition. At the camp of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers he received an ovation.

Companies E and F of this command who came from Houghton and Iron Mountain, Mich., gave her an enthusiastic reception. Sergt. Shields of the first-named company shook hands with the Secretary, who asked him how the men were faring and how they liked it at this camp. The Sergeant replied that the men had suffered considerably, but were getting along a great deal better.

The Secretary took particular notice of the details of camp life. He stopped water carts, and conversed with the drivers. He examined the big water pump, and tasted the water, which he thought very palatable.

His Kindness to a Corporal.

At the camp of the Thirteenth Infantry, which was the first regiment to capture Spanish colors at the battle of San Juan, Secretary Alger spent some time. The men were all drawn up in line to receive him, and he made a hasty inspection. Going out from this camp he left the carriage and continued his tour of the camp on foot. He visited the camp of the Ninth Infantry and the Second Massachusetts.

At the latter he met Col. Clark and closely inquired into the condition of this command. A sick soldier standing in front of a tent caught his eye, and he left Col. Clark to talk with the soldier, who proved to be Corp. "Ed" Slocum of Company L. The young man's father was standing at his side and requested the Secretary to issue his son a furlough so that he could take him home and care for him.

Mr. Alger questioned Corporal Slocum and expressed his sympathy for the sufferings which the Massachusetts regiment had undergone. Then he at once ordered the military aide whom he had drawn from Gen. Wheeler's staff to issue the desired furlough.

From the detention hospital and camp Mr. Alger proceeded to the general hospital. The first persons he met there were Mrs. Wilmerding, a daughter-in-law of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Mrs. Ruggles. He stopped to talk with them a short while, and they complained that there was an absolute lack of fresh bread in the hospital. He made a note of the fact, and said she would see that the wants of the patients would be fully supplied. He had come here to do all in his power for the soldiers, and intended to carry out the programme to the best of his ability.

Col. Forwood and Dr. Brown of the General Hospital then received the Secretary and showed him through the place. The ravages of last night's storm, which struck the camp with fearful fury, were plainly visible, and Mr. Alger expressed his deepest sympathy with the unfortunate condition of the men who were forced to bear the brunt of it, in many cases without the least shelter.

Secretary Alger will spend his vacation at Camp Wikoff, and has refused all offers of accommodation at the several cottages at the outskirts of the camp. He said he had come here to see things and by no means to be entertained or to entertain. He said he had been invited to stay at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and would live in a tent, as all the officers do.

Mr. Alger Well Pleased.

Secretary Alger, in consequence of the bad weather, abandoned his purpose of sleeping in Gen. Wheeler's camp and betook himself to President Baldwin's private car. When seen there this evening, after inspecting the camp, he said:

"I am very agreeably surprised at the conditions I find here. With such a large number of men much confusion might have been expected. It is estimated that there are 1,700 men in the hospitals to-day. I find the kitchen of the general hospital and the sinks need fixing up. A large detail of men has been made and will put them all in perfect order to-morrow.

"The sick seem to be very cheerful. I saw some few who were very ill. I saw and spoke to every man in the detention hospital, and went through wards from A to D of the general hospital. I shall finish my investigation there to-morrow. I am very agreeably surprised with the whole situation and think this air will build the men up soon.

"In addition to what has already been supplied and given, we have arranged for a daily supply of 2,000 gallons of milk, which will come up every morning in refrigerator cars. If necessary, we will increase or double this amount. Whatever the surgeons recommend for the ill or well will be ordered at once.

"It is true that the hospitals are somewhat overcrowded; some tents intended to hold five or six have seven men in them, but they are all thoroughly ventilated, so that is no great hardship.

"There has been some complaint about inadequate food—soft bread particularly. This is owing to the fact that Saturday was an unexpected holiday in New York and the condition has been already remedied. Most of the men I saw in the hospitals to-day had bread and milk. I talked to one hundred of them; asked them if they needed anything or were dissatisfied. All seemed pleased and cheerful and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the treatment they were receiving.

"All the sick will be given furloughs as soon as they are able to leave. In fact, all the volunteers, and as many regulars as desire it, will be given furloughs as soon as they are out of the detention camps and hospitals. A great many of the regulars say that they desire to get back immediately to their regiments. When the volunteers go on furlough they will not return here. Each State's quota will be assembled at some point within its own State and the men will be mustered out.

"From the reports of the newspapers I expected to find a very much worse condition of affairs than I have found. I understood about the former inadequacy of transportation, but the Quartermaster says he now has all the wagons that he can use to advantage. Certainly to-day they got all the lumber at the station up to the camps and got most of it laid into floors in the hospitals. Fresh supplies of lumber will arrive every day until all needs are supplied.

Water Supply Abundant.

"I tasted water from the wells and found it excellent. Pipes are laid everywhere. The big well has a capacity of 750,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and a new pump to go in operation to-morrow will increase that. New storage tanks have been erected for each pump, holding reserve supplies of 60,000 gallons each. So we cannot have any shortage. Water from the ponds ought not to be used. I find on investigation that the wells are sunk through an upper gravel stratum, a second stratum of hard clay, another gravel stratum, and still another stratum of hard clay. They are down from 50 to 60 feet. The pumps are all on high ground. There are no sinks above the water supply, so it cannot possibly be contaminated.

"We will have a thousand gallons of milk in the first installment on the early train to-morrow. Every man getting off a transport will be given a glass immediately, and it will be followed up until everybody has as much as he wants.

"Gen. Shafter was expected to sail to-day or to-morrow on the Mexico. That is a good joke, for the Mexico is one of the ships we captured from the Spaniards. Our new hospital ship, the Missouri, left New York for Santiago on Monday, and with it and the transports we hope and expect to get every man of the Fifth Army Corps away from Cuba this week. I shall stay here several days, spending a brief vacation, the first that I have taken.

Death Follows the Storm.

It was only this morning that the terrible havoc wrought by the storm which broke over the camp shortly after 8 o'clock last night became apparent. Not a company, in fact, not a man, escaped damage, and in some cases the injury was quite serious. About twenty tents in the general hospital and a half dozen in the detention hospital blew down, and the patients were exposed for a considerable time to all the fury of the elements. Doctors and nurses were up all night moving the patients to places of safety.

As a result three deaths were reported to-day from the general hospital, and as many from the detention hospital. The dead men are: In the general hospital, James Morris of Company C, Eighth Infantry; Herman Benjamin of the Second Indiana Regiment, and Musician William Duggan of Company M, Second Massachusetts. At the detention hospital, Sergt. George M. Bradley, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry; Private August Schroeder, Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and Private John Quincy Simpson, Company E, Tenth Infantry. All the men died from either malarial fever or exhaustion, but their deaths were hastened by the drenching which they received during the storm.

Two tents occupied by Red Cross nurses were blown down and, in the inky blackness of the night, it took the unfortunate occupants some time to find a place where they could make themselves fairly comfortable.

By far the most intense suffering, however, was occasioned in the regimental hospitals, which consist of tents of the same pattern and make as the ordinary camp tents. It seems that nobody thought of fastening down the guy ropes and pegs of these tents, and the occupants were too weak to do it. Consequently when the storm was at its height the tents were pulled down and blown away from over the heads of the unfortunate patients.

The condition of the men this morning was pitiful in the extreme. In their enfeebled condition, to receive so thorough a drenching as they did without even an opportunity to change clothing, and with no facilities for obtaining a stimulant of any kind, meant decided aggravation of their different maladies. As a consequence applications for admission into the general hospital came to the Chief Surgeon by the score, but were almost without exception refused.

Hospital Conditions.

There is absolutely no more room there; 1,100 patients crowd the different wards to their utmost capacity. Of these 350 have been placed in the annex, which has accommodations for only 300. The surgeons and nurses are overworked. They can hardly obtain sufficient sleep to sustain them. To make things still more unpleasant, a number of nurses sent here from New York hospitals and training schools have refused to work and have returned to New York because of their inability to obtain convenient quarters.

This leaves the staff of nurses shorthanded, and the patients suffer for lack of attention. Especially is this true of the typhoid fever patients, for whom proper nursing is the first essential to recovery. Cases are more numerous every day, and a number are in a dying condition. Lieut. William H. Osborne, a son of Gen. Osborne, died last night of typhoid fever and was taken to Washington to-day. He will be buried in the Arlington Cemetery.

The camp of the Rough Riders was in a bad state this morning, owing to the storm. One hundred men reported sick as a result of the exposure during the night. Dr. Massey's tent blew down, and he, together with the Chief Surgeon, La Morte, had his hands full attending to the sick men who were lying helpless in their tents.

Luckily the horses turned, probably frightened away by the flapping canvas, but the scare the men received as they saw the horses coming without the slightest chance of escaping the animals in the darkness, will be remembered by them for the rest of their lives. This morning 131 men of this command reported at sick call.

In the Sixth Cavalry camp 104 reported sick, and the regimental surgeons are at their wits' end to find out what can be done for them. There is not only a lack of accommodation, but also a lack of medicine, and unless the situation is greatly relieved, terrible suffering and loss of life will result.

A particularly distressing case occurred in the hospital of the Third Cavalry, where twenty-six men were lying partly on cots and partly on the floor. The gale blew the canvas into shreds, and left them all without shelter. Just about that time a herd of cavalry horses stampeded, and ran within a foot of the tent.

More Transports Arrive.

The transport Yale arrived here today carrying 1,069 men of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Infantry from Santiago. One hundred and seventy-eight men are sick and one death occurred on the voyage. The dead man was James Copeland of Company G, Twentieth Infantry. Col. Harback is in command of the troops on board and Capt. Wise of the United States Navy is in charge of the transport. The sick will be taken off to-morrow and the men will be landed as soon as possible.

The Mohawk also came in with 1,99 men of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, known as "The President's Own." One hundred and thirty of this command are sick, and one man, O. J. Eddy of Company E, died on the voyage. One hundred men of the regiment were left in Cuba. They are convalescent and suspected cases of yellow fever.

Charges were preferred to-day against Captain and Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis A. Winter for alleged neglect of duty and intoxication. A Boston physician, who is here on behalf of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society, is alleged to have noticed the doctor's condition three times on three different days, and to have finally reported him. Charges were at once filed by the hospital authorities.

Capt. Steinbach and Capt. Wiedemann, Surgeons in the Imperial German Army, and Lieut. Commander Tomatsuri, Surgeon of the Royal Japanese Army, visited the hospitals here to-day. They have obtained permission from the United States Government to examine the hospital systems of this country and make a detailed report to their own respective Governments.

TWO 71ST PRIVATES KILLED.

Struggling for a Watermelon, They Fell from a Rapidly Moving Train—Both Skulls Broken.

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 24.—Death came to two privates of the Seventy-first Regiment very suddenly while they were riding through this place on a special train to-day. They were Morris D. Kane and Charles Jerguson. The 307 men of the Seventy-first recruited in New York to fill up the ranks of the regiment in Cuba, but who got no further south than Camp Black, at Hempstead Plains, were on their way to Camp Wikoff to join the main body of the Seventy-first. Kane and Jerguson were in the baggage car. One had some watermelons and there was a friendly struggle for its possession. In the scuffle both fell through the open doors of the car. Their heads struck against a high wooden fence, which was within two feet of the rails. Their skulls were broken.

Capt. Stoddard, who was in charge of the recruits, had the train stopped, identified the bodies, and had them given to Undertaker Cornell of Hempstead. The rest of the recruits went on to Montauk.

Before the recruits left Camp Black their rifles were returned to them by order of Col. Schuyler, the commander of the camp.

TRANSPORT BRINGS 316 SICK

Camp Wikoff Typhoid Patients Landed at Harbor Hospitals.

The transport Rio Grande arrived from Montauk yesterday morning with 316 sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff. She anchored off Quarantine at 10 o'clock, then steamed to Governors Island, where 66 of the men were transferred to the Post Hospital. The Rio Grande then went down to the Narrows and the rest of her passengers were taken to the hospitals at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

Many of the men are in such a weak state that it was found impossible to get any information from them. Col. Forwood, Surgeon at Montauk, will forward to Governors Island a full list of those taken off the vessel. The men are nearly all suffering from typhoid fever.

Police Entertain Rough Riders.

Four Rough Riders, who got stranded in this city after leaving Camp Wikoff, called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House Saturday night. They were forced to remain and a collection was taken up. Provisions and delicacies were bought, and the men were supplied with a good meal. They then slept in the station house, and another meal was furnished in the morning before they left. Fourteen Rough Riders were at the station house Tuesday night. They slept in the station house and were similarly entertained.

Typhoid Prevents a Wedding.

Among the typhoid patients at Camp Wikoff is Second Lieutenant James B. Gowan of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, a graduate of West Point. He fought with distinction at the storming of San Juan Hill, and although in the thickest of the fray, escaped unharmed. He was stricken with typhoid upon the transport, a few days before the vessel's arrival at Montauk. Lieut. Gowan was a member of Father Malone's Young Men, in Williamsburg, and the members of that organization had made arrangements to welcome him home. The affair has been indefinitely postponed.

Negro Sergeants Made Lieutenants.

Sergeant Major W. H. Anderson, First Sergeant J. C. Pendergrass, Sergeant Forrester, Sergeant W. H. Gibbes, and Sergeant A. M. Roy are five men of the Tenth Regular Cavalry who left Montauk on Tuesday for Augusta, Ga., where they will join the Tenth Immune Regiment in camp there. This quintet of colored Sergeants will be made First Lieutenants in the volunteer branch of the army. Their pay will be increased from $24.60 to $125 a month. The men were chosen for the bravery they displayed in Cuba. The Tenth Immune Regiment has lacked Lieutenants, owing to the inability of the appointees to pass the necessary examination. With the addition of the five regular men, the quota will be complete.

Funeral of Private Walton.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The funeral of Samuel J. Walton, a private of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, took place this afternoon from Grace Episcopal Church, and was one of the largest ever held in the village. Walton went through the fights at San Juan Hill and Santiago, came to Montauk Point with his company, and died from typhoid fever and exhaustion in the hospital at Camp Wikoff. His body was buried, but disinterred and brought here on Monday night by a detail of his company. Most of the business places were closed during the funeral.

Fevered Rough Rider Brought Here.

Albert Pollak, twenty-three years old, of 210 Lexington Avenue, one of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was brought in from Camp Wikoff last night and taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He is suffering with malaria. Private Pollak was before Santiago and escaped both Spanish bullets and Cuban fevers. He was first taken ill two days ago at Montauk Point. He will recover.

Rough Riders Recovering.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—Capt. Hillet Alsop Borrowe of the Rough Riders is improved somewhat, although he suffered much from the heat to-day. He is still in danger of death. Robert Wren, the tennis player, who was also of the Rough Riders, is getting better.

TROOPS YIELDED TO MALARIA.

First Illinois Had 60 Per Cent. Ill in Camp at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 24.—The soldiers of the First Illinois had a hard time while in camp here on July 20. The germs and marsh gas arose in the valley of the San Juan and came into camp. Men quit their cooking and crawled into their tents, and they also quit the sentry posts. Soldiers came in after a day in the hot sun and fainted. Aug. 1 the malady was at its height, and about 60 per cent. of the regiment was unfit for duty. There were not enough men to prepare meals, and water was scarce. It was a dismal camp cast away in the malarial marshes. The little camp near the swamp is fully exposed to the burning sun. The tents were built up on bamboo racks to keep the inmates from the damp ground. Inside lay the fever-racked soldiers hardly able to move.

Aug. 5 the epidemic began to die out, and the men were encouraged. The sick call went from 200 to 50. The improvement continued, and now the number of sick men is only 10 per cent.

RECEIVER FOR BRENTANO'S.

The Appointment Made to Enable the Firm to Adjust Its Affairs with Its Creditors.

Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William R. Rose of Rose & Putzel temporary receiver for Brentano's, the well-known dealer in books and stationery at 31 Union Square, in a suit brought by Simon Brentano against his partners for a dissolution.

The purpose of the receivership is, it is stated, to enable the firm to adjust its affairs with its creditors, and the proceedings were instituted at the request of the leading publishing houses of the city at a meeting held recently. It is claimed that the business is perfectly solvent, and that the creditors are anxious to assist the firm in continuing the business until a plan of adjustment can be signed by all of the creditors, of whom there is a large number.

The receiver's bond was fixed at $50,000, and he is authorized to continue the business. The liabilities are placed at $150,000 and the assets at $250,000.

The firm has been negotiating with its large creditors for some time past for an extension running from one to five years. Harold G. Rankin, the attorney, expects that a plan of reorganization will be presented to all the creditors in a few days, which will prove acceptable.

The house is one of the oldest and best known in this line of business. It was founded in 1852 by August Brentano, uncle of the present proprietors, to whom he sold it in 1887. They are Simon, August, and Arthur Brentano. They have branches in Washington, Chicago, and Paris. In 1887 they formed a corporation, with a capital stock of $800,000, which was increased to $600,000, and the business was carried on by the corporation until 1894, when it was made a partnership. The change was made, it was stated, to avoid taxation on excessive capital stock not used in the business.

Ministers Must Not Use Tobacco.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 24.—The Ohio conference of the Christian Church in session here to-day adopted a resolution to the effect that "a minister cannot be admitted to the Ohio Central Christian Conference who uses tobacco in any form." The resolution was offered by Rev. E. H. Butler, President of the Christian Endeavor Society, as an amendment to the resolutions presented by the regular committee on moral reforms and unanimously adopted. Another resolution regards legal prohibition as the only solution of the liquor problem.

Detroit, Lima and Northern Opened.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Detroit, Lima and Northern Railroad was formally opened to-day, the event being characterized by a well-patronized excursion from points all over the line. The new road runs through territory that has no other direct connection with Columbus and Detroit, and its promoters are sanguine.

Walking Delegates Resign.

Bernard Braff, Max Silvermann, and Abraham Rosenberg, members of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Cabinet of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, filed their resignations with Secretary Kopelowits yesterday, and it is said that the two remaining delegates, Berits Goldstein and Samuel Cohen, will also resign. The resignations are said to have been tendered because of the summary dismissal, by the Executive Board, of Walking Delegate Henry Grossman, and of a reduction in the weekly wages of walking delegates from $15 to $12.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—James Roche, M. P., London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. Arnold McLean, Edinburgh, Scotland; Assistant Surgeon A. R. Booth, United States Army, Montauk Point; General Manager Oppenheim, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, St. Paul.

GILSEY.—Ex-Gov. William P. Kellogg, Louisiana; Washington, D. C.

HOLLAND.—S. M. Weed, Boston; Edwin White, Cape Town, Africa; A. R. Philip, Port Elizabeth, Africa; F. R. Langham, Johannesburg, Africa; W. McLaren, London.

MANHATTAN.—W. R. Usher, United States Navy; Vice President C. G. Warner, Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis; President Roswell Miller, Chicago and St. Paul Railway; J. Robert MacCutcheon, Valparaiso, Chile.

MURRAY HILL.—Lieut. G. H. Estes, United States Army; Lieut. E. E. Hartwick, United States Army.

WALDORF.—M. Bainbridge, London; G. L. Dru, Paris; Archibald Williamson, Liverpool; ex-Congressman F. W. Neidringhaus, St. Louis.

WINDSOR.—Major A. H. Bowman, United States Army.

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE

Thirty-eight Counties Send Representatives to the Campaign Committee Headquarters.

ROOSEVELT FRIGHTENS THEM

Opinion Prevails that His Boom Seriously Threatens Democratic Chances of Victory—Danforth Shows Strength for Nomination.

If there has been any doubt of the great strength throughout the State of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor it was dispelled last night, when Democrats representing thirty-eight of the sixty counties gathered at the Hoffman House to report to the Democratic Campaign Committee the condition of affairs.

The principal topic of conversation among these representatives of the organization was the Roosevelt boom. It was a significant fact, that while there was very little said regarding candidates for their own nomination, men from all parts of the State expressed fear of the probability that the Santiago hero would head the Republican ticket.

There was no attempt made to deny the fact that the Roosevelt sentiment has grown to immense proportions, and there were many who admitted that his growing boom threatened their party with defeat. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, who was here in the interests of Justice Titus, one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination, said: "There is no doubt that Roosevelt would get a big vote in Erie County. There is a great deal of talk about him in the western part of the State, and he would make a very strong Republican nominee."

Even such a thorough Tammany man as Assemblyman James Oliver, said the Democrats feared Col. Roosevelt more than any other man the Republicans could put in the field. "Theodore Roosevelt," he said, "is a grand, glorious, and lovable man. No one ever had the interests of the Police Department of this city at heart more than he. He would be the hardest man for us to beat." Then, after a pause, Mr. Oliver concluded: "But we could beat him."

There were many others who said confidentially that if Col. Roosevelt should be nominated, the Democrats would have a very hard fight to make, and there were a few who admitted that, in such an event, Democratic victory would be extremely doubtful.

Mr. Danforth's Candidacy.

So far as their own candidate is concerned, the prevailing opinion seems to be that Elliott Danforth is in the lead up to date, although there are some who believe the prize will go to some man who has not yet developed strength among the delegates. A poll was taken of the Chairmen or proxies who reported to the committee, which showed that Mr. Danforth was far in the lead in the preliminary struggle. Twenty-nine of the county representatives consented to name the man whom they favored. It was asserted that 25 expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Danforth, 2 for Justice Titus, 1 for John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, and 1 for Frank Campbell.

Mr. Danforth said that the reports he had received from the up-the-State counties greatly encouraged him. He found, he said, that indications made the prospect very bright so far as he was concerned.

The County Chairmen and proxies met in the committee's rooms on the third floor of the hotel at 8 o'clock, and it was after 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned. Those present were:

Albany, Ansel C. Requa; Allegheny, P. J. Quinn, proxy; Broome, S. C. Normiel, proxy; Cayuga, W. J. Holihan; Chemung, Daniel Sheehan; Chenango, Elliot Danforth, proxy; Delaware, Jerome I. Goodrich; Dutchess, Scott Emans; Erie, F. L. Babcock; Essex, William Hudson; Fulton and Hamilton, John B. Judson; Jefferson, John Conboy, proxy; Kings, James Moffett; Madison, Arthur G. Wiltsie; Monroe, William C. Wehle; Montgomery, W. M. Johnston; Niagara, John R. Earl; Oneida, James H. Brown; Onondaga, John F. Gaynor, proxy; Ontario, John Colmey; Orange, Samuel D. Roberson; Orleans, George B. Church, proxy; Oswego, George Van Horn; Putnam, E. C. Howes; Queens, John H. Sutphin; Richmond, Dr. G. L. Feeny; Rockland, Frank P. Demarest; Schenectady, Daniel Naylor, Jr.; Steuben, G. W. Lane; Suffolk, William P. Reid, proxy; Tioga, Martin S. Lynch; Tompkins, J. P. Merrill; Ulster, Henry C. Smith; Warren, Adam Armstrong, proxy; Wayne, Charles A. Lux; Westchester, W. H. Ely, proxy; Wyoming, John Underhill.

Senator McCarron Presides.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Kings County, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, presided, and in his opening remarks he took occasion to say that the Kings County organization was in very good shape. Everything there, he said, pointed to Democratic victory. The counties were called alphabetically, and each Chairman or proxy arose as his county was called, and reported on the condition of its organization, and what was needed in the way of assistance from the Campaign Committee. The meeting was behind closed doors.

After it was over Senator McCarren said: "The reports were nearly all favorable. In many districts which are now Republican the chairmen seem to think that they will win on both Senate and Assembly. It looks as if there would be gains enough to turn the Legislature Democratic. The reports show that the people are thoroughly aroused on the canal scandal and on the importance of State issues. The people will not tolerate the injection of other issues into this campaign. The fight will be on the State issues, however much the Republican Party strives to avoid them. From what we have heard to-night, we have a united party. There are no factional fights, no dissensions. The gold and silver men have got together. There is going to be no division between them. There is harmony everywhere."

Four candidates for the nomination for Governor were at the Hoffman House yesterday. They were Elliot Danforth, John D. Stanchfield, Justice Robert C. Titus, and William Sulzer.

Justice Titus and Mr. Stanchfield left before the meeting of the County Chairmen was called. The latter said he claimed the counties of Chemung, Tompkins, Madison, Schuyler, Yates, Steuben, Allegheny, Tioga, and on the second ballot, Onondago. Justice Titus did not go into details, but claimed the whole western part of the State.

Mayor McGuire's Chances.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who has announced that he is seeking the nomination, was represented by State Committeeman John F. Gaynor. Mr. Gaynor said Mayor McGuire was a very strong candidate, and that his friends were confident he would "pull through." The Mayor was elected to his present office by a large majority in a Republican stronghold.

He was the only man on the Democratic ticket who was elected. But he is a very young man—not quite thirty—and it is generally believed that he has but a small chance of winning the nomination. It is said, however, that he will be satisfied with the second place on the ticket, and that that is what he is slated for. He himself says that he would not think of running for any other office than that of Governor.

He says if he should give up his place as Mayor a Republican would take his place, and the Democratic office holders in Syracuse would be out in the cold. To give up the Mayor's office he would, he says, have to step into a place where he would be able to care for his followers.

There were many of the County Chairmen at the hotel yesterday who said they did not fear Gov. Black. "There is a remarkable feeling up the State for Roosevelt," said one of them. Everybody up there is shouting for him. But Black would be an easy man to beat, and it is to be hoped that his friends, who have already begun their fight for him, will succeed in pushing him to the front.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Kirk Phillips Nominated for Governor—Mr. McKinley Commended.

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 24.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Kirk Phillips of Deadwood.

For Lieutenant Governor—J. T. Keene of Sanborn County.

For Secretary of State—W. H. Riddle.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing protection; opposing free silver and indorsing the gold standard; approving President McKinley's conduct of the war; commending the Administration's course on the annexation question; favoring a change in the war revenue law which will require corporations and other property now exempt to bear an equal proportion of the tax.

Robert J. Gamble of Yankton and Charles H. Burke of Pierre were nominated for Congress.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Campaign to be Made on the Hanna Issue—Bryan's Renomination in 1900 Favored.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—Upton K. Guthrie of Marion.

Judge of Supreme Court—Hugh G. Nichols of Clermont.

Clerk of Supreme Court—David S. Fisher of Delaware County.

Food and Dairy Commissioner—John Baker of Hancock.

Member of the Board of Public Works—T. Dwight Paul of Summit County.

The convention adjourned at 5 P. M., after being in session all day. There were no incidents of especial interest after the contest between Joseph P. Dowling and Allen O. Myers had been declared a draw in the interest of harmony.

The effort to get a new plan of party organization in Ohio failed of final adoption, but it received another chance by such reference as will bring it up next year. The new organization seems to satisfy those working for the nomination of Paul J. Sorg for Governor next year, and it is not displeasing to the McLean, Brice, or other elements. The campaign this year will be made on the Hanna issue, and next year on Senator Foraker for not taking steps against Hanna.

The most decisive feature of the convention was its preference for Bryan in 1900 on the 1896 platform.

The convention was called to order by W. W. Durbin, Chairman of the State Committee, who briefly reviewed the work of the last campaign. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. E. Baker, when the following temporary organization was announced:

Chairman—Judge Allen Smalley; Secretary—Col. W. A. Taylor; Assistant—Martin J. Burke; Sergeant-at-Arms—D. L. Abell; Assistant—Byron Bowers.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Chicago platform and saying, "We particularly indorse the financial plank therein declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of any and all other nations. We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and war of that brave leader of Democracy, William J. Bryan, and we favor his renomination for President in 1900."

The platform favors an income tax, and thanks the minority in Congress for seeking to secure a "just distribution of the war taxation equally upon the wealth and corporations of the country as well as upon its labor."

"We recognize," it says, "the eternal truth that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is the natural and inalienable heritage of all mankind, and since the hand of despotism has been lifted from the Island of Cuba, dominated by Spain, we should afford its inhabitants an untrammeled opportunity to establish a free and independent constitutional Government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and we remind the country that Congress in the resolutions which declared war, resolved:

"'That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.'

"And we believe until the people of the Island of Cuba, and the Philippines, redeemed from Spanish domination, declare otherwise, we should keep the faith upon which the war was begun and prosecuted."

The resolutions favor the building of the Nicaragua Canal, enlarging the militia of all States, and reducing the standing army, oppose alliance with England or any other foreign power, and demand that the United States Senate take action upon the findings of the Ohio Senate on the election of Marcus Hanna as Senator.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 24.—The State Republican Convention to-day nominated Henry Gage, a Los Angeles attorney, for Governor. Gage had only one opponent, George C. Pardee of Oakland, who before a ballot was taken withdrew in favor of Gage. The nomination was then made for Gage by acclamation.

The platform reaffirms allegiance to the National platform in St. Louis

SOLDIERS ORDERED HOME

War Department Issues the First List of Troops Mustered Out of the Service.

NEW YORK CAVALRY INCLUDED

Preparations at Ponce, Puerto Rico, for the Embarkation of Troops A and C of This State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Orders have been issued for the mustering out of the following commands:

First Vermont, First Maine, Fifty-second Iowa, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Maryland, Second New York, Second Nebraska, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, all volunteer infantry; also Batteries A, B, C, and D, Ohio Light Artillery; First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Batteries A and B, Georgia Light Artillery; Twenty-eighth Indiana Light Battery, and the New York and Pennsylvania cavalry troops now in Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican cavalry mustered out are Troops A and C of New York, the Philadelphia City Troop, Sheridan Troop, and the Governor's Troop of Pennsylvania.

Other orders to muster out troops will be announced as soon as definite decisions are reached.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 24.—Preparations are being made for the embarkation of the volunteers and cavalry ordered home. The cavalry includes Troops A and C of New York and the following Pennsylvania troops: The Philadelphia City Troop, the Sheridan Troop, and the Governor's Troop. These are concentrated here and at Guanica, and will probably sail on the transport Mississippi in the course of a few days. The Missouri volunteers will follow. The men are delighted at the prospect.

PENNSYLVANIANS TO GO.

Troops Ordered Mustered Out to be Sent to Mount Gretna.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Aug. 24.—Major Gen. Graham issued orders to-day detailing Col. William P. Duvall, Chief Ordnance Officer, as chief mustering-out officer of the corps.

The Sixth will be the first of the Pennsylvania regiments to be sent home. Gen. Graham received orders to-day from the War Department to muster out this regiment. It will probably be consolidated at Camp Meade, where a detachment is stationed, until the muster rolls have been prepared, and then sent to Mount Gretha to be mustered out. The present plan of the War Department is to discharge all the Pennsylvania troops at Mount Gretna.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which has been consolidated with the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth, will probably be the next to be sent home. The Second Battalion arrived in camp last evening from Fort Delaware, and will be followed by the other four companies from Alliance, Ohio.

Col. Smith is still confined to his quarters from the effect of a sunstroke while marching from the cars to camp.

Private William Wibley, Company K, First Delaware, has been dishonorably discharged and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor for desertion. Private Stilley, Company E, and Private Gordon, Company D, of the same regiment, have also been dishonorably discharged for disobedience of orders.

Thirty-seven men in Company C of the Second Division, Engineer Corps, were ordered to the guardhouse to-day by the Captain for signing a petition to President McKinley asking for their discharge.

The only arrivals to-day were the First and Second Battalions of the Second Tennessee and the Third Battalion of the First Rhode Island.

AT THOROUGHFARE GAP.

Moving Troops to Middletown, Penn.—Men Ask for Dismissal.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, Va., Aug. 24.—Troops are being moved to Middletown, Penn., as rapidly as possible. Two battalions of the Second Tennessee left camp yesterday evening. The remaining battalion of the Second Tennessee will leave to-day in company with the provisional regiment composed of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and Ninth Massachusetts recruits. A portion of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment may be sent later in the day if transportation facilities permit.

"Esmeralda" was performed last evening by the King's Daughters of Thoroughfare and Haymarket, several young ladies from Washington and Philadelphia taking part. A band from the Seventh Illinois was provided, and every regiment in camp was represented in the audience.

Corp. W. F. Quinn, Company G, Seventh Illinois, is under arrest for circulating a paper, which gave the members of his company an opportunity to express their views on being mustered out. Sixty-one of the sixty-five men now on duty signified a desire to be mustered out. Corp. Quinn will be court-martialed for violating army regulations, his action being considered an offense against good discipline.

TROOPS LEAVING CAMP THOMAS.

Departure of Regiments from Chickamauga—Great Camp at Huntsville.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Twenty-first Kansas left Camp Thomas to-day for Lexington, Ky., where they will camp until further orders. Other regiments were ready to move, but, on account of lack of railroad facilities, were unable to do so. The regiments of the Second Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, will soon begin moving to Knoxville. The First Illinois Cavalry is expected to leave at an early hour to-morrow for Chicago, arriving at its destination Friday night.

The commissary supply station, which has been located at Chattanooga for several months, is to be moved at once to Huntsville, Ala. Major Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, began to-day preparing for the move. A large amount of supplies is now on hand.

The Third Corps will begin moving to Huntsville as soon as the remaining regiments of the First Corps get to Knoxville and Lexington. Huntsville is to have by far the largest camp in the South. When the regiments ordered there arrive, there will be about 40,000 men at the little Alabama village. The place is well watered, healthy, and in every way adapted for a camping ground.

CAMP ALGER REVIEW ENDS.

Order to Appoint Mustering Out Officers—Soldiers on Trial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The review of the troops at Camp Alger was completed this afternoon, when the Third Virginia, First Connecticut, and Eleventh Signal Corps passed before Gen. Gobin.

An order has been received to appoint mustering-out officers, but as yet no action has been taken. Major W. K. Wright, Chief Commissary, probably will be the chief mustering-out officer, with Major McButler and Capt. J. C. W. Brooks as assistants. All are regular army officers. No steps will be taken toward mustering out until the War Department designates the regiments to be disbanded. These probably will be the Seventh Ohio, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Twenty-second Kansas, and First Rhode Island.

Thirty convalescent soldiers of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments will be sent to Philadelphia on a hospital train to-night.

An order issued from headquarters to-day approves the action of a court-martial in finding Private W. B. Wells, Company G, Third Virginia, not guilty of being absent without leave. He was absent, says the order, for fifteen days, and yet, owing to the negligence, or worse, of the officers of his command, there is no record of his misconduct upon which the court-martial could convict him. Private Wells was ordered released and restored to duty.

The trial of Private Gay, charged with misconduct in connection with the camp mail, is now in progress.

SIXTH INFANTRY HONORED.

Cincinnati to Erect a Bronze Memorial of Regular Troops.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—A costly bronze memorial of the Sixth United States Regular Infantry Regiment and the officers and men who fell at Santiago is to be erected immediately by the citizens of Cincinnati. The money needed has been nearly raised by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and the work will be proceeded with at once.

This splendid regiment, now at Montauk, met with more severe losses than any command, except the Sixteenth Regulars, in the assault on San Juan Hill, and the men's discipline and courage have created the greatest enthusiasm here, where they were stationed for about seven years previous to the war.

The memorial will consist of a large bronze tablet set in the face of the stone water tower or a special granite pedestal near the parade ground. It will be an imposing work and one of the finest tributes ever erected to a regiment of the regular army.

SAN FRANCISCO COURT-MARTIAL.

Private Scruggs on Trial in the Thomas as Assault Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The first case before the new general court-martial appointed by Gen. Miller was that of Private Andrew W. Scruggs of the First Tennessee Regiment, charged with an assault upon Dan Thomas, a negro, with intent to kill. Second Lieut. John W. Hausserman of the Twentieth Kansas, who has been assigned to defend the prisoner, raised the objection that the accusation was defective because it failed to show where and when the alleged offense was committed. Without deciding the case, the court adjourned.

Charges against several other members of the Tennessee regiment for breaking into the house of the Thomas family will probably be taken up after the case of Scruggs has been disposed of. Gen. Miller has appointed a board of officers to assess the personal and property damages of the Thomas family.

EIGHTH NEW YORK'S BAD CASE.

More Than 300 Men of the Regiment Reported Ill.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day received a dispatch from Surgeon General Terry, at Chickamauga, stating that the Eighth New York Regiment was unable, on account of the physical condition of its members, to take its contemplated march of sixty miles; that he had appealed to Gen. Breckinridge to authorize the abandonment of the march, and that the General had complied with the request.

In regard to the condition of the State troops South, the following statement was to-day made by Gen. Tillinghast:

"Brig. Gen. M. O. Terry, Surgeon General of the State, by direction of Gov. Black, is making a thorough inspection of all camps in the United States where New York troops are quartered. He has sent a long account regarding the condition of the Eighth Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, stationed at Camp Thomas. He reports the following sick: In the division hospital, 100; in Sternberg Hospital, 3; in Leiter Hospital, 3; at McPherson, Ga., 4, and 200 in quarters who should be in hospitals, but cannot be admitted owing to scarcity of space.

"He has recommended a long list of drugs that should be sent. Gov. Black has directed these to be purchased and forwarded by express. The Governor is expected to leave in a day or two for Washington to consult with the authorities in regard to the troops of New York State, and the advisability of sending North and mustering out the Eighth and other regiments."

Lieut. Tiffany's Convalescence.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—First Lieut. Tiffany, son of the New York jeweler, and one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, is at the Parker House, endeavoring to regain sufficient strength to return to his home. Lieut. Tiffany was among the number who came to this city yesterday on the hospital ship Olivette. He was on the convalescent list, and was consequently allowed to chose his own lodgings, while the more seriously ill and wounded were sent to the hospitals. Lieut. Tiffany enlisted in the Rough Riders as a private, and was promoted gradually until he received the commission of a Lieutenant for bravery in the campaign around Santiago. His brother Belmont is at the hotel taking care of him.

More Convalescents from Tampa.

On hundred and six convalescent soldiers of the Ninth New York Volunteers, under command of Capt. L'Hommedieu, arrived in Jersey City yesterday from Tampa, by the Southern express of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were at once dismissed, and went to their homes in New York, with the exception of James Arnold of 20 Cornelia Street, and J. H. Davis, who said he had no home. They were sent to Bellevue Hospital. Many of the men were met by friends. All of them were glad to get home.

The Reception to the Soldiers.

Mayor Van Wyck is expected to return from his vacation next Tuesday and sign the resolution of the Municipal Assembly, which provides for a reception to the soldiers returned from the war. The Mayor will communicate with the Government at Washington with the purpose of having it represented. One date that is being considered for the celebration is Sept. 25.

Rough Rider Sick at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A. L. Van Valen, a Roosevelt Rough Rider, is dangerously sick at his home in this city, and his physician, Dr. John P. Wilson, says he has malaria, probably contracted in Cuba. He came here last week on an eight-day furlough and brought with him several relics of the war, including a Rough Rider's hat, through which a bullet had passed, two skulls, and an old gun. These he placed on exhibition in a store window, and went around in his uniform calling attention to them. It was evident that he was in a very nervous condition. To-day he collapsed and seems a physical wreck. The doctor says that he has been sick for at least two weeks. He raves about the sufferings of soldiers on the journey North and talks about Santiago and Col. Roosevelt. He is in a precarious condition.

Gunner McCann Arrives Home.

Harry McCann, a son of Policeman McCann of Brooklyn, who was in charge of a gunner's crew on the cruiser Detroit, and is a survivor of the Maine, reached the home of his parents, 104 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and brought along a massive gold watch with which he was presented by survivors of the Maine on the cruiser Detroit last week before his departure from Santiago, where his enlistment expired. McCann is twenty-seven years old, and has been in the naval service for many years.

Paymasters Have Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Paymasters who were at Santiago and were ordered to Puerto Rico will now go to Montauk Point instead. Two have taken yellow fever, and it is believed to be necessary to take the others to Montauk for disinfection. The money to pay the troops in Puerto Rico is aboard ship at Santiago, and will be sent north. When it has been received, another corps of Paymasters will be sent to pay the troops in Puerto Rico.

Our New Tariff Dues and Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Before leaving Washington Secretary Alger issued an order directing that Mr. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, should have control of all matters relating to the tariff duties and taxes to be levied and collected as a military contribution upon the ports and places in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines occupied by the forces of the United States.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, and weakness than ever before.

RED CROSS FINANCES.

There Is Still Need of $100,000 for Relief Work—H. M. Flagler Gives $5,000.

At a meeting of the Red Cross Relief Committee, held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, a financial report was presented, showing that $2[illegible]288.84 had been received in contributions, and $155,984.12 expended, leaving a balance of $64,284.72. Out of this, expenditures on account of special funds amounting to $2[illegible]461.31 had been made, leaving an actual balance of $37,823.41 free for future expenses. A resolution was passed, expressing the sense of the committee that a further expenditure of $100,000 would be necessary to afford relief to the soldiers, both volunteer and regular, arriving from Cuba and Santiago. The Finance Committee was requested to take measures to procure this amount.

The following contributions have been received by Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, at 320 Broadway:

C. E. S., Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., $7.87; Richard M. Bruno, $20; John Mu[illegible], $5; Mrs. A. G. Myers, $5; Mrs. E. L. Stets[illegible], $55; Richmond Grays, Chapter 143, Daughters of the Confederacy, $38; Mrs. J. W. Dongan, $[illegible]; Dongan & Merritt, $10; St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, N. Y., $5.25; the Stewart, Howe & Mc[illegible]y Company, $100; Dr. George A. Cassiday, $5; Betzel & Buehler, $25; J. A. Steurer, $8; W. Bou[illegible]te Cockran, $25; H. E. Van Horne, $1; Speak[illegible]to Evil Circle of the King's Daughters, Clifton, N. Y., $5; James G. Brown, $10; Mrs. F. W. Ha[illegible]s, Treasurer, Oil City, Penn., $280; Mrs. C. [illegible]. Wyeth, $20; Miss Eliza M. Hughes, $1; John [illegible]. Rockefeller, Jr., $200; John D. Archbold, $5[illegible]0; H. M. Flagler, $5,000; Rudolph Keppler, $1[illegible]0; J. D. Flower, $200; total, $6,620.25.

The Ice Plant Auxiliary of Bar Harbor sent to the Supply Committee yesterday $1,000, contributed in small amounts by a large number of people. At the Waumbek cottages, Jefferson, N. H., $300 was raised at an entertainment under the auspices of the Land and Sea Ice Plant Auxiliary.

MONDAY AT GLEN ISLAND.

It Will Be a Big Day and All the Proceeds Will Go for Relief Purposes.

Next Monday has been set aside at Glen Island for the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. The entire receipts of the resort will be turned over to the association for the benefit of the families of the men who went to the front. The Starin Company has turned over everything to the women, who for the time being will practically own the pleasure grounds and everything on them. The first move of the women was to make all soldiers and sailors guests for the day at Glen Island. No invitations will be required for them. Their uniforms will carry them free everywhere.

It is expected that thousands of the men will be present. Col. Roosevelt and many of his famous Rough Riders will, it is thought, be on hand. The men of the Seventy-first will be out in numbers, and special invitations have been sent to Admirals Sampson and Schley, Commodore Philip, and other officers.

COST OF CUBAN RELIEF.

A Total of $371,619 Represents Outlay in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In addition to the $50,000 appropriated by Congress and distributed by ex-Consul General Lee for the relief of the people of Cuba, the Central Cuban Relief Committee appointed by the President distributed food, medicines, and general supplies to the poor and suffering Cubans to the cash value of $321,619.

Of this amount $175,032 was in cash contributions and $146,587 in supplies. The total shipments of supplies was 2,942,102 kilos, or 3,236 tons, of which quantity 2,85[illegible]-833 kilos was food, 66,753 kilos clothing, 13,652 kilos medicines, and 4,864 kilos miscellaneous supplies.

Funds for Supplies for Rough Riders.

R. B. Holmes, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, started a subscription on the floor of the Exchange yesterday to raise funds for supplies for the Rough Riders at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. The food will be sent from provision houses in this city to the Commissary Department at the camp, and thence distributed to the soldiers. It is the intention to supply fresh food, such as eggs, milk, and vegetables. Before the day was past Mr. Holmes had secured nearly $1,500.

Good Word from Fernandina.

A letter received yesterday by Stephen E. Barton from Red Cross Field Agent Kent, at Jacksonville, Fla., said that he had just returned from Fernandina, where the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment is encamped, and that out of eight regiments only 260 men are confined to the hospitals. The camp site is an ideal one, he says, and the officers and surgeons reported that they needed no assistance.

Relief Sent to Havana.

The Ward Line steamer Kennett, which left yesterday for Havana, carried twenty-five tons of Red Cross supplies. D. L. Cobb got special permission to sail on this steamer, Miss Barton having wired to him to come as soon as possible.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

Convention at Mystic, Conn., to Celebrate the Signing of the Protocol.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 24.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Universal Peace Union opened at the Peace Temple in this place to-day. This was also the occasion of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society. The sessions, all of which will be held in the new temple, will continue for four days.

President Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia presided over the convention. The attendance for the opening day was unusually large, several hundred being present during the morning and afternoon sessions. The meeting was opened at 10:30 this morning with prayer by the Rev. D. W. Phelps of Old Mystic. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, ex-President Cleveland, President Eliot of Harvard, Prof. Charles Morton of Harvard, and Miss Clara Barton, who acknowledged the receipt of a contribution for Red Cross work from the Peace Union.

President Love delivered his annual address this morning. The other addresses of the morning session were made by Miss Agnes Kemp of Harrisburg, Penn., and the Rev. Mrs. Amanda Deyo of Philadelphia. The principal addresses at the afternoon meeting were delivered by ex-Gov. John Hoyt of Wyoming, now of Washington, D. C., and Prof. Daniel Bacheller.

Arrangements were made to-day to make the meeting take the form of a peace jubilee in celebration of the signing of the peace protocol.

The important day of the convention comes to-morrow, when it is expected 10,000 persons will be in attendance.

The motto of the convention is: "Remove the causes and abolish the customs of war. Live the conditions and promulgate the principles of peace."

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Spanish fours were quoted on the Stock Exchange at the opening of business this morning at 41⅝, an advance of ⅝ from yesterday closing prices. Later they became very strong on bear covering and buying orders in Paris. The final price was 42½, showing a net gain of 1⅝ from the last price of yesterday.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Spanish fours opened on the Bourse to-day at 41.50, against 41, the final price of yesterday, and advanced vigorously in anticipation of the settlement between the United States and Spain, which is expected to cause option repurchases. The rise was also due in part to good buying on English account.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Boerse to-day was quiet. Internationals were firm; and Spanish fours were in special favor, on the strength of advices from Paris.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.—The stock market was firmer to-day. Foreigners were strong, especially Spanish fours.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The tone of the market was much improved to-day, and American buying aided to bring about a rise in Spanish fours.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 57.70.

TORPEDO BOATS ARRIVE

The Ericsson, Cushing, and Foote Are Taken to the Navy Yard.

ALL ARE TO BE OVERHAULED

The Oregon and Texas Are Lightened in Order to be Ready for Docking—Many Visitors Turned Away.

Three torpedo boats, the Ericsson, Cushing, and the Foote, are now in the navy yard, and will be thoroughly overhauled as soon as possible. The Ericsson arrived on Tuesday evening in command of Lieut. N. R. Usher. She left Guantanamo Bay on Aug. 11 in tow of the collier Lebanon, and arrived at Key West Aug. 15. The following day she was taken in tow by the revenue cutter Morrell and arrived at Hampton Roads after calling at Charleston on Aug. 19. The Ericsson headed north under her own steam last Monday and arrived here after an uneventful passage.

Lieut. A. Gleaves and his executive officer, Ensign D. F. Boyd, who is one of the survivors of the Maine, are in charge of the Cushing, which reached the yard yesterday morning. They reported that nothing of any note occurred during the voyage. The Windom towed the Cushing from Key West to Hatteras and then the boat came on under her own steam. No repairs are needed on the Cushing and she came here under orders from the Navy Department.

The Foote arrived here yesterday afternoon from Hampton Roads and, after passing Quarantine at 3:25 o'clock, went direct to the navy yard.

The work of lightening the Iowa and Oregon began yesterday afternoon so as to get them ready for docking. No board will be appointed to survey these vessels. The Constructors at the yard have already inspected them and their report has been forwarded to Washington. As soon as this has been returned approved, the vessels will be docked. A channel twenty-eight feet deep, leading to the new dry dock, has been cleared which is sufficient to admit either of the battleships to the dock if it were necessary to do so at once.

There was a rumor that the Oregon would join Admiral Dewey's fleet as soon as she was cleaned and painted and that she would go to Manilla via the Suez Canal. It was also said on a pretty good authority that the warship would return to the Pacific by the same route that she came east as it is considered the better although more expensive way.

Many persons who tried to obtain admission to the yard yesterday without the necessary passes were disappointed. There was an unfounded report printed in some papers that the yard would be open to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day. This is not true. Intending visitors must write to the Captain of the yard for passes.

SCHLEY IS CONVALESCENT.

He Is Expected to Leave Westport for New York To-day.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—This morning found Rear Admiral Schley greatly improved and everything now points to a speedy and complete recovery. The Admiral passed a very comfortable night and arose with the other members of the Wortley household at an early hour. After breakfast, of which he partook with the family, the Admiral shaved himself and then proceeded to enjoy the day in perfect quiet and rest.

Access to the officer is denied to every caller, but Mr. Wortley announced that the Admiral this morning had declared his intention of going to Washington to-morrow unless his physician absolutely forbade it.

After his forenoon visit, Dr. Gregory announced that the Admiral might now be said to be convalescent. The physician, moreover, found his patient so greatly improved that he deemed it safe to grant him permission to leave Saugatuck to-morrow, provided the improvement continues.

Accordingly, it is stated, Admiral Schley is making plans to go to New York to-morrow, where he will go aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn, and later in the day proceed to Washington. It is added, however, that these plans are subject to change.

Reception for Admiral Sampson.

NEWARK, Aug. 24.—The Glen Ridge Club has arranged to tender Admiral Sampson a reception at the clubhouse next Saturday evening. As the house is small, the affair will be of a purely local character, and the invitations will be limited.

DISCHARGING NAVAL MILITIA.

All the State Sailors, Except Those on Four Monitors, Soon to be Free.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Naval officials say that within the next week all the men called from various States to man ships of the auxiliary navy will be on their way home, with the possible exception of those on the four old monitors around Boston.

The department is deluged with inquiries as to how soon these naval militiamen can return home. The letters come, not only from relatives, but from business firms, who say that as the war is over they want their clerks to return to duty. These influences have been aided by pressure from Senators and Congressmen, and the department feels some satisfaction in stating that all the men will be released by Sept. 1, except those on four of the old monitors.

The discharges are going on to-day, and will continue from day to day till all are released. To-day the Texas is discharging her men of the Boston Naval Militia at Boston. The Restless, with men from the New York and Connecticut Militia, has been ordered from Montauk to New York, where she will discharge her crew. The Aileen, manned by New York men, is under similar orders. The Arctic, manned by Pennsylvania men, is discharging to-day at League Island. The Elfreda and the Huntress, manned by New York men, will remain at Montauk to assist in hospital work.

The Cheyenne and the Chickasaw, manned by North Carolina men, are discharging to-day at Port Royal. The California militiamen on the Active, Iroquois, and Vigilant are being mustered out to-day at Mare Island, Cal. The Yankee has been ordered North to Tompkinsville, where she will muster out 265 men of the New York Naval Militia on her arrival. The Baltimore men on the monitor Ajax were discharged yesterday. The Rhode Island men on the monitor Manhattan are being discharged to-day. The men on the Nantucket also are being let off to-day.

Thus the release of the naval militiamen will be the last to release their men, mainly from Massachusetts and Maine, this delay being due to the necessity of sending tugs to convoy the monitors to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where the crews will be let go.

DISMISSED MEN NOT EXAMINED.

Sailors of the Navy Not Protected Like the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—According to the information of officers of the navy the men of that service who are now being mustered out are not protected by any such order as has just been made to put the men of the army in the way of getting their pensions in case their circumstances should hereafter lead them to ask to be pensioned.

While the order for the physical re-examination of the soldiers of the army was being prepared, an inquiry was made for the Navy Department in regard to it, and it was expected that an order similar to that made by Gen. Corbin would be issude from every department through the Bureau of Navigation, which has control of the muster in and out of enlisted men.

It cannot be ascertained that any of the men mustered out have made any statements such as are required in the case of army men, and they will consequently be at a disadvantage if they shall presently want pensions. The examinations in the case of the navy would be easier to make than in the army, as the men are kept in ships' companies until the day of muster out, and their number is less.

DISPOSITION OF AUXILIARY CRAFT.

Naval Board Arranges to Begin Its Sessions To-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The special Board of Naval Officers appointed to pass on the large fleet of auxiliary craft, some 100 in all, met at the Washington Navy Yard [illegible] and after organizing adjourned to begin to-morrow morning, adjourned until that time.

The board, as at present organized, is somewhat different from that originally designated, owing to illness and other circumstances. The present board is composed of Capt. F. J. Higginson, commanding the battleship Massachusetts, who serves as President of the board; Capt. Henry C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana, and Commander Edwin Wright, recently connected with the Lighthouse Service. Other officers familiar with the auxiliary fleet will assist the board.

The members have been authorized to visit the yards where the vessels are lying. It is probable their first move will be to Hampton Roads, where the greatest number of the auxiliary craft is located, after which they will go to New York, Boston, and such other points as may be necessary.

NAVAL MEN IN HOLLAND BOAT.

Tests Made with Government Experts Aboard Result Satisfactorily—Boat Needs Repairs.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland made a trial trip yesterday afternoon for the purpose of giving Lieut. Commander Kimball, of the United States Navy, an opportunity of testing it. Lieut. Kimball is Commodore of the torpedo boat flotilla, and watched the construction of the Holland. He did not see the completion of the boat, nor had he an opportunity to test her until yesterday, having been called away to active service in the Caribbean Sea.

The start was made at the dock of the United States Projectile Company, at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. On board were Lieut. Kimball, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy Lowe, and Inventor Holland with his crew of six men. Aboard the tug that followed were Capt. Von Tromp, formerly of the Royal Dutch Artillery, now with the Cramps; J. R. Maltack, consulting engineer and expert on materials; C. M. Dally, of the Remington Arms Company; the Misses Dally, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Powers of Glen Ridge, Mrs. C. A. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Cable, Miss Ritter, Norman White of the Naval Reserves, and Lieut. F. W. Tappan, Inspector of Ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The party was in charge of Superintending Engineer Charles A. Morris of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company.

The door of the diver was closed at 3:40 o'clock, and four minutes later only the flags on the masts were visible. At 3:47 o'clock the submersion was complete. A series of porpoise-like dives was executed for ten minutes, and, as a final leap, the vessel went down eighteen feet, where it remained for two minutes. It came to the surface at 3:57 o'clock, and, at 3:59 o'clock, the conning tower was opened. The submersion and diving lasted nineteen minutes. Inventor Holland and Lieut. Kimball got aboard the tug and returned to the dock. The distance traveled by the Holland was estimated to be two and a half miles.

After his trip Lieut. Kimball said: "My purpose was to try the vertical helm, and, judging from the gauge, it worked beautifully. I will later witness from the exterior the same manoeuvres. I am very well pleased indeed, and find everything working better than I anticipated. She minds her helms wonderfully well, and her speed is more than I had thought." The naval representatives aboard the tug said that the porpoise movements were splendid.

The boat will make no more dives for ten or fifteen days, as repairing will be begun to-morrow. The gun breeches are honeycombed and new ones are to be put in.

CRUISERS OUT OF SERVICE.

Columbia and Minneapolis Ordered in Reserve at League Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Those very expensive and handsome cruisers, the Columbia and the Minneapolis, which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt hurried into the service at a time when the Navy Department was not altogether sure that there was to be war, are to go out of service, but not out of commission. Instead of having a commander and a full crew for each, a party of keepers will be put on board each ship at League Island. They will be maintained in a ready condition to meet emergencies. The ships will be commanded by Capt. T. F. Jewell.

The Columbia and the Minneapolis performed highly useful service during the war, but naval officers speak of their usefulness reservedly. Their commanders were not quite satisfied with the reflection that they were on ships that could not venture to fight with anything fit for serious fighting. The time of the officers and men was occupied for weeks in quieting the fears of people along the seacoast that a Spanish fleet would appear and bombard cities and towns and lay the Eastern border under ransom.

It is the belief at the Navy Department that these vessels will be the last of their kind in the navy. Something like their speed will be attained in vessels yet to be built, but it will be combined with fighting capacity like that of the vessels of Cervera's squadron.

Capt. J. H. Sands, who was in command of the Columbia throughout the Spanish war, was to-day detached from that duty and ordered to duty as Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, one of the most desirable billets in the navy. In this duty he succeeds Commodore John C. Watson, now in command of one of the divisions of the North Atlantic Squadron.

NAVAL WAR BOARD PRAISED.

Secretary Long Addresses a Complimentary Letter to the Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department to-day gave out the following letter addressed by Secretary Long to the President of the War Board in recognition of its services:

"Hingham, Mass., Aug. 21, 1898.

"My Dear Admiral: In view of the practical ending of the war with Spain, and the well-earned relief from further duty to which the Naval War Board is now entitled, I cannot, though absent from the Department, forbear to express to you, and through you to your associates on the Board —Commodore Crowinshield and Capt Mahan (retired)—the very high appreciation which the Department has of the services it has rendered since the war began.

"That its members have been faithful and diligent in the highest measure, goes without saying, for they are animated by the high professional spirit which distinguishes the Navy, and which they have themselves done much to stimulate and maintain. But from my personal knowledge and observation, I desire to add to this that equally marked has been the intelligence, the wise judgment, the comprehensive forethought and the unfailing competency to meet every exigency which have distinguished their deliberations and action. May it not be said that not one error has been made?

"Proper control by the Department has been exercised over all movements in the field, and yet at the same time commanding officers have been duly left to exercise discretion and have never been hampered in their work. I do not know how your work, as a member of that important board, could have been better done, or where in the arena of the war you could have rendered better service or deserved more honor.

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary Navy.

"To Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., Chairman, Naval War Board, Washington, D. C."

PROGRESS ON THE ALBANY.

Fine Cruiser to be Launched in England Three Months Hence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The cruiser Albany, purchased in England by the United States before the war with Spain began, was unfortunately not completed in time to be transferred as was her mate, the New Orleans, and so the latter vessel has monopolized the credit which this type of vessel could win in the contest.

The New Orleans, under command of Capt. Folger, distinguished herself whenever she had opportunity to operate, and the fact that she carried smokeless powder for all her guns made her conspicuous among the vessels of the navy, which were different in that respect. Capt. Folger has been quoted as saying that he considered the New Orleans capable of beating the Olympia in action, which will convey to many persons a startling idea of the strength and fighting capacity of the New Orleans.

The Albany is identical with the New Orleans, and when she is ready to be added to the naval list there will be many officers anxious to have the honor of commanding her. The latest report on her condition, made on Aug. 13, shows that the sheathing of the vessel has begun, and that she will be ready to be launched in three months. That will be some time away from completion, however, but it is expected that early in the next year the Albany will be ordered into commission.

To Dismantle Auxiliary Cruisers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The United [illegible] at Cramp's shipyard to-day. The work of dismantling the St. Louis and putting her in the same condition as she was before the Government impressed her for war service will begin as soon as the necessary orders are received from Washington. The St. Paul, the sister ship of the St. Louis, is already at Cramps', and it is thought two months will elapse before the great ocean greyhounds will be in condition to be returned to the International Navigation Company.

Hobson to be Promoted.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 24.—A board, made up of Naval Constructors Seaster, Tawersy, and Bankson, held a session at the navy yard here to-day for the purpose of examining Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, for promotion. The board began its session at 10:30 and sat all day. Lieut. Hobson was not present, and it is thought he will be promoted without appearing before the board. He is now on his way to Santiago to superintend the raising of the Spanish warships.

SANTIAGO SCHOOLS TO OPEN.

First Mail in Ten Days Arrives—Gen. Linares Sails for Spain—Spanish Troops Depart.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23—6:45 P. M.—The conferences between Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, and the local authorities with reference to opening the public schools, have resulted satisfactorily, and places will be ready for 4,000 children on Sept. 15. The salaries of the School Commissioners have been fixed at somewhat reduced figures; the element of sectarianism has been eliminated from the management, and American bases of education have been proposed.

The San Juan arrived to-day from Guantanamo Bay bringing two companies of Hood's Regiment and 107 bags of mail, delivered there by the Fern from Key West. It was the first mail matter received for ten days.

When the Fifth Regular Infantry arrives for garrison duty in the city, taking the place of Hood's Regiment, that will be transferred to San Juan de Puerto Rico, Crane's Immunes will be assigned to guard the Spanish prisoners of war.

The embarkation of the latter continues. To-day 1,200 sailed by the transport Montevideo, and 1,000 by the transport Pedro de Satrustegui. Thirteen hundred will leave by the transport Leon to-morrow.

The Spanish General, Linares, whom Gen. Toral succeeded in command at Santiago prior to the evacuation, left by the Pedro de Satrustegui. There was a great demonstration by the Spanish soldiery on his departure.

The United States transport Minnewaska left to-day with ninety-five men of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, the Second Regular Cavalry, a Balloon Detachment of the Engineer Corps, and about 250 men of the First District of Columbia Volunteers.

TRANSPORTS TO RUN TO CUBA.

War Department Will Have Them Sail Regularly with Mails to the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department is contemplating the establishment of a line of transports from New York to Havana, Santiago, Ponce, and return. It is expected that the line will be ready for operation next week.

Havana will not be on the route at present, but as soon as that port is open the War Department's line of transports will touch there. Operations would begin at once, but the transports are now being used for carrying troops. The line will be utilized for transporting supplies of the Quartermaster's, Commissaries' and Surgeon General's departments, as well as such other freights as may be needed at the points occupied by the United States forces.

Mails will be carried also on these transports to and from the new American possessions. New York instead of Tampa has been selected because of the severe quarantine at Tampa against yellow fever. Heretofore means of freight and mail transportation to Cuba and Puerto Rico have been irregular and unsatisfactory. The new transports will run on schedule time and have scheduled dates for departure and arrival, like any other ocean steamship line.

25,000 RIFLES CAPTURED.

Spanish Arms to be Sent to Springfield —They May Not Be Used.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has been informed that the number of arms surrendered at Santiago will be about 25,000, and that they are both Mauser and Remingtons. There are also "several millions" of cartridges to accompany the weapons. All of these arms, says Gen. Flagler, will be sent to Springfield, to be there examined with the idea of determining whether they shall be put to use in the army. The guns are understood to be in bad condition, and as to the ammunition nothing is specified.

Ordnance officers are inclined to doubt whether the Mausers will ever be issued to the army. Opinions differ as to the relative merits of the Mauser and the Krag-Jorgensen, the regular army rifle recently adopted, but the difference in favor of the Mausers, if there is any, is disposed of in the estimation of army officers by the fact that it is not the rifle adopted and now used by the army. To introduce the Mauser would be to invite some confusion and accident where two guns of nearly the same calibre were handled by troops.

If the M

Wanamaker's

Remember

ESPECIALLY while the weather is hot that the old Stewart Store is more easily accessible to a large majority of the people of Manhattan and Brooklyn than any other large New York store.

Underwear and Hosiery WE will offer to-day the following bargains in Underwear and Hosiery. Much remarkable cheapness appears in this short list:

Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, light weight, low neck, of the 25c. quality. Some have slight weaving faults.

Three for 25c.

Women's Stockings. I. & R. Morley's fast black cotton, fine and firm. High spliced heels and double soles. Regular 38c. grade.

Twenty Cents a Pair.

Women's Stockings for hot weather. Open worked lisle thread, durable. Very cheap at

38c. a Pair.

Children's Stockings, black, medium weight, ribbed, double knees, heavy heels and toes, desirable for school,

10c. a Pair.

Children's stockings, black ribbed with unbleached feet, double knees, collected from our 25c. and 35c. grades.

Three Pairs for 50c.

Men's Half Hose, fine fast black cotton, heavy heels and toes, elastic and durable,

10c. a Pair.

Men's Half Hose, fine fast black, unbleached feet; only 9 to 10½. Cheap at 25c.

Three Pairs for 50c.

Men's Half Hose, unbleached balbriggan. Cheap at 25c.

Three Pairs for 50c.

Broadway.

Silent Shoes For Boys and Girls FOR knock-about hot weather use: Canvas low shoes with rubber soles sewed on. Easy, noiseless, and cool. Sizes up to boys' number six.

Forty Cents a Pair.

Men's Shoes NOT all sizes, but nearly all. Yours is probably among them. We refer to the Men's Tan Shoes that have been collected from the $6, $5, $3.90 and $3.50 grades and massed for closing at

Two Dollars and a Half.

The days of these shoes are numbered here. Procrastination loses bargains.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Metal Bedsteads WITH the advent of Metal Bedsteads our plans for leading in their distribution began. Now we command the largest stock in the market.

To-day we show sixty-two sorts of the best white enamelled, at prices that go from $3.50 to $35. They are constructed in the best manner, with the latest improvements in springs and attachments. The savings effected by the prices of the August Trade sale are 25 per cent.

At $3.50—1 1-16 in. pillars, with "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in three ft. width.

At $4.90—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in four widths.

At $5—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in 3 ft. sizes only.

At $7.90—1 1-16 in. pillars; swell footboard; brass top rails and knobs; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in four widths.

At $9—1 1-16 in. pillars; ornamentally arched head and footboard; brass top rails; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in 4 ft. 6 in. sizes only.

At $12.75—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass head ornaments in head and footboard; brass top rails and knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached. 50c. additional for each six inches over three feet.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Appraiser at Vancouver Unearths a Mongolian Conspiracy.

VICTORIA, Aug. 24.—C. C. Eldridge recently appointed Appraiser at Vancouver, has unearthed a conspiracy to defraud the customs which has been in existence for years. While searching the recent records of the Customs Department here, Eldridge found that by using a double set of invoices, Chinese and Japanese merchants had defrauded the Government out of thousands of dollars, their operations having extended over six years. The modus operandi was simple. Mongolians in the East, who sent out goods to their countrymen in the West, prepared two invoices, one for the use of the merchant and the other to be used at the Customs Department. The latter invariably misrepresented the value of the goods.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Sidney O. Weeks Appointed Surveyor of Customs at Patchogue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia—John W. Finney of Pennsylvania.

Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Patchogue, N. Y.—Sidney O. Weeks of New York.

BANKERS TALK IN DENVER

W. S. Witham of Atlanta Delivers a Patriotic Address on the War with Spain.

BUSINESS MATTERS DISCUSSED

E. S. Pullen of New York Contributes a Paper on Thirty-seven Years in a Bank—Five Candidates for the Executive Council.

DENVER, Aug. 24.—The second day's session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order by President Hendrix at 10 o'clock, with practically a full attendance of delegates. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Martyn Hart, Dean of St. John's Cathedral.

A call of States came first on the day's programme, brief statements being made by representative bankers on general business conditions. Without exception reports of general prosperity came from all over the country.

To-day's session was devoted to the discussion of practical banking questions. There were four general subjects under discussion, thirty minutes being allotted for each, and only five-minute speeches being allowed. The first subject was "Patriotic Spirit of Bankers." The discussion was opened by J. D. Powers, President of the First National Bank of Owensborough, Ky.

A Southerner on War.

W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., who followed, said in part:

"This is an educational war. It is also a righteous war in that it obliterates the difference between brother and brother arising out of our civil war. I come to you from a land marked by many tombs, and whose long saddened memories are once more broken by the triumphs of her chivalrous sons, in proof of our oft-expressed loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

"It is a war of reconciliation. Shall the poor man sneer at the rich, since he has seen the charge of El Caney led by a Roosevelt? Shall class hate class after seeing Hamilton Fish, the son of a millionaire, fall at the battle of Sevilla—caught in the arms of a penniless cowboy from Texas? Shall the white man feel contempt for the black man, since he saw that hero of the colored troops rush ahead of our faltering lines, mount the fort of San Juan, seize and break down the Spanish flag, then fall lifeless, pierced by no less than thirty-two Mauser bullets? Shall the Spaniard hate his American conqueror, who, after taking 25,000 of them prisoners, filled their empty stomachs with American food, gave them free passage home on safe, clean boats, singing as they sailed, 'God be with You Till We Meet again'?

"This, too, is a uniting war. Did you ever see such a Fourth of July as the last one? Never, since old Liberty Bell rang forth for the first time her sweet notes of freedom. In all 120 years of our National independence there has not been such a Fourth of July as the last. The Fourth of July, 1776, stood for freedom, that of 1812 stood for the protection of American citizenship, that of 1861 stood for the Union, but the Fourth of July, 1898, stood for universal freedom. I wish you had been with me at the celebration in my own city. Before that gathering of over 10,000 people there stood upon the stage as participants representatives of all classes. The first speaker was a Jew, the second a Gentile, and the third a Catholic priest. A chaplain of the United States camp opened the meeting with prayer. The presiding officer was an old Confederate soldier. A Georgia girl waved the American flag, while a Yankee bands played 'Dixie.' Then I said we want a new song, a universal anthem, and the subject of it shall be: 'God Save the Queen Under the Star-Spangled Banner In My Country 'Tis of Thee Way Down South In Dixie.' This is what I call big dividends from the front.

"The blowing up of the Maine made a grave for many brave soldiers, but, at the same time, it created the cemetery of sectionalism. The burning of Cervera's fleet by our own revealed more than one conquered foe of America—for it left in full view of all the world the ashes of sectional hate. There is no Mason and Dixon's line to-day. Yes, it is a divine war, for we find ourselves doubly freed in our endeavor to secure freedom to our neighbor."

Thirty-seven Years in a Bank.

E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic, New York, sent an address, which was made a minute of the meeting. In part, it follows:

"Mr. President, Fellow-Members of the American Bankers' Association:

"Gentlemen: The title given to the address I am to deliver presupposes that I am to talk about the experience and observation of some one who has been thirty-seven years in a bank.

"My banking life began when civil war was imminent, and soon the clash of resounding arms was heard, brother was arrayed against brother, and the fate of the Union hung trembling in the balance for long, weary years of fratricidal conflict.

"There has been a gradual change in the methods of clerical work in banks, and to-day's methods are radically different.

"The methods of conducting the routine work of banks have in a large measure been revolutionized, simplified, and improved by the use of stenography, the typewriter, phonograph, and other modern inventions. You may adopt all the checks and safeguards that human ingenuity can devise or long experience suggest to prevent defalcations or fraud in the clerical force and official staff, but after all, in the final analysis the question resolves itself into one of trust or faith.

"With the introduction of the National bank system came almost simultaneously the payment of interest on bank balances and sharp competition between financial institutions to secure deposits. Prior to 1861 interest on balances was paid with rare exceptions by banks, except banks of savings. Nevertheless, this pernicious practice, instead of decreasing by reason of unfavorable experience, has grown with the passing years, and has become so fastened on banking methods that it will require heroic measures to dislodge it.

"The results of this practice are clearly manifest in the congestion of money during protracted periods of each year in the large cities, which it is impossible to employ at even a saving rate, so that practically during those period large balances on which interest is paid are a source of loss instead of profit.

Paying for Deposits.

"Neither did old-fashioned banking include the furnishing of capital to customers, but strictly confined accommodation to the discounting of acceptable notes given for value or secured by satisfactory collateral, thus restricting borrowers to well-defined limits.

"The competition is narrowed in banking to a small compass. The price, or interest, if you choose, that will be paid for deposits, the extent of and rates for accommodation, and the area of free territory—that is continually widening. Beyond question, in a short time, Santiago, Havana, Puerto Rico, Honolulu, and Manila will be added to the par list.

"The expense of conducting banks has greatly increased, growing larger by degrees and beautifully more. It is pertinent to inquire whether the clerks have shared proportionately and equitably in this increase.

Some Business Maxims.

"I am impressed with some deductions drawn from wide observation, indeed so profoundly impressed that in my mind they have crystallized into maxims.

"I will allude to a few:

"First—No officer of a bank should consider it as his personal property, arrogate to himself its control, or flatter himself that he is indispensable to its success.

"Second—Officers of banks should not attempt to do too much nor exact too much from others.

"Third—The golden rule should be observed in the treatment of subordinates. Do not be distrustful, suspicious, and continually fault finding. Sift your clerical force until it consists of competent and faithful men.

"Some banks grant pensions to clerks who have served them long and faithfully, and it seems reasonable to believe that such action redounds to the prosperity of the institutions.

"We like to have our salaries increased. Let us remember that there are others, for whom it should be our pleasant duty to care.

"We like promotion. Let us advance our subordinates consistently with their merits and qualifications, when the opportunity arises.

"We appreciate sympathy in our personal sorrows and anxieties. Let us be sympathetic in time of need with those who labor jointly with us for a common interest.

"Fourth—Valuable time should not be wasted in continual worry or in unavailing regret over losses that are irretrievable.

"Fifth—We should not carry the bank home with us.

"Adversity is not exclusively the fruitful cause of care, anxiety, or perplexity.

"Prosperity brings in its train a sea of troubles that occasion as much worry as the other.

"If anxieties from either source come to us officially let us lock them up securely in the bank when we leave it at the close of each day—to take them home with us would accomplish no good, but, on the contrary, do serious and needless harm.

Avoid Growing Old.

"Finally, my brethren, let us avoid growing old. A woman is as old as she says, a man is as old as he feels.

"Carefully preserve young feelings in your hearts and minds and illustrate them in your lives.

"Young men in these days age very rapidly. They accumulate wisdom so fast that they stagger under its weight and become prematurely old.

"In our profession to-day are many of the young men who in activity and apparent age compare unfavorably with our young old men. Do not understand me as speaking disparagingly of young men. One of the happiest recollections of my banking life is that I was graciously permitted to help young men to enter and advance in our profession.

"Let us prolong our youth in feeling, activity, and, as far as we can, in appearance, even to the Psalmist's limit, three score years and ten, but we must not forget that we cannot live forever.

"The time will surely come when we shall be admonished by nature that our working days are drawing to a close.

"To die in the harness confers no honor. Rather than lag on the stage of life, it will be better to retire and make room for others, who are waiting to fill our places.

"At the close of long service we are entitled to a holiday—a rest—a surcease of labor and care.

"We need not be idle, every moment can be wisely and profitably employed—time will not be a burden, but can be utilized so that it will constantly minister to our happiness.

"In the sunset of life we can rejoice in fragrant memories of the past and bright hopes of an enduring future."

The delegations from twenty-three States, representing their respective State associations, met to-night and nominated five candidates for executive council of the American Bankers' Association. The following are the nominees: Charles R. Hanna, Council Bluffs, Iowa; H. W. McCoy, Peoria, Ill.; S. R. Shumaker, Huntington, Penn.; Robert McCurdy, Youngstown, Ohio; A. P. Woolridge, Austin.

Cornelius A. Pugsley, President of the Westchester County National Bank of Peekskill, N. Y., moved that the following telegram be sent to President McKinley:

"The Bankers' Association in its twenty-fourth annual convention, assembled at Denver, representing banks of every State and Territory, begs most heartily to congratulate the President of our beloved Republic upon the successful conduct of the war, and the brilliant achievements of our army and navy and the prospect of peace."

The motion was carried unanimously.

A. C. Anderson, cashier of the St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., read a paper on "Practical Safeguards Against Check-raising."

The association adjourned at 2 P. M. till to-morrow.

AN ITALIAN MURDERED.

His Body, a Bullet Hole in the Head, Found in the Bronx Park District.

In the grass that grows rank back of a saloon at Villa Avenue and Potter Place, in the Bronx Park district, a child in his play yesterday stumbled over the body of a man who had been murdered. In the afternoon an Italian laborer took the news of the find to the Bronx Park Station.

Two policemen went out to investigate, and found the body in the yard. There was a bullet hole in the man's head and another in his left breast. Beside the body was a razor. The police removed the body to the station, and then went on with their investigation without apparently notifying the Coroner's office or sending word to the Central Office.

The saloon back of which the body was found is kept by Joseph Altiri. It is the resort of laborers working on the Jerome Park reservoir. After several hours Altiri was found and arrested by the police. His head was bound with bandages. He said that Tuesday night a number of laborers were fighting in his saloon, and, when he undertook to put them out they turned on him, and hence his injured head. After the men were outside, Altiri says he heard two shots fired, but did not try to find out whether any one was hurt.

The police found that the dead man was an Italian laborer named Giovanni Bragio. So far as could be learned, he has no relatives in this city

CUSTOMS OFFICER ACCUSED.

American Official Said to Have Committed Abduction in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 24.—Complaint has been made to the Dominion Government by the friends of Thomas Meagher, a resident of Port Lambton, who, it is charged, was recently abducted from Canadian soil by United States Deputy Collector of Customs, Henry Avery.

It is alleged that Meagher crossed the St. Clair River in a steam launch, near the clubhouse at Marshland, and that, after he had entered American waters, Avery ordered him into port for the purpose of overhauling the launch. According to the report, Meagher continued on his way and was followed into Canadian waters and upon Canadian soil. Without explaining why he submitted to capture, Meagher's friends declare that he was placed under arrest by Avery and an assistant, within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and without warrant.

They further allege that he was taken across the river to the Marshland Hotel and kept handcuffed to a bedpost for twenty-four hours, with the exception of a brief interval during which the prisoner was paraded trough the hotel grounds. Meagher, it is claimed, was not taken before any Magistrate and his friends say they were denied access to him.

Finally, it is alleged, Meagher was lodged in Port Huron Jail, without any legal form of commitment.

SPANISH FOR CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Dr. Andrews Thinks It Essential Under the New Order of Things.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Spanish will be added to the list of studies taught in the Chicago schools, if Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the new Superintendent, has his way. Chicago's new educational chief also favors the annexation of the Philippines.

Dr. Andrews says that when Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines come under the control of this Government rich, new fields for business enterprises will be opened to the young men of Chicago. For that reason he considers it fully as essential now to teach the Spanish language as German and French.

"Since we are beginning to spread out," said he, "and take in new territory some of our schoolboys may want to seek their fortunes when they grow up in these countries wrested from Spanish control. It would be greatly to their advantage to understand the Spanish language, which is spoken by the common people of those islands."

LIGHTNING KILLED AN OPEN CAR.

One Passenger Killed and Others Injured Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—During a heavy thunderstorm to-day lightning struck a Summer car on the Second Avenue Traction line, and as a result one passenger is dead, another will probably die, and four others are badly hurt.

B. S. Frear, aged sixty-two, a well-known business man of Hazlewood, was killed. Injured:

Mrs. Sarah Munyall's skull was fractured, and she was hurt internally. She will probably die.

Eugene Munyall, her son, was badly cut about the head.

David Thomas's head and arm were cut and bruised.

An unknown foreigner had a foot crushed.

James A. Butler was shocked.

The passengers were panic stricken. Mr. Frear alighted on his head, crushing his skull. He lived but a short time.

All the injured received their hurts in attempting to jump before the car came to a standstill.

A Pardonable Indiscretion.

Flossie (weeping)—I am so disappointed in him. I am sure he was tipsy last night. He threatened to kiss me.

May—Well, there's no knowing what men won't do when they are intoxicated.—Roxbury Gazette.

REPUBLICANS ARE HOPEFUL

Representative Babcock Expects Gains in the West to Offset Losses in the East.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK

Wisconsin Congressman Anticipates the Loss of a Number of Districts in This Section.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, arrived here to-day at noon and will at once enter actively upon his work as Chairman of the Congressional Committee.

"So far as National matters and the support of the President are concerned," said he, "the Republican Party throughout the West is a unit. I have yet to hear the first criticism of Mr. McKinley or his Administration from a Western man. The difficulties we will have this Fall apply both to the West and the East, and they refer to differences arising from contests in State matters.

"In the States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin we can expect to make gains, for the reason that these States are solidly Republican now. In Northern Illinois the condition is the same. We must face the fact that we will lose a number of districts in New York, Pennsylvania, and other Middle Eastern States. Tammany is in control in New York City, which was not the case in 1894 and 1896, when we carried the city.

"In the extreme West, the free silver sentiment has died out to a wonderful degree—to a much greater extent than any one who has not been in the West lately would be inclined to believe. There is no chance there for recruits on that issue. We will make gains in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, California, and, possibly, Washington. I do not think our gains in the West will offset our losses in the East, but I feel satisfied that we will make enough gains to allow us to organize the next House.

"I have found a wonderful amount of confidence among Republicans everywhere I have been, and this is based upon the success of the Republican Administration. To so great an extent is this feeling prevalent that Republicans say we will win with hands down. To my mind, that feeling shows a great mistake. We will have a good working majority of sound money Republicans in the next Senate. This majority will be from six to nine. But there is no use disguising the fact that the election of a majority in the House will be a very close and difficult matter, and our Republican friends should understand this.

"The reasons for our losses in the House will come from dissatisfaction over the disposition of patronage and from local conditions in the various States. While we will have votes to carry the next House, we cannot expect to have as large a majority there as we have now. We now have fifty-one majority, so that we can sustain some losses and still have a good working force. But the situation is such that it behooves every Republican to be on the alert, especially in close districts, because we will need every one of them."

"Where will the gains in the number of Republican Senators come from?" Mr. Babcock was asked.

"At present," he said, "we have thirty-six sound-money Republican Senators who hold over. There are nine States in which elections take place, and in which it is absolutely certain that Republican Senators will be elected. This will give us forty-five, or one-half of the Senate. In addition to the above, elections for Senators take place in Nebraska, Wyoming, West Virginia, Delaware, New York, Indiana, California, and Washington, and we have these States from which to secure gains.

"How do the people of the West feel concerning the results of the war? I have found a sentiment of general satisfaction there over the results of the war, and I find those who voted for McKinley are especially proud of it, whether Republicans or Democrats. All the acts of the Administration meet with their ready approval. I think, however, in Wyoming the feeling is against the acquisition of territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. As near as I was able to 'size up' the situation, the people there feel that there will be no adequate compensation for us in the Philippine Islands; that the serious questions that we would have to face when we become a party to the Eastern question are of such a character that it requires a very close and careful investigation before any territory there is annexed or acquired, beyond a naval station and the necessary harbors for our shipping.

"The people do not want to hear anything about free silver, and they are convinced of the wisdom of Republican tariff legislation, and they do not want to hear any more about that. Practically, the only thing that interests the public now is the war situation and the general policy of the Government in regard to the acquisition of foreign territory. There is no such demand for literature as we had in 1896, and we will not handle any such quantity as we handled then."

Saratoga Democratic Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Saratoga County Democratic Convention, which met at Ballston Spa to-day, elected as delegates to the State Convention John Foley, James Dougray, and James P. Thompson. A resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing ex-State Senator John Foley of Saratoga for nomination for the office of Attorney General. Joseph P. Brennan of Saratoga, a Corporal in the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, now at Fernandina, Fla., was nominated for member of Assembly.

HANNA ON FOREIGN POLICY.

Ohio Senator Thinks Cuba Will Soon Be Americanized.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 24.—Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio arrived in the city this evening from the Yellowstone Park. Speaking of the annexation question, he said:

"The Philippines is a problem we cannot solve in a hurry. We, of course, must retain a coaling station there; but I do not think it likely we shall want more than Manila and its harbor.

"Cuba is another problem. I never was much of a Cuban, and am not prepared to commit myself as to the policy we should pursue there. We propose to establish a stable government in that island, but what constitutes a stable government has not yet been defined. I think, however, Cuba will be an evolution, and in about twenty years it will be so thoroughly Americanized that there will be no question as to what a stable government means."

MINERS STARVING IN OHIO.

Gov. Bushnell Asked to Relieve Distress in Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—State President W. E. Farms and Jacob Winn, constituting a committee of miners of the Hocking Valley, called upon Gov. Bushnell to-day and asked him to take steps to relieve the present distress. The miners' leaders have been trying for several days to get Receiver Monsarrat of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad, owners of the mines at Jobs, the largest in the State, to resume work in the interest of 600 men and their families.

Mr. Monsarrat alleges dullness of traffic and West Virginia competition as a reason for his refusal. The committee represented that the miners are without the necessaries of life, and even starving, and the State will act.

Middlesex Shoe Factory Closes.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Middlesex Shoe Factory, owned by Rio & Hutchins, and employing 275 hands, has shut down for an indefinite period. The cause of this action is a strike of the stitchers, who left their work Saturday, Aug. 13, and who refuse to return so long as the forewoman of their department, Mrs. Robert Henderson, retains that position. The strikers claim that Mrs. Henderson was tyrannical to an unbearable degree in the discharge of her duties.

Fatal Game of "Tag" on Housetop.

Six small boys played "tag" on the top of a five-story tenement at 312 East Forty-sixth Street last evening. Eight-year-old Joseph Baldwin, who lived at 319 East Forty-sixth Street, was "it," and was making a desperate effort to catch one of his little companions, when he made a misstep and plunged head first to the yard below. He was dead when picked up.

Have You ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

JUDGE TERRELL ON SINGLE TAX.

Reply to Criticisms Made on a Recent Speech that He Delivered in Texas.

Austin Dispatch to The Dallas (Tex.) News.

Judge A. W. Terrell, being interviewed by a reporter regarding recent criticisms in the press by the followers of Henry George of his address at the State University commencement, said:

"The following was my only reference to Mr. George: 'Equally disastrous would be the scheme of Henry George, who would tax the homestead out of existence by compelling the owner to pay rent on it for the benefit of the good and the bad, the industrious and the indolent alike. Such schemes would reverse the order of a progressive civilization, and make a tenant at will in his own home. This would equalize conditions, but would banish civilization.'

"My critics are charitable enough to believe that I do not understand Mr. George. Let us see. Mr. George, in his 'Progress and Poverty,' and also in his essay on the 'Irish Land Question,' distinctly announced that all land, like air and water, was created by God for the use of all men, and that all men had an equal right to it; that, therefore, the individual ownership of land was wrong, and should not be tolerated.

'His remedy for poverty, announced in his pamphlet on the 'Irish Land Question,' (page 40,) was to 'sweep away' all private ownership of land by appropriating to the State 'its full rental value.' He said: 'When this is done, men may continue to call themselves landlords if they wish to, but as what, under this system, was paid by the tenant would be taken by the State, it is pretty clear that middlemen would not long survive, and that very soon the occupiers of land would come to be nominally the owners, though in reality they would be the tenants of the whole people.'

"This, in a nutshell, was the remedy of Mr. George for poverty.

"To illustrate: A man who has invested the earnings of a lifetime to buy a farm finds himself, either from age or disease, unable to work it and rents it to tenants. Mr. George would appropriate for the use of the State by taxation the full rental value of that farm. Thus the landlord would collect rent from his tenants, and the State would then collect by taxation all the rent from him. This extreme case illustrates the doctrine—for, according to Mr. George, all men must pay the rental value of the lands they claim and occupy to the State.

"Most men who live on their farms will regard this remedy as rather drastic. Mr. George said: 'The only true and just solution of the problem, (poverty,) the only end worth aiming at, is to make all the land the common property of all the people,' ('Irish Land Question,' Page 39.) That was the sort of title the Comanche Indians once asserted as they roamed over the prairies. No doubt it resulted in a free and easy condition of affairs, but they failed to progress much in civilization.

"That Mr. George was a man of noble impulses all will concede; that good men adopt his ideas and are found in the land leagues now established over our State is equally true; but I really cannot find time to discuss with them whether the land that a citizen of Texas has paid for belongs equally to everybody else.

"Mr. George asserted that God created all land to be, like air and water, for the use of all men alike. This he often reiterates, for it was the cornerstone of his theory to banish poverty.

"One naturally shrinks from the impious efforts to invade the secret councils of God and interpret his motives in the creation. I do not know whether or not God intended that all men should have an equal right to every farmer's land which that farmer has paid for. Mr. George asserts this. I doubt it. At any rate, he and his followers have no more conception of God's motives in the creation than I have. I know nothing about it, and in the absence of any certain knowledge on the subject I will be excused for doubting whether my farm was designed by the Creator for the equal use of every idle, lazy, or vicious stranger who may assert an equal right on account of his superior knowledge of God's motives in the creation.

"Those who may desire to know what I said on the subject of land ownership and agriculture as a safeguard of free government can obtain the address, I presume, from the State university.

"I have been trying to enjoy, after a long journey and much fatigue, a season of rest on a farm for which I have paid. The title seems clear, and there is a natural disposition to regard myself as the owner. Most people who have paid for their farms feel the same way.

"Many distinguished gentlemen in Texas are in politics. I am not. Now, if the followers of Mr. George want a controversy, (since they cannot obtain one with me,) let them call those gentlemen out on the land problem as interpreted by Mr. George. I really thought last Winter during the Whitecap epidemic that the leaders in political thought fought rather shy over the demonstrations of Socialism."

BISMARCK'S HOMELY DOG.

He Knew It Was Ugly and Laughed at Its Admirers.

From The London News.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—To-day's crop of Bismarck stories includes an exceedingly amusing one about the dead Chancellor's dog, Tyras II. It was a sorry animal, and when Anton Memminger met it at Kissingen in company of its illustrious master he observed that it was far from beautiful.

"You are quite right," Bismarck replied; "I myself have never found the dog either wise or beautiful. At first it was painful to look at him. Yet there are always men who do not deny their origin, and who like to do homage even to their cousin, the dog. There are ladies, too, crooked enough to desire a few hairs from this animal, and to carry them about in a golden locket as a valuable keepsake and talisman. Ah! if they only knew that the dog was a present from the Emperor. It is true that I had a beautiful dog—the greyhound, Rebecca Tyras I., which was given me by the Munich Dog Rearing Society. That Tyras was really an excellent animal, under whose guardianship I was safer than under the protection of the whole of the Berlin police. But he was poisoned by a miserable scoundrel, a faithless farm servant, and I was truly grieved. Then my birthday drew near, and the Emperor asked the Minister, Bötticher's, advice, and he told him about the poisoning of Tyras. The Emperor forthwith commanded: 'See that you get a new Reichshund.' And Bötticher, who knew about as much of dogs as certain diplomatists do of history, went to a dog-training establishment and ordered a new Reichshund. When the animal was introduced to me my servant, Pinnow, shed tears of emotion, and wanted to give it to the Samaritan Association. Its ribs stuck out from its starved body like those of a stranded ship. Its tail was like a disjointed flag. I felt like covering my head with grief, for I involuntarily interpreted it as a bad omen for the new course. 'Hold the thing, or I will tumble over!' I called out.

"On the following morning the Emperor came to me, and congratulated me on my birthday. As I neither expressed my gratitude for the 'beautiful present,' nor mentioned it in any way the Emperor observed: 'Apropos, you have said nothing about the dog I sent you for to-day.' 'Ah, exactly,' I answered, 'I had almost forgotten it,' and called out to Pinnow: 'Bring it in.' What a sight! The Emperor in his astonishment could find no words suitable for the expert taste of his diplomatic dog dealer, Bötticher, and plainly perceived that he could reap no great honor with this imperial present. He saw that he had been done once again, and cried out: 'And this thing cost me £30!' And afterward, what do you think? The firm who had thus deceived Bötticher actually asked for permission to describe themselves as dog dealers to Prince Bismarck. I sent them an answer which I warrant they will never sell to an autograph hunter."

The Kaiser Rehearses as a Pilgrim.

From The London News.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Emperor is getting gradually ready for Palestine. On Monday he was seen riding in the park at Wilhelmshöhe clad in the tropical suit which he has had specially made for his forthcoming pilgrimage. The costume is described as consisting of a yellowish white stuff, ornamented on the breast with yellow braid. The riding boots are a yellowy brown, and the helmet is likewise provided with yellow mountings.

FIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Governor of the Visayas Reports Defeat of Insurgents with Heavy Loss.

CHIEFS CAPTURED AND SHOT

Spanish Armies in Philippines and Cuba Ordered to Act in Accord with Our Troops to Make Armistice Respected.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands and the successor of Gen. Jaudenes in the Governor Generalship of the Philippines, saying that there has been bloody fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents, with an estimated loss to the latter of 500 men. The Spanish losses were "unimportant."

The dispatch says that a number of the insurgent chiefs were captured and shot. A Sergeant of gendarmes who attempted to incite a rising against the authorities barely escaped lynching at the hands of the populace. He was turned over to the courts and shot.

Gen. Rios adds that he has organized six battalions of natives and Spaniards for the purpose of resisting a threatened invasion of insurgents from the Island of Luzon, and also a small squadron to watch the coasts and rivers of Mandanao Island and the Visayas.

The Government is highly satisfied with the services of Gen. Rios.

The Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, when asked what instructions had been given to Gen. Rios in regard to opposing the insurgents, replied that he had ordered the Captains General of Cuba and the Philippines to act in accord with the Americans, but if the Americans should prove unable to make the insurgents respect the armistice, then the instructions were to repel by arms any attack upon the Spaniards.

MERRITT IS GOVERNOR.

Formally Assumes the Duty and Transfers the Command of the Eighth Corps to Otis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—A special from Manila, dated Aug. 23, says:

"Gen. Merritt has assumed the Governor's duty and transferred the command of the Eighth Corps to Major Gen. Otis. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis of California has been ordered to report to Gen. Anderson, and Gen. MacArthur has been assigned to command the Second Division.

"Col. Ovenshine of the Third Regulars will command the brigade in place of Gen. MacArthur."

DEMANDS OF PHILIPPINE REBELS.

Want Islands to be Annexed by Either America or England.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 24.—At a conference to-day between the insurgents and the Americans the former declared emphatically that they were willing to co-operate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly if assured that the islands would remain either an American or a British colony under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain.

Otherwise the insurgent leaders asserted they would not dare disarm, but must positively refuse to do so. They threaten a fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw.

Many Spaniards assert that they are eager to invest their fortunes in new enterprises, but that they fear ruin if the Americans withdraw.

A few monopolists, fearing competition, are secretly intriguing against the new régime.

The natives assert that the religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy.

Newspapers published in both the English and Spanish languages have already appeared.

REINFORCEMENTS REACH MERRITT.

Arrived at Manila on Transports Rio de Janiero and Pennsylvania.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 24.—The United States transports Rio Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived to-day.

The former brings two battalions of South Dakota Volunteer recruits for the Utah Light Artillery and a detachment of the Signal Corps, and the latter the First Montana Volunteers and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers.

Promotion for Merritt's Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President has called upon Gen. Merritt, commanding the military forces at Manila, for his recommendations regarding the operations that resulted in the capitulation of the Philippines. It is the President's purpose to promote the officers who rendered conspicuously meritorious services in the land fights at Manila, just as was done in the case of the gallant officers at Santiago.

Money for Our Army in Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—About one million dollars, mostly in gold and silver coin, will be carried to Manila on the Scandia for the payment of the United States troops in the Philippines. The coin will be guarded by a detachment of soldiers.

British Warships Bound to Manila.

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.—The British cruiser Hermione and the British gunboat Peacock left to-day for Manila, Philippine Islands.

Columbus Steel Plant to Expand.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 24.—The King, Gilbert & Warner Company, operating one of the largest steel plants in the country, has closed a contract for fifteen acres of ground and will at once enter upon the work of largely extending its immense plant in this city.

You are invited to inspect the new Fall shapes of

Knox Hats.

They have the usual perfection in lines, superiority of material and workmanship, and are the standards of fashion. The proper finish to correct attire.

Now Ready.

"Patronize American Industries."

For Sale at the Retail Stores:

212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE., (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

THE TRAMP SEASON IS HERE.

Hints as to the Proper Treatment of "Wandering Willies."

From The Utica Morning Herald.

Tramp time has come again. Perhaps there is not another section of country so infested with tramps as Waterville and vicinity a short time before and after the hop harvest. Long before the hops commence to blossom there start from the various cities in this and other States small detachments, consisting of from two to perhaps eight or ten persons, all setting their faces toward this objective point. They begin to reach their destination the last of July, and from that time until nearly the 1st of September continue to pour in. They are now to be seen lining all the main thoroughfares, camping in the woods and in the open. Everywhere they are in evidence. The larger part of them are strong, stalwart, young and middle aged men, who look as though they could easily wield the hod or axe and earn their own living. Although many of them are annual visitors, yet they come long before the hops are ripe, and always tell the same old story, running something like this:

"I was out of work, and hearing that there would be a chance to earn money in harvesting the hop crop, I came on, but found to my disappointment that I was misinformed as to the time the harvest commences, and not being able to obtain work am obliged to ask for something to eat."

All this and often more is frequently told in language and with an accent that is proof that the solicitor was well-brought up, and doubtless has seen better days. This army of tramps subsists on the corn and potato fields of the farmers, supplemented by the cold victuals they can beg from door to door, given by kind-hearted people who do not like to turn a deaf ear to their applications for fear they may deny food to some who are worthy. It does not seem necessary that able-bodied persons should be obliged to beg their daily food. The writer recently asked seven of these persons if they wished a job of work. The first six refused, but the seventh was glad to get it. He proved a good worker, and withal so intelligent and faithful that his job is likely to last until hop picking commences.

His story is that he has lived in Australia several years, but that hard times came on after the boom and he could not get work. When the money he had saved dwindled down to just enough to pay his passage to New York he used it for that purpose. Upon arrival he found no chance to earn a living, and hearing of the hop fields made his way there on foot. He came too early and preferred to earn rather than beg his sustenance.

This man has considerable polish, uses good language, is very intelligent, and, evidently from his knowledge of the country, spent considerable time in Australia. He says he has a sister in Boston, and that his present ambition is to earn enough money to buy a decent suit of clothes before he sees her.

Supposing this man is not able to obtain work and is obliged to depend on the generosity of others for his living, how long a time will it require for him to become a confirmed tramp and be obliged to beg from door to door? Some tramps are the offspring of tramps, and were educated to the notion that the "world owes them a living," but doubtless the larger number were made so by circumstances. It seems as though there ought to be some way whereby those who are willing to earn their bread could have an opportunity and be encouraged by work being provided for them. If those who are inclined to be charitable, as well as those who feed tramps as the easiest method of getting rid of them, were to offer them work first and then food or money afterward, the result would be that not only would they be the means of redeeming from tram

A DAY OF RECORD WEATHER

A Combination of Heat and Humidity Makes New Yorkers Uncomfortable.

MANY PROSTRATED, SOME DEAD

One Woman Tries to Kill Herself While Temporarily Insane—Horses Suffer Severely — Relief Expected To-day.

The thermometer made a record yesterday. It reached the 88 degree mark at 4 o'clock. This was in the Weather Bureau's office and at the same time thermometers on the street marked 96 degrees. This is not a record for heat for the Summer, but it is a record for Aug. 24, the Weather Bureau being unable to find a hotter Aug. 24 since the records were kept. It would have been uncomfortable enough if those who had to stay in town yesterday had only the heat to contend with, but the humidity was also very high and made the day probably the most uncomfortable of the year. There was 89 per cent. of humidity in the atmosphere at 8 o'clock in the morning and it kept near this mark all day long until a thunderstorm and a heavy rainfall in the evening cooled the atmosphere a little and the humidity dropped down to 68 per cent. There were more than fifty persons prostrated by the heat and nearly all had to be taken to hospitals. Several persons died and one woman tried to commit suicide. Horses in all parts of the city became exhausted and fell in the streets. Many of them had to be killed to put them out of their misery.

The heat was so great on Eighth Avenue where the underground trolley is in course of construction that nearly 100 of the laborers quit work. One foreman remarked that it must be hot when an Italian laborer will quit.

The parks in the lower part of the city were crowded during the evening. The rain drove all away for a short time but as soon as it cleared up they were back again trying to find a cool spot.

Awful Day for Horses.

Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that the day had been an awful one for horses. The officers of the society who go about the streets had ordered over 300 horses to be taken to their stables during the last forty-eight hours, and the two ambulances recovered 75 horses in the same time.

The excessive heat, together with several constitutional ills last night, drove Mrs. Margaret Lorenza, sixty years old, of 170 Avenue B, out of her mind, and while in this condition she made a determined effort to kill herself. She used a dull butcher knife, and with this mutilated her throat in a terrible manner, but not fatally.

Her husband Herbert, some years her senior, arrived in time to prevent the woman from killing herself. Policeman Maloney of the East Fifth Street station was called in, and he sent her to Bellevue Hospital. She is detained as a prisoner. There is little doubt in the minds of the Bellevue physicians that the woman was temporarily insane when she tried to end her life.

Dudley Phelps, twenty-eight years old, of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, was overcome at Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Phelps is a son of Deputy Collector Col. Dudley Phelps of the Custom House. He is in Judge Dittenhofer's law office. The physicians at the hospital say he will be out in a day or two.

The Deaths Reported.

The following deaths from the heat during the day were reported:

James McNulty, forty-four years old, of 212 East Forty-fourth Street, fell unconscious from the heat last night while working in the Metropolitan Traction Company power house at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

Patrick Flood, forty-seven years old, of 49 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was overcome by the heat at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue while at work there. He was removed to Flower Hospital and died there last night.

John Murphy, thirty-eight years old, of 237 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat yesterday while walking on Fourth Avenue, near Bay Ridge Avenue. An ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital responded to the call, but Murphy was dead when it arrrived. He was an employe of James Weir, a florist, at 67 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

While Trolley Car No. 821 of the Nassau Railroad, on its way to Coney Island, was going along Eighty-sixth Street yesterday the conductor, James Stephens, was overcome by the heat and fell from the car. He struck on his head, and was picked up insensible. At the Norwegian Hospital, where he was taken, it was said that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and would probably die. He is forty-four years old, and lives at 608 Sixth Avenue.

There is promise of relief from the heat to-day, as the local forecast is thunderstorms and cooler weather.

GREAT DAMAGE UP THE STATE.

Many Persons Struck by Lightning, Which Also Started Several Fires —Cloudbursts Cause Floods.

Dispatches from various points in this State report destructive thunderstorms yesterday. A number of persons were struck and some of them killed by lightning, which also started several fires.

At Crawford, near Middletown, at an early hour in the morning, Mrs. John Yerks was killed by lightning. Her two sons were rendered insensible, but recovered.

A bolt passed into the sleeping room of Floyd Truex's house in Middletown and knocked the plaster off six inches from where his wife was reclining. It passed over her and struck the crib where the baby was sleeping and then went out the window. Mr. Truex stood in the doorway of the room and saw the occurrence. All escaped injury. At least a score of houses and barns with contents were totally destroyed. The country round about was flooded by a cloudburst and a number of bridges were washed away. Several engine rooms and factories in the town were also flooded, and will not be able to start again for a week.

Damage estimated at thousands of dollars was caused by a hurricane which swept through Troy. The roofs of four factories were blown off. Three men employed at the power house of the Lakeside Railroad Company were badly injured by the west wall of the building falling, and one of them, an electrical engineer named Carl Dingen, may die. Another man is believed to have been fatally injured by being blown from the roof of Fiske's factory. A live wire fell upon Tony Metrine, an Italian laborer, who was instantly killed. The street car service was delayed for a considerable length of time because of trees which fell on the rails and trolley wires. Part of the roof of the Church of the Assumption was carried away, and the statue of the Virgin Mary was blown down and lodged in the cellar.

At Rochester Franklin L. McCutcheon was struck by lightning, and was unconscious for half an hour. Half an inch of rain fell in less than an hour. The sewers were unable to carry the water away, and considerable damage was done.

In the vicinity of Schenectady seven farm buildings were struck by lightning and burned.

St. John's Lutheran Church, the dwelling of George Oakleaf, and other buildings at Lyons were struck by lightning.

A cloudburst in the town of Deerfield did great damage to property. The water fell so rapidly that it filled the creek banks, and was four feet over the roadway in a few minutes. Bridges were carried away, barns were floated off and deposited in unusual places, and pigs, calves, chickens, and other live stock were carried down in the flood. Two big washouts occurred on the Adirondack River, but the telegraph wires were down and particulars could not be ascertained.

Lightning Kills Two Men in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Aug. 24.—During a thunderstorm Sunday Samuel Swan of New Bedford, Mass., a Summer visitor, who was out for a ride on his wheel, took refuge in a barn in Bolton, Vt., which was struck by lightning. Mr. Swan was instantly killed. The same day Dr. Royal T. Sawyer was killed by lightning while sitting in his office at Worcester, ten miles from Batton. These two bring the total of deaths by lightning this season in this State to 29.

Heavy Storm in Massachusetts.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—The heaviest thunder and rain storm of the season passed over this district at an early hour this morning, causing damage to telephone and electric light systems and causing a loss of several thousand dollars to railroads and highways by extensive washouts. During the storm lightning struck the house of Michael Carey, at this place, and the barn of Andrew Knight, at Mill River.

Four Deaths from Heat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The official maximum temperature in Chicago of 93° in midafternoon on the Auditorium tower was within a degree of the record of the hottest day of the year. The thunderstorm which broke over the city at 8 P. M. caused a drop of 20 degrees from the maximum, but before this relief came the heat claimed many victims. The cases of prostration reported to the police includes four dead, ten seriously overcome, and nine whose recovery was expected. The dead are Diedrich Anderson, Annie Bartt, John H. Clothier, and Patrick Kennedy.

FEMALE BULLFIGHTERS.

Women Who Arouse Enthusiasm of the Mexicans by Their Skill with the Espada and Banderillas.

From The Philadelphia Press.

In spite of the many attempts made by certain religious organizations and philanthropists, bullfighting continues to be the sport par excellence in the City of Mexico. An ordinance excludes the sport from the city proper, but in the environs there is no law against it, although the license is prohibitive except in the great Bucareli ring, where weekly fights are held. The sport is patronized by all classes of people from the President of the republic down to the humblest cargador who can secure the price of admission.

During the past year a female quadrilla of bull fighters has caused a greatly augmented interest in the sport by the skill with which they handle the sword and banderillas in the great rings of Spain, and so great was the fame they achieved that the Mexicans were fain to gaze upon their charms and witness their skill and bravery. An immense sum of money was guaranteed the señoritas torras before they left the mother country, and they are now giving performances before immense crowds in all the large cities in the republic.

So novel a sight as six women flirting with a mad bull could not be missed, and our party of ten unanimously voted to witness the performance. Securing a box the day before, we went early to watch the arrival of the President and his staff, as well as the other strata of society which dearly loves a bullfight, a taste never exterminated from the Spanish strain, yet paramount in the blood of the native-born Mexican.

There is an undercurrent of excitement as you enter the immense ring, with rows of boxes and tiers of seats, about equally divided into the "sunny side" and the "shady side," the former occupied by the lower or peon classes. In the centre of the shady side of the ring is the Governor's box and to the left the musicians' stand, whence lively airs are played at intervals.

Precisely at 3:30 o'clock a door opposite the Governor's box is opened and the procession enters the ring. First come the señoritas toreras, or "lady bullfighters," dressed in the regulation costume, which consists of knee breeches and jacket, elaborately embroidered in gold and silver bullion, and pink silk stockings.

They march around. Then the bull enters. This animal always closes his eyes when he charges, and there is far less danger in this part of the performance than one would imagine.

A señorita advances, goes through the play; then another and another until the bull is somewhat tired, the female performers being assisted at critical points by the male protectors who follow closely in their wake.

Two of the women then take the banderillas, which are long darts with prongs like fishhooks, and, by skillful manipulation of the red capes, invite the bull to charge toward them. As he makes a lunge the darts are planted in his side, where they hang, and further enrage him. Eight or ten banderillas are planted in the animal's side, when a cornet sounds from the Governor's box, which is the death signal.

The woman who has been assigned to do the killing takes a sword and red cape and advances to the Governor's box, where she makes a speech, salutes his Excellency, then engages the attention of the bull. Sometimes the animal refuses to fight and is sent out of the ring, and another one is brought in. Often the horns of a too ferocious creature are sawed off, the spectators sometimes insisting that this be done if the animal looks particularly dangerous.

Now comes the critical moment, and the crowd manifests interest in diverse ways. Those in the front rows stand up, and are speedily called down by the spectators in the rear.

Fair-faced women, who look incapable of hurting a fly, lean forward, and anxiously watch every movement of the matador as she strives to plant the sword in the heart of the animal. The bull lunges toward the matador, and he passes her with a rush — the sword is deftly planted in the animal clear to the hilt, and the enthusiasm of the spectators knows no bounds. As the animal staggers, falls, regains his feet and falls again, bellowing with pain, the scene is indescribable.

A delicate-faced woman just in front of me stands up and cheers with the howling mob, clasps her white hands in an ecstasy of delight, and throws her corsage bunch of violets at the feet of the woman in the ring.

A pretty girl, scarcely fourteen, tosses a bunch of roses, peons throw their sombreros aloft in joy, and the leading society young men send downward a rain of silver dollars at the torera's little Spanish feet. Several facetiously inclined men in the front row toss into the rings spools of cotton, papers of pins, and pair of scissors, the gentle irony of which is greeted by the crowd with shouts of approval.

A male matador then cuts off the right ear of the dead bull, and presents it to the Señorita Angelita, (little anger,) and she retires for a brief rest, followed by thundering applause. The footmen with the mules enter and the bull is dragged from the ring.

This scene is repeated until six bulls have been dispatched, some of which are killed in the most bungling manner, and the señoritas toreras, pitiful exemplification of the newest phase of the new woman, retire from the ring, followed by a rain of silver dollars and mad applause.

LA BOURGOGNE'S VICTIMS.

A New York Lawyer in London to Litigate Their Claims.

From The London Mail.

Among the most recent arrivals at the Hotel Cecil is Mr. Asa A. Alling, a leading lawyer of New York. One of the purposes of his visit to London is to take counsel's opinion and institute further inquiries respecting a number of claims which his firm is making on behalf of the administrators of American citizens and others against the owners of La Bourgogne.

"We have fifteen claims in all," said Mr. Alling, in conversation with a representative of The Daily Mail, "and one of the objects of my visit is to determine if possible whether to proceed with them in London. At present the actions have been commenced in New York, but if it is considered advisable we can drop them there and renew them here. Some of the claims are in respect of persons who were American citizens and of others who were aliens.

"Of course," continued Mr. Alling, "quite a number of interesting points in connection with the claims will arise. One will be as to whether we can proceed in New York or London or whether we must go to Paris. As to that, I attach importance to the decision just given by one of your Judges. Then there is the case of aliens. The owners of La Bourgogne will no doubt raise the point that we have no jurisdiction, especially in the case of an alien. We are proceeding under an enactment in America which is similar to Lord Campbell's act, and I find that recently your Mr. Justice Darling decided that an alien could not take advantage of this act. But there is to be an appeal, so that it is still an open question.

"At all events, whether the actions are tried in New York, London, or Paris, they will be fraught with considerable interest, and will, I should say, raise an important issue as to the responsibilities of steamship companies."

Fall River Mills Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Notices were posted to-day at the Merchants' Manufacturing Company's office of a two weeks' shut-down, commencing Monday morning. The shut-down will stop 125,000 spindles and cause an enforced idleness of 1,350 employes, whose weekly pay amounts to $8,000.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

American and British Commissioners Actively Preparing for Business.

WILL BE NO GENERAL HEARINGS

Details of Proceedings Not to be Made Public Until the Work of the Commission Is Completed.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—Both the American and British Commissioners have been busy all day working out plans for procedure and looking over the great volume of work they have before them.

Nothing in detail of the commission's work will be given to the press until after its work is finished. This has been agreed upon by both sides, the reason being to prevent, as far as possible, the demands for hearings before the commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Senator Fairbanks have both stated that it would be impossible for the commission to grant general hearings. On the most important questions expert testimony will be taken, and where local interests are seriously affected a single representative of the interests may be heard. Beyond this the Commissioners say they will be unable to grant any requests for hearings. Briefs and documents on all questions will, however, receive attention.

Sir James Winter, the representative from Newfoundland, arrived at noon and will be present at the joint session to-morrow.

To-night Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave a dinner to the Commissioners at the Garrison Club, and in all the speeches was expressed the sentiment that the work of the commission would be carried out in a most amicable way, and that the results would be of lasting benefit to the two great Nations.

Yesterday a rumor was going about here that the conference would at the joint meeting to-morrow adjourn for an indefinite period to meet at Washington. There appears to be no good foundation for the rumor. It is quite possible that the commission may take a recess after two or three weeks, but the Commissioners on both sides stated to-night that no adjournment would be taken until after the work had been carefully looked over and both sides had become satisfied as to what could be accomplished in the way of a general adjustment of all questions to be decided.

The State election in Maine, in which Congressman Dingley is interested, occurs on the 15th of September, but Mr. Dingley says that he will be able to attend to all his duties in connection with the commission. Senator Fairbanks and Senator Gray are also interested in the elections in their respective States, but do not intimate that it will become necessary for them to postpone the work of the commission because of the elections.

Don M. Dickinson, who has been before the American Commissioners in the interests of the Michigan lumbermen, left today for Omaha. Mr. Dickinson brought to the attention of the American Commissioners the advisability of changing the old treaty of 1817, under which neither Canada nor the United States is permitted to "build and maintain" war vessels on the great lakes. In behalf of the shipbuilders of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit and other lake cities, he asked that the word "build" be stricken out of the old treaty, and that the shipbuilders be permitted to compete with other parts of the country.

He did not ask that the provision prohibiting the maintenance of more than one cruiser by either Government upon the lakes be changed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 24.—The Provisional Government has decided not to send any representative to Quebec to watch British Columbian interests at the international conference. The Government, however, will prepare a memorandum for submission to the British members of the conference, setting forth the views of the Government on all questions and all points pertaining to the preservation of provincial interests.

CURIOUS NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

Singular Fates—A Corvette Carried Over a Town and Back on a Tidal Wave.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

Curious disappearances and accidents to our warships characterized the early history of our navy, and in spite of all the efforts of the Navy Department to explain the cause of the disasters, many of them are as absolute mysteries to-day as when they happened, says George E. Walsh, in Leslie's Weekly. When the Government built ten new gunboats to prosecute the war against Tripoli, in 1805, they were sent out as soon as they were finished and before they were named. Each one was given a number and dispatched to the scene of the war. No. 7 sailed from New York June 20, 1805, under the command of Lieut. Ogelvie, and after she cleared Sandy Hook Light she was never heard from again. She went down with all on board before she had even been named.

A most extraordinary accident was that which happened to the corvette Monongahela at Santa Cruz in 1867. While at anchor in the harbor a tremendous tidal wave lifted her upon its crest and carried her clean over the town of Frederichstadt and back without injuring the town or the boat to any extent. The receding wave landed her on the beach instead of in the deep waters of the harbor, and it cost our Government $100,000 to float her again. Fully as strange was the fate of the sloop-of-war Wateree. She was anchored in the harbor of Arica, Peru, in 1868, when a huge tidal wave swept inland and flooded the whole city. The wave carried the sloop several miles inland, and finally landed her in the midst of a tropical forest. It was impossible to release her from such a peculiar position, and the Government sold her for a nominal sum. The purchasers turned the vessel into a hotel, and the remains of the once formidable war vessel loom up in the tropical forest to-day as a monument to the power of tidal waves.

Among other cases of disaster which are attributed to the violence of the waves or weather, there is none more interesting than that of the strange fate of the Saratoga. When she sailed from Philadelphia in October, 1780, under the command of Capt. James Young, there was no finer or handsomer war vessel afloat. That she was as formidable as she was attractive she soon demonstrated in a practical way. After cruising around a short time she captured three British vessels in succession, and then with her prizes started to return to Philadelphia. But off the Delaware Capes she encountered a British ship of line. As the Saratoga carried only eighteen guns and the Intrepid was a seventy-four gun ship, Capt. Young considered it safer to run away. The enemy did not chase her far, but returned to protect and recapture the British prizes. The Saratoga sailed away in the very teeth of a storm, and she was never heard from again. Did she founder at sea in the gale or was she blown up by her magazines?

There are some peculiar accidents to our naval vessels in the past that are accounted for, but while the mystery of their loss is removed and explained, the strangeness of their mishaps is no less interesting. For instance, there is the sinking of the United States sloop-of-war Oneida in 1869. She was bound home from Yokohama, then when a short distance from port the British steamer Bombay ran into her and cut off her stern. The injury was so mortal that the Oneida immediately fired her guns of distress; but in the darkness the Bombay crept away instead of returning to assist her. In a short time the sloop went to the bottom, carrying all of her crew with her. When the news reached Yokohama the Captain of the British steamer was mobbed by the indignant populace, and he was dismissed from the service in disgrace.

Hurricanes have been responsible for the wreckage of several of our naval vessels other than those at Samoa in 1889. The brig-of-war Bainbridge was turned over by a hurricane off Cape Hatteras in 1803, and everybody on board was lost except a colored cook, who managed to cling to the pieces of the wreck until picked up. Ninety-eight lives were lost by the wrecking of the sloop-of-war Huron in 1877. A small hurricane blew her on the shore off Norfolk, and she was pounded to pieces by the violent surf. The Saginaw was wrecked in the very middle of the Pacific in 1870.

MADAME WORTH.

Appreciation at Her Death of Her Part in Her Great Husband's Career.

From The London Telegraph.

Mme. Worth did not outlive her husband very long. She was an admirable woman in every respect; her charity, even considering her ample means, was practically boundless; yet it is doubtful whether but for the name she bore her death would have aroused the interest throughout the length and breadth of the civilized globe that it has excited. Both the news of and the sorrow caused by her demise would have been virtually confined to a comparatively small circle; for, fortunately, benevolence such as hers is, if not very frequent, at any rate, not absolutely phenomenal. And there is no evidence, so far as I know, that she ever bore a part in the labors of the man who by sheer and unaided genius rose from a modest Lincolnshire lad to world-wide celebrity in a calling in which he had only one noteworthy predecessor, namely, Leroy, who flourished during the First Empire and the Restoration. Truly, there were faiseurs and coutouriers—manmilliners is not the English equivalent—before Leroy; both Brantome and Mme. de Sevigné made mention of them, but they did not operate upon a large scale, and stupendous as were the transactions of Worth's predecessor, they sank into utter insignificance compared with those of the erstwhile employe of Swan and Edgar.

And, curious though it may seem, Mme. Worth, absolutely foreign as she remained to her husband's active career, was, nevertheless, a contributory, but not a main cause of it. "A woman endowed with less sense with a less evenly-balanced mind, would make the life of a man in my position a purgatory on earth," said Mr. Worth, to me one day. In reality, the sentence was altogether irrelevant to the business on which I had come to see him, and, as a rule, he was not very communicative either with regard to his public or private affairs to any one, and least of all to journalists; but he made an exception in favor of English correspondents. Still, the sentence seemed apropos de rien, and I was proportionately surprised. I had asked him for an interview concerning a contemplated measure which at the time caused a good deal of fluttering among the grandes dames de la troisième République. It was proposed by some of Mr. Worth's minor competitors to start a kind of private "reference office" with regard to the solvency of their clientèle. Mr. Worth discountenanced the scheme from the beginning, and there was an end to our conversation, when with a smile he pointed to an article in Le Temps, in which the widow of a physician had set forth the woes of her sisters, if they were at all prone to jealousy. I do not remember the whole of it, only the last lines. "My son also is a physician," the widow said, "and my daughter-in-law is very much in love with her husband. Well, I pity her from the bottom of my heart." These were the words that elicited Mr. Worth's remarks. After showing me the paper he went on: "I do not suppose there is a man living who has come into more immediate contact with the number of lovely women I have encountered. What, in the name of all that is good, could I have done if Mme. Worth had had a bee in her bonnet like that? I should have been obliged to shut up shop, for, after all, in spite of every regard for les convenances, I was now and again obliged to place my hands on a woman's shoulders, to touch her waist, &c. Fancy my having had to give a full and detailed account of all this! And he laughed outright. "But Heaven be praised, Mme. Worth is too sensible for that."

It was perhaps the greatest praise he could have bestowed upon her, for there is no doubt that during the heyday of the Second Empire Mr. Worth had dealings with a greater number of lovely women in one day than the most famous physician saw in a week. And there is equally no doubt that among the number there were Mesdames and Mesdemoiselles Benoiton, and all sorts of bonnes pauvres, who were constantly seeking whom they might devour. Mr. Worth had to be doubly cautious. He was a foreigner, and an Englishman to boot. "I candidly own I am annoyed," said Louis XIV. on one occasion. "With all my authority, I have been trying in vain against those extravagantly high structures on women's heads. Not a single person has lowered them in deference to me. But all at once there appears upon the scene a stranger, a bit of rubbish (une guenille) from England who wears her hair low upon her head, and suddenly all the Princesses go from one extreme to another." The "bit of rubbish" happened to be Lady Sandwich, the wife of the English Ambassador. If Lady Sandwich was a bit of rubbish in the Grand Monarque's eyes, we can well imagine what a former employe of Gagelin's, in the Rue de Richelieu—for Mr. Worth was no more than that—must have been in the eyes of those who envied him and bribed the journalists of the Second Empire, not particularly squeamish in that respect, to give voice, or rather pen, to that envy. "And after all that they sing in "Charles VI.": "Jamais, jamais, en France, l'Anglais n'y règnera," exclaimed the father of M. Camille Pelletan, one night, as he saw at least three dozen carriages in front of Mr. Worth's establishment. There was to be a grand ball at the Tuileries that night, and Mr. Worth's principal clientes had come, as was their wont, to put their dresses on in the various rooms set apart for the purpose, and in order that he might put the finishing touch to them. Often they had to wait their turn for two or three hours, yet they would not go until he had given them a glance, for there is nothing la vraie mondaine takes so seriously as her personal adornment. "When I see two grandes dames talk brightly and animatedly while they are waiting for me," said Mr. Worth on the same occasion to me, "I know they are talking about their husbands or their other mankind; when they are talking seriously, almost reverently, I know they are talking dress. That is the difference between them and Mme. Worth. When she is talking about our home, she is serious; when she wants a new dress, she becomes very animated." This was the woman who went to her long rest on Sunday night.

The Virtues of Sugar.

From The London News.

Children all over the world, and all the keepers of "sweet-stuff" shops, ought to join in a testimonal to the learned though anonymous scientist who publishes in the Allgemeine Zeitung an enthusiastic glorification of sugar. Not only as a "genussmittel," but much more as a "nahrungsmittel," sugar is almost the most valuable thing which enters the mouth of man, woman or child. There is scarcely any other equally important feeder of muscle power. The laborer can do nothing better than keep a few lumps of sugar in his pocket. The negroes in sugar plantations renew and quicken their weary bodies by sucking the sugar canes. Sugar is a fine restorative for soldiers. A Dutch army surgeon asserts that during an expedition in Sumatra he found that the best means to maintain the soldiers in vigor and freshness, not only during the march, but during the fight, was a generous allowance of sugar. Each man was served with a handful at a time.

The Swiss chamois hunters bear similar evidence to its marvelous powers of sustenance and of recuperation after exhausting fatigue. The writer gives an account of successful experiments made with sugar as food for athletes by several of the Dutch rowing clubs, by pedestrians, by cyclists, and others whose bodily powers need "a rapid, portable, and innocent stimulant." Sugar is coming more and more into use in Holland in the course of "training" for contests, and it is as good for beasts as it is for men. The poor hardly realize as yet, or only realize unconsciously, what a treasure they possess in cheap sugar. Its value in fever has been emphasized by Empaytaz and others. That which is supposed to injure the teeth in the consumption of "goodies" is not the sugar, but the so-called "fruit acids" which are introduced to flavor the sugar. Negroes, who devour sugar in so huge a quantity, have the best teeth in the world.

Headache Powders Condemned.

From The London News.

A word of warning has been issued with regard to the indiscriminate use of headache powders, to which so many people fly for relief during the dog days. In his quarterly report on the health of the Borough of Chorley, Lancashire, Dr. J. A. Harris, the medical officer for the district, calls attention to the sale and purchase of these remedies. He states that under his direction the county police obtained six or seven samples from different shops in the town and had them submitted to analysis. In every case the quantity of the active ingredient was found to be in excess of the maximum dose of the drug allowed in the British Pharmacopeia. The subject was brought up and discussed at the recent British Medical Congress at Edinburgh, and there was a general consensus of opinion that these drugs required to be handled with the greatest possible care, and that a slight error of judgment with regard to dose might be followed by disastrous results.

TENNIS WITH THE CANADIANS.

Winner of the Ladies' Singles to Challenge for the Moore Trophy.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Play in the international tennis tournament was continued here to-day. The ladies' singles, which has the entry of some of the best lady players in the country, was the feature of the day's playing. The winner of this event will challenge Miss Juliette Atkinson, the National and Canadian champion, for the Moore Trophy, which Miss Atkinson has already won twice. The men's handicap singles were started, and the novice singles advanced to the semi-finals. Scores:

Men's Singles.—First Round—C. M. Dana (15) beat A. R. Fecheimer, (15,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; Peter Porter (half 15) beat A. H. Blackwood, (half 30,) 6—3, 6—7, 7—5; G. F. Peterson (half 15) beat J. Norton, (half 15,) 7—5, 6—4; S. G. Tate (half 30) beat P. Wright, (half 15,) 6—1, 6—1; A. H. Langton (15) beat H. Wimer, (half 15,) 6—2, 6—3; J. Bissell (15) beat H. Simon, (30,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; C. Misiner (half 15) beat L. Kohn, (40,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. Burgess, Brantford, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Kathleen Atkinson, Brooklyn, beat Miss Hamilton, Oakville, 6—3, 6—3.

Novice Singles.—First Round—G. Wagner beat G. D. Lamont, 6—0, 6—1; A. W. Marquis beat H. J. McLaughlin, 6—0, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round—James Norris beat H. E. Gabriel, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Golf at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Despite the unpropitious weather the Saratoga Golf Club today opened its second annual tournament. The event of the day was for the United States Hotel Cup, conditions thirty-six holes, medal play, first sixteen scores to qualify for United States Hotel Cup; second holes to qualify for Consolation Cup, offered by G. P. Ide of Troy. There were forty-two contestants, but only thirty-three finished play. The winner of the day was John Reed, Jr., of St. Andrew's Golf Club, Yonkers. He received the trophy offered by M. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for best qualifying score of the day. Reed's score was as follows:

5 4 5 4 5 6 4 5 5 6 4 6 5 5 6 4 5 5—89
5 4 8 5 6 7 4 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 6 6 5 4—93

Total.....182

A Shafter Anecdote.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The necessity that there shall be only one man who "has the say" in a military command is thoroughly recognized in the United States Army. A story is told of Gen. Shafter, commander of the American expeditionary force for the invasion of Cuba, which illustrates the punctilio of the regulars in this regard.

At a certain frontier post at which Shafter, who then held an inferior rank, was commander, many years ago, a discussion arose among several officers as to the exact time of day. A Captain, with his watch in his hand, said:

"It is now exactly 3 o'clock."

"Oh, no," said a Lieutenant; "by my time it's eight minutes past 3."

A third young officer drew his watch out of his pocket. "I know my time is exactly right," he said, "and my watch says two minutes past 3."

At this juncture Major Shafter looked at his silver watch.

"I don't know what your watches say," he remarked, "but I wish you to understand that in this command it is five minutes past 3."

Then the young officers remembered that the authority of the commanding officer extended even to the time of day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is detailed as Secretary and Recorder of the commission appointed on the part of the United States to arrange with the Spanish Commissioners for the evacuation by Spain of Cuba and the adjacent islands, and will report to the United States Commissioners for duty accordingly.

Capt. Juan S. Hart, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. E. W. Ames, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty with his regiment and will report to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

First Lieut. Albert L. Mills, First Cavalry, is appointed by the President, under the provisions of Section 1,313, Revised Statutes, to be Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will repair to the Academy and enter upon duty accordingly.

Leave of absence for three months, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Louis H. Dross, Sixth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Arthur W. Orton, Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed from Lewistown, Penn., on the expiration of his present sick leave to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his troop.

First Lieut. John J. Pershing, Quartermaster, Tenth Cavalry, will report for temporary duty at the headquarters of the army.

Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present sick leave.

The following-named brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty; Major Ira C. Brown, Major Simon P. Kramer, and Major Samuel W. Kelley.

The following-named brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Santiago de Cuba and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty; Major John G. Davis, now on duty with the Seventh Volunteer Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major John J. Archinard, now on duty with the Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, at Jacksonville, Fla.

The following-named Brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Third Army Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for assignment to duty: Major Charles L. Adams, Major Oscar Lesure, Major John L. Macumber, Major Bial T. Bradbury, now on duty with First Maine Volunteer Infantry at Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Major Henry H. Lee, now on duty with the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Major John E. Woodbridge, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, in charge of United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., for assignment to duty.

Major David C. Peyton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: D. N. Grealish, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick H. Mills, Buffalo, N. Y., and H. M. Bailey, Chambersburg, Penn.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed at once, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Albert E. Niskern, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for assignment to duty as his assistant, and temporarily relieve Major Niskern from those duties. Major Niskern, upon being thus relieved, will proceed on the transport Coma and superintend the distribution of supplies, under the direction of the officer in command of the guard, to the Cuban destitutes in and near Havana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Ames, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the army in compliance with orders, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon in charge of the United States Army Hospital ship Relief, Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., for transportation to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, upon his arrival there, will report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis R. Percival, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to the Chief Surgeon, Second Army Corps, at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. H. Lamb, United States Army, will proceed from Owosso, Mich., to Fort Myer, Va., and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that post for duty.

First Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, First Artillery, will return to the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and resume his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at that institution.

Major George W. H. Stouch, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will visit Greeley, Fort Collins, Eastonville, Lucerne, or Longmont, Col., as required, not exceeding four times per month in all, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores.

Major Jonas M. Cleland, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., reporting to Major Bell there and report to Major B. R. Ray, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, for duty.

Major Ralph Hartzell, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to Chicago, take station there, and report to Major Charles R. Day, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, for duty. The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John A. Dapray, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty in command of the Reserve Ambulance Company of the Fourth Army Corps, and will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. Brigade Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, will proceed, as soon as practicable, via New York City, to Washington, D. C., on official business.

Lieut. Col. Andrew G. Hammond, First Connecticut Volunteers, Infantry, will proceed to Clarksville, Tenn., on official business, under special instructions form the Secretary of W.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. R. Booth, United States Army, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, pursuant to instructions from the Major General commanding the Army, will proceed to his home and await further orders.

Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to New York City and report to Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General for the Paris Exposition, for duty pertaining to the exposition.

The following assignments of Second Lieutenants, recently appointed from civil life, (to rank from July 9,) are announced:

First Artillery—William F. Stewart, Jr., Battery A; Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Battery B; Hudson T. Patten, Battery C; Earle W. Tanner, Battery H; Frederick W. Phisterer, Battery I; Robert H. C. Kelton, Battery L; Elmer J. Wallace, Battery M.

Second Artillery—Carroll F. Armistead, Battery B; Winfred B. Carr, Battery C; Rush S. Wells, Battery G; E. B. Martindale, Jr., Battery H; Edward Carpenter, Battery I; Henry T. West, Battery K; Henry J. Hatch, Battery M.

Third Artillery—Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Battery A; Lyman M. Bass, Battery B; Guy T. Scott, Battery D; Henry C. Evans, Jr., Battery E; Harry L. Ames, Battery G; Henry M. Boutelle, Battery H; Henry M. Merriam, Battery I; Conrad H. Lanza, Battery K; Edward Kimel, Battery L.

Fourth Artillery—Hanson E. Black, Battery, A; Percy Poe Bishop, Battery C; Charles S.

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GEN. MILES AND SECRETARY ALGER.

Secretary ALGER has followed up his singular apology with a visit to the camp at Montauk. It is characteristic, not of the American people, but of the visitor, that "explanations" of this visit should spring up in great variety and profusion. The Secretary says that he has gone there to inspect for himself the condition of the troops and to do what he can to ameliorate their condition. There is no reason why he should not do this. There are many reasons why he should. But nobody seems to believe that the reason he gives is the real reason. Some say that he has gone to Montauk to see what he can do to baffle the political aspirations of Col. ROOSEVELT, which are in fact the aspirations not so much of Col. ROOSEVELT as of the Republicans of this State. Others say with more plausibility that he has gone to conciliate the "soldier vote," the pensioner vote upon which he has heretofore relied being steadily diminished by the ravages of time. But nobody seems to believe that he has gone for the purpose for which he says he has gone.

Meanwhile appears the interview with Gen. MILES, which places directly upon the Secretary the responsibility for the unnecessary retention of the army before Santiago. The delay in the removal of that army was the cause of hundreds of deaths and of thousands of ruined lives. The responsibility for it is one that no man would care to carry. Yet it appears that the War Department was warned in advance by Gen. MILES of what would happen if the army were not removed. The warning was unheeded, and nothing was done until a fortnight afterward. Then the publication of the protest of all the commanding officers bullied the department into doing what it would have saved so many lives by doing two weeks before on the recommendation of the Major General commanding the army. The protest of the Generals, or rather the publication of it, was so unusual as almost to amount to insubordination. The statement of the commanding General is also pretty clearly insubordinate. But it is safe to say that nobody will be brought to trial for either. Each was a "commendable indiscretion." The two taken together fix the responsibility for avoidable sickness and death unescapably upon the Secretary of War.

It is no wonder that Gen. ALGER thinks it time to "do something." His error is in his supposition of what it is necessary for him to do. What he must do is to get out of the War Department, where he has been, is, and will be a public nuisance and a public danger. Where he goes after that is a matter of small moment. It is rumored that he aspires to be Senator from Michigan upon the combined strength, we suppose, of his old and his new "war record." His old war record is that of a malingerer. His new war record is that of a blunderer and marplot. But that is for the consideration of the people of Michigan. If they can stand being represented by him, certainly the rest of the country can. The rest of the country will be moved to protest by a repetition of the bargain by which Mr. HANNA became Senator, and Mr. SHERMAN was "kicked up stairs" into the Secretaryship of State. It is asserted that such a bargain is under consideration, and that the sitting Senator is to be "kicked up stairs" into the British Embassy. That would be a frightful thing, but even that would be less outrageous than the retention of Secretary ALGER in the War Department after the record he has made there.

BLACK.

"Up like a rocket, down like a stick," will be the terse and contemptuous verdict of history upon the public career of FRANK S. BLACK. Suddenly yanked from his Trojan obscurity two years ago and put on view before a people facing in anxiety and fear a great financial peril insomuch that they paid but scant attention to the personality or the character of their candidate, he was elected Governor by the prodigious majority of 212,992. He became Governor of New York, a great office, which many great men have filled, and in which great reputations have been made. Opportunity on her rounds had given a thundering knock at his door and waited long for him to accept the gift she had come to bestow.

He was disgracefully unworthy of his visitor. Turning his back upon her, he entered at once upon a career of executive licentiousness. His first important act shocked the moral sense of the community and made the men of his machine, hardened and not squeamish, shake their heads in misgiving. PAYN, the old lobbyist and corruptionist, became the exponent of BLACK's public morality.

In successive executive acts he adhered with defiant shamelessness to that standard. In his public papers rough words of outspoken contempt defined his Boeotian attitude toward things which all decent men hold to be seemly and worthy of respect in public administration, while vicious appointments, the initiation of evil laws, and the pursuit of partisan and detestable policies exhibited his lawless view of the obligations of a public trust. He was a bad Governor.

Then he tried to be good. As the year of the new Governorship campaign opened he became ostentatiously independent of the machine. He opposed bad bills in the Legislature. He fooled ingenuous reformers so that they began to speak well of him. The devil was sick for a renomination and was monkish.

Then came the canal scandal, revealing a gigantic deception of the people, the spending of great sums of the public money, the waste, extravagance, partisanship, and Aldridgeism of the canal management and the threatened ruin of the entire system of waterways that have cost the State a hundred millions of dollars. It was BLACK's scandal, all of it, for he kept ALDRIDGE in office and became responsible for his devilries. Yes, the canal scandal is BLACK's to bear, and it has punished him.

Two years ago 787,516 voters of this State gave him their suffrages. To-day he is politically the worst discredited man in the State. He would be crushed mercilessly were he again a candidate. But even that aspiration, which in his blindness and folly he cherishes, is denied him by the wisdom and clearer foresight of the boss. PLATT drops him because the people distrust and detest him.

There was a Governor of New York fifteen years ago who came to that office unknown to the people and went from it to the White House, and was recalled to it eight years later. What an antithesis, what a contrast! The careers of GROVER CLEVELAND and of FRANK S. BLACK are alike only in the circumstances of their beginning. Thereafter they are at all points and in all respects dissimilar because the two men are wholly unlike in character.

Undoubtedly public office is a public trust. But when faithfully administered it offers the greatest opportunity for private gain in public confidence and respect. BLACK, as a small and incapable man, has never lifted his eyes to contemplate the major profit and advantage that lay within his grasp. He has groveled amid the mean and dirty spoil of the flock.

THE AMERICAN CAESAR.

Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, in Truth, says a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to embark on a spirited foreign policy of annexation. "This army," he declares, "would soon crush out democracy at home, and in the end some popular General would feel it his duty to save society by making himself such a President as the Constitution never contemplated."—London Press Disptach.

Stuff! Mr. LABOUCHERE is a man of notable originality and freshness of view. His opinions are unhackneyed and pleasingly heterodox. But what his paper has to say about our standing army is mere dull convention, thinking to pattern, and heedless copying of an outworn formula.

The theory that the maintenance of a larger standing army than we now have would imperil our free institutions and lead to a dictatorship rests upon the assumption that the world's common people have made no advance in political aptitude for two thousand years; that the people of this country in particular are on a level with the people of the Spanish Republics of South America and no better able to take care of themselves and defend their liberties; that what has been is the immutable law of all future ages; that ROUSSEAU and THOMAS JEFFERSON were altogether inerrant and that their wisdom is good for all time; that change is death, and that the fools are still in the majority.

The cry of Caesarism that was raised in 1880 when the nomination of GRANT for a third term appeared probable was not more unaffectedly idiotic than the mumbling of the soothsayers who now foretell our downfall through the spirit of militarism engendered by preparations to administer our new possessions.

We need a regular army of 75,000 men at home; temporarily 25,000 more for Cuba; 5,000 for a few years in Puerto Rico, when probably 2,000 will suffice; and 30,000 men at Manila if we take all the Philippine Islands—less than 150,000 men all told. We want at least twenty-five battleships of the first class, swift, heavily armored, and formidable in battery power, many armored cruisers, and the fleet of torpedo boats and destroyers for which bids have just been opened, with men and officers enough to man all of them, and by drill and practice maintain our sea power in the forward position where DEWEY and SAMPSON and SCHLEY and the men behind the guns have placed it.

But what a rash fool would be that "popular General" who should attempt to use our army and navy as the stepping stone to unconstitutional power. COXEY was not more absurd nor DEBS more feather-headed than a General aspiring to be the American Caesar. Some crack-brained Boulanger might attempt the job, but he would be driven into his shell by ridicule unless he made a nuisance of himself. Then he would be clapped in jail and people would forget him in a week.

LEAP FROG IN THE NAVY.

A correspondent calls our attention to the wholesale promotion of naval officers by means of advancement in "numbers." He gives some instances of the injustice which has been wrought upon deserving officers in this way. They have suffered punishment in being pushed back on the list and away from their chances of promotion, which would not be justified except upon the sentence of a court-martial for grave offenses.

In the present war all of DEWEY's captains and a number of his executive officers have been first advanced. Some of them were advanced over the captains of the Atlantic squadron who were quite as deserving as themselves. One of the victims was Capt. CLARK, whose conduct of the unequaled voyage of the Oregon, though not "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," was none the less eminent and conspicuous and deserved recognition. Another was Capt. SIGSBEE. Then came the victory at Santiago, and all of SAMPSON's captains were "jumped," some of them over the very captains who had been jumped over them for the action of Manila Bay. It is a game of leap frog, which is not only undignified but outrageous.

The statute provides that rear admirals shall be chosen, in time of war, not by seniority, but by selection from officers, down to commanders, who shall have "eminently distinguished themselves by courage, skill, and genius in their profession." That is just. Nobody grudges his promotion to DEWEY, SAMPSON, or SCHLEY. But that officers in subordinate capacities, who have simply been doing their duty, but who have had the luck to be "in it," should be jumped over the heads of other officers, who have equally been doing their duty, but who have had the luck to be "out of it," is an outrage and is calculated to demoralize the service. Only in such exceptional cases as that of a Cushing or of a Hobson should such a thing be permitted. And in such exceptional cases the officers passed over will acquiesce.

We do not blame the President for taking the only way the law provides for recognizing conspicuous services. We blame the law for not providing a method which will not do injustice to men equally meritorious but working in more obscure fields. The only recommendation for the method of leap frog is that it is cheap. It costs the Treasury nothing. The expense is laid upon the naval officers who are put back. It would be easy to devise a better method. A decoration or a brevet rank might be conferred for signal services, and this decoration or brevet might carry with it an increase of pay without an advance in lineal rank. Happily, all the promotions need the consent of the Senate. When the Senate convenes one of its first cares should be to find a way of rewarding some naval officers without degrading other naval officers.

THE BLASTOPHAGA PSENES.

There is something unusually gratifying at this moment in both the sound and the looks of the name of the blastophagapsenes; it shows up so well in print, and it seems to exactly express one's feeling in this kind of debilitating August weather. Indeed, there is that in the appeal to the eye and ear of the blastophagapsenes which makes us feel sure that President GUGGENHEIMER of the Municipal Council will do his best to prevent its establishment in this country; which, by the way, quite apart from the consideration of names, seems to be already sufficiently well provided with bugs.

For the blastophaga psenes is not, after all, a new assortment of swear words, but an insect of Italian origin which it is gravely proposed to acclimatize here. This would be a bold experiment which, in view of the dire results of the acclimatization of the Canada thistle, the English sparrow, and the un-American but disastrously prevalent whisky peg of Scotch and soda, ought not to be hastily undertaken. The importation of the bug may have to be followed up by the importation of another bug to rid us of it. Bugs are apt to thrive only too well in strange lands, and to grow so greatly in numbers as to become a grave problem like the prairie dogs of Nantucket.

A few years ago some person of a droll and presumably scientific turn of mind took to Nantucket, for his children to play with, an assorted pair of prairie dogs who were no more preposterous in appearance than others of their race. As toys prairie dogs are next to useless owing to their propensity to disappear from the place in which they are put, and the children found more desirable plaything. But a large part of the island was soon populated with comical but undesirable strangers who played havoc with the sheep and cattle pastures and put the Nantucket farmers in a murderous mood. Prairie dogs still linger on the island in spite of all efforts to exterminate them, and their mounds disfigure at least one of the golf courses and make more or less natural bunkers out of which not even an expert can play.

But this is wandering far from the subject of the blastophaga psenes, which fertilizes the Smyrna figs raised in Italy, and which thrives and has its being on the wild Capri fig trees. It is proposed by Dr. HOWARD, entomologist of the Agricultural Department, to establish it in California for the improvement of fig culture there. As a stranger, doubtless, the Californians may give it welcome and hope for the best, while we of the East may take courage from the fact that the Rocky Mountains will separate it from us.

About the middle of December, 1895, the civilized world became conscious, perhaps for the first time, that Italy was attempting to carve out a colony in northeastern Africa, through the news of the crushing defeat inflicted upon Gen. BARATIERI by the black soldiers of MENELEK. It was some time before the general public comprehended either the significance of the Abyssinian campaign or the ten years of Italian occupation that had made it possible. It is quite likely that before the middle of September the news of another great battle will come in the same unexpected way from northeastern Africa—from the valley of the Nile where the Sidar, Sir HERBERT KITCHENER, with nearly 80,000 British and Egyptian troops, is rapidly closing in on 300,000 Dervishes near Shabluka. The inevitable defeat of the Khalifa and his hordes will have far-reaching results—to England and hence to the world. Not only will the gateway be opened to the wealth of Central Africa, but a civilization will develop along the Upper Nile valley, where for centuries all has been decay and ruin. It will be the advent of new Egypt, which cannot fail to make Africa the centre of the world's attention during the coming century. It seems to have been particularly ordered by fate for the advance of civilization that BARATIERI should have been defeated and that the French expeditions of Major MARCHAND, Capt. CASSEMAJON, and Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS should have come to naught.

Sept. 13 next there goes into effect in Russia a regulation concerning importations to which it would be well for Americans interested in the iron and steel industry to give due heed. About two years ago the Russian Commissioner of Ways and Means of Transportation, Prince CHILKOFF, visited this country on a tour of investigation, his aim being to examine into the excellencies of the American locomotive and rolling stock with the idea of having them placed on the Trans-Siberian Railway and also to see what had been done here in the development of agricultural machinery, having in view its introduction on the large farms in the interior of Siberia, which are soon to be opened up by the new railway. Later many hundred American locomotives were contracted for, and about a year ago, at the suggestion of Prince CHILKOFF, a regulation was promulgated which provided that from Sept. 13, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1903, agricultural implements and machines not now manufactured in Russia might be admitted to that country free of duty. Here appears to be an excellent opportunity for the American manufacturer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a fatal attraction about The Boston Transcript, its views, and its manner of expressing them, and in that mysterious influence, whatever it may be, lies the explanation of the frequency with which mention is made in this column of a paper by no means remarkable for wisdom or enterprise. Even in discussing a topic so extremely local and peaceful as the Harvard Summer School, The Transcript manages to inspire a more or less ribald jeer at itself and its city—thereby securing another advertisement for which we don't get a cent. The school in question, our contemporary thinks, has other than direct justification for existence, for the students who come to study books also take walks, and so are enabled, to their inestimable profit, to see the beauties of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts! "The studious interest," we read—quite against our will, as in the case of certain patent medicine fables—"the studious interest, the keen delight felt by these young people from Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Keokuk or Boisé City in the cradle of American institutions is something to give pleasure to any beholder. They enter King's Chapel or Paul Revere's Church with the travelers' thrill of appreciation enhanced by patriotic ardor. They tread Boston Common for the first time with a joy beyond that which Bostonians feel in stepping foot for the first time on English soil, for the place is a part of their own land, not of their mother-land." And so it runs on, Bostonianly and Transcriptionally, and the experienced reader does not pause to make his comments at that queer "joy beyond," but goes on expectantly till he comes to this: "Numbers of them are returning happily to their homes with their illusions preserved, confident as they were before they came that Boston and Boston Bay are the most beautiful places they have ever beheld in all their busy useful citizen-building freshwater lives." Isn't that reference to "illusions" delightful? Just what the writer meant by it is uncertain, but he seems to think that illusions are valuable and that Boston is a good place for those in danger of losing them to visit. Well, perhaps it is. The residents of the city are certainly so well supplied with treasures of that sort that they surely wouldn't take away the illusions of anybody else.

—From many quarters comes a demand for the abolition of prize-money as a part of our system of rewards for naval prowess. The system is undoubtedly open to criticism, and even to denunciation, for its only excuse is to be found in ideas of war that have long been abandoned on land, and it is to be hoped that before our navy has any more fighting to do, matters will have been so arranged that the sense of duty done, and glory won—not to speak of generous pay honestly earned and drawn—will be for the sailor as for the soldier a sufficient recompense. The prize-money question, however, is not pressing for instant decision, while a somewhat remotely related evil certainly is. Why should such a thing as "fouls" be recognized as a possible incident, heavily penalized, in the contests of yachtsmen? For that matter, why should real sportsmen of the amateur variety, whatever their line of activity, take into consideration the chances of anything worse than an unavoidable and regretted accident? No race was ever won on a "foul," and therefore none should ever have been awarded on one, and no prize should ever have been accepted for such a reason. Sharp practice is, or ought to be, an unthinkable quantity, as between what are called gentlemen, and it is about as bad for the victim of a trick to profit by it as it is for the perpetrator of the trick to try to profit by it. When accidents occur a new start should be made; when one contestant has reasonable doubt of his antagonist's honor, the proper remedy is instant withdrawal for good and all from dealings of any sort with a person so disgraceful. The "foul" has no excuse for existence in amateur vocabularies and codes.

—European residents in Japan show a somewhat amusing anxiety in regard to the sufferings they must undergo if they get into jail after the new treaties go into effect. A recent memorial to the British Government declares that this is a most serious matter, likely to lead to vexatious complications as soon as foreigners come under Japanese law, and certain, if left unsettled, to imperil the amicable relations subsisting between her Majesty's Government and that of his Imperial Japanese Majesty. The memorialists say that to imprison British subjects under the conditions prevailing in Japanese jails, the cells of which are absolutely unwarmed in Winter, and in many cases are mere barred dens resembling nothing so much as those in which wild animals are kept, with the clothing insufficient, and the food such as few, if any, foreigners can digest, will be for many literally a sentence of death. Only a few weeks ago the vernacular papers reported that fifty Japanese in the Saga Prison had been frost-bitten; and if this is possible with Japanese, who are accustomed in Winter to houses unwarmed by artificial heat, it may readily be imagined that foreigners simply could not survive under such conditions. The suggestion made is that at each of the present treaty ports a building should be constructed for the reception of unconvicted foreign prisoners, and the incarceration of those who are convicted. Such prisons should be modeled on those of Western countries, and the food should be such as foreigners are accustomed to eat, and should be prepared under foreign superintendence. While such special prisons could be placed wholly under the control of the Japanese officials, the foreign Consuls should be given the same rights that visiting Justices possess in England, and should be able to enter and inspect them at any time, to receive complaints, and to give directions as to food and treatment, without requiring any authorization or permit from the Japanese Government or local authority.

PERSONAL.

—Service for thirty years as an officer in the Army Medical Department undoubtedly gives an intimate and detailed knowledge about the work and the workings of that department which no outsider can pretend to possess. Recognizing that fact, we can endure with more patience than might otherwise have been the case the charge of injustice which "X," the correspondent whose letter we published yesterday, brought against THE TIMES, because of its criticism of Surgeon Gen. STERNBERG. But the respectful consideration which we have given our accuser's communication has not revealed in it any reason at all, either for a confession of unintentional wrong committed, or even for a revision of opinion. "X," like Secretary ALGER, resorted to the argument that a vast number of things have been done, a huge amount of supplies purchased, an enormous corps of surgeons and nurses organized. Who has questioned this? Who has denied it? He did not once touch upon the vital point, the only important point, that the soldiers of a country with unbounded resources and an unbounded inclination to use its resources in protecting the lives and preserving the health of those soldiers, have died by the hundreds in home camps of fevers absolutely and easily preventable; that they have suffered while in transit and at the front from lack of medicine and care, and that to-day, close to the Nation's metropolis, victims of typhoid are lying by the score on hard boards, without any of the simple delicacies which their condition demands. These are facts which people who have not served thirty years or one day in the Medical Department can see for themselves. And, since we do see them, of what use is it to tell us about colossal labors performed? What conviction is there in the statement that the Surgeon General's "executive ability has been highly complimented by all who are familiar with his work"? The executive ability of Secretary ALGER, too, was "highly complimented," not long ago, by an anonymous authority of whose right to speak on the subject we have the Secretary's own assurance. Results accomplished, not multiplicity of things done, are what demonstrate executive ability. That the Surgeon General is not alone to blame for past and existing conditions, everybody is perfectly well aware, but for one thing the responsibility is wholly his, and that is the failure to protest instantly, and effectively, and long ago, against acts and policies which he must have known would bring his skill, his labors, and his good intentions to naught. There his responsibility is undivided, and it is so heavy that it will crush him.

—Americans knew before the war began that the Spaniards were able manipulators of their own magnificent language, but we were told that theirs was the eloquence of form, not of substance, and that their fine speeches were simply the result of having little to say and much time in which to say it. This theory is evidently in need of revision. We have, indeed, been treated to many noble specimens of sonorous nonsense from Spanish sources; but we are also getting just now a series of Spanish speeches and letters fully as admirable in spirit and idea as they are graceful merely as literature. Admiral CERVERA produces almost daily a real triumph in the line of turning enemies into enthusiastic friends; several of his officers, notably the Commander CAVANILLAS, are equally adroit in this sort of composition, and we have already commented on the remarkable achievement of PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, a private in the ranks at Santiago. These men certainly know how to make the best of a difficult situation; how to be, if not happy, at least dignified, though the victims of cruel and crushing defeat. Compare them with THOMAS WINDHAM-QUIN, better known as the Earl of DUNRAVEN. There was one who bore a noble name of some antiquity, and yet he could make no better use of a victor than to change him into an enemy. The Spaniards—some Spaniards, at any rate—are infinitely better equipped with that phase of common sense which is known as tact. And, while talking about tact and DUNRAVEN, it occurs to us that a word or two with Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL may not be out of place. It is easy to understand why he should mention once or twice the fact that he has confidence in the honor and honesty of American yachtsmen. This was necessary because he had to live down the noble Earl; but is he not giving us assurances of his trust just a little too often? It's rather nice when some things are tacitly understood—taken for granted, as it were.

PEACE JUBILEES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of our cities are already announcing their intention to hold peace jubilees and active preparations are being made to insure successful results.

Would it be deemed ungracious to suggest the wisdom of waiting before we celebrate peace jubilees from Maine to the Philippines? In the first place, no treaty of peace has yet been signed, merely the protocol, the preliminaries. While we all anticipate no difficulty in the final settlement, the end is still some months distant, with a disputatious Senate and a proud and perverse race of Dons as factors in the problem.

But the weightier reason for delaying peace jubilees is simply the fact that thousands of our brave soldiers are still in the hospitals, hundreds more are likely to swell the number, and God alone knows how many will be called to the last resting place within the next month or two. With the thought of our brave boys in blue in their suffering and the awful sorrow that has befallen thousands of families in the land, due not to the use, but to the blunder of imperfectly organized camps, this is no time for jubilee.

Let us wait until Thanksgiving Day. That is three months ahead. By that time there may be peace in distressed households, the final treaty may have been signed, and the whole Nation will be in a mood for a genuine jubilee. ABRAM S. ISAACS.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

DE-GRADATIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An officer found guilty of a grave violation of the Articles of War may be sentenced by court-martial to loss of numbers, as in the case of Commander McCalla some few years ago.

What Commander McCalla suffered by sentence of court-martial, Commodore Watson is now made to suffer by the operation of our system of promotion.

By the July Navy Register Commodore Watson stood seven on the list of Commodores, and would have reached the rank of Rear Admiral Oct. 10, 1900. But by the recent promotions three officers have passed over him, viz.: Rear Admiral Sampson, who, by the July Register, stood at the head of the list of Captains; Rear Admiral Schley, who was nine on the list of Commodores, and Commodore Philip, who stood three on the list of Captains. Thus Commodore Watson, who has been doing good service in the blockade on the coast of Cuba, and who had been selected to command the Eastern Squadron to go in pursuit of the Spanish force under Camara, has been, through no fault of his own, put back or degraded three numbers. It is just possible that this set-back may result in his never reaching flag rank—the rank of Rear Admiral.

Or, take the case of Capt. Lamberton, who by the January Register stood fourth on the list of Commodores. For his services under Dewey at Manila he was promoted, so that in the July Register we find him thirty-seven on the list of Captains. But by the recent promotions Capt. Chadwick is advanced five numbers, going over Lamberton and shoving him down one number. Had the war continued it is easy to conceive that other officers might have been advanced, so that in time Lamberton might be fortunate if he was not shoved down below his original number! To say that this is trifling with distinguished officers is to put it altogether too mildly.

The advancement of some officers by degrading others, which de-gradation involves, in certain cases, a loss of rank and pay, has already created a great deal of bitterness of feeling in the service. It is destructive of esprit de corps, and is setting brother officer against brother officer. This one objection alone is sufficient to stimulate the inventive faculties of Congress to devise some other method of rewarding officers for distinguished service during war.

Aug. 24, 1898. NAVY.

IN DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ludwig of Asbury Park was perfectly right when he complained in his letter about your treatment of everything German. When you declare now you did not intend to say anything against the German people, but only against the Government and officials, you know very well that is an excuse very handy perhaps, but very little based on facts. Your behavior against everything German in the last few months has caused very much ill-feeling among your many German readers because they did not expect such treatment from THE TIMES. You printed every lie about Germany cabled from England and commented editorially on it—German hating and German abusing—but if the thing was proved to be a lie afterward you did never find it worth while to say so.

If the yellows behave that way, no sensible man cares about it, but in the case of THE TIMES it is different. But it seems that at last, you, too, could not resist the temptation to give vent to the true American feelings about all things German, hidden by you for so long a time.

The Germans in this country have been abused, their habits, their customs, their women ridiculed for the last sixty years, but the most sensible class of people—alas! a very small one—knew better, or, at least, refrained from joining the chorus. You have reached your object, so far; you have filled with anger and indignation every German that reads your paper. But do you think it right to instigate and breed distrust and hatred and contempt between associates in business and members of families? I do not say all that because we Germans are afraid of Americans. Americans generally seem to have that idea if any other nation tries to be friendly to them—but because I do not see what the continued abuse of a nation can do, millions of members of which have found homes in this country and have helped to develop it—a nation which has contributed perhaps more than any other to the intellect and advancement of this country, giving thousands of Americans the finishing touches in their education. I do not see anything of American fairness in this case, but perhaps your countryman, Bayard Taylor, was right, after all, when he said that nations usually possess those virtues in the least degree about which they pride themselves most.

H. SELERT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1898.

NOT CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would feel grateful to you if you would insert these lines in the editorial sheet of your worthy daily. From the reputation of your paper and your strong stand for right and for the uncovering of any corruption that is hidden, be it in State or society, I am sure your intention is to be as just and fair to Christian Science as you are to all other subjects.

I would, therefore, wish to inform you that the name "Christian Science" has been misused in connecting it with the meeting alluded to at Old Orchard Beach, as that was a gathering of "Faith Curists," whose leader, I believe, is the Rev. Dr. Stimpson.

The "Christian Scientists" never resort to such means for raising funds. Each branch church works independently and gathers its funds quietly from its own members. The discoverer and founder of "Christian Science" is the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy of Concord, N. H., author of its text book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures."

It is no more correct to apply the term "Christian Science" to "Faith Cure" than it is to call Catholicism Protestantism.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

New York, Aug. 23, 1898.

Penniless Rough Riders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the statement in THE TIMES of to-day be correct, that the six convalescent but still weak Rough Riders who accepted an undertaker's hospitality, and some of whom slept in coffins in his workshop, were penniless and had no other asset than a transportation order to their homes, would it not be relevant for Col. Roosevelt to rise and explain how such things can happen, and whether it would hurt the Colonel or other wealthy officers of such a distinguished regiment to contribute or loan $1 apiece to semi-invalided men mustered out under such conditions. X.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Concerning the Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think THE TIMES has been at all severe on the Germans. I know of a German society in New York City that has stopped its subscription to a paper published in Germany, on account of its attack on America. My associates have decided to reject in their purchases articles fortunately stamped, "Made in Germany."

A. C. MUNN.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 24, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"I have noticed," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "that the juicier a story is the apter it is to leak out."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Domestic from Boston.

Mistress—Why do you wish to leave?
The Maid—I—I—I saw the master kissing you, and I can't stand such familiarity.—Vanity Fair.

Why He Went to War.

Hicks—You say you know why Peckhen went to the war. Why, man, you never saw him in all your life.
Wicks—But I've seen his wife.—Boston Transcript.

The Soldier Dream.

"You poor fellow!" said the Red Cross nurse. "How hungry you must be!"
"Yes'm," replied the trooper from Santiago. "Have you got any pumpkin pie?"—North American, (Philadelphia.)

AMENT MR. ALGER'S APOLOGY.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

Secretary Alger seems to fail to catch hold of the fact that the people are not so strongly inclined to suspect that the War Department has done things it ought not to have done, as that it has left undone many of those things that it ought to have done.

From The Daily Argus, Middletown, N. Y., (Dem.)

Anonymous defenses of Secretary Alger continue to appear in print. Their source is easy to divine, but they are waste of ammunition—so much firing in the air. The case against the Secretary is closed. He is damned by the testimony of all the surviving soldiers of the war with Spain. The dead, victims of his political favoritism, of his greed for fortunes for his parasites, of his short rations and deficient medical supplies, are voiceless, else they too would speak.

From The Post Express, Rochester, N. Y., (Ind.)

Yet Secretary Alger has the hardihood to say that "everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor the army." We do not hesitate to say that he is quite mistaken.

From The Boston Evening Transcript, (Ind. Rep.)

The failure of Secretary Alger has been due to his not possessing the administrative capacity or business ability equal to giving to the several bureaus of his department harmony of action. Every department seems to have been allowed to do what seemed best in its own eyes when it seemed best in its own eyes. The hand of the clear-headed administrator who could think over the whole field of action was conspicuous by its absence. Without failing so low as some of his critics have accused him of failing, yet Secretary Alger has not risen to the requirements of his position and he cannot escape the responsibility for that failure.

From The Chicago Record, (Ind.)

Secretary Alger may find it necessary to hire a hall.

From The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, (Ind.)

Both Alger and Sternberg have published elaborate explanations of their course in mismanaging their respective departments. Their defenses are practically the same and may be condensed into a single line: Neither man was great enough to cope with the situation before him, and both were too small to resign. It is intimated that their statements are made at this time in the hope that the wave of public indignation at their incompetency may pass over before Congress meets, and so there may be no demand for an investigation, but in this calculation they reckon without the thousands of soldiers who have suffered at their hands, who are about to return to private life, and who, with their hundreds of thousands of friends, will not forget their wrongs in four short months.

From The New Haven Register, (Dem.)

The burden of "General" Alger's defense is that no one not directly in contact with the facts can possibly realize to what an extent this country was unprepared for war, what a tremendous burden the raising and equipping of an army of over 200,000 men imposed upon the War Department, and how rapidly it has all been done. We shrink from calling attention again to the faithful, though inefficient Deadwood church organist, whom the miners were implored not to shoot because "he is doing the best he knows how," but the similarity in ability between this stiff-fingered Western musician and "General" Alger as Secretary of War is so striking that we cannot resist the comparison, to the former's advantage. A more preposterous and boggy defense was never made, nor one more insulting to the intelligence of the country, and if we are moved to blush at the necessity we feel under of apologizing and explaining, we feel like offering up a hymn of thanksgiving that no such epistle will be forthcoming from the Department of the Navy.

From The Intelligencer, Wheeling, W. Va., (Rep.)

According to Secretary Alger it seems that the causes of complaint have been unavoidable in some instances, but that in others they were due to a lack of knowledge as to the sanitary conditions to be observed and "carelessness on the part of untrained regimental and company officers in not observing instructions." It is true that the work has been tremendous, and that the time was necessarily too short. The figures given by the Secretary tell a story of a vast amount of labor done under enormous pressure. It is a pity that this was so. The public has made allowances for these facts, but the feature of the Secretary's letter, and which comes nearest to fixing the blame for the cause of complaint in connection with the neglect of the men on the transports, is his statement that it was largely due to the disobedience of orders.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, (Dem.)

Our Secretary of War tries hard to explain away the inefficiency of the department over which he presides, unmindful, apparently, of the truth of the French phrase, "He who excuses accuses himself."

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, (Rep.)

The Secretary of War recognizes the widespread and very serious criticism of the management of his department by a somewhat elaborate explanation. Boiled down to a sentence, it is a confession, or statement, that he and his subordinates were swamped by the size of the task laid upon them. * * * Excuses and explanations make a poor substitute for performance of duty. The boys in the ranks and line officers have done their duty, and by their courage and patient endurance have supplemented and overcome the defects of their superiors. For the needless sufferings they have endured the men responsible therefor ought in due time to be called to a stern reckoning, beginning at the top.

From The Portland (Me.) Daily Press, (Rep.)

What the public want to know is why there were not adequate medical supplies at this camp, (Chickamauga,) why there were not enough doctors and enough attendants, to minister promptly to the sick. It (Mr. Alger's letter to Mr. Depew) throws no light on these points to tell how many millions rations the War Department purchased, how much they cost, or how much they weighed.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, (Dem.)

One of the huge jokes of the season is the letter written to Chauncey M. Depew by Secretary of War Alger, purporting to be a résumé of the work done by the War Department since the declaration of hostilities with Spain, as well as a defense of the department. There is not a teaspoonful of information in the entire article, and we suggest that Mr. Depew at once hunt up some other source for knowledge of the mismanagement that has characterized Alger's conduct of the war. The letter contains nothing but a few statistics familiar to every one who has kept track of the operations of the Government in the field. Alger is utterly silent on the vital question of his notorious incompetence. The records of the War Department contain all the information that Chauncey M. Depew is seeking. There he will find the condemnation of Alger.

IN WOOD AND MEADOWS.

G. C. Bragdon in The San Francisco Call.

Beneath the pines above the cascade's pool,
Where eager trout are watching for their food,
We snuff the resinous balm in shadows cool,
And feel the sombre sweetness of the wood.
The pines breathe happy sighs, the thrush's song
Is an enchantment, and the cascade's fall
An ever-lulling monotone among
The woodland sounds, commingling with them all.
There is a murmur, not of stream or breeze,
But, let us fancy, of an elfin foe,
Marching from haunts in bushes, brakes and trees
To cause invading Gullivers to go.
Back! back! invisibles, for we must stay
Till twilight comes and dryads cease to play.

The century elm in this broad meadowfield
Is beckoning us to come within its shade
And listen to the orioles half concealed
Among its leaves, in feathered flame arrayed.
See how the daisies clustered near keep time
In nods of starry whiteness to their tune,
While bees are humming sympathetic rhyme
Along the clover of the lavish June.
Such are the signs, O Nature, of thy will
To win and hold men's too inconstant hearts.
And lift the gloom which harsher things instill,
And cure their morbid fancies and their smarts.
Tempests are fierce and Marches bleak and bare,
But these remembered make the Junes more fair.

BISMARCK'S SECRET GRIEF

Statesman Told Dr. Schweninger that His Dismissal Was His Death Blow.

HIS AGONY OF SOUL INTENSE

Regretted that He Could Not Seek Solace in Suicide—Other Reminiscences Recounted by His Physician.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Through the medium of his friend Count von Hoensbruch, editor of the Tägliche Rundschau, Dr. Schweninger gives a history of his personal relations with Prince Bismarck and his illness. Says Dr. Schweninger:

"My whole thoughts were centred upon the Prince. Now my life seems aimless. My telegram of July 27 was in no sense a lie. It was directed against the sensational newspaper announcement that the Prince was afflicted with poisoning of the blood. When I telegraphed you the Prince was particularly well. After a long series of sleepless nights, he had slept seven hours, and he felt fresh and invigorated. He smoked five pipes, one after the other. I felt no uneasiness in leaving him. He was indeed so well that I invited him to take champagne, after having forbidden him to take any alcoholic drink since March.

"'What, my dear Schweninger, may I really drink some sec again?' cried the Prince, incredulously.

"We drank a bottle and a half. He was once again the Bismarck of old. His pains had left him."

Dr. Schweninger describes his historical return to the dying Chancellor. He says:

"Death was due to want of air in the lungs. He imagined that death would result from sudden paralysis of the brain or heart. There had always been trouble in the leg since the St. Petersburg incident, but this was by no means so bad at the time of his death as at many times previously. The rapid closing of the coffin was dictated by no desire to prevent anybody whatever from seeing the body."

Passing from his professional to his private relations with Prince Bismarck, Dr. Schweninger relates that Bismarck had repeated to him again and again that his dismissal was his death sentence. It robbed him of the whole object of his life. The hermit of Friedrichsruh had no field in which to exercise his superabundant energy.

"His agony of soul," says Dr. Schweninger, "was intense. Often did he say to me: 'The old Romans voluntarily took leave of life when they were forced to quit the scene of their public activity, but this fate is not for me.'"

Eulogizing Prince Bismarck's conversational powers, Dr. Schweninger says:

"I remember not long since listening to him discuss a particular subject which had here better be left unmentioned. In his passion he suddenly clasped his head with both hands and stormed:

"'If I could but interfere in this disgusting business and tell them what result it will have; but, as you know, Schweninger, my trumpet will sound no longer. It no longer holds wind.'

"Mournfully the Iron Chancellor looked into the political future. 'We are advancing toward difficult and dangerous times,' he would say.

"Despite his temperament, Bismarck's pulse was scarcely sixty to the minute. His lungs were magnificent. One breath a minute would have sufficed him if necessary.

"His character," the doctor concludes, "which I got to know as no one else, was simplicity itself. The phrase 'No one is great in the eyes of his valet' did not apply to Bismarck."

MR. CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir H. Naylor-Leyland, Whose Wife Is Also an American, Elected to the Viceroy's Seat in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The election for the seat in the House of Commons for the Southport Division of Lancashire, S. W., made vacant by the acceptance of George N. Curzon of the Viceroyalty of India, was held to-day and resulted in the return of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland (Liberal) by a majority of 272 votes over his Conservative opponent, Lord Skelmersdale.

At the last election for the seat Mr. Curzon, in the Conservative interest, was returned by a majority of 764.

The result of the election is a bad defeat for the Government. Mr. Curzon having held the seat since 1886.

Peculiar circumstances affected the contest. A section of Liberal Unionists, headed by the Chairman of the local Unionist Association, declined to support Lord Skelmersdale on the ground that now that the home-rule agitation is dead there is no longer any need for Liberals to vote for Conservatives. Thereupon Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, plunged into the fray with a letter urging the Unionists to vote solidly for Lord Skelmersdale, because home rule was not dead, but only sleeping.

The Unionist leaders professed to feel contempt for this "little Unionist revolt," the success of which is likely to have important results as regards the relations of the parties in the future.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—All the papers this morning agree that Lord Skelmersdale's defeat is an expression of the electors' dissatisfaction with Lord Salisbury's Chinese policy.

The Daily Chronicle and Daily News declare that it sounds the knell of the Conservative Government.

Sir Herbert Scarisbrick Naylor-Leyland is a retired Captain of the Second Life Guards, and was born Jan. 24, 1864. Like Mr. Curzon, whom he succeeds, he married an American girl, Miss Jane Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio. Lady Naylor-Leyland took a great and active interest in her husband's candidature and succeeded in winning many votes for him.

This will not be Sir Herbert's first experience of Parliamentary life, for from 1892 to 1895 he represented Colchester in the Conservative interest. In 1895 he resigned his seat and came out as an advanced Liberal and Home Ruler.

SOLICITOR COLLAN SENTENCED.

Ten Years for Trying to Murder Hubert Birkin at Tangier.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 24.—Owen Collan, the solicitor who shot and bludgeoned Hubert Birkin at the Bristol Hotel, Tangier, Morocco, a couple of months ago, after Birkin had insured his life for £50,000, ($250,000), and had made a will leaving Collan £25,000 ($125,000,) was to-day found guilty of intent to murder.

He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S MISSION.

He Starts for China to Report Upon British Trade Prospects.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative Member of Parliament for the City of York, who was recently commissioned by the Associated Chambers of Commerce on a special mission to China, started on his Eastern journey this afternoon.

Lord Beresford goes to investigate the prospects of commerce and to report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese Government will guarantee the safety of British capital already invested, and of contemplated investments. He will probably be absent several months.

Col. Sir C. S. Gzowski Dead.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Col. Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K. C. M. G., Aide de Camp to her Majesty the Queen, died this morning at his residence here at 6 o'clock. He was born at St. Petersburg in 1813, became a staff officer to the engineer force in Canada, and was knighted in 1890. Of late years he had withdrawn from active participation in politics and public life.

Strike of Spanish Miners.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—At the San Quintin Mine, in the Province of Ciudad Real, 2,000 miners have gone strike. Forty gendarmes have been ordered there to prevent trouble. It is believed that the differences will be speedily arranged.

JUMPED OUT OF WINDOW.

American Colony in Paris Startled by Attempted Suicide of "Vicomtesse de Henriot."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says a sensation has been created in the American colony by a beautiful and wealthy Californian lady, always described as Vicomtesse de Henriot, jumping from a second-floor window in the Rue Blanche to the pavement, sustaining terrible injuries.

There is no hope of her recovery. The operation of trepanning will be performed to-night.

300 MINERS DROWNED.

The Kasimir Coal Mine at Nienco in Silesia Flooded.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily News says that 300 miners were drowned by the flooding of the Kasimir coal mine at Nienco, near Sohnowiee, Silesia, three days ago.

The Kaiser Praises Explorer Lerner.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Herr Theodor Lerner, the explorer, who returned to Hammerfest recently after an unsuccessful search for Herr Andrée, telegraphed to Emperor William the results of his expedition. The Emperor replied: "I send my congratulations to the German North Pole Expedition for the splendid success which German determination and circumspection have just achieved under your command."

Felicien Rops Dead.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.—The death is announced of Felicien Rops, the Belgian etcher.

THE LAMBS CLUB ENTERTAINS.

A Dinner in Honor of the Members Who Have Been Fighting Aboard the United States Warships.

Several hundred members of the Lambs Club held a jollification last night to mark the return of several of its members who had acquired renown while fighting aboard the ships of the United States Navy. Quite a number of Lambs are afloat under the stars and stripes, but it is seldom they have had a chance to set foot in the comfortable new quarters of the club at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street. Last night the Lambs gave a dinner to the home comers and their naval comrades.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, the famous commander of the Iowa, was expected as one of the guests. The reports that he is suffering badly from malaria, or from a sprained ankle, were denied, and it was promised he would surely be on hand. The dinner was not begun until shortly before midnight, and at an early hour this morning Capt. Evans had not been seen. The naval Lambs who were being fêted by their fellow members were Lieut. L. L. Van Duzer, Lieut. Nathan C. Twyning, and Chief Surgeon R. Percy Crandall, all of the Iowa. Besides these, there were present by invitation Capt. Lincoln Karmany of the Marine Corps of the Iowa, Lieut. M. J. McFarland of the Oregon, Ensign Macaulay of the Brooklyn, and Lieut. Arthur Burtis of the New York.

A throng of Lambs gathered immediately upon the closing of the few theatres that were running, and the clubhouse was well filled with the flock. The visiting officers were in light uniforms and seemed to enjoy greatly to mingle with land folk. Speeches of an informal nature were begun about 1 o'clock this morning, and the occasion continued to an hour near daybreak.

Among those present were Clarence L. Collins, De Wolf Hopper, Thomas Manning, Maurice Barrymore, Dan Daly, William Gillette, Walter Hale, Victor Herbert, Charles H. Hoyt, Rafael Joseffy, E. W. Kemble, E. E. Kidder, Wilton Lackaye, L. J. P. Lincoln, A. S. Lipman, Glen McDonough, Frank Murray, George F. Nash, Chauncey Olcott, Tony Pastor, G. Jan Perugini, J. G. Saville, Mark Smith, Augustus Thomas, E. W. Townsend, Stanford White, Marshall P. Wilder, Fritz Williams, Harry Woodruff, John H. Booth, James H. Breslin, Charles Delmonico, T. Henry French, Charles M. Frohman, R. P. Lounsberry, Thomas B. Clark, J. W. Wheelock, H. P. Whittaker, and J. Dunbar Wright.

SAVED BY A HUMAN LADDER.

Three Men Bravely Rescue Two Women from a Burning Building in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 24.—A fire here this morning in the big double flat, 31 and 33 Broad Street, owned by F. L. Heidritter, was attended with not a little excitement and several people had narrow escapes from death.

The fire started at 7 o'clock in the rear of the paint shop of Ludwig & Glasser, on the ground floor of No. 33, and in an endeavor to extinguish it, Louis Ludwig, a member of the firm, was badly burned about the face, hands, and shoulders.

Mrs. John Husbands and her three children were in bed on the floor over the paint store when the fire broke out. Mrs. Husbands ran to the stairs, only to find that she could not get down that way. She then made for the windows. Street Commissioner Thompson, Mr. Meeker, and another man secured a ladder, which they placed alongside the building, and one of them hastily climbed it and took Mrs. Husbands and her children down to safety. They were clad only in their night attire, and were taken in by neighbors.

While Mrs. Husbands was attempting to reach the stairway, similar attempts were being made by Mrs. K. Kanngisser and Miss A. Kern, who were on the floor above. Mrs. Kanngisser lives there, and Miss Kern, who lives in New York, had been stopping with her. They, too, were in bed when they were suddenly aroused by the cries from the street. When the women saw that they could not get out of the burning building by way of the staircase, they ran to the front windows. The apartments began to fill with smoke, and the women, fearing they would be overcome before the firemen could render assistance, climbed out of one of the windows, and hung from the ledge. Some of the excited residents in the streets suggested that they drop from the window on to the awning in front of the paint shop. The cooler heads, however, prevailed upon them to remain where they were; and the wisdom of their advice was evidenced, when almost at the very instant the flames seized upon the awning and destroyed it.

Commissioner Thompson, Mr. Meeker, and a third man saw the perilous position of Mrs. Kanngisser, and made a sensational rescue. They all climbed up the ladder until they had gotten on a small cornice on a level with Mrs. Husbands's apartments. Then one of them climbed upon the shoulders of another, whose shoulders in turn supported the third, after which the ladder was drawn up. The topmost man of the three then placed the rungs at the foot of the ladder across his shoulders, making it reach almost to the window from which Mrs. Kanngisser and Miss Kern were clinging. After the ladder was in position, each dropped down to it, and caught it safely and climbed down. When they had gotten to the foot of the ladder, they clutched the men who formed the human ladder, and in this way managed with the aid of others below, to reach the street in safety.

The building was almost entirely gutted. The damage will amount to about $15,000 on the structure.

Funeral of Thomas James Dennis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Thomas James Dennis were held at the house, 3,109 Forest Avenue, to-day. Mr. Dennis was seventy-seven years of age, and had been a resident of Illinois for fifty-five years, coming to Springfield from Massachusetts, where he was born. He was Mayor of the City of Springfield in 1865, and came to Chicago in 1873, where he conducted a contracting and building business until the latter years of his life. He was the architect and builder of the Governor's mansion at Springfield, and later, in connection with Larkin G. Mead, he erected the Lincoln Monument.

United Typothetae in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—The United Typothetae of America convened in its twelfth annual meeting in the clubroom of the Pfister to-day with about 150 delegates in attendance. A. J. Aikens, President of the Milwaukee Typothetae, and Mayor Rose welcomed the delegates to the city, response being made by Louise Wyman of Boston. President H. L. Burdick then delivered his annual address. On the adoption of a motion, President J. H. Bowman of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, was admitted to address the convention on a nine-hour work day, which he said would be demanded about Sept. 1, and thirty days given the employers in which to meet the demand.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS

Large Dinner Party Entertained at the Hotel de Logerot.

RECEPTION OF THE WARSHIPS

Preparations for the Arrival of the Expected Naval Vessels—Arrangements for the Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—To-night Center Hitchcock, Reginald Brooks, E. H. Bulkley, Perry Belmont, R. L. Gerry, George Von L. Meyer, Goold H. Redmond, Winthrop Rutherfurd, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Fernando Yznaga gave a dance at the Logerot. Four ladies associated themselves with the twelve gentlemen and aided in many ways besides assisting in receiving the many guests. These ladies were Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton.

The arrangement of a large American eagle over the left side of the ballroom was not only unique, but patriotic, and heartily commended. A pretty promenade was effected with a large turkey red canopy running out from the ballroom. The guests arrived shortly after 10:30 o'clock, and soon afterward the cotillion was danced, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., who, for the first time in years, led a cotillion. Pretty favors were distributed, those of floral design being very striking. The Hungarian and Harry K. Howard's orchestra from Berger's, played for the dancing and for dinner, at which over 200 guests were entertained. The floral decorations were much admired. At intervals of about ten feet all round the room were hung large oval placques, made of rare grasses and effective flowers in pink and white. Large screens, covered in with rich foliage, served to partially screen the musicians, who occupied two separate positions. Supper was served at forty small tables, each having a beautiful centre piece of flowers of pink and white, which were the prevailing colors and decorations.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane, United States Volunteers, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, arrived here to-night from Montauk Point. He looks much thinner than when he left to join the Rough Riders. He was driven to the reading-room, where he was received with open arms and accorded a most hearty welcome by his friends. Later in the evening he was escorted to the dance at the Logerot, where he was accorded a reception he will probably not soon forget.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Congressman Melville Bull are working hard to have the warships and their crews come to Newport, besides an expert boat flotilla ordered here. Newport is to be honored by the presence of four monitors, which battered down the fortifications at San Juan and effected other splendid work during the war with Spain. Late to-night Congressman Bull received a dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, stating that he had ordered the monitors Amphitrite, Terror, Puritan, and Miantonomoh to Newport from Puget Sound. They should arrive in about ten days' time. They will be heartily received, and their crews will be entertained.

A number of gentlemen consisting of Congressman Mellville Bull, O. H. P. Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Lispenard Stewart, A. C. Landers, and H. H. Hunnewell met this morning to arrange for a fitting reception and for a course of entertainments to be give to the officers and men of the warships when they arrive here. Circulars were sent out during the day as fast as possible. While nothing as yet can be definitely predicted regarding the form of entertainments, it is believed that a ball and reception at the Casino to the naval officers, a clambake and other social festivities and an entertainment for the enlisted men will be given.

The manner in which subscriptions arrived within two hours to-day after the circulars were delivered showed plainly how highly esteemed the navy is here. Within two hours $1,700 was subscribed. The following gentlemen each subscribed one hundred dollars: Lispenard Stewart, Edward J. Berwind, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Louis L. Lorillard, Robert Goelet, A. Lanfear Norrie, Henry T. Burnham, Arthur T. Kemp, Whitney Warren, I. Townsend Burden, Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Clarence Bell, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. R. S. Sturgis, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. G. M. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. D. T. Worden, and Mrs. S. Meggarges Wright.

MR. BELMONT'S NEWPORT HONOR

Not Eligible for the Mayoralty, as He Is Not a Resident.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—All the talk about O. H. P. Belmont being in the Mayoralty race for Newport will now fall flat. In view of the various reports regarding Mr. Belmont's candidacy, a reporter called at Bellcourt to-day to obtain Mr. Belmont's views on the subject. Mr. Belmont said: "I could not be the candidate, because I am a citizen of New York, and not of Newport." There was nothing further to ask, but it was reported about the city that if Mr. Belmont allowed his name to be used a strong vote would be polled.

Many of the people here believed Mr. Belmont was a citizen because he has not only done much for Newport for many years, but has closely identified himself with local affairs besides being a prominent cottager.

Comment has been heard relative to Mr. Belmont being a member of the local Park Commission when he is not a resident. It is not necessary, however, to be a resident of Newport to be a member of the Park Commission, as other non-residents on the same board will amply show. The residents are satisfied with the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Belmont, and his work already speaks for itself.

SUPREME LODGE OF PYTHIANS.

Executive Session Held in Indianapolis—Officers Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, went into executive session at 9 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 12 o'clock. Much routine business was transacted; committees were appointed, and reports were referred.

Representative Gale of Massachusetts resigned from the investigating committee appointed yesterday, and G. M. Hansom was appointed to the vacancy. The committee was ordered to report to-morrow morning.

An effort will be made to find out the author of the reports circulated against the officers of the Supreme Lodge, and all those who it is thought can throw any light on the subject will be summoned before the committee.

Supreme Chancellor Colgrove appointed John H. Alexander of Virginia and William B. Gale of Massachusetts Supreme Tribunes. These appointments are for six years.

Supreme Chancellor Colgrove also appointed the following committee to consider the question of changes in the Supreme Tribunal: Representatives-Kuhnle of Iowa, Gilzbe of Michigan, Farrington of Maine, Bottom of New Jersey, and Weed of Wisconsin.

At Camp Colgrove to-day the prize drills began in Class A; the three companies that drilled were No. 9 of Kalamazoo, Yellow Cross for '85 of Alliance, Ohio, and No. 8 of Ottawa, Ill.

At the session of the Rathbone Sisters to-day twenty-six Past Grand Chiefs took the Supreme Temple Degree.

The Knights of Khorassan elected the following officers to-day: Sublime Venerable Prince—J. M. Stratton, Philadelphia; Imperial Prince—John A. Hinsey, Chicago; Imperial Basha—James G. Owen, Evansville, Ind.; Imperial Kadi—H. E. Parker, Jr., Galesburg, Ill.; Imperial Secretary—H. W. Belding, St. Louis; Imperial Treasurer—C. A. Fraze, Garden City, Iowa; Imperial Adool—A. J. Heas, Sidney, Ohio; Imperial Ifkir—J. J. Sawyer, Covington, Ky.; Imperial Trustee, six years—Charles A. Poland, Columbus, Ohio; four years, H. A. Schafner, San Francisco.

The Newport Hospital has offered its services to the Surgeon General of the Army, and will refit one of its wards for the reception of a number of the sick or wounded heroes returning from the front.

Thomas F. Hitchcock, Mrs. F. H. Prince, and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has dinner cards out for to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner this evening at Crossways.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner this evening.

Battery E, Seventh United States Artillery, arrived at Fort Adams this morning quite fagged from their long journey.

Mrs. Kenneth Niles, wife of Lieut. Commander Niles of the torpedo station, held a reception at her home yesterday afternoon in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Benham, who are her guests.

Mrs. T. M. Davis and E. L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, and Mrs. E. Von L. Meyer, have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow evening.

Miss McAllister is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mrs. Astor has postponed her dinner entertainment, set for Saturday evening.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will give a musicale at "Belcourt" Sunday evening next.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse entertained at dinner this evening at Eastbourne Lodge.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby entertained this evening.

Ocean House arrivals include George H. Newton, Father B. Pescepo, and F. L. Baker, New York; Mrs. F. W. Palmer, Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Armstrong, Washington.

Mrs. Schermerhorn was among the entertainers to-night.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner to-night at The Rocks.

Miss Smith of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stone. J. S. Ferguson of Baltimore is the guest of Thomas S. Whipple.

Corp. Maxwell Norman, of the Rough Riders is improving in health since his return home.

Edward M. Riley of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John M. Caswell.

Lieut. Ellery of the training ship Atlantic, arrived at the club cottage to-night, having been summoned home by telegraph, owing to the illness of his daughter, Miss Ellery, who was operated upon for appendicitis.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll returned from New York and Montauk Point to-night.

"GOLF BALL" AT BAR HARBOR.

Receipts to be Devoted to the Improvement of the Links.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—To-night the Kebo Valley Club gave a subscription "golf ball," so called because the receipts are to be used in further improving the club links. A heavy rainstorm detracted very little from the receipts. It certainly took nothing from the pleasure and social success of the event.

The club theatre, where the ball was held, never looked prettier. There was a profusion of plants and flowers, with plenty of red, white, and blue coloring to enliven the effect. A unique feature of the decorations was a huge framework of gold clubs with boxes of balls for a background, and the words "Golf Ball" on the front. It had been made by Mr. Douglas.

The young people were especially in evidence. Capt. Arthur F. Crosby, the "Rough Rider" who is the lion of Bar Harbor just now, was present and was the "observed of all observers." A bevy of pretty girls were in evidence. Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Alexander, and Miss Dwight, of New York; Miss Josephine Lippincott, Miss Evelyn Howell, Miss Rita Carson, and Miss Baird, of Philadelphia, and the Misses Hinkle, and Misses Seedie, of Cincinnati, attracted much attention among the younger girls, while the young matrons set was well represented by such well-known society women as Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and Mrs. Lewis Thompson, all of New York.

The committee had arranged a number of private boxes, which were sold at a good figure, thus substantially adding to the receipts. The boxes were sold to Edward A. Smith, J. Emery, Miss Lucy Draper, Abel Reker Banks, and William Lawrence Green of New York, and A. C. Barney of Washington.

Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York acted as Treasurer and the following ladies as patronesses: Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Abel Reker Banks, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. W. B. S. Clymer, Mrs. Charles H. Dorr, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. B. Grasseforix, Mrs. William Goddard, Mrs. W. H. Gaw, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. James Leeds, Mrs. Abraham Lawrence, Mrs. L. McIlvain Luer, Mrs. Labarre Jayne, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Miss Manning, Mrs. Frederick Mason, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Clarence Bell, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. R. S. Sturgis, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. G. M. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. D. T. Worden, and Mrs. S. Meggarges Wright.

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NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—All the talk about O. H. P. Belmont being in the Mayoralty race for Newport will now fall flat. In view of the various reports regarding Mr. Belmont's candidacy, a reporter called at Bellcourt to-day to obtain Mr. Belmont's views on the subject. Mr. Belmont said: "I could not be the candidate, because I am a citizen of New York, and not of Newport." There was nothing further to ask, but it was reported about the city that if Mr. Belmont allowed his name to be used a strong vote would be polled.

Many of the people here believed Mr. Belmont was a citizen because he has not only done much for Newport for many years, but has closely identified himself with local affairs besides being a prominent cottager.

Comment has been heard relative to Mr. Belmont being a member of the local Park Commission when he is not a resident. It is not necessary, however, to be a resident of Newport to be a member of the Park Commission, as other non-residents on the same board will amply show. The residents are satisfied with the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Belmont, and his work already speaks for itself.

SUPREME LODGE OF PYTHIANS.

Executive Session Held in Indianapolis—Officers Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, went into executive session at 9 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 12 o'clock. Much routine business was transacted; committees were appointed, and reports were referred.

Representative Gale of Massachusetts resigned from the investigating committee appointed yesterday, and G. M. Hansom was appointed to the vacancy. The committee was ordered to report to-morrow morning.

An effort will be made to find out the author of the reports circulated against the officers of the Supreme Lodge, and all those who it is thought can throw any light on the subject will be summoned before the committee.

Supreme Chancellor Colgrove appointed John H. Alexander of Virginia and William B. Gale of Massachusetts Supreme Tribunes. These appointments are for six years.

Supreme Chancellor Colgrove also appointed the following committee to consider the question of changes in the Supreme Tribunal: Representatives-Kuhnle of Iowa, Gilzbe of Michigan, Farrington of Maine, Bottom of New Jersey, and Weed of Wisconsin.

At Camp Colgrove to-day the prize drills began in Class A; the three companies that drilled were No. 9 of Kalamazoo, Yellow Cross for '85 of Alliance, Ohio, and No. 8 of Ottawa, Ill.

At the session of the Rathbone Sisters to-day twenty-six Past Grand Chiefs took the Supreme Temple Degree.

The Knights of Khorassan elected the following officers to-day: Sublime Venerable Prince—J. M. Stratton, Philadelphia; Imperial Prince—John A. Hinsey, Chicago; Imperial Basha—James G. Owen, Evansville, Ind.; Imperial Kadi—H. E. Parker, Jr., Galesburg, Ill.; Imperial Secretary—H. W. Belding, St. Louis; Imperial Treasurer—C. A. Fraze, Garden City, Iowa; Imperial Adool—A. J. Heas, Sidney, Ohio; Imperial Ifkir—J. J. Sawyer, Covington, Ky.; Imperial Trustee, six years—Charles A. Poland, Columbus, Ohio; four years, H. A. Schafner, San Francisco.

The Newport Hospital has offered its services to the Surgeon General of the Army, and will refit one of its wards for the reception of a number of the sick or wounded heroes returning from the front.

Thomas F. Hitchcock, Mrs. F. H. Prince, and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has dinner cards out for to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner this evening at Crossways.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner this evening.

Lightning Kills Gilbert B. Curry.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 24.—Gilbert B. Curry, State Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Plains late this afternoon. Mr. Curry was walking home from the funeral of a neighbor when he was struck down. Two companions were shocked, but not injured.

NEW PLAYS FROM EUROPE

Daniel Frohman Home After a Successful Quest of Three Months.

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL RETURNS

She Will Appear at the Garden Theatre in "Catherine," a New Romantic Play—Mr. Frohman's Purchases.

Daniel Frohman arrived home yesterday from Europe on the White Star steamship Teutonic, after a stay abroad of three months in quest of new plays, which he was very successful in securing. He said that his approaching season will open at the Lyceum Theatre early in November with A. W. Pinero's latest comedy, "Rose Trelawney." He will have another comedy by the same author, which is now being written.

Mr. Frohman spoke very highly of Anthony Hope's own dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." This dramatization Mr. Frohman has secured; also, a new comedy drama by Jerome K. Jerome entitled "John Ingerfield." He has also secured a new comedy by George R. Sims; a three-act play now writing by R. C. Carton, author of "The Tree of Knowledge"; and a romantic play by Edward Rose entitled "In Days of Old," with which the St. James's Theatre, London, will open its season next Winter.

Among the American plays which Mr. Frohman has secured the rights for is one which is in preparation by Eugene W. Presbrey, author of "A Virginia Courtship." He has bargained for a dramatization of "The Pride of Jennico," a novel by Egerton Castle. This dramatization is preparing for the Lyceum season by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss. Mr. Frohman said that sometime during the season Edward Sothern would be seen in a new play entitled "A Shilling's Worth."

Another passenger on the steamer was Miss Annie Russell, who went to London about the middle of last May and achieved a great success in "Sue," a distinctive representation of American life in the Far West. Miss Russell and Mr. Frohman feared the play would not take, but the English play-goers thoroughly comprehended it, with the result that it was a great hit.

Miss Russell said she was very glad to get back home notwithstanding the treatment she received from every one was "simply grand." Miss Russell spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the English audiences received her, which was far beyond her anticipations. "Although my first appearance in 'Dangerfield '95' was not received favorably, it took 'Sue' to catch them," she said. Her first appearance in this city will be early in November at the Garden Theatre in a new romantic play by M. Henri Lavaden, entitled "Catherine," the plot of which is taken from French social life. Miss Russell is thoroughly impressed with the play and thinks there are many excellent opportunities in the part of Catherine. Miss Russell will divide the coming season between this city and London, returning to the English capital some time in March or April for six or eight weeks to appear in "Sue," after which she will produce her new play of "Catherine."

R. F. Roeder, the representative of David Belasco, has returned to this country on the Teutonic, two weeks ahead of Mr. Belasco, to manage the "Heart of Maryland" company, which will go on tour through the country, visiting the smaller cities. Mrs. Leslie Carter's part in the play will be assumed by Miss Alma Kruger, who was Louis James's leading woman last year.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The first performance of Hoyt's new farce, "A Day and a Night," which was to have taken place at the Garrick Theatre Monday, Aug. 29, has been postponed to Aug. 30. A dress rehearsal will be held Monday night.

Algernon Aspland, formerly leading tenor of the choir of The Little Church Around the Corner, and last season second tenor of the Royal Italian Opera Company, has been added to the forces of the Castle Square Opera Company.

Many of the convalescent soldiers who were confined at Bellevue Hospital were the guests of Manager Gilmore and Denman Thompson at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon to witness the performance of "The Old Homestead." They were accompanied by nurses and Dr. F. L. Green.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday whereby Burr McIntosh will begin his starring tour at Washington, D. C., Oct. 10 in the new play, "A War Correspondent," written by Lottie Blair Parker. The comedy, which is of a romantic character, has its scenes laid in and about Havana, and the action takes place shortly before the recall of Gen Lee from Cuba.

Two hundred and sixty girls, orphans from St. Joseph's Asylum of Brooklyn, attended the naval play at the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. They were in charge of ten of the sisters attached to the institution. The date of the professional matinée has been changed from next Tuesday afternoon to this afternoon.

Walter Clifford, late of George Edwardes's Gayety Company of London, has arrived in New York, and is under the management of A. H. Chamberlyn to play one of the principal parts in the operetta "The Cadet Girls," which will be produced by the Broadway Theatre Company during their engagement the early part of next season. In bringing this production, Mr. Clifford will appear in "Little Miss Nobody," to be presented at the Garden Theatre.

The Murray Hill Theatre will open for the season Saturday night, when Joseph Grismer's play "The New South" will be presented by the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company. The same attraction will be continued during the week of Aug. 29, with matinées every day. The cast will include Robert Drouet, Walter Allen, William Redmund, Charles B. Waldron, Emmett C. King, E. T. Stetson, Edwin Nicander, Herbert O'Connor, Miss Hannah May Ingham, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Miss Sandol Milliken, Miss Rose Beaudet.

Pain's carnival of fire which is to take place this afternoon and evening at Manhattan Beach, will not alone be confined to the fireworks inclosure, but will be distributed over the beach. Beginning in the afternoon there will be a display of scientific kite flying under the direction of Prof. E. I. Horsman. There will also be a display of Japanese daylight fireworks at 6 o'clock by Sam Wah. At 8 o'clock the display of fireworks will begin. After the performance in the theatre there will be another display of fireworks on the western lawn, and on the ocean in front of the beach, where a representation of the sinking of the Merrimac will be given.

WHILE HE READ A NEWSPAPER.

Boston Optician Has a Case Stolen Said to Contain $500 Worth of Goods.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

A theft committed under rather peculiar circumstances was reported at Police Headquarters. Benjamin Ellis, an optician, living at 5 Arcadia Street, Jamaica Plain, has for a long time been in the habit of standing in a Washington Street doorway, between Franklin and Milk Streets, and there disposing of eyeglasses, spectacles, and the like at prices which he claimed were "lower than the lowest." In the forenoon, the police say, he was standing in his accustomed place, and as business was rather quiet, was improving his time by reading a newspaper. He was so engrossed in the perusal of the paper that he forgot all about his stock in trade, which was in a black leather case, at his feet. Finally, thinking that he saw a customer among the many people passing along the street, he folded his paper and started to display his goods. Then it was that he realized that he had no stock in trade. Somebody apparently had taken advantage of his interest in his paper, and had calmly walked away with the case and its contents.

Ellis claims that he had many pairs of gold spectacles and eyeglasses in the case, and that their value was nearly $500. The police were notified, and the Inspector who watches the pawnshops will try to locate the missing property.

Plot to Blow Up a Jail.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—A plot to blow up the portion of the jail here that is occupied by the jailer was revealed by Grant Taylor, who is under arrest for a murder in the Howard-Taylor feud. The prisoners were searched, and several dynamite cartridges were found.

ALL FOR ONE YOUNG PRIVATE.

Extraordinary Kindness of the People of New Haven to Percy Gaylor of the Seventy-first.

How the people of New Haven treat the men of the war who come to them, how an old sold

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMP'NY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

OFFICE OF
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½% Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.

First Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates Series A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., and will be received until Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at three o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUFFALO GAS STOCK
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The reactionists kept pegging away at the market yesterday, and to some extent were able to make further impression, but in no part of the market were any serious inroads made.

The short interest was materially increased. The buying in character was better than the selling. The very strongest interests were persistent absorbers of securities throughout the day's weakness, and such interests are advising close personal friends to get into the market for a further substantial uplift.

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In banking circles there appears some disposition to preach the possibility of stiffer money rates, but in quiet personal conversation bankers themselves make light of such predictions. The uncertain element in the money market at the moment has to do with the coming of gold from Europe. Any hardening in rates here would mean the quick draft of gold from abroad. Such an influx, indeed, is certain, even if rates do not rise, for just on a commercial basis gold, being due here, must be delivered to us. The old-time barrier of transactions in the American security market cannot now intervene, for Europe does not hold stocks as formerly, ready to be spilled out whenever a pinch in the settlement of international trade balances comes along.

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From business quarters the record continues uniform, every news development being full of encouragement. For the first time in years the business men of the United States seem unanimous in confidence that the good times are here, and here to stay.

New York's security market may have its ups and downs, reactions may follow rallies, but the universal betterment that is showing cannot fail to dominate the market values of Wall Street.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 fives registered, at 112, and $32,000 threes, when issued, at 105½@105⅝.

***

In State bonds $40,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 8½@8¾, and $5,000 Tennessee settlement threes, at 93.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Internat. Paper pf.	1¼
Am. Malting pf.	½	Kan. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1	Kcok. & D. M. pf.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Minnesota Iron	1⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Ice	1¼	St. Paul, M. & M.	5
Detroit Gas	½	Stand. R. & T.	⅞
Illinois Steel	1¼	West Chicago Street	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½
Ann Arbor	½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Cres. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	3	Ore. Short Line	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Pennsylania R. R.	¼
Lake Erie & W.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1	Pullman Car	1
Louis. & Nashville	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Missouri Pacific	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Cin., Day. & Iron 1st.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Lake Shore 2d c.	1	Wabash deb., B.	1¼
Long Dock 6s	1		
Stand. R. & T. 6s.	4¾		

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M., l. g. 3½s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½
		Green Bay deb., A.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,016,696; balance, $7,162,440; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $128,155.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅜@1 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3 discount. San Francisco—Sight 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 115⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 61⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 122½; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 10. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 61½; Erie, ⅝, to 14⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 14½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 115¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 87¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 13-16, for money and 1-16, to 110 13-16 for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.50, in Lisbon at 76, and in Rome at 107.62.

CONFIDENCE IN COLORADO.

The latest market report of William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs, has the following:

"It is noteworthy that Cripple Creek, one of the youngest districts in the Rocky Mounain region, should be the first to possess an electric power system, the successful operation of which will, however, doubtless be followed by the erection of others throughout the mining regions of the State. The plant whose work was successfully inaugurated on Wednesday last is of the most modern type, and the most complete west of the Mississippi, costing about $250,000. It comprises three generating units, each consisting of a pair of Corliss engines driving a Westinghouse alternating current dynamo, and the plant is capable of delivering two thousand horse-power. To say that the introduction of electricity as a motive power opens a new era for Cripple Creek is not to indulge in rhetoric, but to state a manifest fact.

"The course of the market during the past week has been significant. In the first place, there has been a tremendous increase in the volume of the transactions; and, what is of far greater importance, these transactions were no longer confined to a few stocks, as had been the case for a year or more previous, but were distributed over the entire list. This activity has been accompanied by a sharp advance, in which, at first, the entire list participated. Later the high-class dividend stocks halted in their upward course, and even began to recede, while a majority of the very low-priced issues became active and scored advances.

"All this indicates unmistakably a growing belief that we are on the eve of a period of activity and advance—comparable, possibly, with that of three years ago. If such a movement it is believed will carry the entire list upward, in which case a large percentage of gain, it is manifest, would be made by the low-priced issues. Moreover, it is remembered that once upon a time every one of the great dividend-payers of to-day was selling at less than 5 cents a share. In our view, all the conditions now prevailing are highly favorable. The whole country is about to take another great forward step; every industry will be immensely stimulated, and we cannot believe that mining will be an exception. The financial and industrial world is rapidly learning that mining is a legitimate business; the fact that Colorado leads in the production of both gold and silver is coming to be appreciated as never before.

MR. BENEDICT SATISFIED

Gov. Flower will be in Wall Street today. He and Mr. E. C. Benedict are to have a personal conference over People's Gas affairs.

It can be stated upon the authority of a close personal friend of Commodore Benedict that he finally finds acceptable the proposals which the People's Gas Company have submitted for amicable rearrangement of relations with the Indiana Natural Gas Company.

***

Trading in People's Gas stock was one of the conspicuous features of business on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, over 40,000 shares being dealt in. Opening under 104, the stock rose above 105 and closed only fractionally under that figure, scoring a net gain for the day of about a point.

Some interests who bought largely and apparently with pronounced confidence have very close business relations with Mr. Benedict. Such people state that Mr. Benedict has been much misrepresented in the stand he has lately taken in defence of what he has held to be the rights of the Indiana Natural Gas Company.

That now an amicable arrangement will be brought about is, say these authorities, especially agreeable to Mr. Benedict, who cares much more nowadays for enjoying life than for Wall Street warfare.

HIGHER IRON PRICES.

In its review of trade conditions the Iron Age, foremost of iron trade authorities, to-day will say:

The feeling of confidence is gaining, although a large proportion of buyers, where actual advances are demanded, are skeptical and withdraw from the market. In some branches they have been forced to meet the issue and concede higher prices; in others they have succeeded, with increasing difficulty, in getting material at old prices.

In the Central West there have been further large sales of Bessemer Pig, and the market is now squarely placed on the basis of $10 at Valley furnace, with those interested in the plants talking of making the price for the first quarter of 1899 $11 to $11 50. In the East there have been further sales of Basic Pig, there being included among them one block of 6,000 tons.

In steel we note some large sales of billets in the West, among which is one lot of 25,000 tons to a Pittsburg mill at the reported price of $15.75 delivered. Some additional purchases in the West are spoken of, and one Cleveland plant is on the market for 10,000 tons of slabs. In the East one producer notes sales aggregating 55,000 tons of billets.

Wire rods have advanced, under a good volume of business, until now $22 is said in the Pittsburg district. The advance would seem to foreshadow a probable rising tendence in the line of wire products.

The steel rail trade continues quiet so far as current transactions are concerned. The consolidation referred to elsewhere is regarded as likely to lead to some effort to obtain more remunerative prices on business, which thus far has not yet made its appearance.

In foundry iron the advance by Southern producers has led to a spell of dullness, the buyers having withdrawn, and in many of the consuming markets having turned to the representatives of other districts, whose prices are as yet little above the old level.

In plates and structural steel the week has been rather a quiet one, but the mills are well employed, and many are disposed to rather welcome an opportunity to catch up with orders. In the Chicago district negotiations are pending over a large contract for bars and for galvanized sheets.

A STANDARD OIL PROJECT.

Official announcement will probably be made to-day of details involved in the Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel consolidation. Before that deal is far advanced Wall Street will face the fact that the transaction is of far greater consequence than hitherto has been anywhere appreciated—for back of the consolidation of the iron and steel manufacturing companies are Messrs. John D. and William Rockefeller, who propose later to merge with the new corporation their vast Northwestern iron ore properties.

A CHANCE FOR MATHEMATICS.

Manhattan Elevated stock made still another new record yesterday, dropping below 94. There continued to appear what looked like inside selling of the stock though insiders protest more and more that they are not letting go.

Wall Street seems to have adapted itself to the idea that there is nothing to be wondered at in a daily drop in the stock. As Wall Street figures it the Manhattan situation will soon be all right—just as soon, anyhow, as a way can be found to pay 4 per cent. dividends out of 3 per cent. earnings.

PHENOMENAL NORTH PACIFIC.

A banking interest closely and influentially identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad is authority for the statement that the forthcoming annual report will show that in addition to providing for all fixed charges and the payment of preferred dividends, the earnings of the fiscal year show a surplus equal to over 4 per cent. upon Northern Pacific common stock.

WESTERN UNION HALTS.

In the recent pronounced decline in the market value of Manhattan Elevated stock some veteran observers in Wall Street profess to see evidences which they consider significant of discouraging developments in other Gould properties. Mr. George J. Gould, urge such observers, is not likely to have sold much more Manhattan than Western Union. In all the recent activity and strength of the stock market Western Union shares have refused to advance even slightly, a fact which would not, of course, be considered in any wise surprising if insiders have really been selling.

ONLY A SCOOP.

Much effort has been made in Wall Street within the last few days to create the impression that the Three C's consolidation deal has fallen through. It has not. Its success was never so certain as when yesterday bear speculators were hammering away at Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio stocks. But in the best of Wall Street deals an occasional scoop strikes even insiders as an acceptable diversion.

SUGAR TRUST PREMIUMS.

Indicative of the short interest which has come into the market is the fact that conspicuous stocks were commanding premiums in the loan crowd of the Stock Exchange at the close of business yesterday. Sugar continues to be especially in demand, and borrowers pay shaves to get the stock for deliveries.

ITS VALUABLE TERMINALS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois became a conspicuous feature in yesterday's market, about 6,000 shares being traded in, and a gain of over a full point scored in both common and preferred shares. Apropos of developments impending in Chicago and Eastern Illinois affairs, the New York News Bureau issued yesterday the following bulletin in Wall Street:

"The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Company owns a one-fifth interest in the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, and has all the local traffic of that line from Dalton to Chicago. Its Chicago terminal is the Dearborn Station, Polk Street, in the heart of Chicago's business centre. It also has 860 acres of real estate, passenger and freight yards, warehouses and elevators, giving it one of the best terminals in the city. It will be recalled that Atchison paid $10,000,000 to acquire its Chicago terminal. Good railroad authorities assert that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois terminal is very far superior to that of the Atchison. It is suggested that the purchase of a controlling interest in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, even at par, by the Baltimore and Ohio or any other large railway corporation would procure for them the cheapest and most available terminal in the city. The common stock is only $6,200,000, and at par the controlling interest would only cost $3,100,000. At present the common stock is selling at about 60, although it paid its first dividend of 2½ per cent. in July last. In 1888 the preferred stock paid 7½ per cent. in dividends; since that time it has paid a regular 6 per cent. dividend, except in 1891, when it paid only 4½ per cent."

TO SPECULATE IN IRON.

Early next month the New York Stock Exchange is to authorize dealings in American pig iron warrants—certificates representing actual iron in store. Such warrants will be similar to the certificates now dealt in representing silver bullion. In an active iron market like the present, where advances are being scored, with other advances in prospect, such opportunities for Wall Street to trade directly in iron may prove popular.

SOUTHERN IRON BOOM.

A prominent ironmaster to-day stated that Alabama iron operators have sold more iron so far this month than during any other month this year. Sales have already reached 125,000 tons, and many furnaces have more orders than they can fill for thirty days. This is what has caused prices to advance 15 cents in fifteen days. Export shipments have been particularly heavy and the outlook is for a big Fall trade.—Birmingham Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

A WALL STREET PROTEST.

In a circular letter issued last night, the brokerage house of Watson & Gibson discuss a feature of current revenue taxes, which is receiving a good deal of attention in Wall Street. Messrs. Watson & Gibson say:

"The new war revenue law requires a tax of 2 cents per $100 face value to be paid on all transfers of stocks, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a sale and transfer are one act, so that if a holder of 100 shares of stock sells it, his broker puts a $2 stamp on the memorandum of sale furnished to the buyer who may take that memorandum, if he choose, to the transfer office and have the stock transferred without affixing or furnishing another stamp. On the back of each of these certificates, and an essential part of them, and of the machinery and method of transfer is printed a blank assignment, the object of which is to make the certificate negotiable, i. e., transferable by delivery.

"Now, in the same law, but in another section, is a tax of 25 cents for every power of attorney, and the Commissioner has held that the assignment on the back of a certificate of stock is subject to a tax of 25 cents, as if it were a separate and independent power of attorney. As a matter of fact, we believe that if this question were submitted to the courts, it would be held that the assignment on the back of a certificate, being a necessary part of the transfer, is not in the sense of the law an independent power of attorney, for the reason that the stock cannot be transferred unless this assignment is filled out.

"We call the attention of Stock Exchange and Consolidated Exchange authorities to the force of this contention, and we believe that they will be remiss in their duties if they do not bring a test case before the courts. Some of the companies, as we find by our own experience, are requiring a stamp on assignments of stock certificates, dated before July, which are clearly not within the scope of the tax act. As an illustration of this, we sent yesterday 1,000 Texas Pacific certificates, all assigned on the back before July 1, 1898, some of them having been assigned as far back as 1890, but the company demanded that a 25-cent stamp be affixed to each assignment. If corporations will not protect their stockholders, the Stock Exchange authorities should see that the law is properly interpreted. No one individual feels justified in incurring the expense and trouble of testing the legality of the Commissioner's decision, but it is so glaring an injustice, and so expensive to persons dealing in stocks, that we trust the authorities of our Exchanges may recognize their manifest duty, and try to relieve dealers in securities from a burden doubtless never intended to be placed upon them."

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$317
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	7,142
Denver and Rio Grande	16,600
Iowa Central	6,392
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,695
Toledo and Ohio Central	12,267
Wabash	4,787
Wheeling and Lake Erie	19,103

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The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$6,700
Rio Grande Western	9,000
Texas and Pacific	2,721

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of a 1½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of the International Paper Company.

Increase of $299,517 in surplus net earnings of Lackawanna's leased lines for the year ended June 30.

Statement from Chicago that the consolidation of the iron and steel companies has been effected with five companies, and that others are expected to come in later.

Receiver of the Little Rock, Hot Springs and Texas Railroad authorized to receive private bids until Oct. 1, for the purchase of the road.

Stockholders of Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia to vote on Sept. 20 on question of increasing the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday sold at auction the following securities:

11 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, at 1,211.
18 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 112.
3 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, leased lines, $100 each, at 94½.
286 shares Saranac and Lake Placid Railway Company, at $1,305 the lot.
160 shares Union Traction Company of Philadelphia, $50 each, at $20.50 and $20.62½ per share.
1 share Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, $100, at 192½.
2 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, guaranteed, $100 each, at 170½.
200 shares United States of America Pegamoid Syndicate, Limited, £1 each, at $10 per share.
5 shares Camden Thread Company, preferred, $100 each, at $10 lot.
10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, at 195½.
21 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, at 235½.
30 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, at 70½.
107 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, at 340½ to 342.
15,001 shares Nicaragua Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, at $5 per share.
80 shares Manhattan Yeast Company, (hypothecated,) $50 each, at $28 lot.
12 shares Franklin National Bank, $100 each, at 50.
$5,000 Borough of Brooklyn Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1948; coupons March and September, at 98.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	29	30
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	352
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	8	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	69½	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	26	28
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	145
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	163	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	60¼	60¾
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	91	93
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal Con.	854	856
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	25½	26½
Standard Distilling pf.	76½	77
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	420	422
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	92	95
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat pf.	80	90
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¾	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,023.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 333 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 500 Anaconda at .36, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .44, 100 Mexican at .16, 800 Mollie Gibson at .21, 100 Portland at 1.30.

On the Mining Exchange 4,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10%@.10%@.10¼@.10½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alta	.05	Kingston & Pem. L.	.15
Belcher	.10	La Crosse	.10
Best & Belcher	.15	Leadvil'e	.09
Breece	.50	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.00	Mexican	.12
Challar	.14	Ophir	.20
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.36	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.25	Sierra Nevada	.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.16
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.60	Yellow Jacket	.12
Horn Silver	1.20		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Belcher	.08	Ontario	3.60
Best & Belcher	.12	Ophir	.18
Breece	.40	Occidental	.40
Brunswick Con.	.09	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.15
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Challar	.15	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.07	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.52
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Standard	1.55
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Consolidated	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.05
Crescent	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Con.	.05	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.36
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.03
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.23
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.14
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.20
Little Chief	.20	Union	.18
Mexican	.12	Work	.08
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.21
Lagonda	.36	Isabella	.24
Miami	.40	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.002	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.10½	Lillie	.97
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Amanda	.35	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anchoria	.83	Old Gold	.002
Cannon Ball	.002	Portland	1.20
Copper Rock	.001	Sentinel	.004
Elkton

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
87¾	88	7,721	American Cotton Oil.	89	89¼	87½	87¾	—1¼
89	89	573	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	89	89½	89	89½	+1
83½	84¼	950	Am. Malting Co	84	84¾	84¼	84½	+ ⅛
84¼	84¾	1,310	Am. Malting Co. pf...	83¾	84¾	83¾	84⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	14¾	2,597	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	+1
39½	39¾	2,118	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	37¾	39¾	37¾	39½	+1½
141	141¼	14,768	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	140½	141⅝	140¼	141⅝	+ ⅝
115	115¼	255	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115¾	115½	115⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
139¾	140	8,808	American Tobacco	140½	140¾	139⅝	139⅝	— ⅛
12	13	125	Ann Arbor	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
36¼	37¼	1,000	Am. Steel & Wire.....	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅝
90½	90¾	450	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ⅛
13⅞	14¼	100	At., T. & S. F.....	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
38⅜	38½	11,533	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	36⅝	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	3¾	50	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
66⅞	66¾	19,606	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65¾	67⅛	65¾	66¾	+ ⅝
11	11¼	200	Brunswick City	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
23½	24	5,620	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24½	24¾	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
117⅜	117¾	17,785	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	118½	118⅝	117	117⅜	— ⅛
60⅝	61¼	6,100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	59¼	61½	59¼	60½	+1¼
108	109	502	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	108	109	108	109	+1
16¾	16⅞	15,520	Chicago Great West..	17¼	17⅝	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅜
41½	42	505	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41⅜	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
33	35	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
112¼	112¾	44,225	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	112⅝	113⅛	112⅝	112¼	— ¼
157	158¾	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	158	158	158	158	.....
135½	136	3,600	Chi. & Northw.....	135¼	135¾	135¼	135¼	.....
105⅝	105⅞	15,318	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106	106⅛	105¼	105⅝	— ⅛
9¼	9¾	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans.....		9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
33	33¼	7,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	32	33⅜	32	33¼	+1½
42⅜	43	8,287	C., C., C. & St. L.....	43½	43½	41½	42⅞	—1
14⅞	15	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
24½	24⅜	330	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24½	25	24½	25	.....
185	185½	2,088	Consolidated Gas	186½	187	185	185	—3
44	44½	2,123	Consolidated Ice	43⅜	45	43⅜	44⅛	+1⅛
109	109¼	110	Del. & Hudson	110⅝	110⅝	110	110	.....
	152½	200	Del., Lack. & West...	151	151	151	151	.....
33½	55	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf....	53⅞	54	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅛
61	62	400	Detroit Gas	61	61½	61	61½	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	83	Dul., S. S. & At. pf....		8⅝	8½	8⅝	.....
131	133	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	132½	132½	132½	132½	— ½
14¼	14½	825	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
37⅞	38¼	710	Erie 1st pf.....	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
18½	20	26	Erie 2d pf.....	19	19	19	19	.....
40¾	41	963	General Electric	41¼	41¾	41	41	.....
138	139	644	Great Northern pf....	138¼	138½	137¾	138¼	+ ⅛
27	27¼	400	Hawaiian Sugar	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
111¾	112	1,900	Illinois Central	112½	112¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
69½	69¾	1,750	Illinois Steel Co.....	68¼	69⅞	68¾	69½	+1¼
9¾	10¼	300	Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	.....
37	37½	235	Iowa Central pf.....	37½	37½	37	37	— ½
63	63¼	4,225	International Paper ..	63½	64¼	63	63¼	+ ¼
91½	92	2,395	Int. Paper pf.....	92	93	92	93	+1¼
17½	18¼	302	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	18¼	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ½
16⅝	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf...	16½	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ½
53	54	817	Laclede Gas	53⅛	53⅝	53	53	.....
95	97	106	Laclede Gas pf.	96	96	96	96	— ¼
18½	19	320	Lake Erie & West....	19¼	19¼	19	19	—1
77	78	250	Lake Erie & West. pf.	77	77	77	77	—1
58⅜	59	8,955	Louisville & Nashville.	59½	59⅞	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
94½	94⅝	45,798	Manhattan Con	96⅝	96⅝	93⅞	94⅝	—2⅛
165½	166	4,412	Metropolitan St. Ry..	168	168	165¼	165½	.....
27½	29	300	Minn. & St. Louis....	28	28	28	28	—1
12	13	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
93½	94	6,126	Minnesota Iron	92	94¼	92	93⅞	+1⅝
12	12¼	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
36½	37	110	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
36¾	36¾	6,880	Missouri Pacific	37½	37⅝	36	36⅜	—1
28	29	200	Mobile & Ohio.....	28½	28¾	25¾	28¼	
32½	33	580	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	33⅜	33⅝	32½	33	— ⅛
38¾	39¼	750	National Lead Co....	38⅞	39	38½	38½	.....
114	114½	80	National Lead Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	.....
6¼	6⅝	100	National Linseed Oil.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
94	95¼	1,265	New York Air Brake.	96½	97	95	95	—2
118¼	118⅝	1,515	New York Central	118⅞	118⅞	118¼	118⅝	— ⅛
36	37	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
15½	16¼	70	Norfolk & West.....	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
54½	54¾	1,500	Norfolk & West. pf...	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	.....
6⅞	7	1,905	North American	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
88½	88⅝	60,294	Northern Pacific	87½	88⅜	87¼	88⅝	+1⅜
76½	76¾	12,643	Northern Pacific pf....	76⅜	77	76	76½	.....
16¼	16¼	1,600	Ontario & Western....	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
59½	60¼	875	Oregon R. & Nav.....	61	61	60¼	60½	— ⅛
75½	76½	190	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	— ⅛
83	84½	100	Oregon Short Line	84	84	84	84	—1¼
44¼	45½	575	Pacific Coast	45	45	44	44	—1
85	88	121	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	85	86	85	86	.....
63	65	475	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	63½	63¾	62¾	63	—3
84⅝	84¾	1,505	Pacific Mail	84⅞	85	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1¾	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
104⅜	104¾	41,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	104⅜	105⅜	103⅜	104⅝	+1
119	119¾	334	Pennsylvania R. R.....	119⅜	119⅝	118⅝	119	— ½
44¼	46	1,200	P. C., C. & St. L.....	45½	45½	45	45	— ½
64	65	260	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	65	65	65	65	.....
172		50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi..	171	171	171	171	.....
187	188¼	820	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	189	189	188	189	—1
19⅜	19⅝	700	Reading	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
45	45¼	2,800	Reading 1st pf.....	45	45½	45	45	— ⅛
31	33	110	Rio Grande Western..	32	32	32	32	.....
67	68¼	150	Rio Grande West. pf..	68	68	68	68	.....
7	7⅛	500	St. J. & G. I.		7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
60	62	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	61	61⅝	61	61	+1
20	20¼	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	21⅜	21⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
8¾	9	1,195	St. L. & San Fran...	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾	.....
67½	68	800	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	68	68	67¾	67½	— ⅜
34½	34¾	2,182	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
13¼	13¾	335	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
24	26	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	25	25	25	25	.....
170	172	300	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	168	170	168	170	+5
85¼	86	770	St. Paul & Omaha	85¼	85¾	84¾	85¼	+ ¼
22	22¼	500	Southern Pacific	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
9⅜	9¼	1,780	Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	5,835	Southern Railway pf..	35½	36	35½	35½	+ ⅜
7¼	7⅜	4,393	Standard R. & T.....	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
32⅜	32½	10,433	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33	33¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
		10	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf...	80	80	80	80	.....
16	16⅞	15,305	Texas Pacific	15⅜	16¾	15⅜	15⅞	.....
30	35	100	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf..	35	35	35	35	.....
25		500	Twin City R. T.....	24	25	24	25	.....
28¼	28¾	12,069	Union Pacific	28⅝	29⅜	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
64¾	64⅞	22,201	Union Pacific pf.....	64⅜	65⅝	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	4⅞	210	U. P., D. & G., pf....	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	1,662	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
73	73¼	6,587	U. S. Leather pf.....	73⅜	73⅝	72⅝	73	— ⅛
45¼	45½	1,735	United States Rubber.	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45¼	— ⅛
105¼	106¼	240	U. S. Rubber pf.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
		60	Wabash	9½	9½	8¾	8¾	.....
21½	21¾	2,980	Wabash pf.....	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21¾	.....
95½	96	600	West Chicago Street..	96½	97¼	96½	97¼	+1¼
94½	94½	3,425	Western Union Tel....	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1¾	440	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
Sales.....		518,627						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	L S & Mich So 3½s	Standard R & T inc.
1,000.....102	5,000.....106¾	90,000.....16¾
Alabama Midland 1st	Long Dock 6s	50,000.....17
3,000.....93¼	1,000.....133	22,000.....17⅝
5,000.....93¾	Louis & Nash. Nash, & Shor 1st	4,000.....17⅝
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	5,000.....97	15,000.....18
4,000.....107¼	Met St Ry gen 6s	100,000.....17½
Am Tobacco Co scrip	2,000.....113¾	28,000.....18
400.....93½	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	1,000.....18¼
1,000.....95¾	8,000.....73	1,000.....18⅜
2,000.....96½	5,000.....77¾	5,000.....18
At, T & S F adjst 4s	Minn & St L con 5s	5,000.....18⅛
37,000.....73	11,000.....108	10,000.....18¾
2,000.....73¼	Mo, K & East 1st	60,000.....18
7,000.....73	1,000.....101	10,000.....17⅝
6,000.....72⅜	Mo, K & T 2d	111,000.....18
5,000.....72⅛	11,000.....65¼	74,000.....18¼
5,000.....73	13,000.....65	26,000.....18⅝
Gen 4s	Mo, K & T of T 5s	8,000.....18¼
2,000.....95⅞	16,000.....88	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
500.....96⅛	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	5,000.....93
7,000.....96⅞	49,000.....80¼	Tenn Div 6s
500.....96¼	5,000.....80⅝	1,000.....92½
3,000.....95⅞	7,000.....80⅝	Tex & N O con 5s
14,000.....95¼	Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	7,000.....100⅝
27,000.....95⅝	3,000.....102	5,000.....101
Brooklyn R T 5s	Nash, C & St L con	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000.....105⅜	1,000.....104	2,000.....107
1,000.....105⅞	2,000.....103⅞	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	N Y C & H 1st reg	50,000.....49½
6,000.....90	5,000.....115⅝	80,000.....49¾
2,000.....90¼	N Y Central & Hudson Lake Shore col 3½s	40,000.....49¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	6,000.....95½	10,000.....49⅞
25,000.....42	N Y C & St L 4s	120,000.....50
1,000.....42¼	2,000.....107	10,000.....50¼
6,000.....42	1,000.....106½	75,000.....50¼
Cent of N J gen 5s	N O & W con 5s	10,000.....50¼
1,000s10F.....114	5,000.....107	10,000.....50¼
5,000.....114	N O & W refdg 4s	10,000.....50¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	7,000.....101¾	35,000.....50¼
65,000.....89⅞	17,000.....102	45,000.....50¾
8,000.....90	3,000.....101⅝	10,000.....50¼
5,000.....89⅞	1,000.....101½	10,000.....50
14,000.....90	N Y, S & W G M	20,000.....50¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	15,000.....89	3,000.....50¼
3,000.....120¼	35,000.....89½	10,000.....49¾
17,000.....120	N Y, S & W 2d	10,000.....49¾
Chi, B & Q 5s S F	4,000.....92	9,000.....50
10,000.....105	Nort & W Ry con 4s	14,000.....49¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	10,000.....86	10,000.....49¾
5,000.....101	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	15,000.....49¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	12,000.....66¼	25,000.....49¾
5,000.....109¾	7,000.....66¾	30,000.....49¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st	25,000.....66¾	2,000.....50
3,000.....106¾	7,000.....66¾	5,000.....49¾
1,000.....106	500.....66¾	5,000.....49¾
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	65,000.....49¾
4,000.....92	30,000.....100¾	30,000.....49¾
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	5,000.....101¾	6,000.....49¾
25,000.....105⅞	500.....101⅞	5,000.....49¾
Chi & Pac W Div 5s	1,000.....100¾	5,000.....49¾
4,000.....117½	3,000.....100½	20,000.....49
Chi & N W gen 5½s	Oregon R & N 4s	1,000.....49¼
5,000.....103¾	100,000.....100¼	21,000.....48¾
C, St P, M & O cons	Oregon S L, inc A 5s	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....136⅝	9,000.....81	10,000.....93¾
Chi Term Transfer 4s	1,000.....81½	Union Pacific 4s
8,000.....90	7,000.....81	17,000.....99
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s	Inc B & col trust	5,000.....99¼
1,000.....111	8,000.....58	5,000.....99
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	8,000.....58¼	25,000.....98⅞
7,000.....99½	Pac of Mo 2d ext	3,000.....99
Colorado Midland 2-4s	17,000s20F.....107¼	3,000.....98⅞
10,000.....57	Peo & Eastern inc	2,000.....99
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid	10,000.....20	42,000.....98¾
3,000.....82	5,000.....19⅞	40,000.....98¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st	3,000.....20	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....122	Pitts & West 1st 4s	44,000.....78
Den & Rio Grande 1st	2,000.....91	25,000.....78¼
2,000.....111¼	Reading Co gen 4s	5,000.....78¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s	15,000.....83¾	55,000.....78¾
2,000.....96¼	10,000.....83⅝	20,000.....78¾
1,000.....96⅛	8,000.....83¼	10,000.....78¾
Den & R G Imp 5s	Rio Grande West 1st	10,000.....78⅝
2,000.....94¾	10,000.....91	2,000.....78
Detroit City Gas 5s	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	90,000.....78¼
5,000.....94½	1,000.....90½	5,000.....78⅜
10,000.....94¼	St L & S F 2d, Class B	85,000.....78¾
8,000.....94⅜	2,000.....115⅞	40,000.....78¾
10,000.....94½	St L & S F G M 6s	10,000.....78¾
10,000.....94¼	8,000.....120¾	25,000.....79
5,000.....94⅝	10,000s20F.....120¾	15,000.....78¾
Det, Mack & M L G	10,000.....120¾	15,000.....79
3,000.....17	St L S W 1st.	5,000.....78¾
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	2,000.....80¼	20,000.....79
5,000.....106½	4,000.....80¾	10,000.....78½
Erie 4s prior bonds	30,000.....80	10,000.....78¾
2,000.....93⅜	5,000.....80¾	13,000.....78¾
17,000.....94	2,000.....80¾	12,000.....79
6,000.....94¼	5,000.....79¾	L S W 2d inc
20,000.....94	St L S W 2d inc	50,000s03.....79
Ft W & D C 1st	9,000.....34¼	Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....78¾	3,000.....34½	40,000.....89
Ft W & R G 1st 5-4s	13,000.....34¼	2,000.....89¼
10,000.....62¾	5,000.....34⅞	Wabash deb, Series B
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	40,000.....30¼
2,000.....97¾	5,000.....101	30,000.....30¾
10,000.....98	San An & Ar Pass 4s	40,000.....30¼
Green Bay & W deb, A	5,000.....70	10,000.....30¾
2,000.....42¼	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	10,000.....30¾
Han & St Jo cons	2,000.....98½	30,000.....31
23,000.....123	So Pac of N M 1st	10,000.....31¾
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	10,000.....109¾	20,000.....31¾
2,000.....94	Southern Ry 1st 5s	10,000.....31½
3,000.....94¼	9,000.....98¼	25,000s20F.....31¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	5,000.....98¾	10,000.....31¾
5,000.....101¾	14,000.....98¼	40,000.....31½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	19,000.....98¾	5,000.....31
2,000.....91	Standard R & T 6s	15,000s20F.....31½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	10,000.....71½	10,000.....31½
5,000.....78⅛	11,000.....72	20,000.....31½
Knox & Ohio 1st	12,000.....72¼	West Union col tr 5s
11,000.....115½	10,000.....73¼	1,000.....112
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000.....73¼	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000.....105	2,000.....73¾	25,000.....53¼
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	21,000.....73½	1,000.....53¼
9,000.....104	15,000.....74	10,000.....53¼
L S & M So 2d coup	8,000.....74¼	10,000.....53
1,000.....117	2,000.....74½	75 26,000.....52¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	19,000.....75	
10,000.....101⅞	10,000.....75¼	
	10,000.....75	
Total sales.....		$3,916,900

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALEXANDER J. WALDMAN.—Alexander J. Waldman, manufacturer of neckwear at 603 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon Lewine without preference. He was a traveling salesman for seventeen years and went into business for himself in January, 1895, as a partner in the firm of M. Gangel & Co. He withdrew from that firm in January, 1897, and began the present business. At the office of David Solomon, the attorney, it was said that Mr. Waldman was pressed by a few creditors, and to prevent any one getting the advantage over another it was deemed best to make an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at about $7,000.

MEYER & DICKINSON.—Henry L. Meyer, as liquidating partner of the firm of Meyer & Dickinson, dry goods commission merchants at 80 and 82 Greene Street and at Philadelphia, who made an assignment on Saturday to Charles W. Spachawk, filed another assignment here yesterday, giving the place of business in this city, which was not mentioned in the assignment on Saturday.

LAFAYETTE PLACE CLUB.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Herman Vogel receiver of the Lafayette Place Club of 23 Lafayette Place, on the application of Diffenderfer & Kamp, who obtained a judgment against it on June 7 for $71. The effects were sold out by the Sheriff two months ago.

MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received two executions yesterday against the Manhattan Yeast Company of 318 Henry Street, one for $1,587, in favor of Charles H. Jewett, Jr., on a note of the company, and the other for $3,031, in favor of Myra H. Winkley, on a judgment obtained in Brooklyn. The United States Internal Revenue agents made a raid on the place in Henry Street on Aug. 4.

ALFORD & BERKELE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday put a keeper in charge of the place of business of the Alford & Berkele Company, dealer in cutlery at 77 Chambers Street, on an attachment for $3,277, in favor of W. J. & S. H. Davenport, on notes and for money lent to the company. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was incorporated in 1888, with a capital stock of $25,000, and the company was the agent for about twenty out-of-town manufacturers.

LOW'S EXCHANGE ASSIGNS.

The Business of the Concern Seriously Affected by the War.

Low's Exchange, a West Virginia corporation which has a steamship ticket agency and foreign exchange at 1,123 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday without preference to Henry B. Culver. Edwin H. Low is President of the company.

He established the business in 1884, and built up a large trade, procuring steamship tickets and staterooms, expressing passengers' baggage, and getting letters of credit or bills of exchange. He made a specialty of theatrical and operatic troupes, securing transportation for them. Mr. Low had an office in London, and spent part of his time in Europe looking up business.

The assignment is for the company only, and not of Mr. Low individually. One of the principal causes of the assignment is said to be the war with Spain, which affected the business of the company considerably. A large part of the business of the company was the selling of ocean steamship tickets and looking after the baggage of passengers. Many of the best customers of the company, it is said, did not go abroad this season on account of the war, and thus a large source of revenue was cut off.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLANK, Rudolph—A. von Welden..... $123
BIMBAUM, Jule—A. Marschall and others. 120
BISCHOFF, Henry—Lewis Lane and another, executors..... 2,288
BRANDT, Charles W.—J. Smith and another..... 116

CHEMICAL MAKERS MEET.

It Is Reported They Are Arranging for Consolidation.

A meeting of some of the leading manufacturers of heavy chemicals was held yesterday at the Down Town Club, 60 Pine Street. Thirty-eight manufacturing chemists, nearly all interested in the acid trade, attended.

Information of what had transpired was refused. One of those present said it was a meeting of the trade at large, and not of any one organization.

It was currently reported down town that the meeting was held to form an association uniting the manufacturers of heavy chemicals. At a previous meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for such a matter, and it was said they favored a combination of a pooling character. Those chiefly interested, however, believe an absolute consolidation should be reached.

Other reports lead to the belief that sulphuric acid is about the only product sought to be controlled, and that other branches will be left to the respective manufacturers. These reports the chemists declined to discuss at all. One man, who was at the meeting, while declining to say what was done, said the action proposed was laid over until the Autumn.

In 1890 an attempt was made to consolidate the heavy chemical companies. The attempt was abandoned after the people interested were in complete

CLARE	Henry E., Jr., and Albin Kohler	
	Mar	A. Kreiselsheimer 226
DOLGE	Alfred—New York Life Insurance and T	ust Company 2,293
DIEM,		us A.—Equitable General Providing C	mpany 30
DOWN		John—A. Siegel 151
ELKA		David—P. S. Duryee and another. 37
EASTO		Ellen—William G. McCrea..... 127
FLEIS		HER, Osias—J. Spiro and another. 281
FRANI		Philip—J. L. Truslow and others. 109
HOMA		S, Harry Van C.—H. G. McDowell 153
HUBE		, Philip A.—D. Appleton & Co. 80
JONAS		David M.—S. Rosoff..... 152
KELLE		, Gus—D. H. Carstairs and another 189
KNICK		ERBOCKER, Perry—The Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing Company..... 170
KLAUS		NER, Samuel—J. Spiro and another 816
KONES		Georre E.—W. I. L. Adams..... 126
LITHA		ER, Leo—T. S. Bassett and another 277
LIFSC		TZ, Isaac—Barnett Margolies..... 1,183
LIPPE		Joseph H. and Anna, also Solomon Baruc	—Railway Advertising Company.. 311
LASKA		SKY, Henry—S. Rosoff..... 37
MONTH		TH, John J.—J. W. Stolts, treasurer 208
MUNSC		N, George O.—A. Bruen and others 146
MORTO		, Ann C.—S. S. Marshall..... 360
NEWM		N, Samuel J.—Equitable General Provi	Company 77
NEWM		N, Max—W. J. Wright and another 311
OPPEN		HEIM, Benjamin G. — G. M. Wrig	assignee 155
PURNI		AGEN, Mathias—L. Doelger and others 2,267
QUINN		James J.—C. Helsenbuttel..... 157
RUSS,		lerman—H. A. Peck and another. 119
ROSEN		HAL, Solomon—M. Valentine..... 354
ROGER		S, Edward H.—C. F. Zentgraf and another 103
ROSEN		FELD, David—J. Spiro and another 915
SHULD		F, Richard L.—Albert Hershowitz and another..... 1,971
SALOM		ON, Maurice C. P.—L. Pohalski and another 88
SMITH		George A.—Equitable General Provi	ng Company 37
A. F.		SINGLEHART COMPANY—Lewis & Fr	 182
TEGTM		EYER, Henry—Otto Huber Brewing C	mpany 708
THE C		TY OF NEW YORK—Philip F. O'Brien 500
THE M		NHATTAN YEAST COMPANY—Charles H. Jewett, Jr..... 1,537
THE M		NHATTAN YEAST COMPANY—Myra H. Winkley..... 3,031
THE		NEW YORK AND COLLEGE Point	Printing Company—A. S. Frier and another 2,123
UTLEY		William R.—H. W. Clapp..... 149

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	70.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.55
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅜
Pork

HOLMES-FREEDMAN MUDDLE

The League Board of Directors Asked to Rescind Its Action in the Case.

F. DE HAAS ROBINSON TALKS

He Says Holmes's Suspension Is Illegal and Threatens Trouble — New Yorks Lose in Cleveland and Brooklyns Win in Pittsburg.

The Holmes-Freedman controversy threatens to take a serious turn, unless the Board of Directors of the National League rescinds the suspension of Holmes, the Baltimore Club's left fielder, for a remark he made in the Baltimore-New York game at the Polo Grounds on July 25, which game was forfeited to the Baltimores. The case was taken up by the Board of Directors at a meeting last week, and it ordered the suspension of Holmes for the rest of the season, the suspension to go into effect yesterday.

Since the decision, club owners not members of the board have declared that the board made an illegal ruling when it suspended Holmes. Yesterday morning F. De Haas Robinson, representing John T. Brush of the Cincinnati Club, and A. H. Soden of the Boston Club, members of the Board of Arbitration, met Robert Young, representing N. E. Young, President of the League, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Robert Young is Secretary of the Board of Arbitration. Mr. Robinson explained that at a meeting held in Boston he had been empowered to act for Messrs. Brush and Soden, and asked that Robert Young have the President of the League send dispatches at once to the various members of the Board of Directors, asking them to reconsider their decision in the Holmes case. To expedite matters it was thought wise to allow the President of the League to cast a single vote for the Board of Directors. If no satisfactory response is received a special meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Philadelphia on Saturday.

Mr. Robinson Explains.

Holmes, according to the National League constitution, is an illegal player after yesterday and it was because of this fact that the conference was so hastily arranged.

Mr. Robinson, when seen later in the day, said:

"The decision of the Board of Directors is a most serious thing, and, if it is not rescinded, will cause complications. Holmes's punishment began to-day, the Baltimore Club suspending the player in accordance with the decision. Holmes, however, has secured an injunction so that the Baltimore Club is compelled to play him. According to the League rules every game played by the Baltimore Club with Holmes a member of the team can be thrown out. The fight for the pennant at present is very close and the Baltimores, as well as at least three clubs they are scheduled to play, have a chance to win the pennant. Now suppose one of the four leading clubs won the pennant by a small margin. Every other club could ask to have the games in which the Baltimores took part, playing Holmes, thrown out, and this would cause a serious row, and probably a general slump in baseball.

"It was to avoid this very trouble that we decided to ask the Board of Directors to rescind its action. The Directors have made a grave mistake and we wish to straighten out matters before it is too late.

Says Holmes Is Innocent.

"Holmes is not guilty of breaking a League rule. If I were called as a witness in court proceedings I would say that Holmes was not an offender because he did not violate a League rule."

Mr. Robinson, when asked if the New York Club would have to pay the fine of $1,000 should the Board of Directors rescind its action, intimated that the fine has nothing to do with the Holmes matter. "President Young informed the New York Club that it had violated the constitution and that the fine must be forwarded, which was done. Before the Holmes matter was taken up the Board of Directors sanctioned the President's action regarding the fine."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose a Game in Cleveland—Seymour's Curves Hit Hard in the First Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	37	.651
Cincinnati	68	40	.630
Baltimore	63	38	.624
Cleveland	63	43	.594
New York	60	45	.571
Chicago	59	49	.546
Pittsburg	54	54	.500
Philadelphia	49	53	.480
Brooklyn	39	63	.382
Louisville	40	67	.374
Washington	39	67	.368
St. Louis	31	78	.284

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 14; Washington, 5.
Baltimore-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The Clevelands played at home to-day for the first time in seven weeks and a small crowd saw the game. Seymour's poor work in the first inning gave the home team the game. Rain stopped the play at the end of the sixth inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	1	1	2	3	1
Wallace, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
McKean, ss	0	2	2	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
O'Con'r, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	3	3	0
Blake, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	10	18	8	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H'l'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Gettig, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Doyle, ss	0	2	1	3	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0
Seymour, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	1	6	18	7	0

Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	—	4
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	—	1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Seymour, 3. Struck out—By Wilson, 2; by Seymour, 3. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Wallace, Joyce. Double plays—Doyle and Joyce; Doyle, Gleason, and Joyce. Wild pitch—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

BROOKLYNS VICTORIOUS.

They Win a Game in Pittsburg by Timely Hitting.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The Brooklyns won an uninteresting game here to-day by timely batting. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Gray, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
McCart'y, lf	0	0	2	0	2
Clark, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
O'Brien, c	1	0	4	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	2	2	2	0
Ely, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Rhines, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	5	27	14	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Jones, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Schock'd, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Magoon, ss	1	0	2	3	0
La Ch'e, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	1	0
Grim, c	0	1	2	0	0
Yeager, p	1	1	2	0	5
Total	5	8	27	11	0

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	5

Three-base hit—Donovan. Sacrifice hits—Jones, (2,) Shindle. Double play—Padden, Ely and Clark. First on balls—Off Rhines, 3; off Yeager, 1. Struck out—By Rhines, 3; by Yeager, 2. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

St. Louis, 14; Washington, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—St. Louis won from Washington to-day in a game distinguished by heavy batting. Weyhing started to pitch, but was taken out after the home team had secured several runs and hits off him. Donovan, who succeeded him, was also hit hard. The score:

St. Louis	1	7	1	2	0	3	0	0	—14
Washington	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	— 5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Kinslow; Washington, Weyhing, Donovan, and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—Rain stopped to-day's game in the first half of the sixth inning, with the home team in the lead. Both pitchers were batted hard. The score:

Louisville	1	4	0	1	5	—			11
Philadelphia	1	1	0	3	1	—			6

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—Louisville, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The game to-day was a pitcher's battle, in which Griffith showed up best. He had the members of the visiting team guessing all through the game. Boston had some more hard luck in the injuring of Yeager. A ball from Dahlen's bat took a bad bound and hit him in the eye. The score:

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Earned run—Chicago. Base hits—Boston, 5; Chicago, 6. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SEAWANHAKAS AGAIN WIN.

The Philadelphia Boats Were Easily Outsailed Yesterday in a Reefing Breeze.

The knockabout sailors of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club again overwhelmed their rivals from the Philadelphia Club yesterday afternoon in the third of the series of inter-club races. Yesterday's contest resulted in a record of 17 points won against 8 scored by the visitors. The race was sailed in a reefing breeze from the south-southwest, and was won by Gloria, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., and sailed by J. Frederick Tams. The Stella, which led the fleet in the two preceding races, was second. In the second round a squall, which fortunately did not strike the racers, was seen far off to the westward, and the more prudent tied in another reef, with which they sailed fully as fast as did the others that tried to lug more sail than was comfortable.

The one accident of the day occurred to the Fly, one of the Philadelphia fleet, which lost her rudder just as she turned the outer mark on the second round. She finished the race, however, steered with an oar and was subsequently towed into port by the regatta committee's steamer Seawanhaka.

Mr. Wetmore's yacht Kewaydin was disqualified at the end of the first round owing to a piece of carelessness or want of knowledge of the rules of the road on the part of R. W. Jobson, who was sailing her. The Kewaydin had just turned the home mark after completing the round, and, with sheets eased away off to port, headed directly for the Spider of the Philadelphia fleet. The latter boat was close hauled on the starboard tack and naturally had the right of way, but the Kewaydin was coming at a clipping pace, and rather than have his craft wrecked, the Spider's skipper put up his helm and bore away. The bow of the Kewaydin missed the starboard quarter of the Spider by what appeared to be about half an inch, and the danger was over. If the Philadelphian had hesitated a moment a collision would have been unavoidable.

The course was leeward and windward, three miles to a leg, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The start and finish line was off the entrance to the harbor, and the compass course for the outer mark was north-northeast.

The preparatory whistle was sounded at 2:25, and at 2:30 the boats were sent away, the Stella in the lead. All had booms broad off to port, and as they crossed the line, set spinnakers to starboard.

The boats were timed at the outer mark as follows: Tosto, 2:59:48; Kid, 3:00:42; Gloria, 3:00:12; Kewaydin, 3:00:14; Grilse, 3:00:21; Fareeda, 3:00:25; Stella, 3:00:25; Spider, 3:00:30; Fly, 3:00:36, and Dacoit, 3:00:41.

At the end of the first round, the boats were timed: Gloria, 3:53:19; Tosto, 3:54:45; Stella, 3:55:03; Dacoit, 3:56:33; Kid, 3:58:00; Fareeda, 3:58:42; Grilse, 3:59:00; Kewaydin, 3:59:16; Fly, 4:00:36, and Spider, 4:00:55.

Spinnakers were again broken out to starboard and the boats raced down the wind before an increasing breeze and a following sea, capped with patches of foam. As the boats rounded the outer mark on the second round they were timed as follows: Gloria, 4:19:41; Stella, 4:21:10; Tosto, 4:21:13; Dacoit, 4:22:42; Kid, 4:24:05; Fareeda, 4:24:23; Grilse, 4:25:00; Kewaydin, 4:25:15; Spider, 4:26:12, and Fly, 4:26:31. The summary:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Yacht and Club.		
Gloria, Seawanhaka	5:16:44	2:46:44
Stella, Seawanhaka	5:21:17	2:51:17
Kid, Philadelphia	5:22:28	2:52:28
Dacoit, Seawanhaka	5:25:55	2:52:55
Fareeda, Philadelphia	5:25:01	2:55:01
Kewaydin, Seawanhaka	Disqualified.	
Tosto, Seawanhaka	5:28:19	2:58:19
Spider, Philadelphia	5:28:50	2:58:50
Grilse, Philadelphia	5:31:51	3:01:51
Fly, Philadelphia	5:54:43	3:24:43

Gloria and Stella won 5 points each, Dacoit won 4 and Tosto won 3 for the Seawanhaka Club. Total for the day, 17 points. Kid won 3 for the Philadelphians, Fareeda 2, and Spider, Grilse, and Fly won 1 each. Total for Philadelphia for the day, 8 points. The total number of points to date won by the Seawanhaka Club in the three days' racing is 63, against a total of 12 for the Philadelphia Club.

Royal Ulster Yacht Club Deputation.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Upon the sailing of the deputation of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for New York yesterday on board the Britannic, Hugh C. Kelly, secretary of the club, expressed the conviction that they would obtain the fairest conditions in view of recent international events. He said he believed the Americans had forgotten the ill-feeling caused by the last race for the America's cup, and anticipated the coming contest as a demonstration of Anglo-American friendship.

THE CUP CHALLENGE.

A Meeting of the New York Committee Will Be Held To-day.

Few additional facts could be learned yesterday relative to the challenge for the America's Cup. The Hon. Charles Russell, Sir Thomas Lipton's personal representative, who left the city on Tuesday afternoon in company with W. Bourke Cockran, remains Mr. Cockran's guest at his country home at Sands Point. It was rumored that Secretary J. V. S. Oddie or the New York Yacht Club was Mr. Cockran's guest on Tuesday night also.

Mr. Russell will return to this city to-day to attend a meeting of the New York Yacht Club's Committee on Challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which has been called for 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's office. All the members of the committee, with the exception of Vice Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, who is in London, will be present, and there will be an informal talk, in which Mr. Russell will participate, relative to the challenge. Up to a late hour last night, it could not be learned whether or not any other topic would be discussed.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—This afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers had a very exciting as well as interesting race over the Dyer's Island course, with a strong breeze from the southwest. There was but one lady who accompanied the boats—Mrs. Pembroke Jones was with her husband in the Carolina. The start was at 4:21 and the summary was:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:25:00	1:04:00
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:26:30	1:06:30
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:23:00	1:07:00
Carolina, H. Jones	5:28:40	1:07:40
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr	5:31:00	1:10:00
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:31:42	1:10:42

BAR HARBOR GOLF HANDICAP.

Semi-Finals for the Hinkle Cup on the Kebo Valley Links To-day

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—The second day's play in the Hinkle Cup handicap golf tournament on the Kebo Valley links witnessed some very pretty golf, and after it was over J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, Mass; Arden M. Robbins, and C. L. Tappin, both of St. Andrew's, and T. G. Condon of the Tuxedo Golf Club were left to play the semi-finals to-morrow.

The most exciting match of the day was between F. O. Beach, the Meadow Brook crack, and C. L. Tappin. The latter was sung up in the Hinkle Cup tournament last season and he is playing in great form now. He beat his man 2 up and 1 to play by steady dogged playing. Beach made some phenomenal strokes, but was less steady. Arden Robbins beat his brother, George Robbins, 4 up and 3 to play.

J. G. Thorp beat W. R. Thurston 3 up and 1 to play. Thorp is playing in his old form now, and there are any number of backers for the runner up in the 1895 championship tournament. A. T. Dwight was beaten today by T. G. Condon 3 up and 2 to play. The Tuxedo man was on his game and Dwight played in hard luck.

To-morrow Thorp who has a handicap of 3 will play Arden M. Robbins, scratch; and Condon, 6, will play Tappin, 3.

THE OCEAN HANDICAP.

Mr. Vosburgh Announces the Weights for Saturday's Event.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile, to be run on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay:

Ornament, 130 pounds; Tillo, 125; Ogden, 122; Peep o' Day and Handspring, 122 each; Don de Oro, On Deck, Algol, and Sir Walter, 119 each; Typhoon II. and Irish Reel, 118 each; Simon W., 117; Pink Coat, Royal Stag, and Semper Ego, 115 each; Havoc, Maceo, and Dr. Catfett, 114 each; Mirthful, 113; George Keene, 112; Isidor, White Frost, Swiftmas, and Damien, 111 each; Briar Sweet, Tragedian, and The Huguenot, 110 each; Bannockburn, 108; Handsel, Handball, Geisha, and Miss Miriam, 107 each; Firearm, Hurley Burley, Sanders, Sailor King, and Bangle, 106 each; Sir Vassar, 105; Floronso, 104; St. Callatine, and Blaise Rock, 103 each; Buela, Thomas Cat, and Whistling Coon, 102 each; Candle Black and Banastar, 100 each; Linstock, 98; Sensational and Jefferson, 93 each; Lady Marian, 90.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; weight ten pounds above the scale. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Cleophus	131	Harvey 113
Howland	119	Alpen 108
Loiterer	119	Lillian Belle 108
Billall	115	Easter Card 96
Trolley	113	

SECOND RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes for two-year-old maidens, with $1,000 added. Five furlongs.

Ways and Means	122	Hansburg	115
Somers	119	Duke of Middleburgh	115
Chorus Boy	116	Havelock	115
A. N. B.	115	Al Reeves	112
St. Lorenzo	115	Belle of H.	112
Manuel	115	The Rose	112
Sanford	115		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Bannock	116	Merry Prince	103
Sir Tassar	106	Floronso	95
Imperator	100	Handpress	91
The Winner	100	Squire Abingdon	84

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Briar Sweet	126	Bendoran	112
Swiftmas	123	Miss Miriam	110
Bangle	118	Lady Marian	105
St. Collatine	117	Ortoland	104
Danforth	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Tut Tut	108	Gaze	102
Passe Partout	108	Prince of Wales	101
Cathedral	107	Royster	97
St. Clair	105	Loch Fyne	97
Mail Bag	102	Frances Booker	94

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth on the turf.

Damien	128	Lansdale	108
Bannock	123	Jefferson	104
Rondo	120	Bee Lance	102
Sir Gawain	116	Merlin	102
Laverock	111	Glonoine	109
Twinkler	109		

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—On account of the heavy track and threatening thunderstorms there was a light attendance at the Saratoga track to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Uncle Louis, 106 pounds, (Irving,) 4 to 5 and out, won by eight lengths; Joe Anderson, 106½, (Gatewood,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck; Flareaway, 100, (Powers,) 5 to 1 and 5 to 5, third. Time—1:06¼. Trianon, Larequoise, and Flo W. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Squan, 97 pounds, (Forbes,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won by two lengths; Hurns, 99½, (Powers,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by one length; Hampden, 94, (Dupee,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:47½. Marsian and L. B. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a quarter. Wax Toy, 97 pounds, (Forbes,) 2 to 1 and out, won by ten lengths; Manassas, 107, (Irving,) 7 to 10 and out, second by ten lengths; Donation, 96, (Dupee,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:14½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lost Time, 112 pounds, (Irving,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by three lengths; Extreme, 112, (Hamilton,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by ten lengths; Tyran, 101, (Hewitt,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:05¼. Hold Up, Motive, and Five o'Clock also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. George B. Cox, 104 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a neck; Bavdella, 99, (Powers,) 7 to 10 and out, second by six lengths; Dutch Comedian, 104, (Kuhn,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:46¼. Ma Angeline, Valid, and Premier also ran.

NEW ENGLAND FAIR RACES.

Only Four Heats Come Off at Portland on Account of Rain.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—Heavy showers interfered with the races at the New England Fair to-day, and only four heats were pulled off on the Rigby track. The unfinished 2:13 pace of Tuesday had to go over again, Norvin G. and B. B. each winning a heat. Warren Guy took two heats in the 2:19 trot, finishing fast each time. The crowd was large, 15,000 people being a conservative estimate of the number on the grounds. The summary:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Norvin G., br. g., by Norval, (Bowen)	3	1	2	1	2
B. B., ro. g., (Walker)	4	1	1	4	1
Winfield, br. g., (Gatcomb)	1	2	4	2	3
Ada P., b. m., (Ball)	2	5	3	3	dis
Dennis B., b. g., (Winn)	5	3	5	dis	
Evolution, ch. g., (O'Neil)	4	dis			

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:12¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Warren Gun, br. s., by Princeer, (Lydriard.)	1	2	1	1	1
Philip E., b. g., (Golden)	2	4	2	2	2
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	4	3	4	3	3
Susette, b. m., (Gilbert)	3	1	3	4	4
Eleanor W., ch. m., (Gatcomb)	5	6	6	6	5
Neva Wilkes, (br. m., (Boyce)	6	5	5	5	6
Doctor, b. g., (Dore)	7	7	7	7	7
Ellert, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	8	8	8	8	8
Marston C., b. s., (Hyde)	9	9	9	9	9
Nick, ch. g., (Worcester)	10	dis			
Brightlight, br. g., (Kerrick)	11	dis			

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¼.

RACING AT WESTFIELD.

Eight Heats Run Off at Worinico Park Before It Rained.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—Eight heats were run off at Worinico Park before a thunderstorm interrupted the 2:35 class, with two heats to the credit of Jessie Hassell and one for Florence S. Summary:

2:45 class, purse $150, (from Tuesday.)

Bob Clark, b. h.	1	3	1	1	1
Lou Belle, blk. m.	3	1	2	3	2
Birchbud, Jr., br. m.	5	2	3	2	3
Jersey Belle, ch. m.	2	5	5	4	5
Magno, ch. g.	4	4	4	5	4

Time—2:32½; 2:31; 2:30.

2:25 Class.—Purse $200.

Haroldine, b. h.	1	1	3	1	1	1
Bertolus, ch. h.	8	7	1	8	2	2
Gov. Page, b. g.	5	3	2	2	9	9
Michael Strogoff, b. g.	2	2	9	9	4	4
Red Bird, b. g.	7	4	4	4	3	3
Quarter Jack, b. g.	3	5	5	5	5	5
Eros, Jr., b. g.	9	10	3	3	8	7
Nettie C., ch. m.	4	8	7	6	6	6
Trial, b. g.	10	9	8	7	7	8
Red Line, b. g.	6	6	dis.			

Time—2:24½, 2:24½, 2:24½, 2:24¼.

2:35 class, purse $200, (unfinished.)

Bessie Hassell, blk. m.	1	1	2
Florence S., b. m.	2	2	1
Birchbud, br. m.	3	4	3
Lucky Strike, g. g.	4	3	4

Time—2:30; 2:25½; 2:24½.

At Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Despite the heavy rains of Tuesday night, the track was in good shape to-day. Grace C. raced a mile in 2:16. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $00. Grace C won three straight heats in 2:18¼, 2:17¼, and 2:16; Emma L. was second, Red Lake third and Mitra fourth.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500. Norve won third, fourth, and sixth heats in 2:20¼, 2:25, and 2:25, respectively; Lou Mitchell won first heat in 2:19½; McLaughlin Maid won second heat in 2:20¼, and both were then drawn, leaving announced as the cause. Riv won fifth heat in 2:22 and second money; Red Weed third.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400. Helen Simmons won first and second heats in 2:31¼ and 2:26¼, respectively, getting first money; Grace Lake and Brigham Bell divided second and third money.

At Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 24.—Results of to-day's races were as follows:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)—Miss Logan took third heat and race. Time—2:08. Lord Rosebery and Fanny Putnam also started.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; seven starters. Pilatus won first heat. Time—2:18¼. Aragon won second heat. Time—2:18¾. Leek won third, fourth, and fifth heats. Time—2:13¼; 2:15; 2:15. Hazel Kinney, Heirum, Robert Lee, and Vida also started.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; five starters. Anna Lee won in three straight heats. Time—2:07¼; 2:12¾; 2:15. McWilton and Smart also started. Others distanced.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; six starters. Memphina won in straight heats. Time—2:15; 2:15¾; 2:16¾. Dr. Spellman, Ella Black, Robert Tyner, Onward, and Sadie also started.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Light Business at Private Contract—Outsiders Show Interest in Foreclosure Offerings.

Morris Marks has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Louis Lese the three three-story dwellings 123, 125, and 127 East One Hundred and Third Street, each 17 by 50 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has purchased, through Broker Frank Koch, the two five-story flats, 225 and 227 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 90 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have leased from the plans of Steiner & Sons for a term of ten years the six-story business building to be erected by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at 777 Broadway. The building will stand on a plot 23.1 by 91.5, and will cost $30,000. Robert Maynicke, the architect, filed the plans with the Building Department yesterday.

Julius J. Lyons has bought from P. B. McEntyre the five unfinished dwellings at the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Charles Dougherty, for $43,000, the five-story stone-front flat, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20.10 by 98.9.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Edmund Dwyer for $18,500 the four-story brick tenement, with store, 645 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, 24.8 by 78.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Adrian Iselin, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 271 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 15 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 255 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,258.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, south side, 294.6 feet east of University Place, 42.5 by 94.9, eight-story brick business building. Due on judgment, $12,905; subject to another mortgage for $140,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 61 Seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 97.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,568.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 68 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a five-story brick and stone clubhouse, 36.1 by 79.8; Alpha Club of 29 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Wood, Palmer & Hornhosted, architects; cost, $45,000.

Northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, for a nine-story brick office building, with stores, 24.1 by 51.4 by 58.4, Charles Thorley, owner; H. F. Kilburn of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Elton Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 50 by 81.7; Mrs. Herman Horenburger of 82 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; H. Horenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 202 and 204 East Tenth Street, and 156 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick restaurant, 69.8 by 26.7, W. Walther of 678 Union Avenue, owner; Stein, Cohn & Roth of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 30 West Thirtieth Street, to five-story brick stores and studios, 12 by 53, Mary G. Hooker, owner; J. A. Hamilton of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 4 St. Luke's Place, to a four-story brick dwelling, J. F. Neary, premises, owner; H. Davidson, architect; cost, $800.

No. 155 Broadway, to an eight-story brick and stone office building, G. D. Rainsford and others, owners; E. Flagg, architect; cost, $300.

No. 24 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, H. W. De Forest, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $500.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 37 feet south of Union Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, Michael Nolan, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.

CAMBRELING, AV, s e s, 657.6 ft s w of Union Av, 61x100; Edward Reilly to Michael Murphy 1,900

CHARLOTTE PLACE, w s, 74.10 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; William Wetterer to F. C. Barthen 1,200

JACKSON AV, e s, 225 ft n of 166th St, 25x87.6; Alexander C. Campbell to Thomas P. McDowell 100

LOT 74, map of the Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to John Snyder and another 700

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of East Tremont, 25x183; Henry B. Lyon and wife to Maria Vitale 1,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11, to Mill Brook, x35.11x191.7; John McGavock to Morris Mandelstein 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.10x35.10x191.8; George H. Hart, referee, to Morris Mandelstein. 2,300

11TH ST, n w corner of Greenwich Av, 29x80; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to Philip Smith 20,100

85TH ST, n s, 381 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Cecelia T. Jennings to Patrick J. Nulty 1

47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; R. Anna Cary to Charles Fox. Exchange

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Ida S. Bowne to Carrie L. Sutton and another 1

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Ida S. Bowne to Marie L. Sutton 1

89TH ST, s s, 227.5 ft w of 2d Av, 19.8x102; interior lot. 375 ft e of 3d Av and 162.10 ft n of 79th

MINERS' STRIKE NEAR HAZLETON

700 Men Resent the Discharge of Two Night-Shift Laborers.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 24.—Seven hundred men employed at the Audenreid and Honeybrook strippings of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, went out on strike to-day, and those who did not strike were told to go home by the company officials until the grievances which caused the difficulty are adjusted. The inauguration of the strike is said to be due to the discharge of two Hungarian night-shift laborers in the No. 1 Stripping, whose discharge, the men claim, was unjust.

The company officials say that the men were incompetent, for which reason their services were dispensed with and two other laborers engaged. General Superintendent Richards of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company arrived here this afternoon and held a conference with the officials at Audenreid colliery.

Numerous petty strikes have occurred within the past year at Audenreid and Honeybrook, and each time concessions have been made by the company. To-night, however, Superintendent Richards posted a notice at the colliery to the effect that if the men are not at work to-morrow morning the mines will be shut down for the balance of the year.

NEGROES FOR ILLINOIS MINES.

200 Non-Union Men from Alabama Unloaded in Pana Under Guard.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 24.—Sheriff Coburn assembled 125 Deputies at the City Hall to-day, swore all in and gave them instructions to reassemble, armed with Winchesters, and meet a number of negroes expected to arrive from Alabama to work here in the coal mines.

Ten negroes arrived in Pana last night to take the place of white miners here, who have been on strike for several months. The negroes were escorted to the city limits by a committee of miners and induced to leave town.

The strikers are being reinforced by union miners from over the State.

During the day a special train arrived in Pana from Birmingham, Ala., with 200 negroes. The train was rushed through the city to the Springside Coal Mine, outside the city limits, where the negroes were unloaded under the guard of Deputy Sheriffs.

Several hundred miners were at the Union Depot to meet the negroes and talk with them, but were unable to do so. All the grounds at the Springside are under heavy guard, and no citizens are permitted to pass the lines. The strike leaders have requested the Gov. Tanner to take action regarding the mining efficiency of the negroes, and he has answered that he will send State Mine Inspectors to examine the men.

A WOMAN AS CITY CLERK.

Miss Hoyt Temporarily Serving in That Capacity at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—For the first time in the history of the City of Mount Vernon a woman officiated last night at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in the capacity of City Clerk. She was Miss Imogene Hoyt, sister of City Clerk William N. Hoyt, and she is filling his place as he is away on his vacation.

Mayor Fiske caused considerable amusement when he referred to the young woman as "Mr. Clerk" when desiring some resolution read. Afterward he called her "Miss Clerk."

Miss Hoyt was badly affected by "stage fright" at first, but later recovered her composure, called the names of the different Aldermen when asked to do so in a firm and clear voice, and acted very much as though she were the regular Clerk.

WENT DOWN WITH HIS BOAT.

Capt. James Hennessy Drowned by the Sinking of the Tug Marion.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Capt. James Hennessy of the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Marion was drowned here early this morning, and the engineer, fireman, and deck hand had narrow escapes, by the sinking of the Marion at the South Amboy water docks. The Marion arrived here when it was high tide last evening, and tied up at the dock. The hawsers were drawn too taut, and when the tide receded the boat began to list to the port side. When low water came one side of the Marion was high in the air, held by the hawsers, while the other was at a steep angle, and water was coming aboard. So quickly did she take water that the weight proved too much for the ropes and they broke, and the boat settled in about twelve feet of water.

Capt. Hennessy and his crew were asleep in their bunks at the time, and the Captain was unable to escape.

Gave Her Life for Her Children.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 24.—Mrs. C. E. Malkamaus of Jacksonville, Cal., sacrificed her life in saving her three children from death in a fire started by the accidental upsetting of a lamp. All were terribly burned. The mother is dead, but the children will recover.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days 7:00 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion ticket, 40c.
On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:20, 9:50, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:34, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Ein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 4th St., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.15, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. East 23d St., N. Y., 8.30, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 3.30, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 2.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat 9 From East 23d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.37 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
8.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 9.30 and 7.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York, Willis A. Parker, William B. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allan B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mordecai Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helen R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au11-law6wTh&s22

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York the third day of August, 1898.
WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mTh.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au4-law6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898.
ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 97 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-law6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-law6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-law6mTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Miller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; Sisters of the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au11-law6wTh.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
mi7-law6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 81 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-law6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 745 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-law6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-law6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 111 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 16th Broadway, N. Y. au11-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. Borough of Manhattan. au11-law6wTh&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part 1, thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick P. Huntley, Directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 26th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is also

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the last day of September, 1898, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also, in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter

H. B., Jr.,
J. S. C.
au11-law4wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greetings:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part L, of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed.

Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.
(L. R. Stamp, (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER,
10c. canceled.) Clerk.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee 68 Wall Street, New York. jy21-law6w&s1Th

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignee at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.
JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 127 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. MASH, Assignee.
WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.
T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 37 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.
PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 180 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

ALDINA MONTEVERDE vs. RAMON MONTEVERDE.—Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, ss., Bridgeport, August 11, A. D., 1898.

Upon the complaint of the said Aldina Monteverde, praying for reasons therein set forth for a divorce, returnable to the Superior Court, in and for Fairfield County, on the 1st Tuesday of September, 1898, it appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Ramon Monteverde, the said defendant, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown,

Therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of said complaint to be given by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City and State of New York, three times successively, commencing on or before the 23d day of August, A. D., 1898.

WM. R. SHELTON,
Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.
FREDERICK A. HUBBARD, Greenwich, Conn., Pltf's. Atty.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

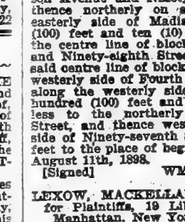
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BEINEDICT, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from the day of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.80 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BEINEDICT, Referee.
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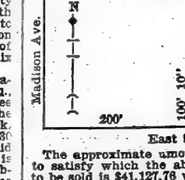
N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James P. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $331.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DARNIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) Mrs. Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been duly filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.
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SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEP

THE CIVIC CLUB'S OUTING

Excursion for Mothers and Families of Old Twenty-first Ward.

MORE THAN 7,500 ON BARGES

All Escape the City's Heat and Have a Happy Time at Grand View Grove —Incidents of the Trip.

Nearly one-half of the female population of the locality on the east side comprising the old Twenty-first Ward, with their babies, including the babies' elder sisters and brothers, and many of the elder sisters' beaux, were afloat yesterday. They enjoyed a water excursion to Grand View Grove, on Long Island Sound, given by Norton Goddard, under the auspices of the Civic Club.

Over 7,500 tickets for the excursion were issued. These were in the form of pamphlets, which told what the Civic Club was and what it stood ready to do for the residents of the ward. The most interesting part of the pamphlet to the excursionists was four coupons attached, one admitting the holder on board, another entitling him to a pint of sterilized milk, a third calling for ice cream, and a fourth calling for a bag of fruit. All the visitors were told to bring along their jugs or cans, because there were not enough of those utensils in the club's kitchen to go around.

The mothers also brought their lunch baskets, or rather the mothers carried the babies and the grown-up girls the baskets. The excursion was not for the exclusive benefit of sick babies and children, but a social outing to make the Twenty-first Warders and the Civic Club better acquainted. And so many chubby, fair, and smiling little creatures made their appearance in their mammas' arms. And their behavior was most exemplary. They drank milk and pumped their little fists up and down, and dozed off under the influence of the fresh air. At the same time there was quite a number of sick babies, and yesterday's outing probably saved the lives of several who might easily have succumbed to the depressing humid heat in the city.

Four of Mr. Starin's barges and two tugs to tow them were engaged, and the embarkation took place at East Thirty-first Street. Long before the hour fixed for sailing a steady stream of humanity, of which 90 per cent. was femininity, dressed in its best Summer holiday clothes, poured down toward the pier and boarded the barges. At 9 o'clock the women came faster than they could get on board, and soon there was a respectable crowd waiting patiently their turn to go on board. Plenty of time was given them.

A Woman Left Behind.

Just as the bunch of barges pulled away from the pier a well-dressed woman, followed by a couple of girls lugging a luncheon basket, hurried down the pier. "Oh, gracious heavens," she gasped, "what will become of my baby on board? It will surely starve."

Four of Mr. Goddard's invited guests—J. B. Bard, J. Henry Peters, William H. Bonynge, Abraham Gruber's law partner, and John W. T. Nichols—had also missed the barges, and asked her, "How did your baby get on board?"

"Oh, I sent her with my eldest girl ahead. I must get to the grove somehow."

When she added that she had eight children the eyes of the quartet moistened, for all were fathers, although the oldest of them could not boast of more than six little ones. They had determined to take luncheon with Mr. Goddard, and were going to the grove by way of Great Neck.

"Let's take the mother and kids along," suggested Mr. Nichols. His friends all voted in the affirmative, and the "mother and kids" accepted the offer with alacrity.

The barges were covered with bunting, and made a very pleasing spectacle, a floating village, laden with the population of what would make a respectable city, in gay dress, with bands of music on board and the figures of females, slender, plump, and fat, flitting or treading with measured, heavy steps in the dance.

This excursion, however, was entirely different from many of the Tammany district water outings that are generally called after some leader. No liquors were allowed on board and Mr. Goddard had made arrangements with the proprietor of the grove not to allow the sale of any alcoholic drinks on the grounds for the day. Instead he had on board 1,200 quarts of ice cream, over 4,000 quarts of milk, and wagon loads of bananas, peaches, and plums. These delicacies were all distributed free, and for those who insisted on drinking something else besides water and milk there was a bar where ginger ale, sarsaparilla, and flavored soda water were sold.

The sail up the East River and through Hell Gate into the Sound came off without any special incidents. The barges went most of the time with the wind, but the weather, nevertheless, was considerably cooler than in the city. When the barges stopped at the pier of the grove the excursionists first experienced the benefit of the breeze that had been following. They walked slowly up the long pier into the grove, where they sat down, opened their baskets, and enjoyed their luncheons.

The Boys Go Swimming.

The small boy, however, seemed to be more anxious for a plunge and a swim than he was to eat. He quickly pulled off his shirt and rushed into the water or jumped off headlong from the barges, and in a few minutes there were a couple of hundred heads bobbing up and down on the waves, the white arms of the young swimmers glistening in the sun. Then they came out with appetites of young wolves, dressed hurriedly, and sought their mothers and sisters who, fortunately, had already eaten their portions, for the youngsters ravenously devoured all they could lay hold of and called for more.

Mr. Goddard's guests who had missed him in New York and came to the grove overland went on board, where they found him with other friends. These were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Unitarian Church, the Rev. Dr. T. Williams, former pastor of that church and now residing in Boston, who had come on specially to attend the excursion; Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and his chief deputy, Mr. Van Dusen.

As the afternoon advanced the tugs tooted their whistles to call those on shore back. The return trip was pleasanter, for, although the wind had somewhat fallen, the barges were going against the breeze, and soon a few clouds were passing across the sun and gave a very grateful shade to those who were on the upper decks. The bands struck up and the girls danced more lively.

One of the irrepressible boys by the name of Eddie Oehl of Thirty-seventh Street, in attempting to jump from one of the barges to another, fell into the water. James L. Stewart, one of the Republican district leaders, immediately jumped in after him and caught the boy as he rose to the surface and held him up until the barges had passed. Both were taken into one of the boats that were in tow, and they soon appeared on deck little the worse for their bath.

The weather grew slightly cooler, but as the flotilla swung into the East River the change to heat became very perceptible. The excursionists were landed at Thirty-first and Twenty-eighth Streets.

The Civic Club was founded in 1895, and was incorporated last Spring. Its officers are Denis C. Doris, President; Joseph Watkinson, Vice President; George Walsh, Recording Secretary; George Reed, Financial Secretary, and John R. Sliney, Treasurer. The present headquarters of the club are at 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, but it is building a new house across the street, which it will occupy in the Fall.

The Civic Club will take up all complaints of residents of the Twenty-first Ward in regard to bad sanitary conditions of houses, bad plumbing, dangerous sidewalks, policy swindles, and the like.

WRECKAGE SIGHTED AT SEA.

Thought that It May Have Been Thrown from a Transport.

The British steamer Vega, which arrived yesterday from Huelva, passed through a lot of wreckage thirty miles east of Fire Island. Capt. Nicholson reported that the wreckage consisted of a large square spar, a cask, apparently full, some gratings and a number of broken casks. This is probably some of the same wreckage that was reported by the Captain of the steamer Algoa, which arrived Tuesday morning.

The beach at Fire Island is littered for ten miles with trunks, boxes, bedding, and wire mattresses. There are no marks to be found on any of the pieces, but it is thought the wreckage may have been thrown overboard from one of the transports.

SLAIN GIRL'S JEWELS FOUND.

Miss Reynolds Had Hidden Gems Worth $3,000 in the Pantry of Her Flat.

The police continue active in their search for evidence against Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel, on Monday night, Aug. 15. Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau announced yesterday that the jewelry of the murdered girl, $3,000 worth of the gems, had been found in the flat at 370 West Fifty-eighth Street, where Miss Reynolds lived.

Capt. McClusky said that Maurice Mendham, who had provided the flat for the murdered girl, had visited him yesterday morning, and had told him that Margaret Adams, the colored servant in the flat, had found the jewelry yesterday morning. The colored woman had gone to get some sugar, and behind the sugar bowl in the pantry had found the bag of jewelry. It contained the following articles: One enameled watch, with a wreath of diamonds; one bracelet of diamonds and sapphires, one four-carat diamond ring, one turquoise and diamond ring, one diamond cluster ring, one diamond and pearl cluster ring, one five-stone diamond ring, one diamond and ruby ring, one diamond and sapphire ring, one two-stone diamond ring, one diamond and emerald ring, four small unset diamonds, and six scarf pins. There was, besides, $20 in cash.

Capt. McClusky said that every piece of jewelry the woman owned was in the bag, except the diamond earrings and the diamond ring she wore the night she was murdered. He said that the finding of the jewels bore out the statement made by the woman's mother when she said that her daughter had told her she was going to tell Kennedy she would pawn her jewels to get $500 for him. She told her mother that she would not pawn them, and, instead, she drew the money from the Mount Vernon Bank.

Kennedy's friends are rejoiced over the finding of the jewels in the girl's house. This, they argue, will make it more difficult for the police to prove a motive for Kennedy's murdering the woman, as he would have gotten only the comparatively small amount of jewelry she wore to the Grand Hotel. The police admit that they are puzzled.

ROBBED IN DOYERS STREET.

A Brooklyn Man Enticed Into a House and Searched.

Henry Crowley of 295 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, was passing through Doyers Street yesterday, when suddenly a woman named Kate Ark suddenly appeared and, weeping and wailing, said that her husband had just returned from Santiago, wounded and dying, and that she had no money with which to buy him medicine.

Crowley, with much agitation, said: "Let it not be said that Henry Crowley allowed a hero to die when he had money in his pocket. Let me see the man."

Crowley entered the house, 13 Doyers Street, and just as he got inside, the door was shut, he was seized violently from behind, thrown to the floor, and his pockets searched and $40 taken. He rushed out yelling murder. The woman was arrested, but her companions escaped. Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, afterward held the woman in $2,000 bail for trial.

COMPULSORY BALL ATTENDANCE.

Colored Odd Fellows Drop Mr. James, Who Wouldn't Buy Tickets.

In the years that have elapsed since John A. James was Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York younger blood has risen to the control of that organization, and Mr. James has had the pain of finding himself regarded as a back number. Because he was too religious to attend balls, and too economical to pay for tickets to them without attending them, the younger element has dropped him from Mount Zion Lodge, No. 1,670, G. U. O. O. F. A by-law recently passed provides that each brother should take at least one ticket for benefit entertainments.

Rufus L. Perry, a colored lawyer, yesterday asked Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a writ commanding the lodge to admit James to the privileges of membership. He said that his client was a religious man, and did not wish to attend balls. T. McCants Stewart, another colored lawyer, opposed the application. In Mr. Stewart's speech he referred to Mr. Perry as a "rara avis." Mr. Perry winced, and Mr. Stewart witheringly called him "sui generis." Several people giggled, but Mr. Perry looked pained. Justice Lambert reserved decision.

CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Classification of Calfskins and Woolen Clippings Is Considered.

At the conference of United States Appraisers yesterday the question of the classification of calfskins was considered. The Board of Classification some time ago held that a calfskin, to be exempt from duty as such, must not exceed twelve pounds in weight, if dry, nor twenty-five pounds, if green.

The dividing line, so to speak, between a calfskin and a hide, under the tariff law, has been variously placed at eight, ten, and twelve pounds, as was shown by the statements of the Appraisers at yesterday's conference. It was therefore decided to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that he instruct all Appraisers to adopt a uniform weight, pending the final decision of the question raised in the case recently decided in this city. The weight suggested was not made public.

Another question of importance discussed was the proper classification of clippings of woolen cloth. Appraiser Wakeman has always held them to be dutiable as waste at 20 cents a pound. At other ports they have been classified as woolen rags and assessed at 10 cents per pound. The conference decided to adopt the rule followed by Appraiser Wakeman, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should order otherwise.

Food Show at Madison Square.

The next show in Madison Square Garden will be the Groceries Exhibition, to last a month, from Oct. 3. The Food Show is always an attraction, especially in the Garden, where there is abundant room for display. The concert hall will be used for cooking lectures. A convention of grocers and contests in cooking will be held. The New York Retail Grocers' Union will give the show, with a committee in charge and J. W. Callahan as manager. To every woman patron of the box office will be given a package of goods, delivered on presentation of a coupon. Under the management of the New York State Association of Retail Bakers, a special exhibit will include a model modern bakeshop in operation, showing the use of various new appliances that have increased the production and lessened the labor of the baker, and the public may learn how the big baking establishments do their work. President Woodhouse, and the other members of the committee in charge of the bakery department, intend making their department one of the most interesting in the exhibition.

Boy Shot While Stealing Tomatoes.

Five half-grown boys invaded David McDonald's tomato patch, at the corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and commenced to gather in the vegetables. When they had been there some time Mr. McDonald's son Lawrence appeared on the scene with a Springfield rifle, with which he fired at the boys. A bullet struck John Smithwick, fifteen years old, of 292 Fifty-second Street, in the right arm. Ambulance Surgeon McCullum of the Norwegian Hospital responded to a call and dressed the boy's wound. He was taken to his home, after which McDonald, who is twenty-seven years old, was apprehended by Policeman McDonough and locked up in the Fourth Avenue Station House on a charge of felonious assault.

River Craft on Fire.

A pier, a tug, and two dirt scows were afire yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Tenth Street and the East River, but the blaze was put out without much damage having been done. The fire started on the dirt scow No. 41 of the Department of Street Cleaning, which was being towed into the dock at One Hundred and Tenth Street by the tug Escort. The pier was set on fire, and finally the tug, on which were three children and several men, caught fire on her port gunwale. The fireboat William F. Havemeyer and a truck from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street easily put out the blaze.

AN ICE FAMINE THREATENED.

New York City Is Unaffected so Far, but Prices Are Advancing Outside.

The excessive heat and humidity continuing almost uninterruptedly for two months, at last menaces the ice supply in some sections, and while dealers maintain that New York is in no immediate danger of an ice famine, there has not in many years been so little of the commodity in storage here as at present.

Already a sharp advance in prices has been made by the dealers supplying Northern New Jersey. The advance followed a meeting held Monday by all the ice dealers in the Oranges, and went into effect immediately. The wholesale price was raised from $2.50 to $4 a ton, and farmers in the affected district will have to pay 80 cents a hundred pounds, instead of 50 cents as heretofore. The advance affects the residents of Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Orange, and every town and city in the northern part of the State, except Newark, which city escaped through a failure of the dealers to come to an agreement. The reason given for the advance was that the natural ice crop had been used up.

Monroe Hamell, General Manager of the North Jersey and Pocano Mountain Ice Company, the largest ice concern in New Jersey, said yesterday that the company's supply of ice had been entirely exhausted, and it had been forced to secure fresh supplies from Northern Maine. "This summer," he said, "has been more destructive to ice in the ice houses than any other Summer in twelve years. The ice was not as thick as usual when cut last Winter, and there has been some unusual quality in the atmosphere that has caused it to simply rot. I attribute this rotting to the peculiar murkiness of the atmosphere. The waste has been fully 10 per cent. greater than last year. Under these conditions the advance in price was imperative."

It was said at the offices of the big New York ice concerns that no advance had been made in the price of ice in this city, nor was any contemplated.

"The supply is far shorter than usual," said President C. W. Morse of the Consolidated Ice Company, "owing to the thinness of the ice harvested last Winter and to the unfavorable weather conditions, but all the big concerns carry a surplus of several thousand tons, which is left over at the end of ordinary seasons. This will be drawn upon this year, and unless the hot weather continues for an extraordinary period there is no danger of an ice famine. Only in out-of-town districts, where the transportation involves heavy waste, is there any likelihood of an advance in price. Even this has not yet been seriously considered. The price of ice in New York yesterday was $8 a ton at wholesale and 25 cents a hundred pounds retail, in lots as small as twenty pounds."

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD OPENING.

Taxpayer Goes to Court to Have a Trench Filled.

Louis Wendel, counsel for Thomas Bailey, a taxpayer and property owner at King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, applied to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating to fill in the trench excavated by the Third Avenue Railroad Company on King's Bridge Road, between One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and to restore the road to the condition in which it was prior to the opening of the street by the railroad company.

The Third Avenue Road, Mr. Wendel says, began the opening of the road in 1896, preparatory to laying tracks, but was stopped by injunction actions. The cases went to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the franchise was illegal.

Assistant Corporation Counsel G. L. Sterling appeared yesterday on behalf of Commissioner Keating, and submitted an affidavit from Commissioner Keating stating that it was only want of money and material that prevented him from accomplishing the removal of the trench. He then submitted an affidavit made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly containing a letter from Albert J. Elias, the President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, explaining the position of his company in the matter.

Mr. Elias said that the company had applied for a new franchise. The Board of Aldermen had already approved the application and it was now before the Council. The necessary requirements of the Railroad Commissioners had also been complied with, and it was probable that the work of constructing the road would very soon be proceeded with.

Justice McAdam took the papers and reserved decision.

Opposes an Overhead Trolley.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is trying to change the motive power in Montague Street from cable to overhead trolley, but its efforts have been blocked by Deputy Commissioner Walton of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Mr. Walton said yesterday that a permit to erect poles had been asked for, but that he had not granted it because he was opposed to the increase of poles, particularly in the more thickly populated sections. "I believe," he said, "that it is only a question of time when all wires now overhead must be put underground."

Brooklyn Street Improvements.

A communication was sent to the Board of Public Improvements by Controller Coler yesterday in relation to contracts for street improvements in Brooklyn entered into by the old City of Brooklyn, which had been held up since Jan. 1 last. The Controller decides that these contracts can be carried out at once. He says one-third of the assessments have been paid in on these improvements, and that $279,000 is ready for payment on the contracts. The deficit, he says, can be met by drawing from the city's general street improvement fund or by issuing assessment bonds.

Sentiment Against Profanity.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that Alderman Muh's ordinance against profanity, which the Aldermen laid on the table at their last meeting, would be brought up again next month. He expects it will be passed. Mr. Guggenheimer received a clipping yesterday from a Paris newspaper, Gil Blas, saying that that city was in need of a Guggenheimer to prevent swearing in public places.

Meeting of Philatelists.

The second day's session of the convention of the American Philatelic Association began yesterday morning at the rooms of the Collectors' Club, at 351 Fourth Avenue. The convention received the recommendation of the American Philatelic Association permanent location of the library of the association. The agreement between the Carnegie Library and the committee was approved, and the library, which contains about 300 volumes of bound periodicals and books, will be deposited with the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg.

The De Witt Inquest Adjourned.

The inquest in the case of Josie De Witt, the twenty-two-months-old baby, who was murdered early Saturday morning in the room where his mother was sleeping in their home, 71 Penn Street, Williamsburg, was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed because of the absence of Dr. W. H. Koerner of 176 Rodney Street, who was the attending physician. Dr. Koerner is away on his vacation.

Custom House Elevator Falls.

One of the elevators in the Custom House fell from the top floor to a point midway between the second and third floors yesterday afternoon. When the car fell two brokers' clerks were in it besides the attendant, and all were somewhat alarmed. Workmen subsequently hauled the car down, and it was laid up for repairs. The elevator was installed about two years ago, and was run by electric power.

Fatal Fall Down an Elevator Shaft.

Charles P. Davis, sixty-two years of age, fell five stories down an elevator shaft in the building of the St. Louis Stamping Company, 96 Beekman Street, early yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed. Davis lived at 281 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, and had been in the employ of the St. Louis Stamping Company for thirteen years. A widow survives him.

An Afro-American Conference.

T. Thomas Fortune has issued a call for a conference at Rochester, Sept. 15, to consider the condition of the Afro-American League, and to discuss the possibility of its reorganization.

DETECTIVES' BLOODY VIGIL

Brooklyn Sleuths Were Almost Drained by Mosquitoes, but They Bagged Their Men.

TROLLEY WIRE THIEVES TAKEN

Five Captives Are Believed to Compose a Gang Which Has Stolen $30,000 Worth — Their Leader a Man of Culture.

Nine Brooklyn detectives spent the most uncomfortable hours of their lives on Tuesday night and early yesterday morning. They were promenading around the borough Police Headquarters yesterday swabbing their faces with witchhazel and vainly trying to see out of puffed and swollen eyelids, but they were proud and happy, for they were rejoicing in the capture of five men who, they believe, make up the trolley-wire-stealing gang which has operated in the eastern section of the country for the last year or two. Thirty thousand dollars is the estimated amount of their robberies.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which has been honored with the principal attentions of the robbers, has found that the gang operates in lonely suburbs on dark nights. Junction Avenue and the Poor Bowery Road, in Queens County, seemed to have been the place chosen for its most recent operations, and it was to this unfrequented, rural neighborhood that Detectives Murphy, Ruddy, Lynch, Carroll, Harrington, McGrath, Gray, Connolly, and Gillen hied themselves at midnight on Tuesday.

Where the Mosquito Is King.

There is no place in the world where mosquitoes are more diabolically active than along the Poor Bowery Road. The residents are so few that the native mosquito never gets a square meal, and he is always ravenous. At every step through the dusty grass, hundreds of mosquitoes join those already aroused, until the passer-by is enveloped in the rising mist, and his outlines are hazy and indistinct to the sight. Forewarned of this, the detectives had provided themselves with a drug used to compass the destruction of the insects. They hid among the corn on a farm at the suspected point, which is near a wood, through which the Heights feed wire runs. Then the drug was called into requisition, but the mosquitoes appeared to enjoy it. It had not the least effect, and, in desperation, it was abandoned. For four hours, in the deadly heat of Wednesday morning, hardly daring to move for fear of giving warning of their presence, and fairly covered with mosquitoes, the tortured detectives lay in wait, feeling that they could gather some idea of the pleasures of picket duty at Guantanamo.

At 4 o'clock, just as the sky was getting light, the long vigil was rewarded. A wagon rumbled along the road, and as it passed the detectives it was seen to contain five men. The wagon went on for half a mile and dropped three of the men. The other two returned and climbed a tree. The mode of operation is to fasten wires to the trees and tie a coil to the feed line to prevent its grounding. If it did ground the fact would become known at the power house and the repair wagon would arrive before the robbers could get safely away.

Just as the cut wire was being lowered the detectives rushed out of the cornfield, surrounded the tree, and called on the men to surrender. One refused, but two pistol bullets whizzing through the leaves convinced him that discretion was the better part of valor. The other came down like Davy Crockett's coon. The detectives hurried both to the Newtown Police Station, where they said they were Edward D. Coleman and Harry Kelly of 285 Adams Street. They said their companions lived at the same place.

Chase on a Trolley Car.

Detective Harrington hurriedly communicated with the Superintendent of the road and got a special car with which to head off the other thieves. The detectives got down to Brooklyn at express speed, and, in spite of the long start of their quarry, they were in Adams Street first. Hidden in the Adams Street Police Station, they saw the three men pass up the street and enter the Adams Street house. The building was surrounded and the police went in.

One of the three men whom they captured in the house, who gave the name of Albert G. Fox, is a man of education and address. He claims to be an actor and newspaper man. A handsome girl, who said she was his wife, was with him when he was arrested. His companions, who were a decided contrast to him, gave the names of Robert McNeill and William Reily. The prisoners range in age from seventeen to twenty-one years. They were taken to Long Island City and held in $1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. The piece of wire cut by them at the time of their capture is worth about $150. The Brooklyn Heights Company has lost $15,000 in this way during this year alone.

DIAMOND MEN SUSPICIOUS.

Valuable Goods Ordered by Mail by a Waldorf Guest Are Not Delivered.

Many of the big diamond dealers in Maiden Lane and John Street, and a number on Broadway, were visited last week by a short, slim young man, who gave the name of Edward R. Marshall of Philadelphia, and looked over various articles of jewelry. He carefully noted the numbers on the tags attached to the articles and then went away, saying he would call later.

Late in the week the jewelers he had visited received typewritten letters, written on Waldorf-Astoria letter paper, acquainting them with the fact that Mr. Marshall was stopping at the Waldorf, and asking them to send various small pieces of jewelry and plate to him at the Waldorf and to other addresses, among other places to the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans. In all cases the jewelers were asked to send the goods and to forward the bills for the same to Mr. Marshall at his office, the Edward R. Marshall Company, 131 North Second Street, Philadelphia. This firm dealt in druggists' supplies, and was in existence up to a short time ago, and Mr. Marshall was president of the concern, but was succeeded by the Philadelphia Chemical Company.

Among other jewelers who received orders from Marshall was Gattle of Broadway. An order was sent to the firm last week asking that a $25 scarf pin be sent to the Waldorf-Astoria, and the bill sent to Philadelphia. The manager of the store did not know Mr. Marshall, and before sending the pin thought it best to investigate the matter. He went to the hotel, but was told that he could not see Mr. Marshall, and then left, determining not to send the pin.

On Saturday a jeweler from Newark called at Gattle's and asked to be allowed to look up a Philadelphia mercantile reference, saying that he had received an order for some jewelry from a Mr. Marshall at the Waldorf-Astoria, and that he had already ordered the material to make the article. He was told of the experience of Gattle's manager and decided to return to Newark and to hold his goods.

At the hotel Manager Hilliard said that Mr. Marshall had been at the hotel for about two weeks, and that he had paid his bill and departed with his trunks. He said there was no suspicion at the hotel that Mr. Marshall was not all he represented himself to be, but added that he had received a large number of small packages.

$1,250,000 DRESS GOODS SALE.

Largest Sale of the Sort Ever Made in This Country.

The largest single sale of dress goods ever made in this country was consummated yesterday by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, commission merchants, of 64 and 66 White Street. The sale comprised 75,000 pieces of all kinds of dress goods, the product of the Arlington Mills of Lowell, Mass. The prices secured were satisfactory, the aggregate value being something more than $1,250,000.

The sale was very largely attended, the bidders numbering about 400, and including buyers from Maine to California.

Excursions to Manch Chunk.

An enjoyable Sunday trip is the Lehigh Railroad's one-dollar excursion to Manch Chunk, including a ride on the famous Switchback. The ferryboat leaves West Twenty-third Street at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets, at 8:15, and the Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M.

CASE AGAINST MRS. BOTKIN.

Police Find Evidence Against the Alleged Poisoner of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 24.—New light was shed on the Dunning poisoning case to-day, and with the discovery of additional facts the case looks more dark for Mrs. Botkin, who was arrested last night at Stockton. The prisoner, who still maintains her composure to a wonderful degree, was brought to this city this morning from Stockton and placed in the city prison.

Frank Gattrell, salesman of a Stockton candy store, to-day made a statement that about three weeks ago a woman answering the description of Mrs. Botkin entered the store and asked for an empty candy box.

"The woman said," remarked Gattrell, "that she had some candy which she desired to put in the box with some of our make. As the box was to contain some goods other than our own, I gave her a box that did not have our name on it. The candy which she put in looked old to me, and it nearly half filled the box."

He added that many of the candies were chocolate. It is known that Mrs. Botkin was in Stockton at about that time. W. A. Kuhn, the proprietor of the store, says the box bore the word "bonbons" on the cover, but no name, and that he can readily identify it.

The officers are said to be in possession of evidence proving beyond doubt that the fatal box of candy was sent from San Francisco to Dover, and that the person who deposited the box in Station B was a woman who spoke with an English accent, and was supposed to be an Englishwoman. Mrs. Botkin has a most pronounced English accent, and her voice is very peculiar.

Detective Gibson, who assisted in the arrest of Mrs. Botkin, states that he has no warrant for the arrest of any other woman. He thinks that Mrs. Botkin will break down, and has taken precautions to prevent her from committing suicide. She was much agitated when told that she would have to stand trial on a charge of murder, but soon recovered herself, and said that the charge would have to be proved.

A trunk belonging to Mrs. Botkin was seized in this city to-day by Detective Seymour. Chief of Police Lees has not yet opened it, and will not do so until formal extradition papers are received from Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 24.—John P. Dunning, whose wife and sister-in-law were poisoned by candy sent from San Francisco, has made a statement. He says:

"I have talked with the Attorney General and other State officials of Delaware, disclosing all facts within my knowledge which could possibly lead to the detection of the person whose act caused this tragedy. From the moment I learned of the fiendish murder of my wife and sister-in-law, upon my arrival in New York from Puerto Rico last Friday, my one desire has been that the guilty should be brought to justice. I have withheld nothing from the officials which could lead to the detection of the criminal.

"But, for two reasons, I must refuse to make any statement for publication; first, because it might defeat the ends of justice, and, second, because innocent persons might be involved. I will continue to maintain this course, even at the risk of subjecting myself to unjust criticism."

POISONED CANDY IN A YARD.

Two Brooklyn Families Quarrel, and Serious Intimations and Threats Are Made.

The alleged finding of poisoned candy in William Bennett's yard at 104 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, is likely to result in trouble for somebody, and if Frederick Schluchtner of 100 Hendrix Street carries out his threats, that somebody may be Mr. Bennett. Schluchtner says that Bennett has intimated that he, Schluchtner, is the would-be poisoner.

There has been a neighbors' war between the Bennetts and the Schluchtners for some time. Mrs. Schluchtner and Mrs. Bennett began it by quarreling over their children, Mrs. Schluchtner claiming that the Bennett scion had annoyed the Schluchtner girls. Mrs. Schluchtner afterward claimed that Mrs. Bennett, with a surprising ignorance of certain well-known facts in natural history, called her a "hog." The trouble finally came to a head in the Gates Avenue Police Court, when Mrs. Bennett was put under a $100 bond to keep the peace. An action for $10,000 damages brought by the Bennetts against the Schluchtners for defamation of character and false imprisonment is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Bennett now claims that while his little son, Waldorf, was playing in the yard on Tuesday morning, a box of marshmallows was found there; that he took the candy to Dr. Frank C. Skinner, who examined the marshmallows and found them to contain a grain of strychnine each. Mrs. Bennett says that she saw some one throw the candy over the fence.

"The whole affair," said Mr. Schluchtner yesterday, "is a fabrication. Since Mrs. Bennett was placed under bonds to keep the peace they fear to annoy me openly, and have adopted this scheme to injure my reputation. If Mrs. Bennett saw me throw the candy over the fence why doesn't she get a warrant?

"I went to the police of the Liberty Avenue Station about it. Acting Captain Colgan laughed at the story and seemed to think it was not worth investigating. But I mean to have satisfaction. My belief is that Bennett put the candy in the yard himself."

Bennett visited the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday afternoon, but not until it had closed. It was said that he wanted to get a warrant for somebody, and did not know the Court closed so early. He will have to restrain himself until to-day.

WOMAN KILLED BY ICE CREAM.

Others in a Party from Mount Vernon Poisoned at Mountaindale.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Information reached this city to-day of a poisoning which occurred at Mountaindale, Sullivan County, and in which a party of Mount Vernon residents were the victims. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H. A. Stutthoff, Mrs. Jessie Seder, and Miss Lillian Walker were a jolly party who left their homes here a short time ago to go camping at Mountaindale.

According to information received here Mrs. Seder is dead and the others are reported to be in a serious condition as a result of eating ice cream. Mrs. Seder was thirty-seven years of age, a member of the Universalist Church, and the wife of Street Commissioner William Seder.

WOMAN FOUND CHLOROFORMED.

Previously She Was Seen Drinking with Two Sailors.

Policeman Thomas Fox found a woman, insensible from chloroform poisoning, in Pitkin Avenue near Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. He took her to the Liberty Avenue Police Station, where Surgeon Gaynor of St. Mary's Hospital, succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. She said she was Nellie Wolfert, twenty-eight years old, of 38 Tompkins Avenue.

She could tell nothing about herself, and could not explain how she came to be poisoned. She was removed to the hospital. The police learned that a woman answering her description, had been seen drinking in several East New York saloons with two sailors who wore the name "Massachusetts" on their caps.

ROACH POWDER KILLS A MAN.

Wife Thought It Was Rochelle Salts and Administered It.

Anton Wozonecski, twenty-seven years old, died at his home, 173 Eleventh Street, Jersey City, at midnight on Tuesday from poison administered by his wife through mistake. Wozonecski was suffering from an attack of bilious colic and a neighbor suggested that he should take a dose of rochelle salts.

Mrs. Wozonecski went to Freeman Stoddard's drug store, 557 Grove Street. She says she asked for rochelle salts. She speaks English imperfectly. Mr. Stoddard says she simply asked for "roach." He thought she wanted an insect powder and gave her one. This is borne out by the package that contained it. It was originally marked "Persian powder," but this had been scratched out and the words "roach powder" were written in its place.

Mrs. Wozonecski gave her husband the poison. He soon became worse and then Dr. Finnerty was called in, but when he arrived Wozonecski was dead. The police took no action, but referred the case to County Physician Converse.

SERVANT GIRL TAKES ARSENIC.

Finds Tablets in a Laboratory and Thinks Them Chocolate Drops.

Mary Obriest, twenty-six years old, a German servant employed by Mrs. Benjamin Storges, at 278 Third Avenue, was poisoned last night in a peculiar manner, and it is a question whether it was accidental or suicidal.

Living with Mrs. Storges is an amateur chemist, who has a laboratory. The room full of jars, retorts and test tubes, together with the many colored powders and liquids these contained have proved quite irresistible to the servant, and frequently her mistress has warned her not to trespass there.

There was no one about last night when Mary concluded she would take a peep, and according to her story she went into the laboratory and locked the door. In her hurried inspection she found what she supposed were some choice chocolate drops, and she swallowed half a dozen of them in a single gulp. Before she could cry for help she fell to the floor, and was soon unconscious.

Fortunately for the girl Mrs. Storges missed her, and remembering the girl's weakness for invading the laboratory hurried thither. Groans from within confirmed her suspicion, and calling for help the door was forced. The girl was taken to Bellevue without loss of time, and antidotes were administered. The doctors found some of the supposed chocolate drops, and pronounced them almost pure arsenic. They say the girl owes her life largely to the fact that she took too much. She will recover.

Notwithstanding her protest that she took the poison by mistake she was held a prisoner on the charge of attempting to commit suicide.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting Yesterday—A One and One-half Per Cent. Dividend.

The International Paper Company yesterday gave out the following statement:

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders and Directors of the International Paper Company, held at Corinth this day, the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the preferred stock was declared, payable Oct. 1.

"The following Directors, officers, and committees were unanimously elected: Directors—D. O. Mills, R. P. Flower, Hugh J. Chisholm, H. G. Burleigh, W. B. Dillon, A. N. Burbanks, Warren Curtis, T. S. Coolidge, W. A. Russell, Jr., F. H. Parks, William D. Spier, A. Pagenstecher, H. M. Knowles; officers—Hugh J. Chisholm, President; A. N. Burbanks, First Vice President; William B. Dillon, Second Vice President; Warner Miller, Secretary; William E. Spier, Treasurer; W. D. Russell, Auditor; Executive Committee—H. J. Chisholm, D. O. Mills, R. P. Flower, William E. Spier, R. Pagenstecher, H. M. Knowles, A. N. Burbanks; Financial Committee—D. O. Mills, H. J. Chisholm, R. P. Flower, William E. Spier, A. Pagenstecher, A. N. Burbanks."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Its Organization Completed by the Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the Committee of Direction of the League for Social Service, held at the Trustees' room of the United Charities' Building Tuesday afternoon, the organization of the league was completed by the election of Josiah Strong as President, Spencer Trask as Treasurer, and W. H. Tolman as Secretary. The following persons were named as the first Board of Directors in the certificate of incorporation: Washington Choate, Mary Lowe Dickinson, William B. Rowland, John W. Kjelgaard, Robert C. Ogden, Margaret E. Sangster, Albert Shaw, Josiah Strong, William H. Tolman, Spencer Trask, and Mornay Williams.

The following persons have consented to serve on the Advisory Council: Miss Jane Adams, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Clare de Graffenried, Presbey E. Frissell, Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. Washington Gladden, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Bishop F. D. Huntington, Dr. William R. Huntington, Bishop John F. Hurst, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, John H. Patterson, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Dr. Kerr B. Tupper, Bishop John H. Vincent.

The object of the league is to educate public opinion and popular conscience, and the method includes the preparation and systematic distribution of literature, a bureau of information and a lecture bureau.

The Outdoor Recreation League.

The first number of The Outdoor Recreation League Advocate, published in the interests of the Outdoor Recreation League of this city, has been issued. The object of the league is to have established in this city play grounds and open air gymnasiums. A play ground has been opened on Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, since the middle of June, and others are being prepared at Hester Street Park and on a plot of ground lying west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. In Hester Street Park a complete gymnasium is being erected.

Receiver in Pettit Case.

Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has gran

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; west to northwest winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,172. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 5¾c.

FOREIGN.—The Canadian Convention, looking to the adjustment of all issues between the United States and Canada, held its first business session yesterday. The Commissioners adjourned until next Monday, when the questions to be discussed will be taken up. The movement for American annexation in Jamaica is being vigorously organized. The Anglo-Egyptian Expedition has arrived at Wady Hamed. The British Government has appointed a commission to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland. Commissioners from Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua concluded their work yesterday at Managua by outlining plans for forming the United States of Central America, which will be composed of these countries. —Page 7.

Page 1.

Eighteen firemen were severely burned at a fire in a glove factory in Boston.

Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger had a cordial meeting at Camp Wikoff. They were closeted together for some time.

The President probably will nominate Senator George F. Hoar for Ambassador to the Court of St. James's if he will accept.

Elliot Danforth left the city to look after his political fences in Chenango County. His friends were jubilant over reports of his strength in the country districts.

Roswell P. Flower called at Democratic campaign headquarters last night and gave a check to Senator McCarren. He said the Republicans were trying to divert attention from the "real issues." He spoke confidently of the Democratic prospects.

Developments in the State political situation yesterday make it seem more certain than ever before that Col. Roosevelt can have the Republican nomination for Governo if he wants it, although some say that Mr Platt has no intention of offering it to him. Seventh District Republicans declare for Roosevelt and independents discuss him at the City Club.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt's neighbors at Oyster Bay will give him a handsome sword.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived from Guantanamo and anchored off Tompkinsville.

Twelve persons were injured in a collision on the Flint and Père Marquette Railway at Port Huron, Mich., yesterday.

John Wanamaker addressed the Republican Business Men's League of Pennsylvania when it initiated a campaign to prevent the re-election of Senator Quay.

Leaves of absence and furloughs, all for thirty days, are to be given the officers and men of the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts, then both regiments will be mustered out.

Capt. Clark arrived in New York and went to the Naval Hospital. Admiral Schley was also here and went on to Washington. Capt. Evans returned to the Iowa. There were many visitors at the navy yard. The officers of the Oregon were pleased to hear the report that the vessel was not to be ordered to Manila.

Rosewell G. Rolston, for many years and until recently the President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, died at his Summer home at North Babylon, L. I., yesterday morning. Death was due to the effects of a paralytic shock sustained in April of last year. A wife and three adult children survive him. He was identified with a number of prominent enterprises, and was for years a familiar figure down town.

Page 3.

President McKinley will leave Washington to-morrow to visit his brother Abner at Somerset, Penn. He will visit Camp Meade and Camp Wikoff, and will be away two weeks.

The National Relief Commission, by the continuing demands upon its treasury, has been forced to make a public appeal for funds to carry on its work in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the National camps.

Page 4.

The American Bankers' Association held its closing session in Denver. George H. Russell of Detroit was elected President for the ensuing year.

Charles Eliot Norton, Professor Emeritus of Fine Arts of Harvard University, in an address at Ashfield, Mass., upon the occasion of the annual dinner in aid of Sanderson Academy, yesterday described the conduct of the war as "a miserable spectacle of incompetency." In effect he declared that bad faith had been shown toward Spain by the American Government in forcing the war; that the foundations of the Republic have been unsettled, and that the Nation's principles have been violated by the inauguration of a foreign policy bound to result in entanglements with European powers.

Page 5.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club captured 12 points and the Philadelphia Club 4 points in yesterday's race.

The races at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday were won by Lillian Belle, Duke of Middleburg, Merry Prince, Bendoran, Gaze, and Glonoine.

A special committee of the New York Yacht Club conferred with Charles Russell, Sir Thomas J. Lipton's representative, concerning the forthcoming challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the America's Cup.

Alfred H. Love of the Universal Peace Union, at the thirty-second annual convention of the organization, in session at Mystic, Conn., replied yesterday to the general criticism of his letter to the Spanish authorities during the war. William Lloyd Garrison discussed imperialism.

Page 10.

The Englewood Golf Club began its first annual open tournament.

The New York baseball team was shut out in Cleveland. Brooklyn lost in Pittsburg.

The St. Louis ball team has no money to pay its players' overdue salaries, and its charter may be forfeited.

The National League Board of Directors has annulled the suspension of Holmes, the Baltimore ball player.

The visiting Canadian cricketers scored a big victory over the Manhattan Club of Brooklyn at Prospect Park.

Page 12.

The strike in the shops of R. Hoe & Co. was settled. The strikers will return to work Monday at the old wage rates.

Charles Fowler of Jersey City smoked many cigarettes, and threatened his parents' lives. He was committed for examination as to his sanity.

Three persons were killed and six others are expected to die from eating poisonous ice cream at Greenfield, a Summer resort near Mountaindale, N. Y., last Sunday.

The police are losing confidence that in Samuel J. Kennedy they hold the murderer of Emeline C. Reynolds. The dentist will be arraigned in the West Side Court to-day.

The fishing brigantine La Coquette was sunk Saturday by the Thingvalla Liner Norge in a fog off the Grand Banks. Sixteen fishermen were lost. The crew's nine survivors were brought to port yesterday by the Norge.

Several experts testified at the inquiry at White Plains into the sanity of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding. The opinion was expressed that her condition had improved, but that it would not be well to release her yet.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
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Royal Blue Line to Washington.
Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

PEACE COMMISSION MEETS

Senators Davis and Frye and Secretary Day Hold a Conference Concerning the Work.

PRESIDENT WAS CONSULTED

It Is Authoritatively Announced at Washington that the Commission Will Consist of Five Members —The Paris Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Owing to reports current to-day that only three American Peace Commissioners would be appointed, it was stated authoritatively this afternoon that the commission would consist of five members, and that one of the Commissioners would be a Democrat.

At the close of office hours to-day Secretary Day went from the State Department to the White House, where he held an extended talk with the President, presumably upon the final make-up of the commission. The meeting of the three Commissioners to-day will be the only one of a concerted character until September 15, when the five Commissioners will come to Washington for a final conference before sailing for Paris. In the meantime the two Commissioners yet to be named may come to Washington if it happens to be convenient, although there is felt to be no necessity for a conference until September 15.

Senator Davis of Minnesota and Senator Frye of Maine, who have been selected for Peace Commissioners, arrived at the White House a little before 10 o'clock to-day, and immediately began a conference with the President over the coming labors of the commission at Paris.

The first meeting of a majority of the American Peace Commissioners took place to-day at the State Department, when at 12 o'clock Secretary Day was joined by Senators Davis and Frye. Prior to this the Senatorial membership of the commission had had a conference of two hours with the President. Secretary Day was not present at the White House meeting, so that after getting the views of the President the Senators went to the State Department and for an hour and a quarter remained closeted with Secretary Day.

Assistant Secretary Moore, who is likely to accompany the commission to Paris in an advisory capacity, was present part of the time. Mr. McArthur, Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, and Gen. Woodford were also called in. As a result of the meeting it can be stated with positiveness that Messrs. Day, Davis, and Frye are members of the Peace Commission. It is understood that the remaining two members have been selected and will be announced by Saturday.

At the meeting to-day the general plans of the Commission as to proceeding to Paris were talked over and an understanding reached that the start be made between Sept. 15 and 20. The exact day was left open in order to permit further conference with all the members of the Commission. No definite arrangements have been made thus far as to securing quarters in Paris, but this will be left to Ambassador Porter, the plans of meetings to be arranged between Mr. Porter, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and the French officials.

The sessions will be held in the Salon des Ambassadors, through the courtesy of the French Government. Aside from these formalities, the Commissioners went into some of the more serious questions of policy which will come before them. Much of the preliminary work has been done by the State Department officials, such as the collection of documents, treaties, books, and maps, which will be used by the Commissioners abroad.

The Commissioners expect to be occupied for several days in a discussion of the more important matters to come before the tribunal and in the preparation of the American side of the case.

The question whether the negotiations with the Spanish Commissioners would be in the English or the French language will not be determined prior to the arrival of the Commissioners in Paris. It is a matter that might be settled by all the Commissioners, and will not be determined arbitrarily by the American Commissioners in advance of the meeting.

THE CORTES AND PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The convocation of the Cortes for Sept. 5 indicates that Señor Sagasta had to capitulate to a majority of his colleagues. The chief advocate of the early assembling of the Cortes was the Minister of Justice, Señor Groicard, a recognized authority on intricate questions.

"The peace conditions are thus fated to pass twice through the fire of parliamentary discussion—first in embryonic state, as defined in the protocol, and subsequently in fully developed treaty form. It is stated that the Government will insist upon prorogation during the sittings in Paris of the Peace Commission."

"The press hails this solution as a victory for genuine constitutionalism over what El Imparcial describes as 'A dictatorship of impotence.' There are many indications that the session will be extremely lively. The Government will have to justify the suspension of the constitution and the press censorship, and there is no doubt that the orators of the Chamber will make strenuous efforts to rouse the nation from its culpable lethargy.

"Prolonged discussions on the chief incidents of the war are probable, and awkward questions will be asked regarding the responsibility for blunders. The discussion of the protocol is also likely to be prolonged and animated; but it can hardly have any practicable importance, because the fate of the Antilles is irrevocable and the Philippines question cannot be minutely examined before the Paris Commission meets.

"The Bishop of Tarragona, in a pastoral, and many newspapers and the clergy deplore the rage throughout the country for amusements which culminated in the unusual spectacle of women acting as toreros in a bull fight here, which is most inappropriate when the country is mourning the loss of brave sons."

WHAT THE WAR COST SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The Gazette gives the Cuban war expenses from Jan. 1 to June 3 as 447,389,450 pesetas.

The Queen Regent presided at to-day's Cabinet council. The home situation was discussed and Señor Sagasta, the Premier, gave details of the capitulations of Manila and Santiago and explained the manner in which the Antilles will be evacuated.

The Cabinet Council also discussed the situation of the army at Manila and sanctioned the dispatch of funds to Admiral Cervera and to Manila for the immediate needs of the Spanish prisoners. Tranquillity prevails throughout the Peninsula.

Much comment has been caused by the fact that the telegram giving details of the capitulation of Manila was signed by Gen. Cejelro instead of by Gen. Jaudenes.

The Carlist chief at Oveedo, Alesandro Arguelles, has been arrested.

PLIGHT OF SPAIN'S ARMY.

No Particular Enthusiasm Aroused at Madrid by the Home Coming of the Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Nothing can better illustrate the country's weariness and disillusion than the small excitement caused by the return of the repatriated troops. Of the 225,000 men who left Spain for the Antilles since March, 1895, 50,000 have perished in Cuba, 73,000 have been sent home invalided, and the remainder are returning to be disbanded after receiving a portion of their nine months' arrears of pay.

"This clever stroke of policy on the part of the Government will, it is thought, avert the dangers that otherwise might have existed of the discontented army being made the tools of political or military intriguers and Carlists.

"There are 43 Generals and 6,000 other officers on the active list. For these it is proposed that the number of line regiments shall be increased. The Government has very liberally provided hospital and other accommodation for the returning troops; and private subscriptions are pouring in from various parts of Spain also for the assistance of the sick soldiers. The Carlist and Republican papers and Opposition organs of every shade, including the Conservative and independent journals, openly show delight at the convocation of the Cortes. It is their firm belief that the days of the Liberal Government are numbered. They also announce that the opposition considers that its hour of reckoning has come. The Opposition will not allow the Government to close the session as quickly as Señor Sagasta fancies or may desire. His opponents, they add, are determined to discuss all the acts of the Cabinet before and during the war, and there will be prolonged debates.

"Some papers are even laboring under the delusion that the Cortes can discuss the contemplated instructions to the Peace Commissioners.

"A part of the session will be devoted to ways and means. The Treasury is already becoming very empty. Even many friends of the Cabinet consider the convocation of the Cortes a mistaken act of weakness fraught with consequences which will prove undesirable and inconvenient both in home politics and relations with the United States."

HIGH TARIFF AT MANILA.

Merchants at Hongkong Will Endeavor to Have Them Reduced or Removed by Gen. Merritt.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The retention of the prohibitive Spanish duties at Manila by the American authorities is causing concern among merchants here, who have asked United States Consul General Wildman to use his influence with Gen. Merritt to secure a modification of them. American kerosene oil sells here for $1.90 a case, while at Manila, the duty alone is $2.05. On flour 70 cents a sack is paid.

"The object of the Spaniards in imposing a prohibitive duty was to shut out foreign imports. If they are retained they will prevent the importation of American goods into Manila. Merchants here in shipping goods to Manila did so on the understanding that the Manila tariff would be in accord with the existing American customs laws."

MORE TROOPS AT MANILA.

Transports Rio de Janeiro and Pennsylvania Have Arrived.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The War Department has received the following:

"Manila, Aug. 25, 8:35 A. M.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Rio de Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived 24th; all well; no casualties, excepting Private Wenks, First South Dakota, who died between San Francisco and Honolulu.

"MERRITT."

GEORGE F. HOAR AMBASSADOR.

President McKinley May Ask the Massachusetts Senator to Go to London.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Journal's Washington correspondent says:

"If George F. Hoar will consent to accept an appointment as Ambassador at the Court of St. James's the appointment will probably be made.

"The President is seriously thinking of asking the senior Senator of Massachusetts to take the place which will soon be vacated by Ambassador Hay, and he is restrained only by his reluctance to remove Senator Hoar from the position he now holds. It is hardly believed that Senator Hoar would be willing to abandon the Senate after so many years in order to enter on a diplomatic career, involving the formation of ties and the acceptance of strange conditions, but the President has thought that he would be the ideal American representative in London at a time when relations between Great Britain and the United States have become so close and when the duties of an Ambassador are to be peculiarly delicate and important.

"The President has had under consideration the name of Whitelaw Reid for the appointment. There are personal and political reasons which have led him to this, but there are also personal and political reasons why Reid's nomination would lead to serious complications. For one thing, the President is assured that Reid's confirmation will be bitterly opposed in the Senate, for Senator Platt is not alone in detesting him, and there are others who would be glad to conceal their personal dislike under the cloak of Senatorial courtesy. The President, consequently, is thinking of making Reid a member of the Peace Commission, which will not necessitate his going before the Senate for confirmation, and it is understood to-day that this selection will be made. Gen. Tracy of New York, who has been remarked as among the probabilities, is no longer under consideration. He is now engaged in preparing the case of Venezuela for presentation before the commission which will meet in Paris this Fall. Ex-President Harrison and Gen. Tracy had engaged to make the final arguments for Venezuela, and this will so occupy their time that neither of them can take part in the proceedings of the Peace Commission.

"Senator Hoar is perhaps the one American who without great wealth could maintain the prestige of an Ambassador in London, for he is almost the only American who is so well known and highly regarded there that he could safely live as he liked. The one thing which causes the President to hesitate is that he has not already sounded the Senator on the subject and is unwilling to take him out of the Senate."

PUGILIST SCOTT DYING.

He Collapsed After a Ten-Round Bout at the Greenwood Athletic Club in Brooklyn.

As the result of a boxing contest in the Greenwood Athletic Club last night, Alexander Scott of 1,840 Broadway, Brooklyn, now lies in a dying condition in the Norwegian Hospital, in Brooklyn, and "Tommy" Butler, his opponent; William Mack of Sheffield Avenue, Dennis Fitzgerald of 40 Columbus Avenue, Alfred Rudoldo of 275 Wythe Avenue, George McGilligan of 135 Wythe Avenue, and Joseph O'Brien, all of Brooklyn, are under arrest, pending Scott's recovery or death. Mack was Scott's second, Fitzgerald, Rudoldo, and McGilligan were Butler's seconds, and O'Brien was time keeper.

Scott, who is twenty-five years old, and Butler, who is twenty-four, were scheduled to box ten rounds at catchweights. When Scott entered the ring it was clear he was untrained, and during the fight he used little or no science.

In the fourth round a terrific right hand blow visibly weakened Scott, but the men continued fighting until the tenth round was almost completed. Then it was discovered that Butler was "groggy." The police interfered and stopped the bout. The referee, "Joe" Ward, then awarded the bout to Butler.

When Scott's seconds tried to take their man out he was found to be in a helpless condition, and while he was being carried to an adjoining room he collapsed and fell unconscious.

At first it was thought that his collapse was a direct result of the pummelling he had received, but medical attendants who were summoned said that this was not so, and that the man had collapsed from overexertion and because of general weakness.

He was at once removed to the Norwegian Hospital, where, at an early hour this morning, the house surgeon said that it would be impossible to determine for ten or twelve hours whether he would recover.

The house surgeon said that since Scott had been removed to the hospital he had detected an improvement in his condition. He added, however, that the injured prizefighter showed symptoms of concussion of the brain.

Under the Horton law a physician is required to examine the contestants before they enter the ring, and, in consequence of the alleged unfit condition of Scott when he entered the contest, an investigation will be made to determine whether the proper medical examination was made before the beginning of the bout.

The Butler-Scott bout was the second on the programme. There had been a prior bout between "Jimmy" Kelly of New York and "Kid" Truman of Brooklyn, and in this, as in all the other bouts, the police were obliged to interfere. Kelly and Truman were to have fought ten rounds at 110 pounds, but toward the close the fight was stopped by the police, and the referee declared it a draw.

The principal fight scheduled for the night was a twenty-round bout at 120 pounds between Charles Kelly of New York and "Tommy" Sullivan of Brooklyn. It was a clean fight for two rounds, after which Sullivan appeared to be fouling continuously.

The referee failed to caution the man, however. In the sixth round Sullivan continued his wrestling tactics with his opponent, twice throwing him, and apparently attempting to put the man through the ropes. The referee again neglected to caution the man until ordered to do so by the police.

Just as soon as the police interfered Kelly struck his opponent twice. The referee disqualified Sullivan and awarded the fight to Kelly. Disorder reigned in the hall in consequence of the decision, and the police were compelled to clear the building.

HERAKLIDES NEARLY KILLED.

The Greek Wrestler Caught in a Death Grip by Opponent.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 25.—While wrestling to-day at the Inlet Park for the championship belt turned over to Richard K. Fox by Ernest Roeber, the "Horrible Greek," Heraklides, and the strong Jap, Takezwa, became involved in such a heated struggle that the Greek was made unconscious by the fearful pressure exerted by the Japanese wrestler.

The Jap weighed only 149 pounds, being 20 pounds lighter than his opponent. When the match was stopped, the Greek was black in the face and was in spasms. Tonight he lies in a precarious condition, and his death is expected.

18 BOSTON FIREMEN BURNED.

Blaze Bursts Out Suddenly and They Are Thrown Down Stairs—Rescued with Difficulty.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—During a fire in the glove factory of M. A. Kent & Co., on Arch Street, to-night, eighteen firemen were badly burned by a hot-air explosion. It is thought that all will recover from their wounds, although two, Second Assistant Chief Mullen and Fireman Weggett, were fearfully burned about the head and chest.

The firemen had great difficulty in locating the blaze, until finally it burst from the windows of the third floor, occupied by Kent & Co. The firemen in the building had just burst open the doors from the hallway into Kent & Co.'s shop, when the smoke and flames thus liberated came out with a rush and a roar which shook the building. All the firemen were hurled down the stairs to the second floor, but not before the flames had surged around them and had followed them part way down.

The men lay in a confused heap on the second floor for a minute or two before their comrades below realized what had taken place or had heard their cries. So sweeping were the injuries among the men that one entire engine company had to be remanned. The property loss was about $5,000.

Peculiar Worship in Georgia.

BAXLEY, Ga., Aug. 25.—A peculiar religious innovation has gained ground in this and surrounding counties. The believers of the faith erect altars in the open air and, congregating around them in indiscriminate masses of men, women, and children, pray, shout, and struggle with each other in their frenzy, frequently wounding their fellow-worshippers. Many of them fall into an unconscious condition, from which they arise declaring themselves in a purified condition, which, they allege, renders them superior to St. Paul and the equal of Christ. The religious stimulus seems to affect the nerves and cause a quick jerking motion to become epidemic in the assemblages.

Child Killed by a Fall.

Three-year-old Abraham Herman fell from the window of his home on the third floor of 249 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to the sidewalk yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

ROOSEVELT THE FAVORITE

His Nomination as Governor Accepted as Inevitable by Local Republican Leaders.

BLACK'S MEN STILL DEFIANT

Brookfield Republicans of the Seventh District Declare for the Colonel—Independents Discuss Him at the City Club.

The developments of yesterday in the State political situation make it seem more certain than ever before that Theodore Roosevelt can have the Republican nomination for Governor if he will accept it. It is not doubted that he will accept the nomination if it is offered to him untrammeled.

The Republican politicians of this city who stand close to Senator Platt have declared for Roosevelt almost to a man, with the single exception of Edward Lauterbach, whose opposition is not regarded as politically significant. Mr. Quigg is for him, and believes that he will be nominated and elected. This is interpreted as meaning that Mr. Platt has accepted the necessity of nominating Roosevelt in order to save his party from the consequences of Gov. Black's record. Mr. Platt controls the delegates, and the candidate who receives his support is expected to be nominated, unless there is a revolution in the Republican organization.

Friends of Gov. Black from up the State are reported as claiming that he has practically all the country delegates pledged to him, but nobody hereabout seriously believes that these pledges, even if they have been secured, can be redeemed by the Black men if the Senator orders otherwise. While the backers of the Governor are asserting that he cannot be placated by the offer of the Senatorship, and that he will carry the fight into the convention regardless of Mr. Platt's wishes, it is strongly suspected that "Lou" Payn's political shrewdness will interpose to prevent the Governor from making a hopeless fight, such as the Platt men say he would have to make against Roosevelt.

Expect Black's Renomination.

A conference was held at Albany on Wednesday which is supposed here to have had bearing on that matter. It was participated in by the Governor, Superintendent of Insurance Payn, Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, Superintendent of Prisons Collins, and Editor Francis of The Troy Times. The Roosevelt boom is understood to have been the subject of discussion. What decision was arrived at is not known here, but Mr. Payn is expected in town in a day or two, presumably for the purpose of conferring with Senator Platt on the subject of Gov. Black's prospects.

In spite of the apparent unanimity of opinion among the Republican leaders in this city in favor of Col. Roosevelt for Governor, there are many observers of the political situation who insist that Mr. Platt has no idea of allowing Roosevelt to be nominated. A prominent Independent Democrat, who is personally a Roosevelt man, said last night that he expected to see Gov. Black renominated in spite of the present "hurrah" for Roosevelt, which he regarded as being utilized by Mr. Platt to bring Black down on his knees to beg for the nomination.

"Platt," said this man, "remembers Gov. Black's killing the Ellsworth, Eldredge and Rapid Transit bills in the last Legislature, and he knows that if the Governor should secure a renomination without a struggle and be elected, he would regard it as a vindication of his course and would be more unmanageable than ever next Spring. Therefore, he wants to frighten Black with the Roosevelt spectre, and make him beg for the organization's support. Then he would have the Governor where he wanted him. It is inconceivable that Platt should want Roosevelt for Governor. He knows he could not control him, and Platt would rather have a Democrat in the executive chair at Albany than a Republican whom he cannot manage."

Seventh District for Roosevelt.

The first response to the resolution of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York, calling on the various districts to express their preferences as to Gubernatorial candidates, comes from the Seventh District Association, which has unanimously adopted the following resolutions, introduced by Charles F. Dilon:

Whereas, There is confronting the Republican Party in this State at this time a serious crisis in its history which demands for successful leadership a man of exceptional qualities and of acknowledged prominence and popularity, and,

Whereas, The disclosures of an investigating board appointed by Gov. Black, with honorable and fearless intent, have revealed a condition which, taken in conjunction with other existing conditions, will render Republican success in this State doubtful unless a candidate in whom the whole Commonwealth has a confidence that cannot be shaken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of the County of New York, in the Seventh Assembly District, respectfully urge the nomination of one whose course in private and official life has always stamped him as an honorable and fearless man, a wise, energetic, and efficient administrator, a hero of unflinching courage, and a statesman of exceptional qualities, a man whose friends, admirers, and followers are not bound by party lines, whose courage will draw to his support from the Democratic ranks—Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Conference at the City Club.

An informal conference of district leaders of the Republicans of the County of New York was held last night at the headquarters in the St. James Building. The impression had gotten abroad that the Gubernatorial question was to be discussed, but it was stated after the meeting was over that that matter was not mentioned. Only routine business was transacted, it was announced, chiefly the making of arrangements for the enrollment on Sept. 20.

At the City Club last night a private conference of men prominent in the reform ranks was held, with a view of effecting an exchange of views on the question of Gubernatorial candidates. Among those who were present were John De Witt Warner, John Brooks Leavitt, Assemblyman Alfred F. Seligsberg, Paul Fuller, and Preble Tucker. No information of what was done at the conference was made public, but it was announced that another meeting would be held at a later date, after which a formal statement probably will be given out. The understanding is that this statement will be a declaration in favor of Roosevelt for Governor. In this conference the City Club as an organization is not interested, its mission being confined to municipal matters, but most of the men interested, representatives of both parties, are members of the club.

While the attendance at the conference last night was not large, the fact that such a meeting was held, bringing together reformers—both Democrats and Republicans—in advocacy of the prospective Republican candidate for Governor was regarded as significant, in that it would mean that Roosevelt would receive a large share of the Independent vote in the event of his nomination.

It was dull about Republican State Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Quigg went to Washington during the day and did not put in an appearance there. Senator Platt was at his Broadway office for a few hours, but saw few visitors.

ROOSEVELT SMILES ON ALGER.

Secretary and Colonel Held a Lengthy Private Conference and Appeared Very Cordial.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 25.—Late this afternoon Col. Roosevelt reported to Secretary Alger. The two men met cordially and were closeted together for a considerable time. Neither of them would divulge the nature of their conference, but rumor had it that the conversation related in great part to the political future of the Colonel.

If Secretary Alger came here to effect a truce with the Colonel of the Rough Riders and set to rights the controversy that arose over the letter written by the Colonel to the Secretary of War, to all appearances he succeeded, as he and Col. Roosevelt seemed to be on the friendliest of terms.

ELECTION DEPUTIES NAMED.

The Republican County Committee Files Its Nominations with the Bureau of Elections.

The nominations for Special Deputies of Election, agreed upon by the Republican County Committee, were submitted yesterday to the Deputy Superintendent of Elections, in the absence of Superintendent McCullagh in Albany. Secretary George R. Manchester said that the list would not be made public by the committee, and that he did not think it would be revealed by the Superintendent of Elections.

Yesterday was the last day for filing these nominations. Up to the close of office hours the Kings County Republicans had not agreed upon their list, and it was not filed. It is expected that Superintendent McCullagh will extend the time so as to let them in. The Queens County nomnations were filed during the day.

Under the new Metropolitan Election law, six hundred of these deputies are to be appointed, divided equally between the two parties. This gives the selection of 300 to the Republicans and 300 to the Democrats. Tammany Hall, by way of voicing its protest against the law, declined to make any nominations.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh had a conference with Gov. Black and Controller Roberts this afternoon.

His visit to the Controller was for the purpose of arranging for the payment of the deputies when appointed. His call on the Governor had no special significance, he said. They discussed in their conversation the operations of the Election Bureau act.

Superintendent McCullagh stated that he expected to find at his home on his return this evening the nominations for special deputies of the Republican organization. He will appoint the Democratic Inspectors, even though Tammany Hall does not make any nominations. He left for New York City on the Empire State Express at 7 o'clock.

MR. DANFORTH LEAVES TOWN.

He Goes Up the State to Look After His Political Fences—Gossip About Candidates.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, left here yesterday for his home in Chenango County. It was said that he intended to stop at Albany, and call on ex-Senator Hill to consult with him about the political situation. Mr. Danforth is going to Chenango County to look after his political fences, and he may visit one or two other counties with the same object in view. His friends are jubilant over his apparent strength throughout the country districts, and are predicting that he will "win in a walk" in the race for the nomination. They say the fact that so many of the County Chairmen who attended the meeting at the Hoffman House Wednesday night expressed themselves as favoring him is a sure sign that he is stronger than any other candidate who has yet turned up. They also argue that Justice Titus of Buffalo will not go into the convention with much support, for even the organization Democrats of his own county are divided over his candidacy.

The up-the-State candidates for the nomination are waiting with a good deal of anxiety to see what candidates, if any beyond William Sulzer, will enter the race from Tammany Hall or Brooklyn. They think Richard Croker may have a candidate "up his sleeve."

Sir Thomas Lipton Honored.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, has been elected a member of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic and West Gulf States and upper lake region; it has risen in the middle Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The temperature has moderated somewhat east of the Mississippi River. Raleigh reports 94; Lynchburg, Norfolk, Augusta, Savannah, and Jacksonville, 92; Washington City, Chattanooga, Charlotte, Tampa, New Orleans, and Atlantic City, 90; New York City, 82, and Eastport, 58.

Thunder storms and rain have occurred from the lower lakes, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, to the Atlantic Coast, and in the West Gulf States.

The pressure is high in the East Gulf and off the Middle Pacific Coast.

Thunder showers may be expected on the New England and South Atlantic Coasts, and in the West Gulf States. The temperature will rise to-day in the Ohio Valley and in the interior from the South Atlantic States, and to-morrow in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	62	74	77
6 A. M.	65	71	77
9 A. M.	69	74	82
12 M.	75	80	87
4 P. M.	73	82	88
6 P. M.	72	80	84
9 P. M.	71	79	81
12 P. M.	73	77	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81¾
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1897	70
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The highest temperature yesterday was 82 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the lowest 71 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 6 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

EX-GOV. FLOWER'S VIEWS

He Says the Republicans Want to Divert Attention from the Real Issues.

HE IS HOPEFUL OF VICTORY

Senator McCarren Receives a Check from Him—A Representative of Shipbuilders Says They Will Support the Democrats.

The principal subject for talk among the Democrats yesterday was what they assert to be the Republicans' plan, the injection of National issues into the campaign and the evasion of the State issues on which the Democratic Party intends to wage its fight. This talk has been started principally by the Roosevelt boom.

The Democratic leaders are accusing the Republicans of planning to nominate the Colonel with the object of keeping the canal scandal and other alleged misdeeds of the administration at Albany in the background, and parading their soldier candidate before the people to arouse their patriotism. "This is the game the Republicans are trying to play," said Elliot Danforth before leaving for his home, in Chenango County, yesterday, "but it won't work. The people of this State are not going to allow themselves to be led astray by the glamour of war or to be befogged by this attempt to avoid the real issues. This is to be a fight to decide who will control the government or the State. The war has nothing to do with it. The Republican Party is responsible for the canal scandal and the other abuses at Albany, and the people will hold them responsible, whoever they nominate. They cannot shift the responsibility by nominating a man who has not been connected with the present administration."

Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower called at the rooms of the Democratic Campaign Committee in the Hoffman House last night. He walked over to where Senator McCarren was standing, and extending his hand, said: "Hello, Mac. How are things going?"

"Fine," said the Senator.

The two men walked into an adjoining room, and then the former Governor said:

"Do you want that check now?"

The Senator nodded, and spoke a few words in reply. Mr. Flower sat down at a desk and wrote the check out. What amount it was for Senator McCarren declined to say.

Mr. Flower's Comments.

Mr. Flower admired the new quarters of the committee. "They're fine, large rooms," he said, "and there's a cool breeze through them, which is the best thing about them. It looks like business already."

When he was asked what he thought about the political situation, he hesitated for a moment, and then said: "The Republicans, at the present time, remind me of these telescope men you see out in the street, who get the people to look at the moon and get their money while they're looking. The Republicans are trying the same game. They are doing their best to get them to stand looking at the moon while they rob the State. They want to bring into the campaign some national issue to interest the people, who, they hope, will forget all about the State's affairs."

"How about silver?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Flower, "I haven't heard much about that lately. Have you?"

Mr. Flower told Senator McCarren that he had found that the country people up the State were thoroughly aroused to the "real issues" of the campaign, and that the chances were very good for Democratic victory. He said he expected his party to win.

Nearly all the representatives of county committees who were in the city to attend the meeting on Wednesday night were still here yesterday. Many of them called on Senator McCarren and gave him accounts of the situation in their counties in more detail than in the reports they had made to the committee. Senator McCarren said last night that the reports of the county representatives were all encouraging.

"I have learned," he said, "that we are very likely to carry up-the-State counties that have been close, and that we will probably make large gains in the others. This is a Democratic year. Our organization is being perfected in all the counties. Every school district is to be canvassed, and when election day arrives we will be in first-class shape to win. The canal scandal is having its effect everywhere. People are going to vote on State issues. They are not going to be blind to what the Republican State Administration has done."

Henry Nichols Talks.

Henry Nichols, who was identified with the Henry George movement last year, was in the Hoffman House last evening, and was talking about the chances for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

"Senator Platt," he said, "may have been playing up Roosevelt to beat Black, but now that he's got Black beaten I think he finds that the Colonel is so strong that he can't help nominating him. He has found that the people will not stand having Roosevelt turned down. I don't believe there is much doubt that he will be nominated."

Charles Campbell, Chairman of the Industrial League, called at Democratic headquarters last night and told Senator McCarren that the shipbuilders of the State were going to support the Democratic Party. He said that every law on the statutes in the interests of American ship carpenters was of Democratic origin. The Republican Party, he said, had favored foreign shipowners. It had passed laws tending to drive the American merchant marine off the ocean, and had neglected to pass laws to help the American shipowners. There is plenty of American capital now idle, the shipbuilders say, that would quickly find investment in American-built ships if the laws applying to other American industries and which have led to their development were extended to this country's ships in competition with foreign ships in carrying United States exports and imports.

Senator McCarren said there were a good many thousand men interested in shipping in the State, and that their support meant a good deal.

Ex-Minister Bayard Ill.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Minister to England, is reported seriously ill at Karistein, the Summer home of his daughter, Mrs. S. D. Warren in Dedham. He is attended by Dr. Cabot of Marlborough Street, this city. S. D. Warren, whose office is at 220 Devonshire Street, said to-day that Mr. Bayard's illness was not critical, but further than that he refused to make any statement.

NO ROOM AT CAMP WIKOFF

All Suitable Camping Ground Has Been Allotted and Late Arrivals Go Begging.

MANY SICK AMONG REGULARS

They Are Left Without Proper Food or Attention—Grave Charges Against Hospital Authorities—Gen. Alger Still Inspecting.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 25.—Notwithstanding the great extent of territory over which Camp Wikoff is spread, the authorities here have come to the conclusion that unless a material change is made in the manner of distributing the different regimental camps, there will be a decided lack of room for the soldiers who are to be accommodated. There are at present something like 13,000 men here, not counting the troops on board the Mohawk, Yale, and Harvard, which are still in the harbor, and whose passengers to the number of 3,000 have not yet been landed.

In all about 12,000 more men are expected to arrive within the next ten days, and even now Gen. Williston, who has charge of the work of assigning the new arrivals to their quarters, is at his wit's end to find room for them. The trouble, in his opinion, is that more room was allowed the several regiments already here than is really necessary, and the commanders of these regiments hold on to the room they have, and refuse to admit any other troops.

To-day, when the Twentieth and Third Infantry were landed, Gen. Williston ordered them to march up the hill and report to Gen. Ames, the Corps Commander, for assignment. Gen. Ames sent word down that he would only take one regiment, as that was all he had room for, and consequently the men were driven from one camp to the other until they were almost exhausted.

Gen. Williston has reported the state of affairs to Gen. Wheeler, and suggested that the latter, as commander of the camp, issue an order directing the commanders of the various regiments to locate as many men as possible of commands other than their own; but so far Gen. Wheeler has done nothing toward an adjustment of the matter.

The Neglected Regulars.

With every day the trials and tribulations of the regulars seem to increase. A visit to the infantry camps brought out the fact that the foot soldiers are the worst sufferers. The conditions in the Thirteenth Infantry are as bad as they can well be. In Company A, out of a total of 63 men, only 8 are fit for duty; 10 reported at sick call this morning, 36 are in the hospitals, either sick or wounded, and the rest are too weak to do any work whatever. Corp. Quinn of this company, who was the first to volunteer for nurse's duty in Cuba when a number of the men were laid low with yellow fever and the hospital corps had refused to act, was lying on the floor of a tent without a blanket, too sick to help himself, and absolutely without attendance.

In Company G there were 10 men fit for duty. Twelve had reported sick, and 25 were in hospitals. Company C had 20 men able to work and 27 sick; Company D, 14 well men and 32 sick; Company B, 9 well and 31 sick; Company E, 10 well and 35 sick; Company H, 16 well and 32 sick, and Company F, 17 well and 37 sick.

In the Tenth Infantry, which at present numbers only 350 men, 88 men and 2 officers reported sick this morning. Dr. R. P. Ames of this regiment has made a report, in which he suggested that the men be sent home on a long furlough. "These men," he says in his report, "are unable in any way to digest the army rations and canned soups are promptly rejected. I suggest that the men be sent home, where under the care of friends and relatives they may recover."

Major Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Chief Surgeon of the First Brigade, today received complaints from the men confined in the detention hospital, upon which he has formulated charges to present to the proper authorities. He says there is only one nurse to five tents, containing six men each, in that hospital, and these nurses, who are all volunteers, sent there by the Red Cross Society, have been entirely unmindful of their duty. The patients do not have breakfast at times until 9 or 10 o'clock, and their ordinary wants are in many instances entirely overlooked.

As for the men in his own regiment, Major Bell said it was perfectly true that they have received large quantities of provisions and delicacies from New York friends and relatives, but only those able to help themselves have been able to secure any of the articles sent.

The sick and feeble have been neglected, except where relatives brought the things themselves and handed them to the men. Large quantities of the delicacies sent by the Red Cross Society have entirely disappeared without reaching the men at all, and all efforts to trace them have proved futile.

Secretary Alger Keeps Busy.

Secretary Alger's visit to this camp is expected to be productive of a considerable benefit to the men, volunteers and regulars alike. About the first thing he did after examining the quality of food served to the soldiers in camp and in the hospitals, was to inform Gen. Wheeler that the Commissary Department could order anything it considered necessary, whether the army regulations provided for it or not.

He said he understood perfectly that army rations were not the kind of food upon which convalescent or sick troops could be expected to thrive and that he would therefore see that all expenditures for extra rations like milk, fresh vegetables, eggs, &c., would be passed by the Commissary General in Washington. As a result of these instructions, 2,000 gallons of milk were ordered to be delivered and large quantities of eggs and vegetables will be purchased wherever obtainable.

Mr. Alger spent the entire day making an inspection of the camp. Immediately after breakfast he started with Gen. Wheeler and went to the general hospital. He went through all the wards and closely examined the conditions under which the patients were treated. Finding that there was a lack of delicacies, and especially milk, there, he gave orders that all necessary supplies should be at once obtained wherever possible. He assured the volunteers confined in the hospitals that the work of mustering out the State regiments would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and would, in fact, begin to-morrow.

After the general hospital, he visited the quarters of the Second Massachusetts and questioned the men as to the manner of treatment they were receiving. He found that the convalescents of that regiment were only receiving ten-day furloughs and he mildly rebuked Col. Clark for not granting them thirty-day furloughs. He also said that the men who had enlisted in the regular army for the war only would be treated exactly the same as volunteers and receive their discharge as soon as possible.

Changes in Hospital Service.

Some radical changes will be made in the hospital service here in consequence of Secretary Alger's visit. First of all, the detention hospital will be abolished. Mr. Alger has decided that the detention hospital was merely a farce, as it lay on the road where all teams passed, and was by no means isolated. He said that if there were a need for a detention hospital, it should be isolated entirely and erected in a place where access to it would be entirely shut off by mounted guards. Capt. Chase of the Third Cavalry, who has been highly commended by the commanding General for efficiency and ability, will be placed in the position of Executive Commander of the General Hospital. He, with a good Surgeon, will have charge of the Supply Department of the hospital and will be clothed with full authority to make requisitions for anything that is needed. There has been considerable complaint of a lack of system in the hospital, and Capt. Chase will be charged with the duty of perfecting a system that will leave no room for complaint.

Mr. Alger has ordered that the hour for reveille in the entire camp be changed from 5:15 to 6:30 A. M., as he sees no necessity for the troops arising at too early an hour. He says they are all in need of good rest, and should be allowed to sleep at least eight or nine hours.

In the afternoon the Secretary had a conference with the division commanders, in which plans for the amelioration of the troops' condition were considered. Secretary Alger invited suggestions and said he would take them under immediate consideration, and if found practicable would act upon them at once.

He visited several regular infantry camps and frequently stopped to talk to men whom he saw lounging around the tents, inquiring after their health and general condition. To several he issued furloughs.

Soldiers Complain of Cruelty.

A story of cruel treatment came to-day from the transport Mohawk, which lies in the harbor with 1,199 men of the Eighth Ohio Infantry on board. One man who belongs to a different command, and came on that vessel as a passenger, came ashore to-day after escaping the quarantine tug. He said that terrible suffering had existed among the Ohio soldiers. They had neither adequate food nor proper medicines on board, and there were 300 sick men among them. He said the troops had complained of being ill-treated from the time they landed in Cuba in July until they left on Aug. 18. During that period they had had fresh meat only three times, and were constantly called upon to do severe guard duty. Under date of Aug. 20, the man who came off the Mohawk has the following entry in his diary:

I thought our regiment had lived hard on traveling rations, but it was nothing to what I witnessed to-day on the Mohawk. The men to-night had soup and hard tack. For 1,200 men ten cans of beef and twenty-four cans of tomatoes were used to make soup. That gave each man less than one-quarter of a pint.

During the trip, it was alleged, a number of the soldiers were imprisoned for making complaints, and were put to scrubbing decks and doing other hard work. They refused, unless they received decent food, and the Colonel of the regiment became incensed and refused them food altogether. On the 22d the whole regiment, unable to stand the treatment any longer, got out on deck, and, marching up to the cabins of the Colonel and officers, shouted: "Who has been doing up this regiment?" The answer was unanimously, "The Colonel." That officer rushed out of his cabin and ordered the men to their quarters. Their protest, however, was heeded, and their food was somewhat improved. As soon as the regiment is landed the men intend telegraphing to the President and calling his attention to the way in which they were treated.

Col. Roosevelt, when he returned to camp to-day, was accompanied by Baron Steinberg, the First Secretary of the German Legation in Washington. They at once went to the camp of the Rough Riders and the Baron made a tour of the men's tents, conversing with many of them. He expressed considerable surprise to find so many educated and cultured men serving as privates in a regiment which he said he thought was composed entirely of cowboys and cattlemen. For his benefit some exhibitions in rough riding were given and he appeared greatly interested.

The following deaths occurred in the hospitals to-day: John F. Howard, Company E, Ninth United States Infantry; Private Durand, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry; Thomas O. Smith, Company E, Seventh United States Infantry; Ludwig Disch, Troop E, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

John Russe of the Eighth Ohio, died on the Mohawk.

Dr. Brown of the General Hospital, who has heretofore held the rank of Captain, was to-day promoted a Major for his services in organizing the hospital force.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment is going to Springfield, Mass., to-morrow. Senator Hoar was here to-day to look after their interests.

71ST THROUGH SOLDIERING.

Men and Officers to be Sent Home for Thirty Days, Then to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—By Oct. 1 the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts Regiments, now at Montauk Point, will have been mustered out of the United States service. Orders were sent to-night to Gen. Wheeler, in command of the troops at Camp Wikoff, to grant to the officers and men of the two regiments leaves of absence and furloughs, each for thirty days, at the end of which time the regiments are to be mustered out of the service. Following is a copy of the order sent to Gen. Tillinghast by Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

Leave of absence to the officers and furloughs for one month are hereby granted the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry and Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. You will designate an officer to receive and receipt for the property of the regimental officers and company officers of these two regiments. On the expiration of thirty days the Seventy-first New York will report at Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., and the Second Massachusetts to South Framington for muster out. Care should be taken to have the regimental and company records carefully boxed and sent to those stations to await the reassembling at expiration of leaves of absence and furloughs.

Seventy-first Men in Hospital.

Among the soldiers transferred Wednesday by the transport Rio Grande from Montauk Point to the hospital at Fort Wadsworth, suffering from dysentery, malaria, and starvation, are the following members of the Seventy-first Regiment of this city: Benjamin L. Campbell, Corporal, Company G; John L. Distion, private, Company G; James Ryan, private, Company F; Philip Knab, private, Company I; E. A. Kelly, private, Company A; James J. Reicher, Corporal, Company E; Louis M. Reicher, Jr., Company F.

DENOUNCES THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Corp. Charles Kilkary Says that They Are Frauds, but Have Influence.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—In a letter to his parents Corp. Charles Kilkary of Elmwood Place says: "Now, let me tell you something about the Rough Riders. They are the biggest frauds you ever saw. No more soldiers than rabbits are. They are a lot of fellows with plenty of money and influence, and if they make a turn there is a big piece in the papers about them.

"The people who did the fighting got no credit at all. The Rough Riders were hemmed in like cattle, and the Spaniards would have whipped them had it not been for the negro cavalry, (the Tenth.) They are the ones who made the Spaniards carry the mail. They fought like demons, and took the trenches away from them and captured a lot of Spaniards."

TWELFTH NEW YORK ARRIVES.

Lexington People Asked the Mayor for More Police, but He Refused.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 25.—The Twelfth New York arrived at Camp Hamilton to-day and reported to Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger in charge. The regiment has taken quarters in a beautiful woodland on the Lexington and Eastern Railroad two miles from town and between the Eighth Massachusetts and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiments. The men were worn out from the long journey and threw themselves upon the grass to rest and eat dinner.

In the afternoon the tents were pitched and to-night the camp is in order. The regiment arrived without mishap, leaving the sick at Chickamauga. Col. Leonard is in charge. The arrival of the New Yorkers caused somewhat of a scare in the city. The people feared that the police force and the hundred provost guards from the brigade at Camp Miles would be insufficient and asked the Mayor to put on 100 extra policemen.

That official, however, thought the force sufficient. It seems that some of the regiments coming in before the "Bowery Boys" spread the report that the New Yorkers were dangerous people, and the report spread like lightning. Many of the officers and men are in town to-night, but there has been no trouble of any sort.

A SWORD FOR COL. ROOSEVELT.

His Oyster Bay Neighbors Will Give It to Him.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 25.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt left Oyster Bay this afternoon to return to Camp Wikoff. Senator Lodge and ex-Police Commissioner Andrews, who have been guests of the Colonel through his short furlough, also left Oyster Bay. Senator Lodge went to Nahant, Mass., and Mr. Andrews returned to Manhattan. The Colonel was cheered until the train left.

At the reception to be tendered the Colonel later by the residents of Oyster Bay, a handsome sword is to be presented to Mr. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Will Not Appear.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—"Teddy" Roosevelt will not open the Republican campaign in Chicago. This news was brought to the local leaders this morning from New York by John A. Cooke, one of Lorimer's chief lieutenants and Clerk of the Circuit Court. Cooke has been in New York as the emissary of Lorimer, Hertz, Jamison, and the local machine endeavoring to get Col. Roosevelt as a star attraction for the opening of the campaign in Cook County. It was the intention to have him speak in Lorimer's district in the big tent the Congressman will use as a vote persuader this Fall.

LIEUTENANT TIFFANY DEAD

Rough Rider Suddenly Collapses at His Hotel in Boston.

WAS THOUGHT CONVALESCENT.

Unexpected Termination of the Career of a Brave Young Soldier—His Life in New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Lieut. William Tiffany of the First Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, usually called Roosevelt's Rough Riders, died this afternoon in the room in the Parker House to which he was taken immediately after the arrival of the transport Olivette on Tuesday. His mother and Miss Livingston, his affianced, had arrived from New York in the morning and were with him at the end, which occurred at about 6 o'clock.

When the Lieutenant arrived he was in a sadly emaciated condition, but it was announced that he had contracted no climatic disease, and that with good care he would doubtless speedily regain his health. He was not allowed to see any one, and the word sent out to reporters has been that he was improving. This was the announcement this noon. But during the afternoon the patient suddenly relapsed and sank to his death.

The members of the family refuse to see any one or to communicate in any way with the press, and Dr. Johnson, who attended the sufferer, has secluded himself also. Lieut. Tiffany's death was evidently like that of Col. Bogan of the Ninth Massachusetts, who, while thought to be improving, collapsed and sunk away.

Almost as widely known as Hamilton Fish, his fellow-soldier, Lieut. William Tiffany had moved in the highest social circles of New York. He was a great favorite with the younger element, and few social events of the younger set were complete without his presence. At the call for volunteers he was eager for service, and, like his companions in the social world, Woodbury Kane, Craig Wadsworth, Reginald Ronalds, and Kenneth Robinson, gladly grasped the opportunity to join Roosevelt's regiment and to desert the ballroom for the malarial fields of Cuba.

In addition to giving up a life of ease, Lieut. Tiffany's going was imbued with a bit of romance and attended with a hard struggle. Just before leaving for Texas to join the Rough Riders, his engagement to Miss Maud Livingston was announced. Among the expert riflemen and well-trained riders, Tiffany showed up well. Some six years ago his health broke down, and he went to Montana to rough it in the open air. There he learned to ride in the most approved Western style, and to shoot to hit a target, however small.

At home he was generally known from an evident desire to dress well. It is related that he changed his clothes several times a day, and he had the reputation of being one of the best-dressed men of the smart set. He was a boyish-looking young fellow, about twenty-five years old. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Club and popular with his club associates.

Lieut. Tiffany was a grandnephew of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, and a nephew of the late Mrs. August Belmont.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST QUAY.

John Wanamaker Arraigns His Management in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Republican Business Men's League of Pennsylvania held a meeting in this city to-day and initiated measures in the league's effort to prevent the re-election of United States Senator M. S. Quay, whose term will expire March 3, 1899.

Resolutions were adopted reciting that the machinery of the Republican Party of the State is controlled and used by the leaders for selfish and improper ends, and that "only the personal defeat of Senator Quay can destroy his machine."

Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker addressed the meeting at considerable length, and severely arraigned Senator Quay and what he termed the machine politics of the State. A vigorous campaign will at once be started and meetings will be held in every county in the State.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

State and Congressional Nominations Made by the Convention.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The Republican State Convention adjourned today after an exceedingly peaceful session. The nominations for State and Congressional offices made by the convention are as follows:

Governor—Henry T. Gage; Lieutenant Governor—Jacob F. Neff; Secretary of State—Charles F. Curry; Controller—E. P. Colgan; Treasurer—Truman Reeves; Attorney General—Tirey L. Ford; Clerk Supreme Court—George W. Root; Justice Supreme Court—W. C. Van Vleet; Justice Supreme Court—D. B. McFarland; Surveyor General—M. J. Wright; Superintendent Public Instruction—Thomas J. Kirk; Railroad Commissioners—E. B. Edson, and N. B. Blackstock.

Congress—First District, John A. Barham; Second District, Frank Ryan; Third District, Victor Metcalf; Sixth District, Russell A. Waters; Seventh District, J. C. Needham.

Kings County Convention Dates.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County held a meeting in Brooklyn last night and decided on the dates for the various conventions. A motion to make the district association the unit of organization was also brought up, and was killed by a vote of 71 to 36. The convention dates fixed were: Congressional, Oct. 1; Senatorial, Oct. 3; Assembly and Judiciary, Oct. 4. Should any other convention be deemed necessary, it was decided to hold it on Oct. 6.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S PURCHASE.

Store Property in Chicago Transferred to the Firm.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—According to an instrument filed to-day in the office of the County Recorder, Frederick M. Atwood has transferred to W. R. H. Martin and F. H. Chambers, forming the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., of New York, the leasehold interest in the property at the northwest corner of Clark and Madison Streets for $1 and other good and valuable considerations. The ground has a frontage on Clark Street of sixty-three feet, and on Madison Street of eighty feet. It is improved with a steel construction store and office structure known as the Atwood Building.

Mr. Atwood is now in New York. At his office it was said that for some time Mr. Atwood has been interested in the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., and that the transfer was merely a formality.

Stolen Jewels Recovered.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 25.—In the last three weeks there has been a series of robberies in the Prospect House at Shelter Island Heights. The largest looser was Mrs. J. R. Henne of New York. Her three daughters also lost some valuable jewelry. A porter lost $50—all his savings. Private detectives could do nothing. This afternoon one of the maids found in a washroom a small box hidden behind some woodwork. It was full of jewelry, part of which has been identified by guests as belonging to them. The value of the jewelry is said to be in the neighborhood of $30,000.

Drowned at Bath Beach.

John B. Cox of 564 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was bathing at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon, when he stumbled over the body of a young man. The body was brought ashore, and Dr. John Voorhees of Cropsey Avenue and Bay Sixteenth Street, was called. He pronounced life extinct, although the body was still warm. The body was afterward identified as that of Arthur Ullman of Selma, Ala. He was North visiting friends. He had been in swimming only a few minutes, and it is supposed he was taken with a cramp.

COMMISSION AT HONOLULU.

Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt Reach Hawaii—Members Ready for Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The steamship Moana arrived here to-day from Australian ports via Honolulu. An Associated Press correspondent writes from Honolulu under date of Aug. 18, as follows:

"The Congressional members of the committee to report on a form of Government for the Territory of Hawaii, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, arrived Aug. 17 on the Mariposa.

"The three Commissioners met President Dole and his Cabinet at the Executive building by appointment. The compliments of the President and his colleagues had been sent to the United States Senators and the Representative earlier in the day.

"To-day the commission met at the home of Justice Frear to qualify as members by taking an oath. As soon as the members were regularly listed, the commission proceeded to elect a Secretary, a stenographer, and a Sergeant at Arms. Senator Cullom is Chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the Sergeant at Arms have been brought from Washington.

"As soon as the formalities at the residence of Justice Frear were finished, the members of the commission adjourned to the hall of the House, the old throne room in the Executive Building, and there held the opening business session. This week the Commissioners will visit the Island of Hawaii. They will be on the big island six or seven days. The commission will later make trips to Maui and Kaui and may also visit Molokai.

"Senator Cullom said that the sessions of the commission will be private except when there are hearings. Individuals or delegations wishing to present views, either in person, by spokesman, or by attorney, will be received. The Senator gave the impression that hearings would be granted to all having any reasonable claims. The work of the commission will not be of a secret nature, but it is felt the business can be transacted more expeditiously and better in every way by having closed doors.

"It is likely, according to Senator Cullom, that there will be prepared by the commission one organic act, corresponding to the constitution of a State, describing the territory, the manner, method, and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many Congressional laws bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the judiciary, &c. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

"Senator Morgan in an interview said:

"'As to the scope of the commission's work, that is rather a leading question, but I can answer it by referring you to the Newlands resolution. We shall keep within the bounds laid down in that resolution. We are not going to make any new laws for you or institute any radical changes. Our duties are largely, if not wholly, advisory, and we shall confine our work as much as possible to that line.'

"Speaking of the work of the last Legislature, the Senator said, referring especially to the loan act:

"'It does not follow that such a law would fall through. The United States has assumed $4,000,000 of your debt, but there is no reason why you are stopped from incurring any more. We have allowed all the Territories to pass laws authorizing the issuing of bonds for internal improvements, subject, of course, to Congressional supervision, and I know of no reason why Hawaii should be excluded from doing so. The United States having assumed the bulk of your debt, you should be in a better financial condition than most of the Territories, and you understand that hereafter any laws you pass will be subject to the approval of Congress.'

"The steamship Lakme arrived to-day, bringing Major Langfitt's Third Battalion of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteers.

"There is soon to be telegraphic communication between the islands of this group. A cable connecting the islands with one another is to be laid almost immediately. One of the duties of the Engineer Corps that is now here, the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, will be the construction of an inter-island cable system.

"The fact that the Government intends to proceed at once with the work is pretty conclusive that the franchise for a cable from the coast to Honolulu will not be long delayed."

TRAVELERS OBJECT TO SMITH.

President of the Protective Association for Georgia May Resign.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—E. E. Smith, President of the Georgia division of the Travelers' Protective Association, will probably be called on to resign at a meeting in Chicago; but he still holds office in Georgia. It is charged that Smith sued his post for $15 when he returned from the recent convention at Omaha, that amount being over and above his expenses. The sum was paid rather than have a squabble over such a small matter, but it increased the bitter feelings.

The more serious charge is that the Georgia delegation to the convention was instructed to vote solidly for Wallerstein of Virginia for re-election to the Presidency, while Smith voted five of the delegates for Duffin. This and other actions has rendered Smith very unpopular in many of the posts in Georgia, and it is said that the majority of the members are only waiting for Smith's home post to take the initiative previous to demanding his resignation. T. P. A. men here assert that other and more serious charges are to be preferred.

A BRIDGE SAGS WITH A CAR.

Passing Barge in Mott Haven Canal Catches the Structure.

A queer, and what might have been a serious, accident was caused last evening by the derailing of a trolley car of the Union Railway Company on a rickety bridge spanning the Mott Haven Canal, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The car was going east from Eighth Avenue, and was filled with women and children.

Just as the car passed into the western end of the bridge the front end of the car struck the upright or stancheon on the north side, snapping it. As a result the cable sagged and down went the bridge. It happened that the canal barge Mary was just passing under the bridge when the accident happened. The end of the bridge dropped down on the barge and held it there fast. In toppling up against the stancheon of the bridge a number of the windows in the trolley car were broken, and the women and children shrieked and tried to jump from the car, but were prevented by the conductor. The car was soon taken ahead.

When the tide went down the canal barge floated out from under the bridge, and the structure settled a foot lower. The bridge is now lop-sided, and as the cars passed over it last night it swayed to and fro and gave every indication of breaking down. The bridge is twenty-five years old, and is a crumbling affair. The police have notified the Commissioners of Bridges of the dangerous condition of the structure.

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Spanish fours closed on the Stock Exchange to-day at 42⅝, a net advance of ⅛ from yesterday's closing quotations.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Spanish fours opened on the Bourse to-day at 42.60, against 41.80, the closing price of yesterday. They closed to-day at 42.72½.

BARCELONA, Aug. 25.—Spanish fours are quoted here at 68.90.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 68.25. Gold was quoted at 60.

Nominated for Congress.

NEBRASKA.—Sixth District, Morris Brown, (Rep.)

MICHIGAN.—Eleventh District, O. R. Pierce, (Dem.); Ninth District, C. J. Chaddock, (Dem.).

VIRGINIA.—Seventeenth District—W. H. Wood, (Rep.)

NAVAL OFFICERS IN TOWN

Admiral Schley and Capt. Clark Arrive, and Capt. Evans Returns to the Iowa.

THE OREGON MEN ARE HAPPY

Pleased to Hear that They Are Not to Go to Manila—The Proposed Repainting of Warships Causes Discussion.

Capt. Clark, until recently commander of the battleship Oregon, arrived at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Capt. Clark came north on the St. Louis from Santiago, but did not wish to land at Montauk Point and went to Philadelphia with the boat, coming to Brooklyn from there. Capt. Clark is technically a patient at the hospital, but is around and is almost as well as ever. He reached Jersey City at 4 o'clock and went over on the Annex Ferry to Brooklyn, taking a Flushing Avenue car to the hospital. He was accompanied by an orderly, and, being in citizens' clothes, did not attract the attention of any one and arrived at his destination without being recognized.

He will call on Admiral Bunce and Medical Examiner Wood this morning, and will make arrangements to secure a leave of absence in order to visit his wife and brother at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Speaking about his being condemned by a medical board at Santiago and his compulsory leave from the Oregon, he said: "I hated to say good-bye, and hope that I never will have to again under the same conditions. I am now feeling as well as at almost any time in my life, and the stories published in some afternoon papers that I was brought here on a litter are perfectly ridiculous."

Admiral Schley, greatly improved in health from his visit to his relatives in Connecticut, made a flying visit here yesterday. He arrived at the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock, and as he boarded an elevated train was at once recognized. The passengers crowded about him and insisted on shaking his hand. The Admiral submitted to the attentions with good grace.

Reception in Wall Street.

He went direct to the office of his son-in-law, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, at 72 Broadway, passing through Wall Street on his way. He was recognized at many points along that street, and bulls and bears elbowed messengers, clerks, and bucket shop men in a scramble to get near to the famous fighter. The offices of his relative were packed to suffocation during the Admiral's visit, and business was at a standstill for the time being.

About 11 o'clock he made his way to the Battery and boarded a launch, which took him to the flagship Brooklyn, off Tompkinsville. He returned to the city later in the day, and, after taking dinner at the Albemarle, started for Washington.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, commander of the battleship Iowa, returned to his command yesterday in the best of health. He denied emphatically the report that he had been ill in some hospital in this city with malaria. Aside from a slight sprain of the ankle, and thinness as a result of excessive heat, he said he had been in the best of health and deplored the circulation of the reports of his illness, which he said had needlessly alarmed his family and friends. He reached the Iowa shortly after 10 o'clock and found scores of letters there inquiring about his health.

There was no diminution yesterday in the number of visitors at the navy yard. Thousands of letters addressed to Captain of the Yard George W. Sumner requesting passes to the yard arrive daily, and the Captain's office in consequence resembles a branch post office. It is estimated that 4,000 persons have visited the yard each day this week, and judging by yesterday's mail this nnmber will be doubled during the remainder of the week.

Iowa May Be Docked First.

From all appearances the Iowa will be the first vessel docked. Gangs of men were at work on the vessel yesterday taking off the coal, chain cable, and ammunition, and in other ways making her as light as possible. As the big vessels are now they draw too much water to safely float over the sill of Dry Dock No. 3.

Officers of the Oregon were pleased yesterday by the report that their vessel would remain on the North Atlantic station and was not to be ordered to Manila. The executive officer of the Oregon, Lieut. Commander James K. Coggswell, was relieved from sea duty yesterday and was succeeded by Lieut. Commander A. P. Nazro. The Oregon's navigator, Lieut. R. F. Nicholson, left yesterday for the Pacific Coast to take command of the torpedo boat Farragut.

The following notice was posted on the bulletin at the Commandant's office yesterday:

Registered applicants for employment at the navy yard who failed to report for work owing to their having enlisted in the army or navy for active hostilities with Span will be again taken up on another register under their original number, provided that they present at the Bureau of Labor and Employment an honorable discharge from army certificate thereof within thirty days after the completion of the active service.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Painting of Warships.

The probable determination of the Navy Department to have the war ships painted white after a treaty of peace shall have been signed is being discussed with great interest by the officers and men of the battleships. The majority seem to prefer that the present color should be continued in use. They like the business-like look it lends, and assert that the moral effect of this would be apparent upon spectators who might be inclined to sneer at a dress of white for a fighting vessel. The great decrease in the amount of work required to keep the sides clean may also have an important bearing on the decision.

The torpedo boat McKee from Hampton Roads, arrived yesterday morning, and proceeded directly to the navy yard.

The Yosemite anchored with the squadron yesterday. She hails from Wilmington, Del., and is to tow the monitor Nahant to the League Island Navy Yard.

THE VESUVIUS ARRIVES.

The Dynamite Cruiser Comes from Guantanamo and Anchors Off Tompkinsville.

The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon, having come from Guantanamo by way of Charleston. She is in command of Lieut. Commander Pillsbury. The Vesuvius left Key West on June 8 to search for the Spanish fleet, which was then supposed to be nearing these shores. She was then ordered to Santiago, and arrived there on June 13.

Admiral Sampson ordered the vessel to keep well out to sea, because he did not wish the Spaniards to know of her presence. Lieut. Blue had made a trip ashore and discovered the position of two of the torpedo boat destroyers, and reported that they were lying between Zocapa Battery and Cayo Smith. That night the Vesuvius was ordered to go in and send some dynamite shells toward these destroyers and at the batteries. The shells caused considerable destruction on shore and consternation among the vessels forming the picket line of blockade. They did not know what the explosions meant, and there were lots of signaling.

The Indiana's searchlight was turned on the Vesuvius, and as that vessel was well in toward the shore she offered a good mark for the Spanish gunners. In order not to present a broadside to the forts the Vesuvius was backed out, and she went so fast that her quarterdeck was under water. She sent several shots at the forts on different nights. Some were eight-inch projectiles containing 100 pounds of guncotton and some were ten-inch containing 200 pounds.

At the time Cervera made his dash out of the harbor the Vesuvius was at Guantanamo being repaired. Lieutenant Commander Pillsbury afterward was put in charge of the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers. The Vesuvius went to Guantanamo to have her boiler tubes repaired, and while there experiments were made with six-inch projectiles which it was proposed to use against Havana. These projectiles will carry three miles. The signing of the protocol put an end to the experimenting.

The Vesuvius is a very uncomfortable boat, and those on board have had little pleasure. She is so narrow that she rolls in the least seaway. Lieut. Commander Pillsbury thinks the dynamite gun can be improved by making it of steel and by making it so that it can be elevated to get any desired range.

The officers and men on the Vesuvius think that none of the Spanish wrecks will be brought to this country. The Infanta Maria Teresa is leaking badly in the forward compartments, and it is doubtful if she can be got to Guantanamo. The Colon they do not think will be raised.

The Vesuvius is anchored near the Indiana, and no doubt will attract much attention from visitors.

FLORIDA TROOPS STRICKEN.

Thirty Become Ill and Two Insane During a Journey.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 25.—The First Florida Volunteer Infantry arrived to-day from Fernandina over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. The men were thoroughly tired out from their long journey, having been on the road for forty hours.

Thirty men were taken sick en route, and two of them became insane and will be sent to the Government Asylum for the Insane at Washington. The men are Privates Henry F. Wells, Company E, and William F. White, Company G. The First Florida is commanded by Col. C. P. Lovell.

All the sick men were taken to the Fourth Corps Hospital on Meridansville Pike. The men had a very hard time on their trip, Monday night being spent without shelter in the gutters of Fernandina. Since the regiment was mustered into service, fifteen of its men have died.

PYROTECHNICS FOR RED CROSS.

Four Thousand Spectators Gathered Last Night at Berkeley Oval.

Four thousand people journeyed to the Berkeley Oval last evening and witnessed a fine display of fireworks for the benefit of the National Red Cross Society. The display was given by the management of Berkeley Oval under the auspices of a committee composed of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Donald McLean, and Walter S. Logan. Large delegations from many bicycle clubs, including the Century, Crescent, Triumph, Morris, and North Side Clubs, were present. The Oval was illuminated for the first time by electricity, and long before 8 o'clock both grand stands were crowded.

The set pieces included "The Battle of Santiago," huge portraits of Dewey and Sampson, both of which were received with enthusiastic applause, and the Red Cross flag. Besides the set pieces, there were fountains, fire balloons, rockets, and bombs.

Fair for the 71st Regiment.

Mrs. George W. Tyson, wife of Commodore Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club, gave a fair for the benefit of the sick members of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Red Cross Society, and St. John's Guild yesterday afternoon and evening at the clubhouse of the Riverside Yacht Club. The affair netted $1,486. Among those who took part were Mrs. R. Aral, Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Miss J. E. Peck, Miss Lillie Tyson, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Jansen, Mrs. Ida Tyson, Miss Gladys Adams, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Jennie Lukes, Miss Smithies, Miss Hartlieb, and Mrs. J. K. Potter.

PROVISIONS FOR CUBANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In accordance with the determination of the Administration, the Comal sailed from Tampa to Havana to-day with 1,000,000 rations for distribution to the starving people of Cuba.

These rations will be distributed by Lieut. A. D. Niskern, under the direction of Capt. Lotus Niles of the artillery, in conformity with the orders of the President and Secretary of War. Supplies will be furnished to other provinces in the island under the direction of officers of the army as emergency may demand.

It has been learned that there will be no difficulty regarding the entry of the supply vessels to Cuban ports or the distribution of supplies under the direction of United States Army officers. It is stated that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are glad to have the provisions sent in.

MRS. BOTKIN IS SILENT.

Refuses to Make a Statement for Publication—Police Forging a Chain of Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Ada Botkin, who is under arrest for the murder of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, declines absolutely to make any statement concerning the frightful troubles in which she is involved. "I would prefer to spend the remainder of my life behind prison bars to seeing a reporter of the press at this time" was the message she sent out in answer to a request for an interview to-day.

The chain of evidence that connects Mrs. Botkin with the poisoning case is gradually being forged. It cannot be denied that facts are presenting themselves which implicate Mrs. Botkin seriously, despite her assurance of innocence. "I admit that, in the pursuit of pleasure and the gratification of my desires, I would not ordinarily stop at anything," she said to Chief Lees, "but to gain my ends by murder would be impossible. I am not guilty of this crime."

The police are investigating a report that a woman recently purchased poison at a drug store in Stockton. It is reported that this evidence will shortly be procured. Mrs. Botkin denies vigorously that she purchased candy in Kuhn's store or that she had bought any candy at all in the past eighteen months.

George A. Knight, the California attorney who nominated James G. Blaine at the Chicago Convention in 1884, has been engaged to defend the accused. Mrs. Botkin has wealthy relations in Northern California, who have come to her rescue. Mr. Knight says his client will not attempt to escape extradition on a technicality, but will go to Delaware to stand trial.

The Post Office authorities are anxiously awaiting the appearance of a letter addressed to Mrs. Botkin, supposedly from Delaware. A clerk in the local Post Office believes he can identify the box which contained the candy when it arrives here on Sunday. The clerk says that he received a box answering the description of the candy box from a woman with an English accent about three weeks ago, and that it was mailed as first-class matter. He will be taken before Mrs. Botkin.

The Stockton man who says he sold a box of bonbons to a woman answering Mrs. Botkin's description several weeks ago will be brought to this city to face Mrs. Botkin.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 25

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION

He Will Leave Washington To-morrow to Visit His Brother Abner at Somerset, Penn.

SHORT STOP AT CAMP MEADE

Going to Montauk as Soon as the Physical Condition of the Troops Warrants It—May Be Away Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President McKinley announced this afternoon that he will leave Washington for Somerset, Penn., at 9 o'clock next Saturday morning to visit his brother, Abner McKinley.

This will be the first vacation President McKinley has taken since war threatened. It will be of very short duration, occupying in all, according to present plans, less than a fortnight. He will leave here at 9 o'clock Saturday morning on a special train of Pullman cars. Mrs. McKinley will be with him and they will have a small party of friends as guests. The President's wish is to have as little display and publicity of his movements as possible, he desiring a quiet trip unhampered by ceremonies. Accordingly his plans as made up do not include a general review of the troops at Camp Meade.

The train en route to Somerset will make a short stop at Middletown, Penn., where the President has planned to stop about half an hour, or just long enough to look over the camp, but not to stay long enough to warrant any general or long exercises. This is due to his personal inclination to omit all ceremonies. He will next proceed direct to his brother's home to remain over Sunday.

Beyond that point his plans are not finally settled. He has promised to make a visit to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, L. I., when the condition of the troops will permit them to march in review, and it is possible, though not probable, that he may go there next week. He has a special desire to see the heroes of Santiago, and will endeavor to reach Montauk at as early a date as their physical condition warrants.

REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.

Troops at Camp Meade Will March Past Him To-morrow—A Spaniard Arrested.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Aug. 25.—Major Gen. Graham received a telegram to-day from Secretary of War Alger announcing that President McKinley would pay an informal visit on Saturday to Camp Meade. The General promptly directed Chief Engineer Lusk to arrange for a marching review of the troops in honor of the President. There are upward of 12,000 men in camp, and by Saturday the number will be increased by half. The Sixth Pennsylvania will arrive this evening, and within forty-eight hours the entire Second Division will be moved from Thoroughfare Gap.

The movement of the troops from Camp Alger, where the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments are situated, will begin to-morrow. Members of his Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps and some personal friends will come with him. The Pennsylvania Railroad has built a station at the entrance to the camp grounds, and hereafter all local trains will make this a stopping point. Excursions will be run to the camp by the company on Sunday from Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Four members of the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania have asked Lieut. Col. Rickerts for their discharge and their papers will be forwarded to Washington.

The First Battalion of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment will reach camp to-morrow from Alliance, Ohio.

There is no change in the condition of Col. Norman M. Smith of the Eighteenth who was overcome by the heat Tuesday evening.

A Spaniard, who refused to give his name, was detected to-day selling whisky in camp. He was arrested and handed over to the Chief Burgess of Middletown.

CONCERN FOR EIGHTH'S SICK.

Albany Authorities Worried Over Surgeon General Terry's Report About New York Troops.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The State authorities are much worried over the contents of the report of Surgeon Gen. Terry, relative to the condition of the Eighth Regiment at Chickamauga. The statement of Gen. Terry to the effect that 200 sick men of that regiment are without the proper hospital facilities is causing the most apprehension.

The authorities are at a loss to account for the deplorable conditions described in the dispatch. The General will not disclose its contents, further than to state that there are nearly 400 of the men of the regiment ill; that there is no room in the hospital for 200 of them; that there is a lack of proper medicines, and that the conditions are not conducive to the treatment needed.

A large supply of medicine was sent to the camp this morning by express from this city at the direction of the Governor. It was requested by Gen. Terry.

Gov. Black states this afternoon that he would probably leave for Washington in the morning. He will consult with the authorities in regard to the troops of this State and the advisability of sending North and mustering out the Eighth and other regiments.

A dispatch was received from Gen. Terry this afternoon stating that the health of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is very good. The regiment camp is most favorably situated.

MEN AT THOROUGHFARE GLAD.

THOROUGHFARE, Va., Aug. 25. — The greatest delight is evidenced by the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment over the official announcement that they are to be mustered out. The other regiments at Thoroughfare are fully as anxious for their service to end, and petitions are in circulation everywhere. Major Price's battalion, the Third of the Sixth Pennsylvania, left camp for Middletown, Penn., at 11 o'clock, and the First and Second Battalions will leave later in the day. The Seventh Illinois will go to-morrow.

Private George Mayes, who was pronounced cured of measles and on the same day returned to the hospital in an unconscious condition, died to-day of spinal meningetis. It is said that when he was reported cured of the measles all his clothes were burned to destroy germs, and he was provided with a rubber poncho as covering.

The trial of Capt. Duncan, Twenty-second Kansas Regiment, probably will be completed to-day. He is charged with having desecrated the graves of Confederate soldiers.

REACH HOME ON SICK LEAVE.

Members of the Ninth New York Arrive—Other Regiments Coming.

Two hundred and nine members of the Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers arrived on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Chickamauga yesterday afternoon. They went to their respective homes, all being on the sick list.

The first section of the First Maine Regiment, on its way from Chickamauga to Bangor, passed through Jersey City at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The second section of the regiment passed through shortly after 9 o'clock. They were hurriedly transferred from the Pennsylvania line by ferryboat to Harlem, where they resumed their journey. There are still three other sections to arrive.

Other troops on the way are the Second New York Volunteers, on the way to Troy, from Fernandina, and the First United States Cavalry, en route for Montauk Point. The time of their arrival is not known, however, as up to a late hour last night none of the twelve trains carrying these regiments had yet reached the Pennsylvania Railroad section of the route.

A hospital train arrived shortly after 10 o'clock, bringing 96 men of the First New Hampshire Regiment and 123 men of the Eighth Massachusetts. They were under command of Lieut. W. F. Young. They came from the hospital at Chickamauga, all having been ill with malarial fever, except two, who had typhoid. All are now convalescent. The train was transferred to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Harlem, and left for Boston shortly before midnight.

BREAKING UP CAMP THOMAS.

Trains of Sick Leave Daily Supplied with Every Comfort—More Troops Mustered Out.

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 25.—The First Illinois Cavalry left at an early hour to-day for Fort Sheridan, at Chicago. The departure was an enthusiastic one, as the men almost without exception are pleased at the prospect of getting home and out of the service. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, and Sixth Ohio left to-day for Knoxville, where they will remain until further orders. These regiments compose the Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.

The Third Brigade of the Third Division, First Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Andrews, will start for Lexington to-morrow. This brigade is composed of the Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and First New Hampshire.

The Kentucky cavalry squadron has been ordered to Lexington.

Preparations are progressing to-day for the work of mustering out the Second Nebraska and the light artillery now here. Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, who has been Acting Adjutant on the staff of Gen. Breckinridge for some time, has been appointed chief mustering officer, and will have as many assistants as he needs.

The artillery batteries to be mustered out here are Batteries A, B, C, and D, from Ohio; Batteries A and B, from Georgia, and the Twenty-eighth, from Indiana. In response to rush orders all these batteries returned to-day from Lookout Mountain, where they have been on practice marches. Work will be commenced upon them to-morrow.

The number of sick at Camp Thomas is being rapidly decreased by the many sick men sent to their homes. Hospital trains provided with every comfort possible, leave daily for the various State hospitals.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Orders were issued to-day to muster out the following:

Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, Sixth Illinois Infantry, Second Wisconsin Infantry, three Louisiana Light Batteries, two Rhode Island Light Batteries, two Iowa Light Batteries, two Oregon Light Batteries, First Wisconsin Light Battery, two troops of Kentucky Cavalry, Light Battery A of Missouri Light Artillery, Twenty-seventh Light Battery of Indiana Artillery, and Light Batteries A, B, C, and D, of Pennsylvania. Where the troops mustered out are designated they include all of that particular arm of the service from the States named.

NO TRACE OF A SOLDIER.

W. Martin Watson Did Not Return with the Seventy-first.

NEWBURG, Aug. 25.—There is a great deal of anxiety at Fishkill regarding the whereabouts of W. Martin Watson, Company K, Seventy-first Regiment. He was reported as being sick in a hospital at Santiago. Since the first transport arrived north his mother has been at Montauk eagerly waiting for some tidings. When the Olivette arrived her son was reported as being on board. An officer of the regiment told her of his changed condition, and that she would hardly know him. He was to go on to Boston with the Olivette.

Dr. Watson, the young man's father, immediately started for Boston. This afternoon he telegraphed that no trace of Martin could be found in Boston. His mother, nearly frantic with grief, again started for Montauk. Watson gave up a lucrative law practice to enlist. He opened up a recruiting station, but finally gave it up and enlisted as a private. Sidney Scoffield of Fishkill, killed at Santiago, enlisted at the same time in the same company.

DELICACIES FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

War Department Allows Sixty Cents a Day or More Per Man.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department to-day sent an order by wire to every military hospital in the country, calling the attention of the Surgeons in charge to the order of Aug. 10, which allowed the expenditure of 60 cents perday per man for the purchase of delicacies for the sick soldiers.

He stated that this amount and as much more as was necessary for the comfort of the sick be expended in making the troops comfortable and in getting for them such things as might be necessary in the matter of food.

Mr. Meiklejohn did this when he received information from the hospital at Fort Myer that not a cent of this fund had been expended. It is probable many Surgeons in charge of hospitals are ignorant of the existence of the order, and it is understood at the Department that there are other points where it has not been observed.

It is computed that a fund of $3,000 might have been available, and, in fact, is now available, for the soldiers in the hospital at Fort Myer, and it is believed the same affairs exist elsewhere. The 60 cents a day under the order is to be turned into a general fund. The opinion expressed at the Department to-day was that many Surgeons have been very derelict in their duty.

NO "MIDWAY" FOR GEN. SANGER.

He Will Not Permit Abuses at Camp Hamilton, Near Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 25.—Gen. Sangar this afternoon issued an order abolishing the "Midway" at Camp Hamilton, the new name for his division camp four miles north of this city on the Bryan Station Pike. He declares more sickness was caused at Chickamauga by careless and immoderate eating than by the water. The bad eating started the diseases which increased as the sanitary conditions grew worse, until the place became a pest hole.

He says nothing shall be bought by soldiers save that which has been inspected by Government agents, and if the soldiers insist on buying from others they will be so severely punished they will not care to repeat the offense.

Plan a Welcome for Troop C.

Now that several regiments of infantry and cavalry are to be mustered out of the service at the first opportunity, and that Troop C of Brooklyn is one of the fortunates, the citizens of that borough are planning to give the troopers an elaborate reception on their return. The troop is now at Puerto Rico, and will return to Camp Black, where the mustering out will take place as soon as transports can be procured. President Grout of that borough is enthusiastic over the plan to make the reception on the lines of an ovation, and with the co-operation of the Woman's Auxiliary of the troop it is expected that the plans will be fully carried out. A meeting will be held on Saturday to decide on definite arrangements for the celebration.

Gen. Shafter May Go Back.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Gen. Merriam is expected back from Honolulu on Sept. 20 at the latest, and, according to the prevailing opinion at army headquarters, the Philippine troops here will then be mustered out, and Gen. Shafter will return to take his former place at the head of the Department of California, Gen. Merriam returning to the Department of the Columbia.

Soldier Reilly's Good Fortune.

Joseph J. Reilly, a Stock Exchange employe, who went to the front as a private in Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, and who is in the city on sick leave from Camp Wikoff, visited the Stock Exchange yesterday. He was warmly welcomed by the brokers, who made up a purse of $200 to pay his expenses on a trip to the Catskills for his health.

Clearance Papers for Spanish Ships.

Collector Bidwell received word from Washington yesterday to grant clearance papers to Spanish vessels bound for home ports via Cuba. This lifts the embargo placed on such vessels at the beginning of the war with Spain. It was suggested among shipping men who were informed of the notice yesterday that this action was probably in line with a policy of clearing the island of the Spanish subjects who were reluctant to live there under the new order of things.

FOR THE NATION'S SICK

The National Relief Commission Forced to Make an Appeal to Public Sympathy.

MONEY IS URGENTLY NEEDED

Increasing Demands from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the National Camps Have Drained Its Treasury—Work in the Philippines.

The alarming spread of sickness and distress among the American troops, not only in Cuba and Puerto Rico, but continuing in the camps throughout this country, where the repatriated soldiers are being quartered, is beginning to tax the resources of all the various organizations that have been formed for relief purposes. The vast expenditures of energy and money toward assisting the helpless of our army, are but a good beginning, although several millions of dollars have already been used. Although many relief organizations are well-known, the general public has as yet no adequate conception of the magnitude of the relief work that is steadily going on wherever American soldiers are quartered, nor of the demands that are now making upon the various relief associations. These demands are increasing at such a rate that even the National Relief Commission, one of the most important organizations of its kind in the country, has at last been compelled to ask the public aid in enlarging and carrying forward its great work.

The National Relief Commission was formed at the beginning of the war, in the City of Philadelphia by a group of prominent business men, whose experience in the administration of public benevolence has been very large. The central power of the organization is in a group of wealthy and distinguished philanthropists whose interest and purses have been enlisted in relief work for the last twenty years, they composing the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia. The commission has expended many thousands of dollars in relief work since the war began, including the substantial fund that has always been kept in hand for emergency by the Relief Committee of Philadelphia, but the extraordinary and continued demands have at last forced a public appeal to the country at large.

Work of the Commission.

The work done by the commission has not had great notoriety, but its effectiveness and success have been of an extraordinary character. Its field of operations has been National, and its helpfulness has been felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Santiago to San Francisco. At this time the commission has four division hospitals and three relief camps—at Dunn Loring, Chickamaugua, and at Montauk Point, with another supply depot at Middletown, Penn. It is represented by a special Commissioner at Santiago, and Dr. Groff, President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, is its representative in Puerto Rico. Mrs. Maude Kissam Babcock represents the commission at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

The following letter, written by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, indicates the position of the commission with relation to the military authorities at Montauk Point, and the needs that the commission is asked to relieve at that point:

To National Relief Commission, Philadelphia, Penn.:

At the request of Dr. Krauskopf, I will state that the soldiers arriving from Cuba are in a very low condition. The Mobile arrived yesterday with 1,600 men. Over 500 men have to be brought from the ship on litters, and nearly all the rest are so weak that they must be transported to the camp in wagons. Ten died on the voyage, and we fear many others will not survive. A change of diet is absolutely necessary.

Dr. Krauskopf and Mrs. Babcock have consulted with the Chief Surgeon and Chief Commissary to ascertain what supplies are necessary, omitting those which are supplied by the Government and other relief associations. There are now about 2,000 sick, and many others who are by no means well. With respect,

JOS. WHEELER.

Headquarters United States Forces, Montauk Point, L. I., Aug. 20, 1898.

The entire operations of the Commission are conducted with the complete co-operation of the United States military and medical authorities, and the large practical executive ability that is centred in the Commission and its executive officers gives assurance that duplication of relief and loss of material cannot possibly be an element of its administration.

The demands that are now making upon the Commission from all sections of the army are increasing. On Monday last large shipments were made upon requisitions for Santiago, Fernandina, Montauk Point, and Dunn Loring. Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. of this city, and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia represent the Treasurer of the Commission, Mr. George C. Thomas, and will acknowledge any funds that are contributed for the commission.

National Scope of the Work.

In a statement given out yesterday, a member of the commission said:

"The National character of the work on behalf of our soldiers that is being performed by the National Relief Commission is the justification for an appeal to the patriotic people of New York for financial aid. At no time since its organization have the demands been so large and so urgent. The character of the officers of the league is a guarantee for the economy and efficiency with which its affairs are managed. The name of the President, John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is a synonym for energy, wisdom, and philanthropy. Its representative at Montauk, Mrs. Maude Kissam Babcock, is a sufficient assurance to the people of New York of the wise administration at that point.

"The commission competes with no other relief organization, but is in co-operation with all other agencies for the benefit of the soldiers, but it has a special claim upon the sympathies of the patriotic people because of the character of the organization and the large practical results that have followed its work with the army thus far."

The New York member of the commission is Robert C. Ogden, 784 Broadway, but all contributions should be made directly to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

The National Relief Commission, true to its name, in ministering to the comforts of the sick soldiers, recognizes no distinction between the regular and the volunteer. The young business man whose patriotism drew him into the volunteer ranks receives the same consideration from the commission as the regular whose only business is soldiering, whose friends are far away, but who can appreciate the same comfort and help as can his amateur brother in arms, fevertossed, on the couch next beside him. It is the purpose of the commission to extend its field to the Philippines.

NEW RELIEF WORK AT MONTAUK

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association Establishes Headquarters.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association is the latest relief society to establish headquarters at Montauk Point. Mrs. Charles Carroll and Mrs. Adolph Techeppe arrived Sunday at the camp, and finding that there was need for more relief work there decided to open a depot for the distribution of supplies. The Rough Riders put up a tent for them, and work was begun without delay. At a meeting of the association held yesterday morning it was decided to send provisions to Montauk, where one or more of the members will be in charge all the time.

Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, who has charge of the supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue, reported that she had furnished 185 families, 680 persons in all, with provisions during the week. The association has $2,000 on hand.

SENDING FOOD TO CUBA.

The Red Cross Lands Supplies to Starving Coast Cities.

G. W. Hyatt, the Red Cross agent at Key West, who was a leading Havana merchant, has been sending small relief expeditions to various points along the Cuban coast. In a letter received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday, Mr. Hyatt says:

The last two expeditions of food I sent to Cuba, one to Cardenas and one to the coast above Sagua la Grande, arrived safely and were delivered to the hungry women and children to their great delight. A part of that sent to the shores near Cardenas was carried on men's backs nearly to Matanzas and distributed to the hungry. My men doing this work have returned here and are begging for more food. The Matanzas and Havana, and Pinar del Rio Provinces are suffering horribly. There are many thousands in Cuba who are starving. I will send a small amount of provisions (say two or three tons) to Havana by the Mabout, or other way of conveyance. Several cargoes of provisions have already been dispatched from here for Cuban ports, principally for Havana. I have just been informed that provisions are admitted into the port of Havana free of duty.

It was reported here that there was much disorder in Havana, but yesterday I received a cablegram from there saying that complete tranquillity reigns. Work in Cuba can be carried on with perfect safety. I am surrounded constantly by persons begging for relief for their families in Cuba. Communication is now an every-day occurrence. Can anything be done to aid some of the most worthy Cuban families to return to Havana? Some have property there, and can go and live in their own houses; others have friends and relatives, but none has one cent with which to get to Havana, and all are now living on the charity distributed by the Red Cross.

THE REGULARS REMEMBERED.

Gift of Fruit Sent Anonymously to Camp Wikoff.

Stephen E. Barton was informed yesterday that a number of men, who did not wish their names made public, had shipped to Howard Townsend, Red Cross agent at Montauk, twenty-five cases of canned fruits, each case containing twenty-four cans, for distribution among regular troops not confined to hospitals. Mr. Barton's informant wrote:

The motive for sending the fruit is a feeling that our regulars belong to every one and therefore receive attention from no one, and that our obligation to them can hardly be measured in terms of any small gifts. If you think it advisable and can do so without the mention of names, pray use the incident to secure a few additional comforts for our neglected troops of the regular establishment. I have never known men to offer money more readily and cheerfully than did those who were asked to contribute. All acknowledge the necessity and wondered that the most deserving of our men were overlooked while so much good was being done for others who "being somewhere."

This is one of many gifts to the regulars since THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago called attention to the fact that they were being overlooked by the public in its desire to ameliorate the sufferings of the volunteers.

DEATH OF TROOPER KOLBE.

Body of a Syracuse Man Brought North on the Seneca.

A permit was granted yesterday afternoon by the Board of Health to transfer the body of Gustave A. Kolbe, a private of Troop K, First United States Cavalry, from the steamer Seneca to the Grand Central Station. There it will be placed upon a train of the New York Central Railroad and shipped to Syracuse, the trooper's late home.

Young Kolbe met his death in the fight at La Guasima on June 24, where Col. Wood's Rough Riders, together with the troopers of the First and Tenth Cavalry, distinguished themselves. When the news of his death reached Syracuse the dead soldier's brother immediately sent an undertaker to Santiago to make arrangements for bringing the body North.

Gustave A. Kolbe was born in Hamburg, Germany, twenty-four years ago. He came to the United States in 1889, locating at Syracuse. He enlisted in Chicago at the outbreak of the war. In a letter to his brother, Richard E. Kolbe of Syracuse, written on board the transport which carried his troop to Cuba, he said: "Don't have any fear. If anything happens to me I will sell my life as dearly as possible."

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Red Cross Relief, at 320 Broadway, yesterday, were as follows:

Collection at church service in parlors of Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y., $62.40; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 76 of Walden, N. Y., $100; G. G. Frelinghuysen, $250; James K. Gracie, $100; William D. Barber, $100; Mrs. Archibald Alexander, $100; Mrs. E. A. Stevens, $100; Henry B. Ely, $25; Mrs. Lee McIlvaine Luquer, $10; C. E. Dailey, $5; Auxiliary No. 37 of Elmhurst, L. I., $26; Henry B. Wilson, $50; Red Cross Auxuliary No. 38 of Evanston, Ill., $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 39 of Montclair, N. J., $100; proceeds of the fair and entertainment at Fabyan House, N. H., $1,000; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 22 of New Rochelle, N. Y., $500; Edward E. Mercelis, $10; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 5, Maintenance of Trained Nurses, $1,000; George F. Morgan, $50; Mrs. R. S. Bowne, $50; Coutlert Brothers, $100; William G. Low, $500; Miss Emma Stupplebeen, Treasurer Luther League of St. John's Church, Hudson, N. Y., $5.25; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 1, $10,000; proceeds of concert at St. Hubert's Inn, Adirondack Mountains Reserve, $251; Mrs. T. Bergh Brown, $25; Misses Lurinda Ludley and Artine Margaret Rathbone, $21.50; John L. Riker, $250; guests of The Wawbeek, Cragsmoor, N. Y., $30; Joseph H. Fitzpatrick, Secretary of School Board, Flushing, L. I., $13.94; F. H. Nelson, $50; J. J. Higginson, $50.

Death of Private Carswell.

Nathan H. Carswell, thirty-six years old, a private in Company L of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, died last night at the home of his brothers and sisters, at 1,696 Broadway. On the march from Siboney Carswell was stricken with the heat, and when he came North on the Grand Duchess landing at Montauk Point, it was found that he was ill with malarial fever. Accordingly he was placed in the detention hospital, and on Monday was sent home on a five days' furlough. Carswell comes from a well-known family in Philadelphia. His father, Matthew W. Carswell, who was a well-known merchant in Philadelphia, died a number of years ago, leaving his children a large amount of property. The grandfather, Samuel Carswell, is a historic character. During the war with England, in 1812, when this country was on the verge of bankruptcy, Samuel Carswell was the first man to loan the United States a large amount of money, and also donated liberally to the commissary department of the army.

Funeral of Robert Farrell.

The funeral of Robert Farrell, a member of the drum and fife corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who died at the camp in Fernandina, Fla., was held from his late home, 73 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. Delegates from a number of political, religious, and social organizations, with which the deceased was connected, escorted the funeral cortège to Calvary Cemetery, where the body was interred in the family plot.

Upon the top of the casket was a silver plate in the form of an American eagle with outstretched wings, at the bottom of which was a cross, with the following inscription: "Robert Farrell, age forty-eight; died in the service of his country at Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 20, 1898."

Seneca to Return to Santiago.

The United States transport Seneca arrived yesterday morning from Montauk Point. The Seneca left Santiago Aug. 13 with the Fourth Infantry, arrived at Montauk Aug. 18, and left there Wednesday night. The Seneca will return to Santiago next Monday in ballast, except for odds and ends of cargo which friends of the volunteers desire to send them. Relief societies and other organizations desiring transportation to Santiago of articles of food, clothing, medicine, &c., will have this opportunity of sending them.

Red Cross Trained Nurses.

The associate members of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses held a meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts from monthly subscriptions since July 29 to be $1,722, and, from the various suburban branches, $20,173.79. About 350 nurses are now being maintained by this auxiliary. Sixty-three are at Montauk Point. Seven nurses who returned to this city on the Lampasas some time ago have typhoid fever. Each has a special nurse, and all expenses incident to their illness will be borne by the society.

Private Berrilagua Succumbs.

Giacomo Berrilagua, a private of Company I, Twelfth Infantry, died in the hospital at Governors Island yesterday of typhoid fever. He was taken from the Rio Grande on Wednesday and was unconscious when brought ashore. There was no list of the men sent with the Rio Grande, and it was impossible to find out who he was until a letter was found in his knapsack which gave his name. One other patient who was received in an unconscious condition was a little better yesterday.

Red Cross Supplies Sent.

From the Red Cross supply depot goods were yesterday sent to Fort Wadsworth, Governors Island, Jacksonville, Fort Monroe, and Chickamaugua. The members of Auxiliary No. 17 of Pittsburg sent word that they would send 1,000 suits of underwear in a few days. The Women's Committee of this auxiliary also sent word that it had appropriated $210 to buy clothing for the men at Montauk Point.

LIEUTENANTS ARE PLACED

Some of the Officers Who Were Appointed from Civil Life Are Detailed for Duty.

WHERE THEY WILL SERVE

Second Lieutenants for Various Regiments—They Will Take Their Places in the Artillery and Infantry for Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following assignments of Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life (to rank from July 9, 1898,) are announced at the War Department:

FIRST ARTILLERY—William F. Stewart, Jr., Battery A; Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Battery B; Hudson T. Patten, Battery C; Earl W. Tanner, Battery H; Frederick W. Phisterer, Battery I; Robert H. C. Kelton, Battery L; Elmer J. Wallace, Battery M.

SECOND ARTILLERY—Carroll F. Armistead, Battery B; Winfred B. Carr, Battery C; Rush S. Wells, Battery G; E. B. Martindale, Jr., Battery H; Edward Carpenter, Battery I; Henry T. West, Battery K; Henry J. Hatch, Battery M.

THIRD ARTILLERY—Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Battery A; Lyman M. Bass, Battery E; Guy T. Scott, Battery D; Henry C. Evans, Jr., Battery E; Harry L. James, Battery G; Henry M. Boutelle, Battery H; Henry M. Merriam, Battery I; Conrad H. Lanza, Battery K; Edward Kimel, Battery L.

FOURTH ARTILLERY—Hanson B. Black, Battery A; Percy Poe Bishop, Battery C; Charles S. Haight, Battery D; Charles P. Faulkner, Battery G; Herbert J. Brees, Battery H; James R. Mitchell, Battery L; George Williams, Battery M.

FIFTH ARTILLERY—Joseph B. Douglas, Battery A; William R. Doores, Battery B; Morrel M. Mills, Battery E; Woodson Hocker, Battery G; Harrison Hall, Battery I; John R. Proctor, Jr., Battery K; Harry L. Wilbur, Battery L.

SIXTH ARTILLERY—Wright Smith, Battery A; Alfred A. Starbird, Battery B; William M. Copp, Battery E; Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., Battery I; James F. Howell, Battery K; William F. Hase, Battery L, and Ward B. Pershing, Battery M.

SEVENTH ARTILLERY—Peter C. Hains, Jr., Battery A; John C. Goodfellow, Battery D; Robert R. Wallach, Battery F; John T. Geary, Battery G; David McCoach, Battery H; Arthur F. Cassells, Battery I; C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., Battery K; Ralph C. Tower, Battery L.

FIRST INFANTRY—Campbell King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Knight, Edward E. Downes, Courtland Nixon, and Harry E. Whitney.

SECOND INFANTRY—Charles R. Hickox, Benjamin H. Watkins, Augustus C. Ledyard, Raymond Sheldon, and Archie L. Harris.

THIRD INFANTRY—Tenney Ross, John R. R. Hannay, Frank S. Burr, Charles C. Todd.

FOURTH INFANTRY—Joseph W. Glidden, Frank Halstead, Louis B. Hill, Ward Cheney, Frederick A. Knabenshue, Mark Wheeler.

FIFTH INFANTRY—James Williams, Gerard Beekman Hoppin, Alfred B. Maclay, (since retired;) James Leonard Graham, William C. Clarke, Jr.

SIXTH INFANTRY—Frederick S. L. Price and Marshall Childs.

SEVENTH INFANTRY—Benjamin J. Tillman and John F. B. Mitchell, Jr.

EIGHTH INFANTRY—Harry A. Eaton, Henry S. Wagner, Gaston S. Turner, and Edward W. Perkins.

NINTH INFANTRY—William K. Naylor and Harry F. Daltcn.

TENTH INFANTRY—George J. Holden and George DeG. Catlin.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY—Edgar A. Macklin, Edwin Case Hoyt, James M. A. Barrach, and James Malcolm Graham.

TWELFTH INFANTRY—William H. Williams, James Edward Bell, R. W. Barnett, and Laurence A. Curtis.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY—Harold B. Smith, George D. Arrowsmith, Pearl M. Shaffer, Peyton G. Clark, and Clifton C. Kinney.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY—Joseph L. Gilbreth and Allen G. Wright.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY—Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY—Philip E. M. Walker, James McD. Comer, William R. Webb, John J. Toffey, Jr., David B. Mulliken, Stanley H. Ford.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY—Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Arthur Cranston, Frank Hassaurek, Irving J. Carr, Robert O. Vanhorn.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY—Bryan Conrad, Moor N. Falls.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY—Edward Croft, Watts C. Valentine.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY—James D. Taylor, Jr., Henry C. Bonnycastle, George H. Knox.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY—George C. Martin, Carl A. Martin, Adolphe H. Huguet, Edward A. Bumpus, Charles R. Ramsay.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY—Robert R. Nevin, Harry R. Campbell, Ivers W. Leonard, Ralph B. Parrott.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY—William A. Lieber, Robert M. Bramble, Alex J. MacNab.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY—Daniel F. Keller, Robert E. Frith, Donald McNulta, Stanley Howland.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—Thomas J. Powers, Jr., John N. Straat, Jr., Archibald I. Harrison.

SHAFTER LEAVES SANTIAGO.

All of the General's Command Embarking and Will Bid Adieu to Cuba To-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The last of Shafter's army will sail from Cuba to-morrow. The following dispatch was received at the War Department late this afternoon:

"Santiago, via Haiti, Aug. 25, 1898.

"Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington:

"Command all embarked this morning except Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, detachment of recruits for First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and a part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, all of which will embark to-morrow morning on transports now here. Gen. Butt, with First Illinois on Berlin, and Berkshire, with 350 convalescents, leave this morning for Montauk Point. I will leave with headquarters and one company of First Infantry on Mexico by noon to-day. Instructions about Orizaba proceeding to Montauk Point just received. Alleghany left yesterday with Ninth Massachusetts on board. Unionist, having on board one company of First Illinois and private horses, leaves to-day; Saratoga, with Lieut. Col. Freedman and 350 of the Fifth Infantry, arrived this morning; 300 more expected on the Knickerbocker in two or three hours.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

CENSURED FOR SURRENDERING.

Madrid Thinks Santiago Should Have Resisted the American Attack.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The newspapers and the general public display considerable disgust at the hasty surrender of Santiago de Cuba since hearing the stories with regard to the adequate defensive conditions prevailing there told by the repatriated soldiers, who arrived yesterday at Corunna by the Spanish steamer Alicante.

There have been six deaths among the returned soldiery since their arrival and many others are feared. A special commission is now meeting to decide upon the question of quarantine. The military authorities have begun the distribution of arrears of pay to the repatriated troops.

Gen. Ruiz was kept at the quarantine station.

Duties on Santiago Shipments.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The Spanish Consular authorities, while they have decided that merchandise from Santiago and other ports occupied by the American forces is to be considered foreign, and thus subject to Custom House duties, have taken under special consideration the future of the agricultural products and manufacturing industries at such points, with a view of suggesting to the Madrid Government a modus vivendi with the American Government regarding the same, leaving the output in bond pending a decision from Madrid.

State Fair Damage Slight.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The statement published in New York to-day concerning the destruction of State Fair property is incorrect. The damage was slight, and will be entirely repaired before Aug. 29, when the State Fair will be opened with everything in better shape than ever before.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.
To secure listing in it, contracts for Telephone Service should be made during AUGUST.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 252 Broadway, 115 W. 42d St.

PUERTO RICO'S POSTAL NEEDS.

A Commission to Make Recommendations for a Complete Service—Troops Now Get Their Mail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Postmaster General Smith will dispatch a commission to Puerto Rico shortly to examine into the postal necessities there and make recommendations for the establishment of a complete service. This order has not been formally approved by the Postmaster General, but the following persons recommended for appointment on the commission without doubt will be chosen:

Major J. E. Stuart, Chief of the commission, who for many years has been in the service of the department in the Chicago Division. The position of postal agent at Santiago was offered him after the death of Eben Brewer, but being connected with an Illinois regiment, he preferred to stay with the army; William M. Mooney of Wheeling, West Va., of the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office, and J. B. Masten, who has been connected with the Post Office Department for some time.

The commission will go over the ground thoroughly, select places for offices, and incorporate the results of its work in a report to the Postmaster General. This report probably will be submitted to Congress as a basis for legislation.

The postal arrangements at Santiago are reported to be working satisfactorily, and there is some talk of establishing a free delivery system there.

Mr. Allen, the Acting First Assistant, has received a letter from First Lieut. D. J. Murphy, Ninth Massachusetts, at Thoroughfare, Va., expressing on behalf of himself and the officers and men of the department complete satisfaction with the mail service for the troops. There was some trouble because mail addressed to the Camp Alger troops was sent to Cuba by mistake, but this is being returned now every day, and every one is pleased with the present postal arrangements.

MILES TO SEND HOME TROOPS.

First Arrivals Will Be Landed at New York—Another Camp Site Like Montauk Sought.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Orders have been issued directing Gen. Miles to send home from Puerto Rico all troops not actually needed for service there. No point has been designated as yet for their disembarkation in the United States, but an examination of several sites is in progress. It is desired to secure a healthful camp and at the same time one where disembarkation can take place at once without any delay such as occurred at Montauk.

It is expected that some of the troops to be sent home from Puerto Rico will sail today or to-morrow. The first arrivals will be landed at New York City.

TROOPS SICK IN PUERTO RICO.

Mrs. Miles Arrives, and the General Is About to Come Home.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 25.—The United States transport Obdam, from Charleston, arrived this morning, bringing Mrs. Gen. Miles and her daughter, the wife of Col. Rice. Gen. Miles's plans contemplate an immediate return to the United States.

It has been decided to send the Fourth Pennsylvania, the Third Wisconsin, and the Third Illinois Volunteers home without delay. Sickness among the troops is on the increase. There are 600 men now in hospital quarters.

Gen. Ernst's Brigade will leave for San Juan to-day by way of Guayama.

New Post Offices in Puerto Rico.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday morning received notification from

Wanamaker's

Furniture and Friends

THIS business is only twenty-one months old. It is a young business, but it has already a large regular constituency. Prominent among our original plans is the August Furniture Sale. A great collection of high-grade furniture that is sold at one-third off market prices. It is aside from, and additional to, our regular stock.

This occasion is bringing a vast number of friends to this old Stewart store, so many, indeed, that the August venture has proved a great success in the volume of sales. The profits remain in our customers' pockets.

All the sorts of furniture that have been described in our daily store news await you; to-day we give a few suggestions upon Dining Tables and their prices. Fifty-five sorts in stock—prices vary from $3.50 to $100.

At $3.50—Of antique oak; top 38x46 in.; fall leaf; fluted legs; 6 ft. long when extended.

At $4.50—The same table as above in 8 ft. length.

At $5.25—Of antique oak; top 38x38 in.; fancy turned legs; carved ends; 6 ft. long when extended.

At $6—Of antique oak; top 38x38 in.; square legs; fancy carved ends; 6 ft. long when extended.

At $10—Of Flemish oak; top 45x45 in.; box sides; rope turned legs; 8 ft. long when extended.

At $12.50—Of quartered oak; top 42x42 in.; heavy carved legs; claw feet; box sides; highly polished; 8 ft. long when extended.

At $13.50—Of quartered oak; 48x48 in.; spiral legs; box sides; highly polished; 8 ft. long when extended.

At $14—Of quartered oak; 48x48 in.; heavy carved legs; paneled ends; box sides; hi hly polished; 8 ft. long when extended.

At $16—The same table as above in 10 ft. length.

At $30—Of solid mahogany; top 48x48 in.; spiral legs; box sides; legs capped with brass; highly polished; 10 ft. long when extended.

Fourth floor.

Men's Clothes CONCERNING Serge Suits. The Summer Season is waning but these serge garments continue to come from the tailors, bright and fresh.

We now have the last one hundred suits to sell at $10. Clothiers generally will charge you $12 to $15 for equal suits.

Have you use for a Linen Suit? $5 will give you a choice of suits that have been $7.50, $8.50 and $10.

Fancy Worsted Trousers at $3.50 for garments worth $5 and $6. But the price is their only mean point.

Boys' Suits ALL the following relates to suits of 3 to 12 year sizes; Sailor Suits for early Fall. The price is $5; the values $7 to $8.50; the stuffs, serges and cheviots.

Washable Sailor Suits of Linen and Galatea stripes, at $1. It is a round-up—some worth $2.50.

The Boys' Clothing Stock is punctuated with bargains that are made to close out small lots.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoes for Children FOR girls and small boys. They are of dark tan colored kidskin from one of the best factories—a new line that we desire to introduce and therefore ignore profit for the present:

Sizes 11 to 2, $1.

Sizes 8 to 10 1-2, 90c.

Widths B, C, D and E.

Men's Shoes WE have one lot of just 848 pairs of men's tan colored shoes. They are principally kidskin but there are also willow, and russia calfskin, mostly sizes 6 to 8, although there are also smaller and larger.

The price is $1.90 a pair.

The values are $3 and $3.50 a pair.

Perhaps you recall last month's story of 18,000 pairs of men's shoes. These are the last and the best.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Odd Bicycle Coats and Trousers, $1 Each GARMENTS of fine worsted, homespun and crash—pieces which belonged to suits of $3.75 to $10 values. To clear it out quickly this collection is marked very low—a uniform price of $1. A great saving is this, and good choosing too.

Men's Collars 10c.—$1 doz. NOT a stock of old styles, but all new desirable shapes. That fact, and the additional one—that these wear as well as any 25c. collar you know,—show you the way to a saving of $2 on the purchase of a dozen. All sizes.

Men's Neckwear MADE-UP silk ties that sold recently at 50c., are now 25c. Puffs, tecks, imperials and four-in-hands—all good styles and of good quality. 25c. each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs for Men—

All-linen hemstitched and laundered; three for 25c.

All-linen, very fine, count 1700, hemstitched and laundered; three for 65c.

For Women—

All-linen, unlaundered, hand-embroidered initial; three for 25c.

All-linen, hemstitched and embroidered, 10c each.

All-linen, fine, sheer, embroidered, scalloped and lace edge; two for 25c.

Broadway.

In the Candy Store CHOCOLATE covered cream cherries—a delicious confection that has grown very popular. It's 20c. a pound. Chocolate-covered nougats at the same price.

Grape juice—just pure, unfermented juice of choice Lake Erie grapes 50c. a quart bottle; pints, 25c.; half pints, 15c; a liberal deduction by the case. A palatable, refreshing and invigorating Summer beverage.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts

THE INDIANA AT SANTIAGO.

Admiral Sampson Assures Capt. Taylor that He Meant No Criticism in His Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Admiral Sampson has forwarded to the Navy Department the following letters which have passed between himself and Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana:

U. S. S. Indiana,
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Aug. 6, 1898.

Admiral: The report of Commodore Schley on the battle of July 3, as published, gives credit in the seventh paragraph to four ships, and mentions by name their Captains, Philip, Evans, Clark, and Cook, and adds: "The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and Gloucester, but as the vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation."

2. In your report, as published, you make but slight mention of the Indiana, stating that the Iowa and Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, &c., &c.

3. The result of these reports is that the Captains of all the vessels of the line of battle, except the Indiana, have received personal mention in the official report before the department, while the two smaller vessels had distinctive mention, either from the Commander in Chief or the second in command.

4. If the official record should be referred to in future it will appear from its general tone that the Indiana was less deserving than all of her consorts. Leaving out my personal interest in the matter, it is right that I should consider the officers and crew of the ship; and I speak for them as well as for myself when I submit to you, Admiral, that the above combination of the report will place these ships, in the opinion of the department and the country, markedly below all the other vessels of your squadron. I respectfully submit, Sir, that this is unjust to the Indiana and her officers and crew.

5. I can say without disparagement of any other vessels that during the first hour of the fight the Indiana's gunfire contributed to the destruction of the Oquendo and Teresa more than any single vessel of the squadron. I do not know how the second in command failed to observe the Indiana during this period of our hottest fight. I saw the Brooklyn quite plainly.

6. This examination of these reports with reference to the Indiana will, I believe, convince you, Sir, that they do produce the effect of putting the Indiana below all other vessels of the squadron. If it be your opinion, Sir, that this is the case, and that all the vessels from the Brooklyn to the Vixen rendered services as much more valuable than the Indiana as the published report of the Commander in Chief and the second in command, taken together, would indicate, then I must accept it for myself and the ship. If, on the contrary, that be not your opinion, I urge respectfully that such steps be taken to remedy this injustice as may seem wise to you. Very respectfully,

H. C. TAYLOR,
Captain United States Navy, commanding.

To the Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station, U. S. S. New York.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Aug. 6, 1898.

Sir: I am greatly obliged that you have called my attention to what appears to have been an injustice to your ship, officers, and crew, for the part which they took in the action of July 3, and also for the very proper manner in which you have presented it. I think, however, that you will agree with me that, in submitting such a report to the Secretary of the Navy, where so many officers are vitally interested, and justly proud of their ship, it is no easy task to do so without apparently bestowing praise unjustly. It requires very careful consideration of the report from every point of view to avoid misunderstanding.

2. The position of the ships of the squadron must be carefully considered to fully appreciate what it was possible for each vessel to accomplish under the circumstances in which she was placed. Those that were to the westward of the escaping enemy were certainly better placed for stopping the enemy, and also better placed for delivering their fire than the vessels to the eastward, which was the blockading station of the Indiana.

3. No distribution of the fleet could completely predict and provide against every variation of such a sortie, nor do I consider that any commanding officer deserved either credit or blame because the ship under his command was faster or slower than another ship, or carried a heavier or lighter battery; but rather, that the commanding officer was blameworthy when he failed to put his ship in the proper place for destroying the enemy, just in proportion to the advantage which he possessed in speed, battery, or position over his neighbors.

4. Each commanding officer, in my opinion, was personally responsible for the good use which he made of the tools with which he had to work. I certainly did not intend to criticise you, nor to bestow less praise upon the Indiana than was bestowed upon any other ship of the squadron.

5. The fact that the commanding officer of the Indiana was signalled to return to blockade at the mouth of the harbor after she had so gallantly contributed to the destruction of the Spanish ships was only a necessary precaution which the Commander in Chief felt obliged to take to prevent disaster to the large number of transports which were left in that vicinity when the fleet started in pursuit of the enemy. There were still some armed vessels remaining in the harbor of Santiago—at least two, and we did not know then how many more—which could have come out in the absence of the fleet and produced great havoc among the troop ships, which were defenceless in the absence of an armed vessel.

6. This explanation, together with your letter, will be sent to the department, with the request that it may be attached to and form a part of the original report. Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

To the Commanding Officer U. S. S. Indiana, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

An Unknown Child Dies.

A child two and a half years old, left in the care of Mrs. Jane Nolan, at 291 Elizabeth Street, two weeks ago, died yesterday morning. The man and woman who left the child with Mrs. Nolan rented rooms from her, and Mrs. Nolan says were drinking nearly all the time, and that sometimes they would let the child drink half a bottle of whisky so as to keep it quiet. About two weeks ago the woman and man, whose names are unknown, left, telling Mrs. Nolan they would like to have her take care of the child for $2 a week. Mrs. Nolan said she would, but the woman took the child with her. Two days later the woman met Florence, the daughter of Mrs. Nolan, and gave the child to her. She called on Mrs. oNlan later and gave her a dollar, saying she would call again and pay her $2.50 a week for the care of the child. She did not return, however. Detectives who called to look up the case said the description of the man and woman answer to those of two persons who secured some diamonds on trust from a dealer and did not pay for them.

THE BANKERS IN DENVER

George H. Russell of Detroit Elected President of the Association at the Closing Session.

BANKING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

W. L. Royall of Richmond Proposes to Let Local Banks Issue Circulating Notes as in Great Britain—His Views Combated.

DENVER, Aug. 25.—The closing session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association opened with a full attendance, the election of officers being on the programme. After prayer William L. Royall of Richmond, Va., read a paper on "The Need of Banking Facilities in Rural Districts."

"The clamor of the day is for 'more money.' It is the backbone of 'free silver.' To get 'more money' more than 6,000,000 of voters declared in 1896 for 'free silver.' They were willing to take bad money to get more money. This seems absurd, but there never yet was a great popular movement like this without some solid cause behind it. The fool pooh-poohs the whole business. The wise man looks for the cause. Let us take the part of the wise man.

"There is but one possible remedy—a banking system that will permit each locality to bank upon such resources as it has, with banks managed by local Directors who are acquainted with the people of the neighborhood that require banking accommodations. This last requirement is just as important as freedom in banking. This amendment of the law would carry the remedy to the seat of the disease. To have these local banks it is essential that they should be allowed to issue their circulating notes, because a very great proportion of them would do a very limited business, and with a small capital, and they must be permitted to supplement their capital by notes in order to have enough resources to do a paying business.

"Let no man suppose I am an inflationist. I am a single standard gold man of the extremest type. I would require a bank to pay gold for its notes on demand, or to be instantly put into liquidation through receivers. The only trouble my views give me is the fact that the inflationists also called for the repeal of the tax on State bank notes. But we are as far apart everywhere else as the two poles. I want to give the industrious man an opportunity to make use of his resources, but under the severest restrictions. They want to help the cause of cheap money, and to legislate money into the pockets of those who are too lazy to work for it.

Such a System in Great Britain.

"I do not think I have ever seen an American that was aware of the fact, but England, Scotland, and Ireland have to-day exactly the banking system that I contend for. Each island has local banks scattered all over it that put out their notes on no security whatever, but the assets of the banks themselves. The notes are at a discount thirty miles away from the bank that issued them, but they furnish the people living around these banks with an abundant and perfect currency. Great Britain's whole internal economy rests upon these banks.

"The idea of the whole paper currency being issued by private banks, instead of by Government agencies, is an essential part of the fundamental idea of the fathers of our Government. They intended that the individual should be everything, the Government nothing, except for the few things that all are equally interested in. They had never heard the word Socialism, but they knew the evil and all of their work aimed at guarding against it. Paper money issued by the Government is the surest aid that Socialism can have. The local bank with its local notes is the surest safeguard for local self-rule. The essence of the one is collectivity, the essence of the other is individuality, and that is essential to the continued freedom of a free people."

W. S. Wood of Kansas City Talks.

W. S. Wood of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., condemned the ideas advocated in Mr. Royall's address from first to last. He declared that the West had seen enough of currency issues by local banks. The banking business, he asserted, was highly developed all over the country. In the East large commerce had led to the establishment of banks of large capital, while in the West smaller commerce had been satisfied with smaller banks. In the West banks were too plentiful, competition had been so excessive that the banking business is not profitable, and consequently in many cases not safe. He advocated the branch bank system as the remedy for the trouble. Large city banks should absorb little country banks, then a plethora of money could not exist in one locality while an unsatisfied demand existed in another.

Mr. Bonedrake of Kansas disagreed with Mr. Royall's assertion that the country districts lack banking facilities, especially in the West. He quoted figures to show the amount of money in the country banks of Kansas.

John P. Branch, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., disagreed with the suggestions. He favored permitting country banks to issue currency on the same terms as city banks.

George M. Reynolds, cashier of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, followed in a paper on "Uniform Laws for Holidays as Well as Days of Grace."

Banking and Industry.

John W. Faxon, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chattanooga, followed with a paper on "Banking, as it Relates to Industrial Developments."

He said in part:

"It is stated that 500,000 people in the United States hold shares of stocks in banks. These stockholders are from among the people of all classes in life, and it is estimated that there is $1,050,000,000 invested in bank stock in the United States by these people. Wealthy men, poor men, old men, young men, laboring men, married and single women, widows, administrators of estates, and guardians of orphans or of minor children, have all contributed, in small sums, generally not over from $100 to $1,000, to make up the capital stock of the bank.

"For the past five years, I am informed, the interest paid upon the capital invested in banks has not averaged over 6 per cent. per annum, and this moiety has been divided among the stockholders, which is but a small revenue arising from their investment.

"Capital separated from labor brings upon its industrial depressions, but where capital and labor go hand in hand the result is always commercial prosperity. The banks furnish the capital for carrying on industrial developments, and are thus the real providers of money with which to pay the wages and salaries by which thousands of the laboring classes are kept supplied with the comforts of life, and through which means happiness is brought to the homes of their families.

Sound Banking System Essential.

"Industrial development is a consequent result of commercial activity, upon which it mostly depends. Commercial activity is absolutely impossible without monetary advantages, and the only means of securing monetary advantage is through the instrumentality of a sound system of banking. In truth, industrial development, commercial success, and monetary power are all inseparably interwoven through the indispensable province of banking.

"The facilities of banking produce credit accommodations, and this is vitally essential to commercial prosperity and industrial development."

In conclusion, Mr. Faxon spoke in favor of branch banks, saying that a minimum limit of capital of $10,000 or $15,000, with a fair line of deposits, would furnish financial relief to scores of small towns where there is now but little available capital. These banks, with the capital of the parent bank to support them, would be the means of extending the industrial development of numerous counties where the natural resources now lie dormant. In panics there would be such a combination of interests that the branch banks would be enabled to weather the storm from aid furnished by the parent bank. Such a change, he said, could be accomplished "only under a system of sound banking, where both the depositor and noteholder are fully protected from loss beyond the possibility of a doubt."

New Officers Are Elected.

W. S. Witham of Atlanta followed in an address on "The Country Banker."

The Nominating Committee then made its report, which was adopted. The officers elected are as follows:

President, George H. Russell, President savings bank, Detroit, Mich.; First Vice President, Walker Hill, President American Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; members of the Executive Council for three years, Charles R. Hannan, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Homer W. McCoy, Peoria, Ill.; S. H. Shoemaker, Huntington, Penn.; R. McCurdy, Youngstown, Ohio; A. P. Wooridge, Austin, Texas; Breckinridge Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Mitchell, Denver, Col.; J. G. Brown, Raleigh, N. C.; H. L. Burge, Boston, Mass.; Bradford Rhodes, New York.

The following State Vice Presidents were elected:

Alabama, J. W. Whiting; Arizona, H. B. Tenney; Arkansas, J. G. Fletcher; California, O. F. Howes; Colorado, J. A. Heyes; Connecticut, G. A. Lewis; Delaware, Preston Lea; District of Columbia, G. H. B. White; Florida, John T. Bismuth; Georgia, L. P. Hillyar; Idaho, H. N. Coffin; Illinois, G. D. Boulton; Indiana, A. G. Lupton; Iowa, George E. Fearsall; Indian Territory, W. A. Ward; Kansas, Calvin Hood; Kentucky, Fayette Hewitt; Louisiana, G. W. Bolton; Maine, A. G. Rogers; Maryland, J. D. Wheeler; Massachusetts, Alfred L. Ripley; Michigan, Peter White; Minnesota, G. G. Thorne; Mississippi, G. D. Ahle; Missouri, T. P. Neely; Montana, E. B. Welwick; Nebraska, Charles S. Miller; New Hampshire, W. F. Thayer; New Jersey, Nathan Haines; New Mexico, W. S. Strickler; New York, W. H. Rainey; North Carolina, John M. Miller, Jr.; North Dakota, W. C. McFadden; Ohio, C. E. Nells; Oklahoma, J. H. Wheeler; Oregon, C. H. Canfield; Pennsylvania, William Hallatt; Rhode Island, H. J. Wells; South Carolina, J. A. Brock; South Dakota, D. F. McKay; Tennessee, F. O. Watts; Texas, T. J. Grace; Utah, L. S. Hills; Vermont, W. Bailey; Virginia, Alexander Hamilton; Washington, J. T. M. Richards; West Virginia, T. M. Jackson; Wisconsin, W. K. Coffin; Wyoming, G. H. Gable; Hawaii, S. M. Damon.

The officers elected were then installed. The retiring President, Joseph C. Hendrix, received a silver punch bowl as a present from the members of the association.

The convention adjourned sine die.

The New Officers Installed.

At the meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Brown Hotel after the adjournment of the regular meetings of the association, Alvah W. Trowbridge of New York was re-elected Chairman of the council, James R. Branch of Virginia, Secretary and G. M. Reynolds of Chicago, Treasurer.

The question of choosing a city for the next annual convention was deferred until the Spring meeting of the council, which will occur in New York. There were receptions to the delegates this afternoon at the Overland Park Clubhouse and at the smelters. This evening an excursion left here with several hundred of the visitors to take in Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Pueblo, and the Cripple Creek district.

The second annual meeting of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association was held at the Denver Club to-day. After the report of the Executive Committee, several papers were read and discussed. The election of officers was then taken up, the following being chosen: Chairman—B. T. Jones, Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis; Vice Chairman—Otto Bannerd, Continental Trust Company, New York; Chairman Executive Committee—Anton G. Hodenpyl, Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids; Secretary—Arthur Heurtley, Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Executive Committeemen for Three Years—Otto Bannerd, Continental Trust Company, New York; F. B. Gibson, International Trust Company, Denver; Arthur Heurtley, Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Executive Committeeman for One Year, (in place of Breckinridge Jones, resigned,)—John H. Holliday, Union Trust Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHICAGO TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Dr. Edmund J. James Appointed Dean of the New Institution.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Dr. Edmund J. James, Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago, has been appointed Dean of the new Teachers College, organized by the university on the foundation created by Mrs. Emmons Blaine. He was for thirteen years professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and has been in Chicago since 1896.

The Teachers College is a unique experiment in education—an attempt to organize college work in science, literature, and art in such a way that persons engaged in the active work of teaching can get the full advantages of a college training. It is a direct and practical outgrowth of the university extension movement in the United States, and is an expression of that closer connection between the public school work and the university of which Dr. James has been an earnest advocate.

REVIEW OF THE IRON TRADE.

Union of Iron and Steel Companies and Heavy Purchases of Pig Iron.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—The Iron Trade Review, in its issue to-morrow, will say:

"Heavy purchases of bessemer pig iron in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys at the furnacemen's price of $10, furnace, have been the market sensation of the week. The event of furthest reaching import is the practical conclusion of the deal for the amalgamation of the Minnesota Iron Company and the Illinois Steel Company. The merger has not come to the point of deciding details, except as to relative stock holdings. It may be announced also that the negotiations for the acquisition of the Lorain Steel Company, which have been pending for several weeks, have been virtually closed in the past few days. The stocks of the two large Western companies have bounded up in the past week, and are now thought to have reached the climax of the remarkable advance of the fortnight.

"Part of this movement is the intrinsic improvement of all iron securities, due to the marked betterment that has come to the trade in August. Rumors are plentiful of further additions to the list of companies included in the merger, but denials are made on behalf of the several Pennsylvania companies, and there is no reason to believe they have ever been seriously a factor in the plans made at Chicago. It remains to be seen how far an effort will be made by other ore producers to insure the destination of a considerable part of their product, or by other important steel companies to provide the bulk of their ore supplies at a cost likely to fluctuate only within narrow limits. The sellers of ore will probably find their trade for a time largely among furnaces whose operations are not on a scale warranting the risks of a large mining investment."

FRITZ LENZ HELD FOR BIGAMY.

Prisoner Says He Was Intoxicated When He Married Second Wife.

Fritz Lenz, a driver in the employ of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, was held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of bigamy. Lenz, on Dec. 16, 1895, married his first wife, Mrs. Carrie Lenz. At the time Mrs. Lenz was a widow, with three children. The couple lived happily until last May, when they quarreled, and Lenz left his wife.

Mrs. Lenz supposed her husband would return to her, and was not anxious for a week. After that, when he did not come back to her, she called at the brewery, and was surprised to find that he was known there as Frederick Schaefer. She found that he was living at 1,018 Avenue A with a woman. Mrs. Lenz called, and her husband introduced the woman, who is sixty-five years old, to her as his mother. After calling on the woman Mrs. Lenz learned that the elderly woman, instead of being her husband's mother, was his wife, he having been married to her by the Rev. Mr. Walling, pastor of the Lutheran Church on Fifty-fifth Street, near Second Avenue, on April 29. Both women appeared in court last week, and Magistrate Cornell, after hearing their stories, issued a warrant for the arrest of Lenz, who fled to Jersey City. By means of a decoy letter Lenz came to this city yesterday morning, and was arrested by Court Detective Schroeder.

In court Lenz pleaded with his second wife to be merciful, but she replied: "I'll send you to prison. How dare you marry me?"

"I was intoxicated, and you know it," answered Lenz.

Mrs. Lenz No. 1 said she would have forgiven her husband had he not married a woman old enough to be his mother, and then, after he recovered his senses, lived with her for a month. She, however, appeared to have some sympathy for him.

NORTON'S VIEW OF THE WAR

Harvard Professor Describes the Conflict as a "Miserable Spectacle of Incompetency."

BAD FAITH TOWARD SPAIN

Charges that the Foundations of the Republic Have Been Unsettled and the Nation's Principles Violated.

ASHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—The twentieth annual dinner in aid of Sanderson Academy took place this afternoon, and, like those which have preceded it, it was notable for the brilliant array of distinguished men who participated in the after-dinner speaking.

Besides that of Charles Elliot Norton, Professor Emeritus of Fine Arts of Harvard University, who presided, as he has on nearly all these occasions, there were addresses from the Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn, who has his Summer home at Chesterfield; G. Vanley Hall, a native of the town, and President of Clark University of Worcester; the Rev. Dr. P. S. Moxom of Springfield, Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, and Booker T. Washington, the Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and recognized as the leading negro educator of the country.

As will be seen from the address of Prof. Norton, he still believes that the late war could have been avoided, and he takes a somewhat pessimistic view of the dangers which confront the country. Aside from his reference to the academy, which was purely local, he spoke as follows:

"Our hearts have been heavy with new weight of care, and the very brightness of the sunshine has but deepened by contrast the cloud of our sorrowful thoughts—sorrowful that our Nation should have turned its back upon its old ideals, and standing at the parting of the ways, should have chosen that ancient path, familiar to the old world, worn by the bloody feet of hapless generations, and which has never led to anything but ill—the path of aggressive war, of foreign conquest, of alien territorial aggrandizement, the path that leads from trouble to trouble.

"'For what can war but endless war still breed?'

"The black and brutal visage of war has, indeed, been lighted up from time to time during the Summer by the gallant deeds of our men in service and by the good conduct and marvelous good fortune of our navy, and by the general temper of humanity displayed so soon as the actual fight was over by both officers and men. But it has taken on a deeper shade of gloom from the needless sufferings which our brave soldiers have had to endure from the lack of due provision for their needs, alike in camp, on field, and in hospital. It has been a miserable spectacle of incompetency, for which account must be rendered and penalty exacted.

"Of all our privileges and blessings none was greater than our exemption from the fear of war. We were set apart for peace. We should have held ourselves consecrated to it, for we professed to be a Christian Nation, and, as followers of the Prince of Peace, to hold war in abhorrence. We professed that our constantly increasing National power rested on a moral foundation.

"There have indeed of late been many threatening indications that these professions had not the force of principles; that safety, prosperity, and ignorance had corrupted the moral sense of the Nation and weakened its sense of responsibility; that there were vast numbers of our people too unacquainted with the teachings of history to set a right value on our peculiar and priceless National privileges; that there were others, including many men of more than average intelligence and virtue, who had no absolute conviction of the wickedness of war, and others still, including a large body of politicians, so indifferent to right and wrong as to be eager to force the Nation into war, if, by so doing their personal or partisan interests could be promoted.

"Flinging common sense and moral principle alike to the winds, under the influence of hysterical emotion, without decent deliberation, without due preparation, the representatives of the people rushed with childish precipitancy into war, and, what is worse, forced war upon a weak nation which, whatever it had done to provoke it, showed itself finally ready to make every reasonable effort to meet it and to meet every legitimate demand of the United States. Even if the good faith of Spain were to be questioned, we put ourselves in the wrong by refusing to test it. No attention was paid to her repeated offer of armistice in Cuba, of an international commission to determine the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, of the grant of practical autonomy to Cuba.

"The President and our Minister to Spain, both presumably better informed of the conditions than any other men, declared their belief that the ends we had a right to seek could be secured by negotiation, and urged that the attempt thus to obtain them should not be abandoned. But Congress, representing the Nation, refused to listen to the counsels of prudence, patience, and of peace. The National conscience seemed dead to the sin of war and the National imagination was dull to its results of evil.

"The worst of war is, indeed, that its results can never be fully foreseen, and that they may turn out far worse than the actual calamity of its course. The United States went to war fancying that a comparatively simple, easy, and brief task was before it. Peace has nominally come. The actual conflict has ended; but less than one hundred days of war has resulted in revolution in the United States. The foundations on which the Republic has rested have been unsettled; the principles upon which the Government depends have been violated; we have undertaken obligations which neither our institutions nor our National character enable us properly to discharge.

"Whatever disposition may be made of the Philippines, we are already, through holding them and claiming the right to dispose of them, brought into entangling relations with the nations of the Old World and run the risk of losing the inestimable boon, which has hitherto been ours, of freedom from the complications of the international politics of the Old World, and of remaining the independent masters of our own fortunes. It is, indeed, a momentous revolution."

SCIENTIFIC MEN IN BOSTON.

Prof. Robert T. Hill Reads a Paper on the Possibilities of Cuba.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The attendance of delegates at the various sections of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was remarkably good to-day. Many papers of interest were read.

In Section E, "Geology and Geography," Prof. Robert T. Hill, geologist, United States Geological Survey, read an interesting paper on "The Possibilities of Cuba."

Prof. Hill said that, although it was the solemn duty of the United States to carry out the declaration of Congress to establish Cuban independence, there is a strong feeling on the part of the Americans, foreign residents of Cuba, and Cubans that the ultimate destiny of this island will be absorption into the American Union. That it can be ultimately brought about by natural and friendly means there can be no doubt.

Prof. Hill said: "With rehabilitation of Cuba the island will offer agricultural opportunities for the small farmer; fields of investment for capitalists, in the line of municipal and public improvements; employment for labor, and the establishment of Winter homes and resorts for the leisure classes. He sees in the coming demand for acclimated labor a solution of the immigration question in the United States by deflecting the tide from Southern Europe from our northern shores to Cuba."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Traffic Managers of Lines Under Vanderbilt Control Hold a Conference at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—There are twenty-eight freight traffic managers, all connected with lines under Vanderbilt control, in conference here to-day.

Plans for the curtailment of general expenses and for the consolidation of local agencies, as far as consistent, were discussed. It was stated that in cities where there were a number of offices connected with various Vanderbilt lines general agencies would be established.

The appointments of W. F. Wilson as General Manager of freight lines operating over the West Shore, F. L. Pomeroy as General Manager of freight lines operating over the New York Central, and G. C. Street to be General Accountant, were confirmed.

MAY ABOLISH DIFFERENTIALS.

Trunk Line Association Passenger Agents Considering Matter.

Commissioner Farmer of the Trunk Line Association said yesterday that he had received word from the general passenger agents of the more important lines that the abolishment of the passenger differential fares was being considered, but the matter had not yet come before the association in an official manner. The passenger agents of several of the big lines met in this city Wednesday and discussed the matter, but whether they decided upon a definite line of action is not known.

The meeting was of considerable importance, it was intimated, yesterday, and it is believed the agents are nursing what may develop into a sharp fight between the "strong" and the "weak" lines. If the plan that is in the air be carried out, all differentials between New York and Chicago and St. Louis will be abolished, and the "weak" lines will be forced to charge the same fare as the great roads.

It is taken as a step toward the clearing away of differentials when the North Shore limited train over the New York Central and Michigan Central was taken off not long ago, and it has been intimated that in the scheme of abolishing the differentials all the limited trains between New York and Chicago might be withdrawn. With uniform rates on all roads the big lines believe with their superior equipment and prestige the bulk of travel would flow their way, to the detriment of the smaller roads.

The effort to abolish differentials has already resulted in clashing. The smaller roads demanded that the strong lines take off their fast service if they wished to cut off differentials, but the weak lines were none the less greatly surprised when it began to appear their demand would be complied with. They foresaw that if they were obliged to make their rates $20 their patronage would be likely to turn to the big lines. Accordingly the weaker roads figure to put up a sharp contest when the question comes to an issue on the lines mentioned.

MILWAUKEE IS SATISFIED.

New Freight Rates on Southern Minnesota and Iowa Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—An agreement on freight rates satisfactory to Milwaukee and Minneapolis, for which the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has been fighting for six years, has at last been reached, and Milwaukee hereafter will be on an equality with Minneapolis for the grain trade of Southern Minnesota and Iowa.

The question was referred to a committee of the Chambers of Commerce of both cities. The railroads operating in the territory involved agreed to adopt rates as agreed to by the Conference Committee. The agreement gives to Milwaukee a rate of from 1 to 3 cents on 100 pounds less than the tariffs prevailing prior to June 20 last from 150 points in the territory involved. The agreement gives effect to the spirit of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's ruling.

Southern Railway's Purchases.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25.—The formal transfer of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railway to the Southern Railway was executed yesterday. The consideration was $901,710. The road runs from this city to Middlesborough, Ky., a distance of seventy miles. The sale of the Knoxville Belt Line to the Southern Railway was also confirmed.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The Generous Invitation of Ohio Cavalrymen to "Morgan's Men."

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The surviving officers and soldiers of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry have sent to the surviving officers and soldiers of Gen. John Morgan's Kentucky Division of Confederate Cavalry the following invitation:

The reunion of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry will be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday, Sept. 7, this being also the date of the parade and review by the President of the United States of 100,000 veteran soldiers who are expected to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city.

During "our war" of 1861-5 "Morgan's Men" and the men of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry spoke to each other frequently through the medium of their gun-barrels, and crossed sabres on more than one hotly contested field of strife. It was in the smoke of battle that we came to know each other better, leading to a mutual regard.

A generation later, when our country called to arms for the recent hundred days' war with Spain, the sons of the South, side by side with the sons of the North, on land and sea, fought and died on stricken fields in defense of the honor of the old flag, and in a series of most glorious victories placed our colors high above those of a foreign foe, and neither your sons nor ours forgot to "Remember the Maine!"

It seems to be a fitting time to put the seal on the new bond of union that shall make us, as a Nation, one, indivisible, and unconquerable.

Therefore we, the undersigned former officers of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, your neighbors of a near-by State, speaking for ourselves, in our own names, and, as we believe, voicing the sentiments of all our comrades, extend to you, all of "Morgan's Men," this, our cordial invitation, asking you to meet with us, as our guests, at our reunion in Cincinnati on Sept. 7. We ask you to come and bring your sons with you.

The countersign is "Dewey-Hobson."

MONITORS ORDERED TO NEWPORT

The Crews of the Vessels Suffering from Severe Heat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The four big monitors, Terror, Puritan, Miantonomoh, and Amphitrite, and the cruiser Montgomery have been ordered by the Navy Department to Newport, R. I. It had been thought the monitors would be utilized in the large ports of Cuba and Puerto Rico, but it has now been decided to send them North.

The Miantonomoh is at Dry Totugas, and the others are in West Indian waters. The extreme hot weather told severely on the officers and men of the monitors, the craft having very limited accommodations above deck.

The Albatross has arrived at Acapulco, St. Louis at Piscataqua, Winslow, Oneida, and Hornet at Norfolk, Foote at Brooklyn, Southard at Ponce, Frolic and Viking at Fort Monroe, McKee at Brooklyn, Yosemite and Supply at Tompkinsville.

The Peoria has sailed from Port Royal for Fort Monroe, Resolute from Montauk to Portsmouth, Annapolis from Ponce to Newport, Hercules from Norfolk to Port Royal, Bancroft from Charleston to Fort Monroe, Massasoit and Sioux from Port Royal to Norfolk.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

New Jersey Tax Collector Owes County Treasurer $4,500.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 25.—John G. Hippenstell, a real estate dealer of Delanco, with an office at Fortieth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, has acknowledged that he is short in his accounts as Tax Collector of the Township to a considerable amount.

Recently the township authorities were notified that the amount due the County Treasurer for Beverly Township's proportion of the tax for stone road construction and county purposes had not been paid. Hippenstell agreed to make the payment at once, but failed to do so. A few days ago it was learned that there were no funds in the Township Treasury to pay the salaries of the school teachers and other bills, and Hippenstell asked authority to borrow the money out of the bank. The township authorities refused to consent to this unless he secured the permission of his bondsmen. The bondsmen last night called on Hippenstell and demanded an explanation. He thereupon admitted that he was short in his accounts and owed the County Treasurer about $4,500. He was unable to say what became of the money except that he had spent it in small sums before he was aware of the extent of the shortage. As far as can be ascertained no warrant has yet been issued for his arrest.

You are invited to inspect the new Fall shapes of

Knox Hats.

They have the usual perfection in lines, superiority of material and workmanship, and are the standards of fashion. The proper finish to correct attire.

Now Ready.

"Patronize American Industries."

For Sale at the Retail Stores:

212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE., (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

OUR MACHINERY ABROAD

The World Buys $50,000,000 Worth from Us in a Year.

CONFIDENCE IN EVERY LAND

Typewriters, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, and Other Instruments Sent to Remote Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—No greater compliment

PEACE UNION AT MYSTIC

Alfred H. Love Replies to Criticisms of His Letter to the Spanish Authorities.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON HEARD

He Discusses the Dangers of Imperialism, Urges Men Not to Serve in the Army, and Thinks the Revolution a Mistake.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 25.—The second day's session of the thirty-second annual convention of the Universal Peace Union today had for its feature the personal statement made by President Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, in reply to criticisms which he said had been made on him in connection with his letter to the Spanish authorities. He said:

"Thirty-two years ago, when the Universal Peace Union was organized—and I feel willing to repeat it now, as it comes very forcibly to my mind—I made the following statement: 'If we have not a desire beyond popular approbation, if we have not a record equal to criticism, a love superior to any man's hate, a charity that extends to all the world, a trust that is centred in the Supreme being, and a faith willing to accept martyrdom in obedience to the moral, we had better make no move for universal peace.'

Pity for the Editors.

"To those editors and reporters who have so grossly misrepresented and persecuted me, I want to say I have a pity for them. There is no malice in my heart. I will not revile them, but in turn I will forgive them, for they were hasty and inflamed by war. Let us forgive their abuse. If they will come to my home, I will sup with them and they with me.

"As to a correspondence with the Spanish throne, it was two years ago that I commenced it, and recommended then for Spain's good, as well as our own, that Cuba have independence with more freedom than as a colony, and that the oppression cease.

"Minister Woodford was our friend since 1875, when, in Congress, he introduced a resolution for international arbitration in reply to our letter asking for the concession. So did Arthur de Marcoartu of the Spanish Cortes. He is a Senator, and one of our Vice Presidents. So is Castelar.

"Remember, the Universal Peace Union is for all countries, and has its officers in all countries, with an international bureau of peace in Berne, Switzerland. Hence we are a cosmopolitan people, and I speak for Europe as well as for America. In return, some in Europe wrote President McKinley in the same strain for peace."

President Love's statement was heartily applauded.

At the afternoon session a general committee was appointed to report resolutions and convictions. A committee was also appointed to nominate officers. Both committees will make their reports to-morrow, when the election of officers will take place.

William Lloyd Garrison Speaks,

William Lloyd Garrison of Boston spoke as follows:

"It was my privilege three years ago to address this association on 'The Things That Make for Peace.' At that time the idea of a foreign war was as remote as the Philippines. The Nation was busily engaged in the hopeful and salutary process of self-examination and reform. The growing evils and demoralization of the body politic, promising future internal rupture and strife, were ominous to thoughtful minds. The standard of civic virtue, especially in municipal and State affairs, was lamentably low. The political machine in the hands of corrupt managers dominated the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and defied the moral sentiment of the people. Even in New England, where a naturally higher level might be expected, the same fact in a modified form existed.

"By a strange fatuity, the one man who stood for the reformed and reforming public spirit, embodying in himself the highest public probity, unswerving courage, and regenerating influence, the then President of the United States, by a fatal stroke played directly into the hands of his enemies, the spoilsmen whom it was his glory to combat. In an evil hour, by a single act, he more than nullified his previous incomparable service.

"The baneful Venezuela message assured the eclipse of Cleveland's high-minded policy and the speedy downfall of his party. It filled the hearts of the half-terrified evildoers with fresh courage and the souls of the faithful with dismay; the strength departed from the Democratic ranks, and into its place crept unscrupulous issues with empty leaders, which the country promptly repudiated. But the hysterical response to the message was a revelation to the country of its own unsuspected and latent savagery.

"The late war with Spain was worked up with the unspontaneity of a labored drama. It was not called for by the people, was earnestly opposed by disinterested thinkers who had the public ear, and the aversion of the evidently sincere President and Secretary of the Navy gave hopes of a peaceful settlement.

"Like the Franco-Prussian war, initiated by a falsehood, our hostilities with Spain were hurried regardless of truth or National honor. In the light of to-day's knowledge of the Cuban insurrection and the real character of the insurgents, of the eagerness of Spain to avoid fighting by generous concessions, of the brutal and blind declaration of war by Congress, regardless of preparation or season, the verdict of history must pronounce the inception of the struggle to be without justification.

Our Century of Dishonor and Infamy.

"Behold a country that has had its century of dishonor with the Indians and its infamy with the negro, prating of its newfound duty to swarms of people of whose nature and needs it knows nothing! Admire the assurance of a people which shuts its doors against foreign commerce proclaiming the necessity of conquest for the sake of trade! Note the anxiety of a nation that bars out the Chinese, hurrying to annex whole populations of Asiatics. Think of a republic which jealously warns off foreign nations from the American continent, now rightly claiming to hold dominion in the Philippines because Admiral Dewey destroyed a Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila. What a spectacle is presented by a democracy, perplexed at its own miscarriage of self-government, undertaking with jaunty confidence to govern hordes of people in the tropics, alien in manners, traditions and habits to all that Americans hold dear!

"To enter upon such a career as our jingoes picture, we must renounce the principles which have made the country great. Imperial rule abroad necessitates imperial rule at home. No nation can have adjustable ethics, applicable alike to freedom and to the government of subjugated races. If it is right to deny suffrage to the governed people in the Sandwich Islands, it will not be long before, under the plea of necessity, suffrage in the United States will be curtailed and the right of the governed to choose their representatives denied. Already the Supreme Court, feeling the trend of imperial ideas, decides that the crime of Mississippi in disfranchising its citizens under false pretences is constitutional, thus disarming the criticism that we are defrauding our new Hawaiian fellow citizens of their right to the ballot.

Civil War Caused Our Ills.

"Let those who hold that the civil war settled the right of the black man in this country to equal civil and political liberty test the Southern atmosphere on the race question. Indeed, a stranger might infer that the South triumphed, so general has been the acquiescence of the North in the social and political fettering of the blacks by the shotgun and State legislation.

"Moreover, the present aggravated ills of the country are the direct legacy of the civil war. Without it the protective tariff would long since have given way to the English system of revenue, toward which it was rapidly tending. The greenback and silver controversies would never have been born. The plutocracy which has assumed such alarming proportions had its genesis in army contracts, inflated prices, and special privileges so easily obtained unnoticed amid the clash of arms.

"When one assumes that the Revolutionary and civil wars were good ones, because certain benefits resulted, the question is begged. It is so easy to point to the seen and ignore the unseen. Moncure D. Conway has well said that without the Revolution this country would inevitably have attained full political freedom without bloodshed. To-day, if one is asked where the best constitutional government exists, where public honor is most conspicuous, life securest, and justice most certain, the country of George III. suggests itself before that of George Washington.

Rebellion Against Our Tyrants Urged.

"War is incompatible with free government. It is the handmaid of despotism. It necessitates the stifling of free discussion. The respectable Boston daily, par excellence, hastened to declare that he who asserted that the country had entered upon 'an unnecessary and unrighteous war is guilty of an infamous crime which has all the guilt of treason,' and Gen. Schofield from the Presidio uttered his martial note of warning against free speech. The Spaniards are less enemies of the United States than these slaves and tools. Rebellion to such tyrants is obedience to God. 'One soul against the flesh of mankind,' is invulnerable.

"It is true that lawbreakers must risk the penalty. It is absurd to disobey and expect to evade the consequences. But what higher honor can be vouchsafed to man than to suffer unjustly for the truth? It is the gibbet and the dungeon that mark more truly the advance of civilization than the battles that usurp so much space in history. The victims and martyrs have always been men and women who rebelled against established order. I live in the hope of some time seeing in Harvard College the portrait of Wendell Phillips in its gallery of worthies, illuminated with this inscription he once desired for his epitaph: 'Infidel and traitor; infidel to a church that could be at peace in the presence of sin; traitor to a government that was a magnificent conspiracy against justice.' How much more valuable the lesson of independence it would convey than the ordinary incentives to subservience which lead to coveted degrees!

"Independence of thought and action is the need of the time. Parties have become masters instead of tools and must be put to their proper use. Governments whose sovereign powers are employed to curtail individual rights must be taught their true place and function. To accomplish this eternal vigilance and unceasing protest at every despotic step is the duty of loyalty and patriotism alike. 'I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I honor not more,' is the motto that every freeman as well as lover should wear.

Damage Done to Our Principles.

"Now that the formal peace between this country and Spain has been practically consummated, it is broadly recognized that a far more difficult contest is impending. This four months' military debauch is to furnish occasion for years of repentance. Nature will cover with green the graves of the slain on land; the mangled and drowned bodies of those who perished on the water will speedily dissolve into the material elements of which they were composed; but the serious injury done to the principles which have guided the Republic to greatness will long remain to trouble and perplex it.

"With the acceptance of Hawaii from the hands of the conspirators who captured it by the naval connivance and aid of the United States, a new creed must be evolved to perpetuate the unjust conditions there existing. A justification has to be found for the diminutive oligarchy which controls, without the consent of the governed, a people as much entitled to self-government as President Dole.

"The denial of suffrage rights to the Hawaiians, treating truth as geographical, is a betrayal of democracy at home. What shall it profit a nation to conquer all the islands of the sea if thereby the surrender of its own vital principle is the price?

"The advocates of the war truly say that we have come out of the conflict a different Nation. Not, however, in the nobler sense which they would imply, but with that dangerous consciousness of brute strength, destructive to the spirit and tempting to emulation in paths leading to the abyss in which so many promising democracies have perished.

Dewey's Guns Did Us Most Injury.

"To gain the Hawaiian Islands by the loss of our belief in 'a government of the people, for the people, and by the people,' is a costly exchange. To obtain Cuba and Puerto Rico at the expense of an increased standing army and navy is to pay a deadly price. To surrender the Monroe doctrine for the Philippines is to demonstrate that something more than the Spanish squadron went down under Dewey's guns at Manila. The old chart and compass which have served so well to keep the country clear of the rocks and shoals of international greed will be of little use on this new voyage of imperialism.

Reform Movements Suffer.

"Lincoln's Gettysburg address and Lowell's classic defense of democracy must be suppressed at Honolulu because they are dangerous utterances under a despotic oligarchy. Every politician henceforth must keep two sets of principles, one for home, the other for colonial consumption, and speak with double tongue.

"Hardly a single current reform movement has escaped injury from the war. The women who rebel against taxation without representation will have a difficult task to prove that they are entitled to suffrage more than the disfranchised masses of the Sandwich Islands. The advocates of the single tax will be met on every hand with worse conditions and multiplied taxes, the direct legacy of the late war, to which so many of them consented. Already the land grabbers are organizing to possess the valuable lands in the new domains acquired by stealth and bloodshed. The civil service reformer will find increased obstacles to surmount. The spoilsmen are now scenting the offices to be established. The labor unions will have food for contemplation in heavier taxes and a fiercer struggle for employment. In their revolt against injustice, they must reckon with soldiers whose only duty is to obey unthinkingly the orders of the powers that be. They have helped enthrone a despotism by acquiescence, and cannot wonder when militarism produces increased national poverty and degradation, as it has in Italy and Spain.

Anglo-Saxon Barbarism.

"Anglo-Saxon civilization has a rhetorical sound, but fine words cannot hide its barbaric record. In this country it has sheltered negro slavery, robbed and murdered the Indian, and committed atrocities against the Chinamen. In England wherever commerce has obtained footing among alien nations by the sword, Anglo-Saxon civilization has meant

> 'Shoddy and "loaded" cottons,
> And beer and Bibles and rum.'

"To be the land of refuge for all hunted and down-trodden peoples is a glory exceeding all conquest and extension of empire. To emancipate our great continent from land monopoly, recognizing the right of all mankind to the use of the earth, and to declare absolute free trade with all nations, would lay the basis of a civilization which no narrow prefix of Anglo-Saxon could describe. It would include the human race.

Republics Unfit for Empire.

"The Declaration of Independence is not a glittering generality. Lincoln and Lowell, and not the politicians who usurp the public gaze, are the true prophets of democracy. The Nation must be held to its solemn promise to give self-government to Cuba, and we must insist upon the same in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Regarding the Philippines, as long as the expression of opinion can have weight in determining the National policy, let us protest against their retention in any form. Considering our distinct failures with subject races within our own borders, to annex millions of half-civilized and savage Pacific islanders indicates a madness inviting destruction. Republics are unfitted by their principles for holding colonies in practical slavery, no matter how benevolent the intention may be. Hands off the dangerous Philippines!

"In conclusion, I wish again to emphasize the duty of peace men to make conscience paramount to law or party. We have too long been in fetters to the fetich of patriotism, not unnaturally, because in the civil war patriotism was on the side of truth and liberty. But as an unreasoning sentiment nothing can be more pernicious or more calculated to enslave the mind. I think that Tolstoi does not exaggerate when he affirms that 'patriotism produces only lies, violence, murder.'

"I thrill with enthusiastic reverence at Renan's noble declaration. After the destructive invasion of his country and the burning of his own house by the Prussian soldiers, his companions were hot with sentiments of revenge. 'No vengeance!' cried the great writer; 'perish France, rather! Perish the idea of country! Higher still the kingdom of duty and reason!'"

SUICIDE'S WIFE IN NEED.

Newport Policemen Paid Her Fare to New York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Detective McClusky of New York has written to Chief of Police Kaull, giving a description of a man who committed suicide by drowning in New York. The description tallies exactly with that of Herbert Howard, husband of Mrs. Margaret Howard, who is spending the Summer here with her father.

Mrs. Howard called at the police station this afternoon, and after reading the description, said she was convinced that it was her husband who had drowned himself. She was penniless, and expressed a desire to go to New York to make further efforts at identification. Mrs. Howard has three children, the youngest being but one year old. She left for New York this evening to identify the body of her husband, the Chief of Police paying her fare.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEADBAY

All the Favorites, Save Merry Prince, Were Beaten Yesterday.

MAHER FIRST IN TWO RACES

Sloane Didn't Have a Winning Mount —Duke of Middleburg and Bendoran Won the Two Stake Races Decided.

Either the long wait in Tuesday's Futurity race or the hot weather, and probably both, operated to keep the attendance at the Coney Island Jockey Club races yesterday to much below the usual Sheepshead Bay crowd. The fact that the card contained none of the stars of the racing world also had its part in the diminished attendance in all probability.

For their misbehavior at the post on Futurity Day the starter had fined and suspended a number of the jockeys who were chiefly responsible for his troubles that day. But before the races yesterday Mr. Fitzgerald got the batch of jockeys about him and talked with them seriously about their behavior, winding up the talk with a remission of all the fines and suspensions on promise of future good behavior and obedience, the understanding being that in case of future disobedience the punishment inflicted should be reimposed to double the extent of the original punishment. This seemed to satisfy all hands and so the racing went on merrily, and the jockeys were better behaved as a rule than they have been for a long time.

The star jockey, Tod Sloane, failed to cut any figure in the racing yesterday, as he could not get one of his mounts home first, and the people who play the jockeys instead of the horses had a bad day of it in their speculative ventures. Tod's return among his people, the rising young light-weight "Danny" Maher, fared better, for he rode two winners in the course of the afternoon, including Bendora, the winner of the Flying Handicap. Barrett, a newcomer among these light-weight riders, also got in a couple of races, the others going to the unfashionable jockeys, Littlefield and Spencer. There were fancy prices against both of Barrett's mounts, Lillian Belle and Gleonine, and for that matter the favorites were very generally bowled over, Merry Prince being the only one to win a race, and he wouldn't have done that but for Maher's splendid ride at the end of his run, which enabled him to just beat home the outsider, Handpress, who would surely have won with a better boy than O'Connor in the saddle.

But Maher threw the opening race away by the poor way in which he rode Trolley, who should have won from Lillian Belle had not Maher taken her back after having a splendid position, apparently because he was afraid of a tight squeeze and preferred a safer but further route home around on the outside of his field. That gave Lillian Belle and Harvey a chance to beat Maher's mount, Trolley, which they both did by narrow margins, but margins sufficiently wide to get the money.

The Autumn Maiden Stakes.

"Pittsburg Phil's" big bets on Manuel were sufficient to make that colt the favorite for the Autumn Maiden Stake, a run of five furlongs over the Futurity Course. Ways and Means had a Western and Saratoga following, but neither were smart enough to get into the money. The race was for Duke of Middleburg, who practically led his field all through the race and won by a scant margin from James R. Keene's colt, St. Lorenzo, who was a length in front of Sanford, Manuel, and Somers at the end of the run. Duke of Middleburg thus showed some reason for the high esteem in which he was held early in the season, though previously he has failed to run up to the expectations of his veteran trainer, Wyndham Walden, who considered him a fairly high-class colt.

August Belmont's colors showed in front in the third race, when Merry Prince beat a field of milers in good time for the track, 1:41 1-5, a fine showing for the cripple. Imperator led the field for a half mile of the run and then went back to the rear, where he finished, as he found the journey altogether too long for him. When he quit Handpress took command and it looked a certainty that he would win. But at the last eighth pole Maher put spurs to Merry Prince, whom he had been nursing along, and managed to catch and pass Handpress just in time to get the money.

Bendoran made a runaway race of the Flying Handicap, getting in front at the start and holding his lead all the way until the stake was won. Miss Miriam, the favorite, found the ten pounds' addition to the weight she carried on Tuesday too much for her, and had to be content with third place, Swiftmas, the second choice, beating her rather handily.

It must have been an inspiration for Louis Stuart to put Spencer up on Gaze in the fifth race, and leave Pickering, who usually rides for the stable, out in the cold. At all events, Gaze won the dash, and showed both speed and gameness, something she has seemed to lack in her past races under Pickering's guidance. She had a hard task to beat Roysterer, with Clauson in the saddle, but did it after a hard drive of a quarter of a mile by only a head. The pair were a half dozen lengths in front of Clear and Tut Tut, the latter the favorite and ridden in a slovenly fashion by Sloane, who was wandering all about the track instead of steering a straight course home.

A run of a mile and an eighth on the grass track wound up the day's sport, and proved a big surprise for the bettors, as Glonoine, who was an outsider in the speculation, led from start to finish, and won in a hard drive by a head from Bannock, the field being well beaten off. Sir Gawain, the favorite, was eased up when Doggett saw he was beaten, and finished back in the ruck.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Weather cloudy. Track slow.

1—Lillian Belle, J. D. Smith's b. f., 3 years, by Bermuda-Satilla, 108 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Barrett)
2—Harvey, W. Hendrie's b. c., 3, 113, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(H. Lewis)
3—Trolley, W. B. Jennings's b. m., 4, 113, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Maher)

Cleophus, 4, 131, 13 to 5, (Sims;) Loiterer, 3, 119, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Easter Card, 2, 96, 9 to 2, (Songer,) and Billali, 4, 115, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $1,000 added to an entrance fee of $50 each, $20 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Duke of Middleburg, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Cayuga-Lady McNairy, 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—St. Lorenzo, J. R. Keene's ch. c., 115, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Sanford, J. A. Bennett's br. c., 115, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

Manuel, 115, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) Somers, 119, 30 to 1, (Williams;) Hapsburg, 115, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Acushla, 116, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Ways and Means, 122, 5 to 1, (Barrett;) A. N. B., 115, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Al Reeves, 112, 60 to 1, (James;) Belle of H., 112, 30 to 1, (E. Jones's Chorus Boy, 116, 15 to 1, (H. Lewis,) and Havelock, 115, 15 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck, a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Merry Prince, August Belmont's ch. h., 5 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nellie, 108 pounds, $700, even money and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 91, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—The Winner, G. E. Smith's b. h., 5, 105, 5 to 2.....(Barrett)

Squire Abingdon, 3, 84, 20 to 1, (Clark,) and Imperator, 4, 106, 7 to 2, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head, six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Flying Handicap for three-year-olds of $1,000, added to an entrance fee of $50 each, $20 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Oram, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Swiftmas, Deimel & Farrell's br. c., 123, 7 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Williams)
3—Miss Miriam, Sydney Puget's b. f., 110, 2 to 1.....(Sloane)

Lady Marian, 105, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bangle, 118, 4 to 1, (Barrett;) St. Callatine, 117, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) and Danforth, 115, 10 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Gaze, L. Stuart's ch. f., by Falsetto-Glimpse, 102 pounds, $900, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.(Spencer)
2—Roysterer, Grahham Anderson's b. c., 97, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)

St. Clair, J. R. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 106, 3 to 1.....(Cunningham)

Tut Tut, 106, 3 to 5, (Sloane;) Cathedral, 107, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Prince of Wales, 101, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Mail Bag, 102, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rose Portout, 108, 40 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Lob Pyne, 94, 100 to 1, (Lansbey,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong on the turf. Time—1:56 3-5.

1—Glonoine, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by Sheen-Homoeopathy, 105 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Barrett)
2—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. h., 4, 123, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Twinkler, Mrs. S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 106, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Haverock, 3, 111, 10 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Lansdale, 106, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Merlin, 3, 102, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Dondo, 5, 120, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Sir Gawain, 5, 116, 8 to 5, (Doggett;) Jefferson, 6, 115, 15 to 1, (Collins,) and Free Lance, 4, 112, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Leadville 126	Tom Collins	112
Lambent 124	Sensational	107
Orion 120	Hanwell	104
Firearm 119	Misspah	103

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Hessian Thomas	110	Gloness 104
Whitepress	108	Seraphic 104
Tom Note	104	Althea 104
Frances Booker	104	Sister Fox 104
Leander	104	Chemisette 104
Lelida	104	Harmonica 104
Country Dance	104	

THIRD RACE.—Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Geisha	126	Latson 114
Gloriana	118	Lady Marian 100
George Boyd	114	Central Trust 108
Nuto	114	Candle Black 108
Rappahannock	114	Floronso 108
Whistling Con	114	

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Handicap. Five and a half furlongs.

Autumn	126	Kinley Mac 114
Point	121	Maid of Harlem 110
Glenheim	120	Young Exile 105

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Six furlongs.

Dominitor	111	Regulator 103
Roundsman	108	Swamp Angel 103
Premargo	108	Her Own 103
Pasmoker	108	Tom Collins 99
Julius Caesar	108	Fleeting Gold 94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter on the turf.

Lansdale	107	Longacre 98
King T.	101	Gun Metal 97

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Weather fine; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Fantasy, 100 pounds, (Dupee,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a length and a half; Hold Up, 105½, (Hupp,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by two lengths; Hopstitch, 110, (Irving,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:06½. Happy Knack, Miss Order, Semper Leon, Flying Scotchman, and Semsina also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. South Africa, 111 pounds, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by three lengths; L'Alouette, 104, (Forbes,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by half a length; Lord Zeal, 114, (Krapp,) even and out, third. Time—1:04. Premier, Sister Clara, and Black Bourne also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Ree Mitchell, 109 pounds, (Powers,) 6 to 5 and out, won by six lengths; Extreme, 104, (Forbes,) 7 to 10 and out, second by twelve lengths; Miss Mitchell, 98, (Green,) 15 to 1 and 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:13.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Judge Warren, 101 pounds, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and even, won by three lengths; Estaca, 106, (Kuhn,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by eight lengths; Charentus, 106, (Hamilton,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:30¾. Damocles and Marshall also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Oxnard, 95 pounds, (Dupee,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won by four lengths; Banquo II., 106, (Van Kuren,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a length; Stray Step, 105, (Powers,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:43¼. Nearest, Donation, and Hurns also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races here:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Joe Carroll, 107; Hop Scotch, Five O'Clock, Garrabrant, 100; Tyrian, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Vanessa, 110; Oxnard, Island Prince, 106; Uncle Louis, 103; Ma Angeline, Saratoga, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and one sixteenth. Manassas, 117; Filament, 95; Banquo II., 118; Premier, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Panmure, 108; Joe Anderson, 104; Prime Minister, 103; Laurel Leaf, 99; Island Prince, Field Lark, 94; Flareaway, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Charentus, 105; Orimar, 106; Knight of the Garter, 103; Squan, 100; Marito, 98.

TROTTING AT DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 25.—At Nutwood Park to-day in the first heat of the three-year old pace Bob Fitzsimmons made a half mile in 1:01½, the fastest ever paced in that class. Summary:

Three-Year-Old Pace.—Purse $2,000. Seven starters. Klatawah won in straight heats. Time—2:09½; 2:10½; 2:13¾. Bob Fitzsimmons, Air Ship, Cornelia Belle, The Maid, Vyzzenio, and Baker also started.

2:10 Pace.—Purse $2,500. Four starters. Eagle Flight won in straight heats. Time—2:09¾; 2:09½; 2:11. Rose Croix, Carlyle, Carrne, and De Monte also started.

3:00 Pace.—Purse $1,000. Seven starters. Fannie Putnam won third, fourth, and fifth heats. Time—2:15½; 2:15½; 2:18. Don Quixote won the second heat in 2:16. Gus Barrett took the first heat in 2:10¾, and was distanced in the second heat. Wiggaleta, Aunty Shucks, Boynton, and Sam A also started.

At Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Utica Park races opened to-day, with a fair attendance. The summaries:

2:8 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Bay Billy, b. g., W. L. Snow, Hornellsville	3	3	1	1	1
Crucible, b. g., R. C. Tilly, Taftville.	2	2	4	3	3
Sabrinah, b. m., C. S. Green, New Hartford	4	5	3	2	2
Charmaine, b. m., C. A. Niles, Central Square	1	1	2	dr.	
Audacity, c. g., R. H. Rown, Little Falls	5	4	dis.		
Ludo, b. s., W. H. Coville	Dis.				
Dolly Patchen, b. m., H. V. Stockman	Dis.				

Time—2:19¼; 2:22½; 2:23½; 2:20; 2:29¼.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Little Cliff, John Burk, Elmira ...	1	2	5	2	1
Malvina, A. A. Cummings, Harrisburg	7	5	1	1	2
The Shah, Belle Mead Farm	4	1	7	5	5
Ashwood, s. s., T. M. Clark, Marion	2	3	3	7	4
Free Silver, b. s., J. S. Connors.	6	4	2	4	3
Charles Sumner, b. m., W. B. Rogers	3	7	4	6	dr.
Happy Chimes, b. m., M. J. Byrnes.	8	8	8	3	dr.
Sam Sebastian, g. m., J. T. Shaw, Utica	9	6	6	8	dr.
Aplo, b. h., Sam Howe	5	9	dr.		

Time—2:19½; 2:19¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¾; 2:24; 2:23.

2:10 Pace, (unfinished.)

Tony Wilcox, — W. Wilcox, Elmira...	1	1	2
Ambulator, b. s., W. A. Fraser, Whitehall.	5	3	1
Rock P., C. P. Kilburn	2	7	7
Henry F., b. s., W. McManus	3	2	4
Lucile H., b. m., W. McGargee	8	4	5
Pansy Blossom, Dr. A. Lyker, Rural Grove	4	5	6
Raven, —, Dr. John Wentz	6	6	7
Fanny S., s. m., A. Seaton, Utica	7	8	8

Time—2:14½; 2:15¼; 2:16.

At Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Grand Circuit meet at Glens Falls was continued today. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

John Nolon, b. g., by Prodigal-Fantasia, by Ranchero, (Foote)	1	1	1
Tacoma, b. g., (Starr)	5	2	2
Timough, blk. m., (Miller)	2	6	7
Miss Beatrice, b. f., (Kelly)	4	3	4
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	6	5	3
Hurricane, blk. g., (Rennick)	7	8	6
Brandywine, r. g., (Surdam)	8	7	8
Governor Holt, b. h., (McLaughlin)	3	4	5

Time—2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¾.

2:40 Class.—Trotting, two-year-olds; two in three; purse $1,000.

Helen Grace, r. f., Blue Dawn-Annie Stevens, by Kentucky Prince, (Gurney)	1	1	
Ruth Clark, br. m., (Starr)	2	2	
Hanover Spring, b. c., (Rea)	3	3	
Colonel Demar, br. c., (Baldwin)	4	dis	

Time—2:25¼; 2:26¾.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Argenta, ch. m., by Graystone-Argose, by Mambrino, (Geers)	1	1	1
Queen Vitello, b. m., (Rathbun)	2	3	2
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	3	2	dis

For running.....

Time—2:14¾; 2:18½; 2:30¾.

At Danielson.

DANIELSON, Conn., Aug. 25.—Following is a summary of the light harness races of the Riverside Driving Club this afternoon:

2:35 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $200.

Lecco, blk. h., (Etheridge)	1	1	1
Pearl, ch. m., (Bennett)	2	2	2
Katherine, b. m., (Coe)	3	4	3
Guy, ch. g., (Collingwood)	4	3	4

Time—2:25¼; 2:27¼; 2:26½.

2:22 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $250.

Camlet, b. g., (Wickwire)	1	1	1
Jennie Hale, b. m., (Knapp)	2	2	2
Robin, br. g., (Wade)	4	3	4
Queen of Salem, m., (Turley)	3	5	5
Lucy, ro. b. h., (Hawkins)	6	6	3
Miss Betta Wilkes, b. m., (——)	5	4	6

Time—2:19¾; 2:19½; 2:21¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $300.

Hal, b. g., (Wade)	2	1	1
Victoria, b. m., (Etheridge)	1	2	2
Bert Baker, ro. g., (——)	4	3	4
Carrie V., b. m., (Gould)	3	4	3

Gambler, blk. h., (Blanchett) 5 5 5
Lady Bismarck, ch. m., (Bennett) ..... 4 dis.

Time—2:20¾; 2:21; 2:22¾; 2:23¾.

At Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—At the Orange County Circuit meet to-day 8,200 people were in attendance. The results follow:

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Won by Kittie Newman, who took second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:25½; 2:22½; 2:17¾. Peppy won first heat in 2:23¾. Roan Roy was third and Lady Allerton fourth.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $400. Benito took second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:20¾; 2:22¼; 2:24¾. Jersey Bellman took first heat. Time—2:25¾. The Kid was third and Clover fourth.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Lagona won in straight heats. Time—2:17; 2:14; 2:18. Fred Kohl was second, Roseleaf third, G. H. F. fourth.

Owing to the heavy track, the Elsie S. and Limerick match for a purse of $5,000 was postponed until to-morrow.

Guttenberg Race Track Affairs.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—James Hulshizer, receiver for the North Hudson Driving Park, the corporation owning the Guttenberg Race Track, to-day filed a report showing the assets of the association to be $102,000 and the liabilities $51,000. The principal asset is the race track property, and the

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AN ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

As events are at present shaping themselves it would not only be unnecessary but unwise for the President to appoint a Democrat to the Peace Commission. Certainly any Democrat who accepts such an appointment will find himself under serious embarrassment. Considerations of this nature may have prompted Mr. OLNEY to decline to serve. Justice WHITE, occupying a place quite above and beyond party politics, may feel at liberty to accept the appointment should it be offered to him. But we think the President may as well recognize the fact that the only open question that will come before the commission has now become a question of Administration policy which should be determined by himself and communicated to the Spanish members of the commission by men appointed from his own party acting under his instructions.

If the work laid out for the Peace Commission by the terms of the protocol did not extend beyond the ordinary business of drawing up a treaty of amity providing for a settlement of the disputed questions over which the war was fought, the well-known rule that party lines end at the froniter might be observed and Democrats might be named as negotiators without any impropriety. But the Spanish-American Peace Commission is to consider a great political question, the future government and control of the Philippines. That is a National question, indeed, but it is first of all an Administration question. President MCKINLEY and his advisors must, first of all, determine how far we are to pursue what is called the policy of expansion. We have taken Hawaii. We shall keep Puerto Rico. Shall we also take and keep the Philippines? That is a question primarily for WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Afterward the people, through their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, will pass upon it as presented by the Executive. But any Democrat would be out of place who, as a Peace Commissioner, for party reasons, might feel constrained to oppose the wishes of the Administration. He would be none the less out of place if his instructions called upon him to execute the will of the President without regard to his own private judgment and opinions.

The President cannot have failed to observe that the policy of expansion has become a party issue. The lines are not as yet closely drawn, and there is by no means a perfect agreement within either party. But the declarations of the party conventions with increasing positiveness place the Republicans upon the side of the policy of colonial expansion, while the Democrats, apparently without any guidance from their leaders, have drifted into the position of opposing the acquisition of distant territory. So in JEFFERSON'S purchase of Louisiana, the Federalists ardently opposed the negotiation, while the party of the Administration abandoned some of its dearest principles out of loyalty to the President. The annexation of Texas was an act of Democratic policy exclusively, until POLK, by forcing Mexico into a war, compelled the Whigs to support the Administration because that was the only way in which they could support their country. The responsibility for the Louisiana purchase was JEFFERSON'S alone, and he sent MONROE, a man of his own party, to aid LIVINGSTON in the Paris negotiations. The responsibility for the annexation of Texas belonged altogether to POLK and the Democratic Party. The responsibility for taking or leaving the Philippines belongs to President MCKINLEY, and he must assume it, to stand or fall, when the policy he elects to pursue comes before the people.

The party that has called itself successively Federalist, Whig, and Republican has always been much more a party of occasion than the Democrats. It has had no such fixed and continuing body of principles as those to which the Democrats adhered from JEFFERSON'S time until the year 1896. It is natural that the Republicans should become eager expansionists. Always a shifty party, they have commonly been much more alert than their opponents to seize upon new issues and throw away old ones. They are about to be compelled to throw away their great policy of high protection, to which they have adhered with fanaticism and great pecuniary and political profit for more than thirty years. Colonial expansion furnishes both the occasion and the pretext for abandoning protection. No party could pursue at the same time policies so entirely incongruous. The Democrats, who have been on the whole the conservative party of the country, and therefore have often been a little dull and slow in recognizing the flight of time and the coming of new orders of things, are not altogether consistent with their past record or mindful of their future welfare in opposing the new policy which has in a measure been forced upon us, but they feel that they are safe in opposing whatever the Republicans favor. The Federalists opposed the Louisiana purchase for the same reason. In reason the Democrats ought to give their support to any policy that forces the Republicans to drop the chief article of their party creed, but reason is not always the chosen guide in politics.

At any rate, the President has no need to embarrass himself in seeking a Democratic member of the Peace Commission. It is evident that no substantive part of the negotiations will be left to the individual judgment of the American Commissioners. They must, in regard to the great question of the Philippines and in regard to all other matters not of detail, carry out the instructions of the President. Only Commissioners chosen from the President's party can with propriety perform that duty.

SECRETARY ALGER AT MONTAUK.

The behavior of Secretary ALGER at Montauk is precisely what might be expected of him. Of course, it is as far as possible from what might be expected of a man of competence in his place.

If Gen. ALGER were sincerely anxious about the condition of the troops in camp, and sincerely penitent for his own share in reducing them to the condition in which they are, and anxious to correct the mischief he had done, his course was very simple. He would have gone to Montauk for the purpose of seeing for himself, and also for the purpose of taking advantage of the observation of others. He would have assembled the principal officers of the line and the staff and ascertained their views of what was most needful to be done. Then he would have used his official power to have it done.

But it is simply impossible, it seems, for Secretary ALGER to do honestly and simply and unostentatiously any piece of official business whatsoever. He is such an inveterate petty politician that he cannot help looking at everything from the point of view of his petty politics. He has turned his visit of inspection into a "stumping tour." He walks the hospitals in the manner of the late NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—"My poor fellow, what can I do for you?" My poor fellow would be well inspired if he should answer that the best thing the Secretary could do for him and others like him was to get out of the War Department and make room for a better man. Instead of which, he tells what he wants and the Secretary does it, even to giving him a furlough without consulting his commanding officer. Not a private nor a teamster is secure from his effusive attentions. They are bestowed apparently without reference to whether the object of his attentions votes in his "deestrict," though they are redoubled when he comes upon a Michigan regiment.

There is no doubt that Secretary ALGER'S exhibition of himself at Montauk is highly characteristic. But in view of the mischief the man has made, and will, by the nature of his being, keep on making until he is put out, it is also positively sickening.

MR. BRYCE ON AMERICAN POLICY.

No man is more richly entitled to a respectful hearing from Americans than JAMES BRYCE of England. In his "American Commonwealth" he has rendered a unique service to our country and earned fairly what we may call "the freedom of the State." Americans who understand with what great ability, and especially with what patient industry, what care and invincible good faith that work was done, can hardly think of him as an alien. Indeed, he has shown a more intimate and sympathetic knowledge of our interests than most of us can pretend to. Mr. BRYCE married an English lady, the daughter of an American mother, and it is said of him that he had the unusual privilege of making her acquainted, on one of his visits here, with her own relatives and people. It was a service not unlike this that he performed for his American readers.

In Harper's Monthly for September Mr. BRYCE discusses the question of the annexation of distant territory, especially the Antilles and the Philippines. He does so with perfect modesty and consideration, with a disclaimer—quite unnecessary—of any conscious bias from English interest, and with the purpose of pointing out in the light of like experiments in other lands what we may reasonably expect. The argument is rational and logical so far as it goes. Briefly, it is that expansion in the case of transatlantic nations, especially Great Britain, where it has been apparently the most advantageous, was forced upon the Government by the excessive increase of population at home. This is clearly true of England, Germany, and Russia, and though it is not true of France, French expansion is of no importance, save that its failure is due to causes that may develop in our own case. On the other hand, the only really valuable expansion has been that of the English in the temperate zones, where Englishmen can work and prosper. The Antilles and the Philippines, Mr. BRYCE thinks, do not come within corresponding conditions. He develops with a good deal of detail the difficulties of governing foreign possessions, the cost of defending them, and the risks of foreign complications, which have none of them been ignored in our own country by any rational student of the question, even though his conclusions might be different from those of our English friend.

But what Mr. BRYCE does not do, and what would have been of very great interest and possible value, is to give us his views of what the United States Government can do and ought to do about these islands. He discusses their disposition as if it were an open question as to which our decision is entirely free. It is not that. Whether the war be held to have been right or wrong, it has been fought and won. The victory banishes Spain from the hemisphere and leaves the "government, control, and disposition of the Philippines" to be decided, with the key to their possession in our hands. It is true that Mr. BRYCE'S article was written in June, when the terms of peace were not known, but it was written on the distinct assumption that we should win. What are we to do with the problem left on our hands? We cannot—and never could have decided to—turn the Antilles back to Spain. There are immense difficulties in the way of surrendering the Philippines to her. As to the alternatives, we should be very glad indeed to have Mr. BRYCE'S opinion.

Meanwhile he does make one suggestion of extreme interest and importance. Referring to recent expressions of friendliness between the two peoples of England and the United States, and the great influence of such a sentiment upon the destinies of each, he says:

"Now, if in Britain and America alike, it were to be established as a principle that the two countries have interests virtually identical, that each will endeavor where it fairly and properly can to co-operate with the other, that each will give help and comfort to the other should any grave peril arise, a vast step in advance would have been taken. Such an understanding would make for peace in the world at large, as well as for peace between the two nations. For it would be based on that faith in freedom and that sense of duty to humanity which both peoples have cherished as the common heritage and inspiration of the race."

Fairly considered, this suggestion is an offset to all the arguments Mr. BRYCE advances against American expansion. Such expansion must multiply the "interests virtually identical" of Britain and America, and make more imperative and more fruitful the understanding which will "make for peace in the world" and for the sway of the "faith in freedom" and the "duty to humanity" which is the "heritage and inspiration of the race."

OUR NEW NAVY

At present it is doubtful whether the American or the German Navy is entitled to the fourth place in the list of the navies of the world. So many elements enter into the comparison, and the respective values of these would be so differently appraised by different experts, that there is really no way of deciding the superiority, the superiority, be it noted, "on paper."

With the larger navies we have entered into no competition. Not to speak of Great Britain, which has appropriated $75,000,000 to be spent upon the navy this year, we are far from competing with France or Russia. The theory that the British Navy should be as great as that of any other two powers is now not disputed by any Englishman. It is a vital necessity to the nation, literally a matter of life and death, that her commerce should be protected and her access to distant markets unobstructed. But we are very far short of France with her thirty-six battleships, her thirteen armored cruisers, and her forty-seven protected cruisers. We are almost as far short of Russia. Though in battleships we shall be equal to her when those now authorized are built by us, if it be true that she has given up the project of adding four this year; in other classes we are not in the comparison. She has fourteen armored cruisers to our two, and though we have sixteen protected cruisers to her three, that by no means makes things even.

It seems that the chief need of our Navy is fast armored cruisers like the Brooklyn and the New York. CERVERA'S four ships would have made a particularly welcome addition to our fleet. It seems that we should have at least twelve of this class, as powerful as the Maria Teresa or the Brooklyn, and of twenty knots sea speed. We have also learned during the war the importance of greater speed in battleships. It seems to be agreed that the ships already authorized, but not under construction, shall have more powerful engines and more room for coal without reduction of their fighting power, and of course this means greater tonnage. Before the war it was thought that our chief deficiency was in torpedo boats and destroyers. Now that it has been shown how completely helpless a vessel of this class is against a single well aimed shot, it will probably be held that the twenty-eight now authorized in addition to what we have will suffice, even though Great Britain has 373 of them, France 276, Russia 230, and Germany 192. We can get "better value" by putting our money in more important vessels.

Of course the question how large a navy we need cannot be answered until the previous question is answered, for what we need it. As we have said before, the largest navy in the world is a vital national necessity to Great Britain. On the other hand, that Germany, with her little strip of coast on the North Sea, should have a big navy does not seem to be in the least a national necessity. It looks rather like an imperial "fad." The Kaiser seems to think a navy is a commercial traveler, sent out to "drum for trade," and the manner of his naval officers confirms this view. What we need of a navy, in the first place, is coast defense. With our enormous coast line on two oceans, we need for that primary purpose more of a navy than we have got. Until we are quite secure in that respect the enlargement of the navy ought not to cease. When we are, and when our outlying possessions are equally secure, and when by enlightened legislation our access to the markets of the world is made easier than it is now, and we have a greater mercantile marine to protect, then the question of a still further enlargement will be in order.

AN OHIO NOSEGAY.

The Democrats of Ohio have for years enjoyed bad pre-eminence for narrowness and blindness. Whether it is the fault of the leadership, which hardly could have been worse, or of the rank and file, we shall not pretend to say. But from the time of the civil war, when VALLANDIGHAM and his friends arrayed the State against the solid North, to the present day the Ohio Democrats have left nothing undone to secure deserved defeat for their party.

Even this year, which is an off year for State politics, and a year for very careful thinking in National politics, they have managed to make of their convention resolutions as malodorous a collection of doctrines as ever offended the nostrils of a sensitively patriotic people. They reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1896 with a special indorsement of free silver, repeating the Chicago resolution on that matter. They expressed their pride in "the patriotic conduct in peace and war of that brave leader of Democracy, WILLIAM J. BRYAN," and favored "his renomination for President in 1900." They advocated a reduction of the standing army and opposed an alliance with England or any other foreign power. As none of these matters is remotely connected with the election of a Secretary of State, a Food and Dairy Commissioner, or even a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, the resolutions are not only foolish but gratuitous.

On two points only of real interest the Ohio Democrats express opinions that at least are worth listening to. They think that we are pledged to leave the future of Cuba and the Philippines to the people of those islands when "redeemed from Spanish domination." This, we take it, is simply a sign of the feeling among Democrats that they may yet make an issue of the colonial policy of the Nation. As such sign it is to be noted. But there is obviously no real opinion here, merely a groping. No man can be said to have thought out the notion of a plébiscite among the Philippines, and one in Cuba for some time yet would be hardly less absurd.

The other point alluded to is the fiscal ideas advanced. An income tax is demanded, and a "just distribution of war taxation equally upon the wealth and corporations of the country as well as upon its labor." For the moment these ideas are of no consequence. We shall stick to our present tax laws for a few years at least. The tariff has broken down as a revenue measure, and we must get the money for our heavily increasing expenditure elsewhere. While the country is prosperous the clumsy measure we now have will probably be continued, but at the first reverse—and reverses are as sure to come as the pendulum is to change its swing—the sentiments expressed in the Democratic platform of Ohio will very generally take a certain hold and will have to be reckoned with.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—After every accident like that which occurred the other day at Sharon, people who, for reasons of business or pleasure, do a good deal of railway traveling—and most Americans are members of that class—naturally have thus realization of the assorted risks incidental to such travel at least temporarily emphasized. The result is a diminution, greater or less, according to temperament, of their peace of mind, which is the same as saying of their happiness. Very timely just now, therefore, are some statistics that have been collected by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. These figures show that, unless one happens to be the employé of a railway, he is considerably safer when on board a rapidly moving train than when sitting quietly at home by whatever modern substitute for a fireside his landlord may have provided for him. In the year ended with June 30, 1897, American railways caused the death of 6,437 persons and injured 36,731 others. That is a sufficiently appalling record, considered merely as an infliction of death and wounds, or even when compared with the casualties of the greatest battles in history, but neither of those ways is the right way to look at the matter. The sensible, and at the same time the comforting, view to take is one which sets these totals, at first view so grim, beside the whole number of passengers carried. Then it appears that only 1 out of 2,204,708 was killed outright and only 1 out of 175,115 injured. Turning to the number of miles which these passengers traversed, it appears that the traveler with average luck doesn't get hurt until his journeyings amount to 4,385,809 miles, and that not until his score is 55,211,440 miles will it be his turn to get killed. Now, even the most inveterate of commuters does little better than 30 miles a day 300 days in the year. He needn't really begin to worry, therefore, till he is 5,487 years old—an age which, thanks to gossiping neighbors and the rages into which suburban tradesmen put him daily, he is not very likely to attain.

—There was a large amount of very serious emotion, both felt and expressed, when the victorious fleet returned from Santiago and received the hearty welcome of metropolitan millions. In numberless instances, doubtless, eyes grew moist and throats experienced an unwonted constriction, but an American crowd is willing and able to see the amusing features of every occasion, and there is always a cynic present to bring soaring enthusiasts down to the surface again, or to bring up to it once more those who are in danger of dropping quite out of sight. This peculiarity was illustrated by a brief conversation which was interchanged between a retired naval man on a harbor tug and a friend whom he saw among the officers on one of the cruisers. The officer did not belong to that particular vessel, or to any of them, for that matter, and therefore his friend called out in surprise, "Why, old man, what are you doing here?" The tug was rapidly falling behind, so the explanation had to be brief: "Oh, I'm a hero, too." Then everybody within hearing smiled a little, and for at least a minute revolved in mind the curious possibilities incidental to wholesale and indiscriminate laudation.

—A writer in The Scientific American seems to have taken careful note of the lifeboats on ocean steamers. He says: "Any one who has traveled to and fro a few times can but notice the paucity of lifeboats and the fact that the davit room is not all utilized. The examination of fifteen photographs, representing as many liners, showed an average of seven boats on each side; one ship only showing an interrupted line of ten large boats on each side. What does this average of fourteen boats to the ship represent? The fact that only those on the lee side can be used in rough weather reduces the total to seven; two must be considered as sacrificed, smashed or capsized during launching. Five are left, with a capacity of about 140 persons—less than the ship's crew. Lifeboats? If they are lifeboats, why do they fill and sink with such rapidity? What use are rafts and life preservers in such calamities as that of the Elbe and the Bourgogne?" These are alarming statements, and they are evidently made by somebody with knowledge of his topic.

PERSONAL.

—There are probably few if any people in this country who realize that they are in a state of complete ignorance as to what causes resulted in the war between the United States and Spain. This statement is made with confidence because we have as yet to meet or hear of anybody, man, woman, or child, who was not much more ready to give than to ask information on that subject, and of course that precludes the existence of doubts as to the origin of the possibility that the trouble had been at all prevalent. It must be, however, that what passes for knowledge is mere delusion. The fact is that there would have been no war if Secretary DAY had been better versed in the language of diplomacy, and from this it follows inevitably that the Secretary's deplorable limitations as a linguist, and not the intolerable condition of Cuba and the destruction of the Maine, drove the two nations to arms. This theory, on first inspection, may excite incredulity, but that feeling will instantly die away and be replaced by a beautiful and placid faith when we reveal that it is the explanation of the war which has been given to The London Times by its able and eminent New York representative. Secretary DAY'S responsibility for all the loss of life and treasure by this country and Spain is asserted in the course of some particularly wise remarks which The Thunderer's correspondent was moved to cable when he heard of Col. HAY'S coming transfer from London to Washington. On the whole he approved of that transfer, for in his mind regret at London's loss was mingled with rejoicing that the State Department is at last "to have a head who is not merely a competent master of its business, but has wide diplomatic experience." That is desirable, it seems, because "this country is about to play a new part in the affairs of the world," and therefore we need, as Secretary of State, a man of the world who knows other worlds than Washington. Then comes the all-explaining theory: "Had that been the case a while ago, there would have been no Venezuelan question. If it be permissible now to express such an opinion, I might say that, had that been the case, there need have been no Spanish war, since a diplomatist who knew diplomatic ways would have understood that Spain meant to yield what this Government demanded. He would also have known how to make the country understand it." This is a little hard to reconcile with what has passed as the modern view of diplomacy, but what of that? The only consequence is that we must abandon the modern view and accept that of Spain, and this high authority—that he is no diplomatist who says what he means, or who imagines that other diplomatists are equally frank.

—Dr. SCHWENINGER'S tribute of affection and esteem for the great man whose closing days he had watched with such devotion gave proof of sentiments entirely commendable, and the fact that in this as in not a few other instances BISMARCK won a firm and courageous friendship from a man outside of his family circle is one not to be forgotten by the Iron Chancellor's many and relentless critics. It is somewhat strange, however, and, as the saying is, "indicative of much," that this eminent physician, in recalling the good qualities of this maker of history, should have been moved to declare that, "The phrase, 'No one is great in the eyes of his valet,' did not apply to BISMARCK." What does Dr. SCHWENINGER konw of the feelings of valets? It cannot be that a practitioner of his reputation numbered himself among the personal servants of his distinguished patients; and yet—and yet—he remembered the proverb! Much interest would be taken in any expression of opinions on this mystery that might come from the really well-known doctors and surgeons of England or of the United States. Did their personal experiences ever supply them, too, with a convincing refutation of the old maxim?

—First of all the State papers, so far as we have noticed, and certainly among the first, to "come out" for Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and to put his name at the top of its editorial columns as its candidate for Governor, is The Canajoharie Courier. This paper has hitherto been a strong friend of Gov. BLACK; indeed, it still says: "We admire the Governor, and believe him thoroughly honest. He has made a fearless and excellent Executive, wearing no collar but his own." However, The Courier now sees only one way for this fearless and excellent person to escape the perils that threaten his career. "He must," it declares, "as speedily as possible remove the condemned State officials who are responsible for the canal steal. No man in any way smirched with the diverting of about 20 per cent. of the $9,000,000 appropriation for canal improvements can expect the support of the people at the polls this Falls. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, the Superintendent of Public Works, has been condemned as at least not knowing how to make contracts that could not be wrongly construed, and through his appointees the people's money has been squandered and the contemplated and much-desired improvements to the State's waterways have been temporarily held up. The voters want no more ALDRIDGE; he must go, and if he don't go, then the man responsible for his retention, Gov. BLACK, if renominated, will be sacrificed." That would have been good talk some weeks or months ago, but it makes queer reading appearing just under a heavily capitalized "For Governor, Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Statesman, Businessman, Gentleman, Fighter!"

IN DEFENSE OF THE GERMANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

H. Selert hits the nail squarely. Germans and German-Americans are prudent and wise and do not care to be parties to a quarrel which the American newspapers have tried their best to foment by insinuations, abuses, and direct insults. But they have good memories and will not forget. They have suffered materially by this treatment, but they have said nothing, not because they are afraid, but because they possess tact enough to ignore the unjustifiable charges against them. Nevertheless they average a fair amount of brains, and when the lists of soldiers and sailors, killed, wounded, sick, and active, are presented and a liberal share of German names are found among them they do "a powerful lot of thinking," and there will be a time in the future when the watchword on their part will be "Remember the American Press."

S. G. LEGIRL.

New York, Aug. 25, 1898.

CONDEMNS GERMANY'S ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the discussion led by several German gentlemen regarding your attitude toward the German Nation, I would say that it appears to me that some of our German-American countrymen seem not to appreciate the fact that when they become American citizens their interests should be American rather than German. No one can deny that the Teutonic race is a brave, sturdy, and progressive people, and that when they emigrate to this country and manage to get rid of their hallucinations regarding the Kaiser they are by far the best of our foreign-born citizens.

The German Emperor, with all of his braggadocio about "consecrated persons," seems to be looking out effectively for the good of his empire. This is all well and good for Germany. But just now the interests of Germany seem to be directly antagonistic to the interests of America, and no one recognizes this more fully than William II., who, being a "war lord," acts accordingly. And THE TIMES, being a paper devoted to America, is perfectly justified in calling attention to these conditions and in condemning the insolent and aggressive acts of the Emperor and those who "preach the gospel of his consecrated person."

So also is it true that these criticisms are not directed against the German race. For my part I admire it second only to the Anglo-Saxon, but just at present the German Government has chosen to make itself absolutely inimical to the American people, and, being an American, I emphatically condemn and resent its action. Messrs. Ludwig and Selert would do well to remember that this country does not exist solely as a place in which they may make a better living than in Germany, and yet refuse to be anything but pro-German in their sentiments.

We did not ask them to come here, but when they do come we make so bold as to request them to become Americans, not merely in name, but in heart. Love for one's fatherland is a fine thing, but one's fatherland does not deserve to be loved when one forsakes it, emigrates to a distant land, and derives there that bread and meat which he found so scarce in the fatherland. The land that gives one food and shelter should be one's country.

There is another phase of the matter. I am sure that all German-Americans are not so grieved at THE TIMES'S editorials as Messrs. Ludwig and Selert. I am sure that the majority have full sympathy with THE TIMES. In America I have repeatedly heard German-born men bitterly denounce the course recently taken by the German Government, and only in sporadic instances have I known them to condemn American criticism and fall back on that trite old excuse about London lies, as though all the English-speaking journalists were in the employ of the British Government, and as though that Government were so cowardly as to engage systematically in the business of lying about the Kaiser and his ways. I am glad to believe that the great majority of German-Americans are really Americans and appreciate their responsibilities as such.

ISAAC B. OWENS.

New York, Aug. 25, 1898.

WAR'S EFFECT ON THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent raises the question what would Christ say if he came to New York and heard the war talk in sermon and prayer. The Master would say that the Church repudiates the Christianity which He taught, exemplified, and recorded in the four Gospels of the New Testament. We have been far, indeed, from following the meek and lowly Jesus this Summer, and we know it, and I am sorry if this knowledge is going to hurt so good and patriotic an institution as the Church. When we resume divine service next month, will there be a laugh up our sleeve? Will there be a new sense of the insincerity of our profession?

I am a church member, and I was in favor of the war, and yet I think that the Church in America must for a long time to come preach solely from the Old Testament. A very good up-to-date war religion can be gleaned from the spirit of these old books. Of course, the New Testament was forgotten, shelved, and shut up with a bang when the Church declared for war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. I admit that there is an unpleasant rapprochement here of sentiment between the American Church and the sentiment ascribed by our soldiers to the "lawless horde" in Cuba of "degraded criminals," posing also in their way as champions of liberty, and whom therefore we sought and obtained as companions in arms. How confusing this is.

Perhaps religion is a ring that we wear on the finger when we would be charmed by its beauty and light, and which we put aside in favor of something else that we trust in more in the serious business of life.

DEAN ROPER.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

NO JUDSON ON THE MAYFLOWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 22d there appears an item referring to "A historical quilt," the property of a Mrs. Richard Lewis, who is stated to be "the descendant of the Rev. Thomas Judson, a clergyman who came over on the Mayflower." While the matter is perhaps of slight importance, still it opens the way to a possible quotation of THE TIMES as the authority for the statement that the Rev. Thomas Judson came over in the Mayflower. In fact, the name of Judson does not appear in the list of the Mayflower passengers. There was a William Judson at Plymouth, who was an ancestor of the celebrated missionary, the Rev. Adoniram Judson, but he came to Plymouth in 1634, or fourteen years after the arrival of the Mayflower.

GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE.

New York, Aug. 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Cruelty of Youth.

Miss Sear—I could tell of one of the heroes of the war who—who proposed to me.

Young Fidgely—Which war?—Indianapolis Journal.

An Unnecessary Question.

"Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?"

"There is one piece, but you can't have it."

"Ma, I've had it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Vengeance.

Now, she was full of hate.

"The world has wronged me," she hissed, "but I shall be avenged!"

Seizing, accordingly, her pen, she started seventeen endless chains before her better nature finally asserted itself.—Detroit Journal.

A Missing Word Contest.

His tongue clove to the roof of his mouth.

"I—I—that is," he faltered, "you—" And then he suddenly caught her to his bosom.

"You know what I would say!" he cried.

Frigidly she disengaged herself. "Another missing word fake," she muttered, pale, but calm.—Chicago Tribune.

Premature.

"You've kissed that young squirt good night and let him go, haven't you, Stella?" said a weary voice at the top of the stairway.

There was an awful silence for a moment, and then, in a timid, hesitating voice, the young man in the darkened hall below responded:

"No, ma'am, but I—I think she's going to."—Chicago Tribune.

Consistent.

"I hear," said one of the German officers at Manila, "that the Emperor Wilhelm is going to Jerusalem."

"That's right," exclaimed the Admiral. "That's in line with our national policy. We must show the world that whenever we think of a place where we have no particular business, we have a perfect right to go there and mix things up if we choose."—Evening Star (Washington).

STATE ISSUES AND VIEWS.

From The Binghamton Herald, (Ind.)

The Albany Argus doesn't believe that Platt has any love for the soldier, and it tells why when it says: "Platt and his bold warriors ought to have thought of their patriotism and love for the soldiers when it was proposed by the Assembly Democrats to give the New York volunteers $7 a month as State pay—the same as Vermont, Texas, and Massachusetts did. The 'disloyal' Democrats voted yea to a man, while the 'patriotic' Republicans solidly voted no." Platt's love for the soldiers is a hypocritical one, professed for election purposes only.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

Will Roosevelt use the reputation he made in Cuba to try to shield the odious Platt crowd from the just vengeance of the people for squandering $2,500,000 on the canal job?

From The Lockport Union-Sun, (Dem.)

There is a lurking suspicion engendered by various organs that Teddy is coquetting with Senator Platt. It is possible that the rough rider is preparing to sell his political and independent birthright for a mess of Gubernatorial pottage.

From The Oswego Daily Palladium, (Dem.)

Very few of the Republican journals of the State have had the courage to defend the Governor or his administration. Instead of doing so, they either ignore him entirely or unite in vigorously booming Roosevelt. Black, the paragon of wise statesmen, the incomparable Executive, who has so nobly guarded the interests of the State and upheld the principles of the G. O. P., is thrown aside like a rotten stick, his very name tabooed in connection with a renomination.

From The Daily Argus, (Middletown, N. Y.) (Dem.)

It looks as if Platt had given the tip that Roosevelt is to be his candidate for Governor. National Committeeman Gibbs and several of the leaders of the Republican organization in Brooklyn announced Monday that they favored his nomination, and they would hardly have done so unless sure that his selection has been assented to by the "Easy Boss." If Roosevelt becomes Governor, he cannot spare the canal thieves without proving false to his life's record for sturdy honesty, and if Platt really means to nominate him it may be set down as a certainty that he has made up his mind that the canal scandal is too heavy a load for the Republican Party to carry, and proposes to sacrifice Aldridge and all the rascals, big and little, who have been involved in it.

From The Wayne Democratic Press, (Lyons, N. Y.,) (Dem.)

It was the Platt henchmen in the Legislature who defeated the bill providing $7 a month extra State pay for the soldiers. They are the same men who now claim a monopoly of the patriotism and love of country.

Platt pretends to be for Col. Roosevelt for Governor. But he isn't, and "Teddy" knows it as well as any man.

From The Binghamton Leader, (Dem.)

There is another illustration of what is called "the irony of fate" in the exhaustive efforts to secure Roosevelt's nomination now being put forth by those independent Republicans whom Mr. Black offended the machine to conciliate and to win over to his side. He succeeded, too, in great measure, but the dashing Colonel of the Rough Riders has turned up as a powerful rival, with a promising prospect of winning the favor even of the machine. It looks as if Mr. Black's political sun would set when it was only about 7:30 A. M.

From The Syracuse Courier, (Dem.)

The prediction is made that were Roosevelt Governor by Platt's connivance and assistance, he would take the bit in his mouth more quickly and more firmly than Gov. Black did, no matter how good his intentions were toward the State machine at the outset. The leopard cannot change his spots, and Roosevelt's independence, not to say stubbornness, is too deep-seated to admit of his being ruled against his own views by any political boss.

From The Oneonta Daily Star, (Ind.)

Admiration for Theodore Roosevelt is not confined to the men of his regiment of Rough Riders. Old Gen. Wheeler, as thorough a soldier as ever lived, regards Roosevelt very highly. "The great thing about him," says Gen. Wheeler, "is his absolute integrity. Some men are honest in money matters and others careful about their personal conduct. Roosevelt is both. He is a born fighter, and was shot at more times than any other man in the United States Army."

From The Elmira Daily Advertiser, (Rep.)

The possibility of the nomination of Roosevelt gives the Democratic press of the State an excessively tired feeling. It is already crawling through the tall grass armed with popguns to discharge at him. One of the highest tributes paid him consists in the consternation that fills the Democratic breast at the mere mention of his name. The press of that party can do no more than feebly wail that if he is nominated it must be as "Platt's man." The war has kept the country in a rather serious vein, but the campaign jester is donning his motley now in order to poke fun at Roosevelt. The clown will earn his salary in this campaign. The idea that the gallant Colonel is anybody's "man" ought to be laid in cold storage for later consumption.

HISPANIA ORBATA.

Somebody in England, too modest to reveal his or her name, sends us the following verses, by A. Boyd Scott, and clipped from The Glasgow Herald. While not very comprehensible, they read a good deal like poetry. Accompanying them was this, possibly explanatory, note:

"Long live America! You have vanquished one Tyrant. Join hands with Britain and oppose the Muscovite encroachments and the Turkish oppressions."

Sheathe the red sword!—The night is come at last!
Noon left thee long ago, and twilight showed
A banner smitten by the hand of God;
—An eagle pinioned on the weary past!

Oh, Spain, lone mother weeping in the waste,
In these big days the little gods are fled!
Pale northern gods have stilled the Furies' quest;
And they that robbed lone Niobe are dead!

Oh peace, oh peace, did She, some child of lust,
Fill her soft mother's breasts with dragon's blood,
And rear her tender babes, a dragon's brood?
—Then, then indeed, the tyrant gods were just!

Oh peace, oh peace, God in His goodness gave
Thee mother's milk, and tender babes whose eyes
Woke softly with the sheen of Paradise,
Pure as the sun that lights their Western wave!

Are these thy children—these red isles that rise
Shameless in shame?—Who wet their lips so red?
At whose black bosom were they nourished?
Who breathed her lust upon their blood-shot eyes?

Ah weep, indeed, stoop thy dark head and weep;
Call to thy children o'er the Western seal
—A hymn will waft across the distant deep,
And the long echo of a curse on thee!

Nay, raise thy head; nay, raise thine eyes and see
God watching from the ramparts of the north;
And see the Virgin of the West go forth,
Sprung from the hearth and home that God made free!

May God in His good mercy succor her,
—Fair foster mother! May the day-dawn be
A glory round her rich young life, till she,
Till God forget the darksome days that were!

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE

First Business Meeting Held Behind Closed Doors by the Commissioners.

DISPUTES TO BE SETTLED

The Preferential Tariff May Be One of the Most Formidable Problems—Dingley Denies an Interview Concerning the Work.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—The arbitration conference adjourned this afternoon until 11 o'clock next Monday morning. After that it will meet probably each day until Sept. 2, when an adjournment will be taken until Sept. 20.

The Commissioners decline to give out anything concerning the details of to-day's work, but intimate that a number of subjects were discussed. The full scope of the work was not canvassed, nor was it determined just how much the commission will be able to accomplish in the way of a general adjustment of the questions under consideration.

It is understood, however, that before the conference adjourns next week the Commissioners will be able to judge very accurately what the final outcome of their deliberations will be. Nothing is said as to whether the commission will meet here after the recess or at Washington or some other place. An effort is being made to have the meetings continued at Ottawa, but this matter will probably not be decided until the meeting on Sept. 2. In the meantime, between this date and Monday, each commission will work separately upon various questions.

The joint meetings are held behind closed doors in the parliament buildings and no one but the Commissioners and the Secretaries are permitted to be present. No delegations have appeared during the past two days for hearings. In fact, the Commissioners do not expect to be called upon to grant many more hearings. They will work out the details of each question and then in joint session exchange views and determine what settlement, if any, can be arrived at between the two countries.

To-day's session was the first joint business meeting of the Commissioners. Although little is said by the Commissioners themselves, there is considerable discussion in the Canadian newspapers and among those indirectly congected with the conference concerning two points upon which the commission may fail to agree. Statements and interviews have been printed in the Canadian papers to the effect that the American Commissioners will insist that the present preferential tariff of the Dominion in favor of England must be done away with before any concessions on the part of the United States will be made.

Under the present considerations, Canada admits products from England at 25 per cent. less than the duty imposed upon products from the United States and other countries. Congressman Dingley has been quoted in the Montreal papers as making such a statement, but he denies having made such an assertion or any other statement of like nature.

It is said also that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position may become an obstacle in the way of the commission's success. The assertion is made that Sir Wilfrid steadfastly declines to consider the arbitration of adjustment of any one matter under discussion unless the Americans will agree to a final settlement of all the questions. It is said that he will insist upon a complete cleaning up of all the differences or nothing at all. But all this is the talk of newspapers and outsiders. Neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor the Commissioners will discuss any of these points beyond the denial of the Dingley interview.

LONDON, Aug. 25. — The Graphic this morning expresses the fear that even if the Quebec Conference arrives at an agreement on the difficult problems before it the American Senate will upset its work unless American public opinion asserts itself.

ENGLAND IS NOT WARLIKE.

Rumors of Decisive Steps by Lord Salisbury to Settle with Russia Are Not Well Established.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The dispatch cabled from London to New York to the effect that Lord Salisbury, before leaving for France, informed her Majesty the Queen that in the present critical state of the relations with Russia he must resign unless her frequently expressed veto upon the prosecution of diplomacy to the point of war during her lifetime was withdrawn and he was given an absolutely free hand, and that thereupon the Ministry made definite proposals to Russia, which, in effect, amounted to an ultimatum, in an elaboration of the current gossip of the clubs and the sensational weeklies and is obviously impossible of confirmation or denial.

Circumstantial evidence all goes to disprove the statements. Lord Salisbury has been spending his vacation since Parliament adjourned in France. Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other most important officials of the Foreign Office, and likewise the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, M. de Staal, have been on the Continent for a long time. Apparently there are no important negotiations afoot.

England abandoned the open door policy because Russia closed the door in her face, as has been pointed out, and retreated to the policy of spheres of influence because it is necessary to appear to have some Chinese policy.

Two British ships were withdrawn from Chinese waters yesterday.

Britain's Chinese Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai reports that the entire available British fleet in Chinese waters has arrived at Wei-Hai-Wai, to support the demands of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China. There is no confirmation of the report obtainable from other sources.

HARVARD PROFESSOR HONORED.

Dr. Henry P. Bowditch Receives Marked Recognition Abroad.

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 25.—The University of Cambridge has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon several of the delegates to the International Congress of Zoology, among them Dr. Henry P. Bowditch of Harvard University.

Dr. Henry Pickering Bowditch was born in Boston, April 4, 1840, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1861. He studied chemistry at Lawrence Scientific School, and in 1868 was granted a diploma by the Harvard Medical School. From 1868 to 1871 he studied physiology in France and Germany. In 1871 he became Assistant Professor of Physiology at Harvard Medical College, and in 1876 was elected to the full chair. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of numerous medical societies.

FORMING A GREATER REPUBLIC.

Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua Will Be Joined Together.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 25.—The convention which has been engaged in formulating a constitution for the United States of Central America, embracing Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, has concluded its work. Commissioners were appointed to convene at Amapola, Honduras, on Nov. 1 next.

These Commissioners will supplant the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, and will assume provisional federal powers. They will make preparations for the election on Dec. 1 of a President, Senators, Representatives, and Federal Judges for terms of four years, and for the installation in office of those elected on March 1, 1899.

The federal district includes more than 3,000 square miles on the Pacific Coast. The constitution has not been submitted to a vote of the people.

To Mark the Chilean Boundary.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 25.—The Chilean and Argentine Commissioners appointed to settle the boundary dispute left to-day for Santiago de Chile. It is rumored, however, that the Argentine Commissioner, Señor Moreno, arrived without definite proposals for the demarkation of the boundary, and it is feared that further trouble will arise.

POSSEL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Alleged Wife Murderer Shoots Himself in a Restaurant at Paris—Wife's Life Was Insured.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Ernest Joseph Possel, the German who had been trying to collect a claim of £10,000 ($50,000) upon a life insurance policy issued to his late wife, an English woman, by the Urbaine Insurance Company, which had resisted payment on the ground that he had thrown her off a cliff near Florence, Italy, committed suicide last evening at the Durand Restaurant, in the Place de la Madeleine.

Possel, who called himself the Marquis de Gondeville, and pretended to be a French subject, was under heavy bail, and the authorities had ordered the exhumation of the body of his wife. Mr. Possel took a private room in the restaurant, and asked for writing materials and breakfast.

Shortly after shots were heard. The attendants, rushing in, found him lying on the floor and dying. He had shot himself in the head. Feebly waving his hand toward two letters that were lying on the table, he asked to have them delivered. They were addressed to his mother and to the Police Chief of the district.

The letter to the police functionary revealed his identity. In it Possel declared he had killed himself because of the accusations against him since the death of his wife. Possel came to Paris after his release in Italy, to obtain the insurance money on his wife's policy, but the insurance company refused to pay until the cause of his wife's death should have been established.

The maiden name of Mrs. Possel was Eleanora Beckett, and she was about twenty-one years old. The couple had been staying at Florence, and one day Possel returned alone from a drive, saying that his wife fell off the cliff, on the edge of which he was resting, while he was mending the harness.

They were married in England last March, and Possel insured her life almost immediately. It developed, after her body was found beneath the cliff, that Possel had been seen there several days before, throwing down large stones and watching their descent. The mother of Mrs. Possel, however, stoutly maintained that Possel was innocent of the charge of killing his wife.

HOPE FOR HOME RULE.

Mr. Timothy M. Healey Speaks at Dublin and Hints that America Could Free Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—Mr. Timothy M. Healey, Member of Parliament for North Louth, addressing a meeting at Dublin this evening, said he regarded the new Local Government act as the vestibule of home rule. There were two ways, he said, of winning the latter—either by turning the fleets and armies against the British Government or by enlisting the sympathies of British statesmen.

He favored the latter policy, and, therefore, considered the refusal of the Dublin Corporation to join in a national memorial to Mr. Gladstone as one of the gravest blunders ever committed by any public body.

In conclusion he said: "If America should insist that Ireland was equally entitled to self-government with Cuba, and should refuse any friendship or alliance with England until that was granted, incalculable blessing would result."

JAMAICA WOULD BE OURS.

England's Rich Island Wants to Become an American Colony.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 25.—The American annexation movement commenced on Monday in Manchester is rapidly spreading and finding general acceptance as the only visible alternative to ruin.

The promoters of the movement are pushing it vigorously, being desirous of strengthening the hands of Jamaica's representative at the Barbados conference, thus encouraging inter-Colonial co-operation. The sole obstacle encountered is the color question.

FEARS FOR FRENCH CRUISER.

Reported that the Bruix Has Foundered in Indian Ocean.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The evening papers report that the French armored cruiser Bruix has foundered in the Indian Ocean, but the rumor is not confirmed.

The Bruix is a steel vessel, with two screws. She is 374 feet long, 45 feet 10 inches beam, and has a draught of 19 feet 7 inches. Her displacement is 4,750 tons, and her indicated horse power 7,400, with speed of 17 knots. Her armament consists of two 7.6-inch guns, six 5.5-inch, (quick-firing,) four 2.5-inch guns, four 1.8-inch gun, and six one-pounder Maxim guns, and she has five torpedo tubes. She was launched at Rochefort in 1894.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DISCUSSED.

It Is Feared Cuban Sugar Will Compete with European Products.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Emperor Francis Joseph is returning from Ischl to deal with the understanding reported to have been arrived at by the Austro-Hungarian conference at Budapest. The exact terms of the agreement will not be published until it has been approved by the respective Cabinets; but it is understood that the Hungarian view prevailed. Each country will, therefore, regulate its customs and commercial relations independently, Hungary agreeing to increase her contributions to the common expenditure by 2 per cent.

The final solution of the crisis, is, therefore, still postponed to the future.

Austrian sugar manufacturers are beginning to fear that after peace between Spain and the United States has been concluded the United States will admit Cuban sugar duty free, in which case in a few years will be able to supply all the sugar America needs, thus involving a serious loss to Austria and Germany. In this case it is being asked whether American concessions to Austrian exports would make it worth while to admit American corn duty free.

ADVANCING TO EL HAJIR.

The Anglo-Egyptian Expedition Is Moving Forward to Attack.

WADY HAMED, Aug. 25.—The whole Anglo-Egyptian expedition has arrived here and the advance is now commencing to El Hajir, where final concentration will be made for the march on Omdurman, forty miles distant, which will ocupy two days, if the Khalifa decides to await attack at Omdurman, as now appears likely. Refugees are arriving daily from Omdurman. They all agree that the Khalifa means to fight. They report that he has 70,000 men. The attack is expected to occur about Sept. 4. Our camp of 20,000 men, extending three miles, with the white gunboats and an innumerable fleet of native boats, presents a picturesque and animated sight.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's achievement so far is a brilliant operation. Some weeks ago he announced his intention to concentrate his forces at Wady Hamed on Aug. 22. He arrived there to-day. Wady Hamed is a village forty miles above Metammes, and between fifty and sixty miles from Omdurman. It is at the foot of the long Sixth Cataract, the head of which is at Shabluka.

Considering the difficulties of moving 24,000 men and impedimenta over the desert and along the Nile under a blazing sun, the achievement is proof of the splendid organization of the expedition and augurs well for the final overthrow of the Khalifa's power.

Major Gen. Archibald Hunter commands the Egyptian forces, which comprise two-thirds of the expedition and which critics agree now form capital fighting material. Major Gen. William Forbes Gatacre commands the British forces.

The Newfoundland Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir John Bramston, former Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and at one time Attorney General for Queensland, and Admiral Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, Commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the North American and West Indian stations, have been appointed Commissioners to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland. The Earl of Westmeath has been appointed Secretary to the commission.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

Unusually Large Number of Equipages Entered for Exhibition.

EXPERIENCE OF MRS. OELRICHS

Ride on the Box Seat of a Newport 'Bus—Personal and General Notes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Entries for all of the fifty-five classes in the coming horse show are surprisingly full. The four-in-hand and tandem classes are especially notable. Such an aggregation as 100 well-appointed turnouts has never before graced any four-in-hand or tandem parade. Among the many entries for the horse show the following is a list of the prominent exhibitors, many of whom are Summer residents:

Robert W. Goelet, H. M. Brooks, Gordon Prince, Henry Bull, E. D. Jordan, William C. Dulles, Miss French, Arthur T. Kemp, George B. Heuline, R. C. Vanderbilt, Charles T. Proctor, Charles F. Bates, Thomas M. Hilliard, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Peter Goelet Gerry, E. J. Berwind, R. M. C. Lord, Miss Taylor, Hugo De Fritsch, Miss Jeanne King, Foxhall Keene, Miss Titine Hitchcock, Edward M. Neill, George B. Eustis, Bryce J. Allan, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Miss Belle Beach, Miss May Deering, E. S. Reynal, Mrs. William Walter Rutherlurd, Julien T. Davies, Jr., A. C. Bostwick, Willing Spencer, Miss Beatrice Goelet, Frederick P. Allen, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Burke Roche, Harley T. Proctor, Miss Edith Coxford, Miss Angelica L. Gerry, A. De Navarro, Gordon Prince, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Richard McCreery, C. Vanderbilt, Jr., A. G. Vanderbilt, William Litthauer, J. Halloway, Cal. Baker, Charles A. Baudouine, William H. Catlin, Robert L. Gerry, J. Stevens Ulman, J. H. Prince, Harry Payne Whitney, and Miss Alice C. Rogers.

At Beaulieu this evening, the Summer residence of ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, a dinner was given in honor of Miss Lena Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, and of J. F. Brice. The guests at the dinner included Miss Swan, Miss Fish, Miss Dodge, Miss Clapp, Miss Dexter, Miss French, Miss Eustis, Miss Willoughby, Miss Fanny Jones, Miss De Neufville, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, M. D. Whitman, William Burden, Arthur Gray, Phillip Jewell, second Blair Fairchild, Richard Boardman, Cyril Hatch, Charles H. Hatch, and T. Sanford Beatty. The table decorations were white and green.

After dinner a large number of the younger set arrived and a cotillion was enjoyed. Fans made up of American flags and silk American flags were among the favors used. During the evening supper was served on the piazza at small tables, the decorations being white and green. The ladies wore bunches of gardenias and the gentlemen wore the same flower.

Among the guests present at the dance were Willing Spencer, Miss French, Miss Whiting, Miss Oelrichs, Arthur Spencer, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Barger, R. L. Gerry, Miss Brooks, Miss Grant, Reginald Brooks, Potter Palmer, Jr., Miss Rogers, P. G. Gerry, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Honore Palmer, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Miss Kane, Miss Burden, Miss Lyman, Miss Clews, C. A. Munn, Miss Davies, Miss Potter, J. R. Livermore, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Ralph N. Ellis, Miss Witmore, Lloyd Warren, H. R. Winthrop, M. Joosten, Harry Lehr, and P. D'Hauteville.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at dinner last evening at Greystone, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and Col. George R. Fearing. The decorations for the tables and drawing room were American Beauty roses.

Lispenard Stewart entertained twenty-six young ladies at dinner this evening at White Lodge, they being chaperoned by Mrs. Whitney Warren. During the dinner Lignante's Neapolitan Band rendered a delightful programme. The host and his party later drove to Beaulieu to enjoy the dance given there in honor of J. F. Brice and Miss Lena Morton.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has ridden in the cab of an engine, but it was not until this morning that Mrs. Oelrichs rode in one of the regular 'buses that carry excursionists up and down the Bellevue Avenue. The 'bus was by no means the best in use, and it is doubtful whether the driver and owner of the 'bus, who is one of the oldest in the business, knew who was his passenger on the box seat. Mrs. Oelrichs had evidently taken passage on the 'bus at Spouting Rock after a morning dip in the ocean and was wending her way to her cottage in Rose Cliff.

The old 'bus driver, unmindful of the identity of his front seat passenger, pointed out with pride the various cottages along Bellevue Avenue, and told carefully the name of the owner of each. Mrs. Oelrichs smiled and apparently enjoyed the experience and the valuable knowledge the 'bus driver was imparting for the small sum of 10 cents. Finally "Rose Cliff" entrance was reached, and before the driver was able to say "This is Mrs. Oelrichs's cottage, Mrs. Oelrichs alighted from the box seat much to the amazement of the driver, "who knows all the cottage owners by sight."

The gentlemen in charge of the arrangements for receiving and entertaining the officers and crews of the torpedo flotilla and monitors coming have already received over $3,000 in subscriptions, and others are still to be heard from. The arrival of the ships will hardly be for several days yet, especially in the case of the four monitors now en route from Puerto Rico. In fact it may be two weeks before the monitors arrive here, which will give the committee ample time to make its arrangements.

There is little chance of the battleships coming here in the very near future, owing to the necessary repairs and docking the ships require, but it is believed that some of the smaller ships which have been engaged in the war will be sent here. This information was received by Congressman Bull last evening from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The officers and men will be given a hearty reception, in which Gov. Dyer and other officials will take part.

Congressman Melville Bull and Oliver P. Belmont attended the meeting in Providence this morning of the committee appointed by Gov. Dyer to arrange for a reception in honor of the homecoming of the First Rhode Island Volunteers and Naval Militia. Mr. Belmont has subscribed $10 toward the fund.

Mrs. George Henry Warren entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., are the guests of Mrs. George L. Rives.

William S. Wells and Fernando Yznaga have returned from New York.

Col. John Jacob Astor, United States Volunteers, will report for duty at Washington Sept. 1. He will leave here at the close of the week.

R. S. Palmer, son of Mrs. G. G. Haven, has been operated upon for appendicitis at Colorado Springs, where he went three weeks ago to recuperate from the fatigue and sickness resulting from service in the navy. He was an officer on the Yale.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was among the cottagers entertaining this evening.

George Von L. Meyer entertained at dinner to-night at the Golf Club.

Mrs. Benjamin Thayer entertained at luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., have cards out for dinners to-morrow evening.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer entertained at luncheon this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Cornelius Stephenson of Philadelphia, who is Mrs. Spencer's guest.

Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters, who will take provisions and food to the soldiers at Montauk Point Saturday on the United States steamship Vicksburg, this afternoon requested the farmers on the island to bring fresh vegetables to the training station to go with the contributions made by the people of Newport for the sick heroes.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is shortly to give a dinner and dance in honor of her daughter, Miss G. Vanderbilt, for her young friends at the Breakers.

Registers at the Casino include O. F. Hatch and Isidore Braggwith.

Isidore Braggwith is the guest of David H. King at Whitehall.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include H. M. Stanley, Thomas Kearney, M. A. McDonald of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Devine of Washington, John E. Walker, M. D. Joseph Greer, Miss L. Green, and Miss Hattie Walker of Philadelphia, H. Lust Wilson, Q. C., and J. B. Butler Aspinwall of London.

Mrs. Henry T. Sloane will give a dinner dance on the evening of the 31st.

Mrs. E. S. Willing will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening, and Mrs. C. F. Baldwin Saturday evening.

Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Crawford of New York are the guests of Mrs. James Hardy on Victoria Avenue.

Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs of the flagship Brooklyn is here with his family. Paymaster Hobbs has lost about twenty pounds in weight since his last visit to his home.

Columbus C. Baldwin of New York is visiting here.

The United States ship Armenia, Commander L. C. Logan, United States Navy, arrived here this morning.

S. Carman Harriot, after visiting Newport, will stop early in September at Saratoga on his way to his camp in the Adirondacks.

DANCE AT BAR HARBOR.

Many Well-Known New Yorkers Present at the Function.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 25.—At the Malvern to-night the first large private dance of the season was given by several of Bar Harbor's most prominent society ladies. The invitations numbered over four hundred and of that number fully two-thirds were in attendance. The ladies who gave the affair were Mrs. John J. Emery and Miss Charlotte Pellony, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Mrs. Bradish Johnson, of Islip, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. William H. Gaw, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and Mrs. Frederick Mason of Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Goddard of Providence, R. I.

The Malvern was ablaze with the gayest of decorations. The dancing lasted until midnight, when supper was served. Among those present were the following New Yorkers: Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fabbri and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss R. De Goicouria, Miss Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, F. O. Beach, Arden Robbins, Howard C. Dickinson, A. T. Dwight, George W. Mairs, and William Laimbeer.

CINCINNATI BOND CONTRACT.

New Yorkers Appear Before Judge Spiegel in Regard to an Appeal.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Lawrence Maxwell, for Roberts & Co., the New York firm, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Wade H. Ellis appeared before Judge Spiegel Thursday in the matter of an appeal from his decision on the $15,610,000 bond contract to the Circuit Court.

The entry has not been made in the case, and this had to be agreed upon. The entry sets forth the injunction against the awarding of the contract.

An entry was finally made satisfactory to Fred Hertenstein and Peck & Shaffer, who represent Banker Gunkenberger, who brought the suit. An early hearing is to be asked in the Circuit Court, so that if the case goes to the Supereme Court a hearing may be secured there before October.

NOT ENGAGED TO THE BARON.

Mrs. Mary Shreve Ransom Denies Rumors in a Letter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—The following letter has been received from Mrs. Mary Shreve Ransom, whose rumored engagement to Baron von Norde, is creating pleasant gossip among the Kentucky colony in Chicago:

"Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago, Aug. 24.

"Please oblige me with a denial of the reported engagement of myself and Baron von Norde, of the Austrian Legation. He is simply a good friend of mine—no more—and is quite ill here at the present writing, I regret to say. We all leave shortly for Saratoga.

"MARY SHREVE G. RANSOM."

Denial from Wolff, the Explorer.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Herr Eugen S. Wolff, the well-known German explorer, who is charged with usurping a tribunal and liberating alleged murderers of missionaries in China, denies that there is any truth in the charges against him.

The Anglo-Venezuelan Dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Robert Threshie Reid, formerly Solicitor General and Attorney General, has been appointed additional counsel for Great Britain in the Venezuela boundary arbitration.

PLAN FOR MISS ARTHUR'S TOUR

Company Will Begin Rehearsals in Boston and Open in Detroit in October.

A. H. Canby, who has assumed the management of Miss Julia Arthur's second annual tour, is rapidly concluding his arrangements to go on the road. The company will begin its rehearsals Sept. 3, in Boston, and the opening performance will take place in Detroit a month later. "Ingomar" will be the first play rehearsed, and then in order will follow "As You Like It," a new version of "Camille," "Mercedes," and "Infidele," the latter a translation from the Italian. Owing to the great demand for "A Lady of Quality," the play will be retained in the répertoire, although it was Miss Arthur's intention to present classical plays only.

"As You Like It" and "Ingomar" are regarded as the two principal productions. They will receive special attention, as the plays have been Miss Arthur's favorites for years. In the character of Rosalind, Miss Arthur will make several changes. In the last act it has always been customary to gown the character in a very elaborate Court dress, but Miss Arthur thinks that this is wrong, as Rosalind has not carried the gown with her, and the only dress she could have secured was a peasant's dress from one of the women of the Forest of Arden.

Homer F. Emens will paint the scene representing the Forest of Arden, and it is understood that he will surpass his rose garden scene in "A Lady of Quality." Miss Arthur contemplates playing a long season this year, as in the future her seasons will consist of fifteen or twenty weeks at the most, allowing her to appear in only a few large cities outside of New York.

The company which will support Miss Arthur this year now includes Scot Inglis, Robert McWade, Joseph Allen, White Whittelsey, T. B. Bridgeland, Albert Browne, W. J. Thorold, Lawrence Miller, Herbert Fortier, William Herbert, Marcus Mortimer, J. H. Arnold, George N. Foster, J. H. Logan, Florence Conron, Ethel Knight Mollison, and Marie Bingham.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

One of the novelties of the season, now in preparation for production Sept. 5 at the Boston Theatre, is the musical farce entitled, "The Origin of the Cake Walk," by Paul L. Dunbar, with music by Will Marion. The company will be headed by Williams and Walker and the play will be staged by George W. Lederer.

The matinée given by Imre Kiralfy to the dramatic profession to witness his naval show at the Madison Square Garden will take place this afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan will be present at the performance and 500 children from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will also witness the spectacle.

Charles Frohman has decided to present "Little Miss Nobody" at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Sept. 5, instead of at the Garden Theatre next Wednesday night. It is said this change is made in order to give Richard Mansfield the use day and night of the Garden Theatre for the rehearsals for his new production, "Cyrano de Bergerac," and more likely an earlier performance than was originally intended. "Little Miss Nobody" will come into New York at a later date and at some other theatre.

When Richard Mansfield was in England recently he had Israel Zangwill, the author, read a part of one of his plays to him. When the author had finished reading the first act, Mr. Mansfield declared that the play would not answer his purpose. Mr. Zangwill became indignant, and declared that Mr. Mansfield had only heard the first act, and that he could not understand how he could have come to such a hasty conclusion as to its merits. Mr. Mansfield then asked Mr. Zangwill if he was aware that he had made a study of the stage and plays all his life, and if he didn't think he was competent to judge the merits of a play with all that experience, it was very near time that he did. Mr. Zangwill was most emphatic in saying that he did not think Mr. Mansfield was competent under such circumstances, to which Mr. Mansfield replied that Mr. Zangwill might see a thousand different pairs of shoes, but would find it very difficult to make one pair. The result was that Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Zangwill parted not in the pleasantest frame of mind.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

A New English Musical Farce Cordially Received at Daly's Theatre.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL" WILL RUN

Paula Edwardes Divides Honors with Virginia Earl—"Caste" Opens the Stock Company Term at the Columbus.

"A Runaway Girl" is the title of the latest importation in the familiar line of London musical farce. It comes direct from the Gaiety Theatre in London, and, like all the others of its kind, was compounded in copartnership. Two dramatists, two poets, and two composers put their heads together in the making of this two-act farce, with songs. Yet the initiated will not infer that it is a work of much complexity or artistic purpose.

It is, in fact, as nearly lacking in wit, as juvenile in plot, and as silly in its few supposedly serious passages as the best of its kind. Flashes of wit in their dialogue authors of this sort of thing probably try to avoid, while imaginative power and artistic ingenuity are exerted, not in the development of the plot, or the study of character, but in the creation of pictorial divertissements.

"A Runaway Girl," however, is as good, in all ways that count for success or the reverse, as any but the very best of its kind. Its preposterous story suffices, while its scenes in Ajaccio and Venice are full of bustle and variety of color. It was produced at Daly's last night with every indication of success. The stage was frequently crowded by really comely and graceful women, fantastically but becomingly dressed. The fun, though generally childlike, was not very often positively irritating to sensible persons. The music was found to be generally taking. The tunes of Miss Earl's songs, "The Sly Cigarette," (she smoked a cubeb in accompaniment last night,) "The Singing Girl," and "The Boy Guessed Right," will linger in the air all next Winter. Mr. Cyril Scott has a telling song, called "Not the Sort of Girl I'd Care About," which he sings with a chorus of pretty women. Mr. Powers and Miss Gilman have a new set of dialect dances, (so to speak,) a British darky song, (very pretty and very unlikely, and quite in the Eugene Stratton style,) and a game of follow-my-leader in a song about "The Man from Cook's." Mr. Herbert Gresham and Miss Paula Edwardes have a burlesque Spanish duet, while Miss Edwardes, who, in her impersonation of a Cockney street musician, reveals new skill as a comic actress, and shares the best honors of the performance with Miss Earl, has a capital comic song expressing her yearning for "Ugh Society" which will be whistled and sung all over town before the week is out. "Listen to the Band," sung by Miss Yvette Violette and the chorus, is also effective.

Miss Earl is a convent school girl who runs away, becomes a street singer, and falls in love with the right man at the wrong time. Mr. Scott is the man. Mr. Powers is an English jockey transformed, first into an impossible courier and then a contrabandista, at something equally awful, with a dreadful mission imposed upon him. George Lesoir makes much, without needless elaboration, of the rôle of a crafty, murderous dago. Young Tom Hadaway has one of the out-of-date, conventional rôles, with which this piece is overburdened, in which he shows some comic ability.

The choristers are convent school girls, postillions, flower girls, and the girls in sabots. A carnival fete in Venice is an incident of the last act, and is brilliantly executed. The dancing is all fair.

Some of the first and much of the last act might be omitted to the advantage of the public, but doubtless the dull passages will be retained, as the time they fill is used by performers not employed in them to change their dresses. But even as it is now, "A Runaway Girl" ought to run well.

The house was crowded last night, and if the performers suffered they may find some sort of consolation in the fact that the people in the body of the theatre suffered, too. There was a general rush for the lobbies and the street in the single entr'acte. The heat in the theatre was almost unbearable. That the piece should survive such an introduction may be taken as a sign of its vitality.

Lord Coodle	Wilfred Clarke
Guy Stanley	Cyril Scott
Professor Tamarind	Herbert Gresham
Flipper	James T. Powers
Signor Paloni	Henry Stanley
Hon. Bobby Barclay	Eric Scott
Mr. Creel	Thomas Hadaway
Santa Cruz	Frank Regis
Boccaccio	Charles Bates
Doloroso	Percy Smith
Leonello	Arthur Donaldson
Pietro Poscara	George Lesoir
Winifred Grey	Virginia Earl
Lady Coodle	Catherine Lewis
Dorothy Stanley	Yvette Violette
Alice	Mabelle Gilman
Carmenita	Paula Edwardes
Fraulein Ehrenbreitstein	Belle Harper
Mrs. Creel	Gerda Wismer.

"CASTE" AT THE COLUMBUS.

Robertson's Comedy Is Presented in a Creditable Manner.

After having postponed the opening of its season on two occasions the Columbus Theatre Stock Company presented T. W. Robertson's comedy "Caste" last night without the services of Miss Una Abell, who was to play the part of Polly. Owing to her severe illness, the rôle was played by Miss Agnes Knights. Frank Mordant's impersonation of Eccles was an artistic representation of the shabby and selfish old man, who likes nothing better than to load himself up with gin and talk by the hour on the woes of the workingmen, whose champion he professes to be.

The other members of the company did creditable work. William G. Beach was pleasing and earnest in his work as the Hon. George D'Alroy, and Fraser Coulter played Capt. Hawtree with gentlemanly ease. Charles W. Bowser was a capital Samuel Gerridge, and Miss Kate Denin Wilson was a dignified Marquise St. Maur. Miss Alberta Gallatin played the part of Esther Eccles, and Miss Agnes Knights made a jolly and fascinating Polly Eccles.

The theatre has been thoroughly renovated. The interior is finished in a rich red and gold, and in the lobby hang a dozen oil panels of America's greatest actors, prominent among them being Booth, Barrett, and Jefferson.

CHICAGO MANAGER FAILS.

Russell Sage, His Landlord, Among the Creditors Who Have Filed Claims.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Harry B. Clifford, lessee of the Savoy and Gaiety Theatres, filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day, estimating his liabilities at $53,000 and his assets at $6,000. Promissory notes, given at different times in the last few years, constitute the bulk of the liabilities. Frank Blair and James Kelly, actors, claim $150 and $90 respectively.

Other creditors are Irving Fish, a real estate broker of New York, who has filed a claim for $4,750, and Russell Sage, who has an account of $2,750 for rentals. Charles Counselman of Chicago is the largest creditor, Clifford, according to the schedule, being indebted to him to the extent of $10,050. Charles French of Seymour, Conn., presented a claim for $4,000.

Hot Day Leads to Lock-out.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 25.—The silk weavers employed by the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company quit work yesterday, saying it was too hot to work. Superintendent Dowell immediately telegraphed to Mr. Tilt, principal owner of the mill. The reply was: "If they refuse to work, close down the weaving department for the remainder of the week." This morning the weavers were told that their services were not needed before Monday. This angered the men, and a meeting was held. What was done has been kept secret. More than 200 weavers have been thrown out of work.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. Courtland Wilcox Anable.

The Rev. Dr. Courtland Wilcox Anable, for many years a prominent Baptist clergyman, died on Wednesday evening at his home in New Brighton, Richmond Borough. He was born at Bethlehem, near Albany, N. Y., July 28, 1825, and passed his early youth in Utica. He was graduated from Union College in 1846, and, after studying law in the office of Spencer & Kernan of Utica, where he was a fellow-student with Roscoe Conkling, and in the office of Josiah Randall of Philadelphia, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. After practicing law for three years he entered Madison Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1854, and then devoted the next thirty-six years of his life to active service in the Baptist ministry.

His first pastorate was at Germantown, Penn., after which he was successively pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, the Old Cambridge (Mass.) Baptist Church, the North Adams Baptist Church, the First Baptist Church of Springfield, Mass., and the Adams (Mass.) Baptist Church. He was known as an able preacher and a warm and sympathetic pastor. The present Washington Avenue Church and the Old Cambridge Church were erected during his ministry, the latter at a cost of $130,000, paid in before dedication.

In 1890 he retired from active pastoral work and had since resided at New Brighton. Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1867. He was twice married—in 1855, to Virginia, daughter of Sir Richard Dingly of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, and in 1863 to Miss Emma V. Sylvester of New York. A widow and four sons survive him.

The Rev. William H. Ford.

The Rev. William H. Ford died Tuesday evening from a complication of diseases at his home, 513 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. He had been ill for some time, and his poor health compelled him to retire from the ministry several years ago. He was born in Philadelphia Sept. 12, 1848, and was a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, this city. His first charge was in a small country church in this State, where he remained for a number of years, and in 1883 accepted a call to the Middle Reformed Church, Brooklyn. For four years he was the pastor of this church, and in 1887 he went to the Old Bushwick Church, on Humboldt Street, Brooklyn. The funeral was held at 8 o'clock last night at the house. The Rev. Dr. T. L. Townsend, assistan pastor of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, officiated. Two sons and one daughter survive him.

Charles Victor Sass.

Charles Victor Sass, a well-known newspaper man, died Wednesday afternoon in Paterson, N. J., where he was visiting friends. Mr. Sass was educated at St. John's College. In connection with the late Alexander Kent he conducted The Sporting World, a paper devoted to sports, and under the nom de plume of "Centaur" wrote many articles relating to turf matters. At the time of his death he was a member of the staff of The Comm

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the SECOND INSTALLMENT, being fifty per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of $1 PER SHARE of First Preferred Stock deposited, and $10 PER SHARE of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 16 Lothbury, London, on or before SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1898.

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.
To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of One Dollar per share of common stock, and Two Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the second instalment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
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WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
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DEALT IN BY
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Wall Street observers who were to any extent feeling discouraged over the security market's recent hesitation found yesterday ample reasons for new faith. Business was not rushing during the early hours, but before the close pronounced activity developed; and it was activity productive of strength.

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The market showed in many ways broadening tendencies. In many ways was made clear the intrinsic strength of it.

One development of exceptional importance was in the disclosure that London and Berlin are confidently buying American stocks—being finally without laborious efforts to disguise their new investment policy. It can be stated here upon the authority of an international banker (among the foremost in Wall Street) that European investments in American stocks and bonds during the past sixty days have reached a magnitude beyond the total hitherto of all Europe's purchases here since 1893.

The European investor is not a sleepy person. He is wide awake in the affairs of the world. American prosperity is not beyond the reach of his vision. And opportunities to make money are not scoffed at by the foreign financier, whether that opportunity be in America or elsewhere, for international prejudices never affect to rise superior to profits clearly offering.

New European buying in this market is significant.

***

Yesterday's market made another disclosure of consequence—the developed disposition to make investments on the foundation of the magnificent new prosperity which the Western States are enjoying. St. Paul and Burlington, and the Northern Pacifics, and the Union Pacifics gained as market leaders. Especially did the Pacific stocks have prominence, Northern Pacific common being traded in to an extent beyond any other stock on the list. The records that these well-managed properties in the Northwest are making put all past railroad history behind.

In the Northern Pacific especially is there shown a situation beyond all precedent in American railroad progress. Only a little while ago, as a victim of maladministration thrust into bankruptcy, it has—after thoroughgoing reorganization—come into an animated prosperity beyond all that most ardent enthusiasts at its origin ever dared hope for. But a year or two ago in the hands of receivers, it is now not only paying the current expenses upon which formerly it was forced to default, but it is earning interest upon every bond on every branch of its system, earning (and paying) dividends upon preferred stock which only a little while ago was sneered at in Wall Street as worthless—not only making this phenomenal record, but actually earning (and officially preparing to pay) dividends upon its common stock.

Record like this Wall Street never before had before it. And small wonder it is that enthusiasm shows in Wall Street, small wonder that beyond 70,000 shares of such a property's common stock will be bought—as yesterday—in a single session of the Stock Exchange.

But the Northern Pacific is valuable as an example—beyond merely the returns it is making to its own friends and owners. It reflects. It stands in a representative way for the new West—the West revolutionized from penury into prosperity.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111½, and $41,000 threes, when issued, at 105½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Minnesota Iron	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	N. Y. Central	⅝
American Tobacco	4⅞	Northern Pacific	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Rock I. & P.	1¼	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Illinois.	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chicago Term. tr. pf.	1¾	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Rio G. West. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	1¼	Stand. R. & T.	1¼
Consolidated Ice	⅞	Texas Pacific	½
Consolidated Ice pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	¾
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Union Pacific	1
Laclede Gas	¾	Union Pacific pf.	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1¼
Manhattan Consol.	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Brunswick City	⅝	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Canada Southern	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pullman Car	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Reading	1
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Internat. Paper	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Internat. Paper pf.	⅞	West Chi. Street	1¼
Michigan Central	⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2⅜	So. P., Cal., con. 5s	1
Austin & N.W. 1st 5s	2½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½
Dallas & Waco 1st	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $135,366,249; balance, $7,676,218; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $172,975.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was heavy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30@35c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central ⅝, to 122½; Erie first preferred ⅛, to 39½; Louisville and Nashville ⅜, to 61⅛, and Illinois Central ⅜, to 115½. Declined—St. Paul ¼, to 115⅝; Erie ⅛, to 14⅝, and Atchinson ⅛, to 14⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 88. British Consols declined ⅛, to 110 11-16, for both money and the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Total reserve increased, £342,000; circulation decreased, £261,000; bullion increased, £80,475; other securities decreased. £876,000; other deposits decreased, £882,000; public deposits increased, £894,000; notes reserve increased, £8[illegible],000; Government securities increased, £[illegible],000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 47.21 per cent., is now 48.30 per cent., against an advance from 53.44 per cent. to 54.48 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased, 15,800,000 francs; Treasury accounts current decreased, 2,2[illegible],000 francs; gold on hand increased, 2,400,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 10,125,000 francs; silver on hand increased 1,600,000 francs.

FACTS FROM AN AUTHORITY

President Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company was in New York yesterday to attend a routine meeting of the Directors of the company. He talked of the condition of the St. Paul system and the general business prospect with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"General business conditions," he said, "are good universally, so far as my observation goes. They are certainly good through our territory. The crop question is settled. It is going to be big—immense. And we're going to have our share of haulage and it will be a big share, as it is a big crop. The St. Paul is well prepared to meet any demands, as it has plenty of rolling stock. When the movement is going to start I can't say.

"Speaking for our system, I have noted a tendency on the part of farmers to stock their wheat for higher prices. This is because of last year's prosperity, which made them independent. They can hold their wheat as long as they wish. They have the money to hold out on.

"I can illustrate why they are independent by this instance. I know of a Mississippi River farmer in Wisconsin who sold three crops in the Leiter deal. The outlook for corn on our system is very good, but this grain is only raised through our territory for consumption. It is used for feeding. We are not a corn road.

"The general railroad prospects are, in my judgment, as bright as they have ever been in the history of railroads, and St. Paul is in the van in this era of prosperity.

"The next dividend? Well, that is a subject on which I don't care to talk. The showing will be good, but curiosity will have to wait to be satisfied till the 8th of next month.

"St. Paul is pushing ahead in the line of betterments and improvements. At Chicago we are about to lay out $1,000,000 to raise five miles of track. This work is just started. Then on each division fifty miles of track are to be ballasted; nearly all of this ballasting has been done or is under way.

"I might call attention to the fact that while our reports show an increase in earnings, such earnings come at a time when the supply of 1897 wheat is exhausted and the new crop is hardly moving.

"In the matter of general business St. Paul is doing excellently.

"Western rates are well held and our gains from west-bound traffic are excellent.

"In fact, we are doing a capital business in the transportation of first-class merchandise and have ample reason for gratification."

SUGAR TRUST SETTLEMENT

Sugar Trust shares rose sharply yesterday, the net gain for the day being close to 3 per cent. Almost 50,000 shares were traded in. For some time past the oversold condition of the stock has been clear to every observer of the loan crowd on the Stock Exchange, borrowers short of the stock having to pay premiums to get certificates with which to make deliveries against their short contracts. The rise of yesterday was, however, not in any sense a rounding up of traders on the short side. It represented something much more consequential.

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For over a year past Wall Street has been bombarded daily with reiterations of terrific things to happen in the Sugar Trust quarter just as soon as the Messrs. Searbuckle and the Messrs. Doscher were ready to start their new independent refineries. The same tale which induced some insiders to let go their stock a year ago above 50 was used to extend the short interest under 120 last Spring, and only a month or so ago Stock Exchange traders were plugging away on the same line under 130.

Meantime Sugar Trust stock has seemed utterly to ignore all the speculative theorizing and short selling. Somebody on a big scale has been buying—absorbing stock with complacency in the face of all the bearish agitation.

Little traders on the curb round about the Stock Exchange affecting to know all about President H. O. Havemeyer's personal business affairs, are still full of assertions that Mr. Havemeyer has sold all his own stock, and is prepared for the trust's utter collapse. Sane people, of course, do not heed riffraff talk like this, but the professional sentiment in Wall Street has rather welcomed such foolishness.

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Yesterday's market was only suggestive of what may at any moment happen. The short interest in Sugar is probably now double what it has averaged at any time recently, so confident—or reckless—is the position of some of the room traders and their followers.

Such shorts are not prepared to believe that anything like a trade agreement can be reached between the Sugar Trust and the new independent refineries, neither of which is yet or likely soon to be in any sense a commercial competitor.

Yet such an agreement has already been reached. It is an agreement, moreover, which practically will leave with Mr. Havemeyer and the Sugar Trust complete domination of the American sugar trade.

For reasons (which business men can appreciate) the agreement reached cannot well be officially announced.

But there is agreement.

STANDARD OIL IN COTTON OIL

Two representatives of the Standard Oil Company will probably enter the Directory of the American Cotton Oil Company. There are intimations that the Messrs. Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Flagler have acquired such an important interest in the securities of the Cotton Oil Company that they have been urged by the present management to put representatives in the Board of Directors. A Standard Oil authority said yesterday to put representatives in the Board of Directors. A Standard Oil authority said yesterday to put representatives in the Board of Directors. A Standard Oil authority said yesterday

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 25, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
39¼	39¼	7,700	American Cotton Oil..	38¼	39¼	37¾	39¼	+1⅜
89	89½	625	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	89¾	89¾	88¾	89¼	– ⅛
33½	34	330	American Malting Co.	34	34	34	34	– ⅛
84	84¾	437	Am. Malting Co. pf...	84¼	84½	84	84½	– ⅛
14⅜	14½	7,712	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14⅜	15½	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	41⅜	9,670	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	40	41⅜	40	41	+1⅛
142⅝	143⅜	47,295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	141⅝	143⅝	141	143⅜	+2⅝
115	115½	358	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115½	115¼	115½	– ⅛
142¾	143⅜	20,224	American Tobacco ...	140⅛	144½	140⅝	142⅝	+4⅜
133	135	230	Am. Tobacco pf.....	134½	135	134½	135	....
85¼	86	829	Am. Steel & Wire Co...	87⅛	87½	86	86	–1⅛
88	89¼	1,275	Am. S. & W. Co. pf...	90⅜	90⅝	89⅜	89⅜	– ⅝
13½	13⅞	700	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	....
36⅜	36⅝	4,681	At., T. & S. F. pf....	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
3⅛	3⅜	410	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	66⅞	13,006	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	67	65⅝	67	+ ⅛
124	125	60	Brooklyn Union Gas..	124¾	124¾	124¼	124¼	....
11	11¼	100	Bruns. City	11	11	11	11	– ⅛
54	54½	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	–1½
24¼	24½	1,230	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24¼	....	....	24	....
118⅜	118½	14,134	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	117½	118½	116⅝	118½	....
61⅝	62	11,800	Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	60½	62¾	60½	62	+1⅛
108¾	109	1,900	Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	108½	109	108½	108⅝	– ⅜
17	17¼	10,545	Chi. Gr. West.....	16⅞	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	42	160	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42¼	42¾	42	42	....
112⅜	112⅝	29,285	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	112¼	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝	+ ⅛
157	158	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	158	158	158	158	....
135⅞	136	1,402	Chi. & Northw	136	136	135⅝	136	+ ⅛
105⅝	105⅞	6,498	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103½	106	103½	106	+ ¼
9	9½	390	Chi. Term. Trans.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
35	35¼	4,905	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33½	35	33½	35	–1⅛
43¼	43½	1,370	C., C., C. & St. L....	43⅞	43⅞	42½	43¾	+ ⅝
14⅞	15	781	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
....	....	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24½	24½	24½	24¼	– ⅝
....	....	135	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	– ⅛
186	187	2,725	Consolidated Gas	184½	186¼	184½	186¼	+1½
45	45¾	1,200	Consolidated Ice	43⅜	45	43⅜	45	+ ⅞
91½	93	100	Consolidated Ice pf....	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1
106⅞	109½	250	Del. & Hudson	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	–1¼
13¾	14⅜	10	Denver & R. G.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	....
53⅜	54	510	Denver & R. G. pf....	53¼	54	53¼	54	+ ⅝
18	19	50	D., M. & Ft. Dodge....	19	19	19	19	....
130	135	112	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	132½	133¼	132½	133¼	....
14¾	14¾	100	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
38	38⅝	120	Erie 1st pf.....	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	100	Erie 2d pf.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	– ⅛
....	....	6	Ft. W. & D. C., st....	23	23	23	23	....
40½	40⅝	1,000	General Electric	41	41	40¾	40⅝	....
137¾	138½	1,425	Great Northern pf....	138¾	138¾	138	138	– ⅛
112	112½	920	Illinois Central	111¾	112½	111½	112	+ ⅛
69	69¾	2,358	Illinois Steel Co.....	70	70½	69	69⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	100	Iowa Central	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	– ⅛
62½	63	1,484	International Paper ...	62¼	63	62¼	62⅝	– ⅝
92	92½	2,450	Int. Paper pf.....	92	93	92	92⅝	– ⅛
19	19½	1,335	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
53	54	450	Laclede Gas	53½	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ⅛
19¼	20	1,260	Lake Erie & West....	18¾	20	18¾	19	....
77½	78	735	Lake Erie & West. pf.	78	79	77½	77½	....
59½	59¾	6,840	Louisville & Nashville.	59¼	59¾	58¾	59.	....
96½	97	32,730	Manhattan Con	95	97¼	95	97	+2⅜
166½	167	3,195	Metropolitan St. Ry..	166¾	167½	166	167	+1½
107½	108¼	200	Michigan Central	108½	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛	– ⅛
....	....	15	Mich. Penin. Car pf...	60	60	60	60	....
94⅝	95	4,963	Minnesota Iron	94½	95	92¾	95	+1⅛
36¾	36¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅞	2,720	Missouri Pacific	36½	36⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	305	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	– ⅛
38½	38¾	430	National Lead Co.....	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
112¾	114	34	Nat. L. Co. pf., ex div.	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
6½	6¾	100	National Linseed Oil..	6½	6½	6½	6½	– ⅛
92¾	94	650	New Jersey Central...	93	93	92½	92½	– ½
91	94	2,395	New York Air Brake..	91	93	88	93	–2
118⅞	119	4,732	New York Central ...	118¼	119⅛	118¼	119	+ ⅝
194	197	1	N. Y., N. H. & H....	193½	193½	193½	193½	....
54⅝	54¾	600	Norfolk & West. pf...	54½	54½	54½	54½	– ⅛
6⅝	7	510	North American	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
39¾	39⅞	58,584	Northern Pacific	39	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	+1⅛
77⅜	77⅝	22,690	Northern Pacific pf....	76¾	77⅜	76½	77⅜	+1⅝
16⅝	16½	550	Ontario & West.....	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
60	61	150	Oregon R. & Nav.....	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
76	77	251	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
44½	45¼	550	Pacific Coast.....	44½	45	44	45	+1
64½	65	250	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	65	65	64½	64½	+1¼
34¼	34½	820	Pacific Mail	34¼	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	– ⅛
118¾	119¼	130	Pennsylvania R. R....	119⅝	119⅝	118⅞	118⅞	....
1⅝	1⅞	400	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
105¼	105½	29,425	People's Gas, Chicago.	105	106	105	105¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	45	2,600	P., C., C. & St. L....	44¾	44¾	43¾	44½	+ ⅛
7½	8¼	500	Pitts. & West. pf.....	8	8	8	8	+1
186	188	284	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	188	188	187	187	–1
18⅝	18⅞	1,600	Reading	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	–1
44⅝	45	3,150	Reading 1st pf.....	45	45	44⅝	45	....
21⅜	22	1,600	Reading 2d pf.....	22¼	22¼	21⅝	22	– ¼
68½	69	555	Rio Grande West. pf.	68¾	69	68¼	69	+1
7¼	7½	200	St. J. & G. I.....	7	7	7	7	– ⅛
20	21½	15	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	....
8⅞	9	1,853	St. L. & San Fran....	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
67	68	110	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	67½	68	67½	67½	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	– ⅛
12⅜	12⅞	1,050	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13½	13½	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
85⅞	85½	650	St. Paul & Omaha....	85	85½	84⅜	85½	+ ⅛
22	22½	300	Southern Pacific	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
9½	9⅝	605	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9½	....
35½	35⅝	3,010	Southern Railway pf..	35⅜	35⅞	35½	35½	....
8⅜	8⅝	9,186	Standard R. & T.....	7½	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	32½	8,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32⅜	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
16⅝	16½	4,990	Texas Pacific	16⅜	16½	16¼	16½	....
25	....	100	Tol., St. L. & Cinci. pf..	35	35	35	35	....
25⅜	....	200	Twin City R. T.....	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	29¾	7,700	Union Pacific	29½	30	29	29¾	+1
65⅝	65¾	15,841	Union Pacific pf.....	65½	66¾	65¾	65⅝	+1
5⅞	6	8,855	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	4⅞	6⅜	4⅞	6	+1⅛
40	44	50	United States Express.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	....
7½	7⅝	510	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	....
72⅞	73	3,867	U. S. Leather pf.....	73	73	72½	72⅞	– ⅛
45⅝	45¾	1,383	United States Rubber.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
104⅞	105	380	U. S. Rubber pf.....	105	105	104½	104½	–2
8½	9	50	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
21⅝	21¾	544	Wabash pf.....	21½	21¾	21¼	21¼	– ½
118	123	71	Wells-Fargo Express..	120	121	120	121	....
95	95¾	700	West Chicago Street..	97¼	97¼	96	96	–1¼
94½	94⅝	1,338	Western Union Tel....	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	660	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12	12¼	110	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd.	12	12	12	12	– ⅝
Sales.....		472,054						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations on for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	98	....	Col. Midland pf....	14	16	Mobile & Ohio....	28	29
5s, 1913, when is'd.	105⅛	105⅝	Col. & H. Coal....	6¼	6½	Morris & Essex....	170½	175
5s, 1918, small, when issued.....	105	105½	Comn. Cable.....	170	..	Nat. Biscuit pf....	95¼	97
4s, r., 1907.....	111	112	Consol. Coal.....	40	..	Nat. Starch.....	7	8
4s, c., 1907.....	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Nat. St. 1st pf....	73	77
6s, r., 1925.....	127	128	Detroit Gas.....	61	62	Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	30
4s, c., 1925.....	127	128	Dul., S. S. & A...	3½	4½	New Cent. C.....	35	42
5s, r., 1904.....	112	113	D., S. S. & A. pf..	7¾	8½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	15
5s, c., 1904.....	112	113	Eastern Elevator..	..	60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	68	78
Currency 6s, 1909.	102¼	..	*E. El. of Brklyn.	130	130	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	35	36½
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Eighth Avenue....	350	..	Norfolk So.....	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	117	..	Ev. & T. H.....	25½	26	Norfolk & West..	15½	16¾
Adams Express...	106	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	52¾	55	Ont. Mining	3¾	6
Alb. & Sus.....	190	220	Ft. Wth. & R. G.	13½	15½	Oregon S. L.....	33	34½
American Coal....	110	130	H. B. Claflin.....	91	95	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	88
Am. Dist. Tel.....	25	40	Homestake	52	..	Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Am. Express.....	133	137	Ill. Cent. l. l....	95	100	Peo. & Eastern...	4½	6
Am. T. & C.....	96	98	Iowa Central pf...	37	37½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	63	65
Ann Arbor	12	13	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C...	172	..
Ann Arbor pf.....	36½	37	Kanawha & Mich.	6½	6½	Quicksilver	1¾	..
E. & O. S. W. pf., new.....	5	6	Keokuk & D. M..	4	5	Quicksilver pf....	6	7
Boston A. L. pf...	105	108	Keok. & D. M. pf.	16¼	17	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	187½
Buff., R. & P.....	31	32	Keokuk & West...	29	32	Rome, W. & O....	123½	125
Buff., R. & P. pf..	67	70	Lake Shore	192½	..	Rio Grande W....	30	32
Bur., C. R. & N...	75	..	Long Island	50	58	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	60	62
Canadian Pacific..	85	86	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.....	20	21½
Central Pacific ..	17	18	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	20	21½
Chi. & Alton.....	159	..	Mexican Central..	6	6½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	28½	30
Chi. & Alton pf....	170	..	Minn. & St. L....	27½	28½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5½	6¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	29¼	30	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	91	St. Paul & Dul...	23	26
Chi. Gt. W. deb...	70	74	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	61½	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	89	92
Chi., Ind. & L....	9½	10¼	Minn., St. P. & S.			St. P., M. & M....	170	172
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32	34	S. M.....	6	..	St. P. & O. pf....	154	165
Chi. & N. W. pf..	176	..	Minn., St. P. & S.			Sixth Avenue....	200	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	48	S. M. pf.....	18	..	Third Avenue....	170	175
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Mo., K. & T.....	12	12½	Tol. & O. C.....	10	20
Colorado Midland.	5	6½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
590..	Am. Cotton Oil.	38	39¼	38	39¼
1,360..	Am. Sp. Mfg....	15	15¾	14⅝	14¾
30..	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	40¾	41	40¾	41
25,020..	Am. Sug. Refs..	141⅞	143⅞	141½	143⅞
800..	Am. Tobacco....	140½	144¾	140½	144
270..	A., T. & S. F. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86½
5,480..	Brsd. R. T....	66½	67	66½	66¾
100..	Bay State Gas.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10,540..	C., B. & Q.....	117⅝	118⅝	117	118¼
1,190..	C., R. I. & P....	105⅝	105⅞	105½	105¾
13,440..	C., M. & St. P...	112⅜	112⅝	111⅞	112⅜
40..	Cent. of N. J....	93	93	93	93
170..	C., G. T. & W....	18⅝	17	16¾	16¾
10..	C. & N. W.....	136	136	136	136
10..	Del. & Hudson.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
30..	Gen. Electric...	40¾	41	40¾	40
980..	Louis. & Nash.	59	59½	58½	59½
11,840..	Manhattan	95½	97¾	94½	96¾
300..	Mo. Pacific.....	36½	36½	36	36⅜
5,330..	North. Pacific..	39	39½	38¾	39½
1,530..	North. Pac. pf..	76¾	77⅝	76⅛	77⅝
4,860..	Peoples' Gas....	105½	106⅞	105	105⅝
200..	Reading	19	19	18⅞	19
40..	Reading 1st pf...	45	45	45	45
50..	Stand. R. & T..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
190..	Tenn. C. & Iron.	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
20..	U. S. Rubber....	45	45	45	45
270..	Union Pacific...	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅝
450..	Union Pacific pf.	65	65½	65	65½
1,450..	U. P., D. & G..	5½	6¼	5½	5⅞
50..	U. S. Leather pf.	72¾	73½	72¾	73¼
60..	Western Union..	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
36,740					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000..	A., T. & S. F. adj.	73	73	73	73
10,000..	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
32,000..	Tex. Pac. 2d....	49¼	50	49¼	50
10,000..	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	79	79	78½	78½
18,000..	Wis. C. 1st Tr. R.	52½	52½	52½	52½
$72,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—There was some little irregularity to the trading in the local market to-day, but, on the whole, the undertone was strong. The features were the volume of trading in Pennsylvania Manufacturing stock, which fluctuated between 21¼ and 21⅝, and the weakness in United Gas Improvement, which declined to 118⅝, but rallied, on coverings of shorts, to 119¾. In the afternoon, Welsbach Light rallied sharply, from 49½ to 51, without any apparent reason other than an absence of any stock for sale. The Choctaw issues were weak, the common breaking 1½ to 25½. The trading in Marsden and Union Traction was fairly large, and both stocks advanced slightly. Storage Battery stocks made fractional advances, and showed evidences of increasing activity. Cambria advanced to 51½, but afterward reacted fractionally. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	21⅝
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	39¾	40
Nor. Pac. pf.....	....	77½
Pennsylvania	59¼	59½
Reading	9¾	9⅝
Reading 1st pf.....	22¾	22⅝
Reading 2d pf.....	11 1-16	11⅛
St. Paul	112½	112¾
Metropolitan Railway	166½	167
Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94½
Baltimore Cons.....	23⅜	23½
Union Traction	20¾	....
Electric Storage	35	35½
Electric Storage pf.....	41¼	42
United Gas Improvement.....	119¾	120
Welsbach Light	50½	51
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Am. R. E. L.....	2	2½
Marsden	6¾	6¾
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	21¾	21¾
Choctaw	25¾	26
Choctaw. pf.....	41	41¾
Equitable G. 5s.....	106¾	107
Phila. Elec. g. 5s.....	105¾	104
Elec. & People's 4s.....	95¼	95⅝
Western N. Y. & Penn.....	3¾	4

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Biscuit common kept between 32½@32⅝ to-day, opening and closing at 32⅝. The preferred sold at 97@97½. Steel and Wire showed some activity. The common declined from 37 to 36 at the close. The preferred broke from 91½ to 90, and did not recover. West Chicago sold at 95½ until the close at 95⅜. Account Match was let alone except two sales at 139¾@140¼. North Chicago opened at 225½ and closed without the fraction. Strawboard advanced from 30½ to 31¼. South Side Elevated declined from 65½ to 65. Chicago Edison is now sold at 148¾, and Metropolitan Elevated receipts 5 per cent. brought 54. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.....	59½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois.....	140⅝
National Biscuit Company common.....	32½
National Biscuit Company preferred.....	96⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malting Co.....	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting. Co. pf.....	27
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Co.....	5
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.....	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Company.....	24¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf..	49¾
North Chicago Street Railroad.....	223½
West Chicago Street Railroad.....	94½
South Side Elevated Railroad.....	65
Lake Street Elevated.....	12½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates.....	10½
Street's West Stable Car Line.....	19⅝
American Steel & Wire com.....	37
American Steel & Wire pf.....	90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s			Illinois Central,			Standard R & T Inc		
11,000.....	65		St Louis Di 3s			30,000.....		20¾
1,000.....	65¼		10,000.....	80		10,000.....		20⅝
4,000.....	65¼		Louisville & Nashville,			15,000.....		20¾
5,000.....	65¾		Unified Gold 4s			20,000.....		20⅝
6,000.....	66		5,000.....	90¾		11,000.....		20½
5,000.....	66½		Metropolitan Elev 1st			10,000.....		20¼
1,000.....	67		5,000.....	117¼		4,000.....		20½
8,000.....	66¼		Minn & St L Con 5s			10,000.....		20¾
7,000.....	67		3,000.....	108		36,000.....		21
2,000.....	66¾		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s			9,000.....		21¼
Am Tobacco Co Scrip			2,000.....	91		10,000.....		21½
1,000.....	99½		2,000.....	90½		21,000.....		21¾
Atch, Top & S F			Mo, Kans & Tex 2d			5,000.....		21½
Adjustment 4s			2,000.....	65¼		22,000.....		21¾
58,000.....	73		Mo, K & T of Tex 5s			5,000.....		21⅞
29,000.....	72¾		3,000.....	88		5,000.....		22
10,000.....	72⅝		Mo Pac 1st Cons			5,000.....		21⅝
55,000.....	72½		5,000.....	106⅜		20,000.....		21½
108,000.....	72¼		Mo Pac Trust 5s			29,000.....		21
36,000.....	72¾		5,000.....	86		5,000.....		21½
45,000.....	72¾		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s			10,000.....		21¾
Gen 4s			2,000.....	80		1,000.....		21½
21,000.....	95½		Mob & O G M 4s			3,000.....		21¾
20,000.....	95⅝		17,000.....	81		15,000.....		21¾
500.....	95⅜		Nat Stch M Co 1s			25,000.....		21
2,000.....	95¾		2,000.....	107½		10,000.....		21¼
500.....	95½		N Y Central 1st Coup			2,000.....		21
15,000.....	95½		1,000.....	115⅝		15,000.....		20⅝
500.....	95		N Y Cen & H Deb 5s			10,000.....		20½
500.....	95⅜		1,000.....	111		10,000.....		20¾
12,000.....	95½		N Y Central & Hudson,			10,000.....		20⅝
10,000.....	95⅝		Lake Sh Col 3½s			5,000.....		20⅝
Austin & Nwn 1st			7,000.....	95½		Registered		
10,000.....	86½		Mich Central Col 5s			20,000.....		98⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs			38,000.....	94½		Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs		
4,000.....	113		N Y & Har 1st R			10,000.....		79
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs			1,000.....	107¼		5,000.....		78½
13,000.....	93¾		N Y, Susq & Wn 2d			2,000.....	80	78¾
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s			5,000.....	92½		2,000.....	79¾	79
5,000.....	105⅞		Norf & W Ry Con 4s			5,000.....	80¼	78⅝
9,000.....	106		15,000.....	86¼		10,000.....	80	78½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s			Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s			14,000.....	79¾	78¾
1,000.....	115		50,000.....	63½		St L Southwn 2d Inc		
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s			5,000.....	66¾		6,000s20f.....	84¾	85
29,000.....	92		22,000.....	66¼		4,000.....	84¾	85
Canada So 1st 5s			3,000.....	66¾		So Pac of Ariz 1st		
6,000.....	109⅞		15,000.....	66¾		5,000.....	109	110
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s			3,000.....	66¾		8,000.....	109¼	110
10,000.....	90¼		41,000.....	66¾		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated		
Ches & O Gen 4½s			Nor Pac Ry Pr L 4s			10,000.....	102½	31
2,000s3.....	89⅞		32,000.....	100⅛		Southern Ry 1st 6s		
22,000.....	89¾		3,000.....	100		8,000.....	98⅜	98
Chic, R & Q Conv 5s			Nor Pac Term 1st			20,000.....	98	98⅜
10,000.....	119½		10,000.....	112½		12,000.....	97⅞	98
16,000.....	120		Northern Ry of Cal 5s			2,000.....	98⅛	98⅜
20,000.....	120½		10,000.....	103¼		15,000.....	98	98⅜
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s			2,000.....	103½		17,000.....	97⅞	98
10,000.....	101¾		Oregon R & Nav 4s			Southern Ry 1st 5s		
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s			1,000.....	100¼		1,000.....	98	98⅛
2,000.....	109½		1,000.....	100¾		1,000.....	98⅛	98⅜
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s			Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s			20,000.....	98¼	98⅜
1,000.....	108		10,000.....	80¾		6,000.....	98⅜	98½
Oregon Short Line Inc B & Col

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Could Make Only One Hit Off Powell in Cleveland Yesterday.

RUSIE ALSO PITCHED WELL

Hits in the First Inning Gave the Clevelands the Only Run of the Game — Brooklyns Beaten in Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	38	.645
Baltimore	64	38	.627
Cincinnati	68	41	.624
Cleveland	64	43	.598
New York	60	46	.566
Chicago	60	49	.550
Pittsburg	55	54	.505
Philadelphia	50	54	.481
Brooklyn	39	64	.379
Louisville	41	68	.376
Washington	39	66	.364
St. Louis	32	78	.291

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 1; New York, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 14; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 7.
Louisville, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 10; Washington, 8.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—Powell was in great form to-day. He held the New Yorks down to one hit and shut them out. The game was characterized by sharp work on both sides. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Wallace, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
McKean, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
O'Connor, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	6	0	0
Blake, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	1	5	27	11	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'lt'n, cf	0	0	4	0	1
Tiernan, lf	0	0	1	2	0
Joyce, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Seymour, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Doyle, ss	0	0	3	1	1
Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	2	2	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	0	1	24	11	3

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Rusie, 2. Sacrific hit—Childs. Stolen bases—O'Connor, Blake. Double play—Rusie, Doyle and Joyce. Hit by pitcher—By Powell, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN PITTSBURG.

Dunn's Pitching Gave the Home Team a Commanding Lead.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—Dunn, the visitors' pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the second inning and Pittsburg made but one run off his successor. Magoon's three errors were not very disastrous. After the third inning he did fine work. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Gray, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
McCarthy, lf	0	3	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	0	5	2	0
O'Brien, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	2	4	2	0
Bowerman, c	1	0	5	0	0
Ely, ss	0	2	4	6	1
Hastings, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	3	1	0	0
Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b	1	1	3	3	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	4	7	3
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	3	0	0
Dunn, p	0	1	0	0	0
McKenna, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	8	24	12	3

Pittsburg	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Padden. Three-base hits—Donovan, Hastings. Sacrifice hits—Bowerman, Lachance. Double plays—Ely, Padden, and Clark; Shindie and Lachance; Magoon and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Hastings, 1; off Dunn, 1; off McKenna, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Struck out—By Hastings, 2; by McKenna, 1. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 7.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—The Louisvilles and the Philadelphias played two games to-day, one being postponed from the last series. The visitors won the first game by good batting. The home team made enough runs in the first inning to win the second game, which was called on account of darkness at the end of the sixth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	3	0	—13
Louisville	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8; Louisville, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 15; Louisville, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge.

Louisville, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	4	0	1	0	1	2	8			
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1		

Earned runs—Louisville, 4. Base hits—Louisville, 14; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Philadelphia, Murphy and M. Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Chicago, 9; Boston, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Callahan's clever pitching and clever support easily won the game from the champions to-day. Both Collins and McCormick did marvelous work at third base. The score:

Chicago	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Boston, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 10; Boston, 7. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Callahan and Chicago; Boston, Willis, Lewis, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Baltimore, 14; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Maul was a puzzle for the home team to-day, while Breitenstein and Dammann were hit hard and often. The score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	3	2	6	0	1	—14

Earned runs—Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 18; Cincinnati, 3. Errors—Baltimoro, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Dammann, and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

St. Louis, 10; Washington, 8.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The home team won a poorly played game to-day from the Washingtons. Weyhing was hit hard and he received miserable support. Sudhoff was also hit hard. The score:

St. Louis	0	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	—10	
Washington	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 15; Washington, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 7. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Kinslow; Washington, Weyhing and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

HOLMES ELIGIBLE TO PLAY.

The League Board of Directors Annuls Its Suspension of the Baltimore's Outfielder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The National League Board of Directors has rescinded its suspension of Holmes, the Baltimore baseball player. The fine against the New York Club still stands. This was the day on which the suspension of Holmes was to have gone into effect, and the announcement of the annulment of the suspension order was wired to all clubs by President Young before the time for to-day's games.

This action followed a conference yesterday between President Robinson of the Cleveland Club and Robert Young, acting for President Young, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Mr. Robinson had taken the lead in a movement to reverse the former action so far as it concerned Holmes. Last night, as a result of the conference, Mr. Robinson wired the several baseball clubs asking them to request the Board of Directors to reconsider the illegal suspension of Holmes. The Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Washington Clubs responded favorably, and to-day a majority of the Board of Directors wired President Young authority to annul Holmes suspension. The only action now to be taken to close the case is for Baltimore to request payment of the fine in lieu of the gate receipts from the forfeited game.

When Edward E. McCall, Treasurer of the New York Club, who is at present the club's representative, was told of the rescinding of the suspension of Holmes, he said that the Board of Directors had no power to recall its action, since a decision by the Board of Directors is final, according to the National League constitution. Mr. McCall said that the club would sue President Young and the National League for the amount of the fine if it was ordered paid over to the Baltimore Club.

In talking over the trouble yesterday Mr. McCall said that the action of Messrs. Brush, Soden, and Robinson in starting a movement to have Holmes's suspension set aside was without authority. These men, he said, practically ordered the case reopened when the League rules explicitly state that this cannot be done.

"They never considered the New York Club," he said, "and the fact that there is capital amounting to $250,000 invested in the club. They never stopped to inform us what they were about to do. When I went before the board in Philadelphia and plainly stated the case, first asking if the board was the proper tribunal for the disposition of such a case as the Holmes matter, the board seemed to think it had the authority, and, after hearing the evidence of President Hanlon of Baltimore, who frankly admitted Holmes's remark, the board voted for Holmes's suspension without a dissenting voice. If another meeting of the board were called and it were shown that it went beyond its authority in punishing Holmes, I would get up in the meeting myself and ask that the decision be set aside and the case placed before the proper tribunal; but, if it were asked that the suspension be rescinded because Holmes did not have a hearing, as several men maintained, I would positively decline to do so."

Mr. McCall said that the New York Club would fight the case to the end.

ST. LOUIS CLUB IN DIRE STRAITS.

No Money to Pay Salaries and Charter May Be Forfeited.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The St. Louis ball team has returned home from its Eastern trip to find its treasury depleted. President Muckenfuss, who is now also the receiver of the club, says that there is no money at hand to pay the overdue salaries of the players. The players have agreed to wait till after Sunday's game in hopes of a large attendance. Mr. Muckenfuss says that unless enough money is taken in next Sunday to pay the salaries of the players, an appeal to the National League for that purpose will have to be made, and that means the forfeiture of the franchise. He says the club is absolutely without funds, and that nothing was made during the recent Eastern trip.

President Muckenfuss has the authority from the court to borrow $5,000 to tide over the present financial straits, but there seems to be no available resources upon which he can call.

TENNIS AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 25.—The Niagara international tennis was in full swing to-day with the arrival of the Eastern cracks. L. E. Ware, W. S. Bond, and J. D. Forbes were all beaten in the handicap singles by men with large handicaps. In the open singles there were no close matches, as none of the good players were opposed to each other. In the ladies' singles Miss Wimer of Washington plays Miss Maud Banks of Philadelphia in the finals, and the winner will play Miss Juliette Atkinson for the championship. Scores:

Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—P. Wright, Buffalo, beat A. H. Blackwood, New York, 6—4, 6—3; E. P. Fischer, New York, beat W. Misener, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—4; C. M. Dana, New York, beat P. Norton, Lancaster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; S. G. Tate, Petrolia, beat A. G. Wimer, Washington, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5; Harry Cole, Detroit, beat H. Langton, Oakville, 12—10, 8—6; H. E. Avery, Detroit, beat W. D. Lamont, Brantford, 6—2, 6—2.

First Round—H. E. Gabriel, Cleveland, beat G. F. Peterson, St. Catherine's, 6—3, 6—4; H. E. Avery, Detroit, beat O. B. Snider, Cleveland, by default; P. Porter, Buffalo, beat F. Snider, Cleveland, by default.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. D. Forbes (owe 30) beat I. White (owe half 15) by default; J. A. Randall (owe half 15) beat G. W. Lee (owe 30) by default; James Norris (15) beat L. E. Ware, (owe 40,) 6—0, 6—0; H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat G. P. Sheldon (owe 30) by default; H. E. Gabriel (half 15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe 40,) 9—7, 6—1; H. Cole (owe 15) beat G. Wagner, (scratch,) 8—6, 8—6; A. B. Wright (15) beat A. W. Marquis, (15,) 6—3, 6—3.

First Round—C. M. Dana (15) beat J. D. Forbes, (owe 30,) 6—8, 6—2; P. Porter (half 15) beat G. F. Peterson, (half 15,) 6—1, 7—5; S. G. Tate (half 30) beat J. A. Randall (owe half 15) by default; W. Misener (half 15) beat A. B. Wright, (15,) 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, beat Miss C. M. Neely, Chicago, by default; Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, beat Miss K. Atkinson, 6—0, 6—2.

Novice Singles.—Final Round—G. Wagner beat J. Norris, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Aug. 25.—The semi-finals for the Stockbridge Cup in the Stockbridge golf tournament were played to-day, when Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of Stockbridge beat George C. Clark of Schaghticoke, 4 up 3 to play, and T. M. Robertson of St. Andrew's beat F. S. Curtis of Lenox, 3 up 1 to play. Twenty-six players appeared in the preliminary round, 18 holes handicap, medal play, for the Red Lion Inn Cup, open to all members of the United States Golf Association. Those who qualified were Percy Houghton, Cambridge, gross 87, handicap 7, net 80; J. T. Soutter, Lenox, 100, 18, 82; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 84, scratch, 84; George C. Clark, Schaghticoke, 85, scratch, 85; Alex Morton, Lenox, 92, 6, 86.

In the semi-finals Houghton beat Clark, 6 up 4 to play, and Morton beat Soutter, 4 up 3 to play. The tournament will end to-morrow.

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 25.—The semi-finals of the handicap Hinkle Cup golf tournament were played to-day in a rainstorm which seriously affected the scores.

J. G. Thorpe of Cambridge, Mass., defeated Arden M. Robbins, the St. Andrew's Club crack, 2 up and 1 to play, and T. G. Condon of the Tuxedo Golf Club defeated C. L. Tappin of St. Andrew's 2 up and 1 to play. Both matches were interesting, and both were in the nature of surprises. Robbins and Thorpe were both scratch men, and so their match aroused the most interest. The Cambridge man played the same steady game that he has played throughout the tournament, while the St. Andrew's player, brilliant at times, seemed to lose his nerve completely at other times. He made several costly putting errors, and was not at all up on his drives. The defeat of Robbins was a surprise, as he holds the amateur record of the links, and has been making better scores than Thorpe all season.

The Condon-Tappin match was another surprise. The Tuxedo player had a handicap of 3 over his opponent, but Tappin had been conceded a winner. Condon's game has improved steadily during the three days of the tournament. He went around in 84 yesterday, and in to-day's match, although several times he did not hole out his score for the 18 holes, was practically 78. The finals of 36 holes will be played to-morrow between Thorpe and Condon, and the match should prove exciting. Condon's handicap of 6 should give him the match if he plays the game he did to-day.

Golf Champion Whigham Ill.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—H. J. Whigham, the amateur golf champion, is seriously ill. He was taken down yesterday morning with malaria. Mr. Whigham contracted the disease in Cuba, where he was a correspondent of The Chicago Tribune. He was thought to be cured, but suffered a relapse. It is probable that he will not be able to defend the championship at Morristown, N. J.

The Corbett-McCoy Fight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It has been definitely decided that the Corbett-McCoy battle will take place at Cheektowaga on Oct. 1. McCoy left Buffalo for Saratoga this morning, where he will resume training at once. The Olympic Athletic Club has decided to transfer the Erne and Lavinge fight to the Hawthorne Club, and it will come off at Cheektowaga on Sept. 12.

Credit for the Public Schools.

From The News (Savannah, Ga.)

Chaplain Jones of the Texas traces the credit for American prowess in arms back to the public schools. We sent intelligent, enlightened, patriotic men against men "who cannot count one, two, three or write their names," and whose love of country as well as efficiency in service is decreased by ignorance

ON THE ENGLEWOOD LINKS.

The First Annual Open Golf Tournament Opens with Play for the Englewood Cup.

The course of the Englewood Golf Club presented a picturesque appearance yesterday, when the club held its first annual open tournament. The course, which was in fine condition, is laid out on the western slope of the Palisades. There were about forty entries, and the playing was good. The tournament opened with a qualifying round for the Englewood Cup, the best sixteen scores qualifying. The gold medal offered for the best score was captured by Dr. Burdett O'Connor of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club. His score by strokes follows:

Out	4	4	4	5	4	6	5	5	6—43	
In	6	3	4	6	6	4	4	5	4—44	87

The scores made by the other fifteen who qualified for the Englewood Cup, the most valuable prize of the tournament, are as follows:

	First.	Second.	Total.
John Moorhead, Allegheny Country	46	47	93
Louis E. Larocque, Shinnecock	48	45	93
J. I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	48	47	95
Marc Michael, Nutley	49	47	96
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	48	49	97
James B. Baker, St. Andrew's	50	48	98
Clinton McKenzie, Baltusrol	51	48	99
Joseph McCord, Allegheny Country	50	50	100
C. W. O'Connor, Richmond Hill	52	48	100
Dr. John A. Wells, Englewood	49	51	100
J. Prentice Kellogg, Seabright	52	49	101
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	53	48	101
Louis L. Clark, Englewood	56	47	103
C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent	53	50	103
Charles B. Kell, Englewood	52	51	103

Instead of the second sixteen competing for the Consolation Cup, as is generally the custom, all those who failed to qualify for the Englewood Cup had to compete in another eighteen-hole medal play match, the best eight scores qualifying for the Consolation Cup. The fortunate eight were as follows:

	First.	Second.	Total.
T. T. Reid, Montclair	55	43	98
Smith Mowry, Englewood	48	51	99
H. S. Bowns, Crescent	46	53	99
A. D. Childs, Princeton	50	49	99
C. W. Candee, Wee Burn	48	51	99
S. H. Dorr, Nutley	51	49	100
W. R. Thurston, Crescent	53	48	101
E. D. Knapp, Westbrook	50	52	102

The two Allegheny Country Club golfers were much in evidence in the afternoon round, at match play, for the Englewood Cup. Each beat easily a player of considerable local reputation. Moorehead scored by beating Van Brunt, the Crescent Athletic Club champion, by 6 up and 4 to play, while McCord won from Michael, the pride of the Nutley links, by 4 up and 3 to play. In this round Louis Larocque, who has not played before this year, beat McKenzie by 3 up and 2 to play; Ballou beat Wells by 4 up and 3 to play; C. O'Conner beat Kell by 2 up and 1 to play; Blair won from Gunther by 3 up and 1 to play; Clark took Baker into camp by 5 up and 4 to play, and Dr. O'Conner was defeated by Kellog, by 3 up and 1 to play. The defeat of the gold-medal winner was a surprise.

The draw for the first round of the Consolation Cup was Bowns vs. Reid, Childs vs. S. Mowry, Candee vs. Dorr, Thurston vs. Knapp.

THE WORLD'S IRON TRADE.

England Hopes to Reconquer Its Primary with Ores from the Arctics —How It Lost Its Lead.

From The London Times.

We were quite justified until recently in claiming that with Spanish ores we were in a position to produce, and actually did produce, the cheapest pig-iron in the world of equal quality.

We can still make this boast so far as Europe is concerned, but meanwhile, alike in Europe and in the United States, matters have greatly changed. The discovery and development of the Gogebic range of iron ore mines in Lake Superior, in 1885, and of the Mesabi range, in 1893, placed at the disposal of the American iron trade ore supplies of much greater extent, richness, and cheapness than any previously available in that country, and as a consequence the prices of ores fell very rapidly after these events. Between 1892 and 1894 Lake Superior ores fell from $5.50 to $2.50 a ton, which means that the American iron trade was put in possession of ores relatively cheaper than anything we had available in Europe. Since 1894 prices have fallen still further, until in 1898 Lake Superior ores of the highest quality and of a richness superior to anything we have in Europe on a large scale were selling at $2 to $23.05 per ton. Coincidently with this decline in the price of American ores, the price of hematite pig iron, produced therefrom, fell to a lower point than anything we have ever known in Europe for iron of the same description, and this was the true basis and explanation of the American competition in iron and steel products, of which during the last two years we have heard so much, and of which, also, British ironmasters have been so seriously apprehensive. With regard to the future, if the Americans can prove their ability to secure ores relatively cheaper than those available to the British iron trade, then their supremacy as an iron-producing nation is assured, and that of our own country must be looked upon as a thing of the past. But if, on the contrary, Great Britain can still, as hitherto, secure as cheap ores as any other European nation, and as cheap ores, having regard to the geographical conditions to be met, as the United States, we may continue to hold our own until these conditions have been reversed. This, then, is the crucial problem of the moment in the British iron industry, and the problem which the forthcoming meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in Sweden may partly aid in solving.

It is well known that Sweden possesses vast resources in iron ores of the highest quality, and upon the purity and richness of these supplies the Swedes have built up a reputation for iron and steel products of unapproached excellence. The largest deposits, however, are far from tide water, and within the Arctic circle, where unrelieved darkness reigns for something like one-half of the whole year. Gellivare is the principal centre of these deposits, which are almost equidistant between the port of Lulea, on the Gulf of Bothnia—closed for seven months out of twelve—and Ofoten, on the Atlantic seaboard. Within the last twelve years a railway has been built from Gellivare to Lulea, whereby considerable quantities of ore have been transported and shipped to England, Germany, Belgium, and even Austria. A railway is now being built to connect the mines with Ofoten, on the other coast, where there is open navigation all the year round. It is anticipated that when this line has been completed and other facilities provided, a very large traffic will be created in the shipment of these arctic ores for British consumption, and much interest is now being taken in the question of the lowest prices at which they can be delivered at Cardiff, Middlesbrough, Barrow, or Glasgow, at a price sufficiently low, there can be but little doubt that Sweden is likely to be our chief future source of supply. The ascertained quantity of ores available in Swedish Lapland is reckoned by hundreds of millions of tons, most of it rich, and much of it exceptionally pure, running from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of metallic iron, with mere traces of phosphorus and sulphur. A good deal of the highest quality has already been delivered to Cleveland furnaces at 18 shillings per ton, while secondary qualities have been delivered on trucks at Antwerp for 15 shillings 6 pence per ton. These prices are higher than those paid at the same ports for Spanish ores, but the bulk of the latter ores contain from 12 to 15 per cent. less iron, and are therefore considerably less valuable. As the matter now stands, it becomes a question of whether Scandinavian ores can be landed in England at a price which will enable them to compete in this country with Lake Superior ores delivered at Pittsburg, both descriptions of ore being of the same approximate quality. It is here and on this special point that the question of supremacy between the two greatest iron-making countries of the world is being fought out. There is not much in the difference in the distances over which the ores have to be carried between mines and furnaces, the average being nearly 1,200 miles from the Superior mines in America, and about 1,000 miles from Sweden to England. Nor should there be much difference in the average cost of the ores at the mines, both being found in enormous open deposits, capable of being largely worked by mechanical means. It becomes therefore mainly a question of profit, freight, and royalty, and these considerations not only depend upon, but largely govern, the extent of the traffic. As it is, the United States has been wonderfully successful in reducing the rates of freight for the transport of all kinds of commodities, but especially for that of minerals, until iron ores are now carried on the great lakes, a distance of well on to 1,000 miles, for less than 2 shillings per ton, and coal is sent from Alabama to be shipped at Mobile and Pensacola, a distance of 200 to 300 miles by rail, for 3 shillings to 3 shillings 6 pence per ton. If our Swedish friends can give us similarly low rates there need be no cause to fear for the future of the British iron industry for a long time to come

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trading of Small Properties Prominent in the Day's Dealings—Auction Sales.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Louis Lue to a builder for improvement, the lot, with frame building, on the south side of Eighty-fifth Street, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Adam Dunwalder to Mary C. Murray the five-story flat 142 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20.3 by 100. The seller takes in part payment the three-story brick dwelling 501 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17 by 99.11.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Estella and Florence E. Jacobs the three five-story flats 454, 456, and 458 Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on a plot 74.11 by 85. The buyers give in part payment the plot at Long Branch, N. J., bounded by Ocean, North Beach, and Morris Avenues, 125 by 500 by 500 by 480, with three cottages and two stables. Solomon Marcus was the broker in the transaction.

Mary E. Doran has sold to Dr. Emanuel M. Hochheimer, for $34,000, the five-story one-front flat 500 East Eighty-second Street, southeast corner of Avenue A, 25.8 by 98, taking in part payment $29,000, the five-story brick flat 117 East One Hundred and First Street, 30 by 100.11.

John Cuff has sold for $11,000 the three-story frame house, with store, 123 East Ninetieth Street, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Hamburger & Katzman, for improvement, the buildings 59 and 61 Pitt Street, on a plot 38 by 100 by 50 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from B. Molkenburg 635 East Ninth Street; from Bertha Burger No. 637, and from Solomon Fernier No. 639, the three parcels making up a plot 60 by 92.4. The same operators have also purchased from John Luhrs the old building 96 Columbia Street, 25 by 100.

M. L. Henry has sold for Mrs. Ella De Forest to Emma F. Callanan the two-story frame dwelling 755 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 19 by 100.

It is reported that the three-story brick dwelling 141 West Twenty-second Street, 20.10 by 98.9, has been sold by Harriet E., Louise E., and William R. Laidlaw, for $20,000. The property was scheduled for sale under foreclosure on Wednesday, but was withdrawn.

Smith & Stewart have leased to Frederick Gebhard for a term of years the Kinsley lagoun place at Westbury, L. I., a tract of about 178 acres, with house and stables.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sarah Heiser, for $10,000, the five-story brick flat 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 18.6 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure, to Samuel Heyman, for $158,416, the eight-story brick business building 64 and 66 University Place, 42.5 by 94.9; also, in foreclosure, to Emanuel Straus, for $29,250, a one-half interest in the four-story brick tenement 61 Seventh Street, 25 by 97.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, sale by order of Charles H. Young, receiver, 81 Sheriff Street, west side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; 72 Suffolk Street, east side, 100 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,982; subject to other mortgages, on 81 Sheriff Street for $21,000, and on 72 Suffolk Street, for $23,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,889.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 27 by 84.11; Arthur Gorsch of 1,444 Third Avenue, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 352 East Eighty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 66; Arthur Gorsch, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $17,000.

Nos. 327 and 329 East Ninety-seventh Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 25 by 88.2; Sophia Loebermann of 1,217 Third Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, 18,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 15 by 46; Eva Steinmetz of 579 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 349 Madison Street, rear, for a two-story brick shop, 25 by 27; Max and Simon Levy of 349 Madison Street, owners; F. Laufer of 646 East Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Hunt Avenue, east side, 500 feet south of Bronxdale Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 24, and a one-story frame stable, 25 by 15; Frank Fasulo, owner; William Grant of 887 King's Bridge Road, architect; cost, $1,500.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 198.4 feet south of Undercliffe Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 43; New York Church Extension and Missionary Society, owner; Albert E. Davis of 1,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 41 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, for four two-story and basement frame dwellings, 18.9 by 44; Thomas Farley of 17 Ritter Place, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $19,200.

Alterations.

Nos. 304 to 322 Hudson Street, to a one-story brick boiler and engine room, 70.4 by 98.3; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; C. C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 32 East Fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick lodgeroom and stores; A. G. Muller, owner; Joseph Wolf, architect; cost, $700.

No. 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a two and three-story brick and frame laboratory; Dillon Brown of 40 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 217 East Fifty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Michael Harrison, owner; R. S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

St. James Street, northeast corner of Edenwood Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; C. B. J. Snyder of 337 St. James Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 25.

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; William C. Breed, referee, to Mabel Slade 24,000
CROTONA AV, s e corner of Fairmount Place, 40.6x90; Henry Mahnken to Ernest Sass 750
DIVISION ST, 228, n s, 24x74.11; Barnett Levy to George K. Breit 10,500
ELM AV, Lot 13, map of Horton property, South Belmont, 50x100; Michael Scheringer to Kosmus Gumbinger 1
FOREST AV, e s, 180.4 ft n of 158th St, 18.6x110; Otto Spiel to Anton Ragette 1
KIRKSIDE AV, w s, 300.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 50.2x126.3x50x122.3; Frederick Neugass to Catharine C. Robinson 1
MORSE AV, or old Boston Road, s s, 123 ft w of Grove St, 27x100; John C. Giese to John Metz ..... Omitted
MOTT ST, w s, 64.6 ft n of Worth St, 25x irregular; Morris Silverstone to Pauline Silverstone, ½ part ..... Gift
PARK AV, WEST, w s, 74.11 ft s of 182d St, 108.1x28.3; Charles A. Bernhardt to Northern Improvement Company ..... Omitted
PART ALLEY, 178 ft e of Bowery, and 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x10; Darius O. Mills to Julius Dreyfus 300
PRINCE ST, 143 and 145, 40x71.3; Alex. W. Fraser to Edward C. Edwards 1
RIVINGTON ST, 242, 25x100; Moses Goldman to Urry Goodman 1
STEBBINS AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x110; Moses Bolinger to Mary Schinger, quit claim $1
WATER ST, 492 and 494, 43.8x60x44x80; Jere W. Dimick, Jr., to Benjamin Gorlin 1
72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; Howard W. Hayes to Frank L. Loring 1
72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; John H. Shrite to Howard W. Hayes 1
77TH ST, 76 East, s s, 25x102.2; William H. Tailer to Stuyvesant Fish 30,000
93D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 75x146.2x75x148.5; William Rankin to Rachel Axelrod 55,000
112TH ST, 225 West, n s, 18x100.11; Mirabella Duhain to Marie L. Gautier 1
117TH ST, 154 West, 25x100.11; Henry E. Remsen to Samuel L. Felber 100
132D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Adrian Iselin, Jr 10,000
134TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av

HOFFMANN BREWERY FIRE LOSS.

It Will Be in the Neighborhood of $100,000.

The insurance of the building and plant of the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, 206-218 East Fifty-fifth Street, which was severely damaged by fire caused by the explosion of an ammonia tank early yesterday morning, amounted to $325,000, and the loss will probably reach 30 per cent. The insurance was distributed as follows: Northern of London, $15,000; Sun, $15,000; London and Lancashire, $15,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $15,000; Scottish Union and National, $12,500; Phoenix of London, $10,000; Palatine, $10,000; Manchester, $10,000; Atlas, $10,000; Law, Union, and Crown, $10,000; Union, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Fire Association, $10,000; Firemen's Fund, $10,000; North River, $10,000; American of New York, $10,000; Queen, $10,000; Continental, $10,000; Traders' of New York, $10,000; National, $10,000; Commercial Union of London, $7,500; Royal, $7,500; Pennsylvania, $7,500; Niagara, $5,000; Germania-American, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Transatlantic, $5,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $5,000; German of Freeport, $5,000; Union of Philadelphia, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $5,000; Commercial Union of New York, $5,000; Howard, $2,500; Newark, $2,500; American of New Jersey, $2,500; Orient, $2,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Lion, $2,500, and British American of New York, $2,500.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Albert Willcox & Co., United States managers of the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich, have forwarded the necessary bonds to Albany, having been informed that Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department would license the bank to transact a reinsurance business in this State upon their receipt.

George W. Babb, Jr., resident manager of the Northern Assurance Company of England, in a circular to agents says: "In some sections of our country the present are very troublous times in our lines of business, and it is believed by those best informed that a large number of companies will be forced to retire from the fire insurance business within the next three years on account of their ill-success and inability to survive the difficulties of the general situation now surrounding the business."

The report of the Treasurer of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, showing the fire insurance premiums for the first six months of 1898, is significant, in view of the present discussion relative to the formation of some sort of a tariff association. It has been repeatedly said by certain managers that the agency offices as a class would suffer most as the result of the prevailing demoralization. According to the Patrol returns, eleven agency offices wrote more than $50,000 in premiums during the six months, and four wrote in excess of $150,000, as follows: W. S. Banta, $326,743.41; Ackerman, Deyo & Hilliard, $272,316.74; Hall & Henshaw, $255,464.81; Silas P. Wood, $195,404.79.

Fatal Accident at Black Creek.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Two lads, Harry Luce of this city and Earl Borst of Weston's Mills, have been visiting friends at Black Creek. Yesterday Borst, while playing with a gun, accidentally discharged the weapon, and the ball struck and instantly killed Miss Reynolds, a fourteen-year-old girl of that village. The ball narrowly missed young Luce.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 30th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS.
No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlar car train, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE FOOT NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days 7:00 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00; 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets.
On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. W.: Week days 8:50, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, 2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 8:04 to 8:34 A. M., 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

ONE DOLL.
Sunday Excursion
MAUCH CHUNK $1 GLEN ONOKO
AND SWITCHBACK.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Sc. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.25, 1.05, 2.30, 3.50, P. M. East 9th St. 9.30, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 9.00 and 1.30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

ONE DOLLAR DAILY EXCURSIONS
FROM
NEW YORK
TO
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Intermediate Points to Point Pleasant,
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. of NEW JERSEY,
ALL RAIL ROUTE
By Special Train.
From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
From South Ferry (foot Whitehall st.) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.
VIA
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Affording a Delightful Sail Through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands. Thence by Special Train.
From Pier S, foot of Rector st., at 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $1.
Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.
Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,213, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-1aw6wF

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Allessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.

W. K. VAN METER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Freese, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CANNON & CANNON, Att'ys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, Marie V. D. H. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet L. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh16-1aw6mF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors.

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. ADOLF STARKE, Executor. CHARLES F. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rayward & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAYWARD & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and others having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. E. O'HARA, JR., Assignee. au5-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

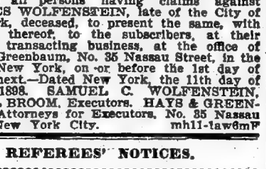
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Junel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $783.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au9-6aw6wTu&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA MYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by E. Bessa, Surveyor, dated January 8th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 3, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) of which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 100 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge is $8,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Jacob Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlum, City Surveyor, by the number 234, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 233 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street. Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated as the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge satisfy which the said property is to be sold $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 18th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1898, and $5,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 28th, 1897, and a lien for $1,633.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1898; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, at the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

SIXTEEN FISHERMEN LOST

The Brigantine La Coquette Sunk by a Thingvalla Liner Off the Grand Banks.

NINE OF FISHING CREW SAVED

The Norge Was Steaming Slowly in the Fog When Shock Came—Capt. Knudson Blames the Fisherman—Victims All Frenchmen.

Nine shipwrecked sailors from the fishing brigantine La Coquette were landed at this port yesterday morning by the steamer Norge of the Thingvalla Line. La Coquette was sunk by the Norge last Saturday off the Grand Banks, and of the crew of twenty-five on the fisherman, all were drowned except the nine now in this city.

La Coquette hailed from Bayonne, France, where all the men of her crew lived. She had been off the Banks all the Summer, and only last week landed 110 tons of fish at St. Pierre, and then, last Thursday afternoon, put to sea again to fish until the season closed. The men had been fishing the day of the disaster. When run down, La Coquette was sailing in a fair breeze, but Capt. Bérre was about to give the order to shorten sail and anchor.

It was a foggy day, and, although there were several schooners in the vicinity of La Coquette, none could be seen. It was shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon when, suddenly thrust out of the fog, the stem of the Norge was seen rapidly approaching. The next moment the steamer struck the fisherman on the port bow, cutting a big hole, which caused the brigantine to fill at once. The mainmast went by the board with the force of the collision, and carried several of the men with it. It is probable that several were killed by the falling mast. La Coquette then broke in two and sank, and all of the crew who could be seen on the deck of the unfortunate fisherman were thrown into the water.

How Nine Escaped Death.

When the Norge struck La Coquette three of the men jumped and caught the steamer's anchor chains. They were pulled on board. The other six were picked out of the water by a boat lowered from the Norge. The men who were saved were Capt. Louis Bérre, Victor Cherel, the mate; Léon Pinchun, S. Bruguel, J. Le Gue, Jean Baptiste Lemenant, Eugène Guillette, Léon Outin, Joseph Lefévre. On landing here they went to the office of the French Consul and then to a French hotel at 167 Christopher Street. The men had lost everything they had, and the French Consul gave them money to buy clothes. They will be sent back to France by a steamer sailing on Saturday.

The names of the men who were drowned, cording to Jean Lemenant, the master fisherman, are P. Mainquit, Auguste Montsimet, P. Allain, T. Junnon, Auguste Augeant, P. Leperon, Jean Lessop, Emile Beaupere, Joseph Grosset, Pierre Guenenoun, Noel Marquet, Jules Gerard, Emile Decroix, Pierre Quintint, and Jules Bourelle.

A dog which was the mascot of the fishermen was also saved. It was a Newfoundland puppy and belonged to the Captain. It was seen struggling in the water and taken on the Norge by the sailors. Capt. Berre gave the dog, which he had named Vermont, to Second Engineer Nielsen, who had charge of the boat that picked the fishermen out of the water.

Capt. Knudson, who had command of the Norge, made a report of the accident on reaching port yesterday. In his report Capt. Knudson said the Norge left Stettin on Aug. 3, Copenhagen on the 10th, and Christiansand on the 12th, with 7 first-class passengers, 33 second-class passengers, and 143 steerage passengers on board. Everything went well until last Saturday morning, when the Norge ran into a heavy fog. The speed of the vessel was reduced, the foghorn was blown, and a careful watch kept. About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when in latitude 46 degrees and 33 minutes north and longitude 48 degrees and 34 minutes west, off the Grand Banks, the fishing vessel La Coquette suddenly loomed up out of the fog directly ahead of the Norge. Capt. Knudson said he at once gave the order to reverse the engine and go astern at full speed, and his order was promptly obeyed. The Norge slowed down, but seeing at once that a collision could not be avoided, and having in mind the fearful accident to La Bourgogne, Capt. Knudson ordered the vessel sent ahead at full speed. This he did in order to save his vessel as much as possible, believing that the harder the blow given to the fisherman the less likelihood there was of his vessel being seriously injured.

Knudson Blames the Fisherman.

After the collision the Norgé, which had cut well into the fishing boat, held that vessel up, but the Norgé's engines were reversed, and as soon as she drew clear of La Coquette, the fishing boat sank. Three men climed on the steamer while the two vessels were locked together, and a boat which was lowered at once rescued six others who were swimming in the water. Capt. Knudson said that the Norgé searched for the others for a long time but could find no trace of them. He thought that they had got entangled in the falling rigging and drowned. He said that, while on the Norgé, Capt. Berre of La Coquette said that this was the fourth accident he had been in and he intended to quit the sea. Capt. Knudson blamed the fisherman for the accident. He said that all sails were set and the fisherman was sailing fast through the fog.

He said that, on a steam vessel, he was obliged to keep out of the way of all sailing craft, but that this was a time when the sailing vessel could do more to help herself than could the steamer. The fisherman was an active vessel, had a good breeze and was under good steerage way, but made no attempt to avoid the collision, keeping his sails full until squarely under the bow. The large hull of the Norgé should have been visible for a long distance.

Capt. Berre made a statement to the French Consul. The report stated that the collision occurred Aug. 20, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternon. La Coquette was off the Grand Banks, a day and a half from Miquelon. She was at that time in the fishing banks, and thirty other schooners were about her. There was a dense fog, but all the men were on deck fishing.

Drowned Tangled in Rigging.

The collision occurred so suddenly that it was impossible to do anything to get out of the way. The Norge, which was going at a speed of from eight to ten knots an hour, hit La Coquette in the side. Her after mast fell toward the wheel. There were sixteen men in that part of the vessel, and the rigging, sails, and mast pinned the men down so that it was inevitable death for them when the vessel sank. The wheel was smashed by the falling mast, and the vessel was wholly lost control of. The Norge cut La Coquette clean in half. She backed as quickly as possible, and the nine men on the forward part of La Coquette, including Capt. Berre, jumped into the sea. Capt. Berre says the crew of the steamer did all it could for the men in the water, putting out boats for them and taking them in and making as great an effort as possible to get some of the other men. La Coquette sank at once.

La Coquette was a brigantine of 105 tons. She was owned in Bayonne, the names of the owners being unknown. She sailed from Bayonne in May for Miquelon, to fish off the Grand Banks. She was to have remained off the Banks to the end of the season, which would have been in about six weeks.

Capt. Berre was seen at his hotel last night and at first was disposed to talk about the accident, but a Frenchman who lived at the hotel talked to the Captain, and then the Captain's lips were sealed. The Frenchman said that the Captain did not purpose to have the reports falsified as the reports of the Bourgogne disaster were, but he intimated that for $10 he could get a story out of the Captain, and that, if the $10 were not paid, he would publish a story to-day that would make the published reports appear false. He seemed to forget that Capt. Berre had made a statement to the French Consul, and that that statement had been given to the press.

Hoboken's $30,000 Bond Issue.

The Hoboken Common Council yesterday sold $50,000 worth of thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds, issued for repaving account. They were taken by N. W. Harris & Co. at 103.61. There were four other bids, the lowest being 102.56.

BIRD SLAIN, POLICEMAN SPARED.

They Were in the Same Window When the Lightning Flashed.

During the storm of Wednesday night a goldfinch owned by Police Captain Frederick T. Farrier of Jersey City fell from its perch dead. Its cage hung near a window at Capt. Farrier's home, 88 Wayne Street, but whether the bird was struck by lightning or died from fright is not known. Capt. Farrier sat by the window at the time. He said the flash of lightning that preceded the bird's death was very vivid, but he experienced no shock.

ONE HUNDRED DOGS BREAK JAIL.

Poundmaster Says Corral Was Opened by Revengeful Dog Owner.

The Hoboken pound was found open yesterday morning, and 100 or more dogs that had been locked up on Wednesday night were found running at large in the neighborhood. Poundmaster Van Cott accused Daniel Kennedy of 147 Sixth Street, Hoboken. He said Kennedy had offered him $1 to secure the release of a dog he owned, which had been held for three days. The legal charge was $1.25, and Van Cott refused. He said Kennedy opened the pound to get his own dog, and let the others escape by way of revenge. Recorder Stanton refused to grant a warrant, but Kennedy was cited to appear to-day.

MADE A LIVING AS A NEWSBOY.

Jerome Healy Lost His Position and Was Afraid to Go Home.

Jerome Healy, fourteen years old, of 58 Perry Street, lost his position as messenger boy in a down-town business office on Aug. 13, and fearing to tell his parents, he remained away, and ever since has made a precarious living as a newsboy. While he has been roaming about the city, his parents, almost distracted by his absence, have been searching in every nook and corner and expecting daily to hear of the finding of his body in the river. The police were asked some days ago to look for the boy and they have been on the watch ever since.

Policeman O'Hara of the Bicycle Squad found the youthful prodigal last night at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street. With tears in his eyes and his clothes torn and dirty, the boy was asking passing citizens to buy his last paper. Despite his disguise of several days' accumulated dirt the policeman recognized the lad and called him by name.

Jerome was overjoyed when told that his parents wanted him to come home, and went to the station, where his father called later and took him home. "I thought dad would lick me," he explained, "and I was afraid de other kids would guy me fer losing me job."

WEATHER WAS MORE BEARABLE.

Temperature Yesterday Lower than on Wednesday—Deaths from Heat.

Clouds and a nice breeze made the weather a little more bearable yesterday than it was on Wednesday. The temperature was considerably lower than on Wednesday, the highest registered at the Weather Bureau being 82 degrees, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the lowest 71 degrees, at 6 o'clock in the morning. There was considerable humidity in the atmosphere, which would have been very oppressive but for the breeze. There was 85 per cent. of humidity at 8 o'clock in the morning and 75 per cent. at 8 o'clock in the evening. The forecast for to-day is cooler weather.

The effect of the heat on the death rate of the city is noted on comparing the increase in the deaths for each twenty-four hours for the past week, which were as follows: Sunday, 96; Monday, 125; Tuesday, 120; Wednesday, 121; Thursday, 150.

Cassimir Fienkiewiczi, a Pole, thirty-eight years old, who was employed in the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery at South Third Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, went insane from the heat on Wednesday night, and died early yesterday morning in the Eastern District Hospital.

Other deaths reported were:

Miss Emma Schuessler of Clinton Street, Hoboken, was overcome by the heat on Wednesday night, and died before medical attendance could be obtained.

Thomas Morrell, forty-five years of age, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of the heat.

George Dagway, a colored man employed as a cook at 82 Park Row, died last night at that place from the excessive heat.

THE HOE STRIKERS YIELD.

Will Return to Work Monday at the Old Wage Rate.

The strike of the employes of R. Hoe & Co., printing press makers, has been settled. Six hundred of the striking machinists will return to work Monday morning at the old rates. A committee of ten strikers called on Mr. Hoe at his office yesterday and told him that they desired to return to work at the old rates. They demanded that none of the strikers be discharged and also asked for a readjustment of the piece-rate schedule. These demands Mr. Hoe refused to comply with, but he promised he would readjust the piece-work schedule. Later Mr. Hoe said:

"This is no victory for our firm. It is merely the awakening of the strikers to the fact that they have been well paid and well treated. We reserve the right to choose from the men only the most skilled workmen."

The committeemen said they were satisfied at the outcome of their visit to Mr. Hoe, but they fear the rejected men will demand protection from the others.

1,500 More Cloakmakers Strike.

The strike of the cloakmakers seems continuous; as fast as one is settled another starts. Fifteen hundred men went out yesterday from the shops of the following firms: H. Bernstein, 98 Canal Street; Bergman & Co., 105 Bleecker Street; M. & H. Gordon, 158 Wooster Street; S. Rothschild & Brother, Broadw and Bond; M. & L. F. Rothschild, 25 Waverley Place; S. Beller, 14 Waverley Place; Filmeran & Co., 58 Division Street. It was said at the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union that many of these strikes would be adjusted before the week ends.

Bicycle as an Ambulance.

While playing with some other boys at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Second Avenue yesterday morning Leo Strarzky, thirteen years old, of 2,033 Second Avenue, was bitten by a large black dog owned by Henry Boker of 1,885 Third Avenue. Young Strarzky's left hand was badly lacerated by the dog. Bicycle Policeman Fogarty saw the affair. Knowing the danger of delay, he did not wait to summon an ambulance by telephone, but taking the boy on the bicycle he scorched for the Harlem Hospital, where the boy's wounds were cauterized by Dr. Pearshall. The surgeons stated that Fogarty's prompt action probably saved the boy from lockjaw.

Conduct Patent Injunctions.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued preliminary injunctions on the Condict patent, controlled by the General Electric Company, against the Nassau Electric Railroad of Brooklyn, enjoining the further use by it of the electric car controllers, which were made by the Steel Motor Company, and against the Walker Company, enjoining its manufacture of the several types of car controllers made by it. The operation of this injunction is suspended until the next session of the Court of Appeals, to give the defendants an opportunity for appeal.

Henry George Has a Daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, who are living at the Florence apartment house, at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, were receiving congratulations yesterday on the birth of a daughter. The Georges are occupying Tom L. Johnson's apartments while he is spending the Summer at the George home in Fort Hamilton. Mrs. George was Miss Marie Hitch, a daughter of Capt. E. D. Hitch of Chicago. She was wedded shortly after the death of Henry George in the Mayoralty campaign last November.

The Will of George Tod.

The will of George Tod was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Tod died on Aug. 2. The estate, according to the petition, is valued at $80,000. All of it is bequeathed to William Stewart Tod, a brother of the testator. The deceased had four brothers and five sisters. His mother is also living. The will was executed on June 17, 1896. Mr. Tod's mother lives in Scotland.

THE WILMERDING HEARING

The Inquiry as to the Woman's Sanity Is Continued at White Plains.

SEVERAL EXPERTS TESTIFY

The Opinion Is Expressed that Her Condition Has Improved, but that It Would Be Dangerous to Release Her.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 25.—The inquiry as to the sanity of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, who is confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum, in this place, was continued to-day before Commissioners Eugene B. Travis, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, and Dr. H. Ernest Schmid.

This commission was appointed as a part of the proceedings instituted by her friends outside through De La Mare & Levy, lawyers, for the release of Mrs. Wilmerding, who, it is claimed, is sane and unlawfully restrained of her liberty, although Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale, in an affidavit submitted at a hearing of the case in the Supreme Court before Justice Keogh, stated methods whereby Mrs. Wilmerding had been committed to the institution, and gave it as his opinion that the patient was not fully recovered in mind, although much improved. She had been placed in his care by her uncle, Francis Allen, who was one of a committee appointed to look after her affairs.

Mrs. Wilmerding was present at this hearing, which took place in the County Court room. Her friend, Mrs. John Bloodgood, sat continually by her side. She was dressed in a plain black suit and hat. There were also with Mrs. Wilmerding three of the women nurses of the asylum. Mrs. Wilmerding conducted herself in a very rational manner throughout the proceedings, and made frequent comments on the testimony, as given, to Mrs. Bloodgood.

John B. Gleason, the lawyer representing Francis Allen and John Wallis, who had been appointed a committee of the person and property of Mrs. Wilmerding, was the first to take the stand, and swore that he never represented Vanderbilt Allen or wife and never had anything to do with the sale of certain tombstones or other articles as had been testified to by Mrs. Wilmerding at a former hearing in this inquiry. No such thing occurred.

Mrs. Bloodgood testified that she had nothing to do with the bringing of proceedings nor in any capacity other than to appear as the friend of Mrs. Wilmerding.

Dr. William E. Dold, a former Assistant Superintendent of the asylum, testified that he was there when Mrs. Wilmerding arrived last January. She thought she was coming to take the Keeley gold cure at a White Plains institution, but when she learned she was in Bloomingdale Asylum she said she was glad and perfectly willing to remain. As she had the regular treatment, regular hours, and diet, she improved and continued to improve till the witness left the institution. She had a number of delusions, he said. She thought she was the daughter of Lord Rosebery of England and expected to sail for Europe. She wrote an order to a jeweler in New York for a diamond crown and other jewels.

She was suspicious of all medicines. She would also take violent dislikes against certain persons. She rubbed the skin off her face to get rid of some poison she imagined there. She would rub herself all over with a nail brush, hours at a time, to get rid of disease, as she believed.

Then followed a long cross-examination on the subject of insanity, its symptoms, causes, and effects, and, getting to the subject of this inquiry, the witness said:

When Mrs. Wilmerding came to the asylum her tongue was coated and her extremities cold. Her general physical condition was not inconsistent with sanity. He called on her as soon as she arrived there. Francis Allen, her uncle, and Mr. Gleason, his lawyer, came with her. She said she was glad to be in the asylum, instead of at the Keeley institution. If she was sane, she would naturally demur to being put in a lunatic asylum rather than a sanitarium. He had never seen any sane persons detained in a lunatic asylum.

He had examined Mrs. Wilmerding this morning for about twenty minutes, and had not discovered that she maintained many delusions. She had got rid of many of them and had improved since he had seen her in June.

In answer to a question, the witness said a person with mania might have delusions. Her delusions last February might not have been evidences of insanity in themselves, but, taken all together, there was a connecting link which would stamp her insane on account of them.

If she were allowed to go free now, he said, she might or might not do herself or some one else harm. She might take to drinking, and that would be a positive harm to her.

Dr. Atwood's Opinion.

Dr. Charles E. Atwood was called to the stand next. He is an assistant at the asylum. He had known Mrs. Wilmerding since last May. He was impressed with the idea that she was not of sane mind. She said she believed her wheel had been hypnotized, and it ran so beautifully. She thought she was to be taken to another hospital, and preferred to remain there.

She lacked judgment and was incapable of reasoning. She had outbursts of passion and profanity. She said that her aunt, Mrs. Allen, was keeping her there for the money there was in it. She did not, on Aug. 5, have any clear idea about herself or how to take care of her property, and was suspicious of every one, even of her own counsel, whom she thought might be in league to keep her in the asylum. On Aug. 11 she had headaches and talked incoherently. The witness said it was his opinion that she had not recovered from her insanity, which he thought was due to an inherent defective brain, aided by excess in drinking, smoking, &c.

On cross-examination he testified he was at the asylum when she arrived, but did not see her until a week afterward. She was suffering from illusions and delusions, and the further fact that she had no control over her appetite for drinking and smoking showed that she has not yet fully recovered from her illness, and if she were to go out from the asylum now she would go back to her old indulgences and be as badly off as at first.

Dr. Austin Flint, the author and specialist on insanity, then testified. He had twice examined Mrs. Wilmerding and believed her to be suffering from delusional insanity, and that she was incapable of caring for herself or property.

On cross-examination, he said the first time he examined her he took about two hours and made a fully complete physical examination. Her pulse was normal. One of her delusions was that she was an object of persecution on the part of all her relatives. No one could say what would happen if she should be allowed to go free. It would be a great calamity for herself and others.

Dr. Allen Fitch of New York testified that he was now filling a position in the Manhattan State Asylum. He had examined Mrs. Wilmerding, and said he found her mentally unsound and incapable of managing herself or affairs. If she were released from the asylum now she would probably relapse and be much worse than at first.

The inquiry was then adjourned for one week.

St. John's Guild Appeals for Funds.

The present heat, accompanied by extreme humidity, brings death and suffering to the babies and little children. Sea air is the most prompt and effective cure, and hundreds more than the floating hospital can hold daily demand the relief it affords. The Trustees of St. John's Guild cannot leave these children on the docks, or in the hot streets, and, to meet the present emergency they have chartered an extra barge to save the babies. The bearing of the added expense is the privilege of a generous public, and contributions should be prompt to be effective. Checks should be sent to William R. Warren, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alleged Smuggler Arrested.

Customs Inspectors Guy and Hare yesterday arrested Francisco Anniochiarico, a steerage passenger of the steamship Werra, for attempting to smuggle ashore jewelry worth $1,000. The man's pockets bulged, and in his trunk was found a lot of old clothes, in the pockets of which the officers found more jewelry. He protested against the seizure of the goods, and offered to pay the duty. The customs officers do not believe that he is a professional smuggler, but a peddler of jewelry who saw in this country a good market for his goods.

POLICE LOSE MURDER TRAIL.

They Are Losing Confidance in Kennedy's Guilt—Mendham and Miss Reynolds's Jewels.

After nine days of unremitting effort to fasten upon Dentist Samuel J. Kennedy the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, the young woman who was found dead in a room at the Grand Hotel on Aug. 15, the police were practically at a standstill yesterday. The finding Wednesday of the murdered girl's jewels on a shelf in the Fifty-eighth Street flat where she had lived has caused the detective force that has been hot upon Kennedy's trail to pause in at least temporary confusion. The finding of the jewels but adds another element of mystery to this extraordinary case.

Maurice Mendham, the Broad Street broker who had paid the rent of Miss Reynolds's flat, informed the police of the find. The jewels, he said, had been found in the pantry by Margaret Adams, a negro servant. The place where they were found furnished little concealment. They were in a chamois-skin bag, and lay behind a sugar bowl—the last place in the world one would ordinarily choose in which to conceal $3,000 worth of jewels. The police have searched the house many times since the murder was committed, and were so sure that the jewels were not there that they have since gone through every pawnshop in the city, and have repeatedly gone over the country roads on Staten Island leading to Kennedy's home. To secure the jewels was supposed to be Kennedy's motive for the crime.

Mendham, it is alleged, furnished Miss Reynolds with the money to purchase the jewelry and fine clothing which she wore. The girl's mother has made a statement tending to show that some time ago her daughter and Mendham had had some trouble over the jewels. The mother said that the day before the murder her daughter and Mendham had a fight over the rings she wore, and that he tore her clothing in an effort to get the rings.

When Mendham entered the Captain's room at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and met Kennedy, soon after the latter's arrest, Kennedy turned to him and said: "This is a nice box you've got me into." The police are turning their attention away from Kennedy for the moment. Meanwhile Messrs. Friend & House, Kennedy's counsel, are preparing with redoubled vigor and confidence the dentist's defense, which will be produced in the West Side Court to-day.

FERRIES RAILROAD FRANCHISE.

Purchased by Joseph D. Donald for $621,276.

After eleven adjournments, the franchise of the Fulton, Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad was sold under foreclosure yesterday, at 111 Broadway, by Auctioneers L. J. Phillips & Co. on a single bid of $25,000 over incumbrances, amounting to $596,276, making the total price $621,276. The bidder was Joseph D. Donald, who declined to state whom he represented. The franchise provides for a street railroad running from Fulton Ferry through South Street, Maiden Lane, and Cortlandt Street to West Street; thence along the latter to Liberty Street, and returning through Liberty Street to its junction with Maiden Lane. Another branch, according to the franchise, may run from the Wall Street Ferry to Cortlandt Street Ferry, by way of Wall, William, and Pine Streets, Broadway and Cortlandt Street.

It was rumored that the sale of the franchise yesterday was only preliminary to its purchase by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but nothing confirmatory of this could be obtained.

THE BRONX MURDER CASE.

Two Italians Arrested Are Held as Witnesses.

An examination in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning threw little light on the solution of the murder of Giovanni Viaglo, thirty years old, a laborer, of 8 Potter Place, who was found on Wednesday night behind the saloon of Joseph Alperi, at Villa Avenue and Potter Place. The man was found dead with a bullet wound in his breast over his heart. A razor lay beside him, but there was no revolver.

Alperi told the police that some Italians had quarreled in his place the night before, and he had put them out, though one of them—Genti Garino—had hit him in the face with a chair. He said that after they left he heard two pistol shots, but did not dare go out to see what had happened. The police learned that Garino and Antonio Monaco, both of whom live at 8 Potter Place, had been in the crowd, and they arrested them.

Coroner Lynch made an investigation yesterday morning, with both prisoners before him. He decided that neither man had fired the shot, but held both as witnesses, and sent them to the House of Detention.

FORECASTER EMERY'S TROUBLES.

The Local Weather Bureau Forced to Find New Quarters.

While ordinary mortals are having their trials with warm waves and thunderstorms, Weather Forecaster Emery is having his own troubles. He has appealed to Chief Moore at Washington to send some one to hunt up a new home for the local bureau, and Dr. F. A. Davis, who is in charge of the bureau at night, has handed in his resignation.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, on the top of whose building the Weather Bureau has been situated for several years, has given notice to Forecaster Emery that he must vacate. The dome of the building was especially designed for the purposes of the bureau, and was constructed at the expense of $15,000, the condition being that the Government should have the quarters free of rent so long as Forecaster Dunn was connected with the service.

When Mr. Dunn resigned the company notified Mr. Emery that, beginning with August, the Government would have to pay a yearly rental of $3,000.

The matter was referred by Mr. Emery to Chief Moore at Washington. That official was inclined to dispute this condition in the contract. He subsequently asked for more time to find suitable quarters, and the insurance company extended the time to Nov. 1.

The Schnorer Club's Outing.

The Schnorer Club, the largest political and social organization in the Borough of the Bronx, held its annual parade and outing yesterday. The members and their friends about 600 strong gathered at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue, at 8 A. M., where they were equipped with hats, canes, badges, and flags. Headed by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, they marched to the foot of Lincoln Avenue, where the steamer Sirius awaited them. After a sail down the bay and around Scotland Lightship, the party landed at Ulmer Park, where there was prize bowling, shooting, and other games. At 4 o'clock the party sat down to a clambake, which was followed by addresses by Henry C. Schrader, President of the Club; John Osborn, Secretary, and others. On the return of the party last evening there was a second parade and a display of fireworks along the line of march.

War Balloon for Omaha Fair.

Edward Rosewater, editor and proprietor of The Omaha Bee and one of the managers of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, who is in this city, yesterday received a dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of War saying that the large balloon, with generator and gas compressors, now at Tampa, would be shipped to Omaha for temporary use at the exposition. The balloon is the one used in the operations before Santiago. The War Department has detailed a detachment of the Signal Corps to handle the balloon at the exposition.

No Truth in Huntington Rumor.

I. E. Gates, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, and Charles M. Tweed, General Counsel of the company, both intimate friends of Collis P. Huntington, President of the company, said yesterday morning that there was no truth in the report that Mr. Huntington had come to harm in any way.

French Ambassador Goes Away.

The Hon. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to this country, left the Holland House, where he had been staying with his son, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to take the Albany day line boat. The people at the hotel thought that his destination was Saratoga.

POISONED BY ICE CREAM

Three Dead and Six Others Not Expected to Live.

SUMMER GUESTS MADE ILL

Deadly Effect of the Use of Lemon Extract Purchased from a Traveling Salesman.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Ice cream, prepared with lemon extract purchased from a traveling salesman a few days ago, has caused the death of three persons. A score of others are sick and more fatalities are expected. The dead are Mrs. Herman Michaelis of 613 Ninth Avenue, New York; Mrs. William Seder, wife of a Mount Vernon Street Inspector, and Robert Jones, a farmer living near Greenfield, Ulster County.

The dangerously sick are H. J. Hartung of 310 Amsterdam Avenue, New York; Herman Ausderoh of Mount Vernon; Mark Holmes of 157 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, New York; Mrs. Schneider and her daughter Louise of West Forty-seventh Street, New York; Mrs. Hanson of 310 Amsterdam Avenue, New York; Mrs. C. E. Allen and two children of West Forty-seventh Street, New York; Mrs. D. A. Osborn of Newburg; Mrs. Katharine Taylor of Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Alice Cleator of 53 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Carrie Seifert of East End Avenue, New York; Mrs. H. A. Stuthoof of 21 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Weber of 814 Tenth Avenue, New York; Mrs. Arthur Jones and her sons, Floyd, Ward, and Edward, and Mr. and Mrs. William Jones of Mountaindale.

These are nearly all Summer guests at Arthur Jones's cottages, at Greenfield, which is about five miles from Mountaindale. The others are the proprietor's parents and his family. The ice cream was eaten at Sunday's dinner, and about 9 o'clock that night Mrs. Seder was attacked with nausea. Soon after, others were similarly atacked, and by midnight the two cottages were filled with the sick.

Dr. J. F. Curlette of Mountaindale was summoned, and he diagnosed the cases as ptomaine poisoning. He called Dr. Munson of Woodbourne, and the two have worked incessantly. Mrs. Seder died Tuesday, Mrs. Michaelis Wednesday night, and early this morning Robert Jones died. Dr. Curlette believes at least half a dozen more deaths will occur.

Mrs. Michaelis of 613 Ninth Avenue was the wife of Herman Michaelis, a retired grocer. Mr. Michaelis and his wife came to New York thirty years ago from Germany. Since that time he has kept grocery stores on Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Streets. Seven years ago he sold out his business on Forty-fourth Street and retired. Mrs. Michaelis was born in Bevern Kr. Bremevaerde, Germany, and came to America in the sixties. She was in her fifty-third year. She visited Germany several times after she left there. She and Mr. Michaelis owned half shares in some handsome flats on Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets. Their livelihood was the rental of the flats. Mrs. Michaelis had been at Mountaindale about two months.

Mr. Michaelis also partook of the poisoned dessert. He is quite ill at his home, on Ninth Avenue, and the news of his wife's death has rendered his condition yet more critical. Mr. Michaelis returned to New York from Mountaindale Wednesday night.

H. J. Hartung of 310 Amsterdam Avenue is the partner of Mr. Michaelis in the ownership of the flats, and in one of which he lives. Mr. Hartung was for many years employed by the Consolidated Gas Company. He is now retired, and his livelihood also is derived from the flats which he and Michaelis own. He left New York for Mountaindale two months ago.

Mrs. Schneider's residence is 610 West Forty-seventh Street. She, too, has been at Mountaindale about two months, having gone there in the same party with Mr. and Mrs. Michaelis and Mr. Hartung. She is the mother of the latter's wife. Mrs. Schneider is a widow, and owns property on Forty-seventh Street, from which she receives an income.

Miss Louise Schneider lives at 610 West Forty-seventh Street, and is the daughter of the Mrs. Schneider mentioned in the dispatch. She is a sister-in-law of Hartung.

Mrs. Hanson of 310 Amsterdam Avenue is the wife of Christian W. Hanson, foreman in the establishment of Martin B. Brown, city printer, and the mother of John Lindemann, a traveling man. The husband and son left last night on a special car for Mountaindale, and carried with them Dr. Kolb of West Forty-seventh Street and Dr. Grube of West Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Hanson was formerly Mrs. Lindemann.

Mark Hills is a lad ten years of age. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hills, who have apartments on the ground floor of the Rio Grande, No. 157 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The lad has been brought home, and is improving. His parents refused to divulge to reporters anything appertaining to themselves. Mr. Hill's name does not appear in the New York Directory.

The name of Mrs. C. E. Allen does not appear in the directory, and she was not known by the families of the other New Yorkers who were staying at the Arthur Jones Cottage, near Mountaindale.

Miss Carrie Seifert, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Otto Seifert, a druggist at the corner of East End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, was one of the victims. The first thing that the Seiferts knew about it was seeing the telegram in the evening papers. Otto Seifert, the father, at once started for Middletown to his daughter. Nothing had been heard from her concerning the matter or her friends.

Henry Weber, proprietor of the grocery at Fifty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, said last evening:

"It was my son Henry, twelve years of age, who was poisoned by eating the ice cream. He and my wife, who is an invalid, went up into Sullivan County to remain six weeks. My wife did not partake of the ice cream, but the boy did. I received a telegram Wednesday informing me of his illness. To-day I received a telegram and a postal card, both saying the boy was improving rapidly. My sister-in-law left Wednesday to attend to the boy. My son was a student in the Fiftieth Street Public School."

THE MADDENING CIGARETTE.

Jersey City Young Man Smokes and Threatens Parents' Lives.

Charles Fowler, twenty-six years old, of 56 Coles Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday, supposedly insane. He was extremely weak, though he had been violent when arrested. His father said he had been acting strangely for three months. A physician who was called to attend him said Fowler was suffering from nicotine poisoning, the effect of excessive cigarette smoking. He did not become violent until Wednesday night, when he threatened to kill his parents.

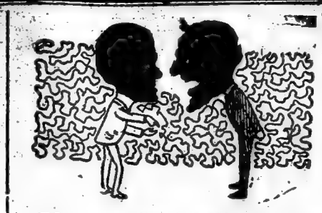
Young Fowler admitted that he had smoked a great many cigarettes, but he could not tell how many he used a day. He was sent to the County Jail to await examination as to his sanity by County Physician Converse.

Fordinsky's Bail Forfeited.

Judge Cowing forfeited the bail of Harris Fordinsky yesterday morning, at the request of Acting District Attorney McIntyre. Fordinsky was the owner of the building at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue which collapsed about three months ago. He was indicted for manslaughter and his case was on the calendar for yesterday, but he did not appear. Inquiry elicited the fact that he was out of the city. A bench warrant was issued for him.

Unknown Man Is Drowned.

An attaché of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company reported at the Church Street Police Station last evening that one of their employes had been drowned, a small boat in which he was rowing to this city from Communipaw about 7 o'clock having capsized. The man's name is unknown to the company, he having been only recently employed.



If we talked 'till we were black in the face, we wouldn't expect many of you to buy much just now—too hot.

But if you visit our city, don't hesitate to visit our stores. Look now; buy when comfortably settled at home—we send anything, anywhere, on approval.

Everything man or boy wears, clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CALHOUN-PETTIT SUIT.

More Time Granted Defendants in Which to Answer Complaint.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court has granted the defendants in William Calhoun's suit against the Pettit Realty Company an extension of twenty days in which to answer Mr. Calhoun's complaint. George Robinson, Mr. Calhoun's counsel, has not seen or heard of the missing John Pettit, former head of the realty company, although he would not be surprised to see him before the end of the week.

Yesterday Mr. Robinson received a letter from Edgar Morton, the steward of the Edgar County Poorhouse, at Paris, Ill., saying that Pettit was in St. Louis and the writer had reasons to believe he could produce him.

Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce receiver of rents of 247 and 249 Pearl Street, in the suit brought against Pettit by the trustees of the estate of Jacobson S. Schultz, for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $60,000.

ARREST OF MRS. BULL.

Magistrate Pool Honorably Discharges the Red Cross Nurse.

Mrs. Julia Helm Bull, who said she was a Red Cross nurse, and who was taken to the West Sixty-ninth Street Police Station charged with intoxication on Wednesday night, was honorably discharged by Magistrate Pool yesterday.

Mrs. Bull drove in a cab to an apartment house, 208 West Eighty-fifth Street, in search of friends. They were not at home, so she, still thinking they might be in another part of the house, rang the bell of every occupant, and among those favored was the janitor, who caused her arrest.

At the station Mrs. Bull complained of feeling badly, and thought she was going to have an attack of fever. An ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was called, and Mrs. Bull was removed to the hospital, but quickly sent back, her case having been diagnosed as "alcoholism."

When arraigned before Magistrate Pool yesterday morning her story and her noble calling appealed to Magistrate Pool, and he said: "Madame, you are honorably discharged. It is the janitor who should have been arrested."

The following testimonial, signed by every soldier and civilian on board the Seguranca on its trip North, shows her usefulness under the severe conditions existing on the transport:

We, the undersigned passengers on the United States transport Seguranca, and officers and men of the regular army, returning from Cuba, sick with disease contracted there, appreciating and able to appreciate the benefit of woman's gentle nursing, join in this expression of appreciation of the faithful care and tireless attention bestowed upon us by Mrs. Julia Helen Bull of the American Red Cross Society. We extend to her our sincere thanks and assurances of our grateful remembrance.

That Mrs. Bull was efficient in every respect as a nurse is shown by the fact that many times when services that only a nurse of her character could render were needed she was always on hand and ready to do all she could, sacrificing her physical strength and more often necessary sleep and rest for the comfort of all on board.

Two New Engine Companies.

By order of Fire Commissioner Scannell two new fire companies have been organized and were in service yesterday. These new companies are in the up-town districts, which have for a long time demanded more adequate fire protection. The new companies are Engine Company No. 67, situated at One Hundred and Seventieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and Engine Company No. 68, situated at Ogden Avenue and Devoe Street. Capt. Siegmas of Engine Company No. 47 has been assigned to command Engine Company No. 67. Engine Company No. 68 will supplement Hook and Ladder Company No. 19. The engine and the truck companies will be under the command of Capt. Joseph Moss.

The King's Bridge Road Trench.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted the peremptory writ of mandamus applied for on Wednesday by Thomas Bailey to compel Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating to fill in the trench excavated nearly

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,173. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Telegrams were exchanged between President Faure and the Czar yesterday, it being the anniversary of the Frenchman's visit to St. Petersburg. Reports that Great Britain is preparing a naval demonstration against Russia are denied in London. Steps are to be taken in Germany to prevent the importation of American wheat flour mixed with corn. A large bank failure is reported in Berlin, and, it is said, the bankers have disappeared.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Lord Salisbury has resolved to demand recognition of spheres of influence in China instead of an open-door policy. British relations at Pekin are strained almost to breaking. England and Russia are said to have reached an understanding.

Secretary of War Alger passed through this city on his way from Montauk Point to Washington, and talked for publication regarding his efforts to make the soldiers comfortable. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the conditions at Camp Wikoff, and said he would take the President there next week. He told of his talk with Col. Roosevelt.

Page 2.

Gen. Wheeler has written President McKinley that his purposed visit to Camp Wikoff will do great good.

Arrangements were made to land the Seventy-first Regiment at the Battery from the trains at Long Island City, and for a march up Broadway to the armory. The day has not been fixed.

Page 4.

Gov. Black went to Washington yesterday to confer with the President and Secretary of War on the condition of the New York State troops, and to urge on him the acceptance of Health Officer Doty's plan to send the sick volunteers to Fire Island.

Alexander Kent, Red Cross field agent at Jacksonville, charged that deaths from typhoid fever were directly attributable to the prejudice of the medical department against employing female nurses, the only sort obtainable. His letter to Stephen E. Barton was referred to President McKinley. Gen. Sternberg replied, denying the truth of the charges.

Page 5.

The Universal Peace Union's Convention was in session the third day at Mystic, Conn.

Señor Vicuna, the new Minister from Chile, presented his credentials to President McKinley, in Washington.

Page 7.

The Sullivan County delegates to the Democratic State Convention were instructed for Elliot Danforth for Governor.

The Arbitration Commissioners at Quebec held separate meetings yesterday. They express confidence of achieving some result, in spite of the Canadian preferential tariff.

Mr. Platt yesterday denied the alleged statement of Mr. Quigg that Col. Roosevelt was to be the Senator's candidate for Governor. Gov. Black's friends claim that he can be renominated.

Page 10.

All the favorites out one won prizes at the grand circuit races in Glens Falls. Timbrel stumbled and fell with his driver.

Floronso easily captured the Dolphin Stakes yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. The other races were won by Firearm, Tender, Kinley Mack, Fleeting Gold, and King T.

The results of the League baseball games yesterday are as follows: New York, 8; Cleveland, 1. Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 2. Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 0. Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. Louisville, 5; Philadelphia 3. Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Page 12.

Dr. S. J. Kennedy was committed to the Tombs without bail for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel.

The Williamsburg police heard of an attempted burglary near the De Witt home which occurred on the night the De Witt baby was murdered.

Alexander Scott, the pugilist who collapsed after a fight in Brooklyn on Thursday night, died yesterday morning, and seven participants in the affair were held.

A Brooklyn girl of fifteen years brought suit for an annulment of marriage, saying that she was compelled by force to wed her husband, who, she says, was already married.

The application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to award them city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 was argued before Justice Cohen.

The Merchants' Association decided to undertake the task of furnishing food and supplies to the sick and neglected regular army soldiers at Camp Wikoff. A boat is to be loaded to-day.

A woman with a nineteen days' old infant in her arms was arraigned for larceny in Brooklyn, after having spent an entire night in a police station. She declared it was a case of misfaken identity and many witnesses appeared in her behalf.

A suit for 5 cents brought by a Richmond Borough resident against the Midland Electric Company was decided in his favor. It was to test the question of the right of citizens to demand transfers carrying them to any point on the line on one fare.

The torpedo boat Morris and the tugs Uncas and Wampatuck arrived at the navy yard from the south. The New York may go to the yard to-day. The Yankee is expected from the south this morning. She will anchor at Tompkinsville. Commodore Philip was ordered to take command of the squadron on Admiral Sampson's departure.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

SPANIARDS MAKE CHARGES.

Officers Who Return Home Say the Prisoners Were Starved and Cruelly Treated at Santiago.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says the officers and soldiers who have returned from Santiago de Cuba bitterly accuse the Americans of unfulfilled promises made at the time of the capitulation of Santiago. The Americans, they say, forced the Spanish troops to encamp on a spot where hundreds of corpses of the Spanish defenders of El Caney were buried. The rains almost unearthed the bodies, the stench from which produced an epidemic. The Americans, the Spaniards assert, kept the latter without food, and the officers received only tinned sardines. Most of them returned seriously ill from the effects of prolonged hunger. Several die daily.

"The Government has resolved," the correspondent says, "to appoint the former Spanish Consul at Key West as diplomatic agent at Washington until peace shall have been signed."

TIRED OF HIGH INTEREST.

Northwestern University Trustees Decide to Refund a Debt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Trustees of Northwestern University have decided to pay off the loan of $475,000 on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank property, and to renew the loan at a lower rate of interest. The loan is held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 4½ per cent.

The trustees believe they can do better than this, as money is plentiful. By the terms of the loan the Trustees have the privilege on ninety days' notice of paying off the whole amount. It is understood the formal ninety days' notice will be given to the Equitable Society on Sept. 1.

Only 5 Hours to Washington: Leave New York 1:00 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Arrive Washington 6:00 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Adv.

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Justice White Has Agreed to Serve and the Body Is Now Complete.

LEANINGS OF THE MEMBERS

Majority, Composed of Senators Davis and Frye and Whitelaw Reid, Are Annexationists—Secretary and Assistant Secretary Selected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Day this evening announced that Justice White of the Supreme Court has agreed to serve upon the Peace Commission and that the latter is now complete. Justice White is the only Democratic member.

This failure to procure more than one Democrat to serve on so important a business will not, it is asserted by a gentleman acquainted with the efforts of the President to give a larger proportion of the commission to that party, be made the subject of Democratic complaint. Invitations were extended to many Democrats, not all of the "gold" variety, but for many reasons the Democrats found excuses to decline the offer to become associated with the negotiations that are bound to be historic.

Secretary Day, probably, is of all the Commissioners the least disposed to retain conquered territory. If he was averse to the taking of Puerto Rico, the decision by the Administration that to take that island would be the best way to assure a better form of government than that accorded by Spain removed all objections on his part, at least officially.

Senator Davis, it is pretty well known, is an annexationist, having favored the annexation of Hawaii, and being now disposed to hold not only the Ladrones, but a very considerable territory in the Philippines group. But he will be governed by the degree of conservatism adhered to by the Administration, and, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, will be solicitous to secure such a settlement by treaty as will be accepted by two-thirds of the Senate when the treaty comes to be passed upon in that body.

Senator Frye has always been a positive man, and he is very thoroughly convinced of everything he holds an opinion about. He will be a supporting force in the commission whenever propositions to acquire and hold land are brought forward. He has never resented being called a "jingo," and he is rather counted on in this matter by those who know him to secure to the United States about all that can be held.

Whitelaw Reid is also counted upon as favorable to keeping the Philippines, in whole or in part, with a strong tendency to keep all, in consequence of the manifold embarrassments that would follow the retention of part of the group and the release of the remainder to Spain or to a number of European powers.

Justice White is opposed to annexation of new territory or to annexation of anything except the Island of Puerto Rico. He and Mr. Day will be the minority of the commission, in favor of holding on to the least that we can decently keep, rather than to take all that can be profitably or safely retained out of the wide area over which it would be possible to establish a claim to rule.

It is said that there is not to be any difference of opinion upon these subjects when the commission meets. The representatives of the United States will present their views after full instructions from the President and as a unit, and any modifications that may be suggested by Spain, after the Commissioners have exchanged notes about the proposed convention, must be submitted to Washington before being decided.

If any influence is to be exerted by the personal leanings of the members of the commission, it is assumed, therefore, by the people at the Department of State, that it will be exerted before the commission leaves for Paris to perform the work assigned to it by the President.

Col. John J. McCook and Representative Lemuel E. Quigg of New York were among those who saw the President to-day. Mr. Quigg had a long talk with Mr. McKinley over the selection of Whitelaw Reid as a member of the Peace Commission. While Mr. Quigg would not discuss his visit, it is supposed from his relations with Senator Platt that he protested against the proposed appointment. The President told Mr. Quigg he had determined upon the appointment.

Senator Davis, who has been selected as Peace Commissioner, also saw the President, but the interview was very brief. The Senator left here this afternoon for New York.

Senator Frye, another of the Peace Commissioners, also went to New York to-day and will visit his home in Maine before returning here.

Secretary Day arranged to leave for Canton to-night or to-morrow in order to make his personal preparations for the trip to Paris. He will be accompanied abroad by Mrs. Day, who has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

ATTACHES OF THE COMMISSION.

John Moore Secretary and J. R. MacArthur Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following attachés of the Peace Commission have been selected and will be appointed by the President:

John Bassett Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, to be Secretary of the commission, and J. R. MacArthur of New York, to be Assistant Secretary.

Mr. MacArthur was formerly the first Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, and is now on special duty at the State Department. He has had considerable experience in work of a diplomatic nature.

Assistant Secretary Moore to-night said he had not decided when he would resign his position as Assistant Secretary of State, but that it probably would be within a fortnight. He had a long conference with the President this afternoon, at which some of the plans of the commission were discussed.

OUR PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Careers of the Men Appointed to Settle the Details of a Peace Treaty with Spain.

William R. Day had had no prominent part in the country's history previous to his appointment as Secretary Sherman's first assistant on April 23, 1897. Since then, however, he has been one of the President's strongest advisers and has cared for the diplomatic phase of this country's history almost entirely alone.

He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1849, and comes from a distinguished line of Judges. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870, and, after taking a law school course in the same university, entered into the practice of law in 1872.

In 1886 he was elected to the bench of the Common Pleas Court in Canton by both political parties, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, but failing health compelled him to retire before entering on his duties.

After being appointed Secretary of State to succeed John Sherman, who resigned on April 26 last, he conducted the important and delicate negotiations that were intrusted to him with an ability that elicited the approval of the country.

Whitelaw Reid.

Whitelaw Reid has been prominent as an orator, politician, statesman, and journalist since the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

Descended from early settlers in the Western country, he was born in Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837. He was prepared for college by an uncle, and was graduated from Miami University in his nineteenth year. After his graduation he became Principal of a school at South Charleston, Ohio, and in one year had saved enough money to pay his father his college expenses and to purchase The Xenia News. This journal, outside of Illinois, was the first to support Lincoln.

After Lincoln's election he became the Legislative correspondent for several Ohio dailies, and soon after became city editor on The Cincinnati Gazette, which position he left to become a war correspondent on McClellan's staff.

In 1867 he came to this city, and was appointed managing editor of The New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. He subsequently gained control of The Tribune and brought it out of financial embarrassment to a sound basis. Since that time, under his direction, The Tribune has supported all Republican candidates. For journalistic support of the party, he was offered the position of Minister to Germany under Presidents Hayes and Garfield, which he refused, but accepted from President Harrison the appointment of Minister to France. In this office he surprised the diplomatic world by the elegance of his receptions. He returned to New York in 1892, becoming the candidate for Vice President of the Republican Party on President Harrison's second nomination, but was defeated.

He was for several years the President of the Lotos Club, and is also a member of many prominent social organizations.

Justice Edward D. White.

Justice Edward Douglass White has been in active public life since he was a young man. He was born in Lafourche, La., in 1845, and is descended from a notable line of barristers and Judges.

When a young man he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and afterward transferred to Georgetown College, being there at the commencement of the civil war. Leaving college, he entered the Confederate ranks as a private and served througout the four years, being a prisoner for part of the time.

In 1868 Mr. White was admitted to the bar in New Orleans, and in 1874 was elected a State Senator, serving four years. At the close of his Senatorial career he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and served his position two years, when a new court was created.

After following his practice for several years, he was elected United States Senator in 1891, and served until he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Cleveland.

He is the owner of extensive sugar plantations in Louisiana, and has the reputation of being the wealthiest member of the New Orleans bar.

Cushman K. Davis.

Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis of Minnesota, one of the first to be named for the Peace Commission, has been in the higher house since 1887.

He was born in Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838, and the same year his parents moved to Wisconsin. He entered Carroll College, at Waukesha, where he prepared for the University of Michigan, from which place he was graduated in 1857. In 1860 he began the practice of law, and two years later enlisted in the Northern army, resigning in 1864 on account of ill-health.

In 1866 he was elected to the Minnesota Legislature, having moved there after the war, and in 1868 was appointed United States District Attorney, serving five years.

In 1873 he was elected Governor of Minnesota by a majority of one vote, and twenty years afterward, by a strange coincidence, received the same majority for the United States Senate.

By a unanimous vote he was nominated for United States Senator in 1887, and was elected by a large majority. Soon after his advent into the Senate he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and was also a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. His second election to the Senate was very narrow, one vote deciding it in his favor.

Since John Sherman's retirement from the Senate Mr. Davis has been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator William P. Frye.

Senator William P. Frye was born in Lewiston, Me., on Sept. 2, 1830. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1850, he soon sprang into prominence, and in 1861 was elected to the Maine House, serving three terms In 1864 he was a Presidential elector, and in 1866 and 1867 was Mayor of Lewiston. During the latter year he was elected Attorney General of the State, and during the three terms he administered the duties of that office he conducted several cases and won a reputation not confined to the limits of his own State.

In 1871 he first took his seat in the National House, and in 1889 was elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Blaine, and has been a member of the Senate ever since.

John B. Moore.

John Bassett Moore, who has been selected as Secretary to the Peace Commission, has been Assistant Secretary of State since Mr. Day's promotion to the Secretaryship. Previous to that he was Professor of International Law at Columbia College, and gained a reputation by his knowledge on the subject.

He was born in Smyrna, Del., in 1860, received a preliminary education in the private schools of Felton, Del. In 1877, at the age of sixteen, he entered into the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1880. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1883, and began the practice of law in Wilmington.

In July, 1885, he received a temporary commission as a clerk in the Department of State. This commission was made permanent in January following, and he was associated with Mr. Adee, the Third Assistant Secretary. Upon Mr. Adee's appointment to the Second Assistant Secretaryship, Mr. Moore was made his successor, and held the position up to the time of his appointment to Columbia.

He was Secretary of the American side of the fisheries conference in 1887, and continued in that position until February, 1888. He participated in the Samoan conference between the Secretary of State and the British and German Ministers in Washington in June and July, 1887, and prepared all the protocols of that conference.

He is a well-known writer on international law.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Believed that the President Favors a Policy of Expansion.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Times this morning, referring editorially to the American Peace Commission, says:

"The commission is strong in personnel and in policy, and must be taken to represent President McKinley's concurrence in the inclination of the Republican Party toward a policy of colonial expansion. The nomination of Mr. White may be due to the President's resolve not to ignore the interests and susceptibilities of the Church of Rome in the final settlement of the Philippines.

"If it be true that President McKinley is, as he seems to be, resolved to hold something more than Manila, the logic of the situation will probably lead him in the end to the occupation of the whole archipelago.

"Moreover, bereft of Manila, the Philippines would obviously be nothing but a costly burden which Spain would soon probably attempt to relieve herself of in a manner little acceptable to the United States, especially looking to the immense war bill Spain has to pay and the absolute necessity for retrenchment."

The Daily News publishes an editorial based upon its New York correspondence, in which it takes the same view as that held by The Times regarding the policy of the American Peace Commission.

NO SPANISH COMMISSION YET.

Cortes May Have to be Called Upon to Make Nominations, It Is Said.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—El Heraldo asserts that in view of the existing difficulties regarding the appointment of the Peace Commissioners, it is possible the Cortes may be called upon to make nominations.

Interpreter of Cuban Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Capt. Juan S. Hart, First Regiment, United States Volunteers Infantry, has been detailed to duty as interpreter to the American Military Commissioners in Cuba, and has been ordered from Galveston to Washington, reporting to Major Gen. Wade.

SCHLEY SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastic Reception to the Admiral at Washington and Stations Along the Line.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley reached Washington at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was quickly noticed at most of the stations along the line, and throughout the trip he was greeted with cheering crowds.

When the train pulled into the station here he found a compact mass of spectators, which overflowed out into the train shed. The Admiral and Mrs. Schley, when they appeared, were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley!" Everybody joined in the shouting, and the station attachés crowded about the Admiral and insisted on a handshake.

At the gates the crowd increased, and, amid deafening cheers, the Admiral and his wife, the former with hat off, passed through two solid lines of people. A Lieutenant and squad of police with difficulty cleared a passageway to a cab which was in waiting. Through a mass of vehicles that had been drawn up by curious drivers the hansom pulled into Pennsylvania Avenue and proceeded directly to the Shoreham Hotel. There were groups of cheerers all the way, and a cavalcade of cyclists formed a voluntary escort.

The Admiral staid only a few minutes at the hotel, and then drove over to the Navy Department, where, without any preliminaries, he reported to Acting Secretary Allen. The latter accompanied him over to the White House, reaching there at 4:50. The President gave him a most cordial reception. He thanked the Admiral, on behalf of himself and the Nation, for his brilliant services during the memorable engagement on July 3, and asked him to describe the battle, which the Admiral did at length.

The President then entered into a discussion of the work of the Puerto Rican Commission, to which the Admiral has been appointed. He went over the general instructions which will guide the body in arranging for the evacuation of the Spanish forces from the island, and other work. During most of the conference, which occupied about an hour, Assistant Secretary of State Moore was present.

Many of the friends of Admiral and Mrs. Schley learned of their presence at the hotel and called during the evening. Although considerably better, the Admiral is not yet well, and said to-night he expected to leave here to-morrow to visit relatives in Maryland, which probably will consume several days, after which he will go to Connecticut to remain until about time to start for Puerto Rico. Some ship other than the Brooklyn, he said, would be selected for this purpose, as the flagship was about to undergo repairs.

NOT AFRAID OF DIRTY HANDS.

Schley Heartily Shakes Those of Engineers at Philadelphia Station.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 26.—Admiral Schley passed through this city this afternoon on the Pennsylvania Railroad train en route from New York to Washington. During the few minutes the Admiral was in Broad Street Station, a number of railroad employes and others crowded around him and greeted him enthusiastically.

All were anxious to shake the hand of the naval hero, but some of the engineers and firemen hesitated about offering him their hands, saying they were too much soiled. "That makes no difference," said the Admiral, and all received a hearty shake.

WAR'S HEAVY COST TO SPAIN.

Cortes May Be Asked to Continue the Suspension of Guarantees.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"An official telegram from Gen. Blanco states that several famished Americans who had been maltreated by the insurgents under Gen. Maximo Gomez have arrived at Havana and presented themselves to the Spanish authorities.

"According to the latest calculations, the total cost of the war is 3,000,000,000 pesetas.

"The delight which the press exhibited over the convocation of the Cortes has been somewhat dampened by the rumor that the Government would introduce at the first sitting a bill to continue the suspension of the constitutional guarantees and the press censorship. There is reason to believe, however, that the question has not yet been decided."

Edw. Marshall, the War Correspondent, who dictated a dispatch after being shot, gives his personal recollections of that day in the *September Scribner*. Now Ready.—Adv.

BRITISH STAND IN CHINA

Salisbury Resolves on a Policy of Spheres of Influence, Says a Daily Mail Dispatch.

RELATIONS NEAR A RUPTURE

Pekin's Refusal to Concede Demands Will Be a Casus Belli—Fleets Assembled to Support Sir Claude Macdonald.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The situation has suddenly become acute. The relations between the Tsung-li-Yamen and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude Macdonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli.

"In support of Sir Claude Macdonald the fleet has been concentrated at Wei-Hai-Wei and Hankow, and all the warships under 5,000 tons have been mobilized in the Yangtse River. The naval demonstration is solely directed against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russa are cordial. Lord Salsbury has abandoned the policy of the open door, substituting for it a policy of spheres of influence.

"Diplomatic conferences have been of constant occurrence within the last few days. Lord Salisbury insists upon the recognition by the other powers interested in China of the boundaries of Great Britain's sphere of influence. In the same instrument whereby Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is require to acknowledge the paramountcy of England in the Yang-tse Valley and guarantee that our territorial requirements shall be permanently respected.

"Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the New-Chwang Railway, but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the largest financial interest should arbitrate in disputes connected with the Pekin-Hankow Railway.

"The negotiations are confined to Pekin. The British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Pekin are in close communication."

A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, and M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, owing to the latter's commanding the Tsung-li-Yamen to break its agreement with the Hongkong Bank under pain of the Czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey M. Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests.

"The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-Hai-Wei and Chefoo. Extreme activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur.

"The action of the Russians at Niu-Chwang indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force whether they build the Tien-Tsin Railway or not."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMPROMISE.

A Copenhagen Report that the Relations of the Two Countries Are Very Satisfactory.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that he is in a position to confirm the statement he recently made that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, in accordance with which Russia gets her way on the railway questions, and England gets concessions in other directions.

"The relations between England and Russia," the correspondent says, "are very satisfactory, the Russian concessions fully meeting English wishes."

FRENCH TALES ABOUT ENGLAND

Beresford's Mission to China Said to Include Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Japan.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The London correspondent of the Paris Patrie informs his paper that the special mission of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford to China in the interests of British commerce includes the "conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Japan, by the terms of which, in case of complications with Russia, Japan undertakes to invade Korea and to place the Japan se fleet at the disposal of the British Admiral."

According to the same most questionable authority, Lord Beresford has been "furnished with the means necessary to cause the downfall of Prince Li Hung Chang," and is also a "bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Dowager of China."

All this is regarded in London as utterly improbable, but it is a fair sample of the fairy tales now in circulation regarding movements in the Far East.

AMERICANS IN PERIL IN CHINA.

Missionaries Rescued from the Rebels and Pirates in the Hoi-How District.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent telegraphs:

"The British Consul at Kiung-Chau, Hainan, has asked the American Consul at Canton to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodoa, near Hoi-How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been obliged to flee for their lives from Nodoa and seek the protection of the British Consul at Hoi-How.

"To-day the American Consul at Canton notified the Viceroy of the state of affairs and requested him to immediately telegraph peremptory orders to the officials of the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and protect the lives and property of the Americans.

"Reports just received from Hainan indicate renewed successes on the part of the Triad Society, who, strengthened by a horde of pirates, looted and burned a number of villages in the Hoi-How district on Aug. 19. The British Consul appealed to the Taotai to protect the threatened Americans, and soldiers were dispatched, who succeeded in rescuing them and escorting them from Nodoa to Hoi-How.

Pavloff Minister to Korea.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Times's Pekin correspondent says that M. Pavloff, Russian Chargé d'Affaires in China, has been appointed Russian Minister to Korea.

With reference to the sensational Chinese dispatches to The Daily Mail and to a news agency here, it should be observed that The Times's Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, who has been conspicuously alert throughout, always getting information ahead of the Foreign Office, has thus far telegraphed nothing on the subject.

The appointment of M. Pavloff as Russian Minister to Korea would seem to indicate better relations between England and Russia, since M. Pavloff has been the active agent in all Russia's advances in China."

Royal Blue Line to Washington.

Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.

He Will Spend a Few Days in Cleveland, Ohio, After His Visit to Abner McKinley.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—President and Mrs. McKinley will arrive in Cleveland for a few days' visit next Tuesday or Wednesday. They will come from Somerset, Penn., where they intend to stay with the President's brother, Abner McKinley. While in Cleveland Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will be the guests of their friends Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick.

Senator Hanna will probably return from the West next week, in which event President and Mrs. McKinley may make a short visit at his Summer home on the bluff of the lake west of the city.

NORTON GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

The Husband of a Sister of Garfield's Assassin Sentenced in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—At Coldwater, Mich., yesterday, W. A. Norton, husband of the Chicago authoress, Mrs. Guiteau Norton, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction, having pleaded guilty to a charge of assault.

The case grew out of the trouble between Norton and his wife, who is a sister of Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, and which culminated in divorce proceedings. At one time Norton published a paper in Englewood and later was interested in small publications in other suburbs. His domestic life was not happy, however, and Mrs. Norton entered suit for divorce.

MATTHEW W. JACK DEAD.

He Was the Oldest Member of the Tippecanoe Club in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—Matthew W. Jack, who died to-day at 294 East Sixtieth Street, was the oldest member of the Tippecanoe Club, and had passed his ninetieth year. Mr. Jack was a pioneer of the West. He carried on business at Muncie and Indianapolis. In 1890 he came to Chicago to spend his decling years.

Mr. Jack was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Tippecanoe Club, and as he had been for many years the oldest member he had gained the title of "Father of the Tippecanoes." He left six children. His wife and four children are dead.

CHICAGO CATHOLICS PLEASED.

Glad to Hear a Prediction of Archbishop Ireland's Elevation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A report that the Pope has decided to make Archbishop Ireland a Cardinal, was received with pleasure in Chicago. The Church could not confer honors upon any man and have the action meet with greater popular favor here, if the expressions of prominent Catholics of Chicago are an indication.

It is feared by some of these, however, that the appointment would widen the breach between Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Corrigan of New York. The recognition both of Ireland and Corrigan would prevent any controversy, but the raising of Ireland to the Cardinalate, it is thought, may cause the renewal of all the bitterness growing out of the last controversy.

REPORTERS MADE POLICEMEN.

The Novel Step Taken by St. Joseph, Mo., Police Commissioners.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Police Commissioners of this city have decided to assist the newspaper reporters in heir efforts to obtain the news by making every one of them a policeman. Each reporter will be given a star, and will be clothed with all the authority of a full-fledged bluecoat, even to the power to arrest.

The object of the Commissioners in appointing reporters as policemen is that the newspaper men are about the city at all hours of the day and night, and it is believed that if they have the authority they can be of great assistance to the department.

AUSTRIANS AND PHILIPPINES.

A Newspaper Thinks Spain Might Sell Them or We Exchange Them.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—The Fremdenblatt suggests that Spain, for financial reasons, might eventually sell the Philippines to her creditor, France, while America, if she retains the Philippines, might exchange them for British territory in Central America.

Other Austrian papers think that if America demands the cession of the Philippines she will inevitably come into conflict with Russia and Europe.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and lower lake region. The temperature has fallen in the lower lake region, New England, in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, and has risen in the Red River of the South Valley.

The high pressure area has moved from North Dakota to Lake Superior. A storm of considerable intensity has developed to the north of Montana, Medicine Hat reporting a barometer reading 29.48. The pressure continues high off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts.

Thunderstorms and rain and cool weather may be expected to-day in the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Warmer weather may be expected to-morrow in the upper lake region and Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	70	72
6 A. M.	65	67	72
9 A. M.	68	71	75
12 M.	73	75	78
4 P. M.	75	77	82
6 P. M.	73	76	80
9 P. M.	71	74	77
12 P. M.	68	72	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	70
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The highest temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the lowest 67 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 59 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

Richard Harding Davis describes the famous ROUGH RIDERS' fight at Guasimas in the *September Scribner*. Now Ready.—Adv.

ALGER TALKS OF HIS WORK

The Secretary Passes Through This City on His Way to Washington.

HIS WORDS WITH ROOSEVELT

The General Expresses Himself as Perfectly Satisfied with the Conditions at Camp Wikoff—Will Take the President There.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, arrived in this city at 7 o'clock last night from Montauk Point, where he has been for several days inspecting the soldiers' quarters at Camp Wikoff.

The Secretary was accompanied by Major George H. Hopkins, his aide, and Col. Hecker, Chief of Transportation in the Quartermaster's Department. The party left here at midnight for Washington.

Gen. Alger, when seen last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, talked freely and enthusiastically of his visit, gave most reassuring accounts of the condition of the big camp on Long Island, and expressed himself as satisfied that as a result of his visit there will be no further serious fault to be found with the arrangements there for the care of both the sick and well.

"I was, in fact, greatly surprised to find the conditions at the camp so much more favorable," said he, "than I had been led to expect. From a sanitary standpoint, with some minor corrections that are being made, such as the filling of sinks, applying disinfectants, &c., I think that if I were at the camp to-morrow night I should be thoroughly satisfied with its condition. There are 16,000 men there to-night, but I should say that within two weeks the number in the camp will begin to diminish rapidly, as, beginning to-morrow, the men will be given furloughs just as soon as they are released from the detention camps, and will never return to the camp.

Sixty-Day Furloughs.

"I have obtained the President's permission by telegraph to grant sixty-day furloughs to all the men from neighboring States who have seen service in Santiago, and these at the expiration of their furloughs will be mustered out at the camps in their respective States where they were mustered in.

"In the case of the Rough Riders, who were recruited from many different States and Territories, they will be mustered out at Camp Wikoff next week, and then be given sixty days' traveling rations and pay rations, amounting to about $1.50 per day. They can then spend their time where they like. We think this only just in view of the hard service the men have performed. The Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts will leave the camp to-morrow, and I have arranged for the Seventy-first to be landed at the Battery at 1 o'clock, so that they may march up Broadway to their armory. They will be mustered out at their armory at the expiration of their furlough. What disposition will be made of the regular troops, especially those whose station are in the Far West, has not yet been finally decided."

Speaking further of the arrangements made for the care of the men at the camp, the Secretary said:

"There have been ordered for the camp 2,000 gallons of milk per day, besides sufficient palatable food of all kinds, such as fresh meats, fresh vegetables, fruits, and delicacies, as well as cots, &c., for all the soldiers.

"The water there I found to be as clear as crystal. It tastes as sweet and palatable as any I ever tasted, and analyzes well. I think by to-morrow night every regiment will have a pipe running to a well from which can be pumped 750,000 gallons of water per day. Another well is being rapidly bored, and will be in use within a few days.

The Hospital Accommodations.

"I think now there is sufficient hospital accommodations for all the men at present there and to be received. I received telegrams to-day from Brooklyn and Manhattan Hospitals offering to take 300 patients, and the steamer Olivette will probably bring 200 typhoid patients to the city to-morrow."

When asked why an adequate supply of fresh milk and of food fit for the palates of invalids was not furnished to the camp weeks ago, Gen. Alger said that orders had been given to furnish everything needful, and that he had no official knowledge that milk and other articles for the sick had not been furnished.

"Why! Milk is not a part of an army ration, anyhow?" exclaimed Major Hopkins.

"But the purchase of milk and any delicacies required was authorized by the department," corrected the Secretary, "and if it has not been furnished it is due to some oversight on the part of those in authority at the camp."

"How do you account for the alleged confusion and lack of facilities at Camp Wikoff?" was asked.

"Did you ever go into camp with 100, or even 50, men?" he responded. "If so, you know there is much confusion with that number of men. What do you suppose it must be, then, with thousands?"

"Then you cannot see that there is any justification in the complaints that have been made?"

"None," was the reply. "If there was any lack of medicines or necessary supplies, the blame should be on those whose duty it was to order these things."

Tells What He Has Done.

"The Secretary of War cannot be supposed to be everywhere and give his personal attention to every detail," exclaimed Gen. Alger, petulantly. "Before the arrivals at the camp began, for instance, there were ordered by the department 10,000 bed sacks. These were later supplemented by an additional 10,000. The other day I found a body of troops sleeping on their blankets on the ground. I said to them: 'You have plenty of hay and straw in camp. Why don't you fill these bed sacks with it and add to your comfort?' They said they didn't know about them. The Secretary of War can't run around looking up these things.

"But after hearing all the talk about the starvation and misery at the camp I was surprised to find the men themselves so well contented.

"During the first day of my visit I went through the detention camp containing 300 men, and spoke

the conditions at Camp Wikoff are satisfactory. Of course, I do not claim that Camp Wikoff is like the Fifth Avenue or Waldorf Hotels, but the men are as comfortable as they can be made, and as for supplies, there will be plenty of everything.

"As far as the site of the camp is concerned, it is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. The air is the finest that was ever breathed. It is like being at sea without the rolling of the ship."

Saw Some Discomfort.

"It is true," continued the Secretary in a lower voice, "that of nights I found 200 or 300 men lying around on the floor. These men were not very sick, however, and cots had not been provided for them. But it was found in every instance that they had arrived late at night, and in such instances and in such cases it was simply impossible to provide for them before morning. There will yet be at times some congestion in the camp under such conditions, but I repeat that the arrangements there will by to-morrow night be as near perfect as they can be."

The Secretary was asked concerning a difference which he was said to have had with the President of the Long Island Railroad over the insistence of the latter upon an alleged clause in its transportation contract with the Government, providing that nothing should be sent to Camp Wikoff except over the Long Island Railroad.

"I have had no personal difference at all with the railroad officials," said Gen. Alger. "The company, however, made a very low passenger and freight rate for the Government transportation, and, besides, it's a question with which the Quartermaster General is more familiar than I."

Secretary Alger said that he would accompany President McKinley to the camp some day next week, when the President would not review the troops, but would simply make a thorough tour of inspection. The President, he said, had expressed a willingness to come just as soon as the officers at the camp were ready to receive him. Speaking of the general prevalence of typhoid fever in the military camps all over this country, as well as in the tropics, the Secretary said that the disease was simply unavoidable where large bodies of men were encamped, and was not due to lack of diligent sanitary precautions.

"I can't account for it," said the Secretary, helplessly.

The Miles Interview.

Gen. Alger was asked about the alleged, interview given out last week by Gen. Miles, in which he severely criticised the actions of the Secretary of War.

"I don't believe a word of it," said Gen. Alger. "Nothing has been done except in accordance with his wishes. He had absolute authority in Puerto Rico. He expressed a desire to go to Santiago, and said that he would not interfere in any way with Gen. Shafter. We talked the matter over beforehand, and there was a perfect understanding between Gen Miles, the President, and myself."

When asked concerning his recent conferences with Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Alger admitted that the Colonel had come to see him on two occasions at Camp Wikoff.

"Our talks had very little to do with politics, however," said the Secretary. "I did ask the Colonel if he was going to be the next candidate for Governor. He replied that that would depend upon whether or not he was nominated. His first business, he said, would be to attend to his regiment."

When asked whether Col. Roosevelt's regimental business would be wound up before the date set for the Republican State Convention, Gen. Alger said that it would without a doubt.

The attention of Secretary Alger was called to the newspaper rumors that he might be willing to resign his position in the Cabinet to accept a chair in the Senate, provided the President could place Senator McMillan of Michigan in a good berth, such as the mission to the Court of St. James, thus paving the way for Gov. Pingree to fill the vacancy acceptably. Gen. Alger's only reply was:

"I have but one job on my hands now, and am going to stay there until it is finished."

CANCER PROVES FATAL.

Carter Harrison's Successor in Business Dead in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Thomas Kearney died of cancer to-day at his home, 3,803 Michigan Avenue. Mr. Kearney was born fifty-two years ago near Limerick, Ireland. In 1871 he entered the real estate firm of Harrison & Weeks as bookkeeper. When Carter H. Harrison was first elected Mayor the firm was reorganized, Mr. Harrison retiring, and Mr. Kearney succeeded him as the partner of Harvey F. Weeks. The firm dissolved five years ago, since which time Mr. Kearney had conducted a real estate agency of his own. He amassed a fortune.

LUETGERT STILL HOPEFUL.

Sausage Maker Expects to Resume His Business in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Lawyer Max J. Riese, who recently had a conversation with Adolph L. Luetgert in the penitentiary at Joliet, says the sausage maker hopes to resume business in Chicago before very long, and that he had much faith in his ability to make money. Luetgert thinks the Supreme Court will grant him a new trial, and that he will be found not guilty of the charge of killing his wife.

"Luetgert is hopeful," said Mr. Riese. "He thinks the courts are going to help him out, and that he will be able, after all, to save some of his property here. He sees a chance for gain in the notoriety he has received through being convicted of the murder of his wife."

MADRID VIEW OF OUR FUTURE.

Intrigue Expected to Extend to Canada as It Did to Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, referring to the rumors of a Jamaican movement for annexation to the United States, says:

"The Spanish papers predict that the American intrigue in Jamaica will ultimately extend to Canada and result as similar intrigues in Cuba have resulted, and will prove the beginning of a Nemesis to punish Great Britain for encouraging imperialism in the United States."

The President to Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the Peace Jubilee to be held in Chicago in October. He will possibly be accompanied by Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Congratulations on Ending of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Marquis Santo Thryso, the Portuguese Minister, and Señor Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica, have expressed to the State Department the satisfaction of their respective Governments on the termination of the war with Spain.

Care of Chicago Waifs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Rev. A. S. Ome of Syracuse, N. Y., who, for twenty-five years has been studying poorhouses, jails, and reformatories, and who has for twelve years devoted himself to the rescue of juvenile waifs in Chicago, has a new plan for the care of dependent children. He purposes to have built in Illinois an institution for the care of dependent children similar to the State institutions maintained in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Connecticut. In these States the dependent children are placed in a separate asylum, and are not put in the workhouses and poorhouses, as in Illinois. Mr. Ome considers the average State institution a breeding place for criminals, and wishes to remove the children from their corrupting atmosphere.

ALGER'S APOLOGISTS TURN

Are Now Condemning Him for the Miserable Conditions Existing at Montauk.

MAY BE AN INVESTIGATION

Belief in Washington Universal that There Will Be an Inquiry to Fix Responsibility for the General Muddle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Very generally and even in quarters where he has hitherto been free from censure, the Secretary of War, as the man responsible for the mismanagement of the department that is starving the soldiers at home quite as badly as they were at Santiago, is being condemned for the miserable conditions reported to exist at Montauk Point.

At all times there have been persons about the War Department, but not connected with the army, who have encouraged the idea that newspaper criticism of the Secretary and of the bureaus of the War Department was ignorant and impertinent. Private and uninstructed persons could not, it was suggested, be expected to understand the difficulties attending the clothing, feeding, moving, and doctoring of great masses of men. These people have sneered at newspaper criticisms, have suggested that the trouble would be cured by letting the press "run the army," and have assumed a great many things very much after the manner reported to have prevailed in the army where Quartermasters were gathered together.

But some of these apologists for Alger and his bureau chiefs have turned and are admitting that there must be something wrong about the management of a department that cannot provide one instance to show that it is capable of assembling or dispersing an army in orderly manner and without subjecting it to great and totally unnecessary hardships.

General indignation is being expressed right in the War Department because of the total inability demonstrated to make of Camp Wikoff a place of rest and comfort for the sick army that is arriving there. The general opinion is that "red tape" is killing men at Montauk, and that the man at the head of the War Department is so incompetent to do the cutting that the situation must continue to prevail until the last possible victim is dead or a new head is found to grapple with the problem.

There can be no improvement at Montauk, it is asserted by officers of experience, from subordinate officers. A Quartermaster who is told to issue rations can no more venture to buy or issue rations not authorized by regulations than he can venture to disobey the direct commands of his superior officer, unless he chooses to incur the risk of court-martial and punishment.

The Quartermaster General is subject to the same regulations that bind the lowest officer in his service, and before he would venture to depart from regulations, even to save the lives of an army of 15,000 men, he would have to consult the Secretary of War. He, in turn, might feel bound to consult the President, and in the meantime men without stomachs that will hold harsh food will continue to fall ill and die.

Everybody laughs at Secretary Alger's sole panacea for relieving the sick and weary at Montauk. His wholesale distribution of furloughs to men who want good food, good beds, and medicine ordered by competent physicians is considered about as good an illustration of the capacity of the man as could have been asked for; but the responsibility, it is suggested, cannot be furloughed.

While there is no one about the War Department to say that there must be an investigation to fix the responsibility for the deplorable conditions that are described from day to day as existing at the different camps, many of which are being abandoned as plague spots, the belief that there will be an investigation is universal, and it will not depend upon the request of the Secretary of War.

Some fear is expressed that with accumulating complaints the Secretary may weary of office and resign. That will be a disappointment to many who hope to see the responsibility for bad management fixed before any resignations are offered or accepted. It is recalled that a former President had a Secretary of War who was subjected to severe criticism. An examination was begun, but before it was concluded the Secretary resigned, the President accepted his resignation, and when the censure of the Congress was passed the offending Secretary was beyond the reach of the Congress to administer its rebuke.

Along with an investigation to put the blame as high up as it must lie will come a lot of unseemly personal quarrels between officers of the army. That is believed to be inevitable. Both the army and the navy will have something about this war to remember besides the Maine.

LONDON SPECTATOR ON ALGER.

It Thinks Not All of the Suffering Was Due to Him.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Spectator will to-morrow say:

"The United States is learning with indignation the details of what its troops had to endure before Santiago and is inclined to make a scapegoat of Mr. Alger. Obviously Mr. Alger is not a Carnot; but it is hardly fair to put all the blame on him. The real cause of the misery and muddle was the absurd belief so widely entertained in America that you can make war without preparation. Amateur soldiering, especially amateur transport and commissariat, is cruel work."

Alger Will Not Be Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Alger will be unable to attend the war celebration at Atlantic City to-morrow. He telegraphed from Montauk Point, however, that an officer of the army who took part in the battles at Santiago has been ordered to go there as the representative of the War Department. The name of the officer was not given.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

What the Plans for Its Reorganization Are Said to Involve.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—It is generally believed that the plans for reorganizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railway will be carried into effect before the end of the present year. Under the reorganization Receiver Cowan will be President and Receiver Murray will be First Vice President, in charge of transportation and traffic. Mr. Murray is understood to be the representative of the new blood which is being injected into the system, and is said to have made up a slate which involves several important changes among the employes of the road.

W. M. Greene, now General Manager, will have the additional dignity of a Vice Presidency. L. R. Brockenbaugh is to become General Freight Traffic Manager, as successor to C. S. Wight, who will be retired. H. M. Matthews, now Division Freight Agent at Pittsburg, will be made General Freight Agent at Pittsburg, and the vacancy thus created will be filled by Harry Rogers, now the company's commercial agent at Cleveland. It was with this change in view that Mr. Rogers, accompanied by Mr. Matthews, recently made a tour of inspection of the eastern terminals of the road. Andrew Stevenson, now Assistant General Freight Agent, will become General Freight Agent at Baltimore, in place of T. W. Galleher, who will be retired.

THE SOLACE OVERDUE.

Anxiety in Boston as to Safety of the Hospital Ship, Which Was Expected Tuesday.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—The hospital ship Solace, with sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, was due here Tuesday, the same time as the Olivette, but no tidings have been heard of her from the time she left Santiago.

The number of men aboard is not given, but it is estimated at 140.

It was announced last Tuesday that the Solace was expected at the navy yard at Charlestown that morning. As the days have slipped away and the Solace has not yet arrived, or even been heard from, grave fears have arisen concerning her safety.

NEW YORK TROOPS ARRIVE.

First Section of Second Regiment Reaches Jersey City.

The Second New York Regiment, first section, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this morning, and after being transferred to a West Shore train resumed the journey to Troy shortly afterward. The other sections were not expected to arrive until 4 o'clock.

VOLUNTEER LEAVE EXTENDED.

Men Off for Thirty Days May Remain Away for Sixty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—An order has been issued by the War Department extending the furlough of volunteers on leave of absence from thirty to sixty days.

Camp Poland Filling Up.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Camp Poland, near this city, is rapidly filling up with troops from Chickamauga. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Second Ohio, and First West Virginia have arrived. All troops are unloaded from side tracks within a short distance of the camp and not brought into the city. The health of the 7,000 men now here is excellent, and those sick in the hospital are improving, owing to the change of air, Gen. Rowe commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, who is now here, will tender his resignation to Secretary Alger at once, wishing to retire to private life.

Two Soldiers Die in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—Arthur M. Messiter of the Seventy-first New York, United States Volunteers, died late this afternoon at the City Hospital, and an hour or two after William Parish of Company C, Twentieth Infantry, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, also fell a victim to the Cuban fever. Parish came from Muncie, Ind.

Gunboat Newport at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 26.—The gunboat Newport, Commander Tilley, arrived here to-day and tied up at the Naval Academy wharf. It is not known whether or not the Newport was sent here for the purpose of transferring the Spanish prisoners to another point.

JAPANESE MISSIONARY KILLED.

Fatal Result of a Collision in Yokohama Harbor.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 26.—Yokohama advices received here to-day state that Maud E. Simons, from Delaware, Ohio, was killed, and Harriet S. Allen, of the same place, injured in Yokohama harbor July 29.

They had been out to the steamer Empress of Japan in a steam launch, to bid farewell to friends. While returning to shore a Japanese cargo boat collided with the launch, running its prow among the passengers on the launch. The life was crushed out of Miss Simons. She died before shore was reached, though the doctor and others on board endeavored to aid her respiration.

In endeavoring to save her companion, Miss Allen had her face and ear cut so terribly that they had to be stitched up. Miss Simons was buried at Yokohama. Both ladies were missionaries belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Union of Tokio and Yokohama. They graduated together at Wesleyan University at Delaware. Miss Allen was instrumental in securing Miss Simons's conversion there, and later in getting her to enter the Japanese mission field, where they labored together nine years.

Miss Simons's father died recently in Ohio. She was to have returned this month to visit her mother, whom she had not seen in ten years. American Consul Gowey held an inquest at Yokohama, finding that the collission was due to carelessness in navigating by the steamers, particularly the launch.

FLOUR SHIPPED TO CUBA.

Minneapolis Firm Sends 10,000 Barrels to Santiago.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—The first shipment of flour to Cuban ports has just been made by the Washburn-Crosby Company of this city. The flour was consigned direct to Santiago, and the shipment consisted of 10,000 barrels. About ten days after the fall of Santiago Messrs. Washburn and Crosby received a letter from Santiago merchants inclosing the order and asking that the goods be shipped on the first steamer possible.

The order was immediately hurried forward to the seaboard, and the firm has been notified of its safe arrival. Messrs. Washburn and Crosby are greatly pleased over the fact that they were the first to enter the island, and are confident that a big and profitable trade will soon spring up between that country and the United States.

NEW STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Prof. Mark V. Slingerland Appointed to Succeed Dr. Lintner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Prof. Mark V. Slingerland of Cornell University has been appointed State Entomologist, in place of the late Dr. J. A. Lintner.

TO REGULATE FLOUR RATES.

General Freight Agents Meet in Minneapolis to Consider Pooling.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—There was a meeting of general freight agents this afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the formation of a pool which shall have as its chief object the fixing of stable rates on flour shipments. The rate was not fixed, but plans were adopted for arranging a sheet, to go into effect in the near future.

It is probable that the new pool will provide for a heavy guarantee deposit and severe fines for rate cutting, and it will be operated in close conjunction with the Lake lines pool, which went into effect yesterday. Business will be distributed from Minneapolis after the old-fashioned percentage method, and millers will no longer make the rates. If the new basis can be maintained rates will be about double what they have been.

Saratoga Golf Tournament.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—To-day was the third day of the second annual tournament of the Saratoga Golf Club. Forty-four players started, only thirty-five finishing. The event of the day was the Grand Union Hotel Handicap Cup. The winner was John Smith of the Powelton Golf Club, whose score was 204, less 18, net 186. H. M. Livingston, Jr., the second winner, won the Consolation Cup offered by Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, N. J. He scored 201, less 14, net 187. John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, won the gross score prize offered by Wharton Meehan of Saratoga, the score being 190.

Aid for Depauw University.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 26.—At a council of the presiding officers of the Methodist Church held last evening it was decided to saddle an endowment of $500,000 upon the churches of the State for maintaining Depauw University. It is proposed to raise this fund during the year of 1899 and 1900, and it is to be known as "The Twentieth Century Gift of Indiana Methodism to the Permanent Endowment of Depauw University."

The demands are to be apportioned to the three Indiana Conferences, about $160,000 to each one.

CAMP WIKOFF BREAKING UP

Second Massachusetts Leaves for Home To-day and Seventy-first New York Will Be Next.

GEN. ALGER LEAVES CAMP

The Doctors Are Not Greatly Worried by the Importation of Diphtheria on the Harvard—A Quarantine Rigidly Maintained.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The breaking up of Camp Wikoff will begin in the morning, when the Second Massachusetts will march down to the pier and take a transport. The regiment will take its full equipment, and every man who is able to bear moving will probably be sent away. The troops will go by way of New London.

The Seventy-first New York will be the next regiment out of the camp. It may go to-morrow and may not get away until Sunday or Monday. Things are badly tangled and the wires between the camp and Washington are hot. The question of furloughs is mixed. Yesterday it was announced that the men of the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York would have thirty days before muster out. This morning word came that it would be sixty days.

The different commanding officers have been hard at work all day signing furlough papers, and the men are leaving camp as rapidly as possible. The hospitals are being relieved by the sending home of all who are fit to travel.

Gen. Alger left here on the mid-day train after spending the morning in the hospitals and inspecting the camps. He had nothing to say, and did not appear greatly worried over the present condition of the camp.

The effects of his visit cannot be felt for several days, until the extra supplies he authorized have begun to arrive in sufficient quantities.

President McKinley will not come to the camp for at least a week, according to advices from Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

The doctors are not greatly worried over the appearance of diphtheria on board of the Harvard. The men who have been exposed will be kept carefully isolated from all others in camp, and tents for this purpose were raised to-day.

The new disease is not an easy one to fight, but, by rigorous methods, the doctors hope to hold it in check. They think they can easily maintain the quarantine, for they find the men are afraid of the disease. The yellow fever suspects had no terrors for the men who had been in Cuba, and knocked elbows almost daily with sick men. With diphtheria it is different, as it is new to the soldiers.

The transport D. H. Miller arrived to-day with a portion of the First Infantry on board. She reported 376 on board, with twenty sick. There were no contagious cases, and there had been no deaths on the trip. The gunboat Marietta also arrived and anchored.

The hospital report showed, on its face at least, a better condition of affairs than yesterday. The general hospital had 1,080 patients, and in the detention hospital were 236 men. The typhoid cases numbered 150. Those who died were John Quilly, Company C, Seventy-first New York, of dysentery, and John Dorm, Company E, Twentieth Infantry, dysentery.

PRAIRIE ASHORE AND FLOATED.

The Auxiliary Cruiser, Carrying Troops to Montauk, Grounded Near Amagansett in a Night Fog.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Aug. 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which was pressed into service at Santiago to carry soldiers to Montauk Point, and which grounded on a sand bar at Napeague Beach, half a mile from the mainland and two miles east of this village, at 10 o'clock last night, was pulled out of the sand by two tugs shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded to Montauk Point. There was a slight fog prevailing when the Prairie struck. She was feeling her way slowly, intending to drop anchor in Fort Pond Bay, twelve miles from where the mishap occurred, when her nose struck the sand bar. The ocean was calm and many of the men on board were not aware of the accident until this morning.

The Prairie was manned by about 100 of the Massachusetts Naval Reserves, under Commander C. J. Train. She had on board 210 men of the Seventh United States Infantry in command of Captain Hendrick, and about 200 men of various other regiments in command of Major Sherman.

As soon as she struck, the Prairie blew her whistle, which attracted the attention of the life-saving crew and the villagers. Capt. John S. Edwards of the Napeague Beach Life-Saving Station, informed the Wikoff Camp officials. Gen. Wheeler gave instructions for tugs to be sent to aid the Prairie. As the weather was pleasant this morning and as there was no sea on, it was decided to land the sick without waiting until the Prairie was floated. About 150 men were taken ashore in small boats.

The Rough Riders aided in taking them to the land. The sick remained on the beach until afternoon, and then C. H. Dickerson of Detroit, Mich., who is staying at the Sea View House here, chartered a special train to take them to Camp Wikoff.

When the Prairie floated, the men left on board were conveyed to Fort Pond Bay, where the Prairie dropped anchor. She was not injured by grounding.

DIED TELLING OF NEGLECT.

Corp. Clark's Ante-Mortem Charges Will Be Investigated—His Mother's Death of Broken Heart.

When Corp. Alexander Holley Clark of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, marched away to the front his mother, who was recovering from a long illness, begged him to stay at home for her sake. Young Clark, an only son, had been his mother's favorite; but he explained to her, as gently as possible, that he could not desert his regiment, and went away. He had been with her much of the time during her convalescence. When he left her she faded away and, on July 11, died of what her physician said was a broken heart. Corp. Clark was at Santiago when he heard of his mother's death. He had been one of the gayest and most active spirits in the regiment, but he began to brood and fell at last into a camp fever. He rallied for a time, and was brought to Montauk Point. There he suffered a relapse. His comrades thought a visit to his home would do him good and procured him a furlough.

On Tuesday Corp. Clark's father and sister were sitting in their home, 240A Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, when they saw a soldier stagger up the street and fall almost in front of the house. It was Clark, and he was tenderly taken into the house and cared for. When he became able to talk he said that he had been almost totally neglected at Camp Wikoff, and, notwithstanding his illness, had had no milk in three months. The only medicine given him was thirty grains of quinine a day.

Dr. Palmer of Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was called, but Clark continued to grow worse, and died yesterday morning. His father, who was a Captain in the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and an officer in the Seventy-first Regiment during the civil war, will take legal action in the case of his son, and will have the charge of neglect thoroughly investigated. Corp. Clark, before the war, was a bookkeeper for Sherman, Read & Co.

WILL LOOK AFTER THEIR COMFORT

District of Columbia People to Send Food for Their Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The District of Columbia does not intend that the regiment of its volunteers that is to arrive at Montauk to-morrow or Sunday shall become subjects of comment in consequence of neglect upon its arrival.

A public meeting has just been held to arrange a great welcome for the regiment when it reaches Washington, but the accounts of the suffering of the regulars and the volunteers who have arrived there have stimulated a determination that if the District "boys" cannot eat hardtack and bacon when they arrive they shall have something more palatable, that their sick shall be attended to by private physicians if the Government cannot attend to them, and that generally they shall feel that they have come back to friends.

The former Quartermaster of the regiment was sent over to-day to make arrangements, and several other representatives from Washington prepared to pay some expenses have hurried toward Montauk.

HOME COMING OF THE 71ST.

The Regiment Will March Up Broadway to Its Armory—The Day Not Yet Fixed.

Col. A. S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, has been ordered to make arrangements for the reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, which is to come home from Camp Wikoff in a few days. The regiment is to come to Long Island City on trains, and then be transported to the Battery. From that point the men will march up Broadway to their armory, and be dismissed. Col. Kimball at once made arrangements with the Long Island Railroad Company to have ferryboats ready to take the men to the Battery, where they are to be landed at one of the ferry slips. Col. Kimball said yesterday that he had no idea when the regiment would arrive here. He was sure, though, that it would not be to-day, as was reported in some newspapers, but thought that it would be early next week. No time is mentioned in his orders. The arrangements were made at the request of Secretary Alger, who telegraphed from Camp Wikoff.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Homer of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association telegraphed to Camp Wikoff yesterday asking the probable time of departure of the regiment, and received answer that it may not leave before next Monday.

Col. De Witt Ward of the Veteran Association said: "When the regiment arrives at the Battery, a band will be ready to escort it up Broadway. We shall engage the band, as the regiment has none at present, and this, with the regimental drum corps, will furnish the music for the march to the armory. Many of the boys will be too weak for the march, having just recovered from tropical fevers, and for their benefit we have hired a number of Central Park stages."

FOURTEEN DIE ON TRANSPORTS.

The Yucatan, Hudson, and Catalina Reach Montauk Point from Santiago with Several Hundred Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The transports Yucatan, Hudson, and Catalina arrived at Montauk Point to-day with several hundred men from Santiago. The arrival of the ships was reported to the War Department to-night by Gen. Wheeler, in command of Camp Wikoff. During the voyage four deaths occurred on the Yucatan, one on the Hudson, and nine on the Catalina. Gen. Wheeler's dispatch is as follows:

Yucatan arrived with six companies, Seventh Infantry; 487 men; 110 sick, 4 deaths; no contagion. Hudson arrived with 514 troops, consisting of Second and Third Battalions, District of Columbia, 95 sick, no contagion; McDonald, Second Battalion, died on voyage. Catalina, 401 men, various commands, arrived; following died on voyage: Ralph Lahland, private, Company G, First Illinois; Joseph McGlery, Corporal, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; Charles Wheaton, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; R. A. Jones, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; Fred P. Huston, Company B, First Illinois; Guy Thorn, private, Company H, First Illinois; John R. Guy, blacksmith, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry; C. B. Crubaugh, private, Company A, Eighth Ohio; Major George McCreery, Surgeon, United States Army.

GLAD McKINLEY WILL COME.

Gen. Wheeler Says His Visit to Montauk Will Do Great Good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The President has received the following letter from Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, in command at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

"I was very glad to hear that you would visit Montauk Point very soon. The visit of the Secretary of War has accomplished more than I can express. He has promptly corrected evils, made valuable suggestions, and given directions regarding administration. In addition his personal visit to 1,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals has cheered them up, and it is difficult to adequately convey to you the change for the better since the Secretary's arrival. The announcement that you will visit the soldiers has already added to this improvement, and your presence here for even a single day will accomplish good, the great extent of which you can realize only after you have made your visit."

War Correspondent Dies of Fever.

Sydney G. Tovey, who was one of The New York Journal's Cuban correspondents, died at the New York Hospital Thursday night of typhoid fever. Mr. Tovey was born in 1873, and after his graduation at Cambridge, England, about five years ago, came to America. He taught school in the West until the outbreak of hostilities. He was stationed near Admiral Sampson's squadron. Mr. Tovey was brought home a fortnight ago. There were present at his deathbed his fiancée, Miss Anita Willson, her sister, her mother, and W. R. Hearst. His fiancée, an actress, was to have danced in "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at the Casino next Monday night. Her wedding was planned to take place on Mr. Tovey's return from Cuba.

Gilded Sword for Lieut. Williams.

The whole Steinway section of Queens Borough turned out last night to welcome home Alexander S. Williams, First Lieutenant of Company I, Seventy-first New York. Lieut. Williams is a nephew of ex-Inspector A. S. Williams of the police force. About 1,000 men were in the parade, which was headed by a brass band. The Grand Army of the Republic post and the Knights of Pythias were in line, as well as the men employed in Lieut. Williams's father's factory. At the Williams residence 3,000 persons had gathered. Along the line of march all the houses were illuminated and fireworks were set off. At the house Lieut. Williams was presented with a gold-mounted sword, purchased by public subscription.

What to Send to Montauk.

A Rough Rider, who is a member of the University Club and who has come to this city from Camp Wikoff, has asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that the food articles principally needed by the men in camp are butter, milk, eggs, and fresh vegetables and fruit. He says that articles are received which are of little value to the men in their present condition, and that the generous givers could spend their money with better results.

400 Recruits to Montauk.

Four hundred recruits of the Second United States Infantry reached Jersey City last night on the way to Montauk. They came from Camp Hobson, Lithia Springs, Ga., and were under command of Lieuts. L. S. Upton and R. M. Brookfield. They traveled in two trains. The first arrived at 10:30 o'clock and the second at 11 o'clock. The men are all in good health. They expected to resume their journey this morning.

Second and Ninth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Gov. Wolcott this morning received a telegram from Secretary Alger, who is at Montauk Point, to the effect that the Second and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments will receive sixty days' furlough and then be mustered out. The Ninth may be delayed by quarantine regulations after its arrival at Camp Wikoff. The Second will be sent home at once.

Government Sanitarium in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 26.—The Government has acquired the Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium for use as a permanent sanitarium. It is an ideal spot for sick soldiers and sailors.

New Haven Man Held Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Levi W. Brown, a merchant of 166 Nichol Street, New Haven, Conn., after he had been in Chicago but half an hour, was held up by two negroes named Daniel Teller and Walter Johnson at Harmon Court and Wabash Avenue, and a revolver was pointed at his head. The Eastern man handed over all he had—$39 in money, a gold watch, and a magnifying glass. The robbers were subsequently captured, and the money and jewelry recovered.

SUPREME LODGE OF PYTHIANS.

Adjournment at Indianapolis After Officers Are Elected—Prizes Are Awarded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, adjourned this evening, after having elected the following officers: Supreme Chancellor—Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Penn.; Supreme Vice Chancellor—Ogden H. Feathers, Wisconsin.

The other officers will be elected to-morrow.

Vague rumors were floating about among the representatives as to the condition of the endowment bank. The statement of the Board of Control shows resources of $523,276. It is charged that $91,798 is entangled in the affairs of a defunct National bank of Fort Worth, Texas, and nothing but a judgment against the bondsmen represents this money; also that the $266,127 invested in a hotel building property at Chicago, which is now in the hands of a receiver, is nothing more than a fifth lien on the property.

The last formality was the award of prizes to-day as follows:

Class A.—First prize, $1,500, John Barr, Glen Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; second prize, $1,200, Terre Haute, Ind., Company No. 3; third prize, $1,000, Kalamazoo, Mich., Company No. 9; fourth prize, $800, Yellow Cross, No. 85, Alliance, Ohio; fifth prize, $600, Friendship Company, No. 25, Covington, Ky.

The general prize, value $100, for the best company commander of this class, was awarded to Capt. Con Terge of the John Barr Glen Company.

Class B.—First prize, $500, Coeur De Lion Company, Lancaster, Ohio; second prize, $400, Vigo Company, No. 88, Terre Haute; third prize, $300, Alpha Company, No. 45, Louisville; fourth prize, $200, Jeffersonville, Ind., Company.

The Jewel prize, valued at $500, for the best company commander in Class B, was awarded to Benjamin F. Gray, Captain of the Louisville company.

The prize for the best troop of cavalry was awarded to the Burns Huzzars of St. Joseph, Mo., it having no competitor. The prize of $100 offered by Major Gen. Carnahan for the company of the uniform rank having the largest percentage of its members in the parade, and in the inspection and review was awarded to Company No. 43 of the Missouri Brigade.

PRINTERS' DAY'S WORK.

United Typothetae Declines to Recommend a Change at Present.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—After struggling through three long executive sessions, during which the nine-hour work day was the subject of long debate, the United Typothetae of America to-day disposed of the question, for the present, at least, by the passage of a resolution declining to recommend at this time any change in the hours of labor which constitute a day's work, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five, to which the question is to be referred for further action, and which was to be authorized to confer with the unions upon the subject.

The following officers were elected: President—C. S. Morehouse, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary—J. S. Cushing, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer—R. B. Donnelly, Chicago; Executive Committee—J. J. Little, New York, Chairman; W. J. Dornan, Philadelphia; C. W. Hornick, St. Paul; J. H. Bruce, Nashville; Amos Pettibone, Chicago; Charles A. Wenborn, Buffalo, and Franklin Hudson, Kansas City.

The committee of five to meet representatives of unions on nine-hour day is as follows: J. J. Little, New York; Edward Treegard, St. Louis; J. R. Morgan, Cincinnati; A. J. Aikens, Milwaukee, and Amos Pettibone, Chicago.

The next convention will be held in New Haven, Conn.

The open session was taken up with receiving routine committee reports, the most important being that of the committee on use of the union label, which reported that it believed the enforced printing of the union label on public printing matter, National, State, and municipal, a violation of Constitutional rights of the individual and class legislation.

A resolution passed authorizes the Executive Committee to institute and prosecute a test case on the printing of the union label to a court of last resort.

The convention was brought to a close to-night by a banquet given at the Hotel Pfister by the Milwaukee Typothetae to the visiting delegates, covers being laid for 200 guests.

DR. PICKETT LEFT A FAMILY.

Letter from a Son Reveals Fact Physician Kept Secret.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 26.—When Dr. John H. Pickett died at his home on East Jersey Street Aug. 9, it was supposed that he had no relatives. Now a letter has been received here from one of his sons announcing that the doctor left five children, four sons and one daughter. He had also married twice, and one of his wives is living. The doctor's second wife was a widow named Mrs. Amanda Shipman, nee Little, who now lives near Philadelphia. They were married in Jersey City on Columbus Day, 1892, the bride remaining in Jersey City, where she owned a house, while the doctor came back to Elizabeth.

A few days before Dr. Pickett died, he assured a friend that he had no relatives living, and this announcement was made at the funeral. Dr. Pickett's second wife attended the funeral, but was not recognized. Two sons and one daughter of Dr. Pickett live in Buffalo, N. Y.; one son lives in Nashville, Tenn., and another in Brooklyn. None of them knew of their father's illness until his death was announced in the newspapers.

Dr. Pickett, after his discharge from the army, went to Buffalo, but, owing to domestic troubles, suddenly left his wife and children and came to Elizabeth. He never afterward held any communication with his wife, although he wrote one letter to his son Harry, who lives in Buffalo.

Rochester Lawyer Arrested.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26.—Lawyer John H. Keef of this city was arrested to-day upon the complaint of his sister-in-law, Nettie Hendricks. She says he kidnapped her and imprisoned her at his home, while his wife was in the West. The lawyer denies the charge.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Northville House, one of the largest hotels at Northville, a Summer resort eighteen miles north of here, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was owned by Robert Brownell and was conducted by Washburn & Harris. The fire originated in a bedroom on the third floor, probably from the explosion of a lamp. The guests all escaped safely. The building was the oldest in Northville, having been erected over sixty years ago. It will be rebuilt immediately. The loss is estimated at over $5,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26.—Miller & Miller's packing establishment, 12 and 14 North Paca Street, was partially destroyed by fire to-day. Harry Siebert's livery stable in the rear and ten horses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $45,000; fully insured. Spontaneous combustion is the supposed cause of the blaze.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—174 Avenue D; C. Engle; damage, $10.

7:30 A. M.—240 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—38 Macdougal Street; Peter Megheisen; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—48 Canal Street; Aaron Simon; damage slight.

9 P. M.—633 Broadway; Julius Robinson; damage, $50.

9:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue; Bacon Brothers; damage, $50.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

MISS BARTON IN HAVANA.

Red Cross Society's Help Not Needed in the Cuban Capital—Distress in the Provinces.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—The steamer Clinton arrived to-day with Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Elwell, Mr. Cottrell, the Misses Grau, and a number of others belonging to the Red Cross Society on board. Miss Barton, accompanied by three other members of the party, visited the Civil Governor, Fernandez de Castro, and had a long convers

HORRORS OF CHICKAMAUGA

The First Maine Regiment Returns with Tales Resembling Those Told of Andersonville.

200 OF THE MEN BEDRIDDEN

The Command in Worse Condition Than Some That Returned from Cuba—Bad Water, Unfit Food, Brutally Stupid Treatment.

Among all the regiments, volunteer and regular, which have reached Camp Wikoff from the burning, fever-breeding coast of Southern Cuba, there was none, perhaps, in more pitiable condition than the First Maine Volunteer Regiment when it passed through this city yesterday morning, homeward bound from the camp at Chickamauga. There was certainly none from which such bitter complaints were heard as were voiced by the men from the Pine Tree State. The members of the army of invasion realized that a certain amount of hardship and privation could scarcely be prevented in their case, and they bore everything with cheerful patriotism. Not so the Maine men. They knew that some one had blundered, and they could find no excuse for the man or men through whom it came about that, of the 1,000 men who came north from the camp at Chickamauga, one-fifth were fit only for bed. Stories of bad food and water and disease-breeding quarters which brought the men into the hospital, were supplemented by descriptions of the hospitals, which explained why the men preferred to suffer in their tents unattended, rather than enter the hospitals. From officers and men alike came the same complaints. They were willing to fight and die at their country's call, they said, but that they should suffer and die through stupidity and brutal neglect, was more than the most cheerful patriot among them could find it in him to justify.

The volunteers came into Jersey City from Washington on a Pennsylvania train of three sections. The first section bore the sick, 197 men, in all stages of disease and convalescence. Two privates died on this section soon after it left Chickamauga last Tuesday morning. On this section, too, was Col. Tyler Kimball, commander of the regiment, who thought that his presence there might enable him to secure more speed and better accommodations for the invalids. The first section got into Jersey City at 8:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It left an hour and a half later for Mott Haven, the men remaining in the cars while they were ferried across the Hudson River. The cars were then run off upon the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks to continue their journey northward. The second section reached Jersey City about midnight, and left at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The third came in at 5 o'clock, and left after the men had had breakfast. Fifty men were left in hospitals at Chickamauga.

Not One in Perfect Health.

They were a yellow and thin-faced lot that arrived—the best of them. Scarcely a face bore the ruddy hue of health which one would expect to find among men who had spent months in the open air, with opportunity for plenty of exercise and sound sleep. Except for their uniforms, it would have been impossible to recognize them as the same lot of hearty, high-spirited men who passed through Jersey City eight or ten weeks ago, eager for a chance to thrash five times their weight in Spaniards. These men seemed scarcely able to withstand the charge of a pushcart man. Great, broad-shouldered fellows among them bore themselves as if their weight was a burden. They hadn't the energy to hold up their heads, most of them. Some were mere skin and bones.

And yet, when Jersey City was reached, and it was realized by the men that they were on the last stage of their homeward journey, the men became almost cheerful. The blessed release from the long nightmare of suffering put heart even into the invalids in the first section. They had caught their first glimpse of a better land in Washington, where the sedate clerks of the Pension Office, stirred, perhaps, by the contrast between their own safe, monotonous life and the experiences which were painted on the faces of the Maine men, had given them a fine supper. All were feeling better in body and mind when they reached Jersey City and smelled, in anticipation, the odor of their own pine woods. At Jersey City the men on the last two sections of the train found waiting for them ample supplies of milk and edible food, ordered by the Government authorities for their consumption. Their sicknesses, if they had weakened them in every other way, had spared their appetites.

What Men and Officers Said.

It would be injustice to the Maine men to say that they made public outcry of their complaints. In fact—whether it was because the attentions shown them at Washington and Jersey City had made them forget, or because a feeling of generous shame forbade them to speak ill of the men who, incompetent and brutal though they deemed them, were still American officials—the men would not yield to the systematic reportorial efforts made to draw out their story, although they had said much before they were put on their guard.

"Look at me and my men and recollect what we were when we went South," said one Captain when asked for a statement. "Isn't that story enough?"

"Get out your history of the civil war and read of the sufferings of the men at Andersonville," said a lazy, yellow-eyed Sergeant, who refused his name.

Others, too, declined to be quoted, but from scattered remarks and admissions it was possible to glean the distressing facts. They amounted to this:

The camp is a hotbed of malaria. It is in a fearfully unsanitary condition. The water is not fit to drink, and causes the illness filthy water always causes. The food was bad in many instances. Sometimes the men were forced to subsist on hardtack for days at a time, and often they had not even coffee. During the last month the regiment was in camp the men could not drink of the water at all, and they had to collect money among themselves and buy other water. Then, as they could not get ice, they had to buy ice also.

The hospital for the men had only one attendant for forty patients, and the men said that it was a good deal better to be out of it than in it. Every man in the regiment lost from one-fifth to one-fourth of his weight since he left Maine. Instead of being allowed to camp among the trees, the men were forced out into the hot Georgia sun, where they were tortured. When they found the water in the camp bad and unfit to drink, they took to drinking Georgia whisky, which was "rank," they said, but much better than the water. Many of the men were kept from serious illnesses, they claimed, by whisky, bad as it was.

Cars Reeked with Filth.

When the men left the camp they were marched with their equipments to the railroad station, fourteen miles away. They had to carry from seventy to eighty pounds each. A quarter of the men dropped out on the way and joined the regiment later. The cars they were put into were vile. The men thought that they must be rejected cars, resurrected by the company for the army. They could not mend because of the bad stenches and poor fittings.

One Corporal, who said he weighed 200 pounds when he left home, now weighs 150 pounds. He said it was owing to Georgia water. He took to Georgia whisky and felt a little better afterward. He berated the cars, the water, the ice, the hospital, and the camp.

A few of the officers and men had friends awaiting their arrival in the Pennsylvania Road freight yard. The greetings were affecting. Several of the sick were thought to be dying as the trains passed through Jersey City. One man was delirious.

The first section, the hospital train, was in charge of Lieut. Dr. G. M. Elliott. When the train was near Fayetteville, N. C., Private James F. Haggerty of Company I succumbed to typhoid fever. His body was left at Fayetteville to be embalmed and sent home to Lewiston on a later train. Dr. Elliott had the assistance of ten hospital orderlies, but he was the only doctor with the train. Two of the sick with Dr. Elliott, Privates Heald and Scribner, were in a very low condition, and were not expected to live to reach their homes. Scribner had been delirious for two days, and a close watch had to be kept upon him to prevent him from jumping from the train.

Chaplain Esterbrook said that the condition of the men was owing principally to inaction and the very unhealthful section in which they were quartered.

"I don't think there is any section of the United States more dangerous to the health of human beings than Chickamauga Park," he said. "The men had nothing to occupy themselves with, and lay around seeing their friends die. They seemed to become fascinated with the idea of fever, and soon were taken with it themselves. Something else to occupy their minds beside sickness and death would have kept many of them from being sick."

One of the officers, who asked that his name be not used, said that the food was not good, but he would not have cared much about that if the hospital service had been what it should have been. There was a deplorable lack of surgeons.

"The hospital arrangements were damnable," he said.

Col. Chauncey Home on Sick Leave.

Col. Henry W. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, has arrived in this city from Chickamauga on sick leave. The Colonel, who is more than 6 feet in height, and who weighed 240 pounds when he entered the United States service, weighs now only 170 pounds. He attributes his illness to the climate at Chickamauga. Col. Chauncey leaves for the mountains to-day in the hope of regaining his health.

"FAKIRS" AND "SHAMMERS" MOST.

How Capt. Quinby Accounts for the Sick Reports from Chickamauga.

Capt. Frederick J. Quinby of Company C, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, came to the city a day or two ago on leave. Capt. Quinby said yesterday: "There has been a great deal of 'faking' of reports of sickness by the men themselves. I received letters, hundreds of them, from relatives of men at camp who had received letters from privates telling of the awful sickness they were suffering from and their great need of fruit and delicacies. In nine cases out of ten I found that the men who were writing letters home were not sick at all, and were merely painting those awful pictures to get money from home. This was true not only of my company, but of others."

"I am prepared to say that nearly the whole of the illness was brought on the men by their own carelessness as to eating, drinking, and dampness. They would drill for hours in the hot sun, and then rush to a fruit vender's and fill up with bad fruit or watermelon, then drink to excess and go and lie down under the shade of the trees where the ground was damp. Less than 12 per cent., counting shammers and all, of my company, were sick, and I do not think that my company was especially healthy. The death rate, I am frank to say, has surprised me by its lowness."

DISCONTENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Frank Tries to Raise the Morale of the Men Who Cannot Go Home.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Gen. R. T. Frank, commanding the First Division, Third Corps, here, has issued an address to his men which promises to have a very beneficial effect. He urges the men not to weakly yield to present depressing influences or to waste time complaining over the prospects of being ordered on active service or being mustered out. He expresses confidence that the command will soon do garrison duty in Cuba, a work which, he declares, is as honorable and of as great importance as any yet done.

There is much dissatisfaction in all the regiments which have poor prospects of being mustered out, but the wise counsels of the officers prevent any trouble.

EVACUATION OF CAMP THOMAS.

Movement Proceeding Slowly Owing to Lack of Facilities—Third Corps Not to Go to Huntsville.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The movement from Camp Thomas is progressing much more slowly than Gen. Breckinridge and his officers anticipated, and much complaint is expressed on all sides. The regiments are ready to move, but they are unable to secure transportation. The roads seem unable to handle more than two commands a day, while the army officers desire to send at least four daily.

If the present rate of progress is maintained all the regiments cannot be gotten away for several weeks.

The Ninth Pennsylvania loaded on trains at Rossville to-day for Lexington. The Second Missouri and the First New Hampshire marched to Ringgold, Ga., where they loaded for Lexington. These three regiments compose the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps. Gen. Andrews's Brigade command with his staff left to-day for Lexington. The First West Virginia and the Sixth Ohio are making preparations to leave for Knoxville to-morrow.

The First Illinois Cavalry, which was marched to Rossville Wednesday night, failed to get away for Chicago until 1 o'clock this morning.

It is announced that it will be practically impossible to maintain the Third Army Corps at Huntsville, where it has been ordered to proceed from Chickamauga.

The indications are that the corps will be sent in its entirety to Anniston, Ala., a place said to be admirably adapted for camping a large body of troops. The officials here have agreed upon the change in plans, and only await indorsement from the War Department.

The reason for the change is scarcity of water at Huntsville. Gen. Frank, commanding the Third Corps, who returned today from Huntsville, states that the water supply there would not be sufficient for the men already on the ground, and his corps and that the only way out of the difficulty would be to put in a pumping station. This would cause a delay of about a month, and Gen. Breckinridge deems a delay at present very poor policy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Boynton, in command at Chickamauga, has been ordered to make a thorough and complete investigation of the hospitals at that place, to ascertain how the men have fared, and report all the facts to the department. If there has been any shortcomings he is instructed to ascertain who is responsible and to include the names of those found faulty in his report.

PRESIDENT WANTS NO REVIEW.

His Visit to Camp Meade at Middletown, Penn., Will Be Informal.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Adj. Gen. Corbin notified Gen. Graham to-day that the visit of President McKinley to Camp Meade to-morrow will be entirely informal, and that he does not desire any review. The President will be escorted through the camp by Gen. Graham and staff, after which he will visit the division hospitals and examine the system of feeding the troops. The order for a marching review in the President's honor has been revoked at his request.

The First Battalion of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania arrived in camp this morning from Alliance, Ohio, and was followed later by the Seventh Illinois from Thoroughfare Gap. The Twenty-second Kansas is scheduled to arrive to-morrow, accompanied by Gen. Davis and staff. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana will be in Sunday, and the First and Third Battalions of the Third New York Monday.

After the troops have been moved from Thoroughfare Gap the movement of the First Division from Camp Alger will begin.

Mustering Out at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Col. William J. Elliott of Philadelphia has been detailed to muster out the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. He will at once have the muster-out rolls prepared, after which the regiment will be ordered to Mount Gretna to be mustered out. Orders were received this morning to muster out the First Rhode Island and Twenty-second Kansas.

Third Appeal for 1st New Hampshire.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 26.—Gov. Ramsdell to-day sent a message to Adjt. Gen. Corbin asking for the third time that the First New Hampshire Regiment be discharged from further duty. The action was prompted by the receipt of a telegram from Councilor Cummins, who is at Chickamauga, looking after the New Hampshire soldiers, that sickness is increasing.

A Reception for Troop C.

Gen. James McLeer called yesterday upon President Edward M Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn with reference to the reception proposed for Troop C when that organization returns from Puerto Rico. It was decided to cable Capt. Clayton and learn, if possible, the exact time when the troopers will reach New York. President Grout will announce to-day the names of the Committee of One Hundred which will arrange for the reception. The sentiment is for a reception to the soldiers as soon as they land and before they have any opportunity to prepare themselves. Gen. McLeer says that the people of Brooklyn will wish to see their soldier boys just as they looked in Puerto Rico.

PEACE REIGNS IN MANILA

Local Business Being Resumed, Water Works in Operation, and the Pasig River Opened.

A REBEL EXPEDITION SAILS

Six Hundred Priests Will Leave for Hongkong—Merchants All in Favor of Permanent Occupation by the Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The military government is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed, the water works are in operation, and the Pasig River is open.

"Stringent measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the citadel, which is crowded with prisoners. The abominably filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have been only seventeen deaths from illness since landing.

"Twenty-three thousand stands of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges, and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered, with nearly 15,000 prisoners.

"The insurgents recently dispatched an armed steamer with 500 soldiers on board for an unknown destination. Consequently, coastwise steamers manned by Spanish sailors were afraid to venture out until assured of the protection of the American fleet.

"It is impossible to obtain information from the interior, except along the railways, where everything is quiet. The rumors concerning insurgent activity in the southern part of the island are credited here.

"Six hundred priests, including 110 prisoners among the insurgents, will depart for Hongkong in charge of the Belgian Consul as soon as the transport can be procured.

"There is undoubtedly practical unanimity among merchants, irrespective of nationality, in favor of the permanent occupation of the archipelago by the Americans. Nobody conceives the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty possible."

FILIPINOS KILL OUR TROOPS.

Encounter Due to a Trooper's Firing a Revolver in Fun in the Streets of Cavite.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 26.—On Wednesday a Corporal and two troopers of Battery B of the Utah Artillery, after disembarking at Cavite, were sent on an errand.

While passing through the streets Trooper Hudson discharged his revolver. It was a mere fun; but the natives in the immediate locality were much alarmed for the time.

The natives immediately began firing. Dismounted cavalry were sent to quell the disturbance; but the natives misunderstood the movement and the firing became general.

Trooper Hudson was killed and Corp. Anderson mortally wounded. Troopers Landon, Nachbar, Conolly, and Doyle of the Fourth Cavalry were wounded. Four natives were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Aguinaldo has expressed his regret at the encounter and promises to punish the offenders.

No further trouble is expected.

AUGUSTIN'S FLIGHT A MYSTERY

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"The papers here publish the official text of the terms of the capitulation of Manila. It merely confirms the American report and does not refer to Governor General Augustin's sudden departure, which is still a mystery."

MANILA SHUT OFF BY LAND.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Official reports from Manila are to the effect that all the officials residing in the capital are in good health. There is no communication between Manila and the provinces.

$1,000,000 FOR MERRITT'S ME[N].

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The War Department has ordered the transport Arizona, now at Honolulu, to proceed to the Philippines in company with the transport Scandia, which will sail for Honolulu tomorrow. The troops which are to go on the Scandia, composed of two and a half companies of New Yorkers, a battalion of California heavy artillery, and 150 men of the Medical Corps, went on board the steamer to-day. The Scandia will also carry $1,000,000 for the Paymaster of Gen. Merritt's army. The Arizona has one million round of ammunition on board, and it is supposed that this is needed at Manila.

WEALTHY FILIPINO OUR FRIEND.

Senor Cortes Anxious to Recover Property Which Was Confiscated.

HONGKONG, Aug. 26.—The family of Señor Cortez, one of the wealthiest Filipinos, will return to Manila to-morrow, and Señor Cortez will strive to recover his property there, which was confiscated by the Spaniards, owing to the aid which he is alleged to have given to Aguinaldo.

Señor Cortez assured President McKinley of his allegiance to America, through Consul General Wildman, on May 6, and he now trusts, with the aid of the Americans, to recover all his property. He states that the family mansion is occupied by the Spanish commanders, and denies that he gave aid, as alleged, to Aguinaldo.

FATE OF SPANISH TROOPS.

Madrid Cabinet Not in Favor of Bringing the Men at Manila Home.

MADRID, Aug. 26—6 P. M.—The Cabinet was in session again to-day. Señor Sagasta said the Government was principally occupied with the position of the troops that had capitulated at Manila. It would be better, he thought, to transport them to the Visayas Island than to bring them home, but the question must be decided by agreement with the American Government. If depended upon whether or not the troops were considered prisoners of war.

SPAIN'S DARE ABOUT MANILA.

Threatens to Send More Troops There If the Americans Do.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"In consequence of inquiries as to the situation in the Philippines since the capitulation of Manila, the Government has decided to resume hostilities in the event of native opposition being continued.

"If the Americans send further reinforcements to the Philippines Spain will do likewise."

Last of the Mines Exploded.

The last of the mines guarding the Sound entrance to New York Harbor were set off yesterday. Two contact mines were exploded by tipping, the plans being the same as used during the first explosion. Sergt. Carroll, who has had the handling of the mines at this point, did the work. Forty observation mines were fired by electrical connection.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' NECKWEAR—The balance of Summer Pique and Fancy Silk Stocks and Ties, To-day until noon at 12c. 19c. & 28c. Each.

SHAFTER AND STAFF SAIL.

Left Santiago on the Mexico Yesterday—Troops En Route on the Berkshire.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 26.—Gen. Shafter and his staff sailed this afternoon on the United States transport Mexico. His departure was not marked by special incident. On arriving at Montauk Point he will go, with Major Miley, to Washington to meet President McKinley and Secretary Alger, afterward proceeding to San Francisco.

The Berkshire, with 350 convalescents from Siboney, also sailed for Montauk Point to-day. She was soon followed by the Berlin, with Gen. Bates and his staff and the First Illinois Infantry.

Col. Green of Gen. Shafter's staff, and Chief of the Signal Corps, will remain here for another ten days, until he is relieved by Capt. Leigh, who, with fifty-nine men of the Signal Corps, is expected on the Seguranca. Maps and charts have been prepared for a military telegraph and telephone service between Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, and San Luis, all garrison points, and Capt. Leigh will begin the work of stringing the wires as soon as he arrives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty at the Department of the East and ordered to report at Santiago as Adjutant General of that department.

PUERTO RICANS HAPPY.

Inhabitants of Ponce Learn and Sing American National Airs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—William Senn, son of Dr. Nicholas Senn, who has just returned from Ponce, Puerto Rico, says:

"There is nothing but joy among the Puerto Ricans. They are the happiest people I ever saw. Before I left they had learned many of our National airs and were singing them. It was nothing unusual to see a group of them together humming 'Yankee Doodle,' 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Marching Through Georgia,' and 'America.'

A great portion of the good feeling is due to the treatment which these people have received at the hands of Gen. Miles. He has been kind to them and shown them as many privileges as his own soldiers. All these things are deeply appreciated by the inhabitants.

"The Spanish soldiers also seemed to glory in the close of the war. They spoke kindly of the American soldiers, and before our hospital ship sailed for New York a number of them came on board and expressed the hope that our voyage would be made without mishap. A Spanish clubhouse and a girls' school were turned into hospitals, and these, aside from the Relief, were filled with sufferers."

FLOOD IN PUERTO RICO.

Several Camps Washed Out and the Bridge at Ponce Destroyed.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 26.—A deluge from the mountains to-day flooded the rivers, and the bridge between the town and port was destroyed.

This will prevent Gen. Miles attending a reception given in his honor by Puerto Ricans at the leading club to-night, and will probably cause much inconvenience in the transportation of troops who are returning home. Several camps were washed out.

Silvia Arrives from Ponce.

The British steamer Silvia, Capt. Clark, arrived yesterday morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico. She brought thirty-eight cabin passengers. Among the passengers were Judge William D. Dickey and Frank R. Dickey, his son; Capt. W. S. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Webb C. Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry; Lieut. P. E. Pierce, Thirteenth Infantry, who is ordered to West Point for Academy duty; Dr. John B. Haden, Twelfth New York, who was assigned to staff duty in Puerto Rico; Corp. John H. Iselin and Private Robert C. Barclay, both of Troop A, New York Cavalry, and Capt. A. Paget, Naval Attaché of the British Army.

Cincinnati Surveys Culebra Harbor.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 26.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati has made a survey of the harbor of Culebra, off the east coast of Puerto Rico, and returned here on Wednesday. The neutrality laws prevent her securing further coal here until final peace has been arranged between Spain and the United States.

BREAKING UP CAMP ALGER.

Troops at Thoroughfare Gap and Dunn Loring Preparing to Move.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Camp Alger, at Falls Church and Dunn Loring, is rapidly being broken up, and soon will be a thing of the past, leaving only a record of much discomfort and many deaths to men who were victims of army mismanagement.

Part of the Second Corps is at Thoroughfare Gap and part is at Dunn Loring preparing to move away. That part of the Second Division that is at Thoroughfare is under orders to move for Middletown, Penn., at once, and as soon as the Second has gone, the First Division, at Dunn Loring, will follow. This will take the Sixty-fifth New York to the Pennsylvania camp.

Capt. Abraham Benedict, who has been on service as Commissary at Dunn Loring, has been ordered to proceed to Middletown when the First Division goes to that camp and to take charge as Chief Commissary. This is regarded as a very great indication of confidence, as he has been advanced to the position which a Major would occupy after only a few weeks of service in that branch of the army.

Capt. Benedict went out as Sergeant of the Third New York, and was appointed by the President to be Captain and Commissary.

HURRAHS IN BANKERS' SANCTUM

Three Cheers Greeted Sergt. Pidgeon's Return from the War.

A rousing welcome was given Frank D. Pidgeon, a Sergeant in Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment, when he went into his old office yesterday at the Chase National Bank, where he has been clerk. He is in New York on furlough. His home is at 151 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

When Sergt. Pidgeon walked into the bank, and was recognized, each of the hundred and twenty-five clerks left his work with a bound and the whole staff joined in three hearty cheers for their comrade. The noise filled the street and rivalled a lively day on 'Change for intensity.

OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

Illinois Commanders Charged with Violating an Article of War.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 26.—Col. Casimer Andel, commanding the Fourth Illinois Regiment, has ordered the arrest of Lieut. Col. McWilliam and Majors Bennett, Lang, and Elliott on the charge of violating the Sixty-first Article of War by "conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen."

The particular thing charged is that the officers mentioned sent to Gov. Tanner and Senator Mason telegrams saying that all of the officers, with two or three exceptions, and 90 per cent. of the men desire to go to Cuba, and asking that influence be used to send the regiment there.

SHAFTER AND STAFF SAIL.

Left Santiago on the Mexico Yesterday—Troops En Route on the Berkshire.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 26.—Gen. Shafter and his staff sailed this afternoon on the United States transport Mexico. His departure was not marked by special incident. On arriving at Montauk Point he will go, with Major Miley, to Washington to meet President McKinley and Secretary Alger, afterward proceeding to San Francisco.

The Berkshire, with 350 convalescents from Siboney, also sailed for Montauk Point to-day. She was soon followed by the Berlin, with Gen. Bates and his staff and the First Illinois Infantry.

Col. Green of Gen. Shafter's staff, and Chief of the Signal Corps, will remain here for another ten days, until he is relieved by Capt. Leigh, who, with fifty-nine men of the Signal Corps, is expected on the Seguranca. Maps and charts have been prepared for a military telegraph and telephone service between Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, and San Luis, all garrison points, and Capt. Leigh will begin the work of stringing the wires as soon as he arrives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty at the Department of the East and ordered to report at Santiago as Adjutant General of that department.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Final Game with the Clevelands by Good Batting.

MEEKIN WAS A PUZZLE

Brooklyns Score a Victory in Pittsburg and Cincinnatis Win from Baltimores and Get Back Into Second Place—Bostons' Case Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	39	.639
Cincinnati	69	41	.627
Baltimore	64	38	.621
Cleveland	64	44	.593
New York	61	46	.570
Chicago	61	49	.555
Pittsburg	55	55	.500
Philadelphia	50	55	.476
Brooklyn	40	64	.385
Louisville	42	68	.382
Washington	40	68	.370
St. Louis	32	79	.288

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 0.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The game to-day was probably the last that will be seen in Cleveland this season. The series which was to have been played here next week with Boston has been transferred to Boston. The home team goes from here to play the Brooklyn team at Rochester, N. Y., and then to Boston and Cincinnati. The Clevelands were unable to bat when men were on bases to-day, while the New Yorks hit Wilson freely. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	2	2	7	1
Wallace, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
McKean, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
O'Connor, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Criger, c	0	1	7	2	1
Blake, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	7	27	17	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Hn, cf	1	1	6	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b	1	2	6	3	0
Seymour, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	3	3	4	3	1
Doyle, ss	0	2	2	1	0
Hartm'n, 3b	1	2	0	4	0
Warner, c	1	1	5	0	0
Meekin, p	0	0	2	1	0
Total	8	11	27	10	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	—8

Earned runs—New York, 3. First base by errors—Cleveland. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; New York, 5. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Meekin, 5. Struck out—By Wilson, 1; by Meekin, 1. Three-base hit—Joyce. Two-base hits—Tebeau, Joyce. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Criger. Stolen base—Gleason. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

CLOSE GAME IN PITTSBURG.

Brooklyns Win by Good Batting in the Last Three Innings.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The Brooklyns won a close game here to-day by good batting in the last three innings. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Gray, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
McCarty, c	0	1	2	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	1	16	0	0
O'Brien, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	1	8	0
Bowerm'n, c	1	1	3	0	0
Ely, ss	1	1	2	6	0
Hart, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	9	27	14	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Jones, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Keeler, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	0	8	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	4	4	1
Lach'e, 1b	1	1	13	0	1
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Grim, c	0	0	2	1	0
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	3	5	27	17	4

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3

Earned run—Brooklyn. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Jones, Sheckard. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. Stolen bases—Padden, Hart. Double play—Hallman, Magoon, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Hart, 1; off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A base on balls, two errors, and McCormick's hit scored three runs and gave the Chicagos the third straight victory from the champions. Infield errors gave Boston one run, a single and Nichols's long hit the other. Collins's fielding and a stop back of second base by Lowe were features. Score:

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Earned run—Boston, 1. Baseshits—Chicago, 4; Boston, 7. Errors—Chicago, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donohue; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The visitors could not hit Hill to-day, and were beaten as badly as they beat the Cincinnatis yesterday. Both McJames and Nops were unsteady. Score:

Cincinnati	0	4	3	1	0	2	0	0	—	—10
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Baseshits—Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz; Baltimore, McJames, Nops, and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Cunningham kept the Philadelphias' hits scattered, while the home team hit Orth rather freely. Score:

Louisville	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Baseshits—Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Orth and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Taylor was hit hard to-day, and the home team gave him poor support. The Washingtons' heavy batting won the game. Score:

St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 3. Baseshits—St. Louis 10; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Kinslow; Washington, Dineen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SMITH GETS THE DECISION.

Matthews Is Defeated in a 25-Round Bout at Lenox Athletic Club.

"Mysterious" Billy Smith and Matty Matthews met in a twenty-five-round bout at the Lenox Athletic Club last night, and Smith was awarded the decision at the end of the fight. From beginning to end Smith had the better of Matthews, but could not put him out. The fighting at times was foul on the winner's part, and rough tactics were often adopted by both men.

Smith knocked Matthews down in the seventeenth round, but the latter got on his feet before Charles White, the referee, could count the prescribed ten seconds. Smith repeated the dose in the twenty-third round, and in the twenty-fourth tried his best to put Matthews out, but was unsuccessful.

The attendance was large and the decision was popular, although Smith's foul fighting at times brought forth hisses and groans.

Boston Caring for Sick Soldiers.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Two hundred sick soldiers of the Eighth Massachusetts and First New Hampshire Regiments, from Camp Thomas, Ga., arrived at the Park Square Station at 11:40 o'clock this forenoon. They were met by a detail of surgeons and ambulances from the different hospitals, and those who were seriously ill were transported to the various institutions in this city.

The Biggest Bicycle in the World.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side of the monster wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong, and in curing most of the every-day ailments of men and women. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Col. Richard Combs, Santiago, Cuba.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States battleship Iowa.

BUCKINGHAM—Capt. H. S. Haskell, Camp Wikoff.

FIFTH AVENUE—Russell A. Alger, Washington; Col. Frank J. Hecker, United States Army; Major George M. H

Wanamaker's

Closed at Noon.

How to Get Away From Town

IF you are at our store on your way out of town, note the following:

To railroads running out from the Grand Central Station, and to the ferry of the Long Island Railroad, take Fourth Avenue cars north.

To the Coney Island trolleys and Brooklyn bridge, take Fourth or Third Avenue surface, or Third Avenue Elevated cars south.

To the Bay Ridge and N. J. Central Railroad ferries take the Third Avenue Elevated cars south.

To the ferries of the Pennsylvania Railroad take Broadway cars south and transfer at Prince Street, or north and transfer at Twenty-third Street.

To the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad take Eighth Street cars west.

All of the foregoing lines of communication are directly at our doors or only one minute away. Is not the Stewart store at the centre of Greater New York?

Men's Clothes.—Serge Suits at $10, the sort for which you generally pay $12 and $15. Linen Suits at $5—values in the offering up to $10. Fancy Worsted Trousers at $3.50,—the $5 and $6 kinds.

Men's Shoes.—Tan colored shoes of kid-skin and willow and Russia calfskin. $1.90 for these, though they should be $3 and $3.50. Sizes, 6 to 8.

Children's Shoes.—Of dark tan colored kid-skin for girls and small boys—just introducing them, and thus these prices represent no profit. Sizes 11 to 2, $1; 8 to 10½, 90c.; widths, B C D and E.

Men's Collars.—10c. or $1 a dozen. They're all in late styles, and wear as well as those for which you pay 25c. All sizes.

Men's Neckwear.—Silk puffs, tecks, imperials, four-in-hands at 25c. Good styles and worth double.

Men's Madras Shirts.—In golf style, with detachable cuffs; well made and actually worth $1. Price, 50c. Good patterns and all sizes.

Handkerchiefs.—Men's all-linen, hemstitched and laundered, 3 for 25c.; some very fine ones at 3 for 65c. Women's all-linen, hemstitched and embroidered at 10c.; others, fine, sheer, embroidered, scalloped and hemstitched, 2 for 25c.; some fine handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered initials at 3 for 25c.

Women's Underwear and Stockings.—White lisle thread vests, some with pink or blue stripes—25c. goods—take two for that price. Light weight stockings, fast black, elastic, durable, and good value at 50c., but here at 38c. or 3 for $1.

Candy.—Chocolate covered cream cherries, and chocolate-covered nougats, at 20c. a pound. You've paid much more for equal qualities. Assorted chocolates and bon-bons are 60c. here; 80c. is the price to which you've been accustomed. Grape juice, a refreshing and palatable Summer drink, 50c. quart, 25c. pint, 15c. half pint; sold by the case at a liberal reduction.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GOVERNMENT LINE TO CUBA.

The Seneca to Start New Steamship Service to Santiago and Puerto Rico Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The first of the steamers of the newly established Government Line between New York and Cuba and Puerto Rico to start from the United States will be the steamer Seneca, which will sail from New York next Monday.

It is proposed to have a steamer leave New York in this service at least once a week. On each trip the United States mails and the stores of Quartermasters and other supplies necessary for the island will be carried. The following official announcement was made to-day at the War Department:

"The Quartermaster General states for the information of the bureau of the War Department that the steamer Seneca will sail from New York on Monday next at noon, going first to Puerto Rico, and then to Santiago, Cuba, then returning to New York."

Duty on Butter Sent to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the Cuban and Puerto Rican tariffs. It was intended that the rates promulgated some days ago should be subject to change if inconsistencies were found or if any injustice had been done the people of the islands, or if any particular trade or industry had been discriminated against. The particular question discussed to-day was that of butter and butterine. It was decided to admit butter, butterine, and oleomargarine to Puerto Rico at 3 cents a pound and to Cuba at 1 8-10 cents per pound. This is a material reduction, the Spanish rate having been 6 cents on butter, while butterine was not admitted.

Bank of Exchange for Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 25.—On the recommendation of Washington, a bank of exchange will be established here. The scarcity of small coin is a great inconvenience and a cause of much trouble among the soldiers and local merchants. One result is exorbitant prices.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS THANKED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President McKinley has written the following letter congratulating the Army and Navy Christian Commission on its work among the soldiers during the war:

Executive Mansion, Aug. 26, 1898.

To John J. McCook, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Army and Navy Commission, New York City:

My Dear Sir: I have noted with much pleasure the admirable work that the Army and Navy Commission, organized by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been accomplishing for the physical and social welfare of our soldiers and sailors. Hoping that the good work may be continued, I am faithfully yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.12	.13
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.20	.19
Challenge Con	.13	.12
Chollar	.13	.14
Confidence	.37	..
Con. Cal. & Va	.32	.31
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.11	.12
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.12	.12
Justice	..	.13
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.10	.11
Occidental Con	.52	.52
Ophir	.15	.15
Overman	.03	.02
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.10	.10
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.51	.51
Standard	1.50	1.45
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

Austrian Agent at Hazleton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Johann Nemeth has been recognized by the President as Consular Agent of Austria-Hungary at Hazleton, Penn., for the Counties of Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, Columbia, Wyoming, and Sullivan.

MUST DIE FROM NEGLECT

Serious Charges Brought Against the Medical Department by Red Cross Agent.

FEVER PATIENTS SACRIFICED

Mr. Kent Says Deaths at Jacksonville Result from Barring of Female Nurses, the Only Ones Obtainable—Gen. Sternberg's Reply.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Red Cross, received a letter last week from Alexander Kent, field agent at Jacksonville, Fla., in which Mr. Kent said:

Reports this morning reveal a startling mortality among the typhoids, thirteen in the last twenty-four hours in the Second Division alone. Most of this, in my judgment, is due to the want of proper nursing. In the first place, the number of nurses is insufficient and their hours are too long. In the second place, most of them are not skilled nurses; they are having their first experience in the care of typhoids. Effort has been made to remedy this, but the only way it can be remedied is one contrary to the view of the Surgeon General, and one, therefore, which his subordinates do not feel at liberty to take. The Red Cross has on several occasions offered to furnish skilled nurses at its own expense; but has met uniformly with the reply, "We are abundantly supplied with such nurses now." Since that reply was made to Mr. Cobb, however, the Surgeon in Chief has dispatched a gentleman to New York to secure 150 nurses; but the opposition to female nurses continues, and as no adequate supply of trained male nurses can be found, our boys must continue to die for want of intelligent, skillful nursing.

Mr. Barton at once mailed a copy of this letter to President McKinley, and yesterday received an answer from Surgeon General Sternberg, at Washington, to whom the letter was referred. Gen. Sternberg said:

Mr. Kent is laboring under a misapprehension with reference to my views. I have never objected to sending trained female nurses to our general hospitals, or to field hospitals in which typhoid fever cases are treated. We have now in service more than 500 trained female nurses. The health of the command at Jacksonville has been reported to me as excellent, until very recently, when, as I understand, a considerable number of typhoid fever cases have developed. On Aug. 20 the Chief Surgeon applied to me for 50 trained female nurses. Immediately upon receipt of this application I requested the committee through which I obtained female nurses, and of which Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is Chairman, to send as soon as possible 50 trained female nurses to Jacksonville to report to the Chief Surgeon at that point.

We have already many Red Cross nurses in service at our various hospitals and camps. These have been obtained through the operation of a committee of ladies in this city, of which Dr. McGee is Chairman, and of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses' Auxiliary to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee. The arrangements made have been entirely satisfactory to me, as they insure a supply of properly trained nurses of good character, and all applications from Jacksonville or elsewhere for assistance of this kind have received prompt attention.

Gen. Sternberg said also that he had referred Mr. Kent's letter to the Chief Surgeon at Jacksonville for a report, which, when received, would be sent to Mr. Barton.

Mr. Barton acknowledged the receipt of Gen. Sternberg's letter and thanked him for the interest he was taking in the matter. He also sent a copy of Gen. Sternberg's letter to Mr. Kent. When asked for a statement about the matter, Mr. Barton answered that there was nothing for him to say.

The same views as those now expressed by Surgeon Gen. Sternberg with reference to the employment of female nurses were set forth by him in a letter written last month to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Secretary of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses; yet in several instances, notably at Fort McPherson and Fort Monroe, the offers of the Red Cross to furnish nurses and supplies were declined. There were so many hitches and haltings on the part of Surgeons in charge of the camps, that finally the whole nurse question was referred to the Secretary of War, who decided in favor of the Red Cross about two weeks ago. Since that time the society and the Medical Department have been on terms more or less harmonious.

TOOK DELICACIES TO THE SICK.

Miss Julia H. Chadwick Tells of Suffering at Camp Wikoff.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 26.—Miss Julia H. Chadwick of this town has been devoting nearly all her time to relief work at Camp Wikoff, and has succeeded in doing much good among the sick soldiers. In a long letter in The Easthampton Star Miss Chadwick describes her experiences. Three times each week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, she has driven to the camp in a large buckboard, and has distributed delicacies. In her letter she says:

"I took over a load of good things; about fifty bottles of milk, cooked chickens, bread, and eggs. I stopped at the end of the company street of the Seventy-first, and the men fell into line as I began to give out what I had. As soon as I said I had things for those who had been sick, the well men moved away at once."

After distributing in the Seventy-first company street, Miss Chadwick went to Company I, Sixteenth Infantry. Here she found men so weak and ill that they could not help themselves, and had to be fed. The First Sergeant, Meador, had studied medicine before the war, and, although haggard and worn, devoted himself to the care of his men. He did not know the day of the week or month.

Miss Chadwick continues as follows:

"These starving men whom we are feeding, who are so reduced that they come to me and beg, and who burst out crying when they get more than they can eat, who are they? Paupers reduced to want through their own fault? No! but the members of one of the finest armies the world ever saw, the men who have commanded the admiration of the civilized world for their valor, the victors of Santiago, come home to die from want of food.

"It appears there is a rule in the army that food requisitioned for must all be used up before more is issued; and this accounts for the fact that all the men of the Sixteenth Infantry had to eat for the first two days they were in the detention camp was moldy bread and rancid bacon, which had probably made the trip to Cuba and back."

Miss Chadwick praises the work of the Red Cross, but says it is overburdened, and needs more help and money. She says that since the arrival of the Red Cross nurses, the French nursing sisters of Bon Secours, and other sisters at the General Hospital, the men are washed, and things in general are better, but there are still hundreds of sick in camp for whom there is no room in the hospital, and who are on the grass on blankets.

TO AID VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.

Women's Relief Association Will Own Glen Island on Monday.

Monday has been set aside at Glen Island for the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, and for the time being the women will practically own the pleasure grounds and everything on them. The money derived from the sail up the Sound, the donkeys, the boats, the shore, and clam bakes, the dairies, and, in fact, everything will be donated to the patriotic cause of the association.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association was organized for the purpose of caring for the families of the soldiers and sailors who enlisted and went to the war. At the present time there are 800 families to be cared for. Each case has been investigated and found to be worthy of the assistance of the association. So far the funds have been expended without stint, and the constant drain upon the treasury has been more than it could bear. This was the condition of affairs when Mrs. Howard Carroll, the President, laid the matter before Joan H. Starin, who at once tendered the association the use of Glen Island for Monday.

The committee havin the arrangements in charge includes ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Seth Low, Elliot Danforth, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, J. Hull Browning, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. Frank C. Loveland, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. H. Gardner Wetherbee, Mrs. George W. Powers, Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Miss Emma A. Egan, Miss Margaret Du Bois, and Mrs. J. de la M. Lozier. Their first move was to make all soldiers and sailors guests for the day at Glen Island. No invitations will required for them.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

More Money Needed to Continue Work of Furnishing Trained Nurses to Camp Hospitals.

The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses has issued the following appeal for funds:

The work begun by this auxiliary in June has been prosecuted with vigor and increasing success. Trained nurses are now maintained at Tampa, Charleston, Chickamauga, Fort Munroe, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, Governors Island, and Montauk. The new Sternberg Unit of United States Hospital has been fitted up at Chickamauga, where there are hundreds of typhoid fever and other patients and more than fifty nurses. Both male and female nurses are being sent, as called for, to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk. With the great numbers of sick and wounded that are arriving from Cuba, the need for competent nurses is daily increasing, and our resources are being taxed to the utmost in maintaining and distributing those who have been accepted by the Government. The auxiliary is in entire accord with the Surgeon General of the army, and nurses are examined through the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, Dr. M. McGee, director, and placed in active service as rapidly as their careful selection and transportation to the different camps and hospitals will permit.

The appreciative generosity of the public has already been manifested in the gift of a large sum to the auxiliary. But more money is needed if the work is to be continued effectively. The amount of suffering among the sick and wounded is frightful to contemplate, and not only much of this be prevented, but many lives must be saved if we are able to meet promptly the constantly growing demands for skillful nurses.

We urgently need your aid. All gifts, however small, will be welcome. Contributions should be sent to the Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund E. Baylis, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Contributions to Red Cross.

Contributions received yesterday by Treasurer Tappen of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee were as follows: William King, $10; Mrs. John Jacob Thayer, $25; Miss Minnie H. Pierce, from citizens of Winchester, N. H., $128.30; National Meter Company, $100; Mrs. E. Southworth, $2; G. F. Bailey, $5; Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt, $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 90 of Lyons, N. Y., $40; Henry Robinson, $25; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 1 of Yonkers, N. Y., $100; from people of Sagaponack, N. Y., $19; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 24 of Princeton, N. J., $60; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 1, $200; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, $200; Prof. James Douglas $50; Mrs. William T. Wardwell, $25; from the women of Ridgewood, N. J., $56.14; Joseph Lehmann, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 68 of Cranford, N. J., $455; guests of Montauk Hotto Inn, $51.60; Cash, $2; John F. Cilley, $50.

Car of Lemons for Sick Soldiers.

A carload of lemons, sent by Ira E. Bennett, an officer of the fruit raisers' State organization of California, who lives near San Diego, arrived at Weehawken yesterday. It is consigned to the soldiers at Montauk Point. Some time ago Mr. Bennett telegraphed to Miss Helen Gould asking if a carload of lemons would be acceptable to the soldiers at Camp Wikoff. Miss Gould communicated with Major Brown, who asked Mr. Belnett to send the carload along. Upon its arrival, the carload was transferred by ferry to the Long Island Railroad without breaking bulk, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon left for Montauk Point.

Miss Barton in Havana.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, yesterday received a telegram from Chief Operator Pierson of the War Department, at Washington, saying that he had received a telegram from Miss Barton announcing her arrival in Havana, where she had found the condition of the Cubans better than had been reported. Miss Barton said that she would visit Matanzas yesterday. Mr. Barton has arranged to charter a steamer, and as soon as Miss Barton directs, he will send 1,000 tons of food and clothing to her for distribution.

Patriotic Fete at "Cragside."

Through the kindness of Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, a patriotic fête was held at their residence, "Cragside," Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, on Thursday afternoon and evening. The grounds were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags, and a large platform for dancing and a stage for tableaus had been erected by the carpenters in Cold Spring free of charge. The proceeds of this entertainment will be equally divided between the Red Cross Society and the War Relief Association to be applied to the relief of the suffering soldiers.

Large Sum Realized from Fete.

Owing to the generosity of James Breese, who paid the expenses of the vaudeville entertainment held Aug. 20 for the benefit of the Red Cross Cot Equipment Society, the sum of $2,000 was realized from this part of the fête alone. The profits of the fête champêtre, held in the afternoon were approximately $1,900. The committee, however, will receive a check for $2,000, owing to the kindness of Robert L. Thompson, who promised to give any sum necessary to make up this amount.

SPANIARDS LEAVE SANTIAGO.

Over 4,500 Soldiers on Three Transports—Dead Checked Off as Passengers—Toral's Farewell Address.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 25.—The Spanish transports San Francisco, San Augustin, and Colon left this afternoon for Spain with 4,568 Spaniards, including fifteen officers and their families and four priests. Eight men died on the way to the ship. Their corpses were "checked off" as passengers.

It appears that there have been many instances of this during the embarkation of the Spaniards, the transportation companies thus being enabled to collect the passage money, a thing readily managed under the easy inspection of the Americans.

Gen. Toral, when bidding adieu to the Spanish officers and men who were leaving, said:

"Conquered, we yield with honor to ourselves and to Spain. Whatever may be the future of Cuba, history will preserve the story of your heroic and noble deeds in this country. We regret our failure and its cost in treasure and in blood, but you have nobly fought and nobly lost."

Spanish Officers Welcomed Home.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—The Spanish Army officers who arrived on the steamer Alicante, which reached Corunna on the 24th inst. with the first of the Spanish repatriated soldiers, were entertained at a banquet by representatives of the Madrid press at Corunna. The officers declared that both the American and Spanish Nations adhered to the methods of civilized warfare throughout the campaign. They conceded the superiority of the American artillery. The health of the troops which arrived by the Alicante is already greatly improved.

Crews of Captured Ships Reach Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—A steamer arrived at Bilbao to-day bringing the crews of Spanish merchant vessels which were captured by the Americans during the war.

SCIENTISTS VISIT HARVARD.

In Addressing Them, President Eliot Refers to the Value of the War.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 26.—The members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science spent the day to-day at Harvard University and among the other historical places of this city. The visitors arrived from Boston soon after 10 o'clock and were met at Harvard Square by the Cambridge committee, with President Eliot and Secretary Hurlburt of Harvard.

In the evening the chief event was an address in Sanders Theatre by President Eliot of Harvard College. In the course of this address President Eliot said, speaking of the war, that, while war is without doubt a survival of savagery, it is at times unavoidable. The scientist, he said, always makes the best soldier and sailor, and this has been proved by their different actions. The war has also shown the value of a high-trained and long-time civil service in the Army and Navy Departments.

In conclusion, President Eliot said that the war was worth all it cost in showing the immeasurable value of the army and navy.

CARE OF NEW YORK TROOPS

Gov. Black Goes to Washington to Confer with the President.

HEALTH OFFICER DOTY'S PLAN

It Provides for Reception and Care of Sick at Fire Island and Will Be Urged on Mr. McKinley.

Gov. Black arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Albany and left almost immediately for Washington to confer with the President and Secretary of War on the condition of New York State troops in the United States military camps. He will be met in Washington by Surgeon General Terry, who has conducted an investigation of these camps, and whose report on the condition of the Eighth Regiment of New York City has created such wide comment. The Governor was met here by Health Officer Doty and given details of a plan to remove the New York State troops from Chickamauga and other camps to within the jurisdiction of the State of New York.

Dr. Doty's plans, which have been heartily indorsed by Gov. Black, and the acceptance of which will be urged on the President, provide for the reception and care of all the sick volunteer soldiers of the State at the Surf Hotel and cottages on Fire Island. After his interview with the Governor at the railroad station yesterday afternoon before the latter's departure for the capital, Dr. Doty said:

"Gov. Black was very much pleased with my suggestion to use Fire Island for our sick and convalescent soldiers, and said, should the President grant his request, the plan would be carried out at once. The Surf Hotel and cottages were leased late in the season, with a special understanding that they were to be turned over to me, if requested, within twenty-four hours. The buildings and interior furnishings, including even the cooking utensils and bedding, are public property, so that within a few days they could be made ready for their new occupants.

"The Surf Hotel is a three-story structure having a splendid sea view on three sides, and is surrounded by ten cottages which would accommodate 150 persons. I have assurances from other than the National or State Government that all the money and supplies necessary for the comfort and even luxury of the sick will be given, but I feel sure that the State will help us out.

Nothing Too Good for the Men.

"We have room for about six or seven hundred sick and convalescents, and everything can be in readiness for their reception within five days. Nothing will be too good for the men. They will be treated as hotel guests, and it will be like a Summer vacation for them to spend their time near the ocean, constantly breathing invigorating breezes. New underclothing and outside apparel will be furnished them, and they will have every luxury that would be obtainable in the finest hospital in the city.

"The water supply is ample, the sanitary arrangements will be perfect, and I will do everything to co-operate with and assist Surgeon Gen. Sternberg. We will also furnish nurses and attendants to care for the sick. We feel confident that the Federal Government will furnish transportation for the troops from the various camps, and, this much done, I can guarantee that no further aid from that source will be absolutely required."

The Surf Hotel and premises are now leased by P. T. Wall, and have been well patronized throughout the season by Summer guests. Mr. Wall has not been notified yet of the plan, and if Dr. Doty's idea is carried out there will be hustling to get the present occupants of the hotel out of their quarters, and as soon as they leave their places will be taken by the soldiers.

The season is very nearly closed, however, and this change will not cause any great inconvenience, and there is no doubt that any one who may now be at the hotel will gladly move out to let the soldiers have a little rest and comfort after the great hardships they have endured.

GOV. BLACK IN WASHINGTON.

Talks with the President About Care of Sick Soldiers and Mustering Out of Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Gov. Black of New York arrived in the city to-night for the purpose of consulting with the authorities regarding the mustering out of the New York regiments and the care of the sick. To-night Gov. Black had a conference with President McKinley and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. He recommended that the sick of the New York regiments be sent to Fire Island for treatment, and the well to a healthful camp in New York State, probably some location in the Adirondacks. New York, he said, stood ready to bear all expenses incidental to their care should this be necessary. If desirable the sick of other States could also be sent to Fire Island.

Gov. Black made no specific recommendations to the President as to those regiments which should be mustered out first, but believed that steps should be governed by the length of service and the number of men sick. The President thought well of the Governor's suggestions, and they will be communicated to Secretary Alger.

The Governor hopes to see the Secretary to-morrow with a view to prompt action in the matter. It is also possible that Gov. Black, accompanied by Surgeon General Terry and Dr. Doty, Health Officer at New York, may visit some of the Southern camps to ascertain for themselves the condition of affairs.

HEALTH OF STATE TROOPS.

Replies from Colonels of New York Regiments to Inquiry by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast have received from the Colonels commanding all of the New York State regiments telegraphic reports concerning their condition. These reports were furnished at the request of the Governor, made through the Adjutant General. The text of the request was as follows:

"While your men for the time being are out of the control of this State, bear in mind, as I have previously informed you, that the Governor is very desirous of knowing the needs of your command, and is anxious to aid you in every way possible. Advise me by wire of the exact condition of the men of your regiment.

"TILLINGHAST, Adjutant General."

The Adjutant General to-night gave out the replies of the commandants, and with them the following statement:

"The newspapers have been so crowded with the reports of the wants and the sufferings at the different camps, that after consultation on the subject, Gov. Black and Gen. Tillinghast decided to send a dispatch to all the commanding officers, and the replies tell their own story, and while unquestionably there has been great suffering, it certainly redounds greatly to the credit of the men that so few complaints have been made by those at the front. They have nobly supported the fair name of this State, and few can fully realize all they have sacrificed and all they are willing to sacrifice for the upholding of our National and State honor."

The replies received were as follows:

Col. Jarvis, Eighth Regiment: "In answer to your telegram of to-day would respectfully refer you to report made to the Governor by Surgeon General Terry on needs of regiments.

(This is the report which has not been made public in detail.)

Col. Leonard, Twelfth Regiment: "One hundred sick on furlough, many of these only slightly sick. Think change to Lexington good for all. Men are tired of this place and associate it with disappointment; are cheerful, however, and sing at night. Don't need anything."

Col. Wilder, Fourteenth Regiment: "Fourteenth Regiment total sick to-day seventy-six. This includes convalescents and every man excused from any duty; number daily growing less than in any other regiment I know about, and almost entirely due to water. Plant for distilling water, drinking water, now in operation, owned by regiment, and will be taken with it. Regiment in first-class shape as regards supplies, equipment, discipline, and instruction, and health is generally good. Thank you for offer of assistance, but we are doing well. Will soon change station to Huntsville, Ala., with rest of the corps."

Col. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment: "Forty-seventh Regiment in good condition and well equipped. Nothing required."

Col. Hoffman, Third Regiment: "Condition of men good and improving."

Col. Bartlett, 22nd Regiment: "I thank you and the Governor very much for your kind telegram. The men of my regiment are in excellent health and in fine condition."

Surgeon General Tarry reports the Sixty-ninth Regiment in good health, and Col. Duffy has expressed his desire to see service in Cuba.

Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment reported in person that his command was in excellent health and needed nothing.

Col. Green of the Ninth Regiment reports health of his command good, having all he requires.

TWELFTH NEW YORK SICK.

List of Men Left Behind in the Hospitals at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 26.—Following is a complete list of the sick left behind by the Twelfth New York, and who are now in the various hospitals there:

Company A.—Privates William Walsh and John Weir, Sergeant Charles Conley, and Corporal James Chattle.

Company B.—Privates Henry Aylward, Frank S. Brown, Harry Connors, George F. W. Davis, John Donnelly, J. M. Dooley, H. C. Nellson.

Company C.—Corp. A. C. Sickles, Private D. Daly, Jr., L. G. Gebhardt, and P. J. Kuhan.

Company D—C. Hurt and W. Worn.

Company E—Corporal George A. Lasher, Privates P. J. Charters, James G. Conkling, A. H. Cathey, F. A. Feidel, Edward J. Goodbody, Daniel T. McLaughlin, James F. McCarty, and Alfred H. Roser.

Company F.—Privates C. Anderson, E. J. Bennett, R. Grauman, William Klie, Frank Bonfante, H. E. Rosenzweig.

Company G—Corporal D. Richards, Privates W. Eickele, A. Esterhazy, C. Noslar, C. Abbott, and J. Cox.

Company H—Quartermaster Sergt. E. Ward, Sergt. J. A. Lawrence, Corp. J. W. Lawrence, Corp. Michael Goode, and Privates J. Dunn, J. Dunley, Fred Funke, F. Johnson, J. Day, J. Treacy, Patrick O'Rourke, L. Butler, L. Helimien, P. Leppert, N. Kennedy, W. Thompkins, P. Lagrass.

Company I—Harry Wagner, W. J. Dowling, A. Bonner, M. Anderson, E. J. Quinn, R. Bender, A. Baldo, and Corp. A. L. Johnson.

Company K—Joseph McGivney.

Company L—Corp. H. L. Weidler, Musician John Deane, and Privates John Gleavey, Edward Gleason, M. C. Moran, M. O'Donnell, Thomas McIntosh, Robert Ayre, and William H. Loose.

Company M—Privates James Hunt, John Breutting, Philip Donley, E. O. Berkirk, Edward Knapp, George Wyatt, P. E. Stonebough, and Edward Martin.

THE 69TH WET AND ANGRY.

New York Men Broke Camp at Fernandina in a Pouring Rain.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 26.—The Sixty-ninth New York broke camp to-day in a pouring rain. The tents were soaked and heavy when taken down, and the men stood about without shelter for two hours before going to the train.

Last night the men did not get any supper, and had to forage for themselves in the surrounding regiments, where the boys took care of them. They had to obtain breakfast in the same way, and last night the men were so much angered over their treatment that they almost precipitated a riot by breaking into the regimental canteen. They have been on the verge of an outbreak for some time on account of bad rations.

The Third Ohio and Thirty-second Michigan cheered the regiment as it started off.

Second New York Due at Troy To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast received a telegram to-day from Col. Hardin, Commander of the Second New York Regiment, announcing that his command, which is on its way from Florida, will reach Troy early Saturday morning.

DEAD TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

The Body of Every Soldier Who Died in Cuba Will Be Shipped to His Former Home.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Dalton received a telegram this morning from Assistant Adjt. Gen. Heistand, at Washington, to the effect that the National Government intended to bring home every body now lying in Cuban soil. The telegram reads as follows:

"The Secretary of War directs me to say that it is the intention of the Government to bring to the United States and ship to their former homes the bodies of all soldiers who died in Cuba. Their graves have been carefully marked."

OUR SICK TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

Reports for Aug. 24 and 25 Received from Gen. Lawton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received from Gen. Lawton, now in command at Santiago, reports of the health conditions of the American troops for the 24th and 25th insts. Following is the report for the 24th:

Total number sick, 804; total number of fever cases, 536; total number of new fever cases, 404; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 69. Deaths: Private B. J. McBride, Company I, Second Volunteer Infantry; Private James Quirk, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; Private Thomas Davis, Company E, Seventh Infantry.

The report for Aug. 25 is as follows:

Total sick, 567; total fever, 427; total number of new cases of fever, 39; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 43. Deaths: Musician Robert Hooker, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; Private John Flint, Troop F, Third Cavalry; Private Eugene A. Huzzy, Company A, First Illinois; Private Thomas Davis, Company D, Seventh Infantry; Private John W. Fairchild, Company C, Tenth Infantry; Private John L. Murphy, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts.

Sick Soldiers Reach Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The hospital train provided for the First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry has arrived at Fort Sheridan from Chattanooga bearing 154 troopers. Of the patients aboard only eleven are down with typhoid fever. The remainder are sick with malarial and camp fever, but are not in danger. These men are the advance of the whole regiment of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry that will arrive on several trains this evening over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. Preparations to give the returning men a hearty reception have been made.

Two Deaths at Camp Meade.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Private Isaac Wensel, Company M, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and Private Otto Klinke, Company D, Third Missouri, died last night of typhoid fever in the division hospital.

Spanish Fours in London and Paris.

PARIS Aug. 26.—Spanish 4s opened at 42.85; yesterday's closing price was 42.72½.

Spanish 4s closed on the Bourse to-day at 42.85, against 42.72½ the closing price of yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Spanish 4s closed on the Stock Exchange at 42⅝, unchanged from yesterday.

Debs's Social Democracy Organized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Secretary of State to-day licensed a new political body to incorporate the "Social Democratic Association." Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger, and Seymour Steadman are the incorporators.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—excels all other Violet Perfumes.

DOCTOR DRIVEN FROM A TOWN.

Carrollton, Ill., Physician Horsewhipped and Tarred and Feathered.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Aug. 26.—Dr. L. C. Davis has been horsewhipped, tarred, and feathered and driven out of this city by a mob of indignant citizens. Dr. Davis came to this city about two years ago and became acquainted with Miss Maud Hensler, the daughter of John Hensler, a wagon-maker of this city. The two were subsequently married.

Since then, Hensler claims, Davis has been extorting money from him by threatening to take his life. Hensler had him arrested, but on Davis signing an agreement to leave the city declined to prosecute, and the man was released. Instead of leaving he returned to the Hensler residence last night, and Hensler again had him arrested.

After midnight a mob, supposed to have been led by friends of Hensler, broke into the jail and took Davis out. The prisoner was taken to Hensler's shop, where Hensler and another person beat him with whips and tarred and feathered him. Davis's life was spared on the promise that he would leave the city.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Parker W. West, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted the following-named officers: First Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, Twentieth Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry.

Capt. Beverly A. Reade, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, via New York City, and report to the Commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty.

Major James B. Aleshiere, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga, Ga., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and such other points as the Quartermaster General of the Army may direct, on official business pertaining to the inspection of public animals turned in by volunteer organizations mustered out of the military service. He will select such of the animals as should be retained in the service, and submit recommendations to the Quartermaster General for disposition of the remainder.

Acting Assistant George F. Juenemann, United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Reon Barnes, Jr., Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, ade de camp, and its extensions changed to sick leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted the following-named officers: Capt. Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Estes, Jr., Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, Tenth Cavalry.

First Sergt. William F. Hudson, Troop G, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry, now at Jacksonville, Fla., will be discharged the service of the United States, by the commanding officer of his station, to enable him to accept a commission.

The leave of absence granted to Major William C. Forbush, Ninth Cavalry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Robert M. Reyes, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, will proceed, via Hilada to Columbia and Middletown, Penn.; Col. James M. Moore will proceed to Middletown, Penn., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the army.

The following-named officers will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corp, for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence of brigades in that corps: Capt. John B. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. Issac D. Iray, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. William B. Hale, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. William B. Cowin, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. William J. Ryan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Major John W. Bayne, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at the Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will report to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., and to the Bethlehem I

NEW MINISTER FROM CHILE

Senor Vicuna Presents His Credentials to the President.

COMMERCE TO BE PROMOTED

Grateful to the United States for Its Help in Promoting Peace in South America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Señor Vicuna, the new Minister from Chile to this country, was accompanied to the White House to-day by Secretary Day and presented to the President. There was the usual exchange of diplomatic greetings incident to the reception of a new Minister.

Señor Vicuna, on presenting his credentials, said in part:

"Mr. President: The mission which has been confided to me has for its principal object, as is expressed in the text of my credentials, to maintain and draw closer day by day the amicable relations which happily exist between the two republics.

"The people and Government of Chile behold in this great nation a model worthy of being imitated in its just and liberal institutions, in its spirit of ample tolerance and generalization of popular culture, in the untiring activity and tenacious energy with which it proceeds with even course in all the paths of progress, amazing the world with its prodigious and rapid development.

"Chile has experienced from the earliest years of her independent life the efficacy of the influence of this powerful republic to preserve peace or to restore it when it has been interrupted—not only between States of this continent and European States, but also between the American States themselves.

"The treaty of indefinite truce negotiated between four South American republics and Spain in 1870 in this same City of Washington, under the auspices of this Government; the treaty which, having been negotiated through the intermediary of the Ministers of the United States in Santiago and Buenos Ayres, furnished, in 1881, the means for a pacific solution of the question of boundaries pending between Chile and the Argentine Republic, are a proof of this beneficent influence.

"The financial and commercial relations between this country, the emporium of every class of productions and wealth, and Chile have scarcely been initiated, and are, in the opinion of experts, susceptible of immediate and considerable development. My instructions charge me to bring about this development, and I will do so with the zeal aroused in me by the conviction that economical interests are constantly acquiring greater preponderance in international relations.

"I trust, Sir, that I will meet from your Excellency and your Government the favorable welcome and the benevolent assistance indispensable for the successful discharge and accomplishment of my mission."

The President's reply was, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Minister: That you will accomplish the object of your mission in drawing closer the friendly ties that have long existed between your republic and ours, I cannot permit myself to doubt, inasmuch as the same high purpose inspires the Government of the United States, and to that end I can assure you of the hearty co-operation of myself and of my associates in Administration, in faithful fulfillment of the will of the people of the United States to dwell in peace, in friendship, and in close community of interests with their neighbors on the great Western continents.

"You agreeably recall occasions when this spirit of our Government and people has been manifested toward the commonwealths of South America in the interest of peace and good will among them and between them and foreign States. Springing as it does from wholly impartial motives of friendship, that friendly disposition cannot but continue in the future as in the past, whatever fitting occasion for its expression may arise without initiative or solicitation on our part.

"The enlargement of the economical and commercial ties between the States of this hemisphere, to which you advert, is a matter of very kindly feeling on the part of this Government and people, whose existing legislation looks to a share in this beneficent and progressive movement on the basis of mutual accommodation and equitable reciprocity, not merely with the American States, but with all countries of the world."

SCANDIA'S HOSPITAL CORPS.

Major W. O. Owen to be Chief Surgeon on the Transport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Gen. Miller has designated the officers who are to constitute the hospital troops of the transport Scandia. Major W. O. Owen, who has been in charge of the field hospital, will be Chief Surgeon and medical officer of the vessel. The others who have been selected are the following:

Lieut. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon; Taylor Malaby, Ernest K. Johnstone, and Henry Phelan, Assistant Surgeons; Robert P. Gerahty, Frank K. Lar, Shelby G. Cox, Hospital Stewards; S. H. Cappelan, Frederick Gibke, D. S. Hutchins, R. E. Paterson, O. Rynning, Eugene Wood, Acting Hospital Stewards, and 139 privates of the hospital corps.

Several Red Cross nurses will also be taken. Col. Stackpole of the New York Volunteers will be in command of the Scandia when she sails, but the hospital corps will be under the command of Major Owen.

JAPAN IS SATISFIED.

No Apparent Objection to Our Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Minister Buck, at Tokio, Japan, writes the Department of State that he has observed no dissatisfaction there in consequence of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, since annexation has become accomplished.

The Government and people alike seem to be satisfied that our Government will fully protect the rights and interests of Japan and of Japanese subjects in those islands. On the part of the public press, he has known of no unkind expressions because of the United States annexing those islands.

Will Study Leprosy in Hawaii.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Dr. W. D. Carmichael, at present in charge of the Cleveland Marine Hospital, has been appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital Service of the Hawaiian Islands. He will be stationed at Honolulu, and from that point will direct the work. There is one island of the group on which a large number of the leprosy cases are confined, and of these Dr. Carmichael will make a study

ESCAPE FROM A BURNING MINE.

Eighteen Men Crawl Over Red Hot Coals to Safety.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—A large coal mine operated by A. H. Bennett caught fire early this morning and burned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Eighteen men were in the mine at the time, and barely escaped with their lives.

When the alarm was given, the entire force in the mine rushed to the shaft and found it in flames, the cage and cable having been burned. The men resolved to try the air shaft at the other end of the mine, and started to fight their way through the dense smoke and fire. Several of them sank exhausted and had to be carried on by their companions.

Burning and bruised, they literally crawled over red-hot coals and timber until their bodies were one mass of wounds. When they reached the air shaft they were drawn up by means of ropes. Many of them were so completely exhausted that ropes had to be tied around their bodies in order to get them out.

Some of the men may die from the effects of burns. Charles Hatfield, and his son were among those who were seriously burned. The mules and horses used in the mine for teaming were all cremated. The mine is practically worthless, and probably will never be worked again.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

NEW YORK—Joseph Brown, at Somers.
VERMONT—E. M. Allen, Guilford; R. W. Putnam, Putneysville.

FRIENDS OF PEACE AT MYSTIC.

Letters Read from Charles Schley—Officers Elected and Ten Resolutions Reported.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 26.—The third day of the thirty-second annual convention of the Universal Peace Union was opened at 10:30 this morning. After the preliminary exercises several letters were read by President Love, among them being one from Charles Schley, brother of Admiral Schley and a relative of Miss Jessie Schley, who went to Madrid on an errand of peace. The letter expressed regret at and denounced as false the stories published to the effect that the young woman went to Spain without the consent of her parents. A cablegram was read from the Austrian Peace Society which said, "Bless your work."

At the business session the election of officers resulted as follows: President—Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, and seventy-five Presidents in various parts of the United States and Europe; Secretary—Charles P. Hastings, Philadelphia; three Corresponding Secretaries—Belva A. Lockwood, Washington; C. V. W. Clark, Ogden, Utah, and Herbert W. Rathbun of Mystic.

A committee appointed yesterday reported ten resolutions and convictions, the substance of which was as follows:

That they were thankful that the war was over; they recited the fact that the society was formed just after the civil war was over, and now they are persecuted with the present war; that they were convinced that the late hostilities had demonstrated the incompatibility of war, that Gen. Sherman was right when he said "War is hell," and that humanity demands that reason and arbitration be substituted for the military system; they were also convinced that war breeds national insanity, that war was the enemy of the poor people, and that war for conquest means imperialism.

President Love made a short address at the afternoon session in which he said that the Peace Union had foretold the present war several years. He said that the increase in the militia and the formation of boys' brigades and like organizations during the past five years had all pointed to a war that was to come. Other addresses at the afternoon session were by Mrs. J. C. Manchester of Providence, President of the Daughters of American Liberty; Prof. Daniel Batchellor of Philadelphia, Mrs. Amanda Deyo of Philadelphia, and ex-Gov. Hoyt of Wyoming, now of Washington, D. C. A letter of greeting was read from W. Emmons Darby of the London Peace Society.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS?

One Case Suspected Near Galveston—Another Reported in Louisiana.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 26.—Houston declared quarantine against Galveston at an early hour this morning. No reason is known for it, except that there is an artillerist sick at Fort Point, two miles from Galveston, but the case has not been declared yellow fever. It is isolated and guarded. State Health Officer Blunt arrived this morning to investigate the case. Meanwhile, no trains are permitted to go out. The city is perfectly quiet.

A case reported at Franklin, La., yesterday is regarded as genuine yellow fever. The Louisiana State Board of Health is enforcing quarantine regulations there very strictly, and no trains stop in the parish. Louisiana to-night quarantined against Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, has received official information that a case of suspected yellow fever exists at the artillery post at Fort Point, near Galveston, Texas.

A difference of opinion as to whether the case is yellow fever exists among the physicians, the Marine Hospital surgeon believing that it is, while the Galveston health office takes a contrary view. The strictest isolation of the case will be enforced until the true character of the disease is disclosed. A telegram from the Dry Tortugas states that the Vivina, just arrived there from Havana, has four suspicious cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel has been quarantined.

These isolated cases, Dr. Wyman says, are easily handled, and he expresses no fear that the disease will spread. The utmost precautions are being taken in all directions to prevent yellow fever getting a foothold in the United States.

MURDERED HIS FATHER.

Buffalo Cartman Killed with an Axe During His Sleep.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Early this morning, John Carrigan, about sixty years of age, a cartman, living at 32 Illinois Street, was brutally murdered by his son Frank, aged thirty-three years, while he slept. The old man's head was nearly severed from the body by an axe which was found on the bedroom floor.

Carrigan was arrested later, after making a desperate resistance, during which he was severely clubbed. He was taken to the house and shown the result of his work.

"I did it; I admit it," the prisoner said.

A few minutes later, while waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive, Carrigan, the murderer, said:

"I did it because he broke my mother's arm. He abused her, and I would not stand for it."

Carrigan was taken to Police Station No. 1, where he was locked up on the charge of murder in the first degree.

Beethoven's Last Performance.

From The Daily News, (Denver, Col.)

The pathetic story of the last time that Beethoven ever touched a pianoforte is not very widely known. He was traveling from Baden to Vienna in response to an urgent call from his favorite nephew, who was in trouble, and to save money was making the greater part of the journey on foot. A few leagues from Vienna he became exhausted, and was obliged to ask a night's shelter at a humble house near. The family received him kindly, gave him supper, and then invited him to a comfortable seat near the fire. Then the head of the house opened a small piano, and the sons each brought an old musical instrument and all began to play.

For twenty-five years Beethoven had been deaf, and the music was unheard by him, but he could see its deep effect. Wife and daughter laid their needles down and listened with tears stealing down their cheeks, while the musicians played, with moist eyes dimming the notes. Beethoven watched their emotions enviously, and when the players ceased asked to see the music that had moved them so. The pianist handed to him "The Allegretto in Beethoven's Symphony in A." He flushed with happiness. "I am Beethoven! Come and let us finish it." Going himself to the piano he played the remainder of the evening, following the concerted music with heavenly improvisions. Far into the night he played while the others listened enraptured.

When he went to bed his veins seemed full of fever. He could not sleep, and finally stole outdoors for fresh air, remaining until he was thoroughly chilled. In the morning he was too ill to proceed on his journey, and his anxious hosts sent for a physician and summoned his friends in Vienna. Hummel was almost the only one to come, and he stood inconsolable beside the master's bed as he lay there. Beethoven moved and caught Hummel's hand in both of his own. "Ah, Hummel, I must have had some talent!" he said, faintly. They were his last words.

Thomson Mansion Destroyed by Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The Thomson mansion, the finest residence between Rahway and Elizabeth, on St. George Avenue, Linden Township, was destroyed by fire this morning, and all the contents consumed. The loss is estimated at from $18,000 to $20,000. The house was in charge of a man and two women. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Colored Camp Meeting in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 26.—Extensive preparations have been made by the colored residents of this town and adjacent villages for the camp meeting, which will be held to-morrow in the grove surrounding the colored church, on Broadway, in this town. The meeting has been arranged by the Rev. J. Henry Taylor.

Woman's Bible Excluded in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 26.—After a discussion lasting a week, the Board of Censors of the Topeka Federation of Women's Clubs has excluded the Woman's Bible from its library on the ground that it is "written in a flippant, coarse, and inelegant style."

MRS. BOTKIN MAY FIGHT.

Efforts to be Made to Secure Her Freedom or a Trial in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—It is stated on good authority that Mrs. Botkin, the alleged poisoner, has decided to make a legal fight against the efforts of the Delaware authorities to have her taken to Dover for trial. Already two prominent attorneys have been retained. Interesting legal points are to be raised, and the writ of habeas corpus is to be invoked in the struggle to either restore the prisoner to freedom or have the California courts try the case.

There have been no important new developments in the case. Raymond Miller, junior clerk in the Wave candy store, at Stockton, corroborates Gattrell's story of the strange woman who bought candy from him three weeks ago and substituted some bonbons she had with her for some of those in the box.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Botkin, who is under arrest in San Francisco on the charge of sending the box of poisoned candy which caused the death of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. J. R. Deane of Dover, Del., lived in Kansas City twelve or fifteen years ago. The family was prominent in social and financial circles for a number of years.

Mr. Botkin came here from Jordan, Mo., where he had inherited a small fortune. He became connected with the Missouri Bank and remained with that institution for several years. Later, he engaged in the grain business in a small way. He was never an operator on the Board of Trade. At least, none of the old-time grain men remember him.

Mr. Botkin was a large man of genial personality and Mrs. Botkin was a refined woman, who made many friends.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

Movement to Secure a Commissioner of Education for the Island.

A movement has been started in this city to secure an educator of experience to go to Cuba and undertake there the organization of a common school system. Leaders in this movement are Secretaries of some of the church missionary societies. They are going out of their regular lines of work and taking part in the movement as individuals. Conferences have been held during the week, and the names of a possible Commissioner of Education for Cuba discussed. The men here are in touch with the best men in Cuba, and from what they have learned they are more inclined to sympathize with Gen. O. O. Howard's estimate of the native Cubans than with that of Gen. Shafter.

A Secretary of one of these church boards, who desires that his name be not used because he is not in his regular sphere of action and may involve his society, said yesterday that there are at least four men who may, at the proper time, be approached and urged to go to Cuba. These are Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State; Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Superintendent Jones of the Cleveland (Ohio) city schools, and Prof. Lane, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago schools. It is not known that any of these men would go, but they are considered just the men for the place, and one of them may be appealed to to go, as the soldiers did, from patriotic motives. In referring to the matter, the gentleman before referred to said:

"Any of the four men named, or any other of a dozen good educators who could be mentioned, could do for Cuba in a year what Cuba could not do for itself in half a century, if at all. He would have the confidence of the Cubans and backed by public opinion in the United States. Cuba must have a common school system, and no time ought to be lost in giving it one. I notice that schools in Santiago are to be opened. Schools must be opened in every city on the island and in the country districts. Popular education is the best remedy for the disease which brought on the late war. Once set up they would become self-supporting. Such a system as is in operation in Massachusetts should be taken as the model, and to it should be added all the practical experience had in all of our State systems, New York included.

"We have communicated with Gen. Gomez, and are preparing to lay the matter before President McKinley and United States Commissioner of Education Harris. It may be a little too early to go to Cuba at this moment, but we are trying to arrange it to lose no time immediately the Spanish troops have embarked. Schools ought to be provided for this coming year, beginning this Autumn, but that may not be possible. Of one thing we are certain, and that is that when it is understood that an educator of the first rank is wanted in Cuba, men of the proper grade will come forward. Yes, we are discussing schools on Christian foundations, but the common school system is the foundation of all."

The Pawnshops of Paris.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—I have heard people complain bitterly of the Paris pawnshops. The whole pawning organization being in the hands of the Government, the formalities that have to be fulfilled before an object can be pawned are, I am told, of a most complicated nature. First of all, the would-be pawner has to prove his identity by the production either of a marriage certificate, a sporting license, or an electoral card. If, as it occasionally happens, he is not married, and not a sportsman, and not an elector, the difficulties which the situation presents are practically insuperable. He may also be called on to prove that he is not a minor, and that he has duly performed the obligatory military service. The pawnshops, or Monts de Piété, as they are called, are also very stingy as to the amounts of their loans. On quite a large class of goods they will not lend at all. I believe that it is impossible to pawn a piano. On gold and jewelry they lend about three-fourths less than can be obtained from any respectable pawnshop in London.

It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that the Paris Monts de Piété are beginning to find that their business is slowly but surely decreasing year by year. Some interesting statistics dealing with this subject are now available. On June 30 of this year the transactions of the Paris Monts de Piété were represented by a sum of 52,738,728f. On the same day of the previous year the sum was 54,066,636f. So that in one year there has been a decline of 2.46 per cent. The Monts de Piété lend on scrip, but the total sum lent in this way last year was only 4,818,362f. There exists, of course, a great deal of surreptitious pawning, outside of the Mont de Piété organization, but this is contrary to the law, and, whenever possible, is severely repressed. The sale of pawned articles which have not been redeemed is conducted by public auction, but a small ring of dealers practically commands this special market, which is not easily accessible to outsiders.

AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD.

From The Jewish Messenger.

In a recent statement of Col. Roosevelt, he said that he intended to report for promotion four of his command for special gallantry in service—one was a Catholic, one a Jew, one a Protestant, and the religion of the fourth he did not know.

Could a better text be furnished to inculcate American brotherhood, or to show the superb co-operation of the creeds in loyal devotion?

The Republic has furnished many a useful lesson to other nations in the struggle with Spain—the character and intelligence of our fighting forces, the courage and humanity of soldier and sailor, the enthusiasm of the people, rich and poor—but none is more suggestive than the rallying of the creeds under one banner.

This fraternization is only our country's due. It guarantees civil and religious freedom to all. Its flag means justice, brotherhood, and peace. The entire trend of its laws is to insure personal liberty and personal equality. Hence in its genial atmosphere all the creeds flourish and develop at their best.

Why, then, should not Catholic, Jew, Protestant, and the rest fight gallantly for our beloved land? Why should they not vie with each other in splendid heroism and devotion? Has any other country realized such ideals within a brief century? Does God's rainbow of promise span any other land with fairer hue?

American brotherhood is thus ranging the sects as partners in the great task which our Republic has to accomplish. If gratitude and love for a common country, for a common home, language, aspirations, make the Jew, Protestant, and Catholic brethren amid the dangers and triumphs of battle, surely they must return from the conflict as brethren still, doubly bound one to the other in more enduring friendship. For the once-frowning walls of the creeds have become mere lines now, and the separate heavens that the narrow and short-sighted carved out for their own have faded with the widening of the horizon and the shining of diviner stars.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Protestant Mission Boards Irritated by a Statement Credited to Archbishop Ireland.

THE NEED OF MISSIONARIES

Archbishop Quoted as Saying They Are Not Wanted in Cuba and Philippines—Protestant Officials Contradict Catholic Dignitary.

Not a little irritation has been stirred up among officers of the various church mission boards in this city, and especially of those that are planning to send missionaries to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, by the statements credited to Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, in which he is alleged to have said that the 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 Catholics resident in the new American territory added just that much to the strength of the Catholic Church of the United States, and that Protestants have no more occasion to send missionaries to Santiago, Havana, or Manila than to Washington.

"An amusing point about the reported statement of the Archbishop is that we do send missionaries to Washington to convert the Catholics there," said Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society yesterday. "And we succeed in converting them. Our society has successful missions among the French Canadian Catholics in New England, the Poles of Buffalo, and Catholics in many parts of the country.

"If Archbishop Ireland is correctly reported, he commits himself to two rather startling propositions. First, that the people of these new colonies are thoroughly and irrevocably committed to Roman Catholicism. It will certainly be taken as a warning, and will arouse a sentiment that will be distinctively Protestant. Second, the Archbishop gives notice that Protestant missionary work among these people will be offensive to the Roman Church. I surely think he must have been misquoted, because he has been posing before the American public for the last few years as a liberal Catholic, thoroughly Americanized. One of the cardinal principles of our whole civilization is religious liberty, the right of free speech.

Protestants have been doing missionary work among the Roman Catholics of this country for many years. The American Baptist Home Mission Society maintains missions in Mexico, which is a Catholic country, and among almost all of the foreign populations of the United States, as the French, Poles, Portuguese, Italians, and Bohemians. Some of our most prosperous missions are among these people. There is scarcely a prominent Baptist church in the United States that does not contain in its membership converted Roman Catholics, and children from Catholic families. What is true of the Baptists is true also, I think, of all Protestant denominations. The truth is that the papacy has received, incidentally, as a result of the war, a blow scarcely inferior to that administered by Martin Luther in the Reformation, and great religious changes are to come out of it."

Robert E. Speer, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, which is planning to send missionaries to the Philippines, said: "I suppose that our board has more mission stations in nominally Catholic countries than any other in America. Now, if the Catholic Church in America will itself send missionaries to these then—will send, for example, such men as Archbishop Ireland—we will gladly draw and go to Africa. Or if the Paulist Fathers will go and preach the same Gospel in Havana that they do in this city, we will be glad to retire. The challenge applies to South America, Mexico, and to all countries where we have missions.

"One of the strongest reasons why we are planning to send missionaries to the Philippines is because our missionaries are wanted by the Catholics there. If the Catholics of these islands had been so taught that they were willing we should come and work beside them they would be so far liberalized that we should not to that extent need to go to them. If the Archbishop had himself invited us to the Philippines we should have felt less like going than we now do, since he tells us conditions there are all right. Take a concrete case: The Chaplain of an American vessel, having occasion to bury a dead sailor in one of the Catholic countries which the Archbishop mentions, is not permitted to employ a hearse and must bury in the Potter's field. And Chaplains themselves may not go ashore in a clerical garb unless they are Roman Catholic Chaplains."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, the senior Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which intends to send missionaries to Cuba and the Philippines, and one of the prime movers in the plan of comity recently adopted by the Protestant boards expressed himself as follows:

"Archbishop Ireland has more reason to be ashamed of the Roman Catholics of Cuba and of the Philippines than he has to be praising them. The truth is that the Roman Catholic Church is quite different in Spanish countries from what it is here, where it has been so greatly liberalized by Protestant influences. So far as Cuba and the Philippines go, as the responsible force, it, and not Spain, brought about the conditions obtaining in these islands. To leave the Roman Church alone, as Spain did, and as Archbishop Ireland now asks us to do, would be to forego all of the advantages of the war. This Church has been in control of the education, the philanthropy, the religion, and even the politics in these islands for centuries. It is fair to Archbishop Ireland where is the liberty of speech, of worship, of political action that has been secured in Protestant countries during the same years that these islands have been under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Ireland is indiscreet. We shall send missionaries to Cuba, to Puerto Rico, and to the Philippines."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 4.

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SUBJECT—The Death of Elisha—Second Kings, xiii., 14-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints.—Psa. cxvi., 15.

Between the incident at Dothan—considered last week—and that now brought before us, there was an interval of from fifty to sixty years. During that time many interesting and important events occurred in both Israel and Judah. All of these events, however, are passed over in this course of lessons. Many interesting links in the spiritual instruction must, therefore, be omitted with the historical facts. But a chain is never made useless, or even imperfect, by taking out a few links. It is made shorter, but not necessarily weaker. In this case, this lesson links spiritually into the last as perfectly as if there had been no historical break.

In the incident of last week the Child of God was presented to us, as surrounded by enemies, and we saw that his deliverance was not dependent upon his own strength or wisdom, but upon the arm of the Lord. It does not follow, however, that he is to do nothing himself. If the matter were left there the instruction would be very incomplete. It is God that giveth him the victory, but it is he who must do the fighting; and this is the truth brought before us at this time.

Dig Deep for Foundations.

The main thought of this lesson is conflict, and conflict is the law of spiritual growth. This fact stands out clearly in the Scriptures whenever they speak of the spiritual life. Various figures of speech are used to describe it. It is sometimes called a "warfare," sometimes a "race," sometimes a "growth," sometimes a "building." The believer is "a soldier," "a runner," "a husbandman," "a builder." Each term presents some special characteristic of his condition, but with each and every one success is coupled with and dependent upon an earnest, honest, persevering struggle and effort.

And this is just as true in regard to those things which are temporal as it is to those which are eternal. Even the worldly man, who would make progress in purely worldly things, must nerve himself to great trials and long continued labors; to many failures and bitter disappointments. There is no victory without conflict. This is very patent in the case of the "soldier," and the "runner," and it is just as true, though it may not be as apparent, in the case of the "husbandman" and the "builder."

The "husbandman" cannot simply sow his seed, and then fold his arms to sleep, because the seed springeth up and groweth "he knoweth not how." But he must plow and harrow his ground to prepare it for the seed, and then, when the seed is sown, he must contend with the weeds which would rob it of its nourishment; he must shelter it from the driving storms, and from the withering heat, and he must be ever on the alert to guard it against the foot of man or beast, which would tread down and destroy the young and tender plant.

So with the "builder." His foundations cannot be laid upon the surface. To lay them securely he must dig deep and broad, with much labor and expense. And when the foundation is laid, and the superstructure begins to rise, the plan of the building must be constantly and carefully studied. With square, and plumb-line, and straight-edge, the walls must be kept true and perpendicular, and as they rise higher and higher, ever-increasing labor and effort must be put forth to bring the material together and lay it in its place.

The picture presented to us in the story now under consideration is not, however, like that presented in the chapter immediately preceding our lesson—that of a temple undergoing repair—with its scaffolding, its stones and mortar, and its busy, faithful carpenters and masons—but it is that of a nation surrounded by other nations who are constantly making inroads upon its borders and despoiling its cities and villages. And the lesson as to what is needed by such a nation, and by every individual in it, is all the more impressive and solemn, because it is taught at the bedside of the dying and at the grave of the dead. We will understand it better if we consider briefly the historical events with which it is connected.

Joash, King of Judah, who repaired the Temple, was born about the same time that Jehu rose up and overthrew Ahab, King of Israel, and destroyed the supremacy of Baalism in Samaria. When Joash began his work upon the Temple, in the twenty-third year of his reign, Jehu died, and was succeeded by his son Jehoahaz. (xii., 6; xiii., 1.) Although Jehoahaz did not restore the worship of Baal, "he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, and followed the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat." (v. 2.) As a punishment, the nation was greatly oppressed by Hazael, king of Syria. But they were not entirely destroyed. The result, after a while, was a partial repentance on the part of Jehoahaz, and he did actually cry for mercy, "and the Lord gave Israel a savior, so that they went out from under the hand of the Syrians; and the children of Israel dwelt in their tents as aforetime." (vv. 4, 5.) "The Lord was gracious unto them, and had compassion on them, and respect unto them, because of His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and would not destroy them, neither cast them from His presence as yet." (v. 23.) But, in consequence of these repeated and violent assaults of Hazael, the power of Israel was greatly crippled. The army of Jehoahaz was made "like the dust by threshing."

When the country was in this deplorable condition—a condition as despoiled as that of the Temple when it was repaired—Jehoahaz died. He was succeeded by his son Jehoash, or Joash. Within two or three years after he ascended the throne of Israel his namesake, Joash, King of Judah, died, and was succeeded by his son Amaziah. Thus at the time of Elisha's death Joash sat upon the throne of Israel and Amaziah upon that of Judah. They were connected with each other in an unusual and interesting way.

The Life of Amaziah.

When Amaziah was a boy his father walked in the ways of the Lord, and, under the wise counsel of Jehoiada, repaired the Temple. But when Jehoiada died he and his princes "left the house of the Lord God of their fathers, and served groves and idols." (Second Chron., xxiv., 18.) So it is not strange that the record concerning Amaziah is, "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, but not with a perfect heart." (Second Chron., xxv., 2.)

One of his first acts was to raise an army of "three hundred thousand choice men" (Second Chron., xxv., 5-25,) to go against the Edomites "in the valley of salt." (Second Kings, xiv., 7.) To this army he added "an hundred thousand mighty men of valor out of Israel for one hundred talents of silver." But, admonished by "a man of God" not to let the men of Israel go with his men, he promptly dismissed them and suffered the loss of his silver. But these discarded men were greatly angered by their rejection, and "fell upon the cities of Judah from Samaria, even to Beth-horon, and smote three thousand of them, and took much spoil." Very naturally this made a very bad feeling between Judah and Israel.

When Amaziah came "back from the slaughter of the Edomites" he set up the "gods of the children of Seir to be his gods." Then he was no longer restrained by any voice of "a man of God" and began to foment a quarrel with Joash. Joash, however, seems to have been willing to listen to better counsels, and, although it is not said so directly, yet all the circumstances lead to the fair inference that Elisha was his adviser. So he used every effort to dissuade Amaziah from his purpose, but in vain. The result was a complete victory for Joash. Jerusalem itself was taken—the Temple was despoiled of its gold and silver vessels—and the King's house of its treasures. Thus "the one of all the Kings of Israel returned captor and plunderer of the chief city of the rival kingdom." (Dean Stanley.)

If the person of Elisha can be seen in the background of this success, it is not at all strange that Joash should look up to him as his "father," especially if it happened, as it appears to have done, just before his many illness, which he did not heed the counsels of the aged prophet, now about ninety years old, in regard to giving his heart to the Lord, yet he was not slow to appreciate the value of such a man in his kingdom. But he has never been alone in this. Even worldly men know that where there are godly men and religious institutions, life and property are far more secure than anywhere else; that they are in fact, in a way which they cannot explain, "the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof," the true defenses and the real supports of the nation.

At Elisha's Deathbed.

Such is the state of affairs when Elisha lies upon his couch, in his home in Samaria, awaiting the summons to enter into the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." When the latticed windows were closed, and the room darkened, the King entered. A glance showed him that very soon his faithful counselor would be no more. With the same words, and with very much the same sense of dependence, as Elisha himself when Elijah was taken from him, he gave vent to his feelings: "O my father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof." It was a natural and spontaneous tribute of respect, and Elisha at once acknowledged it with a last and affectionate word of counsel.

He bade him "take bow and arrows." These were weapons of war or of pleasure as they were directed against enemies in battle, or against the beast and birds in the chase.

Then he directed him, "Put thine hand upon the bow," and Elisha put his hands upon the King's hands. The lesson he was about to teach him had thus a very personal meaning.

Then he said, "Open the window eastward." It was in the direction toward Aphek, "a city on the military road from Syria to Israel. It was walled, and was apparently a common spot for engagements with Syria." (Smith's Dict.) There does not appear to have been any army at the time in Aphek, but it was the direction from which attacks were generally expected, and so designated an invasion from Syria by whatever route it might approach. The direction of the opened window thus signified that the "bow and arrows" were not to be taken for pleasure, but for war. And in this war the King himself must take a part. Recognizing that the hand of God was laid upon his hand, he was to stand ready, not only to resist attack, but also prepared to take the aggressive and drive invaders from his borders. It is the attitude expected of every child of God.

Standing in this position, the prophet commanded the king: "Shoot." As the arrow flew from the bow, he named it "The Lord's arrow of victory—even the arrow of victory over Syria—for," he said, "thou shalt smite the Syrians in Aphek till thou hast consumed them." (R. V.)

But it was not one arrow that the prophet had bidden him to take. It was "arrows," a quiver full of them, and evidently he expected that arrow after arrow would fly from the bow. Like many another, however, the King shot but once. The prophet was impatient, with the impatience of regret and sorrow, and with all earnestness he cried out again: "Take the arms; smite upon the ground."

A Slothful King.

The King, however, was not alive to the situation. His resources were equal to his opportunity, but he did not avail himself of them. "He smote thrice, and stayed." No wonder "the man of God was wroth with him." If he had been in earnest, and had at all grasped the prophet's promise that he should smite the Syrians until they were consumed, he would have struck, and struck again and again, until his quiver was emptied. But now his opportunity was gone before his resources were exhausted. His conduct marked his standing and his spirit. Three times he gained signal victories over Hazael, but notwithstanding these, and a few brilliant successes of his son Jeroboam, the power of Syria was not broken. In less than one hundred years Samaria was destroyed, her people were taken captive, and the ten tribes were blotted out of history as a distinct and separate nation. The story of Joash has been very often repeated since then.

Soon after this the voice of Elisha was silenced in death, but—in the remaining incident of this lesson—God spoke through his dead body as clearly as He had spoken by the words of his mouth. In the Spring of the year, when the early harvest was ready to be gathered, the land was overrun by marauding bands from Moab. One of these bands came suddenly into view as a company of neighbors were carrying a dead friend to his burial. The alarmed company hastily opened the nearest rock-hewn tomb and thrust in the body. It was Elisha's tomb, but this fact was unknown or unnoticed at the time. No sooner had the dead come in contact with the dead but at once the newly dead "revived and stood up on his feet." It was a startling and unexpected sight, but if they had not been so sunken in idolatry they might have learned from it that Elisha—like Abel—"being dead yet speaketh." If all Israel would come into contact and fellowship with the prophet, and his teaching, all Israel would be revived and stand up, an exceeding great army.

And this is the teaching for all who "are dead in trespasses and sins." The true El-Sha—the Divine Saviour—has died that they might live. And it is when the dead sinner touches the crucified Christ that life and immortality are brought to light.

And the soul thus renewed is to fight manfully under Christ's banner against the world, the flesh, and the devil. It is to be a personal warfare. Each one must "take bow and arrows" into his own hands. And this warfare must be waged by weak and helpless men who have been robbed of all strength, and even of desire to put forth what little strength is left. But, blessed be God, He puts His hand upon ours. It is not our hand in His; that would be weakness. It is His hands—the hands of the true El-Sha—"the Almighty Saviour"—upon ours; that is strength and victory.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the connection between this lesson and that of last week, and what is the special truth now brought before us?

What is said about "conflict," as the law of spiritual growth, and how is it illustrated?

What is the picture presented to us in this incident, and what is said of it?

With what historical events was this incident connected?

Who were the ruling Kings at the time of Elisha's death, and what is said of them?

What is said of Amaziah, and of his wars?

How did Joash act—who was probably his adviser—and what was the result?

How did Joash look upon Elisha, and what is said of it?

What four directions did Elisha give him, and what did they signify?

How did the King act, and what was the result?

What occurred at Elisha's tomb, and what should it have taught Israel?

What is the lesson for all who are spiritually dead?

What is the lesson for all who are raised from this spiritual death, and how are they strong?

SELL CHILDREN TO GET FOOD.

Missionary Labaree Writes that Christians in Turkey Are Starving.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city heard this week from its missionary, B. W. Labaree, at Oroomiah, Persia, to the effect that the people of Ravanduz, in Turkey, and in the vast plain around Mosul, are starving. "For three successive years," writes Mr. Labaree, "the grain crops have been a failure. Each year, as the wheat and barley have headed out, an insect called the 'sinnic' has appeared in vast numbers, and has sucked out the milk of the soft kerhels, leaving an empty hull. It has rivaled the locust in its destructiveness.

"This year the harvest is again a failure, and grain that could ordinarily be had for 3 piasters now costs 20. Distress has made a great many of the people—Christians—desert their villages, and wander around in the hope of finding something to eat. Many are actually selling their girls and boys to Moslems in Mosul, that they themselves may live. Our brethren there ask most earnestly that we help them to alleviate this suffering. In Mardin I was told that crowds swarmed around the flour shops, but there was none to be sold. In Bohtan, the people were able to pull through the past Winter with the aid of an unusual crop of acorns and juniper berries.

"Entering the mountains, we found that the sinnic had extended its ravages there, and not more than a dozen people in a large district had any wheat bread to eat, having lived on rice and the poorest of grain food—millet. Large numbers of the Bas and Jelu people go down to the plains every Fall, and work through the Winter and Spring as masons, blacksmiths, and basket weavers, but the stagnation in trade throughout Turkey for the past few years has prevented their earning anything, so that they return having barely paid their expenses. They are being sent to their mountain homes for a living. Their valleys are so narrow and rugged that all of their fields are made with the greatest difficulty.

"Some place on the mountain side is selected, and a wall of stone built on the lower side. Behind this, stone is filled in to a certain depth—earth is too scarce—and then earth is scraped from various places and placed on top of the stones, and the field is completed. Under it a quarter of an acre in size, and seldom is it larger than a room. Here they plant the most prolific bearing cereals—maize, corn, rye, and varieties of millet. But seldom has a family enough fields to provide for its own wants, and even here the sinnic has found its way.

"I entered a mill and saw what a few had brought in to grind. The contents of one small bag were millet and the hulls of another variety of millet. Another bag contained a few kernels of corn mixed in five times

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SECRETARY ALGER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is no pleasure for THE TIMES to assail Secretary ALGER. We should be delighted to drop him and talk about something else. We are sick and tired of him as a topic, and of the revelations of his mischievous incompetency. But so long as the revelations continue and increase, and the man "sticks" and blocks the way to any real improvement, so long it will be necessary to keep on pointing out the mischief he has done, is doing, and will do. Every day brings fresh evidence to light. We repeat that we are sick and tired of Secretary ALGER. So is the army of the United States. So are the people of the United States. Everybody is sick and tired of him, excepting, apparently, the President of the United States, who could be rid of him any day. What is the occult influence that keeps Secretary ALGER in the Cabinet?

We believe that this was the first journal in the United States to point out that the Secretary of War was not only technically but actually responsible for the huge blunders in his department. A man like EDWIN M. STANTON, in charge of such a department and under such a responsibility to his country, would have found some way of making short work of the mutual jealousies of his bureaus. Apparently there is not a chief of bureau in the whole staff departments who is more anxious to get his work done than to throw the blame of failing to do it upon somebody else. That is why a strong, resolute, patriotic man in the War Department would have been of immense advantage to the country. That is why a petty politician in the War Department has been of incalculable injury to the country.

Everybody knows that huge blunders attaining the proportion of crimes have been committed in the War Department. What has Secretary ALGER done to retrieve the blunders and punish the criminals? Has he shown in any single instance any disposition to hold any single person responsible for any single one of those huge and shameful examples of incompetency and helpless routine? Has he brought anybody up with such a sharp turn as STANTON was in the habit of applying to his delinquent subordinates, and sometimes to those who were not delinquents? Whether STANTON'S censure was always deserved or not, the likelihood that it would fall kept all his subordinates on the alert. Has there been anything in Gen. ALGER'S administration of the War Department to keep any of his subordinates from "going to sleep on his post," and doing his business in a sleepy, routine way? On the contrary the worst of Secretary ALGER'S subordinates is but a minor malefactor. The major malefactor is the Secretary himself. When scandalous abuses have been brought to his attention he has not once endeavored to find out the guilty man and make an example of him. He has resorted to insolent platitudes such as that "war is war," and that nobody in particular is to blame for the fact that American soldiers have sickened and died by thousands, not alone when exposed to the perils of a Summer campaign in the tropics, but when established in camps chosen for their salubrity. Such a camp is Chickamauga. There is no finer site anywhere for a camp. It has been turned into a pest hole, from which strong men emerge weak and poisoned, by the neglect of the most common and most obvious military precautions.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN'S opinions upon our foreign relations were some time ago discredited. But Mr. JOHN SHERMAN must know Secretary ALGER, with whom he was associated for many months in the Cabinet. He has been interviewed about Secretary ALGER, and he has expressed with force and pertinence the universal opinion of Secretary ALGER'S countrymen.

"The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American soldiers' lives and in the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the Cabinet. * * * If the President does not order an investigation, Congress holds the power to impeach the Secretary of War, and can inflict a punishment that will mean everlasting disgrace in case of conviction. In that case, the President would be held equally responsible with the Secretary for not having ordered an inquiry promptly upon the presentation of charges of so serious a character. In my opinion, the President will find that he will be compelled to order an investigation in self-defense. If the Secretary of War has been guilty of incompetence and negligence, as has been charged, Mr. MCKINLEY cannot afford to sustain him."

These are words of truth and soberness. It is impossible for President MCKINLEY, it would have been impossible for President LINCOLN, it would have been impossible for President WASHINGTON to carry such an incubus as Secretary ALGER. The more general, the more extensive the incompetency of the staff departments is found to be, the more surely does the responsibility move upward and onward toward the head of the department. He has not only permitted the competent and experienced officers of the staff to leave in order to take command of troops. He has not only acquiesced in the perfunctory discharge of their duties by those who remained, until the United States Army has been brought within danger of being destroyed in coils of red tape as Laocoon in the embrace of the serpents. He has added openly incompetent civilians to the staff and to high positions in the staff, jumping over the heads of the experienced men who had to teach them their business. He has demoralized the whole staff by notifying it that the staff of the American Army was not a field for merit at all, but for "pull." He has warned every staff officer that promotion went by favor, and was a matter not of desert but of Algerine "politics." Is it any wonder that we should see what we do see, staff departments that rival each other in incompetency, engaged in the face of needless death and disease in attempting, not to remedy this frightful condition of things, but to shift the responsibility of it upon each other.

It is sickening; it is appalling. It shows what we would have had to expect if we had engaged in war with any but the smallest and feeblest of European powers, what we should still have to expect if we engaged with a real power, in which the army was honestly and intelligently administered, with such an awful handicap as an Alger in the War Department. The military administration of Madrid has been very deficient in intelligence and very abounding in "politics." But, considering the comparative resources of the two countries, the military administration of Madrid itself shone by contrast with that of Washington.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary DAY will naturally hold the first place among the members of the Peace Commission, not only because of his complete official knowledge of the subject matter of the negotiations, but because of the real ability to deal with large affairs which he has shown in the office of Secretary of State. Mr. WHITELAW REID, in addition to an old journalist's acquaintance with public affairs and the principles that govern the intercourse of nations, has had diplomatic experience which qualifies him for the labors of the commission. We have no idea what Mr. PLATT will say to the appointment. For some years now Mr. REID'S newspaper, The Tribune, has found a daily joy in saying hard things about PLATT. We confess that we are surprised and gratified that President MCKINLEY, who is apt to be too much influenced by political considerations, has had the courage to defy the boss of his party in the great State of New York, who is a United States Senator to boot.

Neither Senator DAVIS nor Senator FRYE would be fit members of a commission that had serious original policies to devise and execute. Mr. FRYE is quite unfitted by temperament for any diplomatic negotiation or for any duty that demands much knowledge and sober judgment. He is better equipped for the encounters of reckless partisan campaigning and for the tumultuous advocacy of party measures than for the learned and responsible labors of the council chamber. Mr. DAVIS is too crude and unformed in statesmanship to make any valuable contribution to the discussions of the commission. How in the world this Senator ever gained, even with the unthinking, the reputation of possessing a knowledge of international law passes understanding. The report from the Foreign Affairs Committee which he presented with the Senate resolution for a declaration of war was doubtless the rawest and most puerile document of the kind ever made public in the history of human warfare.

Justice WHITE'S judicial experience and knowledge will be of great value to the commission. It is fortunate, also, that one of the American members of the commission is a Roman Catholic. One of the problems of the settlement is the reconciliation of the Church interest in our new possessions with the Constitution and customs of the United States. As an American and a Roman Catholic, Justice WHITE will be able to aid the commission with practical counsel which will assist it materially in reaching sound and lasting conclusions.

But if the Peace Commissioners are not all men of intellectual eminence and trained in diplomacy, it is no great matter. They will have an infinity of petty and troublesome details to discuss and adjust. They will have to hold their own in the haggling with the Spanish Commissioners, who will doubtless be much more wily and agile than themselves. But in all larger matters, in the laying out the structural principles and conditions of the treaty, they will act simply as the representatives of the President, performing only ministerial acts in accordance with instructions given to them with fullness and precision beforehand. Their own judgment, their own opinions, will count for nothing. The finished treaty, therefore, will embody the purposes of the President and the policy of his Administration. It will be unaffected by the flamboyant jingoism of FRYE or the mental and juridical verdancy of DAVIS, which is altogether fortunate.

Taken as a whole the appointments indicate that the President, with the aid of his advisers in the Cabinet, has already made up his mind about the Philippines and the other questions not settled by the terms of the protocol. Were it otherwise, were he still without a clearly thought-out policy, he would naturally have chosen for Peace Commissioners men of first rate capacity who would be capable of aiding him to reach sound conclusions. With the exception of Secretary DAY, we see no evidence that the President has appointed any one of the Commissioners because he wished to take council with him or ask his advice. He has evidently got beyond that stage of the proceeding.

WE RULE THE PHILIPPINES.

The Madrid dispatch which brings the curious information that if we send further reinforcements to the Philippines Spain will also send more troops, and that she will "resume hostilities" if the native opposition does not cease, is an evidence of the muddled state of mind in which the Madrid Government was left by the terms of the Manila capitulation. That agreement was not all that could be desired. Its terms lack precision, and it gives rise to perplexing questions which might have been avoided if the articles of capitulation had been more carefully drawn or if an unconditional surrender had been demanded and obtained.

But while our own position in the Philippines is as yet somewhat indeterminate, there is no room for any doubt about the position of Spain. Her rights in the entire group of islands are in abeyance because she has signed a protocol in which she abandons her sovereignty and puts the title to the islands in trust for the benefit of some owner yet to be named by the Peace Commission. Her rights of possession and occupation have been diminished by her own act to a degree which makes the sending of further Spanish troops to the islands quite inadmissible.

The expansion of our rights and duties is correlative to the impairment of hers. There can be no question that we are at the present moment paramount in the Philippines, notwithstanding the limitations of the surrender. We are paramount because we have commanded Spain to relinquish her sovereignty and she has obeyed. The relinquishment may be temporary or permanent. That will be determined by the Peace Commission. But it exists and is at present in effect.

It follows that we must assume the duty of keeping the insurgents in order, and if for that purpose or any other purpose connected with our assumption of control in Manila or with our provisional control and obligations in the entire group of islands we find it necessary to send more troops, Spain will have no just grounds of offense, and any attempt on her part to reinforce whatever garrisons she may have remaining in the islands would be equivalent to a new act of war. She must leave the Philippines in our care until the treaty disposes of them.

EXPANSION OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

The strongest argument against our taking control of new territory is that the dirty politics which has been so mischievous and disgusting at home will make the good management of such new territory very hard if not impracticable. If it were now within our own choice to take or leave Puerto Rico, or the administration, for the time at least, of Cuba, that would be an argument that ought to receive close attention. As it is, it makes very plain and urgent the duty of purifying the service as we extend it.

The task in the new provinces will at best be very difficult and complex. The powers intrusted to agents of the Government must to a great extent be discretionary. There is not and cannot be a set of laws precisely defining them or a definite system for enforcing responsibility in the use of them. The agents will be in distant regions, with little surveillance from the press, with a feeble and probably prejudiced public opinion, and with many and strong temptations for greed and chicane. When we realize what was done in Hawaii, and how the American sovereignty in that little group of islands is based on the vilest and most corrupt intrigues and conspiracies of American residents, we can understand how very trying will be the work of orderly, just, and honest administration in our new possessions.

Nor have we to go so far for a warning. The outrageous mismanagement of our own War Department is in the minds and hearts of all, and all know that the chief cause of the cruel work is politics. It is the trail of the spoilsman that is over it all. If we of New York come still nearer to home we have now fresh in our memories the waste of money and the far worse waste of the people's interest in the plunder of the great canal system of the State, while we see Tammany Hall steadily tightening the grip of its spoilsmen on every branch of the service of the city. The picture of the havoc that would be made in Cuba or Manila by an Alger, an Aldridge or a Croker is readily formed and is a gloomy one.

We must see to it that no such calamity befalls the American name. We must remember that for a long time what is done in our new territory will be much more closely watched and much more severely judged than our conduct at home. The latter is accepted throughout the world as our own affair, in which foreigners have little concern or call to criticise. The former will be the centre of attention from every quarter, and most of the observers will be, to say the least, not prejudiced in our favor, not indisposed to find occasion for blame. The reputation of the American people, and largely the confidence or distrust of other nations as to our capacity to sustain the task of expansion, will depend on the character and ability of the men we send to the Antilles and the Philippines. Happily, these are likely to be at first officers of the regular army, who are bred in the traditions of the severest type of merit system. Save where politics has been injected from the outside the regular army is organized and conducted on precisely the principles the Civil Service Commission applies, so far as its power goes, at Washington. In the army men advance or stand still by what they are and what they do, not by the influence of a political "pull," and that fact has established a standard of conduct which no officer dares or wishes to repudiate. But gradually the military régime will be replaced by civilians, and then the strain on the Government will come. Then the President will need the active and aggressive support of honest citizens everywhere. Even that will not save him from many blunders, for in these things he learns slowly, and his understanding of the value of the merit principle is far stronger than his understanding of how to apply the principle. But he wishes to do right where he feels that he can, and a solid strong public demand for the right will enable him to do it despite the politicians. They, now that the Spaniards are whipped, are the public enemy.

OPEN ALL DOORS.

It is reported from Berlin, by a German correspondent of The Post, that the project for a combination of central European Governments to secure reductions in the American tariff, by retaliation if necessary, is again engaging attention.

The project is logical enough. It is rendered all the more so by the recent development of friendly feeling in this country toward Great Britain and the strong desire expressed here to back that nation in its demand for "the open door" in the East. It is not known exactly what our Government has done in this direction, or whether it has come to any understanding, even informal, with the Government of Great Britain, but the very remarkable public sentiment in both countries cannot fail to have a definite effect upon the course of their Governments. The Continental peoples are perfectly warranted in inferring that if Great Britain insists that no serious obstacles shall be put in the way of free trade in the Orient, she will have the support of the United States, since we are the one country besides Great Britain that is sure to profit by this policy. In that case the Continental Governments may very fairly claim that if we insist on free trade with China we cannot decently maintain a Chinese wall around our own markets.

If this state of feeling should bring about a proposition, say from Germany, Russia, and France, to open all foreign ports in which they have control in return for the reduction of our own tariff to a revenue basis, the United States ought promptly to accept it. The protective duties against which Europe protests are not only absurd and oppressive so far as they operate, but their operation for protection has become insignificant. They are perfectly useless, and to get open ports in Asia in return for their surrender would be the best "bargain" ever offered to a trading people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One might imagine, from the comments made on the running down of the French fishing vessel La Coquette, by the Thingvalla steamer Norge, that the disaster, with its incidental loss of sixteen lives, was simply one of those tragical events which prove the incompleteness of man's sovereignty over the sea. One might also imagine that only along the route crossing the Grand Banks was the Atlantic Ocean deep enough to permit the passage of liners plying between Europe and America, and that in the case of collisions like this one neither moral nor criminal responsibility for the destruction inflicted and endured can be imputed to anybody whatever, provided there is evidence at hand to demonstrate that precautions known to be almost useless in a fog were taken by both Captains, and that both observed the "rules of the road." As a matter of fact, none of these assumptions has the slightest foundation. The fishermen go to the Banks, and risk the multiplied perils of storm and fog and ice from plain necessity, because the fish are there and not in kinder seas, because the catching of fish means a living—such as it is. The steamers, "tramp" and "greyhound" alike, enter those waters for one reason, entirely different—because to do so saves time and coal; that is, the money of the owners. The often-uttered excuse that passengers insist on quick passages is all nonsense. Passengers insist on nothing; they take what they can get, and trust the judgment of the Captain, as revealed by his words and acts, with a blind confidence that is at once pathetic and ludicrous. Why, passengers even believe a Captain when he tells them that it is safer to go at full speed through a fog than it is to go at half speed, and people who believe that would believe anything. Of course it is nice and kind to pity the poor fisherman, whose occupation forces him to lie helpless in the path of floating hotels and floating warehouses, moving at railway speed, but why not be wise and just, as well as nice and kind, and in a loud voice ask the owners of the hotels and warehouses to justify their selection of that particular path? It would take them a thousand years even to make a start at such a beginning, and in a thousand more they would not exhibit that page of their ledger on which an occasional Bourgogne, debited at so and so much, leaves a credit balance when subtracted from the amount of profit made by short and frequent trips over a dangerous course. On that page, naturally, there is no entry of "Fishermen drowned, so and so many." You can't subtract fishermen from dollars or pounds.

—Chicago itself must have felt a twinge of envy at the courage displayed by certain Washington diplomats the other day, when they interpreted the word "suburbs," used in the article of capitulation signed by the commander at Manila, as covering the whole Philippine archipelago. To New Yorkers, themselves not at all timid in applying tension to that noun, the stretching to which it was subjected by the folks at the National capital seemed outrageously cruel, and even the Chicagoans may have mingled with their envious admiration for the genius displayed a feeling of commiseration for the unfortunate dissyllable. Further consideration of the matter, however, has brought the reconciling thought that perhaps the interpretation made was justifiable, and that the audacious Washingtonians should be praised, not blamed. In the first place, it showed Chicago that there are Americans who, in thought at least, can beat her at one of the games particularly her own, and no opportunity to do that should be neglected out of regard for a word, particularly a Latin word. In the second place, it was good training for the Spaniards. It made them appreciate one very important phase of American humor—its exaggeration—and so, to some degree, prepared such of them as are going to cast their lot in with us for a sympathetic hearing of our jokes. Until they can laugh when we do they will not be real fellow-citizens. So the word "suburbs," like the dogs and guinea pigs of the vivisectionists, may be an object of sincere pity, but sensible persons will not insist on its release from its present painful position. Its sufferings serve a high and sufficient end.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, we learn from a powerful article in The Illustrated American, "has thousands of friends in all parts of the State"—happy, happy man!—and is "a genial, affable gentleman." Such being the case, we are in eager haste to join our pictorial contemporary in its expression of a just indignation "at the efforts of certain papers to make it appear that he [Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE] is in a measure responsible for the injudicious expenditure of State money in the work on the canals." THE TIMES, though honored daily by the arrival in its office of papers from all over the country—every one of which our industrious "we" reads with much care and more pleasure—has yet to see in print this particular charge against the Superintendent of Public Works, and most certainly it has never been made in our own columns; but, of course, The Illustrated American knows whereof it speaks, and its unsupported assertion is quite enough to elicit our full sympathy with its righteous anger. "In a measure responsible," forsooth! Much can be excused in politics, and many a hasty statement may be allowed to pass unheeded, but this one exceeds the bounds of patient endurance. That editor must be a partisan, narrow and conscienceless, indeed, who would not let Mr. ALDRIDGE bear absolutely all of the responsibility in question. If we had room, the whole of The American's defense of this much-injured man should be reproduced here, but we can add to the quotations made above only the following: "No one who knows him will, for a moment, blame him for the extravagant expenditures in connection with the canals. If there is blame to be fixed it belongs on the shoulders of the engineers and contractors, and not those of Superintendent ALDRIDGE, and among people who know him his word is better than most men's bonds."

—There is room in certain editorial minds for the suspicion that it was to them that Mr. ALFRED H. LOVE referred when, in his speech before the Universal Peace Union, he expressed pity for those who in print had "grossly misrepresented and persecuted" him. Mr. LOVE, as people who store their memories with interesting trifles will recall, wrote an imbecile letter to the Queen of Spain, just before the war began, and thereby made possible, if anybody had thought it worth while, his prosecution under the criminal law as a public enemy. Now Mr. LOVE rises at Mystic, not to demonstrate recovered—or acquired—sanity by confession of his errors and promises of future good behavior, but to torture his long-suffering fellow-countrymen with sanctimonious words of commiseration for their ignorance and of forgiveness for their sins. Well, apparently, he must be endured. He is not quite nearly enough like a man to be made the object of personal assaults, and not quite nearly enough like a woman to be treated with respect. Above all things, he must not be turned into the martyr to opinion and freedom of speech which he longs to be.

—It was "a many years ago" that Sir FRANCIS DRAKE had occasion to write about the naval prowess of the Spaniards, but his words would need strangely little editing to make them applicable to yesterday's events. All things do not change with time, for Spain is still Spain. Of the 150 great ships sent out by PHILIP II., only 53 returned, and yet, says Sir FRANCIS, "they were not ashamed to publish in sundry languages, in print, great victories in words which they pretended to have obtained against this realm, and spread the same in a most false sort over all parts of France, Italy, and elsewhere; when, shortly afterward, it was happily manifested in every deed to all nations how their navy, which they termed invincible, were by thirty of her Majesty's own ships of war, and a few of our own merchants, by the wise, valiant, and advantageous conduct of Lord CHARLES HOWARD, High Admiral of England, beaten and shuffled together, even from the Lizard in Cornwall, first to Portland, where they shamefully left Don PEDRO DE VALDEZ, with his mighty ship; from Portland to Calais, where they lost HUGH DE MONCADO, with the galley of which he was Captain, and from Calais were chased out of the sight of England, round about Scotland and Ireland. * * * With all their great and terrible ostentation, they did not, in all their sailing round about England, so much as sink or take one ship, bark, pinnace, or cockboat of ours, or even so much as burn one sheepcote on this land." Doesn't that have a familiar sound, almost a telegraphic flavor?

AN AMERICAN CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since it is apparent that you are taken to task by some people who feel offended at your criticism of the German Government and German press, and as some persons who are either Germans and Americans, or neither one nor the other, seem hardly able to understand that your paper appeals to the sense of feeling of those persons who call themselves, and ought to be, Americans, without the prefix, I fail to see what right any foreigner has to object to your writings, as the whole matter is purely an American controversy, and as such should be allowed to continue, without any ill-feeling on either side, as sensible arguments are good lessons for anybody, and I hope your critics will be able to teach us something in return for the lesson you are teaching our American citizens. I also desire to ask your opinion on the construction and wording of a part of your editorial of to-day on "An Administration Policy," in which you say: "In reason the Democrats ought to give their support to any policy that forces the Republicans to drop the chief article of their creed, but reason is not always the chosen guide in politics." I must take exception to that kind of English, and if I fail to prove you wrong I will have to get stronger glasses in future. I maintain that the "policy of the Democrats ought to be that which makes the Republicans drop theirs, for the reason that it is politics to do so, as reason is not always the chosen guide in politics."

JEFFERSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1898.

REMEDY FOR OUR SICK COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Secretary Alger, of whom we hear now but one opinion, permit me to ask, What is the best remedy for our sick country, sickened by the reckless sacrifice of splendid lives and by the long torture of many who yet live? The first thing to be done is being done, either in spite of him or because he is becoming frightened at his own work. But now, when it is too late to do much more than alleviate and when the realization becomes a national pain, now what? Is this feeling which grows so due to our being too unprepared for what war must bring, or is it because we are not to a sufficient degree tolerant of the poison of "politics"?

However it is, the country is sick, and could it but spew the cause upon some isle of the devil there would be no Zola to arouse opposition. Has Alger not made a terrible and merciless abuse of power? And are not thousands of writhing sufferers the victims of his incompetence or reckless cruelty? THE TIMES has said that it is a common remark that "Alger ought to be hanged." It is also remarked that there is no hope that any investigation will show his guilt or lead to adequate punishment.

The writer knows not of what his code has accomplished; we all read of a great deal more of it, but we will never know one-half, and we can never under the law punish for these crimes the man who has forced them upon a generous people. Nor would vengeance heal the wound, but some way must be found to help the country to breathe easier and to add a lesson to history. Another side of it all, and a painful one also, is not forgotten. If soon again a righteous cause brought war, would not the memory of this official ingratitude contend with the best patriotism?

I believe your readers would wish you to hold to this sad subject and continue your valuable advice thereon till it can be better left than now. W. L. H.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

PROUD OF HIS ADOPTED LAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your German readers, I had the opportunity to read both Mr. Ludwig's and Mr. Selert's letters in reference to Germany and Germans. It strikes me that both of these gentlemen are good Germans. If they had read your editorial as American (good American) citizens, proud of their adopted country, and of the achievements of its navy and army, they would doubtless have understood the proper meaning of your editorial, and therewith have saved themselves from ridicule. I am German-born and have still a tender spot in my heart for the old fatherland and those I left behind, but, first of all, I am an American citizen, and proud of it. The great deeds of Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago have made me still prouder, while the deplorable actions of the German naval officers at Manila have disgusted me.

Believe me, Mr. Editor, there is a class of Germans residing in this country of ours, who for convenience sake acquired American citizenship, but who have no interest in the welfare of their adopted country other than that they expect to be protected by our Ambassador should they upon their return to Germany be forced into the army. Hear these patriots when they meet their like at public places; hear them tell what a great country Germany is, what great, illustrious people rule that exalted land! Hear them praise German skill in peace and war, and then stay near a little longer and also hear them revile everything American! But let an American newspaper fearlessly speak its mind as to Germany's attitude toward the United States and all these so-called German-American citizens go into hysterics.

Mr. Ludwig and Mr. Selert both seem to belong to this class. Both would no doubt find more satisfactory reading in imported German papers. German-born as I am, Mr. Editor, as an American citizen, I must say that the editorial in question has greatly pleased me, as well as many more good, true German-American citizens, in whose name and my own I assure you of our further patronage.

GEORGE C. WALTHER.

New York, Aug. 25, 1898.

PRAISES MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that your paper is unprejudiced and impartial in its criticisms, allow me to address a few words to you regarding the position in which the Medical Department, U. S. A., was placed in our war with Spain, and the great difficulties under which it has labored. The terrible suffering and the hardships undergone by our brave soldiers—whether on land or during their transportation on the sea—were not the result of inefficiency or of negligence on the part of the medical authorities; indeed, the responsibility must be borne almost wholly by the War Department, for it has either ignored or has not acted upon the advice given or suggested by the Medical Department whenever that department was consulted.

The following are some of the things which have been done: Camp sites selected without reference to the sanitary conditions or availability; transports have been overloaded with men and sent north from the scene of battle with little or no supplies for the use of the sick and wounded, although the supplies could have been obtained, and men were left without medical attendance until the end of the trip home, when they were sent to different hospitals for treatment.

A strict investigation should be conducted in order that the person or persons responsible for this shocking condition of affairs may be severely punished, but with its limited authority and facilities the Medical Department has accomplished a great deal, and for doing so much as it has, and for doing it so well, is entitled to the greatest credit and praise. H. E. S.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1898.

THE GERMANS IN OUR WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans have remarked the patriotism of our Irish citizens and the fact that "the fighting Sixty-ninth" (an Irish regiment) was one of the first to volunteer. Has a single company been mustered in by any German-American organization in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and what have any such contributed to the Red Cross?

There are hundreds of Americans "with German names" in our army and navy, as also in the French and English services. Would your correspondent also claim the latter, or do the "wounded soldiers with German names" refer to those captured with the Spanish Army? Commodore Schley has a German name, but his family have been Americans for over five generations. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Homelike Hotel.

Grey—They say the hotel is very homelike.

Greene—Yes; three cockroaches glided across the breakfast table the first morning, and then you should see the nicks in the crockery.—Boston Transcript.

Removes His Last Scruple.

The Philanthropic Gentleman—My friend, do you know that the use of alcohol makes a man less able to work?

Hungry Higgins—That removes my last scruple agin the stuff.—Indianapolis Journal.

Can't Hold America Down.

"Why, Sir," said the geologist, "the ground you walk on was once under water."

"Well," replied the friend, who is nothing if not patriotic, "it simply goes to show you can't hold America down."—Washington Star.

Putting It Another Way.

"You think this man had been drinking," said the cross-examining attorney: "did he appear to have more than he could carry?"

"I'll not say that," replied the cautious witness, "but I do think that he would have been wiser to have gone twice after it."—Detroit Free Press.

Leading Up.

Minnie—Have you and Charlie agreed upon terms of peace yet?

Grace—No, we haven't got any further than a protocol. He brought a box of candy last night, and I told him he might come around Sunday for the purpose of discussing the matter.—Cleveland Leader.

SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER.

At Camp Wikoff and After.

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)

One of the latest scandals is the unfit rations furnished to the regulars at Montauk Point. This is not in the field, at a distance from home, and under the conditions of conflict; it is within reach of all the conveniences and luxuries of civilization. Alger has not only been incompetent in the past, but he is also apparently incapable of learning anything from experience. Mere humanity calls for his retirement.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem.)

Secretary Alger's visit to Long Island may indicate that he has abandoned letter writing and is to give a little attention to the well being of the troops.

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, (Rep.)

If we are to have an investigation—and we think there should be one—let it be conducted by men who will know what they are about and let it be free from all partisan bias and personal influence.

From The Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard, (Rep.)

The sea growth on the Cristobal Colon was nothing to the moss on Alger.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

After having removed the soldiers from Camp Alger it will next be in order to remove Gen. Alger from a Cabinet job.

From The Boston Traveler, (Rep.)

What an awful chapter in our history! With an abundance of money and food, our boys were left to starve, and are even now starving not only in Cuba itself, but even on the shores of Long Island, where they have been sent to recuperate. And who is responsible for this dreadful state of affairs? Russell A. Alger, they say, is the man, and the press of the country bristles with condemnation of him.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Ind.)

One failure in public duty may be tolerated by the people; but they will not suffer a repetition in the volunteer camps of the misery and wretchedness that marked the assembling of the Santiago survivors at Camp Wikoff. Secretary Alger visited this camp recently and pronounced the conditions prevailing there to be all very good; but the American people are taking no man's word in a matter of this sort, however exalted his official station. How can they fail to see and understand the truth, when all the resources of private, local organized, and unorganized charity are being employed and exhausted in doing what the staff officers of the War Department should have done in the routine of official duty?

From The Record, (Philadelphia,) (Ind.)

In a few days all our soldiers will have been removed from Camp Alger, which will then be only a scandalous memory. To be rid of the camp is some satisfaction; but there is more to be done before the grievances of the living and the names of the dead are given new recognition at the hands of authority.

From The Post Express (Rochester,) (Ind.)

"The lady doth protest too much, me thinks." Overhaul your Shakespeare, Mr. Secretary, for that quotation, and when found make a note of it—with indelible ink. For the public is laboring under the impression that you yourself are overdoing the protestation act these days. * * *

Your attitude toward "one soldier" does you credit, Mr. Secretary. You doubtless mean and have meant well by our heroes in the field. But when it has come to deeds in their behalf you have failed.

Perhaps that is the reason, Mr. Secretary, why you protest so much. The daughter of a famous divine once took him to task at the end of a service. "Father," said she, "do you know that you simply hollered out your sermon this morning? What made you?" "Jenny," replied the parson, "I'll tell you in confidence. I had nothing to say this morning, and when I preach a sermon of that sort I always holler."

Can it be that Secretary Alger avails himself of a similar expedient, with a view to hiding the shortcomings of his department?

From The Daily News, (Chicago,) (Ind.)

By creating a new bureau in the War Department known as the Division of Transportation, Secretary Alger practically admits the justice of the criticisms that have been showered upon him from all parts of the country, and by European critics of the war also. Unfortunately, however, the grave blunders already committed are without remedy. The graves at Santiago and the Atlantic Ocean cannot give up their dead alive. The physical wrecks whose health might have been preserved had the War Department acted with promptness and wisdom will not be greatly benefited by the creation of another bureau, filled, perhaps, as with certain other bureaus, by political influence rather than by merit and business considerations. * * * Secretary Alger, as the head of the Department of War, will justly be held responsible by the people unless impartial investigation places the blame elsewhere.

From The Hartford Times, (Dem.)

Secretary Alger visited the army relief camp at Montauk. This Michigan gentleman, by the grace of William McKinley Secretary of War, went around through the camps, speaking to a soldier here and there, whom he invariably addressed as "my poor man" or "my good man," or in some other equally patronizing way. * * *

The result is that our little war with Spain promises to be followed by the most colossal destruction of human life by disease and causes other than wounds on the battlefield that the world has seen since the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow.

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Herald, (Dem.)

It would give the American public the greatest pleasure to be able to write "late" after the name of Gen. Russell A. Alger in reference to his connection with President McKinley's Administration.

From The Standard, (Syracuse, N. Y.,) (Rep.)

The indignation of the country is slowly rising against certain departments of the war management. There is a felling that evils which were for a time inevitable in the campaign in Cuba ought not to be prevalent now in Cuba; and that afflictions incidental to the invasion of an island distant from our shores should not be the features of life in American camps. The question of a pure water supply has been one of the great questions of this war—one not adequately answered. Grant that it was necessary that the soldiers should drink bad water, unboiled, in Santiago de Cuba, but why are they drinking unfit water at Montauk, L. I.?

From The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)

Secretary Alger does not get through defending his administration in the South—in Florida and Santiago—until he is called North to vindicate himself in the usual way as to affairs at Montauk Point, where there has been such a breaking down of administration and such visible evidence of disastrous results that the question is raised whether it would not have been better to have left the troops in and about Santiago. * * * One chapter of his administration has not been gone into, and is probably reserved for a Congressional committee on the conduct of the war. The fact is not questioned that there has been extravagance without precedent in the history of all our wars. When there is long-continued extravagance there are generally corruption and crime. Alger has been surrounded by a coterie of jobbers always on the make. It is surmised they have been preaching patriotism to cover their boodling.

A BILLVILLE OPINION.

F. L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

Talkin' 'bout Mister Hobson, that went down under the sea,
He may be a-kissin' of all the gals, but he ain't a-kissin' of me!
I don't kiss none but my feller—he's just as sweet as kin be—
An' talkin' 'bout Mr. Hobson—he ain't a-kissin' of me!

Talkin' 'bout Mr. Hobson—I reckon he's good an' grand;
But he ain't as good on the ocean as my feller is on the land;
I don't kiss none but my feller—no matter what Hobson may be;
He may kiss all the gals in the country, but he ain't a-kissin' of me!

Talkin' 'bout Mr. Hobson—I reckon that he's all right.
But he can't get me fer a pardner when my feller's to dance that night;
Let him kiss all the gals in the country—they're kissin' him mighty free—
But I'd jest like to tell Mister Hobson that he ain't a-kissin' of me!

CANADA'S TARIFF A BLOCK

Arbitration Commissioners Say They Are Getting on Well.

FIRST JOINT MEETING MONDAY

Nothing Will Be Given Out Until the Result of the Conferences at Quebec Is Known.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Aug. 26.—The story of the Arbitration Commissioners' proceedings to-day is the same as the story of yesterday—the same as the story of each day's proceedings will be if their plan of silence is carried out. They are at work. They say they are making progress. They declare that developments thus far indicate that the questions which they have undertaken to settle eventually will be settled and that better and more equitable relations than ever before existed will finally exist between the United States and Canada. That is all—that is the extent to which the Commissioners will take the public into their confidence. "Wait," they say, "for the conclusion of our deliberations, and all will be known."

Both the American and British delegations have held meetings by themselves to-day. No joint meeting will be held until next Monday. On Friday of next week they will adjourn until September 20, but it is probable that before the recess is taken some intimation will be given as to whether or not anything is likely to be accomplished. Just what subjects have been discussed so far is not known. No outsiders are permitted in the meetings of either the separate commissions or at the joint meetings, and nothing whatever is said by the Commissioners as to what has been talked about.

The opinion is expressed by some here that the whole scheme of settlement of various questions will go to pieces on the rock of preferential tariff. Several of the Canadian papers have stated that the United States would never consent to make concessions and adjust specific questions so long as England has so great an advantage over the United States in the Canadian markets. When asked about this point the Commissioners decline to say whether or not it has been mentioned in their talks. To this question their answer is the same as to all other questions, "We are getting on splendidly; just be patient."

In some quarters there seems to be a feeling that Congressman Dingley's influence may not be favorable to a speedy adjustment of the questions. It is asserted by some Canadians and Canadian newspapers that Mr. Dingley will not be able to put aside his tariff ideas, as other members of the United States commission might be willing to do. But this is merely what others say of Mr. Dingley, not what he says himself. Like other members of the commission, Mr. Dingley says nothing.

It is also asserted by some that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude will prevent any probable general settlement of the questions. It is stated that he will not consent to the settlement of one or several of the questions unless there is a settlement of all questions and a general readjustment of the trade relations between the two countries. But Sir Wilfrid will not say that for himself.

To-morrow night the Commissioners are to be entertained at the Garrison Club by Solicitor General Charles Fitzpatrick. Other similar events in honor of the Commissioners are being arranged for the future. The delegation of newspaper correspondents who reached here early in the week have nearly all left for their homes or gone on a vacation further down the St. Lawrence. They were all assured by the Commissioners that it was useless for them to remain, as absolutely nothing would be given to the press until the work of the commission was finished.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called away to-night on account of the death of his brother. He will be absent for some days.

It is quite likely that the American Commissioners will look into the question of the duties on agricultural products, although nothing has been said about taking up this matter in a specific way. It is known, however, that the American Commissioners are securing the names of agricultural societies in the United States and getting information as to the probable result of some change in the matter of duties on agricultural products.

OPEN DOOR TO THE GREAT LAKES.

Chicago Board of Trade Working to Abolish Welland Canal Tolls.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The first active step in securing the abolition of the Welland Canal tolls has been taken by the transportation committee of the Board of Trade. At a meeting of that committee it was determined to ask the Directory to name a committee of three to confer with the boards of trade at Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee and other Northwestern points, for concerted action before the Anglo-American Convention at Quebec. It is expected a strong delegation will be sent to Quebec to work for "an open door" to the lakes.

The Transoortation Committee took this action after hearing from a delegation of marine men.

AMERICANS COMING HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and John Drew Sail for New York.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mr. John Drew, the actor, are passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which left Southampton for New York to-day.

OUR FLOUR MIXED WITH CORN.

Germans Advocate Steps to Prevent Its Importation.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Imperial Ministry of the Interior, by a circular to the different German Governments, calls attention to the fact that American wheat flour is frequently mixed with corn, and asks that steps be taken to prevent the importation of such flour.

BANKING FAILURE IN BERLIN.

Managers of the Versicherungs Bank Said to Have Disappeared.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A report is published in some of the papers that the allgemeine Deutsche Credit Effecten Versicherungs Bank had failed, with liabilities of several millions of pounds and no assets. The bankers, it is said, have disappeared.

FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Telegrams Exchanged with the Czar on Its First Anniversary.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—President Faure and Emperor Nicholas exchanged telegrams today in honor of the first anniversary of M. Faure's visit to Russia.

The President's telegram to the Czar was in part as follows:

"The declarations which were exchanged beneath the shadows of our flags in the roadstead of Cronstadt are memories so dear to us that I cannot let this anniversary pass without assuring your Majesty again of my very keen gratitude for the reception your Majesty gave the President of the republic.

"Our sentiments have undergone no change. I am to-day, as I was then, a faithful interpreter of the French people in renewing to your Majesty an expression of the ardent wish we entertain for your happiness, for that of the imperial family, and for the grandeur of Russia."

Emperor Nicholas replied:

"The Empress and myself are deeply touched by the sentiments you have been so good as to express on the occasion of the anniversary of our visit on board the Pothuau. We like to revert in our thoughts to those historic moments, the remembrance of which will never fade.

"It gives me peculiar pleasure to be able to renew at this time an expression of the unchanging and unceasing good wishes we entertain for you, Monsieur le Président, and for France, our friend."

BRITISH VIEW OF THE CANAL.

The Spectator Would Abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—A New Agreement Suggested.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Spectator argues strongly for the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and says:

"A movement must soon take place in America which will inevitably cause the United States to trip up against the treaty and make a vehement demand for its abrogation. That demand, unless it were properly understood and explained beforehand, might seem here unfair and unfriendly."

The paper argues that America's new Eastern possessions will make a canal a necessity. The result of the treaty has been a veto of the canal, no company being willing to build it unless supported by a powerful Government.

In case of an Anglo-American war the canal would give America the greatest advantage, but such a war is not to be contemplated. If England were at war with another power the canal, in the hands of the Americans, would be neutral; wherefore England could use it quickly to reinforce her Pacific fleet. If the canal were controlled by Nicaragua or Colombia, in case of war France or Russia might secure possession of it.

The Spectator suggests that England will not wait for America to ask for the abrogation of the treaty, but will arrange a treaty by which England and America will mutually bind themselves to allow no power save the United States to make a canal, the United States to keep it open on equal terms with all nations at peace with the United States.

The paper says:

"If the diplomats must have a quid pro quo, there are a dozen Canadian points which might be set against the tearing up of the treaty."

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ADVANCE.

Friendly Natives Across the Nile Show Delight by Dancing.

WADY HAMED, Aug. 26.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces began the advance yesterday, moving in five parallel columns at deploying distance. They were led by Jaulin guides and by bands of pipers who were playing. It was an imposing spectacle.

The friendly natives on the opposite bank of the Nile indulged in delighted war dances. The camp is now a wilderness of broken biscuit boxes and other rubbish.

The Dervish scouts are active, and, it is rumored that there is a Dervish force on the right bank of the river, under command of the Emirs Zeki and Wadbishara. It is also reported that the Khalifa is preparing to make a stand at Kerreri, seven miles north of Omdurman, and will defend the Madhi's tomb to the last.

BISMARCK'S LETTERS EXAMINED.

His Family Threatens Not to Publish Them If Changes Are Made.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Germania says the Imperial Government is examining Prince Bismarck's letters; and the family of Prince Bismarck declare that they will not publish his memoirs and correspondence at all if any liberties are taken with the text.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN IN PERSIA.

Fifteen Persons Killed in Agitation Against the Grain Holders.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, to The Times says the agitation at Tabriz against the principal holders of grain is becoming serious. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed in conflicts between the troops and the rioters. The houses of a number of wealthy people have been looted.

Anglo-Egyptians Seize Gib-el-Royan.

WADY HAMED, Aug. 26.—Yesterday the gunboat of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition seized the Island of Gib-el-Royan, opposite El Hajir, about forty miles north of Omdurman, the capital of the Khalifa. The island will be used as an advance depot for stores.

Italy's Venezuelan Dispute.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 26, (via Galveston Texas.)—Señor Enrico Chicoo, formerly Italian Consul General in Cuba, who has been detained here a fortnight awaiting instructions from the Italian Government, sailed for Rome by way of New York City to-day.

Quebec Man to be Extradited.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning, Sir John Bridge presiding, J. A. Theriault, charged with stealing $475 from the Department of Agriculture at Quebec, was committed for extradition.

Germany Changes Naval Guns.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—As a result of experiences in the Hispano-American war, the new German battleships now in course of construction, will be armed with twenty-four-centimeter instead of twenty-eight-centimeter guns.

French Priests for the Soudan.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Rome correspondent of The Chronicle hears that the Holy See has undertaken to nominate only French priests and monks in the future to missions and Episcopal Sees in the Soudan.

Prince Constantine to Take Orders.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Prince Constantine, a nephew of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will take orders on Sunday next in the Abbey Church of Socea, in Styria.

Low's Exchange of London Involved.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The banking department of Low's Exchange in London has suspended. Otherwise the Exchange is operating as usual.

ESCAPED DEATH AT SEA.

Fishing Schooner Capsized Off Gay Head—The Crew Saved.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The crew of the fishing schooner Actress had a narrow escape from a watery grave to-day. Capt. Avos of the schooner stated that his vessel belonged in Boston and left there Monday for a fishing trip, with a crew of eight men.

All went well until this afternoon at about 2 o'clock, when the crew was hauling in a seine about twenty-five miles southwest of Gay Head. The weight of the crew and the hauling of the seine, together capsized the vessel, and she quickly filled and sank, some of the crew barely reaching the long boat in time to save themselves. There was added danger in the suction caused by the sinking of the schooner. The boat's crew pulled and sailed until the lookout at Price's Neck Life Saving Station discovered the boat coming in from sea and gave the alarm.

Capt. Kenyon and his crew quickly launched the big lifeboat, pulled out to sea, and brought the exhausted men to the station, where they were fed and made comfortable for the night, they having lost everything they possessed save the clothes they wore when the vessel sank from sight. The vessel was owned by Thomas F. McManus of Boston.

Ohio Troops Expected Home to Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Gov. Bushnell to-day addressed a letter to Cyrus Huling, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, declining to comply with the request of the committee and call a special session of the General Assembly. The committee adopted a resolution making this request, in order that the soldiers in the field might vote in the State election. Gov. Bushnell gives as his main reason for refusing, his belief that nearly all of the Ohio soldiers will be home by election day.

Thomas F. Bayard's Condition.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 26.—Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Ambassador to England, who is ill at the home of Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, his daughter, passed a fairly comfortable night, and, according to his physician, this forenoon was holding his own.

NEWPORT AID AT MONTAUK

Liberal Subscriptions and Contributions Made by the City by the Sea.

WOMAN'S WORK OF MERCY

Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters Will Supervise the Distribution—Events and Entertainments in Society.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—That Newport residents are kind-hearted and charitable people has long ago been established, as well as that they are patriotic. A few days ago Mrs. Albert Kautz, wife of Commodore Kautz of the Newport Naval Station, and Mrs. Howard Walters, Chairman of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, made an appeal to the people here for delicacies and provisions for the soldiers at Camp Wikoff. In consequence of the appeal, the cottagers, merchants, citizens, and the farmers of the island have sent money, provisions, and delicacies to the training station, and early Sunday morning the United States ship Vicksburg will leave for Montauk Point with a shipload of the necessaries of life to help restore their lost health to the troops.

Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters will go on the Vicksburg and personally distribute the articles. Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Sixth United States Infantry, one of the heroes of Santiago, where he led a hot fight up a hill, came here to-day from Montauk Point to confer with Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters regarding the things that the sick men most need, and these articles have been purchased. The two ladies are working early and late to complete their labor of mercy. Besides the various articles thus far so generously given, the following is a list of subscribers to the relief of the soldiers:

Edward D. Boit, Mrs. Liman C. Josephs, Commodore George H. Perkins, Mrs. George H. Norman, Mrs. William F. Weld, Mrs. Leroy King, William C. River, L. G. King, Arthur B. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Parsons, Andrews Sevan, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Turnure, Mrs. Carling, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mason, Miss Codman, Miss Mary Josephs, William Binney, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mr. Mann, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Major Gibbs, Miss Rexgers, Miss Cushing, and Mrs. Howard.

Besides these subscriptions, Mrs. Ogden Milbank and Miss Victor Sorchan handed Fernando Yznaga $2,500 with which to purchase groceries and delicacies. The order was placed with F. P. Garretson to-night. He left immediately by special train for Providence to fill the big order in its entirety. Several anonymous contributions were also received.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 3, a concert will be held in the Casino Theatre for the benefit of the sick soldiers at Montauk Point. Eminent artists from New York and Boston will take part. Among the patrons are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. C. A. Munn, Mrs. F. M. Freeman, Mrs. Howard Walters, Mr. David D. King, Jr., Mr. Gordon McKay, and others.

The new barracks for the naval apprentices at Coaster's Harbor Island will certainly be erected before another year passes away. Congressman Bull and the other members of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress recognize the urgent need for such a structure, as do the training station officials. The naval officials at Washington have all agreed on this point, and Commander McGowan will ask for an appropriation of $100,000 for the barracks.

The reception and series of entertainments which a number of gentlemen are arranging in honor of the naval officers and men who are coming to Newport are not to constitute a public fête. The expenses are to be borne by the Summer residents alone, and none of the people of Newport proper will be asked to contribute a penny toward the entertainments, although they will reap a harvest by the presence of twenty-odd ships of war here. The affair is simply a tribute to the navy on the part of the cottagers. The gentlemen in charge have already collected by subscription a large sum of money.

While the programme is not definitely settled upon, it is expected that a ball and reception will be given at the Casino for the officers, while a genuine Rhode Island clambake will be given them at Pompham, besides other entertainments. The blue jackets are to be treated to a clambake and a day's outing. Then a vaudeville show, with the best performers money can procure, will be given in the Opera House. There the officers and sailors will not only enjoy the show, but will be furnished with "soft" drinks and cigars. After the visit of the warships here the fleet will visit Providence as the Governor and the people there are anxious to entertain the brave fellows.

Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor entertained on the Nourmahal this evening.

A number of the cottagers are talking of having a corn-husking contest.

Commodore Jenkinson entertained on board his yacht Columbia this evening.

Mrs. Peter Hewitt Cooper is the guest of Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have arrived and will remain through September.

Cecil Barrett of London is the guest of Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

A hearty reception awaits Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, commanding the United States ship Montgomery, which vessel has been ordered here. The Montgomery was one of the most actively engaged warships during the recent war, and it is said the Navy Department will officially recognize Commander Converse's record.

F. A. Prince is showing a handsome break, with four fine steppers, on the avenue almost daily. It will be seen at the coming horse show.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Sedgewick and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson has dinner cards out for Aug. 31, and Sept. 1. Mrs. Henry T Sloane will have a dinner party on the 29th inst.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner this evening, and has cards out for dinner Sept. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson of New York, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at dinner this evening at Graystone.

H. B. Duryea, J. S. Tooker, J. B. M Grosvenor, and Lyman C. Josephs have been proposed as members of the Newport Golf Club.

Henry G. McVickar of New York is visiting here.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mrs S. A. Dunn and Miss Constable of New York, and W. D. Ingalls of Washington.

The gunboat Annapolis is expected here for a draft of apprentice boys. The vessel is now en route from Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Fernando Yznaga has returned from New York, and is at the Ocean House.

Marion M. Smith of New York is the guest of his father, Col. Howard Smith.

Montefiore Isaacs of New York is the guest of Mrs. James O. Parker.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders is the guest of Mrs. Center Hitchcock. Both Lieut. Woodbury Kane and Corp. Maxwell Norman have already improved in health since they returned from Montauk Point.

Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll, United States Navy, having been detached from the New ark, is expected home in a few days.

Mr. Eustis has purchased H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.'s, knockabout Kata-Ma.

Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow United States Navy, who has recently been under medical treatment, has been ordered to resume command of the Fern.

Sydney Woolett and Whitney Warren have been proposed for membership in the Lawrence Club.

Lloyd Warren sails for Europe to-morrow.

Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen, United States Navy, Mrs. Van Reypen and their daughter, Miss Van Reypen, are the guests of Medical Inspector and Mrs. C. A. Siegfried at the torpedo station.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are en route from Europe to this country, and are expected here for a short visit.

Owing to the death of Lieut. William Tiffany, who was a cousin of O. H. P. Belmont, the musicale which Mrs. Belmont was to have given at Belmont to-morrow evening has been postponed. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has also postponed her barn dance until Thursday evening.

Mrs. William Grosvenor has cards out for a garden party to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. C. Ogden Codman will hold a reception at her cottage on Sept. 1.

A large number of dinner parties are being arranged for Sunday evening at the casino during the concert.

Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. E. S. Willing, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at dinner this evening. Among the cottagers entertaining to-morrow evening will be Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Frederick A. Allen, brother-in-law of Rough Rider Joseph S. Stevens, has chartered a tug to go to Montauk and take his relative from the transport, expected from Santiago, and bring him here to recuperate.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes Entertains 200 Guests at a Dinner Dance.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York gave her first large entertainment of the season to-night. It was a dinner dance, and the entire clubhouse at the Kebo Valley was thrown open to the guests. The Hungarian Band from New York was brought on for the occasion. Unique favors were presented to all the guests, who numbered over 200. Mrs. Stokes was dressed in simple black. Among the guests were:

Mrs. Emery, Mr. W. Lawrence Green, Miss Whelan, Mr. Blackwell, Miss De Boicouria, Mr. Goodrich, Miss Lawson, Mr. Biddle, Miss Hinkle, Mr. Ellis, Miss Cobb, Mr. Bates, Mrs. Train, Mr. James Stokes, Mr. Goodman, Mrs. Barnwell, Mr. Pendleton, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Sherman, Miss Cochran, Mr. Wright, Miss McCormick, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Ellis, Gist Blair, Mrs. Goff, Dr. Horwitz, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. Emery, Mrs. Taylor, Admiral Upshur, Miss De Castro, Mr. Cushman, Miss Worden, Mr. Todd, Miss Redman, Mr. Van Nest, Miss Goodman, Mr. Slater, Miss Alexander, Mr. Train, Miss Hun, Mr. Adams, Miss Whelen, Mr. Barney, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Von Gaertner, Mrs. W. A. Green, Mr. Leeds, Miss Hoy, Prince Troubetzkoi, Miss Barney, Mr. Hunt, Miss Goddard, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Henderson, Miss Godwin, Count Visone, and Miss Fox.

Reception to Squadron Officers.

The members of the Staten Island Club have issued invitations for a reception to be tendered the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. The reception will be given Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the clubhouse.

WAR AGAINST THE GAS TRUST.

E. C. Benedict After the People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—E. C. Benedict, the New York financier, has entered a formal declaration of war against the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, commonly known as the Gas Trust. He is acting in behalf of the Indiana Natural Gas Company, which claims that contracts which the People's Gas Company has made with it have been grossly violated.

In a statement given out by his Chicago attorneys to-day Mr. Benedict makes a veiled threat that natural gas will be sold in Chicago in competition with the gas sold by the trust.

Altogether it looks as if Chicago might soon have the fun of seeing a gas war, which will mean a general tearing up of streets and the cutting of gas rates.

The Gas Trust people, who have been selling the Indiana Natural Gas Company's product under contract, insist that Mr. Benedict's declaration of war is but a "bluff."

A NEW MINNEAPOLIS ROAD.

A Suburban Line Being Built with Strong Influences Back of It.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—Work was commenced to-day upon the construction of the new suburban railroad connecting this city with Anoka, sixteen miles distant, and it is understood in railroad circles here that the line will be continued northward from Anoka until it reaches Rainy Lake, the international boundary, a distance of about 250 miles.

Donald Grant, the well-known Faribault contractor, has the contract for the construction of the line, and funds are being furnished by a corporation, of which E. E. Fisher, formerly President of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, is agent.

It is strongly suspected here that the new line is really being built by the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which would thus acquire a through line from St. Louis to the international boundary, and would tap rich and rapidly growing regions in Northern Minnesota.

SAM BERNARD AS A STAR.

His Success at Poughkeepsie in "The Marquis of Michigan."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 26.—Sam Bernard made his first appearance here to-night as a star in the new comedy "The Marquis of Michigan," by Glen MacDonough and Edward W. Townsend. By the applause accorded to both star and play, one would have thought it a midwinter evening instead of a hot Summer night, when to laugh is almost an exertion.

Sam Bernard's personality and his humorous contortion of "English as She Should be Spoke" were alone funny enough to make the audience forget the heat, in addition to which the vehicle with which the Bijou management has provided him proved of sufficient merit to be a decided go, even though there had been no star at the head of the cast. The new play is replete with bright, witty lines and absurdly funny situations, and in some of its characterizations proved to be something really unique in the field of farce.

Among these was an up-to-date Portia, played by Maud Haslam, which was artistically executed; a sentimental burglar, played by Dan Collyer; a reformed swell, played by Charles Jackson, and a female Hercules, named Etna Vesuvius, played by Helen Brackett. The performance was an auspicious one, the audience not being satisfied until both the authors and the star had bowed their final thanks in front of the curtain.

Some of Bernard's friends had journeyed up from New York to help celebrate his début, and among them were his former associates, Weber and Fields, and their manager, Mr. Teller, a compliment the popular Sam no doubt appreciated keenly enough. May Irwin, who probably infected the whole house with her good humor, was also in front. She had arrived here about midday on her steam yacht from the Thousand Islands.

Pain to Repeat His Carnival.

The fireworks at the carnival in Pain's Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night was so successful and such an impression was made on the audience which assembled, notwithstanding the threatening weather, that Mr. Pain has decided to reproduce the "Gems of the Carnival Evening" to-night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the Bostonians has decided to omit the Saturday matinée performances, beginning with this afternoon. Victor Herbert's afternoon concerts will therefore commence at 3:30 to-day instead of 2 o'clock, as formerly.

The professional matinée, given yesterday afternoon by Imrie Kiralfy, at the Madison Square Garden, proved successful. Archbishop Corrigan, who witnessed the performance, congratulated the management for its splendid exhibition.

John Drew sailed from Southampton on the Auguste Victoria yesterday, and immediately upon his arrival here will begin rehearsals of Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Liars," in which he will appear at the Empire Theatre, following the engagement of William Gillette.

Announcement is made by William A. Brady that should the version of "Cyrano de Bergerac," produced either by Richard Mansfield or Augustin Daly, prove a success, he will immediately send out six companies to present his own dramatization of the published novel and will thoroughly cover every section of the country.

The Royal Italian Opera Company, which proposes giving opera similar to that presented at Wallack's Theatre last season, claims that the organization has been greatly strengthened. All the leading principals, Montanari, Vionni, Agostini, Collenz, Francesconi, Scolari, and Fumigalli have been retained, and in addition several other singers have been engaged, among them Signorina Rosalia Chalia, from the Teatro Lirico di Milan, who made her appearance a year ago with the Mapleson Imperial Opera Company; Signori Alberto de Bassini, D. Cantari, and Signorina Danti.

MR. PLATT AND ROOSEVELT

The Senator Denies Quigg's Alleged Statement that Roosevelt Is His Candidate.

BLACK WILL FIGHT IT OUT

The Governor's Friends Claim He Can Be Renominated in Spite of Platt—A Tempest in the Blaine Club.

Senator Platt yesterday broke the silence which he has maintained so strictly concerning Col. Theodore Roosevelt's nomination for Governor long enough to make a statement of twenty-five words. It was a negative statement, provoked by the publication in an afternoon newspaper of a dispatch from Washington, alleging that Representative Quigg had announced there that "Theodore Roosevelt is to be Senator Platt's candidate for Governor of New York."

When this publication was shown to Mr. Platt at his Broadway office he said: "I venture to say that Mr. Quigg did not say any such thing. There is not one word of truth in the alleged statement."

Republican advocates of Roosevelt's nomination who commented on this utterance observed that it did not prove that Mr. Platt was not in favor of Roosevelt. He would very naturally, they noted, deny that Roosevelt was his candidate, but such a denial, they declared, was not significant. Some of Gov. Black's friends in the city were inclined, however, to take the Senator's denial as meaning a great deal and were much pleased thereat. The Senator, they observed, was not in the habit of denying newspaper stories, and from the fact that he had thus publicly repudiated an assertion that Roosevelt was his candidate they drew considerable comfort.

In spite of Mr. Platt's repudiation of the alleged Quigg statement, those who know how the county feels about the Governorship do not doubt that he said something like what was attributed to him in Washington, though he probably never intended that it should be published. Mr. Quigg is understood to have privately declared here that Roosevelt would be Mr. Platt's candidate and that he would be nominated because the "old man" controlled enough delegates to name him.

Talk of Revolt Against Mr. Platt.

The prospects of an amicable preconvention arrangement of the gubernatorial matter are not flattering. The outspoken declarations of the local "machine" leaders for Roosevelt are accepted as direct inspirations from Mr. Platt, and as meaning that the Senator has decided that Roosevelt is the only man who can make a winning fight. On the other hand, the statement was made yesterday by a Republican of prominence who is in the confidence of Gov. Black that the Governor and his backers have decided to make a fight to a finish in the convention. They will do this, he said, in the confidence that they control enough delegates to nominate in spite of the Platt opposition. They propose to enter the field at once in an aggressive hunt for delegates, and to force the fighting on Mr. Platt and the New York City machine, headed by Quigg and Gibbs, on whom they lay the blame for the Roosevelt boom. They declare that they know their ground and are confident of victory.

The talk of open revolt against Senator Platt is laughed at by the Platt men here. They say that Black's strength is confined to the delegates that can be controlled by Payn and Aldridge and his other official appointees, and that Mr. Platt will control absolutely a large majority of the delegates to the convention.

Meanwhile the reports from the interior continue to hold the Roosevelt color. Samuel G. Blythe, managing editor of the Buffalo Enquirer, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the sentiment for Roosevelt in Erie County was overwhelming. The canal influence in Buffalo is potent and it will be thrown against Gov. Black. There will be forty-eight delegates in the convention from Erie, controlled largely by State Committeeman John R. Hazel, who is believed to favor Roosevelt as against Black.

Commotion in Blaine Club.

What had been interpreted as an effort by the Twenty-fifth District election district Chairmen to block the Roosevelt boom by putting up Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment for a place on the State ticket caused something of a commotion among the members of the Blaine Republican Club yesterday. At a meeting held at the club rooms Thursday night, resolutions were adopted proposing Col. Downs for a place on the State ticket. According to the story that obtained currency yesterday, Secretary George R. Manchester of the Republican County Committee got the idea that this was a scheme to injure Roosevelt by putting another military figure from New York City on the scene. He so informed Mr. Quigg, who was in Washington, by telephone, and the County Chairman, so the story goes, insisted that another meeting should be called for last night to repudiate the action of Thursday night.

At the clubrooms, 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night, a number of members assembled in anticipation of an animated meeting. Meantime various members of the club had explained to Mr. Quigg that there was no intention to sidetrack the Rough Riders' commander with the Colonel of the Seventy-first; that the resolutions were intended merely as a recognition of Col. Downs's bravery, and that there was no intention to press him for Governor. On the strength of these explanations, presumably, the meeting called for last night was abandoned at the last moment.

Charles Hess, executive member of the County Committee from the Twenty-fifth District, who is the controlling spirit in the Blaine Club, said:

"The resolutions we passed Thursday night did not put up Col. Downs as a candidate for Governor. We simply want him on the ticket somewhere. Mr. Quigg was under a wrong impression when he called the meeting to-night. This club will pledge itself to nobody until after the State Convention has named the candidate. There are other brave men besides Roosevelt, just the same. He was not the whole war."

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District has signified its indorsement of Roosevelt for Governor.

McCARREN LOOKS FOR VICTORY.

The Senator Thinks Democrats Will Secure Control of State.

Patrick H. McCarren sat in the headquarters of the Democratic Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House last night looking over the reports he had received from a number of counties in the upper part of the State. He read them all carefully; and after a while he said: "Everything looks like victory for the Democratic Party. Our organization this year is going to be in better shape than it has been for a long time past. A great deal of attention is being paid to the organization of every district. So far as the detailed work is concerned, there will be nothing lacking. In this fight for the control of the State the arguments are in our favor, and we are bound to win. All the Republicans have to fall back upon is the war and National issues. Even on the war they have not a great deal to stand on, but they drag in National issues because they know they can't win on the State issues. The canal scandal is a little too much for them."

Among Senator McCarren's callers yesterday were Controller Coler, J. Sergeant Cram, Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn, Assemblyman Gale of Queens, and Assemblyman Meyer of Manhattan. Mr. Coler and Mr. Tully gave favorable reports of the condition of affairs in Brooklyn.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic editors of the State met at the committee rooms yesterday afternoon. The committee is composed of J. P. Hulett of Erie County, Mr. Buck of Warren County, Messrs. Holden, Mason, Hampton, and Hoyt of Albany, and Mr. Davis of Columbia County. What was done at the meeting Senator McCarren declined to say.

RECOGNIZE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Westchester County Democrats Send Names to Superintendent McCullagh.

Superintendent McCullagh of the Bureau of Elections said yesterday at his office at 640 Broadway that the Democrats in part had recognized the new election law by sending in a list of names from Westchester County. William J. Greaney, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Westchester, sent in a list of ten Democrats for places as Deputy Superintendents.

Superintendent McCullagh said that he was not yet in possession of the list of the Republican County Committee. The Secretary of the organization had the names in his possession, but asked yesterday that the time of closing the list be extended, which has been done.

The Superintendent announced that an examination of the applications for appointment would take place in September. It will be similar to that of the Inspectors for the elections before this year. Republicans and Democrats will be examined alike.

LOYAL SILVER MEN TO MEET.

Three Hundred Democratic League Delegates Expected in Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—The Loyal Democratic League, composed of the silver Democrats of the State, will hold a conference in this city to-morrow. About 300 delegates will be in attendance. The committee in charge will meet this evening at the Hotel Stanwix to perfect arrangements.

The conference will prepare a memorial to the Democratic State Convention demanding that a free-silver plank be placed in its platform, and will appoint a committee to attend and fight for free silver at that convention.

SULLIVAN COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

State Delegates Instructed for Elliot Danforth for Governor.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Democratic Convention for Sullivan Couty today elected A. M. Soriber, William H. McGrath, and Valentine Scheidell delegates to the State Convention.

Elliot Danforth was present and addressed the convention at the solicitation of the delegates. The convention instructed the delegates for Danforth for Governor.

Judge George H. Smith was elected delegate to the Judicial Convention. Elery Pinney, A. D. Eller, Philip Hemdt, John L. Smith, and Thornton A. Niven were elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention; and Dr. A. P. Buckley, Roderick Morrison, Frank S. Anderson, Tom Hilliard, P. H. Furgeson, Nathan Black, Sidney E. Wenzel, George M. Beakes, Archibald Rosensteraus Woensign and John Gardner were elected delegates to the Congressional Convention.

BAILEY AGAIN FOR CONGRESS.

His Texas Constituents Declare Squarely Against Expansion.

SHERMAN, Texas, Aug. 26.—Congressman J. W. Bailey was unanimously renominated here to-day on a platform which declares that the State Convention has no right to instruct its representatives in Congress on the question of expansion or any other question of National policy.

The platform declares squarely against expansion, and indorses Mr. Bailey's position in every particular, and leaves him free to vote on any National question until the National Democratic Convention formulates the policy of the party on the question of the annexation of the territory taken from the Spaniards during the war.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Otto Loeschigk.

Otto Loeschigk, a wealthy retired merchant, and father-in-law of Edward M. Grout, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning from a complication of diseases, at his home, 12 Fiske Place, Brooklyn. He had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Loeschigk was born in Germany in 1827, and came to this country forty-five years ago. He engaged in business shortly after his arrival, and in a short time accumulated quite a large fortune. He became connected with the firm of Schnabel Brothers, Manhattan, but a few years ago retired on account of his poor health. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at his late home. The Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will officiate. Mr. Loeschigk is survived by a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Edward M. Grout. The interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. Urald Laurier, brother of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, died at Arthabaskaville, Quebec, yesterday. He was well known in the United States, having practiced for years in Chicago. He had lately returned from a trip to California.

Jacob G. Vanderbilt, an old resident of this city, died on Thursday at his home, 710 Washington Street. He was in his eighty-third year, and was born near Nyack, in Rockland County. He leaves a son and daughter and three grandchildren. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, and the interment will be in New City, Rockland County.

LIEUT. TIFFANY'S FUNERAL.

Will Be Held Monday Morning at Trinity Church, Newport.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—It has been arranged that the family of Lieut. William Tiffany, the Rough Rider who died at the Parker House last night, will leave with his body for Newport, R. I., next Monday forenoon.

Capt. Doris A. Young has offered a cavalry detail from the First Battalion to escort the body, and the offer probably will be accepted.

Private Secretary Perkins to-day called at the Parker House and conveyed to the relatives of Lieut. Tiffany the Governor's sorrow and regret.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The funeral of Lieut. Tiffany will be held Monday morning at 11:45 o'clock at Trinity Church, Newport.

CARLOADS OF BEER FOR CHINA.

Eastern Agent of a Milwaukee House Sends for Sixty

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates;
The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.
Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.
Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.
Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.
This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1898, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-three (23) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

227	365	632	1004	1141	1637
231	511	668	1020	1154	1883
236	572	816	1047	1431	1986
272	585	867	1111	1609	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the first day of September, 1898, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1884.
Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
New York, August 8th, 1898.
A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1898.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashr

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of INCOME BONDS and Stockholders of the above Company are notified that the TIME TO DEPOSIT their bonds and stock with the undersigned, at the office of H. L. Horton & Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, WILL EXPIRE on the 15th day of September, 1898.
August 22d, 1898.
H. L. HORTON,
ERNST THALMANN,
JAMES M. DAVIS,
O. S. WOOD, } Committee of Bondholders.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

WANTED—Money to loan on gilt-edge real estate collateral, by party going into loan business; in addition to regular collateral each loan made will be guaranteed; interest will net to investor not less than 7 per cent. Write to D. E. HIRSHFIELD & CO., Waco, Texas.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Trading on the Stock Exchange further developed yesterday. In conspicuous quarters progress was made of a character suggestive of anything else than that the security market has yet reached limits either in volume of business or in strength of quotations.

The stocks which most advanced in yesterday's market were among those which have been continuing prominent throughout the market's recent improvement.

Public buying was clearly in evidence. Commission houses were active. Only the room trading element on the Stock Exchange tried to block the market's natural advance.

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Sugar Trust shares rose 3 points on the disclosure in THE NEW YORK TIMES that amicable settlement has been practically arranged between the trust and new independent refineries which have been threatening trade profits. Many denials of this settlement are likely to come, some of them official; but official denials do not count for much in the face of evidence so circumstantial as is supplied by the stock market's course.

Similar denials have been heard touching the announcement here some days ago of re-established peace in the affairs of the People's Gas Company of Chicago. The market's course there also is giving testimony. When the announcement was made in THE TIMES that Commodore Benedict and ex-Gov. Flower had composed the differences between their corporations, People's Gas was around par. Yesterday morning it was at 104¼; at the close of yesterday's business it was above 107. By the time People's Gas stock is 3 or 4 points higher, special dispatches will probably be arriving from Chicago officially confirming the "news" that the much hippodromed war there is over.

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The Pacific stocks gained in prominence, their strength being suggestive of official developments which insiders intimate are close at hand. The Union Pacific preferred dividend is likely to come much earlier than the professional talent of Wall Street has arranged, and the fact that Northern Pacific common is to go upon a dividend basis explains the aggressive confidence back of that stock's movements.

Europe is a buyer of both Northern and Union Pacific securities on a large scale.

Arbitrage traders between here and London hop in and out of stocks, and such relatively petty manoeuvres are regarded sometimes in Wall Street as reflecting European investment tendencies. Ridiculous notions of this sort do not prevail in intelligent circles. The foremost American banking houses having foreign connections are agreed that European investors are more favorably inclined toward this country at present than ever hitherto.

It is not improbable that gold imports may begin before the end of next week, and on a large scale.

***

Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $106,000 3s, when issued, at 105¼@105⅛.

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In State bonds $20,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 8⅞ and $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 93.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co. pf.	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Northern Pacific	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Canada Southern	1¼	Ore. Short Line	1
Central Pacific	1¼	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅜	Pacific Cost 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	4½	Reading	½
Consolidated Ice	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
H. B. Claflin Co.	2	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Illinois Steel	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Union Pacific	2⅜
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Louis. & Nashville	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1
Manhattan Con.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Minnesota Iron	3	Wabash pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½	Western Union Tel.	½
Missouri Pacific	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	1	Col. & H. C. & I.	½
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	L. E. & W. pf.	1¾
Brooklyn Rap. T.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	1	St. Paul & Duluth	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¾	Standard R. & T. 6s.	3½
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2⅜
Flint & P. M. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm.	1½
Pitts. & West. 4s	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	2¼

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1
L. E. & West. 1st	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, l.r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,844,510; balance, $7,037,635; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $600,973.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅝@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83⅜@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21 less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows:
Chicago—30c discount. Boston—15@33 1-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount. selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ½, to 9⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 61¼, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 115¾. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 14¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅛, New York Central at 122½, Erie first preferred at 39¼, and Pennsylvania at 61. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅝ for both money and the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 19,400,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 160,000 marks; "other" securities decreased 7,940,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 23,160,000 marks.

Higher Rate for Call Money.

Because of the decreased surplus reserve of the associated banks, and because of the likelihood of a further large decrease which may appear in to-day's weekly statement, practically all the associated banks raised the rate for call money to 2 per cent. yesterday. Some of the borrowers objected and paid off their loans, but the money was lent to others at once at the new rate. The loans made yesterday run until Monday.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of August to-day will cover fifty-one roads, and will show 2.68 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern	$83,422	$2,601	....
Ann Arbor	25,973	317	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	142,331	9,269	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	73,223	7,142	....
Canadian Pac.	491,000	....	$14,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	258,551	34,405	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	102,900	25,400	....
Chi. Great Western	125,189	7,184	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	67,671	....	3,659
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	652,674	33,333	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,758	1,219	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	30,835	6,525	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	22,170	12,526	....
Denver & Rio Grande	168,100	16,600	....
Det. & Lima North.	8,134	927	....
Evans. & Indian.	8,729	901	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	28,003	....	685
Flint & Pere Marq.	61,349	8,968	....
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	6,340	717	....
Georgia	26,417	2,068	....
Grand Trunk	462,794	....	24,296
Det. G. H. & M.			
Intern. & Gt. North.	54,754	....	6,700
Iowa Central	45,899	6,392	....
Kanawha & Mich.	10,756	286	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	71,511	....	48
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	10,735	1,695	....
Lake Erie & West.	71,146	....	2,800
Louis., E. & St. L.	32,834	3,158	....
Mexican Central	226,235	9,259	....
Mexican National	105,411	603	....
Minn. & St. Louis	46,597	....	1,622
Mo., Kan. & Texas	209,048	....	13,447
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	493,000	....	41,000
Central Branch	27,000	....	6,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	52,224	....	7,459
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	23,204	280	....
Pittsburg & Western.	55,767	7,076	....
Rio Grande South.	10,100	2,723	....
Rio Grande Western.	56,600	....	9,000
St. J. & Gd. Island.	31,528	....	83
St. Louis & S. F.	126,699	937	....
St. Louis Southw.	93,900	2,700	....
Southern Railway	440,314	44,323	....
Texas & Pacific	120,298	....	2,72
Tol. & Ohio Central.	34,854	12,267	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	51,058	....	1,08
Wabash	289,783	4,787	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	31,895	14,106	....
Wisconsin Central.	95,404	....	81
Total (51 roads)	$5,775,727	$287,779	$136,82
Net inc. (2.68 p. c.)	....	150,957	....

For the second week of August our final statement covers 77 roads, and shows 1.89 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Prev. rep'd (52 r'ds)	$5,330,273	$237,206	$140,97
Atlantic & Danville	11,424	275	....
Bur., C. R. & North.	88,234	10,228	....
Central of Georgia	87,596	1,033	....
Chi. & West Mich.	39,519	8,954	....
Clev., Can. & South.	11,662	1,204	....
Clev., C. C. & St.	279,473	1,693	....
Det. G. R. & West.	28,815	1,520	....
Dul., S. S. & Atlan.	40,258	5,874	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	66,492	33,005	....
Ft. W. & Den. City	20,878	....	4,40
Grand Trunk	439,519	....	19,51
Chi. & Gd. Trunk			
Det., G. H. & M.			
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	31,058	....	6,84
K. C., Mem. & Birm.	21,137	2,262	....
Kansas City & Om.	4,761	....	82
Louis., E. & St. L.	28,810	....	1,48
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	67,117	4,596	....
Norfolk & Western.	227,054	....	33,63
Northern Pacific	421,360	16,544	....
Ohio River	18,987	....	1,27
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.	123,274	7,778	....
St. L. & San Fran.	127,335	....	3,49
Union Pac., D. & G.	67,462	3,394	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	32,923	19,103	....
Total (77 roads)	$7,670,421	$354,869	$212,48
Net inc. (1.89 p. c.)	....	142,234	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly trade review Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The volume of business reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing houses is 20.4 per cent. larger than last year, and 26 per cent. larger than in 1892, heretofore the year of largest business and highest prosperity ever known.

"Part of this increase was due to speculation at New York, but there remains a healthy increase over the best of previous years, and though in some branches business is not satisfactory in character, nearly all it is in volume larger than ever before.

"No unfavorable change appears in the prospect of crops upon which the welfare of the country so largely depends, nor is there present or threatening financial disturbance. Europe has not wearied of buying American securities, although some speculators have been selling, nor is there shown any want of confidence among American investors.

"The money market is running smoothly without any symptom of danger, and the unusual delay of Western demand for crops moving only indicates the enormous increase in available resources carried in the banks of that section.

"Comparisons as to foreign trade are also misled because imports last year were extraordinarily small after the big rush to anticipate new duties, while exports were beginning to show the phenomenal demand which made the year quite the most remarkable in our history. Hence the decrease of 13 per cent. from New York in August thus far is not alarming, but sales of produce yet to be forwarded are large, and have stopped any decrease in the current rates of foreign exchange. Nor is it at all disheartening that imports at New York for the month thus far exceed last year's by nearly $5,000,000, since last year they fell below those of 1896 by more than $4,000,000.

"The childish element in the stock market comes uppermost frequently, and has in one of its frivolous fits bids were left for selling largely for New York or other reason that because they feared that somebody else might sell. But the solid business remains unmoved, and the situation seems to closely resemble that in 1879 and 1880, when even the ablest and largest operators thought reaction due, and sold repeatedly only to buy in again at considerably higher prices. Some men of great ability have sold stocks largely, but have never been able to get back a tenth of the shares they sold without paying more for them."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"Business conditions in the main reflect the continuance of most of the favorable features hitherto dominating the trade situation in the more favored sections of the country. Prominent in this direction, of course, are the iron and steel and allied industries, in which active demand, prospects or prospective has led to further price advances, sustained and even increased activity in distribution at most Western markets, with some improvement likewise noted at the South and on the Pacific Coast; steadiness in prices—wheat, corn, and cotton, however, excepted—a reduced number of business failures, fair gains in railroad earnings, as a whole, and bank clearings in spite of a slight reduction from last week, showing heavy gains over all corresponding periods in previous years.

"The less-favorable elements in the situation are the reports of arrested or smaller than expected trade at Eastern markets more particularly in textile lines, lower quotations, and apparently less active demand from abroad for our cereal products and reduced prices paid for the South's great staple, raw cotton. Qualifying the latter might be mentioned the fact that Spring wheat has apparently begun to move in the Northwest and that the promise of large yields alike in wheat and cotton has tended to depress quotations.

"In the iron and steel trade the strength developed has been notable and the confidence expressed almost striking, in view of the unwillingness of new buyers to immediately grant price demands. The situation of the iron and steel mills, however, with order books filled for from thirty to sixty days ahead, albeit much of this is at old prices, is one of aggressiveness, and numerous orders have been turned down because of time limits, demanded or set for delivery. Advanced quotations for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, lead, copper, and spelter are features of the week, and even tinplates show a gain in price after a long period of depression.

"Wheat has been depressed primarily by expectations of a heavy imminent movement of Spring wheat to market, but it is noteworthy that the cash product is still at a premium of 6@7 cents over near-by futures, owing largely to further heavy reductions in visible supplies at home and abroad, a point considerably below last year's astonished stocks. Explanation of at least some of the talk about farmers holding their wheat is found in the reduced receipts at large primary markets, but it is claimed that the numerous country mills have bought freely to replenish practically exhausted stocks, and that this accounts for the diversion of wheat-movement apparently taking place.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 172, against 195 last week, and compare with 210 in this week a year ago, 320 in 1896, 190 in 1895, and 207 in 1894. Bank clearings aggregate $1,249,609,000, smaller than those of last week by nearly 2 per cent., but larger than those of the corresponding week a year ago by 20 per cent., than those of 1896 and 1894 by 67 per cent., those of 1893 by 84 per cent., and larger than those for the corresponding weeks of 1890 and 1892 by from 14 per cent. to 30 per cent.

"The feature of demand at Western markets this week has been the inquiry from jobbers of dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes, special activity being noted at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Louisville, and Omaha. Reports from that part of the West lying east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio are rather better this week. Chicago reports business in iron and steel restricted by inability of mills to deliver, and manufacturers refuse to sell far ahead. St. Louis reports steel billets and above the low price of the year, and tinplates as firm in price, quite active, and likely to sell higher. Weather is better in the South, and some improvement is noted at leading markets. Collections range from fair to slow. More is doing in groceries at San Francisco, while in Oregon and Washington trade and crop conditions have improved, and the new wheat crop has begun to move, although some growers are reported holding for better prices. Only a fair trade in dry goods is noted at the East, and the feature of the week has been the sale at auction of a large quantity of dress goods at New York at prices below jobbers' lists, with staple goods showing relatively best returns. Orders are not quite up to expectations at Baltimore, while at Boston print cloths are firm on a partial curtailment of production, and a fair business is doing in men's wear woolens.

"Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,563,476 bushels, as against 3,988,348 bushels last week, 5,149,653 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,281,854 bushels in 1896, 1,871,928 bushels in 1895, and 3,420,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 25,706,552 bushels, against 26,581,909 bushels during the same period last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,648,933 bushels, against 3,196,021 bushels last week, 2,682,452 bushels in this week of last year, 2,610,309 bushels in 1896, 1,124,536 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 22,877,301 bushels, against 22,368,345 bushels last year."

BROOKLYN TRANSIT FACTS.

Among Wall Street securities which have recently had conspicuousness none has been more active or apparently proved more attractive to the public than the shares of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. From around $40 per share the stock has risen steadily until this week it has sold close to $70. Yesterday's closing price was a fraction above 66.

Coincident with the current reaction Wall Street has been filled with sensational tales of depressing developments impending, a published attack upon the property having alleged that the company's managers were deceiving investors, that the property was not earning its expenses and interest charges, much less making any headway toward dividends. An extensive short interest has been piled up, based on the apprehension that information of this sort might possibly be well founded. Thus there is a Wall Street situation which makes exceedingly interesting an official statement addressed by President C. L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for publication this morning. Through the courtesy of The Chronicle THE NEW YORK TIMES is able coincidently to quote President Rossiter, who makes public for the first time official statements showing gross earnings and operating expenses for the fiscal year recently ended. Mr. Rossiter says:

"Confusion sometimes arises in the minds of persons looking at the reports of the constituent companies comprising the rapid transit system, because of ignorance of the relations between the various companies. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not a railroad company, but a business corporation, owning the stocks and securities of street railroad companies. It is of course primarily dependent upon these operating railroad companies for its revenue, but not wholly so. For instance, it owns the construction account of the Brooklyn Heights Company against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, payable at the termination of the lease and amounting on June 30 last to $4,125,357. Interest on this account to the amount of $177,622 was paid by the Heights Company to the Rapid Transit Company during the fiscal year, and appeared in the Heights Company's fixed charges. In addition to this revenue the Rapid Transit Company received $112,684 in interest on securities owned by it. Therefore, without considering the net profits of the operating companies at all, it had as a credit to its own interest charges on Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds $290,307, while the interest charges on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds were only $310,750, leaving $20,443 to be required for this purpose from the net profits of the operating companies. As a matter of fact, the operating companies made net profits of $186,000, part of which was charged off on account of old damage claims accruing in previous years, another part of which was turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the remainder of which was retained by the operating companies. The surplus to the credit of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's income account for that year was something over $70,000.

"These figures were based mostly upon operation prior to the crossing of the bridge and prior to the opening of new lines like that to Coney Island, both of which ventures have been exceedingly profitable. Moreover, since the close of the fiscal year the company has disposed of $2,000,000 out of the $2,255,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban first consolidated mortgage bonds which it owned, at a price which has enabled it to pay off all the debt incurred on account of the purchase of those bonds and to net a profit to the company of about $240,000, so that in its balance sheet of July 31 the company does not show a dollar of indebtedness other than its bonded indebtedness, and has a surplus to the credit of $368,000. The value of the new extensions of the company in increasing the revenue has been shown very clearly in the earnings since March 1, which have shown an increase to date of nearly $400,000, or over 14 per cent. During the last three months our increase has been nearly 20 per cent.

"While all of this very high rate of increase is not likely to be maintained during the year, on account of the Coney Island business dropping off in cool weather, yet the increase of over $1,000 a day which we had prior to the beginning of the Coney Island season and prior to the beginning of operation over the bridge, together with the steady increase resulting from operations over the bridge will make a very substantial showing, so that the average increase for the entire fiscal year will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent.

"We could have made very much more favorable reports had we not undertaken to maintain our track and equipment in the very best possible manner. We expended during the last fiscal year for maintenance of equipment alone over $427,000, all of which was charged into operating expenses, and much of the work thus done was work which might properly have been charged against betterments if we had merely desired to make a good showing in our operating statements. My relations with the persons representing the largest interests in the company have convinced me that they are in the company to stay, to build up the property, and to put it in a condition where it will have the most substantial and permanent prosperity. Certainly that is their policy as it has been outlined to me, and that is the policy under which the system is being operated.

"The income account of the company for the last fiscal year showed a surplus of $70,268. For the first seven months, however, of the present calendar year the income account is as follows:

STATEMENT OF BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1898.

RECEIPTS—		DEDUCTIONS—	
Interest on securities owned and on equity in Brooklyn City comp. acc.	$166,499	Interest on mort. bonds	$189,504
B. H. R. R. Co. net profits	100,000	Interest on loans	42,630
Profit on purchase and sale of B., Q. C. & S. bonds	239,433	Taxes	6,881
		Expense accts.	3,489
		Surplus	263,428
Total	$505,932	Total	$505,932

"To the above surplus of $263,428 it would be fair to add the surplus of the operating companies not turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company during said period, namely, $35,591, making a total surplus for the period, if all of it had been turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, of $299,019.

"The combined statement of the operating companies for the seven months of the present calendar year, and also for the fiscal year ending June 30, is as follows:

COMBINED STATEMENTS OF THE OPERATING COMPANIES.

	—7 Months Ending 1898.	July 31,— 1897.
Gross earnings	$3,442,165	$3,070,437
Operating expenses	2,173,271	1,946,530
Net earnings	$1,268,894	$1,123,907
Other income	94,761	106,303
Net income	$1,363,655	$1,230,210
Fixed charges	1,228,064	1,207,040
Surplus	$135,591	$23,170
	—Fiscal Yr. Ending 1898.	June 30,— 1897.
Gross earnings	$5,675,766	$5,318,128
Operating expenses	3,567,308	3,382,283
Net earnings	$2,108,458	$1,935,845
Other income	185,459	184,884
Net income	$2,293,917	$2,120,729
Fixed charges	2,107,056	2,063,351
Surplus	$186,861	$57,378

"The foregoing shows that for the seven months ending July 31, 1898, the increase in gross earnings as compared with the same period of the previous year was $371,728, the increase in net earnings $144,987, and the increase in the surplus over all fixed charges $112,421."

BALANCE SHEET OF BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY JULY 31, 1898.

Assets—	
Investment account	$22,330,293
Treasury bonds	417,000
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban bonds	255,000
Brooklyn City Railroad Company construction account	4,175,857
Seaview Railroad Company stock and bonds	53,426
Sea Beach Railway stock	1
Cash	48,383
Coupon deposit	7,575
Interest receivable	19,286
Bills receivable	190,000
Individuals and companies	4,982
Total	$27,501,285
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	$20,000,000
Mortgage bonds	7,000,000
Coupons	14,000
Accrued interest on bonds	109,717
Vouchers	390
Sea Beach Railway contract	1
Taxes	8,501
Profit and loss surplus	368,676
Total	$27,501,285

HOW CONCENTRATION HELPS.

The Stock Exchange house of John H. Davis & Co., in a circular letter to clients issued yesterday, discusses the impending Three C's consolidation deal, saying:

"The inevitable process of combination and consolidation along the leading industrial lines continues, and a notable instance is again with the Vanderbilt properties. The absorption of the Lake Shore into the New York Central has heretofore been noted. It is reasonable to expect that ere long the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific will practically be a chief component part of one line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Meantime, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (the "Big Four") is to control the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, (the "Monon" route,) and the combination is likely to also include the Chesapeake and Ohio, and perhaps the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The four properties embrace 4,783 miles, with about $130,000,000 capital stock and $144,000,000 funded debt. The concentration of control of our leading lines will make possible great economies or operation, and this, with the reorganizations which have been effected on conservative lines as to fixed charges, have radically changed for the better the general railroad situation of the United States."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $14,934 in Atchison net earnings for July, an increase of $3,882 in total net income.

Meeting of committees of Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel Companies, with further progress toward the amalgamation of these properties.

Increase of $2,885 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for July.

Increase of $41,173 in "Big Four's" surplus net earnings for June, making an increase of $78,181 for the fiscal year.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of $1,000,000 United States Mortgage and Trust Company Real Estate first mortgage bonds, Series G.

Increase of $8,291 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's net earnings for July.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	29	30
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	6	8
Kings County Inc.	9¼	10
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5 p. c.	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette G

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 26, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38⅞	39	4,680	American Cotton Oil..	39½	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	– ⅜
88½	89¼	210	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	89½	89½	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	960	Am. Malting Co.....	34¼	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
84¾	85	457	Am. Malting Co. pf...	84½	85	84½	85	+ ⅛
14⅜	14¼	8,640	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14⅜	15	14¼	14¼	– ⅛
40⅞	41	1,945	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	41¼	41	41	41	– ⅛
146¾	146¾	87,305	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	144½	146⅞	144⅞	146⅜	+ 2⅜
114⅜	115⅛	500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¼	115¼	115	115	+ ¼
35	35⅛	835	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	35½	35½	35	35	– 1
145¼	145⅞	18,085	American Tobacco ...	143⅜	147	148⅝	145	+ 1¼
136	137	365	Am. Tobacco pf.....	135½	135½	135½	135½	+ ½
14	14¼	800	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14½	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	28,653	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	36⅜	37⅜	36¼	37⅛	+ ⅝
6¼	6½	200	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6	6	6	6	– ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	400	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	.....
66¾	66½	15,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	67½	67½	65½	66½	– ½
124½	126	115	Brooklyn Union Gas..	124½	124½	124½	124½	– 1
10⅝	11⅛	200	Brunswick City	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ¼
55	55¼	2,480	Canada Southern	54⅝	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛	+ 1⅛
18½	..	475	Central Pacific	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ 1¼
24⅜	24½	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio...	24½	24½	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅜
159	..	10	Chicago & Alton.....	159½	159½	159½	159½	.....
118½	119	23,420	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	119	119½	118½	115⅞	+ ⅜
61¾	62	3,640	Chicago & East. Ill...	62	62½	61⅝	61¾	– ⅛
108⅝	109	1,450	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	108¾	109	108¾	109	+ ⅜
17¼	17⅜	17,095	Chicago Great West...	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
41½	42⅜	372	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42	42	42	42	+ ¼
33	34	7	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32½	.....
114	114½	58,108	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	112⅞	114⅜	112⅜	114⅛	+ 1⅜
136	136½	8,450	Chicago & Northw....	135⅞	136⅜	135⅝	136	.....
106	106¼	14,553	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105⅞	106⅞	105⅝	106¼	+ ¼
8⅝	9½	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans.....	9	9	9	9	– ⅛
35½	35⅝	2,255	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	36	35	36	+1
43¼	43½	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L....	43⅜	44	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
24¼	25	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24	24¾	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	7	100	Col. & Hock. Coal...	6½	6½	6¼	6½	– ⅛
5½	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
40	..	25	Consolidated Coal	41	41	41	41	.....
189	190½	779	Consolidated Gas	187¼	191	187¼	190⅜	+4½
45¼	45½	780	Consolidated Ice	46	46	45¼	46	+1
109	110	10	Delaware & Hudson..	110¼	110½	110⅜	110⅛	.....
149	151½	750	Del., Lack. & West....	150⅝	151	150⅝	151	.....
13⅝	14¼	365	Denver & R. G.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
53¼	53⅝	7,815	Denver & R. G. pf....	54	54⅝	54	55⅝	+1⅝
17⅞	18⅛	600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	18¼	18½	18	18	– ⅛
14⅜	14⅜	725	Erie	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	38½	400	Erie 1st pf.....	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
26	27	200	Evans. & T. H.....	26	26	26	26	.....
14¾	15	200	Flint & P. M.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	– ⅜
40½	41	421	General Electric	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
137¼	138	450	Great Northern pf....	137⅜	138	137⅜	137⅜	– ⅛
..	..	100	H. B. Claflin Co.....	94	94	94	94	+2
28⅝	28⅞	210	Hawaiian Sugar	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28¾	– ⅛
112½	113	799	Illinois Central.....	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅜	+ ⅝
70¼	70½	2,471	Illinois Steel Co.....	70	70½	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
10	10½	70	Iowa Central	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	.....
37	38	100	Iowa Central pf.....	37½	37½	37½	37⅛	+ ⅜
62	63	2,659	International Paper ..	62½	63	62	62½	+ ⅛
92	92½	515	Int. Paper pf.....	92	92⅝	92	92¼	+ ⅛
18½	19½	2,155	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	19	19⅜	19	19½	+ ⅛
53	54	20	Laclede Gas	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	.....
19	19½	400	Lake Erie & West....	19¾	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
76	77	945	Lake Erie & West. pf.	77½	77½	75¾	75¾	–1⅝
60	60¼	13,609	Louisville & Nashville.	59¼	60⅜	59	60¼	+1
98¼	98⅝	18,213	Manhattan Con	97¼	98¾	97	98⅛	+1½
166½	166¾	1,483	Metropolitan St. Ry...	167	167½	166½	166¾	– ⅛
6¼	6¾	200	Mexican Central	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
108	109	500	Michigan Central	108¼	108½	108¼	108¾	+ ⅜
89¾	90½	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	91	91	91	91	.....
97	98	8,974	Minnesota Iron	95	98	95	98	+3
12¼	12½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
36¾	37	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	36½	37	36¾	37	+ ⅜
37	37¼	2,540	Missouri Pacific	36¾	37½	36½	37	+ ⅜
28¼	30	150	Mobile & Ohio.....	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
96½	97	25	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	97	97	97	97	.....
38½	38¾	400	National Lead Co.....	38⅞	39	38½	38¾	– ⅜
112	115	75	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	112½	114½	112¼	114	.....
6½	7	300	National Linseed Oil..	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6¼	.....
7⅞	8	500	National Starch	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
93¼	94	130	New Jersey Central..	93¾	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
92	93	960	New York Air Brake..	96	96	90	92⅜	– ¼
118¾	119	4,625	New York Central	119½	119⅝	119	119	.....
54⅝	54¾	400	Norfolk & West. pf....	54½	54⅜	54⅝	54¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	1,300	North American	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	59,695	Northern Pacific	40¼	41¼	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
77⅝	77¾	26,906	Northern Pacific pf....	77⅞	78¼	77½	77⅝	– ⅛
16¼	16½	560	Ontario & Western...	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	.....
61	61½	505	Oregon R. & Nav.....	61	61¼	61	61¼	+ ⅛
76	77½	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	76½	76½	76¼	76½	+ ½
34¾	35¾	720	Oregon Short Line	35	35	34½	35	+1
45½	47	340	Pacific Coast	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
85	88	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf..	85	85	85	85	.....
66	67	880	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	66	66	66	66	+1⅜
34¼	34½	1,370	Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅜	.....
15⅜	17⅜	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	17⅜	17⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
107	107⅜	36,940	People's Gas, Chicago.	104⅜	107½	104½	107⅛	+1⅞
119½	119⅝	811	Pennsylvania R. R....	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	+ ⅝
42⅜	45	1,700	P., C., C. & St. L....	45	45	44¼	44½	.....
8¼	8¾	150	Pitts. & West. pf.....	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
186	188	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	187	187	187	187	.....
1⅞	2	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	.....
19⅛	19¼	700	Reading	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
45	45⅞	1,420	Reading 1st pf.....	45	45¼	44⅞	45	.....
..	..	1,300	Reading 2d pf.....	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
68	69	210	Rio Grande West. pf..	69	69	69	69	.....
59	60	660	St. J. & G. L. 1st pf...	60¼	61	60	60	–1
8⅞	9	1,617	St. L. & San Fran....	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
67⅝	67½	370	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	.....
34¼	34½	710	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	– ⅛
12¾	13	1,850	St. Louis Southw. pf...	13	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
21	25	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	24½	24½	24½	24½	– ⅛
170	172	150	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	171	171	171	171	+ ⅛
85⅝	88	1,360	St. Paul & Omaha....	85½	86⅛	85½	85⅝	+ ⅝
154	165	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf...	154	154	154	154	.....
22½	22⅜	800	Southern Pacific	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	9⅝	950	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½	.....
35⅞	36	6,417	Southern Railway pf..	35¾	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	7,480	Standard R. & T.....	8⅞	10⅛	8⅞	9½	+ ⅛
82⅞	82⅝	3,920	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32½	33	32½	32¼	– ⅛
16	16⅜	4,110	Texas Pacific	16½	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
14	20	112	Toledo & Ohio Cent..	12	15	12	15	.....
30	40	10	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf..	27	27	27	27	.....
26	..	200	Twin City R. T.....	26	26	26	26	+ ¼
32½	32⅝	44,983	Union Pacific	30	32⅝	29⅞	32¼	+2¾
67	67⅛	58,947	Union Pacific pf.....	65⅞	67⅜	65¾	66⅞	+1⅛
5¼	5½	8,020	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅜
41	44	5	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	.....
7⅜	7½	800	United States Leather.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	– ⅛
72⅜	72⅝	3,422	U. S. Leather pf.....	73	73	72⅝	72⅞	.....
46⅞	46⅜	1,917	United States Rubber..	45¾	46¾	45¾	46½	+1
105¼	105½	693	U. S. Rubber pf.....	105	105½	105	105¼	+ ⅜
8¼	9	100	Wabash	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	22	1,985	Wabash pf.....	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
..	95¼	400	West Chicago Street...	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	– ½
95	95¼	4,036	Western Union Tel....	94½	95¼	94½	95⅛	+ ½
15⅜	15⅝	430	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	.....
11⅞	12½	955	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd.	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
Sales.....		666,854						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	98	..
6s, 1918, when is'd.	105½	105⅝
6s, 1918, small, when issued.....	105	106
4s, r., 1907.....	111	112
4s, c., 1907.....	111½	112⅝
5s, r., 1925.....	127	128
5s, c., 1925.....	127	128
5s, r., 1904.....	112	113
5s, c., 1904.....	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899.	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	117	..
Adams Express...	106	..
Alb. & Sus.....	190	220
American Coal....	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel....	25	40
Am. Express....	132	137
Am. St. & Wire pf ..	87¾	90
Am. T. & C.....	96	98
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf.....	36½	38
Boston A. L. pf...	105	108
Buff., R. & P.....	31	32
Buff., R. & P. pf..	68	70
Bur., C. R. & N....	75	..
Chi. & Alton pf....	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	29¼	30
Chi. Gt. W. deb..	70	74
Chi., Ind. & L....	9½	10¼
C., M. & St. P. pf. ..	158	..
Chi. & N. W. pf..	176	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	48
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev....	..	⅝

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Colorado Midland.	4	6¼
Col. Midland pf...	13	16
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal.....	40	..
Consol. Ice 'pf....	91⅞	93
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Detroit Gas	61	62
Del. & H. Can....	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½
Eastern Elevator.	60	134
Ed. El. Il. of N.Y.	130	134
*E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	130	140
Eighth Avenue ...	350	..
Erie 2d pf.....	19⅜	20
Ev. & T. H. pf...	52¾	55
Flint & P. M. pf..	38½	40
Fe. W. & R. G....	13½	15
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l....	96	100
Joliet & Chicago..	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M..	4	5
Keok. & D. M. pf.	16½	17
Keokuk & West..	29	32
Kingston & Pem..	4	9⅜
Laclede Gas pf...	95	96
Lake Shore	192½	..
Long Island	50	58
Manhattan Beach.	3	6
Md. Coal pf.....	45	52
Morris & Essex...	170¼	175
Minn. & St. L....	27½	28⅜
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¾	61¾
Minn., St. P. & S. M.....	6	..
Mich. Peninsular	65⅞	67⅜
Mil., L. Sh. & W.	44	46
Mil., L. Sh. & W. pf.	44	46
Milwaukee Elec..	30	35
Mutual Union....	15	20
N. Y. & Harlem..	275	..
N. Y. & N. H....	194	197
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	65	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	35	36
Norfolk So.....	60	66
Norfolk & West..	15¾	16½
Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Peo. & Eastern...	4	6
Pitts. & West. pf..	63	67
Quicksilver pf....	6	7
Rens. & Saratoga.	185	187½
Rome, W. & O....	123½	..
Rio Grande W....	30	31
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	7¼	7½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	20	22
St. L. S. W.....	5½	6
St. Paul & Dul. pf.	89	92
Sil. bullion certfs..	59½	61
Sixth Avenue.....	200	..
Third Avenue.....	172	175
Wells-F. Express..	120	125
Wis. Central.....	1	2
Wis. Central pf....	4	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
330	Am. Cotton Oil.	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝
10	Am. Cot. Oil pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
80	Am. Sp. Mfg....	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
45,790	Am. Sugar Ref..	141½	146⅞	141¼	145⅞
50	At., Top. & S. F.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,290	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅞	37	36½	37⅛
1,840	Am. Tob. Co....	144½	147¾	144⅜	145¼
3,700	Bklyn. R. T....	67¼	67¾	65½	66½
5,610	Chi., Bur. & Q..	118⅝	119½	118½	119½
3,210	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅜	106⅝	105⅞	106⅜
22,420	C., Mil. & St. P.	112⅝	114⅞	112⅝	114¼
220	Chi. Gt. West..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
10	Ches. & Ohio....	24½	24½	24½	24½
4,730	Louis & Nasn...	59⅜	60½	59¼	60¼
8,020	Manhattan	98	98¾	96⅝	98⅝
500	Mo. Pacific	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37
60	Nat. Lead	39½	39⅞	38⅝	38⅜
3,810	Nor. Pacific	40⅜	41	39⅞	40⅜
2,230	Nor. Pac. pf. ..	78	78	77⅝	77⅞
30	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34½	34½
8,280	People's Gas	104⅜	107½	104⅜	107½
100	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Southern pf.	35⅝	36	35¾	35⅞
250	Stand. R. & T...	9	10	9	9¾
80	Tenn., C. & I. ..	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
500	Texas Pacific	16	16½	16	16⅜
1,710	Union Pacific	32½	32⅝	32½	32½
7,100	Union Pacific pf..	66	67¼	65⅞	67
70	U. P., D. & G..	6¼	6¼	6	6
140	U. S. Leather pf.	73	73	72¾	72¾
10	U. S. Rubber....	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
190	Western Union ..	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅜
32,920					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
11,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
25,000	Tex. Pac 2d.....	40½	49⅛	48¾	48¾
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	78½	78½	78½	78½
$46,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Irving	147½
American Ex. ..	165	Lincoln National..	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	200
Central National ..	170	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	200	Mech. & Traders'..	100
Chemical	3700	Mercantile	197
City	1000	Merchants'	150
Commerce	204	Merchants' Ex. ...	116
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange ..	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourteenth Street ..	175	Phenix	90
Garfield National ..	250	Republic	155½
German-American ..	112	Seaboard Nat..	176
Greenwich	165	Second National...	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National ..	120
Imp. & Traders'..	480	State of New York.	103

There was a sale of 6 shares of New York at $66.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3⅜	4	3¼	3⅜
Anaconda	38	43	38	40
Anchoria	84½	85	83½	85
Battle	35½	35¾	31	35
Columbine	17	17½	16	17¾
Consolidated	8¼	8⅜	7⅝	8
Elkton	115	116	113	113¾
El Paso	9¼	9½	9½	9¼
Gold Coin	115	125	111	112½
Golden Fleece	25	25¾	25	25¾
Gold King	68	70	66	67
Gibson	20¼	24	20	21½
Garfield	11½	13	11⅝	12¼
Isabella	26	27½	25	25⅝
Independence	69	69½	64½	65½
Jackpot	10½	10⅝	10	10¼
Jefferson	4	8¼	..	..
Lillie	104	115	100	102
Moon Anchor	117⅝	118½	114	114⅜
Matoa	22½	22⅞	21⅜	22¼
Pharmacist	2⅜	3½	..	..
Portland	141½	142½	135	137
Rosa	15	15½	..	..
Rawlings	36⅞	39¼	35	36½
Union	13	13	13⅝	13⅞
Work	9¼	9½	9⅜	9½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$288,001,473
Gold reserve	210,029,655
Net silver.....	10,849,188
United States notes in the Treasury ..	52,731,468
Treasury notes of 1890..	4,518,392
Total receipts this day.....	1,271,915
Total receipts this month.....	35,858,809
Total receipts this year.....	79,706,417
Total expenditures this day	2,112,000
Total expenditures this month.....	49,127,000
Total expenditures this year.....	123,390,475
Deposits in National banks.....	62,848,333
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	295,480
Government receipts from internal revenue	771,660
Customs	486,257
Miscellaneous	13,997

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s		
500.....	102½	
500.....	102½	
Alabama Midland 1st		
5,000.....	93½	
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
1,000.....	88	
1,000.....	88½	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
7,000.....	99¼	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
1,000.....	80	
At, T & S F adjst 4s		
5,000.....	72⅝	
99,000.....	72¾	
25,000.....	72⅞	
9,000.....	72⅝	
15,000.....	72⅝	
5,000.....	72¾	
5,000.....	72⅞	
3,000.....	73	
13,000.....	72½	
Gen 4s		
15,000.....	95½	
44,000.....	95⅝	
10,000.....	95¾	
50,000.....	95⅝	
20,000.....	95¼	
50,000.....	95⅝	
2,000.....	95½	
1,000.....	95¼	
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		
50,000.....	113½	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
15,000.....	106	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
11,000.....	92	
Bur, C R & N 1st		
500.....	107	
1,000.....	107½	
Cent of N J gen 5s		
1,000.....	114	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
3,000s85F.....	116	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
18,000.....	89⅞	
5,000.....	90	
5,000.....	89⅞	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		
11,000.....	110	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
5,000.....	121	
5,000s20F.....	121	
5,000.....	121½	
33,000.....	121¼	
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s		
1,000.....	102	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
1,000.....	101	
10,000.....	101¼	
Chi & East Ill cons		
2,000.....	132	
Chi, M & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s		
3,000.....	117¼	
Chi & N W S F 6s		
5,000.....	124½	
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s		
21,000.....	116	
Chi & W Ind G M		
2,000.....	120	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		
1,000.....	104¾	
C, St P, M & O cons		
10,000.....	136	
Chi Term Transfer 4s		
2,000.....	90⅝	
C, C, C & St L, Cin, W & M Div 4s		
6,000.....	90½	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis		
9,000.....	99¾	
2,000.....	99¾	
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid		
2,000.....	82¼	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		
11,000.....	122½	
Detroit City Gas 5s		
10,000.....	94⅞	
Dul & Iron Range 1st		
10,000.....	106¾	
100,000.....	106½	
10,000.....	106⅞	
Dul, S S & A 5s		
5,000.....	112	
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		
2,000.....	113	
4,000s20F.....	113	
1,000.....	113	
Erie gen lien 4s		
100,000.....	74	
15,000.....	74½	
Flint & P M 5s		
5,000.....	95	
Flint & P M 6s		
1,000.....	117	
Ft W & D C 1st		
8,000.....	78½	
18,000.....	78	
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		
4,000.....	61¾	
Galv, H & H 5s		
5,000.....	96	
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		
8,000.....	98	
Housatonic con 5s		
2,000.....	126½	
Hous, E & W Tex 5s		
8,000.....	94¼	
7,000.....	94¾	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		
13,000.....	78¼	
2,000.....	78½	
7,000.....	78	
10,000.....	76¾	
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons assented		
5,000.....	102	
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		
5,000.....	90½	
3,000.....	90¾	
5,000..

THE RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD

Floronso Easily Won the Dolphin Stakes from Martha II. and Central Trust.

KINLEY MACK'S HANDICAP

The Soft Turf Course Was Just Suited to King T.'s Tender Feet, Who in a Splendid Drive Through the Stretch Beat Lansdale Out.

Every once in a while that shrewd old horseman, Green B. Morris, springs upon the unsuspecting public a fairly good horse that just gallops away from the other contenders in the race, and incidentally conveys to the pockets of Mr. Morris and his friends big wads of money that half an hour before the race rested in the plethoric bankrolls of the bookmakers. He sent his colt Floronso to the post for the Dolphin Stakes, the only stake race on the card, and then retired confidently to the grand stand. Sydney Paget's Martha II. and J. E. McDonald's Central Trust, both of which were heavily played by those who were not fortunate enough to enjoy the confidence of Mr. Morris, went out to the front when the flag went down and started to show the way home in the mile and an eighth journey. When the turn into the stretch was reached, however, Clawson sent the "good thing" up from the rear, and he passed them with the ease that a stake horse shows when he passes selling platers. Central Trust, very tired at the end, beat Martha II. three lengths for the place.

The best race of the day was a selling race, which wound up the programme, and in which there were but four starters. Longacre, Gun Metal, and Lansdale were all considered to have almost equal chances, and the speculation about them was brisk. But only a few had any thought for old King T., who has always shown his ability to run well on a track not hard enough to affect his tender feet. The race was at a mile and a quarter over the turf course, and as the soft turf was easing to his feet, King T. did not sulk, as he does occasionally. Longacre and Gun Metal made the running between them until the stretch was reached, and then Lansdale easily took command, and appeared to have the race at his mercy until O'Leary set sail for him with King T. Though he gained at every stride, it seemed doubtful that he would overhaul the leader. But in the last jump O'Leary lifted him with whip and spur, and he just nosed out Lansdale, and won the race.

Kinley Mack, who had to contend with Autumn in the two-year-old handicap, won with scarcely an effort, beating the gelding by two lengths. Glenheim, who was played to win as if he had had a mortgage on the purse money, showed the way around for the greater part of the five and a half furlong journey, and then threw it up in the stretch and fell back, finishing fourth.

Fleeting Gold owed her victory in the fifth race to the long delay her antics at the post occasioned, for she tried the patience of the starter, so that, when after repeated breaks he saw her in motion with the others, he dropped the flag. Fleeting Gold had a flying start, and was in front all the way, winning in a drive by a length.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Firearm, August Belmont's b. g., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 119 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Sims)
2—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4, 126, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 124, 13 to 5.....(Williams)

Sensational, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mizpah, 103, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) Orion, 120, 4 to 1, (Taral,) and Hanwell, 104, 40 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length, the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Tender, W. A. Chanler's b. f., by Tenny-Darine, 104 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Frances Booker's J. D. Smith's ch. f., 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Barrett)
3—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 110, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Country Dance, 104, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Sister Fox, 104, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Harmonica, 104, 10 to 1, (Cunningham;) Chemisette, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Seraphic, 104, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Lepida, 104, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Althea, 104, 10 to 1, (James;) Lioness, 104, 30 to 1, (Garrigan;) Top Note, 104, 50 to 1, (Moody,) and Winepress, 108, 7 to 2, (Sloane,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—Floronso, G. B. Morris's b. c., by Fonso-Florence E., 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 108, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Martha II., Sydney Paget's b. f., 116, 5 to 1.....(Sloane)

Latson, 114, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Rappahannock, 114, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Glorian, 118, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Whistling Con, 114, 10 to 1, (Sims;) George Boyd, 114, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Candle Black, 108, 4 to 1, (Barrett,) and Nuto, 114, 10 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 114 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 126, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
3—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 110, 15 to 1.....(Doggett)

Glenheim, 120, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Young Exile, 105, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and Jack Point, 121, 10 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Flying Fish, 97 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Songer)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 103, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Tom Collins, Simms & Anderson's b. c., 3, 90, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)

Swamp Angel, 103, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Julius Caesar, 108, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Pacemaker, 108, 4 to 1, (Miner,) and Roundsman, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:16.

1—King T., J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 5 years, by Kingfisher-Revolt, 101 pounds, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 107, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Longacre, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s. b. c., 3, 98, 6 to 5.....(Moody)
4—Gun Metal, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 3, 97, 5 to 2.....(Sloane)

Won in a drive by a nose; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent 126	Swamp Angel	104
Trolley 121	Chenille	102
St. Callatine 114	Gen. Maceo	100
Rossifer 108	Chum	100

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and one-eighth.

Damien 110	Twinkler	101
Free Lance 114	Octave	98
Belmar 111	Squire Abingdon	92
Millstream 104		

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Ahom 127	Prestidigitatrice	112
Kentucky Colonel 127	Mr. Phinig	110
Manuel 122	Bangle	104
Duke of Middleburgh 122	Ways and Means	104
Marblehead 122	Hungarian	104
Rusher 122	The Rose	101

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Peep o' Day 122	Briar Sweet	110
Algol 119	Bangle	106
Irish Reel 118	Sir Vassar	105
Semper Ego 115	Bendoran	104
Royal Stag 115	Floronso	104
Maceo 114	Whistling Con	102
Mirthful 113	Banastar	100
The Huguenot 110	Lary Marian	90

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Frohsinn 115	Somers	115
St. Clair 115	St. Lorenzo	110
Ben Viking 115	Hanan	110
Strathconan 115	Handcuff	110
Cormorant 115	The Lady in Blue	107
Federal 115	Al Reeves	107
Grey Jacques 115		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short course.

Olindo 152	Governor Budd	138
Rheinstrom 147	Brown Red	138
El Cid 144	Diversion	135
Equerry 142	Baby Bill	135
Hurry Up 140		

RIDER KUHN HURT AT SARATOGA

Laurel Leaf Is Crowded Against the Fence and Does Not Finish.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—At the races here to-day the weather was fine; track heavy, and the attendance large. There was an accident in the fourth race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Garra Brant, 100 pounds, (Dupree,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Hop Scotch, 103, (Powers,) 6 to 1 and even, second, by two lengths; Joe Carroll, 107, (Irving,) 2½ to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:06⅘. Tyrian and Five O'Clock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Saratoga, 101 pounds, (Kuhn,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by one length; Ma Angeline, 101, (Dupree,) even and out, second, by ten lengths; Vanessa, 110, (Gatewood,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Uncle Louis and Island Prince also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and sixteenth. Filament, 98 pounds, (Forbes,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, by three lengths; Banquo II., 113, (Powers,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second, by two lengths; Manassas, 117, (Irving,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:55. Premier also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Field Lark, 94 pounds, (M. Michaels,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, by half a length; Island Prince, 99, (Forbes,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, by four lengths; Prime Minister, 104½, (Blake,) 3½ to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:19½. Flareaway and Joe Anderson also ran. Laurel Leaf did not finish, and his rider, Kuhn, had an ankle broken by being crowded against the fence.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Orimar, 106, (Dupee,) even and out; won by three lengths; Knight of the Garter, 108, (Powers,) 4 to 1 and even, second by eight lengths; Marito, 95, (Blair,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45½.

The following are the entries for the races here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Maiden two-year-olds. Hold Up, 112 pounds; Menu, Miss Order, Tyrian, 109 each; Happy Knack, Flying Scotchman, Champion, 107 each; Sensina, Motive, Semper Leon, 104 each; Cousin Jess, 99.

SECOND RACE.—All ages. One mile. Premier, Headlight, 107 pounds each; George B. Cox, 106; Joe Miller, 104; Sister Clara, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Prime Minister, 103 pounds; Joe Anderson, Trianon, 100 each; Flaraway, 95; Flo. W., 83.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Oxnard, 109 pounds; Ma Angeline, 106; Bon Ito, 104; Hurns, 100; Brighton, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and one-eighth. Marshall, 116 pounds; L. B. Squan, Donation, 11 each; Vanessa, 109.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACES.

All the Favorites but Monopole Win Prizes—Timbrel Stumbles and Throws His Driver.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—There were five events on the programme at the Grand Circuit races here to-day. The favorites, all but one, succeeded in winning the prizes, the unfortunate one being Monopole, in the 2:11 pace. Chehalis won the 2:08 pace with apparent ease. In the last race Timbrel stumbled in the first heat, throwing himself and the driver, but both fortunately escaped injury.

2:08 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Chehalis, blk. s., by Altamont-Tecorsa, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., (Frazier)..... 1 1 1
Prince L. Alber, b. g., (Birney)..... 2 2 2
Quadriga, s. g., (Miller)..... 3 3 3
Giles Noyes, s. g., (Rush)..... 4 4 4
Billey, c. g., (Rathbun)..... 5 5 5

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:07¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $1,500.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess of Chimes, by Chimes, (Geers)..... 1 1 1
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)..... 2 2 2
Bob Mac, g. g., (Maloney)..... 3 4 4
Annie Liebman, b. m., (Wadsworth)..... 4 3 3
Ed. B. Young, blk. g., (Kelly)..... 4 dr.
Miss Meander, ch. m., (Rathbun)..... dis.

Time—2:11¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Gayton's b. s., by Allerton-Lucy Wilton, (Kelly)..... 1 4 1 1
Ed. Locke, b. g., (McDonald)..... 3 1 4 6
Celibate, br. g., (Cheney)..... 2 2 6 2
Timbrel, blk. c., (Payne)..... 9 3 6 2
Little Dick, br. g., (Coville)..... 4 5 2 4
Oatley, b. g., (French)..... 5 6 9 9
Improvidence, b. g., (McCarthy)..... 6 9 8 8
Red Ray, b. g., (Starr)..... 7 7 7 7
Parnell, Jr., ch. g., (Foote)..... 8 8 3 5

Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:12½; 2:13¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Villando Topsy-Blue Buck, (Saunders)..... 1 1 1
Alves, b. g., (French)..... 2 2 3
Success, g. g., (Demorest)..... 3 5 2
Ruby, br. m., (Starr)..... 4 4 4
Bonquita, g. m., (Miller)..... 5 6 dis
Town Lady, b. m., (Cheney)..... 6 5 5

Time—2:16¼; 2:14¼; 2:13.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Endiana, b. g., by King of Bellaire, dam by Woodford, (McCarthy)..... 1 1 1
Helena Duplex, b. m., (Birney)..... 2 2 3
Ole Hutch, br. g., (Selleyo)..... 3 3 4
George St. Clair, b. m., (McDonald)..... 4 4 2
Eyelet, gr. m., (Doble)..... 6 4 5
Simmons, b. g., (Emerson)..... 7 5 6
Monopole, ch. g., (Demorest)..... 5 7 2

Time—2:10¼; 2:09¼; 2:11.

JOHN R. GENTRY'S NEW RECORD.

Lowers the Track Record at the Orange County Circuit to 2:06.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Four thousand people were in attendance upon the Orange County Circuit races at Goshen to-day. John R. Gentry lowered the track record of 2:11¼ to 2:06. Limerick defeated Elsie S. for a five-thousand-dollar purse last year, but to-day the positions were reversed after six heats. The second heat was declared a dead heat, both horses having run the full length of the stretch, Elsie S. being two lengths ahead, while Limerick settled to a trot just at the wire. Ira Ryerson, who drove Elsie S., last year, claimed she was poisoned before the race. Summary:

2:11 Trot and Pace. Purse, $500.—Alfondly, b. h., won the fifth and sixth heats in 2:18½ and 2:20½, respectively; Luxon won the third and fourth heats in 2:15¼ and 2:16½; Grace C. won the first heat in 2:13¾. Elf was fourth.

Special Three-Year-Old Stake. Purse, $5,000.—Elsie S. won the first, fifth, and sixth heats in 2:27, 2:23, and 2:30, respectively; Limerick won third and fourth heats in 2:22½ and 2:22½.

2:28 Trotting. Purse, $500.—Naurine won in three heats, the time being 2:17½, 2:18½, and 2:20. Nellie Conway was second, Sacha third, and Ouida fourth.

2:34 Trot. Purse, $400.—Island Boy won in three straight heats, the time being 2:21½, 2:23¼, and 2:26. Flower was second, Don D. third, and Maycoas fourth.

Pacing Mare Fatally Hurt.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Marion Mills, the celebrated guideless pacing mare, stumbled and fell on the track of the Cortland County Agricultural Society here to-day. She was unable to move after falling, and it is believed she will not recover. The mare had been in the Western Circuit races this Summer, and filled an engagement here on the way to Bangor, Me.

Draco Wins at Hurst Park.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—At the Hurst Park Club August meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old chestnut gelding Draco won the Autumn Selling Plate. Stensall was second and Prince Soltykoff's three-year-old bay colt Rococo third.

NIAGARA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

J. D. Forbes of Harvard Defeats E. P. Fischer of New York.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 26.—Play was continued to-day in the Niagara International Tennis Tournament. The feature of the day's play was the single match between J. D. Forbes of Harvard and E. P. Fischer of New York. Forbes was very accurate in his passing, and won in straight sets. In the ladies' singles Miss Marie Wimer of Washington easily beat Miss Mariel Banks of Philadelphia in the finals, and will play Miss Juliette Atkinson for the championship to-morrow. Scores:

All Comers.—Fischer beat Pope, 6—0, 8—6. Cole Beat Tate, 6—4, 6—1. Cole beat Avery, 6—3, 6—4. Norris beat Gabriel, 6—0, 6—3. Ware beat Porter, 6—2, 6—1. Forbes beat Fischer, 6—3, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Wimer, Washington, beat Miss Banks, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—Fischer and Bond beat Tate and Lamont, 6—0, 6—2. Langton and McLaughlin beat Wagner and Norton, 6—4, 6—4. Porter and Misner beat Blackwood and Pope, 6—4, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—H. J. McLaughlin, half 30, beat H. E. Avery, owe 15, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4. W. Langton, 15, beat E. Lamont, half 30, 6—2, 6—4. H. E. Gabriel, half 15, beat Harry Cole, owe 15, 6—3, 6—3.

PHILADELPHIA YACHTS SPEEDY.

They Outsail Seawanhaka-Corinthian Boats in Final Race.

The fifth and final interclub knockabout race between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Philadelphia Yacht Clubs was sailed off Oyster Bay yesterday in a light northwesterly breeze, and for the first time during the series the Quaker City yachtsmen captured a majority of the points, scoring 16 to the Seawanhaka's 9. The Philadelphians' spurt came too late, however, as on the total amount of points scored for the entire series the Seawanhakas won by a score of 85 points to the Philadelphias 31. After the race yesterday over a hundred yachtsmen sat down to a dinner at the Centre Island clubhouse.

The course was the same as was sailed in Thursday's race, triangular, two miles to a leg, and sailed twice over, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The preparatory whistle sounded at 2:15:00, and five minutes later the squadron slipped over the line, close hauled on the port tack, in the following order: Kid, Stella, Dacoit, Gloria, Spider, Grilse, Tosto, Fly, Kewaydin, and Fareeda.

The wind was forward of the beam on the first leg, and the boats were unable to fetch the mark on the port tack, and all made a short hitch to starboard when near the outer mark boat, which they rounded as follows: Grilse, Kid, Stella, Dacoit, Tosto, Spider, Kewaydin, Fareeda, Gloria, and Fly.

Sheets were eased away at this mark, and spinnakers broken out to port for the run down the wind to the second mark boat, which was anchored off Lloyd's Point. In the run the Kid again assumed the lead, and was the first to haul on the wind for the close reach to the home mark. She was followed by Stella, Spider, Tosto, Dacoit, Grilse, Kewaydin, Fareeda, Fly, and Gloria, in the order named.

The wind softened considerably during the second round. The boats eased sheets at the outer mark as follows: Kid, Stella, Spider, Dacoit, Grilse, Tosto, Fareeda, Fly, Kewaydin, and Gloria, and hauled on the wind at the easterly mark boat without alteration in their relative positions. The summary:

Yacht and Club.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Kid, Philadelphia	5:11:10	2:51:10
Stella, Seawanhaka	5:14:15	2:56:15
Spider, Philadelphia	5:25:25	3:03:29
Dacoit, Seawanhaka	5:29:28	3:06:28
Grilse, Philadelphia	5:33:32	3:13:32
Tosto, Seawanhaka	5:34:50	3:14:50
Fly, Philadelphia	5:42:32	3:22:32
Fareeda, Philadelphia	5:43:43	3:23:43
Kewaydin, Seawanhaka	5:44:45	3:20:45
Gloria, Seawanhaka	5:45:07	3:27:07

The Kid won 5 points for the Philadelphia Club, the Spider 4, Grilse 3, and the Fly and Fareeda 2 each. Total points for the day for the Philadelphia Club 16. The Stella won 4 points for Seawanhaka, Dacoit 3, and Tosto 2, a total for the day for the Seawanhaka Club of 9 points.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—In a strong northwest wind this afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers raced for sweepstakes over the Jamestown course, many of the boats having ladies on board. Reginald Brooks's Wawa finished first and the Asahi second. There are those who witnessed the close finish who believe the Asahi was the first boat to pass over the finishing line. In the absence of Lloyd Warren, his interests in the matter of the Asahi will be looked after by his brother-in-law, William Starr Miller. The start was at 3:03, and the summary was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4:47:15	1:44:15
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4:47:16	1:44:16
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4:47:17	1:44:17
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:47:46	1:44:46
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Carolina, Pembrook Jones	Did not finish.	

Corbett Coming to New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Pugilist Jim Corbett will leave for New York on Monday. He says that McCoy acted very manfully concerning the postponement of their engagement, but, as it is purely a matter of business with him, he will try to have the contest brought off according to the original plans, except that the time of the fight will necessarily be changed to a later date. The National Club has signed Frank McConnell to fight George Green in this city some time next month.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

We Fought Spain in Obedience to an Impulse to Fulfill Our Destiny.

From The London Times.

War, said the Greek historian, often breaks out on trivial occasions, seldom from trivial causes. Now that the war between the United States and Spain is, happily, at an end, it may not be unprofitable to consider some of its more deep-seated causes and some of its less obvious lessons. It would be unjust to the passionate patriotism of a great nation to call the destruction of the Maine a trivial occasion. But that catastrophe has not yet been proved to have been due to an external agency, nor, if an external agency be assumed, is there any proof of complicity either on the part of the Central Government of Spain or on that of the provincial Government of Cuba. We may say then that, even if the destruction of the Maine was the immediate occasion of the war, it was certainly not its cause. It may have been the match that fired the mine, but the mine was laid long before in those reciprocal movements of national progress and decay which in their mutual reaction constitute the march of humanity. We get a stage nearer the cause, but only a stage, when we say that it is to be sought in the growth of the sea power of the United States. But this cause again is not ultimate, nor it is adequate in itself to explain the effect. The sea power of the United States is no craftily prepared instrument of vulgar aggression, but the natural and largely unconscious expression of the deeper impulses of a great nation bent upon fulfilling its destiny. Stretching across a great continent from ocean to ocean, born of sea power in her origin, nurtured by sea power in her infancy, snatching her freedom from the conflict of sea power, industrial, commercial, progressive, and adventurous in her civilization, the United States has at last become conscious that sea power is her appointed heritage, whether for weal or for woe. Before that consciousness had leavened the mass of her people a generous feeling of humanity, a native love of order and peace, an inborn hatred alike of anarchy and of oppression—not unmixed perhaps with many less worthy motives—brought her into sharp antagonism with a power in her immediate neighborhood which had for long generations abused the privileges of empire and morally forfeited its prerogatives. From this point of view the war was a conflict inevitable in the long run, between forces which, on any theory of the moral government of the world, must be regarded as good and evil, respectively. Nothing but a miracle or a cosmic catastrophe could have averted the ultimate collision between the growing sea power of the United States and the waning empire of Spain.

By sea power alone the transmarine empire of Spain has been undone; by sea power alone, by the spontaneous and almost fortuitous return of a maritime race to its native element, the transmarine empire of the United States has been inaugurated. The result is a lesson to all powers which either cherish transmarine ambitions of set purpose or yield because they must, as the people of the United States have found, to expansive impulses inherent in their polity and race. The full import of that lesson can hardly be discerned as yet. The foresight of a statesman, the insight of a philosopher, even the imagination of a poet might well be taxed to read it aright; for it can hardly be that the collapse of the historic empire of Spain on the fulfillment by the United States of a imperial destiny, foreordained by the genius of her people to be expansive but not aggressive, will be unattended by consequences of vital moment alike to the Old World and to the New.

California's Complaint.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Californians are complaining about the naming of warships. There was built in California the queen of the American navy, the battleship Oregon; the queen of the protected cruisers, the flagship Olympia; the handsomest vessel in the service, the cruiser San Francisco, and the only two monitors that ever crossed the Pacific, the Monterey and the Monadnock, and the swiftest torpedo boats are now being built there—yet the State has not been honored by having its name given to a battleship.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

The Canadian Visitors Secure an Advantage in the First Innings at Staten Island.

There was quite a crowd of cricket enthusiasts at Staten Island yesterday when the international cricket match between Canada and New York was begun. The Canadian team, which has been playing the metropolitan clubs this week, was strengthened considerably for this game by the addition of P. C. Goldingham and G. S. Lyon, and succeeded in gaining a slight advantage on the first day's play. New York quickly recovered the lead in the second innings and the metropolitan representatives are now 11 runs ahead, with two wickets down. The honors of yesterday's play went to C. P. Hurditch and Lohmann of New York, and H. B. McGiverin and J. M. Laing of Canada, these men excelling in batting and bowling. The game will be resumed to-day at 11 o'clock. The score:

NEW YORK, FIRST INNINGS.

F. F. Curran, c. and b. McGiverin	4
—— Tyers, b. McGiverin	0
C. P. Hurditch, not out	43
R. T. Rokeby, c. Walker, b. McGiverin	24
M. R. Cobb, l. b. w., b. McGiverin	6
L. E. Bonner, st. Marshall, b. McGiverin	8
J. W. Stiles, c. and b. McGiverin	1
—— Lohmann, c. Counsell, b. McGiverin	0
F. F. Kelly, c. Marshall, b. Laing	1
W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Laing	2
C. A. Slade, b. Laing	4
Byes	1
Leg byes	2
Total	97

NEW YORK, SECOND INNINGS.

Hurditch, c. Marshall, b. Laing	7
—— Tyers, c. and b. Laing	0
R. T. Rokeby, not out	0
M. R. Cobb, not out	23
Total for two wickets	39

CANADA.

W. E. McMurtry, c. and b. Kelly	10
J. L. Counsell, b. Cobb	9
A. G. Chambers, run-out	2
P. C. Goldingham, b. Cobb	15
G. S. Lyon, c. Bonner, b. Cobb	5
J. M. Laing, b. Lohmann	35
M. A. Walker, b. Cobb	5
W. R. Marshall, b. Lohmann	14
A. J. Hills, not out	19
H. B. McGiverin, b. Lohmann	1
E. J. Fauke, b. Lohmann	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	4
Total	125

GOLF ON THE ENGLEWOOD LINKS.

J. I. Blair, Jr., Establishes a New Nine-Hole Record.

The golf competition on the Englewood links yesterday, which was all at match play, brought out some very excellent golf. It was the second day of the club's first annual three days' tournament. Blair, the Morris County crack, did not get a chance to show his ability in the morning, as he won his match by default, but in the afternoon he proved himself a golfer of marked ability, by not only defeating his man by 7 up and 6 to play, but by establishing a new nine-hole record for the links of 39. He made seven of the holes in four strokes each, and the other two long holes in five and six, respectively.

Ballou, the Apawamis Club champion, also gave an excellent accounting of himself, defeating L. E. Larocque of the Shinnecock Hills Club in the morning and then Joseph McCord of the Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg, who came on to play in the amateur championship next month, by 1 up. Their scores by strokes, follow:

Maturin Ballou, Apawamis—
Out ..... 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 6 4 5—45
In ..... 5 3 5 *6 5 4 5 5 6—44

Joseph McCord, Allegheny Country—
Out ..... 7 4 6 4 5 5 4 4 5—44
In ..... 4 4 5 *7 5 6 6 4 6—47

*Approximated.

There was also some stiff golf played in the Consolation Cup series, as the match between C. T. Reid, Montclair, and H. S. Bowns, Crescent, in which the former only won on the home green, was played in very low figures Their scores follow:

T. T. Reid, Montclair—
Out ..... 5 4 4 7 6 6 5 4 5—46
In ..... 5 3 6 6 5 5 5 4 5—44

H. S. Bowns, Crescent—
Out ..... 4 3 5 8 7 5 4 4 5—45
In ..... 5 4 5 6 6 6 5 4 6—47

Reid also played in brilliant style in the semi-finals, and beat his man quite handily. The result of the day's play is as follows:

Englewood Cup.—Second Round—J. McCord, Allegheny County, beat John Moorhead, Jr., Allegheny County, by 3 up and 1 to play; M. Ballou, Apawamis, beat L. Larocque, Shinnecock Hills, by 4 up and 2 to play; J. I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat C. W. O'Conner, Richmond Hills, by default; L. L. Clarke, Englewood, beat J. P. Kellogg, Seabright, by 2 up and 1 to play. Semi-Finals—Ballou beat McCord by 1 up; Blair beat Clarke by 7 up and 6 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—T. T. Reid, Montclair, beat H. S. Bowns, Crescent, by 1 up; S. D. Mowry, Englewood, beat A. D. Childs, Princeton, by 1 up, (19 holes;) S. H. Dorr, Nutley, beat E. R. Candee, Wee Burn, by 3 up and 1 to play; E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat W. H. Thompson, Crescent, by default. Semi-Finals—Reid beat Mowry by 4 up and 3 to play; Dorr beat Knapp by 4 up and 3 to play.

GOLF AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Second Day's Play of the Point Judith Country Club.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 26.—There was a large attendance at the second day's play in the Point Judith Country Club golf tournament, which was continued on the links at Wildfield Farm to-day. One of the surprises of the day was the defeat of Mr. Wright, one of the crack scratch players of the United States, by Lieut. Goldfinch in the first round for the President's Cup.

In the semi-finals Charles Hitchcock, Jr., beat A. Barker, 3 up, 2 to play; Lieut. Goldfinch beat E. Jenkins, 2 up, 1 to play; George J. Cook beat J. P. Kellogg, 9 up, 8 to play; T. C. Cooper beat G. C. Thomas, 6 up, 5 to play.

In the second round for the Consolation Cup, R. E. Figham beat H. R. Winthrop, 3 up, 1 to play; George J. Cook beat T. C. Cooper, 7 up, 5 to play.

Stockbridge Cup in New Hands.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Stockbridge Cup, formerly held by W. T. Gray, goes into the custody of Mr. Robertson of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, who to-day beat Choate of Stockbridge in a thirty-six-hole match in the finals 4 up 3 to play. The Long Island player was strong in driving and very steady on the greens, while Choate suffered from nervousness while putting. Mr. Robertson must win the cup next year before it becomes his property. The Red Lion Inn Cup went to Alexander Morten of the Westchester Golf Club, who beat Haughton of Harvard in an eighteen-hole match in the finals 2 up 1 to play. A large crowd of prominent society people witnessed the playing.

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The Hinkle Cup golf tournament was won to-day by J. G. Thop of the Cambridge Golf Club over T. G. Condon of Tuxedo. The play in the final match was 36 holes. The morning match went to Condon by 1 up. Thorp conceded the former 12 strokes on the 36 holes, and, although he played fine golf, was unable to catch up with Condon. At the end of the morning round both men gave a good, clean exhibition of the game. Both men fell off badly in the afternoon round. Thorp secured a lead early in the game and held it to the end, finally winning by 4 up and 3 to go. A large crowd of spectators followed the match.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Bertine vs. Ratjen—Herbert L. Fordham.

Lipman vs. Schuster—Joseph A. Welch.

Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Mooney—Thomas Allison.

Matter of Kirk—Royal S. Crane, Esq.

Sproull vs. Starr Company—M. A. Lesser.

SUPREME COURT—McLean, J.—Garber vs. Gotterfield—Morris Cukor.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen J.—Henry Bock vs. Caroline Reutlinger—Christian G. Hupfel.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Philip Fischer vs. Sarah McDannald—Henry J. Schumacher.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealing by Private Contract and at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George D. Eighmie to James Whiting the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

David Marks, owner of the adjoining property, is the buyer of the dwelling 141 West Twenty-second Street.

Fay & Stacom report that they have sold to an investor the six-story tenement 128 and 126 Ludlow Street, 37.6 by 97.6.

Adler & Herman have sold to H. Liebeskind for immediate improvement the plot northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold by order of Charles H. Young, receiver, to Julius S. Klous, for $22,200,, the five

PECK'S TRIP TO PARIS.

Commissioner General to the Exposition to Sail Sept. 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General from the United States to the Paris Exposition, accompanied by several heads of departments and their secretaries, will leave Sunday night for New York to take the steamer Lia Touraine, Sept. 3, for Havre. Those included in the party will be:

Ferdinand W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Arline Peck, F. W. Peck, Jr., Spaulding Peck, Paul Blackmar, Director of Affairs; Count de Val Court Vermont, French Secretary; Robert J. Thompson, Director of the Press Bureau; George Panglalo, French Secretary to Mr. Blackmar; Fred J. V. Skiff, Director of Mines and Metallurgy, and Frank E. Drake, Director of Electricity and Machinery.

When the tourists reach New York they will be joined by forty members of the New York section of the commission, Lieut. A. C. Baker of the navy, and Capt. Kerr of the army.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage has sent in his indorsement of the Lafayette Monument as follows:

"If the movement can be inaugurated and a great success made along the lines marked out, it would be a noble and beautiful tribute for our young people to pay to the memory of one without whose aid we would, perhaps, never have achieved the independence and freedom which have become our glorious heritage."

UNION LABOR ON CITY WORK.

Suit in Chicago to Test the Validity of an Ordinance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—John C. Whistler, a stationary engineer, employed by the construction company now building the big Thirty-ninth Street intercepting sewer in this city, has begun a suit in the United States courts which will test the constitutionality of the city ordinance requiring all work done by and for the city to be performed by union labor.

Whistler is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, a body not affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and, according to the latter, is a non-union man. In the city's contract with the construction company is the usual clause providing that only union labor shall be employed, and declaring the contract liable to forfeiture if non-union labor be used.

According to Whistler's complaint, he has been notified by his employers that unless he joins the union he must leave their employ. The suit asking that the city authorities be enjoined from demanding his discharge resulted. His demand is based on the plea that the ordinance is unconstitutional, and, if enforced, would deprive thousands of men of work.

New York Woman Stranded.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—At the Harrison Street Annex Mrs. Mary Seery and her children, Loretta, five years old, and Dorothy, fifteen months old, are being cared for until the police procure transportation for them to New York. Mrs. Seery is a frail little woman and tearfully told of her struggles. With her two little children she arrived in Chicago yesterday on her way from Sydney, Neb. She formerly lived in New York City, where her husband is an employe of a city railway company. Two weeks ago she left him, taking the two children to go to her mother in Sydney. When she arrived there her mother was unable to take care of her and the children, and Mrs. Seery could obtain no work. The County Commissioners at Sydney gave her transportation to Chicago, and she is now dependent on the society of friend for money to finish the journey. She says she will not go back to her husband.

Martin Irons, Labor Leader, Ill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 26.—There is now lying ill of malarial fever in the Logan H. Roots Memorial Hospital a man who has a National reputation as a labor agitator and who has been a potent factor in the labor movement. He is Martin Irons, at present Master Workman of the Arkansas remnant of the Knights of Labor. For the past year he has been living on a little farm. Last week he became ill with fever and was taken to the hospital, where he is now being treated. "Organized labor," said he, "suffers from the presence in its ranks of a dishonest element. In Arkansas the Knights of Labor have been ruined by trickery, treachery, and dishonest methods largely practiced by one man."

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric-wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.

Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. F. SHARP, PROP.

Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; Scotch; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, lawns, shrubs, and vegetable garden, to take charge of gentleman's place; best of references. S. B., 250 West 19th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., via 30th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY, (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 9:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:38 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlar car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days 7:00 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M., Excursion ticket, 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

ONE DOLL.

Sunday Excursion

MAUCH CHUNK $1 GLEN ONOKO

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. 50c. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.45, P. M. East 92d St., 8.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.

9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.

UP THE HUDSON

by the Long Island Sound Steamer

"CITY OF LOWELL,"

SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 8 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

ON LABOR DAY the steamer CITY OF LOWELL will make an excursion out on Long Island Sound. She will leave Pier 36 North River at 9:30 A. M., proceeding as far as Stratford Shoal Lighthouse, from whence she will return, arriving in New York at about 5 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses St, 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

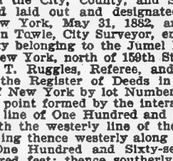
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.

167th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to September 1st, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, August 26, 1898. FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
au20-1aw6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 8 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 32 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLGORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN E. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. my14-1aw6mSat

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Sutan H. Sinclair, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age:

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian A. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phineas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Huisizer and Gladys Eloise Huisizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Huisizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro- [L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Sutan H. Sinclair, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age:

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian A. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phineas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Huisizer and Gladys Eloise Huisizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Huisizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro- [L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McL[illegible]REN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of [illegible]on. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the Coun[illegible] of New York, notice is hereby given to all [illegible]ersons having claims against PETER McL[illegible]REN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the [illegible]st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS F. [illegible]ICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. [illegible] ap23-1aw6mS

MIL[illegible] ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an or[illegible]der of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is here[illegible]by given to all persons having claims against ALE[illegible]XANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of tran[illegible]acting business, at the office of Almet R. Lat[illegible]n, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, this 23d day of March, 1898. MA[illegible]JORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LAT[illegible]SON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SM[illegible]TH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of H[illegible]n. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the Cou[illegible]ty of New York, notice is hereby given to [illegible]ersons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to pre[illegible]ent the same with vouchers thereof to the sub[illegible]scriber, at his place of transacting business, [illegible]e office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 Wi[illegible]lam Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of Ma[illegible]rch next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of Au[illegible]gust, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WE[illegible]D, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Ex[illegible]cutor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

SC[illegible]MOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an [illegible]der of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ch[illegible]ARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, de[illegible]ased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New [illegible]k, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the [illegible]enth day of September next.—Dated New Y[illegible]k, the seventh day of March, 1898. ELIZA[illegible]TH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. [illegible]LLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 2 Broadway, New York City. 12-1aw6mS

[illegible]EIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an [illegible]der of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New [illegible]k, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of [illegible] York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1898. EUGENE BRETHNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. [illegible]5-1aw6mS&Ss3

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTEN, PLUNKETT, AND LEWIS H. SCHULTZ, trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Ida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Julia R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with the copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending this summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy30-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. jy23-1aw6wSa&Ss3

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State

MORE WARSHIPS IN PORT

Morris, Uncas, and Wampatuck Arrive at the Navy Yard.

COMMODORE PHILIP'S ORDERS

He Will Command the Squadron After Admiral Sampson's Departure—The Yankee Expected To-day.

Three more vessels that were engaged in the operations in Cuban waters arrived at the navy yard yesterday. They were the tugs Uncas and Wampatuck and the torpedo boat Morris. The Morris was towed into the harbor by the Wampatuck, but as soon as she got inside the Hook she proceeded to the yard under her own steam.

There are now in the yard the battleships Oregon and Iowa the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta, and Buffalo; the converted tugs Wampatuck and Uncas, the converted yachts Shearwater and Enquirer, the torpedo boats Dupont, Porter, Ericsson, Foote, McKee, and Morris, and the distilling ship Rainbow. It is expected that the cruiser New York will go to the yard to-day or Monday. The Wampatuck and Uncas will go to Boston early next week to tow the monitors Wyandotte and Lehigh to the League Island Yard, at Philadelphia.

There was an uncommonly large number of visitors at the navy yard yesterday, and they impeded the work of the mechanics, machinists, and laborers on board the warships very considerably. In future visitors will experience some difficulty in getting on board any war vessels undergoing repairs.

Tons of powder, big shells, and ammunition of every description for the guns of the battleship Iowa were taken off that vessel yesterday and stored. The danger flag was hoisted, and none of the visitors to the yard was allowed on board. Several tons of coal were also unloaded, so as to lighten the vessel as much as possible preparatory to placing her in dry dock. The temporary plates or patches of steel which roughly covered the shot holes on the starboard bow of the Iowa above the waterline were removed, and mechanics set to work to replace them with squares of armored plate. These holes, which were made by six-inch shells, are clean cut. One of them is about two feet and the other four four feet above the waterline.

Capt. Clark, formerly commander of the Oregon, drove from the naval hospital to the yard in the morning, and paid his compliments to the commandant, Rear Admiral Bunce. Capt. Clark was accompanied by Medical Director Wood of the hospital. The Captain said that he was not suffering from any severe illness, and was simply run down by the work of the last few months. All he needed, he said, was rest and quiet which he proposed having at St. Joseph, Mich., as soon as he obtained the necessary permission from Washington. The crew of the Oregon made preparations to give Capt. Clark a hearty welcome when he came to the ship. They were disappointed when it was learned that he had returned to the hospital without visiting the Oregon.

Commodore John W. Philip received telegraphic orders from Washington yesterday assigning him to command the North Atlantic Squadron. He is detached from the Texas, which vessel he commanded during the war, and will hoist his flag on the cruiser New York as soon as Rear Admiral Sampson relinquishes his command. Admiral Sampson has been assigned to duty as a member of the commission to attend to the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards. The appointment of Commodore Philip to command the squadron is very pleasing to naval officers.

The cruiser Yankee, with the Naval Militia of New York City on board, has been ordered to Tompkinsville from the South, and it is expected that she will arrive at the anchorage this morning. The members of the Yankee's crew made a splendid record during the war, and a warm welcome will greet them here.

The old monitor Nahant, which has been on guard duty in the Bay since April 5, started yesterday afternoon for League Island Navy Yard, where she will go out of commission. The monitor was consorted by the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

EIGHT GUNBOATS TO BOSTON.

Official Notice Sent to Commodore Howison from Washington.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Official notification of the coming of eight gunboats to Boston has been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Commodore Howison, commandant, has been briefly informed from Washington that the ships are now on their way here "for repairs." The ships may be expected at any time from now until Monday. The auxiliary cruiser Badger arrived to-day from Hampton Roads. The monitor Montauk left for Tompkinsville this morning under her own steam, and the tug Seminole, which had been delayed, left a little before noon to overtake her.

THE AMERICAN LINERS.

The St. Louis and St. Paul to Return to the Passenger Service Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Navy Department has ordered the cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where they will be restored to their condition as liners and returned to the American Line, from which they were chartered.

The Yale and Harvard, the other ships of this line, are still in the service of the War Department as troop transports, but these are also likely to be returned to the company at an early day.

Marines at Seavey's Island.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 26.—The marine camp at Seavey's Island received a batch of 465 men from the auxiliary cruiser Resolute to-day. The Resolute reached here last night. All on board were in perfect health. The Resolute will coal at the navy yard and await orders. Chief M. T. Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks arrived at the navy yard to-day and was received with official honors due his rank. His mission here is to look over the location for a new dry dock.

The Columbia at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 26.—The cruiser Columbia, in charge of Capt. Sands, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. The Columbia will be unloaded and put in dry dock to have her bottom scraped and painted. After she comes out of the dry dock the Columbia will be laid up in reserve in the back channel of the yard, with a skeleton crew of ninety men on board to keep her in good condition. The United States Government tug Samoset also arrived at the navy yard to-day.

Fund for a New Battleship.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has received several inquiries as to where to send money for the fund being raised by school children of the country for building a battleship. The local committee to receive subscriptions is composed of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Charles T. Barney. Mr. Guggenheimer says subscriptions may be sent to any member of the committee, the Mayor's office, or the Chemical National Bank.

DEWEY ACKNOWLEDGES HONOR.

Thanks Steamship Company for Naming a Vessel After Him.

When Admiral Dewey won the victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila the American Mail Steamship Company was building four steamships for service between New York and Cuba. It then decided to name the largest vessel the Admiral Dewey, in honor of the hero of Manila. President R. A. C. Smith of the company received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey yesterday:

Please accept my hearty thanks for the great honor paid me and my best wishes for the success of your steamer.

The Admiral Dewey is expected to arrive in this port in about four weeks. She is 350 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 25 feet deep. She will have a speed of eighteen knots an hour.

KENNEDY HELD FOR MURDER.

Committed to the Tombs Without Bail for the Killing of Emeline C. Reynolds.

The third hearing in the case of S. J. Kennedy, the young dentist charged with having, on the night of Aug. 15, murdered Emeline C. Reynolds in a room in the Grand Hotel, was held yesterday morning before Magistrate Simms in the West Side Police Court. The proceedings offered no more interesting features than the former hearings. The same morbid crowd of men and women was present in the main courtroom. It was disappointed. As heretofore, the examination was conducted in a private room where only those directly concerned were present.

Kennedy was brought into the room at 10:15 o'clock and nonchalantly dropped into his accustomed seat between Messrs. Friend and House, his counsel. He looked much the same as on the afternoon of Aug. 16, save that his face is beginning to take on a prison pallor. His short, curly hair had a rather unkempt appearance, but the man has never appeared spruce and well dressed. He seemed listless and despondent, but not at all nervous. His father and father-in-law were at the hearing, as were also the parents of the murdered woman.

As at every preceding hearing the lawyers began the proceedings with a fierce wrangle. Mr. House renewed his request that the prosecution produce the undergarments taken from Kennedy's person on the night of his arrest, and tell the results of the chemical analysis made to show what had caused the alleged lead stains upon them that were said to correspond in length with the leaden bludgeon with which the murder was committed. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre again refused to produce the garments. He declared that the evidence asked for was the property of the people and would be produced at the proper time and not until then. The arguments of the two lawyers were carried on with much spirit, but in the end the prosecution was upheld in every important point. Mr. House then announced that he would waive further examination without calling any witnesses for the defense.

Before waiving examination, however, Mr. House recalled Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and cross-examined him closely relative to the jewelry of the murdered woman, which was found on Wednesday last in her flat at 370 West Fifty-eighth Street by the negro servant, Margaret Adams. Capt. Price said that he had been informed of the finding of the jewels, but could not describe them.

Central Office Detective Carey was also called and testified that he had seen the jewelry in the house soon after it was found. He was asked by the District Attorney to describe the jewelry, but Mr. House objected to the question and was sustained.

Magistrate Simms held Dr. Kennedy without bail for the Grand Jury, and he was committed to the Tombs.

Kennedy's lawyers at no time during the proceedings indicated what their line of defense will be. Mr. House would give no direct answer when questioned by reporters. "We have a perfect defense," he said, "that will set Dr. Kennedy at liberty if he is ever indicted. There is no doubt about that."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre overheard this statement and added: "Neither is there any doubt that Dr. Kennedy will be indicted for the murder."

THE INJURED PUGILIST DIES.

Seven Men Held on Account of Alexander Scott's Death.

Alexander Scott, the pugilist who was taken to the Norwegian Hospital after a fight at the Greenwood Athletic Club, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, died at 5:30 A. M. yesterday. Thomas Butler, the other principal, was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, together with William Mack, Scott's second; Denis Fitzgerald, George McGilligan, and Alfred Rubaldin, Butler's seconds; John O'Brien, the timekeeper, and Joseph Ward, the referee. They were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Brenner.

Dr. Schenck of the Norwegian Hospital said that Scott's kidneys were in bad shape when he went into the ring, and that the excitement, heat, and exertion brought on uraemic convulsions. Dr. Emil Hartung, one of the Coroner's physicians, who performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon, confirmed this statement.

CAPT. W. H. P. HAINS DEAD.

Fleet Captain of Cunard Line Passes Away at Liverpool.

Capt. William H. P. Hains, Fleet Captain of the Cunard Line, died Thursday in Liverpool, England, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the oldest officers in the employ of the line and had followed the sea since 1838, when he made his first trip from London on the old-time sailing ship, the City of Adelaide.

He entered the service of the Cunard Line in 1857, and made in all 600 trips. The last trip was made on the Campania Oct. 18, 1895, after which he was retired from sea service. For six years he was in charge of the vessels of the Havre and Mediterranean fleets, and previous to his transfer to the Atlantic service was Captain for a short time of the Emu, which plied between England and Australia.

For the Cunard Line he commanded the British Queen, Stromboli, Balbec, Sidon, Palmyra, Malta, Tripoli, Abyssinia, Scythia, Calabria, Aleppo, Gallia, Panama, Aurania, Umbria, Etruria, and the Campania.

PAID FIVE DOLLARS FOR PAPER.

Mrs. Meyer Gives Newsboy a Gold Piece Instead of a Cent.

An advertisement was published yesterday which read as though a reward of $5 was offered for the return of a five-dollar gold piece, which had been given in mistake. The holder of the piece was asked to return it to Meyer, at 424 West Forty-seventh Street.

At that address lives Mrs. Meyer, the mother of Lieut. Charles Meyer of the First District Volunteers of Washington. She said yesterday: "I did not intend to offer $5 for the return of the gold piece. I and my daughter-in-law went to the navy yard to ascertain when the transport Hudson, in which my son is coming, was expected, and we returned by way of South or Hamilton Ferry. We took a Broadway car, and when near the Post Office a newsboy boarded the car and I bought a paper of him. I had the five-dollar gold piece and a cent, and handed him the gold piece instead of the penny. The next moment the conductor pushed the boy off, and he was lost to view. I hope the boy is honest enough to return the money."

Policeman Killed by a Fall.

Policeman August Schneider of the West Forty-seventh Street Station fell from a plank yesterday morning, in front of 221 West Twenty-eighth Street, and was killed. He was attached to the Street Inspection Squad, and as he was walking on Twenty-eighth Street he saw a lot of brick and lumber in the street. He noticed J. J. Duffy, the contractor, in the cellar, and started down to talk to him about the material in the street. Two narrow planks led from the sidewalk to the cellar, and as Schneider stepped on one of them, he lost his balance, and fell to the bottom, striking his head on a large stone. He died before an ambulance arrived from the New York Hospital. He was forty-five years old, and lived at 2,357 Eighth Avenue. He was appointed to the force in 1882.

Held for Leaving Their Children.

Walter H. and Mary Wilson were yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of leaving their three children without proper support for six days, and were held in $300 bail for the Court of Special Sessions. They are the couple who went to Vermont on business, leaving the children in their flat, at 497 Sixth Avenue, without sufficient food to last during their absence.

Will of Lucius W. Bancroft.

The will of Lucius W. Bancroft was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. It was executed in 1894. The value of the estate is not given. The testator leaves all his property, with the exception of a bequest of $5,000 to the Trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Fairfax County, Va., to his sister, Sarah A. Bancroft.

The "choking spells" of Whooping-Caugh soon disappear when treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

A CURIOUS LARCENY CASE.

Accused Woman with Infant in Arms Declares She Has Been Mistaken for Some One Else.

Mrs. Catherine Mealey of 358 Sneideker Avenue, Brooklyn, with her nineteen days' old child, spent Thursday night in the Clermont Avenue Police Station and most of yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court. She declares that her arrest was an outrage and that she was mistaken for some one else.

She is the wife of a bookmaker. According to her story, since the birth of her child, on Aug. 6, she has been confined to the house. On Thursday, for the first time, she felt able to take a little journey with her servant to Coney Island. While she was walking along Surf Avenue she was arrested by Acting Detective Murphy of the Adams Street Police Station on a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant is Charles Bassett of 177 Atlantic Avenue, a foreman in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. Bassett says that on Saturday night he met a woman on the street and she asked him to buy her a drink. They went into a saloon at Willoughby and Lawrence Street. After having a drink or two together they separated, the woman taking a street car. After she had gone he discovered that $113 was missing from his pocket.

Bassett and Murphy went to Coney Island to see if they could find the thief, and when Bassett saw Mrs. Mealey he was positive that she was the woman. He pointed her out to Murphy, who arrested her. The case came up in the Adams Street Court yesterday morning, but was adjourned until afternoon to enable Mrs. Mealey to get witnesses.

After Bassett had told his story Mrs. Mealey took the stand and denied that she had ever seen him before. From the day of the baby's birth until Thursday she said she had been unable to leave the house except to go across the street to the grocery store. Ella Nurse, Bertha Socher of 1,134 Herkimer Street, corroborated the statement, as did Etta S. Murray of 11 Abingdon Square, Manhattan, a dressmaker; Richard Green of 1,840 Eastern Parkway, a boy to do chores about the house, and Samuel Mealey, the woman's husband.

Miss Murray testified that at the time when Mrs. Mealey was alleged to have robbed Bassett she was at home and in bed. Green said that he worked about the house on the night in question until between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the Mealeys prepared to retire.

A certificate to the birth of the child on Aug. 6, signed by Dr. Frank H. Miller of Pennsylvania Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue, was handed up. Magistrate Brenner said he would like to have the doctor's testimony, and adjourned the case until Thursday. Mrs. Mealey was paroled in the custody of her counsel, Richard Rendich.

KEPT THEIR WEDDING SECRET.

Miss Whiton and Walter D. Ferres of Brooklyn Married a Year Ago.

The marriage of Miss Alice Whiton to Walter D. Ferres, both of Brooklyn, was made known yesterday by an advertisement setting forth that the wedding took place on Aug. 17, 1898. In fact, it took place on Aug. 17, 1897. Miss Whiton is the daughter of Sylvester G. Whiton, a manufacturer at 98 Duane Street, Manhattan, who lives at 202 Madison Street. She has for some time past been teaching school in Massachusetts. Her engagement to Mr. Ferres, who is a clerk in the Fidelity and Casualty Company, has been known for about a year and a half to all their friends, but the fact that they have been married for a year is a surprise. The parents of both were aware of the engagement and are said to have approved of it.

J. J. CRIMMINS PASSES AWAY.

He Was Master Flagmaker at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

James J. Crimmins died yesterday at his home, 191 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was the master flagmaker of the navy yard. He was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago, and served for some time in the British Navy. He was on the ship which escorted the Prince of Wales around the world on the famous trip taken when the Prince attained his majority.

Coming to the United States, Mr. Crimmins entered the service of the Government twenty-nine years ago. He was appointed Paymaster's Yeoman in the navy, and it was his boast that he was acquainted with nearly all the best-known officers in the navy, including Admiral Dewey. When the Tallapoosa sank Crimmins received a keepsake which Dewey prized, and the future Admiral gave him an ulster and a cardigan jacket. Mr. Crimmins leaves a wife and one daughter.

A WHISKY BARREL EXPLODES.

A Man and Boy Painfully Injured—Four Women Faint.

The explosion of an empty whisky barrel at noon yesterday did much damage to Abram Protnoy and his fourteen-year-old son David. The elder Protnoy keeps a fruit stand and pickle establishment at 58 Jefferson Street, and his son assists him.

The Protnoys were dickering with a wagoner in front of their store for the purchase of an empty barrel. The father peeped into the bunghole to see its condition on the inside, the son holding a lighted match. The flame reached the alcoholic gas, and with a deafening report the barrel exploded. The Protnoys were blown several yards, the skin was burned from their faces, and David's leg was broken.

Four women who saw the accident fainted, and ambulance calls were sent in. Three reported from the Gouverneur Hospital but Protnoy refused to be taken there. They were treated by a private physician. The skin is almost entirely off of the elder man's face, and the clothes of both man and boy were blown to tatters.

THE BEACH-ROGERS CASE

Arguments Made on Question of Confirming Report of Sheriff's Jury.

Arguments were made before Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday on the question of confirming the report of the Sheriff's jury that decided that Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers was mentally unbalanced and incapable of caring for her personal estate. Albert Bach, counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers, said that the verdict of the Sheriff's jury was a special verdict, and that the Justice had a right to either set it aside or modify it, as he saw fit. He said Mrs. Beach-Rogers's belief in Spiritualism did not constitute insanity. He dwelt at some length upon the fact that three Judges had passed upon Mrs. Beach-Rogers's mental condition between 1891 and 1898 and had decided that she was sane. Justice Cohen reserved his decision.

The history of this case is still fresh in the public mind. Mrs. Beach-Rogers is the widow of Alfred C. Beach, who owned The Scientific American. She was a believer in Spiritualism, and, despite the protests of her husband, spoke in public on the subject several times. Soon after the death of Mr. Beach she went to Europe and was followed by Henry R. Rogers. She married him in Alexandria, Egypt, and the ceremony, according to her own story, was celebrated according to the Spiritualistic faith. After the marriage she transferred all her property to her husband. The proceedings to have her declared incompetent were instituted by her children, Frederick C. Beach and Jennie Beach-Gaspar.

A Truck Horse Falls Dead.

George Hashagen, a Jersey City truckman, lost a horse in a strange way yesterday. His team was hauling a heavy load of lumber to the top of a steep hill near his home at Garfield and Wilkinson Avenues, and just as he reached the top the horse became exhausted and the wagon began to descend backward. Hashagen shouted to the horses to encourage them, and they made a spurt. As they did so part of the harness broke and one of the horses fell dead. The wagon slid all the way to the bottom, dragging the other horse after it.

Drowned While Bathing.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Mullen of 714 Union Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the bay off Liberty Island, while bathing with a number of friends. Oscar Norman, who went to aid Mullen, narrowly escaped as the drowning man, in his frenzy, grasped him by the throat. Norman fought him off, and was fast becoming exhausted, when Mullen loosened his grasp and sank. Mullen's body was recovered, and later sent to his parents' home.

THE AWARD OF CITY BONDS

The Application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a Writ of Mandamus Is Heard.

JUSTICE COHEN'S ATTITUDE

He Makes No Decision, but Intimates that the Supreme Court Should Not Interfere.

The application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to award them city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 came up for argument in the Supreme Court yesterday morning before Justice Cohen. The petitioners applied for $500,000 of Metropolitan Museum of Art bonds and $500,000 of East River Bridge bonds, offering 107.30 for the museum bonds and 107.56 for the bridge bonds.

Controller Coler awarded the whole issue of $12,688,000 to the New York Produce Exchange Trust Company on its bid of 104.94. The Produce Exchange Trust Company has applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the Controller to award it the bonds, for which it has already deposited $5,000,000. Vermilye & Co., whose syndicate bid for the whole issue, with the understanding that the legality of the bonds should be submitted to counsel, then applied for an injunction restraining the Controller from awarding the bonds to the trust company, claiming that their bid of 105.03 was the highest and that the reservation in their offer did not invalidate their bid.

The argument was opened by Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for Zimmermann & Forshay, who contended that his clients had submitted the two highest bids on two classes of bonds out of twenty classes and had the right to receive them. When the bids were opened, however, the Controller said that he would not entertain any bids which were not for the whole issue.

Justice Cohen asked if the Controller had not the right to act as he did.

"Yes," said Mr. Blumenthal, "but only by the toleration of the courts. This is a matter of the very greatest importance and I ask the Court to establish a precedent which will put a large amount of money in the City Treasury."

Justice Cohen said that was not the function of the Supreme Court and he thought it might not be a wise thing to do so.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, in opposing the motion, said that the petitioners had no legal standing in court. The Controller had a perfect right under the law to award the bids as he considered proper, and he had done so. There had been an individual bid as high as 119, but he would not accept it. He had acted as he thought best in his discretion and with a view to the protection of the interests of the city.

Mr. Connoly further argued that a mandamus could not be retroactive and therefore was not the proper remedy. A mandamus could compel an official to do something which was still in his power to do, but not to rescind an act already performed.

Justice Cohen took the papers under advisement.

TROLLEY FARES IN RICHMOND.

Staten Island Man Wins a Suit for Five Cents Against the Midland Company.

Some time last Spring the Midland Electric Company of Staten Island ceased to issue transfers. This made it necessary for every one traveling a long distance to pay two and sometimes three fares, where they had been paying only one under the transfer system. The Midland claimed to have the right to abolish the transfer system. The residents of Staten Island began to bring suits against the company, and sixteen were filed. Each suit asked for the return of the 5 cents paid beyond the old transfer points, claiming the franchises of the company called for universal transfers.

The first case was decided yesterday. It was a suit brought by David Cortelyou of the County Clerk's office. Justice Reynaud made a decision in favor of the plaintiff, holding the franchises called for the carrying of passengers from any point on the railroad to any other point for a single fare of 5 cents. The railroad will probably settle all the cases, as it has already abandoned its stand and now issues transfers again.

There is now talk on Staten Island of bringing suit against the Midland and against the Staten Island Electric Railroad to force them to give transfers from the lines of one company to those of the other. Such agreements, it is claimed, were entered into with the old town and village Governments and the old Board of Supervisors, since abolished by consolidation with New York. An effort will also be made to enforce an agreement which called for cars to meet every ferryboat. This clause of the agreement has not been lived up to since consolidation.

OUTLYING DISTRICT BONDS.

Opinions Sent to the Controller by the Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent to the Controller yesterday opinions in which he held that the following issues of bonds of the outlying districts were valid:

1. Village of Richmond Hill—Bonds for street improvements; 4 per cent. registered $70,000 issue dated May 1, 1897, (sometimes called Third Issue;) bonds for improving sidewalks, 4 per cent. registered; $150,000 issue; dated June 1 1897. 2. Town of Middletown, Richmond County—$28,000 issue; 4 per cent. refunding bonds; dated Oct. 8, 1897. 3. Village of Whitestone—Road bonds; $50,000 issue; dated Dec. 1, 1898. 4. Village of Tottenville—Water bonds; 3½ per cent.; $30,000 issue; dated Sept. 1, 1897.

STAY IN BUSH CASE DENIED.

Justice Beekman Refuses to Forbid Payment of Water Judgment.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion for a stay pending appeal in the action for an injunction brought by Irving T. Bush, as a taxpayer, to restrain the Corporation Counsel from compromising a claim made by the Westchester Water Company against the city for $4,000.

The Corporation Counsel recommended that the suit be settled for this amount and confessed judgment. The Controller held that the settlement was adverse to the interests of the city and refused to pay the judgment. Bush then applied for the injunction restraining the Controller from paying the judgment. Justice Pryor decided that the Corporation Counsel acted within his rights, and that he was the proper authority to pass on such matters. From this decision Bush appealed.

Justice Beekman said that to grant a stay would be to practically issue an injunction against the payment of the judgment, and that a careful perusal of Justice Pryor's decision led him to the belief that the plaintiff has not a very good prospect of success.

Meeting of the Dock Board.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries, J. Sergeant Cram presiding, held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at Pier A North River. The application of the Atlantic Transportation Company for the lease of Pier 44 North River, at the annual rental of $2,500, was granted, and the Chief Engineer was instructed to inquire into the matter of dredging at the pier head. Controller Coler, who was present, announced that the sale of $1,000,000 of bonds had been effected. The money is to be used to meet current expenses. It was decided to open the new recreation pier at East Twelfth Street this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Some Municipal Appointments.

The following city appointments were announced yesterday: Commissioners of Accounts—Stephen F. Peckham, Examiner, salary, $2,000; Charles D. Sehenck, Examiner, salary, $1,500. Office of Corporation Counsel—William J. Millard, Assistant Attorney, salary, $600. Department of Street Cleaning, Borough of Brooklyn—Peter F. Mullady, tug and scow Inspector, salary, $1,000. The salary of William R. O'Rourke, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, has been increased to $2,500 a year.

ALLEGED MARRIAGE BY FORCE.

A Girl of Fifteen Years Sues for an Annulment of Wedding Ties.

A pretty little girl, still in short dresses, is suing her husband for annulment of their marriage, on the ground that it was procured by force. The child's lawyer, John S. Griffith, yesterday obtained from Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, an order appointing Joseph di Grazza, formerly a member of Sousa's Band, her guardian ad litem.

The little girl, whose name is Maria Lapetina, tells a singular story. She is the daughter of di Grazza, who played the bass viol in Sousa's Band, and is a man of some means. She says that in June last she noticed that Rocco Lapetina, a dandified young barber of twenty-four, who had ceased to toil at his chosen profession and posed as a man of leisure, was following her about the streets. The girl, who was only fourteen years old, did not pay much attention to the man, whom she had never seen before, until June 22. On that day Lapetina met her near her home, 22 Richardson Street, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot her unless she married him at once. She was terrified into consenting, and Lapetina told her to go home and put on a long dress, so that she might appear older than she really was.

She says that she obeyed him, and they went before the Mayor of Hoboken, who performed the marriage ceremony. Lapetina then took her to Meriden, Conn., and placed her in a boarding house. He fastened the windows and locked her in her room, and furnished her with food himself, never permitting her to see any one else in the house.

One day, she alleges, Lapetina went to New York City. The board bill was overdue, and the landlady managed to see Maria and asked her for the money. The child told her she had none, and explained the circumstances. The landlady furnished her with writing materials, so that she could write to her father and tell him her story, and mailed the letter for her. Di Grazza, on receipt of the letter, hastened to Meriden and rescued his daughter.

It is alleged, as a further ground for the annulment of the marriage, that Lapetina was already a married man, and is now undergoing six months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island for abandoning his lawful wife. Maria attained her fifteenth birthday on Aug. 11.

THE DE WITT MURDER CASE.

Williamsburg Police Hear of an Attempted Robbery Near the Child's Home.

Reports reached the Clymer Street Police Station, Williamsburg, yesterday, of an attempted robbery on the same night that Baby De Witt was murdered at 71 Penn Street and only a few blocks from the ill-fated house.

The police had entirely discarded the supposition that the murder might have been committed by burglars. The report, which tends to strengthen the burglary theory advanced by the De Witt family, was made by Charles Jung, a letter carrier, who lives at 45 Harrison Avenue, only one door from Penn Street. While sitting at the window about midnight Friday, he saw two men, attired in bicycle suits, acting suspiciously across the street. The strangers, after having conversed for a while, ran about a hundred feet along Penn Street to A. Happel's grocery store, at 50 Harrison Avenue, where one of them opened the door with a key.

Jung then called out loudly to know what the men were doing. They immediately took flight, and ran in the direction of the De Witt house. The letter carrier went down stairs and closed the door of the grocery, as Happel's wife was ill and he was anxious not to frighten her. In the morning he informed Happel of the occurrence, who in turn notified the officer on the beat. It appears that he did not report the affair at the police station, as no record can be found on the blotter.

CORONER CLAIMS MR. MALONEY.

Mr. Maloney Says His Quondam Lodger Must Stop Joking.

Thomas Maloney of 457 West Thirty-second Street received a call yesterday from two policemen and two detectives sent by the Coroner's office. Mr. Maloney met the officials at his door and asked the object of their visit. Without a word they handed him the following note, which had been received at the Coroner's office:

Dear Sir: Will you please send me one of the doctors to 457 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Maloney died very suddenly yesterday. Can't be buried until you come. Oblige,

MRS. RYAN.

Upon receipt of the letter a message was sent to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, with the result described. A few hours later Mrs. Margaret Ryan, who is Mr. Maloney's daughter, began to receive calls of condolence. Some of the mourners were frightened out of their wits by the sudden appearance of the supposed corpse, Mr. Maloney, who vehemently reassured them. Mr. Maloney said: "I think this joke was played upon me by a man who had rooms in my flat some time ago. He moved away, owing me two months' board, and has played tricks upon me ever since. He sends health officers and others to my home every day or so. I have so far managed to bear it, but when my friends appear as mourners, it is time to call a halt."

THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE JAMS.

The New Approaches Found Insufficient—The Baby Carriage Problem.

Harlem is crowding Brooklyn's record for the number of baby carriages to the square block, and Morrisania is a close second. Before the opening of the new Third Avenue Bridge the old temporary bridge was a favorite resort for nurse girls and mothers. The bridge policemen had about as much trouble keeping the walk clear of baby carriages as the roadway of trucks. But all this has changed. The new bridge is about twenty feet above the level of the street and is impassable for baby carriages unless one desires to carry them up and down flights of thirty-five stone steps or use the dangerous roadway.

But the women are not the only complaining ones. The Lexington Avenue approach is far too narrow to accommodate the traffic. The Union Trolley Company's tracks occupy the middle of the approach, and it is impossible for a large truck to pass a car. There is no sidewalk, and pedestrians take chances of being ground between a vehicle and the retaining wall. The east side, or horseshoe, approach is not likely to be completed within a year.

As yet no serious accident has occurred on the Lexington Avenue approach, but one is likely, for there is a continual crush of wagons, trolley cars, bicyclists, and now and then a baby carriage. When there is a block or the drawbridge has opened there is a line of vehicles extending down Lexington Avenue as far as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street or further. The baby carriage question is insoluble unless the city sees fit to act on one indignant mother's suggestion and build an elevator for the benefit of the rising generation desirous of visiting between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

Alleged Wire Thieves Held.

The alleged wire thieves arrested in Brooklyn a few days ago were arraigned before Magistrate Connorton, in Long Island City yesterday. The prisoners were William Reilly, Albert A. Fox, Robert McNeill, Edward D. Coleman, and Henry Kelly. They were accused of grand larceny in having taken 600 feet of feed wire from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, at North Beach. The prisoners are believed to be the men who in the last few months have stolen more than 50,000 feet of trolley wire of the same railroad company. Benjamin Lienman appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and at his request the examination went over until Sept. 9. The bail of the accused men was increased, however, from $1,000 to $2,500.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

Thomas Quinn, twenty-five years old, of 482 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, was fatally injured last night by a Union trolley car at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and died shortly afterward in the Harlem Hospital. The car, run by Motorman Julian Matthews of 2,080 Ryer Avenue, was going at a good rate of speed when Mr. Quinn tried to pass in front of it. He was knocked down and sustained a compound fracture of the hip in addition to internal injuries. The motorman had not been arrested up to a late hour.



Saturday "we take a half a day off," so don't put off till afternoon what you can do in the morning.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLORED MASCOT IN COURT.

Herbert Horner Was Under Fire with Troops in Cuba, Where His Father Met Death.

Herbert Horner, the colored boy who went to Cuba with Troop A of the Sixth United States Cavalry, as mascot, is now in the hands of the Gerry Society. Officials of that body were much surprised Thursday evening to receive a visit from Major Powell of the United States Army, who called at the society's headquarters, leading the little mascot by the hand. Major Powell stated that the boy was eight years old, and that his father, who was a member of the Ninth Cavalry, was killed at the battle of El Caney.

The boy was questioned by Agent King, and said that two years ago he lived with his parents at Tampa, Fla. His mother came to New York to be operated upon some time ago, and he had not seen her since. The lad went on to say that a few months ago he went with his father to Fernandina, Fla., where the latter enlisted in the Ninth Cavalry. After the father had been killed at El Caney, Capt. West of Troop A took the boy as a mascot, and he remained with the command until the troop reached Camp Wikoff. The little chap was then turned over to Major Powell.

The little boy is very clever, and describes with great pride how he saw the battle at San Juan and helped to kill Spaniards. Major Powell vouches for the boy's veracity, saying the troopers declare the boy was with them while under fire, and was not in the least afraid. The plucky little darky, they say, even assisted in caring for the wounded as best he could.

Agents of the Gerry Society will endeavor to find the boy's mother. In the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Flammer committed the youthful soldier to the society, pending an investigation.

MERCHANTS TO AID REGULARS.

Wants of the Neglected and Sick Soldiers at Camp Wikoff to be Supplied.

The Merchants' Association has decided to supply, as far as possible, the wants of the soldiers of the regular army now at Camp Wikoff. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association yesterday afternoon.

John C. Juhring, First Vice President of the association, presided in the absence of the President, William F. King. The special meeting was called for the purpose of hearing a report to be made by S. C. Mead, Assistant Secretary of the association, and William R. Corwine, both of whom spent two days and nights at Camp Wikoff. They investigated conditions there as the result of information received by several of the Directors to the effect that, while the volunteers in Camp Wikoff were receiving supplies in the way of delicacies of one kind and another from their friends, the regulars were entirely neglected, and were actually suffering severely because they could not get the food necessary for them in their weakened condition. They found that these statements were true, so far as the sick men of the regulars were concerned.

Gen. Wheeler received them most courteously, and sent for Col. Forward, the surgeon in charge. The object of the visit was explained, and the officers were told that it seemed to the committee that the proper thing to do under the circumstances was to send to the camp, in a boat, such material as was needed to ameliorate the sufferings of the regulars, under charge of persons, who would see, with the permission of the commanding officers, that these supplies reached the Surgeons in charge of each regiment direct. Both Gen. Wheeler and Col. Forward thought the idea a good one.

John H. Starin, having offered the use of a boat and crew free, this offer was accepted. The John Lenox, with a capacity of about 300 tons, will load at the pier at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 9 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock to-night. The association intends to send teams, teamsters, and wagons for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of these supplies. After the vessel is loaded she will proceed at once to Montauk direct, the supplies being under the charge of Messrs. Mead and Corwine.

The association has agreed to load this vessel whether contributions come in or not. It is asking for contributions of cereals of all kinds, of malted milk, of soups, and of peptonized milk, eggs, ice, jellies, cornstarch, in fact, all and everything that could appeal to the stomach of a sick man unable to eat solid food.

If persons cannot send the goods called for they can give money.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COMING FIGHT.

Alleged Conspiracy Against Anti-Quay Republican Legislative Candidates.

READING, Penn., Aug. 26.—The Gubernatorial campaign in interior Pennsylvania, preceding the election next November, promises to be an interesting one. While in some sections there will be much opposition in his own party to Congressman Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, based upon the fact that Stone is Senator Quay's nominee, there is nothing to indicate that this dissension in the party ranks will be sufficient to defeat the Republican candidate in this generally overwhelming Republican State.

The Democratic nominee, George Jenks, it is claimed, is as much a machine candidate as is Stone, and, on the ground of reform in politics and State Government, he will, in all probability, receive but few Republican votes. Dr. S. C. Swallow, the reform and Prohibition candidate for Governor, has been making a strong fight and persistent canvass, and he will probably poll a surprisingly large vote.

It is said that Dr. Swallow is receiving support from ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker

AUG 1898

The New York Times.

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Not a Mountain of Gold—Nor Even a Hill.

The library of the late Adolph Sutro, which was supposed to have been left to San Francisco, is a subject of much discussion in the papers of that city. One of them said the other day: "Another great discovery has been made in the Sutro library, a discovery which is here made public for the first time, and which is destined to thrill the world of letters as the discovery of a mountain of gold might thrill the world of commerce." And then it goes on to say that the "great discovery" is a copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, and an "incomplete" copy at that.

It is a wise plan for those who know little of bibliography to leave bibliography alone. An "incomplete" first folio is by no means the valuable book the San Francisco paper would have us believe. Imperfect copies can be had at auction for a few hundred dollars. Good copies are rarer and more valuable. Perfect, tall copies bring large sums, Mr. Ives's, for example, selling for $4,200, and Daniel's for £716 2s. Other copies of the book in as good condition as the Ives and Daniel copies have been sold privately for as much as $2,000 and $6,500. So it will be seen that "complete" copies are of great value. But "incomplete" copies are worth very little.

The world of letters would be thrilled, however, if the Sutro first folio were a larger copy than Robert Hoe's, (once Sir John Hayford Thorold's,) which, measuring 13 3-8 by 8 5-8 inches, is said to be the largest known, or, if it were an uncut copy in its pristine state, untouched by the sometimes too cruel binder's knife. Fancy the sensation that would be created if an uncut first folio were to turn up to-morrow at auction! What rivalry there would be among collectors! The discovery of such a copy would, indeed, be wonderful. The discovery of the Sutro copy is interesting, hardly more. Over a dozen copies as good are in New York and Brooklyn public and private collections, and at least six more are in other libraries in the Eastern States. California has had mountains of gold in her time, but she has not found a new one of the Shakespeare order in the Sutro library.

Frederickson Letters Resold at a Loss.

One of the heaviest buyers at the sale at Bangs's a year ago last May of the late Charles W. Frederickson's collection of manuscripts and autograph letters was an English dealer, who bid under the name of "Teller," the auctioneers purchasing for him. Though he was desirous of securing all the choicer items, he probably did not expect that the bidding would be as spirited as it was, and lost many things because of the generous commissions of the American collectors. Still, a particularly fine letter of Robert Burns went to him, together with a Keats manuscript, the complete and original manuscript of William Cowper's variations made from the first edition of his translation of the Iliad, and a large number of the Shelley letters.

The Cowper manuscript, one of the most valuable literary relics in existence, and the letters written by Shelley to various correspondents, were recently resold in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, and the financial result could not have been satisfactory to the gentleman who consigned them for sale, as he lost about £20 by the transaction. The prices paid by him at the Frederickson sale follow:

Manuscript of Cowper, $110; Shelley letters—May 19, 1815, to Graham, $50; Dec. 18, 1810, to Stockdale, $46; Dec. 4, 1812, to Williams, $21; September, 1815, to Hogg, $38; Jan. 18, 1816, to Godwin, $40; Jan. 21, 1816 to Godwin, $50; Jan. 23, 1816, to Godwin, $35; Jan. 2[illegible], 1816, to Godwin, $30; October, 1816, to Godwin, $36; March, 14, 1817, to Olliar, $19; Jan. 22, 1818, to Olliar, $21; ——, 1818, to Olliar, $25; June, 1819, to Peacock, $42.50; September, 1819, to Hunt, $50; Nov. 18, 1819, to Miss Curran, $33; Dec. 23, 1819, to Hunt, $50; March 18, 1820, to Olliar, $36; April 5, 1820, to Hunt, $35; May 16, 1820, to Peacock, $45; ——, 1820, to Miss Clairmont, $45; Jan. 2, 1821, to Miss Clairmont, $30; Dec. 31, 1821, to Miss Clairmont, $60; letter of Horace Smith, $5. Total, $952.50.

As was reported in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW last week, the letters were sold in London in four lots, the first bringing £55, the second £37, the third £30, and the fourth £21, while the Cowper manuscript realized £6 10s. Thus it will be seen that the items for which the sum of $952.50 was paid in New York in May, 1897, were resold in London in July, 1898, for £169 10s., which means a loss of about $107 or £20 in rough figures. This was not a fortunate speculation, but had the manuscript and letters been offered for sale earlier in the London auction year and not on the last day of the season, when many buyers must have been out of town, the results would have been different.

The Iliad manuscript brought more in London than it did here, as might have been expected. It ought to be in the British Museum, associated with the other precious manuscripts of England's men of letters, and should never have been allowed to leave the mother country. Such things have an interest that is historic as well as literary, and when the New York Public Library is finally built it is to be trusted that endeavor will be made to bring together a special collection of the manuscripts of American authors. Many of the more valuable ones are already in private collections here, but in course of time they will come upon the market and they should then be secured for such a public institution as the New York library.

Vondel, The Dutch Milton.

His Poem "Lucifer" and Milton's "Paradise Lost"—Extent of Milton's Debt to Him.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

Not only the Dutch, but certain students and admirers of Dutch literature, regard Vondel as one of the great names in the literary annals of his time. He was not unknown two generations ago to English critics; for in 1825 the poet Beddoes, in a Quarterly Review article on "Hayley's Life and Letters," gives him considerable notice and even intimates Milton's indebtedness to him.

It was suggested by Beddoes that not only Vondel's "Lucifer," which was published thirteen years before "Paradise Lost," was a drama on which Milton may have leaned in producing his own more celebrated work, but that he also got hints from the Dutch poet in some peculiarities of his versification in "Samson Agonistes." "Vondel being, indeed, the only contemporary with whom he would not have felt it a degradation to vie."

Among others who noticed the parallelisms of these two poets were August Müller in 1864; a writer in Berlin in an anonymous monograph in 1891; George Edmundson in "A Curiosity of Literature" a few years previous to the appearance of the Berlin writer's booklet, and Edmund W. Gosse in his "Northern Studies." But it was Gosse's brilliantly written essay that riveted public attention to the topic and that has done the most to impress it upon us. After all, the matter is more curious than it is important, for if Milton did get some inspiration from his Holland contemporary, he got full as much from direct Biblical sources, from classical lore, and from his own lofty and powerfully shaping imagination.

The Shakespeares and Miltons may, in fact, be privileged to borrow, though their absorption is something more than unconscious—so markedly and divinely they justify always their touch of transference. Milton himself says: "To borrow and to better in the borrowing is no plagiarie."

Vondel was born at Cologne in 1587, antedating Milton's nativity by many years. In fact, when Milton was born Vondel was twenty-one years old. He was the son of a hatter. In religious belief he was at first one of the Anabaptists, but afterward a Catholic. He lacked Milton's collegiate training, and such schooling as he received was completed before he reached his teens. As late as his thirtieth and fortieth years, however, he supplemented his acquirements by pursuing Latin and Greek; and, doubtless, before those years, was obtaining a variety of information of the kind that would fit him for his intended literary career. It is not a remarkable fact that is mentioned of him that he wrote early verses of very little merit. What poet has not? It is a graver fact, and one more to be lamented, when (as in Vondel's case) they happen to survive.

After his first drama, "The Passover," appeared in 1612, he did not cease to bring out tragedies, poems, and translations almost without number. He lived to be nearly ninety-two years of age, and at eighty-four he translated "The Metamorphoses" of Ovid.

His great work, however, is "The Lucifer," which if it really suggested Milton's "Paradise Lost" has got abundant fame to add to its own confessed merit through that alleged fact. He must be a thoughtless reader, indeed, though, who does not see that the fall of the angels and the fall of man were tremendous literary and spiritual motives two centuries and a half ago, and that it was inevitable they should have inspired authorship almost telepathically everywhere. Very many writers in both prose and verse were attracted to these subjects—a previous generation giving, as we all know, some considerable celebrity to so feeble a poetic effort as Polish's laborious "Course of Time." Vondel, in the foreword to his "Lucifer," says his own impulsion to do the work—in addition to portions of the Scriptures and certain writings of the fathers—came partly from Richard Baker's prose account of Lucifer's fall, with that of the other rebellious spirits.

Between Vondel's and Milton's two poems, if we note certain interesting resemblances, we note quite as much a series of equally marked differences. The fall of man engages Milton, with the fall of the angels an episode merely; while the latter is dominant in Vondel's poem. Differences of theology and differences of scene—the causes of the perturbations and jealousies of the angelic hosts—define also the separate ways the two poets were led by their fanciful and fruitful imaginations.

Mr. Van Noppen's translation of the "Lucifer" in

VONDEL'S LUCIFER. Translated from the Dutch. By Leonard Charles Van Noppen. Illustrated by John Scott. 12mo. New York and London: Continental Publishing Company.

AUG

...ecstatic. But its charms do not the least to be hated. Some of the best and most brilliant passages scarcely seem like a translation, so naturally and choicely do the words proceed. Both Vondel and Milton conjure cunningly in portraying the immensities of their themes, and setting around their characters the outlines of inconceivable vastness.

Vondel speaks of God in the outset:

> Before whose face
> The universe with its eternity
> Is but a mote, a moment poised in space.

Description of things human and divine begins in the very first line of "Lucifer." Apollyon, who was sent by Beelzebub and Belial to earth to make an inquisition into man's estate, tells in rapturous terms what he saw. Speaking of the joy and innocence of Eden, he confesses that his wings were singed by the charms of Eve. He says:

> I covered with my wings mine eyes and face
> That I might curb my thoughts and deep delight,
> When erst she filled my gaze, as Adam led her
> Into their arborous bower with gentle hand;
> From time to time he stopped, in contemplation;
> And gazing thus, a holy fire began
> His pure breast to inflame. And then he kissed
> His bride and she her bridegroom; thus on joy
> Their nuptials fed—on feasts of fiery love,
> Better imagined far than told, a bliss
> Divine beyond all angel ken. How poor
> Our loneliness! For us no union sweet
> Of two-fold sex, of maiden and of man.
> Alas! how much of good we miss; we know
> No mate or happy marriage in a heaven
> Devoid of woman.

Further on he adds:

> That Nature's pencil needs nor lesser hues
> Than sunbeams. Perfect are both man and wife;
> Of equal beauty they, from head to foot.
> By right doth Adam Eve excel in strength
> Of form and majesty of bearing, as
> One chosen for the sovereignty of earth;
> But Eve combines all that her bridegroom joys;
> A tenderness of limb and softer skin
> And flesh, a lovelier tint, and eyes enchanting,
> A charming, gracious mouth, a sweeter voice,
> Whose power lies in a sound more exquisite;
> Two founts of ivory and what besides
> No tongue should dare to name, lest spirits should
> Be tempted. And though all the angels now
> Impress our eyes as beautiful and fair,
> How ill their forms and faces would appear
> If seen within the roseate morning light
> Of maidenhood!

There is an abundance of strong and brilliant expression in Vondel. He brings Lucifer forward in the second act,

> With thunder shod,
> Crowned with the stars and with the morning stoled.

A dozen such lines as this last—or, say, fourteen—would make a memorable lyric. Again, he makes Lucifer say that he will raise his seat upon

> The firmament, the spheres, the splendor of
> The stars above. The heaven of heavens shall then
> My palace be, the rainbow be my throne.

Lucifer's grievance in the celestial choir comes from the creation and elevation of man. Being himself the first of the angels, he dreads the coming supremacy of Adam. So, in spite of all the pleadings of Michael, Gabriel, Uriel, and Raphael, he falls from heaven, becomes the serpent, and drags Adam and Eve to their downfall. The drama closes with the chorus of the angels, who sing:

> Deliverer, who thus the serpent's head
> Shalt bruise, and who, at the appointed time,
> Shalt fallen mankind cleanse from the foul taint
> Original, from Adam's loins derived;
> And who again, for frail Eve's offspring, shalt
> Ope here on high a fairer Paradise,
> We shall with longing tell the centuries
> Till the year, day, and hour when shall appear
> Thy promised mercy, which its pristine bloom
> To pining Nature shall restore, and place
> Upon the throne whereout the angels fell
> The souls and bodies Thou hast glorified.

It should be said of Mr. Van Noppen's book that it is not put forth to press a charge of unwarranted copying upon Milton, but merely to show the worth of Vondel's parallel poem. Dr. W. H. Carpenter and Dr. G. Kelff, as well as the translator, furnish much valuable preliminary matter concerning the author and poem. There is a small portrait of Vondel given; some rather roughly cut illustrations are interspersed in the book to mark the more striking lines, and there is also a brief bibliography of the Vondel literature and criticism.

Much more could be said of this Dutch author than our limited space admits. He developed the power of his language for one thing. "His," says Mr. Von Noppen, "is still the noblest of Dutch diction, possessing that strange virility that defies time." When he became old and there was no more poetry for him to write, he said to his friend Brandt, with "a humorous twinkle in his large brown eyes," "You might give me this epitaph:

> "Here in peace lies Vondel old.
> He died because he was so cold.

"He was nearly double the age of the world's greatest dramatist, was seventeen years older than Euripides and just as old as Sophocles."

On the subject of Milton's indebtedness to Vondell, Mark Pattison, in his sketch of Milton in the English Men of Letters Series, makes the following interesting statement: "A list of more than two dozen authors has been made, from one or other of whom Milton may have taken either the general idea or particular hints for single incidents. But out of the long catalogue of his predecessors there appear only three who can claim to have conceived the same theme with anything like the

...Milton was acquainted with the Dutch poet, Joost van den Vondel, quoted ... in 1654. This poem is a regular five-act drama ... Dutch language, a language which Milton was ... to read. In spite of commercial rivalry and naval ... there was much intercourse between the two re... and Amsterdam books came in regular course to ...ondon. The Dutch drama turns entirely on the re... of the angels and their expulsion from heaven, the ...all of man being but a subordinate incident. In 'Paradise Lost' the relation of the two events is inverted, the fall of the angels being there an episode, not transacted, but told by one of the personages of the epic. It is, therefore, only in one book of 'Paradise Lost,' the sixth, that the influence of Vondel can be looked for. There may possibly occur in other parts of our epic single lines of which an original may be found in Vondel's drama. Notably such a one is the often-quoted:

> 'Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.'
> —'Paradise Lost,' i., 263;

which is Vondel's,

> "'Ten liever d'eerste Vorst in eenigh lager hof
> Dan in't gezelight licht de tweede, of noch een minder!'

"But it is in the sixth book only in which anything more than a verbal similarity is traceable. According to Mr. Gosse, who has given an analysis, with some translated extracts, of Vondel's 'Lucifer,' the resemblances are too close and too numerous to be mere coincidences. Vondel is more human than Milton, just where human attributes are unnatural, so that heaven is made to seem like earth, while in 'Paradise Lost' we always feel that we are in a region aloof. Miltonic presentation has a dignity and elevation which is not only wanting but is sadly missed in the Dutch drama, even the language of which seems common and familiar."

The Cloud Over Victory.

The pomp and stately pageantry of War,
Fame's trumpet-tongue, delights to spread afar
Its gallant prowess, deeds of high emprise,
Win for the Victors praise from hearts and eyes.
But War exacts cruel asperities—
Too oft its bravest heroes victims fall,
And homes of love are shrouded with a pall—
While multitudes of maimed seek our relief.
Even Victories bring inevitable grief;
Life's golden chalice we too often greet,
To find, alas! the wine embittered sweet.
We joyfully accord the Warrior's name
Loud plaudits and the laurel wreath of fame;
Shall we less heed the sad, pathetic plea
Of valiant sufferers who fought for you and me?

FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1898.

To Shelley Living.

Unclouded spirit! When time's heritage
Made thee a lover of the soul's free flight,
The weal of life, the splendor of God's light
Shed upon virtue, and a righteous rage
Directed against hate, men did not gauge
How long thy star might shine, nor e'en how bright
Among the myriad beams that pierce the night
It would shed its gleam on this world's pilgrimage.

For while thy singing winged its cadence where
The echoes of enchanted themes are heard,
Men felt thou wert not of the earth nor air,
Nor like the frenzied sea nor quivering bird:
Though baffled they innately were aware
The impulse of a mighty nature stirred.

—WILLIAM CUSHING BAMBURGH.

That historic house on the west side of Leicester Square, London, if not to be entirely demolished, is going to suffer from such change as builders with ideas of modern improvement can concoct. The house was the one to which Sir Joshua Reynolds moved in 1760, and there he died in 1792 in the sixty-ninth year of his age, "without any visible symptoms of pain." Before Sir Joshua came to this house Henry Robert Morland had lived there, but it was the son, George, who was greater than his father. We need not cite the beauties who tripped up and down the staircase of the Reynolds house to sit for the master, but up these steps must have come Johnson, Goldsmith, and Sterne. Sir Joshua was the busiest of men, for is it not on record that during one year he had 162 sitters? That would make over 13 sitters on each 30 days, but, then, it must be remembered that there were months when Reynolds could not stick at portrait painting, and bear in mind that three or four sittings were necessary for every portrait. That No. 47 Leicester Square, still an imposing and solid building, ought to be secure against improvements. It is good enough as it is, hallowed by the memory of one of the greatest of painters.

In M. A. Bardoux's "La Duchesse de Duras" the interest, material quite, which the Duchess took in Chateaubriand is prominent. The Duchess was the daughter of Vice Admiral Kersaint, and during the French Revolution espoused the cause of American liberty. He voted against the death sentence of the King and was accordingly guillotined. Mlle. de Kersaint took refuge in America, and in her "Mémoires de Sophie" tells of her adventures in foreign lands. When Chateaubriand became Ambassador in London he spent money like water, for he always was a spendthrift. The Duchess, writing to him, warns him: "I do beg that you try to be economical. Pray do not think that you are like the savatier (cobbler) who thought he had all the money in the world, because you have a salary of £20,000. You are certain to see the end of it before long. Exercise all determination. Let every bill be paid, and remember how long you were in unfortunate conditions." When Châteaubriand became Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis XVIII. was by no means in sympathy with the author, for he said: "Beware of admitting a poet into your business. He is sure to spoil everything."

Zangwill's Visit.

Due Here Yesterday—His Early Life and the Books He Has Written.

Mr. Zangwill sailed from England for these shores a week ago, and was due here yesterday. A hearty welcome to him on his return; for his coming means the renewal of an old acquaintance. It is quite possible that he will be heard here as a lecturer and appreciated.

May we not use some suggestions from Mr. Zangwill's "The Penalties of Fame," which is found in that bantering book of his, "Without Prejudice," an I ask him categorically what are: (1) "The conditions in which you write your novels; (2) how do you get your plots and characters; (3) how do you find your titles?" An answer to the first question probably Mr. Zangwill never will have time to develop. As to the second his reply was that as he read all the manuscripts of young authors submitted to him, "whose clever but crude ideas I hate to see wasted," he prigged the plots, and as to the titles, being the "only things he worked out himself," he declared that the method he would never divulge.

Perhaps there is no man in England more familiar with the mechanism or drudgery of the steady writer than is Mr. Zangwill. That he knows how to begin a book and is a steady accumulator of material is evident. In laying down the plates and keel of his iron ship and riveting them there he must have matters at his fingers' ends. He tells of the final business in his "On Finishing a Book," which means the launching of his craft. The reader is not of course to take all things for granted, for Mr. Zangwill delights in chaffing him. He elaborates curious dogmas, and you see he is really guying you; that is, when he has the chance; for he indulges in this humor at times in a most voluminous manner. Now on this same book the staid English Heavies looked with horror and some amazement.

"Without Prejudice" has done much to give its author the reputation of being not only a heavy hitter, but a particularly agile one. We dwell on this volume, because, aside from the wit in it, with suppleness of the pen, there is a goodly quality of erudition, and this without any appearance of pedantry. Above all it shows the literary experiences of an English author, which may be as true for Mr. Zangwill as for anybody else. The author of this book and of "The Children of the Ghetto" is now about thirty-two years old. He was born in London and owed his early education to the Jews' Free School. As a lad all prizes for scholarships fell to his grasp. Entering the London University, he carried off the honors. Before he was twenty he became a teacher at a London school. In his boyish days he had written a farce and more than one humorous story, and for one he won a prize. Somehow Mr. Zangwill must have become absolutely familiar with a printing office, for he knows all about it, from the reception of copy to the working off of the presses, and in one of his stories he shows how true to facts are his reminiscences.

Mr. Zangwill's first book was his "Bachelors' Club," (1891,) his second, "The Born Mystery," (1892.) The "Old Maids' Club" was of 1892. Then followed the "Children of the Ghetto" in 1893, and "Merely Mary Ann." "The Ghetto Tragedies" were of the same year. "The King of the Schnorrers" was of 1894, "The Master" of 1895, "Without Prejudice" of 1896, and "Dreams of the Ghetto" is of this year. It does not in the least diminish Mr. Zangwill's reputation to state that his fictions having to do with the Jews are the most remarkable of his works. Looking at them as descriptive only, no one understands or appreciates Jews better than Mr. Zangwill. He can even afford to laugh at them. He may not have the power or the dramatic instinct of Franzos, whose ground is restricted to the Polish or Carpathian Jews. Maybe the reason for less of tragedy is that there is more humor in the English Jews than in the Austrian ones. Of great cleverness is Zangwill's "King of the Schnorrers." The Schnorrer must have been a new personage to many Christian readers, but certainly ought not to have been an alien to Catholics, for, after all, the proud alms-begging Jew is only a type of the mendicant friar. Fancy a Don Caesar de Bazan, proud of his ancestry, willing to be supported by the contributions of his co-religionists; a tramp, if you please, yet insisting that it is his right to be thus cared for.

In "The Master," published in 1895, Mr. Zangwill took up new ground, and dropped Jews, taking for his leading character an English artist. The story tells of the struggles of a man who fights down the commonplace. In the "Dreamers of the Ghetto" the author returns to the topics he is most fond of. In this volume are presented many of the old stories and legends of the Jews. The one curious mental phase which Mr. Zangwill develops and dwells on is the curious cerebration of the Semite past and present. The brain of the Jew is a supernaturally active one. His body, sympathetic with his everworking brain, is a mass of nervous tissue. Though it may quiver and palpitate, it must be held under control. Better might it have been for him had he been endowed with the phlegm of the Dutchman. This oversensitiveness may arise anthropologically from long interbreeding. With the Jew nature when suppressed will, however, exert itself, and in the line of the least resistance. Therefore the Jew dreams, and from first to last Zangwill shows Jewish men who are in a measure hypnotized, only that in their waking intervals their dreams are never forgotten, but in a measure shape their lives. As Mr. Zangwill writes: "Whenever the Jews have perfect equality and have been tempted out of the Ghetto, there the beginnings of disintegration are manifest. And who shall say how much Jewish blood dilutes the nations of the Occident, for all their Chauvinistic talk?"

Ingres.

Place of the Artist in Art History—Passages from His Notebooks Recently Published.

The merits of Jean Dominique Auguste Ingres are unquestioned. That ceiling in the Louvre, where he painted the "Apotheosis of Homer," no one sees to-day without feeling a glow of admiration. Born in 1781, at Montauban, Ingres died in Paris in 1867. We may not take Richard Muther's appreciation of Ingres as our best guide, because the learned Professor of Art History at the University of Breslau is at times by no means in sympathy with that most important position in art Ingres assumed. There are painters whose work acts as a check to newer ideas and methods, and Ingres as a classicist stood as a barrier between the assumed heroic style of David and the coming romanticism.

To-day, somehow or other, Raphael does not hold that lofty position once unreservedly given to him. But as certain as can be, before many years have passed Raphael will be reinstated. Raphael was Ingres's passion, and he had imbibed the inspirations of the school of Urbino. His liking for Veronese, for Rubens, was not strong. We are not to believe all the stories of the atelier, but it is told of Ingres that once, passing through the gallery of the Louvre, where hangs the Rubens pictures, he said to his pupils, "You may take off your hats to these pictures, gentlemen, but it is by no means necessary that you should look at them." Sometimes Ingres's drawing has been commented on, and there is a legend that once Ary Scheffer found fault with a St. Symphorian, declaring that the arms of the martyr mother were too long. To this Ingres replied, "The arms of a mother, when she is blessing a son who is going to meet death, are never too long."

The discussion of Ingres's merits, is not M. Henry Lapauze's object, in his two articles, to be found in Cosmopolis in the two numbers of March and August of this year, but what is shown and in a remarkable manner, are the thoughts of the painter on his art, and the happy manner of the expression of his opinion. Ingres's sincerity, his desire to be truthful, and the loftiness of his purpose become evident. When Ingres died, according to his will, he bequeathed to his natal town—Montauban—fifty-four of his pictures, his collection of Greek and Etruscan vases, and the larger proportion of his books. He wrote: "I am happy in the thought that I will always be in Montauban, and though by an accident I did not stay there, I trust to live, remembered by my compatriots."

In addition to the Ingres pictures in the Montauban Museum, there are 5,000 original designs of the master. One precious bequest are Ingres's notebooks. There are nine of them, and it is from one of these that M. Lapauze makes numerous extracts. M. Lapauze says that the spelling is often defective, and explains this by telling that the artist's education was limited, but that, endowed with a fine intelligence, he nevertheless had great clearness of thought. Above all, he was thoroughly observant, and he loved art for art's sake. We select from the two articles the following extracts:

"There never is any affectation in Titian's portraits. Their nobility as an inherent quality forces us to respect them. If by chance there is a portrait of Vandyck's near one of Titian's, the first becomes cold and gray by comparison. The quality of detaching a certain object in painting, which some believe to be of the utmost importance, was just one of those points which Titian, the greatest of all colorists, was indifferent about. Raphael and Titian are without gainsay among the very first of painters. Both of them possessed the talent of extending their own sight over everything they painted. The first was sublime in form, the second in color."

"Leonardo da Vinci painted the portrait of Lise, the wife of François Joconde. This is the most perfect of the painter's work. It is said that the picture so delighted the artist that he was at work on it for four months. So that the face should express tranquil joy, alongside of the lady there always was some one who sang or played on an instrument. Leonardo da Vinci never took more pains. Francis I. deemed the picture a marvel, and, wanting it, paid 4,000 ecus for it."

Here are some topics which Ingres noted down—subjects he proposed painting:

"Mediocrity, represented by Sylla's dogs, running down true merit. Merit, pursued, found a tomb yawning at its feet. Bad taste is hugging a monster with tenderness and repulses an angel of beauty. This idea is to be developed. Bad taste crowns mediocrity. Alongside vengeance and justice are sound asleep."

Ingres speculates on mediocrity and bad taste:

"Mediocrity has for its support ignorance and fraud. Ignorance is the mother of all ills, and of the most brutal vices. Mediocrity bars the temple of glory. Posterity may do some small justice to merit. When at its last gasp there may come some slight ray of hope, but there is the tomb and the gravedigger!"

"A portrait may not be a likeness because the model has a badly shaped head. There may be faults owing to the composition of the light, and in these circumstances the likeness. If you would succeed, try and understand the face; consider it in all its situations—on every side—and at your first sitting do nothing else than this. Besides that, there are certain heads which had better be painted front face, others a three-quarters, and sometimes the profile only. Some want all the light; others require shade. A thin, fleshless head you want shade for, so as to bring out the cavities under the eyes, and so fix the main characteristics. Then you want the light from above, but not over much of it."

"Phidias was sublime in his correction of nature. When he made his Olympian Jupiter, he sought all beauty reunited, so as to reach the sublime."

"Invention is one of the great qualities of genius. If you consult your own experience you will find that by making yourself familiar with the inventions of others you will possess in time invention yourself. Thought only comes to those who read in books the thoughts of others. The greatest genius which nature presents never is rich enough to be drawing incessantly on itself. * * * Other people's ideas, far from weakening your own personality, rather tend to strengthen and perfect your own powers."

"If thoroughly understood, the Greek statue surpasses nature, because there has been brought together all the most beauteous parts. This nature never does; or very rarely does she amass all in one subject. Remember, however, that the parts of the most perfect statue can all be found in nature. All that we can do is to try and bring together these isolated parts."

Ingres's appreciation of music was intense. He quoted what Beethoven wrote: "I am by no means disturbed at the failure of my compositions, because I know that in my art God was nigher to me than He was to other men." He describes the effect of Mozart's "Requiem," and he thinks of the "Eumenides" of Aeschylus. Ingres imagines how he would paint Lulli, Gluck, and Haydn. He writes of Haydn: "Haydn n'a pas fait de chef-d'oeuvre, mais il est chef-d'oeuvre partout." The date when Ingres wrote about La Presse, M. Lapauze does not give us. It was probably soon after 1830. It suggests a picture which he describes: "La Presse. She is flying through the air scattering her sheets with one hand, and she carries in the other the torch of discord. Where the papers fall men are tearing each other to pieces. She is clad in a robe covered with writing. There are two men engaged in a fight to the death."

Superb was the project Ingres had in his mind of a tomb to be erected to Napoleon, for the painter had the sincerest admiration for the Emperor. The natural mental impetuosity of Ingres he shows in his diary. Therein he permitted himself the fullest freedom of thought. But in his art, with brush in hand, he chastened his fancies.

Every Man His Own Prescription Writer.*

The comprehensive title of this work tells us that it is "A pharmacological book of reference, containing the therapeutics of a full list of the official and non-official articles of the materia medica, with a consideration of the action of medicine, including an extensive collection of favorite prescriptions from the most reliable authorities of the medical profession, and so classified as to be of ready access for authenticated treatment of each disease in its different stages and complications." Besides all this, there are forty-four introductory pages on prescription writing, on incompatibles and the antagonism of drugs; on the administration of medicines, their physiological action and elimination; together with a set of "General rules to be observed in the practice of medicine," by Dr. Thomas Hawkes Tanner.

In the appendix there is a chapter on "Alimentation in Disease," with directions for urinalysis and a number of valuable tables. The one on "Proper Names in Medicine" is an interesting one; for probably few of the medical profession are sufficiently acquainted with the history of their art to in each case associate the name with the operation or disease which is thus designated. While all perhaps recognise Bright's disease, or Colle's fracture, or Bell's palsy, were it not for the information here given we would have failed to recall Hachenberg's flexible knife, Hachenberg's air-excluding trochar, Hachenberg's operation, Hachenberg's amputation, Hachenberg's paralysis. The Cheyne-Stokes respiration alluded to in the review of the life of William Stokes in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently, can hardly be defined as "uraemic respiration," and the "facies Hippocratica," made classic by the father of medicine, is one of the most accurate word pictures in medical literature of the physiognomy just before death, and not necessarily an "agonizing facies," as defined by Dr. Hachenberg. It is generally defined as "the dying face." McDowell's operation is defined; but Batty's, Emmett's, and scores of other proper names which have become medical designations in daily use are omitted.

The book is made up principally of a long catalogue in alphabetical order of medicines, with their doses, properties, employment, forms,* and, for the benefit of those who are uncertain of their knowledge of Latin, the genitive form of the name is given in separate columns. The magnitude of the materia medica will be seen in the fact that our author gives in this list no less than 2,857 medicines, marking with an asterisk those which were official, presumably in the Pharmacopoeia of 1880, as the word was dropped by the pharmacopoeial convention of 1890. Inasmuch as the United States Pharmacopoeia had become recognised as the official guide for the preparation of medicines by the United States Army and Navy, and had been adopted by legal enactment in several of the States, the obsolete word was changed to the definite one of official.

The fact that the official guide for the nomenclature and preparation of medicines at the time the book was published (1893) was entirely ignored materially lessens the value of the work as a "book of authority." Of the more than four-score medicines which, on account of repeated trial and common usage, were added to the Pharmacopoeia of 1890, but sixteen are mentioned in Dr. Hachenberg's list; while the equal number of articles which were dropped are marked by an asterisk as official, (officinal,) and the hundreds of changes in nomenclature are not noticed.

The most valuable portion of this "Consultation Book" is the 7,386 "authenticated prescriptions" for almost every known disease, ("Diseases Alphabetically Arranged,") from abdominal obesity to wounds; in each case the formulae being preceded by a list of remedies which have been recommended for the given disease. For the first mentioned (abdominal obesity) he lists sixteen remedies and gives seven prescriptions, but omits the bicycle, diet, and phytolacca.

For rheumatism he gives 227 remedies and 73 prescriptions, but omits Amber beads, Skunk Oil, Constitution Water, Gin and Hemlock, Wear Flannel, Wear Silk, Wear Buckskin, Sleep with a big dog and give it to him. Sleep with your head to the north. Eviscerate a big dog and place your feet where the intestines were. Wear a necklace of golden rod knots. Keep as quiet as possible. Work it off. Do not leave the house. Take a ride as often as possible. Carry a piece of alum in your pocket. Carry a horse chestnut in your left-hand breeches pocket; wear a potato in the other. Read Job. Don't swear, &c. In one of his prescriptions, (No. 8,640,) which is marked with an asterisk to denote that it is specially commended by the author, he gives ferri sulphatis (copperas) in twelve-grain doses. This is probably a misprint.

To the counter-prescribing druggist the "Medical Consultation Book" brought up to date would be a boon, for the diagnosis is generally made by his customer, who asks for something for his alopecia, pityrodes, or whatever he thinks is the matter with him; but the doctor who does not know enough to write a prescription for his patients is probably equally deficient in ability to make a diagnosis, and as the handy consultation book does not give symptomatology and pathology, he will be unable to fit the formula to the patient's case.

The fact that the medicines and prescriptions are all numbered from 1 to 10,243 will allow the owner of the work to prescribe by enumeration, as suggested by the author, when the order can only be filled by the pharmacist who also owns a copy of the book to use as a key. The author gives examples and directions for "Prescribing by Enumeration." In a private letter the author states that Surgeon General Sternberg has "had five copies distributed to the different military hospitals of the United States." A portrait of the author decorates the front of the work.

*REMEDIAL DIAGNOSIS; OR, SPECIFIC AND PALLIATIVE BOOK. A Practical Guide to the Therapeutics of the Materia Medica, Including Official and Non-Official Articles, and Containing a Concise Consultation Book of Diseases and Their Remedies. By Thomas Hawkes Tanner, M. D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. 1898.

A Tolstoi Birthday Dinner.

A circular letter was issued this week announcing that arrangements had been made for the celebration in this city on the evening of Sept. 8 of Count Leo Tolstoi's seventieth birthday and the fiftieth year of his literary activity, by a dinner to be given at 6:30 P. M. at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street. Following the dinner brief addresses on Tolstoi's writings and teachings will be made. The dinner is intended to be "an appreciation by his American admirers of the genius of the great Russian novellist and historian." Tickets for the dinner (price $3) can be secured from Ernest H. Crosby, 19 Liberty Street. The letter was sent out by an informal committee comprising the following persons: Lyman Abbott, William Dean Howells, Henry M. Alden, Ernest H. Crosby, Hamilton W. Mabie, Richard Watson Gilder, Bolton Hall, Albert Shaw, R. R. Bowker, John Swinton, W. D. McCracken, Ripley Hitchcock, Bliss Carman, George Cary Eggleston, Joseph B. Gilder, William Hayes Ward, E. L. R. Gould, E. J. Wheeler, Abram Cahan, Azoa K. Fiske, J. Brisben Walker, and Whidden Graham.

Pensions for French Authors.

The annual report of the Society of Authors and Composers of Paris has just been issued. In the last twelve months 119,600f. has been expended in pensions among members of the society. From the loan fund there was temporarily disbursed about 30,000f. The books of the society show, unfortunately, that readers have fallen off at the rate of 5,000 subscribers from every hundred thousand francs the country has contributed.

Literary Failures.

Giving Up Verse Writing for Farming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With interest and sympathy I read your comment entitled "Education and Life's Drudgery" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20. Like "S. P. C." my graded education stopped with my public school career; like him, I have no mechanical ability, no disposition toward a commercial life, no talent or skill in the arts. Like him, I was at one time possessed of a demon for writing verses, which verses the combined and unanimous judgment of all the periodicals in the land repudiated. Like him, I had a sore distaste for drudgery, and longed for some condition of life, undefined, untangible, incoherent, yet in my restless mind definite, real, and secure.

Unlike "S. P. C.," I am evidently his senior by some years, I have profited from experience, and in defeat I am wiser than I was at the outset of my obscure, but not altogether unhappy, career.

I have discovered what your comment suggests—that most men are what Addison, I believe, described as of "mediocral intelect," and that I am not an exception to the rule. Further, I have been in commercial life for some years, and having lately indulged in the luxury of a savings bank book, I have actually opened negotiations with land owners, with a view to the purchase of a small farm, which I propose to take unto myself, and to live thereon and thereby.

Now, the gist of my letter is this: Having informed myself of the gigantic barriers which block the entrance of men not educated in colleges to the learned professions, barriers year by year becoming more formidable, (and rightly so,) so that none but really extraordinary men can pass the ordeal; having, on the other hand, experienced the nausea which the commonplace clerical life causes to one whose mind has a relish for better things, yet who has not the mental, or the moral stamina to attain them, I have come to the conclusion that the farm is the place for me. During the Spring, the Summer, and the Autumn, hard physical work and deep sleep invigorate both mind and body. Then, in the cold, rigorous Northern Winter, when nature forbids the ordinary works of the field, when the body is most robust and the mind most clear, ample leisure is afforded to him who will read, write, devise, plan, or enjoy himself in the festivities of the season.

I am single, and in my new home will be alone. If "S. P. C." desires to communicate with me as to my experience, opinions, or plans for the future, I trust that you will permit him to do so through the columns of your splendid SATURDAY REVIEW. He may let me know where to address him, and he may be assured that the writer is sincere, for "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." X.

New York, Aug. 21, 1898.

Literature and Pork Packing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a regular reader of THE TIMES and enjoy it very much. In reading the copy of its SATURDAY REVIEW for the 20th I was deeply interested in the article, "Education and Life's Drudgery." I am a young man of good habits and college education; have even dipped into the Semitic languages; have a taste for business and some ability in that direction, having formulated a plan for a college home for my college fraternity and carried it to completion. I am not afraid of the drudgery of life. I have been told that I had considerable power with men and was selected to perform the duties incident to meeting and receiving a Governor from one of the States on his attendance at a public gathering in which I was interested.

I have taught for three years and have been successful. But I am unable to locate myself. My giving up teaching was honorable and will bear investigation. I enjoy good literature, but have in mind your article last winter on the wisdom shown by the Chicago young man who courageously, gave up a literary life for one of pork packing. WAVERLY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1898.

Educated Common Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for the first article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20, "Education and Life's Drudgery." My boys and girls are going to have some of it. It is the time of year when the regular dose of advice should be given to those who have left school. It is easy enough to find Catholic sentimentality and Protestant roughness to quote to them—so easy that I never quote either; but educated common sense is about the scarcest thing that is written for youngsters in this land, and when I find a bit, I capture it promptly. N.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 21, 1898.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will present Sept. 1 Paul Helleu's "Dry Points and Drawings." M. Helleu is well known in Parisian art circles, and his volume includes many reproductions in photogravure from the originals. An introduction has been written for it by the late Edmund de Goncourt. It is M. Helleu's custom to destroy all of his copper plates when an edition of ten or twenty proofs has been printed. The work is so delicate that the plates would not yield a larger number of perfect impressions. M. de Goncourt, in his introduction, says: "Your work has for its inspiration that dear model who fills all your composition with her dainty elegance; it is a sort of monograph on woman, in all the infinitely varied attitudes of her intimacy." The edition will be strictly limited to 200 copies.

Best Books of 1897.

A List of 212 Prepared by the State Library and Recommended to Public Libraries Throughout the State.

One of the latest bulletins of the bibliographical series published by the State Library is devoted to the best books of 1897. A list of 212 books has been chosen from those published in that year in the United States. The list was prepared by the Board of the State Library, and it is recommended to public libraries throughout the State. To aid in the choice of small collections of new books, the 212 are divided into three classes. Twenty of the 212 are marked "a," as books for libraries which must confine their additions within narrow limits. Thirty are marked "b," as suitable for libraries able to buy 50 books. Another 80 are marked "c," and these can be added to "a" and "b" when a library wishes to make up a longer list. The remaining 112 of the 212 include reference books and a few more costly publications, and are recommended as worthy of careful consideration by libraries prepared to buy more than 100 books. The list of books, with brief explanations, is here given:

REFERENCE BOOKS.

Monroe, W. S. Bibliography of Education. (International Educ. Ser.) Appleton. $2.

Classified, with alphabetic index. Includes 3,200 books and pamphlets, in the English language only, except in case of cyclopedias and bibliographies. Gives pages, date, publisher, and infrequent notes. "By no means perfect, but * * * faithful and painstaking. * * * A book that every student of education and every library ought to have in constant use."—Nicholas Murray Butler.

Sturgis, Russell, and Krehbiel, H. E. Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art. (American Library Association Annotated Lists.) Library Bureau. $1.

Descriptive, critical, and comparative notes on 1,000 works on painting, sculpture, architecture, decorative arts, illustration, and music. Classified, with author and subject index. Of high value.

Getchell, M. S. Study of Mediæval History by the Library Method for High Schools. Ginn. 35c.

Intended for practical class room work, not as an exhaustive study. Gives list of works cited, with publisher and date of publication.

Foote, E. L. Librarian of the Sunday School. Eaton. 35c.

Practical manual on organization, care of books, cataloguing, charging system, repairs, reports, with chapter on the library's province and purpose.

Cleveland Public Library. Cumulative Index to a Selected List of Periodicals. Cleveland Public Library. $5.

Indexes seventy well-known periodicals. Of high value where popular serials are taken and preserved. Now issued monthly, each number combining entries of previous months till June; a similar series from July to November follows; the December number is the annual volume. Subscription price covers entire series. One hundred periodicals are now indexed. Present publishers, the Helman-Taylor Company, Cleveland.

Bliss, W. D. P. Encyclopedia of Social Reform. Funk. $7.50.

Alphabetic. A few signed articles. Advocates of reforms state the case, but divergent views are given hearing. Editor a Christian Socialist. "Brief and clear statement of nearly every important reform movement of our age."—Dial.

Emerson, Edwin, Jr., editor College Year Book and Athletic Record for the Academic Year 1896-7. Stone. Net. $3.

First annual issue. Alphabetic catalogue and description of American colleges, lists of degrees, fraternities, cheers, college publications, &c., athletic records and index of names of Faculties.

Sladen, D. B. W., editor. Who's Who, for 1897. Macmillan. $1.75.

Compact annual biographic dictionary of prominent English men and women. Includes a few Americans. Also lists of royal officials, officers of State, members of Parliament, academicians, head masters, clubs, pseudonyms, army and navy tables, &c. First year of new and greatly enlarged issue.

Adams, O. F. Dictionary of American Authors. Houghton. $3.

Greatly enlarged edition of his Handbook of American Authors. Gives 6,000 names, with dates, titles of books, and exceedingly compact biographic and critical notes.

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

c Hyde, W. De W. Practical Idealism. Macmillan. $1.50.

Attempts to interpret the spiritual significance of everyday life. Of singular lucidity and power, of ethical vigor, and utterly free from theological bias.—Outlook.

c Wines, F. H., and Koren, John. The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects. Houghton. $1.25.

Results of investigations in eight States having different types of legislation, made by experts authorized by committee of fifty prominent men. Presents facts without recommendations.

RELIGION.

Barrows, J. H. Christianity the World Religion. (Barrows Lectures, 1896-7.) McClurg. $1.50.

Seven lectures delivered in Calcutta. Admits freely the good in ethnic religions, but holds that Christianity has qualifications destined to win the world.

b Abbott Lyman. Theology of an Evolutionist. Houghton. $1.25.

Aims to show that the scientific theory of evolution is in harmony with belief in God, the Bible, Christ, and sacrifice.

c Phelps, E. S. Story of Jesus Christ. Houghton. $2.

Faithful to fact, but reverently embroidered with imaginative details and historical coloring.

c Mead, G. W. Modern Methods in Church Work. Dodd. $1.50.

Practical manual, treating of institutional

AUG



c Harris, [illegible] Heaven. [illegible] $1.25.

Maintains that though civil and political [illegible] have contributed to mankind's betterment, inequality in material, educational, and [illegible] ethics values is the necessary condition of progress.

c Gladden, Washington. Social Facts and Forces. Putnam. $1.25.

The history, labor unions, corporations, railways, the city, the church. Attempts to [illegible] only salient points and emphasizes [illegible] affecting conduct and character.

c Henderson, C. H. Social Spirit in America. (Chautauqua Reading Circle Literature.) Flood & Vincent. $1.

Popular treatises on home ethics, public health, political reforms, charities, corrections, mutual benefit associations, educational organizations, employers, and employes, &c.

b Roosevelt, Theodore. American Ideals. Putnam. $1.50.

On manly virtues and practical politics, State legislation, civil service reform, administering the New York police force, Monroe doctrine, &c.

a Mahan, A. T. Interest of America in Sea Power: Present and Future. Little. $3.

Eight essays reprinted from magazines. Strong plea for naval defense, in the interests of righteous peace.

Macleod, H. D. History of Economics. Putnam. $4.50.

Book I., p. 1-168, on the nature and history of economics; Book II., p. 169-690, the fundamental concepts and axioms of economics. Contains much information and sensible criticism of other writers, but the author's peculiar theories and extraordinary claims for them are sharply criticised.

a Wyckoff, W. A. The Workers; the East. Scribner. $1.25.

Two months' experience as a day laborer, dependent on earnings as builder's helper at West Point, Summer hotel porter, hired man at Middletown asylum, farm hand in a Pennsylvania logging camp, and while tramping between places. Author now lecturer on sociology in Princeton University.

Fisher, S. G. Evolution of the Constitution of the United States. Lippincott, $1.50.

Traces development from Colonial charters, early plans of Union and first State Constitutions. Rejects theories of foreign origin or sudden inspiration.

Goodnow, F. J. Municipal Problems. Macmillan. $1.50.

Recommends that local affairs be controlled by City Council rather than Mayor, matter of general concern by a permanent State Board of Supervision.

Harrison, Benjamin. This Country of Ours. Scribner. $1.50.

Explains Constitution and practical workings of Congress, the Presidency, executive departments, judiciary, Smithsonian Institution, civil service, and other commissions. Excellent, but not a first choice for libraries which have Macy's "Our Government," Dawes' "How We Are Governed," and similar works. First published in Ladies' Home Journal.

Spears, J. R. History of Our Navy, 1775-1897. 4 vols. Scribner. $8.

Deals chiefly on romantic and picturesque aspects, treating briefly and incidentally of naval administration and development. Profusely illustrated.—Dial.

Fiske, A. M. Political Primer of New York State and City. Macmillan. 75c.

Excellent handbook explaining, through questions and answers, the legislative, executive, and judicial systems, political methods, rights, and duties of citizens, &c.

Morrison, W. D. Juvenile Offenders. (Criminology Ser.) Appleton. $1.50.

Valuable study of conditions which produce juvenile delinquency and of improvement of methods of dealing with young offenders. "By far the best and most suggestive work on juvenile crime in our language."—London Saturday Review.

EDUCATION.

Vincent, G. E. Social Mind and Education. Macmillan. $1.25.

Studies relation between the different branches of knowledge and finds their unity and meaning in sociology. Outlines scheme for a four years' college course on this basis.

Baldwin, Joseph. School Management and School Methods. (International Educ. Ser. No. 40.) Appleton. $1.50.

Outline manual, specially intended for classes of teachers. Discusses conditions, facilities, government, organization, methods.

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c Catherwood, Mrs. M. H. Days of Jeanne D'Arc. Century. $1.50.

Careful study of period, impressing reader with the moral beauty and valor of the inspired peasant maid. First published in Century.

——. The Spirit of an Illinois Town. Houghton. $1.25.

Contemporary life in a bustling town. Contains, also, "The Little Reynault," a pathetic story of Illinois life in 1680.

Convngse, Florence. Diana Victrix. Houghton. $1.25.

Interesting character study, introducing two New England college women and several creoles. Scenes, New Orleans and White Mountains.

c Crawford, F. M. Corleone. 2 vols. Macmillan. $2.

Scene, Sicily. Portrays a quarrel between the Roman Saracinesca and the Sicilian Pagliuca.

Crockett, S. R. Lochinvar. Harper. $1.50.

Love, daring, and adventure. Scenes, Scotland and Holland in 1698. Introduces William of Orange.

a Davis, R. H. Soldiers of Fortune. Scribner. $1.50.

Introductory picture of New York society, followed by love and adventure in South America. First published in Scribner's Magazine.

Dawson, W. J. Thro' Lattice Windows. Doubleday. $1.25.

Stories clustering about the life of an English village. Sprinkled with pleasing humor, though sombre in general effect.

Deland, Mrs. M. W. C. Wisdom of Fools. Houghton. $1.25.

Four short stories, each of which deals with some problem of life and conduct.

Du Maurier, George. The Martian. Harper. $1.75.

The hero has a familiar spirit native to the planet Mars, who influences and assists him. First published in Harper's Magazine.

"The opening chapters are sheer delight. * * * The end is abrupt and unconvincing, but en route there is much entertainment."—Academy.

c Ford, P. L. Story of an Untold Love. Houghton. $1.25.

Love story, involving a question of business ethics, told in form of a diary kept by the hero. First published in Atlantic Monthly.

c Fox, John, Jr. Kentuckians. Harper. $1.25.

Love, rivalry, and feud between mountain and Blue Grass country folk. Entertaining and well studied.

French, Alice. Book of True Lovers. Way. $1.25.

Seven love stories in which humor and pathos are blended. All previously published in magazines.

b ——. Missionary Sheriff. Harper. $1.25.

Six stories in each of which a certain "plain man who tried to do his duty" figures.

Hale, E. E. Susan's Escort and Others. Harper. $1.50.

Eighteen bright and wholesome stories, displaying some characteristic whimsicalities, and told in matter-of-fact style.

Hamblin, H. E. On Many Seas. Macmillan. $1.50.

Though his yarns have no pretensions to literary value, they come very near possessing it by the terseness, vigor, and naïve sincerity of his phraseology.—London Saturday Review.

Harrison, Mrs. C. C. Son of the Old Dominion. Lamson. $1.50.

Semi-historical romance and adventure in Virginia, 1774. Washington, Lord Fairfax, and others known to history participate.

Hawkins, A. H. Pirouo. Stokes. $1.75.

Scene, a Grecian island. One adventure rushes upon the heels of another in breathless succession from cover to cover.—Bookman.

Howells, W. D. An Open-Eyed Conspiracy. Harper. $1.

Saratoga experiences of a young girl chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Basil March.

b ——. Landlord at Lion's Head. Harper. $1.75.

Evolution of a New Hampshire farmhouse into a Summer hotel and corresponding character development in the son of the house.

c James, Henry. The Spoils of Poynton. Houghton. $1.50.

Delicate character study in vein of his earlier stories. Scene, in England; theme, the collector's passion. First published in Atlantic Monthly under the title The Old Things.

Johnston, R. M. Old Times in Middle Georgia. Macmillan. $1.50.

Reminiscent tales and sketches, chiefly of humble country folk.

a Kipling, Rudyard. Captains Courageous. Century. $1.50.

Fishing schooner life on the Newfoundland banks as seen by a boy washed overboard from an Atlantic liner. First published in McClure's Magazine.

a Mitchell, S. W. Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker. 2 vols. Century. $2.

Autobiographic story of the Revolution. Introduces Washington, André, Dr. Rush, and others. Of compelling interest, and excellent in portrayal of times and character. First published in Century.

b Montrésor, F. F. At the Cross Roads. Appleton. $1.50.

Somewhat improbable plot, developed with engrossing interest. Very well written and especially strong in character portrayal.

c Murfree, M. N. The Juggler. Houghton. $1.25.

Under peculiar circumstances, a young man reported dead and buried lives under an assumed name in the Tennessee mountains. First published in Atlantic Monthly.

Noble, A. L. Professor's Dilemma. Putnam. $1.

Travel and somewhat complicated love affairs of Americans in Egypt. Light and entertaining.

Prince, Mrs. H. C. A Transatlantic Chatelaine. Houghton. $1.25.

An American girl's married life in a French château. Story culminates during Franco-Prussian war.

Rayner, E. Free to Serve. Copeland. $1.50.

Colonial New York in the early eighteenth century. Romantic adventures of a well-born English girl as a bond servant.

Roberts, C. G. D. Forge in the Forest. Lamson. $1.50.

Historical romance of Acadia, 1746-7.

c Scott, H. S. In Kedar's Tents. Dodd. $1.25.

Love and thrilling adventures. Scene, Spain in 1838, where the Irish hero is under suspicion as a Carlist spy.

Seawell, M. E. History of Lady Betty Stair. Scribner. $1.25.

Scene at the Court of the French exiles at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, 1798, and later in France and Algiers.

a Steel, Mrs. F. A. On the Face of the Waters. Macmillan. $1.50.

Indian mutiny, 1857-8. Of extraordinary value and vitality as history and of much power as fiction.

b Stevenson, R. L. St. Ives. Scribner. $1.50.

Exciting adventures of a French prisoner escaped from Edinburgh Castle. Concluding chapters by A. Quiller-Couch. First published in McClure's Magazine.

Stimson, F. J. Mrs. Knollys, and Other Stories. Scribner. $1.50.

Commended to those who like stories that will bear to be read slowly, with pauses to taste and appreciate the quality.—Critic.

Stockton, F. R. A Story Teller's Pack. Scribner. $1.50.

When Mr. Stockton returns to his short stories he comes again into his own, and we into ours.—Nation.

Stuart, Mrs. R. McE. In Simpkinsville. Harper. $1.25.

Possesses an abundance of that playful yet reverent appreciation of the humors of human life which warms the reader's heart and lightens his spirits.—Critic.

c Van Rensselaer, Mrs. M. G. One Man Who was Content. Century. $1.

Contains also "Mary," "The Lustigs," and "Corinna's Fiammetta."

Waterloo, Stanley. Story of Ab; a Tale of the Time of the Cave Men. Way. $1.50.

He has made a good novel out of unpromising materials.—Literature.

b White, E. O. A Browning Courtship. Houghton. $1.25.

These stories are pleasant and bright, with some whimsical and some pathetic touches; nowhere rising to a high plane yet never wearisome.—New York Times's Saturday Review.

a Wilkins, M. E. Jerome, a Poor Man. Harper. $1.50.

New England village life. Study of character as developed in a boy struggling to make his way in the world. First published in Harper's Weekly.

Wister, Owen. Lin McLean. Harper. $1.50.

Short stories forming a continuous narrative, a cowboy being the central figure.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

Garrison, W. P. Parables for School and Home. Longmans. $2.

Lessons in applied morals—kindness to animals, property rights, self-control, patriotism, &c.—in form of sketches to be read to and rewritten by pupils. Well done, without patronizing tone.

Asbjornsen, P. C. Fairy Tales from the Far North. Armstrong. $2.

Translated from the Norwegian. They invest the animal kingdom with the power of speech and bring princesses, trolls, beasts, and fowls together in happy relations.—Literary World.

b Frost, W. H. Knights of the Round Table. Scribner. $2.50.

Stories of King Arthur and the Holy Grail charmingly retold to a young girl traveling in England. Second series, following his Court of King Arthur.

a Lang, Andrew. Pink Fairy Book. Longmans. $6.

Tales from Japan, Sicily, Sweden, Africa, and other lands.

Beard, J. C. Curious Homes and Their Tenants. (Appleton's Home Reading Books.) Appleton. 65 cents.

About crabs, spiders, moles, bees, ants, kangaroos, kinkajous, human cliff dwellers, Eskimos, &c., and their habitations. Interesting, with admirable drawings.

a Wright, M. O. Coues, Elliott. Citizen Bird. Macmillan. $1.50.

Conveys in story form much information about birds to a party of children who are taught to observe for themselves.

Chapin, A. A. Story of the Rhinegold. Harper. $1.25.

Follows Wagner's versions. Covers four Nibelungen operas and gives vivid musical

Two stories of the struggle with French and Indians for land of Pennsylvania and beginning of eighteenth century.

● Brooks, E. S. Century Book of the American Revolution. Century. $1.50.

Story of a young people's pilgrimage to Revolutionary battlefields. Many illustrations.

JUVENILE BIOGRAPHY.

Bainbridge. Barnes, James. Commodore Bainbridge. Appleton. $1.

Story-biography of a hero of the Algerine wars and the war of 1812. Relates much exciting adventure and follows facts closely.

● Grant. Brooks, E. S. True Story of U. S. Grant. (Children's Lives of Great Men, No. 4.) Lothrop. $1.50.

Entertainingly told for children. Many illustrations.

JUVENILE FICTION.

Austin, O. P. Uncle Sam's Secrets. (Appleton's Home Reading Books.) Appleton. 75 cent.

Much interesting information about currency, the mint, railway postal service, foreign mail, banking, and revenue systems, &c., conveyed in a stiff and unreal story.

● Barnes, James. Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors. Macmillan. $1.50.

Stirring narratives of valiant deeds, taken from history and tradition.

● Bennett, John. Master Skylark. Century. $1.50.

The boy hero meets Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Queen Elizabeth, and other famous people. Scenes, Stratford, Coventry, and London. First published in St. Nicholas.

Clark, Imogen. Will Shakespeare's Little Lad. Scribner. $1.50.

About Shakespeare's little son Hamnet. Shows careful study and has much charm, but is almost too painful for children.

● Harris, J. C. Aaron in the Wild Woods. Houghton. $2.

About Aaron, the runaway slave, and Little Crotchet, the cripple boy.

● Henty, G. A. March on London. Scribner. $1.50.

Wat Tyler's insurrection, 1381. Scenes, England and Flanders.

—— With Frederick the Great. Scribner. $1.50.

Scotch boy's adventures in the seven years' war.

Munroe, Kirk. With Crockett and Bowie. Scribner. $1.25.

Events in Texas, leading to the Mexican war.

● Murfree, M. N. The Young Mountaineers. Houghton. $1.25.

Stories of boy life and adventure in the Tennessee mountains.

● Seawell, M. E. Rock of the Lion. Harper. $1.50.

An American boy's adventures as paroled prisoner of war during the Revolution. Portrays Spanish siege of Gibraltar. Introduces historical characters.

● Shelton, W. H. The Last Three Soldiers. Century. $1.50.

Adventures of three Union soldiers in the mountains of Georgia immediately after the civil war. First published in St. Nicholas.

Smith, M. P. W. Young Puritans of Old Hadley. Roberts. $1.25.

Entertaining story of children's life in Colonial Massachusetts. Based on historical facts.

Tomlinson, E. T. Guarding the Border. (War of 1812 Series.) Lee. $1.50.

Story of the war of 1812 on the great lakes.

● Wesselhoeft, L. F. Torpeanuts, the Tomboy. Roberts. $1.25.

About the children and animals belonging in and near a pleasant farmhouse.

A Book On the Crucifixion.*

Whatever may be the attraction to theology and art of the mysterious tragedy of the holy crucifixion, the lay mind, though it be ever so religious, takes up a volume devoted to this subject only with dread and misgiving. It must suspect the author of having rushed in where angels fear to tread. Between an emotional meditation on the one hand and an intellectual criticism on the other, the available course is the difficult one of dispassionate and reverent historical study, where many shipwrecks make one doubtful if any book can steer between the Scylla and Charybdis. But the author of "Crucifixion" is peculiarly well fitted for his task. A man of cultured taste, devoting the leisure of a busy life and the large means of business success to books and art and Biblical research, he is able to bring to his study a fresh, untrammeled judgment standing on broad review of fact. Without theological prejudice or artistic tradition, and led to the subject by earnest personal interest, he gives in clear and simple language a very logical, learned, and thoughtful talk on the crucifixion.

Mr. Osborne has divided his book into three chapters or parts. The first is "The Roman Method of Crucifixion," and deals with the laws and customs regulating this form of punishment. The second is "The Crucifixion of Jesus," and in comparison with the foregoing shows how marvelously and significantly it differed from the usual event. The third chapter is devoted to those "Reflections" which may properly arise in an observance of this extraordinary character of Christ's crucifixion. In the space of a short review it is impossible to more than suggest a few of the important points. It may be premised that little is

*CRUCIFIXION. By John H. Osborne. 16mo. Syracuse, N. Y.: Wolcott & West. 1897. Pp. 85.

[illegible] the open [illegible] the con- [illegible] representation is in [illegible] of the [illegible] of abandonment. The [illegible] is ordinarily absent as [illegible] that the victim on it is [illegible] his feet always or quite above the [illegible] of those standing near, [illegible] how that the feet of the cru- [illegible] but a few inches above the [illegible] the arms had not attached [illegible] perpendicular piece was in the [illegible] painters to the contrary. [illegible] the victim fastened upon the [illegible] by the nails in hands and [illegible] bound the body to the up- [illegible] below the chest, and a wooden [illegible] sometimes driven to serve as a [illegible]. Without such means the [illegible] presented in the crucifixion [illegible] maintained even for hours. [illegible] greatest pain of crucifixion [illegible] slow starvation. Men lived on [illegible] from three to eight days. The [illegible] of midday created a dread- [illegible] and delirium, and the only [illegible] was offered was a moistening [illegible] at nightfall with vinegar and [illegible] intensified the sufferings of [illegible] but, closing the throat by its [illegible], stilled their cries.

These [illegible] the usual [illegible] miraculous [illegible] sus. He [illegible] ing for de- [illegible] and so w- [illegible] tion; the [illegible] from the [illegible] voice" w- [illegible] end, and [illegible] there wa- [illegible] tion of b- [illegible] ing of th- [illegible] terrible [illegible] time is to

Other known data regarding [illegible] ethods bring the author to the [illegible] noon of the crucifixion of Je- [illegible] ed in six hours, instead of liv- [illegible], as would have been natural, [illegible] saved the pains of starva- [illegible] midday darkness shielded Him [illegible] heat of noon, and the "loud [illegible] which He cried out at the [illegible] words He used, show that [illegible] neither delirium nor exhaus- [illegible]. For Him the great suffer- [illegible] crucifixion was rather in its [illegible] ame. The tendency of the [illegible] mphasize the physical side.

A Social Satire.*

Is Kenn[illegible] so to spea[illegible] yet the [illegible] ness. The [illegible] "Pagan [illegible] man" as [illegible] to-day, an[illegible] the most [illegible] fact, busi[illegible] malefactor [illegible] mediæval [illegible] womanly t[illegible] Why shou[illegible] had a diff[illegible] guerrard, [illegible] an executi[illegible] fier peculi[illegible] hardly be[illegible] was, to s[illegible] manner, a[illegible] more than she could throw a [illegible] stone. "[illegible] Frenchma[illegible] Nature s'y oppose," as a [illegible] might say.

Granting [illegible] sinister, [illegible] in his pre[illegible] lest manner. You excuse the [illegible] elegant Je[illegible] ne's accepting the position of [illegible] Headswor[illegible], because the calling belonged [illegible] to the fa[illegible] ily, and was hereditary, and [illegible] there was [illegible] question in the fourteenth cen- [illegible] tury of a [illegible] profession being "nice" or not [illegible] nice." Th[illegible] incident of the gallant young [illegible] Frenchman [illegible] who, when the Mayor blundered [illegible] about him [illegible] and made him take the place of [illegible] the real c[illegible] pirit on the block, is cleverly [illegible] told. In [illegible] he pursuit of her duty, Jeanne [illegible] would hav[illegible] severed his neck, though she [illegible] rather like[illegible] him, and Kenneth Grahame un- [illegible] derstands [illegible] e taste of the gentler sex when [illegible] he mentio[illegible] s that Jeanne, as she turned up [illegible] the young [illegible] entleman's collar, so that there [illegible] should be r[illegible] impediments when her axe fell, [illegible] noticed he[illegible] pretty was the lace around [illegible] his throa[illegible] and how lovely the pat- [illegible] tern. It [illegible] just a little doubtful as to [illegible] what beca[illegible] e of Jeanne, but it may be sur- [illegible] mised. In [illegible] playful manner Kenneth Gra- [illegible] hame show[illegible] what a man is fit for and a wo- [illegible] man is no[illegible] and the story is a good social [illegible] satire, del[illegible] tfully imagined.

*THE HEAD[illegible] WOMAN. By Kenneth Grahame. New Yor[illegible] John Lane. The Bodley Head.

A [illegible]alay Sultan's Letter.

From "U[illegible] ddressed Letters," Swettenham.

In the co[illegible] re there were three enclosures: [illegible] a formal l[illegible] ter of extreme politeness, writ- [illegible] ten by a s[illegible] ribe. * * * Secondly, a letter [illegible] written in [illegible] my friend's own hand. * * * [illegible] And third[illegible] another paper, headed, "Hid- [illegible] den Secret[illegible]" written also in the Sultan's [illegible] own hand. [illegible] * * At the top of the first [illegible] page [of th[illegible] econd letter] is written, "Our [illegible] friendship [illegible] sealed in the inmost recesses [illegible] of my hea[illegible]." Then this: "I send this let- [illegible] ter to my [illegible] honored and renowned friend [illegible] (here follo[illegible] my name, designation, and [illegible] some conv[illegible]tional compliments). The let- [illegible] ter then co[illegible]tinues: "You, my dear friend, [illegible] are never o[illegible]t of my thoughts, and they are [illegible] always wis[illegible]ing you well. I hear that you [illegible] are coming [illegible]o see me, and for that reason [illegible] my heart i[illegible] exceedingly glad, as though the [illegible] moon had [illegible]llen into my lap, or I had been [illegible] given a c[illegible]ster of flowers grown in the [illegible] garden call[illegible]d Benjerana Sri, wide opening [illegible] under the [illegible]influence of the sun's warm [illegible] rays."

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

part Mr. Morley has played in connection with a movement which suborned truth at every stage, to see how far his political practice has fallen short of aspiration. "If only truth, which alone of words is essentially divine and sacrosanct, had been the chief talisman of the revolution!" he wrote in his essay on Byron. If only truth had been the talisman of nationalism! he may say to-day with equal force. Like Pascal, he seeks truth with many sighs. Carlyle's method, he said, was to seize truth by the hair of the head with objurgations and imprecations. But better secure it so than not at all. John Tyndall's last written words—a Christmas message to America—are reported to have been: "I choose the nobler part of Emerson when, after various disenchantments, he exclaims, 'I covet truth.'"

John Morley's sentiments, it cannot be doubted, could hardly be more tersely or more forcibly expressed. But covet truth though he may, he does not insist that it shall be proclaimed indiscriminately. Discover truth and entertain right opinion, he urges, but you need not necessarily publish your convictions. As most men must proclaim something, if they are not to proclaim what is in them, how can they assist truth? How can we otherwise restore to conscience "the strong and on-pressing energy," whose loss Mr. Morley laments? Could there be a surer specific for the creation of the Sphinx? Having written a book, every line of which suggests the wisdom of compromise, and the necessity of bowing to the conditions imposed by the practicable, Mr. Morley concludes that it is better to bear the burden of a reputation for unpracticalness than to stifle conviction by only going half the way instead of the whole. His last words on compromise amount to an emphatic don't.

The Clan Macaulay.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The origin of a large proportion of the Highland clans is a matter of conjecture. Historians differ in ascribing to them respectively native and foreign beginnings. The origin of the Clan Macaulay admits of no doubt: it is pure Norse. Macaulay's forbears hailed from Lewis, the largest—that is, Lewis with Harris, of the Western Isles of Scotland, which for centuries lay under the dominion of the Norse marauders. The supposed progenitor of the Macaulays is Olaus Magnus of Norway, who is the hero of an ode entitled "Olaus the Great; or, the Conquest of Mona," written by Lord Macaulay at the tender age of eight. The name Olaus has been variously rendered as Olaf and Olave, and in an ancient manuscript it appears as Olay. Macaulay is the Gaelicized form of Olaf's son, and is synonymous with the modern Scandinavian name of Olafsson. Traces of the Norse occupation of Lewis are evident in numerous place-names, as well as in certain customs and in the folklore of the inhabitants of that island. Indeed, there are Lewis Macaulays to-day whose Scandinavian appearance is alone sufficient to attest their origin.

Some of them claim relationship, necessarily distant, with the great Lord Macaulay, and are quite prepared to assert that his genius was the concentrated result of the use by his ancestors for centuries of a diet of fish and oatmeal! In this view they are supported by no less an authority than Carlyle, who on one occasion, upon seeing Macaulay's face in unwonted repose, remarked, "I noticed the homely Norse features that you find everywhere in the Western Isles, and I thought to myself 'Well, any one can see that you are an honest, good sort of fellow, made out of oatmeal.'" The writer recollects one of the Lewis Macaulays, now dead, who was particularly proud of his illustrious connection. Although his knowledge of general literature was, to say the least, limited, he could recite the "Lays" by heart, and quotations from the "Essays" interlarded his every-day conversation. This was a tribute from a humble clansman which would probably have gratified the kindly heart of Macaulay. Hero-worship among Highlanders is by no means an uncommon sentiment, and the great figure of Macaulay was well calculated to inspire the breasts of his Hebridean namesakes with that feeling.

Croker and The Quarterly Review.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Croker had shared the councils of Sir Walter Scott, Canning, and George Ellis in arranging for the establishment of The Quarterly Review in February, 1809. His first article was a review of Miss Edgeworth's "Tales of Fashionable Life," and it appeared in the third number. He did not contribute to it again until the tenth number, in 1811, but from that until 1854, except for an interval in 1826 and 1831, scarcely a number appeared without one or more papers from his pen. In all he wrote for it upward of 200 articles.

During those forty-three years innumerable books came before him for review, and very many he most undoubtedly severely handled; but in no instance did he adversely criticise any work that on its merits (or demerits, rather,) did not deserve it. The reviews of The Quarterly were so severe, and so numerous were Croker's contributions to it, that it is not to be wondered that he sometimes incurred odium for scathing articles that were not from his pen. For instance, Gifford, its editor, hated Leigh Hunt, and he abused Keats because he was his friend, and Croker had this article ascribed to him. When occasion or friendship called for it Croker could be silent. Thus, when Alison brought out his "History of Europe," which, as everybody knows, is not remarkable for its unvarying accuracy or breadth of view, Lockhart (who had succeeded to the editorship on the death of Gifford, in 1826) asked Croker to deal mercifully with it, as its author was a near neighbor and friend of his. Croker, finding that he could not conscientiously praise it, abstained altogether from reviewing it. In the light of this fact, it is rather amusing to find Alison (in a letter to a friend) complaining of "the want of kindness on the part of the editor of The Quarterly in neglecting his work."

Like W. S. Gilbert's "King Gama," Croker "could tell a woman's age in half a minute—and he did," and by the term "female Methuselah" so enraged Lady Morgan that she vowed she would put him in her next book, which she did as Crawley in "Florence MacCarthy." Apropos of this, Peel, who was then in Dublin, wrote to Croker:

"Lady Morgan vows vengeance against you as the supposed author of the article in The Quarterly. You are to be the hero of some novel of which she is about to be delivered. One of her warm friends has been trying to extract from me whether you are the author of this obnoxious article or not; but I disclaim all knowledge, and only did not deny that it was to be attributed to you because I thought you would be indifferent to Lady Morgan's hostility."

"The Loves of the Triangles."

From The Cornhill Magazine.

"The Loves of the Triangles" was the joint work of Canning, Ellis, and Frere. It was a parody of various works by Dr. Darwin, the father of the illustrious naturalist, who had chosen to clothe his extensive scientific knowledge in the inappropriate garb of the heroic couplet, with such results as the following:

Gnomes, as you may dissect, with hammers fine,
The granite rock, the noduled flint calcine;
Grind with strong arm the circling Chertz betwixt
Your pure Kaolin and Petuntses mixt.

And his political views thus:

Here Time's huge sledgers grasp his giant mace
And dash proud Superstition from her base,
While each light moment, as it passes by
With feathery foot and pleasure-twinkling eye,
Feeds from its hand with many a kiss
The callow nurslings of domestic bliss.

Mark Twain's Literary Taste.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

Roughly speaking, I may say that Mr. Clemens reads anything in prose that is clean and healthy, yet he has never been able to find a line in Thackeray which interested him. Addison and Goldsmith are thrown away upon him, and Meredith, perhaps not unnaturally, provokes him to laughter. I asked Mr. Clemens one day how he explained his difference to the acknowledged masters of craftsmen in his own trade. The explanation candidly given was: "I have no really literary taste and never had."

Art Prizes in Paris.

The American Art Association of Paris, whose rooms are at No. 2 Impasse de Conti, Paris, announces the following programme of exhibitions for prizes established by Mr. John Wanamaker. These competitions are open to all members of the association and to American artists, both male and female: November exhibition, to be held first: in November, 1898, painting, sculpture, architecture; December exhibition closes Jan. 2, 1899, painting, sculpture, architecture; to the best work of art—first prize, 300f; second prize, 100f; third prize, 100f. January exhibition, Jan. 15 to Jan. 28, black and white, posters, designs, and architecture; for best black and white, poster, or design—first prize, 150f; second prize, 60f; third prize, 40f; for best architectural drawings and sketches, 250f, in prizes to be divided as the jury may decide. February exhibition, Feb. 22 to March 6, painting, sculpture, architecture; to the best work of art—first prize, 300f; second prize, 100f; third prize, 100f. April exhibition, April 2 to April 15, painting and sculpture; to the best work of art—first prize, 150f; second prize, 100f; architectural concours, 250f, in prizes to be divided as the jury may decide. This concours will consist of an original esquisse to be executed in three days. Competitors will inscribe at club between Feb. 1 and 12, at which time further details will be given. For conditions of monthly exhibitions apply to Secretary of the association for pamphlet. The annual exhibition has been postponed until the Autumn. Painting, sculpture, architecture; 2,500f in prizes.

Zola's Wrinkles.

Arthur MacDonald in The Open Court.

Zola is a little below the average in height and, sitting height, but in arm-reach he is about the average. His head is more than average in size; but this would not necessarily mean a larger brain, on account of the thickness of the bones of the cranium being unknown.

The anti-tragus of the ears is almost absent and the border adheres to the cheek. The upper left eyelid is somewhat low. The wrinkles of the forehead are very old, existing as early as the age of six; so that at that time he was called serious or grave. Manouvrier regards these wrinkles as a sign of emotivity. Wrinkles in London school children were shown by Warner to indicate dullness; in examining school children in this country the writer has found this to be a general truth, except where children are near-sighted, in which case the wrinkles may be due to the strain of the eyes. Wrinkles may be normal in mature people, but not in children. One cause of the wrinkles may be this: a dull child finding its lessons difficult, must make more of an effort or strain, which is expressed by wrinkles on the forehead; repetition gives these wrinkles permanence in early life. Zola's near-sightedness may account for the wrinkles in childhood. There are vertical wrinkles in front of the ear especially on the left side. Toulouse-Lautrec, heard both on this side. Toulouse thinks this might facilitate movements in connection with hearing.

When in a room and looking at a distance the left eyebrow is notably low-

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The magnetism of his personality knit the faithful few who had remained with him more closely to him than before, and the masses in whom he had trusted so long did not now turn traitor to their leader. It was only a few months after his defeat, in 1886, that he told with glee the story of how a certain Duchess, the mother of a Tory Cabinet Minister, had accosted him with the words, "Well, Mr. Gladstone, I hear you are popping up again." He accepted the omen and redoubled his exertions.

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AUG

XXXIV

John Burroughs at West Park

John Burroughs "at home" may be at either of two places, but they are not far apart. When some twenty-five years ago Mr. Burroughs quitted Washington, he purchased a farm of about a dozen acres, now increased to twenty, on the high western bank of the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, in a district then inhabited by the Astors and now called West Park. His object in settling here was not only to get into a congenial region, but into one favorable to fruit growing, and his first care was to plant a great vineyard on the riverward slope of the hill and to lay the foundations of a house built of bluestone, quarried near by, which is now one of the ornaments of the river. A large part of it was the work of the owner's hands, as it is pleasant a homestead should be. A semi-circular driveway leads from the vine-draped entrance to the old Albany turnpike that bounds the property on the west, and about the rear and more familiar side of the house lies a great orchard, between whose trunks and foliage one catches glimpses of the river, the palatial country seats of Hyde Park, and the Dutchess Hills beyond.

To profit by the inspiration of this picture, with its singular and suggestive blending of rustic quiet and the world's activities as displayed by the ever-moving panorama of the Hudson, and also to secure privacy for himself and his cronies, Mr. Burroughs afterward built on the brow of the slope a small study sheathed with chestnut bark, whose inner walls are covered with books, except where the fireplace offers its good cheer; but from these books—so miscellaneous and diverse are they—it would be impossible to say what was the especial bent of the owner, for never did writer use his books as tools less than this one. In this cozy retreat have been penned some of the sweetest of our author's essays on outdoor themes and some of the most effective of his critical articles.

"Fresh Fields" was the first of his books to be made there—the fifth is a series that began with "Wake Robin." This latter was a book that to me (as a typical reader) was like a cup of water to a thirsty mind. I was a boy in a Western town, ardently interested in animal life, especially birds, but without companionship in this pursuit, and owning only a single book of reference, when I chanced upon "Wake Robin." The beauty of its style appealed to me, of course, in an unconscious sort of way, but it was as information that I took and valued it. It seemed to me that the author must have grown up in the woods much as I was doing, for I felt a kinship with him that must arise from a similar mental experience.

This was largely true. Born on a farm in the beautiful region west of the Catskills, the chance sight of an unusual and brilliant bird arrested Burroughs's attention and set him studying the creatures themselves, for books then were unattainable. This has remained the characteristic of the man's knowledge of nature—what he has seen, not what he has read. Books of zoology fill the smallest shelf in his library, and they relate to the local fauna. He finds all the material he wants close at hand, and his method of utilizing it calls for little consultation of "authorities" or cabinets. He is never concerned about making contributions to science, directing his attention rather to the poetic and moral aspects of the incident—the human relations it possesses. It was natural enough that his dominant tastes and the influences of fresh knowledge should have made the first book from his pen distinctively one of facts from the woods; but the very next one, "Winter Sunshine," showed a diversion toward more general themes, and in its successors this diversion has increased until the literary view has taken long precedence of the scientific.

Mr. Burroughs composes largely from notes and memoranda. An observation of some fact or incident met in his rambles or about the farm is immediately written down with the comments it suggests. Many of his magazine articles and subsequent book chapters, such as "Notes of a Walker," are simply these jottings strung together, and owe their verve and fragrance of the fields to their origin. Thus the actual preparation of a manuscript—Burroughs never dictates nor uses a typewriter—is rapid and sure. Another habit is that of filling the books he reads with marginal notes or pencilling upon its flyleaves the total impression left upon his mind by the volume.

The beautiful home on the Hudson, which is named "Riverby," and gives a title to one of Burroughs's books, and also a commercial name to that more profitable branch of merchandise, his table grapes, is a good enough Summer home for Mrs. Burroughs and Julian, the only son, who is an undergraduate at Harvard and seems to inherit the tastes and literary tendencies of his father. Mrs. Burroughs has never written for publication, and has no ambition to do so; but she is a woman of vigorous intellect and excellent judgment, whose comments have been of great value to her husband, especially in the earlier part of his career. His debt is greater, however, to her thrift and good management, opposing to the easy optimism of her husband an alert sense of the necessities of the future and of the proprieties of things which has saved many a dollar. As for housekeeping, the like of her was never seen. Her kitchen and dining room, looking out into the orchard, are like other [illegible] well-ordered home is quite enough [illegible] respect for Mrs. Burroughs, but Mr. B. likes [illegible] nothing more complete for warm weather, where he can "be round" when he feels like it, and give [illegible] guests that taste of the country in its wilder ne- [illegible] which every one seems to expect of him. When, therefore, he took possession a few years ago of a tract of land behind the rocky hills that run parallel with the Hudson at West Park, and began to open it to cultivation, he also decided to build a Summer house, and this is the second of the two homes of which I speak, and the one where he may usually be found from April to November.

The road to it takes a pleasant, roundabout course of a mile and a half through the woods, but when Burroughs guides one will probably be led over the short cut—a climb of several hundred feet up a rough path through the woods covering the ridge. It is a heart-breaking reception for many of his visitors, but as it is in keeping with their ideal they pretend to like it, and their host is grimly unobservant of their distress; it is the price of hero-worship. At the end one comes out suddenly upon a bowl-like depression, rimmed round by reefs and walls of blue-white rock, which on the east rise in brush-covered ledges to the crest of the Schaafenberg.

The bottom of the bowl was a bog overgrown with small woods until three years ago, when Burroughs and his men began to clear, drain, and grub it out, and now it is an absolutely level area of black peat soil covered with celery plants and onions. At its very edge, shielded from the east wind by overlooking cliffs, stands "Slabsides," a house built of stones culled from the near-by ledges and of timbers cut in the surrounding woods. It is covered with rough-barked slabs laid horizontally as if they were real logs, and has a broad, elevated porch, whose posts are rough cedar trunks shrouded in growing vines.

Into this house Mr. Burroughs put days and weeks of labor, with such help as he could get; but it is the massive chimney—rough stone outside and in—that is his special pride. "Few are the philosophers who could have done it," as I once wrote of it, "for the hardened muscles of a man familiar with outdoor work were needed to handle those heavy stones. * * * No wonder, then, that Mr. Burroughs talks with pride of his chimney and conjures up recollections of adventure with each old rock that faces him as he sits before a blazing fire, watching his black teakettle hissing on its crane, and the gnarled old peat roots consume into coals above the roasting potato from his dooryard patch. By the warmth and light of this great fire the inside of the house was finished by the writer's own hands—finished to suit himself. From the deep ravine at the head of the swamp he brought dozens of large, straight sticks of the beautiful yellow birch, whose bark consists of thin, papery layers that are greenish-gray and silvery and golden and reddish, according to the light, and as lustrous as satin. Straight and smooth are these beautiful golden birches, and of their trunks, standing side by side, he built a partition, half hiding his birchwood bunk, a stairway to the capacious loft, and an ornamental mantel shelf. Two sumachs, branching into tripods, were cut off and set upside down as legs for a study table of plain boards, and our of curiously twisted stems and elbows from the woods were constructed a settee and other quaint bits of furniture."

Such is "Slabside," and here in Summer the master lives in carpetless ease and such bachelor comfort as he can provide for himself, carrying on his daily affairs and now and then accomplishing a few hours of literary work, but it is always cheerfully laid aside when visitors come—and when do they not? Men and women from distant corners of the country, friends from near by, picnic parties of young people from along the river, bands of schoolteachers from Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and Albany, slow-moving farm neighbors, redolent in person and speech of hay, celery, and fruit.

Few authors have so many friends. His books seem to carry himself into cordial relations with their readers, and countless letters come from every part of the land expressing delight and gratitude, discussing facts or views, offering and asking information.

I am betraying no secret when I tell you that nearly all these letters are from women. Burroughs has been called "a woman's author," and it is certain that more of his readers and admirers are of that sex than of the masculine. It is the nature articles, moreover, not the literary ones, that interest them. Why this marked and unsolicited homage by womankind should arise in this case is hard to explain, for as often as not the woman heard from with enthusiasm knows or cares little as to natural history. Is it that these delightful essays ask little of the intellect, but appeal to the senses, the emotions, the poetic, sensuous aspect of the world and the things that are in it? This amounts to saying that on the average women won't think—want only to feel; and also that they intuitively detect in this writer a man sympathetic with them and their views—an epicure of the epicureans, who in his heart shuns exertion, hates facts, and is satisfied with passions and impressions. This is the part of a poet, not that of a naturalist.

And yet, notwithstanding this poetic susceptibility and his facility and refinement in composition, Mr. Burroughs has never printed but one poem that anybody remembers, but this is fast becoming familiar [illegible]

[illegible] Whittier resurrected it [illegible] and embalmed it in his "Songs of Three Centuries." This set the poem going, and it daily grows more popular. The verses are not remarkable for poetic merit, but they awaken a grateful response in the hearts of persons of a certain religious cast who no longer find comfort in the doctrines of their fathers as an expression of faith and confidence inherent in all thoughtful men. The Theosophists have made it one of their hymns, and it goes into most of the religious anthologies. It is interesting to recall that Burroughs's parents were old-school, or "Hard-Shell," Baptists, in whose creed predestination was a cornerstone and iron-clad Calvinism the bulwark, and this is the result of their teaching as filtered through the mind of their more broadly-visioned son—Calvinism sublimated.

To be able to entertain pilgrims interested in his individuality alone, where their coming would not be a tax upon his family, was one of the purposes in building "Slabsides," but a higher thought was to "get near to nature" in the most literal meaning of a phrase that has taken on a touch of cant recently.

Mr. Burroughs confessed to me once that he had grown tired of the Hudson, with its elegantly cliffed shores and smoothly gliding surface. "Everything in and about Riverby," he said, "is in 'good form,' and it is all too tame and domestic. The daintiness and trimness and self-consciousness of the landscape all along the river weary me. There is so little of the really human and living about it that a man who likes wild berries and weeds and a chance to take his coat and collar off in hot weather and get cool on the front porch when that happens to be the breezy place, gets perfectly sick of the whole villa side of rural civilization. I felt that I must go somewhere and get a reviving draught from nature's breast and forget confectionery, and so I came to this rock-girt swamp, where I am face to face with something savage and elemental and vigorous."

As a matter of fact, Burroughs does not like civilization largely because of its troublesomeness in the way of conventions and restraints. He enjoys traveling about to see his friends in New York and other cities, (and it is noteworthy that almost all his friends are citizens of great towns,) but the ordinary attractions and amusements of the city beckon to him in vain. He doesn't own a "dress suit," and doesn't want to, and simply wouldn't enjoy the sort of sociability where it is required. No man was ever more sociable, but ceremonies and late hours and the eating and drinking of fancy things are no part of his notion of enjoyment. Hence he is rarely seen after dark in any city, save in some quiet back parlor, where one may talk and smoke—but he doesn't even smoke!

Mr. Burroughs is, in fact, a true, consistent, and natural democrat. I never saw but one man to whom his demeanor was in the least different, so far as I could perceive, from that with which he greeted his farmer neighbors or city friends, and I have seen him when Ralph Waldo Emerson and Dr. Holmes and Mrs. Howe and a score of other revered men and women were in the same room; and this exception was a man who might have been his running mate—John Muir of California! He is a Democrat in politics, also—a Cleveland man, a free trader, a tremendous hater of monopolies and trusts, and came so near voting for Bryan that if he escaped it at all it was only because he couldn't quite take the silver medicine for the social ills we find so many and so noxious. That was a little too much for a man who spent his earlier years in charge of the Government bureau for the organization of National banks! Economic and social questions have greatly interested him of late.

Mr. Burroughs tells me that he has at least three more books in mind to be added to the beautifully made, uniform Riverside Edition of his works, now numbering ten volumes, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish.

One of these is to be a mixed volume of outdoor and literary essays, for which the material is already in hand. Another will contain religious discussions and criticisms, and the third will be a volume of literary essays; but these last are still in the formative period. Our author need scarcely limit his ambition to these three books, however, for he is vigorous in body as well as mind, and is likely to be heard from for many years to come.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

E. R. Sill's "Opportunity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You would do well to print Edward Rowland Sill's "Opportunity" as an offset to ex-Senator Ingalls's poem of the same title given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day. Sill's is much nearer the truth and more inspiring. Excuse this informality. I'm to travel all day. H. F.

On a new Haven Railroad Train, Aug. 20, 1898.

Below will be found this poem. A collection of Sill's verse has been published by Henry Holt & Co. with the title "The Hermitage and Other Poems."

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain;
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge,
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this
Blunt thing—!" he snapt and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

1898

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Globe, the oldest and best of the evening papers, has discovered that the weekly magazine is to be the successor of the monthly magazine. When you come to think of it, there is no earthly reason why a magazine should be published once a month rather than once a week. There was a time when it was so difficult to obtain good contributions that our magazines were published only four times a year. It is true that they were called quarterly reviews instead of magazines, but in point of fact they were simply magazines of much learning and infinite dullness. They have been virtually succeeded by the monthlies, for, although The Edinburgh and The Quarterly still exist, they have been entirely eclipsed by the new monthlies—The Nineteenth Century, The Fortnightly, The Contemporary, and The New Review. At the present day there is an unlimited supply of contributors to the monthly magazines, and there would not be the slightest lack of material were they to be published weekly. It does not take more than an hour or two to read even the best of the magazines, and when it is read the reader must wait for an entire month before he can obtain the next copy. Were the magazines to be published weekly, they would undoubtedly sell as many copies every week as they now sell every month, and, of course, the income which they would draw from their advertisements would be largely increased.

If Harmsworth succeeds in establishing his threepenny magazine, and in demonstrating that a magazine can be profitably sold at that price, we shall presently have a crop of threepenny weekly magazines which will crowd the shilling and sixpenny monthlies out of existence. The popularity of magazines increases steadily, and every new magazine that is successful actually aids the sales of its rivals. The public will gladly buy a threepenny or even a sixpenny monthly magazine, especially if it contains a serial story of genuine interest. Who is there who would not have preferred to buy a weekly magazine containing "Rupert of Hentzau" rather than to have waited a month for every successive installment of that delightful story. The publisher who is first in the field with a weekly magazine will make a fortune, and, timid as publishers are, it cannot be long before some one will find the courage to try the experiment.

I did not mean to say a word about Harmsworth's Magazine, but that aggressive publication is more peremptory than the head of Charles I. in thrusting itself into notice. So far there is no doubt that the magazine has had an immense success, the sales of the first number having reached nearly 800,000 copies. But people always buy the first copy of any new magazine or newspaper, provided it has been properly advertised. Whether Harmsworth's will succeed or fail, can only be determined after the second number appears. In any event, I do hope that I shall be enabled to avoid mentioning it. I was never so heartily tired of anything in my life as I am of Harmsworth's Magazine.

Somebody has dealt Mr. Chamberlain a treacherous blow. A "Birthday Book," containing selections from the writings and speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, has just been published, and, of course, it was bought by all his admirers, who saw in it a merited compliment to the great man. But what was their horror to find that all the selections in the book were at open variance with the opinions now held by Mr. Chamberlain. Having started as a Radical and ended as a Conservative, Mr. Chamberlain has of course contradicted everything that he originally supported. The book is therefore an object lesson in the inconsistency of a great statesman, and his enemies are now buying and reading it with huge delight.

The compiler of the "Chamberlain Birthday Book" has invented a new political weapon, and we may expect to see it come into common use. Were Mr. Gladstone living, we should undoubtedly have a "Gladstone Birthday Book," containing extracts from Mr. Gladstone's speeches in opposition to Irish disestablishment, Irish home rule, and various other measures which Mr. Gladstone opposed in his earlier days and advocated in the latter part of his career. A "Harcourt Birthday Book" could be made quite as effective as the Chamberlain book, and decidedly more amusing, for Sir William Harcourt has always posed as a man of profound convictions and uncompromising principles, while Mr. Chamberlain has shown a cynical disregard of the opinions of other men. Even Lord Salisbury's career would afford material for a birthday book that would exhibit his foreign policy in a light very far from satisfactory to his friends.

There is nothing easier than to obtain the reputation of writing a "powerful" novel. All that is necessary is to write a novel that is either indecent or blasphemous. In either case, the majority of the critics will speak of the book as an "unpleasant but powerful" one. Mr. Maugham tried the experiment of extreme coarseness in his "Liza of Lambeth," and straightway he was informed that he had written the most powerful book of the year. Mr. Herbert Flowerdew has just published a novel called "A Celibate's Wife," in which he has bid for popularity by combining what most people would call indecency with what every one would unhesitatingly call an impudent attack on religion. The book itself is hopelessly dull and vulgar. If it had been both decent and reverent, it would not have attracted the slightest notice, but being what it is, it has been hailed by several of the most respectable critics as a "painful but powerful" work.

The best test of "powerful" books of this sort is to read them a second time in cold blood. I have tried the experiment with "Liza of Lambeth," which I confess I found interesting when I first read it. A second reading showed that the book was without any merit whatever, except the coarseness which attracted readers because it was comparatively new to them. I doubt if any one will have the patience to read Mr. Flowerdew's preposterous novel a second time. Certainly I have not the courage to undertake the task.

"Rupert of Hentzau" has been received with approval, but the consensus of critical opinion is that it is inferior to "The Prisoner of Zenda." I cannot see much to choose between the two stories. Both are admirably told and both are extremely interesting. "Rupert of Hentzau" is illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson, and he has transformed all the women mentioned in the story into pretty American girls. Now, Queen Flavia may or may not have been as pretty as Mr. Gibson's American girls usually are, but most assuredly she was not an American, and she neither looked nor dressed like one. Had Du Maurier, who never drew a woman who was not born in London, attempted to illustrate one of Mr. Howells's stories, he would have peopled the pages with English girls, just as Mr. Dana has peopled Ruritania with girls fresh from Newport and Long Branch.

There ought to be a great future for men who can combine literature with trade in a judicious way. A tobacconist is selling a mixture which Mr. Barrie certifies is the genuine mixture of which he wrote in "My Lady Nicotine." Mr. George Sims has given his name to a new "hair restorer," and Mr. Hall Caine has permitted the manufacturer of a fountain pen to advertise the transcendentally important fact that "The Manxman" was written from beginning to end with that especial variety of pen. Of course our leading authors do not lend their names to manufacturers of tobacco, hair restorers, and fountain pens without sufficient recompense. It is pleasant to think that the author of a successful book receives, in addition to a royalty from his publisher, an additional royalty on tobacco, pens, and other articles of commerce.

We have had quite a number of new humorous books lately, and probably they are responsible for the gloomy and sunless weather that has spoiled our English Summer. Most of these books are connected with the pastime of cycling, which lends itself readily to a certain sort of humor. The hero of a cycling tale can always be made to fall from his machine, and to puncture his tires in lonely places where it is impossible for him to repair them. These curious people who find practical jokes amusing, and who enjoy the sight of a man falling from his machine on a muddy day, will take great pleasure in reading humorous cycling stories. There is one objection to them, however. Whenever a new humorous book is published the author is promptly informed that he is an imitator of Mr. Jerome. There is very seldom a word of truth in the charge, and it is especially untrue of humorous cycling books, but nevertheless it is invariably made. This is hardly fair to Mr. Jerome, who has never written either of the bicycle, the stovepipe, or the mother-in-law. Mr. Jerome's new book, "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," is to appear next month. For one I expect to enjoy it thoroughly. It may be an evidence of hopeless cockneyism to enjoy Jerome, but I have been sufficiently amused in reading his books to forget all that was not amusing in them.

There has been much discussion lately in the weeklies and dailies as to Tolstoi's views of what is and what is not art. The extreme partisans of Tolstoi—men who unblushingly maintain that they have read every word of "War and Peace," and that they have been able to detect a coherent story running all through the work—of course insist that Tolstoi alone knows what is art. Other people are contented with the theory that Tolstoi is an inexplicable enigma. There are episodes in "War and Peace," not to speak of "Anna Karenina," which are without question the very flower of art, but nevertheless the man who wrote those perfect passages calmly says that the Greeks knew nothing of art, and that the ignorant peasants of Russia and elsewhere alone possess true artistic instinct and knowledge. It seems hardly worth while to discuss the views of a man so utterly and hopelessly wrong-headed. Because a man can write the longest novel in the world, and can prefer to convert himself from a noble into a not overclean peasant, it does not precisely follow that he is infallible, and if Tolstoi is not infallible it is possible that he is wrong in his theory that the Greeks were ignorant of art. If Tolstoi is right, then all the rest of the world from the time of Homer to the present day has been wrong.

The Tolstoi cult is more inexplicable than the Ibsen cult, for whatever else Ibsen may be he is an artist. The Tolstoi worshippers refuse to be contented with the admission, which every intelligent person will gladly make, that Tolstoi is a man of genius, and has written imperishable things. They require every one to believe that Tolstoi is infallible, and that he is the greatest novelist and theologian that the world has ever seen. Probably there is a great novel concealed somewhere in "War and Peace," but the average man cannot find it. He can only find chapters here and there which fill him with delight, although they are imbedded in a mass of apparently irrelevant detail. I can admire what is admirable in Tolstoi, but I decline to accept him as the inspired revealer of a new gospel of religion and art. The cultured Greek will always be held to be superior to the ignorant moujik, and not even Tolstoi can root this belief out of mankind.

It begins to look as if we had seen the last of the "Battle of Dorking" novel. There have been dozens of imitations of that clever story, but the last of them, Mr. Shiel's "Yellow Terror," ought to close the series forever. Mr. Shiel's novel originally appeared in one of Pearson's numerous publications, where it was so popular that it has now attained the dignity of publication in book form. It describes the conquest of all Europe, except England, by an army of 200,000,000 Chinamen and Japanese, and the final annihilation of the yellow hosts by a single consumptive British sailor. If the book had been intended to be a burlesque, it would have been regarded as somewhat clever, but there is no doubt that the author is in dead earnest. Regarded as a serious attempt to forecast the future, it is unspeakably absurd. Its style is as wonderful as its story, and its one merit is that no one who has tried to read it will ever again undertake to read a "Battle of Dorking" story. And yet this preposterous book will unquestionably have a large sale. The author hit upon a happy idea when he undertook to tell the story of an invasion of Europe by the yellow races. Such a catastrophe is not merely possible, but, in the opinion of men like Lord Wolseley, it is eminently probable. In competent hands the theme might have been interesting, but Mr. Shiel has absolutely no self-restraint, and he has written a book so full of monstrous exaggeration that he has forever spoiled the theme of a yellow invasion. No one else will have the courage to incur the charge of having tried to imitate Mr. Shiel.

Another theatrical critic has been held guilty of libel, because he wrote a criticism which killed a wretched play. The criticism appeared in The Birmingham Post, and an intelligent jury has condemned The Post to pay £40 damages. There was no attempt made at the trial of the case to dispute the truth of the criticism. It was merely contended that the criticism killed the play, and that the owner of the play was therefore entitled to damages. As every adverse criticism of a play must do it more or less injury, it follows that, according to the decision in The Birmingham Post case, every critic who writes anything but unmixed praise of a play is guilty of a libel, and the newspaper in which his criticism is published can be mulcted in damages. This is a pleasing prospect for theatrical managers and dramatists, and it is not altogether an unmixed blessing for the general public. It may lead to a very great abridgment of the space which newspapers now give to theatrical matters. The average newspaper reader could gladly dispense with the greater part of the theatrical columns of the daily newspaper. He may like to know what Mr. Irving or Mr. Tree or Miss Terry is doing or acting, but he does not care to read criticisms of the acting of persons of no merit and no reputation. There are hundreds of books published every year which are justly thought to be wholly unworthy of criticism, but there is not an actor or an actress who has a speaking part of three consecutive lines whose delivery of them is not duly and gravely chronicled. This is clearly a waste of time and labor. The art critic of a newspaper who writes of the Academy exhibition does not feel compelled to write criticisms of the manner in which a colored man whitewashes a fence, and a theatrical critic ought not to be expected to criticise every man or woman who makes an appearance on the boards.

Doubtless, we shall presently find The Birmingham Post case cited as a precedent for the prosecution of some unfavorable criticism of a new book. The author may plead that The Spectator or The Academy has written of his book in a way that has hindered its sale, and that he is therefore entitled to damages. It is true that Miss Corelli could always be summoned as a witness to prove that adverse criticism does not in the least interfere with the sale of a novel, but that, on the contrary, it actually increases it. Still, the chances are that a jury would give a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and we should then see a rapid and complete change in the tone of The London Saturday Review and other papers which make a specialty of abusing new books.

After all it does seem rather a pity that a deserving book should be killed by the wrong-headed writing of a clever critic. Take, for example, "Evelyn Innes," a book for which I have a profound admiration, in spite of the general tediousness. The other day Mr. David Christie Murray occupied the entire front page of The Weekly Sun with an elaborate attack upon the book. Mr. Murray is perfectly honest in his opinion that "Evelyn Innes" and all the rest of Mr. George Moore's books are thoroughly bad, and he had an undoubted right to express his opinion. All the same, Mr. Murray was, unintentionally of course, terribly unjust to Mr. Moore, and has prevented many people from buying "Evelyn Innes" who would otherwise have bought and read and probably admired it. Because Mr. Murray happens to be so constituted that he is unable to perceive the merit of "Evelyn Innes," it is rather hard that he should inflict a financial loss on the author of the book. Perhaps when book critics write with the fear of the libel law before their eyes they will be less ready to condemn books which they do not like.

Mr. Murray is at present the editor of The Morning, a halfpenny daily newspaper. He is a very busy man, and has just published a volume of stories, which it is needless to say are far above the average. He is a remarkably versatile and clever man, and, in spite of the wrong-headedness which he occasionally displays in criticism, is the soul of chivalry. His recent defense of Zola in the Dreyfus affair was extremely creditable to him, but it was thoroughly characteristic of his natural tendency to take the side of the under dog.

Sir George Newnes of The Strand and various other publications has made a discovery. He has found a Frenchman, one Louis de Rougemont, who claims to have been for thirty years a chief among the Australian cannibals. M. de Rougemont, whose name certainly suggests one of Dumas's heroes, is now writing the history of his adventures for The Wide Wide World. Sir George Newnes's latest new publication. Sir George confidently asserts that the story will prove far more interesting than "Robinson Crusoe," for, while it is as full of incident as De Foe's masterpiece, it has the additional charm of being strictly true. Sir George does not seem to understand that Robinson Crusoe would never have been half as interesting as it is had it been a literal history of actual incidents. Perhaps M. de Rougemont's story will be less truthful and therefore more interesting than Sir George expects it to be. I have read De Rougemont's account of his shipwreck, and unless that account was originally written in French and has suffered in the translation, the vessel in which De Rougemont was cast away was altogether the most eccentric and remarkable craft that the world has ever seen.

W. L. ALDEN.

Reviews of Books.

Carleton as a War Correspondent.*

The United States now know the war correspondents so well that they can hardly believe that there was a time when they were unfamiliar with him; when they knew naught of his wonderfully effective revolver; his field glasses, his clothes, representing without prejudice all the occasional costumes known to civilized man; his excellent good manners, or his incredibly bad manners; his truthfulness or its unmentionable substitute; his resplendent devotion to his paper; his ardent conviction that he is Heaven's best gift to the best country in the world, and that all other persons, professions, and countries have been created and developed and now exist solely for his personal aggrandisement, and knew naught of his really superb work, so good that one is ready to forgive him anything but idleness.

In all the group that flitted from battlefield to battlefield and camp to camp from 1861 to 1865 few exercised such sway over the minds of their readers as Carleton of The Boston Journal, Charles Carleton Coffin, whose biography has just been written by Dr. William Elliott Griffis.

As ardent an abolitionist as Phillips, firmly convinced that the only righteousness south of Mason and Dixon's line had been carried thither in the haversacks of Northern soldiers; accepting "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as infallible; with a mind faithfully exercised within narrow boundaries, and wonderfully flexible in directing its whole force upon the work of the moment, he addressed men and women with whom he was in perfect accord politically, mentally, and religiously; he had no need to adapt himself to the sturdy New Hampshire farmers, the Maine and Vermont rustics, the dwellers in Nantucket or Great Barrington, or to those denizens of the cities and manufacturing towns who read The Journal. He had only to be himself without considering the Irish advertiser, the French Canadian subscriber, the Catholic reader, or any of the remaining score of varied types upon which the correspondent of to-day must keep a wary regard. So, with a free hand and a warm heart, he wrote and reigned almost unquestioned.

He had played many parts before he assumed the many-pocketed and caped coat, and the broad-leafed hat which were his "particular vanity" of costume. He had worked seventeen hours a day in a Newburyport grocery; he had taught school; he had been a lumberman, a farmer, a surveyor, a singing master, a contractor, a reporter, an editor, a lecturer, and he had put up the wires for the first telegraphic fire alarm used in Boston. The war found him out of employment, the economical proprietor of The Journal having decided that a night editor at ten dollars a week was an extravagance unwarranted by the times, and he was free to carry out his ardent desire to be of service to the country which he loved with the ardor inherited from many generations of American ancestors. He would have liked to enlist, but a slight lameness, the result of a lumberman's careless use of an axe, forbade, and Henry Wilson, whom he consulted, advised him to forget everything else and to become a war correspondent. Truth, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, was absolutely necessary, and it would not take long for a truthful reporter to make himself a national authority.

He sent some twenty successive letters to The Journal before the battle of Bull Run, and as they were signed, his merit soon became apparent to the readers, and the careful proprietor offered him $25 a week and transportation charges to continue them. One can imagine his chagrin when he reflected that had he kept his night editor he might have sent him to the battlefield without increase of salary, for such were the manners of the times, but it must be said that his demands were much less severe than those necessarily made upon a regular correspondent at the present time.

It was not requisite to manufacture news. After faithfully toiling at his account of a battle, writing perhaps in his slight shelter of a tree trunk, perhaps riding forty miles to verify a statement; working without sleep or rest and with next to no food, and fulfilling the darling wish of a New Englander's heart, beating his New York rivals, he could rest and refresh himself at home, writing out notes unused in his first account, describing camp life, criticising Generals or movements, correcting popular errors among the stay-at-homes, and fervently inculcating his own unswerving faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union.

Coming home after sending dispatches from Sharpsburg, he found Boston questioning that Gettysburg had been a victory. Says his biographer:

"Carleton's letter of July 24, written in [illegible] after Gettysburg he wrote little until the opening of the next year, when he journeyed through the border States, and then marched from Washington with Burnside to the Wilderness. He had met Gen. Grant at Cairo, and profoundly honored him and believed in him, and in his eyes the campaign was the most stupendous of modern times. Four corps, the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth, and Sheridan's cavalry, were assembled at Brandy Station. This was Carleton's account of this first move:

"'Peering from my window upon the shadowy landscape at midnight, I saw the glimmering of camp fires over thousands of all the plain. Hillside, valley, nook and dell, threw up its flickering light. Long trains of white canvas wagons disappeared in the distance. At 5 o'clock the reveille, the roll of innumerable drums, and the blow of bugle sounds, and as morning brightened, dark masses of armed men stood in long lines. With the first beams of the sun piercing over the landscape, they moved from the hills. Disjoinled parts were welded, regiments became brigades, brigades grew into divisions, and divisions became corps. The sunlight flashed from a hundred thousand bayonets and sabres.'"

Dr. Griffis devotes a chapter to "Camp Life and New Gathering," recalling the myriad living torments of every kind of nipping, boring, sucking, and stinging creature in air or earth, to be faced by the soldiers, and specially by the wounded. "Even to the wallowing of a mouthful of coffee or the eating of a piece of hardtack, it was a battle," he says. He might have added that the hardtack, thanks to politics, often contained an ambuscade, but upon the whole he collects horrors enough, and he gives the subjects their proper meed of praise. Again he says:

"Human nature was reduced to its lowest terms when hunger made the possessors of a stomach forget whether they were men or wolves. The heat was so intense, the marching so severe, that many of the men would throw away blankets, rations, and equipments, and even make up in camp by stealing. The new conscript had to look out for his bright and serviceable musket when the veteran's arms were lost or out of order. * * * The rapidity with which soldiers on their forced marches could turn pieces into fires and coffee into a blood-warmer was amazing. The whole process from cold rails to hot coffee inside the stomach often occupied less than twenty minutes.'

Carleton's nephew and assistant, Mr. Edmund Carleton, says that he remembers a remarkable scene when Grant, finding that the Confederate prisoners whom he had just captured had had no food for twenty-four hours, ordered several wagon loads of biscuit to be given to them. The teamsters swung each box into the field among the men, and each was caught in midair and torn open by the poor fellows. They fairly jammed the food into their famished mouths, breaking up the hard pieces with their hands while waiting for their teeth to do their work.

In January, 1865, Mr. Coffin was selected to go to Savannah on the Greyhound with Boston's gift of food, and he returned home by water, arriving just in time to see the Stars and Stripes hoisted over Sumter.

He wrote a brief telegram to The Journal, and gave it to a stranger, with a letter, and his messenger, obeying orders, jumped ashore at New York before the vessel was moored, and sent his news, after a contest with the telegraph operator. The story went back to New York and was instantly declared to be false, inasmuch as the Charleston steamer had arrived, and yet the New York papers had received no news. Meanwhile the steamboat purser was peacefully pursuing his work with the New York correspondents' dispatches in his pocket, where he kept them until noon, about three hours after. The Journal had published an extra edition. Dr. Griffis is a minister, and does not pursue the story further. Mr. Coffin says the battle of Five Forks and the fall of Richmond, which he entered alone, riding from Petersburg by the Newmarket Road, also told the story more than once afterward. His last letter was dated April 12, and in the latter part of the year he completed his first book, "My Days and Nights Upon the Battlefield." "Four Years of Fighting," including the period from Bull Run to Richmond, came next. It was eagerly bought, a new edition issued in 1882 under the title of "Boys of '61," was very successful, and a third, carefully revised just before his death, appeared in October, 1896.

Between 1870 and 1880 he lectured on the war and kindred topics. His biographer estimates that he delivered "at least 2,000 lectures" in the course of his career, which is possible, although as there are only 313 secular evenings in a year it seems like very energetic work, especially for an active journalist and a hard-working church member.

His domestic life was always pleasant, and, although childless, he never lacked the companionship of the young, for his doors of hospitality and those of their children were opened to him. The end was sudden and almost painless, following close upon his golden wedding, and he died at Mount Auburn. His monument is to be a boulder from the farm of his wife's grandfather, an excellent symbol of the rugged, unpretentious, and true.

*CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. By William Elliott Griffis. 8vo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

General Custer a Suicide.*

The chief merit of these stories is their foundation upon fact. They are based upon incidents which came under Col. Inman's personal observation, and some of the individuals involved were, it is said in the preface, "men of world-wide reputation," whose names as "pioneers in the genesis of great States which then formed the theatre of their exploits will live as long as the United States exists as a great nation." One of these personages is Gen. Custer, whose death by suicide is assumed by Col. Inman, upon the basis of his own knowledge of Indian warfare. He says:

"With the Indian there appears to be some close affiliation between the departed spirit and the hair. I have questioned many a blood-begrimed warrior why he should want a dead man's hair, and invariably there have been assigned a number of reasons, three of which are most prominent: First, it is an evidence to his people that he has triumphed over an enemy; second, the scalps are employed very prominently in the incantations of the 'medicine lodge'—a part of their religious rites; third, the savage believes there is a wonderfully inherent power in the scalp of an enemy. All the excellent qualities of the victim go with his hair the moment it is wrenched from his head. If it be that of a renowned warrior, so much the more are they anxious to procure his scalp, for the fortunate possessor then inherits all the bravery and prowess of its original owner."

The only instance in the author's experience among Indians where a white man taken prisoner in battle escaped death, was the case of an old mountaineer, "the homeliest man on earth," probably. He was red-faced, wrinkled and pockmarked, with a mouth as large and full of teeth as a gorilla's, and there was no more hair on any part of his head than there is on the head of a cane." The chief to whom he was taken, gave him one look and decided that he was "bad medicine." One of the Indian myths is:

"He who kills himself in battle, accidentally or purposely, has positively no hereafter; he is irrevocably lost. Those who are struck by lightning or die by any other apparently direct operation of the 'Manitou' (the Great Spirit) are hurriedly buried where they fall, without any ceremony, and no mound or other mark is erected over them. If after a battle there are found corpses not scalped or their bodies not mutilated, it is certain that those persons came to death by their own hand, for it is part of the religion of an Indian not to scalp or mutilate the body of an enemy who commits suicide. His superstition in regard to persons dying by suicide or by lightning is as religiously observed as any of his other myths."

Gen. Custer was found unscalped and without mutilation, and this, according to Col. Inman's theory, is proof enough that he committed suicide to escape the horrors of capture. The fact that he was a brave man, so far from gaining him immunity as some people have thought, would have made the savages the more eager to obtain the scalp with its supposed communicable virtue. Col. Inman, in his own service among the Indians, knew many officers who, when they went on an expedition among hostile tribes, concealed poison about their persons, to be used in case of the capture, which meant horrible butchery and prolonged agony.

In a vivid description of the ride across the plains in 1864, the childish characteristics of the Indians are brought out against a background of savage cruelty by the following passage:

"They were now absolutely without firearms—nothing left but their sabres and valises; and the Indians, soon learning that there were no more shots to be fired, came closer and closer. In turn the two sabres were thrown at them, as they came almost within striking distance; then followed the scabbards after the yelling fiends, as they surrounded the wagon. Some rode immediately in front of the mules, impeding their progress with the most infernal noises and attempts to spear them, (the Indians having evidently exhausted all their arrows)—and the camp on the Walnut, still a mile and a half away.

"There was nothing left for our luckless travelers to do but whip and ride the mules and yell, all of which they did most lustily—Hallowell sitting as immovable as a sphinx, except his right arm, which from the time he had started had not ceased, and Booth kicking the poor animals and shouting in concert with their importunate foe. Looking casually over the seat Booth saw twelve or fifteen Indians coming up behind, with their spears all unstrung and ready for action, and he felt that something must be done, and that right speedily to divert them, for if these were added to the number already surrounding the wagon the chances were they would succeed in forcing the mules from the trail, and the end of the tragedy would soon come.

"Glancing around the bottom of the wagon in his despair for some kind of weapon with which to resist them Booth's eye rested upon the valises containing the dress suits, and snatching his threw it out, while his pursuers were yet some four or five rods behind. The Indians noticed these new tricks with a yell of apparent satisfaction, and as soon as they reached the valise they all dismounted, and one of them grabbed it by the two handles and attempted to open it. Failing in this another drew a long knife from under his blanket, and ripping up one side thrust in his hand and pulled out a sash and began winding it around his head (as a negro woman winds a bandanna,) letting the tassels hang down his back.

"While he was thus addressing himself another had pulled out a dress coat, a third a pair of drawers, still another a shirt—all of which they individually proceeded to put on, meanwhile dancing around and yelling.

"Booth reported to Hallowell how the sacrifice of his valise had saved the Indians, and said: 'I'm sorry to throw out yours.' 'All right,' he replied, 'let her go. All we want is to get out of it west,' and showed the same fate as the other.

"As long as the Indians were busy helping themselves to the wardrobes contained in the two valises they were not bothering the mules, and, as Hallowell had said, 'all they wanted was time.'"

A very interesting paper is the one on "The Passing of the Buffalo," in which a species that has become practically extinct is minutely described. The buffalo bull who has passed his prime, is, according to Col. Inman, one of the most pitiable objects in the whole range of natural history.

"Old age has probably been decided in the economy of buffalo life as the unpardonable sin. Abandoned to his fate, he may be discovered in his dreary isolation near some stream or lake, where it does not tax him too severely to find good grass, for he is now feeble, and exertion an impossibility. In this new stage of his existance he seems to have completely lost his courage. Frightened at his own shadow or the rustling of a leaf, he is the very incarnation of nervousness and suspicion. Gregarious in his habits from birth, solitude, foreign to his whole nature, has changed him into a new creature; and his inherent terror of the most trivial things is intensified to such a degree that if a man were compelled to undergo such constant alarm it would probably drive him insane in less than a week. Nobody ever saw one of these miserable and forlorn creatures dying a natural death, or even heard of such an occurrence. The cowardly coyote and the gray wolf had already marked him for their own, and they rarely missed their calculations."

These extracts are sufficient to show the reader the sort of material contained in this odd little book, cheaply made up, atrociously illustrated, and written in a very unequal style, but full of good meat for the lover of adventure.

*TALES OF THE TRAIL. Short Stories of Western Life. By Col. Henry Inman. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. 1898.

A History of the Dilettanti.*

It is within the range of possibility that that most remarkable woman, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, had something to do with the Society of the Dilettanti, or in trying to lick into shape or convert to decent behavior the young English gentlemen of her time. When Lady Mary was fifty she was in Rome, and she tells amusingly how she tried to manage the roistering countrymen of her day. She wrote to her daughter relative to these young Englishmen.

"I gave them lessons of economy and good conduct, and my authority was so great it was a common threat among them, 'I'll tell Lady Mary what you say.' I was judge of all their disputes, and my decision always submitted to. While I staid, there was neither gaming, drinking, quarrelling, or—"

Now, whether Lady Mary was as successful as she supposed with her motherly advice we do not know. The compiler and editor of "The History of the Society of Dilettanti" thinks it was from among the young English travelers visiting Italy that recruits first came for the famous society.

It is certain that the founders of the Dilettanti Society builded better than they knew, for the evidence seems to show that the intentions of the society inclined first toward good-fellowship and hard drinking, and very little toward classical excavation and research. Nevertheless, the very beginning of this society "coincides with what may be termed the birth of modern England," and, above all, it marks the commencement of English culture. Young England then having means and a title always sought Italy as a recreation ground, and the influence of Italian literature had been felt by cultured Englishmen as far back as the Elizabethan era.

But why did they call themselves Dilettanti, which word to-day provokes a smile, having perhaps the namby-pamby sound? Amateur was hardly known in the middle of the last century. "Virtuoso" has a professional smack. There had been, even as far back as 1680, an English "Society of Virtuosi." The Italian "dilettanti" was probably chosen because it was Italian, and for the reason that the first members of the society had visited Rome, Venice, Florence, or Naples. Supposably December, 1732, is the date of the first meeting of the Society of the Dilettanti. But the editor thinks there is reason to believe that some few meetings may have been held in Italy prior to 1732.

Who were among the earliest of the Dilettanti is not discoverable, for the society at first kept no minutes. The first list is of May, 1736, and then the Dilettanti had forty-six members, "mostly young men of rank and fashion, from twenty-five to thirty years of age, and many of them in after life destined to play important parts as statesmen, courtiers, soldiers, diplomatists, divines, or merchant princes." Sir Francis Dashwood, rather a notorious man for "profanity and profligacy," was the leading spirit in 1736. For fifty years, as Lord le Despenser, he attended the dinners of the committees of the society, and supported it by counsel and advice. The editors give in detail the life history of other important members, and we must not overlook Hugh Smithson, who was regarded as "one of the handsomest men of his day." It was an illegitimate son of Hugh Smithson who came to America and was the founder of

*HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI. Compiled by Lionel Cust, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, and edited by Sidney Colvin, Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, sometime Secretary of the Society. Printed for the society. Edition limited to 350 copies. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

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our Smithsonian Institution. The editors make a mistake here in placing the Smithsonian in Boston.

The Dilettanti was the most aristocratic of societies, with Earls and Dukes. The Practices and Regulations of the society make an amusing chapter, and it is evident that at first it was with the sole object of eating a good dinner, cracking a sound bottle of wine, and of telling of their adventures, that the Dilettanti assembled. They were to dine on the first Sunday of every month, from May to December. There was to be no business until after the dinner. No one was to get up from table before 7; then the bill was to be called for. The President was to wear a Roman dress. The committee were to be robed, not in crimson, but in scarlet. Some one having hidden a member's toga, was impeached, brought before the bar, and ordered to furnish a new toga. It was determined "that a small Bacchus bestriding a Tunn with a silver chain be worn by the Very High Steward," February, 174 3-4. Then this Bacchus was rather amusingly commented on as to absence of dress. The Arch Master was to carry "a long Spanish Toledo," and this sword figures frequently as one of the accessories to the portraits of members. Fines were imposed on gentlemen not present at the dinners, and "Dilettanti" were mulcted in various ways. As late as 1738 it was ordered that "every member who shall produce upon the Table a Dish of Tea or Coffee, to pay to the Gen. Fund of this society one guinea for each Dish." Mr. Greville was so fined for having "produced a Dish of Coffee," but "he refused to pay it." Lord Sandwich and Mr. Banks, "having called this respectable society by a disrespectful name of Club, were fined a bumper each, which they drank with all proper humility."

That all hands, whether in search of classical erudition or not, got very tipsy at times, is evident. It was an age of hard drinking, and the Dilettanti were the men of the period. The idea that the society must have something to do with Italy is shown by this qualification for those wishing to become members: "That no person can be proposed to be admitted to the society but by a member who has been personally acquainted with him or her in Italy, and at their request." Here is embodied a curious idea, for there is a resolution of 1746-7 which reads: "That in the opinion of the society Avignon is in Italy, and that no other town in France is in Italy." This is explained in this way: The Duke of Ormonde had established at Avignon a colony of Jacobite exiles.

The ways and means of the Dilettanti are fully presented. Occasionally when there was a slight surplus derived from admission fees the Treasurer of the society tried his luck in lotteries and was eminently unsuccessful. In 1741 the cash to the credit of the concern was £38 1s. 3d. But a lot of ground came somehow into the hands of the Dilettanti, which in a few years showed a profit of over £1,000, and before 1756 the Dilettanti were well to do, with a capital between £3,000 and £4,000. The desire always was uppermost of having a house of their own, but in this laudable effort the Dilettanti never attained their object. With some money in hand the ideas of the society were first directed toward music. This was the time of the musical awakening in England with Handel and Heidegger. Walpole, who always sneered at matters in which he had not a hand, wrote this to Mann: "There is a new subscription formed for an opera next year to be carried on by the Dilettanti, a club for which the nominal qualification is having been in Italy, and the real one, being drunk."

The musical filip having fallen through, the Dilettanti turned their attention to their true vocation, though at first overshooting the mark. Their aspiration was to found an academy of arts in London similar to those of Rome, Bologna, and other Continental cities. There was a meeting held for the laudable purpose, but this committee grew "noisy and drunk," and the business fell through. But the seed had fallen, and from that time on the classical, artistic idea was maintained by the Dilettanti. The members took a decided interest in the Royal Academy, and the first President of it, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was a member of the Dilettanti at the time of his election. In his "Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy" Sir Robert Strange "acknowledges the support the Dilettanti had given the Academy at its inception. Something else done by the society was to appreciate the advantages art students would derive from the casts of the antiques as a resolution passed by them in 1761 shows. "It appears to be," writes the editor, "the earliest scheme in England for founding a set of casts from antique sculpture for the use of the public."

The real benefit bestowed by the Dilettanti was in the direction of classical antiquity. In 1763 there were two men, James Stuart and Nicholas Revett, who, imbued with the desire of becoming acquainted with Greek and Roman art, went to Greece, and Turkey. At Venice Stuart and Revett became acquainted with Sir James Gray, a member of the Dilettanti. Gray was first Secretary of the Legation at Venice, and he wrote to London of the work done by the two Englishmen. Then Stuart and Revett together with a Mr. French, were elected members of the society, (1751,) and this is an important innovation, for before this, with the exception of Knapton, the painter, the ranks of the Dilettanti had always been filled exclusively by men who held a high social rank or were possessed of great wealth, and now

"To the Dilettanti belonged for many years the whole credit of initiating and supporting those undertakings by which the remains of classical antiquity in Greece and in the Levant have been explored and published for the benefit of students and of the world."

In 1764 £2,000 were appropriated by the Dilettanti for the work to be carried out by Revett. Chandler, a Fellow of Oxford, and Pars, an artist, were of the expedition. Leaving England in 1764 they visited Clazomenae, Erythrae, Teos, Priene, Tralles, Laodicea, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Magnesia. The exploration discoveries were published by the society in "The Ionian Antiquities."

We need not dwell further on the start and development of this most distinguished society, only to mention the artists who have been members of it, and who have painted the likenesses of the Dilettanti. Among these have been Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Benjamin West, Sir E. J. Poynter, Lord Leighton, and many others.

The volume is a superb one distinguished for its admirable typography, and the portraits of its famous members are executed in the most artistic manner. As the Dilettanti at the beginning rather prided themselves in putting on clothes which were not English, you see gentlemen as Turks or Italians of the Middle Ages, and in various fancy costumes. As to the work done by Colonel Cust and Sidney Colvin, the latter having for a long time been Secretary of the society, the volume is replete with biographical, literary, and artistic information.

At times the Dilettanti were very self-sufficient, and arrogated to themselves too much acquaintance with matters they did not comprehend, and an instance of this was their being unable to perceive the least merit in the Parthenon friezes Lord Elgin had brought to England. But it is good to learn that in time the Dilettanti saw their blunder, although Lord Elgin never forgot the slight imposed on him. It is pleasant to know that the Dilettanti still hold their sessions, with a membership made up of the most distinguished men in England. Among their regalia they still hold as sacred the Bacchus on his Tunn.

A Volume on the Turf.*

Some of without much reverence, but horsey, as: "Why is there no Jockey's Corner in Westminster?" and another question this: Since her Majesty grants through civil list pensions to impecunious authors or their families, why should not the winners at a former Derby have the annual money consideration? Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson in his volume, "The Turf," does not indulge in any exaggeration, but tells of horses, their trainers, riders, and backers in a plain and understandable way. Of course, he is a trifle enthusiastic at times when describing some race, but he is always within bounds.

Now, as to the winnings. The debits to account happen ninety-nine times in the hundred, and no one in the long run ever makes money out of his own horses. There have been some phenomenal sums won. It is true. McCalmont bagged with Isinglass £57,915, the Duke of Portland with Donovan £4,935, and again the same Duke put to the good with Ayrshire £35,900, and the Prince of Wales with Persimmon won £34,726, and Baron Hirsch £34,726 with his La Fléche and Leopold Rothschild £32,378 with St. Frusquin, and Gladiateur made for the Count de Lagrange £31,105. Of course all these people would have assured you that the glory was what they were after, and the pounds or the guineas were of no consideration. Probably these were expressions made use of after they had won the race. Possibly the same elegant language is in use by American turfites, but we may but little credence in such fine speeches. To improve the breed of the horse is one thing, and to gamble with him is another; racing, like poker playing, has other motives than amusement alone. The trainer, of most important of all men. Does any know what are his qualities? Mr. Watson thus describes his peculiarities:

"The owner may have been kept awake half the night wondering whether he dare go on with the Derby colt or the favorite for the Cup, which, for any investment he can afford to lose. The shortened stride in his gallop worries not to say panickes, and certainly the speculative suspicions about the trainer he walked away after the stop him or change it. This worry is increased by perplexity as to whether his most promising two-year-old—so charmingly shaped, with such perfect action—did or did not whistle—or worse—as she passed him. Was it the beginning of a 'noise'? She does make a noise; the Derby colt is lame; and a horse which is well in a little handicap next week, with nothing to beat, in fact, coughs badly several times. A grumbling letter from his employer, an intimation that the only lightweight jockey who could 'get out' a troublesome horse will not be able to ride, and the bad news that his best foal had been kicked and had her leg broken make up a picture of scenes from a trainer's day which are often true."

The perfect horse, as he is to be brought to the start, is the resultant of untold vigilance on the part of the trainer. And what about the jockey? The jock, like the poet, is born, not made. The clever jockey, like a good General, must not be heavy. The man who mounts must have courage, above all brains, and he must have made a thorough study of the horse—not of the particular one he is to ride, but of the entire equine race. He must be at home in the pigskin, no matter what kind of a nag he straddles. The author of "The Turf" thus tells of the English jockey:

"As much as £5,000 a year has been given for the first call on a leading jockey. As a matter of fact, large sums are paid for second and third claims on a successful jockey. One of the leading horsemen now riding not long since refused £1,500 a year for a second claim. It will be seen what handsome rewards await success in this profession, and it may also be judged how rare is the combination of qualities which insure it. A jockey must have, in the first place, a very accurate knowledge of pace; he must know how fast his horse is going, so that, though at times in front, he may still be 'waiting'; he must also be able to sum up at a glance what the other horses in a race are doing—what, in fact, they have left in them for the finish. He must have patience, and at the same time must ride with resolution, noting the psychological moment when his effort has to be made. If he waits too long he will be beaten, and if he comes too soon he may exhaust his horse just before the post is reached. When it is considered what success in a great race means, the mere difference of the few inches by which the horse just wins or just loses will be appreciated; races on the flat may be worth any sum from £100 up to over £10,000. In many cases owners have bets which amount to thousands more, and in addition to these there is the enormously increased value of the horse which has the reputation of having run a great race."

Some leading English jocks have been in receipt of $100,000 a year, and Mr. Watson says that a few riders have had this great sum for three consecutive years. That difficult subject, "the backer," the author treats, and he figures out that about one in twenty wins. As to "the ring," the comments on that noble circle are instructive. In England, so our authority states it, the ring mixes with the Peers of the realm, and to the cleverest men in that ring a good deal of money comes, more than to most honest men.

A Yiddish Dictionary.*

Ought one to follow Sir John Cheke, who insisted that English could dispense with further accessories from without, and whose precise words were "if we take by time, ever borrowing and never paying, she (England) shall be fain to keep her house as bankrupt." It is a folly to dogmatize in the province of philology, and just such an idea as this, which recalls Rivarol's smart saying that "Languages are the true medals of history," strikes one, when handling Mr. Alexander Harkavy's "Yiddish Dictionary."

What is that curious language called Yiddish, glibly talked to-day by many thousands of Jews in the United States? It would not do to call it a hybrid, for that term includes a mongrel, arising from only two parent stocks. Yiddish is rather an olio, as the compiler of the dictionary tells us, some Hebrew mixed up with Lithuanian, Polish, South Russian, and German. Sometimes, according to circumstance, Polish predominates. For the adept, when Yiddish is written, it is sometimes more understandable than when it is spoken, for the Polish Jew gives words sounds which are his own lingual rendering, and a German Jew can scarcely make them out. It would be a curious, maybe worthless, task to discover how much true Hebrew there is in Yiddish. It might be found but very slight, save in matters having to do with the Jewish feasts, religious ceremonies, and worship. Mr. Harkavy writes that "the Lithuanian dialect has best preserved the elements composing the Yiddish tongue, and may be regarded as the leading branch."

It is this main fact which gives some slight character to this jargon, for jargon it is: That Yiddish is written and printed in Hebrew characters, and you read like in Hebrew—from right to left. The one great difficulty, as students know, is that all Hebrew letters are consonants, and the vowel sounds are represented by peculiar signs incorporated into the letter called vowel points. In Yiddish, the letters Aleph, Yod, Ayin, and occasionally more letters are made to represent vowel sounds. The dictionary makes says: "In the use of letters for writing Hebrew the Jews are divided. The Orientals as well as the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian Jews, employ with slight variation the Hebrew square letter, the Jews of Germany, Poland, Russia, &c., employ a modified, cursive alphabet. In writing Yiddish only that cursive alphabet is used." When true unadulterated Hebrew comes to the front in Yiddish, the words are sacred,

and are presented without vowels, and as Mr. Harkavy expresses it, "can be learned only by experience."

For what purpose has this dictionary been made? Mr. Harkavy trusts that it will acquaint "English-speaking people with Yiddish, and instruct Yiddish-speaking people in English." We doubt whether the first ever will come about, as it is hardly necessary, save for curiosity's sake; but as for the second reason given, that is most particularly to be wished for, and may the process of acquiring English by our Jewish citizens be so steadfastly carried out that they will forget forever their Yiddish jargon. Where to the philologist the book will be found valuable is in the explanation Mr. Harkavy gives of peculiar terms, and the notes presented by him having a bearing "on Jewish antiquities, beliefs, customs, ceremonies, games, holidays," which are of true ethnological value.

Looking over this compendious volume, with its innumerable Yiddish words and English renderings, there is much that is curious and even grotesque. Here in Yiddish is given the name of that mythological bull "which like the Leviathan is superstitiously believed to become the food of the pious at the time of the Messianic salvation." Think of the gargantuan gorge when the pious are to devour the Leviathan and to drink the wine of that vintage which was made of the grapes when warmed by the first sun at the creation. Was there ever such prospective banqueting? Then remember the poor Jew, mentally, physically starved, as he has dragged out his wretched life for centuries in Russia. Is it a wonder that he should indulge in Barmacidian dreams?

There is another variation of language talked by Jews in Morocco, Egypt, and particularly in Turkey. This is a richer sort of vernacular, but only because it is freely larded with Spanish and Portuguese. When the Jews were driven out of Spain and Portugal they took with them the language of the Peninsula, and the Jew of Constantinople still retains a fair smatter of Castilian.

A remarkable mosaic of two languages, the Provençal and Hebrew, Darmesteter showed, existed in the earliest French periods, and, thanks to this learned Orientalist, many old French gems were found in their Hebrew setting.

For Mr. Harkavy to have been the first to have compiled a Yiddish dictionary entitles him to much praise. The Jew yearns for mental distraction, and he must read. If ignorant of the language of the people where he lives, he is forced to resort to such publications as are printed in the language he understands; but, and there are buts, let him try as fast as he can to adopt forever the language of that country in which he has taken his abode. Let him finally drop his jargon. He ought to acquire Hebrew, he may study Lithuanian, Polish, Slavonic, pure and simple, but this Yiddish, with its separativeness, let him forget, and so Americanise himself and his children.

Songs of War and Peace.*

Mr. Sam Walter Foss's fourth volume of verse, "Songs of War and Peace," adds a new element to the good-natured satire in dialect and the simple sentiment of his former volumes, for, like all other journalists, he fell under the spell of the late war, and, verse being the most natural medium of expression to him, he wrote a few war melodies, such as "The Song of the Cannon" and "The Awakening of Uncle Sam," "Uncle Sam's Spring Cleaning," "1898 and 1862," and, "Farragut to Dewey," and, best of all, "War" and "Mother Asia." In the former, personified war says:

When I speak the centuried towers of old cities melt in smoke;
And the fortressed ports sink reeling at my far-aimed thunder-stroke;
And an immemorial empire flings its last flag to the breeze
Sinking with its splintered navies down in the unpitying seas;
But the blind of sight awakened to an unimagined day,
And the mean of soul grow conscious there is greatness in their clay;
Where my bugle voice goes pealing slaves grow heroes at its breath,
And the trembling coward rushes to the waiting arms of death.

* * * * * * * * *

Tell me not that men are weaklings, halting tremblers, weak and slow.
There is stuff to shame the seraphs in the race of men I know.

In "Mother Asia" the great mother of nations is bidden to turn to the seaward, where the Western flag is discerned, and the verse continues:

Be glad, gray old Mother of Nations!
The youth of the world has returned.

* * * * * * * * *

Now, old Mother, arise and lift up your dim eyes.
Behold your strong sons at your side!
They will toll in your Gardens of Morning,
They will cleanse you of sins and feuds.
You shall hear the glad laughter of children.
You shall see the strong arms of young men.
New hope shall come back to your borders,
Despair from your thresholds be spurned.
Your sons shall rise in your Orient skies,
The youth of the world has returned!

Not so bad a song to be sung by the future settlers in the Philippines, adapting it by the elision of a joke here and there by the irrecognizable "Ay Yankees sit in the cold grating," otherwise "Fair Harvard!"

Notes and Comments on Recent Books at Home and Abroad.

Sometimes wonder is aroused when reading translations from the Persian how much is regard the translator. This is evident when the criticism Mr. Walter Leaf's "Version from Hafiz: an Eastern Persian Metre," are read. The Persian, the Frenc of the East, was subtle, and delighted in long verse and in rhymes. These latter he put in strange out-of-the-way places. Perhaps the Persian of never will be intelligibly Englished until it shall to pass that a native Persian becomes familiar English verse, and the transition from one langua the other will present no lingual or other differe The late Mr. J. A. Symonds wrote: "A good tra tion should resemble a plaster cast, the English plaqué upon the original, so as to reproduce it act form, although it cannot convey the effec bronze or marble, which belong to the material work of art." There are rhymes and double rh in Persian verse. For instance, here is a line, "I saki mai-i baki," and this is a near translation, "I the flask dry; do not ask why." The rhyme is fa English, but it does not convey the Persian mea Think of the brain racking necessary in the r rendering of Hafiz, where in every line the rhy word is to be put next to the last word, and the of the rhyming word repeated in a poem of fou fines:

"A corner in the winehouse is the cloister meet for me;
The tavern keeper's morning prayer, bid him r eat —for me;
If melody of harp my cup do not attend, what h m?
The song I sing at dawn will bear excuse compl e— for me.
Of King and beggar free am I. For this, to Heav be praise!
Who begs at the Friend's door, in dust, as King im greet—for me."

Noting the affiliation of the Persian and Fr ch-man in manners, it looks as if Hafiz in pliant Fr nch is more possible in the spinning of it than in s ffer English. The Athenæum gives this as a French t nslation of the same Hafiz poem. As in the English ersion we give but a part of it:

"Le coin du cabaret veut dire le monastere—pour oi;
De bon matin le tavernier fait sa prière—pour m oi;
Si de ma harpe la mélodie manque à mon coup, uel tort?
Ma chanson matinale doit être excuse pleini e— pour moi:
Ni roi, ni gueux me lie les mains—le ceil en soit ué;
Trainer au pas du Bien-aimé fait roi prospère— our moi."

After all, though all learning is good, does it not seem a waste of time to bother over what are no ing but trivialities? A good translation is after all une belle in fidèle," and that is why Fitzgerald's (mar Khayyam is so delightful.

In The London Daily News there is given i an amusing manner a description of a Russian comm nistic settlement at a village, Purleigh by name, wh h is in Essex. The "Spirit Wrestlers," as they call t emselves, hold strictly to the Tolstoï tenets and the law of non-resistance. Conspicuous among the "Spirit Wrestlers" are Tchertkoff and Prince Hilkoff. Tc ertkoff would be sent to Siberia did he return to R ssia. Think of the crime he perpetrated! In Russia the poorer people had no good books of any kind a all. The peddlers sold for reading matter trash and ob-scene books. Tchertkoff undertook to edit and have printed instructive and honest works, and, devoting his life to the task, a better class of books was bought by the peasants. But for that Tchertkoff got into trouble, and besides that he preached that man shall not kill his fellow. Then the Government went for him and another worker who was a naval officer. The two were caught, and were to be sent to Siberia, but finally they were offered either banishment to some far-distant province in the Baltic, under police supervision, or voluntary exile, and so they came to England and settled at Purleigh, and now they plant potatoes and grow vegetables. Among the Russians who dig potatoes is the Prince Hilkoff. The Prince was a soldier, and in one battle, so it is said, killed his man, and then there came horror of the act. Then he sought Tolstoï for consolation. The Russian Government banished Prince Hilkoff to the Caucasus, where he worked as a carpenter. He had his wife and two children with him. The mother-in-law was a St. Petersburg aristocrat, and the humane lady had a ukase granted her by means of which her two Hilkoff grandchildren were passed over to her. And now the Prince and Princess grow garden truck, and with another child of recent birth are happy in free England. There are numerous Tolstoï disciples at Purleigh. Certainly the literary movement in Russia is accompanied with some danger.

Vambéry writes to Literature of a curious find made by him in a manuscript of Ottoman-Turkish, entitled "Feredj baad esh Shidde," or, "The Recreation After Hardship," bearing the date "Adrianople, 1451, (H ijra, 885.) What is remarkable is the discovery of Shylock and the main incidents of the story just about as Shakespeare wrote them. The needy Moslem wants to borrow of the Jew 100 dinars. "What percentage do you want?" asks the Moslem. The Jew's answer is: "I do not want any percentage; you may keep it for yourself. But if you will not repay my money after the lapse of a year I shall cut one pound of flesh from your body, of which part I like." The money was bor-

The London Spectator says: "Mr. Walter Leaf has done well to publish his version of Hafiz, for it is a real contribution to literature. Mr. Leaf has not attempted to reproduce the rhymes of the original, but has chosen a metre which is in itself beautiful, and which is capable of rendering the sense of the poet with great accuracy. Hafiz is the most untranslatable of poets, and Mr. Leaf has done his work with a skill and a sympathy which deserve high praise. Hafiz is the poet of the wine-cup, but he is also the poet of love, of nature, and of religion. He is a mystic, but he is also a man of the world, and he has a keen eye for the humorous side of life. Mr. Leaf has caught the spirit of the poet, and has given us a version which is full of charm and grace. We quote the following as a specimen of his work:

"Bring wine, for the rose-bud lips of the fair
Have kissed the cup of the wine-bibber;
The curls of the cup-bearer have caught the heart of the wine-bibber;
The wine-bibber's heart is full of the cup-bearer's curls;
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The London Daily News

Topics Out of Books.

Castle Rack Rent.

From the "Autobiography of Arthur Young."

"His (the Irish landlord's) hospitality was unbounded, and it never for a moment came into his head to make any provision for feeding the people he brought into his house. While credit was to be had, his butler or housekeeper did this for him; his own attention was given solely to the cellar that wine might not be wanted. If claret was secured, with a dead ox or sheep hanging in the slaughterhouse ready for steaks or cutlets, he thought all was well. He was never easy without company in the house, and with a large party in it would invite another of twice the number.

"One day the cook came into the breakfast parlor before all the company, 'Sir, there's no coals.' 'Then burn turf.' 'Sir, there's no turf.' 'Then cut down a tree.' This was a forlorn hope, for in all probability he must have gone three miles to find one, all round the house being long ago safely swept away. They dispatched a number of cars to borrow turf. Candles were equally deficient, for, unfortunately, he was fond of dogs, all half starved, so that a gentleman walking to what was called his bedchamber, after making two or three turnings, met a hungry greyhound, who, jumping up, took the candle out of the candlestick and devoured it in a trice, and left him in the dark. To advance or return was equally a matter of chance, therefore, and groping his way, he soon found himself in the midst of a parcel of giggling maid-servants."

Mrs. Siddons's Farewell.

From the Autobiography of Elizabeth Grant.

Uncle Ralph ventured to Covent Garden that night; he did get in, but came out again, returning to us nearly exhausted, his hat crushed, his coat torn, his face so pale that he frightened us. Never had there been such a crush at the doors of the pit; it had so overcome even his strength that he was unable to endure the heat of the closely packed house. We heard next day that the audience would listen to no other performer. When she was on the stage a pin could have been heard to fall; when she was off all was uproar, Kemble himself even unattended to, and when she walked away at the last from her doctor and the waiting gentlewoman they would bear no more; all rose, waving hats and handkerchiefs, shouting, applauding, making such a din as might have brought the house down. All passionless as was that great actress's nature in private life, she was overcome. Uncle Ralph ever regretted being unable to remain to see the last of her fine acting. She had no successor.

I am quite sure that we, we young people I mean, owed more to Covent Garden than to any other of our teachers. We not only learned Shakespeare by heart, thus filling our heads with wisdom, our fancy with the most lovely imagery, and warming our hearts from that rich store of good, but we fixed, as it were, all these impressions, John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, embodying all great qualities, becoming to us the images of the qualities we admired.

Wales's Official Debut.

From "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

"He made his first official appearance in London on Oct. 30, 1849. It had been arranged that the Queen was to be present at the opening of the Coal Exchange, but she was not able to go as she was suffering with chicken-pox. Accordingly it was arranged that the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales should represent their royal mother. "Puss and the boy," as the Queen called them, went with their father, in state, from Westminster in the royal barge, rowed by twenty-six watermen. Lady Lyttelton, in a letter to Mrs. Gladstone, gives a charming account of the event, and tells (her sister) how the Prince Consort was careful to put the Prince of Wales forward. In honor of the royal children a great many quaint old city customs were revived, including a swan barge, and both the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal seem to have retained a very delightful recollection of their first sight of the city."

Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle.

From "Many Memories of Many People," by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson.

I am afraid I did not quite appreciate his extravagant theories and destructive philosophy, but I delighted in the wit and humor and originality of Mrs. Carlyle. My husband and I spent an evening in Cheyne Row just before her death, and I have one of the last letters she ever wrote, telling me of the horror with which Carlyle was looking forward to delivering his address at Edinburgh. "Mr. Carlyle," she wrote, "is starting to Frystone on his way to Edinburgh, in no humor, already, for doing anything but committing suicide. I am sure many a man with a good thick skin has gone to be hanged more comfortable in his mind than Mr. C. goes to make that tiresome address."

The Flight of Pelicans.

From "Nature and Sport in South Africa," by H. A. Bryden.

It was sunset as we struck the river, and the day was sinking across the flat and endless plains. On our right a vast mass of flaming reeds, now being burnt by the natives, sent an immense column of smoke far into the heavens. High in the air above the river, their flight clearly marked in long wavy skeins against the rose and amber sky, flew steadily hundreds upon hundreds of great birds, which the native boy who was riding with us informed us were pelicans. It was a marvelous and most beautiful sight. Each bird followed its neighbor in single file and in the most regular order, the great wings (no one can imagine how great is the spread of a pelican's wings till they have been extended in a dead specimen) beating their passage through the air in solemn and stately fashion.

There were numerous bands in the air, numbering some hundreds, and the long skeins and circles occasionally crossed or united in mid-air, all sharply silhouetted against the evening sky. Presently, before we actually reached the river, the skeins trended lower and lower, and the birds sank, still in orderly and majestic flight, into the shallows and reed beds for their night's repose.

What Did the Queen Read.

From "Many Memories of Many People," by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson.

"At dinner we talked of the Queen.

"'She is an excellent person of business,' said Lord Aberdeen. 'Though she reads all the diplomatic papers, she never keeps them for more than twelve hours. George IV. and William IV. used to read them, or, at least, to ask for them, but we could never get them back. At last we had everything copied that we sent to either of them. With the Queen this is unnecessary. She has the more spirit, as she does not like business, or, indeed, the gene of royalty. She has often said to me that the Salic law was an admirable institution, the only wise law of royal inheritance, and that she wished that it prevailed in England.'

"'I suppose,' I said, 'that she reads little except papers on business?'

"'Scarcely anything,' he answered. 'The Prince reads everything. His knowledge is as remarkable as his intelligence.'

"'I send books to him,' I said, 'my journals. Do you suppose that he reads them?'

"'Every word of them,' answered Lord Aberdeen. He has often talked to me of them.'"

Questions and Answers.

From "Books of To-Day."

Q. Who is Stephen Phillips?

A. Another poet.

Q. Is he a Greek, too?

A. No, he is English, but he has the Greek spirit.

Q. What is he? How old is he?

A. He is not yet thirty.

Q. Where does he live?

A. He lives at Ashford.

Q. But I thought the Poet Laureate lived there?

A. There are two Ashfords.

Q. I am afraid he might be a Conservative journalist. Has he always been in the poetry business?

A. No, he was once an actor. He was considered to be one of the best Ghosts in the provinces.

Q. What are the titles of his poems?

A. One is "Christ in Hades," another "The Wooing with the Dead Soul."

Q. How interesting! Is he a good poet?

A. It is not known; but he writes good poetry.

Q. Is it as good as "The Bab Ballads?"

A. Hush.

Mr. Green's Ideas of Sacred History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Californian contributor to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 11, writing of an article in which I proposed to take Eusebius at his own word and deny him any sources except what he calls "prayer to God", and "the power of Christ," says: "Mr. Green, it is evident, has not written, nor will he ever write, sacred history."

What is history? According to Webster, "a methodical record of important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to show the connection of causes and effects, to give an analysis of motive and action, &c." And its human value lies in its truthfulness, its conformity to events as they actually occurred, not as partisans or some theory or interest think they ought to have occurred. Real, genuine history is intent on the fact—the fact and its bearings—and has no hospitality for anything else. The whole thinking and working world is to-day alert to get ever nearer the actual thing. For such the age of authority, of Thus saith the Lord," of ipse dixit, has gone by. Perpetually some old fable that has been passing as history is looked in the eye and challenged; and perpetually it disappears under the scrutiny. Where are William Tell and the apple, and Arnold Winkelried, and George Washington and his hatchet? A great part of the labor of a modern historian lies in the close examination of legends that have been taken into "history" as fact.

And what is "sacred"? Webster: "Set apart by some religious ceremony; especially in a good sense, made holy; relating to religion, not secular." And in Andrews's Latin-English Lexicon, the comprehensive meaning of sacer is: "Dedicated or consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred." The object to which this word is to be applied is to be taken out of its natural relations and invested with an unnatural, arbitrary quality; degraded, to use a theological expression, "from a common to a sacramental use." The word and the thing are survivals. When the Gods were looked upon as Beings apart from everyday human life, in arbitrary characters, guides and lightning and tempest, in departures from the natural order, in "miracles" in "wonders," as something to be placated, or propitiated, or sacrificed to, whose interest and whose worship lay outside of daily duties, such words as "sacred" were born. But the Gods and its equivalents will not pass away, for it is inherent in man himself; it must cast its shadow and iron hand across and among and through all human relations. Its grip is the stronger because it is so hard to describe; because ever, as you go back to what it actually means, the symbols employed become so shadowy; the Dii and the Deus and the Jahweh always elude the grasp that would bring them into the daylight. The cousin of sacred, "holy," is another word of fog, all the way from Holy Lord God of Sabaoth to Holy Smoke.

When you put the adjective to the noun and get "sacred history," what have you? What is sacred history? It must necessarily be, as it has always been, a contradiction in terms. The ideas of the two words are mutually exclusive. If the facts of life are to be twisted as the twister or twisters fancy "sacred" exigencies require, there is no place for any real history. And if what actually occurs is to be put down as it actually occurred, and its consequences studied in the light of candid and sincere investigation, the element of "sacred" will disappear. * * *

As might be expected, what is called "sacred history" is the especial region of fog, of falsehood, of manipulation, of forgery. The dramatis personæ and what they do here are assumed to be outside the "tests" to which all else is unhesitatingly subjected. Nowhere else do men admit that the uniformity of nature can be broken. What testimony could convince thinking men to-day that a child in this century had been born of a woman without the participation of a man; or that a man, once dead, had come back again to life? And how could such things have happened any more in the first century than in the nineteenth? The whole course of events has been falsified and perverted by writers in the interest of "sacred" history. One can hardly read one of the old classics without coming on the "holy" traces. I lately looked up Tacitus II., 85, referred to in a foot note of Renan's "Apostles." The old Roman is made to say that by a decree of the Senate against "the Jews and the Egyptians" descendants "defiled with that superstition" should be deported unless by a stated day "they had renounced their profane rites." Judæus Apella credat. * * *

When one doctor divinitatis claims the resurrection of Jesus to be so well established a fact that the onus probandi lies on those who deny it, and another that that resurrection is probably the best attested fact in history, may not the occasional dissenter be entitled to a hearing? May he not turn his back on the fog and fable and forgery of "sacred history," and gratefully recognise that, in spite of the all-pervading credulity, he is living in the Eye and Hand of the Everlasting Faithfulness, of the Unswerving Integrity, of the Unbending Probity, and that in the whole realm of nature and life, in the rocks and the stars, in memory, and in literature, there is no shred of evidence that at any time or in any place He has varied or turned? And does not a hearty, robust Faith assure him that, humanly speaking, the work of the Central Energy has always been so perfect, that any fancied interference must only blur and mar it?

S. W. GREEN.

New York, July 20, 1898.

Inscription for the "Coleridge Cottage," at Nether Stowey.

Stranger, beneath this roof in bygone days
Dwelt Coleridge. Here he sang his witching lays
Of that strange Mariner, and what befell,
In mystic hour, the Lady Christabel.
And here, what time the Summer breeze blew free
Came Lamb, the gentle-hearted child of glee;
Here Wordsworth came, and wild-eyed Dorothy!
Now all is silent, but the taper light
Which from these cottage windows shone at night,
Hath streamed afar. To these great souls was given
A double portion of the Light of Heaven!
—From "Poems" by Ernest Hartley Coleridge.

The Washingtons and Dartmouths.

From The Spectator.

Allow me to point out as briefly as possible the exact relationship between the Dartmouth family and the American Washings. Elizabeth Washington, who married William Legge, and became the mother of George, first Lord Dartmouth, was the daughter of Sir William Washington of Packington, in the County of Leicester. John Washington, who emigrated to Virginia in 1657, and became the great grandfather of the first President, was her first cousin, being the son of Sir William's youngest brother, the Rev. Lawrence Washington, Fellow of Brasenose and rector of Purleigh. Sir William and the Rev. Lawrence Washington were members of the Washington family of Sulgrave and Brington, in the County of Northampton, and great-grandsons of Lawrence Washington, (Mayor of Northampton,) to whom the manor of Sulgrave was granted on the dissolution of the monasteries. The brass effigy of this original Lawrence Washington, (the grantee,) who died in February, 1584, is still to be seen on the slab over his grave in Sulgrave Church, surmounted by the Washington arms. A portion of the house which he built in the village is still in good preservation, and here again on the spandrils of the arch over its main entrance—there can be distinctly traced the bars and mullets, the stars and stripes, of his family arms. Declining fortunes appear to have forced the Washingtons to dispose of Sulgrave in 1610, and to migrate to Brington.

It is from this family, whose sixteenth and seventeenth century memorials survive in these two Northamptonshire villages, that both the Dartmouth family and the American Washingtons are descended. The connection of the Dartmouth family with the Washingtons of Sulgrave has always been clearly established. The connection of the American with the Northamptonshire Washingtons, however, was for years a matter of conjecture and controversy, owing to the uncertainty which so long surrounded the English antecedents of the first emigrant, John Washington, (great-grandfather of the President,) but their direct descent from the Sulgrave Washingtons has been finally established within the last decade by the researches of Mr. Waters and by the curious discovery made by Mr. Worthington Ford.

Chevalier Georges Marcsiangi.

He who for many years edited the famous "Almanach de Gotha" has recently passed away in Hungary in the person of the Chevalier Georges Marcsiangi. The Chevalier was one of the greatest authorities, if not the greatest, on heraldry of his time. He wrote much on genealogical subjects and his correspondence, which was as enormous as that of Voltaire, included letters of inquiry from every Court in Europe as well as from Americans who had suddenly found themselves wealthy, and who eagerly hoped that they might have ancestors of distinction. To all who came in contact with him, Chevalier Marcsiangi proved himself a literary Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche."

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Sunday, Aug. 28, 1898.

FEATURES:

Rough Riders' Chief

Full-page picture of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the uniform of the Rough Riders on horseback. This picture was taken exclusively for The New York Times at Montauk last Friday.

The Great Naval Parade

Snapshots of the scenes of the day and a double-page wash-drawing of the welcome extended to Sampson's fleet as the ships passed between Governors Island and the Statue of Liberty.

Men and Women of the Hour

Portraits of the Countess of Minto and Lord Minto, the new Governor General of Canada; Brigadier General M. C. Butler, one of the new American Commissioners to Cuba; of Vice Admiral S. Makaroff, the Nansen of Russia, who is to try to reach the north pole by means of ice breakers.

The Drama

Portraits of Mae Lowery, Otis Harlan, Grace Rutter, Louise Gunning, Lotta Linthicum, Attalie Claire, Katherine Grey, Gertrude Bennett, and Hattie Williams.

A Queer Institution

The Hoboken Turtle Club illustrated and described, from its organization in 1796 up to the present date. The illustrations are unique and the history of the organization is extremely interesting.

Foreign Types of New York Life

A novel and interesting article of the queer types of people to be met in the streets of New York.

Art of the Day

An American Cattle Painter—William H. Howe. Four examples of his work and a portrait of himself.

Fiction

"The Spinster and the Players." By H. Murray Gilchrist, and illustrated by Fred Pegram.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

I am a reader and student of your paper, the Saturday Review, and I consider it for very reliable information [illegible] books and art. One article which appeared in your issue of Aug. 13, and entitled "Every Man One Wife His Own Romance," was astonishing in the extreme, for it was a sweeping denunciation of a lovely and fascinating form of verse.

When I think of the many brilliant names in the circle of American song that have produced noble sonnets, would it not seem that the sonnet was the golden house of the temple of poetry, and that your correspondent is unduly indifferent to its rare beauty and meritorious merits. Whatever may be said in opposition to it, the sonnet is certainly destined to stand the ravages of time, when other nondescript forms of poetry will be only a memory.

When "E. G." insinuates that American poetry is on the decline I cordially disagree with him, for, in my humble opinion, American poetry was never in such a healthy condition as it is at present. Without even mentioning the magazines, where the poetry is always of the highest quality, selected with care and discrimination, one can find excellent verse, charming in execution and brilliant in finish, in the pages of the daily and weekly press. Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and Holmes will live as long as the language is spoken, and among the living poets we can boast of such excellent singers as Stoddard, Stedman, Aldrich, Gilder, Whitcomb Riley, and John Hay, every one of whom has written sonnets of the first order.

Now, with regard to producing a sonnet from what "E. G." naïvely calls a "skeleton," I must confess to being a trifle skeptical, and I am sure not a few readers of The Saturday Review will agree with me. He has gone to work in a very ingenious, and I might say original, manner; and while his lines, "To An Organ Grinder," can not be taken seriously, the sonnet entitled "Loveless" has in it the elements of genuine poetry, but, has he produced this poem from a skeleton? and, having written two, can he not, for the benefit of your many readers, write just one more? By doing so he would certainly shed more light on the matter. To this end I have contrived two columns of terminals, which are as follows:

Calm	sleep
The	paves
A	waves
Then	deep
Here	steep
My	again
The	pain
Depart	sweep
Yon	seems
A	sky
To	argosy
The	dreams
I	alone
While	tone.

This may be a nut for "E. G." to crack, and I hope he will accept it as cheerfully as it is given. PINDAR.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

"E. G.'s" Sonnets and One by Keats

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article on "The Sonnet," printed in The Times's Saturday Review for Aug. 20, the writer, "E. G.," woefully misconstrues the sonnet. His misconception is, doubtless, due to an essay on the subject by Richard Henry Stoddard, published in Scribner's Monthly some years ago, in which the form of the sonnet to the exclusion of its spirit was treated at length. In that essay Mr. Stoddard informed us about the octave, the sestet, and the rhyme, but not a word about the creator's breath that animates it. The writer's misconception may be due, furthermore, to the fact that many of the sonnets selected as perfect by the admirers of that form of verse will not bear a very rigid analysis as a whole, however beautiful they may be in part. Take, for example, Keat's sonnet, "On Looking Into Chapman's Homer," in the first line:

"Much have I traveled in the realm of gold,"

what is meant by the phrase, "the realm of gold"? It is too general, for true imagination imagines—that is, gives us an image. Then, after the lines:

"Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne,
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene,"

how prosily the octave ends:

"Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold"!

The fact that Chapman spoke out "loud and bold" in no wise strengthens the tale that the poet had been "told," and certainly adds nothing in point of beauty. Had Chapman led the poet to the discovery of Homer's epic or Cortes (or, rather, Balboa, to be historically correct,) led his followers to a glimpse of the Pacific, we would have had an unbroken picture. The sonnet's unity is again broken by the lines beginning the sestet:

"Then felt I like a watcher in the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken,"

for, though these lines are beautiful in themselves, they carry us away from the "demesne" ruled by "deep-browed Homer." The breach of unity is all the more apparent by the poet's return to the original image in his magnificent conclusion:

"Or like stout Cortes, when, with eagle eyes,
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent upon a peak of Darien."

What, then, is a perfect sonnet? It is a poetic thought, or a noble emotion that finds adequate expression in the space of fourteen lines. It is an organism in that it is the gradual development of an idea to

AUG

[illegible] Keats, Shelley and the Sonnet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lover of Keats and Shelley I cannot let pass unchallenged "E. G.'s" sneering reference to them as effeminate poets of the past. If Keats and Shelley are merely effeminate then pure and imaginative verse, all forms artistic beauty are effeminate, and a large body of poetry lovers will protest that the poems of the two great masters are alive to-day. Their work belongs to the present, not to the past, and carries as perfect and satisfying a message to us of to-day as to men of their own era.

What "E. G." writes about the sonnet proves very little as to its merits as a verse form. His merely an expression of one person's opinion. It is possible to parody any beautiful verse form by unworthy and inferior examples such as "E. G." has evolved. Because E. G." does not possess "the vision and the faculty divine" in any degree, and is therefore unable to produce a luminous and suggestive sonnet, is no proof that the form, in the hands of a true poet, is not the best for the expression of a single impressive vivid thought.

I question altogether the truth of the statement that "a sonnet will never die, because people in general never had the faintest suspicion that it ever lived." It may be true as regards the great mass of people who have no love or appreciation for literary beauties, but of the audience, small but fit, for which every poet of any artistic sense must write, is emphatically false.

BLAINERD P. EMERY.

Portland, Conn., Aug. 20, 1898.

Seeks a Literary Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am interested in the subject of small literary clubs and have often wished during my two years' residence in New York to become a member of one. That other readers of The Times's Saturday Review are interested also is evidenced by the inquiry of "W." in The Review of Aug. 13, and the very entertaining letter from "Percie Vial" in the issue of Aug. 20. The idea outlined there seems a particularly good one, and if he would take the initiative I am sure a mutually stimulating and helpful circle could be formed among readers of The Times's Saturday Review. I would suggest one important modification of the original plan, however, namely, that ladies be admitted as members. Let "Percie Vial" be heard from again.

BELLICENT.

New York, Aug. 21, 1898.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It overjoys me to remark that interest is at last being evinced in the existence and growth of small literary clubs. You undoubtedly speak the truth in The Times's Saturday Review when you say: "They are doing, in the main, very useful and potent service in spreading abroad knowledge of books." I know that I have never learned as much of literature in reading independently as I have as a member of a certain small literary society. Of course, the training received there is not thorough and broad such as a college affords, but it certainly forms a solid foundation upon which to base a future study of letters.

The club of which I speak, known as the "Holmes Literary Society," consists of eleven young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty. It was founded five years ago by four of its present members and fought against heavy odds for about three years, until it grew large enough to carry out its purpose. Its aim is to educate its members in English and American literature, to develop in them the power of oratory, and the art of debating, and to give them practice in the writing of both serious and light essays.

Our methods of bringing about these ends are the result of years of experience. We study one author at a time, learn each salient detail of his life, and endeavor to discern what influences were brought to bear upon him to call forth certain writings. The reading of a single writer consumes

[illegible] All the members [illegible] in turn there, [illegible] and it is not fair to absent [illegible] or [illegible] the night on which [illegible] is made it called "gargantua evening," and our manners [illegible].

The meetings of the society take place once every week, and last from about 8 to 11 o'clock. After the meeting the members cast aside the rules of parliamentary law and spend a sociable hour together. The conversation is usually of a pretty wholesome nature, for all members are or have been college students. In fact, one of the requirements to gain admission to the club is that the candidate shall have attended college at least two years. Naturally this raises the tone of the society and imparts to it an atmosphere surrounding but few organizations of a similar nature.

WALTER JAMES HEIMANN.

Far Rockaway, L. I., Aug. 18, 1898.

Jargon That Takes Another Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in the articles on Christian Science, so called, in The Times's Saturday Review. The last one, (in its favor,) by Emma L. De Prosse, is unique, but I fail to find in it either science or religion. The jargon it calls science is made up of terms taken from mathematics, which have no more reference to religion than the term "knee drill," which the Salvation Army applies to prayer. That the religion is based upon the "teachings of Jesus," as she says, I absolutely deny. His teachings are so perverted and distorted that no Christian would recognize them, and the historical truths of His life are completely falsified.

Apropos of their teaching, have you ever seen a copy of the Lord's Prayer, on which Mrs. Eddy has laid her sacrilegious hands and dared to call her profanation of what is sacred to every Christian heart spiritualizing it? There is not a vestige of the original left, and if you heard it repeated you would never recognize it. The commandments do not mean what they say, but what Mrs. Eddy declares them to be, and so with everything else. You cannot go to the Bible without her key to its interpretation in your hand, and she prefers the novices to take the key alone.

Talking of the historical facts of our Lord's life and death, "H. E. C.," in an article entitled "Experience with Christian Science," in your Review of July 31 says:

"I attended a Bible class under one of their first readers. The lesson was on the journey of our Lord to Jerusalem. The opening sentence was, 'And He went up to Jerusalem.' Laying down the book, she glanced around the class and said, 'Now, my dear students, do not allow yourselves to be misled by these words into supposing that Jesus ever actually went up to Jerusalem. He only went in thought.'"

For myself, I heard another one of their first readers take for her text, "And they found the napkin and the linen clothes lying." She chose the word napkin as the one requiring explanation, and said:

"I suppose you think this means an ordinary napkin, or, in other words, something to bind about the head, but you are mistaken. Nap means sleep and kin little; therefore, the significance is only a little sleep. Jesus never died. He only took a little sleep. You must take it in a spiritual and not in a material sense."

Can you imagine any one with a sound brain listening to such twaddle as this and giving it serious consideration? One does not need to go to the dictionary to find out that nap itself means a little sleep, and there is no necessity to tack the kin to it to make it intelligible to any one of ordinary ability. I cannot sum this up better than to quote from your Review of Saturday, Aug. 20, these words:

"Of all the rot and rubbish ever printed, the 'Elementary Trials of Science,' of which one Papus is the editor, takes the palm, and this stuff, as an example of the gullibility of mankind, is in the fifth edition. * * * What can the present century have to do with Cabala, or fortune telling, or Christian Science? The last, impiously decking itself with what are sacred colors. * * * It is a return to the ignorance, the superstitions, of the Dark Ages, and is the work of the impostors and charlatans of to-day."

HENRY E. SAMPSON.

New York, Aug. 21, 1898.

A Word for Oliver Optic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody pretending to fastidiousness is likely to recommend the study of Oliver Optic to boys in whom it is desirable to cultivate a literary taste, but is not the correspondent who calls his books "devoid of truth, degrading, and pernicious," rather severe? Is it quite true that they contain "nothing that is instructive"? Do they "treat mainly of newsboys, bootblacks, street arabs, Fagins, thieves, gamblers, tramps, and robbers"? Oliver Optic wrote about 120 books. Of the last 35 that came from his pen 24 were stories of travel in foreign lands and 11 were stories of the civil war. Of his earlier books 18 had young soldiers or young sailors for their chief characters, and were patriotic in their teachings. Then there were 17 in which boating and yachting furnished the chief interest, 6 railway stories, a set of 6 intended to describe the West and South, 4 books for adult reading, 3 being novels and 1 a life of Gen. Grant.

In the comparatively small number remaining there are a few stories of boot- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

but I am sadly hindered in the pursuit of this pleasure by running into words, phrases, sentences, and passages which are written in a tongue which is foreign to the language in which the book is professedly written. I have no knowledge of the purport of these words, phrases, sentences or passages. I am too poor, or, for one of millions of other good reasons which exist, I cannot obtain the means to translate this language; or, though I could obtain these means, I hold that expecting me to do what should be the author's own work is unreasonable and unworthy or serious discussion—in fact, one of the few things in this world which are unworthy of that useful and sensible instrument, and poor I, being unable to divine the hidden meaning, must, perforce, relinquish some of the full measure of delight which the book imparts to those who have been educated in such mysteries. I think I hear you say that it is my misfortune, but not the writer's culpability, but will you tell me why this practice, this vile, snobbish, arrogant flaunting of miscalled wisdom in the wrong place, is followed? Tell me why. Is it done because sometimes a writer cannot translate the foreign into the domestic tongue without dropping some of its valued flavor? Does not every man who acknowledges this know that he but argues his own mediocrity by saying so? Many a man who has said a thing couldn't be "did" has found himself humbled by some upstart who proved that it could. What other sound reason has any one to give in defense of this offense? Do these words, phrases, sentences, educate the reader into a knowledge of the meaning of these foreign tongues? Do good authorities agree upon this being a simplified and helpful method of learning this worthy and valued branch? That excuse will not defend it well. What then? Honestly, do not you, do not those who contribute to your interesting columns, do not the writers of letters, of books, of papers, essays, poems, and what of this nature I have not enumerated—do not you, do not they, and have not all always made use of this miserable habit (which has turned many a poor man's liver) solely to display a knowledge of these foreign languages? I don't assert—I ask. Please do not tell me that you did it because you could not translate the meaning expressively, because I think that is inexcusable. Please don't, I ask, on second thought, answer me at all. Just refrain from doing so again and spread the reform abroad. You will show to me thusly that you sympathize with me and those for whom I orate, and that is all I want. I seek the embarrassment of no one. Teach all the reading world that this disease is a snobbish trait more virulent than any (but few) of all those which were enumerated by Thackeray. He couldn't see this bacillus for the reason that the fat man who sang "O Where, O Where, Has My Little Dog Gone?" couldn't see his dog—because of personal impediments.

Many another fault mars our happiness, Mr. Editor, and to these I may some day sing a dirge, but now I have but one song, and so all day (at present) I sing, When writing English, write English.

JAY KNICKERBOCKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1898.

Pope's Homer and the Caryls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was attracted to a communication bearing the title "Pope's Homer in Quartos" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20; not that I know anything about the monetary value of the first edition of Pope's translation of the Iliad, but because I know something of the once owner of the copy in question, viz., Mr. Richard Caryl. Pope had a very dear friend, John Caryl, a Catholic gentleman and a stanch Jacobite, living at Ladyholt, in the County of Sussex, to whom he was greatly indebted for many kindnesses, and at whose instigation he wrote "The Rape of the Lock," as he relates in the third line of the first canto:

"This verse to Caryl, muse! is due."

The greater part of the translation of the Iliad was made at Ladyholt. The whole Caryl family were greatly interested in the success of the work. They did everything to encourage Pope in his most laborious undertaking, not only as friendly critics, but also by substantial financial aid. Out of the 575 subscribers they obtained by personal solicitation the first thirty-eight, and among them there were four of the family—John Caryl, Esq., John Caryl, Jr., Lady Mary Caryl, (a daughter of Mackenzie, Count Seaforth,) and Mr. Richard Caryl, a brother of the elder John. Pope alludes to this in a letter to John Caryl, Esq., written on the 19th of March, 1714: "I think you have been very successful in procuring so many [subscribers] and too kind enlisting so many out of your family." The abovenamed Richard Caryl may have been the owner of your correspondent's copy of the Iliad, or it may have belonged to his nephew, Richard Caryl, S. J. Both of these gentlemen lived in Paris, and were both priests of the Church of Rome. The nephew was a Jesuit, served on the English mission, and died in 1751 at Stapehill, in Derbyshire. His brother, Harry Caryl, also a friend of Pope, was a page to the King of Poland, and accompanied the Princess Maria Leczinski to Paris in order to witness her marriage to Louis XV. Among the original subscribers was Sir Harry Tichborne, who at one time was imprisoned in the Tower of London for six years with Sir John Caryl, an uncle of the foregoing Caryls. Pope's publisher, Lintot, was also a friend of the Caryls. I have now before me a letter written by John Caryl's wife to Mrs. Lintot, dated Ladyholt, Jan. 26, 1732. The subscription for the first edition of the Iliad was 1 guinea a volume, and it is now sold for as much, and often more. If I could see the signature of Richard Caryl I would be able to tell to which one the Iliad belonged.

Among the Caryl papers, once in the muniment room at Ladyholt, now in the British Museum, there are a number of letters from Pope and also memoranda concerning him.

CARYL COLEMAN,

Pelham Manor, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1898.

Broad Scotch True English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "R. H.," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of this week, makes the following statement, which I readily indorse: "'Broad Scotch,' so-called, is probably more like the speech of the Angles than that more cultivated and literary speech which has by a certain right arrogated to itself exclusively the name English."

Scotch is English, Englise; that is, the language of the Angles or Angles. The language of the Teutonic invaders was originally called by them Saxon or English, according as the people were Saxons or Angles. To combine these two we use the compound word Anglo-Saxon. London is in Middlesex, Middle Saxons; Essex, East Saxons; Sussex, South Saxons, and Alfred the Great was frequently called "King of Wessex," a title which, it is said, he preferred to "King of England."

The principal Anglian Kingdom was Northumbria, north from the Humber (in Yorkshire) to the Frith of Forth in Scotland. The later division between the two countries did not then exist. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, was Edwin's Burg, founded by Edwin, King of the Anglian Kingdom of Northumbria. What is called "Scotch" is nearer to the Anglian speech than the modern English. Any one with a good knowledge of Scotch will understand Chaucer and the other older English writers better than one who is not familiar with it. Scotch is, then, the Anglian speech spoken in Scotland. I need hardly say, however, that there is a large admixture of Celtic, Danish, and Norman-French. J. P. A.

Montreal, Aug. 2[illegible] 1898.

"Comin' Thro the Rye" Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me call the attention of readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to the fact that a Scottish poet of the sixteenth century makes use of the phrase "through the rye" in its ordinary significance. Satirizing the "jackmen," as the armed feudal retainers were called, the self-styled "John Upland" says:

"They ride about in such a rage
By forest, firth, and field,
With buckler, bow, and brand.
Lo! where they ride out through the rye!
The Devil mot sain the company,
Quoth John Upon-land."

In quoting the above lines, Scott remarks that special laws were passed in restraint of the damage done to agriculture by these troops of military retainers.

To show that rye was cultivated in Scotland in the time of Burns, it is only necessary to quote his rhyming repartee to Lord Boyd. If my memory is not at fault, the impromptu runs this:

"'Tis not Lord Crawford, but Lord Boyd;
Of grace and manners he is void:
Just like a bull among the rye,
Cries 'Baugh!' at folks as he goes by."

As to the meaning of the word "rye" in the familiar song, the natural presumption ought to prevail, in the absence of clear and specific evidence to the contrary. And if the rustic bard really had in mind an insignificant rivulet instead of a field of rye, he was to blame for using an expression so plainly misleading. E. J. H.

Biltmore, N. C., Aug. 21, 1898.

Daniel Webster Called In.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The practice, so common among newspaper writers, of designating the flag of our country by the absurd and incongruous title "Old Glory," makes one wonder how so poor a substitute for the time-honored names like "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Stars and Stripes" gained so great a vogue and who originated it.

It may have been a Spaniard, who first used the name in derision, little thinking that the people who have so much love for their flag would perpetuate such a pitiful appellation. Usually, when a new name or phrase is put forth and generally adopted, it has a special fitness for the purpose to which it is applied, and meets an obvious need, qualities entirely wanting in this wretched "Old Glory." Darwin's law of the survival of the fittest does not seem to apply to language.

A good way to make "Old Glory" appear in all its bald deformity is to take one of Daniel Webster's patriotic addresses, and at every point where he alludes to the National flag substitute the term Old Glory. It would be a species of sacrilege, but the effect would be, I think, to prevent any one ever using the name "Old Glory" in a serious piece of writing. But it is of no avail to protest against innovations of this kind when writers of high standing and journals sanction them. Common people can only express their opinion, and let it go at that. C. G. B.

Mansfield Centre, Conn., Aug. 20, 1898.

Miss Brown and Miss Jewett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"C.'s" commendation of Miss Alice Brown's books in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is none too strong. It was by oversight that her "Meadow Grass" was omitted from my list published in THE REVIEW of Aug. 6. It should have the place occupied by "Dr. Breen's Practice." Miss Brown's view of life and character is as exquisitely chaste as Miss Jewett's, but seems to be the result of deliberate intellectual effort, rather than of temperament, as in Miss Jewett's case. In this the two writers impress a different class of readers. If the generalization may be permitted, Miss Jewett's books appeal to the mind through the heart; Miss Brown's influence the heart by convincing the mind; both reveal the simple, humble New Englander as he is. M. A.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1898.

Heretical for Fifty Years.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned, a "literary feller" for fifty years, (of low degree, he admits,) begs emphatically to indorse "Juveen's" estimate of "Don Quixote." Allow him to say, also, that his literary heresy, which, it may be said, is shared by Ruskin himself, extends to "Wilhelm Meister" and "Faust." H.

Winthrop, Me., Aug. 22, 1898.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW flatters the editor by referring to the "charming" account which the latter gave "of the rare beauty of the Phi Beta Kappa Hall in Yale University, wherein 'Don Quixote,' by inscription of the name in the central place, is ranked as one of the five chief books in all literatures and of all ages, the other four being 'The Iliad,' 'The Book of Job,' 'Divine Comedy' and 'King Lear.'" Then he turns upon "Don Quixote" and rends it thus: "This does seem an amazing, breath-taking rank to give a book one-third of which is too random dull to read and the other two-thirds an extravagant outpouring of mere ridicule and fun."

Naturally the editor is shocked, in spite of the preliminary dose of sugar and molasses, and he retorts with a load of authorities which comes down upon the correspondent like a thousand of brick. For myself I take pleasure in reading "Don Quixote," but I sympathize with the correspondent's refreshing independence. He has the spirit that overturns shams and humbug, and it is a spirit that should be let loose upon current literature. Putters and faddists have flourished in the past, but never more luxuriantly than they do today.

Van Buren's Son's Wife.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know that the error is of sufficient importance to be noticed, but in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6 M. Mower states that Col. A. Van Buren married a Miss Singleton of Virginia. He did marry a Miss Singleton, but she was of Sumter County, S. C. Her father was a very large land and slave owner, one of the wealthiest men in the State. A sister of Mrs. Van Buren married George McDuffie, Governor, and afterward United States Senator from South Carolina in "nullification times." The only child of this union, a daughter, married Gen. Wade Hampton, the distinguished cavalry leader of the Confederate Army, and died childless. These facts are all well known to the writer, who has spent a long life within fifteen miles of the old Singleton homestead, and who has seen Van Buren on his visits to South Carolina. W.

Sumter, S. C., Aug. 15, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

"H. S." writes from Boston: "'G.' will find papers on Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and Mr. Aldrich in the first series of 'Poets' Homes' papers, published in Wide Awake, a juvenile magazine absorbed by St. Nicholas some years ago. The editor, Miss Ella Farman, long before there were 'poets' days' in the schools, conceived the idea of interesting her young readers in living poets by publishing their biographies and portraits, together with pictures of their homes and selections from their verses. The biographers were chosen with some care, most of them being authors of repute, and each being a personal friend of the poet who was his subject. The sketches were published some twenty years ago in two volumes.

Mabel Read, writing on the same topic from Hanover, N. H., says: "'G.' of Newburyport, Mass., will find sketches of these writers she wishes in 'American Writers of To-day,' by Vedder."

Will Edwin T. Filmore, who wrote the letter, "Books Harmful for Children," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20, please forward his street address to the editor, in whose care a pamphlet has been sent to Mr. Filmore?

Augustus Toedleberg writes from Brooklyn: "In answer to your correspondent, 'F. K. P.,' in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I would say that he can get a good portrait of Ada Clare from J. O. Wright & Co., 6 East Forty-second Street, New York. It is a reproduction, taken from a life photograph.

"A Subscriber" writes from Charleston, S. C., asking if any reader can tell him the name of the author of the following lines:

"Woman, 'tis thine to cleanse man's heart
From every base, unholy past,
His friend, companion, guide to be,
And win him back the Heaven
He forfeited for thee."

David Hutcheson informs us under a Washington date that the author of "Ligan: a Collection of Tales and Essays," Philadelphia, 1857, (about whom a correspondent inquires in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20,) according to the catalogue of the Boston Public Library, was William Duane of Philadelphia. A short notice of his life will be found in Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography.

"X." of Sumter, S. C., says he has been accustomed to think Knight's "History of England" preferable in some respects to Green's "for one wanting a general knowledge of English history." He has a young friend "of limited early educational advantages" who wishes to read a good general history of England, and he is disposed to recommend Knight. "Will you kindly give me your advice?" he asks. "Also, will you please indicate the standing of Knight's History among the learned, as compared with Green, Hume, and Smollett, and other general histories of England? I say general, as distinguished from Froude, Macaulay, McIntosh, and others, who only write of selected periods." Knight's "Popular History of England" will serve our correspondent's purpose much better than the one by Hume and Smollett, and better probably than Green's. His young friend would do well, however, to read Green afterward.

"Rusticus" of Glen Head, L. I., indorses "a clipping from an article in your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW for July 30, on a volume of poetry by Charles Camp Torelli. A line," he says, "was evidently put in by mistake of the printer," another line, the right one, having been taken out. "A young friend of mine," continues our correspondent, "a hard-working farmer, who has had but two years schooling in his life, happened to take up the paper and, perceiving the error, took out his pencil and corrected it as follows: 'Of weaving schemes that draw a tightening net.' Now, it almost seems to me as if these might well be the poet's very words left out in your quotation. Anyhow, wouldn't you call it a pretty smart emendation, considering the source? Please print the line in question, so that we may make a comparison." The correct line is:

"Of idle learning, thoughts that hover yet."

Robert S. Stodart writes from New Brighton, S. I.: "Referring to Mr. Brainerd P. Emery's inquiry of last Saturday for titles of books and pamphlets on Rossetti and the pre-Raphaelites, permit me to add a title to the list furnished by you—Ruskin's 'Pre-Raphaelitism.' This thin book, which is enriched with a fine portrait of Ruskin, is one of my most intimate friends. In it Ruskin is at his best, and how great that best is! Let Mr. Brainerd get 'Pre-Raphaelitism,' and I am certain he will come to treasure it as something exquisite and precious."

On this topic Eve King Starr, writing from Pennsylvania, asks why we have passed by the book bearing that exact title, "Dante Gabriel Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement," by Esther Wood, published in London by Sampson Low, Marston & Co. It certainly is very pleasant reading.

Harper & Brothers will publish Sept. 9 "A Constitutional History of the American People," by F. N. Thorpe, in two volumes; "A Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan; "China in Transformation," by Archibald R. Colquhoun; "Metaphysics, a New Edition," by Borden P. Browne, and "The Golfers' Alphabet."

"The Foremost of the Literary Magazines."

The Bookman

JAMES LANE ALLEN, author of "The Choir Invisible," says:

"*The Bookman* is the nearest approach to the ideal journal of its class that has yet been made in this country."

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER

Is a notable one, as regards both circulation and contents, and includes illustrated articles on "Bismarck as Phrasemaker," by Prof. Munroe Smith; "Nietzsche, the German Philosopher," by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck; "The First Books of Thoreau, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Whittier," by L. S. Livingston; an inquiry as to 'Rhyme,' by Prof. Brander Matthews; Mrs. Lynn Linton, by Beatrice Harraden; an interview with Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, by Gelett Burgess, etc., etc.

☞ The circulation of THE BOOKMAN during the 12 months of 1897 averaged UPWARDS of 14,000 copies per month. Advertising rates on application.

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AUG

1898

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

I.—NEW YORK.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish shortly "A History of the Parish of Trinity Church in New York," compiled in large part from original documents, by the order of the Corporation of Trinity Church, and edited by Dr. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., (ninth rector.) The work will be completed in three volumes, with portraits and views. A limited edition of 250 copies printed from type is also offered. On the same date will also be published Volume II. of "The Historical Development of Modern Europe, from 1850 to the Present Time," by Charles M. Andrews, Associate Professor of History in Bryn Mawr College. The first volume embraces the period from the Congress of Vienna to 1850.

"Yesterdays in the Philippines," by Joseph Earle Stevens, which was published a short time ago by Charles Scribner's Sons, is reported to be making a fine record for an author's first book.

A. & C. Black of London and the Macmillan Company of New York will publish simultaneously before long a work on the life of St. Paul, which Dr. Orello Cone of Boston has recently completed. It is entitled "Paul, the Man, the Missionary, and the Teacher."

Mrs. Voynich's "The Gadfly" has gone into the unlucky thirteenth edition, as might be expected in these humid days of late August, when insects of all species thrive at the expense of man. The cold weather, however, will probably not blight this "Gadfly," as it will those of its natural kind. It will undoubtedly not stay long enough in its thirteenth impression to be seriously harmed by the direful influence of the magic number.

A history of the Palais Royal Theatre from 1784, in which year it was first opened as a marionette show, down to the present day, is being prepared by Robert B. Douglas, the author of "The Life and Times of Mme. du Barry" and "Sophie Arnould," of which the latter has created no end of comment both in London and on the Continent. In Mr. Douglas's new volume, which will be appropriately entitled "The House of Laughter," there will be many anecdotes of Parisian actors and authors, including some hitherto unpublished material concerning Mlle. Montansier, who became manageress in 1790.

Henry Holt & Co. add to their Fall announcements "Public Finance," by Prof. W. M. Daniels of Princeton University.

The October Scribner will have an illustrated article on the "Storming of San Juan de Cuba," by Richard Harding Davis. Brief papers on subjects growing out of the war may also be expected from the pen of John R. Spears, the well-known naval authority, and Miss Alice Gorren will write on "American Unpopularity Abroad." The British military attaché, Capt. Arthur Lee, Royal Artillery, will present a paper on the fight at El Caney from the point of view of a military critic. Among the fiction there will be a pathetic story of a peculiar sort of bravery on the part of a recruit to the recently organized volunteer army; it is entitled, "Drummed Out," and its author is Harrison Robinson, author of "How the Derby Was Won." Octave Thanet will continue her series of Labor and Capital stories with "Johnny's Job"; this is a love story and will be illustrated by A. B. Frost. The serials by Mr. Wyckoff, Senator Lodge, and Mr. Page are continued. James F. J. Archibald will present a spirited and vividly descriptive paper "On the Day of Surrender of Santiago."

An extensive collection of over 2,500 items of Hebrew and Arabic manuscripts has recently been acquired by the British Museum, which is likely to throw considerable light on early Eastern Jewish literature. The collection, whose date embraces the period between the ninth and the fourteenth century, includes a number of Arabic deeds, written both in Hebrew and Arabic characters.

Sydney Grundy has finished his dramatization of "The Three Musketeers." It is said in London that Mr. Tree will produce it at Her Majesty's Theatre in November. It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Grundy has improved upon "The Three Guardsmen" so familiar to American audiences. News of another adaptation also comes from London; Anthony Hope is at work putting into dramatic form "Rupert of Hentzau."

The well-known Parisian publishing house of Hachette et Cie will shortly add "Voltaire," by Joseph Texte, to its list of literary monographs. The whole series, which now numbers forty-three volumes, had its origin in M. Gustave Yanson's "Corneille." "Voltaire" succeeds "Merimée," by Pierre Marie Augustin Filon, which was presented a few weeks ago.

Lord Ashbourne has just finished a work on Pitt, upon which he has been toiling through varying periods of leisure for several years. It will be published in October by Longmans, Green & Co., and will be entitled "Pitt: Some Chapters of His Life and Times."

Mrs. Margaret Deland's "Old Chester Tales," which have appeared in Harper's Magazine, will shortly be brought out in book form by Harper & Brothers in America and by Longmans, Green & Co. in London.

A well-known London literary review says that the success in that city of George W. Cable as a reader from his own stories has been so pronounced that it is likely to encourage other American authors who read from their own works to tempt fortune in England.

A new volume of poems by Mrs. Ella Higginson will shortly be brought out by the Macmillan Company both in New York and London. Its title is "When the Birds Go North Again." Mrs. Higginson, who, it will be recalled, recently presented a volume of stories entitled "From the Land of the Snow Pearls," has also a similar book ready called "A Forest Orchid."

Charles F. Thwing of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, is reported to be at work on a sequel to "The American College and American Life," which has been very favorably received both here and in London.

George Haven Putnam of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons will contribute to the early fall [illegible] Charles Dana Dudley, author of "My Life in Two Hemispheres," which was published last Spring by the Macmillan Company, is now engaged upon a book of memoirs dealing with the twenty years which have passed since his return from Australia. It is said, however, that Mr. Charles will probably reserve this volume for posthumous publication. The author's "Conversations with Carlyle," of which some of the material was originally presented in The Contemporary Review, will, however, shortly make its appearance.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish on Sept. 1 "The Wonderful Century," by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace; "The Women of Honor," by Walter Copland Perry; "The Jubilee Book of Cricket," by Prince Ranjitsinhji, all of which have been described in these columns.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press an elaborately illustrated work on the forms of North America, entitled "How to Know the Ferns." The author is Mrs. William Starr Dana.

Alexander Black, author of "Miss Jerry" and "A Capital Courtship," is writing a new novel for Charles Scribner's Sons, entitled "Miss America."

The Macmillan Company has in press a new volume by Benjamin Kidd, whose "Social Evolution" created quite a stir in London and New York sociological circles a few months ago. The author will arrive in this city next week. Like several other famous students of political institutions, Mr. Kidd has found this country the most suggestive site for his special study. At the present time he is directing his attention, in common with other thoughtful Europeans, to the exercise by the United States of their sway of so-called imperialism. He has dealt with this subject very thoroughly in "The Control of the Tropics," which will be published immediately.

Miss Maria Parloa will have an illustrated book from The Century Company's press in the early Fall entitled "Home Economics." The volume covers every subject that engages the attention of the careful housewife, and bristles with suggestions for saving money and economising time.

Elliot Gregory, "An Idler," has in press a collection of essays, revised from the form in which they originally appeared in a New York paper, entitled "Worldly Ways and Byways." They will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Conder has written a volume entitled "The Hittites and Their Language," which will be published next Thursday by Dodd, Mead & Co. Lieut. Col. Conder, it will be recalled, is the author of "Tentwork in Palestine," and his new books will include a study of Egyptian conquests in Syria, the Assyrian conquests in Syria, races of Eastern Asia, and the Mongol Hieroglyphic.

Mrs. Ella F. Peattie, author of "The Judge" and "With Scrip and Staff," has a book composed of "spook" stories of every-day people, in press with the Macmillan Company. The volume, which will be entitled "The Shape of Fear, and Other Ghostly Stories," includes, among other sketches, "The Spectral Collie," "The Obstinate Corps," and "The Astral Onion."

Norman Hapgood has been engaged to conduct a new department in The Bookman, on "The Drama of the Month."

A three-volume work by Augustus J. C. Hare will be published next Thursday by Dodd, Mead & Co., and is entitled "The Story of Two Noble Lives: Charlotte, Countess Canning, and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford." The edition, like other works by the same author, has been imported.

A new and enlarged edition of Mary White's "The Book of Games" will be ready Sept. 16, from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Alice Morse Earle, the author of "Customs and Fashions of Old New England," "Costume of Colonial Times," &c., has written a new volume on her special subject, which the Macmillan Company will bring out before long. The volume is entitled "Home Life in Colonial Days," and deals with such subjects as the serving of meals, wool culture, and spinning and weaving, girls' occupations, jackknife industries, &c. The book will be well illustrated.

That interesting volume of drawings entitled "Life's Comedy" will have its third series presented in September by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is composed of 140 drawings from Life, most of them being full page in size. The principal artists represented are Gibson, Wenzell, Van Schaick, Toaspern, A. B. Blashfield, Sullivant, Mayer, Hyde, Kelley, and others.

A clever story which gives a picture of the literary life in the London of to-day will be issued Sept. 1 by Dodd, Mead & Co. in William Le Queux's "Scribes and Pharisees." The chief scribe in the book is an unsuccessful young artist who turns his attention to journalism primarily as a stepping stone to the higher branches of literature. Through him as a medium the author gives us an insight into journalistic life in the metropolis of the world and traces the evolution of a successful English novelist.

The last novel by the late Dr. Georg Ebers was entitled "Arachne," and was recently published by D. Appleton & Co., the publishers of the complete and authorized edition of Dr. Ebers's works.

It is announced by the Macmillan Company that they have purchased the long-established publishing business of Richard Bentley & Son of London. All the Bentley present publications, and those heretofore issued, will hereafter be published by the Macmillan Company, in London and New York. By this purchase a long list of notable books is added to the already multitudinous publications of the Macmillan Company.

A new volume of essays on Jane Austen, Goldsmith, and other writers of the eighteenth century by Austin Dobson, has just been announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. These publishers have already presented a

The Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, New York City, will publish in September, through Thomas Whittaker, a volume of Sunday morning discourses entitled "Visions," uniform with his earlier book, "From Things to God."

Among the interesting articles in The Century for September there will be discussed the question of territorial expansion by two well-known publicists of different views. Carl Schurz, formerly United States Minister to Spain, will write on "Thoughts on American Imperialism," and Whitelaw Reid, at one time United States Minister to France, will have a paper on "The Territory with Which We Are Threatened." The paper by M. Emile Ollivier, which has already, through extracts, been widely commented on, will form perhaps the feature of the number. Its title, as already stated, will be "America, Spain, and France."

Arthur Hoeber, art editor and critic, has just finished a series of four articles on "A Century of American Book Illustration," which will appear in The Bookman some time in the forthcoming season and will be fully illustrated. The first article will quite likely appear in the October number.

John Long, the publisher, of Chandos Street, Strand, London, will publish some time next month a collection of Australian bush stories under the title of "When Mopoke Calls." The author is William S. Walker, an Australian by birth and the nephew of "Rolf Boldrewood."

The "Classics for the Million," by Henry Grey, of which John Long is the London publisher, has just reached its eighteenth thousand in England. An American edition will be issued next Monday by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A new book by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, entitled "Blessed Are Ye; Talks of the Beatitudes," will be published early next month by Thomas Whittaker.

Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director of the Lawrence School of Elocution and Acting of this city, has in press a volume on "Modern Oratory," consisting of selections from the works of the most learned and famous American and British statesmen, ministers, lawyers, and public speakers of modern times, with an introduction including suggestions on the use and management of the speaking voice and gesture.

Henry James's new novel, "The Two Magics," will be presented before long by the Macmillan Company.

Charles Hannan's new historical romance announced for early publication by John Long will, in order to avoid conflicting with other works already published, be called "Castle Oriol; or, the King's Secret," in place of the previously chosen title, "The Secret of the King."

William Harris Arnold's "First Report of a Book Collector" will be published Sept. 1 by Dodd, Mead & Co. It comprises a brief answer to the question, "Why first editions?" and other interesting subjects dear to the bibliophile. On the same date will also be presented a new and revised edition of William Anton's "The Invisible Playmate," which will also include "W. Y., Her Book." The two books thus appear in one volume for the first time in this country.

Among the books for boys which the Century Company will present before long are "Two Biddicut Boys," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Through the Earth," a story of the Jules Verne order, by Clement Fezandié; "The Lakerim Athletic Club," by Rupert Hughes; "The Book of the Ocean," by Ernest Ingersoll, and "Dennis and Ned Toodles," by Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—"James Russell Lowell and His Friends," by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Reminiscences" will be the golden gossip of the season. A biography of Lowell is necessarily a history of the Cambridge and Boston of his time and a history of American literature in the years prior to his acceptance of the Spanish mission, and Mrs. Howe has occupied a position among reformers corresponding to his among authors, besides being a woman of society.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell, the biographer of Christina Rossetti, and author of "Spring's Immortality," is the solitary poet in the list of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have one volume, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "From Sunset Ridge," and this is not entirely new, but will contain those of her earlier verses which she esteems her best. She is one of the very few American versifiers who have never been in haste to publish single poems or to collect those published into volumes, and the book will probably be all too small to please her admirers. Messrs. Copeland & Day have "Sicilian Idyls and Other Verses," by Mrs. Jane Minot Sedgwick; "The Wayfarers," by Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody; "Impressions," by Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry; "Fate," by Ada Negri, translated by A. M. Von Blomberg, and Mr. Morris Rosenfeld's "Songs from the Ghetto," the last long delayed by the absence in Europe of the translator, Prof. Wiener. "The Round Robin," by Miss Agnes Lee, is composed of verses for children, and has no reference to Santiago, and Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott's "The Harvest and Other [illegible] Century of Indian Epigrams," translated into lyrical English by Mr. Paul L. Dunbar, and published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to appear in September, especially in the women's clubs.

Eight books from Yale University, all included under the head of "Yale Studies in English," and edited by Prof. Albert S. Cook, are announced by Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. They are "Foreign Sources of Modern English Versification," by Mr. Charlton M. Lewis; "Aelfric; a New Study of His Life and Writings," by Caroline Louise Winter; "The Life of St. Cecilia," from manuscript sources with introduction, variants, and glossary by Miss Ellen Bertha Lovewell; "Dryden's Dramatic Theory and Practice," by Miss Margaret Sherwood; "Studies in Jonson's Comedy," by Miss Elizabeth Woodbridge, and "Guide to the Middle English Metrical Romances," by Miss Anna Hunt Billings. Seneca's "Medea," and "The Daughters of Troy," translated by Miss Ella I. Harris, under Prof. Cook's supervision, have an introduction from his pen, and "Dramatic Law and Dramatic Technique," by Miss Elizabeth Woodbridge, is a volume of essays also owning Yale as its source.

A complete edition of Browning in twelve volumes is to be issued by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. The edition is liberally annotated and is line numbered, and each poem has a descriptive synopsis for the benefit of those who cannot understand the poet, but desire to read him, the class which combines with those who can understand him and desire to talk about him and forms those Browning Clubs of which Miss Francesca Madison Monroe unwarily boasted to Ronald McDonald. The editors are Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke, who have excellently adapted their notes to the probable needs of the clubs.

The list of permanently valuable books prepared for early issue by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is long and varied. Four volumes in the American Statesmen Series, "Salmon P. Chase," "Charles Sumner," "Thaddeus Stevens," and "Charles Francis Adams"; "Letters to George Washington," edited by S. W. Hamilton and containing matter belonging to the days of his Colonelcy; "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," by Mr. William S. Stryker; "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution," by Mellen Chamberlain; "A History of the Presidency," by Mr. Edward Stanwood; the second volume of Mr. Hannis Taylor's "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution"; a memoir of "Samuel Edmund Sewall," by Miss Moore Tiffany, are the principal excursions in historical fields. "The Making and Unmaking of the Preacher," by Dr. William Jewett Tucker; "Afternoons in the College Chapel," by Dr. Francis G. Peabody; "Human Immortality," by Prof. William James, and "The Life and Letters of Paul the Apostle," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, may be roughly classified as dealing with religious matters. Mr. George H. Darwin's "On Tides," Mr. Percival Lowell's "Annals of the Lowell Observatory," are not too scientific to dismay the reader of ordinary intelligence, and Mr. Samuel H. Scudder's "Everyday Butterflies" and Mr. Bradford Torrey's "A World of Green Hills" are simply and frankly addressed to all lovers of nature.

"Stars and Telescopes," by Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst Observatory, is to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.; "Corona and Coronet," by his wife, Mabel Loomis Todd, describing his voyage and hers in the yacht Coronet when they went to Japan in 1896 to watch the eclipse, will be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Prof. Todd gives the history of some great observatories, descriptions of their telescopes, and sketches of some great astronomers. Mrs. Todd tells of the Ainus, the Hawaiians, and of the eclipse. The coincidence of publication is pure chance, but some readers will find that it gives both books a certain personal interest.

The number of new editions to be issued this Winter is rather formidable, and includes a new twelve-volume library edition of Parkman, with two photogravure plates in each volume, some from historical portraits, some from pictures by artists whose studies have made them sympathetic with Parkman. The text will follow the author's latest revisions, which were extensive, and it has been newly indexed. The publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., also announce a new edition of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's works, two volumes appearing every month; a "popular" edition of Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor's "Constantinople"; a new edition of "The Complete Angler," with the text of the Major edition, illustrations on wood, and an introduction by Lowell; and in fiction they will bring out a complete set of Daudet's novels, translated by Mr. George Burnham Ives, and a new complete edition of Jane Austen, including a memoir and a volume of letters. Evidently they believe that there are still those who care for Elizabeth, and even for Marianne Dashwood.

"What's in a Name?" by Mr. William Foster Apthorp, descriptive and analytical musical papers, and "Literary Likings," by Mr. Richard Burton, are announced by Messrs. Copeland & Day; "Select Essays on Dante," by Dr. Karl Witte, translated by Miss C. M. Lawrence; "The Bibliotaph and Other People," by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, and "Social Ideals in English Literature," by Miss Vida D. Scudder, appear on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. list. "Great Books," by the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, will be published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., and also authorized translations of Count Tolstoi's "What is Art?" and M. Bonnetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature."

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's Japanese experiences and researches furnish the former half of "Exotics and Retrospectives," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish this season. The latter half is chiefly fantasies, some of them returning to the style with which Mr. Hearn used to delight the readers of the New Orleans papers nearly a quarter of a century ago. The whole volume is new, which is a novelty, its predecessors having made their first appearance in magazines.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair; variable winds, becoming easterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,173. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

FOREIGN.—Authoritative confirmation of the dispatches from Pekin saying that the relations between England and Russia in China were strained to a point of rupture was obtained yesterday at London. The British Minister to China is strenuously insisting that China shall comply with her engagements to the British syndicates and making demands for explanation of recent violations. The delegates from Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua signed the new constitution yesterday, by which these three countries are united into the "United States of Central America." All the officers of Admiral Cervera's squadron will be arraigned before a court-martial on their arrival in Spain. The Prince of Wales landed yesterday from his yacht for the first time in a month, and it was ascertained that the fracture of his kneecap has proved a severer injury than was at first supposed. The Canadian conference did not meet yesterday, but the commissioners for their respective countries held sessions to discuss the issues between the United States and Canada.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 1.

The report that Senator McMillan has accepted the position of Ambassador to England is denied.

A reputed seaman of the St. Paul said in Pittsburg yesterday that Capt. Sigsbee had ordered him placed in double irons as punishment for a protest against the ill-treatment practiced by foreign petty officers on the ship.

Dr. George Reuling of Baltimore has removed cataracts from the eyes of Louise Hambright, who is five years old and had been blind since her birth. The child was able to see twenty-four hours after the operation.

The Seventy-first Regiment is expected to arrive from Montauk about noon to-morrow, and plans have been made for the soldiers to parade from the Battery up Broadway to their armory. Open carriages are to be supplied for those too weak to march. Hot bullion and sandwiches will be served to the men before they start.

Senator William P. Frye, who was appointed a member of the Peace Commission by President McKinley, was interviewed at Boston yesterday while returning from Washington. He declares that the Peace Commission will sail for Paris Sept. 17, but declined to discuss the instructions the Commissioners are supposed to have received from the President.

Page 2

The list of promotions of army officers who distinguished themselves at the capture of Manila was announced by President McKinley yesterday.

The sick list at Camp Thomas is daily increasing. Over 5,000 invalids have been sent home during the past few days, it is said, and about that number are in hospital.

President McKinley and party arrived at Somerset, Penn., last evening. En route the President and Mrs. McKinley stopped at Middletown and paid a brief visit to Camp Meade.

Page 3.

The examining board has recommended that Hobson be promoted to Naval Constructor.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday Ways and Means won the Dash Stakes and Briar Sweet the Ocean Handicap. The other races were won by St. Callatine, Damien, St. Lorenzo, and Olindo.

The Merchants' Association loaded a steamer with food and started it for Montauk. The suffering regulars are to be relieved. There was a generous response to the appeal for contributions, and at least two more steamers will be sent to camp this week.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment left Camp Wikoff for home. The Seventy-first New York is booked to leave to-morrow. The Rough Riders will leave camp next. They will be mustered out in this city, and will probably march through principal streets.

Page 4.

The New York baseball team lost in Chicago yesterday by 10 to 3. Cleveland beat Brooklyn in Rochester by 6 to 2.

The New York cricketers won the game played on Staten Island with the Canadian team by thirty-one runs.

The new yacht Hussar easily defeated the Norota in the match race sailed off Oyster Bay yesterday, winning by three minutes forty seconds actual time.

Oakley Vander Poel, the youngest competitor, won the handicap silver cup at the Englewood Golf Club's tournament yesterday. J. I. Blair, Jr., won the Englewood Cup.

Page 5.

Millionaire David H. Moffat of Denver and Tom Gay, the head waiter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whom Mr. Moffat took to Europe with him, returned yesterday on the Lucania.

Major Taylor, the colored bicyclist, easily defeated Michael in a special match race of a mile, paced, best two out of three, at Manhattan Beach. He also established a new world's record. Other events at the track were well contested.

Page 6.

In his report to the Secretary of the Treasury Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service gives details of the investigation of counterfeits and the arrest of the criminals. He also refers to the work of his division in the discovery of the Spanish spy system during the war and the expulsion of the principals from neutral territory.

Page 7.

Anibel Seijas, a Spanish soldier in a Newark Hospital, talks of the bravery displayed by the American troops in the engagement around Santiago.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Senatorial District met in convention yesterday and nominated George H. Mairs as candidate for State Senator.

The ninth annual baby parade was held yesterday afternoon at Asbury Park. About 500 children were in line, and the parade was witnessed by 35,000 persons.

When he visited the Navy Department yesterday Admiral Schley was the recipient of an ovation from the clerks of the State, War, and Navy Departments. Women kissed him, and men cheered wildly and struggled to grasp his hand. He will return to Westport, Conn., to-day, and on Wednesday will sail for Puerto Rico to begin his duties as a member of the Military Commission for that island.

Page 10.

I. Zangwill, the author, arrived in the city on the Lucania from London. He will shortly begin a lecturing tour.

It was learned that some of the most prominent liquor dealers of the city had incorporated a company for the purpose of establishing an independent brewery.

Page 11.

The Hudsonbank Gymnasium and Playground, on the Stryker estate, at Fifty-third Street, was formally opened yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Christopher S. Williams of Flatbush was arrested yesterday charged with having flourished a revolver and threatened to kill a painter named William E. Raynor. A warrant has also been issued for his son Edward. Mr. Williams was paroled until to-morrow morning, when both he and his son will have an examination.

Page 12.

A boy was shocked to death at Decatur, Ill., yesterday while trying to release a companion who had become entangled in an electric-light wire, and who was fatally burned.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, comments upon the alleged approaching removal of M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Pekin, and says that Russia very often has gained her point before she does what has the appearance of backing down. The selection of Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Justice White for places on the Peace Commission is regarded in London with sincere satisfaction. A new view of America is gradually being taken by England, when a journal like The Spectator can urge the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal upon particularly novel grounds. It is the opinion of certain English naval experts that the American Navy is at present nearer in fighting force to the German Navy than the officials of the latter will admit. The German sailor is said to be hopelessly overtrained, so that he is a mere machine, which cannot act upon its own responsibility in the event of a crisis. Englishmen, it is said, are laughing heartily at M. Lockroy's criticisms of his own country's navy. Comment is made as to the uncertain result of the Canadian-American Congress, and the inauspicious opening of Mr. Curzon's new career is also touched upon in the light of the recent Liberal victory at Southport.

Page 20.

The Rev. Dr. William Du Hamel, formerly assistant pastor of the Church of St. Augustine of Trinity Parish, in answer to an action brought by his wife to compel him to pay her allmony, made the statement that he was compelled to live in a tent at Rehoboth, Del., for economical reasons.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
National Guard Notes.—Page 20.
Amusements.—Pages 14 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 19.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 10.

PLATT GOES TO WASHINGTON.

An Impression Here that Gov. Black's Political Future Is Under Consideration.

Senator Platt went to Washington yesterday morning, and rumor had it that he was going to have a talk of a political nature with Gov. Black, who is now in that city. Although the reports from there say the visit was apparently without political significance, the politicians here thought the Senator was going to try to come to an understanding with the Governor regarding the latter's political future.

Some argued that it was probable that Senator Platt planned to come to an agreement with the Governor by assuring him that he would be elected to the Senate after his term at Albany expired. Senator Platt's denial on Friday of the statement Mr. Quigg was reported to have made, that Col. Roosevelt was the Senator's candidate for Governor, has not lessened the general belief that the nomination would be offered to the Colonel, although with conditions attached.

There were no signs yesterday that the Roosevelt boom was subsiding. Even at Democratic headquarters it was admitted that it looked more and more as if the Colonel of the Rough Riders would get the nomination.

Among the callers at Democratic headquarters yesterday was ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio. Senator McCarren, however, was not there at the time. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and there was a report that he had come here to have a talk with Richard Croker on matters pertaining to the next Presidential campaign. He denied this report, however, and Mr. Croker's friends said he was not going to return from the woods until Sept. 1. Gov. Stone said he believed National issues were not going to influence the voters in the campaign in this State.

BLACK, PLATT, AND ALGER.

They Hold a Long Conference in Washington Ostensibly About the Volunteers' Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Gov. Black and Senator Platt met here this morning and together made a long call on Secretary Alger, who did not go to his office to-day in consequence of fatigue and slight illness brought on by his visit to Camp Wikoff. The Governor and Senator Platt later had a talk, which both say was without political significance, and confined entirely to consideration of the disposition to make of the volunteers.

Gov. Black will to-morrow visit Camp Alger to ascertain by personal inspection the condition of the troops in camp in that place.

Dr. Doty Called to Washington.

Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, left for Washington on the midnight train, in response to a telegram last night from Gov. Black, who is there in relation to the welfare of the New York volunteers.

A SOLDIER'S MOTHER INSANE.

The Son's Death in the Army Caused Great Anguish.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Eddy, the mother of the young soldier of the Eighth who died on the voyage home from Cuba, is the widow of the late Simon Eddy. Okey was her only son. She has four daughters at home, two of whom are married, Bertha and Alice. When the news of the young man's sad death was received, Mrs. Eddy and two of her daughters, Bertha and Vesta, became violently insane with grief.

The mother was so beside herself that she sought to take her life. It was found necessary to tie her to prevent her committing suicide, and she remained under this restraint all night. Mrs. Eddy is a woman about fifty-five years of age. The family is a very wealthy one, and from letters received by comrades on board the Mohawk the death was caused by starvation.

He left Marietta two years ago and joined from East Liverpool, Ohio. The mother attempted to take her life by hanging herself, and then attempted to cut her throat with the same knife that was used in cutting the rope by her friends. The case has attracted wide-spread attention. The news of the death of the son and burial at sea was only received yesterday.

Chicago Men Inspect Central Park.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—Dr. P. M. Woodsworth of the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners, and Charles W. Andrews, Superintendent of the Park, are in New York for the purpose of looking up the methods which govern the zoological exhibits there. They are pleased with what they saw, and said the new monkey house in Central Park was the finest they had ever seen. After leaving Central Park they went to Bronx Park to see what plans were to be carried out in the establishment of the large zoological exhibition there. They intend to model the exhibition at Lincoln Park on somewhat the same lines followed in New York.

Her Arrest Benefited Her.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Annie Noble, who, with her two-year-old boy, was arrested because it was thought the little fellow was the long-lost Gerald Lapiner, has been benefited by her experience and apprehension by the police. Touched by the pathetic story of the woman, who had suffered from hunger and exposure in her efforts to earn a living, Mr. Lapiner offered shelter for her and her baby in his home at 4,845 Prairie Avenue. He gave the woman carfare and a letter to Mrs. Lapiner, and declares he will care for the unfortunate woman until she can secure better employment.

FRYE TALKS OF THE TERMS

Member of the Peace Commission Says that Body Will Leave for Paris Sept. 17.

HE IS ANXIOUS TO DECLINE

The Maine Senator Says the President Has Offered Him the Place, but He Is Opposed to Accepting It.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Hon William P. Frye, United States Senator from Maine, and a member of the Peace Commission, passed through Boston on his way from Washington to Maine to-day. In an interview Senator Frye stated that the report that he has been selected by President McKinley as one of the Commissioners to Peace between Spain and the United States was true, but that he was very much opposed to accepting the position.

"President McKinley did me the honor to say that he particularly wanted me to serve on the commission," said the Senator. "What his reasons were, though, I must decline to tell you. Neither can I say what will be the terms of the United States that will be offered by the United States Commissioners to those of Spain when the Commissioners meet in Paris. I hold everything that transpired between myself and the President yesterday in Washington as confidential. I cannot talk about the conversation.

"The Commissioners of the two nations will arrange the terms and draw up a treaty. But that treaty must pass the gantlet of the Senate. The Senate will meet in December, and while there is no telling when the commission will conclude its labors, I hope that the treaty will be ready to lay before the Senate during its next session. As you know, the commission meets in Paris not later than Oct. 1.

"It is expected that if arrangements can be made for accommodations the commission will sail from New York on Sept. 17. That is as far as we know at present."

Senator Frye declined to state his position regarding expansion, and stated that it was impossible to tell what the Commissioners would decide upon. "Puerto Rico, of course, will go to the United States," he said, "and the Ladrone Islands. So much was settled by the protocol. Beyond that nothing can be told just now."

In discussing the question as to whether or not the United States will be likely to demand more than Manila and the Island of Luzon in the Philippines, Senator Frye said: "There are other islands in the Philippines that are valuable. The Commissioners, you understand, can exact whatever trade benefits they wish. Outside the conquered territory it cannot now be told what will be demanded."

Senator Davis in This City.

Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, said yesterday that he would start to-night for the West, to remain until the middle of September, as it was not likely that the members of the Peace Commission would sail for Europe before Sept. 16 or 17. He declined to say anything in regard to the work of the commission or its plans. He said that he did not know yet whether there would be any meeting of the commission before its departure. Senator Davis came from Washington on Friday evening, in company with Senator William P. Frye of Maine, another member of the commission. Senator Frye went on to Boston Friday night.

Whitelaw Reid with Dr. Webb.

Whitelaw Reid, who has just been appointed one of the Peace Commissioners, to settle all points in dispute between this country and Spain, is at present spending a few days as the guest of Dr. William Seward Webb at Nehasane, Hamilton County, N. Y. Early this week he will go back to his own camp in the Adirondacks, where he has been since the end of July, but is expected to break camp soon and return to New York to prepare for his trip to Paris a fortnight hence.

PREPARING TO GO TO PARIS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Day left here last evening for his home in Canton, to arrange his private affairs for his pending visit to Paris as Chairman of the Spanish Peace Commission. He was accompanied by Mrs. Day, who has recovered from her recent severe spell of sickness. The Secretary probaly will be gone about ten days. During the absence of Judge Day Assistant Secretary Moore will have charge of the affairs of the State Department.

APPOINTMENT OF MACARTHUR.

Minister Woodford Makes a Statement Regarding His Former Secretary.

The following statement was made yesterday by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford:

"I see in this morning's papers that John R. MacArthur, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Peace Commission, is described as First Secretary to the American Legation at Madrid. It is but simple justice to Col. George S. Sickles, the First Secretary, and to Mr. MacArthur that this mistake should be corrected. Col. Sickles was and is the First Secretary to the Legation. Mr. MacArthur was the Acting Second Secretary, and has been on duty at the State Department since the legation left Madrid.

"Mr. MacArthur was with my law firm and went to Madrid at great sacrifice of his personal interests, and only at my earnest request. His service was so admirable, and his acquirement is so great that all his old associates in the legation will unite with me in congratulating the President and the country upon his appointment to this new and most honorable service."

EVACUATION OF THE ISLANDS.

American Commissioners to Supervise the Transfer of Cuba and Puerto Rico Ready to Depart.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Arrangements have been made for the speedy departure of the commissions charged with the supervision of the evacuation of the Spanish forces from Cuba and Puerto Rico. The Cuban Commission, consisting of Gen. Wade, Admiral Sampson, and Gen. Butler, will sail on Sept. 3 on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, now on her way from Portsmouth, N. H., to Montauk Point. This vessel was assigned to the commission because she is better provided with living accommodations for the members of the commission than the cruiser New York, which was originally selected for the purpose. The Resolute will take the commission to Havana and remain there as long as needed.

The Puerto Rican Commission consists of Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon. Gen. Brooke is now in Puerto Rico in command of the military forces there. Admiral Schley is now in this city. Gen. Gordon telegraphed to-day that he would be here Monday. The army transport ship Seneca will be utilized in taking the members of the commission now in this country to Puerto Rico. She is now in New York, and was scheduled to sail for Puerto Rico with mail and supplies next Monday. Her orders were amended to-day, however, so as to provide that she shall sail next Wednesday. This postponement will enable Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon to perfect their arrangements in this country before taking their departure.

GUAYAMA, Puerto Rico, Aug. 27.—Gen. Brooke has not yet received his instructions and credentials as a member of the Puerto Rican Commission, which he will await before proceeding to San Juan. A troop of the Sixth Cavalry will escort him overland to San Juan unless objection is offered by Gov. Gen. Macias, in which case he will proceed by sea.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expects an official notification to-day of the names of the American Peace Commissioners. Should this be received, the Spanish Commissioners will be named at to-night's Cabinet meeting.

GERMAN COMMENT ON PEACE.

Much Speculation as to What Americans Will Do in the East.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The German press continues to discuss the peace conditions from various points of view, a majority of the papers according to the United States high praise for the moderation the American Government has displayed. Most of them seem to expect that difficulties will arise over the ultimate disposition and control of the Philippines; but, as a rule, the arguments advanced are repetitions and threadbare.

The Koelnische Zeitung's editorial may be worth quoting, as there is the best reason for believing that it was inspired. It says: "Before a definite peace is concluded considerable time must elapse. Meanwhile the international situation in the Philippines and the Far East generally may have changed materially. It is not likely that Spain and the United States will agree to a definite settlement of the Philippine question without taking the advice of the powers interested, particularly Russia and France."

The Foreign Office maintains absolute reticence as to the present attitude of the Government on the subject.

NOT AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

Report that the Post Has Been Accepted by Senator McMillan Denied—Senator Hoar's Chances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A very prompt and explicit denial has been made of the report that Senator McMillan of Michigan is to be sent to England as Ambassador, in order to afford Gen. Alger a chance to be appointed as his successor in the Senate. It is explained by Senator McMillan's friends that he could not accept appointment to any position for any such purpose as that described, and that it would be particularly distasteful to him, if he had any inclination to be Ambassador to England, to accept the place with the allegation of a political bargain following it and him for the rest of his life.

The chance that Senator Hoar may get the place is not yet hopeless, in the estimation of a prominent Administration officer. The President would be glad to send a man of so much wisdom, experience, and well-marked Americanism as Mr. Hoar to Great Britain. The question to be determined, it seems, is one for Senator Hoar, and that is whether his physical strength will be equal to the demands upon him. While still in good health, the Senator is not so vigorous as he was. He cannot bear without feeling it the Summer work of the Senate, and seeks rest when the days are growing humid as well as hot.

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Schools Will Soon Open and English Will Be Taught—Pitiful Plight of Spanish Troops.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 27.—The modification of the administration of the provincial civil governments by Gens. Lawton and Wood meets with the approbation of intelligent citizens, and co-operation in the movement is increasing. The schools will open on Sept. 1. English will be taught in all the grades, for the purpose of its Americanizing effect.

The employes of the civil government are now paid with checks only, owing to the scarcity of small change.

Impressive funeral services were held today over the remains of the Colombian Consul, Señor Bravo, who died from fever. Many flags were flying at half mast.

The death rate among citizens and troops is increasing. The deaths in the city daily number about eighty. The mortality among the soldiers is small, however. Patients who are convalescent after an attack of dysentery and yellow fever gain strength slowly, owing to the enervating effect of the climate. Two hundred "immunes" are now in the hospital.

The steamer Panther left early this morning with 108 sick soldiers of all regiments. Others will embark to-morrow, leaving about 500 for the Olivette, which is expected on Wednesday to take all the sick save the critical cases.

Eight thousands rations were to-day dispatched to Guantanamo Bay for two companies of Ray's immunes. The transports San Augustine, Leonora, and San Francisco will go for 6,000 Spaniards at Guantanamo Bay.

The Cheribon, a hospital ship, left to-day with 1,000 sick Spaniards. The condition of all the Spanish soldiers who have left or are about to leave is pitiful. Physicians say that 30 per cent. of them will die before reaching Spain. Three thousand remain here.

Terre Haute's $300,000 Distillery.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—Fred B. Smith of Terre Haute and George E. Emmitt of Pekin, Ill., distillers of many years' experience, have organized a company with a capital stock of $300,000, and on Monday will begin the erection of a mammoth independent distillery of 5,000 bushels per day capacity in this city. All the contracts are let. There is considerable New York capital in the enterprise, Smith having just returned from New York. Smith built the big Indiana and Majestic distilleries here, since absorbed by the American Distributing Company, and Emmitt built the distillery at Pekin for the Mayers.

KILLED ON GRADE CROSSING

A Pleasure Party in a Wagon Struck by a Train in Massachusetts.

FIVE MET INSTANT DEATH

The Remainder of the Party More or Less Injured, and the Death of One Expected at Any Time.

WARE, Mass., Aug. 27.—A pleasure party of eleven members met a terrible fate in a grade-crossing collision early this evening, with the result that four of the party were killed outright, the crossing boy killed, and all the others on the buckboard more or less injured, three being very seriously hurt, one of them so badly that he will die in a few hours.

The first intimation of the terrible affair was brought by the train due here at 6:30 o'clock, which had the victims on board. The bodies of the dead were left in the baggage car of the train, awaiting the Medical Examiner, while the wounded were taken to the Town Hall, where the surgeons worked over them.

The dead are:
GEORGE WHITING, aged fifty.
Mrs. WHITING.
JESSIE WHITING, his daughter, aged eighteen.
SADIE WHITING, another daughter, aged twenty.
A BOY, who flagged the crossing, (name unknown.)

The seriously injured are:
GEORGE WHITING, Jr., fatally.
HAROLD RICH, aged thirteen.
JOHN SCOTT, aged six.
MILDRED SCOTT, aged four.
Mrs. HOUGHTON, both legs broken.
BERTHA RICH, aged sixteen.

The pleasure party was made up of the Whiting family and some of their immediate friends of Bondville, and they were going from their home in Bondville to Forest Lake, a picnic grove about one mile away, in a covered barge drawn by four horses. The accident occurred at Whiting's Crossing, in Palmer, on the Central Massachusetts branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. On one side of the crossing there is quite a steep hill running right down to the tracks. It is explained that as the barge came over the crest of the hill and started down toward the railroad track, the flag boy at the foot of the hill was seen to come out of his station to flag an approaching train.

The barge had considerable headway and the four horses were not easily held; in fact, the momentum of the vehicle on the steep grade was so great that it went by the flagboy and out upon the tracks just as the Northampton and Ware accommodation train for Ware came along. The engine struck the barge about in the middle, tossing the occupants on all sides, killing the horses, and demolishing the vehicle.

The train was stopped, and tender hands at once went to the aid of the victims. Five bodies were picked up in a terribly mangled condition, one, that of a boy, being decapitated. The latter was the substitute crossing tender; the regular flagman, having been called away, put the boy on to flag this train.

May Not Survive.

George Whiting, Jr., the most seriously hurt of the survivors, is not expected to survive the night. Mrs. Haughton had both legs broken, and is internally hurt. The others are badly cut and bruised, but the surgeons in attendance are unable to state definitely the extent of their injuries. The escape from more serious injuries and even death for the other members of the party is accounted for by the fact that the engine's cowcatcher tossed them to one side.

As soon as the bodies had been placed on the train and the injured given emergency attention the train came to this town, where surgical aid was sent for. The bodies were left in the baggage car, and they presented a fearful sight. Surgeons in town were summoned, and among those who responded were Drs. Spencer, Miner, Ryan, Pearson, and Auger, and later others from neighboring towns were called in. It was thought advisable to remove the injured from their gruesome surroundings, and so they were taken over to the Town Hall.

Two members of the party were only slightly hurt, and they quickly left to communicate with friends and make arrangements for the care of the bodies. The medical examiner was summoned, but, pending his arrival, it was thought best to leave the bodies in the baggage car, which was side-tracked here.

There is considerable conjecture as to how the crossing boy met his death, but it is thought in seeing the danger of the barge he rushed toward the horses to check them, and so was in the crash when it came.

Uncle Sam in the Heavens.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—Those of Chicago whose eyes were turned toward the northwest at dusk last evening, just before the storm broke, saw in the sky a figure which caused them to declare that even the heavens were glorifying the late achievements of Uncle Sam by land and sea. Inclosed and outlined by dark surrounding clouds was the well-known face of Uncle Sam. There was the tall hat, the aquiline nose, and the long, flowing chin whiskers—in fact, all the characteristics of the great old man as he is drawn by cartoonists. The likeness was a most striking one. It appeared at an angle of about 45 degrees' elevation above the horizon, and lasted for about a minute and a half.

Bombs Found at a Chicago Saloon.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The saloon of McCauly Brothers, at Desplaines and Randolph Streets, was vacated on short notice this morning when some person made the discovery that four dynamite bombs fitted with caps were lying in the hallway. A frightened messenger rushed into the Desplaines Street Police Station, half a block away, and reported the matter. Detective William Mahoney was sent after the bombs, which, by a strange coincidence, were within ten feet of the spot where the dynamite bomb thrown by the Anarchists in the Haymarket riot exploded.

Gave Her a Farm to Marry Him.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 27.—An eloping couple from Breathitt County, Ky., arrived here to-day, bringing the family Bible to prove the bride's age. It was the first instance of the kind on record. The groom was seventy years old, the bride eighteen last Saturday, according to the Bible record. The groom has been married three times. He met the girl as he was driving across the county. Her pretty face attracted him, and he offered her a farm to marry him. She accepted and they started last Monday, driving all the way.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.

Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

FIREWORKS EXPLODE.

A Ton Blows Up in Minneapolis, Seriously Injuring Six Persons, One of Whom May Die.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—Six persons, one of whom may die, were injured in the explosion of nearly a ton of fireworks in the manufacturing plant of George W. Porter this afternoon. The names of those injured are:

Martha E. Betcher, will probably die.
Mrs. J. Ginsburg, seriously burned.
Emma Betcher, slightly burned.
August Kloehn, ankle bones broken.
A. Griswold, leg injured.
W. J. Krusswo, slightly burned, both ankles sprained.

CAPT. SIGSBEE ACCUSED.

Said to Have Punished a Seaman for a Protest.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Six seamen, whose cap bands told of service under Sigsbee on the St. Paul, were in Pittsburg, going West, to-day. They complained that the petty officers who ruled the region below decks made them miserable under abuse and nagging. The officers were all English and hailed from Liverpool. One of the men, whose name is Wendt, could not stand it, he said, and one day he went with a personal protest to Capt. Sigsbee. The latter waited until the stoker had finished his complaint and then, turning on his heel, said: "Five days double irons." The sailor adds that the punishment was carried out to the letter.

BLIND CHILD SEES LIGHT.

Five Years Old, She Had Been Sightless Since Birth.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Louise Hambright, daughter of an engineer in Fernandina, Fla., who was born blind and with cataracts over her eyes, saw the light for the first time to-day, after undergoing a successful operation, performed by Dr. George Reuling, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear at the Baltimore Medical College.

The child is five years old and ever since her birth all sorts of remedies had been tried, but all were equally unsuccessful. As a last resort, the parents of the child decided to send her to this city to be operated upon by Dr. Reuling, who has been very successful in cases of cataracts.

After the operation was performed yesterday, the child's eyes were soothingly dressed and she fell into a refreshing sleep. To-day the bandages were removed, and after moving her eyelids quickly up and down for some seconds she exclaimed: "I can see; oh, there is light!" The mother of the child was at her side, and a very affecting scene followed the restoration of her daughter's sight.

SOLD BELTS FOR FOOD.

The Honolulu Advertiser Says that the Soldiers Are Almost Starving.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Edward McCafferty, a conductor on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, received a letter from his half brother, William Miles, of Company K, Fourteenth United States Infantry, also a copy of the Commercial Advertiser, a newspaper published at Honolulu, Hawaii. The paper was issued on Aug. 4, and contains the following editorial:

"Large numbers of enlisted men call at the office of The Advertiser and make bitter complaints about the food and quarters on the transports. But much worse than this is the selling of belts, leggings, and other National property, by the soldiers in order to procure money enough to obtain a square meal. The enlisted men are not beggars and do not whine, but they cannot help disclosing their hunger. In fact, nearly every resident in town, even the children, repeat stories of hunger and hardship on board the different vessels, and enlisted men are being fed daily by private families.

"One of the men who called at The Advertiser office used this expression: 'Two thousand miles away from home, anxious to fight, and ready to die for Old Glory; but, nevertheless, tramps, glad to get a square meal through Honolulu charity.'

"We understand that the next mail will carry a howl of indignation from some of the newspaper correspondents here, and the letters from the men will make it hot for somebody."

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The second annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance began with services in the Tabernacle to-night. The meeting will last two weeks, and promises to be much larger than last year. Sixty tents are on the grounds, and the large college building has been transformed into a hotel. Among the speakers to be present are the Rev. Dr. John Robertson, Glasgow, Scotland; the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Easton, Washington, D. C., and the Rev. S. H. Pridgett, Pennsylvania.

Cuban Guerrillas Coming Here.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 27.—Five Cuban guerrillas were taken on board the transport Resolute this noon, to be returned to Cuba. The Resolute was scheduled to leave here for New York this afternoon. All the marines brought here by the transport are in camp on Seavey's Island. They have been given the freedom of the city, and are enjoying the hospitality of the citizens.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Lake Superior to New York, increasing in magnitude, and has given cooler weather to the Ohio Valley and Middle and North Atlantic States. The storm has moved from the north of Montana to Manitoba. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States.

A storm appears to be developing in the West Gulf. Rain may be expected in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States; increasing cloudiness, followed by rain to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic States, North Dakota, and Northern Minnesota; generally fair elsewhere. Cool weather may be expected in the Atlantic States and warmer in the Middle Mississippi Valley and upper lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	64	67
6 A. M.	64	63	68
9 A. M.	71	64	70
12 M.	72	70	73
4 P. M.	73	74	77
6 P. M.	73	72	74
9 P. M.	72	69	72
12 P. M.	71	68	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....71
Weather Bureau.....68
Corresponding date 1897.....70
Corresponding date for last 20 years.....70

The highest temperature yesterday was 74 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the lowest 63 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent.

SEVENTY-FIRST TO PARADE

Plans Made for the Regiment to March Up Broadway on Its Arrival To-morrow.

CARRIAGES FOR WEAK ONES

Hot Bouillon and Sandwiches to be Served to the Men at the Battery Before the Start—Only Veterans to be in Line.

The Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, now at Camp Wikoff, according to announcements made yesterday, will arrive in this city to-morrow, probably between 12 and 1 o'clock. If the present arrangements are carried out, the men will come by train from Montauk to Long Island City, be transferred by ferryboat to the Battery, and will then march up Broadway to Thirty-fourth Street, and then to the armory at Park Avenue.

It was expected by many that the regiment would arrive yesterday, and all day long there were crowds waiting at the Battery to give the soldiers a welcome.

They watched every boat that came along and even when told that the regiment would not arrive until to-morrow they refused to believe the report, and waited until almost sunset. Every soldier who went to the Army Building or crossed from Governors Island was followed and cheered, and when a wounded or sick man appeared he was at once surrounded and questioned about his wound and how he got it. Some of the men seemed to like the attention, but many of them seemed bored and wanted to be quiet. There was considerable excitement when the torpedo boat Winslow went to the Navy Yard, and the crowds gathered on the seawall and along South Street and cheered the boat as it passed. In the afternoon the New York passed in and there was more cheering.

The members of the Seventy-first will be royally received to-morrow. The indications are that Broadway will be crowded along the entire route of the march, and flags will be hung out from the buildings. Every one who is going to see them is determined to show the men that the report that they were cowards at Santiago is not believed.

The special trains to bring the men to this city will leave Montauk at 7 o'clock in the morning. The trains should reach Long Island City before noon, and then the men will march to the ferryboats waiting for them and be taken to the Battery, where they will land. Of the regiment that went to Cuba more than 1,000 strong, only about 400 will parade. Death and sickness have reduced their numbers, many of those who are ill now being in hospitals, trying to regain their health. Every one in the parade will be a veteran, and only those who were at Santiago will be seen.

When the regiment arrives in the city it will be met by the officers and men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment in full uniform, and the regiment band, led by Prof. F. Fanciulli, will also be at the Battery to lead the parade up Broadway. The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment has made preparations to receive the heroes. They have engaged carriages to be at the Battery so that every one who is too weak to march will ride in an open vehicle, so that every one can see him. Hot bouillon and sandwiches will be served to the men before the march begins, and everything that can be done for the comfort of the men is being done. Members of the Women's Relief Corps will meet the men at Long Island City, and they will be served with refreshments there.

The members of the Veteran Association yesterday each received the following order, signed by the President, E. A. McAlpin, and the Secretary, James B. Smith:

"The Seventy-first Regiment, United States Volunteers, will arrive in this city on Monday, Aug. 29. You are ordered to report at the Barge Office, Battery, at 11:30 A. M. to act as escort to our brave boys."

After reaching the armory the soldiers will be entertained at luncheon. Miss S. Jenkins, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Seventy-first Regiment; Mrs. M. Austin, Mrs. E. T. T. Marsh, and Miss B. Austin met yesterday and made arrangements for decorating the armory and for the reception of the soldiers.

MYSTERY ABOUT HIS DROWNING.

Chicago Man Found in the Lake Tied to a Stone.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The police attach much mystery to the death of an unidentified man, whose body was found in the lake yesterday, a mile off Lincoln Park. It may be suicide, and yet there is every indication that a murder has been committed, as a building stone weighing thirty-six pounds was tied to the man's body.

The hands of the man were tied, but not bound together, adding another mysterious phase to the case. The man may have been sixty-five years old. The hair was white, as well as the long beard. He was 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighed about 225 pounds. The clothing indicated that the man was in comfortable circumstances.

PLOT TO WRECK A CHURCH.

The Building Would Have Collapsed but for Timely Discovery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Members of the Methodist Church at Glenn Ellyn, near here, have for their place of worship a building formerly occupied as a dwelling. Underneath is a large basement, and here were three large posts erected to support the floor of the church hall. Wednesday evening was the time set for a visit from the presiding elder, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell of Chicago. It was regarded as an event, and was expected that a large crowd would be present. But for some reason comparatively few members of the congregation attended services that evening, and it proved fortunate that this was the case. It was noticed that the floor of the hall frequently swayed upward and downward while Dr. Caldwell was speaking, and a member of the church went into the basement to make investigation. He was startled to find that the posts supporting the floor had been cut away, and there was a possibility that it would collapse at any moment. Occupants of the hall were at once warned, and the building vacated.

A closer examination of the basement revealed evidence that the intentions of the perpetrators of the deed were undoubtedly murderous. The supports had evidently been removed sometime during that day and after the announcement that Dr. Caldwell would be present.

L. I. R. R.—See Exce. Column for

ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED

Rewards for Those Who Distinguished Themselves at the Capture of Manila.

THREE NEW MAJOR GENERALS

List of Selections Was Made Known by President McKinley Yesterday Before He Left Washington for His Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Before leaving the city to-day the President ordered the following promotions of officers who took part in the capture of Manila:

To be Major General of Volunteers—Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gen. F. V. Greene.

To be Brigadier General of Volunteers—Col. S. Ovenshine, Twenty-third United States Infantry; Col. Irving Hale, First Colorado Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. C. A. Whittier, United States Volunteers.

To be Major General of Volunteers by brevet—Brig. Gen. John B. Babcock.

To be Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers—Col. C. McReave, Thirteenth Minnesota.

To be Brevet Colonel in the Regular Army—Lieut. Col. John W. French, Twenty-third Infantry.

To be Brevet Colonel of Volunteers—Lieut. Col. R. E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer.

To be Brevet Lieutenant Colonels of Volunteers—Major Cuthbertson, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major J. F. Bell, United States Volunteers; Major John M. Stotsenberg, First Nebraska; Major Boxton, First California; Major Sturgis, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Major Strother, Volunteer Engineers; Major Bement, Volunteer Engineers; Major Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

To be Brevet Major in the regular army, Capt. Hobbs, Third Artillery.

To be Brevet Major in the regular army, Capt. Kernan, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. Sage, Twenty-third Infantry.

To be Brevet Major of Volunteers, Capt. T. B. Mott, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. W. G. Bates, United States Volunteers; Capt. R. W. Young, Utah Artillery; Capt. F. A. Grant, Utah Artillery; Capt. Bjornstad, Thirteenth Minnesota; Capt. Oscar Seabeck, Thirteenth Minnesota; Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, United States Volunteers; Capt. P. S. March, Astor Battery; Capt. E. A. McKenna, Volunteer Signal Corps.

To be Brevet Captain in the Regular Army—Lieut. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry.

To be Brevet Captain of Volunteers—Lieut. Lackare, Thirteenth Minnesota; Lieut. Whitworth, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Povey, Second Oregon; Lieut. William W. Chance, Volunteer Signal Corps; Lieut. Philip J. Perkins, Volunteer Signal Corps; Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourn, Volunteer Signal Corps; Lieut. Anson J. Rudd, Volunteer Signal Corps.

To be Brevet First Lieutenant in the Regular Army—Lieut. Williams, Sixth Artillery; Lieut. Koehler, Sixth Artillery.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene.

Francis V. Greene is a native of Rhode Island. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1870, was made Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, and during the next two years served at Fort Foote, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va., and at several posts in North Carolina. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and served as an assistant astronomer on the boundary of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude until 1876, when he was promoted First Lieutenant, and for a year was on duty in the office of the Secretary of War.

In 1877-8 he was Military Attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, and during the Russo-Turkish war was with the Russian Army. He was present at the battles of Shipka Pass, Plevna, the passage of the Balkans, and the combats at Taskosen, Sofia, and Philippopolis. For bravery at the battle of Shipka Pass he received the Order of St. Anne, and in the battle of Philippopolis the Order of St. Vladimir. He prepared a report on the Russian campaign. From 1879 to 1885 he was an assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

He was promoted Captain in 1883. In 1885-6 he was at the Military Academy. He resigned from the army in 1886.

In 1889 he entered the National Guard as Major and Engineer of the First Brigade, and in 1892 was elected Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment. He was in command of this regiment at Camp Black, and went with it to Tampa, Fla., in May last. Soon after his arrival there Col. Greene was appointed Brigadier General by President McKinley.

Gen. Greene is the author of several books, among them being "The Russian Army and Its Campaigns in Turkey, 1877-1878," "Army Life in Russia," "The Mississippi," (campaign series of the civil war,) and various military and scientific papers.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

Arthur MacArthur was born in Massachusetts. He entered the volunteer army as Adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, in August, 1862, and became Major of the regiment in January, 1864.

In June, 1865, after having been mustered out of service, he joined the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry, and a few weeks later was made Captain. He became Major and Assistant Adjutant General in July, 1889, Lieutenant Colonel in May, 1896, and Brigadier General in 1898.

Major Gen. T. M. Anderson.

T. M. Anderson is a native of Ohio and was appointed to the army as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry May 7, 1861. He was made Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry Sept. 6, 1886, and Brigadier General in May, 1898.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whittier.

Charles A. Whittier of this city was born in Massachusetts and was for many years a successful merchant of Boston. He served with distinction in the civil war.

He has been a resident of this city for many years, and has been prominent in social life here and at Newport. He is fifty-three years old, and is a member of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs of this city and of the Somerset Club of Boston. He is a relative of John G. Whittier, and his oldest daughter married Prince Beloselsky of Russia.

Brig. Gen. Irving Hale.

Irving Hale of the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, is only thirty-one years of age. He is a graduate of West Point, and is said to have attained the highest percentage of any graduate of that institution. He became connected with the Colorado National Guard May 23, 1897, as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, was made Colonel in October, and Brigadier General in December last.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine.

Samuel Ovenshine was born in Pennsylvania and was made Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry in August, 1861, and Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry in April, 1895.

Brevet Major Gen. J. B. Babcock.

John B. Babcock was born in Louisiana and joined the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiment May 29, 1862. He was made a Sergeant and served in the army until July, 1865, when he resigned after having reached the rank of Major.

He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry Jan. 22, 1867, and Feb. 14, 1868, was promoted to First Lieutenant. He reached the grade of Captain May 9, 1877, and Feb. 2, 1893, was made an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major. For gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel Feb. 27, 1890, and reached the grade of Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 25, 1897.

At the beginning of June President McKinley appointed Col. Babcock Brigadier General.

Col. John W. French.

John W. French entered the Union Army from the District of Columbia as Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry Oct. 24, 1861; was made first Lieutenant in January, 1866; Captain of the Fortieth Infantry in July of the same year; was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry in April, 1869; was made Major of the Fourteenth Infantry in 1891, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry in July, 1896.

Col. R. E. Thompson.

R. E. Thompson was born in Maine and was graduated from the Rhode Island Military Academy in 1868, when he entered the army as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry. He was made First Lieutenant March 30, 1880, and Captain of the Signal Corps Dec. 20, 1890.

Col. John M. Stotsenberg.

John M. Stotsenberg was graduated from the Indiana Military Academy in June, 1881, and entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry. On Aug. 1, 1889, he was made First Lieutenant, and resigned at the outbreak of the war with Spain and became Major of the First Nebraska Regiment.

Col. J. F. Bell.

Col. J. F. Bell is a native of Kentucky, and was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1878. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry in June of the same year, and became First Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry in December, 1890. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he resigned his post to become Major of a volunteer regiment.

Col. Samuel D. Sturgis.

Samuel D. Sturgis was graduated from the Dakota Military Academy and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of First Artillery June 15, 1884. He was made First Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery July 1, 1891, and held that rank until he resigned a few months ago to become Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

Col. Lewis H. Strother.

Lewis H. Strother is a native of Virginia and entered the army as Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, in 1879. He was made First Lieutenant in September, 1885, and in 1895 was appointed aide de camp to Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East. He resigned at the beginning of the hostilities with Spain, and joined the Volunteer Engineers.

PRESIDENT AT SOMERSET, PA.

On the Way He Stopped at Middletown and Paid a Visit to Camp Meade.

SOMERSET, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Presidential party, composed of President and Mrs. McKinley, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, and Major Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, reached Somerset by special train from Johnstown at 8:40 this evening. Burgess J. H. Pisell and the members of the Town Council boarded the President's car and welcomed the party.

When the President came out of the car with Mrs. McKinley on his arm, the 2,500 persons who had gathered, cheered heartily, and the Meyersdale Band, which the burghers brought here for the occasion, played while the party was going to the carriages.

The President and Mrs. McKinley entered Abner McKinley's carriage, with Abner McKinley and his daughter, Miss Mabel. Hundreds of persons lined the street and kept the President bowing until the carriage reached the pretty Summer home of Abner McKinley, where the distinguished guests will remain during their stay here.

The McKinley home here was placed in direct telephonic communication with Washington this afternoon.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley spent a pleasant hour to-day at Camp Meade, on their way to Somerset, Penn. Gen. Graham had ordered a marching review in honor of his distinguished guests, but at their request the order was revoked.

The President and Mrs. McKinley reached here at 1 o'clock and were met by Gen. Graham and staff, and the First Delaware Regiment, which was detailed as a guard of honor. The regiment was drawn up along the road leading to camp, and when the President and other guests had been seated in open carriages the regiment presented arms and the band played "The President's March."

Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin and Attorney General McCormick received the President in the absence of Gov. Hastings, who is in the South with the Pennsylvania hospital train. President Frank Thomson and other officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with their wives, reached camp in a special train fifteen minutes in advance of President and Mrs. McKinley, and were also the guests of Gen. Graham. The two parties were consolidated at Camp Meade Station, and driven to general headquarters under escort of Gen. Graham and staff.

After a hurried inspection of the quarters of the General and his staff, President and Mrs. McKinley were driven through the camp. Company streets were scrupulously clean, and the men looked their best. The President was much pleased with the location of the camp and the appearance and condition of the men.

The various regiments were drawn up in line to receive the party when they arrived at their quarters. The President visited the division hospital and the hospital which the Red Cross Society of Philadelphia has established for the care of the most serious cases.

President and Mrs. McKinley left camp at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Somerset.

WAYNE COUNTY FOR ROOSEVELT

Assemblyman Greenwood Delivers a Warm Eulogy of the Leader of Rough Riders.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Wayne County Republican Assembly Convention was held at Palmyra this afternoon. Marvin I. Greenwood of Newark was unanimously nominated at the convention for a second term in the Legislature. A resolution was passed indorsing the course of Mr. Greenwood at Albany last Winter, particularly in securing the passage of a bill allowing towns to appropriate $50 for Grand Army posts to celebrate Memorial Day.

Assemblyman Greenwood made a fifteen-minute speech, reviewing the history of the past year and commending President McKinley and the National Administration. In conclusion, he said:

"I understand the Democrats intend to adopt guerrilla tactics in the Fall, fighting on State issues only and abandoning free silver. We will meet them anywhere upon either the Raines law, the Erie Canal issue, or the Force bill. We will carry the State upon the fair presentation of either or all issues by 100,000, and the leader will be that dashing man who, with millions at his command, abandoned a life of luxury and ease in New York to accept a responsible position at Washington, and later left that to head the Rough Riders and invade a foreign country, fighting amid hardships indescribable, enduring privations never endured before, and winning renown never paralleled before in the world's history, Col. 'Teddy' Roosevelt."

W. A. Powers of Palmyra, George F. Waters of Pultneyville, and Ammon S. Farnum of Savannah were reappointed as an Assembly Committee. Judge Charles T. Saxton of the State Board of Claims and President Barnet H. Davis of the Forest and Fisheries Commission, both had an interview this morning with Greenwood before he made the address praising Col. Roosevelt.

DENTIST'S WORK KILLED HIM.

An Iowa Man Had His Teeth Pulled Which Cost Him His Life.

BOONE, Iowa, Aug. 27.—Mr. Mernstdorf, a prominent business man of Boone and one of the earliest settlers here, died last night from the effects of having his teeth pulled. He was in his usual health yesterday afternoon, and had eleven teeth extracted by a dentist. Immediately after the operation hemorrhage set in.

While every effort was made to stop the flow of blood no relief was obtained, and he died before 10 o'clock. It has since developed that he was suffering with some disease that made it dangerous for him to be bled in any manner, and had been advised to be careful.

Husband Follows Suicide Wife.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Ellen Hill of this city committed suicide recently by hanging herself from a rafter in a barn loft. Her husband, Henson C. Hill, ex-City Counsel, recently employed as Superintendent in the Indianapolis Cerealine Manufacturing Mills, took strychnine and died in convulsions early this morning. It is said Mrs. Hill was driven insane by the actions of her husband and children. Mr. Hill was at Indianapolis at the time of the tragedy, and the news of his wife's awful deed came as a shock to him, from which he never recovered.

SICK BROUGHT FROM CAMP

Fifteen Fever Patients from Montauk, Placed in Roosevelt Hospital, Begin to Mend.

TO BE TAKEN FROM BELLEVUE

Soldiers Who So Desire Will Enter Government Barracks at Plattsburg—Most Prefer Furloughs—Red Cross Yacht Will Bring More.

Weak, tinged with malarial yellow, and emaciated by continued hardship, fifteen soldiers from Camp Wikoff were landed yesterday morning from the Red Cross yacht Red Cross at West Fifty-ninth Street. They were going to Roosevelt Hospital to recover strength and health. Although all were in a serious condition on their arrival, without exception they improved during the day. It was expected that Andrew Jessie, Battery A, Second United States Artillery, would die on the trip from camp, but after he was installed at Roosevelt his improvement was marked, and the hospital authorities now hope to save him.

The sick men from Montauk were in charge of Dr. Richard A. Cleeman, a Red Cross physician from Philadelphia. The yacht Red Cross, formerly the Admiral, is the property of William T. Wardwell Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and was placed by him at the disposal of the Government for the transportation of the sick and wounded. She left Montauk Point Friday evening, taking away some of the worst cases from the camp. The men were all suffering from malignant malarial or typhoid fever, and it was believed their chances for recovery in the crude hospitals of the camp would have been small.

Soon after 9 o'clock the Red Cross tied up at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street. She was met by Acting Superintendent Charles B. Grimshaw, Dr. George M. Parker, House Physician at Roosevelt Hospital; Dr. Carl E. Sutphen, House Surgeon; Dr. Henry O. Marcy, and another Roosevelt Hospital attache. To carry the men, three ambulances, two police patrol wagons, and a Fifth Avenue stage were at hand, but the soldiers were too weak to ride in any but the ambulances, and these made successive trips until all were landed in the hospital.

The men were Corp. Joseph L. Hodson, Company H, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Private James Davidson, Troop B, Sixth United States Cavalry; Private Andrew Jessie, Battery A, Second United States Artillery; Private Harry Lombard, Company F, Twenty-second United States Infantry; Private Fred Ackerman, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers; Private Fred Carlson, Company A, Seventy-first New York Volunteers; Private Angus McPherson, Company L, Seventy-first New York Volunteers; Private Arthur Kroninger, Company C, Ninth United States Infantry; Private Frank Hill, Company H, Second Massachusetts Volunteers; Private John J. Stratton, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry; Private Hugh Sweeny, Company I, Twentieth United States Infantry; Private William Gwilliam, Battery D, Sixth United States Artillery; Private Theron Pratt, Company K, Thirtieth Michigan Volunteers; Private John Hines, Third United States Infantry, and Private Frank N. Wilmarth, Battery D, United States Artillery.

Started to Mend at Once.

Ward 3 was turned over to the soldiers. It had been scrubbed until walls and floor shone, and the hospital attachés had hung flags on the walls, draped bunting, and decorated with flowers until the sick room looked cheerful indeed to the men fresh from dingy transports and the monotony of Montauk. They showed their appreciation by gaining visibly, and Acting Superintendent Grimshaw was able to say before night that all would probably recover, with the possible exception of Jessie. The comfort of the patients was further increased during the afternoon by the arrival of a generous assortment of fruit from Miss Case of 347 West Fifty-eighth Street.

After landing the men the Red Cross went to quarantine, where all the bedding on her was destroyed or thoroughly disinfected. It is intended that she shall proceed to Montauk immediately and return with another load of sick soldiers. House Surgeon Sutphen went with the yacht to take charge of the men.

The soldiers receiving attention before the Red Cross passengers were taken in are all reported as steadily improving. They are Lieut. Joshua D. Carter, Troop A; Private John Dana Hubbell, Troop A; Sherman M. Bell, Troop K; Private Wallace J. Stark, Troop A; Private Adelbert Webb, Troop A; Private William Webb, Troop B, and Private Albert J. Pollak, Troop K, all of the Rough Riders; Private Louis Denecke, Company B, Twelfth United States Infantry; Private James G. Cronin, Battery M, Fifth United States Artillery; Private William A. P. Hennigan, Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and Charles Dietz, Company K, Twelfth United States Infantry.

Private Claude Kemp, twenty-five years old, was found yesterday morning sick at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and was taken to Roosevelt. Private Patrick Kiernan of Company C, Twelfth New York Volunteers, residing at 62 Amsterdam Avenue, was taken from his home to Roosevelt. He was suffering from typhoid fever.

Prefer Furloughs to Hospital.

A canvass was made yesterday of the wounded soldiers at Bellevue Hospital to ascertain how many wished to be removed to the Government Barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., rather than accept a furlough. The list of those who chose Plattsburg was not prepared last night for publication, but it was said that the majority preferred furloughs. Those who wanted to go to Plattsburg will be sent there probably Monday. Only those who can safely bear moving will be sent, this restriction barring some eight or nine, among them one who is a paralytic.

The malarial and typhoid fever patients will remain in the hospital until cured. Through the officials at the Armory Building, the Government has thanked Commissioner Keller and Superintendent O'Rourke for their kindness to the sick and wounded soldiers. Commissioner Keller said yesterday the hospital would care for the men until they were well, and would then take in more of the army sufferers.

One of the soldier patients at Bellevue died yesterday. He was Newton Greene, twenty-five years old, a member of Company H, Thirteenth United States Infantry. He arrived from Montauk Thursday on a twenty days' furlough. While crossing the ferry he collapsed, and was so weak he had to be taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Death was caused by malaria. Greene came from North Bend, Penn., where his parents now live. This makes the second soldier to die in Bellevue from causes traceable to the war. The first was Patrick Ward, who was fatally shot in the head, and admitted without expectation of recovery.

New soldier arrivals at Bellevue yesterday were Lieut. Camp of Troop G, Rough Riders, twenty-six years old, from Camp Wikoff; Private Richard Fritzsche, Company C, Ninth New York Volunteers, from Chickamauga, and Private Benjamin Levin, Battery H, Seventh Artillery, from Camp Wikoff. They were suffering from malaria.

Lieut. Harry Hauck of the Fire Department, who secured leave of absence as Captain of Engine Company No. 36 to go to the front with the Seventy-first Regiment, in Company L, as a wagoner, is seriously ill at his home, 212 West Eightieth Street, suffering from malaria, Cuban fever, and lack of nourishment. When his regiment reached Camp Wikoff he secured leave, and at once came home. When he left for the war Hauck was a sturdy athlete. Now he is emaciated.

Too Weak to Walk Further.

J. P. Housicker, twenty years old, and M. C. Snyder, twenty-two years old, both members of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, stumbled into the store of H. B. Claflin, at Worth and Church Streets, yesterday afternoon, and said they were too weak to go any further. They were directed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where they were well received, fed with nourishing food, and put in comfortable beds. Sixteen-year-old Donald Lobdell, a member of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, was transferred in an army ambulance from Fort Hamilton to a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Grand Central Station, where he was put aboard a train for his home in Springfield, Mass. He was suffering from malaria.

No soldiers were received at the New York Hospital yesterday, but it was learned last evening that the Board of Governors of the hospital had placed both that institution and the Hudson Street Hospital at the disposal of the Government for the use of sick and wounded soldiers. It was said the offer had been accepted. Some twenty men can be cared for at Hudson Street Hospital, and as many more in the buildings in West Fifteenth Street.

Steady Nerves

Naturally result from pure blood, and pure blood is the inevitable result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is the logic of the cures of nervousness, nervous prostration and nervous dyspepsia by this great medicine, and it is in marked contrast to the operations of those opiate and nerve compounds which have only temporary effect. You have just the right medicine for your nerves when you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

OUR SICK AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following is the health report from Santiago for to-day:

Santiago de Cuba, via Haiti, Aug. 27, Adjutant General, Washington:

Total sick, 555; total fever, 427; new cases of fever, 19; returned to duty, 24. Deaths—Debend, Leopold, civilian, packer, acute dysentery; Viberts, Charles E., private, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever.

LAWTON, Commanding.

WHAT STERNBERG SAYS.

He Asked for an Investigation of the Conditions at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A report was in circulation to-day that Surgeon General George M. Sternberg of the Army had asked Secretary Alger to order a general investigation of the Medical Deparment of the army. Secretary Alger said to-night, however, that such a request had not reached him, and Surgeon General Sternberg refused to say whether he had asked or intended to ask for a general investigation. He called attention to the fact, however, that he had asked for an investigation of the conditions at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga.

"There is no necessity," he added, "for an investigation at Camp Wikoff, as Secretary Alger has inspected it. Col. Forwood, Chief Surgeon at Camp Wikoff, has had the benefit of a wide experience, and he has been given full authority to order anything required in the way of medical supplies, bedding, &c., from the Medical Supply Depot at New York. Supply officers there have been directed to fill all his requisitions at once without reference to the Surgeon General for his approval, so there is no red tape."

TWELFTH REGIMENT ANGRY.

New York Men Resent Remarks Made by Eighth Massachusetts.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 27.—The Twelfth New York resents the statements made by men of the Eighth Massachusetts that the Twelfth is composed of a lot of Bowery toughs. A Twelfth man says that in Chattanooga the Massachusetts men poisoned the local papers against them, and that they have been trying to do the same thing here. The Twelfth is tired of this, and has retaliated on the Massachusetts men by refusing them the privilege of passing through their camp to the railroad station, although it is a half mile around.

To-day there came near being a pitched battle between some of the non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth and similar officers of the Eighth. Two of the Massachusetts men were driven from the Twelfth's camp and warned to stay out.

Adjutant Vermilye of the Twelfth says the condition of the men in his regiment is much better than it was at Chickamauga; that they had just as soon stay here as be sent back to New York, unless they be sent there to be mustered out at once; that they volunteered to fight, and that as there can be no fighting now, the only right thing to do is to let them go home.

"Much of the disease we have to combat here is due to the bad conditions at Chickamauga," said he. "All told, there are only twenty-two in the division hospital from the Twelfth. When the ambulance came around to-night it took twelve from the Twelfth to the division hospital. There were about three hundred men in the division hospital from all the regiments, so that at the Twelfth's sick is no greater than that of other regiments. In fact, its list is not nearly so large as some."

SICKNESS AT CAMP THOMAS.

More than 5,000 Invalids Sent Home During Past Few Days—Sanitary Inspector's Report.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The sick list is daily increasing, and unless the troops are removed immediately there will be a panic. Over 5,000 sick men have been sent home on thirty days' sick leave during the past few days, and there is now in the hospitals that number more. Over 600 are down with typhoid fever of the worst type, and it is spreading rapidly all over the park. Over 100 new cases were reported to-day to the Surgeon General.

Major Parker, Sanitary Inspector, was a few days ago ordered by Gen. Breckinridge to make an examination of the condition of Chickamauga Park and Camp Thomas. His report is as follows:

To the Adjutant General:

I have the honor to report that conditions now prevalent here appear to call for the immediate abandonment of this camp. Since July 25, the sick report has increased from week to week, as follows: July 25, 2,226; Aug. 1, 2,975; Aug. 8, 3,331; Aug. 15, 4,426; Aug. 18, 4,894. The last figures do not include 1,300 men furloughed for sickness since the 25th and 29 discharged. The command is now about 43,000.

The number of sick men increases week by week by one-fourth. At this ratio of progression the sick will soon reach a number which, with present facilities, it will be impossible to handle. The causes of this undue rate of sickness are: This park is not fitted for a camping place for troops because it is in a forest and is dark and damp. Again, the soil is not adapted to camping. It is, as a rule, hard, tenacious clay; such soil does not absorb liquid of an impure and offensive nature common to large bodies of troops. These liquids get below the thin surface layer, which becomes thoroughly infected. A large area of the camp is now impregnated from this cause alone, and much of it is rendered noisome from the foul odors resulting.

The limestone and clay which underlie the clay soil of the park are spoken of as unfitting the place for a camp ground, the limestone forming cesspools for typhoid and other germs.

The regiments that left Camp Thomas to-day were the Second and Fifth Missouri of the Third Division, First Corps. The destination of the two Missouri regiments is Lexington, while the Sixth Ohio will go into camp at Knoxville.

The Fourteenth Minnesota will break camp early to-morrow morning, and will leave for Knoxville. Trains for the Second Ohio will be ready to-morrow afternoon, and the regiment will proceed to Knoxville. This will leave of the First Corps at Camp Thomas only the First Pennsylvania, which will go to Knoxville Monday. The two troops of Kentucky cavalry, will proceed to Lexington Monday.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania arrived at Camp Thomas on a special hospital train to-day, visited the hospitals, and left this evening with 105 Pennsylvania and New York sick and convalescent soldiers aboard his train.

Spaniards to Settle in Yucatan.

MERIDA, Mexico, Aug. 27.—Many Spaniards, residents now in Havana and other Cuban ports, are preparing to come to Yucatan and settle, believing they can improve their fortunes. On the other hand, Cuban and proprietors among the refugees here are refusing to sell their lands and will soon return.

The Sabbath School Picnic.

From The Detroit Journal.

The rain fell in torrents, and Kooba not yet lebray!

"This is no picnic!" snarled the profane soldier in the trenches.

"Oh, I don't know!" rejoined the soldier who in civil life had been much identified with Sabbath schools.

It makes some people controversial to be religious, anyway.

FOOD FOR CUBA'S STARVING.

A Million Rations Sent by the United States Arrive at Havana—Business Is Enlivened.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The steamer Comal arrived here this morning. She carries a million rations. The steamer Macedonia, with a general cargo and twenty-two passengers, also arrived to-day.

Major Niskern and Capt. Neils, who are in charge of the provisions on board the steamer Comal, to-day called on Gen. Blanco. They were accompanied by an interpreter and were received by Gen. Solano. They left the palace satisfied. Major Niskern told the Associated Press correspondent that he was as yet ignorant as to whether he would discharge the provisions wholly or partially at Havana or go to Matanzas. Miss Barton of the Red Cross Society has expressed a desire that all provisions should be sent to Matanzas, as she has found that they are more needed there than here.

Miss Barton returned this morning from Matanzas. She reports great want and distress there. Miss Barton will probably leave again to-morrow, for the purpose of distributing relief in Matanzas. The Clinton, the Red Cross steamer, has not yet discharged a package of her goods.

The exports from Havana yesterday were 894 bales of tobacco and 2,000,000 cigars. The municipal authorities demand that cattle be allowed to be imported free of duty, but the Marquis de Montoro, the Colonial Financial Secretary, objects. The present duty on cattle is $6 per head, and meat is selling at 60 cents a pound. The Marquis de Montoro has authorized the withdrawal of goods from the Custom House.

There were exported yesterday by steamer from Matanzas 1,237 bales of tobacco, 5,023,475 cigars, and $15,000 in silver for New York.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here, carrying a general cargo and thirty passengers.

The British Military Attaché who has been in Cuba watching the military operations is about to leave for Santiago, whence he will proceed to New York.

Capt. Stewart Brice, son of ex-United States Senator Brice, who is a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, will sail on Monday on the steamer Lydia, as will also Venezuelan Consul H. Pinango, who has been recalled.

REBELS STILL ANNOY SPAIN.

From Both Cuba and the Philippines Fighting Is Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"The Government has received a cipher dispatch from Manila giving full details of the capitulation and of the condition of the island. The contents of the dispatch have not been made public.

"Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands, reports fighting between the rebels and Spanish troops at Cebu and Iloilo. A flotilla has been organized to protect these islands from invasion by the rebels sent from Luzon by Aguinaldo. Gen. Rios has armed several battalions of militia.

"Telegrams from Cuba report continuous fighting in the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santa Clara between the Spaniards and rebels. The Canary squadron is now at Ferrol."

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Suggestions in Connection with the "Jumping" of Officers May be Made to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—When Capt. Sampson and Commander Schley were advanced by order of the President, the first six numbers and the second five numbers, it generally escaped notice that the two were brought together in the same line of the naval register. By the arbitrary designation of the President, Sampson was directed to take precedence, so that Schley was practically not only jumped by Sampson by his promotion, but was deprived of one of the numbers of his advancement, so as to give Sampson the benefit of the entire six that had been given to him.

A number of annoying results, that were pointed out some time ago in dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, have been since alluded to in the newspapers to show the recklessness and deplorable consequences of the "jumping" of officers intended to be rewarded by officers whose turn to "jump" has come later. Officers who were so unfortunate as to be out of the reach of signal actions, but within reach possibly of the highest rank, now that the chances for promotion in this war are over, have begun to look at the list with grave faces.

The number of officers who could have reached the grade of Admiral if there had been no war, and who cannot reach it because war has brought promotion to others, is not large, but to the few who are confronted with the chance of losing the highest rank and the pay that goes with it on the retired list are compelled to see that the law of promotion in the navy, if not relaxed for their benefit, will inflict hardship for every case of promotion in the upper grades.

Suggestions are being made by officers of the navy to overcome the injustices which some of them fancy are inflicted by promotion for distinguished conduct. They may be offered to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy. The chief suggestion is that in advancing officers under Sections 1506 and 1507 of the Revised Statutes they shall in some manner be kept out of the way of those who would otherwise have been promoted for longevity.

REV. A. G. P. DODGE'S FUNERAL.

Drank a Toast to Friends on His Death Bed.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 27.—The burial of the Rev. A. G. P. Dodge of the Episcopal Church, a minister of great wealth, who preferred the charge of the humble little parish on St. Simon's Island to a luxurious life, occurred to-day. Mr. Dodge was a son of William E. Dodge of New York, and was also related to the Phillips and Stokes families. A religious associate says of the death scene:

"We asked if we could do anything to please him. With that spirit which characterized his thoughtfulness of others, he replied: 'It is hardly of use to put you to trouble now, but if you would like to please me, go to my closet and get one bottle of sweet and one bottle of dry wine and bring both here.'

"We did so, and he gave directions for each to take a small glass and about one-third fill it. Giving him one also, and holding ours before us, we listened while he raised his head and said: 'Here is wishing you life and health and God's blessings all the days allotted to each of you on this earth, and a spiritual life in the great beyond.'

"We drank the toast and benediction in silence, while the hand of the dying man did not tremble as he returned his glass."

Chicago Athletes Coming Here.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Instructor Rowland of the swimming department of the Chicago Athletic Association received word to-day from F. Wench of the New York Athletic Club to the effect that the Gotham organization would hold National outdoor swimming championships at Travers Island Oct. 1: races at 100, 220, 440, 880 yards, and one mile will be provided. It is reasonably certain a team of Cherry Circle men will go East to participate. It is planned to send "Doc" Neumann, Avery Wieland, and Blum.

Strong Imagination Needed.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Your circulation statement shows a remarkable increase lately."

"Yes, I've hired an army Chaplain to take charge of it."

Business Lunch.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Young feller, this soup is seasoned to death."

"Yes Sir. Every customer adds a little seasonin' to it, I reckon. You ort to git in earlier."

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 29th.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Initialed Handkerchiefs, Sheer centers, 10c.
Ladies' Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Sheer, 9c.
Ladies' Plain Hemstitched Handerchiefs, Cambric, 11c. and 16c.
Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Cambric, 12c. and 18c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 29th.

WILL PLACE ON SALE IN THEIR

DRESS GOODS DEP'T,

EARLY IMPORTATIONS OF WOOLEN DRESS FABRICS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR LADIES' WALKING SUITS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR; ALSO AN ADVANCE SHIPMENT OF NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

B. Altman & Co. UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

Monday and Tuesday, August 29th and 30th.

DRAPERY MATERIALS AND PORTIÈRES

Will be offered at Unusually Low Prices.

Previous to the opening of this Fall's Importation, a variety of Drapery Materials, Portieres, Wall and Furniture Coverings, comprising Silk and Satin Damasks, Lamballe, Plain and Figured Velours, Reproductions of Oriental Fabrics, Wool and Cotton Tapestries, Cushion Tops, etc., will be offered, including the following:

1,000 Yards of Fancy Velours, 50 inches wide, Brocaded, Mascagni, also Metal effects, in a variety of shades; reduced from $2.90 and $3.25 per yard, to $1.35

800 Yards of Fabrics, suitable for Hangings, Furniture and Wall Coverings; reduced from $1.85 per yard, to . . 78c.

400 Yards of Silk Damask, for Draperies, etc.; reduced from $4.75 per yard, to $2.85

500 Yards of Light-weight Drapery Silks, 36 and 50 inches wide; reduced from $1.25 and $2.25 per yard, to . 69c.

1,000 Cushion Tops of Damask, Tapestry, Velour, etc., at . . . . . 25c., 45c., and 75c. Each.

2,500 Yards of English and French Cretonnes, various designs; reduced from 39c. and 65c. per yard, to . . . . . 12c. and 19c.

100 Pairs of Fibre Portières in Bagdad effects; reduced from $1.90 per pair, to . . . . . 90c.

Also, an assortment of best quality JAPANESE RUGS in Oriental colors and designs, at the following prices:

2 ft. 2 ins.	x 4 ft. 6 ins.,	69c.	7 ft. 6 ins.	x 10 ft. 6 ins.	$6.90
2 " 6 "	x 5 "	92c.	9 "	x 12 "	8.50
3 "	x 6 "	$1.19	10"	x 14 "	10.90
4 "	x 7 "	2.40	12"	x 15 "	13.75
5 "	x 9 "	4.25			

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

READING SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Book Contracts Said to Have Been Secured by Bribery.

READING, Penn., Aug. 27.—A sensation was caused here this afternoon by the announcement from J. Edward Wanner, President of the Reading School Board, that a number of the members of that body were recently bribed into awarding the contract for new text books to the American Book Company of Philadelphia, and by the assertion of Detective William Y. Lyon that he will arrest several members of the board on these charges Monday next.

For some time past there have been rumors and charges of School Board corruption in

RELIEF FOR THE REGULARS

The Merchants' Association Sends a Steamer Laden with Food to Camp.

MORE SUPPLIES TO FOLLOW

New Yorkers Respond Generously and Promptly to Appeals for Contributions for the Suffering Soldiers at Montauk.

The generous response that the merchants and citizens of New York have so often made to applications for relief during the war was again shown yesterday, when the Merchants' Association asked for supplies for the sick and wounded regulars at Camp Wikoff. This call was the result of personal investigation on the association's part.

Last Tuesday W. R. Corwine and S. Christy Mead, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the association, respectively, went to the camp and visited all the reported places, where starvation and neglect were so apparent. They returned on Thursday and said that the conditions were even worse than reported, and that while the volunteers had an abundance of delicacies, the regulars were lacking nearly everything.

The association at once decided to issue a call for food of all descriptions, and all Friday afternoon and evening circulars were being sent to the merchants of the city. All told, 12,000 notices were sent. John H. Starin, a member of the association, promptly tendered the use of the steamer John Lenox free of cost, and the work of loading supplies began yesterday morning.

Many obstacles had to be contended with, as the letters were not sent until late Friday night, and, yesterday being a half holiday, a majority of the merchants were not able to answer the demands. However, the few that could send supplies responded so readily that the cargo taken last evening is variously estimated at from 150 to 250 tons.

Scenes at the Pier.

The scene at the pier at the foot of Cortlandt Street, where the boat lay, was one of bustle and almost confusion from early in the morning until 6 o'clock, the closing time, and the line of trucks and wagons seemed to be constantly increasing. The first consignment to arrive consisted of ten boxes of soup from Armour & Co., and a box of beef extract. This had hardly been unloaded when a carriage drove down and a young woman gave a crate of jelly and aromatic wine, refusing to give her name.

Through a misunderstanding, many trucks were sent to Pier 10 North River, but after a few minutes' search saw the large placards displayed, saying, "For the Sick and Wounded Soldiers," and landed their goods all right. The association sent out six men early yesterday morning with circulars in order to make personal applications, and a large supply of food was also secured in that way. They also were ordered to purchase goods, and succeeded in getting 40 barrels of crackers, 5 barrels of oatmeal, 50 boxes of cornstarch, 25 cases of soups, 25 bags of rice, 25 cases of malted milk, and 10 cases of beef extract. These were sent to the pier, and were quickly placed on the forward main deck with the rest of the perishable goods. Other supplies came in quickly, and the Franco-American Food Company and the Harris & Holmes Company swelled the list with large consignments of soups and crackers.

A physician from West Twelfth Street also did good work for the cause. When the read yesterday morning of the plan he went to A. L. Reynolds & Co., at 345 Greenwich Street, and secured one of the firm's trucks. With this he drove to several of the wholesale houses in the Greenwich and Washington Street district and succeeded in getting nearly a woganload of fruit and nuts. To further the plan of taking a boatload, the Red Cross Society contributed $2,000, with which to purchase supplies, and several bankers also gave large checks.

The full list of donors announced is as follows:

Frank C. White, 15 Catharine Street, 300 loaves of bread; Francis Leggett & Co., 1,140 packages of cereals; Oswego Starch Company, 200 packages; Harris & Holmes, 1,200 pounds of crackers; Armour & Co., 240 quarts of soup and 50 four-ounce cans of beef extract; American Food Company, 240 quarts of soup; Huckins & Co., 240 quarts of soup; New York Condensed Milk Company, 1,200 cans of condensed milk, 240 cans of condensed cream, 96 cans of coffee and cream; Frederick Frear & Co., 48 cans of soup and 48 cans of condensed milk; S. Benedict, 200 packages of cornstarch; Austin, Nichols & Co., 800 pounds of cereals, 400 pounds of cornstarch, and 4½ chests of tea; Miles & Holman, 500 pounds of hominy; Ellsworth & Co., 96 pounds of oatmeal; Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, 1,050 pounds of flour; George W. Lane & Co., 1 chest of Oolong tea; E. J. Gilles & Co., 90 pounds of Formosa tea; John M. Chapman & Co., 600 cans of French beans; F. C. Howe & Brothers, 120 quarts of soup; E. O. Bowers & Co., 1 case of condensed milk; Bennett, Sloan & Co., 1 chest of tea; Michigan Condensed Milk Company, 240 cans; Russell & Co., 1 chest of tea; American Cereal Company, 300 cases of cracked wheat, 72 cases of oatmeal, 216 cases of Quaker Oats, and 72 cases of Pettijohn's Breakfast Food; Acker, Merrall & Condit, 8 cases of soup; Henry Brinker, 1 barrel of potatoes; James Rowland & Co., 90 dozen eggs; Treiease & Underhill, 3 barrels of melons; and Henry Behrman & Sons, Droste & Snyder, F. C. Barger & Co., Gude Brothers, Charles F. McCabe & Son, Hunter, Walton & Co., Fitch, Rowland & Co., G. W. Martin & Brother, Pettit & Read, John C. Mohr & Sons, and John H. Holstein, each 1 case of eggs.

Steamer Starts for Camp.

The steamer John Lenox left the pier at 7:20 P. M. yesterday, and will reach the camp about 8 o'clock this morning. On the newspaper train which leaves Long Island City at 4 o'clock this morning a special car will be attached, in which several members of the association will go to assist in the work of distribution. They will reach there before the boat, and will have everything in readiness on its arrival.

It was the intention of the association to take on the boat several wagons, horses, and drivers, so that proper distributing could be assured. In order to notify Gen. Wheeler, the commander of the camp, a telegram was sent on Friday night by W. R. Corwine. It was as follows:

This association will load a boat to-morrow with supplies for sick regulars in camp, but not in hospital. Boat will leave here to-morrow night shortly after 6 o'clock. Can you communicate with Col. Forwood and have necessary details arranged for us to land at the Government wharf so as to facilitate delivery of these supplies direct to Surgeons in charge of regulars in each regiment, respectively? Supplies will consist principally of cereals, soups, malted milk, eggs, milk, ice, &c. There may be also some medical supplies if needed.

Early yesterday morning the following reply was received from one of the surgeons:

"If not gone, send medical supplies by messenger to me; railway practically congested. Get transportation at once. Have investigated every quarter. Can say solemnly, sick army starving to death."

Message from Gen. Wheeler.

This was followed at noon by a dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, in which he said: "Surgeons of the different brigades will meet your boat at the wharf to-morrow morning and will take charge of the donation for their respective brigades, all to be used by the sick in camp, and not by those in the hospitals."

The latter telegram did away with all necessity of taking wagons, and the order was instantly countermanded.

Secretary Corwine went on the Lenox and will superintend the distribution. He was enthusiastic over the success, and said:

"This day's work is only a beginning, and next week we can rely on a shower of good things. Most of the big merchants did not receive the notices to-day, as they take only one delivery, and they were not in that mail. Dozens of others, who have received them, came into the office and said that they did not have time to make a load up, but that on Monday would send it along. I am confident that next week will see a tremendous influx, and that at least two more steamers will be used to take the goods.

"Should the regulars at Camp Wikoff get more than they can use we will distribute the rest at Fernandina, Tampa, and Camp Thomas. We can do this easily, as the different steamship lines and railroads will willingly take all we can send.

"Secretary Alger's report that he found things all right at the camp is false, and as a matter of fact brave men are being slowly starved to death. The association knows this to be true, as it has investigated for itself, and has found that the military camp on Long Island is a disgrace to the United States Government."

Benefit for Wounded Fighters.

The Sutton Relief Society will give a vaudeville entertainment at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, on Sept. 12. The proceeds will be devoted to providing for the comfort of wounded soldiers and sailors.

MORE NURSES SUPPLIED.

Contributions Needed by the Red Cross to Continue the Work.

Twelve female trained nurses left here last night for Chickamauga, making 119 nurses sent there by the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, to work under the direction of Miss Maxwell.

A telegram from Miss Maxwell to Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin yesterday conveyed the information that no more nurses would be needed at Chickamauga hereafter.

Six male nurses will go to Montauk Point to-day, making sixteen male nurses and fifty-one female nurses now at work there in the employment of the Red Cross. Dr. Carpenter of the Red Cross Examining Board will also go to Montauk to-day.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin said yesterday that she anticipated difficulty in supplying future demands for trained nurses of such character and experience as desired. Those now in the employ of the Red Cross come from all parts of the country. Many applications are received, she said, but only a few of the number are selected. The large number of nurses now being maintained by the nurse auxiliary has necessitated the issuance of another appeal to the public for funds.

There has been a notable falling off in the amount of contributions to all of the societies of late. This is partly due to the absence of so many people from the city. The conditions prevailing in all the camps necessitate the expenditure of more money now than ever before, the Red Cross people say.

SLIDES SENT TO CAMP WIKOFF.

Blood of Fever Patients Will Be Analyzed by Health Department.

Dr. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Manhattan, received a letter yesterday from an Assistant Surgeon at Camp Wikoff. The writer says, among other things:

"To remove a state of uncertainty in my mind and for the benefit and protection of the men under my care, I take the liberty to ask you a favor. I have a number of cases of continued fever resisting quinine, and although there are no evident symptoms of typhoid fever, I fear there may be a mixed infection or an atypical condition of typhoid fever. In view of the above, I wish, if not conflicting with the rules of your institution, you would send me slides on which to collect blood, which will be returned to you for examination and a report of the conclusions arrived at."

Dr. Dillingham conferred with Commissioner Jenkins and a number of slides were at once sent to Camp Wikoff. In behalf of the Commissioners, Dr. Dillingham wrote that the Health Board would be only too glad to do anything in its power to assist the soldiers.

THE GLEN ISLAND BENEFIT.

Entire Proceeds of the Resort To-morrow to Aid a Soldiers' Fund.

John H. Starin will contribute the entire earnings of Glen Island to-morrow to the Women's Patriotic Relief Association for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. Mr. Starin's generous gift was made through his daughter, Mrs. Howard Carroll, who is President of the association. To-morrow will be soldiers and sailors' day at Glen Island, and the ladies who have the arrangement of the affair in hand are working indefatigably to make the day one of enjoyment and a success. The demands made on the treasury of this association are legion, and the large sum it is possible to realize from this day's outing will be very acceptable.

The association has erected two tents at Montauk Point and is assisting largely in adding to the pleasure and comfort of the men at the camp. Large quantities of necessary refreshments, medicines, clothing, &c., have been supplied to the soldiers, and the association is trying to get as many of them as possible ready to enjoy the Glen Island trip.

No tickets are needed by either sailor or soldier, as the uniform of either the navy or army means free transportation for the wearer. Many of the boys from each of Uncle Sam's protective branches will be there.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S GIFT.

He Sends $10,000 for the Relief of Sick Soldiers.

Sir Thomas Lipton, challenger for the America's Cup, has given $10,000 for the alleviation of the sick and suffering American soldiers. Edward O. Sumner, a lawyer, received a cable message from Sir Thomas, advising him of the contribution.

Mr. Sumner, in a communication to Sir Thomas Lipton, intimated that the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution were doing all in their power to help the sick and wounded soldiers, and that the society would greatly appreciate a small contribution from him. The response was better than Mr. Sumner had expected.

Hospital at Tampa to Close Soon.

The Red Cross Central Committee received a letter from its agent at Tampa yesterday. Orders have been received there from Surgeon General Sternberg directing that the hospital be closed as soon as possible, and convalescents are being furloughed to their homes as quickly as they are able to travel. The writer said that by to-morrow there will be only about fifteen patients left in the hospital, and a week later it is expected that Gen. Sternberg's order will be carried into effect.

GEN. ROE'S RESIGNATION.

Says He Wishes to Aid the Government in Reducing Expenses.

Gen. Charles F. Roe of this city, who was made a Brigadier General of volunteers shortly after the outbreak of the war, has resigned. The letter of resignation reads as follows:

"I have the honor to tender my resignation of the position of Brigadier General, United States Volunteers. I am perfectly willing to serve as long as my services may be required, but feel it my duty to thus assist the Government in reducing expenses. Further, I believe that the officers of the regular army should benefit by being retained in their volunteer positions as long as possible—giving them the preference over volunteer officers, pure and simple."

SPANISH FOURS UNSTEADY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 41¾ and closed at 41⅝.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 41.80 and closed at 41.50

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Spanish 4s were irregular, but were easier on Paris advices.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 27.—Americans were strong, but Spanish 4s declined sharply.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 67.50.

DR. DUNCAN SENTENCED.

Five Years for Desecrating a Grave at Bull Run Battlefield.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 27.—The court-martial in the case of Dr. Duncan of the Twenty-second Kansas found him guilty of desecrating the grave of a Confederate officer at the Bull Run battlefield.

He was sentenced last evening to five years' imprisonment.

President to Visit Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The President expects to be in Jacksonville, Fla., on Sept. 15, and review the soldiers of the Seventh Corps, Gen. Lee's command. He told Col. Durbin of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana this to-day before he left the city. The Colonel was here for the purpose of asking the President and Secretary Alger to visit Jacksonville and fix a date. It is quite likely that Secretary Alger will accompany the President.

Col. Funston Rebukes Col. Little.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Col. Funston of the Kansas Volunteers has sternly rebuked Lieut. Col. Little for writing a letter to the Governor of Kansas recommending the promotion of certain men of the regiment, although Little was aware that Col. Funston had made his own recommendations. It is said that Col. Funston threatened to court-martial him.

A YOUNG HERO NEAR DEATH.

R. G. Everett, a Corporal in the Seventy-first Regiment, Brought Home from Montauk.

Robert Gordon Everett, a Corporal in the Seventy-first Regiment, not yet eighteen years old, is lying near death at the home of his parents, 1,931 Madison Avenue. Everett was taken home yesterday by his father, De Volney Everett, who went to Montauk Point after him.

Before the outbreak of the war young Everett enlisted in the Second New York Battery, but when he found out that the battery would not be ordered to the front he secured his release and enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment. He took part in all the engagements of the campaign around Santiago, and for his good work was appointed Corporal of Company L. He was an orderly for Major Keck, his father said, and carried messages from one end of the firing line to the other. So great were the exertions of the young soldier that he wrote home that he was glad to lie in the trenches before Santiago, as he could have a little rest.

Young Everett landed at Montauk Point with the Seventy-first Regiment. He had contracted a fever, and was convalescent when he reached Camp Wikoff. He was placed in the detention hospital. So poor was the attention and so scant the food and medical treatment that he soon became emaciated and weakened. When Everett went to the front he weighed 165 pounds; he now weighs little more than 100 pounds.

Drs. Daniel and Knight are in attendance on the young man, and his father said that it would be two or three days before any statement could be made as to his ultimate recovery. He is very weak.

Lieut. Long, who returned from Santiago with the Seventy-first Regiment, said that young Everett was one of the conspicuous heroes in the Cuban campaign. Other officers have praised the young man for his dash and courage in battle.

Rough Rider Merritt Critically Ill.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Private Merritt of Co. Roosevelt's Rough Riders is very low at the home of his father, James Merritt, at Marlborough, Ulster County, having been stricken down with fever after he had passed through all the battles without a scratch. It is thought he cannot live. Young Merritt was living in Arizona at the time he joined the regiment.

Seventy-first Men Sick at Home.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—Arnold W. Francis, a member of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, is at his home, 96 Walnut Street, East Orange, very weak from fever and exposure. He came home on a furlough. His condition is serious. Henry C. Boehme of Watchung Avenue, West Orange, another Seventy-first Regiment man home on a furlough, is down with fever.

THE SOLACE NOT OVERDUE.

Hospital Ship Did Not Sail from Cuba for Boston Till Thursday Last.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—There is no truth in the reports that the hospital ship Solace, which is on her way from Cuba to Boston, is overdue.

The vessel sailed from Caimanera, in Santiago Province, on Thursday, and is not due at her destination for several days yet.

Sick Missouri Troops at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—A train consisting of nine sleepers arrived in this city to-day, having on board 152 members of the First, Second, and Fifth Missouri Volunteer Regiments, who have been laid up in the hospitals at Chickamauga Park for some time past, suffering from fevers and other ailments. Twenty-one of the men belonged to the First Regiment, whose home station is St. Louis. They got off here and went to their homes. Men from the other regiments whose cases were considered serious, were sent in ambulances to various hospitals in the city, where they will be carefully nursed. The remainder will continue on their way to their homes in different sections of the State to-day.

Acting Ensign Palmer's Illness.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 27.—Richard Palmer, Acting Ensign on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, Capt. Goodrich commanding, is in this city, recovering from a attack of appendicitis, which necessitate an operation last Sunday. Palmer contracted malarial fever while in Cuban water and a month ago he was sent to Colorado Springs. Appendicitis set in about two weeks ago. He was very low all this week, but is out of danger now. He is prominent in New York financial and railroad circles. Young Palmer was owner of the yacht Yampa, which was bought a year ago by Emperor William of Germany and presented to the Empress under the name Idean.

Sick Soldiers Reach Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Philadelphia hospital train, with fifty-one fever-stricken soldiers of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived here at noon to-day from Fernandina, Fla., where the Philadelphia Regiment is in camp. Thirty-eight of the sick soldiers were sent to hospitals, and the remainder were sent to their homes in this city. With the exception of First Sergt. Boerise, who is critically ill, all the sick men are on the road to recovery.

SUSPICIOUS FEVER CASES

Men at Galveston and Key West May Have Yellow Fever—Quarantine Precautions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, has received a telegram from one of his assistants at Galveston, stating that the army Surgeon in charge there considers three additional fever cases as somewhat suspicious. He has isolated them, and has taken precaution to burn their clothing and bedding. There are a few new cases also at Key West which may turn out to be genuine yellow fever, but they have not yet sufficiently developed to warrant a positive statement in regard to them.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 27.—State Health Officer Blunt was seen after his return from Galveston and asked about the suspicious case of fever at that point.

"The case I went to investigate," said the doctor, "was that of a soldier named Goodwin, twenty-two years of age, located with the troops at Fort Point, about a mile and a half from Galveston. He has been there since April 1. Without going into a technical description of the case, I can simply say to you, as I said to the people of Galveston, that the case is an extremely suspicious one, with nearly all the complete symptoms of yellow fever.

"This opinion was concurred in by Dr. Fly and other physicians of Galveston, and under these circumstances I deemed it but prudent to quarantine Galveston and await developments. This quarantine will be kept up for two or three days, within which time developments will occur which will determine positively whether or not the case is one of yellow fever.

"The quarantine will be enforced strictly as to passengers coming out of Galveston. Mails will be permitted to go in and out under certain restrictions, and all freights will be permitted to go into Galveston, but no freight will be permitted to come out except by special permit.

Soldier Will Be Returned to Jail.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 27.—Andrew Gardiner escaped from the jail at Fulton, N. Y., where he was awaiting trial for grand larceny and enlisted as a private in the First Regular Cavalry. He fought in Cuba and returned with the command to Camp Wikoff, when he wrote to his uncle, Lyman Guile, the letter leading to the discovery of his whereabouts by the authorities of Fulton. The Suffolk County authorities were asked to arrest him, and Deputy Sheriff J. S. Wells made him a prisoner last night. Gardiner is now awaiting removal to Fulton.

Quartermaster Sergt. Young's Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Young of Kansas, sentenced to imprisonment for embezzlement, declares that he is not guilty, because if he violated any military law, it was through ignorance, and he never appropriated a cent of the money to his own use. He says that he has friends at home who will present his case direct to Secretary Alger, and that he will soon be out of the penitentiary. Gen. Miller says they are operating slowly in the case, forwarding papers to the Adjutant General at Washington.

FIRST TO LEAVE MONTAUK

The Second Massachusetts Gets Its Congé, Leaving the Seventy-first Boys Dolorous.

TOO WEAK FOR THE TRIP HOME

But Their Turn Comes To-morrow—Rough Riders Will Be Next to Leave—The Transport Santiago Arrives with Michigan Companies.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 27.—There was both joy and disappointment at Camp Wikoff to-day. The men of the Second Massachusetts were the ones who rejoiced; the downhearted ones were the boys of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. It was announced yesterday that both regiments would leave Camp Wikoff to-day for home. But there came a change during the night, and only the Massachusetts men got away to-day, while the Seventy-first boys are to remain here until Monday morning. The reason that the Seventy-first Regiment did not leave to-day was because a majority of the men were not in condition to stand the trip. The Massachusetts men, while showing an improvement since their arrival, were not all strong. Some could hardly stand, but they held out doggedly until they reached the transport which was to convey them to New London.

It was scarcely a gay sight when the Massachusetts men left camp. Those who were to go were up at 5 o'clock A. M. Many were awake before that hour. Some did not sleep at all during the night, the excitement of their coming trip, with thoughts of home, was so strong. When the order to break camp was given, the convalescents were not called upon to do any hard work. They stood by while the others took down and packed the tents and equipment and sent them to the Block Island, the transport which was to take them across the Sound to New London, on the Connecticut shore. The progress from the Massachusetts camp to the steamboat pier was more like a funeral procession than a military march. The men had no music to hearten them, either did their appearance permit the men of the other regiments in camp to cheer until the boat left the pier. On the walk to the boat no attempt was made at keeping a straight line, and nearly 100 men were compelled to fall behind, too weak and exhausted to continue. They were tenderly taken in charge by their companions and helped to the boat.

Col. Clark headed the men and Lieut. Col. Shumway and Majors Whipple, Fairbanks, and Southmayd were also in front. Altogether 580 out of the 900 men who left Springfield at the beginning of the war departed. Seven officers and 200 men were left behind in the hospitals.

The Massachusetts boys were generous and did not forget the regulars here. They had twenty tons of delicacies, sent from Massachusetts and not eaten, distributed among the regulars. The regulars were not slow to take advantage of this offer, much to the disgust of two Massachusetts newspaper correspondents, who had been staying with the Massachusetts regiment, and had all their belongings, including relics of the Cuban campaign, in a tent on the camp grounds. They had merely gone to see the regiment off, and, when they came back, they could not find a trace of their baggage, which included cooking utensils and a liberal supply of provisions and clothing. It will take them some time to find their property, although they entertain the hope that it will be returned to them. They have given up any idea of recovering their provisions. The Massachusetts soldiers will not return to Camp Wikoff. At the expiration of their sixty days' leave of absence they will assemble at Camp Dewey, South Framingham, in their own State, where they will be mustered out.

The Seventy-first men were greatly disappointed at not being able to get away, for many counted on being with their families on Sunday.

But a day or two longer in camp is expected to put them in better condition to make their long march from their camp to the railroad station, and from the Battery to Thirty-fourth Street, New York, where their armory is located. The regiment will accordingly start Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Col. Downs was in New York yesterday, and was informed by telegraph of the orders issued to his regiment. He at once came back. On investigation he reported that he could not send his men out of camp in the unprepared state in which they would have been this morning, and he received an extension of time until Monday.

The Long Island Railroad Company will have a special train ready to start at any time it may suit Col. Downs, and it has agreed to land the regiment at the Battery in six hours. This should put the Seventy-first in New York at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. The fact that the 210 men who came here from Camp Black several days ago under Capt. Stoddard will not be allowed to parade with the Santiago veterans is causing the recruits no little annoyance.

Major Gen. Wheeler, on the supposition that the Seventy-first was going to leave camp to-day, sent the following letter to the regiment, dated yeserday:

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry:

Pursuant to the directions of the President, you will proceed to your homes and friends to receive the welcome which Americans love to accord returning heroes who have fought, endured, and suffered for the sake of their country, its honor, and its prestige. This short but severe campaign has made us the leading among the great countries of the earth, and you have done your full part in this great accomplishment. Your comrades who fell in battle and those who became victims of disease in a tropical clime will be revered and honored not only by the people of your Empire State, but by the 70,000,000 of this great republic. In bidding you adieu, I shall always remember each and all of you as honored comrades of the Santiago campaign, the effect of which in importance, in far-reaching benefits to our Republic can hardly be estimated.

The next men who will get away after the Seventy-first will undoubtedly be the Rough Riders. This is a result of Col. Roosevelt's personal appeal to Secretary Alger. He told the Secretary that his men were extremely anxious to return home, now that all chances for a fight are at an end. The mustering out will take place in New York, either in Madison Square or at the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza, where the men will turn in their arms and horses. Before that they will probably parade through the main thoroughfares and give New Yorkers an opportunity to see them en masse and in their fighting clothes. As it is, there is barely one-half of this splendid regiment left. The other half is buried in Cuban soil or lying in Cuban and American hospitals, or sick at home.

Col. Roosevelt expressed profound sorrow at the news of Lieut. Tiffany's death. He said: "I am greatly shocked at poor young Tiffany's death. He was one of the most gallant and efficient officers we had—a man of dauntless courage and absolute attention to duty. I grew to rely on him more and more, and all of us will mourn him as a stanch friend and tried comrade in arms. There is a peculiar element of sadness in the fate of these young fellows who have reached the shore for which they longed, only to die."

The transport Santiago arrived late last night with 486 soldiers of Companies A, B, C, G, H, and M of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment, 124 of whom are sick. Two deaths, those of Private Gilhooly, Company D, and Private McKilloff, Company L, occurred on the voyage, and four bodies of men who died in Cuba were brought up. They were those of Major Grady, Major O'Connor, Private Frank Carey, Company K, and James L. Lane, of Company H, all of the Ninth Massachusetts.

Number of Sick Decreasing.

The number of sick men in the hospital is decreasing, now that convalescents are being taken to New Haven and to New York hospitals. The report made to-day showed that there were 1,120 sick in the general hospital, 125 being down with typhoid. There are 480 men in the detention hospital. There are four diphtheria cases in the detention hospital, and in the general hospital there is 1 case. There were four deaths reported. While the Second Massachusetts men were going on the Block Island, Edgar R. Train of Company D of the regiment died in the hospital from typhoid. The other victims were Charles Flynn of Company C, Twelfth Regular Infantry, and two other privates, one of the Sixth and the other of the Eighteenth Regular Infantry.

Two hundred furloughs were granted today under the orders of Secretary Alger, and the men left for their homes on the afternoon train.

Major Ira Brown is now in full charge of all the hospitals, and as a result there is no friction, and everything is running smoothly.

Miss Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Wheeler, has assumed charge of a ward in the general hospital. She has recovered sufficiently from the severe strain to which she was subjected while at work in Cuba to return, and will continue her work here as long as it may be needed.

Some of the nurses in the [illegible] hospital are suffering from dysentery, and orders were to-day issued that they be given more time to themselves in which to exercise, bathe, and rest. More nurses arrived to-day, and ten will reach camp every day to take the places of those overworked until all that are needed are here. There are three male and three female nurses in each ward during the daytime and two on duty at night.

When the Eighth Ohio was landed nearly 800 reported sick and were sent to the general hospital, but it developed that 170 of the "sick" men were suffering only from hunger. When these men were fed they were able to leave the hospital. They said that in coming up from Cuba it was almost impossible for them to get food.

A bit of grim humor developed in the hospital to-day, when Surgeon Major Brown found it necessary to take away all the fire and side arms of the men confined in the fever wards. In the rush of work the men were assigned to their cots and were allowed to take all their belongings with them. When delirious from fever many of those who had gone through the Cuban campaign imagined they were still chasing Spaniards, and would rush for their arms, which lay quite handy. The nurses had considerable difficulty in disarming the men, and finally suggested that the means of doing harm be removed. The order was accordingly issued.

The new Post Office building here was completed this morning, and because of the great amount of mail matter received and forwarded extra clerks and trains are being employed. The new building is opposite the railway station, and is forty feet square. The clerks now number ten. All mail is promptly handled.

DISBANDING THE VOLUNTEERS.

Work Connected with the Mustering Out Keeps Every Bureau of War Department Busy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Every bureau of the War Department is busy with matters connected with the close of the war. The pay department has a big task before it in settling with the troops and officers in the final muster out. There must be an accounting of all Government property, and each muster roll must be complete and satisfactory to the accounting officers of the Government before there can be a final settlement.

The clothing and purchases by the soldiers will have to be looked up and balanced by the pay officers before final payment is made.

All officers who have charge of Government property of any kind must account for it before they can receive final discharge.

The ordnance officers are busy preparing for the reception and disposal of the arms of the soldiers, and blanks and papers are being made ready.

Officers from each branch of the service will be detailed to go to the State camps, where the final mustering out occurs, to receive the Government property, make final payment, and give the soldiers their discharge.

EIGHT MORE REGIMENTS SELECTED.

Eighth New York Among Those Ordered to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following volunteer regiments were to-day ordered to be mustered out of the service:

The First and Fifth Missouri, now at Chickamauga, and the Third Missouri, now at Middletown, Penn., ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, now at Middletown, ordered to Indianapolis; the Eighth New York, now at Chickamauga, ordered to Hempstead, L. I.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois called at the War Department, and, as a result, Adjt. Gen. Corbin also issued orders to muster out the First, Fifth, and Seventh Illinois.

Gov. Black of New York was at the War Department for some time to-day discussing the condition of the New York troops and the conditions at Montauk. The Governor urged Fire Island as a resort for the sick soldiers. Nothing further was done about mustering out the New York troops further than the order issued regarding the Eighth New York.

Vermont Regiment to be Released.

RUTLAND, Aug. 27.—The Vermont Regiment left the State May 21 and returned to the State just three months to a day—Aug. 21. Col. O. D. Clark, now occupying the State camp near Fort Ethan Allen, has received a dispatch from Major S. P. Jocelyn, United States Army, announcing that he will be at Camp Olympia the first of next week to muster the regiment out of service.

MORE TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

Hospital Train from Chickamauga, Healthy Troops from Elsewhere.

Trains bearing troops from Chickamauga and other Southern camp grounds continue to arrive in Jersey City. A hospital train of two cars arrived yesterday from Chickamauga. The coming of others bearing regulars, cavalry, and infantry, from points other than Chickamauga, excited comment because of the apparent good health of the men. The first section of the train which is bringing the First United States Cavalry from the South arrived in the Pennsylvania freight yards shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There were eighteen cars. No troops arrived. The cars contained horses, equipment, and baggage. They were loaded on floats and taken to Long Island City, to be sent to Montauk.

Four hundred men, one battalion of the Second United States Infantry, arrived late Friday night. They came from Camp Hobson, Lithia Springs, Ga. The first section of the train was in command of Lieut. L. S. Upton, the second of Lieut. R. M. Brookfield. None of the men who arrived were ill, but eleven sick men were left behind at Lithia Springs, and thirty more were sent to Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieut. Upton said the men were sorry to leave Georgia, as their stay there was pleasant. In the morning the men were transported to Long Island City, and continued their journey to Montauk Point.

There were two cars, both sleepers, in the hospital train from Chickamauga. There were forty-one sick men in them. Thirty-eight had typhoid and three malaria. The sick belonged to the First New Hampshire Volunteers. They were in charge of Surgeon and First Lieut. Charles A. Congdon. He said that one of the typhoid patients was likely to die before the train reached Concord, N. H. Lieut. Congdon said Camp Thomas was the filthiest place he ever saw. Vermin swarmed about the camp, and it was a pest hole. The Surgeon said that when he left Concord he weighed 175 pounds. Now he weighs 130. Not one of the sick was able to walk.

GROUT APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

Brooklyn Men Will Arrange for Reception to Troop C on Its Return.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn has appointed a committee of 100 citizens to arrange for a reception to Troop C on its return from the front and has called a meeting for to-morrow at 4 P. M. in the old Common Council chamber in the Borough Hall.

The names include many of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, among them being Postmaster Wilson, Gen. James McLeer, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Surrogate Abbott, Judge Aspinall, Abraham Abraham, Congressman Bennett, Col. Edward E. Britton, William Berri, ex-Mayor Boody, Controller Coler, Congressman Driggs, William C. De Witt, Silas B. Dutcher, Julian D. Fairchild, Howard Gibb, Justice Gaynor, Joseph C. Hendrix, Almet F. Jenks, A. A. Low, St. Clair McKelway, Charles A. Moore, Superintendent William H. Maxwell, Father Malone, Hugh McLaughlin, District Attorney Marean, James Matthews, Alexander E. Orr, Clinton L. Rossiter, Edward M. Shepard, ex-Postmaster Sullivan, ex-Mayor Schroeder, Dr. Storrs, Bridge Commissioner Shea, J. S. T. Stranahan, ex-Mayor Schieren, Col. William E. Sinn, Justice Van Wyck, Jacob Worth, S. V. White, ex-Mayor Whitney, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, ex-Mayor Wurster, and Police Commissioner York.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception at Springfield and Worcester.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—A special train conveying men of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, returning from Montauk Point, reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were 10,000 people at the station to receive them. The men were taken in carriages to their homes, to hotels, and a few to hospitals. While some were in bad shape, most of them stood the journey well. A train of four cars, with the Worcester companies, left Palmer at 2:25 for Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Worcester companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, A, C, and H, reached home on their special train from Palmer at 3:45, and received a warm welcome. A crowd, which is estimated at over 50,000, packed the streets through which the soldiers were to pass, and gave them an ovation all along the route, from the Union Station to the armory.

The official escort consisted of the Grand Army men, the City Council, two platoons of police, Battery B, the Worcester brass band, and Battery B band. Lieut. Col. Baumway and Major Fairbanks marched at the head of the returning soldiers, and were cheered everywhere.

Most of the members of Companies A and C marched from the station to the armory, although the Volunteers' Aid Association had enough carriages on hand to convey all the soldiers to their homes. The few Company H men who returned rode in carriages to the armory, where the companies were dismissed, and then the men consented to be driven to their homes.

Illinois Cavalry at Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Edward C. Young commanding, arrived to-day at Fort Sheridan, from Chickamauga. Eight train sections, each of excursion proportions, conveyed the troopers and their equipment to the fort. The welcoming Committee of Citizens met Col. Young and the official train at Danville Junction. Throngs at the stations cheered the boys as they passed through.

Mustering Out the Second Nebraska.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The work of mustering out the Second Nebraska is progressing rapidly, and probably will be finished by Monday night. It is not yet known definitely when the command will leave for Omaha, but it probably will go Tuesday. As soon as the mustering officers have disposed of this regiment they will begin upon the light batteries.

Camp Merritt Evacuated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—All of the troops now in this city have been moved from Camp Merritt to the Presidio, and it is believed by the regimental Surgeons that the health of the men will be greatly improved by the change. Capt. W. H. McKittrick, who raised the American flag over Santiago, is here.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S PROMOTION.

Examining Board Praises Him and Recommends that He Be Made a Naval Constructor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. — Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson was to have been examined for promotion last week, but owing to his duties he could not go before the board. It was ordered that his record be examined to see if that would entitle him to the higher rank. The board says:

"The board joins with all the world in admiring the skill, courage, and gallant conduct of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson in connection with the Merrimac, as set forth in the letter of the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Station."

The report then refers to the various papers submitted in connection with Mr. Hobson's record, and closes with a recommendation that he be promoted to Naval Constructor.

GARRETT SANITARIUM OFFERED.

Institute at Mount Airy, Md., Can Accommodate Many Sick Soldiers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Dr. Walter B. Platt placed the Garrett Sanitarium at Mount Airy at the disposal of the United States Government for ninety days this morning, at the instance of its founder, Mrs. Robert Garrett. The hospital is complete in every particular, and the Government will only need to furnish some cots if a great number of sick soldiers are sent there.

The sanitarium is admirably situated for such an emergency as the present, as it is in the high, healthy atmosphere of Carroll County.

**Surgeon Major George McCreery.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Maher Won Both Stakes with Ways and Means and Briar Sweet.

SLOANE ALSO WON TWO RACES

A Pretty Steeplechase Was Won by Fred Gebhard's Olindo—St. Callatine, Damien, and St. Lorenzo the Other Winners.

Another act in the funny little racing somedy—Sloane versus Maher—was performed over the course of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and Maher rather took the stage from the former star and galloped off with the honors. Each lad, it is true, won two races, but Maher had the good luck to win both stake events, the dash, for two-year-olds, with Ways and Means, the oddly-named colt belonging to Mrs. Byron McClelland, and the Ocean Handicap, with Briar Sweet, a filly belonging to W. B. Jennings. In the first of these, Sloane finished in fourth place, with Dr. Eichberg, and in the handicap he got second honors with Irish Reel, both horses the property of the Fleischmann Brothers, who recently gave up first call on Sloane's services to Sydney Paget.

Of the stake races the first to be decided was the dash for two-year-olds, in which a field of ten tried conclusions over the last five furlongs of the futurity course. It turned out to be a very pretty race, too, and for a time looked as if it would be a coup for John J. McCafferty, the owner-trainer-jockey, who recently had his license as a jockey revoked. McCafferty has in his string a colt called Himtine, because he is a son of Himyar and Santine, which accounts for his very peculiar name. McCafferty took him to Saratoga, put him through a course of training there with the benefits of the Saratoga air and water, and brought him down here for a coup. He put up a stable boy named Dean, instead of one of the crack jockeys, and that was why the coup did not go through successfully. Had either Maher or Sloane had the mount the affair would have gone through all right, and McCafferty would have won a great many thousands. As it was he won only a very few hundreds, which came to him from backing his horse "to show" in order to save the money bet on the colt to win. McCafferty and his friends deluged the betting ring with money, forcing the price against Himstine down from 50 to 1 at the opening until 8 to 1 was the best offered against him at the start. Doctor Eichberg, with Sloane up, was the favorite, and Ways and Means, ridden by Maher, the second choice.

Run for the Dash Stakes.

Mr. Fitz Gerald effected a good start for the lot, and the good thing, Himtine, was so fast at the break and went to the front so rapidly that he had two lengths the best of the field when the elbow was reached. The most prominent just behind him when people could get a good sight at the horses, were Dr. Eichberg, Duke of Middleburgh, and Kingdon. It then looked as if Himtine would win by a couple of lengths at least, and there was no reason to doubt it until the last sixteenth pole was reached, at which point Himtine still had his two lengths advantage. Then, from the ruck shot out both Ways and Means and Kentucky Colonel, whose riders had patiently waited for a brush at the finish. They quickly caught Dr. Eichberg, on which Sloane had already begun a vigorous ride. When that trio began their rush, little Dean sure that he had the race won, turned in the saddle to look to see what was coming. It was an unfortunate glance for him, for in taking that look behind he loosened his horse's head a bit, and before he could realize it, had been caught by the racing trio.

Then there came a hot brush to the finish, but in it Dean lost all the advantage he had gained, for in it Maher got home first with Ways and Means, just behind whom was Kentucky Colonel, followed by Himtine and Dr. Eichberg, the quartet being only heads apart. It was a striking and brilliant performance by both Maher and Turner, who rode the pair that beat Himtine, and Maher got a rousing welcome when he rode back to weigh out—such a one as was accorded only to Sloane in the early part of the season, when he was an acknowledged public idol. That idol seems to be a trifle shattered now.

The Other Races.

In the Ocean Handicap that followed—it was a run of a mile—Maher had a much easier race, as he won from start to finish with Briar Sweet, never allowing his mount to be headed at any part of the journey. Briar Sweet was favorite for the handicap, and won, just as Miss Miriam won the first section of it, beating her field by three good lengths. Irish Reel and Bangle, who ran second and third, held those positions throughout the race.

A long delay at the post in the opening run of five and a half furlongs made every one nervous. It was one for which the horses were to blame, for all the jockeys did everything they could to help the starter. But the horses seemed bewitched, and acted as if they were crazy in the half hour's delay that ensued. St. Callatine, a good thing from the West, who was second choice in the betting, won the prize without much trouble from Lambent, the rest of the field being beaten off.

Damien's victory in the second race was an easy one and materially enriched his owner, Sydney Paget, who backed him very heavily. Millstream and Squire Abingdon, who made the running, tired so very badly at the end that they waddled all over the track when Damien challenged them.

James R. Keene was in front for the first time in a long while in the fifth race, which St. Lorenzo won none too easily from Ben Viking, as Sloan had to work his passage all the way.

The sport wound up with a steeplechase over the short course, which Fred Gebhard's gelding Olindo won very cleverly from a field of eight. It was a pretty spectacle and an exceptionally good race, but one of the lot, Hurry Up, falling. He came a cropper at the hurdle just as the second round on the course was begun, but neither horse nor rider was injured.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

1—St. Callatine, S. C. Hildreth's ch. f., 3 years, by St. Carlo-Callatine, 114 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money ..... (Clawson)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 126, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5 ..... (Williams)
3—Rossifer, G. F. Johnson's ch. h., 4, 106, 10 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Chenille, 4, 102, 5 to 1, (Maher;) General Mace, 3, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Trolley, 4, 121, 2 to 1, (Doggett,) and Chum, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Damien, Sydney Paget's b. h., 5 years, by Strathmore-Beatrice, 116 pounds, $1,000, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2 ..... (Sloane)
2—Millstream, H. Saradino's b. c., 3, 104, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... (Maher)
3—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 3, 98, 30 to 1 ..... (Moody)

Twinkler, 3, 101, 2 to 1, (Clawson;) Octave, 3, 96, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Free Lance, 4, 114, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Belmar, 6, 111, 4 to 1, (Barnett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half, a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Dash. Stakes of $1,000 added to a subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01.

1—Ways and Means, Mrs. B. McClelland's c., by Bermuda-Lesric, 104 pounds, 4 to 1, 6 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Kentucky Colonel, E. O. Pepper's b. c., pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Turner)
3—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 104, 20 to 1 ..... (Dean)

Dr. Eichberg, 122, 3 to 1, (Sloane;) Kingdon, 127, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Duke of Middleburgh, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Hungarian, 104, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Marblehead, 122, 25 to 1, (Williams;) Prestidigitatrice, 112, 8 to 1, (Penn,) and Grayfield, 104, 30 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; heads between second, third, and fourth.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap of $1,500 for three-year-olds and upward, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 118, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5 ..... (Sloane)
3—Bangle, E. S. Gardner & Son's b. c., 3, 104, 12 to 5 ..... (Barrett)

Algol, 4, 118, 12 to 1, (Sims;) Peep o' Day, 4, 122, 6 to 1, (Lewis;) Mirthful, 3, 118, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Semper Eso, 5, 115, 30 to 1, (Taral;) Lady Marian, 3, 90, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Royal Stag, 5, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $2000. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Futurity course. Time—1:11 3-5.

1—St. Lorenzo, R. Keene's br. c., by St. Leonard-Dark Maiden, 110 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Sloane)
2—Ben Viking, F. F. Alexandre's b. c., 115, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Williams)
3—Federal, J. R. Martin's b. c., 115, 15 to 1 ..... (Garrett)

Handcuff, 110, 20 to 1, (Barrett;) Prohaska, 115, 9 to 5, (Sims;) Hands, 110, 30 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Strathcona, 115, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Reeves, 107, 40 to 1, (Hamel;) and Gay Tecumseh, 115, 12 to 1, (Shaw,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The short course. Time—3:11.

1—Olindo, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 6 years, by Oneko-Sophronia, 152 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Byrne)
2—Eggerty, J. W. Colt's b. g., 5, 143, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Finnegan)
3—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., 5, 138, 12 to 1 ..... (Anderson)

Diversion, 4, 135, 7 to 2, (Valtch;) Rheinstrom, 4, 147, 8 to 5, (Cockrane;) El Cid, 4, 144, 15 to 1, (Barry,) and Baby Bill, 7, 135, 15 to 1, (Cassidy,) also ran and finished as named. Hurry Up, 4, 140, 12 to 1, (Barry,) fell, and did not go the course.

Won handily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—To-day was the twenty-seventh and closing day of the Saratoga Racing Association's annual meeting. The weather was superb and the track fast. The attendance was large. Four out of five favorites won. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Champion, 108 pounds, (Irving,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won by three lengths; Tyran, 105, (Nupp,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length; Semper Leon, 104, (Dupee,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04⅘. Sensina, Cousin Jess, Hold Up, Miss Order, Flying Scotchman, Happ Knack, Menu, and Motive also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. George D. Cox, 105 pounds, (Dupee,) 9 to 10 and out, won by four lengths; Joe Miller, 104, (Blake,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by five lengths; Premier, 107, (Powers,) 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:43¼. Headlight II. and Sister Clara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Prime Minister, 110 pounds, (Irving,) even money and out, won by a neck; Oxnard, 109, (Dupee,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths; Brighton, 98, (Forbes,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:43⅘. Hurns also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Donation, 116 pounds, (Irving,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a head; Vanessa, 102, (Gatewood,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths; Squan, 116, (——,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:57½. Marshall and L. B. also ran.

HURST PARK CLUB RACES.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable Claimed the Two Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—At the second day's racing of the Hurst Park Club's Autumn meeting to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old brown filly Belisama won the Hampton Selling Plate. The race is of 150 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns; the second to receive 5 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 4 sovereigns. Five horses ran over the course, distance one mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. f. Belisama, by Sensation, out of Blush.....1
Mr. James Smith Sneyd's four-year-old ch. c. Bar of Gold, by Bend Or, out of Bay Agnes.....2
Capt. Eustace Loder's three-year-old b. f. Mellow, by Melanson, out of Billow.....3

The All-Aged Maiden Plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old chestnut gelding Illogic. This event is of 103 sovereigns, for all ages; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Eight horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs, and the result, in detail, was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old ch. g. Illogic, by The Sailor Prince, out of Illogo..1
Mr. H. J. Newman's two-year-old br. f. Oporto, by Fitz Simon, out of Miss Stratford.....2
Mr. T. E. Liddiard's two-year-old b. f. May Bruce, by May Duke, out of Lady Bruce.....3

At Glen's Falls.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Following is a summary of to-day's races:

2:30 Class.—Three-year-old trotting; purse $1,000.

Charley Herr, b. c., by Alfred G., (Wilson)...1 1 1
Laurel S., br. f., (Rea).....2 3
Genevra, ch. f., (Payne).....3 2
The Earl, ch. s., (Geers).....4 4
Rex Maid, b. f., (Wood).....dis.

Time—2:18¼; 2:15¼. (Best two in three.)

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Directum Kelly, b. h., by Direct, (Kelly)..1 1 1
Lady Delmar, ch. m., (Baldwin).....2 2 3
Nancy King, blk. m., (Kennick).....3 3 2

Time—2:16¾; 2:16½; 2:15¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Rima, b. m., by Ling Wilkes, (Foote).4 2 1 1 1
The Abbott, b. g., (Geers).....1 1 2 4 2
Copeland, br. g., (Baldwin).....2 3 4 2 4
Dan Cupid, b. h., (McCarthy).....3 4 3 3 3

Time—2:12¼; 2:11¾; 2:09½; 2:13¾; 2:11¼.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Split Silk, s. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, (Wilson).....1 1 1
The Swift, ch. m., (Stannard).....2 2 3
Addie De, ch. m., (McDonald).....5 3 2
Carl Brown, br. g., (Grady).....4 4 4
Klondike, b. g., (Bailey).....3 dis.

Time—2:11¼; 2:11; 2:14½.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (Keating)....1 1 1
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson).....2 2 4
Planet, b. s., (Demarest).....3 3 2
Frank Bogash, br. s., (Bogash).....5 5 3
Coleridge, b. s., (Custer).....4 4 5
Poraly Onward, br. m., (Spears).....6 dis.

Time—2:08½; 2:06; 2:06¾.

RACERS SOLD AT AUCTION.

Nine Two-Year Olds of the Holmdel Stud of Gideon & Daly Fetch $13,050.

Previous to the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday the two-year-olds of the Holmdel stud of Gideon & Daly were sold at auction under the management of the American Horse Exchange, the nine youngsters fetching a total of $13,050. The horses sold, their pedigrees, and their purchasers are as follows:

High Degree, ch. f., by His Highness-Nettie, by Neptune; Sydney Paget.....$5,000
Royal Maiden, b. f., by Ludwig-Tarantella, by The Ill-Used; H. Unna, California.... 450
Prince of Wales, ch. c., by His Highness-Rosa II., by Himyar; A. J. Joyner.....
Rare Perfume, b. c., by His Highness, or Ludwig-Early Blossom, by Pizarro; G. B. Morris 3,000
Lumiere, ch. c., by His Highness-Luminary, by Reform; "Mr. Chamblat".....
Florence Clarice, b. f., by His Highness-Dear Louise, by Darebin; Harry Griffin.. 500
Susceptible, b. f., by His Highness-Suzanne, by Thunderstorm; Sensation Stable..... 125
Big Indian, b. c., by His Highness-Squaw, by Lexington; A. J. Joyner..... 1,325
Incandescent, b. f., by His Highness-Shining Light, by Pellegrino; Arthur White.. 1,050

Of a lot offered by several owners these were disposed of at good prices:

Miss Tenny, b. f., 3, by Tenny-Fair Vision, by Touchet; H. Unna $2,500
Ben Hadad, b. c., 3, by Hindoo-Olga, by Onondaga; S. C. Hildreth..... 2,500
Estaca, b. c., by Emperor of Norfolk-La Clemenza, by Grinstead; J. C. Quinn... 1,500
Lord Zeni, b. c., 4, by Fonso-Minnie Williams, by Bonny Williams; W. T. Woodward, Jr. 1,200
Grievance, b. f., by Hindoo-Misused, by The Ill Used; Tod Sloane..... 1,250
Mrs. Jimmy, ch. f., 2, by Goldnach-Delight, by Bramble; J. D. Smith..... 650

The United States Are Entering Cosmic Society.

From The London Times.

American opinion is still divided and uncertain on the question of the Philippines, nor can this be wondered at by any one who considers the complexity of the conditions. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in The North American Review, is cocksure about the matter, but that is rather Mr. Carnegie's way. He marshals with some vigor, though not with unimpeachable logic, the arguments against retention of the islands, but he entirely ignores all that is to be said on the other side. He is frankly materialistic in his views, and preaches a gospel of internal development, increasing wealth, and rigid abstention from playing any part in the world's affairs. Unless we are mistaken, another order of ideas altogether is laying hold of the American mind. There is dissatisfaction with this bounded horizon, a feeling that greatness in the world is not attainable by merely growing rich and numerous inside a ring fence, and a disposition to assume and not to be afraid of the duties and responsibilities belonging to a nation possessing an impregnable geographical and economic position. The American people, in a word, contemplates going into cosmic society and playing its part in the movement of the world, instead of standing outside and making money and influence, which it cannot use for any purpose that appeals to the imagination. Putting the thing in a more concrete form, we imagine it is widely felt that there are more especially after the actual capture of Manila in fair fight, responsibilities in connection with the Philippines which are not disposed of by such purely utilitarian and materialistic arguments as Mr. Carnegie puts forth.

ENGLEWOOD GOLF VICTORS

Oakley Vander Poel, the Youngest Competitor, Wins the Handicap Silver Cup.

BLAIR GETS CHIEF TROPHY

Michael Secures a Gold Medal and Captures the Consolation Prize—Over Fifty Players Finish the Longest Event of the Day.

Nearly seventy golfers took part yesterday in the final rounds of the Englewood Golf Club's tournament, and it was a day of genuine golfing pleasure. The atmosphere was glorious, and in the afternoon many women drove out to the links to watch the game and applaud the winners. Sixty-eight contestants started in the big open handicap, which began in the morning and was not finished until late in the day. Of these, fifty-five finished, the unlucky thirteen dropping out at different stages of the game.

The victor was the youngest player, a sixteen-year-old lad, Oakley Vander Poel, who was entered from the Rockaway Hunt Club. His victory, and also that of John L. Blair, Jr., a recent Princeton graduate furnished additional examples to those already given this season of the prominent rise into golfing fame of the younger element. Young Vander Poel is a student in the Law School, N. J., and he showed that he understood the game well. He did the eighteen holes in 95 strokes, gross, an excellent record. Ninety-one was the best of the day, made by Marc Michael of the Nutley Club, which gave him the gold medal.

Vander Poel had a handicap allowance of nine strokes, and that just gave him the winning score of 86 strokes, net. Paul R. Bonner of the Fairfield Club, near Greenwich, Conn., came second, with 87 net, and then there were five following in close succession with net scores of 88 strokes. The full scores of Michael and Vander Poel were:

Marc Michael, Nutley—
Out .....3 5 4 6 7 7 5 5 5—47
In .....4 4 5 6 5 5 5 5 3—44
Total 91

Oakley Vander Poel, Rockaway—
Out .....4 5 5 6 7 6 4 4 7—48
In .....4 4 5 6 6 7 5 3 7—47
Total 95

Blair Wins Chief Trophy.

The final round for the chief trophy, the Englewood Cup, was played in the morning between John I Blair, Jr., of the Morris County Golf Club, and Maturin Ballou of the Apawamis Club, Rye. The former won in comparative ease by the score of 6 up and 5 to play. His driving and brassie shots were particularly good, one of the latter being estimated at 230 yards. Their scores were:

John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—
Out .....4 4 5 7 5 4 5 6 5—45
In .....3 5 5 6 3 6 5 5 6—49
Total 94

M. Ballou, Apawamis—
Out .....5 5 5 7 9 9 5 3 6—54
In .....5 4 6 7 5 6 5 5 6—47
Total 101

The final in the Consolation Cup was fought out between T. T. Reid of Montclair and S. H. Dorr of Nutley, the former winning by 3 up and 1 to play. The tournament was well managed by the Queens Committee, consisting of W. C. Van Antwerp, W. W. Green, J. B. Baker, George H. Burritt, and Arthur Coppell, who also used the interest of the club members to the open tournament idea.

Handicap Contestants.

The players who finished the handicap contest were, with total scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp	Net.
Oakley Vander Poel, Rockaway.	95	9	86
Paul R. Bonner, Fairfield.....	102	15	87
T. T. Reid, Montclair.....	94	6	88
Marc Michael, Nutley.....	91	3	88
S. M. Allen, North Jersey....	93	5	88
A. H. Childs, Princeton.....	98	10	88
D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's.	100	12	88
H. B. Baker, St. Andrew's....	93	4	89
J. T. Gwathmey, Marine and Field	97	8	89
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo.....	94	4	90
H. S. Brooks, Ardsley.....	95	5	90
G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester..	96	6	90
Otto Hockmeyer, Staten Island.	94	2	92
J. M. Carrere, Staten Island.	104	12	92
J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's....	99	6	93
S. W. Doubleday, Apawamis..	103	10	93
W. G. Barnewold, Oakland....	102	8	94
Arthur Coppell, Englewood....	102	8	94
W. M. Kidder, Englewood.....	106	12	94
E. W. Candee, Wee Burn.....	104	10	94
W. E. Barlock, Jr., Brooklawn.	106	12	94
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris Co..	94	0	94
W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City..	107	12	95
Dr. J. A. Wells, Englewood...	103	7	96
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island	97	1	96
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook....	104	8	96
H. A. Sherman, Apawamis.....	101	5	96
Edgar H. Booth, Englewood..	108	12	96
E. H. Jewett, Englewood.....	107	10	97
M. Ballou, Apawamis.....	100	3	97
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway.....	103	6	97
C. W. O'Connor, Richmond Hill.	106	8	98
Robert Goodbody, North Jersey.	107	8	99
H. L. Williams, Wee Burn..	111	12	99
H. R. Lounsbury, Bedford....	109	10	99
H. W. Banks, Englewood.....	114	15	99
F. M. Doubleday, Marine and Field	104	4	100
Sheffield Phelps, Englewood....	112	12	100
A. Wardner, Englewood.....	115	15	100
T. M. Taft, Staten Island.....	110	9	101
J. Q. A. Johnson, St. Andrew's.	114	12	102
James Park, Richmond County.	103	1	102
C. B. Talntor, Baltusrol.....	112	9	103
A. D. Partridge, Bedford.....	111	8	103
Stephen Tyng, Englewood....	119	15	104
L. L. Clark, Englewood.....	111	6	105
C. B. Woolsey, Englewood Field	118	12	106
B. Gherardi, North Jersey.....	117	10	107
Dr. B. O'Connor, Staten Island.	108	1	107
H. A. Thompson, Englewood..	119	11	108
J. A. Woolsey, Englewood Field.	119	10	109
T. R. Rell, Otsego.....	115	6	109
T. P. P. Laqueer, Bedford.....	121	12	109
H. L. Scott, Jersey City.....	132	14	118

These contestants started but withdrew: H. M. Banks, Englewood; G. M. Graham, Englewood; Dr. Vander Poel, Rockaway; C. B. Kell, Englewood; H. H. Bottome, Englewood; T. C. Ennener, Montclair; Smith Mowry, Englewood; A. Embury, Englewood Field; E. S. Knapp, Westbrook; S. H. Dorr, Nutley; George M. Paton, Hoylake; R. F. Mayhew, Oakland, and H. Barber, Englewood.

Crescent Golfers Victorious.

Teams of golfers from the Crescent Athletic and Englewood Field Clubs met yesterday afternoon on the links of the former club, near Bay Ridge, and the home team won with ease, scoring 47 holes, while the visitors failed to count. The players and scores were:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD FIELD.	Holes.
C. B. Van Brunt.....	8	James Andrews.....	0
H. S. Bouns.....	8	Lydecker, Jr.	0
W. B. Rhett.....	8	L. S. Cox.....	0
W. M. Campbell.....	7	L. D. Mowry.....	0
G. S. O'Flyn.....	13	S. M. Yeaman.....	0
W. R. Thompson.....	9	F. M. Olyphant.....	0
Total	47	Total	0

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The weekly handicap golf tournament on the Kebo links to-day was contested by nineteen players, and resulted in a tie for first place between Courtney and Jenkins (handicap 16) and C. M. Hinkle, (handicap 10) both having net scores of 75. The tournament was less interesting than usual, as the Hinkle cup tournament was just finished yesterday.

Golf at Narragansett.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 27.—The finals for the President's Cup were played to-day at the Point Judith Golf Club. Lieut. Goodinch won over Charles H. Schock by a score of 7 up and 6 to play. In the Consolation Cup finals George J. Cook beat R. E. Wigham by 1 up, in twenty-one holes. A large number of players entered for the handicap contest to-day, and George J. Cook won with a handicap of six.

Golf at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—To-day was the closing day of the Saratoga Golf Club's twenty-first annual tournament. John Reid, Jr., of the St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, won the United States Golf Cup by a score of 3 in and 1 to play. Reid beat Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, N. J. Reid was the winner of the cup last year.

THE HUSSAR AN EASY WINNER.

She Defeats the Crack Forty-three-Footer Norota in a Match Race Off Oyster Bay.

One of the liveliest yacht races of the season took place off Oyster Bay yesterday when the new Hussar and the Norota, the crack of the forty-three foot fleet, met for the first time this season. It was a special match race for $500 and a $100 silver cup. As there was a strong wind and quite a sea on the Norota was looked upon as a sure winner, but, to every one's surprise, the Hussar won easily and fairly by three minutes forty seconds actual time and by seven minutes twenty-six seconds corrected time.

Charles G. Davis sailed the Hussar, and the amateurs on board were James D. Baird, her owner; Charles Baird, T. R. Webber, Charles Webber, R. A. McClellan, and Frank G. Fullgraff of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The talent on the Norota included D. Leroy Dresser, who sailed her; D. B. Burnham, and A. E. Whitman.

With a stiff breeze blowing from the northeast and over a heaving sea that was topped with white crests, the course was longed and mark boats anchored. The course was to windward and leeward five miles to a leg from Hog Island buoy to a stakeboat flying a red ball, anchored a quarter of a mile to the eastward of Shippan Point, off Stamford, sailed twice over, a total distance of twenty nautical miles. Over this course the Norota allowed Hussar 3 minutes and 46 seconds. The preparatory whistle sounded at 11:10 o'clock, and five minutes later the boats started at a fleet from the whistle of the Regatta Committee's steamer Seawanhaka.

The Hussar crossed the line 10 seconds after the signal, close hauled on the starboard tack, with Norota three lengths away under her port quarter. After standing to the westward for a few minutes both yachts tacked and stood down the Sound until they could make the Stamford mark on a short board to starboard. At this mark the Hussar led by nearly 2 minutes, both set spinnakers to starboard for the run home. The lumpy sea bothered the Hussar a little, but she continued to gain, and turned the home mark 5 minutes ahead of the Norota. On the windward work on the second round the Norota made a long board to the westward and gained on the Hussar. She picked up nearly 2 minutes, but failed to reach the Larchmont flyer. Both again set spinnakers for home. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Hussar, J. D. Baird.....	39.05	3:28:00	3:22:14
Norota, D. B. Burnham....	41.84	3:29:40	3:29:40

After luncheon the regular Saturday race for one design knockabouts was sailed, and was won by the Stella, sailed by Sherman Hoyt. Thirteen boats started in this event, including five of the visiting Philadelphia fleet, and the race was sailed over the club's inside course.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA

Small Boats Sail Over Inside Course Near Sea Gate.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Sea Gate held a special regatta for small boats over their inside course, near Sea Gate, yesterday afternoon. There were twenty boats that participated in the various classes, and, in spite of a fluky breeze from the northwest, the majority of them finished before sunset. In the class for small open catboats the Baby was protested by the skipper of the Martha M. for having a professional sailing master.

The best race of the afternoon was in the big cat class, between the Dorothy and the Rex. The Dorothy won easily, but during the first half of the contest it was an exciting race. In the sloop class the Impudent finished alone. The little dories made quite a race of it in their class. The Dixie defeated the Damfino by four minutes and fifty seconds.

The knockabouts of the New York Canoe Club made a good showing, but only two of them finished, the Vortex capturing first place. The summaries:

CLASS P—SLOOPS.

Boat.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Impudent	23:70	3:20:06	3:20:06
Golightly		Did not finish.	

CLASS S—MAINSAIL YACHTS.

Rex	26.60	3:07:02	3:04:36
Dorothy	28.61	3:17:53	3:17:53
Qui Vive	24.03	Did not finish.	

CLASS V—MAINSAIL BOATS.

Martha M.	19.04	4:00:35	3:58:27
Cleota	20.00	3:38:45	3:38:45
Baby	19.11	3:25:57	3:23:09

DORY CLASS.

Damfino		2:30:42	2:30:42
Dixie		2:25:52	2:25:52

KNOCKABOUTS—NEW YORK CANOE CLUB.

Cyclone II.		Did not finish.	
Vortex		3:45:40	3:45:40
Gunwar		Not timed.	
Typhoon		4:10:05	4:10:05
Madeline		Did not finish.	

CANOES.

Toreador		3:00:10	3:00:10
Pioneer		2:50:13	2:30:13
Zip		2:48:00	2:48:00
Az Is		2:33:50	2:33:50
Late		Did not finish.	

Yachting at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The fleet of thirty-footers held another sweepstake race this afternoon in a strong breeze from the northwest, starting at 3 o'clock. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, P. Jones.....	5:42:16	2:42:16
Asahi, L. Warren.....	5:42:20	2:42:20
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea.....	5:42:32	2:42:32
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney.....	5:42:46	2:42:46
Esperanza, R. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:43:15	2:43:15
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.....	5:43:18	2:43:18
Wawa, R. Brooks.....	Did not finish.	

WAVERLEY BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Many Visitors Witness Exciting Races on the Hudson River.

The Waverley Boat Club of Harlem held its annual ladies' day regatta yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River. Anchored alongside the boathouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street was the barge Coxsackie, from which about 500 people witnessed the races, all of which were well contested and remarkable for their close finishes. The regatta officials were: Referee—H. C. Walters of the Dauntless Boat Club; Starter—Benjamin Schneider, Waverley Boat Club; Judges at the finish—J. T. Miller, Valencia Boat Club; G. B. Skinner, Palisade Boat Club, and Henry Schocke, Valencia Boat Club.

The first event of the day was the four-oared barge race, for which there were four entries, and which was run off in two heats. The first heat proved a dead heat between the blue crew, composed of W. F. La Porte, D. A. Arrowsmith, A. L. Joeckel, E. L. Simpson, and Louis Meurer, and the white crew, composed of W. Kleinschmidt, John Becker, H. MacBride, John Harden, and A. I. Gardner. The second heat was won by the red crew, composed of E. W. Seidler, H. P. Warren, J. H. Carter, E. Yenni, and Richard Sturche. The dead heat was then rowed off, the blue crew winning by a length. The blue crew also won the final, after a very close race with the red crew, there being only half a boat's length between the two crews at the finish.

The tub race proved very amusing, and was won by W. M. Patterson. J. F. Padelford and D. A. Arrowsmith won the senior double gig event, and John Hoch and Richard Smith carried off the honors in the junior double race. C. H. Graham won the swimming race, W. M. Patterson being a close second. The races were all rowed over a half-mile straightaway course, and club pins and badges were awarded in each event. A dance followed in the evening.

The Safety in Fast Trains.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Thirty years ago, when the average speed of passenger trains was very much less than at the present day, accidents were of such frequent occurrence that people declared that, to insure greater safety, it had become necessary to "hang a Director." In 1895, out of upward of 1,000,000,000 passengers carried on the lines of the United Kingdom, only 5 were killed—1 in 200,000,000—whereas the number of persons run over and killed in the streets of London in a single year was 25, or about 1 in 1,000,000 of the population of the metropolis.

Supposing that each individual of the 5,500,000 of Londoners walked abroad each day in the year, that would give a total of 2,007,500,000 walkers, against 1,000,000,000 travelers by railway, and reduces the remarkable difference that, as a matter of fact, is incurred by a railway passenger, the walker in the streets has to encounter twelve chances of violent death.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Game in Chicago Through Poor Fielding and Weak Batting.

SEYMOUR HAS AN OFF DAY

His Curves Were Easily Solved—Brooklyns Lose to the Clevelands in Rochester—Other League Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	40	.633
Cincinnati	70	41	.631
Baltimore	65	39	.625
Cleveland	65	44	.596
New York	61	47	.565
Chicago	62	49	.559
Pittsburg	56	55	.505

MR. GAY'S TRIP TO EUROPE

The Head Waiter and Mr. Moffat, the Millionaire, Have Returned.

VISITED LONDON AND PARIS

To-morrow Mr. Gay Will Return to His Duties in the Dining Room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel—His Account of the Trip.

David H. Moffat, the millionaire banker and mine owner of Denver, Col., and Tom Gay, the head waiter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whom the millionaire took to Europe with him, returned yesterday morning on the steamship Lucania. To-morrow morning, after traveling about for six weeks as the guest of one of the richest men in the United States, the head waiter will return to his duties in the hotel dining room.

Mr. Moffat is said to be worth somewhere between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. He began his career when fifteen years old as a messenger boy in a New York bank. Then he became a clerk in a bank at Des Moines, Ia., and later found a place as cashier of a bank in Omaha. He went to Denver in 1860, when that city was booming and men were making fortunes in a few weeks. He was fortunate in his speculations, and in a short time was considered a wealthy man. In 1881 he became President of the Denver First National Bank. He made millions out of the gold and silver mines, and in 1891, when the Cripple Creek gold excitement began, he made several millions more. He and ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor were Denver's richest men. Mr. Tabor, who had also started in life as a poor man, lost his great fortune, but Mr. Moffat's prosperity has never forsaken him.

Six weeks ago Mr. Moffat stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on his way to Europe for a vacation. He had met the head waiter a good many times before, and had taken a liking to him. Mr. Gay was clever and a man of some education. He had waited on the millionaire's father when the latter visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel many years ago, and the knowledge of this fact first drew Mr. Moffat's attention to him. The head waiter had been telling him that it had been one of the ambitions of his life to visit Europe, and Mr. Moffat the day before he was to sail on his trip surprised him by saying, "Well, Gay, since you want to go abroad you'd better come with me. You've worked here a long time, and I think you deserve a vacation. You needn't worry about money. I'll pay your expenses and your salary while you're away. Pack up your things and we'll leave to-morrow."

"Do you mean it?" gasped the head waiter.

"Why, sure," said the millionaire.

Mr. Moffatt and his friend were accompanied on the trip by the former's private secretary, H. A. Kirkham, and Dr. Hamilton.

Mr. Moffatt did not care to talk about the trip yesterday. "I was very glad," he said, "to see that Gay enjoyed it. He seems to have had a first-rate time, and so did we all."

Mr. Gay said: "'Mr. Moffat is a fine, big-hearted gentleman. He gave me a delightful time. We left here on the Campania, and had a pleasant voyage across. Then we spent a couple of days in Liverpool driving about and seeing the sights. The scenery was fine, but what interested me the most was the cattle—the best cattle I have ever seen. We went to London from there, and stopped at the Hotel Cecil. We were there a week, driving out every day and visiting every place worth seeing. I called on several persons I had met at the Fifth Avenue, and I was received cordially everywhere. We dined at all the principal hotels, and I had a good chance to study the style of cooking, and of serving the meals. I have learned a good deal in that line that will be of value to me.

"From London we went on a trip to the north of England and into Scotland, where we visited the famous lakes. Finally we went to Paris, where we spent most of our time driving about the parks and boulevards. We didn't visit the sewers, but we saw about everything else. We were there eleven days. On our return to England we spent a day in London, and another in Liverpool."

The head waiter is a thin, small man, with a bald head and a smooth-shaven face. He started in the hotel as a bellboy nearly forty years ago. He lives at 128 East Thirty-first Street with his wife and child, who were visiting in Canada during his absence.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S FETE.

Twenty Thousand People Attend an Entertainment for Soldiers' Benefit.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 27.—Probably the largest and most successful fête ever given in this country was held this afternoon and evening at the country residence of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, fourteen miles from the city. The entertainment was for the purpose of raising funds for the care of sick soldiers in the Philippines and Cuba.

Preparations had been going on for several weeks, and the lawn and gardens, covering more than one hundred acres, were beautifully decorated. There were over one hundred booths, pavilions, &c., for the entertainment of visitors. Trains arrived from all suburban towns, and trains from the city commenced running on both the Denver and Rio Grande and Santa Fé Railroads at 9 o'clock this morning, and continued at thirty-minute intervals during the day.

Over 20,000 people patronized the entertainment, and the receipts are several thousand dollars.

PIGEONS BREAK THE RECORD.

The Mishawaka Homing Club Wins, Beating the World's Time.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 27.—Two weeks ago Thursday there were sent from New Orleans twelve carrier pigeons by the Mishawaka Homing Pigeon Club and five by the South Bend Club, the birds being liberated at 10 o'clock in the morning for the 1,000-mile flight.

A Mishawaka bird, Pedro, had last year won the 1,000-mile race and far outstripped the world's record of fifteen days, held in Europe. He secured a record of about 78 hours. Mishawaka won this time on a bad start in a trifle over 122 hours, but the peculiar thing about the flight is that fifteen out of the seventeen birds have returned, all beating Europe's world's record and coming at different times, the last bird reaching here this forenoon. As many of the homers were young, the results of the flight are considered particularly remarkable.

RICH MINERS HALF STARVED.

Carrying Small Fortunes, They Nevertheless Suffered Great Deprivations.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 27.—Over 100 miners, all carrying more or less gold, some of them worth as much as $50,000, came scurrying down the gangplank of the steamer Progress this morning on her arrival from St. Michael. They embarked at Dawson for San Francisco on the steamer Leah and Bella Aug. 1.

They were to have taken the St. Paul, but not finding her at St. Michael were put aboard the Progresso. This ship's accommodations were far exceeded by her passengers, and as a result the passengers had nothing but canned goods, tripe, and pig's feet to eat except a supply of potatoes secured at Dutch Harbor, which lasted just three meals. Scurvy, vermin, and dysentery raged among them, and forty were sick on arrival here.

Capt. Sebree of the Wheeling at Dutch Harbor was asked to survey the Progresso by the latter's passengers. He told them that the ship had too many passengers. They were given the choice of remaining on the beach until another steamer came or of continuing the voyage at their own risk. They decided to remain aboard the ship.

Negro Cyclist Entered at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—"Major" Taylor, the negro bicyclist, will have his entry received at the National Circuit meet here in October. That was decided to-day by W. P. Laing, the promoter of wheel races in this city. It was not decided, however, by Laing until he had been notified by Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board that he would not grant him a sanction for a National Circuit date unless he received the entry of Taylor.

CHURCH REFORM AT MANILA.

An Appeal to President McKinley to Expel the Friars, Who Are Alleged Stumbling Blocks.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Philippine Islands Committee in Europe has addressed a letter to President McKinley regarding the appeals made to him by high Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in America to protect the religious orders in the islands.

The expulsion of the friars, the committee contends, is "a necessary antecedent to moral sanitation." The letter names particularly the Archbishop of Manila and the Bishops of Nueva Segovia and Nueva Caseres, "whose acts of hostility against both natives and Americans and against the Jesuits and other respected religious institutions are condemned by every one."

The committee urges President McKinley to "aid the Filipinos to suppress the immorality of the diabolical institutions fostered by these monks," and the letter concludes as follows: "Your name can never be associated with that of these friars; and the sense of right of the noble Nation at whose head you are placed will never permit the ever-victorious and humanitarian Stars and Stripes to protect them."

GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Believed at Berlin that America Will Not Consult Other Powers.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A high official at the Foreign Office assured the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day that the United States Government had not asked Germany's opinion or wishes regarding the Philippines. The official added that he did not believe America would ask any power to participate in the Philippine settlement.

In reply to a question whether Germany desired a coaling station in the Philippines, the official admitted that a station there would be a "great convenience to the German Navy and to German trade."

TO HONOLULU AND MANILA.

The Scandia Sails from San Francisco with Troops and Surgeons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 27.—The transport steamer Scandia sailed for Honolulu and Manila to-day. For Honolulu she carries Companies A, B, and D of the First New York Regiment, consisting of 295 men and ten officers, in command of Lieut. Col. H. P. Staskpole. Majors Scott and Emmett of the New York regiment also go with the detachment.

For Manila the steamer takes Second Lieut. A. P. Hayne and twenty-five men of the First Battalion, Heavy Artillery, California Volunteers, to act as guard for $1,000,000 in coin for the troops in Gen. Merritt's command; Majors Schofield, Sheary and Sternberg, Paymasters, and three clerks in charge of the money; Major Kobbe, Third Artillery; Lieut. Wedgewood, Battery B, Utah Artillery, and 14 medical officers and 139 privates of the Hospital Corps and 4 Red Cross nurses, making a total of 497.

Dewey Thanks Milwaukee Admirers.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Secretary W. J. Langson of the Chamber of Commerce received a letter to-day from Rear Admiral George Dewey, in which he thanks the Chamber of Commerce for the resolutions passed by that body on the brilliant naval victory of the United States fleet on May 1. The letter concludes as follows: "It would afford me much gratification to partake of the hospitality of your city, of which I hear so much, and I shall hope for that pleasure in the near future."

Ladrone Spaniards Want to Leave.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone Islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrones is extremely critical.

SOLDIERS STILL STARVED.

War Department Apparently Unable to Cope with the Problem of Transportation from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Experience does not seem to count with the War Department at all. It is now more than a month since the condition of transports arriving from Santiago with sick and wounded soldiers began to provoke public indignation and universal criticism, and the transportation officers of the War Department were afforded an opportunity to insist, by the assertion of the power they could exert, that soldiers, sick and well, should be brought home in ships clean, and well supplied with water, and also properly furnished with food appropriate to men who had been ill and who had not been well fed.

While many of the scandalous complaints heard a month ago are not repeated, the War Department reads with amazement that the Captains of the latest ships arriving from Santiago with troops, have been either starving the soldiers or offering them such food as they could not eat without danger of serious consequences. The Commissary Department insists that in the regular ration the men can find almost all the materials called for now to feed the sick, and that there must be ignorance in the commands of the way to get the material out.

The Transportation Department, over which Col. Hecker rules, does not seem to have been able to compel the managers of the ships under liberal charter to the Government, to make any difference between sick or well men, or to treat either with decent consideration. The department acts as if it were helpless in the premises.

HARD ON THE WHEEL.

Sermon of the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse of New York Criticised.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

The bicycle is undoubtedly responsible for dullness in the livery stable business, for great injury to the theatre business, and for many alarms and annoyances to those frequenting the streets and roads on foot and in the older fashioned wheeled vehicles, but it is not to be charged with increasing the rum evil. In the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, last Sunday evening, the assistant pastor, the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, declared that "drinking is nowadays one of the adjuncts of the bicycle. Will not the wheel lead many a young man and young woman into this vicious and destructive habit?"

It is not improbable that some bicyclists indulge more or less in the use of alcoholic stimulants, but the same may be said of men and women who ride in carriages or who walk the sidewalks of our city streets. To be consistent, Mr. Morse should deprecate carriage-riding and pedestrianism as certain to lead to drinking and drunkenness. As a matter of fact, instead of being an incitement to drink, the bicycle is one of the most effective temperance instrumentalities we have had in a long time. A drunken man cannot ride a wheel, nor can one partially intoxicated ride it with safety to himself. A clear head is the main requisite for bicycle riding, and this ought to be obvious even to the Rev. Mr. Morse; but it is evident that Mr. Morse has a grudge against the wheel. Perhaps he thinks it is too powerful a competitor of the pulpit, and that if the bicycle could be eliminated from the situation the congregation in the Calvary Baptist Church would be larger and more receptive than it is at present.

If the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse cannot exercise more discretion than he appears to have exercised upon this occasion, he should let the saloon alone altogether. By making all roads lead to rum he causes a doubt to arise in the public mind as to whether any of the roads he mentions leads thither, and so he actually hurts rather than helps the cause of temperance.

Pacing Mare Marion Mills Dead.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Marion Mills, the guideless pacing mare, died at 5:35 to-day. Marion Mills stumbled and fell on the track of the Cortland County Agricultural Society here yesterday, sustaining concussion of the brain. The mare had been in the Western Circuit races, and was en route to Bangor, Me.

MAJOR TAYLOR'S VICTORY

The Colored Cyclist Easily Defeats Michael in a Match Race at Manhattan Beach.

ESTABLISHES A NEW RECORD

Bald Wins the Two-Mile Professional Contest—Several Other Events at the Track—Linton and Michael Are Matched.

Major Taylor, the colored bicyclist, met and defeated "Jimmy" Michael, the little Welshman, in a special match race, best two out of three, one mile paced heats, from a standing start, at the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon. Michael won the first heat easily, as Taylor's pacing "quint" broke down in the final lap; but in the next two heats Michael was so badly beaten and distanced that he quit each time in the last lap.

Taylor's work was remarkable, both from a racing and time point of view, and he established a new world's record. For the first time in his racing career the "little rarebit" was hissed by the spectators as he passed the stand, dispirited and dejected by Taylor's overwhelming victory.

Immediately after the third heat was finished, and before the time was announced, William A. Brady, who championed the colored boy during the entire season, issued a challenge to race Taylor against Michael for $5,000 or $10,000 a side at any distance up to 100 miles. This declaration was received with tumultuous shouts by the assemblage, and the dusky victor was lionized when the time was made known.

Edouard Taylore, the French rider, held the world's record of 1:45 3-5 for the distance, in a contest paced from a standing start. The world's record against time from a standing start, made by Platt Betts of England, was 1:43 2-5. Michael beat Taylore's record by 1 2-5 seconds in the first heat, but "Major" Taylor wiped this out and tied Betts's record against time in the second heat.

Third Mile Still Faster.

As Taylor was on the outside for nearly two and a half laps, it was easily seen that he rode more than a mile in the time, and two judges who watched the race said that he would surely do better on the third attempt. That he fully justified this belief goes without saying. After taking up his position on the pole, Taylor jumped away at a hair-raising clip, and opened up a gap of ten yards in the first lap of the final heat.

Michael never had a look-in after his adversary entered the second lap, as Taylor skimmed along, swift as the flight of a swallow. On the back stretch in the last lap, Michael sat upright and pedaled leisurely to the tape, as he saw it was useless to attempt to catch his speedy rival. The Welsh rider was pale as a corpse when he jumped off his wheel, and had no excuse to make for his defeat. At no time could he keep up with the terrific pace set by Taylor. The time announced was 1:41 2-5.

Taylor's performance undoubtedly stamps him as the premier cycle sprinter of the world, and judging from the staying qualities he exhibited in his six days' ride in Madison Square Garden, the middle distance championship may be his before the end of the present season.

The weather conditions could not have been more perfect for fast work, as there was only a light wind in evidence, and it did not retard the speed of the riders in the slightest degree.

Other Events at the Track.

There were two professional and two amateur events on the programme, in addition to the star attraction. "Eddie" Bald, the Buffalo flyer, won the two-mile L. A. W. National Championship race in faultless style from a field of the best men in the country. Bald, it is thought, would have won first honors in the one-mile handicap, which went to McFarland of San José, were it not that in the final lap Caldwell of Boston fell on the back-stretch and carried the Buffalo boy with him. Both had a nasty spill, but neither was seriously injured.

The amateur events were well and closely contested. Hausman and Collett of New Haven finished first and second half a foot apart in the one-third-mile dash, and Ray Dawson, the local rider, was only a few inches behind them. Kramer of Newark captured the first place in the Seaside handicap, at a mile, for amateurs, with Hausman and Dawson second and third.

Following are the summaries of these races:

Two-Mile L. A. W. National Championship, Professional.—Won by E. S. Bald, Buffalo; second, Tom Cooper, Detroit; third, H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon; fourth, Owen Kimble, Louisville, Ky.; fifth, Arthur Gardiner, Chicago. Time—4:38 3-5.

One-third Mile Dash, Amateur.—Won by E. C. Hausman, New Haven; second, G. H. Collett, New Haven; third, Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C. Time—0:46.

One-Mile Handicap, (Professional.)—Won by F. A. McFarland, San Jose, (scratch;) second, O. S. Kemble, Louisville, (20 yards;) third, W. A. Martin, Lowell, Mass., (20 yards;) fourth, James Urquhart, Dorchester, Mass., (60 yards.) Time—2:06 3-5.

Seaside Handicap, One Mile, (Amateur.)—Won by F. L. Kramer, R. W., Newark, (scratch;) second, E. C. Hausman, New Haven, (10 yards;) third, Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C., (10 yards.) Time—2:23 4-5.

The American Cycle Racing Association induced "Tom." Linton of Wales to postpone his departure for England, and Michael and he have been matched for an hour race, with unlimited pace, for a purse of $2,500, $1,500 to go to the winner and the remainder to the loser. The race will take place at the Manhattan Beach track on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

Plea for an Oriental Anglo-American Policy.

From The Manufacturer.

In respect to the "open door" in China, no one is more cordially in favor of it than we are. The opportunity has been embraced on more than one occasion to call attention to Russia's and Germany's advances in the Orient, and to indicate what their trade systems meant as contrasted with the English system, for instance. If this argument is now to be used as a means of justifying our retention of the Philippines, and if it is true that the "door" will be closed should we not take and hold the large expanse of territory included in these 1,500 or 2,000 islands, the question assumes a different form. This, however, is to be proved, and it is not easy to follow in all of its various phases the demonstration of the problem which is so freely offered the public in some of the newspapers.

If Germany and Russia are to pounce down on these islands so soon as we let go, then it of course is a more serious question full of difficulties though it is without calling up any such eventuality. Weighing all the possible cost and disadvantage which a dependency of this kind at this distance would be to the United States Government, we can set that off against the benefits which would accrue from the "open door." There is no abler representative of this policy of freedom from trade restraints in outlying territory than Great Britain. If we develop into a colonial nation, too, we will have to adopt the British system. We want nothing but the liberty to sell on equal terms with others. Then why cannot an alliance be arranged with England in respect to the future management and control of these islands

No nations ought to work together so harmoniously as Great Britain and the United States of America. If England with her wide experience in ruling subject peoples would relieve us of at least a part of the responsibility of regulating Philippine affairs, a long step forward would be taken in removing the objections which we, among others, cherish in respect to this Government staying in the East. This is a suggestion which ought to be seriously considered. The joint occupancy of territory is not altogether new and untried. To be sure, it has led sometimes to dire consequences, as in the case of Austria and Prussia in Schleswig-Holstein, but there was in that case no desire or intention to work together for commercial ends or the common political good. An Oriental "concert" in the Philippines, with England and the United States acting as allies, would be an eastern policy on which the Republican Party could go to the country this Fall with a free conscience.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES AT HOME.

Troops Kept Ready to Suppress Outbreaks That Are Feared.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—El Liberal and El Imparcial think it will be impossible to maintain the suspension of constitutional rights and to continue the press censorship after the Cortes has assembled.

The troops at Burgos, 130 miles north of this city, are all in readiness to commence operations in case of an outbreak in the Basque Provinces, Navarre, and Logrono.

COURT-MARTIAL AWAITS THEM.

All the Officers of Cervera's Squadron to be Tried.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Commandante Emilio Dias de Moreu, former Captain of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-Government campaign in the Cortes on his return to Spain. It is pointed out, however, that he, as well as all the other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a court-martial before anything else is done. As soon as the Comandante arrives the Government will ask the Cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a Deputy, and this authorization is necessary.

A semi-official denial is made of the statement that Admiral Cervera has written a letter, published in the American press, praising the American Navy. His authorship is repudiated.

SPAIN'S TROOPS AT HOME.

Money Appropriated to Build a Hospital for the Sick.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—The Council to-day discussed the subject of the repatriation of the troops and adopted a credit of 500,000 pesetas to be used in the work of sanitation, and another of 95,000 pesetas to establish a hospital at Santiago, in the Captain Generalcy of Galicia.

Señor Sagasta to-day declared to a number of journalists that bands of Carlists do not exist in Spain.

CITY DELIVERY IN SANTIAGO.

The United States Will Establish a Thorough Postal Service There.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 27.—The American postal system is soon to be introduced here, and house-to-house delivery and letter boxes are to be established. The merchants are much pleased, and a desire is general for the inauguration of American business systems.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Mr. Callahan, who was to have gone to San Juan, Puerto Rico, as postal agent, has decided not to accept the appointment. The revised list of agents and clerks to be sent to Puerto Rico is as follows:

At Guayama—John F. McKenna, agent; Louis J. Robinson and J. R. Weber, clerks.

San Juan—H. K. Van Alstyne, agent; N. Allen Merritt, H. B. Lemeke, and Dr. C. L. Ayres, clerks.

Mayaguez—J. W. Whitney, agent; T. J. Mackey, Jr., William J. Lawn, and C. Z. Landreau, clerks.

C. E. Driggs and W. H. Clifford will go to Santiago, Cuba.

TROOPS LEAVING PUERTO RICO.

There Are 323 Cases of Sickness in the Army Camps.

GUAYAMA, Puerto Rico, Aug. 27.—Batteries B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, A of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, A of Illinois, and the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry left this morning for Ponce, where they will embark for home.

Gen. Haines has been ordered North. He will be relieved in the command of the Second Brigade here by Gen. Grant, who arrived to-day. The First Kentucky Regiment will be attached to Gen. Ernst's division, relieving the Second Wisconsin. Gen. Grant will have only the Third Illinois and Fourth Ohio Regiments under his command.

There are 323 cases of sickness here, mostly malaria and dysentery. The rain falls in torrents daily.

A private of the Third Illinois recently wandered into the Spanish lines and was sent back with a box of cigars and the compliments of the Spaniards.

Censorship on Puerto Rican Messages.

The Commercial Cable Company issues the following notice: "We are advised that, with the exception of Ponce, messages for all Puerto Rican points, including San Juan, are subject to strict Spanish censorship, and are only accepted at the sender's risk".

Arecuna Sails for Havana.

The Arecuna of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company left this port yesterday for Havana. She carried twenty-three passengers, nearly all of whom were Cubans returning to their native island. She was loaded with provisions, including 3,450 bags of flour, 42 cases of bacon, and 3,130 barrels of potatoes.

INSPECTING AUXILIARY SHIPS.

Naval Board Begins Work Among the Vessels at Hampton Roads.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 27.—Commodore Higginson, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, and Chief Engineer St. Stiver yesterday began the work of inspecting the naval vessels assembled in Hampton Roads. They visited the colliers Abarands, Pompey, Cassius, and Justin, and the supply ship Celtic. It is said that the inspection was satisfactory in the main, the vessels being found in fairly good condition. The work will be continued until the entire fleet rendezvousing in the roads has been inspected.

Bodies Brought from Santiago.

The bodies of Corp. George L. Immen, twenty-four years old, and Corp. H. J. Scheid, twenty-two years old, members of the Seventy-first Regiment killed at the battle of San Juan July 1 and 2, arrived in the city yesterday from Santiago on the transport Leona, via Montauk Point. Immen was killed July 1 and Scheid July 2, and they were interred at the time with the other dead, their graves being marked. Permission was obtained from the War Department to have the bodies disinterred, and Oliver A. Lyon of 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street went to Santiago, where, with the assistance of officers there, the graves were located and the disinterment effected. The men will be buried on Friday from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory with military honors.

William Astor Chanler Home.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Capt. William Astor Chanler of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's staff arrived at his home in Barrytown to-night from Santiago via Montauk Point. He was given an enthusiastic greeting by friends and neighbors, which he modestly acknowledged. He looked bronzed and showed evidences of the rough campaign he had been through. His brother, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, accompanied him, and the two will spend several days at their old home.

SURGEON GENERAL TERRY ILL.

Became Sick on His Tour of Inspection of State Camps in the South.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Surgeon General Terry passed through this city to-day on his way home to Utica.

He is very ill, in consequence of his tour of inspection of the State military camps of the South.

Gloucester Ordered to New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Gloucester, commanded by Commander Wainwright, has been ordered to sail from Guantanamo to New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:25	Sun sets	6:40	Moon sets	1:41

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:30	Gov. Isl'd	4:40	H. Gate	6:29
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:51	Gov. Isl'd	5:07	H. Gate	6:54

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Karthago, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, Belize, &c.	3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Seneca, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mary Park, La Plata Countries	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		9:00 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roman Prince, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		12:00 M.
Oneida, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Henry Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Alexandra, London		9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull		
Galileo, Newcastle		
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 28 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mails close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 28.

Cilurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 23.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 14.
Nardkyn, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Vega, St. Michaels, Aug. 17.

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

Alexandra, London, Aug. 18.
Antilla, Nassau, Aug. 25.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 18.
Evelyn, Guantanamo, Aug. 23.
George W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Aug. 26.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 24.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 19.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Europe, London, Aug. 18.
Feanland, Southampton, Aug. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 20.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 18.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 25.
Alfreda, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 27.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 25.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
Ohio, Hull, Aug. 20.

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 27.

SS Prinz Willem IV., from Port au Prince, &c. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:05 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, from Sanvannah. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:50 P. M.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Rippeth, Newcastle Aug. 14, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 20 and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:44 A. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, arr. at Liverpool from New York yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Hully, New York for Hull, arr. at Gravesend to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Baltasar, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS White Jacket, (Br.,) Capt. Palmer, Smyrna for New York, passed Tarifa, Aug. 21.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Ryder, from this port for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, New York for Havre and Dunkirk, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schonfieldt, arr. at Rio Janeiro from New York via Pernambuco.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuckmann, sld. from Bremen for New York via Southampton to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New York at 11:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, arr. at Aden from New York via Port Said for Bombay, &c., to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Alice, Capt. Swain, New York for Auckland July 31, was spoken in lat. 39, long. 36.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Word is received that the British brig Aldine, Capt. Heaney, from Yarmouth, N. S., via Buenos Ayres, is aground in the river at Rosario.

HAMBURG, Aug. 27.—The Norwegian ship Australia, Capt. Frantzen, which arrived to-day from Mobile, is aground at Blankeness.

HAMBURG, Aug. 27.—The Hamburg Line steamer Palatia, Capt. Karlowa, which grounded in the Elbe on her arrival here on Aug. 26, has floated.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — 18, 19 STS. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

A Great Clearance Sale of Women's Choicest Shirt Waists.



The sale of the Silberberg Bros.' stock of Shirt Waists, when in 5½ days' time The Big Store sold 1,780 dozen, say 21,360 shirt waists, was a great hit indeed; but it had one serious drawback. It practically destroyed the value of shirt waists for this year.

BUT WE HAVE YET ABOUT 500 DOZEN OF OUR OWN SHIRT WAISTS TO SELL, and we realize that in spite of their worth and high cost the price will have to go below last week's quotations, to insure a quick clearance; so here goes;

Choice of Our Entire Stock of Shirt Waists, Regardless of Cost or Value, in Four Lots.

LOT I. AT 19c
LOT II. AT 37c
LOT III. AT 45c
LOT IV. AT 69c

We Also Have 79 Tailor-Made Cloth Suits to Sell Monday.

Some are in Eton style, others in blazer and blouse effects; some of broadcloth, others of serge; some lined with percaline, others silk lined throughout; some are braided, others are plain; none are worth less than $10, most of them are worth $12, $15 and $18, and many are even worth as high as $20; WHILE THEY LAST, TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF THE ENTIRE LOT, MONDAY, AT 7.50

School Supplies.

All of the many odds and ends, which don't cost much yet are absolutely necessary to the youthful scholar. Although we may not be able to save you more than three or four cents on each article, all these little savings will amount to a great deal in the end.

Our stock of school bags, both in leather and cloth, is immense; the prices are just the opposite. These remarks apply also to scholars' companions, domestic and imported school straps, pens, ink, pencils, chalk, slates, tablets, composition books, erasers, slate pencils, school compasses, colored crayons, pen wipers, pencil sharpeners, rulers, globes, etc, Out of the many hundreds of things, we quote a few sample items:

COMPOSITION BOOKS at 3c., 4c., 5c., 7c., 8c. 10c
COMPOSITION BOOKS WITH FLEXIBLE LEATHER COVER 15c
STEEL PENS, per dozen 2c
Ink and Pencil Erasers, 7c., 4c., and 1c
COLORED CRAYONS, 6 in box .. 1c
PENCIL BOX, with lock and key .. 3c
UNIVERSAL SCHOOL SATCHEL COMBINATION, Pencil Box and Waterproof School Bag .. 25c
WATERPROOF SCHOOL BAG .. 5c
NOISELESS SLATES, 10c., 7c. & 5c
TOLLNER'S IMPROVED COMBINATION CARRY-ALL BOOK CARRIER, Pencil Case and Ruler combined 17c
STAFFORD'S BLACK INK, 2 oz. bottle 2c
JUMBO SCHOLAR'S COMPANION, different colored woods, one of the largest and most complete pencil boxes made, contains crayon, lead pencil, slate pencil, penholder, pen and ruler, fitted with patent lock and key, Monday 10c
GEOGRAPHICAL GLOBES, 3 inches, mounted on a wire stand .. 9c
GEOGRAPHICAL GLOBES, 6 inches, mounted on a wire stand .. 19c
FINE IMPORTED SCHOOL SATCHELS, 18c., 25c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 90c. and .....

SOCIALISM GROWS IN ITALY

Campos Salles, President-Elect of Brazil, Received by the King and Pope with Attention.

HUMBERT HUNTING NEAR TURIN

Queen Margherita at Gressoney for Her Annual Mountain Climbing—De Amicis and Lombroso Now Socialists.

LAKE COMO, Aug. 10.—Everybody knows that Señor Campos Salles, President-elect of the Brazilian Republic, has been visiting Italy these last days of July, and paid his respects, first to King Humbert in Turin, with whom he dined in state, and then journeyed to Rome to be received by Leo XIII., but what is not generally known or suspected outside of Government circles is the ripple of rivalry stirred by this apparently simple and practical plan pursued by the distinguished visitor.

The Vatican officials were busy for weeks in pulling wires, or rather in trying to find wires to pull, that should induce the head of the Brazilian people to so stand upon the order of his coming, as to greet the Pope before bowing to the King, and thus seem to accord supremacy to the Papal power in the realm. Those behind the scenes have unlimited performance of such comedy for their private delectation; a chase of busy underlings for shadows of prestige, while their chiefs are concerned with more substantial aims. In this instance the by-play affected nothing except a little flutter in a here-and-there corner, and things took their proper course with cordiality entire.

Señor Salles is a gray-haired, gray-mustached, olive-skinned South American, long eminent as a lawyer, and at the present time Governor of the State of St. Paul. His reputation for energy and patriotism gains new proof by this European mission, taken on his own responsibility, to pave the way for progressive industrial and commercial measures, in prospect after his inauguration to the Presidency on Nov. 15.

One object of his negotiations here is the promotion of Italian emigration to Brazil, where the further development of coffee culture will bring a need for a greater number of hands.

He tells us that Italian Socialists, on arriving in Brazil, undergo, as a rule, a rapid change of sentiment, turning into strong conservatives after breathing South American air a while. The officers of Public Security here must listen with charmed ears to the suggestion of such a destination for as many of that unmanageable element as can be persuaded to leave these shores.

Senor Salles at the Vatican.

The presentation of the Brazilian guest at the Vatican was attended with much more ceremony than his meeting with the King at Turin. On the morning of July 25 Señor Salles left the residence of Señor Oliveira, Brazilian Ambassador to the Quirinal, and repaired to the Palazzo Capranica, seat of the Brazilian Legation accredited to the Holy See, where he was joined by the Brazilian Minister to his Holiness, Carlo Azevedo, and one of the attachés. The three entered the Vatican at noon, the Swiss Guards giving the royal salute as the party passed along to the foot of the great staircase. There they were received by Mgr. Costantini, the Pope's Almoner; by Mgr. Pifferi, Sacristan of the Papal palace, and by the Archbishop of Corinth. These dignitaries, with the guard, in their striking uniforms, made a picturesque procession as they escorted their guests to the Clementine Hall to meet Mgr. della Volpe, the major domo, and Mgr. de Azevedo, the High Chamberlain, and the Cardinals Steinhüber and Gotti.

The Chamberlains of Secret Service were sent expressly to conduct President Salles into the Papal presence. On reaching the private apartment he was received with royal honors by the Pontiff, whom he found sitting alone. Their conversation was in French, as neither the Pope's Spanish nor the President's Italian linguistic resources were quite adequate to the occasion. It has been ascertained that the Pope went so far as to say that he was better satisfied with the condition of the Church in Brazil at the present time than in the days of the empire.

After a twenty minutes' interview the President received a massive gold medallion from the Pope's own hand, and with repeated salutations and ceremonies was then escorted to the apartment of Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, for another secret conference.

Señor Salles has left the impression here of a man efficient in promoting the interests of his country and of a determined spirit in establishing those interests on a basis so solid as to restore confidence and win the co-operation of other powers, and this nearer acquaintance with him has prompted auguries of new prosperity for Brazil under his coming administration.

Condemnation of Two Deputies.

In spite of Summer scatterings from the large centres, there are people enough left in them all, and even in Rome, to be receiving impressions and communicating them, and lingering in the shady corners of Montecitorio individuals may be found to discuss the affairs of the nation.

The topic of the moment is the condemnation by the Milan military tribunal of the two members of Parliament, de Andreis and Turati, convicted of seditious influence and incitement to civil war, and sentenced each to twelve years of imprisonment. The comments are more or less guarded, as it is not an opportune moment for hasty speech. Within the last few days an issue of the Como daily paper was promptly suppressed for containing criticism of the military tribunals and their judgments, but the general attitude of the press and of public opinion is deprecatory of the severity of the sentence.

The prisoners are well known for success in their respective professions, for prominence in the House of Deputies, and for extraordinary influence with the people.

De Andreis, a man forty-one years of age, is a native and resident of Milan, and was graduated with honors at the Polytechnic School. He attained sufficient eminence as an engineer to receive in charge the St. Radegonda Laboratory, a position involving extreme responsibility as connected with public works, and only second in importance to the post of Director General. He has also been a respected member of the Edison Society. Unfortunately, in 1892, he turned his attention from exact science to the experimental field of politics, where the unchecked progress of his party, his easy achievements in multiplying republican circles, and gaining adherents, made him overconfident and blind to coming opposition. His cool, calculating mind and sarcastic tone are in striking contrast to the nervous, impulsive candor of Turati, who has won an immense following by his impetuous enthusiasm and more sympathetic temperament. His ready wits and persuasive speech have also served him well in his profession as advocate.

The "Hymn of the Workingmen," of which he is the author and which he calls a "youthful peccadillo," has become the war cry of the reform element in all its divisions. By dexterous management and appeal, he brought into line with the Socialist party many sodalities for mutual aid, besides the Railroad League, the Chamber of Industry, and thirty workingmen's societies.

Why the Deputies Are Scapegoats.

The question occupying many minds is, In what measure has the zeal of these two leaders led them beyond their co-workers in propagandist enterprise, and to what extent are they more in sympathy with the insurrection than others of their party?

They themselves were completely taken by surprise in being singled out as exceptionally flagrant in their course. The more astute Pescetti, a Tuscan Deputy, who is called the guiding spirit of the Florentine riots, succeeded in making his escape to Corsica, after a comical sojourn of several weeks in the Halls of Parliament, where he had a bed conveyed and food served from a neighboring restaurant, because within those sacred precincts the person of any member of the National Government is supposed to be inviolate. The other suspected Deputies, Costa, Bissolati, and Morgari, have been acquitted and set at liberty. It seems evident enough that Republicans and Socialists alike are standing for principles subversive of existing order and of actual forms of government, and it certainly requires nice discrimination to fix the point where advocacy of ultimate change ceases to be admissible and criminal incentive begins. How far can the fuse of lecturing and indoctrination and theorizing burn on before setting aflame the heart of the people with illusory aims and becoming disastrously explosive? Andreis and Turati only exceeded their fellow-partisans in activity on a practical plane and in the wider range of their personal teaching. It never occurred to them that they differed essentially in their efforts from other members. Turati said that he no more thought of possible prosecution and penalty, even after his arrest, than of danger from a falling star.

On the other hand, the public recognizes that examples should be made of leading agitators. The misguided, frenzied multitude seemed, in the first instance, to be receiving all the blows, while those who had given the impulse to uprising were in undisturbed security, laying mines for further catastrophes.

Manifesto Ascribed to Turati.

One conclusion of the court, which had been breathlessly awaited, was the decision that the evidence disproved the organization of any plot or conspiracy. The immediate cause of the Lombard tumults was found to lie in a scrap of paper.

Here in Milan, where no scarcity of bread existed as an incentive to riots, the instigation to revolt was received from a manifesto directed to the Italian workingmen. This document, which contained expressions exciting to rebellion, was printed on May 5 and circulated on the following day in the locality of Ponte Sereso and Napo Torriani, where are the greatest number of operatives pertaining to the various industrial establishments in that quarter.

The composition of this fatal manifesto is ascribed to Turati in collaboration with others. He was undeniably an accomplice in its circulation.

On the whole, plots and conspiracies seem artificial and antiquated contrivances to the modern revolutionist, outside of Muscovite territory. He appears to have sincere faith in the omnipotence of ideas and sows them broadcast to work out their own salvation, or incidental destruction, confident of millennial results.

Socialism in Italy is continually reinforced by converts from every class, and its different branches are ramifying upward, as well as downward, in the social scale. Prince Scipio Borghese, a Christian Socialist, has just written from Hungary, where he is now sojourning, an open letter to the Roman radical journal, Avanti, protesting against the condemnation of Turati and Andreis, and sending a subscription to aid the needy families of imprisoned rioters.

Edmondo de Amicis, whose stories of boyhood and military life have touched so many hearts, not only in his own country, but through translations in many tongues, has become a devotee of the new faith, the Socialistic gospel. He has recently been elected a national Deputy by overwhelming majorities to represent his party, but partly on account of affliction from the recent death of his mother, and partly because conscious of unfitness for political life, he has declined to serve, believing that he can advance the cause more effectually by his pen than in an arena where successes are not won without training and experience.

Lombroso Also a Socialist.

Another conspicuous figure in Socialist ranks here is Prof. Cesare Lombroso, who has won renown for his scientific acumen and remarkable work in special lines, and is heralded in the resounding pages of "Degeneration" as Max Nordau's "dear and honored master."

Prof. Lombroso's studies and theories are shared by his two daughters, who are enthusiasts in their championship of the poor and in habitual succor of the distressed. Signorina Paola, the elder, is the author of a book on psychology and is collecting material for another work, which is to record the moral and material status of a hundred families of various types, with estimates of the happiness of each and speculation upon the probable causes of their differing degrees of well-being. The Signorina is just now on trial for an article published in a May issue of the Piedmontese Socialist organ, the Grido del Popolo, subsequently suppressed. Another of her contributions, entitled "The Luxury of Courage," published in Rome and Como, has been denounced by the censorship within a few days. Like most enthusiasts, she neglects the cultivation of judgment, and her sympathy for individual cases prompts her to point them out in disproportioned views, as manifesting radical wrongs in an entire industrial system.

Italian affairs throughout the Summer have shown the strain imparted by the May tumults, but now that the military tribunals and states of siege are about to close and legitimate authorities resume their functions, the tension will begin to relax.

King Humbert has been diligently examining each department of the Turin Exposition day after day, and at intervals taking a day or two at Caseola Reale, about two hours by train out of the city, to enjoy a run after the hounds in those magnificent hunting grounds neighboring the Gran Paradiso and Monte Lavenna, in the wild region of the Piedmontese Alps.

Queen Margherita Mountain Climbing.

To find the Queen one must search amid the Italian Alps, a little southward of Monte Rosa, for a beautiful nook, nearly 5,000 feet above the sea, an Italian village uninvaded by the tourist tide, Gressoney-St.-Jean. Margherita turns to mountain climbing as her truant diversion in Summer, and grasps an alpenstock and undertakes a mountain steep with the sturdiness and zest of a genuine Alpinist. It is an open secret that most of her suite, who pick their way along precipices and toil up vertical paths in attendance on her Majesty, have unfortunately no taste for this laborious form of amusement.

People talk still of the sad result of Baron Pecoz's participation in one of the royal expeditions which occurred four years ago near Gressoney. His standard of Court duty would not permit him to seek a release from the ascent, though aware that with his unsound heart, such exercise was perilous. The party had scarcely reached the first halting station when he sank unconscious and died in a few moments. The Queen was so shocked that she left Gressoney the next day, and it was feared that she would never return again, but, to the joy of the Gressoney folk, each successive Summer has found her there in her chosen haunt. This year the villagers were more demonstrative than ever in welcoming their royal mistress, who arrived at 10 o'clock in the evening with the Marquis Guicciolli and the Marchioness Villamarina. Bonfires blazed from point to point along the hill slopes, the mountain masses rising against the sky seeming a little humanized by these wide-gleaming beacons. The villagers, peasants, and Summer residents assembled with torches and lanterns at the villa, before which they had erected a triumphal arch of green boughs and red and white and red roses, with a great "M" and surmounting coronet of edelweiss at the keystone. Villa Pecoz is still the Queen's residence, as it has always been during her stay there, and its late owner, the ill-fated Baron, has never been known to haunt it with ghostly visits, as happens with so many retired castles, whose proprietors leave the world with sudden or tragic circumstance.

M. SEEARS.

DEATH REVEALS A ROMANCE.

An Alleged Austrian Baron Says that Wanda von Speno Bodenback Was Niece of Spain's Queen Regent.

Wanda von Speno Bodenback, who died early yesterday morning at 204 West Thirty-eighth Street, was a principal in a romance and tragedy of interest seldom equaled, involving royal blood of Austria and Russia, if the tale unfolded to Police Inspector Thompson at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday afternoon is true. Inspector Thompson's visitor alleged he was Baron P. de Lange of Austria, and said the young woman was the niece of Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, the Baroness and Vicomptess of Spiegenbergh, the possible heir to a throne, and heir to a fortune of twenty million francs.

Sergeant Burns, who was on duty when the young man called, turned him over to Inspector Thompson, who happened to be at the station. He said that he had arrived in New York thirteen days ago, and Thursday he met the young woman at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street. She recognized him, and they went into a café. He offered her wine, but she cried out that she was starving, and fell to the floor in a faint.

When she regained her senses, the visitor said, she told him her story. It was to the effect that her parents had betrothed her when in her infancy to an old man, and when, two years ago, she realized the fate awaiting her, she ran away with a young Russian of royal blood. After spending over a year in London, they came to New York seven months ago. Soon afterward she found herself deserted, and her jewels and the papers authenticating her rank stolen.

The Baron related that after hearing her story he had paid her little bills, and was to have her removed from her humble apartments, when she upset his plans by taking sick. Dr. R. McGregor of 338 West Forty-sixth Street was called in, and by Friday evening the girl was better. Late at night, after leaving her, the Baron was hastily called back, and a few minutes later the young woman died. The death certificate gave heart disease as the cause.

When the young man's story was concluded the Inspector and Capt. Halpin went to the dead woman's room. It was bare but for a few articles of clothing, a picture of the girl's mother, and a few trinkets. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of Charles A. Benedict at Carmine and Bedford Streets. Inspector Thompson, who declined to give the address of the young man, his visitor, said last night he would notify the Austrian Consul General. He had already sent the photograph of the young woman to the Consul for identification.



If you want a suit like this we will make it, but when you see our Fall styles you will change your mind. You take no chances with the protection we give, money back or a year's guarantee!

FULL SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

SECRET SERVICE REPORT.

Chief Wilkie Gives Details of the Pursuit and Capture of Counterfeiters —Spanish Spies Outwitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The report of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service is the first of those of the bureau officers of the Treasury Department which has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury. It has been the policy of Mr. Gage, as Secretary of the Treasury, to get out the annual reports of the department as soon after the year to which they relate as possible. Last year the annual report of the Secretary, or what is known as the financial report, was delivered to Congress at the opening of the session, whereas in former years it was not ready for delivery until several months after Congress had convened.

The following is a summary of the Secret Service work of the last fiscal year:

Arrests, 705, of which 137 were for counterfeiting or altering paper money, 523 for coining, and 45 for miscellaneous offenses.

Convictions, 26; awaiting action of courts, 290; acquitted, 144; died, 1; fugitive on forfeited bond, 1.

Missouri led the States with the largest number of cases—66. Pennsylvania had 63, New York and Illinois 58 each, Texas 35, Ohio 34, Arkansas 27, Indiana 26, Alabama 25, Nebraska and Virginia 24 each, Georgia 23, Michigan 21, and the other States less than 20. There were no cases in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Mexico, the Dakotas, Idaho, Utah, or Wyoming.

Representative value of counterfeit notes recovered, $117,243; representative value of coin recovered, $10,021; total, $127,265. Over $1,000,000,000 in "flash" notes—Confederate fac similes, &c.—were seized and destroyed.

There were recovered 514 plates for the printing of counterfeit and "flash" notes, 17¼ sets of dies for counterfeiting coin, and 23½ sets for molds for the same purpose.

The division, acting under the advice of the law officer of the department, inaugurated a crusade against various advertising devices, printed in imitation of United States notes and coins, and confiscated them wherever found. It supplied details of men to other departments for special investigations of naturalization and customs frauds, with satisfactory results.

Nineteen new counterfeits appeared during the year, only five of which were in any degree dangerous. The maker of three of them was arrested and convicted; one had so limited a circulation as to be no general menace, while the fifth, the $100 silver certificate, the most dangerous ever placed in circulation, still threatens the business community. Its makers are unknown.

On the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Spain the division was called upon by the War Department to investigate numerous cases of persons suspected of furnishing information to the enemy. The demand for this service was so great and increased so rapidly that an emergency force was organized outside of the regular division, and the operatives were so active and successful in their investigations that numbers of Spanish agents were arrested and the principals in the spy system were driven from the neutral territory in which they had taken refuge.

From the special fund set aside from the National defense appropriation, and made available for the necessary expenses in connection with the Spanish investigations, there had been drawn at the close of the fiscal year $7,779.

STATE HEALTH BOARD BULLETIN

Deaths in New York State During July Numbered 11,441.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The bulletin of the State Board of Health for July shows that there were 11,441 deaths during that period. Discussing the experience of the month, the bulletin says:

Following the month of almost the lowest mortality, July is always the month of largest mortality in the year. The present reported mortality is 2,800 in excess of that of the month preceding. This increase is chiefly in deaths from diarrheal diseases, from which 2,000 more deaths occurred than in June, and in deaths credited to other diseases of the digestive organs. The mortality of early life, upon which these diseases chiefly fall, was double that of June.

The relative zemotic mortality is likewise doubled, but in diseases other than diarrheal there is no variation. Compared with the month of July of former years, there were 200 deaths more than in that month in 1897, which was an unusually healthful July, and the deaths occurring this month are fewer than the average of the past ten years. The diarrheal mortality is less even than last year, and the increase has been in deaths from local diseases.

Diphtheria caused 159 deaths, or about one-half the normal average for the month, and outside the metropolis there were only 36 deaths from it. Smallpox has occurred, one case in the town of Livonia and four or five in the town of Waverly being reported. It is possibly traceable to a source heretofore reported in the central part of the State. All the cases have the mildness characteristic of other cases reported.

Accidental deaths, of which a few are from heat and lightning stroke, but largely from drowning, are increased.

Why He Knew How to Steer.

From The Argonaut, San Francisco.

The crew of the Yankee was made up largely from New York's Naval Reserve. One of these was one day doing his trick at the wheel. Commander Brownson came up alongside him, after watching him a few minutes, said: "You steer very well, my man." Billy just saluted—being up on naval etiquette. "Been practicing since you joined the ship?" asked Brownson. "No, sir, I haven't been practicing much," said Billy. "Well, you handle this ship as if you'd steered before," said Brownson. "Yes, sir," said Billy, "I have." "Where?" said Brownson. "All along the Atlantic Coast," says Billy. "What did you steer?" says Brownson. "My own steam yacht, sir," says Billy. "How big is she?" says Brownson, after a pause. "About a thousand tons, sir," says Billy. "I—I see," says Brownson. "Thank'ee, sir," says Billy, saluting. And the "old man" went to his stateroom.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ALLIES FOR RUSSIA

An Understanding Reached with Bulgaria and Roumania.

COMBINED AGAINST GERMANY

A General Feeling Exists that It Is Against Germany Rather Than England that Russia Must Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—The visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and King Charles of Roumania dominates all other political topics here just now. It has been evident for some time past that these visits would take place before the close of the present year. Since Turkey became practically a vassal of Germany, it was more than probable that the small Christian States of the Balkans would feel the need of drawing closer to Russia, the natural protector of the Orthodox Greek Christians in the East. The conversion of Prince Boris to the Greek Church was a first diplomatic success for Russia, but the visit to St. Petersburg of the "Hospodar" of the Bulgarians and of the Princess of Bulgaria was even more significant. The arrival of King Charles of Roumania has resulted in the resumption of ties which had been more or less broken during the past twenty years. The general opinion in St. Petersburg is that no military convention has, until now, been signed between the three powers—Russia, Roumania, and Bulgaria—but the moral union is definitely sealed between Russia and the two young countries who owe her their freedom. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria declared this very clearly in his toast to the Czar, pronounced at the Peterhof dinner. "Your Imperial Majesty has added to the ties which already united Bulgaria and the great sister nation a proof of the greatest good will by deigning to become the godfather of my son and heir, the Prince of Tirnovo, at the time of his formal reception into the Orthodox Church." Consequently, though Emperor William may go to Constantinople and be acclaimed by the disciples of the Prophet, Russia may safely count upon the Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Montenegrins, to whom will in all probability be added before long the Greeks and Servians—that is to say, all the young nations of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Russians continue to make great defensive and offensive preparations, as if they were on the eve of a great war; two new war ports, Libava and Port Arthur, are shortly to be fortified. Port Arthur, recently occupied by the Russian forces, is the key to the Pacific, and the antechamber of Pekin. As for Libava, (Libau in German, situated on the far-eastern frontier of Prussia, at a short distance from Memel, it is the only Russian port on the Baltic which is free of ice in Winter. Libava was, half a century ago, nothing but a mere village, but since the old Prussian town of Koenigsberg has fallen to decay, from a commercial point of view, the former Russian village has become a busy port. As soon as it has been turned into a military post, Libava will command the Baltic, far more easily than Cronstadt, where the Russian squadrons have remained shut up for nearly six months by the ice.

Marvelous Growth of Russian Population.

The town of Libava is but one example of the marvelous growth of Russian communities since the beginning of the century, and more particularly in the past fifty years. The whole Russian Empire, after Poltava, had but a total population of 14,000,000; to-day the figure is 126,000,000. Not even the United States can show such an example of prodigious development. The Russian Central Committee of Statistics has just published the results of the last census of the principal Russian cities. St. Petersburg, the first house of which was built on a desert plain in 1701, has to-day, with its suburbs, 1,267,023 inhabitants. Here, as in most Russian cities, the masculine element greatly predominates over the feminine, there being 693,907 men and but 573,116 women. Moscow, with its suburbs, has a total of 1,035,664 inhabitants, of whom 590,334 are men and 445,330 women. Odessa, which was founded but a century ago, has to-day 405,041 inhabitants, of whom 217,641 are men and 187,400 women. Warsaw, the old Polish capital, is the only large city in the empire where the female element predominates—309,541 men to 316,561 women. The official figures show that St. Petersburg increased by 233,414 inhabitants in seven years, Moscow by 223,800 in twelve years, and Odessa by 65,000 in four years. The Russian people, whether urban or rural, are remarkably prolific, and thus the population increases rapidly, notwithstanding the great mortality among young children in Russia.

"L'Allemagne, voilà l'ennemi!" continues to be the current saying in Russia. This is particularly true concerning the recent troubles in Bohemia. Certain pan-German newspapers of Vienna are insinuating that the Czechs are paid by the Russian Government to persevere in their present riotous and disturbing agitation. This insinuation has raised a howl of indignation in the Russian press, and is a leading cause of the intense anti-German feeling in the land of the Czars. In answer to these insinuations, the Russian papers remind the journals of Vienna and Buddapest that the Austrian Empire was saved in 1849, not by the Austrian Army, but by the Russian Army, under the command of Paskievitch. Russian public opinion lays the blame of the Bohemian troubles on the pan-German leaders in Austria, whose wish is to dismember Austria and to constitute a "greater Germany," whose territory shall extend from the Baltic to the Gulf of Trieste. The Universal Echo, a Russian organ, says that if the pan-Germanic movement wins at Vienna—as there is every reason to believe it will—the Austrian Empire will then be a thing of the past. "It will disappear from among nations, just as the Holy Roman Empire and the temporal power of the Pope disappeared. Its only hope of salvation is to rely on the Slavs of the empire, and to become a Slav monarchy, allied to Russia, for the purpose of driving back the onward march of the Teutonic movement."

While hatred for Germany is daily on the increase, there is no relaxation in the professed friendship for France, and the Russians eagerly seize upon every opportunity to show their sympathies for their ally.

Hatred of England is less intense than hatred of Germany. The enormous increase in the German Navy, in particular, reveals a tendency which the Russians persist in deeming hostile to themselves, rather than to France or England.

BRADFORD COLT DEWOLF.

"TEDDY'S TERRORS."

The Cow Puncher Is Said to Have Vindicated Himself in the West.

From The Denver Republican.

The cow puncher has his big rawhide boot square down on one of the big illuminated pages of history. He has put his foot in it, to his undying glory and to the utter eradication of all the slighting things that have been said about the unruly herder of stampeded steers on wild Western plains.

Col. Roosevent never tires of lauding his regiment of Rough Riders, the basis of which, he says, is the cow puncher. There are ex-policemen, Harvard men, country doctors, dudes, and heirs to millions in his regiment, but the framework of the organization that has won fame in Cuba is the cowboy, bronzed, daredevil, loud and unveneered.

"They scrapped by nature," says Roosevelt, and apologizes for the language, while sticking to the assertion. They were not ambushed. They knew where the Spaniards were and hit them because they wanted to. They had not had any excitement. Life without a little scrap was intolerable. Anything would do to liven things up a bit. The cow punchers had not had even a good veil since they left Arizona and Oklahoma. The fight in the tropical undergrowth was just like a day off in town to most of those uncouth fellows, every one made of heroic stuff.

The Rough Riders will go into history along with other immortal fighters—the Light Brigade, Napoleon's Imperial Guard, Xenophon's Ten Thousand, Caesar's Tenth Legion; and they will by and by get into fiction as successors to the White Company of Conan Doyle and the Zulu Grays of Rider Haggard. And their names will be fragrant of romance, and their deeds, magnified and gilded, will thrill many a fireside circle in the golden days that are to come. It is worth something to be one of Teddy's Terrors.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Those who have not taken advantage of our August Sales have another opportunity to purchase goods of large and exceptional value for little money; new Fall goods are arriving and we need the room; we close out many lots regardless of cost.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Another Great Money Saving Opportunity.

We realize the fact that to buy at this season of the year 2,000 Boys' Suits would naturally be a risk; not so in this instance because it is a case of two dollars for one, and they are just the sort of goods you will need in the next two weeks, consequently no risk to us and a good chance for you. We bought these goods from the well known firm of Gerson & Jacobson, 628-630 Broadway, N. Y. Of course our customers do not know this firm, but there is not one who handles Boys' Clothing in the United States who does not know them well, and the merit of their goods. This sale commences Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock and continues until all are sold; come early for first choice.

ON TABLE, MAIN FLOOR; 1,000 boys' extra strongly made Knee Pants, in navy blue and striped materials, the best value ever shown, sizes 4 to 13 years, special Monday only, 25c.

Second floor. Boys' fine all wool Cheviot Suits, extra strong linings, and made, sizes 4 to 15 years, regular $3.00 goods, at $1.59.

300 boys' fine all wool Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, small sizes, with deep sailor collar, braid trimmed; they are from 4 to 14 years, value $4.00, at $1.94.

450 boys' fine imported Cheviot, Tweed and Worsted Suits, neat, natty styles, any size to 15 years, value $4.00 to $5.00, your choice at $2.22.

250 finest serge and fancy cloth Sailor Suits, blouse made extra full and beautifully trimmed with braid, sizes 3 to 10 years, were priced at $4.00 to $7.00, they go at $2.67.

197 boys' Norfolk Suits, made from the newest and nobbiest mixtures, some with leather belts, others of self materials, they were $4.00 to $7.00; get the pick at $2.67.

300 boys' finest Cassimere and Scotch Cheviot Suits, tailored equal to custom made, sizes 8 to 16 years, value $7.50 to $9.00, at $3.98.

200 boys' LONG PANTS SUITS, newest, nobbiest shapes and materials, sizes 14 to 19 years and goods that were as high as $12.00, get the best at $5.50.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place and Livingston St., Brooklyn.



I am willing that you use my name to indorse Ripans Tabules. I have a "complication of diseases," mostly due to kidney trouble, and I find they relieve that awful feeling of oppression around my heart whenever I eat a trifle more than I should, or am very tired. They are good every way. My son took a pocketful to Camp Black with him. I have given them to neighbors suffering from acute indigestion and they are good and do more than is claimed for them. My gardener asked me yesterday for another one of those "Riparian Tabools." You see that I am a missionary. Please send me some, and I shall send half to Camp Black.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

THE ENGLISH LIKED MR. HAY.

Sympathetic Tribute by a London Editor to His Services Abroad.

From The London News.

While the President is to be congratulated upon his good fortune in securing so competent a coadjutor, the removal of Mr. Hay will be regarded in this country with feelings of profound regret. No representative of the United States, not even Mr. Lowell, has been more popular in the old country. He succeeded Mr. Bayard after Mr. McKinley's election in accordance with the rule by which Presidents appoint diplomatists of their own political party. Mr. Bayard, being a Democrat, retired with Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Hay, being a Republican, came in with Mr. McKinley. He has been here little more than a year, and we had hoped to have him with us for at least three years more. He was, of course, very well known to the British public before he came. The votaries of light reading know him as the author of "Pike County Ballads." To serious students of history he was familiar as the joint author with Mr. Nicolay of the standard life of Lincoln. After serving in the first part of the civil war he became Lincoln's private secretary, and there is nobody now living more thoroughly acquainted with the impressive character of that great man, who was never unduly depressed by adversity, as he was never unduly elated by success. Besides these credentials, Mr. Hay had often visited England, and on each of his visits he made new friends. He came, therefore, to a favorable audience. But it soon became evident that his literary reputation was an imperfect measure of his accomplishments. Americans are an oratorical race, and it is as natural for an American to speak as for an Englishman to be silent. Mr. Hay proved himself to be a speaker of singular merit, full of eloquence and humor, of force and sagacity, of knowledge and tact. Mr. Lowell himself, master as he was of ceremonial oratory, seldom produced anything better than Mr. Hay's address to the Omar Khayyam Club last year. In private, as in public, Mr. Hay was emphatically the right man for the post. He seemed to have read everything, to have been everywhere, and to have known everybody. His natural modesty and dignity, the spontaneous ease and ready flow of his conversation, combined with unfailing urbanity, and a great deal of mother wit, made him a delightful companion in any sort of social gathering. It is rather hard to lose such a man just as we had become accustomed to him and his pleasant ways. But such are the exigencies of politics, and American diplomacy is more political than any other. We can only hope that officially or unofficially Mr. Hay and his family will return.

An American Ambassador might be in London for years without interruption to the noiseless tenor of his way. But the present Ambassador has been a personal witness to the changes produced by the war between the United States and Spain. That war is now happily over. Most Englishmen sympathized strongly with the United States, and felt that in similar circumstances they would themselves have taken similar action. The display of good will on this side of the Atlantic evoked a hearty response on the other, and the formation of the Anglo-American Committee has been one of the results. There are reasons for not forcing the pace. A strong and durable understanding is all the more likely to ensue if excessive anxiety for an immediate alliance is not shown by prominent statesmen. Mr. Hay has in this respect been eminently judicious, far more judicious than Mr. Chamberlain. He recognized that in this case the more haste was the worse speed, and he has said nothing which could hurt the most sensitive kind of American patriotism. But at the same time he has lost no opportunity of expressing friendship for England and of attributing to both nations a common interest in the progressive freedom of the world. The vacancy which the Ambassador has been called upon to fill is rather an unexpected one. Mr. Day, who now retires, it is believed to become a District Judge of the United States, only succeeded Mr. Sherman a few months ago. He is a very able man, but an eminent lawyer, to whom judicial functions are more attractive than political office. He has assisted the President in concluding peace with Spain on terms of generosity and honor. The opportunity is suitable for withdrawal if, as seems to be the fact, Mr. Day is a politician by accident and a lawyer by choice. The American Secretary of State—there are no more than one—is the right hand of the President; and, next to him, the most influential member of the Executive. Mr. Hay knows what it is to be in a humbler capacity, a confidential adviser. His relations with Abraham Lincoln, a born statesman and leader, if ever there was one, was the best possible training for a young man entering upon public life. Mr. Hay was afterward Secretary of Legation at Paris, Vienna, and Madrid. He was Assistant Secretary of State in the Administration of President Hayes, and has edited the New York Tribune. There can hardly be a more capable citizen of the Union, for he has filled all kinds of positions, and filled them all with credit. He has the satisfaction of feeling that during his brief tenure of office in London the new country and the old have been drawn much nearer together than they were before.

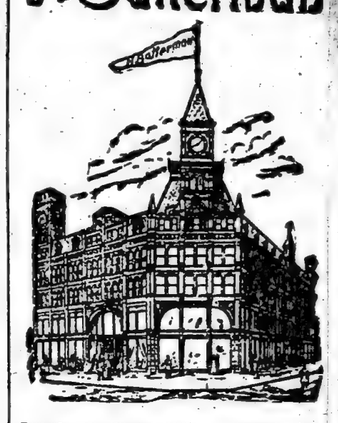
Replica of the Matanzas Mule.

From The Sydney Daily Telegraph.

The famous donkey which was brought back from the Scudan by the Australian volunteers who went there in 1885 has just died. That donkey cost the country something like £350,000, for that was the cost of the expedition which resulted in nothing but the securing of the donkey. Most of us have heard of the apt and philosophical rejoinder of the late Sir Henry Parkes, when somebody alluded to the expense involved in securing the donkey for the Sydney Zoo. "I am sorry to say," he said, "that it isn't the only donkey that has cost us £350,000."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HBatterman



Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avs.
BROOKLYN.

Special Clearing Sale of Ladies' Suits, Waists and Wrappers.

Every Item Re-marked to make a Quick Clearance of the Entire Balance of Summer Goods.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Suits.

75 Ladies' Cheviot Serge Suits, Jacket and Skirt; the jackets are silk lined, the skirts are percale lined, every one first-class in every respect, price re-marked $4.98.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Skirts.

52 Ladies' French Brillantine Skirts, lined throughout with best quality French percaline, closed seams, velvet binding, price re-marked $1.98; value $3.50.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Bicycle Suits.

100 Ladies' Fine Cloth Bicycle Suits, made after the very latest designs, very serviceable material, your choice of these at $4.49.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Bicycle Skirts.

87 Ladies' Linen Crash Bicycle Skirts, also covert cloth, made by one of the most celebrated makers of bicycle suits in the country, your choice of these at 98c.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Only 275 Ladies' Fine Shirt Waists, and every one a bargain, are new and fresh, choice goods, re-marked 98c.; value $2.00.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Wrappers.

175 Ladies' Fine Indigo Blue and Mourning Wrappers, excellently made, perfect shapes, now 98c.; value $1.49.

FURS!

Get your furs altered over into the new style. We can save you money by having your Fur Capes repaired and made into a stylish collarette.

Bargains! Bargains! IN HOSIERY.

200 dozen Ladies' Guaranteed Absolutely Stainless Cotton Hose, in black and tan, well worth 12½c. and 15c. a pair; sale price 9c. a pair.

Ladies' Fine Quality Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, plain and Richelieu ribbed, colors warranted, regular 19c. quality; sale price 15c. a pair.

150 dozen Children's Warranted Fast Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knee, heel and toe, well worth 15c. and 19c. a pair, sizes 6 to 9½ inch; sale price 11c. a pair.

100 dozen Men's Guaranteed Fast and Stainless Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, sizes 9½ to 11, the 12½c. quality; sale price 8c. a pair.

50 dozen Men's Heavy Brown Mixed Cotton Hose, sizes 9½ to 11 inch, 12½c. quality, sale price 7c. a pair.

25 dozen Men's Black and Tan Cotton Hose, high-spliced heel and double sole, guaranteed stainless, 15c. quality; sale price 12½c. a pair.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

198 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

An Awful Change.

From The Detroit Free Press.

They sat on the corner of Washington and Michigan Avenues. The one was dressed in a light suit of crash, with a straw hat and russet shoes, the other in an ordinary business suit, with a stiff hat and patent leather shoes. The first was beaming, the second looked as though he had lost his last friend and his last dollar. His manner was worried, frightened, uneasy. He twitched nervously and looked back over his shoulder now and then.

"What's the matter?" asked his friend.

"Nothing much." [Twitch.]

"Some of the family dead?"

"Nope." [Shrug.]

"Lot money on the board?"

"Not a cent." [Glance back.]

"Had a fire up at your house?"

"I should say not." [Shudder.]

"Mother-in-law visiting you?"

"Ain't got one." [Sigh.]

"Nobody sick at home?"

"Not a soul." [Pant.]

"Haven't you been able to get away on a vacation?"

"Nope. Had two weeks in July." [Gasp.]

"Well, for heaven's

BRITAIN MAKES DEMANDS

Confirmation of the Dispatches Reporting a Threatened Rupture in China—England Is Stubborn.

RELATIONS ARE STRAINED

The British Minister to China Insists that the Engagements to the British Syndicates Must Be Fulfilled.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Authoritative confirmation of the dispatch from Pekin to The Daily Mail this morning is obtained. It is asserted that the relations between the Tsung-li-Yamen and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister to China, are strained to the point of rupture, and that Sir Claude has intimated that Great Britain will regard as a casus belli any failure on the part of China to observe her wishes.

It is acknowledged by British authorities that the situation between Great Britain and China is acute, Sir Claude Macdonald strenuously insisting that China shall observe her engagements to the British syndicates and demanding satisfactory explanations with regard to the Pekin-Hankow Railway.

If necessary, the British squadron now assembled at Wei-Hai-Wei will support the British Minister's demands. Meanwhile the negotiations that are being conducted by Sir Charles Scott, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, to define the respective British and Russian spheres of influence, are proceeding in a "perfectly friendly spirit."

THE OUTCOME IN THE FAR EAST.

Opinions at Berlin Concerning the Anglo-Russian Differences.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Much interest is displayed in the outcome of the Far Eastern contest. The opinions of the renowned Austrian Orientalist, M. Vambery, in a Vienna magazine, meet with some support. He believes that all the advantages Russia has gained in China can only benefit her in the remote future, when Russian industry and commerce become able to compete with British.

"Such a despotically governed people," he says, "cannot develop rapidly; while, on the other hand, the Chinese are awakening and their Anglo-American schooling is creating a desire for development. Should England join her interests to those of America and Japan, she would gain her ends, despite Port Arthur, Russian railways, and Russian banks."

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

Commissioners Hold Sessions and Are Entertained at the Garrison Club by Gen. Fitzpatrick.

QUEBEC, Aug. 27.—Both American and Canadian delegates of the arbitration conference have been in session to-day. They say that the various subjects have been discussed and that no stumblingblocks have as yet been encountered. Nothing whatever was revealed as to what subjects have been under consideration.

Several of the Government experts from Washington and Ottawa have left Quebec, which indicates that no exhaustive discussions of all the subjects will be gone into before the recess. At the meetings to-day resolutions of sympathy were passed and sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on account of the death of his brother.

The Commissioners are being entertained at the Garrison Club by Solicitor General Fitzpatrick this evening.

PEARY'S SHIP AT ST. JOHN'S.

The Hope Arrives with Tidings from the Explorer Who Seeks to Tour Greenland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 27.—The steamer Hope arrived here last night from her trip to Greenland with the Peary exploring party. After leaving Sydney, C. B., their first landing was at Cape York, where natives were expected to be found.

The party was disappointed, however, all the natives having left. Without any delay the expedition then sailed for Snow Pocket Bay, but here again they were disappointed. They then proceeded to Saunders Island, finding the natives there in poor condition, they having had an exceptionally bad Winter, snowfalls which lasted for weeks forcing them to quit their old haunts in quest of food. The natives were delighted to see Lieut. Peary and swarmed all over the ship.

The Hope took on board a number of Eskimos and sailed for Whale Sound, but owing to the heavy pack ice was unable to get in. She came out all right, though she received some hard scrapes. The party then decided to return to Saunders Island, and spent a fortnight there, during which time sixty walrus and a quantity of seal were obtained.

Then the Hope proceeded for Foulkeford. She met the Windward on the way. The latter is a poor ship for this work, being unable to steam to any advantage, the Hope leaving her far behind on every occasion when they left port together. At Foulkeford the Hope parted with Lieut. Peary and sailed south on the 13th inst., the Windward leaving at the same time for Sheard Osborne Fiord, where Peary will make his headquarters during the Winter.

Besides sixty walrus, sixty dogs and ten Eskimo men and women were taken north. Capt. Bartletts reports all well.

PRINCE OF WALES ASHORE.

His Royal Highness, an Invalid, Lands from His Yacht.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Prince of Wales to-day made his first landing from the royal yacht Osborne in a month, going ashore at Mount Edgcumbe, Devonport, after elaborate preparations, amid a flurry of excitement among the villagers. A houseboat from the Devonport Dock Yard had been fitted with a platform level with the gunwale, and this was brought alongside the Osborne and made fast, and, the platform being lashed to the yacht, furnished a means of egress for the Prince's invalid chair.

A carriage from the stables of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, whom the Prince visited, was in waiting, and in this his Royal Highness was installed in the most careful manner by four sailors from the yacht. The Prince drove for two hours, but the horses were never allowed to move at a faster pace than a walk.

Too Many American Horses in France.

NANTES, Aug. 27.—The General Council to-day adopted a resolution declaring that, as the importation of American horses has so increased as to have become a menace to the breeding of French horses, urgent restrictive measures regarding such importation should be taken. A regulation was issued that every horse imported should have its origin branded under its mane.

German Officer's Naval Show.

Herr Karl Leps of the German Navy, who claims to be the originator of naval shows, has come to this country to exhibit his models of warships. He intends to start in Chicago, because he cannot hire asuitable place in this city, Madison Square Garden being already engaged. He has received a five-years' furlough. He has the rank of Torpedo Officer, he said, and holds patents for a torpedo and submarine mines. His models, Herr Leps said, are of steel, on a scale of one foot to twenty. They are mounted with steel working cannon. The ships are all manoeuvred by one man by means of electricity The signaling is done by the flagship, and miniature torpedoes and submarine mines are fired. Herr Leps had his naval show in London, and yesterday he showed what purported to be a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Beresford, in which that commander says that a good deal of knowledge can be obtained by practicing with the little models. Herr Leps will open in Chicago on Sept. 12. On his return to New York he will try to get permission to manoeuvre his models in the harbor.

GEORGE H. MAIRS IS SELECTED.

Anti-Platt Man Will Run for State Senate in Twenty-second Senatorial District.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Republicans of the Twenty-second Senatorial District, comprising the three Assembly districts of Westchester County, held a convention here this morning for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator. Samuel C. Miller of White Plains was chosen Chairman. The names of George H. Mairs of Irvington-on-Hudson and Bradford Rhodes of Scarsdale were presented to the convention, and on the first ballot Mr. Mairs received 14 votes and Mr. Rhodes 8. Mr. Mairs was thereupon declared the nominee for State Senator. Samuel C. Miller of White Plains, Edson Lewis of Mount Vernon, Henry R. Bennett of Bedford, Henry Osterheld of Yonkers, and Joseph Hudson of Peekskill were elected as a new District Committee.

George H. Mairs, the candidate, is a New York banker and a graduate of Harvard University. Last Fall he ran for the Assembly in the Second District of Westchester against William H. Graney. He carried the Westchester portion of the district by 76 votes, but Mr. Graney received about 1,000 majority in the New York City portion of the towns of Westchester and Pelham and was elected. Mr. Mairs is an anti-Platt man, belonging to the Robertson-Ward faction of the party.

The convention adopted resolutions congratulating the President upon the vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war and opposing the relinquishing of any conquered territory. Gov. Black's administration was also heartily indorsed.

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.

Benjamin Hanford of New York City Nominated for Governor.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 27.—At the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held here to-day, the following State ticket was nominated:

Governor—Benjamin Hanford, New York; Lieutenant Governor—Leander Armstrong, Buffalo; Secretary of State—Philip Jackson, Rochester; Attorney General—Charles H. Corregan, Syracuse; Controller—Max Forker, New York; Treasurer—Joseph Smith, Yonkers; Engineer and Surveyor—John H. Morris, Yonkers.

The convention of 1900 will be held in Utica unless the National Convention decides to meet in any city in the State, in which event the State Convention will meet in the same city as the bigger convention.

WILL FIGHT FOR SILVER.

Albany Conference Demands State Recognition of the Chicago Platform.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The conference of silver Democrats held in this city to-day resolved to fight for the recognition of free silver by the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse in September, and to advocate the nomination of candidates at that convention who were known to be free silver men in 1896. The conference resolved to hold a convention in Syracuse on Sept. 27, the day preceding the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. It will be constituted of three delegates from each Assembly district.

The memorial resolution adopted demands that the State Convention shall nominate candidates who earnestly supported and were at the time publicly known to be supporters of the platform and candidates of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896. It demands that the convention reaffirm the platform of the State Convention held in Buffalo in 1896, and desires that the following plank be placed in its platform:

The Democratic Party, true to the traditions of its past and loyal to the will of a majority of its regularly chosen delegates when convened in National Convention, hereby declares that it is the duty of every loyal Democrat to stand by and upon the Chicago platform of 1896, which we recognize as a fundamental law, not to be altered until the National Convention of 1900 shall adopt another."

A committee on organization, composed of one member from each Senatorial district, will be created. An executive committee was appointed to-day, as follows: C. E. Keach of Lansingburg, T. W. Cantwell of Albany, C. L. Snyder of Buffalo, G. A. Travis of Rochester, J. W. Shea of Syracuse, C. A. Burke of Malone, J. L. Warner of Plattsburg, D. T. Green of Binghamton, J. A. Goulden of Brooklyn, and H. M. McDonald and Samuel Seabury of New York City.

Democrats Convene at Herkimer.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At the Democratic County Convention held here to-day Charles Bell, Col. Clinton Beckwith, and J. B. Donoran were elected delegates to the State Convention. Frank P. Addy, Chairman of the County Committee, was nominated for member of the Assembly. Resolutions were passed indorsing Judge Robert Earl for Governor, advocating territorial expansion, and denouncing canal frauds. No platform was adopted, the convention leaving the building of one to the "good sense and judgment" of the State Convention.

Senator Mitchell to Retire.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—A letter received from United States Senator John L. Mitchell to-day by his private secretary announces that Mr. Mitchell is not and never thought of being a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. The announcement will cause a stir in Democratic political circles, as the understanding all along has been that Senator Mitchell would look for another term in the Upper House of Congress. A successor will be chosen to Senator Mitchell by the next Legislature, which meets early in the year.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE OPENS.

"The New South" Put on by a Capable Stock Company.

Henry V. Donnelly opened the Murray Hill Theatre last night with a crowded house and a company of unusually strong and well balanced for a stock company of its kind. Mr. Donnelly will try the policy of giving two performances daily at popular prices and changing the bill every Monday, hoping to make the theatre a success, which it has never quite been.

The piece selected for the opening attraction was Clay M. Greene and Joseph B. Grismer's melodrama, "The New South," produced in this city for the first time in the Fall of 1893. The play is one well adapted to the theatre and company. Robert Drout played the leading rôle of Captain Harry Ford, William Redmond was General Hewsion Gwynne, Walter Allen was Dr. Tom Lincoln, and E. T. Stetson played the part of Sampson, the negro political leader. Miss Hanna May Ingham appeared as Georgia Gwynne.

STAGE FOLK FLOCKING HOME.

The Lucania Brings Mrs. Tyree, Hilda Clark, and Others.

One by one the stage folk that make it a habit to visit Europe every year at the end of their season here are rapidly returning and resuming their places in the old or in new companies. The Lucania, which arrived yesterday, brought quite a number, among them being Mrs. Elizabeth Tyree, Miss Margaret Mackenzie, Miss Cora Clark, Miss Hilda Clark, and J. H. Barney, manager of Augustin Daly's London theatre. Mr. Barney has come over for a vacation and to consult with Mr. Daly regarding some affairs of his theatre.

Miss Hilda Clark returns after spending a pleasant vacation abroad, in the course of which she made the acquaintance of Mme. Emma Eames. Mme. Eames complimented her very highly upon the quality of her voice Miss Clark will resume her part in "The Bride Elect" company, which will make an extensive tour this year.

Wheat Needed in European Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Minister Angell, at Constantinople, informs the State Department that a note from the Porte announces that on account of local needs, the exportation of wheat from the provinces of Scutari, in Albania, European Turkey, is forbidden until further notice.

HELP FOR MONTAUK TROOPS

Vicksburg Leaves Newport This Morning with a Rich Cargo of Provisions.

NEWPORT'S COMING HORSE SHOW.

Prospect that More Than Three Afternoons Will Be Needed to Judge the Various Entries.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—At daylight to-morrow the United States ship Vicksburg will leave here for Montauk Point with Mrs. Albert Kautz and Mrs. Howard Walters, the ladies who made the appeal for aid for the needy and sick troops at Montauk Point. The vessel is literally packed with delicacies, vegetables, canned soups, fruit, fresh meats packed in ice, and tons of other stuff such as the heroes require to rebuild their broken-down health.

For three nights and days Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters have been at work on this mission, aided by the Summer residents and merchants of Newport and the farmers of the island, who have brought to the training station wagonloads of good things for the soldiers.

Early to-morrow morning Col. John Jacob Astor will go to Montauk Point on his yacht Nourmahal, in company with Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Fernando Yznaga, with the choicest delicacies and needed food. The ladies, as well as Mr. Yznaga, will distribute the food to the soldiers. The value of the supplies is over $3,000. Among the subscribers were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Fernando Yznaga, and Col. John Jacob Astor. Since the war began, Mrs. Victor Sorchan has worked very hard in many ways to collect various articles for the needy troops, and in this work she has been closely identified with Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, and aided by the Governors of the Newport Casino.

The members of the crew of the Vicksburg never worked harder than they are doing to-night to get the stores aboard. Many volunteers from the training station, under the guidance of electric lights, are assisting.

Because of the large list of entries received for the Newport horse show, it is the opinion of experienced horse show exhibitors that, to give satisfaction, it will be impossible to judge all the entries in three afternoons. It has been suggested that four days, or three mornings preceding the original-named afternoons, be taken up for the exhibition. The quality of stock entered makes it almost impossible for quick decisions to be given by the judges, notwithstanding their experience in the same capacity at other horse shows.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman has cards out for a reception on Sept. 1 at her residence, Berkeley Villa, Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Harry T. Sloane has cards out for a dinner dance next Monday evening.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which W. Watts Sherman is President, will take place Monday evening at the Logerot.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Quartermaster Sergt. S. D. Harvey and Corp. James M. Openshaw of the First Rhode Island Volunteers, are enjoying a week's leave of absence with their relatives here.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner this evening.

The sale of seats for Anna Held's performance at the Opera House will be very large Wednesday night, as the Summer colony will be largely represented in theatre parties.

Gunner Costello of the battleship Oregon met with a hearty reception on his return here this morning on leave of absence.

The Trustees of the estate of Henry Norris of Philadelphia have sold to Ann Flower Paul for $1,500 a lot of land on Washington Street.

Frederic H. Allen, brother-in-law of Rough Rider Joseph Stevens, who went to Montauk Point early this morning on the tug H. T. Sisson, returned to-night with his relative, having had permission from the War Department to take the soldier off the transport, which had arrived from Santiago. Rough Rider Stevens will be nursed back to health by relatives and friends here.

The barn dance to be given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be held Tuesday evening. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a young people's picnic at the Vanderbilt farm, in Portsmouth, this afternoon.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. F. O. French, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at dinner this evening.

J. Stevens Ulman, with a party of friends, is arranging for an extensive trip next Winter through Cuba on horseback. From Cuba the party will go over to Puerto Rico and make a tour of that island.

Casino registers include Cyril H. Hatch, W. H. Clay, W. V. R. Berry, and Dr. R. C. James.

W. V. R. Berry is the guest of J. F. Brice at Beaulieu.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include William Besphar, Mrs. Samuel Crawford, Miss Maud Crawford, Edward Lawrence, and Mrs. R. T. Andrews of New York, and H. D. Mears of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has cards out for a dinner party for Tuesday evening.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson has cards out for a dinner on Sept. 1.

This forenoon Master Oelrichs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, who is not only a good swimmer but a canoeist as well, started out from Bailey's Beach. When out about a mile and a half the canoe upset. While he was trying to bail it out the life guard went to his aid, bringing back Master Oelrichs and his canoe, none the worse off for the ducking.

Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a large reception this afternoon at "Roslyn" in honor of Miss McAllister, a daughter of the late Ward McAllister. Berger's Hungarian Band furnished the music.

Thomas F. Cushing entertained at dinner this evening.

Messrs. William Burden and James Cuming during the week swam from Bailey's Beach to Hazard's Beach. They returned to Bailey's Beach in a cab.

Stuyvesant Leroy has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Bolt have gone to Buzzard's Bay.

Center Hitchcock, one of the active members of the Newport Clambake Club, has been elected President, to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the death of James Otis. Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., has been elected a member of the Executive Committee, vice Hitchcock, "promoted." The waiting list is still in evidence.

The schoolship St. Mary's sailed for New London this morning and the Armenia for New York.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane, A. M. Griswold and Paul C. Stewart are registered at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Chauncey M. Depew and Henry Clews have returned from New York.

The entries for the junior tennis tournament were closed this afternoon. The playing will begin at the Casino courts Monday morning. The results of the drawing are as follows:

Preliminary Round—Clothier and William Lee and Dr. Bellamy, Sands and Goelet, J. Livermore and Albert Gray, P. Roger and C. M. Bull, Jr., Hutchins and Potter, Whitehouse and Stackpole, Colford and Whipple, Deforest and Willing.

First Round—Little and Austin Gray, Livermore and J. Rogers, Knowlton and F. Brice.

Capt. Edward M. Rockafellow of Company M, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fort Adams, will have occasion to remember his connection with his company for some time to come. He has been presented with a handsome sword, suitably engraved by the members of his company, as a mark of their appreciation of the many acts of kindness he has shown to them since the regiment was called into active service.

Col. John Jacob Astor made a trip to-day to Narragansett Pier in his steam yacht Nourmahal, taking lunch at the Casino. The party included Barton Willing, Harry Lehr, Cooper Hewitt, J. F. D. Lanier, and A. De Navarro.

Prince de Croy, who is stopping at Newport, to-day visited Narragansett Pier with a party of friends.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL EVENTS.

The Kebo Dinner Dance Winds up the Gayest Week of the Season.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The Kebo dinner dance to-night was a fitting conclusion to the gayest week of the season at Bar Harbor. J. J. Emery of New York presided at the dinner and entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Mitchell Alexander, and Miss J. J. Emery, all of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris of New York gave their first Kebo dinner to-night, and had as guests Mr. and Mrs. H. Cushman Denham, Miss Sloane, Mrs. F. I. Morris, Mr. Goodrich, and Mr. Barnes, all of New York; Miss Marian Lawrence, daughter of Bishop William Lawrence, and Paul Hunt.

Miss Eleanora Willing entertained a party, at which the guest of honor was Congressman Robert Adams. The other guests in the Willing party were Miss Edith Cochran, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Mary Hoy, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Mitchell, Horace Hare, Benjamin Chew, and Mr. Harvey.

Frank Ellis entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Miss Josephine Lippincott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Goff, Mr. Ellis, J. C. Mercer Biddle, Henry Grant, and Gist Blair.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter entertained Frederick O. Beach, Miss Edith Roberts, Mr. Hopkins, and Miss Elsie Whelen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley had a large dinner party, composed of Miss Lucy Draper, Dr. McGahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Archie F. Hachet, and Miss Harvey, all of New York; J. B. Henderson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Miss Seeley, Miss Lawrence, and Victor Cushman.

Among the many New Yorkers present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Miss Eleanor Seeley, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rieman Duval, Arden Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. George Robbins, Miss de Goicouria, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and Dennie M. Hale.

A large dinner was given at Sproul's tonight by William Laimbeer of New York.

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Foxhall Keene Wins the Count of Turin's Trophy.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The golf match for possession of the cup offered by the Count of Turin was won on the Newport golf links this afternoon by Foxhall Keene, the match being of 18 holes, with 81 strokes. According to the conditions of the match left with the Greens Committee by the Count of Turin, Mr. Keene will have his name engraved upon the trophy and hold a gold medal, while the cup remains in the possession of the club. There were about thirty-five entries, the three leading scores being as follows:

Name.	A. M.	P. M. Gross.	Total.	Scratch.	Hcp.	Net.
Foxhall Keene.	81	89	170	Scratch.	0	170
M. S. Barger...	91	94	185	Scratch.	10	175
R. L. Gammell.	119	102	221	Scratch.	48	173

This match was limited to members of the Newport Golf Club. In the match for two cups offered by Robert Phiffer, Mr. V. B. Cuming, Jr., won Class A with a score of 85, scratch 85, and in Class B Miss Sands, with a score of 106—20—86.

The following entries for the open golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club for the President's Cup, which begins on Thursday next, have already been received:

Newport Golf Club—John Bolt, R. F. Pfiffer, F. P. Sands, F. G. D'Hauteville, F. Talbot, G. G. Hubbard, J. K. Bangs, H. Winthrop C. Martin, W. Gammell, H. Rogers, H. R. Taylor, W. Rutherford, M. Brooks, F. K. Pendleton, Foxhall Keene, A. T. Kemp, Victor Sorchan, A. Cass Canfield, H. P. Whitney, M. S. Barger, James A. Stillman, H. O. Havemeyer, R. L. Gammell, C. A. Munn, A. Lanfear Norrie, T. A. Havemeyer, Jr.

Narragansett Pier Club—H. Wiley, C. Hitchcock, Jr., Grenville Kane, C. Hitchcock.

Agawam Club—W. L. Moran, G. M. Smith, J. T. Morgan, Abraham Barber.

Salem Club—N. C. Osgood.

Harvard Club—W. B. Cuming, Jr., G. M. Sargent, J. Townsend Burden, J. F. Curtis, Joseph Choate, Jr.

Lakewood Club—B. R. Freeman.

Tuxedo Club—G. Parke, Jr.

Dyker Meadow Club—I. Postlewaite.

Aiken Club—P. Grant.

Bar Harbor Club—F. O. Beach.

Staten Island Club—W. H. Busk, C. W. Saintor, A. E. Parson.

Philadelphia Club—F. H. Bolin.

Oakdale Club—H. M. Harriman.

London Club—Cecil Barrett.

Saratoga Club—R. P. Huntington.

Other entries include those of R. Talbot, H. Goldfinch, H. Goodwin, G. G. Cook, C. Thomas, E. B. Bliss, and I. T. Palmer.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN VALOR.

Spanish Soldier Tells How the United States Troops Fought Around Santiago.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Anibel Seijas, a young private of the Sixth Spanish Infantry who was in the battles at Siboney, El Caney, and San Juan, lies at St. Michael's Hospital suffering from sickness caused by exposure on the battlefield. He was one of the Spanish soldiers who laid down their arms at the surrender of Santiago.

After the surrender of Santiago he asked to be allowed to come to the United States in preference to being sent back to Spain. His request was granted, and Seijas was removed on one of the American transports to New Orleans. Seijas came to this city to live with friends, and yesterday called at the hospital. Drs. Phelan and Burke decided that Seijas was too sick to take care of himself, and had him put to bed.

Three years ago, Seijas says, he came to this country for the first time. He was then a representative of a Spanish business firm. The last time he visited the United States he realized that hostilities were about to break out, and he went to Cuba and enlisted in the Spanish Army. He described to-day some of his experiences.

"At Siboney," he said, "we laid in the trenches for hours at a time, with the sun beating on us. Every now and then we would get chance shots at the Americans. We picked many of them off. I was taken sick at Siboney and was transferred to the rear. After the engagement with the Americans we went back into the mountains. I was well enough in a few days, the officers thought, to be sent to the front again, and I was in the trenches at El Caney. Most of our men were sick and discouraged. Late that night the Americans, by a dash across the fields, forced us to give way. They came on us like Indians. They did not stop, although we shot almost continuously at them.

"I was down again with malarial fever the following day and laid out in the fields with other sick men for three days without medical attention. I was at San Juan Hill when the Americans captured it. Oh, how they fought! It was awful! Men went down like tenpins, but still others came on. There was no stop to them. We were compelled to retreat before their awful charges. We retreated into Santiago, where I laid sick until after the city surrendered."

RACE WAR IN TEXAS.

Two Thousand Negroes Flee to Dallas to Avoid White Caps.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 27.—Two thousand negroes have gathered in Dallas and others are on their way, fleeing from the White Caps that have begun a reign of terror in Rockwell, Denton, Grayson, Kaufman, Fanning, and other counties.

All over Northern Texas the White Caps are active and, particularly in the counties named, the negroes are thoroughly terrified. The original intention of the White Caps was to rid their neighborhood of undesirable negroes, but so thorough has been the crusade that not a single colored person is safe, and therefore all have left for Dallas and other cities.

Elgin Watchmakers Strike.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 27.—Eighty-nine men employed at the watch factory struck to-day because the company refuses to discharge women employed in the stem fitters' department. Twenty-two women joined the strikers out of sympathy, and a strange feature of this is that seven of these women are the ones whose discharge the stem-fitters demanded. Other departments are running as usual to-day, and Manager Cutter does not expect further trouble unless the Federation of Labor takes a hand. He does not believe the Federation will consider the grievances of the finishers sufficient to call out the entire force of the factory, consisting of 2,400 men and women.

The Commerce of Our Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—United States Consular officers in every part of the world have been informed by the Department of State that they may issue bills of health and certify invoices for Santiago, Ponce, Manila, or other ports in the actual possession of the United States.

BABY PARADE A SUCCESS

Thousands Witness Ninth Annual Display at Asbury Park.

ABOUT 500 CHILDREN IN LINE

The Judges Had a Busy Time of It, and Many Mothers Thought They Made Errors.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—The ninth annual baby parade held this afternoon at Asabury Park was a big success, both in point of attendance and number of babies on exhibition. There were about 500 youngsters in line, and they were admired by a throng of 35,000 people. The Board Walk was crowded from one end of the line of march to the other for hours before the review began, and several thousand visitors had to content themselves with an occasional glimpse of the show.

The parade was headed by the Chief of Police, then came the Beach Band, followed by the committee in charge of the parade, consisting of Dr. Bruce S. Keator, Dr. George F. Wilbur, and Frank Appleby, all members of the City Council. The aides, about 100 in number, came next, immediately followed by the babies.

In the parade were twins just sixteen days old. The names of the babies were Anna Florine and Russell Hobson Coble, their father being W. F. Coble of Third Avenue. A Cuban baby, Angelina C. Lanondo of Sagua la Grande, was in line, too, as were sixty children of the Home of the Friendless, in Jersey City. The ages of the majority of the children ranged from three to ten years, and the younger babies were accompanied by their proud mothers, nurses, and attendants, and all were dressed picturesquely. Each mother did everything in her power to capture one of the prizes, and when the children passed the reviewing stand at Fourth Avenue all were encouraged by their parents to "smile at the judges."

The judges had a very busy time of it, and their task was a very unpleasant one, for they had to decide who were and were not entitled to prizes. Of course the judges were wrong in giving a prize to one child and not to another, but the mothers of the disappointed children forgave them for the error they made in deciding against their offspring, saying they undoubtedly were not looking when their children paraded before them.

The principal prizes awarded were as follows: Handsomest decorated carriage, first prize to Hannah E. Applegate of Asbury Park; handsomest float, first prize to Myrtle Gilbert of Asbury Park; prettiest doll carriage, first prize to Edna Gahagan, Asbury Park; boys' fancy costume, first prize to Stanley Leavy of New York; girl's fancy costume, first prize to Nannie Lee Finlay of Dallas Texas; handsomest goat cart, first prize to Emily Elizabeth Young of Philadelphia; baby coming greatest distance, prize to Nannie Lee Finlay of Dallas Texas; oldest fashioned baby coach, prize to A. W. Dey; handsomest two-wheel cart, first prize to Charles Groeber of Philadelphia; handsomest girl's bicycle or tricycle, first prize to Estelle Pollack of New York; handsomest boy's bicycle or tricycle, first prize to Stanley Ameli of Brooklyn; heaviest baby under one year, prize to Edgar L. Harvey of Long Branch, who is seven months old and weighs twenty-five pounds.

There were entries for children born in Constantinople and England, as well as Cuba, in the class for the baby coming the longest distance, but they were disqualified, for the parents of the children are residents of the United States, and live nearer to Asbury Park than does Nannie Lee Finlay, who captured the long-distance prize. Every child who entered received a box of candy.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mr. A. A. Munger.

A. A. Munger, an old settler of Chicago, and prominent on the Board of Trade of that city, died Friday night at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac. George A. McKay, a nephew, was with Mr. Munger at the time of his death, which was the result of general debility. Mr. Munger resided at 308 Ohio Street, Chicago, and was born on the site of the Virginia Hotel, in 1845. He was a member of the Calumet, Union, and Washington Park Clubs.

It is estimated that Mr. Munger left property to the amount of $3,000,000. He was a patron of the Art Institute of Chicago, and his collection, which is now on exhibition there, is valued at $300,000. His father started the system of elevators known as the Munger-Wheeler system, and his son continued to operate them until 1890, when the system was bought out by an English syndicate. Mr. Munger was a bachelor. He was a man of charitable disposition, and many men who lost fortunes were again started in business by him. He was a liberal giver to various hospitals, and the city charities. Among the down-town holdings of Mr. Munger in Chicago are the Metropolitan Block, and the Continental Hotel.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN C. SHURTLOFF, a prominent lawyer of Vermont and in 1886 and 1888 the Democratic candidate for Governor, died yesterday afternoon, at Montpelier, from heart trouble.

Prof. A. J. MARKS, author of "Holy Land" and "A Birdseye View of Palestine," and a lecturer of note, died yesterday in Chicago. Prof. Marks was born in Depuyster, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on March 16, 1832, and went to Chicago in 1862. As a lecturer he was best known in Chautauqua circles.

FRANKLIN N. BROWN, eighty years old, died at his home in Elizabeth, N J., yesterday. He was a well-known bridge and railroad contractor, and was interested in the construction of the Newark Bay railroad bridge, as well as the Monmouth drawbridge over the Raritan River. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

JAMES SAXTON, eighty years old, of 831 Lexington Avenue, died yesterday morning of a complication of diseases. He was born in Ireland and came to this country fifty years ago. He leaves a son and a daughter. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, to-morrow morning. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

MRS. MARIA THERESA MCFARLANE MERWIN, daughter of the late David McFarlane of Deyaware County, and wife of A. G. Merwin, Principal of Public School No. 74, Brooklyn, died at her Summer home at Bloomingdale, Essex County, N. Y., on Wednesday. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mrs. Merwin was born in Bovina, Delaware County, N. Y., in 1829, and was a woman of literary ability and known as a critic. She was educated in the Delaware County School, and later attended an academy in Buffalo. She is survived by her husband, one daughter, and one son. The funeral was held last night at the family residence, 688 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Jones of Brooklyn officiating.

LIEUT. TIFFANY'S FUNERAL.

Interment to be Made Near the Grave of Commodore Perry.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The funeral of Lieut. William Tiffany, the Rough Rider who died last Thursday in Boston, will occur Monday morning, at Trinity Church, at 11:45 o'clock. The remains will leave Boston with a large funeral escort at 8:45 o'clock. A number of Rough Riders, who will have come up from Montauk Point, will be included in this escort, as will Lieut. Woodbury Kane and Corp. Maxwell Norman, who are both here seeking to renew their health. Lieut. Woodbury Kane went to Montauk Point Saturday morning to select pall bearers from the dead Lieutenant's regiment.

The services, in the absence of Bishop Potter, will be conducted by the Rev. George William Douglass of Grace Church, New York, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Collins, minister in charge of Trinity Church. Upon the arrival of the funeral party here the remains will at once be taken to the church, the lower part of which will be reserved for relatives and friends, the public being admitted only to the galleries. The church will be opened a half hour before the services begin.

The interment will be made in the family plot in the Island Cemetery, near the grave of that illustrious naval officer and uncle of the deceased, Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Close by stands a simple shaft of granite marking the grave of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Such is the fitting and noble resting place selected for one of the nation's heroes, Lieut. William Tiffany.

Many messages of condolence and handsome floral pieces were sent to Boston yesterday by the cottagers to the family of the deceased. The enlisted men of Light Batteries B and D, Second United States Artillery, at Fort Adams, are to-night talking of asking permission, through their respective Captains, to act as a bodyguard and escort at the funeral of Lieut. Tiffany.

AN OVATION TO SCHLEY.

Mail Clerks Wildly Cheer and Women Kiss the Santiago Hero at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Hobson, the Merrimac hero, and Gen. "Joe" Wheeler have known what it is to be received in Washington and at the war-making departments with evidences of popular interest in what they have done during the war with Spain; and the approval of each, manifested by spontaneous expressions of praise from crowds of men and women, has been among the most emotional incidents of the year.

It remained, however, for Admiral Schley to sound a deeper and stronger note of approval and affection than had been touched by either. The Admiral's arrival at the Pennsylvania Station last night was an indication of what was to be expected. It was the embrace of a brave and warm-hearted officer by a crowd that filled the station and scarce allowed him to reach his cab. When he arrived at the Navy Department the working day was over and the clerks had gone home an hour earlier. But it was known that he would return to the Navy Department to-day.

When he made his appearance in the upper hall, near the Secretary's office, he was at once known by every messenger and clerk who saw him. The messengers rushed at him, and he took every black hand as promptly and gladly as if it were as white as snow. While this handshaking and greeting of "Jim" and "George" was going on, and the Admiral was making his way to the office of the Secretary, a tumult arose. Out of rooms on every floor, all round the double quadrangle, poured officers, clerks, and messengers, the War Department contributing a host of them, until all the passages to the Navy Department were choked, and the congested mass was shouting lustily for "Schley, old man."

But it was not merely a case of being rushed and shaken by the hand by the employes of two or three departments. There were ladies in the throng, many of them old employes, but not old women, who pressed forward to applaud the Admiral, and to shake hands with him. One admirer, bolder than the rest, and helped forward by the throng, added a quick and hearty kiss to her words of praise for his achievements, and then, if he was kissed once, he was kissed forty times, until, in sheer self-defense, he retreated to the room of Mr. Finney, and so made his way to the office of the Bureau of Navigation.

The greetings of the enthusiastic women were trying, but the acts of some of the men were more impressive. No one was more delighted to greet Admiral Schley than Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the Army. Not content with a hearty grasp of the Admiral's hand, he folded him strongly in his arms, and, with the water standing in his eyes, kissed him warmly on the cheek. There was no talking. The Admiral stood it while he cared to do so, with composure, but he was not very strong and he has feelings, and so he fled.

The Admiral does not disc

AMERICANS WITH BISMARCK

Reception He Tendered in 1889 to Samoan Commissioners.

HAD CLEVELAND'S PORTRAIT

Fond of His Great Danes and Indifferent to People—His Wife a Reader of Bret Harte.

In May, 1889, Prince Bismarck moved entirely in his own orbit and of his own volition. As a great man he was his own protection. He brooked no advances, gave no autographs. A gentleman, who for a time represented the United States at Berlin, sent two photographs to him, with the request that he would write his name on each, one being intended for himself, the other for his mother. In a few days they were returned, but only one had the autograph, the Prince sending word to the diplomat that this was the one for himself. Having, as he never forgot, done without popularity, Bismarck was unmoved when it came. He was guarding jealously the remnants of time and strength for work yet undone, not dreaming how rudely it would be cut short. Whether living or dead, too, as his last dispositions testify, he had a horror of being merely a show. So at that time no one saw him unless he had excellent reason for doing so. It was, therefore, a pleasure to the American Commissioners in Berlin to be told by Count Herbert Bismarck, who presided over the Samoan conference, that his father wished to receive them.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, about 2 o'clock, the Count ushered them into the library of the official residence of the Rechtskangler. The furniture was the plainest possible, the walls were almost bare of pictures or ornaments. At one end of the mantel, however, was a picture of President Cleveland, at the other of Secretary Bayard. One of the Commissioners afterward selected, as best recalling to him the powerful face of the Chancellor, the lithograph of Franz von Lenbach, done in 1879. Here a few strong, heavy lines do a great deal of duty.

Reviewed by the Chancellor.

There was no display of attendance, no prelude, no formality. The conversation was personal and reminiscent. There was a touch of individual interest in the welcome to each. The Prince seemed acquainted with their previous careers, and evidently cared for the impressions carried away by these men from another continent, whose future would naturally be longer than his own.

He wore undress uniform, and beside him stood two large Great Danes. The uniform, he said, worn always by permission of Emperor William I., was a great time-saver, as in it he was always ready to enter the royal presence. Moreover, the rigid military salute was less cumbersome than to be constantly raising his hat. He said, however, that he did not go out much then, for the crowds, largely of boys, ran after him as if he were a curiosity. During the two months of our stay, except to the Reichstag, I only heard of his going out twice, once to greet Count Crispi, Premier of Italy, and once to call upon Lady Ermyntrude Chalet at the British Embassy.

When he did appear there was a tremendous ovation. "But," said the old man, "I was not always so popular. When I came back after the war with France I lost all my old friends and did not gain any new ones. My old associates did not understand that when there were not enough in your own party for a working majority, by a little concession here and a little there, you must gain enough to fill—" His English was halting and he hesitated here.

"The gap?" suggested one of the Commissioners.

"Yes, the gap," said Prince Bismarck, and went on. He seemed to enjoy talking over his struggles, and the difficulties overcome in forming the empire and welding it together. The past, not the present, of Germany was occupying his mind.

Admired Cleveland and Bayard.

He showed also great interest in whatever pertained to England or America. Something was said about the photographs of Cleveland and Bayard. This drew from him the expression of very warm admiration for both these Americans, with whom, he said, he had exchanged photographs. He said also that as soon as a new book by Bret Harte came out his wife must have it at once.

One of the Commissioners having referred to the dogs lying at his feet, "Yes," he said, touching one with his foot, "she was given to me by my old master. I lost a dog by death, and the Emperor, seeing how badly I felt, sent this one to me as a mate for the other. You ought to see how she lords it over her mate. The fact is," with a twinkle in his eye, "dogs have a good deal of what the French call 'galanterie.'"

On the day in question he struck his visitors as somewhat feeble. The "blut und eisen" had gone out of him. Had he worked on undisturbed, perhaps the "fell Sergeant Death" would have relieved the young Kaiser soon enough for all practical purposes. He was not, of course, like an English Premier, "in and out." The strain never relaxed. He was in office all the time.

He spoke with interest and perfect understanding of the work of the conference, of which he was, though invisibly, the mainspring. This conference, in passing, was the first international one conducted in English, although Count Herbert had opened it in French. He further reserved the right to resort to that language in case of need, should he find difficulty in expressing himself in English. The need, however, did not come.

Count Herbert a Linguist.

Like most Germans of high rank, Count Herbert was a fine linguist. His father expressed satisfaction that he had not, in addition to other duties, been put upon the first committee, for fear of overwork. Referring to a German colleague, he said: "Ah, he is a hard worker." This the whole commission could testify. Of another man spoken of, he said:

"He will not work any more than he can help."

Incidentally, he mentioned seventeen hours and a half as "a whole working day."

Uber Land und Meer got up a fancy sketch of the meeting. The American Commissioners were noticeable for height, but the Bismarcks were depicted as towering sublimely above them. The Americans seemed overcome by the occasion. One of them was reverently taking the hand of the Prince, as if this were the crowning glory of his life, a thing undeserved and unexpected. The others looked on in a round-eyed, open amazement, well-nigh hobbledehoy. They were, however, every one of them schooled in diplomacy. Two had been foreign Ministers. As men of the world, they could conceal their emotions, whatever the situation. Still, if not accurate, the picture certainly showed the spirit in which Germans thought the first Chancellor of the German Empire should be approached.

The Bismarcks had intimated that the conference need not be lengthy. Before its close the Prince withdrew to Varzin. He could not then without respite hold his own as long as he had once done.

ELISABETH BALLISTER BATES.

The Grave of Columbus.

From The Newport Daily News.

Apparently unmindful of the fact that after a period of four hundred years dust has so far returned to dust that there is not much left, one of our exchanges says: "When peace has been fully restored, when Cuba has become a part of this country, and the American flag floats over the palace of the Governor General at Havana, the first duty this Government should set itself to perform is the removal of the body of Christopher Columbus from the cathedral in Havana to Washington, and there under the shadow of the Capitol it should rest forever."

Columbus was a great traveler when living and his "remains" have had a somewhat similar experience. According to the best authorities, he was first buried at Valladolid in the north central part of Spain, but his body was soon after transferred to the Carthusian Monastery of Las Cuevas, Seville, where the bones of his son, Diego, the Second Admiral, were also laid. In 1538 the bodies of both father and son were exhumed and taken over sea to Hispaniola (San Domingo) and interred in the cathedral. In 1795-96, on the cession of that island to the French, the relics were re-exhumed and transferred with great state and solemnity to the cathedral in Havana, their present resting place.

AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

The Vessels Soon to be Put Out of Commission and Laid Up at the Navy Yards.

The vessels of the United States auxiliary naval force will soon be put out of commission and laid up at the various navy yards for such disposition as may be determined upon by the Navy Department. The old monitors will all be returned to League Island Navy Yard and restored to the berths that they occupied for thirty years prior to the war with Spain. Some of the tugs and yachts purchased for the war have proved very serviceable and handy, and doubtless will be retained by the department, but the others will be sold. The yacht Free Lance, which was given by her owner, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of this city, will be returned to him, and the Treasury Department will resume control of all the revenue cutters which were attached to the fleet of the auxiliary force.

When Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy, was put in command of the United States auxiliary naval force on July 9 he undertook to get all the vessels attached to it in commission and into active service, and to organize it on the basis which was intended by the framers of the joint resolution which created it. The force is distributed in nine districts, six of which are on the Atlantic Coast, two on the Gulf, and one on the Pacific Coast, and the complete organization was perfected in one month. Under the original plan the assistants to the chief of the auxiliary naval force in the various districts were to be officers from the local Naval Militia who had entered the United States service, and the vessels in each district were to be manned by the men from the Naval Militia in that district, who had been mustered into the auxiliary force. This has been fully carried out.

Capt. Bartlett has as his chief of staff Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee, United States Navy, formerly Captain in the Naval Militia of New York State, and aide de camp to the Governor, and these two officers, at the headquarters of the auxiliary naval force in the Navy Department, have had the supervision and direction of the forty-one vessels comprising the auxiliary fleet, their officers and crews aggregating over 200 officers and 3,000 men.

The Atlantic Coast Districts.

The First District extends from the most easterly point of Maine to Hampton Harbor, New Hampshire, and is under the command of Lieut. Robert J. Beach, United States Navy, formerly in command of the Third Division, Second Naval Battalion of New York, but transferred to Maine at the beginning of the war, with headquarters at Portland. To this district are attached the monitors Montauk and Wyandotte.

The Second District is commanded by Lieut. John W. Weeks, United States Navy, formerly Captain of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, with headquarters at Boston. It extends from Hampton Harbor, N. H., to Newport, R. I. The vessels under Lieut. Weeks's command include the receiving ship Minnesota, the monitors Catskill and Lehigh, the tug Seminole, and the yacht Inca.

In the Third District, Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller, United States Navy, formerly Captain of the New York Naval Brigade, is assistant to the Chief of the United States auxiliary naval force, with headquarters in this city. His district extends from Newport, R. I., to Seabright, N. J., and the vessels under his command are the receiving ship New Hampshire, the monitors Jason, Manhattan, and Nahant, and the yachts Aileen, Elfrida, Enquirer, Free Lance, Huntress, Restless, and Shearwater. The torpedo boat Manly is also attached to this district.

In the Fourth District Lieut. John S. Muckle, United States Navy, formerly commanding the First Battalion, Naval Force of Pennsylvania, is in command, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Under him are the receiving ship St. Louis, the monitors Canonicus, and Mahopac, and the side-wheel steamboat which was used as an "ice-breaker" in the Delaware River, and is called in the Government service the Arctic. The Fourth District extends from Seabright, N. J., to Metomkin Inlet, Va.

In the Fifth District, which extends from Metomkin Inlet, Va., to New River Inlet, N. C., the commanding officer is Lieut. Isaac E. Emerson, United States Navy, who was formerly Commander of the First Naval Battalion of the Maryland National Guard. The vessels attached to this district are the receiving ship Dale, at Baltimore, the monitor Ajax, and the yacht Sylph. The headquarters of the district are at Baltimore.

On the Gulf and Pacific Coasts.

In the Sixth District, the limith of which are New River Inlet, N. C., on the north, and Jupiter Inlet, Fla., on the south, Lieut. George L. Morton, United States Navy, is in command, with headquarters at Port Royal, S. C. He was formerly commanding officer of the Naval Battalion of the North Carolina State Guard, and the vessels under his command are the monitor Nantucket and the tugs Cheyenne, Chickasaw, and Waban.

The Seventh District extends from Jupiter Inlet, Fla., to Perdido Entrance, the extreme westerly limit of Florida. Pensacola is the headquarters, and the officer in charge is Lieut. J. C. Sutherland, United States Navy, who formerly commanded the Fourth Division of the Naval Militia of Florida. The tug Tacoma is the only vessel at present in this district.

In the Eighth District, which extends from Perdido Entrance to the most westerly point of Texas, the commanding officer is Lieut. J. W. Bostwick, United States Navy. He was formerly commander of the First Naval Battalion, Louisiana State National Guard. His headquarters are at New Orleans, and under him are the monitor Passaic and the tugs Choctaw and Powhatan.

The whole Pacific Coast of the United States comprises the Ninth District, which is under the command of Lieut. William E. Gunn, United States Navy, formerly commanding the Second Division of the California Naval Battalion, with headquarters at San Francisco. Lieut. Gunn's command consists of the revenue cutters Corwin, Grant, Perry, and Rush, and the tugs Active, Iroquois, and Vigilant.

The yachts Sylvia and Viking, the tugs Apache and Potomac, and the ferryboats East Boston and Governor Russell were also part of the auxiliary fleet, but were detached and turned over to the navy recently for service in Southern waters. All the vessels above named are officered and manned from the Naval Militia of the various States, with the exception of those that have been detached, which are commanded by officers of the regular navy.

The State Naval Militia cheerfully concede that they owe much to Capt. Bartlett for the thorough manner in which he has perfected and carried out the system of organization of which they are component parts.

STORY TELLING IN CHICAGO.

The Art Is Being Learned Now and Will Become Popular.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Story telling as an art is to be popular in Chicago next Winter. Not the desultory repeating of the good or amusing anecdotes which perennially float about in the social atmosphere, but the clever telling of stories which have been well and systematically learned by heart, and with a due regard for the good points of the said stories, and the best manner in which these good points may be brought out.

Just now, when or where the fad originated nobody knows, but the "conversation teachers" so popular and fashionable a few seasons ago, have sprung into renewed favor at the Summer resorts this season. The women sojourning there, lonesome, it may be, for the men who have been too busy fighting their country's battles to visit the pleasure places of the land, have taken up story telling with a vengeance, and the conversation teachers have been engaged to instruct classes and private pupils in the art of telling stories in the best possible manner.

"One humorous, one pathetic, one dialect or Scotch story per term of lessons," is said to be the formula prescribed and insisted upon by the most popular and successful teacher of all. Each pupil is given a definite task to commit to memory at the conclusion of each class lesson, and at the following class meeting some one of the stories resulting is repeated, criticised by teacher and the other students, and otherwise made an example of. As every pupil in turn undergoes this ordeal, jealousy and self-consciousness are rendered necessary.

Many funny things happen in connection with the story telling classes, and good times are expected with the beginning of next Winter's dinner parties and evenings at home. The women who have this Summer practised story telling may then expect to become unusually and pleasantly popular both with women and men.

THE FORESTS THREATENED.

How a Wholesale Raid on Standing Timber Was Prevented in Wyoming.

From The Forest and Stream.

Not very long after the final establishment of the forest reservations and the passage of the deficiency appropriations to pay the expense of Forest Inspectors and forestry and other emergency help, comes an example of the benefit to the Western country of this agitation. Raids on the Western forests have been so much a matter of course in the past that it is not to be expected that they will cease at once. Yet it is altogether probable that hereafter, where such raids are brought to the notice of the public, or of the authorities, those who contemplate making them may—in view of the present interest in the subject—pause before carrying out their intended ravages on the public domain.

Some little time ago it was learned that the Rock Springs Lumber Company of Wyoming was preparing to cut an immense quantity of saw logs, railway ties and mining timber on the head of Green River, in Wyoming, and this without any permit from the Government. The Rock Springs Lumber Company had already cut timber in the same general region, and their course then indicated that they would bear careful watching. They did not keep the refuse of their cuttings cleared up as the law requires, and serious forest fires would be certain to follow their choppings, as we are told they have followed them before. Until recently there were camped on the head of Green River and in that neighborhood about 100 Mormons, men, women, and children, who expected to work at getting this timber out. They had in their company three professional hunters, engaged to kill game for the camp. They were to have permanent camps there, and the chopper had been told that it would be an all Winter's job. All preparations seem to have been made for a vigorous campaign against these forests.

The country intended to be cut over included Townships 38 and 39, N. Range 110 W., and the same townships in Range 111 W. It lies on both sides of Green River, in Fremont, and Uinta Counties, and about sixty or seventy miles south of the National Park. Large timber is not very abundant there; it being estimated that the amount of saw timber on the head of Green River does not exceed 3,000,000 feet, as most of the trees are lodgepole pines. As reported, the plans of the lumber company were to cut out all the saw logs and such of the timber as was fit for railroad ties and mining camp props.

If this country were to be cut over in the way indicated, nothing could prevent fire from starting there, and once started it would very likely sweep the entire west side of the range, and might even go as far as the Yellowstone National Park. The Rock Springs Lumber Company had a public timber permit which expired March 21, 1897, and which had not been renewed up to the early part of the present year. Employes of the company stated recently that their permit had not been renewed, but nevertheless they seemed to be preparing to go ahead and cut without a permit.

Very recently, however, the Rock Springs Lumber Company seem to have seen the light. The news of their intentions got abroad and the authorities at Washington were notified of what was likely to happen. Up to about three weeks ago the force of choppers were encamped on the head of Green River, waiting, as for several weeks they had waited, for the employes of the lumber company to come and set them to work. These employes never came, and at last the choppers, thoroughly disgusted, went away, cursing the company and all connected with it.

The project appears to have been one of the wholesale timber raids that has been common in the West, and which will continue just so long as the authorities permit. It is a cause for satisfaction that this one has not taken place. The United States is to be deprived of a few millions of feet of timber is perhaps in itself a matter of great importance, but that a wide tract of mountain country is first to be deprived of all its large trees and then to be burned off is of much importance. This timber is needed to conserve the water supply of an important section of the arid West, and it should be protected.

Two classes of people are nearly affected by this matter—those interested in forest preservation, including the local farmers, and stockmen, whose hay, garden sass, and other crops are threatened by drouth, and those interested in game preservation, including the sportsmen. Besides protecting the water supply of Green River and many of its tributaries from which the settlers derive their water for the irrigation of their crops, these forests also afford shelter to the largest game of one of the best game countries in the United States. The burning over of this section would for a time seriously contract the range of the large game of Wyoming, and so tend to deprive that State of the very considerable revenue brought into it annually by hunters from a distance. The subject ought to impress itself strongly on all residents of that State and their representatives in Congress.

BLIND, BUT A GOOD FARMER.

Remarkable Skill by a Vermont Man of Threescore and Ten.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 20.—Lafayette Stearns is a man who has mastered one of the most trying of physical infirmities, and made his life useful when others would have given way in despair. Mr. Stearns is a farmer, seventy years old, who, though blind for eighteen years, has, during all but two of those years, carried on the cultivation of ten acres of land. For two years after he became blind Mr. Stearns was obliged to lay aside all labor, though bravely, and physically as able and anxious to work as ever.

During this period he tried many times to plant portions of his garden by kneeling and trying to perfect measurements with his implements. One morning the idea came to him that he would take two stakes and a string, and suspending the latter from the stakes could construct a satisfactory guide.

Mrs. Stearns set the stakes for the first row to be planted across the garden. With this assistance he planted his first acre, setting the stakes over for each new row, and obtaining measurements with the aid of a handle which he carried, while on hands and knees he opened the hill, planted the seed, and covered it over.

Before he could do much garden work he earned money churning for neighbors. In this way he earned enough to purchase covering for the addition to his house, and afterward built the staging himself and laid half the covering.

Mr. Stearns mows, rakes, and prepares enough hay to keep three cows and a horse. For mowing the stakes are set at the outer edge of the field by Mrs. Stearns, with string suspended at such a height that with each swing of the scythe the blind man's forearm just touches it. When he has mowed a swath across the field he sets the stake over the width of swath, which he measures with his scythe; then, guided by the string, he makes his way back across the field. In this way, when once started, he mows an entire meadow, and neighbors allege that even seventy years of age he is a brisk man to follow with a scythe.

Working entirely on this principle, the blind farmer plants, hoes, weeds, and harvests all kinds of farm products, with the aid of a faithful wife and crops are gathered in the barn.

Preference vs. Reciprocity.

From The Citizen, (Ottawa.)

The members of the Quebec conference hardly got to work when the difficulty of reconciling the British preferential tariff with any measure of reciprocity began to make itself felt. One of the American Commissioners is reported to have stated that no arrangement regarding reciprocal trade can be made by the United States with Canada until the Dominion abrogates the preferential tariff with Great Britain. The Globe fumes over the report, broadly hints that "an enemy is at the door," and has done this." It has interviewed Mr. Dingley, taking it for granted that he was the Commissioner who made the statement, and has elicited a diplomatic statement from that gentleman that, whatever his private views may be, he would not be so discourteous as to express them for publication at the present juncture.

But the fact remains that as far as reciprocity is concerned the American delegates, or at least some of them, are uncertain of any the opinion that the negotiation of any measure of reciprocity is irreconcilable with the existence of the present preferential tariff in favor of Britain, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier must take his choice between adherence to the mother country or to Uncle Sam.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales and Trades of Summer Quality Still Furnish Fair Amount of Business.

FALL DEALING NOT IN SIGHT

Board Building Reported Sold—Other Sales by Brokers—Outsiders Bid for Several Foreclosure Offerings—The Week's Auction Schedule—Mortgages Filed.

Considering the season of the year, the volume of the week's business has been fair, but of decidedly Summer quality. Only small properties have been involved, and with due allowance for an unusually large proportion of trading, the market has developed no new characteristics—at any rate, those who are scanning the horizon for something that looks like an early Fall business can safely continue their efforts. The business is coming, if the increased inquiries generally reported among brokers may be taken as any sign of the times, and there is no reason to suppose that its arrival can be much longer deferred.

The selling of vacant property, which has been one of the mainstays of the Summer market, was continued last week, but in smaller amounts, many of the transactions of this class involving only single lots. The only 100 by 100 plots reported sold were the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, and one on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, near Manhattan Avenue.

When the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor decided some time ago to build a six-story building at the southwest corner of University Place and Ninth Street, it was said that no general scheme for the improvement of the holdings of that corporation was contemplated. That the venture will be made in at least one more instance was shown by the filing of plans last week for a new structure on 177 Broadway. "Venture" is hardly a proper term in view of the fact that both of these buildings were leased from the plans for a term of ten years. There could hardly be more conclusive evidence of an existing demand, and despite the conservative policy of the Snug Harbor corporation it will be surprising if in other instances besides the two just mentioned modern buildings do not soon replace some of the antiquated structures in the neighborhood of Clinton Place, Ninth Street, Broadway, and University Place.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

It was reported yesterday that the Beard Building, a twelve-story structure, at 120 and 122 Liberty Street, running through to 123 and 125 Cedar Street, on a plot 45 by 112, had been sold. This is one of the buildings taken by the New York Realty Company in exchange for the German-American (formerly Syndicate) Building. Members of the New York Realty Company could not be found yesterday, and as yet the report is without positive confirmation.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Jeremiah C. Lyons, to Samuel Stiefel of San Francisco, a nineteen-foot dwelling on the north side of Seventy-fourth Street, just west of Park Avenue, being one of a row of eight now in course of construction. The adjoining 20-foot house was also sold from the plans about two weeks ago.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Francis Murphy, to a builder, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 204 feet east of Third Avenue, 155 feet front, 150 feet in the rear, and irregular.

David Stewart has sold for John D. Kane to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, 100 by 99.11. The seller takes in part payment the plot on the west side of Naegle Avenue, 200 feet south of Elwood Street, 100 by 346.4 by 130.5½ by 262.7.

Frederick McMorran has sold to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the seven-story business building 40 Great Jones Street, 22.7 by 89.10.

It is reported that Louis Lese has bought the six-story tenement 450 Cherry Street and the similar abutting property, 282 Monroe Street, on a plot 25 by 190, giving vacant property in exchange.

Urry Goodman has sold to Schweitzer Brothers the six-story tenement, southeast corner of Attorney and Stanton Streets, 25 by 100.

Henry G. Cassidy has sold for Henry Levintan, for $14,500, the four-story tenement, 733 Second Avenue, 20 by 85.

The Auction Room.

Bidding by outsiders for several small parcels offered in foreclosure gave an occasional appearance of activity to the salesroom during the week. The dwelling at 18 West Seventieth Street provoked considerable competition, and was finally sold for $38,350. Three east side tenements, 169 Allen Street, 81 Sheriff Street, and 72 Suffolk Street, all went to disinterested parties at fair figures. The sale of the Grenoble apartment house at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue passed off in conventional form, the only bid, $395,000, coming from one who, it is generally understood, was acting as representative of the plaintiff in the case, the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Nobody seemed to care much what became of the Metropolis Theatre property, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, except the contractors and material men having claims against it, and their representative became its buyer.

There is only one comforting thought that accompanies a glance over this week's schedule, and that is that things cannot get any worse unless the courts shut down altogether on the output of foreclosures. There is not even a lonesome partition sale to break the monotony, and there is no indication that there will be much to disturb the painters who are brightening up the walls and ceiling of the salesroom. The list of sales is the smallest in months, and contains little that would attract either the investor or speculator. L. J. Phillips & Co. will sell on Tuesday the two flats at the southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue. To-morrow a good-sized plot at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Grand Army Dock Streets will be put up, and among Friday's offerings is the seven-story building at 510 Broome Street.

There were recorded last week 172 mortgages, for $8,988,965; of which 71, for $8,303,102, were at 5 per cent.; 82, for $471,363, were at more, and 19, for $214,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 214 mortgages, for $5,802,878; of which 67, for $4,296,020, were at 5 per cent.; 119, for $902,358, were at more, and 28, for $604,500, were at less. In using these figures as the basis of any comparison it should be remembered that of this year's total $7,500,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Brooklyn Ferry Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company as security for its bonds, and that of last year's total $3,500,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Central Union Gas Company to the Central Trust Company.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—By Jorn T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 101 James Street, and 89 New Chambers Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, gore lot 19.10 by 14.10 by 25, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $4,908.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, 726, 728, and 730 East Eleventh Street, south east corner of Dry Dock Street, runs east 71.7½ by south 90.1½ by east 34.4½ by south 24.4½ by west 106 by north 114.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $24,758.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 181 and 183 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 60 by 100.11, abandoned foundations. Due on judgment, $9,080.

By Bryan L. Kennedy, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 516 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 268.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,568; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 1,763 and 1,765 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 50.9 by 82.8, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,213; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, 26 East Washington Place, north side, 25.2 feet west of Greene Street, 25.2 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,843.

By Peter F. Meyer, sale by order of the Sheriff, Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats; all title and interest of Henry Degener on June 20, 1898.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Johnstone Hopson, referee, 532, 534, and 536 West Forty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store on 532, frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,889.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, Stebbins Avenue, east side, 278.8 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 100 by 80, four three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,117.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 510 Broome Street, north side, 68.3 feet west of West Broadway, runs west 19.5 by north 49.6 by east 13.5 by north 30.6 by east 6 by south 80, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,114.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 41.8 by 97.2; Jacob Jung of 31 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $50,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a four and five story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; T. and W. Hall of 687 Madison Avenue, owners; A. M. Welch, architect; cost, $30,000.

Morningside Avenue, east side, 25.3 feet east of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 28 by 89.3 by 79; J. N. Campbell of 247 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 26.9 by 95 and 25 by 87.4; Louise Lese, 231 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $113,000.

Ninetieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, for three five-story brick dwellings, 17 by 56 and 16.5 by 56; George A. Fisher of 695 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $54,000.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 180 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Tommaso Giordano, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 107.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for five two-story frame tenements, 18.6 by 60; Niels Toelberg of Home Street and the Southern Boulevard, owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Avenue A, northwest corner of Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Elias Jacobs, owner; Henry Regelman of 359 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Eighty-second Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 36 Clinton Place, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with stores; Maria A. Walter of 177 Macdougal Street, owner; W. E. Mombray, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 100 William Street, to a thirteen-story brick and stone office building, 119.10 by 72.7 by 98.1; the Woodbridge Company, premises, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 6 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick store; John J. Astor, owner; A. M. Napier of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Tremont and Farms Road, south side, 220 feet west of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; C. H. Simonson, owner; A. Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 180 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Mrs. William Schultz of 539 Tremont Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 27.

BEACH AV, s e corner of 147th St, 50x100; William E. White to William E. Lawton 7,000

GREENE ST, 176 and 177, 40x100; Emily Rifenberg to Otis K. Newell 1

LUDLOW ST, 119, 18.9x87.6; Louis Bérney to David J. Frankel and others 28,000

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 654.5 ft n of Bailey Av, 50x92.4x50x90.1; Martin Clauss to Mary Clauss 1,300

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of 163d St, 442.5 ft to 164th St, x 105.9x irregular; Sherman Av, n w corner of 163d St, 412x60.3x480x165.8; John S. Montgomery to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 1

107TH ST, n s, 241 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11; Perez M. Stewart and another to R. E. Spencer Hall $27,000

112TH ST, 139 West, 20.3x100.11; Thomas McKeone to William E. Lawton 30,000

Recorded Leases.

ANDREWS, William A., to Barnett Frank; 88 Delancey St, 1 year, per year. $900

ASTOR, William B., to Julius J. Hundt; n s of 48th St, 145 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 560

Recorded Mortgages.

BRIGGS, John V., to Priscilla Bogardus; w s of Marion Av, 354 ft s of 196th St, 3 years $2,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n s of 159th St, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 22,500

HAHN, Bertha M., to Ernestine A. Jacobson; n's of 127th St, 246.8 ft w of 2d Av, 2 months 500

KROMER, Konrad, and Robert F. Seiffert to Reese B. Gwillim and another, executors, &c.; s s of 138th St, 218 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 11,000

KRATCH, Henry, to Adele B. De Miranda; 738 East 142d St, 3 years 3,000

LEE, Bridget, to Julius J. Helderman; e s of Lincoln Av, 150 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years 400

MARSH, Luvia W., to Van Wych Horton; w s of 2d Av, 60 ft n of 89th St, 1 year. 1,000

MANNING, Hannah T., to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; n s of Clinton St, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, installments 3,800

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 134th St, 281.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 9,500

MULLER, Edward, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; w s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 120th St, 1 year 11,000

RODEN, William F., to Francis J. Schmugg; n e corner of 1st Av and 90th St, 1 year 28,000

REICHARD, Louis C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 176 1st Av, 3 years 7,000

STARK, Sophie and Tobias, to Fanny P. Robertson; w s of Willis Av, 100 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 2,000

TWOMEY, John J., and others to Phebe E. De Mund; Lot XP, map of 70 lots of Cedar Hill Plot of Powell Farm, 3 years. 500

Mechanics' Liens.

HAMPDEN ST, 6, Fordham Heights; Irving H. Bauer against George W. Floyd, as contractor 108

218T ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Becker & Co. against William W. Gallagher, owner and contractor $16

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER, 418, Laws of 1897.

MOTT AV, e s, 300 ft n of 138th St, 75x100; Michele Breglio and another, on Frederick Robinson, to Louis Morreale and others 150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 160.7 ft s of 182d St, 89.5x70x72.11x84.8; Patrick B. McEntyre, with Julius J. Lyons, (three payments) $4,500

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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,312 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamp for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Forty minutes from New-York City or Brooklyn via Long Island R. R. A modern brick structure, located in a beautiful park. Rooms large and airy. The cuisine and service are absolutely first-class. The locality abounds with beautiful drives and roads for cycling. Superior livery and boarding stable in connection with the hotel. Illustrated booklet and terms sent on application.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

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T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

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Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.
Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

58 WEST 68TH ST.—Elegant location; convenient to all roads; large, handsome rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; parlor dining room; permanent parties.

INVALID, ADULT, OR CHILD, BY PRIVATE family; country; references exchanged. Address Mrs. W. H. Miller, 263 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

117TH ST., 148 WEST.—To rent, two newly-furnished rooms; gentlemen only; best reference required.

306 WEST 27TH ST.—Furnished rooms to let; large rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, closet; home comfort.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 953 St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

5TH AV., 64.—Large unfurnished rooms to let on second floor; other rooms, furnished and unfurnished.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—Room, with board, for family of five; youngest ten years; please give references and terms. A. B., Box 194 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as cook and laundress in small private family; city or country; two years' reference. 224 West 19th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; city or country; reference. Can be seen Monday at 255 West 68th St., Plunket's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl in small private family; good references. Ring Gilpin's bell, 117 East 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good maid; cleaning, packing, &c.; best references. A. L., 145 West 30th St.

DAY'S WORK or WEEK.—By young English woman; first-class laundress or housework; best city reference; no cards. 233 East 46th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; good washer; reference. 18 7th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, lately landed, as governess for children or housekeeper for gentleman alone; good reference. Mrs. Lesueur, 328 West 52d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a competent French nursery governess or companion; speaks English, Spanish; entire charge of children; good teacher; best references. Mademoiselle, 53 West 98th St., care Mrs. Eginton.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By sensible young woman as housekeeper in refined family or home of widower; fond of children; highest references. E. H., 80 Morton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; reliable person; one lady preferred; highest references. C. C., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—Young gentlewoman, English, would give services for passage to England in September, as maid; good sailor; highest reference. Knauer, 313 West 17th St.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; understands her duties; speaks English and German; best references. A. M., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; city or country; can do all fine work; silks and laces; references. 203 East 64th St.

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STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; experienced, neat, rapid, accurate; references. Address Miss Expert, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BOOKKEEPER—Also stenographer and typewriter; young man, 25; owns machine; nine years' experience, mainly with manufacturing companies; fully acquainted with every branch of office work; capable correspondent; willing to start for $18 weekly. Ability, Box 187 Times Office.

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BUTLER.—First-class waiter and valet; neat, willing, and obliging; age, 35 years; very good references; city or country. E. Lautier, 804 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—English; age, 39; tall; married; six years' reference from present position. Butler, 52 East 79th St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; thoroughly competent; excellent references. F., 207 East 45th St.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—French; speaks fluent English; trained in refined service and true French cooking; eighteen months' best city references. Bannard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; has five years' reference from last place. Call or address J. M., Frank Ferguson stable, 120 West 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a German; single; first-class in all branches; has best reference; private or commercial place. C. H. Franckel, 320 E. 59th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 510 West 42d St.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Mme. Thieriet has removed to 70 West 142d St.; wishes work in curtains and upholstery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced, intelligent nurse who understands the care of small children. Call on Monday from 3 until 6 P. M., at Hofman House, hotel office, bringing references; inquire for Mrs. L. M.

WANTED—Cook; colored; must also be good laundress; small family. Apply before 11, 318 West 81st St.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress (colored) in small family. Apply before 11, at 318 West 81st St.

WAITRESSES, COOKS, PROTESTANT MAIDS, nurses, laundresses, kitchenmaids, English secondmen. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 7TH Av. and 20th St.—Services, 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon, and 8 P. M. All seats free. The rector will officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A new stock of sporting goods, bicycles, cutlery, &c., of Cruttenden & Rollo will be sold at No. 111 Nassau Street, New York, on August 30, 1898, at 10 A. M. L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, NEAR 5th Avenue, for sale. It is very central, long established, and always well filled. Illness of present owner compels retirement. PROFITABLE, Box 175 Times Office.

A.—WILLIAM EUCLID YOUNG, Specialist in CUBA INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Best references in New York City. Office, Room 12, 11 Pine St.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

EXCURSIONS. EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

BEST SERVICE. PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS BEST HOTELS.
EMBRACING
Saratoga, The Adirondacks, Niagara Falls, The Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Lake Champlain and Lake George.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY,	FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, September 2 and 3	INCLUDING EXPENSES, HOTEL TRANSFER, &c.
No. 1. One Fare for the Round Trip.	ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN POINTS	
No. 2. $4.20	SARATOGA SPRINGS Tickets Sold Only on Saturday, September 3d.	3 DAYS' TRIP. $10.00
No. 3. $8.77	THOUSAND ISLANDS	5 DAYS' TRIP. $14.25
No. 4. $9.00	MONTREAL RAIL IN BOTH DIRECTIONS	3 DAYS' TRIP. $14.50
No. 5. $9.25	NIAGARA FALLS Tickets Sold Only on Saturday, September 3d.	5 DAYS' TRIP. $14.25
No. 6. $10.00	MONTREAL, VIA THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER	3 DAYS' TRIP. $15.50
No. 7. $10.00	THOUSAND ISLANDS AND MONTREAL, RETURN VIA MOUNTAINS	4 DAYS' TRIP. $18.75
No. 8. $17.00	MONTREAL VIA the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, LAKES CHAMPLAIN, GEORGE & SARATOGA	4 DAYS' TRIP. $24.25
No. 9. $15.00	MONTREAL via the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, QUEBEC—RETURN VIA THE MOUNTAINS.	4 DAYS' TRIP. $24.50
No. 10. $22.00	THOUSAND ISLANDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, LAKES CHAMPLAIN, GEORGE & SARATOGA	5 DAYS' TRIP. $32.75

The above selected tours are arranged under direction of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., and will be managed under personal escort of its regular Tourist Agents.
For further information call on any Ticket Agent of the Company or address Milton C. Roach, General Agent, 418 Broadway, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DAILY
SEASHORE EXCURSIONS
August 11 to September 10
ROUND TRIP RATES:
From New York, $1; Children, 75c
From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85c
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK,
OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT,
POINT PLEASANT,
And Intermediate Stations.
SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:35 P. M.
TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

Coney Island

CULVER ROUTE.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry,
Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning, last train leave Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

NIAGARA FALLS, $8.00 ROUND TRIP.

Special Train will leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 8:20 A. M. Foot W. 23d St., 7:50 A. M.
Tickets good going Saturday, September 3. Returning up to and including Tuesday, September 6. Trains leave foot W. 23d St., Penna. R. R., 7:50 A. M., 9:50, 7:40, and 8:20 P. M. Cortlandt or Desbrosses St, 8:20 A. M., 7, 8, and 8:30 P. M. For tickets and information apply at any Lehigh Valley office, or EASTERN PASS'R OFFICE, 355 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cook's Tours for Labor Day

Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, Three Days. 14.50
14.50 THOUSAND ISLANDS, Three Days.
Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, ADIRONDACKS, Four Days. 25.00.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George. 30.00 SARATOGA, ETC., Four Days.
Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAINS FOR MONTAUK, (CAMP WICKOFF,) Leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days 8:25, (8:50, Special Fast Express,) A. M., 3:20, (4:50 Special Fast Express,) P. M. Sundays, (8:50, Special Fast Express,) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City, week days, 8:36, (9:00, Special Fast Express,) A. M., 3:33, (5:00, Special Fast Express,) P. M. Sundays, (9:00, Special Fast Express,) and 9:10 A. M.
Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., week days, 8:30, (8:54, Special Fast Express,) A. M., 3:24, (4:54, Special Fast Express,) P. M. Sundays, (8:53, Special Fast Express,) and 9:03 A. M.
RETURNING. Leave Montauk, week days for New York and Brooklyn, 5:50, (9:00, Special Fast Express, New York only,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00, Special Fast Express,) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55, (5:00, Special Fast Express, New York only,) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica, and make the run in three hours.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50—valid for 3 days, good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Camp Wickoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.

UP THE HUDSON

by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, AUG. 28.
From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.
ON LABOR DAY the steamer CITY OF LOWELL will make an excursion out on Long Island Sound. She will leave Pier 36 North River at 9:30 A. M., proceeding as far as Stratford Shoal Lighthouse, from whence she will return, arriving in New York at about 5 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Pk, N. J. West End H'l, op'n J'e 22, ap. $3 up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, A.p. 30 to Nov..
Brooklyn, N. Y. ....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Deal, N. J. Hathaway Inn, op. entire yr. golf links
Lake George N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap. $4
London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ..... Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster) St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Long Branch, N. J. United States Hotel, a.p., $3
do West End Hotel and Cottages, a. p. $4 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R.I. The Aquidneck, ap $2.50up T.J. O'Neill
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (Chambers & W. B'dy), Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1up
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50
Patchogue, L. I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can. ..Chateau Frontenac, ap. 3.50 up
Spg. Lake, N. J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J. R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30, Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 7, Jan. 30
Fast route to Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MOWERA, Sept. 22. WARRIMOO, Oct. 20.
Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

COOK'S SPECIAL TOUR TO MANILA AND ROUND THE WORLD
leaves SAN FRANCISCO

CENTRAL PARK THRONGS

Some Managers of Enterprises There Think the Place Is Becoming Less Popular.

OTHERS OF OPPOSITE VIEWS

The Opinion Expressed that Cheap Transit to Coney Island and Other Like Resorts Has Kept People from the Park.

Whether the system of cheap rapid transit by which a person can ride to Coney Island or other distant resorts of the city affected the crowds that went to Central Park was a question that was answered both ways yesterday by the Park Police, the managers of the Spa, the Casino, the manager of the Park carriages, and Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Department.

The numbers of visitors in Central Park yesterday morning, noon, and the earlier part of the afternoon were not large. The sun shone brightly, and the immense patches of shade cast by the large trees that fringe the walks, with cool breezes wafting over, made the Park a delightful place for the weary citizens who have been parboiled for several days—a place where they could cool off and rest for several hours. But, although yesterday was a half holiday, there did not seem to be any rush of people. At 2:30 o'clock there were hardly a hundred men and women gathered about the music stand, although thousands were expected soon.

The goat carriages in the Mall did only a fair amount of business, and the few remaining donkeys that escaped the recent general poisoning of the asinine herd were not overworked. There was a fair number of visitors, many of whom were children, about the menagerie, but that part of the Park was not overcrowded, and there seemed to be room for thousands on the seats in the paths. As far as concerned the drives, there appeared to be no danger of any collisions on account of any large numbers of carriages and bicycles.

The Roundsman who was in charge at the Central Park Arsenal when spoken to about the rumored falling off in the visitors to the Park, said that that was noticeable of late, although he could not tell whether the falling off was caused by cheap fares to Coney Island and other distant points or not.

The Spa, or Mineral Springs, as that place is called in Central Park, has been conducted by Joseph Hoblitz for many years. There was not a single customer there early yesterday afternoon, but it was not the time of day when the drinkers of mineral waters congregate.

An Enormous Decrease.

Manager Conway said that the falling off in the number of customers was enormous. It was true that many of the regular customers of the Spa were out of the city during the hot Summer months, but the numbers of drinkers during July and August this year has been much smaller than during corresponding periods in former years.

"May and June used to be our best months," continued Mr. Conway, "when between 1:30 and 9:30 o'clock in the morning we used to have 500 people crowding here to take their favorite waters. These people were not all neighboring residents, for many came from distant points. They crowded and tumbled over each other to get round the fountain, and took their waters hot, warm, tepid, or cold, as suited their tastes, or as directed by their physicians. Every person took three or four glasses at intervals of fifteen minutes. Many drank a glass, walked half about the park for a mile, and returned for the second drink, which was followed by another walk, and so on. During the remainder of the day there was no rush of customers, but the trade was good.

"The number of customers has dwindled down enormously. About forty or fifty people now come during the morning hours, and, as regards the day trade, you see for yourself.

"This loss of trade has been caused by the cheap fares, which enable a man to go to Coney Island or some of the beaches by trolley for 5 cents; for it is since low fares for long distances have been established that the trade here has declined.

"What those people who used to come here find in places like Coney Island we cannot understand. Here are excellent walks, lined with spreading trees, with plenty of seats for the tired, whereas on Coney Island there are no shade trees—in fact, no shade at all, except what you can get in the beer saloons or on the piers."

There were about a score of people taking their luncheon at the Casino in Central Park, and when Manager Dorval was asked about the attendance there, he said it was better than ever. His trade had increased between 5 and 25 per cent., and he, for one, did not notice any falling off of visitors.

When told about the information given at the Spa, Mr. Dorval remarked that drinking mineral waters was getting out of fashion like the Kneip cure, and that accounted for the falling off of visitors there. If there were any diminution of visitors in Central Park it was probably due to the opening of small parks on the east side and in other places in the city.

Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Department, who happened to be in the Casino, said that the numbers of visitors to the Park was constantly increasing, both on account of the growth of population about the Park and on account of the increased transportation facilities from all points.

"Within the last five years," continued Mr. Holly, "the number of settees in the Park has been trebled, and yet there are not enough. So we are going to ask for an appropriation to buy more."

Another Man Complains.

Manager Broderick of the Central Park excursion carriages, on the other hand, bewailed the loss of trade and of profitable visitors.

When asked for his experience yesterday, Mr. Broderick said: "There is a falling off of fully 60 per cent. in the number of the patrons of our carriages. Yes, fully 60 per cent. It may be that people are becoming more economical, but I doubt it. Some attributed the falling off to the war with Spain, but that is nonsense. No, the real cause is the cheap trolley fares and transfers, by which you can ride from one end of the city to the other end for 5 cents.

"Aside from the city people who patronized the carriages, large numbers of people used to come from New Haven and other New England towns, and even from Boston. How did I know them? By their picnics to the Park, of course. They used to get up parties and come and picnic in the Park. This year we have had only one New England picnic in the Park. The others go to Coney Island and to this beach and to that one. And yet Central Park was never so beautiful as it is now. The walks and drives are perfect, the trees have grown splendidly, and you can see there the most beautiful flowers and plants."

Breakwater Leaves for New Orleans.

The transport Breakwater, which arrived from Montauk Point on Friday, sailed yesterday for New Orleans, to be returned to her owners. The Leona will be returned to the Mallory Line in a few days. La Grande Duchesse will go to Newport News next week to be given up to her owners. The Seneca, which is to sail Wednesday for Puerto Rico, is at the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn. She will carry the Puerto Rican Commissioners, twenty Post Office clerks, twelve Paymasters, and five Surgeons. She will leave them, and some of her cargo at Ponce, and then proceed to Santiago, where she will leave provisions.

Passengers on the Lucania.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Lucania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Peter Alexander, George L. Ammerman, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, J. C. Calhoun, J. C. Dunn, Col. H. H. Dutton, Brigade Surgeon Robert Gray, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, Frederick D'Hauteville, Capt. Alfred Hicks, Lieut. Hoff, United States Navy; Waldo Hutchins, Col. Keller, Prof. Kuyper, Lady Leighton, Ogden Mills, Frank Platt, A. D. Provand, M. P.; Judge Mayer Sulzberger, and Walter G. Trench.

Yellow Fever in Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Aug. 27.—Several cases of yellow fever have been discovered here, and strict sanitary measures are being taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The State authorities have adopted precautions against the importation of the fever into Gulf ports within their jurisdiction.

REPORT OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Legislative Committee of State Congress Accuses Assemblyman Maher of Opposing Its Bills.

The Legislative Committee of the State Congress of the Knights of Labor has just issued its annual report. It claims much credit for its efforts in trying to secure favorable legislation for workingmen, and denounces what it designates as so-called labor representatives who, it says, "pursued a policy of obstruction and destruction against any bill or measure they had not the sense to comprehend, or that their particular organization had failed or neglected to indorse."

"In some instances," continues the report, "the warfare was carried on under cover, and in other instances any bill that bore the sanction or approval of the order or emanated from Knights of Labor sources, acted on the opposition as the proverbial red flag on a bull, and they openly worked and counseled against it."

An attack is made upon Assemblyman Maher of this city, who is charged with leading all opposition to its bills. Mr. Maher was formerly Master Workman of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers that was affiliated with District Assembly No. 49. He organized four other locals of drivers of vehicles, and obtained a charter for a separate district assembly of the five locals. The men of No. 49 protest against those locals leaving that body, and succeeded in getting their charter canceled and Maher and his adherents suspended. The latter refused to give up the secret workings and funds of the Liberty Dawn Association that were in their possession, and were excommunicated.

William J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates, and the Central Labor Union, are charged with having opposed a bill entitled "an act to amend the labor law relating to the determination of what constitutes the prevailing rate of wages to be paid employes on public works." The Central Labor Union is also charged with having refused to indorse an act to encourage contracts between employers and employes. The American Federation of Labor lobby is accused of having frightened Assemblyman Delaney so that he would not introduce a bill to amend the labor law relating to the designation of deputy factory inspectors for the enforcement of provisions of that law concerning the employment of labor on public works. But, in spite of all that, the Legislative Committee says, the bill passed in the Senate, and when it came to the Assembly, passed there also.

The report has a list of about twenty labor measures and the fate of each.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS PASSED

Large Local Assemblies in District Assembly 49 Win Their Point.

The large local assemblies in District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, have succeeded in carrying through their amendment to the by-laws increasing their representation in that body. Heretofore every local assembly was represented by three delegates. The large locals demanded that local assemblies of over 300 members should have an additional delegate for each additional 100 members or fraction of 100. The smaller locals fought hard against the proposed amendment, but it was carried by the influence of the Executive Board.

The large locals in No. 49 are the letter carriers, pressmen, brewers, coopers, engineers, and firemen, and the leaders of these locals are said to be either Republicans, or anti-Tammany men, at least. The letter carriers supported Platt and Tracy last year, and William Keogh of the engineers has a three-thousand-dollar-a-year place in the State Department of Public Works. Patrick Rock of the firemen holds, it is said, another fat office under the Republicans.

These large locals will be able to elect the delegates from No. 49 to the General Assembly of the order, that convenes in Chicago in November, and thus give their own men a free jaunt. They will also be able to elect their own men as officers of the District Assembly at the next annual election.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

Calvin Neis Is Fatally Wounded at a Coney Island Gallery.

Calvin Neis, fifty-seven years old, a guest at the Oceanic Hotel, Coney Island, was shot in a mysterious manner in a shooting gallery on the island last night and will die. He was in the gallery, and was standing near a man dressed in light clothes, who was handling one of the numerous air rifles used in the place.

Suddenly Neis was seen to fall to the floor, apparently in a faint. When he did not revive in due time a doctor was summoned, and on examination it was found that Neis had been shot directly over the heart. He was at once removed to the Kings County Hospital, Flatbush. The stranger in the light suit disappeared and has not been seen since. Whether he fired the shot or not is an open question.

NEW RECREATION PIER OPEN.

That at East 112th Street is the Fourth in the City.

The new recreation pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the fourth to be built by the city, was formally opened to the public at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The pier is in "Little Italy," the most thickly populated district up town, and the crowds waited hours for the gates to be opened. On the upper deck of the pier when the gates were opened by Superintendent W. O. B. Walker, were J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Dock Board; Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer; Peter F. Meyer, Commissioner; ex-Judge William Burke, Secretary of the board, and Charles Farley, Assistant Secretary.

The pier is 200 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 32 feet 10 inches high to the eaves. The base cost $30,000, and the superstructure, which is of steel, $45,000. On the main deck are the offices, and on the upper deck a band stand, lunch counter, ice water fountains, and benches seating about 300 people. The pier will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Concerts will be given daily.

LIQUOR DEALERS INCORPORATE.

Plans Made for the Establishment of an Independent Brewery.

The controversy between the brewers and the retail liquor dealers of this city over the payment of the stamp tax for war revenue upon beer and other liquors has culminated in an action taken by the retail dealers to establish an independent brewing plant. A company has been incorporated, having as its officers and Directors some of the most prominent liquor dealers of this city.

Michael F. Sharkey, a member of the board, when seen last evening, said that the new company would have absolutely no connection with other breweries or liquor corporations. New and improved apparatus would make the company's prices lower than those of other brewers.

In its prospectus the incorporation papers state that the capital stock is to be $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, individual liability to be limited to the amount of stock held. The papers also state that each subscription shall be for not less than five nor more than fifty shares, and no subscription shall be binding until $150,000 of stock has been subscribed for. A committee, consisting of James Holmes and B. T. Kearns, will receive subscriptions at temporary offices in the New York Life Building.

Officers of the company are: President—B. T. Kearns; First Vice President—George F. Guinder; Second Vice President—Patrick J. McArdle; Secretary—Charles W. Knoche; Treasurer—James Holmes; Directors—Peter Seery, Henry Hesterbery, Karl Frankle, Michael McGee, Frank D. O'Donnell, Hermann Born, Louis Tekulsky, Michael F. Sharkey, Peter McGinn, and Hermann A. Timmer.

A Widow Becomes Insane.

Mrs. Pauline Gerard, thirty-five years old, a widow, of 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, became violently insane about a week ago, and was removed yesterday to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. She was transferred to Bellevue last night, and while the ambulance was being driven down Broadway the woman created a great deal of excitement by shrieking wildly. Mrs. Gerard was in good circumstances till her husband died three years ago. Since then she has lived with her sister, Miss Louise Urny.

AUTHOR ZANGWILL HERE

He Arrived Yesterday from London and Will Shortly Begin His Lecture Tour.

HIS FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA

In an Interview He Tells of His Purposes and Expectations—Talks of Zola and Dreyfus—His Views of the Stage.

Israel Zangwill, the author, dramatist, and poet, who is to deliver a series of lectures in the principal cities of the United States, arrived in New York yesterday morning from London on the steamer Lucania, after a very pleasant trip. He was met by Mr. Guggenheim of this city, whose guest he will be for a week at Long Branch, and was at once driven to the Waldorf-Astoria in company with Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, Louis Loeb, an artist in the employ of the Century Publishing Company, and Dr. Dercum of Philadelphia, who had been his companions on the voyage over. The party dined on the roof garden of the hotel, and from it Mr. Zangwill obtained his first view of an American city, for this is his first visit to this country.

Prior to his departure for Long Branch as the guest of Mr. Guggenheim, for which place he took a train at 3:45 o'clock, Mr. Zangwill talked to a TIMES reporter concerning his visit to America.

The author of "Children of the Ghetto," "The King of Schnorrers," "Dreamers of the Ghetto," and other popular novels, is not above the medium in stature, and with his clean-shaven face, does not look to be much over thirty years of age. He is dark complexioned, and his hair, black and curly and worn rather long, is tinged with gray. He has a receding forehead and chin, but a very resolute and strong face, and speaks with a decided English accent. As his portraits indicate, he wears glasses.

After expressing his admiration for the beauty and symmetry of the buildings in the city, which he likened to "little toy houses built by children of giants," Mr. Zangwill said that he looked forward with a very great deal of pleasure to his visit to this country. While he had not definitely decided upon the subjects of his lectures he thought he should confine them principally to the drama and to matters discussed or suggested by his book, "Dreamers of the Ghetto." He said that although it was his first visit to America he did not feel that America or its people were altogether unknown to him, as he had met many residents of the United States on his numerous visits to Paris, and particularly at the meetings of the American Art Association, of which, by the way, he is the only London member.

He said that he had completed a play for Richard Mansfield, which is a dramatization of his book "The King of Schnorrers," and that he hoped for its success. He was, he said, very much opposed on principle to the dramatization of any book—certainly so, unless it could be dramatized in its entirety. In connection with this subject he insisted, in reply to a question, that his earlier expressed views of the indecency and immorality of the stage were correct, and he did not believe they would ever be changed or modified—"unless, indeed," he added with a laugh, "it be when some plays of my own are produced."

Referring to the Dreyfus case, which continues to agitate Paris, Mr. Zangwill said that he felt convinced that Dreyfus was innocent; and that the anthor Zola, in espousing his case, was sincere in every sense of the word. "Zola may be a little spectacular," said Mr. Zangwill, "and may, as it were, want the centre of the stage to himself, but there is no question that he is right in his defense of Dreyfus."

Mr. Zangwill, after his visit with Mr. Guggenheim at Long Branch, will go to Philadelphia, where he has some friends, and will stay there some time. He has not yet decided when his lecture tour shall begin. He has, it may not be generally known, just recently completed a lecture tour which, extending over some time, included England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, and Jerusalem.

Asked as to whether he intended to write a book on his American impressions, Mr. Zangwill laughed and skillfully turned the subject.

Among Mr. Zangwill's works, in addition to those mentioned are: "The Celibate's Club," "The Master," "The Premier and the Painter," "Ghetto Tragedies," "Merely Mary Ann," "Big Bow Mystery," and "Without Prejudice."

THE SPARROW AND THE TROUT.

Concerning the English Bird and the English Imported Fish.

From The Hartford Courant.

The English sparrow is one of the most unattractive birds, we should say the most unattractive were it not that pictures of the apteryx and the dodo suggest that it is impossible that the avian family may contain specimens more ill-bred and generally disreputable in appearance than he. Both these, however, we believe are extinct, having perished like the ichtyosaurus of "innate homeliness, and have been set aside in the scheme of evolution as imperfect and mistaken conceptions." The English sparrow, therefore, remains the most ill-conditioned, disagreeable-looking, and unpleasant mannered of all the birds.

It would be unfair to compare him with our song sparrow, for he makes no pretension to musical skill and frankly admits that his voice is harsh and strident and fit for scoldings, bickerings, and insults only, but compare him to our familiar "chippy." The feathers of the English bird—it is not possible conscientiously to use the word "plumage" in connection with him—the feathers of the English bird are of a dull color and look dirty and faded, his clothes have never been brushed. His heavy bill, coarse head, hunched-up shoulders, pugnacious tail, with two feathers pulled out and one turned sidewise, suggest that the pronunciation of his name, "Sparrer," is correct, for like a professional prize fighter he is always quarreling out loud and practicing "the preliminary objurgations." Compare all this to our chippy, whose plumage is neat but not gaudy, whose form is the refinement of elegance, and whose air and manner are the perfection of unobtrusive cheerful courtesy. His outline is the perfection of grace and adjusted proportion. Observe him as he goes systematically through the woodbine on the piazza in search of noxious insects—how thoroughly and neatly he works, neither inviting nor soliciting your observation. There is no "lost motion" about the chippy, but all the movements of the English sparrow are jerky and aimless as of something that has no definite place in the scheme of creation and is working for one.

Much the same contrast holds between our brook trout and the imported English trout known as the "brown trout." Of course all trout are beautiful, but the English fish is chunkier and blunter, the curve of the back, which in the American is said by artists to be the most beautiful line in animate nature, is flattened slightly by the increased size of the head. The colors are all toned down and subdued by the slight but all-important degradation, which marks the line between the work of the great coriists and the successful imitators. In disposition the English trout is at once sullen and voracious, and is an insatiable cannibal. The American trout, it is true, is not wholly free from blame in this regard, but he does not devour the young of his own race in the wholesale and promiscuous way that marks the feeding of his English cousin.

The contrast between the typical caricatures of John Bull and Uncle Sam is not altogether without justification in fact. There is a tendency in this country to produce a slimmer, more active, and elegantly formed animal than the English prototype. We have no wish to lessen the international good feeling between the two great branches of the English-speaking people, but we must say firmly that the pugnacious and procreative English sparrow is as ugly looking bird and an unmitigated nuisance, without brains enough to teach him to go South in Winter or breast enough to make him worth eating.

The "choking spells" of Whooping-Cough soon disappear when treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—adv.

VOLUNTEERS LAND IN JAIL.

Attempt to Arrest a Deserter in Coney Island Concert Hall Results in a Fierce Fight.

Sergt. William S. Crandall of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, at Camp Black, and Corp. Maurice Conklin of the same regiment are in jail at Coney Island, charged with numerous offenses, more or less serious, and a companion, Private Kerby, is missing. The three men were, according to the story of Crandall, detailed to "bring back, dead or alive," a private named Cummerford, who had deserted from the camp. They set out with the best of intentions, and, finally, last night, after a glass or two of liquor, located their man at Coney Island in a concert hall there. They undertook to arrest him in the crowded hall, and a general fight resulted, necessitating the calling out of the Coney Island police reserves.

Crandall, who carried a Springfield rifle, undertook to silence Policeman Lynch with the butt end of the gun, and the officer retaliated by using his night stick. Conklin engaged Policeman Shea in combat, but after a fierce fight was beaten into insensibility. In the meantime, Cummerford was fighting with Private Kerby, who was armed with a bayonet. Their fight carried them out of the hall into the street, and there they disappeared, nor have they been seen since. Both were covered with blood at the time of their disappearance.

The crowd in the meantime had begun to realize the gravity of the situation—particularly when they saw Crandall undertake to shoot Policeman Lynch, and in turn saw that officer aim his revolver, which missed fire, at Crandall—and managed to come between the combatants. Crandall and Conklin were arrested and taken to the police station, where it was found that Conklin had a broken right arm, many bruises, and perhaps a fractured skull. Crandall was badly cut about the head, while Shea and Lynch were badly disfigured, and their uniforms torn to shreds.

The military men say the policemen had no right to interfere with them no matter what means they used in endeavoring to arrest the deserter Cummerford. They will be arraigned before Magistrate Kramer today.

DIED OF INCREDIBLE NEGLECT.

Mortimer O'Brien's Father Declares that Treatment of Sick at Camp Thomas Bore Revolting Fruits.

Throngs came and went, all day yesterday at the business place of Charles O'Brien, the father of Private Mortimer O'Brien, Company E of the Eighth Regiment, who died last Wednesday at Chickamauga Park. Long before the body reached the city the shop was filled with sympathizers. The body arrived in a revolting condition. The young man weighed 160 pounds when he enlisted, May 4. At the time of his death, after scarce two weeks' illness, he was reduced in weight by almost 70 pounds. His skin is black and maggots are crawling around his ears. Parts of the body are dropping away.

His father, when seen last night, said: "In my years of experience as an undertaker, I don't remember a parallel case. Though decomposition will take place under circumstances governing the care of sick before death, even in the worst cases maggots do not appear in anywhere near so short a time. The only reason I can advance is the most wretched carelessness and neglect, both in nursing and in food. Cleanliness seems to have been utterly unknown. His body—ill-nourished or not nourished at all—was rotting away before his death.

"This repulsive condition is not the result of carelessness since death. Within an hour after death the body was placed in competent hands for embalming. I know that it was properly cleansed and cared for. And my boy had nourishment in his illness as his body would never have been in the state it is to-day. I will never forgive myself or not going down there and bringing him back when I was telegraphed that he was sick.

"Nothing can express my contempt of the way the boy was treated. Somebody is to blame. To find the person or persons I'd spend every dollar I've got. Think of complaining of the Spanish treatment of the Cubans! Isn't this country doing as much in its own territory—to its own citizens?

"While 'Mort' was down there in camp and fairly starving he was refused permission to go just outside for food. He was famished, and was forced—driven—to break the rule and go outside for a square meal. Even the water—if he wanted anything decent—he had to buy from the colored people who peddled it through the camp, and then he couldn't have enough. Is it any wonder he died?

"And no fellow was better able to stand it. He was a big, strapping chap, athletic and well-built. Now, think of it! If the evil can only be investigated!

"I wouldn't speak of this were it not for the way the whole thing has been run. It is my duty to do what I can to call the attention of the public to the facts. Nominally, he died of a camp fever, but actually of starvation. The last letter we had from him he said he was afraid he would die. After we heard of his sickness we telegraphed the officer in charge of the regiment to ask after the boy's health. The reply came that he was all right. It was not much longer before he had died, and is now in this horrible state."

O'Brien was twenty-three years old. He was born and brought up in New York, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York. A few years ago he spent some time in travel abroad. He came from old fighting stock. He was a lineal descendant of Gen. Patrick Sarsfield, who fought at the siege of Limerick, and who died later fighting for the French. His father, when seventeen years old, took up arms for Ireland in the Fenian uprising. Mortimer O'Brien leaves a wife and baby daughter. He was married little over a year ago. The funeral will be held to-day at 303 East Fifty-third Street, the father's home. The burial will follow at Calvary, where Mortimer's mother is buried.

MRS. BOTKIN'S FIGHT BEGINS.

Her Case to be Heard in Habeas Corpus Proceedings To-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 27.—The attorneys for Mrs. Cordelia Botkin applied for and were granted a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Carroll Cook to-day. The writ was made returnable next Monday morning. The usual grounds in such cases, that the prisoner was "illegally restrained of her liberty," were set forth in the petition.

NEW ELECTRIC HEADLIGHT.

Powerful Enough to Reveal Small Objects Half a Mile Distant.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 27.—An electric headlight, the invention of L. J. Wooley of this city, has attracted wide attention in railroad circles, with the result that it has been adopted by the New York Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and other leading systems.

It is operated by a small equipment, similar to one on a large scale for electric lighting, situated immediately in the rear of the smokestack. The essential features are a little engine, which is supplied with steam from the locomotive boiler, and a dynamo. But a small amount of steam is necessary to run the light to such a power that its path reveals small objects distinctly half a mile away.

Its advantage was illustrated by a remarkable service on its first trial, which was made by its inventor on a Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis train between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. While the train was running with a full head of steam in the open country a pile of ties was discovered on the track. It was so far away that it would not have been revealed in time to prevent a wreck by the old light. The train was brought to a standstill barely in time.

Wooley has sprung into note in the electrical world by a large number of new appliances. Forty of his patents are on electric lighting.

Naval Veterans' Reunion.

Rear Admiral Daniel F. Kelly of the National Association of Naval Veterans, who is the chief engineer of the revenue cutter service in New York, made an announcement last evening of the thirteenth reunion, convention, and parade, which is to take place in Cincinnati on Tuesday, Sept. 6. The headquarters train will leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, Sept. 4, at 9:30 A. M. Admiral Kelly has issued an invitation to all Confederate Naval veterans to join in the parade, and help make this reunion a peace jubilee of truly National scope.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

The remainder of this Season's **Ladies' Fine Costumes Waists and Tailor-made Suits** At greatly **Reduced Prices**

West 23d St.

STATE FOREST PRESERVE

An Additional Fifty Thousand Acres of Wild Mountain Forest Land to be Added.

COMMISSION TO MEET SOON

All Proscriptive Rights Done Away With—Fish and Game in Abundance—When the First Purchase for the Preserve Was Made.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At the next meeting of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission it is announced that an additional 50,000 acres of wild mountain forest land will be purchased and added to the Catskill Mountain State Forest Preserve, which already consists of 56,212 acres of land, lying almost wholly in the towns of Denning, Hardenburg, and Shandaken, Ulster County. With the new addition, which will lap over into Delaware and Sullivan Counties, but will be largely in Ulster County, there will be reserved in perpetuity to the people a wilderness where they may fish, camp out, hunt, and enjoy themselves within the reasonable limits of the law. For many years this forest domain has been forbidden ground to many.

The purchase by the State of this land brings up many interesting subjects. One is the wanton destruction of the Catskill Mountain forests in days gone by by the bark peeler and the lumberman. Fifty years ago the entire Catskill mountain range was clothed with giant hemlocks and oaks, which had stood there perhaps for hundreds of years before the discovery of America. Up till the forties the lowland country had in a great degree furnished a sufficient supply of lumber and bark to satisfy the local and export demands. But during the period between 1840 and 1850 the mountains were invaded, and every mountain stream with water enough to turn a mill wheel suddenly became the source of motive power and activity for countless sawmills and tanneries. Ulster, Delaware, and Greene Counties became the greatest centres of the leather tanning industry, and millions of sides of sole leather found their way to market at New York from their mountain valleys, while the Hudson River towns became the great lumber marts of Eastern New York.

When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, the mountains had been practically denuded of all their bark and timber. What had not been ground up in the bark mills or ripped into lumber in the sawmills was destroyed. Millions upon millions of feet of magnificent hemlock and oak logs are lying just where they had been felled by the bark peelers, rotting and becoming food for wood worms all over the entire range.

About this time the leading firms of leather tanners forsook the hills and took their tanneries and the immense amount of capital involved elsewhere. In their track, however, came the heading and shingle mills, and they partially completed the destruction of the forests which the tanneries and the lumber mills had begun. They also were followed in turn by the wood-pulp mills and the chair factories, which almost completely finished the destruction of the forests. So complete was the devastation that to-day there is not a sawmill, tannery, or planing mill of any importance in the whole range, while not more than a couple of chair factories and wood-pulp mills are left, and they run largely upon raw material shipped into the hills by rail from a distance. The mountains, however, are full of reminders of the bark peeler, in the form of fallen giants lying everywhere, which forty years of the wear and tear of the elements have not yet completely reduced to punk.

The wood-pulp mills and the chair factories, however, which succeeded the other destroyers, have not been able to conquer nature. As they used only certain kinds of woods the others were let alone, and along in the seventies it was realized that nature's recuperative powers were again clothing the Catskills with a magnificent new forest of beech, birch, elm, various kinds of oaks, ash, maple, hickory, black walnut, and other hard woods. Hundreds or millions of vigorous young trees were growing. Only the coniferous and resinous woods—pines, hemlocks, balsam firs, cedars, spruces, and gums—have not come back. The conifers have gone forever.

Another vandal, however, was yet to attack the woods and destroy millions of the young trees. He was the hoop-pole shaver, and millions of young hickories, oaks, and ashes were destroyed to furnish the cement mills in the valley of the Rondout and Walkill with barrel hoops, while hundreds of boatloads were sent to other markets every season. The advent of paper barrels as a substitute for wood, sawed imported ash hoops, and the use of band iron and wire bale strings as substitutes for hickory straps have curtailed largely the hoop market, and the new forest has been the gainer thereby.

In spite of the hoop shavers, enough of the young trees over the range escaped to grow, year by year, until now the mountains are clothed in Summer with the verdure of countless trees, which have arrived at maturity, and, haply for the Forest Commission, will now never be felled.

With the return of the trees water also came back to the streams (which had either dried up altogether or dried up during the Summer) and fish to the waters. Some of the streams were also stocked by the State Fishery Commission. Thousands of Summer boarders came to the hills, and great mountain hotels sprang into existence.

Abuses by Fishing Clubs.

But with the return of the woods and their thousands of delights, especially trout fishing, came the fishing club. The first club was followed by others, until every stream and pond worth fishing in the Southern Catskills had been leased from the non-resident owners, and hundreds of people in the neighborhood who depended upon the fish for their food in part were excluded, and if found fishing by hired game keepers they were hailed before some magistrate and fined for poaching.

Some eighteen or twenty years ago, largely through the efforts of the late Robert Best and a number of other legitimate sportsmen of Kingston and vicinity, the State Forestry Commission were induced to look into the abuses complained of in the Catskills. Best and his associates had spent large amounts of money to pay for transportation for trout fry from the State hatcheries and had liberated millions of young trout in hundreds of streams in the Catskills, only to be excluded from fishing in the streams when the fish reached maturity. The State, which had furnished the fish with the understanding that they were to stock streams where public free fishing within lawful bounds was allowed, was powerless to act. The streams had been leased for the exclusive use of a certain few. The complaints were loud and long, the arrests for poaching were numerous, and many times whole communities were on the edge of open revolt.

The First Purchase of Land.

After several years of quarreling and often personal encounters between game keepers and residents, the State Forestry Commission stepped in and purchased a vast tract of land. At once all special privileges which may have obtained upon this land or any of the streams thereon were vacated. Restrictions were placed upon fishing and hunting thereon by the Commissioners, but there were no special privileges. From time to time the Catskill preserve was added to, until now it includes 56,212 acres, and with the additional 50,000 to be purchased and which will be taken under the Act of Eminent Domain, nearly, if not quite all the leased streams and lakes will be swept into the territory of the Catskill Mountain Forestry Preserve.

Since acquiring their first holding in the Catskills the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission have stocked streams and lakes with myriads of game and food fish. They also sent several years ago a number of female and buck deer into the preserve, and a year ago forty-four of these animals were turned loose to propagate. It is calculated that the natural increase has more than quadrupled them and that before the five years on which the restrictions against hunting deer have been placed are up there will be several hundred wild deer roaming the mountains. It is known also that there are deer on the preserve that are strangers. They are supposed to have come from across the Delaware in Pennsylvania and wandered up into the Catskills. Sportsmen in this neighborhood fondly look forward to the time when they will not have to go to Michigan or Maine for a season of deer hunting, but can indulge in the sport in the wilderness of the Catskills.

Former Owners of the Land.

The ground on which the Catskill Mountain Forest Preserve is situated lies entirely in the Southern Catskills, on what was known as the "Hardenburgh Patent." Up till anti-rent days it belonged for 100 years to the Livingston family. Then it passed by purchase into the hands of Major George B. Von Beck of Rondout. It sifted down through the Von Beck family, falling into the hands of a Kingston lawyer, George Woolsey, who had married a Miss Wolfer, a granddaughter of Major Von Beck. Finally large tracts of Woolsey's holdings fell into the possession of Major Thomas Cornell, the North River steamboat owner, and later into the possession of his son-in-law, Samuel D. Coykendall of Kingston. Mr. Coykendall sold a large amount of his holdings to the State, he being one of the prime movers in establishing a State park and forest preserve.

The land, with the new purchase, will include the highest mountains, over 4,000 feet high, in the Catskill range. Within the precincts of the State property rise the west branch of the Delaware River, the Neversink, the Beaverkill, Barber-Bushkill, Esopus, Rondout, and a number of other streams of lesser importance. The lakes teem with black and strawberry bass and land-locked trout, while the brooks are filled with speckled beauties, lively and gamy.

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MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

The New York Enters the Navy Yard —The Torpedo Boat Winslow Arrives.

Thirteen United States vessels were at anchor in the harbor yesterday morning. Off Tompkinsville were the New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Brooklyn, and Vesuvius, and supply steamer Supply. At Quarantine were the Yale and Harvard and the transports Leona, Le Grande Duchesse, Comanche, and Mortera. These six quarantined steamers have been employed in transferring the returning troops from Santiago to Montauk. They will be disinfected at Quarantine.

During the morning the torpedo boat Winslow arrived and, passing through the squadron, went to the navy yard. The Winslow attracted a great deal of notice because of her exploits at Cardenas, when she was hit several times by Spanish shells, which caused the death of Ensign Bagley and four of the crew. Since then the Winslow has been to the Norfolk Navy Yard and been repaired, but she still has the marks of the Spanish shots, and her crew is proud of them.

The New York left her anchorage at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and steamed to the navy yard. On her way up the bay and through the East River she was saluted by all vessels and cheered by the crowds assembled at the Battery. She is to be thoroughly overhauled while in the yard.

The converted steam yacht Free Lance, which was presented to the Government by F. Augustus Schermerhorn a few months ago, went out of commission last week, and was returned to the donor yesterday. The vessel was refitted as before, and, with the exception that she is painted black, everything is exactly the same as when the boat was given to the Government.

Late Friday evening a good deal of excitement was caused at the navy yard by the rival mascots of the battleships Oregon and Iowa. "Billy," the Iowa's pet goat, was nibbling at the few blades of grass which have forced their way up through the cinders on the long dock, when he was interrupted by "Blanco," the Oregon's black pig. "Billy" opened hostilities immediately, and began butting the Spaniard. "Blanco" resented this rude treatment by biting some of "Billy's" whiskers off.

The animals had a redhot fight for about five minutes, until they were separated. "Billy" was lassoed by one of the Iowa's gunners and had to be dragged aboard the battleship. "Blanco" was in no way anxious to continue the fight, and as soon as "Billy" was dragged away the pig scampered up the gangplank and hid himself in a quiet corner of the Oregon's forecastle.

The cruiser Yankee, which was expected yesterday, did not arrive. She will probably reach port to-day, and then the friends of thee members of the New York Naval Militia who are manning the cruiser will give the returning veterans a reception. It is probable that the crew will be mustered out, and the Yankee go out of commission.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has received orders to proceed to the Boston Navy Yard, and will sail to-day.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

INMATES OF ROOMS.

In the winter, interior furnishings play so large a part in comradeship that one should plan now to make them most beautiful and congenial. It is an easy matter too, with our help as decorators, to have the most delightful rooms possible. We enrich with the arts of Persia and Japan, of the French kings who made interior decorations their hobby, and from the mansions of Colonial times.

Give us a hint of your ideals and we will see that they are more than realized. Walls and window-draperies, rugs and furniture will be in friendly unison;—colors that blend easily; colors that agree to differ, enlivening by happy contrast. Our enormous resources insure splendid results. The cost will be in accordance with your wishes too, as you

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Sunday
Aug. 28-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

SICK LIST OF THE EIGHTH

Illness Among the Men Not as Serious as Reported.

CAUSE OF ALARMING RUMORS

Men Feigned Bad Health to Secure Furloughs and Free Transportation to New York.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Aug. 25.—The volunteers who have been held at the camps of mobilization and have never gone any further toward the front on account of the fact that the war has been a very short one, in which barely one-tenth of the regular and volunteer forces has been needed at the scene of action, are entitled to a share of glory and credit hardly second to that which has been given to the troops that operated before Santiago.

It takes courage to enter battle with the chances of injury and death involved, but it is a question if the men who have had three months of camp duty, with a thousand and one details to attend to, and who have faced sickness and lingering death by disease, have not shown as creditable a spirit. A look at the men who report at sick call every morning, or who toss and turn on cots in division or general hospitals, without one word of complaint to accompany the look of pain upn their features, shows that there are many heroes right here in camp, although their courage may never obtain the slightest recognition.

The week which the Eighth has spent on its new, fresh ground has been occupied in semi-occasional drills and ceremonies and the work of making the camp a thoroughly sanitary one. But the real work of the week has been in the Surgeons' department. Capt. Haubold's absence on sick leave and Capt. Lindheim's on detail with the Fourteenth New York have thrown an immense amount of work on Major Neff, who has worked night and day. All the seeds of disease that were sown in the old camp in the woods seem to have ripened, now that the regiment is out in the open ground, and the sick report books are heavily covered with names every day.

Not only have all new and chronic cases received treatment at the hands of Major Neff, but he has gone over with the company commanders the sick reports of the entire Summer's campaign, so to speak, and the roster of "dead and injured" in the contest with disease has been made up. The result shows that five have died in hospital, certainly a very good showing. The sick rate until within two or three weeks was very nearly the lowest of all the regiments in the park, but has latterly increased considerably. It has been decided that the convalescent and sick will benefit by a visit home probably more than by anything else, so the long list of those who have at any time been sick, those who are in hospital, and those who are now complaining of illness has been gone over, and wherever necessary, conclusions reached after a special examination of the man in addition to the facts appearing on the hospital records.

All convalescents, and these form quite a company in themselves, and all sick who can be moved will receive an immediate furlough of thirty days, with the privilege of going to New York, transportation being provided by the Government. At the end of the furlough the men will report to the regiment wherever it may be.

Illness Feigned to Secure Vacations.

There has been any number of men who have tried for a vacation and a free trip to New York by reporting sick in an effort to get by the watchful eye of the Surgeon. So many of these attempts have been made during the week, becoming general as soon as the news that furloughs were to be issued, was made known, that the "sick rate" of the Eighth has taken an upward bound, and reached an inflated and false mark. It takes just as much time to examine and investigate the case of a well man feigning illness as it does that of a really sick man, and so Major Neff's task has been a prodigious one, and has given rise to the highly colored stories of the serious sick rate of the Eighth which have appeared in one or two New York papers.

The work is finished now, however, and it is expected that during the day Major Kerby will have the arrangements for transportation complete, and that over 150 convalescents and sick men will leave for New York to secure a rest and home comforts and treatment. This temporarily reduces the strength of the regiment to between 1,100 and 1,200 men, and cuts the "present, sick" roll down to very narrow proportions, where it is expected that it will stay, now that a new start is made with a comparatively clean bill of health and the advantage of a good location and good water, secured, as described, last week.

Local and other papers have steadily maintained that the high sick rate among the troops cannot be charged to the water, which they have pretended to consider perfectly pure. And now comes the report of P. A. Mangen, an expert who has been sent here by the Government. He has an international reputation, having conducted similar investigations for the French and British Governments. His report, just given out, shows that he, too, is at variance with those who have lauded the purity of the water in use. In a long and detailed document he sums up with the significant statement:

"The terrible increase of sickness which has caused the camp to be abandoned has had the water supply for the main, if not exclusive, cause. The continuous rains have washed the microbe-laden atmosphere and polluted soil, and carried the morbid material down through the holes, cracks, and fissures of the rocks into the pockets of water struck by the pumps."

The expert further says:

"I submit that the hardness of the spring water used has had a great deal to do with the emaciated state of the men, who, without any bacterial disease, have gone down fifteen, twenty, and thirty pounds in weight. This, added to the fatigues and other troubles of camp life, has contributed to make the men weak and unable to resist the onslaught of the typhoid and malarial germs. * * * This hard water does not cook food properly. * * * Boiling does not precipitate more than a fraction of the mineral salts, and, therefore, while affording security against microbian diseases, does little or nothing against those due to the introduction into the body of liquid stone. The creek water distributed into camp from July 7 to 15, was more like liquid clay than water, and quickly clogged the filters, rendering them useless."

The Proposed Practice March.

With the sick and convalescent out of the way, and with the improved conditions under which the Eighth is now working, the regiment takes up a new lease of life, and is now ready for anything that comes along. Yesterday was to have seen all but the sick men and nurses on the road for Lafayette, Ga. All arrangements had been made for this practice march, on which the Eighth was to have been accompanied by the Third Tennessee Infantry and also by a squadron of the First Kentucky Cavalry and the Twenty-eighth Indiana Battery, the latter organizations having been assigned to Gen. Colby's brigade for the march.

There is considerable speculation as to what the result of such a march would be in regard to the health of the commands. Some express the opinion that danger should be apprehended, because of changes of water, the possibility of poorly prepared rations, and the heat of the sun. Others hold that the change of routine and scenery would brighten up the men, and that all the marching could be done in the cool of the day, while there need be no reason why the cooking should not equal that done in camp.

Be this as it may, the lessons to be learned from the experiment are still in the future, for the orders to march, which had been issued for Wednesday morning, were withdrawn on Tuesday in consequence of the receipt of the new orders instructing the Third Corps to move as quickly as possible to Huntsville, Ala., some ninety miles southwest of this point. Of course all plans and marches had to be abandoned at once, after which there was nothing more to do but to wait for further detailed orders. The regiments are still waiting—those that have not been ordered back to their States. Yesterday no one would have dreamed that another week would not see the remaining regiments of the Third Corps at Huntsville, but already there are new rumors in the air, this time to the effect that the orders for the Huntsville move had been revoked, the practice march scheme revived, and that while the regiments are away on these marches, Gen. Boynton is to have the camps cleaned up and their sanitary conditions improved. So again the Eighth, in common with about all the troops still here, is not sure "where it is at" in regard to its immediate future, and so simply spends its time in short morning drills and evening parades, resting for the remainder of the day.

Gen. Frank Addresses the Troops.

Last evening, at parade, orders emanating from Gen. Frank's headquarters, and containing an address to the men, were read. The document was a strong and able statement of facts, reciting the brief history of the war, showing the proportion of troops used in action and the number necessarily held in camp in reserve, and went on to say that, while peace was practically assured, the greatest task of all for the Government is at hand, that of organizing stable Governments in the territory to be given over by Spain. In this the services of troops would be indispensable, and those that would be called upon would gain added and lasting honor and lustre for their organizations.

Had this address of Gen. Frank's been issued a week before it was, the attempts of some of the volunteers in the ranks of various regiments to influence the course of their future movements by unwarranted and irregular petitions, sent out through other than official channels, which are always open, might have been averted. Still it can readily be understood that Gen. Frank believed his entire forces to have a proper understanding of their military responsibility and dignity, and saw no necessity to remind them of these considerations. However, there are hotheads and small intellects in every assemblage of men, and it must be admitted that in the Eighth, as well as in about all the regiments in the park, there have been petitions circulated and forwarded in so quiet a manner that the officers have had no chance to indicate to the men the effect of their action until too late. The attempts of the agitators to influence regimental destiny will probably be regarded at their true value at Washington.

The majority of the men who have signed petitions now admit their mistake, regret their hasty action, and announce themselves as ready to fulfill the cardinal requirement of their oaths of allegiance, that which enjoins invariable obedience to orders without question. There are men in the Eighth who would like to be mustered out. There are also men who wish to remain in the service to the end. But most of them are ready to sink their individual preferences and take their orders, whichever way they read, with equanimity, if not with satisfaction.

With so much in doubt as to what the next move will be, the regiment is not making a flower garden of its camp on the hill, but, better, has finished a perfect system of drainage, and is taking things, in other respects, as easily as possible. So is the Third Tennessee on the next hill. Across the valley are the Sixth Volunteers, (immunes,) who are a jolly lot of neighbors. They have not been here very long, and are bubbling with enthusiasm and high spirits.

The history of the Eighth for the past week is not complete without a record of the field day exercises of Saturday last, in which every regiment in Chickamauga participated. There were sixteen events in all. The Eighth had barely completed moving its camp, its wagons were busy, and the races were held at the other end of this immense park. So the athletes of the Eighth, who had won first honors for the regiment in the brigade games the week before, had the choice of walking a weary distance to the games or staying at home. Tired from extra duty entailed by the moving process, the majority decided to remain, in fact, all but First Sergt. Sands of Company L and Private Crump of Company M. After a long trudge they reached the scene of operations, only to find that the 100 and 440 yard runs were already finished and won in time which the representatives of the Eighth had beaten the week before.

This was discouraging, but Crump went in and won the mile run, Sands defeated a large field in the 220-yard run, and Crump captured second prize in the half-mile run. This brought a total of 13 points to the credit of the Eighth, which proved just enough to capture the Camp George H. Thomas silver athletic trophy for the regiment, though it was a close fight, with 12 points for the Thirty-first Michigan and 11 each for the Second Nebraska, Fourteenth Minnesota, and Sixth Ohio. The Fourteenth New York had a total of 9 points and the Ninth a total of 8. Crump and Sands, besides winning the trophy for the regiment, received useful individual prizes.

A Dearth of Lieutenants.

Col. Chauncey and Major Freeman are still North on leaves of absence, leaving Lieut. Col. Jarvis in command of the regiment and Capt. Donnelly of the Third Battalion. All the Cantains are present except Capt. Lyon, on leave, and Capt. Neftel, on duty with the brigade staff, but there is, momentarily, a great scarcity of Lieutenants. Company A is completely officered with Capt. Melville and Lieuts. Taylor and Homan. In Company B Capt. Edwards is alone, Lieuts. Smith and Cipolan being in New York on sick leave. Capt. Brown is alone with Company C, Lieut. Levy being detailed as Regimental Commissary in the absence of Lieut. Nelson, who is sick in Chattanooga, and Lieut. Carnegie being sick in New York.

Capt. Sauvan of Company D has both Lieutenants, Ehman and Mackenzie, with him, but Company E is in command of Second Lieutenant D. W. Frost, in the absence of Capt. Lyon, on leave, and that of Lieut. Jacoby, who is stopping at Lookout Mountain. Company F has Capt. Donnelly and Lieut. Hiecke present, and Lieut. Bates absent in New York on sick leave. Company G is in sole charge of Capt. Lock, as Lieut. Kearney is ill in New York, and the vacancy left by the resignation of Lieut. Jost has not been filled.

Capt. Baker of Company H has one Lieutenant, Reed, in camp, and another, Benham, sick in New York. In Company I, three officers, Capt. Mitchell and Lieuts. Frost and Rieth, are present, but Companies K and L have but one officer each, the detail or Capt. Neftel and illness in New York of Lieut. Foley leaving Lieut. Fay alone with Company K, and Capt. Staubach of Company L being minus the services of Lieut. Nelson, detailed, and Lieut. Mayer on leave in New York. Capt. Curtis, Company M, has Lieut. Mulford with him, but Lieut. Livingston, detailed, is with Gen. Grant in Puerto Rico. The sick rate among officers is high, but many will return within a few days. Many of the men in the companies are on the thousand and one details necessary in a big camp, such as guard, old guard, old guard fatigue, Quartermaster, commissary, hospital and brigade orderlies, Post Office, and so on indefinitely. This leaves small companies to drill, and so the officers get along.

I trust New York will not secure a false impression in regard to the Eighth. Much that some New York papers have printed regarding the sick rate and the anxiety of the men to be mustered out is exaggerated and untrue. I have herein tried to portray the real state of affairs. C. P. S.

FOUR MEN STABBED.

Attacked by Roughs at Christian Endeavor Social at Wichita, Kan.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 27.—At a Christian Endeavor social last evening some roughs interfered with the guests. Earl Evans, a law partner of the Republican candidate for Governor; W. E. Stanley, Alfred Lewis, and Walter Vincent undertook to drive them off.

The roughs used knives, cutting Evans dangerously and badly injuring the others. Four boys have been arrested.

TO FIGHT SPEAKER REED.

Brooklyn Veterans Say They Have Been Ignored by Him.

Joseph W. Kay, who is a delegate at large from the Department of New York to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cincinnati on Sept. 5, yesterday explained the reasons for a fight to be made against Speaker Reed, and told how the Brooklyn veterans had been ignored by the Speaker when they sought his aid in obtaining the passage of a bill in Congress to grant privileges to veterans. Mr. Kay told of a personal interview had by him with Mr. Reed in Portland, in which the Speaker told him that he would pay no attention to the wish of those whom Kay represented.

"Immediately after his nomination for Congress," said Mr. Kay, "I saw him in Portland. This was on Aug. 2. I had previously written him on behalf of the Brooklyn veterans, and I then said to him, 'Mr. Reed, I came here hoping to be able to send some word of encouragement to our boys.' He replied: 'Mr. Kay, I can't answer your letter. I can't permit myself to answer it. Do what you like.' I felt then that all hope was gone of securing from him the consideration which, in behalf of our boys, I had a right to ask, and he none whatever to refuse. If there are consequences, he must assume them."

CHICAGO'S IDEA OF MUSIC

Objection to the Playing of Classical Selections in Lincoln Park.

FREE ICE FOR THE POOR

Clothiers Distribute It in Crowded Districts—New Summer Resort in Prospect—Joseph Leiter to be a New Yorker.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—John H. Hand and his musicians play "Lohengrin" and "Siegfried" selections at Lincoln Park for the delectation of the crowd which assembles there one evening each week to listen, and Park Commissioner Dunton says that it is a mistake. He declares that the young girl on the diamond frame, and the people on tandems, who have been spinning down the Sheridan Road, as well as those who visit Lincoln Park in the their carriages, want "rag time" music. He is of opinion that they need to be "jollied up," and he does not think "Oh, Lovely Swan" has this effect.

Mr. Hand, who has aspirations, and who desires to educate this city in the love of music which is good, called on a number of members of the Park Board and residents of the vicinity of the park, and to his chagrin found them to be of the same opinion.

"The concerts are for the people, so for goodness' sake give the people the music they enjoy," said one gentleman who invariably has his season ticket to the opera and to the Thomas concerts. "By all means let us enjoy ourselves as much as we can! Brahms is well enough in the Winter when one has his dress coat on and has dined, but after wheeling down from Winnetka in this weather it's more soothing to hear something that makes you forget the dust in your eyes and the ache in your throat."

So it seems more than likely that John A. Hand, leader of the Lincoln Park Orchestra, will have to chain his talents and outrage his taste by playing the songs that Sabel sings on the roof garden.

Mr. Hand was here, with a fiddle in his hand, when the lake receded and left the geological phenomenon known to property owners as the Austin Ridge. He has been playing ever since—has played at many of the old time dances, has known more women of wealth, perhaps, than any other musician in the city, and furnished the music for more notable weddings. He has seen Chicago grow up, and families of no importance push to the front, and build great ballrooms for him to play in, and raise sons and daughters for him to fiddle safely into matrimony. Hand knows every one worth knowing, and he is fond of communicating the fact. The other day he was talking about Marshall Field, the merchant.

"I said to him," remarked Hand, "that isn't the kind of programme you want for an occasion of that sort, Marshal. What you want is—"

"Do you call him by his first name like that?" asked his acquaintance. "Do you say Marshall?"

"Of course I say Marshal!" cried Hand, indignantly. "I always give him his title!"

He had suffered from a confusion of ideas, and had always paid particular court to Mr. Field because he believed him to be a Field Marshal.

Joseph Leiter to Live in New York.

Joseph Leiter, the brilliant, if ill-fated, wheat speculator, is to make New York his home in the future, as is evidenced by his signature to a mortgage recently placed by him on some Chicago property. He gave his address as the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and their two daughters will presently go to England to bid farewell to Mrs. Curzon before she leaves with her husband, the future Viceroy of India, for that distant land. Mr. Curzon has promised his wife an elephant of her own to ride when she reigns over the Indian Country.

The Leiter Summer residence is at Geneva Lake, which is certainly a stupid resort. The rich are so numerous and obtrusive there that the poor who go for a frolic are forced into a chastened if envious frame of mind by steam yachts, magnificent equipages, resplendent gardens, and all that; while the rich, on their part, gaitor to this country. The statements surrounded by as much formality as that maintained by them at home in the Winter. At the other resorts around Chicago this is not the case, perhaps because elsewhere there has not been such rivalry in building. Each house which goes up on the shores of the lovely lake is finer than the others, and one of the chief diversions of the ladies at Lake Geneva is in the exhibition of these Summer palaces.

Chicago is to have a new Summer resort by next year—one that is to be forced to success and made to "go"—something after the manner of the Chicago University. Whitefish Bay is the name of the new place, and, like most of the recreation spots of Chicagoans, it is in Wisconsin. Over a million dollars will be spent in the erection of a fire-proof hotel, a concert hall, a beer garden, bicycle house, and stables. Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, will run a line of steamers between Chicago and this point.

The Suabians in the city have recently held a festival at one of the groves. For three days they dressed in the costumes of the old time, when they lived under the rule of the Kaiser. They sang the songs of those days and drank pale wine. Folk story was told in tableaus, a concert was given, stories of the old days were recounted. All this was done to instruct the children in the usages, the tongue, the songs, and the games of the Fatherland of their fathers.

Chicago's Spectacular Fire.

Not since the burning of the cold storage building at the World's Fair has there been such a spectacular fire as the burning of the grain elevator at the foot of Orleans Street last Saturday night. It was owned by the Northwestern Terminal Elevator Company, and the loss on the elevator and contents was $150,000. Fortunately, a fair portion of the contents had been removed by vessels during the day or the loss would have been much greater. The elevator, standing, as it did, where it could light up the river with its vast vessel shipping, and the finest of business streets made, in its destruction, a magnificent sight, and one which many thousands of persons congregated to see. The vaudeville theatres, the roof gardens, parks, and boulevards, were deserted, and Saturday night amusement seekers assembled from every part of the city to witness the fire. The elevator was erected in 1871 by George Armour. Fortunately, no one was injured seriously, though many vessels had to be towed by tugs out of the way of danger, some of them ablaze and though the great fireboats plied their way back and forward beside the burning structure.

A clothing house in the city is giving away ice free in the crowded districts to whomever asks for it, and, if the plan works successfully, will continue to do so while the hot weather lasts. September, for reasons which the scientists now think they can explain, is one of the warmest months of the year in Chicago, and there are likely to be more deaths in that month from heat prostration than during the months of July and August. However, it is seldom hotter in this town than it has been during the past week. Tuesday work was almost an impossibility, and no one ventured forth unnecessarily from cover. The city looked as if it had been stricken with a plague, so quiet were the streets. The day saw three deaths on the streets, and countless prostrations, a number of which were expected to prove fatal.

The school census is revealing some curious things. For example, there are 2,5 fewer children under one year of age than there were a year ago, but a gain of 2,8 in children between 1 and 4 years of age. The children of actual school age number 344,903. The most crowded block in the city shelters 2,727 human souls, claiming Poland, Germany, Ireland, Russia, and Sweden for their fatherlands.

Stage Hands on a Strike.

There has been a strike among stage hands at the theatres, and impresarios, soubrettes, and proprietors have been forced to manipulate the scenery. As a result, there have been some amusing accidents, but as the public has been in the joke, these occurrences have not detracted from the general enjoyment.

The Kelcey-Shannon Company opened Power's new theatre—Hooley's historic house under new management—last Mon-

...with "The Flame and the Moth." Miss Fanchon Thompson, the protégée of Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams, who has achieved so many successes abroad, is expected in this city next month.

Count Waller M. de Proskewetz, the Consul General of Austria-Hungary to Chicago, kept open house one day this week, in celebration of the sixty-eighth birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The other foreign Consuls called, besides many natives of the country of Francis Joseph and a few Americans who have social or political connections with M. Proskewetz. High mass at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, in commemoration of the event, was well attended.

The week has seen its usual number of suicides, and one of peculiar pathos. Lucien Pierce, a respectable stenographer, took a fatal dose of morphine and left a note to an acquaintance, saying, "My last request is that you take care of my cat, Maj..., and give him the basement to roam over. If you care for him he will never wish to wander. He is a very timid cat, as you know, and cannot take care of himself. With my dying breath I ask you to care for him. He alone will miss me."

R. B. P.

A BICYCLE LAMP AND A PISTOL.

Mr. Lewis Called on Mrs. McMullen for the One—Mrs. Lewis Followed with the Other.

A handsomely-dressed woman of twenty-seven years was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, charged with having attempted to shoot Mrs. Elizabeth McMullen, a boarding house keeper of 222 State Street. The prisoner was Mrs. Maria Lewis, wife of William Lewis, a Superintendent for the Standard Oil Company, who resides at 60 Jefferson Avenue.

Mrs. McMullen says that she has been acquainted with the Lewises for years. A short time ago, while staying at Rockaway, she says that she chanced to meet Lewis. Learning that she was about to return to Brooklyn, he asked her if she would mind having her little son take his [Lewis's] bicycle lamp to the city and keep it for him until he should call for it. Mrs. McMullen says she agreed. On Thursday last, she says, Lewis called to get the lamp. He was invited into the parlor. They had just been in a conversation, when, she says, Mrs. Lewis walked into the room.

Mrs. Lewis was much excited, and had a revolver in her hand. Rushing toward Mrs. McMullen, she aimed the weapon at her and fired. Lewis sprang forward and knocked the revolver up so that the bullet struck the ceiling.

Mrs. McMullen says that there was a long and excited talk, and that finally the Lewises left the house, apparently reconciled. Detective Murphy, who arrested Mrs. Lewis, said she told him that her husband left the house some time ago, saying that he was going to Rockaway; that she became suspicious, and set a watch on him, with the result that she went to Mrs. McMullen's house on Thursday.

When arraigned Mrs. Lewis faced Magistrate Brenner with unruffled composure, and pleaded not guilty. The case was set down for examination on Tuesday, and Mrs. Lewis was paroled in Murphy's custody.

TIME TO FORGET THE MAINE.

Jersey City Mother Puts in a Claim to be Remembered.

ELBA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 27.—The members of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers at Camp Voorhees are now voting to decide whether they prefer mustering out or not. When the vote is finished the result will be made known to Gov. Voorhees and he will act in accordance with the decision of the men.

One of the men, a private from Jersey City, received this dispatch last evening: "Forget the Maine and remember your dear mother."

PRIEST'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Says a Chicago Editor Called Him a Traitor to This Country.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—Father Peter Klos, a Roman Catholic priest of Chelsea, Cloma County, Iowa, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court here to recover $50,000 damages from August Geringer, a Chicago Bohemian editor.

In the suit Father Klos alleges that Geringer has published libelous statements to the effect that the complainant had collected money for the Spanish cause and was a traitor to this country. The statements surrounded by as much formality as that maintained by them at home in the Winter. At the other resorts around Chicago this is not the case, perhaps because elsewhere there has not been such rivalry in building. Each house which goes up on the shores of the lovely lake is finer than the others, and one of the chief diversions of the ladies at Lake Geneva is in the exhibition of these Summer palaces.

Chicago is to have a new Summer resort by next year—one that is to be forced to success and made to "go"—something after the manner of the Chicago University. Whitefish Bay is the name of the new place, and, like most of the recreation spots of Chicagoans, it is in Wisconsin. Over a million dollars will be spent in the erection of a fire-proof hotel, a concert hall, a beer garden, bicycle house, and stables. Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, will run a line of steamers between Chicago and this point.

The Suabians in the city have recently held a festival at one of the groves. For three days they dressed in the costumes of the old time, when they lived under the rule of the Kaiser. They sang the songs of those days and drank pale wine. Folk story was told in tableaus, a concert was given, stories of the old days were recounted. All this was done to instruct the children in the usages, the tongue, the songs, and the games of the Fatherland of their fathers.

Chicago's Spectacular Fire.

Not since the burning of the cold storage building at the World's Fair has there been such a spectacular fire as the burning of the grain elevator at the foot of Orleans Street last Saturday night. It was owned by the Northwestern Terminal Elevator Company, and the loss on the elevator and contents was $150,000. Fortunately, a fair portion of the contents had been removed by vessels during the day or the loss would have been much greater. The elevator, standing, as it did, where it could light up the river with its vast vessel shipping, and the finest of business streets made, in its destruction, a magnificent sight, and one which many thousands of persons congregated to see. The vaudeville theatres, the roof gardens, parks, and boulevards, were deserted, and Saturday night amusement seekers assembled from every part of the city to witness the fire. The elevator was erected in 1871 by George Armour. Fortunately, no one was injured seriously, though many vessels had to be towed by tugs out of the way of danger, some of them ablaze and though the great fireboats plied their way back and forward beside the burning structure.

A clothing house in the city is giving away ice free in the crowded districts to whomever asks for it, and, if the plan works successfully, will continue to do so while the hot weather lasts. September, for reasons which the scientists now think they can explain, is one of the warmest months of the year in Chicago, and there are likely to be more deaths in that month from heat prostration than during the months of July and August. However, it is seldom hotter in this town than it has been during the past week. Tuesday work was almost an impossibility, and no one ventured forth unnecessarily from cover. The city looked as if it had been stricken with a plague, so quiet were the streets. The day saw three deaths on the streets, and countless prostrations, a number of which were expected to prove fatal.

The school census is revealing some curious things. For example, there are 2,5 fewer children under one year of age than there were a year ago, but a gain of 2,8 in children between 1 and 4 years of age. The children of actual school age number 344,903. The most crowded block in the city shelters 2,727 human souls, claiming Poland, Germany, Ireland, Russia, and Sweden for their fatherlands.

Stage Hands on a Strike.

There has been a strike among stage hands at the theatres, and impresarios, soubrettes, and proprietors have been forced to manipulate the scenery. As a result, there have been some amusing accidents, but as the public has been in the joke, these occurrences have not detracted from the general enjoyment.

The Kelcey-Shannon Company opened Power's new theatre—Hooley's historic house under new management—last Mon-

Fireman Killed at Laurel, Md.

LAUREL, Md., Aug. 27.—A fire, which originated in Milstead's livery stable, this morning destroyed that building and spread to the Herbert House and a small stable belonging to William Shaefer, both of which were also burned. Several residences in the vicinity were at one time on fire, but the timely arrival of a special train from Baltimore, bringing an engine, saved them. While Engine Company No. 10 of Baltmore was on its way back to the railroad station Charles Francke, a member of the fire company, missed his footing and fell under the fire engine, which passed over his head, killing him almost instantly.

Funeral Party Takes Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—At the meeting funeral in this city yesterday, and the mourners instead of using coaches, rode in a heavily draped trolley car to the cemetery. The funeral was that of Gertrude F. Deleot. There was a hearse containing the body, and the trolley car containing the mourners, followed it. It was the first time a trolley car had been used here by a funeral party. The local undertakers do not like the innovation, and say that if it is to continue it will ruin their business, as a trolley car can be hired much cheaper than several coaches.

FIRST OPEN-AIR GYMNASIUM

Outdoor Recreation League Opens Grounds at Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue.

PLACE IS FULLY EQUIPPED

Competent Instructors Will Teach the Youngsters How to Use Modern Gymnastic Apparatus—Kindergarten and Playground.

The Hudsonbank Gymnasium and Playground, on the Stryker estate, at Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, the first public outdoor gymnasium founded in this city, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The opening was under the auspices of the Outdoor Recreation League, which organization intends to have similar places of exercise and recreation for the rising generation founded in the various parts of the city where they are most needed.

The membership of the league includes all the athletic and Turner associations in this vicinity, as well as a number of settlement and educational societies. The former started the movement for outdoor gymnasiums several years ago, and although they met with setbacks several times did not give up the idea and eventually got the various settlement and reform societies to take up the scheme. The Outdoor Recreation League was then organized, its object being to obtain recognition of the necessity for recreation and physical exercise as fundamental to the moral and physical welfare of the young people, and to secure playgrounds and open-air gymnasiums in different parts of the city. The league was organized last Spring, and the opening of the Hudsonbank Gymnasium is an illustration of the progress made thus far.

The opening address was made by E. A. Curley, who dedicated the gymnasium to the public. In the absence of the Rev. Father J. D. Roach, in whose parish the grounds are situated, Charles B. Stover thanked the league. Seth T. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee on Summer Playgrounds and Special Schools, also made a brief address. There were about 2,000 persons present at the grounds, mostly children under twelve years of age.

The athletic programme included exhibitions by E. J. Wefers, J. Walsh, M. P. Halpin, and J. Flanagan. The latter gave an exhibition of throwing the fifty-pound weight. On his first try he threw the hammer into the edge of the crowd, but luckily no one was injured. A delegation of turners gave a good gymnastic exhibition.

The new grounds are equipped as well as the best gymnasium. A large steel frame stands in the centre of the grounds, to which all the stationary apparatus is attached. The apparatus includes parallel bars, vaulting horse, teeter ladder, horizontal and vaulting bars, chest bars, inclined poles, ladder, bridge ladder, climbing poles and ropes, rope ladder, traveling and flying rings, vaulting buck, and punching bag. A seven-lap cinder track to be used for athletic events is another feature.

The grounds will be cared for by J. F. Cartwright, who, with the assistance of several instructors, will initiate the youngsters into the use of the apparatus. Prof. Worth, who for seven years was director at the Armour Institute, in Chicago, and George Salmon, formerly gymnastic instructor of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, will take the boys in hand in a few days. Electric lights will be put in later on, and this will enable young men who are employed during the day to get some exercise. The instructors will be at the grounds from 8:30 A. M. until 8 o'clock in the evening. The place will be open to everybody. It is also intended to put the grounds in use during the Winter, when they will be flooded and the children can enjoy skating.

An important feature of the playground is the kindergarten, which is presided over by Miss Lilly Shannon. She appeared happy in the midst of about a hundred small children yesterday. Sand gardens and swings are provided in this part of the grounds.

Among the members of the league who were present yesterday were C. C. Burlingham and Dr. D. E. McSweeney of the Board of Education, J. E. Sullivan, J. J. Frawley, C. C. Hughes, and J. F. Harder of the Amateur Athletic Union, Moses Oppenheimer, Louis Stolber, J. K. Paulding, and Mrs. Charles R. Lowell.

BRIDGMAN SUES FOR DAMAGES.

Man Who Accused Him of Wearing His Clothes Is Ordered Arrested.

Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order for the arrest of George B. Boxill of 182 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, in a suit brought by Robert Bridgman of 604 Carlton Avenue to recover $5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment.

Boxill caused Bridgman's arrest on Aug. 10, charging that Bridgman had on a suit of clothes which had been stolen from him. It was found that Boxill was mistaken, and Bridgman was discharged.

WAR TAX DECISIONS.

Transfers of Stocks—Future Delivery Agreements—Insurance Policies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that memoranda of sales or transfers of stock or agreements to deliver the same at any future time are taxable under Clause 1 of Schedule A of the new revenue act at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 represented, and not at the uniform rate of 10 cents for each memorandum under the head of certificates in the same act.

The Commissioner has also held that in cases of reinsurance, where one insurance company reinsures the risks or parts of risks of another company, no stamp is required where the transaction is confined to book entries. But where the transaction involves the issue of a new policy, such policy is subject to the same tax as if it were an original instrument.

CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Important Questions Are Discussed—Address by President Ham.

At yesterday's conference of United States Appraisers one of the important questions discussed related to polished cotton yarn used for manufacturing purposes. The importer claimed that the dutiable weight was that of the yarn before it had been sized. The conference decided that the actual weight at the time of importation should be taken. This will add from 10 to 30 per cent. to the duty.

It was decided that 20 sen per roll should be added to the value of all matting imported from Hiogo, Japan. This is considered as equivalent to the freight to the port of shipment.

The St. Louis office had returned a certain German herb called pulsatilla as dutiable at one-fourth of a cent. per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem, as a drug advanced in value. The stuff was preserved in alcohol, and the conference decided to impose a duty of 60 cents a pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem, as for a medical preparation in which alcohol is used.

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers addressed the conference briefly. He said it had always been his desire to have the undervaluation of imports stopped. He still hoped to see this accomplished through methods now in use. He spoke of the importance of the office of Appraiser, and said that the Appraiser at this port was, in some respects, the most important officer in the United States Government.

The conference has yet to consider subjects under the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Divisions, and its sessions will continue for several days.

Sugar Examiner Appointed.

Appraiser Wakeman yesterday appointed Col. Peter French of Sag Harbor, L. I., a sugar examiner at the New York Public Stores. This is virtually a reappointment, Col. French having served in the same capacity under Appraiser Dutcher. Col. French is a veteran of the civil war and has served on the staffs of Gen. Emory and Gen. Sheridan.

FLATBUSH PASTOR ARRESTED.

The Rev. Christopher S. Williams Is Charged with Threatening to Kill a Painter.

The Rev. Christopher S. Williams, pastor of the Fenimore Street Methodist Church, Flatbush, was arrested yesterday charged with having flourished a revolver and threatening to blow out the brains of a painter named William E. Raynor. A warrant has also been issued for his son, Edward Williams, an officer of the church and Sunday school, who is charged with assaulting Dennis Collins of Jerome Avenue, Sheepshead Bay.

A house is being erected for Mr. Williams on Linden Boulevard, the contractor being James McKane, a brother of John Y. McKane. There has been some trouble between the pastor and the workmen, and on Friday night Mr. Williams got possession of the keys. Mr. Williams was in the house when the workmen arrived yesterday morning, and Collins, who is one of the carpenters, made some derogatory remarks about the pastor. The younger Williams happened to overhear them, and walked up to Collins to inquire what he meant by it. A few seconds afterward there was a fight, in which Collins got decidedly the worst of it.

Raynor then stepped up—to separate the combatants, he claims, but Mr. Williams took another view of it. The pastor suddenly emerged from the house and ordered the men to leave the premises. They claim that he enforced the demand by pointing a revolver at them and threatening to "blow their heads off." The two men, together with A. J. Cramer and Burt Magee, took to their heels, and did not stop until they reached the Grant Street Police Court, where they obtained warrants for the arrest of Mr. Williams and his son.

Mr. Williams was arrested by Court Officer McDermott and arraigned before Magistrate Teale. He pleaded not guilty, and the examination was set down for tomorrow morning. His parole was accepted, and he promised that his son would also be on hand.

The pastor says he interfered to rescue his son, who was being roughly handled by the four workmen. "They used profane language regarding me," he said, "and, of course, Edward ordered them to stop. Later, when he started for his office in Manhattan, they set upon him and beat him. Naturally I went to his aid, and I did catch up my revolver as I went. I ordered the men to desist at once, and I may possibly have raised the pistol. At any rate, the sight of it had the desired effect. You should have seen them scatter."

SECTIONAL FEELING DEAD.

One of the Results of Our War with Spain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—James Longstreet, United States Commissioner of Railroads, has arrived here in the course of an official inspection of the subsidized railroads. In an interview, he said:

"I believe what little, if any, sectional feeling still prevailed before the war is now entirely obliterated, and that the popular conviction that such feeling no longer exists is one of the grand achievements of the war with Spain."

WOMAN ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Condition of the Canadian-American Loan and Building Association.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Mrs. C. J. Quimby, one of the stockholders of the Canadian-American Loan and Building Association, brought suit to-day in the Superior Court for the appointment of a receiver for the association.

In the bill filed the complainant charges that liquidation of the affairs of the organization was brought on by a defalcation of $40,000 or $50,000 by F. H. Barry, formerly Vice President, and William Barry, the former Secretary and Treasurer. The complainant says that the association was so involved that at a meeting held last January it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation, and L. D. McCall was appointed to take charge of the company's assets. This compelled to submit to, notwithstanding the production of the record of Gen. Alger. It was shown to the President that Alger had little business ability, but that he had always had sense enough to pay well to have business men about him. That seemed to be an answer to all complaints, and it was hoped that that indication of business ability would serve to carry him through a peace term in the War Department. As has been set forth, President has placed great reliance upon all that has been told him by Adjt. Gen. Corbin. So has Secretary Alger. Indeed, with his superior knowledge and authority, Gen. Corbin has come so near to controlling plans and execution that he has been quite the most potent man in the service. An army officer of discernment, but indifferent skill as an artist, illustrated this situation by a sketch, in which he placed Gen. Corbin in a large circle, reaching out to one small circle on the left, which was the Secretary of War, and to another on the right, which was the White House. His grasp of the little circles was complete. "That is about the situation," said the officer. "When investigation begins, there will be frequent allusion to Gen. Corbin."

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War Department people can see a new war coming on, out of which the Secretary of War may not come unscathed, but which will give neither Gen. Sternberg, Gen. Ludington, nor Gen. Eagan any worry whatever. They may have some passing interest in it, but it will not be incidental to anything

to this particular officer in the field. The Major stood this sort of thing until it became unbearable. Then he concluded that he would ask for leave of absence to return to Washington to see if he could not secure a new detail or be permitted to resign. "If you will resign now," said his commander, "I will give you leave of absence." As he would not grant the desired leave on any other conditions, the Major wrote his resignation, placed it in the General's hands, and returned to Washington and to his home. The father of this young man is a Senator of very vigorous body and mind, and it is safe to say that he will remember something in addition to the Maine.

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"Loot" in the navy will certainly be attacked as an unworthy relic of barbaric war as soon as the Congress can get at the subject. There is no such thing as "loot" known to the navy by that name, but bounty and prize money are two forms of loot that remain to the naval service, while the army has been deprived of all chance of gain by despoiling the enemy against whom it volunteers or is enlisted to fight. Although it is believed that the men who killed Cervera's fleet at Santiago would have fought just as hard if they had been told that they would not win a cent of bounty money for destroying the enemy's property, and it is considered quite probable that they would have sacrificed the chance of prize money if they could have captured the four cruisers in shape to enable the Government to add them at once to the United States Navy, the principle of stimulating soldiers or sailors by assurances that they will personally gain by the distresses of the enemy is repugnant to officers of the navy, who are still privileged to win bounty or prize money, and to the army, which has parted with all prospect of gain by "loot" these many years. About the last time the army of the United States "looted" the enemy was at Mexico. The Mexicans, who had been brought up on Spanish notions of war, fully expected to be overrun when the city was captured, and to see the troops help themselves to whatever they could find. Gen. Scott, to head off the possible pillagers, made an arrangement in place of "loot" by which the city handed over to the army something like $400,000. That money was the foundation of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. The Cubans fully expected to "loot" Santiago. But they were disappointed. Uncle Sam will pay "Jack" for "looting" Cervera's fleet.

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Two departments of the Government are devoting much time and care to looking up markets for the surplus productions of the United States. The State Department, through the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and the Bureau of American Republics, is getting out information, procured by diplomatic officers and Consuls in all parts of the world, that is intended to enable the American agriculturist or manufacturer to keep posted as to the current and probable permanent needs of those who have not been our customers at all, or who appear to be reluctant or stationary customers. The Consuls are constantly on the lookout, evidently under strict orders, for opportunities to sell everything that we have in abundance, and they are responding from time to time to specific questions sent to them, seeking information about the best manner of introducing certain goods. Secretary Wilson has just issued from the Department of Agriculture pamphlets to show the general character, area, population, trade, and needs of Sweden and Norway, frankly with the intention of acquainting American producers with the conditions to be met if the United States expect to sell anything in those countries. There is no great promise yet in those countries, but, as in some other countries that have been buying more of us, it is apparent that the United States producers must be willing to accept low prices for what they sell. That admonition comes in many of the Consular reports, and it comes along with accounts of the rapid increase of trade in the hands of German, English, French, and other traders of less consequence who are willing to meet the needs of bidders for cheap goods. As a matter of course, this situation is to be met by the producers of the United States if they are to be in the race for their share of the world's trade.

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According to Secretary Gage, 139 telegraph companies have accepted the rates for sending Government telegraphic messages fixed by the Postmaster General, according to law. This list, which would astonish most persons who know of only one or two telegraph companies, enumerates about fifty telegraph companies that have their offices in New York City. Without making too close an examination, it might appear at first glance as if some of the lines enumerated were dead, and certainly some of the men named as connected with them have been dead many years. The Government has a table of rates for telegraphic service, to which it sticks very strictly. It pays at the rate of 1 cent a word for any distance up to 1,000 miles, 5 cents more on a message of twenty words for 1,500 miles, and 2 cents a word for distances of 2,000 miles or over. The night rate is 1 cent a word for distances of 2,000 miles, and 2 cents a word for distances exceeding 2,000 miles. E. G. D.

STEAMBOAT LINES AT WAR.

St. Lawrence River and Thousand Island Rates Badly Cut Into.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Clayton, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The two rival steamboat lines, the Richelieu and Ontario, and the Thousand Island companies, are waging a bitter war. For years the Richelieu people have had no competitors in the Montreal run; but this Summer the Folgers of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company put the New York and the Empire State on the run between Clayton and Montreal. In order to retaliate, the Richelieu Company assigned the Columbian, and Caspian to the island runs. These boats, being under Canadian registry, are obliged to run back and forth between American and Canadian ports, or at least to touch at a Canadian port before returning to the American resorts, so as not to violate the coastwise law.

The result of the competition has been a cut in prices. The fifty-mile "ramble" trip among the islands now costs 25 instead of 50 cents. The excursion to Kingston, Ontario, one of the most popular trips among the islanders, has been cut from 50 to 15 cents, and one company throws in a free ride on the Kingston trolley line, while the other obtains for its passengers a carriage drive through the city for the nominal price of 10 cents. On several occasions lately the boat with the fewest passengers has invited everybody on the dock to take a free ride.

A HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN.

Amanda Green, a Denver Negress, Said to be the Author.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 25.—Amanda Green, an old colored woman, who has lived in Cripple Creek since its discovery, is the author of the song, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," which has been adopted as a National anthem by the American soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines. Edward Carberry, a member of the Denver detective force, is authority for this statement. His story of the origin of this popular song is as follows:

"An actor named Ernest Hogan got the words and tune from his old 'Mammy,' and went around singing it on the stage. I was night watchman up there at the time, and heard 'Mandy Green crooning snatches of the song long before it ever appeared in print.

"Whenever she was drunk, she would get a knife and start after somebody. At 3 o'clock in the morning the dance halls closed, and after that the negroes gathered at the saloons and spent the rest of the night singing and yelling. 'Mandy traveled with a negro named Tripp, a buck and wing dancer, who arrived at the creek with some theatrical troupe and got stranded there. I threw her in jail, but after that every once in a while she would get out in the street and sing:

"'You've got to be a ma man, or I'll have no man at all;
Or there'll be a hot time in Old Town to-night.'

"And then she called around at Jerden's saloon a good deal, and would change the words to, 'There'll be a hot time in Jerden's to-night.' I had to drag her to jail once when the snow was three feet deep.

"Hogan came to the creek with a show playing 'Tennessee,' and he heard 'Mandy singing her favorite song in one of the saloons. He got the tune and fixed up the words to suit himself, but he kept the title. I don't know who claims to have written the song, but I know that 'Mandy Green sang it long before it was ever thought of, and Ernest Hogan got the idea of singing it on the stage, where it became so popular that an Eastern writer styled it 'a new National anthem.'"

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The Decrease in the Membership of the League of American Wheelmen Continues.

THE MEMBERS NOW ALARMED

Their Former Confidence that the Decline Was Only Temporary Has Given Place to Genuine Concern—Among the Clubs.

Widespread concern has been entertained by almost every rider of the bicycle at the apparent decadence of the League of American Wheelmen, as evinced by a steady decline since the first month of the present year. The decrease has been continuous and marked, and the league of today is not much more than three-fourths the size it was on Jan. 1. It has been an inexplicable subsidence, and the only ray of hope—the belief that at the return of peace and the disbandment of the armies of young athletes, the organization will be rejuvenated—has been eagerly hugged by many.

Contentions arising on numerous occasions from the disputes of cycle racers, or the small sins of the racing fraternity, have directed a deal of unfavorable comment to the league; and the gorge of others, particularly friends of the defeated, has been turned against the organization because of the bitter and sometimes personal tempests in teapots in the course of league politics. The thoughtful members of the organization, however, have not lost sight of the main object of the league, and they appreciate what it is doing to establish the rights of wheelmen and to obtain for them privileges compatible with respect for the rights of others.

It is this thoughtful portion—a large majority of the membership—that has watched with sorrow the weekly decline in strength. In January the league had passed the hundred thousand mark, and the officers talked confidently of an organization of a quarter million strong that would be irresistible against an individual or corporation that discriminated against wheelmen. As the weekly membership bulletins were issued thereafter, gradually the disenchantment came. Soon the decrease caused uneasiness, then anxiety. Now the feeling is that some very forcible means must be taken, or the grand old organization will fall to ruin.

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The gradual decline from the one hundred thousand mark in January to about 85,000, six months later has already been previously described. July 1 the membership was 86,920, New York being 21,455, Pennsylvania 21,022, and Massachusetts 12,132. For the next four weeks the Massachusetts State Division gained in general, and the other divisions generally declined. Aug. 5 the league total was 83,514, with New York at 20,490, Pennsylvania, 16,619, and Massachusetts, 12,558.

After the week of the National Meet at Indianapolis the figures revealed some betterment, but not much. For that week the total gain was 805, and the total membership 81,109. Of these Indiana contributed 327, whereas the week before its increase was but 7. During the meet week, New York added 104 new members, Pennsylvania 149, and Massachusetts 71. Last year, however, for the corresponding time the weekly increase was 3,640.

The report of last week shows an abnormal gain, for Indiana, of 551, due to the meet additions, and giving Indiana a total of 2,980 members. The total gain was 950 members, giving the present membership of the league as 81,305. New York is now 19,621, Pennsylvania 18,164, and Massachusetts 12,658. At the corresponding time last year the league membership was 97,525; New York, 25,351; Pennsylvania, 23,074, and Massachusetts, 11,653.

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In a recent conversation touching upon the future outlook of the sport of cycling, a member of a large importing house, who is also an enthusiastic wheelman, said: "In my opinion, the bicycle club, as ordinarily constituted, has reached its highest stage of development. A bicycle rider of either sex no longer excites curiosity or comment, but is regarued as a permanent factor in the everyday life of the community. Public interest in club runs, centuries, and parades having waned to a considerable extent, innovations of a radical nature may reasonably be expected.

"Speaking for myself, I believe the Country Cycle Club, now in process of formation at Berkeley Oval, introduces a new era in the history of cycling organizations, and that it will particularly appeal to gentlemen who have for various reasons hitherto held aloof from membership in wheeling clubs. The absence of uniform, mileage competitions, runs, parades, and other features, as well as the special attention paid to the social side of the wheelman's life, will doubtless prove attractive to those who have hitherto been unable to gratify their personal inclinations. Wheelmen among my social and business acquaintances who have heard of the project enthusiastically indorse it, and agree with me that it fills a long-felt want, and is likely to prove a distinct success."

The Committee on Admissions are Wendell Baker, Lieut. Horace C. Du Val, Edwin Gould, and Dr. Seneca D. Powell.

The Country Cycle Club will occupy a spacious clubhouse at Berkeley Oval, Morris Heights. It has no connection with any other bicycle club, and the utmost care is exercised in the admission of members. Its membership, which already exceeds 350, includes many gentlemen prominent in the social, professional, and busines world.

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The Century Wheelmen of New York, whose cycling gymkhana and carnival is at present attracting much attention among bicycle riders, was organized March 2, 1895, and is therefore not quite three and a half years old. The charter members, eighteen in number, were as follows: Warde Bingley, W. A. Barker, J. V. Bradley, W. T. Crooks, P. Donohue, P. J. Fisher, William Freeman, Matthew Gibb, (present President,) C. A. Guibert, William P. Hepburn, Charles Kraemer, (present Captain,) George J. Kraemer, A. Leiser, W. L. Miller, E. D. Moore, A. C. Mount, J. T. Reppke, and A. H. Wilkens, a majority of whom are still identified with the club. The present membership is 423.

A large number of well-known amateur riders are entering for the open events of the gymkhana and carnival. The prizes consist of diamond jewelry valued at nearly $600. William H. Anderson, the well-known century rider, is Chairman of the Committee on Sports. All entries should be sent to him at 146 West Seventy-first Street.

The two-mile wheel race promises to arouse a great deal of enthusiasm. The first mile the rider uses his own wheel, then draws lots and uses some one else's wheel; therefore it is to his interest to ride as fast as possible, for the owner of the last wheel in (and not the rider) wins the prize.

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The extension of the Long Island Wheelmen's clubhouse has been begun and the attractiveness and comfort of their quarters will be considerably enhanced when the work is completed. Besides outside alterations the job will include considerable inside work, and as all the material must be taken through the old clubhouse, the work has been hurried as much as possible. According to the plans of the Building Committee, when all is finished, the billiard tables will have been taken from their former location and set up on the third floor. The shower baths, once on the third floor, will have been relegated to the extension. The assembly room and parlor will be located on the second floor, and the former locker room and parlor will be made one room, with a new window pierced in the wall. The interior will also be decorated. The day of opening in the changed club home will probably be observed with something in the line of a celebration.

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At the instigation of the Prussian War Office, it is reported, an investigation has been made to determine whether the consumption of small quantities of sugar render the muscles capable of renewed exertion. The experience of mountain climbers, who find that after arduous efforts the desire for sweets is greatly increased, led to the investigation, it is said.

A well-known road rider was used as the subject of the tests, and after a severe amount of muscular labor in the shape of fast and hard riding, it was found that better results were obtained when sugar was given. The theory advanced is that t wheelman's blood had become very poor sugar in consequence of the rider's severe muscular strain, and the administration small quantities of sugar had an invigorating effect.

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The firemen will leave no stone unturn to make their athletic and bicycle race me a great success. Entries are pouring new from the police, firemen, and let carriers from all the boroughs. It has be found necessary to engage the Pastim training grounds, at Sixty-sixth Street a the East River, for all the firemen w have entered the athletic events. Thom Delaney, the well-known ex-champion fi mile runner, will handle all the firem All the athletic events have been han capped, so that hard-fought finishes will the result. The bicycle events are attra ing the attention of all the fast men in t three departments on both sides of the r "The Brooklyn men are training on t cycle path early every morning, and th they can beat the "Manhattanites." E tries close with Chief Castles, White a Elm Streets, Sept. 7.

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The Pontiac Wheelmen of New York we organized Tuesday evening with nearly fi members present. The temporary office are: President—William H. Mackey; V President—J. H. McLean; Treasurer—Ju son Johnson; Recording Secretary—Da Dooley; Corresponding Secretary—Aug Gruno; Financial Secretary—Martin G more. The club at present occupies quarte at the Riverview Hotel, One Hundred a Twelfth Street and Riverside Drive.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

A New Haven Alderman is trying to ha adopted an ordinance prohibiting low han bars, on the supposition that a rider us them cannot see what he is approachi It is similar to a bit of legislation enac in Washington, D. C., which the Supre Court declined to enforce.

There will be a combined ladies' run the Battery Wheelmen and the Vigil Cycle Club to New Dorp, S. I., to-day. this is to be the last ladies' run of the s son, the members of both clubs will and make it the most interesting run the year. Unattached riders are welcome attend this run.

Some of the cycle racers are urging a t to the Pacific coast for the coming Wint and the scheme is being quite extensiv talked about. It is said Chairman Alb Mott of the National Racing Board fav the project, and may raise the ban fr outlawed coast tracks in the hope of w ning back the Western deserters from league.

To prevent jockeying and loafing amo riders, a novelty in bicycle racing has be introduced at Indianapolis. The riders started in ignorance of the distance t must race, and when they are off the jud confer and agree upon the distance. knowing whether they must race a quar of a mile, or five miles, the riders are l hustling in the liveliest fashion from st to finish.

AMONG THE HARLEM OARSME

Crews Entered in Middle States R gatta Devoting Every Spare Moment to Training.

Harlem River oarsmen entered in the M dle States regatta on Labor Day have b unusually active during the past week, a every spare moment has been devoted training. Several of the crews have gro so enthusiastic, the First Bohemian B Club's senior eight especially, that t take two practice spins daily, one at 6 the morning and one at 7 in the eveni This zealous training on the part of crews not only insures the success of regatta, but gives promise of some intere ing and well-contested races. The en list, which closes to-morrow, is the ban one of the association.

The Harlem River boys do not intend allow the Pennsylvania Barge Club to ca off so many events this year as it did last year's regatta, when the Pennsyl nians won five out of nine races. It is said that the Pennsylvania Barge Club a very fast senior four-oared shell cr but the Harlem Rowing Club has a four that will give it a hard race. The First Bo emian Boat Club's senior eight is row in excellent form, and they are looked u by many local oarsmen as winners. Ca Chrastel says the men were never in be condition for a hard race.

Capt. Harry Vought of the Atalanta B Club has given up the idea of enterin a junior eight-oared crew in the Mi States regatta, but will make five o entries, as follows: E. W. Gailliard, surprised everybody by winning the ju single in 1895, will row in the intermed singles; Dempsy and Rooney will row junior race; Capt. Vought is entered for quarter-mile dash, and there will be ju and intermediate four-oared gig crews. only entry the Friendship Boat Club make in the Middle States regatta is Smith in the junior single shell event. Hirsch of the Wyanokes is training the same race and he will be the only e his club will make.

Capt. John Binzen has finally de upon the following junior eight for Middle States: Dr. E. Monoghan, bow J. Conlon, No. 2; W. Clark, No. 3; C. Hayes, No. 4; J. J. Ryan, No. 5; H. Reddy, No. Chicherio, No. 7; Capt. Binzen, stroke, E. T. Clark, coxswain. A number of cha have been made in the crew since it sta training a month ago; but it is beli now that the men, seated as they have for the past week, do the best work and more speed out of the boat than h tofore. Capt. Binzen has the crew on the water every evening at 6:30 o'clock, gives them a lively six-mile pull.

The quarter-mile dash of the Mi States regatta for a handsome medal of by President James Pilkington promise to be one of the most interesting races of day. All the Harlem River cracks entered and it is said that Marsh and J nal of Philadelphia will row. The Da less Boat Club has a junior eight-o crew that promises to give a good ac of itself on Labor Day.

DECATUR BOY FATALLY SHOCKED

Tried to Rescue Companion Entan ed and Burning in a Live Wire.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 27.—John Ham six years of age, while playing in the at his home to-day became entangled a live electric-light wire. The nine-yea son of James Lee tried to pull him out was instantly killed by the shock. Y Hamilton was burned from head to foot will die.

The wire was a private telegraph that had fallen over a trolley wire and the yard.

SICK MAN SUES A BUTCHE

$1,000 Damages Asked in Chicago for Illness Due to Beef.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—P. R. Barnes, a yer of 2,787 North Forty-fourth Street, has become a vegetarian. It was a simple t ing which changed his habits. It was sch rostomapinguecola.

In the bill for damages which he file in the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Ba nes says that he bought the thing at the eat market of Foster & Scarritt, at 4,134 S uth Halsted Street. He took it home, wra ped up in a paper, and didn't know it was angerous. It looked like a square meal because it was concealed in a big roa of beef. Barnes and his family ate the eef. The next day all were sick.

"You've all got 'sclerostomapinguecolisteritis,'" said the doctor, after he had examined the patients. "What's th t?" gasped Mr. Barnes. "Well, it's an expensive disease," replied the medical man It was in his bill in the court. Mr. Ba nes said he paid $1,000 in doctors' bills and drugs before he and his family recov red. He sues the butchers for damages to that amount.

Chicagoan Dies, Aged 97.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—George Fairbank, born seven days before the end of the eighteenth century, died Tuesday in Morgan Park in the house where he had ved for twenty-five years. Mr. Fairbank was born Dec. 24, 1800, near Boston. He came from old New England stock, and his father served in the War of the Revolution. When the civil war broke out he emulated the example of his father by enlisting as a volunteer. Despite his age of over xty years, he served two and a half years and received his honorable discharge.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Rain Interferes with the Sport, but the Horses Continue to Make Fast Time.

ADDITIONS TO THE 2:10 LIST.

Caid and Bingen Join the Speedy Company, Making Twelve Newcomers This Season—The Readville Programme—Speedway Becoming Popular.

Heavy rains last week well-nigh spoiled the harness racing programmes at several tracks, notably at Glens Falls, where the opening of the Grand Circuit meeting was postponed two days on account of bad weather. It became necessary to crowd the four days' programme into the last three days of the week, thus curtailing the revenues of what promised to be a successful meeting. Altogether the experience of the Glens Falls management was about as discouraging as that of last year, when the weather conditions were unfavorable. It has been considered from the first a rather hazardous undertaking to hold a Grand Circuit meeting in so small a town as Glens Falls, and after two unprofitable attempts it appears doubtful if another will be made. No difficulty would be experienced in filling the place if Glens Falls should decide to drop out of the circuit.

Whatever troubles may befall track managers, the horses continue to win laurels and break records. Within the last ten days two more additions have been made to the 2:10 trotting list, neither of which stands to the credit of the Grand Circuit. These make a total of twelve 2:10 trotters thus far this season. The two newcomers are:

Caid, br. h., foaled in 1893; record, 2:09¼, made at Joliet, Ill., Aug. 19; sire, Highwood, 2:21½, by Nutwood, 2:18¾; dam, Ni Kita Cossack, by Don Cossack, 2:28.

Bingen, b. h., foaled in 1893; record, 2:09¾, made at Portland, Me., Aug. 22; sire, May King, 2:20, by Electioneer; dam, Young Miss, by Young Jim.

The latest reports show that nearly 700 horses have entered the 2:30 trotting list since the opening of the season. These figures are a revelation of the wealth of the breeding interests of the country. They have never been equaled or approached in any former year.

This Week's Events at Readville.

This week all the leading campaigners of the season will participate in the Grand Circuit meeting at Readville, Mass., the track made famous last year by the performance of Star Pointer in beating the two-minute mark. The entry lists for this meeting are among the strongest secured by any association this year. The leading event will be the Massachusetts Stake of $5,000 for trotters of the 2:14 class. The probable starters are Stambouletts, Directum Kelly, Grattan Boy, Caracalla, Hustler, Jupe, Belle J., Tomboy, Mattie Patterson, Nico, Battleton, and Preston. Of these, Directum Kelly, Mattie Patterson, Nico, and Battleton are new-comers in the 2:10 list. The real contest is expected to be between Directum Kelly, owned by James Butler of this city, and Nico, the property of J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston. Many New Yorkers will go down to see the race, and a friendly rivalry between the two cities will add to the interest of the contest.

There will be two other fast trotting races at the meeting. In the 2:08 class the entries include Captain Jack, Grace Hastings, Dan Cupid, The Abbot, and Pilot Boy. The 2:11 class will be contested by Bingen, Alcidalia, Cresceus, Tommy Britton, Pat Watson, and perhaps others. Bingen, Tommy Britton, and Cresceus are among the new 2:10 trotters, while Alcidalia's entry is thought to add another element of uncertainty to the contest. This will be the mare's first start in the Grand Circuit this season, and she is said to be particularly fit.

The pacers are expected to share equally with the trotters the honors of the meeting. In the 2:10 pacing class the California four-year-old, Searchlight, appears to have a sure thing, as the field opposed to him will be weak. A memorable struggle, however, is expected when Roan Wilkes, Planet, Anaias, Chehalis, Anaconda, Frank Bogash, and Bumps face the starter in the 2:08 class. On form, this should be the fastest race of the meeting. It may decide the question of the relative merits of the California pacers, Searchlight and Chehalis, as the former was beaten recently by Roan Wilkes. The other fast pacing race will be the 2:08 class, in which the probable starters are Refina, Prince Alert, Courier Journal, Sally Toler, Quadriga, and Giles Noyes.

Star Pointer and His Rivals.

In popular interest, of course, the event of the Readville meeting will be the attempt of Star Pointer to lower the record of 1:59¼, which he established there one year ago today. It is believed that under favorable conditions he will accomplish the feat without difficulty. He has paced one mile this season in 1:59¼ and another in 1:59½, and on neither occasion were the conditions entirely satisfactory.

The owners of other fast pacers do not yet cease to dispute Star Pointer's supremacy, but no horse thus far has displayed the ability to approach the performances of Mr. Murphy's great side-wheeler. Joe Patchen's first public appearance this season was at Joliet, Ill., week before last, when his owner, C. W. Marks, drove him a mile in 2:03. It is understood that Mr. Marks has dispensed with the services of Peter V. Johnson, and will train and drive the horse himself through the Fall campaign.

The proposition to offer a big purse for a two-minute pacing class, in order to give Star Pointer an opportunity to meet all of his rivals at one time, is attracting considerable attention. Turf, Field and Farm, which first made the suggestion, says in its latest issue: "At Joliet, Aug. 18, Star Pointer paced against time in 1:59½, and, everything considered, it was a very great performance. Aug. 20, over the same track, Joe Patchen, driven by his owner, paced in 2:03. At Buffalo last week W. J. Andrews drove John R. Gentry a preparatory mile in 2:06, last quarter in 29½ seconds. There was talk at Buffalo about the ability of Chehalis to pace three times in 2:01. All these things show that the time-destroying pacers are getting into shape. Last week we suggested a two-minute class. The right time for it would be the first week in October. There is no telling how many people would go to see such a race, and the winner would emerge from the contest a champion of champions."

Speedway Growing in Popularity.

Although many of the driving men of the city have been away at Summer resorts ever since the Harlem Speedway was opened, the use of the driveway has been steadily on the increase. Toward evening on the hot days of last week horsemen found a pleasant relief from the oppressive atmosphere of the city in a spin over the course, and on several occasions the roadway was uncomfortably crowded. It is apparent that the completion of the Speedway will result in a large increase in the number of New Yorkers devoted to the sport of pleasure driving. Evidence of this is said to have been shown already by the increasing demand for fast road horses. Among those who have taken to the road recently is ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, who is seen regularly on the Speedway riding behind the handsome chestnut gelding Heckscher, once one of Col. Lawrence Kip's prize winners at Madison Square Garden.

The attractions of Newport have not proved sufficient to draw the veteran road driver Frank Work away from New York since the Speedway was opened. He is out every day when the weather will permit, and enjoys the sport immensely, but is not entirely satisfied with the surface of the roadway. In criticism of it he says: "The top soil is not right. When you wet it you are splattered with a yellow stuff that looks like Jersey clay, and when it is left dry it is hard as stone and breaks or scales under the feet of the horse. Why was not soil like that on Fleetwood used? The work cost enough, goodness knows."

Lewis G. Tewksbury uses the Speedway regularly, driving Robert J., the ex-champion pacer.

Harness Racing Notes.

Entries will close Sept. 3 for the races to be held in connection with the Queens County Fair at Mineola Sept. 20 to 24.

It is reported that the California three-year-old pacer Klatawah, 2:06¾, will be sold at auction this Fall.

James Butler owns a two-year-old sister of Directum Kelly named Phyllis Kelly.

J. V. Baylis of New Hyde Park, L. I., has purchased the pacing mare Venora, by Tennessee Wilkes, dam Violetta. The mare is a full sister to Star Pointer.

C. M. Jewett, Secretary of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, has been appointed export certificate agent of the National Trotting Association at the port of Boston.

It is reported that Lewis G. Tewksbury has sold the racer John R. Gentry, 2:00¾, to E. H. Harriman.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

The Holmes-Freedman muddle is apparently not at an end, and promises eventually to terminate in a legal fight between the New York Club and the National League. The League has always endeavored to avoid being involved in a court proceeding, but unless the trouble is adjudicated soon it will be compelled to defend itself. When the trouble occurred it was looked upon as a trifling matter which could be settled without a serious row, but it seems now as though the National League, through its Board of Directors, has made a grave mistake. The Directors claimed that they had the authority to try the charge against Holmes, and, according to Section 36 of the constitution, they acted legally when they suspended Holmes as a punishment for his insulting remark in the game in New York on July 25. The constitution of the National League names the Board of Directors as the sole tribunal to determine disputes between clubs, and also says that it shall at once consider any complaint preferred by a club against a manager or player of another club for conduct in violation of any rule or conduct prejudicial to the good repute of the game. The board is also given power to discipline the offender. The constitution also states that the decision of the board is final, and a case cannot be reconsidered or reopened. Whether this applies to a controversy between two clubs or where a charge is made against a player is a matter of conjecture.

When Holmes secured an injunction compelling the Baltimore club to play him, it set several magnates to thinking very hard. They were aware that if Holmes played, and the League could not prevent him, it would cause a general protesting of games. Then without any authority apparently from the League, several members of the Board of Arbitration sent dispatches to the various members of the Board of Directors asking them to rescind the suspension of Holmes, which they immediately did, without meeting to reconsider the case or notifying the interested clubs. This last decision of the Board of Directors gives Holmes freedom to play, and allows the offense to go unpunished. The New York Club, however, has spoken through Edward E. McCall, its Treasurer, and it is determined to have Holmes punished for what the New York Club terms a clear violation of the rules. The fine which was imposed on the New York Club for forfeiting the game in which Holmes caused the row cannot, says the New York representative, be legally paid to the Baltimore Club, as the board when it suspended Holmes decided that the fine was to be paid to the Baltimore Club only after that club had complied with the decision suspending Holmes. When the decision was rescinded no disposition of the fine was made, and the New York Club, if the money is paid to the Baltimores, will sue the League.

Treasurer McCall, who is a lawyer, claims that the board had no power to rescind its action. The case, he says, will be pushed to the end unless deference is shown to the New York Club. It is not its intention to pursue and hound Holmes, but the offense, he says, should not go unpunished. A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Club will be held in a few days and the trouble will be thoroughly discussed. A. H. Soden of the Boston club, who is a stockholder in the local club, will probably be present. Mr. Soden denounced the suspension of Holmes. The New York Club is determined to fight the case to the end.

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The New York team began their final Western trip rather unsuccessfully. The first two games in Cleveland proved disastrous. It was the same old tale over again; the team could not hit safely at the right time. There is not another team in the league whose pitchers have held opposing teams down to fewer hits, but all this good pitching goes for naught because of the team's weak batting. Rusie, in the second Cleveland game, allowed only five base hits, and still had to suffer defeat, as the locals could make only one hit off Powell. The team, however, still has hopes of getting into the fight, but the hopes will be shattered unless some good batting is developed.

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Davis's injuries will probably keep him out of the game for another week. In the meantime Doyle is filling his position at short admirably, and as Tiernan is again back in his old position, the team is not so badly crippled as it was on the first Western trip. Grady, who was compelled to accompany the team, although too ill to play, has been allowed to rest, and is expected to be able to play in a few days.

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There is a movement among certain well-known players to organize a players' protective association. The recent action in the Holmes case has given the scheme a boom, and it is said that at least one player in every team is at work to perfect the schema. The players want to protect themselves, and all cases of oppression on the part of the owners and Presidents will be fought out in the courts. It is intended to retain counsel by the year. This is not the first time the players have tried to form an organization of their own. The Brotherhood League was also started by the players, who thought that they were not receiving a square deal, and its disbandment after one unsuccessful season convinced the players of their folly, as it caused a general slump in baseball, which lasted for several years, and also caused a reduction in salaries. The Presidents and owners will probably take a hand in this new scheme if it proves to menace the future of the game.

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The Brooklyn team is certainly having its ups and downs this season, but in spite of its poor showing it is doubtful whether the club is losing money. The Brooklyn Club is this season playing what may be called a cheap team. With probably two exceptions, the salaries range below the $1,800 mark. The attendance at the home grounds since June 1 has been very poor but the team has played to "good houses" on the road.

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President Ebbits, who essayed to guide the Brooklyn team this season, has had very little success, but he frankly admits that the men are doing just as much as they are capable of. He maintains that he is trying in every manner to strengthen the team, but is unable to secure better material. The consensus of opinion among the Brooklyn "rooters" is that Mr. Ebbets can secure plenty of good material if he will offer a suitable price, but cannot expect to get good players for a small sum. He is now reported to have tried to secure Tom Daly, who two years ago was not considered fast enough for the Brooklyn team. Daly played second base in Brooklyn a number of years, but, like all veterans, dropped out. He was sold to the Milwaukee Club, and is at present a member of that team. Mr. Ebbets is placing a great deal of confidence in his young players, some of whom have never played in a big league before. These youngsters, he claims, will hold their own with the cracks next season. The club has certainly some promising players, but they are neither third basemen, short stops, or first basemen, and it is at these positions that the Brooklyn team needs strengthening. The pitchers have done their part of the work well during the season, but did not receive the proper support in the field or at the bat.

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A series of games has been arranged between the West New York Field Club and the Hoboken team. The first game will be played this afternoon at Weehawken. Foster will pitch for the West New York Field Club. Last week he held the Clevelands down to five scattered hits.

The Fifty-eighth Annual State Fair.

Arrangements are rapidly nearing completion for the opening of the fifty-eighth annual State Fair at Syracuse Aug. 29 to Sept. 3. Attractions at the fair are numerous this year, including an exhibition of horses by C. J. Hamlin, an elaborate art display, a fish exhibit, a bench show of dogs, and the usual extensive exhibits of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and farm products and machinery. Wednesday, Aug. 31, will be Grand New York Day at the fair. C. E. Lambert has arranged for a special train to leave over the West Shore Railroad from Forty-second Street and Hudson River at 8:15 P. M. on Tuesday, arriving in Syracuse Wednesday morning. This train will carry officials and distinguished guests. Vice President Hamilton Busbey will have charge of the train. Mayor Van Wyck has promised to be present on Greater New York Day, and Pain has arranged to give a grand exhibition of fireworks in the evening.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

An Increased Interest in the Newport Horse Show Has Been Evinced This Year.

WELL-KNOWN BOX HOLDERS

New Sporting Club for Morristown, N. J., Where Gymkhana Games, Polo Playing, and Trap Shooting Will Be the Principal Attractions.

Never before in the history of the show was more interest evinced than in the horse show which is to be held shortly on the Casino grounds at Newport, R. I. Reports from the Summer resort indicate a larger entry list than ever, and there is a demand greater than the supply for boxes. The hackney classes' promise to fill exceptionally well, and will prove especially interesting. Eben D. Jordan of Boston has already engaged ten stalls and four loose boxes in the Ocean House stables, and will exhibit his renowned hackney and harness horses. Frederick C. Stevens of the Maplewood Stock Farm, Attica, N. Y., will make a large exhibit of his hackneys, Langton Perfofmer, Lady Sutton, Clifton, and other champion horses.

The list of entries which began pouring in last week included the following: Frederick H. Allen, pony, imported Moonlight, in the pony and polo pony classes; H. Mortimer Brooks, roadster Hunola, by Star Wilkes, dam Lizzie C.; Hugo de Fretsch, pony The Rat, in Classes 33 and 41; Miss Beatrice Goelet, pony Ruby, Class 42; Robert Walton Goelet, roadster, Miss Woodline; Henry B. Kane, jumper Victor; Miss Jeanne King, pony Tommy Toddles; Miss Alice C. Rogers, black mare Lady; E. T. H. Talmage, saddle mare Patsey McCord; Miss Charlotte Whiting, bay mare Lorna Doone; Miss Angelica L. Gerry, bay gelding Idle Boy, Class 21; Peter Goelet Gerry, brown mare Starlight, Classes 8, 15, and 19; brown mare Twilight, Classes 37 and 38; Robert L. Gerry, brown gelding Student, Classes 12 and 17; bay gelding Suitor, Class 14; pair brown geldings Schoolmaster and Scholar, Class 27; four-in-hand coach, Class 30; chestnut gelding Spaniard, Classes 35, 42, 43, and 47.

Following are the boxholders: Mrs. F. O. French, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas F. Cushing, Harold Brown, Mrs. J. C. Gray, Mrs. J. F. Pendleton and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. G. de Forest and Mrs. F. Keene, Eben D. Jordan, George von L. Meyer, Paul Andrews, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Herman Duryea, E. Rollins Morse and Henry Clews, Mrs. Burke Roche, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Pembroke Jones, E. J. Berwind, H. D. Burnham, Commodore G. H. Perkins, United States Navy; Prescott Lawrence, C. A. Bristed, Robert Goelet, Mrs. W. S. Wells, Gordon Prince and Miss Lyman, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, J. B. Swayne, J. De Forest Danielson, J. B. M. Grosvenor, O. H. P. Belmont, Benjamin Shaw, A. T. Kemp, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, W. W. Sherman, H. A. C. Taylor, Potter Palmer, W. R. Travers, S. F. Barger, William Grosvenor, Mrs. J. A. Codman, R. Winans, H. McK. Twombly, G. H. Warren, Jr., Henry T. Sloane, D. H. King, Jr., W. Nathaniel Thayer, E. D. Bolt, H. H. Hunnewell, Mrs. F. G. Tinker, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, H. F. Proctor, and G. N. Hutton.

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The Morris County Horse and Gun Club has been organized at Morristown, N. J. It will be prominently identified with amateur sports in which the horse and gun figure. The club's home is to be the Morristown Driving Park, which has a half-mile track. Included in the contemplated improvements to the club grounds are increased stable accommodations, a clubhouse, polo field, shooting grounds, &c. The club will be conspicuous in fashionable life in Morristown and thereabouts, providing a diversion that has long been desired. Gymkhana games, four-in-hand and tandem meets, races, polo, jumping, and contests at the traps will be features during the season.

The membership will be limited and composed of representative patrons of gentlemen's sports from Morristown, Madison and Bernardsville. The officers are John M. Shaw, President; Elliot Smith, Vice President; De Witt C. Flanagan, Treasurer; Regnal D. Woodward, Secretary, and William S. Blitz, Assistant Secretary. Important details, including the incorporation of the association, will be considered at the club's annual meeting on Thursday.

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Russian military authorities for some time past have made an effort to employ aluminum in place of iron, copper, and steel for all articles of equipment carried by infantry, in

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The next and by far the most important social function of the season will be the horse show at the Casino, which occurs Sept. 5, 6, and 7. The private boxes have long since been sold, and the sale of reserved seats has been remarkably large, the purchasers being mainly the leading cottagers, not only of Newport, but of Narragansett Pier and Jamestown.

The entries are not only many, but comprise the finest blooded stock of America, the stables of the Newport cottage colony being particularly strong. A glance at the prize list shows that they are numerous, as well as liberal. The holding of the show at the Casino was made possible by the liberality of the Casino Governors. The outlook for the show socially and financially is excellent, and its success may result in the Newport horse show having a permanent home of its own.

The "golden strand" of the Spouting Rock Beach Association has been enlivened this year by the aquatic feats of the young people, who paddle their numerous canoes through the breakers. To the west end of the beach there is an inlet, and plans have been drawn for "Daisy Harbor," which will give yachtsmen landing facilities, as well as a sheltered place for the mooring of launches and boats drawing not more than four feet of water. It is proposed to improve this bay and the rocks and islands which lie between Gooseberry Island and the mainland in a comprehensive way.

Newport has been very gay this week. Dinners, polo, golf, tennis, coaching, bathing, yachting, luncheons, receptions, and many other social functions followed each other in rapid succession from Sunday night until this evening, and the outlook for next week and the week following is still brighter.

Many of the cottagers, who, during the war, felt that propriety forbade them to entertain, are now making up for lost time. The golf club, Casino, Berger's, the De Logeret, and other "grill rooms" are being patronized as never before, and the sight on Sunday night at the Casino during the concert is one not to be soon forgotten. The tables in the grill rooms are all in use by cottagers entertaining at dinner, and the horse shoe piazza, walks, and lawn are crowded with people enjoying the music of Mullaly's Orchestra. When Mullaly's musicians rest the strains of Berger's gypsy band and the orchestra of the Ocean House can both be plainly heard by the Casino patrons.

The attendance at the Casino last Sunday (the largest in its history on a Sabbath night) shows plainly that more room is needed for its patrons, especially those who do not frequent the grill rooms. The Governors, if they strolled among the visitors some Sunday evening, would learn what the popular opinion is regarding the Casino and the long hoped-for improvements. These patrons trust that a roof garden will be added to the horse show piazza, and that each Sunday and Wednesday night a few artists may be heard. This arrangement would not only please the Casino patrons, but the subscribers as well.

The coming event for next week is Mrs. Fish's barn dance, at Crossways, on Tuesday night, which promises to be one of the most pleasant entertainments of the season. Every one there will be dressed as a dairy maid or a chef, and for the quadrille the gentlemen will appear as farmers. The quadrille is in charge of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. New features are guaranteed, and nothing will be left undone to give Mrs. Fish's guests a good time.

THE TIMES some weeks ago referred to Newport's new beach for the Summer residents—Hazard's Beach. Already offers for its purchase have been made, while reports are current that bathhouse rates at Spouting Rock Beach are to be reduced next season. Hazard's Beach will surely be sold before next Spring, and by Summer many new bath houses will be erected.

BAR HARBOR'S BUSY SEASON.

W. E. D. Stokes Gives the Biggest Society Dinner—Capt. Cosby of the Rough Riders a Lion.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The number of events, and big ones at that, which have been crowded into the past seven days at Bar Harbor, is really amazing. One does not wonder that society is tired out by the first week in September, and is then willing to see the season lag. What with the weekly dinner dances at Kebo and the Malvern, the golf ball Wednesday evening, the private ball at the Malvern Thursday evening, and W. E. D. Stokes's dinner dance at Kebo last night, not to mention numerous other affairs, large and small, society has had its evenings well taken care of, while by day the Hinkle Cup golf tournament on the Kebo links has aroused an unusual interest.

At the Kebo Valley Club Saturday night dinner parties were given by A. C. Barney, who presided; Mrs. C. W. Bergner, Miss Evelyn Howell, Bradish Johnson, Miss Shillito, Howard C. Dickinson, and Mrs. Craige Lippincott. In Mr. Barney's party were Prince Troubetzkoy, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Barney, Miss Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, and Mr. Hale. Mr. Dickinson's guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Jackson, and Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson. Bradish Johnson entertained Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Duval, Miss Charlotte Pell, J. I. Kane, and Bradish G. Johnson. In Miss Evelyn Howell's party were Mrs. Howell, Miss Willing, Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Brown, Horace Hare, Mr. Perkins, Benjamin Chew, Mr. Rowland, and Count de Visoni. In Mrs. Bergner's party were Mr. and Mrs. Rufus E. Shapley, Miss Shapley, Miss Dwight, Miss Grose, Miss Bergner, Miss Annear, A. T. Dwight, G. W. Bergner, Dr. Posey, Mr. Baltz, H. C. Dickinson, Jr., and Mr. Bispham. Miss Shillito entertained Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Miss Samson, and Mr. Stanton.

Rough Rider a Social Lion.

Capt. Arthur F. Cosby of Roosevelt's Rough Riders has been the most conspicuous figure here this week. He arrived Sunday evening and is the guest of Mrs. H. J. Biddle at her cottage. Capt. Cosby completely absorbed social attention at the Malvern Monday night, where the usual ball and dinner parties were given. The largest dinner of the evening was given by Mrs. Frederick T. Mason and was in honor of the distinguished young army officer. The guests present were Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Gaw, Miss Baird, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Horace Hare, Phoenix Ingraham, Randolph Robinson, and Congressman Robert Adams.

The other dinner parties were given by Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. H. Rieman Duval of Islip, N. Y., Miss Anne M. Clarke of New York, and Mrs. Thomas Leaming of Philadelphia.

In Mrs. Jules Reynal's party were Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mr and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Miss Patten, Mrs. Tinker, Miss Van Wyck, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Prince Troubetzkoy, C. P. Matthews, John Inglis, and Paul Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, Miss Cuyler, Miss Helen de Peyster, Miss Charlotte Pell, Charles T. How, and A. de Peyster. Mrs. De Fox's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, and Mrs. C. C. Harrison.

The event of the week was the "golf ball," at Kebo Wednesday night, when the subscriptions netted the club a good round sum, to be used in further improving the golf links. Mrs. I. J. Emery of New York looked after the financial end of the affair, and a long list of well-known names were on the invitation cards as patronesses, including the following New York ladies: Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. L. McIlvaine Luquer, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. M. J. Van Doren, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York have the distinction of giving the largest and most successful private ball and dinner of the season. It was given at the Kebo Valley Club. All the beautiful decorations up for the golf ball were replaced by the most expensive and elaborate floral decorations. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes made a perfect hostess, and the affair was voted an unqualified social triumph.

The Hinkle Cup tournament began Tuesday with a large number of contestants. The cup which A. Howard Hinkle offered this year is a very valuable one. At the end of the first day's play G. Robbins, Arden Robbins, W. R. Thurston, J. G. Thorp, F. O. Beach, C. L. Tappin, A. T. Dwight, and T. G. Condon were the winners. The semi-finals witnessed two very pretty matches between J. G. Thorp and Arden Robbins and C. L. Tappin and T. G. Condon. Thorp and Condon were left in for the finals after Thursday's play.

Mrs. Craige Lippincott has offered a cup for a handicap mixed foursomes, to be competed for on Tuesday afternoon next. The tournament will be at eighteen holes, match play.

Thursday evening a dance was given at the Malvern, the following names being on the invitation card: Mrs. Frederick T. Mason, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. William H. Gaw, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. J. I. Emery, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Miss Charlotte Pell, and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman.

Dinners, Dances, and Parties.

Miss Lucy Draper of New York entertained a dinner party at the Bowlder Wednesday evening preceding the golf ball. Her guests were Mrs. W. P. Draper, Charles T. How, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Waldron Bates, Archie Thacher, Miss Jackson, Mr. Hawly, Miss S. Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mr. Sumner, and James Ross Todd. Thursday afternoon Miss Draper invited a few friends over to hear Miss Elizabeth Dodge sing.

Herbert Leeds gave a small luncheon at Kebo Friday, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Greene, Misses Willing, Miss Hoy, Miss Rita Carson, and C. Oliver Iselin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks gave a dinner on Thursday at Saltair in honor of Justice Edward Patterson of New York. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Henry Grant, and Miss Lansing.

An enjoyable sailing party on the Mascot was given Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson. Lunch was taken at the Somesville House. Among those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. H. Rieman Duval, Miss Anne Thomson, Miss Robinson, the Misses Wheeler, Misses Goicouria, Bradish Johnson, Aymar Johnson, Howard Dickinson, Mr. Chew, Hanson Duval, Randolph Robinson, and Phoenix Ingraham. Among those who joined the party at the Northeast Harbor were Miss Parsons, Miss Whitney, Miss Alice Sands, Phil Sands, Mr. Whiten, and Donald Hillen.

Many Society People as Guests.

One of the most delightful affairs of the season was a card party given by Edward B. Mears last Friday evening. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Louis Starr, Miss Burt, the Misses Seeley, the Misses Hinkle, Mr. Goodrich, Miss Leffingwell, Miss Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Goodrich, Fred Hale, Eugene Hale, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, the Misses Lawrence, Archibald Harrison, Reginald Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. Merryweather, Miss Redmond, and Mr. Phelps.

Mrs. C. W. Bergner entertained at dinner on Thursday the following guests: The Misses de Peyster, Miss Katherine Hinkle, Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Helen Seeley, Miss Grace Seeley, Miss Dwight, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Shapley, Miss Annear, Mrs. G. William Bergner, Miss Bergner, and Miss M. Leffingwell.

Mrs. Philip Livingston entertained a party at the Malvern Monday evening consisting of Miss Helen V. de Peyster, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Seeley, Miss Howland, Miss Pond, Miss K. V. R. Berry, Miss Van Wyck, Miss Louisa Keene, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Frank Ellis, and Miss Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney gave a dinner Thursday evening, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Patterson, Charles T. Howe, Prince Troubetzkoi, and Senator Eugene Hale.

Mrs. William H. Gaw entertained a pleasant dinner party at the Hart cottage on Thursday. The guests were Miss Gaw, Miss Jackson, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Coles, Miss Hare, Mr. Thorndike, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Ingersol, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Worrel, and Mr. Todd.

Mrs. Draper entertained a delightful dinner party at the Bowlder cottage last Friday evening. The guests were: Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. de Castro, Mrs. Slater, Miss Dimock, Miss Goodwin, Miss D. Draper, Prof. Harris, Mr. How, Mr. Blair, Mr. Bates, Mr. Booream, Mr. Simmonds Mr. Goodman, and Dr. Kealhofer.

Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, who has been spending the Summer in Virginia, returned here last week. She and Mr. Pendleton are at the Malvern, as their own cottage is occupied by the Whitneys.

Mrs. Burton Harrison is at the Roberts cottage on the shore.

James Stokes of New York, the brother of W. E. D. Stokes, is at the Malvern for a few days.

Record on the Golf Links.

James Douglas, the professional golfer at Kebo, made a great record for the Kebo links, 18 holes, recently. He was playing a match with G. W. Bergner, and succeeded in covering the 18 holes in 36 plus 36 strokes, or 72 strokes. His score by holes follows:

Out ..... 3 5 3 5 3 4 4 6 3—36
In ..... 5 6 2 5 3 4 3 4 4—36

A party of fourteen, taking advantage of the perfect weather that chanced to prevail, climed Greene Mountain last Wednesday. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Haden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Dyer, Miss Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, and Mr. Van Nest. Hampers were carried up by team, and shortly after noon the party sat down to a delightful luncheon on the rocks.

At a very pleasant reception at his cottage, last Tuesday afternoon, Louis A. Von Gaertner entertained a number of his friends. As a special feature of the afternoon Mr. Von Gaertner played on his violin the famous "Kreutzer Sonnata." Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Parke Godwin, Mrs. Barney, Miss Barney, Prince Troubetzkoi, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Charles Harrison, Miss Clarke, Miss Thomson, Frank Damrosch, and Mrs. Beal.

On Tuesday and Thursday a whist tournament at the Ladies' Club excited the liveliest interest. A handsome silver cup was the trophy, and was won by Mrs. W. L. Horton of Boston. There were two other prizes, rich silver vases, presented by Mrs. Parsons, who in so many other ways has shown her devotion to the club's interests. These vases were won by Mrs. Goddard of New York and Miss Smith of Philadelphia.

The following ladies took part in the contest: Mrs. W. L. Horton, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Longstreth, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Smith, Mrs. Norcross, Miss Crafts, Mrs. Williams, Miss Seeley, Mrs. Sharply, Mrs. Bergner, and Miss Torrey.

Mrs. Charles W. Bergner gave a most delightful luncheon at her Summer home, "I Am Meer," on Thursday afternoon. The decorations were very beautiful, being of lavendar sweet peas in one room and of white in the order. Large corsage bouquets of the peas were at each place. The guests were Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Miss Wheaton, Mrs. William Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Rufus E. Shapley, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Goodman, Miss Leffingwell, Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Larned.

MANY VISITORS AT LENOX.

The Autumn Season Promises to be a Lively One—Much Interest in the Coming Dog Show.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Anson Pheips Stokes and family returned from the Adirondacks this week and are now at their beautiful country place, Shadow Brook. The Stokes family have not been here very much thus far this season, but it is expected that from now on they will be among the leaders in all the Autumn events. The young women of the family are experts in all of the outdoor sports so popular here in the Autumn, and enjoy golfing, boating, and other outdoor pastimes. The Baroness Halkett has been here this Summer, and it is expected the whole family will be united here before the departure of Anson Stokes, Jr., for Germany to complete his theological studies.

Mr. John Sloane has been quite ill the past week at his country place, Wyndhurst. Mrs. Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane, who had gone to Duluth for a brief visit, have returned to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Foster and Frederick K. Foster have arrived in Lenox from Tuxedo, where they have been for a short time, and are located at the Bennett cottage for the remainder of the season.

The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith spent last week in the Adirondacks as the guest of Mrs. Anson Stokes. The pulpit of Trinity Church was occupied last Sunday by Archdeacon Darlington of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, who recently returned from a trip abroad, are now at their cottage, Tanglewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have returned from a visit to Providence, R. I. While there Mr. Adams took a number of short yachting trips, a kind of outing of which he is very fond.

F. Gilbert Hinsdale, a member of the Class of '97 in Yale, has been the guest of Forsythe Wickes this week.

Among those who have returned from the seashore and will remain in Lenox for the Autumn season are Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor.

Miss Sophie Furniss will be the guest of Miss Clementina Furniss at Edgecomb during the month of September.

Matters of the golf links have been somewhat dull this week, owing to the many heavy showers, which have made the course rather heavy and prevented the players from doing as much as usual. The second in the series of teas is due this afternoon and it will be served at the cozy little clubhouse by a committee of ladies. The golfing backward last Saturday proved rather difficult and intricate, and the match was not finished. The young women will soon begin a series of driving contests, some of them being quite expert in that branch of golf. The driving will be from the first tee.

A number of the Lenox players went down to the Stockbridge golf tournament. Among those who qualified in the play on Tuesday were Alfred S. Curtiss, D. L. Bishop, Jr., S. Parkman Shaw, David Dana, J. F. Souttler, and G. H. Kinnicutt.

The entries for the Lenox tournament, which commences Sept. 5, have not yet been officially announced, but it is understood that among the golfers who will compete for the Lenox Cup are Foxhall Keene, W. B. Cutting, Jr., William Travers Gray, Joseph Choate, Jr., and Robert C. Kerr, besides most of the leading players of the Lenox Club.

Many leading society people are expected to spend tournament week here, either as guests of the cottagers or at the hotel. Mrs. Potter Palmer will come up from Newport, and Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. Fred Grant, will be the guest of the John Sloanes. All the cottages will have large house parties, and it will be the culminating week of the season.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn arrived in Lenox this week, and will remain during the height of the season.

A number of the cottagers drove down to Great Barrington to-day to attend the horse show there, under the direction of Col. A. J. Nutting of New York. A number of them had made arrangements to exhibit their fine horses there, including Miss Kate Cary, Nelson Robinson, Jr., C. John S. Barnes, and several others.

All the owners of blooded dogs are interested in the dog show, which is to be given Sept. 16 and 17. It is expected all varieties will be on exhibition, with the exception of "curs of low degree," whose presence is not desired. Some of the cottagers own very fine specimens of canines. George J. Haven has some very fine-bred dogs in his kennels. There are some very fine hunting dogs here.

The latest arrivals in Lenox include Miss T. J. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. M. A. Wyner, Mrs. A. W. Bodine, Miss Easton, J. Stearns, Miss M. Stearns, Edward Tuller, C. L. Winthrop, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Creeden, Miss Creeden, Miss Barnes, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Appleton, Buffalo.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

The Last Full Week of the Season at an End—Many Will Start for the Mountains To-morrow.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 27.—The last full week of the season proper ends at the Pier to-day, and the departures on Monday for the mountains will be numerous. Each succeeding year this annual hegira on Sept. 1 from the Pier seems more and more paradoxical, for September is generally the most beautiful month of the entire year at the resort. Then the air assumes a winelike quality, the bathing is at its best, the colors on sea and shore are wondrously beautiful, and life is a constant enjoyment. But Dame Fashion years ago decreed that the advent of September should close the Pier's season, and so hundreds of men and women who have spent July and August here feel constrained to leave then, although they can hardly explain the reason for such departure.

There has been a constant round of entertaining and entertainment during the week. The annual golf tournament at the Country Club began on Thursday, was continued yesterday, and will close this afternoon, while there have been numerous dinners and luncheons at the Casino. The Wednesday dance at the Casino and the dance at the Mathewson last evening were both crowded and gay, and some of the prettiest gowns seen this season were worn. The Misses Harris of Richmond, Va., Miss Gaylord of Louisville, Miss Mattox of Chicago, and Miss Price of Georgia continue to be the leading belles, while Miss Laura Jenkins of Baltimore has led the fair contingent from the Monumental City.

There is still much talk of Mr. J. B. Haggin's recent clambake at Robinson's Grove, which was perhaps the most enjoyable affair of the season. It was attended by more than 150 guests, and Mr. Haggin and his youthful bride, formerly Miss Vorhees, made a charming host and hostess. The entertainment given in the Casino theatre last week for the benefit of the Sea Wall Fund, and of which the chief features were a series of tableaus after Gibson's pictures, and the farce "When a Man's Married," played by Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, realized over $1,000.

The Sunday evening "high teas" at the Casino, Sherry's latest innovation, have become very popular, and every table is now reserved for these occasions. The "high tea" of Sunday evening differs very little from the dinner de luxe of Wednesday and Saturday evening, and is quite as liberally patronized. Last Sunday evening the scene was a particularly attractive one, as all the season's belles were in evidence in some one or other of the parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, who are still in mourning for their daughter, who died at Bar Harbor last Summer, are occupying the Stevenson cottage, on the cliffs, and are seen daily on the beach and the drive. Mr. Pulitzer is in better physical health than for some years past, but his eyesight is still precarious. Mrs. Davis and her daughter have been visiting Mrs. Pulitzer for some weeks past. Among recent notable guests at the Pier have been ex-Gov. Brown of Providence, Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish of Garrison's, N. Y., and Mrs. Roy Stone, wife of Gen. Roy Stone, who is now in Puerto Rico.

The large pavilion at the shore end of the new iron pier which has been building for some time past is now completed, and the excursionists who arrive on the steamboats find that it supplies all their needs, so that they do not descend as they did at first upon the main beach, the Casino, and Sherry's pavilion. The new trolley road to Saunderstown, which affords a beautiful ride over hill and dale of some seven or eight miles, with close connection by ferry with Newport, has become very popular, and trolley parties are being constantly given.

AT WINTER HARBOR.

Interest Displayed in the Tournaments Now in Progress—Ladies Entered in the Contests.

WINTER HARBOR, Aug. 27.—As the September days draw near, people begin to look once more toward their Winter homes, preparatory to bidding good-bye to Winter Harbor and its cool sea breezes until another Summer. Many of the cottagers, however, will remain and enjoy the delightful scenery and clear, bracing air of September. But the business men and college students must be hastening away to begin once more their Winter's work. The season has been what is called "a fair year," but, compared with other Summer resorts on the New England coast, it has been very good.

The present week has seen several of the numerous tournaments which are so prominent a feature in the social life here every Summer. There is less variety this year than in preceding seasons, but the few tournaments now taking place are of the most exciting character. The contests will probably not be finished before another week is over. The following took part in the backgammon tournament: Miss Godfrey, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Taylor, Miss Catherwood, Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Freedly, Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. Gilpin, Miss Trotter, Mrs. Cresswell, Mrs. Cannell, Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore, Mr. Trotter, Mrs. Ervin, and Miss Taylor.

The bowling tournament is becoming exciting as there are some fine players here this Summer and many of them are taking part. Those who are on the list are: Mr. Richmond against Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Ridgeway against Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Taylor against Dr. Hare, Mr. Trotter against Mr. Creswell, Mr. Gummey against Mr. Thomson, Mr. Packard against Mr. Wetherwill.

The ladies who have entered for the shuffleboard contest are: Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs. Ervin, Mrs. Blackwell, Miss Catherwood, Miss Moore, Miss Trotter, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Freedley, Mrs. Wetherwill, Mrs. Thorn, Miss Devids, Mrs. Moore, Miss Godfrey, Miss Wetherwill, Miss Washburn, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Landreth, Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Gilpin, and Mrs. Cresswell. On the gentlemen's shuffleboard are C. B. Taylor, J. S. Taylor, Mr. Ridgeway, Mr. Trotter, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. McCollough, Mr. Cresswell, Dr. Ingraham, and Mr. Elliot.

Macey S. Whelen, Miss Whelen, and J. Alfred Kay of Philadelphia were in town a short time last week.

The children, at the entertainment which they gave last Wednesday afternoon at the Casino, for the aid of the Maine missions, cleared something over $55. The young people managed the whole affair entirely by themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. James McCullah of New York are at the hotel for a few weeks.

NORTHEAST HARBOR QUIET.

Visitors Enjoy Rest at the End of the Summer.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Aug. 27.—The past week has been rather quiet. The Summer visitors will be here but for a short time longer, and as the majority of them are people who lead very active lives during the Winter months, they are securing all the rest they can in these last few days.

At many of the neighboring Summer resorts it has been the fad this Summer to sail or drive over to Northeast Harbor and take lunch, going back the latter part of the afternoon or in the early evening. These parties have been frequent during the past week.

On Saturday the following Philadelphians were here for the day: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dewees, Miss Helen V. Wriggins, Mrs. H. T. Potts, Mr. Charles Potts, Miss E. O'Harra, and Miss M. O'Harra. Another party which is spending the Summer at Bar Harbor was here Saturday. It included Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Johnson of Boston and Mrs. Graham D. Johnson and Mr. James Stokes of New York.

On Sunday a large party from Isle au Haut sailed over in the yacht Day Dream and lunched at the Kimball House. In the party were Louis C. Beaman and William E. Beaman of New York, B. H. Campbell and S. Campbell of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. F. H. Thompson of New York, Mrs. F. R. Allen and Miss Allen of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Short of Philadelphia, and L. L. Lovering and Miss Lovering of Philadelphia.

Before the usual dance on Monday night Mrs. W. W. Frazier of Philadelphia gave a dinner to eighteen of the young people at the Kimball House. The table was prettily decorated with sweet peas.

There was a pretty entertainment at the Parish House on Friday evening of last week in behalf of the Village Improvement Association. The entertainment consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental; and tableaus. The affair was mainly in charge of the young people, all of whom took leading parts.

A classical recital by Louis Von Gaertner, the violinist, and Hamilton J. Orr, the pianist, was given in the music room of the Rock End Hotel Tuesday morning. The concert was a great success, and was attended by many of the members of the Summer colony here.

Corbit Lovering of Philadelphia has joined his mother and sisters at the Rock End.

Mr. and Mrs. Cary McHenry, Wilson Miles Cary, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Robert Keyes of Baltimore were in town a few days last week. Other recent arrivals in town are W. G. Elmer of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Etting of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Turnbull of Baltimore, and Mrs. C. H. Burr and Miss Burr of Philadelphia.

AT GREAT BARRINGTON.

Golf in the Early Part of the Week and a Horse Show Yesterday.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—The third of the golf matches in the annual tournament was played at the Locustwood links Monday afternoon, when some very good scores were made. Benjamin Ticknor, who is the only scratch player, made 105, which was the lowest gross score, and J. D. Peters made 87, the lowest net score, his handicap being 24. Others who played were G. S. Studwell, Jr., W. H. Morrison, and Percy Whiting. Tea was served at the clubhouse, and was a very successful affair. Mrs. George Stuart Studwell presided, assisted by Miss Harriet Halsey of Brooklyn and Mrs. John Beebe and Miss Ethel Kerner of New York.

The horse show is in full swing to-day, and many of the cottagers exhibit their fine blooded animals. There are, also, some of the Lenox horses on exhibition, as well as some from the other near-by towns. Col. A. J. Nutting of New York was the originator of this show, and has taken the greatest pains to have it a success. A grand horse show ball was held last evening, which was a largely attended and brilliant affair.

Col. F. J. Bliss of New York arrived at the Berkshire Inn on Monday for an extended visit.

Daniel F. Kellogg and family of New York are spending a few weeks at the Tagkannuc Park Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Slayback and Charles Tefft of New York, who have been the guests of W. E. Tefft, at Hamilton Grange, have returned to town.

The dances of Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the assembly room of the Berkshire Inn were very largely attended and among the most brilliant of the season.

A RUSH TO LONG BRANCH.

The Hot Weather Hailed with Delight by the Hotel Keepers There—Many Entertainments.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 27.—The intense heat which has prevailed during the week is going to be the means of closing August with one of the best months at this place that the hotel proprietors, boarding house keepers, and the other business men have experienced in several years. In past years, only on too many occasions, equinoctial storms, bringing with them cold and rain, have made their appearance along the coast about the 25th of August, causing the hotels and boarding houses to lose all their guests on one day's notice, and compelling the proprietors to close their doors for the season. But this, the last full week in August, can go on record as the warmest and most profitable one that has been known here for several seasons, for people have been arriving during the week almost in as great numbers as in the middle of the Summer.

On Wednesday the Joel Parker Association, accompanied by the First Regiment Band of Newark, had a clambake at Port-au-Peck, where they go every season.

Dr. Henry G. Habbabin, Medical Inspector of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is a guest at the United States Hotel.

Mrs. Norman L. Munro and five friends of Norwood Park are sojourning at Saratoga.

To-night a grand children's carnival, under the management of Prof. Rivers, was given at the Ocean Hotel. It was a success.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Heidelberger of Troy, N. Y., who have been coming here for the past twenty years, were among the arrivals this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Caris of Utica, N. Y., arrived this week with the expectation of remaining here until October.

Miss R. E. Dunlop of Kingston, Canada, is the guest of Mr. R. E. Dunlop, proprietor of the Hollywood Hotel.

The three Cox cottages on Morris Avenue were sold this week to David Rothschild of New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. Pennington Corson of Clayton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Poole of Cedar Avenue.

L. C. Weir and S. M. Felton were among the arrivals at Elberon this week.

Joseph Widener and George T. Lewis, with their families, have left Elberon and gone to their homes in Philadelphia.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle will have their field day here on Sept. 1 and will have their headquarters at the Ocean Hotel.

Last night a progressive hearts party, a subscription affair, was given at the Casino at Elberon.

On Wednesday Miss Estella Rosenthal of New York, who is summering at the West End Hotel, gave a luncheon to a number of her friends, after which the members of the party went to Pleasure Bay, where they spent the remainder of the day in sailing and crabbing.

The J. P. Smith Crab Club of New York, composed of prominent people, held their fifteenth annual clambake at Port-au-Peck on Thursday.

Cake walks seem to amuse many of the hotel guests about as much as any of the numerous entertainments. On Tuesday night the colored people gave quite a lively "walk" at the United States Hotel, which afforded much amusement to a large audience.

Last night a grand vocal and instrumental concert was given at the United States Hotel in aid of the American National Red Cross Society, under the direction of Prof. Jaime Ramiaes. A substantial sum was realized.

A cotillion was given last night in the parlor of the Howland Hotel. It was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Kellogg of Cincinnati are spending a few days at the Branch.

Phil Daly, who was taken seriously ill about ten days ago, is now rapidly recovering.

Mrs. George M. Pullman has left her Elberon cottage and gone to her Thousand Island home at Alexandria Bay for a short time.

The amateur entertainment by the Norwood Comedy Club in aid of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, which was held recently in the Norwood Casino, was a success and netted the hospital about $200.

Monmouth Beach's chief attraction this week at the Casino was on Thursday night, when an entertainment was given under the auspices of the Country Club. The special artists were Miss Ethel Irene Stewart, Miss Louise Wood, Allen G. Watrous, and Joseph F. Sheehan.

On Wednesday a private clambake was given at the Takena Farm, on Norwood Avenue. The farm is owned by P. Sanford Ross of Newark, and is one of the prettiest spots along the coast. Among Mr. Ross's guests for the day were Gov. Foster M. Voorhees and his staff.

Last night a dramatic entertainment was held at the Norwood Park Casino in aid of the Norwood Field Club. The attraction was two one-act plays. The first presented was Sidney Grumly's "In Honor Bound." The cast was Charles Cashmere, John W. Lyn, Frank Rollister; Philip Graham, J. W. Albaugh, Jr.; Lady Carlyon, and Mrs. Lizzie Hudson Collier. The second play was S. Thyre Smith's "My Uncle's Will." The cast was Charles Cashmere, John A. Albaugh, Jr., Mr. Burke, John T. Craven, Florence Nightingale, and Miss Beth Flanklyn.

"Mikado," on a floating Japanese village, has been the attraction at Pleasure Bay every night this week. There was, in addition, a chorus of twenty-five schoolgirls.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at this place, has presented to that institution a glass and iron instrument case worth $108.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Porter of Baltimore, Md., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Albaugh at Norwood Park.

George R. Sheldon and family of Monmouth Beach are spending several weeks at Lenox, Mass.

Col. and Mrs. John A. McCall of Norwood Park are sojourning at the mountains while their son John is making a tour through Canada.

At the Scarboro Hotel the guests who arrived recently are J. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. Gearon, Mrs. N. Doyle, A. Sackett, A. Gabriel, S. Well, Mr. and Mrs. M. Klaber, the Misses E. D. H. Franfield, S. Hirsch, Dr. Spitzer, all of New York.

The guests booked at the United States Hotel are George W. Kelly and family, Mrs. L. Wendell and family, New York; Mrs. Walter B. Stevens, Walter B. Stevens, Jr., Miss K. B. Stevens, Brooklyn; George H. Hurd and family, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Rae, Denver, Col.; Miss Edith Grunthal, Jacksonville, Fla.; Louis Appel, Louisville, Ky.; Nellie Cohn, Newark, N. J.; E. E. Colter, Conieg, N. Y.; M. Sternberg, Savannah, Ga.; S. Levy, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Chamberlain, Dubuque, Iowa; Edward S. Nettleton, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. H. A. Dorner and Miss Alice M. Spencer, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Kohn, J. C. Simon, J. Hohn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Field, A. Mayer, E. Blum, G. W. Drake, Mrs. E. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boch, E. E. Collins, Mrs. R. Rich, Miss E. Rich, C. E. Ford, and G. Murphy, all of New York.

Recent arrivals at the Howland Hotel are M. Vessell, Mrs. A. Knoff, E. A. Pratt, J. H. Burke, S. Harris, E. S. Leeds, Mrs. Leeds, Misses B. and E. Davis, W. Reuter, William Hoffman, W. L. Powers, B. L. Foreman, W. H. Hall, H. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Mayer, F. Rolleston, Miss E. Arthurs, J. G. Taylor, E. B. Wilson, S. Denzer, J. L. Dav

IN THE REALM OF WOMAN

Hints to Female Travelers from the Country in Town.

HOW TO SECURE AN ABODE

The Most Desirable Places in New York Where Women Visitors Are Received—Suggestive Caution.

The United States is often quoted as the land where a woman may travel alone without any protection other than that afforded by herself, says Frances E. Lanigan in The Ladies' Home Journal. The American woman has of recent years penetrated foreign lands so thoroughly in her travels that this phrase might be amended to read that American women are the only ones who can fearlessly travel alone. In any case it is certain that the United States offers more complete comfort and safety for unaccompanied women travelers than any other land.

Women's conventions—religious, social, and professional—are becoming numerous, and our women of business, with whom journeys are a matter of course, as well as our women of leisure, with whom journeys are a matter of pleasure, travel up and down the length of the land so continually that the sight of the unaccompanied woman traveler has ceased to occasion comment.

Shopping, instruction, business, or pleasure, whatever may be the cause, the journey often has to be taken by the inexperienced traveler, and in spite of the safety and comfort guaranteed her she looks upon the unfamiliar details and arrangements for her trip with many misgivings. It is for her, rather than for the more experienced traveler, that this article has been prepared.

The Easiest and Best Way to Travel.

The woman traveler's first thought should be of her destination, and of the best way of reaching it. If a route of several places is intended, a round-trip ticket, having special stop-off privileges at as many places as may be desired, may be purchased at almost any of the general ticket offices in any of the large cities or towns. These tickets are a great convenience, as they do away with any further purchase of tickets during the journey, and necessitate the carrying of less money. They are issued over other connecting and competing railroad lines, and any portions of the tickets not used may be redeemed for their value within a certain specified time.

These tickets are useful in another way; they enable the traveler to check baggage to any point to which the tickets have been purchased, which is a great convenience if the holder of them desires to stop over a day or night anywhere on her route without having any thought or care for her baggage.

When the tickets are bought time tables should be secured and carefully studied, and from them a carefully prepared itinerary be made out. On these time tables will be found not only information as to trains, but also the addresses of ticket agents, (useful when sleepers need to be secured, any information desired, or any alterations in tickets made,) and of reliable baggage agents in each city. Parlor car seats and sleeping car accommodations should be secured in advance whenever possible. If travel is heavy the risk of not being able to secure such accommodations is great—in any case a much better choice is possible to those who apply several days beforehand.

The First Stages of Your Journey.

When starting on a journey it is best to secure a seat in the middle of the car if possible, thus escaping any jolting or motion of the car. When you see that the conductor and porter are disengaged you may make them interested in you by asking from them some slight service. In this way you will lessen your feeling of loneliness and secure some practical information which may later be of service to you. When nearing your destination give the porter (if you are traveling in either sleeping or parlor car) a small fee, and be in readiness to step from the train immediately upon its arrival. Give your baggage checks either to the train baggage agent or to the railroad's chosen baggage representative, who will have boarded the train previous to its arrival at the station, and who for a certain fixed price will deliver your trunks promptly and safely at any place which you may designate, giving you a receipt therefor.

If you can afford a little extra cost ask one of the railroad officials the rate of cab fare for yourself and trunk to your destination. In some cities it amounts to but little more than the cost of sending trunk and car fare. If the price be reasonable ask him to call a cab for you, and see that he instructs the driver as to the rate of your fare as well as to your place of destination.

If you are going to a hotel you can give up your trunk check to the hotel runner and make use of the hotel omnibus for your transportation thither. Arrived at the hotel it will be proper for you to ask to be shown to the ladies' parlor, as well as to have one of the hotel clerks sent to you.

What to Do When You Get to a Hotel.

When the clerk comes, ask, and be sure that you understand clearly, all details as to rates, &c. Then give him your name and home address, and tell him how long you expect to remain, and the sort of room you desire. He will then register your name and send a bell boy to you with the keys of the room. This boy will carry your bag and wraps to the room, open the door for you, and take any orders which you may be desirous of giving. As soon as you are alone see that everything in the room is as you wish it to be and particularly that the fastenings of the windows are secure, and that the door locks and unlocks easily. If everything is not as it should be, ring, and when the bell is answered send a complaint to the office. If at any time you should desire anything, or should wish any assistance from the chambermaid, ring for the bell boy and give your orders to him. When the hotel porter brings up your trunk he will unstrap and unfasten it for you.

On the back of the door, or elsewhere in some conspicuous place in the room, a card is usually hung, which mentions the rules of the hotel, the hours for meals, the charge for laundry work, the necessity for placing valuables in the hotel safe, as well as other matters which it is well for guests to know.

Always lock your trunk before leaving your room, and carry the key with you. Leave the key of your room with the hotel clerk when you go out, and inform him when you are likely to return.

Upon entering the hotel dining room you will be met and escorted to the seat which you are to occupy, by the head waiter. This official, having seen you seated, will hand you the menu and place you in the hands of a waiter, who will proceed to take your order.

The Two Rates of Charge Per Day.

A full chapter might be written about hotels and their customs. The larger hotels and some of the smaller ones in all cities have two rates of charge per day, the American and the European. The latter simply secures room and service, meals being charged for separately; the former entitles the traveler to three meals a day, room and service. The European plan is probably the most economical and the best for the average woman traveler, who is likely to be busy sightseeing, necessitating luncheon, and perhaps dinner, away from the hotel. Where the rates are American the traveler is charged with all meals served during the time she is in the hotel, whether she partakes of them or not. Guests at hotels are charged for the hauling of baggage to and from the station, and for coach fare where the hotel omnibus is used.

When you are about to leave a hotel, make your arrangements in good time; ask for your bill, leave orders where any mail or telegrams arriving after your departure may be sent to you; get your receipt; tell the hotel clerk just what train you are to take, find out from him when the omnibus will leave, and be ready in time, giving up your room keys at the office, and being careful that you have all your belongings together, and that the porter has given you your trunk check. At the train you must recheck your trunk unless this has been arranged for you at the hotel.

As some of the hotels in large cities decline to receive women arriving after nightfall and unaccompanied, it would be well for the woman who is traveling alone to write to the hotel at which she wishes to stay, thus securing a room in advance.

Where Lists of Boarding Houses May Be Had.

Many women traveling alone prefer to stay at boarding houses rather than at hotels. Lists of these may be secured at the Woman's Christian Association in almost all the cities of the Union. In this connection it might be well to advise all women travelers against adopting either hotel or boarding house at the recommendation of chance acquaintances. Mention of the Woman's Christian Association calls up those most helpful of modern agencies to the woman traveler, the homes managed by this organization. Many of these have two departments, permanent and transient. In the former the charge is made by the week or month, in the latter by the day, and with or without meals. By writing in advance to any one of these homes rooms may be reserved as at a hotel. It is also well, when making application for each accommodation, to state what price you are willing to pay and whether there is any special requirement in regard to the room. The applicants are required to give their full name and address, state whether they are married or single, their occupation if they have any, and the names and addresses of two persons in their own city as reference.

One of the Most Pleasant of the Homes

The Margaret Louisa Home, at 14 East Sixteenth Street, New York, which is also under the management of the Young Woman's Christian Association, accommodates women who wish to remain for a limited period. The price of single rooms is 50 cents a day; when two beds are in the room the price is 80 cents. The limit of time for each guest is four weeks, after which readmissions are made for a few days only, and no guest is entitled to more than thirty-five days in any one year. A woman wishing to have a room reserved for her in advance, as a visitor from another city, can write and inclose 50 cents, the price per day. The sum is forfeited is she does not appear, and she must give time for them to reply before she starts.

The Margaret Louisa Home was founded by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who before her marriage was Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt. Having no rent to pay it is able to furnish accommodations to business women at prices that would otherwise be impossible in New York City. The home communicates with the main building of the association, which contains a large library and reading room for the accommodation of women.

The Rules and Regulations of the Homes.

Of necessity the regulations of the homes under the Woman's Christian Association are a little more strict than that of the average hotel. They are, however, remarkably well arranged, and with a view to secure propriety and convenience with as little restriction as possible.

These homes are, of course, intended primarily for working women, and many of them are merely boarding houses for such women, but where transient guests cannot be taken, advice concerning suitable boarding or lodging places is freely furnished. The association makes it a point to give directions to every woman seeking either a permanent or temporary boading house, no matter what her race, creed or circumstance may be.

After you are safely settled in either boarding house or hotel, buy a guide book and a folding map, and study both well; your enjoyment and appreciation of the city in which you are staying will be greatly increased thereby. Travel as much as you can about the city in surface cars; in no way can you get a better idea of the place and the people. Get all the information you can by intelligent questioning, and all the assistance you need in finding your way about by consulting the uniformed policemen, who, as a rule, are most civil.

A BOX FOR SHIRT WAISTS.

An Ultra Smart Pincushion—An Idea in Table Centres.

Now that the shirt waist forms an integral part of every woman's Summer wardrobe, says a writer in The Philadelphia Times, a box for holding them without crushing becomes a necessity. These may be made at home by any one, with a little ingenuity. A soap or cracker box, which may be obtained at the nearest grocery store, affords the foundation. This is covered inside and out with pretty figured cretonne, using an interlining of any old soft material on hand. The cover of the box is treated in the same way, then fastened to the box with brass hinges. Brass handles complete the outfit, and the box is an ornament to any bedroom. Sachet powder of the favorite perfume may be tacked inside, and milady's shirt waists will emerge from their hiding place crisp, fresh, and fragrant.

The ultra smart pincushion is a roll that can be spanned between the thumb and first finger, but it lengthens indefinitely sometimes, reaching out the full limit of the dressing table from right to left. It is of rich silk, delicately embroidered or hand-painted, and finished all round with double and even triple frills of silk and lace. The veiling fad has invaded the pincushion ranks and silk and satin covers are overlaid with dainty folds of silk muslin that frequently have profuse decorations of their own. A scarlet satin cushion of this kind has a mousseline de soie cover edged in lace and decorated with a hand-painted rose and leaves of natural size. Delicate silks are draped in white net run with narrow ribbons caught here and there with clusters of long looped bows. The full table length pincushion, which is more a matter of ornament than utility, is the central figure of a set, the smaller cushions preserving the general form of decoration, but ranging in size to very minute patterns, devoted, by the way, to little ribbon pins.

Table centres are no longer the newest things, certainly, but they are still much used and are made of all kinds of material. The soft cream silk, fluffed into billows, edged and crossed with trails of smilax, with sprays of roses, either all of one color (though varying in shade) or harmonizing in tint, laid on it, would look exquisite with the silver lamps, especially if you had a rather high basket filled with roses loosely arranged as if falling out of it, a trail being wreathed round the handle and kept in place with a deftly tied bow of satin ribbon for the centre piece. Decorations appear to vary now between extreme height and extreme lowness, so that guests may either see each other uninterruptedly over or under the decorations. The épergne, if a really handsome one, might very well be used if artistically decorated either with fruit or trails of roses and smilax. The fact is, there is not any very definite fashion in table decorations just now, but every one uses what seems best and most artistic in their own eyes and most convenient for their resources.

NUMBER ONE.

Always think of Number One,
I have heard my grandpa say.
If at home or if abroad,
Number One has right of way.
In your work or in your fun,
Do your best for Number One!
But there comes into my head
Something else my grandpa said:
Number One is first, but you
Should be always Number Two,
Number Three or Number Four,
Or perhaps a number more,
While, if you prize duty done,
Some one else is Number One.
—ZITELLA COCKE, in The Youth's Companion.

THE STORY OF WEDDING RINGS.

Around Them Cluster Many Curious Ceremonies and Beliefs.

"The wedding ring is made of gold of the purest quality, signifying how noble and durable is our affection," writes Frank H. Vizetelly of "The Romance of the Ring" in the September Woman's Home Companion. "Next, in form the ring is round, a symbol of eternity, implying that our regard shall be without end. Why is this golden circlet worn on the third finger of the left hand? Because among the ancients it was thought that there was a vein in that finger that came directly from the heart, and the custom has survived the ages and come down to us from remote antiquity. But there are other reasons why it should be worn on this finger: Because, being a finger least used, it may be least subject to be worn out, and because its distinct purpose is that it is to be the visible, lasting token of a solemn covenant which may never be forgot. It has been suggested also that the form, being round and without end, imports that mutual love shall flow from one to the other, as in a circle, and that continually and forever.

"Sometimes wedding rings were of gemmel pattern, and occasionally betrothal rings were broke in two, one-half of which was retained by each party, so that on the marriage day the pieces may be joined. * * * According to the Rev. Charles Wheatley, the commentator on the Book of Common Prayers, the reason why a ring was selected as a pledge in preference to any other thing was because among the ancients rings were used as seals. With them all valuable goods were sealed, and all important documents were signed; thus the delivery of a ring became the sign of highest trust and closest friendship. Consequently, it was but natural that a ring should be selected to symbolize the admission of a wife to her husband's counsels, and signify that henceforth she shared his honor and estate. * * * According to Selden, the wedding ring came into use among the Jews after they found it had been adopted by other races. Some authorities claim that it was given at one time instead of dowry. The English-speaking races trace the use of the plain gold band as a pledge of wedlock to traditionary practice of the Saxons."

Etching on Glass.

From The Boston Beacon.

Etching on glass is a pretty accomplishment, and one that is not in the least difficult if one can draw. The principle of the work is simple; the glass is covered with a thin coating of wax, a design drawn upon it, hydrofluoric acid brushed or poured over it, and this eats the glass wherever the wax has been removed. One's monogram may be etched upon one's toilet bottles in this way. Elaborate designs may be made on a plate of glass if one is skillful, but it is well to begin one's experiences by trying simple letters. If one cannot draw, the designs may be transferred to the wax as patterns are transferred for stamping. The tool for drawing is a needle fixed firmly in a penholder. Every stroke must be put in the right place at first, and every line must be sharply cut in the wax. After the drawing is made the hydrofluoric acid is applied. It will affect the glass only where the lines have been made. The depth of the etching depends on the length of time the acid remains on it. The acid is washed off when the artist thinks the proper effect is reached. One can learn that only by experience. The wax is removed after the acid is washed off, by heating and rubbing it. Great care must be taken in the use of the acid, for its fumes are injurious, and it will make sores on the skin wherever it touches. The acid cannot be kept in glass, as it will eat its way out, but it does not affect guttapercha or lead. A small object which needs only a surface etching will receive it if it is laid for a few minutes as a cover to the dish containing the acid. The possibilities of this art in gifts are many. There can be no better lesson in the need of exactness than a little practice in this work.

A Democratic Princess.

From The Daily True American, (Baltimore.)

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is perhaps the most democratic of Queen Victoria's daughters, so far as such a term can be applied to any royal Princess. She has no sympathy with pretensions and affectations. On many occasions her royal Highness has done things with her own hands that women whose chief claim to consideration existed in their own imagination would have rung the bell for a servant to do.

Once when visiting the schoolroom of a certain little lady who had very exalted ideas of her own rank she discovered that affairs between pupil and governess were a little strained. The Princess inquired of the governess the cause. The little lady, at once sure of the right on her side, burst in with: "Miss F. wanted me to clean my slate. Surely a Duke's daughter need not clean her own slate!" "Miss F. is quite right," said the Princess. "I am the Queen's daughter, and I always cleaned my slate."

Once the Princess was presiding at a committee meeting, and when leaving the house where it was held the hostess dropped her bangle. She was politely waiting until the Princess had passed to pick it up, but to her surprise Princess Louise stooped, picked it up, and gave it to her, saying simply, "I might have trodden on your pretty bracelet."

The dignity of royal ladies depends upon other things than small observances, although in the matter of etiquette they are all past mistresses when occasion requires.

GREECE'S TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

Fifteen Per Cent. of Exported Currants Are Retained in Kind to Raise the Price.

From the London News.

A very curious and interesting experiment which all students of economics should watch is the current "retention law" in Greece, of which an account is to be found in a recent Consular report, (No. 2,055.) The currant trade had for many years been depressed by overproduction. Greece produced 160,000 tons of currants, but the world only consumed 135,000 tons. The competition among growers or exporters to sell the surplus of 25,000 tons brought down the value of the whole crop. Thus whereas a crop of 135,000 tons could be sold for £1,400,000, the same amount sold out of a total crop of 160,000 tons fetched only £1,000,000. Thus the surplus fertility of nature actually inflicted a loss upon the growers of £400,000—an illustration, in a new field, of the wisdom of the Greek proverb that "the half is more than the whole."

To meet this state of things—to counteract the superfluous generosity of nature—the Greek Chamber devised an ingenious scheme. By the provisions of the retention law, each shipper of currants is compelled to deliver with his declaration of export to the Custom House a receipt showing that he has delivered into the stores established by the Government for this purpose a weight of currants equivalent to 15 per cent. of the amount he is going to export. Fifteen per cent. retention has been considered sufficient during the last three years to bring the amount available for export to about the market requirements, but should there be any indications of a smaller yield the percentage due under the retention law would be reduced and vice versa. The currants in the Government store are sold at low prices for distilling purposes in Greece itself. In this way a great stimulus has been given to the manufacture of spirits and wine in the country, while the price of currants for export has been kept us. The law was first introduced as an experiment for a year in 1895, but it has been found to work so satisfactorily that it has been renewed in each succeeding year. It is an unnatural and an artificial expedient and theoretically unsound, but in the actual circumstances it seems to have worked well.

There are, no doubt, industries in other countries in which some regulation of production would be beneficial to all concerned. An attempt has been made in the Lancashire cotton trade to meet the case by daily returns of the aggregate amount of sales. Combination in this way, however, is not easy, and the effect in checking overcompetition must at the best be uncertain and indirect. It is possible that the Board of Trade might do something by collecting returns more fully and publishing more frequently. Some suggestions on this subject will be found in a little book entitled "Socialism and Sense," by Mr. William Hill. Meanwhile the Greek experiment holds the field. But it can hardly be considered the last word on commercial organization when a large portion of the fruits of nature has to be hoarded and sometimes destroyed.

Who Are These "Bad Americans."

From The London Truth.

It is much to be regretted that Sir Thomas Lipton has revived the race for the America's Cup which led to such deplorable events some few years ago. There are good Americans and there are bad Americans; the good are very, very good, and the bad are shocking. The "Good Americans" do not take much interest in the race, and are not, therefore, factors of importance in the matter. The "Bad Americans" look upon the race as an opportunity for making money by illicit means while covering their nefarious proceedings under the cloak of patriotism. It is this class of Americans which aroused the bitter feeling against England that existed in the United States some years ago, and it is this class which caused the war against Spain. As the latter has had so successful an ending the influence of the class must necessarily be greater than it ever was before, and, therefore, it is possible that a slight dispute about the America's Cup now might lead to most unpleasant consequences. Some way must be discovered of retreating from a situation which bristles with so many disagreeable possibilities. Sir Thomas Lipton should not have whitened the field of his energies in a direction in which he has so little experience.

THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

The cockney-Spanish Gypsy in the new piece at Daly's sings with fervor—

"Musical farces I'd quickly stop
If my papa was an Archbish-op."

But, alas, Carmenita is as powerless as the rest of us, and musical farce, of the London Gaiety pattern, seems to grow alarmingly in prevalence. The latest case is of a mild type, and it is not likely to do much harm here. People who have seen the others of its class and the Casino reviews and extravaganzas are surely immune. It is too late now, perhaps, to take measures to stamp out British musical farce. The epidemic must run its course, and, though the end is not in sight, we may console ourselves with the same reflection that nothing changes more suddenly than the public taste, or what is supposed to be the public taste, in theatricals.

Musical farce in its present British form seems to have grown partly out of burlesque of the Byron and Burnand kind and partly out of the rough American acrobatic farce, with songs and dances, which in its turn grew directly out of "variety," and since the primitive days of "Hobbies" and "The Tourists" has developed more in audacity than in form. That it seems to bear some sort of relation also to comic opera is simply because musical farce has often been unblushingly put forward as comic opera. There is small likeness in it to any genuine operetta, whether the example be "The Mikado" or "La Belle Hélène." To the burlesques of the '60s and '70s, however, its relationship is clearly traceable, and perhaps the change from it to some other and newer form of light theatrical entertainment may be made gradually through a recurrence to burlesque.

Meanwhile the new English musical farce at Daly's is a topic and the still newer American musical farce at the Garrick Theatre will be a topic next week. The former is a fair specimen of its kind. It is not shocking to the initiated, though it has a few vulgar touches and some audacity. Its pictorial quality is pleasing, its music does not bore or depress one. Foremost in its production here are the young women of the chorus, many of whom are really pretty, and next in importance are the supposedly more distinguished young women who carry the minor rôles. Some of these are obviously of recent English importation, and at least one, equipped with a haughty, doll-like face, and an enormous mass of reddish brown hair, is strikingly of the most approved Gaiety type. It is safe to say that more depends upon these young women, collectively, than on any one of the principals. These are Virginia Earl as a dainty singing girl in handsomely embroidered skirts, who sings three or four taking new songs with excellent effect; Paula Edwardes, who depicts the mingled sentiment and worldliness of a young woman from the Blackfriars' Road, and in doing so employs a nasal cockney dialect which is droll and new, even if it is not true; Cyril Scott, who is as rapid and graceful as ever, and has improved greatly in his patter doubtless since he has regained the breath he lost Monday night and recovered his missing whistle; James T. Powers in a grateful rôle, and Mabel Gilman (it is surely not Mabelle Gilmann) as his tuneful and nimble coadjutor; Herbert Gresham in a caricature of maudlin senility, George Lesoir as a wicked Corsican, Yvette Violette, and some others who are equally good in their respective parts.

The scenery is all that is required, while the costumes are exceedingly rich, varied, and elaborate. Some of the stage pictures are exceptionally beautiful. The pose in "A Runaway Girl" is generally stupid, but the verse is better, and some of the jingles are very clever.

No theatrical week between now and Thanksgiving is likely to be livelier than this. Mr. Sothern will begin his thirteenth annual engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night in the romantic comedy by Anthony Hope called "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," which he and his company have already presented in other cities. This will be followed before the end of Mr. Sothern's visit by a newer play called "A Shilling's Worth," written by Mrs. A. S. Richardson and Miss Furness. The scene of Hope's play is laid in London and near it, and the time of action is 1 20, between 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a day in October and 1 o'clock next morning. Besides Mr. Sothern as Sir George Sylvester and Virginia Harned as Lady Ursula Barrington, the cast will include Roydon Erlynne, Owen Fawcett, Norton Selten, Arthur Laurence, Marshall Stedman, Rowland Buckstone, C. P. Flockton, Daniel Jarrett, George E. Bryant, Rebecca Warren, and Kate Pattison Selten.

To-morrow also the Empire Theatre will be reopened, and Mr. William Gillette will reappear there as Augustus Billings in his own long popular version of "Le Plantation Thomassin," called "Too Much Johnson," Miss Ida Conquest acting the opposite rôle of the trustful but bewildered wife.

The same night a new military drama by Vera de Noie and Arthur D. Hall, founded on the Dreyfus case, will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The persons who have this enterprise in charge lay particular stress in their announcements upon the pictorial side of their production. They declare that in one scene a full-rigged ship will be exhibited, gradually approaching the footlights head on. Horses and a crowd of human supernumeraries will be employed in the scene of public humiliation in the Place de la Concorde. Handsome gowns will be shown in the scenes of the wife's appeal and the Ambassador's reception by the Diplomatic Corps.

Dreyfus, the hero, is called de la Tour, Esterhazy Prince Boris Orloff, and the French commander in chief Gen. Regand. The first act opens in the grounds of Gen. Regand's Paris residence while a reception to the foreign legations is going on. Capt. de la Tour is the husband of Pauline, a niece of Gen. Regand. De la Tour is a Jew, and has incurred the hatred of Prince Orloff, who is a Russian spy in the pay of Germany. Countess Nina Petrovsky, known as "La Petite Diable," is in love with de la Tour. On his declaration that he loves only his wife, Nina enters into a plot with Orloff to ruin him. The second act shows the General's headquarters in the Palace of Justice, the secret trial and public degradation. The apartment of Nina Petrovsky forms the locality of the next act. Lieut. Duvernay, who is in love with the woman, has been appointed Governor of Devil's Island, to which de la Tour has been sent under sentence of solitary confinement for life. Nina, repenting of the mischief she has wrought, is now seeking means to undo it. Pretending to surrender to Duvernay's wooing, she drugs him, steals his clothes and commission, and, disguised as a boyish lieutenant, sails with an American correspondent in a press boat, where she succeeds in landing, and assists in the rescue of the prisoner. The comic relief is furnished by a pair of rival New York correspondents, one of them being an "up-to-date" newspaper woman.

The cast will include William Harcourt, Ralph Delmore, H. E. Walton, Carlton Wells, Ernest Tarleton, Emily Rigl, Adelyn Wesley, Vera de Noie (one of the authors,) Dorothy Rosamore, and Christie MacLean.

Tuesday night Charles H. Hoyt's newest three-act farce with songs, called "A Day and a Night" will be brought out at the Garrick Theatre. There are said to be a dozen new songs, including some of martial purport and some of the latest "coon" brand. The story is told in the following rather bewildering manner:

An old naval officer, returning from a long cruise on the Asiatic coast, finds the boy whom he had left grown to be a man. He is not apparently of the sort the old sailor fancies, being given to sewing circles, church fairs and similar amusements, without much knowledge of the world. The young man goes to New York to select members for a church choir and the father goes with him, secretly, intending to know the son a little of the town. The father falls in with a theatrical manager and lets him into the plot. The manager says that he will introduce the son at a private dinner party to a number of chorus girls, telling him that they are choir singers. To this the father agrees and promises to remain concealed to witness the fun. An "ex-leading lady" of the theatre puts in an appearance and tells the manager the story of her life after leaving the stage. The smell of the footlights brings back old longings and the result is that she, too, is invited to the supper party to renew old acquaintances.

When all are gathered, the ex-leading lady discovers that the good young man is her fiancé. She is disconcerted for a moment, but finally determines to bluff it out and disclaim all previous acquaintance, informing him that it is a case of mistaken identity. She interrogates the young man as to his fiancée and learns that he is more of a man of the world than he appears. Finally he throws off the cloak and emerges as one of the boys and proceeds to enjoy himself. When the fun is at its height both the minister and the mother of the young man put in an appearance and there is a terrible scene. The father comes from his hiding place and denounces the mother for bringing up her son in the wrong path, the ex-leading lady reveals herself to her lover and all is forgiven.

The principal performers will be Otis Harlan, William Devere, W. H. Currie, Lew Bloom, Mae Lowery, Grace Rutter, Louise Gunning, Hattie Williams, Alma Kremer, and Nellie O'Neil.

A new comedy in three acts by Augustus Thomas will be produced at Wallack's Thursday night by Stuart Robson, with whom Marie Burroughs and John E. Kellerd will be associated during the run of this play. Nothing of the story has been divulged, except that Mr. Robson is expected to be very well fitted in the rôle of a modern Marplot, with some of the traits, too, of Paul Pry, and with a suggestion also of our old friend Felix Featherley. Frank Ell, the meddler, is always actuated by good impulses when he pries into the affairs of his neighbors, but his amiable officiousness causes no end of trouble to himself and others. Marie Burroughs as Mrs. Bancroft, Harold Russell as Bancroft, and John Kellerd as Chandler presumably are the inevitable three of all domestic comedy and much tragedy. The cast will also include Theodore Hamilton, George Puncefort, Mrs. Robson, Maude Granger, and Gertrude Perry.

The Manhattan Theatre, which has been redecorated and refurnished, will be opened Saturday night with a new three-act farce called "The Turtle," taken from "La Tortue" of Leon Gandillot by Joseph Herbert. It is, seemingly, compounded of the long familiar materials of French farce, but its merit and ingenuity are declared to be out of the common. The distribution will include W. J. Ferguson, M. A. Kennedy, Henry Bergman, George Leslie, Harry Allen, Sadie Martinot, Grace George, Merri Osborne, Agnes Findlay, and Mrs. Eldridge.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CASINO.—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" still holds the stage.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The New South" will hold the stage all this week.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—Kiralfy's naval spectacle continues to draw large audiences, which is probably due to the fact that the show is an accurate and realistic reproduction of the events participated in by the navies of America and Spain during the war just ended. The mimic battles are fought by the model warships very effectively, and irrespective of this the show is picturesque and interesting.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new war views received are attracting considerable attention. Nearly 200 views are now shown, and they include the most important scenes of the recent war, notably the attack upon Santiago, showing very clearly under what conditions it was made. The afternoon and evening concerts are of the usual interesting character, containing numbers of a classical and popular kind.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The season will be inaugurated to-morrow afternoon, when a new burletta, "A Model Venus," patterned much on the extravaganza type and enlisting the services of sixty clever performers, will be presented. Jennie Yeamans will be the leading attraction on the specialty programme, which will also include "The Four Broadway Dancers," living pictures, and an Italian ballet.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—The programme arranged for the forthcoming week is very attractive. John W. Isham will present his "Darktown Aristocracy" in a musical skit entitled "Rag-Time Opera." Golando, the comedy clay modeler; the Four Emperors of Music, with new selections; Reno and Richards, comedy acrobats; Clarke Sisters, Nichols Sisters, Lillian Maynard, and others will furnish the balance of the evening's entertainment.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The management will offer for the opening of the season, commencing to-morrow night, Hoyt's musical comedy, "A Stranger in New York." The cast will be headed by Harry Conor and Miss Anna Boyd, supported by Lloyd Wilson, Arthur Pacie, Charles Warren, George A. Beane, Harry Gilfoil, John Hyams, William F. Ryan, Harry Ronalds, Misses Florence Lillian Wickes, Louise De Wolfe, Etta Gilroy, Mae Corssley, and Elmore Hallam.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An important addition to the continuous performance will be the appearance of Barton Hill in company with Charles Willard. Their support will be J. Searle Danley, Miss Ella Sothern, and Julia Dean, and they will present "Belinda Bailey's Boarders," a farce by Milton Nobles. Miss Isabella Urquhart will make her appearance in a farce called "A Strange Baby," and the Four Cohans will continue to exhibit their humor and agility in "Money to Burn." Mark Murphy, Lavender Richardson, and many others will be on the bill, in addition to the Biograph.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The new features in the Casino Roof Garden performance this week will be the burlesque by Richard Carle entitled "Way Up East," which was written for the benefit tendered Oscan Hammerstein. The cast will include Richard Carle, as the polished villain; Eugene O'Rourke, as the persecuted heroine; Louis Wesley, as the Professor; Edward Chapman, as the pious father; Lee Harrison, as the mother, and William Sheldon as the son. The ollo will have Mlle. Bartho, Arthur Deegan, Alice Atherton, Marguerita Sylva, Maude Courtney, Von Palm, the sisters Meredity, Adelina Roattino, Signor Negrini, Alma Doerge, Edwin French, Signor Ricci, Willie Stroller, Amorita, and the ballet and the negro novelty, "The Origin of the Cake Walk."

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The final week is announced of the series of concerts on the roof. Conductor Henry P. Schmitt and his Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra have furnished this Summer delightful concerts, and the patronage accorded him and his colleagues by the public has been large and enthusiastic. The programme for this evening is as follows: March, "King Cotton," Sousa; overture, "Piqué Dame," Suppé; selection, "Serenade," Herbert; intermezza, "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; suite, "Scenes Pittoresques," Massenet; overture, "Oberon," Weber; canzonetta, Godard; "The Mouse and the Trap," Koehler; selection, "Faust," Gounod; "Forget-Me-Not," Macbeth; "Torchlight Procession," Meyerbeer; introduction to third act of "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Adieu Printanière," Lampe; two Hungarian Dances, Brahms; waltz, "Artist's Life," Strauss; march, "Donato," Bial.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Bostonians begin the second week of their Manhattan Beach engagement tomorrow evening, and Victor Herbert, the composer of the opera, "The Serenade," will, at the solicitation of Messrs. Barnabee and Macdonald, occupy the conductor's chair.

Charles Frohman will open the Madison Square Theatre Sept. 7 with the Strand Comedy Company from the Strand Theatre, London, in a comedy entitled "A Brace of Partridges," by Robert Canthony. This will be the first English company to visit the United States since the successes made by the American companies in London.

The Herald Square Theatre will open its doors Saturday evening, when the first performance of the new French Maid Company will be given. The full cast will be as follows: Charles A. Bigelow, Hallyn Mostyn, E. J. Heron, Richard Ridgeley, William M. Armstrong, Edward Jose, Matthew Woodward, George Honey, Charles E. Sturgis, Olive Redpath, Eva Davenport, Gerry Ames, Yolande Wallace, and Mamie Lee.

The new opera by John Philip Sousa, "The Charlatan," in which De Wolf Hopper and his company will be heard this season, will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre Sept. 5. The company includes Nella Bergen, Edmund Stanley, Alfred Klein, and Alice Judson of the old organization, while to these have been added George W. Barnum, the comedian; Mark Price, Arthur Cunningham, and Adine Bouviere.

Victor Herbert has had a prosperous week at Manhattan Beach, and has been the recipient of unusual attention from the hosts of music lovers who attend these concerts. But comparatively few opportunities now remain to hear this musician and his band, as his season closes Sept. 10, when he will leave to fill other engagements long since made. Mr. Herbert is hard at work finishing his first American symphony and completing as well as the orchestrating of "The Fortune Teller."

Mme. Seidl, widow of Anton Seidl, in going through some of the papers of the deceased conductor discovered among other interesting papers the original proof of the orchestral score of "Tannhäuser," prepared for the Paris Grand Opera. Seidl was one of Wagner's conductors, and it appears that this volume was presented to him by the composer as a mark of respect. It is of considerable value, for almost every page contains pencil notes, marks of expression, and so forth, in Wagner's own handwriting.

The musical year which has just come to a close in Italy has been, as far as that country is concerned, very barren and uninteresting. It is quite a conspicuous fact that none of the well-known authors, such as Puccini, Franchetti, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, or Giordano, have written anything of great consequence. Verdi's sacred music, Lorenzo Perosi's oratorios—the "Transfigurazione" and the "Risurrezione di Lazaro"—and Signor Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" are the only new works of real merit produced in Italy and England during the past year.

"Boccaccio" will be revived by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre on Sept. 5. Villa Knox, Lizzie Macnichol, Attalie Claire, Joseph F. Sheehan, William C. Stewart, Harry L. Chase, Raymond Hitchcock, Rose Leighton, Gertrude Quinlan, and Frank Moulton will be intrusted with the principal rôles. The sum already received from the subscription sale of seats, which opened last Thursday morning, gives indications that the slight advance in price will not in any degree affect the patronage. The regular seat sale will begin to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the box office of the American Theatre.

One of the greatest successes noted abroad during the past year has been achieved by a young priest of the name of Don Perosi of Venice, who wrote the sacred oratorio "La Risurrezione di Lazzaro," which was rendered recently with astonishing success in Venice. The composer is only twenty-two years of age. Like Don Perosi's first oratorio, the present composition is divided into two parts—the preparation for the miracle and the miracle itself. The distinguishing features of the work are the composer's profound mastery of instrumental effects and the ability with which he prevents recitative from becoming wearisome.

Three years have passed since the first stone was laid for the "House of Repose for Musicians," which is being built by Signor Verdi, situated in the Piazza Michelangelo Buonarroti, a small distance outside of Porta Magenta, Milan, and now that it is almost completed Signor Verdi has begun to take an active interest in its construction and is hurrying it to completion. It is destined to house 100 musicians —60 men and 40 women—during the last years of their lives. There is a central hall for meetings and concerts, two open terraces, an oratory, and an infirmary. Verdi wished that the house should not bear his name, but the Milan people already call it "Casa Verdi."

Jeff De Angelis came near having a serious accident last Friday. He was out on the Hudson River back of his place at Ludlow crabbing, when he struck a bed of quicksand. Try as he would he could not extricate his feet from the shifting sand, and rapidly commenced to sink. At first it struck him as funny and he laughed prodigiously for about one minute. He was soon forced to realize the gravity of his situation, and commenced calling for assistance. It came finally in the shape of Jeff's long-legged and athletic son, who was obliged to lasso his father and get three or four more sturdy young chaps in the vicinity to drag the actor, now thoroughly frightened, to safety. Mr. De Angelis was over waist deep in the quicksand before help arrived.

The approaching year gives promise of some great results, however, as Pietro Mascagni has almost completed his opera, "Iris," the scene of which is laid in Japan. Puccini expects to complete an operatic setting of "La Tosca" for production soon after Christmas. Franchetti is at work on an opera entitled "Germania," and Signor Giordano is working on a libretto drawn by Arturo Colautti from Sardou's "Fédora." This work will be ready for the end of August, and will be produced in Milan at the Lirico Theatre in October. Of all these works the greatest interest attaches, perhaps, to Signor Mascagni's "Iris," for which the libretto has been written by Signor Luigi Illica. Signor Mascagni has finished his score, which is now being printed. The opera will be produced for the first time at Rome in November, the principal parts being taken by the tenor de Lucia and Signora Darclee.

Lillian Russell Going to Madrid.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Miss Lillian Russell is appearing before crowded houses. The newspaper comments upon her work are favorable. Her manager is negotiating for a series of performances in Madrid.

The Pope on His Health.

The Rome correspondent of the Paris Figaro says: "I have it from a high personage in the Vatican that the Pope, while taking a walk in the palace gardens, said to one of the nobles who accompanied him 'Yet once again they have, so to speak, given me up for dead, but it appears that God has not willed it so.' Then, as if his mind had become illuminated by a vision of the future, his Holiness added, 'It is true that the hour cannot be far off now. The new Pope will be able to accomplish many things, but to me, however, there rests something still to do.'"

Boer Opinion of Bicycle Girls.

From The Nieuwe Republikein, Transvaal.

The Boer gir

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Call.

The clouds grew dark as the people paused,
A people of peace and toil,
And there came a cry from all the sky:
"Come, children of mart and soil,
Your mother needs you—hear her voice;
Though she has not a son to spare,
She has spoken the word that ye all have heard.
Come, answer ye everywhere!"

They need no urging to stir them on,
They yearn for no battlecry.
At the word that their country calls for men
They throw down hammer and scythe and pen,
And are ready to serve and die!
From the North, from the South, from East, from West,
Hear the thrill of the rumbling drum?
Under one flag they march along,
With their voices swelling a single song,
Here they come, they come, they come!
List! the North men cheer the men from the South,
And the South returns the cheer.
There is no question of East or West,
For hearts are atune in every breast,
'Tis a nation answering here.

It is elbow to elbow and knee to knee,
One land for each and for all,
And the veterans' eyes see their children rise
To answer their country's call.
They have not forgotten—God grant not so!
(Ah, we know of the graves on the hill,)
But these eager feet make the old hearts beat,
And the old eyes dim and fill!
The Past sweeps out and the Present comes,
A Present that all have wrought,
And the sons of these sires, at the same camp fires,
Cheer one flag where their fathers fought!
Yes, we know of the graves on the Southern hills
That are filled with the Blue and the Gray.
We know how they fought and how they died,
We honor them both there side by side,
And they're brothers again to-day,
Brothers again—thank God on high!
(Here's a hand-clasp all around.)
The sons of one race now take their place
On one common and holy ground.
—RICHARD BARRY in Harper's Weekly.

When Spanish Soldiers Return.

"A Spaniard" in The Fortnightly Review.

The loss of our (Spanish) colonies means the absolute disappearance of all industry and commerce which the inhabitants of those islands were forced to support. Factories, workshops, magazines—all must be closed, and thousands upon thousands of operatives turned adrift on the world, homeless and helpless. A hundred thousand soldiers will come home to swell their ranks, sickly, mutilated men, no longer needed to fight their country's battles, and no longer able to carry on the struggle for existence under the ruins of the old order of things. The greater number of 30,000 military officers will be deprived of their command and placed on the reserve list, where the pay is such that a Captain, who generally has a wife and family to support, receives about 2s. 4d. a day.

Agriculture, which is dying out, cannot support these legions of famishing men, women, and children, nor are soldiers the kind of people who take kindly to the hard, humdrum life of the fields. When these multitudes have felt the pinch of hunger, and see themselves thrown back upon the laws of nature to keep themselves and their loved ones from dying, then the internal crisis will have begun in very truth, and the tocsin of the revolution will have sounded. In that day the army will decide, by its attitude, whether Carlists or Republicans shall triumph.

What an Old English Campaigner Thought.

From The Criterion.

"How did the American troops impress you?"

"Very favorably. The American regular is the beau ideal of a soldier. Nothing seems to daunt him. He is a splendid fighter. So would the volunteers be, if they were well handled. Do they march well? Um. They might march better. Discipline? Oh, there might be more of that. I can't say I saw any very remarkable American generalship at Santiago. The officers had plenty of dash, though, and the results of the campaign were sufficiently brilliant to silence criticism."

"The Spaniards fought well, too," continued Mr. Wright, "in the trenches. At one place—Bloody Bend, they called it—600 or 700 of them held a whole American division, under Lawton, at bay for many hours. They fought till almost all of them were slaughtered."

"Why did they give up?"

"I'm hanged if I know—unless it was because Blanco or some one in Madrid had ordered them to do so."

"The Cubans?"

"No good. I never saw them fight. They wouldn't work. But they were wonderful at eating, and often, when we were glad to get hardtack, they had fresh meat. I shouldn't be at all surprised if the Americans had to fight the Cubans soon."

"And the morale of the American troops?"

"Excellent—in trying circumstances. For many blunders were made in the campaign; some avoidable, some unavoidable. Most of them were due to inexperience and ignorance of the country. But there were others. The commissariat was wretchedly mismanaged. Then there were not nearly enough means of transport. Lastly and chiefly, Gen. Shafter should never have been sent to Cuba in the unhealthy season. The fleet should have blockaded the island till the cool weather came and then the invasion might have begun. If the Americans had known as much as they know now when they began the campaign, they would have acted differently. Talking of morale, I wish you could have seen the trouble the surgeons had to get the wounded Americans to go to the rear. Many refused flatly, though they had been shot through the body. Fighting seemed as natural to them as eating or drinking—and more welcome. But sickness has worked havoc with them now. The flower of the army is disabled."

"If peace negotiations had not been begun so soon, what was there to prevent the Spanish troops in Cuba from retaking Santiago?"

"Nothing that I can see," said Mr. Wright, "except the fleet."

English Pheasant Grounds.

From The Cornhill.

Really first-class English pheasant shootings are more valuable than grouse moors, as the following instances show: 2,500 acres of good mixed shooting, with no house, a railway within two miles, and a thoroughly good record of game killed for four seasons, let for eleven months, excluding January, the last month of the shooting season, for 850 guineas! The landlord paid all wages and "rearing expenses," while the tenant paid for the beaters. One hundred and fifty pounds would amply cover keepers' wages and hire of sitting hens for so small an area. So we may set the value of sporting rights of this 2,500 acres at a clear £700 per annum. It is doubtful if the net profit to the owner from agricultural rent for this property amounted to £2,000 per annum. Hence his sporting rights represent more than one-third of his income for his land. The average bag of game was about 4,000 head.

In Hampshire we find 50 guineas asked for the shooting of 800 acres for the month of September alone; and in Hertfordshire 1,500 acres of partridge shooting, for which £250 is wanted for the season. The bag expected is 250 to 300 head of partridges, 200 hares, and 600 rabbits. The price is the highest we have seen demanded for so small a bag, but as the ground is within easy reach of town it was probably obtained. The rental gives 3s. 4d. per acre.

Shopping in Italy.

From Harper's Bazar.

A source of trial is what appears to us the outlandish method of having things that apparently belong together sold in different establishments. Silks are found in one shop, woolens in another, and ribbons in a third. At none of these can one buy needles and thread. If a woman wishes to hang a pair of curtains, she purchases the materials at one shop, the rod and rings at a different place, the iron fixtures at a third, and has to go to a fourth to find an upholsterer to put them up. She must visit a tobacco shop for salt, and cannot find, as with us, vegetables, fruit, or bread at a grocer's. It may thus readily be seen that one must travel a good deal to do her marketing or shopping.

Add to all this the confusion incident to the fact that the standards of measure and weight are different from ours, a meter exceeding a yard and a pound containing but twelve ounces, and a faint idea may be formed of the mental complications of the traveler. There is also a certain amount of cheating down to be done in nearly every shop, and even after half an hour's bargaining the purchaser cherishes awful doubts lest she might not have bought the thing cheaper. Shopping is really almost equal to the contemplation of faded frescoes for lowering the mental tone, and it is hard to say which has the more to answer for in the exhausted state in which most travelers leave Italy.

The Blessing of One Newspaper.

From The Cornhill.

As to the newspaper, it is obvious that in the country you appreciate it much more when you have to wait for it, and when it comes at unexpected moments. I never properly enjoyed a newspaper till I settled in the country. The reason is that in town you have too many journals, and get perfectly nauseated with them. You cannot walk down a street without some bawling urchin thrusting the "latest edition" under your nose. Here, on the other hand, we have only one, or, at most, two papers each day, and we read and digest them thoroughly, with a satisfaction to which you, with your scrambling, scrappy method of perusal, are entire strangers.

Clearing Deck for Action.

From Chambers's Journal.

Clearing away all deck hamper for action is the question. What is to become of the ship's boats which hang on davits fore and aft? In case of serious action every boat would become a source of grave danger. If an enemy's shot struck any one of them (and they are in such exposed positions that they must inevitably be struck,) the splinters of wood and iron would carry death and destruction to the guns' crews and others on deck. The scattering fragments, too, would be almost worse than the bursting shell. It could not be hoped that, after an engagement of half an hour, there would be a single boat left that could float, and meantime their presence would have added heavily to the already inevitable loss of life in action.

So completely has this been recognized that many naval officers of experience have it in their minds that, if they were called upon to engage, they would drop their boats over the ship's side and let them drift. When the action was over, a victorious ship could then cruise round the place where it had been fought, and take the chance (a reasonably good one) of picking up at least some of her boats.

The Martyred Teachers.

From The Spectator.

In a Parliamentary Bluebook containing the annual report of the Commissioners of National Education, and signed by these august personages, the following tid bit may be read: "The female teachers were instructed in plain cooking. They had, in fact, to go through the process of cooking themselves in turn."

Bredon Hill.

In Summertime on Bredon
The bells they sound so clear;
Round both the shires they ring them
In steeples far and near,
A happy noise to hear.

Here of a Sunday morning
My love and I would lie,
And see the colored counties,
And hear the larks so high
About us in the sky.

The bells would ring to call her
In valleys miles away:
"Come all to church, good people;
Good people come and pray."
But here my love would stay.

And I would turn and answer
Among the springing thyme,
"Oh, peal upon our wedding,
And we will hear the chime,
And come to church in time."

But when the snows at Christmas
On Bredon top were strown,
My love rose up so early
And stole out unbeknown
And went to church alone.

They tolled the one bell only,
Groom there was none to see,
The mourners followed after,
And so to church went she,
And would not wait for me.

The bells they sound on Bredon,
And still the steeples hum:
"Come all to church good people"—
Oh, noisy bells, be dumb;
I hear you; I will come.
—From "A Shropshire Lad."—A. E. HOUSMAN.

The Bacilli of Infection.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The chief source of infection, as far as consumption in particular is concerned, is the matter expectorated by consumptive patients. The expectoration of such persons is charged with millions of bacilli, which are harmless as long as they are, so to speak, clogged with moisture. When the sputum dries, however, they are set free, and mingle with the dust, and in it are carried about, "horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air," till they are drawn into the lungs of some one whose tissues have not the resisting power of perfect health. A less frequent mode of infection is by food. Domestic animals, especially of the bovine species, are subject to tuberculosis, and the eating of the flesh of animals so tainted may produce the disease in man. The milk of the tuberculous cows is undoubtedly the cause of most, if not all, of the "consumption of the bowels," and the tuberculous disease of the glands and of the brain which figure prominently in the returns of infantile mortality. If means could be found of destroying the infectiveness of tuberculous sputum as soon as it leaves the patient's body, and of altogether stopping the use of tuberculous meat and milk as food; and further, if measures making the employment of such means "semper, ubique et ab omnibus" compulsory were strictly enforced, tuberculosis would in a limited time be stamped out.

The doctrine of contagiousness of consumption, though at first sight it may seem to give ground for alarm, is in reality comforting and hopeful. We not only know our enemy, but we know where he is to be found, and how he is to be attacked. We know, too, that he can be fought with every prospect of a decisive victory. Already much has been done in this country to check the spread of tuberculosis by general hygienic improvement, by taking precautions against the sale of diseased meat and by keeping a watchful eye on the health of cattle and on the sanitary condition of cowhouse and dairies. Medical officers of health and sanitary authorities are everywhere showing themselves alive to the necessity of enforcing such measures. But such efforts require to be co-ordinated and extended. The report of the recent Royal Commission on Tuberculosis will, it is hoped, be the means of bringing about more effective legislation on the subject. A particularly hopeful sign of the times is the fact, of which there is constantly increasing evidence, that farmers and dairymen are beginning to see the importance in their own interest of securing every possible guarantee that what they supply is free from suspicion of tuberculous contamination.

The Cattle of His Hand.

All night long through the starlit air and the stillness,
Through the cool wanness of dawn and the burning of noontide,
Onward we strain with a mighty resounding of hoof-beats.

Heaven and earth are ashake with the terrible trampling;
Wild, straying feet of a vast and hastening army;
Wistful eyes that helplessly seek one another.

Hushed is the dark to hear the plaint of our lowing,
Mournful cry of the dumb-tired hearts within us,
Faint to death with thirst and the gnawing of hunger.

Day by day through the dust and heat have we thirsted;
Day by day through stony ways have we hungered;
Naught but a few bitter herbs that grew by the wayside.

What we flee that is far behind in the darkness,
Where the place of abiding for us we know not;
Only we hark for the voice of the Master Herdsman.

Many a weary day must pass ere we hear it,
Blown on the winds, now close, now far in the distance,
Deep as the void above us and sweet as the dawn star.

He it is who drives us and urges us always,
Faint with a need that is ever present within us,
Struggling onward and toiling one by the other.

Ever we long and cry for rest, but it comes not;
Broke are our feet and sore and bruised by the climbing;
Sharp is his goad in our quivering flanks when we falter,

And some fall down with a plaintive moaning and perish;
But upward we strain nor stop, for the Voice comes to us,
Driving us on once more to the press and the struggle.

Then when we know His Presence the hard way lightens;
Turn we our piteous eyes to the far-stretching highway;
Struggle ahead in the dark as trusting as children.

What we flee that is far behind in the darkness,
Where the place of abiding for us we know not;
Only we hark for the Voice—till hope fades from us.

Heaven and earth are ashake with the terrible trampling
Wild straying feet of a vast and hastening army;
Wistful hearts that helplessly seek one another.

All night long through the starlit air and the stillness
Through the cool wanness of dawn and the burning of noontide,
Onward we strain with a mighty resounding of hoof-beats.
—WILBUR UNDERWOOD in The Criterion.

Jurisdiction of Hindu Guilds.

From The Yale Review.

To fix trade holidays, to enforce their observance, and to collect and administer the funds of the guilds are functions to which I have already referred. The right to arbitrate is assumed by all guilds. When a trade quarrel is referred to a Mahájan, or when the Mahájan, without being requested, decides a quarrel, this is the final arbitrament. Refusal to abide by it, or, indeed, to carry out any decision arrived at, (as in the case of payments thus adjudicated,) results in ostracism. When a member is thus cut off from the guild he may be ostracized by the caste. In the latter case he becomes a social pariah, more wretched than a village dog. But even if one is only cast out of the guild, one is often, ipso facto, out-casted. In the country such an outlaw is debarred from all social recognition. No man will work with him or for him, nor will any one employ him. In the cities no dealer will serve him, no broker will act for him, no servant will remain in his house. The carpenter, the baker, the confectioner, the blacksmith, the tile maker, the very potter, lowest of the lowly, refuse to take his orders, deliver goods to him, or perform any service for him at any price. Caste here has yielded entirely to the guild. The rule established by a low-caste corporation may involve such ostracism in the case of the highest caste, but it is enforced regardless of caste. A typical instance is cited by Mr. Proctor-Sims. In 1878, in a small town in Kathiawar, the Vania Mahájan levied a religious tax which the traders of the Brahman caste refused to pay. The Vania guild therefore boycotted the Brahman traders and forbade all dealings with them till the high-caste traders yielded and paid the tax.

In small places the Mahájan is thus absolute master of the town. No individual can stand against the local guild; nor where there are several small guilds which form a Mahájan can a whole guild resist the union. Owing to the number of traders and workmen in large towns who do not belong to guilds, the power there is not so great, but it is generally coercive. Thus in Ahmedabád, as I was told, a banker who had his house half tiled got into a quarrel with a confectioner, and could not get the other half of his house tiled till the sweetmeat guild had told the tile guild that it might resume work for the representative of the bankers' guild.

The Frugal Cook.

From The Cornhill.

I had a cook of a frugal mind, who took great pains in dressing a hare, which when brought to the table provoked peals of laughter. The head was quite pale, and neatly surrounded by a wreath of fresh parsley; the air of dejection about the poor animal was indescribable. On inquiry it transpired that the cook had boiled the head to assist the soup, and had carefully sewed it on again; the parsley was to hide the join. Her sense of economy having further interpreted a giblet pie as a medley of webbed feet and beaks under a good crust resulted in an abrupt departure.

Placido the Martyred Poet.

Antonio Gonsalo Peres in The Nineteenth Century.

Among the numerous victims sacrificed by the Spanish Government in connection with an imaginary conspiracy was one of the most brilliant poets that Cuba has produced. I refer to the immortal Placido. The unfortunate man was accused by his enemies of having participated in the non-existent revolutionary movement. In vain were his strong and sincere protestations to the contrary, the intervention of his many friends, and the failure of his farcical trial. Nothing could move the Captain General to show clemency in this case. Placido, in his verses so full of beauty and sentiment, had dared to mention the Goddess of Liberty; perhaps, also he had dared to dream at night of the emancipation of his beloved country, and this was sufficient.

Therefore clemency, not to speak of justice, was out of the question. The sweetly inspired song of the poet contributed a real menace to the domination of Spain the Invincible; consequently, according to Spanish modes of reasoning, his death was a necessity. As though the ill-fated poet would bequeath to posterity an immortal proof of his innocence and engrave forever in history a glaring instance of Spanish iniquity, he wrote in his last hours, when in "La Capilla," a poem entitled "La Plegaria." In this poem he calls God to witness to his innocence, with so touching and deeply felt an inspiration that it is to-day considered one of the most beautiful compositions of its kind. Zenea, another illustrious poet of this period, was also sacrificed in like fashion for having dared to sing the regeneration of his country. He was shot—as was Placido—in the City of Matanzas, (called the Athens of Cuba.)

Patches.

From Notes and Queries.

We are told that the earliest mention of Englishwomen adopting the fashion occurs in Chulwer's "Artificial Changeling," 1653. He says:

"Our ladies have lately entertained a vain custom of spotting their faces, out of an affectation of a mole, to set off their beauty, such as Venus had; and it is well if one black patch will serve to make their faces remarkable, for some fill their visages full of them, varied into all manner of shapes and figures."

In an article entitled "Patching and Painting," in Chambers's "Book of Days," we read:

"They [patches] seem to have fallen from the high estate toward the beginning of the present century, for the books of fashion of that period make no allusion to them whatever, but they did not become utterly extinct even then. A writer in 1826, describing the toilet table of a Roman lady, says: 'It looks nearly like that of our modern belles, all loaded with jewels, bodkins, false hair, fillets, ribbons, washes, and patchboxes'; and the present generation may possibly witness a revival of the fashion.

The Word "Ale."

From The Cornhill.

What could be more English than the word ale? It carries us back to the banquets of our dead ancestors in Walhalla, and some of its compounds open up vistas into that old England which is fast disappearing, becoming a tale that is told, obsolete itself. Such are alebush, a tavern sign; aleconner, "an officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Alecost, the name of a kind of tansy used to flavor the rustic's home-brewed, has a good old English look; yet it bears witness to the mongrel nature of the speech of this mongrel nation—cost being from the Greek kostos, a savory herb of species unidentified. Alegar is eager or sour ale, used as vinegar.

All About a White Gown.

London Times, 1848.

In the evening, although it rained in torrents, the Church of St. Sidwell's was densely crowded. It was a strange and unbecoming scene of excitement. Again Mr. Courtenay preached, following all the same objectionable observances as in the morning. On his entering the pulpit the congregation appeared all to rise from curiosity; many went out; the church porch and lobby were densely crowded; and so great a noise prevailed that the opening prayer before the sermon was scarcely audible. * * * The service ended, the scene outside the church beggars description. It rained in torrents; yet the streets were like a fair. About 2,000 persons were assembled to hoot Mr. Courtenay as he left the church. Gibes and shouts and laughter rang through the air. The reverend gentleman was again surrounded by a party of his friends to protect him as he left the church. A strong body of the police made a lane through the crowd for him, and then formed in close file round him to keep off the crowd.

The indignation of the people is certainly excusable, for the cause of all the mischief was Mr. Courtenay and a white gown. It was generally rumored that the Mayor had called on Mr. Courtenay before the afternoon service, and represented to him the danger to the peace of the town and the great probability of a fight with the police if he persevered, and had put it to him as a clergyman if he thought it proper to run the risk of such a result by persisting in the line of conduct he was pursuing.

Could Not Down Him.

From "The Cockney Columbus." D. C. Murray.

An old friends of an Australian's father was his cicerone in London, and took him among other places to Westminster Abbey. And—"There, my young friend," said the Englishman, when they had explored the noble old building, "you have nothing like that in Australia." "My word," said the colonial expert, "no fear! You should just see the Scotch Church at Ballarat!"

Chinese Individualism.

From The Contemporary Review.

They are emphatically a race wherein individualism plus family is the keynote of the moral atmosphere, to the exclusion of any sense of national and patriotic obligation. In this the Chinaman of to-day is the very antipodes of the Spartan of old. No doubt it is the result of long centuries of grinding toil and extreme pressure of the struggle for existence, wherein each individual has had to fight hard for himself and for his own family, with no time or thought left free for his country. His country, moreover, has been to him a huge and world-wide abstraction, far above and beyond him. Patriotism tends to be developed strongly among small communities, like Sparta or Rome in early days, which have continually to contend with rivals close to and within easy reach of them, not in vast countries like China, wherein the average man regards his country as embracing all the world, with perhaps a small fringe of unknown and outer barbarians on the extreme verge. Under such conditions patriotism dies out, or, rather, is never evoked.

The result of these causes is that the Chinaman is supremely careful of the memory and the graves of his ancestors. He is mindful of his obligations to his own family, or to the guild or trades union in which he works. Beyond this his horizon hardly extends. He is separated by a wide gulf from the inhabitants of another province, and dialectic variations go for much. An army of Cantonese-speaking men could easily be raised by any power which would feed and pay them to march and fight against the people of a Pekinese-speaking province, whose very language they do not understand, and vice versa. It would not occur to either side that this was a fratricidal war—the pay would be everything. Hence we need not be surprised that when the Germans occupied Kiao-Chau forcibly, the gallant Chinese defenders, after some slight pretense of resistance, doffed their uniforms and took service next day under the German invaders, as hewers of wood and drawers of water, to earn 2d. a day, if they could.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the importance of this feature in Chinese character, as enabling a ruling set of alien paymasters to carry the people whither they please, even in opposition to their own fellow-countrymen.

Venus Matutina.

She lies at dawn upon the dew-drenched lea
Alone. The white hard light of morning lies
On the throat wavering with the fall and rise
Of her low pulse as of a silent sea.
The thick coils of her hair cling sudderingly
To her white shoulder; her deep-lidded eyes,
Heavily raised as in a dull surprise,
Look through the vacant shadows vacantly.

Her back is to the sunrise; the low sound
Of a stream slipping past incessantly
Stirs in her raiment light and white as foam.
But she, her head erect, her hair uncrowned,
With lax white feet and wrist dropped wearily,
Gazes through heaven and earth and finds no home.
—In The Athenaeum.

"Over to Port."

From Blackwood's Magazine.

To the visitor from the shore who sees its working (on an English ship) for the first time, the rule of the starboard side—to give it a name—has an odd appearance. One does not know why everybody swarms over to port when a certain cap with gold on the peak emerges through a hatchway. It may even be unpleasantly enforced. Thus it chanced once to me to be a guest in the gunroom mess of a ship which was out for target practice.

I was walking with the paymaster, both of us void of any intention of offense, on the sacred starboard side, when a midshipman came up with a message from the Captain, who was on deck, though not on the quarterdeck, that we must confine ourselves to the port. There was a plentiful lack of humor on the part of that officer, and no sufficiency of politeness; but rules there must be, or else a man-of-war would speedily become a regular-built privateer.

A Naval Row. 1702.

Journal of Sir John Rooke.

"At six this evening Captain Norris coming on board this ship, [the flagship,] my Lord Hamilton, Captain Ley, Captain Wishart, and Captain Trevor were standing on the quarterdeck, and as Captain Norris came up, Lord Hamilton asked him if he had taken any more wine or brandy. The other answered No; upon which Captain Trevor asked the price of his claret, whether he might have any at 4 li. a hogshead. Norris said he would have 6 li. or salt water, and then Captain Ley said he would rather the prizes were ashore than he would give 6 li. the hogshead; upon which Captain Norris said he was a rascal that wished his prizes ashore; the other replied he was a rascal, if he called him so, and then Captain Norris struck Captain Ley and threw him over the gun, which Mr. Hopsonn hearing, as he and I were in my cabin, ran out, and upon inquiry found he [Norris] had hurt Captain Ley, and by the Admiral's directions ordered him to be confined, upon which Captain Norris drew his sword, and offered to stab Captain Ley, but Admiral Hopsonn holding his hand, ordered him to be disarmed and confined in Mr. Rayney's cabin."

No Sighting of Gibraltar.

Prof. Simon Newcomb in The Atlantic.

One of the first things I did the morning after my arrival at Gibraltar was to choose a convenient point on one of the stone parapets for "taking the sun," in order to test the running of my chronometer. I had some suspicion as to the result, but was willing to be amused. A sentinel speedily informed me that no sights were allowed to be taken on the fortification. I told him I was not taking sights on the fortification, but on the sun. But he was inexorable; the rule was that no sights of any sort could be taken without a permit. I soon learned from Mr. Sprague, the American Consul, who the proper officer was to issue the permit, which I was assured would be granted without the slightest difficulty.

The Consul presented me to the military Governor of the place, Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars. He was a man whom it was very interesting to meet. There was no need of troubling him with such a detail as that of a permit to take sights; but the Consul ventured to relate my experience of the morning. He took the information in a way which showed that England, in making him a General, had lost a first-class diplomatist. Instead of treating the matter seriously, he professed to be greatly amused, and said it reminded him of the case of an old lady in Punch who had to pass a surveyor in the street, behind a theodolite. "Please, Sir, don't shoot till I get past," she begged.

Animals at Play.

The Play of Animals. Karl Groos.

Cats delight in racing about, but not so often, I think, in circles as dogs do. They prefer straight lines and sharp turns with the genuine goat jump. This sudden flight into the air, which appears to take place without the animal's knowledge or intention, cannot here be preparatory to life in the mountains, but the cat finds the high jump very useful, not only in pouncing on its prey, but in escaping its hereditary enemy. Brehm records a movement play of young chamois. When in Summer the young chamois climb up to the perpetual snow, they delight to play on it. They throw themselves in a crouching position on the upper end of a steep, snow-covered incline, work all four legs with a swimming motion to get a start, and then slide down on the surface of the snow, often traversing a distance of from 100 to 150 meters in this way, while the snow flies up and covers them with a fine powder. Arrived at the bottom, they spring to their feet and slowly clamber up again the distance they have slid down.

Two Prime Bulls.

From The Spectator.

There is a story told in journalistic circles in Dublin of a beautiful display of cuteness by a farmer who called at one of the newspaper offices to have an advertisement inserted. He was informed that the charges were 6s. for the first insertion and 2s. 6d. for the second. "Faith, thin," said he, "I'll have it in the second toime." Here are two comical "bulls," due to the Celt's lightning rapidity of thought: "Is it a son or a daughter your sister, Mrs. Healy, has got?" asked a gentleman of one of his tenants whom he met on the road. "The curse of the crows on me, but I don't know whether I'm an uncle or an aunt," was the immediate reply.

I was once present at a review of a militia regiment in the south of Ireland, when the Sergeant Major came up and reported to the Colonel that all the ammunition was exhausted. "Then sound 'Cease firing,'" roared the commanding officer.

A Butcherless Future.

Thanks! Thanks! most researchful of doctors. My feelings with gratitude thrill
As I welcome this latest, this greatest, display of your chemical skill.
Your synthesis, though it is simple, the scientists say is complete,
And it threatens ere long to accomplish the total extinction of meat.

It points to a butcherless future, it heralds a halcyon age,
When the pleasures, so-called, of the table will mortals no longer engage;
And when the now exigent gourmet perforce quite contented will be
With a nutritive lozenge for luncheon and a succulent tabloid for tea.

The steak that is tough, and the mutton that only too often is cold,
The fowl that's persistently stringy will pass like a tale that is told;
And instead we shall feed on a substance which no one's digestion can mar,
Prepared from the divers waste products of gasworks—especially tar.

The druggist in flesh-forming oxides and acids peptonic will deal,
Instead of a carte a prescription will furnish the plats of a meal;
A duly-diploma'd dispenser our orders for dinner will book,
Whilst with rapture we lead an existence uncursed by the demon plain-cook.

Yes, Doctor, you open a vista of days when the banquet shall cease,
And when orators, now so loquacious, shall hold their post-prandial peace;
For how could the readiest speakers the toast-list wade steadily through,
After dining on phenoline jujubes and an albumen capsule or two?
—From The London Truth.

The London Organ Grinder.

From The National Review.

When I went into my present house some years ago the street in which it is situated enjoyed a constant procession of organ grinders. My study is necessarily in a front room, and as I do not keep a man servant, and do not think it right to send out women servants to be exposed to the amenities of language and manner of the organ grinder who is "moved on," I had to do my own "moving" in person, during the portion of the day when I was usually at home. I have not infrequently had to leave my work three times within an hour to send away these pests, one of them sometimes appearing on the scene only a few minutes after I had got rid of another.

At one time some of them found out that I was always out on a particular day of the week, and selected that day to give us their attentions; one of them one morning "ground" before the house for half an hour out of sheer spite, and on catching sight of the lady of the house at the window shook his fist at her. This is the kind of thing to which residents in London are subject under the present law. By dint, however, of perseverance in rigorously and immediately ordering off every organ man the moment he began, at whatever time of day or night, when I happened to be in the way to do it, I have succeeded in diminishing their number very materially; but it is at the cost of an infinity of annoyance and worry, which to a certain extent is always recurring.

On the Punishment of Heretics.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Cranmer, in the "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum," prescribes that the heretic, if obstinate, after a respite of sixteen days, is to be delivered to the civil magistrate, "puniendus." This probably means "by death." Thus Joan Bocher and Van Parris were burned alive in 1550 and 1551 with his approval. But perhaps the most extraordinary trial for heresy in which the Archbishop ever took part was in November, 1539, under Henry's celebrated Act of the Six Articles, when, with six of his suffragans, among whom were Gardiner, Tunstall, Stokesley, and Sampson, he presided at a solemn disputation in which the King himself entered the lists against a wretched schoolmaster, named Lambert, (or Nicholson,) who had denied the doctrine of the Real Presence. The poor heretic showed (it is said) little ability but great terror when confronted with his opponent.

After five hours of argument, in which "it was wonderful how benignly his Grace essayed to convert the miserable man, how strong and manifest reasons his Highness alleged against him"—such is Cromwell's testimony—the King brought the trial to a practical issue. "What sayest thou now," he asked the prisoner, "after the instructions of these learned men? Art thou satisfied? Wilt thou live or die?" The man replied that he threw himself on the mercy of his Majesty. "Then," (said the King,) "thou must die, for I will not be the patron of heretics." And he was burned accordingly.

The Hyphenation of Burne-Jones.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

It may or may not be true that it was Rossetti who urged Burne-Jones, when at the outset of his career, to connect with a hyphen "Burne" and "Jones." "'Jones' is nobody," Rossetti would declare, "only a particle of a vast multiple! But Burne-Jones—that is unmistakable!" It was an amusing trait in Rossetti that he was wont to designate the good work of this or that friend as the work of—and he would mention the most distinctive name or part name of the person concerned. Thus he would say, "Yes, that is Burne-Jones, but this, this here, you know, is only Jones;" or, "That now is the real Holman Hunt, but this here is only Hunt;" or, "You can hear Tennyson in that, but Alfred wrote the other lines."

I recall two amusing instances where Burne-Jones more or less unconsciously adopted the same method. He was asked once if he thought William Bell Scott more eminent as a poet or as an artist. "I never thought very highly of Bell," he replied; then, seeing a look of surprise, added, with a humorous twinkle, "I liked old Bell Scott—old Scottus as we always called him—immensely, and I think William Bell Scott wrote some very fine verse, but I always thought it was a pity that Bell took to painting." The other instance occurred when some one remarked to him that "Parnell was only an agitator." "Charles Stewart Parnell," he replied with emphasis, "was one of the greatest public men of our day, and far and away the ablest Irish leader." "But Parnell," etc., resumed the objector, to be again corrected by the other disputant, "Charles Stewart Parnell," &c

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A SPECIAL LOT of Diagonal Cheviot Serge, 51 inches wide, all wool, in navy and black only; value 65c.; now 49

We have received our first importation of new Henriettas for Fall 1898, and show on Monday one of the largest and best assorted stocks we have ever offered:—

ALL WOOL IMPORTED HENRIETTAS, full 40 inch wide, in 45 of the latest and daintiest colors, including street and evening shades, 49

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Fashion has decreed that plain Black Silks in the following weaves are about to be extensively used during the coming season. Peau de Soie, Satin Duchess, brilliant rustling Taffeta and Black Gros Grain with soft Cachemire and bright satin finish; also rich Black Brocades in Duchess and Gros Grain grounds. The above are going to be used for full costumes.

During the dull season and before the recent big advance in raw material we secured a large supply of the favorite weaves, which are now offered at 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than similar qualities can be duplicated. Largest portion of this stock range in prices from 49c. up to 1.49, and each number is a special bargain. The higher grades are proportionately attractive. This is a great opportunity for dressmakers to supply their wants.

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We have recently closed a purchase of several hundred pairs of Tapestry Portieres in about 45 styles, patterns and colors, at 33⅓ per cent. less than cost of manufacture. We intend to dispose of this lot in the quickest possible manner, and therefore put them in 4 lots and mark them, without reserve.

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THE DEFEAT OF ENGLAND.

The British contention for an "open door" in the Far East seems to have been practically abandoned, since, as was said in London, Russia shut the door in England's face. From the first, and even while most vigorously advocating the opening to the trade of all European nations of any acquisitions in China that might be opened to one, England has made her reservations. She has always intimated that if she were defeated in her primary contention, she would be driven to demand "compensations." That is to say, if she could not prevent the partition of China, she would insist upon her full share in that partition. This she has endeavored to obtain through Chinese concessions. This, it seems, Russia has undertaken to prevent her from obtaining. The threatening aspect of affairs in the Far East is due to the effort of Russia to elbow England out of the Chinese market. Such, at any rate, is the general British belief. That England should be ready to go to war rather than to suffer this is quite comprehensible. That her foreign markets should be kept open and not restricted is a vital condition, we will not say of her prosperity only, but of her very existence.

Meanwhile it is a very great pity that the effort to keep the open door in the Chinese trade should have been defeated and abandoned. The defeat of England in this contention is, as we have so often had occasion to point out that it would be, a defeat of civilization. It is not necessary to ascribe any more philanthropic motives to Great Britain than to her rivals of the Continent. "A fair field and no favor" in the commercial competition of the Far East means, at present, that Great Britain will continue to do the bulk of the business. Her enormous mercantile marine, under the protection of her enormous navy, gives her facilities for acquiring and carrying on the trade such as no Continental country can pretend to equal. We ourselves, with the inevitable enlightenment that is coming of our commercial legislation, both in the tariff and the navigation laws, will in the course of a few years be her most formidable competitor for the Chinese trade, for which our geographical position gives us a clear advantage even over her. We do not aspire, even as an alternative, to an American "sphere of influence" in China. We shall be restricted to the trade of those ports which are open to all comers on equal terms, and it is to our interest that these should comprise all the Chinese ports. Russia and Germany, in whose policy purely political considerations count for as much as purely commercial, and which are handicapped in a free commercial competition, desire to raise artificial barriers around their own trade and to secure it by exclusive concessions. The three powers whose interests lead them to advocate "the open door" are Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Between them, for this purpose, an informal alliance already exists by the community of their interests. Our own interest has not been intelligently represented or adequately appreciated by the State Department. If it had been, our sympathy with the British contention would have been loudly and long ago proclaimed. The whole trade of the Philippine Islands, if we could secure it all for ourselves, is a mere fraction of the trade which we might reasonably hope to do with China within a few years, if the Chinese barriers were removed and no European barriers were put up in their places.

We have really a very great stake in the settlement of the Chinese question. It is conceivable that intelligent and early action on our part in conjunction with England and Japan might have turned the scale and left the door open. There seems no longer to be any hope of that. Chinese statesmen have no more notion of patriotism than Chinese soldiers, or than jailbirds of other lands. They seem to have been engaged in betraying their country for a price and selling slices of it to the highest bidder. Such a bargain cannot be annulled except by force, which Great Britain is not prepared to use in that cause. But Great Britain appears to be resolved to use force if necessary to maintain her own concessions and secure her own compensations. She is determined to get as large a slice as may be. We are interested that her share should be large, for the reason that in her own sphere of influence, at least, she may be trusted to keep the door open as she has kept it open for fifty years at Hongkong. We have a good assurance that within the British sphere of influence Americans may trade on equal terms with the owners, and do all the business they have superior facilities for doing. We can have no such assurance with regard to ports and places in the possession of any other European power.

PLATT AND BLACK.

The interview between Senator PLATT and Gov. BLACK will be painful to both men. If they unpack their hearts with sincere words each must say things that will gall the other. Mr. PLATT, if he speaks as he feels, will tell the Governor that he could not be elected, and therefore must not expect the nomination. On his part, BLACK, if he likewise speaks as he feels, will reply that he proposes to have the nomination if he has to fight for it. Nothing remotely resembling harmony can come of the interview unless both the boss and the Governor employ words to conceal thought and put each other off with polite deceptions. In that case the interview will be a sheer waste of time, and the parties to it will go their ways in disappointment and disgust.

Whatever may be the real nature of the interview, it will be construed as an attempt on the part of BLACK to regain the favor of PLATT and get his help at the convention. Men will say that BLACK went to PLATT and begged his support. The mere appearance of doing such a thing visibly weakens BLACK, who has no strength to spare. It is not at all probable that the interview is of PLATT's seeking. He has no favors to ask of BLACK, not even the favor of peace and harmony. BLACK has some newspaper support, but his following among the organization leaders is wholly at PLATT's mercy. He can put the Governor out of the running any day he pleases to do it.

PLATT is silent about the candidate, as usual, but his interests reveal his attitude as surely as if he had defined it in a Monday morning pronunciamento. He would not let ROOSEVELT be nominated if he felt that the party could win with any other candidate. If the Democrats put up a weak candidate or make the fearful blunder of reaffirming the Chicago platform, PLATT will make an effort to "sidetrack" ROOSEVELT. He would probably not even then venture to run BLACK. It is more probable that he would seek out some respectable and obedient organization man who would be kind to him after inauguration. The organization would live somehow. It would never be able to deal with ROOSEVELT as Governor. Still, victory is necessary to PLATT, and ROOSEVELT is probably the only Republican who could be elected running against a Democrat of high character.

CREATING AN ARMY.

The latest issue of The Saturday Review contains a clear statement of a misconception of American affairs which is worth noticing, because it is not an illustration of British ignorance about American affairs any more than of American ignorance of American affairs. The Review says that the Americans have succeeded by a "tour de force" in creating an army in four months. The fact is that we have not succeeded in doing anything of the kind. We are no doubt very ingenious and energetic people. But we are none the less bound by the laws of nature and of human nature. It is contrary to these laws that an army should be improvised or created in four months. Time was, no doubt, when a man accustomed to the use of firearms could take from his own house the weapon which he was in the habit of using to kill beasts and birds and make a creditable showing with it against the public enemy. But that time is forever past. A soldier is now a professional, a man who has learned his business from competent instructors and who obeys orders automatically as the result of drill. With a sprinkling of seasoned comrades and a sufficiency of competent instructors he may, if quick and willing, learn it possibly in four months. But this is a very different thing from "creating an army in four months." The notion that an army can be "created" without a sufficiency of competent instructors and without a sprinkling of veterans in four months is a mischievous delusion.

Neither does it derive any support whatever from the events of the war now closed. That war has been fought by the regular army of the United States. This fact cannot be too often or too strongly impressed on the public mind. The regular army of the United States, assisted by a regiment of volunteers of very exceptional quality and a regiment of militia of the first class, captured Santiago de Cuba. In Puerto Rico and in Manila the invaders encountered only a perfunctory resistance. But even here the regular army was the "steel head" of the wooden shaft. Of the twelve killed in the capture of Manila four were regulars. This means simply that we have not succeeded in reversing the history of mankind. Men who have learned their business know their business better than men who have not learned it. Secretary ALGER and "Corp." TANNER dispute this proposition. It will be a sad day for the United States when it accepts their opinion. An increase of the gallant regular army of the United States and a raising of the citizen soldiery more nearly to the standard of that army are the two things that are most imperatively needed for the national defense.

THE FATE OF ANDREE.

Not so much because of the return to Hammerfest of the German arctic exploring party on the ship Heligoland, without having discovered a trace of ANDREE, as on account of the length of time that has elapsed since his departure from Dane's Island, does it now seem unlikely that the intrepid Norwegian explorer will ever be found alive. The Heligoland expedition, under the leadership of THEODOR LERNER, started as recently as May, and the rescue of ANDREE was only one of its objects. Remembrance of the succor of PEARY and his two companions in 1895, after a year of privation and suffering in north Greenland, and of the wonderful exploit of NANSEN and his comrade, JOHANSEN, who were found in excellent health after fifteen months on the ice and in a hole, called by courtesy a hut, on one of the northern islands of Franz Josef Land, has encouraged people to hope for the return of ANDREE and his companions.

To be sure, supposing that these three Scandinavians had abandoned their balloon in high latitudes, and begun a foot journey over the ice, they were not nearly so well equipped at the outset for such an undertaking as the others. But the equipment of PEARY had become next to nothing long before he was rescued while in the case of NANSEN and his comrade it was little more than a fight of primitive man against Nature in her worst mood all through that dark Winter in the hole on the rock. Their food was the flesh of polar bears, raw or cooked badly over a small oil lamp fed with the blubber of the same animals. A fire was out of the question, for it only thawed out their frozen dwelling place and made it uninhabitable. They knew that they had made miscalculations and could not be certain just where they were or exactly what direction they should take to seek relief when the sun shone again. Both had "sick spells." Yet they escaped serious injury and found their way in triumph to civilization.

It was hoped, therefore, that ANDREE and his associates, Dr. STRINDBERG and Engineer FRAENKEL, might have escaped from harm as luckily; and, indeed, that hope is not yet quite dead. But, now that for more than thirteen months they have been out of the sight or hearing of man, hope is faint. All three were robust, purposeful men, who had long been preparing for their undertaking, and they had firearms, compasses, and charts. It seemed an ill omen, though, when they lost the three drag ropes of their balloon, upon which so much dependence had been placed, at the very outset of the expedition. After more than two years of experimenting ANDREE and the others entered the car of their balloon, the Eagle, at Dane's Island, Spitzbergen, July 11, 1897, and were lost to sight in about an hour, traveling in a north-northeasterly direction. Nothing has since been heard from them.

DIVORCE LAWS AND "DIVORCEES."

The favorite word in the growing city of Fargo, N. D., is "divorcee," which is applied, with strict impartiality, to man or woman, and is plainly and simply pronounced "dee-vor-sy." A divorcee is to Fargo as the gold nugget is to the Klondike, sugar to Puerto Rico, and hemp to the Island of Luzon, except that divorcees are rarely if ever grown or developed in that region. We have at hand no social or marital statistics of Fargo and its neighborhood, yet in their absence we make bold to say that divorces are tolerably rare in the Dakota social fabric, and that the Dakota divorce is made almost exclusively for consumption elsewhere. It cannot be shipped C. O. D., however, but must be received on the spot in person by the divorcee; and the divorcees, therefore, numerous in Fargo.

He or she, we are given to understand by an observant chronicler on the spot, is not admitted into the inner circle of the Fargo social fabric. Fargo publicly welcomes the divorcees, but it does not pretend to sympathize with them or countenance them. Certain public houses of entertainment for man and beast are set aside by the unwritten law of the city for the shelter of divorcees; and if they try to dwell elsewhere they find that "society's" frown makes life very hard for them. Fargo recognizes the value of the divorcee as a source of wealth, and if it treats him or her as a social leper, in order to protect its homes and their inmates from contagion, it certainly leads to the divorcee all the freedom consistent with its own safety.

Divorcees remain in Fargo for three months. On the ninety-first day of residence they are bona-fide "residents," and divorces from their husbands or wives are granted to them for all sorts of trivial reasons, under the flexible law of the State; whereupon, in the droll language of Fargo, they are no longer divorcees, and no longer wanted in Fargo. As a matter of fact, while most of Fargo's divorcees go to Fargo with their minds made up as to the disposition of the remainder of their lives, after divorce, the chronicler we have quoted tells us that hasty marriages between persons who have just ceased being divorcees are very common. Thus Fargo has another source of income in marriage fees.

The same chronicler, writing vera[cious] Record-Union, describes the daily life of the men and women waiting in the crude hotels for divorces as monotonously frivolous and ignoble. The more sensitive women soon lose their sense of shame through contact with women who never had any, and talk freely and loudly of their reasons for visiting Fargo, their plans for the future, and the slow lapse of time. So drear is the monotony that what is bluntly called the "jag wagon," journeying between Fargo and Moorhead, Minn., where intoxicating liquors are sold, (Fargo being a "temperance town") does a large and profitable business.

There was, we believe, no representative of North Dakota in the recent meeting at Saratoga of the State Boards of Commissioners for promoting uniformity of legislation in the United States. The passage of the bill, prepared at that conference as a general marriage and divorce law, by the Legislatures of many of the States would blight Fargo's profitable industry. Yet, who can blame Fargo and North Dakota for making the most of human weakness in the circumstances? Universities may be founded and churches builded on the money expended in Fargo by its divorcees.

THE HORSE.

The horse is in as good repute as ever. Bicycles, electric cars, and motor carriages have not driven him out of the market or deprived him of a reason for being. Side by side with bicycling, equestrianism grows in popular favor, though the man and woman on horseback may not always look with admiration on the bicycle, and the wheelman may sometimes choose to regard the horseman as snobbish and behind the age. In crowded cities the horse is not used nearly as much as it used to be, and there is room for hope that it soon will be used even less. But on race track and speedway the horse holds its own, and animals of good breed and training are always in demand. Though the cavalry (with its mounts, at least,) did not play a very large part in our war with Spain, yet horses were in great demand by the Government last April and May, and market prices rose accordingly. And any person who has visited one or more Summer resorts lately can testify that prices for the hire of horseflesh have not decreased.

The horse having thus survived a critical moment, and being in no danger of extinction, it is pleasant to read in our lively trade contemporary, The Livery Stable, that people who own good horses are treating them better than they used to. The vicious overdraw check line is, it seems, going out of use, while docked tails are no longer fashionable, and the cropping of manes and forelocks is not countenanced by influential horse owners. The horse is, indeed, a noble animal, as we used to be told in our copy-book days, but his nobility is barely preserved when his natural beauty is half destroyed by shears and needless harness. The abandonment of docked tails and the overcheck is surely a sign of enlightenment.

SPAIN AND THE CUBANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American citizen who loves truth, justice, and fair play, who is familiar with Spanish rule in Cuba, and who knows by experience Spanish treachery and mendacity, I beg leave to protest in the most emphatic and energetic manner against some of the statements made by the Spaniard Pedro de Lopez de Castillo, private of infantry, in a letter addressed to the soldiers of the American Army, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 23. Now, no truth-loving, enlightened American who respects himself and knows anything about Cuba and the Cubans can indorse or credit the statement that the Cubans are "a people without religion, without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin." (A nice confession, indeed, from the people who are responsible for the origin of the Cubans; and who for 400 years have been responsible for the religion, morals, and conscience of the people of Cuba!) But it is not true. Let ex-Consul General Williams, ex-Consul General Lee, and Vice Consul Springer, all of them enlightened Americans, who have resided long enough in Cuba to know its people, say whether this Spanish soldier is telling the truth or simply lying, by order of his superiors. Senators Proctor and Thurston, as well as the whole American and English press, have truthfully told of, and the whole civilized world has been shocked and appalled by, the unspeakable crimes, murders, slaughters, and butcheries committed by the Spanish soldiery in the Cuban war. The acts of the monster Weyler and other Spanish officers are still fresh in the memory of the whole American people. And yet here we have a Spanish soldier who has taken an active part in such a war under the butcher Weyler, cynically speaking of "civilization and humanity, of religion, morals, conscience, and the laws and usages of war recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world!" How dare this member of the Spanish Army speak of conscience and humanity and of religion and morals, when the whole civilized world knows that he and his fellow-soldiers have most inhumanly murdered and chopped Cuban women and children, attacked Cuban hospitals, and slaughtered the helpless wounded and their nurses? How dare he speak of conscience and of the laws and usages of civilized warfare, when he, a soldier of Weyler, helped to carry out the butcher's decree of reconcentration, whereby 250,000 men, women, and children were condemned to slow starvation? Does this mendacious Spanish soldier think that he can fool the American people, just as they fool the people in ignorant and benighted Spain? Does he think the American people can afford to forget in a hurry how the Spaniards murdered Dr. Ruiz in a dirty dungeon in Guanabacoa? Can he think that the American people have forgotten the cowardly, treacherous, and most horrible crime of the Maine? Does he think that the American Nation has forgotten that the coward Augustin, in his proclamation to the Filipinos, said that the population of America was made up of all the excrescences of Europe? Does he think that the American people can forget that Emilio Castelar, one of Spain's leading spirits and a typical Spaniard, says in the current number of "La España Moderna" that the Americans are ungrateful, treacherous, barbarous, and pirates? Have the American people forgotten the letter in which the Spanish Minister in Washington spoke of their Chief Magistrate as a vulgar and low politician? Why does he now hypocritically, cowardly, and cynically try to flatter the very men whom he and his countrymen called "Yankee pigs" only a few hours before they (the Spaniards) were whipped at Santiago?

Has a soldier who has served under Weyler any right to speak of humanity and civilization? Can the nation which has produced a Weyler, which pets him, and authorized him to starve to death 250,000 human beings, mostly women and children, be considered civilized?

I beg the American people to bear in mind that this Spanish soldier knowingly lies when he speaks of the cruelty of the Cubans, because he knows well that all the Cuban leaders have generously pardoned and set free thousands of Spanish soldiers, and hold receipts signed by Spanish officers as testimony to this fact. Has he forgotten that the gallant Aranguren made abacoa just two or three days after these very men had committed hundreds of murders in Guanabacoa? Does he know of any Spanish officer who has set free a Cuban after taking him prisoner?

As to Spanish civilization and humanity: History tells what Spain was; and "what Spain was, Spain is." Her past is a hideous one; her present is not less hideous. Every crime that can debase a nation stands charged against her. Spain still emulates the hyena," and she is proud of it!

E. M. AMORES.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

AN AMERICAN'S COMPLAINT OF GERMANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me a word in reply to the letter of Mr. A. Ludwig, entitled "A German Complaint," and your editorial comment thereon in your issue of Aug. 22?

You properly draw a sharp distinction between the German official class and the German people. Allow me to add another class, the German-Americans.

As to official Germany, has she alone, from the first to the last of the late war, not played the part of an underhanded enemy? In the beginning, consider the utterances of the German Emperor as to how carefully he would see that all "German interests" were protected in connection with his week-after-week-delayed expression of neutrality. No other nation made such unnecessary and ostentatious declarations, because the United States had already pledged itself to respect the rights and property of neutrals and allow no privateering. As England soon declared for us, the game of delayed neutrality failed. Official Germany dared not attack us.

Did subsequent events not show that this parade of "German interests" was simply a cloak for possible "claims" in the interest of German colonization? Let the occurrences at Manila answer. Speaking true words in jest, Prince Henry said (in effect) that he might come down in his warships and see what Admiral Dewey was about. Dewey's answer is historic. But as actions speak louder than words, consider the acts of the German Admiral there. The Germans say they were the acts of a subordinate. Have they been officially disavowed? Were they all not pieces of the same hostile policy, the acts of the home Government, the significant jesting of Prince Henry, the overt acts of the Admiral? Finally, at the end of the war, the leading German paper in Cologne asks, "What have we gotten out of the war?"

How can your correspondent dare to tell us, in view of this connected chain of facts, that Germany is "friendly," that English dispatches have exaggerated the facts? Admiral Dewey has not sent any dispatches denying the above. All American accounts have substantially confirmed the repeatedly hostile acts of the treacherous German monarchy.

As to the German people, have they not been voiced by the German press, and this intense hostility confirmed by the reports of American residents in Germany? It is idle to deny that the press does not express public sentiment as truly in Germany as in America. Did the German Government, which can control the press, make the slightest effort to curb bitter attacks, the abuse, and attempted ridicule of Uncle Sam?

As to German-Americans, should much of a distinction be made between those who are citizens and those who are not? I have heard the latter class repudiate all obligations to this country, though they have been educated here, have made money here, and have lived in this country for as long as twenty years. Do honor and hospitality not impose duties? But what excuse is there for those who are citizens to the charge of disloyalty in frequent conversations with Americans? Are such not ungrateful for the liberty and privileges of this country?

But, Sir, as actions speak louder than words, have the German-Americans of the East sent a single company to the war? What contributions have they made to the Red Cross? To prove their loyalty they have suggested the contribution of a battleship. Has this been more than a suggestion?

In your editorial of yesterday you pay the German-Americans the great compliment of saying they have done so much for the development of this country. But have they done a thing more than the Canadians and English, the Irish, or the Scandinavians? We acknowledge their loyal service in 1861 to sustain the Union. There were others. Think of the gallant Irish. In the development of this country did the Germans invent the cotton gin, the reaper, the steam engine, the telegraph, and telephone? Do we owe anaesthesia and ovariotomy to them?

You also speak of the great services of Baron Steuben. He was one man who fought for us in comparison with the thousands of Germans who fought against us in our war of independence. Did Washington not capture over 1,000 Germans in the battle of Trenton? Are the German-Americans to whom we have given homes, liberty, and so often competence not under great obligations to the people and Government of the United States?

Mr. Ludwig complains of your "unfair criticism," and that you "vent your ill-will upon everything that is German." Is the gentleman so prejudiced and obtuse that he can only see one side of the question? Does he entirely ignore the attacks and abuse of America by the German press for the last four months, and the overt acts of hostility at Manila? Now, does he feel that he represents an injured people because THE NEW YORK TIMES finally comes to the defense of the American people? Is it possible that German-Americans believe that real Americans have no reason to complain of them, their papers, or their home Government? Is National gratitude no offense, and disloyalty so near treason no reproach?

A REAL AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 23, 1898.

As Viewed by Mr. Cranz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I indorse every word of Mr. H. Selert's letter to you printed in your to-day's edition. In view of your standing boast of printing only "what is fit to print" and your special claim to fairness and respectability, your unfairness shown to everything German during the recent campaign must necessarily degrade your paper in the opinion of every fair-dealing man, irrespective of nationality, to a position occupied by the most contemptible "yellow journalism," of which, you pretend, to have such an abhorrence.

F. CRANZ.

New York, Aug. 25, 1898.

NOT SURGEON GENERAL'S FAULT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the courteous rejoinder, in your issue of this morning, to my defense of the Surgeon General of the Army, which THE TIMES kindly printed in its issue of the 24th, permit me to say only a few words. I do not wish to enter into a controversy upon the subject as it would doubtless be useless in settling a difference of opinion which appears to be irreconcilable.

As I understand, the charge made originally by THE TIMES against the Surgeon General alleges neglect of duty and incompetence as an administrative officer, and this charge is repeated in the article of this date—neglect of duty, in not protesting against "acts and policies which he must have known would bring his skill, his labors, and his good intentions to naught," and incompetence, in not preventing "fevers absolutely and easily preventable," &c.

If it is acknowledged, and I understand THE TIMES does so acknowledge, that the Surgeon General urged the adoption of the most approved measures and used all the means within range of his authority to preserve the health of troops, it does not seem clear to me why he should be held responsible for the occurrence of sickness which must have been due to the fault of others. I do not charge responsibility against any one, because I know the stupendous difficulty of controlling individual action under circumstances such as have existed among our troops during the past four months.

It should be borne in mind, also, that a sanitary recommendation from the Surgeon General is entirely unlike a military order, so far as its execution is concerned. It may or may not be carried out, depending upon the disposition of the commanding officer, upon military necessity, &c. Whereas, an order from a purely military source is mandatory and must be obeyed under the infliction of the severest penalties. Were the Surgeon General vested with the authority of a military commander his power to prevent typhoid fever and other camp diseases would be so greatly increased that any extensive prevalence of such maladies might properly be laid at his door. But as his office, outside of his own department, is simply advisory, I do not see how we can avoid the conclusion that he has discharged his duty ably and conscientiously when we admit that he furnished medical stores in abundance, the most approved instruments, [illegible] the best advice that the science of military hygiene contains, and in every way that a rich medico-military experience could dictate, exerted himself and his department to lessen sickness among the troops and care for it when it occurred.

X.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1898.

BISMARCK AND MOMMSEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Mommsen's animadversion on Bismarck is the climax of an old quarrel, well understood in Germany, but not so well known in America. It originated with the change of the tariff laws in 1879. Mommsen is an ardent free trader, a sort of German Norton, and expressed his indignation at the change in question in language much like that of Prof. Norton to the American public some time ago. He accused Bismarck of having dispossessed the Prussian Crown, an expression which was considered in Court circles as insulting to both the Chancellor and the Emperor. Prosecution for libel followed, which, however, never came into court; but Mommsen and the Anglo-maniac Bunsen were both informed by Emperor William that their presence at Court on State occasions would no longer be required.

The brotherhood of German professors gave Bismarck strong support from 1867, when he founded the North German Confederation, until 1879, when the tariff was revised, when they suddenly changed their tone. Professors and other instructors, living mostly on a fixed income, were unfavorably affected by the rise in prices which this change occasioned, though it has produced decided benefit to the industrial and laboring classes. Those who have read Mommsen's "History of Rome" will remember a similar attack on the character and intellect of Cicero. We could wish that Bismarck's enemies or opponents would be more specific and less general in their accusations against him. We do not imagine that he was a saint, but would like to be informed of the facts.

F. P. STEARNS.

Arlington Heights, Mass., Aug. 26, 1898.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS' BELIEF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry to see that your reporter has sent you such an erroneous description of the meetings of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Old Orchard in your issue of to-day's date. The Christian and Missionary Alliance believe that Jesus is the Son of God. The Christian Scientists do not. The Christian and Missionary Alliance believe that Jesus heals now as He did when He was on earth. The Scientists believe that by the power of the mind over the body it can be healed, and do not believe He can heal.

I am not a member of the alliance, but I have many friends who are, and I hope you will rectify this mistake, so that all the world may know what the actual facts are.

CHARLES PHILLIP.

South Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1898.

Memorial Tablets as War Medals.

From London Truth.

Many amusing stories have been told of War Office delays in the distribution of medals, but I think the following caps them all. In 1866 and 1870 various imperial and other troops took part, as some of my older readers may remember, in suppressing the Fenian raids into Canada, as well as in the Red River expedition, among them being the First Battalion Rifle Brigade, with which the Duke of Connaught was at the time serving. In 1897—thirty-one years after the earlier service and twenty-seven after the later—those who were still alive out of the soldiers who served in these expeditions were officially informed that a medal was to be issued. In November, 1897, formal applications were made to the War Office for the medal, and the applicants were referred in reply to the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government referred them back to the Imperial authorities, in the shape of the G. O. C., Halifax. Applications sent to that officer were acknowledged, with a notification that the officials that were "awaiting instructions as to what further steps should be taken with regard to applicants for the medal;" and it was added that "the investigation, as you are aware, must take a very considerable time." It has indeed, for up to the present time the medals have not been received. Whether the investigation need have taken all this time is not so clear. How much longer are the men to wait? One of them, in a letter I have received, remarks that if the authorities will only hurry up, he has some distant hope that the decoration will reach him in time to be pinned with the other war honors on the foot of his coffin. At this rate of proceeding, I would suggest that, instead of medals, the authorities should issue suitable tablets, to be affixed to tombstones.

For a National Democratic Party.

From The Daily Picayune, (New Orleans.)

If there is to be a real National Democratic Party, its leaders must assemble all the elements and forces that will respond to the call of a real Democracy. The vote of New York is just as necessary as ever it was. The foolish notion about the West is too narrow for the basis of a National party. New York this Fall is going to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, members of the Legislature and members of Congress. It is believed by those who have reason to hold such a belief that the Democrats have a fair chance to win if silver is not made a feature in the campaign, and if State issues and good government are brought to the front. Gov. Black's administration has not been satisfactory. The canal scandal, in which public funds to the amount of several million dollars are involved, and the election law known as the "Black force bill," which was a blunder, to say the least, give the Democrats an opportunity to overthrow the present administration and to regain the control of the State. With clean candidates, who are also men of ability in whom the people have confidence, they may be able to defeat the Republicans.

The war with Spain and its outcome are going to exert a profund influence on the National political situation. If the Democratic leaders are wise in their generation, they may reunite the party. If they are as foolish as they were in 1896, they may as well dig their political graves.

The Duchess of Aosta a Balloonist.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

The Duchess of Aosta, a daughter of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, is an enthusiastic balloonist, and considers aeronautism the most suitable high society sport. The Duchess is now staying at Arco, and has hired a balloon for a month, besides engaging two aeronauts to initiate her into the mysteries of ballooning. She makes an ascent every day, accompanied by her maid. She has ordered a balloon of her own, and at the expiration of the month intends to undertake some longer trips. Ballooning, she declares, is far superior to mere yachting, and must inevitably become the sport of the aristocracy.

NUGGETS.

At the Ball Game.

She—I think I'm beginning to understand it.

He—That's good.

She—Is that the umpire at the bat?—Brooklyn Life.

The Two Marks.

"Can you tell me what was the most marked difference between Bismarck and Mark Twain?"

"I believe the papers show it to be about 19,999,998 marks."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Encouragement.

Frances—Harry says he just wants to fall down and worship me all the time.

Her Mamma—Oh, well; don't mind that, dear. After you're married he won't let it interfere with his business—Daily News (Chicago).

No Fighting Between Meals.

"The Cuban insurgents," remarked Cumso, "do not appear to be such valuable allies of the Americans as it was thought they would be."

"They seem to have an objection to fighting between meals," added Cawker.—Harper's Bazaar.

The Professor's Conundrum.

"Professor," they said, "give us a deep metaphysical conundrum."

"Well," he said, after a moment's thought, "when is 'which' 'what'?"

They gave it up.

"When it is neither," explained the professor.

And when they had studied it out they understood.—Chicago Tribune.

Comment Concerning His Ashfield Speech.

From The North American, (Philadelphia,) (Rep.)

While there is no known law denying to men of culture the exercise of common sense or a knowledge of National history, a number of the gentlemen employed by our higher institutions of learning seem to have become dazed by the smoke of a hundred days of war. The most bewildered one of the lot is Prof. Norton of Harvard, who has again added to the artificial haziness by making an after-dinner speech at the annual dinner of the Sanderson Academy. Though the war has been brief, the professor said it had worked a complete revolution in the United States, overturning the principles upon which the Government rests. But when Prof. Norton shall find time to indicate what tradition of this Government has been violated, he will deserve attention. * * * The professor should let go of the fine arts and take a post-graduate course in history. He has neglected history for figments of diseased imagination. He should not propagate error.

From The Evening Star, (Washington,) (Ind.)

Prof. Norton ought to employ one of the numerous press censors who will presently be at liberty.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

The large majority of the country will not be appalled at the prospect of the revolution which, according to Prof. Norton of Harvard, the war has brought upon the United States. Naturally, the Nation could not pass through such a crisis without confronting new conditions, some of them of an embarrassing nature; but few Americans will be willing to believe that a country of such adaptability and resources as this will be unable to face and adjust new responsibilities without domestic convulsions. The Government is certainly contending with difficulties, but difficulties are not necessarily dangers, nor is it easy to shatter ideals well established.

From The Sun, (Baltimore,) (Ind.)

Prof. Norton will not escape the criticism of the jingoes and expansionists, but his position is unquestionably sound as regards territorial acquisitions by the United States in the Philippines, and he will survive their censure.

From The Hartford Post, (Rep.)

What is the matter with Prof. Charles Eliot Norton? Is he an American or not?

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

The hope that Prof. Charles Elliot Norton would cease to offend public opinion by his utterances on the war with Spain and so escape further castigation has been disappointed. In a speech delivered in Ashfield, Mass., on Wednesday he took occasion again to state his peculiar views and to air his obnoxious opinions. His utterances were even more offensive than any given on previous occasions, and he was apparently eager to make them as distasteful as possible to the vast majority of his countrymen who do not agree with him.

This is a free country. A man has a right to make himself as odious as he chooses provided he does not violate the law. But he has no moral right to state untruths. He has no right to utter a falsehood and trust that his past reputation will garb it with enough authority to give it credence with the public. And Prof. Norton uttered a falsehood when he used the following language in his Ashfield speech:

"Flinging common sense and moral principle alike to the winds, under the influence of hysterical emotion, without decent deliberation, without due preparation, the representatives of the people rushed with childish precipitancy into war, and, what is worse, forced war upon a weak nation, which, whatever it had done to provoke it, showed itself finally ready to make every reasonable effort to avert it and to meet every legitimate demand of the United States. Even if the good faith of Spain were to be questioned, we put ourselves in the wrong by refusing to test it. No attention was paid to her repeated offer of armistice in Cuba, of an international commission to determine the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, of the grant of practical autonomy to Cuba."

This is false in fact and false in spirit.

From The Patriot, (Harrisburg, Penn.,) (Dem.)

At least, Prof. Norton is right in saying the country has entered upon a new policy. But it seems to be the policy the people want.

From The Boston Traveler, (Rep.)

What Prof. Norton says of the incompetency displayed in the care of the troops will be received widely. He could not have selected words to severe for his reprobation of this regrettable feature of the campaign. * * * The Nation, or the individual, which would rest content with present conditions, no matter what the incentive or the necessity of action, simply because of a desire to shirk possible responsibilities, would speedily rust out. If, as Prof. Norton says, "the experiment of a self-governing democracy is by no means satisfactorily solved," it would add nothing to the strength of such a Government to evade our duties toward humanity or to shirk the National obligation of upholding the country's honor. As far as the moral effect of the war upon the country is concerned we think that Prof. Norton may rest easy. Never in the history of this Nation have its various and widely separated sections been so closely united as to-day. There is no longer a North or a South. If the war had accomplished nothing else it would have been worth while.

From The Pittsburg Times.

Things have rolled around to a point where Prof. Norton of Harvard is in need of a job in a don't worry society.

RETURNED FROM THE WARS.

From The Baltimore News.

My pa's a great Rough Rider,
He was one of Teddy's men,
And he fought before El Caney
In the trenches and the fen.
He came home sore and wounded,
And I wish you'd see him eat;
He's got an appetite, I guess,
Is pretty hard to beat:

It's eat and eat and eat,
And it's sleep and sleep and sleep,
For ma won't let us make no noise,
And so we creep and creep.
Oh, we bade him welcome home,
And we're glad he wasn't killed—
But, gee! he's got an appetite
That never will be filled.

My pa was in the racket,
He heard the Mauser's ring,
And he says there's something awful
In the music of their ping.
He fought the fight with Teddy,
But he's glad he's home again
From the trenches and the trochas,
From the hills and from the fen.

But it's eat, eat, eat,
And it's sleep, sleep, sleep;
He's kind o' stricken hungry
With an awful sort of sweep.
But we're glad to have him home,
And we're glad he wasn't killed,
But, gee! that awful appetite,
It never will be filled.

He says he caught the fever,
And he had the ague, too;
And he kind o' got the homesicks,
And the waitin' made him blue.
But when he reached the station
And we saw him from the gate
We were the happiest family
You could find in all the State.

But it's eat, eat, eat,
And it's sleep, sleep, sleep;
His hunger is abidin'
And it's lastin' and it's deep.
For he lived so long on bacon,
And he slept so long in mud,
I guess it's kind o' filled him
Full o' hungry, sleepy blood.

My pa's come back from fightin',
Which he says was mighty hot;
And we're glad to have him home again,
And glad he wasn't shot.
My pa's a great Rough Rider,
And he helped to hold the line
When the Mauser balls were leapin'
From 'most every tree and vine.

But it's eat, eat, eat,
Since he came home to stay;
And it's sleep, sleep, sleep,
Bet he'll sleep hisself away!
But we're happy that he came,
And we're glad he wasn't killed,
But gee! that awful appetite,
It never will be filled.

NEW WAR CLOUDS RISE

London Sees in the Far East Signs of a Coming Storm.

GERMAN SAILORS CRITICISED

A "Man Behind the Gun" Who Is Ill-Trained for Real Work.

Official France Trying to Appease American Anger—A Parting Blow at Mr. Curzon—London's Heated Term.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Aug. 27.—To-day the wind of rumor blows strongly from the East, and it is difficult to see how the thunderclouds can disperse without a general storm. A useful gleam of light is supplied, however, by that careful man The London Times's correspondent at Pekin, who, without comment, tells us of the approaching removal to Korea of M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. This is good news for British ears, inasmuch as personal and political relations between M. Pavloff and the British Ambassador, Sir Claude Macdonald, had become almost impossible.

But there is another view of the matter which it is wise not to overlook. Russian diplomacy is never nearer attaining its ends than when it makes a polite and public show of backing down, and that M. Pavloff's violent methods thus receive an official snub is no proof that he exceeded the spirit of his instructions, even if he forced the letter of them. Then, too, these are early days in which to crow over the man's removal, and will be until it is clearly seen what game he may play in Korea, where inflammable material is freely stacked.

In official circles here it is denied that there is any unusual concentrating or mobilizing of the vessels of the China fleet, but the restless activity of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty during this holiday time fills men's minds with anxious puzzles for which it is difficult to find a peaceful solution.

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Justice White's Appointment Praised

The selection of Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Justice White for places on the Peace Commission is regarded here with very sincere satisfaction. Mr. Reid's diplomatic qualities are well known and appreciated in London and Paris, but it is the appointment of Justice White which finds most favor with lovers of fair play. This is on account of the delicate and difficult questions which are sure to arise in dealing with religious interests in the Philippines.

One of the most mischievous inventions which floated in the early days of the war, and against which I protested in these dispatches, was the fiction that this was a struggle of Catholic Spain against non-Catholic States. It is true that the attempt to fasten religious labels upon the war and to impart religious bias and bitterness of the most cruel kind to it met with partial failure, but a finishing blow to any such libelous inventions is given by the appointment of this Catholic Judge. What enormous interests are involved will be made clear when the Commissioners are fairly started in their work, and it is not too much to say that, owing to the tactful prescience which guided this selection, the whole Catholic world looks on resignedly, secure in the belief that justice will be done.

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England's New View of America.

It is a curious sign of the times that The Spectator is able to-day to urge the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, on the grounds that, though such a canal in American hands would doubtless ruin England in case of war with the United States, such a war must henceforward be considered as civil—that is, a possibility, but not one which can be provided against. So deeply is this feeling sinking into the English character and the English mode of thought of to-day that five out of every six Englishmen hold that a state of war between London and Washington is as improbable and would be as ghastly as a similar contest between London and Edinburgh. Stories of such struggles belong, say they, to past history, and have no place in the future.

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They Must Have a Sternberg, Too!

An example of the slow and tortuous manner in which English public bodies creep through their work is given by the Local Government Board's report on last year's typhoid epidemic at Maidstone. This wise and flabby document only appeared to-day, long after its teachings were needed, and much too late for the application of such teachings to Belfast. So utterly torpid was this precious Board that all the conclusions of to-day's reports were anticipated last October in a report made by the special commissioner of a London paper. Months elapse, and then, limply and feebly, the Government Department follows in the wake of the newspaper man.

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German Sailors Mere Soldiers Afloat.

German officials have been pleased to express their amusement at what they consider a dream of American publicists—a dream which, we are warned with true Teuton delicacy, will not find realization in our days. This vision, seemingly so shadowy to our bumptious friends, is that of an American navy in the immediate future equal at all points to the present German navy, but in the opinion of certain coolheaded English sailors it is nearer accomplishment than our candid critics imagine.

Ship for ship and metal for metal, it may, indeed, be the work of years for us to equalize the balance, but there are personal factors at play which are persistently ignored by these Berlin masters of statistics and martyrs of routine. One who had opportunities, not only during the show period of the German ship manœuvres, but also on less theatrical occasions, to study closely the work of the German fleet, assures me that, excellent as the German sailor is in routine performances, he is horribly overdrilled and has been reduced by endless regulations and red tape to an admirable—machine.

This is all very well on land, but how is it on the sea, with its thousand chances of luck through wind, weather, storm, and accident? The overhandled human machine will only work perfectly when sea and ship are both in tune. Shortly, the German man-of-war's man lacks the elasticity which gives to the American sailor his fine inventiveness and his readiness to seize upon opportunity when in unforeseen and perilous positions. The regulation and precision of the men from Kiel would make a perfect job of an undarmed enemy in an ideal battle, with faultless conditions, but William, luckily, cannot always command "Emperor's weather," and many of his sailors at present are but well-drilled soldiers afloat.

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M. Lockroy and the French Navy.

The spectacle of the French Minister of Marine, publishing in the radical columns of L'Eclair his conviction that practically all is upside down in the French navy, has been a somewhat mortifying one. The worst enemy of France has hardly ventured to say such bitter things as this civilian naval expert has freely uttered of late, not only to his own countrymen, but practically to the whole world. And, granting that the lessons taught by Dewey, Schley, and Sampson have made it a commonplace in naval warfare that ships wholly or partly built of wood are but burning targets for modern gunners, it is somewhat surprising to learn from the French Minister that this defect is to be remedied and all set right in a few short months.

Englishmen are laughing heartily at M. Lockroy's criticism and at the somewhat quackish nature of his proposed cure, and they are talking of him as an amateur sailor who is only in one sense "at sea." More serious observers ridicule the notion that the French navy is in anything like as bad condition as its permanent chief would make out, and they hint that this overstatement of his is merely intended to startle the French taxpayer into eager acquiescence in the impositions of fresh burdens upon him.

Certain it is that the French naval manoeuvres, both in the Channel and in the Mediterranean, have proved that French seamanship is a quality not to be despised, and that French gunnery is by no means so wide of the mark as many of M. Lockroy's vague criticisms would indicate. But possibly the Minister of Marine is himself laughing at the storm which he has raised.

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Artificial Olive Branches Extended.

Whatever may be the result of the Canadian-American Congress, one thing at least is quite clear—that France will endeavor to condone its past offenses against us by making capital out of any difficulty which the United States and England may experience in these delicate negotiations. Already in the French press the cry has been started that "Codlin is your friend, not Short," that France, not self-seeking England, is the true sister of the United States. Les Débats leads the way this week by suggesting that if America will only refuse to take her guidance from London, the ambitions of France will never run counter to American policy.

This sugared sop assumes that our people are bigger fools than late history permits anybody to believe. The French Codlin may be our friend, but the children of Codlin have a strangely offensive way of showing it. Not long ago an American gentleman passing through Cherbourg had the American flag in his buttonhole spat upon by a French officer. I attach no high political importance to this personal incident, but I trust that before our people accept the petty compliments now paid to the conquering Republic, they will exact more solid guarantees of loyal neutrality than the sugared speeches of men who only yesterday talked so freely of "American hogs." I believe in conversion, but I want the converts from evil ways to show their repentance by fair deeds, and the French Codlin has much to make up for.

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Inauspicious Opening of a New Career.

Mr. Curzon's Southport seat in the House of Commons, vacated by his appointment as Viceroy of India, is now filled by a Liberal, Sir Herbert Naylor Leyland. The election, which has just taken place, is a cruel disappointment to Mr. Curzon himself, and he starts on his Viceregal career with the knowledge that he has inflicted a parting blow on his own political colleagues. Nor can it be explained away, as the Tory organs will have it, on personal grounds. Whether the old saw be true or not, that "What Lancashire thinks to-day, England will think to-morrow," one thing is absolutely clear, and that is that this election was openly fought on the question of the foreign policy of the Government. These Lancashire traders are not given to sentiment, and the chivalrous loyalty of many of the northern Tories has been cooled by heavy money losses, due to the Madagascar mess and to that "door" in China which Lord Salisbury hardly keeps ajar.

Most important of all is the direct blow at Mr. Chamberlain, who issued a proclamation on the eve of the election, rallying hesitant Liberal-Unionists to their duty and calling up the ghost of Home Rule to frighten them. But the Liberal-Unionists heeded not this piping, and they preferred, as did many Tories, to put their country before their party. Mr. Chamberlain has had to comfort himself with the reflection that he thus, unwittingly, has done an excellent turn to the daughter of that other Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, the wife of the victorious member.

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How Will Salisbury Take the Blow?

What effect this strong pronouncement of Liberal opinion at Southport, this direct snub to the Foreign Office, will have on the ailing Prime Minister at Contrexéville, it is difficult to say. Rumors came thick on Thursday that Lord Salisbury had been made ill by the spectacle of the rejection of his pet nominee, and that he had at last determined to throw up the sponge. But this is premature, to say the least. With such a majority as he still has, and holding in his hands the threads of many schemes, some of which may be so little muddled as to turn out cheap popular successes, Lord Salisbury is hardly likely to show his temper in any other way than by some private utterance of the bitter jibes for which he is so pleasingly famous.

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Rosebery Near the Surface Again.

It is among those who still believe in the political resurrection of Lord Rosebery that this recent election at Southport has caused the greatest stir. Sir Naylor Leyland, in more senses than one, was Lord Rosebery's man and Lord Rosebery's convert from Toryism. He owed his baronetcy to the ex-Premier, and many of his utterances in the late contest are said to have been directly inspired. It is little wonder, then, that Lord Rosebery's friends are keen on making it clear that there can be only one interpretation of the result at Southport, namely, that the Liberals will return to power at the next general election, under the leader whom the tide of events is fast bringing back to the shore of practical politics.

It is one of the distinctive marks of the career of this dreamer and scholar that, when out of office, men with short memories wish him in again, but when he is actually in power his lieutenants direct their best energies to showing him the open door and gently recommend his exit. Yet there is no denying that, if English Liberalism has any immediate future, the popular voice, rightly or wrongly, is already pointing to Lord Rosebery as the man of the coming hour.

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Beresford's Mission to China.

Those who expected that before Lord Charles Beresford left England, this week, on his Chinese trip, he would take the public into his confidence, have been grievously disappointed. The result has been the floating of endless rumors as to Lord Beresford's powers and mission, but the thing was so overdone that the perspiring politicians are now resigned to accept Lord Beresford's journey as that of a daring commercial traveler, who, on his return home, will have chances to lecture statesmen as well as the traders who sent him.

Apart from the wild inventions hatched in the brains of those to whom all that is Chinese is mystery, there remains the fact that this clear-eyed and original-minded sailor has more than once seriously pronounced himself in favor of a joint understanding between England, the United States, and Japan in Chinese affairs, and that his warm admiration for the doings of our navy has not decreased his belief that there may be work for the American Admirals still to do before the Eastern problem is solved.

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Weather and British Conservatism.

I much doubt whether either the Eastern or the Western puzzles have interested men here so much in the last ten days as has the problem of how to keep cool. London has been enjoying of late the temperature of a city in Southern Italy—with this difference, that no power on earth seems able to train more than a small percentage of these conservative citizens to adopt the simple precautions of the Southerner. The one concession made to the thermometer here is the partial abandonment of that black headcovering which is the hall mark of respectability.

The serious side of the business is the fact that by some grotesque bad management the supply of water to the most crowded part of East London has run short, with the result that a serious outbreak of some epidemic disease is almost certain. In spite of all the text books on sanitary laws, and the whole array of inspectors armed with endless and complicated regulations, this country too often ignores the very elements of sanitation; then, when, as an inevitable consequence, disease arrives on the scene, the noble army of officials expends its energy on proving that it is some other fellow's fault. This was notably the case at Belfast, where men are now dying of typhoid by the hundreds.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

GREATER REPUBLIC FORMED.

Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua Have Pooled Their Destinies.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 27. — The members of the convention which has been engaged here in formulating a constitution for the United States of Central America, embracing Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, have signed the constitution.

Señores Angel, Ugarte, Salvador, Golligos, Manuel, Coronel, and Matez have been appointed Commissioners, and empowered to act as a federal government until the election in December next of a federal President and Congressmen, to be installed on March 1, 1899.

Eighteen Italian Peasants Killed.

FOGGIA, Italy, Aug. 27.—During a heavy thunderstorm yesterday twenty peasants sought shelter in an old house in the suburbs of this city. The building collapsed and eighteen were killed.

French Cruiser Bruix Safe.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The report that the French armored cruiser Bruix had foundered in the Indian Ocean was without foundation. The Bruix is now at Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China.

Reception to Hollanders.

On Aug. 31, the day on which young Wilhelmina begins her reign as Queen of Holland, G. de Weckherlin, Minister from the Netherlands to the United States, will be at home at the Everett House from 4 to 6 P. M. to receive the Hollanders in New York and vicinity.

GEN. C. M. CLAY BUYS A FARM.

His Child Wife Still Refuses to Live with Him.

PINKARD, Ky., Aug. 27.—Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay to-day bought a farm near here for his child wife, Dora Richardson, who still refuses to live with him. He declares he will provide for her as long as she lives.

FALL RIVER MILLS CLOSED.

Some Shut Down to Curtail the Output —Weavers Strike Spreading.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Merchants', Chace, and Stafford Cotton Mills shut down to-day in order to curtail the output for a time. The Merchants' corporation will remain closed until Sept. 12. The others will be idle all next week, and may shut down again later in the season. Sagamore Mill No. 2 also ceased operations to-day for a week or more. The Granite mills announce a shut down Sept. 5, and the linen and Seaconnet mills are expected to close later. It is thought several other plants will stop the same time the Granite mills do.

The Slade and Robinson mills have been on the curtailment list for some time. The Wampanoag mills, which are closed this week, will resume next Monday.

Weaving at Border City Mill No. 2 has been stopped for two weeks by a strike. The weavers in No. 1 and No. 3 have asked permission of their union to strike. It will probably be granted.

ARMY THEMES STIR PARIS

Minister of War Resolved to Get Esterhazy Out of the Army.

PICQUART DOOMED TO PRISON

He May Get Five Years for His Part in the Dreyfus Matter—King Menelek Threatens to Make France Trouble.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The sole subject of conversation in Paris is the heat, and certainly one is inclined to believe that it has never been so oppressively hot in the city before. The maximum reached so far was on Sunday, when the thermometer stood at 33.2 degrees centigrade in the shade. It appears, however, that this is not really a very exceptional temperature. But the statistics have to go back to 1842 to find a record which beats it. On the 18th of August that year the observatory at Montsouris recorded 36.6 degrees centigrade in the shade.

The departure of M. Laferrière to take over the succession of M. Lépine as Governor General of Algeria is an event of real importance, and the first acts of this official will be watched with great interest. I hear from an excellent source that M. Laferrière has expressed the intention of inaugurating his reign by suppressing the Jewish consistories in Algeria. This very radical measure is certain to call forth hot criticism from all parts of the world. By many people it will be looked upon as an attempt to revive the tradition of religious persecution formerly practiced against the Jews. In point of fact it will be a political and not a religious enactment. According to the French Code no association of more than twenty-five persons is legal without special permission, or unless it has been declared by a decree of the State Council "to be of public utility." The objection which M. Laferrière apparently has against the Jewish consistories in Algeria is that they exercise direct influence on the voting at Parliamentary elections of those members of the Algerian colony who belong to the Jewish persuasion. And to the circumstance that the Jewish vote has hitherto turned the scale at these elections is attributed much of the bad feeling prevalent in the colony, which has been the cause of the recent riots.

In this connection it is worth noting that a new anti-Semitic paper, to be entitled L'Antijuif, is to be started in Paris under the management of M. Jules Guérin, who was the bosom friend of the late Marquis de Morès. M. Jules Guérin is a notable fencer, and he has fought some sensational duels, but I have not heard that he has yet given proof of any marked journalistic ability.

Prince Henri d'Orleans in Paris.

Prince Henri d'Orléans is again with us, and intends to remain in France until the rainy season in Abyssinia comes to an end. He has completely separated himself from M. Leontieff, and the reason is a total incompatibility of temper between the two explorers. Emperor Menelek is creating a strong feeling of dislike for himself among the French who at first were so enthusiastically on his favor. My friends among the colonial group now speak of the Abyssinian monarch without any disguise as a mere savage, with whom it is impossible to come to any definite arrangement. The funds which M. Leontieff has amassed for the very problematic purposes of his exploration are almost entirely of British provenance, and unless Menelek mends his manners the French think of opening negotiations with Great Britain with the view of a concerted action to bring the Abyssinian Emperor to his senses.

That England would be willing at the present juncture to lend a helping hand to France for the furtherance of any of her colonial schemes is, however, extremely improbable. The French pretend to pay very little attention to what is going forward in China, hardly any of their chief papers making more than very occasional and ambiguous reference to the strife between England and Russia in the Far East. That there is a certain danger of war as the outcome of the present situation they inwardly admit; and the fact that the war would be largely a naval war does not seem to inspire them with any feeling of satisfaction. For some time past the French have been distrustful of their navy, and the recent triumph of the Anglo-Saxon over the Latin, which was the history of the Spanish-American war, both on sea and land, has made them thoughtful. A military authority with whom I was discussing yesterday the possibilities of a war between France and England expressed himself with the utmost pessimism.

"You would blow our navy out of the water in a fortnight," he remarked. And he added that if matters went wrong with France Russia would desert her immediately. There are more reasons than one for the depressed spirits of military and naval people in France just at present, but the chief among them is the little confidence which the Ministry inspires and the sort of anarchy in most of the administrative departments of the Government which the various phases of the Dreyfus case have revealed.

Major Esterhazy Released.

Yet another stage has now been reached in connection with that monumental affair. Major Esterhazy and his companion, Madame Page, have been released, the Court of Indictment having decided that there was "no bill" against them. They have returned to their little apartment in the Rue Douai, where their poodle gave them an extraordinary welcome, and have closed the doors ruthlessly to all interviewers. They found a good deal of their furniture broken and soiled, the hands of the police detectives who searched the lodging on the day of their arrest not being very delicate or clean. The Major, who has a neat taste in art, has his walls covered with some very excellent engravings, by Roedel in particular, and the Napoleonic legend seems to have struck his fancy very greatly from the pictorial point of view. His dining room is adorned with affiches in early states from the master hand of Jules Chéret. Though he has been acquitted on every charge brought against him so far, his tribulations are by no means over yet. M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, has ordered him to be brought before another Council of Inquiry, which will go into the question of the famous Boulancey letters and I hear from those who certainly ought to know that M. Cavaignac will not rest until he has forced Major Esterhazy to leave the army. In any case, he expects to resign his commission within a few weeks, and he will then busy himself with the publication of his memoirs, which will, I am told, contain some very sensational revelations.

With regard to ex-Col. Picquart, who is still in prison on remand, charged with communicating State documents to his friend, Maître Leblois, the lawyer, it was pointed out to me to-day by a person who stands in close relation to the Minister of War that two of the principal members of the Paris court-martial have been transferred to provincial courts, and this has been done in view of Col. Picquart's forthcoming trial. My informant added that the charge indicated the intention of the Minister to secure as severe a condemnation of the prisoner as possible, and that Col. Picquart would in all probability get five years' penal servitude. This, if true, and there can be little doubt of that, shows a very shocking state of mind on the part of the Minister of War.

The Death of Comedian Milher.

The theatrical world is deploring the death of that really great comedian, Milher, which took place a couple of days ago at Aix-les-Bains. Whether owing to the heat, or to the absence of most people from town, this wonderful old man has by no means received the posthumous tribute of recognition which he undoubtedly deserved. He was without any doubt the most laughter-provoking actor on the French stage, and it was to his genius that was due the singularly brilliant and almost unbroken success of the Palais Royal during the past ten years. He excelled in the representation of very old men, the type of the "vieux gaga," to use the French expression, which is difficult to translate, and the nervous shake of his head, which was partially natural, added greatly to his effects. His last great creation was that of a Magistrate in "Nouveau Jeu," a piece which had an extraordinary run at the Variétés last season. Milher has left nobody to succeed him. Germain and Baron make amusing enough old men, but they lack the raciness and rich humor of Milher. Indeed, the type itself which Milher most loved to personate was just his own age, and would most probably not have been understood by a future generation.

The Americans have scored a great cycling victory by the success of their compatriot Miller, who yesterday won the three days' match at the Paris des Princes velodrome, which by the way is built on the American system, and is the largest track in France. Its exact length is two-thirds of a mile. Miller is the well-known athlete who won the six-day race last year at Madison Square in New York, so that he came over here with something of a reputation. His chief antagonist at the Paris des Princes was Rivierre, the great French rider who won the race from Bordeaux to Paris last June. However, Rivierre's machine broke down, and it was Frederick the Swiss who ranked second, though he was not able to finish. Miller was in a wonderfully fresh state when he got off his bicycle, and the French spectators, in spite of their disappointment, applauded him to the echo.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

CONCERNING THE COUNT CASSINI.—According to the press of Paris, which reflects more or less accurately the opinion of the Government organs of St. Petersburg, Count Cassini, the present Russian Ambassador at Washington, will remain at his present post. There was a rumor a week ago that he would relieve Baron de Staël at the Russian Embassy, at the Court of St. James's, Baron de Staël, after many years of able diplomatic service, retiring to private life. But it is deemed in Paris that Count Cassini is too important a man to be spared just now from Washington. Although the recent clash between Great Britain and Russia in the Far East demands a man of vigor in London, yet it is deemed that Baron de Staël is quite equal to the occasion. Count Cassini is about fifty years of age, and has had a diplomatic career of nearly thirty years. He was educated at the Lycée Impériale, in St. Petersburg, where the sons of so many Russian statesmen have received their first training. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Foreign Office, and was soon after made Consul General at Berlin. Later he was transferred to Pekin, having first, however, served for a time as Minister Resident at Hamburg. He was in Pekin during the Japanese-Chinese war, and his services have been recognized in the Foreign Office for his execution of the coup which gained for Russia Port Arthur and part of the Liao Tung Peninsula. Count Cassini is the first of Russia's representatives to this country to hold the rank of Ambassador.

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THE MAD MULLAH THREATENING AGAIN.—The latest news from the Indian frontier that was the scene of the Afridis outbreak a year ago shows that matters in Bajaur are assuming a serious aspect, and the fear is expressed in London of further difficulty with the Mad Mullah, who was set at liberty about a month ago. It seems that the Kahn of Nawagai has declared war against the Nawab of Dir, and that also the Kahn of Pashat is making raids into the Nawagai land. The Mad Mullah, who has raised a large following, is now threatening the Nawab's stronghold of Dir. All this is looked upon by experts in Indian affairs as being serious to the English position on the frontier, should the Mad Mullah succeed in reducing Dir. It will be recalled that the Nawab was a good ally of the Indian troops in the recent campaign, and as a recompense it was agreed that an English garrison should help guard the road from Chakdara to the Lower Lowrairi Pass. The reappearance of the Mad Mullah on the scene is considered particularly ominous in London, for, after the disturbances in the Peshawur Valley had been suppressed by Sir Bindon Blood last year, the Mad Mullah was considered perfectly harmless. He was roundly denounced by his followers, and in prison he seemed merely a frail, weak fakir, withered with age, with white beard and hair, but possessing a marvelous pair of penetrating black eyes. He is said to possess to a wonderful degree the power of hypnotism, and certainly, according to an Indian officer, his rise in a few short weeks from a disgraced leader and confuted prophet to a potent political factor and warrior priest, with a powerful following, is little short of the miraculous.

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MORTALITY IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A recent number of Le Journal Officiel of Paris publishes a report of the Minister of War to President Faure concerning the sanitary condition of the French Army, maintained for a period of ten years, including 1897. After showing what means have been taken to preserve the health of the garrisons, as well as of the colonial troops, the report shows that from the year 1806 to 1897 there were less deaths in the French Army than for any other twelve months in times of peace. The mortality, which was 10.55 for every 1,000 in 1875, fell in 1896 and 1897 to 4.56. Another important point in the report shows that the garrisons which cannot be supplied with natural, pure water have elaborate and adequate apparatus for distilling the liquid in infinite quantities. These apparatus are portable, and are easily taken with the troops on their manoeuvres.

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THE DIRTIEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.—According to Le Petit Journal of Paris, the dirtiest people in the world, dirtier even than Lieut. Peary found the Eskimo, have recently been discovered by a Russian traveler and explorer, M. Zienoviff, in the Caucasus. They dwell in an almost inaccessible mountain range in a strip of territory between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea; and for the last 2,500 years, according to the scientist, they have remained in the same primeval condition. They are called Svanctias, and their village, although consisting of miserable stone hovels, without any attempt at form or adornment, even such as nature might suggest to them, is not without a certain picturesqueness when seen from a distance. Within, however, the huts are desperately filthy, being filled with rags, skins, vermin, and dirt of every description. Like the Eskimo and certain Australian tribes and the Pueblos, they have no fireplaces, their cooking being done by a fire kindled in a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses, many of which measure only 10 by 14 feet, men and women and children are huddled together, as many as eight or twelve persons often occupying a single hut, and in the winter their cattle and mountain sheep share their quarters. Every aperture is closed on account of the cold. Horrible diseases arise from this long imprisonment, aggravated by the abnormal consumption of arrak, a strong distilled drink of the Asiatics. Strange as it may seem, they have adopted the holidays decreed by almost every religious sect. Thus four days in a week no work is done. The only industries of the people are farming, bee culture, and cattle breeding; and throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article.

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FOR A TELEPHONE FROM PARIS TO BERLIN.—Extensive preparations are being made by a Franco-German syndicate to establish a telephone line from Paris to Berlin. For several months serious negotiations have been taking place between these two cities, and Brussels also, to unite the three capitals by telephone. The undertaking is silently viewed in Berlin, but arouses more or less disparaging remarks in Paris, where it is said that the scheme is entirely unnecessary. Brussels will be, of course, the medium of communication. The syndicate officers in Paris assure the public that a double wire will be used and that every precaution will be taken to provide rapid and regular service. The wires are a composition of bronze and tin, and will have a diameter of five millimètres. It is said that with this wire the resistance to the electrical current will be greatly reduced. When completed the line will be 1,000 kilometers in length, without any re-transmission station, and will hence be the longest in Europe.

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MORE GERMAN PIGEONS FLY FROM ENGLAND.—About a year ago the fact that a number of German homing pigeons were let loose at Dover and straightway flew to their Teutonic fatherland created quite a commotion in Downing Street for a time, and caused also many frightened persons to write letters to the press, inquiring if these pigeon experiments were not conducted with an idea of making use of the birds in this way in some future invasion of England. The letting loose of German birds on the Admiralty pier at Dover is now becoming a regular practice. A fortnight ago nearly 2,000 birds were brought over by the Belgian mail packet Princess Josephine from Ostend, and were let loose on the following day under anything but favorable circumstances. The birds, which were in excellent condition, were in charge of an officer of the German Signal Corps in citizen's dress. The pigeons are particularly trained for military purposes, and were flown for prizes offered by the German War Office. The destination of the birds was Düsseldorf, Cologne, and towns along the Rhine Valley.

WILLIAM'S MANY MESSAGES

German Emperor Sometimes Writes the More Important Ones with His Own Hand.

A METHODICAL ACCOUNT KEPT

Newspapers Unable to Get Reduced Rates—He Comes Out as an Architect—Preparations for His Visit to Jerusalem.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Emperor William's prodigality with telegrams has led an inquisitive journalist to investigate the manner in which the famous messages are sent and to ascertain who bears the cost of the same. Whether on land or on sea, by night or by day, the German Emperor is always sending telegrams. When on his late yachting expedition off the Norwegian coast the quickest boats of the German Navy were constantly in attendance to steam off at full speed to the nearest point whence the Emperor's elucubrations could be wired. All the messages are sent on special forms, which bear the inscription "Telegram from his Majesty, the German Emperor." They are of different sizes, ranging from small quarto to full folio. A good many ordinary service telegrams, sent by imperial command, are signed by Herr von Lucanus. Others are dictated and then signed by the Emperor himself. Others again (and these include the famous Krüger and Lippe messages) are written with the Emperor's own hand from one end to the other. When the Emperor is in Berlin his telegrams are carried from his study by an officer in waiting to the private telegraph office within the Schloss, and thence wired across to the chief telegraph office in the Oberwall Strasse. A methodical account is kept of all messages dispatched.

This shows not only the day and hour of the message, but also the address of the person to whom it is destined. Every month the originals are transferred to the archives of the chief office, together with the catalogue. Formerly the originals of imperial messages were not so carefully classified, the result being that quite a number of telegrams, written and signed by the present Emperor's grandfather, have been sold by autograph dealers in most European countries. How they got into the hands of the dealers the Gereman police have never discovered, but the fact of their sale has caused such stringent measures to be taken that, apart from the operators and higher officials, nobody ever sees the original of a telegram from Emperor William II.

Two Copies of Telegrams.

Great care is also taken of messages addressed to the Emperor. In the case of telegrams for common mortals only one copy is transcribed. With messages for his Majesty the precaution is made of taking two copies, one of which goes into the archives so that the post authorities can on demand supply the Emperor with a duplicate of every message he has ever received. During the sessions of the Reichstag and the Prussian Parliament the Emperor receives telegraphic bulletins recording the progress of debates and all notable incidents from hour to hour. An official of the Ministry of the Interior is intrusted with this task and is instructed to omit no phrase in which an orator directly or indirectly refers to his Majesty. It is only charitable to suppose that this official sometimes tones down the expressions employed by Bebel and Liebknecht. A special operator sits in the Parliament House to transmit these messages, copies of which go to the Minister of the Interior through the pneumatic tube.

The Emperor does not pay a cent for any of the telegrams he sends within the boundaries of the empire. On foreign messages he pays full rates, and the bill is settled every month by an officer of the privy purse. The Empress and the Empress Frederick and all the reigning German Princes and sovereigns enjoy the same franchise as the Emperor, but fortunately they do not avail themselves to such an extent as he does of this prerogative. Otherwise the telegraph department, instead of yielding a large revenue, would cost the taxpayers a lot of money. As it is, the newspapers cannot obtain the reduced rates granted in France, England, and most other European countries. They are now making a united demand for the same privileges that their confrères in other countries enjoy. It has even been said by one disrespectful editor that if the Emperor would cut down his free messages by half the telegraph department could afford to give the newspapers half rates without expending a single pfennig more than at present.

William Designs a Bell Tower.

The Emperor's latest appearance is in the rôle of an architect. In a technical organ Prof. Adler relates that the original design for the bell tower of the new Protestant Church in Jerusalem was drawn by the Emperor's own august hand. A good many of the interior details of the edifice are also due to the same imperial master builder. Prof. Adler, who has evidently an eye to a reward expatiates on the beauteous lines of the tower. It is 45½ meters high, and will dominate the slender minarets and the cupolas on the other places of worship and the private houses of Jerusalem. William's new suit of clothes, specially made for wear in the Holy Land, is completed, and he has been busy all the week at Wilhelmshöhe trying it on.

The Government organs contain gushing accounts of the yellow-brown riding boots, the yellowish white material of the coat and close-fitting breeches, and the tropical helmet, which completes the outfit. Modern crusaders are far ahead of those that went to Jerusalem in the olden time. Fancy Godfrey de Bouillon or Richard Coeur de Lion intrusting themselves to a tourist agent as the Emperor William has done! From the moment his Majesty disembarks until the time he returns to his yacht, he will be "personally conducted" and catered for by Cook. Even his bodyguard and that of the Empress, consisting each of ten picked men from the Potsdam regiment, will be fed and housed by Cook, though their horses will be provided by the Sultan. The Emperor wants to make as big a show as possible as the new defender of the faith, and has issued invitations to divines, not only in all parts of Europe, but in America, to attend the inauguration of the Church of Our Saviour on Oct. 31.

In the Militär Wochenblätt, the leading military organ, Herr von Ploetz recommends horse racing as a panacea for Socialism. "In England," he declares, "Socialism is unknown, the reason being the horse racing is fostered. Love of this sport is the connecting link between all classes of men, and enables the poor to comprehend the necessity for differences of fortune." As gambling on horse races is increasing terribly in Germany, we ought soon to see whether Herr von Ploetz's means of checking the strides of Socialism is more effective than the efforts of Bismarck and of William II.

Suicides in the German Army.

Suicides resulting from the brutality to which privates are subjected, continue to disgrace the German Army. At Ludwigsburg, a private in the Uhlans named Vögele took his life after an officer had beaten him about the head with a heavy-spurred riding boot. Several other suicides are reported this week. A private at Döbeln put the muzzle of his rifle in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his foot; the same process was adopted by a private at Langenhennersdorf; a petty officer shot his brains out at Borna; a Hussar of the Grossenhaine Regiment put an end to his sufferings by hanging. Melancholy is the cause generally given in the official reports for these fatal acts.

Germany is suffering from a meat famine resulting from the restrictions and prohibitions placed upon the importation of cattle and swine. Meat has gone up to a figure where a large number of consumers are forced to diminish their purchases. Some statistics published by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce show to what an extent the importation of cattle has fallen off since "sanitary restrictions" have been imposed. Within the last three years the importation of horned cattle has sunk from 385,069 head to 202,970 head, and that of swine from 715,770 to 89,826. Home breeders have been unable to supply the deficit, and thus famine prices now rule. Strange to say, the farmers, not having enough fat stock to sell at the present prices, are grumbling nearly as much as the butchers and the public. The monetary value of live stock imported has diminished 43 per cent. in three years (from 242,088,000 to 138,247,000 marks.) These figures include the value of horses, of which the import has increased to the extent of 30,000,000 marks. This increase is due to the growing appreciation by Germany of American horses, which are now employed both in the army and on the farms.

Berlin Editors Advise Spain.

All the Berlin papers are moralising on the close of the war. From the standpoint of humanity they generally congratulate the Spanish Government for suing for peace, thus ending the ravages of hunger and disease, which were so ruthlessly co-operating with the American braves against the Spanish troops. Then they proceed to read a little lecture to Spain on her folly in refusing Cuban independence in time to avoid the war. Now she loses her entire possessions in the Antilles, the Ladrones, (if America wants them,) and probably a part of the Philippines. Verily, poor Spain's attempt to defend what was considered "the national honor" has proved a sorry failure. She is paying the cost of centuries of short-sighted policy. Having sown the wind, she reaps the whirlwind. Perhaps the loss of their colonies will bring home to the authorities the need of reforms at home. That Don Carlos has not ventured a coup is due to the strength of the military. But military repression should make place for reforms. So say the Berlin editors.

Germany's industrial development has been necessarily attended with overcrowding and increased rents in the workmen's districts. Throughout the empire efforts are being made to cope with the problem of providing healthy dwellings for the laboring classes. In Leipsic, Herr Meyer, the publisher, and Consul de Liagre, devoted large sums to building workmen's houses, and Frau Rossbach, the building contractor's widow, has now contributed 1,000,000 marks for the same purpose. At Buckau, near Magdeburg, the workmen have formed a co-operative building society. In Rastatt the Municipal Council grants a premium of 60 marks per running meter to landlords who erect simple workmen's dwellings. The premium is taken from the profits of the municipal savings bank. This latter system has been adopted in many other towns with success.

EDWARD BRECK.

GERMANY'S NAVY ENLARGED.

Six Large and Swift Torpedo Boat Destroyers Ordered.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—There is unusual activity in the shipyards at Kiel, Stettin, Elbing, and Hamburg. The Government has placed a number of orders among them, including commissions for six big torpedo-boat destroyers, of thirty-three knots speed, to be ready for service early next year. In addition are orders from Russia, Spain, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. It is a curious fact that the Government has ordered the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works to pay a duty of 261,000 marks on the floating dock built in England, although the company cites against the ruling the provision of the German tariff law which declares that vessels are free of duty.

It is announced that the Navy Department has secured for "important technical purposes" 1,500 photographs of the new cruiser Hertha when travelling at a speed of nineteen knots. The photographs were taken in a few minutes by a new instrument, the Cosmograph.

THE GERMAN DIET ELECTIONS.

Unusual Friendliness for the Government at the Crefeld Convention.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The most important events of the week in domestic politics have been the national convention at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, and the attitude adopted by the Socialist Party toward the coming Diet elections. The Crefeld convention for the first time took a distinctly friendly tone toward the Government. Bishop Schmitz of Cologne eloquently expressed strictly loyal sentiments. A telegram sent to Emperor William, assuring him of the "loyalty of 7,000 delegates of the German Catholics assembled" and his reply to it were the notable features of the occasion.

Another noticeable departure was a resolution adopted by the convention to establish Catholic peasant societies everywhere in Germany. This was a strategic move designed to compete with the Peasant Federation of Bavaria. It was also significant that the death of Prince Bismarck, the author of the Culturkampf, instead of being used as a basis for hostile comment, drew out a few semi-laudatory remarks, one speaker contending that if Bismarck were alive and Chancellor he would have signed even now a bill to recall the Jesuits.

The various Socialist local election committees have decided upon their course of action with regard to the Diet election. In Berlin an overwhelming majority has resolved not to participate, as under the three-class election system the Socialists have no chance of electing their candidates.

On the other hand Breslau, Erfurt, Frankfurt, Lebus, Schleswig-Holstein, Barmen, Oberfeld, Elmbeck, Brandenburg, and other towns have decided to run their own candidates or to support Friesinnige candidates. In a number of other districts the Socialists have concluded to participate openly in the elections, which may mean the ruin of many Socialists.

Germany's Army Manoeuvres.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Much activity and some sharp fluctuations have kept the Wall Street week interesting. All that professional skill could do was done to force a set-back, but the most really accomplished was to check temporarily the market's continued swing upward. On two days early in the week reactionists were able to score slight successes, in recessions of from one to two points in conspicuous shares.

Notable among the characteristics of the current situation nothing showed more plainly in the midst of all the reaction work than the calm demeanor of the holders of securities. Nervousness appeared nowhere. Attacks were spirited. Along with the raids of the traders substantial liquidation of long stock was evident—profit taking by earlier purchasers. But short sales failed to do much more than extend the borrowing interest and long sales met absorption from interests who seemed to have unlimited orders in the market to buy every standard stock when offered at concessions. Thus blocks of St. Paul, Burlington, and Northern Pacific—thousands of shares in a lump—were taken as readily as though they had been fractional lots in an ordinary market. Small wonder that the rank and file looked on in confidence undisturbed.

It promotes faith in the quality of the market to find not only that the most important financial interests of the country are favorably disposed toward the activity which is producing better values, but that the market itself is broadening under the leadership of securities that belong to the standard class.

A good many efforts are being made to boost riffraff stuff into prominence and market ability, but the course of the market does not encourage such programmes. Half a dozen industrials have been boomed beyond their merit, but they perform apart from the market as a whole, and do small damage for the reason that sane observers quite fully appreciate what the antics in them represent.

The market is healthful that has healthful leadership. Securities now advancing on the New York Stock Exchange have been led by stocks and bonds of the very highest character. Clearly disclosed has been the fact that high character is back of the market's movements. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt—men of such type—have been foremost among the promoters of the current development. Investment buying has been and is yet a dominating influence.

Most booms that the Stock Exchange has known in recent years have been manipulated movements aiming chiefly at opportunities for distributing stocks with which rich men were overloaded. The present market started under conditions unprecedented. Business factors practically forced the market into an upward start. The abundance of money made it impossible to keep good securities down. In loan markets nothing like a fair return could be—or yet can be—obtained for funds. In every bank throughout the country surpluses piled high. Hundreds of millions of dollars due the United States by Europe staid abroad rather than come here to earn a minimum through home banking channels.

A situation like this has had no parallel in American history. There have been times when lenders temporarily have been obliged to make concessions to borrowers, but the rule almost universal here has been that the loaner could dictate and get profitable rates. In 1898 though, to get fair returns for money no opportunity has offered in the financial world approaching the attractions of the security market. There neglect so long ruled that prices were below intrinsic value. There long lists of stocks and bonds could be bought which would yield to money owners many times the net returns obtainable through loans. Thus natural altogether was the overflow from the loan market first into the bond market and then from the bond market into the stock market, till now we have activity in Wall Street almost unexampled.

Of course, competition for stocks advances market quotations. And it is competition not manipulation that is responsible for what now shows in the Stock Exchange record.

In this situation is a guarantee that the market has lasting quality in it. The buoyancy which shows is not buoyancy made to order, but, chiefly, buoyancy reflecting actual hustle upon the part of the public to acquire securities for permanent holdings.

Few Wall Street veterans would be surprised if a smart reaction comes along, but it is difficult to find any man of consequence in Wall Street affairs who is inclined to consider the possibility of such a reaction in any sense a matter for concern. The quality of the market is too clearly proved for the real men of Wall Street to be doubtful about it.

With the general market undisturbed it is probable that the Western railway stocks, the Grangers and the Pacifics, will lead in prominence for some time to come. As the early date for the making of the new St. Paul dividend approaches expectation is high that a larger disbursement will be made; and keyed up to anticipations like these investors have recently been simply buying Wall Street bare of stocks like St. Paul and Burlington and Northwest.

The movement in the Pacific stocks—Union Pacific and Northern Pacific—at the close of the week carried much significance. In that buying Europe figured. Berlin has bought within the last thirty days over 50,000 shares of Union Pacific common stock and twice that amount of Northern Pacific common—the orders to make these purchases coming to important New York banking interests direct from the Deutsche Bank.

Europe has been a trifle slow in waking up to the attractions of the American security market, but indications are that from this time forward European buying will be conspicuous. They have practically no American stocks on the other side of the ocean. They refused to believe that there was any reviving power in American business conditions. What has come to pass does more than surprise them; it represents to them the loss of opportunities to have made tremendous profits through faith in this country. Acquainted now with what the facts are, the German and English investor will not let long prejudice stand in the way of joining the profitable procession here. Any important European buying would have the quick result of forcing gold here. Indeed, it is a matter amply understood in financial circles that every possible effort has been exerted by bankers abroad to discourage investments here for the very reason that in paying for such investments international exchange rates would have to give way and America get the gold which is her due and which is unnaturally held back.

One hindrance to the market has been the continuance of disagreement in a number of high corporation quarters.

One help now to the market will be the disappearance of those disagreements.

The Sugar Trust fight is over. The Chicago Gas conflict is settled. Other disagreeable snarls elsewhere have disappeared or are about to disappear. Such developments don't do harm.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange went beyond the average reached on Saturday half holidays, mounting up close to 800,000 shares. Most activity among the railroad stocks was in the Pacific shares. Northern Pacific common and preferred and Union Pacific common and preferred were traded in between them to the extent of nearly 100,00 shares. London was a buyer of those stocks, and inside interests here seemed also disposed to acquire further holdings on a large scale. The Northern Pacifics did not advance in price, losing fractions apiece, but in Union Pacific the common stock touched the highest price at which it has ever sold, scoring a rise of about two points. Wall Street—the most conservative part of Wall Street—shows enthusiastic confidence in the certainty of betterment for the Pacific properties.

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In Sugar Trust stock there was a good deal of liveliness at the opening of the board, when raids knocked quotations down over three points, it being proclaimed that instead of settlement there was to be bitterer war against the Trust by the independent refineries. Later, when the traders who made these disclosures began to buy back some of the short stock they have sold, the price of Sugar Trust regained all but about a point of what it had lost.

The fact about Sugar Trust is that terms of settlement have been reached, that the Sugar Trust is to be in the future as in the past in practical control of trade conditions and that money-making opportunities are not to be in any way interfered with through any disturbing moves by competitors. It is not good politics for those concerned to announce that they have entered into harmonious compacts—one purpose of which is to keep up the price of refined sugars—but just such a settlement has been made, and it is already operative.

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The weekly bank statement showed a decline in surplus reserves of $7,495,950. Loans increased for the week, $5,348,400. Deposits fell off $4,779,400. In banking circles this statement was construed as indicating business expansion.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $22,500 threes, when issued, at 105⅛@105¼@105⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn Union Gas	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Evans. & Terre H.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Union Pacific	1⅛
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Minnesota Iron	½	W. & L. E. pf., $3 as. paid	½
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	¾		
Ore. Short Line	2¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Manhattan Con.	⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	N. J. Central	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	¾	Pullman Car	1
Consolidated Ice	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Duls., S. S. & At. pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Texas Pacific	⅝
Internat. Paper Co.	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Internat. P. Co. pf.	¾	Western Union Tel.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Wabash debenture, B. 2½

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. 1 | Stand. R. & T. 6s. 1
San. A. & A. P. 4s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 3½@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,010,821; balance, $6,446,972; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $236,055.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21 less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows:

Chicago—30c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial; 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount, selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅛ to 116½. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 14½; St. Paul, ¼, to 117¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 61⅞, and Erie, ¼, to 14⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 88¼. New York Central at 122½. Pennsylvania at 61⅞, and Reading at 9⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 11-16, for both money and the account.

The gold premium at Madrid was 60, unchanged from Friday; at Lisbon, 72, against 73 Friday; at Buenos Ayres, 162.30, against 162 Friday. The price of gold at Rome was 107.40, unchanged.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 27, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$639,036,114	$526,380,949	+21.4
Boston	79,022,820	62,558,900	+26.3
Philadelphia	51,692,122	46,291,083	+11.7
Baltimore	12,106,186	13,023,223	— 6.6
Chicago	78,587,196	80,220,304	— 2.1
St. Louis	18,473,825	22,206,699	—16.8
New Orleans	4,165,491	4,650,340	—10.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$883,140,757	$755,845,498	+16.9
Other cities, 5 days	140,411,216	128,011,296	+ 9.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,023,551,973	$883,856,794	+15.9
All cities, 1 day	220,014,799	176,776,523	+24.2
Total all cities for week	$1,243,566,772	$1,054,182,317	+18.0

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 27, show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 17.9 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 66.8 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 46.3 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 8.9 per cent.; compared with 1896, 29.8 per cent., and with 1895, 19 per cent.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS.

After a period of depression in the manufacturing industries of New England there are many evidences that unusual activity will soon ensue. Illustrative of the better feeling for the business future of cotton goods are the views which follow of Mr. L. C. D. Borden, the foremost cotton manufacturer in that section and a man not given to unwarranted enthusiasm. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Borden said yesterday:

"I think the conditions for business which now prevail are very good indeed. The demand for goods is steady, and is not at all speculative, and in the aggregate it is of considerable proportions.

"There are some weak places in the market, such as an accumulation of certain kinds of cotton goods, notably print cloths, that have got to be improved, but these stocks of goods are, I believe, diminishing from day to day in a material way.

"The demand for goods is, on the whole, very good, and the time is not far distant when we shall begin to notice an appreciable diminution in first hands of all kinds of merchandise.

"I do not look for any immediate large demand by way of anticipation of the merchants' wants throughout the country, but that will come, and it is getting nearer to us every day.

"We have had during the last four or five years set-backs in various ways, but the time has now come when we shall emerge from that position and enter upon an era that will bring prosperity. The outlook is decidedly bright, and great business activity is promised in the near future."

MERITS OF PRUDENCE.

Conservatism is the gospel of Stuyvesant Fish, President of the great Illinois Central Railroad system:

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"I am not worrying about present conditions—with good crops assured and our position on the balance of trade with Europe. But if my advice were asked I would say 'go slowly and surely.' We must look out for the evil day. Let us stamp out all that menaces a successful management of our national finances. The recurrence of a demand for fiat money is still possible. The snake's in the grass yet.

"Our danger is in wide, reckless business expansion, involving the possibility of a set-back by sudden disaster.

"I would like to see the war followed by such a prosperity as that which attended the resumption of specie payments, a steady, slow, and sure advance on the most solid of foundations, and this, with the money question, settled for all time on such a fixed basis as that of Great Britain. If the activity that has prevailed since peace with Spain became assured close to steady prosperity in every corner of the United States, accompanied by a stable currency scheme, no set-back, such as a bad crop year, can produce the shock that would inflict in conditions of blind, reckless business expansion. In our forging ahead let us keep our eyes open for the possible bad year.

"As to Illinois Central, the stockholders are to meet Sept. 28, and will receive a report about which I am compelled to be silent. I can say, however, that it will be as good and as satisfactory a rendering of it on account of stewardship as they can expect.

"We are fully prepared to meet any demand on us that a mammoth crop may make. While the reports of a 'car famine' in our system last year were not exact, there will be no dearth of rolling stock this year, for we have steadily accumulated equipment equal to any crisis of haulage.

"The feature of our company which encourages employes to invest their savings in the securities of the system is progressing favorably. The plan is past the period of experiment, and shows gratifying results."

THE EUROPEAN INVESTOR.

A question of primary importance in the securities market and one widely discussed in these times of assured peace and expansion is the disposition of European investors and speculators toward American securities.

Wall Street opinions on this score differ according to the opportunities possessed and the experience had by those who talk on the subject. Some with few opportunities and little experience hold that, with our expansion and the vast amount of capital seeking return at moderate rates, our stocks and bonds will attain—if they have not already reached—levels which will deter Europeans from investing, while all offerings will gradually be absorbed at top quotations by our own people.

Others take a view still more advanced—that Europe has not only not come into the market, but will keep out of it, and that this fact, if precedence count for aught, should be a hint to us to sell. Those in constant touch and daily dealings with European houses of the first class hold that the keynote of European investments in our securities is assured stability as to gilt-edged stocks and bonds, while speculative acquirements are made in issues that have not first-class rating—in full faith that in our strides to healthy expansion and a full measure of peace prosperity these subordinate securities will be advanced to the firm position of sure interest or dividend earners.

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Opinions were expressed yesterday by Mr. Jefferson M. Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. "Europe," he said, "will come into this market as a large buyer of our stocks and bonds, and its full measure of investments will not long be delayed. With the end of the war the whole aspect of affairs has changed for the better. The great point is the prosperity of the railroads. Their showing on earnings next month will be tremendous, while the reorganizations that have been effected will show in the interests of the investor.

"Then—a vital question for the European capitalist—the silver agitation is not likely to be renewed, or if it should crop out in Congress it is not likely to excite harmful attention, while it would be barren of results for its advocates.

"Europe is well disposed toward our securities. I speak from personal knowledge, as I am just back from a trip abroad. During my travels I had constantly evidence of a kindly interest in our affairs and of a businesslike concern about our investments. Full faith was evinced in what I had to say about them, and I ask any one now where Europe can find better investments than in our A1 stocks and bonds. There is plenty of money over there for investment, and the people are 'out' for good things. And the great wave of friendly feeling in England is going to be a factor of great effect.

"Europe can but acknowledge our great strides onward and upward after our asserting ourselves as high among the nations. The questions as to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will be settled without hitch or excitement by our able Administration, an Administration better than any that ever sat in Washington, let them cavil who may. And what I have said would be incomplete unless I added that business interests appreciate the splendid work of President McKinley."

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Mr. William Salomon of the international banking house of Speyer & Co. expounds these views:

"There has been for a couple of years undoubtedly an almost uninterrupted flow of United States railroad bonds and shares from Europe to this country. In the aggregate the value is no doubt large, but probably not so large as generally believed.

"There are very large holdings in Europe of mortgage bonds of such companies as the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, Southern Pacific, and Central Pacific, and Illinois Central; and of these mortgage securities there has probably not been more than a fraction transferred to this country. Although these securities are for the greater part now selling at prices which mean a very low interest yield, there does not seem to be a disposition to part with them and to replace them with European securities.

"The low rate of interest does, however, seem to have the effect of preventing successful introduction of new mortgage securities abroad. A few years ago the opposite condition existed; that is to say, first-class railroad corporations could realize a better price for any bonds suited for the European market if it arranged to place them in it.

"The present situation is not due to any want of confidence upon the part of European investors, but to the fact that so long as home investments of equal rank can be secured substantially on the same interest basis as those of the United States, the preference is given to the investment lying near home.

"It is hardly necessary to call attention to the facts which have led to the improved American market for its railroad securities; that arises obviously from the great increase in material wealth and volume of currency, notably gold, which has occurred within the last few years."

FAITH IN PACIFIC STOCKS.

Mr. A. A. Housman of the Stock Exchange house of A. A. Housman & Co. talked yesterday of the glowing prospects of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific systems, and incidentally of the prospects of American securities both as investments and trading stocks.

"I may," Mr. Housman said, "incidentally refer to a published interview with me a year ago when I prognosticated that the Pacific roads would declare a dividend on preferred stock. Last Spring I forecast that they would, before a year was over, declare a dividend on common stock. My judgment then was, and is now, that the public at large only faintly appreciate the position and conditions of these systems.

"When the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific systems were reorganized, such reorganization came in the very worst years of their business. But since that time, through the prosperity of the country, which evidently has come to stay, the earnings of these roads have gone beyond expectation, and the broadest-minded and most important financiers in the banking world, both abroad and here, have indorsed the wisdom of those who have invested, and are continuing to invest their money in these securities. The securities of Union Pacific and Northern Pacific have been gradually and steadily taken up both in England and Germany, and the demand for them is on the increase.

"The earnings of these roads have and will put them on a basis where the preferred stocks will take rank in the best class of investment securities, while the common stocks have already come to be rated as among the best trading stocks in the securities market. The prosperity of these systems is not only based on the general business conditions of the country, but on the conditions of the territory through which they pass, and also the broadening tendencies of our Government to expand our trade, as indicated by the annexation of Hawaii, and, possibly, the annexation of the Philippines and other territory, giving to us the enormous trade associated with these countries. The trade of Japan and China should also be considered in this connection.

"We may look for a further change in the condition of these roads which will inure to the benefit of investors. Northern Pacific and Union Pacific are bound to secure enormous west-bound traffic toward the Pacific basin which they only had in a limited degree before.

"Take the State of Washington as an illustration of what Western States require in haulage. According to statistics, it has exported from its borders $50,000,000 worth of farm products, and this with less than 1,000,000 population. This is only one of many instances that might be put forth, but it illustrates the demands for our merchandise which must necessarily accrue from present conditions of expansion—especially as the State of Washington never before possessed a surplus of 50,000,000 cents.

"It is the one story with all the Western States now, and of many of the Southern as well as the Eastern States—the story of progress and prosperity. The possibilities of a continued rise in American securities are gigantic, the country never having been in such an era of promise. Railroads of the United States are naturally first on the profiting list. The field has changed conditions so that they get the primary benefit of expansion.

"This country, thanks to a kind Providence, is again to be blessed with prolific crops. Bounteous harvests are especially needed now, with the depleted condition of breadstuff stocks in countries that are the granaries of the world. Our farmers, who are the backbone and sinew of America have had "money to burn" since last year for the first time in many years, and it looks very much as if they would have similar good fortune for many years to come. Those who succeed in the financial world, especially in the United States, are the men who have been able to sit down and study out a situation. It is not the man who figures on passing events who makes the money. It is at just such times as these that a man can estimate the possibilities of the Pacific roads. Of course, there are a great many other systems on the list, such as the Grangers, where investments will show big gains. The times are here now, and will be for some time to come, when purchases made in standard properties will show handsome returns."

FACTORS IN OUR FAVOR.

Says Mr. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America:

"The general business situation appears to be of a most hopeful character. Merchants are all busy with transactions of large volume. After several years of good crops at remunerative prices we are about to enter into a new crop season of remarkable promise wherein the products of the soil are assuredly as large as, and in some cases much larger than, ever before. The conditions of foreign trade are unprecedented. There is an almost fabulous balance in favor of this country—$615,000,000. This cannot fail to have its effect. Added to these are the results of the war which has made the United States conspicuous and honored before the rest of the world. Before long, without a doubt, our prestige will result in a greater and steadier demand for our securities by foreigners.

"There is one important and vital point associated with the issue of the war with Spain which I think should receive the most serious attention. Four centuries ago all the world's activities centred around the Mediterranean Sea, except as to very small transactions about England and Scandinavia. The commerce of the then known world was carried on the bosom of that inland sea. The discovery of America made the Atlantic Ocean the highway of the nations. Meanwhile the Pacific Ocean remained lonely and untraveled. But around its borders are the homes of half the population of the world. By reason of the activities of England, Russia, France, and Germany an awakening has begun which may be compared to the discovery of a new planet.

"India and China have their destiny. It is to be ruled by the great Western nations. New wants will be developed in their populations. The people will demand better food, other garments, a higher order of homes. In illustration of this let me say that India was formerly a rice-eating country, its population consuming no wheat. To-day 280,000,000 bushels of wheat a year are used by the people of India. This change has come as a beneficent result of English rule. So China, with its 400,000,000 souls, will for generations be the world's best customer for every want of man. In 1896 the United States sent 825,612 barrels of flour to Hongkong. Last year we sent 922,312 barrels.

"To my mind it requires no prophet to foresee that this country, occupying one entire side of the Pacific, will participate largely in the benefits of the commerce of that ocean. It is fair to say that one result of the war will be to demonstrate to great European powers that America must have her share in whatever of good develops, and that she is strong enough to insist on such rights.

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"The money question should not, in my opinion, give concern. At any rate, I do not expect any great stringency in rates, though counting on a fairly remunerative money market. Money has already gotten a bit tighter. Three causes have been factors in this—active business, harvesting and crop movement, and enlarged speculation, by which I mean business and corporate expansions associated with promotions and ventures that cannot be launched in times of uncertainty."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The wheat market last week was one of a succession of scares for shorts, winding up with a development of strength on the curb at Chicago, where September option touched 64. This strength petered out both at Chicago and in the local market, but the decline was gradual and not violent.

There was no indication during the week that producers have reconsidered their decision to hold for better prices, and many indications that the Winter wheat which has moved has gone into milling granaries. In no important particular has the statistical position of wheat changed. Stocks have still further diminished to skeleton limits. The temper of the wheat market has been nervous over the attitude of the agriculturists and the halting policy of the export interest.

In the speculative field sellers have exhibited the effect of the acute tenseness of the situation by hustling to cover on news that in ordinary circumstances would have been disregarded. "Rains in the Spring wheat districts" has resulted, in half a dozen instances, in rallying a market which sagged because of languid export business; and the marked discrepancy between the primary receipts of this year and those of 1897 has had a like effect on the tendency of lower quotations.

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The Chicago market has had no violent change since Aug. 20, when the options closed: September, 63⅜c. and December, 62c, with May at 63¾c. The tendency has been downward, however, the closing prices yesterday being September, 63¾c; December, 61⅝c, and May 63⅝c. The New York market has reflected these speculative dealings. Aug. 19—after a five-days market—the closing quotations for futures were: September, 69⅝c, and December, 67¼c; but, in view of all circumstances, the cereal held firm and the decline was so small as to emphasize the strength of the position of the breadstuff, the closing bid quotations yesterday on the New York Produce Exchange being: September, 68⅜c; December, 66¼c, and May, 67½c.

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The foreign situation has only changed to the extent that new calculations on European crops have influenced it. The most important factor has been the French crop, which at latest advices is whittled down from 360,000,000 bushels to 325,000,000, a shortage of 35,000,000 bushels, which is of import when the exhausted condition of French stocks is taken into account. Nothing has occurred to change estimates on the requirements of Great Britain, whose needs, to the harvest of 1899, will be about 200,000,000 bushels.

A factor in the consideration of the disposal of our Spring and Winter wheat crops this year—the amount is yet uncertain, and may be placed at from 575,000,000 to 615,000,000 bushels—is the increased demand for flour, which the new position of the United States as a sharer in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean assures for American milling products, and, incidentally, the demands for this staple by the inhabitants of the Antilles. China during the coming year is not likely to consume less than 1,200,000 barrels, and already important orders for flour have been filled for Santiago.

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The passing of September wheat next Wednesday into the delivery stage cannot fail to change the position of cash wheat—some say by a decline of 4c a bushel—which has ruled at a deterrent premium, and to bring the December and May options into prominence and important speculative activity. The Spring harvest completed these futures will, unless all precedents err, be subjected to fluctuations brought about by ringing the changes on Winter sowing and sprouting, drought, deluges, and the usual stories generally current of crop disasters.

These factors will be supplemented by the periodical stories of the growing crop in the Argentine Republic.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Broadway	230	Leather Mfrs'	165
Central National	170	Lincoln National	750
Commerce	204	Republic	155⅞
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	120
Hanover	390		

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $6,613,603. The imports of specie were $454,198, and the exports of specie $1,520,055.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$288,149,854
Gold reserve	212,295,375
Net silver	10,853,519
United States notes in the Treasury	53,325,590
Treasury notes of 1890	4,401,066
Total receipts this day	1,195,025
Total receipts this month	37,053,334
Total receipts this year	80,900,443
Total expenditures this day	1,457,000
Total expenditures this month	50,584,000
Total expenditures this year	124,847,475
Deposits in National banks	62,333,721
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	331,322
Government receipts from internal revenue	709,923
Customs	483,273
Miscellaneous	10,828
Expenditures	1,457,000

Brought $100,000 in Gold.

The steamship Lucania, which reached port from Liverpool yesterday, brought a consignment of $100,000 in gold for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC STOCKS
Large Profit Makers

The coming distribution of profits in the shape of dividends and the exceedingly strong physical and financial condition of Northern Pacific and Union Pacific roads, brought about by the most successful reorganizations in railroad history, and the general prosperity of the country have carried these stocks into prominence as market leaders. Their possibilities in such a hungry investment market as the present are unbounded. Dividend paying stocks are being taken out of the Street in larger quantities than ever before, creating a situation the most favorable in a decade for operating in low-priced stocks with a certainty of handsome profits.

THIS BULL CAMPAIGN IS SWEEPING MANIPULATION TO ONE SIDE. THE ADJUSTMENT OF SECURITY VALUES TO THE ABUNDANCE OF MONEY SEEKING PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT CREATES THE STRONGEST AND MOST LOGICAL BUYING MOVEMENT IN SECURITIES FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

All conditions throughout the country indicate prosperity for an indefinite period, and advancing prices of all securities is inevitable.

This is an opportune time, with active and advancing markets, to have one of our 400-page "SECURITY MANUALS" on hand, and by a study of its contents to be fully equipped for investing and operating in stocks.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 Broadway, New York.
Boston, 85 State St. Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
Branch office, 1,132 Broadway, New York.
Daily market letter mailed free on request.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 and 29 Pine Street.
Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.
New York, July 20th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after September 1st the terms upon which the above conversion can be effected, as published under date of July 20th, will be changed, so that the price to be paid for the 4½% bonds WILL BE 104% INSTEAD OF 103%.
August 9th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Wisconsin Central R. R. Co.
First Series, First Mortgage Bonds.
DATED JANUARY 1ST, 1879.

One of the Trustees under the above-mentioned mortgage has filed a bill to foreclose the same based upon the failure to pay interest upon $2,205,500 of such bonds held by the Trustee under the Wisconsin Central Company's mortgage. The interest which matured upon corresponding dates upon the bonds of said First Series not held by such Trustees was duly paid. Under the terms of the Railroad Company's mortgage, in the event of foreclosure, for principal, the First Series Bonds, amounting to $3,800,000, and the Second Series Bonds, amounting to $5,700,000, share alike in the proceeds of sale. At the request of the holders of a large amount of said First Series Bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect their interests, and to oppose any foreclosure for principal. Bondholders desiring to participate can do so by depositing their bonds with the undersigned on or before September 1st, 1898. Negotiable receipts will be issued therefor. Copies of the agreement may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1898.
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
40 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Counsel.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, D. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 27, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
38¼	38⅝	2,870	American Cotton Oil..	38⅜	39¼	38	38¼	— ⅜
88	89	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	.....
34½	34⅝	100	Am. Malting Co.....	34½	34½	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	510	Am. Malting Co. pf..	85	85	85	85	— ½
14⅝	14⅞	6,610	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14½	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	40⅞	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
144½	144⅝	82,390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	146¾	146¾	143	144⅝	— 1⅝
114⅝	115¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
83⅝	84	650	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	84⅞	84⅞	84	84	— 1
.....	88	200	Am. S. & W. Co. pf....	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87½	— 2¼
144⅜	145	2,005	American Tobacco.....	145¾	145⅞	144⅛	144⅛	— ⅞
14½	14¾	1,000	At., T. & S. F.....	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	14	— ⅜
86⅝	86⅞	9,636	At., T. & S. F. pf....	87½	87½	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅝
3⅞	3⅝	400	Bay State Gas.....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	.....
65⅝	65⅞	3,925	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	66½	65⅝	65⅞	— ⅝
127	123	730	Brooklyn Union Gas..	127	127	126½	126½	+2
54½	55	200	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅝
18⅜	.....	90	Central Pacific	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	.....
24½	24¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	.....
118⅝	118¾	6,415	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	119	119	118¼	118⅝	— ⅜
60¾	61¼	1,050	Chicago & East. Il....	61⅝	61¾	61	61	— ⅞
108½	109	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	109	109	108¼	108½	— ⅞
17⅞	17¾	5,200	Chicago Great West..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
42	42⅞	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	42	42	42	42	.....
114	114⅝	18,454	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	114¼	114½	113¼	114⅛	.....
135¼	135⅝	950	Chicago & Northw....	135⅞	136½	135⅞	135⅞	— ⅛
175	.....	10	Chi. & Northw. pf....	175¼	175½	175¼	175½	.....
106	106¼	4,325	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	106⅜	106⅜	105⅞	106¼	.....
35⅜	36	1,045	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	36¼	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
43	43¼	275	C., C., C. & St. L.....	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅛
14⅜	15	600	Cleve., Lor. & W.....	15	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
24	25	25	Colorado Coal & Iron..	25	25	25	25	.....
6	7	10	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	7	7	7	7	.....
189	190	1,240	Consolidated Gas	190¾	190¾	190	190	— ⅝
45	45¾	500	Consolidated Ice	45¼	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
91⅞	93	11	Consolidated Ice pf....	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
14⅜	14⅝	600	Denver & R. G.....	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	8,595	Denver & R. G. pf....	56	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
7½	8¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—1
130	134	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	+1½
14½	14⅝	110	Erie	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
38⅝	38¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf.....	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅛
27	28	100	Evans. & T. H.....	27	27	27	27	+1
55	56	100	Evans. & T. H. pf....	55	55	55	55	+1
40⅜	41¼	840	General Electric	41½	41½	41	41	.....
137	138	400	Great Northern pf....	138	138	138	138	— ¼
26⅜	26⅝	220	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
112¼	113	700	Illinois Central	112	112¼	111¾	112¼	— ⅛
70	71	1,515	Illinois Steel Co.....	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
61	62	1,620	International Paper ..	62	62	61	61	—1½
91	91½	700	Int. Paper Co. pf.....	92¼	92¼	91	91¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	100	Iowa Central pf.....	37½	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
19	20	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
75¾	76¾	245	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76½	76½	76	76	— ⅛
59⅝	59⅞	5,941	Louisville & Nashville.	60¼	60¼	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
97¾	98	6,510	Manhattan Con	98½	99	97¾	98	— ⅛
165	166	353	Metropolitan St. Ry...	165⅞	166	165⅞	166	— ⅛
6¼	6¼	225	Mexican Central	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
108	108¼	100	Michigan Central	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	.....
98¾	99	3,616	Minnesota Iron	98½	98¾	98	98¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
36⅞	37	1,075	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
37	37¼	1,250	Missouri Pacific	37¼	37¼	36⅞	37	.....
32	32½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	32½	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅛
38¼	38½	610	National Lead Co.....	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
112⅝	113¼	20	National Lead Co. pf..	113½	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	.....
6	6¼	1,000	National Linseed Oil..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
92¼	93½	312	New Jersey Central..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ½
90	90¼	810	New York Air Brake..	90½	90½	90	90	—2¾
118⅝	119	1,970	New York Central	119	119	118½	118½	— ⅞
54⅜	54⅞	1,900	Norfolk & West. pf....	54⅞	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	.....
40¼	40⅝	21,311	Northern Pacific	40⅜	41⅛	39⅝	40¼	— ⅛
77⅛	77⅝	8,621	Northern Pacific pf....	77⅝	78	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	700	Ontario & Western....	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
60½	61	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
76⅜	77½	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf...	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
37⅝	37¾	2,210	Oregon Short Line	35¾	37¾	35	37⅝	+2⅜
45	46	170	Pacific Coast	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
85	88	70	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
34½	34½	403	Pacific Mail	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
1½	1⅞	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
106	106¼	13,940	People's Gas, Chicago.	106¼	107⅛	105¾	106	—1⅞
.....	45½	1,600	P., C. C. & St. L.....	44½	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
61	66	250	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	+1
8⅞	9¼	1,000	Pitts. & West. pf.....	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
185	188	300	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	187	187	186	186	—1
.....	.....	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	.....
19	19¼	1,100	Reading	19¼	19¼	18¾	19	— ¼
45	45¾	720	Reading 1st pf.....	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
68½	69¾	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ½
60	62	800	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
8¾	9	500	St. L. & San Fran.....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
66¾	67	105	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	67	67	67	67	— ½
34¼	34¼	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	34½	34½	33¾	34¼	.....
12⅜	13	500	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	.....
24	25	150	St. Paul & Duluth.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
85½	85½	825	St. Paul & Omaha.....	86	86	85	85	— ½
22½	22⅝	800	Southern Pacific	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	9¾	1,125	Southern Railway	9⅝	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	36¾	8,365	Southern Railway pf..	36½	36⅞	36½	36½	+ ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	3,120	Standard R. & T.....	9¾	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	1,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	15⅞	1,055	Texas Pacific	16½	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	28,785	Union Pacific	35¼	34⅝	33	34⅝	+1⅛
67⅛	67¼	28,144	Union Pacific pf.....	67½	67½	66⅜	67⅛	+ ⅝
5½	5⅝	830	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
40	44	5	United States Express.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....
7¼	7⅞	400	United States Leather.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	.....
72⅜	73	5,950	U. S. Leather pf.....	72½	73⅝	72¼	72⅞	.....
45⅝	46	2,305	United States Rubber.	46½	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
106½	106¾	5	U. S. Rubber pf.....	105	105	105	105	.....
8⅝	9	100	Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
22½	22¾	9,645	Wabash pf.....	22	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
.....	.....	200	West Chicago Street...	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅜
94⅜	94⅞	325	Western Union Tel....	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	— ½
1½	1¾	470	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	.....
12	13	290	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as. pd.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Sales.....		267,577						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Norf & W Ry con 4s		Standard R & T 6s	
4,000	89	2,000	86⅞	7,000	79½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s		12,000	80
1,000	89	1,500	67⅛	8,000	78½
At., T. & S F adjst 4s		15,000	67⅝	6,000	78
50,000	73	20,000	67⅝	9,000	77
10,000	73⅛	28,000	67½	4,000	78
10,000	72⅞	5,000	67⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
3,000	73	15,000	67⅜	2,000	107
500	73¼	25,000	67½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	72⅞	Nor Ry of Cal 5s		15,000	49½
9,000	72¾	8,000	103½	10,000	49¼
10,000	72⅜	Oregon R & N 4s		30,000	49
2,000	72⅜	1,000	100½	5,000	48⅞
88,000	72½	1,000	99½	15,000	48¾
Gen 4s	4	Oregon S L Inc A 5s		Union Pacific 4s	
25,000	95	4,000	81	10,000	98½
25,000	94⅝	Inc B & col trust		35,000	98¾
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	58	30,000	98⅞
9,000	86½	Peo & Eastern inc		36,000	98⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		3,000	20	26,000	98½
1,000	42¼	3,000	20¼	64,000	98⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Reading Co gen 4s		2,000	98⅝
9,000	90	5,000	83½	U P, D & G 1st, Trust	
5,000	89⅞	Rio Grande West 1st		Co certfs	
10,000	90	10,000	90½	40,000	77⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000s20F	90	5,000	77¼
4,000	115¾	1,000	90½	10,000	77
Chi & N W gen 3½s		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		25,000	77½
3,000	103⅛	7,000	99½	Wabash deb, Series B	
Chi Term Transfer 4s		5,000	99¼	25,000	35½
10,000	90⅝	St L & S F G M 6s		25,000	36
1,000	90⅞	5,000	120⅝	10,000	36½
East Tenn, Va & Ga		St L S W 1st		10,000	37
con 5s		5,000	79⅞	5,000	37⅛
16,000	113½	St L S W 2d inc		10,000	38
Ft W & D C 1st		4,000	34½	60,000	39
7,000	78	5,000	34	20,000	38
15,000	77	10,000	34½	15,000	37
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		15,000	34⅜	30,000	38
1,000	110½	10,000	34⅝	40,000	37½
Int & Gt Nor 3d		3,000	34½	5,000	37¾
3,000	58⅛	5,000	34¾	20,000	37
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		St P, M & M, Montana		20,000	36½
10,000	76⅞	Central 6s		20,000	37
5,000	78¼	1,000	129	10,000	37½
5,000	77	San An & Ar Pass 4s		15,000	37
5,000	76⅞	5,000	69	2,000	36¾
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		So Pac of Ariz 1st		10,000	37
2,000	105	7,000	109½	10,000s20F	37
Minn & St L con 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s		20,000	37
1,000	108	1,000	98	10,000	36½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		2,000	98¼	20,000	36
5,000	91	1,000	98	8,000	36½
Mo, K & T of T 5s		3,000	98¼	20,000	36
5,000	88¾	4,000	98½	14,000	36½
1,000	88¾	Standard R & T inc		20,000	36
Mo Pac 1st cons		20,000	23½	220,000s20F	37
5,000	106½	3,000	23⅞	2,000	36½
Mo Pac trust 5s		10,000	23½	10,000	36¾
5,000	86½	1,000	23	5,000	36
Mobile & Ohio new 6s		11,000	23½	5,000	36½
1,000	122	15,000	23⅝	10,000	36
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s		2,000	23	10,000	36¼
3,000	81	20,000	23¼	30,000	36½
N Y Cent 1st coupon		5,000	23	Wabash 1st 5s	
25,000	116¼	3,000	23⅞	1,000	111⅝
N Y Central & Hudson,		10,000	23¾	Wabash 2d 5s	
Lake Shore col 3½s		7,000	23⅝	1,000	88½
11,000	94½	3,000	23½	W N Y & P inc	
Mich Cent col 3½s		37,000	23	5,000	16
3,000	94½	5,000	22⅞		
Total sales.				$1,998,000	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98		pf.	88		S. M. pf.	18	
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105½		Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	48½	Mobile & Ohio	28½	30
3s, 1918, small,			Cleve. & Pitts	169		Morris & Essex	170¼	175
when issued	105	106	Col. C. & I. Dev.		⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	95¼	97
4s, r., 1907	111	112	Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6½	Nat. Starch	7¾	8
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	C., H. V. & T. pf.		25	Nat. St. 1st pf.	78	83
4s, r., 1925	127	128	Com. Cable	170	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
4s, c., 1925	127	128	Consol. Coal	40	..	New Cent. C.	35	42
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Del. & Hudson	194	197	N. Y. & N. H.	194	197
6s, c., 1904	112	113	Del., L. & W.		151¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	15
Currency 6s, 1893	102¼	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	18	18¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	1st pf.	65	78
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Detroit Gas	61	62	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
			Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	2d pf.	35	36
Adams Express	106	..	Eastern Elevator		60	Norfolk So.	60	66
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	*E. E. Il. of Bklyn.		130	Norfolk & West.	15½	16½
American Coal	110	130	Eighth Avenue	350	..	North American	6⅞	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Erie 2d pf.	19	20	Ont. Mining	4	6
Am. Express	130	137	Homestake	50	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	64	65½
Am. T. & C.	98	101	Ill. Cent. l.	96	100	Penn. Coal	330	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	132	136	Iowa Central	10¾	10¼	Penn. R. R.	118¾	119¾
Ann Arbor	11	12	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Ann Arbor pf.	36½	38	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	P., Pt. W. & C.	172	..
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Reading 2d pf.	22	22¾
new	6	7	Keok. & D. M. pf.	16¾	17	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Rome, W. & O.	123½	125
Brunswick City	10½	11½	Kingston & Pem.	4	9¾	Rio Grande W.		31
Buff., R. & P.	31	32	Laclede Gas	53	53½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	67½	70	Laclede Gas pf.	94	96	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	L. E. & W.	19¼	20	2d pf.	20	22
Canadian Pacific	85	86½	Lake Shore	192½	..	St. P. & D. pf.	88	91
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Long Island	50	58	St. P., M. & M.	169	172
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & O. pf.	153½	165
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	29¼	30	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	74	Minn. & St. L.	27½	28¼	T. P. Land Tr.	8½	9
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89¾	90¾	Third Avenue	172	176
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33	34	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	61½	62	Tol. & O. C.	14	20
C., M. & St. P. pf.	158	..	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C. pf.	30	40
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9¼	S. M.	6	..	Twin City R. T.	26	..
C., C., C. & St. L.			Minn., St. P. & S.			Wells-F. Express	120	125

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentages of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve p.c.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Ass.	$14,160,00	13,950,000	$940,000	$14,890,000	27.0
2,050,000	2,215,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,017,00	6,111,000	1,445,000	19,586,000	38.6
2,000,000	1,087,700	Merchants' National	14,285,40	3,371,200	1,077,100	17,908,400	25.8
2,000,000	1,059,800	Mechanics' National	13,862,00	2,185,000	[illegible]00	16,610,000	23.7
1,500,000	2,553,200	Bank of America	13,947,70	4,574,400	1,849,100	22,454,400	37.5
1,000,000	224,200	America National	4,152,00	797,600	813,000	4,116,000	30.5
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City	28,808,80	23,500,500	2,328,000	30,234,000	84.2
750,000	130,700	Tradesmen's National	3,140,70	476,800	267,800	2,978,000	32.0
800,000	7,003,400	Chemical National	24,522,00	5,978,000	2,686,000	26,194,000	33.6
600,000	174,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,983,00	821,100	455,800	4,521,000	28.3
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National	7,245,20	1,181,600	649,000	7,164,000	25.6
300,000	120,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov'r	1,015,60	301,700	51,100	1,198,900	29.3
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'	2,010,00	198,000	288,000	2,000,000	23.8
200,000	171,600	Greenwich	875,30	101,300	210,200	888,200	37.8
600,000	475,900	Leather Manf. Nat.	3,947,70	835,600	256,500	3,430,500	32.3
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,775,50	511,000	114,100	1,282,200	48.1
1,200,000	503,100	State of New York	4,085,10	497,600	157,800	3,263,000	20.0
5,000,000	2,527,800	American Ex. Nat.	25,722,00	3,256,000	2,069,000	21,256,000	29.2
5,000,000	3,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	29,081,30	1,938,200	4,801,800	23,006,800	22.9
1,000,000	1,609,200	National Broadway	6,927,00	1,676,100	345,800	6,758,100	30.0
1,000,000	988,000	Mercantile National	10,118,90	1,264,000	961,000	11,426,100	19.6
422,700	475,100	Pacific	2,316,00	738,900	455,800	3,004,400	39.6
1,500,000	868,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	18,757,10	4,262,500	502,200	18,970,500	25.1
450,000	978,500	Chatham National	6,031,00	857,200	847,800	6,157,000	27.6
200,000	252,500	People's	1,884,90	288,300	468,700	3,642,500	28.6
700,000	559,300	Nat. Bk. of N. Am.	10,941,50	2,448,500	794,000	12,876,300	24.9
1,000,000	2,238,700	Hanover National	34,397,70	5,392,800	4,184,200	43,184,200	22.7
500,000	357,100	Irving National	3,478,00	796,200	408,800	4,069,000	31.6
600,000	376,800	National Citizens'	2,576,10	531,200	122,500	2,731,700	23.9
500,000	267,900	Nassau	2,683,30	371,500	333,400	3,137,900	23.0
900,000	967,200	Mk't & Fulton Nat.	5,911,70	1,333,700	335,500	6,544,300	30.2
1,000,000	1,161,200	Nat. Chem. & Leather.	8,243,00	1,452,600	435,500	8,450,500	24.1
1,000,000	1,830,800	Corn Exchange	10,965,10	2,097,700	781,000	11,986,400	25.5
1,000,000	600,600	Continental National	5,628,60	1,227,000	485,800	6,715,700	25.3
800,000	397,400	Oriental	1,884,60	178,000	330,000	1,880,000	27.7
1,500,000	5,561,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,033,60	6,445,000	886,000	25,230,000	29.0
2,000,000	3,204,900	National Park	33,515,60	12,024,000	2,732,000	45,040,000	32.7
250,000	147,700	East River National	1,299,90	252,600	135,100	1,259,400	30.2
3,200,000	2,016,100	Fourth National	24,657,30	3,837,600	2,682,100	26,201,800	24.8
1,000,000	495,800	Central National	10,902,00	3,306,000	911,000	15,074,000	27.9
800,000	711,000	Second National	5,891,00	1,294,000	432,000	6,726,000	25.9
750,000	281,100	Ninth National	3,521,00	755,200	251,600	3,541,100	28.2
500,000	7,584,400	First National	29,840,30	7,261,500	1,139,700	30,813,900	27.3
300,000	97,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,815,70	241,600	95,100	1,223,900	27.5
250,000	611,200	Bowery	2,882,00	509,000	452,000	3,415,000	28.1
200,000	443,800	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,225,00	610,500	305,200	3,623,900	25.3
750,000	298,100	German-American	2,960,80	455,900	358,700	3,822,300	23.3
1,000,000	1,185,000	Chase National	11,723,50	7,797,000	4,253,400	41,055,800	29.8
100,000	1,162,500	Fifth Avenue	7,908,60	1,561,300	922,800	9,170,900	27.0
200,000	570,800	German Exchange	2,129,90	168,900	653,200	2,952,600	27.7
200,000	748,300	Germania	3,391,60	554,000	586,800	4,419,500	25.2
300,000	711,900	Lincoln National	5,633,20	1,591,200	497,700	7,691,900	29.7
200,000	848,400	Garfield National	3,113,80	1,410,800	225,000	4,220,700	27.1
200,000	325,100	Fifth National	1,851,50	475,800	169,200	2,300,700	28.0
300,000	850,500	B. of the Metropols.	4,777,90	1,499,800	482,100	6,960,600	28.3
200,000	346,400	West Side	2,147,00	352,000	388,000	2,418,000	30.5
500,000	348,600	Seaboard National	3,852,00	1,180,000	1,567,000	10,256,000	26.2
200,000	348,200	Sixth National	1,732,00	293,000	141,000	1,850,000	27.8
2,100,000	721,700	Western National	30,029,80	6,439,200	2,446,500	35,518,700	25.0
300,000	937,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,867,00	1,505,000	1,338,000	6,008,000	47.2
1,200,000	938,000	National Union	12,479,60	2,337,200	474,100	13,350,400	24.7
500,000	329,600	Liberty National	4,155,20	1,065,600	313,200	5,100,800	27.0
1,000,000	853,500	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,291,40

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO

The Possibilities of the Commercial Expansion of the Islands Very Great.

A GOOD FIELD FOR CAPITAL

Interviews with Prominent Business Men Showing How They Regard the Matter—Caution Is Necessary—Annexation Talk.

Talks with merchants and brokers in this city who are interested in the Cuban and Puerto Rican trade reveal an almost unanimous belief among them that enormous development will occur in that trade as the result of the annexation of the islands to this country. In a canvass of a score of houses having direct business relations with Cuba or Puerto Rico but two men were found who did not base all their predictions of the future prosperity of both the islands on the condition of their becoming American territory. All agree that no appreciable development is to be expected until the political status of the islands becomes fixed and stable. It is assumed that in Puerto Rico this will be brought about at an early date. In Cuba, the situation is admitted to be one of great uncertainty.

Hugh Kelly of 71 Wall Street is thoroughly familiar with the agricultural and industrial conditions in Cuba, having long had extensive interests there. Speaking of the prospects for the development of the island after the withdrawal of Spain's sovereignty therefrom, Mr. Kelly said that everything depended on the settlement of the political conditions. Until the country was assured a permanent and stable government, he did not look for any business revival there or any development of trade with this country. The only solution of the political problem in his view is annexation. An independent Cuban Republic would, he believed, discourage development and prevent progress.

Annexation Ideas Advanced.

"It is impossible to forecast the future of Cuba now," said Mr. Kelly, "because we don't know what sort of government it is going to have. Personally, I favor annexation. If the island becomes American territory, it will open up a field for capital enterprise and labor, such as has never before been offered to the people of this country. The Island of Cuba is as large as the State of New York. New York supports six millions of people. The soil of Cuba, which is thrice as productive, ought to support as many in comfort. Cuba has never had a population of more than a million and a half. That means that eventually there will be room there for between four and five millions more people. There will be work there for two or three millions of laborers, artisans, and mechanics. Some people talk of annexation bringing our laborers into competition with the 'pauper' labor of Cuba. There is no pauper labor there. Unskilled workmen, toilers in the field, are paid better wages in Cuba than in any other country I know anything about. They get a dollar a day in gold and board themselves, or $17 or $18 a month and 'found.'

"As for opportunities for the investment of capital there is the sugar industry to be exploited. In the banner year of the sugar business in Cuba, 1894-5, the island produced 1,080,000 tons of sugar. That represented the product from 12,000,000 tons of cane. Besides, in the same year, Cuba exported some 400,000 tons of iron ore and some 250,000 tons of freight in the form of fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and hard woods. All this, remember, with less than one-fifth of the arable land of the island under cultivation. With her soil fully developed, Cuba ought to produce 3,000,000 tons of sugar a year. The field of railroad development practically is untouched. There is not a mile of public railroad east of Cienfuegos. A line running through the centre of the island has been surveyed, but never built. It probably will be built now with American capital, with branches touching the main ports on either side of the island."

A Great Field for American Capital.

Altogther Mr. Kelly said that in his opinion there ought to be a chance for the safe and profitable investment in Cuba during the next five years of $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 of American capital—providing, of course, that the island is annexed to the United States.

"See what the development of Cuba as a part of our territory would mean to our mercantile marine," said Mr. Kelly. "Cuba, under the new conditions, ought to ship about 4,000,000 tons of freight a year to our Atlantic ports. She will want in exchange for that about the same quantity of coal, lumber, machinery, and foodstuffs. That makes some eight million tons of freight to be carried in American ships. At an average rate of $2.50 a ton, that would mean the distribution among the various interests engaged in the shipping trade of $20,000,000 annually. Observe what a stimulus the development of so much new business must be to the shipbuilding industry. To carry that much freight would require vessels of about 1,100,000 registered tonnage. It costs about $30 a ton to build a ship of that class in this country, which would mean the investment of some thirty million dollars in sailing vessels for the Cuban trade."

Mr. Kelly pointed out, further, that if through the development of the sugar industry in Cuba this country should come to produce enough sugar to supply the home demand without having to buy from Europe, the result would be the reduction of the price of the staple. "The people of this country," he said, "now pay for their sugar about $100,000,000 a year more than they ought to pay. If we had Cuba and got all our sugar from there, the people would save just that much money. More than that, the reduction in cost would transplant to this country the immense canning, preserving, and confectionery business of England, which now thrives on cheap sugar from Germany."

Mr. Menendes Suggests Caution.

Joaquin Menendez, head of the firm of J. Menendez & Co., of 35 South William Street, said that he did not look for any immediate development of trade with Cuba. Cautious business men would refrain from putting their money there, he thought, until the island's political future was determined. Until the Spanish evacuation is completed and a permanent government established, he thought that business in the island would remain about where it has been for months past. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Menendez, "that the business and property-holding interests of the island prefer annexation to independence. In case Cuba is annexed, there undoubtedly will be a rush of Americans to the island. There is danger that this may be overdone and that many people who go there expecting to get rich quickly may be disappointed. But there will be a fine field for legitimate investment and enterprise. The population of Cuba is probably not over a million and a quarter now. I do not believe I exaggerate when I say there is room there for 25,000,000."

Mr. Menendez said that the opening up of Cuba would provide a market for quantities of lumber, shoes, hats, dry goods, and machinery. It would be a long time, he thought, before the island would do much manufacturing, and for many years to come the made goods would have to come from this country.

Not Hopeful if Insurgents Control.

At the office of A. M. Seixas, 80 Wall Street, it was stated that the firm, which does a general commission business with West Indian ports, did not expect any immediate increase of trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico, because of the unsettled conditions that must prevail there for a considerable period. Cuba's future depended, the firm's representative said, on whether the United States took the island. If it did, business there would boom. If the insurgents were left in charge, the trade would never amount to anything. In both Cuba and Puerto Rico, it was pointed out, much would depend on whether the population would become educated up to the American ideas of the needs of life. At present their needs are small and easily supplied, and the increase in consumption would have to be furnished by the new population from this country.

Mr. Ferrer's Faith in the Cubans.

C. F. Ferrer of C. F. Ferrer & Brother, 39 Broad Street, has spent much time in Cuba, his house having a branch in Santiago. He is sanguine concerning the future of Cuba and takes no stock in the pessimistic talk concerning the native Cubans. Personally he says that he is an annexationist, but he would not despair of the island's future if the Cubans were allowed to set up a republic of their own.

"The Cubans are not lazy, as has been charged," said Mr. Ferrer. "True, they do not work with the vim and energy of the Northern American. The climate would not permit it. But they work in their own way, and they 'get there' just the same. My idea is that the first thing that ought to be done in Cuba is to pay off the insurgent army and let the men who have been fighting the battle for liberty for the past three years go back to their farms with a little cash capital to begin life on as free citizens. I don't say that the United States should pay these men. It might be arranged by pledging the future revenues of the island for the purpose. But I do think it would pay this country to spend $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 in that way. If Uncle Sam would give the insurgents a little share in the glory of Spain's defeat, let them march into the towns, for instance, with their own colors flying, then disarm them and pay them off, I believe the island would quickly settle down to a peaceful and prosperous career."

Mr. Ferrer thought that fear of yellow fever, which he considered ill-founded, would prevent as great an influx of Americans into Cuba as many people have predicted. He did not doubt, however, that the island would fill up rapidly and that there would be a vast increase in the volume of the island's trade as soon as its political future is settled. "Cuba will not be an El Dorado," he said, "though many men may go there expecting to find gold growing on trees. The gold is there, but it will take capital and energy and business judgment to garner it, just as it does in this or any other country.

Where the Opportunities Lie.

"There are vast possibilities in the development of the sugar planting industry, for instance, but to establish a sugar plantation requires an outlay of $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 for machinery. There is a broad field, too, for railway development, but railroads cannot be built in a day, especially in a tropical country like Cuba, and the march of the island's development will have to wait to some extent on the extension of its transportation facilities. Men who go to Cuba to make money will find that they will have to work for it, though the results of their labors may be manyfold what they would be in this country, so productive is the soil and so vast the natural resources of the country."

The richness of these resources, Mr. Ferrer said, had never been told. In addition to its great crops of sugar and tobacco, the island afforded splendid grazing facilities, which should make it in course of time a great cattle-producing country. Hogs would thrive there, he said, and there was no reason why the island should not produce all its own pork. The reason it had never done this, he said, was because the Spaniards taxed hogs so heavily that the people could not afford to raise them. He looked for the new condition of affairs to increase largely the export of fresh vegetables and fruits from Cuba to this country.

Expects Many Spanish Immigrants.

Jacob Baiz of 128 Pearl Street has been engaged in the export trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico for thirty years, and is thoroughly conversant with their commercial and industrial conditions. Speaking of the prospects for the development of the trade of the two islands under the changed conditions resulting from the war, Mr. Baiz said:

"Of course, there will be great development there, but it will be slow. At the outset there probably will be a rush of Americans to those countries, attracted by what they believe to be chances to make money quickly and easily. But most of these will be disappointed, and many of them will return to this country. There will be no showing there for unskilled American laborers. The climate would not suit them, and without a knowledge of the language they would be helpless. For mechanics and skilled artisans there will be opportunities which will increase in number as the country fills up."

Mr. Baiz advanced the novel theory that while the population of Cuba is bound to increase rapidly, the bulk of the increase will come from Spain. "The climate, customs, and conditions of life there," he said, "are not such as to attract Americans. It won't suit them, and after the novelty has worn off they won't like it. On the other hand, the friends and relatives of Spaniards already in business in the island will be attracted there. I believe the feeling between Americans and Spaniards will grow into positive cordiality as the result of the mutual respect inspired by their encounter in the war. The Spaniards will feel secure in their persons and property, and, knowing the conditions and liking the climate, they will flock to the island. I look, too, for a considerable immigration from Italy to Cuba for similiar reasons.

Puerto Rico's Advantages.

"Of course, all this does not apply to Puerto Rico. The people there are already largely Americanized. They are more like the people of this country than the Cubans. Besides, the climate there is good and will attract people from this country." Mr. Baiz said that he thought there was room in Puerto Rico for an increase of 50 per cent. in population.

Merchants and manufacturers who expect to develop trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico, said Mr. Baiz, would have to adapt themselves to the peculiar needs and methods of the people there. "Those people," he explained, "are slow to accept innovations. They buy the same things from year to year and do not take kindly to novelties. Of course, for a long time, until the character of the population becomes completely changed, the native population will have to furnish the bulk of the consumption. Merchants there sell on long credit and they must buy on the same liberal terms. In England they get nine months' credit. Here they get three or at most four months. That will have to be changed if there is to be any great development of the trade."

Mistakes to be Avoided.

Mr. Baiz thought that it would be a serious mistake for masses of Americans to hurry to Cuba or Puerto Rico with the idea of finding them veritable lands flowing with milk and honey. There would be opportunities here and there, he said, for profitable investment, but to make money there would require energy, labor, and good judgment, just as it does in this country. It would require, also, a knowledge of the Spanish language, and of the peculiar conditions of life in a tropical Spanish-American country. "It must be remembered," he said, "that these are not new countries. They have had their customs and habits and institutions for hundreds of years. All that cannot be changed in a day, and the people who go there now will have to adapt themselves to the country instead of expecting to revolutionize it."

Mr. Baiz said that the articles for which the earliest and largest demand might be expected from Cuba and Puerto Rico are clothing, shoes, hats, and dry goods, in addition, of course, to foodstuffs. He predicted that the United States would have to impose a tariff on coffee to protect the Puerto Rican product. Puerto Rico now produces 70,000,000 pounds of coffee annually. It is capable, he thought, of producing twice that quantity, but it could not compete with the Brazilian output, which, while inferior in quality, sells for half what that of Puerto Rico commands.

As to the best form of government for Cuba, Mr. Baiz thought the question an open one. He doubted the wisdom of annexation, yet he did not consider the Cubans capable of self-government. The problem in Puerto Rico, he predicted, would be comparatively easy.

No Field for Unskilled Labor.

Alfredo Jimenis, of Jimenis Brothers, who do a lumber and commission business with Cuba, said that he thought the Cubans should be left to govern themselves for the present, though he thought annexation was inevitable eventually as the result of the growing together of the interests of the two countries. He looked for a gradual development of the trade and natural resources of the island, though he did not think it should be regarded as a sort of tropical Klondike. People who looked to pick up money there would be disappointed. There would be no field there for the unskilled laborer. There would be, he predicted, a fine market in Cuba for shoes, hats, cotton cloths, ready-made clothing, and machinery. The banking business there is practically undeveloped, he said, chiefly on account of the lack of effective mortgage laws, and there is not a savings bank in the island. Much capital might find employment in that line. "There is great room for the development of the agricultural resources of those countries," said Mr. Jimenis. "The soil is exceedingly fertile, and with the application to it of American thrift, American methods, and American machinery I see no reason why farming should not be made to pay well there. But this must be slow. Americans who go there will have to be acclimated, and they must expect to meet with some hardships."

J. W. Barrett of J. E. Ward & Co., who operate a line of steamships to Cuba, said that nobody could tell what the prospects were for the development of trade and industry in Cuba and Puerto Rico until the form of their government was determined and the political situation settled. Asked if he looked for a rush of Americans to the island, he said: "The tales the soldiers of Shafter's army tell are not calculated to encourage such a rush, are they? Those men will be scattered all over the country, and their report of the climate will be calculated to discourage other Americans from going there."

Trade Declining of Late Years.

In a late bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture and entitled "Trade with Puerto Rico," it is noteworthy that the commercial transactions between this country and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year of 1897 amounted to $4,169,912, less than for any other year since our civil war, excepting 1895, when the volume of trade fell as low as $3,340,056. The highest mark in the Puerto Rican trade of this country was reached as far back as 1872, the imports and exports for that year having a combined value of $13,870,925. After 1872 the trade began to decline quite rapidly, and in less than a decade it had fallen off more than one-half, the value returned for 1881 amounting to only $5,623,911. During the next few years, however, there was a partial recovery, the value advancing to $9,115,071 in 1884, but this temporary improvement has been followed by a decline that has continued with slight fluctuations down to the present time. The extent to which the trade has decreased in the last ten years, 1888-97, is shown by the fact that the average annual value for 1893-7 was only $4,856,517, as compared with $6,017,787 for 1888-92.

Up to the time that the war between the United States and Spain began, the aggregate value of the merchandise sent from this country to Puerto Rico approached quite closely to the value of the goods sent here from that island. The principal commodity sent there from the United States was flour. Among the products imported into this country from Puerto Rico sugar is the most important. Measured in value, sugar comprised nearly 75 per cent. of all the merchandise received here from that island within the last ten years, and if the value of the molasses imported be also included the combined item would form more than 9[illegible] per cent. of the total imports. After sugar and molasses, the most important produce received from Puerto Rico is coffee. Fruits and nuts are also imported from that island but not very extensively.

About two-thirds of the commodities shipped to Puerto Rico from the United States may be classed as products of agriculture. Breadstuffs and meat products are the most important items, their combined value comprising nearly 95 per cent. of the total valuation placed upon agricultural exports. A belief prevails here that as soon as peaceful conditions are reached and the Spanish tariff is done away with, a great deal of American capital will seek investment in Puerto Rico, and large quantities of American machinery will be sent there to develop industries, especially the sugar industry.

A representative of the old firm of L. W. & P. Armstrong, merchants at 100 Wall Street, in discussing the trade prospects in Puerto Rico yesterday, said:

"It is a fact that the people of that island have a preference for American goods, and it is likely that with a better government there and the infusion of capital from this country many industries that have been in statu quo for some time will be started up and fully developed. It is reasonable to expect that considerable American capital will go to Puerto Rico, but it would not be prudent for people to go there from this country without careful investigation of existing conditions. There has been more or less talk about people going to Puert Rico and making money very fast. People who expect to find wealth easy to get there had better stay away. There are social problems, labor problems, and financial problems to be solved in Puerto Rico. The financial and labor problems are closely allied. There is a Spanish silver dollar on the island, the intrinsic value of which is about 40 cents. This dollar has been in use for a long time on their work. Under American control the currency on the island is bound to be of an improved quality, and the effect of the prospective improvement upon other conditions there will be interesting as well as important.

"It is not likely that there will be any considerable shipments of goods from this country to Puerto Rico until after the tariff question has been settled. Merchants there do not want to pay duties on goods if by waiting a little while they will be able to get them free of duty. While the business between the two countries will be very much enhanced, it will be well for all business men to be cautious, and those who contemplate engaging in enterprises in Puerto Rico will do well to consult with men who are familiar with conditions on the island before taking decisive steps. Puerto Rico is regarded as a very healthful place. Of course, in consequence of Spanish neglect there is room for much improvement in sanitary conditions there."

PLANS IN OTHER CITIES.

Baltimoreans Favor Establishing a Steamship Line to the West Indies —A Milwaukee Beer Corner.

The movement on the part of Baltimore business men to reap their share of the benefits resulting from American conquests in Cuba and Puerto Rico is well under way. A meeting of manufacturers will soon be called at the rooms of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, German Street and Hopkins Place, where the subject will be discussed and plans formed. A list has been prepared of nearly 200 Baltimore manufacturers whose products find a market in the West Indies. These products are principally straw goods, shoes, saddlery and harness, flour, provisions of all kinds, machinery, picture frames, and moldings, lumber, coal, clothing, confectionery, and cotton goods. Inquiries are making in the local markets concerning such return cargoes as may be handled, and also concerning the handling, through Baltimore, of goods shipped from the interior of the United States to the West Indies. Some manufacturers have already made arrangements to be represented in the West Indies.

The establishment of a line of steamships between Baltimore and Havana, or some other important port in the West Indies is regarded as a feasible plan for securing for Baltimore her share of the trade of the islands.

It is recognized that trade follows the channels made by transportation lines, and felt that the trade of the islands would naturally seek Baltimore if the city established and maintained a steamship line with Havana or some other port in Cuba or Puerto Rico, or both. Some of the leading merchants favor the plan of buying transports which the Government, now that the need for them has disappeared, will place on the market. Some of these are desirable boats, and it is believed they could be secured at bargain rates.

Wide-awake manufacturers and wholesale concerns in Milwaukee are already assuming expectant business glances in the direction of Cuba and Puerto Rico, with a view to early possessing the commercial fields there. The subject of sending representatives to Puerto Rico to look for business has already received more or less attention, but there is a tendency on the part of the older houses to wait until it is definitely settled just what form of government is to prevail there. Several of the larger houses are preparing to send men to the West Indies as soon as events demonstrate the wisdom of the move.

Among the articles of commerce said to be in demand in the West Indies is good beer, and Milwaukee feels that it can promptly supply the tropical thirst in that direction.

Worms for the Early Bird.

In a letter to The Manufacturers' Record a correspondent who spent two months in Cuba recently calls attention to opportunities in the island for business expansion of the South. He writes:

Nature has favored us by placing in our hands much material that will be at once serviceable in the rehabilitation of that now desolate but naturally wonderful garden spot. Our ports and our locally owned shipping are available for rapid advance on this market, whose shelves and counters are now bare of stock. Its only requisite activity and promptness to head off those who operate from a more remote base of supply. Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, the nearest ports to our Gulf outlets, will soon be open to commerce, and a state of want and emptiness will be encountered never before known on this hemisphere. The operations of both Cuban and Spanish forces have conspired to strip the country. Everything that would burn, in many sections, has been destroyed, and there is but little left except the land itself in the farming districts. Even fences, houses, and farm buildings are in ruins. The demand for agricultural tools and seeds will be enormous. Horses, mules, and other live stock will be required in large numbers. Brick, stone, marble, tile for roofing, and encaustic tile, as well as cement and lime, will find ready sale at good prices.

Every vessel now lying at a Gulf port could be loaded and waiting in readiness for the day the door is open, and twenty ports in Cuba will welcome their cargoes. There is money to pay for them, and if not in the necessary millions at the moment, they are provided for, and will be there before the unloading could be completed. Pine, cedar, and cypress lumber and hardwood timber will be in demand for years to come for a new element will enter into the reconstruction and a new order of things is at hand. The old earthen walls and floors and even the rock wall, with its plastered coat, will be replaced with substantial structures. Wholesome for sanitation, will in the ruins of the past. Inspired years behind the age of civilization, Americans in Cuba to take a place among modern States, will govern the process of "catching up" with the world. Knowledge of the unparalleled richness of the soil and the vast possibilities for profit to be made in sugar and tobacco culture will attract thousands from the United States as well as other countries.

Iron and steel for railroad and building purposes will be wanted to a great extent. Coal can also be shipped from Alabama at a satisfactory profit. Machinery for cane-grinding and sugar-making will be as readily purchased from New Orleans or Birmingham as from Northern cities. The demand for cotton goods should be satisfied wholly from Southern mills which today produce nearly or quite all the varieties sought. In fact, the Southern merchant, manufacturer, and lumberman is strictly "in it" if he will but work quickly.

An "Educated Native," writing to The Chattanooga Times, says that, out of Puerto Rico's population of 900,000, about 150,000 are peninsularers, (natives of Spain,) and about 15,000 French, Germans, Italians, English, and Americans. The white natives are more numerous than the negroes and mixed breeds. There are a few Chinese. The native population is most progressive, as may be judged by the improvements found in the country, notwithstanding the lack of protection and encouragement from the Government. Of the professional classes, 95 per cent are Puerto Ricans, except at the Instituto Provincial, (Provincial College,) San Juan, where the majority of the professors are Spaniards.

Sugar factories and coffee and tobacco plantations are mostly owned by natives, this being about the only business they can follow, as commerce is almost all in the hands of the Spaniards. Other industries or manufactures are little developed, owing to the high taxes the Government would impose on them to protect the national products.

There are about forty newspapers of all kinds, published and owned, with only three exceptions, by Puerto Ricans. The papers are affiliated with one political party or the other, except three or four independent ones. The artisans, with few exceptions, are natives of the colored class.

A Chance for Idle Capital.

The writer cites the primitive or wholly lacking mail, telegraph, and railroad facilities to demonstrate "Spanish bribery, corruption, and dishonesty," and in so doing indicates what should be a fruitful field for American capital. He says, in part:

The largest railroad in the island is the one called "Circumvallation Railroad," and here the way things are done by the Spanish Government can be better judged. In almost every country railroad companies pay taxes, but in Puerto Rico things are quite different. This railroad is owned by a French company, to which the Government guarantees an 8 per cent. profit on the capital invested. The company never makes the 8 per cent, as peaceful conditions are reached and the Spanish tariff is done away with, a great deal of American capital will seek investment in Puerto Rico, and large quantities of American machinery will be sent there to develop industries, especially the sugar industry.

A representative of the old firm of L. W. & P. Armstrong, merchants at 100 Wall Street, in discussing the trade prospects in Puerto Rico yesterday, said:

"It is a fact that the people of that island have a preference for American goods, and it is likely that with a better government there and the infusion of capital from this country many industries that have been in statu quo for some time will be started up and fully developed. It is reasonable to expect that considerable American capital will go to Puerto Rico, but it would not be prudent for people to go there from this country without careful investigation of existing conditions. There has been more or less talk about people going to Puert Rico and making money very fast. People who expect to find wealth easy to get there had better stay away. There are social problems, labor problems, and financial problems to be solved in Puerto Rico. The financial and labor problems are closely allied. There is a Spanish silver dollar on the island, the intrinsic value of which is about 40 cents. This dollar has been in use for a long time on their work. Under American control the currency on the island is bound to be of an improved quality, and the effect of the prospective improvement upon other conditions there will be interesting as well as important.

"It is not likely that there will be any considerable shipments of goods from this country to Puerto Rico until after the tariff question has been settled. Merchants there do not want to pay duties on goods if by waiting a little while they will be able to get them free of duty. While the business between the two countries will be very much enhanced, it will be well for all business men to be cautious, and those who contemplate engaging in enterprises in Puerto Rico will do well to consult with men who are familiar with conditions on the island before taking decisive steps. Puerto Rico is regarded as a very healthful place. Of course, in consequence of Spanish neglect there is room for much improvement in sanitary conditions there."

FORCED TO LIVE IN A TENT.

A Minister Makes This Statement in Answering an Action Brought by His Wife.

The Rev. Dr. William Du Hamel, who was, until the end of July last, the assistant pastor of the Church of St. Augustine of Trinity Parish, at 107 East Houston Street, avers that he is now compelled to dwell in a tent which he has erected on the seashore at Rehoboth, Del., for economical reasons. This admission was made in the Supreme Court to Justice Cohen on the hearing of an application of the minister's wife, Mrs. Florence P. Du Hamel, for the sequestration of her husband's personal property and effects in this city because of his failure to pay her $100 counsel fee and $15 a week alimony, which she was awarded by Justice Pryor pending the trial of an action for a separation which she has begun against him.

Mrs. Du Hamel, who is well connected, and who has a small income from her father's estate, claims that she was compelled to leave her husband's house on April 21 last on account of his continued illtreatment. They were married on Oct. 9, 1889, and she charges him with cruelty and neglect since 1891. His cruelty consisted, she avers, of beating her on the head with his fists, cutting a gash in her forehead, and threatening to take her life with a knife and shoot her with a revolver. She also complains that he compelled her to take in boarders and refused to keep a servant to assist her.

Mrs. Du Hamel says that besides the counsel fee of $100 there is $90 arrears of alimony due her. She says that he has a large quantity of furniture at the house 8 Barrow Street, where they lived, and that he owns the printing machinery and other plant which he used in printing a religious paper called Church Bells, of which he was editor.

She charges him with having left the State to avoid obeying the order of the Court, and says that a Baltimore newspaper on July 21 announced his arrival at Rehoboth. He has, she alleges, stated that he would never pay her one cent alimony.

The defendant submitted an affidavit, through his counsel, denying that he is possessed of any personal property, and says that when his wife left him she took away nearly all his furniture with her. The printing machinery, he says, is not his, but was purchased by "certain charitably inclined persons."

He says that he has been greatly weakened physically by the strain of his wife's action, and has gone to Rehoboth for his health's sake, where he is now residing in a tent erected by him, so as to live as economically as possible, as he is now without funds. He denies that he ever threatened to leave the jurisdiction of the court to evade obeying its order. The income of $1,500 a year he received as pastor of St. Augustine's Church ceased on July 31, when his services were dispensed with, and now, he says, through his wife bringing her action and the allegations made by her against him, he has no prospects of being able to obtain employment in his profession until the suit has been decided.

Justice Cohen made the order asked for by Mrs. Du Hamel.

HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL BANK.

Receiver at Northampton, Mass., Authorized to Sell Securities.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—John W. Mason, receiver for the Hampshire National Bank of this city, this morning petitioned the Superior Court for permission to sell the following securities held by the bank: 400 shares Northern Pacific, ten one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 71 shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 150 shares of the Kenwood Land Company, and 75 shares of the Central Massachusetts Railroad.

Controller Dawes, having approved the sale, the Court directed the receiver to sell at private sale or auction as he might decide.

Bank Cashier Warner Held for Trial.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Lewis Warner, the defaulting banker, was arraigned in Superior Court this morning, before Judge Fessenden. He pleaded not guilty, and was held for trial. As he did not ask to have bail fixed, he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff without bail.

THE SEPTEMBER HEAVENS

The Pure Autumnal Atmosphere Will Allow a Clear View of Celestial Bodies.

VENUS THE STAR OF EVENING

Constellations Which Will Cluster in the Skies of the Coming Month —Equal Days and Nights— Occultation of Mars.

While one of our most brilliant planets has almost faded out of sight, there are still other attractions in the evening skies—beautiful heavenly bodies left for our enjoyment—no month of all the year being more lavish in the bestowal of gifts than is September. She sits like a queen enthroned, while heaped up before her are the abundant harvest, the fruits and flowers elaborated by the sovereign power of the great central luminary that rules the solar scheme.

The September sky will be alive with clustering constellations shining with renewed lustre in the crisp and pure autumnal atmosphere. Among them may be noted the great square of Pegasus, rising in the east, and low down in the northeast is the lovely cluster of the Pleiades. The three stars Arcturus, Vega, and Capella, known as the northern brilliants, are especially worthy of observation, for they are all visible, and opinions differ as to which is the brightest of the trio. At the close of the first third of the month Arcturus is the brilliant red star near the northwest horizon; Vega the superb star high in the north not far west of the meridian, and Capella will be found in the northeast, fairly outshining her rivals, according to the verdict of her numerous admirers, but not better than a good second, according to the champions of the other two.

But planets and stars alike will lose their lustre when toward the close of the month the full face of the harvest moon shines in the eastern horizon just about as sunset's glow is disappearing and rises slowly toward the zenith, quite putting out the smaller stars, flooding the sleeping earth with silvery light, casting weird shadows over the landscape, and painting wherever her beams rest pictures of ineffable loveliness that mortal pencil can never reproduce.

Equal Days and Nights.

One of the most interesting features of the month lies in the fact that the sun reaches the equator and starts off on his six months' journey in the south declination. This autumnal equinox, as it is called, gives us equal days and nights the world over. It has been found that there is a slow retrograde motion of the point of the sun's crossing the equator, from east to west, or contrary to the order of the zodiacal signs, as if the point advanced to meet the sun on each annual return. To this phenomenon has been given the name of the "precession of the equinoxes." This motion is at the approximate rate of a degree in seventy-one and seven-tenths years, the equator moving on the ecliptic while the ecliptic retains its position nearly unchanged among the stars.

This peculiarity is said to be caused by the combined action of the sun and moon on the mass of matter accumulated about the earth's equator. In consequence of this motion the longitudes of the heavenly bodies are increasing, while, on comparing their latitudes as found by the ancient astronomers with those of to-day only little change indeed is found. The credit for this important discovery is due to Hipparchus, whose researches were made more than a hundred years before the Christian era. One other effect of this precession is of interest to us, and that is its bearing on the position of the signs of the zodiac, whose limits do not now agree with the constellations which bear the same names. For example, the sign of Aries is now in the constellation of Pisces, and so on, each sign having "backed" so to speak into the constellation west of it.

Mercury opens the monthly events by being in inferior conjunction with the sun on the 5th, after which it becomes a morning star and swings away to the westward on its journey about the sun. Just before the old crescent fades from view it and the planet are in conjunction, but both are too near the sun to admit of our seeing them. On the 21st the point of greatest western elongation is reached and Mercury again turns toward the sun.

Venus in the Evening Sky.

A few hours after Mercury arrives at his furthest western point, fair Venus reaches her furthest eastern limit, which is almost three times as far from the central point as Mercury gets. From this on Venus will be retracing her steps until, early in December, she will be in conjunction with the sun, and will for a time leave the evening sky. She will, however, be with us for a number of weeks yet, and her lustrous disk will be increasing in size until, overcome by Old Sol's more powerful rays, she fades from our view. Venus requires altogether a year and seven months to run through her changes, so that if you find her a bright star to-night you may feel sure that she was a bright evening star a year and seven months ago, and that, after a similar period, we shall once more have her shining as queen of the evening skies. After dark or an hour or two before sunrise one must never expect to see Venus right overhead. She is always at such times, when at all to be seen, either in the west or the east. So that, unless the almanac says that Venus is an evening or a morning star, one need not trouble to search for her. Of course, it is hardly necessary to say that Venus can never be an evening and a morning star at the same time.

Neptune ranks among the morning stars, and is at present to be found in the constellation of the Bull, the brightest star of which is Aldebaran. This star is at the eye of the Bull, and is found by following Orion's Belt upward and to the right. Aldebaran is of so ruddy a color that beginners are sometimes apt to confuse it with the planet Mars, to which, under certain circumstances, it certainly bears a resemblance. Neptune is working his way toward the position of quadrature, where he will arrive on the 17th, which will mark the half way post between conjunction and opposition. After reaching opposition in the month of December, the planet will again be of the evening group.

The Occultation of Mars.

Mars also finds itself among the morning stars, and two days after last quartering Luna occults the planet. Were it at a more favorable hour, and were it not that the moon's face will be rather brilliant at the time, it would be extremely interesting watching the two approach one another, then see the planet apparently dodge in behind the disk of the moon, to reappear after a while on the other edge. The scientists, with their powerful telescopes at such times have the layman at a great disadvantage. Mars, as a performer on the celestial boards, really ought not to be ranked as a star just at present, but when he really does come before us in that light, he will have all the world as interested observers.

Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus.

Jupiter is now about taking a well-needed rest, after having played a part in some most interesting and fascinating tableaus. He will be in conjunction with the sun early in October, and when next we see him in November, it will be as the herald of day, to whose light alone does he have to lower his colors. He will then appear somewhat smaller than at present, but will increase before the year's close.

Saturn finds himself in conjunction with the moon on the 21st, but the matter is hardly of sufficient attractiveness, as the two are not only near each other, and then the moon quarters the following night. So, at the time of conjunction, there will be too much light to show off the best points of the planet. Saturn, on the 1st of the month, comes to our meridian about 5:30 in the evening, and gets there about an hour and a quarter earlier before the month closes.

Uranus fills a very unimportant place this month, and keeps so far from any very prominent body that one gets little help in trying to establish his exact location. He is an evening star, and is in 15 degrees 50 minutes right ascension, and 20 degrees south declination.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The scathing denunciation and exposure of the wretched condition of troops of New York at Chickamauga, made by Capt. William F. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, in THE TIMES of Aug. 10, has been fully confirmed by Surgeon Gen. Terry, N. G. N. Y., detailed to investigate. Capt. Morris was the one officer of this State who dared to fling military red tape aside, and, coming out openly, make public the truth of the horrible condition of affairs at Camp Thomas. He courted the wrath of the powers that be, in making public in his own name, the deplorable condition of sick and dying men, uncared for, and unprovided with ordinary necessaries, but he opened the way for reform. The allegations of Capt. Morris were of such a nature that the Albany authorities could not ignore them. The report of Surgeon Gen. Terry, who was at once dispatched to the modern Andersonville, shows a terrible condition of affairs. Other staff officers from general headquarters, just before the exposure made by Capt. Morris, had visited Camp Thomas, and reported everything in good order. This can be accounted for by the fact that it was at regimental headquarters they spent most of their time, wining and dining, and they found no distress there. That some of the sickness is due to neglect of Colonels and subordinate officers to see that the proper sanitary rules are observed, is true, but when men are deprived of medical supplies and attendance, and even hospital tents, the opinion of the vast majority of the people is that the truth should be told, for common humanity's sake, even if military red tape forbids it. Capt. Morris it seems to be the general opinion, deserves the thanks of the entire State for his boldness in making known the scandalous treatment our volunteers were receiving. It is regretted that of the many officers conversant with the same facts there should be none but Capt. Morris and Gen. Terry who dared to make them known.

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Following the suggestion made in this column last Sunday, General Headquarters has decided to allow the provisional regiments of the National Guard to hold rifle practice at Creedmoor and will assign dates for practice for the several organizations as soon as applications are received from commanding officers.

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A member of the Eighth New York Volunteers, writing from Chickamauga Aug. 20, says: "We are having a hard time of it here with sickness and drills; and the men, now that the war is over, all desire to be mustered out without delay, and a petition is being signed to this effect. A few days since we had a grand review, which included a ten-mile march from camp, and by the time it was over we were all played out, but notwithstanding this a number of us had to perform the usual twenty-four hours' guard duty. We have moved into camp about four miles south of the old one. They talk about sending us on a ten-mile march, but as we have so many sick men I do not see how it can be done. We have more sick than any other regiment here, and they are all bad enough. The hospital service is no good, and the whole outfit is not looked after as it ought to be. There is a rumor that the State of New York is to give us all bounty money. I hope it is true. The Vermont regiment left for home this morning, and oh, how glad they were to leave! The article in THE TIMES not long since which quoted Capt. Morris of the Ninth Regiment as to the awful conditions down here was read with a great deal of interest. He came out and spoke the truth, and men of our regiment are wondering why some of our officers have not had the courage to do the same. It's the only way to get reform. Reading the articles in the Sunday National Guard column on the dissatisfaction in the Ninth Regiment reminds me that before Greene was chosen Colonel of the Ninth, so the story goes, he tried hard to get into the Eighth as a Major, and pulled all the wires he knew how. He was not wanted, however, and five of our most prominent officers, when they heard he was trying to get in the Eighth, gave notice that this entry would mean their resignations; so he was frozen out. From all accounts it was lucky he was."

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"It's rather a sad commentary upon the present Inspector General's Department of New York," said a prominent officer, "that both the Inspector General and his Assistant have proved a failure as commanding officers of regiments. Col. Hoffman, the Inspector General, who commands the Third Regiment, as THE TIMES pointed out some time since, has been prominent in keeping absent from his regiment, attending to private business, showing no desire, apparently, other than to have his regiment remain in a snug camp on a Virginia hillside. The Assistant Inspector General, Col. Greene, who commands the Ninth Regiment, has certainly proved prominent in causing dissensions in its ranks, and in other respects as a commanding officer has proved the worst of failures."

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Company G, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, intend to give an entertainment at the armory on or about the evening of Saturday, Sept. 10, for the benefit of the sick soldiers of the Twelfth New York Volunteers at Chickamauga. It will be a vaudeville entertainment by volunteer performers, who will include some from the front ranks of the variety stage. In addition Company G will give an exhibition "musical drill." First Sergt. Saunders, who is Chairman of the committee in charge, still has room for some volunteer talent.

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"Since the doings in the Ninth Regiment were ventilated in THE NEW YORK TIMES," writes a member of that command, "the Colonel has drawn in his horns a bit, and, apparently forced by necessity, is treating officers and men a little better. But there will never be that confidence and respect for him in the regiment that a commanding officer should have, because he tried to work the old Ninth solely for political purposes, and has not looked after the interests of the regiment as he should have done. Just imagine a commanding officer allowing a regiment to be in camp ten days without sinks, and being ordered by a brigade commander to have them dug! Then, after that, im

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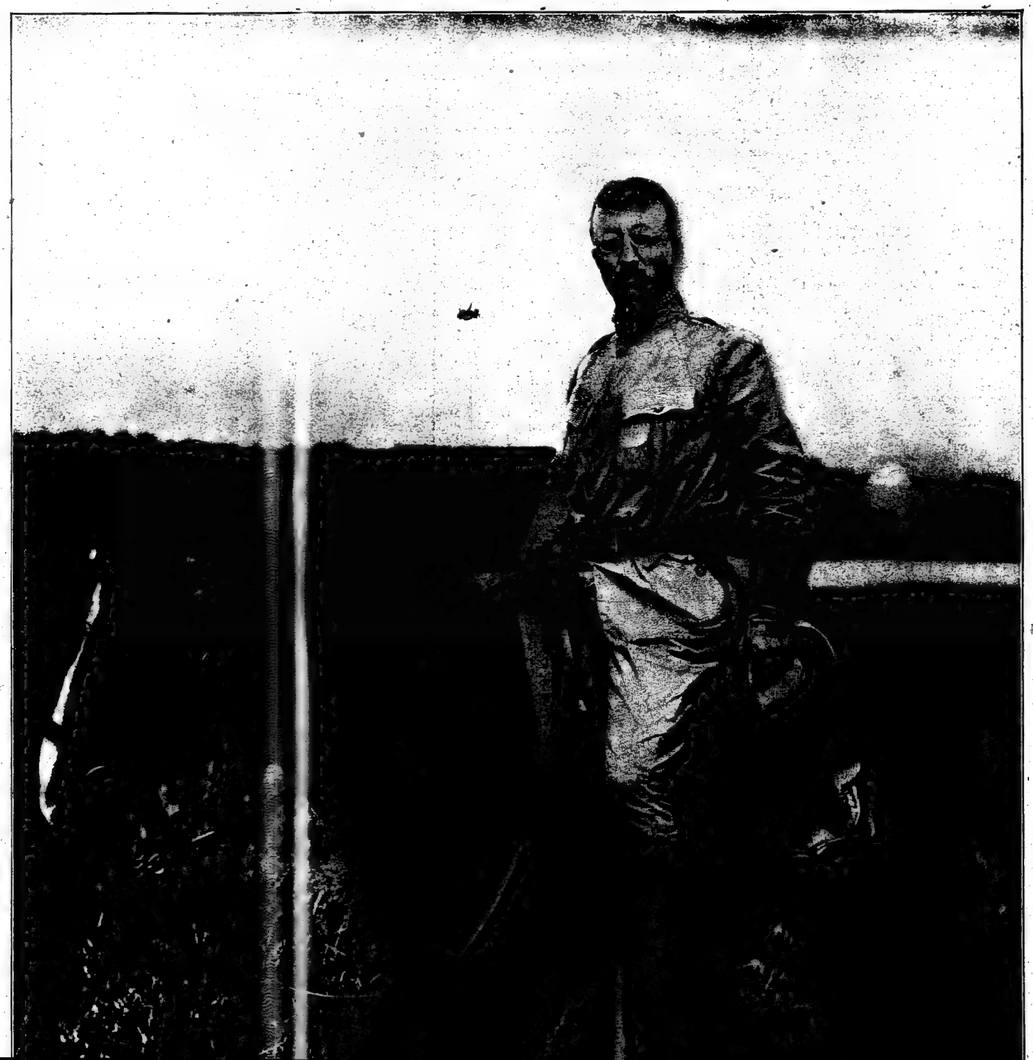
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AUGUST 28, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The men behind the guns that drove out of existence Admiral Cervera's squadron have been about town during the last week; they have evidently enjoyed themselves quite as much as they afforded enjoyment to the people who have seen them pass in the street or who have chatted with them. A paper in the interior of the State comments on the phrase in last Monday morning's metropolitan journals—"up to midnight no cases of disorderly conduct on the part of the sailors have been reported by the police"—and it expatiates on the reform in the navy thereby made evident. Let the reform go on; it is all right. There is, however, a deeper significance to the fact than that noted by our rural contemporary. Almost from time immemorial the sailor had been the natural prey of the police, and this state of affairs had resulted in creating an antagonism, with the advantage always on the side of the guardian of the peace. Manila and Santiago sponged out all old scores between the sailor and the policeman, and the former must now commit a very flagrant breach of peace in order to find himself behind the bars; and even there the sympathy of the bluecoat will follow him. This is not the least important result of the "vindication of the navy."

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And so Piper Findlater, he of Dargai and London music hall fame is to be married. His bride is to be fair Mary Gellatly of Dundee; and, for the wedding, which will take place Sept. 6, in the City Assembly Rooms, Dundee, over one hundred invitations have been sent out. The piper, it will be recalled, although shot through both legs, continued to pipe the Gordon Highlanders to victory in one of the hottest battles of the recent Afridis campaign. Of course the man was pensioned, but as the Queen's bounty was not sufficient to support life the piper was induced to exhibit himself in London music halls. This created a great howl; it being considered as an insult to the Queen's uniform. For some reason or other, England does not take particularly good care of her heroes. A few years ago, when it was discovered that twenty veterans of the Charge of the Light Brigade were dying in the workhouse, a subscription was started in London for them and a paltry £50 was raised; nor did Kipling's spirited, sarcastic verses, "The Last of the Light Brigade—"

"Oh, twenty million English who babble of England's might,
Behold these twenty heroes who lack a bed for the night."

—cause the Britisher to open his purse much wider.

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Still the astrologer flourishes in this nineteenth century of ours, and still a credulous public, either through courting a fad or in sheer weakness and desperation, continues to put faith in his prophecies. Not only this, but many important journals in different parts of the country employ an astrologer editor who reads and publishes such horoscopes as are submitted to him. There are also printed letters from grateful readers informing the public when the astrologer hits the nail on the head. This may all seem very funny, but it is terribly serious to very simple people; and for their benefit a few predictions are published, made by G. Lafougière, the famous French astrologer, in 1882. President Grévy, he said, would die Feb. 5, 1900, on the eve of the great exposition; the death of Pope Leo XIII. was set down for July 4, 1886; that of Queen Victoria, Sept. 10, 1899; the Prince of Wales, according to Lafougière, should have departed this life Jan. 20, 1891, and Bismarck, May 30, 1890. And yet, M. Lafougière made money by his predictions—lots of it.

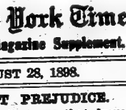
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Imagine how hard it would be for our own soldier boys, particularly at this time, if the Commander in Chief of the United States Army should decree, as has Lord Wolseley, that enlisted men are forbidden to promenade in the streets of cities "arm in arm with a female." Poor Tommy Atkins! Without a murmur he has charged over the burning sands of the Nile Valley, he has waded through the jungle of South Africa, and he has fallen fainting on the heights of Dargai, but when he comes home he isn't permitted to walk in a natural way with his sweetheart through the London streets. Evidently Lord Wolseley is not as gallant as Admiral Schley, who gracefully toasted a yacht load of women the other day with the words: "Our arms are their defense; their arms our recompense."

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It is too soon to prate of the permanent blessings of the war; the lasting value of victory is in knowing how to employ it to the best advantage of civilization. This is a quality that foreigners have said America would lack. Still, as we regard in retrospect the details of the conflict that has just come to a close, it seems to us that every victory won was characterized by restraint, dignity, even graciousness in the circumstances that followed. The absolute lack of the desire to boast inordinately over our successes, or to hurt the feelings of our Spanish guests at Portsmouth or at Annapolis, and the courtesy, even joy, with which Admiral Cervera has been greeted, are among the elements of the late conflict which may possibly outlive in history the feats of arms which made such amenities possible. They give pretty good evidence that the United States will use their victory for the greatest good.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S career may be said to have begun, when, as an invalid boy, he set out to conquer health. This he did with such persistency and energy, through the succeeding years, that here, at the end of the Spanish-American war, in which the Santiago campaign worked such havoc with strong men, New York's "Col. Teddy" returns to the camp at Montauk and apologetically announces himself as "disgracefully healthy."

The same energy and persistency, the same intelligent application of principles and rules which characterize the possessor of a strong mind and make the physical man equally able to bear the burdens, have marked Mr. Roosevelt's every undertaking, from the ordinary personal gratifications to the affairs which affect nations, so that, at the hour, he is not only a soldier of renown, a "popular idol," but the possible Republican nominee for Governor of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt is a native of New York City. Here, it is needless to say, the name of Roosevelt has been an honored one for over 200 years, and noted not only for wealth and position, but for public spirit in its highest sense in public service, municipal, State, and National, as far back as a considerable period preceding Revolutionary days. Although the name smacks of Holland ancestry, in the veins of Theodore Roosevelt flows the blood of Dutch, French, Irish, and Scotch ancestors, a varied commingling of race characteristics which have produced in this particular "man of the hour," a versatility uncommon and an energy tireless—the underlying cause of his popularity with the common people, and of the respect in which he is held by the men who guide the destiny of a nation.

Mr. Roosevelt is now but forty years old. He is no dreamer of dreams. He said so on one occasion when delivering an address to a class of young men, and added that plans should never be made for a vague and distant future, but should be brought right down to the present, and pursued, if their principle be good, regardless of consequences.

Mr. Roosevelt's college days at Harvard were never idle; indeed it was as hard for him to be idle as it was for some of his classmates to be busy. He was devoted to athletics, excelling in boxing, and many a student has felt the force of the young man's fists in a friendly bout at boxing, for Roosevelt was the champion light-weight boxer in college, and what's more he was always ready to "put on the gloves," because doubtless it served to work off a part of that surplus energy. But during all that time he was deeply interested in his books, studied with diligence, acquiring a store of knowledge, and developed a talent for presenting it in an attractive way, with which the public is familiar in the various literary productions, including his admirable books on Western ranch life.

After his graduation from Harvard, Mr. Roosevelt made a trip to Europe. This was in 1880. There, not content with "doing" the Continent in the orthodox way, he roughed it, ascending the Jungfrau and Matterhorn, tramped through the country districts of Germany and became tolerably familiar with peasant life, learning things practical that ordinary tourist would never conceive of in his wildest flights of imagination.

But a prolonged absence from his native country would never do for Mr. Roosevelt. He felt he had a mission to perform in his own country—the effort for good government. But not as a politician, pure and simple. Mr. Roosevelt hates a politician as much as the real politician hates him, and immediately upon his return home he began to make trouble in local politics in his own stamping ground, in the Murray Hill district, first to the astonishment of Jake Hess, the then "local boss," then to his utter disgust, and finally to his discomfiture.

As a result of this "pernicious activity," Mr. Roosevelt went to the Legislature in 1882, and served three terms. At first the inceptor of politics was received by many members with chilling contempt.

"What's this dude know about politics?" they asked. For "dude" was a term of opprobrium to them, and the gap between Murray Hill and the lower districts was exceedingly wide. Soon it was that Mr. Roosevelt's opponents began to listen respectfully. They made a rare discovery—that he was no "dude" in the accepted sense. He was a man among them who put on no frills. He detested shams, was open-hearted, and hearty and sincere—and that settled it.

The following year, Roosevelt came to be recognized as a leader of the Independent Republicans, they who believe that party machine methods have no place among free men. He was the despair of the machine men, who at first thought they could win him, but who soon found out their mistake. Mr. Roosevelt became candidate for Speaker, but was defeated.

His opportunity came when municipal reform grew into an issue. He became the leader of the majority of that cult and fought the battle of the people against the bosses. He was never known as an orator, but what he said invariably carried weight, and the fight, as many remember, was both hot and bitter.

"What are we going to do with this d—d Roosevelt?" one day asked a Tammany man of a friend, who had become alarmed at Roosevelt's fierce energy for the passage of his Aldermanic bill, which gave uncontrolled power of appointment to the Mayor.

"Do!" was the disgusted reply. "Kill him. We're going to lose sure, now."

"Kill him!" replied the other. "Yes, I'd like to—if it was only for shutting from sight those bombstones in his mouth. Egad, they frighten men."

When this conversation reached Mr. Roosevelt's ears, his only reply was to grin more than ever and remark: "Well, they will be more frightened before I get through with them."

The Aldermanic bill was finally passed, and the power for evil of the local dictators on both sides was shut off in making "deals" for appointments.

His other measures struck at the spoils system, and by the end of his last term Mr. Roosevelt had given the hardest series of bad quarters of an hour to the spoils politicians they had ever known. As Chairman of the Committee on Cities in 1884, he had the thanks of the community for his work in abolishing the fees of the County Clerk and Register, and for remedying abuses in the Sheriff's and Surrogate's offices. In 1886 he was candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. Roosevelt's services in the National Civil Service Commission under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, his sturdy contempt of underhand party workers and their methods, and his honest administration are still fresh in the public mind, likewise his administration of the Police Department in New York City under Mayor Strong.

The police, as every one knows, were practically demoralized. Discipline had run riot, and the condition of the force, as tersely put by a conscientious officer at the beginning of the "Roosevelt reign," was as in the "divil of a miss." A few hours served to make the advent of Roosevelt a veritable reign of terror. Fat and lethargic policemen who had been in the habit of taking morning naps in some sheltered doorway were suddenly made to discover their shortcomings by this determined-looking man. Mr. Roosevelt's way of making nocturnal tours to see if the policemen were on their respective beats left a wake of terror. It was in the early morning hours that the new Commissioner made his favorite rambles. One morning he found a policeman sitting in a doorway comfortably smoking a cigar.

"What's your number, my man?" he asked, suddenly confronting the policeman.

"What's that to you?" the policeman growled back impudently. "What's your name?"

"I am Commissioner Roosevelt," was the quiet reply. "Be at my office at 10 o'clock this morning."

The policeman hastily jumped up, tried to stammer out an apology, but was cut short in sharp tones. The next day he received a lecture on the crime of being impolite to strangers as well as for loitering on post. Dozens of policemen in the first days of Mr. Roosevelt's Commissionership were summoned to that dreaded office for reprimand, and so confused were most of them that the piercing eyes of the Commissioner overshadowed everything else until the policemen managed to pull themselves together.

But the methods adopted were salutary, and the force became a fine body of men, ready to do anything for the Commissioner and taking pride in their work, for no one rewarded merit quicker than Mr. Roosevelt or could draw men to him with a greater feeling of fidelity.

The free, open life of the West gave Mr. Roosevelt inspiration for his most entertaining books, among which are "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" and "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail." He understands and appreciates the West as do few New Yorkers. His life on his Dakota ranch was one full of adventure, and in his roamings over the broad plains, the mountains, and valleys of the far Western states and Territories he unconsciously laid the foundation for the organization of the far-famed Rough Riders.

It did not take him long to win those rough frontiersmen to him, and once the friendship formed, it lasted. And why was this, his Eastern acquaintances used to ask. It was because he made of the frontiersman a comrade, a brother. He was one of them—never, to them, a tenderfoot. He ate with them their plain fare, slept under the same blanket, could ride a horse, tame a "bucking" bronco, shoot straight from horseback, stand exposure, and, moreover, was absolutely fearless and sought danger rather than avoided it. No wonder, is it, then, that he gathered the men of the West to him with bands of steel, and that when the call for arms came they flocked from every side to follow him anywhere, knowing the leader and the man.

As fearless before the sharp crack of the Mauser rifle as he would be in the peaceful street of a village, Col. Roosevelt inspired more than ever confidence in his men, and his watchful solicitude for their welfare, accepting nothing better than they, had brought out the perfervid remark of a trooper after the first fight of La Quasima, "He's the same old Teddy as he was out West, only more so. Why, d'ye know what we'd do? We'd follow the Colonel to hell if he led. That's what! Every man of us."

Perhaps no public work of Mr. Roosevelt preceding the war brought more commendation to him than his brief incumbency of the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy.

His book, written in 1882 on the history of the naval war of 1812, had attracted considerable attention, and from that time he had kept up on naval topics. His advent into the department, carrying with it that restless energy and genius for systematic detail, was a revelation to many of the staid, but respectable and out-of-date department heads.



"RETURNING FROM MARKET," BY WILLIAM H. HOWE.

AN AMERICAN CATTLE PAINTER.

WILLIAM H. HOWE.

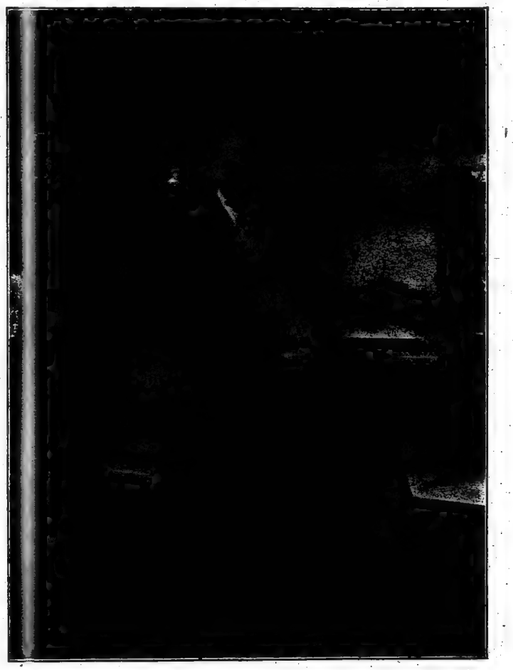
THERE are enough of those individuals in the world who admire the simple beauty that cattle possess, either as they stand alone, without pool or tree, or as they appear with the lovely rural landscapes over which they wander forming a background for them, to make the art of the cattle painter as profitable as it is interesting. The number and wealth of such individuals do not necessarily make the great cattle painter, nor cause him to appear where before he was not, but where he does appear they make his art profitable and his continuance in the field probable, and that is why we have cattle painters to admire and write about these days.

A late comer in this field of American art, but one whose work never fails in the rare quality of distinction, is William Henry Howe, the cattle painter who only last Spring was elected to full membership in the National Academy. Mr. Howe has painted and continues to paint all manner of our mild-eyed domestic cattle, from the single portraits of many lowering browed, self-willed, thick necked and stubborn bulls, to whole groups of the gentlest, sleepiest, and laziest cows that ever gathered in a pool beneath the trees, or graced a Summer landscape with living form and color. He is a remarkable example of the lover of nature, as well as of the individual in whom distinct ability for certain work lies dormant or is misunderstood for a period far past that in which we imagine people develop tendencies, or make their "ten strikes."

Although Mr. Howe is over fifty years old, he only began to study art at the Royal Academy, Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1880, and exhibited his first picture at the Paris Salon in 1883. In all the years previous to this he was wandering around as a dry goods salesman in St. Louis and other Western cities, wondering what was the matter with himself and the world, and only aware of one thing, and that was that he was unsuited for and consequently dissatisfied with what he was doing. But since 1883 the whole table of affairs has swung slowly around, and now, besides fame as one of the first of American cattle painters, and the possession of enough medals in silver, gold, and bronze to make him roundshouldered if he attempted to wear them all, he has a lovely home and studio in New York's famous art colony at Lawrence Park, on an income that, as Robert Louis Stevenson suggested it ought to do, really comes in, and doesn't need to be gone after and hauled in by the use of all his strength and energy. In short, Mr. Howe is successful, and next to being a good cattle painter, that is perhaps the best thing that can be said of a man.

Of course everybody doesn't imagine that cattle painters are the greatest people in the world, and there are persons who have never heard of cattle painters, but this fact does not keep Mr. Howe awake nights. On the contrary, he rather enjoys the knowledge of the fact and the humorous incidents it occasionally gives rise to. He has a good, wholesome pride in his profession, however, and is not averse to having a tilt with some one who thinks that these "artist fellers" don't amount to much.

Although this that follows does not really belong on the programme along with a discussion of some of his great pictures, still I must relate that he went looking for dairy farms not long ago and found instead an unbeliever. The territory around New York is not primarily cattle raising, and the places where good subjects for cattle pictures can be found are consequently not numerous. Mr. Howe, of course, cannot bring the subjects of his pictures into his studio, and so he must take canvas and campstool and hie himself forth into the hills and fields. On this account an introduction to any dairyman or cattle raiser or an invitation from them to come and paint upon their farms is always welcome and appreciated.



WILLIAM H. HOWE.

One such introduction was given to Mr. Howe not long ago by one of his well wishers, and, armed with it and his campstool and other material, he visited the noted dairyman, whom he found in the wide-spreading barnyard. He had no sooner introduced himself and explained that he painted cattle than the bard of the dairy and potato patch asked:

"Couldn't you make your living at any more manly profession?"

This rather nettled the painter, but some fine cattle were in view in the distance, and he said: "Well, I don't know; it seems to me that it's about as manly as some of the work I see people doing. I knocked around in manly salesmanship long enough to know that there wasn't money enough in that to be manly with."

"Well, I dunno," said the dairyman. "You artist fellers aren't very manly, seems to me. Sittin' around on campstools and painting ain't what a man ought to be doing. Now come up here; I want to show you somethin'."

Both angry and amused, Howe followed on, thinking that he was in tow of a crusty chap who would wind up by offering the liberty of painting all sorts of cattle, which he had made up his mind to reject, but after arriving panting at the top of a difficult hill the only thing in evidence was a huge potato patch and the distant hills.

"Look at that, now," said the dairyman.

His panting follower looked and remarked, "What of it?"

"Well, Sir," said the dairyman, "I did all that myself. That's what I call manly work."

"And is that what you brought me up here to see?" said Howe. "Yes," answered his guide, blandly. "Well, let me tell you one thing," said the painter. "I can take my unmanly campstool and go out in the fields and in two hours paint more unmanly money into my pocket, than you can by scratching around your old potato patch all year. Good day."

The old dairyman was rather aghast at first, but managed to splutter something about "dinged artists" after him, which, however, has been lost to history. Mr. Howe came down to his studio again and presented no more introductions that week.

The history of Mr. Howe's art progress is decidedly interesting, considering that he was quite forty when he painted his first Salon picture. After his two busy and profitable years in Düsseldorf he moved to Paris, where he became the pupil of Otto von Thoren, the Austrian animal painter, remaining with him until that master's death, in 1880. So rapid was his progress that in 1883 his "Uplands of Normandy," a singularly good picture, was hung in the Salon of that year. Every year thereafter until his return to America in 1893 he was honorably represented in the animal exhibition of the French Academy. For his "Norman Bull," one of the most attractive pictures in the Salon of 1886, he was awarded honorable mention, and in 1887 the Salon saw his "Return of the Herd," a splendid canvas, for which he was awarded a second medal at the Universal Exhibition of 1889.

In 1888 Mr. Howe sent to the Salon "An Early Start to Market," a realistic painting, showing a Dutchman on a gray horse driving four cows along a sloppy road, for which he received a first-class medal in the Universal Exhibition. Truant's Salon picture for 1890, showing a group of heifers lost on a Dutch heath, made him hors concours, and "Vagabonds," exhibited in 1893, has lately been purchased by the Cleveland Museum.

For six years during this period Mr. Howe spent his Summers in Holland and received the attentions and made the friends which invariably follow distinction. He became widely known in France, worked with Anton Mauve at Laren, and became the friend and associate of De Vuillefroy, the eminent French animal painter.

So much for Europe. Here at home Mr. Howe's remarkable talents have not failed of recognition, though America does little, indeed, for any artist. His "Norman Bull" readily found a permanent home in the St. Louis Museum, and in 1890 the "Return of the Herd" was awarded the Temple gold medal by the Philadelphia Academy. Medals were also awarded him at the Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta Expositions. A few months after his return to America in 1893 he was made an associate of the National Academy, and the decoration of Officer of the Academy, granted him by the French Government in 1896, has now been fully supplemented by his advancement to full academical honors in America's oldest art body.

This sounds very gratifying and important in a way, but the path of the honored artist is not always the rosiest for a' that. We have no art-buying public to speak of, and none that is not Europe-mad and blind to American ability without the foreign stamp of merit. As a rule, Americans apply the most miserly business methods to the pleasure of art gathering, and the haggling that is attempted by some would-be purchasers is one of the disagreeable features.

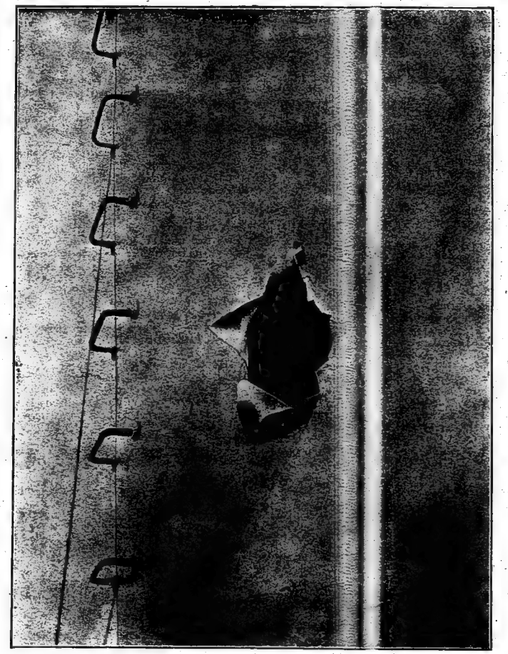
Mr. Howe's home is in the lovely rural art colony at Bronxville, amid scenes that are an unceasing delight to the eye. Sketches and studies cover the walls, and prove it the atelier of a most industrious artist. About the room are sketches of scenery from American and Dutch rustic life, and in all appear Mr. Howe's favorite subject, the cow and the sheep, accurate after his master hand. But his life is passed in the open air, amid rural scenes, where he patiently follows his calling, Winter and Summer alike, the year round. The meadows of New York State and New England, as well as those of Pennsylvania on the south, know him well, and by untiring energy he is gradually placing himself where he wishes to be, foremost of all our cattle painters.

THEODORE DREISER.

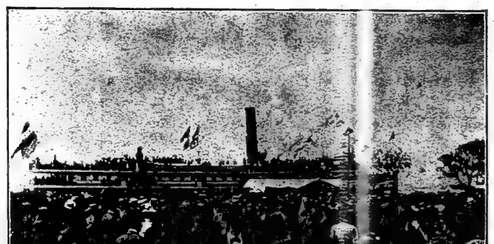


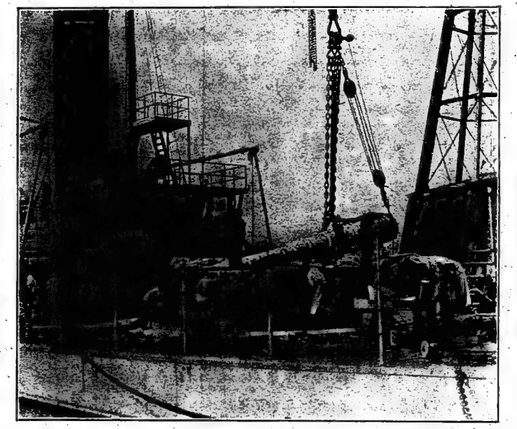


SAMPSON'S VICTORIOUS FLEET ASCENDING THE HUDSON—THE VESSEL IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE IOWA.



HOLE MADE BY A 6-INCH SPANISH SHELL IN THE SMOKE-STACK OF THE BROOKLYN.





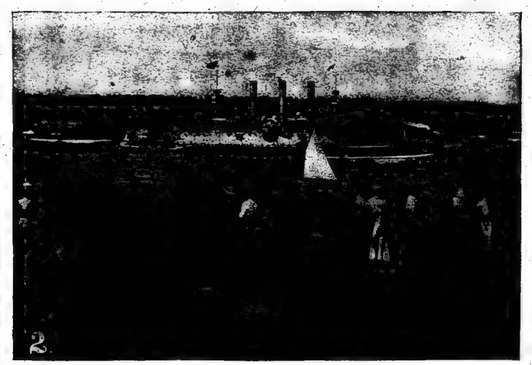
REFITTING VESSELS IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.



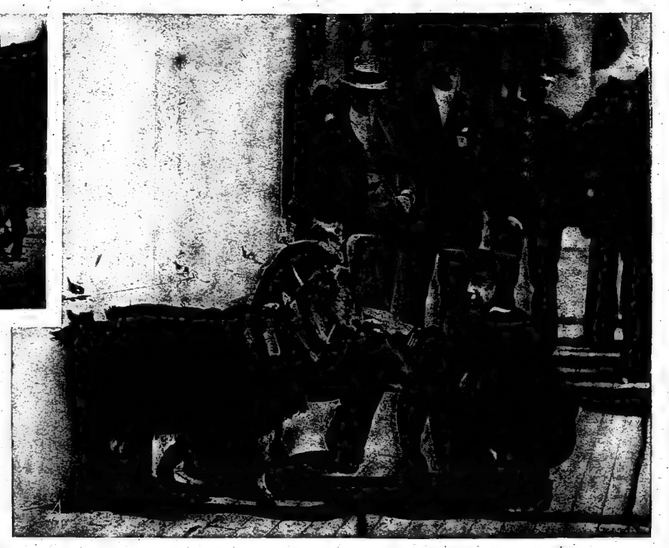
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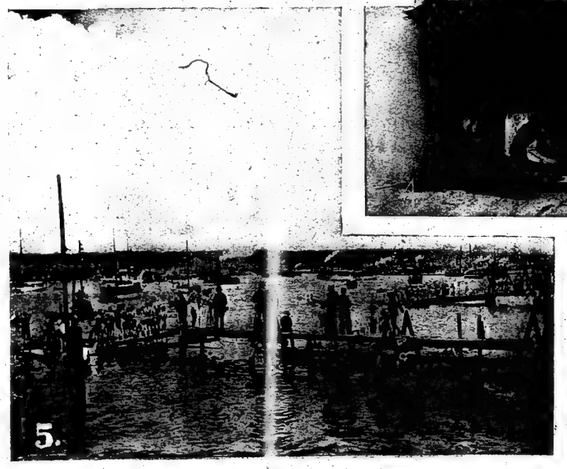
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THE DRAMA



Mae Lowery.

WHEN dramatic seasons open or close, nowadays, is always doubtful. We have plays in May and June, August and September that are sometimes as worthy as the most successful pieces of the colder months. Mr. Sothern is as popular a star as any, and his new York engagement—the thirteenth since he took to starring—begins this week. It seems that Mr. Sothern, therefore, might fitly be said to open the new dramatic season, if, indeed, it was not opened by the production of "The Runaway Girl" at Daly's last Thursday. But on the other hand the Lyceum has a "regular" season of its own, to be opened by a "regular" company the latter part of November; and the same thing is true of Daly's. Wherefore, who can say just when the dramatic season opens?

Off season or not, however, theatricals become very lively about this time.

"A Day and a Night" is Mr. Charles Hoyt's newest extravagant farce with songs. A glance at the likeness of some of the performers herewith given is sufficient assurance that personal comeliness will be a noteworthy feature of the performance.

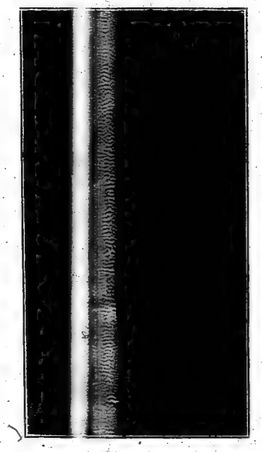
Charles Coghlan will begin his engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre with romantic play he used all last season, "The Royal Box," his own adroit adaptation of the "Kean" of the elder Dumas. The distribution of rôles promises to be, in some respects, an improvement upon last year's cast, and the slender rôle of heroine will be taken by Katharine Grey, an actress of uncommon taste and dramatic aptitude.

Filon on Jules Lemaitre.

Auguste Filon, in his new work, "Impressions of the French Theatre," writes entertainingly of Jules Lemaitre as a critic: "M. Lemaitre has won his way by the subtle irony and graceful ease of his skepticism. He interrupts himself now and again to say 'Really I almost meant that,' and sometimes when he comes to the end of his reasoning and is within an inch of concluding, he overturns his argument with a stroke, and decides that perhaps the very opposite is really true."

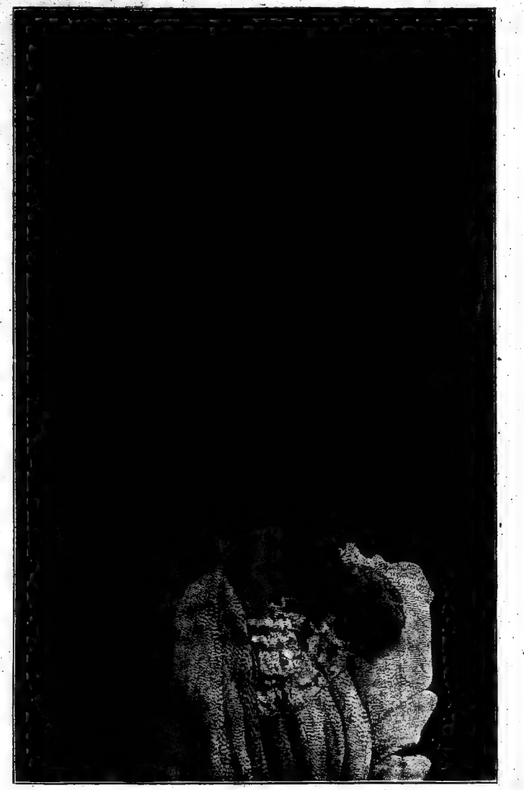
Snazelle's Low D.

Snazelle, the English comic opera singer and entertainer, has written an autobiography, which has been published under the ex-



Otis Harlan,
As Marble Heart in "A Day and a Night."

cruciating title of "Snazelleparilla." Mr. Snazelle was a bank clerk. Circumstances convinced him that he was not made for a man of business, and one was that he once in a fit of forgetfulness left a thousand sovereigns on the counter of the Bank of England. His first appearance on the operatic stage was at the Gaiety Theatre, Glasgow. He was an amateur, but he was known to be able to sing the music alloted to Mephistopheles in "Faust," and in the absence of Signor Ro[illegible] he was allowed to take the part. Some time afterward he had to sing in Haydn's "Creation," and in a well-known passage, "With sinuous trace the worm," he was confronted with a difficulty. The music was not within his compass, being several notes too low. It happened, however, that the violoncellist in the company had an abnormal bass voice, something like that of old Romer of the Christy Minstrels. A low D was nothing to him. Mr. Snazelle informed him of his difficulty. "You leave it to me," said the obliging violoncellist. "Open your mouth, and I'll give the note." This was done. Mr. Snazelle turned his back to the audience at the critical moment, and a tremendous low D rang through the concert hall, whereupon there was tumultuous applause, and the singer had an encore.



GRACE RUTTER.
Lura Mann in "A Day and a Night."

Jane Hading as Josephine.

Jane Hading is pleased with her part of Josephine in the new play by Emile Bergerat—which Coquelin has secured for the







ATTALIE CLAIRE,
Of the Castle Square Opera Company.



KATHARINE GREY,
Celia Pryse in "The Royal Box."

Porte St. Martin in Paris. Coquelin himself will not appear in it, and Napoleon will be played by Desjardins, who appeared in "Cyrano." The first act opens previous to Napoleon's marriage with Josephine. He discovers her a little cocotte, surrounded by the officers. Piqued with the notion of cutting them all out, he marries her, although he is not in love. It is only the Napoleonic vanity.

A New Legion d'Honneur?

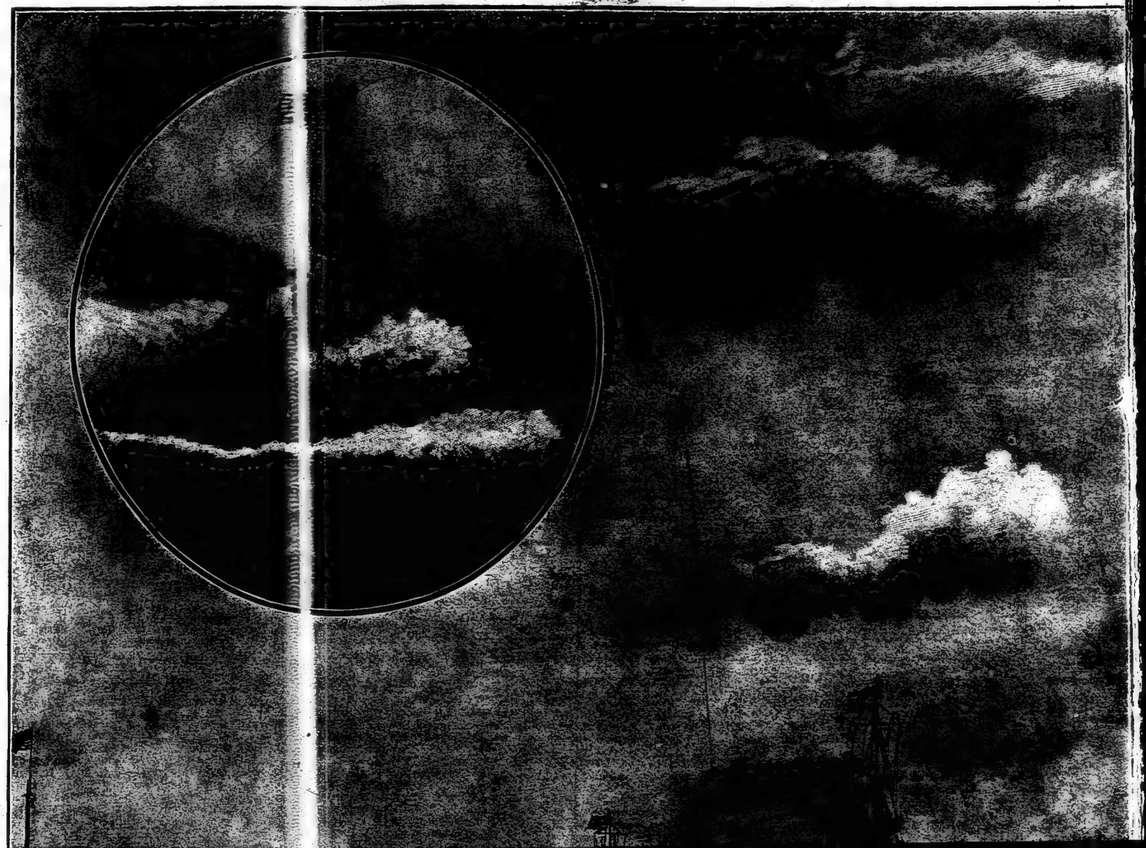
There are some very intelligent and observing Frenchmen who do not believe with Lacordaire that the French Academy is "the Senate of French intelligence," and from time to time an attempt has been made to form a body which should meet M. Lacordaire's phrase. Alphonse Daudet once characterized the Academy as "A hollow idol; nothing; the under side of nothing," and certain very intelligent and observing Frenchmen have recently been unpatriotic enough to apply the same epithet to the Légion d'Honneur de France. Since the Légion has repudiated its motto of "Equality and justice," it might be well to incorporate a new légion, which should be all that the ancient body is not. We know of several honorable Frenchmen who would make admirable charter members. They are M. Andrade, Professor of Mathematics at Rennes, who was dismissed for believing Dreyfus to be innocent; Lieut. Chapelain, placed on the non-active list for the same reason; M. Grimaux, professor at the Ecole Polytechnique, dismissed for the same reason; Joseph Reinach, Captain of militia, degraded for the same reason; Paul Stapfer, Dean of the college at Bordeaux, suspended for the same reason; Lieut. Col. Picquart, mis en réforme, and Emile Zola—but everybody knows what he has done and what has happened to him. It would be a noble body, this new légion d'honneur, for it would be composed of men who had unselfishly made great sacrifices in the cause of justice and truth.





GERTRUDE BENNETT,
As Lady Robert in "The Royal Box."

HATTIE WILLIAMS,
Iona Brougham in "A Day and a Night."

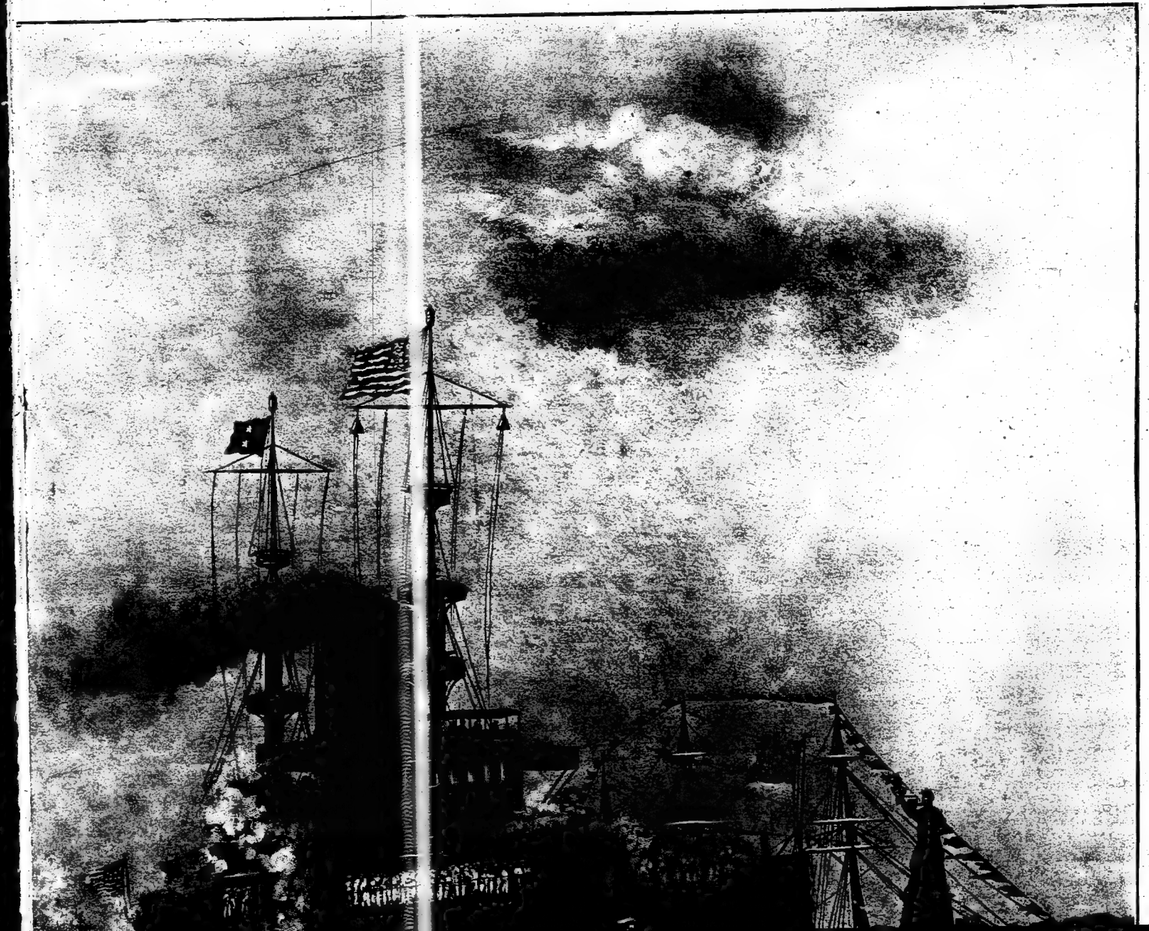


AUG



THE RETURN OF THE VICTORIOUS AMERICAN FLEET FROM SANTIAGO——THE NAVAL

1898



PARADE, SATURDAY, AUG. 20.—SALUTING THE FLEET AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

AUG

THE SPINSTER AND THE PLAYERS.

BY R. MURRAY GILCHRIST.

At the west end of Milton, on the green between the manor house and a narrow ravine that hides the brook on its way down to the river in Greenlow Dale, a band of strolling players, who called themselves the Wilmot Dramatic Company, had built a dingy booth of well-patched gray canvas. The whole village was in a state of great excitement, for entertainments are held there but rarely, and at least ten years had passed since a dramatic performance had been given. The répertoire, according to the posters, was satisfying enough, for, besides "Beiphegor" and "The Hunchback," four of Shakespeare's comedies were to be played, and at a Saturday matinée Roderick Wilmot, the chief, was proclaimed to delight "the nobility, gentry, and others with his wonderful imitations of celebrated players of the last generation."

The principal actors had taken all the available rooms of the two small inns, and the lesser stars had found lodgings in the cottages. All were middle-aged—even Miss de Lille, the lady who took the part of the girl heroines, had long since passed her fortieth year. In good-fellowship alone were they rich, for they had acted for years in each other's company, and known always of each other's strange subterfuges to keep a good exterior for the public eye. On the nights when receipts had been in excess of the amount required for incidental expenses, Roderick Wilmot had given suppers, where all, even to the wagon man and the prompter, feasted at the same table. But the lowest of them had once owned a belief in his or her genius, and adverse fortune alone had compelled them to accept subordinate positions.

Roderick Wilmot had brought the players to Milton out of longing to see once again before he died the place where he had spent his boyhood and youth. So many years had passed since he had visited the Peak Country that he believed that none could recognize him again. His identity was concealed under an assumed name; but even if it were not, few would remember Roger Eyre of East Lees, for his black hair had grown white and scanty and his tall figure had shrunk. But he knew to perfection the art of making-up, and, save for a slight stiffness, on the boards one might have believed him to be scarcely more than a youth.

One woman, however, on the very first night felt sudden tears leap to her eyes, and her heart beat wildly as soon as he appeared. This was Miss Chetwynd of The Hallowes, whom he had courted in his early manhood. She was a tall and comely spinster, well-nigh sixty years old, but still famed for her horsemanship—in fact, she rode so admirably that none of the maids or wives in the neighborhood presented half as pretty a sight as she when on horseback. Rumor, still living, spoke of a fiery temper that had been the outcome of a love disappointment. Her father, Sir William, the eighth baronet, had interposed, she had yielded out of filial devotion, and had shown no sign of her sacrifice save by the losing forever of her former mildness. It is probable enough that her outbursts, in spite of their violence, did nobody any harm, for her bosom covered a heart of gold.

She had always displayed great interest in vagabond folk, and it caused no surprise when she appeared in one of the two stage boxes. Her cousin, Mr. Offerton of Horseygate, accompanied her. After his second bereavement he had begun to nourish a hopeless passion whose quenching amused her at their every meeting. The wiry old fellow, however, had too great a respect for his kinswoman to pass to offensive extremes. Before the tawdry curtain was rolled jerkily upward he had leaned back in his chair, and with hands decently composed over his waistband, had fallen fast asleep.

After the first moment she had lifted her fan of embroidered gauze and hidden her face, so that none might observe her emotion. She was white as death, and her cheeks were quivering beneath a downfall of tears. For the whole of the evening it seemed that at any moment she might give a sudden cry of anguish. She alone of all the audience saw beneath the actor's disguise, and understood that he who capered as a young gallant was already on the verge of the grave.

"Much Ado About Nothing" was the play—Wilmot the Benedick, Miss de Lille the Beatrice. Miss Chetwynd divined that in some measure the heroine shared her distress; between the sticks of her fan she saw the woman's lips drawn tight every time that Wilmot laughed, as if she realized that his gayety cost him some monstrous effort.

At the interval between the third and fourth acts Mr. Offerton woke, and immediately assumed an aspect of great weariness.

"My dear cousin!" he said, expostulatingly. "This is most excessively dull. Let us go outside and walk in the moonlight till Barton comes. I am too much bored even to be angry!"

Miss Chetwynd made no reply, and the gentleman, fearful of having said something indiscreet, was silent for the rest of the evening. It was not until they were driving to The Hallowes that she spoke. Mr. Offerton had begged that her carriage might not be used, and that he might act as her escort to and from the booth.

"There is no reason why I should conceal the fact," she said, half to herself, as the lodgekeeper unfastened the gate. "I was anything but wearied with the play. Indeed, so much did I enjoy it that I purpose going again to-morrow night. The playbill promises Katherine and Petruchio—'The Taming of the Shrew.'"

"Of course. I shall be pleased to accompany you," said Offerton, "though I can't for the life of me understand how you can be interested in such a performance. I've a tenant's dinner—but I needn't be there."

"By all means go," said Miss Chetwynd, impatiently. "Your farmers will be disappointed if you don't drink with them. Perhaps I was only jesting—as likely as not I shall not be in the humor for another play."

They had reached the terrace; Offerton alighted and assisted her to the house, then returned to his carriage and drove away. The lady went at once to her bedroom, and, when her maid was gone, took a bundle of old letters from the secret drawer of her jewel box, and sat weeping over them till break of day.

Meanwhile, when the curtain had fallen, Roger Eyre had walked slowly to the Bold Nelson, leaning heavily on Miss de Lille's arm. The actress was trembling; there was a biting pain at her heart.

"You saw her," she said as they entered the garden. "I knew it when your voice changed. My God! I could have cried out myself when I knew how you suffered."

He caught her elbow in his palm and pressed it fondly. "I did not see her," he said, "but something—I can't explain what—told me instantly that she was there. For a moment it seemed as if I should have fainted—it was all over in a moment."

Beside the rose bushes near the door they paused to breathe the perfume. A full moon floated above the babbling of a stream that bounded the end of the garden was the only alien sound. A passion of bitterness because of the night's beauty, commingled with her own woe, overcame the actress, and she drew away from Eyre, and thrust back her heavy plumed hat so that the light might fall full on her face.

"Why did you marry me?" she said. "You never loved me. If—if only I had been beautiful!"

Eyre drew himself erect with an effort and stood courtly and bareheaded.

"I did love you," he said. "I do love you. You and she are the only women I have loved. But you would surely not have thrust her from her shrine and taken her place. I never wronged you by offering you that—I made another resting place for you, and, in truth, my reverence has been equally divided. You have been true wife, true friend—since I knew you I have been happy. And I shall be happy for the time that's left to us."

His wife leaned forward and drew his face beneath her cloak and pressed his cheek on her smooth, white shoulder.

"Forgive me, dear," she said, softly. "It is only because I am so little worthy of you that I spoke so. How can I help but be jealous—a woman and your wife for twenty years, and so little time left to me?"

The soft skin was all wet with his tears; she put her arm about his waist and drew him indoors. "But you shall have your heart's desire," she murmured to herself, "even if it breaks me into little pieces."

Later, as she knelt beside her bed, she prayed that all jealousy might be removed from her nature. And grief at her husband's illness weighed so heavily upon her that she did not fall asleep until daybreak. And then, scarcely had her eyelids closed than a moan of pain wakened her, and she saw her husband sitting up in bed with his hands pressed close against his breast.

"It has come," he whispered. "I shall not recover this time. The doctor—said that if it came so soon I should die—"

She gathered the pillows together so that he might lean on them. She could not speak—she saw nothing, knew nothing, but that in a few hours the man she loved would no longer be alive. But in a short while the mute appeal of his eyes told her that he had something to ask—something that even in this hour he scarcely dare voice.

She divined instantly. "You want her to come," she said; "to be with you at the last." She pulled the bell rope.

"With you," he stammered. "Go to her house and tell her that one whom she knew in youth is dying here."

"I cannot go," she began huskily. "I cannot leave you now. Don't send me away for a minute. Another shall start at once."

He caught her hand and continued as if he had not heard her speech. "And if she does not know what you mean—come back to me without another word. I cannot ask you to do many more things for me—don't refuse this."

The actress set her lips firmly. His word had always been her law; she could not fail in duty at the end. The sound of footsteps came hastening along the passage.

"I'll go now," she said, hurriedly; "but promise me—promise me that you'll—you'll not leave me while I'm away?"

He smiled wistfully. "I promise to keep up the fight till you return, dearest one," he said. "Kiss me, and dress yourself. Here comes our good landlady; there's 'admirable nurse' written on her features."

She stooped and kissed him; then, as he seemed easier, began to dress herself quickly, explaining to the hostess that she wished a conveyance to be got ready at once so that she might drive to The Hallowes, and a doctor to be sent for to stay with the dying man till her return. The woman had nursed a paralytic spouse for five years, and she expressed no fear at being left alone. In another hour Miss de Lille was standing beneath the portico of the old manor house; it was a considerable time before the drowsy butler opened the door.

"I wish to see Miss Chetwynd at once," she said, ere he had ceased rubbing his eyes. "Pray see that this is taken to her room. It is most important that she should have it at once."

She handed him a folded note, which she had written in the dog cart, and, after conducting her to the library, he hurried to arouse the lady's maid. In less than five minutes the actress was summoned to Miss Chetwynd's dressing room. A tall figure that stood beside the window moved forward, and, taking her by the hand, drew her to the gray light.

"You are Roger Eyre's wife, madam? Until now I was not aware that he had married; but I can see from your eyes that you love him, and I know him too well to believe that he would have offered you a less honorable position—even if he had dared."

Miss de Lille bowed her head. "I am his wife," she said, quietly. "It is twenty years since he married me, but I knew even then that the greater part of his love would never be mine. Had I not understood this well, I could not have come to you now to bid you come at once, for he is dying—"

A wave of sympathy rose from the spinster's heart; she pressed the actress's hand. "I loved Roger when I was a child," she said, "but my father stood between us always. I was the only child, and I could not leave him in loneliness. He died only a few years ago. I—I have never ceased loving Roger. If it were not that I had seen him with my own eyes, and that I knew he was dying, I could not have told you this. It is no time for jealousy."

She leaned forward and gazed into the other's eyes, then she hastened away to prepare for the drive to Milton. When they reached the inn the doctor was coming through the passage. There was a gravity in his appearance as he courteously saluted them that terrified the married woman; her lips opened and would not close, although no words came.

"My friend Mrs. Wilmot wishes to know the truth," said Miss Chetwynd. "Is he better?"

The old man shook his head. "He will never be better," he replied; "still, just at the moment, he is somewhat easier. I am going home for breakfast. I shall return in an hour. I'm afraid" (drawing her aside) "that it's only a matter of a day or two."

At the door of the chamber Miss Chetwynd put her arm round Mrs. Wilmot's neck and they entered together. A low thrilling laugh like that of a happy boy came from the bed, and the sound blinded the two women so that they groped their way forward.

"I have been happy enough in my time," murmured Eyre, "but surely this is the best moment, when the two women whom I have loved come together like sisters!"

His wife kneeled at the bedside, and taking his hand between her own slipped it inside her bodice to her breast and hid her face in the counterpane. Miss Chetwynd stooped over him and smoothed the hair back from his forehead. Their gaze met cheerfully—the dimness had passed from her eyes.

"I thank you for sending for me," she said, "and for sending your wife. There is a bond betwixt her and me now—we shall indeed be sisters. And I have been so lonely for many years." The kneeling woman shook with silent sobbing, but Eyre's lips were arched in a smile.

"I wished you to be her friend," he whispered. "She is noble of heart—she has fought the world with me for twenty years." A shadow of pain crossed Miss Chetwynd's face, but after a moment left no sign. Fate had given all to this woman and denied her.

"She shall come home with me," she said. "My house shall be equally hers; it shall be my pride to love her!"

The doctor came then, and seeing that Mrs. Wilmot was overwrought at last and well-nigh hysterical, he desired both to retire for awhile. He had brought his assistant, for a slight operation must be performed for the dying man's relief. Miss Chetwynd thereupon persuaded Mrs. Wilmot to lie down on the sofa while she sat by her side. In a few minutes the younger woman slept the sleep of utter exhaustion.

Before half an hour had passed the doctor gently opened the door and motioned to Miss Chetwynd. In the passage he told her that the operation had been successful and that it was only a question of so many minutes.

"He has asked me to call you," he said. "He did not mention his wife in any way."

Miss Chetwynd hastened to the chamber. Wilmot's lips were gray and his eyes distended.

"I have loved you alone," he stammered, "all the days of my life—"

Then his breath grew suddenly labored, and Miss Chetwynd knew that he had lost consciousness. She bent over him for a last kiss, then hurried again to Mrs. Wilmot, her limbs feeling as if clogged with iron.

"Waken!" she cried. "Roger is going. I have just been to see him. He begged for you to come at once so that he might pass away with his hand in yours."

Mrs. Wilmot rose and staggered from the room. As soon as the other was left alone she hid her face in a cushion on the sofa and pressed her hands to her ears so that she might not hear the wife tottering to her last duty, the duty of love which should have been her own.—Black and White.



"I THANK YOU FOR SENDING FOR ME."

SONG OF A ROVER.

Oh, talk not of flowers
In neatly-trimmed bowers,
Kept from sun and showers,
At Fashion's decree.
I'm a reckless rover,
Search half the world over,
No flow'r you'll discover
So charming and free.

Honeysuckle my name is,
And world-wide my fame is;
It always the same is
Wherever I go.
I riot at pleasure,
And climb at my leisure,
As gold without measure
I freely bestow.

With fine honey so sweet
For the fairies to eat,
And rich perfume replete,
My silken horns sway.
I coquet with the breeze,
Or repose at my ease,
While my suitors, the bees,
Buzz around me all day.

LILIAN ELEANOR BARLOW in Madame.



Vice Admiral S. Makaroff,
Who Will Try to Reach the North Pole by Means of Ice Breakers.

VICE ADMIRAL S. MAKAROFF, the Nansen of Russia, is about to put into practical operation his idea of reaching the north pole by means of ice breakers. The Vice Admiral was in the United States a short time ago and devoted his time here to examining such ice breakers as could be found here, but the plans did not suit him and he has now adopted a design of his own.

A credit of 1,500,000 rubles has been opened for the construction of this ice breaker, and the work on it will begin at once. It is in this work that the practical operation will first begin, for the initial experiment with the completed ice breaker will not be made until a year from next Winter. It was at first thought that the ice breaker would be built in England, but the Vice Admiral has decided that the entire affair shall be of Russian inception and completion.

Vice Admiral Makaroff will confine his first operations to the Gulf of Finland and the Kara Sea. It is intended that the first result of the ice-breaking experiments shall be increased facilities, and an increase of foreign trade with Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and perhaps Siberia, at times in the year when ships are now kept back or frozen in by the ice. Sea communication with the Yenisei is now carried on in a casual, desultory sort of way, only once a year, whereas by means of ice breakers a regular service of boats might be maintained and a voyage made every fortnight, beginning in the first week of June or earlier, when the mouth of the river is free from ice. Siberia is so rich and its population increases so fast that by natural growth and colonization plenty of cargo would be found to support a more regular course of sea traffic between Siberia and the rest of the world.

This is the first time that an arctic expedition or plan has been organized or conceived of genuine practical benefit before its final purpose was carried into execution. Vice Admiral Makaroff is confident that by means of these ice breakers he can batter a path through the ice which will allow his vessel to pass through without serious difficulty. These ice breakers will be operated by powerful engines, and the boilers which furnish the steam will be of such a draught that a tremendous power will be secured at a minimum consumption of coal. The Vice Admiral has not made public his entire design, but says that the principle of the ram of a warship has been adopted, and that, while the breakers are capable of tremendous execution, they occupy a comparatively small amount of space, and it will therefore be possible to store a sufficient number for an entire voyage in the hold of an ordinary sized ship. Each ice breaker will have a force of 10,000 horse power, and it is claimed that it will be able to cut through the ice at the rate of from five to seven knots an hour.



Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler,
One of the Commissioners Named by the President to Adjust the Evacuation of Cuba.

IRISH ORATORY.

Irish oratory like Irish nationality, has with some a very circumscribed meaning, says a writer in Donahoe's. They understand by it a kind of eloquence, all figures and fancy, with no argument—the play of "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out. Nothing can be further from the truth. Irishmen are naturally gifted with rich stores of fancy, but at the same time are not wanting in the reasoning faculty. The oratory of Burke and Grattan, of Plunkett and O'Connell, certainly does not lack argument. It has, however, some characteristics which distinguish it from the oratory of any other country.

It is not exaggerated and bombastic, like the French, nor is it so practical and common-sense as that of the English school, nor yet is it a fine art, like ancient oratory, but it is something different from them all, yet retaining some of the features of each. In close reasoning, Irish oratory excels that of the ancients. It is a mistake to imagine that the Grecian orations are long chains of ratiocination. They are to the point and full of invective. They appeal to the strongest passions and prejudices, to the sober judgment they are never addressed. In persuasive eloquence the Irish are unequaled among moderns. The fecundity of imagination and exquisite temperament of the Celtic character are peculiarly adapted to sway the feelings of men. There is running through Irish oratory a tinge of pathos like unto that melancholy strain which pervades the national music. It is very marked in Curran and Grattan, but may be traced in O'Connell, Sheridan, and even Burke.



THE NEW VICE-QUEEN OF CANADA, THE COUNTESS OF MINTO. She is the Daughter of a General Who Was Private Secretary to the Prince Consort, the Granddaughter of a Prime Minister, (Earl Grey,) and the Wife of the New Governor General of Canada.

THE SENTIMENT OF HUMANITY.

The sentiment of humanity is, speaking generally, of very recent growth, says The Nineteenth Century, and, although torture was never, strictly speaking, recognized by English law, it was constantly employed as a means of extorting confession, and gave an additional horror to many forms of death. And yet, strange to say, the number of sufferers for religion during the last hundred years of the Tudors was far outstripped by that of the poor creatures tortured and executed for the imaginary crime of witchcraft in the century of Stuart and Cromwellian administration which succeeded. And while, in the case of the former, the heretic had in general an option of saving his life by abjuration, or of dying the death of a martyr to his religious scruples, the miserable wretches accused of diabolical arts were, in almost all cases, tortured till they confessed everything which was laid to their charge, and then strangled or burned amid universal execration.

With De Castro the subject of witchcraft only comes in so far as it is connected with heresy. "Are soothsayers, wise men, witches, and 'vampires' to be considered heretics, and as such to be punished?" He discusses the question at length in four chapters, and comes to the general conclusion that, although some illicit practices afford a strong suspicion of heresy, and are deservedly punished, heresy cannot be predicated of all. The main point is the nature of the "pactum" with the evil one; for that all who used his help made some agreement with him was as well understood in Spain as in Scotland.

THE REAL ESTIMATE.

The real estimate of a man is the lasting one which he actually bears through the ages, and not that which any one generation may think he ought to bear, writes a philosopher in Notes and Queries. Therefore we do not arrive at that estimate until some of the ages are already past. Shakespeare was little thought of by his contemporaries. Many of our own day are by us overrated. Hold a penny piece near enough to your eye and you can blot out the sun. You can have no conception of the relative size of a mountain while you are standing at its foot.

Surely it is a sign of the "end of the age" that we are so impatient, so hasty to form judgments; as it was said of a late critic, we are not sure of our own personal identity unless we have made up our minds about everything and everybody. Our business should be rather the patient accumulation of materials from which a later age may be enabled to form a correct estimate.

GERMANY AND IDEALISM.

As Italy has turned from art to economics and engineering, so Germany turned from philosophy to imports and exports, from poetry to heavy guns, from idealist liberalism to materialist Socialism, says a writer in The Spectator. One of the most interesting German idealists has told us that "philosophy can bake no bread, but she can give us God, freedom, and immortality." But the German mind turned aside from these transcendent objects of human faith to "serve tables"; and the building up of German trade has since the war been the foremost object of German effort. The inherent difficulty of the problem, owing to the geographical position of Germany, has involved a greater concentration of purpose than has perhaps ever been known, and thus the German mind has been entirely overwhelmed in material phenomena. In addition to this, the activity of three generations of the most eager intellectual analysis of the deepest problems that has been known since Aristotle appeared to have led to bewilderment, skepticism, and pessimism.

Positive philosophic ideas in Germany are almost extinct; mere criticism reigns; and where two generations ago Germany was inspired by Schelling she is now chilled by Schopenhauer. The universities have lost their profound impulses, and the Real-Schule has taken a higher place in the public thought than the philosophic lecture room. The rebuilding of German cities on Parisian models, the new and splendid railway stations, bridges, electric cars, handsome shops, and big factories, the pushing of commerce, the large financial operations—all these manifestations of the new life of the country seem to have crowded out the old, simple, almost bare life of the red-tiled, gabled town or country village in which God was reverenced and the moral law obeyed. Germany is apparently, amid all her outer successes, swamped with the spirit of materialism.



Lord Minto, the New Governor General of Canada.

A GARDEN REVERIE.

All silent is the garden
  Where the children used to stray;
The children, men and women now
  Grown up and gone away,
Amid the strife and toil of life
  Have never time to play!

Here in the rustling beeches
  Once the linnet loved to sing;
The bird still seeks the old home-nest
  While human hearts take wing,
For man has less of faithfulness
  Than any living thing.

Oh, heart, grown sour with sorrow
  While the swift years fly apace,
Is there no everlasting love
  That knows not time nor space?
All loves revive, and grow and thrive
  In God's great resting place.

The treasures of His kingdom
  Are our old things all made new,
Old hopes, old scenes, and faded flowers
  Baptized with heavenly dew;
The sin and doubt He washes out,
  And leaves the pure and true.

Wait in the quiet garden
  While the linnet trills its song;
The other voices, silent now,
  Shall come to thee ere long;
Earth's weakness past, love's tone at last
  Shall ring out clear and strong!

—I. L. COSHAM in The Sunday Magazine.

NEW FOUNTAIN FOR BROOKLYN.

The large drinking fountain for horses erected by the Brooklyn Women's Animal Aid Association, at the corner of Fulton Street and Lafayette Avenue, was opened to the public Tuesday, Aug. 16. This fountain and one erected some weeks ago on the Liberty Street Plaza by the same society, are two of the largest ever erected in Greater New York. They hold about 300 gallons of water apiece.

Both of these structures are handsome circular basins, one of them being ten feet in diameter and the other eight feet. The officers of this association, which contemplates the erection of other fountains, are: President—Miss Emma Toedteberg; Vice President—Mrs. J. F. T. Stratton, and Treasurer—Mrs. Anna Lawson.



Concrete Drinking Fountain for Horses, Ten Feet in Diameter.
Erected by the Brooklyn Women's Animal Aid Association, on the Liberty Street Plaza, Brooklyn, 1898.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S QUEER INSTITUTIONS.



OD by rod the metropolis has crept almost up to the quaint sylvan retreats of King's Bridge. Crabbing nowadays in the placid and shallow waters of the Upper Harlem, you are very nearly in the roar of the great city itself. A few of nature's own hills and dells remain, nevertheless—the last of old New York. Here, though the builder is abroad and there are signs of his progress and energy, the curving banks of the river are much as they were years agone. Suited to the place, therefore, are two structures—a pavilion open on all four sides, and a shanty, on the Harlem's west bank—the home of one of the oldest of the city's institutions.

Broad and high black letters on the side of the shanty announce this organization's existence to the world that skurries past on the Hudson River trains. "Hoboken Turtle Club" are the words these letters spread out. They should be fraught with deep significance to the epicure and the historian alike, for the green turtle in the hands of these men is succulent, and this society of dining has kept its course despite war, politics, literature, art, theology, for 102 years.

Is it well implanted in the minds of all men as one of the most curious as well as the most antique of American social institutions? I fear me not. The pity of the Hoboken Turtle Club, indeed, is that it is known about on the part of so few. By this the compiler of this "brief for the green turtle and his friends" does not mean to imply that the club lacks a worthy roster and fitting fame, but rather that there are still, he is sure, some hundreds of thousands in New York alone who wot not of these banquets, and to whom the Hoboken Turtle Club is simply a name, if, as a matter of fact, they know it at all.

Well, the gastronomers who have eaten, year following year, of the turtle in soup and steaks cooked under the eye of John Tarbell, chef, can afford sympathy for such. It is the compiler's pleasant task to set down in black and white, with the aid of the faithful camera, just what the Turtle Club is, how it came into being, and grew, of what manner its joyful banquets are, and, relating a tradition, to spread in print how the sins of the mud turtles of early Hoboken have been visited upon their progeny's progeny—the green turtle of four generations of men.

It must first be premised that this is no ordinary club. From the day of its foundation—in 1796—it has existed for but one thing—epicurean pleasure. And for epicurean read turtle soup and turtle steak. Very truly are these dainties flanked by good capon, steaks of the porterhouse brand, a punch made after a brew a century old, &c., but all these are but side issues and side dishes. Turtle alone has been the bond of union.

As the banquets were in the old days so are they now. At 8 in the morning, four times each Summer, the "turtlegusters" sit down to turtle steaks. "On the side," for this breakfast, are stewed eels, fried eels, broiled bluefish, porterhouse steaks, boiled potatoes, cucumber and tomato salad, white and brown bread, and coffee. Between breakfast and dinner time some of the members hasten back to town, some drive about the country, some sit and smoke, with a careful eye on the final cooking of the soup and the making of the punch. At 4:30 the turtle, reduced to its final principle, is ready. More members and guests have come from the city. Very nearly two hundred men surround the board. They are feasted with speeches, drowned in Turtle Club punch, but not until this alimentary programme has been passed upon:

Green turtle soup, cold boiled salmon, honeycomb tripe, green corn, broiled Philadelphia chicken, cucumber salad, watermelon, white and brown bread.

'Hark back, now, for the space of a moment, 102 years, and see, in a room in the old Tontine Coffee House, on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, (Fraunces's Tavern, it had just then been named, and the building stands to-day,) a band of dandies of the time, sturdy gentlemen of Knickerbocker stock and statesmen of the hour. The coffee house, the tavern, then took the place of the club of later days. In this group, as tradition states, were Col. John Stevens of Hoboken and Alexander Hamilton.

The Colonel was wroth, and he had good reason. He, the land owner and greatest citizen of the Jersey shore, had been defied by so insignificant a thing as a mud turtle. The man who owned Castle Point, progenitor of the noted Stevens line, one of the great personages of the latter half of the last century and the early days of this, had been rendered powerless in a most exasperating way. Into the sympathetic ears of the loungers in the coffee room he unfolded his tale.

It appeared he had imported a fine stock of European fowl for Castle Point. That these chickens of pedigree might flourish he gave them the entire run of his property, even down to the "cave" jutting in on the Hudson's shore at the foot of the hill and to the north of the Castle. The chickens developed a great fondness for this cave, and would gather there. As time went on Col. Stevens could not but notice that his stock was diminishing. He puzzled long over this, and finally engaged a shepherd's boy to fathom the mystery, to track the thief.

In the bushes the following day the shepherd's boy watched and waited. Nothing in human shape appeared, but as the fowl of lineage daintily picked their way along the shore he saw an astounding sight. A mud turtle that had crawled from his lair seized upon one and held it firmly. The mysterious disappearances were explained.

Big-eyed and shaking in his boots, the shepherd's boy related the story to Col. Stevens that night. When that doughty land owner had heard it he swore a mighty oath. According to Capt. James de Mandeville, who is writing a book on the Turtle Club and has hunted o'er the traditions of the Stevens family for data, John Stevens then said: "Let the turtles go on eating the chickens—see if I don't turn around and foray on them."

This was the tale the Colonel told in a room in the Tontine Coffee House on a certain day of 1796. Though to-day John Stevens is hailed as the founder of the Hoboken Turtle Club, the actual idea of founding it did not, so it seems, occur to him. Tradition weaves a new bay about the forehead of Alexander Hamilton, for—the story goes—that worthy, having heard the tale to its end, spoke up with the deliberation he would have shown in proposing a scheme of finance.

"Gad, you ought to start a turtle soup factory on your grounds, Colonel."

It was no sooner said than the plan was adopted. Again Alexander Hamilton had proved the man of the moment. On the very shore where the chickens, one by one, had come to an untimely end, a "gigantic kettle of soup" was made. The savory contents had such charm that then and there an organization was formed, and the Turtle Club entered upon its century's career.

What was then thought and can now be considered little short of a calamity, has swept away nearly all of this organization's early history. A fire in the early forties in a cockloft in Broad Street destroyed all the old books and records. All that remains is that handed down through the generations by word of mouth. Slight as it is, there is yet enough to hint at these old "turtle days" and to draw some sort of a picture of them.

Who the original members were is, too, lost in obscurity. Col. Stevens and Alexander Hamilton are all that are recalled through the mists of years, though there is no doubt that Aaron Burr was a member in the club's early days. This much is certain, at all events, that on the rolls were many of the most representative men of the hour—authors, statesmen, merchants, the descendants of old patroons. The coterie that ate the soup on the Hudson's west bank, in the "Cave," were beyond all peradventure men of distinction.

For half a century mud turtles ruled, and the "Cave" continued to be the Turtle Club's headquarters for its banquets. Back a little distance from the beach was the cooking shanty, which tradition identifies as the "Cave" famous in the club's memories. These early spreads of turtle meat and the kettle's contents, flanked by Turtle Club punch, were primitive affairs. They were eaten on the beach of the "Cave." Every member had to play a part in the cooking, and it was then the rule that no man was eligible for the office of President unless he was a practical soup maker.

The story is told that Brillat-Savarin, in the height of his fame, when resident in New York for some years in the early days of the century, came often to the feasts of the Turtle Club, and gave the cooks many a hint, all of which have been handed down. The legend, too, has some semblance of probability, though it cannot now be verified.

The banquets were set in those times for the hour of 3. The man who downed the greatest number of plates of turtle soup was awarded a medal—a piece of turtle shell, hung about the neck with a bit of string. After the feasting was over members and guests used to repair to Baxter's Inn, a very famous hostelry of Hoboken, there to quaff "Hoboken bier." The favorite ballad of these occasions is still remembered in part:

"When Fame sung loud paeans of Hoboken bier,
And told in Olympus Gambrinus's success,
'A keg of their nectar!' said Old Jane,
'bring here,
And summon the Deities hither express.'
Capricorn on the floor
Kept the table in roar,
As they hurriedly bolted their savory cheer,
While they vowed to their thinking
That for exquisite drinking
Our nectars were rotgut to Hoboken bier.
* * * * *
"Apollo indorsed the brew as divine,
And repents he drank Helicon water so long,
Then bow'd—being asked by the musical Nine—
And gave the gay board an extempore song."

The woods nearby the "Cave" were given the name of "Turtle Grove." On the hill above stretched the Elysian Fields, then a beautiful playground of New York, now Hoboken building lots. When the "bier drinking" at Baxter's Inn was over, the diners would find their way to the ferry and cross to New York in the old horse ferryboat—a journey uncertain in point of time, that seemed always to have no end.

Such was the Hoboken Turtle Club during the first sixty years of its life. On their beach and in the "Cave" it entertained Congressmen, Mayors, Judges, and had them on its rolls. By the time 1860 had come around moving the then historic grounds was proposed. A new headquarters was found at Stryker's Bay, across the river at the foot of Fifty-eighth Street. A few years later the club moved again, this time to Claremont, into an old wooden building but a few feet away from where the bones of Grant, the great American, now rest in peace.

The close of the sixties found the "turtlegusters" in a new home—one so pleasing that it continued to be the club's head-



OFFICERS OF THE HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

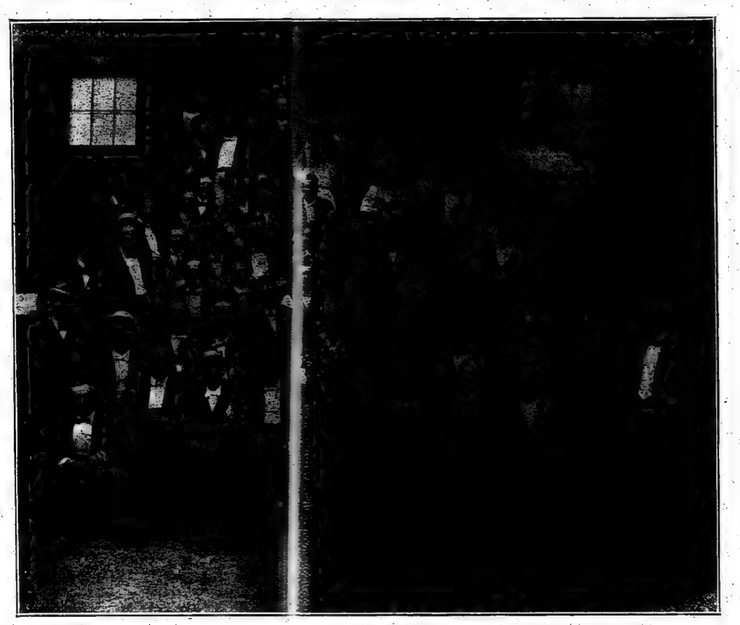
Alonzo T. Decker, Steward. William H. Van Tassel, Auditor. William H. Kirby, Secretary.
Washington L. Jaques, Treasurer. William Sperb, Jr., First Vice President. Charles W. Kaufmann, Second Vice President. Schuyler L. Gerard, Auditor.



THE DAY BEFORE THE FEAST—PREPARING THE TURTLES.



The Mascot of the Hoboken Turtle Club.



HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.
A Gathering of the Members.

quarters for twenty-three years. Old New Yorkers will remember Macomb's Dam Bridge (now replaced by the viaduct and structure known as Central Bridge) and Gabe Case's on the Westchester shore just beyond. It was nowhere else than at Gabe Case's that the green turtle banqueters found a refuge. There, as brilliantly as ever, did the dinners go on.

Pausing a moment before one comes to modern times, let there here be recorded the names of a few of the "old timers" who joyously feasted over many years. Samuel Mott, on the rolls for nearly sixty years, was one of them; "Lamb" Black another. (It was he who handed down the recipe of the Turtle Club punch, which he made for thirty years—Louis Schlamm, the assistant steward, is the possessor of the secret now.) Then, too, there were William H. Boyd, whose membership ticket, dated June, 1824, is one of the curios of the club—almost its sole relic of the early days; Silvanus Bradway, Frank A. Ridabock, Augustus Fuller, and Thomas C. Acton.

Modern times find the Hoboken Turtle Club in the full tide of prosperity. There was an hour, it is true, when it seemed as if the end of things had come. Tempted by ambition, the club in 1891 purchased a house and island at Larchmont and began what was expected to be a new era. But the financial load proved too great a one. The club, too, was disrupted. A receivership was imminent; it came.

Out of the old, however, a new arose. King's Bridge was chosen as the home for the new club's future days. In 1893 the first banquets were held there. In 1896—on June 18—the Turtle Club's centenary was celebrated most gorgeously, William Sulzer, Congressman, being then President.

It was only the other day that the third breakfast and dinner of the one hundred and third year—Aug. 18—took place. The accompanying pictures portray precisely what a turtle banquet is, and how the preparations are made. That the curious may learn, however, of the way the green turtle becomes a soup, of the amount of care and detail that must be spent upon him, the "time table" of Steward Alonzo T. Decker is appended. The feast, it should be remembered, came off on Thursday.

Wednesday, 6:30 A. M.—Arrival of the six Turtles at the Grand Central Depot.



6:50—Arrive at King's Bridge—Weighing.
7:30—Arrive at Clubhouse.
8:30—Killing of Turtles.
9:10—Preparing the soup. Preparing the steaks for the Breakfast.
10—Beginning to cook the soup.
Thursday, 8 A. M.—Breakfast.
11—Beginning to make the Punch.
2:30—Final mixing of the Punch.
4—Soup finished. Dinner.

Thus, it will be seen that the soup must cook thirty hours. It is placed, in the kitchen of the shanty, in five great kettles, thirty, forty, forty-five, fifty, and sixty gallons' capacity, respectively. The steaks are cut from under each turtle's flippers and cooked in a rich gravy. Truly has it been said that in green turtle one may get beef, mutton, pork, chicken, and fish, all in one. The punch is mixed in a bowl of deep red, a bowl of strange shape, older than any one can remember. It stands on a huge round-topped table, the top of which has painted on it "1796." Those who know say that this table has come down direct from one days of Alexander Hamilton and Col. John Stevens.

A turtle, of course, is the club's insignia. In a scroll about him, on the stationery, appears the motto of these notable epicures: "As we journey through life let us live by the way."

CROMWELL CHILDE.

BATS AS A HAIR TONIC.

A Chinese gentleman advocates the use of the rat as an article of diet, and makes the following remarks on its properties as a hair restorer: "What the carrot is to a horse's coat a rat is to the human hair. Neither fact can be explained, but every horseman knows that a regimen of carrots will make his stud as smooth and lustrous as velvet, and the Chinese, especially the women, know that rats used as food stop the falling out of hair and make the locks soft, silky, and beautiful. I have seen it tried many times, and every time it succeeded."—Medical Record.

SIGNALING IN WAR TIME.

In cruising about the Caribbean Sea in pursuit of the Spanish fleet the vessels of the American fleet had to be widely scattered to discover the elusive foe. It was necessary, however, that every member of the fleet should be in frequent communication with the flagship. In immediate conflict, with fleet or fort especially, promptitude and clearness in signals would be imperative.

How wide a sweep could be made over the sea by a dozen vessels is a matter that would depend on the distance at which signals could be read in the various kinds of weather, and how far the outermost members of the fleet might spread apart to allow of timely concentration in case of an attack by the enemy's ships on either extreme.

Writing on the subject of "Signaling in War Time" in the Century, Lieut. Commander Wainwright says:

"The first attempt to establish a code of signals was made by Admiral Lord Howard of Effingham, who commanded the English fleet against the Spanish Armada in 1588. This code was very simple, consisting of but a few flags, and was used only to indicate the position of the enemy's fleet. Lord Howard's system, with modifications, was soon adopted by France, England, Germany, Denmark, and probably other nations.

Sir Hans Popham was the first to promulgate a system of flag signals which became generally adopted. This was superseded by that of Admiral Kempen, devised about 1780, which formed a basis for the present system. In the Kempen system each message was represented by an arrangement of numerals, which were communicated by means of some twenty flags and pennants of different forms and colors, each indicating a certain number. The system was introduced in Nelson's fleet just before the battle of Trafalgar, and was the medium by which the great commander transmitted to the several ships the celebrated proclamation, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty."

The Kempen flag code proved so much superior to any other then known that it was soon adopted by all civilized nations; and a French and English commission composed an international code that was generally adopted by the larger merchantmen—the numerals serving as well in one language as another. The system has since been several times improved and simplified, so that signaling by flags at the present day is performed much more easily and quickly.

The Irish Ship.

"Them's foine ships!" cried an enthusiastic Irishman who was blue in the face from cheering, as the fleet passed a pier on the North River on Saturday last. "Raal fighters; and the bies all in white, like pigeons, consadin' the fact that their fightin' cocks. But of all them fleet, what shtrikes me fancy most is the Irish one. See her breastin' the wave like a shwan on the Liffey!"

"Irish! How do you make that out, Mike?" asked some one.

"Irish!" cried Mike, "av course she be. Isn't her name O'Regan?"



IN A SEDAN.

She was dressed in an exquisite gown—
The creamiest silk you may buy.
Her shoe was so small that it must have come down
From Fairydom up in the sky.
Her step it was light, though her tresses were white
(For the Fashion decided the plan;)
And she wended her way to a dance or a play
In the loveliest little Sedan.

I happened to meet her one night in the year—
(But why need I mention a date?)
Suffice it to say that she sat in her "cheer"
With the pride of a Princess in state.
And the chairmen who strode through the mob in the road
That followed the gay caravan,
Were calling aloud to the curious crowd,
"Make way for my lady's Sedan!"

They stopped at a spot where a miniature beau
Was waiting her coming with pride;
His coat and his wig were as white as the snow,
And he carried his hat by his side.
As he handed her out with a welcome devout
My lady abandoned her fan,
And, raising her dress like a little Princess,
She stepped from her silken Sedan. * * *

Ah, me! lack-a-day! it was only a dream
Of days that we may not recall;
For one is compelled to go on with the stream,
While all that I saw was a ball,
Where a gay cavalcade in a mixed masquerade,
From Alfred to Mary and Anne,
Had made me believe we were just on the eve
Of the days of the dainty Sedan.

But out in the street I could hear from afar
The rumble of growlers galore,
The whirr of the yellow electrical car,
While hansoms drew up at the door.
And "my lady" in socks and the shortest of frocks,
And shoes that were possibly tan,
Would tell me with scorn when she waked on the morn
What she thought of that "silly Sedan."

—The Sketch.

THE QUEEN BUMBLE BEE.

The length of life of a queen bumble bee is probably little more than a year at most, says a writer in St. Nicholas. Here is one reason for this belief. She hatches among the late broods of Summer, and soon after leaves the nest, leading a vagabond existence, night and day, among the Autumn flowers. The Winter she passes in an earth burrow dug by herself, and unaided establishes a colony in the Spring. These combined periods of Fall and Spring require the daily use of her frail wings in the field at least four months. Now, we know that the wings of the worker honey bee wear out in less than half that time; also that the old queens who take the field after the nest breaks up in August frequently have tattered wings and soon disappear. Nature does not supply insects with new wing cells, as it supplies birds with new wing feathers. So the loss of the power of flight at this season of the year to the queen bumble bee means the loss of life.

Pin Philosophy.

From The Washington Star.

"When I hyahs a man sayin' he 'would'n' steal a pin," said Uncle Eben, "I sometimes takes it as an evidence of great honesty. An' den agin, it simply calls 'tention to de fack dat de mahket price foh pins am' very big, nohow."

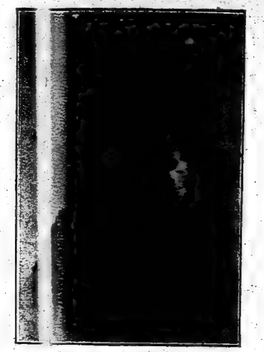
Uncle Eben Again.

From The Washington Star.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "makes yer fink ob a circus hoss. Dey gallops tell dey's out o' bref, but dey nebber gits nowhah."



Rev. A. Raphael.
Priest in the Syrian Colony.



Higher Type of the East Side Rabbi.



"Merchandise No. 425," a Study.



"Baruch," Rabbi of the Hester Street District.

FOREIGN TYPES OF NEW YORK LIFE.

It is not strange that, in such a cosmopolitan city as New York, one should meet the various national types. They are scattered freely in all quarters, and seen daily on the public thoroughfares. But to study the extreme types, transplanted with all their national characteristics, one must invade their special haunts. For this study no place is better than the east side, from the Bowery to the river, and from Chambers to Houston Street. Thousands of New York's permanent residents never visit this locality, never see these types, nor observe their habits of life.

Time was when the Irish and German elements prevailed in the east side, but long since it has been handed over to the multigenerous Hebrew, the drug-saturated Celestial, and the degenerate sons of the Caesars. But the Hebrew is easily king of the east side. There thrive unmolested the most



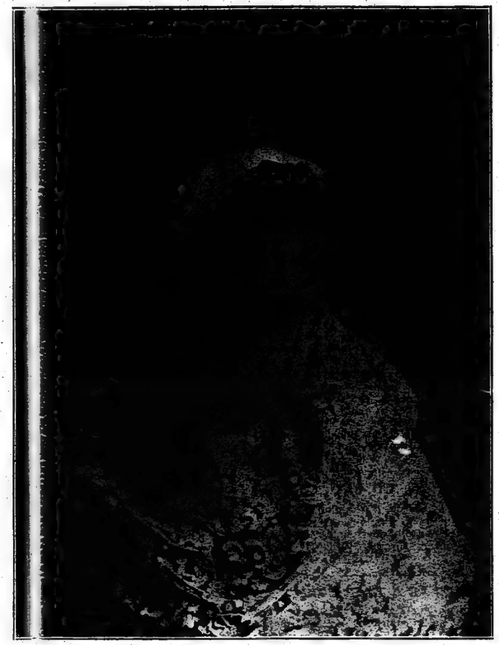
A Higher Type of the Russian.

anarchistic lodges. The picturesque markets of Hester, Ludlow, and Essex Streets minister to the home needs of the myriads huddled into small apartments. Almost a dozen Hebrew and Italian papers appear daily with their extras, and Italian and Hebrew theatres afford opportunities for amusement demanded by this heterogeneous class.

At the extreme end of Canal Street is a photographer, a Hebrew himself, Mr. Mandelkern, a man of refined and artistic tastes. He makes a specialty of east side types, many of them masterpieces taken from life, of which the accompanying pictures are reproductions.

To witness a sight that rivals any of the street market scenes of Europe in primitive picturesqueness one must visit the Hester Street market on Thursday evening or any time on Friday. Former Chief McCullagh made several ineffectual attempts to break up this horde of street vendors. But the Hebrew peddler would march off patiently to the police court, pay his fine, and be on hand at the same spot to greet the policeman on his return. After all there seems no good reason why the east side masses should be deprived of their street markets.

Friday is the east side Hebrews' market day. For, along with other characteristics, these people have brought with them the most intense orthodoxy of Jewish belief and practice. The west side and north end



AN ARABIAN YOUNG WOMAN.
A Type Frequently Seen in Lower Washington Street.

Jew often makes little of the details of the Mosaic law; but in the east side almost every house is a synagogue, and all the nice requirements of ritual as to diet and Sabbath observance are scrupulously carried out. Hence on Friday enough is bought to last till Monday. Early Thursday evening the hucksters begin to line Hester, Ludlow, and Essex Streets from curb to curb.

Everything that man needs is to be found there. Fish of all kinds, mountains of black bread, choicest meats, are all on sale. The scene is a very babel. All cry out their wares, and each tries to surpass his neighbor in lusty declamation. Men patrol the streets with cheap clothing over their arms, others strut up and down before their pushcarts, women sit on boxes amid a confusion of cast-off clothes or cheap new ones.

On the corner of Hester and Ludlow Streets may be seen "Merchandise 425." He is a strong type of the vigorous Russian Jew. His features possess in repose all the blankness of the most simple; when animated all the shrewdness of a Shylock. He is an extreme type, inasmuch as he combines supreme stolidity with all the keenness of his race.



A German Type.

Next come two types of east side women, Russian and German Jewesses, one ninety, the other eighty-nine years old. They are intelligent types and have nothing repellent about them. They are not the grosse, ponderous women who are now legion in this locality, but representatives of the earlier immigrants, whose like are still found in European countries, but rarely in New York.

All the east side remembers Baruch Spinoza, named after the Hebrew philosopher. He perished in a Houston Street fire in 1897. All the east side mourned him, and to-day reveres his memory. He had grown to be a familiar figure in the stores and shops and markets where he daily vended his wares. He was the rabbi of the Hester Street district, and conducted the services of the Pasch, the Feast of the Tabernacles, and others, in a low, dingy basement. Wherever he went he carried his "Thales," or praying cloth, and would spread it at morn, midday, and sunset and offer his petitions to Jehovah.

It was while conducting a midday prayer in a Houston Street sweat shop that the cry of fire rang out, and in an instant the small army of tailors rushed for the street, bearing the rabbi with them. But no sooner had the old man reached a place of safety than he bethought him of his "Thales," and, feeble with the weight of almost a century, he rushed back into the building despite the efforts of his friends to restrain him. Up, step by step, the four steep flights of stairs he groped his way through the blinding smoke to where his "Thales" was spread. At last he reached it and bent reverently to gather it up. But already the smoke had almost stifled him. He fell on his beloved prayer cloth, and there they found him when the fire was over, face forward, dead.

Baruch, as his picture indicates, was a man with a history. In his early years he

1898



The Italian Organ Grinder.
A Type in the Mulberry Street Colony.



A Greek Resident of the East Side.



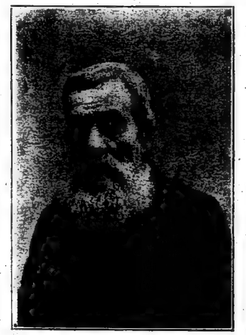
A Syrian and Wife in Ordinary Street Costume.



A Dante.

had been a disciple of Spinoza, and then became a regularly ordained rabbi of the orthodox Jewish rite. In his native Russia he presided over a splendid synagogue and congregation. But the spirit of reform came, and then the people rebelled against the restraint of the law, longing for the fleshpots of Egypt. Even his own children arrayed themselves against him, and the old man, heartbroken and alone, came to this country and became the rabbi of the Hester Street Jews. During the week he peddled, and his people were always glad to see Baruch and purchase his wares. Mr. Mandelkern has in his studio, at 45 Canal Street, a splendid crayon of the old rabbi. It is worth a visit.

Close rivals with the Jews for the supremacy of the east side come the tribes of Italy. The ordinary Italian remains longer in the east side, is less aggressive, and fashions himself more slowly to American manners than does the east side Hebrew. He

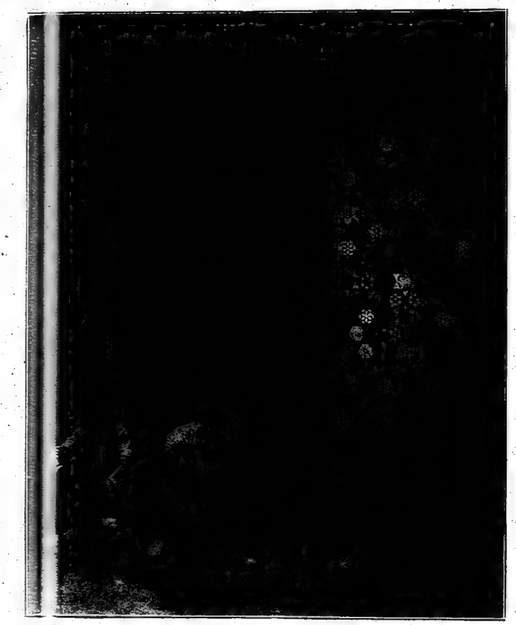


The Padrone.
A Ruler in the Italian Quarter.

is more easily contented and seeks for fewer avenues of commerce.

The padrone is perhaps the cause of much of this indifference, for the padrone is king in the Italian quarter. He regulates everything for his countrymen and relieves them of much care and more money. He writes their letters, changes their coin, secures them work, and receives a fat commission on everything bought and sold in his little kingdom. The lips, eyes, and nose of the portrait mark the padrone as a selfish man, while his forehead stamps him as above the ordinary grade of intelligence. This class are all Counts and Princes in Southern Italy.

Next is pictured an extraordinary type of Italian organ grinder. On close study his features remind one of the Dante that Doré has made familiar to us. If a paper be folded over the cap and coat of the organ grinder we have the very face of the grim author of the Divine Comedy. The artist has caught him in some of his best attitudes—from the indifference of grinding out the tune grown painfully familiar to him, to the deep, thoughtful mood when his mind wanders back to his "Bella Italia," in the Val d'Arno, where are the picturesque cottage and the vine-clad mount and where were spent his best days, before the hand of sorrow and reverse smote him. All this and more he told the writer in the richest of rich Tuscan. His life is indeed a romance; his early college years; his quiet, abundant home; the days of the revolution, when he cast his unfortunate lot with the rebels; his exile, and his small but well-appointed home on the east side, where he is raising up a goodly family of sons and daughters in American tastes and manners—all this can be read in his expressive face. The artist has caught him in his daily living and thinking. He is a rare type; one worthy of study.



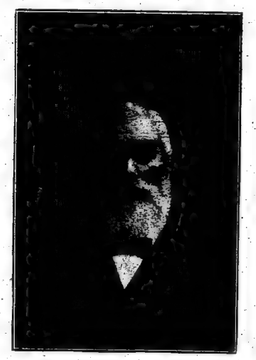
SYRIANS MANUFACTURING MOSAICS.

One of the most forbidding quarters of New York City is Chinatown. There is a something dark and repellent about the average Chinaman that keeps people generally at a distance. Few ever penetrate into his home life or see the more human side of the silent, solitary figures that haunt Doyers and Mott Streets. The ordinary sightseer generally confines his visit to a hurried walk through the streets and a few minutes spent in the joss house, restaurant, or Chinese shop. It takes weeks, and sometimes longer, to gain admittance to a Chinese home. Money is the only thing that will open the door or mouth of the silent Celestial. One of the things that most strikes an observant visitor and that gives the place its cheerless aspect is the absence of women and children, the sunshine of every home and country.

The Chinaman's life is the acme of monotony. Any time not spent in smoking, eating, or sleeping is passed in aimless wandering within the confines of a few narrow streets, beyond which he seldom ventures. At sunset the entire colony invades the Chinese Opera House (?) and sits stolidly watching the most humdrum of plays far into the morning. It is an odd sight to watch the hundreds of Chinese that invade Chinatown on Sunday from all parts of Greater New York and New Jersey, steal silently away late at night, carrying in a large flour bag their mysterious supply for the coming week.

The dirty red curtain that marks the presence of the Chinese laundry is familiar to every one; and the greasy, "dopey" Celestial, standing under the dim light, his expressionless face buried in his hands, the pyramid of black hair, drawn tight from his low forehead, as he holds communion with his dope god, is a figure that brings before us a type of humanity scarcely destined to contribute much to the progress of the Nation.

In the southwest corner of New York, directly over against the vast, feverish money mart of this city of Mammon, one may find



An Italian of the Better Class in Mulberry Street.

the quiet Syrian colony. It differs much from other foreign quarters in New York. It is fairly clean. There is nothing forbidding in the aspect of the people or their places of business. There are women and children to add their cheery presence. The homes are clean and inviting, and the stores, where Turkish rugs, laces, perfumes, and tobacco are sold, display evidences of prosperity.

The Syrians in New York number about 2,000 and occupy Washington Street and the west side cross streets from Greenwich to Battery Park. One of the features of the place is the Turkish restaurants. A meal at one of these is an ordeal few Americans care to undergo. While everything is scrupulously clean, the dishes are all seasoned so highly and are so rich in oils and fats that our plain American digestive apparatus loudly rebels against them. Then, when the mysterious bubble-bubble, with its water bottle, hose, and bulb, is brought and



TYPE OF THE SYRIAN YOUNG WOMAN.

the dark, coarse tobacco lighted, it requires a mighty knight of the weed to stand this supreme test.

Native men, women, and children all smoke the bubble-bubble. They say it contains no opium. But the supremely soothing effect it produces on them, the positive pleasure pictured on their features while smoking, seem to point to the presence of some powerful narcotic.

Another feature of the Syrian quarter is that the famous Turkish dancers who first startled the Midway, and who have now become a common feature of Coney Island and other resorts are to be found there. The Syrian papers and the better class of people are doing their utmost to suppress this infamy.

Two Syrian priests minister to the religious needs of the colony, and on public festival days the costumes of the people are picturesque in the extreme.

These are the places where one may study



A Russian Jew.

intelligently types of life scarcely found elsewhere in America. They are paralleled but not surpassed in the foreign quarters of London, Paris, or Rome. There are evolving out of these apparently discordant masses types that are to share in the destiny of our own country. There is practically little police restraint here—less moral supervision. At every meeting of the east side lodges the most advanced Socialistic doctrines are proclaimed. Children are nourished on them, east side literature teems with them. And yet in our recent National struggle these quarters were intensely patriotic, each contributing its quota of soldiers and an unlimited amount of enthusiasm. This speaks well for the future.

Looking at the history of New York one can boldly say that many of the sires of its present Four Hundred once disported in gamin savagery in this very east side. Who shall say that some of the Four Hundred-to-be are not disporting there to-day in a state of equal barbarism?

E. LYELL EARLE.

A Bet Easily Won.

From The Chicago Journal.

A story concerning Gen. Andrew S. Burt is told by an old friend of his. One day when Burt was Colonel of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, Capt. Charles A. Booth, then a Lieutenant, met him on the rifle range.

Lieut. Booth was shooting, and he "called" each shot as he fired, without waiting for the markers to signal the result.

"You're a pretty good guesser," said the Colonel. "Why don't you admit you're guessing when those shots land?"

"I'll bet you a box of cigars," said the junior officer, "that I can call twenty shots in succession."

"Taken," said the older warrior.

Lieut. Booth fired.

"Miss," he announced, and a red flag from the target told that this was correct.

Another shot.

"Miss," he declared. A third shot. "Miss again," he said. Fourth shot. "Fourth miss," announced Booth. Another shot. "Miss," again sang out the Lieutenant.

"Hold on, there," put in Col. Burt. "What are you trying to do? I thought you were going to fire at the target."

"I'm trying to win my box of cigars," said Lieut. Booth.

"Don't fire any more," said the Colonel. "They're yours."

The Value of Persevering.

From The Washington Star.

"That was a serious accident the Spanish gunner met with."

"The one who fell out of a second-story window?"

"Yes. I wonder if it hurt him."

"No. But it surprised him. He looked at the paving where he struck and said he knew he would succeed in hitting something sooner or later."



"Merchandise No. 425."
Type of the Ludlow Street Pedler.

Chance for Victory Yet.

From The Washington Star.

"Yes," said the Spanish officer, "we'll have to go back to Spain without our side arms."

"What a humiliation!" exclaimed a friend.

"Cheer up. It isn't as bad as it might be. They never thought to take our fountain pens away from us."

A Racing Business.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"John, dear, does your business bring you into contact with publishers?" asked the innocent little wife.

"Yes," John replied hesitatingly. "But why do you ask?"

"You were talking in your sleep about bookmakers."

Bad News from Manila.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Neverwork Nevers—They's going to be a awful time over dere at Maniller.

Tatterby Tired—Wot's up?

Neverwork Nevers—Old Dewey has cabled fer sixty t'ousand pounds o' soap!

Driven to Extremes.

From The Chicago Record.

"Did you read about that Iowa preacher who was engaged to seventeen girls?"

"Yes; I presume the poor man was trying to keep his choir together through the hot weather."

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Cutelix

makes a devoted admirer of every one who gives it a trial. Your toilet stand is not complete without a bottle.

CUTELIX CO., 253 Broadway, N. Y.

A Chip of the Old Block.

From The Chicago Post.

"Willie," said his father reprovingly, "didn't I hear you use a bad word just now?"

"Oh, no, papa," replied the young hopeful. "I didn't use it as a swear word, you know; I was just describing the weather."

Summer Hardships.

From The Chicago Record.

"Do you suffer much in the Summer?"

"I was getting along all right until my nephew sent me a railroad pass that I can't get time to use."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A CONUNDRUM.

Higgins—Well, I only married you for your money, anyhow.
Mrs. Higgins—I wish I could tell as easily what I married you for.

"SARATOGA THE BEAUTIFUL," 48 pages, with map, sent free on receipt of a two-cent stamp by GEORGE H. DANIELS, G. P. A., New York Central, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Threatening and showers; warmer; winds southeast.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,174. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

Page 1.

The transport San Marcos arrived from Key West with about 600 men, some of whom were sick. Another tale of mismanagement, neglect, and ill treatment was related. The senior officer on the vessel is blamed by the others for much needless discomfort.

Page 2.

The Red Cross yacht left for Montauk, and is to return to-day with fifteen more sick soldiers, who are to be taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Nearly 200 officers and enlisted men of several regular army regiments arrived in Jersey City from Fernandina, Fla., and most of them were taken to Montauk.

Many soldiers arriving here from Camp Wikoff on furloughs fell in the streets from exhaustion and were taken to hospitals.

The Women's Relief Corps of the Eighth Regiment announced its intention of providing sandwiches, coffee, and delicacies for the men on their arrival at Hempstead.

Secret Service officials have arrested at Texarkana two men believed to be implicated in a counterfeiting scheme. Chief Wilkie considers the captures important.

A statement from Gen. Wheeler was given out at Montauk in regard to his intentions as to the continued purchase of necessary supplies. A Rough Rider at the camp shot himself. The number of sick in the hospitals was increased, but there is still room for more.

Page 3.

The annual race of the Hudson River Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over the regular club course. The Zetes won the special prize for making the fastest time over the long course, in addition to the regular prize in her own class. The other winners were Margaret, Ethel B., Edna, and C. T. Wills.

Page 5.

Lieut. Hains, who is now at St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, told of the engagement in Puerto Rico on Aug. 12, when he was wounded.

Vicomte de Kératry came to New York about three weeks ago to start a new French newspaper, fell in love with and promptly married Mrs. Augustine Mullin.

The Seventy-first Regiment, according to expectations, will arrive at the Battery about 1 P. M. to-day, proceed in cable cars to Waverley Place, march to Washington Arch, thence up Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and thence to their armory. Carriages will be furnished for the weak ones.

Page 6.

Camp meeting Sunday at Ocean Grove attracted fully 40,000 worshippers to the thirteen meetings held during the day.

"Baron" Zelenski, the West Orange farmhand who recently came into a fortune, continues to astonish the residents of that township by the reckless manner in which he spends his money.

Preaching in the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, last evening, the Rev. F. C. Iglehart declared that it was the duty of the United States to keep, colonize, and Christianize the Philippines.

Two old-fashioned camp meeting services were held in this city yesterday in connection with what is called the Metropolitan Forward Meeting. The Rev. P. W. Radcliffe presided, assisted by Police Sergeant Ezra D. Strope.

Supporters of Black believe that the Governor's chances of renomination are improved by his meeting with Mr. Platt. The Senator was very reticent about his visit to Washington, and only said that nothing occurred to affect the Gubernatorial nomination. Quigg repeats that he is for Roosevelt, and tells why.

Page 8.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee, manned by members of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, arrived in port yesterday morning and anchored off Tompkinsville.

Mrs. A. Carleton, a variety actress, took poison yesterday after a quarrel with her husband, and last night was in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. She fought fiercely when the ambulance surgeon attended her, and bit his hand.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to kill the Rev. Daniel C. Potter at his residence, in Long Island City. Four shots were fired at him by an unknown man while he was reading in bed. His life was saved by a Bible, which stopped two of the bullets.

The Central Labor Union yesterday adopted a resolution that a letter be written to President McKinley urging him to order an investigation of the charges of neglect of troops in order that the guilty parties may be punished, and also calling for the punishment of those alleged to be responsible for the death of Corp. Frank of the Ninth Regiment.

The American members of the international conference now holding sessions in Quebec will grant hearings during the present week to representatives of American business interests. It is reported that after the commission has finished the business already scheduled for it, it will take up the question of a new international copyright law.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 6.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 6.

OUR ALIEN LAND OWNERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—More than 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States is owned by the aristocracy of England. The heirs of Viscount Scully own 3,000,000 acres in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The Texas Land Union, which holds 3,000,000 acres, has for its shareholders Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Earl Cadogan, the Duke of Beaufort, William Alexander Lochiel, the Duke of Beaudon, Ethel Cadogan, and the Duke of Rutland. A syndicate composed of Sir Edward Reid, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Lister Kaye, owns 2,000,000 acres in Texas.

Another syndicate owns 1,800,000 acres in Mississippi. Its members are the Marquis of Dalhousie, Viscount Cholmondeley, Viscountess Cross, the Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon, and Lady Biddulph.

Phillips, Marshall & Co. of London own 1,300,000 acres; the Marquis of Tweedale, 1,750,000 acres; the Anglo-American Syndicate, 750,000 acres; the Duke of Sutherland, 128,000 acres; Byron El Evans, 700,000 acres; the British Land Company, 320,000 acres; William Whalley, 310,000 acres; the Missouri Land Company of Edinburgh, 300,000 acres; Robert Tennant, 320,000 acres; the Dundee Land Company, 120,000 acres; Lord Dunmore, 120,000 acres; Benjamin Newgarot, 100,000 acres; Lord Houghton 100,000 acres; Lord Dunraven, 60,000 acres, the English Land Company, 100,000 acres; Alexander Grant of London, 35,000 acres.

M. Rifinhauser of Halifax owns 60,000 acres, and a Scotch firm has 50,000 acres. Five million acres in the West a Holland syndicate owns, and 2,000,000 acres in several States belong to a German company.

Fire Destroys Chemical Works.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The plant of the New York Refining and Chemical Company at Waverly was destroyed by fire to-night. Superintendent C. G. Richardson, who is also consulting chemist at the works, was experimenting in the finishing room when, he claims, a petroleum lamp with which he was working exploded. Immediately the flames shot up all around him, and he was forced to jump from a window to escape. Several empty freight cars and one loaded with merchandise belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were destroyed by the flames. The firemen estimate the damage and loss to be about $10,000.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.

Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

RUSSIA ASKS FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

The Czar Calls for an International Conference.

SAYS DEFENSES ARE BURDENS

Tendency Toward Increased Armaments Expensive and of No Avail.

He Asks with Evident Sincerity that All Nations Agree to Keep Peace—Sensation Throughout Europe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the Foreign Minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all Governments ought to strive.

The Czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus assuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armaments.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase in armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe; and, coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity, it is likely to have important effects.

There is no doubt that with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France, and the other nations will be ready to follow. The text of the note follows:

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all Governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers; and the imperial Government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all peoples benefit—a real durable peace, above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great States have concluded between themselves powerful alliances.

"It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces, and still continue to increase them, without shrinking from any sacrifice.

"Nevertheless, all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent result desired—pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations' labor and capital are mostly diverted from the natural application, and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terribles engines of destruction, which, though to-day regarded as the last work of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, they less and less fulfill the object the Governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments à l'outrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors whereof make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all States.

"Filled with this idea, his Majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the Governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial Court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

"This conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all States sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would, at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right whereon rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples."

CAUSE OF THE CZAR'S ACTION.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times's correspondent in St. Petersburg says:

"The proposal for a conference which was made by the Czar on Wednesday through the medium of the foreign Ambassadors at St. Petersburg had been kept profoundly secret until to-day at the express wish of Count Muravieff, the Foreign Minister, so that it might first be promulgated on the day of the unveiling of the monument in the Kremlin to Alexander II.

"There is reason to believe that it formed the subject of communications between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin some time previously, and in all probability the support of Germany at least was secured in advance.

"Russia, with her chronic famines and her vast enterprises in the Far East to provide for out of a budget which is being drawn upon more and more every year for materials of war in order to keep peace with the other powers, must naturally feel the want of international co-operation in her present policy of peace and of economical development."

COMMENT ON THE CZAR'S NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times says editorially:

"The note breathes a spirit of generous, perhaps, indeed, almost Quixotic humanity—a spirit familiar in the effusions of visionaries, but too seldom found in the utterances of great sovereigns and responsible statesmen.

"Never, perhaps, in modern history have aspirations which good men in all ages have regarded as at once ideal and unattainable found so responsive an echo in the counsels of one of the greatest and most powerful of the world's rulers. In principle, the proposals of the Czar, put forth on a solemn occasion with every mark of disinterested sincerity, will command the sympathy and respect of all men of good-will. So far as Great Britain is concerned, we long ago abandoned Continental ambitions, and there is no power in the world which has less to gain or more to lose by any disturbance of existing territorial status quo.

"The time has long gone by when British commerce could be made to flourish in and by means of war. The greatest of our interests is peace, and so sensitive is our world-wide commerce that even rumors of war often do us more injury than war itself might do to a power less dependent than is Great Britain on a free interchange with the whole world of the manifold products of its native industries.

"If Russia, which has also a great, but still undeveloped, industrial future before her, is becoming fully convinced, as we in England long have been, that her resources are better devoted to the beneficent arts of peace than to the destructive, uneconomic energies of war, Englishmen, as essentially a peace-loving people, can only hail the Czar's pronouncement with the utmost cordiality, as glad tidings of great joy, which, whatever may be the practical issue, does cast honor upon that sovereign's generous and lofty spirit and humanity. The difficulties are great, but nothing can henceforth deprive the Czar of having brought peace and disarmament into the sphere of practical politics.

"It looks at present as though all the great powers might be willing to enter the conference, while the United States might be expected to lend a favorable ear to proposals tending in any degree to lessen the weight of the imperial responsibility she is about to undertake. Her industrial polity is closely akin to our own, and her abiding interest in the maintenance of peace is hardly less vital."

The Standard, speaking editorially of the Czar's proposal, says:

"In England at least respect and sympathy will be felt for the proposal. It is a conception well worthy of the young sovereign. It is painfully obvious that there are enormous difficulties to be overcome, which it is possible the Czar in his ardor and humane enthusiasm has not maturely considered.

"It is a vision which has occurred to many minds, but has always had to be dismissed as a mere dream. The nations are not likely to cast away the sword unless they have a better warrant than paper protocols and conventions. Moreover, the moment does not seem altogether propitious. New armed nations are arising in Asia and America whom it might not be easy to convince of the safety and desirability of abandoning the enterprise on which they have embarked with so much energy."

Enumerating the many obstacles to the attainment of the object sought, The Standard suggests that the Czar has the matter largely in his own hands, adding:

"If Russia would abandon her menacing and aggressive policy in China and elsewhere the era of universal peace would be perceptibly nearer."

The Daily Graphic this morning, referring to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas, says:

"It would be idle to attempt to ignore the many and grave difficulties standing in the way of the attainment of the Czar's wishes, but it cannot be possible to doubt the sincerity of the magnanimous proposal."

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent declares that the disarmament olive branch would have emanated from Emperor William in Jerusalem, if the Czar's advisers, including perhaps M. Hanotaux, had not forestalled the Emperor's project.

Editorially The Chronicle says:

"The Czar's encyclical is assuredly one of the most striking documents of the century. It could only have been more dramatic if the Kaiser had issued it from the birthplace of the Prince of Peace. Looking to the present attitude of Russia in the East, the proposal almost takes one's breath away. A cynical view is painfully obvious.

"Russia has just secured a series of vast territorial and diplomatic advantages which it will take years to assimilate. She is face to face with famine, a revolt of the Poles is threatened, and she is threatened by other powers, and there are signs of a dissolution of the Russo-French alliance. Happily, the humanitarian view is equally clear and convincing. The Czar, hitherto overborne by veteran, obstinate advisers, has now asserted his natural desires.

"He is one of only two men who could make the proposal without fear of being misunderstood. Great Britain and the United States will certainly welcome the proposal. If another great power does also much will be gained in the desired direction."

The Daily Mail says: "If the Czar had not been the Emperor would surely have been the dramatist. It is too much to hope for the realization, but some good ought to come of it in the way of a better understanding of the powers."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The idea is so beautiful that we are reluctant to throw cold water upon it, but what is to be the basis of discussion? A conference, which should recognize that free and open markets are for the advantage of the entire civilized world, would indeed pave the way to universal peace, but short of this we fear the gathering will prove abortive."

The Daily News says: "The Czar by this message has acquired a more righteous and enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his illustrious house. There is no quarter from which such a manifesto would produce a more profound impression. Hitherto the great obstacle was that nobody would begin. The Czar cannot be suspected of making a virtue of necessity. We shall hardly be wrong in attributing the momentous policy to the Czar himself. It is the pen of Nicholas, but the doctrine of Cobden."

The Morning Post discussing the difficulties in the way of the proposal arrives at the conclusion that it would suit Russian needs and Russian design wonderfully well but would not suit England at all.

CYNICALLY VIEWED AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Czar's note was posted in the hotels and cafés this afternoon, and is generally discussed rather cynically. A high official of the War Office observed that it would be a "good topic for a dull season. If the conference met there was no doubt that France would demand the return of Alsace-Lorraine."

All politicians are inclined to sneer at such a proposal emanating from Russia. The general belief is, however, that all the powers are willing to attend the conference in the belief that it will prove resultless, looking to the impossibility of agreement.

FRENCH APPROVAL NOT SURE.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Paris papers publish the Czar's note, but too late for comment. In diplomatic and press circles the greatest surprise is evinced. It is no secret here that the sensitive Czar's feelings are toward peace. He hates militarism, and even objects to moving about with a military escort. He would prefer to govern Poland with sympathy, and is shocked by bloodshed. Here the great question asked is, What attitude the Kaiser will take?

Visits to various newspaper offices show the tone the journals will take to-morrow. The Aurore is delighted with the proposal.

The Figaro believes that the conference will assemble, because the Czar would not have risked a refusal. It believes, however, that the aspiration is chimerical.

The Gaulois thinks the proposal a natural one from Russia, because the immense armament imposed upon her is the principal obstacle to her development. The Gaulois says:

"France would not gain what Russia and the other powers would by disarmament. Universal peace has been often proposed, but never realized."

Le Journal thinks the conference instead of realizing the Czar's hopes will rather accentuate National antagonism if it does not lead to demands totally inimical to the world's peace.

Le Radical wishes all success to the movement, but says: "The readjustment of a certain patriotic question in which France cannot and never will cease interest herself is, however, an essential preliminary to general peace."

The Siecle and the Rappel comment in a similar strain.

The Petit Journal expresses the hope that the powers will respond and that the conference will solve the problem in accordance with the principles of right and equity. In short, all the papers welcome the proposal, with the reservation that the question of Alsace-Lorraine shall first be regulated.

Rome's View of the Czar's Note.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The Czar's note has made a profound impression here. Some of the newspapers applaud, while others greet the communication with reserve or distrust. The belief here is that the Czar first obtained Austrian and German assent to the conference. The papers admit the extraordinary importance of the document and pay tribute to the humanitarian motive. The Tribuna thinks Germany and Italy will consent, but France will disapprove of her ally's action.

RUSSIA'S MINISTER REMOVED.

M. Pavloff to Leave China and Become Minister to Korea—Considered Britain's Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail's Pekin correspondent says:

"M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in China, who has been appointed Russian Minister to Korea, will be succeeded here by M. de Giers, who is at present accredited to Brazil. M. Pavloff's removal is generally attributed to Great Britain's sudden change of policy, the object of which was to impress Russia with the advisability of recognizing our paramountcy in the Yang-Tse Valley.

"The Russian Government has been quite in accord with Great Britain's desire to delimit the matters of the sphere of influence, but when on last Thursday it was asked permanently to respect the integrity of this sphere it declined to give any guarantee. A prompt demonstration of the British fleet in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li was a ready answer to this equivocation.

"Now that Lord Salisbury has given a plain indication of his plan of action, it is not improbable that Russia will execute a masterly retreat from her present position."

ANTI-RUSSIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Chinese Are Reported to be Growing Weary of Exactions.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai says it is reported there that the Russians at New-Chwang are trying to compel native owners of land there to sell their holdings at absurdly low prices, and that in consequence of this the Chinese are on the verge of an anti-Russian outbreak.

The local Manderins are, so to speak, between the cross-fires of the Russians and natives and are helpless.

MERRITT GOING TO PARIS.

Reported from Manila that He Will Sail Tuesday to Attend the Peace Conference.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Gen. Merritt in command of American interests in the Philippines will leave Tuesday on the steamship China on his way to Paris to attend the sessions of the Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—No confirmation could be obtained to-night from officials of the War Department of the report that Gen. Merritt would sail next Tuesday from Manila to attend the sessions of the Peace Conference at Paris. There are reasons for the belief, however, that the report is correct, although the War Department may not be advised yet as to the exact date of Gen. Merritt's departure from Manila.

Gen. Merritt's instructions when he went to the Philippines were thoroughly to familiarize himself with the situation on the islands. These instructions probably were given him in anticipation of the peace conference. Since his arrival at Manila he undoubtedly has gathered a fund of information that will be of distinct value to the American Peace Commissioners, and the idea is to have him attend the conference in an advisory capacity. He will be able to supply much detailed information that it would be impossible for the Commissioners to obtain from any other source.

OUR COMMERCIAL FUTURE.

London Times Sees Evidences of Growing Wealth in This Country—Afraid of Silverites.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times this morning devotes an editorial article to the discussion of the effects of the war upon American commerce and trade.

It thinks that the present hopefulness of the American people in this respect is not unreasonable, and says that, looking at the marvelous expansion of exports, the contraction of imports, and the movement of American bonds homeward, there is irrefragable evidence of the country's growing wealth.

The Times cautions English investors, however, to remember that the silver party in America is still potent for mischief.

THE SAN MARCOS ARRIVES

Much Suffering Among Soldiers on the Transport During the Trip from Key West.

THE SENIOR OFFICER BLAMED

His Petty Commands Said to Have Been the Cause of Needless Discomfort—Well Men Not Allowed to Land Here.

Another tale of mismanagement, neglect, and ill treatment was related yesterday upon the arrival of Army Transport No. 18, San Marcos, with about 600 men, from Key West. Many who were on board complain of having been treated like cattle and say they have had to obey the petty commands of the senior officer, Capt. Abner H. Merrill of Battery B, First Artillery.

As an illustration of this Captain's evident lack of control an incident occurred while a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was on board. Lieut. O'Brien was on the upper deck, when Capt. Merrill called to him. He responded, but not quickly enough for Merrill, and with oaths he was ordered to run. This O'Brien did not do, and he was placed under arrest.

Shortly after the arrival of the San Marcos a small tug came near her and two women who were in the pilothouse began to wave their handkerchiefs. The soldiers crowded to the rails and waved back. Merrill, noticing this, commanded them to stop. He thereupon ran to the rail, and, drawing a revolver, fired a shot across the bows of the tug and ordered her to depart.

An amusing story and at the same time one illustrating Merrill's strange actions is that of Sergt. Lenihan of the Third Texas Regiment. A few days before the sailing of the San Marcos from Key West he was arrested by Merrill and court-martialed, he says, for allowing his hair to grow long. The findings of the court-martial were sent to Gen. Pennington, the commander at Key West, and in response he is said to have sent the following note, which Sergt. Lenihan exhibited yesterday:

"In consideration of exceeding abusive language used by Capt. Merrill and found in the testimony, the punishment of Sergt. Lenihan will be a fine of one dollar."

Sergt. Lenihan is keeping the note, he says, as a memento of the court-martial. A general order has been issued by Merrill prohibiting talking, and the men have to converse in whispers.

The Men on Board.

The San Marcos, which has been doing transport duty between Santiago and Florida ports, left Key West on last Monday noon bound for this port. On board were nearly 600 men, 156 of which were sick and wounded taken from the general hospital at Key West. Among the rest were 288 men of Companies D and M of the Third Texas Volunteers, 200 men of Batteries A and B of the First Artillery, 56 men commanded by Lieut. McKinstry of the Engineer Corps, and several contract doctors and women nurses.

The officers were as follows:

Capt. ABNER H. MERILL, Battery B, First Artillery.
Capt. ARTHUR MURRAY, Battery A, First Artillery.
Capt. W. S. SMITH, Third Texas.
Lieut. CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, Jr., First Artillery.
Lieut. McKINSTRY, Engineer Corps.
Lieut. A. G. ABBOTT, Third Texas.
Lieut. CHENAULT O'BRIEN, Third Texas.
Lieut. THOMAS N. ADAMS, Third Texas.
Surgeon Major W. C. BORDEN, United States Volunteers.
Acting Assistant Surgeon B. E. BAKER.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. P. JACKSON.
Acting Assistant Surgeon M. C. USHER.
Acting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS A. CLAYTON.

As soon as she arrived at her anchorage off Liberty Island, Major D. M. Appel, who has charge of the placing of the sick in New York, went on the General Meigs and took from the San Marcos the sick and wounded. Nearly all the men are convalescent, but it was found necessary to send ten to the New York Hospital, and a hundred or more were taken to the hospitals at Fort Hamilton and Davids Island.

The ten men taken to the New York Hospital are the most serious cases, and they were able to walk. The scene as the men were led or carried down the sea ladder and lifted over the brass railing in front of the pilot house on the General Meigs was pathetic. The men could not be transferred on stretchers, and clad only in pajamas, the emaciated forms were tenderly carried down the plank. The soldiers crowded to the rail of the transport and waved good-bye to the sufferers, who smiled and attempted to signal a response.

Private Easton's Malady.

With the exception of Private Stephen Easton, Troop K, First Volunteer Cavalry, the remainder of the men are still on board and are denied any shore leave. Easton was landed at Governors Island, and, while not physically ill, is attended by hospital corps men on every side. He frequently attempted suicide on the voyage here, and finally was placed in irons and close confinement. Easton was with Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Santiago, but was taken with fever, and on July 7 was sent to Key West. Shortly after his arrival he became deaf and dumb and has since remained so. After his arrival at Governors Island he was placed in a cell in Castle Williams, and Major Kimball, the surgeon in command, attempted to interview him by means of writing. His answers, however, did not give any added information. The handcuffs were removed for a time, but he was closely guarded all the while.

The men are delighted over the fact that they are in New York, where, as one regular expressed it: "It was a great city to land in, and there was a Paymaster near the landing place." The men complain that they have not caught sight of money in two months, and it is probable that they will swoop down on Col. Wilson in the Army Building just as soon as they can get ashore.

The food for the regulars has been very poor, and many of them can no longer swallow the everyday rations. At noon yesterday the men received one small piece of bacon, two pieces of hardtack, and a half mug of coffee. This is the regular ration, with the exception that once in a while a soggy biscuit is also added. The invalids were fortunate in the matter of food and had all they wished. The water for the regulars was almost unfit to drink, and what they did get was furnished to them through the kindness of the hospital patients.

Ate on the Main Deck.

One of the orders given was that all the men must eat on the main deck. It was so crowded there that the men had to stand in line in order to make room to use their arms. Previous to the giving of the rations the soldiers had to get into line, and after receiving the food, were marched to the deck to dispose of it as best they could.

The sanitary conditions on board were bad, and the sleeping accommodations were of the worst. The sick and wounded slept on the main deck amidships in what was called the hospital. The bunks were arranged in tiers of three, and each was occupied by three men. They were made of rough pine boards and resembled potato bins. Each was plentifully covered with whitewash which would crack off at the slightest movement. In comparison to these bunks the average steerage quarters on an ocean liner are saloons. No mattresses were furnished, and the men who could hardly move either hand or foot were compelled to sleep on rough boards covered only with a blanket. The bunks for the well men were on the orlop deck, and were even worse.

To further discommode the suffering soldiers the kitchen was also on the main deck aft of the hospital, and the sick men got the fumes of all the cooking food.

In the Third Texas Regiment are many college graduates and professional men. The companies were recruited at Paris and Beaumont, and only two of the men have ever done manual labor before. Sergt. McLoud of Company D was city editor of The Beaumont Daily Enterprise, and J. M. Scott of the same company was city editor of The Paris Tribune.

Sergt. McLoud was severe in his condemnation of their treatment. He also spoke of the work of the regiment in Key West. "Our regiment," he said, "is composed of the best young men in our part of Texas, and we were enthusiastic to go in a body to Cuba. We were finally ordered to Key West, and did police duty, but, besides police duty, we were really servants for the regulars. We had to clean cuspidores and do the work that a chambermaid is supposed to do."

"Were you ever idle?" he was asked.

"Idle! Why, when we had nothing else to do we had to carry heavy projectiles. Then, after we had been treated in this manner we were placed on this charnel house and brought North. Aside from the lack of cooking and sleeping accommodations, we had to put up with a great lack of ventilation, as the only air we could get was through the portholes on the deck where cargo was originally kept."

Corp. Grey, who has been Spanish court interpreter at Beaumont, substantiated the remarks of McLoud.

To Go to Montauk.

The volunteers now on board are to be sent to Montauk Point, and the regulars, as soon as they are allowed to land, will be paid off and two months' furlough granted. They will also receive transportation to their homes from the Quartermaster's Department.

The following are the sick and wounded volunteers:

George H. De Revere, Company L, Second Massachusetts.
John P. Hall, Troop F, First Cavalry.
A. H. Denham, Troop D, First Cavalry.
Thomas W. Wiggins, Troop B, First Cavalry.
John R. Kean, Troop L, First Cavalry.
M. P. Methanical, Troop L, First Cavalry.
Thomas F. Cavenaugh, Troop G, First Cavalry.
James M. Dean, Troop F, First Cavalry.
Stephen Caston, Troop K, First Cavalry.
Thomas G. Jones, Company G, Third Texas.

The men taken to the New York Hospital are:

Thomas W. Wiggins, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Charles F. Gallup, First United States Cavalry.
Murray Lindley, First United States Cavalry.
Charles M. Roland, Second United States Cavalry.
James Caudle, Third United States Infantry.
James A. Austin, Sixth Infantry.
Roland A. Gooch, Tenth Infantry.
Josiah C. Washington, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
John Jordan, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
John Grimley, Engineer Corps.

The San Marcos is a Mallory liner and during the war has been used as a transport between Cuba and Florida. She left Tampa originally to take the Sixteenth Infantry Regulars and part of the Second Brigade to Cuba.

On her return from Santiago she brought to Key West 118 sick and wounded, some of whom were on board yesterday.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

Indications Point to the Ratification of the Agreement.

ATOKA, Indian Territory, Aug. 28.—Official transactions indicate that the Choctaw-Chickasaw agreement was ratified by the two nations at the election this week by a large majority. A member of the Dawes committee, a representative from the Interior Department, Indian Agent Widsom, and Gov. McCurtin, will meet at Atoka, Monday, to count the votes of the two nations on the agreement. Gov. McCurtin was elected by a safe majority on the agreement.

250,000,000 Feet of Timber Sold.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 28.—The Weyerhauser Syndicate has made the largest sale of timber ever recorded in this region, the consideration being nearly $2,000,000. It sold 200,000,000 feet to the Hines Lumber Company of Chicago and 50,000,000 feet to the Radcliffe Lumber Company of Duluth.

Admiral Schley in the City.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley arrived in this city last night from Washington, and went at once to the Albemarle Hotel. He retired to his room for the night soon after his arrival, denying himself to callers.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm has moved from Manitoba to Lake Superior, and a second storm has developed to the north of Montana. The pressure continues high off the Atlantic Coast. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States and the upper lake region, and it has been generally fair elsewhere. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, the Ohio, and Middle Mississippi Valleys. It will grow warmer with showers in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and there will be showers in the lake regions and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	60	66
6 A. M.	67	61	64
9 A. M.	71	68	66
12 M.	77	70	74
4 P. M.	78	69	74
6 P. M.	77	68	72
9 P. M.	71	68	70
12 P. M.	69	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date, 1897	72
Corresponding date for the last twenty years	70

The highest temperature yesterday was 71 degrees at 11 A. M., and the lowest, 60 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 63 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 56 per cent.

SIXTY-NINTH IN A WRECK

Peter Farley, Frank Glennon, and John J. Manning Killed.

TRAIN JUMPED THE TRACK

Engineer Fled from a Crowd of Soldiers Who Threatened to Wreak Vengeance Upon Him.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 28.—Three enlisted men of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers were killed and five seriously injured in a wreck which occurred on the Louisville and Nashville near here to-night. The killed are:

PETER FARLEY, Company G, of New York City.
FRANK GLENNON, private, a nephew of Col. John Duffy.
Sergt. JOHN J. MANNING, Company E.

Seriously hurt:

THOMAS J. SKELLY, Company E.
HARRY G. DONOHUE, Company E.
JAMES MEADE, Company E.
MICHAEL DORAN, Company E.
GEORGE BROWNER, colored brakeman, was also injured.

The train was carrying the Sixty-ninth New York to its new camp at Huntsville, Ala. It left Fernandina, Fla., at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three or four hours after the time set for its departure.

The first section of the train jumped the track on a sharp curve, and piled five cars in a confused mass beside the track. The train arrived here over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and left at 5 o'clock over the same road. The accident occurred at Newcastle. The first two cars were occupied by Company E, the next two by Company G.

Farley, who was killed outright, was passing between two of the coaches when the wreck occurred. His head was nearly severed from his body. What caused the train to leave the track is not known. It was on a curve and the train was going very rapidly. Some say it was making sixty miles an hour. Engineer Pettitt left the scene shortly after the wreck to avoid violence, a number of the soldiers having started out to look for him and wreak vengeance for the death of Farley.

Glennon did not die until 9 o'clock to-night, when he was being removed to this city. Sergt. Manning also died in Birmingham before he could be removed to the hospital. All the dead and wounded are being brought to Birmingham, and the latter are being placed in hospitals.

It will take all night to clear the wreck, which is a very bad one. The first two cars landed on a high embankment; the last three down in a gulch. Many of the men could not be got out until the bottoms of the cars were cut.

Glennon was thrown fifty feet from his car through an open window. It is stated to-night that no more deaths will occur, but of this the physicians are not certain. Col. Edward Duffy and staff were on the train, but were in the last car and were not even scratched.

The other two sections are held this side of the wreck, and several hundred of the soldiers are in the city for the night.

THE PRESIDENT AT SOMERSET.

Spends a Quiet Day of Rest with His Brother's Family, and Goes to Church.

SOMERSET, Penn., Aug. 28.—President McKinley came to Somerset to pass a restful day, and he has certainly accomplished that purpose. The weather was delightful, and the President took advantage of it. He rose early this morning and passed an hour walking about town with his brother Abner. Here and there he met an old acquaintance, and stopped for a short talk.

The President's determination to attend the morning service at the Methodist Episcopal Church became known early, and by the usual time for opening the service every seat except those reserved for the Presidential party was occupied. The altar was adorned with white chrysanthemums and vari-colored lilies. Mrs. Abner McKinley and her daughter Mabel drove to the church, and Abner McKinley and the President walked. Mrs. McKinley did not attend church. The service at the church opened with Mrs. Abner McKinley at the organ.

After the voluntary, the audience arose and sang "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." This was followed by a hymn, "Come, Thou Almighty King." After a prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Youngson, who is visiting the pastor of the church, Miss Mabel McKinley, the President's niece, sang a solo, her mother playing the accompaniment. During the rendition of the solo the President's eyes were fixed upon "Little Sunshine," as he sometimes calls his niece, and his enjoyment of the hymn was evident.

After the singing of another hymn, "O Thou in Whose Presence," the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Cameron, preached, taking his text from Luke xvii., 21, "The Kingdom of God is within you." The sermon occupied about thirty-five minutes, and there was nothing in it to indicate that it had been prepared for the Presidential ear.

At the close of the benediction the President left the church at once, and with his brother walked directly to the latter's home. A few minutes later the President and Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley entered the latter's carriage and passed some time in a drive to the country.

While the President was sitting on the porch this morning, an aged German, who probably retains some unfavorable impression of imperial pomp in the fatherland, was driving past. Noticing the President, he pulled his horse up suddenly and said, loud enough to be heard a square away: "Why, Mr. President, you don't look like the rulers in the old country; you don't wear a crown and you dress just like other men." A smile and a pleasant bow was the President's reply.

Last evening, on the arrival of

CONDITIONS AT MONTAUK

A Statement from Gen. Wheeler Regarding the Purchase of Supplies.

A ROUGH RIDER'S SUICIDE

A Doctor Accused of Desertion Ends His Life—The Number of Sick in the Hospitals Increases, but There Is Still Room.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 28.—Regarding the controversy between Gen. Wheeler and Capt. Higgins, Commissary Gen. Eagan tonight gave out the following authentic statement from Gen. Wheeler:

"I took particular pains to say nothing that was not complimentary to Commissary Gen. Eagan. General Order No. 116 allows medical officers in charge of the hospital at Montauk Point to purchase food for sick soldiers, not to exceed 60 cents per man per day. This does not in any way provide for the sick in camp, who are not in the hospital. About 2,000 are so reported, and the regimental and medical officers of the various commands reported to me that nearly all were in a condition such as to need a change of diet, which was provided for them by my orders.

"My personal inspection convinces me that the supplies I am ordering are necessary for the health, and possibly to save the lives of some of the sick men in camp who cannot be provided for in the hospitals, and I have been ordering and shall continue to order that these articles be purchased and issued to them. I shall continue this as long as the necessity exists or until I am ordered to desist by an authority higher than mine."

A Suicide in Camp.

Sunday in the Rough Riders' camp was saddened to-day by the suicide of one of their number. The man who took his life early this morning was Dr. Henry P. Devol, a private in troop A. At the time he committed the deed he was in the guardhouse, where he was placed four days ago on a charge of desertion. All the guards but one were at breakfast in their troop streets. The one who remained was feeling badly, and took off his cartridge belt, to which his pistol was attached, and laid both down by his side. The prisoner called his attention to a horse passing on one side of the tent, and no sooner had the guard turned his head than Dr. Devol seized the revolver, put it to his mouth, and pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through the roof of his mouth and came out at the back of his head, killing him instantly.

The cause for the suicide was said to be despondency and ill-health. Dr. Devol was a well-known physician in San Antonio, and when the fever broke out endeavored to obtain a surgeon's commission in the volunteer army. He failed, however, and then announced his intention of joining the ranks as a private. Col. Roosevelt's visit to San Antonio for the purpose of enlisting recruits for the Rough Riders gave him the desired opportunity, and he became a member of Troop A. He went with his regiment to Tampa, and there became ill. At the time his troop left for Cuba he was on the sick list, and was left behind. On his recovery he was assigned to the detachment of twelve men who were charged with guarding the troops' horses, and he remained in Tampa until the Rough Riders came back from Cuba. Then he, with the other members of the regiment who were left at Tampa, was ordered to Montauk Point.

He got as far as Jersey City, and there all trace of him was lost. For fourteen days he remained away, and was placed on the rolls as a deserter. Four days ago he returned and reported for duty. He had thrown away his uniform, and was attired in an up-to-date bicycle costume. He was at once placed under arrest and confined in the guardhouse, pending his trial by court-martial. This made him despondent and he became ill. For two days he refused food and complained that he was being ill-treated. The Captain of his troop made an investigation and pronounced the complaint groundless.

Devol brooded over his condition, and, rather than face a court-martial and possible imprisonment, ended his life. His comrades knew little about him. He was well supplied with money from relatives who live in Michigan.

Anxious for Freedom.

The announcement that the Rough Riders are to be mustered out in the course of a few days has put the men in better spirits than they have been for days, and a number of their sick, buoyed up by the hope that they are soon to return to their homes, have already shown considerable improvement. There will not be a man in the regiment who will agree to enlist in the regular cavalry. Those who were at the front have had enough for the time being, and the ones left behind are disgusted with their inactive army life.

The number of patients at the general hospital was increased to-day to 1,620, the largest number yet recorded. Nevertheless, there is still room for forty-five more, as several additional wards have been completed. More are still in process of erection, and will be finished in a day or two, when the most urgent cases from the regimental hospitals will be admitted. Supplies are plentiful, and there is still a fund of $9,000 at the disposal of Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon, to be used when necessary. About 100 loads of lumber were sent to the hospital to-day. Forty-five loads were sent yesterday, but never reached the hospital, as the Quartermaster Sergeants of regiments from which the teams were taken diverted them to the use of their regiments for flooring and kitchens.

Col. Forwood knew nothing of this, and promptly wired the War Department at Washington that he could not get any lumber. Secretary Alger at once wired Gen. Wheeler to investigate the matter. The message was received to-day by Gen. Wheeler, and on opening it he exclaimed: "It is remarkable how my subordinates step over my head." He sent word to the Quartermaster's Department, and learned the state of affairs. Then he had Col. Forwood called, and explained the situation to him.

Deaths in Hospitals.

The following deaths occurred in the General Hospital to-day: Anthony Simpson, Troop C, Ninth Cavalry; George Mayo, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry; Riley Porter, Company E, Seventh United States Infantry; Wallace L. Corwin, Second United States Infantry, and Charles Evans, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.

Three men died in the detention hospital. They were A. D. Kimball, Company H, Second Massachusetts; Thomas Pitcher, command unknown, and Sergt. Newton H. Ferree, Company K, First District of Columbia Volunteers. Sergt. Ferree's death occurred while his mother, who came here from Washington, was on her way to the hospital to obtain permission to take her son home for treatment. She was driving up the hill where the detention hospital is situated, when she was met by two cavalrymen, who knew her mission, and informed her that she came too late. Her boy was dead and was then being transferred to the morgue. Mrs. Ferree became hysterical.

The number of patients in the detention hospital now is 520, but there is ample room for more. There were, in fact, over 800 there at one time to-day, as over 300 men were taken there from the Catania, which brought 401 convalescents, including 53 suspected yellow fever cases, from Cuban hospitals.

When the men arrived at the hospitals it was found, however, that they were well enough to go into camp and had merely asked to be sent to the hospital in the hope that the food there would be much superior to that they would get in camp. They were therefore all rejected, and only the fifty-three suspected cases remained. Fifty men from this hospital were discharged on furloughs. Major Ebert assumed charge of the detention hospital to-day and reported that eleven nurses who arrived from Boston to-day had been assigned to him.

For the first time since this camp opened there is not a transport in the harbor with troops on board. The last of last week's arrivals from Cuba were taken off to-day when the Santiago landed the rest of the Thirty-fourth Michigan troops, and the D. H. Miller the remaining companies of the First United States Infantry. These men were assigned to the detention camps, where they will be kept for only three days, as no contagious disease has developed among them since they left Cuba.

The publication of the fact that the regulars were being neglected by the different benevolent societies who provided delicacies for the volunteer soldiers has been productive of a great deal of good, and now there is but little complaint among them on the score of food. They are getting all they can eat, as in addition to the better rations allowed them by the Government contributions of supplies of all kinds are coming in for them from private sources.

REGULARS ARRIVE BY TRAIN.

Nearly Two Hundred Officers and Men go to Montauk from Fernandina.

A train consisting of eight sleeping coaches brought to Jersey City yesterday, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 convalescent officers and 183 enlisted men of the regular army. They represented eighteen regiments, and came from the hospitals at Fernandina, Fla., en route for Montauk under command of Col. E. W. Coates of the Seventh United States Infantry. Some of the men had seen service with their regiments before Santiago, and early in July were sent to Florida to recover from the ills and wounds of the campaign. Others had been left behind to guard stock and wagon trains when the regiments left Florida for Cuba. A train with the horses, mules, and wagons, guarded by a detail of twenty infantrymen, arrived in Jersey City a few minutes ahead of the passenger train, and were shipped on transports with their train for Bay Ridge.

Surgeon Lieut. H. B. Gessner said he had six men seriously ill. Of these Lieut. Schoeffel of the Third Infantry was down with malarial fever. Lieut. Schoeffel is a relative of John B. Schoeffel, the theatrical man. He was accompanied by his wife, who went to Fernandina to nurse him. Col. Coates said he feared to subject Lieut. Schoeffel to the ordeal of the journey, but Mrs. Schoeffel was anxious to get her husband home. They live at Fredonia, N. Y. Yardmaster McNally called an ambulance from the City Hospital, in which Lieut. Schoeffel was taken to the Grand Central Station. Mrs. Schoeffel rode in the ambulance on the driver's seat.

Before the arrival of the ambulance the five sick privates had been carried to the boat in a wagon. One of the privates is in the first stages of typhoid fever.

A report that the sick of the Eighth and Twelfth New York Regiments would arrive from Chickamagua had drawn a crowd of 200 or 300 people, half of them women, to the freight yards. They gave a shout when the train appeared, but their faces showed disappointment when they learned their friends had not arrived. Many had brought sandwiches, boiled eggs, and other eatables, which they gave freely to the regulars.

NEWPORT SENDS MONTAUK AID.

Cargoes of Provisions and Delicacies Carried by the Vicksburg and the Yacht Nourmahal.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—After working all day yesterday and up to a late hour last night, the United States ship Vicksburg cleared the harbor at 7 o'clock this morning for Montauk Point, with the best food and delicacies money could purchase for the use of the needy and sick soldiers at that camp.

Mrs. Albert Kautz and Mrs. Howard Walters, who were at the head of the Newport movement for the relief of the troops, were accompanied by Commodore Kautz and Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. James A. Swan, Cyril Hatch, a sister of Mrs. Walters, Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, United States Army, and John R. Eldred. As the Vicksburg left the harbor she flew the pennant of Commodore Kautz.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning the steam yacht Nourmahal, with Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, and Capt. Woodbury Kane on board, left for the same destination, loaded with over $3,000 worth of the choicest articles of food and delicacies for the troops. This relief expedition was originated by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Fernando Yznaga, and was aided financially by a number of the Summer residents.

A number of cots for the sick members of Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon's company of the Sixth United States Infantry are to be sent from here to Montauk.

The Vicksburg and Nourmahal returned here late this evening. When the Vicksburg arrived to-night, Mrs. Kautz and Mrs. Walters said they had found the troops miserable in health, and in great want. By other persons who accompanied the party to Montauk Point, THE TIMES correspondent was informed that matters at the camp were far worse than any newspaper has as yet related to the people.

WORK OF RED CROSS YACHT.

Fifteen More Sick Soldiers to be Brought from Montauk To-day.

The Red Cross yacht left the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, to return there this afternoon with fifteen more sick soldiers from Montauk, who are to be taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The men now at Roosevelt Hospital are all convalescent.

The artilleryman who was thought to be in a critical condition has improved, and was yesterday able to give his name, address, and regiment. He is Andrew Chessie of Toronto, Canada, a member of Battery A, Second Artillery. Of the thirty-seven soldiers who were in this hospital, seven have been discharged.

HELP OF YOUNG MEN ASKED.

Dr. Newton's Views of the Conditions at Camp Wikoff.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton has sent a telegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES from East Hampton, L. I., which reads as follows:

"Please call attention to the urgent need at Camp Wikoff of young men as volunteers to aid the hospital staff in waiting on the sick."

Dr. Newton has personally visited the camp and thoroughly investigated its condition. His son has already given his services as nurse at the camp.

In his sermon yesterday at East Hampton, Dr. Newton touched on the subject of the Montauk horrors and appealed to his congregation to lend whatever aid, active or financial, that was in their power.

MR. GLEASON'S HOSPITALITY.

Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, has established a sort of hospital in his rooms in Front Street, in Long Island City. On Friday night he was in the Long Island Railroad Station when the midnight train from Montauk arrived, and saw sick soldiers coming in on furlough get off. They had in some cases neither money nor friends in this section. Some did not even have money enough to take them across the river to Manhattan. They lay about the depot platforms and on the sidewalks near by.

On Saturday Mr. Gleason purchased a dozen cots, which he had placed in the offices he used in the days when he was Mayor. Then he obtained a couple of men to aid. When the trains from Montauk came in he was out looking for those who needed help, and on the midnight train found eight men of the Eighth Ohio, "the President's own." These men had no money, no friends, and were sick and weak. Three of them had to be assisted from the station to the office of the ex-Mayor. One was so sick that Mr. Gleason considered a cot too hard for him and he was carried to the ex-Mayor's own bed in an adjoining room.

Relief for the First Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A small party of Chicagoans left to-day for New York, where they will welcome home the First Illinois Volunteers, who are expected to arrive there Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, and proceed at once to Montauk Point. In the party were Mrs. Henry M. Turner, D. M. Lord, R. W. McCloughry, Eugene Kimball, and W. C. Ewing. They took food and clothing and $2,000 in money.

W. A. Bond, now in New York, hopes to secure permission from the authorities to communicate with the officers of the regiment as the transport Berlin passes Newport News, Va. If he is successful, and it is found there is no contagious disease on board, the party, which left Chicago to-day, will meet the ship at New York and board her. If the committee is not allowed to board the Berlin it will await the ship's arrival at Montauk Point.

More Rough Riders Leave Montauk.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—Rough Riders Joseph Stevens and Crowninshield received a hearty reception when the tug Henry T. Sisson arrived here from Montauk Point. Mr. Stevens, who had been very ill in Santiago, has been gradually improving in health. He is under the care of Dr. Cleveland, and is at the home of his sister, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen. Mr. Crowninshield was taken to his home in Boston; anything but a well man, by his father, Messrs. Stuyvesant Leroy and Louis Thompson accompanied the party to and from Montauk Point. Rough Rider Stevens will attend the funeral of Lieut. Tiffany to-morrow.

GOV. SCOFIELD TO MR. ALGER.

Vigorous Protest from Wisconsin Against the War Department's Incapacity.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 28.—Gov. Scofield is highly incensed because he cannot learn from the War Department as to when the typhoid-stricken First Wisconsin Regiment at Jacksonville is to be ordered home and mustered out.

To-night he sent the following telegram to Secretary Alger:

"To the Honorable the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"Almost a week ago I was notified by the Adjutant General of the Army that the First and Fourth Regiments, Wisconsin Volunteers, were to be mustered out. Since that time sickness prevalent in the First Wisconsin at Jacksonville has increased, as has also the anxiety of the soldiers' relatives throughout the State.

I have several times respectfully asked for information as to the date when the First Wisconsin would be ordered home, and have also asked for information as to what arrangements had been made for transporting the sick of the First Regiment from Jacksonville to their homes, but have not received a word in reply.

If this were a matter of official routine merely I would not complain, but there are involved the lives and health of Wisconsin soldiers, and the deepest anxiety on the part of thousands of people in this State, and I submit that my inquiries ought to receive attention.

EDWARD SCOFIELD.

DESERTING CAMP THOMAS.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 28.—The last of this week will see almost every regiment of volunteers gone from Camp Thomas. This morning, when the First Pennsylvania left for Lexington, it completed the removal of the First Army Corps. To-morrow, the Third Army Corps will begin to move to Anniston, Ala.

At Knoxville, now, are the following regiments: Thirty-first Michigan, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, Fourteenth Minnesota, First Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Sixth Ohio, and First Georgia. At Lexington are the Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, Twenty-first Kansas, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, Fifth Missouri, and First New Hampshire.

If the railroads can handle the troops by Saturday night, not a single regiment will be left in the park, with the exception of the Sixth United States Volunteers, which will be kept here to guard the hospital and Government property.

The removal of Major Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters from Camp Thomas will likely occur on Sept. 1. The General has not yet decided where he will go, but it will either be to Knoxville, Tenn., or Lexington, Ky. The prospects are that he will establish his main headquarters at Lexington, and divide his time between the two places. He will be in command of all the troops at these places.

As fast as trains can be made ready the convalescents are being sent to their homes. Already over 4,000 sick leaves have been granted, and there are yet in the hospital over 1,500 sick. These will be sent home as fast as they are convalescent.

The mustering officers stated to-day that they expected to have the Eighth New York ready to start for Hempstead by Tuesday morning, to be mustered out. A hospital train containing 258 sick and convalescent men from the Eighth New York Regiment left here at 7 o'clock to-night. The train had a full complement of doctors and attendants.

There were to-day reported, in all, 520 cases of typhoid fever in the hospitals and six deaths.

The Fifty-second Iowa left to-night for Des Moines, going by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis route.

SOLDIER CUTS HIS THROAT.

FORT ADAMS, Newport, R. I., Aug. 28.—Peter Gorman of Company D, Forty-seventh New York Regiment, cut his throat to-night at 9 o'clock with a razor in his tent and will die. He said he would rather die than do garrison duty.

COUNTERFEITERS IN THE TOILS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service was to-day informed of the arrest at Texarkana of two men believed to be implicated in a counterfeiting scheme.

The arrest is the sequel of a case which the Secret Service has been working on since April last. At that time Birmingham, Ala., and its vicinity was flooded with counterfeit bills. Two men were arrested, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary, but the source of the counterfeit was not discovered.

The case was turned over to Operative Dickey of the Little Rock district. About a week ago he heard of a mysterious box that had been shipped from Fair Oaks, Ark., to Texarkana, addressed to James Cobin. The Secret Service official opened the box and found that it contained $3,610 in counterfeit silver certificates.

When Cobin came to claim the box he was arrested. His real name is said to be James H. McQuirk. Another man, named James Cobin, alias Caperton, was also arrested. Chief Wilkie believes the arrests are important.

SIR RODERICK CAMERON'S LOSS.

The extensive barns of the place of Sir Roderick Cameron in Richmond Avenue, near South Beach, Staten Island, were destroyed by fire late last night. The barns covered about an acre of ground. The fire started in the upper part of one of the buildings.

Eight blooded horses were gotten out, but several head of stock were burned. One hundred tons of hay in stacks close to the barn were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

NARROW ESCAPE IN LOWER BAY.

Assistant Chief Clerk of the Health Department Charles E. Hoyer and a party of two men and two women had a narrow escape yesterday afternoon in the lower bay. They were in Mr. Hoyer's cat-rigged yacht Cynthia, and while sailing near Sandy Hook the yacht struck a submerged fluke net pole, which tore a hole through her bottom for some distance.

The boat began to fill, and signals of distress were hoisted. The yacht was headed for Sandy Hook with the idea of beaching her, when the yacht Mable, belonging to E. S. Segelun, which, like the Cynthia, is registered with the Staten Island Yacht Club, came alongside and took those on board the Cynthia off. At that time the water was knee deep in the boat, and gaining rapidly. The Cynthia was taken into as shallow water as possible, where she sank.

Privates Francis and Boehme Ill.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Lack of proper food and attention in camp is declared by their physicians and friends to have been the cause of the serious illness from fever of two members of the Seventy-first Regiment, who are now at their homes in the Oranges. The men are Arnold W. Francis, of 96 Walnut Street, East Orange, and Henry O. Boehme, of Watchung Avenue, West Orange, both of whom went through the battles of San Juan Hill, El Caney, and Siboney. The doctors who are attending the young men say that they expect their patients to pull through with careful nursing and home comforts.

Newark Pastor Resigns.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Rev. W. C. Lyburn, rector of Christ Church, Prospect Street, has resigned, and will take up a residence at Chatham. Mr. Lyburn is a graduate of the State Military School at Chester, Penn., and hereafter will devote his time to training young men for the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

10 A. M.—968 West Thirty-third Street; Frank Stage; damage, $10.

1 P. M.—82 East Ninth Street; John Wanamaker; damage, $2,000.

7:05 P. M.—424 East Twenty-fourth Street; Manhattan Electric Light Company; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—412 Brook Avenue; William McCabe; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—75 East Fifty-sixth Street; M. Adams; damage, $10.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SIXTY-FIFTH ORDERED HOME.

New York Volunteers Will Proceed at Once to Buffalo.

GOVERNOR BLACK SUCCESSFUL

Members of the Regiment to Have a Holiday and Then to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gov. Frank S. Black of New York after two days spent in Washington, left at 10:40 to-night for Chickamauga Park to make an investigation of the condition of the New York troops at Camp Thomas.

Before leaving, he secured the issuance of an order for the mustering out of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, now at Camp Alger. The regiment will proceed, probably to-morrow, to Buffalo, its home city, and upon arrival there, the officers will be granted leaves of absence, and the men furloughs for thirty days, at the expiration of which they will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

Gov. Black, accompanied by Representative Alexander of Buffalo and State Senator Parsons, visited Camp Alger to-day. They were enthusiastically received by the men of the Sixty-fifth. When Mr. Alexander informed them in the course of a brief address that they were soon to be mustered out of the service, the men cheered.

Upon their return from Camp Alger Gov. Black and Representative Alexander called upon Secretary Alger, who gave them assurances that the Sixty-fifth should be relieved from service at once. To-night they met Adj. Gen. Corbin at his office, and the order for the mustering out of the regiment was issued. It is as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, D, C., Aug. 29, '98.
"Commanding General United States Troops, Dunn Loring, Va.:

"The Secretary of War directs that the destination of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry be changed from Camp Meade to Buffalo, N. Y., where it will go into quarters in the State Armory, Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York National Guard, and under direction of the Colonel of the regiment, the officers will be given leaves of absence for thirty days, and the enlisted men furloughed for the same period.

"On the expiration of these leaves of absence and furloughs, the regiment will reassemble at the armory for physical examination and muster out, under the regulations published from this office. The camp and garrison equipage and ammunition not carried in the belts of the men will be turned over to the officer designated by you. The necessary orders will be given by you for all the men on detached service to go home with the regiment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation and the Subsistence Department necessary travel rations.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

Gov. Black, commenting to-night upon his visit to Washington and to Camp Alger, said:

"I am quite well satisfied with the results of my visit here. Four of the New York regiments—the Second, Eighth, Seventy-first and Sixty-fifth—have already been ordered mustered out of the service, and orders for the mustering out of three more of the remaining eleven New York regiments will be issued as soon as we can determine what regiments ought to leave the service. It has been decided also to send the Thirteenth regulars from Camp Wikoff to Fort Porter, at Buffalo, as soon as possible.

"The condition of Camp Alger is not so bad by a good deal as I had been led to believe. The water is poor and the supply inadequate, but otherwise the troops are getting along reasonably well."

Gov. Black will make a pretty thorough investigation of Camp Thomas, where the Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth New York are situated. He has not decided yet whether or not he will visit the camp at Huntsville, Ala., before he returns North.

TWELFTH'S NEW CAMP.

Men Pleased with Their Quarters at Lexington, Ky.—Reduction in the List of Sick.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 28.—The men and officers of the Twelfth New York are pleased with the change in their sick report since arriving here. Col. Leonard says the camp is a good one and that he is as willing to be here with the men as anywhere when there is no fighting to do. He inspected the camp this morning, and found that the men, who are all taking particular pains to improve the health of the regiment, had thoroughly policed the place and that the camp was almost ready for the inspection of Gen. Breckinridge, which will take place one day next week.

Dr. Ward, the Surgeon Major, is greatly relieved by the reduction in the sick. On the first evening, the third division ambulance did not come round, and when it came at 8 o'clock the next evening, there were fourteen fever cases to be sent to the hospital. Friday there were twelve, yesterday four, and to-night two. Following are all except the two taken this evening:

John Baldwin, Hospital Corps; John Lesterburg, Company A; John F. Heman, Company E; Corp. Charles Wherlen, Company B; Thomas McGowan, Company C; Russell Haight and Arthur Blackburn, Company D; Frederick Paulson, John Ganley and John Kranz, Company E; Albert Crawford, Simon Bache, Daniel Flennery, Corp. Edward Park and Michael Toomey, Company F; Oscar Steerford and Corp. William B. Mooney, Company G; Otto Belesore and Corp. Alexander Bell, Company H; Edward Coller, William S. Stewart and Albert Reed, Company I; Robert Lynch, John Courtney, James Anglin and Harry Boliase, Company L; Sergt. Walter Squire, James Hughes, Frank Bower and John Harris, Company M.

Quartermaster I. M. Parker has resigned. The acceptance of his resignation reached him to-day. Second Lieut. Alexander M. White of Company A, has been recommended for the place. It is stated that several of the regimental officers have handed in their resignations, but will not make the facts public until they are accepted.

SUICIDE WAS LUDWIG LEVY.

His Son, Who Claimed the Body Found in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Gave a Fictitious Name.

Coroner Ruoff of Brooklyn has found that the man who committed suicide in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Saturday was Ludwig Levy, sixty-four years old, of 864 Bushwick Avenue, a retired clothier. He had three sons—Dr. Max Levy of 74 McKibben Street, Samuel Levy, an insurance man, and another, who is a lawyer. Early Saturday morning Dr. Leppel, who lived opposite Mr. Levy, told the Coroner he heard groans coming from the house. He called soon after, and found that Mr. Levy had left. The Ralph Avenue Police Station was notified and a search made.

At 9 P. M. a man called on the Coroner and said he was Albert H. Smith of 1,505 Greene Avenue. He said he had been to Ozone Park, where the suicide's body was taken, and had identified it as that of his father. "I do not care to say any more about the case," he added. "To-morrow at 2 o'clock I shall send for the body." At 2 o'clock he sent a boy, who told the Coroner he would be around in the evening. Smith himself came around in the evening and made a sworn statement that the body was that of his father. He set another time when he would take it away.

The clothes on the body contained a gold watch marked "Levy," and the hat bore the same initials. The Coroner grew suspicious and asked the police to see whether the dead man wasn't Dr. Levy's father. He also found that the address on Greene Avenue, which Smith gave, was fictitious. He was refused admittance by the servant at Dr. Levy's house when he called, but forced an entrance and waited for the doctor in his office.

When the latter returned, the Coroner recognized him as "Smith," and taxed him with having committed perjury. Levy denied this, explaining that he had desired only to conceal the death from his mother, who could not stand the shock it would be sure to give.

The funeral will take place from a house on Greene Avenue, the number of which the Levys refuse to disclose. They respond to all inquiries by denying that the dead man is Ludwig Levy. Ludwig Levy has lived in Brooklyn thirty-five years. He was a Mason, and was prominent in all the Hebrew charities.

MANY SOLDIERS TAKEN ILL.

Men Arriving Here on Furlough Fall from Exhaustion and Are Taken to Hospitals.

Sergt. Thomas Brennan of the Twentieth United States Infantry fell exhausted at Grand Street and the Bowery yesterday and had to be taken to Gouverneur Hospital. He had been ill at Camp Wikoff, and yesterday morning left there on furlough, intending to go to his family in Fort Leavenworth.

At the hospital it was found that the man was suffering from exhaustion, brought on by malaria and lack of nourishment. When the ailing soldier was asked if it was true that there was a lack of food at Camp Wikoff, he replied: "The half has never yet been told; this hospital is like heaven by contrast."

Peter Baxter of the Fourth United States Infantry was taken ill yesterday afternoon in front of 136 East Fourteenth Street. He was removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. He has malaria.

Edward Smith, thirty-seven years old, whose home is in Syracuse, is another soldier who was removed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering from malaria. Smith was taken ill in the Thirty-fourth Street Ferryhouse. No record of his company or regiment was placed on the hospital books, and last night this information could not be gained.

Samuel T. Jones, twenty-three years old, of Company H, Eighth Regiment, was taken ill near the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station yesterday. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He is suffering with malaria.

Another victim of malaria is George M. Fenderson, twenty years old, of Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan. He left the camp at Montauk yesterday, and had left the ferryboat at Thirty-fourth Street only a few minutes when he fell to the ground in a faint. A patrolman at once ran to his assistance, and he was carried into the ferryhouse to await the arrival of the ambulance which took him to Bellevue Hospital. Fenderson lives in Iona, Mich., and it was his desire to reach his home as soon as possible.

FIRE ISLAND AS A HOSPITAL.

Six Hundred Soldiers to be Sent There to Recuperate.

Senator Platt said, on returning from Washington yesterday, that, as a result of Gov. Black's conference with the War Department authorities, 600 sick soldiers from various points would be sent to Fire Island just as soon as the buildings there could be made ready for their accommodation.

The men will be from various States, no preference being given to New York volunteers. It was hoped that the War Department could be induced to make the place a hospital for the special accommodation of the sick of the New York regiments, but this was found impracticable.

The work of preparing Fire Island as an army hospital will be pushed with all possible dispatch.

DEATH OF PRIVATE EARLE.

His Family Surprised, as They Thought He Was Well.

The death of Private D. M. Earle, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, at Camp Wikoff, Saturday, was a sad blow to his widowed mother and two sisters, who knew nothing of the death until they read of it in the newspapers yesterday morning. The mother and her daughters started at once for the camp, and hope there to make some arrangement for bringing the body to this city, although they are too poor to defray the expenses themselves.

The family lives at 153 West One Hundredth Street. The dead soldier was twenty-one years old, and worked as a bookkeeper in a hardware store before going to the war. When he reached Camp Wikoff ten days ago from Santiago he wrote his mother that he was in perfect health and hoped to be with them soon. He died from malaria.

Funeral of Corporal Clark.

Funeral services over the body of Alexander Hawley Clark, the Corporal of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who came back from Montauk Point on Tuesday last, only to die of typhoid fever, were held yesterday afternoon at his home, 240A Vernon Avenue, Williamsburg, the Rev. H. L. Singleton officiating. The body, dressed in full uniform, lay in a black coffin, on which was draped an American flag. The Rev. Mr. Singleton spoke feelingly about the fate of the young soldier who had to succumb to a ravaging sickness after having come unscathed from the fire of the enemy. Only relatives were present at yesterday's ceremony, but a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment will attend the funeral, which is to take place to-day at 2 P. M. at Evergreens Cemetery. There, in the receiving vault, stands the coffin that holds the remains of Mrs. Clark, who died during her son's absence. They were kept there so that young Clark could see his mother's face before she was laid to rest. The coffin will be taken from the vault to-day and laid with young Clark's in the same grave.

Funeral of Private O'Brien.

Hundreds of friends and relatives of Mortimer C. O'Brien, a private in Company E, Eighth New York Volunteers, who died at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, on Wednesday, visited his home, 303 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of viewing the body of the young soldier. The friends passed slowly by the casket and looked at the face of the dead man, wasted and worn from suffering, and spoke of his death as a needless sacrifice. He was starved to death, his father said, and this was the sentiment of nearly all of those present.

At 2:30 o'clock the funeral procession formed and started for Calvary Cemetery. The pall bearers were John Gleason, Thomas O'Donnell, Jacob Strauss, and William Nichols of Company L, Eighth Regiment. There were more than sixty carriages in line and the sidewalks on both sides of the street between First and Second Avenues were lined with spectators. Brief services were held at the chapel in Calvary Cemetery.

World's Fair Profits for Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A movement was started yesterday to devote the money now lying in local banks to the credit of the World's Fair Company to the relief of the Illinois soldiers and their families who may be in need of it. When the Directors paid a 10 per cent. dividend to the stockholders of the Exposition Company, there was still left in their hands a sum amounting to a little over $200,000. This was held to await the result of certain lawsuits, either expected or pending, and it has been in the banks ever since. It would not amount to a dividend of more than 2 per cent. if distributed among the stockholders.

Capt. William L. Hazen Ill.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Capt. William L. Hazen of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who received two days' furlough, is ill at his house in this city with fever. His illness is due, his attending physicians say, to a reaction from the hardship of camp life to the comforts of home. Capt. Hazen says that the suffering of the soldiers at Santiago before and after the surrender was something awful. He also says the conditions at Camp Montauk were not what they should have been.

The Sick on Governors Island.

The hospital at Governors Island has reached such a state of overcrowding that Major Kimball, the surgeon in command, has refused to take any patients from the transports constantly arriving. At present there are sixty typhoid fever cases, ten of which are serious. Four volunteer soldiers are critically ill, and doubt is expressed of their recovery. They are John J. Thompson and Eugene E. See, Company M, Second Massachusetts; Charley J. Hokey, Troop G, First Cavalry, and Charles K. Frazer, Troop E, First Cavalry.

Services for Private Dunning.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon in the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in East Eighty-seventh Street for Private Thomas G. Dunning of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, who died a week ago at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, from malarial fever and dysentery. He had been a member of the branch. The chapel was well filled, and among those present were Edward Blake, an old friend of the dead soldier, who conducted the services.

SICK MEN TO LEAVE CUBA

Six Hundred and Fifty Invalid Soldiers to Sail from Santiago To-day.

SPANISH CAPTIVES FACE DEATH

Not More than Half of the Prisoners Expected to Reach Spain—Their Condition Is Wretched.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 28.—The transport Roumania will leave for Montauk Point to-morrow morning with 650 sick men of the Seventy-first, Second, and Ninth Massachusetts, the Second regulars, the Tenth Cavalry, and the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Regiments. The condition of the men is extremely bad, the disappointment over the delays in getting them away having greatly affected their spirits. Ambulances were found to be necessary to convey most of them to the steamer.

The transports San Francisco, San Augustine, and Leonora will leave to-morrow for Guantanamo, Berraca, and Sagua, for the Spanish prisoners there. The condition of these men is distressing, and it is probable that death will claim nearly half of them before they reach Spain. Their condition is the result of hard living and the prevailing fever. The rations and medical aid sent from Santiago were practically too late.

The transport Knickerbocker arrived this morning with the Second Battalion of the Fifth Infantry. Her trip was delayed through an accident to her gear at Tampa.

The Second and Third Battalions of Ray's Second Immunes Regiment will leave to-morrow for Berraca and Sagua, for garrison duty at those places.

Gen. Toral and staff and a few other officers will leave next week on the Leon XIII. Gen. Toral and his staff are now assisting in the embarkation of the Spanish troops. The General has received many calls from American officers during the last few days.

Gen. Lawton will use Gen. Toral's headquarters or the building of the Spanish Club as his headquarters, the palace being too small for the numerous offices necessary for the administration.

Over 200 Santiago refugees returned from Jamaica yesterday, and others are coming soon, now that confidence is restored. Those who have returned found their houses greatly disturbed.

The Spanish hospital, as soon as it is vacated, will be renovated, fumigated and repaired for use as a civil hospital. Its location is excellent, and it has a capacity of one thousand.

Upon the arrival of a Spanish Major recently it was discovered by accident that he had several trunks filled with silver jewelry, valuable articles, and money; evidently the result of looting the houses of residents. During the confusion attendant upon the El Caney exodus large amounts of money were carried away by Spanish officers. At one house, where eight Spanish officers were living, there was received a large trunk, which contained two bushels of silver and gold, which represented about $20,000.

The soldiers have received a small sum from our Government for tobacco and other small necessaries. Otherwise the condition of the Spaniards is wretched. They are sick and penniless, and distrust the reception they will receive on their return to Spain.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE EIGHTH.

Women's Relief Corps of the Regiment Plans to Welcome the Men.

The Women's Relief Corps of the Eighth New York Volunteers intends to see that the regiment for whose advantage it is working receives hot coffee and sandwiches upon its arrival at Camp Black, Hempstead, probably next Thursday, and will send a committee down to personally supervise its distribution.

This same band of women will be pleased to have contributions of delicacies of all kinds sent to the President, Miss Edith Appleton Baker, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, after Tuesday, from which place everything will be forwarded promptly to Hempstead on the day of the Eighth's arrival. The Eighth Regiment Association will co-operate with the corps.

Soldiers' Day at Glen Island.

All that a man needs to do to go to Glen Island without spending a cent to-day is to appear at the boat landing in the uniform of the army or navy. The resort has been turned over to the Women's Patriotic Relief Association by John H. Starin, and the members will provide good things for the men who attend. Admirals Sampson and Schley and all the officers of the victorious fleet have been invited. It is expected that many will attend. The army, it is expected, will be represented by Rough Riders and members of other regiments.

LIEUT. TIFFANY'S FUNER

The Wanamaker Store

Looking Forward

IN home-making, in store-keeping, in alighting from a trolley or cable car the correct way is found in Looking Forward. As Summer glides away Autumn claims a welcome. The stream of Summer tourists passing through our store says plainly, "Homeward bound." This means home adjustments, and the Forward Look of the store includes household things. The store news is good reading for housekeepers and others.

Boudoir Desks THEY are elegant in style, immensely popular in price, and the collection is vast. A fine illustration of the resources of the August Furniture Trade Sale.

160 sorts. Antique, Flemish, English and Malachite finished oak, mahogany, bird's-eye maple, white mahogany. The prices go from $5 to $100, and each is a bargain. Ladies' writing desks are now a part of universal house-furnishing. And that's the reason we take so much pains to create a perfect stock of them with the added grace of unquestioned cheapness.

At $5—Of oak; 40 in. high; 27 in. wide; 14 in. deep; 1 large drawer; cast brass handles; French legs

At $7—Of solid mahogany; 40 in. high; 27 in. wide; 15 in. deep; lid inlaid with fancy lines; 1 large drawer with cast brass handles; French legs.

At $8—Of bird's-eye maple; 38 in. high; 27 in. wide; 16 in. deep; inlaid front.

At $9—Of quartered oak; 40 in. high; 27 in. wide; serpentine front; noiseless slides; 1 large drawer; French legs.

At $9—Of bird's-eye maple; 40 in. high; 27 in wide; 14 in. deep; 1 large drawer; carved front.

At $13—Of quartered oak; 40 in. high; 26 in. wide; 15 in. deep; 1 large drawer; carved front; French legs

At $13.50—Of solid mahogany; 40 in. high; 27 in wide; 15 in. deep; serpentine front; front and legs inlaid with fancy lines; noiseless slides; 1 large drawer.

At $17—Of curly birch; 38 in. high; 27 in. wide; 15 in deep; 1 large drawer; serpentine front; fancy shaped ends.

At $20—Of solid mahogany; 42 in. high; 30 in. wide; 15 in deep; 1 large drawer; swell front; front and drawer inlaid with pearl; French legs.

Fourth floor.

Housekeeping Linens IT is our fixed purpose to establish a large retail trade in household linens. We have unmatched facilities for the collection of the world's best linen.

We give them to retail purchaser at a single small profit. Importers, commission merchants, jobbers, levy no tribute upon our linens, and thus at all times Our Linen Store makes most attractive prices. Cotton and tow never rerform here as linens.

The following list is suggestive:

TABLE LINEN

At 35c. yd.—Bohemian unbleached; 63 in.

At 50c. yd.—German unbleached; 72 in.

At 56c. yd.—Scotch bleached; 66 in.

At 75c. yd.—Scotch linen; 66 in.; unusually good value.

At $1—Scotch linen; very handsome patterns; 70 in.

At $1.25 yd.—Double damask; a good assortment of patterns; 72 in.

NAPKINS

At $1.10 doz—Germánun bleached; 20½x 20½.

At $1 50 doz.—German unbleached; 23x23.

At $2 doz.—German unbleached; extra weight; 24x24.

At $2.25 doz—German bleached; 22x22.

At $3.25 doz—German bleached; 26x26.

At $3.50 doz.—Scotch bleached; extra weight and fineness; 24x24.

TOWELS

At 12½c. each—Fringed huckaback, 18x36.

At 15c each—Fringed huckaback, 18x39.

At 20c. each—Hemmed huckaback 19x38.

At 25c. each—Hemmed huckaback, 22x40.

At 31c. each—Fine hemmed huckaback, 2x45.

Fourth avenue.

Dress Goods WE had a good chance to secure several desirable lots of silk-and-wool dress goods on most favorable terms. Our Public gets all the benefit. Perhaps the savings will induce you to add an extra costume to your Autumn wardrobe. Only five lines are named out of a collection of forty.

At $1 yd.—Silk-and-wool bayadere, corded natte; imported to sell at $1.50.

At $1.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool bayadere chevron; imported to sell at $1.75.

At $1.25 yd.—Silk plaid poplins; imported to sell at $1.50.

At $1.25 yd.—Melange granite; imported to sell at $1.75.

At $1 yd.—Imported matelasse melange; made to sell at $1.25.

Fourth avenue.

Black Satin Waists SOME very attractive new styles ready for your inspection today. Of excellent quality satin, well and prettily made, and priced to your liking.

At $3.50—With full front and yoke back; satin collar and cuffs.

At $5—Blouse front with four clusters of plaits across; pointed yoke and plaited back; turnover collar and cuffs of satin.

At $6—Pouch front with 7 rows of cording running bias; double pointed yoke and plaited back; also plaited collar.

At $6.50—Of extra fine satin; blouse front, with four clusters of fine plaits across bust; jet buttons down front; turnover collar and straight cuffs.

At $9—Superior quality satin; full front with clusters of plaits forming squares; square plaited yoke back with full box plaits from yoke to waist; plaited collar and cuffs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Getting Ready for School OUR work of preparation is finished. Your time now begins. All the many needed articles are here—an immense stock at prices you'll find it difficult to match in cheapness. This partial list may be helpful:

Tablets, 60 to 400 pages, 3c. to 8c.

Pads, 1c. to 15c.

Composition books, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c, 10c.

Pencil boxes, 2c. to 50c.

Slate pencils, 10c. a hundred; others at 4c. and 10c. doz.

Lead pencils, 3c. to 16c. doz; "Old Glory," 3c. each. Pens, 3c. doz.

Pen-holders, with pen, 10c. doz.

Noiseless slates, 5c. to 10c.

Lunch boxes, 15c. to 25c.

School bags, 10c. to $2.

School straps, 3c to 15c.

Rubber erasers, 1c. to 25c.

Blotters, 5c. dozen; large sheets, 5c each.

Chamois pen wipers, 5c. each.

Ink, best quality, 2 oz. 2c.; quart, 25c.

Mucilage, 2 oz., 3c. and 5c.

Rulers, 1c. to 10c.

School globes, 20c. to $40.

Blackboards, 25c. to $12; with desk and 24 drawings, at $2.25; erasers, 5c. each; chalk, 5c. a gross; holders, 4c. each.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

TO MEET CANADIAN CRICKETERS

United States Eleven Will Try to Win Match To-day.

The annual international cricket match between the United States and Canada will be played to-day and to-morrow on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club in Philadelphia. The United States team has not won a match now in four years, the last three games going to Canada, while in 1894 the contest was drawn. On this account the United States eleven will make every effort to win to-day, and will have a bettter team than has represented them in several years. The members of the team are R. D. Brown, P. H. Clark, W. W. Noble, J. E. C. Morton, F. H. Bates, N. Z. Graves of Germantown, J. B. King, A. M. Wood, and P. L. Altemus of the Belmont Cricket Club; A. P. Morris and J. H. Scattergood of the Merion Cricket Club

The Canadian team will comprise the following well-known players: D. W. Saunders, J. M. Laing, P. C. Goldingham, W. E. McMurthy, G. S Lyon and W. R. Marshall of the Toronto-Rosedale Club; H. B. McGiverin of Ottawa, A. G. Chambers of Parkdale, W. E MacKenzie of Toronto University, J. L. Counsell of Hamilton, and A. W. Philpotts of McGill University, Montreal.

BROOKLYNS DEFEAT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland Team Had Hard Luck in the Game at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Luck was all on the side of the Brooklyn team in today's game at Ontario Beach. Powell, Cleveland's pitcher, was given seven new balls during the course of the game, while the opposing pitcher did not get one. Cleveland made a great effort to win out in the ninth, and scored three runs on a double, a base on balls, and two singles. They could not quite reach, however. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

Brooklyn	0 2 0 2 0 0 2 1 0—7
Cleveland	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—5

Two-bases hits—Grim, 2; McKean, Criger, and Blake. Home run—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. First Base on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Dunn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Cleveland, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Dunn, 1. Double plays—Childs to McKean to Tebeau; McKean to Tebeau. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Mr. Condon and Mr. Hunt.

Orange County Horse Show.

The Horse Show Association of Orange County has issued the names of officers and judges, together with the prize list, for its fourth annual exhibition, to be held at the Goshen Driving Park on Saturday, Oct. 1. The judges will be: Trotting—James W. Cooke and George Willing, Philadelphia, and Carl S. Burt, Jr., Long Island; Saddlers and Hunters—P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, and Oliver Iselin, New York; Harness Horses—F. C. Grenside, New York; Veterinarian—Dr. W. H. Arrowsmith.

CRICKET SEASON NEARLY OVER.

Championship Contests of Local Clubs Rapidly Drawing to a Close.

The championship contests of both the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association are rapidly drawing to a close. In fact, there remains but one more game to be played in the association series, and this takes place on Saturday next.

In the series of the Metropolitan League the two teams of the New Jersey Athletic club hold their places at the head of the list. In the individual contest for the batting prize, C. H Clarke, by his innings of 96 on Saturday, advanced from the end of the list to the front rank. The records follow:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pct.
New Jersey A. C. Team A.	8	6	0	2	1.000
New Jersey A. C. Team B.	9	4	2	3	.666
Staten Island	8	3	3	2	.500
Manhattan	9	3	4	2	.428
New York	9	2	6	1	.250
Roseville	7	1	4	2	.200

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pct.
Brooklyn	8	5	0	3	1.000
Paterson	7	4	2	1	.666
Kearny	7	3	3	1	.500
Manhattan	8	2	5	1	.285
Kings County	8	1	5	2	.166

FITZSIMMONS AND SHARKEY.

Purse of $17,000 Offered for a Fight in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The National Athletic Club of this city has made an offer for a twenty-round contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey, to take place in December. The inducement is a purse of $17,000, the principals to defray their own expenses to this city.

Spalding's Football Guide for 1898.

Spalding's Football Guide for 1898 has just been issued and shows the growth of football in the last six years. In 1892 the Guide contained 24 pages, and the present edition has 192 pages. The new football rules are published exclusively in this Guide and have been subjected to a thorough revision by the Rules Committee. The records form an important feature, and there is an instructive chapter of interest to novices and a review of the All-America team of 1897. In illustrations the Guide surpasses all previous numbers, containing portraits of over 1,000 different players, including all the leading teams of the country.

A Maine Guide Shot to Death.

KINSO. Me., Aug. 28.—In a quarrel last night between John Smart and Paul Peters, two well-known guides, Peters shot Smart through the left lung. Smart died to-day. Peters gave himself up this afternoon and was placed under confinement.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Doheny Was Wild and the New York Team Loses Its Game with Chicago.

A VICTORY FOR BROOKLYN

Luck Was with Them in Rochester—Cincinnati Back in First Place by Defeating Pittsburg in Two Games—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	72	41	.637
Boston	69	40	.633
Baltimore	67	39	.632
Cleveland	65	45	.591
Chicago	63	49	.563
New York	61	48	.560
Pittsburg	56	57	.496
Philadelphia	50	56	.472
Louisville	44	68	.393
Brooklyn	41	65	.387
Washington	40	70	.364
St. Louis	32	82	.281

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 12; New York, 7.
Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburg, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburg, 4.
Baltimore, 13; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Louisville, 5; Washington, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn and Cleveland in Rochester.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Fifth place was regained by the Chicago team to-day in a poorly played game, that was witnessed by a large crowd. Doheny was very wild, batting two men, passing seven to first, so that five of them scored, was batted hard, and miserably supported. Callahan was hit hard, but only in two innings. The attendance was 19,000. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	2	2	0	0	O'Hal't'n, cf	0	1	0	1	0
Green, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, lf	0	2	1	0	0
M'C'm'k, 3b	2	0	0	1	0	Joyce, 1b	0	0	12	1	1
Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	1	1	Seymour, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Everett, 1b	2	2	10	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	1	0
Lange, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Doyle, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 2b	1	2	2	1	0	Farrell, 3b	1	3	2	2	1
Donohue, c	0	0	6	1	2	Grady, c	0	3	1	7	1
Callahan, p	2	2	0	0	0	Doheny, p	1	1	0	2	3
Total	12	11	27	11	3	Total	4	7	11	24	7

Innings:

Chicago	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	3	x	12
New York	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	7

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 5. Three-base hits—Lange, Tiernan. Home run—Doheny. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Lange. Stolen bases—Cormick, Callahan, Tiernan, Joyce, Grady, Green. Double play—Connor and Everett. Struck out—By Callahan, 5; by Doheny, 5. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Bases on balls—Off Callahan, 2; off Doheny, 7. Wild pitch—Doheny. Hit by pitch—Dahlen, Connor. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburg, 4.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Cincinnati again took the lead in the race to-day by beating the Pittsburgs in two games. The first was a walk-over, while in the second Pittsburg would have won but for costly errors. Attendance, 15,904. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	—9
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—McPhee, Padden, Ely, Gray. Stolen bases—McPhee, Irwin, Miller, Corcoran. Double play—Clark, (unassisted.) Base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 1; Rhines, 6. Struck out—Rhines, 1; by Breitenstein, 1. Wild pitch—Rhines. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Mr. Gaffney and Mr. Brown.

Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Vaughn, Irwin, Schriver, Padden. Stolen bases—Smith, Peitz, Irwin. Double play—McPhee, Corcoran, and Vaughn; Padden and Clarke. First on balls—Off Dwyer, 5; off Hastings, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Dwyer, 2; by Hastings, 2. Struck out—By Hastings, 1. Time—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. Brown and Gaffney. Game called in eighth inning on account of darkness.

Baltimore, 13; St. Louis, 2.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—The Baltimore nine took two games from the St. Louis aggregation to-day. Gannon, a local twirler, pitched the first game, and had the Southern players guessing for a while. He received poor support. Manager Hurst umpired in Emslie's place in the second game, Emslie leaving the game on account of illness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore	1	1	0	2	5	0	1	0	3	—13

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 4. Two-base hits—Cross, Holmes. Three-base hit—Kelly, Hughes. Double plays—Cross and Tucker; De Montreville and McGann. Hit by pitcher—De Montreville, Tucker. Bases on balls—Off Gannon, 5; off Hughes, 1. Stolen bases—Harley, Graw, Kelly, De Montreville. Struck out—By Gannon, 2. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1:45. Attendance—8,500.

Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 2.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	x	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Tucker, Jennings, and Holmes. Three-base hit—Cross. Double plays—McGraw (unassisted) Carsey, Cross, and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—Clarke and Jennings. Base on ball—Off Carsey, 1. Struck out—By Carsey, 1; by Kittson, 4. Stolen bases, Keeler, Jennings, and Holmes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Louisville, 5; Washington, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—The Kentucky nine defeated the Washington team to-day in a slow and uninteresting game. Anderson's fielding was the only feature. The score:

Louisville	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 4. Stolen bases—Kittredge, Hoy, Clingman, Clarke, Mercer, Beatz. Two-base hits—Wagner, 2; Dowling, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Ritchey. Double play—Wagner and Decker. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 2. Struck out—By Dowling, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke. Passed ball—Farrell. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Washington, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Mr. Swartwood and Mr. Warner. Attendance—5,000.

ATE TOADSTOOLS AND DIED.

Wife and Daughter of a Philadelphia Minister Fatally Poisoned.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—Mrs. George Jefferes and child of Philadelphia, died at Shippensburg to-day from the effects of eating toadstools. The Rev. Mr. Jefferes, the husband and father, who is a minister of the Lutheran Church and of middle age, was spending his vacation in Shippensburg with his wife's father, George Davidson.

Friday he and his wife and children while on a walk in the country found what they thought were mushrooms. They gathered a number and ate them. Instead of mushrooms they were toadstools. Some time after the three persons became very sick. Mrs. Jefferes and her daughter, eight years old, died this morning, and the Rev. Mr. Jefferes is in a very critical condition.

Saved a Child from Drowning.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—William Sutphen, a fisherman, rescued a drowning child in Tier's Pond yesterday afternoon. Abel, the three-year-old son of Hannel Plosky of Pearl Street, had strayed away from his home, and while playing on the bank of the pond fell in. Several boys in the vicinity shouted for help, and Sutphen ran up. The child had gone down twice, and was about to sink the third time when the fisherman, with all his clothes on, plunged into the pond and effected the rescue. He rolled the child on his knee and succeeded in forcing a good deal of the water out of its stomach, thus saving its life.

Jewels Lost at Narragansett Pier

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 28.—Mrs. George W. Hollway of New York reports that while attending a dinner party at the Casino last night she lost a sunburst of jewels, which she valued very highly. She does not know whether the sunburst dropped from her dress or was stolen.

ACTIVITY AMONG GOLFERS.

All the Experts Hard at Work Preparing for the Amateur Championship Event.

The near approach of the amateur championship contest is stirring the golfers to renewed zeal, and the recent tournaments, both in and out of town, give evidence that the ablest players are availing themselves of these opportunities for perfecting their style of play before the all-important contest takes place. Expressions of regret are heard on many sides at what is practically sure to be the non-appearance of the present amateur champion, H. J. Whigham. He is now in a Chicago hospital, stricken down with malarial fever contracted as a correspondent in Cuba, and even should his recovery be speedy he will be in no condition to fight for championship golf honors within three weeks.

The last week has been an unusually busy one, with open tournaments at Saratoga, Stockbridge, and the local one at Englewood. The coming week will witness the big annual event at Newport, and the golfers already there will be joined by many others of note. Prominent among the entries is the large number of college players, Harvard particularly being well represented. Among the Harvard players will be James F. Curtis, the intercollegiate champion; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., who has just won the Stockbridge Golf Club Cup; I. Townsend Burden, Jr., W. B. Cutting, Jr., G. M. Sargent, and M. S. Barger. The Yale representatives will include H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and T. A. Havemeyer. Foxhall Keene, who has just won the cup given to the Newport club by the Count of Turin; R. P. Huntington, Richmond Talbot, champion of Tuxedo; F. H. Bohlen of Philadelphia, H. R. Winthrop, Fred O. Beach, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Herbert M. Harriman, Grenville Kane, and James A. Stillman will be among the other well-known players.

More Activity on Local Links.

On local links there will be no big tournament until the championship contest at Morristown. The close of Summer is responsible for more activity in neighboring clubs, and there will be no lack of club contests, while Labor Day will find all the links in and around Greater New York fairly crowded with enthusiastic contestants. Next Saturday the links of the Morris County Golf Club will open for the Fall season of competitive matches by members, and on the links of the Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island a team match of ten on a side will be played with the Harbor Hill Golf Club, this being one of the series of contests started in May for the Staten Island Interclub Golf Cup.

The Richmond County Club has prepared an interesting list of golf events for the next three months, among the more important being a members' handicap, match play, 36 holes for Labor Day, the winner to receive a cup given by Otto Ahlmann. On Oct. 1 the annual championship contest for the George Hunter Gold Medal will be played, and a cup has been offered by Otis L. Williams, Captain of the golf team, for an extra competition at the same time. The big open tournament, the first ever given by the club, will be played from Oct. 27 to 29. The regular putting greens of the Richmond County course will be open for play up to Dec. 4.

W. H. Way, the golf professional, who became well known in this locality while he had charge of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club links, occasionally finds time to play a match or two in the West in connection with his duties on the links of the Detroit Country Club. A few days ago he played a match with R. B. Wilson, who was at Shinnecock last year, but now is greenskeeper for a Cleveland golf team. The match was 36 holes, and Way won by 6 holes and 5 to play.

The golfing fraternity lost a genial friend of the game last week in the death of Chauncey F. Kerr. For the last two years he had been a prominent contestant in many tournaments, and during the Winter was one of the Lakewood contingent of golfers. In addition to having been a member of the club there, he was a member of the St. Andrew's and Powelton Clubs.

Golf in the White Mountains.

Golf in the White Mountains is progressing with increased activity, and the coming open tournament of the Waumbek Golf Club at Jefferson makes a new departure in White Mountain golf, as it is the first event of such prominence to be announced in that locality. This will occur during the second week in September. The golfers at Jefferson are particularly numerous just now, and tournaments for both men and women are held every week. One of the most interesting competitions is a series of matches now in progress for a cup given by President Richey of the Waumbek Club. F. C. Robertson is the leader thus far with eight points to his credit, and as three is the next best Mr. Robertson appears to be a probable winner. Four men tie at three points each—M. L. Smith, C. Black, F. I. Lochman, and M. K. Smith.

The women golfers are playing for a cup given by Capt. Reed, the standing at present being as follows: Miss Agnes Davis, who is one of the able Lakewood players during the Winter, four points, and Miss L. R. Hartshorne, Miss Keyes, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Palmer, Miss M. E. Davis, Mrs Curtis, and Miss Lincoln, three points each. A mixed foursome contest will be concluded to-day, the players being Miss Dallett and W. E. F. Moore, who will meet Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis.

A record of 36 strokes has been made for the nine holes of the Sugar Hill course by B. H. Adams of New York, and C. C. Harmsted of this city won the last members' golf handicap.

James G. Cannon, who is Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, is President of the Scarsdale Golf Club, recently organized in Westchester County. The nine-hole course is 2,855 yards in circuit, and was laid out by Willie Dunn. The formal opening of the clubhouse and grounds will occur next Monday. The new Park Golf Club of Plainfield will probably be opened at the same time. These officers have recently been elected: President—Charles A. Reed; Chairman of the Board of Trustees—B. A. Hegeman, Jr.; Secretary—Meredith Dryden; Treasurer—Walter M. McGee; Greens Committee—C. W. McCutcheon, W. J. Buttfield, and H. D. Hibbard.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

Twenty-six Suspects Under Quarantine at Eagle Pass, Texas.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 28.—According to Mexican reports twenty-six yellow fever suspects are held by the quarantine guard at Eagle Pass, Texas. They came from points in the infected districts of Mexico and will be held a sufficient time to establish their freedom from contagion.

Advices from Tampico say the yellow fever situation is unchanged. Foreigners do not seem to suffer severely from the fever, and only four or five deaths have occurred among them. Up to date there have been eighty-two deaths from this disease, the first having occurred July 21. According to reports this is not a bad record.

Boy's Head Blown Off.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—While Earl Gross, aged seven, and his stepbrother, Frank Peck, aged fifteen, were taking cartridges from a double-barrel shotgun at their home, in Jacksonburg, to-day, the gun was discharged, blowing the top of young Gross's head off and killing him instantly. The two boys and a sister had been left alone in the house by their parents, and loaded a gun to shoot a chicken hawk. The hawk flew away, and it was while they were attempting to unload the gun that the fatality occurred.

Miss Winnie Davis Slightly Better.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 28.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis, who is critically ill here, was slightly improved to-day. At a consultation Saturday between Dr. John A. Wilcox and Dr. Bache McE. Emmet of New York, Miss Davis's illness was pronounced to be gastritis. Prayers were offered to-day for her recovery in the Episcopal and Catholic churches here.

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GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Four Days of Racing at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Track This Week.

THE STAKE PROGRAMME

An Extra Day's Racing at Brighton Beach Will Be Given Next Week for the Benefit of the Widow of the Late Secretary, Charles W. Sass.

There will be four days of racing at Sheepshead Bay this week, with two fixed events to be decided each day, and there is a promise now that when the Saratoga meeting is ended the fields at Sheepshead Bay will be larger than ever. The best horses of the East and West are now at the track, and if some brilliant contests of speed and stamina are not forthcoming the Fall meeting at the track this year will be an exception to the rule. Usually horses that have been roughly dealt with early in the season are laid up at Saratoga for a few days to recuperate, and when they make their appearances at Sheepshead Bay they are able to give horses that have been beating them steadily the races of their lives. Several instances of this Saratoga form have been noted during the past week, but many more will probably be seen before the track closes its gates for the year. Because of these rests at Saratoga the seekers after "good things" in the handicaps will probably find a new factor to contend with, for handicappers have not yet learned how many pounds of additional speed to credit to a horse that has rested at Saratoga and partaken of the iron saturated waters of that place.

Interesting features of the sport at this season of the year are the races in which the two-year-olds are pitted against horses of the older division under the scale of weight for age. One of these races last year saw the Suburban winner Ben Brush and the two-year-old Plaudit fight out one of the gamest finishes of the year, which resulted in a head victory for the two-year-old. Several races of this sort are to be decided during the balance of the meeting, and if they are productive of the same sort of finish as that between Ben Brush and Plaudit the secretary of the club who framed the conditions of these races will have cause to congratulate himself.

***

The stake programme for the week at Sheepshead Bay is as follows:

TO-DAY.—The Sapphire Stakes, of $1,000, for two-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $600; sixty eligible; five and one-half furlongs. The Turf Handicap, with $750 added, for three-year-olds and upward; thirteen eligible; one mile and a quarter on the turf.

TO-MORROW.—The Flight Stakes, with $1,250 added, for two-year-olds and upward; thirty-two eligible; seven furlongs. The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, with $750 added, for three-year-olds and upward; eighteen eligible; two miles over eight hurdles on the turf.

THURSDAY.—The Reapers Stakes, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds; twenty eligible; one mile and three-sixteenths. The Partridge Stakes, with $750 added, for two-year-olds; thirty-four eligible; three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

SATURDAY.—The Flatbush Stakes of $3,000, for two-year-olds; fifty-six eligible; seven furlongs. The Omnium Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward; forty-six eligible; one mile and an eighth.

***

To-day's programme at Sheepshead Bay follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Duke of Baden	108	Term Day	97
Alpen	107	Country Dance	96
Nanan	104	Hettie Gray	94
Ben Viking	104	Fulminate	94
The Kentuckian	102	Frances Booker	94
Roysterer	99	Domineer	92
Easter Card	99	Chemissette	89
Cathedral	97		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Algol	126	Sir Vassar	112
Rondo	117	Blue Devil	106
The Huguenot	116	Sensational	99
George Keene	115	Endeavor	91

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Marblehead	125	Acushla	115
Ways and Means	125	Lepida	115
Duke of Middleburgh	125	Sanford	108
Mr. Clay	118	Greyfeld	108
Mr. Phinizy	118	Freak	108

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies three years old. Three-quarters of a mile.

Briar Sweet	121	Tabouret	114
Martha H.	121	Bardella	114
Fleeting Gold	114	Mrs. Trumbridge	109
Kenmore Queen	114	Abundant	109

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Lady Mitchell	106	Endeavor	98
The Winner	105	Ten Spot	98
Lansdale	104	Her Own	96
Lotterer	101	Handpress	96
Rinaldo	101	Flax Spinner	93
Domitor	101	Maximo Gomez	87

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on the turf.

Ben Holladay	127	Thomas Cat	103
Semper Ego	113	Jefferson	95

***

If any one had suggested on Thursday to Col. Fellowes, the Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, that he was acting as Secretary for a circus, that gentleman would have taken the suggestion as an affront, and so, too, would have Col. Lawrence Kip, Andrew Miller, and F. R. Hitchcock if they had been told that they were acting as Stewards for a circus. But the fact was finally admitted by the officials on Friday, when an Internal Revenue Collector called on Col. Bradford and asked for a one-hundred-dollar war tax.

"Why do we have to take out a license?" asked Col. Bradford. "Race tracks are not taxed."

"Well, as near as we can make it out, you come under the head of a circus, and must be taxed accordingly," replied the revenue man.

"Well, I'll be hanged if we're running any circus here," said Col. Bradford, "and I'm not going to pay any tax. Go see Secretary Fellowes about it."

The revenue man hunted up Secretary Fellowes, and, according to the latest accounts, had succeeded in convincing that gentleman that a circus was in progress, and so got his $100. Whether the general public will agree with the Government's representatives is a question. Some of the horses do perform tricks at times, and there is considerable sleight-of-hand business done in the ring. Perhaps it is on these things that the revenue man based his claim.

***

Another Futurity has been run and won; hundreds of thousands of dollars changed hands over it, and the result was even more unsatisfactory than that of last year, when the worthless L'Alouette captured the prize and Previous, the horse that would probably have won, was left standing at the post. The horse which might have had a chance had he gotten away with the field—the Duke of Middleburgh—was left standing at the post last Tuesday, and his race a few days later showed that he would have been a contender had he made the run. But to the race. It has proved nothing more than that Martimas is a good colt if there is a long delay at the post. So was his dam, Biggonet, which stood for nearly two hours at the post at Saratoga some years ago and then won. Maybe Martimas was the best under any circumstances, but it is even betting that many a one of those behind him yesterday will finish ahead of him in some future race. It was an unsatisfactory race, so far as the meaning of the race is concerned. The late G. W. K. Lawrence instituted the Futurity to get the very best horses together and have them run as truly as it is possible for a race to be run. The delay at the post upset all the plans, for it gave the horse with the most endurance the better chance, and not the fleetest. The public must expect slight delays at the start of races, but trainers did not prepare their horses for a wait of one hour and a half. The victory of Martimas only shows that it is not always the highest-priced yearling that wins the most money, for he was bought for $750 just a year ago, and was trained in the Canadian snows all Winter.

***

Charles Victor Sass, Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, who died at his home in New Jersey during the week, was known to every racing man in the East. He was a genial, wholesouled companion, who took occasion often to go out of his way to do some unlucky turfman a good turn, and his death was lamented by men in every part of the country. It was due in a measure to his counsel that President Engeman succeeded in bringing the Brighton Beach track up to its present level, for Mr. Sass, being in touch with the pulse of the racing public, knew what it demanded of the racing associations, and accordingly he framed races which would bring out good contests, and counseled the offering of suitable purses. The Brighton Beach Racing Association will pay a tribute to his memory on Tuesday of next week, when it will declare an extra day's racing, the receipts of which will be given to his widow.

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Marion Mills, the guideless pacer, who fell and injured herself severely at Cortland, N. Y., on Friday, died Saturday. During the season Marion Mills achieved quite a reputation. She was always a very fast mare, and when her owner discovered that, left alone in a field, she would pace off without a break, he decided to give her a course of training that would enable her to exhibit at fairs. She trained successfully, and during the season was much in demand at small trotting meetings and at country fairs.

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Richard Croker has registered with Messrs. Weatherby the name Dolbeare for a chestnut colt, (yearling,) by Dobbins, dam Dinah II.

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James Bradley, head of the racing firm of Bradley Brothers, died at his home in Lexington

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THE CZAR'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Is the Czar sincere? That is the question that is agitating this morning the minds of all the responsible statesmen of Europe.

The situation is remarkable. There is every appearance of an acute crisis in China between Russia and Great Britain, and the British fleet is gathered in unprecedented force at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Russian press—always essentially official—is growling angrily at the progress of pan-Germanism, and threatening resistance by force; Russian influence is defied by Germany in Turkey, and the dearest hopes of the Russian people are threatened by German opposition. Russia has just seized Port Arthur, and is pressing her "military railway" with all possible speed half way around the globe and through Manchuria to the open sea. In Europe the one alliance that is accepted as solid is that between the Czar and the Republic of France, and the force that binds France in that alliance is the hope of revenge.

Amid the passions, jealousies, and appetites thus aroused the voice of the Czar is suddenly heard pleading gravely, almost pathetically, for peace and for disarmament. The statements he makes are unquestionably true, the arguments he uses are strong, pertinent, and unanswerable. For a quarter of a century every power in Europe has sought to preserve peace by such preparations for war as they hoped would deter any power from entering on war. These preparations, says the Czar, "are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing." It is evident, he adds, "that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors whereof make every thinking being shudder in advance." Therefore he "proposes to all the Governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court the assembling of a conference" to consider how "to put an end to these incessant armaments, and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world."

Is the proposition sincere?

There are reasons in plenty for suspecting that it is not, but there are some very strong ones for thinking that it is wholly so. The strongest is that the real and lasting interests of Russia will be served not by war, but by peace, and will be immediately advanced by the assurance of peace and relief from the need of preparing for war. The strength of Russia is rude but enormous and rapidly developing. Her relative growth not merely in extent of territory and in population, but in productive capacity, in industrial and commercial activity during the last half century has been greater than that of any country in Europe, and in many regards has equaled that of the United States. Her expansion, made possible in great degree by conquest, has been completed by her own increasing population spreading steadily along the lines of climate to which they are accustomed and in which they can work. Agriculture has grown less and less engrossing and industry more energetic and varied. Her imperative need to-day is peace, a chance to reduce the burdens of taxation, a chance to develop her resources and her trade.

These she can get if the other powers will agree. She can, indeed, in the judgment of some of the wisest statesmen of England, get them, and to great mutual advantage by an agreement with Great Britain alone. If the outcome of the proposed conference should be a compact between these two great powers defining the limits of their expansion in regions where each has interests, and securing to each the freedom of trade that the British flag carries wherever it floats, peace between them, and peace for the world, would be immensely strengthened if not secured. Russia need not fear the "open door." Through it she could advance to prosperity such as no exclusive system could ever give her.

The proposition for a conference being thus in the highest sense practical, the ground for believing it sincere is obvious. It may be the beginning of the most momentous and beneficent movement of modern history, indeed of all history.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The Peace Commission is not the only international body which has need of the President's attention. Matters of serious importance are under discussion before the Joint Commission now sitting at Quebec, and there is some reason to fear that without firm guidance along the lines of a predetermined policy the American Commissioners may miss a great opportunity to place the relations between Canada and the United States upon a more enlightened basis.

The eighth article of the protocol, in which the business of the commission is defined, sets forth, as one of the objects of the conference, "such readjustment and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry of the other upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents." This is the most important matter before the commission and the one upon which an agreement will be reached with difficulty unless the American Commissioners approach the subject of reciprocity with open minds.

Unfortunately the mind of NELSON DINGLEY is not open when tariffs and protection are under discussion. He is much more likely to exhibit as Commissioner the spirit which ruled him in preparing the tariff law that bears his name than to consent to measures that will augment our rapidly growing trade with Canada. The Dingley practice is to restrict and suppress foreign trade by prohibitory duties. We have no doubt that the protest of our barley raiser from this side of Lake Ontario would outweigh in Mr. DINGLEY'S mind all the considerations of commercial expansion and international amity which just now make a cordial understanding with Canada much to be desired.

The Canadian tariff invites reciprocity. The duties it imposes are printed in two columns. The rates of the second column are 25 per cent. lower than those of the first. These reduced duties are collected upon the products of countries which offer a similar favor to goods they import from the Dominion. It is open to us to enjoy the benefits of this reduction. The reciprocity section of the Dingley tariff authorizes the President to make a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duties on goods imported from countries that give us a similar advantage. By reason of the much higher rates of our tariff a reduction of 20 per cent. would be an abatement greater in amount probably than the 25 per cent. reduction of the Canadian duties, although it would not offer the same advantage and inducement to Canadian exporters, since our average rates would still remain higher than theirs. Our trade with Canada would respond immediately to the stimulus of a reciprocity agreement. It would become immensely profitable to both countries. There is no good reason save that of revenue why New York and Ottawa should not exchange products as freely as New York and New Jersey. But NELSON DINGLEY and the rich and powerful interests behind NELSON DINGLEY are by no means of that opinion.

President MCKINLEY is also an extreme protectionist. But may we not hope that his pondering of the new and great problems that have lately forced themselves upon his attention has given him a broader view of our relations to the rest of the world? The cry of the American manufacturer is for new markets. His need of them will become more and more imperative with the great increase in production which prosperous times will insure. But the open door abroad can be reached only through the open door at home. Canada will treat us as we treat her. Does the President see all these things with a new light? Does he see that the era of high and higher protection is approaching its end, and that his protectionist friends, the manufacturers, will presently be clamoring for legislation that will open new markets to them? Is it not economic lunacy to take Puerto Rico and Manila, yet maintain a Chinese wall against Canada?

It is important for other than commercial reasons that we make liberal agreements with Canada. It will promote in a high degree the growth and permanence of the friendly sentiment that now marks our relations with England. A treaty embodying agreements as to the seals, the Eastern fisheries, the bonding privilege, the Alaskan boundary, and naval vessels on the lakes would be an evidence of our nearer relation to all the subjects of Greater Britain. But of the eleven articles of the protocol, that relating to reciprocity is manifestly the most important. On that may hang all the others. We hope the President takes a broad and enlightened view of the questions under discussion at Quebec and that he will impress his views upon the American Commissioners.

FOREIGN INVESTORS.

There is no question that investors on the other side of the ocean are steadily buying back the American securities which they have during the last half dozen years been selling to us. The best opinion on this point is that by the close of 1896 the stock of American securities held abroad reached its lowest limit; that the process of repurchase was fairly active in 1897, was checked by the agitation over the war and by the war itself, and has been greatly stimulated by the revelation of our National strength, and especially by the proof of the combined energy and wisdom of the Government.

But there has been another element in the situation that has had a great though quiet influence. This is the evidence that political strength is departing from the advocates of free silver, and the probability that no party favoring that or any other form of repudiation is likely to attain power in the United States for a long time to come. For ourselves, while we appreciate the present apparent evidence in favor of this view, we are not entirely convinced of the permanence of the change that has taken place. We remember the way in which the silver craze grew out of the grave of the greenback craze. If, in the course of politics, the two great parties should become pretty evenly matched, there is danger that the bidding would be renewed for the votes of any faction of inflationists that could incline the balance to one side or the other. It was to this the country owed the incalculable losses flowing from the free silver movement.

The only perfect safeguard against this danger is to place the currency by positive legislation under the gold standard, and to provide a sound, elastic banking currency, which will meet the needs of trade, whether they expand or contract. If that can be done, not only will inflation be dead in this country, but its ghost will be laid. There will be no more risk of finance bemuddled and business plunged into disaster by politics in the United States than in Great Britain. This is the one duty and opportunity of the Republican Party and its Administration.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NEW TERRITORIES.

There are no direct precedents to go by in the management of the territories that are coming under our control as the result of victory in the war with Spain. And though there are certain general principles that have heretofore been adopted in cases somewhat like these, their application will be troublesome, and a lot of knotty questions are bound to arise.

These principles were first laid down in the famous ordinance for the government of the region northwest of the Ohio River enacted by the Congress of the Confederation July 13, 1787, on the eve of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This ordinance, which is generally attributed to JEFFERSON, was a model in its succinct statement of general and elastic provisions. It was intended to furnish a mode of transition from a sort of inchoate Statehood to final participation in the Union of States. A Governor and Legislative Council were to be appointed by the Congress, and a popular branch was to be elected by the inhabitants. The Governor was the representative of the Federation, and had an absolute veto over all legislation. Property qualification was required in order to vote or to hold office. Here, it will be seen, is a plan logical and practical for its purpose, but one only partially applicable to the problem now presented in the Antilles and possibly to be presented in the Philippines. One feature of the ordinance is, however, important and pertinent. It reserved to the French and Canadian inhabitants of the territory embraced under it the laws and customs in force at the time, including those governing the conveyance and inheritance of property. When the Constitution was adopted and it became the duty of Congress to provide for the administration of the territory of Louisiana and Florida, a case more like that of the Antilles was created. Here the action of the Federal Government was made more direct and stringent. Power was placed in a Governor and council appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. In practice local laws and customs were maintained. Still later, when territory was acquired from Mexico by treaty after war, practically by conquest, stringent reservation was made as to all rights of property.

From these instances it is fairly to be inferred that the Government of the new territories will at first be in the hands of agents appointed by the President and Senate. But these agents will be compelled to call in the aid and counsel of citizens. They will be required also, as far and as fast as possible, to develop self-government among the people, while retaining on the one hand the right of initiative when necessary, and on the other the right of revision and veto. Their task will be at best a trying and delicate one. For instance, the Church in the Spanish territories is intimately associated with the State, is largely supported by it, has peculiar and exclusive privileges, and in some degree exercises political functions. The question of dealing with this state of things has arisen promptly in Cuba, where the Bishop of Santiago called on the American commander for his pay. It is easy to say that the United States will require the entire separation of Church and State, but we shall be bound, in enforcing this requirement, first to see that the just claims of the Church to property are protected; second, that the political, judicial, or charitable functions heretofore exercised by the Church shall be transferred to proper agencies and not neglected, and third, that not only the rights of the people as to religion, but so far as practicable, even their religious prejudices shall not be interfered with. In other words, it will be our duty to preserve and foster all the real usefulness of the Church precisely as has been done within the Union. Here that has been done gradually, with no need of radical change in an established order; in Cuba a very radical change is involved.

Like difficulties must arise in regard to the civil and criminal laws, which have been very loosely and confusedly administered; in regard to local government, which has been both corrupt and inefficient; in regard to schools, which are scarce and defective; in regard to sanitation, which has hardly existed; in regard to the police, which have been partly military, and at best very poor. The trouble inherent in all these matters will be aggravated by the ill-feeling between the Spaniards who may remain and have been the exclusive ruling class and the other inhabitants. It is plain that the first agents of the United States intrusted with this complex and thorny task must, in order to master it, be men of ability, entire honesty, high intelligence, and unusual tact. We have as yet found no means of selecting such men with any certainty for home duty, and therefore the home mode of selection—the spoilsmen's way—must be absolutely set aside.

THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

There is some danger that, with the indignation of the country concentrated upon Secretary ALGER, some of his subordinates may escape their share of it. This would be unfortunate and unjust. No doubt a small politician in a great place radiates inefficiency, but he does not make good men bad. The Secretary has retained the heads of the staff departments whom he found. He is not to blame for their being there. He may be to blame for keeping them there.

The creation of a "bureau of transportation" in the War Department is an acknowledgment that a very important part of the work of the Quartermaster's Department has been ill done. That is quite true. During the civil war problems of transportation many times as difficult as any that have been presented in the course of the war with Spain were met and successfully solved, and no special bureau was created for their solution. But this has been no worse done than any other part of the work of the Quartermaster's Department. The item of clothing is quite as bad as the item of transportation. The army moved to Cuba for the most part in the same uniforms it had been wearing in the far north of the United States. The department had had unlimited money and two months of time to procure proper uniforms, but they were not ready for delivery until the campaign was over and the men who were to wear them had returned to temperate climes.

The Department Commissariat has been equally inefficient. There is not an adult male in the country who does not know that fat bacon and hardtack are not suitable food for men making a Summer campaign in the tropics. But because they are the main components of the army ration, nobody made any change, and men serving in Cuba were fed, as they were dressed, as if they had been serving in Montana. The chief of the staff departments is the chief malefactor, but his chief subordinates are also malefactors in their degrees.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Commendation which The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has seen somewhere of a paper not a "party organ" has led that typical specimen of thick-and-thin Republicanism to make a long and solemn defense of its own policy. Such a defense is in these days highly interesting reading, for it is as picturesquely anacronistic as would be arguments in support of slavery, State lotteries, the torture of persons suspected of heterodoxy, or anything else, once unanimously approved by the wise and virtuous of all lands, but now and long since relegated to historical lumber rooms. Just listen to the Monroe County man: "The Democrat and Chronicle is an organ of the Republican Party, is not ashamed of the fact, and sees no reason to be ashamed of it. Organs are just as necessary as organizations. Questions of public policy cannot be decided unless men unite in favor of the principles and measures in which they believe; in other words, unless they form a party through which to assert themselves in an effective way. And the newspaper that is an organ of a party has quite as honorable a place in a community as the newspaper that is the organ of no party." It is pleasant to see that the organist claims only equality with his independent brother—or, to be more exact, with his great-great-grandchild. By not asserting superiority, he demonstrates that he has unconsciously made some progress, however slight and slow, from the journalistic Yesterday to the journalistic To-day. There are hopes that some time even he may arrive, that in the future there may be a canal scandal gross enough to excite even his reprehension, an appointment to the Superintendency of Insurance noisome enough to turn even his patient stomach. But, meanwhile, alas!—this: "The Democrat and Chronicle utterly rejects the idea that a newspaper which represents the consolidated convictions and wisdom of a great number of people is less 'intelligent' or 'decent' than a newspaper which represents merely the personal opinions of 'the man who edits it.'" Evidently he is still far, far, behind the times, because as yet he doesn't know with any accuracy what an independent paper is.

—And now we are obliged to hear—and, unfortunately, to believe—that the Spanish prisoners at Santiago were forced to camp for weeks in a newly, hastily, and carelessly filled cemetery; that they were inadequately and improperly fed, and that many of those who did not die at once were sent on board the transports, fever-stricken and emaciated, to die on the way across the sea or after reaching home. It had been hoped that this culminating shame would be spared us. Ill-treatment and neglect of our own men woke anger as well as horror, and the one has mitigated the other in a certain degree, for anger implies the ability and the intention to punish, and after punishment comes a sort of peace and the possibility of forgetfulness. But the stain on the National honor which abuse of prisoners of war creates is ineradicable. Do what we may, the people of other lands will remember it, talk about it, point contemptuous fingers at us. And we began so well! At Portsmouth the Spanish sailors were robbed—only of their hatred; at Annapolis the Spanish officers were the victims—only of a generous consideration that forced them to become our friends. But Santiago was out of sight and far away; there the Quartermaster, the Commissary, and the Surgeon Colonel developed their qualities without interference from the civilian public. And this is the result!

—For some inexplicable reason, and by some unimaginable right, The Syracuse Standard thrusts an intrusive oar between THE TIMES and the dear old Boston Transcript. The Standard evidently mistakes the exchange of amenities that has taken place so often between Park Row and Washington Street for—will it be believed?—for—of all things in the world!—for—the word almost refuses to get on paper, but yet there it must—for a quarrel! "THE NEW YORK TIMES," says The Standard, with a "freshness" truly remarkable, considering the geological formation underlying Syracuse, "THE NEW YORK TIMES is not well employed when it ridicules the assumption of The Boston Transcript that Boston is a proper city for Americans to visit in order to revive patriotic and aesthetic sentiments. Boston is such a city; and we fear that THE TIMES writer who indulges a skeptical mood toward the attractions of that illustrious old town has not been within its borders lately. Let him shake off the cosmopolitanism that so easily besets him, and make a fresh pilgrimage to Boston and Cambridge. Every American should go to Boston some time, or several times." Also, twice one is two, and this paper never, NEVER, NEVER, denied it. And here is proof from The Transcript's own columns that it loves us: "It is the wisdom and the enterprise of THE TIMES which mark its shining path; there is not the least bit of fatal attraction about it, at all. Readers may be moved by the duty of following after wisdom in trying to extract a useful lesson from its occasional gibes and jeers and efforts to be witty at the expense of Boston and The Transcript, but there is no fun in it, none." English like that is never written except by people under the influence of love, the most confusing of passions.

PERSONAL.

—Irritation struggles with humiliation for mastery in the mind of one who, having endeavored to express his opinions lucidly, finds that at least some of those whom he addressed have utterly failed to understand his position, and in consequence lecture him for things he never wrote, and supply him with information which he already possesses. For example, since certain criticisms of Gen. STERNBERG appeared in this column several presumably well-intentioned readers have sent in communications charging that injustice had been done to a man whose scientific attainments were recognized by eminent authorities, and whose industry was evidenced by the doing of this, that, and the other thing, all respectable, commendable, even deserving of enthusiastic praise. How anybody can see the slightest connection between this charge and these statements is beyond comprehension. We have never once found fault with the Surgeon General as a man in private life, never once questioned his knowledge of medicine and surgery, never impugned his ability to administer the affairs of his department in time of peace, and it has been far indeed from our intention to place upon his shoulders an ounce of responsibility that should or could be placed upon anybody else, whether the Secretary of War or the driver of a pair of army mules. What we have done was to study the condition of camps and transports, to read hospital reports, and to count dead men. These were things that laymen could do, had a right to do, would have been callous fools not to do. And for every one of them the Surgeon General, as Surgeon General, is directly and solely responsible. What our correspondents fail to realize is the fact that this responsibility, however clearly recognized, does not imply that others, in other capacities, were not equally burdened, each with his own responsibility. Condemnation of Dr. STERNBERG is not acquittal of Secretary ALGER; the assertion that Dr. STERNBERG has not done this is not a denial that he has done that. Discriminate, dear correspondents, discriminate.

—Of Prof. WILSON, a leading light of Edinburgh University, this new story is told: On the morning after his recent appointment as Honorary Physician to the Queen, he conveyed the glad tidings of his glory to the pupils in his classes by writing on the blackboard in his laboratory the following simple statement: "Prof. WILSON informs his students that he has this day been appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and on his return he found that one of the patriotic young men had added to the announcement the line: "GOD save the Queen!" English papers never tell the whole of a story, and the Scotch ones haven't yet seen the point of the anecdote, so no information as to how the professor took it has yet crossed the water.

NUGGETS.

Great Fall.

"And did he fall on his knees when he proposed?"

"No, but he was so rattled that he stepped on the cat and fell on his neck."—Indianapolis Journal.

Might Be Done.

The Poet—I wonder if one could rhyme "darling" with "quarreling?"

The Savage Bachelor—What are you writing—an epithalamium?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Professional Bias.

"That man Cutter has no business doing hospital work in a fever district."

"Why not?"

"He's sure to diagnose everything as appendicitis."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LINES TO A MOSQUITO.

George Hobart in The Baltimore American.

O most elusive bird!
Whose coy, contralto voice is heard—
Zing! zing! zing!—through all
The small
Wee
Hours of the night—gee!
But you
Can do
An awful lot
Of damage ere a swift swat
Hath laid you low!
You are so
Small, and yet so mountainesquely great,
Particularly late
At night
When you light
On the end of our nose,
And your machete goes
In so deep
That sleep
Jumps thro' the window, and we weep
And tear
The air
In despair.
O most ferocious bird of prey,
Say!
When you and General Humidity get together
Poor mortal man doesn't care whether
School keeps or not!
What!
Even as I write
You bite!
Biff! slap! slap!
Mayhap—
But, no!
There you go
With that same fiendish zing! zing!
O baleful thing,
Why don't you stay
Over New Jersey way
Where you belong,
Instead of coming here with your song
Of blood—it's all dead wrong,
You advance agent of insomnia, you!
Go to!
Go to or three or four for that
Matter—s'cat!
But, alas! you continue to thrive
On language that will drive
As a rule,
Any self-respecting ghoul
Away from his trade;
But you are not made
That way
Statisticians say
They
Have figured
That you can wreck—
What! landed again! in the neck!
Well, I'll be jiggered!

TROOPS ON WAKE'S ISLAND

Stirring Celebration of the Fourth of July on This Lonely Atoll of the Pacific.

OUR SOLDIERS WENT ASHORE

Gen. Greene Made an Eloquent Address to His Comrades—Description of the Island—A Day Well Remembered.

MANILA, July 17.—There is a world of interest in the story that tells of the adventures of the second expedition of United States troops from San Francisco to Manila, including, as it does, the details of the Fourth of July celebration on Wake's Island, and of other exploits. In the brief and incomplete dispatches, such as could only be sent from the Philippines since the facilities for communication here became so curtailed, the particular incidents of the voyage which made it so interesting and significant have been necessarily ignored. Such details could only be given by letter, and, although this method of communication will present the story very much behind the times, it can nevertheless fail to interest those whose sense of appreciation is alive to all that is picturesque and patriotic.

The second expedition of the army sailed from Honolulu June 25. After passing days of uneventful sailing, the passing of Wake's Island became the incident of special contemplation by all on board.

Capt. W. B. Seabury, the able navigator and commander of the flagship China, was on the lookout for the coral atoll, known as Wake's Island on the charts, and located in such a position as to lie immediately in the track of the vessels comprising the expedition. Within almost a few minutes of the hour he had stated the island was sighted, and by 9:30 A. M. on July 4 the China hove to abreast of a locality that seemed an advantageous spot for landing. The other vessels steamed onward. Two boats, with Brig. Gen. Greene and several officers, put off and effected a landing on the island, the position of the same being determined at noon to be 19.15 north latitude and 166.33 east longitude—within a few miles of the fixed location upon the United States hydrographic charts. Boxes containing data, names, &c., of the expedition and its officers were deposited under a tree near the highest point of the island, twenty-five feet altitude.

The atoll (for such Wake's Island is) is similar in construction to those abounding in the Pacific between the tropics and to the westward of the Hawaiian group. The busy coral insect has by its wonderful natural powers raised an elevation of from two to five feet above sea level, with an outlying reef that fringes the island.

Upon this the waves beat unceasingly with measured rhythm and long, foaming, creamy surf. Passages more or less dangerous were visible through this reef, and by one of these the boats gained a landing. That visitors to this island are rare, the peculiar inquisitive actions of numerous boobies, bos'ns, tropical gulls, and other birds gave evidence. Scarcely had the boats left the steamer before these birds began to hover in close proximity to the heads of the passengers. They seemed in nowise to resent the invasion, but rather anxious to ascertain what manner of strange beings were these that had come to the lonely island.

Consequently, after landing, but little difficulty was experienced in obtaining some specimens of the various birds.

Interior of Wake's Island.

A lovely placid lagoon, with salt water of a brilliant emerald green tint, lies embosomed in the centre of the atoll. With narrow coral rock side walls, a canal affords ingress and egress to and from the lagoon for myriads of fish, tinted and colored with every imaginable hue, from a sombre black to a vivid green, from silvery blue to bright scarlet and orange—of every hue and shade. Major Bell of the United States Army (in charge of the Military Information Bureau of the expedition) shot several of these fish of the type known as skipjack, rock cod of a grass-green color, and another that was formed like an uneven-sided box, with a snout and small tail. This peculiar fish gave forth a hollow sound when tapped, but, despite the profound knowledge of various alleged piscatorial experts, none appeared to have cognizance of the "genus" or class of this particular fish. The skipjack when cooked proved palatable, but the green-tinted specimens were handed to the Chinese crew of the steamer, and proved, according to their statement, toothsome. No fresh water was found on Wake's Island. The vegetation consists of two types of what seems to be of the mullen family, the leaves of the high-growing shrubs being similar in form to those plants, as also are the flowering seed blossoms. Coral sand, intermingled with bird excrement, is in evidence, but beyond the specimens of flora and fauna mentioned, and a host of small hermit crabs, other life was not observed on the island. Sharks, as at other Pacific islands, abound, one being easily caught from the steamer's side. Remains of a ship's block and an iron bolt were discovered, but no other trace of wreckage appeared. Wake's Island might prove useful as a landing place for a cable that in future may be laid from Honolulu to the Philippines, in case of the Government determining to retain the newly conquered islands, but the erection of a condensing apparatus to obtain fresh water would be a primary need. Supplies of provisions to last at least six months would be required, as there is no doubt that during heavy gales a landing on the island would be only effected with difficulty. There is but little doubt that deposits of guano exist on the island, and specimens of the famous "beche de mer" were obtained.

The boats with the exploring party returned to the ship shortly after noon. At 2 P. M. the exercises incidental to a celebration of the National holiday took place, while a programme both patriotic and suited to the occasion was rendered. The general numbers of music usually sung and given by a band formed a portion of the exercises. By far the most interesting specialties were addresses to the officers and men by Brig. Gen. Greene, Lieut. Col. C. L. Jewett, Assistant Judge Advocate of the Army, (a well-known lawyer of New Albany, Ind., whose brilliant repartee and ability as an orator have won him many friends on the China;) Col. Hale, and Chaplain Fleming of the Colorado Regiment of Volunteers.

Gen. Greene's Speech.

Brig. Gen. Greene's address, coming as it did from an officer who has seen considerable fighting in actual warfare, was pointed and pertinent. The General, being so well known in New York City, it will probably interest the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to peruse his speech. He spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Soldiers and Comrades: When Thomas Jefferson wrote the immortal words which you have just heard read, he little dreamed that 125 years later they would be read in the middle of the Pacific Ocean to an expedition of American soldiers bound to the conquest of a group of islands off the coast of China. Yet the vigor with which Jefferson acted in acquiring Louisiana proves that were he alive to-day he would be the first to seize the opportunities which Admiral Dewey's glorious victory in Manila Bay has placed within our grasp; in Jefferson's mind there would be no hesitation as to our duty to hold the Philippines and accept the destiny which has been suddenly thrust upon us.

"The Declaration of Independence was a declaration of human rights, which at that time were not acknowledged by any Government in the world. We gained these rights by our success in the war of the Revolution, and we have enjoyed them for so many generations that we have come to look upon them as a mere matter of course—like the air we breathe or the water we drink. But there are on the earth to-day people to whom such rights as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are unknown. They dream of them as the hope of the future. And it would seem as if it were to be the destiny of the United States, under the guidance of Providence, to bestow upon these less favored people some measure of those blessings which we have so long enjoyed; to use the vast wealth and power and resources, which we have created during four generations of freedom, in putting an end to cruelty, oppression, and misgovernment. Some people call this Quixotic, and say it is a needless meddling in other people's affairs. But that which buildeth up a nation is not money nor power—but self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, righteousness. And the time had indeed come for us Americans to turn our thoughts from mere material gain to those higher conceptions by which alone man is ennobled and nations are made permanently great.

"It was natural and inevitable that in thus righting wrong we should be brought into controversy with Spain, which is the most cruel, vindictive, and treacherous among civilized nations. Some of the colonies which she lost in years gone by, and some which until now she has retained, lie close to our own land, and we were thus familiar with what took place upon them. We remonstrated in vain with her concerning their misgovernment, until nothing remained but to employ force to put a stop to her misdeeds. Upon this mission we are now engaged.

"These are the principles upon which this war is waged. It was our privilege as American citizens to consider and pass judgment upon them; having done so, and having decided to engage as soldiers, and thus become the instruments by which these great ends are to be accomplished, it is now incumbent upon us to give our whole thought to our military duties. And the first of these is obedience. The oath which we have all taken is to serve the United States and obey the orders of the officers placed over us. This oath is equally binding upon every one in the military service, from the highest Major General to the newest recruit. Each in turn, according to his rank, receives orders from those over him, and gives orders to those under him; and upon all rests the same obligation of obedience, without question and without hesitation. And upon those who give orders rests the further obligation to see to it that the orders which they give are judicious and proper.

"I say, then, to you, officers, study carefully the needs and requirements of your men, watch constantly everything that concerns their health and welfare, their food, their clothing, their sleeping, their amusements. Do everything that circumstances permit to diminish their hardships and add to their comfort and happiness. And, having done this, exact from them at all times prompt and willing obedience.

"And to you, men, I say trust your officers, confide in their judgment, and not only obey their orders, but follow their advice and suggestions. In that way only can be established that bond of mutual confidence and support between officers and men without which an army is merely a mob, rushing blindly to its own destruction.

"War is a serious business. Only those who have seen it can realize what it will be like when we get really into the midst of it. But it brings forth the noblest qualities with which man is endowed—courage, devotion, self-sacrifice. To those who survive, the memory of its hardships and dangers will ever bring a feeling of pride which no other acts of a man's life can produce. And those who fall will have the eternal satisfaction of knowing that by their death they have contributed to the accomplishment of a great result.

"Let us go onward, then, to our duty, come what may, in a just cause; confidently relying on the gratitude of our fellow-men, the approval of our own consciences, and the blessing of Almighty God."

An extra ration of canned fruit, &c., was served to the men, and the entire day was passed as a holiday.

NEW CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

Business is Brisk, Steamers Enter the Harbor, and American Warships Have Gone to be Docked.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Steamers are entering the river as usual. The Americans are temporarily maintaining the former Spanish tariff. Business is brisk.

The United States warships Olympia and Raleigh have gone to Hongkong to go into dock. Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the Baltimore.

No agreement has yet been reached with Aguinaldo upon any subject, although circumstantial rumors are current that everything has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

MANILA REBELS DISCONTENTED.

Aguinaldo, the Leader, to Call a Congress of Filipinos.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"The situation, although undoubtedly unsatisfactory, remains unchanged. Pending a final settlement, Aguinaldo proposes to remove his headquarters immediately to the large town of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, situated on the railway line twenty miles north of Manila. There he will shortly assemble a congress chosen from the leading Filipinos who favor the insurgent cause. He further intends to send a representative to Paris to argue his claims for the establishment of an insurgent republic.

"Malolos is an excellent strategic point covering a rice and tobacco district, besides the route to Biagnabato, where the Spaniards were formerly obliged to make a treaty by which they purchased a cessation of hostilities.

"The movement was probably necessary partly because Aguinaldo was fast losing his influence in the Province of Cavite, where the insurgents evidently expected to be permitted to occupy Manila conjointly with the Americans. Considerable dissatisfaction is apparent among the insurgent troops and a frank expression of opinion is frequently heard that Aguinaldo is again selling the cause."

FISH DEALERS TO COMBINE.

American and Canadian Company to Have $5,000,000 Capital.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—The Republic says:

"Arrangements have been completed for the formation of a gigantic combination, with millions of dollars of capital, for the purpose of controlling the fresh fish and oyster business of the United States and Canada. The combination was effected in London, by the organization of a stock company with a capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 will be 8 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock and the balance in ordinary shares of common stock.

"The promoters have been negotiating for several weeks to secure some of the leading fish and oyster houses in St. Louis."

BLACK MEN TAKING HEART

They Believe the Governor's Chances Are Improved by His Meeting with Platt.

SENATOR WILL NOT ADMIT IT

Quigg Repeats that He Is for Roosevelt, and Tells Why—The Alger Scandal Likely to Help the Colonel.

If the meeting between Senator Platt and Gov. Black in Washington resulted in any change in the Gubernatorial situation, the Senator would not admit it on his return to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday afternoon. In answer to inquiries propounded soon after his arrival from Washington, Mr. Platt said that nothing had occurred during his visit there to affect the Gubernatorial nomination. Further than that, he had nothing to say on the subject.

It was taken for granted among the local Republican leaders yesterday that the Senator and the Governor talked over the matter of Black's candidacy for renomination while they were together at the capital. While the question of the care of the State's soldiers afforded an opportunity for the two men to confer, nobody was found to venture the suggestion that they ignored the question that is now of most pressing interest to both men. What was said on the subject by Mr. Platt and by Mr. Black, would, it is generally admitted make "mighty interesting reading," but it is likely to remain a sealed book for some time.

There is no doubt that the local Black supporters have drawn renewed hope from what they construe as the Senator's concession to the Governor in going to Washington to meet him. He would not have done that, they insist, had he committed himself to Roosevelt's nomination, and so long as the Senator is not so committed the Governor's friends see prospects of an amicable arrangement of the whole matter. They point out that there is no conceivable set of circumstances under which Mr. Platt would actually want Col. Roosevelt in the Governor's chair at Albany.

It only needs, they said, that Gov. Black give the Senator conclusive evidence of his own strength, and that they are confident he did when they met in Washington. To this the advocates of Roosevelt's nomination answer that Mr. Platt wants and must have a candidate who can be elected, and that he has long ago made up his mind that Black's renomination would drag the party to defeat. It is not because Mr. Platt wants Roosevelt, it is urged, but because he needs him that he is allowing his lieutenants to proclaim themselves in favor of the Colonel of the Rough Riders.

Alger Scandal a Factor.

In passing, the Roosevelt men point to what they pronounce a straw indicating the trend of the Platt breeze. The Wayne County Republican Convention on Saturday renominated Marvin I. Greenwood for member of Assembly, and in accepting the honor Mr. Greenwood declared that the Republican leader in the coming campaign would be Col Roosevelt, accompanying the declaration with an eloquent tribute to the commander of the Rough Riders. Mr. Greenwood is a straight organization man. He was so good a Platt man that he was made Chairman of the Excise Committee of the Assembly last Winter, to block the efforts of the Democrats to amend the Raines law. Further, the advices from Wayne relate that just before he made his speech for Roosevelt Mr. Greenwood talked with Judge Charles T. Saxton of the State Board of Claims and Barnet H. Davis, President of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, both appointees of Gov. Black. If this incident does not indicate that the word has gone out from headquarters that Roosevelt is the coming candidate, what, the Roosevelt men are asking, "do" it mean?

Indications were visible yesterday that the storm of indignation which is breaking out against Secretary of War Alger as the result of the sufferings endured by the soldiers may have a decided effect on the State Gubernatorial campaign. Some of those who are urging Roosevelt as the only candidate to win with assert that it makes the Colonel's nomination inevitable, unless Mr. Platt deliberately resolves to throw away the election rather than to have a candidate who will not be complaisant. They point out that the Alger scandal threatens to rob the Republican Party, State and National, of the prestige the war should have given it. Gov. Black, they declare, is inextricably entangled in his medley of mismanagement, since he acted as agent of the War Department in the organization of the volunteer army, and has himself made a host of enemies through his course toward the military of the State.

The man to overcome all this, they argue, is Col. Roosevelt, who is the antithesis of Alger. The people, they say, want to punish Alger, and would seize on the opportunity to elevate Roosevelt, whom Alger sought to snub by the publication of a private letter written to him by the commander of the Rough Riders, with his own reply. The people, they further declare, blame Alger for keeping the army so long at Santiago, and would welcome the opportunity to vote for the man whose open letter to Gen. Shafter resulted in the army's finally being brought home. Gov. Black's belated interest in the volunteers' welfare will not, they claim, avail to save him from the effects of Alger.

Quigg Is for Roosevelt.

While Senator Platt would not talk about Black or Roosevelt on his return from Washington, County Chairman Quigg, who was also at the Oriental Hotel last night, was more communicative. Asked about the Gubernatorial situation, he said:

"Personally, I am for Roosevelt, but my opinion is only that of one Republican. To my mind, it is not a question of who can be elected. Probably any good Republican the convention might nominate would be elected. But it is perfectly evident that there are a great many people in the State—Republicans and others—who want to vote for Roosevelt, and I for one think they ought to have a chance to do it."

Mr. Quigg declared, however, that the talk of dissensions and hard feelings over the Gubernatorial question was "stuff." He predicted that the New York delegates would vote as a unit. Regarding the statement that is alleged to have been made in Washington that Roosevelt was Mr. Platt's candidate, Mr. Quigg said: "Of course, I never said any such fool thing."

There were comparatively few Republican visitors at the Oriental yesterday, owing to the uncertainty as to when Senator Platt would return there. Chairman Odell was there during the day, and State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of Albany went down late in the afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gov. Black and Senator Platt lived last night under the same roof and met again this morning prior to the return of Mr. Platt to New York. They had had opportunity last night for ample consultation on political or military affairs, but both assert that they talked only about the latter, although the impression among Republicans from New York here is that Gov. Black's military visit is principally political and Platt's political visit rather military than otherwise.

WANTED TOO MANY DEPUTIES.

Chairman Quigg's List Too Long, Superintendent McCullagh Says.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh has had to call the attention of Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee to a surplus of names on the list of men submitted by him for appointment as Special Election Deputies. The County Committee is entitled to nominate 160 Deputies. The list furnished by the Chairman contained 175 names.

Mr. Quigg, when asked about the matter last night, said that Superintendent McCullagh had called his attention to the fact that he had given him too many names to choose from, but that nothing had been done in the matter.

"What was the idea in submitting more names than you were entitled to?" Mr. Quigg was asked.

"There was no idea particularly," he answered. "I simply wanted that many men appointed."

ENGAGEMENT IN PUERTO RICO.

Lieut. Hains Tells of the Skirmish on Aug. 12, When He Was Wounded.

Lieut. Hains, commanding an artillery platoon under Capt. Potts in Puerto Rico, was wounded on Aug. 12, the day the war ended. He is now at St. Luke's Hospital, this city. Talking with his brother, Capt. T. Hankins Hains, who was at his bedside yesterday, he said:

"The cable regarding this affair was confusing, and spoke of Lieut. Hains being 'struck by a stray Mauser bullet.' This was misleading, as it might lead one to suppose my battery was not in action and that my wound was an accident, whereas several other men were wounded and two were killed.

"I was sent out in advance along the San Juan road to find a position from which we could enfilade the Spanish position, from which a heavy fire had been received, the Spanish volleys coming with remarkable regularity and precision. On the morning of the 12th Capt. Potts was ordered to proceed up the San Juan road with five guns for the purpose of shelling the Spanish trenches at Asomanta. Four guns, which included by platoon, were moved into position in a field near the San Juan road, at a range of 2,000 yards, the fifth gun being sent ahead 100 yards to our right on the road.

"Just before we came into action the enemy opened on us with infantry volleys and two three-inch howitzers. This hastened us into action. We picked up the range immediately and did splendid practice. The two howitzers were soon silenced, and the Spaniards were seen running from their intrenchments. Then we slackened our fire, and shortly after we did so the enemy's fire ceased altogether. I began to return. Gen. James H. Wilson sent me with a gun some distance up the road in advance of the rest to try and enfilade the enemy. I proceeded up the road on horseback about 200 yards nearer and found a company of Wisconsin infantry on a bend of the road, which formed a cover from the Spanish fire. I passed beyond them, and the gun was unlimbered in the next turn in the road, close to its side, in a somewhat sheltered position. My men lay down by the roadside to escape the Spanish volleys, which were coming up the road in our front and right. Some of my men told me the enemy was advancing within 200 yards in force and that we must get out or lose the gun.

"The firing at this time was very heavy, the Mausers coming in a storm with each volley. I told the Sergeant we would have a try at them for luck, anyhow, and as I could see no Spaniards nearer than 500 or 600 yards I had him run the gun out on the road a little. We had no sooner done this than the fire suddenly increased fiercely, so the gun could not be served. We hauled the gun back to the next turn in the road, where we were joined by the second gun, still unable to do any great execution, owing to the sheltered position of the enemy. The fire continued with fierceness, but from our new position we brought a house into view. I had the gun instantly trained upon it, as I saw several Spaniards there outside of it, and felt certain it was not empty. The very first shot landed fairly upon its side, and, pentrating, burst inside, sending things flying. The enemy broke cover, and I turned to the Sergeant, saying: 'That was a good one; now give them another.' As I turned something struck me through the body. I knew I was badly hit, but felt no pain. It was like being struck over the shoulders with a club. I passed my hand to my side and brought it away full of blood.

"The Sergeant saw me and ran to my side. 'They've got me this time,' I said, and he put his arm around me and led me away and let me lie down."

The war ended that day.

PACKAGES FOR MARSHALL.

Quantities of Goods Bought in New York Located in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Numerous packages and boxes containing jewelry, costly oil paintings, and bric-à-brac, which recently arrived at the Auditorium addressed to Edward Robert Marshall, are causing Proprietor Southgate much anxiety. Marshall is accused of having swindled many prominent New York merchants, and it is thought that he has made use of the Auditorium as a place in which to gather his gains, intending to come here personally and continue his practices in this city.

Telegrams have come from most of the firms in New York which Marshall is said to have victimized, requesting that the goods shall not be delivered to Marshall. It is said he recently stopped at the Waldorf-Astoria, representing himself as the President of the E. R. Marshall Company of Philadelphia, and showed a letterhead giving the names of the officers and a list of branch offices. The Chicago office was designated as at 18 North Clark Street. Inquiries at Philadelphia showed that the firm had been out of existence for several years. Part of the plunder was sent to the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.

Among the firms which have asked that the goods be held are Belle, the tailor, and D. W. Johnson & Co., Maiden Lane. M. D. & C. B. Coffeen, local attorneys, may replevin part of the goods to-morrow.

ACTOR DE BELLEVILLE MARRIED.

Wedded Miss Chester Several Weeks Ago, but Only Their Families Knew.

Frederick de Belleville, the actor, has looked unusually happy for some little time, but until yesterday his friends were unable to ascertain the cause of his high spirits. The story is out now that he married Miss Dorothy Chester of Colorado Springs something like a month or six weeks ago.

When seen at his home, 101 West Eighty-sixth Street, last night, Mr. de Belleville was all smiles.

"That's no news," he protested. "Our families knew, but we didn't think it was necessary to send a crier out. No, we were not married at the Little Church Around the Corner. Just when and just where, I don't propose to tell."

Miss Chester made her New York début on the stage a couple of years ago, when she appeared in Miss Catherine Lewis's farce, "Mrs. Smith's Husband," at a trial matinée at the Herald Square Theatre. Afterward she played on the road in Archibald Clavering Gunter's "A Florida Enchantment" and in Frank Tannehill, Jr.'s, "The Nancy Hanks."

Last season she played one of the dairy maids in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," also servant rôles in "Love Finds the Way," and in "Divorçons." Mr. de Belleville was also a member of the company, and they first met at rehearsals a year ago.

They will both be in Mrs. Fiske's company this season.

The Story of John Wesley.

The story of the life and times of the Rev. John Wesley will be told and illustrated by many stereopticon views at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, on Sept. 1 and 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. Mrs. H. E. Monroe of Philadelphia, who originated the entertainment, will conduct it, under the auspices of the Deems Memorial Christian Endeavor Society of Immanuel Church. Over 100 persons, wearing the costumes of Wesley times, will take part.

A Rough Rider on the Stage.

Mason Mitchell, the actor who enlisted in Roosevelt's Rough Riders and was wounded at El Caney, will shortly appear at Proctor's Theatre. He will wear the battle-stained uniform in which he was wounded and describe the charge of the Rough Riders and the Seventy-first New York at El Caney and San Juan. He will illustrate his talk with views taken by himself on the spot.

Herbert at Manhattan Beach.

Victor Herbert will conduct the orchestra at Manhattan Beach to-night on the occasion of the five hundredth anniversary of his opera, "The Serenade." It will be the first time he has conducted his own opera since the original presentation in this city. Although invited many times before by Messrs. Barnabee & Macdonald, something has always happened to prevent.

To Resettle Jews in Palestine.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—The Zionist Conference was opened here to-day. Dr. Theodore Herzl, the originator of the project to purchase Palestine and resettle the Jews there, presided and welcomed the delegates. Dr. Max Nordau made an address on the situation of the Jews during the past year.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

Rumored Conference with the United States Concerning a Division of the Samoan Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, referring to the report that Germany had entered into negotiations with the United States for the partition of the Samoan Islands, says that the semi-official Marine Politische Correspondens observes:

"So far as we are aware no such proposal has been made to Washington by the German Government. Proposals to that effect have been made in the German press, but nowhere else to our knowledge.

"The assertion that were Germany to come into sovereign possession of Upolu the United States would be shut out from the Harbor of Apia is absolutely absurd, and this applies equally to any other nation having a harbor on that island.

"The fact that Germany's interests in that island far surpass those of the two other nations is indisputable. Nor does the hostile press even venture to question that fact, which, at any fresh settlement of existing rights of occupation there, cannot fail to be an important factor in Germany's favor.

This demand of Germany is perfectly justifiable."

"The above statement," the correspondent says, "is re-echoed in The Cologne Gazette, which comments and enlarges thereupon, saying that the fortifying and conversion by the United States of Pago Pago Harbor into a naval station puts Germany and other interested powers there at a disadvantage wholly out of proportion to the position which interests are entitled to claim, and it concludes that the partition of the islands is the only way to equalize and restore the weight of balance, which lies and, with the erection of an American naval station at Pago Pago, will lie even more so in favor of the United States.

"If England took Savaii, America Tutuila, with a naval station at Pago Pago, and Germany Upolu, the three nations would each have a just proportional share, Upolu being already far in the most part German private property. This is the only feasible way to avoid conflicts in the future.

"The truth is, as the New York correspondent of The Times pertinently suggests, that the German colonial party, not Germany, has received, as it were, new stimulus from the new imperialism or Weltpolitik of the United States. Its press watches with sundry growls of dissatisfaction America's newest struggles in this direction, and now that it has taken definite shape and form, Germany, it is urged, must buckle to and follow suit. What at first elicited a shower of vituperation from all the organs of the press now receives silent and dignified approbation, which, no doubt, the recent suave and skillful utterances of Ambassador White have done not a little to bring about."

"The whirligig of time," remarks The Post, "brings strange and unforeseen things to pass, and this new policy of the United States is one of them. Or is it a fear that America intends to absorb all the islands and territories within her reach that partly explains Germany's inordinate desire to be on the spot and partake in any share there may be?"

The Post carries this point further when commenting on the alleged recent seditious meetings in Jamaica. It observes: "Sooner or later Jamaica must be absorbed by the United States. All the Antilles will gradually, but inevitably come under the banner of the Stars and Stripes. Haiti will soon give cause for intervention and naturally America will intervene. In a word, where now the English, French, and Danish flags are flying there the American colors will soon be waving, according to the new law of gravitation, in the direction of Washington."

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER II.

Shaft Unveiled at Moscow to the Great Russian Ruler.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—To-day, upon the occasion of the unveiling at Moscow of a monument to Czar Alexander II., grandfather of the present Czar, Emperor Nicholas II. issued a ukase referring to the event and eulogizing the deeds of the deceased, notably the liberation of the peasants from bondage, which won him the name of "Tsar Deliverer" in the mouth of a grateful people. The ukase concludes:

"Wishing to hold more firmly the memory of this historical deed, we have resolved to make hereditary the wearing and possession of the medals he conferred upon his co-operators as a sign of his gracious acknowledgment of their labors."

The Czar also sent to M. Constantin Pobiedonotseff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew, together with an imperial rescript reminding him that he of all the close co-operators with the deceased monarch alone remains in possession of the chiefship of the administrative department then intrusted to him.

His Majesty then proceeds to express his gratitude, and eulogizes M. Pobiedonotseff's patriotism and valued services to the country, the Church, and himself.

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—Emperor Nicholas unveiled the monument at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of the Czarina, the Queen of the Hellenes, the Cabinet Ministers, the German and Austrian Ambassadors, deputations from all the land and naval forces of Russia, and the Austrian Uhlans regiment.

The clergy recited a prayer in memory of the deceased, the entire audience kneeling. At the moment of the unveiling the troops presented arms and a salute of 320 guns was fired. The Emperor then placed himself at the head of the troops and marched past the monument amid enthusiastic cheers of the multitude.

Nations Clamor for Professorships.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Pekin dated Aug. 27 says the French, Italian, and Dutch Ministers have formally demanded a share for their respective nationalities in the professional chairs at the new university, of which an American, Prof. Martin, is President.

ADVANCING ON OMDURMAN.

The Anglo-Egyptian Expedition Suffers by the Sinking of a Warship.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Camp Hegair, opposite the Island of Gebel Rayan, says the Anglo-Egyptian expedition has suffered a rather serious loss by the sinking of the gunboat Zafir. The boat sprang a leak when near Shendy, and within a few minutes went down. All on board were saved.

"From Royan Hill here Omdurman is just visible," says the dispatch. "A nephew of Gen. Gordon first described it by a splash of white on the horizon reflected from the Mahdi's tomb. Small bodies of dervishes continually retire before our patrols. Yesterday evening the sky line was illuminated by signal fires."

MR. ARTHUR PEASE DEAD.

He Was a Member of Parliament and a Liberal Unionist.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Arthur Pease, Liberal Unionist, Member of Parliament for Darlington, died to-day in his sixty-first year.

Mr. Pease was Mayor of the Borough of Durham in 1873-4, and at the time of his death was an Alderman and Chairman of the County Council of Durham. He was a colliery owner and ironmaster.

The Chilean Boundary Dispute.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 28.—It is asserted on reliable authority that the aspect of affairs between Chile and Argentina in connection with the boundary dispute is greatly improved. The correspondent of The Associated Press is authorized to state that Señor Fernando Seminario has never quitted his estate near Guayaquil, and that he had absolutely no connection with the disturbances at Piura.

Typographical Union No. 6.

Typographical Union No. 6 met again yesterday afternoon in Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street, to consider the report of the committee that investigated charges against certain of the old officers. The accused were Organizer George W. Jackson, N. Newman, Secretary-Treasurer John Weber, and W. F. Derdinger, and they were charged with having paid the International Union per capita tax from a fund other than the one set apart for that purpose. The evidence showed that the charges were without foundation, and when the matter was submitted to a vote the accused were exonerated by a vote of 319 to 11. This nominally reinstated them in office, so as to enable them to draw the pay to which they were entitled during the term of their suspension.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S ARRIVAL

Members of the Regiment Likely to Parade in Fifth Avenue To-day.

PLANS FOR THE RECEPTION

Refreshments Will Be Served to the Men, and All May Ride Up Broadway to Waverley Place—To Pass Under Washington Arch.

The Seventy-first Regiment, it is expected, will arrive at Long Island City about noon to-day, from Camp Wikoff, and the arrangements for the soldiers to parade in their home city probably will be carried out.

At Long Island City they will be met by a special committee from the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans' Association, composed of Col. Charles F. Homer, Col. Eugene H. Conklin, and Col. D. W. C. Ward. This committee, with assistants, will serve the regiment with refreshments while they are making the trip from Long Island City to the Battery on ferryboats. The ferryboats require about one hour in which to make the trip.

At the Battery they will be met by the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans' Association, under the command of Col. E. A. McAlpin, and Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band. About 1 o'clock the soldiers from Santiago will take Broadway cable cars to Waverley Place, where they will alight and march through Waverley Place to Washington Square. Indications are that the principal ovation will take place at the Square, where the regiment will march under the Washington Arch.

Carriages for Weak Ones.

At this point, those too weak to march in the parade will take carriages. The line of march, as planned, will be up Fifth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, and thence to the armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

At the armory more refreshments will be served, and coffee, bouillon, and rolls will be augmented by milk and sandwiches. Physicians have said that ices or things of that kind would be injurious at this time, and only such refreshments as contain nourishing qualities will be served. As soon as the regiment reaches the armory, the men will be dismissed, and will not be required to report back until the sixty-day furloughs have expired.

Gen. McAlpin returned from Camp Wikoff at 9 o'clock last night. He discussed the arrangements with Col. Downs while there. Ex-Mayor Strong has instructed the Veterans' Association to procure the carriages for the use of all members of the regiment who are weak or ill at his expense.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer was in Long Branch last night, and from the West End Hotel he sent a telephone message to the city as follows:

"Acting Mayor Guggenheimer having been informed this evening of the proposed arrival in the morning of the Seventy-first Regiment, would respectfully suggest that owners of houses along the proposed route decorate them as fully as the time will permit. He also asks the people to turn out in full force to welcome our brave and returning heroes."

Soldiers' Busy Preparations.

The members of the regiment were kept busy at Montauk yesterday making preparations for their departure to New York. Only those who are perfectly able to march will be called upon to walk to their armory. In consequence, there will hardly be 300 men in the line of march, aside from such accessions from those who are in New York on furlough as may join the regiment at the Battery. At most, it is thought there will not be over 350 men in the parade. These are all that are left of 1,040 men who went out from Camp Black to the South. The rest are among the dead, wounded, and sick.

As an example of the ravages which war made in the ranks of this regiment, stand Companies H, K, L, and M. Each of these had eighty-four men when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States Volunteer Army. Of Company H about twenty-eight men will march up Fifth Avenue to-day, of Company K about twenty-six, of Companies L and M, probably only six each.

All will wear field uniforms of different kinds. The uniforms they wore in Cuba were burned when they came off the transports, by order of the quarantine officers, and new blue uniforms were issued to them. They will not wear these, however, but will get what outfits they can from other regiments, so as to look as nearly as possible as they did during the campaign.

The Seventy-first men were paid off yesterday, but their pay will continue until they are mustered out.

Chaplain Van De Water's Return.

It was announced yesterday at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, that the rector, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, would occupy his pulpit next Sunday. In April, when the Chaplain decided to go to the front, he obtained six months' leave of absence from the church Vestry, and since the day his regiment marched out to the camp in Hempstead he has not been in Harlem.

COMMISSIONER PECK COMING.

American Representatives to the Paris Exposition Leave Chicago to Sail from New York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Ferdinand W. Peck and a party of fifteen left for New York and Paris this afternoon at 5:30 on the Pennsylvania Limited. The departure was simple and democratic.

In accordance with the Commissioner's request all formal leavetaking was dispensed with. No committees waited upon the Commissioner.

The members of the party were Ferdinand W. Peck, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Arline Peck, F. W. Peck Jr., Spaulding Peck, Paul Blackmar, director of affairs; Count de Val. Court Vermont, French Secretary; Robert Thompson, Director of the Press Bureau; George Pangalo, French Secretary to Mr. Blackmar; Fred J. V. Skiff, Director of Mines and Metallurgy; Frank E. Drake, Director of Electricity and Machinery; M. Kozminski, Richard Waterman, Jr., Arthur Woodcock, and Lester B. Fulton.

THE DONKEY CAUSED A FIGHT.

All Night the Animal Brayed and Neighbors Came to Blows.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The long continued and hoarse braying of Robert Dougal's donkey almost led to a tragedy yesterday in front of 993 North Kedzie Avenue. One man is injured so badly that he may die and another one is under arrest, while several children bear cuts and bruises on their bodies. The whole neighborhood is in great excitement.

Joseph Mezil is the greatest sufferer from the results of the braying of the donkey. He is lying unconscious at his home with an injury to his skull, inflicted by Mr. Dougal. Mr. Dougal, in turn, is at St. Elizabeth's Hospital with a broken arm. He is guarded by policemen from the West North Avenue Station pending the outcome of Mr. Mezil's injuries.

If the donkey had not brayed all night for many a night these distressing things would never have happened, but threats and persuasion had no effect on the donkey. As soon as it was dusk he tuned up his voice, and all through the silent hours of that silent neighborhood he sent weird and fearful echoes reverberating among the barns and woodsheds. Complaints came in at the West North Avenue Police Station. Lieut. Jurs finally induced Dougal to get rid of the animal. The neighborhood was filled with bitterness engendered by the donkey, and disputes were frequent. Mr. Mezil from hating the donkey soon learned to hate its owner, and yesterday he beat Dougal's children with a club. Dougal, of course, interfered, and was in turn beaten, receiving a broken arm. Then Dougal drew an iron hook from his pocket and hit Mezil on the head with such force that he fell unconscious to the ground.

CORTES NOT TO DISCUSS WAR.

Spanish Government Will Avoid Debate, Diplomatic Negotiations for Peace Not Being Concluded.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Señor Sagasta is quoted as having, in the course of an interview, made some important statements, declaring that it was the Government's intention to repress the discussion of war topics in the Cortes. He said that as soon as the Cortes met the Government would submit a bill authorising peace negotiations, and next a measure relating to the suspension of the constitutional guarantees. Although Señor Sagasta did not state the nature of this measure, it is supposed that it will provide for the continuation of the suspension.

"The Government," said the Premier, "will not discuss in any form the questions of peace and war. Indeed, the Deputies would be entirely lacking in the material necessary for a discussion. The debate could not be based on concrete, positive facts, founded on indisputable documents, since the necessary information has not yet arrived.

"I believe that no discussion of the surrender of Santiago and Manila will occur, nor of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, unless trustworthy data and exact proofs are to hand. Moreover, no discussion is permissible of matters at present under consideration of the Supreme Councils of War and Marine. Mistakes or blunders may have been committed, but thus far we have not sufficient material to judge.

"Another reason why questions of peace and war should not be discussed is that diplomatic negotiations are now being carried on, and a debate on these subjects might be provocative of undesirable complications. It must not be said that peace is signed and discussion is now allowable. Peace is not signed. Spain is still at war with the United States. The two nations have merely concluded a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate peace. These negotiations may be brought to a successful issue, but it may happen that hostilities will be recommenced.

"That is why I think the Cortes will only be able to discuss strictly necessary questions; that is, to make itself acquainted with the situation of the interests now at stake, which are so important for the nation; but not to engage in debate which would assume such proportions as to infringe upon the discretion which the gravity of the circumstances requires of the Cortes.

"Should they ask to have presented the documents concerning the surrender of Santiago and Manila and the destruction of the fleet now in the Government's possession, the Government would not accede to the request. These papers are in the hands of the Supreme Councils, which alone before the proclamation of peace can conduct inquiries and establish responsibilities. The inquiries may result in acquittals or severe sentences, even the capital penalty.

Señor Romero Robledo, the Weylerite leader, declares that he will strongly oppose Señor Sagasta's plan of suppressing debates in the Cortes. If the Government refuses to divulge official documents on the war, Señor Robledo says he will utilize reliable press reports. Other opposition leaders are of the same mind. The debates are likely to be stormy.

SPAIN'S EVACUATION ORDERS.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, have arrived at an agreement as to how to instruct the Antilles evacuation commissioners, and the instructions were mailed to-day.

Spanish Troops Home from Cuba.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, to-day informed the Queen Regent of the arrival of the transport Isla de Luzon at Vigo and the Montserrat at Corunna with troops from Cuba. Forty-two deaths occurred on the steamers during the passage.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 825,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,499,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,509,000 pesetas.

Senator Davis Starts West.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, one of the members of the Peace Commission, left this city for St. Paul at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Davis had been staying for a day or two at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Cuban Bonds "Buoyant" in Madrid.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Cuban bonds are buoyant, owing to the belief that powerful European pressure, both diplomatic and financial, will be brought to bear to compel America to oblige Cuba herself to recognize some of the Cuban issues.

ANSON'S EXPOSITION IDEA.

Suggests an American Department of Athletics at Paris.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Capt. Anson wants to go to Paris as Director of Athletics on Commissioner General Peck's staff. He thinks it would be a good idea to have a Department of Athletics at the Paris Exposition. He wants to show the French and the world how American muscle could knock the punching bag into convulsions, and how easy it would be to agitate Parisian ozone with a lightning wigwag of Indian clubs.

Capt. Anson believes that baseball would be a feature of popular interest at Paris. The proposition includes a series of games on the Exposition grounds between an all-star aggregation of American players, the pick of the diamond, representing every metropolitan centre of America.

Anson's suggestion of a Department of Athletics is being seriously considered by Mr. Peck, and he will probably place William Hale Thompson of the Chicago Athletic Club in charge of it, with Anson as Assistant Director when he returns from Paris.

Fire to be Investigated.

The Fire Marshal has been called upon to investigate a fire which occurred yesterday afternoon in a building owned by John Wanamaker, at 82 East Ninth Street, occupied by L. Caluwaert, dealer in beaded millinery novelties. The fire was confined to the store on the first floor, and the firemen put the damage at a low figure. Mr. Caluwaert and three other men had been in the storeroom shortly before the fire was discovered by a policeman, and had left to go to Coney Island. His wife and some visitors were up stairs. The firemen found a bottle of whisky, four glasses, and an empty cigar box on a table in the storeroom. Chief Burns said he thought the fire must have been started by a match carelessly thrown down, but he felt it his duty to ask for an investigation.

Found Body in Rockaway Inlet.

While Gustave Gries of 324 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, was sailing yesterday in Rockaway Inlet he saw a floating object which aroused his curiosity. Going nearer he found it to be the body of a man about thirty-five years old, and 5 feet 7 inches in height. The body had been in the water only a short time, and was clothed in a black coat and trousers, white outing shirt, and Congress gaiters. A memorandum book was found containing these addresses: P. Mohahan, 229 East Sixty-ninth Street; James Nichols, 134 Calyer Street, and Miss Scott, 84 Watts Street, New York.

Cleveland Broker Commits Suicide.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Harry S. Stevens, a broker, committed suicide at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by shooting himself three times in the left breast and once in the right temple at his home, 687 Genesee Avenue. He was forty-three years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Business troubles are thought to have been the cause.

VICOMTE DE KERATRY'S LUCK.

Came to Start a New French Newspaper, and Won an American Bride Soon After Landing.

Vicomte Hélarion de Kératry, a young journalist of Paris, came here about three weeks ago to start a French daily morning paper, and won a wife from among the daughters of New York. He declares, however, that he will start the paper anyhow, and that the wedding was only a preliminary to that enterprise, made for the purpose of getting the proper inspiration.

The Vicomte has written several novels, and is the son of a French histrionic dramatist and General in the French Army during the Crimean War. The young aspirant for journalistic honors in the New World is very sanguine, and manifests a good deal of happiness over his matrimonial venture. In Paris he was on the editorial staff of the Gil Blas.

When he arrived in New York Vicomte de Kératry brought with him letters of introduction from his father to the Rev. Father Tetreau of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street. He presented the letters in the church on the first Sunday after his arrival, and it happened that Mrs. Augustine Mullins, the widow of John Mullins, was present. Mr. Mullins was a builder, who constructed the Academy of Music, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, in East Twenty-third Street, and other large buildings, and made a fortune. Mrs. Mullins is herself of French extraction, and Father Tetreau introduced Vicomte de Kératry to her. The couple fell in love with each other at once, and the journalist escorted her to her home, at 623 Lexington Avenue, and afterward was a frequent caller at the house. He pressed his suit with ardor and persistence, and would take no refusal when she argued that she was his senior in age.

She finally accepted him, and the Sunday before last they were quietly married in the church where they had first met. De Kératry had communicated with his parents, who consented to the match, but were not able to get ready in time to make the trip to attend the wedding. The happy couple will sail for Paris in September to enjoy their honeymoon and visit his parents.

"There is only one remark I wish to make about my marriage," said Vicomte de Kératry yesterday, "and that is that my wife is only one year older than I, and not several years, as some people have said."

He went on to say that he had been sent over by the Gil Blas, and intends to start a morning paper in this city in opposition to the Courrier. He thinks it will be called Le Journal, but has not yet made up his mind. It will treat of politics, industry, commerce, and finance, and will be a lively, gossipy paper, and give all the news of the day. In politics it will be Democratic. It will have six pages, one of which will be in English. It will be started in November.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Claude Matthews.

Claude Matthews, ex-Governor of Indiana, died yesterday at his home in Indianapolis. He was born in Bath County, Ky., Dec. 14, 1845, but in 1868 settled in Vermilion County, Ind., where he had a farm of 2,000 acres. He was a practical farmer and was deeply interested in the breeding of improved live stock.

Ex-Gov. Matthews was educated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., and was graduated from that institution in June, 1867. Six months later he was married to Martha R. Whitcomb, daughter of the late James Whitcomb, who was Governor of Indiana from 1843 to 1849, and was afterward United States Senator from that State. Two children were born of the marriage.

It was not until 1876 that Claude Matthews took any part in politics. In that year he was nominated by the Democrats of Vermilion County as a member of the General Assembly. So strong was the future Governor's personal popularity that the usual heavy Republican plurality in the county was overcome and the Democratic candidate was elected by a majority of 300.

Indiana's Electoral vote had been cast that year for Tilden and Hendricks, and although Mr. Matthews had gone to Indianapolis primarily to secure the passage of measures in which his fellow-agriculturists were interested, he found it impossible to obtain practical legislation, in view of the excitement attendant upon the dispute concerning the electoral count in Washington.

Ten years elapsed, during which Mr. Matthews held no office, but in which his interest in and practical help to his party never flagged. Two years after the Presidential election of 1888, when Harrison and the entire Republican ticket had carried Indiana, he was nominated as Secretary of State and was elected by the largest majority any Democrat had received in Indiana since the civil war.

In 1892 the Democratic Convention nominated Matthews for Governor of Indiana. He was triumphantly elected, after a remarkable personal campaign. His administration of the Gubernatorial office was beset with many complications and difficulties. The race-track gamblers at Roby, labor riots, the invasion of the State by Coxey's army, and the existence of a Republican majority in the Legislature combined to hamper and embarrass him in the performance of his duties, but he met every emergency and discharged every responsibility to the general satisfaction of the people of Indiana, without regard to political affiliation.

In the contest for the Democratic Presidential nomination of 1896, when William Jennings Bryan was chosen by the Chicago Convention, Gov. Matthews was the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Indiana.

Dr. Joseph A. Nolan.

Dr. Joseph A. Nolan of 100 West Eighty-sixth Street, who had devoted most of his life to study of the organisms of the sea, and who until five years ago lectured widely on the subject, died of consumption Friday at Highland Lake, Penn. He was born fifty-three years ago in Boston, and received his collegiate education at Georgetown University. Shortly after leaving college he became associated with Horace Greeley as an editorial writer on The New York Tribune, but the work was too confining and he soon gave it up. An article written by Dr. Nolan appeared in The American Catholic Quarterly Review in 1883, entitled "Church Architecture in the United States." It was considered a very independent but correct expression of the facts, and occasioned much adverse as well as favorable criticism. His grandfather was a Professor of Latin in Dublin University, and was later called to Harvard. Dr. Nolan's father also taught at Harvard. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and the interment was in Calvary. Dr. Nolan is survived by a widow.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN MURPHY, a patrolman attached to the West Montgomery Street Station, Jersey City, died Saturday night at his home, 408 Mallory Avenue, in his fifty-first year. He was appointed on the force in 1881. Several years ago he was hurt by falling into an old wellhole, and never fully recovered from his injuries. He leaves a widow and grown-up children.

Major GEORGE MCCREERY, Surgeon, who died on board the transport Catania at sea, was a native of New York. He was appointed an Assistant Surgeon Feb. 17, 1880, and was promoted to the rank of Captain Feb. 17, 1885. He attained the rank of Major during the late war with Spain. He was the son of Elizabeth and the late James McCreery of Belleville, N. J. The body was buried at sea.

**Chic

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **SECOND INSTALLMENT**, being fifty per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$1 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$10 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, on or before **SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

MAY, McELWEE & PAINE.

Our market letters have been so WONDERFULLY CORRECT ever since our firm has issued them that we now have over 10,000 correspondents who wish these letters mailed to them every Monday. As these letters are actually only for the benefit of our customers, or for those who contemplate opening accounts with our house when they feel satisfied that our opinion of the market is of great value to them, we shall in the future only mail these letters to those recently inquiring for them and our regular customers.

As our market letters have doubtless reached every speculator of any importance in this country it is needless for us to call attention to their accuracy. We have called in advance every movement of the stock market for the past six months without one single exception, and our customers have made enormous profits as they have all bought the LEADERS not the LAGGARDS in the stock market. C., B. & Q. was the first leader, St. Paul is the leader now, and R. I. will be the next leader. Write for our latest market letter on the "Leaders of the Stock Market."

A Great Bull House in a Great Bull Market.

May, McElwee & Paine,
BANKERS & BROKERS, 50 BROADWAY.
Members { N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
N. B.—Very highest New York and Southern Bank and Mercantile references given.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Fall Brook Railway Officers.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Fall Brook Railway Company has elected Daniel Beach First Vice President, in place of John Lang, deceased. John N. Lang has been elected Second Vice President, vice Mr. Beach. William Howell has been elected Assistant Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Berlin and London, and apparently in concert, bought stocks in a confident way in this market last week. The movement in Northern Pacific common and in Union Pacific common were both traceable to some extent to buying orders on a large scale, cabled over from Europe.

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It can be stated on authority that one Wall Street banking house has had for a fortnight past instructions from Berlin to take tens of thousands of shares of both the Pacific common stocks.

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Movements may be counted on in all the Granger stocks this week if nothing disturbs the general market. Mr. Keene has gone anew into Burlington. People close to Mr. J. P. Morgan have St. Paul for a favorite. And there were indications last week that London interests in Chicago Great Western were ready to become aggressively active.

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Manhattan may have new developments to its credit this week. Curious questions were being asked of insiders toward the close of last week, and one was this:

"Is it Mr. J. P. Morgan who has been buying Manhattan and making the stock so scarce in the loan crowd of the Stock Exchange?"

MR. HAVEMEYER RELIEVED.

One result of the clearing of the Sugar Trust situation (the settlement with independent refineries) is personally a great blessing to President H. O. Havemeyer. Friends of that gentleman say that he has been very much overworked recently, sturdily refusing to take all the recreation which ordinarily he has had during Summer months.

It is intimated that Mr. Havemeyer will soon go abroad, and may take a house in the south of France for the Winter.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED PLAN.

Efforts to ascertain the actual debt of West Virginia before 1861, vaguely estimated at between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000, on the plan of separation of the old single State, and on the data obtained to secure a compromise settlement of Virginia deferred certificates, are being renewed and under extraordinary auspices. The personnel of those who have the interests of the holders of the three classes of certificates, stamped or unstamped, in charge is such as to give greater hope of a satisfactory settlement than existed when former endeavors to this end were made.

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The committee to receive the certificates or trust receipts for them, which are to be deposited with Brown Brothers & Co., consist of John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, and Clarence Cary. The Advisory Board is composed of the following gentlemen, all of whom have accepted the nomination: Thomas F. Bayard, Edward J. Phelps, W. Pinkney Whyte, and George G. Williams. Robert L. Harrison is Secretary of the committee and the counsel are Cary & Whitridge.

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The plan of procedure has been sage and progressive. The disposition of West Virginia legislators has been sounded, and this has resulted in finding more than willingness to do what is equitable and to redeem what of the State's honor is involved in the issue. Indeed, the co-operation has been secured of such prominent citizens of the Virginias as ex-Gov. McKinney, Gen. Hunton, Major Conrad, and Col. Chew. Their aid comes of a conviction that it is well for both States to have the question settled, as it bears on their commercial and financial repute.

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The depositing of the certificates will doubtless be made promptly, as the aim of the committee and Advisory Board is to have the subject under early consideration by the next West Virginia Legislature. It is hoped that a compromise may be reached before the Legislature adjourns. The legal advisers say that if the creditors will respond promptly to the call the programme of the committee will be carried out. In regard to legal procedure, an elaborate agreement has been drawn up under which the certificates will be deposited. It comprehends the following statement as to the functions of the committee:

"To bring about the deposit, under this agreement, as far as may be practicable, of said certificates or of the trust receipts heretofore issued to represent them.

"To formulate a plan of settlement, and, after it has been recommended by the Advisory Board, cause the same to be published and submitted to depositing creditors for their acceptance as herein provided.

"To act as agent of the depositing creditors in carrying out the purpose of this agreement."

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Those identified with the endeavors to obtain a settlement talk very frankly about their plans, and the status of the certificates, while setting aside the history of the Virginia debt as an outside consideration, they not caring to enter into the question of the Constitution, the circumstances of the dividing of old Virginia and the financial settlement of new Virginia's two-thirds of the debt. One of the officers of the committee said yesterday:

"This movement is not prompted by greed. No one has accumulated a block of certificates and is endeavoring to get other holders to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for him. Peace and the new business prosperity are not factors in the movement. The fact is that long-headed men see now an opportunity to obtain something for the certificates on a compromise. Will a small percentage be accepted? I should say not. Will 15 per cent be accepted? Decidedly not. Twenty-five? I hardly care to answer that question. But we have every reason to expect a satisfactory settlement. The last sale under the hammer of 'stamped' certificates was last December, when 2½ per cent. was bid. Recently the quotation has crept up to 9. Now it is around 8½. There are a good many factors in our favor. Chief of them is the fact that West Virginia, owing to its favorable laws, is a State frequently chosen for the incorporation of companies. This unsettled debt business has of late years grown more and more of a stigma. The honor of the State appears to some to be involved. Business men who go to West Virginia often make the remark that they wonder why some effort is not made to create a better commercial credit by its settlement. An then, again, the first suggestions to prompt the present effort at compromise came from prominent men in the two States."

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Secretary Harrison said of the recent sales of listed stamped receipts:

"The Virginia Commission announced that nothing could be done unless the certificates are under a new contract. This fact is conclusive that the advance in price is due solely to a belief that a movement is on foot which combines the elements of success. The stamped receipts represent certificates which must be withdrawn from the expired contract before legislative action can be had, and when these facts are presented to the Stock Exchange it will, we presume, promptly unlist the stamped receipts and list those issued by Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co."

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Mr. Harrison added in regard to the classes of certificates:

"It goes without saying that the Legislature will not undertake to determine the equities between holders of different certificates which, so far as the State is concerned, are equally meritorious. Hence the certificates must be exchanged in a lump for a lumped amount of new bonds, and a tribunal must be appointed to apportion between the different classes."

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.
20 Broad St., New York, August 24, 1898.

The interest coupons upon the bonds of this Company due Sept. 1, 1898, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, cor. Wall and Nassau Sts., New York, on presentation, on and after Sept. 1, 1898. T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

Office of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.

The following coupons, due September 1st, 1898, will be paid at this office on and after that date: Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., Aug. 25, 1898.

Coupon No. 20, due Sept. 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books of the company will close on Saturday, Sept. 3, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

BUSY SPENDING MONEY.

West Orange Farm Hand Who Recently Came into a Fortune Continues His Astonishing Capers.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—"Baron" Zelenski, the West Orange farmhand who recently came into a fortune of $2,000 a year left him by relatives in Austria, continues to astonish the residents of that township with his schemes for getting rid of his money. For the first week after the receipt of the first installment, Zelenski continued his work on Charles Musk's farm, near Rock Spring, as though nothing unusual had happened, confining his high-rolling expeditions to the night, when he would shed his working clothes of jean and blossom forth in garments made for him at $100 a suit by a fashionable Orange tailor.

Zelenski soon found, however, that he could not get rid of his money fast enough at night, and a few days ago he asked Farmer Musk, who pays him $10 a month as a farmhand, for a week's vacation to give him a chance to spend his money faster. The request was granted, and Zelenski celebrated by hiring a German band to precede him in a triumphant march through the town, he following in a new buggy, driving the trottter for which he had paid $500. After the parade Zelenski gave a wine dinner to the musicians and paid them $25 each to serenade him after dinner as he sat on the hotel piazza.

Hackmen of the Oranges are fast growing rich as a result of the "Baron's" patronage. He hires a hack to drive from the hotel to the railroad station, half a mile away, and the price for the service is always $10. He pays $1 for a shine, and a tip of equal or larger amount always accompanies an order given by him for drinks or other accommodation. One drawback to the "Baron's" full enjoyment of his wealth is his lack of knowledge of the English language, but he entertains everybody he meets.

Zelenski is exceedingly shy of newspaper men, and when he is cornered he refuses to talk or say anything about the sources or amount of his riches. Although he told his employer that he was to receive an income of $2,000 a year, his companions say that his fortune is much greater than that. Farmer Musk calculates that it will take the "Baron" another week to spend the portion of his inheritance that he received a week ago, and that Zelenski will then be ready to return to the farm in time to cut corn and dig potatoes.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Cotton, middling	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	9.00
Beef, hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	18½

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Flour steady; special brands, $4.75; hard patents, $3.75@$4; soft patents, $3.70@$3.80; hard straights, $3.30@3.40; soft straights, $3.10@$3.20; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63@65c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@63c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¾@31c; No. 2 oats, 20¾c; No. 2 white, 23@24½c; No. 3 white, 21@24c; No. 2 rye, 44c; No. 2 barley, 44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88½c; Northwestern, 91½c; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.85@$8.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.12½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

News Saturday morning on the Cotton Exchange was of a character which inspired the utmost caution both as regards the long and short sides. The bulls had rather the better position, but lacking support from outside investment circles, feared to press their apparent advantage, and at no time throughout the short session did prices show a net gain of more than two points. The opening was steady, with first sales from one to two points over Friday night's final figures. The market continued steady on scattered covering by local shorts and light foreign demand. The scalping element were rather bullishly inclined, but feared possible radical changes in the situation in the cotton belt over Sunday, and took little part in transactions. The bull clique were much disappointed by the purport of English news. Both public and private cables were to the effect that speculation abroad was at a low ebb, fluctuations extremely narrow, and demand for spot cotton almost at a standstill. Total sales of the latter at Liverpool Saturday reached but 3,000 bales, representing the smallest single day's transactions, perhaps, in many weeks, if not months. As an offset to the unsatisfactory average of cable news, however, was an official weather report from Washington which indicated heavy rains over the entire eastern portion of the cotton belt, while in the Southwest extremely hot weather prevails, with insufficient moisture complained of in many sections. Showers have relieved the situation to some extent, but soaking rains were said to be needed to materially benefit the plant in the extreme Southwest. A private dispatch claimed worms were devastating large tracts in portions of Texas, while other reliable information from the Carolinas and Georgia reported that rust and shedding were on the increase, and prospects in general less favorable. A Galveston telegram stated in effect that the authorities at that point had fully investigated the reported case of yellow fever, and were able to announce that the suspect was suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever only. As a precautionary measure, however, the case had been isolated, and every means taken to allay the fears expressed by more timid parties. New Orleans, however, still maintained a quarantine against Galveston, and will probably not remove it for several days. Receipts at the ports were again light, which was attributed by the bears as due more to the yellow fever scare than to any lack of cotton. The bulls claimed the market has already been far oversold, and that should any accident happen to the crop a repetition of the tremendous bull move of 1895 may be looked for. It will be remembered that July was selling at 6.75 in July of 1895, and that in less than three months October touched 9.24, or an advance of about $12.50 per bale, due entirely to the covering of a big short interest started by bad crop news. The bear element, on the other hand, show comparatively little concern, inasmuch as outsiders continue to hold off and crop news from many sections of the belt indicates another big output.

Saturday's market for futures closed steady, with prices net unchanged to two points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.52@5.54
September	5.54	5.54	5.52	5.54@5.55
October	5.59	5.59	5.58	5.58@5.59
November	5.61	5.62	5.61	5.61@5.62
December	5.64	5.65	5.63	5.64@5.65
January	5.68	5.69	5.67	5.68@5.69
February	5.72	5.73	5.72	5.72@5.73
March	5.76	5.77	5.76	5.76@5.77
April	..	..	..	5.79@5.80
May	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.83@5.84

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet with prices unchanged on the basis of 5⅝c for middling uplands and 6c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8 1-16c and 8 5-16c, respectively, last year.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d. December-January, 310s; January-February, 310s; February-March, 310@311s; March-April, 311b; April-May, 312v; May-June, 313s; August, 315b; August-September, 314½s; September-October, 312s; October-November, 310½s; November-December, 310s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68⅞	68⅞	68 5-16	68⅜
December	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
May	67½	67½	67½	67½
Corn—				
September	34½	34½	34½	34½
December	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.37

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	63⅞	64	63½	64
December	61⅞	61⅞	61 9-16	61⅝
May	63⅝	63⅞	63½	63⅝
Corn—				
September	30	30 1-16	29⅞	30
December	..	30½	30	30½
May	32⅜	32½	32¼	32⅜
Oats—				
September	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
December	19 15-16	20 1-16	19 15-16	20
May	22⅛	22⅛	22	22
Lard—				
September	$5.10	$5.12½	$5.07½	$5.12½
October	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.17½
Ribs—				
September	5.17½	5.25	5.17½	5.22½
October	5.17½	5.25	5.17½	5.25
Pork—				
September	8.80	8.82½	8.80	8.85
October	..	..	..	8.85

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market Saturday was in an unsettled condition, and after a strong opening on better news than was expected from abroad turned weak, and wound up the official session but ½@¾c higher than Friday. The bull side was poorly represented and unable to maintain its advantage after losing the help of foreign buying orders, which were rather numerous around the opening. The bear contingent, while not particularly aggressive, was nevertheless confident enough in its position, backed up as it was by larger receipts at Chicago and the Northwest and better weather, to offer a steady resistance to advancing tendencies.

DULUTH, Aug. 27.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; August, 67c; September, 63c; December, 60⅞c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 30c, new; 31½c, old; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c; track mixed, 27@28½c; track white, 29@33c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, September; 44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 51c near by. BARLEY—New malting, 52c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.30@$4.65; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.72; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 70@77½c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 60c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oilmeal, $23@$23.50, to arrive; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.70; first clears, $2.90@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½@7¾c; 10 lb, 7¼@7¾c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. LARD—$5.40; city lard, $5.05@$5.15; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Close—Beef, extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 8d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 29s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Liquidation of the September delivery and investment in the more remote positions were the features of transactions in coffee Saturday. In sympathy with a bearish set of foreign cables, the market opened 5 points lower, but steady in tone. Later in the forenoon there was a partial reaction on scattered foreign buying orders and some demand from local shorts. Business was active from the start. Total transactions of 34,500 bags represented the largest market for a Saturday half holiday in many months. Among the factors with which the bull clique had to contend were continued free deliveries from American warehouses, an active consumptive demand, and much smaller receipts at Brazilian ports than generally discounted. Belief that the market was in an oversold condition added to the hesitation of leading bears, but failed to stimulate materially an aggressive policy on the part of the bulls. The market closed steady, with prices unchanged to 10 points net lower, the latter being for one month only.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
September	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@6.00
January	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
February	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
March	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
April	..	..	..	6.20@6.30
May	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
June	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
July	..	..	..	6.40@6.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$500. Hamburg—½ pfennig net lower. Havre—¼f lower; January, 39.50; February, 39.50; March, 39.75; April, 40.00; May, 40.25; June, 40.50; July, 40.50; August, 38.75; September, 39.00; October, 39.00; November, 39.25; December, 39.25.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@16c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 10c; Salonica, 12@13c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.70; lake copper, ingot, $12.20; tin, $16.15; lead, $4.12½; spelter, $4.80.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15; cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 28¾@29¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Spirits turpentine, 27c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—Turpentine, 28c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 27.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude terpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Live cattle, 10½@11¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.62½; buttermilks and grassers, $4.10@$4.25; Westerns, $4.75@$5.25; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $5@$6.

HOGS—$4.30@$4.55.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Phillips vs. Dimon.
2—McConnell vs. Harley.
3—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. City of New York.
4—Bloomingdale vs. Loy.
5—Landsberg vs. Levy.
6—Averill vs. Kahn.
7—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Herth.
8—Smith vs. Peerschke.
9—Aronson vs. Ritter.
10—Boyd vs. Berdsley.
11—Hendriks vs. Hayton.
12—Wood vs. Fennelly.
13—Conn. Granite Co. vs. Russell.
14—Kaufman vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel.
15—In re Lincoln Enamel Paint Co.
16—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
17—Corwin vs. Corwin.
18—Kraft vs. Kraft.
19—In re Kirk Place.
20—In re Marion Av.
21—In re Wilkins Place.
22—In re La Fontain Av.
23—In re Loring Place.
24—In re Public Place at E. 138th St.
25—In re Webster Av.
26—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
27—In re Andrews Av.
28—In re East 168th St.
29—In re Orchard St.
30—In re Willis Av. Bridge.
31—In re Villa Place.
32—In re Elliott Place.
33—In re East 176th St.
34—In re East 169th St.
35—In re East 138th St.
36—In re Lafayette Place and Av.
37—In re College Av.
38—In re 171st St.
39—In re Edgecombe Road.
40—In re Boone St.
41—In re Depot Place.
42—In re Robbins Av.
43—In re Walton Av.
44—In re Albany Road.
45—In re East 178th St.
46—In re Park St.
47—In re Whitelock Av.
48—In re Powers Av.
49—In re East 163d St.
50—In re Elm St.
51—In re Clinton Av.
52—In re Boston Road.
53—In re East 173d St.
54—Boyd vs. Hertle.
55—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Dolge.
56—Dondero vs. Dondero.
57—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
58—Gruber vs. Bezozi.
59—Dudley vs. Wolf.
60—O'Brien vs. Glass.
61—Fletcher vs. Porter.
62—Wallace vs. Radway.
63—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 101 James Street and 89 New Chambers Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, gore lot 19.10 by 14.10 by 25, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $4,908.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, 726, 728, and 730 East Eleventh Street, southeast corner of Dry Dock Street, runs east 71.7½ by south 90.1½ by east 34.4½ by south 24.4½ by west 106 by north 114.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $24,758.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 131 and 133 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 60 by 100.11, abandoned foundations. Due on judgment, $9,080.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 268.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,563; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

MASQUERADED AS A MAN.

Mrs. Mitchell Says She Did It to Follow and Watch Her Husband.

Mrs. Nellie Mitchell, who gave her age as twenty-seven years, was arrested on the corner of Borden Avenue and Front Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon by Detective Peter Kelly of the Seventy-fifth Precinct. Mrs. Mitchell was dressed in a black alpaca coat, an outing shirt with white collar and a nobby tie, and gray trousers neatly creased. She wore a derby hat, and at first glance appeared to be a young man.

What attracted the attention of the detective was that her hair was drawn up close to her head and passed upward under the hat. Instead of downward. When she removed the hat it was found that she had a luxuriant growth of hair, which she had coiled about the top of her head to fit into the crown of the hat. She said she lived at 1 East Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan, and had donned the clothes so as to follow and watch her husband. She wept bitterly and refused to talk further.

Boy Drowned at Coney Island.

Robert Reilly, fourteen years old, was drowned at Coney Island yesterday while bathing. He was a son of Peter F. Reilly, a wealthy storage warehouse proprietor at 614 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The boy went in bathing with several other boys of his own age. They were all in charge of B. W. Murphy of Meriden, Conn., a friend of the father's. Murphy left them at a life line, where they were in shallow water, and told them not to venture out any further. He went out for a swim, but was soon startled by the cries of bystanders. He found when he got back that the boy had been drowned. He disobeyed Murphy's instructions and ventured too far out. The body was recovered.

Agricultural Exhibition at Turin.

A communication has been received by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, from the Italian Government announcing that an international show of agricultural machinery will be held from the 15th to the 31st of October in connection with the National Exhibition at Turin. The types of machinery to be exhibited will consist of engines and machines for the distillation of grounds and dregs of pressed grapes and wine. Machines offered for exhibition must be simply constructed, capable of being moved through the fields with facility, and easily managed by ordinary workmen. Prizes will be awarded, consisting of one gold and two silver medals.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 53d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as cook and laundress in small private family; city or country; two years' reference. 224 West 19th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable woman wishes any kind of work by the day. 2,086 3d Av., Mahon's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By sensible young woman as housekeeper in refined family or home of widower; fond of children; highest references. E. H., 80 Morton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—An excellent dressmaker would like position as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A first-class waitress wishes position in private family; eight years' best city reference. 101 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; experienced, neat, rapid, accurate; references. Address Miss Expert, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—French; speaks fluent English; trained in refined service and true French cooking; eighteen years' best city references. Bannard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; English trained; several years in present place; leaving on account of family giving up; fully competent. Elgin, 43 East 30th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a German; single; first-class in all branches; has best reference; private or commercial place. C. H. Franckel, 320 E. 59th St.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Mme. Thieriet has removed to 70 West 142d St.; wishes work in curtains and upholstery.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

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Miscellaneous.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in said city, on the 31st day of May, 1898. Present, Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Trustees and officers of "THE ACTON CIVILL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE" for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.—Order to show cause.

On reading the petition of Hannah Valeria Civill Bassett and Margaret Civill Feeter, Trustees; Townsend Wandell, Secretary and Treasurer, and Jacob W. Feeter, Trustee and President of the Acton Civill Polytechnic Institute, verified the 22d and 26th days of May, 1897, which was filed in New York County Clerk's office on 26th July, 1897, showing that they are all the Trustees and officers of said corporation; that "The Acton Civill Polytechnic Institute" was incorporated on the 26th of November, 1879, by and under the laws of the State of New York, and the principal office of said corporation is in the City and County of New York.

That the said Trustees and officers of said corporation deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved,

And on the affidavit of Jacob W. Feeter, verified the 18th day of May, 1898, showing that notice of the application to the Court on said 26th July, 1897, for the dissolution of the corporation was given to the Attorney General of the State of New York as required by law.

Now on due proof of service on the Attorney General of notice of this application and on motion of August Reymert, attorney for said petitioners, the Attorney General not opposing,

Ordered, that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Samuel Strasburger, Esq., at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the first Tuesday of September, 1898, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard,

Why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for such further or other order as to the Court shall seem proper.

A copy of this order must be published once a week for three successive weeks immediately preceding the first Monday of September, 1898, in "The Albany Evening Journal," a newspaper published in Albany, in said State, and in "The Mail and Express" and "The New York Times," two newspapers published in the City of New York. Enter,

WM. N. COHEN, J. S. C.
A copy, WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM H. HUSSEY and REDERICK HUSSEY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM L. HAMILTON and others, impleaded with John Doe and Richard Roe, said names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; John Williams and John Moore, the said names "John Williams" and "John Moore" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; said defendants John Doe and Richard Roe, John Williams and John Moore, being designated in the declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action as Lester & Co. and Williams & Moore, respectively; and the persons who are, or who may claim to be, creditors of said William L. Hamilton or said William L. Hamilton and Mary A. McNiece, composing the firm of Hamilton & McNiece, said persons being hereby designated as "unknown," and being hereby described as the beneficiaries under a certain declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action, made by John Doe, Richard Roe, and the persons mentioned herein by name, and also their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the defendants above named except William L. Hamilton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of July, 1898.—Dated July 28th, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au1-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator.
THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my8-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:38 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 2:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion ticket, 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 8:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED
AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
DAILY
SEASHORE EXCURSIONS
August 11 to September 10
ROUND TRIP RATES:
From New York, $1; Children 75c
From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85c
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, POINT PLEASANT,
And Intermediate Stations.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:35 P. M.
TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

A GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail to fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, arboricultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. foot 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 5.00 P. M. East 23d St., 9.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 5.15, 6.15, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 4, 5.30, 6, 9 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 6.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.00 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8:45 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..... "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of acting business, at the office of Boorman, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. PATRICK MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'y's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York. mh14-law6mM

PATRICK, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie Patrick, deceased, John Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, as administratrix, &c., of Richard S. Patrick, Robert M. Patrick, Caroline Sarah M. Petersen, Alice N. McDougall, Mary McDougall, John Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnson, Ellida Rouse, Sarah Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Elsie R. Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burns, Calvin M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, and Henry Helen Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of Charlotte Reed, deceased, and all persons Jenkins interested in the estate of RICHARD PATRICK, deceased, late of the City of New York, deceased, creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Smith, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and then and there to show cause why the said Eugene Smith, as executor, upon such judicial settlement of his account, shall not be absolutely and finally discharged from all responsibility to any and all persons by reason of his acts, doings and omissions as executor, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear in the and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be affixed. Witness, Hon. John R. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy18-law6wM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present them with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

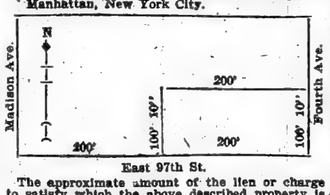
N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 10 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East 97th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $331.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

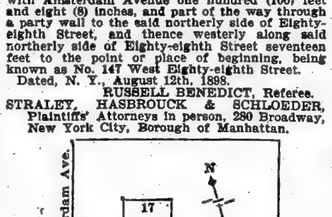
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $185.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

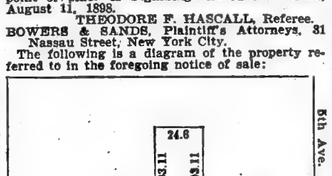
RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
au15-2aw3wM&Th&S8

83 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises, described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.44; and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street New York City.
au17-2aw3wW&M&s7

85 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC T. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street New York City.
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AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A new stock of sporting goods, bicycles, cutlery, &c., of Cruttenden & Rollo will be sold at No. 111 Nassau Street, New York, on August 30, 1898, at 10 A. M. L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 6 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St. N.R., 3:30, Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALEXANDRA .....September 3
WINIFREDA .....September 10
CLEOPATRA .....September 17
VICTORIA .....September 24
BOADICEA .....October 1

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER, 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GU

REV. DR. POTTER FIRED AT

Attempt to Kill the Pastor at His Residence in Long Island City.

BIBLE SAVED HIM FROM DEATH

Unknown Man Fired Four Shots at Him as He Was Reading in Bed—Two Bullets Stopped by the Book.

The Rev. Daniel C. Potter, the Baptist minister who attained considerable notoriety in the early part of last year through his refusal to vacate the building at 162 Second Avenue when ordered to do so by the Baptist Mission Society, reported to the police of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, Long Island City, early yesterday morning that an attempt had been made to assassinate him. According to his story and the evidence shown, four shots were fired at him, and two of them might have killed him had not a thick Bible acted as a shield.

Since leaving Manhattan the Rev. Mr. Potter has been living at 155 Ninth Street, Long Island City, in a two-story and basement French-roofed brick house. Adjoining it is the old clubhouse of the Jeffersonian Club. Midway between the two buildings is a fence nearly 6 feet high. Mr. Potter sleeps in his study on the ground floor, having a folding bed in the room. The room is in the rear, and its two windows look out upon the space between the house and the old club building.

Mr. Potter says he has been in the habit of reading in bed until a late hour. Early yesterday morning he was lying with the pillows piled on one corner of the bed and his legs pointing toward the open windows. His legs were drawn up, so that he could rest his heavy Bible on them. The Bible is an old-fashioned one with large print, and is generally used by him because in the course of years he had made many annotations along the margins.

The minister says the first alarm he got was a report, as of a gun or revolver discharged inside the room, and at the same moment the Bible, which projected above his knees, was dashed forward and struck his breast; then, as he started to rise, with the Bible still against his breast, there was a second report, and he felt the impact of the bullet against the book. Two more shots were fired in quick succession, but he did not feel them or know at the time where they went.

He rolled out of the bed, he says, crawled past the windows to his desk, seized his revolver, and ran to the doorway just in time to see a man jump over a fence into East Avenue and mount a bicycle which had been leaning against an electric light pole in that thoroughfare. The man turned into Tenth Street and wheeled at a rapid pace toward Jackson Avenue. Mr. Potter was quickly joined by his son Paul, who also saw the would-be assassin going up Tenth Street. At the time the minister first saw the man he was too far away for a shot to be effective.

On returning to his study Mr. Potter found that the third shot had come as close to killing him as had the first two. It had cut a slit in his pajama sleeve nine inches long, and buried itself in the wall just above the chair guard which runs around the room.

Mr. Potter dressed, and he and his son went to borough police headquarters, a short distance away, and notified the police. They were referred to the police station, and there reported the case. Roundsman Shepard and Patrolman James McGill were sent to investigate. They found three bullet holes in the wire netting in the window. The top of the fence is about on a line with the sill of the window. One hole was close to the bottom of the screen frame. The second was a little above, and the third, the one which buried itself in the wall, was near the middle of the screen. The minister's assertion that four shots were fired was borne out by finding the splash of a bullet upon the brickwork close to the window.

The Bullets in the Bible.

The two bullets which entered the Bible passed pretty well through it. Mr. Potter had been reading toward the end of the Bible. One bullet, which struck the bu[ck]part, went almost through to the beginning of the New Testament. The other entered at an angle, and did not penetrate so far. The bullets were of 44-calibre.

The Bible was covered with a newspaper, and Mr. Potter says he thinks the man who attempted to kill him fired directly at the book, thinking it was only a newspaper and that there would be nothing to stop the bullets. The minister showed just how he was lying and the position of the book, and it was seen that but for the latter the two bullets would have entered his chest a little above the heart.

The police decided that the shots must have been fired from the top of the fence. They searched the yard of the abandoned clubhouse, and in the grass Paul Potter, the minister's son, found what appeared to be the home-made stock of a toy gun, in which a socket had been fixed. Further search brought to light a .44-calibre revolver. The butt of the pistol fitted into the socket of the gun stock in such a manner that the stock when placed to the shoulder gave a firm rest. By pulling out a nail the stock could be folded and carried with ease inside of a man's coat. The pistol was one of the long, heavy rifled ones, such as were used in the navy. It was of nickel finish, but had been painted or enammeled black. There were five chambers, four of which were empty. The fifth contained a charged shell.

Mr. Potter says that usually his three sons were in the house, but Saturday two of them—Stirling and Dean—went to Paterson, N. J., for a visit, and his oldest son, Paul, went out for the day, but returned about midnight. He thinks that whoever tried to kill him had watched the house and supposed the three young men were absent.

Mr. Potter could not say why an attempt upon his life should have been made, but thought that it might possibly have some conection with his trouble in this city last year.

Dr. Potter's Troubles in This City.

Dr. Potter was the pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this city for many years. His pastorate was a succession of bitter fights. In 1892 he secured the Rev. James W. Putnam as associate pastor, and their relations became so strained that in May, 1893, Mr. Putnam preferred a series of charges against him. These were sustained by a vote of the Baptist Council the next year. Mr. Putnam, however, left the church.

Dr. Potter was examined in supplementary proceedings in 1896. In the same year G. Brummel was arrested in connection with a conspiracy against him. Last year Dr. Potter was finally evicted from the church after a memorable siege, in which he and his two sons held out for three weeks after the water and light had been shut off and he had no means of getting food. The siege followed foreclosure proceedings on the property and the abandonment of religious service in the edifice. During the siege he was wanted as a witness in the Supreme Court, but sent Justice Beekman word he could not come. He was finally evicted by order of the court.

He was brought up afterward in supplementary proceedings, and was in court frequently. He sued the City Mission Society for his eviction from the church. In April following, his wife, Mary C. Potter, sued him for divorce on statutory grounds, demanding the custody of the children.

Meeting of Druggists' League.

A meeting of the Druggists' League to secure legislation for shorter hours of work was held last night at 28 East Fourth Street. It was decided to hold a public meeting early in October, when the many grievances of drug clerks will be explained. The special committee appointed at the July meeting to prepare statistics as to the effect of long hours reported that the information it desires was hard to procure, but it had found that in the last three months nine drug clerks had committed suicide, seven had died from pulmonary diseases, three had died from brain trouble, and three had become insane. There had also been two suits brought against druggists for damages because of mistakes made in preparing prescriptions.

Exhibition of Y. W. C. A. Work.

There will be a concert and exhibition of the Summer work of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street this evening. The programme will include singing by the singing circle of the association, musical drills, and physical exercises by the class in physical training, in addition to an exhibition of the work of the classes in millinery and embroidery.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

Hearings to be Granted This Week—Question of New Copyright Laws to be Considered.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—The International Conference Commissioners will meet in joint session again to-morrow, and probably each day until Friday. Separate meetings of the American and Canadian Commissioners and meetings of sub-committees will continue during the week.

Senator Fairbanks stated to-night that the first week's work had been very satisfactory, and that everything up to this point indicated the best results. He expects that considerable progress will be made between this date and next Friday, when a recess will be taken until Sept. 20.

On Thursday the American Commissioners will give a hearing to a representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. General trade questions will be considered. Probably on the same day a hearing will be given to the interests of the American lumber men. Last week Don M. Dickinson was heard on the interests of lumbermen who own Government timber in Canada, but the hearing this week will be for those who are interested in other branches of the business. The Commissioners decline to state in detail anything concerning either of the hearings set down for this week.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably return this week. It is learned that the copyright question will be brought before the commission as the work goes on. The Canadian publishers desire in a measure to be freed from the rigorous copyright laws of the mother country, and they also desire a readjustment of the copyright laws existing between the United States and Canada. This question, however, will probably not be discussed until other matters have been disposed of.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

United States Treasury Statistics of Exports to and Imports from British North America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The attention just now being given to the subject of the commerce between Canada and the United States gives especial interest to the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the exports from the United States to and the imports from Canada. These cover the important articles during the fiscal year just ended, and compare them with the preceding fiscal year, also the total exports and imports to and from British North America for a long term of years.

While these figures are not altogether satisfactory, owing to the fact that those relating to exports include some merchandise sent through Canada to Europe, and are also incomplete prior to 1893, owing to the fact that goods exported by rail were not required to be cleared prior to that date, they are instructive in their general showing and are, therefore, given somewhat in detail:

Imports of principal articles into the United States from British North America during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898. From United States official reports.

	1897.	1898.
Horses	$411,089	$314,033
Coal	2,654,444	2,351,523
Furs	239,760	289,462
Hides and skins	1,555,343	1,148,935
Lead	435,057	924,149
Paper stock	587,694	212,526
Tea	396,738	242,142
Tobacco	566,501	253,691
Boards, planks, &c.	9,073,405	3,496,616
Wood pulp	498,706	370,433
Wool	1,481,153	179,262
Spirits	438,981	183,919
Flax	410,227	89,853
Logs and round timber	2,607,506	2,423,269

Exports of principal articles from the United States to British North America in the fiscal years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898. From United States official reports.

	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implements	$464,969	$781,415
Cattle	450,036	1,068,239
Horses	478,574	883,824
Books, maps, &c.	612,588	722,049
Corn	2,641,453	7,850,840
Wheat	3,975,433	5,104,800
Flour	2,748,355	2,767,262
Carriages, cars, &c.	126,553	183,233
Bicycles	734,493	614,003
Clocks and watches	344,946	349,198
Cotton	3,137,860	3,961,586
Cotton cloths	783,985	783,985
Other cotton manufactures	1,351,179	1,681,645
Fruits and nuts	750,752	1,202,998
Hides and skins	943,937	460,235
Scientific instruments	310,589	305,016
Builders' hardware	554,441	722,176
Sewing machines	103,119	141,222
Sole leather	82,722	203,161
Illuminating oil	724,447	787,389
Beef, salted or pickled	248,220	155,528
Bacon	541,435	1,267,287
Hams	501,751	513,129
Pork	561,850	867,101
Lard	249,756	347,811
Butter	276,005	594,038
Cheese	716,487	1,073,447
Seeds	699,553	481,486
Tobacco	1,553,832	700,995
Timber	1,185,430	1,103,031
Furniture	631,801	523,434

Exports from United States to, and imports from, British North America at ten-year intervals, from 1828 to 1898. From United States official reports.

	Exports.	Imports.
1828	$1,547,902	$267,729
1838	2,293,283	1,104,558
1848	7,826,755	2,686,319
1858	23,604,526	15,784,836
1868	24,080,777	26,261,379
1878	38,234,421	25,357,802
1888	37,245,119	43,084,123
1898	82,854,947	31,642,812

Exports from United States to, and imports from, British North America by years from 1888 to 1898. From official reports.

	Exports.	Imports.
1888	$37,245,119	$43,084,123
1889	42,141,156	43,009,473
1890	41,503,812	39,396,980
1891	39,443,755	39,434,535
1892	44,885,988	35,334,547
1893	48,628,508	38,186,342
1894	58,313,223	31,326,451
1895	53,981,768	37,006,163
1896	61,086,046	41,212,000
1897	66,028,725	40,722,792
1898	82,854,947	31,642,812

ACTRESS FOUGHT HARD TO DIE.

Mrs. Carleton Took Poison After Quarrel with Her Husband, and Bit the Doctor Who Attended Her.

Mrs. Arthur Carleton, a variety actress, took poison yesterday afternoon, after a quarrel with her husband, at their home, 62 Third Avenue, and last night was in critical condition at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. J. Sterling Loomis of the hospital, who responded to a call for an ambulance telephoned by Mr. Carleton, found the woman in great agony. She begged him to let her die, and struggled fiercely to prevent him from helping her, biting his hand severely. He had to force her mouth open with a pair of shears before he could use the stomach pump, and then she bit the tube through, nearly severing it.

Dr. Loomis thereupon hurried her to the hospital, where the stomach pump was again used, and she was locked up in the prison ward.

Neither Mrs. Carleton nor her husband would say anything as to the cause of the quarrel.

Negro's Body Found in River.

The body of a colored man was found in the North River near the Fourteenth Street Ferry dock yesterday morning. The dead man was apparently about thirty-five years old, was 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighed about 135 pounds. He was well dressed, and on the body were found a watch, a little money, a razor, and some memorandum books, which leads the police to believe that his death must have been accidental. From papers found on the man's body it is believed that he was a collector for an industrial insurance company. A card bore the name of David H. Massey, with the address 213 West Sixty-third Street crossed out and 175 West Forty-seventh Street substituted in lead pencil. Two receipts of a storage warehouse company were also found, showing that Mrs. Mary R. Hopper had paid storage on furniture on Feb. 11 and Aug. 19 last.

Canalboat Sinks in North River.

The canalboat W. H. Horace, loaded with 300 barrels of resin and 50 barrels of papermakers' clay, valued at $2,500, sank at the Old Dominion Line dock, foot of Charlton Street, North River, yesterday morning. The boat sprung a leak when she was nearly loaded Saturday night, and although pumps were put to work, she continued to fill during the night. A wrecking barge is getting out the resin, which will probably be saved. The papermakers' clay will be a loss.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought



Oh, how-d'ye-do; are you to be here long?

But never mind how few the days, or how much scurrying you have to do; now is the time to put clothes information on deposit, to be drawn on in the quiet, cooler days at home.

Ask us all the questions you like; leave your measurements if you will; we'll send what you want on approval when you want it.

Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

YANKEE REACHES HOME

Craft Manned by New York Naval Militiamen Anchors Off Tompkinsville.

MEN RECEIVE WARM WELCOME

Veterans on the Big Battleships and the Thousands of Sightseers Greet Returning Heroes with Cheers—The Yankee's Last Voyage.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee, manned by members of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, on the last of the auxiliary fleet to leave the scene of war, arrived in port yesterday morning, four days from Guantanamo, and took her place among the fighting ships off Tompkinsville, S. I. The final home-coming of the now famous craft was greeted by a salvo of cheers from the veterans on the big battleships, as well as the thousands of sightseers on the Staten Island shore by whom she was instantly recognized. She let go her anchor at the southern end of the line of warships at 10:30 o'clock. Then the bronzed heroes that lined her rail gave one mighty cheer, in which went up a paean of thanksgiving that their grim duty to their country had at last been performed and home and peace were in sight. The men expect to be mustered out at once and return to the banks, the dry goods stores, and the workshops they left to take up arms.

This is the second time the Yankee has come into port since the war began. Her second and final trip to Cuban waters was for the comparatively peaceful purpose of carrying fighting material to the fleet there and distributing it among the various vessels. But her voyage was not entirely devoid of incident. The Yankee left this port on July 12 with 400 tons of ammunition for the fleet. She called at Norfolk, and there took on board an additional supply of 150 tons, sailing on July 17. She arrived at Guantanamo on July 22, and distributed floating material to a number of the vessels, but as the Massachusetts, which needed the material worst of all, had gone to Porto Rico, the Yankee left Guantanamo August 1 for Ponce, expecting to fall in with the battleship there.

But the journey of the cruiser was interrupted during the afternoon of the following day, when she met the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, a sister ship, manned by the Maryland naval militiamen. Then the Yankee was notified that the Massachusetts was returning to Cuban waters and turned back. The two cruisers then began a friendly race for Guantanamo, and the New Yorkers claim that they had their competitors well down astern before midnight.

Fruitless Quest for Prize Money

At this hour the men of the Yankee came as near as they ever did during the war to winning prize money. A suspicious steamer was sighted in the distance, and upon being overhauled proved to be the British steamer Burton, hailing from Barry. The steamer was deeply loaded with compressed fuel and some provisions, but her Captain promptly produced a letter from the United States Consul at Guadeloupe stating that the cargo of coal was for use of the transportation company which was to carry Gen. Taral's army from Santiago back to Spain. "Oh, yes, my vessel is all right," volunteered the Captain of the steamer to the boarding officer, "but the vessel you want after is the Norwegian steamer Marie. She left Guadeloupe five hours ahead of me, and, say, I guess you'll want her all right." This last with a most suspicious wink.

On the strength of the Consul's letter Capt. Brownson allowed the steamer to proceed.

At 8:30 o'clock on the following morning, Aug. 3, another steamer was signted. This vessel seemed disinclined to be interfered with, and crowded on all steam. But the Yankee was too nimble, and a couple of blank shots soon had the desired effect. Sure enough this was the steamer Marie, and she hailed from Bergen, Norway. Just the steamer the Burton's Captain had said the Yankee wanted.

Lieut. Cutter and a party boarded her at once. Marie's Captain was most friendly, and the boarding party was disgusted to have waved under their eyes a letter from our Consul at Guadeloupe identical with that given to the Burton's Captain. They were further nonplused when the Marie's Captain laid his finger on his nose in a most mysterious and impressive manner and said:

"Oh, yes, my vessel is all right. It's the steamship Burton you are after. She—"

The disgusted boarding officer would listen no further. The vessel was promptly ordered to steer for Guantanamo, arriving in port at noon. When the Admiral heard the story of the capture and investigated the case, he ordered the Yankee to at once put out and recapture the steamer Burton. The unsuspecting vessel was overhauled within four hours and brought into port.

It transpired that both vessels had cleared from Cadiz, Spain, three months ago and had on board fuel which they had tried in vain to deliver to Cervera's fleet at Santiago. But the presence of the American ships made so swarm for them that they had been forced to run for Guadeloupe at last, and when Santiago was taken they arranged to deliver the coal to the Spanish transportation company. After being detained several days they were allowed to depart with a warning, much to the disappointment of the Yankee's men.

On Lookout for Gen. Blanco.

The plucky little cruiser was dispatched on another exciting mission during the afternoon of Aug. 11. This was to await the expected departure of the Spanish troopship Montserrat, which was said to be making ready to sail for Spain with Capt. Gen. Blanco and his staff, together with a large amount of Spanish treasure. The Yankee took her position off Castle Island Light, at the south end of Crooke Island Passag, and awaited the coming of the rich prize. The Dixie was stationed in the old Bahama Channel to intercept the troopship if she came that way. The Spaniard may have got wind of the trap that was laid, for the expected departure was not taken, and on Sunday, Aug. 13, the Yankee headed once more for Guantanamo.

At 10:20 o'clock last night, when fifty miles off Cape Maysi, the flagship was sighted. Then for the first time the men heard that hostilities had ceased, and that the heaviest vessels of the fleet were bound for home. The cheering over this news was finally hushed by orders for the cruiser to return to Guantanamo. The monotony of the stay there until last Wednesday at noon, when the homeward-bound pennant was run up, was only broken once, when a limited supply of fresh meat was secured. As the Yankee sailed out of the harbor her bugler played "Home, Sweet Home." This was answered from the Dixie with "My Maryland" and "Dixie."

The Yankee, on her way northward, ran into a storm off Hatteras, and was delayed several hours by the breaking down of a condenser. The men had good health during their stay in Guantanamo, with the exception of seventeen cases of measles. They have thrived very well on beef and beans, hardtack, and other sailor's fare, although all have lost some flesh in the tropics. The record in this respect is held by the ship's bugler, who lost forty pounds, but, as he weighed 225 pounds when he enlisted, and had tried hard to reduce his weight, he is not bitterly complaining.

Capt. Brownson has not yet received orders, but it is expected the Yankee will go out of commission at once. The men are arranging to march through New York to their old quarters aboard the New Hampshire at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, after they are mustered out.

The officers of the Yankee are Commander Willard H. Brownson, commanding; Lieut. John Hubbard, Executive Officer; Lieut. W. G. Cutler, navigator; Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Lieut. John H. Barnard, Lieut. (junior grade) S. Dana Greene; Ensign W. De W. Dimock, Ensign Charles L. Andrews, Dr. J. P. McGowan, Surgeon; J. E. Gilbert, chief engineer; E. S. Van Wart, assistant engineer; Louis A. Frothingham, Lieutenant of marines, and J. E. Biscoe, Paymaster.

Jackies and Visitors.

The scenes about the warships at the anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday differed little from those enacted there every day since the arrival of the victorious fleet, more than a week ago. Although the crowds of sightseers were not so large yesterday as on the previous Sunday, the wharves and bay in the vicinity of Tompkinsville and St. George were black with people the whole day long, and the hundreds of excursion craft of every conceivable description did a land office business. The vessels were open to visitors from 1 o'clock until 5, and the distracted officers and men continue to tell over and over again the tales of their sea fights to ever-present crowds of enthusiastic visitors. The men are becoming worn out with this continuous flow of visitors, and say if they do not get some rest soon a collapse is bound to occur.

All the visitors are possessed of the highest patriotic fervor, and want nothing more than to show it to the heroes of the warships, but the latter were found in rather small numbers yesterday. As many of them as possible had gone ashore to avoid this deluge of mind-racking hero worship, and the Jackies who had to stay aboard crawled into the firerooms, torpedo rooms, and all sorts of inaccessible places to get a good Sunday afternoon sleep and avoid answering questions.

The visitors had the big ships pretty much to themselves, and wandered about in groups and droves, while here and there one of their number undertook to explain things as he found them. Some fearful and wonderful statements were made by these volunteer guides. Some of the Jackies did their very best to be polite and obliging, but they could only explain for the thousandth time how each gun was worked and the part it played in smashing Cervera's fleet. They could not give away cap ribbons to pretty girls any more, for there are no more cap ribbons left. Every man has been compelled to surrender what extra ones he had, and some have earned official rebuke for giving away even the one he wore on his cap.

The Yankee's crew has not yet been given shore leave, and each member of it had his hands full entertaining the swarms of enthusiasts that swept aboard their craft. But among them were many nearer and dearer than the ordinary visitor, and the scenes on board the trim gray cruiser were brighter and softer than on the others.

The New York, Iowa, and Oregon, which are now at the yard, will be followed during the week by the Indiana and Massachusetts.

MANY VIOLATING EXCISE LAWS.

So Says Magistrate Crane, Who Refuses to Hold Two Prisoners.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday refused to entertain complaints against two saloon keepers for alleged violation of the excise law, and the men were allowed to go. The Magistrate gave as an excuse for not entertaining the complaints the fact that there are thousands of saloon keepers who are daily violating the excise laws, and that if policemen tried they could make hundreds of arrests daily.

Magistrate Crane said he did not see why the two men under arrest should have been singled out from among the thousands of wrongdoers.

Held for Robbing a Soldier.

John Reardon of 331 East Twenty-fifth Street was held for trial in $500 bail by Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of robbing Thomas Pleasants, a bandsman of the Ninth Regular Cavalry, (colored.) The soldier said that Reardon, whom he met in a saloon, had tried to run away with an envelope containing $15 in bills which he (Pleasants) was about to send to his wife in Crawford, Neb. The envelope and money were found on the prisoner. Pleasants came to this city on furlough from Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. Pleasants said he had been in the fight at Santiago, and showed as a memento a gold watch belonging to First Lieut. and Acting Adjt. Winthrop S. Wood, who was shot in the mouth. Lieut. Wood, he said, had given him the watch for safekeeping.

Magistrate Discharges Tars.

John Walsh, sailor attached to the cruiser Raleigh, who said he fought in the battle of Manila, but is now stationed in the navy yard at Brooklyn, and Gabriel De La Motte, a sailor on the Manning, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. De La Motte was arrested at Third Avenue and Forty-third Street on Saturday night. Walsh was arrested outside Bellevue Hospital after a severe fight with Policeman Malloy of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, whom he twice kicked in the stomach. The sailor had presented himself at the hospital to have a wound dressed, which he said he received by falling down a ladder, and caused a disturbance because he thought he was not attended to with sufficient promptness. The Magistrate discharged both men with a reprimand.

Charles Nels's Wound Proves Fatal.

Charles Nels, proprietor of the shooting gallery in the Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island, died in the Kings County Hospital yesterday. He was found in the gallery Saturday afternoon with a bullet wound over his heart, but it is not known yet whether the shooting was accidental or not, and no arrests have been made.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AN ART ATMOSPHERE.

We have collected from splendid sources of supply. From Persia, Upper India and Turkey, the lands of rugs and draperies; from England, France and Holland, with their past skill, and centuries of art and tradition; from Japan, with her airy and impressionistic art; from every people that has delighted in beautiful interiors, we have gathered a rich harvest of materials and ideas for Fall home beautifying.

We have studied to get the most pleasant and artistic results; to adapt the decorations and furniture to individual tastes and ideals and to rooms their individualities; to keep the flavor of poetry and romance that comes from the life of other climes and times.

Come and talk it over and gather ideas in our Decorative Studio—seventh floor.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Motion Adopted Urging the President to Order Inquiry into Treatment of Troops.

THE CASE OF CORPORAL FRANK

Punishment of Those Alleged to be Responsible for His Death Demanded—The Druggists' League Movement for Shorter Hours.

The neglect of the American soldiers during the war with Spain, and especially after the war, when the troops were brought back and sent into camp, was the theme which took up much of the time of yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. A good many members of unions that are affiliated with the Central Labor Union enlisted for the war, and their friends feel quite sore over the way in which they were treated.

Delegate Farley of the tile layers' helpers brought up the matter in the form of a resolution.

"When war was declared with Spain," he began, "many members of our unions went to the front. More of them died through neglect of the Government to provide proper food and accommodations for them than died in battle. It is only just and right that the Central Labor Union should pass a strong resolution condemning the Government for this state of affairs.

"In my younger days I happened to be a member of the State militia, but the food was supplied by the State, and was fairly good. It now appears that when it is supplied by the Federal Government politics enters into it, and the men are the victims. The men in charge of the supplies were fitching for part of the soldiers' slender pay of $13 a month, and the poor fellows sometimes had to pay $5 out of the $13 to get enough food.

"But there was neglect, too. There were cases where men with untold millions of money who had gone to fight could not buy food at any price. Some of our rich men died in battle, but more died by starvation through being furnished with food which they could not eat when they were sick. This is a great country, and it is proper for men to sacrifice their lives in war for it, but when the country starves them it is a different thing."

Motion to Condemn the Government.

Delegate Farley then moved that the Central Labor Union condemn the Government for the neglect of the soldiers at Montauk Point and other places.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters remarked that the resolution was too sweeping and said he understood that the Government was already conducting an investigation into the abuses.

"The men who are to blame," Mr. O'Brien went on to say, "are those who either blundered or intentionally failed to do their duty. But the guilty parties, whoever they are, ought to be punished. During the civil war my father died of neglect while in a Southern prison. The commandant of the prison was court-martialed for this and hanged."

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians, also said that the resolution was too sweeping, although the soldiers had been outrageously neglected in camp. He proposed an amendment that the Secretary of the Central Labor Union write to President McKinley, urging a speedy investigation of the abuses, and the punishment of the guilty parties.

Delegate Farley said he was willing to accept this amendment for his motion.

Delegate Johnson then went on to say: "I don't believe that any blame can be laid on President McKinley or the Secretary of War. But when the blame is fixed the punishment should be swift, and those who have been guilty of starving our sick men to death should be tried for murder." This sentiment was vigorously applauded.

Delegate Joly of the brewers opposed the resolution. "The war," he said, "was not undertaken in the interests of humanity, but through the machinations of capitalists who wanted to raise a large army to shoot down the workingmen."

Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists spoke of the death of Corp. Jacob Frank of the Ninth Regiment, who was a member of his union, and who died through a squabble between the army Surgeons as to whether a limb should be amputated or not.

"It was simple murder," said Warner, "and I move as an addition to the motion that a request should be made to the President that those whose neglect caused Frank's death should be tried for murder."

The meeting adopted the amendment offered by Delegate Johnson and directed the Secretary to write to President McKinley asking that "those who were responsible for the death of Corp. Frank be punished as soon as Delegate Warner shall have furnished the details in the case, together with the names and addresses of the persons concerned."

Grievances of Druggists' Clerks.

Delegate Thimme, business agent of the Druggists' League for a Shorter Workday, said that the league had been conducting an investigation as to the number of drug clerks who have committed suicide through overwork, and the number of mistakes that they have made in filling prescriptions from the same cause during the year in the metropolitan district.

"One clerk," said he, "died on June 30 by taking an overdose of morphine. He had become a morphine eater through overwork."

Mr. Thimme showed the box in which that clerk had carried the morphine. It contained enough of that drug to kill four men. He also showed a bullet with which another drug clerk in the city had killed himself while insane, as alleged, from overwork.

Among the questions which the Druggists' League had put to the employing druggists, said Delegate Thimme were the following, with answers:

"Do you personally know of mistakes made by clerks during the year?" Answer—"Yes."

"Do you know of many clerks who use drugs?" "Yes, they are too numerous to mention."

"Do you know of mistakes being made in filling out prescriptions?" "Yes, but most of them are hushed up."

Delegate Thimme went on to say that the Executive Committee of the Druggists' League wanted the Central Labor Union to ask all its affiliated unions to send it records of all mistakes made by drug clerks that came under their notice.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers remarked that suicide was not confined to drug clerks. Many people in most cheerful trades committed suicide, including musicians.

The meeting agreed to accede to Mr. Thimme's request.

Knights of Labor Denounce Mr. Maher

District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor yesterday afternoon held its first meeting under the new increased representation rule. The meeting was very largely attended, and lasted until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening. Considerable time was spent in speeches denouncing Assemblyman John F. Maher of the Seventh District, who is under the ban of No. 49. The delegates said that Mr. Maher had been expelled from the order as far back as January last, and that if Tammany Hall should nominate him for any office next Fall, No. 49 would instruct its members to boycott Tammany. When some of the delegates were told that the report was that No. 49 was already controlled by the Republican Party they denied the imputation.

Oppose Alliance with England.

Delegates from the United Irish Societies of Hudson County met in secret session at Humboldt Hall, Jersey City, last night, and adopted a resolution declaring that no member of any Irish society would vote for any candidate for Congress unless he gave a solemn pledge that he would vote, if elected, against any proposed alliance between Great Britain and the United States. There was no discussion of the subject, but the resolution was unanimously adopted. It was also decided to hold a mass meeting on Sept. 18 to consider the matter publicly. The delegates formed a permanent organization, and elected Patrick O'Mara President.

Tried to Set Fire to a House.

Antonio Balletti of 202 Wooster Street was held in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of attempted arson. Alexander Franklin, who lives in the same house as the prisoner, appeared as the complainant. About 10 o'clock Saturday night Franklin discovered the Italian on the third floor trying to set fire to the house, and had him arrested. An investigation showed that Balletti had poured the contents of a bottle of kerosene about the floor and walls of the hall. He had frequently threatened to burn the house down. It is believed that he is insane.

Keswick Colony of Mercy.

The management of the Keswick Colony of Mercy, situated near Whitings, Ocean County, N. J., and the object of which is to afford men and women who have been reduced by drink or otherwise a chance to reform, has issued an appeal for contributions of cots, linen, tools, cast-off clothing, and money, which should be addressed to Charles F. Cripps, Treasurer, 1933 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Since the colony was founded, in 1897, eighty persons have resided there, and at present there are thirty. It is non-sectarian, and receives eligible persons through the city missions.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Our Furniture Story Comes Now!

What people want, and what we intend they shall have, is a chance to share in "special sales" at the time they're ready to buy. There has been ceaseless firing about Furniture values from every store round about, but their *guns were filled with noise and blank Cartridges*, and didn't strike you because you weren't ready to buy. We've held our "Reduced Furniture Prizes" for your pleasure, and with September just over the river your wanting time is now.

Our Prices Are Real Cannon Balls!

The whole upholstered stock has been lined up and divided into eight sections. Six of the sections have chosen one size each—The remaining ones—two and five. These sizes in black after each section will do the execution.

SECTION 1—Reception Chairs, mahogany finish, inlaid, many different styles, silk damask coverings, were $5, $6 and $7, now . . . $3.98

SECTION 2—Twelve different designs of handsome Chairs, were $7 to $9, now . . . 4.98

SECTION 3—Mahogany finish, inlaid, Corner Chairs, silk damask coverings, were $8, now . . . 5.98

SECTION 4—Six different designs Chairs, all odd pieces, beautifully upholstered, were $9 to $12, now. 7.98

SECTION 5—Divans, mahogany finish, silk damask covering, were $10, now . . 7.48

SECTION 6—Parlor and Reception 3-piece Suites, mahogany finished, inlaid frame, upholstered in silk damask coverings, in beautiful colorings, five styles,

Were $22.50 Now $17 | Were $27.50 Now $22 | Were $38.50 Now $31 | Were $48.00 Now $39 | Were $63.00 Now $49

SECTION 7—Parlor Suites, mahogany finish, inlaid frame, four pieces, upholstered in silk damask, handsomely assorted patterns and colors, were $53.25, now . . $39

SECTION 8—Reception Suites, two pieces, mahogany finished, inlaid frame, upholstered in silk damask, two styles,

Were $25, now $19 Were $32, now $25

You'll be more than pleased when you see the upholstered articles these prices represent. Examine the wood, upholstering, style—you'll not find us wanting at any point.

We deliver all goods, excepting Bicycles and Sewing Machines, free at your railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach,
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evenings.
The Serenade 9:00 P. M.
This Evening, Aug. 29th,
500th Performance of The Serenade.
Conducted by the Composer,
VICTOR HERBERT.
In the Cast:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, W. Broderick, G. B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Harry Brown.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sun., 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager.
Matinée on Saturday at 2.
SOTHERN This Monday Eve., Reappearance of Mr. Sothern in the new romantic Comedy by Anthony Hope, entitled
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
Cast Includes: MORTON SELTEN, C. P. FLOCKTON, ROWLAND BUCKSTONE, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, OWEN FAWCETT, R. ERLYNNE, M. STEDMAN, D. JARRETT, Mrs. SELTEN, REBECCA WARREN, AND Miss VIRGINIA HARNED.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fancy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, at 2.

WALLACK'S THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, entitled
THE MEDDLER.
SEAT SALE BEGINS TO-DAY.

AMERICAN. Second Year Opera in English. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Ev'gs. 25c.-$1. Mats. Wed., 25, 50c.; Sat., 25, 50, 75c.
BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. BOCCACCIO.
Box Office Now Open.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Sat. Mat.
THIS WEEK ONLY. WELCOME HOME.
WM

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 27...	3,090,439
Same week last year.....	1,983,475
Stocks to date this year.....	67,891,219
Corresponding date last year..	42,865,143

Bonds for the week.....	$20,789,000
Same week last year.....	15,582,600
Bonds to date this year.....	554,094,970
Corresponding date last year..	332,658,488

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@3; at three months, 3@3½; at six months, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

AS MR. KEENE FIGURES.

Higher Market Values Because of Money's Cheapness—Computations on Conspicuous Stocks.

Though the brethren in Wall Street are continually attributing to Mr. James R. Keene a tendency to whip out of the bull ranks and make unheralded bear sorties, Mr. Keene insists on believing that he is a continuing and consistent bull. Mr. Keene, whetting his lead pencil, has been figuring out reasons for taking "an optimistic view of the future of Stock Exchange values, because under the changed condition of the country for the better lower rates of interest on money invested must inevitably follow increased circulation."

Mr. Keene makes the following calculations of market values based on income yields:

"New York Central pays 4 per cent., and at 118 yields a little less than 3.40 per cent.

"Pennsylvania pays 5 per cent.; at 119 yields about 4.20 per cent.

"Illinois Central pays 5 per cent.; at 112 yields about 4.46 per cent.

"St. Paul pays 5 per cent. per annum and sells at about 112½. At this price it yields 4.44 per cent. If the dividend is increased this year to a 6 per cent. rate the income on purchasing at present prices would be about 5.42 per cent.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, paying 6 per cent. per annum, at 118 nets over 5 per cent. on the investment.

"Chicago and Northwestern, paying 5 per cent., at 135 nets less than 3¾ per cent. If this company should increase its dividend rate to 6 per cent. per annum at present prices the yield would be less than 4½ per cent. Making comparison of the income to be derived from the purchase of the stocks of these two systems, it will be seen that Burlington pays a much larger annual return, is much the cheapest, with prospects of a material advance before reaching the present market price of Northwestern.

"Rock Island pays 5 per cent. per annum; at 106 the annual income is about 4.72 per cent.

"Northern Pacific preferred pays 4 per cent. per annum and sells at about 76½ and at this price yields nearly 5¼ per cent.

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"Turning to the industrials, we find (notwithstanding that these companies have an unsurpassed record for the regularity of dividends disbursed to stockholders in good and bad years) the income from the purchase of these shares at current prices is very much larger than from railroad stocks. Sugar pays 12 per cent., and 141 yields over 8½ per cent. per annum. American Tobacco pays 8 per cent., and at 140 yields 5.71 per cent. Rubber preferred pays 8 per cent., and at 106 yields about 7.55 per cent. Leather preferred pays 5 per cent., and at 73 yields about 6.85 per cent. per annum.

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"Referring to the railroad stocks, it will be found that New York Central pays the smallest income. This arises from the fact that a great future is predicted for this system. The benefits of the absorption of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads will not be fully shown until the company's next annual report.

"Of the industrials, Tobacco common returns the least income, but as this company has incalculable possibilities, is doing a magnificent business, and the stock is so largely held for investment this cannot be wondered at.

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"In conclusion it can be believed that all the stocks herein named may safely be bought for investment, and further, we think purchasers can safely rely upon receiving much higher prices should they desire to sell within the next sixty days."

Savings Banks in Good Times

In the first month of the war savings bank depositors were more or less anxious about the safety of their hoards and as a consequence the withdrawals of deposits were of moment. Of the present condition of deposits in savings banks a statement made by Mr. William C. Sturges, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, is of value because of Mr. Sturges's experience and the standing of the bank.

"There is," he says, "no disturbing element now. Deposits are back to their normal condition. There may be a slight increase on a comparison with even date last year, but if there is any gain it is due to the ordinary growth of population and so on. You see, as time goes on there is more money to deposit, just as—taking for example this year and 1888—there is a difference of $[illegible],000,000 in savings bank deposits in this city in favor of this year.

"A disturbed condition of confidence was observed last May, but within the past month depositors have evinced full confidence, and, and as I said, deposits are in normal condition to-day. I have noticed no unusual increase in deposits or new depositors since the war ceased."

A British Critic Converted.

The London Statist seems disposed finally to abandon its long-continued sourness toward American securities. Market reviews in its issue of Aug. 20 (received here yesterday) point out that American stocks are distancing the securities of every other country in popularity and in expanding value. The Statist confesses also that London is bare of American stocks, and that operators there are anxiously longing for a set-back here which will permit of their getting into the market. This is a new sort of talk from the leading financial journal of Great Britain. The Statist says:

"Interest at the moment chiefly centres in the American railway markets, where prices have, in some cases, risen to figures not touched for years. In view of the reconstructions it is not possible to contrast the prices of the securities of reorganized companies with those quoted in former years. Nevertheless, present prices in some cases show great recovery compared with those of the past year or two. Moreover, the present position and outlook in the United States seem to warrant the present level of prices. Indeed, in view of the sanguine feeling in the States, and the improved economic conditions of the country, quotations may be carried up to still higher figures, and in some instances higher figures may be justified, so long as the outlook continues as promising as it is at present. Speculative investors must, however, bear in mind that the railways of the United States are subject to great fluctuations in fortune; at times they are exceedingly depressed, at others unusually prosperous, and that fluctuations in prices of stocks are, therefore, very wide. At the present moment the country is recovering from a period of intense depression.

"During the past few years the American people have been most economical; they have paid off a very large amount of debt, and are thus in a sounder position than they have been for many years. The recent large increase in small expenditure, and large profits of the country now seem likely to be followed by a period of free expenditure and all the outward appearances of prosperity.

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"The railroads at the present time are in a particularly good position to take advantage of great trade activity. The weak companies have been reorganized, and have been supplied with adequate capital resources; improvements have been made, and economies in working have been instituted. Thus they are better able now than ever before to handle a large business economically and to make large profits. In the twelve months to June 30 most of the lines, and particularly the Western roads, have been prosperous compared with the poor results of the previous year or two. This has been due to the very large movements of cereals as well as to the development of mining on the Pacific Coast. In the current twelve months the earnings of the companies may benefit from an important expansion in general passenger and freight business, both of which are profitable, as well as from a large cereal tonnage resulting from the good crops.

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"We would, however, point out that the advance in prices during the past few months in some directions has already been great, that New York has bought a large amount of securities with borrowed money, and that, should the New York money market become more stringent, profits may begin to be taken on the other side. So far as London is concerned, which does not hold any appreciable amount of stock, the course seems to be to wait until stringency in the New York money market induces American operators to sell when purchases may be profitable."

Standard Oil and Iron.

The Iron Age is much impressed with the importance of the consolidation of the Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron Companies and their proposed merger with the great Northwestern ore properties of the Messrs. Rockefeller.

"It is believed that this consolidation will tend to modify unrestrained competition," says The Iron Age, "and will aid toward that much desired consummation, the placing of the steel trade upon a more stable and fairly remunerative basis. The past few years have taught that reckless anxiety to run to full capacity, regardless of consequences as to prices, is destructive to capital.

"Relief must be sought, first, in the direction of those economies which control from the ore to the finished product brings, and in the placing of values upon a more uniform basis. With proper management much more stability could be attained, while the whole policy pursued so successfully by the Standard Oil Company in unceasingly sharing reduced cost with the consumer by lowering prices holds out a promise to the consumer.

"It is the belief in the trade that the example of concentrating interests given by this latest movement will find followers, and that the evident destiny of the steel and iron industry in this country is toward the placing of the control in fewer and fewer hands. It is a tendency which many will deplore, since it means the extinction of many smaller works and the loss of individuality of others."

The Faith Cure in Business.

The state of the shoe industry continues to be anomalous and somewhat incomprehensible. The prices of shoes are nearly as low as they have ever been, notwithstanding that the materials of which they are made are higher finished and still higher raw. And yet the dealers in shoes buy them as sparingly as if they were reckoning on a further decline. The manufacturers are scarcely less reluctant to purchase leather, but that is perfectly explicable, as they are not using their customary quantities of it, and they cannot buy at rates which will afford them any profit unless an advance can be established in the value of their products. But although these disparities exist, they were made wider last week by a quickened demand for hides, and a consequent rise in the price of them. These operations add to the perplexities of the situation. The reason why hides bring so much is that the supply of them is not adequate to the tanning capacity of the country. It does not appear, however, that there are not enough to meet the requirements of consumers. That is a matter concerning which opinions differ. The parties who are buying hides have faith. They believe that the leather made from them will command a profit by the time they get it finished.

They are applying the faith cure to business.

In this they are adventurous, perhaps, but there are some chances, it must be conceded, in their favor. The main one is that the reign of prosperity is a presage of a vast market for staple commodities. Moreover, the surplus is below the average. The demand has been getting nearer and nearer to the supply until the distance between the two is unwontedly narrow. The supply is in the lead, of course. It is seldom, if ever, that it is not. But with demand at full speed, they will be likely to come nearer than common to lapping each other, especially as there is a limit to the sources whence supply can be replenished.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

TEXTILE PROGRESS.

Depression Passed, a Prosperous Future Is Assured by Existing Conditions.

Mr. L. Huntington of the firm of O. H. Hayes & Co. ranks as an authority on textile trade conditions. Mr. Huntington has excellent opportunities of studying the situation, and his views may be considered representative of what is shown in the experience of houses doing business with the chief concerns engaged in this industry. Mr. Huntington does not overlook the great depression through which his department of trade has passed recently, but he testifies to the gradual disappearance of unfavorable factors and unhesitatingly declares his confidence that in the coming seasons the business will have an expansion unprecedented in the history of the United States. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Huntington said yesterday:

"In the textile trade situation for a long time past there have been few features of an encouraging character. This condition has continued for so long that those engaged in various branches of the business assumed an attitude of diffidence—wondered if the more prosperous happenings in other trade directions would not have a healthy and stimulating effect on woolen and like manufactures. Buyers have been showing a general hesitancy about entering the market, and it seemed as if an unsatisfactory state of affairs might remain unchanged for an indefinite period. The experience of the last year has been quite a trying one in many quarters; conservatism has flourished to an extraordinary degree among the large buyers, and no movement stimulating to business seemed to present itself.

"In a measure this slowness reflects a natural reaction against the policy adopted somewhat earlier of piling up large stocks of goods in anticipation of heavy sales. As soon as the evidences of returning good times began to appear preparations for a lively trade went ahead. A large demand for most articles was looked for. At the time of the passage of the Dingley tariff law extensive importations of foreign goods were kept up, and these did much to crowd the market and reduce sales for other products. It was felt then that the demand would be large enough to absorb the vast stocks accumulated in anticipation of the new law, and in hope of more active business, but the work of disposing of them has been slower than had been expected. Conditions of buoyancy were still far off.

"Of course, there was a strong tendency among the trade to work off these old stocks rather than introduce new goods. Under the circumstances it was not to be expected that any betterment in values would result. Little was being done outside of the supplying of immediate wants.

"This rather discouraging state of affairs is shortly to end, however. The textile business in every department is relieved through the thinning down of the imports of the Dingley period, and the general prosperity throughout the country is gradually finding a reflection in better sales of woolen goods. The foreign stocks which have filled the shelves of our merchants have at length been considerably depleted. New stores of supplies will be required for the large business that is daily developing. For the Fall a trade is assured in textile fabrics which will be more extensive than anything heretofore known in the country's history.

"Business since Aug. 1 has made a satisfactory improvement in nearly all departments of woolens, and orders are coming in from every section of the country. The volume of the purchases is becoming broader. Progress is steadily showing itself. The Spring trade is now on, and there promises to be a thriving period of business activity, which will be much appreciated after the great dullness already experienced, but happily a thing of the past."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@59¾c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds $20,000 in ounces of silver bullion.

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Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 27, 1898.

BONDS.	Week Ending Aug. 27. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week End'g Aug. 27. $21,455,500					
Adams Express 4s	102	102	102	102	9½
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	92⅝	93½	92⅝	93½	18
American Cotton Oil 6s	107	107¼	107	107¼	5
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	84	89	84	89	69
American Tobacco scrip	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	21½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	36
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	96	96	94⅞	94⅞	519
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	73	73¼	72⅛	72⅝	1,157½
Austen & Northwestern 1st 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	19
Balt. & Ohio 6s, 1885-1925, certs	113¼	113¼	113	113⅛	86
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1898, registered	116	116	116	116	1
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	10
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	93¼	94¼	93⅜	93⅝	35
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105½	106	105⅜	106	76
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	91⅞	92	60
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107	107½	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅝	24
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90½	90¼	90	90¼	41
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	42⅝	42⅝	41⅜	42½	78
Central of Georgia 3d preference income 5s	6½	6½	6	6½	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114½	114	114	13
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	113¼	113½	113	113¼	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	90	90	89	90	275
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115⅝	115⅝	115	115⅜	19
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy sink. fd. 5s	104⅝	105	104	105	11
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Division 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Division 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Den. Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115⅝	115⅝	115	115⅝	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109⅜	110	109	110	40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	121	121¼	121	121¼	147½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	132	132	132	132	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	105⅝	106	105	106	4
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	92	92	92	92	4
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	107	107	107	107	2
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136½	136½	136	136	11
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89¼	90¾	89¼	90⅞	180
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis 1st 7s	104	104	104	104	5
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	90	90	90	90	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	90½	90½	90	90¼	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	10
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	82	82½	82	82¼	28
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	66	66	66	66	3
Colorado Midland 2-4s	57	57⅞	57	57	21
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122	122½	122	122½	16
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	84	83	84	4
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	98⅝	98½	98	98	14
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111¼	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94½	94	94⅛	214
Detroit, Mackinac & Mar. land grant 3½s	18	18	17	18	8
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅞	121
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112	112	112	112	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	113	113½	113	113½	23
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Erie prior lien 4s	94	94½	93¾	93⅞	76
Erie general lien 4s	74½	74½	74	74¼	138
Erie 3d mtge. extended gold 4½s	113	113	113	113	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	96	96	95	96	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79	79¼	77	77	121
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	62⅜	63	61¾	61¾	29
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98	48
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	95½	96	95½	96	10
Green Bay & Western debenture A	42½	42½	42½	42½	2
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	23
Housatonic consol. 5s	126½	126½	126½	126¾	2
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83½	83¾	83¼	83¼	21
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	45
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	90	90	90	90	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	91	91	91	2
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	58⅛	58¼	58⅛	58⅜	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	77⅜	78½	76½	76½	183
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90½	91½	90¾	91	88
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	65½	65¾	65	65⅝	246
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89	89	88	88⅝	35
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 4s	106½	106¼	106½	106¼	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	5
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105	104⅞	105	15
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116¾	117	116	116	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	103	104	89
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	117	117	117	117	1
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	106¾	106¼	106¼	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	101¾	102	101¾	102	24
Long Dock 6s	138	138	138	138	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90¾	90⅝	90¼	90½	18
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	96½	96½	95¾	95¾	23
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117⅛	117	117⅛	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114	114	113⅜	113⅜	20
Mexican International consol. 4s	77⅝	78	77⅜	78	46
Mil., Lake Shore & Western extended 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136¼	136¼	134¾	136¼	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	11
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102	102	101	101	3
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	99	99	99	99	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	108⅜	107½	106⅜	106¼	52
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	111½	111½	111	111½	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	87	87	86	86½	18
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80¾	81	80¾	81	67
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Montgomery Div. 5s	102	102	102	102	16
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	122	122	122	122	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103¾	104	103¾	103⅞	7
National Starch Manufacturing Co 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	123
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	74
New York Central debenture 5s	111	111	111	111	1
New York Central 3½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	8
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115⅝	116⅛	115⅝	116⅛	26
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107	106	106	9
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s, small	126½	126¾	126⅝	126⅝	¼
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	101½	102	101½	102	31
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	12
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	80	80½	80	80½	65
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
New York, Sus. & Western 2d 4½s	92	92½	92	92½	9
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95	95	95	95	40½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66	67¼	66	67¼	1,067
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100⅝	101	100	100⅝	264½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	22
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	10
Northern Railway of California 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	22
Northwestern, 30-year debenture 5s	116	116	116	116	21
Northwestern general 3½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	8
Northwestern extended 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	119	119	119	1
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	6
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	107½	107	107	107½	5
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	30
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106	106	106	106	25
Oregon Short Line Income A	51¾	51	50⅜	51	101
Oregon Short Line Income B	29¾	29	27⅝	28	142
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	127½	127½	33
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 6½s	107¼	108	107¼	107¼	17
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	25
Peoria & Eastern income	20	20	19½	20	25
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	117¼	117	117	117¼	8
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	91	92	91	92	34
Reading general 4s	93¼	93	92¾	92¾	73
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100½	100	100	100	5
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	120½	121	120½	120½	5
Rock Island general 4s	100	100	100	100	21
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	82¼	82¼	81¼	81¼	38
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	80½	80½	79¾	79¾	146
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	35	35	34	34¾	260
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	112	112	112	112	3
St. Paul consolidated 7s	155½	156	155½	156	20
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	106⅛	62
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & West. 1st 5s	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	7
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	30
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	129	129	129	129	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	130	130	130	130	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	70	70¼	69	69	111
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98¼	99	98¼	99	7
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	31
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	109¼	109¼	109	109¼	30
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	17
Southern Railway 5s	97½	98⅛	97½	98⅛	302
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	67½	80	67½	78	542
Standard Rope & Twine income	16¾	24¼	16	22⅞	2,465
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	92	93¼	92	93½	80
Tenn. Coal & Iron 6s, Tennessee Div	92	92½	92	92½	8
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101	101	100¾	101	22
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	15
Texas Pacific, Eastern Div. 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	45⅞	50⅝	45⅞	48¾	3,101
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	93	94	93	93⅝	39
Union Pacific new 4s	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	943½
Union Pacific new 4s, registered	98⅞	98⅞	98½	98½	20
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	77½	79	76¾	77⅛	1,802
Wabash 1st 5s	112	112½	111⅝	111⅝	58
Wabash 2d 5s	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	149
Wabash debenture, Series B	30½	30	29⅞	30⅛	2,279
Washington, Ohio & Western 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
West Shore guaranteed 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	11
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	109	109	109	109	4
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	59½	59½	58	58	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc.	16½	16⅝	16	16	29
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	15
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	53⅜	54¼	52½	53¼	267
Total sales					$20,768,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 27, 1898.

	Week Ending Aug. 27, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, registered	112	112	112	112	1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127½	127½	127½	127¼	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
United States 2s, when issued	105½	105½	105½	105⅝	*607½

Total sales $619,500
*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 27, 1898.

	Week Ending Aug. 27, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	93	93	93	93	7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	60

Total sales $67,000
Grand total $21,455,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Aug. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111½	Aug. 25
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116⅝	Apr. 19	127⅝	Aug. 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127¼	Aug. 22
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	108⅜	May 2	112	Aug. 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 12	108⅜	May 2	113¼	July 22
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Aug. 11
United States 2s 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105½	Aug. 27
United States 3s 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104¾	Aug. 5	105⅜	Aug. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12
District of Columbia 3-65s	116	July 7	115	Mch. 28	116	July 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	103¼	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105½	Aug. 17	105¼	Aug. 17	105½	Aug. 17
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 14	104	July 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100¼	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100¼	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93	Aug. 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	89	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	74	Aug. 12	65	Apr. 22	74	Aug. 12
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Aug. 12	4½	Feb. 15	8⅝	Aug. 23

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	330	Jan. 25	350	May 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	July 29
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1160	June 10	1150	June 10	1160	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	204½	Aug. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 13	125	May 13
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	250	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	225	Mar. 4	220	Feb. 16	225	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¾	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	130	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	145¾	Jan. 4	140	Mar. 8	140¼	June 20
New York	235	Apr. 14	225	Apr. 14	225	Aug. 23
Ninth	95½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	165¾	Feb. 15	135	June 4	145	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 23	293	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	99	Aug. 13	95	Aug. 11	99	Aug. 13
Republic	187	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	155¾	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 12	93¼	Jan. 20	93¼	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	100	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	165	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	335	March 22
Butchers & Drovers	93	Nov. 27	Manhattan	220	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 3	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	152	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 22	Seaboard	120	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	95	March 14
Gallatin	310	Aug. 18			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1½ per cent.

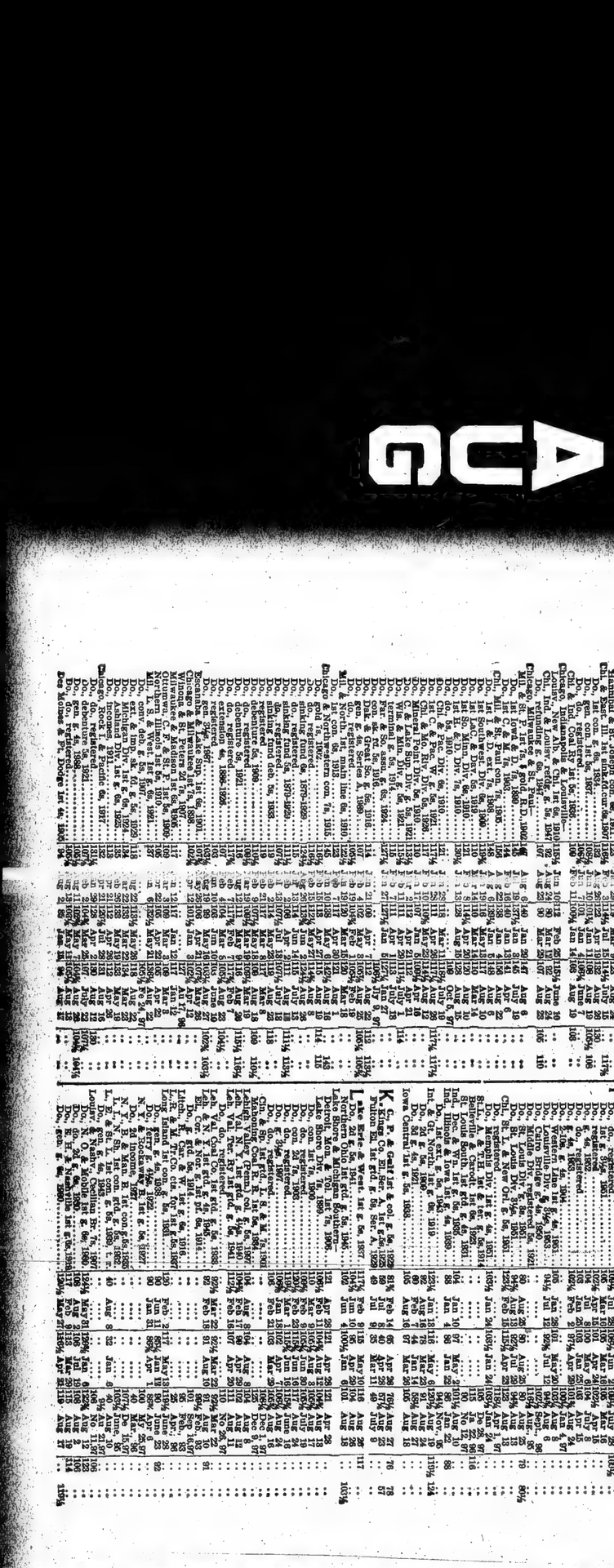
Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £99,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 57.31, became 58.40 per cent. The rate of discount was maintained at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,000,000 francs in gold and 2,000,000 francs in silver.

Exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.85 for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—75@$1 3-8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 50 premium. Chicago—Banks, 50c per $1,000 premium; commercial, $1 premium. St. Louis—Banks, 25c per $1,000 premium; commercial, 50c premium.



	Range for Year 1868. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	....	....	103½ Sep 24,'67	.. ..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	121 Jul 12,'67	.. ..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	....	....	67 May, '68	.. ..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105 Jul 1	105 Jul 1	105 July 20	.. ..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	....	....	94¼ Jan., '62	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104¼ Feb 5	100¼ May 6	104 July 15	.. ..
Do., unified 4s, 1940	91½ Feb 11	83 Apr 25	90¼ Aug 26	.. 91%
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	106 Jan 8	99 Apr 21	103¼ Aug 2	.. ..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	106¾ Feb 24	101½ Apr 6	104 Aug 23	.. ..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	106¼ May 1	106 July 18	106 May 28	.. ..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98 Jul 2	87½ Apr 5	97 Aug 24	.. ..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101 Jun 2	94 Feb 5	100½ Aug 16	.. ..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91 Feb 14	85 Apr 12	91 Aug 11	.. ..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109 Mar 1	103 Mar 9	109 Mar 19	.. ..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan 14	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	.. ..
Manhattan R'Way con. g.4s, 1990	98¼ Jan 13	90 Apr 23	95¼ Aug 26	.. 96%
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 5	114½ Apr 6	117½ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	106 Jan 24	101 May 5	103¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	118¼ Jan 14	108¾ Apr 28	113¾ Aug 24	113 113
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	114½ Apr 23	120¾ Aug 19	.. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾ Jan 14	116 Apr 21	122½ Aug 26	.. ..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 14	117 Mar 12	120 July 1	.. ..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	68 Feb 14	63 Apr 25	63 Apr 25	.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	....	....	39 Apr., '60	.. ..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	....	....	11¾ Sep 16,'66	.. ..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78 Aug 27	70¾ Feb 10	78 Aug 26	.. ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	....	....	90 Mar., '66	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	....	....	42¾ No 12,'66	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	....	....	13 Jul 9, '67	.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	100 Ja 30, '67	.. ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 2	110 May 16	115 Aug 19	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1902	109¾ Feb 14	102¼ May 25	105¼ Aug 16	.. ..
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 1	121 Apr 26	121¼ June 21	.. ..
Do., do., registered	125¼ Jan 2	125¼ Jan 20	125¼ Jan 20	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 1	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	....	....	143 Jul 22,'67	140 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼ Feb 1	100½ Apr 26	108 Aug 27	.. ..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	....	....	127 No 22,'67	.. ..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	....	....	129 May, '66	.. 127
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	121¼ Au 31,'67	.. 130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼ Aug 1	82¾ Apr 25	91 Aug 27	91 91½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 2	57 Mar 25	65¾ Aug 26	65¼ 65¾
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	82 Aug 1	73¾ Jan 28	88 Aug 9	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89 Aug 1	80 Mar 12	88¾ Aug 27	88 89
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76 Aug 1	71 Jan 4	75 Aug 19	75 ..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	86 Aug 1	75 Apr 25	84½ Aug 26	.. ..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102 Aug 1	93¼ Apr. 1	101 Aug 24	101 ..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼ Aug 1	93 Mar 26	106¼ Aug 27	106¼ 106¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112 Jul 1	103¼ Apr 26	111¼ Aug 26	111¼ 112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87¾ Aug 1	85¼ Jan 19	86¾ Aug 27	85 88
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	80 Aug 1	60 Apr 28	80 Aug 26	79 80
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 1	100 May 3	103¾ Aug 6	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 6s, 1938	109 Jan 1	106¼ Jul 7	106¾ July 7	.. ..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼ Jan 1	107¼ Feb 7	108 May 28	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½ Jul 1	102¼ May 5	107½ July 28	.. ..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 6s, 1935	108 Feb 1	102 Mar 26	105¼ July 25	.. ..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g.5s, 1931	100¼ Jan 1	90 Apr 6	98¼ Aug 27	99¼ 99¾
Do. gen. con.,stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100 Aug 1	86 Feb 28	100 Aug 10	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 1	118¼ May 24	122 Aug 27	121 ..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	....	....	119 Dec 6, '67	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81 Aug 1	70 Apr 28	81 Aug 27	.. ..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102 Aug 1	97½ May 27	102 Aug 26	.. ..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	....	....	94 April, 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May 1	128 Apr 4	131 Aug 19	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	....	....	105¾ De 17,'67	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb 1	100 Apr 25	103¾ Aug 24	.. ..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al, 1917	....	....	108 Mar., 96	.. ..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	....	....	108½ Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½ Jun 1	113¾ Apr 21	119½ Aug 27	.. ..
Do., do., registered 6s	118 May 1	111¾ Apr 20	118¾ Aug 24	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb 1	106 Apr 21	115¾ Aug 24	.. ..
Do., do., registered	111¾ Feb 1	108 Apr 1	110½ July 15	.. ..
Do., reg. debenture 6s of 1869-1904	105¾ Feb 1	103¾ Feb 21	108¾ Aug 24	.. ..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb 1	102 Apr 9	105 Aug 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 1	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	.. ..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½ May 1	100¼ May 6	104¾ July 8	.. ..
Do., registered	105 Feb 1	104 Mar 26	104¾ June 30	.. ..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼ Aug 1	105¼ Jul 22	107¼ Aug 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 6	.. ..
Michigan Cent. 1st trust g. 3½s, 1998	96 Jul 1	91¼ Jun 23	94¼ Aug 27	.. ..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼ Jul 1	94 Jun 23	94½ Aug 27	.. 95¾
Do., registered	95 Jul 1	94 Aug 8	94 Aug 19	.. ..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼ Feb 1	102¾ Apr 25	109¼ Aug 26	108¾ ..
Do., registered	110 Feb 1	101½ Apr 26	109 Aug 22	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	....	....	108½ No 16, 97	100½ ..
Do., registered	106 Jun 7	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	.. ..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	96 Jul 7	95 Jul 27	95 July 28	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	104 Jul 24,'67	.. ..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109¼ Feb 3	107½ May 25	107½ June 13	107¼ ..
Do., do., registered	109¾ Jan 7	107¼ Jun 3	107¼ Aug 25	.. ..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....	....	103 May 7,'97	.. ..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	124½ Aug 2	119¾ May 12	124½ Aug 12	123½ ..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	....	....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	....	....	110 Oct., 94	.. ..
Utica & R. Riv gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107 Aug 3	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 18	.. ..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	....	....	100 Mar., 96	.. ..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb 4	123 Jun 23	123 June 23	124 127
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107¼ Jan 2	106 Apr 21	110 Aug 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	103 No 4, 97	107 ..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	....	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	160 Aug 3	145 Jan 6	160 Aug 18	162 ..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158¾ Aug 3	145 Jan 6	158¾ Aug 23	.. ..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½ Aug 3	126¾ Aug 26	125¾ Aug 28	125 ..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	....	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120¼ Aug 19	119 Feb 11	120¼ Aug 19	120¼ ..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114 Aug 3	113¾ Jul 19	114 Aug 18	114 ..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109 May 3	106 Mar 7	107¼ Aug 26	107 ..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¾ Feb 1	98 Mar 16	101½ Aug 24	.. ..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb 1	112 Mar 25	114 Aug 13	113¾ ..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 1	111½ Mar 28	116 June 4	113¾ 114½
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130 Aug 2	124 Jun 8	130 Aug 22	.. ..
Do., do., registered certificates	127 Jun 27	124½ Jun 15	127 July 12	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101 Aug 7	90¾ Apr 21	100¾ Aug 26	100½ 100¾
Do., registered	100¾ Aug 9	93 Apr 6	100¾ Aug 23	.. ..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	67½ Aug 26	57 Apr 21	67¾ Aug 26	67¼ 67¾
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½ Jun 16	104 Jan 5	112¾ Aug 25	112 113¾
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105 Mar 5	102 Jun 27	102 June 27	102 ..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 7	120 Mar 15	122 Aug 8	.. ..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124 Aug 3	118 Mar 17	124 Aug 9	122 125
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117 Feb 10	.. ..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	....	....	101 Fe 28, 97	.. ..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91½ Aug 18	82 Apr 14	91½ Aug 18	.. ..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½ Aug 3	74¾ Apr 21	86¾ Aug 27	85¾ 86¼
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	....	....	94 April, 96	90 95
Do., do., small	....	....	82 Feb., 87	.. ..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 28	102 Jan 12	102¾ Jan 26	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	85 De 16, 97	.. ..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85¾ Aug 9	80 Jan 13	85¾ Aug 9	86 ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	8 Aug 18	8 Aug 18	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾ Jan 20	10 Mar 31	10 June 9	.. ..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	75 Aug 11	80 Aug 19	75 79
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	106 Sep 21,'67	.. ..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jun 9	100¼ Apr 28	114 June 22	.. ..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½ Feb 15	49¾ Apr 28	61¾ June 27	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jun 15	111 Apr 20	112 Aug 15	114 ..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100¾ Aug 19	89 Apr 28	99¾ Aug 27	99¼ 100¾
Oregon Short Line 1st g 6s, 1923	125 Jul 25	118 Apr 16	127¾ Aug 23	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 14	.. ..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	....	....	102 My 24,'97	.. ..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108¾ Aug 22	96 Apr 27	108 Aug 26	.. ..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½ Aug 3	58 Jan 6	81 Aug 27	.. ..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	59¾ Aug 15	39 Jan 4	68 Aug 27	.. ..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106¼ Aug 19	102 Jun 23	106 Aug 26	.. ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	....	....	101½ Dec., 96	.. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan 28	106 Apr 21	112 Aug 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered	110 Jul 8	110 Jul 8	110 July 8	.. ..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	114 Feb 1	108¾ May 12	110¾ June 3	112 ..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan 21	106 May 6	111 June 26	112 ..
Do, do., Series C, gtd., 1942	....	....	111 Jun 17,'97	112 ..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	....	....	102 Oct 9, '97	112 ..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	105 Jun 6	103¾ Mar 1	106 June 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	108¾ Ap 28, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾ Jan 25	140 Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Aug 15	.. ..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	....	....	128 Aug, 96	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....	....	110¾ Jul 8, 97	117¾ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Apr 19	107 May 25	107 May 25	106¾ 109½
Do. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	....	....	113¾ Apr., 96	.. ..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	....	....	110 Jan 27,'96	.. ..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	....	....	103 Nov 16,'67	.. ..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	....	....	103 My 13,'97	.. ..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	113¼ Feb 14	115¾ Feb 14	115¾ Feb 14	.. ..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, c. r.	101½ Aug 12	96 Apr 13	101½ Aug 12	96 ..
Do., Evansa. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	100 Dec 24,'97	.. ..
Do., do., con. Trust Co. certs.	98 Feb 15	96 Feb 20	98 Aug 26	96 ..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17 Mar 28	15 May 10	17 May 28	.. ..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	15½ Jun 2	13½ Jun 4	15½ June 2	.. 20
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Apr 22	120 Apr 22	120 Apr 22	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	80¾ Fe 22	80¾ May 23	82¼ May 28	.. ..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	107 Nov 17,'97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 5s, 1932	....	....	104¼ April '90	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	120 Mar., 96	.. ..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	....	....	113 Mar., 96	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	110 Mar., 96	.. ..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairp. 1st g. 5s, 1916	....	....	100 Mar., 96	.. ..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	100¾ Aug 27	97 Apr 21	100¾ Aug 27	100¾ ..
Do. 1st conn. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	98 Feb 17,'97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	84 Jan 21	83 Jul 27	83 Aug 27	83 ..
Do. g. 5s, 1937	88 Jan 21	87 Jul 27	87 Aug 27	87 ..
Rensselaer & Saratoga con. 6s, 1921	120 Jan 2	120 Jan 2	120 Jan 2	.. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....	120 Jan., 96	.. ..
Rich. & Allegh. 1st g. 6s, 1922	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 2	110 Jan 2	.. ..
Rich. & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼ Jan 2	125¼ Jan 2	125¼ Jan 2	.. ..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	....	....	100 Nov 16,'97	.. ..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb 19	95 May 8	96 June 3	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108 Jul 21	100 Mar 24	107½ Aug 9	107 108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107 Jun 8	102 Apr 14	107 June 8	107 108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	90 Aug 25	87¾ Jul 29	90 Aug 25	.. ..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 2	111 Apr 22	113½ Aug 25	.. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103 Jul 19	103 Jul 19	103 July 21	.. ..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¾ Aug 16	109 May 18	112½ Aug 16	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110 Jul 22	105½ Apr 14	110 July 22	.. ..
St. L. Mkts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	....	....	103 Oct 27,'97	.. ..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. 1st Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½ Aug 5	107¾ Aug 18	108 Aug 25	.. ..
Do. 1st g. 5s, 2000	97½ Aug 5	96½ Mar 12	107 Aug 27	107 107½
Do. 2d g. income 5s, 2000	50½ Aug 24	28 Jan 4	48¾ Aug 27	48¾ 49½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb 21	117¾ Apr 28	122¾ June 20	.. ..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	106 Jan 13	103¾ Jan 3	105 Aug 22	104 ..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Aug 19	102½ Jan 3	105 Aug 19	.. ..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½ Feb 23	76 May 26	80 Aug 8	.. ..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	78 Aug 17	69¼ Mar 22	77 Aug 19	.. ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	85½ Apr 4	90 Aug 16	.. ..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	98 Jun 4	100¼ Aug 23	98 101
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	99¼ Aug 16	88½ Apr 21	98¾ Aug 27	98¼ 98¾
Do., do., registered	98¾ Aug 25	98¾ Aug 25	98¾ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	59¾ Jul 19	44 Apr 22	59 July 27	.. ..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	....	....	114 Sep 29,'97	.. ..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	79 Aug 24	43¼ Jan 6	77½ Aug 27	77 78
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	112¾ Aug 15	104¼ Mar 12	111¾ Aug 27	111½ 112
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	91¾ Jul 28	74½ Mar 24	88½ Aug 27	88½ 89¼
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	39 Jul 21	21 Apr 27	36¾ Aug 27	36 36%
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	105¼ Jun 21	97 Apr 19	104½ Aug 16	.. ..
St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.1st g. 6s,1908	110 Jan 5	108¼ Mar 12	110 June 7	110 ..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	110 Jun 29	103 Apr 25	108½ July 28	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	59½ Aug 22	47¼ Apr 28	58 Aug 26	.. ..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16¾ Aug 19	10 Jan 7	16 Aug 27	.. ..
West Chi. St. 40-year con. 5s, 1936	....	....	99 De 28, 97	.. ..
West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	....	....	107¾ Oct 21,'97	.. ..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101¼ Feb 16	100¾ Jan 11	101¾ Mar 7	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1826, trust receipts	103 Mar 1	100 Mar 18	100 Mar 18	.. ..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	106 Aug 8	90 Mar 18	108 Aug 8	.. ..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92¼ Mar 11	92¼ Mar 11	92½ Mar 11	.. ..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	35 Jul 23	35 Jul 23	35 July 25	.. ..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	94 No 16,'97	.. ..
Do., Eng. Trust Co. cts.	55 Aug 8	33¼ Jan 3	53¼ Aug 26	.. ..
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7¾ Jan 17	4 Jul 12	5¾ Aug 9	.. ..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1868. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask.
Adams Express col. tr. 4s, 1948	102 Aug 10	98¼ Jun 27	102 Aug 24	.. ..
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 5s, 1900	109 Jan 10	102¾ Mar 14	107¼ Aug 24	104½ 108
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	90 Aug 27	64 Mar 14	89 Aug 27	88½ 89½
Boston Un. Gas tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91 Jan 7	90¼ Jan 26	90¾ Jan 26	.. ..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	115¼ Aug 18	100½ Apr 27	115 Aug 25	.. ..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945	100¾ Jan 28	91¾ Aug 19	92 Aug 26	.. ..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds col. g. 5s, 1915	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	.. ..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	102 Jul 25	95 Jan 6	100 Aug 23	.. ..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	....	....	99 May, 93	.. ..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1948	94 Jan 12	80 May 9	80 May 27	.. ..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104 Jan 13	100 Jan 10	104 Jan 13	.. ..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105¾ Feb 3	101½ Apr 28	101¾ Apr 28	.. ..
Do., registered	104 Feb 16	104 Feb 16	104 Feb 16	.. ..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103 Feb 2	89 May 20	94 Aug 10	.. ..
Detroit City Gas 6s	95¾ Jun 29	90 May 20	94¾ Aug 26	94 94½
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾ Feb 18	108 Apr 9	112 Aug 25	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	119 Jun 3	114½ Mar 25	117¾ Aug 25	116¼ ..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	....	....	113½ Jul 23,'97	.. ..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 14	102 Feb 14	.. ..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼ Mar 9	98¼ Mar 9	98¼ Mar 9	.. ..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	108 Aug 11	98 Apr 28	108 Aug 17	.. 108½
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	....	....	95¼ Jan 19,'97	.. ..
Hend'son Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g.6s,1931	....	....	111 Au 23,'97	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	....	....	97 Oct., 95	.. ..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	....	....	70 Ap 22, '97	.. ..
Jer'son & Clearfd. C. & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	....	....	107 My 22,'97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	....	....	90 May 4,'97	.. ..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s,1919	106¼ Jan 31	100 Apr 18	105 Aug 27	105 105½
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	....	....	102 Jul 8, 97	.. ..
Manh. Br. R. & L. Imp. gen. g. 6s, 1940	....	....	95 July, 96	.. ..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	....	....	85 Jun 5, 97	.. ..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	108 Jun 8	105 Jan 11	107½ Aug 25	108 ..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	....	....	106 Jan 4, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	92¾ May, 96	.. ..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	....	....	111 No 16,97	.. ..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109 Feb 4	102 Mar 29	107¾ July 27	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120 Jan 15	116 Jan 27	117¾ Aug 23	.. ..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	108¾ Jan 26	103 Mar 25	106 Aug 24	.. ..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	106¼ Feb 16	101 Apr 19	104 July 31	.. 105
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1903	105 May 10	100 Jul. 19	102¾ July 12	.. ..
Pleasant Valley Coal, 1st g. 5s, 1920	....	....	104¾ Oct., 96	.. ..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	118 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	.. ..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g.6s,1923	....	....	101 Fe 18, 97	.. ..
Stand. Rope & Twr. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1908	20 Aug 21	13 Mar 13	18 Aug 27	17½ 18½
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	24½ Aug 26	11 Mar 23	22¾ Aug 27	22½ 23
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Bonds—Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad—Books close.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books close for dividend on common stock.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
American Fisheries Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Atlantic and Danville Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Central Fireworks Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
National Biscuit Company—Books open.
Niagara Falls Electric Railway—Books close.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Books close.

Friday, Sept. 2.

American Coal Company—Books open.
Central Fireworks Company—Books open.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Books open.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Books open.
Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books open.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Sept. 3.

Boston and Albany Railroad—Books close.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books open.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27, total transactions included 3,090,439 shares of stock, $20,769,000 bonds, with $619,500 Government and $67,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 28, '97.	Aug. 27, '98.	Differences.	
R. R. & Misc.	1,983,475	3,080,439	Inc.	1,106,964
Banks	129	13	Dec.	116
Mining	300	11,100	Inc.	10,800

BONDS.

	Aug. 28, '97.	Aug. 27, '98.	Differences.	
R. R. & Misc.	$15,582,000	$20,769,000	Inc.	$5,186,400
State	.....	67,000	Inc.	67,000
Government	39,000	619,000	Inc.	580,500

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Int. Paper	6½
Am Cotton Oil	3½	K. C., Pitts. & G.	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4½	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	4½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	4½	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Met. Street Ry.	6½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Minn. Iron	11½
Brook. El. t. r.	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1½	pf.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1½	Norfolk & Western	1
Central Pacific	1½	Northern Pacific	2½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Oregon R. R. &N. pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅝	Oregon Short Line	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	People's Gas	3½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Rio Grande West.	4
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	6½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1½
Consol. Ice	3½	St. P., M. & M.	7½
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Southern pf.	1⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	2	Stand. R. & T.	5½
Detroit Gas	1½	Twin City R. T.	4
Flint & P. M.	1¼	Union Pacific	6¼
Gt. Northern pf.	3	Union Pacific pf.	3½
Ill. Steel Co.	2½	West Chi. St.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	3	National Biscuit	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	3¾	N. Y. Airbrake	9⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	3	Pacific Coast	1½
Brunswick City	1½	Pullman Car	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Consolidated Gas	4½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
L. E. & Western	3½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
L. E. & W. pf.	6⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Manhattan Con.	2⅛	U. S. Rubber	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4½	Chi. Tem. Trans.	1⅝
Austin & N. W. 1st	2½	L. E. & West. 2d	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. Inc.	1	Nor. Pac. gen.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q. conv.	1¼	St. P. & N. Pac. 1st	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	6½
Chi., M. & St. P. Con. 7s	1⅝	Southern Ry. 6s	1
Chi., M. & St. P., D. & Gt. So. 5s	1	Tenn. Coal 1st, Birm.	1½
Del. & Iron Range 1st	1⅝	Texas Pacific 2d	3½
		Wabash deb. B	6½

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. Con. 4s	¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	St. L. & S. F. 4s	¼
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1	Wabash 1st	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1¼	Wabash 2d	1
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st	1		

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 27	$1,047,804,804	$40,082,328
Aug. 20	843,316,342	44,082,598
Aug. 13	778,612,686	46,706,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,068
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,796
July 23	690,290,419	45,140,432
July 16	728,383,050	47,100,538
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	829,583,822	62,880,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,179,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,485
May 28	706,875,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,961
May 14	819,485,882	46,856,192
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,986
April 30	631,633,506	41,226,796
April 23	629,188,250	35,902,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,328,308	36,559,229
April 2	768,981,464	38,980,847
March 26	611,888,204	38,986,182
March 19	785,675,895	48,968,652
March 12	732,221,310	39,546,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,151,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	44,626,453
Feb. 19	960,600,610	48,236,380
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,420,764
Feb. 5	828,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,376,976
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	48,965,093
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,570,869

*Five days.

Railroad and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue [illegible] con. m. 5s	107	112
Atlantic Avenue [illegible] gen. 2s	40	45
Atlantic Avenue [illegible] imp. 5s	98	100
Bleecker St. & [illegible] 1st stock	27	30
Bleecker St. & [illegible] 1st pf.	100	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	210
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	125	130
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	95	98
Brooklyn City R. 1st m. 5s	113	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	224	228
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	200	210
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	115
Brooklyn El. 1st [illegible]	20½	30
Brooklyn El. 1st when issued	30	40½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	105	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	116½	117
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	113½	114
Central Crosstown	95	..
Central Crosstown 1st 5s	110	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	180	..
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75½	78
Cleveland City Railway	35	40
Cleveland Cab. 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	25	40
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	108	108
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. cffs.	103	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D. E. B'way & B. stock	180	..
D. D., E. B'ways & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D. & B'y & F. 5 p. c. scrip	103	102½
Eighth Avenue	250	270
Eighth Avenue 5 p. c. scrip	107	..
42d St. & Grand Street	1-35	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	99	44
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	94
Kings County Elevated	6	8
Kings County Incomes	9½	10
Louisville St. Ry. cons.	34	39
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	98	100
Nassau Elec. R. (B'klyn)	105	108
New Orleans Traction com	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10½	12
North Shore Traction pf.	70	75
Ninth Avenue	182	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Richmond Traction 5s, 1925	77	81
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	98	100
Second Avenue stock	176	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	105	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114¼	115¼
Scranton Traction	11	15
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1s 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Tran. 1st 5s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Tran. 1st 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. 1st 6 p. c.	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	170	175
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	98	..
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	95	96
West End (Boston)	87¼	87½
West End (Boston) pf.	105¾	106
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	106
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 6s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402
Central	1360	..
Colonial	193	197
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	960	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	225	232
German-American	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	240	250
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers' Brooklyn	225	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	102
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1300	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	375	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	105	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	195	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	290
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1190	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	105	..
Continental	430	..
Citizens'	105	111
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	240	265
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	..
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	105	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	75	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	110	..
Peter Cooper	115	125
Rutgers	110	120
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	130	135
Westchester	100	..
Williamsburg City	170	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	270	..
American Exchange	165	170
Astor Place	300	..
Bowery	250	265
Broadway	240	260
Butchers & Drovers	65	80
Central	170	175
Chase	300	..
Chatham	280	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	150
City	1000	1200
Colonial	187	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	205	215
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	270	300
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	3250	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	140
Fourth National	172	..
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	330	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	260	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	..
German Exchange	205	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	300	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	480	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	180	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	170	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	230
Mechanics'	170	178
Mechanics & Traders'	102	..
Mercantile	180	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	150	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	140	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	242
New York County	1000	..
New York National Exchange	..	95
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	98
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	340	360
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	155	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	178	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	115	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Tradesmen's	..	95
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	155
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	198	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	190	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	345	385
N. Y., Lack. & Western	122	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	152	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	139
Providence & Worcester	220	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	171	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	40	41
American Brake	90	93
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	4	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	39	41
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	127½	132½
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bay State Gas	30	35
Bell Telephone	230	240
Bliss, E. W., pf.	110	120
Bliss, E. W., 6s	100½	101
Cumberland Coal & Iron	97	98
Canfield Oil	97	..
Central & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Chic. & Alton 1st pf. stock	93	98
Chic. & Alton 2d pf. stock	93	98
Chic. (N. D.) & M. pf.	93	..
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	35½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks	..	30
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	60
Courier Skin & Mag. Bldg.	12	17
Diamond Match Company	140⅝	141¼
Electro-Pneumatic, ex. pd.	1¼	2½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	65	75
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Elec. & Western Trans.	25	30
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	50
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	89¾	90¼
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	104½	105½
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	90	..
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	75	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	92	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	60	75
International Paper 6s	110½	112
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	35	40
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	32
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	75
Lanston Monotype	80	85
Lorillard pf.	118	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	30	40
Morgenthaler Linotype	152	155
Michigan Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	57	60
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	89	91
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	20
National Casket Co.	25	30
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	150½
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	24½	24½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2	2½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	167
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	..
Simmons Hardware com.	105	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	25½	26
Standard Distilling pf.	75	77
Standard Oil	413	415
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	99	101
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	30	35
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	24	30
Trow Directory	33	43
Union Switch & Signal	65	67
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	115
Union Typewriter com.	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass com.	26	26½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	174	175½
Westinghouse Air Brake	330	340
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	24	28
Worthington Pump pf.	90	93

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	69½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	106¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108⅝	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	101½	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102½	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	105	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	108
Chicago P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	39
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	96	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	27
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Detroit Inc. 5s	93	95
Equitable 1st 6s	101	103¼
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	98½
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104⅜	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	88
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	97¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101
Mutual of New York	330	340
New Amsterdam	30¾	31
New Amsterdam pf.	72	73
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	40	45
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113½	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$6,813,603
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	6,561,634
From Jan. 1, 1898	282,722,293
From Jan. 1, 1897	346,424,290

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1898	$6,171,878
Week ended Aug. 24, 1897	9,023,014
From Jan. 1, 1898	297,123,962
From Jan. 1, 1897	253,564,096

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$889,974
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	782,372
From Jan. 1, 1898	72,230,172
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,940,292

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$443,844
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	3,170
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,209,561
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,632,977

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$53,870
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,691,785

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	$779,202
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,149,611

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$64,224
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	1,580,971
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,908,438

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$1,078,211
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	943,715
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,405,568
From Jan. 1, 1897	31,244,468

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$1,071,987
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	332,843
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,823,977
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,241,655

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$454,198
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	802,244
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,980,243
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,843,725

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$1,520,055
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	946,885
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,606,539
From Jan. 1, 1897	60,876,545

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$39,323,714

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	$1,065,857
Week ended Aug. 27, 1897	54,641
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,032,820

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	.55	.60	.55	.60	600
Kings. & Pem.	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
Phenix	.14	.19	.14	.18	10,400
Total sales					11,100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Anaconda	.37	.39	.36	.39	1,700
Best & Belcher	.15	.15	.15	.15	900
Brunswick	.11	.11	.10	.10	1,300
Crip. Creek Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	.42	.44	.35	.35	1,000
Hale & Nor.	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Iron Silver	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Mexican	.16	.16	.16	.16	300
Mollie Gibson	.21	.22	.21	.21	300
Mount Rosa	.13	.14	.13	.14	900
Occidental	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Phamacist	.94	.94	.94	.94	1,600
Portland	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.33	400
Potosi	.22	.22	.18	.18	500
Syndicate	.05	.05	.04	.04	1,000
Union Con.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Work	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Yellow Jacket	.17	.21	.17	.21	700
Total sales					14,900

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03½	.03¾	.03½	.03¾	4,000
American Flag	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Anchoria	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Cannen Bail	.002	.002¾	.002	.002¾	25,000
Crip. C. Con.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	5,000
Copper Rock	.001½	.001½	.001½	.001½	10,000
Elkton	1.14	1.15½	1.14	1.15½	500
Garfield Con.	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Golden Fleece	.25	.25	.22	.22	500
Gold Magnet	.062	.062½	.062	.062½	55,000
Jeffersou	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	5,000
Justine	.02½	.04	.02½	.04	10,600
Mollie Gobson	.23	.23	.23	.23	500
Old Gold	.002½	.002½	.002½	.002½	18,000
Portland	1.36	1.42	1.36	1.42	258
Pilgrim	.004½	.004½	.003½	.003½	1,000
Rocky Mount	.12½	.12½	.10½	.12½	12,000
Sentinel	.005½	.006	.005	.006½	158,000
Union	.14	.14	.14	.14	3,000
Waldorf	.05	.05	.05	.05	10,600
Work	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	1,000
Total					361,650

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $7,495,950. The banks now hold $21,943,300 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,948,400, a decrease in specie of $6,694,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $96,300, a decrease in deposits of $4,779,400, and a decrease in circulation of $78,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and for the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 27, '98.	Aug. 20, '98.	Aug. 28, '97.
Loans	$427,205,800	$421,257,400	$420,374,800
Specie	150,986,700	144,677,200	93,592,100
Legal tenders	55,423,200	55,519,500	104,128,300
Net deposits	492,254,400	487,013,200	494,186,800
Circulation	14,126,800	14,205,500	12,417,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 27, '98.	Aug. 20, '98.	Aug. 28, '97.
Specie	$150,986,700	$144,677,200	$93,592,100
Legal tenders	55,423,200	55,519,500	104,128,300
Total r's've	$206,409,900	$200,196,700	$197,720,400
Reserve required on net deposits	123,063,600	121,753,300	123,546,700
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$83,346,300	$78,443,400	$74,173,700

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 9	$22,281,975	$43,001,450	$27,185,300
Jan. 16	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,340,850
Jan. 23	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 30	35,629,600	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 6	34,726,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 13	32,457,050	51,678,225	38,818,575
Feb. 20	29,698,450	50,365,950	36,627,050
Feb. 27	22,950,325	47,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,825,500	45,556,925	23,224,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,963,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,069,050	48,198,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,351,475	48,335,700	16,045,575
April 2	35,720,850	47,696,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,086,475	46,179,050	17,831,250
April 16	37,349,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	42,535,100	49,257,900	20,673,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,016,475	44,955,975	22,245,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,986,950	16,701,500
May 28	53,704,500	46,616,100	22,230,975
June 4	52,249,700	48,230,825	19,498,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,691,475	20,677,050
June 18	50,272,800	45,280,950	19,918,250
June 25	49,206,250	42,220,150	21,017,325
July 2	42,013,550	41,334,875	20,325,250
July 9	38,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,575
July 16	40,235,325	46,056,900	21,720,025
July 23	46,962,000	47,361,575	18,489,550
July 30	41,994,475	45,720,150	17,725,600
Aug. 6	39,988,000	41,042,125	13,315,575
Aug. 13	32,111,850	35,982,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,339,220	29,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,943,300	28,617,700	8,598,300

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$1,343,300	1893	$1,088,000
1897	39,517,700	1892	9,867,875
1896	8,598,300	1891	12,767,825
1895	30,124,925	1890	*536,675
1894	34,718,650	1889	4,790,175

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Aug. 25, 1898		£25,063,342	
Aug. 26, 1897		26,224,838	
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Aug. 25, 1898		75,510,461	£49,882,475
Aug. 26, 1897		81,495,675	46,000,405
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Aug. 25, 1898		28,674,000	14,746,000
Aug. 26, 1897		29,378,000	15,181,000
RUSSIA.			
Aug. 23, 1898		109,992,000	4,548,000
Aug. 26, 1897		94,118,000	4,915,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Aug. 25, 1898		34,983,000	12,609,000
Aug. 26, 1897		37,998,000	12,581,000
SPAIN.			
Aug. 25, 1898		10,457,000	8,122,000
Aug. 26, 1898		9,983,000	10,500,000
ITALY.			
Aug. 23, 1898		14,338,000	2,784,000
Aug. 24, 1897		15,220,000	2,784,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Aug. 25, 1898		4,805,000	5,205,000
Aug. 26, 1897		5,332,000	6,000,000
NATIONAL BELGIUM.			
Aug. 25, 1898		2,720,000	1,477,000
Aug. 26, 1897		2,720,000	2,211,000
TOTAL WEEK.			
Total 1898		311,242,803	107,252,475
Total 1897		334,620,513	97,193,405

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Aug. 26. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	220	Bany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	July,	1898	3½	*186	Feb.	3	*183	Jan. 4
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June	30, 1898	1	*43	Mar.	5	*43	Mar. 5
110	130	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar.	1, 1898	4	..	..	..	125	Sept. 16
25	40	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May	16, 1898	1	24½	June	30	22	May 13
130	137	American Express	18,000,000	July	1, 1898	$3	140	July	20	117½	Jan. 3
..	..	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov.	15, 1894	2	21½	June	17	12⅝	Jan. 25
105	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,428,000	July,	1898	2	*105	Mar.	9	*105	Mar. 9
75	..	Car., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug.	1, 1898	2	75	July	1	*65	Mar. 10
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July	1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan.	25	62	Jan. 4
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....		..	..	..	..	..	..
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June	1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar.	24	*166	Mar. 24
70	74	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July,	1898	2	71¼	July	15	*71	Aug. 4
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July	1, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July	1, 1898	1½	120	June	4	120	June 4
88	89¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July	20, 1898	1½	90½	Aug.	16	77¼	Mar. 9
40	48½	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	1½	50¼	Feb.	25	*40	Aug. 15
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,738	June	1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug.	8	*160½	Jan. 24
..	⅞	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....		..	⅞	Jan.	28	⅞	Apr. 7
..	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....		..	2½	Jan.	7	2	June 6
..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	75	Aug.	19	65	Aug. 8
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....		..	*5	June	6	*5	June 6
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,644,800	.....		..	*18½	June	4	14	June 23
..	25	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan.	2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb.	10	17	Jan. 17
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July	1, 1898	1¾	180	July	12	180	July 15
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July	15, 1898	1½	90½	May	24	99½	May 24
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug.	2, 1898	6	..	..	..	*70	Dec. 31
3	4½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....		..	3¾	Aug.	5	2⅝	Aug. 5
60	..	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	.....		..	68	Mar.	11	157	July 22
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July	15, 1898	1½	*125	Aug.	19	*102½	Apr. 1
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1898	3½	*350	July	20	*335	June 16
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	45,000,000	May	16, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	..	..	75	Mar. 22
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July,	1898	1½	..	..	..	*168½	Dec. 14
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....		..	*32½	Feb.	24	*30	Jan. 7
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug.	1, 1898	1½	..	..	..	*94½	Dec. 30
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,800	Aug.	1, 1898	1½	..	..	..	*94	Dec. 11
..	..	Harlem	8,538,650	July	1, 1898	2	*250	July	19	*230	Jan. 5
60	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Aug.	25, 1898	50c.	*53½	Aug.	26	*53½	Apr. 2
..	6½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....		..	6¾	Jan.	2	6	Feb. 2
..	..	Lacely Motor	.....	.....		..	..	..	..	4½	Mar. 9
29	32	Lackawk & Western	4,000,000	Apr.	1, 1898	1	3½	Mar.	1	30	June 2
4	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....		..	4½	Aug.	10	2	May 19
102½	..	Lake Shore	49,446,500	July	29, 1898	3½	196	Aug.	4	170⅜	Jan. 4
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....		..	196	May	27	*180	May 2
50	58	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov.	2, 1896	1	58½	Aug.	10	40	Jan. 20
3	6	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....		..	5¾	Jan.	24	4	Jan. 20
45	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July	1, 1898	2	*52	June	10	45	Mar. 28
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June	30, 1898	5	*153	May	31	*140	Mar. 9
..	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....		..	1½	May	2	1	Feb. 10
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	..	..	..	14	Sept. 9
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....		..	7	Jan.	5	6½	Mar. 11
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste Marie pf	7,000,000	.....		..	..	..	..	16	Dec. 7
170¼	175	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July,	1898	3½	*175	Jan.	14	*167½	Jan. 4
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug.	1, 1898	1	60	June	1	60	June 1
73	83	National Starch 1st pf	1,000,000	May	1, 1893	2	*81	Jan.	24	60	Mar. 25
20	30	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan.	27	15	June 29
35	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	.....		..	41	Aug.	4	41	Aug. 4
65	78	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1893	2	78	Jan.	31	*65	May 20
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July,	1898	1¼	*129⅝	Feb.	16	*120	Apr. 20
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July	11, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr.	15, 1893	2½	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000	.....		..	7	Mar.	8	7	Mar. 8
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	1, 1897	75c.	*5	June	17	*3	Mar. 8
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1898	2	..	..	..	*95	Sept. 22
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May	1, 1898	4	*350	Feb.	25	*325	Mar. 23
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....		..	5¼	Feb.	11	*3	Jan. 26
..	..	Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July	1, 1898	2	*116	July	27	*116	July 27
185	187½	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185½	July	27	*182	Jan. 26
88	91	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,753,125	Mar.	1, 1893	2½	90	Aug.	3	73	Apr. 20
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July	1, 1898	3½	..	..	..	195	July 19
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July	1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan.	24	143¼	Jan. 21
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July	1, 1898	5	*145½	Jan.	3	*144¼	Jan. 24
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	359,525	April,	1898	2½	100	Feb.	17	100	Feb. 17
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....		..	..	..	..	10	July 13
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5
8½	9	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....		..	9¼	Aug.	19	5	May 27
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898	1¾	..	..	..	*85	Dec. 23
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July	1, 1898	1	..	..	..	64	July 13
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15
..	..	Wick & Black River	2,222,000	March.	1898	3½	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½	..	..	..	167	Aug. 24
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July	20, 1898	3	96	Jan.	17	88	Jan. 17
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov.	25, 1897	2	8	Jan.	13	7¼	Jan. 5
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....		..	3⅝	Jan.	17	1⅝	Mar. 22
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....		..	8	Jan.	17	5	Feb. 5

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,050,000	$1,942,700	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Ass.	$14,160,000	$2,950,000	$940,000	$14,380,000	37.0
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,017,000	3,111,000	1,445,000	19,563,000	23.6
1,000,000	1,037,700	Merchants' National	14,248,400	3,271,200	1,077,100	17,006,400	25.3
2,000,000	1,958,300	Mechanics' National	10,362,000	2,135,000	740,000	10,019,000	28.7
1,500,000	2,563,200	Bank of America	10,947,700	4,574,400	1,546,100	23,454,400	27.3
1,000,000	226,200	Phenix National	4,102,000	797,000	325,000	4,116,000	26.9
1,200,000	4,119,400	National City	75,606,400	23,590,500	2,025,800	98,224,600	26.5
750,000	130,700	Tradesmen's National	3,140,700	476,300	237,300	2,870,000	24.8
300,000	7,001,400	Chemical National	21,721,000	5,373,000	2,280,000	28,196,000	23.6
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,829,900	988,000	321,100	5,391,000	24.4
1,000,000	1,792,100	Gallatin National	7,245,200	1,131,800	640,000	9,384,400	31.0
300,000	120,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,015,500	301,700	51,100	1,182,200	29.9
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'	3,010,000	198,000	262,000	2,060,000	22.5
300,000	171,600	Greenwich	874,500	301,300	210,200	935,200	47.3
600,000	475,800	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,947,700	853,600	256,500	3,930,500	28.2
300,000	149,300	Seventh National	1,785,800	511,600	114,100	2,222,200	28.1
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York	4,065,100	987,600	157,000	3,253,000	20.0
5,000,000	2,527,300	American Ex. Nat.	21,782,000	3,256,000	2,080,000	21,256,000	29.2
5,000,000	3,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	24,201,300	1,898,200	3,301,300	22,906,300	22.9
1,000,000	1,606,300	National Broadway	9,027,900	3,674,100	185,300	8,758,100	26.8
1,000,000	998,000	Mercantile National	10,197,900	2,251,000	981,600	11,486,100	27.5
422,700	175,100	Pacific	2,316,000	732,500	432,500	2,904,400	39.6
1,500,000	988,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	15,757,100	4,262,500	502,200	15,970,500	29.1
400,000	978,500	Chatham National	6,031,000	857,300	547,600	6,157,000	27.6
500,000	232,500	People's	1,884,000	293,300	426,700	2,841,500	28.6
700,000	559,300	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,941,500	2,448,500	784,000	12,870,300	24.9
1,000,000	2,228,700	Hanover National	24,830,700	8,292,900	1,939,500	43,134,200	25.7
500,000	327,100	Irving National	3,478,000	796,200	486,500	3,969,000	31.8
600,000	576,800	National Citizens'	2,576,100	681,200	122,500	2,721,700	29.9
500,000	297,900	Nassau	2,538,300	871,500	338,400	3,127,900	24.0
900,000	267,200	Mkt & Fulton Nat.	3,911,700	1,333,700	295,600	3,344,900	60.2
1,000,000	161,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,236,100	482,800	975,400	5,502,300	26.1
1,500,000	1,330,800	Corn Exchange	10,035,100	2,097,700	921,000	11,366,400	26.8
1,000,000	906,600	Continental National	8,628,600	1,527,000	465,500	8,715,700	23.8
300,000	227,400	Oriental	1,884,600	175,000	330,000	1,830,000	27.7
1,500,000	5,561,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,588,000	6,448,000	886,000	25,280,000	29.0
2,000,000	3,204,800	National Park	20,515,000	12,024,000	2,782,000	48,040,000	32.7
250,000	147,700	East River National	1,599,900	252,600	133,100	1,289,400	30.2
2,000,000	2,616,100	Fourth National	24,057,000	8,337,800	2,932,100	28,291,300	24.8
1,500,000	495,900	Central National	10,902,000	3,305,000	971,000	13,074,000	27.9
400,000	711,000	Second National	5,891,000	1,294,000	592,000	6,725,000	25.9
250,000	251,100	Ninth National	2,726,500	762,200	253,200	3,561,100	28.3
500,000	7,554,400	First National	20,540,300	7,261,500	1,139,700	30,818,300	27.3
300,000	67,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,315,700	241,000	93,100	1,323,900	25.5
250,000	611,200	Bowery	2,882,000	569,000	452,000	3,415,000	29.1
200,000	442,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,225,000	410,500	305,300	3,024,000	25.2
750,000	298,100	German-American	2,930,700	455,900	283,700	3,322,300	23.8
1,000,000	1,116,000	Chase National	21,725,000	7,707,800	4,252,400	41,055,300	29.3
100,000	1,162,200	Fifth Avenue	7,936,000	1,961,300	822,500	9,170,900	27.0
300,000	570,300	German Exchange	3,128,000	183,000	653,200	2,952,000	27.7
200,000	748,200	Germania	3,561,600	554,000	586,800	3,419,500	26.3
200,000	751,300	Lincoln National	6,633,200	1,591,200	697,700	7,691,000	29.7
200,000	548,400	Garfield National	3,116,000	1,410,300	327,000	4,252,700	27.8
200,000	322,100	Fifth National	1,851,500	475,800	130,200	2,309,700	28.0
300,000	850,200	B. of the Metropolis	5,777,900	1,499,000	693,100	5,949,600	39.1
200,000	246,400	West Side	2,147,000	392,000	288,000	3,423,000	20.5
300,000	542,000	Seaboard National	5,852,600	1,130,000	1,087,000	10,256,000	26.2
250,000	246,100	Sixth National	1,798,000	288,000	141,000	1,550,000	27.6
2,000,000	731,700	Western National	20,207,000	6,439,200	2,496,500	35,512,700	25.6
200,000	267,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	1,957,000	1,056,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	27.8
1,250,000	1,252,000	National Union	12,472,000	3,237,200	674,100	13,350,400	24.7
500,000	529,600	Liberty National	6,182,300	1,095,000	413,200	5,189,800	37.0
1,000,000	993,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,201,400	1,096,300	187,400	4,087,500	30.1
250,000	288,400	Bk of N. Amsterdam	2,661,200	632,000	185,200	3,309,000	24.8
$68,822,600	$61,792,200	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,625,700	10,588,300	Total State Banks.					
$80,448,300	$72,380,500		$572,981,200	$155,968,700	$65,468,200	$760,224,400	

*As per official Reports—45 National banks, July 14, 1898; 10 State banks, July 23, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported into District of New York Aug. 20 to 26 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Alamo	La Guayra	$2,000
Alene	Greytown	400
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alene	Greytown	1,000
Alene	Curacoa	1,000
Alene	Greytown	1,000
Alene	Puerto Plata	1,000
Alene	Savanilla	1,000
Alene	Port Limon	1,000
Alene	Santo Domingo	2,000
Allianca	Colon	15,000
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Greyt

AUG

1898

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 27th day of August, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	[illegible]		
Gold bullion	[illegible]	$247,81[illegible]78.19	
Outstanding gold certificates	$87,194,740.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,908,740.00	[illegible]6.00	
			$312,288,276.19
Standard silver dollars	$489,468,695.00		
Silver bullion	813,205.00	[illegible]8,282,[illegible]71.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$490,897,594.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,238,153.00	385,[illegible]72.00	
			10,[illegible]8,518.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,908,942.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	85,590,686.00	[illegible]30.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		90,[illegible]30.00	
United States notes	$35,796,000.00	775,[illegible]00.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	5,065,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury		30,[illegible]00.00	
			53,[illegible]5,509.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,401,083.00		
National bank notes	4,517,559.38		
Fractional silver coin	11,228,870.34		
Fractional currency	24.10		
Minor coin	1,236,836.16		
Deposits in National banks	62,353,721.47		
Bonds and interest paid	3,121,971.84		
		$[illegible]6,[illegible]18.29	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,623,285.79		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,006,497.01		
Disbursing officers' balances	53,590,540.54		
Post Office Department account	2,965,326.09		
Miscellaneous items	1,963,988.86	75,[illegible]48.29	
			11,875,309.90
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$288,149,864.17

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$483,275.62	$14,27[illegible]95.26	$39,462,286.62
Internal revenue	700,323.34	31,50[illegible]62.38	47,673,579.67
Miscellaneous	10,828.60	1,27[illegible]48.07	5,784,577.00
Total receipts	$1,195,025.56	$47,05[illegible]34.91	$80,909,443.49
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	354,000.00	7,31[illegible]000.00	19,375,887.26
War	686,000.00	22,02[illegible]000.00	56,800,153.27
Navy	100,000.00	5,91[illegible]000.00	14,424,273.61
Indians	17,000.00	72[illegible]000.00	1,893,968.55
Pensions	200,000.00	12,11[illegible]000.00	24,767,894.50
Interest	100,000.00	2,50[illegible]000.00	8,095,892.25
Total expenditures	$1,457,000.00	$50,53[illegible]000.00	$124,847,475.44
Excess of expenditures over receipts	261,974.44	13,53[illegible]985.09	43,947,031.95
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	45,000.00	61[illegible]985.00	2,451,259.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	9,190.00	1,30[illegible]985.00	2,995,780.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,151,377.00	$92,87[illegible]728.00	$614,031,105.00
This fiscal year	4,328,870.00	30[illegible]110.00	4,634,980.00
This month	462,498.00	5[illegible]968.00	518,167.00
This day	18,737.00	50.00	18,737.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic & Danville pf	1	Sep. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 27	Sep. 6
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sep. 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 2	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 2	Oct. 2
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 19	Sep. 2
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 19	Sep. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 19	*Sep. 2
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	2¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 18	Sep. 2
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sep. 2	Aug. 20	Sep. 3
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Rio Grande Western	2	Sep. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
St. Paul & Duluth pf	4½	Sep. 1	Aug. 5	Sep. 1
West Jersey & Seashore (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 15	Aug. 26	Sep. 16

*Payable in preferred stock at par.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12
Niagara Falls Electric (quarter)	1	Sep. 15	Sep. 1	Sep. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Coal (semi-annual)	4	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 2
American Fisheries pf	3½	Sep. 1	Aug. 2	Sep. 1
Central Fireworks pf	7	Sep. 1	Aug. 29	Sep. 2
Diamond Match	2½	Sep. 12	Sep. 2	Sep. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	Sep. 1
International Paper pf	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Laclede Gas Light	1¼	Sept 15	Aug. 29	Sep. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 23	Sep. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 15	Aug. 25	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	5	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	2	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	2	Sep. 9	Sep. 1	Sep. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor Railroad	Aug. 17	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Bell Telephone, Philadelphia	.....	.....	Sep. 20	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 31	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	Aug. 26	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	.....	.....	Oct. 13	Special
Illinois Central	Sep. 12	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Lake Erie & Western	Sep. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf	Aug. 27	Sep. 7	Sep. 6	Annual
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 27	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Oregon Short Line	.....	.....	Sep. 7	Inc. B.
Postal Telegraph & Cable	.....	.....	Sep. 8	Special
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	Aug. 20	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	.....	.....	Sep. 15	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 5	Sep. 6	Sep. 5	Annual
Wabash	.....	.....	Sep. 13	Annual

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Stocks displayed increased animation during the week just closed, and an excellent tone prevailed all around. The rise was well maintained, prices showing an upward tendency, headed by a decided advance in American securities, which were largely bought on New York and Berlin account. Wabash debentures rose 2¾ points; Union Pacifics 2½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1¼, and others ¼ to ⅝ of a point. Northern Pacific preference was ⅛ lower and Northern Pacific common ⅛ down. Home railroad securities also improved.

Spanish 4s recovered on the closing of bear accounts, but again fell 1 per cent., closing at 41⅝.

A renewal of the American gold demand stimulated discount business, but the withdrawals of the metal were small, and the advance was not maintained. Three months' bills are 1 7-16 per cent., and money is easy at ⅛ to ½ per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 28.—The past week has been very dull, but prices have not been depressed. Spinners and manufacturers are holiday making, and attempts at business are being deferred until their return. In the meantime the production is mostly sold.

The India trade is partly hampered by the plague, but Bombay, Madras, as well as China, Japan, and South America, all have bought scatteringly. Good print cloths are wanted at the lowest prices. The Levant and Egypt are doing a moderate business in yarns at about 1-16 lower.

Rouen reports a dull market, but with prices only fractionally lower. Gladbach advices say the low prices attract more business and cloth and yarns are selling at long shots.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

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Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

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Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy weather; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,175. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅛c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—A final agreement on the Ausgleich negotiations will be reported to-day by the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers. United States Ambassador Hay went to Osborne last evening to dine and bid farewell to Queen Victoria before returning to this country to become Secretary of State. It was reported yesterday from the region of Bombay that 2,300 deaths have occurred there caused by the plague—Page 7.

Page 1.

Adolphus and Gertrude, children of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer at Washington, were thrown out of a carriage and bruised in a runaway accident at Amesbury, Mass. Their nurse was severely injured.

Two soldiers, whose names could not be ascertained, died yesterday at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, of yellow fever. They were among those who arrived on the transport Catania. Fifteen other deaths from various causes were reported in the hospitals.

The surviving remnant of the Seventy-first Regiment reached this city yesterday and was welcomed with sympathy and enthusiasm by the people. There was an extraordinary demonstration. The regiment took cable cars to Waverley Place, then marched to the Washington Arch and up Fifth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and thence to the armory. Here there was an impressive reception. Chaplain Van De Water, Col. Downs, and others talked of their experiences.

A special to The Kansas City Times from its correspondent just returned from Puerto Rico reiterates the statements attributed to Gen. Miles concerning the loose management of the War Department, and declares that the records at Washington will sustain the charges. Extracts of telegraphic communications between Secretary Alger, Gen. Shafter, and Gen. Miles are presented to show that Gen. Miles went to Cuba as commander of the entire army, and that Secretary Alger cabled Gen. Shafter that Gen. Miles would not supersede him. Gen. Miles asserted his command, nevertheless, when Gen. Shafter brought the matter to his attention, and claims, it is alleged, that for the conflict of authority the Secretary of War is culpable.

Page 3.

Two members of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment were killed in the wreck on the Louisville and Nashville, near Birmingham, Ala.

Over a thousand persons gathered at Rokeby, Capt. William Astor Chanler's country seat, near Barrytown, and welcomed him home from the war. He delivered an address.

The transport San Marcos, which arrived from Key West on Sunday with the Third Texas Volunteers and other sick soldiers, sailed for Montauk yesterday, after having landed about 100 of her passengers at Governors Island.

President McKinley and his party left Somerset, Penn., for Cleveland at 11 o'clock yesterday. He reached Pittsburg at 2:30 P. M. and stopped to inspect a hospital train and shake hands with sick soldiers. He arrived in Cleveland at 5:40 o'clock.

Page 4.

The War Department has ordered nine more volunteer regiments mustered out, including the Sixty-fifth New York.

The burial of Lieut. William Tiffany took place in Newport yesterday. An imposing escort rendered military honors.

The yacht Red Cross arrived at Quarantine early yesterday morning from Camp Wikoff with several patients for hospitals on Staten Island and in this city.

The Atlanta Exposition buildings and grounds have been offered to the Government as quarters for troops. Fifteen thousand men could be accommodated there.

John Meek, father of George B. Meek of the Winslow, the first sailor killed in the war, has received a check from Señor Cambresis of the City of Mexico through the Cuban Junta.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday chartered the steamer San Antonio, which will sail for Cuba probably on Thursday. She will be used by Miss Barton to facilitate the distribution of Red Cross supplies.

The hospital ship Solace, which a few days ago was erroneously reported to be overdue, arrived at Boston from Santiago yesterday with seventy-four sick soldiers and marines and eleven naval cadets on board.

Hospital trains, bringing forty sick soldiers of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers and fifty sick and convalescent members of the Ninth from Camp Thomas, reached Jersey City yesterday. Many men were hardly recognizable, and all complained of the poor treatment they had received in camp.

Page 5.

H. T. Higgins, cashier for the Treasurer's office of the Rock Island Railroad, was scalded to death in a vapor bath in Chicago.

Deputy Sheriff Nathaniel Cloud and John Cadle were shot and killed at Tazewell, Tenn., where Cloud was trying to make an arrest.

President Simeon E. Baldwin addressed the American Social Science Association at Saratoga on "The History of American Morals."

Six cases of smallpox have appeared among the colored servants of the Hotel Victory at Put-in Bay, Ohio. The hotel has been closed.

The Directors of the New York Baseball Club met yesterday to discuss the Holmes-Freedman controversy, but took no definite action.

Leading merchants of Manila have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury asking that he use his influence to prevent Spain from regaining control of the Philippines.

Lucy and Emma Lamb of Bristol, Conn., preferred returning to their mother to the alternative of remaining with the "Angel Dancers," near Woodcliffe, N. J., and being arrested.

The National League baseball games yesterday resulted as follows: New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 7. Boston, 8; Pitsburg, 2. Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

It is not yet definitely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment on the Peace Commission, and efforts, it is said, are being made by the President to ascertain his intentions.

In a twenty-five-round contest before the Greater New York Athletic Club last night, between "Kid" McPartland of this city and "Jack" Daly of Wilmington, Del., McPartland was awarded the decision.

Chairman Bynum has called a meeting of the National Democratic Committee to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Sept. 14. Among other matters that will come up for consideration will be the question of territorial expansion and the money question.

Tammany Hall has sent letters to leading Democrats throughout the State, asking them how they and their followers would view the nomination of ex-Gov. Flower. Several replies have been received to the effect that only a man who was regular in 1896 should be nominated. Mr. Danforth's boom is growing.

At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet yesterday the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and the Colonies were appointed a committee to draft a bill authorizing peace negotiations. The Ministers declare that the only instructions sent to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissioners were to obtain for Spain the best terms possible.

The Puerto Rican Military Commission will sail from this port on the transport Seneca to-morrow. The Cuban Commission will leave on the cruiser Resolute on Saturday. Admiral Schley has been detached from the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet and will fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans while serving on the Puerto Rican Commission. Admiral Sampson's flag will fly from the cruiser Resolute while he is on the Cuban Commission.

Page 7.

John H. Masten has been appointed Superintendent of Mails in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Post Office.

Foot highwaymen have created a reign of terror in Omaha. They stop pedestrians, waylay street cars, and do other desperate acts.

Fall River mill men are hopeful as to the business outlook, and believe that the worst of the dullness is over. Comparatively few spindles are now idle.

The note of the Czar from St. Petersburg, asking that all nations unite in a conference to negotiate for real and lasting peace, was the absorbing theme in the diplomatic circles of two continents yesterday. This sudden turn on the part of Russia at this time proved a world-shaking sensation. The Czar's proposal carried cheer to all European nations except France, where, it is indicated by the press comments, the encyclical is looked upon with mingled wonder and distrust.

Page 8.

Cashier Todd has confessed to the theft of all the Fillmore (Minn.) County Bank's deposit funds. He turns out to be a forger.

Page 10.

An open-air horse show was held at Saratoga yesterday on the race track.

Ways and Means won the Sapphire Stakes and Ben Holladay the Turf Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The other winners were Briar Sweet, Handpress, Algol, and The Kentuckian.

Ernest Colson, twenty-eight years old, was killed Saturday while hunting near Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks. Two men who approached and fired the fatal shot probably did it accidentally.

In the cricket match between the United States and the Canadian team at Philadelphia, the United States players made 250 runs in their innings. The Canadians in their innings lost three wickets for 38 runs. Play will be resumed to-day.

Page 12.

The conference of Customs Appraisers will close to-morrow.

President Murphy has taken steps toward putting Coney Island's "West End" into sanitary condition.

The monitor Nahant arrrived at League Island, Philadelphia, yesterday. Her crew will be mustered out in a few days.

Twelve prisoners escaped from the jail at Goshen. Two of them overpowered a constable and released the others with his keys.

Acting Secretary Allen has decided that in future the naval militia shall be mustered out in bodies instead of individually, as heretofore.

Magistrate Connorton, in Long Island City, discharged Mrs. Nellie Michaels, who was arrested in her husband's clothes. She said she was spying on her husband and some woman.

Justice McAdam ruled that City Magistrates may not summarily commit to the workhouse persons charged with disorderly conduct, except upon default of sureties for good behavior.

The New York Naval Militiamen aboard the auxiliary cruiser Yankee entertained friends aboard, but were not allowed ashore. The Yankee sails to-day for Philadelphia, where the men hope to be mustered out.

Rear Admiral Schley and his wife visited the cruiser Brooklyn yesterday morning and were enthusiastically greeted by the Jackies. The Admiral left for Saugatuck in the afternoon, but will return to Tompkinsville to-day.

The Arbitration Commissioners at Quebec worked hard all day yesterday and declared that good progress had been made. Some Canadian officials, however, it is said, believe that the commission will never get beyond the sealing question.

The police are disinclined to believe that an attempt was made to murder the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter at his home in Long Island City Sunday morning, and go so far as to assert that they think the clergyman or his son may have done the shooting.

When the train bringing 260 sick men of the Eighth New York Regiment to this city reached Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, the doctors there found several sufferers in a dangerous condition, and begged to be allowed to take them to hospital. Ladies added their entreaties, but Capt. Lindheim refused, despite the warning of the physicians that some of the men would probably die before they reached New York.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE KING OF SAMOA DEAD.

Passed Away Aug. 22, and the American, British, and German Consuls Are Now Governing.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 30.—Malietoa Lagupepa, King of Samoa, died on Monday, Aug. 22, of typhoid fever.

The administration of the Government is being supervised by the three Consuls, Mr. L. W. Osborne, representing the United States; Mr. T. B. Cusack-Smith, representing England, and Mr. F. Rose, representing Germany, with the Chief Justice, Mr. William Chambers, acting as President of the Supervisory Committee, an arrangement that will continue in force until the successor of the deceased King has been chosen.

King Malietoa succeeded to the throne in 1880. Seven years later he was deposed for alleged robberies and insults to the Germans, and replaced by Tamatese. In the following year there was an insurrection against Tamatese, headed by Mataafa, who won, after a fierce battle.

Several months later the difficulties regarding Samoa arose between the American, British, and German Governments, and the Germans declared war against Mataafa; but Prince Bismarck ultimately yielded to the American claims, and hostilities ceased.

On June 14, 1889, a conference on Samoan affairs was held at Berlin. Mr. John Kasson, representing the United States; Sir Edward M. Alet, representing England, and Count (now Prince) Herbert Bismarck, representing Germany. As the result of this conference a convention declared the Samoan Islands independent neutral territory, in which the three powers taking part in the conference should have equal rights, Malietoa being recognized as King, and a Supreme Court being established.

In the Autumn of that year Mataafa was elected King and Malietoa Vice King, but two months later the latter was reinstated as King, with the assent of the three powers. In time disputes arose between the King and Mataafa, fighting began, and the foreign warships intervened. The upshot was the trasportation of Mataafa to Kakaofo Island.

The late King was highly esteemed by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, who died at Apia, the Samoan capital. In the great storm of the 15th and 16th of March, 1889, in which three German and three American war vessels were driven ashore at Apia and destroyed about fifty Americans and a hundred Germans being drowned, and the British warship Calliope escaping by a marvelous exhibition of seamanship, Malietoa rendered valuable service in assisting the rescued men.

GEN. GREELY'S CHILDREN HURT.

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 29.—Adolphus and Gertrude, children of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer at Washington, and their nurse, Miss Mary N. Lambert of Washington, were in an exciting runaway accident here to-day. The family is summering at Kensington, N. H., three miles north of Amesbury, and drove to this town to-day to do some shopping. Their horse became frightened at an electric car, and threw them to the ground. The children sustained slight bruises, but the nurse struck the street curbing and injured her leg. Two doctors found upon examination that there was no fracture. The vehicle was badly damaged.

Gen. Greely had left for Boston a few moments before the accident, and knew nothing of it. His family will soon return to Washington. Mrs. Greely has been visiting at Haverhill with relatives for several days, and was not in the accident. Private O. L. Keyes, a marine from Portsmouth, N. H., stopped the horse attached to the carriage.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk. See advertisement, excursion columns.—Adv.

YELLOW FEVER AT MONTAUK

Two Soldiers Taken from the Catania Die of the Dread Disease at Camp Wikoff.

MANY OTHER DEATHS REPORTED

Four Men Succumb to Disease in Detention and Eleven in General Hospitals—Gen. Wheeler Gives Surgeons a Talking To.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 29.—It is now a certainty, despite the protests of experts, that yellow fever exists at Camp Wikoff, and it has developed among the fifty-three cases which were taken from the Catania and isolated on a knoll near the detention hospital. The matter was intended to be kept secret, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, while visiting the detention hospital to-day learned from Mrs. Dr. McHughes, the head of the female nurses, that two men, whose names could not be ascertained, died yesterday with all the symptoms of the dread disease, including black vomit.

In consequence the guards around the detention hospital and camps have been doubled, and strict orders have been issued to prevent access or egress to all but persons employed in those places, ambulances and supply wagons. To the isolated tents in which the remaining fifty-one suspects are confined, not even the physicians of the hospital or the nurses are allowed to have access.

Food and supplies are deposited at a safe distance from the tents and are carried away by those employed there or by the suspects themselves. Major Ebert, who is in charge of the detention hospital, said today that he had not yet made up his mind that yellow fever really existed here, but he admitted the truth of Mrs. Dr. McHugh's statement, and would therefore take all necessary precautions.

Some order is gradually being evolved out of the chaotic state in which the detention hospital has been for the past two weeks. There is still but one ward which can be called complete, and where the patients obtain the needed attention. All the other wards are short of supplies and utensils. Major Ebert has been working night and day to provide for his charges, but has been much hampered by the lack of actual necessities. To-day a number of tents arrived, but without tent poles or pegs. Other things were sent up from the Quartermaster's Department in an incomplete condition, and work was necessarily retarded.

The Rev. C. H. Sage, Chaplain, who came here two days ago with the Thirty-third Michigan, said to-day that the condition of the detention hospital when he got here was ten times worse than the hospital he saw at Siboney. He saw typhoid fever patients rolling in filth and without attention of any kind. "Now," he said, "things are becoming a little better, but still matters are far from being in anything like good shape. It was with considerable difficulty that I succeeded in obtaining permission for some of the men in my regiment to nurse their comrades who were confined there. I saw that there was only one nurse to every thirty-five sick men, and I insisted in being allowed to care for my own men."

Many Deaths in Hospitals.

There were in all 377 men in the detention hospital to-day, seventy-seven being discharged on furloughs. Four deaths were recorded there—one unknown, who was brought there in an unconscious condition, and concerning whom it has been impossible so far to obtain any details. The other dead are: Ed Pfister, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment; John Cavanaugh, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, and Peter Campbell, Company L, Second Massachusetts.

Conditions in the general hospital are beginning to improve, and there will be ample room there to-morrow to accommodate about 750 patients who are seriously ill in regimental and division hospitals. The death record in the general hospital to-day reached its high-water mark, eleven men dying from malarial, typhoid, and intermittent fever and dysentery. The dead are:

WILLIAM BOYLE, private, Battery F, Second United States Artillery.

TIMOTHY DONOVAN, private, Battery F, Second United States Artillery.

FRED MULLER, private, Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry.

EDWARD HATE, private, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry.

PHILIP RIOUX, Sergeant, Company A, Eighth United States Infantry.

WALTER HICKEY, private, Company F, Second Massachusetts.

MARTIN J. ALLEN, Jr., private, Company B, Seventh United States Infantry.

JOSEPH P. GRUNINGER, private, Company B, Ninth United States Infantry.

KNUTE RINGSTADT, private, regiment unknown

FRANK GAZO, private, Company G, Twelfth United States Infantry.

CHARLES EVANS, private, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Considerable mystery surrounds the circumstances of Gruninger's death. Officially the cause of death is given as overdose of morphine, but nobody seems to know how the drug was administered or by whom. One of the nurses reported that Gruninger had complained to a friend who visited him that he was suffering great pain, and the friend advised him to use morphine to allay it. Gruninger obtained the drug in some manner unknown to the nurse or to the authorities, and took a large dose, which caused his death before help could reach him. In fact, it was not known that he was dead until the nurse made her rounds.

Gen. Wheeler Talks to Surgeons.

The number of patients at the general hospital to-day was 1,600, 115 of whom were suffering from typhoid fever. Supplies and medicines are plentiful, and much less complaint is heard now than ever before. Col. Forwood has instructed the ambulance drivers and Surgeons to bring all serious cases which come under their notice and which really need hospital attention to him wherever they may find them. Within a day or two it is expected that the brigade hospitals will be ready for occupancy, and the sick in the entire camp will receive proper attention.

Gen. Wheeler, now that he has become familiar with the routine of the camp and its needs, is taking firm measures in removing all causes for discontent. Reports reached him yesterday that there was a scarcity of medicines in the regimental hospitals. Surgeon Major Wood of Gen. Ames's division was the chief complainant, and the General, to make sure, at once called a conference of all regimental Surgeons, and Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon of the camp.

He asked them collectively and individually if it were really true that they had not enough medicines for their sick, and received an affirmative reply. Turning to Col. Forwood, he said: "Colonel, how about this? Why have the Surgeons no medicines?" Col. Forwood replied that there was plenty of medicine in the hospital if the Surgeons would only make requisitions for them and send some of their men to get them. Gen. Wheeler then instructed the Surgeons to make out their requisitions immediately, and he would see that they were honored.

This morning he called another conference of Surgeons and inquired how they had fared. All but Dr. Wood replied that they had all they wanted. Dr. Wood said he had made requisition, but had not obtained the medicines. He was asked if he had sent somebody after them, and he replied that he had not. "Why?" asked Gen. Wheeler. 'Because I have not enough horses. I need three and only have one," was the doctor's answer.

"Well," said the General, "if you do not know enough to send one horse three times and get the stuff you want it's time you learned." He then made a short speech to the Surgeons. He told them there was absolutely no excuse for a lack of medicines in regimental hospitals. The material was here, and all they had to do was to send for it and get it. Hereafter he would hold them personally responsible for all neglected cases of sickness and for deaths arising from the lack of care and attention.

More Troops Reach Camp.

Gen. Wheeler has also insisted upon a better system in the general hospital than has prevailed heretofore. He ordered today that a regular alphabetical list of all admissions and discharges be kept on file for the benefit of the public, as well as for the army records. Col. Forwood protested that in the rush of work this was impossible, and the General at once showed him how easily it could be done.

"Now, Colonel," he said, "the first thing you want to do is to get a book with a certain number of pages, lettered A, B, C, D, &c., at certain intervals. When a man comes into the hospital his name must be entered under the proper letter, and when he is discharged he must be checked off. This is very simple, and must be done." Hereafter it will be possible to find out who is in the hospital, a thing which has heretofore been attended with great difficulty.

The transport Minnewaska, which left Santiago Aug. 23, has arrived here, carrying on board 816 troops. The men belong to the First Battalion, First District of Columbia Volunteers; First Battalion of the Fifth Army Corps Engineers, Troops A, C, D, and F of the Second Cavalry, the Signal Balloon Corps, and the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. Forty-nine of the men are sick, and one, Private Bohlman, of the First District of Columbia, died on the voyage of Bright's disease.

Two hundred men of the Twenty-third and Fourth United States Infantry arrived here to-day by train from Florida camps. They were under command of Col. Coates, and were assigned to camp in the Fifth Army Corps detachment.

C. W. Lawton of Auburn, N. Y., is at Gen. Ames's headquarters, and has started a movement looking toward the breaking up of this camp at the earliest possible opportunity. He has telegraphed a number of Congressmen and Senators to use their influence in inducing the Secretary of War to order the troops here to barracks in the Department of the East, where he says they can obtain much better treatment and could recover much more rapidly than at Camp Wikoff.

SOLDIER PROBABLY MURDERED.

Member of Seventy-first Regiment Pushed from Second Avenue Car and His Skull Fractured.

A soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment was taken to Bellevue Hospital dying at 1 o'clock this morning. His skull is fractured. He is unknown.

A hurry call to the hospital sent an ambulance to Forty-second Street and Second Avenue just before 1 o'clock. There the surgeon found the soldier, in full uniform, lying on the pavement. A woman knelt beside him weeping. There were three policemen there.

The man was hurried to the hospital. One of the policemen told the ambulance surgeon that the soldier had been riding up town on a Second Avenue electric car, when he had been thrown from it after insulting a woman. The man escaped. The soldier cannot live.

In one pocket of the soldier's coat was found a bit of paper bearing the name and address, William F. Brede, 1,481 Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn. There were also two photographs of women.

A priest, called to the hospital, performed the last rites of the Church.

The spot where the alleged assault occurred is a dividing line between the East Thirty-fifth and the East Fifty-first Street Station Precincts. At the East Thirty-fifth Street Station at 1:30 o'clock this morning the Sergeant said the assault had been committed in the precinct overlooked by the East Fifty-first Street Station. At the latter station the Sergeant said one of his patrolmen said the case was in the other precinct.

Neither Sergeant knew whether any one was looking for the man who committed the assault.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A decided fall in temperature has occurred in the plateau region. Helena reports a fall of 24 degrees in twenty-four hours, Baker City 22 degrees, and Havre 20 degrees. The temperature has also fallen in the upper lake region, has risen in the middle Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the South Atlantic, Middle and East Gulf States. The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and middle Pacific Coasts and in the northern Rocky Mountain region. The temperature will fall in the middle Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and in the middle Rocky Mountain region. Rain may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and on the middle Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	63	66	71
6 A. M.	60	67	72
9 A. M.	68	69	78
12 M.	75	74	82
3 P. M.	74	74	82
6 P. M.	73	73	80
9 P. M.	71	71	78
12 P. M.	60	71	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77%
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date, 1897	69
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

The highest temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at noon, and the lowest 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 85 per cent.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.

Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

MILES TALKED PLAINLY

His Criticisms of the War Department for Loose Management Sustained by Records.

HE ASSERTED HIS COMMAND

Although the Secretary of War Cabled Gen. Shafter that Gen. Miles Was Not to Supersede Him, He Did So.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—The Star this afternoon prints a three-column exclusive dispatch from Mr. J. D. Whelpley, its special correspondent, who has just returned from Puerto Rico, bearing upon the Miles-Alger controversy. Mr. Whelpley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview in Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles, wherein the latter was quoted as casting reflections upon the War Department, was not genuine, and in support of the statement already made by it The Star prints interesting telegrams that passed between the War Department and Gens. Miles and Shafter on the points at issue.

"Doubt is expressed by some," says Mr. Whelpley, "as to whether Gen. Miles ever said these things I credit him with. Others suggest he may have said them in confidence, which was betrayed. I feel confident," continues the correspondent, "Gen. Miles will stand by the interview referred to.

"My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as a newspaper reporter, for the avowed and expressed purpose of securing an interview. There was no reservation from publication in the conversation. This is proved by his refusal to answer some questions which he would have answered had this been so. There was no hint of confidence.

In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. Gen. Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the War Department, and it only needs a clearing away of inconsequent matter to tell the story clearly and in full.

The Star's article says:

"That Gen. Miles was in command of the entire army when in Washington is, of course, evident. That he did not resign this supreme command when he went to Tampa, and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba, is shown by the numerous telegrams exchanged with Gen. Garcia. The War Department recognized Gen. Miles as chief when he was in Tampa, for June 12 a telegram was sent to him from Washington which began: 'The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to Secretary of Navy is repeated for your information,' &c. When Gen. Shafter went to Cuba and Gen. Miles returned to Washington the latter did not resign his control of the situation, but on the contrary kept in as close touch as possible by wire with the movements of Shafter's command.

"On July 4 Gen. Shafter sent the following dispatches to Washington, addressed to the Adjutant General:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in Camp Near Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.—There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that Gen. Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men.

"This puts a different aspect on affairs, and while we can probably maintain ourselves, it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss.

"Gen. Lawton reports that Gen. Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando had passed in on Cobra Road. Lawton says cannot compel Gen. Garcia to obey my instructions to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight, and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend alone upon our own troops and that we will require twice the number we now have.

"I sent a message to Admiral Sampson asking if he proposed entering the harbor so as to give us his assistance. Commodore Waton replies that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intentions since the destruction of the Spanish squadron, but does not himself think the fleet should try to go into the Harbor of Santiago. This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging.

"'Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's Second Brigade from Camp Alger, but a only a small number of recruits has appeared so far. If we have to go to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting a large body of troops here.

"'The town is in a terrible condition as to food, and people are starving, as stated by foreign Consuls this morning, but the troops can fight, and have a large quantity of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until noon of the 5th, and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops, except mangoes.

"'Men are in good spirits, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue.

"'I am sorry to say I am no better, and, in addition to my weakness, cannot be out on account of a slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieut. Miley had interview with Consuls this morning and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher as time is precious. SHAFTER,

"'Major General.'"

Why Miles Went to Cuba.

"It was this situation which determined Gen. Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements, July 7, he sent the following dispatch from Washington:

"Gen. Shafter, Santiago:

"Take every precaution against surprise and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you.

"MILES, Major General, Commanding.

"Gen. Miles sailed for Cuba. On July 11 at noon he reported his safe arrival to the War Department and at once assumed charge, reporting to the Secretary of War. All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the War Department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning Gen. Shafter's name in the numerous dispatches. The following dispatch is an excellent example:

Washington, July 13, 1898.

Major Gen. Miles: You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers and men after parole will be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

"This dispatch recognized Miles as commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation Secretary Alger, through Gen. Corbin, sent a dispatch to Gen. Shafter, assuring him that Gen. Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This dispatch Gen. Miles refers to as 'secret,' for he says he did not know it had been sent, not being notified from Washington, and Gen. Shafter saying nothing about it. After the surrender, Gen. Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint Peace Commissioners, and judging from Shafter's report that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the troops.

"July 15 Gen. Shafter wired Gen. Miles that the surrender was not as complete as he thought, and said: 'Please do not go away with the reinforcements, as I may yet need them.'

"Miles promptly replied by wire from Daiquiri that the surrender 'is complete' and the Spaniards 'must surrender.'

"On July 16 Shafter wired Miles that the surrender was finally complete and Gen. Miles replied through Adjt. Gen. Gilmore as follows:

"'The commanding General is very much gratified to hear that the surrender is complete. He directs that you telegraph anything of importance, and the condition of your command daily.' Gen. Miles then reported the condition of affairs to the Secretary of War, with whom he had been in conference. In one of his telegrams to Miles Secretary Alger says:

"'As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run.'

"Miles did not agree with Secretary Alger, for July 21, in a letter, the General commanding urged the return of the army to the United States as soon as possible. On July 17, after the surrender was complete, Gen. Shafter wired as follows to Gen. Miles:

SIBONEY, July 17, 1898—8:40 P. M.—Received July 18, 1898.—Gen. Miles, on board Yale. Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received and will be carried out. None is more anxious to get away from here than myself. It seems from your orders given me that you regarded my forces as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving you, General, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions, but I was told by the Secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to condition of command to Gilmore, Adjutant General, A. H. Q. -

SHAFTER, Major General.

Miles Asserts Himself.

"Gen. Miles very promptly replied as follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 18, 1898.
Guantanamo, 11:30 A. M.

General Shafter:

Telegram received; have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States Army which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the President to go wherever I thought my presence required, and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the orders of the Secretary of War of July 13 left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event should cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General commanding United States Army.

"Gen. Miles then gave Gen. Shafter final instructions, and left hurriedly for Puerto Rico. In view of the situation as revealed by the above telegrams, the following statement contained in the New York Herald of recent date is quoted:

"'If my cablegram to Major Gen. Shafter, informing him that Major Gen. Miles was not sent to supersede him in supreme command of the troops in the field at Santiago de Cuba, prevented the storming of the city on the day of its surrender, this result in the saving of lives which otherwise would have been lost in the attack; then I am repaid for sending it a thousand fold.'

"This statement was made to me this afternoon by Secretary Alger apropos of the publication in The Herald of yesterday, setting forth the doings of Major General Miles during his brief stay in Cuba. The Secretary told me he did not propose to enter into any controversy regarding the Santiago campaign with anybody. The results spoke for themselves, and they were a sufficient justification for the policy which had been pursued by the War Department in the conduct of the operations against Santiago.

"'My cablegram to Gen. Shafter,' he continued, 'was simply due to my desire to assure him that I intended to be absolutely fair. Before his departure from Washington, Gen. Miles and I had talked the matter over, and he started for Cuba knowing that he was not in any way to interfere with the operations which were under the control of Gen. Shafter. That there could be no doubt whatever, I cabled to Gen. Shafter informing him that Gen. Miles had left for Cuba with instructions not to in any manner supersede him as commander of troops in the field at Santiago de Cuba, and, as I have said, if my message prevented a battle on the morning of the day the city surrendered, than I am repaid a thousand fold.'"

"CAMP THOMAS IDEAL PLACE."

This Is Alleged to be the Tenor of Gen. Boynton's Report—Everybody Exonerated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29.—The report of Brig. Gen. H. V. Boynton on existing conditions at Camp Thomas was completed to-day and forwarded through the mail to-night to Secretary Alger. Gen. Boynton declined to give out his report. He says it must go to the War Department before it can be made public.

It is openly claimed at the headquarters of Gen. Breckinridge that Gen. Boynton's report does not set forth the facts in the case. The report, it is said, entirely exonerates all army officers of any charges of neglect and incompetency; that the supplies cannot be found fault with; that the medicines are the best that can be found, and that the patients are fed as well as any one. As to the general cleanliness of hospitals the report, it is asserted, makes them all that could be wanted. It, in fact, finds no fault with any branch of the hospital work, and in so many words says the place is an ideal one.

Gen. Boynton is quoted as saying: "The facts effectually dispose of all sensational adverse criticisms, and I found not one thing wrong with the hospitals."

It is claimed that Gen. Boynton has not had time to make a thorough investigation.

PROSPERITY OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 29.—"Kansas was never in a better financial condition than it is right now," said P. I. Bonebrake, President of the Central National Bank, today. "A million dollars' worth of Kansas bonds could be disposed of in the East within ten days, and every bank has plenty of money to loan. As an illustration of this, the Central has $75,000 now on hand to place in loans."

Mr. Bonebrake returned last night from Denver, where he attended the meeting of the National Bankers' Association. He says that the report made by the delegates from the different States showed Kansas to be in better condition than a large number of States and equal in financial standing to any State in the Union.

"There's no longer any prejudice against Kansas in the East," said Mr. Bonebrake. "You never hear Easterners joke now at the expense of the State. I had a number of Eastern bankers come to me and ask if it would be possible to put a large sum of money in Kansas bonds at 5 per cent. They have now all the faith in the world in Kansas, and are anxious to invest in the State."

$1.50 LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Monday, Sept. 5. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:35 A. M.—Adv.

RETURNING HEROES WARMLY WELCOMED

The Surviving Fragment of the Seventy-first at Home Again.

SYMPATHETIC THRONGS CHEER

Awful Consequences of the War Vividly Pictured to the Public.

Seemingly Fit Subjects for the Hospital Insist on Participating in the Parade—An Extraordinary Outpouring of People.

Tender sympathy as well as enthusiastic fervor stirred the hearts of the cheering masses which welcomed the surviving heroes of the Seventy-first Regiment back to New York yesterday. It was a royal welcome home, tinged with sadness. The pathetic spectacle presented by the shattered remnant of a gallant regiment of volunteers returning from the scene of war with scarcely sufficient strength left to bear arms, awakened emotions that had not been called into play publicly since "the boys came marching home" at the close of the civil war.

Countless thousands of fellow-townsmen lined the main thoroughfare of this metropolis only a few months ago to cheer the Seventy-first on its way, as, flushed with eager patriotism and imposing in numerical strength, it departed for camp in preparation for taking part in the war. Countless thousands of those same fellow-townsmen yesterday formed two solid walls of sympathetic and vociferous humanity between which only 348 emaciated, hollow-eyed, and enfeebled survivors of the Santiago campaign were escorted from the Battery to the regimental armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. With these heroes who survived the terrors of battle and disease in Cuba there were about 260 recruits who had not seen service, but who marched in the regimental uniform

12 o'clock. Such convenient points of vantage as the doorsteps and balconies of unoccupied houses were filled in lower Fifth Avenue long before 1 o'clock, and although the eager patriots who thus placed themselves were obliged to wait fully three hours before the procession reached them, neither their patience nor their patriotism seemed to wane. The vendors of tiny silken flags, red, white, and blue streamers and knots, and war-hero buttons did a thriving business meanwhile.

It was about 1 o'clock when the Seventy-first Regiment with its escort left Long Island City. The men boarded the transport Flushing, and as that vessel moved down the East River it was vociferously saluted by the whistles of all the boats plying in the stream. As the soldier-laden transport neared the Battery every craft with steam up joined lustily in the shrill cry, and the clanging of bells was added to the din made by the whistles. A compact crowd of several thousands of patriotic persons had assembled on the Battery, and as soon as it became known that the boat bearing the members of the Seventy-first had reached the ferry slip, human voices sent up a great chorus of welcome.

UP BROADWAY BY CABLE.

The Great Thoroughfare Filled from Battery Place to Waverley Place by Wildly Cheering Thousands.

So great was the congestion of people and vehicles in lower Broadway that the police had difficulty in maintaining control. The crowds, although exceedingly good-natured, were persistent in their eagerness to get as near as possible to the route over which the returning heroes of El Caney were to pass. Within the hour or more of waiting several false alarms were given, and following each cry of "Here they come!" the men and boys on the sidewalks would rush into the roadway and clamber up on whatever vehicle might be near. The cable cars, which were kept moving up to the moment that the procession started from the Battery, were at each onslaught completely overrun by the agile and determined sightseers. Conductors were ignored, and passengers who had paid their nickels enjoyed no more rights or privileges than did the deadhead sightseer whose temporary invasion was calmly justified by an enthusiastic cheer for the "heroes of Santiago."

As soon as the procession began to move up Broadway the cable cars were stopped and all other vehicles were hustled into the side streets. Instantly each down-town car was appropriated as an outlook-by as many men and boys as could find a place to stand or hold on. Not an inch of vacant space was left on the roofs, seats, and side steps. The up-town track was cleared to make way for the cars bearing the soldiers, it having been decided that the members of the Seventy-first who had seen service in Cuba should ride from the Battery to Waverly Place.

Headed by a strong cordon of police under command of Chief Devery and by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, the procession started up Broadway a few minutes after 2 o'clock. The most eagerly scanned feature of the procession was of course the line of cable cars, ten in number, containing the surviving members of the Seventy-first Regiment who had seen service in Cuba. The cheering was enthusiastic and incessant. Several of the soldiers at first undertook to acknowledge the cheering by raising their hats and waving their hands. This courteous effort soon became exceedingly wearisome to the exhausted men, and had to be abandoned.

Brokers Took Recess to Cheer.

Just before the procession reached Wall Street, at 2:20 o'clock, the members of the Stock Exchange took a recess for half an hour, and hundreds of stock brokers crowded into Broadway to add the strength of their voices to the mighty chorus of cheers. Every doorway, window, and balcony along Broadway was crowded with onlookers, and flags waved on every hand. Prankish brokers and clerks, stationed on the roofs or in the upper stories of the tall buildings near Wall Street, launched scores of streamers of "ticker" tape upon the air. The light breezes caught them up and bore them to and across the crowded thoroughfare, weaving them into fantastic shapes, and finally dropping the curling ribbons gently upon the heads of the people, or among the branches of the trees in Trinity Churchyard. About the same time myriads of tiny bits of paper were thrown from lofty places and, spreading completely over Broadway at that particular point, sifted down through the sunlight like glistening snowflakes.

While the soldier-laden cable cars were moving slowly past Trinity Church the chimes in old Trinity's steeple rang out "The Red, White, and Blue," starting a chorus of song, which the crowd took up with zeal and vigor. Constant cheering accompanied the singing, and the tumult of enthusiasm appeared to be limited only by the physical ability of the crowd. Hundreds of clerks and typewriter girls appeared at office windows with hastily improvised megaphones in hand, and contributed their vocal might to the patriotic uproar. The brokers of the Consolidated Exchange gathered in the front part of their flag-bedecked building and sent out some rousing cheers for the Santiago heroes.

At City Hall Park there was a tremendous demonstration of popular enthusiasm. The crowd here was very dense and in a cheering mood. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer reviewed the parade from an improvised stand opposite Murray Street. He was accompanied by the Mayor's private secretary, A. M. Downs, Controller Coler, Sheriff Dunn, Register Fromme, Commissioner Maurice F. Holohan, Councilmen Oakley and Cassidy, Chief Clerk Farley, Congressman Bradley, and a few others. A cannon fired salutes from the City Hall Plaza as the procession passed. These salutes evoked responsive cheers, but in a few instances they broke windows in the neighboring office buildings. Some of the official representatives on the reviewing stand estimated that fully 10,000 persons saw the regiment heroes pass City Hall Park.

In one of the open cars which had been brought to a standstill on the down-town track near the Post Office Building were two prettily attired and enthusiastic young women. As the cars bearing the battle-worn heroes moved slowly along on the up-town track these girls extended their hands cordially and patted some of the soldiers on the back and shook hands with them enthusiastically. Postmaster Van Cott, who witnessed the incident from a Post Office balcony, exclaimed, "That's the right spirit! Good for the girls!" and started a little applause, which speedily assumed such proportions that the young women withdrew from public view in some confusion.

Unable to reach the exhausted soldiers and shake hands with them, excited men and boys ran along by the side of the cars and shouted their assurances of sympathy and regard. The query, "What's the matter with the boys of the Seventy-first?" was asked and answered frequently and vociferously, the answer in each instance being, "They are all right!" Near the corner of Spring Street a great shower of flags descended upon the soldiers, and those who were on foot took pains to give the flags which they caught to their comrades in the cars. At Astor Place the store of J. J. Little & Co. was closed to give all the employes a chance to join in the welcome to the regiment, of which Mr. Little is a veteran. At various points bunches of flowers, baskets of fruit, and bonbons were tossed to the sick and exhausted men. The crowd in Broadway was dense and uniformly enthusiastic all the way from the Battery to Waverley Place.

ON FOOT TO THEIR ARMORY.

Streets Thronged with Friends and Cheering Admirers All the Way Up from Washington Square.

In the vicinity of Washington Square the greatest crowds were congregated. Here the boys were to alight from the cable cars and were to march to their armory. Here gathered many of the mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts of the gaunt, yellow-faced men, and here during the brief stop more tears fell than at any other point along the line of march. Here time and again the exulting roar from the throats of thousands surging in the streets and bending from windows and housetops, was softened and almost stilled for a moment at the sight of some woman folding to her heart a ragged, dusty, trembling man of the ranks. From the front line of spectators were held out by eager hands little packages of food brought from home, and bottles of milk, iced tea, and coffee such as no army cook ever served. These were intended to strengthen the beloved recipients so that they might hold heads erect during the long, long journey of less than two miles.

The crowd was densest at the corner of Broadway and Waverley Place, where the cable cars were to stop. It had begun to gather there soon after 12 o'clock, and completely packed both thoroughfares for several blocks by 1 o'clock, when it was expected that the procession would arrive. Every window in the big commercial buildings was banked with people. Intrepid spectators gained dangerous footing on the cornice work. While hundreds stood far up on the tops of the structures and peered down, down on the sidewalks and in the streets the police had many encounters with the impatient throng. In front of the stores thrifty parties had brought goods boxes, and earned a snug amount renting standing space upon them.

From many windows were hung out hastily prepared posters bearing words of welcome. Some of these legends read: "Good Old Seventy-first, Welcome Home! You Are the Hot Stuff!" "Welcome to the Seventy-first Heroes!" "Seventy-first, We Are Proud of You!" "Seventy-first, Here's Our Hand." High up on one building was a huge banner upon which appeared in giant letters: "This Is Our Big Day, August 71." In the bantering crowd roamed peddlers by the hundreds selling flags and streamers of every description. The stocks of these street merchants were exhausted time and again. Soon after 1 o'clock the crowd had extended from Broadway down Waverley Place to Washington Square. Walking in the vicinity of the arch was an impossibility.

Although impatient, it was by no means a noisy crowd. There were too many parents in the crowd, and too many men and women who crowded close up to the line of march knew that their heroes lay buried near Santiago. The noisy enthusiasm which burst forth when the squadron returned was lacking. Then there was a National interest in the fighters; now there was a deep personal interest as well. Patriotism had given place to love.

Ambulances in Waiting.

Lined up on Washington Place were ten Central Park carriages, open vehicles capable of seating twelve men each. These were in waiting for those who, at the last moment, might find themselves unable to march with the rest. With moist eyes the spectators saw nearly all these vehicles filled when the soldiers arrived.

It was after 3 o'clock when from the housetops at the place of transfer self-appointed lookouts cried that the soldiers were coming, and the roar of cheering thousands to southward, louder and louder as it rolled nearer, told the story to those in the streets below. The police tried in vain to keep the crowd in some sort of order and when the vanguard of sixteen mounted policemen appeared it was compelled to almost ride down the spectators to clear the way. Chief Devery, in civilian's clothes, begrimed with dirt, strode ahead of the mounted men and personally forced enthusiastic sightseers aside.

When the cable car ambulances came into view of the waiting thousands, the cheering grew instantly louder, but it lacked the treble note of wild enthusiasm. The uncounted voices were broken and the myriad eyes grew dim at sight of the worn, broken men who gazed listlessly around; voices began to call to them from the crowd:

"Tom, Tom! Oh, look this way, Tom!"

"There's Will. Will! Oh, my brave, brave boy!"

Many Touching Reunions.

Flags, hats, and handkerchiefs were waved frantically to attract the attention of some sallow-faced man who did his best to learn whence came some well-remembered voice. Against the men and women who struggled toward their loved ones the police fell back powerless. Even before the cars stopped, and for several minutes, there was a pathetic jumble about the cars. The bright and black raiment of women mingled in seemingly inextricable confusion with the dingy blue and brown uniforms. Men jumped onto the cars and embraced their brothers or sons, and often some listless soldier would see a face in the crowd that would cause him to jump from the car and kiss again and again the tear-stained face of some woman.

"Oh, there's my boy! Bring him here. Won't some one get him for me," wailed one little woman, pointing to an emaciated young fellow in one of the cars. At once a dozen volunteers sprang forward and directed the son's attention to his mother. The man sprang from the car, and while the two were clinging in an embrace a dozen men with flags, who could think of nothing else to do, stood waving them quietly over the mother and son.

"It beats hell," vaguely remarked one of the men in a rather shaky voice.

A Central Park carriage ran alongside each car, and about 100 men climbed into them. As the others lined up on the street for the march they were a pitiful-looking remnant of the splendid regiment that marched to the front a few short weeks ago. There were scarcely more than 200 of the 1,100. But they tried their very best to assume a jaunty air. Some poor fellows even attempted to run in order to get quickly into position.

During the wait at Washington Place and Broadway a firm of feather dealers sent out great quantities of feather cockades of red, white, and blue, which the men attached to their brown hats. Each man wore stuck in his hatband a Mauser cartridge. But their own cartridge belts were empty, and, before they started on their march, into the muzzle of nearly every rifle had been inserted the staff of an American flag.

When the Parade Started.

On the brown hat of one of the following recruits was traced in rude letters with a lead pencil: "To Hell, via Montock Pont!"

The march began at 3:30 o'clock. Followed by the roar of the cheering crowds, the veterans swung off down Waverley Place and into Fifth Avenue at a brave pace, to the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," played by Fanciulli's Band. The line was headed by a detachment of street cleaners. Then came a cordon of police, mounted and afoot; the veterans and, and following them, a detachment of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, followed by Eben's Band. Then came the First Division of the Seventy-first Regiment—the Santiago survivors, marching bravely and well under their load of equipments, just in advance of the men in seven carriages. In the first of these sat Col. Downs. In the others were Lieut. Col. Smith, Major Whittle of the First Battalion, Major Wells of the Second Battalion, Major Keck of the Third Battalion, Regimental Adjutant Abeel, Battalion Adjutants Crackett, Fisher, and Weyman, Major Bell, Chief Surgeon, and Chaplain Van De Water.

The men on foot were followed by the carriages containing those unable to endure the fatigue of the short march. This was a pitiful procession, indeed. The men in the carriages were too weak to respond to the grand ovation, except by smiling a grateful recognition. This procession was followed by the recruits of the regiment, and two ambulances brought up the rear.

Two of the marching men had to give up the struggle at Fifteenth Street. They staggered out of the line, where scores of willing hands were put forward to help them to one of the carriages following.

The marching columns, as they swung into Fifth Avenue at the Washington Arch, were greeted by two solid walls of humanity, reaching up the avenue as far as the eye could reach. The men marched in company front at first, but the crowd on the street was so great that they were reduced to eight abreast. At Twenty-first Street a handsome girl rushed into the street as the carriages containing the ill and wounded soldiers passed. She had her arms full of roses, and she gave a rose to each man.

Approaching Madison Square.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the strains of martial music announced to the wearied thousands in and about Madison Square that the soldiers were approaching. For hours they had jostled and been jostled in the hot sun till patience was exhausted and linen wilted. The policemen were crowded beyond the limits time and again, but the arrival of Chief Devery encouraged them to restore some semblance of order. The housetops and windows of the big hotels and commercial buildings saved hundreds from the discomforts of the streets.

"They're coming! They're coming!" The murmur ran along the line as the band was heard, and shortly afterward the plaid of police hove into sight above the sea of heads. But there were eyes for none but the veterans of El Caney. Those of the onlookers who were lucky enough to be in front were often too much fascinated to cheer. They rather took to eager comments. "They look bad," said one. "See that feller there; another one has to help him along. Look at that one—ain't he thin?" "They're the genuine article," exclaimed his neighbor. "They're the men that went up San Juan Hill!"

When the troops halted in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the crowd threw oranges among them. Some struck the asphalt paving and rolled away, to be followed by proud and ambitious small boys, who took them to the sun-burned fighters. "See that fellow," ejaculated a man in the crowd, "ripping open his orange. He can't wait till he gets home!" Among the spectators was a tall young negro with a scar on his cheekbone that told of an encounter with a "razzer" who shouted to a mulatto water carrier in a canvas uniform, to attract his attention. The water carrier walked over to shake hands with his old acquaintance, and to tell him that he had gone through the fever. "I had a pack-age abot right out o' mah hands, too," he added.

The regiment got under way again and marched up the avenue between frantic cheers and flags flashing through the air on either hand. They stood the tumultuous applause much as they stood Spanish fire, marching stolidly ahead, for the most part without sign of recognition, though occasionally a nervous smile would steal across the wan features of a man in the ranks. The company mascots bore themselves gallantly. One, a black Newfoundland dog, was evidently highly prized, for once at a halt the man who led him put his campaign hat on the ground and poured water from an old tin cup into the crease in its top, to give the beast a drink.

The enthusiasm of the crowds over the plucky young fighters was well-nigh indescribable. The hardships of the camps, the perils of the sickbed, the weariness of marches, and the hot fire of ambuscaded rifles were what these men had faced. The feeling of the multitude was no doubt partially expressed in the yell of one inebriated patriot, who stood with legs planted, each on the wheel of a different vehicle, bellowing hilariously, "They're all New Yorkers, hooray!" An excited old woman waved an umbrella in one hand and a flag and another umbrella in the other, while she screamed an ecstatic welcome. In some streets cars were stalled and the roofs packed with onlookers.

As the parade passed the Knickerbocker Club a few members gazed smilingly from open windows. The Holland House was crowded with spectators, and the guests leaned from all the windows of the Waldorf-Astoria, cheering and waving small flags. A great American flag hung on the easterly wall of the hotel, and an orchestra in a balcony played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

On the Homestretch.

The parade turned east through Thirty-fourth Street, after catching sight of the Manhattan Club, gorgeous with flags, the windows full of cheering members. A big flag was suspended over the entrance door, with the legend above it, "Welcome to Our Heroes." The booming of the saluting cannon near the armory was now mingling its vibrations with the patriotic shouting of the people and stirring them to added excitement. The sidewalks in Thirty-fourth Street were densely crowded, and the houses showed numberless flags.

As the vanguard neared the armory the crowd grew denser, and the women who had been imprudent enough to venture into it with children were glad when they had a chance to escape. At Park Avenue the people who had been following the regiment saw the men start up the steps to their old home, and were straightway seized with a burning desire to get nearer. The intense jam and suffocating heat that resulted will be recollected for years by the unfortunates who had to contend with them. This bad conditions were worsened by the actions of a number of hoggish individuals whose determined efforts to fight their way out and over women and children would have caused more injury than they did if some stalwart policemen had not forcibly reminded them of the right thing to do. Some of the officers managed to fall foul of the gentler offenders. After the paraders had disappeared into the armory a blonde miss, who seemed to believe that her pretty headpiece would justify her taking a liberty, frigidly remarked to one of them: "Some of you policemen are worse than Spaniards." The policeman accepted the rebuke with praiseworthy meekness.

Long after the regiment had entered the building the crowd lingered about to catch sight of individual soldiers as they came out and to follow them as they dispersed to their homes.

RECEPTION AT THE ARMORY.

Impressive Scenes Among the Crowds —Officers and Men Cheered and Warmly Greeted.

It was just 4:15 o'clock when the first boom of the cannon stationed at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street announced to the waiting thousands in and around the armory that the heroes had come in sight of their regimental home.

The crowd had massed itself in front of the armory, and up and down Thirty-fourth Street as far as the eye could reach was a surging mass. They had stood there for hours, strangers to fatigue, unheeding discomfort, to give their welcome to the remnant of the regiment that had successfully escaped bullets and disease in their country's cause, and when the Seventy-first boys finally came in sight there seemed to be no limit to the crowd's enthusiasm. Within the armory there were gathered the brothers, fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, and friends of the gallant defenders. They packed the galleries, nearly every one carrying a flag, and restlessly waited. Children, their eyes big with wonder at the scene, nestled in the arms of mothers, who crooned to them of papa's return.

And there were others there, too. Men and women whose loved ones slept beneath the Cuban sod, who would press no loving hand or lips, but who had still come to welcome the more fortunate heroes because their loved ones had been of these.

An immense national emblem was draped over the door of the armory, and beneath it in huge letters "Welcome Home." Within the armory there were few decorations, merely a large strip of red, white, and blue and star bespangled bunting, in the centre of which was a laurel wreath. The doorways of every company room facing the big drillroom were draped in mourning emblems, mute tribute to the boys who had given up their lives for their beloved land.

Scenes in the Armory.

Nearly every woman in the armory had the crossed guns with "71" and the company letter, or carried a flag or a bunch of tricolor. Especially noticeable was this in case of the women of the Relief Association, headed by Mrs. Downs, the wife of Col. Downs, who rounded out their indefatigable labors of the past four months by preparing a spread for the boys, embracing every conceivable dainty to which they had long been strangers.

Stretched across one side of the drillroom was a table loaded down with sandwiches, coffee, milk, cakes, ice cream, jellies, cheese, and numerous other tid-bits. The sick were also kindly remembered. The large board room was turned into an impromptu hospital, and two dozen cots with mattresses were ranged there.

Outside, two guns, manned by a detail from the Second Battery, were mounted over the tunnel at Park Avenue, their muzzles pointing south, and when the first gun belched forth its welcome the crowd, inside and outside of the armory, set up a shout, the echoes of which will ring long in the ears of those who heard it. Windows in the armory were broken by the booming of the guns, but few paid any attention to these minor details, with the first lines of the gallant Seventy-first in view.

The big iron gates of the armory through which but a few months ago the gallant band had passed out to go to the war, swung wide, and the heroes entered. First came the veterans, headed by Gen. McAlpin and Col. Francis, and as Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Smith, Chaplain Van De Water, and Major Keck entered the enthusiasm of the crowd seemed to break all bounds, and it cheered and cheered. Major Keck got an ovation. Capt. Rafferty was cheered to the echo, and "Seventy-first," "Seventy-first," "Seventy-first," was roared again and again in a mighty chorus.

The band played "Home, Sweet Home," as the regiment entered with swinging stride and ranged itself in company formation on the drill floor. For a moment, until the crowd swept into the ranks, the little more than 300 men remaining of the 1,000 who four months before had gone forth to battle presented an imposing phalanx. Some of the men leaned forward on their guns and wept from sheer exhaustion.

It was too much for the crowd. Sentries had been posted at the gallery entrances to keep the crowd back until the word of command, but had the guards been legion they would not have sufficed. The crowd simply overwhelmed them and swept on into the ranks, and then there was a scene the like of which had never been seen here before. Men and women hugged and kissed their heroes, and slapped them on the back, and asked a thousand questions, and breathed prayers of thanksgiving and were hysterical as only a patriotic crowd can be. In the midst of it all Col. Downs called attention, and every man stood erect and waiting, the women and civilians still crowding within the lines. Then, like an inspiration, the band struck up the Doxology. As the strains rolled out every man in the immense hall uncovered and stood with bowed head while women sobbed.

Col. Downs Speaks.

As the echoes died away Col. Downs spoke. He said:

Men of the Seventy-first Regiment:

If I should speak all that my heart prompted me to I would detain you too long. I would clasp you to my arms that are waiting to welcome you to loving hearts. You have been through one of the severest campaigns ever known in the history of our country. You have suffered privations and hardships seldom experienced in warfare but amid it all you have discharged your duty nobly, without a murmur, and as a soldier should. You have made a record of which you may well feel proud, and the magnificent ovation which you have received from the City of New York to-day indicates in no uncertain way the place you occupy in the hearts of its citizens. When we left this armory we asked God's blessing and protection, and now that we have returned to our families and loving friends I ask you to stand for a moment while our Chaplain offers thanks to Almighty God for his care and protection. Uncover.

Off came every hat in an instant, while the Rev. Dr. Van De Water came forward in his brown khaki uniform and offered up a fervent prayer.

A woman forced her way through the crowd to Mrs. Downs, who stood by her husband's side, her arm lovingly about his shoulders, and handed her a furled flag and a letter. She handed both to her husband, who, after reading the note, unfurled the beautiful silk banner, and, waving it above his head, shouted:

"Boys, another flag to protect," and the regiment cheered again and again. Col. Downs then read the following letter which had accompanied the flag:

Col. Downs and officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers: The Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, as a testimonial of their hearty appreciation of the unflinching courage and patriotism shown by the regiment before Santiago, beg leave to present this flag.

ANNIE VAN RENSSELAER WELLS, Regent.

Sing Sing, N. Y.

Then came the reception. Men and women crowded around Col. Downs, and Chaplain Van De Water, and Capt. Rafferty, and Major Keck, and Lieut. Col. Smith, and all the other officers and asked the privilege of shaking their hands.

Many Weak Ones Faint.

Some of these should have been home in bed, but the indomitable spirit that led them into battle sustained them in their desire to see New York's welcome to the regiment. Among them was Private P. C. Marterstelg of 138 Franklin Street, Jersey City. He was very sick and fainted twice in the armory, but he insisted upon staying until the boys arrived, when he was taken home in a carriage. Another was Private Charles H. Lawrence of Company H. Lawrence was so weak that his brothers, Edward and John, had to carry him up and down stairs. When he went away four months ago he weighed 160 pounds and was a giant in strength. Now he is a mere shadow of his former self, weighs less than 120 pounds, and will be a physical wreck for a long time to come. He kept up until he had cheered the boys, when he collapsed and was taken home.

Among those who came to welcome the boys was Daniel J. Cushing, a lawyer, of 346 Broadway, whose brother, Charles P. F. Cushing of Company C, formerly a clerk in the Produce Exchange, was killed on July 1 at San Juan. Mr. Cushing sent two undertakers to Cuba to look for his brother's body and bring it to this city, but after seven weeks there they were unable to find any trace of it.

Fire Chief Peter S. Short of Morrisania came down to welcome his boy, who went away as a Sergeant in Company A and returned a First Lieutenant. There was an affecting scene between the father and son when they met.

Mrs. Charles Bancker of 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street came to the armory with a lighter heart than she has had for many months. Her son, Private Charles Bancker, Jr., has been reported sick and missing in the official lists, and she has written a dozen letters to Secretary Alger without getting a single reply. Before she left home yesterday she received a letter from her son, postmarked Santiago, Aug. 20, in which he says he is recovering in the hospital there, and will soon be able to come home. He was on the St. Paul when he was taken ill and sent back to land.

While the excitement kept many of the men up, there were some upon whom it had an ill-effect. The following men were taken ill and conveyed to the impromptu hospital ward in the board room. The six last named were sent to Bellevue Hospital, after having been attended by Surgeon Major Marsh of the One Hundred and Seventy-first:

Sergt. William Merriam, Company C; Privates W. Leopold, Co., of Company K; Bernard McLaughlin, Company A; W. J. Clark, Company H; D. C. McClellan, Company E; F. Depola, Company D; G. Carhart, Company D; W. Gerrity, Company A; N. Pederson, Company C; Michael Hauley Company L, 341 West Forty-ninth Street; J. E. Sherwin, Company K, 2,201 Seventh Avenue; Roger Wells, Company C, Madison, Ind.; Frederick E. Stamm, Company I, Dubuque, Iowa; John T. Cochran, Company F, Cambridge, Mass., and Edward Quinn, Company M, 526 West Sixty-sixth Street. All of these are suffering from malaria, except Sherwin, who has typhoid fever.

George H. Corson, the sexton of St. Luke's Hospital, announced to Col. Downs that he was authorized to state that a ward had been set aside for Seventy-first men in St. Luke's, and that any sick sent there would receive the best attention possible.

Every man who could find enough time to talk during the general excitement had some experience to relate. The officers were careful not to criticize conditions, and some of them explained their attitudes by stating that they were still in service and amenable to discipline, and that therefore their lips were sealed. Some of them intimated that when the time came that they could talk stories of privation and suffering would be forthcoming that were even worse than those already known.

Private G. H. Stone of Company M has raised the most formidable beard in the regiment since he has been away, and his companions say he fought like a tiger. He has a machete which he wrested from a Spanish soldier after a hand-to-hand fight, and is very proud of his possession, although he modestly declined to talk about himself. "It was the hottest fight I ever imagined, that day at San Juan Hill," he said, "and no man who saw it will ever forget it. When I tell you those Dagos can fight it is the best way of saying that we can fight them. The boys licked them from start to finish. Still, I'm ready for another go if it is necessary. I think, after a chance to recuperate, you would find most of our boys in the ranks again if they were called on."

O. L. Saunders of Company D, one of the four negro members of the regiment, was in the first day's fight at San Juan.

"Our boys," he said, "suffered more from disease than they did from bullets. We were soaked through every day by the fierce rains, and then the sun would come out and bake us. If Santiago wasn't so dirty it would be a fine city, but with open sewers in the middle of the streets you can imagine the conditions. If they ever drain it like New York, it will be a fine place, for the climate is splendid. Yes, we had some tough experiences; but I would go again tomorrow if I was wanted, and a lot of us feel the same way."

Many of the men say their heads bother them. They say dates and places have become indistinct, and that they wander off from their subject at times, especially when talking about their trials and the terrible scenes they witnessed.

DEPARTURE FROM CAMP WIKOFF

The Seventy-first Men Rose at 4 o'Clock and Stole Away While the Camp Slept.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 29.—There was not much sleep last night in the streets of the Seventy-first Regiment in Camp Wikoff, for the thoughts of home and the morrow kept the men awake. When reveille sounded at 4 o'clock this morning, hours earlier than the men had been routed out before, there was not one who was not ready to do his share of the work preparatory to breaking camp. But, most of the Cuban veterans, some fifty were too ill to assist in taking down the tents. A tempting breakfast of ham and eggs, bread and butter, and steaming coffee, had been prepared for all. The sick men barely touched the meal, but the well did it full justice, for it was the best served them since their enlistment, they declared.

It took an hour in which to level and pack tents and clean up the camp. The sick men were anxious to do their share, but were ordered not to overtax themselves. Most of the work was done by the 307 recruits. At 6 o'clock everything was in readiness for the start for the railroad station. Three battalions had been formed of four companies each. Veterans and recruits were equally divided in order to make up twelve companies.

At 6:15 o'clock the order to march was given. Fifty of the sick, it was found, were too ill to take their places in the ranks, and were carried to the railroad station in the army wagons. The march of the 210 veterans in the ranks was in an easy walk. There was no music and no cheering. The camp was not awake when the Seventy-first boys departed. But the colored troops who were doing guard duty about the station did not permit the Seventy-first boys to get away without a noise, and when the fourteen cars with the men on board pulled out, at 7:40 o'clock, there was a mighty uproar. The well soldiers poked their heads out of the car windows and answered the cheers and waved their hats.

The baggage occupied nine cars, and left shortly after the soldiers.

ARRIVAL AT LONG ISLAND CITY.

Many Friends Greet the Regiment There—Triumphal Trip by Ferry to the Battery.

Weak and worn, not only from battle and hardships at camp, but from a long ride on the railroad, the Seventy-first Regiment reached Long Island City at 12:32 P. M. yesterday. The train was stopped about five blocks from the Long Island Railroad station, and most of the men formed into line and marched in column of fours down Borden Avenue to the ferry. Many of the men were too weak to walk, however, and took trolley cars and carriages to the boat. Four sale, six carriages, and five ambulances were used in the transportation of these troops.

The crowd became so enthusiastic when it saw the first of the weak soldiers in the cars, that if horses had been attached it would surely have taken them away and drawn the cars by hand.

All along the line of march the streets were thronged with people, women predominating, and cheer after cheer, with waving of handkerchiefs, marked their onward march. As the troops left the cars, and while marching down Borden Avenue, many of them fired their rifles in their enthusiasm.

The only accident happened to a member of Company E. While stepping off the train he stubbed his toe and fell headlong to the ground, cutting his nose badly. When asked to give his name he said: "No, never mind. I do not mind a little mishap like that any more."

On the arrival at the ferry the regiment was met by Col. Francis and the other officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, who composed the escort. There were also thirteen men of the Hospital Corps waiting for any emergency. These men carried stretchers, and were ready to carry the men who were too exhausted to walk to ambulances, to be taken to their homes.

The men embarked on the ferryboat Flushing, and at 1:18 o'clock left the pier bound for the Battery amid tooting of whistles and cheers from the crowd, who lined the wharfs and piers.

As soon as the soldiers were settled on board the Flushing they received a welcome surprise in the shape of a plentiful supply of refreshments. Piles of fruit, sandwiches, lemonade, coffee, bouillon, and milk were the delicacies offered and were greedily devoured. The refreshments were furnished by Mrs. Wallace A. Downs, wife of Col. Downs, and the Women's Relief Corps of the regiment.

The sail down the river was one continued ovation, and bore a close resemblance to the noise and din at the naval parade. Ferryboats, ocean liners, excursion craft, steam yachts, tugs, and barges all did their best to outdo each other, and united in making a reception home long to be remembered. All along the water front the piers were crowded with children and mothers anxious to get a glimpse of the returning heroes, and the nearer that the boat reached the Battery the denser was the concourse. After a water ovation of about thirty minutes the Flushing reached the Staten Island pier at the Battery at 1:50 o'clock, and the boys prepared for the demonstration that was to take place on shore.

THE LANDING AT THE BATTERY.

Scenes Among the Throngs of People Waiting to See the Regiment Disembark.

Not all the weariness of several hours' waiting for the heroes of the Seventy-first to disembark at the Battery could dampen the ardor of a crowd many thousand strong. Files of policemen lined the square, but they could not keep back the waiting throng of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, and friends of the home-coming veterans. They pushed forward the wall of police or squirmed through, and with tears and cheers greeted the returning troops so enthusiastically that the progress of forming for the march up town was hindered.

As soon as the ferryboat Flushing drew into the east pier of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company at South Ferry the people began to shout. They yelled harder when a sick trooper was lugged out from the ferry landing to be put aboard a conveyance. When the column of fours issued forth with the rhythmical "tramp, tramp" of well-drilled veterans, the cheering was deafening, and it culminated in an earsplitting salutation as Col. Downs smilingly walked from the obscurity of the landing to a place where he was recognized.

Early in the morning those whose enthusiasm could not endure a season of waiting at home began to gather at the Battery. It was supposed the troopers would make the landing there, and the crowd disposed itself about the park, seizing favorable spots and holding them as tenaciously as prairie squatters. Women brought their children and camped on the grass. Men strolled around and told of their relatives and friends in service.

About 11 o'clock Police Inspector Adam A. Cross arrived with a force of 250 policemen. He had with him details under Capt. Schultz of the Fourteenth Precinct, Capt. Diamond of the Thirteenth Precinct, Capt. Walsh of the Seventeenth Precinct, Capt. Monohan of the Ninth Precinct, Acting Capt. McDermott of the Twelfth Precinct, Acting Capt. Brown of the Seventh Precinct, and Acting Capt. Delaney. Sergt. Gannon, a Roundsman, and fifteen mounted men were also on hand, as well as half a dozen policemen from the bicycle corps to act as skirmishers. In Battery Park Roundsman Nugent and fifty men were detailed to keep order.

The Crowd Uncontrollable.

It was learned that the soldiers would land from the Staten Island Ferry, and the police immediately defiled and cleared the space in front of the exit up to Whitehall Street. Crowds that increased every minute pushed them in constantly. It was in vain that they expostulated, told the anxious ones that the boys would not be in for another hour, and that they must have room to march. Anxious relatives wriggled and elbowed a way to the lines and soon went through them. A bustling mother with a giggling daughter by main strength reached the picket line. She was shoved back.

"Sure, now," she said, "my boy's coming. I want to get in where I can see him. I'm proud of him, I am. I want to see him, and I want him to see me, and I want everybody to see him and me."

The bluecoat pushed her back, as gently as possible, but her sentiments were echoed in different words on every hand. The proud sisters of the soldiers were togged out in small flags, ribbons, and rosettes of red, white, and blue, and they not only wanted to see their soldier friends, but wanted to be seen. So they hung to their positions persistently.

The buildings near the ferry were decorated with bunting, flags, and streamers, and their windows and balconies filled with a mottled background of human beings. Boys climbed the posts of the elevated railway and twined themselves among the trusses or sat in the rain pans, until the ironwork had a fringe of human legs.

Beer vans, furniture wagons, and trucks of all descriptions were soon jammed in a nondescript mass about the policemen, and threatened to conceal the soldiers to all but their drivers. Inspector Cross ordered them all out, and more room was provided for some of the waiting thousands.

The Veteran Association.

Two hundred and fifty or more members of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association, under command of Gen. E. A. McAlpin, soon marched down and took up an inside position. Ambulances from Bellevue and Gouverneur Hospitals forced through the crowd and hung on the flank, to wait for soldiers too weak to walk. One of the ambulance surgeons soon had a job. Sadie Manly of 230 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, was caught in an eddy of pushing humanity and fainted. She was restored and taken away by her friends.

F. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band of forty-five pieces and Eben's Band, the old Seventy-first of forty pieces, also arrived and prepared to welcome the boys. As a diversion, Eben's Band took a stroll through the crowd, playing patriotic music, amid cheering.

About seventy officers and privates of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, comprising all the field and line officers, and a few privates under Col. Augustus T. Francis, waited to offer their greetings. A number of the Seventy-first men who have been in town on furlough were also on hand to take a share in the tribute of an admiring public. Among them were men so thin and wan that their friends met them with expressions of astonishment, and seemed half doubtful if they really were their acquaintances of a former day.

Some of them were Adjt. H. B. Fisher of the Second Battalion, haggard and emaciated from fever; Adjt. F. S. Weyman of the Third Battalion, smiling wearily and hobbling along weakly, and Second Lieut. W. L. Murray of Company E.

A messenger from the Post Office held an inside position near the ferry gate. He carried a big wreath of red roses for Sergt. B. Goldberg of Company F, a testimonial from the employes of the Postal Service. Goldberg was a postal employe before the war.

Percy Gaylor, son of Judge Gaylor of Scarsdale, N. Y., and recently removed from the New Haven Hospital, waited his companions' arrival under the charge of a proud father, who feared his son's collapse from overexertion. Another convalescent was John Schaubin of Company F, just recovering from fever, and in from Montauk a few days. Private W. C. Palmer of Company G was one more veteran on ten days' furlough from Montauk, and hardly strong enough to march after an attack of malarial fever.

Arrival of the Boat.

It was 1:45 P. M. when the waiting crowd was informed the ferryboat Flushing with the troops aboard was approaching. The Veteran Association immediately drew up on the west side in single line, and on the opposite side, on the right of line, the Seventy-first men on furlough and the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment contingent lined up. Fanciulli's Band tramped into the landing, and the police braced up for a final effort to restrain the eager crowd.

As the nose of the vessel, amid a medley of whistling from the river craft, slid around the bulkheads of the pier, the band crashed forth with "Home, Sweet Home," and as the crowd caught a glimpse of gun barrels and tattered hats a hoarse cheer arose. Above the yells and shrieks of greeting, the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" followed. Then was a pause and a hush. Presently the gate opened and Private Hugh Joyce of Company E came forth tottering in the arms of two companions. An excited, red-faced woman struggled and pushed, and finally told the policeman the sick soldier was her brother. She scrambled past and was lost to sight in the crowd near the ambulances.

Another young man with pallid face and wabbling knees then lurched forward through the gate. His father was supporting him, and it was hard to say whether the father's face expressed more joy at regaining his son than the returning soldier felt on reaching the last stage of his tiresome journey. He was quickly led up the stairs and put upon an elevated train. From the ferry shed two more weak, feeble veterans came out, and were taken in charge by friends, while the crowd cheered.

Then the gates were thrown open. The band burst out with the "Seventy-first Regiment March," composed by Prof. F. Fanciulli, who was at the head of the men. In column of fours, stepping with the preciseness and regularity of well-drilled troops, the batt

TRIALS OF THE REGIMENT

Chaplain Van De Water Tells What the Seventy-first Has Done and Endured.

MANY OF THE MEN WRECKS

An Almost Unbroken Record of Privations and Hardships from Camp Black to Montauk Point.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Sunday, Aug. 28.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 27.—The Rev. George R. Vandewater, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers, who returned from Camp Wikoff to his Summer home at this place on Wednesday, and, who received a great popular reception at the time of his arrival at the railroad station, has been keeping open house ever since. Scores of his parishioners at St. Andrew's, Manhattan, and of former Brooklyn parishioners of St. Luke's, have called at all times of the day to express to him their hearty congratulations on his safe return from the Cuban campaign. The Chaplain paid a visit to his aged parents at Flushing to-day, returning to his home this evening. Upon his arrival he was met by an Eagle reporter, who could hardly recognize the former portly pastor of St. Luke's in the attenuated, sunburnt form before him. In reply as to his physical condition the doctor laughingly stretched out his vest and showed a sufficient cavity beneath it to nearly accommodate another man of his size, as he said: "That is what the war has done for me, and perhaps I am, at least so my surgeon tells me, one of the most healthy men in the regiment at present.

"Doctor, what is the physical condition of the Seventy-first Regiment to-day?" was asked by The Eagle representative.

"Forty Dead, Five Insane, and 400 Physical Wrecks."

"Forty of our men are dead," he said, "through the ravages of battle and disease; five have lost their reason, seventy are wounded, and 400 are physical wrecks, who will never fully recover from the effects of this campaign. There are not 150 men in our whole regiment who are fit for camp duty, as diarrheal troubles and the exhausted condition following the fever are almost universal in the regiment."

"To what do you attribute the terrible depreciation in the physical condition of these formerly strong and healthy men after a campaign of four months, and the better condition of the regulars?"

Terrible Trials of the Seventy-first.

The doctor, in reply, said: "We have not had four days of restful camp life since we started. While the regular troops were ordered to go direct to Tampa into a regular camp, we were exposed in Camp Black, between May 2 and June 10, to cold and drenching rains, and a number of our men had the dysentery before we left that camp. We stood for hours in our exhausted physical condition the day we were mustered in. We were on our feet all night at Long Island City awaiting transportation to the ship Seneca in New York Harbor by means of a ferryboat. After being packed aboard the transport ship two days, Saturday night we were transshipped to the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad and started off for Tampa. While going through South Carolina word was sent to us that Tampa was full and we were stopped at Lakeland, Fla., on Tuesday morning in a half-starved condition, having had but little to eat on the train.

Without Medicine and Food.

When we arrived some of our men were down with dysentery, yet the place was utterly without medical supplies and without proper food supplies. I went down myself to get medical supplies at Tampa, but was able to get only quinine pills and a few other drugs worthless for the cure of the disease that was killing our men. Had it not been that in response to our appeals a number of our New York friends sent us down by express, at high cost, some supplies of whisky and condensed milk and other food supplies, and bismuth and other medical supplies, the result would have been frightful. The place was utterly barren when we arrived there and the heat was intense. One of our men died and a number of others had become too weak to stand, owing to the lack of nourishing food, when we were ordered to Tampa Heights. Before this our efficient Col. Greene had been promoted to the position of Brigadier General and sent to Manila, and he took his Adjutant with him. This change discouraged us all.

A Series of Cruel, Crushing Delays.

"Owing to the chokeh and crowded condition of the railroad, we could get no further than Eban City, and were ordered to disembark, and in the blistering heat of a tropical sun march through the hot sand with empty stomachs to Tampa Heights. It was really a forced march, and many fell by the way. The regulars praised us highly for the march. After we had been there but a short time, orders came at 4 P. M. to take a 10 P. M. train for Tampa. We stood ready all night to take the train, which never left camp until 7 A. M. We reached Tampa at 9 A. M., but could not get aboard the transports, and the whole regiment stood in the broiling heat and the glare of the white sand all day. Scores of men fell all around me from prostration, caused by the heat, and many of them had to be left at Tampa. We got on the ship, which was lashed up to a dock in the canal, and staid there all night June 7, cooped up in a boat as hot as an oven. The next day at 4 P. M. we went out about three miles from the shore and staid there a week, a thousand men on the deck of that boat, rationed on hardtack, bacon, tomatoes, and coffee.

Paid 50 Cents Extra for Meals of Spoiled Meat.

"The officers paid 50 cents extra for a meal of spoiled meat for a time, but we soon gave that diet up. Finally, after having been fourteen days on the water when we should not have been four, we were landed in the surf at Siboney at 2:30 in the morning, and soon after getting on land, at 9 o'clock in the morning, without having had any rest or sleep all night, we were called up as reserves at Las Guasimas, to support the Rough Riders in their attack. The Saturday and Sunday following the entire regiment were working in detail, securing rations and ammunition and supplies from the boats, without a dock or lighters, and swam the horses ashore. We marched up and down a mountain, through cacti bushes and thistles that a horse could not make his way through. We could not get a religious service until 7:30 Sunday night, and the meeting held that night in the dark in the big round house was one of the most impressive I ever held. The men were to march the next day to battle.

The Start for Battle.

"At 3:30 o'clock Monday morning the reveille sounded, and we started on our march of six miles to Sevilla. As we marched along under the hot sun we met flocks of vultures flying all over the graves of the dead and the bodies uncovered. We reached Sevilla Monday noon, where for two days we slept on the ground, with nothing but a shelter tent for the men and nothing for the officers. It was raining every day, while sick men and men dying were lying all around us on the ground.

Ate Land Crabs Between Hardtack.

"We spent four days at Sevilla, trying to get food supplies, and the day before the battle of San Juan we had only hardtack. We took the land crabs crawling over the ground, such as live on carrion, and crushed them on our hardtack, eating them with a relish and gloating over our dish of what we called deviled crab. After the four days at Sevilla we started at 9 o'clock in the morning, every man with 200 rounds of Springfield ammunition. We could get only 100 in our belts, and had to fill our pockets with the rest. This was twice as heavy as the ammunition carried by the regulars for their Grag-Jorgensen rifles, and we had besides to carry three days' rations, which had just arrived that night, together with a roll and haversack. You can't wonder that the men threw away part of their ammunition; they had to do it to lie down in firing.

"A Wonder that Any of Them Are Alive."

"From that day—July 1—to July 14, the day of the surrender, the men were in battle or standing in water in the trenches behind their earthworks, with hardly a moment's rest or relaxation. From July 14 to August 8 we were in a camp back of the entrenchments, and for several days without any shelter and all the time with insufficient shelter for men with the dysentery and fever. They lay in the rank vegetation a mile and a half from any drinking supply, and it is a wonder that any of them are alive after that experience.

Officers and Men by Scores Lying in Pools of Their Own Blood.

"On the night of the 1st and the morning of the 2d of July I saw at least 150 officers and men lying on the ground drenched with dew or scorched by the sun, in pools of their own blood. Until Clara Barton came with the Red Cross nurses these men had no proper food. I went over the field before the nurses went among the men and covered with sheets the naked bodies of the wounded and the dead—poor fellows, they had their clothing torn from them in many instances by marching through the dense undergrowth and in battle, and the live ones were too weak to move a hand or foot to cover themselves.

Terribly Short of Surgeons.

"We were as short of Surgeons as of medical supplies. While in that terrible condition before Santiago, one of our three Surgeons was detailed to the regulars until the Surgeons attending us broke down, when he had to be returned to our regiment, and one of our men, a Surgeon, who enlisted as a private, was detailed to do full Surgeon's work among the regulars at his private's pay of $13 per month. When our regiment was sent home that poor fellow had to remain in Cuba. He came to me and begged that I would use my influence to have him go with his regiment. I could do nothing in the matter.

"After we had boarded the transport La Grand Duchesse that was to bring us home we were kept waiting at Santiago all night for our rations and personal effects and belongings of the regiment which we had left at Siboney on June 24. We were one whole day in transferring them from the land to lighters, and in transhipping them from the lighters to the ship, all of which work had to be done by our men hardly able to stand. We were delayed one whole day and night off Hatteras in having our engines fixed.

Buried Three Men at Sea.

"We buried three men at sea on our way home. When we arrived at Montauk on Monday night yellow fever was discovered and everybody was fumigated.

"We were kept aboard the boat until Thursday, when we were put ashore and marched two miles up a hill to our detention camp, many of the men being too weak to stand in the line on the way. Under the tents there we rolled up in our blankets and went to sleep.

"Had it not been for the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Society, through Mrs. Downs, who sent us 100 sandwiches and a can of milk in an ambulance with the sick soldiers, we would not have had a thing to eat until the next day at noon.

A Continuous Campaign of Severity and Hardship.

"From May 2 to Aug. 22, when leaves and furloughs began to be distributed, with the exception of four days at Tampa Heights, the Seventy-first Regiment has suffered a continuous campaign of unusual severity and hardship. Through it all the regiment has done its full, simple, honest duty to its country, and we would be glad to do so again if events required it. Any man who says one word in derogation of the bravery of the regiment is guilty of a cruel injustice to these brave men. Never since the march of Bonaparte over the Alps have there been more difficult or heroic campaigning undertaken than that undergone by our men."

Some of the Reasons Why.

The doctor when asked as to what was the cause of this continuous lack of food and medical supplies, said:

"I attribute it all to a great lack of transportation facilities on the route to Tampa; the weak, one-track railroad was soon clogged up, and it was impossible to transport the men, much less any provisions. We had too few wagons and mules in Cuba, the men having to do the work of those animals often to keep from being starved. Our few mules and wagons were used for a long time to transport food to the Cubans at El Caney, while our men were starving in the trenches."

In reply to a question as to what was the present physical condition of those men who had been granted furloughs, he said:

"They are far from well. Their constitutions have been so enfeebled by the unusual privations of the climate and the work and the lack of food and the unsuitable food furnished that many of those who are considered well will not be able to do any work in years. Many who have been discharged from the hospitals will die like Private Carswell of the Seventy-first and Lieut. Tiffany of the Rough Riders."

When asked if the report were true that the men had not received their wages, the doctor said:

"The Government has not paid a cent to any man in the regiment since June 1, and the State of New York paid only last week for eight days of service at Camp Black. If we had received our pay promptly when due we could have bought some food and delicacies at Santiago. All of us who had credit at New York drew on it freely to get supplies at any cost, especially for the sick and suffering."

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S TOUR.

His Party Leaves Somerset, Penn., and Arrives in Cleveland—He Visits Sick Soldiers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—The train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in Cleveland at 5:40 P. M. The Presidential party left the train at the Euclid Avenue station, and were driven directly to the residence of Col. Myron T. Herrick, on Cedar Heights. There was a small crowd at the station, the hour of the President's arrival not being generally known. The President will probably remain in Cleveland a week, and will visit Canton one day during his stay in this city.

SOMERSET, Penn., Aug. 29.—The Presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Assistant Secretary Courtelyou, and Major Webb Hayes, left here on a special train at 11 o'clock for Johnstown, from where they will continue their trip westward. Abner McKinley, the President's brother, accompanied the party to Johnstown, and may go with it to Canton.

The President and Mrs. McKinley drove to the station with Abner McKinley and his daughter, Mabel. A large crowd gathered at the station to wave a good-bye, but after the President entered his car he did not again appear.

The President's visit has been a comparatively quiet one. There were but few callers until this morning, when the eagerness to embrace an opportunity was given rein, and hundred persons gathered in front of the McKinley home for a handshake. Many men carried kodaks, with which to snap the Chief Executive.

The President evidently wished to avoid anything like a reception, and he sat on the side porch smoking. Coming to the front porch he shook hands with those who had gathered there. When the crowd had gone the President noticed sitting on a bench at the outer edge of the pavement two aged farmers, who had come in to see him. He beckoned to them, and met them half way down the steps for a handshake.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—President McKinley passed through Pittsburg on his way from Somerset, Penn., to Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. An immense crowd was at the station, and the President was enthusiastically greeted. The Pennsylvania hospital train was met at Greensburg, and the train bearing the Presidential party was stopped while he made an inspection of the hospital train and shook hands with the sick soldiers.

PRESIDENT TO BE HANNA'S GUEST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Senator Hanna, who has been enjoying a few weeks' outing in the West, having gone by boat to Duluth and from there to the Yellowstone Park, will return to Cleveland Thursday evening.

President McKinley, who will arrive in Cleveland Tuesday for a few days' rest at the home of Col. Myron T. Herrick, it is understood, will be a guest at Senator Hanna's home before his departure from the city.

Cabinet Officers on a Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. — Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has left Washington for a week's vacation. Secretary Bliss also is out of town, having gone to New York. He probably will spend the greater part of the ten days he is absent at his home in Oceanic, N. J.

DOWNS TALKS OF HIS MEN

Tells of Their Trouble to Get to Cuba and How They Fared There.

HIS POOR OPINION OF CUBANS

No Stomach for Fighting, but Drew Their Rations Regularly—Silent as to San Juan Incident—Gallant Capt. Rafferty.

Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment saw a number of callers last night at the Park Avenue Hotel, where he and Mrs. Downs are staying. He was in evidently good spirits over the enthusiastic reception given him and his command. He looked well, if a trifle thin, and said that he had stood the campaign better than some others, although he was in far from perfect health.

"I ate very little of the fruit in Cuba," said he, "only tasting a mango once. The fruit is a good thing to leave alone if you want to avoid fever."

Col. Downs expressed his belief that there should be a change in the rations given our soldiers in tropical countries. "We were served at first," said he, "with only bacon fat, hard tack, and coffee, and you know that in hot climates the stomach revolts against a continuous diet of fat. This system absolutely craves some acid. Canned pears, canned peaches, apricots, lemons, and supplies of that sort would be a godsend to men laboring under the conditions we faced. Why, when a lemon was given me at one time I jumped about four feet I was so glad to get it. I bit it in two and went into it just as if it was an orange. Good? Well, I tell you I don't know when I tasted anything so good."

Col. Downs spoke with enthusiastic recollection of the night the regiment broke camp at Tampa preparatory to its departure for Cuba. "There were some regulars down there," said he, "and they looked with a good deal of interest at the way our boys went through the job. They were very much pleased. It was a beautiful night. Camp was broken about 1:30 A. M., all the tents going down like one tent at the sound of the 'general.' I had received word that the regiment had to be aboard the transport by daybreak, or we would not go. In packing our baggage and supplies, which included fourteen days' field rations and ten days' travel rations, enough to fill a large-sized grocery store, I found I was just eighteen wagons short. So I sent out some of the officers of the regiment with orders to seize the first mule train they found, and one of them got in before long with twenty-five wagons.

"I got the regiment down to Port Tampa about 5 A. M. The men were packed in the cars like sardines, and when they got there they lay down to sleep under the cars, some of them pillowing their heads on the rails. It wasn't pleasant, but they were so worn out they couldn't stand it any longer. Then, after all, we could get no transport until 2 o'clock. I saw Col. Roosevelt down there and said to him: 'Hello, Roosevelt, have you got a transport for your men?' 'Yes,' said he, 'I've got the Yucatan.' 'Why, that's funny,' said I, 'for that's the very transport that's been assigned to me.' 'Well,' said Roosevelt, 'I've got her and I intend to keep possession of her.' 'All right,' I replied, and I went to the Quartermaster and asked him if he couldn't give me a transport that wasn't assigned to two or three different commands at one time. He said I could have the Vigilancia, but that she was fifteen miles out to sea at the time. Well, we finally got aboard the Vigilancia. We did not leave on her for Cuba until two or three days later.

"Our landing was made with small boats at Siboney. There the sick and well both had to eat hardtack and fat, and had coffee that was often green or not ground. After Santiago was taken, and they got their refrigerators up there, the men had fresh meat, and it was a delightful change. But then it was fresh meat right along, and nothing else. What the men needed was variety of some sort—vegetables, and so on. I was afraid that scurvy might break out. The men had to cook their own meals."

Would Not Discuss San Juan.

Col. Downs declined to discuss the action of his command at San Juan, feeling that whatever was said should come from other sources. It was evident, however, that he was proud of the conduct of his men, and felt that it would bear rigid investigation. He said that El Caney was a spot three miles to the right of San Juan, and, as it was said to be the seat of the water supply for Santiago, it was important to capture it. "A resident of Santiago told me later," said he, "that at one time the Cubans attacked El Caney, and shut off the water supply of the town for twenty days. Gen. Lawton's brigade was expected to take El Caney in about twenty minutes, but it took nine hours to do it."

Col. Downs said that he did not see the Cubans do any fighting. "They always drew their rations pretty regularly, I noticed," he continued. "The Spaniards fired on the Red Cross people, and also fired on the wounded, as well as killing the litter bearers. One American Surgeon was shot through the head while dressing a wound."

Col. Downs estimated the deaths in his regiment up to date at about 100, but said that Seventy-first men were constantly dying in different hospitals. "We got word," he added, "that one died in Santiago this morning. Some of the men may die a year from now as a result of the campaign. It is hard to estimate what our loss will finally be. The men are suffering from starvation and privation, and glory will not repay the loss of their health." Of the Seventy-first regiment recruits, Col. Downs said that they were as fine a body of men as he ever saw and added, in reference to the troubles among them at Camp Black, that he would guarantee he could get along satisfactorily with the recruits if he had charge of them. "For one thing," said he, "they never had the articles of war read to them, something that should be done within a month of enlistment, and they didn't know how serious some of the things they did were. The way they turned in and helped our boys at Montauk Point was admirable."

The Colonel said that the reception given the regiment by the city was magnificent, and showed the boys just what New York thought of them and how she appreciated them. "It took me quite by surprise," said he. "I expected somewhat of a crowd out on Broadway, but nothing like the splendid ovation which we got." He added: "If I were placed to-morrow as I was at Santiago, I should do the same thing over again."

The Man Who Led the Charge.

"No man was more sought out after the parade yesterday than Capt. Rafferty, the man who led the charge up the shell-swept hill at San Juan. Capt. Rafferty is a most modest and unassuming man, but the soldiers under him were not slow to sound his praises.

"He doesn't show up much on dress parade," said one of them, "but I'll never forget as long as I live how he dashed up the hill at San Juan, yelling to the boys to come on, while the bullets were whizzing through the air and shells exploding in front and on every side of him. Men were mowed down right and left, but he didn't pay any more attention to those bullets and shells than if they were so many peanuts. It was his gallant courage that steadied the company. Why, a man couldn't show the white feather when such a man was leading."

Capt. Rafferty was cheered to the echo as he marched at the head of his company up the steps of the armory. Inside his friends and strangers vied with each other to shake his hand and do him honor.

SOLDIER INSANE IN HONOLULU.

Sailor Lost His Life While Trying to Save Him from Drowning.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A large quantity of mail was received to-day from Honolulu by relatives of members of the Twenty-fourth Separate Company, now Company I, First Regiment.

Harrison Bullock, Company C, Albany, is insane and under guard. He jumped overboard from the transport Charles Nelson en route to Honolulu. The ship was stopped and Bullock was rescued, but Seaman Charles Hill lost his life while endeavoring to save him.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. Abraham Kuyper, D. D., LL. D., Free University, Amsterdam, Holland.

IMPERIAL—Charles F. Bishop, Buffalo; Gov. W. T. Thornton, New Mexico.

MANHATTAN—Judge J. H. Reed, Pittsburg, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Charles A. Russell, Connecticut.

WALDORF—Senator Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; Col. H. M. Boies, Scranton, Penn.; Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition.

SAN MARCOS GOES TO MONTAUK.

Transport Takes Number of Sick to Camp Wikoff—Worst Cases Landed at Governors Island.

The transport San Marcos, which arrived on Sunday from Key West with the Third Texas Volunteers and other sick soldiers, sailed for Camp Wikoff yesterday afternoon. During the morning about 100 men, the worst cases on the transport, were landed at Governors Island. Some were put in the hospital there and others were sent to the hospitals at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. A few men who were in a rather critical condition were sent to the New York Hospital. The men who were landed thought that they were very fortunate in being able to leave the ship, and they were watched rather enviously by those who had to remain on board.

Capt. Abner H. Merrill of the First Artillery went to the Army Building early in the morning to find out what he was to do with the men he had charge of. He talked with Col. Kimball, and later received instructions to take them to Camp Wikoff. While in the building a message was received from Washington over the long distance telephone asking that Capt. Merrill be found and put himself in communication with the War Department at Washington. Capt. Merrill happened to be in the building at the time, and he went to the wire and listened for some minutes. Judging by the flustered state the Captain was in when he rung off, his few minutes' talk was not a pleasant one, and he had rather a subdued air when he left the building.

He was asked what he had to say about the charges of harsh treatment made by some of the soldiers on the San Marcos, but declined to talk. He said he did not care what was said about him or what the charges were.

The San Marcos got under way soon after 3 o'clock, and as she steamed up the East River all vessels saluted. No answering salute was given from the transport, and the soldiers stood on the decks without making a sound. There were no cheers in response to those given on the other vessels.

WILL NOT ABANDON THE CAMP.

Wikoff Will Be Retained Until It Has Served Its Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is said at the War Department that there is no truth in the report that Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, is to be abandoned either as a result of Secretary Alger's inspection or on any other account. Adjt. Gen. Corbin says the camp was established only as a place of temporary detention for the troops returning from the infected districts of Cuba in order to avoid the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever.

It was not intended as a permanent camp and will be abandoned when it has served the special purpose for which it was established. From present indications the camp will be maintained for several weeks yet. The troops there will be ordered to their home camps as soon as they are ready to move, or discharged from the service after a two months' furlough.

Secretary Alger will make another visit to the camp in a few days in order to meet the President there. He has telegraphed Gen. Wheeler, commanding the camp, that the President will probably arrive there Saturday next, but that his visit would be entirely informal, and that no display or ceremony is expected.

SPOILED SUPPLIES FOR TROOPS.

'Longshoremen Object to Handling Stuff Going to Camp Wikoff.

A lot of supplies were being loaded on board freight cars in Long Island City yesterday for the camp at Montauk. A large part of the goods were spoiled. According to men who transferred 1,923 bags of oats from lighters to cars at the foot of Third Street, the oats were useless and not worth the cost of handling them. They were so moldy and musty that no horse would eat them.

At the same dock 450 large cans of beef were being loaded into cars. Some of these had been burst open by rough handling and rough usage, and the meat in them spoiled, but they had to be loaded in with the rest. The stench from the spoiled cans made the 'longshoremen sick. The oats, also, which, it is said, have been to Cuba on the Vigilancia, and were unused and brought back.

Lighters in Newtown Creek were yesterday unloading hay into freight cars. The hay, like the oats, was unfit to give to horses. It was musty and mildewed, and some of it which had been soaked continually was rotten. This hay had also been sent out on one of the troopships and brought back. The hay was covered with filth, and there was considerable objection on the part of the 'longshoremen at having to handle it, as they complained that it placed them in danger of contracting disease. They loaded the hay into cars, however, and it will go to Montauk.

NEWPORT SUCCORS THE TROOPS.

Nearly $4,000 Raised for Provisions to be Sent to Montauk.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The committee consisting of Mrs. Charlotte Sorchan, Mrs. Emmeline Winthrop, and Fernando Yznaga, have issued a public card of thanks to Col. John Jacob Astor for transporting the provisions to Montauk Point Sunday for distribution among the First and Sixteenth United States Infantry Regiments, and to the following cottagers who contributed toward the purchase of nearly $4,000 worth of provisions:

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gammell, Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Miss Lena Morton, Frank Pendleton, Fernando Yznaga, Barton Willing, H. McK. Twombly, Perry Belmont, Mrs. Keene, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Col. Astor, Harold Brown, Mrs. Calvin Brice, Miss Helen Brice, Miss Kate Brice, J. F. D. Lanier, Alfonso De Navarro, Ogden Mills, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Egerton Winthrop, Miss Fair, Hollis Hunnewell, George von L. Meyer, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, William R. Travers, Mortimer Brooks, Frederic Bronson, and Centre Hitchcock.

The committee also thank F. P. Garretson for his zeal and efficient aid and personal contributions.

Steamer Shinnecock Chartered.

The negotiations on the part of the Deputy Quartermaster General resulted in his chartering the steamer Shinnecock of the New York and Montauk Steamboat Company. She has 400 berths, and in her large saloons cots can be arranged for as many more. The steamer is chartered for fifteen days at a rental of $1,000 a day, and will begin her trips to Montauk Point to-day. The Shinnecock is a steel steamer 240 feet long, and it will take her over ten hours to make the trip between this city and Montauk Point. Soldiers, sick, convalescent, or well, will be more comfortable in making the journey on her from Camp Wikoff to this city than if they came in a train.

Denies There Is Lack of Food.

Col. Woodruff, Chief Purchasing Commissary of the New York depot, says that the report that there is lack of food at Camp Wikoff is not true. "There is an abundance of food at the camp," he said yesterday. "Only this morning I received a telegram telling me not to send any more ice, as they have plenty."

HAD YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

Battalion of Regulars Who Arrived at Santiago on the Knickerbocker Quarantined in Hospital.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 29.—A whole battalion of the Fifth Regulars brought by the Knickerbocker from Tampa has been placed in the hospital vacated by the Spaniards, five cases of yellow fever having appeared among the men. The Knickerbocker has been quarantined.

She touched at a small Cuban port on her way from the United States and was not inspected at Tampa.

The Biggest Bicycle in the World.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side of the monster wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong, and in curing most of the every-day ailments of men and women. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

THE SIXTY-NINTH VICTIMS

About Fifteen Members Left in a Hospital in Birmingham.

TWO BODIES ARE COMING HOME

Sergt. Frank Glennen and Private Farley of Company G, Who Were Killed, Were Cousins.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29.—The total death list from last night's accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in which a train bearing six companies of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment was wrecked, remains at two—Private Peter Farley and Quartermaster Sergeant Frank Glennen, both of Company G. The two men were cousins.

Twelve of the twenty-seven men injured in the wreck at Hughes's Switch, ten miles from this city, left for Huntsville this morning, their wounds being of a minor character. The following are in Wilson & Brown's Infirmary:

Sergt. J. J. MANNING, back sprained and scalp wound.

Private THOMAS J. SKELLY, elbow and side hurt.

Private M. J. VAUGHAN, thigh bruised.

Private M. DORAN, knee and ankle cut.

Private N. G. DONAHOO, back sprained and leg bruised.

Private CHARLES LEWIS, bruised.

Private THOMAS KILCLINE, laceration of thigh and forearm.

Private JOHN SHERLOCK, general muscular soreness

Private THOMAS McMAHON, bruise of right side.

Private GEORGE NOON, left side bruised.

Private TIMOTHY CROWLEY, general muscular soreness.

Private THOMAS LANE, sprained back.

All of the above belong to Company E.

Corp. W. T. GORDON, Company G, right knee sprained.

Private MICHAEL O'CONNELL, fractured rib.

Wagoner PATRICK REILLY, sprain, and Sergt. J. J. MANNING of Company E, who was at one time reported dead, will recover, it is thought. He is much better to-night.

The injuries of the others, while painful, are not of a serious character. The men are receiving splendid attention and ministrations from two local priests. Many of them will be able to join their company in a few days.

The bodies of Private Peter Farley and Sergt. Frank Glennen, who were killed, were shipped to New York over the Southern Railroad this afternoon. Responsibility for the accident has not been fixed. The soldiers still blame Engineer Pettit for running fast.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 29.—The last section of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, arrived at Camp Wheeler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from Fernandina, Fla. The men were exhausted from the trying incident near Birmingham last night, and they did not wait for taps to take some rest. The men brought here from the wreck at Newcastle were taken to the corps' district hospital this afternoon, and are receiving every attention possible to bestow.

None of them are considered dangerously wounded. Father Daily went out to-night to visit the wounded boys, and gave them spiritual aid and comfort.

The men are indignant about the wreck. They say the speed was entirely beyond what ordinary safety dictated and that they were sacrificed through carelessness and indifference to their safety.

The men went into camp this afternoon, two miles west of the city, in McCalley's Grove. It is a lovely spot, and is furnished with pure spring water from the city water works.

Col. Duffy, commanding, is delighted with the location of the camp, and expresses the hope that the sick list will materially decrease in a few days.

A telegram from Fernandina to-night announces the death of Nicholas Duffey of Company B.

Sergt. Frank P. Glennen.

Frank P. Glennen was the Quartermaster Sergeant of his company. Glennen was appointed Court Officer by former Recorder Smyth, and officiated in that capacity for a long time in Part IV. of General Sessions. He was thirty-two years of age, and lived with his mother at 381 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Lately Glennen was a private secretary or clerk to John F. Carroll, the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. Glennen was versed in the routine of General Sessions matters. He was for a long time a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was one of the first to volunteer when the call for troops was made.

Peter Farley.

Peter Farley's home was at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue. He war a clerk in the establishment of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, on Vestry Street. Both victims of the railroad accident were very popular with the members of the regiment. Glennen leaves four sisters, two brothers, and his parents. He was President of the Claremont Boat Club and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He attended St. Joseph's Church, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was a nephew of Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and a cousin of the Captain of his own company.

WELCOME TO CAPT. CHANLER.

His Neighbors at Barrytown Serenade Him and He Makes a Speech on the War.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Over a thousand people from the country surrounding Rokeby, in Dutchess County, the home of Capt. William Astor Chanler, at this place, marched to the big mansion among the trees to-night, headed by a brass band, and cheered themselves hoarse when Capt. Chanler appeared on the piazza. The Chairman of the meeting, whose name is Daniel O'Connell, created wild cheering by referring to Capt. Chanler's African explorations, his success in politics, and all his other successes as being mere incidents compared to the one fact that he comes back to his old friends a hero of Santiago.

An address of welcome was made by Luther L. Stillman of Red Hook, and Capt. Chanler responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I would hardly have the temerity to do more than thank you for this splendid and hearty welcome you have extended to me on my return to this my home did I not fully realize that the warmth of your greeting to me is inspired not by the little work I may have accomplished in Cuba, but by a feeling of gratitude and appreciation for the work achieved and the grand ends gained by the whole American Nation as represented by the army and navy in this war with Spain.

"As you probably know, I am still in the army, and that being the case you will not expect from me a long account of the victories we have gained or the suffering we have undergone. It is more in line for a soldier's duty to act and not talk. But there is nothing to hinder me from assuring you that you have every right to be proud of the glorious and almost immeasurable result of this war and results achieved by people of your own flesh and blood, and results in which you have every right to profit as in the achievement of them you had a great and appreciable share.

"It was the consciousness which our soldiers felt that their loved ones at home were thinking of them, praying for them, and appreciating their every effort that renewed their arms and strengthened their spirit, and every one of us who had the honor of taking a part, no matter how humble, in this war, feels fully rewarded for what he has undergone by the hearty appreciation which has greeted him on his return home, and whatever the results of the war in respect to the increase of our territory or in the position which it will enable us to occupy among the nations of the earth, one result which above all stands forth, achieved now and forever, is this—that from henceforth we are one Nation. There is no longer a North, nor a South, an East, nor a West, but one great Commonwealth, inspired by this divine thought: Love for the land which bore us, loyalty to the flag which waves above us all."

Lewis S. Chanler, Capt. Chanler's brother, made an address, and Richard B. Connell greeted Capt. Chanler on behalf of Dutchess County. The throng sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" under the trees and enjoyed the well-known hospitality of the Chanlers on the lawn in the moonlight. The heartiest cheering of the night was when Mr. Stillman referred to Miss Margaret Chanler, the Red Cross heroine in Puerto Rico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, S. C.; J. L. Richardson, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; H. W. Schashki, linen and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Pardridge & Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.; M. Malley, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Selig & Reed, Freeport, Ill.; W. Selig, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Friedman, N. & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Kelly, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Sturtevant, H. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. L. Starkweather, dry goods and cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marion, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Zollars & Co., Canton, Ohio; D. Zollarr, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street.

Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Beadell, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Knollenberg, G. H., Co.; Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Knollenberg, dry goods; J. F. Hassemeir, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear, 66 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. W. Nevin, furnishing goods; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods, 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Daglish, dress goods; C. Dunn, domestics; 338 Broadway.

Frederickson & McLane, Laporte, Ind.; H. C. Frederickson, dry goods; G. McLane, notions; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss A. Hickey, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Coyne, jewelry; Mrs. Nelson, corsets; 450 Broome St.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Breese, laces; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Van Slyke, hosiery; W. S. Robbins, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Farrell, silks and velvets; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; William Donald, ribbons; 115 Worth Street.

Cleland, Simpson, & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Truell, B., & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; L. A. Taylor, dry goods; B. Truell, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sager, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Small, Williiam, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; L. Vanderschmidt, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; St. Cloud Hotel.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, cloaks, suits, linings, ladies' and infants' wear; 81 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Oneil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; Miss L. Hallinan, laces and embroideries; F. W. Pickert, house furnishing goods; J. D. Chandler, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Wright, I. D., Ionia, Mich.; notions and furnishing goods; G. A. Wright, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Ballantine, A. R., Port Huron, Mich.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Cash & Currie, Key West, Fla.; W. Currie, dry goods; St

Wanamaker's

And Paris

IF advertising space cost less we would quote freely from a letter just at hand containing an impromptu study of our store by an American just here from Paris—a sort of French-American who imagined that Paris was the whole world of art and fashion.

Being a close observer he was astounded to find in our Broadway windows costumes and wraps that Paris had just accepted as the latest touch of grace in Women's Dress. The coachman's style in "My Lady's" costume.

A collection of photographs of the important pieces of statuary and paintings from the last Salon, and original pictures that have won medals in the Salon of past years. Other things, the Japanese collection, for instance, caused surprise, and in his letter he exclaims, "Why go to Paris for anything we need?"

All this is old news to New York people, but it took the French conceit out of our globe-trotting friend and made him a better American.

Summer Dresses at Quarter Prices SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. off. Incentive enough to buy for next Summer's needs though there's wearing-time yet to come this season. Every Summer dress of lawn, organdie, linen, duck and crash goes into this offering. One month ago their prices were cut in half. Another halving of price today, which brings:

Dresses that were $30, and then $15, down to $7.50.
Dresses that were $20, then $10, down to $5.
Dresses that were $15, then $7.50, down to $3.75.

Some of the prettiest styles of the season, and in good condition. Ready this morning, but selling is bound to be lively. Be prompt.

Second floor, Broadway.

Heavy Curtains MONEY losing goes on with all the small lots in our Upholstery stock. The best things become fragmentary quickest. It is a credit and not a disgrace when goods reach the small lot condition.

This concerns eighty-six pairs *Cotton Tapestry Curtains*, ten styles, several colors to each style.

Prices were	$5, $3.50.	$6.75, $4.50.	$8, $6.50.	$8, $7.50.	$8.25 $9.50
Are	$2.50.	$3.50.	$4.50.	$6.	$6

Also some self-colored figured chenille curtains that go from $7.50 to $5, and others, cotton Derby, from $7.50 to $4.50.

Third floor.

Framed Pictures TWO small lots of etchings and artotypes. Etchings in gilt frames 14x28 in., all landscapes. Artotypes in green and gilt frames, figures and landscapes. Both lots at $1.50 each picture—have been $2.25 and $3. Seventy-five subjects.

Fifth floor.

Bargains in Best Literature STANDARD titles all, selected for their high place in English literature. Books that all need and every intelligent person should have. The line offered herein is pocket size, cloth bound, silver stamped, good paper, clear type, 10c. a volume, by mail 15c.

The Reveries of a Bachelor. Ik. Marvel.
Lays of Ancient Rome. Lord Macaulay.
Cranford. Mrs. Gaskell. Dream Life. Ik. Marvel.
Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb.
Vicar of Wakefield Oliver Goldsmith.
Paul and Virginia. Bernardin de St. Pierre.
Story of an African Farm. Olive Schreiner.
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. Wm. E. Aytoun.
Lucile. Owen Meredith. St. Mark's Rest. Ruskin
The Idylls of the King. Lord Tennyson.
The Pleasures of Life. Sir John Lubbock.
Mornings in Florence. John Ruskin.
Rab and His Friends. Dr. John Brown.
Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore.
Tales from Shakespeare. Charles Lamb. 2 vols.
Queen of the Air. John Ruskin.
The Mill on the Floss. George Eliot. 2 vols.
Romola. George Eliot. 2 vols.
Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin.
Last Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb.
Vanity Fair. W. M. Thackeray. 2 vols.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Lord Byron.
Representative Men. R. W. Emerson.
Confessions of an English Opium Eater. De Quincey.
Crown of Wild Olives. John Ruskin.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Harriet B. Stowe.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CUBANS HONOR SAILOR MEEK.

A Check for $100 Sent to the Father of the First Seaman Killed in the War.

FREMONT, Ohio, Aug 29.—John Meek of this county, father of George B. Meek, who was killed on the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, May 11, has received a letter and check for $100. The letter goes to show that young Meek was the first American-born sailor killed in the Cuban war. The letter received by Mr. Meek reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1898.

John Meek, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Some months ago a Cuban gentleman, who signs himself Cambrasia, from the City of Mexico, sent Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma of New York an order for $100, to be given to the wife, children, or parents of the first American-born sailor who should die in the war to free Cuba. I have just now been informed that your son, George B. Meek, fireman of the first class, on board the torpedo boat Winslow, was the first hero to shed his blood for the independence of our unfortunate and downtrodden people.

I beg to inclose to you the check intrusted to my care, being a proof of the gratitude of the Cubans for their friends and allies—the Americans. Please acknowledge the receipt of the same in duplicate. Yours very respectfully,

GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Cuba.

The check is dated May 17 and is drawn on the Bank of America, to the order of Tomas Estrada Palma, and is signed Maitland, Coppell & Co. On the reverse side is indorsed:

"Pay to the order of Gonzalo de Quesada.
"Tomas Estrada Palma."

Meek has not as yet had the check cashed and has already been offered much more than its face value by parties who want it as a souvenir of the war.

Private Gorman's Suicide.

FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Private Peter J. Gorman of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, who cut his throat, died at 4 o'clock to-day.

SICK VOLUNTEERS ARRIVE

Hospital Trains Bring Members of Ninth and Fourteenth New York from Camp Thomas.

MANY HARDLY RECOGNIZABLE

Friends and Relatives Meet the Men at Jersey City and Take Them to Their Homes—Bitter Complaints of Treatment Received.

A hospital train of two Pullman cars arrived in Jersey City at 7:20 yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad. There were forty sick men in the cars, all members of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, on furlough from Camp Thomas to recuperate.

The sick included G. B. Christ, C. Berthorth, Company A; Charles C. Squles, Company B; C. B. Delaney, L. T. Mitchell, Company C; T. Conselman, James Glazey, Company D; Harvey G. Petersen, Franklin Just, Robert Gustafson, Company G; Hans Bress, A. W. Gay, L. O. Elher, Hugh Moreghan, Joseph J. Fox, Charles Meader, Company H; E. P. Seafood, Thomas Rome, W. Cassidy, G. J. Doody, Company I; Peter Wine, Company J. John Taylor, C. P. Nelan, D. H. Pierce, John J. McDonald, Arthur Earl, John Taylor, Company K; E. V. Murtagh, A. Armstrong, Company L, and Hugh G. Weslew, Joseph F. Pierce, J. J. Lynch, J. J. Madden, Company M.

Relatives and friends of the soldiers were waiting to receive them. There were many carriages on hand, and some of the men were transferred to them, to be taken to their homes. Those who were not able to walk were put in roller chairs and taken from the cars to carriages on them. A number of the boys were so weak and emaciated that they were hardly recognized by their friends and relatives. The men who were well enough to walk complained bitterly of the treatment they received at Camp Thomas. None blamed their own officers, but condemned those higher in authority.

Fifty sick and convalescent soldiers of the Ninth New York Volunteers arrived at 2:10 P. M. from Camp Thomas, by way of Louisville, and found many friends waiting for them. About a dozen of them were too weak to walk, and the railroad officials procured the chairs which had been used by the Fourteenth Regiment sick in the morning, in which the weakest were wheeled to carriages. All looked yellow, thin-faced, and weak, and some of those who walked were so weak they could hardly stand. Their stories of hardship and sickness were similar to those told by the other soldiers who have returned from Chickamauga. They came in two Pullman sleepers.

THE RED CROSS BRINGS SICK.

Patients from Montauk Are Taken to Hospitals on Staten Island and in This City.

The yacht Red Cross arrived at Quarantine early yesterday morning from Camp Wikoff with several patients for hospitals on Staten Island and in this city. Eleven of the men were taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I. The Red Cross went to the Tompkinsville Ferry slip, at the foot of Arietta Street, where the men were landed and taken in ambulances to the hospital.

The men who were landed on Staten Island were: C. H. Zimmerman, Company B, Twelfth Infantry; Aubrey Marchand, Hospital Corps, Eighth Ohio; F. S. Swanshen, Second Massachusetts; Joseph Kenawha, Company D, Twentieth Infantry; W. L. White, Company —, Sixteenth Infantry; Dr. James B. Deveaux, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Third Infantry; Lee H. Ackerman, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; James G. Silverman, Company C, Fourth Infantry; W. H. Fanughy, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, and L. C. McMahon, Second Cavalry. They were ill with typhoid and typhoid malaria.

Four soldiers, who were sick, but not confined to the hospital at Camp Wikoff, obtained furloughs Sunday, and yesterday morning, with permission of the Captain, also returned on the yacht Red Cross, and went to Roosevelt Hospital. They were: George T. Crustus of Montgomery, Ala., and Jesse Walters of Phoenix, Ariz., members of Troop K, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Garfield Hughes of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Troop F, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and William Ricketts of Phoenix, Ariz., Troop C, First United States Volunteer Cavalry. The men were put ashore at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, where they were met by an ambulance, and taken to the hospital. They are sick with typhoid and typhoid malaria, but are not in a dangerous condition.

Two other men, John T. Carroll of Hillsboro, Texas, private, Troop K, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and John J. Fine, private, Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, went to Roosevelt Hospital ill with fever. Carroll went from the Grand Hotel, and Fine from the Hotel Majestic. All the men were reported as doing well last evening. There are now about thirty soldiers in Roosevelt Hospital, and generally speaking there has been a marked improvement in their condition. Fifteen more will be brought to the hospital from Montauk on the Red Cross to-morrow morning.

Hospital Arrangements Made.

Col. Byrne, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the East, was at the Army Building yesterday and said that he had secured accommodations for 400 sick men at the different hospitals in the city. Transports that arrive now with sick or wounded soldiers can land them here, and the men will be well cared for. The Governors Island hospital, and the hospitals at the forts, are all full.

Will Disinfect Cars in Jersey City.

Health Inspector Benjamin of Jersey City yesterday ordered that all railroad cars coming from Southern camps should be disinfected as soon as they arrived. He also directed that the Pennsylvania freight yard should be thoroughly cleaned and all refuse burned immediately after the departure of each body of troops that remained in the yard over night. Inspector Benjamin said that, as typhoid fever was only infectious, and not contagious, he apprehended no serious danger, but he thought it wise to be on the safe side.

TRAIN FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE SICK.

The Governor's Council Decides to Bring Home Suffering Soldiers.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 29.—Nashua is deeply stirred over the arrival home of Councilor Cummings, who was sent to Chickamauga to look after the interests of the New Hampshire soldiers there stricken with fever. Mr. Cummings was ordered to return by the physicians, and, although seriously ill, he has succeeded in communicating to Gov. Ramsdell the condition of the men when he left, and urges the Executive to ask for the removal of the sick men to new quarters.

The information prompted Gov. Ramsdell to call a special meeting of his Council today, to which he also invited the officers of the Soldiers' Aid Society. This recommendation of Councilor Cummings was fully considered, but a different plan, and one which met with unanimous approval, was adopted. It was to make up a train in New Hampshire, fit it up with mattresses, cots, medicines, and all other necessary appliances for a hospital train, and send it, under the personal direction of Dr. Conn, with a staff of four New Hampshire physicians, to Chickamauga, to bring home the sick men from this State.

The details of this plan will be arranged as soon as possible, and it is thought the train can be made ready for a start some time this week.

THE SOLACE REACHES BOSTON.

Seventy-four Sick Soldiers and Marines on the Hospital Ship.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The United States hospital ship Solace, having on board seventy-four soldiers and marines, arrived off the navy yard at about 11 o'clock this forenoon from Santiago.

As soon as the vessel reached her berth Capt. Dunlap went ashore to pay his respects to Commodore Howison, commandant at the navy yard. Capt. Dunlap stated that no one had died on the passage from Guantanamo, and that he had a clean bill of health from the quarantine officials in Boston Harbor. Arrangements were made at once to have the sick taken to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. The majority of the men are convalescents. They stood the sea voyage well, and all agreed that they had experienced absolutely nothing to complain of in the way of food and treatment.

The Solace also brought to this city Chief Engineers Andrade and Edwards, together with eleven naval cadets, who have been stationed on the warships during the war. The cadets will return to Annapolis when the Naval Academy reopens.

ASKS THE PRESIDENT TO ACT.

Mrs. Darling Demands that Something Be Done Quickly to Relieve Suffering and Stricken Soldiers.

The following letter has been sent to President McKinley by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General of the Columbian Daughters' Auxiliary League:

To the President of the United States:

The women of our country have demonstrated their patriotism, and now the time has come when they will demonstrate their power, for the cry of David and Rachel is heard from lake and gulf and over both oceans, and revolt and revolution will follow with a force only known through woman's influence, and when women are aroused Governments are in danger. I am receiving hundreds of letters pleading that the societies act for the martyrs of '98. The cry "Come home!" is everywhere heard, and to each I reply, "To desert under the conditions that confront our army is not a crime," and the deserters will be defended by the women of our home and country.

As Founder General of the Societies of Daughters, I was implored to act for peace before the accursed hour of war was upon us. I wrote to you begging your power to secure arbitration but war was forced by the report of Gen. Lee and the Senatorial Commissioners, Thurston, Proctor, and Gallinger, while the words of truth and warning uttered by Mr. Phelps were regarded as treason by the pulpit and press of our country through prejudice. Our boys, the pride of our Nation, rushed to arms without asking why, and their reward is starvation and death, but not dishonor. I know for a fact the suffering of the heroes and martyrs of this unjust war. My three nephews are victims—one a wreck from fever, one a stricken, suffering man through dirt and starvation at Chickamauga, and another a hero of San Juan, a Corporal of the gallant Seventy-first, sent home on the Grande Duchesse, is dying of fever at Montauk, his last appeal for help a pathetic cry to reach the Mothers of Calvary. "I am ragged, my shoes are gone, I have no hat, I am hungry."

Where is the patriots be found should another war come upon us after this terrible crime of our Nation in the name of humanity? I have and do believe in your honor and integrity of purpose. So do most of our people. But the time is limited in view of these terrible calamities, and the head of the Government must act or a greater war will be the destiny of our country. Do not be deceived, but listen to the voice of public opinion—usually the voice of God—and ask where shall humanity be found? Act without fear or favor and the world will applaud, but any yielding for patronage or policy at this critical hour should wipe our country from the face of the earth, as another Sodom and Gomorrah, foisting upon our people a great National crime. In the name of humanity, FLORA ADAMS DARLING,
Founder General, D. A. R., D. R., U. S. D. 1812, Columbian Daughters of America.

GEN. STERNBERG'S DEFENSE.

The Surgeon General Declares He Has Never Been Hostile to the Red Cross Society.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Surgeon General Sternberg gave out a statement to-day regarding the relations between the Medical Corps of the army and the American National Red Cross Society. The chief purpose of the statement appears to be in defense of the Surgeon General against the repeated charges in the newspapers that he is hostile to the Red Cross Society and has refused to accept its assistance in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers, and that as a result of this refusal there has been unnecessary suffering.

"These charges," says Gen. Sternberg, "are without foundation, except in so far as I have objected to the sending of female nurses with troops in the field engaged in active operations. We have a Red Cross hospital corps in the army of enlisted men, whose duties are to render first aid to the wounded upon the field of battle and to care for the sick in our division field hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an incumbrance to troops during active operations, but so soon as serious sickness developed in our camps and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals, I gladly accepted the services of trained female nurses for the division field hospitals, and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first. The general testimony from the surgeons in charge of these hospitals has been that their services have been of great value. Very many of these trained nurses have been obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses, Auxiliary No. 3, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the medical department of the army by this organization."

Gen. Sternberg cites several letters he wrote in May and June to indicate that he was never hostile to the Red Cross Society. He goes further, and says:

"Furthermore, the American National Red Cross Association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies they must share the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering."

The statement of Gen. Sternberg closes as follows:

"To show my cordial relations with the National Red Cross Relief Committee, I venture to quote from a letter of Aug. 11 received by me from Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee. Mr. Dodge says:

"'I want again to assure you personally and on behalf of our committee of our earnest desire to assist you in every possible way and to thank you for calling upon us so frankly.'

"In a recent letter from Mr. Winthrop Cowdin, Vice President of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses, she says:

"'We greatly appreciate your courtesy to us, and feel most grateful to have been permitted to serve you in any way.'"

SURGEON GENERAL TERRY ILL.

He Contracted Fever While on a Tour of Southern Camps.

Surgeon General M. C. Terry, who contracted fever while on a tour of inspection among the Southern camps, has been placed in the Homeopathic Hospital, in Utica. Dr. Terry is suffering from malarial fever, which the hospital authorities declare is due to impure air and water. The attending physician describes Dr. Terry's condition as serious. No evidences of typhoid have as yet developed, but it is believed that the Surgeon General will be unable to leave the hospital for many weeks.

The fever which followed his trip through the infected camps where the State troops are located is taken as an example by the State military authorities of the wretched conditions under which the volunteer troops have been placed.

Surgeon General M. C. Terry prior to his present position was a practicing physician and surgeon of Utica, N. Y. He was born in Watervilet Centre, Albany County, in 1848, and was graduated from the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Hospital College in 1872. Gov. Hill in 1888 appointed him Surgeon, with the rank of Major, of the Sixth Battalion of the National Guard on the staff of Brig. Gen. Sylvester Deering. He was President of the United States Pension Examiners for the Utica District for four years.

Relief Yacht May at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 29.—The yacht May, which went to Puerto Rico not long ago with supplies for the National Relief Commission, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday and came here this morning for coal. The May has on board Lieut. Pancoast, Corp. Boyle, and Privates Addison Kelley, P. D. Overfield, Wilson Potter, Joseph Knight, and Dan Cheston of Battery A, Pennsylvania Artillery; Lieut. Warkhizer, Sixteenth Infantry; Col. Biddle and Lieut. Fullington of Gen. Wilson's staff, and Privates Clark and Childs of Troop A, New York Cavalry. Lieut. Warkhizer and Privates Peter Cheston, Clark, and Childs have malarial fever in a mild form. The other men are on furlough and are well.

Soldiers Taken Ill in the City.

A number of soldiers in the city on furlough were taken ill yesterday on the street. One of these was Walter Van Dyne, twenty-four years of age, (colored,) a private of Troop C, Ninth United States Cavalry, from Governors Island, who was found very sick at 280 Bowery. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Samuel C. Clowes, twenty-seven years of age, a private of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, was taken ill at the Desbrosses Street Ferry and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. He was on his way home to Hempstead, L. I. William Mallory, twenty-two years old, of Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, living at Port Huron, Mich., and a son of the Sheriff of the county, was found at Whitehall and Water Streets, suffering from malaria. He also was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Death of Private McCullough.

Edward McCullough, a private in Company H, Ninth Regiment, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning of lung trouble contracted at Chickamauga Camp. He was admitted to Bellevue Aug. 15. His is the third death among Bellevue's sick and wounded. McCullough was thirty-two years old, and lived at 619 Hudson Street with his mother, who is eighty-one years old, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Rose King, whose sole support he was. When he was at Chickamauga he wrote home that he and many others had, night after night, to sleep on the wet ground without a blanket. He said he ate salt pork and bad hardtack, and the only good food he got was what he bought out of his own earnings.

Wounded to Go to Plattsburg.

The detachment of soldiers, sick and wounded, at Bellevue Hospital, who are to be removed to the Government Barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., will go to-day. It is the intention to remove only those able to make the journey safely and without inconvenience or danger of relapse. Of the 170 men at the hospital about 60 are men with wounds, and it is thought that the majority of them will be removed.

Soldier Dies at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29.—Private Otto Zeigler of Company L, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, died at the Springfield Hospital this morning. He was taken sick on the train coming from Camp Wikoff Saturday. His home was at Turner's Falls.

SANTIAGO SICK LISTS.

Gen. Lawton's Official Report—Private Martens, 71st New York, Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated Aug. 29, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Lawton:

Aug. 28, total sick, 880; total fever, 322; new cases fever, 9; returned to duty, 97. Deaths: Miroski, John H., private, Company M, First Infantry, malarial fever, tertian intermittent; Bender, Charles, private, Company K, First Artillery, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea; Whithon, Irwin, private, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry, typhoid fever; Abel S. Frank, private, Company D, Eighth Ohio, typhoid fever; King, James C., private, Company C, Second Massachusetts, chronic diarrhea; Dairs, James A., private, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, chronic dysentery; Martens, Richard, private, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, malarial fever.

Aug. 29, total sick, 378; fever, 311; new cases fever, 10; returned to duty, 2. Deaths: George P. Holloway, private, Company E, Seventh Infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; Henry Berberick, private, Company G, Fourth Infantry, jaundice; H. R. Dolliver, private, Company H, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, cerebral congestion, due to alcoholism; William Hamilton, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, inflammation of liver; C. Hughes, Corporal, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; John O'Brien, Company G, First Volunteers, typhoid fever; Charles Thorne, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea; George Briggs, private, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pulmonary tuberculosis; Thomas A. Castel, Corporal, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever.

Richard Martens, the member of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who died in Santiago Sunday, earned some notoriety at the beginning of the war. The Martens were of Spanish origin, and he and his father took sides. The latter left America to join the Spanish Army, while the son went to the front with the Seventy-first, to fight against his father's country.

Prior to the war he lived at 123 West Sixty-third Street. He was an instructor in skating, and was known in the rinks on the west side in the Central Park neighborhood. He has one sister living in New York, Elsie Martens, a concert hall singer. His mother is dead.

Convalescents Coming from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a dispatch from Santiago, saying that 420 non-infected convalescents, slightly ill, will sail on the Roumania to-day, leaving about 300 sick of the Fifth Corps in Santiago.

308 SICK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Typhoid Fever Appears Among the Troops at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—In spite of the great precautions taken by the military authorities, the health conditions at the local camp are worse than ever. To-day the total number of sick is 308, the largest yet known.

There are sixteen or eighteen typhoid suspects in the hospital. The Tennessee regiment has sixty-five sick, and the First Iowa fifty-six. There are fifty-eight patients in the Presidio Hospital this morning, several of these being typhoid fever in its first stages.

LIEUT. TIFFANY BURIED.

Body Accompanied to Its Last Resting Place in Newport by an Imposing Military Escort.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The funeral of Lieut. William Tiffany of the Rough Riders, who died in Boston last week, was held here to-day. Business was suspended, flags were placed at half mast, and many other manifestations of mourning were shown.

The train bearing the body and family and friends of the deceased arrived at 11:30 from Boston, where, after a brief service, the body had been escorted from the Parker House to the Park Square Station by an unmounted escort of Company A, First Massachusetts Cavalry (Lancers)—the guard of Gov. Wolcott.

At the station here it was met by an escort of the Newport Artillery, (designated for the duty by Gov. Dyer,) Company L of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment of Volunteers, Col. John Jacob Astor, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and a detail of twelve members of the Rough Riders, one from each troop of the regiment, under command of Lieut. Woodbury Kane and Lieut. Ferguson of Troop K, to which Mr. Tiffany belonged.

The streets were lined with people, who stood with bowed heads as the procession passed. The church was filled and every entrance was overflowing with people. Among the congregation were many of the most prominent Summer residents and business men of the city.

The funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas of New Haven, Conn., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Colling, the minister in charge of the church. The choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Asleep in Jesus," and "Peace, Perfect Peace." The casket was almost completely buried in flowers. The tokens from this city were profuse and very elaborate, while those which were brought from Boston with the body nearly filled a car.

At the conclusion of the service the line was again formed, and at 1 o'clock started for the cemetery. The route was through the business section of the city, which was as silent as on a Sunday, although thousands thronged the pavements. The burial was in the Perry Circle at the Island Cemetery, where rest the remains of others of the Tiffany and Belmont families. The detail of Rough Riders fired the final volley over the grave.

The pall bearers were Lieut. H. K. Devereaux and Sergt. H. K. Bull of the Rough Riders; Columbus C. Baldwin, J. De R. Baldwin, R. L. Cottenet, R. D. Randolph, E. M. Bulkeley, and E. Mollis Newell.

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MUSTERING OUT TROOPS

The War Department Orders Nine More Regiments to be Released.

65TH NEW YORK AMONG THEM

Furloughs of Volunteers Who Have Served Abroad Fixed at Sixty Days, and of the Others at Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following troops have been ordered mustered out:

Ninth Massachusetts, from Montauk to South Framingham, Mass., where they will be mustered out.

Seventh Illinois, from Middletown to Springfield.

First Illinois, from Montauk to Springfield.

Fifth Illinois, Lexington to Springfield.

Sixty-fifth New York, from Camp Alger to Buffalo.

Fifth Ohio Infantry, from Fernandina, Fla., to Columbus, Ohio.

First Wisconsin, from Jacksonville to Camp Douglass, Wis.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's,) at Chickamauga.

Fourth Texas, at Austin, Texas.

The First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry returning to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, from service in Santiago de Cuba, will be ordered home to this city as soon as they are in condition to travel.

At 11:30 o'clock to-night, the appended general orders relating to the mustering out of the volunteers and the granting of furloughs were promulgated by Adjt. Gen. Corbin. To those officers and men who have served beyond the limits of the United States leaves of absence and furloughs for sixty days will be granted respectively, while to those who have not served outside of the country the leaves of absence and furloughs will be limited to thirty days.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 29, 1898.
General Orders.

First—The following additional instructions amendatory of those contained in General Orders No. 124, current series from this office, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Second—Except for the necessary guard, details, &c., of officers and men required by Paragraph 6, leaves of absence for sixty days and furloughs for the same period will be granted all officers and enlisted men of organizations which have served beyond the limits of the United States, and thirty days to officers and men of organizations which have not served beyond the limits of the United States, when such organizations are ordered to be mustered out of the service.

Third—Such leaves of absence and furloughs will be granted by the commanding officers, after organizations have arrived at State rendezvous, all to take effect on one date for thirty days, or sixty days, as the case may be, and all officers and men must without fail report at the rendezvous on the thirtieth or sixtieth day thereafter. Any officer or man failing to so report will, be considered and reported as a deserter, unless prevented from doing so by sickness, which must be satisfactorily explained by the certificate of a reputable physician.

Fourth—Before organizations are granted furloughs, the preparation for muster out, as required by General Orders No. 124, current series, from this office, will, in view of the foregoing, be carried out only so far as relates to the inspection and correction of records, inspection and transfer of such public property as may no longer be required; the preparation and comparison of property returns, the steps necessary to secure certificates of non-indebtedness, and for the return of all absentees, &c.

Fifth.—When possible all returns and papers relating to the muster out of organizations will be prepared during the period of furlough.

Sixth.—Each commanding officer, prior to the departure of his officers and men, will make arrangements necessary to verify and protect all public property pertaining to his command during the period of absence, and place the same under proper guard, detailed from his command for the purpose. He will notify the Adjutant General of the Army of his arrival at rendezvous, and at the earliest possible moment the date of expirations of leaves and furloughs.

Seventh—In preparing muster-out rolls, the number of days while on furlough will be stated under the heading on the roll "Subsistence, number of days," and the Paymaster, in the pay thereon, on the rolls, will change the heading "for horses and equipments" to "commutation for furlough rations," and credit each man at the rate of 25 cents per day for the number of days due, and pay the same. The amount so paid for commutation of rations for the Pay Department will be refunded from the appropriation made for the Subsistence Department.

Eighth.—Mustering officers are empowered to administer oaths in all matters pertaining to the muster out of volunteers.

Ninth.—As soon as practicable, the usual monthly pay rolls will be made out for August and sent to the Chief Paymaster of the Military Department, in which the organization's rendezvous is situated. Upon these rolls alone can the officers and enlisted men be paid prior to departure on leave or furlough.

By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

MORE REGULARS ARRIVE.

The Third Squadron of the First United States Cavalry Come in from Lakeland, Florida.

The Third Squadron of the First United States Cavalry, composed of 450 men, arrived in Jersey City at 2:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday from Lakewood, Fla., where they had been in camp. They left there last Wednesday. The men and their equipments occupied two trains composed of twenty-three sleeping and passenger cars, and three baggage cars. Their horses arrived on Saturday, as did those of the first and second squadrons, the men of which saw active service in Cuba, and are now at Montauk.

The men who arrived yesterday slept in the cars until daylight, when after an early breakfast they were sent to Long Island City on the Pennsylvania ferryboat John S. Darcy, and thence to Montauk by train. They complained greatly of the cold. They said the change from Lakeland to Jersey City was too sudden for comfort. All but half a dozen were in good health, and the few that had been sick were well advanced toward recovery. Dr. Irving Bennett said that he left nineteen typhoid fever patients in hospital at Washington, and that two had died there.

Capt. George Hazle, speaking of the condition of military camps generally, said the matter needed investigation. "The people of this country," he added, "have been neglectful of their soldiers too long. For twenty years or more the soldiers have not received proper treatment. An investigation may improve our condition."

Capt. F. K. Ward, who was in command of the squadron, said: "The fault at Montauk Point cannot be in the selection of the site, because the same troubles exist in every camp that has been formed. They must look outside the camps for the cause of the blunders. That is all I can say on the subject."

Drillmaster S. H. Marshall was of the opinion that many of the men were made ill because they did not get sufficient exercise. He said the climate was enervating, and too many of the soldiers followed the example of the Florida natives. He said that when they experienced an attack of malaria they gave up without making any effort to combat the disease. Those who took plenty of exercise were able to eat a hearty breakfast every morning, and none of them was sick. "As for myself," he said, "I used to get up early every morning, and start chopping wood, continuing it until I was perspiring freely. The result was that any symptoms of fever that developed in me were speedily killed off."

While in Lakeland one of the squadron died of fever, and many were taken seriously ill.

The troops brought one of the privates in irons under arrest. He was C. H. Thomas, and is accused of having killed another private, named Deans, in a fight on Aug. 18. He will probably be court-martialed at Montauk.

CAN ACCOMMODATE 15,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Representatives Livingston and Bartlett of Georgia, were at the War Department to-day and offered the Atlanta Exposition buildings and grounds for quarters for the troops. They told the Secretary of War that the buildings were in good repair, and that there was plenty of water and a lake of twenty acres, and that the buildings would accommodate from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers. The buildings and grounds were tendered free to the Government if they could be made available.

Gen. Corbin at once directed that an investigation of the place be made to see if it could be made available for the Government.

Representative Bartlett said that land at Maxon and Brunswick, Ga., would be placed at the disposal of the Government for a camp if it was desired.

SHIP FOR MISS BARTON.

The San Antonio Will Aid in the Distribution of Red Cross Supplies in Cuba.

A cablegram from Miss Clara Barton at Havana to the Central Cuban Relief Committee Sunday said that she needed a steamship to use in the distribution of supplies, and yesterday Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the committee, chartered the San Antonio from C. H. Mallory & Co. for two months, with the privilege of extending the time to six months. The San Antonio is a sister ship to the State of Texas, which was in Miss Barton's service during May, June, and July. Her capacity is about 800 tons. She will be loaded with Cuban relief supplies, and will sail, probably on Thursday, in charge of Capt. Young, who was the commanding officer of the State of Texas while in Miss Barton's service. Several agents will go on the ship to assist in the Cuban relief work.

It has not yet been determined what port the vessel will go to first to report to Miss Barton, but it will probably go to Havana, as Miss Barton has a large quantity of supplies there. The plan will be to touch at all Cuban ports, giving special attention first to those on the north coast, which have had no relief since the outbreak of the war. The cargo of the San Antonio will include a general assortment of food and clothing similar to what has been sent on previous shipments.

Later in the day Mr. Barton received a cablegram from Miss Barton, saying that the San Antonio would suit her, but hoped she would not need it for six months.

The Seneca, which was to have sailed yesterday with twenty-five tons of Red Cross supplies for Agent Barnes, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, will not leave until to-morrow. Gen. W. P. Bennett of Philadelphia, a retired army officer, will go on the Seneca to assist Agent Barnes in relief work on the Island of Puerto Rico.

SUPPLIES FOR MEN AT MONTAUK.

Red Cross Society Sends Lot of Clothing and Some Soup.

The Red Cross Supply Committee yesterday sent to Montauk Point twenty-five dozen suits of underwear, one case of sheets, fifty dozen towels, 200 pairs of slippers, three dozen napkins, fifty dozen pairs of socks, ten dozen belts, ten dozen pairs of suspenders, five cases of soups, and a lot of pipes and tobacco. Supplies were also sent to Governors Island, and thirty cases of jellies were added to the stock already on board the Seneca.

One hundred washtubs have been sent to Montauk, at the request of the medical authorities there. Miss Draper, who went to Montauk several days ago to see about establishing a laundry, has made no report to the Supply Committee. It was learned that the Government had made other arrangements to wash the soiled garments at the camp.

AID FOR SICK AT CAMP HOBSON.

Money Is Sent to President's Niece to Establish Dietary Kitchen.

Miss Junia McKinley, a niece of President McKinley and First Vice President and Honorable State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution Auxiliary Hospital Corps, has appealed to Stephen E. Barton for funds to establish and maintain a Red Cross dietary kitchen at Camp Hobson, near Atlanta. In her first appeal for aid Miss McKinley said that of 2,000 men in camp, 40 were in the hospital in addition to the convalescents, who would be cared for by the committee in charge of the kitchen.

Mr. Barton promptly informed Miss McKinley that the Red Cross would undertake the work, and she thereupon wired him yesterday to send her $300 by telegraph and food by express for eighty convalescents. A later telegram informed Mr. Barton that there were 200 convalescents to be fed from the Red Cross kitchen, and he increased the amount of food and telegraphed an additional sum of money. The Red Cross kitchen will be ready for use in a few days.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS.

One Patriotic Woman Sends a Gold Watch to be Sold.

Contributions received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, yesterday were as follows: T. H. Sawhill, $10; Mrs. Mary B. Stockbridge, Secretary Auxiliary No. 33, $50; J. H. Watson, $10; Miss M. O. Stevens, $10; Mrs. Joanna R. Auchincloss, $30; E. A. Bogue, M. D., $15; Mrs. M. Hammond, $10; Auxiliary No. 69, Loyal Friends, $5; James S. Baker, $10; Anonymous, $5; Columbia University Auxiliary, No. 6, through Mrs. Munroe Smith, $1,020; Mrs. J. F. Kesseler, $3.40; D. O. Wickham, $100; A. L. Norrie, $100; Miss Sara Schermerhorn, $300; F. Miranda &

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO

Military Commissioners for the Latter Island to Sail To-morrow on the Seneca.

MINOR DETAILS LEFT TO THEM

Delegates for Cuba Will Start Saturday to Arrange for the Evacuation of the Island by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The instructions to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Military Commissions were drawn up and approved by the President before he left Washington and are now ready to be delivered to the President of each before he leaves. The instructions will not be made public, but their general terms are known to be similar to the instructions sent to Gen. Shafter regarding the government of Santiago and to Gen. Merritt regarding that of the Philippines.

This will mean that the military commissions will take control of Cuba and Puerto Rico just as the Military Governor now controls that portion of Cuba surrendered to the United States after the Santiago campaign. The many minor details relative to the evacuation of the islands are left to the commissions, who will report any difficult or disputed points to Washington.

Gen. Butler, one of the members of the Cuban Commission, was at the War Department to-day in conference with the authorities regarding the duties of the commission. Col. J. W. Clous of the Judge Advocate General's department, who will act as one of the legal advisers of the commission, was also at the State Department to-day. He had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore regarding the legal aspects of the case. He arrived here to-day from Puerto Rico, where he was serving on the staff of Gen. Miles. The Cuban Commission will sail from New York next Saturday on the cruiser Resolute, which will proceed direct to Havana. Gen. Wade will act as President of the commission.

The Puerto Rican Commission will sail from New York Wednesday on the army transport Seneca. Gen. Gordon arrived here to-day from Huntsville, Ala., and received his instructions from Acting Secretary Moore of the State Department and Secretary Alger of the War Department. It was his first visit to Washington since his appointment. It is expected that he will join the other members of the commission in New York to-morrow or early Wednesday morning.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY DETACHED.

Will Fly His Flag on the New Orleans While in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day detaching Rear Admiral Schley from command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet and ordering him to Puerto Rico as a member of the Evacuation Commission, during which time he is authorized to fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans, which will remain in those waters until the commission is ready to return to the United States.

Admiral Schley will be accompanied to Puerto Rico by the following members of his staff, now atttached to the cruiser Brooklyn, at New York: Lieut. J. H. Sears, Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., and Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr. The order for Admiral Schley to fly his flag on the New Orleans is made in order to keep him nominally on sea duty while serving on the Evacuation Commission, thus entitling him to the highest pay of his rank, viz., $6,000 per annum.

It was for the same reason that the Navy Department decided to keep Admiral Sampson in nominal command of the North Atlantic fleet while he is in Havana as a member of the Cuban Evacuation Commission. His flag will be displayed on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which will take the members of the commission to Havana.

SPANISH CABINET MEETING.

Committee of Ministers Appointed to Draft a Bill Authorizing Peace Negotiations.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—The Cabinet sat to-day, but has not yet decided as to the composition of the Peace Commission.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Groizard, Minister of Justice, and Señor Giron, Minister of the Colonies, were appointed a committee to draft a bill authorizing peace negotiations.

The Ministers declare that the only instructions sent to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commissions were to obtain the best terms possible for Spain.

The Conservative members of the Cortes will meet on Saturday next, in order to arrange their course of action during the coming session. It is understood that they will not support a radical campaign against the Government, but will maintain the attitude which they assumed during the last session. Señor Robledo however, as leader of the Dissident Conservatives, proposes to employ every legitimate means to insure a debate upon all questions of war or peace.

The attitude of the Carlists and Republicans is not announced, but they can be depended upon to violently oppose the administration.

JUSTICE WHITE MAY REFUSE.

Not Definitely Known Whether He Will Accept Appointment on Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There is still a possibility of a change in the personnel of the American membership of the Peace Commission. Despite the authoritative announcements made, up to this moment it is not yet definitely and absolutely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment tendered to him, and efforts are making by the President to learn his intentions in the matter.

Mr. MacArthur, the Assistant Secretary of the American commission, is now in New York making arrangements for the sailing of the commission on the 17th of September, so that very little time intervenes to make a change in the body in the event of Justice White declining the place.

It is suggested that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is being considered to fill the vacancy that would so result.

MERRITT'S ADVICE NEEDED.

American Commander in the Philippines Will Tell the Paris Convention of the Conditions There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It was announced this afternoon at the War Department that Gen. Merritt is to go to Paris to give the Peace Commission the benefit of his experience in the Philippines. The original plan had been to send Admiral Dewey to Paris for that purpose, but this was changed upon representations from the Admiral that he could be of greater service at Manila than in Paris.

Whether or not Gen. Merritt will return to the Philippines has not yet been determined. That will depend entirely upon the state of affairs in the islands when the Peace Commission concludes its labors. The choice of a route is left to himself, but it is expected that he will be in Paris within sixty days at the latest.

SPANISH PEACE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Peace Commissioners will be Señor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Ambassador at Paris; Señor Arrutia, Spanish Minister at Brussels; the Duke of Najera, Governor of Cadiz; Senator Arcoartu, and Señor Abarzuza."

OUR POLICY AT MANILA.

Gen. Merritt Reported to be Personally in Favor of Retaining the Philippine Islands.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—Major Gen. Merritt, the commander of the American troops, in conversation, has avoided a declaration of his policy, and gave the impression that he is undecided about the possibility of arranging to retain the Philippine Islands, although personally he seemed to favor that policy.

Gen. Aguinaldo has court-martialed the offenders in the Cavite affray, and they have been sentenced to death, but it is reported that they were afterward reprieved at the request of Gen. Anderson.

The insurgents wish to send a delegate to Paris, even if he is not admitted to the conference.

The Spaniards are said to be defrauding the Americans in the matter of the issuance of rations to the prisoners.

The residential suburbs are full of armed insurgents, and several personal vendettas have been reported. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

There was firing in the streets of San Miguel yesterday evening.

The insurgent troops yesterday attended mass fully armed, and patrolled the principal residential suburbs.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"The conduct of the American troops is admirable. The town since their occupation has been wonderfully free from disturbance. Gen. Greene has been ordered to return to Washington. He will sail with Gen. Merritt."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The relations between the Americans and the Filipinos are much strained in consequence of the collision at Cavite last Wednesday. The insurgent General at Cavite has been ordered to evacuate the place and remove his troops two miles into the country in order to prevent further disturbances.

"Gen. Aguinaldo says his chief purpose in maintaining his army near the city was to be prepared to cope with Spain in case America left Manila to Spanish control."

A dispatch to a news agency from Manila, dated Aug. 25, via Hongkong to-day, says:

"The friction between the Americans and natives requires exceptional ability to avoid total alienation. I find that several high American officials, of mediocre education, are utterly unacquainted with Oriental ideas, and are unable to understand the primitive races. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience, and numerous trifling misunderstandings intensify the friction. I believe the Americans intend to be harsh.

"The American censor absolutely prohibits the sending of a single word about the Cavite incident of yesterday, and he threatens to expel any correspondent who mentions it. A deputation from the press is going to Gen. Merritt to protest against his action. The affair began in a drunken American shooting, and native sentries tried to arrest him. In consequence of the mêlée, four natives and one American were killed, and it is now generally misreported as being a deliberate inauguration of hostilities. Gen. Merritt returned their arms to the company of natives who fired upon the Americans, presumably inadvertently. The natives assert that Aguinaldo forced Gen. Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons.

"The Americans condemn Gen. Merritt's course."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are only "partly patrolling the town."

FRESH MEAT FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

He Reports that His Squadron Is Abundantly Supplied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Admiral Dewey has informed the Navy Department that he has an abundance of supplies for the present needs of his squadron. In a dispatch to the department to-day he announced the arrival of an Australian refrigerator ship with fresh meat and other provisions.

WANT AMERICAN CONTROL.

Merchants of Manila Ask Britain's Influence to That End.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"The leading commercial men here have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to use his influence to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in the Philippines."

KILLED IN A VAPOR BATH.

H. T. Higgins, a Hay Fever Victim, Scalded to Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—H. T. Higgins, cashier for the Treasurer's office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is dead from burns received by the explosion of a vapor bathing apparatus by which Mr. Higgins was endeavoring to secure relief from hay fever.

The vapor bath had been purchased in the hope that it would drive away the disease. In some unaccountable manner the machine exploded while Mr. Higgins was in it. The shock was terrific, covering Mr. Higgins with scalding steam and leaving scarcely a portion of his body unharmed. Mr. Higgins had been in the employ of the Rock Island Road for eighteen years. He was fifty-two years old. A widow and two children survive him.

WOMAN'S FOOT IN A MEADOW.

Perhaps That of Miss Mellish, Who Disappeared from Mount Holyoke.

ESSEX, Conn., Aug. 29.—The finding of a woman's foot in a meadow running along the bank of the Connecticut River, at Deep River, has recalled to mind the strange disappearance of Miss Bertha Mellish of Dayville, from Mount Holyoke Seminary last November.

The foot was incased in a black stocking and low shoe. The flesh was badly decomposed, and the foot appeared to have been separated from the remainder of the body by the process of decomposition. The tall grass of the meadow, which runs along the river bank for about a mile, will be searched for other portions of the body.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:45 A. M.—175 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:20 A. M.—446 Amsterdam Avenue; H. Gerber; damage, $500.

10 A. M.—209 West One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:10 A. M.—23 Clinton Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:15 P. M.—222 Madison Street; I. Sussman; damage, $1,200.

3:45 P. M.—237 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—91 James Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—322 Ninth Avenue; W. Johnson; damage slight.

TAMMANY WANTS FLOWER

Steps Are Taken to Ascertain the Sentiment for Him Throughout the State.

DANFORTH'S BOOM GROWING

It Was Learned Yesterday that Mr. Flower's Check to the Campaign Committee Was for $1,000—To Start a Boom for Capt. Chanler.

Although Richard Croker and Senator Murphy have both said that Tammany Hall would present the name of no candidate for Governor to the convention, that organization has taken steps to ascertain the sentiment throughout the State regarding the candidacy of Roswell P. Flower for the nomination. Letters have been sent to prominent Democrats in many districts, asking them how they and their followers would look upon the nomination of the former Governor, and already a number of replies have been received. Several of the Democratic leaders in the country districts have answered that in their opinion Mr. Flower's nomination would be unwise and unsatisfactory to the majority of the party. They insisted, so men who are opposed to Mr. Flower's nomination say, that no man should be placed at the head of the ticket who had not been "regular" in 1896. Personally, it is said, he is still popular among the farmers, but they are opposed to his candidacy because of the position taken by him in regard to the Chicago platform.

Mr. Flower himself is hopeful of getting the nomination, and he believes if nominated that he can win. He believes so far as State issues go the Republicans have not a leg to stand on, and that they will not succeed in getting the people "to look at the moon," as he expresses it, by bringing national issues into the campaign to divert their attention from the recent "abuses of power" at Albany. It is the general belief among Tammany men that if the nomination goes to anybody in Manhattan Mr. Flower is very likely to be the man.

There is already some sentiment developing for William Astor Chanler for Governor. He has also been mentioned for Lieutenant Governor and for Congress. Bernard F. Martin, Tammany leader of the Fifth Assembly District, is in charge of Capt. Chanler's boom. He has called a meeting for the evening of Sept. 7 at the Iroquois Club, 4 West Thirteenth Street, when the boom will be formally launched.

Sure of Democratic Victory.

There has been a good deal of speculation among political gossips as to the size of the check that ex-Gov. Flower filled out for Senator McCarren at the Democratic Campaign Committee's headquarters the other night. It was learned yesterday that the check was for $1,000, and that Anthony N. Brady of Albany, who has been at the Hoffman House several times during the past two weeks, has also contributed to the campaign funds.

John B. Stanchfield called at the Campaign Committee's headquarters yesterday. He said he was delighted with the situation all over the State, and that he believed Democratic victory was certain. He also had something to say about his own candidacy for the nomination for Governor, and expressed himself as feeling that he was very likely to be the choice of the convention. The work of organization, he said, was going along finely in all the counties of the State. Another candidate for the nomination who called at headquarters was Congressman William Sulzer, who also expressed himself as hopeful of being named for Governor by the convention. He, too, thought the party had an excellent chance to win the State.

Some of the Democratic leaders, although they still admit that they would prefer to have the Republicans nominate anybody rather than Theodore Roosevelt, now assert that, having carefully considered the matter, they believe it will not be such a difficult task to defeat the Colonel after all. They reason that it is a Democratic year; that no other Republican could hope to carry the State, and that Col. Roosevelt by the sheer force of his personal popularity would have to overcome the "weakness" of his party's position in State issues—the canal scandal, the metropolitan elections law, and the Raines law—and the antagonism of the German voters, who, it is asserted, will be sure to support almost to a man the Democratic nominee.

Danforth Growing Stronger.

Elliot Danforth's boom is developing surprising strength throughout the State. There are some who explain it by saying it is evident that David B. Hill has had a hand in it. Mr. Hill, they say, very likely wants Mr. Danforth's boom to grow, in order to kill off other candidates. It is well known, however, that the Chenango man is and has been for some time very popular in the country districts. He is so far the only candidate for the nomination who has shown much strength up the State. His friends assert that their candidate will have considerably more than 100 votes on the first ballot in the convention. It is admitted on all sides that the delegates from at least a dozen counties are for him up to this time.

There is still a good deal of discussion among the Democrats over the question whether Mr. Hill or Mr. Croker is to control the party this year. The Tammany men say the result of the contest is already shown by the fact that the work of the Campaign Committee is being conducted entirely by Senator McCarren, Mr. Croker's friend. The Hill men say that the work of organization up the State is being conducted by the Hill members of the committee, and that Mr. Croker has not a bit more to say about the committee's affairs than the former Senator.

A close friend of Senator Hill said yesterday: "It depends entirely on how Kings County goes. There is every reason to believe that Hugh McLaughlin is going to side with Senator Hill. The young men under him, however, naturally want to be with Tammany Hall, so they can come in for the patronage. But Mr. McLaughlin still controls the organization. He is an old man, but it is not likely that he would wish to pass the closing days of his life as a mere district leader under Tammany Hall."

BYNUM ISSUES A CALL.

National Democratic Committee to Meet in Chicago Sept. 14.

Chairman Bynum has called a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Sept. 14. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the policy of the party relative to the Congressional elections this Fall. In view of the determination of the silverites to make the silver question the leading issue in the West, it is likely that the committee will determine to make an aggressive campaign on the stump in all close Congressional districts. It is believed that the committee will give expression as to the views of its members on the question of the extension of United States territory, and the character of Government that should be formulated for it.

WASHINGTON CO. DELEGATES.

J. A. Kellogg Candidate for Attorney General in the State Convention.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Washington County Democratic Convention, held at Granville, N. Y., to-day, elected as State delegates John J. Cunningham, Robert Hamilton, and Clark Day. The convention also nominated for Member of Assembly John J. Gilroy of Granville, and for District Attorney A. V. Pratt of Fort Edward. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegation to support J. A. Kellogg for Attorney General.

FATAL SHOOTING IN TENNESSEE.

Deputy Sheriff Cloud and John Cadle Killed at Tazewell.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 29.—Ben Johnson of Middlesborough shot and killed Nathaniel Cloud, Deputy Sheriff of Claiborne County, Tenn., as the latter was attempting to arrest Johnson at Tazewell, Tenn. John Cadle, a bystander, was shot and killed. Charles Burch, a friend of Johnson, was suspected of having fired the shot which killed Cadle. Cloud was a brother of a member of the Legislature who was killed at the same place a year or two ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Great Northern Railroad—Work of Laying the Rails on the Fosston (Minn.) Extension Completed.

FOSSTON, Minn., Aug. 29.—The work of laying the rails on the new Fosston extension of the Great Northern was completed to-day, and nothing now stands in the way of running trains from Crookston direct to Duluth and Superior. President Hill and a party of the Directors arrived in this city to-day and went out to witness the driving of the last spike. Among those who accompanied President Hill were President Cannon of the Chase National Bank, New York; President Baker of the First National Bank of New York, President Thorn of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Vice President Farrington of the Northern Steamship Company.

The building of the new line will have the effect of lowering freight rates now prevailing in the section through which the road runs, and will range from 10 cents on first-class freight to 4 cents on fifth class. Coal rates will be reduced 25 cents per ton, and lumber reductions will aggregate 2½ cents per 100. It is estimated that the aggregate savings to the farmers of the region will be not less than $1,500,000 annually.

NO BALTIMORE AND OHIO CHANGES.

Receiver Murray Again Denies a Report to the Contrary.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Receiver Murray repeated even more emphatically to-day his statement that no changes are contemplated in the traffic or operating departments of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad after the reorganization.

The dispatch from Cleveland saying that Traffic Manager Wight and General Freight Agent Galleher were to be retired and be succeeded by General Freight Agent Brookenbrough and Assistant General Freight Agent Stevenson, was stamped by him as being unqualifiedly false and without the slightest foundation. He said that the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio as at present constituted was eminently satisfactory to the receivers, and that the results were of such a character as to make any important changes unadvisable.

Excursions to Mauch Chunk.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will have an excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback Railroad on Sunday next. Round trip tickets, $1; children five to twelve years old, 75 cents. On Monday, Labor Day, the company will run another excursion to these resorts. Round trip tickets, $1.50; children five to twelve, $1. Special trains both days leave Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M. and South Ferry at 8:25 A. M. Returning trains reach New York 9 P. M.

Excursions to Rockland Lake.

The West Shore Railroad is to bring attractive Rockland Lake near to New York by fast train service at the rate of 50 cents for the round trip. The first popular excursion will be run by the West Shore Railroad on Sunday, Sept. 4, and Monday, Sept. 5. The trains will leave Franklin Street at 8:45 and 9 A. M., and West Forty-second Street at 7 and 9:15 A. M., and there will be frequent returning trains.

SCIENTIFIC MEN AT SARATOGA.

President Baldwin Discusses the War in an Address on the History of American Morals.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The American Social Science Association began its general annual meeting here this evening. It will continue in session five days. The annual address was made by the President, Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn.

The President's opening address was on "The History of American Morals."

"What is morality?" he said, toward the conclusion of his address. "If it be conformity to the standards of conduct prescribed by what for the time being is the ruling sentiment of the community, the age of the Puritans was moral, but it was not so with that of the Revolution or of the civil war. How has it been with ourselves in these days of trial, of great deeds and new ambitions, of National extension by conquest, of the excitement of glorious victory in new fields?

"We have been educating ourselves into new beliefs. We are possessed by them—ruled by them. We believe that our country is not measured by the breadth of the continent.

"We believe that our people have duties of humanity toward other peoples—duties that may justify a war to free them, by the strong hand, from bad or cruel government. We believe that the United States are something more and greater than the States which are united under their flag, and that the American people may acquire and hold territory anywhere upon the globe which is needed to serve their navy or promote their commerce.

"Are we the better, morally, for these beliefs? Do they make us more regardful of the rights of others, more charitable in our construction of others' conduct, more heedful of our own?"

The Rev. Frederick Stanly Root of New York, the General Secretary of the association; in his annual report said that since the association last met there have been added to the roll 145 new names, thus making the total census of the association little short of 400. Among other recommendations the Secretary suggested that the society establish in New York a local habitation which might serve as the general headquarters. He also recommended that a greater effort should be made to invite distinguished speakers from abroad, men like Prof. Bryce, or Moncure D. Conway, or Dr. Ernest Engel. He further suggested that a strong effort would be made to include more women in the general membership of the association.

MRS. SCOTT'S WILL UPHELD.

A San Francisco Woman Who Left $500,000 to Her Relatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—In a decision rendered to-day Judge Coffey upheld the will of Mrs. Angella Scott, who died last December, leaving $500,000 to be divided among her immediate relatives.

Her husband, to whom she bequeathed two-fiftieths, and her niece, Mrs. Miley of New York, to whom she left $1, contested the will separately, on the ground that she was mentally incompetent and had made the will while unduly influenced by relatives. Judge Coffey decided that the decedent was competent and no undue influence was used. Mrs. Miley's case has not been decided. The husband's case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

SMALLPOX AT PUT-IN BAY.

Colored Servants of the Hotel Victory Stricken with the Disease.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The following telegram has been received by the State Board of Health from Put-in Bay:

"Everything here quarantined. Have at present six cases smallpox, five very mild. Four cases of chickenpox, also mild. Only one case smallpox bedfast, all among colored servants of Hotel Victory. None among guests or islanders. So far checked. Have left only harbor open to trade. Hotel Victory closed."

An exodus took place from the island last night and this morning.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

Surgeon General Wyman Receives Favorable Reports from the South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Gratifying reports have been received by Surgeon General Wyman from the places where yellow fever recently made its appearance, and the hope of that official is that it will be stamped out without difficulty. State Health Officer Porter of Florida wires there is no excitement at Key West, where the fever was reported among the marines, and no one is preparing to leave the city. Such as desire to leave will be permitted to do so upon presenting certificates of immunity or remaining in the detention camp at Eggmont Key for from five to ten days.

At Frankling, La., the cases which made their appearance there are getting well, and at Galveston, where the fever is said to have made its appearance among the soldiers, although the doctors have disagreed on this point, the patients are recovering.

Wife's Death Led to Suicide.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Timothy Dwyer, twenty-eight years of age, of 9 Front Street, killed himself at his home to-day by drinking carbolic acid. He had brooded over the loss of his wife, who died two weeks ago, and was completely unnerved. He leaves two young children.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Game in Chicago Through the Clever Pitching of Rusie.

ALLOWED ONLY TWO BASE HITS

Local Team Again in Fifth Place—Brooklyns Defeat Cleveland and Bostons Win in Pittsburg and Regain First Place.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	70	40	.636
Cincinnati	72	42	.632
Baltimore	67	39	.632
Cleveland	65	46	.586
New York	62	48	.564
Chicago	63	50	.558
Pittsburg	56	58	.491
Philadelphia	51	56	.477
Louisville	45	66	.398
Brooklyn	43	65	.394
Washington	40	71	.360
St. Louis	32	82	.281

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 7.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 7.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The Chicago's winning streak was checked to-day by Rusie's clever pitching. Thornton was also in great form, and both teams put up a perfect fielding game. A base on balls, a sacrifice, and a clean hit gave the locals their one run. A two-base hit by Grady and Rusie's triple tied the score, and a base on balls, two stolen bases, and an out scored enabled the New Yorks to score the winning run. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Green, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	0	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Everitt, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Lange, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Connor, 2b	0	0	1	7	0
Donahue, c	0	0	3	1	0
Thornton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	27	12	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Seymour, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Doyle, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Hart'n, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Grady, c	2	2	3	1	0
Rusie, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	3	4	27	11	0

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 3. Two-base hit—Grady. Three-base hit—Rusie. Sacrifice hits—Green, Rusie, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Donahue, Grady. Double play—McCormick and Everitt. Struck out—By Thornton, 2; by Rusie, 3. Bases on balls—Off Thornton, 1; off Rusie, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYNS WIN EASILY.

Their Game with the Clevelands in Rochester Noted for Heavy Batting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Brooklyns hit the ball hard to-day, and found Jones and Wilson with equal facility. Jones struck out eight men in the six innings he pitched, but when he was hit it was for long drives. Wilson was no improvement on him. Kennedy, who pitched for Brooklyn, was very wild, giving nine bases on balls and forcing in a run. Errors were numerous and costly on both sides. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	2	3	0	0
Jones, rf	2	2	1	0	2
Sheck'rd, lf	2	3	3	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b	1	2	1	0	1
Magoon, ss	1	2	1	5	1
La Chance, 1b	1	11	0	1	0
Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Ryan, c	1	0	4	0	0
Kennedy, p	2	1	0	4	0
Total	13	16*	26	11	4

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	2	0	1
Childs, 2b	2	1	4	2	1
Wallace, 3b	0	3	1	4	0
McKean, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	6	1	0
O'Connor, rf	1	1	2	1	0
Criger, c	2	1	9	0	0
Blake, cf	1	0	2	1	1
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	1
Wilson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	8	27	11	4

*Criger out, struck by batted ball.

Brooklyn	0	1	3	3	0	3	2	1	0—13
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	2—7

Two-base hits—Sheckard, 2; Magoon, and Wallace. Three-base hits—Griffin, Kennedy, La Chance, Hallman, Burkett, and O'Connor. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 9; off Jones, 1; off Wilson, 1. Stolen bases—Jones, 2; Kennedy, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Struck out—By Jones, 8; by Kennedy, 2. Double play—McKean, Childs, and Tebeau. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Tannehill had his fatal inning in the fourth, when six hits and two errors enabled the Bostons to win the game and get back into first place. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Boston	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0—8

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The Cincinnatis gained what seemed to be winning lead in the eighth, but the visitors hit Damman's pitching hard in the ninth and won out. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Damman, Breitenstein, and Peitz; Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Louisville, 8; Washington, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—The home team won the third straight game from the Washingtons to-day. Dineen was hit rather freely, while Cunningham had the Senators at his mercy. Score:

Louisville	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 3. Base hits—Louisville, 11; Washington, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2; Washington, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Washington, Dineen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

SANTIAGO CUSTOMS REPORT.

Receipts Good, Expenses Reduced, and a Surplus in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has made public the following cablegram sent by Gen. Shafter from Santiago just prior to his departure.

"I have transferred all business relating to customs over to Major Gen. Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, $102,093. Salaries of officials and all expenses including street cleaning, city officials, police, &c., have been paid to date, leaving over $90,000 in the Treasury. The expenses of the Custom House have been cut down from $40,000 per annum to $28,000, and that in time can be materially reduced.

"These collections are all made under the minimum tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and celerity which has characterized the business of the Custom House has been brought about in a great measure under the supervision and good management of Donalson."

STATES FILE WAR CLAIMS.

Accounts Cannot Be Presented Direct to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Already several of the States have filed with the Secretary of the Treasury claims for reimbursement of expenditures growing out of the war. Auditor Brown of the Treasury Department, in speaking of these claims, said:

"There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of some of the claimants. Creditors cannot present their accounts direct to the War Department. The law provides that all accounts must be paid by the States, and the general Government will reimburse the States.

"The principal delay likely to be occasioned in the settlement of the claims arises from the failure in some cases to properly receipt the bills, and have them approved by the Governor. When the vouchers are presented in proper shape, this office will pass upon them promptly."

WANT HOLMES DISCIPLINED.

Directors of the New York Club Meet and Discuss the Baseball Controversy—No Definite Action Taken.

The Board of Directors of the New York Baseball Club held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the Freedman-Holmes controversy, in which the club holds that it has received no consideration. The meeting was called only after the Board of Directors of the National League had reinstated Holmes, which action, the local club maintains, was not only a direct violation of the League rules, but also allows Holmes to go unpunished for his insulting remark at the Polo Grounds on July 25.

The Directors present were Edward E. McCall, E. C. Potter, Valentine P. Snyder, and Walter Spalding. The session was short. No definite plan of action was proposed. Mr. McCall said that the club had no intention of giving up the fight, which means that it will insist upon the league disciplining Holmes, and will protest against the payment of the $1,000 fine to the Baltimore Club if Holmes escapes punishment. The board will meet again in a few days, when some definite action will be taken.

A. H. Soden of the Boston Club, one of the men who asked the Board of Directors to rescind the suspension of Holmes, and who is a stockholder in the New York Club, did not appear at the meeting, although he was asked to attend. He will be asked to attend the next meeting, when it is expected that all the Directors, with the exception of President Andrew Freedman, who is in Europe, will be present.

McPARTLAND DEFEATS DALY.

A Twenty-five Round Bout at Coney Island Last Night.

"Kid" McPartland of this city defeated "Jack" Daly of Wilmington, Del., in the twenty-fifth round before the Greater New York Athletic Club, at Coney Island, last night. Both men were in good form and showed careful training. The bout was devoid of foul work. It was evident at the end of the twelfth round that the fight would go to the limit. In the twenty-fifth round, when the two men clinched, the bell ended the fight. The award of the referee was loudly cheered.

McPartland's seconds were John Gorman, Andy Walsh, Robert Clark, and William Needham. He gave his weight as 134½ pounds. Daly's seconds were Samuel Fitzpatrick, Thomas Hogan, and Kid Howard. Daly's weight was 138 pounds.

Daly's friends lost a lot of money on the result. Some bets of $500 to $300 were made by McPartland's friends.

The preliminary bout, between Edward Loedel of Brooklyn and Eugene Rowan of Philadelphia, was declared a draw over the protest of the spectators.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 29.—The Los Angeles Soap Company's plant was destroyed by fire to-day. The blaze was preceded by an explosion. The loss is placed at $100,000; partly insured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—A fire at New Kensington, eighteen miles north of Pittsburg, at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the Opera House, Harmer's Block, Jacobin's Block, and a number of dwellings. The Central Hotel was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:25	Sun sets...6:37	Moon sets...4:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:22	Gov. Isl'd...6:43	H. Gate...8:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:41	Gov. Isl'd...7:00	H. Gate...8:49

**Outgo

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Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

TO MR. M'KINLEY.

Does the President not know that the lives of American soldiers sacrificed in peaceful camps at home outnumber those lost on the fields of battle in Cuba and Manila?

Does he not know that these losses, inflicted while our men were under the immediate care of our own Government, are more cruel for the victims, more infuriating to the people, than had they been due to defeat in battle?

Does he not know that measured by the destruction of life he has caused, the suffering and injury he has inflicted, Mr. ALGER is a worse enemy than Spain has been or could be?

Does he not know that the shame, the horror, and the rage that Mr. ALGER has sown in the hearts of the American people are as poignant as could have been caused by an act of treason?

If he knows these things, why does he keep Mr. ALGER in his Cabinet?

OUR SHARE IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

No change in the relations of the great powers of the world and in the possibilities of their future has taken place since the close of the Continental wars in the beginning of this century more marked and pregnant than that involved in the war of the United States with Spain.

In the first place it was a sudden and startling outbreak of the irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism. This country, yielding to an impulse by no means clearly defined, the impulse, in reality, of the force of civilization, put an end to the rule of a mediaeval power at our doors the consequences of which had become intolerable. The struggle was sudden, strenuous, short, and our victory was complete. The war was conducted on our side without hatred, and its close was marked by simple and unforced kindness toward those of our enemy that had fallen into our hands.

In the second place, in the course of the brief conflict the fortunes of war had planted our flag in the harbor of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, and made possible there the rule of the United States. The splendid port, lying at the centre of radii reaching to Formosa and Japan, Southern China, Tonquin, and Borneo, to the possessions of two great European and two great Oriental powers, had come under our sway and might be permanently held. The young Republic of America had emerged from the splendid isolation of its vast western possessions, and almost unconsciously had taken its place in the ranks among powers with world-wide interests, and capable of enterprises of world-wide bearing. Among these powers it was suddenly revealed that there was one that was the natural ally of the American Republic, whose people spoke the same tongue and followed the same ideals, whose Government was based on the same principles, and whose interests in the expansion of free commerce throughout the world were substantially the same. Every chancellery of Europe promptly saw that if the American Republic and Great Britain should unite they would be at once impregnable and invincible.

It is plain that this suddenly revealed possibility has not been without its influence in the remarkable step taken by the Czar of Russia. The one power with which a breach was likely to come was Great Britain; it was likely to come in China; in China lay the field for the expansion of American trade which our Government was likely to seek to protect with the greatest energy; for the purposes of such protection the possession of Manila was of the greatest importance. Should Great Britain and the United States under these conditions make common cause, there was no European combination that could overcome them. War for Russia and any possible allies of hers would be a mere hopeless waste of life and treasure. Such a situation so interpreted was a powerful argument for a strenuous effort for universal peace. The suggestion of this influence upon the mind of the Czar does not in the least detract from his sincere attachment to the high ideals by which he professes to be guided. General peace is not the less a "humanitarian" object—to quote the quaint language of his Minister's proposition—because its achievement will be beneficent alike to the sovereign who urges it and to those who join him in assuring it.

Indeed, the most significant element in the movement on which the Czar has entered is that the real and lasting interests of every one of the great nations now groaning under the terrible burden of their preparation for war lie in the certainty of peace which would enable them to lift this burden and also to use their energies in the development of industry and trade. Despite the jealousies of Governments and the blind animosities of race which have made such questions as the disposition of Turkey, for instance, thorny and perilous, the prosperity of every nation in Europe is felt to depend on peace. If the conference shall meet, even if no formal agreement shall result, it is inevitable that the earnest discussion of the actual interests of nations must lead to the evolution of new principles, the defining of new aims, and the alignment of the nations under quite different standards.

It is not to be doubted for an instant that the Government of the United States will, on the receipt of the Czar's proposition, proclaim its sincere and earnest adherence to the principles avowed and its strong desire to promote the purpose sought. Not only will this be the first opportunity to publish to the world that the United States are as peaceful as they have shown themselves powerful, but it will be a golden opportunity to join Great Britain in the conference in the advocacy of that policy of free commerce which is the surest guarantee of both peace and prosperity. Against participation in such a conference with European powers, the old caution as to entangling alliances has no weight. In a common effort for general peace we can safely and properly join. When that effort can be made successful by the general adoption of the freest possible markets in all the new regions of the globe, our participation is dictated by the highest expediency as well as by the plainest duty.

THE "EUROPEAN SYSTEM."

The German press is well within the mark in "doubting whether America will reorganize her army on the European system of general conscription." No American has yet suggested such a thing. Without doubt there is much to be said in favor of universal and compulsory military service. The habit of discipline and obedience acquired by "a year with the colors" might be a most useful addition to popular education. But the price of withdrawal from industry is much too high to pay. The general conscription will not be adopted by any nation except under the pressure of necessity. The Continental powers are under this necessity. Great Britain is protected from it by "the silver streak," and we more effectually by three thousand miles of sea.

Not that our army will not be enlarged as well as reorganized. This war has shown us that, with a more formidable enemy than Spain, one army corps of regulars would not be sufficient for the National defense. It has also shown us that the National Guard of most of the States is by no means that "well-regulated militia" which the Constitution declares to be "essential to the security of a free State." We shall have hereafter a more numerous regular army, and a better organized, better equipped, and better officered militia, which will really be a National Guard.

But the fulfillment of these requirements will be very far short indeed of an adoption of the "European system." We shall have also to provide, for some years to come, garrisons for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and probably for a part of the Philippines. How these garrisons are to be composed is a question for military experts, upon which doubtless many of them are at work already. These garrisons will necessarily be regulars, but it may be found quite feasible to fill their ranks in great part with natives of the countries to be garrisoned.

But it is entirely gratuitous to assume that because we must for a time hold Cuba and Puerto Rico, and may not for a time see our way to letting go of the Philippines, we have entered upon a career of foreign conquest and subjugation. To do that would be to abandon our principle that "all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." In Puerto Rico we have that consent in advance and by acclamation. In Cuba it is at least highly probable that we shall have it before the period of our provisional occupation expires, unless in the meanwhile we receive assurances that the Cubans themselves can form and maintain a civilized government under which private rights and public order will be secure. The weight of testimony is that such a Government is impossible in the Philippines. But there is every reason to believe that a just American Government would represent the wishes of the Filipinos far more accurately than any government which a native adventurer like AGUINALDO can set up.

"The consent of the governed" will greatly simplify and cheapen the work of supplying an army which is not to be a "garrison," in the sense of a means of subjugation or repression so much as a mere police force. Such a force is all that we shall need in Puerto Rico, it is likely to be all that we shall need in Cuba while we remain there, it may be all that we shall need in the Philippines. Add these garrisons to the strength of the army that we need for National defense, and we shall still be very far short indeed, even absolutely, and still further short in proportion to our population, of the numbers required for the army of a military empire like Germany or a military republic like France. "The European system of general conscription" is not conceivably applicable to the future, any more than to the present situation of the United States.

EXPANSION AND DINGLEYISM.

That was a remarkable article which we copied on Sunday from "The Manufacturer" in favor of "the open door" in the Far East, and of our uniting with Great Britain to keep it open. What made it remarkable was, of course, the journal in which it appeared. The arguments of which it made use are familiar to our readers. But that the organ of the American manufacturer should demand a fair field and no favor in foreign lands, and show itself willing to accept a fair field and no favor in lands which are, or are to be, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, this is really startling.

And yet we believe there is no doubt that our contemporary speaks for its constituency. It has been becoming increasingly evident even to the more conservative and timid among them that "the home market" by no means suffices them. The first opportunity they had to compete for the markets of the world outside was afforded to them by what is untruly called the Wilson tariff. Owing to the treacherous and corrupt manipulation of the House bill in the Senate the opportunity was very incomplete. If Mr. WILSON had had his way it would have been far more ample. But, such as it was, the manufacturing interests of the country, excepting those which had been nerved into being and coddled into continuance by the tariff, and which would have died without it, perceived what a field it opened to them. Their enterprise reawakened under that encouragement, and they rushed out to conquer distant markets. Their success was so eminent and remarkable that it is certain they will not consent to be again restricted as they were before. The Dingley tariff is not in fact a manufacturers' tariff, but only a politicians' tariff.

Of course we cannot possibly pretend in taking over Spanish colonies to revert to the Spanish policy of exclusive trade with those colonies. That would be to make our rule as reactionary as that of Spain. Moreover we want "the open door" in countries which we do not control, and the only way to get it is to open the door in countries which we do control. It seems now to be accepted that the door is to be closed in China, and the mediaeval method of exclusive trading with colonies to be substituted for the modern method of a fair field and no favor. The countries which are chiefly interested in "the open door" in China are Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, and they have the same interest elsewhere in the East. If they had acted promptly and together it is possible that the door in China would have been kept open. It is mainly the fault of the United States that they did not. But it is gratifying to find the organ of the manufacturers insisting that we shall open the door in our own new possessions. As BURKE said, "a great empire and little minds go ill together." Being interpreted this means that you cannot combine commercial expansion and Dingleyism. And when Dingleyism is once abandoned in our outlying possessions by universal consent, how long will it continue to prevail at home?

OUR CANADIAN TRADE.

That was a very suggestive tabular comparison which we printed yesterday of our trade with Canada for 1897, compared with that for 1898. Mr. DINGLEY will doubtless point with pride to the evidence it furnishes of the success of his efforts to check importations from the Dominion. It shows a steady shrinkage of imports almost all along the line.

We do not mean to go again into an argument upon the general question. But there is one set of items which has only to be indicated to show to any sensible man that in regard to them Mr. DINGLEY's pride is entirely fatuous, and that he has been playing the part not of a public benefactor, but of a public malefactor. Of course we mean the imports of lumber. These appear in three items of the tables, "Logs and round timber," "Boards, planks, &c.," and "Wood pulp." In 1897 we imported under all these heads $12,097,717. In 1898 under the fostering care of Mr. DINGLEY the amount had shrunk to $8,292,318, a reduction of about one-third. But in the item of "Boards, planks, &c.," the reduction is still more remarkable. In 1897 we imported from Canada under this head a value of $9,073,405. In 1898 we imported but $3,496,616.

This may be a pleasing announcement in what is left of the lumber district of Maine, but in other parts of the country it ought to excite alarm. It shows that we are using up our National inheritance of forests at a more rapid rate than ever while making no provision for its renewal. The clearing away of woodland in Canada opens new fields for tillage. That is true to a much less extent on this side of the border. In many parts of the United States the lumberman leaves behind him nothing but desolation. He is engaged in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is our national interest to retard the destruction of our forests. The effect of the Dingley bill has been to accelerate it, and to bring nearer the day when we must rely entirely upon imported lumber, in the absence of any scientific system of forestry. The "American industry" protected by Mr. DINGLEY is the industry of cutting down trees which cannot be replaced. He may be pleased with his work, but there is no reason why anybody else should be, except the "lumber barons."

BRYAN THE WARRIOR.

"BRYAN will be renominated by an irresistible popular impulse," says Mr. SHANKLIN, the Indiana member of the Democratic National Committee, in a telegram to our neighbor The Herald.

Is it Col. BRYAN'S war record that is destined to set in motion this cyclonic demand for BRYAN? Certainly his 16-to-1 record and teachings will not last until 1900. There will not be vitality enough in that disreputable issue to win for BRYAN two-thirds of the delegates to the next Democratic National Convention. The dupes of 1896 will be wiser in 1900. Great multitudes of the voters of the South and West who were discontented and Populistic two years ago have quit howling and gone to work. When the next Presidential election comes around they will be in possession of so many dollars earned by hard and honest labor that they will slam the door in the face of any man who advises them that 50-cent dollars are better than 100-cent dollars. Besides, the people of the country are going to have great matters to think about and talk about in the coming years, matters more engaging for the intellect, more agreeable to the taste, and more tolerable to the conscience than the villainous sentiments of the Chicago platform.

Yet the opinion expressed by Committeeman SHANKLIN is also held by the members of the Democratic National Committee from Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Nebraska, Missouri, Idaho, Wyoming, North Carolina, Kentucky, Nevada, Texas, Iowa, and the Indian Territory. They approve in telegrams to The Herald the views of ex-Gov. WILLIAM J. STONE of Missouri, who confidently predicts BRYAN'S renomination and warns the Democrats of New York that they will be without standing in the National party if they do not put a Bryanite candidate on a Bryanite platform at their convention in Syracuse next month.

Surely it is the warrior BRYAN that these men have in their prophetic vision, not BRYAN of the cross of gold and the six hundred spirits. It is the hero of Tampa, the slashing, smashing, thundering son of Mars in his Colonel's uniform that is to fire the popular heart and raise up trembling tidal waves of irresistible popular enthusiasm. How the veterans of El Caney and San Juan and Manila will huzza for this terrible warrior who drove the last Spaniard from the hotel piazzas of Jacksonville and with dauntless breast sat down to a good dinner every one of the hundred days of the war.

It was literally the "glad hand" that was given to the men of the Seventy-first as they made their brief passage through the streets of New York yesterday by the tens of thousands of people who thronged the sidewalks and the windows. There was the note of joyful welcome, of pride and affection, in the shouting and clapping of the multitude. But beneath it there was the note of profound grief and indignation. The "veterans" who were able to march at any part of the route were sadly few, and the proportion both of these and of the men who were too weak to march to the full ranks that passed through the streets three months since was pitifully slight. The cost of "politics" in the War Department was very plain to those who saw the Seventy-first yesterday, and it will not be forgotten.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Congress itself, at least once, was asked to tremble at the spectacle of a cheap Japanese watch which one of the statesmen dangled before the eyes of his colleagues, while at divers times, and in sundry newspapers, the possibility that American watchmakers would soon be ruined by Oriental competition has been gloomily exploited. If any fears were thus excited, they might as well be dismissed for the present. In time, doubtless, the Japanese will acquire the skill requisite for making a good watch, but they have not done so yet, and the result of their efforts to establish the industry in the islands has not been at all impressive. The much-talked-of factory at Osaka seems to have given up the idea of independent production, and now turns out only a comparatively small number of watches, made of parts imported from the United States. Even this work of "assembling" has not been well done, since the American superintendent and all the American artisans were dismissed, and the wise Japanese, who are not sentimental in business, prefer the foreign timepiece to those partially of home production. There is also a so-called watch factory at Tokio, with a five-horse power engine, a machine for stamping cases, and a few lathes for the manufacture of pivots, wheels, and screws, but though the establishment has been in operation for four years, it has not been able to complete a single watch, and is little more than a horological school, with twenty young workmen as scholars. Switzerland now, as for years past, supplies by far the larger part of Japan's demand for watches, but the United States is slowly increasing its share of this profitable trade, while the percentage of it controlled by Switzerland is as slowly decreasing in value, though not yet in the number of complete watches exported. The Japanese will not buy a key-winding watch at any price, and they now prefer the smaller sizes. They insist that even the cheapest of their watches shall be provided with what is called a chronographic dial, and, sensible people that they are, pay little attention to cases and much to the quality of the works as evidenced by accurate timekeeping.

—Boston merchants are severely lectured by The Herald of that city for their failure to adopt and utilize with energy the methods of keeping old trade and attracting new that have produced such good effects in Chicago, and especially in New York. It prophesies that unless work of this kind is soon done, unless the advantages which buyers can secure in Boston are widely advertised, and cheap rates of transportation secured, much of the city's wholesale trade will be drawn away by its more enterprising rivals. Now, there is no particular reason why these admonitions should be repeated here, for, of course, Boston's loss, in one sense, is New York's gain, and the more "conservative," that is, the more indolent and unprogressive, her merchants are, the more likely New York will be to attract their customers. But in another sense, and a much higher one, this city has a direct interest in the prosperity of every other place in the country, and consequently we do not need to ignore the perils of our competitors or to refrain from urging them to accept good advice, which this of The Herald undoubtedly is. Still, the Bostonians should not copy our policies too closely or expect from them too great results. The associated merchants of New York adopted certain means which in their judgment would harmonize with certain conditions. And as yet they have rather made a beginning than attained the "success" with which our contemporary credits them. No amount of activity will make Boston the great distributing centre which New York is, and always must be, simply by reason of its position.

—When the Spanish soldiers from Santiago arrive at Corunna, those of them who are in a state approaching good health will be subjected for eight days to strict quarantine in the Lazareto de Oza. That as a place of detention for sick men leaves much to be desired, for the arrangements are of the most primitive and Spanish sort, and the soldiers, wasted and worn as they are from fighting, fever, and a long voyage, cannot fail to suffer severely in a place where there are no real comforts or proper appliances to alleviate their hardships. The rank and file must sleep huddled together in a large room. The bed consists of an ordinary wooden table, on which is placed a straw mattress. The soldier will have to cover himself with a rug or whatever wrap he may possess. The officers' quarters are luxurious in comparison, but even these are very rough and comfortless. Fever patients, whether officers or privates, must remain in the Lazareto for forty days, since Spanish sanitarians still believe that no period shorter than that established by mediaeval superstition will insure safety. After the forty days are over, the troops will be allowed to leave the Lazareto, and then will arise the problem as to where they are to be accommodated. According to the latest reports, some of them will be billeted on the people in the town, others will be quartered in some ruined factories, while the rest may have to encamp on the hills at the back of Corunna. Their arrival was a source of some apprehension among the residents. The town is none too well drained, and there is a drought of water at the present moment owing to the excessive heat. The Autumn season is that in which infectious diseases are most prevalent.

PERSONAL.

—One queer result of the recent campaign of defamation which the German press has waged against the United States, and of Admiral DIEDERICH'S insolent behavior at Manila, is a sudden and general manifestation by American scientists, and especially by our doctors and surgeons, of angry impatience with the claims to superior skill and knowledge, and to a higher and more scrupulous regard for professional dignity, which are so often made in behalf of their Teutonic brethren. In the past these claims, while not exactly admitted, have rarely excited protest, or, if they have, the protests failed to reach the public ear, and the average unthinking citizen has almost come to believe that German science is a thing apart from, because above, other sciences. Evidently the American doctors have tired of relegation to a subordinate position, and in their own journals at least, they are now adding strong voices to the chorused resentment of German pretensions. For instance, The Cleveland Journal of Medicine asks: "How long, in America, would BEHRING be a leader of medicine after he had publicly patented, for the benefit of his own pocket, the results of the labors of PASTEUR, ROUX, FRAENKEL, KITASATO, ARONSON, TIZZONI, EHRLICH, and many others?" The list is long, the accusation one which, if untrue, ought to be unendurable, but the Cleveland editor seems to have perfect confidence in his ability to prove it, if necessary, for he asserts with emphasis that "no American physician of any reputation has ever so debased himself, and further, American medical ethics, with all its admitted shortcomings, has never yet descended to the German plane." It is worth noting, too, that Dr. KOCH'S latest "discovery"—the rôle played by the mosquito in disseminating malaria—receives no attention from British scientists, their reason for not getting excited over it being, apparently, the fact that Surgeon Major DONALD ROSS, of the Indian Medical Service, put forward the mosquito hypothesis three years ago, and his subsequent investigations, quietly but constantly carried on and carefully recorded, had raised the hypothesis to the dignity of a theory some time before Dr. KOCH heard of it.

—Two eminent personages have mysteriously disappeared within the past few months—personages at whom everybody had prepared to stare with both eyes for hours and days at a time, and yet, strangely enough, no exclamations of surprise, much less of anxiety, are to be heard from any part of the country. It is true, indeed, that we all know with more or less accuracy the whereabouts of these two individuals, and that may account for the general composure, but it is also true that very few people indeed have the faintest idea as to what either half of the pair is doing, the one in a Southern camp, and the other among the Cuban mountains. For of course we refer to WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and MAXIMO GOMEZ. These are men who were expected to be very prominent in the war, and not once have they appeared on the surface of events, either while the struggle was in progress or since hostilities were suspended and peace negotiations began! What happened to them? Even an amateur prophet would have foretold with confidence the rapid elevation of both into notoriety, if not into fame, and both have given a lifelike imitation of the modest violet crossed with the taciturn clam! This mystery is not a very important one, but still it is a mystery, and therefore interesting enough to deserve attention. Now that investigations of various sorts are impending, wouldn't it be well to ascertain, just incidentally, of what plots or accidents Mr. BRYAN and Gen. GOMEZ were the victims?

CONGESTION IN HIGHER COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow a lawyer of long practice a word about the present condition of the calendar of the Court of Appeals and its relief. Mr. Choate, it seems, now regrets that the Constitution of 1894, over the making of which he presided, omitted, or rather repudiated, the clause adopted into the previous Constitution, allowing the Governor from time to time to appoint a special court, called a Second Division of the Court of Appeals, to which all causes undisposed of in the Court of Appeals could be referred. Thus relieved, it was thought the Court of Appeals could then begin anew and keep up with the business. A Second Division was then appointed. Its Judges were selected from the same class of Judges from whose decisions the pending appeals were taken. Thus, the litigants in those cases were deprived of their Constitutional right to a review by a court composed of Judges elected by the people of the whole State, the Judges selected having been elected by the people of certain districts. It did clear the calendar of the Court of Appeals, but its effect was temporary, since now its condition is worse than ever before. The scheme resulted in a general dissatisfaction, which was the cause of its being omitted from the Constitution of 1894.

At the last session of the Legislature action was taken to submit to the people of the State an amendment to the present Constitution which will re-establish the omitted clause as a solvent of the present blockade in the road to justice. But are there not other and better modes of accomplishing this result than the one now proposed? Our present Appellate Divisions, composed of five to seven Judges, are clothed with full judicial power, where their decisions are unanimous, to finally determine all questions of fact involved in the litigation, leaving only their application of the law to the case for review by the Court of Appeals. The Appellate Divisions, therefore, are as supreme in regard to the facts as the Court of Appeals is in regard to the law. From this system it frequently results that, while the Appellate Divisions pass finally upon the facts, and in the first instance upon the law involved, the Court of Appeals, by a vote of four of its seven Judges, taken a different view of the law, reverses the judgment appealed from, and sends the case back to begin again the circuitous and expensive route that has to be followed to reach an end to the litigation. The three Judges of the Court of Appeals who do not concur with the four, added to the five Appellate Division Judges, make eight Judges of equal rank and ability who have been overruled by four, the case being thus decided by a minority. Surely this system is wholly absurd and erroneous. Yet it is the hope of drawing a prize in this lottery of law that is one of the causes of the difficulty that now exists; the other incentive being the delay that the congested condition of the Court of Appeals calendar gives to the worsted party. Remove this folly, and that calendar will soon diminish to an extent that will render the makeshift of a Second Division unnecessary. The Legislature has power under the Constitution to enact that no judgment rendered by the unanimous division of an Appellate Court shall be reversed except by the unanimous vote of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or by six at least. Let this be done at once, and the congested Court of Appeals calendar will soon disappear, as will also the delay that now amounts almost to a denial of justice.

A PRACTICING ATTORNEY.
New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

WATER SUPPLY AT CAMP ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some weeks ago I met an officer of volunteers whose regiment had been stationed at Camp Alger, (detested name,) since its mustering into the service of the United States, in May last, and the statements made by him respecting the conditions under which his regiment had existed during the intervening time were appalling. He told me that the camp was four miles from the water supply, and that the total amount of that fluid furnished daily to the entire regiment of over 1,300 troops was the contents of two sprinkling carts, which brought it the four miles mentioned.

He said that this small quantity was all that was supplied to them for bathing, drinking, and culinary purposes, and the result was that not a man of that 1,300 had been able to obtain a bath since the regiment went into camp, and that the fact was self-evident to any one who came near the men. This absence of all means of personal cleanliness was one great source of typhoid fever, of which there had been so much. The site of the camp was a barren one, with nothing whatever to recommend it for such use, and all wondered why it was put there. I have heard it stated that the property belonged to a friend of Alger's, and the rental paid by the Government had something to do with its selection. I know nothing of the truth of this assertion, but it is not impossible.

Keep up your valiant crusade against this man who, knowing the sentiment of the country respecting his retention of an office he has done so much to degrade, retains it. It is incomprehensible that the President, who has the power to dismiss the man at once, takes no such action, when he knows the feeling existing throughout the Nation. I pray that a searching investigation may be ordered and carried through by Congress, and this man's incompetency, or worse, be exposed to the people.

ANTI-ALGER.
New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

Give Them a Furlough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have shouted ourselves hoarse over our returning warships, is it not proper that the Administration should give their commanders a short rest in the way of a furlough for a month or six weeks to recuperate in the quiet retirement of their families? These men have been subjected for months to a most terrible mental and physical strain, culminating in a frightful contest, and it is strange that they are not one and all broken down, and incapable of further professional service. One or two of them are pronounced unfitted for work—"condemned," in the strange language of the department. The country owes them a debt of gratitude it can never repay. Now let them be relieved of all thought of business for a little while until they can recuperate. The modesty which always accompanies true greatness prevents them from asking for this recognition of their services, but those in authority should see the necessity for such action.

HERBERT B. TURNER.
New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

The Third Avenue Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inconveniences which your report points out as now existing upon the new Third Avenue Bridge are due to the fact that this structure is being used in an unfinished state. When the broad approach from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, now under construction, is completed, these inconveniences will disappear.

This new approach will not take a year to finish, but will be done before the end of the present year.

T. C. CLARKE,
Consulting Engineer, Third Avenue Bridge.
New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Puritan Boy.

Minister's Wife—Tommy Crowther, you haven't washed your face to-day.

Tommy Crowther—Tain't Sunday—San Francisco Chronicle.

Surprising Achievement.

"What is luck, Uncle Jim?"

"Luck? Well, it is when a boy turns out to be as smart as his grandmother said he was."—Detroit Free Press.

Used to Royalty.

"There's a man, Sir, in whose presence I have known Princes of royal blood to turn pale and tremble."

"Why, who is he?"

"He's a pigsticker at the stock yards."—Chicago Tribune.

Turned His Back.

Landlady—That new boarder is either married or a widower.

Daughter—Why, mamma, he says he's a bachelor.

Landlady—Don't you believe he is. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.—Boston Beacon.

Appreciative.

"Don't misunderstand me," said Meandering Mike; "I ain't down on work."

"You don't seem to have much affection fur it," replied Plodding Pete.

"Yes, I have. Work is a good t'ing. If it wasn't fur work how would all dese people git money to give us?"—Evening Star (Washington.)

SOMEWHERE.

From The Boston Journal.

Somewhere, in some secluded spot,
As yet fresh-painted and unknown,
That which I seek awaiteth me,
While I perspire and fret and groan.
Somewhere my labor and my pain
Will end, and end with joyful shout.
Somewhere—its rent extremely low—
I'll find a flat without an out.

I'll find the best of plumbing there;
I'll find the rooms just what I need;
I'll find the landlord prompt to see
That tenants are not made to bleed.
I'll find the neighbors fond of peace;
No cats or dogs no things that jar;
The house not on the busy street,
But from the street cars not too far.

There'll be no girls who murder "Palms,"
Or tear their hair o'er "Hostler Joe."
No small boy plays a martial drum
Within a mile of where I go.
A lawn, green vines, and things like that
The rent? Ah! that will trifling be,
For somewhere, in a favored spot,
Steam-heated heaven waits for me.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS.

"Too Much Johnson" Again, and to the Tune of "Home, Sweet Home."

A NOISY DREYFUS MELODRAMA

"Devil's Island" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—"Christopher, Jr.," and "A Stranger in New York" in Harlem.

The beginning of Mr. Sothern's Fall engagement having been postponed until Thursday night, when it will conflict with the first performance of Mr. Augustus Thomas's new play, the place of honor in last night's new theatrical bills was held by the Empire Theatre, where Mr. William Gillette reappeared, to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home," and acted the amusing liar in "Too Much Johnson." The theatre was more than full, and there was no doubt of the heartiness of the comedian's reception; still we can hardly be expected to treat Mr. Gillette and his long-familiar three-act farce as new and important topics. One may fully comprehend how much an American actor who has been oft to London excels an American actor who always stops at home, and yet fail of fresh words of welcome each time the traveled Thespian reappears in his native land.

"Too Much Johnson," founded on "Le Plantation Thomassin," is still a brisk and diverting piece; Mr. Gillette's portrayal of Augustus Billings is, probably, the best piece of comic acting he has ever given us, though it hardly seemed quite at its best in repose and finish last evening. The supporting cast is capable, and the setting is suitable.

A word of recognition is due to Miss Ida Conquest for the adroit and charming manner in which she treated the not very arduous rôle of Mrs. Billings. Miss Conquest is a young actress of varied and growing powers, and much may be expected of her. But in "Too Much Johnson" Billings is almost everything; and it was truly Mr. Gillette's night at the Empire, from the moment he came in sight, and Mr. Furst's band played the supposedly appropriate music, and the house was filled with cheers.

Augustus Billings	William Gillette
Mrs. Billings	Ida Conquest
Mrs. S. Upton Batterson	Kate Meek
Francis Paddish	Samuel Reed
Leonora Faddish	Hope Ross
Henry MacIntosh	Arnold Daly
Joseph Johnson	Joseph Brennan
Leon Dathis	Joseph Francoeur
Frederick	Robert Hickman
Steward	William Smith
Steward's Boy	Joseph Madden
Sellery Looton	Thomas Erison
Messenger	James Rickard

"DEVIL'S ISLAND."

A Crude Melodrama Noisily Acted at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre, which opened its doors last evening, after the Summer recess, will be devoted early this Fall to plays of the type which used to be denominated "blood and thunder." The first of them, "Devil's Island," which treats in a frankly theatrical way of the great Dreyfus mystery, making it all as clear and obvious as mud, will give place the middle of next month to another piece called "The Dawn of Freedom," which treats of incidents in the recent Spanish war, though it was written three years ago, the author being a prophet of the name of Gilmore.

The house was crowded last night, and the hot and noisy audience treated the play as if they liked it, a little too familiarly, perhaps, for the comfort of the actors, but with a measure of indulgence, on the whole, that spoke more for their hearts than for their heads. They often laughed boisterously when the authors, Vera de Noie and Arthur D. Hall, were as serious as the silent tomb itself, and the actors were doing their best to preserve the gravity of the situation. But, on the other hand, they applauded all the noble sentiments in the text, and hissed the villain.

"Devil's Island" is in five acts, and the burden of it is borne by that lithe, vigorous, and experienced actress, Emily Rigl, in the character of Nina Petrovsky, a Russian Countess, and even worse than that, but very beautiful and very daring. She is in love with the hero, De la Tour, it seems, among others, and through a misunderstanding, and the influence of the villain, is the cause of his degradation. But she amply atones for this slight error, by drugging an officer, donning his uniform and mustache, and proceeding by submarine boat to Devil's Island, where she discovers De la Tour in a cage and releases him after a few eloquent words. Presently both are blown sky high along with the island itself by a dynamite explosion, but falling upon the broad bosom of the sea the two humans escape unhurt, and are picked up by the American steam yacht Hustler, while the island, presumably, sinks to the bottom and is seen no more.

Not all of the new scenery worked well last night, but take it all in all, the performance, with its noise and confusion, was better than the play.

Maurice de la Tour	William Harcourt
Prince Boris Orloff	Ralph Delmore
General Regaud	Emile Le Caste
George Maxwell	Warren Codlan
Victor Duvernay	Carlton Wells
Oscar Astor	Ernest Tarlton
Tony Pons	Tony West
Sergeant Grandin	L. A. Johnson
Corporal Le Franc	Edward Coombs
Nina Petrovsky	Emily Rigl
Pauline de la Tour	Adelyn Wesley
Gay Huntress	Vera De Noie
Elizabeth Randolph	Dorothy Rossmore
Babette Folliot	Christie MacLean

The Local Stock Companies.

A change of bill was made at the Columbus Theatre last night from Robertson's "Caste" to Madeline Lucette Ryley's "Christopher, Jr.," pleasantly remembered as one of the plays in which John Drew and Maude Adams acted together. The comedy was intelligently acted, with spirit and discretion, and the performance pleased a large audience. The cast included William G. Beach as young Christopher, Charles Bowser as Gibbs, Frazer Coulter as Headway, Alberta Gallatin as Dora, Effie Germon as Mrs. Gibbs, Kate Denin Wilson as Mrs. Colt, and Orrin Johnson as Herbert.

At the Murray Hill Theatre the second performance of Grismer and Clay Greene's drama called "The New South" was given by H. V. Donnelly's stock company. The play wears well and the performance is good enough, considering the low prices charged.

"That Man" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—"That Man," a new three-act farce by A. Vivanti Chartres, was produced at the Columbia Theatre this evening, under the direction of A. M. Palmer. It was well received. The theme is not particularly novel, but the treatment is skillful. After the third act Mr. Palmer made a happy speech of thanks on behalf of the absent author, the company, and himself. Secretary Gage and party, Justice McKenna's family, the local members of the Cuban Junta, and other distinguished persons were present.

Theophilus Montjoy	Reuben Fax
Bijou Marie Dupont	Mlle. Pilar-Morin
Tom Harvest	William Bernard
Claire Harvest	Edith Athleston
Jimmy Dalton	E. W. Morrison
Dolly Dalton	Edna Phillips
Theodore Vane	George Ober
Electra Vane	Jennie Weatherby
Lucy Smith	Stella Kenney
Squibbs	Clifford Leigh
Flora	Clara Everett
Mary	C. F. Burnett
Waiter	Harry Levlan
Office Boy	John Gorman

Roland Reed's New Play.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Roland Reed has a host of Boston admirers, and if it were known simply that he was to appear, there would be a large gathering to welcome him. This he has proved for a dozen years, so to what may be termed his personal "drawing" quality, much of the interest manifested to-night must be laid, with just a dash of curiosity as to the play. This, called "A Distinguished Guest," is announced as a farcial comedy from the German, arranged by Sydney Rosenfeld. When a dramatist takes the German seriously, even when he means to make a farce, he has

a hard proposition. Add to this the necessity of localization, and you are in deep water. There was every possibility of much humor, many peculiar situations, and opportunities for the display of Mr. Reed's drollery, but aside from the strength of the star there was little to consider. Even in the enjoyment of Mr. Reed's portrayal of a new kind of Weary Raggles there was the jar of inconsistency, and this in the broadest of farces.

Miss Rush, as the young bride, delighted in the opening scene with C. S. Abbe, whose work was excellent, but in the later scenes, aside from wearing several stunning gowns, did not attract. Sheridan Tupper, as Windsor Cushing; Julian Reed, as the Butler; Miss Alethea Luce, and Miss Mabel Florence, were all capable.

Theatres and Music Halls.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The usual instrumental concert of excellent quality was given last night to an appreciative audience.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new war views shown last evening were well received by the number of visitors present. The new pictures show the embarking of the troops for Puerto Rico.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The programme this week includes John W. Isham's "Rag Time Opera." Yolando, the Four Emperors of Music, Reno and Richards, Clarke sisters, Nicholas sisters, Lillian Maynard, and others.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"A Modern Venus" was the new burlesque introduced at the reopening of this house. Josette Webb played the leading rôle, while Richard Gorman and George Beban were the comedians. Jennie Yeamans heads the olio bill.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Old Homestead" is now in its third week and as a new feature last night Denman Thompson introduced an old-fashioned New England sleighing party in the snow scene. It was very realistic and proved a valuable addition to the play. New songs were also introduced by the quartet.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Charles Hoyt's last year's offering, "A Stranger in New York," was the attraction at the Harlem Theatre last night. The company is practically the same as that which went to London, with the exception of Miss Anna Boyd, who played the part of Hattie, which rôle was assumed by Miss Amelia Stone abroad.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The début of Barton Hill, assisted by Charles Willard, Julia Dean, Ella Southern, and J. Searle Dawley, in the vaudeville farce written by Milton Nobles, entitled "Belinda Bailey's Boarders," met with marked success. The Four Cohens, Isabella Urquhart, and the rest of the vaudeville bill helped to make an interesting entertainment.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The new attraction at this resort was Richard Carle's burlesque on the rustic drama entitled "Way Up East," which was presented at the unusual hour of 11:15, owing to the fact that many members of the cast are members of the Casino Extravaganza Company, making it impossible for them to appear earlier. The olio part of Mr. Rice's programme included Mlle. Bartho, Arthur K. Deegan, Alice Atherton, Marguerite Sylva, Maude Courtney, the Sisters Meredith, Edwin French, Signor Ricci, Alma Doerge, Adelina Roattino, Signor Negrini, Amorita, and the two ballets.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss May Buckley, who has been playing on the Pacific Coast with the Frauley company for a brief period, has returned to this city prepared to begin rehearsals with John Drew in "The Liars."

Rehearsals for Miss May Irwin's new play, "Kate Kip-Buyer," will begin during the ensuing week. The company that will support her includes Ignatio Martinetti, Pilar Morin, Mme. Alexis, and Joseph N. Sparks.

Maurice Grau left Europe for this country on La Champagne last Saturday for a brief business visit in reference to his forthcoming opera season. This is somewhat earlier than he contemplated, but imperative business calls him to this side of the water.

"The Marquis of Michigan," which had its first performance in Poughkeepsie on Friday night, will make a three weeks' tour in order that all the members of the company shall be thoroughly versed in their parts for its New York production, which ocurs on Sept. 17 at the Bijou Theatre.

Daniel Frohman was suddenly compelled to postpone the performance of "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," at the Lyceum Theatre, last night, owing to the illness of Miss Virginia Harned, whose physician notified Mr. Frohman it would be absolutely impossible for her to appear earlier than Thursday, the night upon which the first performance will be given.

BOLD BANDITS IN OMAHA.

Street Cars, Pedestrians, and a Policeman Robbed by Two Men, Not Yet Caught.

OMAHA, Aug. 29.—Two daring highwaymen of long and short proportions have succeeded in creating a reign of terror in Omaha in the past week by the boldness of their operations. They waylay street cars, citizens, messenger boys, and in one instance are believed to have robbed a policeman while he was walking his rounds on a down-town street. The last is not positively known, as the police have concealed the facts and deny all knowledge of its truth.

More or less crooked work has been going on since the exposition opened in the city, but it was only last week that the criminals manifested a dangerous disposition. They started in by robbing a number of people in broad daylight in the centre of the city.

Saturday night they started in on the loaded street cars and have succeeded very well along this line. Saturday and Sunday nights cars were stopped within 100 yards of the exposition early in the evening. Each time the robbers would seem to be the same. Young men without masks, but wearing a most determined air.

Sunday night one conductor failed to put up his hands fast enough, and one of the men took a shot at him. The police have made numerous arrests, but have failed to catch the right men. Sunday night the bandits showed their deliberate nerve, when one of them jumped from a motor car as a bicyclist was passing, and while his companion kept the crew and passengers under his guns, the other stopped the bicyclist to prevent him from giving an alarm until they were through with their work, then they proceeded leisurely away.

ROMANCE OF A SHIPWRECK.

Sailor Finds His Wife on the Pacific Coast Five Years After She Was Washed Overboard.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 29.—L. C. Newlin, a deep-sea sailor, is the central figure of a remarkable romance, just brought to light here. Five years ago Newlin was the mate of the bark J. T. North, sailing from Iquiqui, Chile, to Liverpool, and his wife accompanied him on the voyage. The ship struck a reef off Cape Horn, and a heavy sea washed Mrs. Newlin overboard. A boat was lowered, but the woman could not be found.

The bark sank, but the officers and crew escaped. Mrs. Newlin also was later picked up by a vessel bound to Seattle. Last week Newlin, who has always believed his wife dead, met her on board a yacht at Long Beach, and learned that she had remarried, believing him dead. She has separated from her new husband and will rejoin the sailor.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Aid Society of the Bronx Protests Against the Regiment's Treatment.

At the meeting last night in the Suburban Club, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue of the Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx, a resolution protesting against the "inhuman and uncalled-for treatment" of soldiers in the many encampments was unanimously adopted.

A demand was made that President McKinley at once cause an investigation of the abuses complained of. Several of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who came home yesterday were at the meeting, and they were enthusiastic in their approval of the sentiments contained in the resolution.

The society announced its intention of holding a lawn party on Thursday at the home of George Holder, 1,825 Park Avenue, and a reception and ball on the evening of Sept. 29 at Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. The intention is to raise money to send the convalescent members of the Seventy-first into the country.

EUROPE IS ALL ASTIR

The Czar's Sudden Appeal for Ideal Peace Agitates Diplomatic Circles Everywhere.

SPECULATION AND COMMENT

The Peace Note from St. Petersburg Carries Cheer to All Nations Except France, Where Distrust Is Felt.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The papers are filled with discussions, comments, and opinions as to the circular of the Emperor Nicholas. The most world-shaking event could hardly have produced such a crop as this suggestion, the fruition of which is regarded on all sides as an absolute impossibility.

This being holiday season it is difficult to obtain the opinions of public men on the subject. The religious world, however, loudly welcomes and praises the Czar's noble initiative. Numerous Bishops have already publicly expressed their views in that sense.

Among statesmen interviewed Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader, declined to express a hasty opinion beyond saying that the proposal was one of the utmost importance.

The Marquis of Ripon said: "I heartily wish the proposal all success."

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean, remarked:

"The Russian peace footing of nearly 1,000,000 regulars exceeds the peace footing of Germany, Austria, and Italy combined. Thus it has been in Russia's power to reduce the land forces by diminishing her own in connection with a similar action on the part of Germany.

"French public opinion is not prepared for disarmament, which would mean, as things stand now, an acceptance of the Alsace-Lorraine situation. Naval disarmament would be dangerous for Great Britain. Any formal plan would involve subsequent breaches of faith, but if Germany and Russia will cease increasing their forces, we can follow without a formal agreement."

Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, said in reply to a request for his opinion: "It will be most satisfactory if such a proposal can be carried out."

The Earl of Crowe calls the Czar's suggestion a "historical utterance," and earnestly hopes that Great Britain will not object to a conference.

No excitement is noticeable at the Foreign Office. It is understood that a special messenger was sent from St. Petersburg recently with a full explanation of the Czar's proposal.

Naturally all persons and societies connected with peace and arbitration movements are jubilant. The Pope wired his congratulations to Emperor Nicholas immediately, and offered every assistance in his power to promote the proposed conference.

DISTRUST FELT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The French newspapers generally distrust the practicability of the Czar's peace scheme and clearly indicate that France would make the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine a prerequisite to her participation in the conference.

The Temps says:

"It is to be hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the Czar's proposal in a spirit similar to that whereby it was inspired. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to herself to aid in such an attempt, there is another portion of her moral patrimony which she cannot abandon without abdicating the very reason of her existence. France cannot forget the eloquent words exchanged between the Czar and the President regarding the rights of peoples and justice. Count Muravieff's circular seems a rejoinder to Mr. Goschen's speech, whether or not it was so intended. Therefore, it lacks neither wit nor appropriateness.

"However, it would be singularly belittling the inspiration and meaning of the proposal to see nothing else in it, or even to connect it with a wish to hamper from the outset the conclusion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. What will the Germany of William think of the initiative of Nicholas? That Prince will hardly care to play second fiddle."

The Liberté remarks:

"The gravest questions which demand solution involve France, and the Czar has undoubtedly considered these complications and has consulted the powers interested. It is to be presumed he has reason to believe his views will triumph. Russia made us go to Kiel. To-day she leads us to a conference which will sanction a readjustment of 1871."

The Journal des Débats refers to the "past which we cannot forget" as being "a stumbling block" in the way of the success of the conference.

The Patrie expresses the opinion that Great Britain will never renounce her maritime supremacy.

RUSSIAN PAPERS ENTHUSIASTIC

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—The newspapers here declare that the Czar's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history.

The Novosti says:

"It stands to reason that the disarmament question cannot be solved without a previous removal of the causes for the armaments. The conference must accurately determine the respective pretensions of the nations and propose means for a peaceful arrangement, and it may come to pass that at the close of the nineteenth century a liquidation may be effected of the international policies which are so prolific in troubles and dangers."

The Novoe Vremya remarks:

"All true friends of peace are naturally on the side of Russia, but it is impossible to guarantee that some of the Western Cabinets will not raise objections, prompted by the fact that the armed peace which has existed since 1871 is the main source of their international strength."

The Sviet, referring to the same subject, says:

"If all the powers accept Russia's proposal with the same earnestness with which it was made, the dawn of the twentieth century will see the idea of universal peace triumphant over that of unrest and discord."

The Viedomosti expresses the opinion that the note of the Czar is essentially "an attempt to introduce the element of trust into international relations," adding: "Whoever believes in the creative power of ideas propounded with conviction and clearness must rejoice that the note brings a new and beneficent course into the world's life, and groups anew the participants in that life."

SAYS THE CZAR IS A DREAMER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Emil Reich, the eminent Hungarian historian and British counsel in the Venezuelan arbitration, in an interview on the subject of the Czar's peace note, expresses the belief that his Majesty is visionary. He says:

"The Czar is a dreamer. He is not in robust health and has always to take great care of his body. This scheme, for universal peace is one of his dreams. It is also a feint. Count Muravieff (the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs) hopes thereby to get a free hand in the development of Russian schemes in Manchuria.

"Suppose France disarmed. Her population is now 40,000,000, against Germany's 52,000,000. In ten years Germany would have largely added to her lead in population, and France could not display an army nearly as large as her rival's.

"Sweden and Norway and Italy would like to disarm, and might do so with impunity, but for the rest of Europe it is impossible. Europe must fight, unless the present political conditions undergo an early change."

GERMANY ON THE PEACE NOTE.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The North German Gazette, referring to day to the Czar's peace conference proposals, remarks:

"Our armaments were never intended for selfish ends, but only for our own protection and for the maintenance of peace. We are willing to give a fair trial to another method of attaining the object at a smaller cost."

The National Zeitung says:

"The Czar and his Ministers have not deluded themselves with the idea that they can rid the world of the causes which for years have been responsible for the growing armaments. When a great power, however, addresses such proposals to others, they will be recognized everywhere as deserving the most serious consideration."

The Vossiche Zeitung expresses the opinion that the importance of the note does not lie in the proposal for a conference, but in its conceptions.

The Post warmly eulogizes the Czar's motives, which, it adds, "must everywhere arouse sympathy."

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"No one can yet appreciate the real significance of the note. Its bitter-sweet reception in France shows it will not meet with universal approval."

According to the Hamburg Correspondente, the note will remain forever an imperishable monument to the fame of Emperor Nicholas. Continuing, the paper says: "It stands to reason that Germany welcomes the proposal in the most glad manner, and is prepared to co-operate in the sacred work."

PEACE NOTE CHEERS TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were favorably impressed by the suggestion of the Czar looking to a general disarmament, and business opened with an upward tendency. Later business became quiet, on realizations in connection with the settlement, and there was a reaction, especially in coal and iron shares.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Czar's peace note cheered the operators on the Stock Exchange to-day, though they were occupied with the settlement and fears of dearer money. New York checked operations in American securities, which, however, afterward improved.

The Times, in its financial article this morning, says:

"The Czar's circular has had a good effect upon the markets, as indicating that there is no immediate probability of war. Many people remark the fact that the proposal appears when Russia's power to borrow freely is almost ended, and when she has placed herself in positions in China and elsewhere which can only be defended at great cost."

GRAIN FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants in Many Provinces Are Suffering Greatly, and Cattle and Horses Are Dying.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Owing to the failure of the harvests in seven districts of the Government of Kazan and in the Provinces of Samara, Saratof, Simbirik, Viatka, and Perm, where the crops are almost worthless, and even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the Government for relief, the Government is adopting measures to relieve the sufferers.

But the distress is becoming more acute every day. The peasants are denuding their cottages of the thatches in order to feed the stock. In spite of this, cattle and horses are dying in great numbers. The Government officials are very slow in putting the relief measures into effect, and the only relief thus far has been the granting of permission to the peasants to gather fagots in the woods for fuel and to collect dried leaves for fodder. The peasants are exhausted from lack of food, and unless the promised supplies are speedily sent the suffering among the peasantry will be terrible.

FRANCE REGARDED THE PIVOT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—What is noticeable in European comment is the fact that everything is held to pivot on the action of France. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, puts the mattter pithily. He says:

"It is practically impossible that France could have been consulted beforehand, because an absolutely primary condition of her sanction would be that Alsace-Lorraine should cease to belong to Germany. Bismarck once said to me: 'There are three of us who made the German Empire. The German Nation would hang all three if we offered of our own free will to give back Alsace-Lorraine to France.'

"It may likewise be said of those who are at the head of France to-day, and who were not responsible for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, that they would all be hanged, in spite of the apparent indifference of the nation, were they to accept a definitive abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine.

"People ask themselves, What is the nature of this singular alliance, if it is possible for one of the allies to spring upon the world such a surprise without consulting the partner to the alliance. It is a surprising enigma, and all the more extraordinary as at present, so far as the importance of its armament is concerned, France is the most formidable Continental power. Its new gun is superior to anything hitherto seen, and this weapon is on the point of being adopted throughout the whole artillery. The fact is of public notoriety, and the Czar is the last person to be ignorant of it.

"At no moment could the idea of disarmament be advanced more inopportunely, I would even almost say more perfidiously, for France is called upon to arrest her enthusiasm, to paralyze her efforts, and to make vain her fresh sacrifices by this invitation to halt in an onward movement of incomparable perfection in armament.

"The scheme, therefore, appears to aim at arresting France in her forward march. It is true that a few amateur Machiavellis explain that it is an arranged matter between the allies, with a view of proving to the world that Germany, who is expected to decline to enter the conference, is the real obstacle to universal peace, and that, therefore, other nations should league themselves against her, but these are ale-house fancies. I believe that neither explanation will suffice, but that nothing is responsible except the Czar's dream of realizing his father's ideal of peace.

"The attempt is unfortunate, because it will delay the movement which European Chancelleries have long been occupied with, the movement to bring about, in the more or less distant future, a congress on a practical basis, having a chance of success, with a view of arriving at the same results by different means."

Other European opinions—from Berlin, Vienna, and other Continental capitals—may be summarized as a cordial agreement that the scheme is an entirely Utopian possibility. It may be that the recent American activity in the war with Spain has had something to do with the matter, but if so, the point is nowhere discussed.

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The extraordinary circular note directed by the Russian Foreign Minister to the members of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg has attracted the earnest attention of the officials here. It is supposed from the terms of the note as published that a copy was directed to Mr. Hitchcock, the United States Ambassador at the Russian capital, but so far nothing has been heard by cable from him to that effect.

It is believed here that the victory achieved by the United States in the late war was a contributing factor in the preparation of the note. It is surmised that that victory made it clear at once to the European statesmen that to maintain the balance of power they would be obliged to redouble their expenditures on account of army and navy, else they might be outstripped by the United States.

The official mind here looks upon the Russian project for a general disarmament as utopian at this time, and while any statement as to the attitude of the United States toward such a conference as that proposed is purely conjectural in advance of the receipt of the invitation the impression prevails that our Government would not care to take any active part in its deliberations.

SALVATION ARMY TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army sent the following telegram to Emperor Nicholas this afternoon:

"May it please your Majesty:

"I have received with profound thankfulness to God the news of your Imperial Majesty's wise, beneficent, and Christ-like proposal in favor of universal peace. I cannot refrain from assuring you of the admiration of multitudes of Salvationists in all parts of the world, whose prayers will ascend to Almighty God for your Majesty and for the triumph of those principles of peace and righteousness after which they are ever striving, and which are moving you to seek the true welfare of all nations.

"This great act of good will must forever add to the honor of your Majesty's name and reign and country."

A Rumored Anglo-German Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Germany and England are trying to formulate a common policy to counteract Russia in China."

Zionist Convention Thanks the Czar.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—The Zionist Convention has passed a resolution expressing its profound thanks to the Czar for issuing his peace note.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MOSCOW.

The Czar Reviews the Troops and a Banquet Is Given.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—Following the unveiling of the monument to Czar Alexander II., yesterday, Emperor Nicholas gave a grand gala banquet at the Palace of the Kremlin in the evening.

To-day the Czar reviewed the troops in the presence of the Imperial family and a large company of distinguished guests. Later in the afternoon the Imperial party witnessed the laying of the foundation stone of the Alexander III. Fine Arts Museum.

POTATO RIOTS IN BARBADOS.

Gangs of Lawless Men Loot the Produce of Plantations.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—Advices received here to-day from the Island of Barbados of the Windward Group, belonging to Great Britain, report widespread potato riots. Riotous gangs of men have been looting the produce of the plantations during the night.

Following the recent shooting of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, in mistake for an obnoxious landlord, these demonstrations are considered to be of a serious nature, and more troubles are anticipated.

FOUR KILLED BY AVALANCHES.

Dangers of Ascending Mountains Without a Guide Illustrated.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—Dr. John Hopkinson, an English electrical engineer, and his son and two daughters have been killed while ascending the Dents de Veisivi, in the Canton of Valais, the mountains of which are among the highest in Europe, and which are exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. The party had gone on their perilous trip without the assistance of a guide.

Dr. Hopkinson had intended starting for New York on Sept. 28, the trip to be made in connection with a syndicate which he was forming for the purpose of developing his inventions.

YUNG WING'S RAILROAD DEAL.

The American Is Interesting Capitalists in His Chinese Concession.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Negotiations are being conducted by Yung Wing, an American citizen, to whom the Tsung-li-Yamen granted a concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, with Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co. of London, Mr. Allan, representing a New York banking syndicate, and a German banking house in Berlin, with the object of establishing an Anglo-American-German combination for the construction of the railway.

"The estimated outlay exceeds £5,000,000, ($25,000,000;) and it is intended that the undertaking shall be solely of a commercial character."

HIS ADIEU TO THE QUEEN.

United States Ambassador Hay Goes to Osborne to Take Leave of Her Majesty.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who has accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington, in succession to Judge William R. Day, who has been appointed one of the United States Commissioners, went to Osborne, Isle of Wight, this afternoon, in order to dine and sleep there, and bid farewell to Queen Victoria, who starts for Scotland on Wednesday.

Col. Hay's letter of recall has not yet arrived here, and will probably be presented by his successor.

Mrs. Hay was also invited to Osborne, but was unable to be present, owing to the fact that she was absent on the Continent. The royal yacht will meet Col. Hay at Portsmouth and will convey him to Cowes.

Owing to the brief time left him before leaving for America, Col. Hay has been compelled to decline an invitation from the Lord Mayor of London to a farewell banquet.

THE AUSGLEICH NEGOTIATIONS.

Austrian and Hungarian Premiers Report a Final Agreement.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—The Austrian and Hungarian Premiers reported to the Emperor this evening that as a result of the Ausgleich negotiations a final agreement on the subject is expected to-morrow.

The Ausgleich is an arrangement, usually for ten years, dividing the expenses of the army, foreign relations, and other concerns between Austria and Hungary, which until the present day has assigned to Austria 68.6 per cent. and to Hungary 31.4 The attempt to prolong this provisionally even for one year occasioned such disgraceful scenes in the Austrian Parliament last Winter. A relief for the time was brought about Jan. 4 by Francis Kossuth, who withdrew his opposition to a provisional prolongation of the compact, and a bill was passed providing that the Austrian Government should decide by May 1 whether it would enter into the Ausgleich in the original form. In default of such arrangement Hungary was to be left free to put into effect financial and commercial independence. The Austrian Government did not decide to adopt the agreement within the given time, and since May 1 Baron Banffy and Count von Thun have been attempting to negotiate an agreement.

Welsh Miners Return to Work.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—At a joint meeting of the Welsh miners to-day it was decided to accept the employers' terms, offered at the Cardiff conference on Saturday, by which the miners get an increase of 5 per cent in their wages. This ends the disastrous six months' strike.

The Plague Kills 2,300 in Bombay.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.—It is officially announced that there were 2,300 deaths from the plague last week in the Bombay Presidency. The epidemic is spreading and there has been a fresh outbreak in the State of Hyderabad.

United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers.

The Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers yesterday said that there are no new strikes on, and that since the first day of August 75 per cent. of the bosses had signed an agreement to pay the highest scale for work. "During the month," said he, "there have been strikes in numerous shops lasting from two days to two weeks, and throwing between 5,000 and 6,000 persons out of work."

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Sick Soldiers Receive Attention—The Golf Tournament To-day and the Coming Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn have gone to Lenox. Mrs. Schermerhorn closed her Newport season owing to ill-health.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a barn dance and dinner at "Crossways" to-morrow evening.

The music at the Casino will be in attendance for at least two weeks longer.

C. N. Beach has cards out for a dinner on Friday evening.

Dr. J. Amory de Blois of Boston was the guest of his brother, Mr. N. J. De Blois to-day.

Stuyvesant Fish has returned from New York.

Lispenard Stewart will go to Canada the latter part of the month on a fishing trip.

A number of social functions were postponed this evening owing to the funeral yesterday of Lieut. Tiffany.

Mrs. H. B. Duryea entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing have gone to Boston for a week's visit.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at dinner to-night.

John Sloane is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly.

The Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary, at Chester, Penn., is a guest at Mapleside.

R. E. Wilson, Jr., has returned from New York.

Dinners will be given to-morrow evening by Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

Work on Mrs. E. G. Slater's new villa is being pushed rapidly ahead, and by December the framework and roof will be well in hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Stevens have arrived from New York for the rest of the season.

Lord Herschell, late Lord Chancellor of England, is expected here Saturday from Canada as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse at East Bourne Lodge.

The interest in the casino concert for the benefit of sick soldiers increases. To-day Mrs. L. J. Berwind, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Addison Thomas, Mrs. F. W. Andrew, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Gammell, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. Lovering Wharton, Mrs. A. L. Mason, and many others sent subscriptions and good wishes for its success. A telegram was sent to Walter Damrosch asking if he could arrange to conduct his new "Manila Te Deum" on the occasion. Mr. Damrosch wired his regrets that there are insurmountable obstructions in the way of its production here Sept. 3, though it would be peculiarly appropriate to give at a concert in aid of soldiers this first musicale outcome of the war. The artists to take part in the concert are Miss Eustis, who was so much applauded at Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's musicale; Emilio de Gogorza of the new Sembrich Concert Company, Mr. Loeffler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and J. Wallace Goodrich at the piano.

The long-looked-for golf tournament will begin on the links of the Newport Golf Club to-morrow. The first round will be called at 9:30 A. M. and the second at 2 P. M. There are eighty entries, with a certainty of seventy-two starters. Parties must appear on the team ground ready to start before their names will be slated, this being the qualification round for the President's Cup, the first sixteen to qualify for the cup. The players returning cards in this round will compete on Wednesday for thirty-six holes, medal play, and the first eight will qualify for consolation cups offered by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont.

The links were filled yesterday afternoon with those who are entered for various events. The links are in perfect condition and during the afternoon some of the players were heard to remark that they had never putted on finer greens, and some good scores should be returned.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lewis, Miss F. M. Wood, M. Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood, Miss Wood, Mrs. Haggins, and Miss Baldwin of New York, and Cyril Earle of England.

W. J. Norman and Bentley Norman of Brooklyn are visiting here.

Mrs. William R. Hunter, Chairman of the Relief Sanitary Association of Portsmouth, has on hand about thirty pajamas, which will be shipped to Montauk Point shortly, these having been made by the ladies in Portsmouth who have met at her cottage once a week to sew.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner to-night.

The Governors of the Casino have voted to give a cup to be contested for by the junior tennis players in their Casino tennis tournament.

The stands for the Newport Horse Show are being erected in a surprisingly quick manner at the Casino.

Col. John Jacob Astor, accompanied by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the detail of Rough Riders, who had come here to attend Lieut. Tiffany's funeral, returned to Montauk Point on the steam yacht Nourmahal this afternoon.

Congressman Melville Bull has returned from Washington, where he went to consult with the naval officials relative to the naval reception to be held here.

NEWPORT SWIMMING MATCH.

W. Burden and W. B. Cutting, Jr., Actively Preparing for Their Race from Narragansett Pier.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—William Burden, son of I. Townsend Burden, and W. B. Cutting, Jr., of New York, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, are daily training for their contemplated ten-mile swim from Narragansett Pier to Newport, which is set for Thursday, if all goes well. It will be recalled that last week they swam from Bailey's Beach to Hazard's Beach in a little over two hours, and were in good condition when they finished.

Within the past year two persons have swam from the Pier to Newport, and were badly exhausted when they landed here. Charles M. Oelrichs was to have attempted the feat two years ago, but his opponent backed out, and that now memorable human angling match at Bailey's Beach between Charles M. Oelrichs, Hermann Oelrichs, O. H. P. Belmont, and the late Theodore Havemeyer was the outcome of that match.

Henry Clews, Jr., may take part in the race Thursday, but if not he will accompany the swimmers in the steam launch which is to follow the party. The match is purely for sport.

MALVERN HOP AT BAR HARBOR.

Two Dinners Given by Leading Cottagers Before the Ball.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—Preceding the Malvern hop to-night a dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Mason. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Baird, Miss Eleanora Willing, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimer De Rham, Archie Thacher, and Bradish G. Johnson.

Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York gave a large dinner in honor of Capt. Arthur F. Cosby of the Rough Riders, who continues to be the lion of Bar Harbor.

Among the New Yorkers present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Miss Dwight, Arden Robbins, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and Phoenix Ingraham.

FALL RIVER MILL MEN HOPEFUL

Belief General that Worst of Dull Season Is Over.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 29.—Although several of the mills have entered on a policy of curtailing the production there were only 320,000 idle spindles last week, and there will be about the same number this week. This is a little less than one-ninth of the spindles engaged here when business is good.

The men who have contended for a long time that curtailment was the true remedy for the stagnant condition of things relating to print cloths have a very strong argument for the moment. The sales of goods in this market for the past week amounted to more than 450,000 pieces, hence it is said that the fear of a coming shortage of goods stimulated buying.

The feeling among mill men is better than it has been for some time, and the belief is expressed by all that the worst of the dullness is over.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—THE—

September Atlantic

Unpublished Letters of Carlyle. I.	CHARLES TOWNSEND COPELAND
Fifty Years of American Science	W. J. McGEE
New Opportunities of American Commerce	WORTHINGTON C. FORD
The Vivisection of China	ELISEE RECLUS
Prince Kropotkin	ROBERT ERSKINE ELY
The Autobiography of a Revolutionist. I.	P. KROPOTKIN
To Those Who Know	HENRIETTA CHRISTIAN WRIGHT
A Lawyer with a Style	WOODROW WILSON
Sir Edward Burne-Jones	WILLIAM SHARP
Reminiscences of an Astronomer. II.	SIMON NEWCOMB
Soil-Song	JOHN B. TABB
The Battle of the Strong. XXIX.-XXXII.	GILBERT PARKER
Bismarck	WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER
Mr. Riley's Poetry	BLISS CARMAN
The Sermon of the Rose	JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY
The End of the War and After	

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Conway.

John Conway died yesterday morning at his home, 41 Third Avenue, as the result of injuries received in an accident while on a steamer going to Ireland some time ago. He was one of the best-known of the Irish Nationalists in New York. He was a member of the Clan-na-Gael, of Tyrone Men's Association, of De Soto Council, Knights of Columbus, and of the General Committee of Tammany Hall as a representative on the committee from the Fourteenth Assembly District. He was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1828, and came to America in 1858. Until 1893 he conducted a tailoring establishment at Twelfth Street and Third Avenue. Five years ago he retired from business. He leaves a widow and eight children. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Nativity, on Second Street and Second Avenue.

Henry Mason.

Henry Mason, a well-known engineer, died at his home, 158 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, of heart failure, aged sixty-nine years. He was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Shields, and came to this country with his parents when about ten years of age. He learned the engineering business, and in 1858 entered the employ of the Quintard Iron Works, and in time became its Superintendent. In that capacity he supervised the putting of the engines into a number of American warships, including the Maine. He is survived by a widow, a son, Thomas, who is engineer in Field's Museum, Chicago, and a daughter, Mrs. R. L. Chapin of Chicago. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Marshall Harrison of Brooklyn officiating. The interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

ALLEN SCHENCK, President of the New York branch of the New Home Sewing Machine Company, 28 Union Square East, died Saturday at his Summer residence, in Far Rockaway, L. I. He was sixty-eight years old. Funeral services will be held to-day at the family home in this city, at 37 West Fifty-first Street.

LOUIS BUDENBENDER, a well-known resident of Hoboken, died at his home on Sunday from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in Germany in 1824 and settled in Hoboken thirty-eight years ago, where he engaged in the real estate business. He was at one time a Tax Commissioner, and was a Councilman for several terms. He was also a veteran of the civil war. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

JOHN STANTON, an old resident of Williamsburg, died on Saturday in his eightieth year at his home, 29 Hope Street. He was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents at an early age. For more than seventy years he lived in Williamsburg. His wife, who was a sister of the late Charities Commissioner Nolan, died fifty years ago. He is survived by one son, Edward Stanton, an employe of the Charities Department.

NATHAN CLARK, the well-known caterer, died Sunday afternoon at his Summer home, in Quogue, L. I. He was born in 1851, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870. He and his brother succeeded to the business of their father, as caterer and restaurant keeper at 22 West Twenty-third Street, about four years ago. Mr. Clark was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, of the Reform Club, and of the D. K. E. Club. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning from St. Matthew's Church, 28 West Eighty-fourth Street. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

New Haven's Fire Chief Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—The Fire Department to-night received a telegram from Philadelphia announcing the death of William H. Hubbard, Chief of the New Haven Fire Department, in that place to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

BEADEL—REESE.—At the Church of the Atonement, Quogue, Long Island, on the 27th of August, 1898, by the Rev. T. J. Reese, Frances Irving, daughter of the late Rev. George B. Reese, to Frederick Beadel of New York.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Aug. 28, Nathan Clark, in his 47th year.
Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, 84th St., between Columbus Av. and the Park, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DIXON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 27, Sophia A., widow of William P. Dixon.
Funeral services from 40 West Seventy-seventh Street on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

McCREERY.—On Aug. 23, on board the transport Catania, returning from Santiago,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.
This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.
The Johnson Typesetter is not in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.
It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.
Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:
The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.
Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.
Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.
Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, J. KENNEDY TOD, CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.

Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers	$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe	76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor	183.66

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT, Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS B. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Quotations fell on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Few stocks showed material strength. Almost the whole list seemed inclined to recede. An average of about a point drop was registered. Few declines of greater consequence took place.

It cannot be said that this reaction was unexpected. Conservative authorities quoted much on this page recently have been pointing out that it was unwise to expect a continuance of buoyancy without some intermediary setbacks. Especially toward the end of last week were the commission houses of the Street disposed to urge customers to proceed with extra prudence.

Under such circumstances a well-distributed decline is not to be regarded as surprising, nor should it be disturbing.

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A good many stocks had been overbought. Especially in some of the industrials were pyramiding processes inviting opposition from the professional talent of the Stock Exchange which all along has been antagonistic to the market's betterment.

When recessions yesterday started it was disclosed that many stop orders were in the market and close to current quotations. When they were reached prices naturally fell sharply. But perhaps a more important influence in affecting the market's course was an apparently concerted move to help the decline along upon the part of strong financial interests which have been aggressively committed on the bull side and who still hope to see a very much broader market. Such interests have recently felt that too much thin-margined "company" was showing, and, according to their view, such following ought to be shaken out. In the combination of these two elements influential for lower prices may be found much of the cause for yesterday's nervous fluctuations.

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The bugaboo-in-chief was tight money. All manner of sensational misrepresentation was indulged in by bear speculators anxious to further a scare among holders of stocks, and there was some manipulative work in the money market to make money-squeeze rumors seem circumstantial. But the foremost bankers in New York know of no impending crisis in money-market affairs, and they laugh to scorn such stuff and nonsense as yesterday was invented for Stock Exchange consumption. Money stays in abundance. Low rates are lasting.

In the money-market outlook there is one feature which represents a change from what has lately been ruling. Gold is to come from the other side—to come through the final collapse of that tremendous manipulation which has for months past been dominating the international exchange market. Sterling exchange tends toward naturalness. Without manipulation exchange rates are bound so to shape that gold imports from Europe must reach vast proportions.

So far as money-market conditions are concerned this is not the time for worry or for bugaboos. Every prospect in it points to the advantage of American security values.

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Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 126¾, and $28,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛.

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In State bonds $225,000 Virginia preferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 9¼@9.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. Un. Gas	1	Erie	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	2¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅛	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Malting Co.	⅛	Louis. & Nashville.	1¼
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	⅜
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Am. Stel & Wire	⅜	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	2
Am. Steel & Wire	⅜	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. J. Central	⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & O. inc. pd.	⅜	Northern Pacific	1½
Brooklyn Rop. Tran.	1⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	⅜
Canada Southern	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¼	Oregon Short Line	1⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Coast	1¾
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & Northw.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Pullman Car	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Great North. pf.	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Illinois Central	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper Co.	2½	Stad. R. & T.	1½
Int. Paper Co. pf.	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	⅞	Texas Pacific	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirit Mfg. 6s	1
N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅞
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1¼	Texas Pac. 2d	1
M. & St. L. conv. 5s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t.r.	1
St. L. & S. F. 4s	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $71,077,040; balance, $5,001,140; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $11,299.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21 less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-16@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 1-16, and 40¼ less 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows:

Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—30@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1, to 123; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 116½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 61¾; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 40; Reading, ¼, to 9⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅝, and Pennsylvania, 61¼. British Consols advanced 3-16, to 110 13-16 for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained £16,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes closed at 103f. 70c. Exchange on London at 25f. 24c.

HEAVY WORMSER BUYING.

Wormser buying was a feature of yesterday's market. The Messrs. Wormser and their brokers worked aggressively in many of the conspicuous stocks, making liberal purchases and, in some instances, checking declines. Wall Street looked upon this Wormser activity as representing big foreign buying orders.

MONEY MARKET ALL RIGHT.

Speculative Wall Street worked itself into nervousness yesterday over representations that ease in the money market is over and that from this time forward funds are to be obtained only through great difficulty. Money talk has been mooted in Wall Street for some time past, always originating in the same quarter—a quarter where short interests in the stock market had become unwieldy. Under the pressure of reports that squeezes in both call and time rates were now to be apprehended the stock market yesterday was somewhat forced down, smart reactions being brought about through almost the whole list.

Those authorities who ought most to know what existing money market conditions are, and what prospective conditions are likely to be, are the bank officers of Wall Street; and a canvass of such officers yesterday elicited almost uniformly the emphatic statement that not only is tight money not here now, but it is not expected. Some hardening of rates may show. But continuing abundance of funds and ease in rates can be confidently relied upon.

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Discussing the money market status, Mr. H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, said:

"Money rates have been low all through the Summer, and any signs of their going higher are the result of natural movements which would entitle higher rates to come. I refer particularly to the movements of the crops and to the payments which are being made by the Treasury. Money has been making very little for a considerable time past, and a stiffening may soon be felt in rates for loans generally. There is still an abundant surplus in the associated banks for all purposes, however, and I do not see that there is any indication that tightness of money is existing in any quarter or that it is reasonable to look for it. There will be no stringency, although, perhaps, an advance in rates is due; and any such improvement as may be brought about will be quite a satisfactory one to everybody in the banking business.

"Importations of gold are announced from abroad. These are due to the fact that the trade balance is in our favor—our foreign debtors are now settling up. This, of course, had to be done sooner or later."

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Mr. E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic, said:

"I do not look for tight money. Money is to-day worth more than it has been for the past month. Call money may probably go to 3 per cent. Rates on commercial paper may be advanced 1 per cent., but I anticipate no stringency in the money market. I think it reasonable to expect that money will bring better profits than it has been doing in the last few months. Call money should be worth from 2½ to 3 per cent., as it is.

"Imports of gold signify that the tendency will be toward a depressing of rates. I am inclined to think that the outlook is of a healthy character. More business will be done, and there will be greater profits. We want better prices, and the people are better able to give them, but there is nothing alarming as far as a stringency is concerned. Money is not now nor will not in the future be tight."

TIGHT MONEY IMPROBABLE.

Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the money market situation, Mr. George Leask of the Wall Street house of George Leask & Co. said:

"Ordinary demands for money, which come in September and October of each year seem to be about due around this time. The prompt deposits of money by the subscribers to the war loan have caused a faster absorption of it than was required by Government needs. At present there is $100,000,000 locked up which will be available if they put it out, and the bonds will be available as securities if they put them out. They have the money and the bonds, too.

"There is a great lot of gold to come to this country from abroad. It must come. That, however, is a matter for the exchange men and the foreign bankers. We look at the line coming under our observation—the needs of the West and South and of the merchants throughout the country and the wherewithal to supply them.

"It may be that the call rate will go to 3 per cent. Time money may go to 4½ per cent. But that would not be tight money."

FUNDS WILL BE RELEASED.

Mr. Henry S. Redmond of the banking firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co. does not look for higher rates. He discussed the money market situation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"I do not think there will be tightness in the money market for the reason that the money now locked up in the banks on account of the Government loan will be released just as soon as the bonds can be delivered, and the National banks will take out circulation against it. On the other hand, if we ever get money up to a 4 per cent. basis there will probably come $100,000,000 of gold imports. The gold engaged for import to-day is probably an anticipation. Some banks have been able to put out time money at 4 per cent. If they can continue to do that they will get the gold.

"No tight money market is at all likely."

BONDS FORM A RESERVE SUPPLY.

The following is the view taken of the money market outlook by the Stock Exchange house of H. B. Hollins & Co.:

"No alarm can very well exist over the New York money market, although the call rate has in the last day or two been pretty generally advanced to 2 per cent. Compared with the average of ten years, this is an abnormally low rate, but it is an advance from the 1@1½ per cent. rates prevalent during the last few years, and which indicated nothing more than a glut of idle funds for which no profitable use was seen. In the present expansion of speculation money has a value and is in demand. In respect to our credit abroad, the country is more fortunate than at any time since its foundation. At the least advance in the rate for sixty-day loans a practically unlimited amount of gold must be shipped over from Europe by our debtors. As yet the circulation of the National banks has not been greatly increased on the issue of Government 3 per cent. bonds. They form a reserve supply which at any time can produce a positive inflation of the money of the country. Such inflation is invariably followed by an inflation of all speculative values."

GOLD IMPORT ENGAGEMENTS.

Announcement yesterday of the engagement abroad of about $2,000,000 gold for importation to this country quieted many fears of a money market stringency such as the bears have been prophesying with so much persistence. Banking authorities have all along pointed out that bank reserves could not fall off nor money rates advance without immediately resulting in gold importations. Yesterday's London cable announcing an engagement of gold fulfilled these predictions. There are many bankers and Exchange authorities who last night seemed to be of the belief that the gold tide has started—that this $2,000,000 engagement marks the beginning of a gold import movement which promises to go beyond anything known in the financial history of America.

TWO ST. PAUL STOCKHOLDERS.

All of the Granger stocks were under pressure yesterday, traders working for a reaction making special targets of them. The early declines in them naturally reached many stop orders, and on this account there was some commission house selling of the group. But commission house activity in the Grangers was chiefly on the buying side, and in the face of the weakness the stocks were taken steadily for outside investment account.

St. Paul's dividend rate is to be acted upon by the Directors some ten days hence. Chicago interests continue quite confident that there will be an increase, and that confidence is shared in many high Wall Street quarters.

Incidentally, it is stated that the transfer books of the company at present show holdings of St. Paul stock by Messrs. John D. and William Rockefeller amounting to 100,000 shares—more than twice the amount owned by these Standard Oil millionaires a year ago.

SUGAR TRUST SELLING.

Sugar Trust yesterday was conspicuously weak. After selling close to 145 the stock got down to nearly 142, and made a substantial net loss for the day. Sales of the stock were apparently of a different character than those recently. They seemed to come from the inside. A friend of Mr. Havemeyer's stated yesterday that if, as is reported, Mr. Havemeyer goes abroad for a protracted stay, he will do so without owning a share of Sugar Trust stock.

In some quarters yesterday there were hints which disclosed a new phase in Sugar Trust affairs. It was vaguely intimated that Boston Sugar Trust interests—those who have all along been insisting upon the maintenance of the 12 per cent. dividend rate—have now turned and are selling out their stock, disheartened because of the discovery that New York interests in the trust have let go of their stocks.

A CHICAGO GAS CONFERENCE.

Gov. Flower is to be in New York today, and it is understood that he and Mr. Benedict have arranged an early meeting, at which there is likely to be an amicable agreement upon Chicago Gas matters. Yesterday People's Gas suffered with the rest of the market, selling down close to 104. The buying of the stock, however, was of the same character as that of the past few days—buying by people who are not working in ignorance.

RUMORS ON MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated was yesterday one of the few stocks to take a net gain for the day. About 10,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and there seemed at all times to be a quiet demand for it. There continues much gossip representing that Mr. J. P. Morgan or some New York Central interest is after Manhattan. Facts, of course, are not accessible, but in many high quarters there are mysterious shoulder shrugs whenever the matter is mentioned.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Northern Pacific's earnings for the third week of August, which were given out yesterday, were highly encouraging to the friends of the property. The gross for the week amounted to $454,000, an increase of $50,000 over the same week of last year. It is upon such gains as these that Northern Pacific interests base their confidence in the property and its securities. The increases in gross earnings are said to be insignificant compared with the relative net increases.

Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks suffered in the reaction yesterday, but on the decline there was buying of the best character. London houses took round lots of all the stocks, the same brokers who have been active in that way for some time past maintaining the same position.

It was stated yesterday that the recent German buying of the Union Pacific stocks has been for a pool of Berlin banking interests.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests say that in all probability the new contract between the company and the Brooklyn Bridge management, which is much more favorable to the railway than the present one, will be signed this week. These same interests state that Nassau consolidation plans are progressing steadily.

COMMISSION HOUSE CONFIDENCE.

A canvass of some twenty-five of the foremost commission houses in Wall Street yesterday disclosed that uniformly these firms look upon the reaction in the market as altogether healthy and helpful, and that they are so advising clients. Last week many of the larger commission houses were talking reaction and counseling prudence. Yesterday these same houses were ardent bulls again, and advising purchases of all standard stocks.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $489,125 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Statement from Chicago that after the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Receiver Cowen will be made President of the new company, and Receiver Murray Vice President.

Decrease of $132,640 in Central of New Jersey's net earnings for July.

Increase of 7,600 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 375 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Organization of a company with a capital stock of $300,000 to begin the erection of an independent distillery in this city.

Decrease of $4,437 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total net earnings for July.

Increase of $6,388 in Cleveland, Canton and Southern's net earnings for July.

Arrival of 2,700,000 francs in gold for shipment to Cuba.

Decrease of $37,179 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for July.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$794
Norfolk and Western	57
Northern Pacific	49,289
Oregon Railway and Navigation	3,704

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The following showed decreases:

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	$6,992
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	121

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	170	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	170
Central National	170	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chemical	37000	Mercantile	167
City	1000	Merchants'	151
Commerce	204	Merchants' Ex.	116
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155½
Garfield National	1000	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	490	Seventh National	150
Irving	147½	State of New York	108

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	215	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	218
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27½	29
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	850	870
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	97½
Kings County Elevated	6	7
Kings County Inc.	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	3	5
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6 p. c.	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	106
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	72½	78¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	108¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	40	45
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	18	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	39	41
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	57⅝	58
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company of	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	25½	26
Standard Distilling pf.	75	77
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	405½	406½
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¼	24¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 328,026.40 ounces of silver bullion, against which 328 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at .77, 100 Breece at .75, 4,700 Phoenix at .18@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 100 Breece at .65, 1,000 Brunswick at .10, 200 Consolidated at .39, 2,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 8,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .11½, buyer 30@.12¾, buyer 60; 4,000 Alamo at .03½@.03¾@.03⅝, 400 Anchoria at .85@.86@.85, 300 Elkton at 1.15½, 1,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12, 1,500 Golden Fleece at .22@.23@.22½, 600 Lillie at 1.05, 200 Mount Rosa at .13½@.14@.13@.13½, 200 Portland at 1.42, and 2,500 Union at .13½@.14.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.08	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pembroke	.11
Best & Belcher	.11	Mexican Iron	.15
Breece	.60	La Crosse	.08
Brunswick	.09	Leadville	.07
Challar	.14	Little Chief	.18
Chrysolite	.08	Mexican	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Ophir	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.36	Phoenix Gold	.17
Crown Point	.12	Potosi	.14
Deadwood	.30	Plymouth Con.	.08
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Savage	.10
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.40
Gould & Curry	.12	Union Con.	.12
Hale & Norcross	.55	Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.10	Ontario	4.00
Best & Belcher	.10	Ophir	.22
Breece	.50	Occidental	.40
Brunswick Con.	.09	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.60	Quicksilver	1.25
Challar	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	1.55
Chrysolite	.11	Small Hopes	1.00
Colorado Central	.30	Union Con.	.15
Comstock T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.05
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.10	Victor	5.00
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.10
Con. Imperial	.02	Argentum Juanita	.19
Cripple Creek Con.	.25	Alamo	.03
Creede & Cripple Creek	.07	Anaconda	.34
Eureka Con.	.05	Anchoria	.03
Father De Smet	.17	Creek	.03
Gould & Curry	.10	Golden Fleece	.20
Hale & Norcross	.70	Isabella	.24
Homestake	45.00	Little Gibson	.18
Horn Silver	1.25	Mount Rosa	.12
Iron Silver	.65	Pharmacist	.03
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Portland	1.35
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.12
Little Chief	.20	Work	.09
Mexican	.10		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Golden Magnet	.002	Elkton	1.15
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.11½
Legonda	.36	Golden Fleece	.21½
Miami	.40	Isabella	.25
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.06½
Rocky Mountain	.10¾	Justine	.02
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.04
Waldorf	.03	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.03¾	Mount Rosa	.13
Anaconda	.38	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.84	Portland	1.40
Cripple Creek Con.	.25¼	Sentinel	.003¾
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.13
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.09

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members, shows:

	Aug. 27.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, and investments	$59,686,000	Inc. $154,500
Circulation	1,513,700	Inc. 700
Net deposits	67,129,800	Dec. 216,900
Deposits with Clearing House agents

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
226	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
276	7690	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13945	18952	32261	37830	45418
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
292	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
303	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14038	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37963	45594
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
613	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37998	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32949	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46469
753	8316	14447	19683	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19689	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1140	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20464	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14584	20467	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46635
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20498	33306	38759	46669
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2232	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20609	33581	38958	46733
2255	8484	14853	20604	33593	38992	46806
2268	8636	14861	20605	33631	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2368	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14859	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2863	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46994
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3068	8936	14882	20775	33738	39238	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14906	20786	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14928	20798	34028	39345	47091
3406	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34049	39484	47113
3758	8965	15011	20891	34000	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39671	47143
3773	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3798	9002	15092	20911	34152	39702	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47228
3920	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15255	21014	34244	39817	47233
4004	9096	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4006	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9155	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4023	9200	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40035	47335
4076	9287	15560	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4129	9310	15591	21140	34312	40075	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41288	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47475
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9093	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21943	34322	41472	47528
4193	9600	15633	21949	34328	41484	47574
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28-33	34358	41543	47816
4221	9907	15-15	25845	34332	41560	47820
4225	9924	15770	28513	34485	41591	47888
4243	9925	15779	28514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15826	28640	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28643	34595	41748	48083
4404	10045	15837	28724	34598	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28794	34599	41832	48180
4407	10091	15849	28803	34601	41935	48256
4431	10135	15890	28804	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15900	28923	34630	42021	48276
4462	10173	15920	28990	34650	42169	48320
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48420
4482	10233	16031	28976	34696	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10562	16041	28993	34708	42332	48539
4506	10563	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	29059	34738	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29138	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4543	10592	16071	29138	34767	42345	48826
4545	10594	16069	29139	34768	42416	48922
4546	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10686	16089	29228	34824	42506	48997
4571	10694	16097	29229	34835	42548	49149
4572	10697	16098	29234	34837	42577	49185
4613	10758	16106	29237	34883	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49278
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4783	10968	16231	29403	35052	43327	49497
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	43329	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4868	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29632	35122	43370	49632
4933	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11048	16380	29664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43418	49697
4979	11115	16388	29667	35127	43415	49698
5108	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11128	16395	29677	35151	43516	49709
5106	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29708	35180	43844	49832
5229	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5240	11157	16453	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16460	29733	35197	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5380	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5370	11227	16549	29794	35340	43904	49929
5399	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5484	11251	16572	29811	35348	43978	49932
5468	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11277	16702	29820	35389	44077	50077
5491	11287	16721	29832	35390	44099	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5506	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11320	16747	29873	35393	44123	50188
5517	11322	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5531	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50218
5543	11548	16791	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11556	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11591	16902	29951	35551	44138	50538
5563	11604	16906	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35563	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5574	11696	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5584	11773	16834	30049	35879	44151	51011
5585	11780	16885	30067	35880	44152	51038
5706	11784	16839	30108	35892	44153	51039
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5825	11824	16848	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44166	51164
5862	11857	16992	30231	36005	44167	51166
5885	11891	16963	30197	36072	44168	51208
5916	11899	16966	30207	36143	44169	51206
6054	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6061	11980	17048	30258	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51293
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51332
6115	12044	17170	30352	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36237	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51339
6181	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51390
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30388	36420	44214	51410
6228	12345	17190	30398	36498	44239	51434
6224	12506	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12508	17214	30458	36504	44249	51576
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6245	12272	17353	30547	36625	44301	51730
6256	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6253	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17408	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36712	44338	52276
6342	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6376	12501	17565	30729	36735	44363	52325
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52357
6410	12511	17675	30765	36770	44386	52378
6423	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52400
6426	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12684	17757	30951	36776	44531	52478
6600	12702	17788	30952	36777	44533	52497
6605	12708	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36780	44630	52551
6723	12734	17829	31183	36791	44689	52604
6737	12764	17867	31189	36795	44641	52636
6741	12770	17871	31198	36796	44642	52637
6818	12798	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12813	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6851	12833	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6875	12834	17931	31368	36868	44766	52820
6894	12843	17923	31370	36874	44790	52826
6905	12860	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6933	12881	17955	31378	36898	44833	52801
6965	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6979	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
7000	12874	18060	31406	36944	44900	53033
7011	12885	18170	31411	37051	44963	53034
7041	12888	18182	31459	37062	44967	53035
7042	12938	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7063	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13088	18337	31491	37308	45133	53061
7174	13068	18360	31516	37307	45179	53068
7196	13069	18406	31517	37313	45212	53092
7198	13097	18416	31628	37315	45214	53090
7215	13115	18481	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37350	45226	53083
7239	13130	18492	31651	37591	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45253	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45258	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53263
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45285	53285
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45300	53296
7274	13578	18742	31769	37540	45332	53304
7294	13588	18745	31810	37541	45388	53306
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45841	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7338	13793	18814	31831	37548	45870	53331
7505	13795	18829	31925	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32084	37624	45890	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—There was diminished attention in the market to-day to the home specialties, Union Pacific, Atchison, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Sugar absorbing interest. Some of the Copper shares, however, were animated. Some one interested in working Montana higher bid 1⅝ per cent. to call at 25 for the remainder of 1898. The price was up ¼, at 230½, this morning, with recession to 228½; afternoon sales were at 229. Centennial was fairly active, easing ⅝, to 19⅞, while Osceola was off ⅞ to 57⅝. Boston and Lowell was lower, at 226. Albany held at 235. Mergenthaler was 2 lower, at 183. Illinois Steel gained ⅝, to 71¼, receding to 70½, with convertible 5s up 1, at 99, and plain 5s steady at 96½. Oregon Short Line Incomes "A" were ⅝ lower, at 80¼, rallying ¼. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	225	...
Boston & Maine	164	166
Boston & Providence	...	230
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	...	125
Fitchburg pf	104	105
Maine Central	133	136
Oregon Short Line	85½	86
West End	87	87¼

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4	4½
Arnold	17	17¼
Atlantic	...	29
Boston & Montana	...	230
Butte & Boston	24½	...
Calumet & Hecla	580	590
Centennial	19¾	20
Franklin	14	14½
Osceola	57⅛	57¾
Pioneer (gold)	5	5½
Santa Ysabel	...	6
Tamarack	174	174¾
Tecumseh	...	4
Wolverine	27½	27¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	283	284
Dominion Coal	22¼	22¾
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	...	185
Erie Telephone	73	74
General Electric pf	97	99
Illinois Steel	70	70½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¼	22
Mexican Telephone	...	65
New England Telephone	139	144
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	184	186
United States Oil	17	17¾
Westinghouse Electric	30½	32
Westinghouse Electric pf	57½	58½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	7	7½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	20¼	22½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—There was some realizing during the morning, but in the afternoon the support was better and slight gains were made from the lowest prices. There was a big demand for Cambria Iron, and the selling in the early trading in small lots advanced the price to 55¼. There was some selling of Pennsylvania, but at the declines it was fairly well supported. The selling was traced to New York account. Reading was lower, as was also Lehigh Valley. Choctaw common opened higher and rose to 26¾, whence it fell off fractionally. The preferred was also easier. The feature of the afternoon was the strength of Welsbach, which advanced from 50 to 54. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was strong, and rose to 21, afterward declining to 20⅝. United Gas Improvement was steady, while Marsden and Electric Storage common sold lower. There was little done in the street railway stocks. Union Traction was fractionally lower, while Electric and People's 4s and Philadelphia Traction were somewhat higher.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20⅝	21¼
Nor. Pac. com., tr. ctfs.	35⅞	36⅛
Nor. Pac. pf.	76	76¼
Pennsylvania	59¼	59½
Reading 1st pf.	...	22½
St. Paul	112½	112¾
West. New York & Penn.	5⅞	6
Metropolitan Railway	163½	164½
Philadelphia Traction	94⅞	95
Baltimore Cons.	28⅝	28¾
Union Traction	20¼	20½
Electric Storage	34¾	35
Electric Storage pf.	41¼	42
Union Gas Improvement	119¾	119¾
Welsbach Light	52	54
New Jersey Traction	51½	52
Am. R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	6¼	6¾
Penn. Mfg.	20¼	20⅝
Choctaw	25¾	26⅞
Choctaw pf.	41¼	41⅝
Electric & P. 4s	85¾	85⅞
Equitable G. 5s	107	107½
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, tr. ctfs.	104⅜	105
Cons. T., Pitts.	17½	17⅝
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	55	55¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Biscuit common opened at 31¾ and closed there, after selling at 32. The preferred rose from 96¼ at the opening to 96½ at the close. Steel and Wire common sold to 33, after opening ½ higher; the preferred brought 86. Diamond Match looked stronger, selling at 142¼ until the close, at ⅛ higher. West Chicago was offish, selling down from 95⅛ to 94½. North Chicago dropped a point, closing at 224.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	...
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142
National Biscuit Co. com.	31½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96½
Am. Steel & Wire com.	32⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	28
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	25
Chi. Pkg. & Prov.	24½
Chi. Pkg. & Prov. pf.	49⅝
N. Chi. St. R. R.	225
W. Chi. St. Ry.	84½
South Side El. R. R.	62
Lake St. El.	12½
Lake St. El., tr. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 29, 1898.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38⅝	34	455	Am. Malting Co.	34½	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	-⅝
88⅞	89¾	610	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85½	86¼	84	84	-1
36¾	37	4,680	American Cotton Oil	37⅜	37⅝	36	37	-1¼
87	88½	183	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	-2
130	136	26	American Express	130	132½	130	132½	...
13⅞	14	2,730	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14⅜	13¼	13⅞	-⅝
39½	40¾	820	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	39	39⅝	38½	38⅝	-1⅛
142½	143	25,070	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	144⅝	142¾	143	-1⅝
114¾	115¼	237	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	-⅛
35	35¼	1,175	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	35	35¼	34	34¼	-¾
86¼	87¾	975	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	86¼	86⅞	85¼	86	-1⅝
142	142¾	9,740	American Tobacco	144	144⅞	142¼	143	-1½
12	18	20	Ann Arbor	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
13⅞	14	740	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	-⅛
36	36⅝	16,615	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	-⅛
22	22¼	2,700	B. & O., 1st in. pd.	23½	23½	22	22	-3⅝
...	3⅝	60	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...
63⅝	64	25,193	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63⅝	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	-1⅛
127½	127¾	1,400	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127	127½	127	127½	...
53½	53¾	590	Canada Southern	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	-1
20	...	100	Central Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	...
23½	23¾	2,825	Chesapeake & Ohio	24¼	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞	...
117⅝	117¾	30,610	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	117	117⅝	116⅜	117⅜	-1⅛
60¼	61	650	Chi. & East. Ill.	61	61	60¾	60¾	-⅝
108¾	109	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ⅝
17	17⅛	6,545	Chicago Great West.	17¼	17⅝	17	17	-⅛
41¼	42	230	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42	42	41¼	41¼	-⅝
21⅝	22	684	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	-⅛
9½	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
36	36¼	111	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33	33	33	33	-1½
112¼	112⅝	58,005	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	113⅜	113½	112	112½	-1½
154	156½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	156½	156½	156½	156½	-1½
134½	134⅝	2,140	Chicago & Northw.	135	135¼	134½	134½	-1½
104½	105	11,444	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105⅞	105⅞	104⅝	104⅞	-1⅜
8½	9	4	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
36½	37	1,770	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36¼	37⅜	36	36½	+ ⅜
42¼	42¼	1,360	C., C., C. & St. L.	43	43	41⅞	42⅛	-1⅜
15	15¼	700	Cleve., Cin., & Wheel.	15	15	14¾	14¾	...
23½	24½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24	24½	24	24	...
187½	189	345	Consolidated Gas	189	189	188

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Ways and Means, in Excellent Shape, Shows that He Has High Class.

BEN HOLLADAY'S HANDICAP

Handpress Won the Selling Race, but It Was a Costly Victory for His Owner, as the Colt Was Bid Up $1,200.

Mrs. Byron McClelland has in that oddly named colt, Ways and Means, a piece of racing property that is apparently of decidedly high class, and one that seems to have been as well as he is oddly named. On Saturday the colt won the Dash Stakes, just nosing Kentucky Colonel out on the post. His performance then was a clever one, and was in a measure due to Maher's clever jockeyship, so that when the colt was asked to pick up an additional twenty-one pounds and run against practically the same field in the Sapphire Stakes yesterday his chances were not considered even by those who are sometimes prejudiced in favor of a horse simply because they have previously won on him. It was argued that the difference between the 104 pounds of Saturday and 125 pounds, the weight he carried yesterday, would tell on him, and that at any rate Kentucky Colonel's class would win the race for him. But there was so much class stored away in the little bay colt that was not reckoned upon that at the end he won by three lengths, and in such easy fashion that he made his field look like a collection of selling platers.

Sanford, J. A. Bennet's candidate, made most of the running for the five-and-a-half-furlong journey, and coming around the arm of the Futurity track he showed several lengths in front. Ways and Means had plenty of speed, and was up with the second flight, but he showed a decided inclination to bolt across the track and consented to run straight only after Maher had belabored him warmly with his whip. Once straightened, however, as he was when the turn into the stretch had been negotiated, he ran strong, and without any urging passed Sanford, and won as he pleased by three lengths. Sanford tired and had a hard enough struggle to secure by a head the second money, which Mr. Phinizy tried to capture with a rush.

The other fixture of the afternoon, the Turf Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, had only four starters, and was simply a gift to that splendid rater, Ben Holladay. This horse can go the last furlong of a race as fast as he does the first furlong, so, as he led throughout and held his field safe, it was good betting that he would win easily through the stretch. He did so, for not one of the other three starters ever got near enough to give Sloane, who rode him, the least apprehension. He simply galloped home, a winner by a length and a half, while Thomas Cat, who vainly essayed to catch him, got second money by six lengths.

Walk-over for Briar Sweet.

The fourth race, at three-quarters of a mile, had only two starters, for the presence of Briar Sweet frightened out all but Kenmore Queen of the other seven starters, so the race was practically a walk-over for the first-named. Briar Sweet's races in the East stamp her as a mare of high class, and as it is a long time since the American turf has known a really high-class mare, she is quite popular, and bids fair to take the place once held by Miss Woodford and Firenzi. She had no trouble in winning from Kenmore Queen, who started for the $100 second money. She raced along in front, and the other could never get near enough to her to make her raise a respectable gallop.

There was no O'Connor on Handpress yesterday to go to pieces at the end, and thereby be nosed out by some other horse, so P. J. Dwyer's colt won the fifth race, a selling affair at a mile, in a handy fashion. Lady Mitchell showed the way around, but in the stretch Maher brought Handpress up, and he won by a length, while The Winner came fast enough at the end to beat Lady Mitchell a length for the place. The victory, however, was a costly one for Mr. Dwyer, for John McCafferty, who has not been in good humor since Saturday, when his stable boy threw away a fortune for him by going to pieces on Himtine, took a fancy to the colt, and bid him up to $1,800, just $1,200 over his entered selling price. Mr. Dwyer made the additional bid of $5 and retained the colt.

The Huguenot's performance in the mile handicap did not meet with the favor of the spectators, for Spencer, who was on him, rode an atrociously bad race, and was none too active in his ride through the stretch. The colt opened favorite in the betting, but his price slowly receded, and Algol at the end ruled an equal favorite with him. The latter justified the confidence his backers reposed in him, for he led from start to finish, and won so easily from The Huguenot that it is doubtful if the latter would have had a chance with him, even had he been properly handled.

Five favorites won during the day, the first race going to The Kentuckian, so, on the whole, the public had much the best of the battle with the bookmakers.

It is probable that the extra day of racing which it is proposed to give for the benefit of the late Charles V. Sass will be filled out on Friday of next week at Brighton Beach.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:12 3-5.

1—The Kentuckian, Simms & Anderson's ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Lizzie Montrose, 102 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Frances Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 98, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(James)
3—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 104, 12 to 1.....(Barrett)

Chemisette, 91, 50 to 1, (McGann;) Roysterer, 101, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Cathedral, 97, 12 to 1, (Burns;) Easter Cad, 99, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Domineer, 92, 15 to 1, (Moody;) and Fern Day, 99, 60 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

1—Algol, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4 years, by Top Gallant-Equality, 126 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Burns)
2—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 3, 116, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4, 93, 20 to 1.....(Clawson)

Rondo, 117, 10 to 1, (Taral.) and Blue Devil, 106, 6 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes for two-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $600. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Ways and Means, Mrs. B. McClelland's b. c., by Bermuda-Lleric, 125 pounds, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Sanford, J. A. Bennet's br. c., 108, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., 118, 5 to 1.....(Sloane)

Greyfeld, 108, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Kentucky Colonel, 123, 6 to 5, (Turner;) Duke of Middleburgh, 125, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Marblehead, 125, 15 to 1, (Williams,) and Freak, 105, 20 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies three years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 121 pounds, 1 to 10.....(Maher)
2—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 114, 8 to 1.....(Taral)

Won in a canter by six lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Pomona, 97 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—The Winner, G. E. Smith's b. h., 5, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Barrett)
3—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. m., 4, 103, 10 to 1.....(Spencer)

Maximo Gomez, 87, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Domitor, 101, 5 to 2, (Sloane;) Flax Spinner, 93, 7 to 2, (Clawson,) Her Own, 96, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rinaldo, 101, 6 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Ten Spot, 100, 20 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:10.

1—Ben Holladay, Easton & Lilrabee's b. h., 5 years, by Hanover-Millie L., 127 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sloane)
2—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4, 103, 4 to 1 and even money.....(O'Leary)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 95, 12 to 1.....(Collins)
4—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 113, 6 to 1.....(Taral)

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Grand Circuit races opened to-day at the Readville track. Star Pointer, who has been on the track since last Wednesday, was out this morning and made a number of fast miles. Albatross, a guideless wonder, went a half mile in 1:06¼. Summary:

Three year olds, 2:30 class, purse $2,000.

Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G.- Bessie Huntington, (Wilson)	1	2	1
Laurels, b. f., by Prodigal-Laura B., (Rea)	2	1	4
Admiral Symmes, b. h., (Marsh)	3	3	2
The Earl, ch. c., (Geers)	4	4	3

Time—2:13½; 2:15¼; 2:16.

2:11 class, trotting, purse $3,000.

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Belle-Keepsake, by Pancoast, (Geers)	1	2	1
Bingen, b. h., by May King-Young Miss, (Tiffin)	2	1	3
Georgianna, br. m., (Noble)	9	7	2
Hans McGregor, ch. g., (Kennedy)	3	9	2
Octavia, br. m., (Ruggles)	7	8	3
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore)	8	3	6
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	5	4	4
Wistful, br. m., (Pearce)	4	5	7
Louis Victor, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	6	7

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¼; 2:12½; 2:13.

2:20 pace, purse $1,500, (unfinished.)

Flirt, blk. m., by Almont-Deception, (Rennick)	7	1	1
Flare Up, b. m., by Charles Derby, (Dickerson)	1	8	5
Sweet Violets, b. m., (McLaughlin)	6	2	2
Frank Rysdyke, b. g., (A. Trout)	3	3	3
Libbie C., b. m., (McDonald)	5	5	4
Edward S., ch. g., (Anasmith)	2	4	dis.
Lizzie S., b. f., (Leonard)	4	6	dis.
King Albert, br. h., (Tyson)	8	7	dr.
Croyland, b. g., (Ewing)			dis.

Time—2:14; 2:11¼; 2:12.

YEARLINGS FETCH FAIR PRICES.

Stock of Willamette Stud and Trade Wind Farm Sold at Sheepshead.

A number of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the Willamette Stud and the Trade Wind Farm, were sold yesterday in the eastern sale paddocks, outside of the Sheepshead Bay race track. Prices did not rule high, for the yearlings were not very fashionably bred. Most of them were by Top Gallant, and the best looking one of the lot, a bay colt, half-brother to Ensign, was bought by W. Astor Chanler for $725.

The pedigrees of the yearlings, the prices they brought, and the names of the purchasers are as follows:

Bay colt, by Top Gallant-Kathleen Kinney, by George Kinney; William Astor Chanler.$725
Black filly, by Top Gallant-Equality, by Bend Or; M. Murphy.....375
Gray filly, by Top Gallant-Opeechee, by Ten Broeck; Tod Sloane.....625
Chestnut colt, by Lord Esterling-Hannah, by Great Tom; T. P. Hayes.....350
Bay filly, by Top Gallant-Tombetta, by Great Tom; A. White.....250
Bay colt, by Lord Esterling-Tarpeia, by St. Blaise; Turney Brothers.....350
Chestnut filly, by Top Gallant-Frederica, by Frederick the Great; J. J. McCafferty.....250
Bay colt, by Top Gallant-Linwood, by Vanderbilt; H. Unna.....200
Judge Caldwell, 2 years, bay colt, by Kosciusko-May Viley, by Brigadier; H. Unna.....250
Brow ncolt, by St. James-Pride of Waltham, by Lord Lyon; H. Unna.....400
Chestnut filly, by Top Gallant-Vesper, by Vassal; A. White.....150
Bay colt, by Lord Esterling-Gypsy Maid, by Top Gallant; R. C. Doggett.....125
Chestnut filly, by Top Gallant-Hattie Carlile, by Longfellow; R. C. Hall.....150
Chestnut colt, by Top Gallant-Milesia, by Milesian; A. White.....150
Chestnut colt, by Forest-Dina, by Kosciusko; W. H. Clark.....150

HORSE SHOW AT SARATOGA.

New York Exhibitors Receive a Share of the Prizes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—An open-air horse show was held to-day on the track of the Saratoga Racing Association. The following prizes were awarded:

Pony pairs—William H. Carter, Saratoga; tandems, C. L. A. Whitney, Albany; lady's pairs, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, New York; brougham and victoria pairs, Lewis V. Bell, New York, first; W. E. Wooley, Buffalo, second; Mrs. R. Billington, New York, third; Edward Murray Green, Troy, fourth. Saddle horses—Harvey S. Ladew, New York, first; Mrs. John R. Townsend, New York, second and third. Single hackney—George H. Wood, Saratoga. Horses in harness—Lewis V. Bell, New York, first; W. E. Wooley, Buffalo, second. Road team—"Good Times" coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Roadsters—William H. Keller, first; "Good Times" coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, second; Lewis V. Bell, New York, third. Botany Driving Club School, New York, fourth. Saddlers—Harvey S. Ladew, New York, first; J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo, second. Horses in harness—Lewis V. Bell, New York, first and second; C. L. A. Whitney, Albany, third and fourth. Pair of horses—Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, New York, first; Lewis V. Bell, New York, second; "Good Times" coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, third. Jumping class—J. W. Colt, Ogdensburg, first; J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo, second; William C. Hays, Saratoga, third.

James McCormick Buys Jinks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—James McCormick of New York to-day bought the two-year-old filly Jinks of W. H. May & Son for $5,000.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

The United States and the Canadian Teams Meet—The Game to be Continued To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The thirtieth annual cricket match between Canada and the United States began here to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. Considerable interest is being manifested in the game, and quite a large crowd was present to witness the match.

The fact that the Canadians have won the game for the past three years has put the home team on their mettle, and before the day's play began they felt that their efforts must be rewarded by a victory.

Having won the toss, the United States made a splendid start with the run-getting, J. B. King and N. Z. Graves both batting in splendid form. After King had been unfortunately run out for 39, Graves continued the good work, and although none of the other men made any lengthy stay, the young Germantown player stuck nobly to his task and was not disposed of until he had put on 128. The innings realized the very respectable aggregate of 250, A. W. Philpotts of Montreal being credited with the best bowling analysis.

Canada then took up the batting, and in the short time left for play lost three wickets for 38 runs, D. W. Saunders being 15, not out. The game will be resumed in the morning. The score:

UNITED STATES.

J. B. King, run out	39
N. Z. Graves, c. Chambers, b. Philpotts	128
A. M. Wood, c. Lyon, b. Philpotts	4
W. W. Noble, c. Laing, b. Philpotts	12
P. H. Clark, st. Saunders, b. Laing	8
R. D. Brown, b. Laing	3
F. L. Altemus, b. Laing	15
F. H. Bates, c. Marshall, b. Counsell	19
A. P. Morris, b. Philpotts	9
H. Townsend, c. Philpotts, b. Laing	0
J. H. Scattergood, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	250

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
H. B. McGiverin	120	4	55	0
J. M. Laing	135	5	76	4
G. S. Lyon	45	1	28	0
A. W. Philpotts	75	2	44	4
P. C. Goldingham	25	1	19	0
J. L. Counsell	25	0	13	1

CANADA.

D. W. Saunders, not out	15
J. L. Counsell, c. Wood, b. King	7
W. E. McMurtry, st. Scattergood, b. King	1
P. C. Goldingham, c. King, b. Morris	11
J. M. Laing, G. S. Lyon, A. G. Chambers, W. R. Marshall, A. W. Philpotts, M. A. Walker, and H. B. McGiverin, to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. B. King	60	4	20	2
P. H. Clark	50	6	7	0
A. P. Morris	7	0	5	1

Wides—King, 1; Clark, 1.

Mr. Hedge's Yacht Wins.

The racing catboat Sweetheart, owned by C. G. Hedge, Vice President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, defeated the Senad, owned by Peter Gilsey, in a match race on Shinnecock Bay last Saturday. The Sweetheart has not been beaten since she was launched last year.

MISS ATKINSON'S TENNIS CUP.

She Wins the International Match at Niagara, Ontario, and the Trophy.

QUEEN'S ROYAL, Niagara, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The championship round of the ladies' singles in the international tennis tournament was finished here this morning. On Saturday darkness had stopped the match between Miss Juliet Atkinson, the champion, and Miss Marie Wimer, the challenger, at the score one set all, and the match was continued from that point this morning. Miss Atkinson, playing very steadily, won the next two sets and match, and the international trophy presented by George E. Moore of Brooklyn, is now her property.

Score: Ladies' singles, championship round—Miss Juliet Atkinson, Brooklyn, beat Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, 10—8, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3.

The championship round in men's singles was played this afternoon. W. S. Bond, the holder, successfully defended his title against L. E. Ware, the challenger. Bond's clever volleying proved too much for Ware. To-morrow the final doubles will be played, which will wind up the tournament. Scores:

Men's Singles.—Championship round, W. S. Bond, Chicago, beat L. E. Ware, Harvard, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final round, L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes, Harvard, beat H. E. Avery and H. Cole, Detroit, 6—3, 6—2.

New York Canoe Club's Regatta.

The New York Canoe Club will hold its annual regatta on Gravesend Bay on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 10. The events will be as follows: Sailing, six miles, record event; paddling deck canoes, one-half mile with turn; sailing open canoes with lee boards, three miles; tandem paddling, open canoes, single blades, one-half mile with turn; upset paddling, and tournament. The Captain of the club, Barron Fredericks, will provide berths in the boathouse for the canoes of visiting canoemen, and meals and refreshments will be served during the day. The Regatta Committee consists of Barron Fredericks, J. C. Mowbray, and C. Bowyer Vaux.

MEXICAN SAVANT DROPS DEAD.

Dr. Malany Expires in Texas on His Way to a Congress in Germany.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 29.—Dr. Ferdinando Malany, a prominent physician in the City of Mexico, wandered away from his hotel in this city yesterday while suffering from sudden dementia, which developed while coming from Mexico, and being overcome by the heat died in the country in a field on a farm east of this city.

He was going with Civil Engineer Augusano, his friend, to attend the congress of astronomers at Berlin, Germany.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL KRULEWITCH.—Maurice B. Blumenthal has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Samuel Krulewitch, who was a partner in the firm of P. & S. Krulewitch, wholesale dealers in clothing, formerly at 524 Broadway, by Judge Schuchman of the City Court on the application of Jacobs & Sterzelbach, judgment creditors.

E. C. BURT & CO.—Schedules of Edwin C. Burt & Co., manufacturers of shoes at 92 to 98 Centre Street, corner of Leonard, show liabilities $84,944, nominal assets $81,860, actual assets $34,453, consisting of stock $22,818, open accounts $11,635. The individual schedules of Henry R. Curtis, one of the partners, show liabilities $50,638, of which $42,517 is to the firm, and no assets.

CLARK B. AUGUSTINE.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Clark B. Augustine, lawyer, of 96 Broadway, who was reported missing since Aug. 2, for $500 in favor of Florence D. Kellogg, one of his clients. She alleged that she loaned him $500 on April 22, 1897, on bond and mortgage on a house in Villa Avenue, New York, to be repaid a year later, but she never received the bond and mortgage. The Sheriff went into Mr. Augustine's office at 96 Broadway yesterday under the attachment.

LOW'S EXCHANGE.—Low's Exchange in London, whose banking department was reported by cable to have been closed, causing considerable annoyance to travelers from America, is the London branch of Edwin H. Low, Low's Exchange of 1,123 Broadway, this city, which made an assignment to Henry B. Culver on Aug. 24. At Mr. Culver's office yesterday it was said that he had gone out of town for the day. Frank J. Dupignac, attorney for the assignee, said that he could give no idea of the liabilities of the concern at present; the clerks were at work making up the accounts, and until they are completed, it would be mere guesswork. Asked if he thought they would reach $100,000, he said he did not think they would. Concerning the cablegrams to the newspapers about the London branch, he said he had heard nothing whatever, but he did not think many travelers had been stranded there, and he did not think the Exchange owed much on that account.

Out of Town.

A. RUETTY & BROTHER.—A. Ruetty & Brother, wall paper, of 189 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio, went into the hands of Receiver Ferdinand Siegle to-day on the application of the senior member of the firm, who says that he and his brother cannot agree upon terms of dissolution. The stock is valued at $4,000, and the firm owes $3,000.

Receivers for Partnerships.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Myer Hellman receiver for the firm of Lyons & Lyons, proprietors of Lyons's Express at 55 Harrison Street and 176 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, on the application of Samuel H. Lyons in a suit brought by him against Oscar Lyons for a dissolution of partnership on account of a disagreement between them, and the receiver is empowered to continue the business for six months. They are step-brothers. Samuel claims that the assets of the business are worth $10,000, and Oscar estimated them at $2,000.

Alexander T. Mason has been appointed receiver for the firm of James A. Bostwick & Co., manufacturers of photographic supplies at 41 and 43 Marion Street, Brooklyn, by Judge Cohen of the Supreme Court, this city, in a suit brought by James A. Bostwick against Charles W. Blodget and Frederick J. Harrison for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The partnership was formed on Dec. 1, 1896. Mr. Bostwick claimed that on July 12 last they excluded him from any participation in the business. The inventory of June last showed assets of $4,300 over liabilities.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Louis R. Rothschild filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, his schedules showing liabilities of $23,408, and no actual assets. He owns 240 shares of stock of the R. Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturers of bar fixtures, formerly of 579 Broadway and Cincinnati, which failed a year ago, which stock he regards as worthless. He was connected with that company. The petition is to get rid of two judgments obtained against him, one for $7,070 in favor of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, obtained on Sept. 20, 1897, and the other for $15,529 in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, on March 9, 1898. The attorney is Edward T. Taliaferro.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALKAN, Henry—R. E. Robbins and others	$915
BURNS, George K., and Edward S. Sweeney—C. Well	74
COHEN, Isaac—P. F. Dixon	98
COLLINS, Thomas F.—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	2,325
FITZPATRICK, Edward—J. H. Davidson and another	96
FROST, Edward H.—L. W. Dinkelspiel and another	96
FEINSON, Mary R.—L. Michael, and others	219
FRANCESCONI, Guido—A. H. Villa	93
GAGE, Edward H., Jr.—J. H. Davidson and another	28
GUIDA, Pasquale—J. Volpe	46
HERZOG, Herman—G. Gebert and another	69
JACOBSON, Samuel—A. D. Leonard	101
KARNS, Benjamin F.—Stephen G. Patterson, two	1,040
KEANE, Thomas E.—M. Pierce	100
KEANE, Thomas E.—E. C. Force	75
LICHTWITZ, Agnes G. O.—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	482
LEMON, Thomas K.—Standard Radiator Company	1,537
MAUTNER, Ignatz—Joseph Stern and others	197
MEISELS, Michael—Joseph Stern, and others	49
MACDONALD, Philip A.—P. M. Brown	43
McCABE, John—J. H. Davidson and another	88
O'CONNELL, Michael—O. Taussig	210
SPAULDING, Francis A.—J. F. Egan, executor	678
SEAMAN, Martha L.—Thomas Duggan	918
SCHOEN, Abraham—D. B. Powell	322
TREU, Leopold R.—Peter Callan	1,286
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Patrick J. McNulty	482
WEISS, Robert S.—J. Stern, and others	148
WOOD, Edward T.—J. Schreyer	113
ZEISS, John F.—D. Mayer	175

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Board Building Not Yet Sold—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Edith E. McCagg for improvement the four lots at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The same brokers have also sold for Samuel Cohen three lots on the west side of Third Avenue, 35 feet north of Wendover Avenue.

Henry Morgenthau said yesterday that the Beard Building had not been sold. Negotiations for its sale are in progress.

Moritz Doob has sold the three-story brownstone front dwelling 219 East Sixty-first Street, 18 by 100.5.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adele Kneeland, for $5,000, the three-story brick building 89 New Chambers Street and 101 James Street, on a gore lot at the northwest corner of the streets named, 19.10 by 14.10 by 25.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis P. Mahler, for $33,000, the five-story brick flat 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 33.4 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George E. Chisholm, for $19,000, the plot southeast corner of Eleventh and Dry Dock Streets, running east 71.7 by south 90.1 by east 34.4 by south 24.4 by west 106 by north 114.8; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Nelson D. Stillwell, for $19,740, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue 60 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold the vacant plot, 100 by 100.11, south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for James Whiting, to Judson Lawson, who will improve the same at once with high-class apartments.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 1,763 and 1,765 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 50.9 by 83.9, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,218; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 32 Goerck Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 87.4; William Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 108 and 110 Tenth Avenue, for a six-story brick stable, 40 by 96; P. H. Keahon of 840 Greenwich Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 183 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for fifteen two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 30; Northern Improvement Company of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $37,500.

Alterations.

No. 59 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Edward Van Ingen of 500 Madison Avenue, owner; G. Atterbury of 25 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 29, 1898.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 7th St, 108x 106, Unionport; August H. Diehl to Isaac R. Butler, ½ part	$700
BECK, or 151st, St, s s, 55 ft e of Wales Av, 50x100; Annie Hoyt to Catherine B. Gent	1
LOT 44, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; John Toelberg to Charles L. Francisco	1
LOT 205, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Joseph A. Irvine to Prudence Irvine	1
TERRACE VIEW AV, n corner of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, 111x irregular; Jere Johnson, Jr., Company to William A. Roos	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 7, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Wilhelmina Dapper to Michael Dapper	1
72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; Frank L. Lorig to John H. Schirle	1
83D ST, 217 East, 25.5x102.2; Emanuel Heilner and another to Mary F. Thornton	1
121ST ST, n s, 186.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Christian Striffler to Emilie and Emile Rudolph	Gift.
132D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 99.11; Joseph Laux to Elizabeth Staynor	1
142D ST, 738 East; Adele B. de Miranda to Henry Kratch	6,500
164TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Grant Av, to Sherman Av x— to 163d St; Anthony Oechs to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.	1

Recorded Leases.

COOMBE, Charles H., agent, to Dezso Fuchs; 1 and 1½ 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years	$2,904
GENTILE, Raffaele, to Giovanni Morano; 220 East 116th St, 2 years	900
PRIORE, Eva Melista, to Ciro Spina; part of 2,241 1st Av, 2 years	228

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOW, Isaac R. B., to George Strecker; s w corner Avenue A and 7th St, Unionport, 3 years	$700
BECK, Reuben, to Jesteen C. Hillery; s s of 22d St, Lot 568, map of lands of Clement C. Moore, leasehold, installments	3,731
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to John Finck; 53 and 55 East 90th St, ¼ year	800
COLLINS, Mary, to Jacob J. Nicholas, Jr.; s s of 163d St, 18.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 1 year	2,000
EHLERS, Herman H., to the German Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 57.8 ft n of 160th St, 1 year	6,000
EMERSON, Oscar E., to Conrad Stein; 838 11th Av, store lease, demand	4,248
FOGARTY, Michael, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 47th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year	5,000
HELLINGER, Leopold, to the United States Life Insurance Company; 88 and 90 Walker St, 5 years	90,000
JENNINGS, Cecelia T., to George R. Sutherland; s w s of 14th St, 155 ft n w of Prospect Terrace, ½ year	3,000
MITCHELL, John, to Peter Doelger; 356 10th Av, store lease, demand	1,830
POPE, William B., to George C. Pope; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St, also e s of Park Av, 25.6 ft s of 81st St, installments	2,300
SHEFFIELD, Mary K., and Lucius T., to Harriet P. Sheffield; 26 West 32d St, 3 years	7,500
SHRITE, John H., to Aetna Real Estate and Loan Company; 29 West 72d St, 3 months	50,000
SIMON, Morris, to John E. Alexander; 21 East 91st St, 5 years	20,000
SOMMER, Jacob, to William V. Gordon; e s of Amethyst Av, 100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 1 year	539
THERRY, Stephen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 14th St, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year	6,000
THORNTON, Margaret F., to Emanuel J. Heilner and another; 217 East 83d St, ¾ year	6,000
THORNTON, Margaret F., to Emanuel J. Heilner and another; 217 East 83d St, 9 months	11,000
TRUEMAN, Charles, to Charles E. Appleby, and others, trustees, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 111.1 ft s of 172d St, 3 years	13,000
TRUEMAN, Charles, to Charles E. Appleby, and others, trustees, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 136.2 ft s of 172d St, 3 years	13,000
VOGEL, Ana G., to Catharine Vogel; 108 East 58th St, 3 years	6,000
WELLS, William J., Jr., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 113 Goerck St, 3 years	3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASE, David K., to Theodore M. Hass	$4,000
HATCH, Joseph W., assignee, to James M. Hillery	Nom.
HILLERY, James M., to Jesteen C. Hillery	6,000
POWELL, Sarah H., to Thomas S. Wright	5,000
ROGGENKAMP, August, to Martin L. Henry	675
SPAULDING, Henry A., to Cornelia R. Spaulding	Nom.
WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company, (assigns 3 mortgages)	Nom

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,302 to 1,308; Edward McCann against Nells Toelberg, owner and contractor	1,275
22D ST, 340 West; James A. Mileham against Mrs. E. Whitman, owner and contractor; T. H. Beekman, agent	60
209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; M. B. Houpt & Son against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor	1,084

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; Department of Buildings against the Mutual Building Company, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 26x122.11x25x122.7; Julie E. Chaffanjon against Henry Schopper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Brower.

RIDGE ST, e s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 25x72; Mary E. Bird against Patrick J. Carroll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kearney.

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.4x100; Jerry Fioravanti against Jerry Altieri, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ginsburg & Mathot.

5TH AV, 1,056; Edward F. Browning against Paul Leavitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Prentice.

49TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against A. Walter Haviland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

110TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Eugene Eisert against Henry and Catharine Schluter, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

1220 ST, 561 West; Catherina Schmidt against Daniel T. Garris, (action to compel conveyance of property, &c.;) attorneys, Gignoux & Gignoux.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Spafford vs

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Coney Island J. C. Races.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional tradins race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST. VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 2:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
DAILY
SEASHORE EXCURSIONS
August 11 to September 10
ROUND TRIP RATES:
From New York, $1; Children, 75c
From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85c
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, POINT PLEASANT,
And Intermediate Stations.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:35 P. M.

TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

A ONE DOLLAR OUTING
TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO
AND THE
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
ALSO
MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
A LABOR DAY EXCURSION
AT
ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION ON SUNDAY WILL be run at rate of $1.00 round trip for adults; children 5 to 12, 75 cents.

MONDAY'S EXCURSION WILL be run at rate of $1.50 round trip for adults; children, 5 to 12, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on trains.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED, LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R. AT 8:30 A. M.; SOUTH FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., AT 8:25 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15, 6.15 P. M. East 92d St. pier 9.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.15 A. M., 12.30, and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 9.00 and 7.30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD
LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, $1.50 ROUND TRIP.

Special Train will leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 8:20 A. M. Foot W. 23d St., 7:50 A. M.

NIAGARA FALLS, $8.00 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good going Saturday, September 3. Returning up to and including Tuesday, September 6. Trains leave foot W. 23d St., Penna. R. R., 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7.40, and 8:20 P. M. Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., 8:20 A. M., 7.5, and 8.30 P. M. For tickets and information apply at any Lehigh Valley office, or EASTERN PASS'R OFFICE, 355 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cook's Tours for Labor Day

Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, Three Days. 14.50
14.50 THOUSAND ISLANDS, Three Days.
Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, ADIRONDACKS, Four Days. 25.00.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George. 30.00 SARATOGA, ETC., Four Days.
Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

EXCURSIONS.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY
Rough Riders and Regulars,
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:03 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 5:53 (8:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica, and make the run in three hours.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

LEXINGTON AV., 112.—Nice room, with superior board; strictly first-class house and attendance; references.

MADISON AV., 605, Near 57th St.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO GUARDIANS AND INVALIDS—A home for children or invalids in a Northern private family on a farm in suburbs of Richmond, Va.; good educational advantages and the best care by a lady and her daughter, experienced in such work; references exchanged. Address Box 160, Manchester, Va.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringements or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,213, granted to William W. Averell January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Take notice that I shall apply to a Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, at a Stated Term thereof to be held at the General Post Office Building in the County of New York, on September 6th, 1898, at 11 A. M., for an order passing my accounts as substituted assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and also the accounts of Edward V. B. Dodd, deceased, as assignee of the said estate, and also allowing my expenses, as set forth in said account, and my commissions, and such other allowance as the Court may grant, and also for an order of final distribution among the creditors of the said bankrupt, all in accordance with my petition and accounts herein filed, with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of said court, on June 24th, 1898, and in pursuance of the order of Hon. Addison Brown, Judge, filed in the office of the Clerk of said court on July 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898.

GEORGE H. FISH, Substituted Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—In small private family; good city reference. 39 East 10th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, lately landed, as governess for children or housekeeper for gentleman alone; good reference. Mrs. Lesueur, 328 West 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—An excellent dressmaker would like position as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; references. 1945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-cass; English trained; several years in present place; leaving on account of family giving up; fully competent. Elgin, 43 East 50th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress; private family; best city reference. Apply 237 West 24th St. after 9.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY E. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 535, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

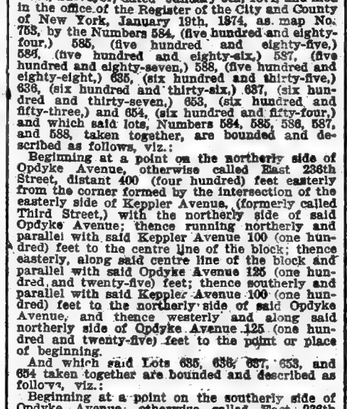
And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

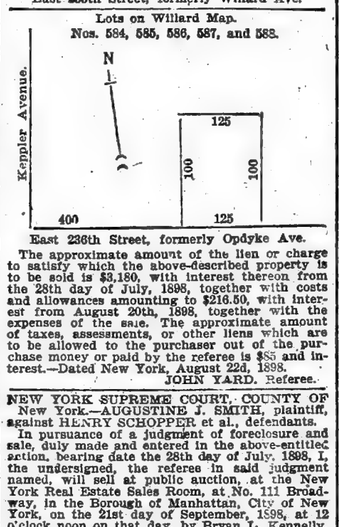
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map.
Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w&s20.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPFER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

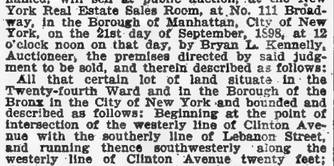
All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

Lebanon Street.

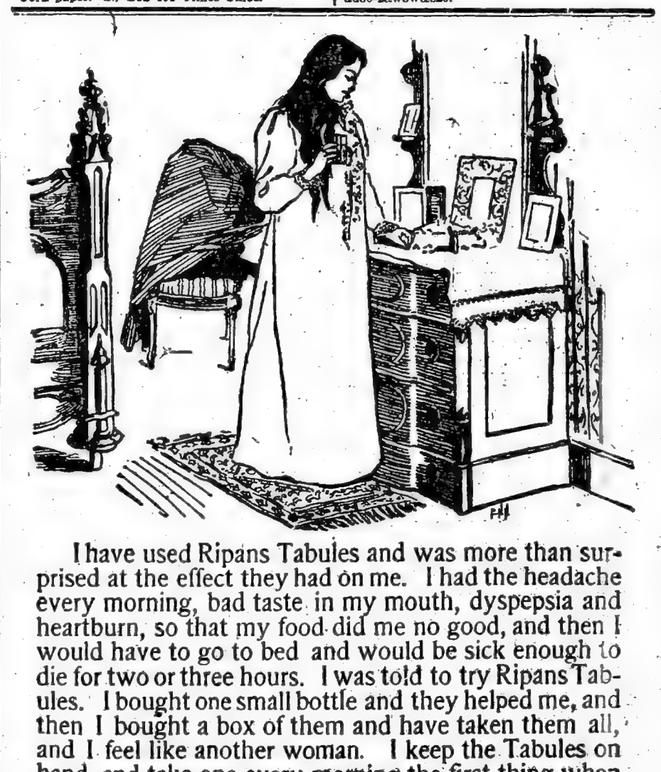


24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,000, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w&s20.



I have used Ripans Tabules and was more than surprised at the effect they had on me. I had the headache every morning, bad taste in my mouth, dyspepsia and heartburn, so that my food did me no good, and then I would have to go to bed and would be sick enough to die for two or three hours. I was told to try Ripans Tabules. I bought one small bottle and they helped me, and then I bought a box of them and have taken them all, and I feel like another woman. I keep the Tabules on hand, and take one every morning the first thing when I get up. I had previously tried everything I heard of, but nothing has done me any good except Ripans Tabules, and I shall always recommend them to my friends.

A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five cent packets (60 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, or a single carton (FIVE TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of druggists, general storekeepers, news agents, and at liquor stores and barber shops.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 62 Wall Street, New York City. ap8-law6mTu

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY E. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide L. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au30-1aw6wTu.

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Carolina, Charles A. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious; defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT, au2-law7wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with answer to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 8 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30, Saturdays, 9 A.M., 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

LABOR DAY!

DELIGHTFUL TWO OR THREE DAYS' TRIPS COVERING THIS HOLIDAY, ARE OFFERED BY THE

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Leaving New York on new

S. S. "PRINCESS ANNE,"

sailing

Saturday, Sept. 3rd, at 4 P. M.,

Passengers can enjoy a stay at

OLD POINT COMFORT

AND RETURN BY WATER OR RAIL. THOSE LIMITED IN TIME CAN REACH THE CITY MONDAY EVENING OR TUESDAY MORNING EARLY, RETURNING VIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Full information upon application. Telephone Call, 1580 Franklin.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO., Pier 26 North River, N. Y. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Sept. 22, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON.)
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Pennland ..... Sept. 3 | *Westernland ..... Sept. 24
*Rhynland ..... Sept. 17 | *Pennland ..... Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Friesland ..... Aug. 31 | Westernland ..... Sept. 14
*Southwark ..... Sept. 7 | *Kensington ..... Sept. 21

*These steamers carry second cabin passengers only, who have the use of the main saloon and promenade deck, smoking-room, bathrooms, &c.

Passage, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location, and number of persons in room. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM | Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon | Cymric, Oct. 5, 9:30 A.M.
Majestic, Sept. 14, noon | Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $85 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Sept. 8, 8 AM | Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM
Lucania, Sept. 15, 10 AM | Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM | Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu ..... Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu ..... Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ..... Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu ..... Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA ..... Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA ..... Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN ..... Nov. 7, Jan. 30

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Sept. 22. WARRIMOO, Oct. 20.

Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALEXANDRA ..... September 8
WINIFREDA ..... September 15
CLEOPATRA ..... September 17
VICTORIA ..... September 24
BOADICEA ..... October 1

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited in its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

9:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL, Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cle

"AT HOME" ON THE YANKEE

New York Naval Militiamen Entertain Their Friends with Tales of War Afloat.

WERE NOT ALLOWED ASHORE

Now that Fighting Is Over, They Are Anxious to Return to Their Homes —The Yankee Leaves for Philadelphia To-day.

While New York was giving welcome yesterday to her returning soldier volunteers, her naval militiamen, who have been sailing and fighting the auxiliary cruiser Yankee for the last four months, were "at home" to their relatives and friends on board the cruiser as she lay at anchor off Tompkinsville.

That was as near as the members of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, got to their homes, however. There were petitions for shore leave by the score, and Commander Brownson let it be known that he had asked the Navy Department for permission to grant the men forty-eight hours' leave, but up to a late hour yesterday no response had been received. Commander Brownson, Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Lieut. John H. Barnard, and Lieut. S. Dana Greene came up to the city during the day, leaving Ensigns W. de W. Dimock and Charles L. Andrews on duty. The men, most of whose homes are in and around New York, could only lean on the railings or lie on the decks and gaze longingly at the near Staten Island shore, the contrast of whose cozy homes and lawn-covered hillsides with the rugged coasts of Cuba made them more homesick than when they were doing blockade duty in tropical waters. The only compensation was the arrival of an occasional party of women, the wives or mothers or daughters of officers or members of the crew, whose presence lent a touch of homelikeness to the dingy gray cruiser.

Other auxiliary cruisers lay at anchor off Tompkinsville, but none of them harbored a crew like that of the Yankee. Under the blue jackets of the regular Jackey's uniform, worn by the Yankee's men, were the sons of the best-known families of the city, men prominent in social and business affairs, lawyers, and collegians. But they scrubbed the decks and washed down the sides of the ship and painted the smokestack as if they had been "ordinary seamen" all their lives, only a little more neatly, while almost in sight lay homes of wealth and luxury, to which some of them are soon to return.

Two sailors of the crew were washing down the soiled gray side of the Yankee's hull during the afternoon, while they indulged in speculations concerning the sort of dinner they would order at the Waldorf-Astoria when they got ashore. "Say, Jerry, there won't be any hardtack in that dinner, will there?" was the query of one. "No, nor any salt pork and beans," was the reply. An officer who overheard the remark observed that "half the men in this crew will probably make for the Waldorf when they get out of this."

Anxious to be Mustered Out.

Quartermaster Irving Zerega, known to all yachtsmen hereabout as one of the best handlers of a small boat in New York, said that the men were ready to be mustered out now. "We went into this because the navy needed men," he said. "Now that we are no longer needed we want to get out. We enlisted to fight, not to run a freight boat. If that were necessary, the men would stick to the Yankee cheerfully."

J. N. Rowland of Greenwich, Conn., who left his class in Yale to become an ordinary seaman on the Yankee, said that the most interesting experience the Yankee had, in his opinion, was the night she ran into the transport flotilla, bound for Santiago with Gen. Shafter's army, and took them for Cervera's fleet. "We had been to Mole St. Nicholas, and were on our way back to Santiago with important dispatches for Admiral Sampson," said Seaman Rowland, "when we sighted the first of Shafter's transports off the east cost of Cuba. We knew nothing of any transports being expected, and we had been told by the Dolphin the day before that a Spanish cruiser and two torpedo boats had been seen in that vicinity. It was a fairly dark night, but the moment we sighted the suspicious craft Capt. Brownson ordered full speed ahead under forced draught, the call to quarters was sounded, and we made for the strangers. Then lights began to pop up all around us, and we saw that, if it was the Spanish fleet, as we supposed, they were too many for us, and our forced draught was applied in getting away. We dashed right through the fleet. One of the supposed Spanish cruisers tried to turn a searchlight on us. The long finger of white swept through the heavens, then came down to the horizon, and swept around it, slowly but surely coming to cover us. We were hull down, however, and once or twice the fatal beam missed us. Then our smokestack took fire and sent up a flame that advertised our location to all the sea. We expected to be plunked with a shell from a Spanish man-of-war the next moment, but no shot came. We soon passed out of sight of the threatening fleet and reached Santiago in safety, there to find that the ships we had taken for Cervera's fleet were our own vessels, bringing down the army. But none of the real fighting we had to do was so exciting as that encounter."

Call for a "Low Shell."

"Kid" Thompson, a youth of seventeen, is the pet of the Yankee crew. The "Kid" developed a reputation as a mascot on the first cruise, and the men never tire of telling how, while they were in the midst of their fight with a gunboat, a torpedo boat and two shore batteries at Cienfuegos, young Thompson stood on top of the deckhouse with a capstan bar in his hand as if he were at bat in a baseball game, and waited for a "low shell." At another time, while the Yankee was in a hot fight with a shore battery, young Thompson was caught in the rigging, trying to do the "Farragut act," and had to be made to come down to a less exposed position.

Speaking of shells, Quartermaster Zerega tells this story on Capt. Brownson: After the bombardment at Santiago on June 6, during which the Quartermaster stood on the bridge with the skipper, Capt. Brownson said: "Look here, Zerega, there's one thing you and I have got to learn, that is, not to dodge. I dodged that time, and I saw you do the same thing. Now, I'm too old an officer to be doing that sort of thing." The Quartermaster admitted that he might have dodged, as one shell passed between him and Capt. Brownson.

The men indulge in a good deal of playful reflection on the rations served aboard ship. The story is told that, when a shell exploded on the gun deck aft during their Cienfuegos fight, taking the top off of the shoulder of Seaman S. P. Kennedy, one of the men ran and got a piece of hardtack which he pinned on his breast just over his heart.

One regret of the men is that they didn't get a hole shot through their flag. The banner is a little soiled, but it has not a single scar. The only time the ship was struck was by the shell that wounded Kennedy, and no vestiges of its explosion are visible.

Keeping Clean Under Difficulties.

"The hardest thing we had to do," said a young college graduate, "was to keep clean. That got to be a science with most of us. We had to have fresh water to bathe in, for salt water would only 'set' the dirt gathered from coaling ship or loading cargo. So all sorts of devices had to be resorted to to get fresh water, and the man who was lucky enough to get a bucketful considered himself a plutocrat for the time. First it would be used for bathing the face and hands. Then it would do duty for a fuller bath. Then the same bucketful would be lent around to the other fellows in the mess, each one using it to make a lather with his soap and employing salt water to rinse off with. After that, the same water would be used for washing a pair of socks, and a little later on for 'doing up' a suit of clothes."

The Yankee has been ordered to the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia. She will probably sail this morning. The men expect to be mustered out on their arrival, in which event they will return to their old quarters on the New Hampshire at once, coming back from Philadelphia by rail. If these plans are carried out, they hope to be back in New York by Thursday of this week.

It is understood that the Yankee is to be retained in the navy, and possibly used as a troopship or sent to Manila. The places of the New York Naval Militiamen will probably be taken by a portion of the crew of the Columbia.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Will Now Be Mustered Out in Bodies—Navy Department Well Pleased with Their Services.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Acting Secretary Allen has decided to adopt the policy of mustering out the naval militia in bodies instead of individually, as heretofore. This will be done in the case of the New York men on the Yankee, now at New York, and in all other cases hereafter. Mr. Allen believes that the militiamen will be better pleased to go to their homes in bodies where they may be met by their people and greeted publicly.

A new form of honorable discharge for the men serving on the auxiliary fleet was received at the department to-day. It differs little from the regular form except in its decoration, which consists of small engravings of an old-type monitor, a converted yacht, and a commerce destroyer of the Yosemite type, the three classes of vessels on which the naval reserve men were called to serve.

The Navy Department is highly gratified at the splendid service rendered by the militiamen. Just before the battle of July 3 sixty men from Chicago were placed on the battleship Oregon, and the reports that come to the department all speak in the highest terms of their ability. So well had they been drilled that in instances new men were turned over to the militiamen to be instructed in their duties. The militiamen were also on the best of terms with the enlisted men aboard the ship, and the latter manifested their appreciation of the good qualities of the Chicago boys by cheering heartily for them as they were gathered to be mustered out.

The department is not able to proceed as fast as it would like in the matter of mustering out the militiamen, owing to the necessity of retaining a sufficient body of sailors to man the ships.

It is not the intention of the department to make any considerable reduction in the number of ships on the commissioned list at present. Aside from the questionable prudence of reducing the effectiveness of our naval strength in advance of a satisfactory outcome of the Peace Commission's work at Paris, the department is desirous of using the time now available to make many necessary changes in the ships. They will be gathered at the navy yards and put in the most thorough repair, so that in the course of a few weeks it is hoped to have the navy in even better shape than it was at the outbreak of the war.

THE NAHANT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Monitor's Crew Will Be Mustered Out in a Few Days.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The old single-turreted monitor Nahant, manned by New York Naval Militia, arrived at League Island to-day.

The Nahant had been assigned to the defense of New York Harbor, from which place she was towed to the Delaware Breakwater by the Yosemite. The monitor arrived there yesterday and proceeded slowly up the Delaware Bay and River under her own steam, the Yosemite returning to New York. All on board are reported well.

The Nahant will go out of commission in a few days, and her crew will be mustered out and sent home.

SCHLEY VISITS THE BROOKLYN.

Admiral and His Wife Are Enthusiastically Greeted by the Jackies—Ovations in the City.

In addition to the gallant boys of the Seventy-first, New York had still another hero within her bounds yesterday. It was Rear Admiral Schley. He arrived on Sunday from Annapolis with his wife. They passed the night at the Albemarle, and went yesterday morning to Tompkinsville, where they boarded the Brooklyn amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley stopped on the way to the ferry to buy a bit of gold lace, which will be the new stripe on the hero's sleeve. While they were in the shop the passers-by heard of their presence, and lined the sidewalk in front of the entrance to pay their respects and "take a peep." The presence of the Admiral acted like magic. Some fairly grabbed his hands, slapped him on the back, and shouted words of welcome, but no one made so bold as to kiss him.

When the Admiral stepped on the deck of the Brooklyn, the Jackies could not contain themselves. They shouted and cheered, and some turned somersaults. When the Admiral's flag was raised the salute to their commander was fired, followed by mighty cheers from all the crews. The other warships there replied each in turn with the Admiral's salute of thirteen guns, which the Brooklyn answered.

Later, the sailors of the Brooklyn presented to Mrs. Schley one of the flags which floated over the Brooklyn during its Santiago campaign. It is riddled with shot, and in tatters. But as Mrs. Schley said, "I like it all the better. Nothing could have pleased me more. Wasn't it lovely of the men?"

Admiral Schley, when seen yesterday afternoon, on his way to the Grand Central Station, where he took the train to Saugatuck, Conn., his son-in-law's home, could not say enough about the treatment and enthusiasm on the part of the people since his return. "It beats promotion all to pieces. Everybody seems so sincere, so wholesouled. It beats the medals of honor, too, and as to those medals, I wish the Government would give us all the same kind. As it is the Admiral gets a gold one—the sailor a bronze. It isn't the money value of it that we care for, it's the sentiment, and the significance. How much better if we followed the example of England, who has her Victoria Cross, and Germany, with her Iron Cross, which go alike to officer and man.

"The Admiral would be happier to point to his medal and say, 'My men wear this,' and the sailor would be prouder to say, 'My Admiral wears the same things.' Such a distinction is against our American policy. I hope this matter can be taken up and rightfully. The American sailor is a plucky chap. He fights and fights, and if what he stands on is shot away, he somehow keeps on fighting."

On Admiral Schley's second trip through the city yesterday to the station, he was warmly greeted wherever recognized. He wore plain clothes, but many knew his features too well. The Admiral cordially greeted porters, policemen, and anybody who spoke to him, regardless of their color or occupation. He will return to Tompkinsville to-day, and probably go to Saugatuck again to-night. To-morrow he sails on the Seneca for Cuba with the commission.

Wedding at the City Hall.

An interesting couple were married by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer in the City Hall yesterday morning. The bridegroom was Arken Seymour Fitch, a widower, fifty years old. The bride said her name was Dolores De Santa Maria d'Yberri. She said she was a widow, and that she was born in Guaymas, Mexico, twenty-four years ago. She was a pretty woman of a thoroughly Mexican type. Her address has been the Carnegie Studio. The bridegroom's address is 238 West Forty-second Street. Josiah H. Fitch of 202 Lexington Avenue and Alfred M. Downes, the Mayor's private secretary, were the witnesses of the ceremony.

Bourgogne Victim's Will Filed.

The will of Mary Emily Binsse, who was lost on La Bourgogne, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. She leaves all her property, which is estimated as being worth $15,000, to her sister Helen R. Binsse, who is now in the Convent of the Visitation, Brooklyn. The testatrix, in addition to her sister Helen, left a mother, three brothers, and two sisters.

Mayor Expected to Return To-day.

Mayor Van Wyck is expected to return to-day from his vacation. This evening Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and other city officials will leave on a special train for Syracuse, where they will represent this city on Greater New York Day at the State Agricultural Fair to-morrow.

Dumas's Injuries Prove Fatal.

George Dumas of 140 Ludlow Street died in the New York Hospital yesterday from injuries received a week ago, when he was knocked down by a bicycle at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

DISCREDIT MINISTER'S STORY.

Police, After Investigation, Do Not Think Attempt Was Made to Murder Rev. Dr. Potter.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who now resides at 155 Ninth Street, Long Island City, and who attained considerable notoriety about a year and a half ago by refusing to vacate the building at 162 Second Avenue when ordered to do so by the Baptist Mission Society, positively asserts that it was some one of his many enemies who tried to assassinate him at his home Sunday morning. The police are not so positive about it, however, and even go so far as to assert that it is their belief that either the reverend gentleman or his son may have done the shooting. At least they say that all indications point in that direction, and there are a number of reasons why they have taken this position.

William Dunn, the officer on duty at headquarters, which is only a short block away from the clergyman's house, said yesterday:

"I went immediately outdoors when I heard the first shot, and some little time elapsed before the second one was fired. I only heard four shots in all. The doctor says there were six. It was a bright moonlight night. If the assassin had mounted a bicycle where the minister claims he did, I certainly should have seen him. In a few minutes the minister and his son came running over to headquarters and asked for a policeman, and in a few minutes Officers Sheppard and McGill went over to the scene of the shooting."

It was learned at headquarters from Inspector Brooks and the Sergeant at the Fourth Street Station that no sooner had the officers arrived at the house when Paul the son of the minister, suggested that they go out in the vacant lot and look for a clue. The officers followed and soon found a black piece of wood, which looked like the stock of a large toy gun.

Young Potter said: "What's this? Let me see it," but Officer Sheppard replied: "Never mind. I'll keep it. Maybe we will find something else."

Young Potter then exclaimed: "That's the clue. See, here's where you fit the handle of a revolver! Why, here's the revolver in the grass. It fits perfectly. There's another piece that screws right in there and holds the revolver on the stock." In less than a minute Young Potter found the other piece and showed the officers how it worked. Then it was 3:30 A. M. and young Potter asked them to return to the house until he could photograph the gun, Bible, and outside and inside of the house. The officers were surprised upon entering the house to find everything in readiness for the photographs to be made. There was no delay, the camera, fluids, and all the necessary articles were at hand, and pictures of the Bible, two different views of the house, and a picture of the gun were made and later handed out to newspaper reporters.

"One of the reasons," said Officer George Wheeler, "why I am quite positive the minister was not holding the Bible when it was hit is that the force of the first bullet would have knocked the book out of his hand. Then Officer Dunn says considerable time elapsed between the first and second shots. Would the minister sit in bed and hold the Bible up to be shot at the second time? The distance between the two holes nearest together in the screen window and the two holes in the Bible are exactly the same. If the Bible were propped up or fixed in a stationary position that would be the result. If the book were held in the hands it would certainly be moved by the force of the first bullet or by the holder and the difference of space between the two bullet holes would not be the same."

Officers Sheppard, McGill, and Wheeler made a careful examination of the ground by the fence where the minister says the assassin mounted a bicycle. Along the entire distance of the fence there were neither footprints nor any bicycle tracks. A package which contained a number of bullets was found in the open lot by the revolver. They were wrapped up in a newspaper, dated Aug. 23, 1898. The Bible is also covered with a copy of the same paper of the same date. One-half of a regular copy of the paper covered the Bible and exactly one-half was wrapped around the package. The Rev. Dr. Potter is a subscriber to the paper. These, the police say, may be coincidences and they may not. The police are still investigating the matter.

CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Steps Taken to Discourage Illegal Marking of Home-Made Goods.

The conference of Customs Appraisers from the principal ports of the United States, which had been going on for a week, was resumed yesterday morning, in the new Government building, Washington and Christopher Streets. Appraisers from San Francisco, New Orleans, Detroit, Boston, and other leading ports are in attendance. Appraiser Wakeman of New York presided yesterday.

The subject of sampling sugar was considered, and it was the sense of the meeting, although no action was taken, that the Government should sample every bag of sugar, as merchants do, instead of only 5 per cent., as the rule is. A resolution was passed recommending that the remarking of goods that come to this country illegally marked shall be done exclusively by the Government officials in New York, instead of at every port. This refers to goods that are marked in a way that would lead buyers to think the goods were of foreign manufacture, when, as a matter of fact, they were made in the United States. The conference will come to a close to-morrow.

Duty on Electric Carbons.

The Treasury Department has directed Collector Bidwell to appeal from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in assessing carbon sticks for electric lighting at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The department holds that the carbons are subject to duty at 90 cents a hundred, the rate originally fixed.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways Shannon Replies to Complaints.

Complaints have been made that the completion of the underground trolley in Sixth Avenue has been delayed by the accumulation along the avenue of pipes and other material which had not been removed by the Department of Highways. The road as far as Fifty-ninth Street, it was said, would not be finished for the next four weeks.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways Shannon, when spoken to yesterday about the complaints, said: "That part of the trolley between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets has already been completed. The largest dry goods stores in Sixth Avenue are in that district, and free horse cars are running there for the accommodation of the shoppers. The merchants are perfectly contented with the progress thus far made.

"There has been some delay in the work where water pipes were encountered, for they had to be moved to the side or lowered, and in other places rock had to be cut. The work has been going on more rapidly than on other trolley lines that have been built, and the part from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street will be finished in the next ten days."

Teacher Dismissed After 37 Years.

Robert B. Keyser, who has been a public school teacher for thirty-seven years, obtained yesterday from Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, an alternative writ of mandamus directing the Board of Education to reinstate him in his position as fourth assistant in School No. 3, or show cause on Oct. 17 next why it should not do so. Samuel D. Levy, who appeared for Keyser, said his client had been dismissed on March 3 last on the ground of inefficiency. Mr. Levy claimed that this charge was wholly unsustained, and other reasons obtained.

Pastor and Son Arraigned.

The Rev. C. S. Williams and his son Edward were yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Teale in the Flatbush Police Court. Dr. Williams was charged with threatening to shoot William E. Raynor and Dennis Collins, and his son with assaulting them. Both pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until to-day at the request of the complainants.

Passengers for Europe To-morrow.

Among the passengers booked to sail to Europe to-morrow on the Teutonic are John M. Bowers, Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Arthur Caton, Dr. A. H. Chester, Miss Chester, C. W. Paget, Dr. G. A. Shelton, and F. H. Harrog.

PLEADED FOR EIGHTH'S MEN

Doctors and Ladies at Cleveland Wanted to Take Dangerously Sick from Train.

CAPTAIN LINDHEIN REFUSED

Turned a Deaf Ear to Entreaties and Warning that Some Sufferers Would Probably Die on the Way to This City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The train bearing 280 sick soldiers of the Eighth New York Regiment of Volunteer Infantry reached Cleveland at 6 o'clock this evening in charge of Capt. Lindheim, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Lindheim was the only commissioned officer on board the train.

There was a crowd of at least 2,000 people in waiting, including the ladies of the Cleveland War Relief Board and members of the staffs of nurses and physicians of the Huron Street and Lakeside Hospitals. The intention was to take any of the soldiers who were in a dangerous condition to these hospitals.

The ladies at once served milk, chicken broth, eggnog, and food to the sick men, the nurses washed some of the bed-ridden boys and made them more comfortable, and the doctors passed through the train examining the men.

The physicians found several typhoid fever cases in which the temperature had passed the danger point, and they asked for permission to take the patients to the hospitals. The temperature of one man was 105 degrees. Capt. Lindheim refused.

The ladies added their pleadings, as did Capt. Tillson of the army recruiting office in this city, who has been a regular army officer for twenty-four years, and he was backed up by Superintendent Webster of the Huron Street Hospital. Capt. Lindheim positively refused to let any of the soldiers go, however, despite the stern warning that some of the men would probably die on the train within a few hours.

The feeling of the men on the train against Capt. Lindheim is very bitter. A few of the sick soldiers wandered through the cars delirious from the effects of fever.

The train departed at 7 o'clock for New York City. Stops will be made at Erie and Buffalo, and word has been sent to the Ladies' Relief Committees of those places to be in readiness for the sick soldiers.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The hospital train of the Eighth New York Regiment reached here this afternoon. There were 260 sick men, forty of whom were unable to get out of their berths. Three are likely to die before reaching New York City. There were pitiful sights in the last three cars, where the sick men were. There were twelve cars in all. The train started from Chickamauga Sunday noon.

Grocery and restaurant men, assisted by many citizens, had sandwiches, coffee, milk, lemonade, and fruits ready when the train arrived, and women carried the food to the sick men.

MORE SICK FOR BELLEVUE.

One Hundred of the Eighth New York Coming from Chickamauga.

Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday morning notified Charities Commissioner Keller that 300 members of the Eighth New York Volunteers are coming from Chickamauga, a hundred of them sick, and he asked that as many as possible be accommodated at Bellevue.

Thomas Malone, twenty-three years old, of 126 West Tenth Street, of Company I, was the first man of the Eighth New York to arrive at Bellevue. He was put into a ward at once. He came from Chickamauga, which he condemned in unmeasured terms. He had a bad attack of malaria. He said that he would prefer a hundred times to be among Spanish flying bullets at Santiago than to be at such a place as Chickamauga camp. Men there, he said, dropped off like sick sheep.

Edward T. Mulvaney, twenty-one years old, of 503 West Thirty-third Street, of Battery E, Sixth Artillery, walked into Bellevue with malaria. He had been at Camp Wikoff. Baker A. Collins, twenty-eight years old, of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, who had also been at Camp Wikoff, was another victim of malaria who sought Bellevue yesterday.

The men in the hospital are receiving many visitors daily, the majority of them women, who always bring flowers or delicacies.

FAIR GROUNDS FOR THE ARMY.

Syracuse Property Offered for a Camp by Gen. Tracy.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, President of the State Fair Association, to-day tendered the Secretary of War the use of the Fair Grounds for an army camp. It will accommodate from three to five regiments. The State Fair opened to-day with a fine lot of exhibits.

Gov. Black Starts for Chickamauga.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—A telegram was received at the Executive Chamber to-day from Gov. Black. It announced that he was on the way from Washington to Chickamauga, and that he would arrive at the latter place at 11 A. M. Tuesday. He will not return to Albany till Monday next.

CONEY ISLAND'S DIRTY GUTTERS.

President Murphy Says They Must and Shall Be Cleaned.

President Murphy of the Board of Health last week ordered Henry V. Walker, Acting Chief of the Sanitary Division of the Borough of Brooklyn, to make a thorough inspection of Surf Avenue and report to the board. Mr. Walker sent in his report yesterday. It says, in substance:

A careful inspection of the portion of Coney Island known as "West End" demonstrates that there is an improper grading of gutters and an insufficiency of sewer basins. In many places gutters are depressed, resulting in accumulations of water, which soon become exceedingly disagreeable. The sewer basins are simply cesspools, and are frequently full and offensive. There is also a scarcity of suitable receptacles for garbage, and insufficient collections. From Surf Avenue to the ocean extend a number of so-called "walks," upon which are many cheap restaurants and hot corn men. Much of their garbage is thrown into the sand. There is a sanitary police officer at the island. Places which he has reported have been disinfected.

President Murphy said yesterday, after examining the report, that he would have the "West End" placed in a proper sanitary condition, if it required the efforts of all the policemen in the department.

Water Pipe to Ellis Island.

Holmes & Cogan of Jersey City were yesterday awarded a contract by the United States Government to lay a water pipe from the foot of Phillip Street to Ellis Island. The pipe line will be 2,000 feet long, and the contract price is $15,000. The city will receive $100 per million gallons for all water furnished, but the quantity that will be needed will not be known until the supply is turned on. It was for this reason that Jersey City insisted that the Government should pay for laying the pipe.

Unknown Woman Run Down.

An unknown woman, about forty years old, was run down at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street by a hansom cab last night, and may be fatally injured. She was unconscious when picked up and taken to Flower Hospital. It was found necessary to operate for fracture of the skull. The woman was fairly well dressed. She wore a black alpaca skirt and a white waist. The driver of the cab, Edward Gull of 109 West Fifty-third Street, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Thomas F. Bayard Drives Out.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 29.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard was very much improved to-day. He was able to be about, and yesterday was taken out for a drive.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Some Canadian Officials Believe the Commissioners Will Not Get Beyond the Sealing Question.

QUEBEC, Aug. 29.—The Americans of the Arbitration Commission began their labors at 9 o'clock this morning, and have been at work all day. The joint session began at 11 o'clock, and lasted until nightfall. The joint meetings are held in the Parliament Building, but each commission, when meeting separately, holds its sessions in rooms in the Chateau Frontenac.

As usual, when the joint meeting closed this evening, the Commissioners reported that they had worked very hard, and that good progress had been made.

Senator Fairbanks, for the Americans, and Lord Herschell, for the Canadians, have been selected to give out whatever there may be for the press, but so far there has been nothing which the commission has considered wise to reveal. Whenever Lord Herschell is urged by the newspaper representatives for a crumb of news he praises the good nature and friendly attitude of the Americans, and whenever Senator Fairbanks is pressed for information he praises the friendliness and hospitality of the Canadians. But never one word escapes either as to what takes place behind the closed doors. The secretaries and experts who are connected with the commission are equally reticent.

One positive statement was made, however, by Lord Herschell this evening. He said it had been decided that after the recess the conference would continue at Quebec. There has been some talk about transferring the conference to Washington or Ottawa, but his lordship said the work would go on here. It is known that books and documents relating to the Bering Sea sealing question have been much in evidence in the joint meeting to-day, and it is therefore inferred that this important question has been taken up.

Some of the Canadian officials believe that the Commissioners will never get beyond the sealing question. They argue that last Winter, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davis went to Washington to have a settlement of that question they failed, and that conditions have not changed since then. It is asserted here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier at that time would not enter into any settlement of the Bering Sea matter unless the authorities at Washington were willing to take up and settle all other disputes. That the men at Washington were unwilling to do, and the Canadians maintain that the attitude of both Americans and Canadians is unchanged.

It is probable that during the interim between the 2d and 20th of September both delegations will confer with their Governments and be able to do something or declare that they can do nothing very soon after the body reconvenes.

JAIL DELIVERY AT GOSHEN.

Constable Overpowered by Two Men and Ten Others Released—Two of the Men Captured.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Twelve prisoners escaped from jail here early this morning. Two men, James W. Crum of Scranton, and Lewis A. Blackman of Port Jervis, sawed their way out of their cell during the night and hid in the toilet room. About 2 A. M. a man asked for a drink of water, and Constable Halstead went into the corridor with a cup, when Crum and Blackman jumped on him, knocking him down. Blackman pounded his head on the concrete floor, while Crum choked him almost into unconsciousness. Then they took his keys from him and opened the doors of all the cells, and twelve men in all lined up in the corridor.

After the jailer had been placed in a cell, bruised and bleeding, and locked up, Crum opened the outer door with the keys, and all filed out into the jail yard, climbed the plank placed against the roof of the stone-breaking sheds, and escaped. Two did not want to go, but Crum, with the keeper's pistol in hand, drove them ahead for a mile into the country. One old man, Thomas Ward, left the party there to go alone. He went to his daughter's house and gave the alarm. She notified the police, who hurried to the jail and found the jailer locked in and badly hurt, and then awakened the Sheriff, who lives in the Court House in front of the jail.

The prisoners who escaped are: Joseph Menahan, indicted for burglary, captured at Bridgeport, Conn., a month ago; Lewis Strong, colored, assault case; George E. Johnson, burglary, Middletown; George Livingston, horse thief, captured in New York a week ago; George Colston, Hungarian, assault, Tuxedo; Joseph McCarty, burglar, Middletown; James W. Crum, bicycle thief, Scranton; Lewis A. Blackman, burglary, Port Jervis; George Pitney, burglary, Woodbury, captured at Bridgeport, Conn., last month; Daniel Kennedy, burglary, Middletown; Thomas Ward, Goshen, assault; Nelson Johnson, colored, burglary.

Ward was captured in his son's hay mow this morning, two miles from the jail. Johnson gave himself up as soon as he could escape from the others, who had divided into two parties, half going toward Chester and the others toward Port Jervis.

MANY VISITING MERCHANTS.

They Profit by the Low Rates Secured by the Merchants' Association.

Yesterday was the first day on which merchants have registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association who have come to New York on the second series of excursions arranged for by the association. The reduced rates for this second series went into effect Saturday, Aug. 27, and tickets under this arrangement will be sold up to and including to-morrow. The tickets are good for thirty days. The territory covered by these reduced rates extends as far west as an imaginary line drawn from Chicago and St. Louis as far south as the Ohio River, but including that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; as far east as a line from Wheeling to Buffalo, and north into Canada. The eastern line, however, does not include the cities through which the imaginary lines are drawn.

If yesterday can be taken as an example of what is to follow during this second series of excursions, this year's crowd of visiting merchants and buyers will be larger than last year. The rooms of the Merchants' Association were thronged all day yesterday by visiting merchants, and many more are expected to-day and to-morrow. All the merchants say that they anticipate a very much larger business than they have had for many years, and perhaps ever before, and they are going to buy accordingly. They speak in very optimistic terms of general trade conditions.

SPYING IN HUSBAND'S CLOTHES.

Mrs. Nellie Michaels's Long Hair Led to Her Arrest.

Mrs. Nellie Michaels of 242 East Forty-first Street, who was arrested Sunday afternoon at the Long Island City terminus of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, for masquerading in man's attire, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Connorton. She wore women's clothing in court.

Mrs. Michaels, who is twenty-seven years old, said that she put on her husband's clothing in order to follow him. She had heard that he was attentive to other women in Long Island City. Her long hair led to her arrest.

An Appeal for a Dying Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to relieve the suffering of a woman who is dying of cancer and who cannot be removed to a hospital. Her brother and sister are doing all they can to care for her, but are not able to support her entirely. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Four Men Killed in Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 29.—A thrashing machine explosion at Thomson to-day killed the owner, Mr. H. Ray, and three firemen and seriously injured several others.



We want to get in touch with the man who is not satisfied with everything he ever bought here.

If we can, he can "touch us" for anything we owe him.

How can we make wrongs right if you don't report them?

Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POWERS OF CITY MAGISTRATES.

They May Not Commit to the Workhouse for Disorderly Conduct Where Sureties Are Offered.

Justice McAdam, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an application for the discharge of Lizzie Motley, on habeas corpus. She had been committed to the workhouse for thirty days by a City Magistrate, on a summary conviction for disorderly conduct. The Court holds that the commitment was unauthorized, because not made upon default of sureties for good behavior. In ordering the discharge, Justice McAdam said:

"The Magistrate, being an officer of inferior jurisdiction, his power to act must be placed upon some statute expressly conferring the authority which he assumed to exercise. Under the former Revised Statutes, the power of such a Magistrate, on summary conviction for disorderly conduct, was limited to requiring the offender to give sufficient sureties for his or her good behavior, for the space of one year, and the only commitment authorized was one until such sureties were found. The provisions of the Consolidation act (Sections 1,461 and 1,462) are patterned after this statute, and so are those contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Sections 901 to 903.)

"The commitment in this instance is for thirty days, without permitting the taking of sureties for good behavior, so that the prisoner had been unlawfully deprived of at least this substantial provision for obtaining her liberty. The legislative intent that the commitment shall be only until sureties for good behavior are found, is manifest in all the statutes up until the act of 1896, (Chapter 886) and Sections 707 to 711 of the charter, (the latter being a reenactment of the former;) and these authorized the Magistrate to commit the offender to the workhouse or jail, to be detained until discharged, pursuant to Sections 710 and 711 of the said charter, and for a term not exceeding six months from the date of the commitment, which, it is required, must recite these facts. The opportunity of obtaining the speedy discharge provided for by Sections 710 and 711, upon the certificate of the Commissioner of Correction, &c., is made an essential part of the power to commit, and of the commitment itself. These provisions have been declared unconstitutional and void, (Matter of Kenny 23, Misc. 29,) so that the entire system of the deliberate provisions in question (one part being dependent upon the other) fails. The people are therefore in no manner aided by the act of 1896, nor by the charter provisions. Indeed, the District Attorney makes no claim to hold the relator under these enactments.

"If, even, we are, as the District Attorney claims, relegated back to the provisions of the Consolidation act, and those contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is clear that the imprisonment is illegal, because not made upon default of sureties for good behavior, nor on conditions making a continuation of the imprisonment dependent upon failure to give the required security, according to legal requirements. It might perhaps be for the public good if persons guilty of disorderly conduct were summarily committed, as was done from the best of motives, by the Magistrate in this instance, but this is a subject for legislative reflection only. There is no conceivable principle which permits a court of justice upon a habeas corpus proceeding to sanction a deprivation of liberty which finds no warrant in law."

FEAR EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.

Residents on Manhattan Street Alarmed by Several Recent Deaths.

A number of people living on the upper west side, in the tenements in the neighborhood of 46 Manhattan Street, are afraid of an epidemic of diphtheria. One man and one of his children have died, two others are on North Brother Island, and another boy in the house has died. Two children of a man who moved next door a couple of weeks ago have since died.

The dead man is Jacob Werber, whose daughter Hattie, six years old, died the same day. Julius, four years old, and Ferdinand, two years old, were removed to the island. Stephen Gobel, eleven years old, who lives in the same house, has also died from the disease. John Twyman, who formerly lived at 497 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, moved into the tenement at No. 48 a couple of weeks ago, where two of his children died. Mrs. Julia Clark, the janitress, says that Twyman had his mattresses on the roof last week and that many of the children of both tenements were playing on them. She thinks that caused the disease in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Mary Morgan, a candy store keeper at No. 46, has been feeling sick for several days, and thinks she has diphtheria. Dr. H. G. Hensel of 318 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who attended Twyman's children, thinks the disease has spread in the usual manner, but not through the agency of the mattresses. Board of Health Inspectors visited the house yesterday morning and fumigated the apartments of the Gobel and Werber families, but did not quarantine the inmates of the house.

To Return Child Actress to Parents.

Blanche Nesbitt, eight years old, the child actress who was taken from an alleged uncle and aunt, William and Adele Carleton Todd, at 433 West Forty-third Street, on Aug. 17, by Agent Moore of the Gerry society, was yesterday committed to the Gerry society by Magistrate Pool, in the West Side Police Court, for the purpose of being returned to her parents in Toronto, Canada. The child's father is an engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and earns a good salary. At the request of the Todds, who formerly lived in Toronto, he allowed them to have the custody of the child for the purpose of educating her for the stage. In court the child had no complaint to make of the treatment of the Todds.

Walked Off with a Peacock.

Detectives Sweeney and Cahill of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station saw Charles Schelinsky, ten years old, of 211 East One Hundred and First Street, come out of Central Park late Sunday afternoon with a blanket under his arm. The blanket wriggled and the detectives became suspicious. They asked the boy what he had in the blanket, and a peacock stuck its head out to see what was the matter. The boy said he found the peacock on the lawn in the Park and that he was going to sell it. It was blind, he said, and he thought he might as well have it. Schelinsky was held by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday for trial.

**Do

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds southwesterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,176. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½@74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN—The first fighting between the dervishes and the Anglo-Egyptian Army near Omdurman was reported yesterday. Five prisoners and a boat laden with grain were captured by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. The Nile has been bedded with torpedoes below Omdurman, and dervishes are advancing from the city to meet the expedition. The clash may come any hour. The Queen Regent of Holland yields the throne to her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, who comes of age to-day. The Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich has been agreed to by the Premiers of the two countries. The Czar's proposal for universal peace was further commented upon at the capitals of all nations yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The record and findings in the case of Capt. Carter, an engineer officer of the army, have been in the hands of his counsel in New York for a month, it is said. A miscarriage of justice is feared.

Gen. Merritt left Manila yesterday on the steamer China on his way to attend the Peace Conference at Paris. The insurgents of the Philippines will make bold to send a representative, too. Gen. Otis is left as Acting Governor of Manila in the absence of Gen. Merritt.

J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn was stricken with apoplexy yesterday at one of the cottages of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, which he has occupied this Summer. The physicians in attendance reported last night that he had not regained consciousness, although his breathing had become more natural. They express no hope of his recovery.

The sick of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, 260 in number, reached the city yesterday afternoon, and twenty-eight of them went to various hospitals. The men look bad, but the surgeon in charge, Capt. Lindheim, says that they will all recover. There was an affecting scene when the sick men were met by their friends.

Page 2.

The Merchants' Association decided yesterday to send to Montauk to-morrow evening another vessel loaded with supplies for sick regular army soldiers.

President McKinley will leave Cleveland to-morrow, touching at Canton, so as to reach Montauk Point on Friday. He may spend the day and Saturday there. The members of his Cabinet and their ladies will arrive at Montauk Saturday.

Page 3.

Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first, who went through the Cuban campaign without illness, was yesterday compelled to take to his bed with a fever similar to that which attacked his men at Santiago. He talked interestingly of the campaign.

It was said yesterday at Bellevue Hospital that two of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment there may die. The others are recovering.

The soldier found yesterday morning in Forty-second Street, senseless and with broken skull, was identified later at Bellevue Hospital as James Cleary, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment. He was recruited after the regiment left for Cuba. His condition is serious.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment was obliged to take to his bed yesterday. It is hoped that he will escape fever. He said that the officers of the Seventy-first will resume their old places in the militia when the regiment is mustered out on Oct. 27. He will try to have the mustering out done at the armory. Many persons called at the armory yesterday to inquire after friends and relatives who failed to return with the regiment.

Page 4.

Admiral Sampson visited Thomas A. Edison at West Orange yesterday, and was shown by the inventor through his works.

A generously disposed baker of Jersey City has undertaken the task of supplying pies for all the sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron now in port.

Three organizations have arranged to care for the helpless and needy soldiers who obtain furloughs and arrive in Long Island City on their way from Camp Wikoff to their homes.

Vice President Jarvis of the North American Trust Company, who established a branch office at Santiago, said yesterday that the city offers opportunities for conservative investors.

Dr. Anita N. McGee of Washington, who was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army, with the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant, yesterday established temporary headquarters at the Army Building.

More than 100 Red Cross nurses are now at Camp Wikoff, and others will be sent to-day. A diet kitchen has been established at Fort Myer, Va., after some trouble, and one has also been established at Camp Alger.

The Massachusetts sailed yesterday for Boston to participate in a naval parade. The Yankee left for Philadelphia, where the New York Naval Militiamen will be mustered out. The cutter Calumet arrived from Norfolk.

Page 5.

There is talk in Tammany circles of the nomination of Edward Jacobs for the City Judgeship, now held by William M. K. Olcott.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee yesterday fixed the days and places for the conventions to choose delegates to the Senatorial, Congressional, and Assembly District and State Conventions. Patriotic resolutions were passed.

Page 7.

The work of the Arbitration Commission in Quebec is increasing. The question of a monument to Gen. Montgomery will be brought up.

A horseshoe in the cable slot on Seventh Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, caused two accidents yesterday, resulting in injuries more or less serious to a number of passengers.

David Kirkwood of Brooklyn went to the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Augsberg, at Bath and Eighteenth Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday, with the intention of killing his wife, who was staying there. Not finding her, Kirkwood shot Dr. Augsberg, but not seriously. Mrs. Kirkwood had been warned by a telephone message from her daughter that Kirkwood was on his way to kill her.

Page 8.

Brokers in the down-town exchanges are circulating petitions for a closing from Sept. 2 to Sept. 6, including Labor Day.

Page 9.

The law regarding the unlawful use of transfer tickets on street cars will go into effect to-morrow.

Charles A. Scott, editor of The Bolivar County (Miss.) Democrat, and Capt. C. E. Wright of The Vicksburg Dispatch fought a duel yesterday.

George W. Salisbury was appointed receiver of the American Life Association of Syracuse yesterday by Justice Edward, in Albany.

Sardine-can makers struck in all the factories at Lubec, Me., yesterday for more pay. A general strike is threatened throughout the State.

Page 10.

The open-air horse show at the Saratoga race track closed yesterday.

The first day's play in the junior tennis tournament at Newport took place yesterday.

The final doubles yesterday concluded the Niagara-on-the-Lake international tennis tournament.

Charles C. Herrick and Miss Fannie Beck of Rochester were drowned on Monday in Lake Ontario.

G. D. Consaul was killed yesterday while hunting near Watertown. He was a large crockery dealer in that place, and formerly had preached in the Dutch Reformed Church at Herkimer.

Page 11.

Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sent President McKinley a letter thanking him for his direction of affairs during the war.

Page 12.

The headquarters of three of the big Vanderbilt railroads may be centred in Chicago.

Conrad Singerly committed suicide in Greenfield, Mass., after firing at Mrs. Joseph Hibbard, who was wounded slightly.

Four heirs of Adolph Sutro have attacked the will in San Francisco, on the ground that the ex-Mayor was incompetent.

Bernard Owens, aged eight, was buried alive by playmates Monday after a sham battle. When taken out of the ground he was dead.

Many outrages have been perpetrated on Mexicans by officers of the Guatemalan Army. A horse dealer who crossed the line was beaten and his horses were seized.

Mayor Van Wyck returned yesterday from his vacation and signed the resolutions fixing the borough tax rate for 1898 at $2.01 and that providing for a peace celebration.

Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Commission will sail on the Seneca to-day. J. H. Maston, who will arrange postal facilities on the island, will also be a passenger.

The unknown woman who was knocked down by a cab on Monday at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street died yesterday without regaining consciousness. The cab driver was committed to the custody of the Coroner.

Peter Muller, a well-known resident of Bronx Borough, was yesterday arrested on an order issued by Justice McAdam, as the result of a suit for $75,000 damages for breach of promise brought by Marie M. Mueller, a former employe.

The Rev. C. S. Williams of Flatbush, who was accused of having threatened William E. Raynor of 1,284 Eastern Parkway with a revolver on Saturday, was discharged in the Grant Street Police Court yesterday. His son Edward was held for the Court of Special Sessions.

The Coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict to the effect that Emeline C. Reynolds came to her death at the Grand Hotel, on Aug. 16, as the result of a blow inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury. Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was arrested in connection with the murder, was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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United Service.—Page 4.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

HAWAII FORMALLY ACCEPTS.

Minister Sewall Sends the Document to Washington—Claims Against the Insular Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The incoming Hawaiian mail brought to the State Department the last report from United States Minister Sewall in his capacity of United States Minister. It also included several documents that will be interesting from a historical point of view.

The Minister transmits to the department the formal acceptance by President Dole of the act of the United States Congress annexing the islands to the United States. Mr. Dole also handed to Mr. Sewall the treaty of annexation that had been ratified by the Hawaiian Legislature, but which failed to receive the approval of the United States Senate. There was no occasion to deliver this document, but it is presumed that Mr. Dole did so to complete the record.

There are some claims outstanding against the late Government of Hawaii, mainly on account of British subjects. The adjustment of these will be a matter for future consideration. Among the issues satisfactorily closed, according to Mr. Sewall's report, was the claim of the Japanese Government against Hawaii for the illegal detention and return to Japan of certain Japanese coolie laborers who were excluded under a Hawaiian immigration law framed after that of the United States Chinese Exclusion act. The amount of the claim was about $75,000, and almost the last act of the expiring Hawaiian Government was to discharge this obligation, which came perilously near involving the United States and Japan in difficulty about a year ago.

DEMOCRATS HAVE AN OUTING.

Clubs of Queens Borough Have Lively Time at Flushing.

The annual outing of the Democratic Clubs of Queens Borough took place yesterday at Donnelly's Grove, in Flushing. Fully 5,000 persons were present at different times during the afternoon and evening, and 2,500 dinners were served. The clubs uniting in the outing were the Democratic Club of Long Island City, the Sunswick Club of Astoria, and the Henry Walters Association of Newtown. Two brass bands accompanied the party, which went on special trolley cars.

During the afternoon there were a number of games and contests. The one furnishing the most amusement was a chase after a greased pig. This was won by William Mulligan of Astoria, who ruined a thirty-dollar suit of clothes in catching a five-dollar pig. The contest was practically a tie, as two others had their hands on the pig when he was stopped. The judges awarded the prize to Mr. Mulligan because it was held the pig recognized him as the captor by biting him.

Among those present were Senator Cantor, Police Captain Rhoades, Commissioner Keating, Alderman McKeaver, Charity Commissioner Sammis of Brooklyn, Deputy Chief of Police Clayton, Police Inspector Brooks, Thomas P. Farrell, and all the prominent Democrats of Queens. Speeches were made by Senator Cantor, John O'Donnell of Jamaica, and John P. Madden.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing off the South Carolina coast, and will probably move slowly up the Atlantic Coast. Rains and thunderstorms have occurred in the South Atlantic, Middle, and East Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the lake regions and the Middle Atlantic States, and has fallen in the Upper Missouri Valley and Northern Rocky Mountain region. Increasing cloudiness and rain may be expected in the Middle Atlantic States, rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, showers in the upper lake region, and generally fair elsewhere. There will be a decided fall in the temprature in the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley, which will extend to-night or to-morrow to the Lower Missouri, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	67	71	84
6 A. M.	66	70	85
9 A. M.	69	71	79
12 M.	78	78	82
4 P. M.	76	84	85
6 P. M.	74	84	82
9 P. M.	70	79	81
12 P. M.	67	77	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	76⅞
Corresponding date 1897	70⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The highest temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 4 P. M. and the lowest 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $3.50. See excursion column.—Adv.

MILES'S ALLEGED CHARGES

Impression that the Commanding General Seeks a Contest with Secretary Alger.

HIS POSITION AT SANTIAGO

Went There to Direct the Operations, Not as a Mere Spectator—Army Officers' View of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—When The Kansas City Star began to print interviews with Gen. Miles, in which the General commanding the army was apparently criticising his superior officer and provoking a demand for explanation, it was generally believed and asserted at the War Department that Gen. Miles would disavow the interviews, and that the matters discussed by him would drop out of sight, as merely newspaper gossip about much-discussed war situations.

To-day's publication, however, in which many hitherto unpublished communications between the War Department and the officers in Santiago are printed for the first time, evidently with Gen. Miles's help and approval, create the opinion that Gen. Miles is not only prepared to make a fight, but that he expects to force it as soon as he shall have reached Washington.

Secretary Alger has made several replies to those who sought to get his opinion of the publications authorized by Gen. Miles, and has made different answers. He expressed the opinion that the first interview was false, that Gen. Miles would disavow it, and to-day, having apparently become convinced that the interview first printed was authorized, and that the second was meant to support it, confined himself to the assertion that Gen. Miles was not deposed from command of the army at Santiago.

Gen. Miles gives to the public for the first time the dispatch of July 4 from Gen. Shafter, which created so much concern in Washington. It has since been learned that Gen. Shafter and some of his officers were disposed on July 2 to fall back from the position they had secured by the fighting of July 1, and intimations of that design led to a command from Washington to hold on, even if his lines were thin, as reinforcements would be sent to him with Gen. Miles. Gen. Wheeler has corroborated the information that there was a disposition to fall back, as he says he opposed it.

Military men say that Gen. Miles's dispatch to Shafter on July 7, the day he departed for Santiago, advising him to look out for an attempt by the enemy to turn his right flank and interfere with his communications, was the first "military" dispatch that went either way after operations began. It is regarded as a very plain indication, no matter what the Secretary of War intended, of Gen. Miles's determination to take command as soon as he came up with the army.

Now that attention is directed to the matter, it is plain that, while Secretary Alger regarded Gen. Miles as being by right in command of the army, wherever he might find it, very few of Gen. Miles's dispatches to the War Department were published, and prominence was given to all communications received from Gen. Shafter. At the same time, verbal assurances were plentiful here, at the office of the Secretary that Shafter had in no sense been superseded or reduced in command.

Gen. Miles's dispatch to Shafter of July 18, responding to one by Shafter in which allusion is made to the intention of Secretary Alger that Miles shall not command, shows that the dispatch, which is described as "Secret," and which has not been published, although reference has been made to it at the War Department more than once, was known to the Secretary, while Alger's dispatch, suggesting that the army stay where it was "until the fever has had its run," has never been put on the bulletin board at the department. Secretary Alger manifested more nervousness about this matter to-day than he has at any previous moment since the controversy arose.

It does not make any difference, say competent military persons, whether Secretary Alger wished to be "perfectly fair" to Shafter or not, about Gen. Miles assuming full command of the army when he reached it. Gen. Shafter was not in command of a geographical or other assignment, but was in command of an expeditionary force with part of the army. The General in command is authorized, under the laws, to command and direct all operations of the army, unless the President has otherwise distinctly ordered. Unless it can be shown that the President ordered that Gen. Miles should not, when he reached Santiago, exercise his lawful right to command, Gen. Miles's right to direct Gen. Shafter, in general compliance with the objects of the War Department, is unquestionable and cannot be successfully challenged.

This was Gen. Miles's view before he left Washington. Everybody who talked with him, and everybody to whom he made any statement in reply, obtained the impression that he was going to Santiago, not as a mere spectator, surrendering his lawful prerogative, but as the commander of the army, to whom a subordinate must of necessity yield without a question.

No one pretends to predict just what will come of the controversy. Gen. Miles may demand a court of inquiry and a court-martial, or the President may order one. It is not believed that Secretary Alger will press for an inquiry. He has already indicated his aversion for anything like such an investigation as this would be, as it would inevitably open the whole subject of the conduct of the campaign. Without an inquiry nothing can be done to Gen. Miles.

It is not believed that Secretary Alger, when the Miles interview was mentioned to him to-day, asked whether Gen. Miles knew what the penalty was for such utterances. That threat, if made, would imply an opinion that Miles has done something for which Secretary Alger imagines he should be punished, and that he is prepared to subject Miles to the punishment when the opportunity arrives.

DEATH AT THEIR WEDDING HOUR

Texas Man Expires and His Bride-Elect Is Killed by a Runaway.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 30.—George Arnold and Allie Lankford of Fannin County were to be married at Lannius yesterday. Mr. Arnold fell ill last Friday, and sent Miss Lankford notice. Yesterday he grew worse and sent for her to come to his bedside, but she happened to be away from her home in a carriage.

The horses ran away, and Miss Lankford was killed. At almost the same moment Arnold died, and neither of the betrothed knew of the death of the other.

The young couple were buried side by side to-day at Lannius.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, Penn., via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 4th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Courtesies Expected from France—Members Not to be Hampered by Interference of European Powers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Justice White is to have a conference with Secretary Day when the latter returns to Washington, about the end of the present week, and it is supposed that it will be then definitely determined whether or not the former will consent to abide by his first decision to serve as a member of the Peace Commission. At last accounts the Justice was in Cooperstown, N. Y., on a vacation.

M. Thiebaut, the Secretary of the French Embassy, had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore to-day, supposedly with reference to the accommodation to be provided for the commission when it reaches Paris. While details have not yet been arranged, it is believed that the French Government will afford the commission suitable rooms in the French Foreign Office, and that it will be treated with distinguished consideration.

No outside pressure from any source will be permitted to be brought to bear upon the commission, it being admitted that, notwithstanding the keen interest all Europe may have in the work of the commission, the body must be allowed to deal with all questions coming before it under the protocol without interference from any country besides the United States and Spain.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A conference of great importance was held at Col. Herrick's home to-night. President McKinley, Secretary Day, and Justice White were the conferrees, and they were closely together after dinner until a late hour. It was admitted that the conversation had to do with the appointment of the Peace Commission offered by the President to Justice White, but at a late hour it was announced that no definite conclusion had been reached, although hope was expressed that Justice White would see his way clear to accept the appointment.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Cabinet council did not meet to-day, and the names of the Spanish Peace Commissioners are not yet officially known.

Señor Sagasta consulted with several politicians on the subject and to-night prepared instructions for the commission.

The opinion regarding the American Commissioners held here is that they will show a tendency to treat Spanish interest harshly, but are nevertheless likely to carry out President McKinley's ideas.

The Cabinet Council to-morrow, says Senor Sagasta, will deal with the nomination of the Peace Commissioners, and, so far as possible, Commissioners will be appointed who are conversant with international law, financial matters, and colonial questions, especially regarding the Philippines. In fact, this last point will largely determine the choice of the Commissioners.

CUBAN COMMISSION'S STAFF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following officers have been ordered to accompany Gen. Wade, President of the Cuban Military Commission, to Havana: Major W. E. Almy, Capt. J. B. Foraker, Major C. J. Allison, Capt. L. C. Griscom, Capt. Jay Cooke third, and Capt. Juan S. Hart. Ernest L. Tosca, who has been connected with the Havana Consulate for six years, and was Gen. Lee's secretary for three years, has been designated to go to Havana with the commission as one of its secretaries.

MERRITT LEAVES MANILA.

He Will Make His Way to Attend the Paris Peace Convention—Insurgents Aggressive.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 30.—The United States transport China left here to-day, having on board Major Gen. Merritt and his staff. The General is bound for Paris, where he will take part in the Spanish-American peace conference. Gen. Otis is Acting Governor of Manila. Gens. Greene and Babcock, with their staffs, are bound for Washington.

Opacible, the insurgent leader, is going to Hongkong in order to confer with the insurgent Junta there. He will receive Aguinaldo's final instructions by cable. Agoncillo, another of the insurgent leaders, is going to Washington.

It is considered probable that the insurgent Junta of Hongkong will send a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. Aguinaldo remains at Bakoor.

Hundreds of unarmed insurgents visited Manila yesterday.

Rear Admiral Dewey has declined to permit the coastwise steamers to resume running pending a settlement of the Philippine question.

Gen. Rios, the Spanish Governor of the Visayas Islands, is reported to have proclaimed himself Governor General of the Spanish dominions in the Philippine Islands, and to have invited the adherents of Spain to rally at Iloilo.

The body of Mr. E. H. Rawson-Walker, the former British Consul here, who died before the surrender of Manila to the American forces, which were temporarily lodged in the Catholic Cemetery, were interred to-day in the Protestant Cemetery.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"Gen. Wesley Merritt's last official act before leaving was to sign a permission for the insurgents to send an emissary to represent them at the proceedings of the Paris Grand Commission. Gen. Aguinaldo has sent an agent to Hongkong to inform Filipe Agoncillo, the insurgent leader, of his appointment for this duty. Gen. Whittier succeeds Gen. Greene as Intendente."

Generals Ordered Home from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Orders have been sent by the War Department to Manila directing that Gen. Greene, United States Volunteers, be sent to San Francisco to be mustered out, that Gen. Babcock return to San Francisco for duty as Adjutant General of the Department of California, and that Major Simpson report at Washington for duty in the Adjutant General's office.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN VERY ILL.

Stricken with Apoplexy at a Saratoga Cottage—He Is Not Expected to Recover.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, who has occupied a United States Hotel cottage since the latter part of June, was stricken with apoplexy early to-day.

The attending physician, Dr. G. F. Comstock of this place, and Dr. Henry Hun of Albany, have been with Mr. Stranahan constantly since his attack. To-night they reported that Mr. Stranahan was still unconscious, but that his breathing is more natural. However, it is doubtful whether Mr. Stranahan will recover.

CONDITIONS AT MONTAUK

Dr. Senn Says There Will Be a Typhoid Epidemic If Troops Are Not Moved.

FIVE DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Gen. Wheeler Orders Gen. Ames to Make a Thorough Investigation of the Camp and Find Out Who Is Responsible for Errors.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 30.—Dr. Nicholas Senn, who is in charge of the surgical ward and who is a close personal friend of Col. Forwood, has been claiming right along since he saw the camp grounds here that it would not be long before there would be serious troubles. He has ever since coming to the camp advocated the carrying out of Health Officer Doty's plan of sending all the men suffering from typhoid away, and treating them in New York or some other city.

To-day Dr. Senn made the positive statement that if the camp was not closed within six weeks or two months there would be an outbreak of typhoid which would pale the horrors of the other camps. He says the ground here is about as perfect as possible for the spread of the disease. The infected particles perculate through the sand, which quickly becomes filled with the poisons, and every drop of rain and every drop of water thrown upon the surface drives and carries the poison further down, and within a short time the germs will have reached the water supply.

Dr. Senn thinks that within a month every case of typhoid fever brought into the camp will have recovered or have died, and that the time the conditions begin to look as if they had improved, there will come the period of greatest danger. The precautions taken are almost useless, according to Dr. Senn. If one case of typhoid, or even a dozen, were being treated, then they would be of use, but it would require an ocean of disinfectants and sterilizers to kill all the germs that get into the ground at the hospitals here. Every day and many times each day disinfectants are sprinkled about the camp, but there is comparatively little disinfectant to the amount of poison. That is Dr. Senn's idea of it.

Dr. Brown, who is the executive head of the general hospital, differs, and says there is little or no danger, and that the precautions taken are ample, and that at the worst it would take months for the conditions which Dr. Senn foretells to prevail. He points to the fact that every article used in the hospital is disinfected and sterilized continually, and that sterilizers are continually being sprinkled about the camp and introduced into the surrounding earth. He does not think contagion will result from the filtration of the disease germs to the water supply.

Dr. Senn Expected It.

Col. Forwood is silent and does not talk, but Dr. Senn and he are close friends and have practiced and journeyed together, and it is hardly likely that Dr. Senn has become an alarmist without having had a talk or two with him. The hospital doctors have nothing to say. They are content to let those above them fight it out unless their opinions are asked officially.

Dr. Senn says that the condition of the troops who went to Puerto Rico was bad and that he expected just what has happened there and says the outbreak of typhoid was to be expected. He examined Camp Thomas early and predicted an outbreak of typhoid. It was a natural result of so many men there, and the conditions there were no worse than those here, if as bad. There the camp had the advantage of starting with all well men and this one started out with the disadvantage of having all sick ones and many of the sick suffering from one of the most easily spread diseases.

Dr. Senn thinks the best thing to do is to hurry the troops away from Montauk and reduce the camp just as rapidly as possible. He thinks the regulars should get back to barracks as soon as possible, and there remain under the care of their regimental Surgeons, who could direct their course of conduct and their diet, and that they would soon be on the road to recovery.

The regimental surgeons are worrying and make no secret of it. They have so many men on their hands who ought to be in the hospital, but who will not report at sick call, and when the Surgeons go to them upon the report of a tent mate the men say they are all right and there is nothing the matter with them. Cases are told of where men who have been excused from duty by their officers day after day claim they are not sick and even try to do duty. These men have a dread of going to the hospital and prefer to remain with their companies to going there.

The Shinnecock Arrives.

The steamboat Shinnecock, which has been chartered by the War Department for use as a hospital ship to transport sick from here to the city hospitals, arrived this evening, but has no pilot. One will be secured at once. She is far better fitted for this service than the army transports, and unless the Relief or the Solace, which are fitted up as hospital ships, were used there could not be an improvement. The officials hold that the Shinnecock is better than either of the two big ships, because she is easier to load and unload, and this on the short trips she will be called on to make will be an important item.

The Shinnecock will to-morrow have a whole division outfit of doctors and nurses sent on board, and they will remain permanently on board of her and have charge of the sick during the trips. When the division hospital goes on board all the belongings and supplies will go with them, and the supplies hereafter will be delivered to them just as if the hospital was on land.

Dr. Gonzalo said this afternoon that there had not been a death from yellow fever in the camp. He maintains that the supposed yellow fever is malarial fever in aggravated form. The Surgeons agree that there is no epidemic in camp at present and that all the sick are ill as a result of conditions elsewhere.

Things are now running smoothly in the hospitals, and there is plenty of proper food for all, and, what is more important, the sick are getting it.

John R. Long of Louisville, Ky., to-day made an offer to Gen. Wheeler to accommodate troops at his home this Winter should it be necessary to keep the men in camp when the cold weather arrives. The letter was sent to Gen. Sternberg in Washington. Gen. Wheeler took no action on the letter, as he is to be relieved from command of the camp, and also because he does not know how long the soldiers will remain in camp.

Dr. Welston of Washington arrived at the camp to-day. He was sent by Surgeon General Sternberg and began securing and analyzing the blood of the men who suffered from yellow fever in Cuba, but who have since recovered. The doctor will stay in camp for some time. When he gets through, he will report to the experts, who in turn will inform Gen. Sternberg of the effects of yellow fever and other contagious diseases of the men. Eventually the results will become part of the war records of the Surgeon General's office.

Deaths in the Hospitals.

The patients in the general hospital, according to the report to-day, showed 1,342, while in the detention wards there are 530.

The following men are reported to have died in the hospitals to-day: Charles Chapin, a Sergeant of the Second Massachusetts; Frederick Sneller, Company H, Eighth Regular Infantry, both from typhoid; —— Murphy, Troop F, Second United States Cavalry; William H. Newcomb, Company H, Twenty-first Regular Infantry, and N. H. Marshall, Company G, First Illinois Volunteers, dysentery.

The transports Berlin, San Marcos, and Specialist arrived to-day. The Berlin had the First Illinois, 886 men, 160 of whom were sick. One man, Private A. Waldron of Company A, died this morning: Gen. Bates and staff were on board. The San Marcos, which left New York yesterday, had 397 men on board, 94 of whom were sick. The Specialist carried Companies A, Second Artillery; A, First Artillery; F, Fourth Artillery, and F, Sixth Artillery. There were 118 men, and two of them were sick. She had 252 horses on board.

Camp Wikoff is going to be investigated. Gen. Wheeler to-day designated Gen. Adelbert Ames, chief of staff on Gen. Kent's staff, as investigator, and charged him with the duty of investigation. He is given almost autocratic powers to make inquiry, and is said to be especially fitted for this duty and to be fearless. Gen. Wheeler's directions are to get at the bottom of everything that has been complained of.

The things Gen. Ames is to investigate are: Why is the general condition of the camp so poor, and why do the conditions that prevail exist, and what is responsible? Why were troops sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them? Why, since there was but one railroad leading into the camp, were boats not used to carry men and provisions from the source of supply, New York City? Why were needed medicines not ordered, or if they were ordered why were they not obtained? Why is the conditions of the hospitals congested? Why were transports allowed to lie in the harbor without supplies and relief being sent them?

There is dissatisfaction in the camp of the Rough Riders. They are not satisfied with the terms of their muster-out. They want to be treated as are the rest of the volunteers. The present plan is to muster them out as soon as possible and without the usual furlough. They say they want to be treated as are the others, and want to be given sixty days' furlough at full pay and then be mustered out and sent home at the usual mileage and ration allowance.

They claim they are as much entitled to this as any one, and think they should receive it. As the officials thought they were showing the Rough Riders a favor in treating them as was proposed and as will probably be done, they will probably be surprised at the men having fault to find.

The coming of President McKinley is anxiously awaited. There are some things which Gen. Alger left undone, and an effort will be made to get the President to sanction some things which even Gen. Alger was not asked to do. It is pretty certain that Gen. Wheeler has been laying in a lot of information, and there is reason to believe that before the President goes away there will be some more improvements.

MORE FOOD FOR REGULARS.

The Merchants' Association Will Send Another Vessel Loaded with Supplies to Montauk.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the report of S. C. Mead and William R. Corwine of the association, who had charge of the cargo of food sent to Camp Wikoff, for distribution among the suffering soldiers of the regular army. After hearing this report the Directors continued the committee in power, authorizing it to make arrangements for another shipment for the same purpose, and if possible to dispatch a vessel not later than to-morrow night.

John H. Starin agreed to furnish a boat at actual cost. The vessel will load at Pier 13, North River, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, from 9 o'clock to-morrow morning until 6 o'clock of that evening. Mr. Starin's men will receive, receipt for, and load all goods. The committee also has prepared a circular announcing briefly what had been done, and calling for contributions of either money or goods.

The food sent on the first steamer which left here Saturday, and which food was distributed on Sunday, went a long way toward relieving the suffering of the sick regular soldiers, but more is needed.

"We saw the conditions as they existed there," the committee reports, "and know what they are. There are shockingly sick men in the regiment, and who are not in the hospitals, who had not, until some charitably disposed people came to their aid, received anything but army rations. Those rations are good enough for well men in active service, but they are not such as sick men can eat and digest. It is not too much to say that those men are literally starving. Their wants are only relieved to the extent of the provisions received through charitably disposed people."

CAPT. CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

His Counsel in New York Allowed to Detain the Papers for a Month —Justice May Miscarry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—According to information received here, and which appears to deserve acceptance, the record and findings of the Carter court-martial, which were supposed to be in possession of the Secretary of War, to whom they had been sent in due course by the Judge Advocate General, to be in turn transmitted to the President, have been for a month past in New York, in charge of eminent counsel employed by the friends of Capt. Carter. The Judge Advocate General can give no information about the case in any way. His duty was discharged when he went over the trial and findings to see whether the accused officer had had a fair trial.

If the sentence of dismissal from the service, imprisonment, and heavy fine reported to have been imposed were by him regarded as unjust or excessive he probably so reported. The Secretary of War, on receipt of the findings, had but one duty to perform. If Capt. Carter was sentenced to dismissal and the Advocate General considered the sentence justified by the evidence, the Secretary of War was expected merely to indorse the findings and send them to the President for his approval, as without this the sentence of dismissal would be inoperative.

The remarkable surrender of the papers to the accused, to be held by him for more than a month, strikes many persons here as calculated to impair discipline and respect for courts-martial. A prominent officer of the army who was connected with this case in its earlier stages expressed the opinion that it was useless to try an engineer officer, as it would be impossible to convict him.

Judging from the history of such cases it seems to be in the way of verification, but the making true of such a prediction will come so near to being a scandal that the army, it is asserted, cannot well afford, to permit it. Just what the eminent counsel in New York expect to do with the Carter case is not related, but it is not believed that the detention of the papers for a month is indicative of a purpose to strengthen the Government's case.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.
Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the run to Washington in five hours.—Adv.

SICK OF THE EIGHTH HERE

Two Hundred and Sixty New York Soldiers Arrive from Chickamauga by Train.

A TEARFUL WELCOME GIVEN

Affecting Scenes at the Grand Central Station—Many Men Are Taken to Hospitals and Others to Their Homes.

The City of New York, which had on the previous day welcomed back with vociferous enthusiasm her fighting sons of the Seventy-first, received another body of returning volunteers yesterday afternoon with a welcome in which tears were mingled. They were the members of the Eighth Regiment, 260 in all, whom privation and illness had so disabled that they had had to turn their backs on the camp at Chickamauga to seek in the homes which they left in their country's service not long ago the restoration of their shattered health.

They had marched out with beating hearts and leaping pulse and visions of glorious, if gory, victories, in mind, as they heard the cheers of their fellow-citizens on every hand. They returned gaunt, worn, and listless, with no experience but camp privation, weariness, and pain to cherish as the reward of their service, and to a greeting in which grief struggled with joy for the mastery.

The train that brought in the sick soldiers drew up in the Grand Central Station at 2:48 P. M., a welcome sight to the crowds that had been sweltering there, some since 10 o'clock, in the hope of seeing relatives or friends leave the cars. The train, which included twelve passenger coaches and one baggage car, had left Buffalo about 1:30 A. M. The regimental sick had left Chickamauga at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and had passed through Cleveland before reaching Buffalo. The patients were non-commissioned officers and privates, in charge of Assistant Surgeon George W. Lindheim of the regiment, who ranks as Captain. He had several paid assistants with him and had also the help of some of the men whose cases were least serious, in caring for their feebler comrades.

Many Await the Train.

The platforms, a short distance from the place where the train pulled in, were crowded with those who awaited its coming, and whose minds were so occupied with this expectation that they bore the heat and closeness with patience. Some of course had been merely attracted in the hope of seeing the soldiers, who were hardly less interesting after having stood the rigors of camp life than if they had seen actual fighting. Many, on the other hand, had a keen personal interest in the sufferers, and were vigorous in denouncing the treatment which they believed had been accorded them.

A detachment of fifty patrolmen, under Capt. Young of the Twenty-third Precinct, was there to keep them within lines and keep another crowd from entering the driveway for vehicles which led in to the car platform from Forty-second Street. They kept this driveway clear without difficulty, but it was a much harder contract to restrain the friends of the incoming soldiers from crowding to the train from near-by platforms, as they found in due time.

A detail of officers and men of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment was on hand to do what they might for the sick men. These included Major Romer, Capt. Baker, Capt. Hageman, Capt. Wolff, Surgeon Hawkes, Sergts. Perney, Bernstein, Feit, and Helmerich; Corp. Corbusier, and Privates Billet and Fisher. Major Daniel M. Appel, the regular army officer detailed to look after sick and wounded soldiers brought to this city, was present. Commissioner of Charities Keller and Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital also met the train.

Besides three ambulances from Bellevue, one from Gouverneur Hospital, and several from various other hospitals, there were a few police patrol ambulances awaiting the sick soldiers. They were all drawn up in the driveway, and doctors and attendants were with them in abundance. Superintendent Hornby of Flower Hospital was present. Dr. R. M. Rawls, Dr. R. L. Baker, and Dr. F. C. Edgerton were the physicians from Bellev

sonly ill, as he had sent her word that he was unable longer to answer letters, and feared the worst. "Do you know," she asked of a private, "if there is a man named Poggi among the passengers?"

"Yes, sure," he replied. "Poggi is here."

"Oh!" she gasped eagerly. "Is he dead? Is he dead?" "No, he's not dead," said the private, as soothingly as he could.

"Oh! that's good, that's good," she murmured. A few minutes later she was following her brother, who was being carried on a litter. He had failed to recognize her, and she moaned and wept as she went.

Another woman followed another litter, muttering desperately. "Oh, my God! My husband! My husband." One woman had a little girl with her, and together they saw a fever-racked sufferer placed in an ambulance. The child broke out hysterically: "Oh, papa, papa; come here and kiss me. Oh, papa, come home with me." The man raised himself on his elbow, and gazed at the little one with the glassy stolidity born of his condition, and then sank back on his couch without a word.

A cheerful contrast to this scene was a glimpse of a rosy-cheeked, elderly woman, the mother of Private William McDonough of Company L. Her son had fallen in with a mule, who evidently burned to revenge his slain brother of Matanzas, and the result was two weeks in the hospital for the young man. She had found him and was hurrying along gleefully with her prize, patting his arm and talking to him in delight. "So you've got your boy," some one called to her. "Shure," she answered. "I've got him, the spalpeen; 'e's all right." The bystanders agreed that he was.

One hollow-cheeked lad leaned against a post disconsolately and complained that he had had nothing but milk on the way, up save what citizens had given him. "I'm well enough now to walk," said he, "but I don't feel like lugging this thing, indicating his haversack on the ground; "it weighs about eighty pounds. I've got to go to Ninety-eighth Street and Second Avenue." Just then a rosy-cheeked, poorly dressed boy came up. He heard the remark and said, shyly: "I'll carry yer pack to Ninety-eighth Street fer ye, if ye want." The offer was in a low tone, and the soldier had to be notified of it by a bystander. Then he said, "Oh, you couldn't lift that." "Yes, I kin," said the boy, and he proved his word. Then the soldiers and others who stood by strapped the haversack on the little chap's sturdy back, and the pair disappeared together. Perhaps the sick man was not too feeble to notice the chivalry in this little lad of the streets.

William E. Demerest of 975 Eighth Avenue was at the station to meet his son and displayed a telegram reading: "Meet me Grand Central Tuesday 10 o'clock. Am sick. Walt. Roscoe." Young Demerest, who belongs to Company D, went to Flower Hospital. One old man came from West Hoboken to try to find his son, Victor Brioschi, who is sixteen years old, and he said had enlisted in Company G under the name of Charles White. The boy was not on the train.

Litters Put into Use.

The men who were too weak to stand were carried on litters, policemen putting aside the crowd in each case to make room. These looked so worn and thin, so hollow-eyed and listless, that the hearts of their relatives might well sink at the sight. They were still well tanned, as were almost all the patients. Those of the soldiers who were well enough were allowed to go to their homes or those of their friends, as the entire detachment has thirty days' furlough. Some of them rode away in carriages.

The men destined for the various hospitals were put quickly into ambulances, where some of them reposed on blanketed beds, and soon started off. Mrs. Jacques, the wife of the proprietor of the Murray Hill, and one other woman had a milk tank on the station platform to minister to the comfort of the more vigorous patients, and many of them accepted their hospitality. One would run across the invalids all down the long platform, carrying tumblers of milk to comrades.

DENOUNCE TREATMENT OF MEN.

Waiting Relatives Spend the Time Reading Letters from Their Loved Ones.

Hours before the time for the arrival of the train a great crowd of relatives and friends of the expected men gathered at the station, and these spent the time in comparing notes and denouncing the treatment accorded to the soldiers at Camp Thomas. Many had received letters from the soldiers at the camp. The letters were displayed and extracts read from them.

One woman in a loud tone of voice stated that she had just received a letter from her son, who was in camp, dated Aug. 27. The letter said that out of the 1,200 men in the camp 550 were very sick. There was a positive lack of food, and the water they drank was absolutely filthy.

Officers constantly threatened the men when they complained, and when asked to be discharged they were menaced with punishment. They were urged to stay their two years out and go to Cuba. The statement was made and repeated that if the men were discharged now they would only get a camp dischargo, which was a dishonorable discharge. If they remained their full time they would get an honorable discharge. The writer of the letter stated that he had not sufficient food to keep him alive and was obliged to shut his eyes when he drank the water. One of the horses which died was allowed to remain in a state of decomposition within six feet of the camp kitchen

Capt. Lyons, he said, was missing, and Lieut. Jacoby had resigned. These two officers, the writer said, had been particularly solicitous about the condition of the men, and since they had gone the men in his company had suffered terribly. The men got in many instances only one meal a day.

The writer said that when Surgeon Terry saw the situation he cried out:

"My God, men, go back where you came from!"

Another man in the group at the station said that his son had written that one-half the rations served at the camp were rotten. The writer said he had spent twenty-four hours in the guardhouse for complaining of the rations. The officers, he said, browbeat the men and terrorized them to make them appear satisfied.

One woman with tears streaming down her face said: "If there ever comes another time when the Government wants soldiers it will have to draft them." A man standing near added with earnestness: "If a boy of mine ever enlisted again I'd kill him before he got into camp."

One woman read aloud the following letter from her son, dated Chickamauga, Aug. 27:

"To tell the truth nobody could be any worse than I am at present. I am in a heavy fever. My head is bursting, and my knees are sore. Nothing but cold sweat is coming through me. To keep nothing back, the Eighth Regiment is in a horrible state; 208 men leave for the New York hospitals, though 100 more are wanting to go who are in the regimental headquarters here. The sickness here is terrible.

"I see in to-night's Chattanooga's papers we are to be mustered out. We are all glad of it. We are willing to go to hell if they will only take us out of this place. You would not believe the kind of a place it is. It is simply horrible. I hardly weigh 120 pounds. The people here charge us all kinds of prices for the things we need, and always three times as much as the regular price. I am so weak and dizzy that I could remember nothing about the cigars you sent. Twenty-seven of our men are dead, and twice as many will die as the Seventy-first lost in battle.

"This is the way the hundreds of relatives of the sick men spent the time waiting for the train.

LIST OF THE SICK MEN.

Following is a roster of the sick soldiers of the Eighth Regiment brought to this city yesterday:

Company A.

Bergen, Chris,	Just, —,
Bergen, William H.,	Kurts, Henry W.,
Brower, William F.,	Little, —,
Cook, George.	Martin, Charles,
Dougherty, Joseph,	McBride, B. J.,
Dennison, Thomas,	Norton, —,
Devlin, James E.,	O'Rourke, Patrick,
Ebert, —,	O'Brien, Dan J.,
Gunn, John,	Parker, William H.,
Garman, —,	Quirk, James,
Flyn, Frank.,	Roth, John R.,
Hannaford, Henry,	Rich, —,
Herbold, G. W.,	Vaughn, —,
Jones, W. S. H.,	Yorston, —,

Company B.

Beekman, Arthur W.,	Heeney, —,
Bennett, C. F.	Henriot, Adolph.
Brinkman, —,	Lenahan, John H.
Birk, —,	McCormick, Joseph,
Coleman, Thomas A.	McGuire, F. B.
Conway, John F.	McGurk, John E.
Daly, George R.	O'Malley, Charles.
Edward, Jacob N.	O'Neill, —,
Fallon, —,	Ryan, George J.
Anside, Stanley.	Sharp, John A.
Knell, —,	Warren, John H.

Company C.

Breitenbach, Henry,	Kerr, William,
Baxter, And. J.,	Ludin, Louis M.,
Brickley, —,	Malloy, John,
Benefaldt, —,	McEntire, Jos. L.,
Carnegie, John G.,	Murray, Thos. J.,
Clark, Robert M.,	Muller, —,
Deegan, —,	McGloin, —,
Ernst, Anton,	Nolan, John B.,
Farrell, E. P.,	Portar, —,
Franco, Ellery,	Schaefer, W. H.,
Fredericks, Henry,	Stack, Harry J.,
Germandt, Chas.,	Umm, Anthony,
Hamill, F. P.,	Welsh, John,
Harris, Thos. J., Jr.,	Walsh, Jas. F., Jr.,
Hermanspau, —,	Worth, —,
Jordan, —,	

Company D.

Besser, I. P.,	Morris, —,
Christiensen, C.,	McNulty, C. A., Jr.,
Chapman, Andrew,	Michaels, —,
Calat, —,	Newcomb, H. C.,
Demerest, R. N.,	Rodder, F. P.,
Dunkley, W. P.,	Reinckens, J. A.,
Dassan, Henry,	Reilly, —,
Enright, —,	Scanlon, George A.,
Fenneran, —,	Schaukweiler, George,
Healy, Dennis, J.,	Tier, —,
Jesser, Charles,	Wyatt, —,
Lind, Oscar C.,	Yoerg, F. J.,
Lowenthal, Leo,	

Company E.

Barth, Charles,	Stipp, —,
Burdge, Harry,	Stayskill, N. J.,
Coyle, Joseph,	Strong, —,
Heissler, Charles,	Shedak, —,
Kennedy, Asa R.,	Terry, James E.,
Lipphard, A.,	Van Roedeck, H.,
McConnety, B.,	Whalen, Pierce,
McDonald, —,	Waznewski, —,
O'Brien, Thomas,	Weissnar, —,
Powers, Nicholas,	Wanzel, —,
Piggot, —,	

Company F.

Armstorng, —,	O'Conner, Joseph,
Comstock, Thomas W.,	Poggi, And.,
Clipper, —,	Rais, —,
Deutz, Herbert,	Reilly, —,
Duncan, James,	Robertson, —,
Gross, Max,	Scanlon, T. J.,
Hardeman, —,	Sichel, Nath.,
Keppner, —,	Stuber, Nath.,
Keller, George A.,	Stuber, William,
Lorenz, George, Jr.,	Weber, Fred,
McLaughlin, —,	Weisel, William,
Mahone, —,	

Company G.

Bergen, —,	Kennedy, W. H.
Berk, —,	Labelle, H. P.
Church, Frank C.,	Luz, William,
Cunningham, J. P.	Lynn, W. E., Sergt.
Farrell, C. J.	Mangan, —,
Foss, Frank.	Moser, A. J.
Garry, —,	Pempee, —,
Green, John J.	Schiff, Joseph.
Hasselbach, —,	Sullivan, John.
Johnson, —,	Schroeder, —,
Kleine, Charles.	Terry, —,
Kopf, —,	White, —,

Company H.

Brennan, —,	Kneiber, —,
Carney, —,	Murray, —,
Coveny, Walter A.,	Pertell, J. A.,
Favour, James H.,	Redgate, Louis,
Farrell, F. P.,	Whalen, —,
Farrell, A.,	Zeres, —,

Company L.

Boyd, John H.,	Harrin, James R.,
Bushnell, Edward D.,	Kavanaugh, H.,
Bottame, Charles H.,	Kelly, —,
Cassel, H. H.,	Mitchell, Thomas,
Cooper, William,	Moore, James,
Davis, T. W.,	McCormack, C.,
Egan, Francis,	Nolan, —,
Fox, Edward A.,	Sabate, J. B.,
Farrell, George,	Spahn, Charles,
Farnan, Patrick,	Smith, C.,
Gordon, —,	Schaefter, C. C.,
Harburger, —,	Woodbury, —,

Company I.

Deutschberger, —,	Lange, —,
Fitzsimmons, Edw.,	McDonough, J.,
Glover, Joseph,	Osher, —,
Ganno, —,	Reilly, Arch.,
Geller, Joseph,	Simon, Mauvis,
Kearns, —,	

Company K.

Apsworth, Charles,	Jacobs, Daniel,
Brady, —,	Loughran, James B.,
Dark, Edward,	Lynch, —,
Dickie, William,	Rutledge, Thomas F.,
Demorest, J.,	Stuckey, W. A.,
Donovan, —,	Spellman, J. R.,
Fagan, Joseph N.,	Von Steenburg, A.,
Henessey, Joseph,	Walker, David.
Hasselbach, —,	

Company M.

Ashby, Horace,	Hoffman, —,
Biddle, —,	Kimball, —,
Caterson, W. H.,	Moore, —,
Cederholm, Carl,	Meyer, —,
Celi, —,	O'Keefe, M. J.,
Collyer, William M.,	Oakley, James C.,
Dobbs, —,	Sparks, William L.,
Flash, Eugene,	Wetlje, —,
Grohman, —,	

THOSE SENT TO HOSPITALS.

Twenty-eight of the Sick Soldiers Taken to Various Medical Institutions.

When Major Appel and Capt. Lindhein came to arrange for the disposition of those Eighth Regiment men who had to go to hospitals they made up a list of only nineteen, none of the cases being destined for Bellevue. One of these men, Henry Stack, whom they thought would go to the Hudson Street Hospital, did get to Bellevue, however, and other men, who were finally found to need hospital care, were also sent there or to other hospitals. The list of the twenty-eight patients sent to hospitals is as follows:

St. Luke's Hospital.

Harry Cavanaugh, Company I, 1,864 Third Avenue.

Morris J. Clipper, Company F, 554 West Fifty-first Street.

William Cooper, Company I, 202 West One Hundred and First Street.

James Demarest, Company K, 171 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Thomas Dennison, Company A, no address known; has uncle living at Vala, Penn.

Thomas G. Duncan, Company F, 228 East Ninety-fifth Street.

John Hardeman, Company F, 313 East Sixtieth Street.

Adolph Henrici, Company B, Irvington, N. Y.

Corp. Andrew Poggi, Company F, 20 Howard Street.

Louis Redgate, Company H, 36 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Peter Reilly, Company F, 338 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Thomas F. Rutledge, 176 East One Hundred and Second Street, Company K.

George Schankwiller, Company D, 178 East Eighty-fifth Street.

August Von Steenburgh, Company K, 83 Beaver Street.

Flower Hospital.

Roscoe M. Demerest, Company D, 22 years old, of 975 Eighth Avenue.

John Fenenerau, Company D, 26 years old, of 400 East Sixty-third Street.

Charles Spahn, Company I, 20 years old, of 417 East Eighty-first Street.

Anthony Unn, Company C.

Mount Sinai Hospital.

Henry Breitenbach, Company C, twenty-four years old, of 682 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

George A. Keller, Company F, twenty-eight years old, of 216 West Twenty-second Street.

Nathan Sichel, Company F, twenty-one years old, of 1,566 First Avenue.

Hudson Street Hospital.

Anton Ernst, Company C, of 1,072 First Avenue.

Patrick O'Rourke Company A, forty years old, of 443 West Seventeenth Street, stomach trouble.

Bellevue Hospital.

James Devlin, Company A, nineteen years old, of 1,107 Third Avenue.

John B. Sabatt, Company L, twenty-four years old, of 167 Christopher Street.

Henry J. Stack, Company C, twenty years old, of 165 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

New York Hospital.

Guido Brinkman, twenty-seven years old, back sprained.

Joseph Coyle, Company E, twenty-two years old.

Three Men Alight at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 30.—The Sisters of St. Francis Convent sent several cans of fresh milk and a lot of oranges to the station when the train carrying the Eighth arrived here. James Moore, William L. Starks, and Hiram Cassell, three Peekskill men, members of Company L, were allowed to leave the train and go to their homes. A great reception was given them by the citizens, and, being sick, they were escorted to their homes.

CAPT. LINDHEIN EXPLAINS.

Surgeon in Charge of the Train Emphatically Denies Stories of Ill Treatment.

Capt. Lindhein, the Surgeon in charge of the Eighth men on the trip here, said that ten of the men were in a serious condition, and that about five were convalescent cases of typhoid fever. Most of the others suffer from malarial fever. There was some talk among the men to the effect that their treatment on the trip north had been bad, but no evidence of it could be secured. Most of those of the men who would talk said that they had been well treated on the trip, but spoke bitterly of the conditions at Chickamauga.

A Sergeant of Company I, who said his initials were G. D., but refused his name, said that nine-tenths of the illness at Chickamauga was due to Capt. Lindhein. When the latter, he said, was in charge of the medical department, Major Neff being on furlough, there were thirty or forty sick calls a day. "We had to drink the foul Chickamauga water," said the Sergeant, "for the last few days of our stay there. Previously we had good water from a neighboring spot."

Private Thomas Nolan said that the men had nothing to object about, as to the treatment on the home trip. They were well fed and cared for, and almost all of them had improved already. A tall bearded German, in speaking of the trip, said: "We had a real good time at Cleveland. There the ladies did everything to make us comfortable, and those female nurses, with their pleasant faces and soothing words, did more for us than any medicines could do. But at Albany there was nobody to even say 'How d'ye do.'"

Some of the men criticised Capt. Lindhein, but would not particularize. Private Ryan of Company B said: "It was hell all along the journey until we were assisted. Each soldier was obliged to buy food out of his rations money." The "money" alluded to was $3 per man, given each of the patients by the Government for that very purpose. Sergt. Kennedy defended Capt. Lindhein's treatment. Joseph Terry, a private who had enlisted shortly after his arrival from Ireland, complained that the men had had to buy food, and denounced Capt. Lindhein's method of giving pills for all known complaints. An aunt of Terry, Mrs. Lizzie Frieswell of 602 Eighth Avenue, complained bitterly against the Government. Her son Frank is now in the guardhouse at Camp Thomas for coming home for about ten days without leave of absence, because, she says, his treatment when ill was more than he could stand.

Capt. Linhein's Explanation.

Capt. Lindhein told a straightforward story in reference to the trip. "Some of the men," said he, "complain that they got nothing but milk for food. That is because they were typhoid patients and should have nothing else. Each of them got over three quarts a day. There was an abundance of solid food for the men who were in condition to eat it, and an absolutely plentiful supply of medicines. I have now several hundred sandwiches, besides canned soups and potted chicken, if the porters haven't eaten it, which were left over.

"As for the man who says the troops had to drink Chickamauga water just before leaving, he lies. They did not have to drink a drop of it in the last two months. Five mule trains are kept constantly on the go there, supplying the camp with water from Blue Rock Spring, a few miles off, and it is of the purest quality. The men were also well fed in camp. I attribute their illness largely to the fact that they were unused to the hardships of camp life.

The Incident at Cleveland.

"The boys got along well on their diet on the trip up. Besides the $3 apiece they had from the Government, and which most of them still have, I had a practically unlimited amount given me by the regiment with which to buy them food. By telegraphing ahead from one station to another, I always had a good supply on hand. At Cleveland the ladies gave the boys delicacies, and their outside interference upset the stomachs of about ten of them.

"As for the doctors who wanted to take off some of my patients for Cleveland hospitals, my refusal to let them do so was justified. One of them said that ten men must go off the train. 'I beg your paardon, doctor,' said I, 'but I am in charge here, and none of the men will be left in Cleveland.' I know my patients better than he did and knew that I could bring all on safely here, and the result proved it. There has not been a death among them.

"A reporter for a Cleveland paper, whose name I don't know, told me I would better leave half a dozen men there. I want to get some stories out of this and the hospitals want the men,' said he. 'You leave them and we will write you up in good style. But if you refuse we will make you appear in such a way that you won't forget.' When he said this I kicked him off the train."

Capt. Lindhein said that he had brought his patients here in satisfactory condition. Some of them have been let off at Yonkers or Harlem, where they lived, but none of these were seriously ill. "Every man I brought with me will recover," said he. "I believe that the serious cases will be walking the streets in two or three weeks. All the sick men have been brought from Chickamauga now. They will report at the camp in thirty days' time."

THE EIGHTH ORDERED HOME.

Remainder of the Regiment to be Mustered Out Here.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 30.—The orders for the Eighth New York Regiment to proceed to Hempstead, L. I., to be mustered out were modified to-day, and the regiment has been ordered to New York City to be mustered out at their armory there.

BUFFALO'S FEVER VICTIMS HOME.

A Hospital Train Conveys 108 Men from Dunn Loring, Va.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—One hundred and eight fever-stricken soldiers of the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment reached home at noon to-day on a special hospital train from Dunn Loring, Va. The train left that point at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in charge of Dr. Herman Mynter and a corps of physicians from this city. A quick run was made over the Pennsylvania Road to Canandaigua, from which place the train was hurried into Buffalo over the New York Central's tracks.

Dr. Nelson Wilson, one of the staff of physicians, said:

"The sick men passed the night far better than was anticipated. When the train left Dunn Loring there were five cases that were so bad that few of us believed the men would survive the journey, but in reality they are all better this morning. One of them is suffering from heart disease and four from typhoid fever."

Most of the men were taken to the various hospitals, but forty of them were taken to their homes, a few of them being able to walk. A great crowd of people was at the station to welcome the invalids.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Sixty-fifth New York is scheduled to leave for Buffalo to-morrow.

LIEUT. BRADLEY FEVER VICTIM.

Fifth Infantry Officer Dies of Typhoid at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—First Lieut. John J. Bradley of the Fifth Infantry died to-day of typhoid fever in the general hospital at Fort McPherson.

Lieut. Bradley was formerly with the Fourteenth Infantry at Fort McPherson, and on being promoted to the Fifth, joined that command at Tampa, where he contracted typhoid fever. He was brought to McPherson ten days ago.

A DEATH AT CAMP BLACK.

Many Soldiers in Various Companies There Are Ill.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 30.—Private Benjamin M. Holden of Company E, Two Hundred and First Regiment, died last night at Camp Black. His body was shipped to his home, at Sacket's Harbor, to-day.

Company E of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment has been greatly reduced on account of malarial fever. At drills to-day only forty-two men were fit for duty. The remainder are ill. Twenty-six are in the hospital, and the others are confined to their tents. Company A of the same regiment has seventeen men down with the fever.

Major Henry De Witt Hamilton of the Two Hundred and First Regiment is suffering from tonsilitis and has returned to his home, and Lieut. French of Company D of the Two Hundred and First has also departed, as he is ill from malaria.

Sympathy

And good medicine are what nervous people need. The milk of human kindness furnishes the former and a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla the latter. The utter loneliness of their condition and the gratitude nervous people feel to Hood's Sarsaparilla are both pathetically expressed by a poor, thankful woman who says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is my only friend." It will be a friend to you also if you'll let it be.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

GOV. BLACK AT CAMP THOMAS.

Says the Condition of the Troops Has Been Exaggerated.—He Condemns Some Hospitals.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 30.—Gov. Black of New York, who arrived last night at Chattanooga, to-day visited Chickamauga Park, in company with Dr. Alva H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and Col. Treadwell, his secretary. He visited the camps of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth New York Regiments, and carefully inspected each. He also visited the division and other hospitals, returning to the city at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

Gov. Black said to-night that there appeared to be "a perfect hydrophobia," among newspapers over the condition of the soldiers: that the press bristled with such phrases as "hollow-eyed" and "starving" in articles descriptive of the troops. He gave it as his opinion that the matter was exaggerated, "manufactured in newspaper offices," and "the outcome and result of unjournalistic knavery."

"My impression," said Gov. Black, "of the camp of the New York troops at Chickamauga is not half as bad as I expected it would be. The unfavorable condition of the camp and hospitals has, beyond a doubt been very greatly exaggerated by the papers.

"The division hospital in which the sick soldiers of the Ninth New York Infantry are quartered is certainly in a very bad condition. The present state of this hospital ought never to have been permitted to exist and should be corrected also.

"I think that the troops at Chickamauga Park should have been moved long before any sickness broke out in the ranks.

"The Sternberg hospital is in excellent condition. I do not see that it could be made any better. It is admirable both in plan and management.

"As to the New York troops in Chickamauga, I mean to take as many home to New York as I can. I shall also endeavor to have as many mustered out as possible, and those that I cannot have mustered out I will employ every endeavor to have moved to Northern camps at the earliest possible date.

"The hospitals of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York Regiments are much better in every particular than the one in which the sick of the Ninth Infantry are quartered."

HORROR AT CAMP THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Capt. O'Connor of the Ninth New York told a horrible story of neglect and suffering at Camp Thomas. It referred to the death of Private Nunnes of the ambulance company, Philadelphia Corps. He said Nunnes came from a wealthy New York family.

"Nunnes," he said, "had been sick only five days. He died last Saturday, and no attention was paid to the corpse until Monday. No ice was used on the body. An autopsy was held, during which the body was horribly mutilated.

"The body was lying on a cot entirely nude. There was a dispute between the Captain of the ambulance corps and doctors as to who should have the body dressed. Yesterday it was found lying on a cot, still entirely nude and half decomposed. It lay next to a tent filled with sick soldiers.

The case was presented to Gov. Black, who has reported it to Washington for investigation. The affair has created a great stir, and will result in the trial of O'Connor by court-martial.

SICK FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The State Hospital train sent from Chickamauga under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Sanitary Commission, arrived at the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:45 o'clock this morning, having on board a number of sick soldiers whose homes are located in this city and vicinity. The sick numbered over fifty, and were principally Philadelphia soldiers.

There were a number from the Twelfth New York. But one of them, Albert Bonner of Company I, was taken to a hospital. The remainder were sent to New York. They are: Harry Waldier, John Dunn, Patrick Kennedy, Claude Vaster, Albert Zolde, Patrick Conpelly, and George Kirkwoods.

Illness of Lieut. H. L. Jackson.

Lieut. Harold L. Jackson of the Twenty-second United States Infantry is in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, in a delirious condition. He is suffering from typhoid and exhaustion. Lieut. Jackson saw service in Cuba. When he returned to Montauk his mother visited him, and on seeing his condition secured permission to remove him. He came in on the midnight train, and when he reached Long Island City he nearly collapsed, and had to be removed to the hospital. Mrs. Jackson said she would take her son to a New York hospital if his condition permitted.

Seat from Montauk, but Died.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—Sydney P. Senseney, one of the sick soldiers brought from Camp Wikoff, Montauk, to the New Haven Hospital, died this morning. The deceased was a private in Troop L, Second United States Cavalry, and his home was in Lexington, Va. He had contracted malarial fever in Cuba, and his death was due to this disease.

Part of Webber's Spine Removed.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 30.—James C. Webber, who was desperately wounded on the cruiser Montgomery, arrived home to-day. When brought to Portsmouth, his death was looked for. The removal of a second section of his spine is necessary. He expects to recover fully in the end.

A Rough Rider's Illness.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 30.—"Teddy" Knapp, for several years Captain of the Elizabeth Athletic Club's football team, who is one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, is laid up at his home here by a severe attack of fever. He came home ill, but the fever developed since his arrival.

More Yellow Fever in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—News of another yellow fever case at Franklin, La., reached Dr. Wyman to-day. It was that of a physician who attended the other cases which have occurred there. This additional case, however, is not considered at all grave, as the source of it is traceable.

ARMY SCANDALS IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Gov. Tanner's return from Washington, whither he went to straighten out Illinois affairs with the War Department, was the occasion this morning for the most important political gathering in Chicago since the State conventions were held. The question of the effect on the campaign of the scandals arising out of the maltreatment of soldiers by the War Department so impressed the Governor and his advisers when they were in Washington, that the State leaders were called in conference at the Great Northern two hours after the arrival of the Governor.

He believes that the camp scandals will have a serious effect upon the Republican campaigns, if, indeed, his party is not defeated by them.

A month or six weeks ago it was recognized by all politicians that because of the war the Republicans in Cook County and Illinois had a walk-over. As many of them expressed it, "no campaign will have to be made in this State, for we can win without it. The people won't look to see who is on the tickets."

Since the soldiers from Cuba began to come home and the men from the camps from the East and South began to be mustered out, the country has been stirred from one end to the other by the stories of the cruelties, neglect, and abuse of the soldiers in all camps, and the stories of the starvation of the men have become matters of absolute fact beyond dispute.

The Democrats have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. They have finally secured an absolute pledge from William J. Bryan to speak in Chicago Labor Day at the labor celebration at Sharpshooters' Park. The topic selected for him, apparently by arrangement with the Nebraska leader, is "The Cruelties to American Soldiers in the War with Spain."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Ex-Senator D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

EVERETT—George de Weckherlin, Holland Legation, Washington, D. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Col. George W. Hooker, Gen. J. J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, N. Y.

GILSEY—J. D. Wheipley, Kansas City, Mo.

IMPERIAL—Judge John H. Coine, Geneseo, N. Y.; Adolpho Marx, Mexico; Judge E. R. Cullen, Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH—Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers.

MURRAY HILL—Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Washington, D. C.; Major J. W. Hinckley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Senator O. H. Platt, Washington, Conn.; John Fisher, Glasgow, Scotland.

WALDORF—A. Holdring, Holland; James [illegible], Russia.

PRESIDENT'S MONTAUK TRIP

He Will Leave Canton So As to Spend Friday and Saturday at Camp Wikoff.

CABINET CIRCLE TO MEET HIM

His Stay in Cleveland Will End To-morrow—A Longer Vacation Later —No Review of Troops at the Camp.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—While President McKinley very much desired to pay more than a brief visit to his old home in Canton, he finds his duties are such that he will be obliged to cut his visit there to a mere call.

The President will spend a couple of days at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, so as to correctly inform himself as to the condition of affairs and the truth of the reports that have been circulated, from personal observation and contact with the men. The Presidential party will be at Col. Myron T. Herrick's residence, The Overlook, on Euclid Heights, in this city, until Thursday morning, when it will leave for Canton.

Big preparations have been made to receive the President and Mrs. McKinley by their old friends and neighbors and the people of Canton in general. It was the intention to make the occasion a civic jubilee. All this, however, will now be reduced in a measure, from the fact that President McKinley and party will only be in Canton for two or three hours, and then will take a train for New York. Undoubtedly the President will receive a royal welcome during his short stay in Canton.

To Pass Through New York.

On the Eastern trip, which is part of the programme outlined, the Presidential party will not stop longer at New York than will be necessary to catch a train for Montauk Point.

The President probably will be in camp on Friday and Saturday, leaving Mrs. McKinley in New York City, whither he will return to spend Sunday, and then go back to Washington. The trip from Canton to New York will be made over the Pennsylvania Road, departing from Canton during the afternoon of Thursday. President and Mrs. McKinley, the latter's maid, and George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the President, will accompany the Chief Executive to New York.

"The President really had no very definite plans for spending his time on his trip when he started out," said his secretary to-day. "He made the plans along the way, and has been constantly receiving telegrams and other matters in connection with the war that needed his attention. President McKinley and party had intended spending two or three days with Abner McKinley, the President's brother, at Somerset, but the plans were changed. It is the intention of the President to get as much rest as possible while here. He probably will return to Washington for a short time after this trip, and intends taking a longer vacation later this Fall."

President Goes Driving.

During the morning the President, accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Herrick, went for a drive to the Shaker Lakes and over the boulevards through Wade and Gordon Parks. Upon returning to Col. Herrick's home, on Euclid Heights, the President took a nap, and after lunch received Postmaster George Gordon of Chicago.

Mr. Gordon presented the invitation of Chicago to attend the big peace jubilee in that city. President McKinley thanked Chicago and Postmaster Gordon, but deferred any definite answer in view of possible demands that may be made upon him. Later the President and Col. Herrick took another drive, this time out into the country. During the afternoon Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, and Miss McKinley, his niece, of Canton, called at the Herrick home.

At dinner were President and Mrs. McKinley, Col. and Mrs. Herrick, Justice White, Secretary Day, Assistant President's Secretary Cortelyou, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, and Miss Hanna.

Mrs. McKinley was indisposed by a slight cold and remained within doors during the day.

The workmen engaged on a fine residence being built across the boulevard from Col. Herrick's home did a graceful and patriotic thing to-day. In front of the house between the sidewalk and the roadway is an ugly rough board shed for the storage of tools, &c. The workmen purchased an immense American flag, and with it covered the roof and side toward the temporary home of the President.

Cabinet Families Coming Over.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President McKinley will be joined by most of the members of the Cabinet and the ladies of their families at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, next Saturday. Secretary Alger issued invitations to-day. Those in Washington who accept the invitation will leave here in a special car attached to the Congressional Limited Friday afternoon, and will arrive at Camp Wikoff Saturday morning.

Secretaries Long, Bliss, and Wilson and Attorney General Griggs are out of the city at present, but probably will arrange to avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing and conferring with the President on National affairs requiring immediate attention. In accordance with instructions sent to Gen. Wheeler, commanding the forces at Montauk Point, there will be no review or military ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of the President, as Mr. McKinley desires merely to look over the camp and show his personal appreciation of the brave soldiers who fought around Santiago.

The Cabinet party going from Washington will return to this city Sunday evening or Monday morning. Secretary Alger may leave a day before the remainder of the party, in order to inspect the arrangements for the President's reception.

SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

One hundred and three sick and wounded soldiers from Camp Wikoff arrived at 9:45 o'clock last night at St. John's Hospital, Albany and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The train, which consisted of one passenger car and two freight cars, stopped in front of the hospital. The beds were lying on the sidewalk ready for them, and as the soldiers were taken from the train they were placed on these beds and carried upon them into the wards of the hospital.

A call was made for volunteers to carry the soldiers, and it was responded to by fifty men from the Edison Electric Company and ten from the Hughes Printing Company. A number of men in the crowd of spectators which had assembled to see the soldiers removed also volunteered their services, and in ten minutes the last soldier was in the hospital. The first man to leave the train was Private John Davis of Company A, Second United States Infantry, who had a bullet wound in the head. Some of the men were Rough Riders.

Several soldiers were taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from various sicknesses during the day, yesterday.

John McWilliams of 57 East One Hundred and Third Street, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry, was wound delirious from malaria at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street and was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue.

Clark T. Stanchfield of the Third United States Cavalry, was brought from Camp Wikoff suffering from malaria.

John Bell Hood of Troop E, Rough Riders, was brought from Camp Wikoff suffering from dysentery.

Max Kniesche of Company C, Sixth United States Cavalry, was brought from Camp Wikoff suffering from malaria.

Charles Raub of Bucyrus, Ohio, Company A, Eighth Ohio, was found suffering from an attack of malaria in the East Thirty-fourth Street ferryhouse, and was taken to Bellevue.

Martin Stockets of Mansfield, Ohio, Company M, Eighth Ohio, was taken to Bellevue from the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

Albert Renliker of East Liverpool, Ohio, Company E, Eighth Ohio, was also suffering from malaria at the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry.

Frank S. Perkins of Kansas City, Mo., Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, was taken to Bellevue, sick with malaria.

Percy Mahar of 334 West Forty-second Street, Company M, Two Hundred and First New York, was taken to Bellevue suffering from epilepsy.

William Fluvens of the Twenty-first United States Infantry walked into Bellevue suffering from malaria.

William Moore of Company G, Eighth United States Infantry, was taken in, sick with malaria.

The sick soldiers in Bellevue Hospital were handsomely remembered yesterday afternoon. A beautiful floral design, about five feet high, was carried up to the Warden's office. It was from Mrs. Allen Schenck of 37 West Fifty-first Street.

Patrick S. Cassidy of 556 East Forty-third Street, Company A, Two Hundred and First Regiment, came yesterday afternoon from Camp Black suffering from malaria, and was admitted to Roosevelt Hospital. Terrance Connolly of 413 West Fifty-fourth Street, Company H, Ninth Infantry, who was admitted to Roosevelt on July 28, was yesterday discharged as cured of malaria.

Three soldiers suffering from incipient malaria, who came from Camp Wikoff, were admitted to Mount Sinai Hospital. They are E. Percy McKeever of 622 East One

THE FUTURE OF THE 71ST

Col. Downs Says Its Officers Will Take Their Old Places in the Guard.

HE FAVORS A REORGANIZATION

Would Like to See the Militia Re-formed on the Regular Army Basis—Many Anxious Inquirers at the Armory.

There was a crowd of anxious inquirers at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment all day yesterday, trying to find out what had become of relatives and friends who did not return with the regiment. Lieut. Col. Homer of the 171st Regiment, who was in charge of the armory, explained that the books and records of the command were still in Camp Wikoff, and that it would be impossible to give the desired information until these books were received. Some of the men are still in Cuba, others are at Montauk, and still others have the fateful word "missing" opposite their names.

There were some sad scenes while the inquiries were making, and Col. Homer's diplomacy was taxed to give hope to the anxious ones. Many of the inquirers made the rounds of the hospitals in the hope of finding their friends there.

All day long Santiago veterans kept coming into the armory to rest and chat with their friends. Whenever a Seventy-first man showed himself on the streets a crowd followed him and shook him by the hand, and there were invitations to drink and smoke and lunch until the brave fellows were fairly overwhelmed. A crowd also besieged the armory, but no one was admitted, so the curious contented themselves with peering through the iron gates at the drill floor, which looked more like a picnic ground than a ground for warlike preparation. Paper bags, in which cake had come for the boys, pieces of sandwiches, and baggage were strewn about, and the armorers had a task to get things into their accustomed shape.

Two little girls called at the armory yesterday with a supply of fruit, which they had purchased with the proceeds of a fair held on a Park Avenue corner. They had realized $3.16, and had intended to send it to Camp Wikoff, but when they heard that the Seventy-first had returned they bought fruit, which they were allowed to distribute among the men in the armory.

Col. Downs Takes to His Bed.

Col. Downs was not at the armory yesterday. He was not feeling well after the excitement and fatigue of the return from Camp Wikoff, and he kept close to his quarters in the Park Hotel. His wife said that they would leave Saturday for a three weeks' stay in the Adirondacks. In the course of the day Col. Downs was obliged to take to his bed. His temperature was above the normal, but this was not held necessarily to indicate an attack of the Santiago fever, which has prostrated so many men of the regiment. He complained chiefly of stomach trouble, with a feeling of great weariness. Earlier in the day, when asked about the future of the regiment, he said:

"The Seventy-first Regiment will cease to be a United States military organization on Oct. 27, when the mustering out will begin. This work will be conducted by a regular army officer, like the mustering in, and will probably take a week to complete. The present orders are that the mustering out will be done at Camp Black, but I intend to make efforts to have that order modified, as I can see no necessity for taking the boys to camp again, away from their homes and business. The work can be done just as well in the armory."

When asked what would constitute the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., after the mustering out, Col. Downs said:

"As I understand it, all the officers of the regiment got an indefinite furlough from the State when they went into the volunteer service, and they will take their former places in the Guard as soon as they go out of the United States service. The men who enlisted only for the war will theoretically have to remain with us for the period of enlistment, but all who want discharges will no doubt get them as soon as matters shape themselves, though I fancy many will wish to leave the regiment after the record it has made. The recruits will not necessarily become a part of the National Guard organization, but as they enlisted for service and stood ready to go to Cuba, they will have the preference when we come to raise our regiment to the maximum. Next in turn will come those members of the One Hundred and Seventy-first who want to join and who were all anxious to get into service."

Col. Downs expressed himself as strongly in favor of having the National Guard reorganized and put on a basis like that of the regular army. He said the laws should be so amended as to allow the President to call on the Guard to go anywhere, instead of having such complications as arose at the beginning of the war with Spain. Col. Downs also said that the Seventy-first in Cuba had suffered more in three months than the Seventy-first in the civil war had suffered in four years, for which the climatic conditions were largely responsible.

MAJOR KECK'S TARDY FEVER.

After Escaping Sickness in Cuba He Takes to Bed at His Home—His Pertinent Comments.

The insidious, lingering effects of the miasmatic atmosphere of the Cuban swamps were made sadly evident yesterday afternoon, when Major Frank Keck, the intrepid leader of the Third Battalion of the Seventy-first, was forced to take to his bed, after having escaped every symptom of disease since the regiment left New York for the front. Major Keck arrived here from Montauk in apparently the best of health, except for a slight aggravation of a chronic catarrhal affection. He had borne the hardships of the Cuban campaign with the loss of scarcely a pound of flesh, and with never a moment's illness. He worked hard Monday, the day of the parade, but he had a good night's sleep, and yesterday morning awoke feeling in perfect health. In the forenoon he visited his old business associates at his office, on Broadway, and was invited to the Hardware Club for luncheon. There he suddenly found himself without appetite, and suffering from weakness and exhaustion. He was forced to go home, where he immediately took to his bed.

The Major at a later hour consented to see a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, but was plainly ill. He complained of a trembling weakness in the limbs and a feeling of utter weariness. He had not then sent for a physician, but expressed his belief that the miasmatic poison absorbed in the Santiago trenches was probably "getting in its work at last."

"It is probably the same malady that has already depleted our regiment so sadly," said Major Keck. It was in nearly every case a kind of slow fever. It came on gradually, took away the appetite, and finally wore the men out and caused them to give up the struggle. But there is no reason, in the pure air here and with the proper medicines, why the disease should not be controlled. In Cuba it was different. There the men were forced to live on hardtack, salt meat, and coffee, day after day, until a perfect stomach revolted. A man once attacked by the fever was absolutely unable to eat the food until driven to it by actual starvation, and this, as much as anything else, accounts for the general emaciated appearance of the men. It was a well-known fact that the Spanish soldiers were subsisting entirely on hominy and rice, and such food as could be easily digested and assimilated by debilitated stomachs."

All Troops Fared Alike.

Major Keck said that the food served to the Seventy-first Regiment was as plentiful and of the same quality as that served to the other troops—never too plentiful. "We did our hardest work on hardtack, bacon, and coffee," said he, "and from June 24, the time we landed, up to July 10, the regiment as a whole appeared in amazingly good health, considering the conditions. About July 10, however, the men on guard duty began to come in complaining of being tired and worn out. The excitement of the battles of the early part of July was beginning to wear away, and the men began to grow despondent. The officers at first thought the men were becoming homesick and inclined to shirk duty, but the fact soon developed that the apparent laziness and lack of interest was owing to disease.

"Finally the men began to give up by dozens, and then by hundreds, and were sent to the rear with three days' rations. Surgeons and a well-drilled hospital corps, but our supply of medicines was not sufficient for the emergency. Soon one of our Surgeons was taken away for duty elsewhere. A short time after this the best men of our corps of nurses were taken from us one by one, until our medical service, never entirely adequate, became hopelessly insufficient. I don't know whether these men were taken for service among the Regulars. At any rate, they were called away, and the Seventy-first was drawn upon constantly for details of men.

"If a stenographer was needed anywhere in camp, the Seventy-first was drawn upon. If a cook was required, a requisition was promptly made on the Seventy-first. Clerks for handling stores were taken from our regiment by the dozen. So that the regiment may be said to have done its full share in prosecuting the war."

Major Keck said that he was not at liberty publicly to discuss the management of the campaign in Cuba, and that at Camp Wikoff, or to answer comment upon their alleged hesitation on the part of some of the companies of the Seventy-first in the charge up San Juan Hill.

His Battalion Did Not Falter.

"I was in command of the Third Battalion on that day," he said. "When we were ordered to go up that hill my battalion, I know, went to the very top. No men ever fought more bravely." Here Major Keck pointed to a battered agate cup which he had picked up in the blockhouse on the summit of the hill after the Spanish had been driven from it.

Speaking of the Cuban soldiers, Major Keck said that, so far as his observations went, they were utterly worthless as allies in the Cuban war. "They would remain at the front," he said, "until the first volley had been fired, when they invariably ran. The Cuban cannot understand why the Americans should stand and continue to fire in the open, as their method is to always seek cover for the brief operation of preparing for a second volley. I noticed also that, when one Cuban was wounded there were always twenty-five of his fellows to assist him to the rear. But not one of these warriors ever failed to appear for the allotted rations. They were perfectly contented to follow up our men and take possession of any stray baggage that might be dropped by the wayside.

"The Cuban soldier is the dirtiest human being I have ever seen, and the Cuban camps are sinkholes of filth. There are Cubans and Cubans, however, and some of those I met in Santiago at the San Carlos Club are fine men.

"The condition of all the resident Cubans in Santiago we found to be deplorable, and their expulsion from the city before the surrender led to some heartrending scenes. Women of education and refinement were found everywhere on the highways, almost in a starving condition, although many carried pockets full of gold. We had to divide our rations with them. But when we saw the reconcentrados when we first landed, on June 24, we felt that we were justified in making war. I never saw human beings in their condition alive. All were reduced to skin and bones, and children of twelve years looked to be thirty. The Red Cross did excellent work among them and succeeded in saving hundreds of lives.

"I do not know that our men could have avoided the sickness that came upon them even had they had better food. They were exposed to all the deadly influences of the climate—sleeping on the ground and doing work that constantly called for the expenditure of all their strength. For it was admitted by officers in the regular army that during the short campaign we did as much as was accomplished by the same number of men in six months during the civil war. And through it all I think the men of the Seventy-first acquitted themselves gloriously."

ADJT. ABEEL A PARADOX.

Was Thrice Sick in Cuba, but Is Exceptionally Healthy Now—A Woeful Lack of Liquor.

The case of Adjt. A. H. Abeel of the Seventy-first presents one of the startling paradoxes that abound in the experiences of that gallant regiment. He was one of its unluckiest and at the same time luckiest members. He was stricken down three times with different variations of tropical disease, and is now one of the comparatively few men of the regiment not more or less ill.

"The woeful lack of doctors in our camp probably accounts for my being alive today," he laughingly remarked yesterday, when seen in the Park Avenue Hotel.

Adjt. Abeel, although he left thirty pounds of flesh as a tribute to the emaciating powers of the swamps of Cuba, says he is in good health, and is satisfied that his system has not been permanently affected, by his terrible experiences.

"We had a fairly regular supply of food, such as it was," said he, "but it was utterly unsuited to life in the tropics. Even after our rations were reduced to supply the Santiago refugees, each man was given seven hardtacks a meal, besides a reduced ration of meat. This, you may be sure, was more than the men had appetite for. The stories about our being compelled to catch carrion land crabs and crush them on our bread for food is all stuff and nonsense. We did eat crabs several times, and, as they were served, they were delicious.

"The land crabs are found during the rainy season in Cuba by the millions. There are several varieties of them, the largest being the red crab. This species has a body shaped like our ordinary sea crab, and is about two inches in diameter. A Jamaican, the servant of one of the newspaper correspondents with our regiment, called our attention to the fact that this variety of crab was edible. He served a mess of them, nicely cooked with crumbed bread, the whole resembling ordinary deviled crab. They were delicious, and we frequently ate them afterward.

"It was not the lack of food that caused our distress, but the quality, and the want of an adequate supply of medicines. I think, indeed, that, had there been a supply of brandy on hand, the illness of a large percentage of our men could have been stamped out at the beginning. I know that, after enduring an attack of dysentery for a long time, I secured a bottle of the very meanest of cognac in Santiago, and soon afterward I recovered. There was not a drop of liquor of any kind to be had in the camp."

Seventy-first Deliberately Lied About.

Adjutant Abeel, when asked concerning the alleged wavering in the ranks of the Seventy-first in the charge up San Juan Hill, denied the rumor indignantly.

"It is a deliberate lie," he said. "During the action I went the entire length of the line three times, and, although the Seventy-first was under the heavist fire of all the regiments, the men fought as bravely as any men ever fought. Every movement the men made was strictly according to orders."

Speaking of the Cuban soldiers, Adjt. Abeel said: "They are the dirtiest, laziest, most worthless lot of niggers it has ever been my lot to encounter. They were an absolute hindrance to us at all times. They were in the front ranks when the advance was made. When the first volley was fired they ran precipitately, and, for all I know, may be running yet, as we never saw that particular body again. But we didn't go to Cuba to fight for the Cubans, any way. We went there to avenge the Maine, and I think we succeeded."

SURGEON SHEPHARD'S STORY.

Shelling a Church Which Sheltered Spanish Sharpshooters—How Story of Cowardice May Have Originated.

Dr. A. St. John Shephard of 116 West Third Street, Mount Vernon, one of the Surgeons of the Seventy-first Regiment, was at the armory yesterday. He said:

"The saddest thing to me about this war was the death of my mother in Boston only two weeks ago. I understand that she had not received my last two or three letters and knew not whether I was among the living or the dead. The fond hope that I could see her once more in her old age, which buoyed me up coming home, is gone now forever.

"What struck me as peculiarly interesting at the battle of Santiago? Well, there were several things. One was the firing by Capt. Capron upon the old church, San Luis Guadaloupe, which I understand has been very severely criticised. I doubt if the real facts have ever been given to the public. I was near to Capt. Capron at the time, and so was Major Allen, under whose command I was.

"Sharpshooters were posing off men right and left, and from every point of vantage. The enemy had been driven from the church, but it was believed that they had left sharpshooters in the belfry. Capt. Capron ordered a shell fired into the belfry, and the first shot struck the bell, which fell with a crash. Then the church was filled with smoke, and I thought that the church was on fire. Capt. Capron ordered the firing to cease, and then a white flag appeared at the window

Wanamaker

Furniture in August

THE splendid completeness of the stock of Furniture offered in the August Sale has commanded the favorable judgment of a great company of purchasers. The evident cheapness of the furniture has been best understood by the best posted buyers.

We cannot repeat the prices of this month. The best cabinet-makers have sold us furniture for the cost of wages and materials. They'll not continue such prices. But *we* will on all the August offerings that remain unsold.

We still show choice August selections of Book Cases, Rocking Chairs, Sideboards, Women's Desks, Toilet Tables and smaller varieties of other lines. Many are makers' samples and that fact contains volumes.

As a parting glory to the August sale we offer to-day sample lines of Rocking Chairs, Morris Chairs, Fancy Parlor Chairs and Foot Rests.

They are of Golden, Flemish, Malachite and Antique Oak, Birch and Mahogany. Prices $2.25 to $20. And will be one-half more regular.

Aside from the August offerings we have a great stock of splendid Furniture. We will sell it to you at bottom market figures. You would not buy of us on any other basis.

But the special priced furniture is a daily diminishing quantity. Procrastination is the thief of opportunity.

At $3.50—Mahogany finished parlor chair; upholstered seat; covered in silk damask.

At $4—Mahogany finished rocking chair with high arms; spindled back and side arms; scooped wood seat.

At $5.25—Solid mahogany desk chair with inlaid back; scooped wood seat.

At $5.75—Rocking chair in golden oak; spindled back; scooped seat.

At $6.25—Solid mahogany desk chair; inlaid back; scooped wood seat.

At $7—Flemish oak hall chair; high spindled arms and back richly carved.

At $8—Mahogany finished hall chair; spindled sides; back upholstered in illuminated leather; scooped wood seat.

At $9.75—Solid mahogany parlor chair; back inlaid with pearl; upholstered spring seat covered in damask.

At $10—Full arm rocking chair; seat and back upholstered in tapestry.

Fourth floor.

Men's Clothing THE clothing season closes officially to-day. Practically it ends when the clothes of the season are sold. But the days of our present stock are numbered—see the handwriting on the tickets. A tale of three prices.

$8.50. Under this price are grouped Men's Black and Blue Serge Suits that have been $12 and $13.

$12. Includes suits that were $15 and $16.50 and $18.

$15. All at this price were $20 and $23.

These suits are assembled in one place, classified in sizes for quick selling. You will not expect all sizes in every kind, but every size is in the several kinds. There is a good bargain for every man with a good dividend saved for his pocket.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE BERMUDA CASE CLOSED.

The Noted Filibuster Steamer Sold at Kingston, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 30.—The sensational case of the notorious Cuban filibuster steamer Bermuda has been closed with the sale of the vessel intact, as she is lying at Port Antonio, for $12,500, to a shipping firm of this city, in behalf of her Boston owners.

The British steamer Bermuda, a Cuban filibuster, was seized by the British Government about sixteen months ago, was forfeited, and was advertised for sale; but on July 21 it was announced in a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, that she had been freed by order of the Government, on the payment of all the libels filed against her. It was then set forth that the case of the Bermuda was presented to the British Government by Mr. Augustus P. Dunlop, who also pleaded for and obtained from President McKinley on June 10 last, the pardon of the Bermuda's commander, Capt. John D. Hart, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for commanding an expedition that was carrying arms, ammunition, &c., to the Cuban insurgents.

PHILIP SUCCEEDS SCHLEY.

He Will Occupy Sampson's Quarters on the Flagship New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An order was issued by the Navy Department to-day detaching Commodore J. W. Philip from command of the battleship Texas at New York and placing him in command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, with the cruiser New York as his flagship.

He thus succeeds to the command formerly held by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and to the quarters on the New York formerly occupied by Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson as Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic fleet.

PIE FOR SQUADRON SAILORS.

A Jersey City Baker Undertakes to Supply All the Tars.

Charles Kling, a Jersey City baker, recently sent to Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter of the cruiser New York, offering to bake enough pies for all the sailors of the squadron if they could be accepted and distributed among the men. On Monday night Mr. Kling received a telegram from Lieut. Commander Potter accepting the offer. The vessels and crews named are: New York, 600; Oregon, 525; Iowa, 550; Brooklyn, 530; Massachusetts, 500; Indiana, 530, and Texas, 400.

Mr. Kling at once put on an extra force and yesterday nearly 2,000 pies were baked and sent to the navy yard for the crews of the New York, Oregon and Texas. The baking was continued last night, and to-day Mr. Kling will send enough pies to Tompkinsville to supply the crews of the vessels there. Each man will get a whole pie, and there will be some left over. Mr. Kling said that he would send in all 5,000 pies. The pies are made of all the fruits now in season.

SICKNESS IN PUERTO RICO

Report of National Relief Commission Representatives Upon Their Visit to the Island.

ARMY IN NEED OF BARRACKS

Medical Supplies Delivered When Most Needed—Danger from Climatic Conditions—Washington Thinks the Soldiers' Illness Not Alarming.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The yacht May, which arrived in this city to-day from Puerto Rico via Newport News, brought the report of the representatives of the National Relief Commission, ex-Minister to Italy William Potter, William Van Rensselaer, Louis C. Vanuxen, and Dr. C. G. Graff, who went to Puerto Rico to superintend the distribution of the supplies sent to the sick soldiers by the commission.

The May, which was loaned to the Government by Mr. Van Rensselaer, left this city on Aug. 6 and reached Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11. The Commissioners reported to Gen. Miles and were by him referred to Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the army in the field. Col. Greenleaf ordered the medical supplies to be taken from the May and placed in the lower floor of the Custom House, which is now being used as the headquarters of the army in Puerto Rico.

After giving details of the distribution of the supplies, the report says:

"In almost every instance we found the army Surgeons most anxious to have at their disposition money for the purchase of needed luxuries for the sick, such as fresh milk, ice, (when obtainable,) and canned goods, and we are happy to report that in every case we have been able to meet the demands made upon us.

"There are about 16,000 American soldiers in Puerto Rico, and on the day of our departure, Aug. 22, there were over 1,000 men on the sick list. Of this number, one-half were cases requiring prompt and careful treatment. There was a large number of typhoid cases, but on the 22d inst. this disease was not on the increase—a fact which indicated that the malady had been carried from the camps at home and was not indigenous to Puerto Rico. However, there was a very large increase in diarrhea, dysentery, dengue, or breakbone fever, and malarial disorders, due to the hot, unhealthy rainy season just commencing, which causes the water supply to be filled with malarial germs from the constantly decaying vegetation.

"All medical authorities in the army in Puerto Rico agree that the sick list is increasing, and that an alarming condition may be expected unless the War Department promptly arranges barracks for the army of occupation and immediately provides additional transports, the hospital ship Relief being insufficient to remove such of the sick as can be safely transferred home, the convalescents, and those enervated by climatic conditions. It is impossible for men from a northern climate to recuperate in a tropical country during its most unhealthful season.

"In conclusion, we are glad to report that we reached Puerto Rico with our medical and hospital supplies just at the time when they were most needed, as, owing to the lack of steam launches with which to unload the vessels in the harbor, and those hard aground on the coral reef, the medical department could not secure its supplies promptly, and our consignment had been most carefully selected, containing many useful articles not supplied in the hospital equipment of the United States Army.

"We cabled to the National Relief Commission on the 22d inst. to forward to Puerto Rico a consignment of light groceries, such as condensed cream, cereals, canned soups, clam broth, &c.; also pajamas and underclothing, all of which are much needed in the hospitals, and are not obtainable in the island."

Attached to the report is a letter from Gen. Miles thanking the Commissioners on behalf of the army for the supplies and for a big consignment of American flags; also a letter from Col. Greenleaf, expressing thanks for the gift of an icemaking machine, in which he says:

"I cannot adequately express the satisfaction with which the results of this donation will be received by the sick. Ice in this country is an expensive luxury, costing $30 per ton in Puerto Rican money, which necessitates the exercise of rigid economy on the part of our medical officers in its use. To have the output of such a machine at our disposal is a blessing the benefits of which can only be appreciated by those who have served in those hospitals."

In addition to three of the National Relief Commissioners, the following officers and men returned on the May: Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, United States Army; Col. John Biddle of Gen. Wilson's staff, who, with Capt. Harry Alvan Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and Lieut. E. M. Fullington, also of Gen. Wilson's staff, are commissioned by that commander to present to the President of the United States the royal Spanish ensign captured Aug. 9 in the engagement at Coamo; James Wolcott Wadsworth, Congressman from the Thirtieth New York District; Major Clayton Parkhill, Chief Surgeon, First Division, First Army Corps; on sick leave, Lieut. John Workizer, Nineteenth United States Infantry; Lieut. W. Howard Pancoast, with Privates A. R. Chester and Lewis Potter, all of Light Battery A, Philadelphia; James G. Clark and Herbert Childs of Troop A, New York; on furlough, Addison Kelly, P. L. Overfield, Joseph Knight, and Samuel Boyle, all of Battery A, and Myron R. Stowell, war correspondent of The Pittsburg Times.

Dr. Graff will remain temporarily in Puerto Rico, and will cable from time to time the needs of the commission in the island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Surgeon General Sternberg says that it is true there is sickness in Puerto Rico, but it is not alarming. From the volume issued by the military bureau of information, the following regarding the climate of Puerto Rico is taken:

"In August a suffocating heat reigns throughout the day, and at night it is useless to seek for coolness; a faint zephyr is succeeded by a calm of several hours. The atmosphere is heavy and oppressive, and the body, weakened by perspiration, becomes languid; the appetite fails, and the mosquitoes buzzing about the ears by day and night perplex and annoy by their stings, while the fevers of the tropics attack Europeans with sudden and irresistible violence. This is the most sickly season for the European. The thermometer frequently exceeds 90 degrees."

Climatic conditions are probably causing the sickness among the troops in Puerto Rico. Some time ago orders were issued directing that all troops not actually needed in the island should be sent home, and some of the troops in Puerto Rico have been ordered home to be mustered out.

The same handbook quoted above states that about the middle of September the rains are something terrific, and that it is about the first of October before the weather becomes sensibly cooler.

THE CAPTURED SPANISH ENSIGN.

Puerto Rican Campaign Trophy Destined for President McKinley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Lieut. Edward M. Fullington of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry reached here to-day, en route to his home in Marysville, Ohio. He came from Puerto Rico, being one of the commission to present a captured Spanish ensign to President McKinley. He went direct to Washington from Newport News, where he arrived yesterday on the May, but did not find the President at the White House. An appointment will be made for next Tuesday, when the mission will be fulfilled. The ensign was left in a vault at Washington.

Lieut. Fullington carries an official document from Gen. Wilson addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, in which the Lieutenant's promotion to be Captain is suggested. The other members are also recommended for advancement, and a request is made that they receive furloughs. The royal ensign is the only one captured in actual battle in the Puerto Rican campaign.

Supplies on La Grande Duchesse.

A board of survey convened at the Army Building yesterday to inquire into the case of the 1,100 tons of supplies taken to Cuba by the steamer La Grande Duchesse, which returned without delivering them. The board consists of Capt. Henry L. Harris, Lieut. H. C. Schumm, and Lieut. B. F. Packard. Besides considering the condition of the supplies and their disposition, the board is ordered to fix the responsibility for their non-delivery.

TELEGRAPH IN PUERTO RICO.

America Will Own Lines Now Operated by Spain—Government May Sell the System.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department has received advices from Puerto Rico on the work being done by the little army of Signal Service men on the island. There are 300 of these men now there, and they will have to assume the control and operation of the Government lines of telegraph. The lines now, of course, are operated by Spaniards, but when the possession of the island is transferred to the United States the Signal Service will have to take charge until the future status of the system is determined.

This Government has always been opposed to a Governmental telegraph system, and Signal Service officials say it is not improbable that the lines in the new island possession will be eventually sold through bids for its purchase. This, however, has not yet been considered officially, and Government control will have to be assumed, at least until the ultimate disposition is determined, at all the offices on the entire telegraph system of Puerto Rico.

Blue print diagrams of the system have been forwarded here to the Signal Service authorities. They show that, aside from a line that runs irregularly along the coast, there are two lines running directly north and south and others forming a network through the island. The principal telegraph stations which the Signal Service will have to man are at San Juan, from which there is a double line to Caguas; Ponce, from which there is also a double line to the shore; Mayaguez, Yauco, Guayama, Arroyo, Hemacao, Farjado, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Utuardo, Rio Piedras, Cayey, Aibonito, and Ciates.

While there is much work to be done in the way of extending and operating the telegraph lines in the newly acquired possessions, Signal Service officials say there is no difficulty in securing enough men. Of the 300 men now in Cuba, it is claimed two companies could be withdrawn for other fields without detriment. A number of the volunteers in the corps have asked to be discharged, and where their requests are well founded they will be complied with.

Col. Allen, Chief Signal Officer on Gen. Miles's staff who has been in charge of the Signal Service work in Puerto Rico, has wired that he will sail from Ponce for the United States to-day. He is in poor health and is coming back to recuperate. Lieut. Col. Glassford, next in rank, will take command of the Signal Corps on the island.

Puerto Rican Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The commission appointed by the Postmaster General to investigate the requirements of the postal service in Puerto Rico left here to-day for New York; whence the commission will sail to-morrow in company with the military commission.

HAVANA REFUSES SUPPLIES.

Relief Shipmaster Fined Because He Had No Manifest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Telegraphic advices were received at the State Department to-day to the effect that the steamer Clinton, No. 2, arrived at Havana yesterday with supplies for the starving inhabitants of Cuba, and that the Spanish authorities at Havana refused to allow the supplies to be landed and imposed a fine of $500 upon the master of the relief ship because he had no manifest.

The matter is now under consideration by the authorities here, and steps will be taken to secure the landing of the supplies and a remission of the fine. The absence of the manifest is not explained. The vessel cleared from Santiago for Havana.

Starvation in Cuba.

In a letter received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday G. W. Hyatt, Red Cross agent at Key West, said that in Guanabacoa, in the Havana Province, the reconcentrados have perished by hundreds and are yet dying. Persons who earned $1 a day are reported to have starved to death. The family of his informant lost five out of seven from starvation.

To Resume Havana Mails.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An order was issued to-day directing the resumption of contract mail service on Monday next between Tampa, Fla., and Havana, via Key West. The service to Key West and Havana for the present will be semi-weekly.

WAR VESSELS GO AND COME.

The Massachusetts Sails for Boston and the Yankee for Philadelphia —The Calumet Here.

The squadron off Tompkinsville lost two of its vessels by the sailing of the battleship Massachusetts and the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. The Massachusetts passed out Quarantine at 4 P. M., bound for Boston, where she is to participate in the naval parade there. The Yankee sailed for the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where the New York Naval Militiamen, who man her, will be mustered out of service. The Yankee passed out by the Hook shortly after noon. The transport Arkadia arrived yesterday from Montauk, where she landed 180 men and 200 horses of Batteries E and F, First Artillery, and thirty-six pieces of artillery. The transport Hudson also arrived yesterday from Montauk, where she had landed 600 men of the First District of Columbia Volunteers. The United States tug Peoria, Lieut. Ryan, arrived yesterday from Hampton Roads. The Peoria was formerly the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad tug Philadelphia.

The revenue cutter Calumet, which at the outbreak of the war was brought from the great lakes and has been engaged in coast patrol, and later was used as a dispatch boat at Key West, arrived yesterday from Norfolk. In her war paint she attracted much attention when tied up in the Government slip at the Battery. She is in command of Lieut. W. H. Cushing and carries five officers and fifteen men. She resembles the cutter Hudson, which was taken off this station for duty in Cuban waters, being of the tugboat design. She is 90 feet long and 21 feet beam, constructed of steel, and she was built at Buffalo over three years ago for the Chicago district. She made a journey of over 8,000 miles through the lakes and canals and down the coast. She made one stage of 700 miles without stopping for coal and she has been maintaining a speed of 12 knots in a seaway. Her take sailors, some of them old-timers, are said to have suffered from seasickness on the Atlantic. Her last mission in Cuban waters was to inform the Havana squadron on Aug. 15 that the blockade was raised.

The Calumet carries a five-barrel 47 millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon at her bow and a rapid-fire one-pounder aft. It is said that she may be retained on the Atlantic seaboard.

REWARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

A Board Appointed to Consider Meritorious Services in the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day appointed a board, composed of officers of the highest rank, to meet at the Navy Department, to consider and report upon all cases of officers deserving of reward for specially meritorious services during the war with Spain, other than those officers whose services have been already recognized by promotion.

The board is composed of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, formerly President of the Naval Strategy Board; Rear Admiral Edmund O. Matthews, President of the Navy Examining and Retiring Boards, and Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Norton is on the retired list and Admiral Sicard and Admiral Matthews will be retired within a few months. Ensign Harry E. Smith has been assigned to duty as recorder of the board. Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, will sit as a member of the board when the cases of the officers of the Marine Corps are under consideration.

There has been considerable unfavorable comment in regard to the promotions already made, on the ground that they have really acted as a form of degradation in the case of several deserving officers who have been actually reduced in their grade through the advancement of others. It is hoped that the work of the special board just appointed will do away with all cause of complaint in the case of the officers yet to be advanced in grade or otherwise rewarded for their war services.

RED CROSS WORK IN CAMPS

More Than One Hundred Nurses Are Now at Montauk.

DIET KITCHENS IN VIRGINIA

Trouble in Establishing Them at Points There Is Finally Overcome—Letter from Mrs. Mussey.

More than 100 Red Cross nurses are now at Montauk Point, and ten more will go to-day. Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, who has charge of the Nurse Maintenance Auxiliary, said yesterday that she would be able to supply the demand for nurses, but she thought the worst point had been reached in all the hospitals, and she did not anticipate so many calls hereafter.

Mrs. Cowdin will start in a few days for Chickamauga to inspect the work being done there by Red Cross nurses. Miss Maxwell, who has charge of 119 nurses there, reports that work is progessing well in the several hospitals. Seven nurses left for Chickamauga yesterday.

Since the interview given out by Surgeon General Sternberg, and published in the Washington dispatches yesterday, Mrs. Cowdin makes public a letter received some time ago from Gen. Sternberg, in which he said:

I am exceedingly grateful to you and to the society for the valuable assistance in providing trained female nurses for our general and field hospitals. The service of these nurses are very highly appreciated, and there is a constant demand for them.

It seems, however, from a letter received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday from Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey at Fort Myer, that Gen. Sternberg had not taken the pains to impress upon his subordinates his good opinion of the work being done by the Red Cross Society. Mrs. Mussey, writing under date of Monday, says:

I am glad to report that at last the order of the Secretary of War has prevailed with Major Davis, Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Fort Myer. Mrs. Hull, wife of Representative Hull, and myself called upon him Saturday. We had a warm interview in the beginning, for he squarely said he did not want the diet kitchen, and did not intend to have it. We faced him with the order of the Secretary of War, and he bowed to his superior's orders.

In regard to Camp Alger and the hospital at Bristow, Va., Mrs. Mussey says:

Yesterday I visited Camp Alger at Dunn Loring and there received a warm welcome, for the surgeons in charge were very happy that we were going to take charge of their kitchen. I have received a request from Major Weaver and Major Phillips in charge of hospital at Bristow, Va., requesting us to establish a diet kitchen immediately and coming us every assistance. They have 370 patients in this hospital, and have suddenly come over to the idea of the diet kitchen. It will be necessary to furnish men cooks at this point, as there is absolutely no accommodation for women.

Mr. Barton yesterday received a letter from Deputy Surgeon General Smart, in which he said:

I am directed by the Surgeon General to acknowledge receipt of your communication of Aug. 10, giving information that the Red Cross of New Orleans, La., has nearly 100 capable and reliable yellow fever immune nurses. The Surgeon General desires me to thank you for this information, and to state that should the conditions render it necessary he will not fail to call upon you.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DR. McGEE.

Only Woman Officer in the United States Army Tells of Her Official Duties.

Dr. Anita N. McGee of Washington, who on Monday received her appointment as an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army, with the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant, established temporary headquarters yesterday in the office of Lieut. Col. Brown at the Army Building. Dr. McGee has been active during the war in supplying Red Cross nurses for service with the army, and her present mission in New York has been the selection of thirty female nurses for duty in Puerto Rico, in which she acts as the assistant of Major Jarvis. It was intended that these nurses, with twelve male nurses, should go on the Seneca, which sails to-day with Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon of the Puerto Rican Commission, but there seemed to be some doubt yesterday at the Army Building whether suitable provision could be made in the vessel for the women. Dr. McGee visited the Seneca in the course of the day. Col. Kimball, the Deputy Quartermaster General, appeared to desire that the nurses should wait for better transportation facilities.

Regarding her own unique position as the only woman holding a commission in the United States Army, Dr. McGee said yesterday: "My appointment will make but little difference in my work. The examination of women nurses is my first official duty, but I have been engaged in similar work during the period of the war. I shall not go to Ponce myself, but expect to see the nurses safely off. I have secured fifteen nurses from the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, and some from the various training schools for nurses in this city. Some of the nurses came with me from Santiago. My standing in the army is that of a First Lieutenant, and includes the perquisites of that position. I shall, of course, wear the uniform of my rank, and shall follow the regulations providing for the uniform of my rank as closely as my sex will permit."

Dr. McGee had secured samples of the materials to be used in her uniform, and, excepting as to the cut of the coat, the only difference will be that a skirt of healthdress order will take the place of trousers. Dr. McGee explained that she should, of course, wear the shoulder straps and gold cross on her collar and the regulation green stripes of the Medical Corps down the sides of her skirt.

The only woman officer of the army is petite, of dark complexion, serious looking, and her conversation impresses one with the fact that she is an extremely clever woman. She is the wife of Dr. W. J. McGee of the American Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, and they have a daughter nine years old. Dr. McGee is the daughter of Prof. Newcomb of the Naval Observatory.

SICK SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

Arrangements Made to Care for the Needy Ones Who Arrive from Montauk.

Three organizations have selected representatives to meet trains from Montauk Point at the Long Island City Station and take care of all troops who need assistance in any way. They are the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of New York, the Red Cross Society, and the local posts of the G. A. R.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee was organized on Monday afternoon, and was the first in this new field of relief work. The necessity for such a committee was made apparent by the large number of troops who have for several days come in from Camp Wikoff, utter strangers, penniless and weak, and have been compelled to wander about the streets at night in search of the Army Building, only to find it closed, thus necessitating a delay in drawing their pay.

Upon being informed of this condition of affairs, a number of business men met at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation on Monday afternoon, and organized the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, with William L. Parsons Chairman and S. H. Mildenberg Secretary. The Secretary left immediately for Camp Wikoff to induce the officers in command to establish regulations by which, as far as possible, all soldiers will be sent in from Montauk on the morning trains.

Pending the result of this visit, a committee spent Monday night at Long Island City and took charge of more than fifty men who came in at different hours.

Among the fifty was one who was so ill that he had to be carried to the ferryboat, and three others were unable to get off the boat when it reached the New York side. Ambulances had to be summoned and the soldiers taken to Bellevue Hospital. The work was continued yesterday and last night. Voluntary contributions have been received from members of the Board of Trade and Transportation and the employes of the Custom House. Contributions from the public are solicited.

The Red Cross Society opened a branch office at 55 West Third Street, Long Island City, yesterday. It is in charge of Mrs. Hammond, assisted by Misses Cooley and Fisher. Miss Hammond had charge of the Red Cross depot at Johnstown, Penn., after the flood there.

The fifty-six Grand Army of the Republic posts in this city will also have representatives to meet all trains from Montauk, beginning this morning and continuing as long as conditions demand.

WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF.

The Association Meets and Plans the Work at Montauk.

The Women's National War Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel and discussed work pertaining to Montauk. It was announced that a portable house had been sent to Mrs. Walworth, the Director General; also that Dr. L. B. Smith and eight nurses would go down to-day. Two assistants for Mrs. Walworth have already gone to the camp.

Another truck load of fruit will be shipped to-day. The contributions during the week amounted to $1,898.15, making a total of $21,706.60, in addition to Miss Helen Gould's recent contribution of $25,000.

SANTIAGO'S BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Mr. Jarvis Tells of Opportunities There for Conservative Investors.

Vice President Samuel M. Jarvis of the North American Trust Company, who established a branch office of that corporation at Santiago, talked yesterday of the business prospects there.

"I found the business conditions very much unsettled," he said. "The citizens were hardly prepared to renew commercial intercourse with the outside world, and there was uncertainty as to what currency would be the basis of value. But that element has been disposed of by the adoption of the United States currency for all purposes except the payment of duties. These are still payable in Spanish money at the rate of 80 per cent. in gold, 10 per cent. in silver, and 5 per cent. in copper. I established our branch office in the office formerly occupied by a branch of the Bank of Spain. That bank has now retired from Santiago and is liquidating.

"Citizens are now opening their stores, and there is a general revival of business. Many of the United States soldiers were paid off before leaving the port for home, and many of them purchased relics and presents, and this put considerable of our money into circulation. In the vicinity of Santiago are iron mines, which will soon be in operation again. They employ from 2,000 to 5,000 persons. The country is generally agricultural, and as soon as the people can again raise crops a more stable feeling will prevail. The greatest sugar plantations on the island are within a short distance of Santiago and Guantanamo. There are coal deposits within nine miles of Santiago which have not been worked for some time.

"With the advent of American money and enterprise and the establishment of a stable government there will be excellent opportunities for investors on conservative lines. At present the heat and other climatic conditions are unfavorable to Americans. Between Nov. 1 and March 1 is the most desirable time to visit the island. The climate is then comfortable."

SICK AND DEAD AT SANTIAGO.

Seven New Fever Cases and Two Deaths from Typhoid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Lawton's bulletin of the health conditions of the American forces in Santiago is as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti,
"Aug. 30, 1898.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Total silk, 381; total fever, 313; total new cases fever, 7; returned to duty, 1; deaths—William R. Bethel, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry, typhoid fever; Joseph Berry, private, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever.

"LAWTON, Commanding."

TO FREE ILLINOIS SAILORS.

Naval Militiamen to be Sent to Chicago Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Some day next week, not yet determined by the naval authorities, the Illinois naval militiamen who have rendered such good service during the war will be sent to Chicago in a body and an opportunity will be afforded the citizens to welcome them in a becoming manner.

To-day Acting Secretary Allen, at the suggestion of Commander Hawley, who was principally interested in securing the services of these men for the navy, authorized that officer, with his colleagues on the Enlistment Board, Chief Engineer Harrie Webster and Boatswain Larkin of the Maine, to gather the Illinois militiamen from all the accessible ships, place them aboard the receiving ship Vermont at the New York Navy Yard, and as soon as they are ready take them to Chicago.

The men will be paid off in New York, but their honorable discharge will be held until they reach Chicago, and the formal muster out will take place on Illinois soil. It is estimated that about 500 of the 700 Illinois men can be gathered in this way in one body. The others are out of reach at this time.

PRIVATES SWEPT OFF A TRAIN.

One Killed and Another Lost on the Way to Camp Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Privates Hiley and J. F. Kittrick of Company M, First Missouri Regiment Volunteers, both of St. Louis, who had been in the city yesterday without leave, got on top of a passenger train for Chickamauga Park at 11 o'clock last night. They were struck by a low bridge. Hiley was instantly killed and Kittrick is missing.

SAMPSON VISITS EDISON.

The Inventor Exhibits His Latest Work to His Guest.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 30.—Admiral Sampson this morning drove from Glen Ridge with a friend to West Osange, where he had an appointment with Thomas A. Edison. The inventor escorted the Admiral through his laboratory and phonograph works, showing him some of his late inventions.

After spending an hour with Mr. Edison, Admiral Sampson re-entered his carriage and was driven to Hutton Park, where he ate luncheon with the family of Mrs. Francis M. Eppley. Mrs. Eppley's son, Kurtz, is a Corporal in the Rough Riders. After luncheon the Admiral visited the Essex County Country Clubhouse.

ROBBED MAILS AT CAMP ALGER.

Private Gay of New York Sentenced to Three Years in Prison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The findings of the general court-martial in the case of Floyd W. Gay, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York Regiment, charged with robbing the mails at Camp Alger, were published this morning. He has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and sentenced to serve three years at hard labor in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

FINAL WORK ON THE ALBANY.

Officer Detailed to Superintend the Completion of Her Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Now that hostilities are over, the United States is at liberty to receive from the British builders the cruiser Albany, sister ship to the New Orleans, which was one of the war acquired from Brazil just prior to the outbreak of the war.

Acting Secretary Allen to-day ordered Passed Assistant Engineer Norton of the Engineering Bureau, to proceed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to supervise and inspect the completion of the machinery of the Albany.

It is expected that the ship can be completed in about four months, when she will be brought across the Atlantic by an American crew.

To Leave Forts Delaware and Mott.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 30.—Col. Gleen, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has been stationed at Forts Delaware and Mott, near this city, since the beginning of the war, received official notice last night that orders would be issued by the War Department transferring the regiment to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Penn.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FIRST NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

Governor Told How Men Feel on Question of Being Mustered Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—Col. Oliphant of the Governor's staff, who went to Camp Alger yesterday to poll the members of the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, as to their feeling on the question of being mustered out, made his report to-day. Gov. Voorhees has decided that he will not make public the result. He has now received a report of the polling of the First, Third, and Fourth Regiments, and expects the report on the Second in a day or two. When the reports are all in the Governor will recommend to the War Department which two of the four regiments he would prefer to have mustered out.

Col. Oliphant, in his report on the condition of the First Regiment, said that he found the hospital quarters crowded and the Surgeons without medical supplies. The Governor will ship supplies at once, and he arranged by telephone with the War Department to have an additional hospital tent sent to the First Regiment to-day. Gov. Voorhees will go to Washington to-morrow, to see about securing the money due the State from the Federal Government for equipping and maintaining troops. The Government is indebted to New Jersey for these purposes to the extent of about $300,000.

TROOPER HELD FOR BURGLARY.

Andrew Gardiner, Who Broke Jail at Oswego, Caught at Montauk Point.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Andrew Gardiner, a trooper of the First Volunteer Cavalry, who was in the fight at Santiago, is now a prisoner in the county jail here. While awaiting trial on indictments charging him with burglary and grand larceny, he escaped from jail, and a letter from Montauk Point, L. I., to a relative revealed his whereabouts. He was brought here to-day by Deputy Sheriff Murphy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., on public business pertaining to the manufacture of powder, and, on completion of this duty, will rejoin his proper station.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major E. A. Koerper, Surgeon; Major John M. Baxter, Surgeon; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. William P. Flynn, Eighth Cavalry, Recorder.

First Lieut. John L. Sehon, Twentieth Infantry, (Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers,) will report to Major E. A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major Rufus M. Townsend, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, is temporarily assigned to the command of the Third Army Corps.

The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, United States Volunteers, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John W. Daniel, Jr., Third United States Volunteer Engineers, aide de camp, is extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Quartermaster, Second Infantry, (Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.)

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, Fourth Cavalry, is extended one month.

The general court-martial convened by Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers, in "Special Orders, No. 3, Headquarters Second Detachment, Philippine Expedition, Steamer China, at Sea, June 18," is declared to have convened without authority of law, and the proceedings of the said court, published in General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters Second Detachment, Philippine Expedition, steamer China, at sea, June 26, are therefore illegal and are set aside.

Second Lieut. John B. Schoefel, Third Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the Ninth Infantry, and will proceed to Montauk Point and join it.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Lieut. Col. William Ennis, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, will return to his proper station, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Harold Williams, United States Army, will proceed from Hamilton, Ga., to New York City, and report to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by United States steamer Seneca to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, upon his arrival, will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and will proceed to join it.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Purchasing and Deputy Commissary, will proceed from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala., on official business pertaining to the establishment of a subsistence depot at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Eberle, United States Army, will proceed from Canton, Ohio, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., Tenth Infantry, is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. George H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. William H. McKittrick, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month and seven days is granted Major Alfred C. Sharp, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Harlow L. Street, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, for duty.

The resignation by Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 27.

Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Camp George H. Meade, Middletown, Penn., and will join his regiment.

Capt. John H. Beacon, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to New York City, and thence by steamer Seneca to Santiago, Cuba, and report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of that department.

The leave of abs

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

Much Speculation as to the Course Hugh McLaughlin Will Take at Syracuse.

SILVER MEN WERE IN EVIDENCE

Tammany Hall Fixes Dates and Places for Senatorial, Congressional, Assembly District, and County Conventions—Richard Croker Expected Back Soon.

The Democratic leaders are at present dividing a good part of their attention between the speculation as to the course Hugh McLaughlin will take in the State convention and the prospect of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republicans. More than one man taking a leading part in the work of the Democratic campaign believes that the situation, so far as the Roosevelt boom is concerned, is not as hopeful as some of the Colonel's friends have been led to believe. Th Democratic leaders say they have little doubt that Senator Platt believes his party has little chance of carrying the State unless Col. Roosevelt's name heads the ticket. But they say further that Col. Roosevelt's election would be worse for the Republican organization than the election of the Democratic candidate.

For two or three days a story has been going the rounds that Col. Roosevelt had refused positively to make any pledges to the Senator. The story has not been traced to any authentic source, so far as is known, but it seems to be believed by many of the men who are conducting the Democratic campaign, and was the subject of a good deal of talk last night at the headquarters of the Democratic Campaign Committee. "Senator Platt," said a well-known man in the organization, "is now trying to make up his mind whether it is worth while to take Roosevelt without pledges, or whether to give up the fight for the Governorship. It's my opinion that he won't take him." And his hearers nodded their heads, and said, "That's about right."

A great deal of interest centres in Hugh McLaughlin, and his plans are likely to cause a large amount of speculation until they are revealed at the Syracuse Convention. He is as important a factor now as he has ever been in the State campaign. It is believed that he has the power to pick the Democratic candidate. There are some who say he has already decided on the man to head the ticket. His friends say, however, that all he desires is that there shall be harmony in the party, and that while he may have his personal preferences for one man or another among the numerous candidates for the nomination, he desires that the will of the majority of the party shall prevail regarding the ticket to be put in the field.

Nearly all of the Hill men are counting on Mr. McLaughlin's support. "Mr. Hill," said a friend of the former Senator yesterday, "never sees Mr. McLaughlin until just before the convention, and then they talk matters over, and come to a perfect understanding. That is just the way it will be this year."

Election of Chicago Platform.

It seems likely to the men in control of the party that there will be some disturbing echoes of the Chicago platform in this campaign. The presence of ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri in the city has not been explained with perfect satisfaction to some of the leaders. Mr. Stone is here ostensibly on purely private matters. But he is a stanch free-silver man, and it has been rumored that he is to make some campaign speeches here. There was a report that he was going to speak at the conference of silver men in Syracuse just before the convention.

Mr. Stone was asked about these reports yesterday, and he said he was not going to speak at the conference in Syracuse. "I do not intend," he said, "to make any speeches in the campaign in this State. What the party will do at the Syracuse Convention in regard to the Chicago platform I do not know. I have received no information that would lead me to think one way or the other. If they indorse the platform of 1896, I should think it not unlikely that they would indorse William J. Bryan."

George Keeney of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the National Silver Party, was also in the city yesterday, and it was reported he was here to stir up the silver sentiment in the State. "New York," he said, "will probably ignore the Chicago platform, but the Democratic Party will probably nominate a silver man for Governor. I am in favor of the nomination of William Sulzer. He was an able supporter of the party in the Presidential campaign, and he is popular with the masses of the people."

Richard Croker is expected to return from the mountains either to-day or to-morrow. It was announced two weeks ago that he would probably return Sept. 1.

Senator McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, has invited the Democratic editors of the State to dine with the committee at the Hoffman House Sept. 9. There have been no other invitations issued to the affair.

Call to Colored Democrats.

The following call has been issued for a meeting of colored citizens of the State to be held in Syracuse Sept. 29, 1898:

The undersigned committee, appointed by the Chief of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York for the purpose of perfecting a State organization, do hereby issue the following call:

All persons, irrespective of past party affiliations who favor the election of the Democratic State and county tickets to be nominated this Fall are requested to meet in convention in the City of Syracuse, Thursday, Sept. 29, for the purpose of taking steps looking to the organization of the colored voters of the State into one solid Democratic phalanx; to discuss measures relative to our political betterment; to indorse the Democratic State ticket, and to map out a line of aggressive campaign work. Each Assembly district in the State will be entitled to three delegates and three alternates.

Trusting that you will favor us with your presence, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

CHARLES E. BROWN, Chairman.
JOHN E. W. THOMPSON,
HENRY C. SMITH,
H. J. EDWARDS,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,
P. HAMPTON WHITE.

Dates Fixed for Convention.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee yesterday the dates and places were fixed for the Senatorial, Congressional, Assembly District and County Conventions. The General Committee met in the evening and ratified the Executive Committee's action. A formal call was also drawn for the official primaries, which will be held Sept. 20. The dates for the conventions were fixed as follows:

County Convention, (for the nomination of three Justices of the Supreme Court and one Judge of the City Court,) Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Congressional Conventions, Thursday, Oct. 6.
Senatorial Conventions, Saturday, Oct. 8.
Assembly District Conventions, Monday, Oct. 10.

All the conventions are called for 8 o'clock P. M. on their respective dates. The County Convention will be held in Tammany Hall; the others in the following places:

Seventh Congressional District, 174 Hudson Street.
Eighth Congressional District, 207 Bowery.
Ninth Congressional District, 211 East Broadway, Pacific Hall.
Tenth Congressional District, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, Pequod Club.
Eleventh Congressional District, 247 Seventh Street.
Twelfth Congressional District, Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, between Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth Congressional District, 207 East Fifty-sixth Street.
Fourteenth Congressional District, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street, Narragansett Club.
Fifteenth Congressional District, 2,000 Third Avenue.
Tenth Senatorial District, 59 Madison Street, the Divver Club.
Eleventh Senatorial District, 207 Bowery.
Twelfth Senatorial District, 247 Seventh Avenue.
Thirteenth Senatorial District, 4 West Thirteenth Street.
Fourteenth Senatorial District, 207 East Thirty-second Street.
Fifteenth Senatorial District, 2 East Sixtieth Street.
Sixteenth Senatorial District, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Seventeenth Senatorial District, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street.
Eighteenth Senatorial District, 215 East Sixty-seventh Street.
Nineteenth Senatorial District, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, Lion Park.
Twentieth Senatorial District, 227 East Eighty-fourth Street.
Twenty-first Senatorial District, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Washington Avenue, Columbus Hall.

The Assembly District Conventions will be held at the various district headquarters. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Keating, Dalton, and Plunkitt, was appointed to arrange for transportation to the State Convention. James W. Boyle and Thomas Smith were selected to go to Syracuse next week to arrange for hotel accommodations.

The following resolutions were proposed by Corporation Counsel Whalen and adopted by the committee:

Whereas, By the protocol executed between the United States and Spain, the war has been brought to a glorious close; and,

Whereas, It is fitting that this committee should manifest its sentiments upon the return of peace so nobly won,

Resolved, That the General Committee of the Democratic-Republican Organization of the City of New York, assembled in Tammany Hall, does most heartily congratulate its fellow-citizens upon the return of peace, brought about by the heroic deeds of the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States; and, further,

Resolved, That this committee tenders to our soldiers and sailors, who have shown themselves so worthy of the glorious traditions of the American Army and Navy, its most earnest and heartfelt thanks for their heroism, and desires to express not only its admiration for their glorious deeds, but its profound sympathy for their great privations so nobly borne.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

Secretary Bliss Not Anxious for the Nomination for Governor, and Praises Secretary Alger.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, repeated yesterday that he would positively decline to head the Republican ticket, and he added that the reason for his course was "simply that he could not be elected." Mr. Odell has had a part of the immense amount of campaign work being done here taken off his hands by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Mr. Barnes has been hard at work at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the last two days, and intends to remain here during the greater part of the campaign. In regard to the action taken by the City Club on Monday night looking toward putting a full independent State ticket in the field, Mr. Barnes said yesterday that he did not attach any importance to the action looking toward an independent slate.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and was asked to say something regarding the suggestions that have been made that he might be the Republican nominee for Governor. A week ago the Secretary was quoted as saying he would not accept such a nomination. Last night he said: "I think I have disposed of that effectually."

When asked what was his opinion of the criticisms that have been made of Secretary Alger he said: "No Secretary of War has ever devoted more time to the good of the soldiers that Secretary Alger. It is an outrage that he should be attacked."

Lovell H. Jerome said yesterday that he intended to start for Rochester and Buffalo next week to help along the Roosevelt boom. "I am going to get the old McKinley League in Buffalo interested in the movement," he said.

EDWARD JACOBS FOR JUDGE.

Talk of Nominating Him for the Place Now Held by Olcott.

There is talk in Tammany circles of the nomination of Edward Jacobs for the place on the City Court bench which was vacated by Judge Van Wyck when he became Mayor, and which is now held by W. M. K. Olcott by appointment from the Governor.

Mr. Jacobs has twice served as Loan Commissioner, in 1892 and again in 1894. On the resignation of Nicholas Muller he was appointed Quarantine Commissioner in 1894. He was removed from that post by Gov. Morton, Jacob Patterson being named in his place.

Mr. Jacobs was graduated from the Columbia Law School in the class with Mayor Van Wyck. He has been a practicing lawyer for twenty-one years, and now has an office at 31 Nassau Street. He is a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall.

Steuben Democratic Delegates.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District, held here to-day, Thomas Hassett of Bath, Charles A. Brewster of Addison, and John Clark of Corning were chosen delegates to the State Convention. The delegation was instructed to present the name of ex-Controller Campbell of Steuben County for Governor.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

State Convention to Nominate a Full Ticket Will Meet To-day.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city at the Lyceum Theatre at noon to-morrow to nominate a full State ticket. All the interest so far has been confined to the head of the ticket. Judge Hiram W. Sawyer of Hartford, and Timothy E. Ryan of Waukesha, have been the most active aspirants for the Governorship nomination.

The majority of the 663 members of the convention will go in the hall uninstructed. Ryan is known to have a large majority of the delegates of Milwaukee County, but the outlook at present seems to favor the Hartford man. W. H. Rogers of Madison is also a candidate.

It is believed many of the delegates will cast their ballots for former Governor George W. Peck, but Mr. Peck, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, is not a candidate. Ex-Attorney General O'Connor of Milwaukee will be the temporary Chairman. The platform will declare for the free coinage of silver.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Meetings to Begin in the Cincinnati Lyceum Next Monday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The middle-of-the-road Populists will hold a National convention here next week, beginning 10 A. M. Monday. Soon after the call of this convention was originally issued it was withdrawn, and there have been conflicting reports as to whether the convention would be held.

J. A. Parker of Louisville, Secretary of the National Reform Press Association, was here to-day, representing Chairman Milton Park of Dallas, Texas, and other leaders. Parker has just returned from Texas, where he was conferring with National Chairman Park. He engaged the Lyceum to-day for the convention next week. The Lyceum adjoins the Music Hall, where the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held.

While the middle-of-the-road Populists want a general conference before the Congressional elections are held, the convention is called for next week, because of the very low rates on the railways that can be had next week to Cincinnati and the fact that many members of the Grand Army of the Republic from the Western States, who will be here then, insisted on having a general conference at least, even if the delegates' convention should have been called off.

Among those who will be in attendance are Thomas Watson, Ignatius Donnelly, Frank Burkett, and Wharton Barker.

Jersey Prohibitionists Nominate.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Prohibitionists of Essex County have nominated D. B. Raub for member of Congress from the Sixth District. The following Assembly candidates will run on the ticket with Raub: Frederick Neis, Frank Hale, Frederick T. Ellithrope, Charles Ribbons, Henry Franks, and Charles Backert, all of Newark; J. Armstrong, East Orange; Victor E. Weldon, Bloomfield; James A. Spear, Caldwell; Charles J. Jones, Belleville, and John S. Woodruff, Millburn.

Delaware Republicans Unite.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 30.—The Union Republican Convention met here to-day and indorsed the ticket nominated last week by the regular Republican Party. The candidates are: For Congressman—John H. Hoffecker; for State Treasurer—Dr. L. H. Barr; for State Auditor—John A. Longo.

Congressional Nominations.

Kentucky.—Eighth District, George M. Davison, Republican.

Ohio.—Eleventh District, C. E. Peoples, Democrat; Sixteenth District, E. M. Moore, Democrat.

Illinois.—Eleventh District, Walter Reeves, Republican; Fourteenth District, Joseph V. Graff, Republican.

Tennessee.—Third District, Augustus Cate, Republican.

Pennsylvania.—Eleventh District, William Connell, Republican; Twelfth District, S. W. Davenport, Democrat. Sixth District—Thomas S. Butler, Republican.

Texas.—Thirteenth District—George H. Noonan, Republican.

Nebraska.—Fifth District—C. H. Adams, Republican.

Alabama.—Second District—J. F. Stallings, Democrat.

MRS. FISH'S BARN DANCE

Newport Society Enjoys an Entertainment in the Stable at Crossways.

GUESTS WEAR DAIRY COSTUMES

Jack-o'-Lanterns and Scarecrows Decorate the Grounds and Cornflowers Adorn the Stall Posts—Cotillion and Quadrilles.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The stable of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was socially christened by the entire Summer colony to-night, when a barn dance was given. It proved a brilliant social success. The verdict was that the dance in the barn at Crossways was one of the most original affairs ever held here.

Everything pertaining to the barn and barnyard was present to make the environment rural and rustic. At the entrance to the yard was a large arch of green, with electric lights in lanterns to show the way through hedges. Along the walks were ranged lanterns and grotesque faces in illuminated pumpkins, guarded by an army of scare crows with illuminated heads. The coach house was used as a ballroom, and was decorated with placques of cat tails, sheaves of wheat, and floral ox yokes and horse collars. The entrance hall was garlanded with leaves, especially of oak, with poppies and large clumps of sunflowers.

Blue corn flowers were used in large clusters on the wheat-covered stall posts. The stalls were filled in with palms overhanging a number of small tables and chairs, where light refreshments were served. strings of seed corn on the cob were attached to the festoons of green which hung from the roof of the improvised garden at the western end of the stable proper. Here palms and hydrangea plants were placed about in such a manner as to fully carry out the idea of a garden. In this place liquid refreshments were served throughout the dance.

The grounds were illuminated with fairy lamps, with the aid of lanterns, while the courtyard was outlined by jack o' lanterns and many scarecrows. The dinner and supper were set in the house on small tables. The Second Artillery Band was stationed on the lawn, and Berger's Hungarian Band, which played for the dancing, was stationed in the coach house. Mrs. Fish received her guests in the coach room, attired as a dairy maid.

Besides the cotillion, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the general dancing, there were two quadrilles, arranged by Prof. Marvig and led by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, the ladies being attired as dairymaids and the gentleman as French chefs and farmers. Some of those taking part in these two quadrilles were Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Miss Clews, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Miss Davis, Miss Carter, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Miss Marion Fish.

A golden tree, mounted on a perambulator, filled with wheat and hay, came into the ballroom, drawn by small colored boys. On the tree were small wooden cages containing live young chickens, goslings, and Belgian rabbits. Then there were farmers' hats, with large sunflowers, for the gentlemen, and for the ladies, milk pails, with the initials "S. F." painted on each. In another figure, the favors were pitchforks trimmed with wild flowers for the ladies, while the gentlemen were supplied with scythes, decorated with wild flowers. These favors were brought into the ballroom on a wagon decked with straw and wild flowers. As another figure was being completed three Shetland ponies were brought into the ballroom, their harness being red, and each carrying saddle packs. Each little pony bore a number of four-in-hand whips for use as favors. Mrs. Fish had provided a hay cart for her guests to ride about the grounds or from the barn to the villa, if they felt so disposed, and many availed themselves of the opportunity.

The ladies looked remarkably pretty in their dresses, representing those of dairy maids, nurse maids, and school marms, while the gentlemen represented sailors, soldiers, tinkers, negroes, chefs, coachmen, policemen, and farmers.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW EVENTS.

Wednesday Morning Added to the Time for Awarding Prizes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The programme of events for the Newport Horse Show are so numerous that the Executive Committee yesterday decided to utilize Wednesday morning of next week from 9:30 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., in addition to the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday to judge the various entries. The programme for judging entries is:

Monday Afternoon—Trotting stallions, roadsters, pair of heavy draught horses, ponies under saddle, ponies in harness, saddle horses, horses and runabouts, pair of horses in harness, children's ponies, road teams, horses and delivery wagons, harness tandems, ponies under saddle, jaunting cars, pairs of ladies' harness horses, sporting tandems, hunters over six successive jumps.

Tuesday Afternoon—Ladies' saddle horses, pairs of horses shown before an omnibus, horses in harness, polo ponies, pairs of high steppers, harness tandems, hackney mares, four-in-hands, harness and saddle horses, high steppers, four-in-hands, hunters, open to all, horses shown over high obstacles.

Wednesday Morning—Exercising harness horses in the ring, exercising saddle horses in the ring, Shetland stallions and hackney stallions, saddle horses, pairs of horses in harness, horses in harness, saddle horses, consolation, hackney colts, two-year-olds and two hackneys, colt and filly yearlings, jumping ponies. Recess, 2 P. M.—Harness tandems, pairs of harness horses, parade of hackneys, high steppers, ladies' harness horses, park teams, horses in harness, horses in harness, novice; pairs of high steppers; in harness, singles, consolation; saddle horses, championship; horses in harness, pair, consolation, horses in harness, singles, championship; horses in harness, pairs, championship; hunters and jumpers, championship.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Plans for Entertaining Naval Officers —Dinners and Luncheons.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Congressman Melville Bull, a member of the Newport committee which is to entertain the naval officers expected here, returned to-night from Washington, where he had a lengthy conference with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen in reference to the ships coming here. It is certain there will be four monitors, besides the cruiser Montgomery, the commander of which is Commander George A. Converse, a Newport resident, in addition to the torpedo flotilla.

Mr. Allen hopes to send several of the big ships which had the encounter with Cervera's fleet. The Gloucester will stop here, en route to Boston, and it is believed the other vessels on their way to Boston Navy Yard will also make a stay at Newport. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been invited to be present when the naval reception takes place here, and it is very likely he will be on hand. Money for the carrying out of the programme is not coming in slowly, but the committee has such a monster programme mapped out that it will take a large sum to carry the plans into effect.

The fleet will doubtless visit Providence after its visit here, as Congressman Bull is working hard to bring the visit of the warships about. If they go up the bay a tremendous reception will be their reward.

Arrangements for the swimming contest from Narragansett Pier to Commercial Wharf, which William B. Cutting, Jr., and William Burden are to make Thursday, are about completed, and, unless some unforeseen event occurs, the race will be held. It became generally known for the first time yesterday that both these gentlemen a few days ago made the astonishing swim from Bailey's to Easton's Beach, a distance of over four miles, in two and three-quarter hours.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse entertained at dinner to-night.

Sir Bryan Leighton and Lady Leighton of England are occupying a suite of apartments at the Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood of New York have arrived at the Ocean House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Freeman have gone to Washington.

President and Mrs. McKinley were invited to visit Newport next month, but the offer was declined.

The Marquis de Merinville entertained at luncheon to-day.

Bishop Spalding is the guest of the Marquis de Merinville.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks has cards out for a large dinner party for Friday night.

Mrs. Ogden Mills has cards out for a dinner party Friday night.

Commodore and Mrs. Elfridge T. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have postponed their intended departure, set for next week.

Col. Samuel R. Honey will return from Europe about the middle of the month.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

The flowers used for table decorations at the banquet given by the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution were placed on the grave of Lieut. William Tiffany.

Dr. Edwin C. Howard of Philadelphia is the guest of George E. Dowling.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly has cards out for a dinner Sunday evening.

A number of the cottagers endeavored to persuade Col. Roosevelt to remain as their guest for a few days, but he declined, owing to the pressing matters at Montauk Point.

Rough Rider Joseph Stevens since his arrival here has shown marked signs of improvement and is receiving every medical aid. He drives about the city each pleasant afternoon with either his sister, Mrs. F. H. Allen, or Mr. Allen.

Louis B. Hasbrouck of New York is the guest of Judge H. W. Bookstaver.

The Casino registers include Louis B. Hasbrouck, Sir Bryan Leighton, and Lady Leighton and Miss Fletcher.

Arrivals at the Ocean House: W. P. Colton of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Murphy of New York, F. M. Harnell, and G. H. Burrell of Cleveland.

Lieut. John A. Rogers, United States Navy, is at the Ocean House.

John Mayer of Mahwah, N. J., is visiting relatives here.

E. C. Potter and R. G. Herne have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herne of New York are the guests of Major Perry Belmont.

Prof. Wisner will deliver a lecture tomorrow at the residence of Mrs. N. D. Clapp.

Mrs. George J. Magill and the Misses Magill will shortly leave for Montreal, their future home.

A pretty floral fete and parade was held at Jamestown this afternoon in which hundreds of the Summer residents took part, prominent among whom were Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Miss Wainwright, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Logan, Miss Logan, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews, Surgeon and Mrs. Klindleberger, and Gen. and Miss McCooke.

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Sixteen Players Qualify for the President's Cup Contest.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The annual tournament of the Newport Golf Club opened this morning under auspicious conditions. Twenty-nine pairs appeared on the teeing ground for the first round. Of these sixteen players qualified for the President's Cup, with scores ranging from 112 to 190. G. McC. Sargent of the Harvard Club, by scoring 172, not only heads the honor list of the sixteen, but wins a special cup, given by W. P. Thompson. Foxhall Keene, who won the Count of Turin's cup Saturday, came within one point of breaking even with Sargent.

The scores are in almost every instance much below last year, when the match was also thirty-six holes, medal play. Last year the scores ran from 179 to 199. The individual figures of those who appeared again this year were: Herbert Harriman, 179; W. B. Cutting, Jr., 186; I. T. Burden, Jr., 189; Foxhall Keene, 192; A. Barker, 193; Victor Sorchan, 195; Milton S. Barger, 197; W. L. Mauran, 198; W. Rutherfurd, 199.

The fifty-eight who appeared to qualify were W. A. Hamilton Bust, C. W. Taintor, G. McC. Sargent, I. T. Burden, Jr., H. P. Rogers, Henry R. Taylor, A. E. Patterson, W. D. Vanderpoel, H. Godwin, A. Robinson, Jr., W. Gammell, George M. Smith, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., G. G. Hubbard, R. P. Huntington, A. M. Coats, W. B. Cuttering, Jr., J. F. Curtis, H. R. Winthrop, George J. Cooke, Patrick Grant, F. P. Sands, J. C. Hoffman, C. Barrett, Richmond Talbot, R. W. Goelet, John Hoyt, A. T. Kempt, Foxhall Keene, J. Moran, H. M. Brooks, W. Rutherfurd, H. M. Carriman, J. K. Bangs, F. H. Bohlen, W. P. Thompson, Victor Sorchan, M. S. Barger, F. C. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, A. Barker, W. L. Mauran, R. Sedgewick, Jr., G. C. Thomas, G. C. Clark, and J. E. Postlethwaite. The first round was called at 9:30 A. M.; the second at 2 P. M. Mr. Sargent played to win. He put up a splendid game against Foxhall Keene, who was his only close competitor.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Banquet and Business Meeting of the Rhode Island Branch.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The banquet and business meeting of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Rhode Island occurred last evening at the Logerot.

The business meeting resulted in the election of these officers: President, William Watts Sherman, Newport; First Vice President, Col. Samuel P. Colt, Bristol; Second Vice President, Henry L. Greene, Warwick; Secretary, William G. Ward, Jr., Newport; Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport; Registrar, Clarence Stanhope, Newport; Historian, H. R. Storer, Newport; Board of Managers, F. P. Garretson, Frederick Tompkins, Charles H. Russell, Edward W. Higbee, O. H. P. Belmont, Perry Tiffany, William L. Tiffany, Joshua Wilbor, David Stevens; Delegates to General Society, William Watts Sherman, John P. Sanborn, Col. S. P. Colt, Frederick Tompkins, Henry L. Greene; alternates, R. H. Tilley, William G. Ward, Jr., Charles H. Russell, E. W. Higbee, Perry Tiffany.

At the banquet John P. Sanborn acted as toastmaster, and remarks were made by Col. Eddy and Capts. Fish and Rockefellow of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, special guests of the society, F. P. Garretson, William Watts Sherman, and William G. Ward.

MONTANA HORSES TO GO ABROAD

J. B. Haggin Thinks He Can Get Better Prices in Foreign Markets.

ANACONDA, Mont., Aug. 30.—John Mackey, superintendent of Rancho del Paso, J. B. Haggin's famous blooded stock farm, passed through here Sunday on his way East, where he goes to confer with Mr. Haggin in regard to the proposed sale of thoroughbred yearlings in England.

There are over 100 fillies at Rancho del Paso by well-known English, American, and Australian sires, and some of the best judges on the American turf have agreed with Mr. Haggin that much better prices can be obtained by selling in England than in America.

Haggin and Mackey both look upon the venture as quite daring, but others with them are confident of its success, as the blood of Goldfinch, Watercress, Golden Garter, and Artillery is well known to the turf men of Great Britain.

Probable Drowning at Coney Island.

An unknown man yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, went bathing at Henderson's pavilion, Coney Island, and has not been seen since. His clothes and a gold watch and chain, which he left in the bathing pavilion, remain unclaimed. On the watch were the initials "C. L. E.," and in one of the pockets of the coat was an advertising card of Everett's Restaurant, 590 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It is believed that the man was C. L. Everett, who has kept the restaurant on Fulton Street for ten years. He has been missing since Sunday. He has a wife and two children. There is no reason known why he should commit suicide.

James More Dies at His Club.

James More fifty years old, of 325 West Fifty-fourth Street, died suddenly last night at the New York Caledonian Club, 1,786 Broadway, where he had been attending a meeting of the Trustees called for the purpose of arranging some details relative to the furnishing of the new clubrooms at 1,754 Broadway. Dr. Pelton of Roosevelt Hospital said death was probably due to an apoplectic stroke. Mr. Moore leaves a widow and two small children.

Middle States Regatta.

Entries for the regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River Sept. ., closed last night, and the results were made known at the final meeting of the association at the Marlborough Hotel. It was announced that sixty-three entries had been received, making it the largest regatta of its kind for many years in this vicinity. The entrance fees amounted to $695.

WEYLER'S FUTURE POLICY

Advocates a Military Dictatorship in Succession to the Present Cabinet.

PLAN TO CHECKMATE ENGLAND

Considers the Loss of the Philippines a Smaller Calamity Than a British Demand for Territory Near Gibraltar.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Weyler, according to a special dispatch from Madrid published here this afternoon, has outlined his future policy. He proposes, it appears, to be independent, both of the Government and of the Opposition, "always aiming to preserve the country and to reorganize the army." He expresses the belief that the Carlists have plenty of money, some of which, he alleges, comes from France, and he declares the united Republicans have no personal animus against the Queen, their only object, according to Gen. Weyler, being to "adopt a firm, international stand, one result of which would be to check in some measure England's ambitions."

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Gen. Weyler's statement was made to a committee of the Weyler Club, which called upon him this morning at Palma, Majorca, where he is staying. This evening he expects to speak before a club convention. It is represented that the General is returning to politics in response to many appeals from Spain and from abroad, and it is added that he will attend the sessions of the Cortes and expound his views as to the causes of the war disasters.

The substance of Gen. Weyler's declaration to the delegation of the Weyler Club is as follows:

The General intends to advocate a sweeping policy of rehabilitation of the Government. He will refuse to aid in any temporary measures and will propose a military dictatorship for the reorganization of the army and navy. "Their honor," he remarked, "has been lost, as well as the Antilles, owing solely to military deficiencies."

Gen. Weyler expressed the belief that the present Cabinet will be succeeded by a military Dictatorship or by a Silvela Ministry. He added that he did not desire a change in the form of government; but, he pointed out that the Carlists have an excellent organization. Continuing, the former Captain General of Cuba urged Spain to abandon her attitude of international neutrality, in order to be prepared to oppose Great Britain, when the latter, desiring to enlarge her sphere of action at Gibraltar, demands the Sierra Carbonera, Melilla, or other adjacent Spanish possessions. The General deemed it better to lose the Philippine Islands, the importance of which he did not appreciate, than territory around Gibraltar.

In conclusion, Gen. Weyler deplored the loss of the Antilles, for the sake of the Spaniards who resided in the islands, and on account of the national commerce.

SECOND NEW JERSEY'S PLIGHT

Cases of Fever at Jacksonville Rapidly Increase—Sixty Per Cent. of the Men Ill.

The following letter, dated Aug. 27, written to a resident of this city, comes from a member of the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, now at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville:

"The last forty-eight hours have been full of excitement. Since Wednesday, the 24th inst., the sick rate has increased rapidly—all fever. There will undoubtedly be three deaths in the regiment before next Saturday. The change has been very sudden. The two Surgeons in our regiment have been working day and night. Sick call is sounded three times a day instead of once, as usual. It is a sad sight to see a well soldier helping his sick, weak comrade walk from his tent to the Surgeon. This is now a common sight. This regiment could have tackled a buzzsaw when it reached here on the 3d of June; now not 40 per cent. could turn out to meet the Paymaster.

"Word was received by the Colonel from the brigade headquarters to investigate and report on the advisability of moving. I believe it was suggested to send the regiment to the beach. This morning Col. Mans, United States Army, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, made an inspection of the regiment. All sick were ordered to the main in quarters. He visited Company A, and said that was enough. The condition was so bad that he condemned the whole thing. Too many men (four) in a small tent, and the tents too close together. Brig. Gen. Bird came into camp and laid down the law in the old-fashioned way.

"The commission appointed by the Governor of the State also visited camp, and Gen. S. asked about all the boys from our town. I pointed to one of the company streets and said: 'General, there is an ambulance with four of our boys in it; should say that twenty-five men were taken to the hospital to-day.' Personally I have advantages in the location of my tent, and, being alone there, I can take care of myself and keep my health up. I have been very busy for the last week, and have not been able to write you. The matter of a furlough seems to be almost out of the question just now on account of so many going home on sick leave.

"As near as I can ascertain, this regiment will go to Cuba. The Colonel and many of the officers favor that course, but the sentiment of the men is probably the other way. I am satisfied that unless our camp is moved very soon we will have much more sickness. The ambulances have been in camp all day, taking men who are not well to Pablo Beach. The body of Corp. Roe of Company L, who died Saturday morning, was sent North to-night. What is needed in camp more than anything else, besides a change of the tents, is facilities for the sick in quarters; also a large tent, cots, and chairs. Small tents of this kind were furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Some little extras, like beef tea, would be very welcome, but the accommodations are too limited. When a man gets sick he wants to lie down and be quiet, but his tent is the worst place in the world, as it is hot, close, crowded, and noisy. This regiment would never do anything in Cuba, as it is now. I am satisfied that its backbone is broken, and that it will never again have the proud spirit with which it marched into Jacksonville on the 3d of June, 1898. I hope what now seems to be a cloud of death and suffering will pass away—that we are now at the worst. In writing to our local paper I have reported the brightest side, but will tell all soon."

NEW JERSEY SOLDIER DROWNED.

Private Peter Roddy Meets Death at Pablo Beach, Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 30.—Private Peter Rodney of Company L, Second New Jersey Regiment, was drowned at Pablo Beach to-day while bathing. He got caught in the undertow and died before help could get to him.

The New Jersey Commission finished its investigation of the Second Regiment from that State to-day and also of the camp. The members will return home to-morrow. They have made their report to Gov. Voorhees, but decline to state its nature.

The Second Division of the Seventh Corps was out for parade this afternoon, and the entire corps will march through the city streets to-morrow, being reviewed by Gen. Lee.

$200,000 Failure at Bath, Me.

BATH, Me., Aug. 30.—Galen C. Mores, one of the wealthiest known of Bath's citizens, assigned to-day. This action is said to be caused by alleged financial difficulties of the Bath Gas and Electric Company and the Richards Paper Company of South Gardiner, both of which concerns later assigned. The failure is thought to exceed $200,000.

SEVENTH MEN WHO SERVED.

A Partial List of Members of That Regiment Who Joined Other Organizations.

According to The Seventh Regiment Gazette, the following is a partial list of the active members of the regiment who have gone into the United States service and into other State organizations since the declaration of war with Spain. This list does not include the large number of ex-members of the regiment who have entered the service in this and many other States. It is said that the number contributed to the service by this organization reaches into the hundreds:

Company A.

Name.	Rank in Seventh.	Regiment Joined.	Rank in Vol Regiment.
Bryant, C. C.	Private	69th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. H.
Connell, W. M.	Private	12th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. K.
Curnen, B. V.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant.
Kelley, J. J.	Corporal	168th N. G. N. Y.	Captain, Co. G.
Massarene, W. G.	Private	69th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Ast. Adj.
Mann, H. E.	Private	114th N. G. N. Y.	First Lieutenant, Co. A.
Miller, D. H.	Private	9th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant.
Rooney, L. J. F.	Private	69th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieutenant, Co. M.
Schastey, W. E.	Lieutenant	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Captain, Co. G.

Company B.

Cutting, Charles A.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Sergeant, Co. L.
Clark, Schuyler W.	Private	71st N. Y. Volunteers	Private.
Clark, George H.	Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Bat. Adj.
Crawford, Merritt	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Corporal, Co. H.
Foley, Oscar L.	Private	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. K.
Foley, John R.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	First Sergeant, Co. H.
Kervan, Charles M.	Private	8th N. Y. Volunteers	Sergeant, Co. K.
Johnson, Edward	Private	71st N. G. N. Y.	Second Lieutenant.
Jones, John M.	Sergeant	9th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Adjutant.
Judson, Charles V.	Private	9th N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieut., Co. E.
Roeser, John E.	Corporal	112th N. G. N. Y.	First Lieutenant.
Towne, Paul R.	Corporal	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. G.
Welsh, Henry B.	Private	14th N. Y. Volunteers	First Lieut. & Adjutant.
Weber, Louis P.	Private	201st N. Y. Volunteers	Second Lieutenant, Co. L.

Company C.

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PUT HIM OUT.

How much longer will the President's eyes remain closed? The country rings with the infamies of ALGER's administration of the War Department. The President alone is blind to the hideous scandal, the President alone is silent.

If "politics" put this man into the War Secretaryship, then "politics" ought to put him out again without the loss of a single day, for his continuance in office is doing incalculable harm to the Administration. Every gaunt and tottering figure that comes back from the battle with disease and starvation and death is a terrible arraignment of ALGER. These sunken eyes, these yellow and ghastly faces of starved soldiers, these regiments of four hundred shattered men that went out one thousand strong, all these things are ALGER's work.

What think you, Mr. President, the people will say of the deeds of this murderous monster whom you keep in your Cabinet? They know his work down to the minutest details. They know that the filth and pestilence of the camps, the lack of food and medicine, and the commonest supplies, the fasting and hardships that waste the body and destroy the reason, the deaths of hundreds of men who served in the war and ought now to be with their kindred, are due to neglect, incompetence, and want of system, for which ALGER is directly responsible. The hearts have been stirred to the depths by the stories and the actual sight of these horrors. Now they are wrought up to a high pitch of indignation. The people are angry, Mr. President. They will strike.

Dare you keep ALGER in your Cabinet until the Congressional elections come on? Will you risk the loss of the House of Representatives and of States now held by your party? Men who knew ALGER better than you appear to have known him have long wondered why you invited him to your council table. Now everybody is asking why you keep him there. The people cannot get at ALGER. They can get at you and your party on election day.

Be not deceived as to the depth and extent of the condemnation of ALGER. The execration of him is universal. Our people will not see their heroes tortured and murdered without clamoring for the punishment of their torturer and their murderer. Nor is it probable that the discipline of the army will long restrain this outburst of indignation against ALGER and the exposure of his shocking maladministration by the officers who have personal knowledge as the basis of their charges. The commanding General of the army has attacked him openly. Will other officers be able long to keep from the public the denunciations they already freely utter in private?

The storm is rising, Mr. President, and it threatens your political household and you. Put this man out and the only stain upon your Administration is removed. Keep him in and you are in the midst of peril which others see if you do not. There may be worse things to come.

THE CZAR AND FRANCE.

The reception of the Russian proposal of disarmament by the French press is the most striking and significant of the comments to which it has given rise. One Parisian journal goes so far as to suggest that the proposal is an insult to France. None of the Parisian journals commends it unreservedly nor without a very specific reservation. When France has reconquered Alsace-Lorraine, say the French journals, then and not till then can there be a secure European peace on the basis of the "uti possidetis." Until that happens the organs of French sentiment will accept the famous opinion of MOLTKE: "Universal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream."

This sentiment seems to be virtually unanimous. The expression of it will be a disappointment to those who have believed that after a quarter of a century the wrongs of Alsace-Lorraine had become merely a sentimental grievance, like the wrongs of Ireland, like the wrongs of Poland, and had passed out of the sphere of "practical politics." It is apparent that to almost every Frenchman they are not only within the sphere of practical politics, but that the reconquest is a cherished object of national policy. What BISMARCK said in his famous speech in the Reichstag for an increase of the army remains true. Europe, he said, might safely disarm if France would openly renounce the scheme of reconquering the lost provinces. He challenged his hearers to name a single French politician who had suggested such a renunciation, and added that not one such politician would dare to risk his future by the suggestion. Therefore it was that Germany must hold herself prepared to make face at the same time against an invasion on the western and on the eastern frontier. "While there are pike in the European fish-pond we cannot be carp."

That was more than a decade ago, but the events of to-day vindicate BISMARCK's sagacity. A proposal for general disarmament and universal peace moves all France to protest. There shall be no peace, no disarmament, while Alsace-Lorraine remains German. And when the proposal is made by the Czar the French press exhibits a painful sense of being wounded in the house of its friend.

The significance of this outbreak of the Parisian press cannot be lost upon the shrewd statesmen of St. Petersburg. While it is quite conceivable that the appeal for disarmament may have proceeded from a "humanitarian" impulse of the Czar, it is scarcely conceivable that the Russian bureaucracy would not have found means of suppressing it if they had not considered that the promulgation of it might be advantageous to Russia. Russia has now all that she thinks she needs or can use in the Far East. She needs now time in which to defend and to develop her possessions. Until the trans-Siberian railway is completed she will not be prepared to meet England in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. Nor will England allow her to strengthen her comparative naval position. The announcement of Russia's intention to build six battleships is met by a prompt vote of the House of Commons to add the same number to the British Navy. And there, besides, as we pointed out yesterday, is the approach between Great Britain and America, their evident identity of interest in the Far East, and the sudden disclosure and the certain increase of the naval power of the United States. What wonder that Russia having gained all she can from the fear of China or the corruption of Chinamen should be prepared to say "Let us have peace," and peace on the basis of the "uti possidetis." "Beati possidentes." If she does not secure peace she will at least gain time.

But here Russia and France part company. France will not make peace upon the basis of "as you possess." Neither will France agree that the possessors are blessed, for one of the possessors is Germany, and one of her possessions is the land that all Frenchmen believe should belong to France. Not only will France not consent to relinquish her claim upon that land, but she looks to Russia to help her reconquer it. It is not because she is in danger of being attacked, for she is not. It is because she wishes to attack Germany, and is not strong enough to attack her single-handed, that she is willing to make so many sacrifices for an alliance with Germany's neighbor on the east. Some of these sacrifices are of a very shameful sort. We have seen high officers of the French Army deliberately doing oppressive injustice and covering it with deliberate perjury that the Russian alliance might not be endangered. And at the end of these sacrifices France sees her ally preparing, as she puts it, to abandon her by making a peace that will leave Germany in the possession of the disputed provinces.

Whatever else the Czar's proposal for disarmament brings about, it will be apt to put an end to the Russo-French alliance, and to leave France isolated in Europe, and helpless to right what she thinks her great wrong.

KEEP THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The approach of the dismissal from active service of the various bodies of Naval Militia which were mustered in as auxiliaries to the navy at the beginning of the war suggests the need of immediate discussion of some serious problems bearing on the future existence of these bodies. Whatever may have been the ante-bellum opinion of the general public, which knew practically nothing about the Naval Militia, or of the naval officers, who knew very little and ignored very much in the vastness of their prejudice, it is safe to say that the people of the country are now convinced that the naval volunteers ought to be a fixture in our system of warfare. The record of sixty Chicago naval militiamen as a part of the crew of the Oregon would alone suffice to convince thinking men that such volunteers were a necessity, even if we had not the logs of the Yankee, Prairie, Dixie, and Yosemite, manned wholly by naval militiamen. The effective work of the coast patrol, manned chiefly by the volunteer tars, is a further evidence of the value of the Naval Militia.

Every one, then, will probably agree that this force ought to be preserved. But the question is: How is it to be done? In a few days the volunteer sailors will be mustered out of the United States service. They will return to the cities whence they went out, and what will they find before them? A resumption of the wearisome, prosaic, and uninteresting drills which they had before they entered the regular service. Naval Militia Jack's ship is an old wooden hulk, of a type obsolete before the civil war, and she dwells perennially by the side of a more or less noisome pier by reason of her inability to move away. The State laws, under which the Naval Militia is organized, require Naval Militia Jack to go to his ship one night each week for drill. What does he drill at? Infantry tactics and field artillery, neither of which did he employ for a single hour in the course of the war.

This state of affairs is absurd, and the naval militiaman, being an intelligent man, knows it is. He has been at sea in ships, he has handled great guns, and he has behaved himself under fire like a man. He most assuredly will not rest contented now with comparatively useless infantry drills. He has felt the lift of a ship's bows on the rise of the underrunning swell, and he has had his hands in the slush bucket. He went into the Naval Militia to be a sailor, and his hope has been gratified. He will never again consent to be a wharfside nondescript. In short, every naval militiaman who has served in the war will take his discharge as soon as he can get it, and recruits will not come forward as long as there is no prospect of service afloat.

It is in the power of the National Government to prevent the collapse of the Naval Militia. The smaller converted vessels, such as the famous Gloucester, the Wasp, the Hornet, and the Scorpion, should be kept on the active list of the navy, and stationed at the various ports in which there are Naval Militia forces. The Naval Militia officers and men have proved themselves quite capable of handling such vessels without the assistance of regulars. They should have the use of these craft, and their drills should consist of genuine nautical work afloat. By such a provision interest in the service would be maintained, recruits secured, and the future development of the Naval Militia assured. The country would cheerfully shoulder the expense of keeping the vessels in commission, for it has come to a very large realization of the necessity of a state of constant preparedness.

DEWEY IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Admiral DEWEY is beyond doubt the most extraordinary man developed by the war. The work he did on Mayday at once put his name on the roll of the world's great naval commanders. But his subsequent course has shown him to be equally proficient in diplomacy and statesmanship.

Problems of great difficulty have confronted him during his long vigil in Manila Bay, and he has solved them all. He has known how to handle that troublesome person AGUINALDO. He knew how to deal with the boorish German, Admiral DIEDRICHS, whose frowardness created a delicate and threatening situation. He has been able, with the co-operation of Gen. MERRITT, to reconcile satisfactorily, under the provisional arrangements that precede the treaty of peace, the native, Spanish, foreign, and American interests in Manila, and he has just given another evidence of the soundness of his judgment.

He was invited by the Administration to come home and give his views about the Philippines. No, he replies, I can be more useful here; and send me, please, a battleship and another cruiser or two. That man has a wise head on his shoulders. Of course, he must not leave Manila. That is the very centre and vortex of the tempest of new questions we have roused. There we are making history. We have made alterations in the map elsewhere, but they were long ago foretold by all the seers. That we should run up the Stars and Stripes on the other side of the world, however, that we should erect an American frontier facing the Chinese frontier and erect an outpost of Yankee commerce three weeks' sail beyond the Golden Gate, that no dreamer ever foresaw, no prophet ever foretold.

But this new history, this surprising new map, are as yet only sketched out. We should feel a good deal of anxiety about them until the day comes when we can say that DEWEY's work is finished and permanent. We must take no risks of slipping back and losing any part of what we have gained. With his clear sight and faultless judgment Admiral DEWEY sees the work yet to be done. He guards his own and ours. His views, indeed, will be of the utmost value for the guidance of the Administration. But surely they are worth cable tolls.

High-priced men of affairs do not waste much time in travel nowadays. They use the telephone. DEWEY's place is Manila, and he knows it.

A QUESTION OF PAY.

The people of these United States do not pay their naval officers with excessive generosity, and there are some peculiarities about the system of pay which are in need of immediate revision. An army officer gets the full pay of his rank, no matter where he is or what the nature of his service. This is not the case in the navy. A naval captain, for example, receives $4,500 a year when on sea service, $3,500 when on shore duty, and $2,800 when absent on leave. In certain circumstances these different rates of payment are beyond doubt quite just. If an officer gets leave of absence for his own pleasure, or to look after private interests, he ought, of course, to be willing to pay for the favor, and the Government ought to make him pay for it in order to discourage any inclination on his part to apply for leave very often. The high rate of pay for sea service is an admirable method of inducing officers to forego the delights of bureau appointments at Washington, where political "pulls" are likely to be developed at the expense of nautical skill and dash in action.

But unfortunately the operation of the system does not cease in circumstances which cause it to punish men for the most zealous devotion to duty. A letter to one of our contemporaries recently called attention to the fact that Capt. CLARK, the famous commander of the Oregon, who brought her safe and sound through 15,000 miles of treacherous ocean and had her ready at the end of her voyage to make one of the most splendid fights in history, was fined at the rate of $1,700 a year for breaking down under the strain of his prolonged service. He was compelled to obtain leave of absence, and his pay was diminished from $4,500 to $2,800 a year thereby.

This is a most grievous injustice. It seems quite out of keeping with the general excellence of the administration of the Navy Department that any such absurdity, to call it by no harsher name, should exist. The fact that Capt. CLARK will get some prize money does not bear upon the matter at all. Prize money is to be abolished, and an officer should be worthy of his stipulated hire, no matter whether he gets prize money or not. The law should be amended at once so that a discrimination is made in the case of officers who get sick leave as the result of devotion to duty. Men who have worked as Capt. CLARK, Lieut. Commander WAINWRIGHT, and Lieut. BRENNARD, who was the only watch officer on the Uncas for four months, ought to be rewarded when they break down, not fined.

SECRETARY ALGER AND GEN. MILES.

Consider the figure which Secretary ALGER cuts in the disclosures concerning the Santiago campaign made by Gen. MILES.

Gen. SHAFTER reports on July 4 a desperate situation, and Gen. MILES, by the direct authority of the President, and in virtue of his rank, goes to Cuba to do what he can to retrieve it. It may be pointed out in passing that if the General commanding the army had been a self-seeker he could have left Gen. SHAFTER to get out of his scrape, and washed his own hands of the responsibility. But Gen. MILES is not that sort of patriot. As he had before gone to Tampa to educe what order he could out of the chaos, and to get himself hated by the incompetents of the staff departments by pointing out their incompetency, so he went to Santiago to do what good he could.

Of course the good that he could do depended upon his taking charge of all operations, and being implicitly obeyed by everybody. Gen. SHAFTER, while exhibiting an entirely loyal spirit, was disposed to assert his own authority as the commander of the army in Cuba against his superior officer. It required a sharp reminder from Gen. MILES to bring him to a just sense of the situation.

And now it turns out that Gen. SHAFTER was relying upon a dispatch sent by the Secretary of War through the Adjutant General in effect holding him responsible for the conduct of affairs at Santiago. That is to say, ALGER was fomenting a conflict of authority between the General in Chief and the General in immediate command at the very time when it was most important for the country that the two should work together. And this he did by a message to the subordinate not communicated to the superior. We cannot express the contempt which every decent man must feel for this piece of "politics" more strongly than by saying that it was entirely characteristic of Secretary ALGER.

"War"—under Mr. ALGER—"is hell."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As civilization spreads into what its votaries somewhat conceitedly call the waste places of the earth, it carries the quinine habit along and annually teaches the merits of that bitter drug to new millions of consumers. With the extension of demand, however, there has been no proportional increase of supply, and, according to a consular report just received from Java, the world is confronted by the alarming prospect of a serious shortage in one of its two most valuable medicines. Advance sheets of this report, sent out by the Department of State, assert that the production of quinine last year amounted to "385,000 kilograms, (788,771 pounds,") and the total consumption by all nations to "585,000 kilograms, (12,896,910 pounds.") These figures demonstrate the existence of a shortage in mathematical ability, either at Batavia or at Washington, for 385,000 kilograms equal 847,000 pounds, not 788,771, and 585,000 kilograms equal 1,287,000 pounds, not 12,896,910; but even with the difference thus reduced it amounts to 640,000 pounds, and as that is almost as much as the quantity of quinine produced from the year's crop of cinchona bark, there remains a sufficient excuse for anxiety. It seems that the excess of demand was met partly from old stock left over from years when the precious sulphate was in less vogue than it is now, and partly from the utilization of old bark hitherto considered too poor in the alkaloid to be worth using. Java now produces about three-fourths of all the quinine made. Ceylon, which promised well some years ago, has at present almost abandoned the cultivation of the trees, while they have never had intelligent culture in South America, the original source of supply. India is at present Java's only real rival in this important industry, but nowhere are the plantations increasing fast enough to keep pace with the demand. This suggests a possible source of great profit from our new territorial acquisitions. The Cinchoneae are trees very particular about moisture, elevation, temperature, and soil, but there are many kinds of them, and more than one of the kinds, doubtless, could be persuaded to grow on both Philippine and Puerto Rican mountains.

—What a confession of utter failure on the part of officials, high, low, and in between, is this sudden determination to disband the volunteer army! There is at least a possibility that the present provisional peace may not end in an amicable agreement, and it is absolutely certain that the negotiations would move more swiftly and surely toward that desirable end if we had a strong force of well-disciplined and experienced soldiers ready to resume active operations at once. But it seems that typhoid fever is too much for us; that in all this rather extensive land there is no spot where a few thousand troops can remain safely for a few weeks, and that, whatever may be the consequences to National interests or to the scattered communities into which the fever patients are sent, the torrent of criticism and denunciation must be dried up or directed into new channels. We are not opposing the disbandment—far from it. Nothing else, apparently, is possible, since the United States has not one official competent to select a site for a camp, no power to enforce sanitary precautions on its troops, and not enough money to feed and care for them properly. But how humiliating it all is! How Spain must regret her hasty surrender!

—At least one invitation to a reception soon to be given to the engineers of the Santiago fleet requested the recipient to join in honoring not officers of the "U. S. N.," but officers of the "U. N. S." The transposition was probably an error of the typewriter, but then, again, perhaps it was intentional. There is, to be sure, a United States Navy, but, on the other hand, it is not a very wild exaggeration to say that there is a United Navy States, for the country owes so much of its safety, as well as so much of its glory, just now to its navy, that the "U. N. S." had more than a little excuse for existence. Under either designation, however, the engineers are equally worthy of receptions, and even of other less formal and more enjoyable tokens of public appreciation. Their duties are inconspicuously performed, and people are too apt to forget that the man under the gun is not less important than the man behind it. His perils are different, but they are as great, and he keeps up his courage without the help of excitement or a direct view of the enemy. So "U. N. S." does well enough.

PERSONAL.

—Like a gleam of bright sunshine at the close of a particularly dismal day comes the news that Gen. WHEELER has developed a strong inclination to hold the officers under him to strict personal responsibility for the proper execution of their duties. It is as refreshing as it is novel to read in the dispatches from Montauk Point that hereafter, in that camp, at least, something more is to be done than the making and hearing of excuses—that results achieved are to be considered rather than orders given and that the lives of our soldiers are to be regarded as of more importance than the close observance of forms and regulations devised in time of peace for the conduct of a microscopic army. Whether Gen. WHEELER will long be allowed to "weaken discipline" by a course so heterodox remains to be seen. For the present, at any rate, the soldiers at Montauk will not be permitted to die miserably in the parched and stony desert between "I ordered the supplies sent" and "I have not received the supplies I asked." There is already many a grave in that desert, and we were asked to believe that nobody dug them!

—Two American citizens in a street car were discussing the triumphs of our navy. "SIMPSON and SKILLY is the great men!" declared one of the citizens. "Huh!" exclaimed the other, "Mishter DOOLEY is as big as the two of them!" This the first speaker would not admit. "DOOLEY," he said, "is a fine lad, and he has done us proud, but the Spanishes were standin' still whin DOOLEY smashed 'em. SIMPSON and SKILLY caught 'em when they was runnin' away at the rate of forty miles an hour." This view of the matter seemed to impress the friend of "DOOLEY," for after deliberating on it for some time he let the argument drop, contenting himself with the accurate but somewhat irrelevant remark, "Anyhow, we had the right on our side." Perhaps, however, the remark was not so irrelevant as a hasty listener might suppose. These American citizens were unnecessarily original in pronouncing the heroic names, but they were well posted on what the heroes had done and made no mistakes as to the merit of the doing. Far less discriminating comments on the war have come from more pretentious people—even from lights of international law, college professors, and epicene advocates of universal peace at any price.

—Here is a tale of heroism, somewhat old now, but that can be excused, as it has had to travel all the way from the Himalayas. In the course of the Afridi campaign a Lieutenant named FORD was dangerously wounded in the shoulder and was bleeding to death, the bullet having cut the main artery, when Surgeon Lieut. HUGO came to his aid. The fire was too hot to permit lights to be used to examine the wound, and there was no cover; nevertheless, the surgeon struck a match and examined the wound. The match went out amid a splutter of bullets, which kicked up the dust all round, but by its uncertain light he saw the nature of the injury, and seized the bleeding artery, and, as no ligature was available, he remained for three hours under fire holding the vessel between his finger and thumb. When at length it seemed that the enemy had broken into camp, he picked up the officer, who was unconscious from loss of blood, and bore him into a place of safety without relaxing his hold of the artery. For this magnificent act of heroism the surgeon received the decoration of the Distinguished Service Order.

THE CZAR'S PROPOSALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is idle to think that Great Britain will consent to any plan of disarmament which will detract from her naval superiority. She cannot, because her food supply, as well as her colonial system, are dependent upon that superiority.

The Czar's proposal, then, must be held to apply to a consideration of the reduction of the land forces of the Continental powers. The cost of their maintenance on the present scale is a terrible burden; it has already proved too heavy for Italy; it will venentually crush the others. The good faith of the Czar is of course beyond question. But the good faith of his military entourage in regard to this proposal may be and should be suspected. Russia is doing good work in civilization. But her methods are military methods. She will need a vast army for the mere policing of the empire, let alone the extension of her eastern borders. In this she differs from France and Germany. The transcontinental railway would make this force capable of mobilization in the west as well. Thus, perhaps a partial and proportionate disarmament of all the powers would leave Russia in a suspiciously good position. Whether the Czar's proposal is calculated, the work of his astute advisers, or is the dream of a visionary such as has often been seen before, we may hope rather than believe that it will make for peace. In any case, I do not see how it has anything to do with the United States. T. S. WOOLSEY.

New Haven, Aug. 30, 1898.

NEGLECT AT CAMP WIKOFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of The New York Sun of this morning appears an interview with Secretary Alger wherein, speaking of the Quartermaster General's Department, the Commissary General's Department, and the Surgeon General's Department, he is reported as saying that "All of them have acquitted themselves magnificently throughout the whole war and there is no fault to be found with them." This statement will of course be received with derisive laughter, mingled with bitter tears, throughout the whole country, but as a detail of specific facts is more effective than a general statement, either in arraignment or defense of the administration of those departments, will you allow me to state my own observation of conditions existing at Camp Wikoff, chosen by the Government as a camp without any previous preparation, two days before the troops began to arrive, though the Government's attention had been called to the site weeks before the final selection?

I am a Summer resident of the Village of Southampton, which lies about twenty-seven miles west of Montauk. For some time prior to the present uproar strange tales of destitution and suffering reached our community, and many of us in consequence made personal visits to Montauk to learn if these tales were true. The sights that met our eyes were such as might have been expected in some famine and fever stricken district in India, far removed from civilization, but certainly not in the richest and most generous country in the world with a camp situated within one hundred miles of New York and within easy communication therewith by rail and water. Let me then relate my personal observations and experiences on last Friday, Aug. 26.

I left Southampton on the morning train and arrived at the Montauk station about noon. Upon leaving the station the first thing that caught my eye was a soldier with a blanket thrown over him sitting on a wood box. A more pitiable object I have never seen. He was too ill to move—and could scarcely speak. I went to him and asked him if anyone was looking after him. With almost the glaze of death in his half-closed eyes he feebly answered that he thought a lady had gone to get him something to drink. In all the throng I looked for some responsible person, but could find none. This man, a soldier of the United States returning from Santiago, was alone and friendless in his hour of direst need. I then hurried on in a wagon to the hospital a mile and a half away.

Upon arriving I was asked by the physician in charge if I could take a sick man down to the station. While arranging my uncomfortable wagon for the purpose, the man was brought out and placed in another, which happened to be standing by, equally unsuited with my own to transport the sick. This man, lying in the arms of a friend, was so evidently at death's door that I asked the physician in charge if in his judgment the man should be moved. He admitted that moving him at that time meant death. I asked if there were no ambulances or any one to care for such men as I had seen at the station. A feeble negative was his only reply. Upon my return I saw the man from the hospital, more dead than alive, lying on the bare floor of the railway car, in charge of the friend who had brought him down to the station.

On the seat next me, on the way home, sat a young man returning to his home in Missouri. The pale face, the sunken cheek, and drooping eye told the story of his condition. With difficulty I engaged him in conversation, or rather exchanged words with him, for he was really too ill to talk. By dint of questioning I learned that he belonged to the Second United States Cavalry; that he had not a cent of money in his pocket, but had been turned adrift with transportation, and that when he arrived in New York he was to go to the Army Building, where he would receive ration money. He feebly showed me his furlough and I noticed that his rations were seven days overdrawn. He did not know where the Army Building was nor where he was to sleep that night. He would therefore arrive in New York in the evening, really too ill to walk, and, so far as the War Department could know, with no money to pay car fare or buy food, even if strong enough to take the nourishment he was likely to receive. He told me there were some companions with him—I trust they were better supplied.

The three cases I have mentioned above, coming under my observation in the course of an hour, are simply mild samples of hundreds of others who presented every conceivable variety of perfectly avoidable destitution and misery.

Now, who is Alger, who dares to say to the American people that the conduct of the departments responsible for the past and present disgraceful condition of affairs in the army is magnificent? His well-known record shows that, so far as he himself is concerned, he is certainly neither magnificent nor yet is he war. Neither President McKinley nor the Republican Party can afford to try and let this matter blow over, for it never will blow over. The issues at stake are too grave to allow sway to the handshaking methods of the petty politician. There must be power somewhere to fix now the responsibility for what has occurred. Let it be fixed without delay, and let justice be done at once.

Each unavenged victim of the crime of the War Department will cost the Republican Party thousands of votes. The people in their blind rage will strike at something, and the Administration, if it temporizes now or remains inactive, will be the only thing in sight. The political history of this country shows that the people do not forget crimes. Folger and Maynard in this State are names that evoke painful memories among politicians. For campaign purposes "Remember Camp Alger" and "Remember Camp Wikoff" may be as effective in their way as "Remember the Maine."

The country is in no mood to be trifled with. Let the President himself act at once. SAMUEL L. PARRISH.

Southampton, Aug. 29, 1898.

QUESTIONS FOR GEN. STERNBERG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many writers are now attempting to apologize for the incompetency of Surgeon General Sternberg and others, as evinced in the present condition of our army. Is it not the duty of Gen. Sternberg to make a report to the proper authority on any question affecting the health of the army? Is there any record that Gen. Sternberg has reported in proper season against the sanitary conditions of any camp or post; and, if he has done so, will not an investigation by a proper court of inquiry show who is to blame for the brutal murder of as fine a body of men as ever wore a uniform?

If Gen. Sternberg or any other executive officer ordered a subordinate to do a certain thing, such as furnish proper quantities of medical supplies, or report on the sanitary condition of a camp, and it is not done, why does he not order the delinquent officer under arrest and relieve him from duty that he is not able or willing to do? If Gen. Sternberg does not do this is he not utterly incompetent for his office? And is it not the duty of the Secretary of War to order him under arrest and relieve him of his office, and let a better man do his duty?

If he has made proper reports to the Secretary of War, or has made the proper requisition for supplies, and they are not furnished, then let him show it at once by asking for a court of inquiry, to which he is entitled. This would show the people who is to blame, and let them put the blame where it properly belongs.

There is no doubt in the public mind that the Secretary of War is as primarily responsible for all the starvation, misery, sickness, and death as the people or Government of Spain is for the blowing up of the Maine, and, if the Democratic Party will only use the cry "Remember Alger," in the election this Fall—that is, if that party uses its brains instead of its bowels, as it has been doing for the last few years—there will not be a Corporal's guard of either Republican Congressmen or Senators elected for the next Congress. This would serve the Republicans right for the easy-going way of the Administration in the present dire extremity of the army.

The Administration is making a huge mistake by mustering out of the service the sick and dying soldiers or giving them furloughs when in a dying condition. The Government ought not to muster out a single soldier until he is placed in as good physical condition as when he left his home to fight his country's battles. Won't all of them be used in their homes as object lessons of Republican incapacity and brutal ingratitude?

I doubt if Mr. Roosevelt or any other Republican can be elected in the State this Fall if the sick and dying soldiers are turned loose. R. FLAHERTY.

New York, Aug. 27, 1898.

AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with much interest that I read the editorial in your issue for to-day, concerning the reception given the boys of the Seventy-first on their return to civilization. I say civilization, because the wan look on the faces of almost each one of them showed clearly the sufferings they have gone through, and, if one might predict for the future, the pain they will have to endure as a result of their privations. Our officials might argue that their sickness was due to the climatic condition of the Cuban ports at which they were compelled to stop, but how about the boys who have not left the United States? I refer particularly to Camp Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Permit me to quote portions of a letter just received from a friend there: "Gen. Lee's last report was sixty-three sick in our regiment, whereas we all of us know that 60 per cent. of the regiment is sick. * * * The whole sum and substance is, there is an epidemic in camp of malarial fever, yet we stand by and see the officers juggle figures to conceal our condition. * * I read in a —— paper Gov. —— had sounded the —— Regiment and found officers and men as a unit anxious to go, [referring to the proposed trip to Havana.] Imagine our feelings upon reading such inspired articles. I would wager that not 2 per cent. of the men wish to go to Cuba. The officers do, because they are making more money than they are worth, ever did make, or ever will.

"Petitions to Gov. —— were circulated among us last week asking that we be sent to our homes. Col. —— heard of it, destroyed all the petitions, and has promised us a court-martial if he should find the perpetrator of any similar movement again. * * * Here are the actual figures, no opinion, no assumption. Our division hospital does not have an empty cot—crowded to overflowing. We averaged eighty-two men each day last week. The overflow was sent to hospitals at Pavlo Beach. * * * It is a melancholy sight to see the faces of those we know falling away almost beyond recognition."

The letter further states that out of 160 men in Company —— but 22 were well enough to go to drill. Such a condition of affairs is positively a disgrace to this country, and it hardly seems credible that a people who have always been most generous-hearted in time of necessity should stand by and permit such treatment of the young men who have sacrificed home ties and business interests to shoulder a gun for the benefit of their country.

ANTI-ALGERIAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

Beef Tea for the Camps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A young officer who is on a few days' "leave" from Montauk Point and has been through the Santiago campaign, says that what is needed at every camp is beef tea.

There cannot be too much of it. A ship-load would be just the thing. The best preparations of beef extracts contain the greatest amount of nourishment in the smallest possible compass, and, moreover, can be retained by a weak stomach, which all have who have served in Cuba in the recent campaign.

It must be remembered that besides the sick in hospitals there are the sick in camp. These men are sick enough to be in hospital, but they yield their places to those of their comrades who are worse off. Send beef tea—all that can be procured of the dealers. H. C. LOOMIS.

Caldwell, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1898.

Time for Abuse to Cease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war being over, it is very bad taste to heap abuse on the conquered; so I take exception to the letter in to-day's issue of Amores, (evidently a Cuban,) in which he denounces the Spanish soldiers whose plucky fighting under hard conditions won the respect of our soldiers. The claims made of the humane nature of the insurgents are impudent—of the same character as Garcia's that he captured Cervera and turned him over to Sampson. The people of Santiago, who know the insurgents, have petitioned the President to keep the soldiers there to prevent insurgents entering the city. GEORGE ROSS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1898.

One of the Seventy-first.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the roster of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, was omitted the name of Private K. K. V. Casey, who fought with his company in Cuba, escaped the Mausers and the fevers, and marched yesterday with the regiment from Long Island City to the armory. His friends, not seeing his name in THE TIMES, may fear that some ill has befallen him. May I ask that you supply the omission? JOSEPH J. CASEY.

No. 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Foolhardy Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo seems disposed to jiggle around until he comes in contact with a full-fledged North American swipe.—Dallas Morning News.

Something in a Name.

Gum Coates, a candidate for the Legislature in Tennessee, will probably not be obliged to come in out of the rain.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Trying It on the Dog.

Bob Evans wanted to introduce the Spanish language in hades, and now Prof. Andrews wants to teach it in Chicago. Kind of a plan to "try it on the dog," probably.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Why Mamma Spanked Johnnie.

Johnnie—Mamma, if the devil were to lose his tail where would he get another?

Mamma—I don't know, dear.

Johnnie—Where they re-tail spirits.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Agreed on One Point.

"You," exclaimed the excited man, "haven't the first instinct of a gentleman."

"I know it," replied the calm one. "If I had I wouldn't have been willing to stop and run the risk of being caught talking to you."—Cleveland Leader.

THE MEETING AT SQUAWVILLE.

From The Denver Post.

There had bin a hot revival of religion in the camp,
An' the rescued ones was thicker than bacteria on a tramp,
Fur the parson was a hustler, an' was muscled out o' sight,
An' was equally familiar with the gospel or a fight.
He was reckless in his language, an' he raked us fore an' aft
Till our hearts was sore an' bleedin' from the cuttin' gospel shaft,
An' the air was full o' prayer, an' the mountains echoed praise
From the converts that had tumbled to the error of their ways.

When the tempest had subsided an' the crop was gethered in,
Leavin' only weeds an' stubble in the Squawville field o' sin,
An' we'd settled down serenely in the service o' the Lord,
Parson Bill begun to teach us how to swing the Christian sword.
We had got the prayer meetin's Thursday nights to runnin' slick,
Then the meetin' of experience was tried fur it give some half-saved sinners of the camp a welcome chance
Fur to welt it to their neighbors in a slan-d'rous song an' dance.

Bowlegged Hawley was the fust one that riz up to have his say,
An' he sanwiched in a reference in a quite suggestive way
By assertin' that religion didn't wean some folks from sin
'Nuff to cough up things they'd pilfered 'fore the spirit entered in.
He was short a pair o' pistols an' some minor tools o' trade,
An' the feller that absorbed 'em was a Christian, newly made,
An' he wouldn't have to travel very fur to put his hand
On some other sticky-fingered pilgrims fur the Promised Land.

This direct insinuation brought Jim Godfrey to his feet,
With his features a reflectin' of his anger's risin' heat,
An' he said, in words that sparkled full o' vocalistic fire,
If 'twas him as was referred to, then his brother was a liar!
Deacon White, an ancient pillar o' the church, chipped in to say
That it wasn't orthodoxy fur to beller that-a-way,
When Dick Johnson interrupted an' excitedly inferred
That he'd bung the Deacon's peepers if he said another word!

Epithets o' sinful meanin' got to flashin' through the air
In a manner that'd raise a meek an' lowly Christian's hair,
An' the rattled congregation in its hurry didn't note
That the parson had arisen an' was peelin' off his coat.
Like a besom o' destruction an' a avalanche o' wrath
He came down the aisle a knockin' o' the brethren from his path,
An' he waxed a whole lot warmer, as he smote 'em hip an' thigh,
When the fist o' Bruiser Baxter landed on his sacred eye!

Soon the bulk o' us was layin' somewhat damaged on the floor,
While the rest was seekin' exress through the winders an' the door.
An' the parson kep' a knockin' with the hottest kind o' stuff
Till the wust o' us admitted that we all had quite enough.
Then he asked us to be seated, an' expressed the hope that we
Would conduct our future worship with less animosity,
An' he put a pious close to the experience affair
By a sayin' mighty kindly: "Let us all unite in prayer."

THE CZAR MEANT EUROPE

Believed at Washington that the Proposal for Disarming Nations Was Not for Us.

WE ARE NOT BURDENED

An Army Officer Shows that Our Methods Are to Raise Great Armies Only in Case of Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Russia's invitation to the world to disarm has been discussed at the War and Navy Departments with interest, but the general opinion of it is that it is not an invitation which the Czar expected would be received here as one having application to the United States. While army men consider it an invitation which political economists among the great war-making powers of Europe may greet with satisfaction, as promising enormous relief to a tax-ridden people and a new development with the assistance of millions of men held to army service in Russia, France, Germany, and Turkey, the chances for its success are not regarded such as to lead the world to look for immediate and important reduction of the military service of any of the great powers.

"It has no application to us, now," said a prominent officer of the army. "We had 27,000 men in our army a few months ago. We increased the number to something less than 300,000 for a purpose, and that purpose having been accomplished, we are reducing the army to pretty near its former size. Doubtless it will be necessary to retain an army larger than we had last year to maintain our new possessions. That is one of the inevitable expenses and annoyances to which the Nation must submit if it is determined to expand.

"Then we had a navy of some fifty or sixty good vessels when we went to war with Spain. In time of peace, before we had Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, to say nothing of the Ladrones, to look out for, there was navy enough. It will not be enough now. Whatever the Czar may consider to be the necessity of Russia, and the best thing for the peace of Europe, it is evident to this country that in order to be able to develop its policy, whatever it may be decided to be, it must have ready for use an army and a navy strong enough to insist upon respect for its policy when asserted."

A NECESSITY WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Daily Graphic says that Lord Salisbury, in 1888, communicated to Emperor William a memorandum showing the tremendous cost of armed Europe. Emperor William was so impressed that he privately intimated his intention to summon a disarmament congress. The semi-official German press ventilated the idea, with the result that so much animosity was revealed on the part of France that the Kaiser abandoned the project.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, declares that the idea originated entirely with Emperor Nicholas. There is much skepticism in diplomatic circles as to any practical results from a conference, and it is admitted on all sides that the circular came as the greatest surprise."

The Paris correspondent of The Times still insists that M. Faure and the French Ministers knew nothing beforehand, and that the Czar's proposal has plunged the entire official world into terrible embarrassment and almost into stupefaction.

"Everybody," says M. de Blowitz, "is asking with dismay what it means. It is a sad awakening for France; and her papers are making an immense effort to restrain their feelings in the fact of what is regarded as Russian perfidy."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The proposal is a victory for M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, over Count Muravieff, the former having warned Emperor Nicholas that if Muravieff's provocative policy toward England were continued Russia would soon become bankrupt. M. de Witte advised disarmament as a peace policy to enable him to carry out his plans for a gold standard in Russia and a rehabilitation of Russian finance."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In some quarters it is alleged that the Czar's pronouncement was directly inspired by Queen Victoria, whose greatest hope is that her reign may not again be disturbed by war. The Queen confessedly has long sought to restrain Emperor William, and it is not unlikely that she used her great influence with the Czarina to secure the Czar's support.

EUROPE AND IDEAL PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The newspapers here continue to devote a large amount of their space to commenting upon and criticising the Czar's peace note. While, naturally, differing in regard to the reasons actuating the appeal, they generally agree that the outcome will be a conference of the Premiers, if not of the sovereigns themselves, probably at Copenhagen, which will be followed by an expression of concurrence in the humanitarian aims of the Czar and a report of the resolutions to their respective Governments, when the whole thing will be shelved indefinitely.

The latest comments from Paris show there is intense irritation there on the subject. The Czar's proposal is regarded as being unfriendly and inconsistent with the Franco-Russian alliance. Curiously enough, in support of this view, to-day's official Hamburg Correspondent publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg confirming the report that Emperor William of Germany and the Czar exchanged views in regard to the establishment of a lasting state of peace, "which was fully demonstrated by the identity of the monarchs' wishes."

SPAIN APPLAUDS THE CZAR.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Imparcial to-day, referring to the Czar's peace note, expresses the belief that his Majesty's pronouncement can hardly come from a mere dreamer. It adds:

"Reflection convinces us that it was only issued after consultation with President Faure and Emperor William, and it foreshadows a period of great diplomatic activity." In conclusion, the Imparcial remarks: "We urge Spain to pay close attention to the matter, as, assuredly, Spain is not the power least interested in it."

The Liberal is of the opinion that the Czar's object was to avert a "threatening rupture of views which prevail," adding: "The work of the Hispano-American commission in Paris is hardly worthy of mention in comparison with the proposed conference, which ought to be attended by the United States, as well as Europe, for, should war break out and extend from the Mediterranean to the China Sea, Spain must awake in order to preserve the little she has managed to save from the ruins."

CZAR'S NOTE AFFECTS TRADE.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.—The manner in which the Continental newspapers received the Czar's peace proposals caused operators to be reserved on the Boerse to-day, and there was an all-round reaction in stocks. Spanish fours were considerably easier, and American securities were in good demand, except in the case of Northern Pacific.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, yesterday's encouragement having worn off.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Operators on the Boerse here to-day were reserved. The reception of the Czar's proposal for a general disarmament by the foreign newspapers caused an all-round reaction. Northern Pacific securities were easier on New York advices.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Business on the Bourse to-day started heavy, was afterward accentuated, and closed with a further relapse. The comments of the French newspapers on the Czar's disarmament proposal were detrimental to the whole list. International securities were decidedly weaker. Rio Tintos were easier, partly out of sympathy with the relapse in the price of copper.

Trades Union Thanks the Czar.

BRISTOL, Aug. 30.—The Trades Union Congress, which is now in session here, has unanimously passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the Czar's peace note, and calling on the British Government to give effect thereto, "as militarism is the great foe of liberty and is a crushing burden to the toiling millions."

Russia's Plans Are Approved.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mr. John Morley, Liberal Member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs and former Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir John Lubbock, the distinguished scientist and Liberal Unionist Member of Parliament for London University, and many other men of position in the political and scientific world have expressed their approval of the Czar's plan.

Germany Willing to Cooperate.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The official Nord Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung, believed to be inspired by Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancelor, declares the willingness of Emperor William and Germany to accept the invitation to attend the congress proposed by the Russian Emperor.

OUR SAMOAN INTERESTS.

Death of King Malietoa May Be Followed by an Agreement to Divide the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The State Department has not yet been officially advised of the reported death of King Malietoa of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time to come, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the department. It is the general impression here that the death of the King will result in the overthrow of the present form of government of the islands, maintained, as it is, by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

Official reports to the State Department show that this Government is the most expensive and unsatisfactory of any in the world, having regard to the population of the Samoan group. In the capital city, Apia, there is maintained a tripartite municipal Government at vast proportionate expense, while the reports show that thirty-two taxpayers are obliged to bear the entire cost. For some years back the existing arrangement for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three Governments, yet it has been continued for the reason that nothing better could be suggested that would be acceptable to the three nations.

Now there are indications that at least one of the parties is coming around to what was a favorite plan of settlement of the State Department, namely, a disruption of the present tripartite government and an absolute division of the islands of the group between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

The principal object of our Government has been to retain possession of a coaling or a full naval station in the islands, so as to afford a base for naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to insure an open port for our merchant steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia. The United States now holds title to some ground for a coaling station at Pago Pago, on the Island of Tuitwila. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but is more than large enough to support a naval station, so that it has been the plan of the State Department to acquire it as a whole, in the event of the dissolution of the tripartite agreement. Basing the division on the existing interests of the three nations, Germany, holding the largest interest, would take the island second in size, possessing the capital, Apia, while Great Britain would receive the largest of the group, but the second in commercial importance.

It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Hay when he assumes the office of Secretary of State will be the consideration of some plan to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the King.

THE CLEOPATRA IS SAFE.

German Steamer Passes the Vessel and Reports Her Progress.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The German tank steamer Helius, Capt. Janssen, from New York Aug. 18 for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day, and signaled that on Aug. 25, in latitude 48, longitude 36, she passed the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Cleopatra. The Cleopatra was making at the rate of 170 knots daily. There was no signal from the Cleopatra to indicate what trouble she was in.

The Cleopatra, which left New York on Aug. 15, should have reached London on Saturday last, and some concern had been felt as to her safety. The agents of the line say that as this is her first trip from New York to London Capt. Griffith is proceeding slowly.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AUSGLEICH.

The Two Governments Have Agreed to Abide Its Terms.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian Prime Ministers, Count von Thun and Baron Banffy, for a renewal of the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, the agreement under which the cost of the administration of common affairs in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is borne by both parts in a proportion agreed on from time to time by the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Reichstag—subject to the approval of the Emperor-King—have been concluded, and the Austrian Government will convene the Reichsrath for a prompt consideration of the renewal bill.

The two Governments have agreed as to a course of procedure should the Austrian Parliament fail to reach a speedy solution.

AMERICAN SECURITIES DROOP.

The Resurrection of the Silver Bogy Causes a Dullness.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was listless, and American securities dropped. This was attributed slightly to the alleged "resurrection of the silver bogy in America."

The hardening of the discount rate was, mainly due to demands in the open market for gold intended for shipment to America. It is reported that $2,000,000 was secured yesterday. Purchasers were disinclined to pay over 77s 10½d. The large quantities of gold coming from the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere are looked upon as being insufficient to meet the inquiry from America, the Continent, and the Far East.

As King Humbert's Guest.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Emperor William, it is announced, while en route in the Autumn to attend the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem, will be the guest of King Humbert at Venice.

New Yorkers Coming Home.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, Capt. Smith, which sails from this port to-morrow for New York, has on her passenger list the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, and Mrs. Leslie Carter.

FIGHTING ON THE NILE

Anglo-Egyptian Army Has Its First Brush with the Enemy, Capturing Five Prisoners.

DERVISH FORCE ADVANCING

Will Meet the Expedition Outside of Omdurman, and a Great Battle Is Threatened — Torpedoes Laid in the River.

CAIRO, Aug. 30.—The Khalifa, according to a dispatch received to-day from Wad-El-Obeid, has laid torpedoes in the Nile below Omdurman, and a large Dervish force is issuing from Kerreri, about eight miles north of Omdurman, to meet the Anglo-Egyptian advance.

A brigade of friendly Arabs, commanded by Major Stewart Wortley, it is announced in a dispatch from Wad-El-Obeid, dated yesterday, which has been pushing round Omdurman, the Dervish camp near Khartoum, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the forces of the Khalifa, had its first brush with the enemy on the east bank of the Nile and captured five men and a grain-laden boat.

The dervish scouts, the dispatch continues, are now frequently sighted, and the whole Anglo-Egyptian Army has reached Umterif, thirty miles from Omdurman. It will move into a new camp, ten miles further south, to-day.

The gunboat Melik has been wrecked while reconnoitring ten miles up the river, in a terrific sandstorm.

HOLLAND HAS A NEW RULER.

Queen Regent Yields the Throne to Her Daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, Who Comes of Age.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The Queen Regent of Holland, in a proclamation just issued, upon the occasion of the end of her Regency, her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, coming of age, expresses warm pleasure at seeing the whole nation "ranged joyously around the throne of the young Queen," thanks God that her dearest wish has been heard, and, after thanking the people for their loving and faithful support of herself, her Majesty invokes God's blessing upon the youthful sovereign, and concludes:

"May our country become great in every thing in which a small nation can be great."

Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, who ascends to the throne, was born Aug. 31, 1880. She is a daughter of the late King William III. and of his second wife, Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, Nov. 23, 1890, since which time her mother has been Queen Regent. According to the law of Holland, the sovereign comes of age at eighteen, and, therefore, the young Queen's most important birthday will be celebrated at The Hague to-morrow.

She will take the oath of office as Queen of the Netherlands at Amsterdam on Sept. 6. The coronation ceremony will take place in the Nieuwe Kerk, (New Church,) or Westminster Abbey of Holland. It has been decided that every city and village is to send its homing pigeons to Amsterdam for the occasion, and six thousand or more of those birds will be released when the young Queen takes the oath, and will carry the news to all parts of the little kingdom.

Although The Hague is the seat of government and capital of Holland, Amsterdam is the capital officially, and the Queen or King, according to the law, must reside there at least six days every year.

The Nieuwe Kerk, or New Church, of Amsterdam, where the young Queen will take the oath of office in the presence of all the highest officials of Holland, is about four hundred years old, and may be considered the Cathedral of Amsterdam. The coronation celebration will last several days.

Will Receive Hollanders To-day.

Mr. G. de Weckherlin Minister Plenipotentiary from the Netherlands to the United States, will be at home at the Everett House to-day from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., to receive Hollanders in New York and vicinity in honor of the beginning of the reign of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

THE QUEBEC ARBITRATORS.

Americans May Bring Forward the Question of a Monument to Gen. Montgomery.

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.—The work of the Arbitration Commission is evidently increasing. Each day more time is devoted to the sessions and to-night the American Commissioners have canceled all social engagements and are holding a session by lamplight. What they are discussing or what was discussed at their long joint session to-day is not known. To-morrow a number of men from various parts of the United States are expected here, but the Commissioners will not disclose what interests they will represent.

A matter which was not mentioned in the general protocol will probably soon be brought to the attention of the American Commissioners. They will be asked to consider the question of a monument for Gen. Montgomery, who was killed here while leading a detachment of American troops in 1775. A small tablet in the rock by the roadside bearing the words, "Here fell Montgomery," is all that has ever marked the spot where he met his death. He was killed just in the outskirts of the lower town, near the river bank, and not far from the spot where Gen. Wolfe's army climbed up the steep bluff on the night before the battle on the Plains of Abraham, in 1759.

Several times during the past half century efforts have been made by different Americans and American societies to have something done in the way of erecting a suitable memorial to the memory of the American. These efforts have failed. The Canadians have always contended that it was not exactly the proper thing to erect on "the sacred soil of Quebec" a monument to the leader of an invading army. Only a few years since the Society of the Sons of the Revolution asked permission to erect the monument here, but failed. Now a great nephew of Gen. Montgomery, Dr. Liston Montgomery of Chicago, has undertaken the patriotic task, and will appeal to the American Commissioners to improve this opportunity for properly honoring the memory of his illustrious ancestor. Dr. Montgomery's letter, it is understood, is now in the hands of the commission.

The Gloucester (Mass.) fishermen have applied for a hearing before the American delegation, and a representative of their interests will probably be heard to-morrow or Thursday. In fact, it is known that the fisheries question has already been taken up, and received considerable attention in the discussion to-day.

No doubt the Gloucester fishermen will be favorable to removing the half-cent per pound duty now imposed upon all Canadian and Newfoundland fish entering American ports for the privilige of free entry into Newfoundland waters for bait. While the Canadian fishermen are equally anxious to put their fish into the American markets duty free, they have little to give in return, except the abolition of the three-mile limit, inside of which the American fishermen are not permitted to go on the Canada side.

Quite a large party, composed of the wives and daughters of the Commissioners, left this morning on the steamer Aberdeen for a trip down the Saguenay. They will return in time to take their departure from Quebec after the adjournment on Friday.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Boston Chamber of Commerce Favors Closer Trade Relations.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—A special meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was held here to-day for the purpose of considering ways and means to bring about closer trade relations with Canada. President W. T. Robinson presided, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the chamber reaffirm its position, as set forth in resolutions of Jan. 18, 1898, in favor of having reciprocal trade relations established between the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and the Colony of Newfoundland.

It was also resolved that a committee be instructed to present the resolutions to the American Commissioners now at Quebec and to enforce them with such arguments as may seem best.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Rebels Reported as Advancing Against the City of Canton.

HONGKONG, Aug. 30.—The Kwang-Si rebellion, which has been quiescent for some time, shows signs of serious recrudescence. The rebels are in great force fifty miles northwest of Canton, and are preparing to attack the city.

Tan, the Viceroy of Liang-Kwang, has protested against the surrender of Kwang-Chow to the French, and, when the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) insisted upon the surrender, Tan telegraphed his resignation to Pekin and handed his seals of office to the Governor of Kwang-Tung.

The Viceroy of Canton, having failed to dispatch troops to suppress the rebellion in Hainan and protect the American missionaries, the United States Consul at Canton has made strong representations to the acting Viceroy, reiterating his demand for the prompt suppression of the general disturbances.

The uprisings appear to have been fomented by the Triad and White Lily Societies, which have combined for the purpose.

NEW BOOK ON BISMARCK.

Herr Moritz Busch's Volume Criticises the Late Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Herr Moritz Busch's book on Bismarck, published to-day, contains a severe attack upon the late Emperor Frederick. Referring to Bismarck's memoirs, the author says:

"Bismarck was able to make history, but he lacked the qualities necessary to write it. These defects were supplied by Lothar Bucher, but as he died before the work could be finished, it remains a torso, though one of many sided interests and value."

COMMENT ON COL. HAY.

British Papers Continue to Pay Him High Compliments.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The National Review, referring to the recall of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, to become Secretary of State, says it considers Col. Hay to be the best Ambassador accredited here in recent years, adding:

"He has spoken well and not too often, he has abstained from being more British than the British, he has refrained from fulsome flattery, nor has he indulged in post-prandial gush; but he has missed no fair opportunity of promoting friendly Anglo-American relations, and has been emphatically the right man at the psychological moment."

The National Review suggests Senator Wolcott as Col. Hay's successor.

INTERNATIONAL UNION URGED.

Anglo-American Spirit in the Trade Union Convention.

BRISTOL, Aug. 30.—At the Trade Union Congress to-day, Mr. Duncan, one of the American delegates, referring to the "growing political understanding between England and the United States," asked why American and British workers should not co-operate to defy the introduction from any other nation of "anything calculated to be unfair to the interests of the working classes."

Mr. Lloyd, another American delegate, said he would never rest satisfied until they had a "parliament of the world's workers where international industrial questions could be discussed."

CHINA FAVORS GREAT BRITAIN.

A Member of the Tsung-li-Yamen Says England Should Dominate.

PEKIN, Aug. 30.—A high member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) who is a British sympathizer, complained, in the course of a recent interview, that Great Britain's assurances of support against Russian aggression were belated.

"Why," said this functionary, "withhold such a declaration until Russia had secured Port Arthur and France obtained considerable concessions in the south? The disintegration of the Empire has begun, and to-day the necessity for strong action is less urgent than when Russia first obtained a foothold."

He admitted that China had broken her promises to England; but this, he argued, was because Russian pressure was too strong to be resisted. He complained of "British ignorance of Russia's line of action," and asked:

"Why does not England approach Russia directly with a declaration that Russia's interference in China will be regarded as a casus belli? It is useless to punish helpless China and to participate in the disintegration of the Empire. The Tsung-li-Yamen prefers that British influence should be paramount; but it is unable to do anything unless England helps, with sword in hand."

RETURNED FROM GREENLAND.

Walter Wellman Found No Trace of Andree, the Balloonist.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 30.—The steam whaler Fridtjof, having on board Walter Wellman and the members of his expedition to Greenland, has returned after landing an expedition at Cape Tegethoff, on the southern point of Hall's Island.

While the Wellman party were returning they met the expedition to Franz Josef Land under Dr. A. G. Nothorst, at Koenigskar Island, and were informed that all search for Prof. Andrée, the missing balloonist, had proved futile.

The Wellman expedition left Tromsöe on June 26 for the purpose of exploring the arctic regions, and after stopping at Solombola, near Archangel, the party sailed for Franz Josef Land.

On July 15 last the Fridtjof arrived at Vardoe, and after taking on coal the expedition left for the north the following day. In Mr. Wellman's party are Profs. James H. Gove of Columbia University, Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin, Dr. Edward Hofina, Iurlof Harland, and several Norwegian scientists.

Prof. Nothorst's expedition is financed by King Oscar and a number of private persons, and sailed early this year with the hope of finding Prof. Andrée, the missing balloonist, who ascended from Dane's Island on July 11, 1897, and whose fate is unknown.

CRUISER SINKS A SCHOONER.

Six Lives Lost on a Norwegian Boat by Collision.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Cleopatra, belonging to the training squadron, has arrived here with the crew of the Norwegian schooner Livelig, which she reports having sunk in collision near Haven Island. The Cleopatra put eighteen bluejackets on board the schooner, in an effort to save that vessel, but she foundered so suddenly that six of the bluejackets were drowned.

To Arraign Col. Henry.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Lieut. Col. Henry, who was one of the witnesses in the recent trial of M. Emile Zola to contradict minor points of testimony given by Col. Picquart, and who was subsequently wounded in a duel with the latter officer, was arrested to-day and conducted to Fort Valerien by order of the Minister of War, M. Godefroy Cavaignac. The arrest was the result of a discovery that Lieut. Col. Henry was the author of the letter involved in the Dreyfus case.

Zionists to Establish a Bank.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—The Zionist Congress, now in session here, decided to-day, by an immense majority, to establish a colonial bank, having a central office in London, with a capital of £2,000,000, ($10,000,000.)

An Engagement Announced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. John Dolese announce the engagement of their daughter Laura to Charles Arthur Klots of New York.

MR. HOYT'S NEW FARCE.

"A Day and a Night" is Full of Life and Fun.

The weather is bad for theatricals, and Mr. Charles H. Hoyt's new farce was, therefore, not received with so boisterous a demonstration of approval, at the Garrick Theatre last night, as it would have received if its first performance had been deferred a month. The house was crowded and the audience applauded freely and laughed frequently; but there was no call for the customary speech from the New Hampshire dramatist, whose own familiar nasal tones were not heard all the evening. When the drop fell, after the first and second acts, two-thirds of the spectators hastened to the street. After the play, people did not stop to talk about it.

Yet "A Day and a Night" is as good as any of Mr. Hoyt's recent farces, and is likely to be a good piece of theatrical property. It is in his customary vein, and is not quite nice in every scene, but Mr. Hoyt would doubtless get angry if any one called him or his plays nice. The story, which is consistently adhered to through all the divertissements, reveals how a prim young deacon of a New Jersey village is not quite so prim as he seems to be, and is rather amusing on its own account. The dialogue contains a larger proportion than usual of jokes that cannot be immediately identified as the invention of others, and is smart even when it is a trifle coarse. Miss Iona Brougham is a rather offensive young person, whose suggestive speeches might be curtailed, and an elaborately built-up joke about a garter which closes Act II., while it does not actually fall flat, yet seems a bit strained. When a young female person whose things, as the late Mrs. Brown would have put it, are "full short" pretends to be too shy to claim a lost garter, the note of sincerity is certainly lacking.

The fun begins, in "A Day and a Night," on the stage of a theatre at a morning rehearsal, and here Mr. Hoyt gets in a humorous dab at his contemporaries, Messrs. Weber and Fields, and touches lightly upon various other theatrical topics. The fun is continued and finished at an actresses' supper party, at which, of course, there are high goings on.

In the performance the chief part is taken by Otis Harlan, who is distressingly like an umbrella thief as the good young man, but is very attractive later as a "sport," and sings a new coon song about "Lucy" and yells another about a "rabbit's foot." His vis-à-vis is Mae Lowery, who is vivacious and demonstrative to a fault, but sufficiently gifted for her task. William Devere, the tall, elderly man, who was with Harlan in "A Black Sheep," is also conspicuous in the performance. He is a retired naval officer now, compelled to live in a village where when people speak of "town" they mean Rahway. Lew Bloom travesties stage doorkeepers and actors contemporaneous with McKean Buchahan, and sings an exceedingly damp song about the sea. Nellie O'Neil turns summersaults with positively thrilling effect, Louise Gunning wears a kid and sings ballads with birdlike tones, Grace Rutter is pert and pretty, and everybody else concerned is well enough suited.

When Mr. Hoyt gets in earnest he is rarely edifying. His philosophy of life is "let me the canakin clink," but that is a very old creed, and the iteration of it is a trifle wearisome. People who are decent are not invariably humbugs. Again, when Mr. Hoyt alludes to such really serious things as international affairs his voice is as the bleat of the goat.

But there are, judging it by its own moderate standard, only a few blemishes in "A Day and a Night." It is generally lively and funny. A dyspeptic would have to laugh at most of it. What is more, it is not too long and it is set with taste and care.

Lyon Hart	William Devere
Fuchsia	Jane Cooper
Marble Hart	Otis Harlan
Savage Noyes	Ed. Wonn
Routt Booker	W. H. Currie
Handel Schwein	Charles Zimmerman
N. Gage Chipps	Thomas Evans
Will Hammer	Robert Cowat
Dewing Munkittrick	Jules Jordan
Iona Brougham	Clarisse Agnew
Fay Kerr	Nellie O'Neill
Rhoda Race	Grace Rutter
Lura Mann	Hattie Williams
Sue Brett	Alma Kramer
The Clean Man	Lew Bloom
Annette Winner	Louise Gunning
Otto B. Packingham	Ed. Wonn
Servus Wright	Sidney Mansfield
Ada Marr	Mae Lowery

SAVED BY TELEPHONE.

David Kirkwood Sought to Kill His Wife, but She Was Warned and Escaped—Her Brother Shot.

A telephone message sent by a bright girl, warning Mrs. David Kirkwood that her husband was on his way to kill her, was the means of saving her life last night, though it resulted in the shooting of Dr. T. J. Augsberg in his own house, at Bath and Eighteenth Avenues, Brooklyn.

Dr. Augsberg is a bachelor. His brother and his sister-in-law live in his house, and Mrs. Augsberg's sister, Mrs. Kirkwood, is a frequent visitor there. Kirkwood, who is a plumber, is addicted to going on prolonged sprees, and when this happens Mrs. Kirkwood usually seeks refuge in her sister's home, sometimes accompanied by her daughters.

Mrs. Kirkwood has been staying at Dr. Augsberg's house for some time past, though her daughters have remained with their father at his home, 35 Flatbush Avenue. On Monday Kirkwood sent his wife a letter, saying that unless she returned to him within twenty-four hours he would go to Bath Beach and kill her.

Mrs. Kirkwood had fully decided not to return, and made no reply to the letter. Kirkwood waited till the twenty-four hours were up, and punctually to the hour, at 7 o'clock last night, he put a 32-calibre revolver in his pocket and took a car for Bath Beach. He had been incautious enough to let some words slip which had betrayed his purpose to his eldest daughter. She waited till he was out of the house, and then rushed to the nearest telephone, called up Bath Beach, and told the Augsbergs that Kirkwood was on his way to their house with a revolver to kill his wife.

A consultation was held, and Dr. Augsberg offered to meet the man and pacify him. He was almost a stranger to Kirkwood, and believed that he could easily get him to leave the house. When Kirkwood arrived he roughly demanded to see his wife. Dr. Augsberg, who had answered the doorbell, attempted to pacify him, with the result that Kirkwood, without uttering a word, drew his revolver and fired five shots, one of which struck the doctor in the arm and one in the head. Kirkwood then walked away, but was later arrested. Dr. Augsberg will recover.

MASONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Grand Council Royal and Select Masters Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, State of New York, held its annual meeting yesterday at the Masonic Temple. The following officers were elected: Grand Master—F. Kanter of New York; Deputy Grand Master—James S. McEwan, Albany; Grand Principal Conductor of Work—George McGown, Palmyra; Grand Treasurer—Peter Forrester, New York; Grand Recorder—George Van Vliet, New York.

The honorary rank of Past Grand Master was conferred upon Mr. Van Vliet, who entered upon the twenty-fifth year of his service as Grand Recorder. George M. Osgoodby, John L. Brothers, and John W. Coburn were elected Trustees of the permanent fund. These officers were appointed: Grand Captain of the Guard—John P. Deal, Troy; Grand Conductor of the Council—Willard S. Bradt, Rochester; Grand Chaplain—The Rev. D. D'Orville Doty, Rochester; Grand Marshal—John R. Gardner, New York; Grand Standard Bearer—N. H. Freeland, Peekskill; Grand Steward—Irving L'Hommedieu.

A Suspicious Letter to a Prisoner.

The persistent efforts of Josiah J. White to escape from Raymond Street Jail and to possess himself of weapons are giving the keepers the utmost trouble. On Monday a knife was found in his possession, and yesterday a letter containing what seems to be a knife was received for him. The letter was seized, and to-day Sheriff Creamer will ask the United States Court for authority to open it.

HORSESHOE CAUSES TROUBLE.

One Drops in a Cable Slot and Two Accidents Result—Many Passengers Injured.

A horseshoe, battered and twisted and long off the animal's hoof, last night proved that there is an exception to the generally accepted superstition that such an article means good luck to its finder. In some mysterious manner and not at all satisfactorily explained by the railroad officials, this particular bit of iron dropped through the slot on Seventh Avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Street, in front of the car barns, and from that time on the employes thought the cable was bewitched.

The Columbus Avenue and Broadway cables end at this point. As each car passes over a certain point the gripman drops one cable and takes the other. Usually this is done so smoothly that it is hardly noticed by the passengers. But after the horseshoe invaded the conduit there was no end of trouble. Each car, instead of smoothly gliding over the place, would jump into the air, and sometimes go forward ten or fifteen feet with a quick lurch. The following car might take a similar jump, but go backward a similar distance. It was all right until the cars began to stop with such suddenness that the passengers were piled in a heap in one corner. Twice this happened.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Car No. 195, bound down and filled with passengers, came along. Gripman Bernard Evans of 851 Columbus Avenue was on the front end. He was not aware of any existing difficulty, and dropped his cable as he supposed safely. Before he could be warned his car took a leap and he was thrown over the dashboard to the street. He fell heavily and had his jaw broken. The passengers fared roughly. Joseph P. Tiernan of 135 Washington Place received painful bruises on the back. Maggie Donahue of 304 West Thirty-fourth Street, was near the bottom of the pile of passengers, and had her side injured and her face cut. A dozen others were more or less cut by broken glass and by the shock. All were treated by a physician who was called from Roosevelt Hospital, and were able to go home.

The Superintendent of the line at once placed several of his best men in the conduit to locate the trouble if possible, and in the meantime the cars were stopped below the danger point, the cable dropped, and then pulled over the bewitched portion by horses. All went well until 7:40 P. M., when car No. 663 came along and almost duplicated the performance of the first car.

It was better filled than the other, and more persons were hurt. None, however, was seriously injured. Mrs. Agnes Carroll of 206 West Sixty-ninth Street, sustained bruises on the back and hips. James Sterling, three years old, of 350 West Fifty-eighth Street, was thrown from his mamma's arms and badly bruised. Mrs. Berger of 559 Columbus Avenue, escaped with painful bruises. Five-year-old Dorothy Murray of 133 West Sixty-sixth Street was on the seat beside her mother, and was thrown with great force against the end of the car. She is a little bit of a thing, and this probably saved her from serious injury. She escaped with a bad cut on the face. All the injured passengers were treated by a doctor from Roosevelt Hospital, and were able to go home. Besides those named twelve or fifteen others were more or less injured by the shock.

While this was going on the mechanics were vainly searching for the cause of the trouble. Not until 10:30 o'clock did they discover the cause in the shape of the horseshoe mentioned. It was brought out much battered and twisted, and the cars then moved smoothly. The officials of the company declined to explain how the horseshoe could cause the trouble, but it is certain that the trouble ended when it was removed.

TWO IN ONE AMBULANCE.

While Taking Woman to Hospital, Driver Runs Down Bicyclist.

A young woman who says her name is Lizzie J. Evans, and gives her address as 215 West Thirty-first Street, last night attempted to commit suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in front of 240 West Forty-second Street. A newsboy discovered the woman soon after she took the poison, and called a policeman. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition. She would give no reason other than to say she wanted to die.

While passing through the Circle, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the ambulance ran down William Dillon of 346 West Fifty-ninth Street, a bicyclist. His wheel was wrecked and Dillon was rendered unconscious. He was placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital, but, as he sustained no more serious injury than a scalp wound, he was later removed to his home by friends. James McMahon, the driver of the ambulance, says the bicyclist was riding with his head down and rode in front of the horse. Dillon denies this and accuses McMahon of negligence.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John O'Byrne.

John O'Byrne, formerly a well-known lawyer of this city, died at his home in San Francisco on Monday last, after a long illness. Mr. O'Byrne was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, seventy-five years ago, and when a young man came to this city and began life in the service of the New York Herald. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia and established himself in business as a hat manufacturer. While thus engaged he took an active interest in politics, and his friends, attracted by his talents as a public speaker, encouraged his ambition to become a lawyer. Later he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar.

He lived for a short period at Wilmington, Del., where he founded the first morning paper published in that city, and then came to New York to live in the seventies. Soon afterward he was appointed by District Attorney McKeon to the position of Assistant. He identified himself with the County Democracy, was for a number of years a member of the Committee of Thirty, and was the author of its resolutions. When Abram S. Hewitt was a candidate the second time for nomination as the Democratic standard bearer in the Mayoralty contest Mr. O'Byrne presented his name to the convention.

Mr. O'Byrne figured prominently in connection with the Dock Board investigation by the Tammany Commission of Accounts several years ago. A number of oyster dealers became involved in this controversy, and Mr. O'Byrne acted as their counsel. An effort was made to have him reveal to the committee certain facts which he contended were privileged communications. Upon refusing to give the information desired, an order of court was obtained in the matter. The result was that Mr. O'Byrne absented himself from the State and sought through counsel to have the court's order revoked. The court refused to act while he remained without its jurisdiction, and Mr. O'Byrne removed to San Francisco, where he afterward lived, practicing law and taking an active part in public affairs. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and five sons.

Nathan Bouton Warren.

Dr. Nathan Bouton Warren, musical composer and author, died in Troy last Sunday. He was born in that city in 1815. Dr. Warren at an early age showed a taste for music, and in spite of losing his sight when ten years old pursued his musical studies. His sight was restored through an operation in 1840. He then made a tour of the cathedrals in England, and on his return conceived the idea of inaugurating the cathedral service in the Protestant Episcopal churches of the United States. He carried out his idea in the Church of the Holy Cross, in Troy, which was founded by his mother. In 1873 Trinity College, Hartford, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music. Dr. Warren was the author of several volumes, the titles of some of his works being "Christmas in the Olden Time," "The Holidays," "Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide," "Lawford Hall, and Other Tales," "Recollections of Revolutionary Times," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. EDWIN WARRINER died at his home in Stepney, Conn., Monday. The funeral will be held in the Stepney Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon.

REUBEN T. TROVOOST died on Monday, at his home, 1,352 Franklin Avenue, aged eighty-three years. He was born in New York, and was the son of Robert and Catherine Trovoost. He was active in real estate circles up to within twenty-five years ago, when he retired. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services were held last night, the Rev. Mitchell Brock officiating.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad efficient in the treatment of Rheum

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½% Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.
First Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.
To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates Series A.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., and will be received until Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at three o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Market values were under pressure all day yesterday, the bear traders who scored advantages on Monday continuing their attacks; and in the earlier hours they were able to score some further successes. But before the day was over most of their progress had disappeared. The market in the last hour had every appearance of showing that weakly held stocks had been pretty thoroughly shaken out, and that for the most part liquidation had resulted in the transfer of securities to strong hands. In this appears one of the most significant phases of the current Wall Street situation—such a power of absorption being shown as not before in years has been discernible.

Under such circumstances the relatively slight reaction which the market has experienced cannot fail to exert good influence. Prices will be the more stable, the market, as a whole, will be surer situated, because of the tests it has had to stand. With weak-margined holders of stocks no longer challenging bear raiders, the quality of the market much improves.

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Still there continues to be much vociferation over representations that the money market is on the verge of tightness and squeezes. Bankers of experience dismiss such statements as unwarranted. Anything like a pinch in money is, say such authorities, altogether impossible. Here and there are money market observers who intimate that before long 4 or even 5 per cent. money market rates may prevail for a time—at the most, however, only temporarily—but these same prophets agree that any such advance in rates would produce a situation which would bring gold here from Europe in a very avalanche. And the same authorities aver, too, that any such hardening in rates must be for causes altogether apart from Wall Street, representing, in fact, the actual broadening and enlivening of general business. In such conditions there is nothing to disturb anybody. Such a situation would be, indeed, the amplest warrant for security market improvement.

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From not a single business quarter comes news of any development which is otherwise than inspiriting.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127; $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111, and $150,000 3s, when issued, at 105¼@105.

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In State bonds, $61,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 9¼@9¼@9.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Great Northern pf.	⅞
Am. Malting Co.	1⅛	Illinois Central	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1	Illinois Steel	1
Am. Spirits Mfg pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅜	Minnesota Iron	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	2¼	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & O. 1st in. pd.	3	Northern Pacific	¾
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2¼	Ore. Short Line	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅞	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pullman Car	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Southern Railway pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	2¾	Union Pacific	1¼
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	2¾	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Evans & Terre H.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Evans & Terre H. pf.	5¼	Wabash pf.	1¼
General Electric	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Ann Arbor pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	National Lead pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	¾	N. J. Central	2½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	2d pf.	2
Delaware & Hudson	½	Norfolk & Western	1⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Laclede Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	3

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D., ext. 5s	3½	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1½	Wabash deb., B.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1¼	Pitts. & W. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $157,078,786, balance, $8,486,928; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $504,371.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½ per cent. for short and 1⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-10@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 94½ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—15@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 115½; St. Paul, ½, to 116½; New York Central, ⅛, to 122; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 60½, and Atchison, ¼, to 14½. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 61; Erie, ¼, to 15, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40. Canadian Pacific sold at 89. British consols were firm, at 110 13-16 for money and 110 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England sold £40,000 gold for shipment to Germany. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163 and in Rome at 107.40.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,011,798, against $6,171,878 in the preceding week and $7,078,527 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $306,135,760, against $265,942,625 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Union Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks were all active and strong yesterday. The common shares of both properties made substantial gains, and the preferred stocks were in no wise laggard. Of all four stocks there was continued buying by brokers known to be acting for European interests. The Northern Pacific annual report, which is due in a few days, will, according to Wall Street people close to the company's management, make a showing far better than has been commonly predicted.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ACTIVE.

General Electric jumped around yesterday in an erratic manner. About 7,500 shares were traded in. The stock sold as low as 40⅝ and as high as 42¾. It closed at 41¾, with a gain of nearly 1 point. The stock's movement was generally supposed to suggest impending developments in the matter of the company's readjustment of capital.

MONEY MARKET CONFIDENCE.

Wall Street gave most of its attention yesterday to the money market and its prospects. From the bear contingent came further expressions of alarm over the scarcity of money which in these quarters has been persistently predicted for some days past. And in the bear camp there was much joy when it became known that many of the banks were marking up their call rates to 2½ per cent. This development was confidently expected to bring about a break in the stock market and aggressive raids by the traders were based upon it. The rank and file of Wall Street, however, did not seem to find any reason for alarm, and few stocks were dislodged.

It was notable that when the banks called for an advanced call rate yesterday many Wall Street loans were paid off, showing that there has been recently a considerable shrinkage in the volume of stocks held by small speculators. Commission houses which had been borrowing large sums of money with which to carry stocks have, through recent sales, lessened their need for funds.

Nowhere in banking circles is there any talk of tight money. The increased demand is generally looked upon as reasonable and as indicative of a healthy state of affairs. The money market is disturbed at the present time by some unusual factors, such as the Government loan, but among Wall Street's bank officers and money market authorities the talk of actual money stringency meets with ridicule. These men, who, in contradistinction to bearish room traders, know whereof they speak, cannot see any reason for apprehending really tight money. They point out that it will be impossible to stave off gold imports with a 4 per cent. money market, and they expect speedy and large importations if the present money market rate is maintained. As one banker said yesterday:

"Wall Street has only to call gold from Europe whenever it wants it. We cannot have tight money here until the millions upon millions of our money now lying in Europe has been imported and put out through the American commercial world. And if that impossibility should come to pass we will have commercial prosperity so great that no one will pay any attention to the money market as a factor in speculation."

TOBACCO TRUST DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments regarding the business policy of the Tobacco Trust are impending, some phases of which promise material changes in the position of the trust's securities. These matters have been foreshadowed in the recent strength of Tobacco stock, as well as in the excellent character of the buying of it.

A Wall Street man having close relationships with the Tobacco Trust management stated yesterday that agreements have been finally reached upon the terms under which Tobacco scrip can be retired.

MANHATTAN BREAKS AGAIN.

Manhattan Elevated was traded in much more largely yesterday than any other railroad stock. In the early hours it sold within a fraction of par. Just before the close it was down close to 96, final sales being under 97.

Much mystery continues to attend Manhattan affairs. Wall Street is persuaded that something quite out of the ordinary is impending there. One disclosure yesterday was that the short interest, upon which Sock Exchange speculators have been much calculating, has pretty generally disappeared, having had a chance to cover contracts profitably. Just before the close of business it was said that something like 25,000 shares of Manhattan, borrowed for some time past, were returned in bulk.

About the only new Manhattan report current in the Stock Exchange district has it that Mr. George Gould has written a long letter from Europe to Mr. Russell Sage, setting forth in some detail why, for a time at least, Manhattan dividends should be reduced.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

Both Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel were active and strong yesterday, the former gaining 2 points and the latter 1¼ points. The committees of ten representing the two companies and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad Company met at the office of Flower & Co. yesterday afternoon, there being present ex-Gov. Flower, Chairman; H. H. Porter, Nathaniel Thayer, J. W. Gates, R. W. Bacon, D. H. Bacon, A. J. Forbes-Leith, and E. H. Gary. A report of the sub-committee was made to the general committee and unanimously adopted. After the meeting, E. H. Gary made the following official statement:

"The committee reported that it had been decided to organize a new company, to be known as the Federal Steel Company, under the laws of New Jersey. Although it had not been definitely decided what the capital stock would be, it will be about $200,000,000, one-half in preferred and one-half in common stock. A syndicate which will furnish the necessary working capital for the new company will be managed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Arrangements for the purchase of the steel plants at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Penn., have been consummated. A majority of the stockholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, the Illinois Steel Company, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad Company have already signified their willingness to sell to the new company. It is expected that a circular letter embodying the plan of organization will be sent to the stockholders of the different companies within a week. The transfers of stock will probably be made at the Colonial Trust Company. It is expected that the new company will be ready to begin business on Oct. 1. The terms of the exchange of stock cannot be given yet, but will probably be given in the circular letter when it is sent out."

MESSRS. FLOWER AND BENEDICT.

Ex-Gov. Flower returned to town yesterday and during the day was in conference with representatives of Mr. E. C. Benedict, discussing Chicago Gas matters. It can be reiterated, and with positiveness, that these two big interests have come together and are reconciled in their business relations. People's Gas was noticeably strong yesterday. Nearly 15,000 shares of it changed hands, and the stock sold up to and closed at 105⅝, a gain of more than a point. The buying of the stock came from inside interests as well as from friends of Mr. Benedict.

WABASH AND THE VANDERBILTS.

Buying by Vanderbilt houses was largely responsible for the strength of the Wabash issues yesterday. Wabash preferred figured for more than 16,000 shares and was notably strong. The buying of the debentures was a feature of the bond market. These Wabash bonds carry a vote, and their holders are therefore influential in the company's affairs. Wall Street knows that the Vanderbilts have for a long time wanted the Wabash property, and yesterday's buying of the securities was of a character that lent color to recent statements that before long Wabash will become a recognized Vanderbilt property.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Friends of Brooklyn rapid transit are much encouraged over the better bridge facilities which are to be afforded the company through its new contract with the Brooklyn Bridge management, to be signed within a short time. There are to be more loops and many other improvements in the railway service which hitherto have not been obtainable.

Brooklyn rapid transit interests are also talking enthusiastically over the progress in the Nassau Electric consolidation matter. Preliminary arrangements, they say, have already been made, and, as a result of the many conferences held between representatives of the two properties, the Nassau system is to be acquired on much more liberal terms than those originally discussed.

GRANGER BULLISHNESS.

Room traders industriously hammered the Granger shares yesterday, evidently hoping to influence the market thereby. Their work was unproductive, however, and but for a fractional decline in Burlington, Granger stocks made advances for the day. Commission houses were active buyers, but most significant were the heavy purchases by Stock Exchange representatives of the biggest financial interests in Wall Street—Standard Oil magnates and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

From the West come excellent reports of the westbound business being done by the Granger roads, and much of the bullishness upon them is based on this.

SKEPTICAL OF THE COALERS.

Jersey Central yesterday showed the effect of heavy decreases in earnings, as shown by the July report. The stock broke at 90 and sold down to 89, a decline of between 3 and 4 points from Monday's closing figure. Subsequently there was a recovery, and the net loss was a little beyond 2 points. Wall Street is not inclined to look with much favor on the anthracite coal trade or on the anthracite coal stocks. Recent declines in hard coal prices have made even the most bullish speculators wary of that group.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sailing from Australia of the steamship Alameda for San Francisco, with $8,000,000 gold.

Decrease of $3,785 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for July.

Increase of $2,839,920 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,933,271 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $55,085 in Omaha's gross earnings for July, making an increase of $382,767 since January 1.

Decrease of $188,670 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for July, but increase of $277,814 since Jan. 1.

Statement of Mexican Central for the six months ended June 30, showing a deficit, after charges, of $255,703, an increase of $170,537.

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western quoted as saying that the outlook for the anthracite coal trade has improved, and that an advance in prices in September is confidently expected by him.

Decrease of $174,360 in Burlington's net earnings for July, and a decrease of $18,393 in surplus, after charges.

Increase of $2,380 in Denver and Rio Grande net earnings for July, but decrease of $92 in surplus, after charges.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	118	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5½	6½
Kings County Inc.	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	33	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¼	29¾
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	107½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	40	45
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	39	41
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	75	77
Glucose common	57¾	58
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	80
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	24	24¾
Standard Distilling pf.	74	76
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	406	406
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	12	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¼	24¾

SALE BY R. V. HARNETT & CO.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 10 shares of Standard National Bank, $100 each, at par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 328,028.40 ounces of silver bullion, against which 328 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 3,900 shares of Phoenix sold at .20@.17@.18.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 500 Isabella at .26, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .60.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 Gold Magnet sold at .002¼, 100 Rocky Mountain at .11 cash, 3,000 Alamo at .03½@.03¾, 500 Anaconda at .41, 1,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09¾, 600 Elkton at 1.15¼@1.16@1.15½, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.12½, 2,000 Jefferson at .07@.07½, 2,000 Justine at .04, buyer 60; 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .21@.22, 300 Portland at 1.40, and 1,000 Union at .16½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.08	Kingston & Pem. L.	.15
Belcher	.10	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.11	Leadville	.07
Breece	.60	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.10
Challenge Con.	.14	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix	.17
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.30	Sierra Nevada	.51
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.40
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.12	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.55	Yellow Jacket	.14
Horn Silver	1.20		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	8.60
American Coal	1.15	Ophir	.15
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Breece	.75	Plymouth	.13
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	8.50
Challar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.55	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consolidated	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.06
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	65.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Con.	.06	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.38
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Homestake	65.00	Cripple Creek Ck.	.04
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.65	Isabella	.24
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.18
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.12
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.30
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	1.15
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.11½
Lagonda	.36	Golden Fleece	.23
Miami	.40	Isabella	.25½
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10	Lillie	.02
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Mollie Gibson	1.13
Waldorf	.03½	Mount Rosa	.21
Alamo	.03¾	Old Gold	.16½
Anaconda	.39	Portland	.002
Anchoria	.85	Sentinel	.003½
Cripple Creek Con.	.06½	Union	.003½
Cannon Ball	.002½	Work	.16¼
Copper Rock	.001		.08

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	165	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	200
Butch. & Drovers'.	60	Mechanics'	170
Central National	171	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	145
City	1000	Merchants' Ex.	116
Columbia	150	New York	230
Commerce	204	New York County	1000
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Phenix	100
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155½
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	120
Hanover	890	State of New York	103
Imp. & Traders'	480	West Side	275
Irving	147½		

There were sales of 3 shares of Importers and Traders' at 480, 3 Merchants' at 146, and 1 of American Exchange at 169.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,402	1,402	1,402
Month July	$712,200	$657,115	$598,576
From Jan. 1	4,436,746	4,108,979	4,085,308
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week Aug. 28	81,872	77,649	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENN.—			
Mileage	651	651	651
3d week Aug.	$65,900	$71,400	$73,400
From July 1	451,700	481,700	489,000
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for July—			
Gross earnings	49,658	50,558	41,573
Op. ex. and taxes	28,749	25,855	22,209
Net earnings	20,918	24,703	19,364
CANADIAN PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	2,061,363	2,107,002	1,803,575
Op. expenses	1,320,674	1,192,643	1,104,340
Net earnings	730,689	914,959	699,235
Prop. ex. to gross	64¼	51¾	61¼
Net, 8 months	4,864,366	4,583,552	3,806,172
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for July—			
Total gross	3,068,127	3,043,353	2,753,359
Op. expenses	2,174,121	1,956,623	1,780,027
Net earnings	912,076	1,086,435	973,323
Prop. ex. to gross	70%	64¼	64%
Charges	880,000	870,429	876,201
Surplus	32,076	216,005	97,122
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for July—			
Gross earnings	721,277	698,375	622,437
Op. expenses	412,708	392,192	363,151
Net earnings	308,563	306,183	259,286
Charges and taxes	184,365	181,893	180,733
Surplus	124,197	124,289	78,553
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	42,121	30,846	37,907
Op. expenses	24,029	21,438	23,553
Net earnings	18,092	9,408	14,352
Other income	202	923	777
Total income	18,294	10,331	15,129
Charges and taxes	17,923	14,165	14,193
Surplus	370	*3,882	936

*Deficit.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Home specialties generally maintained strength to-day, and while some little selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was caused by the publication of the July earnings figures, the market in the main was supported well. Sugar was in good buying demand, and Union Pacific stocks continued in good request. Montana lost 3½, to 226¾, but recovered to 228½, while Tamarack strengthened 1, to 175. Atlantic was 2 lower, at 27, and Centennial 1⅛ off, at 18¾. Old Dominion was ¼ better, at 29¼. United States Oil, after losing ¼, to 17, easily rallied to 17½. Illinois Steel was up 2¼, at 72½, later selling at 71¼. Osceola lost 1⅛, to 56½. Westinghouse was 2½ lower, at 30. Mergenthaler was up 2, at 185. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

**Railro

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1898.

—Closing— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
106	..	46	Adams Express	110	110½	110	110½	..
37⅞	38	3,130	American Cotton Oil	37	38	36¾	37⅞	+⅞
87½	88	564	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87	87⅞	86½	87⅞	+⅛
34¾	35	1,950	Am. Malting Co	33¾	34¾	33½	34¾	+1¼
84	85¼	625	Am. Malting Co. pf	83⅞	85	83⅞	85	+1
13⅝	14	1,220	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..
39¾	40	150	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	..
143⅜	143⅝	45,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142⅞	144⅝	141⅝	143⅜	+⅞
115	116	2	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
144½	145	9,580	American Tobacco	143	145	142½	144½	+1½
132	136	45	American Tobacco pf	132	134	132	134	..
33½	33¾	2,410	Am. Steel & Wire Co	34	34	33½	33⅝	+⅛
86½	86¾	1,650	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86½	88¼	86½	86⅜	+⅜
13¾	13⅞	460	A., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	..
36¼	36⅝	10,935	A., T. & S. F. pf	36⅜	36⅞	36	36¼	+⅛
36	37¼	100	Ann Arbor pf	37	37	37	37	..
..	..	100	Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	18	18	+2¼
23	23¾	7,981	B. & O., 1st in. pd.	23	26	23	25	+3
5½	6½	4	B. & O. S. W. pf.	5	5	5	5	..
3⅝	3⅞	100	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
64⅝	64⅞	26,341	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	65	62¾	64⅞	+⅞
70	71	104	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	70	70	70	70	+2½
20	..	120	Central Pacific	20½	21	20½	20¾	..
23¾	24	3,025	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24¼	23¾	24	+½
117½	117¼	16,259	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	117⅝	117⅞	116½	117¼	+⅛
59¾	60¼	500	Chic. & East. Illinois	60¾	60¾	60	60	..
16⅜	16¾	8,335	Chicago Great West.	17	17⅛	16½	16¾	+⅛
41⅜	42¼	750	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41¼	42⅜	41	42⅜	+⅞
28⅞	29	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅛
113	113½	30,670	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	112⅝	113⅞	112	113	+⅛
156½	157½	230	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	156½	157	156½	157	+½
134⅜	135	2,333	Chicago & Northw.	134¾	135	134	134⅝	+⅛
105¼	105½	10,190	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105	105⅝	104⅜	105⅝	+½
8¼	9	200	Chic. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	-½
35¾	36	1,575	Chic. Term. Trans. pf.	36¾	37	35½	35½	-1
42¼	42⅝	450	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅝	42	42¼	+⅛
15	15½	500	Cleve., C., C. & Wheel.	15¼	15¼	15½	15⅞	+⅛
190	191	935	Consolidated Gas	190	191	189½	191	+2¾
44¾	45	765	Consolidated Ice	45	45¼	43¾	45¼	+⅞
90	93	10	Consolidated Ice pf.	93	93	93	93	..
108	109	827	Delaware & Hudson	108¾	108¼	108	108	-½
..	151½	20	Del., Lack. & West.	151	151	151	151	..
55¼	55⅝	1,830	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	55¾	55⅝	55⅜	55½	+1
132	132½	452	Ed. Elec. Il. of N. Y.	131⅞	132⅝	131⅞	132⅜	+2⅝
38⅝	39	1,335	Erie 1st pf.	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	-¼
27½	28	866	Evans. & Terre Haute.	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	+¾
60	61	719	Evans. & T. H. pf.	56	60½	56	60½	+5½
41¼	41¾	7,375	General Electric	40¾	42¼	40⅝	41½	+⅞
126	127	441	Great Northern pf.	125½	126⅝	125½	126⅜	+⅞
26½	26⅝	315	Hawaiian Sugar	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	..
112	112½	586	Illinois Central	112¼	112¾	111¾	112	+½
71¼	71⅝	3,320	Illinois Steel Co.	71	72⅜	70⅝	71½	+1
57½	58	3,440	International Paper	58¾	59	56¼	58⅝	-⅛
91	91½	5	Int. Paper pf.	92	92	92	92	..
18¾	19½	250	Kan. Cy., Pitts. &	19	19	18⅜	18¾	-1¼
16⅞	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	-⅛
50¼	50½	500	Laclede Gas	50½	51	50¼	50½	-⅛
19¼	19¾	730	Lake Erie & Western	18¾	19	18¾	19	-⅛
74½	75½	295	Lake Erie & West pf.	74¼	75	74¼	75	..
58¾	58⅞	6,295	Louisville & Nashville	58¼	59⅜	58¼	59	+½
96¾	97	82,480	Manhattan Con.	98¼	99½	96¾	96⅞	-1⅝
164½	165	1,905	Met. Street Ry.	163½	165	162¾	164½	+1½
6	6¼	200	Mexican Central	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	..
60¼	61	200	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	-1
99¼	99¼	5,304	Minnesota Iron	97½	99¼	97	99¼	+1¾
12	12¼	235	Mis., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
35¾	36½	220	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
36	36¼	4,260	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36⅜	36	36	-⅛
32	32¼	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32	..
90¼	90¾	6	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
37⅛	37⅜	750	National Lead Co.	37½	37¾	37	37⅜	-⅛
112	113	117	National Lead Co. pf.	112½	112½	112¼	112½	-1
6	6¼	200	National Linseed Oil	6	6	6	6	-¼
90¼	91	2,170	New Jersey Central	92	92	89	90⅝	-2⅝
118¼	118⅜	2,032	New York Central	118¼	118¼	117⅝	118½	+½
34	36	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	-2
15½	15⅝	831	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15¼	15¼	-⅛
54⅞	55	2,720	Norfolk & Western pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+⅜
6⅝	6¾	500	North American	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	..
39¾	39⅞	21,600	Northern Pacific	39⅝	39⅞	38⅝	39⅞	+⅜
76⅞	77	11,800	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	77¼	75⅞	76⅝	+⅛
16	16¼	2,920	Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16	-⅜
58½	59⅜	200	Oregon R. & Nav.	60	60	60	60	..
36	36½	100	Oregon Short Line	35¾	36¼	35¾	36½	+⅛
44	45	186	Pacific Coast	44½	44½	44½	44½	+⅛
83½	87	30	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	..
65	66	590	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65	65½	65	65½	+¾
34	34⅛	600	Pacific Mail	33⅞	34	33¾	34	-⅛
118¼	119	1,086	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¾	118¾	118½	118¾	-⅛
105¼	105⅝	14,435	People's Gas, Chicago.	105	105⅞	103½	105⅝	+1⅝
1⅝	1⅞	100	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
43¾	45	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	-⅛
87	188	420	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	185	187½	185	187½	+3½
18¾	18⅞	2,050	Reading	19	19	18½	18⅝	..
43	43½	5,950	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44⅝	41⅞	42⅞	-1⅞
21¾	22	1,200	Reading 2d pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	-⅛
68	69⅜	100	Rio Gr. West. pf.	69	69	69	69	-¼
7	7½	40	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
58	61	114	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	-½
19	20	105	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	..
33	33½	1,295	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33½	32¾	33	-¼
5⅝	6¼	13	St. Louis Southwest.	5½	5½	5½	6½	..
12¾	13	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
167	170	100	St. Paul, M. & M.	168	168	168	168	-3
84¾	85	1,720	St. Paul & Omaha	84	84¼	83¾	84¼	+¼
22	22⅜	530	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+⅛
9¼	9⅜	267	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	-⅛
36⅞	36⅞	8,532	Southern Railway pf.	36¼	36⅜	35⅝	36⅝	+⅛
8½	8¾	1,658	Standard Rope & T.	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
31¼	31⅝	3,647	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	31	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+⅛
15¾	15⅝	4,020	Texas Pacific	15⅜	15½	15	15¼	-⅛
27⅝	..	800	Twin City R. T.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
34	34¼	29,079	Union Pacific	33⅜	34½	32¾	34	+1¼
66¼	66⅝	24,077	Union Pacific pf.	66¼	66⅞	65½	66⅝	+⅛
5½	5¾	2,510	U. P., D. & G. tr. r.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
7	7¼	910	United States Leather.	7¼	7½	7	7¼	..
72¼	72⅝	4,595	U. S. Leather pf.	72½	72½	71¼	72¼	..
43⅝	43¾	4,360	U. S. Rubber.	43	44½	42⅞	43⅛	-⅛
105¾	106	2,958	U. S. Rubber pf.	104	105¾	104	105¾	+2¼
..	9	100	Wabash	9	9	9	9	+⅛
23½	23¾	16,170	Wabash pf.	21⅞	23¼	21⅞	23¾	+1¼
120	125	30	Wells-Fargo Express.	124½	124½	124½	124½	..
94½	95½	300	West Chicago St.	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	+⅛
94⅜	94½	1,705	West. Un. Telegraph.	94¼	94¾	93⅞	94¼	+⅛
2⅝	2¾	825	W. & L. E., $3 as. pd.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	-⅛
14⅞	15	220	W. & L.E. pf.,$5 as. pd.	15¼	15⅞	15	15	-⅛
Sales		445,254						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
5,000 ... 102½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
13,000 ... 90
Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000 ... 99
At, T & S F adjst 4s
71,000 ... 72
500 ... 72
31,000 ... 72
1,000 ... 71½
45,000 ... 71⅝
5,000 ... 72
10,000 ... 71⅞
33,000 ... 72
Gen 4s
33,000 ... 94⅜
1,000 ... 94⅝
500 ... 94⅜
4,000 ... 94⅝
21,000 ... 94⅝
2,000 ... 94⅞
1,000 ... 94⅝
10,000 ... 94⅝
Austin & N W 1st
7,000 ... 86½
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
10,000 ... 113
5,000 ... 112⅝
5,000 ... 113
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 94
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 ... 105⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
4,000 ... 115
Buff. R & P G M 5s
5,000 ... 107¼
Canada Southern 2d
3,000 ... 116¼
5,000 ... 109⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
6,000 ... 90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 ... 41½
5,000 ... 41
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 ... 114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 ... 90
2,000 ... 89⅞
22,000 ... 90
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000 ... 116
Chi, R & Q deb 5s
2,000 ... 110
3,000 ... 109⅛
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
17,000 ... 119¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 ... 108
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ... 112½
Chi, M. & St P, I & D 1st
25,000 ... 151½
Chi & N W 25-yr d 5s
3,000 ... 109½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ... 104½
9,000 ... 104⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s
4,000 ... 90⅝
1,000 ... 90⅜
10,000 ... 90½
15,000 ... 90
Chi & W Ind G M
33,000 ... 120¼
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
3,000 ... 100
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000 ... 100
Colorado Midland 2-4s
30,000 ... 58
Colorado Midland 1st 4s
1,000 ... 65
Den & Rio Grande 1st
4,000 ... 101½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 ... 93⅝
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 ... 94⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Cons 5s
1,000 ... 113
Elk, Lex & B S 5s
5,000 ... 103¼
Erie 4s prior bonds
2,000 ... 93¾
5,000 ... 93⅜
Evans. & T H gen 5s
30,000 ... 85
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
1,000 ... 95½
Total sales ...

Flint & P M 5s
37,000 ... 86
Ft W & D C 1st
3,000 ... 77¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 ... 101¼
Kan City & Pacific 1st
5,000 ... 75⅜
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 ... 77⅜
5,000 ... 78
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000 ... 89⅝
Louis & Nash col tr 5s
2,000 ... 104
Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000 ... 95½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ... 90½
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ... 64⅞
13,000 ... 65
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 ... 88
Missouri Pac cons
15,000 ... 105½
1,000 ... 106
Mobile & Ohio G M 6s
10,000 ... 80⅞
7,000 ... 81
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
8,000 ... 102
N Y Central 1st coup
1,000 ... 116¼
3,000 ... 116¾
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
25,000 ... 94
N Y, O & W con 5s
7,000 ... 107
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000 ... 85½
10,000 ... 86
Nor & West imp 6s
5,000 ... 117½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ... 68
500 ... 67⅝
13,000 ... 67⅞
17,000 ... 68
15,000s20F ... 67⅝
15,000 ... 68
25,000 ... 67⅝
40,000 ... 68
10,000b3 ... 68
10,000 ... 68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
126,000 ... 100⅞
118,000 ... 101
500 ... 101½
15,000 ... 101
Nor Pac Term 1st
7,000 ... 114
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
3,000 ... 103¼
2,000 ... 103¼
Oregon R & N 4s
10,000 ... 100
Oregon S L inc A 5s
2,000 ... 81
Oregon S L inc B & col trust
5,000 ... 57¼
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
2,000 ... 112½
Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 ... 92
14,000 ... 91½
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 ... 82⅝
5,000 ... 82⅝
5,000 ... 82⅝
1,000 ... 82⅝
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000 ... 90¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 ... 98½
St L & S F 2d, Class B
5,000 ... 111½
St L & San Francis
3,000 ... 80
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000 ... 1
St L & S W 1st
1,000 ... 79⅜
St P & Duluth 2d
3,000 ... 107
St P, M & M consid 6s
1,000 ... 132
San An & Ar Pass 4s
15,000 ... 68
Co Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000 ... 99
So Pac of Ariz 1st
15,000 ... 109¼
So Pac of Cal 5s consid
5,000 ... 102¼
5,000 ... 102½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 98
4,000 ... 97¼
10,000 ... 97¼
5,000 ... 97⅜
10,000 ... 97¼
13,000 ... 97½
Standard R & T 6s
10,000 ... 78⅝
7,000 ... 78½
4,000 ... 78
Standard R & T inc
10,000 ... 20⅞
5,000 ... 21
1,000 ... 20⅝
60,000 ... 20¾
85,000 ... 21
1,000 ... 21¼
10,000 ... 21
40,000 ... 21½
28,000 ... 21
5,000 ... 21½
7,000 ... 21⅜
23,000 ... 22
16,000 ... 22¼
5,000 ... 22⅜
13,000 ... 22⅝
1,000 ... 22⅞
15,000 ... 22¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ... 106½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 ... 47½
10,000 ... 47⅝
2,000 ... 47⅞
10,000 ... 47½
6,000 ... 47
10,000 ... 46½
12,000 ... 46¼
5,000 ... 46⅞
20,000 ... 46¼
3,000 ... 46⅝
7,000 ... 47
1,000 ... 46⅞
10,000 ... 47
10,000 ... 46⅞
20,000 ... 47
8,000 ... 47⅛
3,000 ... 47
5,000 ... 47¼
9,000 ... 47⅛
8,000 ... 47⅜
31,000 ... 47⅛
21,000 ... 47⅜
18,000 ... 47½
Union Pacific 4s
11,000 ... 93⅝
4,000 ... 93½
50,000 ... 93⅝
180,000 ... 93⅝
4,000b3 ... 93⅝
8,000 ... 93⅝
5,000 ... 93⅝
15,000 ... 93⅝
20,000 ... 93⅞
10,000 ... 93⅝
U, P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
27,000 ... 77
8,000 ... 76½
5,000 ... 76⅝
50,000 ... 76½
Virginia Midland G M
1,000 ... 106
6,000 ... 111⅝
25,000 ... 112
Wabash 2d 5s
7,000 ... 88⅜
14,000 ... 88⅞
10,000 ... 89
Wabash deb, Series B
25,000 ... 35
20,000 ... 35½
26,000 ... 35¼
6,000 ... 35
2,000 ... 34⅞
71,000 ... 35
35,000 ... 35¼
25,000 ... 35½
10,000 ... 35⅜
45,000 ... 36⅛
50,000 ... 36⅜
10,000 ... 36¾
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ... 52¼
12,000 ... 52
5,000 ... 52½
Total sales ... 437,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	..	..	Col. F. & I. pf.	..	..	S. M. pf.	12	..
5s, 1918, when is'd	105¾	..	Col. & H. Coal	6¾	6¾	Mobile & Ohio	35¾	39
5s, 1918, small	..	..	Col. H. V. & T.	5¼	..	Morris & Essex	170¾	175
when issued	104⅝	..	Cy., Y. & T. pf.	..	24	Nat. Starch	..	..
4s, r., 1907	111	112	Consol. Coal	61	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	79	83
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Colorado Midland	4	6	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
4s, r., 1925	127	128	Col. Midland pf.	13	15	New Cent.	35	48
4s, c., 1925	127	128	Den. & R. G.	18¾	19	N. Y. Air Brake	87½	89¾
5s, r., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D.	17⅝	18	N. Y. & N. H.	198	199
5s, c., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	14	14½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Detroit Gas	61½	62½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	75
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	..	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	8½	Norfolk & So.	..	60
			Eastern Elevator.	..	60	Ont. Mining	..	6
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Fl. & El. of Brklyn.	..	130	Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	76	77
American Coal	110	130	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Penn. Coal	380	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Erie	14½	14⅝	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Express	130	136	Erie 2d pf.	19¼	19⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	4	..
Am. T. & C.	96	98	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	15	pf.	63	66½
Ann Arbor	11	13	H. B. Claflin	90	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Homestake	50	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	9	9½
Brklyn Union Gas	125	127½	Ill. Cent. 1. l.	95	100	Quicksilver	2	2½
Brunswick City	10¾	11½	Iowa Central	9⅝	10	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P.	30	81½	Iowa Central pf.	36	37	Rens. & Saratoga	135	187½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rome, W. & O.	122½	125
Canadian Pacific	85½	86¾	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6¼	Rio Grande W.	28	31
Canada Southern	53½	54½	Keokuk & D. M.	5	8	St. L. & San Fran.	8½	8¾
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Keokuk & West	29	32	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	..	67
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Kingston & Pem.	4	9¾	St. P. & Duluth.	22	26
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106¾	108¼	Laclede Gas pf.	94	95	St. P. & D. pf.	86	92
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	74	Lake Shore	192½	..	St. P. & O. pf.	153½	165
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¼	10¼	Long Island	53	58	Sil. bullion certfs.	59¾	60½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33	36	Manhattan Beach	2	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Third Avenue	200	..
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	..	½	Tol. & Ann Arbor	8	9
	88	90	Michigan Central	107½	106¾	Third Avenue	175	180
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	48	Minn. & St. L.	27	28	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	34	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	..	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	U. S. Express	41	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¼	2¼	S. M.	6	..	Utica & B. River	170	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	23½	25	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	..	..			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
39,420	Am. Sugar Refs.	143¾	144¼	141¾	142⅝
380	Am. Tobacco	144¾	144¾	142¾	143⅝
390	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜
100	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,880	Brook. R. T.	64	64¾	62½	64⅜
4,510	C., B. & Q.	117⅜	117⅞	116⅝	117⅞
60	Chi. & Northw.	134½	134½	134	134
100	Chi. & West.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
50	Cent. of N. J.	89⅝	90¾	89¾	90¼
3,170	C., R. I. & P.	106¼	106¾	104½	106¾
10,700	C., M. & St. P.	112¼	113⅜	112	113
10	Ches. & Ohio	24	24	24	24
450	Am. Electric	40¼	42¼	40¼	41⅞
1,580	Louis & Nash.	58⅝	59⅝	58⅞	59¼
6,500	Manhattan	98¼	99⅜	96¾	97
200	Mo. Pacific	36¾	36¾	36	36¼
10	Nat. Lead	37	37	37	37
1,700	Nor. Pac. pf.	76½	77½	76	76⅞
180	Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
3,710	People's Gas	106¼	106¼	106⅜	106⅝
800	Reading	18¾	18¾	18	18⅛
140	Reading 1st pf.	43½	43⅝	42¾	42⅝
20	Southern	97	97	97	97
140	Southern pf.	35⅞	36¼	35¾	36¼
120	Tenn. C. & I.	31½	31½	31	31½
30	Texas Pacific	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼
2,150	Union Pacific	33⅞	34¼	33⅝	34¼
2,790	Union Pac. pf.	66⅜	66⅞	65⅝	66½
210	U. S. Rubber.	43¼	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛
200	U. S. Leath. pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72
260	Wabash pf.	22	23	22	23
10	West. Union	94½	94½	94½	94½
86,200					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72½	72½	72	72
5,000	A. & A. P. 4s	68	68	68	68
51,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47	47¼	46½	46½
23,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	76½	76½
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	52½	52½	52½	52½
$110,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALFRED H. KEISER.—Louis Hanneman was yesterday appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alfred H. Keiser, formerly a liquor realer at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, in a suit brought by James P. Archibald, a creditor.

PEERLESS COUPLER COMPANY.—Judgment for $3,574.60 was yesterday entered against the Peerless Coupler Company, in favor of Horace J. Morse, being balance due on an account standing between the parties on Aug. 22, 1898. The Peerless Coupler Company is a West Virginia corporation, doing business at 26 Cortlandt Street, this city. It was formed in August, 1896, with a capital stock of $300,000, all issued as fully paid. Alfred D. Keys was the President, George B. Hulme the Vice President, and George R. Morse the Treasurer.

HAMMOND & FISHER.—Hammond & Fisher, produce commission merchants at 840 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday, without preferences, to Andrew Gaimble. The firm had been in existence only since Jan. 1, George P. Hammond, Jr., the senior partner, was formerly in the same business across the street, at 835 Washington Street. He became financially embarrassed in the Fall of 1896, and obtained an extension from his creditors. Charles A. Hitchcock, attorney for the assignee, places the liabilities at $1,769, the nominal assets at $529.

HOPKINS ALASKA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—There is an echo of the mystery of the Marston brothers in an attachment which was issued to the Sheriff for $75 against the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company in favor of James M. Benham for rent of office. William H. Marston was President of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company. A few weeks ago he was found dead on the floor with his wrist cut. It was at first supposed that he had committed suicide, but a Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. His brother, Charles E. Marston, was Treasurer of the company and had disappeared some weeks previous. He has not yet been found. The Sheriff has taken charge of the office.

Out of Town.

CHRISTOPHER GRAY & CO.—Upon application of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, and others, Christopher Gray & Co. of Savannah, Ga., dealers in dry goods, were placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday. Max L. Byck of Savannah was appointed temporary receiver. No statement has been given as to liabilities and assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECHTEL, George, Jr.—T. B. Robertson	$177
BEALS, Frederick F.—W. A. Prendergast	257
BERG, John—Abe Solomon	419
BISHOP, Thomas J., administrator—Seamen's Bank for Savings	93
BLOOD, Robert T.—E. O. Grabo	26
BONECKER, William—J. Wolff and others	64
BYRD, Clarence F.—Mitchell & Co.	88
CAIRNATO, Agostino—Samel Glasser	26
CIRRITO, Joseph, John Falbes, and Harry Spencer—William Buess	236
COX, John H.—William Bradford and another

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Close Game in Chicago and Drop Back Into Sixth Place.

IT WAS A PITCHERS' BATTLE

New Yorks Play a Clean Fielding Game, but Could Not Hit—Bostons Strengthen Their Lead in First Place—Cincinnatis Beaten.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	71	40	.640
Cincinnati	72	43	.626
Baltimore	67	40	.626
Cleveland	65	46	.586
Chicago	64	50	.561
New York	62	49	.559
Pittsburg	56	59	.487
Philadelphia	52	56	.481
Louisville	46	68	.403
Brooklyn	42	65	.393
Washington	40	71	.360
St. Louis	32	82	.281

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Louisville.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle, the home team winning in the ninth inning. New York's only show to score was thrown away on a close decision, when Hartman attempted to stretch his three-bagger into a home run. Ryan and Green made scratch singles in the ninth inning, were advanced on a sacrifice, the former scoring on Doyle's attempt to catch him at the plate on Dahlen's hit. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	1	2	1	2	Van H'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Green, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Tiernan, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Joyce, 1b	0	0	11	2	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	4	0	Seymour, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Everitt, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Lange, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Doyle, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Connor, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	1	2	9
Donahue, c	0	0	6	0	0	Grady, c	0	1	3	2	0
Griffith, p	0	0	1	0	0	Meekin, p	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1	5	27	11	2	Total	0	3*	25	16	0

*One out when winning run scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 5. Three-base hit—Hartman. Sacrifice hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Donahue, Tiernan. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Meekin, 2. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Meekin, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Dowling pitched a fine game to-day, and the Baltimores were defeated in a well-played game. Ritchey's fielding was a feature. Score:

Louisville	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Philadelphias again defeated Cincinnatis to-day. Three of the home team's five pitchers are disabled, and Dwyer, who pitched on Sunday, was forced to work to-day. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Wood and Peitz; Philadelphia, Orth and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Pittsburgs played like amateurs to-day. The Bostons, on the other hand, fielded and batted in fine style. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	0—8

Earned run—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 14; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Pittsburg Club Changes Hands.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—W. W. Kerr of this city has purchased from P. L. Auten of Chicago the controlling interest in the Pittsburg Baseball Club. Kerr sold the interest to Auten last November, but the latter is engaged in mining in the West, and has no time now for baseball. Mr. Kerr says the club will be strengthened, and Manager Watkins will be retained.

Baseball Notes.

Kennedy and Dunn, the Brooklyn's pitchers, have been sent home to prepare for the two games to be played with the New Yorks at Washington Park on Labor Day.

***

Warner, the New York's reliable catcher, is now on the sick list, and the fact that Davis is not yet fully recovered leaves Grady the only catcher available. Doyle cannot be played behind the plate, as he is looking after Davis's position at short.

***

The New Yorks will return to the Polo Grounds on Saturday, when they are scheduled to meet the Bostons. The Brooklyns will play in New York on Tuesday, and the New Yorks will go to Boston on Thursday for a series of two games.

***

The team of the New Jersey Athletic Club will meet the Woodbridge Athletic Club at the Bergen Point grounds Saturday. Six games have been played between the two teams, and the series resulted in a tie. Saturday's game will decide the series. The game will begin at 4 o'clock.

BAR HARBOR HANDICAP GOLF.

First Day's Play for Mrs. Craige Lippincott's Cups.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 30.—The first day's play in the handicap mixed foursomes on the Kebo Valley links for cups offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott of Philadelphia witnessed some interesting matches. Miss Eleanora Willing of Philadelphia and Herbert Leeds of Myopia were the scratch pair. Miss Lena Davids, the champion woman player of Philadelphia, is paired with Dr. Louis Starr. The following is the score of to-day's play:

Miss Lena Davids and Dr. Louis Starr (3) beat Miss Lawrence and Bishop Lawrence (18) by default; Miss Josephine Lippincott and Donald Hillen (18) beat Mrs. T. G. Condon and Herbert Jaques, (1,) 3 up, 2 to play; Miss Hoffman and George Robbins (9) beat Mrs. Frank Ellis and J. C. Mercer Biddle, (18,) 8 up, 6 to play; Miss F. McLane and Martin Van Buren (7) beat Miss Kate Hinkle and Frank Ellis, (8,) 3 up, 2 to play; Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tapin (3) beat Miss Mary Hoy and A. C. Barney, (15,) 4 up, 2 to play; Miss Jackson and Reginald Johnson (16) beat Mrs. Goff and C. Hinkle, (4,) 1 up; Miss Willing and Herbert Leeds (scratch) beat Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, (18,) 5 up, 3 to play; Miss Belle Gurnee and Richard Thorndike (16) beat Miss Gaw and H. H. Thorndike, 4 up, 2 to play.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced this afternoon for a handsome marine glass offered by Mrs. Morgan, wife of Commodore E. D. Morgan. The prize is now the property of Pembroke Jones, whose boat, the Carolina, won the race. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Pembroke Jones accompanied their husbands. The wind was from the southwest. Dyer's Island course was used. The start was at 3:01 o'clock. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finished.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:25:06	2:24:06
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:23:07	2:27:37
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:23:56	2:27:38
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:31:31	2:30:31
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:31:44	2:30:44
Vela, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:35:02	2:34:02

SARATOGA HORSE SHOW CLOSES.

Large Attendance and Many Prizes Awarded at the Last Session.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—There was an increased attendance at the closing session of the open-air horse show at the Saratoga Racing Association's track this afternoon. The winners were:

Thoroughbreds.—Champion, (W. C. Hayes, Saratoga,) first; Izmir, (P. Meaney, Saratoga,) second; Trillion, (W. C. Hayes, Saratoga,) third.

Tandems.—Bismarck and Hazzell, (Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, N. J.,) first; Killington and Neptune, (Dr. W. Townsend, Rutland, Vt.,) second.

Licensed Pair.—Monte and Sam, (R. Barrett, Saratoga,) first; Boxer and Hayden Mare, (C. H. Wood, Saratoga,) second.

Fair Horses.—Ruenble and Cock Robin, (Mrs. E. R. Ladew, New York,) first; Pompey and Love Star, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) second; Janet and Lorna, (W. E. Woolley, Buffalo,) third.

Roadsters.—Silicon and Situran, (Charles M. Read, Erie, Penn.,) first; Harry Everett and Doctor Bess, (J. A. Manning, Troy,) second; Pussy and Nellie, (W. W. Warden, Saratoga,) third; Pompey and Lone Star, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) fourth.

Lady's Turnout.—Rosemel, (C. L. A. Whitney, Albany,) first; Astoria, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) second.

Mare or Gelding.—Lee Brown, (Louis V. Bell, New York,) first; Hases, (W. E. Walley, Buffalo,) second; Dolly, (David Kearney, Saratoga,) third.

Horse, (15 hands and over.)—Tyrian, (J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo,) first; Goodfellow, (J. W. Colt, Cuylerville,) second.

Coaches.—"Good Times," (Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) first; W. E. Woolley, Buffalo, second.

Trotters.—Louis Kellogg, (J. A. Manning, Saratoga,) first; Ernest, (J. A. Manning, Saratoga,) second; Tiny Tot, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) third.

Horses, (over 15 hands.)—Lady Denmark, (Batonyi Driving School, New York,) first; Moss Rosie, ("Good Times" Coach, Waldorf-Astoria, New York,) second; Betsy Louis, (V. Bell, New York,) third; Hextell, (Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, N. J.,) fourth.

High Jumpers.—Goodfellow, (J. W. Colt, Cuylerville,) first; Tyrian, (J. K. Wadsworth, Geneseo,) second.

DERBY SEPTEMBER MEETING.

August Belmont's Horse Bridegroom II. Wins the Big Stake.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—At the first day's racing of the Derby September meeting to-day Mr. August Belmont's three-year-old chestnut gelding Bridegroom II. won the Peveril of the Peak Stakes. This event is a handicap of 600 sovereigns, by subscription of 3 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.

The horses ran over the straight mile, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old brown filly Chinook, and the result was as follows:

Mr. August Belmont's ch. g. Bridegroom II., by Rayen d'Or, out of St. Bridget.....1
Mr. E. J. Percy's Kopely, (5).....2
The Duke of Devonshire's Neish, (3).....3

The Belpar Maiden Plate was won by the Duke of Westminster's three-year-old bay colt Calveley. This race is of 106 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, the second to save entrance out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

There were five starters over the straight mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

The Duke of Westminster's three-year-old b. c. Calveley, by St. Serf, out of Sandiway.....1
Lord Harewood's three-year-old b. c. Cranesbill, by Crowberry, out of Poor Thing.....2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b. g. Bayard II., by The Bard, out of Maumee.3

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinley Mack	117	Grey Jacques	112
Frohsinn	117	Colonel Tenny	112
Federal	117	Strathconan	112
Cormorant	117	Interferer	112
Easter Card	117	Acushla	109
Hisa	114	Winter	109
Prestidigitatrice	114	Lepida	109
Somers	112	Candlestick	109
Domineer	112	The Lady in Blue	109
New Wickes	112	Veracious	109
General Shafter	112		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

Glonoine	105	Lotterer	101
Rappahannock	104	General Maceo	98
Bardella	103	Longacre	98
Millstream	102	Fleeting Gold	96
Flax Spinner	101		

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, with $1,250 added; special weights. Seven furlongs.

Cleophus	127	Bendoran	115
Maceo	126	Lady Marian	106
The Friar	125	Frohsinn	85

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Bannock	126	Glonoine	112
Poetess	121	Lansdale	106
Damjen	121	George Boyd	103
The Huguenot	119	King T.	104
Floronso	118	Blue Devil	103
Sir Gawain	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, at 20 pounds above the scale; allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Don Bias	123	Red Spider	110
Ten Spot	120	Tyrian	109
Tanis	120	Queen of Beauty	104
Debride	120	L'Allouette	104
Agitator	118	Squire Abingdon	102
Tom Collins	114	Duke of Baden	88
Fred K.	113	Subject	85
Philip	111		

SIXTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles over hurdles on the turf.

Forget	158	Kinvarra	138
Lansdale	149	Jubilee	138
Rheinstrom	145	Governor Budd	136
Miss Dainty	140	Moslem	136

To-morrow the great Massachusetts Stakes will be fought for, with Directum Kelly as the favorite.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Elirt, blk. m., by Almont-Deception, (Remick).....7 1 1 1
Flareup, b. m., by Charles Derby, (Dickerson).....1 3 5 5
Sweet Violets, b. m., (McLaughlin).....6 2 2 4
Libbie C., b. m., (McDonald).....5 5 4 2
Frank Rysdyke, b. g., (Bevon and Trout).....3 3 3 3
Edward S., ch. g., (Anasmith).....2 4 dis.
Lizzie S., b. f., (Leonard).....4 6 dis.
King Albert, br. s., (Tyson).....8 7 dr.
Croyland, b. g., (Ewing).....dis.
Time—2:14; 2:11½; 2:12; 2:10¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $8,000.

Searchlight, br. h., by Dark Night-Nora Mapes, (Keating).....1 1 1
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin).....3 2 2
Indiana, b. h., (McCarthy).....2 3 5
Woodshed, ch. h., (Sterling).....6 6 3
Helena Duplex, b. m., (Birney).....4 4 6
Earlmont, b. h., (Wilson).....5 5 4
Doctor Wood, ch. h., (Riley).....7 dis.
Pinewood, b. h., (Hathaway).....8 dis.
Time—2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:12.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000.

John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal-Fantasia, by Ranchero, (Foote).....1 1 1
Valpe, b. m., (Thayer).....3 5 6
Tycomico, b. m., (Starr).....8 6 2
Prudence, b. m., (Conley).....2 9 9
Russo-Greek, ch. m., (Hathaway).....7 3 3
Robert Patchen, (Wilson).....4 4 10
Miss Beatrice, (Kelly).....5 7 4
Timorah, blk. m., (Miller).....6 8 5
King Malcolm, (Proctor).....9 10 7
Governor Holt, (McDonald).....10 8 8
Dollade Wilkes, (Hyde).....Dis.
Time—2:13¾; 2:18; 2:12¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500. (Unfinished.)

Ed. Locke, b. g., by Fayette-Russell, (A. P. McDonald).....1 2 3
Parnell, Jr., ch. g., by Parnell, (Foote)...11 1 2
Edna Simmons, blk. m., by Simmons, (Bowen).....9 3 1
Belle M., ch. m., (Thayer).....2 12 14
Hattie R., b. m., (L. McDonald).....3 9 5
Timbrell, blk. h., (Payne).....7 4 6
Tennahinch, b. g., (Collins).....4 11 11
Red Ray, b. g., (Dellinger).....13 15 4
Ellert, b. g., (Van Boklen).....5 5 16
Lillian Wilkes, b. m., (Cheney).....10 6 9
Kilda, b. m., (Marsh).....6 14 15
Web, b. g., (Walker).....12 7 7
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers).....8 13 12
Dufour, b. g., (Lyon).....15 10 8
Norvet, b. g., (Demorest).....16 8 10
Castleton, b. g., (Spears).....14 16 13
Time—2:13¾; 2:12½; 2:14.

TWO DROWNED NEAR ROCHESTER.

Charles C. Herrick and Miss Fannie Beck Perish in Lake Ontario.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—Miss Fannie Beck, daughter of L. P. Beck, formerly in the shoe business on East Main Street, and Charles C. Herrick, editor in chief of The Law and a member of the Co-operative Publishing Company of this city, were drowned at Windsor Beach, in Lake Ontario, seven miles from this city, last night. They were in bathing and were seized with cramps. The bodies were recovered.

WATERTOWN HUNTER KILLED.

G. D. Consaul, a Former Preacher, Victim of His Own Gun.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—G. D. Consaul, a prominent resident and large crockery dealer of this city, was killed this morning while hunting. He carried a double-barreled shotgun, which exploded while he was crawling through a fence. The top of his head was blown off. He was born in Schenectady, and was at one time a Dutch Reformed minister, occupying a pulpit at Herkimer.

TENNIS AT NIAGARA, ONTARIO.

Final Doubles Conclude the International Tournament.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 30.—The final doubles this morning concluded the Niagara-on-the-Lake international tennis tournament. W. S. Bond, the international champion, and E. P. Fischer of New York defeated L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes of Harvard in a four-set match, which was replete with brilliant tennis. In the men's handicap E. Langton, at the plus fifteen mark, was the victor. Scores:

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer, New York, and W. S. Bond, Chicago, beat L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes, Harvard, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 12—10.

Handicap Singles.—Third Round—Peter Porter (half 15) beat C. M. Dana, (15,) 6—0, 6—4; S. G. Tate (half 30) beat R. McLaughlin, (half 30,) 6—3, 6—4; E. Langton (15) beat James Norris, (15) 6—2, 1—6, 6—1; H. E. Gabriel (half 15) beat H. Misner, (half 15,) 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—Peter Porter (half 15) beat S. G. Tate, (half 30,) 6—0, 6—3; E. Langton (15) beat H. E. Gabriel, (half 15,) 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round—E. Langton (15) beat Peter Porter, (half 15,) 6—3, 10—8.

NEWPORT JUNIOR TENNIS MATCH

First Day's Play Over Courts in Charge of Master Sedgwick and C. S. Lee.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The first day's play in the junior tennis tournament at the Casino to-day was quite interesting, and watched with no little interest. The tournament is in charge of Master H. A. Sedgwick and C. S. Lee. The prizes offered were a cup for first, given by the Casino Governors; for second place a racket is offered, and a similar prize for the consolation. The scores are as follows:

PRELIMINARY ROUND.—Clothier beat Wesllan 6—2, 6—2; Lee beat Billings 6—0, 6—2; Sands beat Goelet by default; Albert Gray beat J. Leverson 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; P. Rogers beat C. M. Bull, Jr., by default; Hutchings beat Potter 6—1, 6—2; Whitehouse beat Stackpole by default; Whipple beat Colford 2—6, 6—1, 6—0; Willing beat Deforest 6—0, 6—4.

FIRST ROUND.—J. Little beat Austin Gray by default; Clothier beat Lee 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; P. Rogers beat A. Gray 6—3, 6—3; Hutchins beat Stockpole by default; Willing beat Whipple 6—1, 6—4; P. Rogers beat P. Leverson 7—5, 6—3; J. F. Brice beat Knowlton by default.

SECOND ROUND.—Clothier beat J. Little 6—1, 6—1; Willing beat Hutchings 6—1, 6—3.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Canadian Eleven Defeated by One Innings and One Run.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—The cricket contest between the United States and Canada was brought to a conclusion here to-day on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford.

When play stopped yesterday the United States had made 250 in the first innings and Canada had lost three wickets for 88 runs. When play was resumed this morning D. W. Saunders, the over-night not out, was joined by G. S. Lyon, but a separation was quickly effected, and the innings was soon over for 113.

Following on, the Canadians were quickly disposed of for 136, and the United States was credited with a victory by an innings. H. Townsend bowled in great form for the winners, and was credited with six wickets for 44 runs. The score:

UNITED STATES.

J. B. King, run out			39
N. Z. Graves, c. Chambers, b. Philpotts			128
A. M. Wood, c. Lyon, b. Philpotts			4
W. W. Noble, c. Laing, b. Philpotts			12
P. H. Clark, st. Saunders, b. Laing			8
R. H. Brown, b. Laing			9
F. L. Altemus, b. Laing			15
R. H. Bates, c. Marshall, b. Counsell			19
A. P. Morris, b. Philpotts			9
H. Townsend, c. Philpotts, b. Laing			0
J. H. Scattergood, not out			2
Extras			11
Total			250

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
H. B. McGiverin	120	4	59	0
J. N. Laing	135	5	76	4
G. S. Lyon	45	1	28	0
A. W. Philpotts	75	2	44	4
R. L. Goldingham	25	1	19	0
J. L. Counsell	25	0	13	1

CANADA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
D. W. Saunders, c Wood, b. King	27	b. Townsend	0
J. L. Counsell, c. Wood, b. King	7	c. and b. Clark	0
W. E. McMurtry, st. Scattergood, c. King	1	b. Townsend	11
P. C. Goldingham, c. King, b. Morris	11	c. and b. McMurtry	0
J. M. Laing, c. King, b. Morris	11	b. w., b. Townsend	17
G. S. Lyon, c. Clark, b. King	18	c. Scattergood, b. Clark	19
A. G. Chambers, c. Graves, b. King	22	b. Townsend	0
W. E. McKenzie, c. Wood, b. Clark	5	c. Wood, b. King	26
W. R. Marshall, b. King	0	c. Wood, b. King	19
H. B. McGiverin, not out	0	st. Scattergood, b. King	4
A. W. Philpotts, b. King	0	not out	13
Extras	16	Extras	22
Total	113	Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Inning.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. B. King	138	10	45	6
P. H. Clark	85	10	28	2
A. P. Morris	55	2	24	2

Wides—King, 2; Morris, 1; Clark, 1.

Second Inning.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
A. P. Morris	65	4	28	0
P. H. Clark	70	4	27	2
H. Townsend	90	4	44	6
J. B. King	26	0	20	2

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pringle vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
2—Leach vs. Hayes.
3—Campbell vs. Prudential Ins. Co. of A.
4—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
5—Ernest-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Powell.
6—Russell vs. Clayton.
7—Hatfield vs. Hatfield
8—Grenner vs. Grenner.
9—Vertelsen vs. Southold.
10—Ganut vs. Phippe.
11—Middleton vs. Ames.
12—Correll vs. N. Y. L. Ins. & Trust Co.
13—Matter of O'Connor.
14—Levy vs. Goulet.
15—Matter of Arkell.
16—Matter of Davis.
17—McGlinchy vs. Mut. Res. Fund L. Ass'n.
18—De Witt vs. Goelet.
19—Ferris vs. Ferris.
20—Allison vs. Allison.
21—Bloomingdale vs. Loy
22—Matter of Jones.
23—In re Trustees' Ins., &c., Club.
24—Foster vs. Lee.
25—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
26—Carcors vs. Harris.
27—Rothstein vs. Gross.
28—Cooper vs. Cooper.
29—Dunn vs. Berry.
30—Mahon vs. Dolan.
31—Silva vs. Whiteman.
32—Laidlaw vs. Huttkoff.
33—Kaufield vs. Lyman.
34—Lord vs. Brady.
35—Newborg vs. Feiner.
36—Matter of Elm St.
37—Curtiss vs. Sass.
38—Cittalson vs. same.
39—Shields vs. Scannell.
40—In re Merriam Co.
41—Meidling vs. N. Y. & Sea Beach Ry. Co.
42—Fogal vs. Fogal.
43—Smith vs. Smith.
44—Merges vs. Ringler.
45—Oppermann vs. Oppermann.
46—Fix vs. Fix.
47—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
48—In re Fletcher.
49—Hill vs. Sears.
50—Fletcher vs. Bliss.
51—In re Hilliard.
52—Wells vs. Wells.
53—Rosenbrans vs. Rosenbrans.
54—In re Shaw.
55—Duffy vs. Klingman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John Menches,	Henry Cook,
Frederika Brusinger,	Barbara Ochsenreiter,
Louis Vorzimer,	Anna S. Colby.
Henry H. Dierckx,	

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Robertson vs. Stern—John E. Ward, Schwegler vs. Barth—Rufus B. Cowing, Sproull vs. Star Company, (two cases)—M. A. Lesser, Marvin vs. Lipold—J. W. Hutchinson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Florence P. Du Hamel vs. William Du Hamel—John York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Stores Leased —Dealings at Auction.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Britt estate the four-story brick buildings 1,578 to 1,578 Second Avenue, each 20 by 80.

The same operators have also bought the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 248 East Eighty-second Street, 20 by 80.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for the estate of J. S. Warden the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17.6 by 50 by 100.

Louis Lese has purchased from Sarah Norris the four-story brick tenement 2 Goerck Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has leased to L. M. Blumstein for eight and one-half years, at $15,000 a year, the one and two story store buildings 230 to 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, extending through to 229 to 233 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Plans for alterations to these buildings, to cost $22,500, were filed yesterday with the Building Department.

Max Hart has bought from Ernest J. W. Albrecht the three-story dwelling 21 Morton Street, 25 by 113.9 by 25.2 by 110.8.

J. B. Duer has bought, through Greene & Taylor, the dwelling 134 West Eightieth Street, 18 by 60 by 100, giving in part payment property at New Brighton, S. I.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George F. Johnson, for $60,000, the two five-story brick tenements 1,763 and 1,765 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 50.2 by 83.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, referee, 25 East Washington Place, north side, 25.2 feet west of Greene Street, 25.2 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,843.

By Peter F. Meyer, sale by order of the Sheriff, Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats; all title and interest of Henry Degener on June 20, 1898.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for a thirteen-story terra cotta brick and stone hotel, 75 by 150; estate of Matthew Byrnes, owner; J. O'Rourke & Son of 208 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $750,000.

Wendover Avenue, south side, 15.6 feet east of Washington Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25.8 by 104.7; Etta Woolf of 62 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 101.7 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 83.8; Manhattan Improvement Company of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; J. C. Burns of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $46,000.

Alterations.

No. 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick store, 62.3 by 89.11; Henry Morgenthau of 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Buehman & Deisler, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Henry Morgenthau, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 47 West Twenty-second Street and 58 West Twenty-third Street, to two four-story brick stores; G. C. Porrier, owner; Charles Johnson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 47 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. Glauber of 47 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 61 and 63 Park Row, to a thirteen-story brick, stone, and iron office building; Joseph Pulitzer, owner; cost, $500.

Ninth and Tenth Streets, Broadway to Fourth Avenue, to a six-story brick store, 184 by 328; John Wanamaker, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick flat; H. Grabedunke of 311 Willis Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

West Farms Road, west side, 50 feet east of Woodruff Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Daniel Mapes, Jr., owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

West Farms Road, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Dooley, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

CANNON ST, 71, 25x100; Samuel Klein to Pauline Gross.....$15,750
CLINTON AV, s e corner 179th St, 107.6x136x121.10x120; United States Trust Company, executor, to Caroline Bechmann.....10,000
FOREST AV, e s, 180.4 ft n of 168th St, 18.6x110; Anton Ragette to Adam Woehr.....100
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; also, one-ninth part of James Ferris's Bayard St. property; A. Morton Ferris and others to Warren Ferris, quit claim.....1
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; also one-ninth part of James Ferris's Bayard St. property; Henry Ferris to Warren Ferris, quit claim.....1
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x100; Bayard St, 86 and 88, 50x100; A. Morton Ferris to Claiborne Ferris, one-ninth part.....500
GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 25x

NEED OF MORE CURRENCY.

Movement of Immense Crops May Result in Gold Shipments.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—There is a probability of a lack of currency as the work of moving the immense crops proceeds. Already the banks of New York are experiencing a shortage in small currency, and have not only applied to the Treasury Department at Washington for aid, but have sent requests to Chicago banks to send all the currency they can get, offering to pay the expressage.

Especially is there a lack of the smaller denominations. One banker in Chicago says the local institutions have carefully kept their supply of small currency, and have plenty to carry them along for some time, but he predicts that before the end comes the bankers will be shipping gold. This is an unusual situation.

It has been some time since Chicago bankers have been compelled to ship gold to pay balances, but this is feared by leading financiers. They say the demand for currency will be much greater than the supply, and that, as a consequence, gold will have to be transported in lieu of currency.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY THANKED.

National Association of Manufacturers Sends Him a Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Theodore C. Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sent to President McKinley, on behalf of the association he represents, a letter thanking him for his direction of affairs during the war and extending to him the association's sincere expressions of confidence in his dealing with the questions growing out of the clash of arms.

Mr. Search comments upon the lesson the country's successes has taught European nations, and refers to the remarkable advance in exports which has characterized past years. In conclusion he says: "I believe we are entering an era of commercial expansion beyond the limits of our territory, which will be more far reaching in its operations and more magnificent in its results than any of us can now foretell."

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.), 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Coney Island J. C. Races.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days. 11:20, 12:20, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.
On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:50 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:30, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.
Rough Riders and Regulars, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry.
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.
A CITY OF TENTS.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days 5:36, 9:36 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. and 9:10 A. M.
Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:08 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:30 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 6:30 P. M. Sundays, (8:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica, and make the run in three hours.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

"PLEASURE GROUNDS."
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
[illegible] 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.45, 4.30, 6.00 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Sundays, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 9.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9.30 A. M., 12.15, and 1.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island [illegible]

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) FAST INLAND DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending
LABOR DAY.
Excursion Tickets to
West Point or Newburgh and return..... $1.00
To Poughkeepsie and return..... $1.50

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and bases with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.
Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 54th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A. WILLIAM EUCLID YOUNG, Specialist in CUBA INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. East references in New York City. Office, Room 12, 11 Pine St.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 745 High Street, Newark, N. J. No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

MADISON AV., 695, Near 67th St.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, Kaaterskill, New York.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 ft. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.
Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—Protestant; experienced cook; middle aged; city or country; first-class references. 152 West 64th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; good reference. 995 6th Av., third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a seamstress; 75 cents a day can remodel. T. F. G., 270 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; age 39; tall; married; six years' reference from present employer. Butler, 52 East 79th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; English trained; several years in present place; leaving on account of family giving up; fully competent. Elgin, 48 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German-American as gardener at private place; married; practically versed in all branches of horticulture; accustomed to the management of help; twenty years' experience; best of reference. Ed Fischer, 267 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, J. Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.
On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick F. Huntley, Directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 26th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is
Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is
Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the 1st day of September, 1898, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also, in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter H. B., Jr.,
au11-law4wTh J. S. C.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS., assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
[Seal.] Dft. Rev. stamp 10c.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of FYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., lately doing business at No. 2,807 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 20, 1898.
HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.
WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 504, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.
WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.
GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York. jy20-law6wW

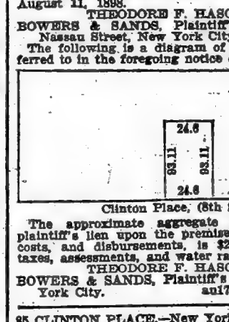
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK BRICK TILE & SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above-named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 224 day of July, 1898.
[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6wW da30d1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

33 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Clinton Place, (8th St.)

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.44, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New York City. au17-2aw3wW&M&S7

85 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Clinton Place, (8th St.)

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
au17-2aw3wW&M&S7

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days, after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.
To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-law6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Estelle E. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.
OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 28th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.
OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au10-law7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Ambrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watking, and Abigail Wilson have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.]
jy27-law6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-law6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1898. MONTHA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP. OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 3 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 3 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-law6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, CAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE P. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. jy23-law6mW

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mile M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-law6wW

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Thertius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Wallie Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman E. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Isaac L. Leonard, Frank Silber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Donnelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil, McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Wells, William S. Dingee, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice F. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mile M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-law6wW

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Turner, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert B. Rose, Gilbert Taylor Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898,

THE CASE OF DR. KENNEDY

Coroner's Jury Finds that Emeline C. Reynolds Was Murdered by Some Unknown Person.

PRISONER REMANDED TO TOMBS

Mrs. Reynolds, Mother of the Woman Killed in the Grand Hotel, Testifies at the Inquest—Kennedy Seemingly Unmoved.

Coroner Bausch continued the inquest yesterday morning in the case of Emeline C. Reynolds, who was found murdered at the Grand Hotel on the morning of Aug. 16. When Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the prisoner, was brought into court he showed no signs of uneasiness, and sat quietly through the proceedings, evidently paying the deepest attention to the testimony of the various witnesses.

After the witnesses had been examined Coroner Bausch charged the jury, which brought in the following verdict: "We find that the said Emeline C. Reynolds came to her death on Aug. 16 at the Grand Hotel from oedema and congestion of the brain, and dislocation of the cervical vertebrae at the time and place aforesaid, as the result of a blow inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury."

Kennedy sat silent and seemingly unmoved upon hearing the verdict. He was remanded by Coroner Bausch to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dr. O'Hanlon was the first witness called to the stand. He said that he had been summoned to the Grand Hotel at 12:40 o'clock, and judged, from the condition of the body, that the woman had been dead about twelve hours. He was then questioned as to the character of weapon which caused the wounds found upon the head of the woman, and stated that they could have been inflicted by the bludgeon shown him by the police—the piece of lead pipe, upon the end of which had been wound a quantity of insulating tape.

Capt. James Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station was next called to the stand, and said: "When I entered the room the woman was lying on the floor. She was dressed, apparently for the street, except that her hat was off. Beside her on the floor was the piece of lead pipe. I found on the west side of the room a clot of blood about ten inches in diameter. In the centre of the room was another clot of blood, and upon examining the woman's head I found a wound from which the blood had flowed. There was a handbag in the room, in which were several papers and cards." He went on to describe the condition of the handbag, saying that it had been cut across one side. The cut was clean, he explained, as if made by a sharp knife.

Coroner Bausch suggested that the handbag be exhibited to the jury, but Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly explained that it was not at hand.

Capt. Price continued his testimony, describing how Kennedy was brought before him, and the method he employed in procuring the latter's signature. He was then questioned by Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly in regard to the removal of Kennedy's clothing. He described the discoloration on the drawers, corresponding in length to the bludgeon found beside the murdered woman, and also spoke of a sticky substance on the lining of the trousers, which was similar to that on the tape wound around the lead pipe.

Margaret Adams, who was Miss Reynolds's colored servant, was then examined. She described her visit to the hotel. She said she last saw Miss Reynolds on Monday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock. When questioned in regard to the visit of the police to the house, she plunged so deeply into details that Mr. O'Reilly had great difficulty in restraining her. She said she had a number of keys, one of which fitted the special lock to the closet in which the jewels were found. She delivered all the keys over to the police with the exception of this one.

At this point Lawyer Friend called Kennedy before the witness. "Is this Mr. Reynolds?" said he, gently patting the prisoner on the back. "Did you ever see him in the house?"

"No, I have never seen him," answered the colored woman.

Coroner Bausch then called Detective Valley, and asked the questions himself, as Mr. O'Reilly had in the meantime ceased taking an active part in the proceedings. The detective's testimony was brief, and essentially a repetition of that given at the last hearing.

When Mrs. Reynolds, the mother of the dead woman, was called, all eyes in the court were strained to catch a glimpse of her. A pale, little woman, clad in black, took the chair, and narrated in a low voice how she had identified her daughter. She said that on Aug. 10 she was at her daughter's house, where she was told that Dr. Kennedy had advised "Dolly" to go to Mount Vernon and get $500 to place on a horse race. This, as "Dolly" declared, would yield her $4,000. Mrs. Reynolds advised her daughter not to risk the money. The witness frequently faltered, and spoke with a slight accent.

Patrick J. Lenahan, elevator boy of the Grand Hotel; Joseph C. Gregory, night clerk, and John A. Davis, a waiter, testified that they had seen the man who shared the room with the Reynolds woman. All had identified Kennedy at the station house, and their testimony was chiefly to this effect. Lawyer Friend's cross-examination was particularly sharp, and seemed to give him great satisfaction.

The last witness was Robert Clark, a salesman in the hat department of the clothing store on Broadway opposite the Grand Hotel, who said that Kennedy bought a straw hat and golf cap on Aug. 15.

FIRE IN MACY'S LABORATORY.

Flames and Water Do $11,000 Damage in West Twelfth Street.

Fire in the laboratory and manufacturing department of R. H. Macy & Co., 797 and 799 Greenwich Street and 829 West Twelfth Street, last night did damage estimated at $10,000 to the building, a six-story brick, with cellar, and its contents. The adjoining houses at 323, 325, and 327 West Twelfth Street were damaged by water to the extent of $1,000. The fire started in the cellar of the Macy building from some unknown cause, and was kept confined to the first and second floors immediately over the entrances at 799 Greenwich Street.

The building was used as a candy manufactory and laboratory for making perfumes and toilet articles. The explosive chemicals fortunately were on the upper stories, which the fire did not reach. The passengers on a number of Ninth Avenue trains which passed at the time of the fire were treated to a shower bath, due to the fact that the hose was unavoidably playing in their direction when they passed.

GUN GOT HIM INTO TROUBLE.

William Prall Is Arrested While Testing an Invention of His.

William E. Prall of 109 West Twelfth Street has invented a nitro-glycerine gun which he says works perfectly. Yesterday he and some friends went to the outskirts of Weehawken to make an official test of the gun. Prall loaded the gun with a cartridge which looks like a miniature submarine torpedo. It contained eight grains of guncotton and a quarter of an ounce of nitro-glycerine, although the regular cartridge contains ten grains of guncotton and half an ounce of nitro-glycerine. He claims that the gun can shoot from thirty to fifty times a minute; that it has no recoil, no smoke, no flash; that it weighs only three and a half pounds, and can be made for $3.50.

To show all these virtues of his invention he aimed at a boulder as large as a street car and smashed it to bits. The report drew a large crowd, and finally Policeman Borneman. Prall was summarily arrested. Notwithstanding the explanations of Prall and his friends, he was taken before Magistrate Limon of Weehawken, who, not being of a scientific turn of mind and of the same opinion as the policeman in regard to the experimental tests of inventions, fined Prall $5 and costs. Prall says that the next test will be made up in the Adirondacks.

Appeal for a Crippled Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 to provide medical care in an institution for a young woman of good character, for many years hopelessly crippled by rheumatism, and who is perfectly helpless. The relatives are in such humble circumstances that they cannot aid more than they do. The case is eminently worthy of the interest of the public. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

REV. MR. WILLIAMS DISCHARGED

Pastor Who Threatened Life of Raynor Set Free by Magistrate—His Son Edward Held.

The Rev. Christopher S. Williams, pastor of the Fenimore Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Flatbush, was placed on trial before Magistrate Teale, in the Grant Street Police Court, yesterday, and was discharged. He was accused of having threatened William B. Raynor of 1,284 Eastern Parkway with a revolver on Saturday. His son, Edward Williams, who was charged with assaulting Dennis Collins of Sheepshead Bay, was held for the Court of Special Sessions.

Collins was the first to testify. He said that with Raynor and two other workmen employed in building Mr. Williams's new house, on Linden Boulevard, he was talking about the pastor's action in entering the house after the floors had been varnished. They criticised Mr. Williams, and were overheard by his son, who came out of the house and told Collins to stop talking. Williams followed up this command, Collins said, by striking him in the face. They clinched, and then, according to the witness, the pastor came out of the house, drawing a revolver from his hip pocket, and said: "You scoundrels, I have a good mind to shoot all hands." Raynor corroborated Collins's story, and Albert Inge and A. F. Creamer testified to the same effect.

The pastor then took the stand and testified that after his son left the house he heard a noise and looked out of the window. "I saw my son and Collins in a clinch," he continued. "Raynor was pounding my boy on the back of the neck with his fist. I got a revolver and went out. There was a crowd around my son. I pointed the revolver at them and said: 'You scoundrels, let my boy go or I'll blow your brains out.' My object was to stop any further breach of the peace. The men ran like rats and hid behind trees. It was some time afterward before they ventured out to go for the police. I believe those fellows would have broken my head if I had not had a revolver in my hand." Edward Williams testified that Collins made some insulting remarks about his father.

Magistrate Teale discharged the pastor and held the son, paroling the latter. Ex-Judge Finnerty, who appeared for the complainants, said he was not anxious to press the charge against the preacher, but hoped the Magistrate would tell him to be more careful in the future.

"No, Judge, I will not," replied Magistrate Teale. "If you saw your son being pounded you might do the same thing, even if he were in the wrong. Mr. Williams is honorably discharged."

DEATH OF AN INJURED WOMAN.

She Was Knocked Down by a Cab Monday—Driver Is Held.

The woman who was knocked down by a hansom cab on Monday evening at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street died at Flower Hospital without regaining consciousness at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The police furnish the following description of the deceased:

"Age about forty years; height 5 feet 8 inches; complexion and hair light; eyes gray, and wore a black alpaca skirt, white waist, white stockings, and button shoes."

Edward Cull, the driver, thirty-five years old, of 109 West Fifty-third Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday and committed to the custody of the Coroner.

THE PARAN STEVENS ESTATE.

A Suit to Determine the Ownership of $26,666.66.

Service of a summons and complaint were ordered by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to be made by publication upon Mary F. Paget, Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, Edward Sydney Lewis Paget, Louise Marguerite Wemyss Paget, Arthur Wyndham Paget, Reginald Scudmore Paget, and other defendants in a suit brought against them by George E. Stibbard and George Hoadly, as trustees, and against William Jay as administrator, Mary F. Paget as administratrix of the will of Henry Leiden Stevens, and the Union Trust Company as executor under the will of Marietta R. Stevens.

The complaint alleges that the suit is brought to determine the ownership of $26,666.66, which is now deposited with the Union Trust Company, under an agreement to abide the determination of the Supreme Court as to the ownership of part of the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate in Boston which was included in a trust fund of $1,000,000 created by the will of Paran Stevens.

WILL OF ANNA S. COLBY.

Several Charitable Institutions and Relatives and Friend Get Legacies.

The will of Anna S. Colby, who died in Roosevelt Hospital a week ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. While Mrs. Colby spent most of her time at Lakewood during the latter part of her life, she was well known in this city. The petition to the will sets forth that there is no real property in the estate in this State, but that the personal property of the testatrix is valued at $325,000.

Mrs. Colby makes a number of bequests to charitable institutions as follows: Baptist Home for Aged and Infirm, $5,000; New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, $5,000; Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work, $1,000; International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, $2,000; Armitage Day Nursery and Kindergarten, $3,000; Baptist Mission Society, $1,000; Infirmary for Crippled Children, $1,000.

To her sons, Howard Augustus and Everett Colby, the testatrix bequeaths all her household effects, plate, carriages, &c., besides $75,000 each in cash. More than a score of relatives and friends are remembered. The will is dated Aug. 11, 1896. Colgate Hoyt and the sons of Mrs. Colby are named as the executors of the will.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Peter Muller Arrested as the Result of a Love Romance.

Peter Muller, a well-to-do resident of Bronx Borough, was arrested as a result of a love romance by Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday on an order issued by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $3,000. Marie Magdalene Mueller, who lives with her parents at 549 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, is the complainant.

In her complaint Miss Mueller alleges that she first met the defendant in 1896. Soon after their meeting she entered into his employ. According to Miss Mueller, Muller owned several houses in the upper portion of the city. She was employed as an agent. It was her duty to let the houses and collect rents. Miss Mueller asserts that almost from the day upon which she entered into the defendant's employ he began making love to her.

On the evening of July 26, 1896, says Miss Mueller in her complaint, the "question was popped." Muller, she says, told the girl he thought she would, and she demurely told him so. Then he gave her a ring, she says.

Miss Mueller says that a few months later, however, she noticed that Muller's love did not seem as ardent as it had previously been. Muller, on some pretext, had gotten back the ring he originally had given, and finally ceased calling at the home of the plaintiff, and intimated that everything was at an end.

On Aug. 26 last Miss Mueller called on the defendant at his home, 605 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street. She told him that she would be disgraced if he did not keep his promise. He coolly informed her that he would never marry her. The young girl immediately had her father appointed as guardian ad litem for her, and through him she brought suit to recover $75,000 damages.

No Fayerweather Receiver.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the motion made by Roger M. Sherman and William Blaikie, counsel for Emma S. Fayerweather, for the appointment of a receiver in the suit against the executors of the Fayerweather estate. Judge Lacombe said that the complainants may take an order enjoining Fitch, Bulkley and Vaughn from paying out any more of the $600,000 still in their hands until a final hearing is had.

The "choking spells" of Whooping-Cough soon disappear when treated with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

WITH MAGISTRATE POOL

How the Affairs of the West Side Police Court Are Conducted.

POLICEMAN OWENS ARRESTED

His Evidence Corroborated by Fellow-Officer, but Prisoner Is Released—Lawyer Newburger Says He Will Complain to District Attorney.

Magistrate Joseph Pool is now presiding over the West Side Police Court. The first prisoner brought before him yesterday was a Britisher. He gave the name of Frederic Williams, and said that he was a guest of the Hoffman House. He was charged with malicious mischief. The officer who made the arrest said that Williams took a haberdasher's sign at 1,129 Broadway and threw it into an areaway. Magistrate Pool exclaimed:

"What! a fine-looking man like you doing such things, pranks of a boy! No, it is not larceny. What's that? Oh! the charge is malicious mischief—no—yes—I see. Well, aren't you ashamed? Sorry for you. You ought to be fined more, but I'll only make it $5. Next!"

"What's that? Say that again. You had your husband arrested for beating you. Now you want the charge withdrawn? All right. He'll beat you again and it'll serve you right. Good-bye. But let me tell you! Don't you ever come bothering this Court again with your troubles. Next."

"What you got here? Four, five women—some black and some white. Well, what's the matter with you?"

"Yer Honer," said Policeman Trojan, "I saw these women several times at midnight stop and speak to vari—"

"Did you hear what they said? No? Then you've got no case. Never mind what else you've got to say. Stop. I say stop. You're all discharged."

"But, yer Honer—" broke in Policeman Trojan.

"Never mind 'yer Honor.' I have enough of you policemen coming in with prisoners and then not having any evidence against them to convict them and going away telling everybody that the Magistrate wouldn't convict anybody and there was no use making arrests. I discharge these women on your own evidence, officer. Don't come here again with any more such prisoners or without them either as far as I care. Next.

A Shoplifting Case.

"Your name is Mrs. Minnie Raab and you live at 516 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey? Yes? You heard what Mrs. Annie James and George Barnard, special detectives for Siegel & Cooper's, said about you shoplifting those little articles, valued at $2 to $3. Is it true? It isn't? No! Ah! Mrs. James, have you a license to arrest people? Oh! you have not!

"But I didn't—"

"Never mind. I'll do the talking. That's it. That's it. Here we have people in this city making arrests without authority. What protection has a citizen when an ordinary man or woman can come along and arrest him? It is a pernicious practice. It should be stopped at once. If I can help it I will not tolerate such action."

Bernard showed a shield, and said that he was licensed to arrest people by the Police Commission. The proof was so strong against the prisoner that she was finally held in the small bond of $25 for trial.

Magistrate Pool (sotto voice:) "It beats all how vindictive these women detectives are."

"What are you doing there—putting that stolen property in your valise, Mr. Barnard? Stop it! Stop it! Give that property over to the property clerk.

"I have been informed that often during the trial of these shoplifting cases down town different goods are shown from what were produced in the Police Court. Now, this is an injustice. I am not going to tolerate it."

Then, in quick succession, four colored people were brought before the Magistrate on various charges. They were dismissed. Later in the day some more were brought, but their cases were either dismissed or postponed. An officer made a statement today that since he had been there he had not seen a single colored person convicted of anything.

"You're name is Mrs. Annie de Mount of 147 West Ninety-eighth Street. Your husband strikes you; doesn't give you money; stays out all night? Is that so, prisoner?"

"No, Sir I can prove, but I haven't had—that is, I—I—I—"

"Never mind any more. Three hundred dollars bond; default of which four months in jail."

All that Mrs. de Mount heard was the last four words. She cried out:

"Oh, my God! Judge, I didn't mean that. Please don't do it; don't send him to jail. I'll take it all back. I withdraw everything."

"Too late, Madam. The decision of this court—"

"But, Judge, please not to jail."

"He's already there if he don't get that bond. I have too much of this foolishness. No. You've done it, now stand it. Next."

Policeman Owens Arrested.

"Your name is Nora McLaughlin, 559 West Forty-fourth Street? Your husband Patrick ill-treats you and your little baby? He works at Campbell's paper factory, Twenty-fifth Street; makes good money. You don't get any of it? Is that it? All right. Young man, what have you to say?"

"It's all a forgery—that is, it's all a—a perjury. I was brought here so quickly, or I could prove—"

"Yes, I suppose so; $300 bonds. Never mind, young man. Next!"

A lawyer here interrupted: "Your Honor, I have seven witnesses and have been waiting—"

"Well, wait till I get ready."

"But my case was before all these."

"I've got other cases, and I'm going to try them first."

Policemen Robert Thorpe and Lewis Owens, both of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, now stepped up to the rail with the air of men who expect to be complimented for some special service.

"This colored woman," said Policeman Owens, "was making a disturbance after midnight. I tried to make her stop; went back to her house. She called me vile names, tried to hit me with paving stones, bit my finger," which he held up wrapped in a rag, "but I finally arrested her. Policeman Thorpe saw it all and helped me. I had to use considerable force, for she wouldn't come."

Thorpe corroborated the statements of Owens.

"It was dis way, Judge; both of dem cops came after me. I wasn't doing nuthing at all. They said, 'Les give it to dat brack niggah wench.' Den dat man clubbed me. He knocked mah tooth out. Here it is. I didn't bit no finger, Judge. Dis woman seen it all. She'll tell just what I do."

And she did.

"You're discharged. Step down. Sergeant, I order Policeman Owens's arrest. Get the warrant ready. I hold him in $2,000 bond."

"That's the first time I ever heard of a man being held in $2,000 bond without a hearing," faintly whispered one lawyer to another.

"Oh! everything goes here. This is your first trip here. Why, that ain't nothing. The'—what is that?—the unexpected always happens here."

"Don't let Policeman Owens leave. He's under arrest. It's 12 o'clock. I'm going to luncheon. Adjourned till 2."

Performance Closed.

Then the Magistrate rushed into his private room, and one of the clerks said, in a voice loud enough to be heard by everybody in the room, and there were at least 100 there:

"This performance is closed till 2 o'clock. The curtain will then go up again; the vaudeville will continue till 4; the old man will continue to occupy the centre of the stage. He has now gone to take the reporters to luncheon."

In the afternoon, during Officer Owens's examination, his lawyer, David E. Newburger made several objections to the Magistrate's rulings. Magistrate Pool told him that he was making himself ridiculous and that his father instead of himself ought to be there for trial. There was a wordy war between Magistrate and lawyer.

Magistrate Pool at length ordered Newburger put off the bridge and outside the railing, where the lawyer kept breaking in on the examination till Magistrate Pool had him ejected from the courtroom, when Newburger shouted to the Magistrate as he walked out that he would complain to the District Attorney. During the proceeding Magistrate Pool ordered Newburger's arrest three times, but the arrest was not made. Owens was held for examination to-morrow.



At our Warren St. store and 32nd St. store there are carpenters, painters, plasterers, electricians and their followers.

We're beautifying ourselves.

But in trying to keep the noise and confusion a secret, we've cut off a lot of room and can't show our new fall goods.

Meanwhile if any of you boys, or you boys' fathers, want to lay in supplies for fall, our Prince St. store is the place to come; we don't need beautifying there.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW NEED FOR EDUCATION.

The Study of America's Foreign Interests and the Functions of Our Schoolmasters.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—At the evening session of the American Social Science Association to-night United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris of Washington read a paper on "The Significance of the Recent Advance in College and University Education in the United States." He said, in part:

"It has been a question of time only during the past twenty years when we as a Nation should take our actual part in the management of the affairs of the world; when we should be counted with the others as a sixth great power in the government of Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea.

"This very Summer we have entered upon our new epoch as an active agent in the collected whole of great powers. This new era is one of great portent to the statesmen of America. All legislation hereafter must be scrutinized, in view of its influence upon our international relations. We cannot any longer have that smug sense of security and isolation which has permitted us to legislate without considering the effect of our action on foreign nations. Hereafter our foremost National interest must be the foreign one, and consequently the highest studies must be made on the characters, inclinations, and interests of foreign powers.

"It is obvious that this study requires a greater breadth of education, more careful studies in history and in the manners and customs of European nations; their methods of organizing armies and navies. We must even master foreign literatures and see what are the fundamental aspirations of the people who read them. All this study concerns the systems of education in this country. It indicates the function of the schoolmaster in the coming time.

"It is a complete surprise for us to learn the actual statistics in regard to the schooling of our people. In 1872, the records of higher education show for the entire Nation an enrollment of 590 students in each 1,000,000 of inhabitants—a little more than one college student on an average for each community of 2,000 population. Now only did the growth of schools for higher education keep up with the growth in population, but the enrollment increased year by year until 1895, when, instead of 590 students, we had 1,190 to each 1,000,000. The quota had doubled, and it has since increased.

"It is the more surprising when we call to mind the fact that the standard of admission to the freshman class has been placed higher. Considering the amount of work counted as higher education fifty years, or even twenty-five years, ago, and now performed by high schools and academies, we are right in affirming that the quota receiving higher education in each 1,000,000 of people is three times as great as twenty-five years ago.

"With the great inventions of the age, we find ourselves all living on a border land. We are brought into contact with alien nationalities and alien forms of civilization. We are forever placed in antagonism with some environment, material or spiritual, and our endeavor must perforce be to effect a reconciliation—to unite the conflicting ideas in a deeper one that conserves what is good in each. There is no other resource—we must look to higher education to furnish the formulae for the solution of the problem of our National life. We accordingly rejoice in the fact of the increasing popularity of the university in both of its functions—that of culture and that of specialization."

BURIED ALIVE BY PLAYMATES.

Bernard Owens of Troy a Victim of Mock Spanish-American War.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Bernard Owens, aged eight, was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon by playmates. With some other boys he had organized companies, representing Americans and Spaniards. They attacked each other in a sham battle.

Young Owens fell. Picked up as dead, he was buried in a quickly dug grave under several feet of earth. Subsequently he was forgotten, and this morning, when the body was recovered, he was really dead.

KLONDIKERS DISAPPOINTED.

Few Returning Adventurers Bring Gold Dust on the Roanoke.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 30.—The steamer Roanoke arrived to-day from St. Michael, Alaska, with 450 passengers and gold dust which a conservative estimate places at $1,500,000. The bulk of it was the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the North American Trading and Transportation Company. The amount consigned to the Canadian Bank of Commerce is $600,000.

A majority of the passengers were men who went to Dawson in last year's rush. They have no gold, but lots of experience. The fortunate passengers numbered about seventy-five. Of these probably twenty-five had over $10,000 each. The amounts held by the remaining fifty range from $100 to $50,000. The following is a list of the more fortunate men and the amounts they brought back:

M. W. Jenkins, $58,000; Theodore Anderson, $50,000; George Carmack, $35,000; Stick Jim, $35,000; Tagish Charley, $35,000; Ike Powers, $15,000; H. Doane, $15,000; F. Renaud, $15,000.

These men were among the first who went to the Klondike. George Carmack was the discoverer of the Klondike. He located the first claim on Bonanza Creek. Stick Jim and Tagish Charley are full-blooded Indians.

Trolley Car Conductor Killed.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 30.—Matthew O'Connell of Bergen Road and Neptune Avenue, Greenville, a trolley car conductor, was killed in an unusual accident to-day. As his car reached the Avenue D railroad bridge the trolley pole slipped from the wire, and O'Connell, who was on the rear platform, seized the rope attached to the pole in order to again place the pole on the wire. O'Connell was drawn over the rear platform with the rope in his hands, and, letting go, fell behind the car. Motorman John Shay of Myrtle Avenue, Greenville, at that moment released the brake of the car, and it went backward. Before O'Connell could get off the track the car had passed over him and almost cut his body in two. Motorman Shay was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and is awaiting the action of the Coroner.

National Bank at Tracy, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The First National Bank of Tracy, Iowa, has been authorized to begin business. Capital, $25,000.

Flint's Fine Furniture

APROPOS OF RUGS.

Harmony is to a color scheme what melody is to music. In the better specimens of the fruit of the Oriental loom there is a certain indefinable "melodiousness" of tint and tone. This is true even of rugs woven in bright and contrasting colors. Our Ruggery is rich in the most beautiful examples of "rug melody"; in some are picturesque portrayals of myths and legends of the ancient Eastern World; in others, "bizarre" combinations of sacred trees, animals, etc.

Furniture fancies instinct with originality and beauty now below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

LIMITED TRAINS TO CONTINUE.

George H. Daniels Says the Lake Shore Will Not Be Withdrawn—Passenger Differentials.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, was in Buffalo this morning. When asked what foundation there was for the report that the road's limited trains would be withdrawn said: "The story is utterly false. The Lake Shore Limited, which is our fastest New York-Chicago train, will not be withdrawn. The Lake Shore Limited is a very profitable train and is a necessity."

When asked if passenger differentials would be abolished, he replied as follows: "Passenger differentials will be abolished. I think my views are entertained and held by several more influential General Passenger Agents. The inequality of differentials at the present day has left no doubt in our minds that the so-called 'strong' lines deserve protection as well as the 'weak' ones. Competition for passenger traffic has assumed such a bitter state in late years, and service of the different lines has been improved until now it is folly to ask the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central to grant any concessions to their competitors.

"The strength of our position on this matter has been brought to bear on the proper authorities, and differentials are surely to be abolished within the near future. A common rate, common time rule will be adopted in its stead."

NEW VANDERBILT OFFICES.

Headquarters of Three Big Lines May Be Centred in Chicago—President Callaway's Idea.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—If the plans of the executive officers of the consolidated Vanderbilt system of railroads are carried out the headquarters of three of the biggest Eastern roads will soon be moved to Chicago. Immediately after the consolidation of the Vanderbilt lines—the New York Central, West Shore, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Nickel Plate—several months ago, the scheme of centralizing the general offices of the different lines, as well as the finances, was suggested, it is said, by President Callaway of the New York Central. The idea has been developed for months, and is now said to have been agreed to by all of the interested parties.

The contemplated change, as outlined by one close to the head of one of the roads, will bring the headquarters of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) and the Michigan Central to Chicago, leaving the general offices of the New York Central and the West Shore in New York, as at present.

The general offices of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate always have been in Cleveland, while the President of the Michigan Central and his chief advisers have stuck to Detroit, the General Passenger Agent being the only executive officer of the line having a residence in Chicago. The Vanderbilt lines, as now operated, terminate in New York and Chicago, and all the through business moves between the two cities.

ADOLPH SUTRO'S WILL ATTACKED

Four Heirs Claim the ex-Mayor of San Francisco Was Incompetent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Four heirs of the Adolph Sutro estate have begun a contest of the will on the ground that the ex-Mayor was mentally incompetent to execute a valid instrument at the date mentioned in the document.

Those who challenge the probate of their father's will are Mrs. R. V. Morbio, Mrs. Neusbaum, Edgar Sutro, and Miss Clara Sutro. Their attorneys will attack the will on all the legal grounds allowed by the statutes of California.

Two of the heirs, Mrs. Dr. Emma Merritt and Charles Sutro, have not joined in the contest. The matter came before Judge Coffey to-day.

GUATEMALAN-MEXICAN FEUDS.

Gen. Barrilas Beats a Horse Dealer and Seizes All His Animals.

TAPACHULA, Mexico, Aug. 30.—Many outrages have been perpetrated on Mexicans by Guatemalan Army officers. The worst case is that of Trinidad Voga, an honest farmer, who was told by the Guatemalans that they wanted to buy horses, and he accordingly crossed the line with a large number to meet Ben Barrilas, who seized his animals and had him beaten.

This outrage caused much indignation. Other similar actions are under investigation, and information will be given the Government of the republic. The Guatemalans appear to be actuated by an intense hatred of Mexicans, taking every opportunity to insult and rob the humblest people.

$500,000 FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

Blaze Starts in the Phillips-Butteroff Company's Building.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Fire broke out at 2:10 o'clock this morning in the fifth floor of the large establishment of the Phillips-Butteroff Manufactory, dealers in stoves and tinware, on College Street, and spread rapidly, destroying the building and those occupied by A. J. Warren, furniture dealer; Phillips & Stevenson, stoves and tinware, and the Davie Printing Company. The building occupied by the American National Bank was considerably damaged by fire and water. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and is covered by insurance.

The loss sustained by the Phillips-Butteroff Manufacturing Company on stock and building is estimated at $175,000; A. J. Warren, loss on stock, $25,000; loss on building, $32,000; Phillips & Stevenson, loss on stock, $26,000; American National Bank, loss on building, $20,000; Davie Printing Company, loss on stock, $4,000; J. M. Head, loss on Phillips & Stevenson building, $20,000. These losses are pretty well covered by insurance.

Martin Austin Held Up and Robbed.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Martin Austin, athletic director for the New York Athletic Club at its Travers Island house, was held up and robbed last night. He was on his way home, when he was stopped on Pelham Avenue by three men, who demanded his money, and when he tried to get away from them he was knocked down and beaten. When he was unconscious his jewelry and money were taken. He can give no description of his assailants.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

Ready! The Suit Department is showing some nobby styles for early Fall wear. We want you to pass judgment upon them.

To round up August with record-breaking figures we've pared the prices on these Suits down almost to the quick, so as to make the early buying easy. The range of prices runs from

$18 to $33.

but we can't make types tell one-half the loveliness that's crowded into them. It discounts words by just so much as the complete show later on will discount the present. Come!

H. O'NEILL & CO.

MAYOR VAN WYCK HOME AGAIN.

Returns from His Vacation and Resumes Business by Signing the Tax Rate Resolution.

Mayor Van Wyck returned yesterday from his vacation. He was looking unusually well, and his face was tanned. A new blue carpet, with yellow and brown figures, had been placed on the floor of his office. President Guggenheimer, who has been Acting Mayor, left last night to represent the Mayor at the State Agricultural Fair, where to-day has been set aside as "Greater New York Day."

One of Mr. Van Wyck's first acts was to sign the resolution of the Municipal Assembly fixing the tax rate at $2.01 for 1898 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Mayor also signed the resolution providing for a celebration of the proclamation of peace and for honoring the soldiers and sailors of the war. The Mayor will probably appoint to-day a committee of 100 to make arrangements for the celebration.

Shea Opposes More Bridge Loops.

The report of Engineer Martin on the proposal to make another loop for the trolley cars on the bridge, 100 feet nearer the Brooklyn end than the present loops, was sent by Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday to the Brooklyn trolley companies. Commissioner Shea expressed himself to a reporter as not favoring the plan for an additional loop. The matter will be discussed by Engineer Martin and the trolley companies' engineers.

THE DE WITT MURDER CASE.

Dr. Koerner Returns Much Wrought Up Over Coroner's Attitude.

Dr. William F. Koerner of 154 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, on account of whose absence last week Coroner Delap was unable to proceed with the inquest in the case of Joseph De Witt, the twenty-two-months-old child who was found to have been murdered on the morning of Aug. 20 in the home of his parents, 71 Penn Street, returned from a vacation yesterday, and was much wrought up over the attitude manifested toward him by the Coroner. "As far as the Coroner is concerned," said Dr. Koerner, "I think I'll be censured me without any cause at all. I think his attitude toward me has been very unkind, and it is very disagreeable to a man in my position. It looks as if I had left town on account of this case. On the contrary, as soon as I understood that I was wanted I telegraphed to the Coroner, and told him that if he must have me before my vacation was over I would come. I did not hear from him.

"I still hold that the child was chloroformed to death, and that he was not suffocated. If he had been asphyxiated the face would have borne the marks, but there was not a mark, except a slight trace of burning about the mouth, such as would have been caused by the application of chloroform."

The physician said that, in his opinion, the child had been dead two or three hours when he reached the house. He declined to say whether or not Mrs. De Witt had been chloroformed at the same time as her child. He said that the bruise on her forehead could have been inflicted by herself, and that there was no doubt that when he was summoned she had been chloroformed by somebody. Dr. Koerner declared that he was still convinced that burglars committed the crime. The inquest in the case will be held on the night of Sept. 10.

BOY KILLS A RABBI.

Teacher of Hebrew Kicked to Death in a Chicago Street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Seeking to save a child from the attack of a seventeen-year-old boy, Louis Rosenbloom, a Jewish rabbi and a teacher of Hebrew, was himself assaulted and kicked to death to-day. John Schlechta, the boy charged with the murder, lives with his mother at 230 De Koven Street.

In the same house lives a family named Levi. The rabbi had been intrusted with the education of one of the children of this family. Young Schlechta had locked three-year-old Julius Levi in a shed, and when the child's mother objected he struck her in the face. Hyman Levi, eleven years old, the boy whom Rabbi Rosenbloom was teaching, interfered in his mother's behalf, and he was kicked into the street.

At this juncture the teacher arrived and ordered Schlecta to leave the boy alone. Schlecta turned on Rabbi Rosenbloom and struck him in the mouth, then followed the blow with a fierce attack with his heels. The rabbi rolled into the street and tried to regain his feet, but before he could rise Schlecta was upon him, and renewed the assault. Half a dozen young men who had been loitering in the vicinity took a hand in the attack, and did not desist until the clang of a patrol wagon warned them of the approach of the police. By the time the officers had arrived they had all fled, and only the rabbi was in the street. He was picked up, but died before the wagon could be started for the hospital.

Rabbi Rosenbloom was born in Poland, and was sixty-four years of age. He was graduated from a university in Europe, and was considered a talented man. He came to America four years ago.

TRAGEDY IN GREENFIELD, MASS.

Conrad Singerly Commits Suicide After Wounding a Woman.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Conrad Singerly fired three shots from a revolver at Mrs. Joseph Hibbard to-day, slightly wounding her, after which he committed suicide. Singerly was about thirty-three years of age. He had a wife and three children.

The shooting occurred near the home of Mrs. Hibbard. All the circumstances attending the affair had not been learned by the police up to a late hour this afternoon, but it was thought that Singerly was infatuated with Mrs. Hibbard, and that the shooting was the result of a quarrel.

The only injury sustained by the woman was a wound on one finger, the other bullets having gone wide. After firing at Mrs. Hibbard, Singerly did not wait to ascertain the results of his shots, but ran a short distance, and then stopped and put a bullet into his own brain, dying instantly.

Mad Dog Bites Insane Patients.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A mad dog at the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane yesterday bit a number of patients and tore a thumb from the hand of Dr. F. A. Todd, First Assistant Superintendent. The dog was killed after a desperate fight, and was examined by Dr. Newton, who found it was suffering from rabies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evenings.
The Serenade 9:00 P. M.
In the Cast:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp,

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; winds westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,117. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, middling, 6⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland came of age yesterday and the event was celebrated by services of thanksgiving in all the churches. The New Zealand Legislature is in favor of joining Australasia with Canada and England by cable. The Welsh miners ratified the acceptance of the employers' terms by a majority of 24,000. Grave rumors are in circulation about the health of the Sultan of Morocco, and the people believe the truth is suppressed. The steamer Germanic of the White Star Line lowered her own best previous time between New York and Queenstown. Page 7.

Page 1.

At 11 o'clock last night the condition of S. T. Stranahan, who was stricken with apoplexy at Saratoga on Tuesday, showed no sign of improvement.

W. H. Harrison, Master of Trains of the Plant System, declared yesterday that the army officers, and not the railroads, were to blame for the muddle at Tampa at the beginning of the war.

President McKinley will leave Canton, Ohio, this morning for Canton. Senator Hanna will not arrive in Cleveland in time to see Mr. McKinley, as he had expected to do.

A sudden interruption of news from the Soudan makes it probable that the Anglo-Egyptian forces have met the dervishes under the Khalifa.

Lieut. Col. Henry of the French Army committed suicide in his prison in Paris yesterday. He was arrested for and confessed to having forged a document which led to the conviction of ex-Capt. Dreyfus of treason. Gen. Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, has resigned. The Government may be defeated when the Chamber meets again.

Page 2.

Funeral services over the bodies of several dead soldiers were held in this city yesterday.

Friends of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, are working to secure their muster-out. It is said that the officers stand in the way of the project because of the pay they are drawing.

E. Percy McKeever of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, died yesterday morning at Mount Sinai Hospital, and his father declared that his son's death was the direct result of neglect at Camp Wikoff.

Commodore Gerry will sail from Newport to-day on the yacht Electra with a cargo of delicacies for the soldiers at Montauk Point. Capt. Woodbury Kane will also bring dainties on the yacht Ariel for the Rough Riders.

Among the soldiers who died yesterday in hospital were Alexander H. Wallace of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at Montauk Miskell, a private of Troop F, Sixth Cavalry. Wallace had many narrow escapes during the Cuban campaign.

The cattle transport Alleghany arrived at Montauk yesterday with the rear part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers in bad condition. Fourteen died on the voyage—thirteen of disease, and one man was lost overboard. Rough seas are to be encountered out at once.

Two more hospital trains from Chickamauga arrived at Jersey City yesterday. The second bore two hundred men of the Ninth New York Regiment. Orderly Robert Stanley charged that the surgeons at Camp Thomas are dissecting soldiers' bodies. That of Frank Granum, he said, was cut up an hour after death.

Page 3.

Seventy-five men are down with fever at Camp Black. The doctors says it is a mild form of malaria.

The wife of Dr. Hugo Lamse of 655 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has thrown open her house to the wives of soldiers and already has two patients.

Acting Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey said yesterday that he will recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of $250,000, to be added to the pay of the Jersey regiments.

"Cunning Charley" Boyd, the mascot of Company H Seventy-first Regiment, was taken yesterday afternoon from the armory to Bellevue Hospital, suffering with typhoid fever.

With few exceptions, the sick and wounded soldiers in the city and neighboring hospitals are doing well. Many patients were received yesterday, and several were discharged cured.

Andrew F. Steele, the life-long friend of ex-Senator Blackburn, was shot and killed at Versailles, Ky., yesterday by Merritt Hughes, a lumber merchant, with whom he had quarreled. Mr. Blackburn caught Mr. Steele as he fell.

The Committee for the Protection of the Soldier has resolved to ask President McKinley to investigate the alleged needless suffering of troops during the Cuban campaign. Representatives of the committee have reported that there is much evidence of ill-treatment and gross neglect.

Additional reports of death and sickness were received at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday. Lieut. Col. Homes, who is endeavoring to trace the "missing," said that many will never be heard from. Major Keck's condition is improving. Col. Downs is still very weak.

Page 4.

The Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal, and Montgomery sailed from Ponce, Puerto Rico, yesterday for Newport, R. I.

The hospital ship Olivette sank while at anchor at Fernandina, Fla. The accident will be investigated. Its cause is still a mystery.

Bids for three new battleships will be opened at the Navy Department to-day. A plan for fifteen more warships may be submitted to Congress.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee and the monitor Jason arrived at the League Island Navy Yard yesterday. Their crews will be mustered out in a few days.

A second boatload of food for the relief of the sick and wounded regular army men at Camp Wikoff will be sent by the Merchants' Association to-night. Contributions will be received up to 6 o'clock to-night at Pier No. 13, foot of Cortlandt Street, North River.

The controversies between Red Cross agents and Surgeon General Sternberg and his subordinates continue. A letter was received yesterday from Dr. Kent, the Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, in reply to the recent denial of his charges by Gen. Sternberg. A dispute was also opened regarding the work of the relief ship State of Texas.

Page 5.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee has invited the Republican leaders of Kings County to call on him to-day and talk over candidates. Platt Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District last night indorsed Col. Roosevelt for Governor and Col. Astor for Congress.

Page 7.

Ensign W. W. Powelson was married to Miss Margaret G. Millar in a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday. Mrs. Powelson is a daughter of Col. Millar of the army.

The Seneca sailed yesterday for Puerto Rican ports and Santiago. Aboard were Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, of the Puerto Rican Commission, besides Postal Commissioners and clerks, surgeons and nurses, and Red Cross supplies.

It was reported in Quebec yesterday that the American and Canadian Commissioners had agreed to submit the question of the Alaska boundary lines for settlement to an outside commission composed of foreign arbitrators or to a commission made up of one from the United States, one from Great Britain, one from Canada, and one from a foreign power.

Page 9.

The American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago has been invited to join the great iron and steel combination now being formed in New York.

Page 10.

The Friar won the Flight Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The other races were won by Kinley Mack, Longacre, The Huguenot, L'Alouette, and Forget.

Page 11.

Frederick W. Christian, an aged man, found destitute in New Haven yesterday, had $2,000 in savings banks. He was sent to an almshouse.

Yesterday was Greater New York Day at the State Fair at Syracuse. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Assembly, Controller Coler, and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn delivered speeches.

Page 12.

President Theobald announces that the Sixth Avenue Railway will be open to-morrow morning from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street.

President Murphy of the Board of Health yesterday instructed the Sanitary Police to prosecute violators of the garbage ordinances in Coney Island.

M. Gallis has been successful in his efforts to organize a permanent exhibition of American products in London and Paris. He left for France Saturday.

The wealthy parents of Alphea Campbell, six and three years old, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in an effort to reclaim her from the Gerry society. The society's agents say the parents are unfitted to care for the child.

The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday sent to the Mayor a report for their department for the last quarter. In speaking of personal assessments, the Commissioners call attention to the inequalities created thereby and the need of modifying legislation.

A motion for an injunction pending the trial of the action, in a suit brought against ex-Gov. Morton by Rafael E. Boitel to restrain him from interfering with a cigar store leased by the plaintiff from Mr. Morton at 114 Nassau Street, was denied by Justice Beekman yesterday.

Capts. Addison Ely and J. W. Ross of Companies L and D, Second New Jersey Volunteers, are being severely criticised for remaining at home while their men are reported sick and dying at Camp Cuba Libre, Florida. Letters from the men, describing their condition, have been published in many North New Jersey newspapers and have aroused much bitter feeling.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association at Saratoga yesterday Charles A. Gardiner of this city delivered an address in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. Among the other speakers were Mayor Quincy of Boston and F. A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A dispatch was sent to the Czar expressing the association's appreciation of his peace manifesto.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

A BATTLE IN THE SOUDAN.

Sudden Interruption of News Makes It Probable that the Armies Have Met.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—There has been a sudden interruption of news from the Soudan.

It is supposed that a battle is in progress between the Anglo-Egyptian forces, under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, and the dervishes, under the Khalifa, north of Omdurman, the Khalifa's capital.

PRESIDENT GOES TO CANTON.

Leaves Cleveland for His Home This Morning—Mr. Hanna Will Not Be Able to See Him.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Senator Hanna will not be able to meet President McKinley, as the former had expected, during the present visit of the Chief Executive in Cleveland. Senator Hanna is en route from the Northwest, but will not reach here before to-morrow evening, while the Presidential party will leave Cleveland to-morrow morning for Canton.

It is understood that President McKinley has telegraphed Senator Hanna telling him by no means to alter or shorten his trip in order to get home before his departure.

Mrs. McKinley, who is still suffering from a slight cold, accompanied the President and Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick on a drive down town to-day. After lunch the President and Col. Herrick took another drive.

There were a few callers during the day, including officers and friends of the First Ohio Cavalry, who made known the desire of the soldeirs to be mustered out instead of being assigned to garrison duty.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Silvela Says the Conservatives Will Decline to be Connected with It.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—Señor Silvela, now the virtual leader of the largest section of the Conservative Party, in a conference with Señor Sagasta, the Premier, to-day, as to the personnel of the Spanish Peace Commission, persisted in his refusal to allow any members of his party to join the commission.

After the conference Señor Silvela said to a number of newspaper representatives:

"How can we now be expected to share the grave responsibilities of concluding peace, and to expose ourselves to the discredit that may result therefrom? If we are to succeed the Liberals in power we must be free."

J. S. T. STRANAHAN'S CONDITION.

It Showed No Sign of Improvement Late Last Night.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—J. S. T. Stranhan gave no sign of improvement at 11 o'clock to-night. Aside from a slight pressure of the hand, he has given no evidence of recognizing those who surround his bed.

The attending physicians are amazed at his wonderful vitality.

NATIONAL BISCUIT DIVIDEND.

Preferred Stock Draws Its Quarterly Profit of 1 3-4 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The National Biscuit Company to-day paid its quarterly preferred dividends of 1¾ per cent. A fund of $396,463 was required to make the distribution. The outstanding $20,000,000 of common National Biscuit stock is in the hands of 1,468 owners, and the outstanding $23,000,000 of preferred stock is held by 1,528 persons. The average holding of the common stock is about 200 shares, while the average holding of the preferred is 150 shares.

During the past three months, the common stock has passed into fewer hands by fifteen, while the preferred stock has passed into more hands by 152. This would seem to indicate that the demand for the preferred shares for investment is broadening. At this time there are 15,900 shares of the common and 5,484 shares of the preferred stock held in New York. Owners of National Biscuit stock reside all over the country from New York to San Francisco, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Not a few of the shares are held by residents of Canada.

Royal Blue Line to Washington.
Schedule now in effect. Two "Royal Blue Limited" trains leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., reaching the sun to Washington in [illegible]

DREYFUS VICTIM OF A FORGERY

Col. Henry, Its Author, Confesses and Commits Suicide.

BOISDEFFRE OUT OF OFFICE

Cabinet Unable to Agree on a Revision of the Case.

Defeat Seems to Await the Government When the Chamber Meets—Esterhazy Cashiered.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Lieut. Col. Henry, who was arrested on Tuesday, after he had confessed that he forged a letter which was largely instrumental in preventing a revision of the Dreyfus case, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor he had concealed in his valise.

When Lieut. Col. Henry was summoned to the residence of the Minister for War on Tuesday he found assembled there Col. du Paty de Clam, Count Esterhazy, Gen. de Boisdeffre, Gen. Roget, and M. Cavaignac. The Minister for War had suspected the letter on his desk. He took it up and said to Henry: "You did not mention the name of the agent who furnished this letter. My attention has been called to the fact that on the docket there is no name."

Col. Henry beat his forehead and then said he had no memory for names, and had forgotten the name in this case; but he would know the man if he saw him.

"It is a pity you have forgotten," said M. Cavaignac, dryly; "we think the letter a forgery and that you have been duped by a clever forger."

Henry declared his belief in its authenticity, but in a very faint voice.

"Come," said the Minister; "no agent ever gave it to you. You wrote it in pencil to disguise your handwriting the better. You are the forger."

The Colonel's speech grew thick, but he denied the charge. Then it was repeated and he gave fresh explanations. But his tongue began to cleave to the roof of his mouth and it was feared that he would have an apoplectic fit or stroke.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Cavaignac, more gently, "did you, or did you not, write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldierly honor, it was I who wrote it," he replied.

After his arrest he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortress at Mont Valerien. She thought he really had a fit. He addressed her as "My poor wife," adding "I am under arrest." The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and, therefore, he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed:

"My conscience is pure and free from everything."

This exclamation is much commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

The fact of the suicide became known at Mont Valerien about 9 o'clock this evening. It is supposed that it was committed about 5 in the afternoon.

When the officials entered his cell, Henry was found lying in a pool of blood, dead, with a terrible gash in his throat.

Shortly before midnight Mme. Henry, who had been informed, went to the fortress and was admitted, the officials granting her permission to pass the night beside the body.

Figaro believes that the Chamber of Deputies will be convoked in extraordinary session, and that a strong parliamentary commission of inquiry will be appointed.

M. Cavaignac has declined to accept the resignation of Gen. Gonse, under chief of the General's staff.

GEN. BOISDEFFRE RESIGNS.

Chief of the General Staff of the French Army a Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

PARIS, Aug. 31—10 P. M.—Gen. Le Mouton de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, has tendered his resignation to the Government.

Gen. de Boisdeffre, in his letter of resignation, explains that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieut. Col. Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence.

M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, in reply asked Gen. de Boisdeffre to remain to "see justice rendered in the matter."

Gen. de Boisdeffre thanked M. Cavaignac for proofs of his esteem, but persisted in his resignation.

He will be replaced therefore by Gen. Renouard.

MINISTERS UNABLE TO AGREE.

Cavaignac Insists that Dreyfus's Guilt Is Not Affected—Demand for a Revision.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Cabinet has held two stormy sittings under the Presidency of M. Faure. It finally rose between 6 and 7 o'clock, having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence, for the customary official note was not issued.

It is possible, however, looking to the excited state of public feeling, that the Government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to conceal its decisions for the present.

M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to have been violently attacked by his colleagues for having been ignorant of the intention of Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation, but, in face of the revival of the Dreyfus affair, the disarmament proposal has taken quite a secondary place.

It is alleged that several Ministers, including M. Brisson, the Premier, M. Marcellin, Minister of Commerce, and M. Trouillot, Minister of the Colonies, demanded a revision and the immediate supercession of several staff officers. M. Cavaignac, however, remained firm, opposing this course on the ground that Lieut. Col. Henry's forgery had not altered the case as affecting Dreyfus's guilt.

The only result thus far, therefore, is that Esterhazy is cashiered, and will retire on a small pension. Even after leaving the Council Ministers continued to argue heatedly.

M. Faure has deferred his intended return to Havre. It would be impossible to describe the sensation that has thrilled Paris, and it is not unlikely that at the next meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government will be defeated.

ESTERHAZY TERROR STRICKEN.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The anti-Dreyfus papers are dumbfounded at the arrest of the Colonel, while, on the other hand, the papers which have been supporting the proposition to reopen the Dreyfus case are jubilant. They now demand the immediate release of Col. Picquart, who is imprisoned on charges connected indirectly with the Dreyfus affair, and they also insist upon a revision of the Dreyfus trial.

When Count Esterhazy was informed of the arrest of Col. Henry and of his admission, he exclaimed:

"This is too terrifying!"

The Temps this afternoon asserts that the disclosures made to the Ministers to-day have decided the Minister of War to place Major Count Esterhazy on the retired list.

DREYFUS TRIAL REVISION.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Col. Henry's confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more heatedly than ever, and seems likely to shake public confidence in the army. Even the Liberté, a strong anti-Dreyfus organ, says:

"It must cause the deepest pain to all honorable men that officers of such standing show such a lack of moral sense."

It is reported that at to-day's Cabinet meeting the Ministers admitted that revision of the Dreyfus trial was absolutely unavoidable, and a public announcement that the Ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—All the newspaper comment in London, Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere regards a revision of the Dreyfus case as now inevitable.

THE FORGED LETTER.

Documents the Minister of War Cited in the Chamber.

When the new French Chamber met in early July, M. Castelin interpellated the Government concerning the Dreyfus case. A reply was made July 7 by M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War. M. Cavaignac read three alleged intercepted letters, in two of which the initial "D" is used to designate a person who was said to be furnishing military documents to the writer. The third letter, to the forgery of which Lieut. Col. Henry has just confessed, contained the name "Dreyfus." No other names were mentioned, but it was evidently the intention of the Government to have people believe that the notes were written by the German Military Attaché in Paris in 1894, Lieut. Schwarzkoppen, to his friend, the Italian Attaché, Panizzardi. The first two letters were dated respectively March, 1894, and April, 1894. The third letter, only portions of which were read, M. Cavaignac introduced as follows: "When in October or November, 1896, M. Castelin entered his interpellation for the first time, the two correspondents of whom I have just spoken became very uneasy and one wrote to the other the following note:

'I read that a Deputy is about to make an interpellation on Dreyfus. If [there is a portion of a sentence that I must not read] I shall say that I have never had any relations with this Jew. That is understood. If they ask you, say the same, for they must never know what has been done through him.'"

The reading of this fragment was followed by exclamations of surprise and applause. A Deputy, M. Alphonse Humbert cried: "It is perfectly clear!"

The Minister continued: "I rest upon the material authenticity and upon the moral authenticity of this document."

What M. Cavaignac actually read in French was the following:

J'ai lu qu'un Député va interpeller sur Dreyfus. Si (ici un membre de phrase que je ne puis lire,) je dirai que jamais j'avais de relations avec ce juif. C'est entendu. Si on vous demande, dites comme ça, car il faut pas que on sache jamais personne ce qui est arrivé avec lui."

Lieut. Schwarzkoppen was known by many who heard the letter read or who perused it in the newspapers to be a gentleman whose Parisian sojourn had been so long that he would have been incapable of penning the vile French in the above epistle. This was later on pointed out by the friends of Dreyfus.

M. Cavaignac then read what purported to be the statement of Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, which contained an alleged confession made by Capt. Dreyfus. Since this document was first made known in January, 1895, Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, who is now a mental and physical wreck, has repudiated his words.

On the day following the declaration of M. Cavaignac in the Chamber, Col. Picquart addressed a letter to M. Brisson, the Premier. At the time Dreyfus was arrested Col. Picquart was chief of the Bureau of Secret Intelligence of the French Government, and it was his duty to become, at different times, the custodian of all the documents in the Dreyfus case. He believed the man to be guilty until he had an opportunity to compare the handwriting in the bordereau with that of Commandant Esterhazy. He then changed his opinion and, it is alleged by the Government, used the functions of his office to find proof of Esterhazy's guilt. It was principally upon the evidence that he discovered that Emile Zola became convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus. The letter he addressed to M. Brisson ran as follows:

Monsieur le President of the Council—It has not been allowed me up to the present time to explain myself freely on the subject of the secret documents on which they pretend to establish the guilt of Dreyfus.

The Minister of War having cited from the tribune of the Chamber three of these documents, I consider it a duty to inform you that I am in a position to establish before all competent judges that the two notes bearing the date of 1894 do not apply to Dreyfus and that which bears the date of 1896 has every appearance of being a forgery.

It would manifestly appear that the good faith of the Minister of War has been deceived in the same way that all others

Continued on Page 2.

MILES AND THE SECRETARY

Conflict Expected Upon the Commanding General's Return from Puerto Rico.

ALGER ANGRY AND TROUBLED

Head of the War Department Anxious to Smooth Over Matters—Suggested Reasons for Gen. Miles's Departure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Much talk is heard at the War Department and in other branches of the service about the conflict that seems to be inevitable between the Secretary of War and Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and which, it is believed, is to begin, if some obstacle is not thrown in the way, as soon as Gen. Miles lands on his return from Puerto Rico.

The only chance to avert the quarrel, according to army officers, is that of the intervention of the President to restore an appearance of peace between the Secretary and the officer who says he has been unworthily treated by the head of the department. The Secretary, it is believed, will be glad of any intervention that will head off an investigation, whether it be by a court of inquiry or a court-martial. Gen. Miles may ask for a court of inquiry if he be not prevented. Secretary Alger may order a court-martial, with the idea of confining the trial to the effort to discover whether Gen. Miles has been guilty of any military offense.

All the talk among the friends of the Secretary shows that Alger is deeply angered and troubled by the attack made upon him by the General commanding the army. If he could crush Gen. Miles and afterward stifle public criticism there is no doubt that he would exercise the power. Next to his concern lest he shall not be able to head off Gen. Miles's request for an inquiry, which may be sanctioned by the President, he is most anxious that the entire matter be smoothed over with the least publicity and with as much avoidance as possible of inquiry into collateral matters, involving the War Department in censure for general mismanagement.

The President will probably not sustain the report published here of his alleged intention to have the War Department investigated by a friendly committee before any other investigation can be set on foot. It is suggested that Chairman Hull of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, and who is also connected with the Congressional Committee, can so manage the investigation of the conduct of the war by the Secretary of War that the findings will sustain Alger's own approval of all that has been done. But this investigation is to be put off until Congress meets. In the meantime the country will hear a great deal about how the soldiers were neglected by Alger or by the department over which he has control, and some mischief may be done to Mr. McKinley's party in the Congressional elections.

Criticism is now heard of Gen. Miles because he left his office here and went to the front in command of a section of the army. Alger's friends insist that the most important place for Miles would have been right here, where his experience and resourcefulness would have been of the greatest advantage. But Gen. Miles learned that there was no intention to consult with him in the conduct of the war. Whether correctly or not, he gained the impression that there was some adverse influence at work in the office of the Adjutant General which would result in the ignoring of the General in command, and that he would have been but a useless appendage to the War Office, deprived of all power or usefulness and subordinated to every Major General in the field.

If there is any cause for hostility between Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Miles, it does not appear. At one time during the war the report obtained circulation that the President contemplated putting Gen. Corbin at the head of the army. That he might have done, with the advice and consent of the Senate, but that advice and consent would have been hard to get at any time after the war broke out. To get it before would have been impossible, and to get it after would have made it necessary for the President to provoke a controversy that it is not believed he would have cared to accept.

Notwithstanding the ugly threats that come unofficially from the Secretary's office, it is not believed that Alger has any appetite for a straightforward fight with Gen. Miles. The report that he may ask the President to reduce Gen. Miles and put Gen. Merritt in command over him would be more easily believed if it were not known that Alger hates the very letters in Merritt's name, for it was Merritt who joined with Custer, Torbert, and Sheridan to recommend Alger's dismissal from the army.

But with all this dislike of Merritt, Alger would now be glad if President Cleveland, when he advanced Miles to be commanding officer of the army, had promoted Merritt, as he was greatly inclined to do. One of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet officers took the view that it would be considered not only a political appointment to select Merritt, but that the neglect of Miles would be advertised as a slight upon the volunteers in favor of West Point men. There are differences of opinion in the army about the choice of Mr. Cleveland, but there is no difference of opinion in the army about Merritt being one of the most accomplished and able soldiers among the general officers.

Unless the President employs his good offices to prevent an inquiry growing out of the interviews with Gen. Miles, it is the opinion here that the inquiry will surely come. It is suggested that Alger or Miles will have to retire. It is not believed that the President will urge Gen. Miles to resign. The army would, it is believed, be seriously injured if Miles, who is a favorite with officers and men, were compelled to retire in order that Secretary Alger might be able to retain what he would call his self-respect.

ALGER FEARS EUROPE'S OPINION.

Deprecates the Effect Abroad of Our Soldiers' Complaints.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It cannot be said that Secretary Alger is indifferent to the many statements that are printed as to the conditions that prevail in the great military camps. He said to-day that, with a full knowledge of the lack of foundation for most of these, he deprecated such publications, not because of fear that the American people would be mistaken in their understanding of the actual facts, but rather from an apprehension of the evil effect such publications would produce abroad.

The Secretary added that, in Europe the people, with their full military knew just what hardships must be encountered by troops in a campaign, and especially in military camps and manoeuvres, would regard with amused surprise the innumerable complaints that are pouring forth upon the Government here, upon pretexts that would be disregarded entirely in Europe, and they could scarcely fail to gain the impression that the American people are lacking in soldierly qualities.

WERE OFFICERS TO BLAME?

Trainmaster Harrison of the Plant System Declares They Were Responsible for Muddle at Tampa.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—W. H. Harrison, Master of Trains of the Plant System, which transported between 35,000 and 40,000 troops for the Government at the outbreak of the war, is in the city on his way North to recuperate from his arduous labors. According to Mr. Harrison, army officers were more of a hindrance than a help to the railroads in handling the soldiers. He said:

"There was no head to the whole thing in the army circles from Shafter down, or from Shafter up, as the case may be; for it was mighty hard to locate the region of ability in any one of the officers round Tampa, or 'in charge,' as they called it, of moving the troops.

"There is no justice in blaming the railroads for faulty transportation. The fault was altogether with the officers of the army. I do not know any of them who could not move or handle a company, or possibly a regiment, in time of peace, when it was a question of transfer from one army post to another—from Fort Thomas to Columbus, for instance. But when it came to handling an army, there wasn't one of them who had the first idea of how it should be done. The job was too big for them, and the orders and the countermanding of orders were kept up till you couldn't rest.

"The railroads were ready in every case before the army was, and yet we have to take the blame so far as the reports and the talk of the officers can lay it upon us. The officers lost their heads, and that is all there is to it. Take the case of the Fifth Infantry, United States Army. First, they were ordered to Santiago, but not taken there; then they were ordered to Atlanta, and hauled there; then they were ordered to Tampa, and then to Cuba, and then somewhere else, and finally to Santiago again. And the case of the Fifth is not an isolated case by any means. When the history of this war is written, or when its conduct is investigated, the blame will be put where it belongs, and there it will stay for all time.

"The war has been marked by incompetence, and plenty of it, and of the most pronounced sort. I was on the ground all the time. I saw everything that was done, and in my capacity of master of trains I know where the blame ought to rest, and it is on the men who pranced around in epaulets and did the grand-stand act, while the men and the army in general, and the success of the expedition itself were hazarded."

HANNA'S VIEW OF ALGER.

The Ohio Senator Well Satisfied with the Conduct of the War.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Aug. 31.—When Senator Hanna's attention was called to-day to a sensational letter published in to-day's Detroit Free Press from Col. J. F. Petermann, commanding the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, in which the assertion was made: "My men die for lack of medicine and proper food," the Senator's comment was:

"Things like that are for political effect."

"Then you think this criticism of Secretary Alger and the War Department is unjustifiable?" suggested the interviewer.

"Why, I was there nearly the whole time," Mr. Hanna replied, "and I know that Alger consulted the President two or three times a day. Where's the use in talking! Just think of it. We mobilized and sent to the front 250,000 men and finished up what we started out to do in five months. War is not play, and I think we have to be thankful, considering everything. Why, the results, considering all the difficulties they have encountered, are marvelous."

"There is no rod in pickle, then, for Mr. Alger, no idea of disciplining him?"

"Why, not at all," responded the Senator.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR BONDS.

It Is Estimated that All Will Have Been Delivered by Sept. 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Treasury Department has just distributed $71,864,140 in bonds of small denominations to 154,973 subscribers. This is an average of less than $500 for each subscriber.

The work of shipping the bonds has proceeded slowly to the present time, owing to the fact that all the smaller subscriptions have to be accepted first and the allotments made. This work has been practically completed and the remaining subscriptions are in sums of from $500 to $5,000.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip estimates that all the bonds will have been delivered by Sept. 15.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which developed off the South Carolina coast Tuesday has moved to Central Georgia, diminishing in intensity, and has caused at Savannah during the past twenty-four hours 7.32 inches of rain and a northwest wind of 80 miles an hour. This storm will gradually disappear in the central valleys and will cause rain in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys and Middle Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the lake region and has fallen in the Southern plateau and Southern Rocky Mountain region. Thunderstorms have occurred in the South Atlantic and Middle Gulf States. Maximum temperatures were reported as follows: Detroit, 96 degrees; Washington City and Upena, 94; Knoxville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Parkersburg, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Albany, Toledo, and Green Bay, 92. The temperature will continue high in the Middle and North Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	74	75
6 A. M.	63	71	76
9 A. M.	64	76	80
12 M.	72	80	88
4 P. M.	73	80	89
6 P. M.	73	87	88
9 P. M.	72	80	83
12 P. M.	66	78	87

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	78½
Corresponding date 1897	65½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The highest temperature yesterday was 90 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the lowest 71 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 36 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

$1.50 LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO MANOR CHUNK, via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Monday, Sept. 5. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8.20 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8.30 A. M.—Adv.

HOSPITALS AT CAMP THOMAS

Fewer Than 200 Men Have Died Out of 75,000 Encamped.

TERRY'S STATEMENTS DENIED

Gen. H. V. Boynton Accuses the Eighth New York of Keeping Its Quarters in Filthy Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Alger to-day received the report of Gen. H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated Aug. 29. The General says that his instructions were to report the number of sick, character of illness, number of tents, floor space per patient, the adequacy and suitability of attendants, and whether the medical officers have discharged their duties faithfully and with intelligence, and to make any recommendation in the interest of all concerned. He says that he visited all the hospitals in the camp without giving notice of his purpose.

Gen. Boynton says he looked to the death list of the camp as a standard, and found that only 198 soldiers had died at Chickamauga Park up to Aug. 22, notwithstanding the fact that there had been fully 75,000 troops in the camp since last April. He describes Leiter Hospital as an admirable institution, abundantly supplied with every possible resource for the treatment of the sick, and with ideal sanitation, and speaks of Sternberg Hospital as one of the most complete field hospitals ever seen. The report says of the first division field hospital:

"There have been in this hospital at various times 161 patients from the Eighth New York Volunteers. The reports show that in a great many cases it was difficult to tell that anything was the matter with them. Only 10 per cent. of the cases of sickness from this regiment were reported as in any way serious, and when it was rumored that the regiment was to be sent home several of those in the hospital asked not to be sent, but to be allowed to remain throughout their convalescence."

Gen. Boynton says that at times there was a lack of nurses in the last-named institution, and that these attendants were seriously overworked, many of them having exhausted their strength and being now compelled to rest in quarters. Liberal praise is bestowed upon the management of the hospitals of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps and the Second Division of the Third Corps.

Leaving the details about the hospitals, the report proceeds to treat the whole subject generally as follows:

"In two of the hospitals opportunities occurred for discovery of what undoubtedly originated many of the sensational stories which have been printed over the country, to the effect that patients in the hospitals lacked sufficient food, and in many cases had been on the verge of starvation. In the wards where the convalescent typhoid fever patients were found many of the men were constantly asking for food, and as a matter of course were as constantly denied everything except the lighter forms of food which can alone be safely administered to recovering typhoid patients. There has been no lack of proper food in these hospitals and competent cooks for preparing it have been present, and the only reason for depriving the patients of what so many of them have clamored for has been the necessity of such dieting as the disease demands.

"Undoubtedly there have been serious inconveniences, and at times of the greatest crowding those lacks of conveniences and full attendance go to make up that painful condition of affairs which, as every veteran knows, are inseparable from the field hospitals of great armies, even when all concerned exert themselves to secure the comfort of the patients. These are conditions which in time of rapid increase of disease—a condition which was reached at this camp solely, in my judgment, from the filth which too many of the regimental officers allowed to dominate their camps, in spite of the orders, which would have prevented all this trouble, from the Surgeon General and from the commanding officers of this camp—create a situation which cannot be immediately ameliorated.

"So far from believing, as a result of my observations, that medical officers have been heartless or negligent, I believe that these officers and the hospital attendants as a whole have exerted themselves to discharge their duties faithfully. It would seem as if this were sufficiently shown by the fact that they have worked unceasingly until a quarter of the whole force has itself been stricken by disease resulting from their exhausting labors.

"My attention was especially directed, in the order which I received, to some remarks attributed to Gen. Terry, Surgeon General of the State of New York, in reference to the condition of the camp of the Eighth New York. Gen. Terry is named as authority for the following statements, reported to have been made by him as he was leaving Camp Thomas:

"'Gen. Terry found the camp in a bad sanitary condition. It is situated in an open field in the hot sun, with no water to be found within five miles. The water the men drink is hauled in barrels and is of a kind that in New York would be refused as bathing water. This stuff is what the men drink daily, and is declared to be the chief cause of the sickness.

"'Gen. Terry told me that it was the most terrible site he had ever witnessed, and that not in the slums of New York City could be found a place so filthy and dirty. He said he would insist on the Eighth Regiment being returned to New York and had wired Gov. Black and the Secretary of War of the situation.

"'If the soldiers are not soon taken from Chickamauga Park they will soon follow the twenty-four who died yesterday and nearly as many to-day. Camp Thomas hospitals are unclean and badly located. Nourishing food is lacking, as well as proper medical attention. The food is regular army rations, badly cooked. More than 200 patients have often been made to get along with 150 narrow cots. They are simply laid on litters not six inches from the ground. Few, if any, of the hospital tents have plank floors.'"

"This camp was removed to the open field at the special request of the officers concerned, as they were inclined to think that their camp in the woods had something to do with the sickness of their men. Here it may be pertinent to remark in passing that this regiment had at the time of its moving and had maintained, one of the filthiest and most disgusting carteens to be found in the entire army. From

est and finest springs of clear water in this entire country, pronounced by competent medical and chemical authority to be pure water, are less than two miles from their camp.

"The Eighth New York has been camped upon the ground where Gen. Terry observed it less than ten days. It was perfectly clean ground when they occupied it, and had not been previously occupied by any troops. If it had been transformed within this brief period by the troops of the Eighth New York into a place filthier and dirtier than can be found in the slums of New York, it will become the officers of that regiment and the men to explain how such a transformation could have been made by them in this brief space of time.

"Whether Gen. Terry means that twenty-four died in the camp of the Eighth New York or twenty-four in the entire camp in one day, and that nearly as many would die the day of his departure, cannot be exactly determined by his form of speech, but on the day that he is quoted as making this remark, the deaths in the entire army encamped here were seven, and the deaths in the Eighth New York two days before his visit (being the last report) numbered only one, which had been the rate for several days.

"As to the hospitals being unclean and there being a lack of food, and the only food being regular army rations, badly cooked, and other similar conditions, a sufficient cover is found in the critical examination of the hospital of the First Division of the Third Army Corps, Gen. Frank commanding, set forth above. This hospital, in charge of Major C. M. Drake, is one of the finest and most complete which any veteran of the civil war would expect to see, and this is the division to which the Eighth New York is attached.

"In closing I beg leave to express my thanks for most of the interviews with Regimental Surgeons, and others, officers and men, now appearing at Camp Thomas, many of the newspapers in regard to this camp are reckless and false, both as to the filthy conditions which their own criminal neglect has caused. In my judgment the recent increase in the deaths against water and the persistent suggestion that the park is unhealthy have been largely and deliberately used to stir up sentiment and influence which would be exerted to insure the relief of soldiers from service."

DEAD SOLDIERS DISSECTED.

Orderly Stanley, Home on a Hospital Train, Tells of Surgeons' Work at Camp Thomas.

Two hospital trains bringing sick soldiers from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, yesterday. Each consisted of two Pullman cars. The first arrived at 9:40 o'clock A. M. It brought twenty men. Four of them belonged to the Eighth New York and the rest were members of the First New Hampshire Regiment, with the exception of one. He was Corp. William M. Johnston of Milton, N. Y. He was in Tennessee when the war broke out and enlisted in a regiment in that State. He was the only really sick man in the lot. He said the men received only twenty-four soda crackers a day with some salt pork and potatoes that were unfit to eat. Fresh meat was seldom issued.

John Grant of 209 West Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, said that the camp at Chickamauga was on marshy ground and unfit for human habitation.

Frank Dimond said the water was fairly good, but the men had to carry it two miles.

William J. Coyle, George Callahan, and Lewis Kitchen, of Berlin, N. H., all said that the horrors of Chickamauga had not been exaggerated. Some of the men, Coyle said, had been removed to Lexington, Ky.

The men were all able to walk to the ferryboats except Johnston, who had to be helped by his comrades. They said they would go with him to the Grand Central Station and see him safely entrained for home.

The second train arrived at 2 o'clock P. M. It brought twenty-two men of the Ninth New York Regiment, all of whom were supposed to be convalescent, but several of whom were scarcely able to walk. These had telegraphed to friends, who met them with carriages. They were lifted into these and driven to the ferryboats.

The worst case was that of Leroy C. Shaw of New York. He was utterly helpless. He was met by his mother and sister, but, by the advice of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, an ambulance was summoned and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Orderly Robert Stanley, who was in charge of the men, and whose home is at 319 West Seventeenth Street, Manhattan, said that, if possible, he would like to have public attention further directed to the condition of affairs at Chickamauga. He said that in addition to the complaints made about food and lack of attention, he wished to make one in regard to the disposition made of soldiers' bodies. Charles Munn and Frank Graham died on Saturday. Their comrades wished to have the bodies embalmed so that they could be sent home, but the doctors dissected them and then had them buried in Ashland Cemetery. Graham's body, he said, was cut up an hour after death. He said he had complained to Gen. King, who had promised to make an investigation.

Edward Raleigh, who was also very ill, was met by two of his sisters, who took him in a carriage to their home.

The other men of the command were Michael Cunningham, William Hughes, Charles Griswold, Thomas Murphy, Frank Herring, William F. Stewart, William Robinson, Joseph Lindauer, William Bennett, Henry Betts, James Ryan, George R. Manning, Robert Fischer, William Scully, Jacob Stawsche, William McCoy, Hamilton Graham, Frederick Goodlale, and Edward Umpton. They were carried down the elevator from the train shed to the ferryboats.

TO BRING THE NINTH HOME.

Friends of the Soldiers Trying to Secure Their Muster-Out.

Friends of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, have undertaken to get an order to have that body sent back to this city from Camp Thomas. Sentiment in the regiment as to muster-out is divided. The officers and a few men want to continue on duty. Fully seven-eighths of the men want an immediate discharge.

Gov. Black received last week a petition from friends of the command asking him to appeal to President McKinley and the War Department to muster the Ninth immediately out of service. The petition pointed out that many were dependent for support on the labor of the soldiers, and that their health was endangered in camp. "If their presence were needed," it added, "to face an enemy, or even to die in defense of the country, we would gladly contribute the life and hearts of those dear ones now in the camp, but since the peace protocol has been signed, we earnestly crave for their return home."

A member of Company I of the Ninth has charged in a letter, dated Aug. 26 at Camp Thomas, that the officers have induced the Colonel to go to Washington and ask to have the regiment retained in the service and sent to Puerto Rico. He adds: "We are all hoping that he never reaches his destination. There are 1,000 men in our regiment who protest against the act of our superior officers, and the men in the ranks beg the newspapers of New York to make our protest public." The writer of the letter attributes the action of some of the officers to the fact that they draw more pay now than they could earn as civilians.

ROUGH RIDER WALLACE DEAD.

After Many Narrow Escapes in Cuba, He Expires in Brooklyn from Typhoid.

After hairbreadth escapes in the Santiago campaign, in one of which he was struck by a bursting shell without being seriously hurt, Alexander H. Wallace of Roosevelt's Rough Riders died yesterday from typhoid fever in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He came from Prescott, Arizona, and was a brother of Assemblyman Wallace of Freeport, L. I. He was a member of Troop A, and was described by Roosevelt as one of his best men.

In the battle of La Quasina the man by his side was shot and instantly killed, but Wallace escaped unscathed. In the battle of July 1 the man beside him was killed by a bursting shell. A fragment of the shell tore Wallace's hat to shreds, and another struck his cartridge belt and knocked him down. Aside from the shock he was uninjured, and was able to be up and fighting again in fifteen minutes. [illegible] volunteers. They were all sharpshooters, and picked off every Spaniard who was near enough to be dangerous.

They occupied the hills, but while the sharpshooting was going on, Wallace had another narrow escape. He was just taking aim at a Spaniard when a Mauser bullet struck the earth near his face, blinding him with flying dirt for fifteen minutes. On another occasion, while bringing up a rapid-fire gun to the front, Wallace and the men assigned to his command crossed a defile which was completely commanded by Spanish infantry. They had an exciting time, but brought up the gun.

After the campaign Wallace was much emaciated, but was not supposed to be sick. He obtained a furlough, and went to Freeport to recuperate. He grew worse, and on Friday last was taken to St. Peter's Hospital. It was found that he was suffering from typhoid fever, and yesterday he died. The funeral will be held at Freeport on Friday at 1 P. M. He was thirty-five years old. He will be buried at Hempstead with military honors.

HEROES LAID TO REST.

A Number of Soldiers Buried Yesterday—The Sad Case of Private John Quilty.

Private John J. Quilty of the Seventy-first Regiment, whose home was at 325 East Ninety-third Street, was buried yesterday morning in Calvary Cemetery. He had previously been buried at Camp Wikoff, without the knowledge of his parents, and the body had been disinterred. Quilty was twenty-one years old. He was in the tea business when he joined the Seventy-first, two months before the war began, and he went through the Santiago campaign with his regiment, coming back racked by fever and dysentery.

The young man wrote to his parents that he had not proper food in the camp, and he begged for some brandy and food, the doctor having advised brandy. His parents, as soon as they leard he was in the camp, sent everything needed, and they believed he would thrive under the food and treatment. Mr. and Mrs. Quilty went down to the camp on Aug. 27, as soon as they possibly could, and they then learned to their horror that their son was dead and buried. No notification of either the serious illness or the death of their son had been sent to them. Then they learned that not a single piece of fruit that had been sent to the boy had reached him.

The parents returned home, the mother almost prostrated, and the father at once obtained permission to have the body dug up. A detail of the Seventy-first men accompanied the body to the cemetery yesterday.

St. Agnes's Chapel, at Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue, was filled yesterday morning with the family, friends, and relatives of Private Harlan Messister, of the Seventy-first Regiment, who died in Boston Monday. The Rev. Edwin R. Armstrong and the Rev. Mr. Holcomb of Trinity Church, officiated at the services. There were delegations from the Seventy-first Regiment, the Seventh United States Artillery, and the Knights of Temperance. The burial was in Kensico Cemetery, representatives of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Seventh Artillery being present. Messister joined his regiment at the opening of the war and went through the Santiago campaign. He came here on the Olivette, but was taken to Boston, where he died.

The funeral of Private John F. Cavanagh of Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, took place yesterday morning in St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street. There was a large number of friends present, including members of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, several from the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, and 100 members of St. Joseph's Society, of which Cavanagh was a member. The Director of the society, the Rev. Thomas Thornton, celebrated the mass and paid a high tribute to the dead soldier. Cavanagh died at Camp Wikoff from fever. He lived at 317 East Thirty-eighth Street.

DEATH OF E. PERCY McKEEVER.

Father of the Seventy-first Boy Declares that Neglect Was the Cause.

E. Percy McKeever, a private of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, died from typhoid fever at Mount Sanai Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to the hospital Tuesday by his father, Daniel McKeever, a lawyer.

The boy's father and mother were present when he died. About the last conscious words the boy spoke were: "We were treated like dogs." Young McKeever was twenty-one years old the day he left Camp Black for Cuba. He was in the thick of the fight at San Juan Hill, but escaped only to be brought home on the St. Louis and placed in the detention camp, where his father claims he was without medical attendance for six days. Funeral services will be held at the home of his parents, 2,526 Marion Avenue, Fordham, to-morrow noon, and the burial will be in Woodlawn.

The boy's father, Daniel McKeever, when seen at his residence last evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said: "That boy died of typhoid fever, supplemented by starvation and gross neglect, and he was about right when he said they were treated like dogs. When I heard that the Seventy-first had been landed at Montauk I went to Camp Wikoff to look for the boy, and when I inquired for him the officers insisted that there was no such man in camp. Fortunately, I was informed by one of his comrades that he had come up on the St. Louis and had been sent to the detention hospital.

"He was not so very bad then, and although I tried every possible means I was unable to arrange for his furlough. This was on Saturday, Aug. 20. I went down on the following Wednesday and met Secretary Alger, to whom I stated my case. He instructed the officer in charge to give the boy a furlough and the Surgeon to allow him to leave camp if he was fit. The Surgeon refused to allow him to go, and it was not until the following Friday that I got the boy away. I was thunderstruck when I learned from the boy that from the time I first visited him up to the time I took him away he was so absolutely without medical attention. I felt like causing trouble then and there, but did not dare to do so, fearing that they might detain the boy; but the facts remain that the boy, weak and sick from typhoid and a severe attack of dysentery, was without any hospital attention for six days.

"After he had been in Mount Sinai Hospital a day the doctors told me that if the boy died it would be purely from lack of attention and starvation, and the result speaks for itself. If I had got the boy the first, or even the second, time I went to Camp Wikoff for him, he could undoubtedly have been saved."

Death of Private Miskell.

Thomas F. Miskell, a private of Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, died in the hospital on Governors Island yesterday. He was brought from Camp Wikoff on the Rio Grande last week and had been critically ill ever since. The body was brought to the city on the 5 o'clock boat under a military escort. The brother and sister of the soldier, who were with him shortly before he died, will have the body buried.

SANTIAGO SICK LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following is Gen. Lawton's daily health report, posted at the War Department to-night:

"Santiago, Aug. 31.—Total sick, 348; total fever, 299; total new cases of fever, 9, returned to duty, 54. Deaths: Clarence Lewis, private, Company F, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; George Sandoso, private, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, chronic dysentery; Luther Rusher, private, Company F, Fifth United States Volunteers, acute dysentery; Henry C. Chutt, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, pneumonia after yellow fever; George Fleckenstein, private, Company C, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever.

"LAWTON, Commanding."

RED CROSS NURSE STRICKEN.

Miss Cherrie M. French, a Red Cross nurse, twenty-two years old, whose home is at 27 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn., is at Bellevue Hospital, ill with fever. Ever since the inauguration of Camp Wikoff Miss French has been in attendance on the soldiers.

Surgeon Major Brown of Montauk notified his wife, who lives at 400 West End Avenue, of the illness and desperate condition of the nurse, and at the request of her husband Mrs. Brown went to the Long Island station last night with a carriage, in which she took Miss French to Bellevue.

Wreck Victims Expected To-day.

Capt. Duffy of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, is expected to arrive at the Pennsylvania Station, in Jersey City, this morning at 8:30 o'clock, in charge of the bodies of Frank Glennen of 18 Manhattan Street and Peter Farley of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, the two soldiers who were killed in the railroad accident near Birmingham, Ala., a few days ago. Both funerals will take place on Saturday, that of Glennen from St. Joseph's Church, and that of Farley from the Church of the Immaculate [illegible]

MORE TROOPS AT MONTAUK

Transport Allegheny with Massachusetts Soldiers on Board, Arrives in Bad Condition.

FOURTEEN DIE ON THE VOYAGE

Rough Riders Will Be Mustered Out at Once—Plans Being Made to Send Sick Regulars Away Next Week.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 31.—The cattle transport Allegheny arrived to-day with the major part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers on board. Dr. Magruder and the other inspecting officers were loud in their condemnation of the state of affairs they found on board of the ship. They said she should never have been used for the transporting of troops, even well ones, for a short distance, much less sick and weakened soldiers for a long distance. The ship was a cattle transport totally unfitted for the work cut out for her. Her condition must have been bad before the troops were put on her, and according to Dr. Magruder it was frightful before she arrived here.

She brought Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H of the regiment. When she came in the report was that 480 of the men were well. This does not mean that they are not sick. It means they have not reported sick and that they are able to care for themselves or are cared for their comrades who are little better than the sick. One hundred and forty-five men were sick when the transport arrived. Some of these are very low, and probably will not recover. Thirteen died from diseases on the voyage, and their bodies were buried at sea. This is the largest number of men to die on any transport yet arrived. The quarantine officers say the wonder is so few died.

The ship is said to have been hastily fitted out as a troop ship when ships were sorely needed to take Shafter's men to Cuba after the Spanish fleet had been trapped in Santiago Bay, and she has not been overhauled since that first hasty fitting out. There are said to have been no accommodations for the men that were anything like ample, and that no ship used was so poorly fitted for the purpose. The men are said to have been herded together worse than sheep would have been.

Those who died on the voyage and were buried at sea were: Walter J. Tilton, Company M, Lowell; Walter Small, Company M, Lowell; M. F. Caughran, Company B, Boston; James A. Conroy, Company B, Boston. James A. Donovan, Company J, Boston. Charles P. McMann, Company C, Worcester; Michael J. Healy, Company G, Worcester; Austin Dunbar, Company C, West Roxbury; J. T. Dunn, Company C, West Roxbury; Thomas J. Murphy, Company H, Boston; Patricle J. Donohu, Company H, Boston; Robert H. Flint, Jr., Company H, Boston; Stephen J. Ryan, artificer, Company F Lawrence.

Edward F. Sullivan, Company G, Worcester, fell overboard on Aug. 28 and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Reason for Large Death List.

As an explanation of the many deaths it is said that this regiment took along more of its sick than any other, and that men who ought to have been left behind were taken on the ship, as they and their comrades preferred they should risk the voyage home than to remain for what seems to have been considered certain death in the hospitals about Santiago. Some of the men who were taken on board are said to have been so sick that whether they remained where they were or came North on the ship made little difference. The trip was a long one, as the ship sailed on Aug. 24.

When the main body of the regiment left Santiago Companies I and M were left behind and they did not start until two days later, but they were at anchor in the bay three hours after their comrades arrived. They came on the auxiliary cruiser Panther. The Panther brought 106 men, of whom 1 were sick. The only death during the voyage was of Private Charles A. Bradden of Company M, Lowell, Mass., who fell over board and was drowned. The men on the Panther were in fairly good condition, and had none of the hardships reported from their comrades. The ship, being a cruiser, was in perfect condition, and while the room was limited, there was nothing like overcrowding.

The Rough Riders will be mustered out at once, and the work has really commenced as an accounting of their equipment was in progress to-day. To-morrow the work of mustering out the men will begin, and proceed just as fast as it can be rushed. There is no change in the programme of the Government as to getting all the volunteers out of this camp just as fast as they can be sent away. Whether there will be any parade of the Rough Riders in New York uncertain, but one thing is certain—that if there is, it will be after the men are out of the Government service. The expectation is that the last of this regiment will have become veterans of the war by Saturday and perhaps sooner.

Some time to-morrow, probably in the morning, the Thirty-third Michigan will depart. The regiment will muster about 750 men when they leave camp, and the sick will be sent away as fast as possible after that. It is possible that a hospital train of sick Michigan troops may leave the camp about Saturday. The Thirty-fourth Michigan will leave on Friday. This will bring the list of volunteers here down considerably. Those of the Michigan regiments too sick to go with their comrades on either of the troop trains or on the hospital trains will be furloughed home just as rapidly as they are sufficiently well. Both the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth go home on sixty-day furloughs, and will probably be mustered out at their armories.

To Rush Sick Regulars Home.

The outrush of sick during the next week will be very heavy. All, or as nearly all as possible, of the sick regulars will be sent away. The plan now is to send them on hospital trains. There is a question as to whether these trains will be made up here or at Jersey City. Those who think the trains should be made up here say the best way is to have the trunk lines send cars down here and then, after they reach Long Island City or Bay Ridge, have them transported on floats to Jersey City and thence without change by easy stages, but with dispatch, to the objective point. Those who favor starting the trains from Jersey want the sick taken to that point on transports fitted out for the purpose; but army transports, however. They want boats like the Shinnecock and other Sound steamers to do the work. They claim that in the end, although this involves a double handling, it would be the better way.

These sick regulars will be sent to army posts from which they came. In every case there is a skeleton garrison there and these men will have orders to prepare things for the arrival of the sick. This is something that pleases the regulars, who to a man want to get back to where they started from. Those soldiers who have been in high altitudes find the air here heavy. The doctors think that the change will be the men good, for it will bring them to what are their natural localities and among which they are accustomed. Among the well regulars the departure of the sick will be welcomed, for they see in it an indication that before long they will follow the sick and turn their backs upon Montauk.

The doctors have evolved a new plan for sending convalescent patients away. It is to send a patient off with a sixty-day furlough in the care of a comrade from his own company, his "bunkie" if possible, who will also receive a sixty-day furlough and attend to the sick man's wants. The reason "bunkies" are preferred is that in the army life causes real affection to spring up between two men who have shared the same tent for a few months, and some instances of the greatest devotion have been witnessed here between a sick or dying man and the man who has been his partner for months and years. This is most true of the regulars. Hardy regulars have given way to hysterics when they found their tent mate had died in the hospital, and instances are common where men have walked miles to the railroad station to secure vacancies for their sick tent mates.

The general hospital is getting smaller rapidly now, and despite the fact there are new arrivals every hour, the number is decreasing. Three hundred sick were taken out of the hospital to-day and transferred to the Shinnecock, which is now a division hospital, under command of Surgeon Major Borden. The Shinnecock sailed for New York, where the sick will be transferred to hospitals. The Red Cross yacht, Red Cross, took fifteen more away this afternoon. She sailed for New London. Mrs. Livingston Mason offered to take fifteen sick to New Haven on her yacht, and the offer was accepted and the men were sent. Fifty went away this afternoon on a hospital train. They go to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Went to Hospital to Get Furloughs.

One reason for the rapid increase in the number of sick reported from day to day [illegible] been found. There are hundreds of men in the camp who ought to be in the hospitals, and many of them found that a few days' stay in the hospitals meant a sixty-day furlough. The result was they answered roll call as sick, were sent to the hospitals, spent a few days there in getting strong enough to get about, and then obtained their furloughs. There is nothing wrong in this, and when the men thought they were practicing a little subterfuge, they were in many cases saving their lives.

A conference of doctors to-day decided that in view of Dr. Senn's warning, a distilling plant will be best, and one has been asked for. It will be of considerable capacity, and if another is needed it will be ordered. Orders have also been issued that no water, whether from the wells or from the ponds, shall be used until it has been boiled, and Captains and commanding officers are charged with seeing that this order is strictly obeyed.

Corp. J. N. Corbett of Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, who had been in the hospital but had recovered and returned to duty, was fixing his bed last night when he suddenly expired. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

Deaths in the Hospital.

The deaths reported at the hospital to-day were: Alexander Heller, Company B, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, typhoid; Henry Bordick, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, malaria; Philip Gooch, Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry, typhoid; John W. Crawford, Troop N, Ninth Cavalry, typhoid; Frank Kane, Company E, Twentieth Regular Infantry; Private Wolfenberg, Company I, Seventh Regular Infantry; James E. Jernan, Company K, Twenty-second Regiment; Timothy Cancay, Company B, Seventh Regular Infantry.

The hospital reports to-day are: General hospital, 1,272; detention hospital, 416. The overcrowding in the hospitals is rapidly disappearing because of the removal of patients to other hospitals in the vicinity.

Private John Wagner of Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, committed suicide last night by hanging himself to the ridge pole of his tent. Wagner was suffering from malaria and had been delirious for the past thirty-six hours.

The men of Companies D and M of the Texas Volunteers and those of A and D of the First Artillery were landed from the transport San Marcos to-day and went to the detention camp. The San Marcos is now being made ready to act as a hospital transport to carry sick to New York hospitals, where arrangements have been made to care for them. The transport Specialist has also landed her troops.

A tug, having on board Theodore K. Gilis, President of the Newport Hospital, and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, President of the Rhode Island Sanitary Relief Association, has arrived here with a physician and several nurses.

DOES NOT FEAR EPIDEMIC.

Gen. Wheeler Thinks Peril of Situation at Montauk Exaggerated—Rough Riders May Parade.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 31.—Gen. Wheeler was seen to-day in reference to the statement made by Dr. Nicholas Senn that serious danger of a typhoid fever epidemic exists. He said: "I am inclined to think that Dr. Senn has somewhat exaggerated the peril of the situation. At the same time, all necessary precautions will be taken to guard against infection. I have been assured by the surgeons with whom I conferred this morning that the water is in no danger of being contaminated for at least another week, and by that time I hope all necessary arrangements will have been completed to make the drinking water pure and germ free.

"Aside from this I am well pleased with the general condition of the camp. Of course, some evils exist, but we are trying to remedy them as fast as possible. On the whole, I can say with all truth that the soldiers are being treated and faring much better here than in any place I ever saw in my life."

The camp of the Rough Riders looked more like a schoolhouse playground to-day than like soldiers' quarters. The announcement that mustering out would begin to-morrow made the men forget all the hardships they had undergone in Cuba or in Tampa. Not even the disappointment felt by the entire regiment over the fact that the mustering out would take place here instead of in New York, as the men expected, could dampen their spirit.

For the first time since they have been in camp they have had what would have been a dress parade, but for the field uniforms. Col. Roosevelt took the troops out to-day on a level plateau, a short distance from the camp, and put them through a series of evolutions that would have done credit to a regiment of veteran regulars. They may have lacked the strict precision with which regular cavalrymen execute movements, but the deficiency in this respect was more than made up in the graceful easy riding, in the brilliant dashing gallop, and in the splendidly rounded turns. Immediately after the review by the Colonel the bugle sounded "Fall out," and the riders made a rush for their quarters.

Then the pranks began. Policing on horseback was the first number on the programme. The men rode through the troop streets, and, hanging on to the pommel of the saddle with one leg, swung themselves clean over their horses' bodies, and picked up scraps of paper from the ground, and tightened tent pegs, and in a few minutes had the camp spick and span. Games of tag, blind man's buff, and hide and seek, all on horseback, ended the remaining hours of the afternoon, and the men entered into their play with as much heart as they would have gone into a fight.

The prospect of going home at an early date acted as a tonic for their heretofore listless spirits, and they were once more the boys of the plains. And to crown their joy their Colonel assured them that they could spend at least one day in New York as a body and be free to receive the adulation of the public, which he considered they well deserved.

Speaking on this subject, Col. Roosevelt said to THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent: "I shall see Gen. Wheeler to-morrow and ask him for permission to have my regiment parade in New York on Labor Day, Sept. 5. Even if mustering out begins to-morrow, it will take at least two weeks to complete the work, and I think we can be spared for one day. My plan is to take the regiment down to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, from there to Union Square, and then up Fifth Avenue. All my men are anxious to parade in New York, and I want them to have the opportunity.

"I am proud of my boys, and I want to show them to New Yorkers just as they are. Unfortunately, there will not be over 500 of them in line. About 100 are in the hospital here and in New York. Another hundred are either sick or lie buried in Cuba, and a number are away on sick leave. These that are here need the exhilarating effect of a day in New York, and I shall do my best to give it to them. I should have liked to have had the mustering out take place in New York, but of course that is not for me to dispose of. Still, I am determined that the many men in my regiment who have never seen New York and have never had a sample of the hospitality of New York citizens shall not miss the opportunity."

DAINTIES FOR CAMP WIKOFF.

Will Be Brought from Newport by Commodore Gerry and Capt. Kane.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—To-morrow morning the steam yacht Electra will leave for Montauk Point with Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and a party of friends, who will aid in the distribution of food and other necessary articles for the relief of the distressed soldiers there.

Among the many articles to be taken in large quantities are fresh eggs from the farms all over the island, soups of all kinds, liquors, soda, fruits, and such like. This will make the fourth expedition sent to Montauk for the relief of the soldiers, and others are now being made up.

Capt. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders is also taking a large cargo of good things for the Rough Riders on the yacht Ariel.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MONTAUK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Wheeler this morning:

"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, Aug. 31.

"The Commandant, Camp Wikoff, New York:

"The President will pay your command an informal visit on Saturday, accompanied by the Secretary of War. CORBIN."

Delicacies Sent to Camp Wikoff.

If the troops at Camp Wikoff have served to them all of the supplies sent out from the purchasing depot at the Army Building they should live well. Shipments to Montauk for the past few days include 15,000 dozens of eggs; 55 barrels of oatmeal, 50 boxes of lemons, 100 boxes of oranges, 206 kegs of pickles, 4,800 three-pound cans of peaches, 9,600 two-pound cans of pears, 4,800 cans of green corn, and 143,000 pounds of ice. The office staff of the depot and Purchasing Commissary Col. Woodruff have been trying their utmost not only to keep up with the needs of the camp, but have worked to provide a superabundance.

DREYFUS VICTIM OF A FORGERY

Continued from Page 1.

have who have believed in the value of the first two documents and in the authenticity of the last."

It is quite likely that Col. Picquart, since the day he wrote the above, has had an opportunity, although in prison, to explain fully to the Premier of France his suspicions regarding the document which, according to the ill-fated Henry's own confession, was manufactured for the sole purpose of presenting some palpable proof of the guilt of Dreyfus before the people of France.

THE CASE AGAINST DREYFUS.

He Expressed Confidence of Vindication, Even If He Should Not Live to See It.

Ex-Capt. Dreyfus, who is at the Ile du Diable off the coast of French Guiana serving a life sentence, having been convicted of betraying French army secrets to a foreign Government, presumably Germany, was in 1894 an Attaché of the French War Office. In the Fall of that year he was arrested charged with treason. The charge was based on a "bordereau" or list of documents, which the writer offered for sale. Three out of five experts in handwriting declared that Dreyfus had written the document; two asserted that he had not. A court-martial, presided over by Col. Sandherr, now dead, tried the case. Dreyfus was found guilty, and on Jan. 5, 1895, in the yard of the Ecole Militaire of Paris, he was publicly degraded; his buttons and insignia of rank were cut from his uniform and his sword was broken. This was done in the presence of about 3,000 troops. In marching along the line, he paused before his old comrades of the General Staff and said, "Tell the people of France that I am innocent."

But they mocked him and shouted "A bas Juif! Kill him!"

Dreyfus, the only calm man in the multitude, turned sternly upon them and said simply, "You cowards!" Then he continued the criminal march marked out for him.

In the following Summer, rumors having gone abroad that Dreyfus had been illegally convicted, an article, said to have been inspired by Col. Sandherr, appeared in L'Eclair, which stated that further incriminating evidence had been discovered against Dreyfus. It was said that a visiting card had been picked up in the waste basket of the German Embassy. This card was alleged to be in the handwriting of the German Military Attaché. According to Col. Sandherr the card read: "Cet animal de D— devient trop exigeant."

This satisfied people for a time, and for over two years, with the exception of the unfounded rumor of the escape of the prisoner from the Ile du Diable, there were no new developments in the Dreyfus case of importance. In the meantime, Col. Sandherr died.

Mathieu Dreyfus Comes Out.

In November, 1897, interest in the case was again awakened, for on the 16th of that month the brother of ex-Capt. Dreyfus addressed a letter to Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, alleging that Count Walsing Esterhazy, a commandant of the French Army, was the real author of the bordereau.

M. Schoeurer-Kestner, one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, and later on Emile Zola, interested themselves in the case. The handwriting in the bordereau was shown to be very similar to that of Commandant Esterhazy. What followed—the trial of Esterhazy and his acquittal—the famous letters of Zola, and the writer's conviction of having libeled the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, is of too recent occurrence to need explanation, except upon one point. That point was the "one ray of light" that Zola tried in vain to have introduced in his own trial. He wanted the Government to produce the evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted.

He succeeded, however, or his counsel Maitre Labori did, in forcing Col. Henry on the witness stand to acknowledge that the conviction had not been made entirely upon the evidence offered in the bordereau. And the Government by saying that the peace of the Nation demanded that the secret evidence should remain secret, practically acknowledged that Dreyfus had been found guilty upon evidence that was not stated in the acte d'accusation, or made known to the prisoner or to his counsel. What was this secret evidence?

Gen. Mercier's Statement.

Gen. Mercier, Minister of War when Dreyfus was court-martialed, made a statement at the Zola trial which led people to believe that it was the card which had been published as "confirmatory" evidence in L'Eclair. The actual words contained on the card were then made known. Sandherr had evidently written them from memory, for they did not exactly correspond with the card published in his inspired article. The real words were: "Cette canaille de D— devient trop exigeante."

Just before his death, it is said Col. Sandherr, still sincerely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, made a confession which completes the chain in the evidence to show how the card was presented before the court-martial in a form which left the officers nothing to do but to convict. According to Sandherr, the court-martial was about to dismiss the case on the weak evidence of the bordereau, when Gen. Mercier said: "Gentlemen, there is something else. This card."

He then explained where it had been found and read it, but he introduced the name "Dreyfus" where the initial "D" actually stood. The members of the court-martial were not allowed to see the card. They believed the word of the Minister of War, and they convicted Capt. Dreyfus of treason.

There seems to be little doubt of the authenticity of Sandherr's confession, for it was offered as evidence of the illegality of the Dreyfus court-martial, when Mme. Dreyfus made her last application for a reversal of judgment in her husband's case.

Dreyfus Wrote a Letter.

On the day following M. Cavalgnac's statement in the Chamber, M. Demange, who had been the counsel of ex-Capt. Dreyfus, sent to the Minister of Justice a letter written by his client Dec. 31, 1894, and never published. Later the text of this letter, with certain passages stricken out, was made public. The reference in it to Col. (then Commandant) Henry will be interesting at this time. The document in the expurgated form runs as follows:

"Major du Paty came to-day, Monday, Dec. 31, 1894, at 5:30 P. M.; after the rejection of my appeal, to ask me, on behalf of the Minister whether I had not, perhaps, been the victim of my imprudence, whether I had not meant really to lay a bait, * * * and had then found myself caught fairly in the trap. I replied that I had never had relations with any agent or attaché, * * * that I had undertaken no such process as baiting, and that I was innocent. Then he said to me that he was himself convinced of my guilt, from an examination of the handwriting of the document brought up against me and from the nature of the documents enumerated therein; secondly, from information according to which the disappearance of documents corresponded with my presence on the General Staff; that, finally, a mouchard had declared that a Dreyfus was a spy, * * * without, however, affirming that that Dreyfus was an officer.

"I asked Major du Paty to be confronted with this agent. He said that was impossible. Major du Paty acknowledged that never had I been suspected previous to the reception of the incriminating document.

Bertillon's Expert Testimony.

"I then demanded of him why there had been no surveillance exercised over the officers in the month of February, since Major Henry had affirmed at the court-martial that he had been warned at that date that there was a traitor among the officers. Major du Paty responded that he knew nothing about that affair; that it was not his business but that of Major Henry; that it was difficult to watch all the officers of the General Staff. * * * Then perceiving that he had said too much, he added, 'we are talking between four walls. If I am questioned I can deny everything.' I maintained my calmness, for I wished to know exactly what he had in mind. En résumé, he said that I had been condemned because there was a clue indicating that the culprit was an officer and that the seized letter came to give confirmation to that clue. He also added that since my arrest the leakage at the Ministry had stopped; that, perhaps—had left 'the' letter about, expressly to sacrifice me in order not to satisfy my demands.

"He then spoke to me of the remarkable expert testimony of M. Bertillon, according to which I had placed my own handwriting and that of my brother, in order to be able in case I should be arrested with the latter upon me to protest that it was a conspiracy against me. He moreover intimated that my wife and family were my accomplices; in short, the whole theory of M. Bertillon. At this point, knowing what I wanted to discover, and not caring to allow him to insult my family as well, I stopped him, saying, 'Enough. I have but one word to say—that I am innocent; and that it is your duty to continue your inquiries.' 'If you are really innocent,' he cried, 'you are undergoing the most monstrous martyrdom of all time.' 'I am that martyr,' I replied, 'and I hope the future may prove it to you.'

Dreyfus Sums Up His Case.

"To sum up—it results from this conversation * * * that there had been leakages at the Ministry; (2) that —— must have heard and must have repeated to Major Henry that there was an officer who was a traitor. I do not think he would have invented it himself. (3) That the incriminating letter was taken at —— From all this I draw the following conclusions, the first certain, the two others possible. In the first case, a spy really exists. * * * At the French Ministry all documents have disappeared. Moreover, that spy probably slipped in in an officer's uniform, imitating his handwriting to divert suspicion, and, fourthly, * * * This hypothesis does not exclude the fact No. 1, which seems sure, but the tenor of the letter does not render this third hypothesis very likely. It would be connected rather with the first fact and the second hypothesis—that is to say, the presence of a spy at the Ministry and an imitation of my handwriting by that spy, or simply a resemblance of handwriting.

"However this may be, it seems to me that if your agent is clever he should be able to unravel this web by casting his nets as well on the * * * side as on the * * * side. This will not prevent the employment of every other method I have indicated, for the truth must be discovered. After the departure of Major du Paty I wrote the following letter to the Minister: 'I receive by order a visit of Major du Paty, to whom I once more declared that I was innocent, and that I had never even committed an imprudence. I am condemned. I have no favors to ask, but in the name of my honor, which I hope will one day be restored to me, it is my duty to beg you to continue your investigations. When I have departed, let the search go on; it is the only favor I would ask.'"

Punished for Shouting "Vive Zola!"

NANCY, France, Aug. 31.—A court-martial here has just sentenced a private soldier to three months' imprisonment and 500f. fine for shouting "Vive Zola!"

LIEUT. COL. HENRY'S CAREER.

A Peasant's Son Noted for His Directness of Manner.

Lieut. Col. Henry was a commandant attached to the War Office in 1894, a colleague of ex-Capt. Dreyfus. He was known to be jealous of Dreyfus, and for his services to the Government in the case he was, a little over a year ago, promoted. On the third day of the trial of Emile Zola at the Seine Assizes, Col. Henry was particularly hard pressed by Maitre Labori, whose intention it was to force the witness to admit that secret evidence had been introduced in the Dreyfus court-martial.

Gen. Ravary, in his report on the case against Col. Picquart for having made an improper use of the functions of his office in aiding the friends of Dreyfus, has said that Col. Henry alleged that he had returned unexpectedly to Paris and had caught Col. Picquart with Maitre Leblois, one of the lawyers for the defense, examining the secret document, and that a photograph of the card bearing the words "Cette canaille de D., etc.," was lying on the table.

It was proved at the Zola trial that no such meeting could have taken place

Reform of Sick and Wounded Soldiers Is Beginning to Take Their Capacity.

AILING MEN FAIL IN STREET

Waiting Here for Furlough and Transportation, They Succumb to Hunger and Camp-Bred Disease—Cared For in Hospitals.

With the return of the sick and wounded soldiers, the hospitals [illegible] New York are just [illegible] the past few days has been severely trying on those soldiers who, not sick enough upon their return to go to hospital, have been going about on furlough, without money and proper accommodation, and often without sufficient food, waiting for their wages and their transportation home. In not a few instances these unfortunates have fallen helpless on the streets. In all cases they have been promptly removed to hospitals.

Yesterday the following men were received at Bellevue: Charles Schurtley, twenty-five years old, of 514 East Forty-eighth Street, Company H, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, suffering from gastritis; [illegible] Stair, twenty-five years old, of [illegible] Fourth Street, Akron, Ohio, Company E, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, stomach trouble; Frank Stewart, twenty-one years old, of Staunton, Va., Troop A, Ninth Cavalry, dysentery; Custer Borst, twenty years old, of Cedar Springs, Mich., Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, malaria; William C. Trover, twenty-four years old, of East Liverpool, Ohio, Company B, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, malaria; Perry G. Shaw, twenty-eight years old, of 106 Charles Street, Company G, Ninth New York Volunteers, malaria; John Dunn, twenty-three years old, Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteers, rheumatism; Charles Boyds, seventeen years old, Company H, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, malaria; Victor Vandram, twenty-three years old, Fifth Light Artillery, malaria; Charles M. Daly, eighteen years old, 785 Ninth Avenue, Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, malaria.

In addition to these there are at Bellevue six members of the Seventy-first, three of the Eighth, and about 170 others. The physicians and surgeons report good progress in all their cases yesterday.

At Roosevelt Hospital yesterday sixteen patients were received from Montauk, as follows: Edgar A. Ratcliffe, Company E, Second Infantry; John James, Company E, Tenth Infantry; Charles W. Shannon, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Frederick McGinnis, Company F, Twentieth Infantry; Percy Rambel, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; George Byers, Troop F, Ninth Cavalry; Edward Johnson, Company F, Third Infantry; Charles Holloway, Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Ernest Korto; Company D, First District of Columbia; August Rickert, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; Paul Beyer, Company F, Third Infantry; Joseph Robertson, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; Emil Dringman, Company E, Twentieth Infantry; Robert S. Boley, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; Jason J. Jackson, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The men came from Montauk on the yacht Red Cross and were landed at the foot of West Fiftieth-ninth Street, and thence transferred to Roosevelt.

Debonnair Green, seventeen years old, of Marquette, Michigan, a member of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, (regulars,) Company I, was also received at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, making fifty-six sick in all now at the hospital. Green came alone from Montauk Point. He has malaria.

At Other Institutions.

At the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday three soldiers were admitted. They were Ezra J. Collins, a private of Company B, Thirty-second Michigan, who was taken from the Army Building to the hospital; James Taylor, twenty years old, of Jeffersonville, Ind., a private in the Seventh United States Infantry, of Company H, who was found suffering with typhoid fever at 19 Whitehall Street, and Ernest Read, eighteen years old, of Romeo, Mich., a private in Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan, who was found in a building at West Broadway and Franklin Street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning in such a weak condition from malaria and dysentery that he could not stand on his feet.

All the sick soldiers in Hudson Street Hospital have American flags tied to the headposts of their beds. The two soldiers of the Eighth who were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital on Tuesday are much better.

The fourteen members of the Eighth New York Volunteers who went to St. Luke's Hospital Tuesday were reported to be in better condition yesterday morning than they were when they reached the hospital.

At Mount Sinai Hospital four sick men were received yesterday. They were Anthony Fiaglia, Fourth Regiment; Joseph Seligman, Seventy-first Regiment; Joseph Rice, Eighth Regiment, and Morris Imster, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment. All walked to the hospital except Rice. He was brought in an ambulance from the Eighth Regiment Armory. The men have malaria, with some symptoms of typhoid. In addition, there are three other men from the Eighth Regiment and two from the Seventy-first. The officials of the hospital intend setting aside a ward for soldiers.

At the New York Hospital—William Huston, twenty-eight years of age, of 605 East Fifteenth Street, a member of Company G, Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was last night received from Nineteenth Street and Broadway. He was suffering from malaria. Huston arrived in New York from Chickamauga Sunday. He is on a furlough.

The men who have been taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, are doing well under the care of the sisters in the institution, and some are discharged each day. Only seven remained in the hospital yesterday. They are Joseph G. Garrity, Second Massachusetts; Nicholas Hahn, Twenty-first Infantry; William Brooke and Thomas O'Brien, Seventy-first New York Regiment; William O'Connor, Seventh Regulars, and Maurice Lyon of the First Cavalry. All are recovering except Brooke, who is dangerously ill of typhoid.

Cuban Fever a Stubborn Thing.

Dr. Kimball, the Post Surgeon at Governors Island, says that there are about forty cases of typhoid in the hospital there. He said that the cases that have come from Cuba are the worst he has ever seen. The men who were in other camps and who are suffering from typhoid are easy to treat, but those that come from Cuba are very stubborn. He said that this was owing to the malarial fever that the men have in their systems in addition to the typhoid.

MRS. LANGE'S HOME HOSPITAL.

Will Convert Her House in Brooklyn Into a Free Hospital.

The wife of Dr. Hugo Lange of 655 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, who has acted as a volunteer nurse at Camp Wikoff since Saturday, returned yesterday morning, bringing with her two sick soldiers. She intends at once to throw open her house as a free hospital for soldiers who are not suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and these men are her first patients.

Mrs. Lange needs assistance to carry out her philanthropic design, and expects that some physicians will volunteer their services. She intends to secure night and day nurses and cooks. She asks for money contributions, and also gifts of beef essences, champagne, port wine, and blackberry brandy. Volunteers are asked for, to meet the soldiers on their arrival and take them to Mrs. Lange's house, and Mrs. Lange hopes that carriages will be offered for this purpose.

Mrs. Lange is far from well as a result of her labors at Camp Wikoff, but is enthusiastic over her plan.

How Names of Sick May Be Learned.

Surgeon Major D. M. Appel, stationed at the Army Building, has been put in charge of the supervision and disposition of the sick soldiers in the near hospitals, including those at the harbor forts, Staten Island, and Brooklyn. He has made a list of the sick in all the city and harbor hospitals. When the sick were brought here they were distributed as expediency suggested, or, as in the case of the Eighth Regiment, as each individual soldier wished. The hospitals have supplied a list of their soldier patients, and they have been arranged alphabetically upon cards, giving the name, rank, company, and regiment; the time of arrival, and the name of vessel bringing the soldier to Camp Wikoff or to the hospital direct; the diagnosis, and the final disposition of the patient.

AIDING THE SICK SOLDIERS.

Pitiful Scenes in Long Island City—Red Cross to the Rescue.

Some of the most pitiful scenes among soldiers, on their way home from camp, are witnessed in Long Island City, where the men alight from the Long Island Railroad trains from Montauk Point. All men who get furloughs at Camp Wikoff receive transportation only as far as Long Island City. Thence they are supposed to make their way as best they can to the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building in Whitehall Street, in Manhattan, where they are entitled to receive their pay and transportation to their homes. It is this arrangement that causes the bitterest hardship.

Two trains arrive each night from Montauk Point, bearing the soldiers. The first of these is due at Long Island City at 8 P. M. and the other at 11:30, but these trains are nearly always from one and one-half to two hours late. About two hundred men usually come on each train. Many of the men are accompanied by relatives or friends, who have assisted them on the journey; others are met by friends at the station. Then come the undertakers' wagons for the dead, that are shipped in the baggage cars.

In each train load, however, there are always from twenty-five to fifty men whose homes are in other States and who have no loved ones near to assist them. They are in many cases without even sufficient money to pay the ferry fare. The Army Building is not opened until the following day, of course, and these men, worn by hunger and disease, are thrown upon the mercies of the public. Many of these men are scarcely able to walk.

[illegible] of affairs has existed since last [illegible] Secretary Alger's plan of [illegible] to every man able to [illegible] was inaugurated. The people of [illegible] City have done their best to relieve the distress of these neglected men, however. Ex-Mayor Gleason has directed his old-time energies to caring for sick soldiers there. Dr. P. J. McKeon, one of the best physicians in Long Island City, has devoted every moment of his spare time to treating the arrivals from the camp.

Besides the work of relief done by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee and the Grand Army of the Republic posts, the Red Cross has established in Long Island City a haven of refuge for the sick and stranded soldiers. The station was opened properly yesterday, although the Red Cross workers have been busy in Long Island City since Monday. The work is in charge of Mrs. Hammond, assisted by Mrs. Edward S. Appleton, Miss Cooley, and Miss Reid. The quarters first obtained were not suitable, and the committee is now using a three-story structure in Front Street, commodious and well ventilated, which was given free of rent, including furnishings, water, and gas, by ex-Mayor Gleason.

The building was once a gambling resort and the faro tables have not long been removed, but the structure furnishes an ideal place for the care of the sick. On the second floor, which is nicely carpeted, are arranged at night fifty cots, each furnished with a soft mattress, blankets, and two sheets. On each cot, ready for the occupant, are two handkerchiefs and a suit of pajamas or a night shirt. These cots are taken down in the day time and the room used as a reception room. In a room adjoining is a buffet, presided over by women volunteers, which dispenses liquors and any sort of light delicacies. In the floor above are bathtubs and cooking rooms.

TWO SICK SOLDIERS FAINT.

Ohio Men on Their Way Home Stricken in Jersey City.

Among the passengers who arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City yesterday afternoon intending to leave by the St. Louis express were William Woods and J. O. Sadler, members of Company E, Eighth Ohio Regiment, who came from Montauk. They had been furloughed and were going to their homes at Ashton, Ohio. They were so weak that they fainted in the waiting room.

They were carried to the train shed, where they soon revived. When they went to buy their tickets they found that the Pennsylvania could only carry them to a point about 150 miles from Ashton. This left them short of money. When the fact was made known, the waiting passengers took up a collection and $19 was raised, and the conductor of their train was instructed to see that the men were put off at the proper point to make the connection for Ashton.

SICKNESS AT CAMP BLACK.

Seventy-five Men Down with What Is Thought to be Malaria.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Aug. 31.—There are seventy-five men in the Camp Black Hospital to-day, laid low by fever. The Surgeons of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments say the sickness at the camp is malarial fever, but in order that there may be no mistake as to its nature a careful analysis is to be made. The fever has reached the camps of the batteries, but the Surgeons are confident of being able successfully to cope with all the cases.

Major Timothy Wilcox of the United States Army says the fever is owing to the men sleeping on straw over the damp ground and sitting and lying about the field. He thinks the fever was taken by the men before the floors were put in the tents and is only now cropping out.

Ill at Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 31.—Private Arthur M. Brothers, Company I, Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, is at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, on Union Avenue, ill from exhaustion. He arrived from Camp Wikoff on Sunday.

ANDREW F. STEELE KILLED.

Ex-Senator Blackburn's Friend Shot by an Enemy at Versailles, Ky.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Aug. 31.—Ex-Senator Blackburn's life-long friend, Andrew F. Steele, fell, pierced by three pistol bullets fired by Merritt Hughes, this afternoon. The ex-Senator caught him in his arms and lowered him to the ground. Then he ministered to the stricken man until death ended his sufferings at 5:15 o'clock.

Merritt Hughes, the slayer, is a wealthy lumber merchant, about fifty years old. He and Steele, who was about sixty years of age, and a well-known horseman, had been enemies for some time. When they met on the street this afternoon Steele, who had been drinking, began cursing Hughes. The latter fired four times at his enemy.

PEACEMAKER MEETS DEATH.

Tragedy Results from an Encounter Between Merchants in Montana.

COKEDALE, Mon., Aug. 31.—This little city was the scene last night of a fearful tragedy, resulting in the death of John Maher, who essayed the rôle of peacemaker in a fight between W. J. Haversack and E. B. Vater. The latter two are merchants whose places of business adjoin each other on Main Street. Haversack was drinking heavily, and, entering Vater's establishment, drew a revolver and attempted to fire, pointing the weapon at Vater's head. The cartridge failed to explode, however, and Vater started to chase Haversack, firing twice without effect.

Spectators then attempted to stop the shooting. Maher seized Haversack from behind. Haversack threw the revolver over his left shoulder, pitched it against Maher's face, and fired, killing him instantly. Haversack was beaten into insensibility before he was overpowered, and is in a serious condition. There is some talk of lynching, but it is believed the law will take its course.

Fire in Roosters Hat Factory.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Fire wrecked a large part of the John T. Waring hat factory last night. A big lot of army hats, which had been completed and was awaiting shipment, was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Peoria Firm Assigns.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 31.—Rouse, Hazard & Co., a large bicycle manufacturing and farm implement firm, confessed judgment to-day in the Circuit Court for several amounts aggregating $60,000. The liabilities are figured at that amount and assets at $37,000. The firm has been in existence for thirty-four years.

Mechanicsville Man Killed.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—Nicholas Cole, a leading citizen of Mechanicsville, was killed at that place to-night by a Fitchburg Railway train. Mr. Cole was thirty-five years old. He leave a wife and three children.

GLOOM IN 71ST'S ARMORY

Reports of Sick and Dying Comrades Form a Sad Budget for the Soldiers.

MANY HOPELESSLY "MISSING"

Lieut. Col. Homer Says the Men Will Never Be Heard Of—Lieut. Wilson Tells How to Gain Flesh Campaigning in Cuba.

Quite a number of Seventy-first Regiment men, among them many officers, strolled into the armory yesterday to chat and look after their baggage, which has come on from Montauk. Some of the officers had taken considerable baggage to the front, but they had no chance to use it in Cuba. It was put aboard the Vigilancia at Tampa, and they saw it no more until they embarked on the St. Paul for Montauk.

There was an air of sadness about the armory yesterday, and it evoked comment. Lieut. Col. Homer of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, who is in charge, said:

"It seems as if the worst is yet to come. We have had calls for details to fire volleys and attend funerals every day since the Seventy-first's return. The sick are scattered all over the city, some in the homes of relatives and friends and others in hospitals. The Relief Committee is doing all it can to look after the wants of men who have no friends here, and we are working hard to clear up the list of missing. We have, however, been unable to make much progress along this line, and I fear that many a man will never be heard of."

It appears that some of the officers of the Seventy-first stood the Cuban campaign well. Perhaps the most notable instance is that of Second Lieut. George H. Wilson of Company D, a member of the Cotton Exchange. Lieut. Wilson actually gained fifteen pounds in weight while in Cuba, and says he feels in the pink of condition. He was in the armory yesterday unpacking his traps preparatory to a trip to the Adirondacks. Lieut. Wilson says he kept his health by strict attention to a few very simple rules.

"Before I went away," he said, "I took medical advice, and, as a result, I drank little water, ate very little native fruit, and took a small quantity of quinine every day from the time I landed in Cuba until I left. I habituated myself to three swallows of water a day, and at other times drank cold coffee. Yes, rations were short, and, as we had to buy them from the company, we fared no better than the men. The shortness of rations was owing, in great measure, to the poor facilities for transportation. Mule trains had to be used continually, and they are not very trustworthy. I think that many of the men could have escaped illness had they observed a few simple rules. The mangoes were a source of trouble. They were a welcome change from pork and hard tack, and many of the boys overate. This brought on dysentery, and so weakened the systems of many of the men that they became easy victims of fevers."

Capt. Linson and First Lieut. William Rockwell of the same company were in the armory. Both are in excellent health, and while they did not do as well as their Second Lieutenant they feel very fit. Lieut. Rockwell says he cannot understand why all the hue and cry was raised about the Montauk camp. In his opinion, it is an ideal spot for an encampment. He said he was only one of a large number who wished they had been allowed to remain there longer.

Major Keck Is Better.

Ernest James Brown, a bright negro lad who was Major Frank Keck's servant through the campaign, having joined the regiment in Tampa, was about the armory yesterday. Brown was first hired by Capt. Rafferty and afterward turned over to the Major. He said he stood within a few feet of one member of Company E, who was the first Seventy-first man wounded at San Juan. He also saw Skinner of Company K killed. Skinner was the first man of the regiment killed. The boys said Brown worked like a little hero carrying the wounded men. He was waiting for his "boss," he said, and when he heard that Major Keck was ill he put off full tilt to the Major's home to see if he could be of service.

Major Keck is improving at his home, 4 Manhattan Avenue, and it was said yesterday that his condition was not such as to cause his friends alarm. After a period of exceptionally good health, in spite of hardships, Major Keck succumbed to fever, the germs of which had been planted in his system in malarious Cuba.

The father of W. R. Lynn of Company F called at the armory yesterday to report that his son was seriously ill with fever at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Holcraft, opposite the Fourteenth Regiment armory in Brooklyn.

"My son was on a furlough from Montauk," Mr. Lynn explained to Lieut. Col. Homer, "and started from my home to return by the Long Island Railroad. He reached his sister's home, where he was overcome, and could go no further. He is at times delirious, but in his rational moments he begged me to report him to the regiment's armory so that the reason for his absence should be made clear."

Col. Homer was touched by the sick soldier's devotion to duty, and asked whether anything could be done for him.

"No, he has every care," replied the father, "but he simply desired me to report him so that his record would be all right."

Deutschberger Cheated Death.

Artificer Charles Deutschberger of Company C came into the armory yesterday and was joyfully received by his comrades. Deutschberger was left for dead on the San Juan Hill, and was reported killed in the first dispatches. He was finally taken to the hospital, and recovered, even after having been given up by the Surgeons. A Mauser bullet caught him under the eye, was deflected by his cheek bone, and, after passing out of the cheek, passed through the shoulder and left lung and out under the shoulder blade. Deutschberger has been home on furlough and is rapidly getting into shape. He has the highest praise for Major Bell and all of the Seventy-first Regimental Corps. He was wounded at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Major Bell dressed his wound at 2 o'clock the following morning, he says, not having rested one minute in the interim. Levy and Lucas of the Hospital Corps, he says, were continually on the firing line, ministering to the wounded, and he regards it as miraculous that he escaped. Deutschberger was taken up stairs and shown the mourning emblems over Company C's door, placed there when he was first reported killed.

"I appreciate the attention," he said, smiling, "but I don't mean that they shall be used for the purpose intended for some time to come."

Deutschberger's brother Samuel is a private in the Eighth Regiment, and returned yesterday from Chickamauga with fever. His brother says he is very ill.

The men of Company I have a good many sufficient grievance. They have no money. They say that when the roll was called on July 3 they were in the trenches before Santiago. The rear companies answered to their names, but Company I could not, for the front. Consequently the men in the rear got their pay while the fighting boys of Company I got nothing, and have been deprived of their pay ever since.

There is considerable distress among the recruits who go further than Montauk. Some have applied for permission to sleep in the armory, and, when this was denied them, went to the city lodging house on Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, where a number have been accommodated.

Col. Downs was visited yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel by a committee from Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M., of which he is Past Master. The committee brought a huge floral tribute. There was no speechmaking, as the Colonel is too weak for anything of that kind.

Two wagonloads of mail, undelivered in Cuba, reached the armory last night, and were placed in the Board of Management room in charge of Janitor Gormley. Members of the regiment who called at the armory found their way at once to the improvised Post Office and began the work of sorting the mail. There were packages of letters by the hundreds and newspapers and letters by the bushel.

ANOTHER UNLUCKY MASCOT.

"Cunning Charley" Saved Company H in Cuba, He Says, and Now Lies Fever-Stricken Here.

Charley Vides Boyd, the colored mascot of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, was taken ill with typhoid fever yesterday afternoon at the armory. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Boyd lives at 1,701 Marshead Street, Austin, Ga. "Cunning Charley," as he is called by the members of Company H, is no ordinary colored boy. Few of the returning men of the Seventy-first are deserving of more praise for genuine heroism than is he. To him belongs the glory of being at the very front in the battle at Santiago; of carrying off the battlefield the first dying soldier, Private Skinner of Company B, who was shot in the head; of working continuously for three days with the Hospital Corps, carrying the wounded off the field; of assisting Capt. Joyce of Company H, to his tent when he was wounded in the breast with a shell, and of being the most valuable aid to the sick and wounded of Company H.

Fired by patriotism and hearing that the troops were passing through Charleston, S. C., this brave lad abandoned home and relatives and ran away to join the soldiers. He said: "Ef I hain't old enough to fight meself, I'll help dose dat do de fighting." The members of Company H are unanimous in declaring that Charley is impervious to fear.

Last Tuesday afternoon, as a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES sat in McMahon's restaurant, in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, which is a rallying place for Company H men, "Cunning Charley" and three members of the company came in.

"Well, order what you want, Charley. You can have all you want to eat now. Order anything."

"Can I have anything I wants, Boss?" asked Charley, showing his white teeth in a good-natured smile.

"Yes, certainly. What do you want?"

"I wants fried chicken—can I have it?"

After the chicken had been disposed of, Charley began to look uneasily about the restaurant.

"What is it, Charley?"

"Watermillyun."

They left Charley and said they would be back in a few minutes. The reporter moved over to Charley's table:

"What, are you in Company H—I see you wear the regular uniform?"

"Why, me? I'm de mascot. Company H never had a man killed—and only two or three wounded. I'm a mascot, dat's what I is."

"Where did you find Company H?"

"I heard about de war and I runned away from Austin, Ga., and stole mah way to Charleston. De train, Company H's train, stopped dere for to trade ingines. I amused 'um on the platform; I danced a buck dance for 'um; I walked a cake walk—I did a lot 'o things, and I liked dem men jus' soon as I seen 'um, and when de train pulled out I jumped on—a feller he put me off, but I got on, then another feller he put me off, but I got on again. Den de train was beginnin' to go mighty fas' and dey was shovin' me off again, when big Capt. Joyce cum out on de platform and said: 'Look out dere, boys, you'll kill dat niggah.' Den I just got on alright, and went to Cuba and I been wid 'um ever since. I got all Capt. Joyce's clothes what he left behin'. I'm going to work for him. I'm going to be his body servant, coachman, and assistant."

"Do you know all the other officers?"

"Why, cose I does—Lieut. McLeoud and Lieut. Langston—why I knows every man in de company. Dere all mah frens."

Private Eugene Hall Is Missing.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The parents of Eugene Hall, Jr., are almost distracted over their inability to learn anything as to the whereabouts of their son, who was a private in Company C of the Seventy-first Regiment. When his comrades came away from Cuba he was left behind in the hospital and believed to be convalescent. It was said he would come up on the first trip of the Olivette. That trip was made, but he was not on board. Several others have since arrived, but brought no tidings of Hall. His parents have written and telegraphed and traveled to find him, but without success. They fear he may have died unknown.

Two Privates Sick at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 31.—James Merritt of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, son of H. B. Merritt, who came home from Camp Wikoff, suffering with fever, was not expected to live through last night, but he did, and his doctor now hopes to pull him through. Corp. John F. Jenkins of the same company, who has been sick a week with malarial fever, which attacked him at Camp Wikoff, is now able to be out.

A Fever Victim at Sea Cliff.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 31.—Private John Geohegan of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, is in bed at his home here in a critical condition. He reached home Friday and he was so worn and emaciated that his friends did not recognize him. He was through the Cuban campaign and is suffering from fever.

Volunteers Banqueted by Wheelmen.

The Mount Vernon Wheelmen's Club gave a banquet Tuesday night to the returning heroes from Santiago who live in Mount Vernon. Among those present were Major John H. Whittle, Dr. H. A. Shepard, and Privates S. L. Hartsford and John Rowlandson, all of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Boy Killed by Brooklyn Trolley.

John Robinson, thirteen years old, of 218 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Ninth Street, near Third Avenue, by a car of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad. The motorman, John O'Connor, of 196 South Ninth Street, and the conductor, Herman Hanson of 450 Third Avenue, were placed under arrest, charged with homicide. O'Connor declares that the accident was unavoidable. Robinson was a son of Private Robinson of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, now stationed at Fort Adams. A peculiar thing in connection with the accident is that young Robinson's brother was on the car that killed him. The brother did not know who the victim was until after he reached home.

Would-Be Murderer Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—Several attempts have recently been made to poison the family of Capt. John E. Logwood of Athens, La. At 2:30 o'clock this morning Dick Dabney, colored, one of the persons who was suspected, was shot and killed by Charles Logwood, son of Capt. Logwood, who detected Dabney and another negro in the act of trying to kill his father while the latter was asleep. The negroes entered the house and were discovered by young Logwood, who chased them into the yard and fired. Dabney fell dead, but the other negro made his escape.

Grand Army Leader Stricken.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 31.—Henry M. Fanton, formerly State Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the most prominent Republican politicians of the State, after a lengthy speech at the Republican caucus here tonight, advocating candidates favorable to the nomination of John Addison Porter for Governor, was stricken with paralysis and is now in a critical condition. There is little hope of his recovery. He is sixty-four years of age.

Child Burned to Death.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The four-year-old daughter of Evan Bresse, a farmer, was burned to death to-day. She was left alone in the house for a few minutes and climbed upon a shelf, knocked down some matches and stepped on them, setting fire to her dress.

Women Assist Injured Wheelman.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Dr. William Jarvey, a Brooklyn dentist, who is summering with his family at Summit, was riding his bicycle from the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday afternoon when the frame broke. The dentist was thrown heavily to the ground and rendered unconscious. Three young women who were driving in the avenue helped him into their carriage. They refused their names.

Prof. Pound Seriously Ill.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Ex-Senator Cuthbert W. Pound, now professor of law at Cornell University, has been confined to his bed most of the Summer. Dr. Winslow, his physician, made to-day the following statement: "Prof. Pound is still confined to his bed, and while he is seriously ill, there appears to be no immediate danger."

The Biggest Bicycle in the World.

A German has just completed a bicycle that has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two people ride it—one on each side of the monster wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle because of its scientific construction. The scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the reason of its great virtues in making the weak strong, and in curing most of the every-day ailments of men and women. If your health is poor, try a bottle.

THE WRONGS OF SOLDIERS

Committee for Protection of the Soldier to Ask the President to Investigate.

EVIDENCE OF ILL-TREATMENT

Augustus W. Peters and Robert B. Roosevelt Tell What They Have Learned Regarding the Suffering in the Camps.

The Committee for the Protection of the Soldier is determined that there shall be a thorough investigation of the alleged ill-treatment of the troops during the Cuban campaign. For two months Augustus W. Peters, Chairman, and Robert B. Roosevelt, Secretary of the committee, who were appointed a sub-committee to collect evidence, have labored unremittingly. Part of the result of their work was made known at a meeting of the General Committee at the Astor House on Tuesday, and a resolution was adopted embodying the sentiments of that body. The evidence gathered by Messrs. Peters and Roosevelt was considered so conclusive that the committee resolved to ask President McKinley to institute an investigation at once.

As soon as the meeting adjourned, Mr. Roosevelt sent the resolution to the President. He also asked Mr. McKinley to make an appointment to meet a representative committee of the general body on his coming visit to this city and Camp Wikoff. The President has not yet replied, but the committee is confident that he will see its representatives as soon as he arrives. The committee appointed to meet the Chief Executive is composed of men to whom partisan motives can hardly be ascribed. It, as well as the larger committee, is made up of men of both political parties, and Republicans are in the majority. There will be, Mr. Peters said yesterday, the most earnest effort made to keep politics or any political considerations from entering into the work of the committee.

Evidence of Wrong-doing.

"The investigation we have made," said Mr. Peters, "reveals in an entirely satisfactory manner to us that there has been gross negligence and ill-treatment. We do not say upon whom blame should rest for this negligence. What we want is for the President to create a non-partisan commission, whose business it will be to make a full investigation and fix the blame where it belongs. We are certain, from our inquiries, that it should fall somewhere.

"We do not care to give out any of the definite results of our investigation until the President has acted or declined to act. We are determined, however, that an investigation shall be made. If the President sees fit to decline to appoint a commission for this purpose, we shall certainly feel it to be our duty to carry on and complete the investigation we have begun. Of course, such an inquiry should be made, we think, through the initiative of the Executive, as representing all the people, but we are resolved that the matter shall not rest here. We are confident that President McKinley will look at the question as we do, and do whatever may be necessary to fix the blame, if there be any, for the sufferings of our soldiers.

"There was no reason, that we can see, for the lack of food and the want of proper medical and surgical treatment in the Santiago campaign. There was time enough, surely, to get together sufficient food and medicines for that small body of troops. This Nation does not want its troops to suffer unnecessarily. It is a rich Nation, and we should have considered the expenditure of many millions of dollars as a paltry thing if it had been necessary for the health and comfort of our soldiers in Cuba. We did not want anything to stand in the way of their well-being, and we would gladly have paid the cost of their comfort in the field, no matter what it may have been.

Still the Men Suffered.

"Now, in the face of all this, we find that our soldiers did not get, apparently could not get, either proper or sufficient food; that they were not properly clothed, and that they were not properly looked after when they were wounded or sick. Who was to blame? Surely some one was at fault. We think the country should know who it is.

"The War Department could not put off an investigation by saying that it had incompetent men in the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Departments. This is the usual reply to an inquiry. It had plenty of time to find good men. It did not have to appoint the men it did. It was its duty to get good and competent men. There was time enough, and there were competent men enough to have had all of these departments thoroughly equipped for their important work. The main thing is that our soldiers have suffered through somebody's incompetence or negligence, and we are determined to ascertain who is to blame, and to see that the guilty are held to strict accountability before the people."

Mr. Peters added that the committee had succeeded in getting together a tremendous amount of evidence, every particle of which could be established, showing the sufferings that the soldiers had to endure in the campaign, and had had to endure since. Soldiers, officers, and others were, he said, submitting statements daily, and he could get a roomful of the sufferers who would substantiate every charge of ill-treatment and neglect. He expects a reply from the President to-day and thinks that the committee will have an opportunity to see the Chief Executive on his way to Camp Wikoff the latter part of this week.

GREETING FOR THE EIGHTH.

Returning Troops to be Met at the Ferry and Escorted to the Armory.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The Eighth New York will leave to-morrow for New York City.

No preparations for the reception of the Eighth Regiment that has been ordered home to New York from Chickamauga have been completed. The members of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment will go to the ferry and accompany the Eighth to the armory. Col. Austin desired that all the male relatives would assemble at the Eighth Regiment Armory on the day of the arrival and accompany the men in their march to the armory from the ferry. The Eighth Regiment has no Veteran's Association like the Seventy-first.

There will be no elaborate arrangements, but a spread will be laid at the armory and an informal reception accorded.

FORTY-SEVENTH TO BE FREE.

Men to be Sent to Camp Black and Furloughed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—Orders have been received to move the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams back to Camp Black, either on Friday or Saturday of this week. At Camp Black the regiment members will be given furloughs of thirty days and then mustered out. The news caused jollification among the members.

The funeral of Private Gorman of Company D, who committed suicide, was held Tuesday afternoon. He was buried with military honors. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Tully of St. Mary's Church, and the body was interred in the Post Cemetery at the fort. A detail of six privates from the company to which the deceased was attached fired three volleys over his grave, and Bugler Wens gave taps.

One of the officers of the Forty-seventh unconsciously caused considerable anxiety to his brother officers this morning by the appearance of his horse returning to the fort without a rider. Later, a party went out from the fort in search of the missing officer, whom they expected to find injured by the roadside. Instead, they found him, happy and unconcerned about the anxiety he had caused the officers and the hunting party, close by the Golf Club in company with a pretty girl.

Benefit for the Twelfth.

There was a meeting of Company G, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Tuesday night in the armory, to arrange the details of the company's proposed benefit performance in the armory on Sept. 10. The object of the performance is to raise money to send supplies and delicacies to the sick men of the Twelfth Regiment now at Chicamauga. The committee appointed is as follows: First Lieut. Frederick C. Harriman; First Sergt. Robert Saunders, Sergt. Frederick Sulter, Sergt. Martin Chalmers, and Private John Cox of the Twelfth Regiment, and now home on furlough.

A Reception for Troop A.

The officers of Squadron A of New York National Guard held a meeting yesterday at the office of Major Avery D. Andrews, to make arrangements for a reception to the troop of volunteers from the squadron, soon to arrive from Puerto Rico. It was decided that Squadron A should meet the volunteer troopers at the dock and escort them to the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. There a reception is to be held, to which the families and friends of the troopers are to be invited.

EXTRA PAY FOR JERSEY TROOPS.

Acting Gov. Voorhees Will Ask the Legislature for $250,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 31.—Acting Gov. Foster M. Voorhees announced to-day that it is his desire to have all the New Jersey volunteers receive for the time they shall have spent in the field until the expected mustering out of the regiments, a compensation equal to that which they would have received if they had been in the service of the State Government instead of the National Government. He estimates that the total amount required will be about $250,000, and says he believes the next Legislature will cheerfully make the necessary appropriation, which he will recommend.

Mr. Voorhees left for Washington to-night, where he expects to meet Gen. Bird W. Spencer and Senator W. M. Johnson, the Commissioners sent to Jacksonville to poll the Second Regiment and ascertain the condition of the men.

TROOPS LEAVING CAMP ALGER.

First Connecticut and Third Virginia Want to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Thirteenth Pennsylvania and the First Battalion of the Seventh Ohio will leave Camp Alger to-day for Middletown, Penn. The other two Ohio battalions will go to-morrow. The destination of the First New Jersey, First Connecticut, and Third Virginia has not been finally settled upon.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear to have the last two regiments mustered out. It is thought the Third Virginia will be ordered to Richmond and the First Connecticut to its home, both to be mustered out. Whether the First New Jersey will be mustered out depends upon the recommendation of the Governor of New Jersey.

William Halstead Found Dead in Bed.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 31.—William Halstead was found dead in his bed in the Morrison House, here, this morning, death having been due to heart disease. He was seventy years old, and not long ago, owing to his age, retired from his position as head bookkeeper of the National Iron Bank of this city, which he had held for years. He was President of the Firemen's Relief Association of this city. He was a member of the New York Volunteer Fire Department when a young man, and when he moved here organized the first fire company in Morristown. He leaves one son, Dr. Charles Halstead of High Bridge, N. Y.

Naval Veterans Invite Confederates.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The Executive Council of the National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States, through the Commander of the association, Daniel F. Kelley, has issued an invitation to the survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy to fraternize and parade with the National Association of Naval Veterans in Cincinnati on Sept. 6. It is the purpose of the National Association to make the reunion in the nature of a peace jubilee. Invitations have also been extended to the officers and men of the navy of to-day.

Fell from a Window at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—Mrs. C. M. McClung of Knoxville, Tenn., a guest at the United States Hotel, early this morning accidentally fell out of her cottage window, a distance of twenty feet to the lawn below. One of her arms was broken and she was otherwise injured, but she was resting comfortably at midday.

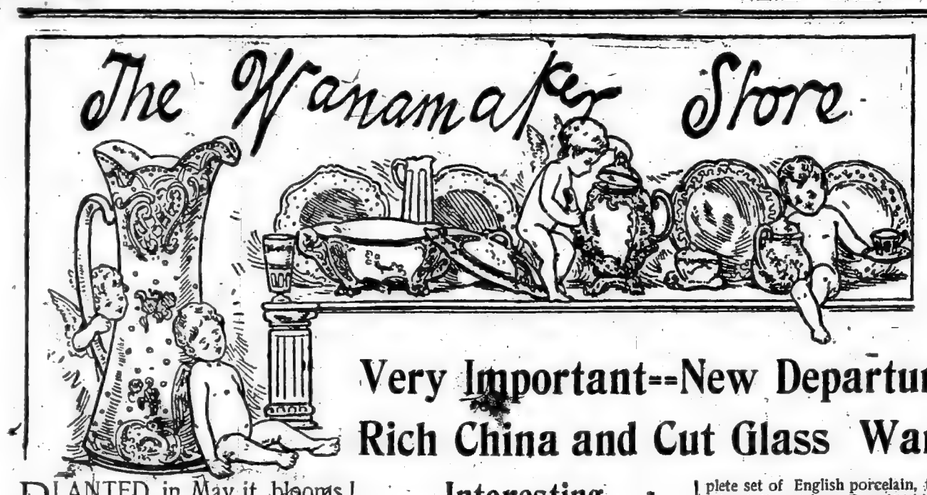
SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:27	Sun sets...6:33	Moon rises..6:52	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:56	Gov. Isl'd...8:19	H. Gate....10:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. H



Very Important--New Departure
Rich China and Cut Glass Ware

PLANTED in May it blooms in September. We learned years ago that aggregation in merchandise makes economy in prices. Thus, Furniture in August, Muslin Underwear in January, distribute masses of splendid goods at far less than normal costs. It all comes of combining forces that grow naturally out of this business.

Now, the same principle touches a field heretofore untried—China and Cut Glassware. In the dull season when orders were scarce and money was needed we went to the leading pottery centers of the world, principally in Europe, but also in America.

Limoges, Dresden, Carlsbad, Staffordshire, Trenton, Wheeling were brought under contribution—wonderful bargains were made. With some of the factories the need was so great that our Paris house advanced the money for the weekly pay rolls of the workmen engaged upon some of the beautiful things first shown here today.

The result appears in

Bric-a-Brac and Art Pottery.
Plates—for all uses; over 500 varieties.
Dinner Sets—English, French, Austrian and American.
Fancy Table Pieces—a great collection from Limoges.
Fish and Game Sets.

By these plans we are able to make half prices on some goods and two-third prices on others. The statement is perfectly reasonable, for the result comes directly from the natural causes that make the grand retailing in which our house leads. It has been our privilege to introduce to New York a new era in the retailing of china.

Many dining tables to which in past days price made fine French Dinner Ware an unknown luxury, now enjoy it constantly as the result of our policy.

To print a catalogue with prices would weary you and impoverish us. Just a few quotations must suffice as pointers. There are no comparisons, the only purpose is to convey an idea of price range.

Salad Bowls, 85c. to $6 each.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 to $5 each.
Bon Bon Dishes, 60c. to $1.50 each.
Celery Trays, $1.25 to $4.50 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 to $9 each.
Ice Cream Sets, $3.30 to $22.50 per set.
Dinner Sets vary from $6.50 for a complete set of English porcelain, to $350 for a set of the richest French china, with forty varieties of price between.

In general dinner ware we carry forty open stock patterns.

In the special September offerings many entirely original and artistic designs appear in foreign dinner ware.

Five hundred designs are shown in a collection of plates of every size. Some are 25c. each; others $12 each, and all sorts between.

A single purchase of $80,000 worth of Haviland chinaware enriches the collection with some of the most desirable half-priced goods.

In cheaper articles there are many at from 10c. to 25c. each.

On the Fifth Floor:
Picture Gallery—Important modern paintings.
Japanese Museum—Many interesting curios.
Photographs—Last Salon pictures and statuary.
Restaurant.
Orchestrion.

It is to be remembered that the special prices on a uniform basis pervade all the lines. There are no baits.

Concerning Cut Glass. You buy here elegant pieces of crystal with perfect artistic cutting at less than dealers pay for the same at wholesale. The reason is simple and clear. It has been stated before—some of the best glass cutting concerns have not enough normal business to run the entire year. To keep their business continuous they take our orders at the cost of the blanks (uncut pieces) and the labor. The public gets the goods on the same conditions. The collection contains only the best crystal glass.

Water pitchers, $5, $6.50, $7, $8, $10.
Bowls, $3.50, $5.
Jelly Dishes, $3, $3.50, $4.
Celery Trays, $3.50, $5.
Ice Tubs, $5.
Sugars and Creams, $5 and $8 pair.
Caraffes, $3.50.
Olives, $2, $3, $4, $4.50.

Main Floor and basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CERVERA'S MEN RELEASED

Spanish Officers and Seamen Are Permitted to Return to Their Country.

ALL ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

Navy Department's Quick Work in Preparing Suitable Quarters for the Prisoners—Spain to Pay for Their Transportation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Acting Secretary Allen has ordered the release of all the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of July 3 from Cervera's fleet. These are now at Annapolis and Seavey's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, the officers being at the Academy and the sailors at the island.

The condition of the men physically is all that could be desired, and the rapidity with which they were provided with quarters that have proved to be of the best character from a hygienic point of view is remarkable. When the Navy Department agreed to assume charge of the prisoners, the latter were already on their way north, and there was but forty-eight hours' time in which to prepare for their reception. Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, undertook the arrangements.

He proceeded immediately to Portsmouth, N. H., and in that forty-eight hours succeeded in building barracks, hospitals, mess halls, stockades, kitchens, and all necessary sanitary arrangements. There was no lumber available, so he borrowed some. It was necessary to build eleven barracks, a mess hall, a cookhouse, a prison building, latrines, two barracks for the marine guard, quarters for the Spanish Surgeons, and for the United States naval officers in charge of the guard, and to inclose the whole in a high stockade, topped with a plank walk, around which the marine guards could patrol.

Then there were installed an electric-light system and sewage arrangements, and fresh water was obtained by digging wells. While the buildings were going up Paymaster Loomis was fixing up the kitchen. Within thirty-six hours he brought from Boston twenty-one big ranges, set them up, and had them under fire; and so, when the Spanish prisoners came to Seavey's Island, they found ready cooked for them a bounteous meal, good quarters, and everything necessary for their comfort, where, forty-eight hours before, there had been only a rocky island. The naval officers are proud of the record made, and attribute it to superior methods of administration.

The Spanish naval prisoners are to be returned to Spain at the expense of the Spanish Government. That was the condition upon which our Government agreed to release them without parole or other restriction. Admiral Cervera was charged by his Government with the arrangements for the transportation of the prisoners. They are all to go together, officers and men, and it is presumed that Capt. Eulate has gone to New York to charter two Spanish steamers now lying there.

To Clear Havana Harbor of Mines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The French Ambassador, acting for the Spanish Government, has notified the State Department that orders have been issued to the Spanish authorities at Havana to remove the mines and other obstructions to navigation in that harbor as rapidly as possible.

Twenty-third Kansas at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 31.—Eight hundred and fifty men of the Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers arrived to-day on the steamer Vigilancia. They are all well.

BIDS FOR THREE BATTLESHIPS.

Will Be Opened To-day at the Navy Department—Scheme for Fifteen More Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—As a result of the bidding that is to be opened to-morrow at the Navy Department, three battleships will be added to the present United States naval fleet. Great interest has been felt in the production of these battleships, the bill to authorize which was passed before the sentiment in favor of higher speed in fighting ships had been fully developed. The Congress decided that ships as large and fast as the Iowa would do very well. A little more power in the batteries was sanctioned, but the ships were not to be made armored cruisers of the swiftest type or even additional New Yorks or Brooklyns.

Members of the Naval Board of Construction discussed plans prepared with the idea of advertising for ships of greater speed, to cost not more than the limit of appropriation for the vessels of the Iowa type. But the eagerness of the Ordnance Bureau, the engineer officer, and the coal provider to have many things in the ship which the plans would not hold, led in the end to the conclusion that the authorization of Congress would be complied with in issuing the advertisements, as the engineer in chief, after offering substitute plans intended to secure greater speed than sixteen knots, in the end failed to recommend any of the plans he had offered as substitutes.

Every bidder who desires to construct one or more of these battleships knows what the officers of the Naval Board of Construction want to do. It is conceived to be just possible that in bidding they may propose plans of their own intended to turn out battleships with something like seventeen or seventeen and a half knots, and to offer to build them within the limit of cost authorized by the Congress for sixteen-knot ships.

These ships will be in addition to those which the Naval Board of Construction have recommended that Secretary Long shall ask Congress to construct. They have asked Secretary Long to urge Congress to authorize the building of fifteen new vessels, of three or more types. These are to be battleships much more powerful than those to be bid for to-morrow.

The Secretary has not adopted this scheme, it appears, but has taken the recommendations, to incorporate as much as he thinks proper in his report for the year.

What has been done, therefore, to get additional ships to those now to be bid for is to secure expert advice that the construction of three battleships of 13,000 tons, three armored cruisers of 12,000 tons and twenty-two knots speed, and nine other cruisers, armored or protected, be recommended to Congress.

WARSHIPS LEAVE PUERTO RICO.

The Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal, and Montgomery En Route to Newport, R. I.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Ponce, Puerto Rico, announcing that the Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal, and Montgomery sailed from Ponce this morning. They will go to Newport, R. I.

The main object is to get the crews of the vessels away from the tropical climate to Northern waters.

The citizens of Newport have been making efforts with the Navy Department to secure a rendezvous of the larger vessels in the navy at Newport. The department could not do this, but agreed to send some of the smaller types.

THE YANKEE AND JASON.

Reach League Island Navy Yard, and Crews Will Be Mustered Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The auxiliary cruiser Yankee and the single-turreted monitor Jason, in tow of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. The crews of the Yankee and Jason are made up of New York Naval Militia, all of whom will be mustered out within a few days.

The Jason will then go out of commission, while the Yankee will ship a portion of the crew of the Columbia and await further orders from the Navy Department.

OLIVETTE SINKS AT ANCHOR.

Hospital Ship Goes Down at Fernandina—An Investigation as to the Cause.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 31.—The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station, through some mysterious agency sank this morning at 7:30 o'clock. Aboard of her were a hospital corps of thirty-five, and a crew of forty-five persons, all of whom escaped without injury, but in scanty attire.

The roustabouts sleeping in the lower hold had a narrow escape, being driven from their bunks like rats. Fortunately for those aboard, there was a schooner near by, and some of them took shelter on her, while others sought refuge at the quarantine station.

The Olivette went down in about thirty feet of water, her main deck being submerged. No one apparently knows how the calamity could have occurred, and as no investigation has yet been made, the matter remains a mystery. Vessels in the harbor probably will pump her out, if such a thing is possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It is stated at the War Department that the sinking of the Olivette was not the fault of United States officers. The steamship company owning the vessel already has offered to raise her. An explanation has been asked from the officer in charge of the Olivette.

The Olivette arrived at Montauk on Aug. 21, with 275 soldiers from Santiago, 75 of whom were landed and 200 were taken to Boston, where she arrived on Aug. 23. From Boston the Olivette sailed for Fernandina for the purpose of transporting sick soldiers to Philadelphia.

The Olivette brought the Maine survivors away from Havana. She returned to Santiago recently with supplies and money to pay the troops, to the amount of $775,000. Col. Hecker, Assistant Quartermaster General, when seen at the Army Building yesterday, said:

"The Olivette was to have loaded sick men to-day, and if the accident had occurred at 7:30 o'clock Thursday morning there would undoubtedly have been great loss of life. As it is, I am glad every one escaped. There will be an immediate investigation, and if there is any criminal responsibility to be fixed, the investigation will show it. The vessel will be raised immediately and made ready for service.

"The loss, if any, will fall on the owner, and not on the Government. No, the Government does not carry any marine insurance."

The Olivette, which was owned by the Plant Line, was built by the Cramps in 1887. She was 274 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 19 feet draught, her tonnage being 1,105.

CUSTOMS DUES AT HAVANA.

Miss Barton May Have to Pay Tax on Cargo of Relief Ship Comal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Miss Barton probably will be obliged to pay the duties and fines imposed by the Spanish officials of Havana upon the cargo of the relief ship Comal if she desires to secure the admission of the supplies to Havana and their distribution.

The information that reached our Government as to the imposition of these charges came from the British Consul at Havana, who is charged with the care of United States interests.

Of course it is hoped that the officials will not take a narrow view of the conditions which Miss Barton is trying to meet, as the officials here have decided that the United States military commission which is to arrange for the evacuation of the Island of Cuba has discharged that duty by the administration of the Spanish laws by the Spanish officials must be respected, and so long as it appears that there is nothing unusual or unlawful in their action they must be allowed to conduct the Custom House in their own way.

Col. Astor Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Col. John Jacob Astor was at the War Department to-day. He has been on leave and will return to duty. He says he has no intention of resigning, but will remain with the army until the war is at an end and there is no further need of volunteer troops.

RED CROSS CONTROVERSY

Dr. Kent Writes Another Letter in Reply to the Denial of Gen. Sternberg.

ANOTHER DISPUTE IS OPENED

Charge that the State of Texas Arrived Too Late Answered by Agent Gardner, Who Had Charge of the Vessel.

Controversies between Red Cross agents on one side and Surgeon General Sternberg and his subordinates on the other continue with the increase of sickness and suffering among the soldiers.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent, Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, Fla., writing to Stephen E. Barton two weeks ago, made certain charges against the conduct of the Surgeon General and his assistants toward the Red Cross. Mr. Barton sent Mr. Kent's letter to Gen. Sternberg, who promptly entered a denial. Mr. Kent's rejoinder was received by Mr. Barton yesterday. He says in part:

I am glad to have the Surgeon General say that I am laboring under a misapprehension in reference to his views, and that he has "never objected to sending trained nurses to our general hospitals, or to field hospitals in which typhoid fever cases are treated." But I beg to assure him that I am not alone in this misapprehension. If his views are as stated, he has been exceedingly unfortunate in impressing them upon his subordinate officers, and especially upon the Chief Surgeon in this camp, as Mr. D. L. Cobb of the Red Cross can personally testify. I have had no word of censure for Col. Maus; I have looked upon him as being hampered in his course by the understood policy of the Surgeon General, and I am utterly at a loss to reconcile the statements of the Surgeon General in the letter which you forwarded to me with the statements of his subordinate officers touching his attitude in this question.

Mr. Barton is the medium through which another war of written words is being waged in time of peace. Several weeks ago Capt. Munson made a report to Surgeon General Sternberg in which he said that on the Santiago expedition the purposes of the Red Cross Society were subverted to individual interests and that the State of Texas, in charge of the Red Cross, did not arrive at Siboney until the American forces had been landed, a battle fought, and hospitals established and put in working order by the Medical Department of the army.

This statement is denied by Red Cross Agent J. Gardner, who was with the State of Texas. In a lengthy reply received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday, Agent Gardner, writing from Bedford, Ind., after reviewing the history of the Santiago expedition, says:

The State of Texas arrived too late, did it? Too late for what? The Medical Department of the army needed nothing! Gen. Sternberg said so. He had furnished them everything in greatest abundance. The abundance was so great that his supplies were strung along a line helter-skelter from Tampa's ten miles of railway blockade, around the Island of Cuba, and out in the Caribbean Sea—all so methodically arranged that neither gods nor men knew how to come at them.

For all the good they did in these terrible days of privation and pain to the sick and wounded of our army the boasted abundance of "everything might just as well have been under the shadow of the War, State, and Navy Building at Washington.

The author of the self-contradictory statement against certain members of the Red Cross not only confesses that he was unable either to land his supplies in time or in sufficient quantities to meet emergencies, but he also makes misstatements in regard to matters that are now known as established history.

COMFORT FOR SOLDIERS.

An Appeal for Funds to Care for Helpless Men on Furlough Who Come Here.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee, formed here to look after the sick, wounded, and destitute soldiers who are now returning from the Cuban campaign, has begun active work. The efforts of the committee have been seconded by the army officers at Camp Wikoff, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and by others. Gen. Wheeler has allotted a space near his own tent for a tent to be occupied by S. H. Mildenberg, whom the committee has sent to the camp to see to the needs of the soldiers. The railway company has placed a number of its cars at the command of the committee to carry the soldiers from the ferry to different points in this city.

It is the purpose of the committee to provide all soldiers who may be in need with good beds and food, to give them a pleasant stay of a day or so in this city, and take care of them as long as may be necessary. After this it will aid them in getting to their homes. The Government furnishes transportation to its active soldiers, but does not do so for soldiers who are discharged. The committee will look especially after the latter.

E. K. Summerwell, a member of the committee, said yesterday that many soldiers are allowed to come from the hospital or are sent away before they are really able to leave, because there is not room enough for all, and the less needy must yield for those who are worse off. For this reason, he said, a number of sick soldiers are coming out of the hospitals as fast as the transports bring other sick from Cuba. The committee has sent out an appeal for funds, which says:

Soldiers returning from the war—sick, wounded, destitute, exhausted with travel, and strangers to the city—are flocking into New York by every train. Destined to all parts of the country, they are forced to pass through this city en route, often arriving late at night, with no provision for their comfort or safety during their stay. They receive transportation at Camp Wikoff and usually expect to draw their sustenance money in commutation of rations at the Army Building here, but arrive after it is closed for the day and are thus helpless for the night.

They are not paupers, but heroes. No citizen of New York, seeing one of them in distress, would hesitate for a moment to offer him temporary sustenance on his homeward journey. This is not charity, it is humanity. The pity is that this emergency has arisen so suddenly that it is upon us before the public is aware and before any formal organization can be effected to cope with it. Happily it will not long continue, but will, for the next three or four months require daily and nightly attention. Every cent received is carefully distributed to the soldiers themselves, our men working unselfishly as volunteers, giving their time freely until the last trains have arrived after midnight.

COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS.

Progress of Work Under Red Cross Auspices Is Shown.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at which it was decided to continue the use of the yacht Red Cross in conveying patients from Montauk to the various hospitals in this and other cities.

At a meeting of the Red Cross Supply Committee yesterday $3,000 was appropriated to purchase supplies for the regulars at Camp Wikoff. The Cot Auxiliary reported a balance of $4,000 on hand, and this was turned over for use in the general fund.

A large quantity of supplies were sent to Montauk by the committee yesterday and five nurses were sent down by Mrs. Winthrop Chanler.

A meeting of the First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue. The society has now $6,878.25 and solicits further contributions.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions received by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, yesterday, were as follows: Henry B. Hyde, $500; the Rev. J. W. Campbell, $10.50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 12, through Miss Elizabeth C. Hebert, Seabright, N. J., $250; George H. Frieze, $6.50; Miss Florence S. Boardman, $10; entertainment given at Cedarhurst Cottage, Camden, Me., $30; Mrs. Cornelia B. Rhoades and Miss H. Rhoades, $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 60, Saugerties, $52; Townsend Howes, $10; the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, $20; E. M. Davison, $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 68, Cranford, N. J., $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 34, Canandaigua, N. Y., $25; Mrs. Benjamin, $15; Ybor-Manrara Company, $25; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 54, Pottstown, Penn., $12; Miss Helen C. Irving, $5; "H. F. N.," $100; Church of the Holy Communion, $5; proceeds of entertainment at Great Neck, L. I. through Mrs. Edward Winslow, $700; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, maintenance of trained nurses, $2,500; J. Nicholas Brown, $200; W. H. Bliss, $500; William S. Bennett, $5; Mrs. D. F. Phelps, for Stamford Soldiers' Aid Society, $44.50; Miss H. Fordham Mahony, $25; Mr. Kimble, through Howard Townsend, $5; "W. G. W.," $5; "E. and M.," $5; Mrs. Margaret Renwick, $100; employes of John Ellis & Co., through H. B. Gates, $26.10; Miss Alice W. Williams, $15; Miss Cornelia W. Halsey, $100; Augustus L. Clarkson, $50; Mrs. H. S. Barnes, $5; E. H. Dougherty, Treasurer Relief Committee, Produce Exchange, $2,587.50, and cash, $50. Total, $8,169.10.

SUPPLIES FOR MONTAUK.

A Second Boatload of Food to be Sent To-night by the Merchants' Association.

The second boatload of food to be sent by the Merchants' Association of New York for the relief of the sick and wounded regular army soldiers in camp at Montauk Point will be dispatched this evening on the steamer John Lenox. The boat will be at Starin's Pier No. 13, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, North River, all day today, and will receive freight up to the hour of sailing.

Many contributions of food were received yesterday. What is needed are plain soups, beef extracts, jellies, eggs in large quantities, such fruit as oranges, lemons, and grapes, port wines, sherry wines, whisky, blackberry brandy, and plain brandy. The stimulants are to be given only to the regimental quarantine surgeons for use as medicines for the men.

A letter received by the Merchants' Association yesterday says that the men are still in a terrible condition, and that unless something is done, and done speedily, the death lists will swell very materially. Much good has already been done. Much, however, remains to be done.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, has returned from his vacation. "I am very much interested in this work," he said yesterday, "and nothing is too good for those men who have done what they have done for their country. The conditions existing in the various camps are so disgraceful as to make the hearts of those familiar with them burn with indignation at the incompetency, disinterestedness, or apathy which has prevailed in the management of the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department, and the Surgical Department. The lack of system and efficiency in these departments will remain one of the great blemishes, not only in the history of this war, but in the history of the Nation. If it can be proved that the appointment of men utterly lacking in experience and ability to posts of responsibility has been the result of political influence or pull in the office of the Secretary of War, the people should rise in their might and condemn beyond question such criminal misuse and abuse of power.

"Patriotism has made this country great in the past; it must make it greater in the future. It is time for patriotism to rise above politics; time for the people to drive these political vampires from their high and important places. Meantime, no matter what the cause of our defenders plight, we, the people, should rush to their succor."

LETTER FROM CLARA BARTON.

Red Cross Worker Tells of Lack of Distribution Facilities.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Cuban Central Relief Committee, yesterday received from Miss Clara Barton a long letter written before she left Santiago for Havana about two weeks ago.

With reference to the relief work among the Cubans Miss Barton says in part:

The Cuban relief was never so much needed as now. Little Santiago is well served and overstocked; but all the rest of the island is without doubt worse than ever. I have sent out a little pack train of Cubans, headed by Dr. Gill, to search through Santiago Province and find out the needs. They will return in a day or two, and, although they shall have found away up in the mountains destitute people, we cannot reach them with any quantity of supplies, even with our mules. But there is no question of its quantity, once we could reach the centre of the island or the western coast.

Every one knows what there must be there, and our food would vanish like the dew if only we could get it to them, and we can get it there only in the way I have suggested. A good, sensible ship, such as the Texas, or something larger, if might be, with some appliances for landing in shallow waters—I mean a suitable boat or launch belonging to her that we should not be helpless or dependent upon other persons as we were with the Texas—chartered for an unlimited time, with a small, active crew and plain accommodations for enough of us to do the work, would be the solution of this matter.

Since the above letter was written Mr. Barton has chartered the San Antonio. She arrived in port a day or two ago, and is now discharging her cargo. Eight hundred tons of supplies have been purchased at a cost of about $18,000, and were conveyed to the pier yesterday. They will be put on the San Antonio at once, and the vessel will leave for Havana as soon as possible.

Women's National War Relief.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, and others have signed a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's National War Relief Association, to be held at the Windsor Hotel on Sept. 14. It is said that important business will be transacted. There has been considerable friction in the association, but it is said that all are now united in the desire to have Miss Helen M. Gould as First Vice President, and next to Mrs. U. S. Grant, the President.

HOSPITAL WORK IN CUBA.

How the Corps Aided Men Wounded Near Santiago in the Two Days' Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day made public extracts from a report of Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in reference to the work of the hospital corps company of the first division of the Fifth Army Corps.

The enlisted men of the corps included eighteen privates and one Sergeant. They landed at Siboney June 25, and were joined at that place by thirteen privates of the Seventy-first New York Hospital Corps. The Quartermaster's Department was unable to supply transportation, and the officers and men, moving forward on June 27, took with them such dressings and litters as they could carry on their backs and on litters. On June 29 the First Division Hospital Corps was established at a point on the Aguadores River. Six wagonloads of supplies having been forwarded, the corps made ready for the expected battle.

There were only three ambulances for the whole army, and it was apparently necessary to keep all the men of the corps to man the hospital. Two litter squads were, however, sent forward on June 1 by the San Juan road with one ambulance to collect the injured. The ambulance was stationed at El Paso hill, there being a heavy fire. The Spanish repeatedly enfiladed the road. Through this fire a continual stream of wounded poured to the ambulance.

Major Valery Howard, Chief Surgeon of the cavalry division, established another ambulance station on the east bank of the Aguadores about 1 P. M. In all cases appropriate aid had been given as soon as possible, and at this new station the first dressings were readjusted. Later, another dressing station was established further down the stream, where there was some shelter, but the Spanish sharpshooters were able to enfilade this point, too. Dr. Danforth was killed there the next morning.

At the end of the day empty army wagons were used to carry the wounded to the division hospital. The arrivals of wounded men continued all night and the following day. With few exceptions, the men of the corps were kept at work for nearly forty-eight hours.

Postal Service in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, said to-day that the Postal Service would be extended in Puerto Rico as rapidly as possible. In many towns the Spanish offices are still in operation, and the sale of Spanish stamps continues. All receipts will, it is hoped, be turned over to this Government as has been agreed upon. While the service on the island for the present will be under the direction of the military authorities, offices probably will be opened at some points where no troops are stationed and will be conducted by American officials, assisted by some of the present force of Spanish clerks.

35th Michigan May Go to Puerto Rico.

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 31.—Congressman S. W. Smith has just received a letter from Secretary Alger stating that while the Thirty-fifth Volunteers, Michigan's newest regiment, will not be sent to Manila, as had been desired, they will be sent outside of the State, probably to Puerto Rico.

Still Making War Material.

READING, Penn., Aug. 31.—Peace makes no difference whatever in the busy operations here on shells and projectiles for the army and navy. During the past month the Carpenter Steel Company made the largest shipments of projectiles in the history of the establishment. They consisted of all sizes, from four to thirteen inch, and were consigned to various stations designated by the War Department. The shipments are said to have aggregated in value more than $200,000. The firm's employes are working day and night, the same as they have been since the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States.

THE MANNING'S GOOD WAR WORK

Capt. Munger, Commander of the Revenue Cutter, Commended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—There have been some gratifying instances of recognition by the Navy Department of creditable individual service by officers and men of the Revenue Cutter Service during the war, but the officers of the navy generally do not seem to have made notes about the revenue cutters serving under or near them.

The bravery of the commander and men of the Hudson was so conspicuous that it could not escape notice, and Lieut. Bernadou very handsomely acknowledged the fact. The newest instance of recognition is that by Commander Todd of the Wilmington, who wrote to the Secretary of the Navy to direct attention to the very alert, faithful and efficient service of the revenue cutter Manning and to commend the high qualities of her commander, Capt. Munger.

Assistant Secretary Allen transmitted this letter to Secretary Gage, by whom it was sent to Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, for his gratification. Capt. Shoemaker is proud of the Manning. He has made a strong fight to retain on board of her the four-inch guns with which she operated in Cuban waters, and they will remain, although the Navy Department had given orders to strip her of these pieces, in order to send them to another vessel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed three journeys from Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt., on official business pertaining to the muster out of volunteers.

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed at once from Camp Wikoff to New York City on official business pertaining to the Pay Department of the army, and on completion of that duty will return to Camp Wikoff.

Acting Assistant Surgeons F. A. Hodson, Lewis M. Walker, and B. F. Wooding, United States Army, will proceed from Denver to Fort Monroe, and report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge of the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Anita Newcomb McGee, United States Army, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the army.

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers, accompanied by Second Lieut. William W. Gordon, Jr., Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, aide de camp, will proceed to New York City en route to Puerto Rico.

Major George G. Arthur, Additional Paymaster of the United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the army, with station in Washington, D. C., to date from Aug. 18.

Majors Fred T. Jones and Hiram L. Grant, Additional Paymasters of the United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, N. Y., and assist in paying the Fifth Army Corps.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the test of a sample of black prismatic powder for fifteen-inch smooth-bore guns.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Assistant Judge Advocate General, is detailed as Secretary and Recorder of the commission appointed on the part of the United States to arrange with the Spanish Commissioners for the evacuation by Spain of Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands, and will report to the United States Commissioners for duty accordingly.

Major Charles Adams, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Camp George H. Thomas, and will proceed to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Pinckney, United States Army, will proceed from Charleston, S. C., to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The resignation by Capt. Robert L. Bullard, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Infantry (Tenth Regiment only) has been accepted to take effect July 11.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Wikoff for the purpose of mustering out of service the First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Dabney, United States Army, will proceed from Birmingham, Ala., to New York City and report to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General United States Army, to await transportation by United States steamer Seneca to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Camp George H. Thomas and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: Alfred O. Stimpson from Tunkhannock, Penn.; Josiah B. Trudgian from Washington, D. C.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth United States Cavalry, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on official business.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delos Parker, United States Army, will proceed from Detroit, Mich., to Camp Wikoff, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence for ten days granted Capt. George L. Deichmann, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended to expire with the muster out of the United States service of his regiment.

First Lieut. L. K. Kimmerlin, First United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Albert S. Watts, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Hugh G. Roos, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation Aug. 27, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to take effect that date.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Tenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieut. William T. Schenck, Tenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Fifteenth Infantry. Upon the expiration of this leave Lieut. Barlow will proceed to join his company.

The transfer of First Lieut. Edward W. McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry, from Company D to Company E of that regiment as announced Aug. 25 is approved.

First Lieut. E. W. Ames, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will report to the commanding General at Camp Wikoff for duty.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain George F. Dudley, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, Thirteenth United States Infantry, now on sick leave at Syracuse, N. Y., will proceed to join his regiment at Camp Wikoff.

First Lieut. M. A. Batson, Fourth Cavalry, now at Newark, N. J., awaiting orders, will report to the commanding General at Camp Wikoff for assignment to duty with a troop of cavalry at that camp that may need his services.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, Sixth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Major Godfrey A. S. Wieners, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. John B. Haden, Assistant Surgeon, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. William W. Slaiter, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry, will await orders for twenty days.

Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second United States Infantry, at the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will proceed from Fort Crook, Neb., to join his regiment at Camp Wikoff.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for consultation on official business.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John H. Hughes, Fourth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry, now at Denver awaiting orders, has leave of absence for one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Sixth Infantry.

Navy.

Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home to wait orders.

Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal is ordered to temporary duty in connection with the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Chief Engineer J. H. Perry is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. Commander D. Delehanty's orders of Aug. 23 are modified; when detached from command of the Suwanee he is ordered home to wait orders, instead of to the Celtic.

Chief Engineer J. R. Edwards is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Naval Cadet A. C. Owen is detached from the Hornet and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Santee.

Lieut. W. Kilburn is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, his unexpired sick leave being revoked.

Passed Assistant Engineer U. T. Holmes is detached from the Chicago and ordered home; ordered to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Assistant Engineer M. E. Trench is detached from the Iowa, ordered home, to wait orders; to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Chief Engineer F. J. Schell is detached from the Rainbow and will wait orders; to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonnafon is detached from the Marietta, ordered home, and to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is detached from the naval station at Key West and ordered to the Marietta.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay is detached from the Montgomery, ordered home to settle accounts, and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer H. O. Bissett is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Iowa.

Boatswain J. Sutton is detached from the naval station at Key West and ordered to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Conant is detached from the Resolute and ordered home to wait orders to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Capt. S. W. Terry is detached from command of the Franklin and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Yale and ordered to duty with the Fox, Sept. 17, to be ready to command the Fox.

Lieut. A. L. Key is detached from the Yale and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch is detached from the St. Louis and ordered to command the Celtic.

Passed Assistant Engineer O. W. Koester is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 20.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Baughman, retired, is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. McGrath is detached from the Columbia and ordered immediately to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. J. T. Newton's order detaching him from the Newport and ordering him to the Constellation, is revoked; ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer J. R. Morris is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Yankee.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett is detached from the New York and ordered home; ordered to duty in charge of the mechanical and electrical departments, Paris Exposition.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the Sterling

TRADING UNDER OUR FLAG

Coastwise Vessels in the Philippines Transferred to American Colors.

TERMS WITH THE SPANIARDS

Marauders Who Attack a Flour Mill Driven Off by the Californians —Five Cases of Abduction.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Pursuant to the negotiations of the Washington cabinet regarding trade with Spanish ports in the Philippines, Gen. Otis, who is now Acting Governor of Manila, communicated on the subject with the Spanish Gen. Jaudenes, now Acting Governor General of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines, who replied to-day from Iloilo agreeing to permit coastwise vessels to enter ports in the archipelago under Spanish or American flags.

"Arrangements have been made to facilitate bonafide transfers of vessels to individuals legally entitled, under consular regulations, to carry the American colors.

"A brisk trade is already starting under these satisfactory conditions.

"There has been considerable marauding of late in the suburbs of Manila. Five cases of abduction are already reported. The English flour mills in the immediate vicinity of the palace of Malacanang were attacked by a band of robbers last evening, but the prompt action of the California regiment prevented serious mischief."

Chinese Excluded at Manila.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says United States Consul Wildman has learned from Gen. Greene that Chinese are not allowed to land at Manila.

ARMY REWARDS FOR MANILA.

Two Captains Who Were Named as Dead Receive Promotions.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 31.—The announcement of the promotions for gallant service in the battle of Manila included Capts. Bjornstadt and Seeback of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, who were named in some reports as among the dead. Inquiry at the War Department developed the fact that no report of such deaths had been received. Gov. Clough therefore cabled to Col. Reeve of the Thirteenth, and to-day received the following reply:

"Seebach, Bjornstadt, Carlton, Williams, Crowal, nearly well. Little improving. Tanker, Lawrence, Company C, Leehman very sick."

Capt. Seebach's home is at Red Wing, and word was immediately sent there, as his name had been in a critical condition since word was received of his supposed death. Capt. Bjornstadt is from St. Paul, and with Capt. Seback was brevetted Major of Volunteers for gallant service.

REQUIEM MASS AT MANILA.

Spanish Reports Say Aguinaldo Is Losing His Followers.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 31.—The insurgents to-day attended a requiem mass in the Pasig Church, on the site of the principal battlefield, for the repose of the souls of the insurgents and Americans who have lost their lives here while fighting the Spaniards.

According to Spanish advices there is a strong feeling in the provinces against Aguinaldo because the insurgents' anticipations have not been realized. They are said to have exhausted their funds and the supplies obtained from the monasteries and to be unable to obtain any relief from the insurgent leaders. It is added that Aguinaldo is about to make his contemplated visit to Cavite, owing to the fact that he is unable to comply with the insurgents' demands.

COURT-MARTIAL HELD ILLEGAL.

Gen. Greene's Detachment Not Being a Brigade, He Lacked Authority to Convene the Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Secretary of War, on the recommendation of Judge Advocate General Lieber, has declared illegal and set aside the proceedings of a general court-martial, convened by Brig. Gen. Greene, on the steamer China at sea, June 15, 1898, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day.

Gen. Greene was then in command of the second detachment of the Philippine expedition. The men on trial were Privates W. J. Lambert, Company M, First Colorado Infantry; H. E. Briggs, Company C, First Colorado Infantry; Lee Judge, Company G, Eighteenth Infantry; William G. Shakespeare, Company F, First Colorado Infantry, and Robert Dick, Company M, First Colorado Infantry.

A general order holds that where a post or district command is composed of mixed troops equivalent to a brigade, the commanding officer of the department, or army, will designate it in orders as a "separate brigade," without which authority commanders of posts or districts having no brigade organization cannot convene general courts-martial. The Judge Advocate General holds that Gen. Greene's detachment had not been so designated, but was made of parts of brigades of the "independent division." The sentences are therefore set aside.

Judge was charged with being asleep on his post, and was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for six months and forfeiture of $10 for each of those months. Shakespeare was tried upon the same charge and received the same sentence. Briggs was charged with sitting, and with being inattentive at his post, and was sentenced to one month's hard labor, and to forfeit $10 pay. Dick was absent without leave from Camp Merritt, and was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was sentenced to thirty days' hard labor, and to forfeit $10 per month for three months. Lambert was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Camp Merritt.

Gen. Greene mitigated Judge's and Shakespeare's sentences materially, and all the sentences now are set aside.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

STRIFE FOR OMAHA BUSINESS.

Threatened Cuts by Roads Anxious to Fill Their Passenger Trains.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The higher officers of the roads running between Chicago and the Missouri River will hold a conference in Chicago Friday to devise means to prevent a general cut in passenger rates between this city and Omaha on account of the demoralization that has resulted in the scramble for business to the Transmissippi Exposition.

Travel from Chicago to Omaha has not been materially increased by the exposition, and the passenger men are getting anxious to make a showing in this line.

The railroads have gone to a great expense to advertise and create an interest in the Omaha show, but they have had small returns for their work, and now they are determined to induce an Omaha movement if low rates will do it.

Baltimore and Ohio Coupons.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will pay the coupons due Sept. 1, 1898, from $2,500,000 bonds of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, amounting to $56,250. These coupons are payable at the Union Trust Company, New York, and at the office of the treasurer of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

Spanish Fours Stronger.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Spanish fours opened at 60.55, rose, and closed at 61.50.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Spanish fours opened at 60.70. They closed at 61⅛.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—Spanish fours closed firmly at 61.

STORM'S HAVOC IN SAVANNAH.

Heavy Damage to Buildings and Shipping, but No Lives Lost—The Town in Darkness.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—While there was no loss of life from last night's storm which swept Savannah, the damage to property will foot up close to $500,000. The storm began early Tuesday night, and raged with increasing violence until 8 o'clock this morning. It was at its height between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour. When daylight came the streets were impassable from debris.

Probably 100 buildings were wholly or partly unroofed, and as many more were otherwise damaged. The roof was torn from the rear of the Savannah Theatre, and the auditorium of that building was transformed into a lake.

The First Baptist Church is among the most heavily damaged buildings. The entire western half of the roof was lifted from the walls and carried into the street below. The handsome organ was filled with water, and the rich frescoing was ruined.

St. John's Episcopal Church, the First and Independent, Presbyterian, and the Lutheran Church of the Ascension were also damaged.

In the business part of the city dozens of stores were unroofed, their windows blown in, and the interior flooded.

There was no telegraphic communication until late this evening.

Street car travel is suspended and tonight the city is in darkness.

In the harbor and at quarantine at Tybee the damage to shipping is heavy. The British bark Breamer from Damara was blown on a jetty during the night, and is badly damaged. The Italian bark Maria Raffo broke from her anchorage and drifted into a marsh, where she is lying. The Norwegian bark Noe broke from her anchorage at quarantine and went ashore on Daufuskie Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River. Her crew of twelve men was rescued by the tug McCauley. She is a total wreck.

Between fifteen and twenty launches in the river and at the Savannah Yacht Club anchorage at Thunderbottom, and as many more small sloops and schooners doing a coasting trade with the islands, were sunk or lost. The steamers Alpha and Doretta dragged their anchors and went ashore, and are heavily damaged.

The steamer Eulalia broke her moorings at Wilmington Island, about ten miles from Savannah, and sank. Mrs. J. E. Lucas, wife of the owner, was on board and was rescued with difficulty by the Captain and a deck hand.

The revenue steamer Tybee, in command of George Maher, went to the assistance of the stranded vessels in the harbor before daylight, and rendered valuable aid in saving life and property. The cutter Boutwell was in the Wilmington River, and is safely anchored.

At Tybee Island the hotels and cottages were badly damaged. The North Carolina troops passed a terrible night there, but were all brought in safely.

Trains have been run with difficulty today, as the railroads have suffered severely from washouts.

Crops have been seriously damaged. It is impossible to estimate the losses at present. The storm covered a comparatively small territory. It extended into the interior not more than thirty miles and hardly that distance north and south. It is believed to have been severe at sea, and fears are felt for vessels off the coast.

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS'S CASE.

Correspondence Between Gov. Wolcott and Col. Woodward in Reference to the Latter's Resignation.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The correspondence between Gov. Wolcott and Col. Charles F. Woodward, formerly of the Sixth Massachusetts, who resigned from the regiment with a number of other officers while in Puerto Rico, was given out to-night at the State House.

The correspondence contains a letter addressed to the Adjutant General by Gen. Miles, in which the latter stated that Col. Woodward feigned sickness at Santiago and again at Guanica, and that a Surgeon on the hospital ship ordered him ashore. He also makes charges against the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Gen. Miles's charges appear in a letter to Col. Woodward from Gov. Wolcott, written Aug. 25. The Governor's letter is as follows:

Col. Charles F. Woodward, Wakefield, Mass.

My Dear Sir: I deem it my duty to inform you that in reply to a request sent by me to Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, for information regarding the cause of the resignations and present condition of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, I received from the Adjutant General the following copy of a letter from Major Gen. Miles, addressed to the Adjutant General, and dated Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 5, 1898:

"When the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry was ordered to be ready to disembark near the entrance of Santiago Harbor, Col. Woodward feigned sickness. At Guanica, when his regiment was ordered ashore, he again feigned sickness, and went on a hospital ship, was examined by Col. Greenleaf, Surgeon, who pronounced him well, and ordered him off the ship.

"During this time, seven companies of his regiment were engaged in a sharp encounter under command of Gen. Garretson. Col. Woodward was ordered before an exam ning board, and tendered his resignation; its acceptance will save the expense of a court-martial.

"The Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment is insubordinate. He remained in his tent while part of his regiment was engaged. He was within sound of the fight, and did not even assemble the balance of the regiment to reinforce the part engaged, if it should have been required. Acceptance of the resignations of both these officers would benefit the service."

In view of the above statement of Gen. Miles, I shall not make public, unless you so request, your report addressed to me, dated Aug. 20, and placed in my hands to-day, in which case the present communication, in my opinion, should also be made public. Very truly yours,

ROGER WOLCOTT.

In his reply to the Governor, Col. Woodward complains that Gen. Miles did not make a careful examination of the case. He insists that he has long been troubled with stomach trouble, and that he had an attack of the malady just before the regiment arrived at Guanica. He charges that "there was a systematic freezing process inaugurated," and that the efficiency board before which he was ordered was not a fair tribunal. The Colonel adds, however, that had he known what criticism was in store he would have demanded an investigation.

EASTERN OREGON'S WHEAT CROP.

Will Amount This Year to 18,000,000 Bushels, It Is Said.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—It is conservatively estimated that the twelve counties of Oregon east of the Cascades, commonly known as Eastern Oregon, will this year raise 18,000,000 bushels of wheat, or within 2,000,000 bushels of the entire yield of the State in 1897. This is 5,150,000 bushels more than last year's output of Eastern Oregon, but reports from threshing already done justify the assertion.

At least half of this increase has been grown in Umatilla County, known all over the State as the banner county of Oregon. Some of the yields that are being threshed there have run over sixty bushels per acre, and an average of forty-five bushels per acre is considered low.

Not much wheat has been sold yet, farmers preferring to wait for better prices. The sales made thus far range from 50 to 53 cents a bushel. Farmers no longer have any mortgages, there being not a single one left that can be sectched except in cases where property owners wish to carry them to maturity. In fact, instead of being borrowers farmers are loaning money.

The bank deposits of Umatilla County last year amounted to $1,000,000, of which two-thirds belonged to farmers, amounting to an average of from $1,200 to $1,500 for each depositor from the county. New farm buildings are going up all over these great wheat districts, and the county is rapidly assuming an appearance of wealth and contented industry.

BIG PLATE GLASS ENTERPRISE.

Capt. Ford Building Factories to Compete with the Pittsburg Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—Capt. J. B. Ford, the pioneer plate glass manufacturer of the country, is expected to inaugurate a war on the Plate Glass Trust, known as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, of which John Pitcairn of Philadelphia is the principal stockholder.

The Ford faction withdrew from the company last year, leaving the Pitcairn faction in control. Capt. Ford has begun the erection of a big plant near Toledo, and is said to have purchased a three-acre site this week at Colfax, a few miles out of Pittsburg, where he will duplicate the Toledo plant. The combined capacity of the two factories will be 40,000,000 feet of glass yearly, which, it is stated, would be over 40 per cent. of the American production.

The Toledo plant is to be ready for operation by the first of the year.

TO TALK OVER CANDIDATES

The Republican Leaders of Kings County Plan a Call on Chairman Odell.

MORE SUPPORT FOR ROOSEVELT

Platt Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Indorse the Rough Rider for Governor and Col. Astor for Congress.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has invited the Republican leaders of Kings County to meet him at headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day to talk about candidates for the nomination for Governor. Col. Theodore Roosevelt already has strong supporters among the Kings County leaders. R. Ross Appleton, Henry A. Hanbury, and several other well-known men in the organization openly favor his nomination. On the other hand, Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and others favor the renomination of Gov. Black. Mr. Odell wishes to get a clear idea of the situation there, and it is thought likely that an attempt will be made to reconcile the opposing forces.

Another impetus was given to the Roosevelt boom last night. The Platt Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, who form the Murray Hill Republican Club, at a meeting held at 1,481 Broadway, indorsed Col. Roosevelt for Governor and Col. John Jacob Astor for member of Congress from the Thirteenth, Congressional District. The resolutions indorsing these two heroes of the Santiago fight were passed amid great enthusiasm. John Sabine Smith, the Platt leader of the district, made a speech, in which he dwelt at length upon the war records of the two men. He said he felt quite sure that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated for Governor, and that if nominated he would surely sweep the State. "If the convention nominates him," he said, "I think he will be the best candidate we have had for many years. He is courageous and fearless."

There was only one man, Robert Sweeney, who spoke against the indorsement of Col. Roosevelt. "I know Col. Roosevelt," said Mr. Sweeney, "and I think he knows me. He is an honest and brave man, but in my opinion, if he is nominated, he won't be elected."

The Roosevelt Resolution.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles W. Zaring and Col. John H. Wood spoke in favor of giving support to Col. Roosevelt. The Roosevelt resolution was offered by William Donovan, and read as follows:

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the brave and patriotic services rendered to his country by Col. Roosevelt, a resident of this Senatorial district, and we recognize in him all the qualities required for the great office of Governor of this State, and we express the hope and desire that the delegates to the Republican State Convention from this and other Assembly districts in this county will give him a hearty support for the nomination for that high office.

The Astor resolution, offered by Martin Mauer, read as follows:

Resolved, That at a time like this, when honest money, protection, and the wise and patriotic administration of our foreign relations and of our newly acquired territory call for firm and truly representative legislators in Congress, we believe that Col. John Jacob Astor has given ample evidence by his ability, courage, and patriotism that he would make admirable candidate for member of Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District, and we recommend that the delegates from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, when elected, give him their support in the convention for the nomination.

This is the second Assembly district in which the Platt organization has declared in favor of Col. Roosevelt. The Platt organization in the Twenty-seventh, however, does not control the district. The Brookfield Republicans are in power there, and before the Roosevelt boom started committed themselves to Gov. Black.

Headquarters a Busy Place.

The Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel is a busier place this week than it has been in a long time. A force of typewriters is kept hard at work all day, and there are scores of visitors. The Republicans, however, are getting out very little campaign literature so far. For that matter, the Democratic neighbors in the Hoffman House are wondering what Mr. Odell and his fellow-workers intend to do in this line.

The great preparations for work which the Republicans are making seem to indicate that they intend to scatter a great amount of "literature" throughout the State. Callers at headquarters from up the State are all questioned by Mr. Odell or Mr. Barnes as to what they would think of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate. It is safe to say that the majority of these callers reply that they believe the Colonel would be a first-rate man to nominate, although in the country districts there is some sentiment, but not a great deal, in favor of Gov. Black.

Civil Service Appointees Dismissed.

At the suggestion of Surveyor Croft, the places of fifteen assistant weighers and seven messengers in the Surveyors' division of the Custom House were abolished yesterday "in the interest of good administration." The weighers were civil service appointees, with salaries of $4 a day. They were W. J. Bourke, J. O'Donnell, Edward O'Donnell, F. J. Ryan, P. J. Kane, H. P. Stoldt, F. A. Hornby, J. E. Rogers, W. P. Casey, Edward Green, H. C. Taylor, James Ryan, F. E. Allen, and J. T. Hyland. There was one vacancy. The messengers, who got $840 a year, were Thomas Phalen, J. M. Mulligan, C. E. Keyes, G. W. Tyndall, E. M. Dalton, T. F. Doody, and J. W. Kerrigan.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS MEET.

State Convention's Platform Condemns the War Department.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Hiram A. Sawyer of Hartford for Governor. The platform declares allegiance to Democratic principles, as set forth in the Chicago platform.

With reference to the conduct of the war the platform says:

"We congratulate the citizens of the Nation on their loyalty and ardent patriotism displayed in the vigorous prosecution of the late war, and we especially honor the American Army and Navy for their valor and intrepid bravery on land and sea, and we condemn in unstinted measure the War Department for the blunders and crimes against the brave boys in blue in camp and on foreign battlefields by selfish contractors, incompetent Surgeons, and vain, heartless army officers, appointed for political purposes, and we hereby pledge to our brave sailors and soldiers who survive this war our earnest and loyal support to secure the punishment of the guilty parties."

After a warm debate a motion was passed to appoint a committee for the purpose of conferring with the Populists on the matter of fusion on the State ticket.

County of Nassau Elections.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 31.—The first Republican County Convention of the new County of Nassau will be held in this village on Oct. 4 next. This was decided by a Provisional Committee, consisting of members of the Republican Central Committee of Queens, which met in Allen's Hotel, here, last evening. The question of a county seat for the new county will be settled at the polls in November. The villages of Hempstead, Mineola, and Hicksville are rivals for the honor. The new county is composed of that part of the town of Hempstead outside of Greater New York, and the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay. A County Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney, Surrogate, County Clerk, and Treasurer are to be elected.

Connecticut Prohibitionists.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—At the Prohibition State Convention, held here today, the following ticket was placed in nomination: For Governor—Charles E. Steele of New Britain; Lieutenant Governor—Frederick L. Wooster of Winsted; State Secretary—R. M. Stanley of South Manchester; Treasurer—O. G. Beard of Huntington; Controller—William Ingalls of Pomfret; Attorney General—John J. Copp of Groton; for Congress—First District, Emil G. Hohenthal of Manchester; Second District, the Rev. M. T. Derr of New Haven; Third District, Stephen Crane of Norwich; Fourth District, Charles H. Beach of Bridgeport.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The special committee of the Democratic State Committee, which was appointed to select a date for the State Convention, met here this afternoon and fixed upon Trenton, as the date [illegible]

MR. CROKER RETURNS.

He Declines to Talk Regarding Political Matters or to Say Where He Has Been.

Richard Croker returned to this city last evening from his vacation in the mountains. He is looking healthier than ever. He says he has gained ten pounds in weight, and the sun has burned his face to a bright red, besides blistering his nose. Although he declined to say where he had been, there was every indication that he had been "roughing it" since his sudden and mysterious departure from Saratoga just after the meeting of the State Committee. His beard was long and ragged. "I haven't seen a barber," he said, "in three weeks."

Mr. Croker arrived here at 6 o'clock, and was driven at once to the Hotel Savoy. There he was greeted by Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and John F. Carroll. He took dinner with them, and later in the evening met scores of his Tammany Hall friends. He was in high spirits. "I never felt better in my life," he said. "I've had a first-rate time, and I've been gaining flesh every day."

When he was asked where he had been, he replied with a smile: "If anybody can find that out they're dandies. I've been fishing mostly, and doing a little hunting."

"Did you get any bear?" asked one of his friends.

"It's not the season for bear," he said. "It's against the law to shoot them now. I caught a lot of fish. Fish stories? Oh, no! I'm not telling fish stories. Politics? Well, I'll say now that I'm not going to talk politics to-night, and I won't be ready to do so for two or three days at the least. I haven't looked over the situation. Politics have been off my mind for three weeks. I am going to stay here, at the Savoy, from now on."

Senator McCarren had a long talk with Mr. Croker, whom he informed of what had been done by the Campaign Committee. He told him also of the presence of ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri in the city, and the threatening attitude of some of the silver men in the State.

WAR DEPARTMENT BLAMED.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention Condemns "Glaring Incompetency and Brutal Neglect."

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Charles F. Stone of Laconia for Governor. The platform, which was unanimously accepted, reaffirmed the "principles of the Democratic Party as enunciated in National Conventions since the foundation of the party," expressed admiration for and confidence in William J. Bryan, condemned taxation to an amount in excess of that necessary to defray expenses, as well as the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the unnecessary issue of $200,000,000 of long-term interest-bearing bonds."

The War Department was accused of incompetency and the policy of territorial expansion opposed. The resolution favored the construction of "an isthmian canal by the United States." The "war planks" of the plaform were as follows:

"We renew our adherence to the Monroe doctrine, asserting that our National 'sphere of influence' comprehends and embraces the entire Western Hemisphere, and that beyond securing requisite coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world for the convenience and protection of our commerce, we should seek to acquire no territory.

"We commend to the generosity of a grateful public the soldiers of the late war with Spain, especially the brave boys from New Hampshire, who risked their lives in the defense of their country; sympathize and commiserate with all such as are now suffering untold agonies, the direct result of glaring incompetency and brutal neglect upon the part of the War Department of the General Government, and demand a thorough, impartial investigation of that department by a Democratic Congress, and the summary punishment of the men who have prostituted patriotism to partisanship and greed.

"We oppose the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace. We favor a navy equal to that of any other nation, and the construction and maintenance by the United States of an isthmian canal, free from the control of all private individuals, corporations, syndicate, or foreign Governments, as a preventive of war."

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Senators Gear and Allison Expected to Frame National Resolutions.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 31.—The Republican State Convention will meet at 11 A. M. to-morrow. Congressman John F. Lacey of Oskaloosa will be temporary Chairman, and his speech is expected to sound the keynote. It seems to be the general opinion that Senator Gear will be Chairman of the Platform Committee, and that he and Senator Allison will frame that portion of the resolutions referring to National affairs, stating the Administration's ideas with some considerable degree of authority, especially in matters concerning the conduct of the war and disposition of the conquered territory.

Frank F. Merriam of Delaware County holds the lead in the race for Auditorship. J. U. Sammis of Plymouth is the most promising candidate for Railroad Commissioner. The only other position for which there is any real contest is the Attorney Generalship. There are three candidates for this place. Other nominations will be made by acclamation, as follows: Treasurer, John Herriott of Guthrie; Secretary of State, G. L. Dobson of Polk; Judge of Supreme Court, Horace E. Deemer of Montgomery; Clerk Supreme Court, C. T. Jones of Washington; Reporter Supreme Court, B. I. Sallinger of Carroll.

South Carolina State Primaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—Only partial reports from the biennial State primaries have been received. Of the 27,943 votes accounted for, Gov. Ellerbe has received 9,000, his competitors coming in as follows: Archer, 682; Featherston, 7,242; Scumpert, 3,758; ex-Congressman Tillman, 3,918; Watson, 3,341, and Whitman, 1,302. Congressman Elliott and Talbert had no opposition. Congressman Latimer heads all competitors and is safe. Congressman Stratt's race is close. In Congressman Wilson's district, the margin is narrow. Stokes is re-elected, and Norton also seems safe.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Second District—Warren F. Daniel, Democrat.

OHIO.—Eighth District—Wallace H. Doty, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Tenth District—J. Steenman, Democrat.

NEW POWDER WORKS.

Laflin & Rand Company to Start Mills at Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 31.—The tract of land consisting of 577 acres at Pleasant Prairie, near this city, reported sold to an Eastern man for agricultural purposes, was resold yesterday by Morgan Emanuel, the original purchaser, to J. A. Haskell of New York, a representative of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, which will occupy the premises with one of the most extensive plants for the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives in this country.

The powder mills of the company situated at Plattsville, Iowa, will be removed to this point and greatly enlarged, although the Plattsville plant had a capacity of 2,000 kegs of gunpowder daily. The reason for removal to this place is simply superiority of location. The company is one of the heaviest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the United States and has eight mills. The works here will represent an investment of $250,000. They will be in full operation in the early Spring.

Rich Strike of Gold in Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31.—News has just reached here from Wrangell by the steamer Horsa of a rich strike on the Hootalinqua. D. D. Lawny has found gold going from $25 to $40 a day a man and a big stampede has commenced. R. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson Bay Company, who was interviewed at Wrangell, confirms fully the reported strike, and his company is rushing supplies in for the crowds. Indications are that another Klondike rush is probable.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorkers Win from the Pittsburg Ball Players by a Margin of One Run.

SEYMOUR STRIKES OUT EIGHT

Shortstops Missed by Both Teams—Cincinnati Takes One from Washington—Boston Finds Young's Pitching Too Strong and Cleveland Wins.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	71	41	.634
Baltimore	68	40	.630
Cincinnati	73	43	.629
Cleveland	66	46	.589
New York	63	49	.563
Chicago	64	50	.561
Philadelphia	53	56	.486
Pittsburg	56	60	.483
Louisville	46	69	.400
Brooklyn	42	65	.393
Washington	40	72	.357
St. Louis	32	83	.281

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 3.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—The New York team defeated the Pittsburg aggregation of National League ball players to-day by one run before a small crowd. Both teams felt the absence of their regular men at short. Seymour had eight strike-outs to his credit. Hastings kept the hits well scattered after the first inning, holding the visitors down to one run in the last seven. Joyce in the first inning knocked a three-bagger, and Tiernan beat out a bunt. The attendance was 500. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	1	Donovan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	O'Brien, ss.	0	1	4	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	McCarty, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Clarke, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	2	1	Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1
Doyle, ss.	1	1	1	4	1	Gray, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Grady, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	McCarry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0	Schriver, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Warner, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Hastings, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total.	3	5	27	15	5	Total.	2	5	24	8	1

New York ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Donovan, (2,) Gleason. Double play—Doyle, Gleason and Joyce. First on balls—Off Hastings, 3; off Seymour, 2. Struck out—By Hastings, 1; by Seymour, 8. Umpire—Mr. Connelly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Baltimore nine found Magee rather easy and had no trouble in winning. Nops was knocked out of the box in the third inning. The attendance was 1,500. The score:

Baltimore ..... 3 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 3—10
Louisville ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 3. Stolen bases—Decker, Wagner, (2,) Kelly, McGraw, Jennings. Two-base hits—Kelly, Jennings, Keeler. Three-base hits—McJames, 5. Sacrifice hits—Clingman, McJames. Double plays—Clingman, Ritchey, and Decker; Jennings and McGann. First on balls—Off Magee, 4; off Nops, 1; off McJames, 1. Struck out—By Magee, 1; by Nops, 1; by McJames, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McJames, Ritchey. Passed ball—Kittridge. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 7. Balk—Magee. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant umpire—Mr. Brown.

Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The St. Louis National League team played a loose fielding game behind Taylor to-day, and the Philadelphia nine won after an uninteresting contest. Platt was hit hard, but received perfect support. The attendance was 1,300. The score:

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia ..... 4 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 0—10

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Three-base hit—Taylor. Home run—Flick. Wild pitch—Taylor. Double plays—Stenzel, Cross, and Quinn; Cross and Douglass. Bases on balls—Off Platt, 3; off Taylor 2. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Flick, (3,) Lauder. (2.) Struck out—By Taylor, 8; by Platt, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Killen was easy for the Cincinnati players in the game today, while Breitenstein kept most of the hits scattered. The smallest crowd of the season was present. The attendance was 900. The score:

Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 4 *—9
Washington ..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Vaughn, Corcoran. Three-base hit—J. Smith. Stolen base—Corcoran. Double plays—Corcoran, McPhee to Vaughn; Mercer, Reitz to McGuire. First on balls—Off Breitenstein, 2; off Killen, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 2; by Killen, 1. Passed balls—Farrell and Peitz. Wild pitch—Killen. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Young was too much for the leaders to-day, holding them down to scattered hits, while the Cleveland men managed to bunch their drives in the seventh, thereby winning the game. The attendance was 2,500. The score:

Cleveland ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0—5
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 1. Home run—Duffy. Double play—Wallace and O'Connor. First base on balls—By Young, 2; by Klobedanz, 1. Struck out—By Young, 1; by Klobedanz, 1. Wild pitch—Young, 1. Time—1:37. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Tennis Play at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The second day's play in the junior tennis tournament began this morning with the courts in fine condition and the players in good form. The prize offered by the Casino governors for the championship is a silver loving cup. The result of to-day's playing was as follows:

SECOND ROUND.—J. Little defeated A. Gray by default; Clothier defeated Spencer, 6—2, 7—5; Sands defeated Lee, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Willing defeated Whipple, 6—1, 6—4; J. Rogers defeated Livermore, 7—5, 6—3; J. F. Brice defeated Knowlton by default.

THIRD ROUND.—Clothier defeated J. Little, 6—1, 6—1; Willing defeated Hutchins, 6—0, 6—3; J. Rogers defeated J. F. Brice, 6—1, 6—2.

The semi-finals to-morrow will be between Willing, Clothier, J. Rogers, and the winner of the Rogers-Sands third round.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The thirty-footers raced for a sweepstake this afternoon over the Jamestown course with a southwest wind. The start was at 3:07. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:14:31	2:07:21
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:15:32	2:08:32
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:15:42	2:08:42
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:15:51	2:08:51
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:16:11	2:09:11
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:16:37	2:09:37
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:18:15	2:11:52

The race between the knockabouts Katama and Polly Reed yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for the former.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Judge Charles D. Hoyt, Denver, Col.; Count and Countess R. Ogier d'Ivez, Paris.

GERLACH.—Lieut. F. Winslow, United States Navy; Manuel Silveira, Havana, Cuba.

HOLLAND.—Gen. H. A. Wheeler, Chicago; Marie Engle, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—Prof. Josiah Royce, Cambridge, Mass.; Lieut. Commander W. J. K. Patch, United States Navy.

METROPOLE.—H. S. Pingree, Jr., Detroit.

MURRAY HILL.—Judge W. S. Kochersperger, Lieut. S. N. Kochersperger, United States Army, Philadelphia.

WALDORF.—Gen. William F. Draper, United States Minister to Italy; Count and Countess Goetzen, Washington, D. C.; Senor Don José Andrade, Venezuelan Legation, Washington, D. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Andursky, B., Pittsburg, Penn., hosiery and underwear; Occidental Hotel.
Albertini, C., Hannibal, Mo.; dry goods; 13 West Sixteenth Street.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.
Alford, Mrs. A., Fremont, Ohio; millinery.
Biddle & moulton, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Biddle, hats and caps; St. George Hotel.
Brown, H., & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; H. Brown, clothing and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Blum Brothers, Washington, D. C.; Mark Blum, department store;

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WASHINGTON AND THE ARMY.

One of the chief lessons of the war with Spain is that service in the City of Washington is very demoralizing to officers of the United States Army. It does not seem to have the same effect upon officers of the navy. Perhaps that is a result of the wise provision which the United States Navy shares with the Methodist Church of an "itinerant ministry." A naval officer cannot sink into a rut.

Are you sick of towns and men; you must
sign and sail again,
For it's "Johnny Bowlegs, pack your kit
and trek."

A naval officer must take his chance and perform his sea duty. There is no compulsion of this kind upon officers of the army. Those of them who are possessed of pull, and not ashamed to use their pull, can go from the Academy to the retiring age without seeing a day of real service. There is, in the first place, something demoralizing in the mere fact of hunting for "soft places" at the expense of one's equally deserving and less fortunate comrades. But more than that, the practice of politics tends to degrade an officer to the level of a Congressman. Even the idiotic HAM. LEWIS's remark about society sap-heads and brass-bound satraps, though as to the working force of the army a wretched insult for which HAM. ought to be called to account if he were accountable, is not without pertinency as applied to the hunters for "soft places," who spend their time imbibing whisky and shirking their duties in Washington. A man of this kind in the course of a few years comes to unload any impediments that he may carry in the way of honor and self-respect. It is no wonder that he should even come to be known as a man who cheats at cards, and be put in Coventry by prudent civilians, as he would be dishonorably dismissed if a court-martial of real soldiers could get at him.

Of course, there are many excellent and deserving officers on duty at Washington. They will readily understand both that our remarks do not apply to them, and to whom our remarks do apply. When the War Department is infested with barnacles it can offer little resistance to the introduction of Algerine politics. The incompetency of the staff departments is almost a necessary consequence of the triumph of pull. When there is a question between the real soldiers of the army and the politicians, the barnacles may be expected to be found on the side of the politicians. When the army comes to be reorganized, here is one of the abuses that most need to be reformed.

THE VIEWS OF A PEACE COMMISSIONER.

The position of Mr. WHITELAW REID upon the questions with which he will be called upon to deal as a member of the Peace Commission is made clear in a well-seasoned article from his pen published in The Century Magazine for September. The title of the article, "The Territory With Which We Are Threatened," will mislead the reader, for Mr. REID is a convinced annexationist, and makes it clear that he does not regard the extension of our domain as a calamity. We say he is an annexationist. That is made evident by his Century article, but he is ourselves and as a matter of National duty, we must hold Cuba at least for a time and till a permanent government is well established for which we can afford to be responsible; we must hold Puerto Rico, and we may have to hold the Philippines."

No American who has an adequate sense of the moral obligations we have assumed will dispute Mr. REID's conclusion that we are bound in honor to see to it that the Government which replaces Spanish rule in Cuba is better than Spanish rule. If the Cuban people under our protection and tutelage develop in time the capacity to set up and maintain a government of their own for the stability and behavior of which we shall be willing to be held accountable, then we shall willingly withdraw from the island under the binding obligation of the pledge of Congress "to leave the government and control of the island to its people" when "pacification" has been accomplished. But pacification must be a fact before that pledge becomes operative. Here is Mr. REID's reasoning on this point:

"Now the secondary provisions of any great measure must be construed in the light of its main purpose; and where they conflict, we are led to presume that they would not have been adopted but for ignorance of the actual conditions. Is it not evident that such was the case here? We now know how far Congress was misled as to the organization and power of the alleged Cuban Government, the strength of the revolt, and the character of the war the insurgents were waging. We have seen how little dependence could be placed upon the lavish promises of support from great armies of insurgents in the war we have undertaken; and we are beginning to realize the difference between our ideas of a humane and civilized 'pacification' and that apparently entertained up to this time by the insurgents. It is certainly true that when the war began neither Congress nor the people of the United States cherished an intention to hold Cuba permanently, or had any further thought than to pacify it and turn it over to its own people. But they must pacify it before they turn it over; and from present indications to do that thoroughly may be the work of years. Even then they are still responsible to the world for the establishment of a better government than the one they destroy. If the last state of that island should be worse than the first, the fault and the crime must be solely those of the United States. We were not actually forced to involve ourselves; we might have passed by on the other side. When, instead, we insisted on interfering, we made ourselves responsible for improving the situation; and, no matter what Congress 'disclaimed,' or what intention it 'asserted,' we cannot leave Cuba till that is done without National dishonor and blood guiltiness."

We believe that position to be correct legally and sound morally, and have repeatedly said so. We must control the affairs of the island until pacification is complete and an orderly and firm government of its own people becomes possible. If those conditions are not realized within a reasonable time we must pacify the island by giving it a government of our own. The investment of American capital in the island will be the best guarantee of order.

As to Puerto Rico there is, of course, no open question. The island is ours under the terms of the protocol. But Mr. REID, writing before the protocol was signed, declared that all the world would expect us to hold it. Our position for three-quarters of a century has been that Cuba and Puerto Rico were within our sphere of influence. To abandon that position now "through craven fear of being great" would be so astonishing as to be grotesque.

What shall we do with the Philippines? That is the one really open question that will come before the Peace Commission. Mr. REID thinks we may have to hold the islands. Certainly we cannot give them back to Spain. "That would put us in an attitude of nauseating national hypocrisy; give the lie to all our professions of humanity in our interference in Cuba, and prove that our real motive was conquest. What humanity forbade us to tolerate in Cuba it would not justify us in re-establishing in the Philippines." We are in full accord with Mr. REID's reasonable and consistent attitude in respect to the Philippines as defined in this extract from The Century article:

"What, then, can we do with them? Shall we trade them for something nearer home? Doubtless that would be permissible, if we were sure of thus securing them a better government than that of Spain, and if it could be done without precipitating fresh international difficulties. But we cannot give them to our friend and their neighbor Japan without instantly provoking the hostility of Russia, which recently interfered to prevent a far smaller Japanese aggrandizement. We cannot give them to Russia without a greater injustice to Japan; or to Germany, or to France, or to England without raising far more trouble than we allay. England would like us to keep them; the Continental nations would like that better than any other control, excepting Spain's or their own; and the Philippines would prefer it to anything save the absolute independence which they are incapable of maintaining. Having been led into their possession by the course of a war undertaken for the sake of humanity, shall we draw a geographical limit to our humanity, and say we cannot continue to be governed by it in Asiatic waters because it is too much trouble and is too disagreeable? And besides there may be no profit in it.

"Both war and diplomacy have many surprises; and it is quite possible that some way out of our embarrassing possession may yet be found. The fact is clear that many of our people do not much want it; but if a way of relinquishing it is proposed, the one thing we are bound to insist on is that it shall be consistent with our attitude in the war, and our honorable obligations to the islands we have conquered and to civilization."

Readers of THE TIMES are aware that this states our own position, and it is the position of probably the great mass of conservative and intelligent Americans, who, while not blind advocates of annexation, see no such perils in the new policy as would justify us in repudiating our National obligations.

With the objections to expansion based on Constitutional ground, on the Monroe Doctrine, and on the warnings of the fathers of the Republic, Mr. REID deals briefly and sensibly. He is positive and emphatic in opposing the idea that these new possessions can ever come into the Union as States, having an equal voice with other States in shaping our National destinies. Here is his plan of government for them:

"With slight modifications the territorial form of government which we have tried so successfully from the beginning of the Union is admirably adapted to such communities. It secures local self-government, equality before the law, upright courts, ample power for order and defense, a voice

COL. HENRY'S CONFESSION.

Lieut. Col. HENRY of the General Staff of the French Army, having confessed to forging the letter which was relied upon to vindicate the conviction of DREYFUS, has done the only thing left for "an officer and a gentleman" by committing suicide. It would seem that the only thing left for a Minister of Justice is to order a reversal of judgment in the famous case.

It has been contended all along by the friends of DREYFUS that the Ile du Diable prisoner was convicted on evidence that was not revealed either to the defendant or to his counsel. In one of the sessions of the Zola trial at the Seine Assizes Maître LABORI succeeded in drawing from Lieut. Col. HENRY, as a witness, words whose only interpretation was that DREYFUS had been convicted on secret evidence. On the 7th of July last M. CAVAIGNAC, rising in the Chamber of Deputies in answer to an interpellation on the Dreyfus case, read among other things as evidence "in confirmation of" the guilt of DREYFUS, fragments of three documents supposed to have been intercepted at the German Embassy, directed to the Italian military attaché PANIZZARDI, and in the alleged handwriting of Lieut. SCHWARZKOPPEN, the German military attaché. The third letter contained the name "Dreyfus"; it is apparently this letter which Lieut. Col. HENRY now confesses to have forged.

On the day following M. CAVAIGNAC's statement in the Chamber of Deputies Col. PICQUART, addressed a note to M. BRISSON, the Premier, saying that the letter in question had every appearance of being a forgery. Col. PICQUART in 1894-5 was at the head of the Bureau of Secret Intelligence of the French Government. He had believed in the guilt of DREYFUS until personal investigation caused him to become indubitably convinced that the traitor was Commandant ESTERHAZY.

According to M. CAVAIGNAC's statement the date of the letter was October or November, 1896, hence it could not have been the secret document used at the Dreyfus trial. Nevertheless it was the Government's trump card employed to smother the growing belief in the innocence of DREYFUS. It was manufactured as Col. HENRY himself confesses "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against DREYFUS." The General Staff having once staked all upon the authenticity of the letter can now hardly have the effrontery to face the French people and say "there is still something else."

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The modest and evidently sincere proclamation of the Queen of Holland is worthy of a descendant of the princely house which for four centuries has been conspicuous and for much of that time controlling in Dutch affairs. The inheritance of WILLIAM the Silent and of that other WILLIAM who was the first Constitutional King of England is a very proud one, and it is associated with great benefits not alone to the people of Holland, but to the human race.

There is no apparent reason why the young Queen should not have before her a long, prosperous, and happy reign. Holland has at times been much more conspicuous and glorious than she is in our time, but it may be doubted whether she has ever been happier. She is one of the richest countries in Europe. Her population equal, but not more than equal, to what her territory can support, is industrious but comparatively free from that fever of industrial competition which makes life so hard in more crowded countries. Dutch politics are "holiday politics," and no more than our own concern themselves with the constitution of society itself. Everywhere are industry and thrift, and in the leisured classes culture. The current Dutch literature is more than respectable. The current Dutch art is worthy of the successors of the masters of the seventeenth century.

Indeed, the present situation of Holland is a striking illustration of MONTESQUIEU's saying, "Happy the people whose annals are tiresome," or, as an English poet has versified it:

"How wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land."

Time was when Holland succeeded Spain and preceded England as "The Mistress of the Seas." It was something over two centuries ago that TROMP promenaded the British Channel with a broom at his masthead, and that DE RUYTER ascended the Thames and burned the shipping at Sheerness. It was the achievements of the Dutch Navy that forced England to sign the treaty of Breda in 1667. This was the treaty that secured New York to the English, and we are apt to imagine that that was a Dutch defeat. As a matter of fact, however, New Amsterdam was transferred to the English in consideration of the transfer of Amboyna in the Moluccas to the Dutch. The Dutch were supposed at the time, even in England, to have much the better of the bargain. This seems strange enough now, when the State of New York contains more people than all Holland, and the City of New York more than half as many, and when few people so much as know where Amboyna is.

But in those days of her enterprise and her expansion, it is doubtful whether Holland was as comfortable as she is to-day. Comfortable is by no means the word one still rules a colonial population seven times as great as her own, and if she rules them harshly, her rule has produced little revolt and no public scandal like that of Spain. And she makes her colonies pay very handsomely. Her present position may well be envied by some of her neighbors. It would not suit an aspiring and expanding nation, looking to the future. But it constitutes a serene and dignified national old age.

Why cannot all public work, work done with the taxpayers' money by their servants for the general advantage, be put through to the end as expeditiously as the change of power on the Sixth Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway? In thirty-seven days the change from horse power to the underground electrical power has been accomplished from Fifty-ninth to Fourteenth Street, and service will be resumed on that part of the line to-morrow morning. These four and a half miles of track have been put in condition in a time so surprisingly short because a private corporation, having a large pecuniary interest in the prompt resumption of the service, was able to carry on the work under constant pressure. But it is often of the highest importance to the public that street paving and the laying of sewers and mains should be rushed to a finish in order that the interruption of traffic may be as short as possible. But who ever heard of a public undertaking carried through at this rate? The people who use Sixth Avenue as a thoroughfare are to be congratulated on this transformation. It will materially relieve the Broadway route and extend the usefulness of the transfer system.

The eagerness with which the Vatican administered a slap to the French politicians in congratulating the Czar for his great suggestion for universal peace deserves some notice. According to the Osservatore Romano the recent rumors of the Pope's very precarious condition had their origin in the Government organs of France in retaliation for the failure of the Holy See to bestow what was considered the proper number of berrette on the brows of Frenchmen. To be sure the Holy Father in his recent encyclical did not advise his friends in Italy to be loyal to the Government, but assumed the old rôle of "prisoner of the Vatican." This has generally fanned the flame of sedition. But France had already taken affront, and the need of advice to Frenchmen to respect their present Government is considered only through its apparent futility. Even the Pope now seems to have wearied of his kindly toleration of French religious freedom; he is wearied with watching for a French Republican Army that shall liberate him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Characteristic inability to see facts as they are, and still more characteristic disinclination to ascribe results to their real causes, are shown by the ex-members of the now defunct peace-at-any-price party in their comments on the present sufferings of our soldiers. "You clamored for war," they are all shouting; "well, you had it, and just look at the consequences!" Then they enter into long descriptions, nominally horror-stricken, but really delighted, of neglected camps where fever-scorched spectres stretch out vain hands for food and medicine and even for a cup of cold water. The pictures, it is true, are drawn from life—when they are not drawn from death; but what has war to do with these accumulated atrocities? The deaths and hardships encountered on the hills behind Santiago were, for the most part, though not entirely, the inevitable results of a resort to arms, and full responsibility for them must be borne by those who asserted the existence of necessity and justification for a war with Spain. But nobody is trying to evade that responsibility; nobody is complaining, though many are weeping, because of losses in battle, because of hunger and thirst and disease encountered at the front. The conscience and the judgment of the country determined on a line of action, counted the cost, and paid it. What has come since has no more to do with war than with the Westminster Confession or the nebular hypothesis. It has to do with that combination of incompetence and dishonesty which, by a glaring misuse of words, is called "politics." Evils of peace, not of war, are what have filled the people of these United States with an almost irrepressible anger, and attempts, either on the part of guilty officials or of malicious weaklings in private life, to befog the situation with unreason and misinterpretation will encounter the utter failure they deserve.

—Estimating Spain's navy as her statisticians estimated it before the war, that is, counting as ships the names on her published lists, as guns the places for which guns have been or might be purchased, and as men the tabulations with which commanding officers and paymasters justify drafts on the Spanish Treasury, one can figure out the decidedly surprising fact that Spain is still the seventh naval power in the world. The most interesting peculiarity of that fact, of course, is the fact that is isn't a fact, but a fiction of an extremely obvious sort. It compares well enough in accuracy, however, with the assertion everywhere respectfully and solemnly received only a few months ago, that Spain was our equal with respect to battleships and our superior as regards cruisers, torpedo boats, and several other things not now worth recalling. One advantage of having a navy mostly on paper is the difficulty which a real navy finds in destroying it. If the Spanish vessels had all been afloat, armed and manned, by this time Spain would be wearing black for the whole collection instead of for a dozen or two of ships. As it is, she still has a very respectable fleet—for conversational purposes—and the apparent incompleteness of our victory may inspire her people with some much-needed hope. The Iberian maxim, "Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow," is not without its merits when the action contemplated is service as targets for American cannon.

—That delightful type of dull, British Tertium, The London Globe, has heard that more sneering. One man with an oilcart could lay the dust of a week, and could thus cover during the week the area of seven men with seven water carts on their daily round. There would thus be a saving of the wages of six men, the purchase and keep of six horses, and the purchase and wear and tear of six carts, to place against the additional cost of the use of petroleum instead of water." When one reflects on what wheels and hoofs would make of oil and dirt mixed the excellence of this suggestion becomes almost oppressive.

PERSONAL.

—That a constant annoyance, even though it be a comparatively slight one, will in time drive men to madness is a fact well known to all students of theological history and the annals of savage tribes. It may well be, therefore, that the study of maniacs under his own care has revealed to Dr. G. ALDER BLUMER, Superintendent of the Utica State Hospital, that a part, greater or less, of the alarming increase of insanity which marks this age is a result of the abiding anger with which sensitive minds are filled by the enforced contemplation, whenever they take their walks or rides abroad, of fences, barns, houses, and "scenery" in general, covered with monstrous legends vaunting the merits of multitudinous wares. Be this as it may—and Dr. BLUMER does not hint in the letter which we have received from him whether it is pity for others or fear for himself that has made him an impassioned defender of nature's right to remain endurable where she cannot become beautiful—we are asked by him to lend the aid of sympathy and incidental publicity to the labors which he and other Americans affiliated with the English Society for the Correction of the Abuse of Public Advertising have undertaken. This is willingly, even gladly, done, and it is a pleasant task to record that, by personal efforts made in the vicinity of his own home, the doctor has proved how little difficult it is to educate farmers and other land owners into scorning to receive the few dollars which are the most that this form of vandalism ever brings them. In this way he has succeeded in clearing several pleasant country roads of hideous defacements, and now can drive along them undisturbed by advice about his liver, hints that he is in need of soap or commands to chew gum. The relief is enormous, he says, and one can easily believe it. He would doubtless give to others still in the bondage of the wayside desecration full instruction about the aims and methods of the society which, for short, is called "Scapa."

—There is room for suspicion that a reader of THE TIMES is in a state of mind over comments made here on the addition by one of Prof. WILSON's students of "God save the Queen!" to the famous Edinburgh doctor's announcement that he had been appointed honorary physician to the good VICTORIA. At any rate, we have received a postal card on which a mysterious "S." asserts that "your brightness is dazzling," and that "the stupidity of those Scotch editors is deplorable." We have a good digestion for compliments, but this one scents of sarcasm, particularly as "S." goes on to declare: "I presume you have good reasons for saying that the Scotch papers have not yet seen the point of that anecdote. And of course the student had no idea he was perpetrating a joke. He was too dull for that!" On reflection, we do not suspect, we know, that "S." is in a state of mind. He—or she—apparently fails to see any humor in repetition of the ancient charge that no Scot can sense a joke without surgical aid. He—or she—knows that the charge is not true in every case, and objects to exaggeration, especially when it inflicts injustice. We will not undertake the task of proving that the accusation really is funny, simply because it does invariably excite objection, but we will ask, just to prolong the mental agitation of "S.," how he—or she—knows that the student who expressed his patriotism was a Scottish youth? If he did see the point, may he not have been a Saxon? And it is just possible that he was a Scotchman, and didn't see it.

—A flower show is not the place where one would expect to hear the preaching of extremely advanced economic doctrines, nor is an Earl a person whom one would regard as likely to do the preaching. Despite these facts, people who attended the exhibition of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association in London, the other day, were favored with an inaugural speech by Earl GREY that must have made them forget for the space of several minutes the mountains of gorgeous blossoms by which they were surrounded. The Earl did not talk agriculture, and he did not talk horticulture; he talked of co-operative industry, of the workingman's ideals, and of coming changes in social conditions. He said that the commercial side of the co-operative movement would take care of itself; what he wanted was means to enable co-operators to give fuller play to that side of their nature which found satisfaction in the cultivation and contemplation of flowers; in the rest and excitement of music; in the intellectual stimulus supplied by literature; in the enjoyment of games; in the wholesome stir of athletic rivalry; and in the development of that spirit of individual independence, ennobled by the consciousness of a common brotherhood, which has been the inspiring dream of every philosopher's Utopia. The ideal of the workingman, the Earl declared, was to secure for himself and family a home of comfort by reasonable hours of labor, and the opportunity, after working hours, of enjoying suitable recreation. It was as certain as to-morrow's sunrise, he said, in conclusion, that, just as the slave became the serf and the serf became the hireling, so the hireling would, at the appointed time, become the partner, with results, both direct and indirect, as advantageous to society as those which followed the two former changes. The Earl's hearers cheered this prophecy with an enthusiasm which may or may not have had much meaning.

BEEF TEA FOR THE CAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 31 the use of "beef tea" in the camps is advised.

"Beef tea" or "beef extracts" as such contain little or no food. The largest percentage of the solids in them is made up of stimulant extractives of no food value and effete materials, which give no restorative energy to the body in return for the increased work thrown upon the already embarrassed excreting organs. In conditions of great prostration from any cause, such as typhoid fever, extreme anaemia, &c., their prolonged use is attended with danger.

The beef preparations really useful now are those made by a cold process, and which contain large amounts of organized iron, phosphorus, and complex albumens. It is generally conceded that the iron and phosphorus, needed as food for the blood, nerve, and tissue cells generally, must be in combination with albumen to be absorbed and assimilated. These cold process preparations are easily obtainable and would be in the highest degree useful in saving life, shortening convalescence, and preventing disease in the camps.

Raw beef preparations, used generally even now in the infected camps and hospitals, would save many useful lives and ward off disease from many brave young men who did not consider themselves or their comfort when the country needed them.

H. A. RUNDLETT, A. M., M. D., (Harv.)
New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the entire country is attempting to place the blame for the mismanagement of army affairs, and in doing so seeks redress from the War Department, can you not call attention to the fact that no one person or persons can be held responsible for the present situation, but that it is the natural and inevitable result of a pernicious military system which makes the army the political football of the country.

The great sickness in the Fifth Corps is due to the exigencies of the Santiago campaign, but in the rest of the army it is due to the inefficiency of volunteer officers and the ignorance of the enlisted men of the most ordinary principles of camp hygiene. In the Fifth Corps the percentage of sickness is much greater among volunteers than regulars.

An army which under our present system springs up like a mushroom has, of course, the same inherent weakness. At the outbreak of war, under our laws, all available material is thrust together, the amount depending on the real or supposed exigency, without regard to its fitness and the resulting conglomeration, called an army and expected to do an army's work.

There is no type of machinery that must be more perfect than an army which is required to take up offensive operations, and an army constructed as our is, and must be under the present volunteer system, can only be likened to some great and expensive engine thrown together in a hurry, the various parts selected at random from the nearest available heap of materials.

The army must be taken out of politics if it is ever to amount to anything from an administrative standpoint as a fighting machine.

CAPTAIN.
Camp Wikoff, Aug. 30, 1898.

HELP THE REGULARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give a little space to an appeal for relief to be given immediately to the well men of the regular army encamped at Camp Wikoff? A few of us yesterday took to the Sixth Infantry delicacies and comforts, the list having been selected after a consultation with one of its officers. We saw for ourselves the miserable suffering condition of those men—the well men of the camp. We have the satisfaction of having added to the comfort of one regiment for a few days. Let every one take hold immediately and pick out one regiment or one company and furnish what is required. The whole camp full look like dying men. Comforts given immediately may save some lives, may only ease the last days of many more. But let it be done quickly. The detention camp needs much, the cavalry needs help—probably other camps also are in just as great misery.

Don't let any one stop to blame the authorities—do that afterward, but take comforts and delicacies to these pitiful men, once the strongest and best of our nation. Consult an officer of the regiment to be helped. Take things yourself, and strong young men to help carry and lift, and do not trust to the express or any other agency, but go now. We spent Sunday at Camp Wikoff, an ideal camp, declared so by all the officers and men we spoke to. Water is now accessible and abundant, at least in the camps we visited. But the confusion, the misery, the lack of system, pitiful beyond words. It is not so bad as it was, so we hear, and officers and men hear with alarm a rumor that they are to be moved again, to begin over again the hard work, trenching, tent pitching, etc., just accomplished.

A MEMBER OF THE NEWPORT BRANCH OF THE R. I. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 29, 1898.

NEGLECT OF THE SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please let me know what is the use of all these fine armories in New York City? This morning early I was at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and saw six poor soldiers. They were obliged to ask at the police station the evening before for shelter. This morning they had not a cent for a cup of coffee. I heard a policeman say: "It is a shame for a country like this to treat soldiers in such a way." They were sick, two with fever, one wounded; all six only skin and bones! I had to go to Calvary Cemetery, and boarded the car in that direction, but those six soldiers were always in my mind. I took the returning car, and was fortunate enough to meet my men again.

I approached one of them and asked where they were going. "To Ohio." "Have you money to buy food on your way?" "Not a cent, Sir." "Here are ten dollars and my address. I don't want to offend you. You may return that money if you want to." "We will return it, Sir. We have money coming to us." I did not want to hear any more. I was about to cry.

Now to my first question. What is the use of those fine armories? Could not one or two of them be used day and night to offer shelter and comfort to those poor returning soldiers? Could not the Government take the addresses of two or three hundred families and send a soldier to every one for a few days?

We in Italy, in that beautiful but poor and taxed country, we treat our soldiers much better. I was a volunteer in 1866, and armories and churches were made ready to shelter us, and in many cases we were lodged by well-to-do families. I have a son in the New York College who wanted to go to Cuba as a volunteer, and only the tears of his mother kept him back. You may think how I feel.

For the last fourteen years I have taken your paper every morning. I could not do without it. I know what you think of Mr. Alger. A few years ago a Michigan friend asked me—for Mr. Alger—a letter of introduction to some Italian correspondents. The General was going to Italy. If I had supposed that one day he would be Secretary of War I would have given him a letter of introduction to some Quartermaster.

New York, Aug. 28. H. GRASSL.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You were fulfilling your mission as a pathfinder of truth when you threw your searchlight on the various nations of Europe during our war with Spain. Specious explanations of semi-official papers, though vouched for by our own Ambassador, cannot controvert the facts that Germany abstained from making a declaration of neutrality, collected at Manila a fleet beyond what was needed for the protection of her citizens, placed her man-of-war Irene in a position where she was useful to our enemy, and carried off the Spanish Governor of the Philippines, while her naval officers during the whole time displayed an officiousness and arrogance which would have brought about open hostilities if Admiral Dewey had been less of a diplomat than a commander. It is idle to make a distinction between the German Government and the German nation, while both are in accord in meeting our tariff with a war on our pork and fruit, in profiting without scruples by an expansion of trade acquired with doubtful means, and one Reichsrath after another indorses the policy of the Kaiser.

That man imbued with mediaeval notions of his dignity, blinded by a conceit which brooks the praise of no man but his own, and whose vanity craves the uninterrupted attention of the world, naturally feels no love for a nation whose very existence is a living disclaimer of the assumption that a nation cannot get along without a hereditary ruler. The audacity of the American people to declare war, beat her enemy, and dictate peace without first asking the permission of the consecrated person cannot but be galling to the man whose vanity

hands with [illegible] and the American [illegible] not be in doubt [illegible] which duty and [illegible] New York, Aug. 31.

GERMAN FEELING AGAINST US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose herewith an extract from a letter just received from Germany, which apropos of the discussion now waging in the columns of your paper regarding the feelings of the Germans to our people, may be acceptable for publication.

The date of this letter is Kissingen, Aug. 14. My friend has been traveling all Summer in Germany, and is an exceedingly refined and unobtrusive lady, who was not in entire sympathy with our war with Spain, sincerely hoping that in some way it might be avoided; and she cannot possibly have invited any of the insolence which she and her party have encountered.

In every letter received by us from friends traveling this Summer in Germany the same state of gratuitous rudeness and prejudice, and gross ignorance is sent us, confirming in our mind every statement made in your columns on the subject of German ill-feeling for America and the Americans.

The extract in question is as follows:

We have received so much insolence about our war from the Germans we have met that we felt at last that our only safeguard was in absolute silence. We did get so tired of speeches beginning, "You Americans," we always knew what was coming.

Our Ambassador to Berlin may make all the amiable speeches he likes about the good will of Germans for us. It does not exist. The feeling against us is most bitter and agressive.

Imagine a German at the table d'hote informing that the German Navy is greater than the English Navy. That shows you their tremendous conceit. Another idiot said that Shafter led the army against Santiago in a dress suit. That will show you their astonishing ignorance.

I cannot begin to enumerate all the [illegible] which the Kaiser is to do to us if we [illegible] the Philippines! But there was an ominous [illegible] among them all when Santiago surrendered. [illegible] are not quite so bumptious as formerly. [illegible] person we had to rejoice with us was an Englishman, and we shook hands cordially [illegible] the news came.

It has been difficult to keep our temper, I assure you, but we are so proud of our country and our countrymen now that we can afford to smile at ignorance and vain boastings.

K. D. LAWRENCE.
Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 29, 1898.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "A Real American," in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES, seems to have worked himself into a frenzy of anti-German feeling as manifested and expressed in our country just now, and more especially in reference to some of the several communications on this subject recently printed in your impartial journal. The controversy really is too fatuous to consider very seriously—for one need only to remember that it is less than a year ago when the general sentiment of our land was equally unkind, if not bitter, against England—"our traditional enemy"—and how much our good people were wrought up over John Bull's actions in Hawaii, in Venezuela, and other corners of the world, and how we were going to "whip him again," etc. Yet within a few short months England has won our deepest love and affection, our devotion and everlasting friendship, and for some good reason to herself she declined to form a friendly and moral background, assistance to us—strictly neutral, of course—during our conflict with Spain.

A friend in need becomes a friend indeed in such affairs; the neighbor who elects to stand by one and espouses one's cause, whether for humanity or territorial conquest, is the party whom one is ready to "shout for," and to-day we love the grandmother, but hate her erratic grandson. True Germans, like good wine, need no bushing in their own or their adopted fatherland, I of course, refer to the "real" German, and not to the many counterfeits from Russia, Hungary, Poland, and other Slav countries, whom Germany tolerates in her domains, and who, after having acquired an indifferent knowledge of the German tongue, come to this country, and under Anglicized and otherwise disguised names boast and brag about their loyalty and devotion to their adopted country, and only too frequently bring discredit upon Germany and the German race by their atrocious manners and blatant trumpetings about their German fatherland.

Your correspondent "Real American" does not enlighten your many readers as to what particular tribe he traces his reality of Americanism; doubtless he is consistent on this point, and does not claim descent from the English, who themselves are but Germans, and who have been ruled over by purely German monarchs for nearly two centuries. "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman," is a favorite quotation for many good Englishmen, and a very celebrated Englishman said recently that "no good Englishman ever abrogates his allegiance to his mother country." Now, we all know that this is not absolutely true, but we also know that there are proportionately more Englishmen living in our country who are not and do not intend to become naturalized American citizens than any other nationality. Of course I do not mean Scotch or Irish, for they amalgamate as readily as do Germans, Swedes, and others, and make most excellent citizens of this great country; although they may not be quite as real as your correspondent "Real American."

Selah, brethren! We are of all nations and ought to dwell in peace and good-fellowship together. At any rate, go slow in giving expression to your animosities, my friend, for in a few years, and after a few more diplomatic shufflings of this international deck, we might, through some arbitrary dropping of the cards, be obliged to take a hand with the erratic Wilhelm for a partner. Who knows?

R. J. U.
New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

NUGGETS.

As to the Church Carpet.

The church carpet seldom looks worn to the man who expects to be called upon to assist in purchasing a new one.—The Ram's Horn.

English on the Nile.

England keeps moving up the Nile by degrees. She apparently sees her way, although the cataracts have not been removed.—New Orleans Picayune.

Must Be All Right.

Peary's ship has returned to civilization with the report that the explorer was left behind in good condition. There can be no doubt of this, since he is packed in the ice.—Philadelphia North American.

To be Congratulated.

"Did your son get home safe from Cuba?" asked the neighbor.

"He did better than that," was the answer; "he got home safe from camp."—Washington Evening Star.

His Strong Point.

Mrs. Gooding—For my part, I can't understand why you desire to associate with that Mr. Emptyhead. He is one of the least interesting persons I ever met.

Mr. Gooding—I must admit that he is not very brilliant, but he is the only man I know very well who never gives me any advice as to how we ought to bring up our boy.—Chicago News.

JIM.

George Hobart in The Baltimore American.

I hear the drum roll, rub-a-dub, dub,
And the piccolo's shrill refrain;
The boys in blue with hearts so true
Are marching home again.
I hear the drum, but it beats for me
Despair and grief's tattoo;
I'd be so glad if our only lad—
Our Jim—poor Jim—marched, too!

I hear the tramp, the tramp, tramp, tramp,
Of the army marching by;
Brave soldiers all, at their country's call
They went to fight and die.
Their task is done, with heads erect
They pass there in review;
Instead of tears I'd give them cheers

HOLLAND'S QUEEN OF AGE

Wilhelmina Issues a Proclamation to the People of the Netherlands.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES HELD

All the Churches Throughout Holland Unite in Celebrating the Event— Catholics Also Go to Church at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31.—Upon the occasion of her birthday and the attainment of her majority to-day, Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, who was born Aug. 31, 1880, issued this morning a proclamation to the people of the Netherlands. It was worded as follows:

"On this day, so important to you and me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, young and old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid though weighty task whereto I have been called, and I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions and is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, set me an example by her noble and exalted conception of the duties which henceforth devolve upon me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example and to govern in the manner expected of a Princess of the House of Orange. True to the Constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands.

"As sovereign of possessions and colonies East and West. I desire to observe justice and to contribute, so far as in me lies, to the increasing intellectual and material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official or social activity you may be placed, within the kingdom or without, will never be wanting.

"Trusting in God, and with a prayer that He give me strength, I accept the Government. WILHELMINA."

Solemn thanksgiving services were held here to-day in all the churches, as well as in the churches throughout Holland, upon the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina attaining her majority.

Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Queen mother, attended divine services in the great church this morning. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince and Princess of Weid, the Diplomatic Corps, the civil and military authorities, and 4,000 others were present.

The Court Chaplain, G. J. Van der Flier, preached. He dwelt upon the importance of the memorable day, and invoked the Divine blessing upon the Queen. The chaplain also thanked the Queen mother for wisely directing the education of her daughter.

The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Turnassi, and the Ministers from Catholic countries attended divine services in the Catholic church.

Among the accession decorations is one conferred upon the Minister of the Netherlands at Washington. Dr. W. F. H. Van Weckherlin is appointed a commander in the Order of the Dutch Lion.

IN HONOR OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Dutch Minister to This Country Holds a Levee at the Everett House.

The accession of Queen Wilhelmina to the throne of Holland was the occasion of a reception in this city yesterday. G. de Weckherlin, the Dutch Minister to this country, received in honor of the event, at the Everett House, where he is staying, between 4 and 6 P. M. Mr. de Weckherlin, who was attired in Court dress, with decorations, was assisted in receiving by W. N. Bennebroek Gravenhorst, Acting Consul General for the Netherlands at this port.

The guests were all men, many of them Hollanders living in this city. There were also officers of Dutch ships in port and delegations from several societies, among others the Holland-American Festival Club of Paterson, N. J. The societies sent congratulations to the Queen.

Only liquid refreshments were served. There was no music. The decorations consisted of Dutch and American flags. On Saturday evening the Nederlansche Vereniging will give a dinner in honor of Queen Wilhelmina at 40 Union Square.

REVOLT IN PERU CRUSHED.

Cacerist Party Bribes Jailers to Free the Prisoners at Puno.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31, via Galveston, Texas.—The Cacerist party in the City of Puno, capital of the Peruvian province of that name, has created a disturbance, by bribing the guards on duty at the jail and freeing the prisoners. The civil guard and citizens, headed by the Prefect, succeeded in crushing the outbreak.

WELSH MINERS COME TO TERMS.

Majority of 24,000 in Favor of Accepting the Employers' Offer.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 31.—The delegates of the Welsh miners met to-day and formally ratified, by a majority of 24,000, the acceptance of the employers' terms, which they decided to agree to at a joint meeting in London on Monday last.

The terms include an increase of 5 per cent. in their wages.

GERMANIC LOWERS HER RECORD.

She Makes the Run to Queenstown in 6 Days 23 Hours 16 Minutes.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 31.—The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, from New York on Aug. 24 for Queenstown and Liverpool, and which cleared the bar at Sandy Hook at 1:50 P. M. on the day mentioned, arrived here to-day at 6:20 P. M., beating her record for an eastward passage, having covered the distance in 6 days 23 hours and 14 minutes. Her best previous eastward record, made Sept. 20, 1895, was 7 days and 30 minutes. She has thus lowered her record by 1 hour and 16 minutes.

JAMAICA ANNEXATION PLAN.

Negro Opposition and Lack of Newspaper Support May Be Fatal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—The annexation movement has not progressed favorably, owing to the opposition of the colored element of the population and the lack of support from the newspapers. Consequently, the Hon. Samuel Constantine Burke, Jamaica's member of the Barbados conference, who sailed to-day, is not authorized to propose annexation as an alternative to the joint demand of the West Indies for fair treatment. Possibly British Guiana or Barbados may take the initiative, should the conference decide to adopt a decisive, ultimatum attitude.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO ILL.

Moors Think the Truth About His Health Is Suppressed.

TANGIER, Morocco, Aug. 31.—The greatest anxiety prevails among the Moors regarding the health of the reigning Sultan of Morocco, Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz. The gravest rumors are in circulation; but the populace is denied all information, and the people believe the Government is suppressing the truth.

RUSSIA'S NEW AGENT IN CHINA.

Report that Russia Has Promised to Respect the British Sphere of Influence.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"M. B. Kroupensky of the Russian Embassy here will succeed M. Pavloff, the retiring Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, Russia, it is said, has given satisfactory assurances that she will respect the British sphere in China.

"It is also asserted that the British Admiral had orders to seize the remaining Chinese ships and Custom Houses in the event of the Tsung-li-Yamen refusing to comply with British demands."

THE CZAR'S PEACE MESSAGE.

Ambassador Hitchcock Gets a Copy of the Identical Note.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Ambassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg has cabled the State Department that he has received from the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, a copy of the identical note addressed by order of the Czar to all of the representatives in St. Petersburg of foreign Governments, proposing a joint conference to consider the question of general disarmament.

The full text of the note was not cabled by Mr. Hitchcock, but will be sent by mail. Its character is such as would require something more than a mere acknowledgment of receipt and as the proposition is one the acceptance of which would involve a radical change in the foreign policy of the United States, it is sure to receive most earnest attention and consideration at the hands of the President and Mr. Hay when the latter assumes office.

A BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

New Zealand Legislature Favors Joining Australasia with Canada and England.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 31.—The report of the committee of the Legislature, just issued, recommends joining the Australasian colonies with Canada and the mother country by a Pacific cable, on the basis that if Great Britain and Canada together would guarantee five-ninths of the cost of the work, New Zealand and the other colonies would contribute the remaining four-ninths, of which amount New Zealand will contribute one-ninth.

The committee also recommends that Canada be intrusted with the construction, administration, and maintenance of the cable, on the understanding that the contributing colonies are to be entitled to representation and votes on matters of policy of the management, and that the cable is to be jointly owned and controlled by the contributors.

The report concludes with advising that a conference of the colonies concerned in the new cable be held in New Zealand.

ANARCHY IN ECUADOR.

Congress Suspends Its Sessions and the Cabinet Resigns.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31, (via Galveston, Texas,)—The Congress of Ecuador has suspended its sessions until it can obtain Government protection. Consequently, the Cabinet has resigned.

SCOTT FISHE A SUICIDE.

The Basso Discouraged by a Vain Pursuit of Health.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mr. Scott Fishe, the well-known basso, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening. He had been suffering from consumption, and only recently returned from Jamaica, where he had gone in a fruitless search for health.

Mr. Fishe was a member of the Savoy Opera Company.

CHINESE EMPEROR ILL.

Kwang Su Said to be in a Serious Condition at Pekin.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Emperor Kwang Su of China, according to a dispatch from Pekin to The Daily Mail, is reported seriously ill.

The present Chinese Emperor, reigning under the style of Kwang Su, was born Aug. 2, 1872. He is the son of Prince Ch'un, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Feng, and succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-Chi on Jan. 22, 1875. He is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu Dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in 1644.

REBEL VICTORIES IN CHINA.

Government Troops Defeated in Two Pitched Battles.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, says:

"The Chinese Government troops, it is reported, have been defeated in two pitched battles during the last ten days by the Kwang-Si rebels, losing 3,000 men. The rebels are said to number 90,000 and the provincial forces are powerless against them.

"The Governor of high rank has been ordered to lead his troops in person and completely to suppress the rebellion within a month, under penalty of severe punishment.

"An imperial edict, just issued, strongly censures the Governor of Kwang-Si Province for deceiving the Emperor in July last by reporting that the rebellion had been suppressed."

BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERIES.

Third Officer Kynaston May Make Some Big Revelations.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 31.—John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, who is charged with being concerned in the theft of bonds, coupons, and diamonds from the mails on board that steamer, in conjunction with Chief Officer Jago, also of the Britannic, was a passenger on the Germanic, which arrived from New York to-day. He was confined in a saloon stateroom, in care of Capt. McKinstry, and was handed over here to a Police Inspector from Scotland Yard, who was in waiting with a warrant. Kynaston hints that he may make astonishing revelations regarding tampering with the transatlantic mails.

Kynaston said he would be prepared to testify at Bow Street Police Court, London, next Tuesday, when Jago and the assistant Stewards of the White Star steamer Britannic are to be put on trial.

Jago is in jail in London, charged with robbing the mails. He was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the United States Embassy, but by agreement with the British authorities he was formally discharged at Bow Street Police Court on Aug. 23, and was immediately rearrested by the British authorities on the charge of robbery within the British dominion, the United States officials withdrawing their request for Jago's extradition.

United States Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Hartshorne sailed for England on the Trave on Aug. 22 with Joseph Mangan, William Bernard, Henry Galway, and Thomas Tighe, assistant stewards on the Britannic, who were arrested in connection with the mail robberies and smuggling schemes on board the Britannic. They had waived extradition and will be tried in London.

JOSEPH CHAMERLAIN SAILS.

Secretary of State for the Colonies Embarks on the Majestic.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamer Majestic, from Liverpool for New York, to-

SCHLEY AND GORDON SAIL

They Start for Puerto Rico to Join Gen. Brooke, Head of the Commission.

OTHERS ABOARD THE SENECA

There Were Army Officers, Postal Clerks and Commissioners, Surgeons and Nurses—2,000 Tons of Red Cross and Other Supplies.

The United States transport Seneca, carrying Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon of the Puerto Rico Military Commission, sailed yesterday for San Juan and Santiago. She passed out at Sandy Hook at 3 P. M., flying the Rear Admiral's flag. The pier at Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, from which the Seneca sailed, was the centre of great interest and tremendous bustle all yesterday morning. Many persons gathered in hope of seeing the distinguished naval officer, but in this they were disappointed, as Rear Admiral Schley, in returning yesterday morning from Wesport, Conn., went at once to the Brooklyn, at anchor off Tompkinsville, having arranged to be transferred from his late flagship to the transport as the Seneca should pass, bound out to sea.

Gen. Gordon boarded the vessel at her pier shortly before noon, accompanied by his son, Lieut. W. W. Gordon, Jr., who will act as his aide. The General refused to discuss his mission except to say that he had received the instructions under which the commission was to act, with orders to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, the President of the commission, on arrival at Puerto Rico. Gen. Gordon, referring to his late command of the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, took occasion to say a proud word of the work of his wife. Mrs. Gordon established a convalescent hospital at Miami, which was regarded with such favor that it had been used as a model for other hospitals.

Quartermaster H. Robbins of the Seneca said that she would go direct to San Juan, thence to Ponce and Santiago. For the latter port the Seneca carried Capt. John H. Beacom of the Sixth Infantry, who is a Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General in the volunteer service, and who is to relieve Major George Andrews as Adjutant General of the new Department of Santiago. He has been on duty as Adjutant General of the Third Division of Gen. Lee's Corps, (the Seventh.)

F. Dumaresq, J. D. H. Luce, W. H. Lothrop, and two other representatives of the Boston firm of De Ford & Co., which has been appointed the Government's fiscal agent in Puerto Rico, arrived rather late to find their quarters had not been reserved for them, but provision was finally made. There had been similar lack of provision in the case of the Postal clerks accompanying the Postal Commission, composed of Major James E. Stuart, Chairman, and Commissioners Charles F. Trotter, John A. Masten, William Mooney, and M. A. Macdonald. Major Stuart was for twenty-five years, up to the beginning of the war, Chief Post Inspector for the Western States, with headquarters at Chicago. He has been with the Second Illinois Volunteers at Chickamauga. There were thirteen postal clerks. The Postal Commission, constituted so as to represent all the branches of the department, will formulate a postal system for Puerto Rico.

Dr. Anita N. McGee, the army's one feminine member, was on hand to arrange for the accommodation of the women nurses she has enlisted. There were to have been thirty, but seven arrived from out of town too late to embark.

Capt. W. J. Sewall, son of Senator Sewall of New Jersey, who was Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Graham, went on the Seneca. He is to report to Gen. Miles for assignment to duty. There were also twelve civilians who had permission to embark on the Seneca to go to Puerto Rico to engage in private enterprises. Six army Surgeons, twelve male nurses, and two army Paymasters were also among the Seneca's passengers.

The Seneca carried a cargo of 2,000 tons of provisions, medical supplies, and delicacies, which included a Red Cross consignment of 200 cases of prepared soups, quantities of lime juice, preserves, malted milk, condensed milk, ginger ale, calvsfoot jelly, 50 equipped cots, 600 suits of pajamas, and three small cases containing books and magazines.

A large quantity of material intended for the Seneca could not be loaded on to her, and it was said that it would be forwarded by the Minnewaska on Saturday next. This vessel is expected to arrive to-day from Montauk Point.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 31.—Rear Admiral Schley left Westport this morning for New York. About 200 residents had gathered at the station to bid him farewell. The Admiral reached the station six minutes before the train left and was kept busy shaking hands. He had a kind word for every one, and several children who pushed through the crowd to the Admiral for recognition, he took in his arms and kissed.

The Admiral said that he would return to Westport after his work as a Commissioner is done. Mrs. Schley will remain at Saugatuck during the Admiral's absence.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Agreement Reached to Submit Alaska Boundary Lines Question to Arbitration, It Is Said.

QUEBEC, Aug. 31.—Important work has been done by the Conference Commissioners to-day and the remaining two days before the recess will probably be fully as important.

Although not officially announced, it is known that the discussion to-day has been upon the question of the boundary lines of Alaska. It is said that an agreement has been reached by the joint commission and that the settlement of the question will be left to an outside commission to be composed of foreign arbitrators, or to a commission composed of one from the United States, one from Great Britain, one from Canada, and one from one of the foreign powers.

The settlement of the boundaries is now merely a matter of interpretation of the old treaty of 1825. Surveys have been made by both the United States and Canada, and each nation now fully understands the contention of the other.

To-morrow probably much of the time of the American Commissioners will be taken up by the arguments of the lumbermen from the United States.

OUR VESSELS REFUSED BAIT.

Newfoundland Authorities Afraid of The Effect at Quebec.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 31.—The American brig Clara Clarita, from Gloucester, with the barges Fillid and J. K. Manning, fitted with chemical refrigerators, arrived at Burgeo, in the Burgeo Islands, off the south coast, yesterday, for the purpose of loading herring and squid to bait the American fishing bankers.

The customs authorities issued a prohibition, on the ground that if such an act were permitted it would completely revolutionize the purchase of bait from Newfoundlanders by Americans.

More than this, the authorities assert, it would put in jeopardy the interests of the colony at the Quebec conference, as no concession could be expected from the United States if Newfoundland had nothing to offer in return.

The outfit of the vessels cost $50,000 and the projectors were very foolish in coming to Newfounland without first making inquiries as to their privileges.

Buffalo Has a $200,000 Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Fire, smoke, and water ruined or damaged about $2 0,000 worth of flour in the New York Central freight house, on River Street, this afternoon. The flour, which is owned by three

ENSIGN POWELSON WEDDED

Survivor of the Maine United to Margaret Olivia Millar, a Colonel's Daughter.

CEREMONY AT HIS BEDSIDE

The Young Officer in a Hospital at Philadelphia with a Broken Leg, Where His Wife Attends Him —Capt. Sigsbee Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Ensign Wilfrid Vannest Powelson, one of the survivors of the battleship Maine and a hero of the war with Spain, was married in this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to Miss Margaret Olivia Millar of Wyoming, Ohio, daughter of Col. Millar, United States Army.

The ceremony was performed in one of the rooms of the Episcopal Hospital by the Rev. Dr. David H. Lovejoy, Chaplain of the institution. Only a small bridal party was present, including Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Powelson of Middletown, N. Y., the father and mother of the bridegroom; Capt. Sigsbee, who has taken a great interest in the young Ensign, and several of the latter's naval associates. Miss Clark, a friend of the bride, was also present. The father of Miss Millar, who is stationed at Montauk Point with his command, was unable to witness the ceremony.

Ensign Powelson, who is suffering with a broken leg, the result of a fall down a hatchway of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, was not able to stand up while Dr. Lovejoy performed the ceremony, and his bride stood beside his cot. The almost cheerless hospital room had been transformed into a veritable bower of roses for the occasion, and notwithstanding the temporary infirmity of the groom the occasion was as joyous and happy as though the marriage had been celebrated in the church in Wyoming, Ohio, where it was originally intended that the couple should be wedded. Miss Millar wore a bridal dress of white, and Miss Clark was dressed in a walking costume.

For some days Miss Millar had been acting as nurse to her injured lover, and after the ceremony the newly made wife resumed her position of nurse.

Miss Millar met Ensign Powelson in June of last year at Old Point Comfort, when he was on shore leave. The Ensign was introduced to Miss Millar at a reception and straightway the young people fell in love. They were to be married in the Spring, but his country's call summoned Ensign Powelson to the front. After the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor he was detailed to survey the wreck. Day after day in a small boat, accompanied by a couple of divers, Ensign Powelson floated over the wrecked battleship taking measurements, making soundings, and embodying the discoveries made by the divers and his own inferences in his daily report.

He was the first to discover that the Maine's plates were blown inward and that her magazines had not exploded. His most important discovery, however, was that one of the keel plates of the ship had blown upward with such force that it rested on the deck of the submerged wreck.

During the naval operations in Cuban waters Ensign Powelson was for a time attached to the Fern and was half a dozen times under fire. He was transferred to the St. Paul when Capt. Sigsbee took command. He came North on that ship, and, strange to say, though he had been several times during the war detailed on duty of the most dangerous kind, escaped without a scratch, only to fall down a hatchway on the St. Paul and break his leg.

NEWPORT'S NAVAL FETES.

Preparations to Entertain the Officers and Men of the Expected Warships.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The Naval Entertainment Committee held an important meeting this morning, to arrange for the reception and entertainment to be given in honor of the officers and crews of the various warships now en route here and those ordered to come here later. Congressman Bull of the committee has worked hard to have a fleet sent here, and it looks as if his efforts would be successful.

It is certain that the monitors Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Puritan, and Terror, the torpedo boat flotilla, and the cruiser Montgomery will be forwarded, and very likely the battleship Massachusetts and the eight gunboats and cruisers ordered to Boston will be sent here for the reception and course of entertainments.

The committee was finally organized as follows: President—Melville Bull; Secretary—Albert C. Landers; Treasurer—H. H. Hammell, Jr.; Executive Committee—Oliver H. P. Belmont, Chairman; Hermann Oelrichs, Lispenard Stewart, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Col. John Jacob Astor, and E. J. Berwind.

The committee has invited the following gentlemen to act as an Advisory Committee: Senators Aldrich and Wetmore and Congressman Capron of Rhode Island; Gov. Elisha Dyer and Adjt. Gen. F. M. Sackett of Rhode Island, Mayor Boyle, Commodore Albert Kautz, United States Navy; Commander John McGowan, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, United States Navy, Lieut. W. McCarty Little, United States Navy; Major H. C. Stevens, commanding the Newport Artillery Company; Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskins, United States Army, of Fort Adams, and Col. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

The committee has chosen four days for the series of entertainments—Sept. 10, 12, 13, and 14—dependent upon the arrival of the ships and some other matters. On the 10th, the committee proposes to have a land parade, if it should prove agreeable to the officers and men visiting Newport, and provided their physical condition will permit it.

The escort for this demonstration will be made up from the regular troops at Fort Adams, the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, the Newport Artillery Company, the Naval Militia, and the naval apprentices from the training station. A reviewing stand will be erected in front of the Ocean House, from which Gov. Dyer and other officials will review the parade.

On the 12th, the bluejackets of the fleet will be taken to Crescent Park, where a clambake and all sorts of sports and pleasures will be among the special features. On the 13th it is proposed to take the bluejackets to the Opera House, where one of the best vaudeville shows that money can produce will be given. The same day the officers will be taken to Pomham, and there enjoy a clambake. On the 14th the officers will be entertained with a reception and ball at the Casino. The committee will also arrange for the people to visit various ships while they are here.

The amount already raised by subscriptions contributed by the Summer residents amounts to $6,000, and more is required to carry out the extensive programme outlined. The committee has requested the people of Newport and the masters of vessels in the harbor to display flags and bunting while the fleet is here.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Entertainments in Honor of Lord Herschell and Chauncey M. Depew.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—Mrs. J. Amory Codman has cards out for a reception to-morrow afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

The Newport Clambake Club will have its next bake on Saturday next.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull have returned from Europe and are at Dudley Place.

Miss Kellogg, the alto soloist, will sing the offertory at Trinity Church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. John O'Brien, who has been ill at her villa, Inchiquin, is now able to be about.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was among the cottagers entertaining this evening.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dinner and dance Saturday evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Swan.

tertain at luncheon at Pinard Cottage No. 4, and on Monday evening, Mrs. Edwin Parsons will give a dinner in his honor.

Lispenard Stewart is one who is always ready for any emergency, and again to-day was this assertion verified. It was during the forenoon hours that Mr. Stewart chanced to be riding horseback, as is his daily habit. While he was passing Hodgson's establishment a young lady flying past on a bicycle ran her wheel over a stone and was thrown to the ground. In an instant almost Mr. Stewart had dismounted and was quickly "rendering aid to the wounded." Fortunately, the young lady received only a slight flesh wound.

The barn dance given by Mrs. Fish at Crossways last night was the one topic of gossip to-day by the cottagers, some of whom wondered at the newspapers not mentioning some of the costumes which were used. These in part consisted of the following:

Miss Anna Sands was attired as an angel, with a gold halo on her head, and carried a large gilt trumpet; Miss Willing as a "devil," in red, with wooden pitchfork and hair mysteriously blue; Miss Taylor, daughter of H. A. C. Taylor, was charmingly dressed in a Watteau costume, as a shepherdess, with a crook; Mrs. James P. Kernochan came as Queen Victoria, accompanied by her grandson as an Egyptian groom, a reminiscence of Mrs. Kernochan's visit to the Nile last Winter. James P. Messeroy wore a costume of calico, printed with a pack of cards. Miss Whitehouse and Miss Grant were similarly dressed in the black costumes worn at the bal de l'opera, long dresses and large black hats, trimmed with large black bows.

Montgomery Roosevelt had a correct sailor costume of white duck, as had about half a dozen others. Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie wore a picturesque and becoming costume, with white and pink flowers. H. C. Taylor and several others wore white knickerbockers and black dress coats with brocaded lapels. George Griswold second was in the blue coat which the portraits of the naval heroes of the beginning of the century have made so familiar. Jack Livermore and Roger Winthrop were got up as negroes and created immense fun by their antics and roller skates.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., who led the cotillion, wore a red coat such as coachmen use, and carried a four-in-hand whip; Miss Hoffman looked very pretty as a red poppy. The same should be said of Miss Willing as a Mephisto. Miss Clapp, as a sort of Dolly Varden, was capital, and was complimented for her costume several times. Mrs. F. K. Pendleton was in white and black, and Center Hitchcock wore a red coat. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Henry Clews, Jr., appeared as chefs.

Recent subscriptions for the concert to be given at the Casino Saturday morning in aid of the soldiers at Montauk Point include Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Pauline Andrews, Mrs. Walcott Gibbs, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. John Cadwallader, Miss Lyman, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Parker Quincy, Mrs. Frank Wetherell, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Ross Winans, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Mrs. T. S. Willing, Mrs. George Von T. Meyer, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and others.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham, United States Navy, of the United States Steamship Texas, is the guest of J. Edward Addicks.

Registered at the Casino are T. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood, Miss Emma Wood, and Miss M. E. Mayfield of New York, and Lieut. H. A. Bispham, United States Navy.

The new stand reserved seats and the judges' and other stands for the Newport Horse Show are approaching completion. Contractor McCormick has a large force of mechanics employed on the Casino grounds. The painters are at work, and by Saturday the decorations, in charge of Landers, will be well in hand. By Saturday night everything pertaining to the grounds will be completed.

Mrs. Ross Winans entertained at dinner at Bleak House to-night. Berger's Hungarian Band played during the dinner.

Anna Held and the Turtle Company, who were booked for the Opera House to-night, and who canceled their engagement on account of the illness of Held, missed one of the best houses of the season. The cottagers had bought many boxes and reserved seats.

Among Ocean House arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Miss Dowling and Miss Seneac of New York, and George H. R. Preble and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Renshaw of Pittsburg.

Congressman W. L. Ward of New York and Congressman Melville Bull of Rhode Island looked over the harbor to-day and were shown the urgently required improvements. Congressman Ward is a member of the River and Harbor Committee.

Sailing parties at night in the famous catboats of Newport appear to be one of the latest fads here by the cottagers, as already a number of these parties have been held on moonlight nights, and the catboat men have had quite a deal of work in this line lately.

Mrs. N. B. Thompson of Brooklyn is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Read.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt has returned to New York.

Mrs. T. E. Chickering and R. R. Ketteredge have arrived from New York.

F. S. D'Hauteville has returned from Europe.

Mrs. George Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany have returned to their homes.

Joseph S. Stevens, the Rough Rider, has gone to New York, accompanied by his father, Frederick W. Stevens.

The engagement of Tron Peterson of Chicago to Miss Alvena M. Muenchinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Muenchinger of this city, has been announced.

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow entertained at dinner to-night.

The Ambassador of Russia, Count Cassini, will arrive here next Saturday, with his niece, Countess Cassini, and the Secretaries of the Russian Legation, Messrs. Zelenoy and Rajvestuensky. They will be the guests of Dwight Braman at his cottage on the cliffs for several days. On Saturday the Ambassador and his niece, as well as the two Secretaries, will be entertained at the golf club.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has cards out for a dinner party on Sunday evening next.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow, and Mrs. Cadwallader for a dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., have returned from a personal visit to Montauk Point and are now arranging for another food expedition to that camp.

NEWPORT GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Opening of the Matches for the President's and Consolation Cups.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The second day's session of the annual golf tournament on the links of the Newport Golf Club began this morning with a good attendance of players as well as spectators. The younger players particularly the college contingent, predominated.

The first round, match play, eighteen holes, for the President's Cup, began at 10 o'clock. The contestants were the sixteen who qualified Tuesday in the medal rounds, their scores ranging from 172 to 190. In the first round A. M. Coates beat J. F. Curtis, 5 up and 4 to play; G. M. C. Sargent beat Winthrop Rutherfurd, 1 up; Richmond Talbot beat R. F. Phifer, 4 up and 3 to play; W. D. Vanderpoel beat Lieut. J. H. Goldfinch, 2 up and 1 to play; W. B. Cutting, Jr., beat Joseph Choate, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play; G. G. Hubbard beat H. M. Harriman, 5 up and 3 to play; Abraham Barker beat Victor Sorchan, 1 up, 18 holes; G. C. Clark, Jr., beat Foxhall Keene, 2 up and 1 to play.

In the second round Sargent beat Coates 1 up in 19 holes, Vanderpoel beat Talbot 1 up, Hubbard beat Cutting 4 up 2 to play, Clark beat Barker 1 up.

To-morrow Clark will play Hubbard and Vanderpoel will play Sargent.

At 10:30 o'clock began the thirty-six-hole medal play, best eight scores to qualify for the Consolation Cup offered by the Green Committee. This was open to all contestants in the medal round for the President's Cup who handed complete cards, but did not qualify for the President's Cup. The eight who qualified, with their scores for morning and afternoon were: Greenville Kane, 97-85-192; W. P. Thompson, 98-92-190; R. P. Huntington, 100-92-191; F. H. Bohlan, 90-88-178; E. E. Patterson, 90-97-187. W. L. Mauran, 92-93-185; J. T. Mauran, 87-98-185; Milton S. Barger, 93-94-187. The list in order of merit is: Bohlan, W. L. Mauran, J. T. Mauran, Patterson, Barger, Thompson, Huntington, Kane.

The handicap cup offered by O. H. P. Belmont will be contested for Friday. Of the four who to-morrow will compete for the President's Cup, Sargent is a member of the Harvard Club and Hubbard of the Newport Club, while Vanderpoel was Captain of the Princeton Club last Spring and is a well-known player at the Morris Country Club. Foxhall Keene made several capital plays this morning. Baron Hengelmueller, the Austrian Minister, was among young men. They have been in training for several weeks, and are in the pink of condition. Both have swimming records, and there will be no apprehension as to their safety or their ability to cover the distance.

Messrs. Burden and Cutting will leave this morning on the steamer Manisees, with Swimming Master Boyer of the Spouting Rock Beach Association, who trained Mr. Burden, and will accompany the swimmers at close range from the time they leave Newport until they return. The catboat Carrie, flagship of the Newport Kat Boat Klub, with Capt. "Tom" Shea, will follow the swimmers, as well as a naphtha launch and a surf boat from Spouting Rock Beach, in charge of Patrolman Sullivan. Upon the arrival of the party at Narragansett Pier, the swimmers will train for an hour and then prepare for their contest. Sherry's Pavilion will be the starting point.

At noon precisely the swimmers will start, and they should finish by 7 o'clock at the float of the New York Yacht Club. A number of small craft containing cottagers will follow the swimmers. Both swimmers have stated that unless they successfully accomplish this ten-mile swim, they will never attempt a long distance swim again. It takes the steamer fifty minutes from the pier to Newport.

NEW ROADS FOR NEWPORT.

O. H. P. Belmont's Proposition May Be Accepted by the Municipality.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held this afternoon to consider a proposition submitted in the following letter from O. H. P. Belmont to Mayor Boyle:

The Hon. P. J. Boyle, Mayor:

Dear Sir: Inclosed I hand you a map, showing the changes I propose to have made in existing roads. The blue roads are roads I wish to have condemned and abandoned, the red road is the one which I propose to give the city in exchange for the aforesaid blue roads. The brown roads are the roads which I have opened out. As I have expressed to you before, should the Board of Aldermen Committee on Streets and Highways wish to examine these roads on the spot, I should be pleased to receive them any day and hour they may appoint. Yours very truly,

O. H. P. BELMONT.

The roads colored blue on the map are the end of Coggeshall Avenue between Wheatland Avenue and Ocean Avenue, Lake View Avenue from F. W. Vanderbilt's property to the condemned part of Coggeshall Avenue, and Ledge Road from C. M. Bell's to the condemned part of Lake View Avenue. From this last point to Ocean Avenue runs a new street, marked brown, and from the Vanderbilt property in Lake View Avenue to Wheatland Avenue runs another lane, marked brown. The new avenue, colored red, runs from Wheatland Avenue from a point near Bellevue Avenue to Almy's Pond, thence skirting its shore to Ocean Avenue.

The Aldermen voted to accept the invitation of Mr. Belmont, and the Mayor will make the appointment.

The Season at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—This resort has never had a more prosperous season than the one which is just now at its height, and the influx of visitors does not as yet seem to have lessened. Of all the months in the year, September is one of the loveliest at Saratoga, and the United States Hotel, which has been filled since early in June, announces that it will remain open as usual until Oct. 1, with complete service and orchestra. The golf links of Saratoga, which are among the best in the world, are patronized liberally during the day by guests of the United States, who have the privileges of the club.

Change in Theatre Management.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Col. John D. Hopkins, theatrical manager, has withdrawn from the Hopkins Theatre in St. Louis and the Schiller Theatre in Chicago. Both theatres will be under the management of J. J. Brady, manager of the Century Theatre in this city, for Al Hayman and Will J. Davis of New York and Chicago. Col. Hopkins not only withdraws from the management of the two places named, but also from the Tri-State Amusement Company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Chauncey Olcott, who spent a part of the Summer abroad, began his season in "Sweet Inniscarra" last night at Trenton.

Mr. Sothern's season with Anthony Hope's play "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" will open at the Lyceum Theatre to-night. Miss Virginia Harned having fully recovered from her illness.

Max Freeham, who has been identified with many of the prominent comic opera productions in this city has been engaged to play the part of a Count in the forthcoming play, "Hoot Topsy Turvy," at the Herald Square Theatre.

Al Hayman sailed from Europe yesterday for home. While abroad Mr. Hayman secured some new attractions, and has probably made an arrangement with Sir Henry Irving for his appearance in this country early next year.

Henry J. Pain has invited Capt. Evans of the Iowa and his officers and men to attend the performance of the "Fall of Manila," at the Fireworks Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach on Saturday evening, and the invitation has been accepted.

The Strand Theatre company will arrive from London on the Britannic to-morrow. Charles Frohman has secured this organization to open the Madison Square Theatre. The company will appear here next Wednesday in "A Brace of Partridges."

The new farce written by Pierre de Courcelle for Charles Frohman is called "Self and Self." It will be produced during the season by the Madison Square Theatre company in this city and in London by Mr. Frohman's comedy company, headed by Seymour Hicks.

Edwin Milton Royle has prepared a new one-act play, entitled "Miss Wallett of Wall Street," for his return engagement at the Pleasure Palace next week. In addition to the above play, Mr. Royle has ready for use two other comedies, "The

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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38 WALL STREET.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:
The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.
Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.
Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.
Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, J. KENNEDY TOD, CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Wall Street despondency seems to have disappeared. In some parts of the market the professional talent of the Stock Exchange pegs actively away against quotations, but measured by yesterday's market development they make losses with much more facility than they are able to hammer out profits. During recent days of hesitation and even weakness in the market there has been disclosed a power of security absorption far beyond aught that the best friends of the market had felt they could count upon.

Conservative commission houses have been advising customers at every recession that standard stocks were safe to buy, safe to hold—sure to pan out substantial profits.

***

The bear contingent has pretty much abandoned its absurd cry of money market squeezes. Among business men it is difficult to create the impression that because money can command a fair rate there is distress involved for everybody using it. Not the slightest probability exists—important bankers say no possibility exists—that we can have a money market tighter than will be warranted by continuing and growing business activity.

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Finally, bear growlers are relying upon the argument that quotations ought to go down because they are now higher than they ruled last year. This view seems to be based on the rather curious notion that the country has progressed nothing in the past twelve months, that the dollar wheat of last year really wrought no results that the tremendous international trade balance hundreds of millions on hundreds of millions in our favor, is insignificant and ineffectual—that the marvelous record of progress in practically every business department is valueless. Sane men will neither preach nor accept of stuff and nonsense like that.

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Government bonds were slightly lower. There were sales of $41,000 new threes, when issued at 105@104¾@104⅞.

***

In State bonds $40,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 9.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry., ex div. & rights	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	3	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	3	Northern Pacific	½
B. R. T. 1st ctfs. pd.	1⅜	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Pacific Coast	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Central Pacific	⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
General Electric	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & Wh.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Cleve., L. & Wh. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	1⅜
Consolidated Ice	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Detroit Gas	1	Wabash pf.	2
Illinois Steel Co.	½		
Int. Paper Co. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Buff., R. & P.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Consolidated Gas	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Erie	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Int. & Gt. No. pf.	⅝	Ore. R. R. & N.	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	Pullman Car	½
Manhattan Beach	3⅛	West Chi. Street	½
Manhattan Con.	1⅜	Western Union Tel.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. con. 7s.	2	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s.	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & East. 1st.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1⅞
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.	5	Wabash 2d	1
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.	2½		

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	R. & P. con. 6s.	1¾
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	2	St. L. Southw. 2d	1⅛
		Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $158,478,662; balance, $7,019,274; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $67,295.

Money on call in London at ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅜@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 to 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94½ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows:

Chicago—25c discount. Boston—25@30c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ¼, to 14½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 60⅜, and St. Paul, ¼, to 116¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅝, New York Central at 122, Erie at 15, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols declined 3-16 to 110⅝ for money, and 110⅝ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 35c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c. The gold premium at Madrid was 65½, against 64 Tuesday, at Lisbon 74, at Buenos Ayres 163, at Rome 107.40.

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS.

In calculating September dividend and interest payments The Daily Stockholder will say to-day:

"Interest to-day becomes due and is payable on bonds having a par value of $466,248,102, the amount of such interest being $11,561,201, as compared with $11,256,613 in 1897, $10,131,899 in 1896, and $9,941,587 in 1895. Dividends have been declared or are payable during the month on stocks whose par value is $536,583,922, the amount of such being $10,381,873, as compared with $8,780,417 last year, $8,047,584 in 1896, and $7,085,348 in 1895.

The disbursements aggregate $21,943,074, as against $20,087,030 last year, and $18,179,469 in 1896. Interest is also due on $25,364,500 Government 2 per cents. Pension payments are also due. We can safely count on total disbursements of about $27,000,000.

A BROOKLYN UNION INCREASE.

A Brooklyn Union Gas Director is authority for the statement that the company's dividend rate is to be substantially increased before the end of the year. This gentleman also states that insiders having accurate knowledge of Brooklyn Union Gas affairs have for some time past been buyers of the stock.

COTTON OIL'S YEAR ENDED.

American Cotton Oil's fiscal year ended yesterday. It has been, according to statements of insiders, a most profitable year for the company. According to these authorities, the annual report will show earnings considerably in excess of the 3 per cent. which is to be distributed to stockholders. Insiders are backing their assurances of improvement in the company's affairs by liberal purchases of the securities.

THE RATE WAR SETTLEMENT.

Northwestern rate differences are now all practically settled. Official announcement of the ending of the rate war which has been disturbing Wall Street for some time past will be made shortly.

Financiers having big interests in the Northwestern roads are now in harmony and have practically arranged a settlement of the rate difficulties.

There is to be held in New York to-day a meeting of Western railroad representatives and financial interests, at which the whole matter will be gone over and settled. The Canadian roads will have representatives at the meeting and it is not impossible that the rate war will terminate with the conference.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STRENGTH.

Northern Pacific stocks were features of yesterday's market, showing more activity and strength than for several days. Northern Pacific common was the most active issue on the list, and sold up to 41. The preferred made a new high price, selling at 78⅜. The buoyancy of the stocks reflected expectations of the early announcement of a complete settlement of Western rate troubles. Friends of Messrs. Morgan and Hill were buyers of the stocks. In these quarters much stress is also laid upon the big showing which it is predicted will be made by the Northern Pacific's annual report, shortly to be published.

Buying for foreign account of both the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks continued in evidence yesterday. Wall Street friends of the properties are talking of immediate movements in all four stocks.

KEENE-ROCKEFELLER.

Close to 50,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It sold at one time within a fraction of 145 and again at 141¾, the final quotation being about 143.

Mr. Keene has a bull pool in the stock.

Mr. Rockefeller has sold his 11,000 shares of stock to the pool.

DROOPING MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated had another bad day yesterday, selling down under 95.

Long stock in the names of people who have been holders of it for years past was delivered yesterday.

The fact that the company's last official statement shows that it is not earning the 4 per cent. dividend that it pays gives impetus to the Wall Street suspicion that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage will reduce the dividend rate.

Apropos of growing discussion along this line in Wall Street the New York News Bureau yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"The current report that George J. Gould was in favor of a reduction of the Manhattan Railway dividend seems to be founded on the idea that the company is earning less than the 4 per cent. it is now paying, and that as Mr. Gould was the first to advocate the suspension of dividends when the Missouri Pacific Railroad failed to earn them, he would probably follow the same conservative policy in the case of Manhattan and favor a reduction. The faulty part of this theory is that Manhattan is probably earning its full 4 per cent. and therefore there will be no need for Mr. Gould to put any reduction policy in force."

CHICAGO GAS AGREEMENTS

People's Gas was yesterday notably strong. After showing firmness early in the day it developed new strength in the afternoon, running up to 108, where it closed with a net gain of between two and three points. Next to Northern Pacific, People's Gas was the most active stock on the list, transactions in it aggregating 43,000 shares.

The stock's activity and strength reflected the settlement of the Chicago Gas war, which, although not yet officially announced, has in reality been effected. Another conference was held yesterday between representatives of Gov. Flower and Mr. E. C. Benedict, at which further details in the matter were gone over and arranged. As has been heretofore stated in these columns the Indiana Fuel Gas trouble was really arranged some time ago. Conferences now being held are for the settlement of details leading up to an official announcement of the agreement between the companies.

THE IRON COMBINATION.

For several days past Wall Street has been hearing intimations that the American Steel and Wire Company is to go into the Minnesota Iron-Illinois Steel combination. There has been no confirmation of this, and very little attention has been paid to the rumors. Wall Street, generally speaking, has a theory that the American Steel and Wire securities were brought to the Stock Exchange only to be marketed. It has been this idea that has kept the recent manipulation of the securities from bringing about any general demand for them.

Wall Street people who are in the new iron trade combination say that the Cambria Iron and Tennessee Coal and Iron properties are much more likely to go into the trust than the American Steel and Wire concern.

BIG FOUR CONSOLIDATION PLANS.

Recent rumors of a hitch in Big Four consolidation plans, which have been responsible for the dullness of the stock of late, are now said to have arisen from a new scheme involving the acquisition of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois property. It is stated that before the Big Four management decided that it wanted the Monon and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Roads it began negotiations for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. The owners of that property, however, put too high a price on their securities. According to rumor, recent developments have made it appear likely that Chicago and Eastern Illinois can now be acquired on much more favorable terms, and Big Four consolidation schemes are said to have been delayed pending the reopening of negotiations for this latter property.

WESTERN BUYING OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust jumped around erratically yesterday, selling up to 146 and down to 144, and closing with a fractional gain. Houses supposed to be acting for Col. Payne and his friends were again conspicuous buyers, although they showed no disposition to climb for the stock. Houses with Chicago and St. Louis connections also appeared as buyers of Tobacco Trust, and it was intimated that these purchases came from plug tobacco interests, who are now closer than ever to the Trust.

TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds during the month just ended almost reached the heavy totals of the first two months of the year, while the dealings in stocks exceeded those of any month since September of last year.

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds were $92,753,200, against $71,226,060 in July; $70,140,060 in June, $54,090,160 in May, $27,355,000 in April, $50,844,370 in March, $95,671,910 in February, $92,990,200 in January, and $75,108,770 in August last year.

The continued activity in the new 3 per cent. bonds increased the Government bond total to the largest of the year The dealings aggregated $5,197,300, against $2,557,600 in July, $861,500 in June, $401,000 in May, $1,111,300 in April, $913,800 in March, $463,500 in February, $806,900 in January, and $486,150 in August last year. The sales of State bonds were also the largest of the year, due to the heavy trading in Virginia deferred sixes. The transactions amounted to $1,016,400, against $133,500 in July, $197,400 in June, $159,500 in May, $77,000 in April, $259,000 in March, $159,000 in February, $112,200 in January, and $43,500 in August last year.

The aggregate of transactions in all classes of bonds was $98,966,950, against $73,917,360 in July, $70,698,960 in June, $54,650,660 in May, $28,543,320 in April, $52,017,470 in March, and $75,638,320 in August last year.

The dealings in stocks amounted to 12,014,846 shares, against 4,784,803 in July, 9,100,697 in June, 9,174,552 in May, 5,996,908 in April, 9,947,661 in March, 8,978,576 in February, 9,216,694 in January, and 11,456,860 in August last year.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds since Jan. 1 aggregate $555,071,670, against $331,643,558 for the corresponding period last year; in Government bonds, $9,812,900, against $8,294,000; in State bonds $2,115,000, against $1,110,500. Total in all classes of bonds, $565,999,570, against $341,047,958, an increase of $224,951,612.

Dealings in stocks since Jan. 1 aggregate 69,214,728 shares, against 43,894,747 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 25,319,981 shares.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Insiders and their friends yesterday continued steady buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. In these quarters there is much new enthusiasm over the progress being made in the scheme for the consolidation of the Nassau Electric system with Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The matter has been arranged in general, and details are now under discussion.

CRIPPLE CREEK PROGRESS.

In their latest market letter, Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs say:

"Observers may be expected to recognize the fact that Cripple Creek, as well as the gold-producing districts generally of the State, are as yet in the beginnings of development. Many of their beliefs and opinions regarding Colorado's condition will experience a change. They will be surprised to find so few traces of the disaster following silver's downfall, and will be pleased to note on every side evidences of growth and advance. When they look up the statistics of gold production they will find these surprising figures in the reports of the Director of the Mint:

GOLD PRODUCTION OF COLORADO.

1890	$4,151,132	1894	$9,491,514
1891	4,907,890	1895	13,306,100
1892	5,300,000	1896	14,867,971
1893	7,527,000	1897	19,579,637

"They will further find that the State's agricultural and horticultural interests are expanding rapidly—that during the past two seasons its fruits have made a good start in the inevitable displacement in the Eastern markets of the inferior California products. Coming to Colorado Springs, they will be surprised to learn that during the past five years, when the State was popularly supposed to be retrograding, this little city has grown from 15,000, in 1893, to fully 23,000, at the present time; while its bank deposits have in the same period increased fully 200 per cent. These visitors may be depended upon to talk about these things when they return to their homes, and this cannot but result in large benefit to the State in hastening the development of its magnificent resources."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No Stock Exchange holiday on Saturday.

Reports from Indianapolis that in all classes of west-bound freight there is the heaviest tonnage moving of any August for several years past.

Increase of $53,588 in Mexican Central's net earnings for July, making an increase of $23,301 since Jan. 1.

Notification from London to a prominent firm of the shipment to them of $1,375,000 gold.

Increase of $20,615 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for July.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅜@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c. per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 423 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Breece sold at .85@.90, 100 Iron-Silver at .65, and 200 Phoenix at .18.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at .35, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .00, 300 Mollie Gibson at .20, 500 Mount Rosa at .12, 200 Ophir at .20, 500 Pharmacist at .04, 400 Portland at 1.42.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,800 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .11@.14, buyer .60@.30, buyer .30; 4,000 Alamo at .03½@.03⅝@.03½; 500 Anchoria at .86, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾, 300 Elkton at 1.16@1.15½@1.16, 2,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.18, 2,500 Golden Fleece at .23½@.24, 1,000 Jefferson at .07¼, 1,500 Mollie Gibson at .22@.21½@.22, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .16, 800 Portland at 1.40, and 16,000 Sentinel at .005@.006, buyer .30@.005½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.14	Kingston & Pem. L.	.16
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.85	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.09	Little Chief	.19
Challar	.14	Mexican	.12
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.13
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.25	Sierra Nevada	.57
Enterprise Min. Co.	.03	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.18	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Allee	.70	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.12	Potosi	.12
Breece	.70	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.08
Chrysolite	.09	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.33	Standard	1.55
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Con.	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.05
Deadwood Terra	.25	Victor	.5⅝0
Father De Smet	.17	Yellow Jacket	.10
Gould & Curry	.10	Argentum Juanita	.19
Hale & Norcross	.70	Alamo	.03
Homestake	45.00	Anaconda	.38
Horn Silver	1.25	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Iron Silver	.65	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.03
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Golden Fleece	.20
La Crosse	.14	Isabella	.25
Leadville Con.	.08	Mollie Gibson	.18
Little Chief	.20	Mount Rosa	.11
Mexican	.10	Pharmacist	.03
Moulton	.20	Portland	1.30
Ontario	3.60	Union	.13
Ophir	.20	Work	.03
Occidental	.45		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.01	Elkton	1.15
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11½
Japan	2.60	Golden Fleece	.23
Lagonda	.36	Isabella	.25
Miami	.40	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.02
Rocky Mountain	.11¼	Lillie	1.10
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.03¾	Mount Rosa	.16
Anaconda	.30	Old Gold	.003½
Anchoria	.85	Portland	1.37½
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.003¾
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.16
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.03½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5½	6½
Kings County inc.	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¼	29¾
Amsterdam preferred	70	70¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	88
Mutual of New York	325	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common stock	58	58½
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	358
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	24	24¾
Standard Distilling pf.	74	78
Standard Rope & Twine, ex div.	405	406
Trenton Potteries pf.	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$5,000 St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1936; coupons May and November; accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to purchaser. 85.

1 share Cataract General Electric Company of New York; $10. $9.

$3,500 Lake Cities Electric Railway Company, Michigan City, Ind., first mortgage 6 per cent. 30-year gold bonds; $500 each. 1.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid.) $130.

$2,000 Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Company, Pennsylvania, first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1940; September, 1892, coupons on. $10 lot.

$2,000 St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company second mortgage 6 per cent. gold non-cumulative income bonds, due 1927. 5.

$25,000 Consumers' Gas Company (Chicago) first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. 103.

$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1907; January, 1896, coupons on; (hypothecated.) 5.

2,589 shares Pocantico Water Works Company; (hypothecated;) $100 each. $55 lot.

1 share Market & Fulton Bank; $100. 226.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
3d week Aug.	$12,270	$10,707	$14,617
From July 1	96,715	72,428	105,587
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	458	458	340
3d week Aug.	$23,232	:20,911	$18,279
From July 1	159,222	134,604	
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD and LEHIGH COAL COMPANY for July—			
Lehigh Valley Railroad:			
Gross earnings	1,703,085	1,607,170	1,728,037
Operating ex.	1,191,126	1,158,355	1,290,127
Net earnings	511,958	448,814	437,910
Net 8 months	2,815,653	2,200,114	2,153,437
Lehigh Valley Coal Company—			
Gross earnings	1,432,937	1,355,761	1,336,860
Operating ex.	1,585,530	1,426,700	1,282,891
Deficit	152,593	*29,060	*52,961
Deficit 8 months	594,439	262,376	562,089
*Surplus.			
MEXICAN CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	1,018,536	953,665	858,610
Operating ex.	711,939	700,355	543,276
Net earnings	306,897	253,309	315,334

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1898.

Closing. Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	7		Adams Express	110	110	110	110	.....
38	38¼	1,650	Am. Cotton Oil	38¾	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	+1⅛
88	89	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	89	88	89	+1⅛
35	35½	1,855	Am. Malting Co	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ¼
84½	85	240	Am. Malting Co. pf	85	85	85	85	.....
13⅝	14	400	Am. Spirits Mfg	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
39	40	440	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	40¼	40¼	40	40	+ ½
143¾	144	14,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	143¼	144⅝	143¼	143⅞	+ ½
115	116	3	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114⅜	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	.....
144½	144¾	11,170	American Tobacco	145½	146	144	144¾	+ ¼
132	136	5	American Tobacco pf	132	132	132	132	.....
37½	37⅞	4,340	Am. Steel & Wire Co	35½	38	35	38	+3
89	91¼	1,050	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	87	89¾	86¾	89¾	+3
13⅝	13⅞	180	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
36¼	36⅜	6,050	A., T. & S. F. pf	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	.....
		238	Baltimore & Ohio	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+1⅛
26¾	27	7,410	B. & O., 1st in. paid	26	27	26	26¾	+1⅛
5¾	6¼	5	B. & O. S. W. pf	6	6	6	6	.....
8½	8⅝	1,054	Bay State Gas	3½	3¼	3½	3½	− ⅛
64½	64¾	6,740	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64⅞	65¼	64	64⅝	− ¼
125	127½	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
10	11	100	Brunswick City	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
20	30	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	30	30	30	30	−1½
72½	72¾	480	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	71	72	71	72	+2
53¾	54¼	50	Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	.....
86	86¼	700	Canadian Pacific	86¼	89½	86¼	89¼	+1½
20¼	21½	700	Central Pacific	21⅜	22½	21⅜	21½	+3
23⅝	23⅞	905	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23⅞	23¾	23¾	− ¼
116⅞	117	9,380	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	117	117	116⅝	117	− ¼
59¼	59⅝	400	Chicago & East. Ill.	59½	60	59½	59⅝	− ¼
16½	16⅝	8,435	Chicago Great West.	16⅜	17¼	16½	16¾	− ¼
41⅝	42½	125	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	.....
70	74	60	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	72	72	72	72	.....
9	10	10	Chic., Ind. & Louis.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	.....
112¾	112⅞	15,054	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	113¼	113⅞	112¾	112¾	− ¼
156½	157½	25	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf	157⅜	157⅜	157⅜	157⅜	.....
134¾	135	957	Chicago & Northwest.	135	135	134½	135	+ ⅛
105	105¼	3,780	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	105⅜	105⅝	104¾	105¼	+ ¼
35	35½	545	Chic. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
42¼	42¾	595	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42½	+ ¼
15⅞	16	2,400	Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
49	50	2,550	Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	47	49¼	47	49¼	+ ½
5	6¼	10	Col. & Hock. Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
187	188	185	Consol. Gas, ex div.	188¼	188½	188¼	188¼	− ½
46¼	46¾	2,180	Consolidated Ice	45¾	47	45¾	46½	+1¼
92¾	93¼	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
		200	Del. & Hudson, ex div	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
14⅝	14⅞	625	Denver & Rio Gr.	13¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
55½	55⅝	500	Denver & Rio G. pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	+ ¼
62½	63	400	Detroit Gas	61¾	62½	61¾	61¾	+1
		60	Ed. El. Ill. of B'klyn.	124	124¾	124	124¾	.....
14½	14¾	310	Erie	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	.....
38½	38⅝	657	Erie 1st pf.	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	− ⅛
42¼	42¾	7,076	General Electric	42¼	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅝
135½	136¾	100	Great Northern pf.	136	136	136	136	− ⅛
26½	28¾	100	Hawaiian Sugar	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
111¾	112	425	Illinois Central	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	− ¼
73¼	73½	3,020	Illinois Steel Co.	72¾	73⅝	72	72⅝	+1⅛
57	58	1,780	International Paper.	57½	57¾	57	57½	− ⅛
90¼	91½	1,930	International Paper pf.	91	91	90½	91	+ ¾
18½	19	300	Kan. Cy., P. & G.	18½	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
50	50½	220	Laclede Gas	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	− ¼
18¼	19	200	Lake Erie & Western.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	.....
75½	76	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	.....
58⅜	58⅝	3,480	Louisville & Nashville.	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	− ⅛
2	6	190	Manhattan Beach	2	2	2	2	−3½
95	95½	20,010	Manhattan Con.	96¼	96¾	95¼	95¾	+ ⅛
		1,070	Metropol. St. Ry.	165	170	165	167	+2½
151½	152½	2,208	Met. St. R., ex div., rts.	149	153½	149	151¾	+2½
		1,054	Mich. Cen. Car pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
99	99¼	7,710	Minnesota Iron	99¾	99¾	97⅝	98½	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	235	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
36	36¼	1,820	Missouri Pacific	36½	36⅝	36	36	.....
28⅝	30	100	Mobile & Ohio	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	− ½
33⅝	33¾	8,175	Nat. Biscuit Co.	32⅝	33½	32	33½	+1⅛
96¼	97	40	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
37½	37¾	810	National Lead Co.	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
110¾	112	150	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	−1½
5½	6	440	National Linseed Oil.	6	6	5½	5½	− ½
90¾	91½	200	New Jersey Central.	90¼	90¼	90½	90¼	+ ⅛
94	95	1,460	New York Air Brake.	88	94½	88	94½	+4½
118¾	118¾	1,519	New York Central.	118⅝	118⅞	118½	118¾	.....
191	194	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194	194	.....
34½	35½	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	.....
54⅞	55	1,320	Norfolk & Western pf.	54¾	54¾	54⅝	54⅞	.....
6⅜	6⅝	150	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝	.....
40¼	40⅝	43,800	Northern Pacific	40	41	39⅞	40⅝	+ ½
77¾	77¾	28,565	Northern Pacific pf.	77¾	78¾	76¾	77⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	16¾	2,450	Ontario & Western.	16¾	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
58½	60	400	Oregon R. & N.	57½	59	57½	59	−1
76½	77½	610	Oregon R. & N. pf.	76¾	77½	76¾	77¼	+1½
36¾	36¾	300	Oregon Short Line.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ½
45	46	610	Pacific Coast	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
83¾	84	700	Pacific Mail	83¾	84	83¾	84	.....
118¾	118¾	270	Pennsylvania Railroad.	118¼	119¼	118¼	119¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	108	41,855	People's Gas, Chicago.	105¾	108	105⅜	108	+2⅜
186	188½	200	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	186	186½	186	186¾	−1
18¼	19	10	Reading	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
42¼	43¾	2,246	Reading 1st pf.	43⅜	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	21¾	100	Reading 2d pf.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	.....
123½	125	30	Rome, W. & O.	125½	125	123½	125	.....
59	60	100	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
8¾	8¾	150	St. L. & San Fran.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	.....
66¾	66¾	280	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
33⅜	33⅝	2,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅛	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	6¼	250	St. Louis Southwest.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	3,637	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12¾	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
84⅜	85	800	St. Paul & Omaha.	84½	85⅛	84½	84½	+ ⅛
154	165	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	154	155	154	155	.....
22	22¼	300	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼	.....
9⅝	9¾	2,370	Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
86¾	86¾	3,930	Southern Railway pf.	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	365	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	2,935	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	32¼	32½	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	1,705	Texas Pacific	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	29¾	1,650	Tenn. City R. T.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+1⅜
33⅞	34	11,865	Union Pacific	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34	− ⅛
66¾	66¾	13,281	Union Pacific pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66½	+ ¼
5⅜	5⅞	1,853	U. P., D. & G. tr. r.	5¾	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
7¼	7⅝	685	U. S. Leather	7⅜	7¾	7¼	7¼	.....
72¼	72⅝	13,254	U. S. Leather pf.	72¼	73¼	72	72¼	.....
44½	45	8,127	U. S. Rubber.	44	45	44	44½	+ ⅝
105½	105¾	622	U. S. Rubber pf.	106	106¼	105¾	105¾	.....
9	9¼	1,500	Wabash	9	9⅜	8¾	9	.....
23⅜	23⅞	22,350	Wabash pf.	23¾	24¼	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
120	125	50	Wells-Fargo Ex.	125	125	125	125	.....
	95½	200	West Chicago St.	95¼	95¼	95½	95¼	− ½
93¾	94	1,446	West. Union Tel.	94¾	94⅝	93¾	93¾	− ⅛
2½	2⅝	1,575	W. & L. E., $3 as. pd.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
14⅛	15	300	W. & L.E. pf., $5 as. pd.	14¾	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
Sales.		389,903						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama Midland 1st 5,000 93½
Alb & Sus con 7s 1,000 125
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 4,000 90
At, T & S F adjst 4s 20,000 72⅝; 1,000 71⅞; 9,000 71⅞; 9,000 71⅞; 75,000 71⅝; 5,000 71⅝; 25,000 71¼; 25,000 71½
Gen 4s 5,000 94⅜; 5,000 94⅞; 3,000 94⅜; 14,000 94⅝; 4,000 94½
Brooklyn R T 5s 13,000 105½; 2,000 105⅞; 10,000 105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 3,000 115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 2,000 92
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 33,000 90; 11,000 90¼; 5,000 90¼; 5,000 90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 20,000 41½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000 90; 67,000 89⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s 12,000 116
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 10,000 104
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 1,000 110; 4,000 110½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 1,000 100½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000 108
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A 18,000 105¼
Chi Term Transfer 4s 44,000 90
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 5,000 100; 1,000 99¾
C, C, C & St L, White W Valley Div 4s 1,000 87
Col Coal & Iron 6s 10,000 100
Col Midland 1st 4s 4,000 65; 8,000 65¼; 1,000 65⅜; 10,000 65½; 8,000 65⅝; 12,000 66; 1,000 66⅜; 13,000 66½; 20,000 67; 5,000 67⅛; 5,000 68; 9,000 68½
Colorado Midland 2-4s 21,000 57; 5,000 57½; 18,000 58
Detroit City Gas 5s 10,000 94¼; 6,000 94
Dul & Iron Range 1st 10,000 106⅞
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 10,000 106½
E T, Va & Ga con 5s 5,000 113½
Erie gen lien 4s 10,000 73¾; 25,000 73¼; 9,000 73⅜; 12,000 73½
Erie 4s prior bonds 5,000 93⅝
Evans & Ind 1st con 10,000 85
Evans & T H gen 5s 25,000 86¼; 5,000 87; 13,000 87½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 5,000 96½; 5,000 96¾; 10,000 98¼; 5,000 98
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 1,000 108
Hous, E & W Tex 5s 1,000 94¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 3,000 83
Int & Gt Nor 2d 2,000 90¼
Kan City & Pac 1st 10,000 75⅝
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 6,000 78
6,000 77½
10,000 78
L S & M So 2d coup 1,000 117
Lehigh Val Term 5s 1,000 111
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented 19,000 101¾
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 10,000 89¼; 5,000 89⅝
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st 1,000s20F 97
Manhattan Ry con 4s 2,000 95
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 5,000 78; 5,000 78¼
Mil, L S & W ext 5s 4,000 116
Minn & St L con 5s 1,000 108
Mo, K & East 1st 10,000 102
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 90½; 2,000 90
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000 65¼; 500 64½; 2,000 65⅛
Mo, K & T of T 5s 2,000 87½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s 5,000 81
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s 10,000 102
Morris & Essex 7s, '71 1,000 107
N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000 117
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s 15,000 94⅝; 32,000 94½; 20,000 94½; 5,000 94⅞
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s 5,000 94; 1,000 93⅞
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 5,000 102
2,000 101⅝
N Y, S & W G M 10,000 89¾
Norf & W Ry con 4s 5,000 86
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 10,000 124
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 35,000 67⅞; 10,000 68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 30,000 101⅛; 180,000 101; 120,000 101⅛; 1,000 101; 7,000 101⅛; 10,000 101
Nor Pac Term 1st 2,000 114
Oregon S L inc A 5s 3,000 80½
Pitts & West 1st 5,000 91⅝
Reading Co gen 4s 5,000 82¾; 5,000s3 82¾; 3,000 82¾; 2,000 82⅝
Rio Grande West 1st 2,000 90½
Roch & Pitts cons 1,000 123
St L & San Fran 4s 10,000 80½
So Pac of N M 1st 10,000 109¾; 4,000 109⅝
St L S W 1st 22,000 79
St L S W 2d inc 8,000 34¼; 10,000 33¼; 4,000 33⅛
St P, M & M consld 6s 2,000 132
San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000 68½
Schles Val & N E 4s 1,000 89½
Standard R & T 6s 15,000 78½; 5,000 78⅝; 1,000 79½; 5,000 79½; 3,000 79½; 4,000 79¼; 5,000 79½; 6,000 79⅞
Standard R & T inc 40,000 22¼; 5,000 22½; 5,000 22¾; 5,000 22½; 10,000 22⅝; 5,000 22⅝; 21,000 22½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s 3,000 92
Tex & N O con 5s 2,000 101
Tex & Pac 2d inc 12,000 47⅞; 20,000 48; 35,000 47⅞; 10,000 47⅝
Union Pacific 4s 125,000 98¾; 6,000 98⅝; 35,000 98⅝; 100,000 98⅞; 33,000 98⅝; 15,000 98⅞; 25,000 98⅜; 12,000 98⅝; 500 99; 500 98⅝; 1,000 98⅞; 20,000 98⅜; 22,000 98⅜; 9,000 98¾
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs 18,000 55
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 33,000 76⅝; 100,000 76½
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 112½; 1,000 112⅝
Wabash 2d 5s 7,000 89; 10,000 89½; 41,000 90; 5,000 90¼; 30,000 90¼
Wabash deb, Series B 20,000 36⅞; 75,000 37; 10,000 37¼; 10,000 37; 10,000 36½; 55,000 36⅜; 10,000 36⅝; 25,000 36⅞; 5,000 36¾; 47,000 36⅞; 47,000 37; 10,000 37⅛; 12,000 37; 3,000 36⅞; 135,000 37; 5,000 36¾; 1,000 36⅝; 95,000s20F 36½; 25,000 36¾; 50,000s20F 36¾; 5,000 36⅞; 5,000 37; 10,000 36⅞; 10,000 36⅝; 1,000 37; 6,000 36½; 10,000 36; 7,000 36¼; 3,000 36¾; 5,000 36; 5,000 36½

Total sales $3,297,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98		D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
3s, 1918, when is'd	104¾	105¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	New Cent. C.	85	48
3s, 1918, small when issued	104¼	105⅛	D., S. S. & ... pf.	6½	8¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	14½
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼	Eastern Elevator	...	60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	132½	GAULT, James—R. Opdyke	...	55
4s, r., 1925	123¾	127¾	Eighth Avenue	350	...	GROSSO, Vincenzo and Alphonso—L. & M. Rosenberger	...	232
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127¾	Ev. & T. H.	26	28	GOLDMAN, Seligman and Herman—S. M. Cohen and another	...	198
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	58	61	HAGAN, Matthew—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	1,191	143
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112¾	Flint & P. M.	13¾	15	HOYT, Milton H.—R. & H. A. Loth	...	55
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	...	F. & P. M. pf.	38½	40	HERRLICH, Christian—New York and Brooklyn Casket Company	3,168	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	Ft. W. & R. G.	10½	15	HOFFSTADT, Adolph—C. E. Steck and another	...	33
Dist. Col, 3-65s	117	...	H. B. Claflin	90	...	HOLDEN, William J. and Isidore—J. & M. Bloch	49	80
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Homestake	61	...	HOYT, Edward E.—W. L. Wolfe and others	...	80
American Coal	110	130	Ill. Cent. leased	96	100	HANSON, James—D. Shuldiner	...	37
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Iowa Central	9½	10	HAINES BROTHERS, (Incorporated)—Pratt, Read & Co.	1,894	...
Am. Express	130	136	Iowa Central pf.	38	37	JACOBS, George R.—E. Hartman and another	...	138
Am. T. & C.	...	97	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	JEFFS, Charlotte A.—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company	415	...
Ann Arbor	11	13	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	KOPP, John B.—Andrew R. Robinson	265	...
Ann Arbor pf.	36½	37¾	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	KEHOE, John and Anna—Louis Marx and another	...	1,083
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & West.	29	32	MROZNSKY, Anton—J. Stahl and another	35	...
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	...	Kingston & Pem.	4	9	MAYER, Milton—S. Kiaber and others	716	42⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	...	Lacleda Gas pf.	94	95	MANSFIELD, Richard—E. P. Hatch	208	...
Chi. & Eq. Ill. pf.	108¼	109¼	Lake Shore	192½	...	MIRANTZ, Julius—W. Wesendonck and others	...	505
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	28¾	29⅝	Long Island	52	56	MENTEN, Herman—L. Friesen	72	...
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	...	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	McCLOSKEY, David—German-American Insurance Company	10	...
Chi. Term. Trans.	7	8½	Mexican Central	5⅝	6⅛	NOBLE, William—John H. Browning, deficiency	15,662	...
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	...	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	POTTER, Alexander—R. Luce and another	78	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	...	⅝	Michigan Central	107½	108¼	ROTH, Herman L.—J. H. Rogan	119	...
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn. & St.	27	28	REYNOLDS, Patrick, Francis Callaghan, Johanna Baumann, and James Magee—J. Bell	205	...
Col. Fuel & Iron	24	24½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90¾	SEAMAN, Edwin S.—W. S. Duckworth	252	...
Col. G. & I. pf.	...	90	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	61	SNEED, James W.—Stephen Merritt Burial Company	323	...
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	5½	Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...	STEIN, Samuel H.—Jersey City Galvanizing Company	17	...
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	35	S. M.	6	...	SHEER, Henry B. and Otille—A. S. Miles and another	84	...
Consol. Coal	40	...	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	...	STROEHLEIN, Max C.—D. Shuldiner	54	...
Colorado Midland	4	6	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	SHERMAN, Mary—I. Heidelberger	101	...
Col. Midland pf.	13	15	Mex. Nat. Stock	...	8	SANDLER, Bernard—M. Lehr	193	...
Del., L. & W.	...	151½	Nat. Starch	7½	...	TOMPKINS, William A., and Joseph G. Morrison—Edmund L. Mooney	2,310	...
D. M. & Ft. D.	17½	18¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	83	TAIT, John G.—C. T. Thompson	93	...
						TRAVIS, Edmund J. and Andrew—E. D. Depew and others	318	...
						THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Stahl and others	71	...
						VALENTINE, Ferdinand—J. Hemingway	33	...
						VALENTINE, Washington S.—J. Hemingway	33	...
						VAN WYE, Harry P.—B. J. Goodhart	36	...
						VAN STEN, George W.—A. H. Silsby	1,445	...
						WORTMAN, Henry—H. Behrens, costs	31	...
						WEIL, Charles M.—W. Cucksey and another	495	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Las
10	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37
7,480	Am. Sugar Rfs.	143⅜	144⅜	143¼	143
360	Am. Tobacco	145⅞	146¼	144½	145
50	A., T. & S.F. pf.	36⅝	36½	36½	36
3,970	Brook. R. T.	64⅝	65	64¼	64
3,610	C., B. & Q.	117¼	117⅛	116½	116
6,290	C., M. & St. P.	113¼	113⅝	112½	112
930	C., R. I. & P.	105½	106⅜	104¾	105
60	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16
10	Ches. & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23
10	Cent. of N. J.	90½	90½	90½	90
870	Gen. Electric	42¼	42¾	42¼	42
560	Louis. & Nash.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58
4,800	Manhattan	96¾	96¾	94¾	95
260	Mo. Pacific	36¼	36⅝	36	36
50	Minn. Iron	99½	99½	99½	99
4,910	Nor. Pacific	40	41	40	40
2,430	Nor. Pac. pf.	77¼	78⅜	77	77
20	N. Y. C. & W.	16½	16½	16½	16
6,810	People's Gas	105⅞	107⅝	105¼	107
100	Reading	19	19	19	19
50	Southern pf.	30½	30½	36¼	36
80	Southern R. R.	9½	9½	9	9
110	Texas Pac.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13
170	Tenn. C. & I.	32½	32½	32	32
1,090	Union Pac.	34¼	34¼	33¼	33
760	Union Pac. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66
330	U. S. Leath. pf.	72⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72
490	Wabash pf.	23¾	24¼	23⅝	23
80	West. Union	94	94	93¾	93
45,700					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Las
$45,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	72
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	90	90	90	90
29,000	St. L. & S. W. 2d	34¼	34¼	34	34
28,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	48	48	47¾	47
26,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	76½	76⅝	76¼	76
16,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	52½	52¾	52½	52
$140,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Tamarack rose 4 to-day, to 179, easing to 178. Copper shares were quiet otherwise and there were no important changes in prices, save for loss of 1, to 26, in Atlantic, and rise of 1¼, to 5 in Osceola, the latter receding to 56¼. Illinois Steel was up 2⅝, at 73⅞, and plain 5s ½, at 97, convertibles holding at 100. Dominion Coal gained ⅜, to 23¼. Business was dull and interest centred in a few stocks. Victor Gold was up 9-16, at 7 1-16; Old Dominion was ⅝ lower, at 28⅝, and Arnold ½ off, at 16½. Westinghouse Electric rallied 1⅜, to 31⅜. Arcadian was up ⅛, a 22¼. Clearing House rate, 2; street call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Boston & Albany	235	237
Boston & Lowell	225	...
Boston & Maine	...	165
Boston & Providence	...	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124½	124½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	123	125
Fitchburg pf.	104	104½
Maine Central	136	138
Old Colony	190	...
Oregon Short Line	36	36⅜
West End	86¾	87
West End pf.	105	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	...	4
Arnold	16¾	17
Atlantic	26	27
Boston & Montana	228	228½
Butte & Boston	24⅜	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	590	590
Centennial	18¾	19
Franklin	...	14
Gold Coin Mines	.80	...
Osceola	56	56½
Pioneer, (gold)	...	85
Quincy	119	119½
Tamarack	175	179
Tecumseh	3	4
Wolverine	27	27½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

The Friar Made His First Appearance This Season and Won the Flight Stakes.

HURDLE RACE FOR FORGET

Littlefield Got Nervous When Frohsinn Made a Bid and Almost Threw the Race Away by Attempting to Ride a Finish.

For the first time since he won the Brighton Cup at Brighton Beach last year that splendid race horse, The Friar, made his appearance in a race yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. He is just the same horse that he was last year, and so there could only have been the one result if the horse was ridden properly in yesterday's race. He was easily the best three-year-old on the American turf last year, and is probably one of the best thoroughbreds the American turf has ever known, but for all that he did not win any too handily in the Flight Stakes yesterday. It was through no fault of his, though, that his chances of landing the stakes were ever in danger, but rather to the rattle-brained fashion in which Littlefield rode him. When The Friar was beaten needlessly on several occasions last year, his defeat was attributed by his trainer, Wyndham Walden, to nervousness, but by the majority of the spectators to the riding of Littlefield.

In his race yesterday there was some nervousness shown, but not by the horse, for he is as free-striding and courageous as any thoroughbred that ever lived. He simply rated along in front from the moment the flag went down, and led all the way through the seven-furlong journey. Frohsinn had some speed in reserve, though, and as he struck the stretch he came with a rush and closed ground rapidly. Littlefield glanced over his shoulder and saw the two-year-old tearing along, and like he has often done before in similar cases went to pieces at once. He became nervous as to the outcome of the struggle, for he was anxious to win. His anxiety prompted him to attempt to ride a finish, but, fortunately, the distance was not long enough to considerably bungle The Friar, and he passed the line a winner by a length.

The mile and three-sixteenths handicap, for which three starters were taken, was voted to be a very hard race, for on his showing of a few days ago, when his jockey, Spencer, killed whatever chances he may have had of winning, not much faith was reposed in The Huguenot. George Boyd was looked upon by the handicappers as a good thing, but the handicappers did not reckon with the start as a factor in their calculations. The three good ones were spoiled by Poetess, and when the flag went down George Boyd was standing flat-footed. He was sent after the others when Maher realized that it was a start, but, although he got up with them, Maher had taken so much our of him that his chances were killed when the stretch was reached. Blue Devil made all the running, but The Huguenot came on at the head of the stretch and won as he pleased by a length.

Just when Bardella seemed to have the second race safely in hand, that uncertain quantity, Longacre, came up and challenged him with a rush, which won the race. General Maceo, and Loiterer had shown the way around for the best part of the mile journey, and at the head of the stretch Millstream and Bardella closed on them. Bardella soon shook off Millstream, and then Longacre's rush spoiled what might have been Bardella's race.

In the Mineola hurdle race the colors of the Hitchcocks were once more to the fore when their good hurdler, Forget, landed the winner's share of the money. Moslem, as in a race a few days ago, again showed the way around and then gave way toward the end, both Forget and Sir Vassar passing him and finishing as named.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Kinley Mack, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., by Islington-Sagastress, 117 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—A. Clark, jr., H. Clark's br. c., 109, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. f., 114, 10 to 1.....(Penn)

Cormorant, 117, 5 to 1, (Taral); Colonel Tenny, 112, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Ned Wickes, 112, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Strathconan, 112, 30 to 1, (Cunningham;) Federal, 117, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Grey Jacques, 112, 100 to 1, (C. Sloane;) Domineer, 112, 60 to 1, (Songer;) Hilee, 114, 5 to 2, (O'Leary,) and Interferer, 112, 30 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Longacre, T. H. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., by St. George-Belle Loring, 98 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Bardella, Mackey & McCue's b. f., 103, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Millstream, H. Serodind's b. c., 102, 3 to 1.....(Maher)

Flax Spinner, 101, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Loiterer, 102, 6 to 1, (Barrett;) Rappahannock, 104, 3 to 1, (Burns,) and General Maceo, 98, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward. A sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,250 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

1—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. h., 4 years, by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, 125 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Frohsinn, John E. Madden's br. c., 2, 85, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Dupee)
3—Maceo, Mrs. Byron McClelland's b. h., 125, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Cleophus, 127, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Scannell, 85, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Benduran, 115, 6 to 5, (Sloane,) and Lady Marvan, 105, 60 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $900 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:10 2-5.

1—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 119 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....((Spencer)
2—Bannock, Kensico Stable's ch. h., 4, 126, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Songer)
3—Poetess, W. Laimbeer's ch. m., 4, 121, 7 to 2.....(Taral)

George Boyd, 105, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Glenoine, 112, 6 to 1, (Barrett,) and Blue Devil, 103, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—L'Allouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Kinglike-Juliette, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Spencer)
2—Tom Collins, Simms & Anderson's b. c., 3, 114, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Tyrian, Goughacres Stable's br. c., 3, 109, 20 to 1.....(Lamley)

Agitator, 118, 12 to 1, (Barrett;) Squire Abingdon, 101, 5 to 2, (Moody;) Philip, 111, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Tanis, 120, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Ten Spot, 120, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Subject, 85, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Red Spider, 110, 50 to 1, (Michaels,) and Fred K., 113, 50 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Left at the post.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Mineola Hurdle Race. A handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, starters to pay $25 additional, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles on the turf. Time—3:45 2-5.

1—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 158 pounds, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Cochran)
2—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's b. g., 5, 168, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hogan)
3—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b, g., 4, 136, 5 to 1.....(Veitch)
4—Lady Dainty, James W. Colt's br. m., 6, 140, 7 to 5.....(Mattocks)

Won easily by five lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs on the Futurity Course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Water Girl	104	Florence Clarke	96
Winter	104	Sister Fox	96
Black Venus	104	Althea	94
Tut Tut	104	Helen Thomas	94
Anagram	104	Country Dance	94
Gaze	102	Francis Booker	94
Lyric	100	Chemisette	94
Tender	98	Seraphic	89
Lepida	98		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Royal Stag	126	Laverock	106
George Keene	119	Hanwell	101
Rappahannock	113	Lady Marian	94

THIRD RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kinkikinic	128	Blaise Rock	118
Typhoon II.	128	Right of Way	115
Lambent	125	Billall	115
Swiftmas	121	Harvey	111
Firenzi	113	Banastar	111
Tabouret	118	Kilt	108
Lillian Belle	118		

FOURTH RACE.—The Reaper's Stakes for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters.

Geisha	126	Central Trust	106
Mirthful	126	Candle Black	106
Latser	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Leedsville	112	Miss Tenny	99
Swiftmas	112	Bon Ino	98
The Winner	107	Endeavor	98
Merry Prince	103	Manchester	98
Ben Ronald	102	Charentus	98
Handpress	102	George B. Cox	94
Rondo	101	Oxnard	92

SIXTH RACE.—The Partridge Stakes for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

Anagram	119	Himtine	107
King Barley Corn	117	Manlius	107
Mr. Phinizy	112	Hungarian	107
Rhinelander	112	Queen's Badge	104

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 31.—The chief event at the Grand Circuit races to-day was the Massachusetts Stake for trotters, and while six brisk heats were run off, the race went over until to-morrow, the Cleveland mare Caracalla, the Macon, Ga., horse, Grattan Boy, and the New Haven mare, Belle J., being left to settle it between them with two heats apiece. Directum Kelly did not start, as he was ill, and Malcolm Forbes's gelding, Nico, the favorite, was drawn after two heats. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500, (from yesterday.)

Parnell, Jr., ch. g., sire Parnell, (Foote)	11	1	2	1	1
Ed. Locke, b. g., Fayette O'Russe-					
Little Wonder, (McDonald)	1	2	3	10	7
Edna Simmons, blk. m., by Simmons, (Bowen)	9	3	1	12	11
Belle M., ch. m., (Thayer)	2	12	14	9	2
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)	3	9	5	11	4
Elliott, b. g., (Van Boklen)	5	5	15	2	8
Timberline, blk. h., (Payne)	7	4	6	4	3
Dufour, b. g., (Lyon)	15	10	8	6	5
Web, b. g., (Walker)	12	7	7	7	6
Red Boy, b. g., (Dellinger)	13	15	4	8	10
Castleton, b. g., (Spears)	14	16	13	13	9
Norvell, b. g., (Demarest)	16	8	10	3	dr.
Tennahinch, b. g., (Cheney)	4	11	11	5	dr
Lillian Wilkes, b. m., (Collins)	10	6	9	15	dr
Kilda, blk. m., (Marsh)	6	14	15	14	dr
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	8	13	12	dr.	

Time—2:13½; 2:12½; 2.14; 2:12¼; 2:12¾.

The Massachusetts Stake, 2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000. (Unfinished.)

Grattan Boy, b. h., by Grattan, (Mix)	2	2	2	1	2	1
Caracalla, br. m., by Patron-Cassarilla, by Shelby Chief, (Keys)	1	1	9	7	8	2
Belle J., br. m., by Ben. Johnson, (Spears)	12	6	1	3	1	3
Town Lady, b. m., (Schultz)	9	9	3	2	3	ro.
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	3	8	4	8	4	ro.
Stamboulette, b. h., (Van Boklen)	11	5	5	4	5	ro.
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	4	7	6	6	7	ro.
Jayhawker, ro. h., (Wilson)	10	11	7	5	6	ro.
Pupe, b. h., (Flynn)	7	4	8	11	9	dr.
Sidney McGregor, b. h., (Conley)	6	10	10	10	dr.	
Red of Warranoke, b. h., (Rich)	5	8	dr.			
Niso, b. g., (Titer)	8	12	dr.			
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	dis.					
Preston, g. g., (Murphy)	dis.					
Spinalong, b. m., (Brady)	dis.					

Time—2:10; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:11¾; 2:13¼; 2:14¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Chanty, c. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Demarest)	1	1	3	1	
Celebate, b. g., by Star Wilkes, (Cheney)	3	2	1	2	
Phillip, b. h., (Golden)	4	4	4	3	
Confessor, c. g., (Brady)	6	6	5	4	
Oakley, b. g., (French)	5	5	6	5	
Nigger Jack, b. g., (Arthur)	2	3	2	dr	
Lissa R., b. m., (Middly)	dis.				

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¾; 2:13½.

2:30 Class.—Three-year-old pace; purse $1,000.

Sylvanway, b. g., Steinway-Lunado, by Electioneer, (Hyde)	2	1	1
Little Dick, b. g., (Irabelle)	3	2	2
Dick Wilton, b. c., (Hendricks)	5	3	3
Alice Hal, gr. m., (Howard)	4	4	4
McJoe, b. g., (Boggs)	1	dis.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:11; 2:18½.

'Fast Mile by Maud C.

Robert Bonner's mare Maud C. trotted a wonderful mile yesterday at her owner's three-quarter-mile track at Tarrytown. She made the first quarter in 0:31¼, the half mile in 1:03, the three-quarters in 1:34¾, and the full mile in 2:07¼. This is the fastest mile ever made on a three-quarter mile track. Maud C. was driven by Mr. Bonner's foreman, John Gleason.

BAR HARBOR GOLF HANDICAP.

Second Round for the Cups Offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 31.—The second round of the handicap mixed foursomes for the cups offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott was played on the Kebo Valley golf links to-day, and resulted as follows:

Miss Eleanor Willing and Herbert Leeds (scratch) beat Miss Jackson and Reginald Johnson, (16,) 5 up and 3 to play.

Miss Lena Davids and Dr. Louis Starr (3) beat Miss Josephine Lippincott and H. O'Donnell Hillen, (15,) 2 up 1 to play.

Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tappin (3) beat Miss F. K. McLane and Martin Van Buren, (7,) 2 up.

Miss Hoffman and George Robbins (9) beat Miss Belle Gurnee and R. Thorndike, (18,) 6 up 5 to play.

The Hinkle-Tappin and McLane-Van Buren match was very close and exciting, the former pair being 4 down at the tenth hole, when they braced and finished in great style, winning their match 2 up. Miss Davids and Dr. Starr made a hard tussle against their opponents, whose handicap was hard to pull down.

For the Omnium Handicap.

Following are the weights for the Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong, to be run Saturday: Ornament, 130 pounds; Tillo, Algol, 126; Ogden, 123; Handspring, 122; Brier Sweet, 118; Don de Oro, On Deck, Typhoon II., Simon W., 117; Sir Walter, Pink Coat, 116; Royal Stag, 115; Isidor, Havoc, 114; Semper Ego, Maceo, Whitefrost, Dr. Catlett, The Huguenot, 113; George Keene, Tragedian, Bannockburn, Bendoran, Florenso, 110; Swiftmas, Damien, 109; Firearm, 108; Geisha, 107; Handsel, Hurley Burley, 106; Handball, Bangle, Sir Vassar, St. Catlatine, 103; Sanders, Sailor King, 104; Blaise Rock, Buela, 102; Thomas Cat, Whistling Don, Candleblack, Linstock, 98; Sensational, 92; Jefferson, 89; Lady Marian, 85.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Lesher.
2—Church vs. Cromwell Steamship Co.
3—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
4—Zink vs. Frishberg.
5—Peters vs. Queen.
6—English vs. McIntyre
7—Higgins vs. Gedney.
8—Rose vs. Rose.
9—Cammann vs. Ketcham.
10—Caporale vs. Bennedetto.
11—Boyle vs. Hoffmann.
12—Spafford vs. McCone.
13—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
14—Brady vs. Bachman.
15—Condon vs. Condon.
16—In re Morgan.
17—Buck vs. Hoffman.
18—Lesher vs. Haas.
19—Rouse vs. Haas.
20—People, &c., vs. Lupi.
21—Sylvestre vs. Sylvestre.
22—In re Reeching & Co.
23—Costello vs. Costello.
24—In re Lattimore.
25—People, &c., vs. Reilly.
26—Walter vs. McAllister Co.
27—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber.
28—Weld vs. Sage.
29—Duffy vs. Klingman.
30—Foster vs. Lee.
31—Murges vs. Ringler.
32—Opperman vs. Opperman.
33—Hill vs. Sears.
34—Hamburger vs. Trad. & Trav. Acc. Co.
35—Terbriggen vs. Plath.
36—People ex rel. Kaufman vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Jane Munn,	Maria Herrmann,
Apollonia Hoffmann,	William Whitewright,
Lizzie Koell,	Francis H. Ellis,
Patrick Kennedy,	Amelia Barnett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Fletcher vs. Bliss—Lewis M. Scheuer. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Youmans—John H. Rogan. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Regan—George C. Austin, Matter of Davis—Stephen H. Keating. De Witt vs. Goelet—Henry E. Howland.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Dieterlein vs. Powers—Messmore Kendall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Robert S. Minturn vs. William Calhoun (two cases)—John M. Golding. Moses Newboug vs. Solomon Feiner—Henry W. Mayer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Properties Involved in Yesterday's Dealings—No Sales at Auction.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 18 East Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

Adler & Herrman have sold to A. Solomon, for improvement, two abutting lots, one on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and one on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 381 feet east of Alexander Avenue.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for John Saulfrank to Lowenfeld & Praeger the lot 20 by 92, at 621 East Ninth Street; also for Charles Wilson to same buyers the lot 20 by 92, at 623 East Ninth Street, and for Lawrence Keenan to same buyers the lot 20 by 92, at 625 East Ninth Street. The buyers will erect four-story tenements on the property.

Edward Polak has sold for G. W. Flagg to the William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company the three-story flat 976 Intervale Avenue, and for C. Campbell to John Sullivan the two-story flat, 770 Jackson Avenue.

Jacob Roos has sold to a builder, for $6,500, the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Jackson & Stern have sold to A. Perlman, for improvement, the old buildings 127 to 137 Goerck Street, on plot 129 by 100.

The same operators have also purchased the old buildings at the northeast corner of Stanton and Essex Streets, on a lot 25 by 66.

Joseph Herbst has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 79 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

It is reported that Jacob Rothschild has sold, for about $31,000, the five-story flat 1,462 Fifth Avenue, 25.3 by 100.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for M. A. Kiley, to a Mr. Camp, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 432 Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 50 by 85.

The three parcels scheduled for sale at auction yesterday were all withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Johnstone Hopson, referee, 532, 534 and 536 West Forty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store on 532, frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,889.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 87.10, Louis Lese of 231 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 87.2, Charles Gahren of 9 Mount Morris Place, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $150,000.

Penfold Avenue, south side, 132 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 38, Thomas Fitzpatrick of 679 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 Broadway, to a twelve-story brick, iron, and stone office building, Washington Building Company, owner; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $1,600.

No. 704 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, William W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Downey, architect; cost, $4,800.

No. 2,188 to 2,192 Third Avenue, to a one and two story brick and frame store, estate of John Ridley, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $400.

No. 238 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, Simon Jarett of 1,970 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 83 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Laura G. Weiler, premises, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 29 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 18.9 by 59.4, Thomas G. Conway, trustee; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,400.

BRONX MAP ADOPTED.

Street System East of the Bronx Meets with Little Opposition.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday adopted unanimously the map of the proposed street system of that section of the Borough of the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River. For the third time an opportunity was afforded those property owners affected by the map to speak for or against it, and from the number who attended the last hearing and from the conversation of some, it was expected that there would be considerable opposition. Mr. Cadigan, however, was the only one to address the board, and his objections were altogether of a general character.

While the plan is somewhat tentative and permitting of slight deviations where necessary, its general system of streets, avenues, and public places will be adhered to. The establishing of grades and a sewer system will be carried on as rapidly as the district may demand.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125.6 ft s of 180th St, 20.5x110.11x irregular; William J. Marshall and George W. Flagg to Rufus R. Randall $6,500
AVENUE A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.8x 70; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Helene Heydt 23,000
BOULEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; Joseph E. Weed to George F. Moore 34,000
BOULLEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; New York Investment and Improvement Company to Joseph E. Weed. 34,000
BROOK AV, n w corner of Anna Place, to the centre line of Mill Brook, x — to Anna Place x —, gore; Frank Sieloff to Anna E. M. Zbrowski 2,
BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Mary J. Norman to Samuel G. Trainor 2,
CATHARINE ST, 24, n w corner of Henry St; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 47,000
LEWIS ST, 76, 25x100; Marks and Nathan Rosenberg to Adolph Danziger and another 17,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1,496 to 1,500, 75x89; Michael J. Dwyer to Henry S. Eisler and another 47,000
LOTS 269 and 270, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward; Rufus R. Randall and wife to Minnie E. Flagg 3,000
MONROE ST, 99, 24.6x100; Samuel Jaskovits to Kate J. and Anna Amend.... 35,000
ORCHARD ST, e s, adjoining the land of William Burnett and Cornelius Happy, 25x65; William C. Arnold, referee, to Moritz S. Schlossheimer and others..... 17,200
WILLIS AV, 481, 25x106; John Hartmayer to Sophia Stark, ½ part..... 3,500
WORTH ST, w s, 158.7 ft s of Tremont Av, old line, 25x119.3; Carolina Wenninger to Theodore M. Soden..... 1
3D AV, s w corner of 164th St, 47.8x 95.3x47.5x90; Rastus S. Ransom, referee, to Lizzie McGovern..... 49,300
5TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Ferdinand Decker, administrator, &c., to Herbert Reeves..... 50
7TH ST, 61 East, 25x97.6; Frank M. Holahan, referee, to Emanuel Strauss, ½ part..... 12,500
54TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Paul Hoffman to William Wirth and another..... 1
67TH ST, 202 West, 25x100.5; Adolph Neef to Frederick Plump..... 18,000
84TH ST, 259 West, 16x75; George F. Moore to the New York Investment and Improvement Company..... 15,000
89TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Margaretha Johann to Gottlieb F. Weber 1
96TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 60x 201.4 to 95th St; Nicholas Balevre to Edward J. McCabe..... 00
104TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 20x50.5; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to Anton Meyering 6,000
119TH ST, 186 West, 20x100.11; George W. Ruddell to Adam Happel..... 1
181ST ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Elise Prosnitz to Daniel Prosnitz..... ift

Recorded Leases.

ECKSTEIN, Victor, to Rudolph Weibezahl; 62 East 4th St, 10 years..... $ 500
GOLDSTEIN & LEVY to Samuel Ketay; 252 Monroe St, store, &c., 3 years..... 380
WASBAW, O., to Andrea Occoncia; 416 East 124th St, 5 years..... 000

Recorded Mortgages.

AVELONE, Raphael and Frances, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 151st St, 227.9 ft w of Morris Av, 8 years..... 000
COOK, Josephine and John C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of Washington Av, Lot 66, map of the Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 000
DANZIGER, Adolph, and Jacob Sommer to Marks and Nathan Rosenberg; 76 Lewis St, one-fourth year..... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GLUTTING, Adam, to Christine Montag, two assignments..... $3,500
JOHNSTON, Robert B., executor, &c., to Julia A. Lockwood and others, executors, &c..... 3,000
LOCKMAN, Jacob K., and another, trustees, to Frances I. Sage, two assignments Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c..... 16,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Margaretha S. B. Davis, trustee..... 3,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c..... 20,019
MONTAG, Christine, to Jacob Wiehe..... 3,500
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Edmund Coffin..... 75,000
SAGE, Frances I., to George G. De Witt and another, trustees, two assignments.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,302 to 1,308; George W. Pouder against Nells Toelberg, owner; John W. Smith, contractor..... 28
BROOK AV, 1,224 to 1,248; George F. Dit against Louis Kayser, owner and contractor 60
ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x 100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 1,088
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 160.55x100; Ernest Blixt and another against August Johnson, owner; Carl J. Lagesson, contractor..... 447
16TH ST, 207 East; Clarence C. Sibley and another against the rector, &c., of St. George's Church, owner; H. Alexander Hibbard, contractor..... 100
44TH ST, 5 East; Thomas Ryan against Maria A. Martin and R. A. Canfield, owners; John H. Deeves & Brother, contractors 2,833
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; Michael Power against Oscar Hermann and William C. Farber, owners and contractor..... 1,613
117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100; Walter E. McClatchey against John D. Mennie and Stevens & Green, owners; John Sheridan & Son, contractors..... 190
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
85TH ST, 340 East; Louis Lese, with Arthur G. Muhlker, 10 payments..... $10,000
132D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x98.11; Bradley L. Eaton, with Joseph Levin, 12 payments..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

EROOME ST, 37; Charles Lanier, trustee, against Bernhard Rosenstock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.
BLEECKER ST, 56; Department of Buildings against John B. Cole, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
CHRISTOPHER ST, 8; Department of Buildings against Eva J. Rogers and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
EASTBURN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Walnut St, 50x 100; Elizabeth Dunsing against James W. Hurley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Pelham.
INTERIOR STRIP, begins 60 ft e of Madison Av and 57.2½ ft s of 68th St, runs s 2½x e 35x n 2½x w 35; Ida M. Newcombe against Edward H. Herzog and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Leventritt & Nathan.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 712; Annie J. Kent, executrix, &c., against Joseph Metz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bliss & Schley.
35TH ST, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 22.2x 97.6; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Josiah S. Lindsay and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.
121ST ST, 259 West; Washington Life Insurance Company against Arverne-by-the-Sea Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

Body Found in a St. Louis Well.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The body of Mrs. Catherine Doerr, wife of Peter Doerr, Cashier of the Lafayette Bank, who was an invalid and had been missing for over a week, has been found in a well on Lemp Avenue, not far from where she lived. Mrs. Doerr, whose mind was supposed to have been unbalanced by her suffering, left home one week ago Monday night.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.
Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

THE VIRGINIA,
COLUMBUS PLAZA,
58th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL, Proprietor.

THE BERESFORD,
81st to 82d St.,
Cor. Central Park West and Manhattan Square. One very choice, well-furnished suite, two rooms and bath, at $1,200 per year.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.
17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE, on Lenox Hill, neighborhood Madison Av. and 69th St.; rent, $2,500.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AT ELMSFORD,
Westchester County,
New York and Putnam Railroad,
A Gem of a House for $4,000,
All Modern Improvements,
Easy Monthly

THE STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

Greater New York Day Observed — Speeches Delivered by Messrs. Guggenheimer, Coler, and Schieren.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—This is Greater New York Day at the State Fair, and is observed by an immense crowd, including prominent citizens of the metropolis. The exhibits in all lines are most complete, excelling all past displays. The evening entertainments, consisting of fireworks, &c., are drawing large crowds. There are no fakirs on the grounds.

This afternoon Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the New York Municipal Assembly, made an address, thanking the management of the fair and the City of Syracuse for recognizing the metropolis in dedicating a day of the fair in its honor. He said that this was an era of prosperity, not only with the merchants and farmers of New York State, but the entire Union and world. Business interests were looking better everywhere. The city man, he declared, was beginning to appreciate the value of the farmer and his work.

Controller Coler of New York and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn also made short speeches.

VICTIM OF A CLEVER SWINDLER.

New Jersey Man Offers $25 for a Ring Worth 75 Cents.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Richard Stell of East Rahway was a few days ago made the victim of a swindling game that is new here. He saw a man throw stones at some birds in a tree near his house, and then saw him searching on his hands and knees in the grass. He asked what the trouble was, and the man explained that he had been throwing stones at the birds, and in doing so a valuable diamond ring had slipped from his finger. They searched without avail until the stranger said he had to catch a train, even if it cost him his ring. He told Mr. Stell that if the ring was found he would pay $50 for its return, and left a card and named a hotel in this city where he would leave the money.

Mr. Stell was still searching twenty minutes later when a shabbily dressed man came along and asked what was lost. The stranger started to search, and in a few minutes exhibited a ring and said he had found it. It answered the description, and Mr. Stell offered him $10. This was refused, and then the offer was increased to $25, which was accepted, and the man went away. Mr. Stell took the ring to the hotel, where he discovered that the man whose card he had was unknown, and that the ring was worth about 75 cents.

MISER SENT TO AN ALMSHOUSE.

F. W. Christian, Destitute in New Haven, Has $2,000 in Banks.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31.—An aged man who gives his name as Frederick W. Christian, was a prisoner at the police station this morning, and later was removed to the almshouse. The man was found at a cheap lodging house last night, apparently sick. He appeared to be demented and was taken into custody.

When searched his clothing was found to contain bank pass books showing that Christian had money to his credit in various banks to the amount of $2,000. The books were issued by the American Trust and Guarantee Loan Company of New York, the Western Savings Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Savings, and Charles D. Barney & Co. of Philadelphia. The stranger refused to talk.

Hay Fever Association Meets.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 31.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Western Hay Fever Association is being held here. Five hundred hay-fever sufferers are in the city. E. R. Goldsmith of Hamilton, Ohio, has been re-elected President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

MADISON AV., 605. Near 57th St.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable woman; wait on invalid; reference. 308 West 49th St., (Honan's bell.)

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, lately landed, as governess for children or housekeeper for gentleman widower; good reference. Mrs. Lesueur, 328 West 52d St.

GOVERNESS and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced French person to take care of growing children and sew; good reference. Mrs. Marchal, 238 West 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; can do all fine silks, laces; reference. 202 East 64th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for confinement cases; terms moderate. Nurse, 305 West 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; age 39; tall; married; six years' reference from present employer. Butler, 62 East 79th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German-American as gardener at private place; married; practically versed in all branches of horticulture; accustomed to the management of help; twenty years' experience; best of reference. Ed Fischer, 267 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 26; just disengaged; good waiter and valet; five years' best personal city references; moderate wages. Henry, 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with all branches of stock and grain brokerage business, at present employed, desires to connect himself with a banking house for the purpose of advancement. X., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 79 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. M. COE.

Saratoga Springs.

SEPTEMBER AT UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA.

No month is as delightful at Saratoga as September. Its leading hotel, the UNITED STATES always remains open until OCTOBER 1st. Steam heat in main building and throughout cottage suites. Orchestra until close of season.
Full service maintained.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN AMERICA.
Write for terms. GAGE & PERRY.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Will remain open until Sept. 15.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Grand Floral Fete Sept. 6.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STEALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

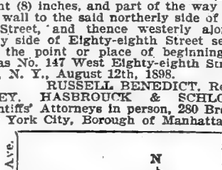
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue, twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning. —Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $213 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w&s20.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.
au18-1aw6w&Th

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York. —FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiles, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
j21-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

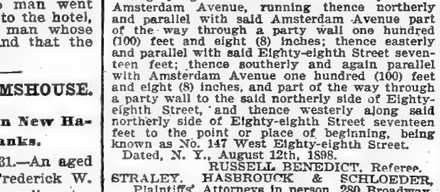
N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East 97th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Mary A. Best, partner with the deceased and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitman, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Au11-1aw6wTh&s22

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au4-1aw6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next. —Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor. JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Atty for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Evartr & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-1aw6mT.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Buxton, Miss Mary Buxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au11-1aw6wTh.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
mi7-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELIZABETH FITZGERALD DELGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CRAUDER DE LA SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Ziermann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert, Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au11-1aw6wTh&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.

(J. R. Stamp, (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, 10c. canceled.) Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 81 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.
WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898. —Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.
T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.
au11-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.
PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IVAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.
JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
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Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Deal, N. J. Hathaway Inn, op. entire yr. golf links
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap. $4
Londos, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Long Br'h, N.J. West End Htl. & Cott'gs, a.p. $4 up
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R.I. The Aquidneck, ap $2.50 up T. J. O'Neill
New York.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (Chambers & W. B'y), Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1 up
do..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Quaker Hill, N.Y. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Sar'ga Spgs., N.Y. United States Htl., op. till Oct. 1
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hot

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS

Statement for Their Department for the Last Quarter Is Sent to the Mayor.

THE PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS

The Commissioners Call Attention to the Inequalities Created by the Law and the Need of Modifying Legislation.

The Commissioners of Taxes yesterday sent to Mayor Van Wyck a report for their department for the three months ending June 30, 1898. Though nominally for the last quarter, the report is really a statement of all the principal transactions of the department, including a summary of its work for the official year in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the steps taken toward reorganization in the other boroughs since Jan. 1, 1898.

In speaking of the Real Estate Bureau, the report says: "The total assessed value of real estate in the several boroughs last year (1897) was as follows:

Manhattan	$1,694,472,365
Bronx	92,714,426
Brooklyn	570,107,742
Queens	82,083,593
Richmond	24,371,551

And a grand total for 1897 of $2,464,349,677."

In speaking of personal assessments, the Commissioners call attention to "the inequalities created by the law" and the need of modifying legislation. They say:

The net increase of $127,573,384 on personal estate this year consists mainly of assessments upon individuals, both resident and non-resident, doing business in this city.

The effect of a strict enforcement of the personal tax laws in their present condition is only a "snap-shot" assessment, as in the ensuing year the many millions caught will find legal means of avoidance; either by change of securities, residence, situs, or the incurring of indebtedness to offset the same, and while such opportunities are permitted by law, there always will remain a seeming inequality of assessment of personal property as compared with real estate assessments.

The inequalities created by the law are numerous. We have estates of deceased residents, otherwise under the complete jurisdiction of our Surrogate's Court, yet permitted through the non-residence of the executors or administrators to escape the burdens of taxation. Appropriate correction of this inequality might be made by compelling the appointment of only resident executors, &c., or by determining that the executors or trustees are assessable at the residence of the decedent at the time of his death, and continue at that place until final distribution of the estate to the legatees and beneficiaries. This last provision has been incorporated in the war tax measure of the National Government.

While the banks are assessed through the individual shareholders on the actual value of their share stock, the trust companies, who are their competitors in business, are assessed as a corporation, and are permitted to invest their assets in non-taxable securities and also allowed the deduction of their debts, and otherwise permitted by law to avoid just taxation. These conditions should be corrected.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in 1891, by which corporations are made assessable on their tangible assets and not upon their capital share stock, has had the effect of eliminating the valuation of the intangible franchise of all corporations for local purposes. Notwithstanding that our city has lost by this system since 1891 over $100,000,000 no step has been taken nor recommendation made by which this inequality might be remedied.

We think this question requires the greatest consideration, because of its vast interest and great injustice, and we believe this to be the greatest inequality sanctioned by the law.

The Commissioners say the remedy is to modify the law by which all property, tangible and intangible, shall be assessable, and for the purpose of accomplishing greater equality and more certainty in the assessment of personal property.

The Commissioners issued an address yesterday to the Deputy Commissioners who have been assigned to the different boroughs to begin the work of making the assessment for 1899. The charter provides that the deputies shall begin the work on the first Tuesday in September of every year.

"We wish," say the Commissioners to the deputies, "to impress upon you the great importance of the position you hold. You are to begin the assessments of the greater city, and the desideratum required is the equality of assessments, and it is therefore the more important that the valuations fixed by you respectively shall compare equally with one another, as the plain intent of the law is that no part of the greater city shall be assessed out of proportion to any other, and to arrive at that conclusion it is quite important that you shall confer with one another, however finally using your own judgment in determining the amount of each assessment."

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An Appropriation from This Year's Tax Levy Not Considered Probable.

It is not considered likely that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be able to make an appropriation this year for the proposed public library to be built on the site of the old reservoir in Forty-second Street. The Corporation Counsel has prepared an opinion, which will be submitted to the board at its next meeting, which is said to be to the effect that the board cannot legally make an appropriation from this year's tax levy.

It has been suggested that the city might make the appropriation from unexpended balances of the departments, but the amount of such unexpended balances is very small. The issue of revenue bonds for the library is not considered favorably, for it is believed that the city is not in a financial condition to warrant any new bond issue until next year at the earliest.

Brooklyn Police Salaries Advanced.

The Police Board yesterday held its first meeting in two weeks and passed a resolution increasing the pay of the Brooklyn Borough police. The Board of Estimate recently appropriated money for this purpose. The resolution provides that patrolmen who, on Dec. 31, 1897, were receiving $1,200 a year, shall for six months, counting from Jan. 1, 1898, receive $1,250 a year. Patrolmen who were getting $1,000, will receive no advance. Detective Sergeants will receive $1,900 a year. Patrolmen on the Brooklyn Bridge will receive $1,250, $1,000, and $900. Brooklyn Park policemen will receive $1,250. Telegraph operators will receive $1,850. The Brooklyn police will now be entitled to be advanced the same as the police of Manhattan to the highest pay, $1,400.

The Board of Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday afternoon received a complaint from August Belmont & Co. saying that the condition of the bridge over the Mott Haven Canal cost them $6,000 a year in rentals. President Holahan said that when there was a proposition to fill up the canal an injunction was taken out preventing the work from being done. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

FIGHT OVER A SICK CHILD.

Wealthy Parents of Alphea Campbell Sue the Gerry Society.

Magistrate Meade, in the Harlem Police was asked yesterday afternoon to compel the Gerry society to produce Alphea Campbell, three years old, said to be wrongfully held by the society. The petitioners were Mrs. Mary Campbell and her husband, who live in Thirty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue. Six months ago the Campbells gave their child to Mrs. M. P. Curtis, a widow, living at 180 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, agreeing to pay $4 a week for its support. The child was unable to talk or walk, but Mrs. Curtis soon nursed it back to health. Three weeks ago the little one's mother took it home. The child did not thrive in its new place, and last Saturday the mother brought it back, very ill, to Mrs. Curtis.

On Monday, Agent Thomas H. Agnew of the Gerry society, called and took possession of the child. Mrs. Campbell told Magistrate Meade that she was not informed of the action of the Gerry society until yesterday. The Gerry society informed the Magistrate that the child was too ill to produce in court, and no action was taken.

Mrs. Campbell was richly dressed and wore diamonds. Her husband was with her. He declared his intention of spending $50,000, if necessary, to get possession of his child. His counsel said an application would be made in the Supreme Court this morning for a writ of habeas corpus. The Gerry agents say they can prove that the parents are not fit persons to have charge of the child.

SIXTH AVENUE OPEN AGAIN.

Car Service to be Resumed To-morrow from Fifty-ninth to Fourteenth Street.

President Vreeland announces that to-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock, thirty-seven days after the work of converting the road from horse to electrical power was begun, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will resume service in Sixth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Fourteenth Street, thus giving access by transfer into that thoroughfare to the 300,000 passengers daily coming south through Amsterdam, Columbus, Madison, Lexington, and Second Avenues. Transfers will be given both ways.

The time consumed in constructing this four and a half miles of track, which presented many formidable obstacles of rock, pipes, ducts, and sewers, is, Mr. Vreeland said, shorter than the best record for the same distance made in building village overhead trolleys, in which there is no excavation except for pole holes.

MR. MORTON AND HIS TENANT.

Motion for an Injunction Pending Trial of Boitel's Suit Against the ex-Governor Is Denied.

A motion for an injunction, pending the trial of the action, in a suit brought against ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton by Rafael E. Boitel to restrain him from interfering with a cigar store on the ground floor of the building at 114 Nassau Street, leased by the plaintiff from Mr. Morton, was denied by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday. The building was badly damaged by fire some months ago, and Mr. Morton, its owner, found it necessary to rebuild it to a great extent. He made satisfactory settlements with all the lessees of the damaged building except Boitel, to whom he had offered $1,000 if he would give up possession of his cigar store.

Boitel demanded $3,000, and insisted that, when the building was renovated, he should receive a twenty-year lease of premises similar to those he now holds, at the same rental of $800 a year. Mr. Morton refused these conditions, and went on with the work on the building.

Boitel then applied for an injunction restraining Mr. Morton from demolishing the portion of the building adjoining his store, on the ground that it would irreparably injure his business. Mr. Morton, in his affidavit opposing the motion, said that all necessary care would be taken to protect Boitel's premises from injury.

Justice Beekman said that the plaintiff is clearly within his rights, both legal and equitable. It was therefore the duty of the defendant to refrain from any interference with the plaintiff's rights, and he would doubtless be careful to do so.

Justice Beekman says that the defendant has the right to remove the portion of the building adjacent to the plaintiff's store. He permits the plaintiff to renew his application should his rights in any way be infringed, and to show specific instances of the injury done his premises.

TO CLEANSE CONEY ISLAND.

Sanitary Police Instructed to Arrest Violators of the Garbage Ordinance.

President Murphy of the Board of Health announced yesterday that instructions had been given to the Sanitary Police of the Borough of Brooklyn to arrest all violators of the garbage ordinance in the "West End," Coney Island. Complaints have been received from property owners of the filth in that neighborhood. Last week Acting Chief Henry V. Walker of the Sanitary Division of Brooklyn was ordered to make a thorough inspection. His report said that there were improper drainage and an insufficiency of garbage receptacles.

Col. Murphy's orders to the police are to instruct shopkeepers to see that all filth about their places is removed. The shopkeepers will be held responsible for the failure to remove it.

SHOT HERSELF IN THE PARK.

Unknown Woman Dies After Being Taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

An unknown woman, apparently about fifty-five years old, well dressed, and of refined appearance, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Policeman Ferguson was riding along the bridle path, near Eighty-second Street, at 3:45 o'clock, when he heard the shot from the brush along the road. He dismounted at once, and in the bushes found the woman with a gaping hole in her temple, the wound having been inflicted by a 32-calibre revolver, which she still grasped in her right hand. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, but the woman died there shortly afterward without having regained consciousness.

There is absolutely no clue to the woman's identity to be gathered from her clothing, which is of fine texture, and unmarked, although there is no evidence that any marks were cut from it. She wore a plaid waist, buff-colored skirt, white underclothing, brown stockings, lace shoes, lace scarf, and carried a white parasol, two handkerchiefs, and a pair of white gloves. Attached to a shoestring about her neck, and worn under her clothing, was a black jet cross, anchor and heart interwoven. She had a full set of false upper teeth, was of light complexion, with gray hair. She wore no hat, and had neither purse, money nor jewelry in her possession.

These latter facts, and the incident of her carrying a parasol, incline the police to the theory that she lived in the neighborhood, and walked to the Park hatless for the deliberate purpose of taking her life. A search in the neighborhood, however, failed to disclose any one who could establish the woman's identity by the description furnished, although it is evident that she could not have walked far hatless without attracting attention.

THE OYSTER RESUMES BUSINESS.

Dredgers and Dealers Preparing for Their Busy Season—The Varieties.

To-day, Sept. 1, marks the opening of the oyster season and dealers and eating-house keepers were busy yesterday preparing for the expected onslaught upon the luscious bivalve. The oyster boats along the North River were receiving some oysters, and today they will have large quantities of all fancy varieties. The trade for the Summer months has been very small, and the only kind of oyster used to any extent was the Virginia species, transplanted in New York Bay especially for the Summer.

The opening of the season means more work for many men. The oyster planters and fishermen will begin to work in earnest, and the employment of more laborers and seafaring men will be necessary.

J. W. Boyle, who has been in the oyster business in New York thirty-seven years, said yesterday that the favorite variety now is the Buzzard's Bay oyster. It was introduced three years ago. At that time an oyster planter whom Mr. Boyle met by accident mentioned the superior quality in taste and flavor of the Buzzard's Bays. The veteran oysterman gave no credence to the information at the time. Later he received as a gift a barrel of Buzzard's Bay oysters. He tasted them himself and, being pleased, sent them to Delmonico's. Herman Dirkes, Delmonico's oyster expert, sampled the lot and immediately told Mr. Boyle to get all of them that he could. Since that time the Buzzard's Bays have been the favorite at the Down-town Association, Shanley's, Delmonico's, the New York Athletic Club, the Lotos, Manhattan, and University Clubs, and many other places. The small Buzzard's Bays come 2,200 to the barrel. With the exception of genuine Lynhavens, the Buzzard's Bay is the highest-priced bivalve in the market.

The hotels and table d'hôte establishments still cling to Blue Points. Mr. Boyle said of this: "Ten years ago, when the Blue Point was in its prime, it was an excellent oyster, but for the past decade the sets in the bay on the south side of Long Island seem to have degenerated. The Lynhavens (genuine) are the rarest of all and are in great demand because they combine both quantity and quality. The farms are few, however, and many spurious Lynhavens are put on the market."

People's and Indiana Gas.

A story was current yesterday that the differences between People's Gaslight and Coke Company interests and those of the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company had been adjusted. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said last evening that both corporations were "still working on it." The story of settlement comes of a meeting held at the Central Trust Building, which was attended by President C. K. G. Billings of the People's and F. S. Hastings, representative of Commodore E. C. Benedict.

IDLE CAPTAINS CRITICISED

They Rest at Home While Men of the Second New Jersey Die in Florida.

ALL NORTH JERSEY EXCITED

The Captains, Ely and Ross, Are at Swords' Points Also—Their Extended Furloughs—Conditions at Camp Cuba Libre.

A bitter war is now raging in Passaic, Rutherford, and Paterson, N. J., which is the outgrowth of feeling against Capt. Addison Ely, Company L, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. J. W. Ross of Company D of the same regiment, and of a dispute between themselves. Both are home on furloughs. Both have severely criticised the management of Camp Cuba Libre, Florida, where their troops are; the individual management of one another's companies, and, finally, the personal conduct and intentions of one another. Now they have rushed into print. The various newspapers of the three New Jersey towns have taken sides, and so have all the friends of the two Captains and all the friends of the members of each company. The officers do not salute each other when they meet. They both read signs when they pass, or keep their eyes straight to the front in true military fashion.

Capt. Ely resides at Rutherford, where he practices law and edits and owns the Bergen County Herald. On July 24 he secured a furlough for thirty days. When that had almost expired he asked for another of sixty days, which was refused, but he was allowed an additional thirty days. The citizens of Rutherford have severely criticised him for coming home, enjoying himself, and getting extended furloughs, saying that seven men in his company have died from fever, malaria, and want of proper care and food.

For weeks discussion and criticism have been indulged in. Many letters have been published from officers and men of the Second New Jersey Regiment at Camp Cuba Libre, almost all of them criticising in no uncertain manner the treatment of the soldiers there. A letter printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES from a member of that regiment there showed a surprising state of affairs. The Passaic Daily News of Aug. 29 published three letters from privates, all severely critical. One letter says:

Fully 90 per cent of the men want to return to their homes. I think if some of the officers of this regiment go any further in misrepresenting there will be trouble. I dare not sign my name to this.

The Paterson Evening News of Aug. 31 prints a letter from Camp Cuba Libre, which is from a private, the brother of a prominent business man in Main Street, Paterson. It says:

Dear Jack: My sickness does not bother me much, but the fever still remains. The commission appointed by Gov. Voorhees to find out how many boys want to go home is here to-day. We are taking a secret ballot. It is known that 97 per cent. of the boys in the First Battalion have voted to go home. * * * We have two officers in our company who never earned more than $12 per week, and of course they want to go to Cuba, and remain in the service. Every one seems to have some kind of a fever, the hospitals are full, and the fields look as if there were nothing but living skeletons on them. It would never do to send these men to Cuba. They would die like sheep. Yours affectionately, ——.

Aug. 28, 1898.

Another letter from a private in Company D, which was shown yesterday to the writer of this article, reads:

A canvass has been taken among Company D boys, only seven voted to go to Cuba. One of them was our Sergeant, who wrote a letter which was published in Paterson saying the boys got sick it was their fault. Well, he is in the hospital sick himself now. Three boys were sent to Pablo Beach this morning, and fully twenty are sick in their tents. Why, it is nothing to be walking along and see one of our boys drop either from heat or fever. The officers receive good salaries, and have the best of it. They sleep, eat, and go everywhere, but if a private goes to town without a pass or commits a slight offense, he is used like a dog. We are not allowed to open our mouths; if we do, we are sent to the guardhouse, and every one here knows that guardhouse life is terrible. * * * We are supposed to get ninety-six pounds of meat, but the Lord only knows how much meat we get after the fat and bones are taken off. Whatever it is, it is divided among 106 men, but now one-half of our company are either sick or not able to eat what they feed us. I would be most willing to sign my name to this only I am afraid of being court-martialed.

Soldiers' Parents' Complain.

"Why are the Captains of these two companies rusticating at home?" is a question asked time and again. The fathers and mothers of the boys who went to the front for their country believe that the leaders of the men should be with them, giving their time and attention to their comfort and health. They are saying in emphatic language that no Captain needs a ninety-day furlough when his men are in the condition that the men of Company L are reported to be in.

Capt. Ely's friends say that he is here trying to get his men ordered North. The opponents of the Captain say, "You can do that from the front better than at home. Go to Washington or get back to Camp Cuba Libre and write the War Department the true condition of affairs. That will accomplish your purpose more quickly than anything else."

Others say that the Captain remains at home to look after his large law practice, his newspaper, and other interests, and assert that more men have died in his company than in any other New Jersey company. It is said that the Captain's income is twice a Captain's salary, but that all the other officers in his company favor going to Cuba.

Capt. Ross, who lives in Passaic, is reported to have made the statement that the reason so many men in Capt. Ely's company died was because of the poor sanitary condition of his camp. This began the war of words. Many volunteers rushed quickly to action. Within the last five days no less than thirty columns have been printed by the papers of Passaic, Rutherford, and Paterson, giving various acounts of the condition of the Second New Jersey and the intentions of Capt. Ely and Capt. Ross.

Those unfriendly to Capt. Ross say that he is only a journeyman painter and never makes more than $2.50 a day; that he is home trying to get his company sent to Cuba, where his salary would continue at more than $2,000 a year. Friends say that Capt. Ely is working in just the opposite direction, and that he will lose $2,000 a year if he has to stay in the service.

The "war of words" is now at its hottest. Yesterday, in a signed article in The Passiac Herald, more than two columns in length, Capt. Ely told his troubles. The article is headed "Hot Shot from Ely." The Passiac Daily News, which is championing the cause of Capt. Ross, on Aug. 27, devoted a column editorial to severe criticism of Capt. Ely.

Camp Worse than Known.

The condition of affairs is really much worse at Camp Cuba Libre than the public has been given to understand. Mrs. Peter Kip arrived at Passaic last Sunday with her son, Corp. Irving D. Kip of Company B, who has been ill with typhoid fever. The Corporal was taken ill more than six weeks ago, and went immediately to St. Luke's Hospital, Jacksonville, where, by careful treatment, he recovered sufficiently to be able to return home. Mrs. Kip tells the most pitiful tales of sickness at the camp. She said:

"Jacksonville is considered healthful, but at present it is in a very bad condition. The life at the camp is simply awful. Think of giving a fever patient bacon to eat and little or no iced water."

Ex-Postmaster Norman of Passaic yesterday received a letter from his son, who is a Corporal in Company C of the Eighth New York. Corp. Stern of the same company has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, and had not informed any of his friends. He is better now and slowly recovering. Young Norman is sick, and wrote the letter in bed.

A telegram received from Jacksonville tells of the death of Private Peter Reddy of Company L, Second Regiment. He was drowned in St. John's River yesterday. The same telegram stated that tainted meat was issued to the companies, that yesterday no bread was issued, that the coffee was green, and that a petition had been sent to Col. Hine asking him to inspect the conditions complained of.

Brokers to Work Saturday.

A check to the endeavor to secure a Wall Street holiday from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning came yesterday in the decision of the Board of Governors to keep the Stock Exchange open for business on Saturday. This alone insures a Wall Street business day Sept. 3. The members of the Produce Exchange vote to-day on the proposition to close on Saturday, and it is likely to be defeated, so that all the Exchanges may keep open on that day during the usual half-holiday hours.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

A PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

M. Gallia Organizes It for American Products in Paris and London.

M. Gallia, who represents the leading newspapers of Paris, and who has been in this country six months for the purpose of establishing a permanent exhibition of the products and industries of the United States in Paris and London, and a similar exhibition of European products in New York, has been successful in his efforts, and yesterday the permanent exhibition in Paris and London was organized at 40 Wall Street. M. Gallia has been highly complimented by President McKinley, members of the Cabinet, and Senators upon the work he has accomplished.

The Directors of the new permanent exhibition for the United States are Gov. David R. Francis, St. Louis; F. Rockefeller, Standard Oil Company, Cleveland; James Deering, Deering Harvester Company, Chicago; R. F. Raile, President Second National Bank, Hoboken, N. J.; Myron T. Herrick, President Society for Savings, Cleveland; S. H. Chisholm, Vice President American Wire Nail Company, Cleveland; Michael Arnold, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia; Dr. R. J. Gatling, gun manufacturer, New York; O. W. Meyenburg, President Wells & French Company, Chicago, and S. F. Morse, former United States Consul General in France, Indianapolis.

M. Gallia will sail on Saturday for France to fill up the Board of Directors with French and English members. He said yesterday that during his stay in this country he has learned to appreciate the good and noble qualities of the American people. "Many people," he said, "have charged the American people with a want of politeness, but they have no idea of the immensity of business in this country and the rapidity with which it is conducted, which, of necessity, renders Americans curt in their conversation, but justice and kindness are there just the same.

"The outbreak of the war with Spain led to criticism of the French people, who were supposed to be unfriendly to America, but I have done all in my power to disabuse Americans of the idea of French unfriendliness, and I have succeeded to a great extent. All Americans who come to Paris, whether for business or for pleasure, will be received with open arms."

Prof. Woodward to Go to Paris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Prof. B. D. Woodward of Columbia University, New York, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition.

Benjamin Duryea Woodward occupies the post of Instructor in Romance Language and Literature at Columbia University, and has the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His home is at 462 West Twenty-second Street.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN COURT.

Little Girl Thought the Trousers Would Make a Nice Doll's Dress.

John Smith, ten years old, and Mary Smith, seven years old, were arraigned before Police Justice Potts, at Jersey City, yesterday charged with stealing a pair of knee pants from the store of Edward Popinas, 68 Newark Avenue. The children said their parents lived at 183 Allen Street, New York, and that they had sent them to visit relatives in Bayonne, telling them to board a trolley car at the ferry. They concluded to take a walk about town first. The little girl said they saw the trousers in the store, and she thought it would be nice to get a pair of them and cut them up to make a dress for her doll.

She and her brother went into the store, and while Johnny priced some other trousers she took the pair she wanted and put them under her cloak. She said the man who kept the store had so many pairs of boys' trousers that she did not think he would care if he lost one pair.

As the knee pants were recovered, Justice Potts advised Popinas to withdraw the charge, which he did. Justice Potts then sent to New York for the mother of the children. After lecturing Mrs. Smith severely, Justice Potts dismissed the case, and Mrs. Smith went home with her children.

New Motive Power in Third Avenue.

Contracts to equip the Third Avenue surface system with electric motive power have been prepared and some of them have been signed. Of the plan to change the motive system The Electrical Review says: "It is understood that the road will be operated on the three-phase system, and that only the three largest manufacturing companies have been asked to bid on the power station equipment. An immense amount of feeder cable will be required, about $1,500,000 worth in all. It is believed that the cable contract will be divided into several parts, and that all the well-known cable makers will be asked to bid. The plans for the installation of the underground system are practically completed."

Death of Actor Woodson.

Henry Woodson, an actor, forty-six years old, died on Tuesday at Amityville Asylum, where he had been confined for six years. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was well known on the variety and minstrel stage. At the time his mind failed him, in 1892, he was with Cleveland's minstrels. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of Capitola Forrest, (Mrs. William Masaud,) 32 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

A Fire Engine Overturned.

Engine 15, situated at Gouverneur and Henry Street, was overturned last night at Grand and Gouverneur Streets when making a short turn to avoid a collision with a horse car. The engine was responding to a call at 58 Norfolk Street. Capt. John Needham was hurled from the seat to the pavement and his right arm was fractured. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Charles Moran, the driver, and the other firemen escaped by jumping.

Actor Ratcliffe Set Free.

Actor E. J. Ratcliffe, after serving six months on Blackwell's Island for beating his wife, was set free yesterday. Ratcliffe, in company with a keeper of the Island, left the Island about 7:30 o'clock in the morning in a launch, which steamed to the foot of East Fifty-second Street. It was met by a party of friends and taken away in a cab. Ratcliffe, who appeared to be in good health, refused to say where he intended to go.

Telegraph Operator Overcome.

Charles Wolke, twenty-four years old, employed as a telegraph operator at the Main Street Station of the Long Island Railroad Company in Flushing, was overcome by the heat last night while at work. He fell unconscious from his chair. An ambulance was summoned and he was removed to the Flushing Hospital, where he was still unconscious at a late hour. Wolke lived with his parents and was well known.

Fatal Fall into a Hold.

Adolph Roessler, thirty-one years old, a collector in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, fell into the hold of the ice schooner George Dixon, moored at the West Fourteenth Street pier, at noon yesterday and fractured his skull. He died a few hours later in St. Vincent's Hospital. He lived at 274 East Houston Street.

Hoboken Tax Rate.

The tax rate of Hoboken was fixed yesterday by the Tax Commissioners. It is 24.80 for the city proper and 22.70 for the annexed or Weehawken district. This is an increase of 60 cents over the current year, for which the rates are 24.20 and 22.10, respectively.



Playtime is about over, boys, but we're going to invite you to one more picnic—a picnic of low prices.

It'll pay you to come—bring your mother.

A lot of boys' double-breasted, short-trouser suits, sizes 6 to 16, $2.75.

Were $5 to $8.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS MEET

C. A. Gardiner Discusses the Anglo-American Alliance Before the Association at Saratoga.

OUR RACE MENACED BY RUSSIA

Reasons Why This Country Should Keep the Philippines and Support Great Britain — A Telegram Sent to the Czar.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the meeting of the American Social Science Association this morning Charles A. Gardiner, counsel for the elevated railroads of New York City, delivered an address on "The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance." Mr. Gardiner said that the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race in the world was menaced by Russia, a mighty empire of warriors whose only glory is in conquest, and argued that in order to counteract its influence the United States ought to keep the Philippines, which would insure our ultimate supremacy in the Pacific.

"Facing the Pacific and Indian Oceans," continued Mr. Gardiner, "is more than half the population of the globe. Excluding North America, the foreign commerce of these peoples already amounts to $2,500,000,000 a year. History shows that whatever nation controls this commerce controls the trade of the world. The stake at issue is stupendous. Nothing less than an entire and undivided control of the Philippines would give us a base adequate for our needs. Manila Bay, or even Luzon, for a naval and coaling station would be too perilous and costly a possession, with all the other islands partitioned and garrisoned by European powers.

"I can conceive no reason to give away, or sell, or lease, or abandon a single foot of the territory.

"It would be to lessen in that proportion the greatest opportunity Providence ever placed before the Nation. With the Philippines, Ladrones, Samoa, and Hawaii, our possessions will reach across the Pacific, and its commerce will become the commerce of America in a larger degree than of any other nation. The Pacific itself will be ours pre-eminently; our territory will bound it on two sides; our islands will dot its surface, and with the ocean and its commerce in our possession, our political predominance will be assured among the nations of the world.

Interests of America and England.

"We need no alliances offensive and defensive; nor permanent and comprehensive treaties. More powerful than formally articulated alliances and more enduring than written treaties is the bond of interest and sentiment that unites the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Next to giving us the Philippines, the greatest blessing of our late war was to re-discover England and America to each other. The two peoples, now for the first time in a century, earnestly desire each other's friendship.

"Nor is this a sudden aspiration born of emergencies in the Spanish-American war, but the result of economic, political, and racial forces which have been silently at work for centuries. The great unwritten and natural laws, the laws higher than human institutions, are asserting their supremacy and are drawing the two peoples together with an impulse that no human power can safely resist. That alliance is even now more than a theory; it is fast becoming an actuality. And woe betide any man or party that disregards that fact and gets in front of an inexorable racial movement backed by 125,000,000 enlightened sovereigns.

"America contains to-day 75,000,000 of the most ingenious, intelligent, and active producers in the world. Production is fast exceeding consumption. The result is that we must find additional markets or curtail our products. Hence our intense and increasing interest in the world's commerce, to which we gave scarcely a thought when the country was young. And wherever we go, in whatever direction we expand our trade, there we find Great Britain already established, maintaining open markets, forcing wide the doors of commerce, and developing trade interests identical with our own.

"The area of England and her colonies is 16,062,073 square miles, more than four and one-half times the size of the United States, and the population is 361,825,000. These possessions, too, are constantly increasing. In the past twelve years England acquired 2,600,000 square miles, more than twenty times the combined area of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii; and all this territory is open to America on practically the same terms as to Great Britain. Even into remote British possessions and markets, we are pushing our commerce and discovering untold possibilities. And in China, where England single-handed is opposing Russia, we pass through the doors she forces open, and in her own sphere of influence compete with her own merchants for their local trade.

"In fact, in England's own territory, as well as in the ports held open by her diplomacy and arms, we are her chief rival. Our trade ranks second to her own, and often aggregates more than the combined Continental imports. And that trade is rapidly increasing, even more rapidly than the phenomenal increase in our general export trade, which last year was twice that of 1888, four times as much as in 1869, and seven times that of 1865.

Our Trade Interests with England.

"And what is the startling and incredible aggregate result of this alliance of trade interests? In 1897 our entire exports aggregated $1,050,000,000, and our exports to the British dominions and spheres of influence were alone nearly 60 per cent. of that sum. Our British exports were five times as great as our German, ten times as great as our French, and seventy-five times as great as our Russian; 240 per cent. greater than our exports to Germany, France, and Russia combined; 50 per cent. more than our exports to all the rest of the world.

"These facts need no comment. They establish the corollary, however, that if you curtail British territory or British influence, you necessarily curtail American commerce. Our trade in the Orient is now $35,000,000 per year, and under normal conditions it will soon be $100,000,000. All along our Pacific Coast this new trade impulse is felt. Our general increase of exports last year was 17.3 per cent.; but while our Atlantic ports increased 17.61 per cent., and our Gulf ports 8.6 per cent., the increase of our Pacific ports was no less than 25.7 per cent.

"All that trade is now seriously menaced by Russia and her allies in the East. In the present anxious position of affairs may we not greatly assist England? And incalculably benefit ourselves? What right have we to stand supinely by and let Great Britain fight our trade battles? Is it just? Is it becoming in a great Nation? What if unaided Great Britain should fail? When the trade interests of the two nations are identical, as in China, and those interests are imperiled, are not temporary trade alliances both justifiable and necessary?"

F. B. Sanborn on Co-operative Banking

F. B. Sanborn, Chairman of the Social Economy Department, speaking on co-operative banking in the United States, said the temptation which the so-called "National" building associations held out to extend co-operative banking beyond certain strict and narrow limits was apt to be followed by swift failure. A single co-operative bank could no more be "National" than a village or a farm could be. The co-operative banks could be National, and were National by associating many small banks together until the league included the whole extent of our ample Republic. But the co-operative banks were not allowed to forget their original, natural function. Failure attended and would attend every step they might take outside of their prescribed limits.

Daniel Folkmar of Milwaukee, Wis., presented a paper on "Sociology as Based on Anthropology."

This was followed by a paper by Mayor Quincy of Boston on the subjects of bathing and of indoor and outdoor bathing, which, he said, were closely related, as both fell within the same lines of municipal policy; both had a special relation to the children and young people of a community, and both had their object of social elevation of the people through the promotion of cleanliness, physical development, and reasonable recreation.

He had no hesitation in saying that we should do more to promote the social welfare of the people of great cities if we expended far more money in providing and equipping local playgrounds, even if obliged to economize somewhat upon park expenditures in order to do so.

The introduction at the evening session was made by Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Chairman of the Finance Department.

Frank A. Vanderlip's Speech.

Then followed an address by Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Vanderlip said, in part:

"Gold and gunpowder are equal requirements in modern warfare. The courage which forgot all rules of military practice and by its sheer irresistibility accomplished the impossible at San Juan and El Caney, has added wonderfully illuminated pages to our history. The straight aim and steady nerve of the 'men behind the guns,' which brought back to us from a series of unprecedented victories a navy unscathed, has made the world join us in admiration.

"It has been as fine an exhibition of moral fibre and personal courage—this record of our men—as history has to offer, but it was not those qualities alone which took the heart and spirit out of the Spanish Army—made up of brave men, too—and won the victory for us so quickly. Santiago did not surrender alone to the intrepid army that besieged her. The city surrendered, not only to the moral but the physical force that army represented—to the strength, the wealth, the farms and the factories, the national resources which every Spanish soldier knew lay behind the ships and the troops he could see.

"A rich treasury and a potential ability to add almost without limit to its riches must have played a great part in robbing men and commanders of courage and hope, and must have been important elements contributing to the downfall of Spanish power and bringing Spain to sue for peace.

"To trace the financial problem which the war forced upon the country, to follow the means devised by Congress which were brought into play, to record the triumph of war financiering—as complete in its way as the victories of the navy and the army—is, therefore, an essential and important chapter of war history.

"War expenditures jumped in a moment from nothing at all to $1,250,000 a day, and the resources had to be instantly provided. Not alone were the sudden requirements of an expensive naval and military campaign met, the fleet doubled in numbers, fortifications strengthened, armament purchased, empty war chests filled with ammunition and an army of 200,000 men equipped and transported to the fields. Provision had to be made for more than that. It was an indefinite problem the Treasury had to face."

Mr. Vanderlip recalled the unsatisfactory condition of the Government revenues prior to the present calendar year, and then reviewed at length the circumstances attending the issue of bonds to carry on the war, and concluded by expressing the opinion that from the point of view of a popular subscription the loan was in every way an astounding success.

Congratulations Sent to the Czar.

The association to-day received a letter from Mrs. Spencer Trask, urging the association to express appreciation of the Czar's manifesto for peace. President Simeon E. Baldwin read the letter and indorsed the proposition. On motion of St. Clair McKelway, the association adopted and sent to St. Petersburg the following dispatch:

To the Czar, St. Petersburg:

The American Social Science Association unanimously hails the lofty purpose of your overture for a better understanding among nations and for better economic conditions for their peoples, and confides in its eventful success.

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, President.

The dispatch was sent at once.

SORDIDNESS AND CORRUPTION.

The Saturday Review Can Find Nothing Better in Our Country.

The London Saturday Review, which recently said that Chauncey M. Depew was a "painted puppet and a snob," expresses the following views, which are being quoted in English financial and other newspapers averse to American interests:

There are, of course, many worthy private persons in the United States, but what we have to think of now are the people of that country as represented in their social, civil, and political customs. Socially it is sordid to the last degree; its courts of law and all its civil institutions are corrupt; the methods of its political parties are no better than those of long-firms. It has contributed nothing to the self-respect of humanity. On the contrary, it has shown all the world to what a depth of public depravity civilization is capable of descending.

Dropped Dead at Sister's Home.

Mrs. Catherine Neuss, fifty-nine years old, of Camptown, Penn., died yesterday afternoon while ministering to her invalid sister, Mrs. Lena Rauth, who lives at 434 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg. Mrs. Rauth, who has four children, has been ill for more than two years, and for a long time it had been Mrs. Neuss's desire to see her. She left her home for that purpose early on Tuesday morning, and reached Williamsburg late at night. Her sister's altered appearance was a great shock to her. All night long she sat up with the invalid, talking over old times. While they were conversing yesterday afternoon Mrs. Neuss dropped dead. A doctor, who was summoned, said that death was due to heart disease.

Spanish Steamships Sail for Home.

The Spanish steamships Miguel Jover and Catalina, which were held as prizes until a few days ago, sailed yesterday for Spain via Havana. They were the first vessels flying the Spanish flag to leave this port since the war began. The Catalina was captured by the Detroit, and the Jover was taken by the Helena the latter part of June, and the crews of the American vessels expected a rich reward in prize money. The order for their return came from Washington last week, and preparations were made for sailing. The vessels were manned by their original crews.

Stern Bros

To-day

Clearing Sale of

several styles of

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Also direct attention to the facilities in their own workrooms for making

Pure South American Hair Mattresses,

Feather Pillows & Bols

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; continued high temperature; winds westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅞c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Egyptian Army is showing advancing upon Omdurman. Reports yesterday, which were the first since the wires were blown down by a severe storm, tell of an engagement by the skirmishe line with the dervishes. Gunboats also shelled the dervish position. Japan has annexed St. Marin's Island. The destruction of two vessels belonging to Americans was reported from the Orient yesterday, and the United States Consul at Shanghai is making investigation.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Chicago Gas Trust has filed a cross bill in the suit of James D. Livingston of New York.

The developments in the Dreyfus case yesterday were confined to unlikely rumors that Dreyfus is dead and that Gen. Boisdeffre had committed suicide. La Patrie said Col. du Paty de Clam had been arrested, but he is on a vacation in Switzerland.

Major Gen. Shafter arrived at Montauk yesterday morning on the transport Mexico and a few hours later landed at Camp Wikoff. But few were on hand to greet the commander of the Fifth Army Corps, and he seemed rather surprised at the informality of his reception.

President McKinley is expected to arrive in New York from Canton, Ohio, to-day. It is probable that, in company with Secretary Alger, who arrived in this city from Washington is also anticipated, the President will make an inspection of Camp Wikoff to-morrow.

At a dinner given to the engineer officers of Sampson's fleet, at the Engineers' Club last evening Chief Engineer Milligan, of the Oregon, described that vessel's trip from San Francisco, and explained Capt. Clark's plan for fighting Cervera's squadron, had the latter fallen in with the battleship.

Page 2.

A reception was given to Admiral Sampson last night by the residents of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Capt. Eulate, former commander of the Vizcaya, arrived in New York yesterday to make arrangements for transporting the prisoners of the Spanish fleet to Spain.

The American Commissioners at Quebec heard representatives of three leading interests in favor of maintaining a high tariff on lumber, paper pulp, and fish. The New England manufacturers wanted reciprocity in order to get the Canadian market.

Page 3.

Members of the Royal Arcanum have decided to present a jeweled sword of honor to Admiral Schley.

The funerals of Corps. Immens and Schiede will be held this afternoon from the Seventy-firs. Regiment Armory.

The Merchants' Association relief ship John Lendx left for Montauk last night with a full cargo of supplies for the soldiers at the camp.

Sept. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth New York reached the city yesterday with the bodies of two of his men, killed in a railway accident in Alabama.

Lieut. William Longson, Corp. Talcott, and Private Burhaus, all of the Seventy-first New York, died yesterday morning of fevers contracted in Cuba.

Officers of the steamship Matanzas, which arrived here Wednesday night from Havana, say that food is still very scarce in that city, bread costing $1 a loaf.

A handsome secretary, with stationery and a plate of the arms of the City of Newark, is to be presented to the cruiser of that name by the Newark municipality.

Charles F. Homer has issued an appeal to the public on behalf of the survivors of the Seventy-first Regiment for funds to carry on the work of relief among the sick soldiers.

While the battleship Iowa was being towed to dry dock in the navy yard yesterday, a hawser snapped and she began to swing toward the cruiser Chicago. Another hawser was hastily run out, and the Iowa was just prevented from colliding with the cruiser.

Gov. Schuyler said yesterday that the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York Regiments, now at Camp Black, will do garrison duty abroad. They will soon be transferred to Middletown, Penn. They begin rifle practice at Creedmoor today.

The ambulance steamer Shinnecock, bringing 271 sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff, reached this city early yesterday morning. The patients were distributed among various hospitals in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The trip was a quiet one, and none of the soldiers were the worse for it.

Page 4.

Eighth Regiment men yesterday denied Gen. Boynton's assertion that their old canteen at Camp Thomas was kept in an unclean condition.

Page 5.

The Yucatan will sail next Wednesday, carrying supplies from the National Relief Commission to the army in Puerto Rico.

There was a general improvement yesterday in the condition of the soldiers in city hospitals, though some serious cases were reported.

The Rev. C. F. Coykendall and his aides helped many traveling soldiers yesterday at the Pennsylvania Railway Station, in Jersey City.

Superintendent of Election McCullagh said yesterday that he would not recognize the Henry George Democrats as the regular Democratic organization in this city.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association will hold a peace jubilee at Manhattan Beach Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10. Many prominent army and navy officers have accepted invitations to attend.

The New York Naval Militia crew of the Yankee will be mustered out at League Island this morning. Mayor Van Wyck will review the militiamen at City Hall Park in the afternoon.

Louis F. Payn came to this city yesterday and had a conference with T. C. Platt at the Senator's Broadway office. Indications are that Gov. Black's friends have begun an aggressive campaign to force his renomination.

Dr. Bryan of Gen. Lee's staff said yesterday that soldiers are dying in Southern camps for lack of nurses. The entire male department of the Bellevue Training School volunteered to go South. Several will start to-day.

The heat yesterday broke the record for September, as kept by the local Weather Bureau, by 5 degrees, 92 degrees being registered in the lofty office. Two deaths and thirty-three cases of prostration were reported by the police.

St. Clair McKelway delivered an address on "Medical and Other Experts" yesterday before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga. Prof. Russell and President Hubbell of the New York City Board of Education also spoke.

Page 10.

Latson won the Reapers and King Barleycorn the Partridge Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The other races were won by Anagram, Laverock, Swiftmas, and George B. Cox.

Page 11.

The "Chicago Limited" on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad was wrecked by tramps near Fulton, N. Y. Three persons were killed and many injured.

Page 12.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its twenty-ninth annual reunion at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Gen. Horatio C. King read a poem.

During a fire at the Balbach Smelting Works at Newark, N. J., yesterday, a number of smelting pots containing silver were overturned, and the precious metal flowed about the ruins, which were coated with it.

Oscar S. Straus, Envoy Extraordinary to Turkey, will sail for Europe to-morrow on the Lucania and expects to be in Constantinople early next month. He hopes, through diplomacy, to be able to remove the irritations that could possibly give rise to a warlike demonstration.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday signed the order directing the sale of the Hudson River Tunnel and the property owned by the Tunnel Company on action taken by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, the holder of a mortgage given by the concern.

A car on the elevated line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, running between Coney Island and Manhattan Beach, jumped the tracks last night and narrowly escaped plunging into the street. The passengers were taken down by means of ladders. No one was injured.

Joseph S. Clark, President of the East Chester Savings Bank and executor of the estate of the late William H. Ferris, who was believed to have left $1,000,000 buried in the vicinity of his home, announced yesterday that the deceased's entire possessions amounted in value to not more than $16,000.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that practically everything was ready to permit of the speedy equipment of the Third Avenue Railroad system with electric instead of cable traction. The work will be rushed to completion, and the changes and improvements contemplated will cost from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

An attempt will be made to secure a second indictment against United States Senator Kenney of Delaware, who is charged with aiding and abetting William N. Boggs to misapply funds of the First National Bank of Dover. The Senator's recent trial upon a similar indictment resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The tars of the battleships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard were treated to a rare feast on Tuesday by Charles Kling, a baker of Jersey City, who sent them 2,500 pies of his best make. To-morrow a similar number of the dainties will be presented by Mr. Kling to the men on the remaining ships of the squadron off Tompkinsville.

Justice McAdam yesterday issued an order at the request of Lawyer Newburger, as counsel for Policeman Owens, requiring Magistrate Pool to show cause this morning why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring him to proceed in an orderly manner with his examination of Owens on the charge preferred against the policeman by Rosa Harrison.

The bids for the new battleships, which were opened yesterday in Washington, proved highly satisfactory to officials of the Navy Department. Increased power and speed will be gained, and the cost, in proportion, will be less than that of vessels of the Illinois type. It is considered probable that the work of construction will be divided among the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the Cramps, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE PRESIDENT COMING HERE.

He Is Expected in New York To-day and, with Secretary Alger, Will Visit Montauk.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—After a stay of a few hours in this his home city, the President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Major Webb C. Hayes, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, and Master William Barber boarded a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad and departed for New York City late this afternoon.

A demonstration occurred here at noon to-day in honor of President McKinley and Secretary of State Day. Out of respect for the President's expressed wish that his present visit be informal, the affair was to a considerable extent unorganized, and partook largely of the nature of a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. The people of the community turned out en masse, and from the station to the Barber residence, where the Presidential party was entertained by Mrs. McKinley's sister, the streets were bright and cheerful with flags and other displays of the National colors. The arrival was so near the noon hour that employes of many factories succeeded in securing an early shut-down and joined the throng about the station.

The cheers and the shouts which welcomed President McKinley and his party this morning were more than duplicated this evening in bidding him farewell as the party boarded the train which is bearing them toward Montauk Point. The old Reception Committee and the old Canton troop of horsemen, so conspicuous in the campaign which made William McKinley President, acted as escort from the arriving train as well as to the departing train.

The President seemed to greatly appreciate the greetings of his old neighbors and friends, and just as the train was starting he stepped upon the rear platform to say a few words to them. He only had time to say: "It always gives me pleasure to meet you, and it is with regret I leave you." This sentiment was greeted with cheers, and before the President could say any more the train was under way.

During the afternoon President McKinley walked unattended about the streets near his old home, calling on some of his old neighbors and friends. Much of the afternoon he spent on the broad porch of the old house which for many years was his Canton home. Here he shook hands with and greeted hundreds of his old friends, who broke the generally observed plan of giving him the greatest possible rest during the brief period. During the same time Mrs. McKinley was informally entertaining many of her old friends in the house, now occupied by her sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber. Among the callers on the President were a number of soldiers in the volunteer service lately returned from Cuba, of whom Canton furnished some 300 or 400.

The plans for taking President McKinley to Montauk from this city have been completed. The President and his party will arrive some time this afternoon or evening, and dine at the Hotel Manhattan, after which they will be driven to the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, where a boat will be in waiting to take them to Long Island City. Either at Thirty-fourth Street or in Long Island City Secretary Alger and party will join the President.

The Long Island Railroad will have a train of five Pullman coaches in waiting. The plan of the railroad is to make what it terms a "slow run" to Montauk. This will enable the party to get a good night's rest on the cars, and the schedule will be so arranged that the train will reach Montauk at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The return will be made in the evening, and the train will reach Long Island City in time for the President to go to Paterson, N. J., where he and Mrs. McKinley will remain over Sunday and Monday as the guests of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

President Will Not Return to Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—It has been supposed that the President might return to Ohio next week to attend the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Cincinnati, but his official duties in connection with the peace negotiations will prevent him from doing so. The members of the Peace Commission are due in Paris to meet the Spanish Commissioners the 1st of October. It will be necessary for them to leave, therefore, about Sept. 15. There is but a short time between now and then for them to arrange their own affairs for their protracted absence and to confer with the President regarding the negotiations and the many perplexing questions which are expected to arise before the final treaty of peace is agreed to and signed.

Albany Day Line Trips, Daily Except Sunday, best for Saturday, Sept. 3d, and Labor Day. See excursion and steamboat columns.—Adv.

DREYFUS RUMORS IN PARIS

Reports that the Prisoner Is Dead and Gen. Boisdeffre Has Committed Suicide.

DU PATY DE CLAM SUSPECTED.

La Patrie Says He Has Been Arrested as an Accomplice in the Forgery —Trying to Get Signatures Enough to Have the Chamber Meet.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Dreyfus case today presents no new feature, but there is a plentiful supply of rumors.

The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, no letter having been received from him for some weeks.

Another report is that Gen. de Boisdeffre, who has just resigned the post of Chief of the General Staff, has committed suicide. Both these rumors are undoubtedly without foundation.

It was said also yesterday that M. Cavaignac, the Minister for War, is convinced that Col. Henry had accomplices in the forgery of the incriminating document. At the same time, there were persistent rumors that Col. du Paty de Clam would be arrested.

Later in the day La Patrie announced that Col. du Paty de Clam had been arrested.

Col. du Paty de Clam is on a vacation trip in Switzerland; and there is no confirmation of the statement of La Patrie that he had been arrested for complicity in the Henry forgery.

Gen. Gonse, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, who tendered his resignation yesterday to M. Cavaignac, Minister for War, has been persuaded to withdraw it, as his retirement under the age limit will occur next month.

The lull in news, however, has in no way diminished the popular excitement. The latest cartoon of M. Forain happily hits off the situation. It represents two soldiers —one standing, the other sitting on a bench and reading a newspaper. "What are you reading?" says the former. "About the Czar's lettter?" "No," the latter replies; "about the Henry affair."

Speculation is keenest over the motives for Lieut. Col. Henry's suicide. Looking to the view the whole nation has adopted regarding the guilt of Dreyfus, it is argued that Henry may have supposed he was acting in the country's interests even in forging the letter, which would satisfy the nation of the justice of the sentence without production of the real evidence, which would be undesirable on the highest political grounds. In that case, Henry might have posed as a martyr to misguided patriotism.

The traditions of the Intelligence Department, which at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus was under a conspicuous Anti-Semite, Col. Sandherr, would probably have led a blunt mind like Lieut. Col. Henry's, to construe the slightest hint from above of the desirability of killing off the anti-Dreyfus agitation into an order to do so by any means.

Col. Sandherr, who was then suffering from an incipient paralysis, seems to have been the head of a general conspiracy to hunt Jewish officers out of the French Army. Dreyfus, a man of haughty demeanor, but of vast strategic knowledge, would naturally be selected as a victim of these machinations.

It is asserted that Col. Sandherr's last days were haunted by a fear, amounting to terror, lest the illegal and flippant nature of the evidence upon which Capt. Dreyfus was condemned should be revealed and weaken the prestige of the Intelligence Department, and that he enjoined upon Henry, his subordinate, to guard the department's traditions at all cost.

The carelessness of the authorities in allowing Henry to have a razor and in not watching him, is generally interpreted as connivance and, perhaps, as persuasion, since officers under arrest, and likely to be condemned, should, according to military regulations, be constantly watched; while Lieut. Col. Henry was left for hours alone and allowed to lock the door on the inside.

If there was persuasion, it is not likely to have been difficult. Had Henry been expelled from the army both himself and wife would have lost all pension rights. As it is, the widow becomes entitled to a handsome pension.

This seems a more likely motive than the explanation, based upon the alleged incoherent letter he left behind, that he had lost his reason.

Having died uncondemned, Col. Henry's remains are entitled to military honors, but his brother will take the body to Pougy, near Chalons, where it will be buried on Saturday with the strictest privacy.

Several officers of the General Staff, it is said to-night, had asked to be sent back to their regiments. Gen. Renouard, the new Chief of Staff, is understood to have a free hand and to be at liberty to replace all the staff officers if he thinks fit. It is expected that he will resort to a process of purification.

The Government's position is most unhappy. Notices of interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies multiply. President Faure is censured for leaving Paris at such a critical moment. Great efforts are being made to get the signatures of a majority of the Deputies, which is a necessary preliminary to a convocation of the Chamber.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S WORK.

He Laid a Trap for Dreyfus Before His Arrest—A Handwriting Expert.

The career of Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam for nearly four years has been identified with the Dreyfus case. In the Fall of 1894 he was a commandant attached to the War Office, whose head was then Gen. Mercier. According to the article in L'Eclair, supposed to have been inspired by Col. Sandherr and undoubtedly published with the approval of the War Office, it was the then Commandant du Paty de Clam who laid the trap which immediately preceded the arrest of Dreyfus. It was also Commandant du Paty de Clam who testified at the first Zola trial that he had identified the handwriting in the bordereau as that of Capt. Dreyfus.

The Commandant claimed to have special graphological knowledge and on his testimony the bordereau was sent to two experts of graphology with specimens of Capt. Dreyfus's handwriting.

Oct. 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus, summoned by the Minister of War, was placed under arrest by M. Cochefert.

Later Dreyfus entered the prison of Cherche-Midi. He was left in a room alone for a few moments. On a table was a loaded revolver. He refused to commit suicide. He was then locked up.

A few hours later Commandant du Paty de Clam, accompanied by M. Cochefert, called on Mme. Dreyfus and demanded her husband's papers.

For seventeen days Dreyfus was kept in close confinement and in ignorance of the charge against him.

At the end of that period Commandant du Paty de Clam, who had been delegated by Gen. Mercier to conduct the examination, made his report. The material of this report was included in the Acte d'Accusation, it was based purely on personal impressions. A second officer, Commandant Besson d'Ormescheville, was then charged with the case. His investigation lasted two months. His report, like the first, was filled with personal impressions.

On these impressions and on the disputed evidence of the bordereau Dreyfus was brought before a court-martial. Gen. Mercier permitted himself to be interviewed by M. Leser, editor of Le Figaro. The evidence against Dreyfus was "overwhelming," he said. After this the papers which had formerly attacked the Minister of War praised him for having at last trapped the "traitor."

What passed at the trial is not known, except that Commandant du Paty de Clam reasserted his belief that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau.

Du Paty de Clam next attracted attention at the Esterhazy court-martial in early January, when he again reaffirmed his belief that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, and that Esterhazy could not be the guilty party.

The day after the acquittal of Commandant Esterhazy, Jan. 13, 1898, there appeared in L'Aurore Emile Zola's famous letter, "J'Accuse," which led to the trial and conviction of the novelist on the charge of libelling officers of the General Staff. The letter was addressed to President Faure, and near its close M. Zola wrote:

"I accuse Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical worker of a judicial error, unconsciously, I am ready to believe, and of then having defended his nefarious doings for the past three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations."

Paty du Clam next attracted attention at the first Zola trial, held in February last, at the Seine Assizes. Here he strenuously refused to be questioned on the alleged secret evidence introduced in the Dreyfus court-martial.

ESTERHAZY MEANS TO APPEAL.

Movement for a Revision of the Dreyfus Case Growing Rapidly.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The movement in favor of a revision in the Dreyfus case is growing by leaps and bounds. Considering recent events, Major Count Walsin Esterhazy retains an amazingly cool attitude.

In the course of an interview yesterday he expressed astonishment that Lieut. Col. Henry was allowed to have a razor. Henry's death, he said, was regretable "because doubtless, he had other revelations to make."

Count Esterhazy intends to appeal against his enforced retirement from active service in the army.

HENRY'S DEATH COMPULSORY?

Indications that He Embraced an Opportunity Such as Dreyfus Declined.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieut. Col. Henry, the Chief of the Intelligence Department of the French Ministry for War, who cut his throat with a razor while in custody at the Fortress of Mont Valerien, after having confessed to having forged one of the documents which apparently established the guilt of ex-Capt. Albert Dreyfus, was connived at by the French Army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred shortly after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the General Staff, who, on leaving, ordered the sentry on duty before Col. Henry's place of confinement not to disturb the prisoner, as he had a lot of work to do. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, however, declined to profit by it.

It is generally believed that the rest of the General Staff of the French Army will follow the example of Gen. Boisdeffre, the Chief of Staff, and of Gen. Gonse, the Under Chief, and tender their resignations.

The Minister for War this afternoon received in audience Gen. Renouard, Director of the Military College, who has accepted the office of Chief of the General Staff, vacant owing to the resignation of Gen. Boisdeffre. The latter bade farewell to the officials of his bureau this morning.

Gen. Boisdeffre is understood to be in high favor at St. Petersburg. He gained considerable popularity by his attitude in defense of the army during the Zola trial and at one time was looked upon as possibly aiming at a military dictatorship.

The medical examination made of the remains of Col. Henry shows that his death was instantaneous.

Col. Henry left letters addressed to the Minister for War and to Gen. Boisdeffre, in which he protested that he had not realized the gravity of the act which he committed "solely for the good of the cause."

President Faure returned to his home, at Havre, this afternoon.

TROUBLE OVER A TREASURE.

A Boy Finds $1,000 and Several Lawsuits Result.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 1.—About two weeks ago three boys were playing in the outskirts of East Helena. One of them climbed a tree with an open knife in his hand. The knife dropped, and, striking the point first, penetrated the ground a few inches with a metallic soound.

This sound caused an investigation, and a baking powder can full of gold, amounting to about $1,000, was discovered. The boy whose knife struck the can seized the gold and carried it home. Tht fathers of the other two boys demanded a division of the money. This was refused, whereupon he was arrested for grand larceny at the instigation of the other two fathers, but after an hour's imprisonment, was released. Today he filed a suit for libel of character through the imprisonment, and asks $1,000 damages. In the meantime the County Clerk has possession of the gold, and it will be disposed of through due process of law.

The amount of gold alleged to have been buried in that immediate vicinity is wonderful, as scores upon scores of people claim to have buried baking powder cans full of gold coins for safekeeping. Several suits have been filed, and many more are threatened, for the recovery of this particular can of gold, and the war promises to be a merry one, to say the least.

FLAG HELD FOR DUTY.

The First Raised on the Honolulu Custom House After Annexation.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 1.—The large American flag that is to become the property of Company C, Phil Kearny Guard, is at present locked up in the safe of the Post Office here, awaiting the payment of $9.99 charged against it as import duty.

The flag was the first raised on the Custom House at Honolulu when the Hawaiian Islands were formally annexed to the United States, and was sent here by George C. Stratemeyer, Surveyor of the Port of Honolulu, and addressed to L. C. Stratemeyer, his brother.

Mr. Stratemeyer had declined to pay the duty. The flag was not mailed in Honolulu until that place was American territory, and he thinks the Government should not charge duty on it.

Swiftly and luxuriously, the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1:00 P. M., arrives Baltimore 5:08 P. M., Washington 6:00 P. M.—Adv

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $3.50. See excursion column.—Adv.

MINERS SEIZE OPERATORS

Strikers Capture Their Employer in the Street at Pana, Ill.

TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE

Governor of the State at First Refused Military Aid, but Changed His Mind.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 1.—News is momentarily expected from the Springside Mine that the armed strikers and the Sheriff's force have met and blood has been shed. The strikers are in possession of the shaft and have been since nightfall, but no word has yet come of the conflict. Sheriff Coburn telegraphed Gov. Tanner at Springfield for troops, but the reply came that the Sheriff must use the force at hand, before the Governor could consent to send the militia.

This afternoon, as D. J. Overholt, the President of the mining company, and his brother, Louis, were walking along the street, a body of strikers rushed out and abducted them. Both made stubborn resistance and called for aid. Sheriff Coburn, who was in the hotel near by, rushed out, but was covered by the strikers' guns and forced to fly to save his life. Dr. J. P. Millard, whom Mr. Overholt called to help him, was hit on the head with a revolver and badly hurt. The strikers then marched through the streets, compelling the Overholt brothers to march in advance, covered with revolvers.

The mob marched the two operators to their headquarters, and afterward one to the reservoir, where the strikers assembled before making a dash for the mine. Sheriff Coburn began collecting his deputies and calling on the people to aid him, but the town is so terrorized that not many of the citizens enrolled themselves on the side of the law.

Some time after dark the march to the mine was resumed, the two operators with their arms tied behind them being made to go ahead. There is a force of armed men at the shaft, but they are outnumbered by the strikers and cannot long resist.

The refusal of the Government to send troops greatly disheartened the operators and the Sheriff's posse, and encouraged the strikers. It is said the latter propose to capture other mine owners and treat them as they did the Overholts. The Sheriff got together a considerable posse and started after the strikers to give them battle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—Mine Inspector Rutledge, who went to Pana, has returned with the word that strikers with revolvers prevented the performance of his duty. Gov. Tanner has evidently changed his mind concerning the necessity of sending troops to Pana, for Adjt. Gen. Reece has wired to Aurora, Galesburg, and elsewhere ordering troops to proceed there at once.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 1.—Battery B, Illinois National Guard, received word from Adjt. Gen. Reece to prepare to move to Pana at once to quell the riots. About sixty men, with five Gatling guns, will start by way of Beardstown as soon as preparations can be made. The battery will leave on a special train. Capt. C. C. Craig of the battery is in charge.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

No Agreement Upon Its Membership Yet Reached — Provisional Opening of the Philippine Ports.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The dead-lock over the appointment of the members of the Peace Commission continues.

The Cabinet sat this evening in concert, the Queen Regent presiding. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, made a statement as to foreign policy, referring particularly to the disarmament proclamation of Emperor Nicholas.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister for War, read a dispatch from Gen. Rios, Acting Governor General of the Spanish territory in the Philippine Islands, announcing that he had acceded to Admiral Dewey's request to open Philippine ports, subject to ratification by the Madrid Government.

Señor Sagasta, according to El Heraldo, is trying to persuade the Duke of Tetuan, now leader of the Dissident Conservatives, to join the Peace Commission.

SAGASTA'S FALL EXPECTED.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—To-night several members of the Chamber of Deputies have expressed strong belief that a Cabinet crisis will follow immediately on the meeting of the Cortes. The probable composition of the new Conservative Ministry is being discussed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"All Catalonia protests against the continuance of the special war taxes and insists upon their immediate repeal, threatening to close all the factories if this demand is not complied with."

CUBANS UNDER GEN. LAWTON.

Gomez Assigns Two Leaders to His Command—Civil Offices to be Filled by Insurgents.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 1.—Gen. Lawton, Commandner of the Department of Santiago, received word to-day that the Cuban leaders, Cebreco Lacret and Pedro Perez, have been ordered by Gen. Maximo Gomez to place themselves under his command. Gen. Lawton is gratified to have charge of the Cubans under these officers, and believes that the arrangement will expedite the disbanding of the Cuban forces.

He has decided to employ Cuban officers in important civil positions in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Castillo will get a place and will act as Gen. Lawton's adviser in making other appointments.

To-day Gen. Lacret went to Guantanamo to investigate the action of a Cuban Colonel in demanding the right to move his troops into the city several days ago. Gen. Lacret says the Colonel's conduct is not authorized by the Cuban insurgent Government and is likely to get him into trouble.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, to-day opened three supply depots for the relief of Cubans in distress. The capacity of the three places is 6,000 daily. Relief is distributed only on the recommendation of the Alcaldes.

TRANSPORT TO THE ISLANDS.

Persons May Send Packages to Their Friends in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The transport Minnewaska will sail on Monday next from New York for Santiago, Cuba, and Ponce, Puerto Rico. Persons desiring to send packages to army friends in either Island can make the necessary arrangements to do so through Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.

NO ACTION AGAINST MILES.

Secretary Alger Says the Commanding General Will Not Be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Having taken many things under consideration, the Secretary of War now makes it known that he does not intend to make a fuss about Gen. Miles, that there is to be no court of inquiry or court-martial, but that when Gen. Miles arrives the "misunderstanding" under which he is laboring, and which led Secretary Alger to suggest that he must have been insane to make such statements for publication, are to be talked down and out of sight.

It remains for Gen. Miles, who was to-day reported to be about to sail from Ponce in the Obdam, to be in accord with the Secretary of War. The Secretary has everything to gain by smoothing down the ruffled spirits of the offending General. The General commanding the army will gain nothing by agreeing to Alger's programme, and by failing in with it he will not only remain discredited by the people who were, in Gen. Miles's estimation, determined to discredit him and his position, but will have contributed something to easing the disturbed mind of the Secretary by averting that comprehensive investigation for which the latter has no appetite, and which he will exert himself strenuously to avoid.

Secretary Alger is encouraged in his resolve not to press a quarrel with Gen. Miles by several considerations, and the desire to avoid a controversy is now said to be shared by the Administration, which will lend all its aid to maintaining the peace. Already at the War Department the controversy is referred to as having received a "check" from the course adopted by the Secretary of War, and it is understood that this was brought about by admonitions received from the President, who has been in the way of hearing some uncontrolled public opinion about the Secretary of War and his treatment of Gen. Miles.

A suggestion was made to-day, says The Star, as possibly indicating a fixed purpose on the part of the friends of Gen. Miles to "have it out" now with the Secretary of War, that the very vigorous criticisms of the treatment of soldiers by the War Department in the matter of supplies and hospital attention, which has been passed by ex-Secreary John Sherman was influenced by a championship of the cause of Gen. Miles by Mr. Sherman.

It was intimated in this connection in the gossip of the department corridors that, as Mrs. Miles is a niece of Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sherman has always been a stanch friend of Gen. Miles, the determined and unreserved criticisms might have been uttered with a knowledge on the part of Mr. Sherman that an issue is to be made by Gen. Miles and pressed to a conclusion. From this it was argued that Gen. Miles had a deliberate purpose to force an investigation, and that he had powerful supporters behind him urging him to such a course.

If that reveals the real situation, the efforts of Alger to stifle inquiry that will uncover his own incapacity and that of some of the bureaus of the War Department are bound to be futile. The matter may be patched up by official interference and postponement until after the meeting of Congress, which will get it out of the way of the Congressional elections, but it will be kept up if Alger is still a member of the Cabinet, to the great disgust of the army and the deep concern of the Republican politicians.

Gen. Miles will of course see when he reaches Washington all the reports that have been published during his absence. He will be able to read several authorized statements, many of which seem to corroborate the opinion which he held, that he was being "cut under" at the War Department in order that Gen. Shafter, who is a Michigan man, like the Secretary, might go off with all the glory of the West Indian campaign.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST SUIT.

A Cross-Bill Filed Against James Duane Livingston of New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Gas Trust has filed a cross bill in the suit of James Duane Livingston of New York, asking that he be compelled to answer these questions:

1. What business he was engaged in prior to the filing of his bill?
2. Where was he when he signed or swore to his bill?
3. How many interest coupons, if any, attached to the fifteen bonds has he cancelled, and when and what amounts did he collect?
4. How long he has passed the bonds or any of them and from whom did he receive them?
5. Whether he paid for them, whether there was any arrangement between him and the parties from whom he got the bonds by which he was to return them?
6. Did he have any arrangement with any person with respect to commencing the original action?
7. Whether he had any arrangement by which he was guaranteed against costs incurred in the bringing of his suit?

The company charges that at the time of filing his bill Livingston was not the owner of the fifteen bonds in question, but was and is now a person of no financial standing, but a mere tool, figurehead, or instrument of certain persons, who have caused to be instituted the action in furtherance of a design to injure the stock and bond holders of the People's Company by depreciating the market value of the company's assets and securities.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The heated term has continued in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, the Middle and North Atlantic States. A maximum temperature has been reported as follows: Philadelphia and Parkersburg, 96; Washington City, Pittsburg, Toledo, Detroit, and St. Louis, 94; Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and St. Paul, 92. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and upper Missouri Valley. The pressure is high off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts. Extreme heat will continue in the Ohio Valley and the interior of the Middle and North Atlantic States till to-morrow. Rain may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the middle and upper Missouri, and upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	63	74	77
6 A. M.	62	74	78
9 A. M.	71	79	82
12 M.	76	90	90
4 P. M.	76	91	90
6 P. M.	73	89	89
9 P. M.	72	82	86
12 P. M.	68	80	83

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84⅜
Weather Bureau	82⅝
Corresponding date 1897	70⅛
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 92 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 74 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 3 A. M. was 80 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, Penn., via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 4th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

GEN. SHAFTER AT MONTAUK

Few on Hand to Greet the Fifth Army Corps Commander When He Lands.

LOOKED HAGGARD AND WORN

Cuban Campaign Has Told on the General—He Just Hears of the Alger-Miles Controversy and Refuses to Discuss the Affair.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 1.—Major General William R. Shafter arrived in the harbor off Camp Wikoff on the transport City of Mexico at 6:30 this morning, but it was not until six hours later that he set foot on shore. His reception was not at all formal, much less so than was that of Gen. Wheeler when the latter came here to assume command of the camp. Dr. Magruder, the boarding officer, carried greetings from Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Young to Gen. Shafter when he boarded the City of Mexico to make an inspection and learned that the commander of the late army of invasion would be ready to land about noon. It was first intended to have a detachment of the Second Cavalry lined up at the pier to salute Gen. Shafter, but for some reason the plan was abandoned.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the tug James A. Lawrence went alongside the City of Mexico and took off Gen. Shafter and his staff, and conveyed the party to the new dock in process of construction near the old iron pier. At 12:20 the tug was made fast, and the General stepped on American soil. Gen. Young and staff were there to greet him, but Gen. Wheeler, to the great surprise of all concerned, was not on hand. The armed yacht Aileen manned by the Brooklyn Naval Reserve, under Commander Stayton, which was lying near by, attempted to fire a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Gen. Shafter, but only succeeded in firing two, as the bow gun got out of order, and before the stern gun could be brought into action the General was well on his way to camp.

With his arm linked with that of Gen. Young, Gen. Shafter walked slowly down the dock to a carriage which was in waiting. Aside from Gen. Young and his staff, a few newspaper men, and photographers, there was nobody at the dock, and an almost painful silence reigned during the time the landing was effected. Not a hat went off. Not a cheer was heard, and Gen. Shafter looked about him in a rather perplexed manner. He had evidently expected a crowd or some signs of a formal reception.

Gen. Shafter Much Changed.

His appearance excited considerable comment on the part of those who saw him before he left for Cuba. In spite of his portliness he looked haggard and worn. His double-breasted General's jacket, with its two rows of brass buttons, hung loosely about him. A narrow-brimmed hat worn well over his eyes shaded his face, which gave evidences of a wearing campaign. He rather shuffled than walked to his carriage, and his entire demeanor was that of a tired, worn-out soldier. With some difficulty he entered the carri

tion to be moved. They beg so piteously to be discharged and sent home that the Surgeons are loath to refuse them. The last of the troops that are coming home from Cuba will be in to-morrow, and the sick in the hospitals will probably all be here in the course of the next two weeks."

Stories of Suffering Exaggerated.

When Gen. Shafter was told that yellow fever experts were disputing the existence of yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba, he remarked that while he was not a medical authority he was of the opinion that yellow fever certainly existed among the troops in Cuba. He had seen any number of patients, which were pronounced by competent physicians as suffering from yellow fever, though in a mild form. "I have seen a large number of men die from it, too," he declared, "and the symptoms at death were the same as those I had always heard attended the death of a person afflicted with that disease."

As for his future plans Gen. Shafter said he would stay in the detention camp for several days in accordance with the quarantine regulations; but at the same time he would go about the camp and inspect it whenever he thought it necessary to do so. He said he was now in command of Camp Wikoff as the ranking officer, but for the present no change would be made. He would look around and see what changes were needed, if any, and then he would make them.

In conclusion, Gen. Shafter said he wished to emphasize one fact, and that was that the stories of suffering and hardships in Cuba were in a great many instances largely exaggerated. "Supplies and medicines," he said, "were at all times on hand, and there was never a lack of material. The trouble was with the transportation facilities. It was simply impossible to get the stuff to the troops over impassable roads and with the few wagons and teams at our command. No vehicles of any kind could be begged, borrowed, or hired on the spot, and, naturally, everything moved slowly.

"The uniformly bad condition of the returning troops is due entirely to the terrible climate, which no white man could stand for any length of time. Everybody suffered to a greater or less extent, but a few weeks in this climate will bring the men around to their normal state."

Want Roosevelt in Illinois.

A determined effort is being made on the part of a number of politicians to induce Col. Roosevelt to open the campaign in behalf of the Republican Party in Illinois. He has received so far over 500 telegrams and letters from influential men in that State asking him to come at the earliest possible moment to Chicago for that purpose. Among the letters is one from President Harper of Chicago University, who urges the Colonel to enter the lists of the Illinois political arena and build up the Republican Party there on a scale desired by the better element. The Colonel has, however, made no decision as to his future plans. He has, it is learned, little desire for the Gubernatorial nomination in this State, unless it can come to him untrammeled with any undesirable conditions.

From remarks made by several of his friends here to-day, among them Major Lovell H. Jerome, Congressman Mann, and Hope Cody, it was ascertained that the Republican politicians in New York are considering somee other military man for the Gubernatorial candidacy. Gen. Grant has been prominently mentioned, but the fact that he has not participated in any battle is said to count against him. Col. Roosevelt is still silent on the subject of politics, and at present is turning his attention to getting up a parade of cavalry in New York, which shall include his command.

The Rough Riders are not yet ready for muster out, and will not be before Saturday afternoon, and possibly not before Sunday. When the ceremony of breaking ranks for the last time will take place is uncertain, but it will be just as soon as things are ready. The men away on furloughs are hustling back to camp, and probably 80 per cent. of the serviceable men will line up for the last review.

If New York wants to see the Rough Riders it may. All the city has to do is to ask that the regiment parade up Broadway and the request will be granted. Col. Roosevelt says that if New York asks, or if a committee of citizens representing the people ask, the regiment can arrange things so the parade will be held. If the request is made permission from Secretary Alger can be obtained and the Rough Riders will go up Broadway. Col. Roosevelt thinks that it would not be a difficult matter to have the First, Second, and Third regular cavalry regiments, who were with the Rough Riders in Cuba, parade with his troops.

The Rough Riders' Association has been formed by the regiment, and the society will be lasting, as the eldest sons of the original Rough Riders will be eligible to membership. It is proposed to hold the annual dinner and meeting on June 24, the anniversary of the great fight in which the Rough Riders took part. Lieut. Col. Brodie is president of the association and Gen. Wood and Col. Roosevelt are Vice Presidents. The secretary-treasurer is Lieut. J. D. Carter of Troop A.

Suffering of Men on Allegheny.

The terrible condition of the Ninth Massachusetts men, who came here on the Allegheny, became apparent to-day when they were landed from that transport on the Iron pier. The men were emaciated, and were so weak that the march from the dock to their detention camp, only a mile and a quarter away, took over an hour. They could hardly walk, and their officers were compelled more than once to force them into line. A large number dropped out and had to be carried away in ambulances.

Hospital Steward Myers told the story of the men's sufferings on the Allegheny. He said when the transport left Santiago there were only twelve sick men on board, and he was placed in charge of them. There was not a medical officer on board. He received supplies and medicines such as beef tea, condensed milk, &c., only enough for the twelve men under his care. When the boat was only a day or two out, the other men nearly all became seasick, and in their weak condition they rapidly became ill. Many suffered a relapse of fever, and had to be placed in the sick ward.

He was compelled to serve out his sick men's rations to the most serious cases, and on the third day his supply was exhausted. Then recourse was had to regular army rations of hardtack and bacon, and the men could not eat them. From two to four deaths occurred daily after this. There being no Surgeon on board, Sergt. Myers was practically helpless. The lower decks of the ship became foul and conditions there were so bad that the well men gave up their blankets and the sick men were wrapped in them and taken on the upper deck.

To-day seventy-seven men who came off the Allegheny had to be taken to the hospitals, and many of them will die as a result of the privations they suffered during the trip. Companies B and H were the worst off. Of one hundred and six men who went out with the former company only twenty-six returned to-day, and of the seventy-seven men of the latter twelve were in line on the way to the detention camp.

Accuses Chaplain Murphy.

Lieut. M. J. Desmond of Company B corroborated Sergt. Meyers's report of the trip, and in an interview made grave charges against Father P. T. Murphy, the Chaplain of the regiment. He said that the Chaplain was absent from the regiment from July 1 until July 18, although a large number of the men who were of Roman Catholic faith needed his spiritual ministration. The Chaplain, he declared, never went near the firing line, but remained at Siboney, and utterly neglected the dying and wounded soldiers.

President McKinley will arrive in camp about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. He and his party will spend the night on board of the cars between this point and Long Island City. The expectation is that the President will leave about dusk Saturday night.

H. S. Pingree, son of Michigan's Governor, arrived in camp to-day. He was accompanied by fifteen young women from that State, who will remain and assist the nurses. They will especially look after the Michigan soldiers who are left behind, and if the sick Michigan boys who are not able to go with the regiments when they go to-morrow are sent home on a hospital train the fifteen young women will care for them on the trip. Young Mr. Pingree will accompany the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments home and will look after their welfare on the road. He was welcomed by the officers, and he authorized them to spend considerable money, and the men will travel home in the best style possible.

Dr. Anita N. McGee, the first women to be appointed an Assistant Surgeon, reported to Dr. Brown to-day and was assigned to duty. She ranks as a Lieutenant, and must be saluted and treated as becomes her rank. For the present Lieut. McGee will be in command of the nurses and assign them to duty.

The General Hospital death report to-day shows the following: Matthew Muller, Company H, First Illinois; Otis Thomson, Company G, Eighth Ohio Volunteers; James K. Sells, Company G, Seventh Regular Infantry; John B. Carlson, Company G, Twentieth Regular Infantry, exhaustion; Fred Kaiser, Company I, Ninth Regular Infantry, exhaustion; J. R. Sheridan, Company G, First Illinois Volunteers; Frank Keener, musician, Eighth Regular Infantry; John M. Campbell, Battery F, Second Artillery, typhoid; Christian Kreuteson, Company F, Sixteenth Regular Infantry, typhoid pneumonia; Albert A. Tenvilliger, Troop C, Second Regular Cavalry, typhoid and dysentery.

TAKES SUPPLIES TO MONTAUK.

The Relief Ship John Lenox Left Last Night with a Full Cargo.

The Merchants' Association relief ship John Lenox left Pier 13, North River, last evening, on her second trip to Montauk, carrying supplies of all sorts for Camp Wikoff. The boatload was in charge of W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, who had charge of the first relief expedition, which left on Saturday last. The method of distributing will be the same as in the first case. The supplies will be given direct to the Surgeons of the regiments, who will distribute them to the men as they may need them.

The appeal of the Merchants' Association had brought out liberal donations, not only of goods, but of money, and the ship took a full cargo. Checks came in by mail and by messenger, while goods were sent direct to the pier. Among the articles bought with the money donated were 700 dozen heavyweight undershirts, drawers, and stockings of flannel, to protect the men from the cold raw nights, which will now soon be here. In addition, there were liquors of all kinds donated, and some purchased. Donations of other kinds included eggs in enormous quantities, crackers, soups, fruits, and general groceries.

The ship is due to arrive at Montauk this morning.

Corp. Von Hillebrandt Dead.

Oscar Von Hillebrandt, a Corporal in Company B, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, has died in Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He contracted typhoid fever some time ago, and when 260 men of the Eighth left the camp for this city on Sunday his case was too bad to permit of his removal. Corporal Von Hillebrandt lived at 951 Morris Avenue, and was a teacher in the Boys' Department of Public School No. 46, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. He was twenty-eight years old.

Fifty Sick Go to Seney Hospital.

Fifty soldiers from Camp Wikoff arrived at Long Island City yesterday afternoon, and were transferred to the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn. The Superintendent of the hospital stated that the men were emaciated and looked as if they had been treated with neglect while in camp. Several of them, he said, would in all probability die.

Death of Lieut. Thomas Brennan.

Lieut. Thomas Brennan of the Twentieth United States Infantry died of fever last night in Gouverneur Hospital. Lieut. Brennan was at Camp Wikoff and several days ago started on furlough for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He came to this city and fell exhausted at the Bowery and Grand Street.

Soldier Dead at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The fourth death among the fever-stricken volunteer soldiers in the hospitals here occurred to-night at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. He was William Jacobus, private in Company E, First New Jersey. His death was due to typhoid pneumonia. He was single and aged twenty-six years. His home was in Newark, N. J.

Now in Hospital with His Brother.

Peter Nolan, twenty-one years old, of 1,611 Second Avenue, wearing the uniform of a soldier of the regular army, walked into the Presbyterian Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning and asked how his brother, also a soldier, was getting along. Before the information could be given to him, one of the doctors noticed that the inquirer was ill. He examined him and found he had typhoid fever in an advanced stage. He was immediately put to bed.

His regiment could not be ascertained.

City Lodging House for Soldiers.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller has placed the City Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, at the service of sick soldiers without means. The stranded soldiers will receive meals and lodging. The City Lodging House will comfortably hold 350 men, and it has a corps of physicians and attendants.

Newport's Care of Sick Soldiers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Many physicians visited the Newport Hospital to-day to examine the fifteen sick soldiers who were brought here from Montauk Point. The soldiers are receiving every attention, and nothing that can add to their comfort is being overlooked. Many called at the hospital to leave flowers for the sick men. As the men regain their strength, they will be taken out for drives and short walks.

Private Corbett Dying.

Andrew Corbett, the principal keeper at Van Cortlandt Park, received a telegram yesterday afternoon that his son Andrew, a private in Company D of the Seventy-first Regiment, was dying at Camp Wikoff. Young Corbett had just arrived from Cuba, where he was attached to the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, with Gen. Shafter.

CAMP ALGER'S LAST DAYS.

Sixty-fifth New York May Leave for Buffalo on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In a few days Camp Alger will have ceased to exist except as a memory. Troops are being sent away as rapidly as possible. Two battalions of the Seventh Ohio left to-day for Camp Meade in two trains of twelve coaches and one Pullman coach. Their heavy equipment and baggage followed to-night.

It was expected that the Sixty-fifth New York would leave for Buffalo to-day, but it was decided to keep the regiment in camp here until the men have been paid. The regiment will leave for Buffalo probably on Saturday. The Third Virginia will be sent to Richmond and there furloughed, preparatory to being mustered out of the service. It is likely that orders will be issued to-morrow or Saturday for the mustering out of the First Connecticut.

The division headquarters will be maintained at Camp Alger until all of the troops are prepared to leave. About 5,000 troops are still in camp. A special hospital train left Dunn Loring to-day with forty-eight patients to be taken to the Medical and Surgical Hospital in Philadelphia. The train was in charge of a corps of competent Surgeons and nurses. There are remaining in the division hospital at the camp 171 patients.

Third New York Did Not Mutiny.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 1.—The officers and men of the Third New York Regiment, when questioned to-day relative to the published reports of a mutiny in the regiment yesterday against the food served them, declared emphatically that there was no foundation for the report. They said the story was wholly untrue, and that its publication did an injustice to the regiment.

The Steamship Britannic Arrives.

The steamship Britannic passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:35 o'clock this morning. She had on board a committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, bearing Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup.

MILES SAILS FOR HOME

He Leaves Puerto Rico with 4,600 Men for New York.

PRAISE FOR HIS OFFICERS

Twelve Thousand Men, with All the Horses and Field Transportation, Left Behind.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Miles is en route from Puerto Rico to the United States. He sailed from Ponce this afternoon on the transport Obdam and will arrive in this country probably next Monday. The announcement of his departure was contained in the following cablegram to Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night:

Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

Gen. Miles and staff, nine companies Second Wisconsin, with 800 men and 28 officers, sailed 2 P. M. to-day, Transport No. 30, Obdam. WILSON, Major General.

The following cablegram also was received from Gen. Wilson:

Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Chester sailed at 2:30 P. M. with Gen. Schwen and staff, Gen. Haines and staff, Fortieth Pennsylvania, with 41 officers and 1,150 men. WILSON, Major General.

The War Department makes public the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

"Ponce, Sept. 1, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"Twelve thousand troops will be left in Puerto Rico, and nearly 4,600 infantry, cavalry, and artillery sail for New York. These troops sail on the Obdam, Concho, Chester, Alamo, Mississippi, and Manitoba. The division is under command of Major Gen. Wilson, with Brig. Gens. Schwan, Haines, and Garretson. All these officers have taken part in the different engagements, and are entitled to much credit, and I speak for them any consideration that can be given on their return home. The cavalry and artillery leave most of their horses and all of their field transportation in Puerto Rico. I sail on Obdam to-day.

"MILES,

"Major General Commanding."

MILES'S TROOPS NOT YET PAID.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Miles, asking why the troops in Puerto Rico have not been paid. The explanation is given that the Paymasters with money for the troops were at Santiago and ready to proceed to Ponce, but Gen. Miles objected to these Paymasters, saying they would bring yellow fever infection with them, or the money might be infected while on board the ships. Other Paymasters have since been dispatched to Puerto Rico to pay the troops that remained there.

Complaints have been made also by certain regiments that they received no pay while in Santiago. It is learned at the department in some of these instances the requests were made by the commanding officers of the regiments to defer payment until the troops returned to the United States. Such requests were approved by Gen. Shafter, and accordingly the Paymasters omitted such regiments when paying at Santiago.

SPANIARDS OBLIGE GEN. BROOKE.

Gen. Macias Notified that Schley and Gordon Have Sailed.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 1.—Gen. Brooke yesterday notified Capt. Gen. Macias, the Spanish Commander at San Juan de Puerto Rico, under a flag of truce carried to the Spanish lines by Col. Goethal, that Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, the American Puerto Rican Peace Commissioners, had sailed for San Juan, from New York, on the steamer Seneca. At the same time Gen. Brooke asked if there was any objection to his proceeding overland with an escort.

Major José Reyes of the Spanish Army brought the reply of Gen. Macias to-day. It was sent by wire, and said there were no objections. Consequently, Gen. Brooke has arranged to leave on Friday or Saturday, with his staff, escorted by Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry, and Capt. Pitcher's company of the Eighth Infantry.

Several stone culverts between here and the Spanish works, on the crest of the mountains, which have been blown up, will be repaired to-morrow by Col. Goethal's engineers. The Colonel has examined the Spanish fortifications. He says they are marvelously strong, and that he could have held at bay the strongest army in Europe, with 500 men, against an assault in front. The Spaniards had trenches and two guns. All but 100 of the 600 men stationed there have returned to San Juan.

A TRANSPORT AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Yorkers Among the Troops That Arrive from Puerto Rico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The transport Whitney reached this city to-day with about forty soldiers and civilians, who came direct from Puerto Rico. The Whitney also brought two prisoners, one of them being Private Alexander Laduke of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, who killed Private Thomas Stafford in Ponce, and who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The other prisoner is Henry Apter, a civilian, who is charged with robbery.

The commands represented by the returning soldiers are the Nineteenth Infantry, Third Artillery, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Two Hundred and First New York, and the First Regiment New York Cavalry.

OUR TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A complete report on the importations of sugar and molasses from Puerto Rico in the fiscal year 1897-8, as well as the quantities for 1895-6, has been forwarded to the Treasury Department from New York by Supervising Examiner of Sugar Jacobs.

He shows that for the past fiscal year the importations from Puerto Rico were: Sugar, 90,554,414 pounds; duty, $1,393,765; value, $1,854,015; molasses, 1,371,823 gallons; duty, $41,221, and value, $289,183. For the year 1895-6 the imports for raw sugar were 39,379,393 pounds.

DEMOCRATIC FAVOR FOR MILES.

Senator Lindsay Says Court-Martial Means Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Senator Lindsay of Kentucky is reported to have said that if Gen. Miles is court-martialed, the Democrats will nominate him for President.

SEVERE STORMS IN GEORGIA.

Railroad Bridges Wrecked and Travel Considerably Blocked.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—The storm which has swept over Southeast Georgia for the past two days has put six counties under water and damaged railroad and telegraphic communication in that part of the State. Large forces of railroad men are at work on all lines affected, but are making poor progress, as the rain continues. Many trains from Atlanta and the north and west are at Tennille Ga., unable to move.

A night train on the Central of Georgia Railroad plowed through three feet of mud to reach that point last night and the passengers are here as guests of the city. Eight inches of rain fell at Tennille in twelve hours, and the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Bridges were wrecked and houses and trees blown down, but so far as can be learned no lives were lost. The damage to bridges and roads in Washington County alone is $15,000. Atlanta received a touch of the storm to-day. The wind reached a velocity of thirty-five miles and the rainfall was very heavy.

Midnight Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—At midnight the five-story brick building of the A. Geisel Manufacturing Company took fire, and within twenty minutes was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

CAPT. EULATE IN TOWN.

Former Commander of the Vizcaya Here to Arrange for Shipping Spanish Prisoners Home.

Capt. Eulate, late commander of the destroyed cruiser Vizcaya, who arrived in town Wednesday night, was down town yesterda endeavoring to make arrangements for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish prisoners from the fleet. As there are 1,400 of them, an entire vessel will be required, and Capt. Eulate is trying to arrange a charter. He called at the office on Bowling Green of one of the German lines, but it was said there later that they had no vessel to spare. The Captain, while in the office, replying to inquiry as to his health, said that he suffered somewhat from a lame back.

The Captain was next seen at a restaurant on lower Broadway in company with Capt. Concas, formerly of the flagship Maria Teresa, and the members of the firm of Krejewski, Pesant & Co., who did the repair work on the Vizcaya when she visited New York. He subsequently visited their offices at 32 Broadway, where he denied himself to reporters, but through a clerk some questions were put to him and answered.

He was to be the guest overnight of a member of the firm at Boonton, N. J. He did not know just when he should return to Spain, and did not care to discuss the possible nature of the reception he would meet there; his present position precluded his discussing the general situation; his treatment at Annapolis had been of the most considerate kind. His health was good.

Capt. Eulate left for Boonton on an early afternoon train.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The lower classes are deeply and perhaps dangerously impressed by the ghastly appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago de Cuba."

SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

Col. Nicholas Senn, Chief of the Operating Staff, Describes Their Qualifications and Duties.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Journal of the American Medical Association, edited by Dr. John B. Hamilton, will print to-morrow an article by Lieut. Col. Nicholas Senn, United States Volunteers, Chief of the Operating Staff with the army in the field, entitled "The Qualifications and Duties of the Military Surgeon."

Col. Senn draws a comparison of the surgeons of the regular army and those connected with volunteer organizations. He deprecates the lack of military training among the latter, and the fact that few States require a physical examination of their military officers, but insists that, in all matters pertaining to medicine and surgery the National Guard surgeon "more than holds his own." This he ascribes to the more favorable opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge and experience enjoyed by the latter class of physicians.

Col. Senn speaks of the Surgeon as the most indispensable of all the commissioned officers of the service, and dwells at length upon the necessity of sound health and strength to bear the rigors of warfare. Referring to the value of adequate preliminary education, he declares that the fact that a large percentage of candidates fail at this stage of their examination for appointment is a reflection upon the system of medical education which continues to prevail in the country. He adds that many militia Surgeons are illiterate, because no proof of competency has been demanded, except the presentation of a diploma, no matter from what institution.

Col. Senn's paper contains a warm eulogy of the courage exhibited by medical officers during the war. He refers in terms of praise to the fact that Northern men who had never seen a case of yellow fever unflinchingly faced the disease and performed their duty when the pest made its appearance among the troops at Santiago. He concludes:

"The first and most important duty of the military surgeon during active warfare is to prevent disease and unnecessary suffering by giving early advice and resorting to timely precautions. The location of camps, policing of the same, the water supply, food, and clothing are subjects which must receive his early and earnest attention. In this work he should receive the hearty cooperation of the officers in command, and if this is not the case he has the moral and military authorities to demand it. It was not the Medical Department, but the arrogance or stupidity of the commanding General of the invading army that was responsible for the extensive outbreak of yellow fever during the Cuban campaign. This experience is sufficient to teach commanding Generals that it is unsafe in the future to follow such an example, as an imprudence of this kind, giving rise to inexcusable slaughter and indiscribable suffering, will meet with universal indignation."

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Miss Barton Must Co-operate with the Spaniards in Distributing Supplies Among the Cubans.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—This morning Miss Clara Barton received a cable message from President McKinley telling her to act in perfect concert with the Spanish authorities and to turn over the Red Cross Society's supplies to them, if convenient, for distribution, helping them as far as possible in this work, owing to her thorough familiarity with it.

With respect to the fine of $500 imposed by the Custom House authorities upon Miss Barton for not having a manifest of the Red Cross cargo, President McKinley directed her to pay the fine, reserving a right to make a subsequent claim for its refunding. It is apparent that the two Governments are moving in accord in this mattter.

Advices from Guines, this province, say that the work in the fields is not being resumed. On the contrary, there is great indifference shown by the inhabitants of the interior, which is much to be regretted by all concerned, as it is almost too late now to prepare the ground for sowing this season. Thus, instead of an improvement, that section will show a continued poverty, giving rise to inevitable thefts and robberies in the town proper.

Not far from Guines is encamped a body of insurgents under Brig. Gen. Jacinto Hernandez. It consists of an infantry regiment known as the Francisco-Gomez Regiment, in honor of the eldest son of Gen. Maximo Gomez, and four squadrons of cavalry. The people of Guines were at first apprehensive of lawless behavior, but the insurgents are quiet and law abiding.

At Constantia, near Cienfuegos, on the banks of the River Yaguaramas, is a large insurgent force under Lieut. Col. Joaquin Oropesa. It numbers 600 men, infantry and cavalry. According to report it is well supplied. This division will soon incorporate with an insurgent division under Brig. Gen. Esquerros. All reports as to the conduct of the Cuban troops agree that they are well-behaved and are observing the rules of civilized warfare during the armistice. The occasional reports of violence and robbery must not be laid at their door.

This afternoon a Cuban hospital was inaugurated in the outskirts of Havana at the Chalet Ofelia, one of the finest villas here. Forty sick men, on stretchers borne by their companions, arrived there shortly after 8 o'clock this morning under an escort of Cuban soldiers.

The official statement of the Custom House receipts for the month of August shows $198,473, as against $422,361 for the month of August last year.

Two schooners with sick soldiers from the Spanish trocha have arrived at Cienfuegos, where they were entered at the military hospital. They report considerable sickness in the interior. Two carloads of supplies from the Wanderer's cargo were sent by rail on Monday last to Rojas to relieve the insurgent forces there.

People are leaving Calbarien daily for the Cuban camp in that section withfood and clothing.

Last evening the Spanish mail steamer Notre Dame du Salut sailed for Spain with 997 passengers, mostly soldiers and officers.

MORRO'S BELL FOR CHANDLER.

New Hampshire Senator Gets a Relic from Santiago.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1.—Senator William E. Chandler has received a war relic in the bell of Morro Castle, at Santiago de Cuba, the giver being Hjalmer E. Olsen, mate of the United States steamer Iowa.

THE OREGON'S GREAT TRIP

Description by Chief Engineer Milligan at a Dinner to the Fleet Engineers.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF HIS STAFF

Machinists at Times Worked 26 Hours at a Stretch—How Capt. Clark Would Have Tackled Cervera's Squadron Had He Met It.

The engineer officers of Admiral Sampson's fleet were entertained at dinner last night by the Engineers' Club, at the latter's clubhouse, 374 Fifth Avenue. The guests were:

Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, U. S. S. Brooklyn; Chief Engineer A. B. Bates, U. S. S. Texas; Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, U. S. S. Oregon; Chief Engineer Charles W. Rae, U. S. S. Iowa; Chief Engineer W. B. Bayley, U. S. S. Massachusetts; Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett, U. S. S. New York; Passed Assistant Engineer K. McAlpin, U. S. S. Texas; Passed Assistant Engineer Patton, U. S. S. New York; Passed Assistant Engineer Leahy, U. S. S. Oregon; Passed Assistant Engineer Ball, U. S. S. New York, and Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. N., of Washington.

The dining room was decorated with the National colors and many palms. Two orchestras in adjoining rooms alternated in furnishing appropriate musical selections.

President John Thomson of the club was the Chairman of the evening. The dinner was arranged by Chief Engineer J. C. Kafer, United States Navy, retired, and Chairman of the House Committee. During the Cuban war Engineer Kafer was called back into the service and detailed to supervise the construction of the torpedo boat Bailey at Morris Heights. He was assisted in his work of arranging the dinner by Chief Engineer J. J. McKee, United States Navy, retired, also of the House Committee.

Others present were: W. W. Redding, Vice President of the Morgan Iron Works; T. N. Ely of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Major Joseph M. Knapp, Commander of the Knapp Battery; John Fritz of the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works, L. L. Buch, Chief Engineer of the East River Bridge Commission; S. W. Baldwin, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Steel company; George E. Weed, President of the Morgan Iron Works; W. Cox Bailey of the American Tube Works, C. M. Wales of the Cleveland Forge and Iron Company, B. H. Warren, Vice President of the Westinghouse Company; H. G. Prout of The Railway Gazette; Col. E. A. Stevens of Hoboken, Henry T. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works; Col. H. C. Meyer, M. T. Davidson, E. H. Wells, Charles M. Everest, and W. H. Fletcher.

Work of the Oregon's Engineers.

Although it had been announced that owing to the heat there would be no speeches, Chief Engineer Milligan of the Oregon was importuned to tell of the now famous run of the Oregon from San Francisco to Key West. President Thomson, and Mr. Kafer prevailed upon him to give an account of the work of the engineering force of the vessel during the trip. Engineer Milligan said:

"When we left San Francisco with orders for Callao, no one on board had any idea that the Oregon would make the trip to the East coast. In the messroom bets were made that at Callao we would find orders taking us back to San Francisco. But when we got to Callao we got orders to come to the East coast—at least the order said Rio—as quickly as possible. We found coal on barges ready for us, and after some slight repairs to the engines started away.

"At times our machinists worked twenty-four and twenty-six consecutive hours, and as the engineer force of the Oregon was on a peace footing, that is, about three-fourths what we needed in time of war, all were greatly overworked on the trip. At one port Capt. Clark told me he wanted to make the next port in ten hours at 14 knots an hour. I told him I didn't think the men could stand the strain. Shortly afterward I found there was a mutiny among the assistant engineers, they insisting that they could make the port in ten hours. And so we did. The men stood three watches at the engines and two watches in the fireroom.

"Most of our men are Pacific slope men, and they wear about the same kind of clothes the year round out there. In the tropics we suffered severely from the heat, although the fireroom is usually at 140 degrees all the time.

"Getting around into the Atlantic we heard that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was waiting for us. If we had met her she would have the advantage of knowing whether war had been declared, and so Capt. Clark decided that if she came anywhere near us we would act as if war had been declared and we knew all about it. [Applause.]

"At Rio we heard first that war had been declared, and that Dewey had met the Spanish. We also got a telegram from the Navy Department saying that four Spanish cruisers and three sea-going torpedo boats had left Spain and perhaps were looking for us. The telegram said that if they met us the department hoped we would whip them. It seemed a good deal to hope for.

Capt. Clark's Plan.

"Capt. Clark called us all into his cabin and told his plans if we met that fleet. He meant to turn and run, for the Oregon can fight running away as well as any other way. We have lots of guns to bring to bear astern. Capt. Clark said he meant to string them out in a long race—to do the fastest torpedo boats first, then the fastest cruisers, and then go back to fight Cervera himself. I think the events of July 3 showed his good judgment, for not all the Spanish fleet had the same speed, and from what I saw then I think his plan would have succeeded.

"At Barbados the authorities would not allow us to communicate with the Navy Department for twenty-four hours after our arrival, so we left for Jupiter. There we got a telegram to go to Key West if we were in fighting trim, and to Hampton Roads if we needed repairs. The next day we were at Key West. You know all about the bombardments and the battle of July 3. We did the best we could, and got through as soon as we could.

"To show you what sort of a ship the Oregon is, I'll tell you that there was not a speck of salt in her boilers after the run. Usually the condensers leak a little bit, and salt water gets into the boilers and evaporates, leaving the salt. But there was no such leakage aboard the Oregon. The workmanship of the vessel was the foundation of our success."

At Chairman Kafer's request Chief Engineer Milligan told of the coal used, and how he kept extra bunkers ready for an emergency. At San Francisco the Oregon loaded coal which made 4.20 knots to the ton, where the Chief Engineer expected to make but 3 or 3.5. Some of this coal was put in bunkers that emptied directly into the fireroom without much handling. Other coal obtained on the Atlantic made but two and a fraction knots per ton. On July 3 there was some of that "Prisco" coal in these easy bunkers, and in fifteen minutes the Oregon obtained her maximum speed. There is some on board yet.

When the orchestra played the "Star-Spangled Banner" it was taken up by the company with enthusiasm. This was followed by cheers for Chief Engineer Milligan and then for the other officers of the other ships.

POLES DEMOLISH A CHURCH.

Fourteen Women and Seven Men Arrested in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—A Polish independent church on Playter Street was demolished and carried away to-day, and twenty-one Poles were arrested on the charge of petit larceny. The building, a wooden affair, 40 feet wide, 80 feet long, and 14 feet high, was erected six months ago by seceders from Father Kaminski's Independent church.

Since its erection there has been continual trouble between the factions. To-day a big crowd attacked the edifice, and had completely demolished it before the police arrived. Women were in the majority in the attacking force, and fourteen of them were arrested.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RECEPTION TO SAMPSON.

Glen Ridge Residents Assemble to Do Honor to Their Distinguished Fellow-Townsman.

The village of Glen Ridge, N. J., was all aglow with enthusiasm last evening, when a reception was given to Admiral Sampson. The function was purely a home affair, not over a dozen of the enthusiastic participants residing outside the village.

The grounds of the Glen Ridge Clubhouse, on Ridgewood Avenue, where the reception was given, were gay with innumerable Japanese lanterns, which were hung everywhere, in festoons swung from tree to tree in the beautiful grove surrounding the clubhouse, and from the trees and the fences, whence they extended in long lines bordering the street for a block each way. Within this grove, in the light of red and white and blue lanterns, were gathered nearly 200 of the leading citizens of the village with their wives and daughters and without, in open-eyed interest, crowded the remainder of the population of Glen Ridge.

At 8:15 the guests of honor arrived in carriages. Admiral Sampson and Mrs. Sampson were brought from their residence on Clark Street in an open carriage accompanied by two members of the Police Committee. Following in two carriages came Lieut. Smith of the Indiana, Admiral Sampson's son-in-law, and wife, and Miss Sampson. The entire population of the countryside was massed on both sides of the street throughout the distance of three blocks from the Admiral's residence to the clubhouse, and the progress of the carriages, so far as enthusiasm went, was a repetition in miniature of the triumphant entry of the fleet into New York Harbor two weeks ago. Admiral Sampson was forced to remain uncovered throughout the distance.

Arrived at the clubhouse, the party was met by Mayor Robert S. Rudd of Glen Ridge, who presented Mrs. Sampson with a big bouquet of red roses, and Admiral Sampson was escorted into the clubrooms by the Reception Committee, composed of Mayor Rudd, Joseph D. Gallagher, John W. Reddall, Edward P. Mitchell, and the Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, pastor of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, where the Sampson family worship. The interior of the clubhouse had been brilliantly decorated for the occasion with palms and flowers and American flags. The latter covered the walls of every room, and were festooned from every doorway.

The Admiral's entrance was the signal for a rousing cheer of welcome, and the rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the orchestra. The Admiral and his wife were escorted to a bower of American Beauty roses in the reading room of the club, and for nearly two hours shook hands with the long line of enthusiasts which passed before them. Major Rudd introduced the residents to the Admiral. Few outsiders were present. The only naval officers were Capt. Chadwick of the New York and Lieut. Smith. The army was represented by Lieut. H. K. Vanes of the Sixth Infantry, Lieut. A. W. B. Anderson of the Sixth Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. Woodruff, retired. The Admiral was in full dress, and all the other officers were in uniform.

After the reception a banquet was served in the Glen Ridge Hall across the street. The Admiral occupied the seat of honor at the principal table, and around him were ranged the members of his family, the members of the Borough Council, and the committees having the affair in charge. Mayor Rudd made a brief address in which he voiced the pride of the residents of the village in having so distinguished a neighbor. Admiral Sampson responded briefly, saying that on behalf of his family, which had been treated with so much kindness and love during his absence, he desired to be called a friend of every resident of the village.

PRESIDENT'S CHAIN LETTER.

A Chicago Man Starts Endless Epistolary Appeal that the Philippines be Retained.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—An endless chain letter addressed to President McKinley has been started by Edward Lowye of 411 Ashland Block. It requests the retention of the Philippines. The following is a copy:

To the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Esteemed Sir: Knowing you to be a stanch defender of liberty, and that as a servant of all the people you desire to know their will, I would most respectfully ask you to do all in your power to keep the Philippine Islands and make them free.

I would most earnestly beseech you to heed the agonizing cry of these terribly oppressed people for freedom from their relentless oppressors of many centuries. And I ask that you instruct your Peace Commission to insist on the complete separation of these islands from Spanish control. For peace at the price of their continuance in practical slavery, and such merciless treatment as they will always receive under Spanish control, is worse than war.

Keep the Philippines and thereby make the name of McKinley stand out in history, as one who, like the immortal Lincoln, brought freedom and enlightenment to millions of poor human beings, who are crying aloud for help. I pray you do not fail to heed this call, as an opportunity to do so great an act will never come again.

Gen. Merritt at Hongkong.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The United States transport China, according to a dispatch from Hongkong to The Daily Mail, has arrived there with Gen. Merritt and Gen. Greene, the former en route for Paris, to attend the proceedings of the Hispano-American Peace Commission, and the latter en route for Washington.

Transport St. Paul at Manila.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 1.—The United States transport St. Paul has arrived here from San Francisco and reports all well on board. The lighthouses in the Southern Philippines have been re-established. It is reported that the religious orders are selling their property to a Hongkong syndicate.

Australian Meat for Dewey.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times says that the steamer Duke of

71ST MEN DIE DELIRIOUS

In His Last Moments Lieut. Longson Fought Again the Battle of Santiago.

"COME ON, BOYS; UP THE HILL!"

He Cried Orders Until Exhausted—Corp. Talcott Died Before His Promotion Came—Private Burhaus a Third Victim of Malaria.

Second Lieut. William Longson of Company H Seventy-first Regiment, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 309 East Eighteenth Street, of heart disease, the result of malaria and typhoid fever. Lieut. Longson was taken home from Montauk Point last Friday. He was so sick and weak that he could scarcely make the trip. Lieut. Longson is the first officer of the Seventy-first to die since its return. He was born in Liverpool, England, thirty-one years ago. He was the support of his aged and widowed mother, Mrs. Jane Longson. Three grown sisters survive him. He was unmarried.

As soon as he reached home last Friday, after affectionately greeting his mother and sisters, Lieut. Longson said: "I am tired and not feeling well. I think I will go to bed." He never left it. His mother said:

"He came home a living skeleton. I scarcely recognized him. No son was ever better or more dutiful than he. He was for years employed by the United States Express Company, and was one of its most valued men. He had no bad habits, and was so kind and affectionate. He was a model young man. I do not know how I can get along without him."

First Lieut. Lincoln McLeod of Company H said: "I have known Longson for more than seven years. He was a capital fellow and most exemplary officer. Only last Thursday I said, 'Long, old boy, you're not looking well. I was going home to-night, but I guess you had better go instead.' He replied: 'Oh, I am feeling all right; better than you do. Go ahead; don't mind me.' He absolutely refused to leave his company, and no amount of persuading could make him leave Montauk Point until he got so weak that he could scarcely walk.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him. No man was braver. All during the three days' fight at Santiago he was at the very front of the firing line, urging his men forward. He didn't have an enemy in the company. He never complained. When asked—as we all asked one another every morning—how he felt, his invariable reply was 'Oh, I guess I feel as well as any of you.' On his arrival in Cuba he was stricken with malaria, but rallied in three days, and went to the head of his company in that terrible battle. He stood the rest of the campaign well, and showed signs of sickness only upon his arrival at Montauk."

"I'm Going Home to Die."

Sergt. Frederick Miller and Corp. William Sutton, who shared Lieut. Longson's tent through the campaign, said that he was in all the engagements in which his regiment took part. Sergt. Miller said:

"I accompanied him home last Friday. He put his hand upon my knee, and with a sad smile said: 'Old man, I'm going home to die. Thank God, I'll see my mother once more.' No amount of talk could get that idea out of his head. The only other member of our company that we have lost was Private John P. Messer, who died Monday at Governors Island."

Last Saturday Lieut. Longson became suddenly worse. Another physician was called to assist Dr. J. W. MacCracken of 8 East Eighteenth Street. The Lieutenant was delirious, living over again the scenes of the battle of Santiago. He kept crying: "Come on, boys! There they are! Watch out for the Spaniards in the blockhouse. Come on! Come on! Up the hill! Climb up the hill! Now, boys, get down low. They are shooting over you! Now crawl up to the trenches!" and then he would fall back exhausted. When he passed away there was a peaceful smile upon his face. In his delirium he had just finished humming "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Capt. Walter Joyce of Company H, who resides at 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, said: "I have known Longson for years. He was an exceptionally fine fellow. He well understood how to obey and how to command. He was brave, intelligent, and capable. He was a member of Company H for more than eleven years. He began as a private and worked himself up to Second Lieutenancy by hard, careful work. There is no more popular man in the regiment than he was."

The regiment will give Lieut. Longson a military funeral to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Death Anticipates Promotion.

Corp. William A. Talcott, Jr., Company M, died yesterday morning of malarial fever at the Larkin House, Watch Hill. He was booked to be promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant for gallant services before Santiago. He was twenty-eight years old, a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School. He was one of the best all-round athletes that have attended Amherst College in recent years. He played on the Amherst football team for three seasons.

Corp. Talcott was a member of the New York bar. For some time he had been associated with Eaton & Lewis, an attorney at 44 Broad Street. Mr. Lewis spoke yesterday in high terms of Talcott's ability and diligence and exemplary life.

Private Arthur D. Burhaus of Company C died yesterday morning at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Malcolm Pierson, 793 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J. Burhaus was among the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers. He was in active service during the three days' battle of Santiago. He was detailed to picket duty. Night after night he slept in the wet trenches until he contracted malarial fever. As soon as he arrived at Montauk he was placed in the hospital. When removed to his aunt's home he was cared for tenderly by his sister, a trained nurse. In his last hours he was delirious. He cried out:

"You don't think I'm deserting, do you? I'm only going home! Really, I'm sick. I'm not deserting." His funeral will take place Sunday.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF 71ST.

Lieut. Col. Homer Asks the Public for Funds to Carry on the Relief Work.

The following appeal has been made to the public in behalf of the survivors of the Seventy-first Regiment by Charles F. Homer, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment:

The Seventy-first Regiment has returned to New York to receive one of the most magnificent ovations ever given to men, which their bravery on the battlefield and suffering in camp richly earned. Of the 1,065 men who marched from this city a few weeks since but 260 were in the procession on Monday last, and of those several have died since.

The hospital rolls of this city will show where many more are to be found, but in their humble homes lie the shattered, emaciated frames of many more. The calls for succor come to us from all sides and the Relief Committee is doing its utmost to leave no call unanswered. The strain upon the limited resources is fast exhausting them, and to meet the necessities of the men and their families we now ask for funds and make appeal for support in this sad work.

From two to five details of men to pay the last rites to the soldiers and fire three volleys over their graves are now being made daily, to say nothing of those quietly laid to rest by their families.

We are now working to save all we can and hopefully and earnestly ask for your aid in saving all we can, and succoring the dependent ones left behind. Please send contributions to Eugene H. Conklin, Treasurer, 84 Spruce Street.

FUNERALS OF TWO CORPORALS.

Immens and Schiede to be Buried from the Seventy-first's Armory.

The funerals of Corps. Immens and Schiede from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be of an imposing nature. The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has been ordered out, and all the able-bodied members of the Seventy-first will be there. The service will be conducted by Chaplain Bradshaw of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of the Madison Avenue Lutheran Church. It is hoped that Chaplain Van De Water of the Seventy-first may be present. Over the body of Corp. Schiede there will be a service at the German Presbyterian Church, in East Fortieth Street, previous to its being brought to the armory. Beside the body of Corp. Schiede in the church will rest that of Frederick L. Engels, a private in Company F, who died of malarial fever on board the transport Grande Duchesse. Private Engels lived at 311 East Thirty-eighth Street, and was twenty-two years old. The bodies of Schiede and Engels will be buried at Greenwood and that of Immens in Kensico Cemetery.

The two bodies at the armory will rest at the western end of the large drill floor. Two sections of the western balcony will be reserved for relatives of the two dead soldiers, the rest of that side for the members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The funeral procession will form in Park Avenue, the head resting on Fortieth Street. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will lead. The line of march will be up Fortieth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, where the soldiers will be dismissed.

BODIES OF TWO WRECK VICTIMS.

Capt. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Brings Them from Alabama.

Capt. Duffy of Company G, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He brought with him from the South the bodies of the two volunteers killed in a railroad wreck near Birmingham, Ala.—Peter Farley of 400 East Fifteenth Street, and Frank Glennen of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Manhattan Avenue. Both men were cousins of Capt. Duffy, and were in his company. The bodies were taken to the former homes of the men. Several friends of Capt. Duffy and his cousins met the Captain in Jersey City.

The funerals will be held to-day, that of Glennen from St Joseph's Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Farley's from the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Twenty-eighth Street.

Capt. Duffy would receive no callers at his home, 231 East Eighteenth Street.

SANTIAGO HEALTH BULLETIN.

Three Hundred and Fifty-six of Our Troops Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Lawton's daily bulletin concerning the health of the American troops at Santiago follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 1, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Total sick, 356; total fever, 252; total new cases fever, 12; total returned to duty, 6. Deaths: John C. Goad, Corporal, Company E, Sixth United States Infantry, dysentery; A. P. Peterson, private, Company K, First Illinois, typhoid fever, and Harry T. Bischof, private, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever.

LAWTON, Commanding.

HAVANA STILL SHORT OF FOOD.

Officers of the Matanzas Say Bread There Costs $1 a Loaf.

The steamship Matanzas, formerly the Spanish steamer Guido, captured while trying to run the blockade, and when subsequently sold by the Government, bought by the Ward Line, arrived in port Wednesday night from Havana, and came up to her East River pier, foot of Wall Street, yesterday morning. She was the first American steamer to enter Havana Harbor on the cessation of hostilities, and is the first vessel also to come from Havana to this port since the war. She sailed from this port for Havana immediately after the signing of the protocol and was in port five days.

While in port Capt. Rogers, the purser, and the chief engineer went ashore several times, and, while recognized as Americans, were not subjected to any annoyance. The city was unusually quiet, though soldiers were seen on every hand, and they filled the cafés. No less noticeable than the soldiers were the beggars, who accosted them at every turn. Food was very scarce. A dollar was demanded for a loaf of bread, meal was a dollar a pound, a roll cost 10 cents, and cat and dog meat found ready purchasers.

The vast changes made in strengthening the fortifications were apparent about the entrance to the harbor, and the officers of the Mantanzas were of the opinion that to have taken Havana by force would have involved great sacrifice.

The sentiment in the city was strongly in favor of annexation, and the Spanish residents of the city, as well as many of the natives, seemed to fear home rule.

SPANISH PRISONERS AT CORUNNA.

Seventeen Deaths on a Transport During the Voyage Home.

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 1.—The transport Isla de Panay, from Santiago de Cuba Aug. 16, has arrived here with a detachment of the surrendered Spanish troops on board. There were seventeen deaths on board the steamer during the voyage.

SPANISH FOURS MORE STEADY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Spanish fours opened at 41 11-16 and closed at 41⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Spanish fours opened at 41.75, advanced to 41.80, and closed at 41.75.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 67.10. Gold was quoted at 62.70.

Cramps to Restore Big Liners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—As the result of a short interview at the Navy Department to-day, between Acting Secretary Allen and President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, the Navy Department to-morrow will deliver at Cramps', in Philadelphia, the four vessels chartered from that company and formerly known as the New York, the Paris, the St. Louis and the St. Paul. The ships are to be restored by the Cramps to the exact condition in which they were when taken by the Navy Department for use in the war.

Regular Army Needs Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In order to keep the regular army up to the maximum of 61,000 men the War Department will have recruiting officers at all stations where volunteers are mustered out with a view of giving the men an opportunity to enlist in the regular service. The time which they have served in the volunteer service will be allowed them as a part of the continuous service in the regular branch. It is estimated that the regular army is some four or five thousand below the maximum allowed by the bill which provided for the increase of the regular army when the war began.

Seventh Army Corps Parade.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 1.—The parade of the Seventh Army Corps to-day was the most magnificent military pageant ever seen in Jacksonville. Nearly 30,000 men were in line, and every regiment presented a fine appearance. The procession started past the reviewing stand occupied by Gen. Lee and staff at 2:10, and it was 5:30 before the last regiment marched by. The streets along the line of march were lined with thousands of people, who cheered and applauded the soldiers. Col. William Jennings Bryan in command of the Third Nebraska Regiment, received a continuous ovation all along the line of march.

Medal for Stephen Crane.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The members of Light Battery B, Second United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, appreciating the kind words written of the regular army, and in particular of the Second Artillery, during the campaign at Santiago by Stephen Crane, have purchased a handsome gold medal, which will be forwarded to him at Havana by the steamer leaving New York on Saturday. The medal is engraved with the words, "Stephen Crane, from Battery B, Second U. S. Artillery." On the obverse side are two cross cannon.

Relieved of Garrison Duty.

The members of the Twenty-second New York at Willets Point have received word that they and the other members of the regiment doing garrison duty at the Sound entrance forts are to be transferred to Camp Black at once. At Willets Point it is understood that the volunteers will be replaced at once by regulars now at Montauk.

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Ambulance Steamer Shinnecock Brings 271 Soldiers from Hospitals at Camp Wikoff.

MANY GO TO CITY HOSPITALS

Brigade Surgeon Borden Says Transfers Were Made to Relieve Camp Hospitals from Medium Class of Invalids.

There were 271 sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff on the steamer Shinnecock, which reached her pier at the foot of Pike Street, in this city, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A large proportion of these men were brought here for distribution among the hospitals of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and all of the transfers were made in order to relieve the crowded camp hospitals at Montauk Point. The Shinnecock was chartered from the Montauk Steamboat Line by order of the War Department, and was equipped as an ambulance ship, with Major W. C. Borden, Brigade Surgeon, in charge. This boat will be used to transfer to this city such of the sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff as are able to be moved.

Soon after the arrival of the Shinnecock yesterday morning she was boarded by Major D. M. Appel, to whom was assigned the task of arranging for the distribution of the sick soldiers among the hospitals. After a conference between Major Appel and Surgeon Major Borden it was determined not to begin the removal of any of the sick men until after they had breakfasted. Nearly all of the soldiers on board were able to partake of food, and some of the typhoid fever patients were in a fair state of convalescence.

"The chief consideration that governed this transfer of sick soldiers," Surgeon Major Borden explained, "was that only men able to travel should be taken. The men selected to be removed from the camp hospitals were taken without regard to the organizations to which they belong. They were neither the dangerously ill nor the ones who were almost well. The latter class will soon be able to go on furloughs, and therefore they will not need hospital attention anywhere. Only a very few of the men brought here to-day will be able to go on furloughs for some time to come. Of the 271 sick soldiers landed by us to-day, nearly all belonged to what may correctly be called the medium class of invalids. There were none of the serious type and none of the mild type. Nearly all of the men were suffering from malaria and chronic dysentery, and in a few cases the patients were almost convalescent from typhoid fever.

The Trip a Quiet One.

"The Shinnecock left Montauk Point a 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and the trip here was an easy and quiet one. All of the members of the Medical Staff were in attendance on the sick men all night, and I do not believe that a single one of the patients was any the worse for the trip. To assist me I have three Acting Assistant Surgeons—Drs. Jackson, Usher, and Clayton; also five trained female nurses, seven hospital stewards, and twenty-four privates of the Hospital Corps. This boat has accommodations for 500 patients, but I do not behave in filling it so full. In my opinion the class of sick soldiers brought here to-day can be more satisfactorily cared for in the city hospitals than in the camp hospitals. These transfers at the same time relieve the congested condition of the camp hospitals and allow other patients to be received there, and that is really the main point."

By Major Appel's direction a large number of hospital ambulances and police patrol wagons were sent to the pier of the Montauk Steamboat Line, at the foot of Pike Street, early yesterday morning, and subsequently the foot of East Fifth Street, to assist in removing the sick men to various city hospitals. The patrol wagons were for the use of such of the patients as were able to sit up. The work of removing the sick men from the Shinnecock began about 8 o'clock A. M., and all who were assigned to hospitals in the Borough of Manhattan were taken off by noon. Eight ambulances from the Presbyterian Hospital reached the pier very early in the morning, and they were subsequently joined by ambulances from other city hospitals. All of these ambulances, as well as the patrol wagons, were placed unreservedly at Major Appel's disposal, and they carried the sick soldiers to whatever points he designated.

He had previously received word from the different hospitals as to how many of the men each one could accommodate, and he laid his plans accordingly. One of the sick soldiers, Sergt. John Bradley, was removed to his home, at 50 West Fortieth Street. Another of the patients on the Shinnecock was Edward Miller, who belonged to a Massachusetts Volunteer regiment. He was insane, and was brought from Camp Wikoff in a strait-jacket. He was one of the first to be removed from the Shinnecock, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Six men were ordered to the Army Building to receive furloughs.

Worst Cases Go to Hudson Street.

The most serious cases, nineteen in number, were taken off the Shinnecock at the foot of Pike Street, and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. As the men were tenderly carried down the plank those of their comrades who came from the same regiment, and possibly from the same locality, bade them an affectionate good-bye. The men, all haggard and emaciated, and with shadows of their former selves, smiled back their greeting, most of them being too weak to wave their wasted hands.

After the men for the Hudson Street Hospital had been put ashore the Shinnecock moved up the East River to the foot of Fifth Street for the purpose of landing the patients who had been assigned to St. Mark's and St. Francis's Hospitals. The Shinnecock reached the pier at the foot of Fifth Street at 10:30 o'clock, and on her arrival the men, women, and children on the Recreation Pier close by and on the adjoining piers waved their handkerchiefs and cheered lustily. An affecting and pathetic scene was witnessed in the meeting between Corp. Daniel J. Driscoll of Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, and his mother, who had come on to meet him and take him home. As Driscoll was almost literally carried down the gangplank, his mother rushed forward, threw her arms about his neck, and wept piteously. Driscoll was taken to a carriage, and borne away to his home. Fourteen of the men were taken in ambulances to St. Mark's Hospital, on Second Avenue, and forty-five to St. Francis's Hospital, on Fifth Street, near Avenue C.

Luncheon was served to all of the sick soldiers who remained on the Shinnecock after the removals at the foot of East Fifth Street, and soon afterward the vessel steamed across the river and made a landing at the foot of Pacific Street. From this point all but thirty-seven, the remaining invalids on board, were distributed among the various Brooklyn hospitals.

The ship then made her way to the foot of West Eleventh Street, where the remaining thirty-seven soldiers were placed in ambulances and patrol wagons and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Many of the men were so weak that they had to be carried to the ambulances.

John R. Anderson, colored, one of the patients received at the hospital, is one of the detachment of seventy-five men who made the celebrated attack on the blockhouse. Only twenty-two men succeeded in reaching the blockhouse, and only seventeen are now alive.

The Shinnecock then returned to the pier at the foot of Pike Street, where the remainder of the day was spent in cleaning ship preparatory to starting back to Montauk Point. Surgeon Major Borden said that he expected to be back here with another load of sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff on Sunday morning.

SEEKS NO INQUIRY NOW.

Surgeon General Sternberg Says He Is Too Busy to Court Investigation at Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day sent the following letter to a New York medical publishing house, which had made inquiries of him concerning the conduct of the war with reference to the medical department, and especially about the subject of having an immediate investigation of his bureau. He says:

"I am ready at any moment for a complete investigation with reference to my administration of the affairs of the medical department; but the War Department is not disposed to make such an investigation as the result of sensational newspaper articles. There is at present an evident craze to criticise without regard to truth or justice. I have no doubt there will be a Congressional investigation into the conduct of the war, but I do not feel at liberty at present to insist upon an investigation for my own vindication, because it would be contrary to the general interests of the service.

"It would make it necessary for me to give up all the important official work which at present almost overwhelms me for the purpose of devoting myself to a presentation of the facts relating to my administration. It would make it necessary to take clerks away from their daily tasks in order to look up the documentary evidence on file in my office, and, in the meantime, important matters would necessarily be neglected and the sick in all parts of the country would suffer. It would make it necessary to call upon the medical officers who are now urgently needed for the care of the sick in our various camps and hospitals to come to Washington as witnesses, and all this to satisfy the clamor of irresponsible newspaper reporters. There has been no official complaint with reference to my administration of the Medical Department.

"In regard to Montauk Point, I intend to send at once Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, an experienced officer and the Professor of Hygiene in our Army Medical School, to make a thorough sanitary investigation. To go myself, much as I should like to do so, would be to neglect important official duties in connection with the supply of hospitals, the movement of my hospital trains, of hospital ships, &c."

ROUGH RIDERS TO BE FREE.

First Volunteer Cavalry Among the Regiments Ordered to be Discharged from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The War Department has issued orders for the following transfers of troops for the purpose of being mustered out at their destinations:

First Wisconsin, from Jacksonville to Camp Douglas, Wis.

Fifth Ohio, from Fernandina to Columbus.

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, from Montauk Point to Camp Eaton, Island Lake, Mich.

First Connecticut, from Dunn Loring to Niantic, Conn.

First Illinois Infantry, from Montauk to its armory in Chicago.

Fifth Iowa, Jacksonville to Des Moines.

Third Virginia, Camp Alger to Richmond.

First Mississippi, from Chickamauga to Lauderdale Springs, Miss.

Second Mississippi, from Jacksonville to Lauderdale Springs, Miss.

The First United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (the Rough Riders) will be mustered out at Montauk Point.

SOLDIERS ARE HOMESICK.

Desire for Relief from Service May Cause Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin is rushing orders to several camps, in order to comply with the requests of soldiers to be sent home and mustered out, and some of the camps about which most complaint has been made will soon be nothing but unsavory recollections. Since the reports of illness began to disturb the country and the War Department even those camps in which are located the men who are intended to be employed later on in the occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, if more troops are needed in the latter island, are moved by the general desire to get out of service.

This condition is likely to become an aggravating and troublesome one if it becomes epidemic. Gen. Corbin thinks that much of the uneasiness at Camp Wikoff and at Chickamauga has been encouraged by the feeling that the men in those camps have been marked for muster out, and that added to the weakness and weariness that are unquestionably theirs, as the result of exposure in Cuba, is general homesickness and a haste to be out of soldiering, if there is no more "business" before them.

The War Department hopes to prevent this longing to return home from spreading to the regiments that are to be sent to Cuba in the future. Unless it is, and if the soldiers are to be retained in the service by the votes of officers or men, after they have enlisted for the war or for two years, the prospect for the department and the Administration is bad enough. If an emergency should arise in consequence of an unfavorable turn in the peace negotiations and more troops should be required, it is doubtful whether the men now being mustered out would return to the ranks of the regiments in which they have already served, if, indeed, they would be willing to repeat their experience at all under the present administration of the War Department.

There is no complaint of the feeling among the volunteers that leads the soldiers to desire to return to their peaceful occupations as soon as it is shown that they are not needed for fighting purposes.

SWORD OF HONOR FOR SCHLEY.

To be Presented to Him by Members of the Royal Arcanum.

Charles G. Balmanno, teller in the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, has started a movement in the Royal Arcanum to present Admiral Schley, who is a member of the order, with a jeweled sword. On Wednesday evening Mr. Balmanno visited Ridgewood Council of the Royal Arcanum at their quarters, Gates and Reid Avenues, and made known to them his plan. The council promptly voted a donation, and the secretary was instructed to open a subscription list.

All of the Royal Arcanum councils in this State will be invited to take part in the movement. There are 200 of these councils, fourteen of which are in Brooklyn, and forty-six in Manhattan. It is expected that the sword will be ready for presentation as soon as the Admiral returns from his peace mission to Puerto Rico. The presentation will probably take place in Masonic Temple, Manhattan. The amount to be raised is about $1,000.

NEWARK'S GIFT TO THE NEWARK

Secretary with Stationery and Plate of City Arms for the Cruiser.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Early last June Mayor Seymour received a communication from George S. Harmon, Surgeon of the cruiser Newark and Secretary of the ward-room mess, asking permission for the ship to use the crest or seal of the city as its coat of arms on its fine stationery. The permission, if granted, was to be accompanied by an impression of the seal so that the proper plate could be engraved.

Mayor Seymour caused to be made a plate of the arms of the city, with the letters "U. S. S. Newark" beneath them, and last night showed the members of the Finance Committee of the Common Council a present he had prepared, and which he thought the city should give to the cruiser. It is a handsome black cloth-covered secretary, with silver trimmings, and filled with all the kinds of paper used, bearing the city arms printed from the plate. The plate rests in a corner prepared for it. On the secretary is a silver plate on which is engraved, "City of Newark to U. S. S. Newark."

The members of the Finance Committee approved informally of the Mayor's action and will pay the bill. The secretary and its contents will be presented to the ship at the first opportunity.

THE IOWA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Hawser Broke and She Was Just Prevented from Striking the Chicago.

While four tugs were towing the battleship Iowa into Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning, a hawser attached to the tug Raynor broke, and the big war vessel came very near colliding with the cruiser Chicago. As soon as the hawser snapped the Iowa began to swing toward the Chicago, which was moored on one side of the narrow channel. A new hawser was hurriedly run out from the bow of the battleship, and caught up by the Raynor. The connection was made none too soon, however, for the Iowa had already brushed against a mud scow that lay alongside of the Chicago.

When the battleship was finally docked the condition of her hull was found to be better than had been expected.

Nine Warships at Provincetown.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 1.—The nine vessels of the United States Navy which have been ordered to Boston by the department at Washington, and which were to rendezvous here to-day, preparatory to proceeding to Boston in squadron formation to-morrow, all reached this port to-day, and during the afternoon were put in condition for to-morrow's events. The squadron will be made up as follows: Massachusetts, Bancroft, Machias, Wilmington, Helena, Detroit, Marietta, Castine, and Popeka.

WILL REMAIN IN SERVICE

The 201st, 202d, and 203d New York Regiments to Do Garrison Duty Abroad.

COL. SCHUYLER SAW MR. ALGER

The Three Regiments Will Join the Second Army Corps and Go Into Camp at Middletown, Pa.—Rifle Practice at Creedmoor.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, Sept. 1.—Camp Black is to be abandoned, for the present, at least, within ten days, and the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York Regiments, now encamped here, are to be made part of the Second Army Corps and join Gen. Graham's command at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn. These three infantry regiments are not to be mustered out of the United States service, but are to be sent either to Puerto Rico or Cuba to do garrison duty.

Col. Schuyler of the Two Hundred and Third, who is post commander here, made this announcement to-day when he returned from Washington, where he had been in consultation with Secretary of War Alger. Col. Schuyler's question to Gen. Alger was, "What are we here for?" There had been many conflicting rumors as to what was to be done with the three regiments, recruited under the second call of the President. To get the matter settled finally, Col. Schuyler made his trip to the capital. He said that the officers and men were desirous of knowing where they stood, so that their affairs might be arranged. He also said to the Secretary that it would be well to move the regiments to some other point, not because Camp Black was not a desirable station, but because it was too near home for many of the men. Gen. Alger assured Col. Schuyler that the three regiments would remain in the service, and would be sent to Middletown in ten days as part of the Second Corps.

It was said that the regiments would be sent to Cuba about Nov. 15, but Col. Schuyler would not confirm this, merely saying that the boys would do garrison duty, and that they would have an ocean trip.

There was much rejoicing to-day among the men who want to do some real work before going out of the service, while there is gloom in the Fourth and Fifth Batteries, which are to be mustered out in a short time, probably just before the infantry regiments leave for Camp Meade. Col. Hubbell of the Two Hundred and First Regiment told his men when he was recruiting them that, although the war might be over before they got a chance at the enemy, they could make up their minds that they would get some years of garrison duty—at the worst. It was not thought at that time that Col. Hubbell had any positive assurances on this point, but that he was right in his conjectures is borne out by the orders just issued.

"I am glad that the matter is finally settled," said Col. Schuyler to-day. "The United States will have to keep garrisons in her new possessions, but just how long volunteers will be used for that service cannot be said. We have three very fine regiments here. There has been perfect order and little guard running. In fact, I have only six men on guard duty here at night. They are to keep the visitors out, rather than the men in. The men are in excellent condition. There are a few malaria patients in the hospitals, principally men from the interior of the State who lived in high altitudes. I don't think there are 4,000 healthier men in the country anywhere than right here at present."

The men here are well fed. It was learned that when bacon was too abundant, it was taken to town and exchanged for chops and other meat, although fresh meat comes to the camp from the Government. Much of the bacon issued to companies is exchanged with the bakers in town for bread. Some of the officers say that the men fare better here now than any of the regiments did at Peekskill during the regular Summer encampments, and it needs but a look into the cook shacks at mess time to verify this statement. All the tents have board floors, and the place is well drained.

Creedmoor is to be opened to-morrow for the first time this season, and all the men of the three regiments are to have target practice. This evening, just as the sun was sinking, the First Battalion of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, 450 men, under command of Capt. Blackman, marched from the camp to the rifle ranges. Eight miles is a big tramp in this weather, but Col. Schuyler said he wanted to get the men used to it, and, as they will rest frequently and march by night, he looked for no bad results. The men carried blankets, ponchos, haversacks, cups, bayonet scabbards, guns, and thirty rounds of ammunition each, and each man had also half a shelter tent. In all, the accoutrements weigh about forty pounds to the man. The men looked in splendid shape when they started.

The men were ordered to pitch their tents as soon as they arrive at Creedmoor. After rifle practice all day, they will march back again to-morrow night, at which time the Second Battalion will go to the ranges. Thus the battalions will alternate until all three regiments have had practice.

Col. Schuyler is much pleased that he has been able to get the use of the range from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast. Few of the men have ever fired a gun. The men are equipped with the old 1873 pattern Springfields, with detachable bayonets.

To-day was one of the hottest days of the season at the camp, and all drills after 8 o'clock in the morning were suspended.

22d Regiment Sergeants Promoted.

First Sergeant Edwin J. Parks, of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, which is doing garrison duty at Willets Point, has been promoted second lieutenant of the company in succession to Second Lieutenant W. B. Doubleday, who resigned a short time ago after a disagreement with some of the officers in the fort. Provost Sergeant Peter Burns, of Company G, has been made First Sergeant and Sergeant William Fogerty has been advanced to Provost Sergeant of the same company.

Gen. Roe's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The President has accepted the resignation of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe of the volunteer army, and he will return to his home in New York.

Mrs. Menley Held for Grand Jury.

Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday morning held Mrs. Catherine Menley of 358 Snediker Avenue, Brooklyn, to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny against her. As she could not furnish bonds for $1,000, she was taken to jail, carrying her baby with her. Mrs. Menley is the woman who tried to prove an alibi and who asserted that she was a respectable married woman when arrested the other day on the charge of robbing Stephen Bassett of 177 Atlantic Avenue of $113. The police assert that the woman's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery in Manhattan and that she has a long record as a thief.

Dr. E. F. Adams Declared Insane.

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—Dr. E. F. Adams of New York, who arrived here Tuesday from Alaska on the steamer Roanoke, has been declared insane. Dr. Adams was one of the persons from whom a large amount of gold was stolen at St. Michael, and it is thought that brooding over it unhinged his mind. It is stated that Dr. Adams represented a Chicago syndicate in Alaska.

Lehigh Valley Engineer Killed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—As the result of a collision between north and southbound passenger trains on the Ithaca branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Half Acre, about four miles from this city, early this evening, Engineer John Vaughn of Ithaca lies dead in this city. The engine of the southbound train was derailed and badly damaged.

Commodore Philip Takes Command.

Commodore Philip assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron yesterday morning. At colors the battleship Indiana and the cruiser Brooklyn each fired thirteen guns in honor of the new commander. The Texas answered the salutes with seven guns for the Captains of the Indiana and the Brooklyn.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FRAUDULENT BIDS FOR BONDS.

Treasury Department Finds that Subscriptions Have Been Made by Persons Not Interested in Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A wide investigation of suspicious bids under the last call for subscriptions to Government bonds has been completed by Solicitor O'Connell of the Treasury Department, and to-day he submitted to Secretary Gage the mass of testimony on the transactions.

Several thousand subscribers were examined. The facts developen show a systematic scheme operated by individuals to secure a large amount of the bonds. The investigation was the outcome of complaints alleging wrongful dealing on the part of many bidders. Secretary Gage promptly instituted the investigation, and Solicitor O'Connell to-day, after submitting his report, held a conference for two hours with the Secretary on the developments.

The reports indicate that millions of dollars in bonds were acquired by irregular means, and that a number of New York bidders are involved in the cases. Many of the bids received from New York are shown to have been either signed by individuals, who had no direct interest in them, and subscribed their names simply at the request of or in consideration of compensation by other parties, or the bids bore signatures that were forgeries. Many of the bidders, it is stated, were hired to sign, and the system was carried so far, the report goes to show, that virtual agents were employed, who were paid so much per subscriber, the last named merely signing his name and giving the bid, with his signature, to the agent or directly to the person seeking control of a large amount of bids.

The report and the exact facts are withheld from publication at this time for prudential reasons, but Solicitor O'Connell said to-day that there was a large amount of fraudulent bids. It is stated that a further investigation is to be made, and that the facts developed will be followed by action by the Secretary. This may result in a refusal to issue the bonds in all cases found to have been illegal. Secretary Gage said to-night that the investigation showed that a large amount of the bids offered were not bona fide, but that in none of the cases involved in the investigation had the bonds been issued to the bidders. He said he had no doubt, however, that in some instances as yet undiscovered, bonds bid for in a similar way without the knowledge of the department had been issued.

TAX STAMP SALES FOR AUGUST.

Taxation on Inheritances Consisting Exclusively of Government Bonds.

The receipts from the sales of tax stamps at the office of Collector Treat, in the Tract Society Building, for the month of August were $1,420,180.69, and for the corresponding month last year $231,947.26.

A decision was received from Commissioner Scott at Washington this morning to the effect that an inheritance consisting exclusively of Government bonds is subject to tax under the same conditions as money or other personal property.

The Commissioner also decides that when a chattel mortgage, or copies of such a mortgage, are, in compliance with the law of this State filed in different counties, all such copies filed subsequent to June 30 are subject to tax, even if the mortgage was executed prior to that date.

TWELVE FALL INTO THE RIVER.

Railing Gives Way and One Man Is Nearly Drowned.

The walk along the side of the river, at Corlears Hook Park, leading to the free baths at that point, was crowded last evening, and a number of persons were leaning against the protecting rail, when it gave way, and a dozen young men pitched forward into the water. There was a lively time for a few minutes, but all except one of the men managed to scramble back to the walk.

Isaac Wasserman, twenty years old, of 309 Delancey Street, who cannot swim, came very near being drowned. Patrolman Bosthney jumped in and after a few minutes managed to tow the young man to the shore. He had to be attended by an ambulance surgeon before he was taken home.

Wilmerding Inquiry Postponed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The inquiry into the sanity of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, which was to have been continued to-day in the County Court House here, was indefinitely postponed. The three Commissioners—Lawyer Eugene B. Travis, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, and Dr. H. Ernest Schmid—appointed by Supreme Court Justice Keogh to make this inquiry were present. Mr. Travis showed them a telegram he had received from Lawyers Albert Bach, Louis P. Levy, and J. B. Gleason informing him that they could not be present to-day, and asking the Commissioners to grant an adjournment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:20 A. M.—3 First Avenue; Mrs. Tittel; damage, $200.

3:30 A. M.—653 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Patrick Proctor; damage, $500.

9 A. M.—79 Suffolk Street; Isaac Smith; damage slight.

10:40 A. M.—10 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Fink; damage, $25.

11:10 A. M.—2,100 Third Avenue; Louis Burnett; damage, $25.

7:20 P. M.—208 Bleecker Street; Carrie Rosenthal; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—48 Willett Street; unoccupied; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—334 Delancey Street; Henry H. Herman; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Fire on the top floor of the building on Summ

The Wanamaker Store

Personal Observation

In General, and a Case in Point

WE have extra good things to talk about. We delight in detail. We are just as fond of the phrase "Reduced from" as we have found you to be. But often the very best things we present do not admit of elaborate detail, because there's too much of it. In such cases we must rely upon your own observation of the goods, and your own knowledge of the usual and accepted prices.

As a case strongly in point we instance this

Selling of China and Glass

We have collected, at a highly advantageous time, a most wonderful showing of china of all kinds, sorts, characters and descriptions, from cheapest to costliest. We have gathered at exactly the right time (from an economical standpoint) an equally wonderful showing in crystal cut glass. But the most wonderful thing of all is the list of prices. It would make glorious advertising, but it's *too long*. We must leave the whole matter to you. You know china and glass ware *regular* prices. Come in and learn some of these irregular ones.

The main aisle, Broadway, and a large portion of the Basement are devoted to the selling.

Men's Furnishings MADRAS tie weather is still with us, and bids fair to remain with us for some time. Consequently you will be glad to know that the very best ties that are made from the very best madrases that are woven can be bought at 25c. for six. That is just three times as many ties for a quarter as you could get a month ago, and the ties are the same quality, or better.

Madras shirts, too, worth more today than any day this year, if to-day fulfils the promise of yesterday. Worth more, but costing less. Fifty Cents each. You can pick dollar and even dollar-and-a-half-kinds from the lot, i you are early enough,—say before eleven.

A fifty-cent suspender for 25c. Interesting at any time, but rather more interesting than usual just now. Every conceivable color and combination of colors is here that was ever conceived for suspender use.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

A New Suede Glove One Dollar A stylish-looking glove and an excellent quality at a little price. This new suede glove is for Fall wear, four-button, with two-toned embroidery; in various tans, mode, brown and black. $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's Tan Shoes THE ordinary retail price is $3 for the women's laced tan-colored shoes we show you at $1.75. A special lot, and one of the reasons why this 18-months-old shoe business of ours is already a giant.

Ninety cents and a dollar a pair for dark tan kidskin shoes for girls and small boys. They have tips and heavy oak leather soles. Two more reasons.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases BUYING these now for future needs is saving money for other needs. While the prices quoted below might seem to indicate poor, inferior stuff, the plain truth of the matter is that these are of the best muslin we know.

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES	BLEACHED SHEETS
45x38 1-2 in., 12c.	72x90 in., 40c.
50x38 1-2 in., 13c.	81x99 in., 50c.
54x38 1-2 in., 14c.	90x99 in., 55c.

Fourth avenue.

The Latest Sheet Music A NEW piece is no sooner published than you'll find it on our counters. And not at a high price either—in fact, at *one-half publishers' prices*. These are among the more popular pieces:

INSTRUMENTAL
In the Barracks. March.
Our Naval Cadets. March.
Green Corn and Sweet Potatoes. Schottische.
Eclipse. March.
At a Georgia Camp Meeting. March.
Stars and Stripes. March.
Bride Elect. March.
Jockey Club. March.

VOCAL
Let Me Bring My Clothes Back Home.
My Anh Elizer.
What De Watermelon Grow.
Just As the Sun Went Down.
Break the News to Mother.
Dear College Chums.
My Sweet Eileen.

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WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Rejects a Plan for Fusion with Populists.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—The Democratic State ticket was completed to-day and stands as follows:

Governor—Hiram W. Sawyer, Hartford.

Lieutenant-Governor—Peter V. Deuster, Milwaukee.

Secretary of State—P. O. Stromme, Madison.

Treasurer—S. J. Malek, Milwaukee.

Attorney-General—Harry H. Grace, Superior.

Insurance Commissioner—John F. Schindler, Milwaukee.

Railroad Commissioner—C. G. Wilcox, Dupree.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. H. Schuls, Spring Green.

The ticket was nominated after one of the stormiest Democratic State Conventions ever held in Wisconsin. The fight was confined to the question of fusion with the Populists on the State ticket. It was a battle between the large delegation from Milwaukee County and the rest of the State. The outside delegates finally came out victorious when a vote on the resolution to allow the Populists to name a candidate for Secretary of State subject to the approval of the convention was lost, the vote resulting 296 for the 361 against fusion.

Notwithstanding that the question of fusion was voted down, a Populist, John F. Schindler of Milwaukee succeeded in being nominated for Insurance Commissioner. However, it was as a Democrat that he received the nomination, and not as a Populist. After the convention got rid of the fusion question, the proceedings were devoid of all wrangling, and the delegates finished their labors at a late hour to-night and adjourned.

Populists Nominate a State Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—The Populist State Convention to-night nominated a full State ticket, after being informed by the Conference Committee that the Democrats had failed to adopt the fusion scheme. The ticket is headed by A. A. Worsley, Racine, for Governor, and Spencer Palmer, Fond du Lac, Lieutenant Governor.

A Boom for Roosevelt in Westchester.

DOBBS' FERRY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The boom for Col. Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for Governor was formally launched in Westchester County to-night by a meeting in Hasbrouck Hall, on Cedar Street, this village. The hall was well filled and every mention of Col. Roosevelt's name was cheered. A set of resolutions was adopted declaring for Col. Roosevelt.

South Carolina Primaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1.—Out of a total vote in the Democratic primaries accounted for up to midnight to-night of 66,173, Gov. Ellerbe leads, with 24,716, and will have to make the race with the Prohibition leader, Mr. Featherstone, who comes second, with 14,914. Ex-Congressman Tillman is in third place, with 10,321.

PICKED UP THREE CREWS.

Steam Pilot Boat K. H. Estill of Savannah Rescues Many Men.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—The steam pilot boat K. H. Estill picked up Capt. Wilson and three men from the schooner Edwin A. Gaskill to-day. The schooner is wrecked on Hilton Head Beach. They were brought to the Savannah Quarantine Station. Capt. Wilson has one leg broken. The other members of the crew are still on the wreck.

The Estill also picked up Capt. Moa and two men from the Norwegian bark D. H. Morris, which is lying off Port Royal bar with her sails and rigging gone. She is from London bound to Savannah.

Five men from the Norwegian bark Ragna, which is wrecked on Gaskin Bank, were also picked up. The Estill also reports passing a vessel, supposed to be a schooner, bottom up, ten miles east of Tybee Light.

The schooner John S. Dearing, Capt. Woodland, from Baltimore to Jacksonville, with canned goods, is ashore on Daufuskie Island. Her crew is safe. It is believed the schooner can be saved.

Justice White's Decision Not Known.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Justice White did not reach the State Department to-day, so his decision is not known as to the acceptance of the place of Peace Commissioner. The fact that he is coming to Washington is, however, regarded as tending to show a disposition on his part to accept the place.

Political Secrets Sold in China.

Discussing Dr. Morrison's success in Pekin in his capacity as Times correspondent, the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says it has surprised no one who knows how business is transacted in the Yamens in Pekin, and indeed all over China. It is done more or less coram populo. The Yamen Ministers, each with his servants sit at small ebony tables, the Foreign Minister sitting at another. The large hall in which the meeting takes place contains a number of screens behind which sit secretaries, scribes, and the like, who record the conversation that takes place, and in an hour official Pekin knows all about it. All the legations have officials in the Yamen in their pay, who report everything that takes place to them, give them copies of dispatches, telegrams, forthcoming imperial decrees, important secret memorials, and the like. Any one who knows the very simple and unsophisticated methods of corruption prevalent among Chinese officials and who is ready to pay the price can get all this information as well as the legations, and Dr. Morrison has availed himself of this state of things as well as the foreign representatives in Pekin. To complain, as the Foreign Office did, of the disclosure of the Tallenwan negotiations as unpatriotic conduct on the part of the correspondent was ridiculous. Every Minister in Pekin knew all about it, and through the same channel as the correspondent, whose merit is that he has been the first to avail himself for newspaper purposes of sources of information accessible to every intelligent and adroit man who will spend the money in acquiring it.

RAFFERTY'S WELCOME HOME

All Queens Out Last Night to Cheer Company F's Fighting Captain.

EFFIGY OF GEN. ALGER BURNED

Soldiers of 71st Rode in Parade Behind Their Leader and Were Enthusiastically Greeted.

A rousing welcome to his home in Astoria, L. I., was given Capt. M. W. Rafferty of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, last night. The residents of Queens Borough turned out en masse and gave him a most complimentary reception. Incidentally they burned Secretary Alger in effigy as the Captain passed through the streets. Many of the Captain's New York friends were present. Long Island City and Astoria had never witnessed such a demonstration before.

Large posters had been distributed, setting forth that, "In order to show the appreciation of his friends and neighbors in Queens Borough of the gallant fight and magnificent courage shown by Capt. Rafferty in that awful charge against the Spanish soldiers, it is proposed to tender Capt. Rafferty a grand reception." This was signed by 100 prominent citizens.

"Shortly after 7 o'clock whistles began to blow, bells to ring, cheers resound, and fireworks to fizz. The line of march was from the Democratic Clubhouse, Dave Street and Jackson Avenue, to Monitor Square; up Vernon Avenue to Freeman Street, then through Jamaica Avenue and Lockwood Street to Academy Street, Grand Avenue, and Boulevard. The parade in the upper section formed at the Queens County Athletic Hall and marched down Flushing Avenue to Main Street, where it joined the other section. All then marched to Remsen Street, passing Capt. Rafferty's residence.

First came Inspector Brooks and a platoon of policemen. Then followed the Grand Marshal, John P. Madden, and his aides, Dr. C. M. Platt and Dr. A. J. Anderson. Then came a carriage containing Frederick Bowley. Former Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson and J. W. Kelly, Capt. Rafferty's father-in-law. The streets were thronged with men, women, and children. In every block along Vernon Avenue fireworks were set off. The residences were all brilliantly illuminated, and at the street corners blazed large bonfires. At Fulton Street and Jackson Avenue barrels and boxes were piled thirty feet high. Upon top of them was an old-fashioned rocking chair in which was placed a dummy stuffed with straw, and labeled "Secretary Alger." As Capt. Rafferty passed, the wood, which had been saturated with kerosene, was ignited, and quickly lighted up the whole square.

Old residents say that Long Island City never saw such a parade or such enthusiasm. Capt. Rafferty, dressed in the uniform that he wore at Santiago, stood up in the carriage and shook the hands of the multitude that fought to get near him. Women ran from the sidewalks and held up their babies to be kissed. So dense was the crowd that all traffic on the street cars was stopped. At least 50,000 people watched the parade and 10,000 were in line.

Close behind Capt. Rafferty in carriages were all the members of his company. They were cheered to the echo. Following them came one hundred men of the North Beach Improvement Company, headed by their President, Walter C. Foster. Then came the Seventy-first Regiment Fife and Drum Corps, which had gone to Long Island to do honor to Capt. Rafferty and Company F. Next came the Astoria Maennerchor Society, four hundred strong, and the Frohsinn and Harmonie Societies with two hundred members.

After them followed 300 members of the Queens County Athletic Club. Then came 100 members of the Maine Social Club, filling the air with patriotic cheers. All kinds of transparencies were carried. One read

"Remember the Maine,
"To S—hell Spain."

There were a dozen bands in the line. Five hundred members of the Sunswick Democratic Club marched, at intervals crying "What's the matter with Rafferty?—Why, RAFF? RAFF? RAFF?—He's a-l-r-i-g-h-t. He said 'Come on F;' that was Rafferty!' The Sheridan Post, Ben Ringold Drum and Fife Corps, 200 members of the Orient Social Club of Steinway, L. I., and the Mount Carmel Lyceum Club, headed by its President, William Brennan; 100 members of the Star Athletic Club of Hunter's Point, 400 members of the Fourth Ward Democratic Club, the Alderman Geiser Association, the Ringold Post of Grand Army veterans, the Street Cleaning Department in white uniforms, riding in their wagons; several large floats, the Park Baseball Club, the Franklin Club, the Democratic Club of Long Island, 100 members of the Letter Carriers' Club, the S. S. S. Wheelmen's Club, the James Garfield Democratic Club, and a delegation of sailors from North Beach carrying oars were in the parade.

Capt. Rafferty was presented with a beautiful sword and a set of engrossed resolutions.

DEATH OF HERMAN HETZER.

Found in a Brooklyn Park Suffering from Carbolic Acid Poisoning.

Herman Hetzer, fifty-five years old, President of the Decorative Plant Company, at 81 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, died in the Brooklyn Hospital last night from the effects of carbolic acid poison, evidently self-administered. He was found in Fort Greene Park at 6 o'clock in the evening in a semi-unconscious condition. From papers found on the body, it appeared that the dead man was a manufacturer of novelties at 155-157 Greene Street, New York, and at 50 West Houston Street.

A letter in his pocket addressed to B. Beyer, the manager of the Kensington Hotel, 73 Fifth Avenue, led to his identification. Mr. Beyer said that the dead man was the President of the Decorative Plant Company, but so far as he knew was not interested with houses in Greene or West Houston Streets. Mr. Beyer knew nothing of the dead man's previous life. Eight or nine months ago he took lodgings at the Kensington and had since remained there.

The Pope's Physical Characteristics.

From The London News.

"Il Papa continua a stare benissimo" (the Pope continues in very good health)—such is the bulletin which The Lancet's Rome correspondent has received from the Vatican—confirmed, moreover, by his having the same morning celebrated mass in his private chapel and his having thereafter resumed his official audiences. The bulletin is all the more gratifying, says this correspondent, as the "sturbi visceral," or intestinal catarrh, from which the Pope has been suffering constituted the "sharpest curve" his health has yet encountered in its comparatively even tenor. Ever since his Holiness ascended the throne, in February, 1878, he has been subject, though in a mild form, to such attacks, and last Spring, when influenza was epidemic in the Eternal City, and numbered victims even in the Sacred College, the dreadest the prevailing malady should overtake him, supervening on this "point of least resistance," redoubled the anxiety and care of his body physician.

Besides the Pope's chronic or intercurrent malaise there is another drawback to his successful treatment—the change of air indicated from time to time is denied him, "prisoner" as he is "in a palace and a garden, albeit with doors locked on the inside." His twenty years' confinement has indeed, has told on him all the more severely since by birth a mountaineer and by tastes enamored of rural life he misses his native "monti Lepini" and even the hill country around Perugia, where for many years he relieved the cares of his Archbishopric by field sports. On the other hand, his Holiness is endowed with "the pulse of longevity" and the "aequus animus" of his favorite poet, and this, coupled with the "plain living and high thinking" which have been his characteristics through life, greatly reinforces the watchful skill of his medical adviser, the Commendatore Dr. Lapponi, whose aim it seems to be, with the help of his able colleagues, to achieve for him august patient the distinction attained by Pio Nono alone in the long line of Pontiffs—that of falsifying the prediction whispered in the ear of each newly elected Pope, "Non videbis annos Petri," (thou shalt not see the years of Peter.)

The Pope, if ill, is full of pluck. According to an anecdote in the Naples papers, he was walking in the Vatican garden the other day, leaning heavily on his stick. Suddenly he turned smiling to one of the officers of his household and said: "The doctors will have it that I am not well. But look here!" And, giving his stick to the guard, his Holiness walked forward about forty steps without it, almost at a run, to the astonishment of his companions.

The Reason

Lundborg's Perfumes are so popular is, because they have the natural fragrance of the flowers.

WORKINGWOMEN'S HOTELS.

An American Would Have Given London One, But the Obstacles Were Insuperable.

From The London Chronicle.

Struck with the good work done by the Rowton Houses, an American gentleman of great wealth resident in this country mentioned to Sir Richard Farrant, who has been intimately connected with the Rowton scheme since its initiation, that he would "put up" £10,000, and secure £20,000 more, if only a "poor woman's hotel" could be started as an experiment. For various reasons this offer has never been closed with, but presumably it stands good to-day, and not only that, but there is good reason to believe than any workable scheme would receive unlimited support. It seems a great pity that, for want of a definite scheme, so much practical "good will" should be lying idle.

Lord Rowton is abroad, and therefore could not be found by The Daily Chronicle representative, but the officials in the office of the company were quite sure that no scheme for a womep's Rowton House was in anything like progress.

Up stairs, in the office of the Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company, Sir Richard Farrant was very communicative.

"Is it true, Sir Richard," said The Daily Chronicle representative, "that a large offer has been made for the erection of a women's Rowton House?"

"Oh! certainly. Only I see that it has been stated that the offer came from two ladies. It was made to me by a gentleman as a personal friend—and Lord Rowton and I discussed it at great length. It was a quite genuine offer, and we should have been sure of the £30,000 if we could have used it, but the whole subject fairly bristles with difficulties."

"Can you tell me the chiefest?"

"Well, in the first place, the scheme would have to be self-supporting. Unless it was so I am quite sure it would fall to pieces. The success of the Rowton Houses lies in the fact that they are business places conducted on business principles. Any man—up, or, rather, down to a certain limit—who produces his sixpence can make the place his home for one night, and right up to the next day. No one interferes with him, and he realizes that he is in a hotel. With women it would be altogether different. I am satisfied that very few of the class which is being considered could pay sixpence a night, and if you charged fourpence there would be a dead loss.

"Then there would at once come in the question of philanthropy, with all sorts of things in its train, and the simple 'hotel' element must disappear.

"Again, the great feature of a Rowton House is that when the paying guest leaves his dormitory in the morning, either for outdoor or indoor occupation, he does not return. We could never manage that with women. They would not leave their sleeping apartments; they would chatter, and, perhaps, dance! Who is to get them out? You might get a man to eject a man, but not a crowd of women."

"But these would be respectable women?"

"No doubt there are thousands of such women crying for homes, but how could we be certain that all we admitted were of the right class? One bad woman has far more influence than twenty bad men. Then, again, we could not take women—except under exceptional circumstances—as nightly lodgers. They would have to be weekly tenants."

"Could not that be done?"

"Well, it might be, but it would take a deal of thinking out—more than I could give it just at present. I may tell you that Lady Jeune once urged this subject upon me, and I actually arranged for a block of buildings, in which women were to have accommodation at, is, 6d. a week, but it all fell through, because we could not get the land. This was in conjunction with another scheme, mind you, and I don't see how such a hotel, solely for women, could possibly pay. There are hosts more objections."

"You are aware that people are again talking about the matter?"

"They have never ceased, and let me tell you that Lord Rowton and myself are still very anxious about the matter. It is from no want of sympathy that we are holding aloof, but only because we cannot find any practical scheme."

"Is there any solution of the question?"

Sir Richard, leaning back in his chair, and speaking very slowly, said, "The question will never be solved till a woman with a great personality takes it up. Not an ordinary philanthropist, but a woman who would organize with genius of the highest order, rule with unrivaled firmness, and yet inspire the love and trust of those whom she sought to benefit.

"There are such women, but when will one of them come forward for this scheme?"

Sir Richard's query is before the women of England for an answer.

The Jackies Ashore.

From The Dallas Morning News.

American Jackies had their first day ashore after three months service just after the naval parade at New York, and they "behaved uncommonly well." That is, the town is big, and red paint didn't make much show, and nobody was looking anyhow, you know.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

For Sept. 3

will contain the following features, with many others:

TOLSTOI'S THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN.
An Estimate of the Man and His Writings by Amos K. Fiske. A New Life of Him Reviewed by Roger Riordan.

SPURGEON'S LOVE LETTERS.
Contained in a New Volume of His Autobiography—Other Interesting Features of the Volume.

CARLYLE.
Fine Traits Shown in Letters to His Youngest Sister, Who Died Recently in Canada.

SONNETS BY SKELETON TERMINALS.
A Bold Challenge Promptly Met by Correspondents from Several Parts of the Country. A Curious and Amusing Collection of Verse.

SUSAN WARNER.
Her Home on Constitution Island—Where She Wrote Her Famous Book.

NEW WORLD PROBLEMS.
Interest Shifted from the Aegean to the Yellow Sea—The Anglo-Saxon, the Latin, and the Slav.

HERE AND THERE.
Brief Comments on Recent Topics at Home and Abroad.

SPAIN.
Pessimistic Views in an Article Written by a Spaniard.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Statistics of a Year's Work Gathered from the New Report.

A LIBRARY LITTLE KNOWN.
Where Carlyle Often Worked—Life Memberships He Gave to Newly Married Friends.

GEN. DELLA ROCCA.
His Memoirs of Stirring Times in Modern Italian History.

PARIS LETTER.
Eugene Boudin's Death—Rochefort's Memoirs in a Fine and Costly Edition.

TICONDEROGA AND ELSEWHERE IN 1776.
An Orderly Book of the Revolution and What it Contains.

EIGHTH REGIMENT CANTEEN

Members of the Organization Deny that It Was Kept in an Unclean Condition.

PRIVATIONS OF THE CAMP

Sergt. Kurtz Tells of the Bad Food and Water Served at Chickamauga—Men Want to be Mustered Out.

The statement of Gen. H. V. Boynton in his recent report to Secretary Alger, that the Eighth Regiment at the time of its moving camp from the site in the woods at Chickamauga, had maintained "one of the filthiest and most disgusting canteens to be found in the entire army," is emphatically denied by Eighth Regiment men now in the city.

George Schankweiler of Company D, who is a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, said yesterday that he was more thoroughly qualified to speak of the canteen than any other man here, because he had been so often an orderly on duty there.

"It was as clean as a whistle," said he. "There wasn't another canteen like it in camp. The men didn't stay and drink their beer there as a rule, but each one got what he wanted and passed on. The camp was thoroughly policed and kept entirely clean, and as a fact, it was pointed out as a model by officers of other camps."

A member of Company H, who called at the armory yesterday afternoon, said that while he never visited the old canteen to a great extent, he remembered it as a clean, well-kept place. The camp streets were also well-kept. "This had to be the case," said he, "because the regimental authorities were very strict and any one who flung refuse in any part of the camp would be promptly locked up."

Sergt. H. W. Kurtz of Company A, when seen at his home, 1,509 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, denied emphatically the statement that the old regimental canteen was filthy. "When the canteen was in the woods," said he, "it was moved from time to time lest the ground where it was should grow 'stale.' The canteen after it was got fairly going, was a conical tent, with a counter fencing off part of it. Behind this

"LOU" PAYN VISITS PLATT

Gov. Black's Political Manager Calls Upon the Senator in His Office.

"JUST TO PAY HIS RESPECTS"

So Mr. Payn Says, but Republicans Say Black's Friends Are Forcing His Candidacy to an Issue—Mr. Aldridge Active.

Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance by appointment of Gov. Black and recognized as the manager of the Governor's campaign for re-election, came to town yesterday and had a talk with Senator Platt at the Senator's office, 49 Broadway.

When seen at the Grand Union Hotel last night Mr. Payn denied that his call on Mr. Platt had any connection with the Gubernatorial campaign. "I always call on Mr. Platt when I come to town," said Mr. Payn. "I went down to see him to-day, but I called simply to pay my respects, and we didn't talk politics at all. Not a word was said about Roosevelt, and the only reference made to the Governor was when Senator Platt mentioned that he had met Gov. Black in Washington and had a very pleasant talk with him."

Mr. Payn said he was here on business connected with the Insurance Department and that it was too early for politics. When it was suggested that the local Republican leaders had been doing considerable talking about Roosevelt for Governor, he said:

"Well, these city fellows run politics all the year round. Up in the country politics don't begin until after the State Convention. Then we begin to hustle for the votes. These fellows in the city who do such tall talking are too apt to forget about the votes."

The Roosevelt boom, Mr. Payn declared, had not yet made its appearance up the State, and he didn't think it existed except in the newspapers. Asked if he thought Roosevelt would be a candidate before the State Convention, the Superintendent of Insurance said: "Nothing that Roosevelt might do would surprise me."

Mr. Payn was asked if there was any doubt of Gov. Black remaining a candidate for renomination. "I do not think there is the slightest," he answered.

What Republicans Are Thinking.

In spite of this denial, the visit of Mr. Payn following upon the recent meeting of the Governor and the Senator in Washington, was regarded by Republicans generally as a sign that the question of the choice of a candidate for Governor is being hurried to a decision. The friends of Gov. Black are disposed to force the issue and they are not displaying a disposition to compromise. Their aggressive attitude is not making for harmony.

A report reached the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday of the discharge from the Department of Public Works in Albany of one of the Albany County delegates to the State Convention on account of his refusal to promise to vote for Gov. Black. According to the report, the delegate in question, Howard P. Foster, was summoned before George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and asked how he stood as to the Governorship. When he refused to commit himself further than to say that he would be with the county organization, which is led by William Barnes, Jr., he was removed from his position. Delegate Foster says that he was assured by Frederick Easton, Superintendent of Public Buildings, that he would be reinstated if he would come out for Black.

Mr. Barnes, who is in this city attending to his duties as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, declined to comment on this procedure, but he does not doubt that the story is true. As Mr. Barnes has the reputation of being a man who cannot be driven, his friends expect him to resent Mr. Aldridge's action. The apparent determination of the Black managers to bring official pressure to bear on his Albany delegates is expected to strengthen Mr. Barnes's tendency to look on Roosevelt as the most available candidate.

Platt and Roosevelt.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was called upon yesterday by seven or eight Assembly district leaders in Kings County who had been invited to come to his office in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and report on the condition of their districts. The Chairman explained that he had gone through the entire State in this way and that Kings was the last county to receive his attention. All of the twenty-one district leaders in the county have been invited, one-third being asked to come yesterday, one-third to-day, and one-third to-morrow. Mr. Odell sounded his callers on the Roosevelt-Black sentiment, but he declined to tell the result. It was regarded as significant, however, that several of the district leaders, after conference with the State Chairman, expressed themselves in favor of Roosevelt. Among the men who called were George H. Mason, G. W. Conkling, George F. Owens, Francis Williams, and Henry S. Hanbury.

Members of this delegation were quoted last night as saying that Chairman Odell had spoken very confidently of the nomination of Roosevelt, and had, in fact, given them to understand that Senator Platt had decided to drop Black and put up the Colonel of the Rough Riders as the party's candidate.

ALL REPUBLICAN LISTS FILED.

Superintendent of Elections Finds Democrats Backward.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, who last week extended to Sept. 1 the time for filing the lists of names of election deputies, said yesterday that all the Republican lists from the five counties of New York City had been filed, but only one regular Democratic list, from Westchester County, had been handed in.

Dr. M. M. Miller, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy, the Henry George organization, had submitted a list of 500 names, but Superintendent McCullagh said he would not recognize the Henry George Democracy as the Democratic organization in this city, although he would consider the names individually and would appoint those who could qualify. He will name some day next week for the examination of the men nominated in the submitted lists.

DEMOCRATIC YEAR, SAYS GUY.

The War Department Scandals Too Bad for Even Roosevelt to Win.

Richard Croker spent several hours yesterday at his real estate office, 111 Broadway, devoting most of his time to disposing of private business that had accumulated since his disappearance into the woods. He was visited by Corporation Counsel Whalen, Health Commissioner Jenkins, Deputy Controller Daly, and several other Tammany chiefs. During the afternoon he paid a visit to the Democratic State headquarters at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Mayor Hugh Grant was among State Chairman McCarren's visitors, as were also ex-Sheriff Norton and John Madden of Queens; ex-Senator McClellan, Senator Guy, and Elliot Danforth.

Senator Guy said that he had just returned from a trip up the State and that all the indications were for a Democratic year. "The War Department scandals alone are enough to defeat any man the Republicans can put up," he said. "Even Roosevelt, who undoubtedly would be their strongest candidate, couldn't overcome the effect of the popular disgust. Every soldier who returns home will be a Democratic vote winner."

REPUBLICANS OF IOWA.

Full Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted for Financial Legislation Establishing the Gold Basis.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—George T. Dobson.
Treasurer—John Herriott.
Auditor—Frank F. Merriam.
Attorney General—Milton Remly.
Railroad Commissioner (for the full term)—Welcome Mowrey.
Railroad Commissioner (short term)—David J. Palmer.

The other officers nominated were by acclamation as follows: C. T. Jones of Washington County, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Horace E. Deemer of Montgomery County, Judge of the Supreme Court; B. I. Scallinger of Carroll County, Reporter Supreme Court. Charles T. Hancock of Dubuque was elected Chairman of the State Committee.

The platform was then read and adopted. It is in part as follows:

"We congratulate the country upon the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, and we regard the measures and policies thereof as the concrete expression of Republican statesmanship, and especially do we commend his course during the present war with Spain, his wisdom and forbearance in seeking a peaceable solution of the Cuban question before resorting to arms, while at the same time prudently preparing for war, and when circumstnces finally made armed intervention necessary his vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war.

"The experience of the past two years has fully approved the gold standard policy of the Republican Party, as declared by the National Convention of 1896. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation. The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the value and the vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold. Our money, like our institutions, should be maintained to the best in the world. On this plank we invite the support of all voters who desire honesty and stability in business affairs and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value."

The policies of reciprocity and protection are reaffirmed and such changes in the present revenue law as experience may from time to time dictate or changed conditions demand are recommended. The platform continues:

"We favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, the speedy construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, the securing of naval and coaling stations and the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world, with an adequate navy.

"The Republican Party, under whose policies and administration prosperity has been restored and a foreign war successfully conducted, has earned the right to be further intrusted with the task of solving the territorial, colonial, and commercial problems that have resulted from the war.

"It is due to the cause of humanity and civilization for which the war with Spain was fought, that no people who have in consequence thereof been freed from oppression shall be with the consent of the United States returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

The army and navy are congratulated, and the State Administration is heartily indorsed.

The platform concludes:

"We tender grateful acknowledgment to all who have helped the party to the opportunity to do the great good it has done, and especially do we appreciate the services of independent voters of 1896 and 1897, who placed the honor of the country above party. We invite for the party's present financial and other policies the co-operation and support of all."

Senator Allison won much applause by his speech on being chosen permanent Chairman. He endorsed the Administration most heartily for its conduct of the war with Spain.

Mr. Kellogg for Attorney General.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls was indorsed by the Warren County Democratic Convention, held at Warrensburg to-day, for Attorney General.

People's Party State Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The State Convention of the People's Party will be held at Syracuse, Sept. 15.

HOTTEST FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two Deaths and Thirty-three Cases of Prostration Reported—Two Soldiers Overcome.

The first month of Fall was ushered in yesterday by a heat wave that brought the temperature up to within a few degrees of the Summer's maximum heat record and broke the record as kept by the local Weather Bureau for Sept. 1 by 5 degrees. The mercury yesterday climbed up to the 92 degree mark on the official thermometer in the altitudinous office of the bureau, and at places in the city on the street level it went from 10 to 15 degrees above this, according to reports circulated by suffering humanity.

Two deaths and thirty-three cases of heat prostrations were reported by the police. In some instances the victims were picked up unconscious and hurried away to a hospital, while in many cases attendance of an ambulance surgeon or in a neighboring drug store sufficed to put the unfortunate in condition to and his way home. Two soldiers were among those overcome.

Francis Vail, a Second Lieutenant in Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and who gave Montauk Point as his place of residence, was overcome by the heat at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was said that his case was not serious.

John Hicks, thirty-three years old, of 135 East Seventeenth Street, a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, was overcome at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, also. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Oscar Sternkopf, fifty-five years old, while at work in a carpenter shop at 56 Suffolk Street in the morning, died suddenly of apoplexy, induced by the heat.

An unknown middle-aged man, dressed as a laborer, was overcome at the Southern Boulevard and Longwood Avenue, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. The body was taken to the Morrisania Police Station.

The humidity was fortunately not as great as during the drying days of last week, ranging from 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. down to 62 per cent. at 8 P. M., but the heat was more intense. Such little air as was stirring came variably from west to southwest.

The Weather Bureau reported that it was very hot in all sections of the country, the maximum temperature being reached at Huron, S. D., where it touched the 100 mark.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Cheap Rates to Chicago and St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the general passenger agents of the roads running between Chicago and Missouri River points, held to-day, the Santa Fé, Rock Island, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads gave notice that commencing Sept. 5 they would put into effect a one-way rate of $7.75 from Kansas iCty, Atchison, and St. Joseph to Chicago. These cheap tickets will be good for only continuous passage—that is, no stop-overs will be allowed. As the Missouri Pacific does not reach Chicago, it gave notice that in order to divert a portion of the anticipated rush away from Chicago it would sell one-way tickets from Kansas City to St. Louis for $5.

Electric Railways Consolidated.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—A certificate of consolidation of the Buffalo, Tonawanda and Niagara Railroad Company and the Tonawanda Electric Railroad Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The consolidated roads will be known as the Buffalo, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls Electric Railroad Company. The capital stock of the new corporation is $1,500,000, and its Directors are Henry B. Smith and H. M. Gillett of Bay City, Mich.; T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport, George Sandrock, James A. Roberts, and C. M. Howard of Buffalo; James Low of Niagara Falls, and J. A. Read and B. S. Rand of North Tonawanda.

A Silent Sufferer.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Hark! from the regular a doleful sound?
Nary. Uncle Sam's professional soldier has nothing to say about the way he fares or fights. He writes no woeful letters. He gives no sensational interviews. Nor criticism nor complaint comes from his lips.

Soak him or roast him; give him a bog for a path and the ground for a bed; crowd him in transports or send him into the fiercest of the fighting; leave him till the last in the hospital and limit his sickbed diet to the regular army rations, and yet from him no word of protest or complaint. He looks upon such experiences as part of his trade; they belong to the lot of the soldier.

He rather expects to stop a bullet or two. He is not surprised at sickness, although, being thoroughly seasoned, he is far less liable to suffer from privations and exposure than the volunteer. When he gets down he takes the matter philosophically and makes a plucky effort to pull himself through, with the assistance of such remedies and instructions the surgeon has time to give. His contempt for death is characteristic, and there is a fascination about his grim and silent endurance of wounds and disease.

SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING

St. Clair McKelway Speaks on "Medical and Other Experts" at Saratoga.

BETTER CARE OF CRIMINALS

Prof. Russell Discusses the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes—The Health of Children.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn delivered an address on "Medical and Other Experts" before the American Social Science Association to-day.

He said in part:

"My Friends: The expert is a topic of the time. He has also been a problem for a long period, and he is almost becoming a scandal. Whether he is the best abused or least understood man of his generation cannot be settled. The profession, whatever it may be to which he belongs—the bench, the bar, the press—science associations and the general public find in him a subject that alike impels and repels consideration.

"The character in which he concerns mankind is that of a witness. As a witness, he differs from all others who give testimony in the fact that, while those others give or claim to give evidence of what they know, he is called on to render under oath his opinions. He is, in short, an opinion witness. The degree to which his opinions are correct should really entitle him to be called an expert. But the term is broad, general, and sweeping, and for purposes of practical estimate the expert must be regarded as any specialist giving evidence in the form of opinion, no matter what his real or reputed standing in his specialty or in the community.

Lawyers Versus Paid Experts.

"Reasons for the cheapening of expert evidence are not far to seek or hard to find. It is cheapened by exactly the same cause that leads jurors to discount the speeches of advocates. The advocates are hired to say their say. The experts are paid to testify to their opinions. On the whole, the advocate comes off better in jurors' judgments than the experts. The legal profession, from the beginning, has been justified in its own opinion and in the opinion of practical reasoners in taking sides in any case. There are always two sides, and sometimes as many interests are involved and represented as to suggest a much larger number of sides. Each one of these is entitled, to its lawyer or lawyers and they, in common acceptation, are entitled to payment. The payment itself, by common acceptation, can be proportioned to the eminence of the advocate, or to the ability of the represented interest to compensate him, or to the value of the issues involved, or to the amount of labor required, or to the degree of opposition to overcome, or to all these considerations combined or to any group of them. The lawyer as a money maker does no violence to any received conception of his function. This is especially so when the fact is borne in mind that in many criminal cases lawyers, under the assignment of courts to defend clients who cannot afford to retain counsel, will do for them without charge or for only a nominal consideration all that they would do or could do for the richest defendant. The chivalry of the bar in these instances commends their charges at high figures in other instances.

Retained Experts Discredited.

"A profession should be a title of nobility. Noblesse oblige should be the motto of contemporary civilization as much as it ever was of that of any time. If the professions other than that of law which, as already said, is a licensed and discounted partisan, and the contending partisanship of which is tempered by judge and jury and is really useful to both, deliberately enter the market in competition for clients or for a price, they must expect to part with the authority and respect which they would like to command, and they must expect to be rated by the gauge and wage of interest in hand or in sight, supplied by the adherents to the view to which they sell their services. There can be no reversal from this proposition. Men may protest against it, but it will not down at their protest. Experts may feel offended by it, but the offenders are those by whom the offense cometh. Their friends and their families may object to it, but the laws of human nature are not changed for their comfort or to preserve or to increase their importance. It is a fact in the world. The retained expert is becoming more and more a discredited quantity in the courts of law, among jurors, in the press, and in the general community.

Plea of the Experts.

"The plea for expert testimony as it is not put forth by experts themselves. Their plea has been something like this: They are learned men. The use of their knowledge secures them their living and their income. The time and labor which they must put forth in advance of trials to equip themselves for their duty as witnesses, and the time and labor which they must put forth in trials as witnesses are taken from the paid practice of their profession, unless their preparation to be witnesses and the act of being witness be also called the exercise of their profession. If it is such practice of their profession, they are entitled to be paid for so practicing their profession. If they are entitled to be paid in their capacity as witnesses for the practice of their profession, their pay can be rightly based upon their own estimate of the value of their services to the interests retaining them, and that devolves upon them the duty of sustaining their view of the case by every means which they can rightfully use.

"Not the right of expert witnesses to reimbursement is questioned, but the source of that reimbursement. He who has power over my subsistence has power over my will. This Baconian statement is especially true when subsistence plays the important part which it sustains in an era of multiplied wants and of competitive living; when what men have or can command is the measure of their necessities, their luxuries, and, in a sense, of their importance. Such indirect power, at least, over the subsistence of expert witnesses retaining clients or interests have. The degree to which that constrains their will cannot be nicely determined, but a real and palpable constraint can be asserted with truth. Hence, as said, the source of their remuneration is all-important. I sympathize with those who contend that the source of it should be the public treasury; that the measurer of the value of the time, labor, knowledge, and reputation of the expert witness should be the Judge, himself a professional man, lifted by station, public support, and official authority above unfair criticism, and sure to be upheld in any large and liberal estimate which he may make in the name of justice.

Judge Should Summon Experts.

"I sympathize also with those experts who both philosophically and pathetically maintain that the partisanship of their employment should cease; that they should be summoned by the court alone, and not by the attorney of either side under color of the court's authority; that as many experts should be judicially summoned as the Judge thinks the rights of all interests in the case will require; that, if necessary, a list of experts should be nominated to the Judge by each side of the case, from which list the Judge should select those whom he thinks could best be chosen; that the propositions submitted to these experts and the replies obtained from them should be in writing, and that, so far as written interrogatory and written cross-interrogatory will permit, the investigation of the questions upon which the views of opinion witnesses are required should be conducted by commission, not in open court. The Judge himself should be the finally authority on the net truth to be gathered from all the expert testimony thus obtained, and should announce that truth ex cathedra, as it were, to the jury with the same precision, authority, and impartiality with which to them he expounds the law.

"This would be a reduction of the present scandal of expert testimony. It should be the first step toward the reform or abatement of that scandal. If the change can be made by statute, it should be made in that way. If Constitutional action is required, that action should be had. If, however, as many believe, courts under their broad equity powers can decree or ordain this change, that should be done. Court-made law is in the long run the best law.

Failure of Our Criminal System.

"The relation in which law stands to the community is its relation to crime. The science of criminology is the one which legal reformers, social reformers, humanitarians, and scientists should take into account. Certainly statistics do not show that right is gaining over wrong that proportion of advantage which existing judicial systems or methods ought to be able to show. In 1850, only one person in every 3,442 of our population in America was a prisoner. In 1890, one in every 757 persons was a prisoner. The annual cost of the administration of criminal law in the United States is over $60,000,000. That is more than thirty times as large as the cost of our entire diplomatic service. It is more than twenty-five times as large as the annual remuneration of our Federal legislators. Except in war times, it exceeds the cost of our naval and army establishments combined. It represents the largest single item of expense in our system except the interest on the debt or the pension roll.

"These figures stand for the theory of punishment as punitive rather than as remedial, as vindictive rather than as reformatory. For one, I am not sorry at the enormity of the figures or at the enormous ratio of their increase. The fact of itself assures a change in the spirit if not in the methods of jurisprudence. Let us look at a few more statistics, for which I am indebted to a recent publication by Dr. Austin Flint and to Gen. Newton Martin Curtis. In 1882, the number of murders in the United States was 1,467. In 1891, the number was 5,906. The proportion of other criminal offenses than capital ones shows nearly the same startling increase. This brings us to the question which really underlies the whole matter of medical experts that I have been discussing. Until the probe goes to the bottom, the evil will not be explored and the remedy will not be found.

Needs of the Criminal.

"Crime should be treated by courts, and crimes should be diagnosed by medical experts in a way, if possible, to restore man to the original purity and innocence predicated of him by theology, or to advance him to such a condition according to whether the not essentially conflicting terms of theology or science be used. The shibboleth of the first runs thought backward to an earlier estate. The word of the second would front the mind toward a better future. The law which each would subserve is not that body of statutes passed by Legislatures. It is not that body of usages called common law, which is the up-come of experience in the race. It is a code of conformity with the original nature of man claimed by theology, with the possibilities of development before man revealed by science. Either can, not irreverently, be called the establishment of God. The old view has given to us crosses. The new view is filled with schools. The old view has been punctuated by the stake. The new view has been illuminated by industry. Our feet stumble over chopping blocks, or are entangled in bowstrings, or hit against the supports of gallows or encounter the clamps of the electric chair in the blinded ways of the past. By the torch which history puts in our hands on that dreary road are seen whipping posts, dungeons, punitive prisons, penal colonies, starvation cells, and the like. These have requireu punishments, proportioned to the criminal's supposed measure of injury to others. That formula of moral darkness is sentried by Sheriffs, jailers, executioners, armies—all for the purpose of guarding men in the mass against the percentage of other men called criminals.

"The criminal is not an instance; he is a type. He is not merely a person; he is a species. He is not merely a transgressor; he is a product. He is not merely a product; he is a reproducer of his kind worsened and intensified. His moral examination must be regarded as of vital importance. The community must be protected from his begetting powers until he can be made a worthy citizen and allowed to become a worthy progenitor.

"This is where the medical expert should come in. The community should be his patient when the prisoner is his subject. He should progress the cause of posterity when he deals with the contemporary culprit. The prison to him should be a hospital or an asylum. All our jurisprudence should be essentially medical in its intent, scientific in its procedure and moral in its motive. This is entirely possible within existing instrumentalities.

Humanity in Courts.

"Our courts can be made to respond to these principles. The profession of law can be made compatible with the advocacy of these truths. The function of the District Attorney can be made judicial and morally pathological instead of legally vindictive. With him the criminal defendant's attorney can walk hand in hand on the highway of right, instead of reproducing the brutal mimicry of savage war, which should be an impossible travesty and an incredible barbarity in temples dedicated to the justice which is mercy and to the mercy which is justice. Of all of our existing institutions of a judicial and legal character use could be made for the moral medication of so-called crime so as to make its treatment preventive where it is not, curative where it is not, uplifting where it is not, an inspiration and an incubation of hope where now it only carries occasion for despair and a welcome even to death. In all this we should guard against maudlinism or mushiness, than which nothing is more unscientific. Neither of these forms of weakness, however, is involved when one protests against the herding of criminals together or against the wrong of keeping a man longer in prison than the time required to create in him a character-cure and a character-change. To a cured or a convalescent criminal should be no more denied his discharge than to any other cured or convalescent patient. An incurable criminal should no more be let loose upon the community than the cause, the germs, or the victims of an incurable disease. The medical-expert question and the question of other experts in their relation to law and to criminology are involved in the sincere invocation for men and for governments of the realization of the divine purpose in restoring or in reforming, in returning or in upraising all the children of the Universal Father to their highest possibilities of development in the world that now is and in the world that is to come."

Prof. Isaac F. Russell Speaks.

At this morning's session of the Association subjects were discussed in the Department of Jurisprudence. The Department Chairman, Prof. Francis Wayland, of New Haven, Conn., made the opening address.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, LL. D., of the New York University Law School, read a paper on "Can International Disputes be Judicially Determined?"

Prof. Russell said in part:

"Our National destinies have been marvelously shaped by wars. Every President has been either a soldier or a lawyer, and no heroes have gotten such glory as the soldiers and saliors of the Republic. The cost of war, in blood and treasure, is incalculable; in units of millions even the figures can hardly be appreciated by the ordinary mind.

"Peace may be dishonorable, selfish, luxurious and sordid. Peril lurks in a policy which asks regarding a war, not 'Is it right?' but 'Will it pay?'

"It is worth while to try the experiment of achieving perpetual peace through a standing international tribunal. This seems not unlikely in the near future. Not that we have learned wisdom from philosophers, nor yet in the stress of revolution, but that we have been instructed by the slow unfolding of true civilization throughout several generations of national history."

President Hubbell's Address.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education of the City of New York, delivered an address on the "Obligation of the State to Public Education." He spoke in part as follows:

"Persons high in authority have sometimes insisted that the A B C's are all that the State should concern itself with in its relation to the schools, and assert that physical culture only serves the ends of pugilism, and that the daily inspection of children with reference to contagious disease is an invasion of the line of parental duties.

"My plea is for the recognition of a new obligation on the part of the State that will provide expert inspection of every child whose custody it demands, and that this inspection shall relate to physical disability of every kind. I would plead for the establishment of special schools in every city in the country where dullards and degenerates may be instructed apart from other children and if possible reclaimed. The kindergarten, physical training, manual training, vacation and recreation schools in Summer in large cities, special training for dullards and degenerates, together with daily inspection for contagious diseases and physical disability will surely reduce the number of inmates of our hospials, prisons, and jails. Every youth well educated by the State and tendered to society with a sound body, a good character, and a sound mind has a definite value to the Commonwealth, and when associated with his fellow-men similarly equipped insures the safety and purity of the State that has furnished his education."

Labor Day Trip on the Sound.

The New Haven Line has arranged for a special Labor Day trip of its twin-screw steamer Richard Peck, which will leave Pier 25 East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New York on the return trip at 8 P. M.

SEASHORE PEACE JUBILEE

The Patriotic Relief Association Plans a Fete for Next Week.

DOWN AT MANHATTAN BEACH

Sampson, Wheeler, Roosevelt, Downs, the 71st, the Rough Riders, and the Yankee's Crew to be There.

A peace jubilee will be given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association at Manhattan Beach on Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10. This was decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the association.

The jubilee was suggested by F. N. Innes several weeks ago, since which time it has been under consideration. Not all the details of the affair have been completed, but the members feel confident of providing attractions sufficient to draw large crowds during the four days it will last.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, will be known as Soldiers' Day, and it is expected that Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, and hundreds of other soldiers will attend.

Thursday will be Naval Day. The officers and crews of all the warships in port have been invited, and Admiral Sampson has accepted. The officers of all the other ships probably will attend.

Friday will be devoted exclusively to the entertainment of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Naval Militiamen on the Yankee. Col. Downs of the Seventy-first has accepted an invitation.

Saturday will be known as Municipal Day. President Guggenheimer of the City Council has accepted an invitation to attend, and has assured the association that the heads of all municipal departments will give their encouragement to the affair. Senator Platt and Gen. B. F. Tracy will be expected on this day.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, and the managers of the Bostonians and Pain's Fireworks Company, have agreed to give a percentage of all money taken in by them on these days. Booths will be arranged along the beach for the sale of articles of many descriptions. A committee went to Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon to make further arrangements. Many features will be added to the list of attractions between now and next Wednesday.

The association hopes to make enough money to continue its work among the families of soldiers for several months. Seven hundred and ninety-two persons were furnished provisions from the supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue last week.

Contributions received during the week were: Americans in London, $81.35; Mrs. Charles A. Stein, Avon, N. J., $50; Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Horan, $238. Reports from Montauk Point and other places were to the effect that demands for assistance are greater now than ever before.

NURSES NEEDED IN THE SOUTH.

Dr. Bryan Says Soldiers Are Dying from Neglect—Many Volunteer.

Dr. Bryan of Gen. Lee's staff arrived in New York yesterday from the South, and held a long conference with Commissioner of Charities Keller in regard to additional nurses for Southern hospitals. Dr. Bryan said the conditions in the military hospitals in Southern camps are frightful. The number of nurses is wholly inadequate to attend to the demands made upon them, and they are overworked, and will break down unless relieved. Soldiers are dying, he said, for lack of attention.

Commissioner Keller at once took steps to secure a number of nurses. Miss Willard, superintendent of the male department of the Bellevue Training School, was instructed to ask for volunteers. She did so, and every nurse in the school volunteered to go. As many as are needed will be selected. Five nurses from the City Hospital have been selected to go, and these, with six others from the Bellevue Training School, will leave to-day for the South.

FOR THE ARMY IN PUERTO RICO.

The Yucatan Will Sail with Supplies Next Wednesday.

The steamer Yucatan will sail from this port on Wednesday next, carrying supplies from the National Relief Commission to the army in Puerto Rico. The commission makes a special appeal to publishers and booksellers for periodical literature and books for use in the camps; any material of this sort will be collected for shipment on notice sent to Robert C. Ogden, 784 Broadway, the New York representative of the commission. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce the receipt of the following gifts in response to a recent appeal:

Hiram W. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., $500; J. S. H., $100; A. C., $1; M., $1; Edith P. Morgan, Harrison, N. Y., $20; Caroline L. Dupuy, Winchester, Vt., $5; Francis A. Christie, Meadville, Penn., $5; Mary A. Schieffelin, Bar Harbor, Me., $10; W. Montague Geer, East Quogue, L. I., $10; William A. Holliday, Woodstock, Vt., $25; A. G. Van Santvoord, New York, $50; Bronson Murray, New York, $50; John Townsend, New York, $5; C. H. O., New York, $2; Katharine B. Bliss, Detroit, Mich., $200; P., Plainfield, N. J., $5; Mrs. Helen L. Phelps Stockes, Paul Smith's, N. Y., $250. Total, $1,239.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

Long Island City Station Enlarged to Meet Demands Upon It.

The Red Cross office at Long Island City has been found insufficient for the demands made upon it, and additional adjoining quarters were obtained yesterday. Fifty cots and four nurses were sent from 552 Broadway to the branch office. A gift of $1,000 was received from President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad.

Arrangements were made yesterday at the Army Building by which a representative of the society, upon presenting the necessary papers, will be paid the money due soldiers, and transportation will be obtained for them, thus enabling them to go from the Long Island City office direct to the train for home.

Seventeen cases of supplies and 250 cots were sent to Montauk from the Red Cross supply depot yesterday. Thirty cases were sent to Chickamauga.

Another Convalescent Hospital.

Mrs. Dr. Hugo Lange, who has made a convalescent hospital of her home at 655 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, has found an active and self-sacrificing helper in Mrs. C. F. Henry, who is going to transform her residence at Webster Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Parkville, into a similar institution. In the nineteen rooms of her house about forty-five convalescent soldiers can be accommodated.

Relief Work at Easthampton.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 1.—The residents of Easthampton are bestirring themselves to relieve the sufferings at Camp Wikoff. The women of this place collected $1,000 and $4,000 more came from a lawn party. Medicines and delicacies are being sent to the sick every day. Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse has secured from Gen. Wheeler permission to erect a hospital tent and diet kitchen at the camp.

Cargo of Supplies for Cuba.

The San Antonio, which was chartered on Monday by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, was loaded with 800 tons of supplies yesterday and will probably sail to-day for Havana, where they will be put in charge of Miss Clara Barton.

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association cared for 934 persons last week. It mailed yesterday checks for payment of September rent for thirty families. The association is arranging to give a benefit entertainment at the Casino Theatre on Sept. 30. Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and other officers will be present.

Nurse French Out of Hospital.

Miss Cherrie M. French, the young Red Cross nurse who was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the wife of Surgeon Major Brown of Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, last Wednesday evening, was able to leave the hospital yesterday afternoon. She said she thought that her prostration at Montauk was due to exhaustion, and was satisfied that a few days' rest in some quiet place would set her right. She informed some of the hospital attendants that if her strength was restored she would return to Montauk Point.

SOLDIERS HELPED HOMEWARD.

The Rev. Mr. Coykendall and His Aides Do Good Work in Jersey City Railway Station.

Worn out and fever-stricken soldiers continued to arrive at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, yesterday, and the returning ones were exceeded in number by the convalescents from Montauk Point who crowded into the waiting rooms to take trains for their homes. The agents of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation were constantly on hand to aid both incoming and outgoing soldiers. The work is in charge of the Rev. C. K. Coykendall, assisted by Edward K. Somerville, a lawyer of this city. They found plenty to do. They began work early Wednesday evening, and continued until after midnight. They were on hand yesterday morning in time to meet the train arriving from the South at 6:08 o'clock.

Mr. Coykendall personally questioned nearly every incoming and outcoming soldier. Up to 6 o'clock he had ministered to the needs of forty-nine. None of the men carried any medicine and Mr. Coykendall secured a supply of the necessary drugs. Others were suffering from exhaustion. These were regaled with brandy and milk. Others were famished. They were sent at once to the railroad station restaurant, where a substantial meal was provided. One regular arrived from Montauk yesterday morning on his way to Atlanta half crazed with quinine. He said he had been taking sixty grains a day. He was taken to a drug store and made to take an antidote, after which he insisted on resuming his journey. He was carried aboard the train. He refused to give his name. Few of the departing men had any money.

The first train from the South yesterday brought about twenty-five convalescents on furlough from Camp Thomas. Most of them were Massachusetts men. All complained of the condition of Camp Thomas. "We have come from a death hole," said Hospital Steward A. P. Jacques, of the Eighth Massachusetts. "All the trouble is caused by a lack of proper drainage." Some of the men had only a seven-day furlough and they were almost hysterical in their haste to go forward.

Mrs. A. Coykendall, mother of the committeeman, helped him during the day.

SOLDIERS IN CITY HOSPITALS.

A Few Serious Cases Reported—Most Patients Are Improving.

Reports from the various hospitals in the city and neighborhood show that the sick and wounded soldiers are, in general, doing well, and that many of them will be able to leave for their homes in a few days. In St. Vincent's Hospital, however, many of the forty-three patients are in a serious condition, and several may die. Of the thirty-eight in St. Luke's Hospital, some are critical. In St. Francis, five of the forty-five patients are in a serious condition. In the Hudson Street Hospital the condition of several is still critical. St. Mark's and Bellevue report a few serious cases. Two patients were discharged from Bellevue yesterday, cured, and two from the Hudson Street Hospital.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers now in the hospitals is as follows: Presbyterian, 15; Mount Sinai, 10; Flower, 5; Hudson Street, 32; Bellevue, 120; St. Luke's, 38; J. Hood Wright, 1; Fordham, 1; St. Vincent's, 43; Gouvenour, 2; Roosevelt, 55; St. Francis, 45; St. Mark's, 16; Hannemann, 2; New York, number not stated.

There is still room. Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities said yesterday that the hospitals under the charge of his department are prepared to care for at least 300 more soldiers. These institutions include the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, Bellevue, Harlem, Gouverneur, and Fordham.

YANKEE'S CREW HOME TO-DAY.

Naval Militiamen Will Parade the Streets and be Reviewed by the Mayor.

New York will have opportunity to welcome more of her war heroes to-day. The First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, which served aboard the Yankee, is to be mustered out at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock this morning. It will leave Philadelphia on the 11 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving in Jersey City at 2 in the afternoon. It will come immediately to this city and march up Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday a letter from Lieut. J. W. Miller asking him to review the battalion at City Hall Park to-day. Mayor Van Wyck replied that it would afford him great pleasure to review the battalion.

Lieut. Miller has had charge of the preparations for the battalion's coming. When seen last night he said: "The jackies will be in New York at the Cortlandt Street Ferry about 2:45 this afternoon. They will march to Broadwway, thence up to Park Row, through Park Row to the north side of City Hall Park. They will there parade across the park and be reviewed from the steps of the City Hall by Mayor Van Wyck. The column will march up Broadway to Fourth Street and thence across to Washington Square. After a short halt at the arch, it will continue up Fifth Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street. The column will be reviewed from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and various State and city officials. The tars will then march to First Avenue and up to the New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The parade will be headed by the First Naval Battalion Band.

"While the boys are aboard no one except the relatives of the officers and men will be allowed on the New Hampshire. Commander Duncan reports that none of the men is on the sick list."

Fall Outing of the Heinebund.

The Fall outing of the Heinebund will be held Sept. 3, 4, and 5 in Forest Park, Pike County, Pennsylvania. Among the members who have subscribed to and will take in the outing are: I. Loewenstein, Henry Rickel, John P. Windolph, Otto Pullich, John Reisenweber, Ernest Lindner, Louis Munzinger, David J. Frankel, George Ehret, Arthur D. Williams, Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Edward Rose, Leon Lewin, Frank H. Graff, Charles Hauptner, Charles Groll, William A. Gramer, Andrew Hefner, Jacob Fowler,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT MUST BEGIN IT.

"It will go hard with any one, high or low, who is caught robbing soldiers, sick or well," say Quartermaster General LUDINGTON and Col. BIRD, who is responsible for the army transports. Who will make it go hard, and when will the asperities begin? Why has it not gone hard with the high and the low in the War Department who have withheld from our soldiers the beds, the shelter, the food, the medicines, and the attendance that it was their duty to provide? It was the sale of sandwiches at from 50 cents to 90 cents each to the starving Massachusetts troops aboard the Mobile, a Government transport, that provoked the impressive observation of the Quartermaster General and Col. BIRD. To allow a greedy sutler to practice his extortions on the soldiers the Government ought to feed is bad enough. It is mean, disgraceful, and it certainly ought to go hard with the man who is responsible for it. His name is ALGER. But this is one of the least of his crimes. To take a starving soldier's money is cruel robbery, but to take his life is murder. Hundreds of our men have fallen victims to the sloth and incompetence of ALGER. Their blood is on his head. Why doesn't somebody make it go hard with him?

Then there is Surgeon Gen. STERNBERG. He is ready for an investigation, he blusters, but there will be no investigation at the demand of sensational newspapers. It is easy to defy the newspapers; TWEED defied them, and so did Gov. BLACK. ALGER and STERNBERG and CORBIN and LUDINGTON are defying them now. But is it safe to defy the people? Is it safe to put off the investigation of ALGER and STERNBERG until Congress meets? They do not seem to be afraid of a Congressional investigation. It might be made harmless by "pulls." Can the President afford to gratify the preferences of the culprits? We think not.

But there will be no investigation, no exposures of incompetence and corruption, no fixing of responsibility, no making it "go hard" with anybody until the President gives the word. The rotten War Department will not investigate itself. ALGER will stand by his favorite incompetents and they will stand by him. The President ought to stand by the people and cut this ulcer to the bone, as GARFIELD, in another great department scandal, ordered his Attorney General to do seventeen years ago.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS, who was appointed on the 3d of June as Minister to Turkey, leaves for his post Saturday next. Our relations with Turkey have become seriously strained by reason of the Sultan's Government refusing to recognize the United States Consuls appointed to Erzeroum and Harpoot. Another important question arises out of indemnity demanded by the American missionaries for property destroyed during the Armenian troubles. The refusal of Turkey to recognize American citizens of Turkish origin who have become naturalized since 1869, the year when the Turkish law of nationality was passed, is a third unsettled question. There are other minor points of difference, and they have all arrived at a point which may be called a dead-lock.

Dr. ANGELL, who is on his way to this country, is a man of ability, having been Minister to China, and is the President of one of the leading universities. The subjects in dispute between Turkey and the United States have resisted his efforts at settlement, notwithstanding his ability and skill, and remain precisely as he found them. Mr. STRAUS has before him a task as important and delicate as any American diplomat has been charged with for many years. Whether he succeeds or fails, the selection of a Democrat by President MCKINLEY is the best evidence that the President was satisfied from Mr. STRAUS's character, ability, and previous successes at this post that if any one can adjust these delicate questions he can. It is important for these difficult negotiations that ample time should be allowed, as diplomacy is slow-paced at Constantinople. If Mr. STRAUS's efforts ultimately fail, the Government can take such action as the circumstances demand. The question of the recognition of American naturalized citizens and the recognition of our Consuls are especially important. The claim of indemnity for the losses sustained by the missionaries, while of importance, rests upon the same basis as claims made by England, Russia, France, and Italy, growing out of the same circumstances.

Some of our contemporaries demand that we send our fleet to Turkey to back up our demand. Fleets are warlike agents, but not good diplomatic agents. Should such a step become advisable at any future time, our Government will not be unmindful of the fact that by such a step we may arouse the antagonism of European nations that have shown their friendliness toward us in the last war.

As reported in our columns some weeks ago, in recognition of the importance of this mission the President is desirous of having it raised to an embassy, which places the representatives of both countries nearer to the head of the State to which they are accredited. We should think that such an opportunity would be promptly availed of by the Sultan.

A SLOW REPENTANCE.

In the New Hampshire Democratic Convention, held on Tuesday, there was a strong party that favored the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. A still stronger party insisted that no reference should be made to the Chicago platform. The struggle lasted all night in the committee room and among the delegates. Honest Democracy triumphed, Populism was put down, and the resolutions as adopted made no mention of the Chicago platform.

To all men of principle and to all genuine Democrats this was gratifying and of good augury. It meant that the party was getting rid of its hallucinations. It had set its feet upon solid ground and was in a fair way to reach the heights where the air is pure and men abjure fraud and live cleanly.

Upon one fatal plank of the platform, however, the New Hampshire Democrats went sliding down hill again, back into the mire and slime and scum of Bryanism. Here is the resolution:

"We emphatically declare our admiration for and confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our great National leader, WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

Of course it may be said that there is no more harm in expressing admiration for W. J. BRYAN than in applauding the wisdom and greatness of FRANKLIN PIERCE, JAMES K. POLK, or any other of the shadowy figures of the past. BRYAN is as dead politically as TIGLATH-PILESER. Then what is the practical objection to speaking a kind word of him?

The objection is the same that lies against the drunkard returning to his cups. The Democratic Party underwent a terrible moral degradation in 1896. It must remain an outcast party until it has sincerely repented of that debauchery and has permanently reformed. BRYAN is the symbol of that wild spree. To be sure, he is no longer a man to be reckoned with, but neither is the free coinage of silver any longer an issue to be feared. New men and new questions have come to the fore. But every time a convention of Democrats expresses its confidence in the wisdom and statesmanship of W. J. BRYAN it gives evidence that the party is not yet of sound mind and not to be trusted with office and power. So long as Democrats have confidence in BRYAN, the people, a majority of the people, will have no confidence in their party. The adoption of Democratic Bryan platforms is a first-rate way to keep the Republicans permanently in power.

Still, the New Hampshire Democrats were not quite so besotted as the Wisconsin Democrats. They reaffirmed the Chicago platform, but said nothing about BRYAN. They are absolutely impenitent and have taken the right way to show it. BRYAN is transitory. The Chicago platform is continuing dishonor. To cling to that is to abide in sin and proclaim the thieves' catechism as a permanent body of doctrine.

In the East the Democratic Party exhibits an unmistakable tendency to get away from the Chicago platform. In Maryland, in New York, and in New Hampshire that desire is manifest. Gov. STONE's advice to the Democrats of New York to reaffirm the Chicago principle in their coming convention is resented, not only because of its impertinence, but because it is an evil counsel. The New York Democracy is wiser than its brethren in the West and South, where the leaders, we suspect in a far greater degree than the rank and file, continue to uphold the destestable principles put forth at Chicago.

ANGLO-AMERICAN STRENGTH.

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE has an interesting article in the current North American Review under the title of "An Anglo-American Versus a European Combination." It is evident that what he has in mind is the possibility of a conflict in or about the Far East. He therefore compares the strength on the one side of Great Britain and the United States combined, and on the other of France, Russia, and Germany combined. The facts are more favorable to the Anglo-American alliance than he makes out. It is true that Continental powers other than those named are negligible in Eastern affairs. But it is also true that France and Germany could not be brought into cordial and effective co-operation so long as the Alsatian question is left open. It is equally true, and still more important, that Japan could, in such a conflict, be reckoned on the Anglo-American side.

However, the statistics Sir RICHARD gives are of great interest. First, in population the Continental combination would have, including Asiatic Russia, 221,000,000, mostly white, and 64,000,000 of colored people. On the side of the English-speaking people there would be 125,000,000, mostly white, and 350,000,000 of "natives," including a very formidable fighting strength in India. The only land fighting would be there in case of a conflict. For that reason the reviewer dismisses as irrelevant to his purpose the enormous preponderance of the Continental combination in trained armies. It is sea power and sea power alone that would decide such a struggle. "On neither ocean could the American coast be even approached."

Now, the total coast line of the Continental combination would be about 17,000 miles, with only five good harbors, and only one, Hamburg, of the very first class. On the other side are 62,000 miles of coast line and nineteen good harbors. Add to this the ring of British naval stations around the globe, which would be equally available to the United States and closed to the Continental powers, and the Anglo-American advantage is even clearer, while the combined navies of the English-speaking people number 410 warships, excluding small craft, against 381.

In "the sinews of war" an Anglo-American combination would have a marked advantage. The trade of the British Empire and the United States amounts to £1,600,000,000 a year, of the three Continental nations to £1,120,000,000. The British and American tonnage afloat is eleven millions, that of the European combination three and a quarter. There are other equally suggestive figures into which we have not space to go, but those we have given will show that Great Britain and the United States could well afford, if need were, to stand together and alone against a world in arms.

A PROBLEM FROM CAMP THOMAS.

Gen. BOYNTON's report on the situation at Camp Thomas is very interesting reading for all of us and very convincing reading for those of us whom it convinces. There are no statistics at hand to make it safe to guess at the size of the latter class, but doubtless it includes a large number of eminent officials, and a stone thrown into almost any window of the War Department would probably hit one of them.

But one feature of the report deserves especial attention, not less from those who study it merely as a human document than from those in whose eyes it has the weight of evidence. In his references to the Eighth New York Volunteer Regiment, Gen. BOYNTON makes two assertions—first, that the health of the regiment has been excellent, most of the alleged illness among its members being mere pretense; and, second, that the hats of these particular warriors were so uncleanly and their officers were guilty of such "criminal neglect" of sanitary precautions that the appearance among them of an epidemic of filth fevers was the most natural thing in the world.

Somehow these two statements do not fit in well together. We do not go so far as to say that either of them is more than able to destroy the other, and that at least one of them is untrue. Gen. BOYNTON has been in Camp Thomas and is better qualified to describe it than are people who have not been there. Still, the apparent discrepancy is very troublesome. But no matter about that; we know that the incredible happens in the camps, so why shouldn't the impossible?

"THE HONOR OF THE ARMY."

The latest outgiving of the Secretary of War exhibits in full that combination of silliness and impudence with which he has familiarized his countrymen. The universal execration of his countrymen affects him, he says, only by reason of the effect it may have in Europe. If the American people exhibit impatience at the spectacle of men who left home in high health in May returning by the thousand as physical wrecks in August, he fears that Europe will "gain the impression that the American people are lacking soldierly qualities."

This is almost beyond Algerine impudence. The returning wrecks are not all of soldiers who have endured the hardships of a tropical campaign. Of these it may be said that their plight is the fortune of war. Even this is not wholly true. They should have been removed many days before they were. They would have been removed if Secretary ALGER had heeded the advice that came to him from the army in Cuba. It was he who suppressed the reports and disregarded the advice and held the troops after their work was done, to imbibe malarial poison. He was bullied at last by the signed protest of the officers into acquiescing in the removal, or they might have been dying in Cuba now. They were brought home, and on the voyage home, and since they arrived within three hours of New York they have suffered and languished and died through neglect caused by the hideous incompetency of the staff departments over which he presides, for the work of which he is responsible. In not one of which has he made a single example or shown any disposition to transfer the responsibility to the immediate culprit. And this exhibition, he tells us, is the regular thing in European wars, and Europe will think us "lacking in soldierly qualities" if we resent it!

But even this is not the worst. The men who have not been to the front at all, but have spent three months in the camps of instruction, are coming back with almost as great a proportion of physical wrecks as the men who have been in battle. From every camp the story is the same. The incompetency and inefficiency of the staff have exposed the troops to avoidable disease. This, it seems, is what habitually happens in Europe.

It is the honor of the army that this amazing Secretary of War is concerned about. There is another country in which "the honor of the army" has fallen under as poor guardianship as in our own. In France, as here, it is the general staff, the War Department, that has taken the honor of the army in charge. It has for years been bolstering up the honor of the French Army by forgery and perjury and subornation of perjury. It is the Secretary of War who has been defending the honor of the army by reading to the Legislature a document which now turns out to be a forgery, on the confession of the forger. But the French general staff has still given an example to the American War Department. Its members have shown a "realizing sense" of what decency required of them when their crimes and blunders were exposed. Gen. BOISDEFFRE has resigned. Col. HENRY has committed suicide. Secretary ALGER does not show as much sense of the fitness of things as BOISDEFFRE, or as HENRY, or even as JUDAS.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN AFRICA.

In the final speech of his recent exciting campaign in South Africa, Mr. CECIL RHODES made definite and bold announcement of his determination "to join Cape Colony with Egypt." This statement has naturally attracted much attention and excited much comment in England, for it broadly outlines a policy that cannot be carried out either easily or safely.

Even if the joining is to be merely by a telegraph line, the consent of some rather stubborn and difficult people must first be obtained, and there is little hope of getting it by persuasion. For the Congo Free State, clasping hands with German East Africa, bars his way to the north from sea to sea. Back in the Premiership of Lord ROSEBERY Mr. RHODES asked for a strip of land over which to string a harmless little wire, and, though King LEOPOLD was willing enough to grant the favor, France and Germany interposed a vehement veto, and the line was not constructed.

The obstacles in the way of a railway would, of course, be even greater, and as for a territorial union of Great Britain's northern and southern possessions in Africa, that could only come after at least one war, and probably only after several. But Mr. RHODES is a strong man with a vigorous imagination. When persons thus equipped make plans things are likely to happen.

HAY FEVER AND HOPE.

This is the age of organization, and therefore, at first thought, it does not seem strange that the victims of hay fever should form a society, hold annual conventions, elect officers, and go through all the other formalities which so delight a self-governing people. But unfortunately it is only a short dispatch that announces the gathering at Marquette, Mich., of 500 sufferers from this dread malady, and the imagination is left to struggle unaided with the mysteries of what was done, what ends are in view, and why this twentieth annual meeting or any of its nineteen predecessors should have been held.

Everybody knows, of course, that misery loves company, and certainly a person with hay fever is sufficiently miserable, if looks are any indication to explain the development in those thus afflicted of a gregarious instinct. But, on the other hand, some misery does not love company, and of all diseases, misfortunes, or crimes known to man, hay fever, which comes under all three categories, would seem best calculated to inspire a desire for wildernesses and solitary caves therewith.

As to the aims of a hay fever association, we can only guess that they relate to handerchiefs. The sneezing and weeping members of the society can get no pleasure from the sight of their kind, for that would only convince each of them that his or her suspicions of being a spectacle at once ridiculous and unseemly were well founded. And there can be no hope of hearing about means of relief less expensive and troublesome than expatriation, for that hope has been given up long ago.

Only the handkerchief hypothesis remains. The possibility that somebody, some day, will invent a non erosive handkerchief is all that makes life endurable for those who have contracted the hay fever habit. That must be what they discuss through their poor red noses when they assemble in annual convention, and pitiable indeed must be their disappointment when year after year passes and no Edison of textile fabrics arises to supply the all too-keenly felt want.

THE CAMP AT MONTAUK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is all immensely amusing to read the accounts of the wonderful reforms made by Secretary Alger as the result of his late hurried visit to Camp Wikoff. Most amusing to those who have carefully watched the growth of the camp from the commencement. When the first mules were put ashore, and by the way of stretching their cramped legs, mulelike, stampeded to the lighthouse, a distance of eight miles, and the furthest possible point that they could get from a mule wagon, this, their first dash on Long Island, conveyed as well as a telegraph message could have done to a small group of people by the wayside that the camp had indeed sprung into life. Amusing to those who know that Gen. Young was sent to Montauk and given three days in which to prepare a camp for 25,000 people, assisted as he was by many willing but incompetent volunteer officers. These people read of the Secretary's insight into the now few existing evils, compared with those that men far superior in intellect and military training had to contend with and so bravely and hopelessly fought against, with the greatest disgust and amusement.

The magnificent trio of Generals—Young, Randall, and Williston—and those under in rank worked with superhuman effort to make ready the camps, particularly the detention camp, while the President or Manager of a soldiers' home, Surgeon Forwood, drove men mad with his talk of "strata and stratum," digging a shallow hole here, another there, for water, until a brave man, understanding the great necessity of having water immediately, more than talk and intellect at such a time, (and who, let me say here, will never be credited with the great work he has done,) pushed ahead unbidden and succeeded in getting the magnificent supply of pure ice-cold water, enough to furnish the entire camp, and at the height of success a valve broke. A day was wasted in getting new machinery from the station to the well. The wagon in which it was packed for transportation was for hours stuck fast in the mud middistance, and then there were pipes to be laid and days more consumed. Meantime the soldiers drank from pond and ditch, the place most convenient and requiring the least possible strength to reach, invariably scorning the boiled water.

The delays were harrowing. Surgeon Forwood made preparations for 500 cots, only for the sick, and would have none but male nurses. They struck immediately, and all this time men were pouring in from the transports, starving and ill. Mr. Townsend came with his corps of Red Cross nurses. God bless him and the Red Cross Society is the prayer of every soldier and on-looker.

Is it well for the Secretary to criticise now? Why not go back to the transports. Ship after ship came in having no physician on board. If by chance one was on board, he was helpless to do anything for the sick. There were no medicines, and, above all, no food for the sick—nothing but the loathsome hardtack and soldier's rations. The first cry after landing was for milk, but none was to be had, and women and men stood by helpless, with hearts bleeding in pity. Then came a batch of sour milk. With the greatest energy did Mrs. Walworth succeed in getting better, but not half enough. Then there was no ice for keeping it, and the first among those poor souls to land suffered all of these untold tortures in a land of plenty. Whose fault can it be that the camp was not earlier made ready, instead of starting a small city in a day's time?

We thought that the dumping into Camp Black of an army of 8,000 men, unprovided with wood, water, or food, barbarous enough, and we pitied the poor soldiers then; but they were strong and fresh, not wasted by an unnecessary campaign. Camp Wikoff's men were too ill to stuff the hay into their beds, as Secretary Alger suggested for them to do during his visit of inspection. They had soldiered more recently than he. Every mother's son of them knew how to make himself comfortable had he been less far on the road to death by starvation, and yet this same Secretary, so full of belated sympathy, would have kept this army of misery longer in Cuba. Officers and privates alike breathe a silent prayer for Col. Roosevelt, knowing well that his influence helped them to leave far behind a place that they will ever hold in memory as too terrible to talk about.

It is well to scatter these soldiers now through the country that the world may see what politics and the starving Cubans have brought to our great American army, as full of suffering from the blistering sun, fever, and starvation of Cuba as the one little army of long ago at Valley Forge suffered from cold, fever, and starvation. Let every one see that their condition is not caused by the hardships of war, where Secretary Alger is pleased to place it. They will give it a baser charge. If we must have war during an enlightened and Christian era, let it continue until finished to be as this was started—for humanity—but, like charity, let it commence at home.

AN EYE WITNESS.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

FOOD ON THE TRANSPORTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From every command landing on our shores there comes a wail from our soldiers about the poor fare furnished on the transports. As one of the soldiers recently landed at Montauk expressed it: "Seven days on canned beef and hardtack, with bad coffee, is enough to break a pretty good man up." Yes, there is no doubt that such a diet for so long a time, cooped up on a crowded ship, would be enough to break up any of us, however healthy we might be at the start, but when such diet is served to men enervated by climate and prostrated by disease, it is a wonder how so many have survived it, and it is a mere survival. None grew strong on it, and many will continue to feel for a long time the effects of the severe ordeal through which they have passed.

On another transport where the soldiers had little or nothing to eat, and such as they could get was cooked in a manner that it was repulsive instead of being savory or attractive, an attempt was made by some of the soldiers to get meals by paying for them, but the purser refused permission, saying, "that none but officers could be served with meals at the tables." In this case it may have been that there were not enough facilities devoted to cooking for the soldiers, and also that the cooking facilities for the cabin passengers were only sufficient for them, but where was the commanding officer all this time? He should have taken charge of all the arrangements, and had the entire cooking facilities of the ship utilized for the very simple cooking that is required for converting the soldiers' ration into wholesome, and appetizing food, and if necessary, the ranges could have been kept going all the twenty-four hours of the day, and the soldiers fed by installments, so that at least once a day each one would have been furnished with an excellent hot soup, made of beans, rice, or tomatoes. Details of cooks from the companies, following each other in relays could have furnished all the cooks needed to assist the ship cooks, and there would not have been any complaint about poor and insufficient food.

It was the custom early in our civil war for company officers to draw their pay on individual pay accounts, and this continued until it was discovered that many Captains neglected to make out in due time the muster and payrolls of their companies, and consequently, the men waited long for their pay. The corrective applied was to forbid the company officers drawing pay on individual pay accounts, and required that they should be paid on the muster and payrolls of their companies at the same time that their men were paid. The result was, that the Captains made out the rolls promptly and the men were paid regularly. In like manner it would insure better food for the soldier on our transports if only one mess were permitted, and that the officers and men were served with the same food. It is seemly and regarded as highly military that officers, especially the company officers, should endure hardships and inconveniences alongside their men, and there can be no doubt that any ambitious officer who takes pride in being a soldier, and who should regard the soldier as part of his family, would cheerfully approve of a regulation, regarding "messing on transports," such as is here suggested. The officers would thus have practical knowledge three times a day whether their soldiers were properly fed or not.

The army ration is excellent and abundant, and usually it is the fault of the officers, from the General in command down to the Captain, when it happens that the soldier is insufficiently fed during any considerable period. When it thus happens in camp or on transport, it will be found due to want of proper organization and method, and an overabundance of ignorance or indifference on the part of those whose business it is to look after the needs of the men intrusted to their charge. Perhaps commanding officers on transports have not enough power. They should certainly have power to order such dispositions aboard as will insure the health and comfort of their commands, which ought to include an abundance of good soup once a day, and hot strong coffee twice a day, with full allowance of bread and meat.

MAJOR.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1898.

USED ROSE-COLORED GLASSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading, "Shall We Occupy the Philippines?" the venerable Journal of Commerce gives us this morning some very valuable and sensible views on the subject. Yet I will presume to take exception to a few of its statements. For instance, in the parallel it draws of the present condition of those islands under Spanish rule and their future one under ours, it says, among other things:

UNDER SPAIN.	UNDER U. S.
Suppression of liberty,	Political freedom,
Official exaction,	Official honesty,
Priestly domination,	Religious liberty,
Tariff for Spaniards, &c.	Equal customs, &c.

All the charges against Spain are perfectly true, but the author of the article must have had his rose-colored spectacles on his nose when he speaks of our political freedom without adding "under the bosses"—of our official honesty, when we see what is going on in that line all over the land, including the purchase of certain yachts, and of the late Merrimac, so opportunely sunk at Santiago; of religious liberty, when a poor peddler cannot sell a pair of shoestrings on the "Holy Sabbath" without being fined or sent to jail, and when our glorious Seventy-first was not allowed to land yesterday, because it was Sunday, thereby losing a beautiful, cool day, when all the working people could have witnessed their parade without interfering with their bread winning.

As to "Tariff for Spaniards" and "Equal customs," I confess that I do not quite apprehend the meaning of the author. Does he mean that Spanish merchandise ought not to have free entrance in Spanish ports, and must pay the same duties as foreign merchandise, because those ports are situated in Spanish colonies? And "Equal customs," what does that mean? I thought we were under a pretty stiff system of protection.

GOG.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

ADVANCEMENT IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The navy system of rewarding officers by advancing them a few numbers is satisfactory to nobody. It is resented by the officers that are thus carried backward in the line of promotion, it is disliked by the men that are advanced, and it is looked upon by civilians as a peanut sort of business at best. Why not reward these men with real promotion to the next grade, and in special instances of great or repeated acts of bravery advance them more than a single step? As the matter appears to the writer, this could be done with justice to all, and without seriously increasing the annual appropriation for the pay of the navy, by the following plan: Since it is generally admitted that the country will require an increase of its navy, let the officers to be rewarded be advanced one grade—or more than one in case great of repeated acts of bravery—and let the increased number for each grade be made permanent by act of Congress.

To show how this simple plan would work, suppose the following promotions were made: Three Commodores to be Rear Admirals, 6 Captains to be Commodores, 10 Commanders to be Captains, 10 Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders, 15 Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders, 5 Lieutenants (junior grade) to be Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns to be Junior Grade Lieutenants.

The old and new lists would stand as follows:

	Old.			New.
Rear Admirals	6	+	3	9
Commodores	10	—	3 + 6	13
Captains	45	—	6 + 10	49
Commanders	85	—	10 + 10	85
Lieutenant Commanders	74	—	10 + 15	79
Lieutenants	250	—	15 + 5	240
Lieutenants, junior grade	75	—	5 + 10	80
Ensigns	181	—	10	171
Total	726			726

If to reward the three higher officers that have so distinguished themselves the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral (2) be revived, the list would stand: Admiral, 1; Vice Admirals, 2, and Rear Admirals, 6, (as at present.) The vacancies caused by this new arranging of officers would be in the lower grades, Lieutenants and Ensigns, and might well be left to be filled by graduates of the Naval Academy. For certainly no sane man who considers the splendid work done by the navy, every line officer of which is a graduate of Annapolis, and with it compares the work of the army, in great part officered by country politicians, and further observes that every West Point graduate in the army has given a good account of himself, can doubt the injustice to the country of admitting a single officer to either the land or the sea service otherwise than through the two great national schools, West Point and Annapolis, except when absolutely necessary.

CIVILIAN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

A CARACAS EDITOR'S CHANGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

European countries are not the only ones in which the United States has gained prestige by its achievements in the war with Spain. Three months ago we had not a single friend among the newspapers of South America, unless we except one or two journals published in Brazil and one in Venezuela. These exceptions are not, strictly speaking, native papers. But now expressions of the South American press are, in many instances, distinctly friendly. About June 1, El Pregonero of Caracas said:

The naval policy of the United States will be felt in its utmost vigor in the whole of Latin America. * * * Let others welcome this dark prospect of aggression as an aurora of liberty for our Cuban brethren; let them prepare to applaud if they will the discomfiture, if not the humiliation, of our race. This is a war of foreign cupidity, and we do not hesitate to declare that all our opinions, convictions, and good wishes are on the side of Spain.

In three months this paper has completely changed its stand toward the United States as will be seen from the late editorial from the same paper, which I append:

It is certain if the history of nations and of international wars teach anything that not only will Cuba realize its long-cherished dream of independence as a result of the struggle between the United States and Spain, but that the commercial relations of South America will soon be enormously increased with the former country.

Spain has failed to keep her place in the onward march of progressive, enlightened nations of the world. She belongs to the past, and is steeped in idle dreams of her vanished glory. She fancies that because she was once an irresistible, conquering power she ought to continue to be so.

In the great triumph of the United States we discern no purpose to molest or to absorb the smaller nations on this side of the Atlantic, or on the other side of the Pacific. We see, on the other hand, fresh vitality given to a new and wider application of the Monroe doctrine, which means we shall be protected from the unjust intereference and intervention of Europe.

United by ties of reciprocal interests with the great Nation of the North we may count upon the moral support of its squadrons and the material advantage of its commerce, and upon being thus recognized as worthy of respect by the other nations of the world.

We must not deceive ourselves; while we continue a weak nation, unable to sustain our rights, although morally we may be amply justified, we shall always be at the mercy of European diplomacy, and a nation, merely because it is powerful, can invade our shores with ships and torpedoes, pretending to enforce claims, for the most part imaginary, and oblige us to enter into a shame-faced compact. We must ally ourselves with some nation that can protect us, and consequently we must look to the United States of America, under whose powerful protection may pass some day nations now considered invincible, for the great Republic has untold millions and powerful squadrons. From Spain, on the other hand, all we can get is the example of her former deeds of valor, to inspire us, if, indeed, we require such inspiration.

The change indicated by these contrasting utterances is quite general, though not, of course, complete. Beyond doubt the trade benefits of a closer friendship with South American countries would be immense. With our advantage of natural position and the good will of the South Americans, the British, German, and French competitors for the great and growing South American trade would be "out of the running."

D. T. P.

Aug. 29.

SUBSTANTIAL AID FOR HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of the incident related in your to-day's issue, where a man with the sick mascot from the Seventy-first Regiment was refused admittance to a trolley car, aroused in me a sense of indignation at the apparent absence of gratitude or appreciation on the part of certain individuals. It seems to me the occupants of that car might have vacated it and paid the conductor the few dollars fare he might collect up to destination rather than let the soldier and his animal walk. Should not even this dumb creature, under these special circumstances, have been the recipient of some of the love and gratitude that we owe to the Seventy-first Regiment? Has its presence not cheered the men on foreign soil and mutely spoken to them of the beloved home and surroundings? Has it not in its small way helped to win the day, and should it not rather be tenderly carried by the populace if it returns home sick?

Oh, citizens! let us be grateful and let us show our gratitude in little things. If we do that the big things will take care of themselves. It seems to me that our tender interest in our brave boys should be such that if we meet a weary one in the street we should put him in a cab at our own individual expense. This would only be another way of carrying them in our arms, as they deserve to be. Much harm seems to have been done by maladministration, but surely through such efforts as that of your worthy paper a day of reckoning will come, for "there is nothing covered which shall not be revealed and nothing hid which shall not be known." What, however, needs our attention at present is the deplorable physical condition of the troops who are returning to us. They need help and they need it immediately. Now it seems to me there is no way of showing gratitude and appreciation more forcibly and helpfully than in a tangible way. Our hospitals and institutions of philanthropy will no doubt do their utmost to help in their respective capacities, but many of the homes of our men have lost much, and I feel that we, as individual citizens, (with due organized help,) can do something because we want to do something and "where there's a will there's a way."

Let us, therefore, let our brave soldiers know that we love them, that we highly appreciate their valor, that we honor them as brave men, that the little things they prize we prize, that we want to make them feel closely that their lives are precious to us, and that we want to see them quickly restored to health and strength. Mere words, however, will not convey these feelings to them sufficiently; what we want are "actions"; they go right to the heart and make it rejoice, and, moreover, I feel certain that the love thus clearly and unmistakably expressed will help more to restore them to health than tons of medicine. My means are not great, but I gladly inclose a ten-dollar bill to start a collection from New York for our New York boys, both combatants and non-combatants, as all have shared in the hardships of the Cuban campaign. We have much wealth in our city, and, what is more, I believe we have much "love" in our city and that it will express itself visibly when it has a chance to do so.

My idea would be to present to each man an equal share of the money collected, and that through publicity he learn of this step at once, as the knowledge of the city's deep interest in him will cheer him and hasten his convalescence. It appears to me that this will be a public way of "doing the greatest good to the greatest number." The presentation of "specie" to the soldier will not imply a compensation for his services, (for they are beyond price,) but to be considered as a "token of love" from his grateful fellow-citizens.

A LOVER OF THE BRAVE.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

[The $10 sent by the writer has been turned over to the wife of Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment to be applied to the needs of returning men. She states that uses for much money for the men are apparent.—Ed. TIMES.]

DEWEY'S APPOINTMENT DUE TO ROOSEVELT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Col. Roosevelt is so prominently before the people of this country, particularly those of this State, it may not be out of the way for me to say that we owe to the Colonel the assigning of Dewey to our Eastern Squadron. One evening before stanting for the Orient, Dewey was dining with Commander Coles, and said that he owed his commission entirely to Theodore Roosevelt; that another man had been named, but Roosevelt insisted on his being sent, and the change was made.

For the sake of helping Col. Roosevelt's chances of getting the nomination for Governor of New York State, I hope you will see fit to tell the people this bit of his sagacity.

I am perfectly willing to say where I got my information.

HENRY E. HALE, Jr.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

Analyze Montauk's Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Dr. Nicholas Senn is sincere in his fear that a typhoid epidemic at Camp Wikoff is possible through contamination of water supply, there seems to be a very easy means of defense. The camp is supplied with drinking water from driven wells, and if the water from each of these wells was analyzed once a week or oftener the first trace of contamination would be detected and precautions taken. The Board of Health of New York analyzes about twenty samples of Croton water a day, and no doubt arrangements could be made with them, they having all the apparatus, to analyze a sample of water from every well every day and report to the commanding officer of Camp Wikoff the first signs of danger.

VETERAN.

Stapleton, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

Delay in Preparing for Camp Wikoff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you state that Gen. Ames has been appointed to investigate the conditions at Camp Wikoff, one of which is, "Why were troops sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them?" Since it is from this fact that so much subsequent and unnecessary hardship has resulted, so much unnecessary sickness, suffering, and distress, I desire to call your attention to an interview with Gen. Alger published in The New York Herald Aug. 8 in which the Secretary of War says he had decided upon the camp at Montauk on July 22.

In the same issue of The Herald President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad stated that the first official communication received by the railroad officials to prepare for such a camp was on Aug. 4. Here are two weeks lost—two vitally necessary weeks of preparation. Is it not possible for Mr. Alger to realize that he is incompetent?

F. W. W.

East Moriches, L. I., Aug. 31, 1898.

Transport Sick by Boat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ball is started toward an investigation of the Long Island Railway monopoly of the Camp Wikoff traffic, as shown by specific charges to Gen. Ames. Is it too late to prevent the long, tedious breaking up of this camp which must result if this "consistent" (?) company is to monopolize the removal of the troops and the thousands of tons of baggage and Government stores? Consider the comfort of the sick soldiers on steamer decks, where they can lie down, as compared with the jam and discomfort of an overcrowded car. Keep this moving.

AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT.

Fifth Army Corps.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Good in Its Way.

"What do you think of Dabbler's new play, 'Avenging the Maine'?"

"It might accomplish its purpose if the Spaniards could be forced to go see it."—Philadelphia North American.

Degenerate Days.

Reporter—What music are you going to play at the park this evening, Johnny?

Band Leader (with tears in his voice)—We don'd play any music at de bark dis evenlinks. Nuttin' but coon songs.—Chicago Tribune.

Where a Strong Bond Is Needed.

Jeweler—Narrower and lighter wedding rings are fashionable. Why do you want one so broad and heavy?

Customer—We expect to move to North Dakota after the wedding.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

What Changed His Mind.

"I had supposed, until yesterday, Doctor, that the days of the bleeding of patients were past."

"And so they are. But what changed your mind?

"The bill you sent me."—Harper's Weekly.

The Editor's Protest.

The editor of the Clarion was a very patient man. A startling crash from the direction of the composing room caused him to push his spectacles up on his brow and cease writing. When he found that the boy had let the first page form fall on the floor, where it lay in an incoherent mass, he shook his head reproachfully and exclaimed:

"Lemuel, I do wish that you could manage to break the news more gently."—Washington Evening Star.

THE NATION'S PLEA.

From The Washington Star.

Oh! Justice, tear thy bandage off! 'Tis time
thine eyes should see!
Dash down thy scales! Their weight of woes has grown too great for thee!
Swift to Columbia, the fair, go; take thy mighty stand
And summon Right unto its place at thy commanding hand!

Throw back the curtains that conceal. Reveal the truths they hide.
Stand firm and steadfast to thy trust, oh, mistress deified!
Throw back those palls. Let in the light upon the sin and shame!
Oh! spare not in thy judgment if thou wouldst deserve thy name!

Let retribution follow swift where wrong has g

MOVING UPON OMDURMAN

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Have Skirmish with Dervishes and Gunboats Pour Shells Upon Them.

STORM DEMOLISHES WIRES

Grave Fears Were Felt Throughout England Concerning the Expedition When No Reports Came —Battle Is Imminent.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The War Office was relieved this evening by the receipt of a dispatch from Cairo explaining the sudden interruption of news from the Soudan, which gave rise to some uneasiness yesterday as to the movements of the Anglo-Egyptian column now advancing toward Omdurman under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener.

It appears that telegraphic communication was interrupted because the wire beyond Nasri Island, about midway between Metemmeh and the sixth cataract of the Nile, had been damaged by a severe storm.

Shortly after the arrival of this intelligence came the following dispatch to The Associated Press from Nasri Island, dated Aug. 30, and forwarded by messenger from the camp at the front to Nasri:

"There have been glimpses of the enemy during the last few days, and the first skirmish took place to-day, when an advance guard of cavalry located a large body of the Dervishes at a supposed outpost near Kerreri, about eight miles north of Omdurman.

"The enemy showed a disposition to fight, beating war drums and displaying battle bunting. The Montmorency Troop emptied a few Dervish saddles, and three gunboats steamed up the riven in front of the town and shelled the Dervish positions. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as the Dervishes were in a hollow, but the fleeing troops could be distinctly seen.

"The army is moving slowly. Yesterday it advanced four miles in close formation."

FIRE AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

The Hall of the Trades Union Convention Badly Damaged.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 1.—Fire here today gutted several warehouses and other buildings, including the great Colston Hall, where the Trades Union Congress has been holding its sessions, and which contained a magnificent organ. The loss is estimated at £50,000.

The Congress to-day decided to send two delegates to the meeting of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor.

BRITISH BARK WRECKED.

The L. M. Smith, Bound for New York, Ashore at Watling Island.

NASSAU, N. P., Sept. 1.—The British bark L. M. Smith, Capt. Harvey, which sailed from Perth Amboy on June 18 for Sanchez, San Domingo, and which was last reported at Miragoane, Haiti, on Aug. 13, bound for New York, was wrecked at Watling Island, one of the Bahamas, British West Indies, on Aug. 25, and became a total loss. The cargo, however, was saved. The master of the bark died on the day following the wreck of his vessel.

The L. M. Smith was of barkentine rig, was built at Cheveria, Nova Scotia, in 1884, and registered 379 tons. Her hailing port was Windsor, N. S., and her owner was S. J. Smith.

ENGLAND AS OUR CHAMPION.

A British Paper Says Salisbury Resisted a Plot Against Us.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Leader of Newcastle to-day supplements the indefinite hints published both in the American and English newspapers relative to the service rendered America by Great Britain in checkmating continental schemes against the United States soon after the opening of the war with Spain.

It says positively that when France, supported by the other continental powers, including Germany and Russia, proposed to the Marquis of Salisbury joint intervention with the object of "rescuing Spain, humiliating America, and asserting European supremacy in the foreign complications of the Western world," the Marquis replied in effect that if the plan was not directly abandoned not only would Her Majesty's Government refuse to countenance it, but it would join forces with America and declare war on France and any other country coming to her assistance. The scheme, the paper adds, was forthwith dropped.

AMERICAN VESSELS DESTROYED.

One Burned in Kobe Harbor, Another on the Yuen River.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 1.—The Empress of China brings the following Oriental advices:

The American ship Baring Brothers, from New York, burned in the harbor at Kobe Aug. 10. About three thousand tons of matting was also destroyed. It is intimated that the fire was of incendiary origin. When the vessel arrived at Kobe from Yokohama six of her crew were in irons. Four were afterward liberated.

The United States Consul at Shanghai is inquiring into another anti-foreign outrage. Messrs. Chapin and Alexander, of the International Alliance Mission, while on their way up the Yuen River with their houseboat, were stoned at Hong Klang, Hunai. The boat was smashed and then burned by the mob. The two travelers barely escaped with their lives on a Chinese gunboat.

At Hongkong they say there is grave reason to fear that the steam launch Wingafoo, which flies the American flag, and which left July 2 for Cavite, has foundered.

KOREA AND JAPAN GROWING.

Japanese Take Another Island and Koreans Let Railroad Contracts.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 1.—Advices from the Orient say the Korean Government has established a land survey office, with a view of surveying the land in the empire and examining the position of the roads, bridges, and fortifications. A contract has been signed between the United States Minister and the Korean Government to engage an American engineer to carry out the work. It is stated that the Korean Government will grant to Japan a railroad charter between Seoul and Fusan, if the Japanese will surrender a number of Korean refugees in Japan.

The annexation fever has spread to Japan, which recently has raised the flag of the "Rising Sun" over a small island south of Japan. The island is said to have been discovered by an American Captain and marked on the chart as St. Marius Island. A small colony has been sent to cultivate the island.

The indemnity paid by the Hawaiian Government has been received, and its disposal will shortly be decided. After claims for compensation by the emigration companies have been paid, the balance will be applied to defray the expenses incurred by the Government in the matter.

The Japanese Legations at London and Washington will be raised to the rank of Embassies.

E. D. McConky Bankrupt Again.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The bankruptcy of E. D. McConky is announced, with liabilities estimated at $350,000. He was formerly a railroad contractor in New York, and failed in Baltimore, during the year 1877.

Cecil Rhodes Again Honored.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, has been elected to represent Barkly West in the Cape Parliament. He was returned by a large majority.

THE PRETORIA AGROUND.

Hamburg-American Line Steamer from New York Needs Help.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Pretoria, Capt. Kopff, from New York, Aug. 20, for Hamburg, is aground at Kugelbaakes. Assistance has been sent for.

The Pretoria is a sister ship of the big Pennsylvania, they being the largest two freight carriers in the world. The Pretoria has thirty-six saloon passengers.

Peru and Chile More Friendly.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 1.—A large gathering witnessed this afternoon President Pierola's reception of the new Chilean Minister. An excellent impression was made by both speeches. Dispatches from Chile indicate that no further complications with the Argentine Republic are probable. It is also asserted that the protocol between Chile and Peru affecting the provinces of Tacna and Arica will be approved.

Germany Armed Because France Is.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Berliner Post, in a seemingly inspired article this morning with reference to the French reception of the disarmament proclamation of Emperor Nicholas, says: "Germany must remain armed and on guard until France is willing to convert her weapons into plowshares."

Newfoundland's New Governor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 1.—Lieut. Col. H. E. McCallum, R. E., C. M. G., Governor of Lagos, will succeed Sir Herbert Murray as Governor of Newfoundland in October next.

LIEUT. H. S. MORGAN DROWNED.

Lost His Life While Trying to Rescue a Bark's Crew in Calabogue Sound.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—Lieut. H. S. Morgan, United States Engineer Corps, in charge of the fortification work on Tybee Island, and Henry Smith, a rigger, were drowned in Calabogue Sound Wednesday afternoon in an effort to rescue the crew of the ill-fated Norwegian bark Noe, which went ashore and was lost on Daufauskie Beach.

Lieut. Morgan and a party of four riggers left Tybee in a sailboat to cross the sound to where the bark was pounding to pieces in the breakers. They had reached the breakers in front of the wreck, when a tremendous sea came down on their boat, swamping it. All the men were thrown into the sea, but managed to regain the boat.

Morgan was in his uniform and wore a heavy mackintosh. Although a good swimmer, he was weighted down with clothing and sank. A moment later he reappeared and seized the boat, but was torn loose by a wave and disappeared. A few minutes later Smith met the same fate.

Lieut. Morgan was a Georgia man. He was graduated from West Point in 1897 and assigned to the Engineer Corps. At the time of his death he was assistant to Capt. C. E. Gillette.

480,000 ACRES FOR SETTLERS.

Johnston Company Buys Land from the Northern Pacific.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The largest purchase of lands ever known in the State of Minnesota was made yesterday, when the Northern Pacific Railroad turned over 480,000 acres to the D. S. B. Johnson Company, a St. Paul institution. The land lies in Otter Tail, Becker, Clay, and Norman Counties, Minnesota, and in the eastern portion of North Dakota, being wholly within the Red and Jim River Valleys. The Johnston Company has been for years a large holder of farm lands, and is in position to handle such tracts successfully. The land will be sold only to actual settlers.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S HELP.

Commissioner Peck Enlists Him to Secure Space at the Paris Fair.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—When Archbishop Ireland was in Chicago recently he called on Commissioner Peck, who represents the United States at the Paris exposition. The Archbishop said his people were interested in the success of the exposition, and that he regretted that the United States has not been properly represented at preceeding expositions.

Mr. Peck said that insufficiency of space was handicapping him at the start. The Archbishop agreed to interest himself in obtaining more space, and said he would write to M. Cambon at Washington and the officials at Paris. Mr. Peck desires to erect a special building for American exhibits and will depend upon Archbishop Ireland to get the necessary concessions. The prelate, having been educated in France, has much influence there.

WOOL GROWERS' DEMANDS.

The Convention at Cleveland Takes Steps to Regulate Prices.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Ohio wool growers, in annual convention at the State Fair grounds to-day, reaffirmed their position in favor of the establishment at the State University of a department for instruction in textile fabrics, advocated increased protection, the amendment and enforcement of the dog-tax law, to the end that sheep owners may be amply reimbursed for stock killed, and the organization of a league of dealers in the principal markets to receive consignments of all American wools, to advance money to growers and local buyers, and to hold the wool for sale in no case for less than its fair value.

Local dealers will be urged to ship only to Eastern dealers who are in the League, and importers will be excluded from the League. It was asserted that there is a combination of manufacturers to procure domestic wools at less than a fair price. The average price of American wools in the Philadelphia and other Eastern markets is 41-10 cents below the price at which similar wools can be imported plus the duty. Judge William Lawrence, President of the National and Ohio Associations, urged these points and held that the Grange ought to become a political power on all but purely political party questions.

City Paymasters In a Runaway.

In a runaway on Reade Street, near Centre Street, yesterday, John Burnett and Nicholas Mould, Assistant City Paymasters, and James Curry, a patrolman, were thrown from a carriage in which they were driving, but fortunately none of them was injured. Burnett and Mould were on their way to pay off the stablemen of the Street Cleaning Department, and the patrolman was acting as guardian of the funds, which were in a small hand satchel. Notwithstanding the danger of the situation, the men did not lose sight of the funds, but kept firm hold of them, even when thrown to the ground.

Conductors Gave Friends Transfers.

Ten conductors on the Belt Line cars were discharged yesterday for giving transfers to their friends. They were caught by "spotters," who learned that the conductors had given away whole bunches of transfers to their friends, supplying them also with punches, with which to punch the transfers for whatever point they wished to go to. The company claims that it has lost hundreds of dollars through this scheme.

Lightning in Milford, Mass.

MILFORD, Mass., Sept. 1.—An exceedingly heavy shower passed over this town this afternoon, during which the precipitation was 2 inches. St. Mary's Catholic Church was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $4,000; a house and barn on Purchase Street, owned by A. J. Putnam, were struck by lightning and totally destroyed, and many residences were damaged.

Killed While Hunting.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—William Palmer, a young man of Beverly, N. J., was accidentally shot in the stomach by a companion while gunning in the meadows near Beverly this evening and was instantly killed.

NEWPORT SWIMMERS FAIL

James D. W. Cutting and William Burden Engage in a Ten-Mile Contest.

BOTH APPROACHED THE GOAL

Their Progress Through the Water Impeded by a Heavy Thunderstorm When the Journey's End Was at Hand.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The swim from Narragansett Pier to Newport was nearly completed by James D. W. Cutting and William Burden. Both swimmers left here this morning in the steamer Manisses for Narragansett Pier, in company with James B. Stokes, who coached for Mr. Cutting, and J. McSargent. Mr. Burden was accompanied by his trainer, Swimming Master Boyer of Spouting Rock Beach. The day was the warmest of the season, and the water as smooth as a millpond until about 6 o'clock, when a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy winds and rain, set in.

At the Pier the swimmers started from the beach at 12:15 o'clock, with an ebb tide. Before leaving the Pier both swimmers were massaged and each swallowed an egg and was rubbed down with porpoise oil. In the catboat Carrie followed Messrs. Stokes and McSargent and Swimming Master Boyer. The swimmers used the side and breast strokes and at times swam on their backs. Neither swallowed anything except a milk punch during the contest. The match was designed to ascertain how much of the distance between Narragansett Pier and Newport the swimmers could cover, and was a friendly affair.

At Beaver Tail, I. Townsend Burden met the swimmers in his naphtha launch Marguerita, and here Swimming Master Boyer joined the Burdens, while Messrs. Stokes and Sargent continued on in the Carrie. On kept the swimmers, with excellent stroke and about neck and neck, but soon afterward Mr. Cutting was seen to make a spurt. He took the lead and held it. At Prof. Agassiz's place Mr. Cutting landed and was taken on board his father's launch quite exhausted at 6:15 o'clock. He was brought to the station of the New York Yacht Club, where he was massaged. After a half hour's rest he was dressed and went to his home, accompanied by his father and brother, by this time in good condition.

While Mr. Burden was being cared for at the yacht club station by his relatives and Superintendent Whiten, a severe thunderstorm began, and fears were expressed for the rest of the party, but at 7:55 o'clock the Carrie was sighted coming up to the yacht club wharf, with Mr. Cutting standing in the stern sheets, wrapped in a blanket, between Messrs Stokes and Sargent. When the Carrie had been secured to the wharf, Mr. Cutting was taken upstairs and was rubbed down with brandy by Swimming Master Boyer. When asked by a reporter, Mr. Cutting said he felt very good, but very hungry.

It was learned from Mr. Cutting that while off Fort Adams the party in the Carrie prevailed upon Mr. Cutting to come in to the catboat, owing to the danger from the storm, and later he did so, then having finished a swim of about nine miles, one mile short of the distance of ten miles between the Pier and Newport.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Arrangements for the Entertainment of the Russian Ambassador—Personal and General Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—His Excellency, the Ambassador of Russia, Count Cassini, with the Countess Cassini, will arrive in Newport Saturday noon, as the guests of Dwight Braman, at his cottage on the Cliffs. The Ambassador has never visited Newport. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Braman will give a small luncheon in honor of Count Cassini. There will be eighteen guests, and the function is to occur at the Golf Club.

Later in the afternoon a general tea will be held, when the cottagers will be presented to the Ambassador, the Countess, and the two Secretaries of the Russian Legation by Mr. Braman. Sunday evening Mr. Braman will entertain at dinner at the Casino in honor of his guest. Later, during the stay of the Ambassador and the Countess, a series of entertainments will be given by the cottagers in their honor.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has introduced another new dinner fad, a minstrel performance. This occurred this evening, when Mrs. Oelrichs gave a dinner party to fourteen guests at Grey Craig, Mr. O. H. P. Belmont having given Mrs. Oelrichs the use of Grey Craig for the purpose. A colored minstrel troupe gave a show during and after the dinner.

Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow, United States Navy, is still at the naval hospital on Coaster's Harbor Island, recovering from the effects of an operation performed at the Key West Hospital. When the patient has fully recovered he will join the supply tug Fern as her Commander.

An excursion from Boston consisting of twelve cars with 666 people on board arrived yesterday. On Labor Day another large excursion will come by rail from Boston.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include A. D. Rosen, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. L. Delano and Miss Helen Delano, Miss M. T. Hosmer, and Miss A. F. Green of Worcester.

Howard Bronson, the amateur whip of New York, has arrived with his traps and horses for the Horse Show.

The great heat of to-day, the warmest day of the Summer, with the thermometer registering 87 degrees in the shade, was felt severely by man and beast alike. The humidity made the atmosphere stifling during the early hours of the forenoon, but by 3 o'clock Newport's afternoon breeze swept over the city and was joyously received. There was an absence of fine equipages on the avenue during the morning, and the bathing at both Bailey's and Easton's Beaches was enjoyed by large crowds of people.

Charles F. Bates has arrived from New York with a large number of handsome horses and carriages for the coming horse show.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain at dinner at the Breakers on Tuesday and Friday evenings next.

L. H. Dulles of Philadelphia is the guest of John W. Ellis at Stone Acre.

A large number of cottagers and Summer residents at Narragansett Pier have arranged to visit Newport daily during the horse show. They will travel to and fro on the steamer Manisees.

The condition of Miss Louise Ellery, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Ellery, upon whom an operation was recently made for appendicitis, is rapidly improving.

Mrs. Hearn and Miss Hearn of New Orleans are guests at the Club Cottage.

Polo will not be allowed to die in Newport, for arrangements have been made by the Westchester Polo Club to raise the polo grounds at the Newport Country Club and to fill in the sides by extending them. The top of the present skin will be raised one foot and the work will be started in time to be completed next Summer for the early polo practice.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained last evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Hubert.

E. Rollins More leaves for Montauk Point to-morrow morning on the tug Sisson to bring back his brother, who is in camp there.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay arrived from New York this evening.

Hermann Oelrichs arrived here this evening and received a most hearty welcome on all sides.

J. R. Roosevelt of Hyde Park is the guest of Major Perry Belmont.

H. A. Robbins has returned to New York.

Mrs. Henry T. Sloane has indefinitely postponed her dinner dance.

Frederick Jewell Dieter of New York is at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mr. Frederick O. Beach have arrived for the remainder of the season.

Corp. Maxwell Norman, the Rough Rider, is now able to drive about daily.

Mrs. John H. Davis and Miss Davis are visiting at Bar Harbor.

The Right Rev. Bishop Leonard of Ohio will preach at Trinity Church Sunday.

Theodore Meyer of New York is the guest of Frederick Sheldon.

Mrs. T. M. Davis entertained at dinner tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Keck of Passaic, N. J., are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner tonight.

Mrs. Cadwallader entertained at dinner tonight, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at luncheon.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman held a reception this afternoon.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and R. T. Wilson entertained at dinner this evening.

Among the cottage entertainers to-morrow evening will be Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks. L. Townsend Burden will entertain a number of Howard college friends at dinner at Fairlawn.

THE NEWPORT GOLFERS.

Final Round in the Contest for the President's Cup—Other Games Awaken Interest.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—It will be William Vanderpoel against G. G. Hubbard, in the final round for the President's Cup in the annual tourney of the Newport Golf Club. Vanderpoel to-day beat G. McSargent 5 up 3 to go, in the third round, and Hubbard beat G. C. Clark, Jr., 4 up 2 to go. Sargent made the best qualifying score among the sixteen contestants for the President's Trophy.

The third day of the tourney was the hottest of the season. The temperature ranged from 95 to 100 degrees. There was nothing except a light breeze to relieve the players. Considering the conditions the playing was excellent, although little brilliancy cropped out. For the first time this year ladies trooped over the links, following the plays, their bright parasols and gowns dotting the charming prospects most agreeably. The third round for the President's Cup began at 10 o'clock.

G. McSargent, who yesterday ended 1 up, 19 holes, played Vanderpoel, who ended 1 up, and G. G. Hubbard, who ended 4 up, 2 to play, was against G. C. Clarke, Jr., who ended 1 up at the end of the first nine. This morning Hubbard led Clarke 1 up and Vanderpoel stood down.

Hubbard did rather the best work this morning, making a splendid iron shot at the third hole, reaching the green in two. Occasionally his driving was poorly calculated, which brought him into the high grass. Vanderpoel, who is a long driver, with a free, graceful style, has a dogged persistence and a way of keeping his head that the temperature made apparent to the spectators. His nerve did more for him to-day than his grasp of technicalities.

Thus far the tourney has brought out a steady line of surprises. Hubbard, from the outset, has been looked upon as a coming man, but it seems he has already arrived. Vanderpoel's merit was recognized, but there were plenty of wagers in Clarke's favor the last twenty-four hours, particularly after he shut out Abraham Barker so neatly yesterday afternoon.

The first round for the Consolation Cup, match play, 18 holes, began at 10:30 o'clock. This was open to the light players making the best scores in the medal round. On the first round A. E. Patterson beat W. L. Mauran 5 up and 4 to play. J. T. Mauran beat Millen S. Bargett 7 up and 6 to play. Grenville Kane beat W. P. Thompson 1 up. R. P. Huntington beat F. H. Boylan 2 up 1 to play. On the second round J. T. Mauran beat A. E. Patterson 2 up and Grenville Kane beat R. P. Huntington 1 up. Kane is a member of the Narragansett Pier Club and J. T. Mauran is a member of the Agawan Club.

The finals on the President's Cup and the Consolation Cup will come Saturday, the final day of the tourney, when the clubs will entertain the Russian Embassy, which has been spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier. To-morrow the Handicap Cup presented by Oliver H. P. Belmont will be fought for, at thirty-six holes, medal play, handicap limited to eighteen strokes.

Saratoga's Floral Fete.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the floral fête, which will be held in Saratoga on Tuesday next, and there is every promise that the pageant will be most brilliant. Owing to the large number of Autumn visitors at the Springs the proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel will prolong the season at that house until Sept. 15. A pleasant way to reach Saratoga in time for the floral fête is to take the Albany Day Line's palace steamer on Labor Day, Monday morning, leaving Desbrosses Street at 8.40 A. M., and Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M. and enjoy the sail up the Hudson River as far as Albany. Those only desiring an outing for the day may make excursions to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, where connection is made with the down boat.

Banks-Bregaro Wedding.

Mme. Sophie Christine Bregaro, widow of Enrique Bregaro, at one time Italian Consul at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and grandniece of the late Archbishop Tegner of Sweden, was married yesterday at noon to Warren Sanford Banks, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edmund Banks of 167 East Eighty-third Street. Mr. Banks is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Founders and Patriots of America, and the Crescent Athletic Club. The ceremony was private, none but members of the immediate families being present. The Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, a cousin of the groom officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Banks will spend the remainder of the season at the latter's Long Branch cottage, and will make their home in New York.

Barry—Mathews.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Miss Julia Lane Mathews, daughter of William Mathews of Howard County, Md., and Robert McKean Barry of New York, formerly of this city, were married to-day in Mount Calvary Church by the Rev. Robert H. Payne. Miss Martha Brockett of Alexandria, Va., was maid of honor and Alexander Cumming of Catonsville was best man. The ushers were William Ryan of New York, Casey Barry, Clinton Merriman, and Charles Keidel of Baltimore. The bridegroom is a son of the late Robert Casey Barry, one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of Baltimore. His mother and his sister, Mrs. Clarence McDowell, are among the leaders of Baltimore society. Mr. and Mrs. Barry will live at Allendale, N. J.

Help for German Widow Wanted.

The Charity Organization Society again renews its appeal for funds with which to pay the rent for one year of a German widow with three children to support, $60 being still needed to make up the required amount. The society acknowledges the following additional contributions for this case: "J. B. J.," $10; Mary Edey, "C. W. A.," H. Gertrude Thomas, and Mrs. Winfield Scott, $5 each; "H. C. F.," $3; "C. A. S.," $1. The society also acknowledged the following contributions in response to its appeal in behalf of a woman suffering from cancer: "J. A. H.," and cash, $10 each; "A. M. S.," Mrs. Nicholas Fish, "F. B.," "C. H. M.," "F. S. H.," and Cash, $5 each; J. J. Carll and "H. C. F.," $3 each; "R. C. J.," $2. Sufficient money has now been received for this case.

ROBERT MANTELL INSOLVENT.

The Actor Says It Is Largely Due to Alimony Payments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Robert Mantell will file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court through his attorney, Richard Wade, to-morrow afternoon. In speaking of this step Mr. Mantell said, when seen to-night in his dressing room at the Great Northern Theatre:

"My compulsory payment of alimony after my divorce from my first wife in New York four years ago is one of my greatest burdens. The court first assessed me $100 a week, but I afterward secured a prunning down of this sum to $55 a week. But even with this reduction I am a good many months behind in the matter.

"Then my second wife's fatal illness last Winter cost me dearly. My play of last year was not a success financially. The whole truth of the matter is that I owe more than I can manage to pay, and I want to rearrange things and begin all over again. I want to play again in New York, and I can't do that now with unpaid alimony hanging over me."

J. S. T. Stranahan Improving.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, who was prostrated by apoplexy on Tuesday morning, and has been unconscious over forty-eight hours, during which time he has eaten nothing, was able to take some light nourishment to-day. Afterward he lapsed into a heavy slumber. His ability to take liquids has given his family and attendants a faint hope that he may at least temporarily recover. Late tonight his condition was somewhat improved.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Stuart Robson Produces a Comedy by Augustus Thomas at Wallack's.

"THE MEDDLER" IS FULL OF WIT

Anthony Hope's "Adventure of Lady Ursula" Presented at the Lyceum by Sothern.

The comedy in three acts, by Augustus Thomas, which was acted at Wallack's Theatre last night under the title of "The Meddler," was identified early in the performance by folks in the house who keep in touch with theatrical doings as a piece Mr. Thomas wrote some years ago, and then called "Don't Tell Her Husband." With that label it was presented at a single performance to secure copyright in London, and acted in San Francisco by one of the local stock companies. It has never been seen in New York, however.

"The Meddler" treats of contemporary American life. Its personages are supposed to be the folks one meets every day—a "practical," not too sensible young business man and his pretty wife who is vain and coquettish; a retired sea Captain with his youngish wife, a fellow who writes popular "erotic" novels, a large divorced lady about to try matrimony the second time, a headstrong girl, and, finally, an artist of very ordinary intellectual capacity, who has an exceedingly good heart and is given to meddling with other people's affairs. The moral arrived at in this play is that one should mind his own business and let his neighbors' alone. Of course, though, Mr. Thomas does not write plays to enforce morals, but to exhibit the conflict of human character and passion in action.

In a purely literary sense "The Meddler" shows Mr. Thomas quite at his best. The characters are well selected, and are presented without the glamour of romance and, except in Act II., when the screen scene of "The School for Scandal," and the little French milliner who cannot understand English, are deliberately reverted to, with as little as possible of mere theatricalism. The telling of the story, with an abrupt beginning and an interrogation point, so to speak, at the close, is clever from the novelist's point of view, if not from the dramatist's. The dialogue is too good to be described as merely witty, though it is enlivened by many flashes of real wit, for each personage speaks his or her own language, and the brightness of the talk does not depend on deliberate jesting. The few serious passages, too, are as true and as effective as the comic scenes.

It will be seen that Mr. Thomas's comedy is a work of unusual merit. But alas! it has its defects, which must be briefly stated at the risk of making the statement of them seem too bald and uncompromising. In the construction one of the elemental rules of stagecraft has been ignored. Until more than half the play is finished the spectator's vision is not allowed to get ahead of that of the persons of the drama. The result is that the minds of the audience are not held in subjection to dramatic action.

One finds himself speculating, for instance, as to whether Mrs. Bancroft is a bad or a good woman. As a matter of fact, she is neither, and it does not matter which she is, but one is not sure of that until the end of the last act. Thus, the fall of the drop upon Act I. finds the sensitive spectator in a perplexed mood; he sees there is fun to come, and what is better, genuine developments of human nature, but he does not know yet how to take it all. At that moment, when Bancroft has just come to the droll conclusion that his wife has been flirting with the comical artist, Eli, the spectator would feel sure that there was nothing serious in the relations of Mrs. Bancroft and Chandler, if the lady had not acted in such a doubtful and bewildering way. And while after Act I. the same spectator feels sure that Mrs. Bancroft has been fooling not only her husband, but all her acquaintances as well, and will elope with Chandler before the next act is well under way, at the end of the third act he is inclined to feel sorry she did not elope, and vexed with the author for ending his play in a manner which, if original and ingenious, is yet, to the common mind, unsatisfactory.

Mr. Thomas has, in fact, chosen to take a serious, even a sombre view of the social fabric—as sombre as Pinero's in "The Benefit of the Doubt"—but to be very merry in his treatment of it. The result is an incongruous effect.

Doubtless, though, the performance, which exaggerated this incongruity, will nevertheless benefit the author, in a pecuniary sense, rather more than another kind of performance might do. Stuart Robson, who presents the play, and acts the part of the well-meaning artist whose attempt to save his friend's household from ruin, leads to all the trouble, does not, to be sure, force it into undue prominence. But his prodigiously comic personality, his wooden countenance, his staccato utterance, and his long-familiar squeak inevitably give an extravagant turn to the fun. Mr. Robson acts the part well, of course, he makes Frank Eli such an indescribably droll fellow that one wonders how the other personages manage to hold their countenances.

Of the other actors the best are Harold Russell as the stupid husband, Mrs. Robson as the amiable divorcée, and Theodore Hamilton as the old sea Captain. Mr. Kellerd's persistent sepulchral air and suggestion of brutality are natural mistakes. A "ladies' man" ought to have some charm. "Maude Granger rather overdoes her one good scene, and Miss Bouroughs may have helped to make the character of Mr. Thomas's heroine seem so opaque. Certainly her smiling composure in the critical scenes of Act I. is not to be easily accounted for. The piece has been not too well staged. The performance was kindly received by a very large and very hot audience.

Francis Eli	Stuart Robson
Mr. Chandler	John E. Kellerd
Capt. Oliphant	Theodore Hamilton
Mr. Bancroft	Harold Russell
Mr. Shirlaw	George Pauncefort
Henderson	Walter Deming
Mrs. Porter	Mrs. Robson
Mrs. Oliphant	Maude Granger
Bessie	Gertrude Perry
Mrs. Bancroft	Marie Burroughs

MR. SOTHERN'S ENGAGEMENT.

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Virginia Harned as Lady Ursula Barrington has a role quite as prominent and even a trifle more arduous in the performance than Sir George Sylvester, the character taken by Sothern in the new comedy by Anthony Hope produced at the Lyceum Theatre last night. The play is fluently written and pleasing, nevertheless, and Mr. Sothern has not done ill to give it a place in his repertory. The action passes within twenty-four hours in and near London in the era of hair powder, ruffles, and court swords, and both the scenery and the dresses are exceptionally pretty and tasteful. A play that reveals charming pictures has a fair chance for success nowadays, even if it is not intrinsically virile and powerfully dramatic, as witness the run of "A Virginia Courtship" last season. But the piece must not be dull, which "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" surely is not.

Sir George Sylvester is a confirmed bachelor, like Shakespeare's Benedick and Rolando in "The Honeymoon"; Lady Ursula is a sort of compound of traits in both Beatrice and Zamora, and withal a piquant and pleasing personage. In the guise of a boy she invades the supposedly crabbed bachelor's den, and in so doing involves her brother in a duel with Sir George, which thereafter she takes upon herself, thus leading to the drollest and liveliest scene in the comedy. The end, of course, is love and marriage; and more need not be said at present.

Mr. Sothern's Fall engagement, which as usual will last until nearly the end of November, began in the accustomed cheerful manner, in spite of the intense heat. The theatre was nearly filled by a friendly audience, and the cordial welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Sothern was extended also to their popular associates, Mr. and Mrs. Selten, Rowland Buckstone, Owen Fawcett, C. P. Flockton, and the others.

Sir George Sylvester	E. H. Sothern
The Earl of Hassenden	Roydon Erlynne
The Rev. Mr. Blimboe	Owen Fawcett
Mr. Dent	Morton Selten
Mr. Castleton	Arthur R. Lawrence
Mr. Robert Clifford	Marshall Stedman
Mr. Ward	Daniel Jarrett
Mr. Devereux	George E. Bryant
Quilton	Rowland Buckstone
Mills	C. P. Flockton
Dorothy Fenton	Rebecca Warren
Mrs. Fenton	Kate Pattison Selten
Lady Ursula Barrington	Virginia Harned

NEW GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

One Has Been Organized to Present Opera at Regular Theatre Prices.

The International Opera Company, which will give grand opera in Italian and English this season at regular theatre prices, has just been organized. The present plan is to give only two operas, "Carmen." and "Romeo and Juliet," in English, and the balance of the répertoire, including "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "La Bohème," in Italian.

An Italian tenor by the name of Salvo Panbianchi, who sang at San Carlo last season and also in Madrid, and two Americans, George Mitchell, who has recently completed a five years' course of study in Italy, and Henry Gunson, are among the prominent artists secured. The most important engagement is that of Clementine De Vere, who will sing the prima donna rôles both in English and Italian. Mme. Kronold-Koort will be the dramatic soprano of the organization, and her principal rôle will be that of Carmen. The principal contraltos are Eleanor Broadfoot, an American girl; Louise Engel, and Amelia Fieldes. The baritones are Signor Virgilio Bellati and Wilfred Goff. The company will open the season in Washington, Oct. 17, and from there will go to Cleveland, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, bringing the season to a close in New York in April. Signor Romualdo Sapio will be the musical director.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman has arranged to have the Empire Theatre stock company leave New York to-morrow morning for Chicago on a special train, where they will open the new Powers's Theatre, formerly Hooley's, on Monday night with "The Conquerors."

Lew Bloom, who plays the part of the stage doorkeeper in Hoyt's "A Day and a Night," suddenly terminated his connection with the company last night by walking out of the theatre shortly before the time for the curtain to rise and delaying the performance for some little time. He refused to continue with his part owing to a disagreement with Mr. Hoyt as to how the character should be played. Fortunately Sidney Mansfield, another member of the company, had been given the part to study last Monday, and he was prepared to take Bloom's place.

Sergt. Edward J. Rice, who has been doing garrison duty with the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment at Fort Slocum for the last three months, resumed his place in the box office of the Manhattan Theatre yesterday, where he has been employed for many years. The reconstructed theatre reopens to-morrow night with the farcical French comedy "The Turtle," and the cast will include W. J. Ferguson, M. A. Kennedy, Henry Bergman, George W. Leslie, Harry Allen, Sadie Martinot, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Merri Osborne, Grace George, and Agnes Findlay.

Fatal Bicycle Accident.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—Philip Buck, aged fifteen, of Worcester, Vt., met with an accident yesterday morning that cost him his life. He was a novice at bicycle riding. While he was crossing a bridge over the North Branch, near Worcester Village, his wheel came in contact with the stay girder and he was thrown into the river bed some twelve feet below. Buck died from internal injuries later in the day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Haffen.

Henry Haffen, sixty-eight years old, an uncle of Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, died at his home, 468 Forest Avenue, Wednesday, after a lingering illness of Bright's disease. He was born in Germany, and came to this country about forty years ago. He embarked in the distillery business, but sold out his plant, and about eighteen years ago accepted the position of boss carpenter in the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves six children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Birch of Bethany Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, will officiate. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

Dr. William Henry Bennett.

Dr. William Henry Bennett, the Brooklyn physician, died at his home, 831 President Street, early yesterday morning of heart failure, aged fifty-four years. He was born in Brooklyn, where he received his early education, and was a graduate of the New York Medical University. He had practiced in Brooklyn for twenty-three years, and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society. He is survived by a widow and three sons. The funeral will be held tonight at 8 o'clock from the family residence. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. John L. Neilson, U. S. N.

Dr. John L. Neilson, Medical Inspector at the Charlestown Navy Yard, died yesterday at Boston. Dr. Neilson's death was sudden, heart disease being assigned as the cause. He was in his fifty-fourth year, and had been twenty-nine years in

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30 Broad St.

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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, August 18, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

8	441	1550	1928	2164	2547	2780	3030
22	460	1588	1950	2197	2565	2812	3084
26	1311	1621	1954	2213	2612	2824	3085
92	1340	1651	1955	2214	2621	2826	3106
121	1383	1658	1972	2250	2646	2832	3125
152	1376	1738	2000	2318	2678	2855	3131
156	1379	1740	2001	2347	2708	2862	3133
236	1402	1750	2048	2408	2729	2898	3158
263	1406	1778	2085	2409	2732	2899	3203
269	1435	1821	2087	2413	2736	2901	3265
284	1505	1835	2097	2462	2745	2908	
384	1530	1855	2102	2465	2754	2987	

as the numbers of the ninety-four bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, August 31, 1898.

Referring to our circulars of February 25, 1897; August 31, 1897, and February 28, 1898, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 3, 1898, to October 5, 1898.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

With the thermometer boiling around 100, yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange was conducted under auspices not much calculated to make men cheerful. Yet the day's transactions passed 400,000 shares, and for the most part substantial changes were advances.

The professional talent of the Stock Exchange kept nagging away at the market, but quotations did not fall off in any conspicuous quarter. A point seems to have been reached in Wall Street where continuing hysterical attacks fall flat. An extended short interest exists. And common observers recognize that most of the noisy indictments of the market are induced by the urgent hopes of traders anxious to cover.

***

In yesterday's market the important buyers were representative of the strongest financial interests of the country. Traders willing to scalp an eighth or a quarter of 1 per cent. at a time represented the sellers. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vanderbilt, ex-Gov. Flower, the Messrs. Rockefeller—such are the leaders on the bull side, and from these men and from hosts of the same type came with emphasis declarations of confidence in the genuineness of the business betterment that is showing throughout the country.

In hardly a single business department is there any despondency. In nine out of ten business lines there is buoyant confidence. A canvass of general trade conditions will show that the chief complaint of business men now is that there is more business than can in such hot weather be comfortably handled.

***

Wall Street bears have for days past been making many wry faces over the probability that the Bank of England must advance its discount rate, make money more valuable on the other side, and thus head off imports of gold into the United States. Yesterday the Bank of England failed to warrant any of this professional lamentation. The discount rate was not advanced. Gold imports are likely to proceed.

***

Government bonds were fairly steady. There were sales of $181,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅞@104¾.

***

In State securities $100,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 9.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Telegraph.	6	Illinois Steel	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Int. Paper Co. pf.	½
B. & O., 1st in. pd.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1	Manhattan Con.	2½
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅜
Cleve., L. & Wh. pf.	2⅜	Pitts. & West. pf.	¾
Consolidated Ice	2⅜	Pullman Car	¾
Detroit Gas	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1
General Electric	2⅜	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Great North. pf.	1¾	West Chi. Street	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅜	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Brunswick City	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Chicago & East. Ill.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	½	Reading	½
H. B. Claflin Co.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & I. C. Ry. 1st.	2⅜	Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	4½	Gal., H. & H. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1¾	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.	4½	U. P. coll. tr. 4½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Or. Short L. con. 5s.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,961,058; balance, $9,808,205; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $268,772.

Money on call in London at ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were half a cent lower at $4.83½ for sixty days and unchanged at $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 94 15-16@ 95, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows:

Chicago—50c discount. Boston—25@30c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 5/8, to 80½; New York Central, ½, to 121½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115½; Reading, ¼, to 9¾, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 80¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 59⅝; Erie first preferred, ½, to 30¼; Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 68¼, and St. Paul, ¼, to 116. British consols were quoted, ex interest, at 109 15-16 for money and 110 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased, £247,000; circulation increased, £185,000; bullion decreased, £62,124; other securities decreased, £449,000; other deposits decreased, £1,620,000; public deposits increased, £1,110,000; notes reserve decreased, £249,000; Government securities decreased, £497,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is unchanged at 48.30 per cent., compared with a decline from 54.48 per cent. to 52.13 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 55c and exchange on London was 25f 25c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased, 61,375,000f; Treasury account current increased, 3,425,000f; gold on hand decreased, 3,550,000f; bills discounted increased, 77,875,000f; silver on hand decreased, 560,000f.

PEORIA AND EASTERN INCOMES.

In some bond market quarters much attention is being paid Peoria and Eastern securities, especially the income bonds. The road has been making big increases in earnings, amounting to nearly 30 per cent. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the company shows interest earned on the first mortgage bonds and a surplus of some $30,000 or $40,000. In addition to this, arrangements are being made for the extension of $1,000,000 Indiana, Bloomington and Western 7 per cents. at 4 per cent., which will save the company $30,000 a year.

On the first mortgage bonds of the company there are only $8,000,000, and but $4,000,000 of the incomes. On these latter interest is being earned. They are selling around 20, and, in view of the largely increased earnings of the company, there seems to be a generally bullish sentiment upon them in the bond market.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

The official annual report of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be made public this morning. Pamphlet copies, it is said, will be ready for distribution in Wall Street at 11 o'clock.

In addition to the full dividend of 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company during the past fiscal year, the annual report's figures will show a surplus of over $3,800,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day it is probable that action will be taken setting aside $3,000,000 of this surplus as a sinking fund to guarantee continuing preferred stock dividends. Even this extraordinary measure of conservatism will leave almost $1,000,000 of surplus. At the meeting of the Directors—though it may not be formulated in a specific vote—it will be officially agreed that dividends during the current fiscal year will be paid upon Northern Pacific common stock.

SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust shares were fairly active and strong in yesterday's market, rising close to 146 and closing below 145.

Mr. Keene's bull pool in the stock is said to be inclined to be aggressive. Mr. Keene is an adroit manipulator, probably the ablest individual trader on the Stock Exchange; and his followers naturally are confident in the belief that he will be able to carry out his programme of putting the stock to 150 or close thereto.

Meantime professional Wall Street (which probably does not know anything about it) insists that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer has sold out his stock. Another matter much more certain is that the Standard Oil interests in Sugar Trust have let their stock go.

Much is heard on the curb round about the Stock Exchange to the effect that the next dividend is to be reduced from a 12 to an 8 per cent. rate. In so far as insiders can be induced to speak they declare such rumors to be without foundation. At the next annual meeting of the Sugar Trust the losses made in the coffee trade fight will be charged off to profit and loss.

MANHATTAN MANOEUVRES.

Manhattan Elevated Railway was more active yesteday than has been its average for a long time past. With the exception of Northern Pacific preferred, it was the most largely dealt in of any stock on the Exchange. After opening around 95 and selling under that figure, it suddenly spurted upward, at one time approximating 98. The closing price was a fraction above 97.

The Street was full of rather wild tales of what is or may be going on in Manhattan affairs. One series of reports had it that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had already bought control of the property. Another set of rumors represented that Mr. George Gould was buying back some of the 30,000 shares of stock he lately sold out. Incidentally, Mr. Russell Sage was reported as buying 800 shares of stock.

Current talk on the Street dealt also with plans said to have been arranged for the electrical equipment of the property. An officer of the company says that no such contract has been let, or, indeed, seriously considered. The General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the Walker Electric Company, have all made proposals to the Manhattan management, naming figures at which they will agree to put electricity on the elevated system. The plans and bids so filed call for expenditures of from $7,000,000 to $11,000,000.

Wall Street news agencies were kept busy yesterday in exploiting what was described as the "anger" of Mr. Russell Sage and some other Manhattan insiders over a wicked report that Mr. George Gould had written Mr. Sage a letter. Mr. Russell Sage says he has had no letter from Mr. Gould. Other insiders say it is shameful that Mr. George Gould was represented as writing letters to Mr. Russell Sage. In the morning Mr. Sage was quoted as saying that Mr. Gould was now on the water bound for New York. In the afternoon Mr. Sage was quoted as taking the more conservative view that Mr. Gould might reach New York by Oct. 1 anyhow.

Touching the next dividend on Manhattan, concerning which a good deal of foolish talk has been distributed in Wall Street, Mr. Sage and some other insiders insist that Manhattan is likely to continue paying at the rate of 4 per cent. Having paid the last dividend at that rate, although it was not earned, they point out that there can be no inconsistency in paying another not earned. The floating debt of the Manhattan Company during the past six months increased just about as much as the company paid out in dividends. Cynical people profess to see some coincidence in this.

The floating debt of the Manhattan Company is now approximately $1,900,000. This equals a little over 6 per cent. on the Manhattan capital stock.

OHIO SOFT-COAL COMBINATION.

Interests who have for some time past been persistently working on the matter yesterday stated that the consolidation of the several Ohio soft coal roads is now practically completed. They promise official announcements of the combination and its details within a short time. The soft coal combination was under consideration some time ago, but because of some hitch it was abandoned for several months. Now, however, the conflicting interests have been brought together again and the details over which there previously was disagreement have been satisfactorily arranged.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Fresh enthusiasm was yesterday aroused among friends of Union Pacific by the company's splendid statement of earnings for the month of July. Gross earnings for the month increased nearly $87,000, and there was a decrease in the operating expenses of more than $181,000. Net earnings for the period amounted to nearly $650,000, an increase of about $268,000, or more than 70 per cent.

There is much discussion as to the dividend on Union Pacific preferred, which is expected to be declared early next month. Three per cent. seems to be the general expectation, but in quarters where the information should be good the establishment of a 4 per cent. rate is predicted. Friends of Union Pacific say that the showing for August and September will prove relatively much better than that for July.

PASSED COUPONS TO BE PAID.

On next Thursday interest payments will be begun of two past due coupons—a full year's interest—on all three issues of Wheeling and Lake Erie bonds. These payments will materially improve the position of the three securities and also that of the company's preferred stock. Wheeling and Lake Erie reorganization interests are talking confidently on the securities and are predicting great success for the reorganization plan.

DENVER PREFERRED.

Friends of Denver and Rio Grande are talking with much confidence of the prospects for the road's preferred stock and are hinting at pending developments in that quarter. The stock is now paying dividends at the rate of 3 per cent., but is entitled to 5 per cent. The recent annual statement showed that the company is earning beyond the 3 per cent. now paid on the stock, and the intimation is that there may be changes in the dividend rates in the near future.

AUGUST TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that Aug. 31 the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,012,870,717, which is a decrease for the month of $34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand, due to the receipts from the war loan.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $922,212,800; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,259,030; debt bearing no interest, $383,885,971. Total, $1,307,357,801. This amount, however, does not include $558,046,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equivalent amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $253,377,493; silver, $513,400,894; paper, $63,084,055; bonds, National bank depositories, &c., $67,282,201. Aggregate, $927,144,646. Against this aggregate there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to $632,657,561, which leaves a net cash balance in the Treasury of $294,487,084.

The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for August shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated $41,782,707, an increase of $22,759,093 over August, 1897. The receipts from the several sources of revenue follow: Customs, $16,249,699; internal revenue, $24,015,934; miscellaneous, $1,517,073. The expenditures for the month aggregated $56,260,717, an increase of $22,672,670. The heavy increases on both sides of the ledger are due to the war expenditures on the one side and the internal revenue law on the other.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint issued to-day shows the total coinage at the mints of the United States in August as follows: Gold, $9,344,200; silver, $2,350,000; minor coins, $163,786; total coinage, $11,857,986.

The statement of the Controller of the Currency issued to-day shows the total circulation of National bank notes Sept. 1 to have been $227,178,615, an increase for the month of $481,745, and a decrease for the year of $3,329,909. The circulation based on United States bonds was $196,775,704, an increase for the month of $1,083,019, and a decrease for the year of $9,013,022.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $30,402,911, a decrease for the month of $601,273, and increase for the year of $5,650,363. The United States registered bonds on deposit were as follows: To secure circulating notes, $220,496,160; to secure public deposits, $46,860,660.

THE CHICAGO GAS SETTLEMENT.

People's Gas was sold aggressively by the traders yesterday, who accompanied their activity in that direction with assertions that there has been a hitch in the Flower-Benedict negotiations. There is no ground for such statements. Messrs. Flower and Benedict have agreed upon a settlement of the differences over Chicago Gas affairs. At a conference held between the representatives of the two interests late yesterday afternoon further progress was made in the matter.

FEW MONEY MARKET WORRIES.

Wall Street's worries over the money market have pretty generally disappeared. Although there is a firm tone to the money market, the talk of tight money is growing less and less. Contrary to the predictions of Wall Street bears, the Bank of England did not advance its discount rate, and there was much disappointment on that account. Call money was offered liberally by the trust and life insurance companies at 2 per cent.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $100,595 in Erie's net earnings for July.

Increase of 7,228 instruments in American Bell Telephone Company's net output for the month ended Aug. 20.

Sixth Avenue line of Metropolitan Street Railway to begin running to-day from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $113,990 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for July.

Arrival of a considerable amount of French gold.

Increase of $68,796 in New York, Chicago and St. Louis's surplus after dividends for the year ended June 30.

No change in the Directorate or official list of the Wabash expected at the annual meeting to be held Sept. 13.

Surplus of $19,922 shown by the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $47,136 for the previous year.

Election of Horace C. Ffoulke of Washington, D. C., to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $85,857 in Brooklyn Rapid Transit's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $174,451 since July 1.

Officials of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways to confer on Monday on the rate situation.

Decrease of $3,578 in Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad's surplus for the quarter ended June 30.

Government bond interest due Oct. 1 to be anticipated by at least ten days.

Decrease of $71,779 in Wabash's net earnings for July.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT—			
Month of Aug.	$563,257	$477,680	$490,331
ERIE RAILROAD for July—			
Gross earnings	2,570,097	2,850,894	2,635,533
Op. expenses	1,872,507	2,052,708	1,853,078
Net earnings	697,590	798,185	782,455
Prop. ex. to gross.	72⅞	72	70¾
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for July—			
Gross earnings	1,827,667	1,795,457	1,627,601
Op. expenses	1,313,941	1,167,741	1,127,602
Net earnings	513,726	627,716	199,999
Prop. ex. to gross.	71¾	65¼	69¼
Net, 7 months	3,778,263	3,622,083	3,501,063
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,242,186	5,377,490	6,162,567
Op. expenses	4,969,241	4,256,408	4,908,774
Net earnings	1,272,945	1,121,082	1,253,793
Other income	6,504	6,271	11,574
All income	1,279,449	1,127,353	1,265,367
Charges	1,115,069	1,131,770	1,082,747
Balance, (surplus)	164,380	*4,416	182,620
Dividend	.....	.....	250,000
Deficit	.....	4,416	67,379
*Deficit.			
THIRD AVENUE, year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,506,861	2,590,473	2,628,628
Op. expenses	1,419,207	1,437,167	1,513,155
Net earnings	1,087,654	1,153,306	1,115,473
Other income	104,030	45,441	46,991
All income	1,191,684	1,198,747	1,156,464
Charges	371,763	370,883	347,100
Balance	819,921	827,864	809,344
Dividends	.....	875,000	880,000
Deficit	.....	47,136	70,656
UNION PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	1,485,810	1,399,180	1,248,274
Exp., incl. taxes.	839,254	1,020,539	756,146
Surplus	646,555	378,641	492,128
WABASH for July—			
Gross earnings	1,079,211	970,635	1,045,499
Op. expenses	821,556	641,201	730,185
Net earnings	257,655	329,433	315,314
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for quarter ended June 30—			
	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$163,071	$175,225	$12,154
Op. expenses	118,749	126,908	8,159
Net earnings	44,322	48,317	3,995
Other income	447	1,779	1,332
Total income	44,769	50,096	5,327
Fixed charges	32,560	34,809	1,749
Surplus	12,209	15,787	3,578

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Much attention was given to-day to Dominion Coal, which rose ¾ more, to 24, and held the gain with large transactions. The Victor "deal" progressed in a lively way, the stock gaining 7-16, to 7½. It is an extension of the local interest in the stock, through acquiring the former holdings of the Paris interest in the property, that constitutes the deal. The mine has paid fifty-two dividends, beginning March, 1893, and aggregating $1,055,000, or more than the $1,000,000 capital. A fair bond business was done. Copper shares were neglected, save for a ¾ loss in Butte, to 23⅞. Illinois Steel was up ⅝ more, at 74. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	225	...
Boston & Maine	...	164½
Boston & Providence	...	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124	124½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	...
Fitchburg pf.	104	104½
Old Colony	190	193
Oregon Short Line	35½	36½
West End	86½	87
West End pf.	105	106

Mining Companies.

Alloues	...	4
Arnold	16¾	17
Atlantic	26½	27
Boston & Montana	227½	228¾
Butte & Boston	23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	585	590
Centennial	18¾	18⅞
Franklin	13¾	14½
Osceola	56¼	56½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	118½	119½
Santa Ysabel	5	5½
Tamarack	177	178
Tecumseh	...	3¾
Wolverine	27	27½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	...	282
Dominion Coal	23¾	24
Dominion Coal pf.	112	113
Edison Electric Illuminating	...	255
Erie Telephone	75	75½
General Electric pf.	99	100
Illinois Steel	73⅜	73¾
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	...	6⅝
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	187	188
United States Oil	18½	18¾
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5¾	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

Pacific Cable Extension.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Cable Company, held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday, plans were considered for establishing cable communication with the Philippines, the Asiatic coast, Japan, and Australasia via Hawaii. Surveys for a duplicate cable via Sitka and the Aleutian Islands were ordered. James A. Scrymser, President of the Pacific Cable Company, sails from Vancouver for Japan on Sept. 12.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of the following Bonds, Stocks and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Bonds, Loan of 1833, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874. Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Co.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds, except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

OVER 97½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding Bonds and **OVER 95½ PER CENT.** of the above-named Stocks (not including Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock and Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock) having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorgahization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, that **deposits of the above-named Bonds and Stocks will be accepted upon a CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. of the par value of bonds and an additional CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE of stock deposited until and including SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such bonds or stocks will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and additional payments as the undersigned may impose.**

Unpaid coupons (or claims for interest on Registered Bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, may be deposited up to and including September 15, 1898, without additional charge. After that date no further deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, September 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York:
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York:
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York:
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London:
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

BADGER ELECTRIC COMPANY (Lt'd).

Notice is hereby given that under terms of Articles 10 and 11 of mortgage, dated October 1st, 1891, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, Bond No. 76, for $1,000, has been drawn for redemption at 104 and accrued interest on October 1st, 1898, and will be paid on presentation at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 2d, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7696	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32285	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14085	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 1, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	...	53	Adams Express	110	111	110	111	.....
35¼	35½	1,950	Am. Malting Co.	35	35⅞	35	35¼	+ ¼
84½	85¼	710	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84¾	85	84¾	85	.....
37⅞	38	1,325	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38¼	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
88¾	89	525	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	89	88½	88¾	— ¼
28	40	200	Am. District Tel.	39	30	30	30	+6
13⅝	14	10	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
39¼	40	55	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	39	39	39	39	.....
144¾	144⅞	87,829	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	145¾	144	144¾	+ ⅞
115½	116	6	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
96	98	3	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
144	144½	2,200	American Tobacco	144½	144½	144	144	— ¾
37	38	4,420	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	38¼	40¼	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
90	90¾	3,190	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	90	91	90	90	+ ½
13¾	13⅞	355	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	36	6,305	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36½	36⅝	35⅞	36	— ¼
...	...	25	Baltimore & Ohio	20	20	20	20	.....
23	23⅞	9,634	B. & O., 1st in. paid	26¾	28⅝	25¾	27⅜	+1
3⅝	3½	510	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	.....
64⅝	64¾	5,915	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¾	65	64½	64⅝	.....
126½	128¾	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	128	127	128	.....
9	10	200	Brunswick City	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
31	32	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	31	31	31	31	+1
75¼	77	750	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	73	75	73	75	+3
53⅜	53¾	1,000	Canada Southern	54	54	53¾	53¾	.....
87½	88¼	325	Canadian Pacific	87½	88	87½	88	+1½
21	22	925	Central Pacific	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21½	.....
23⅞	24	1,392	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	24½	24	24	+ ¼
117	117¼	9,010	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116¾	117¼	116½	117¼	+ ¼
108	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108	108	108	108	—1
16⅜	16½	4,210	Chic. Great Western	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16½	.....
28½	30	200	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	.....
112¼	112⅝	23,570	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	112⅜	113⅞	112¼	112¾	— ¼
157	157¼	50	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	156½	156¾	156½	156¾	.....
134¼	135	500	Chicago & Northwest.	134½	134⅝	134½	134½	— ½
104⅜	104⅞	6,100	Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅛	105¼	104½	104¾	— ⅜
8⅞	9½	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	.....
35	35½	850	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35½	35½	35	35	— ⅜
42	42⅜	849	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½	.....
16¼	16¾	4,900	Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	16	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅜
51⅞	52	5,517	Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	49½	52	49½	52	+2⅜
15	17	939	Colorado Midland pf.	15	16¼	15	16¼	+ ¼
188	188¾	980	Consolidated Gas	190	190	188	188	— ½
49	49¼	8,560	Consolidated Ice	47	49¾	46	49¼	+2⅝
106¼	107¼	185	Delaware & Hudson	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
...	151½	125	Del., Lack. & West.	151½	151¼	150⅝	151¼	.....
14½	14⅝	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
55½	55⅝	1,150	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	— ⅛
63	65	500	Detroit Gas	62⅝	63¾	62¾	63¾	+1½
14¼	14⅜	125	Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
38¼	38¾	590	Erie 1st pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38½	38½	.....
44⅞	44⅝	14,943	General Electric	42¾	45	42¼	44⅜	—2½
137	138	1,200	Great Northern pf.	135⅞	138	135⅞	137¾	+1¾
...	...	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	92	92	92	92	—2
26⅜	27	400	Hawaiian Sugar	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26½	.....
52	...	10	Homestake	56	56	56	56	.....
112	112¾	1,140	Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
73¼	74	6,341	Illinois Steel Co.	73⅝	74⅜	73½	73½	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	1,030	International Paper	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅜	+ ⅛
91	92	440	International Paper pf.	91½	91⅝	91½	91½	+ ⅛
36	36½	100	Iowa Central pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
18¾	19	235	Kan. City, P. & G.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
50¼	50¾	250	Laclede Gas	50⅜	50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
95	95½	7	Laclede Gas pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
74½	76½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76	76	76	76	— ¾
58	58⅜	6,935	Louisville & Nashville.	58¼	58⅝	58⅜	58¼	— ¼
97⅜	97¾	39,918	Manhattan Con.	97⅞	98¾	97¼	97¼	+2⅛
151	151½	2,743	Met. Street Ry.	151½	152¾	151½	151½	+ ⅞
98⅝	99	3,693	Minneapolis Iron	98¾	99¾	98¼	98½	—1
35⅞	36	810	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35⅞	36	35½	36	.....
35⅞	36	2,000	Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	36	36	.....
28	30	100	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
33¼	33⅝	1,280	Nat. Biscuit Co.	33¾	33⅞	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	290	National Lead Co.	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
110	112½	18	National Lead Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	.....
90	90¾	445	New Jersey Central	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	.....
97	97¾	1,390	New York Air Brake	93½	97	93½	96	+1½
118¾	118¾	1,705	New York Central	118½	118⅞	118¼	118¼	.....
191	194	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194	194	.....
54⅜	54¼	1,110	Norf. & Western pf.	54¼	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	6¾	400	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	40	81,330	Northern Pacific	40¼	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
78⅝	79	46,069	Northern Pacific pf.	78	79⅜	77½	79	+1⅜
15⅞	16	300	Ontario & Western	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
57½	58	500	Oregon R. & Nav.	58⅛	58⅛	57½	57½	—1⅛
76½	77¼	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
88	88¾	900	Oregon Short Line	88¼	89¼	88¼	89¼	.....
84⅜	84½	2,120	Pacific Mail	83¾	84½	83⅜	84¼	+ ⅛
45½	46	220	Pacific Coast	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
84	87	65	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83	84	83	84	.....
65½	66¼	115	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65¼	65½	65½	65½	.....
118¼	118⅜	868	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¾	118¾	118⅜	118⅜	— ⅛
106⅜	106¾	30,482	People's Gas, Chic.	107½	108	106⅜	106⅜	—1⅝
9	10	230	Pitts. & Western pf.	9½	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
186¼	188	100	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	187½	187¾	186½	187½	+ ½
181½	183¾	800	Reading	182½	184	181¾	181¾	— ⅛
43¼	43⅝	29	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
88⅝	89	200	St. Louis & San Fr.	88⅝	89	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	66¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
33⅜	34	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	13½	522	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13	13	12½	12¾	— ⅛
168	170	830	St. P., M. & M.	168	168	168	168	.....
84¼	85	600	St. Paul & Omaha	84	84½	83⅜	84½	+ ¼
22	22¼	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	.....
9⅝	9⅞	625	Southern Ry.	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
86¼	86½	1,538	Southern Ry. pf.	86¼	86¾	86	86	— ¼
8¼	8¾	769	Standard R. & T.	9	9	8¾	8⅞	.....
31¼	31⅝	1,630	Tennessee Coal. & I.	32	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
15	15½	700	Texas Pacific	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
33¾	33⅝	7,186	Union Pacific	33¾	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
66¾	66⅞	18,855	Union Pacific pf.	66¼	67⅛	66¼	66⅜	+ ¼
5⅞	6	900	U. P., D. & G., tr. r.	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
7¼	7½	400	U. S. Leather	7	7¼	7	7¼	.....
72⅞	73	4,777	U. S. Leather pf.	72⅜	73¼	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅛
44½	45	790	U. S. Rubber pf.	44¼	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅛
105	105¼	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	105	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅞	750	Wabash	9	9	9	9	.....
23	23¼	8,770	Wabash pf.	23½	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
95	95½	400	West Chic. St.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
94	94¼	991	West. Un. Telegraph.	94	94½	94	94	+ ¼
2⅝	2½	500	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Sales.....		$398,128						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,500 ..... 100½
Am Cot Oil Co 8s
2,000 ..... 107½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
8,000 87
Atch, Top & S F adjust 4s
50,000 ..... 71¼
5,000 ..... 71½
25,000 ..... 71⅝
15,000 ..... 71⅝
25,000 ..... 71½
3,000 ..... 71⅜
1,000 ..... 71⅞
15,000 ..... 71⅜
General 4s
10,000 ..... 94½
20,000s3 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94¼
7,000 ..... 94⅜
13,000 ..... 94½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
3,000 106
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 115
10,000 ..... 115¼
Buff, Roch & Pitts G M 5s
2,000xi 105
Central Georgia Ry con 5s
3,000 90
3,000 ..... 90¼
10,000 ..... 90½
5,000 90
5,000 ..... 90⅛
24,000 ..... 90¼
Central Georgia Ry 1st inc
5,000 ..... 41¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
19,000xi 87⅝
6,000 ..... 87½
16,000 ..... 87½
Chic, B & Q conv 5s
10,000xi 116
Chic, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ..... 110½
Chic, B & Q Neb ext 4s
20,000 101
Chic & Ind Coal 1st
2,000 ..... 105¾
Chic, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 104
Chic Term Tran 4s
5,000 90
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s
1,000 ..... 98¾
Col Midland 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 68½
3,000 69
4,000 ..... 68½
9,000 ..... 69¾
5,000 70
5,000 ..... 70¼
2,000 ..... 70½
5,000 71
1,000 ..... 70½
4,000 71
5,000 ..... 71½
5,000 72
10,000 73
Col Midland 2-4s
5,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58¾
10,000 ..... 58⅝
16,000 ..... 58¾
5,000 59
3,000 ..... 59¼
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 97
10,000s3 97
10,000 ..... 97½
Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000 ..... 94¼
2,000 ..... 94¾
Total sales ..... $1,792,100.

Erie 4s, prior bonds
2,000 93
10,000 ..... 93¼
10,000s3 ..... 93¼
Erie gen lien 4s
2,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 72⅝
Evans & Ind 1st con
1,000 ..... 80½
Evans & T H gen 5s
10,000 88
5,000 ..... 88½
Ft Worth & Rio G 1st 8-4s
10,000 62
Gal, H & H 5s
3,000 97
H & Texas Cen gen 4s
12,000 ..... 83¼
Ill Cen, Louis Div 3½s
65,000 94
5,000 ..... 94⅜
Kan City, P & G 1st
3,000 78
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000 101
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
20,000s3 89
15,000 ..... 89⅝
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000 76
9,000 ..... 76¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
18,000 ..... 89¼
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000 65
25,000 ..... 65⅜
2,000 65
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s
6,000 ..... 94⅞
6,000 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
3,000 ..... 93¾
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb cts
1,000 155
Nor & West, New River 1st
4,000 124
Nor & West Ry con 4s
3,000 86
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
100,000 68
500 ..... 67½
1,500 68
10,000 ..... 68⅛
70,000 68
17,000 ..... 68¼
28,000 ..... 68⅜
10,000 ..... 68½
2,000 ..... 68⅜
19,000 ..... 68¼
16,000 ..... 68½
6,000 ..... 68¼
Nor Pac Ry pr lien 4s
20,000s3 ..... 100⅞
6,500 101
Oregon R R & Nav 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅞
7,000 ..... 100⅛
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
6,000 107
Inc B & col trust
25,000 58
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82⅝
St L & Iron Mount gen 5s
8,000 99
5,000 ..... 99¼
10,000 ..... 99½
3,000 ..... 99⅜
2,000 ..... 99½
12,000 ..... 99½
St L Southwestern 1st
5,000 79
2,000 ..... 78¾
Rio Grande Western 1st
15,000s3 90
St L & San Fran 4s
20,000 81
St L Southwestern 2d inc
1,000 ..... 33½
5,000 ..... 33½
1,000 ..... 33½
St P, M & M con 6s red to 4½s
1,000 ..... 108¾
San An & Ar P 4s
2,000 ..... 68½
15,000 68
South Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 109¾
Southern Railway 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 97⅞
1,000 97
23,000 98
Standard R & T 6s
16,000 80
4,000 ..... 79¼
5,000 ..... 79⅛
25,000 80
Standard R & T inc
1,000 22
8,000 ..... 22¼
2,000 22
5,000 ..... 22½
8,000 ..... 22½
2,000 ..... 22½
Tenn C, I & R, Tenn Div 6s
2,000 92
Tex & N O con 5s
3,000 101
10,000 ..... 101¼
Texas & Pacific 2d inc
20,000 ..... 47½
4,000 ..... 47½
6,000 ..... 47⅝
5,000 47
5,000 ..... 46⅞
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000 104
Union Pacific 4s
1,500 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98¾
9,000 ..... 98⅝
25,000s3 ..... 98¾
7,000 ..... 98⅞
21,000 ..... 98¾
11,000 ..... 98⅞
U Pac col tr 4½s tr co certs
5,000 76
U Pac, D & G 1st, tr co certs
25,000 ..... 76½
35,000 76
10,000 ..... 75¾
5,000 76
10,000 ..... 76⅞
14,000 77
25,000 ..... 76¾
2,000 77
4,000 ..... 77¼
5,000 77
5,000 ..... 76⅞
10,000 77
4,000 ..... 76¾
39,000 77
Wabash 1st 5s
12,000 112
Wabash 2d 5s
25,000 90
16,000 ..... 90½
Wabash deb, Series B
15,000 36
10,000 ..... 35½
5,000 ..... 35⅜
24,000 ..... 35⅞
1,000 36
13,000 ..... 35⅞
5,000 ..... 35¼
10,000 ..... 35¾
8,000 ..... 35⅞
4,000 36
Iron Steamboat 6s 53 60
Pittsburg Bessemer 23 23½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	81	...	N. Y. C. & St. L.	14	15
4s, 1918, when is'd	104¾	104⅞	Del., S. S. & A.	3	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	65	78
4s, 1918, small, w. i.	104½	105½	Del. & Hud. 1st pf.	134	134	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34½	36½
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	109¾	110¼	Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	130	134	2d pf.	34½	36½
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½	Ed. E. Ill. of P. a.	130	134	Norfolk & So.	60	66
4s, r., 1925	126¾	127¾	Eighth Avenue	350	...	Norfolk & West.	15	16
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127¾	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	Ontario Mining	4	6
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¾	Ev. & T. H.	26½	28	Penn. Coal	830	...
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	58	61	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1½
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Flint & P. M.	13	15	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	35	40	Peo. & Eastern pf.	10½	15
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	10½	15	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	45
			Ill. Cent. lease	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	...
Alb. & Sus.	190	..	Lake Shore	192¼	...	Pullman Palace	63	65
American Coal	110	130	Long Island	52	56	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	...
Am. Express	130	136	Manhattan Beach	5½	6½	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	160	...
Am. Tob. pf.	131	136	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Quicksilver	2	2½
Ann Arbor	11	13	K. & D. M. pf.	16½	17	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	6
Ann Arbor pf.	36½	37	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Reading 2d pf.	21½	22
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	5¼	6½	King, & Pem.	3	9¾	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	L. E. & W.	18	19½	Rome, Wat. & O.	123½	125
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Lake Shore	192¼	...	Rio Grande W.	29	30
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Long Island	52	56	R. Grande W. pf.	67½	69
Chic & East. Ill.	58¾	59¼	Manhat. Beach	2	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Chic & East. Ill. pf.	41¾	42	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	60	60½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	41¾	42	Mexican Central	6¾	6	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	19	21
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	74	Mex. Nat. certs.	½	1	St. L. S. W.	5½	6¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	9	Michigan Cent.	107	108	St. L. S. W. pf.	18	27
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32	35	Minn. & St. L.	27	28	St. P. & Duluth	18	27
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	91	St. P. & Du. pf.	84	91
C., C., C. & St. L.	...	...	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	61	St. P. & Om. pf.	154	165
Col. & Cin. Mid.	88	89½	Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...	Sil. bull. certs.	59½	60½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	...	Minn., St. P. & S. pf.	6	..	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	...	5	Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...	T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
C., C. & I. Dev., pf.	1	3	S. M. pf.	18	...	Third Avenue	175	180
Col. Fuel & I.	23½	24½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¼	12½	Tol. & O. C.	15	30
Col. Midland	4	7	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	Tol. & O. C. pf.	25	50
Col. & Hock. Coal	6	6¾	Nat. Bis. Co. pf.	96	97	Twin City R. T.	29½	31
Con. H. V. & T.	5¼	5¾	Nat. Lead pf.	...	dy A.	U. S. Express	42	45
C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	24	Nat. Starch	7½	8	Utica & B. R.	170	...
Consol. Coal	46	96	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	83	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Consol. Ice pf.	93	96	Nat. St. 2d pf.	29	30	W. & L. E. pf., $5 assgt. paid	14½	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	17¾	18½	New Cent Co.	35	42			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

$61,320

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$32,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
22,000	C. & O. 4½s	87½	87¾	87½	87¾
6,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68	68	68	68
15,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
28,000	T. & P. 2ds	47½	47½	47½	47½
87,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¾
$140,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	117	120
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	61
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5½	6½
Kings County inc.	10	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	108	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	230
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y., N. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76¼
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	20¼	29¾
Amsterdam preferred	70	70¾
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	100½	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	107½	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	85	90
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramp & Sons Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	61	61½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company of	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	856
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	23½	24
Standard Distilling pf.	71	73
Standard Oil Trust	411	412
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Union Typewriter	34	39
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	11	13
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	100½	102
Wagner Car Company	88	92
	172	174

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	176	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	3½	4¾

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

There Was No Escape from the Heat at the Coney Island Track.

LATSON WINS REAPERS STAKES

Central Trust Was Plunged on Heavily, but After Running Well for a Mile He Fell Back and Finished a Poor Last.

Even the Sheepshead Bay track, which ordinarily is cool on the warmest day in the year, did not escape the sweltering humid heat of yesterday, and the large crowd which fooled itself into the belief that it would find shelter there was disappointed. The venturesome ones who had the temerity to enter the betting ring emerged, after they had placed their bets, wet to the skin, for no steam room in a Russian bath could have so freely caused the perspiration to run as a few minutes' stay in the betting ring. Men went about in their shirt-sleeves, hatless, and collarless, but even this did not give much relief, and at the end of the day there were enough soaked handkerchiefs, that had been used to mop perspiring faces and bald heads, strewn around on the lawn to stock a small haberdashery. A number of the soldiers who had seen service in the Cuban campaign strolled about, and in spite of their Cuban training, suffered as much as the others.

The racing was not uninteresting, but it was asking too much to expect any show of enthusiasm on such a day, and although there were some rousing finishes, there was only one demonstration, and that was when Maher, on Hanwell, rode well enough to beat Sloane on the favorite, George Keene, for place honors in the second race. The Reapers and Partridge Stakes, the two fixtures of the day, by no means brought out the best finishes. Latson, the rank outsider in the field of four in The Reapers, won with surprising ease, while the favorite, Central Trust, finished last, beaten twelve lengths by Mirthful, who finished third. It seemed as if every man on the race track was betting on Central Trust. The heavy play did not cause a decrease in his price, but lengthened the price against the other three. When he came to the paddle Black showed the way for a mile, and it looked as if he would easily win for only three-sixteenths of a mile was there to be negotiated. But Taral, who had laid up a few lengths behind the leader, in company with Centra. Trust, made a move at the mile post, and Latson easily shot to the front. He needed no further urging, and won easily by three lengths. King Barleycorn also won easily in the Partridge Stakes.

The third race of three-quarters of a mile was the best race of the afternoon. There were a number of good sprinters engaged, but Swiftmas proved to be the best of the lot, and won from Harvey by a length. Harvey was in trouble on the far turn for he was in numerous bad pockets, and only got clear by coming around the field on the turn into the stretch. He would probably have given Swiftmas a good fight for the money, but for this unfortunate circumstance, as once straightened out for home he got over a lot of ground quickly. Kinnikinnic, who was also considerably shuffled up at the beginning, came fast in the stretch, and was only a neck behind Harvey at the finish.

Hanwell surprised most of the followers of form by running a really good race on a dry track in the second race at a mile and an eighth. He showed in front all the way up to the last sixteenth pole, and was then passed with ease by Laverock, but Maher who rode him, kept him going strongly enough to beat the favorite, George Keene, a length for the place. This struggle between the two rival jockeys was the only incident of the day to bring out any enthusiasm.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $300 added, of which $100 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity Course. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Anastasia, J. W. Colt's ch. f., by Ben Strome-Favor Ban, 104 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Sloane)
2—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 94, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Dupee)
3—Gaze, L. Stuart's ch. f., 103, 6 to 1.. (Spencer)
Chemisette, 94, 15 to 1. (McGann;) Sister Fox, 96, 30 to 1. (Goodman;) Country Dance, 94, 12 to 1. (Clawson;) Tut Tut, 104, 6 to 1. (Burns;) Lepida, 99, 20 to 1. (James;) Lyric, 102, 100 to 1. (Jones;) Florence Clarke, 97, 8 to 1. (Maher;) Althea, 94, 20 to 1. (O'Connor;) Winter, 104, 20 to 1. (Barrett;) and Seraphic, 89, 100 to 1. (Moody.) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; non-winners during this meeting. By subscription of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Laverock, W. Hendrie's b. f., 3 years, by Cavalier-Pee Weep, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Songer)
2—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6, 101, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Maher)
3—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. c., 3, 119, 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
Lady Marian, 94, 20 to 1. (O'Connor,) and Royal Stag, 120, 6 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Swiftmas, Deniel & Farrel's br. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 121 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Harvey, W. Hendrie's b. c., 3, 113½, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Lewis)
3—Kinnikinnic, W. Laimbeer's br. h., 4, 8 to 1.. (Spencer)

Banastar, 111, 6 to 1. (Clawson;) Typhoon II., 124, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Blaise Rock, 118, 10 to 1, (Barrett,) and Kilt, 108, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time —2:04.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie, 116 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Candleblack, W. H. Clark's b. c., 3, 106, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 126, 6 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Central Trust, J. R. McDonald's ch. c., 3, 106, 11 to 10.....(Maher)

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

1—George B. Cox, John Fay's br. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 94 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Burns)
2—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 3, 92, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—The Winner, George E. Smith's b. h., 5, 107, 8 to 5.....(Sloane)

Merry Prince, 105, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Ben Ronald, 102, 12 to 1, (James;) Handpress, 103, 7 to 1, (Barrett;) Bon Ino, 98, 20 to 1, (Moody,) and Miss Tenny, 99, 3 to 1, (Michaels,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $30 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf. Time—1:15.

1—King Barleycorn, E. O. Pepper's ch. c., by Kantaka-Nattot, 117 pounds, 4 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Hilmting, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 107, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Dean)
3—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., 112, 7 to 5.. (Sloane)

Rhinelander, 112, 3 to 1. (Sims,) and Hungarian, 107, 10 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THE TAX ON RACE TRACKS.

Agricultural Societies Anxious About an Important Source of Revenue.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—J. H. Durkee, President of the Association of County Agricultural Societies, has finally, after failing to secure the Governor's co-operation in enforcing the racing track tax law, decided to prefer charges of neglect of duty against Hamilton Busbey, editor of The Turf, Field and Farm, as Supervisor of Accounts of Trotting Race Meetings. Mr. Durkee has made a statement, in which he sets forth that the racing law was amended last Winter with a view to increasing the fund raised from the tax on horse race meetings. Previously the State Controller collected the tax and apportioned it out to the agricultural societies. Under the amendment the Governor appoints two Supervisors of Accounts, one of running race meetings, the other of trotting race meetings.

"The Supervisor of the Running Race Meetings is doing his work well," Mr. Durkee says, "while on the other hand, the Supervisor of the Trotting Race Meetings, Hamilton Busbey, editor of The Turf, Field and Farm, a sporting paper published in New York, is accomplishing absolutely nothing." Then he continues: "Of the forty or more races advertised in his own paper, only three have filed the bond required by law, and only one of them through Mr. Busbey; and of the seventy-five or more race meetings thus far held in the State we do not find one, the books of which have been examined by Mr. Busbey. You can readily see that the agricultural societies will not only fail to get an increase in the amount of money usually received, but they will fail to get even what they formerly received from this source. It may be unreasonable to expect Mr. Busbey to take action against the best paying patrons of his paper, but we feel that he could at least examine the books or do something of an official character."

Last year the pool tax amounted to $53,726, with $4,617 expenses. This amount furnished premiums for many of the county fairs. The failure to collect a large portion of this tax is what has stirred those interested in county fairs, and Mr. Durkee urges that Mr. Busbey be removed and a suitable person be appointed in his place, or that he be forced to perform what Mr. Durkee describes as his full duty.

Hamilton Busbey, Supervisor of Accounts of Trotting Race Meetings, and editor of Turf, Field and Farm, could not be seen yesterday, as he is attending the State Fair in Syracuse. His partner in the ownership of the paper, L. C. Bruce, said, however, that the charges made against Mr. Busbey by J. H. Durkee are entirely groundless.

"It is not part of Mr. Busbey's duties as Supervisor," said Mr. Bruce, "to compel trotting race meetings to make bonds and file them with the State Controller. That is the duty of the Controller himself. It is Mr. Busbey's duty, so far as the law creates it, to examine the books of the various trotting race track meetings and to see that their accounts are all right and report to the Controller. The tax that each association must pay is also determined by the Supervisor, as being closely connected with his duty of examining the accounts, because this tax is 10 per centum of the gross value of purses for the season.

"Now, in order to facilitate the work of examining and approving accounts and the execution and filing of bonds, Mr. Busbey requested the Controller to permit him, as Supervisor, to receive the statements and bonds for the payment of the tax, which should afterward be filed in the Controller's office. The Controller assented to this, and on July 14 of this year Mr. Busbey sent a circular letter to the different associations, summarizing the law and stating his agreement with the Controller relative to the sending of bonds to the Supervisor. He could not force the associations to file these bonds, and made no attempt to do so, further than the request made in this circular letter of July 14.

"I know that Mr. Busbey has performed his whole duty as Supervisor. He has personally attended the race meetings at Goshen, Middletown, Glenn's Falls, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, and elsewhere, and has carefully investigated the accounts of the associations. He has fought every effort to evade the law against gambling, and has thereby made enemies. He has given his whole time to the work to the damage of his other interests.

"It is useless to talk about loss in revenue as the season has just opened. The great majority of the trotting races on the more than one hundred tracks of the State will be run in September and October. The tax is not due the State until December."

THE DERBY SEPTEMBER MEETING

Manatee of Lorillard-Beresford Stables Wins the Rangemore Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the last day's racing of the Derby September meeting today, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee won the Rangemore Stakes. This race is of 2 sovereigns each starter, with 100 sovereigns added, for two-year olds, the second to receive 5 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Seven horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs straight, and the result in detail was as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. g. Manatee, by Sir Modred, out of Miss Motley.....1
Capt. E. W. Baird's b. c. Tawthorn, by Ayrshire, out of Hawthorne 2
The Duke of Portland's b. f. Salviac, by St. Simon, out of Mulrinnin 3

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 1.—On the same track on which he made the record time last year, 1:59½, Star Pointer to-day again tried for a world's record of a mile in harness, but failed to equal his performance by half a second.

With a running mate Pointer made the quarter in 0:29½, which gave encouragement, and with the half in 0:59, it looked as if he would do something to the record. The terrific pace was kept up to the three-quarter pole, which was reached in 1:28¼, and then came the question of endurance. The great horse was urged all through the home stretch, but he did not quite reach the wire in time, although only a short half second behind.

Summary of to-day's races:

2:14 Class.—Trotting; the Massachusetts purse; $5,000. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Grattan Boy, b. s., by Grattan, (Miller)	2	2	2	1	2	1
Carracalla, br. m., by Patron, (Kerr)	1	1	9	7	8	2
Belle J., b. m., by Ben. Johnson, (Spear)	12	6	1	3	1	3
Town Lady, b. m., (Cheney)	9	9	3	2	3	ro.
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	3	3	4	8	4	ro.
Stamboulette, b. s., (Van Bokelen)	11	5	5	4	5	ro.
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	4	7	6	6	7	ro.
Jayhawker, r. s., (D. Wilson)	10	11	7	5	6	ro.
Jupe, c. g., (Wynn)	7	4	8	9	dr.	
Sidney McGregor, b. s., (Conley)	6	10	10	dr.		
Red Warranoke, b. s., (Reynolds)	5	8	dr.			
Nero, b. g., (Titer)	8	12	dr.			
Spinalong, b. m., (Starr)	Dis.					
Preston, g. g., (Murphy)	Dis.					
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	Dis.					

Time—2:10; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:11¾; 2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:15.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Egozen, b. h., by Egotist-Madie, by Dictator, (Crutchfield)	2	1	1	1
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	7	10	2	2
Hal Wilkes, ch. h., (Golden)	10	9	3	3
Sclavonia, gr. h., (Cheney)	9	6	8	4
Cheslea, gr. g., (Dore)	3	7	8	8
Moth Miller, rn. g., (A. Trout)	5	4	5	7
Norvin G., br. g., (Bowen)	8	5	4	6
Trio, b. m., (Niles)	4	8	9	5
Mazette, b. f., (Bailey)	11	6	7	dr
Argetto, c. m., (Starr)	2	dis.		
Queen Vitallo, b. m., (Rathbon)	6	dis.		
Maxmillian, b. h., (Geers)	12	dr.		

Time—2:09½; 2:06½; 2:09; 2:10.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Frank Bogash, br. h., by Atlantic King, (Bogash)	5	1	1	3 1
Roan Wilkes, rn. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Baggs)	1	3	4	4 3
Hanover, b. h., by Robert McGregor, (Demarest)	4	4	3	1 5
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson)	2	5	5	2 2
Chehalis, br. g., (O'Neil)	3	2	2	5 4

Time—2:05½; 2:05¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¾; 2:05¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, (Sinott).1 1 1
May Bloom, b. m., (Keyes).....2 2 2
Guenn, b. m., (Golden).....3 3 3
Nation, b. g., (Thomas).....4 5 4
Rene, gr. m., (Foote).....5 4 5

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:15.

Star Pointer, b. h., (McCleary,) to beat 1:59¼. Time—0:29½; 0:59; 1:28¾; 1:59¾.

CAPT. EDWARD MURPHY DEAD.

Commander of a Press Dispatch Boat Succumbs to Fever.

Capt. Edward Murphy, who commanded The Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy during the Cuban war, died Wednesday night in St. Vincent's Hospital from typhoid fever, after an illness of about a week. The Captain was taken to St. Vincent's in an unconscious condition at noon. He was thirty-five years old and lived at 26 Water Street.

Capt. Murphy took his boat to Darien, Ga., on Aug. 10. He was in the pilot house of his vessel and at the wheel during the operations in Guantanamo Bay, and the pilot house was riddled with bullets. Before taking command of the Dandy he was a Captain of the Bermuda, an alleged filibuster, and was arrested. He was tried in Wilmington and acquitted. Senator Gray defended him in that action. Capt. Murphy had been a sailor ever since his boyhood. He was particularly at home on tropical seas, and had been long in the Brazilian trade.

THEODORE ALLEN DEAD.

Succumbed to an Attack of Paralysis at St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Theodore Allen of New York, Secretary of the Trade-Mark Association of the Plug Tobacco Manufacturers of the United States, died last night at the Planters' Hotel.

Last Saturday he was stricken with paralysis and another stroke followed yesterday, causing his death. His wife and son Charles were with him at the time of his demise.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Poor Fielding and Batting Cause the New Yorks' Defeat in Pittsburg Yesterday.

DOHENY WAS AN EASY MARK

Brooklyns Shut Out in Chicago—Cincinnatis Win and Regain First Place—Clevelands Down the Bostons in a Close Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	74	48	.632
Boston	71	42	.628
Baltimore	68	41	.624
Cleveland	67	46	.593
Chicago	65	50	.565
New York	63	50	.558
Philadelphia	54	56	.491
Pittsburg	57	60	.487
Louisville	47	69	.406
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Washington	40	73	.354
St. Louis	32	84	.276

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 2.
Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.
Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 8.
Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Boston.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—The New Yorks could not hit Rhines to-day, and they fielded poorly, allowing the Pittsburgs to score an easy victory. McCreery, who was released by the New Yorks because he could neither bat nor field, took a conspicuous part in the visitors' defeat. He made three hits, including a three-bagger, all of which sent in runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, ss	1	2	0	5	1
M'Cart'y, lf	0	1	5	0	0
Clark, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
Gray, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
McCrry, cf	2	3	2	0	0
Schriver, c	1	3	4	1	0
Rhines, p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	8	14	27	9	1

NEW YORK	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Joyce, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Seymour, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Grady, c	1	0	4	0	1
Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	3	2
Doyle, ss	0	0	1	6	0
Gettig, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Doheny, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	2	5	2	14	6

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2—8
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Schriver. Three-base hits—McCreery, Schriver. Sacrifice hit—McCreery. Stolen base—Tiernan. Double plays—Schriver and Padden; Gleason and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 1; off Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Rhines, 2; by Doheny, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

BROOKLYNS EASILY BEATEN.

McKenna's Pitching Was Easy for the Chicagos Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Chicagos began to hit McKenna in the first inning, and kept it up all through the game, batting for a total of twenty-six bases. Woods was in fine trim after his long rest, holding Brooklyn down to five scattered singles. Ryan and Donahue hit safely each time at bat, and the former killed Brooklyn's only chance to score by a wonderful catch in deep left field. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ryan, lf	2	4	2	0	0
Green, rf	1	2	4	0	0
McC'm'k, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss	1	3	2	2	1
Everett, 1b	1	1	12	1	0
Lange, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Connor, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Donahue, c	2	4	0	1	0
Woods, p	1	2	1	3	0
Total	10	18	27	13	1

BROOKLYN	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Yeager, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Lachter, 1b	0	0	2	1	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Grim, c	0	0	1	0	0
McKenna, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	0	3	5	2	1

Chicago	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 8. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Ryan, Green, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Donahue. Home run—Green. Sacrifice hit—Ryan. Stolen base—Ryan. Struck out—By McKenna, 1. Bases on balls—Off Woods, 1; off McKenna, 4. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Champions were again defeated to-day by the Clevelands, and slipped back into second place in the league race. The game was a close one, and was not won until the last man was out. It was a pitchers' battle, and Cuppy had the better of it. Score:

Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	0	0			0—3
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0			0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Boston, Ferguson and Bergen; Cleveland, Cuppy and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—M. Andrews.

Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Corcoran's single and Peitz's two-bagger won the game for the home team in the eighth inning to-day, thus regaining first place in the league race. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2		—5
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Rawlings and Peitz; Washington, Weyhing and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—M. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Philadelphias won to-day in the last inning. After two men were out Carsey gave McFarland and Cross bases on balls, and Donahue followed with a hit that scored the winning run. Score:

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Carsey and Winslow; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 8.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—The Baltimores made a bold bid for victory in the ninth inning to-day. They came within one run of tying the score, getting five runs on four singles and a double. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	—9
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	—8

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 6. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Semi-Finals for Lippincott Cups Played on Kebo Links.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—The semi-finals in the handicap mixed foursomes for the Lippincott Cups, were played on the Kebo links to-day. The scratch pair, Herbert Leeds and Miss Eleanora Willing of Philadelphia, were beaten by C. L. Tappin and Miss Frances Hinkle, the latter pair have a handicap of 3. The St. Andrews' player was in wonderful form, as was his partner, Miss Hinkle, and clearly outplayed their opponents. Tappin's long puts, were the feature of the day's play.

Miss Davids, the champion of women golfers, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Louis Starr were matched against Miss Hoffman and George Robbins, to whom they conceded six strokes on the 18 holes. The Philadelphia pair, although they played almost perfect golf, were beaten 2 up. The finals to-morrow between Tappin-Hinkle and Robbins-Hoffman should prove very close, with the odds in favor of the former pair. The score of the semi-finals follows:

Miss Hoffman and G. Robbins (9), beat Miss Davids and Dr. Louis Starr (3), 2 up.

Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tappin (3) beat Miss Willing and Herbert Leeds (scratch) 3 up and 2 to play.

Shrewsbury Defeats Katharine.

REDBANK, N. J., Sept. 1.—A match race was sailed this afternoon on Sandy Hook Bay between Karl Wagner's Shrewsbury and George Gilleg's Katharine, formerly ex-Superintendent Byrnes's Nancy. The course sailed over was fifteen miles to windward and return for $100 a side. The yachts sailed catrigged. Clinton R. James handled the Shrewsbury, and Capt. Forman Smith the Katharine. There was a nice wholesail breeze. The Shrewsbury won handily by about three minutes.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers—A Fifth Avenue Lease—Adjournments in the Auction Room.

Miles Bradley has sold to Jackson & Stern the two-story brick dwelling 412 Cherry Street, 21.4 by 97.9.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to Meyer Beyer, for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 102.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, for Mrs. Helen J. Erickson, for about $45,000, the five-story apartment house, 128 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32.6 by 100.11.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for William H. Pruden, on private terms, his house and nine lots at City Island, having a frontage of 230 feet on Pilot Avenue and 100 feet on Pelham Bay, to William Kirchhof.

It is reported that Urry Goodman has sold the tenement at the southeast corner of Stanton and Attorney Streets.

Louis Lese is the buyer of the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Brooke & Georger have leased, for John Caswell and others to James P. Silo, the Fifth Avenue Art Rooms, at 366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, with an "L" fronting at 2 West Thirty-fifth Street. The lease is for five years and the aggregate rental $85,000.

F. W. Wilcox has sold to T. H. Bopp the two three-story flats 1,998 and 2,000 Bathgate Avenue.

A. C. Bechstein has bought, for about $38,500, the four-story dwelling 170 West Eightieth Street, 22 by 65 by 100.

One of yesterday's two auction offerings was adjourned and the other withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, Stebbins Avenue, east side, 278.8 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 100 by 86, four-three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,117.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 510 Broome Street, north side, 63.3 feet west of West Broadway, runs west 19.5 by north 49.6 by east 13.5 by north 30.6 by east 6 by south 80, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,114.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 210 Centre Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 45; Alice Fitzpatrick, premises, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 332 to 336 East Eighth Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 32.6 by 87.4; Polstedt & Cohen of 181 East Second Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Tacoma Street, north side, 100 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; D. Di Maria of 563 Mary Avenue, owner; C. G. Jorgenson of 1,283 Hoe Street, architect; costs, $3,000.

Franklin Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for five four-story brick flats, 28 by 77 by 101; James J. Barry of 1,149 Boston Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $105,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 150.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25.1 by 80; Keshin & Frank of 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; costs, $40,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 340 and 342 East Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Corporation of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; J. C. Hoes & Sons, builders; cost, $250.

No. 1,527 Third Avenue, to a brick and stone building; New York Life Insurance Company, owner; A. H. Tyson of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $510.

Grey Street, north side, 100 feet west of Crane Place, 16.8x100; Urry Goodman to Moritz and Louis Jerchower.

Suffolk St, 165-167, 50x100; John M. Reynolds to Louis L. Richman and another.

Thompson St, 67; Mary R. Cuche to Emma Cuche.

Union Av, adjoining land of William W. Fox, being Lot 12, map of property of William A. and John Astle; Mary E. Delaney and others to Della Delaney.

Washington Av, 1,774; Joseph Kleinschnittger to William C. Oesting.

West End Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x100; John J. Lynes to John Duer.

West End Av, w s, 23 ft n of 74th St, 19.2x100; Charles S. La Vake to Truman P. Fuller.

White Plains Road, s s, Lot 7, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Michael Dapper to Mary Demwolff.

1st Av, n e corner of 2d St, —x—, 24th Ward; Ellen Lyman to William K. Lancaster.

2d Av, 539, s w corner of 30th St, 17.6x 65; August Liss to Herman Gluck.

3d St, n e corner of Wooster St, 60x 200.5 to 4th St; Jacob Hirsh to Louis Stern.

5th St, 751 East, 23x97; Christian Nauret to Abraham J. Gottlieb.

5th Av, 1,339, 25.3x96; John Kloter to Catharine Mosier.

7th St, 126, 24.7x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau to H. Breunich.

8th St, n s, 206:6 ft w of 5th Av, 74x 93.11; Nathan Zeman to Eugene Basch.

9th St, s s, 258 ft w of Avenue D, 20x 93.11; Ernst Hommell to Theodore Hommel and others, 6-35 parts.

9th St, 732 East, 20x93.11; Alexander Finelite to Theodore and George Hommel, et al., one-seventh part.

13th St, n s, 157.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x 103.3; 111th St, n s, 143.5 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Sarah Levi to Joseph Levi.

19th St, 407 West, 25x76; Thomas C. Oakley and others to H. Wheeler Powell.

22d St, 141 West, 20.10x98.9; Harriet E. and Louise E. Laidlaw to Frederick W. Marks.

22d St, 4 West, and 101 to 105 West 77th St; Louis Stern to Alois Gutwillig.

30th St, 352 West, 18.4x98.9; Jeannette W. McAfee, by guardian, to Knox McAfee.

45th St, 14 West, 21x100.5; Joseph K. Garr to James Allan.

58th St, s s, 366 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Fannie Le Boutillier to Mary E. Schenck, re-recorded.

73d St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Philip Odes to Charles Schwartz and another.

77th St, 248 East, 25x102.2; Matilda Von Ramdohr to Daisy A. Nimis.

82d St, 7 East, 25x102.2; Daniel Hennessy to Edward J. King, Jr.

82d St, s s, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x 102.2; James Morrison and James Phimister to John G. Floyd.

102d St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Max C. Baum to John A. Philbrick.....Exchange and 1

114th St, s s, 95 ft w of 8th Av, 26x 100.11; Lizzie M. Bayne to Walter R. Benjamin.....1

116th St, 128 West, 32.6x100.11; Helen J. Erickson to Elizabeth F. Messinger..100

116th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Josephine de H. Carrington and another to James De Wolf.....1

117th St, s s,

TRAMPS WRECK A FAST TRAIN.

Three Persons Killed on the New York, Ontario and Western Near Fulton, N. Y.—Many Injured.

FULTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Train No. 5 on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, known as the "Chicago Limited," was wrecked at Ingell's Crossing, four miles south of this village, at 5 o'clock this morning. The wreck was doubtless due to the dastardly work of tramps, who threw open the switch at which the train was wrecked as well as two switches to the north of the wreck.

It was an hour and a quarter late and running nearly sixty miles an hour when it struck the switch and was thrown over to the side track. The rapid speed made it impossible to make a sharp turn, and the train left the track when it struck the safety rail. The engine was thrown twenty feet and blown to pieces. The tender was inverted. The trucks of the baggage car were torn off and the head coach telescoped the baggage car. A vestibuled chair car and the sleeper Farragut were derailed. Neither was badly damaged.

Engineer Dowd and Fireman Hall both jumped and were found under the wreckage of the tender by passengers from the sleeper. Both were alive at the time, but Dowd died in a few minutes and Hall succumbed to his injuries at 8 o'clock. The body of Brakeman Osborne was torn in two.

The dead are:

DOWD, B. C., engineer, Oswego; leaves wife and two children.
HALL, WILLIAM, fireman, Norwich.
OSBORNE, A. L., brakeman, Walton; leaves wife and three children.

The injured are:

DESMOND, CHARLES, baggageman, New York; three ribs broken.
MILLS, DAVID, Oswego; face and legs bruised and scalp wound.
GOLDEN, JOHN, Oswego; burned about both wrists.
PATTEN, C. A., Oneonta; hip sprained.
ROSS, JOHN, Italian, New York; scalp wound.
HAVA, GEORGE C., Italian, New York; burned about arms.
BENNETT, D., Italian, New York; shoulder bruised.
HAWKINSON, PETER J., Swede, Wellesley, Mass.; scalp wound.
JOHNSON, C. A., Swede, Wellesley, Mass.; scalp wound.
MAGNUSON, GUSTAVE, Swede, Boston, Mass.; injured about head.
SVENSON, CARL, Swede, Boston; injured internally.

The dead and wounded were sent to Oswego, where they arrived at 10 A. M., and the wounded were conveyed to the hospital. Coroner Van Winkle will hold an inquest.

Express Company Robbed in Omaha.

OMAHA, Sept. 1.—Robbers secured $6,000 in cash from the Pacific Express Company in Omaha yesterday. The money was consigned by the First National Bank of Omaha to the Citizens' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn. It was placed in the small iron safe in the delivery wagon of the express company, and, in the custody of George Archibald, driver, started toward the station. En route Archibald stopped for a package of jewelry at the shipping door of a jewelry house. When he came out the door of the safe was standing open. But one package was missing; this was the one containing $6,000 in bills. The driver reported the matter, and was at once arrested.

Chicago Haymarket Victim Dies.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Nicholas J. Shannon, one of the police officers who, May 1, 1886, helped to quell the Haymarket riot, is dead. The cause of death was the wounds he received from fragments of the bomb thrown by the Anarchists. From the day of the Haymarket riot to the day of his death he was a sufferer from his wounds. Among his pall bearers will be the few men still living who were wounded in the Haymarket riot.

Dickinson and Thurber Part.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and Henry M. Thurber, secretary to ex-President Cleveland during his last term, have dissolved the law partnership which had existed between them for a number of years. The reason given is that the practice of the two gentlemen had grown until the partnership was no longer beneficial.

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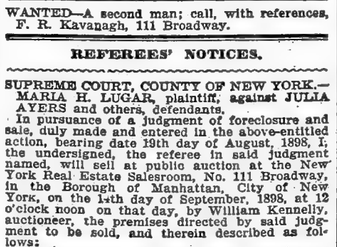
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WANTED—A second man; call, with references, F. R. Kavanagh, 111 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

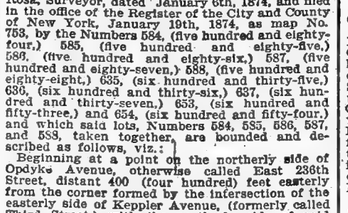
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 15th day of August, 1898, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by C. Rosa, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 763, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.
And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.
JOHN YARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map.
Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.
JOHN YARD, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1898.
W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898; filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 23d, 1898.
W. K. VAN METER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Dean, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Strook & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-1aw6wF

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, duly appointed assignee of the corporation, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. E. O'HARA, JR., Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1898.—Present Hon. William N. Cohen, Justice.
JOSEPH J. McKEE, Llewellyn T. McKee, William W. McKee, Mary N. McKee, James Thomas, R. S. Webb, and Elizabeth McKee Duncan, plaintiffs, against HOFFMAN MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation; Henry L. Burnett, trustee; Ernest G. Hoffman, trustee; Alfred W. Kiddle, A. R. Pope, Trustee; Felix Jellinek, Estell M. Johnson, Ralph L. Shainwald, trustee; Silas S. Packard, J. Seaver Page, Adolph Hirsh, Ralph L. Shainwald, Charles Fishel, Herman Liebes, Mrs. Mathilde Hoffman, S. W. Mayer, A. B. Ansbacher, William Krauss, Sol. Rothfeld, Elizabeth B. Nichols, and J. C. Shainwald, defendants.
On reading and filing the petition of Arthur R. Pope, ancillary receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, it is, on motion of Charles R. Pelgram, attorney for said receiver, no one appearing in opposition,
Ordered, that said Arthur R. Pope, as such receiver, make, present and file an account of all his proceedings to this court, on the 23rd day of September, 1898, and that he give notice of its intended presentation and filing to the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation appearing on its books, by inserting an publishing notice thereof once in each week for three weeks beginning September 2nd, 1898, and ending September 22nd, 1898, in the New York Law Journal, and the New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and that a copy of said notice be mailed to the above named parties at least three weeks prior to the filing of said account.
And it is further ordered that on filing such an account, and proof of publication and service of notice as aforesaid, let the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation, and all persons interested therein and in the distribution of its assets, show cause at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3rd day of October, 1898, why a referee shall not be appointed to take proof of the facts set forth in the petition and report thereon and to take, settle and state the accounts of said receiver to be filed herein; to ascertain the amounts with which the receiver should be credited and charged in his capacity as such, and to ascertain and state the amounts that should be allowed his attorneys for counsel fees and the disbursements on his behalf, in all the proceedings for the dissolution of the Hoffman Machine Company and the administration of his trust.
Enter Wm. N. Cohen, J. S. C.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the foregoing order, to the stockholders, bondholders, and creditors, and to all other parties having an interest in the estate of the Hoffman Machine Company, that I, A. R. Pope, as ancillary receiver of said Hoffman Machine Company, a foreign corporation, will render to the Supreme Court a full and accurate account under oath of my proceedings as ancillary receiver of said corporation since, on or about January 12th, 1898, the date of my appointment herein, and I will file said account in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1898. A. R. POPE,
Ancillary Receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, 143rd St. and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.
CHARLES R. PELGRAM, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David Mackadam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.
L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.
my27-1aw6mF.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sarah Martin, Ellen Freese, Eugene Allen, and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Eugene Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.]
CANNON & CANNON, Att'ys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6wF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAMILTON, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles A. Hamliton, Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., Alice Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, Edgar A. Hamilton, Annie J. Addison, and Edward R. Vollmer, as executors under the last will and testament of Maria E. Henderson, deceased; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry N. Hamilton, Helen M. Hamilton, Marie V. D. H. Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Laurens Hamilton, deceased; Schuyler V. C. Hamilton, Gertrude R. Hamilton, Violet L. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and St. Luke's Hospital of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA HAMILTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Hamilton and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[L. S.]
EDWD. R. VOLLMER, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors.
ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
10-1aw6mFr4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Parma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1898.
ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank

MR. STRAUS READY TO GO

The New Minister to Turkey Will Sail on the Lucania To-morrow.

HIS MISSION A DELICATE ONE

He Hopes Through Diplomacy to be Able to Remove the Irritations That Could Possibly Give Rise to a Warlike Demonstration.

Oscar S. Straus, Envoy Extraordinary to Turkey, will sail for Liverpool, on his way to his post, to-morrow, on the Lucania. He expects to be in Constantinople by the first week in October. In speaking yesterday of his reappointment as Minister to the Sublime Porte, Mr. Straus said:

"I went to Washington last Friday, having been called there by the President to have a final conference with him before my departure. The President is thoroughly conversant with our present relations with Turkey, and hopes, by reason of my former friendship with the Sultan, that I may be able to remove the delicate matters that now reflect seriously upon those relations.

"I am succeeding one of the ablest diplomats we have ever sent abroad, Dr. Angell, who was formerly Minister to China, and who now returns from Constantinople to resume his duties as President of the University of Michigan. I can only say I will do my best. Dr. Angell has managed matters with great skill and ability, and Judge Terrell, who preceded him, also managed the affairs of the post with distinguished ability during the American troubles; and I wish it understood that I do not in any sense, regard my appointment as detracting one iota from the eminent services that have been rendered by my predecessors."

"Are you pleased to return?"

"My answer to that would be yes, and no. It has been very difficult for me to arrange my affairs to be absent for an indefinite period; but the call of the President came to me as a patriotic duty, and as a citizen I feel that my first duty belongs to my country. I go cheerfully, and shall feel amply repaid for whatever sacrifices it may cost me personally, if I achieve results which will be beneficial to the United States. I am flattered by the great confidence bestowed upon me by the President and by Judge Day, as well as by the complimentary reception given to my appointment by the press throughout the country. But this only emphasizes my responsibilities. The President has given me a number of personal instructions and guiding advice."

"Does the Government contemplate sending any warships to Turkey?"

"I am not able to answer that. My own opinion is that every effort of diplomacy should be exhausted before such a step is resorted to or even thought of. The highest aim of diplomacy is to remove the irritations that could possibly give rise to warlike demonstrations."

"Will our Government take any further steps toward collecting an indemnity for the property lost by the missionaries during the Armenian troubles?"

"That is a matter I cannot, of course, discuss. I can only say that, as a matter of course, I shall obey instructions."

"Your relations with the Sultan during your former mission were very pleasant, were they not?"

"They were, in the very fullest sense of the word, and I have every reason to believe they will continue so."

"It is reported, Mr. Straus, that the President wishes to raise your rank to that of Ambassador?"

"That is entirely correct. The President believes the importance of the mission fully justifies the raising of the grade. Such a raising of the grade, it appears to me, would be of more advantage to Turkey than to ourselves. Even if the grade of the post should be raised, I should be invested with no more power than I now have as Envoy Extraordinary, nor would the salary be increased thereby. I should regard it as a compliment to Turkey. But of course the President, under the law, could not raise the grade of this mission unless Turkey raises the grade of her Minister."

It is just nine years since Mr. Straus returned from Constantinople. He left his post as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte in August of 1889. He was appointed by President Cleveland.

A reception and dinner were given to Mr. Straus at the University Club last night by his fellow-Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company. Henry C. Mortimer presided, and the following other Trustees were present: William F. Buckley, John Claflin, Charles S. Fairchild, Thomas P. Flower, Edward N. Gibbs, William R. Grace, Garret A. Hobart, William B. Hornblower, Darwin P. Kingsley, Woodbury Langdon, Walter H. Lewis, John A. McCall, Augustus G. Paine, George W. Perkins, Edmund D. Randolph, Hiram R. Steele, William L. Strong, Henry Tuck, and David A. Wells.

Speeches were made by John A. McCall, President, and Edward N. Gibbs, Treasurer, of the New York Life, and Isidor Straus, Henry C. Mortimer, ex-Mayor Strong, Judge Hiram R. Steele, Edmund D. Randolph, and Darwin P. Kingsley. All the speakers congratulated Mr. Straus upon the double honor of having been twice appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Turkey, and by two different Presidents at the head of the two opposing political parties.

The Minister replied in a happy vein to the complimentary speeches. He touched only lightly upon the relations between this country and Turkey, leaving the expression of his opinion until after more serious consideration and a fresh review of all the facts and conditions.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY WAR.

Plainfield Common Council Grants a Franchise Inimical to the Union County Trolley Line.

A new obstacle has arisen in the way of the Union County trolley project in New Jersey. When the County Board of Freeholders voted, a few days ago, to accept John Kean's offer of $250,000 for the franchise for a trolley road between Elizabeth and Plainfield friends of the project expressed gratification that the end of the vigorous opposition, led by the Union County League, was in sight. The new obstacle comes from a source not identified with the work of the Union County League.

The route of the county trolley line for which a franchise was granted to John Kean and his associates includes a part of Richmond Street in Plainfield. Regardless of a warning from the County Freeholders, the Common Council of Plainfield has passed an ordinance permitting the use of Richmond Street by the Plainfield Street Railway Company. This action raises a question of jurisdiction. The Union County Board of Freeholders contends that Richmond Street is a county road. There is a State statute giving the Freeholders the right to claim any street in the county as a county road. The Plainfield Common Council, however, puts its faith in the State law, which authorizes the construction of the proposed county trolley line at North Avenue Boulevard.

This law requires that before the work of construction on the trolley and the boulevard is commenced, the bond furnished by the successful bidder must be approved by the Supreme Court and by each of the municipalities in which the proposed improvement is to be made. The Plainfield Councilmen declare that they will not approve the bond in the case of the county trolley road, and they say furthermore that they will fight the matter in the courts if necessary.

Man Suffocated at a Fire.

A fire early yesterday morning in a furnished room at 155 North Third Street, Williamsburg, caused the death by suffocation of a sugar-house laborer named Jensen. At 3 o'clock Mrs. Montenes, his landlady, was awakened by the smell of smoke, and called her husband. They traced the smoke to Jensen's room. An alarm was turned in and on the arrival of the firemen Jensen's bed was found to be on fire and he was lying insensible in it. He was carried into the street, and an ambulance was summoned. Pending its arrival, the fire was put out. Jensen was dead when the doctor arrived.

Produce Exchange Holiday.

By a vote of 467 to 59 the members of the Produce Exchange voted yesterday to have a holiday from this afternoon to Tuesday morning next.

MAGISTRATE POOL SUMMONED.

Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Proceed in Proper Manner with Policeman Owens's Case.

David M. Newburger, as attorney for Policeman Lewis Owens of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, obtained from Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, an order requiring Magistrate Pool to show cause this morning before Justice Cohen why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring him to proceed in an orderly manner with his examination of Policeman Owens on a charge preferred against the policeman by Rose Harrison, in the West Side Court. Magistrate Pool is also directed to show cause why Policeman Owens should not be entitled to have such examination proceed with counsel of his own choice.

Policeman Owens arrested the Harrison woman some time ago on a charge of disorderly conduct. He alleged that she assaulted him after her arrest, and the woman preferred counter charges of assault against the policeman. Magistrate Pool discharged the woman and entertained her charge against the policeman. The Magistrate refused to allow Attorney Newburger to appear for Owens, who was held in $2,000 bail.

The writ was served upon Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by John Crow, Jr., son of City Marshal Crow. The Magistrate accepted a copy of the writ and returned the original to Mr. Crow. He said he would probably turn the papers over to Corporation Counsel Whalen, but declined to make any further statement.

CAUGHT KISSING A SOLDIER.

Magistrate Pool Releases Woman Who Gave Warrior a "Hobson Kiss."

The patriotism of Magistrate Pool saved Nellie Anderson, twenty-three years old, of 213 West Forty-second Street, from a fine for disorderly conduct yesterday morning. The particular action for which she was arraigned in the West Side Police Court was kissing a member of the Eighth Regiment, and the Magistrate was willing to regard it merely as a favor shown one of the country's defenders.

Detective Curry of the Tenderloin precinct made the arrest. He said he had caught the woman at 3 o'clock yesterday morning kissing a man on Sixth Avenue.

The prisoner admitted the truth of the charge. "The man I kissed was an old friend of mine in the Eighth Regiment, your Honor," said she. "I hadn't seen him for a long time, so I thought I would give him a Hobson kiss."

The Magistrate asked if the prisoner's only motive was a patriotic one. She declared that it was, and he then discharged her.

There were about forty other women arraigned in the court by the police of the West Thirtieth Street, West Thirty-seventh Street, and West Forty-seventh Street Stations for disorderly conduct. Over half of them were discharged because the police could not make charges sufficiently specific. Capt. Halpin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was present. The affidavits of policemen from his precinct were changed to conform to Section 1,458 of the Consolidation Act, a point on which Magistrate Pool insisted, and the twelve women they arraigned were all fined.

TROLLEY FOR THIRD AVENUE.

Contracts for Change of Motive Power Have Been Drawn and Work Will Be Rushed.

Edward Lauterbach, the legal adviser for and one of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said yesterday that practically everything was ready to permit of the speedy equipment of the system of the company with electric instead of cable traction. Mr. Lauterbach declined to name the contractors, but said that the plans and specifications for this work of magnitude had been decided on and contracts drawn.

"The underground trolley," he added, "which is to replace the cable and other traction methods of the company will be in operation in sixty days after the beginning of the work on the main Third Avenue line. Before the snow flies the cars of the Forty-second Street line will be operated by electricity, and those of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line in ninety days. The Dry Dock line will be left over until the Spring. The change from cable to trolley will result in little if any interference with the operation of the Third Avenue system except perhaps on the Forty-second Street line. When seven years ago the change was made from horses to cable traction there was no interference with operations, and recently at Washington a change was made from cable to electricity without a hitch.

"All the changes and improvements contemplated for the system will cost from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Of course there are to be new nineteenth-century cars, which will be lighted by electricity, handsomely equipped, and properly heated for the cold season. We are reaching out with the Union Railway Company, and improving its service steadily, and our relations with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company continue to be pleasant. The change on Third Avenue from cable to electricity was brought about by the force of sound logic, and no considerations that involved delay were heeded."

SAYS MASONS PURSUE HIM.

Anthony Baum Ir Brought Before Justice McAdam on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Anthony Baum, of 1,013 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a good-looking, well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, was brought before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus directing his production in court by Commissioner of Charities Keller. Baum was arrested as being a lunatic and was locked up in the Arsenal pending an examination by medical experts as to his sanity. Drs. Fitch and Kunz decided that he was insane, and he would have been committed to the insane asylum, but Henry W. Bates, Baum's counsel, secured the writ of habeas corpus, on which he was produced in court. Mr. Bates claimed that Baum is perfectly sane, and that he could not legally be detained in an asylum.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cowie opposed the motion for the discharge of Baum, saying that he was suffering from hallucinations, and believed that he was pursued by members of some of the Masonic lodges, who desired to do some injury to him. He had been held for examination at the request of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Baum, who complained that in one of his fits of insanity he had assaulted her, and that she was afraid that he would harm her or others if permitted to remain at large.

At the examination yesterday it developed that Mr. Baum had recently come into $12,000 by his mother's death, and that he could account for only $7,000 of this. His wife testified that he had bought a bicycle for her and had destroyed it with an axe shortly afterward. Baum, in answer to this, said that he had company at the time, and had asked his wife to stay in to help entertain them. This she refused to do, saying she was going bicycle riding, whereupon he destroyed the wheel in order to prevent her. He denied that he had attempted to choke his wife.

As for his belief that Masons were pursuing him, he said he did not say this was true of them collectively, but that certain individual members were certainly following him for the reason, he believed, that he had resigned from the body and had not paid his dues.

Justice McAdam adjourned the case to hear the testimony of the experts who had examined Baum.

ELEVATED CAR JUMPS TRACK.

Passengers on Brooklyn Heights Line Helped Down Ladders to Street.

A car on the elevated line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, running between Coney Island and Manhattan Beach, jumped the track near Culver's railroad station at 8:30 o'clock last night, and narrowly escaped plunging into the street below.

At the time of the accident there were about thirty persons in the car. They were removed from the tracks by means of ladders, supplied by the firemen of Engine Company No. 45. No one was injured. Traffic was considerably delayed by the accident.

PIES FOR THE JACK TARS

Baker Kling of Jersey City Sends a Rare Feast to the Squadron.

NAVY YARD SAILORS HAPPY

They Have Already Enjoyed Their Share, and the Men at Tompkinsville Will Receive 2,500 of the Dainties To-morrow.

Every jack-hearty aboard those battleships of the Atlantic squadron that fought the Spanish craft and are now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing an overhauling has worn a countenance of especial sleekness and supreme satisfaction for the past two days. The ovation the sea fighters received smoothed out the wrinkles seared by the tropic sun, and the hospitality of the sea dogs' multitudinous admirers still further soothed their bellicose natures. But one thing was lacking, events have proved, to give a last touch to their contentment. That was pie. Now a patriotic baker has supplied each jolly mariner with a lucious, juicy, flaky, and perfectly delectable sample of the boast of Yankee cooking, and the jackies' cup of happiness is filled to overflowing.

As yet the tars stationed on the ships off Tompkinsville have not received a testimonial from the patriotic pie maker, but the benefactor of the bluejackets has announced that they too will have pie in great quantities just as soon as he can arrange to transport his savory productions from land to ship without endangering their flavor from salt sea spray or other causes. To-morrow he hopes to dispatch 2,500 fat, round pies to the country's protectors, and to get them there hot and steaming with odorous vapor, fresh from his oven.

It is safe to say that no citizen of this locality has a snugger corner in the hearts of the jackies at the Navy Yard than this baker. He is Charles Kling, some time an emigrant from the land over which the War Lord Wilheim rules in such picturesque style, and at present the proprietor of the New England Pie Bakery, at 59 and 61 Clark Street, Jersey City. He is a short, light-featured, portly Teuton, who has been in this country long enough to be intensely patriotic, and to have an unbounded enthusiasm for its sea fighters. He is apparently quite well-to-do, and has a respectably large establishment for the manufacture of pies.

How the Happy Thought Struck Him.

What led the prosperous pie maker to his well-appreciated course of conduct occurred soon after the sea parade of the ironclads. Mr. Kling watched the huge craft with unmitigated satisfaction, and the following day he paid a visit to the fleet. He clambered aboard the New York, and found the jackies very companionable folk. They quickly took him in tow, and revealed to him the mysteries of the big fighting machine, let him tickle the whiskers of Billy, the goat mascot, had him put his face in the breech of a big rifle to look through the muzzle that had frowned destruction on the Dons, and finally would have had him climb to the fighting top, if he had reserved wind enough for this feat.

Naturally the Jersey City citizen warmed to this treatment. In the course of conversation he confided that he was a pie maker. Then his master thought came.

"Do you like pie?" he asked innocently.

The promptness with which a chorus of "aye, ayes" followed rather startled him, and he was further reassured, anent the subject of his inquiry, when a big gunner's mate rolled up, changed the location of his quid, and bellowed:

"Duse we like pie? Blow me, hearty, yes! better than anything but fightin'. Clap on your pie and watch us."

"Then you will immediately, at once, bring you a lot, already, just so soon as I get home," Mr. Kling replied, pleased that he could contribute to the jackies' comfort in so substantial a manner. Saturday he wrote to Lieutenant Commander W. P. Potter, executive officer of the New York, to ascertain how many men were aboard each warship, and asking for a reply so that he could send enough pies Tuesday.

Delayed in transmission, the letter reached the Lieutenant Commander late Monday. With a realization of the greatness of the occasion, he rushed off a telegram to Mr Kling, giving the number of men on each ship at the navy yard and at Tompkinsville.

Mr. Kling at once put on three more assistants to man the pie incubator, hastily brought down three barrels of the finest flour from his stores, and heaped up a lordly pile of apples, prunes, peaches, raisins, huckleberries, and spices. By morning he had 2,500 pies over and above his ordinary output. They were thick, able-bodied specimens, sizzling and sputtering like mimic volcanoes with a lava of appetizing concomitants. Quickly a double-horse truck was loaded and the hot pies hurriedly transported to the navy yard.

Pleased Surprise of the Tars.

Aboard the fighting craft there was untold amazement when the truck was unloaded. The New York's laddies had forgotten the excitable Teuton with his promises of pie, and the thoughts of the crew of other boats were in other channels. A tray after tray of steaming disks were rushed up the gangplank the sailors' eyes bulged uncommon large. Tuesday night the crew of the Iowa and Oregon were served, each man with a pie. Some there were who from long estrangement from civilized cookery knew not the pie, but they were fast friends with the new dish in a twinkling. Most of the pies were huckleberry, and black mouths and teeth were as good as the countersign that night.

Wednesday morning the crew of the New York got pie for breakfast, and made no bones about calling it the finest meal since their enlistment. Even Billy, the goat mascot, gorged himself on pie, and wriggled the stub serving him for a tail in a pleased manner. The lads in whose mess Billy dined said he had not shown such satisfaction since he made a meal out of the contents of the chief gunner's tobacco jar.

Throughout the navy yard yesterday the tone of final and supreme satisfaction was universal. At any mention of pie the jackies smiled knowingly. The crew of the Oregon were particularly gratified. They intimated that as long as Mr. Kling remained in the United States, one warship at least would fight to the death in his defense. Chief Yeoman M. O. Hubert, who has charge of the mess of the petty officers, was outspoken in praise of the pie baker's patriotism.

"We Pacific slope men did not expect to get much attention in the East," he said, "and the slopers were happy as 'porpusses' to see those pies. It has been long since we saw such things, and some of the men had forgotten what they were. Yes, we liked the pies, and we were very glad to be remembered by the Eastern people."

Mr. Kling also received a letter from Lieutenant Commander Arthur P. Nazro of the Oregon, saying that the pies were highly appreciated and gratefully accepted.

Lieutenant Commander Potter of the New York smilingly echoed the sentiments of his fellow executive officer yesterday.

"It's a good work," he said; "just what the boys wanted. Make anybody sick? What nonsense! It was just the dose the boys needed, and I hope it will be repeated by some other practical philanthropist."

POTOMAC ARMY REUNION.

Gen. Horatio C. King Reads a Poem to the Society at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its twenty-ninth annual reunion here today. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Arland Smith of Ohio; Recording Secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King, New York City; Treasurer, Samuel Trusdall; Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Scott. Pittsburg was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

This evening public exercises were held in the International Hotel ballroom, in the course of which an oration was delivered by Clarence F. Cobb of Washington, and a poem was read by Gen. Horatio C. King.

Mrs. McClung's Injuries Fatal.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—Mrs. C. C. McClung, aged thirty-six, of Knoxville, Tenn., who fell out of a second story window of a United States Hotel cottage early yesterday morning, died this afternoon. Mrs. McClung was the daughter of Col. Charles M. McGhee, the railway builder and manager of Knoxville and New York City. Her husband and two children survive her.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

Chancellor McGill Signs the Order Directing the Sale of the Company's Property.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday signed the order directing the sale of the Hudson River Tunnel and the property owned by the Tunnel Company. He also appointed Randolph Parmly to take charge of the sale and to fix the date for it.

The action looking to the sale was taken by Henry S. White on behalf of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, which holds a mortgage given by the Tunnel Company.

It is understood that the bondholders will bid in the property and will at once proceed to organize a new company. They claim that the tunnel is completed, with the exception of about 150 yards between the New York and New Jersey ends, and that when the work is finished a train may be run from one city to the other in three minutes. The new company will, it is said, run trolley cars for passengers as well as freight trains, the original design having been to make the tunnel merely a connecting link for railroad freight trains, so that the use of the floats, now required to carry cars across the river, could be done away with.

RELICS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Contents of the Money Box of the Infanta Maria Teresa Bought by Wall Street Firm.

A canvas bag containing about three pints of Spanish gold coin, another canvas bag containing fully a quart of Spanish silver coin, two thick bunches of Spanish paper currency, and a few handfuls of loose Spanish silver coins were delivered at the banking office of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall Street, last Wednesday by a messenger from the Paymaster's Department of the North Atlantic Station of the United States Navy. This package of Spanish money was accompanied by a formal notification from Paymaster Arthur Burtis of the North Atlantic Station that the contents of the money box found on the Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa, captured at Santiago, had been officially awarded to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. at their bid of $15,000.

This collection of Spanish metallic and paper money was discovered in one of the apartments of the wrecked Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa within a few days after the crushing defeat of Admiral Cervera's fleet, just outside of Santiago Harbor, on the 3d of last July. The money was turned over to the United States authorities as a portion of the prizes captured by Admiral Sampson's squadron. It was inventoried and advertised for sale. Several bids were received, and the award was made to the Wall Street firm as stated. A representative of that firm said he had not counted the money, but he did not think that the face value of the coins and the paper notes would exceed $15,000.

All of this Spanish money is either water stained or scorched. More than three-fourths of it is in coin, and at least one-half of the aggregate value of the collection is in gold coin—Alfonsos, each piece being worth 25 pesetas, equivalent to $5 in American money. There are a variety of silver pieces, including the one, two, two and a half, and five pesetas, the latter being similar in size and value to the United States silver dollar. The notes, which are printed on silk fibre paper of about the texture of the United States notes, are for 25, 50, and 100 pesetas each. There is one 1,000 peseta note. Some of these notes show marks of both fire and water, and nearly all of the coins are scorched or rusted. Not any of the money, however, is sufficiently damaged to interfere with its value as a circulating medium.

APPEARED TO BE A SHREW.

Daughter of Erin Sees Mrs. Robson Act and Flees in Terror.

Mrs. Stuart Robson visited an intelligence office last week in quest of a nurse for Stuart Robson, Jr. After critically examining an assortment of all kinds and nationalities, Mrs. Robson returned to Wallack's Theatre with one of a decidedly Hibernian appearance, just in time to take her part in the rehearsal of "The Meddler." As her cue was given, she ran quickly upon the stage, leaving the nurse alone staring strangely at everything and everybody.

It was that scene in Mr. Thomas's play which calls for Mrs. Robson to reprimand and berate every one connected with the comedy, and her husband in particular. In the play he is supposed to be trifling with her affections. She lectures him with vehemence, and talks to every one on the stage in the most emphatic language, at times wildly gesticulating. She calls her husband "a little red-headed apology for a man." In fact the scene is the strongest as well as the stormiest in the play. As soon as the rehearsal was over Mrs. Robson looked for the nurse. She searched everywhere, even back of the stage and looked behind the scenery. The nurse had disappeared.

While Mrs. Robson was searching for the nurse another stormy scene, true and realistic, was being enacted in the intelligence office where the nurse had been engaged.

"I want me dollar back, I tell ye! I wouldn't wur-rk for that woman! You'll ayther give me mol dollar back or git me another job. I 'ave a bit of a timper meself—och! But the loikes of her! Och! But she's a holy terror. Oi tought that she was going to bate the loife out of her man roight before all thim people. Faith I pity her kid, ef that's the way she goes on to her husband. An' she abused everybody—wasn't at all loike she was here at all. She do be that bad that I am afraid of her!"

CASE AGAINST SENATOR KENNEY

Attempt to be Made to Secure a Second Indictment.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—United States District Attorney Louis C. Vandergrift says he is preparing to present to the Federal Grand Jury, which will reassemble in this city next Tuesday, additional evidence in the case of the Government vs. United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, charged with aiding and abetting William N. Boggs to misapply funds of the First National Bank of Dover.

Should this evidence meet the approval of the Grand Jury, it will probably return another indictment against the Senator in addition to that which is still pending, and on which he was tried in July, the trial having resulted in a disagreement. Although this indictment will be a new one, the evidence to substantiate it will, it is understood, be on the same line as that submitted in the first trial.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

Ex-Mayor of Bath, Me., Confesses that He Misappropriated $60,000.

BATH, Me., Sept. 1.—Ex-Mayor Fritz H. Twitchell, a member of Gov. Powers's Council, and well known in business circles in Maine and Massachusetts, has acknowledged himself guilty of the embezzlement of $60,000. It is believed that the amount involved may exceed that sum.

It is claimed that for the past fourteen or fifteen years, during which Mr. Twitchell has been connected with the Worumbo Woolen Manufacturing Company, various sums have been appropriated by him. These amounts were charged to the expense account, so that the business had not become involved at any time. It is thought no prosecution will follow, as the person most deeply concerned is Galen S. Moses, Treasurer of the mills, who is inclined to treat the matter as one of personal wrong, rather than an instance of criminal intent. Mr. Twitchell, who is at his Summer home at Popham Beach, is in very poor health.

Miss Winnie Davis Grows Better.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—Miss Winnie Davis, who has been seriously ill with gastritis, experienced a comfortable day, and to-night is considerably improved. She is now able to take nourishment for the first time in several days.



Tell you what we want you to do to-day—you can do it or not, just as you like. We want you to buy one of our boys' double-breasted, short-trouser suits.

They're marked down to the cheap trash price, $2.75, and we want you to experiment with our kind of clothing without risking anything yourself.

Sizes left, 6 to 10.

All at our Prince St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIDS FOR THE BIG SHIPS

Conditions of the Proposals Are Highly Satisfactory to Navy Department Officials.

INCREASED POWER AND SPEED

Cost to be Less in Proportion Than That of Vessels of the Illinois Class—Work May Be Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The result of the bidding to-day for the construction of the three big battleships authorized by Congress is eminently satisfactory to the Navy Department. From the face of the bids it is clear that the Government will secure very much more in the matter of power and speed than was expected; that the cost will be less than was paid proportionately for the Illinois class, and, finally, that the department will be able to distribute the work among three big building concerns, a method of construction that always redounds to the advantage of the Government.

The bids were opened shortly after noon in the presence of a number of representatives of shipbuilding concerns, of bureau chiefs, and of other men connected with the department. Acting Secretary Allen sat at the head of the table on which the bids were placed, with Judge Advocate General Lemly on his left. The latter was charged with the duty of reading the proposals, which had been previously opened and stamped by Chief Clerk Peters.

The bids were made in three classes, the first being under the plans prepared by the Navy Department calling for ships of about 11,500 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots. The other classes were under plans prepared by the bidders themselves, in some cases on additional plans prepared by the Engineering Bureau, but not included in the original specifications sent out to bidders. The bids were opened in the following order:

J. H. Dialogue & Co. of Camden, N. J., one ship in 33 months, under class 1, for the sum of $2,840,000.

Newport News Shipbuilding Company, one ship under class 1, in 31 months, for the sum of $2,580,000; one ship under class 2, with a speed of 17 knots, in 32 months, $2,680,000; one ship of about 12,850 tons, with a speed of 18 knots, in 32 months, for the sum of $2,850,000.

William Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, one ship under class 1, in 29 months, for $2,650,000; two ships of the same class for $2,625,000 each; one ship under class 2, with a speed of 17 knots, in 32 months, with a tonnage of 11,500, for $2,775,000, or two of the same for $2,700,000 each; one ship of 12,150 tons and a speed of 18 knots, in 32 months, for $2,885,000, or two of the same for $2,870,000 each.

Union Iron Works of San Francisco, one ship under class 1 for $2,674,000 in 31 months; one ship under class 2, with a speed of 17 knots, for $2,725,000, in 31 months; one 12,200 tons, 18 knot, ship, in 33 months, for $2,899,000.

A careful examination of these bids shows that the prices asked for the vessels planned on the department designs average slightly less than the price to be paid for the Illinois class, although these ships are improvements in some respects. But it also appears that the bids are within the limit of cost fixed by Congress, even where the builders propose to make them of 18 knots speed, much better ships than called for by the department. It is expected that the only bids considered therefore will be for the 18-knot ships.

In this case the Newport News Company is the lowest bidder, but bids for only one ship. The highest is the Union Iron Works, but in the act of Congress allows the department to make an allowance of not to exceed 4 per cent. in favor of Pacific coast bidders, so that brings the Western concern's bid within line. Cramp comes in between them, and consequently the three ships are likely to be distributed geographically in that order.

In the case of the 18-knot ships, both Cramp and the Union Iron Works submitted similar plans, these being practically the department plans lengthened about sixteen feet in order to get in the extra horse power. The Newport News Company's design for the 18-knot vessel is original with that company. If it should not be satisfactory to the department Cramp probably would get two of the ships. The bids have been taken under advisement by Acting Secretary Allen.

THE VALUE OF SPEED.

Advantages Promised in the New Ships a Step Forward.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At the time the vessels, bids for which were opened to-day, were authorized the importance of securing speed in battleships had not been impressed upon the Congress of the country as it has been since. When the need for more than sixteen knots an hour was illustrated by the voyage of the Oregon and the chase of Cervera's fleet along the shores of Cuba a regret was felt at the Navy Department that better speed could not be secured in vessels so recently undertaken.

The vessels that will be built under the proposals opened to-day will not have the twenty-one knots of the Powerful and Terrible, but those fine British cruisers have 14,000 tons' displacement, while the new coast line battleships will have but 12,000 tons displacement. The new American vessels, however, will be equal in speed to any ships afloat of the same displacement and fighting power. This is considered a great step forward, and promises, in the estimation of navy officers, to be improved upon when the Secretary makes his recommendations for still further additions to the navy. It is certain that there will be no more battleships authorized of even the sixteen knots speed required from the incomplete Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky type, which it was somewhat expected to repeat in these three new vessels.

One lesson of the war was adopted in deciding to provide the new battleships with twelve-inch guns in the main battery, as in the Iowa, but not as in the case of the Indiana and other battleships having thirteen-inch guns for the primary battery. Chief Constructor Hichborn was delighted with the bidding, and the way the shipbuilders responded to popular opinion and saved the department from the necessity of building ships that would have been admittedly behind the times if built as Congress unquestionably contemplated when it authorized their construction.

OUR HEAVY PENSION LIST.

Allowances During Grant's Second Term and the Entire Hayes Administration Exceeded Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that the number of pensions allowed during the past fiscal year, including the war of 1812, was 56,737, of which 54,852 were for soldiers and 1,885 for sailors. Four widows were reinstated and two promoted, and sixty-four orphans and relatives of soldiers were reinstated. One hundred and thirty-nine ex-Union soldiers were reinstated and 279 promoted. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1898, was 993,714; amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, $144,651,879; average value of each pension, $131.79.

Comparison shows that more pensions for service in the war of the rebellion were granted during the last fiscal year than were allowed during the entire four years of Grant's second term and the entire administration of President Hayes, and that the amount actually paid for army and navy pensions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was largely in excess of the amount paid either during the first or second term of President Grant's Administration and almost as much as was paid during the entire four years of President Hayes's Administration.

HAWAII'S LAWS IN FORCE.

United States Statutes Not Yet Extended to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A ruling that persons engaging in business in Honolulu affected by internal revenue laws must comply with the Hawaiian laws now in force is laid down in a letter sent to-day by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott in response to an individual inquiry. Commissioner Scott says:

"You are informed that while the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 7, 1898, provided for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and extended the sovereignty of the United States thereto, the laws of this country have not yet been extended to that jurisdiction, and the internal revenue laws of the United States are not at present in force there.

"It is understood that the laws heretofore prevailing in these islands now govern, and that therefore it will be necessary for you to comply with the requirements of the same. It is supposed that the internal revenue laws of the United States and the regulations thereunder will ultimately obtain in the Hawaiian Islands."

MR. FERRIS NO MILLIONAIRE.

Executor of His Estate Says the Value of Deceased's Entire Possessions Is $16,000.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The belief in some quarters, but not among the family, that William H. Ferris, who died a few days ago at the age of ninety-seven, left $1,000,000 buried in the vicinity of his home was completely dispelled to-day by Joseph S. Clark, President of the East Chester Savings Bank.

President Clark is the executor of Mr. Ferris's estate. He said that a short time before Mr. Ferris died the latter visited him and told him of the presence of a wooden box in a secret drawer in one of his rooms. Mr. Clark said that Mr. Ferris told him it contained all his possessions and that it included five mortgages on property in Mount Vernon, a bankbook with a balance of $3,000 to his credit, and a deed for the house 243 South Fourth Avenue, in which he lived. In all, the estate is valued at just $16,000.

RUINS COATED WITH SILVER.

Smelting Pots Overturned at a Fire in a Newark Foundry.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fire in the Balbach Smelting Works this afternoon caused great loss, although for days it will be impossible to ascertain the exact amount. There were a number of smelting pots in operation when the fire started, and they were overturned and the silver they contained flowed in all directions and spread over everything.

After the fire was out the ruins were coated with silver, and the whole will probably have to be put into the pots. Some of the silver went through to the ground and will have to be reclaimed.

Fire at Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fire this morning destroyed the West End Hotel stables and spread to Sire Brothers' sale and exchange stables, in Speedwell Avenue. A score of horses were rescued with difficulty, but several wagons and a considerable quantity of harness were destroyed. The West End Hotel, which adjoined the burning barns to the south, being separated only by a narrow driveway, was saved. The total loss is estimated at about $11,500.

National Bond Interest Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The official announcement was made to-day that the interest on the 4 per cent. United States bonds due on Oct. 1 will be anticipated. The coupons will be paid off Sept. 10 on presentation, and the interest checks on the registered bonds will be sent out about Sept. 20 for immediate payment. The early payments are due to the large amount of money in the Treasury.

Tax Collector Held in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—Frank P. Cordery, Tax Collector of Brigantine Borough, is locked up in the city jail, and it is alleged that his accounts are short nearly $3,000. He is accused of having purchased the saloon of Edward Johnson of this city, while intoxicated, giving $1,600 of the borough money for it. Johnson, it is alleged, departed from Atlantic City after the sale.

Husband and Wife Burned to Death.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, Vt., Sept. 1.—George W. Dimick of Windham and his wife lost their lives this morning in a fire, which destroyed Mr. Dimick's farm buildings. Dimick and his wife attempted to release the cattle, but the flames spread so rapidly that escape was shut off, and both perished.

Engineer Killed by Electricity.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—Assistant Night Engineer Thomas H. Farrell of the Lockport Gas and Electric Light Company caught hold of two terminals of a fifty-light machine last night at that place, and was instantly killed. A current of 1,950 volts passed through his body.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including New Models particularly adapted to the present mode of dress, in a choice variety of exclusive materials

West 23d St.

FFF Flint's Fine Furniture

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND COLORS

The effect of artificial light on colors is sometimes overlooked when choosing a decorative scheme.

The fact is, gas and electric lights will change colors wonderfully. Yellow is paled and sometimes wholly lost; certain blues turn black; other blues, absorbing the yellow light, become green; such colors as violet, pink or purple, are entirely altered.

To guard against disagreeable effects, the colors should be so selected and juxtaposed that finished work will look as well by night as by day, even though the whole will be somewhat changed in tone.

Yes, it takes a great deal more "know how" than most people imagine to think out a successful scheme.

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The Serenade
NEXT WEEK,
Robin Hood.

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DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10. A RUNAWAY GIRL. MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS. "Jolly evening's entertainment

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; continued high temperature; winds southwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,178. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull but firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—Reports are current in London that a restricted offensive and defensive alliance with Germany has been formed. A common policy toward Russia, China, and in Egypt is proposed. A Berlin report says the Czar will convene a peace conference a month after the Spanish-American conference adjourns. J. W. Jago, chief officer of the Britannic, was arraigned in London for the mail robberies with Third Officer Kynaston, who has made a confession. H. S. Iselin of New York has bought shares in the London and District Bank for $100,000. Ambassador Porter will arrive in London today to confer with Ambassador Hay before he comes home. The Burgomaster of Amsterdam has given 300,000 florins for philanthropy.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Kansas Loan and Trust Company of Topeka is in the hands of a receiver.

The Collector of Customs at New Orleans has been authorized to permit a steamer from Havana to land 1,600 goats at the Port Eads Quarantine Station, in order to fumigate the vessel.

Senator Platt denied last night that he had come out for Roosevelt for Governor, but admitted that there seemed to be a rising tide of sentiment for the Colonel. The party leaders in Kings say the county is solid for Roosevelt. His nomination is regarded by local Republicans as certain.

The New York Naval Militiamen who have formed the crews of the Yankee and Nahant reached the city yesterday from the League Island Navy Yard, where they had been mustered out. They marched through Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and other principal thoroughfares to their ship, the New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. They received a welcome comparable to that accorded the returning Seventy-first Regiment. They were reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall and by President McKinley at Madison Square.

Page 3.

The funerals of Corps. George L. Immen and H. J. Scheid of the Seventy-first Regiment, who were killed in Cuba, took place with military honors at the regiment armory yesterday.

Miss Clara Barton telegraphed to Stephen E. Barton yesterday that she had been unable to land her relief supplies in Havana and would return to Tampa at once. Why she was unable to fulfill her mission is not yet known.

The War Department yesterday ordered that nineteen volunteer regiments and two troops of Ohio cavalry be mustered out of the service. The Seventy-first New York is included in the commands to be released. It will first be sent from Montauk Point to Camp Black.

Four trainloads of sick soldiers arrived at Long Island City from Montauk last night. They were cared for by the Red Cross, who have established a hospital near the station. Some of them were sent to city hospitals, and nearly all are very ill. President McKinley and Secretary Alger saw them in the hospital.

There was some suffering and considerable apprehension among the men at Camp Wikoff on account of a scarcity of water. It was said that the fault was with the pumps, but many fear that the supply has given out. Four more transports arrived with troops, in comparatively good condition. Gen. Young broke his arm and may have to leave camp.

Page 4.

The St. Louis police raided a crap game where the stake was $3,000, and arrested ten players.

Several Jamaica schooners have reported being chased along the Cuban coast by an armed schooner. The Carmita repelled the strange vessel's attack.

The committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, with Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, arrived here yesterday on the Britannic, accompanied by William Fife, Jr., designer of the yacht Shamrock, which is to race for the trophy.

Gov. Black returned to Washington, after visiting the camps of New York troops at Chickamauga Park, Lexington, Ky., and Huntsville. The Governor said he had found conditions not so bad as newspaper reports had led him to expect, and that upon clean ground, and with pure water, a healthy man should thrive upon the food supplied the soldiers, which he had found to be excellent and well cooked.

Page 5.

Former Deputy State Treasurer Hiram F. Gerrish of New Hampshire took $5,000 belonging to the State, which his bondsmen made good.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is not entitled to the differentials claimed. The commission finds itself without power to allow or disallow, officially, the point in dispute, but says it would "consider it extremely fortunate" if its conclusions should be made the basis of an early adjustment not at variance with law.

Page 7.

The Joint High Commission, representing the United States, Great Britain, and British North American colonies, adjourned yesterday to meet again in Quebec on Sept. 20. It is said that Canada's plan for trade reciprocity with America is that she shall have exclusive preferences upon the condition that we shall have merely an opportunity for equal competition with Great Britain in Canadian markets.

Page 9.

James A. Scrymser, President of the Pacific Cable Company of this city, will leave on Sept. 12 for Japan to arrange details not only for a cable from San Francisco via Hawaii to Australia and Japan, with connections for the Ladrones, Manila, and China, but also to make arrangements for a reserve cable.

Page 10.

The third day of the Newport Golf tournament went to the handicap match, 36 holes, medal play, which was a tie. The Russian Embassy will be entertained at the grounds this afternoon.

Percy P. Lewis of Tarrytown reported to the police there yesterday that an attempt to rob him was made by highwaymen on Thursday night as he was driving past Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Page 12.

Several officers from foreign countries watched yesterday a satisfactory trial of the Holland submarine torpedo boat.

Twenty-one deaths from heat were reported in the Borough of Manhattan yesterday and three in Brooklyn. There were scores of prostrations.

Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, died early yesterday morning of kidney disease in San Francisco, where he had gone in search of health.

Joseph St. Clair was charged yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, with stealing Charles MacRae's pugilistic kit and wearing his championship medals.

The auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard (formerly the Paris and New York) were returned to the American Line yesterday. The work of reconverting them into transatlantic liners will begin at once.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, who will sail for France on the steamship La Touraine today, was entertained at a banquet on board that vessel last evening, and outlined the plans which he hopes to be able to carry out.

President McKinley and his party arrived here yesterday from Canton. The reception was simple, there being no demonstration. Before starting to Camp Wikoff the President rested at the Manhattan Hotel, had a drive in Central Park, and reviewed the Naval Militia.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the smoke nuisance on the Long Island Railroad was considered, and William H. Baldwin, President of the road, explained what was being done to abate it. New measures was adopted relative to the disposal of city garbage, and to the plants on Barren Island.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 8.

DREYFUS REVISION AND WAR

High Officers Prefer the Worst to Having the French Army Remain Under a Cloud.

ALL PARTIES WANT A RETRIAL

Conferences Held to Convince M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, of the Need of Revision — Faure Stays at Havre.

PARIS, Sept. 2—11 P. M.—The report, put in circulation by a news agency, that a revision of the Dreyfus case had been decided upon appears to be premature.

It is now pointed out that a revision must be sanctioned by a Cabinet Council, under the Presidency of M. Faure.

No such council has been held as yet, but M. Cavaignac, the Minister for War, has conferred at great length to-day with M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, and M. Brisson, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. The presumption is that these conferences had to do with the proposal of revision, but the results have not been made public.

M. Lasies, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had an interview this morning with the Minister for War, M. Cavaignac, on the recent developments in the Dreyfus case. The Minister reiterated that he was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner, but he added that at the same time he was determined to punish all who had derelicted their duty.

The Deputy afterward declared that so long as M. Cavaignac was Ministetr for War there would be no revision of the Dreyfus case, adding that, as in the event of a revision, the trial could not again be held behind closed doors, the inquiry would have to be restricted, and it would be impossible to produce publicly some of the documents. Hence the acquittal of Dreyfus must certainly result from a reopening of the case.

The movement in favor of a revision is growing stronger in the papers which till now have been hostile to the prisoner of Devil's Island. The Matin to-day says:

"The absence of M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Education, prevented the Ministers from coming to a decision yesterday, and another meeting of the council will be held to-day."

Gen. Pellieux has tendered his resignation, but it was withdrawn on the insistence of Gen. Zurlinden.

It was announced this afternoon by the Patrie that several officers of the general staff had decided to resign shortly and divulge all they know of the entire Dreyfus affair. One officer declares that war will inevitably follow as a result of the revelations which will be made regarding the machinations of another Government.

Midnight.—The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war, and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

The Government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes The Journal des Débats and other papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis. M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Education, is in Switzerland. His address is not known here. M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, is at Marseilles, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, is at Cherbourg.

In the meantime M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, and M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, are busy enough. M. Sarrien had two prolonged conferences with M. Brisson this afternoon, and after M. Cavaignac's long interview with M. Sarrien, both Ministers looked ruffled. These and other impromptu Ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the Minister for War of the necessity on political grounds of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the discussions that will follow revision will probably entail war; but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to evil strife.

CHAMBER TO MEET IN OCTOBER.

French Ministers, Except Cavaignac, Favor Revision—Gen. Pellioux Furious.

PARIS, Sept. 2—(Midnight.)—It is now said that the Chamber of Deputies will not assemble until October, by which time it is hoped the storm will have blown over. Almost all the Ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision. M. Cavaignac is alone obdurate, insisting he must first finish his departmental inquiries, and that even then he will only act under pressure of a threat of publication abroad of such disclosures as would leave him no alternative to revision.

Several officers of the highest distinction, it is alleged, threaten to resign their commissions and to publish the facts, in order to force the Government to act. Among the crowd of speculations and alleged revelations, however, little that is actually new has been disclosed.

Gen. Pellioux is furious at having been deceived. He says that during the Zola trial he received a letter from a juryman begging him for proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. He learned elsewhere that the jury wanted the report of Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, who is credited with having received a confession from Dreyfus.

All of Gen. Pellieux's demands upon the Government failed to get anything, but Lieut. Col. Henry's forged letter, which he, (Pellieux,) took on trust.

In his anger at this base deception, Gen. Pellieux has now written to the Governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness to be placed upon the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The Governor has begged him to reconsider his decision.

M. de Pressense, member of the Chamber of Deputies and foreign editor of the Temps, is organizing meetings throughout the country in favor of revision.

M. Zola remains in hiding, but he has written a letter of congratulations to Madame Dreyfus.

Col. Picquart implores Maître Labori, who was counsel for Zola in his recent trial, to cease efforts to obtain his (Picquart's) freedom, as he says he can wait until Sept. 21, when he will be liberated and can face his accusers.

Madame Dreyfus, so far, has taken no action.

PANIZZARDI'S MOUTH CLOSED.

Italian Military Attache Not Allowed to Publish Revelations.

ROME, Sept. 2.—It is asserted on high authority that the Italian Military Attaché in Paris, Col. Panizzardi, the writer of two of the three documents—the ones dated March and April, 1894, upon which M. Cavaignac said he relied, when reasserting his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus in the Chamber of Deputies a few weeks ago—will not be allowed to publish and Dreyfus revelations.

GERMAN'S VIEW OF DREYFUS.

He Admits to de Blowitz that Germany Might Clear the Affair by Speaking Out.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, telegraphs that he has obtained the views of a "distinguished German" on the Dreyfus situation. This individual admitted that "Germany, by speaking out, could perhaps clear up the Dreyfus affair," but he added that "the interests of the nation are superior to those of any man, and if Germany were listened to, Gen. de Boisdeffre could not remain an hour at the head of the staff, whereas Germans ought to wish to have him stay there as long as possible."

M. de Blowitz says:

"Gen. de Boisdeffre's shortcomings are just as fully understood here in France. There was even an idea of sending him as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post he desired, but the incident of the Zola trial made his retention as Chief of Staff imperative. Now, however, the Germans no longer have a motive to keep silence."

Proceeding to relate, from inside knowledge, the history of the forgeries of Col. Schwartzkoppen's (late German Military Attaché in Paris) handwriting, The Times's correspondent says the work was so cleverly done as to deceive Col. Schwartzkoppen himself, who, even when he became aware of it, was unable to denounce it, owing to the introduction of certain names.

M. de Blowitz arrives at this conclusion:

"It is absolutely impossible that Lieut. Col. Henry should have attained the necessary professional dexterity. The actual forger, therefore, must be sought elsewhere, though it is likely enough that Henry concocted the phrases. Discovery would not be difficult and would elicit the whole truth."

MISS WINNIE DAVIS MAY DIE.

Her Condition Changed for the Worse and Now Considered Critical.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 2.—It was announced to-day that Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is ill with gastritis here, had experienced a change for the worse. Her condition is now considered critical.

ASTOR TRAMP IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—When Manager William Garen of Havlin's Theatre went up to his room in the theatre building last night, he was surprised to see a ragged tramp occupying the bed. Garen got a policeman, but it required several good raps with the officer's night stick on the bottom of the tramp's feet before he awoke and grumbled because he had been awakened. As he was hustled down stairs, he said he had slept in "Astor's bed" once and had not received such rough treatment.

PERMIT TO LAND 1,600 GOATS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Collector of Customs at New Orleans telegraphed the Treasury Department to-day that a private company had asked permission to land at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, near Port Eads, 1,600 goats that had been shipped from Galveston to Havana and returned to New Orleans by the steamer Tyr.

The unusual ground for the request, authority to grant which the department has wired, was that the fumigation of the vessel would kill the goats.

THOMAS F. BAYARD'S ILLNESS.

He Suffered a Relapse Late Thursday Night—Condition Later Improved.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Hon Thomas F. Bayard had a relapse late last night, and a consultation of physicians was held, after which Mr. Bayard's physician remained with him until morning.

A second consultation was held this forenoon, and it was reported that Mr. Bayard was much better, but he was still very ill.

BANK FAILURE IN TOPEKA.

Receiver for the Kansas Loan and Trust Company.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—The Kansas Loan and Trust Company, lately known as the Trust Company of America, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at $400,000, assets at $1,200,000.

This is one of the oldest and largest loan companies in Kansas. Upon the application of John R. Mulvane, John Marion, and W. H. Rossington, T. B. Sweet and G. E. Whitcomb of this city were named receivers to-day.

Inability to meet obligations is the reason assigned for the receivership.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The heat has increased slightly in central valleys, except in Eastern Tennessee, where rain has kept the temperature down. The following maximum temperatures were reported: Huron, 100 degrees; Concordia, 96; St. Paul and Omaha, 96; Washington City, Little Rock, Cincinnati, Parkersburg, Marquette, Green Bay, Toledo, and St. Louis, 94. The storm has remained nearly stationary in South Dakota, and has caused showers in the lake regions. Showers have also occurred in the South Atlantic, East Gulf States, and in New England. The temperature has fallen in the middle plateau and northern Rocky Mountain region. Continued high temperature may be expected in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Showers and a break in the excessive heat may be expected in the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions, and the prospects are favorable for thunder showers and a slight break in the heat in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys Sunday afternoon or Monday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	79	80
6 A. M.	58	76	81
9 A. M.	61	80	84
12 M.	67	87	89
3 P. M.	69	89	90
6 P. M.	66	88	89
9 P. M.	65	82	85
12 P. M.	62	81	84

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	5¼
Weather Bureau	2¾
Corresponding date 1897	0⅜
Corresponding date for last twenty years	9

The maximum temperature yesterday was 90 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 76 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .81, and at 8 P. M. .75.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $3.50. See excursion column.—Adv.

RISING TIDE FOR ROOSEVELT

Senator Platt Admits It, but Denies that He Has Decided to Support the Colonel.

STILL WAITING AND WATCHING

Canvass of State Leaders by Chairman Odell Shows Roosevelt Sentiment Supreme—Kings County Said to be Solid for Him.

Senator Platt admitted yesterday his belief that there is a rising tide in favor of Roosevelt for Governor among the Republicans of the State, but he denied that he had yet committed himself to any candidate.

This denial was provoked by the publication in The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday afternoon of the following statement credited to the Senator:

"I have decided to favor the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor," said Senator Thomas C. Platt this morning to a high State official. "I know he will be nominated at the convention to be held in Saratoga Sept. 27, I believe by acclamation. I am also convinced that he will be elected.

"This decision has been reached by me after a careful study of the situation throughout the State, conversations with delegates and leaders, and with many persons capable of giving expression to public sentiment in their various localities. From all parts of the State comes a demand for Roosevelt, and none for Black. Up to this time I have kept faith with the Governor in my statement that I did not favor any one and would not until I had studied the situation with great care. That has been done and I am convinced that the interests of the public and of the Republican Party will be best served by the nomination of Roosevelt.

This Interview Denied.

When Mr. Platt's attention was called to this publication at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last evening, he said:

"Yes, I have seen The Eagle interview. It is not correct. I have made no such statement as it attributes to me. I have not reached any decision about the Governorship matter, and I do not yet know whom I shall support in the convention. I am doing now just what I have been doing all along, hearing from the party leaders and waiting to see whom the people want."

It was suggested to the Senator that he must have received already many reports indicating Col. Roosevelt's popularity.

"There does seem to be a rising tide for Col. Roosevelt," he said.

In the face of Mr. Platt's denial that he has decided to favor Col. Roosevelt's nomination, there no longer is any doubt among the local Republican leaders that the Colonel of the Rough Riders will be the nominee of the State Convention when it meets in Saratoga. While events have pointed to this outcome as a probability for some weeks, the development of a practically solid Roosevelt sentiment among the district leaders in Kings County has, in the opinion of many Republicans, made it a certainty.

Chairman B. B Odell of the State Committee has been sounding the Assembly district leaders in Kings for the past two days and they have assured him, almost to a man, that the county is for Roosevelt. He saw half a dozen of these leaders Thursday, half a dozen more called on him yesterday, and he will confer to-day with the rest of the twenty-one. So far as his investigation has gone, the Chairman has been able to find no Black strength of any consequence but a unanimity of belief in Roosevelt as the most available candidate that surprised him. The strength of this sentiment was illustrated by one of the district leaders who talked with the Chairman yesterday, when he declared that he would give $10 apiece for every Black man that could be found within a radius of half a mile from where he lived, if anybody would agree to give him 10 cents for every Roosevelt man he found.

R. Ross Appleton's Views.

If Chairman Odell still had any doubt of how Kings County stood on the question of candidates it was dispelled by the report made to him by ex-Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton, one of the most active Republicans in Brooklyn, and a thorough organization man. When Mr. Appleton was seen after having talked with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, he said:

"I believe the Republicans of Kings County are practically unanimous for Roosevelt. I say this not because the wish is father to the thought, nor from hearsay testimony, but as the result of a careful canvas which I have made on my own account in the last three weeks. I live in the First Ward of Brooklyn, and when the Roosevelt sentiment first began to develop, I fancied that it might be largely confined to that section of the city where it might naturally be expected to be strong. Then I set out to see for myself. I did'nt confine my investigations to the district and ward leaders. I avoided consulting the men whose business it is to create sentiment, and sought the source of sentiment itself among the people.

"In the course of the past three weeks I have talked with several hundred Kings County Republicans on this line, and I can say of my own knowledge that the people of the county are overwhelmingly for Col. Roosevelt for Governor. I found that not only was my ward, the First, substantially solid for him, but that it was the same way all over the city. I came across Roosevelt men everywhere, but I found very few who would commit themselves to advocating the renomination of Gov. Black under the present circumstances.

"To give an idea of how generally the feeling for Col. Roosevelt is distributed, I may mention one or two of my experiences in sounding the sentiment of the county.

"Here is the case of a friend of mine who is a manufacturer, and as such controls some twenty votes. He is an independent Democrat, who last year worked and voted for Seth Low for Mayor, the twenty votes of his employes going the same way. A few days ago these same men got together and informed their employer without any previous suggestion from him, that they hoped they would have the chance to vote for Col. Roosevelt for Governor this year.

"Here's another instance: I dropped into the Republican Club one evening not long ago and found a friend there whose views on the Governorship I did not know. I found he was for Roosevelt. The idea occurred to us to test the question, so we sounded each man as he came in. Before 10 o'clock, exactly thirteen men, all Republicans of good standing and nearly every one straight organization men, had dropped in one at a time and every one of them expressed himself for Roosevelt. That, I think, is a fair index of the way the people feel about the matter."

Mr. Appleton declared that there was no personal opposition to Gov. Black. "It is only a question of getting the best candidate," he said. "We are not out to punish anybody or to wreak any revenge. Our people in Kings have held back as long as they have on account of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. There was a natural hesitation at doing any thing that might imperil his chances for renomination, so that the Roosevelt sentiment has been to some extent repressed. But our people feel that the question rises above a personal one, and that, at any cost, the strongest possible candidate must be put at the head of the ticket.

"In this State party candidates are seldom selected by a strict party vote. It is necessary in order to succeed to secure a candidate who will attract to the party the large independent vote which remains between the lines, as it were. This year it is absolutely necessary for the Republican Party to have that vote, and in my opinion Roosevelt is the man most likely to do it."

When Chairman Odell completes his series of conferences with the Kings County leaders, he will have talked personally with practically every Assembly district leader in the State. For a month he has been at this work. When he began there had been only a hint of Roosevelt for Governor. Since then the Chairman has sounded every local leader with whom he has talked on the Gubernatorial issue. The result has convinced him that the candidate to win with is Col. Roosevelt.

This conclusion, with the data upon which it is based, has been reported to Senator Platt. It has caused the Senator to say publicly that the tide of feeling for Roosevelt is rising. That he has privately made up his mind that the "hero of Santiago" would be the best vote-winner is not doubted by those who are most intimately associated with him in the management of the State organization.

Report From Monroe County.

A report reached the State Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that there is a strong movement in favor of Roosevelt developing in Monroe County, the home of George W. Aldridge and James M. E. O'Grady. A Republican who had just returned from a visit of several weeks to Rochester said that the county was by no means solid for Black, and that the delegation undoubtedly will be divided, if the Governor remains in the race.

If Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge cannot hold his own county in line for the Governor and if Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's home delegation comes out with practical solidity for Roosevelt, as Mr. Appleton and other Brooklyn leaders say it will, competent political observers see small chance for the "old ticket."

A Republican leader whose hand is near to the throttle of the State machine predicted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the Governorship question would be adjusted outside of the State Convention. "It will settle itself before the convention meets," he said.

"You can count on it that the Republican Party is going to be in close touch with public sentiment this year," was the only reply Chairman Odell would make to a request for a summary of the results of his canvass of the State leaders on the question of Roosevelt or Black."

REPUBLICAN LEADERS' VIEWS.

They are Divided Between Gov. Black and Col. Roosevelt—Abraham Gruber's Choice.

The Republican district leaders in New York County are divided between Gov. Black and Theodore Roosevelt. Although there is a good deal of sentiment among them for the nomination of the latter, Gov. Black still has strong supporters in the organization. A number of these leaders were seen last night, and asked to express their choice of candidates.

State Committeeman George N. Wanmaker, Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, said last night just after the meeting of the Republic Club of that district which indorsed James W. Perry for Congress:

"I am convinced from the expressions made at the club this evening—and everybody was present to express himself—that the general sentiment is for Black as the nominee. I told those present that I wanted the honest opinion of every man, and, though a few spoke in favor of Col. Roosevelt, the majority were in favor of Black. Personally, I am for Black, but if I find that the popular sentiment is for Col. Roosevelt, I shall certainly throw aside my individual opinions, work with the rest, and vote for him. There is no doubt but that he is an excellent man.

"I know both men personally. Black, we know, has been an excellent Governor. He is a thorough statesman, he is bright, he is strictly honest, and, I may say, he is ever loyal to his friends."

John Reisenmeter, leader of the Seventeenth Republican Assembly District, said: "At the present time I cannot express my preference between Gov. Black and Col. Roosevelt. I shall be guided by the choice of the county organizations."

John P. Windolph, leader of the Eleventh Republican Assembly District, was seen last evening at the Republican Club, in Thirty-fourth Street. He said: "I have just returned from the country, and have not read the papers for weeks. Consequently I am not well informed in regard to political affairs. I may say, however, that I admire Col. Roosevelt, and consider him an able man. One who so nobly gives his services to the country and exposes his breast to the fire of the enemy shows himself to be devoid of any selfish characteristics."

Smith Pine, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, said: "The Twenty-fourth District is strongly in favor of Col. Roosevelt. There is no doubt that he is the strongest man that can be nominated. In regard to the report that Senator Platt has definitely settled on Roosevelt as his choice of a candidate, I cannot say. We simply hope that he has. From what we hear of the Colonel's strength up through the State, especially among the farmers, as well as here, it is difficult to see how his nomination can be prevented. The demand for him is not due to his record at Santiago more than to his previous career. It is the man himself who appeals to us. If he is elected Governor you may rely upon it that he will be Governor, and I admire that sort of a man. I don't think that his nomination can be stopped. Our district placed itself in line by passing resolutions in favor of the Colonel on Thursday night of last week."

Ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton of the Ninth District has expressed himself for some time past as being in favor of Col. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor. "I am going to support him," he said the other night, "even if I lose my indentification as a member of the Republican Party."

Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican leader of the Ninth District, does not hesitate to declare that he is in favor of Col. Roosevelt's nomination. "He is the strongest man," says Mr. Gibbs, "that the party can put up. He is capable and honest. He will surely carry the State."

Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first District, however, does not look with favor on the Roosevelt boom. He is quoted by his friends as saying that if Col. Roosevelt were elected Governor it would endanger the party organization, and that the Colonel, after his election, would very likely proceed to attack the organization.

Amasa Thornton, the deposed leader of the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District, did not care to express himself freely on his choice for the nomination for Governor. "Anybody can win on the Republican ticket this year," he said. Politicians in Mr. Thornton's district, who know him well, say he has a very friendly feeling for Gov. Black.

WHAT DEMOCRATS SAY.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio Says If Many More Soldiers Die Republican Defeat Is Certain.

The Democratic leaders have made up their minds that there is little doubt that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be the candidate of the Republican Party for Governor. It is on the assumption that the Colonel is to be the nominee that they are now laying their plans, and they are doing a good deal of hard thinking over the best course to pursue to accomplish his defeat.

For the last two or three weeks they have seen little prospects of any other man being the choice of the Republican Convention, although there have been a few skeptical ones who have not believed that Senator Platt would consent to such a nomination. There have been a great many stories told at Democratic headquarters during the last few days of campaigns in which the candidate of one party or another was not decided upon until a few hours or even a few minutes before the convention, when the nomination had gone to some "dark horse," and the hope has been expressed that such might turn out to be the case this year in spite of the apparently great and steadily increasing sentiment for Col. Roosevelt. Senator McCarren denied last night a report that the Campaign Committee's plans had been "entirely changed because of the belief that Roosevelt was to be the nominee," but it is a well-known fact that there has been for some time a great deal of discussion in the Democratic ranks as to the manner in which the campaign shall be conducted in case the Republican organization accepts the Colonel. The committee's plans had already been framed to some extent to meet the Roosevelt contingency.

One of Senator McCarren's callers last night was Walter H. Bunn, who said there was never a brighter prospect of Democratic success. "It is evident," he said "from indications already manifest, that this year we have a party united and harmonious. That fact in itself will go a long way toward Democratic victory. Add to that the canal scandal, the primacy of Lou Payn in the present State Administration, the exposures in the city government in Brooklyn, and the army mismanagement, both by the State and the National Administrations, and I am sure I don't see how the Republican Party can escape defeat. I don't see how even Col. Roosevelt can win in the face of the storm of indignation which is rising among the people against the Administration at Washington because of the abuses in the army. Roosevelt would be perhaps the strongest candidate the Republicans could select.

"Senator Platt, I believe, knows that the State is lost unless Roosevelt can save it. His war record, of course, would win a good many votes. But, on the other hand, it must be considered that Republican leaders like Abraham Gruber are saying that Roosevelt, if nominated, will disrupt the Republican organization, and that the organization cannot afford to place him at the head of the ticket. It looks as if a good many Republicans might turn around and vote against Roosevelt if he is the choice of the convention."

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio was at the Hoffman House last night, and took occasion to express his opinions to a reporter in regard to the army abuses.

"If many more soldiers die on shipboard," he said, "or die after they get here, it doesn't seem as if there would be much doubt of Democratic victory. I don't believe any stories reflecting upon Secretary Alger's moral character. I believe he is an honest and reputable man, but I believe there has been favoritism shown, and I believe that there have been bad appointments made. The Quartermaster's office in New York is rotten, and if an investigating committee should want witnesses I could show them some."

WISCONSIN POPULISTS FIRM.

They Announce that They Will Stand Alone on Both State and County Tickets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—The failure of the Democratic State Convention to fuse with the Populists on a State ticket will result in the Populist State ticket as nominated being placed on the official ballot with the other State tickets. All hope for united action between these two parties is shattered.

In an interview to-day Robert Schilling, Chairman of the Populist State Central Committee, announced that no agreement by which the Populist ticket would be withdrawn could or would be made and that the Populists will fight the Democrats just as they will fight the Republicans. He also stated that the action of the Democratic Convention would preclude all possibility of a fusion on the county ticket, as was the case in the Spring election, when the Democrats with fusion carried the city by a large majority.

The language of the Democratic platform with reference to the Chicago platform is looked upon as being mild and made to suit a number of gold Democrats who were in the convention. By this action and the fact that a number of the delegates turned toward the gold standard the party expects to gather in a large number of the deserters of two years ago, whom they would have failed to capture had the convention fused with the People's Party. It is looked upon as a long step toward the bringing about of harmony in the Democratic Party, at least as far as the State is concerned.

MR. FOSTER NOT DISCHARGED.

Denies Rumors About His Alleged Refusal to Support Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Concerning the statements published to the effect that Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge had discharged H. P. Foster, an Albany County delegate to the State Convention, because he (Foster) would not agree to support Gov. Black, Mr. Foster to-day made the following statement:

"The statement published in papers that I was discharged by Superintendent Aldridge because I would not agree to vote in the State Convention for the renomination of Gov. Black, is false, as is also the statement that I had given that as a reason for my discharge. As a matter of fact, I have not been discharged in any sense. I remained with the department until the work in connection with the completion of the new capitol was finished."

Otsego Republican Convention.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Republican County Convention of Otsego County to-day indorsed the candidacy of Deputy Secretary of State Andrew Davidson of Cooperstown for the nomination for Secretary of State.

J. W. Perry Indorsed for Congress.

The Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District met last night and indorsed James W. Perry to succeed Richard C. Shannon as member of Congress from the Thirteenth District.

Pennsylvania Railroad Parlor Car service between New York and Cape May on train leaving New York 12:50 P. M., leaving Cape May 7 A. M., will be discontinued, last car leaving New York Monday, Sept. 5, and Cape May, Tuesday, Sept. 6.—Adv.

$1.50 LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Monday, Sept. 5. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

JACK TARS' WELCOME HOME

The City's Splendid Tribute to the Courage and Devotion of Its Naval Militiamen.

WERE CHEERED AT EVERY STEP

Their Arrival at Jersey City and Trip Across the River—The March to City Hall—All in Fine Health.

The New York Naval Militiamen that manned the auxiliary cruiser Yankee and the monitor Nahant throughout the war arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon from the League Island Navy Yard, and, to the tunes of "Home, Sweet Home," and "Nancy Lee," made the last stage of their cruise to home headquarters over the cobblestones of their native city. As they swung along with the rhythmic roll of veteran salts, they were raked fore and aft by the admiring eyes of their townsmen and townswomen, and "duty well done" was voiced by countless throats along the line of march.

The railroad journey began at Philadelphia at 11:30 o'clock. The sailors were swished through on a special train without a stop, arriving shortly after 2 o'clock. Throngs of enthusiastic men and women had gathered in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City long before the train was due. It sweltered patiently in the awful heat under the big glass-covered shed, and was saddened at times when incoming trains discharged sunken-eyed soldiers returning from Southern camps. The arrival was awaited by the Naval Militia Band, the First Battalion Drum Corps, twenty-one strong, and by four officers of the First Battalion, who had been detailed from the New Hampshire: Lieut. Boyd, Ensigns Raynor and Mowton, and Paymaster Candler. The special was slightly behind time, and there were frequent false alarms that set the big crowd in bootless commotion.

At last train No. 56, consisting of eight coaches and a baggage car, thundered in and the popping of white-capped heads from every window was the signal for ringing cheers from the platform. The band struck up "Ha'l, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the rush forward scattered the numerous policemen present and shoved them into corners.

A Welcome That Broke the Lines.

So hearty and incessant was the cheering that it was impossible to hear the orders shouted by the officers of the white-jacketed men, who tumoled out of the coaches sailor fashion and became mixed with the crowd of welcoming friends in seemingly inextricable confusion. Kisses and hugs and rousing slaps on the back fairly bewildered the men of the sea, and their lines could not withstand the onslaught. After the typhoon of welcomes had spent its force the police seized the chance to drag some sort of order out of the chaos that reigned. The decks were cleared for action and the perspiring salts nimbly formed into two white lines extending the length of the train.

The men wore white mustering clothes and white hats, while the officers wore blue. The arms and equipment had been stored in the baggage cars. They were soon distributed among the men, and the remaining baggage was taken in charge by a detail from the battalion headquarters, and put on board a tug bound for the New Hampshire.

The line was ready to move at 2:35 o'clock. Headed by the band and drum corps, it marched aboard the ferryboat Chicago, preceded and followed by a rapidly increasing multitude of spectators. When the ferryboat put out from the pier, the howling, shrieking welcome from the river craft began. It was a welcome such as seamen reserve for brothers true and tried, and continued unabated until long after the duck-clad heroes had been landed. With the shrieks of whistles mingled the cheers of passengers in passing ferryboats and excursion craft.

The Chicago reached her slip at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 2:55 o'clock. As the men filed off the boat in columns of four the band played "Home, Sweet Home." Fully 8,000 people had congregated

vancing billow of sound told of the honor and affection which the city delighted to pay them.

REVIEWED BY MAYOR VAN WYCK

A great crowd gathered in City Hall Park to see the parade as it passed in review before the Mayor. Nearly two hours before the sailors came people began to gather along the park walks and on the City Hall steps, which the fierce sun made an almost unbearable location. The police lines were formed early along all the park walks, and policemen on the steps of the City Hall stopped the stream of people flocking into the building who did not have business there. The Mayor sat in his office in the breeze of an electric fan waiting for the sound of the music, while in an outer room a crowd of city officials gathered.

When word came that the marching sailors were drawing near, the Mayor, followed by the city officials, walked out and down the steps of the building to the edge of the broad stretch of asphalt running from Park Row to Broadway, which was kept clear by the long lines of police stretched on either side. The Mayor and his party were without shelter from the sun, but they were not kept waiting long enough to suffer much. By the Mayor's side stood his messenger, Edward Hetherton, who held the Mayor's flag as the parade passed by.

The Mayor wore a dark, thin suit and a straw hat. As the officers in line passed they saluted him with their swords, and the Mayor replied by lifting his hat.

Just as the mounted police at the head of the column turned into the park two men in a buggy drove quickly along the walk ahead of them. Their horse was stopped by a Police Sergeant when they were almost in front of the Mayor. The next moment the Sergeant saw that the man driving was Chief Devery. The Sergeant apologized and the Chief drove on.

With the Mayor were President Augustus W. Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, Corporation Counsel Whalen, City Chamberlain Keenan, Commissioner of Charities Keller, President York of the Police Board, Sheriff Dunn, James W. Boyle of the East River Bridge Commission, Fire Commissioner Scannell, Councilmen Wise and Oakley, and Alderman Goodman.

THE CRUISE UP BROADWAY.

The reception of the sailors along Broadway after leaving the City Hall was a repetition of the scenes of Monday, when the triumphant Seventy-first marched, except that there were none of the sad features attending the welcome to the soldiers. There were no starved and fever-racked men and no tears shed by sympathetic welcomers, for every man looked fit as a fiddle. All along Broadway there was one continuous shout. Everything that could make a noise was pressed into service—megaphones, tin horns, rattles, boards, whistles, and, not least, the human voice-box, which abused organ gave evidence of astounding versatility in the emission of seemingly impossible noises. Hand clapping was out of the question as entirely too weak to express the intense enthusiasm of the crowd.

As the line swung into Broadway all the cable cars on the west side of the street came to an abrupt halt, and there was a solid line of them to Canal Street. They were packed to their utmost capacity, and afforded excellent vantage grounds for spectators. Boys climbed on the roofs. The sailors marched in columns of fours through the lane formed by cable cars on one side and solidly massed citizens on the sidewalks. The intense heat cut no figure, men and women forgetting their humid discomforts, waving flags and shouting like mad.

Every window of the big stores was packed, and men shouted from megaphones to their friends, while others pounded the walls with sticks or slapped boards together with resounding whacks. In the dry goods district the enthusiasm was, if possible, more intense than elsewhere. Packing boxes had been piled along the curb, on which hundreds of men and women stood and yelled welcomes. Many of the boys in line were employed in this section, and their friends cried with each other to do individual honor to their favorites. Nearly every man and woman had flags, which were frantically waved as the boys passed.

At one of the windows of the Mutual Reserve Building a man had an unwieldy megaphone, inscribed "Welcome to Dick," and when Dick hove in sight he got a reception which drowned out everything else. At another of the large stores every window was occupied by girls, each with a tiny American flag, and, as they waved these and shouted and cheered, the boys looked up with smiling faces, and, as far as the regulations would permit, returned the pretty salute.

Above Canal Street the line of marchers spread out from curb to curb, and the sight of the boys in their white ducks was a pretty one. There was not a faltering step anywhere, and, although the boys suffered severely from the heat, the ringing welcomes were enough to sustain them through even greater difficulties.

American Beauties.

The line swung into Fourth Street at Broadway and marched to Washington Square. Just as it turned the corner a pretty young woman, in a white frock, bearing a huge bunch of American Beauty roses, tied with the tri-color, rushed out of the crowd and deposited her bunch of floral beauties in the arms of Messenger Joseph Hopkins, who marched in the front ranks. Hopkins opened his arms to receive the bouquet, looking as if he would, discipline permitting, be willing to burden them further, while she, her eyes dancing with excitement, looked as if she would not have rebuked a breach of discipline too harshly.

There was not a halt until the boys reached the Washington Arch, and there was continual lively music, first from the band and then from the drum corps, that kept them in perfect step all the way. When the head of the line reached the arch the order was given to rest, and the marchers welcomed it. Most of them looked as if they had been dipped in the river. The perspiration showed through their white duck suits, and even through the blue coats of the officers, but nobody complained.

Just west of the arch there was a large truck, manned by a detail of bluejackets, and from this bucket after bucket of iced lemonade and iced water, with oatmeal, were sent among the boys. There was also a keg of beer, incased in blocks of ice, from which foaming beakers were passed to those of the officers who applied. All the men indulged sparingly, and were greatly refreshed, when, after a twenty-minute rest, the march up Fifth Avenue was begun. The refreshments were the gift of W. Butler Duncan, Sr., who lives close by, and who greeted his son when the line halted at the arch.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

After defiling from under the glistening arch in Washington Square, the sailor lads were seen at their best. On the smooth asphalt of Fifth Avenue, nearly always in the shade, freshened by the halt in the park, the sea fighters swung along with firm, regular tread, the heavy heels clanking musically on the hard surface. Holding ranks with excellent symmetry, the progress of the bellicose tars from Washington Square to Twenty-sixth Street seemed rather like the dress parade of a well-instructed cadet organization, fresh from the drill hall, than the homeward march of the unscarred veterans of a victorious navy.

Their welcome in Fifth Avenue was worthy of their appearance. Enthusiasm of the most ebullient sort flowed from every mouth. There was much to admire in the tars, nothing to pity. All along the fashionable thoroughfare it was a noisy, hilarious, congratulatory greeting, fit and meet for prosperous and successful sea fighters.

Hours before the sailors could reasonably be expected to pass small parties began to congregate at favorable points. The stoops and fences of fashionable residences, abandoned for the Summer, were soon confiscated. Especially on the shady side of the street the clans gathered. Soon lines of sightseers streamed in from the side streets and took all space not covered.

The police early descended upon the avenue and instituted a well-kept control. Inspector Thompson was in charge, about 300 policemen being detailed to hold the crowds in check for the eighteen blocks of the avenue. Squads under the direction of Capt. Donahue, Capt. Brown, Capt. Frers, and others lined up in a human ridge that shut off the sight of the sailors from many of the spectators, so close was it. To numerous appeals from persistent mothers or pretty sisters of the awaited sailors the blue coats turned a deaf ear. As a result the roadway was kept free and the sailors made a highly appreciated spectacular progress.

Flags spotted the business bits of the avenue with a color contrasting vividly with the prevailing monotony of the brownstone fronts. First to greet the eyes of the line as it left Washington Square were the decorations on the front of the residence of W. B. Duncan, father of Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Jr., in command, at 1 Fifth Avenue. Among the National banners was hung a big Red Cross flag. Some twenty-five guests watched the parade from the Duncan windows, and greeted the Lieutenant heartily as he strode along at the head of his men.

At the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, a big flag hung over the church portal. The building at 72 Fifth Avenue, containing the establishment of D. Appleton & Co. and Sub-Postal Station O, was elaborately tricked out in patriotic colors. The Restaurant Fleuret, at Eighteenth Street, was gay with red, white, and blue, and across the street Chickering Hall, the scene of many patriotic meetings, flaunted a half-score banners and streamers. On the roof of the Methodist Book Concern building a huge flag waved. Small banners adorned the front of the Union Club, and the fronts of the office buildings at 178, 180, and 184 Fifth Avenue were partly concealed behind gay-colored buntings.

The lemonade vendor was everywhere. "Large, cold, refreshing make of lemonade," one cries. Another further down calls, "Right off the ice. Get it while it's cold." The beverage generally retailed at 1 cent a glass and had an extensive sale. Their only rivals were the vendors of flags. They invaded all the office buildings along the route hours before the sailors came in sight, and they disposed of most of their wares.

Street urchins begged cardboard for extemporized megaphones. The speaking tube once fashioned, the gamins found elevated stations, and took a delight in the hoarse uproar they raised. One member of the fakir fraternity spent the afternoon imploring:

"Hold them up to the lamp light, to the gas light, the sun light. See the battleship Maine. All for 1 cent."

He was selling transparent pictures supposed to be of the destroyed war vessel, and found not a few purchasers.

It was nearing 4 o'clock when the march was resumed from Washington Square. As the mounted policemen jumped to their saddles and the band struck up a patriotic air, cheer after cheer rose and swept down the line. Nothing could be seen of the sailors until the policemen had passed, but the crowd had to let off enthusiasm. When Commander Duncan came into view, the cheering was renewed, and continued with sustained volume until the last sea-fighting laddie had rolled past. Each division provoked a new gurgle of welcome, the shouting for the several squads and for the whole line rising in a hoarse wall as long as the sailors were in sight.

Roofs of several private residences and the windows of the office buildings were filled with a smiling, noisy crowd. Pretty girls fluttered small flags, or threw kisses from their finger tips at the gallant sailor boys. Men threw their hats in the air, and shrieked themselves red in the face. It was one long drawn-out, unmusical, but sincere call of admiration.

Many of the old naval militia members were recognized by friends in the offices. On one big line of offices, a paper sign was hung out. It read:

"What will we do without Dad Clark and his Rats for Dinner?" referring to a well-known sailor and his culinary experiences.

From the upper stories of the Judge Building, nearly a hundred young men with improvised megaphones shouted congratulations. From other heights the calls of greeting were yelled through megaphones. At the Union Club, thirty or forty members crowded at the windows and clapped hands vivaciously until the line had filed along.

Unscheduled Happenings.

Near Madison Square and in Broadway in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the crowds were treated to several incidents not originally on the programme. As all along the line of march, the throng began to assemble early. An hour before the parade came the streets were uncomfortably packed, the park walks were congested, and everywhere was observed an air of expectation.

Everybody seemed to want to make a noise, to let off several pounds of steam. Just at this juncture a commotion was observed at the north end of the square. Several of the irrepressible ones began to cheer. The crowds surged up town. Then came a reaction.

Silence fell over the throng. Heads were reverently uncovered, men and women stopped chattering, and with respectful faces waited the approach of a sombre cortège. Instead of victorious sailors on parade it was the funeral procession of Corps. Schiede and Immens, two soldiers of the Seventy-first Regiment, on the way to the cemetery. A band uttering the solemn notes of a soldiers' dirge preceded the double funeral cortège. Two hearses, each covered with a big flag, and a line of hacks, filled with floral testimonials, slowly wended their way through the lane opened for them. As the escort of troops filed along in honor of their dead comrades some of the women began to sob, and stifled the audible signs of the transition from gayety to solemnity.

A moment after the funeral line had gone the crowds became boisterous again. Then up Fifth Avenue the sound of shouting could be heard. There was another mob, and this time the effusiveness of the crowd was not restrained. Bowing and smiling in an open carriage was President McKinley, in company with Vice-President Hobart and Secretary John Addison Porter. It did not take long for the hundreds to recognize the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and the crush around the President's carriage was so heavy that it could scarcely make headway.

Waiting to review the parade on the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was Lieutenant Commander Jacob W. Miller. He saw the President and his party approaching and hastened down to the sidewalk to greet them. In the President's party, besides those mentioned, were Major Webb C. Hayes and several ladies. The party pushed its way into the hotel and went up to the balcony. They were joined by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

Almost at the moment of the President's arrival, the head of the line marched up to the square. Capt. Miller had dispatched a messenger to inform the sailors of the distinguished spectators waiting for them, but each man tramped along in his best form. The officers saluted by dropping sword point, and the men presented arms. With steady, evenly aligned ranks, the sailor passed in review, Capt. Miller, baring his head at the approach of the flag, and saluting in response to the gestures of his officers.

Bright eyes glanced from out their corners at the President and his party, but the desire to maintain strict discipline prevented open recognition of the proximity of the sailors' supreme leader. Mr. McKinley seemed immensely interested, and bowed and smiled often. Now and then he would lean forward to note with careful attention some detail of the discipline or some feature of the accoutrements of the white-robed sailors. From the pleased expression on his face, it is presumed he had no fault to find with the men or their condition.

As the lines tramped up the avenue, swords flew up to the shoulder, and the call, "Shoulder arms!" was followed out. The crowd turned its attention to the President and his party exclusively.

"Who killed the Spaniards?" yelled a particularly able-bodied voice.

"McKinley!" answered half a hundred voices already hoarse from shouting. Again and again some admirer of McKinley shouted out for "Three times three," and the heartiness with which they were given was emphatic.

"Long live Old Mac!" was the parting yell, as the portly form of the President disappeared through the window. A tall, thin-faced, perspiring citizen, on the sidewalk, mopped his brow.

"Long live McKinley!" he said, dryly, addressing everybody, and no one in particular. "Yes, three cheers for McKinley. But I won't vote for him.

The President, after shaking hands with Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and others, returned to his carriage and was driven quickly away up the avenue. By this time the sailors had turned into East Twenty-sixth Street, and the throng was making a wild scramble across the park to catch another glimpse of them. Until they were lost to sight the methodical clatter of their heels was swamped in the cheering of their admirers.

ABOARD THE NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The march from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the New Hampshire, which lies at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, was uneventful, except for the tremendous demonstration at the University Club, at the corner of Madison Square and Twenty-sixth Street. Every window there was crowded, and cheers of welcome filled the air. Across the street, on the broad porches of the Madison Square Garden, there was a howling and applauding mob. Three cheers for the Naval Militia were given time and again. "You're all right!" and many other exclamations of approval were heard on every side. As they marched down Twenty-sixth Street cheer after cheer greeted the jackies. Nearly every residence floated a flag.

A large crowd had preceded the parade and assembled at the pier where the New Hampshire is anchored. Chief of Police Devery, with a large detail of mounted and regular police, was there and held the crowd in check. This was no easy task, for there were many who had friends and relatives in the ranks, and they pushed and fought their way to the ship. All who could convince the officers that they had relatives in the ranks were finally permitted to go on board. When the order came from Commander Miller that no more could be taken on the ship, fully a thousand friends and relatives were forced to remain on the pier.

When the men lined up just before going on board they cheered every officer of both the Yankee and Nahant, and then the crews cheered each other, and the crowd gave three rousing cheers for everybody, while fathers, mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and friends hugged and kissed the men as they stood in line. Then they marched on board, where salads, sandwiches, beer, ice cream, coffee, lemonade, and punch were quickly disposed of by the half-famished and thirsty marines. So intense was the heat that their canvas clothes were no longer white, but water colored.

Commander Miller was in evidence everywhere on board, looking pleased and expressing himself overjoyed at the reception the men were given by the citizens of New York.

Marchers Overcome by Heat.

Just before the marching line arrived at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, Ensign Griffith of the Nahant, who in carrying out the preparations for the day, had been much exposed to the fierce heat, was overcome. He was carried on board the New Hampshire by some of the sailors, and an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was sent for. When it arrived Ensign Griffith had so far recovered that he remained on board under the care of his friends. But the ambulance was needed for Andrew More, who resides at the corner of Twelfth Street and Tenth Avenue. Working upon the pier, he had been overcome by the heat. Dr. T. C. Edgerton attended him and the ambulance took him to Bellevue.

W. R. Murray of Flushing, L. I., was among the many parents on board to welcome their sons home. His twin sons, C. R. and E. M. Murray, were both on the Yankee.

Howard Coolidge of Orange, N. J., was welcomed by his parents, and a few young women who vied with each other to do him honor.

Mrs. John A. Beresford, Miss Beresford, and Miss Huntington were welcoming Claude Beresford home. Mrs. De Kay was there to meet her son, and Mrs. J. Currie Wilmerding greeted her two sons, E. F. and H. A. Wilmerding, both of whom were on the Yankee.

NO LOVE FOR THE REGULARS.

"Gwynne, old man," said a member of the naval militia on the New Hampshire last night after the shouting was over, "doesn't it seem good to be home?"

"You bet it does," replied Gwynne.

"Then let's have three cheers for home," shouted the first speaker after the two men had clasped hands, and the three hundred odd men aboard gave three times three and a tiger with a will. The old deck beams of the famous three-decker never rang with such a cheer. The officers joined with the men, and the friends and relatives of the sailors cheered, too.

The baggage of the sailors was taken round from Jersey City to the New Hampshire on a lighter, and the men had to wait until it arrived before they could leave the ship. Each man had a big bag of souvenirs which he had collected in Cuban waters. These they prize very highly. Lieut. Duncan had a Mauser rifle which was found on the Infanta Maria Theresa. The stock is badly burned, and as a weapon, it is not of much use now. But it has the Spanish Government stamp on it, and the fact that it was taken from the Spanish cruiser makes it invaluable in Mr. Duncan's eyes. For the next few days the friends of the naval militiamen will be receiving souvenirs of the war.

One of the first bundles taken off the lighter contained the battle flags which were presented to the militiamen by the Sons of the American Revolution shortly after the Yankee was put in commission. They have flown in every engagement in which the Yankee took part, and will be treasured by the members of the organization. One of the sailors remarked when they were taken on the New Hampshire, that it was a pity that the ensign had not a few bullet holes in it, but that the men were just as proud of the flag as they would be if it were nothing but rags.

The men are generally very bitter toward the officers of the navy who had charge of the Yankee, and they say that they made it as unpleasant as possible for the members of the crew because they were militiamen. "When we got out we were full of enthusiasm, and when volunteers were called for for any extra piece of work, every one would offer his services. When we left the ship, if a crew was wanted to lower a boat, the men would have to be ordered out. We would go to war again for Uncle Sam if we were wanted, but we would have to be commanded by our own officers, and not by the regular naval officers."

Lieut. Cutler's Ways and Manners.

D. C. Vernam, a seaman, gave one instance of the way the men were treated by Lieut. Cutler, the navigating officer. When the Yankee was in this harbor in June, Vernam had a letter telling him that his wife was ill. He went to Lieut. Cutler and told him his news and asked if he could have a few hours' leave in order to see his wife.

Lieut. Cutler listened to his request and seemed disposed to grant it. Suddenly he said to Vernam:

"What are you here?"

"A seaman," Vernam replied.

"Yes, I know that," said Lieut. Cutler, "but are you a regular?"

"I'm a member of the militia," said Vernam.

"Then get to hell out of here," roared the Lieutenant, and Vernam had to stay on the ship.

Another example of Mr. Cutler's treatment of the men is instanced in his remarks to Signalman Waite. There was a bit of a sea on, and the Yankee was rolling a little. Waite was going off the bridge, but, seeing Lieut. Cutler coming up the companionway, he stepped aside to let that officer pass. The vessel gave a roll then, and Waite fell off the bridge to the deck below, cutting his head and breaking his wrist.

Lieut. Cutler, the men declare, roared at Waite for being a landlubber, and, after swearing to his heart's content, declared that no one but a militiaman would do such a lubberly thing.

On several occasions the men have been on the point of rebelling against Lieut. Cutler, but they were controlled by the officers of the militia who were on board. Lieut. Cutler, however, is not likely to be let off without knowing what the men think of him. About forty of the men have secretly agreed to have revenge on this officer, now that they are out of the service and are his equal. In what way they will be avenged is known only to the forty.

W. E. Berry, talking of the treatment by the officers, said: "They were rather harsh at times, and we had a very hard time, but that is all over now and I think we can forget it. We were in the service to fight for our country and knew that it would be no picnic. The officers could have made it much easier for us by seeming to appreciate what we did. Instead of this they used to bulldoze us."

But other and pleasanter experiences were related to friends on the New Hampshire last evening. Gustave Gussmann, of 257 East Thirty-second Street, said:

"I am glad I was on the Yankee for many reasons. I have found out that what I have always scorned as a 'dude' is really a capital fellow and can do as much work as any one. The regular marines have the 'big head,' and treat naval militiamen most insultingly and discourteously, when they frequently are better posted than the regular marine. All the officers of the Yankee are real gentlemen, efficient officers and splendid fellows. The men from offices and stores acted better under fire than any one else and showed more courage.

"The first news we had of peace was when the Brooklyn, Dixie, and Yankee met the Oregon and the rest of the squadron and were signalled that peace had been declared and that they were on their way north. The bands of music started up 'Home, Sweet Home' and it was soothing to the ear, I tell you.

Hard Work on the Yankee.

"I doubt if any men on any war vessel worked harder than the men on the Yankee. Our space allotted to coal was very limited and we carried large supplies of coal both before and aft. Every day the men were obliged to carry coal from one end of the Yankee to the other in order to keep the bunkers well filled."

A. F. Rice said: "I am pleased at the reception that we received to-day. The boys are glad that everybody seems to think that the Yankee acquitted herself nobly. Of course, there were some hardships, but on the whole the boys have no complaint to make, although we have met men more agreeable to us than regular marines. There are only two missing men, Thomas C. Le Valley, who died of appendicitis at Key West, and Solon P. Kennedy, who is now at the hospital at that place."

Ensign W. De W. Dimock said: "I am much gratified, and so are all the officers and boys, at the rousing reception to-day. It more than repays us for what little hardship we have experienced. I will never forget how exhilarated we all felt on the 27th of May when we left New York for Santiago to join Sampson. We had been doing patrol duty along the coast for about a month. We were all aching for active service. We were not long in getting what we wanted, and are more than pleased to receive the approval of our friends and public. Monday was our fighting day. We had five different engagements on that day."

S. G. Currie said: "Our real fighting began June 5 and 6, when we stormed Morro Castle. Little five-pound guns don't usually amount to much, but we were the nearest to the shore, although we were the third ship in the line, and I think our shells did some very effective work those days."

The Most Interesting Fight.

Eckford Craven de Kay, grandson of Admiral de Kay, said: "One of the most interesting things to me occurred July 17, when we were with the St. Louis and Marblehead. The Yankee actually not only engaged the forts of Guantanamo Bay, but took possession of the bay while the other two vessels cut the cable. Six days after that, at Cienfuegos, we chased and sunk the Diego Velasco, the gunboat. In this engagement Landsman Kennedy was injured by the bursting of a Spanish shell."

W. G. Wood of 751 West End Avenue, who will have an article in an October magazine on the Yankee's trip, said: "On June 5 we silenced the Spanish torpedo boat Osado, which was larger and better equipped than the Yankee. About a month ago we captured two Spanish tramp steamers, the Burton and Marie, bound from Cadiz to Santiago. They were both laden with coal. We placed prize crews on them, but, after a week, for some reason they were removed and the steamers allowed to proceed. We fired two blank shots and one solid at the Marie before she would stop.

"One of the most important things that the Yankee did was to capture and destroy the five smacks which supplied Havana with her entire fresh fish supply. After the five smacks had been captured two large boats were ordered to put out from the Yankee and take possession of them. The following New York boys manned the two boats: Ensign W. De W. Dimock, Coxswain Walden, Seamen Slack, Roberts, Crawford, Peabody, Brown, Guinn, King, Heard, Pope, Chilton, De Kay, Stockwell, Howe, and J. P. Murray. They were accompanied by sixteen marines. All of us considered ourselves lucky, for we secured all kinds of souvenirs. We destroyed the fishermen's huts, nets, and boats. Quite an amusing incident happened after we started back. Before taking the smacks to the Yankee, the men turned all the fish into one boat and then thought of the fresh fish they would have for breakfast the next morning. On reaching the Yankee they were ordered to set fire to the four from which the fish had been taken and, taking one vessel out of the bunch, they fastened her astern of the cruiser and then set fire to the others. The Yankee towed the supposed fish-laden smack all night long, and, when dawn came and the men went to get the fish, they found that some one had blundered. The fish-laden smack had been set on fire and one from which the fish had been taken had been towed all night long."

BOSTON'S NAVAL PARADE.

Massachusetts, Machias, Detroit, Castine, Wilmington, Helena, Marietta, Bancroft, and Topeka in the Harbor.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Amid the greatest enthusiasm from thousands both afloat and ashore, a fleet of nine warships, fresh from hard fighting in Cuba, headed by the stately Massachusetts, sailed up the harbor this afternoon and quietly dropped anchor off the wharves, salutes being fired in honor of Commodore Howison of the Navy Yard.

The reception was most cordial, one-half the city being along the water front or on the roofs of the high buildings, while quickly as the ships had anchored, each vessel was surrounded by small boats, and soon the decks were alive with visitors. To-night the officers came ashore and with Gov. Wolcott and Mayor Quincy held a well-attended reception in historic Faneuil Hall, while the fleet, with the assistance of a lively thunderstorm, lighted up the harbor with its searchlights.

Besides the Massachusetts, the inhabitants were enabled to satisfy their curiosity by seeing the Machias, Detroit, Castine, Wilmington, Helena, Marietta, Bancroft, and Topeka, nearly every one of which recalled some lively affair along the Cuban coasts. An extensive programme has been arranged for the next three or four days, for the entertainment not only of the officers, but the crews as well, of all the ships.

Yosemite and Panther Arrive.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, Commander Emory, arrived yesterday from the League Island Navy Yard, put a hawser aboard the monitor Montauk, which had arrived from Boston, and started again for Philadelphia, where the Montauk will be placed out of commission. The auxiliary cruiser Panther, Commander Reiter, arrived also yesterday from Montauk, and anchored off Tompkinsville.

CODIFYING LAWS AT SANTIAGO.

Lieut. J. H. Blount, Jr., at Work with a Corps of Assistants to Arrange a Judicial System.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 2.—Lieut. J. H. Blount, Jr., of the Third Immune Regiment, has been assigned by Gen. Lawton, Commander of the Department of Santiago, to the task of codifying the Spanish and Cuban laws, with a view of arranging a system for use in that part of the Province of Santiago de Cuba which is under American control.

He has begun the work with a large corps of assistants. The undertaking is a big one, and will require some time for its completion.

ORDNANCE TAKEN AT SANTIAGO.

Inventory of the Guns and Supplies Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It has taken some time for an accurate report of the number of guns and small arms captured at Santiago to reach the War Department, but it is now there.

Col. H. D. Borup, Chief Ordnance Officer at Santiago, has sent it to Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, and he has submitted it to the Secretary of War.

The much-talked-of defenses of Santiago do not yield much to the stock of ordnance of the United States. In all ninety-seven guns were secured; forty-four smoothbore siege guns, five mortars, thirty bronze rifles, ten cast-iron rifled guns, and eight steel guns that are modern and effective.

But Gen. Flagler will have in his possession pretty soon 16,902 Spanish Mausers, 6,118 Remingtons, and 872 Argents, of which Gen. Flagler knows nothing. There are 1,500,000 Mauser cartridges, 1,471,200 for the Argent rifles, and 1,660,000 cartridges for the Remingtons.

There are some other small-arm cartridges and some 600 projectiles for the cannon.

Gen. Flagler says the rifles will be shipped to Springfield to be looked over with care. If it is found that they can be put in good order and be usefully employed, they can be reserved for the next emergency.

As other Mausers were taken at Manila and will be shipped here, it looks as though the Government would be supplied with plenty of modern rifles at Spain's expense.

THE PUERTO RICO TROOPS.

They May Camp in Forest Park Between Brooklyn and Jamaica.

Gen. Miles has telegraphed Col. A. F. Kimball requesting that a place be selected somewhere near the Heights of Brooklyn for camping 4,000 soldiers, who are now on their way from Puerto Rico. Col. Kimball sent word yesterday to Borough President Grout asking for information concerning such a site, and desiring to know to whom application should be made. Mr. Grout in reply suggested Forest Park, in the hills between Brooklyn and Jamaica, as the most appropriate place. He says the park is high, partly wooded, and, though a mile distant from the Brooklyn reservoir, is near a connection of the Woodhaven Water Company. The consent of the Park Department of the borough will have to be obtained, and correspondence has been opened with George O. Brower, Park Commissioner, who is at present at Brandt Island, Mattapoisett, Mass.

Col. Kimball also communicated with Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, who promptly offered Sea Girt, with its tents, buildings, and mess hall, for the use of the troops. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered to transport the men, baggage, and horses from the transports to the trains free, and then to Sea Girt for 90 cents per man, and $12 a car for the baggage and horses. The offer was referred to the War Department for consideration.

There is a rumor at the Army Building that the troops may be sent at once to their States.

MORE TROOPS RELEASED

71st New York Among 20 Commands Ordered Mustered Out.

WILL CHANGE QUARTERS FIRST

Troops to be Sent to Their Own States for the Carrying Out of the Necessary Formalities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Orders were issued at the War Department to-day for the movement of a number of regiments and for their mustering out of the service upon their arrival at the respective points of destination. The commands included in the order, their present location and the places to which they are ordered, are as follows:

First Pennsylvania, Knoxville to Philadelphia.

Second Pennsylvania, Mont Chanin to Philadelphia.

Third Pennsylvania, Huntsville to Philadelphia.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Camp Meade to Pittsburg.

Seventy-first New York, Montauk to Camp Black.

First New Jersey, Camp Alger to Sea Girt.

Thirty-second Michigan, Chickamauga to Camp Eaton, Mich.

First Ohio, Jacksonville to its armory in Cincinnati.

Eighth Ohio, Montauk to Columbus, Ohio.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Knoxville to Indianapolis.

Third Ohio, Huntsville to Columbus, Ohio.

Second North Carolina, Simons' Island, Ga., to Raleigh.

First and Second Alabama, Jacksonville to Mobile.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, Chickamauga to Old Fort Omaha.

Second Massachusetts, Montauk to South Framingham.

First South Carolina, Jacksonville to Columbia, S. C.

Two squads of Ohio Cavalry, Huntsville to Columbus, Ohio.

Seventh California Volunteer, Infantry San Francisco to its armory in Los Angeles.

The Sixth California, at San Francisco, and the Fourth Wisconsin, at Camp Douglass, Wis., are ordered mustered out at their present locations.

A statement prepared at the War Department shows that, including to-day, eighty-three of the organizations in the volunteer army have received orders looking to their being mustered out of the service. This number includes fifty-three regiments and a number of minor organizations, such as batteries of artillery, independent companies of cavalry, &c., and probably represents almost one-third of the approximately 220,000 men called for by the President in the two proclamations issued by him.

The Seventy-first's Relief Fund.

In the appeal for aid issued on Thursday by Lieut. Col. Homer, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Seventy-first Regiment, the address of Eugene H. Conklin, the Treasurer of the committee, to whom contributions were asked to be sent, was incorrectly given as 84 Spruce Street. It should be 34 Spruce Street.

SICK SOLDIERS IN JERSEY CITY.

Men on Their Way Home Attended to by Comfort Committee—Ninth Regiment Private's Body Brought Back.

Not many sick soldiers passed through Jersey City yesterday, but Messrs. Coykendall and Somerville of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee were kept fairly busy during the day looking after sick men going West as well as coming East. The first train which arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station brought a mixed detachment of sick and well soldiers from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The convalescents were James Chapman, W. A. Taylor, and F. W. Beck, all of Company C, Eighth Massachusetts, and Thomas Brennan of Company E, Ninth New York. They had all been sufferers from typhoid fever.

In the baggage car of the same train were the bodies of two dead soldiers. One was Private John Nauheimer of the Ninth New York, in charge of Edward Ingram of the same regiment, who was taking the body to the home of the dead man's family, 147 Avenue C, New York. The second was the body of Capt. Ira Stowell of the First New Hampshire Regiment. It was in charge of James Bryan, his brother-in-law, and was on its way to Newport, R. I. Both men died at Camp Thomas from typhoid fever.

"The conditions at Chickamauga," said Private Ingram, "are fully as bad as they have been pictured. The sanitary condition of the camp is abominable. If the truth were known, it would be found that the Ninth Regiment lost as many men at Camp Thomas as the Seventy-first lost at Santiago. However, Gov. Black is working to have the regiment brought home, and he will do it soon."

Capt. Robert Bliss of the First Rhode Island Regiment, stationed at Camp Meade, arrived on the 7:42 A. M. train. He was not sick, but had obtained leave of absence, and was on his way to his home at Newport, R. I. The same train brought a squad of sailors from Norfolk. They had orders to report at the navy yard.

During the afternoon a number of soldiers belonging to the Eighth Ohio Regiment came from Camp Wikoff and went to their homes on the St. Louis Express.

Fourteenth Regiment Men Arrive.

Thirty convalescent soldiers of the Fourteenth New York Regiment arrived in Jersey City from Chickamauga at 8:10 o'clock last night. They were met by agents of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, who invited them to eat supper in a restaurant the committee had provided in a corner of the railroad station. Only three accepted the invitation. The others said they lived in New York or Brooklyn, and were anxious to get to their homes. They lost no time in getting aboard ferryboats that would take them nearest to their destination.

MISS BARTON LEAVES HAVANA.

Pays the $500 Customs Fine Under Protest—Stocks of Sugar and Tobacco in Cuba Small.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—The steamer Clinton, which had been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Society temporarily for the distribution of relief here, being wanted by the American Government, President McKinley instructed Miss Clara Barton to return to the United States for the present, especially as the Spanish Government had not reached a definite decision regarding the entry and distribution of the Red Cross Society's supplies.

Miss Barton, accompanied by her staff, sailed on the Clinton last evening for Tampa. Before leaving she paid the customs fine of $500 imposed for her lack of a manifest of the Clinton's cargo, making the payment under protest, as directed by President McKinley.

This morning the Spanish transport Legaspi sailed for Nuevitas and Gibara, carrying supplies for Gen. Luque's division. Advices from Colon say that three battalions of Spanish infantry arrived there last Saturday, and similar advices from other points in the island indicate that the Spanish Government is making preparations to embark its troops for Spain.

Cargoes of sugar are leaving many ports for the United States, mostly on consignment. The uncertainty and lack of confidence among the planters prevent the undertaking of new operations.

The stock of sugars in the island is now 88,200 bags. It has run low and just suffices for consumption. The stock of leaf tobacco is small, and is selling at fancy prices. The market is overrun with the principal American buyers, who are bidding furiously for what they can get.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, during a heavy rainstorm, the tower of the Palace of the Military Governor, opposite the palace of the Governor General, was struck by lightning, which caused considerable damage, destroying the electrical apparatus, the fittings of the offices, and several apartments and the woodwork in the stables adjoining. The same bolt struck a lightning rod on the palace, burning the insulators and damaging the electrical apparatus in the Government offices.

Francisco Garcia Valenti, an American citizen, who had been confined at Matanzas as a political prisoner, has been released.

The German cruiser Geier arrived here last evening from Puerto Rico, bringing the Swedish Military Attaché, Captain M. Bendtz. The Spanish warship Galicia arrived yesterday, and the French gunboat Fulton is still here. The United States steamer Comal, with supplies, is still awaiting instructions from Washington.

CAMP THOMAS INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Breckinridge Orders an Examination of Chickamauga Hospitals.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 2.—Gen. Breckinridge has determined to learn the full truth about the hospital situation at Camp Thomas and has begun a vigorous investigation. A committee appointed by him is now at work examining the Second Division, Third Corps hospital, against which numerous charges have been made. Soldiers who have been in the hospital and others who have had an insight into its workings are being interviewed.

Discussing the investigation, Gen. Breckinridge said he intends to see that every point is thoroughly covered, and that if it is proved that any person or persons are guilty of neglect and mismanagement, the blame will be placed upon their shoulders and they will be punished accordingly.

MAJOR HUBBARD ACCUSED.

Ninth New York's Surgeon Charged with Causing a Soldier's Death.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 2.—Six prominent Chattanoogans, four of them leading physicians, have preferred charges against Major Hubbard, Surgeon of the Ninth New York. They accuse him of being responsible for the death of Sergt. Frank, who was struck by a train a few days ago.

It is claimed that Major Hubbard caused the removal of Sergt. Frank when his life might have been saved by keeping him quiet, and that when other physicians expostulated with the army Surgeon, he used language unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. A court-martial is demanded.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence on account of sickness is granted Capt. C. Dewitt Willcox, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, for two months, to take effect Sept. 5.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ernest W. Ewell, United States Army, will proceed from Lancaster, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Lieut.-Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge of Josiah Simpson, United States General Hospital, at that post, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Hamilton, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The journeys performed by the following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, from and to the places hereinafter designated, are approved as having been necessary for the public service: George S. Chaine, from Baltimore to Camp Wikoff; James Ewing, from New York City, N. Y., to Camp Wikoff; George S. Pitcher, from Portland, Oregon, to Camp Wikoff; P. B. Montgomery, from Chambersburg, Penn., to Middletown, Penn.; J. C. Wilson, from Philadelphia to Middletown, Penn.

Major Charles K. Winn, Surgeon, United States Army, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his le

THE TROOPS AT MONTAUK

Much Suffering Among the Men on Account of a Scarcity of Water.

BLAME LAID ON THE PUMPS

Many Fear, However, that the Supply Has Given Out—Four More Transports Arrive—Gen. Young Breaks His Arm.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 2.—Gen. Shafter did not get around much to-day. Yesterday, after landing, he went out of detention considerable, but to-day he was indisposed and had to keep pretty close to his tent. He refuses to talk any more. When asked relative to Dr. Senn's views as to fever in Cuba the General said he had nothing to say. The only comment he had to make on the camp was that this was the first morning since he left the Pacific slope that he awakened without a stench greeting him. At Tampa it was all stench, Cuba was worse, and the ship coming up smelled, but at last he had got a breath of fresh air. Gen. Young and Gen. Wheeler had conferences with Gen. Shafter this morning and outlined the history and workings of the camp.

Gen. Wheeler was seen to-day in response to Dr. Senn's charges, and he warmly defended Gen. Shafter. "The Commanding General," he said, "has been greatly abused and with great injustice. He has been accused of not being at the firing lines. That is true, but it was not necessary for him to be there. He had all he could do to arrange for providing the troops with food and ammunition.

"It was a case of nip and tuck with us all the time we were down there. We never had one day's rations ahead, and the men had to live from hand to mouth. Considering that transportation facilities were very bad, and that the roads were sometimes knee deep in mud and water, it was highly creditable to Gen. Shafter's executive ability to do as much as he did to get material to the front. He did heroic work in every respect, in fact he worked so hard that he became sick, and it grieves me very much to see these unjust attacks on him."

Gen. Wheeler was asked if any action would be taken in the case of Dr Senn, who being still in the United States Army, in his paper criticises a superior officer. Gen. Wheeler said he could not say at present. He would read the article as soon as he could get it, and would then be able to decide.

The water supply went back on the camp last night, and the suffering last night and to-day was terrible. It was noon to-day before some of the more distant troops received even one drink of water, and then it was water carted in barrels clear across the Point, and was hot and not refreshing. Hundreds of the men, under force of necessity, drank the water out of Fresh Pond, and if this should have to be continued there may be serious results, for it was the drinking of this water by the men that is most dreaded by those who are warding off typhoid. There is reason to believe, from the lay of the land, that a fair portion of the drainage of the camp percolates into this pond.

Trouble with the Pumps.

The trouble is said to be with the pumps, but many think the trouble is more deeply seated than headquarters will admit. There are two big pumps, and yesterday they stopped frequently, but were got going again before the supply ran down, but during the early evening they both failed entirely, and all night and to-day men have been working with them. The men promised they would be going in a little while, but the night passed without their pumping water, and again this morning they were not running. The great fear in the camp is that the precarious water supply has given out again, and that the water pocket which was struck by the wells has been pumped dry, and there will be no more until the pocket fills up again. This is denied by those in charge, who say there is plenty of water, and that the only trouble is with the machinery. Every one here hopes this is the truth.

While the men in the tents suffered much from lack of water, the men in the hospitals suffered little, thanks to the doctors and nurses who, becoming alarmed, laid hands on every bit of ice they could find, and after melting what they needed for water, cooled it with other ice. This was the salvation of the sick, but it depleted the ice supply, and this morning requisitions poured in for ice, and there was none in sight. Then the railroad came to the rescue by diverting ice intended for other places, and sending the loaded cars through to Montauk and rushing orders to New York to send ice to the places on the line where the impressed cars were bound. Water was carried to the camps to-day in the water wagons which had been used for sprinkling purposes, and in barrels which were loaded into the regular army wagons.

No coffee was made in the camp to-day, and nothing at all could be gotten to drink at the restaurant near the station. That Col. Forwood is worried over this state of affairs is needless to say. He was in and out of the pumping station all day, and seemed greatly worked up.

Gen. Young's Arm Broken.

Gen. Young is a candidate for the hospital, and it is possible he may be removed to New York in the morning. This afternoon while walking along the road near the railroad station he tripped on a piece of wire and fell. In the civil war a bullet broke his right arm, and he has never been able since then to raise his hand to his shoulder. When he fell this afternoon this stiff arm was beneath him, and the bone was broken. He is now in bed.

A few days ago, while riding his horse the animal shied at something and collided with a telegraph pole, with the General's left foot between his body and the pole. This broke some of the small bones below the ankle. Since then the General has had to ride in a carriage, but kept at his work. His new accident will probably force him to leave.

Four ships arrived to-day, all in fair condition. They were the Berkshire, City of Washington, Nueces, and Orizaba. The Berkshire brought 348 passengers. They are men from almost every regiment which took part in the Santiago campaign. All have been in the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney. Some of them are recovering from yellow fever, some from malarial fever, and others from typhoid and dysentery. The Berkshire was specially fitted up to bring these men here, and had all accommodations and plenty of Surgeons and supplies as well as nurses. When she came into port she reported three deaths on the voyage. Those who died were Surgeon Johnson, Battery B, First Artillery; Nurse McMahon, and Private Murphy of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regular Infantry. The Surgeons on the ship reported improvement in the most of the men since the Berkshire left Santiago on Aug. 25. Of those on board, 175 were reported unable to walk and transportation was arranged for. At Siboney and Santiago 180 of the men could not walk.

Those On Other Vessels.

The Nueces brought nine companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and a few men of the First Illinois, in all 685 men, of whom 25 are sick. She had no deaths on the trip.

The City of Washington, sister of the Berkshire, brought only Col. Humphries, his secretary, and two negro servants. She is a big, clean ship and in good condition, and why some of the soldiers packed into the cattle transport Allegheny were not sent on her is not known here. The few who did come on this ship must have been lost on her. She is loaded with supplies. She is the ship which lay in Havana Harbor near the Maine on the night the Maine was blown up.

The Orizaba brought twenty-four paymasters and their numerous clerks, together with about a million dollars in gold which was sent to Cuba to pay the soldiers, and is now brought to this point for that purpose. The money will be welcomed by the men, and the payments will begin as soon as possible.

There was another conference of the Surgeons with Gen. Wheeler this morning, and a general discussion of affairs, including the danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever. Gen. Wheeler announced afterward that on Monday he would issue a set of orders that would regulate many things which needed regulating in relation to the hospital and the general health of the camp.

Col. Forwood Blamed.

At the conference to-day the friction which has existed between Col. Forwood and Gen. Wheeler again showed itself. Gen. Wheeler was criticising the failure to obey orders on the part of some of the hospital staff, and plated the blame on Col. Forwood as the chief medical officer of the camp. Col. Forwood retorted that if he issued an order and a man failed to obey it, it was not his fault. Gen. Wheeler replied rather sharply:

"Colonel, it is your fault. You are in command of these men. If you issue an order and it is not obeyed, it is your duty to see that it is executed as you intend it. You are responsible; see that those under you are responsible to you."

The new orders to be issued will be formulated between now and Monday, and will first be read at the medical conference that morning. Gen. Wheeler has been following the hospital and medical staffs closely, and has a pretty good idea of what is going on and what has been done and what ought to be done. It is hardly likely that any changes will be made in the order after it is once written.

Many of the nurses are complaining of their treatment here. They say they are overworked, have not enough food, and have not sufficient sleeping quarters. They say that those who get to their meals first get all they want to eat, and those who come after have to go without food or take what they can get. Often the first lot gets plenty and the second only coffee and bread. As the result of one lot getting to the mess first one time and the last next time every one has the same complaint. A couple of the nurses, who were volunteers, have gone home. They could not stand the conditions, they said.

Deaths at the Camp.

The deaths in the general hospital to-day were:

Edwin Eugene Casey, Troop Clerk, Rough Riders; Abraham Robertson, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Infantry; Frank Hagerman, Company F, Eighth Ohio; Hubbard White, Company A, Seventy-first New York; Daniel F. Conover, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts; Ira Leebold, Company F, Twelfth Infantry; William A. Shake, Company D, First Illinois; Clarke Frazier, Company D, Eighth Regiment; H. C. Eaton, Company F, First Illinois; Isaac Bettie, Company D, Seventh Infantry.

In the detention hospital—Charles Genske, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan; Morris Dolan, teamster, Third Regiment, Infantry; Carter Day, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan; Albert Behnke, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan; A. B. Clay, Company D, Eighth Ohio; Ray Pardee, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; William B. Ryan, Company A, First Illinois; John L. Shields, teamster, Twentieth Regiment, Infantry.

At the general hospital there are 1,276 sick; at the detention hospital, 250.

One hundred men were furloughed to-day.

GEN. WHEELER'S STATEMENT.

Commander at Camp Wikoff Says the Men There are Being Well Cared For.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 2.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler gave out a statement to-day, in which he said:

"The following is a sample of the letters we are constantly receiving regarding the soldiers in the camp:

"'In regard to my stepson we feel very uneasy about him, on account of the newspaper reports of the privation and suffering inflicted on the private soldiers. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted on our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the War Department and the Administration. It is, indeed, a great pity that the glory of our triumphs should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill treatment and starvation of our own brave soldiers, while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country can afford.'

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier and, so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers that have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign. A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives whom, they say, the papers tell them are suffering, and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be procured by money, and if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"Gives the Exact Facts."

"In reply to a direct request that I will give the exact facts as I see them, I will state: Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs, and to be subjected without any shelter to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dews by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the finished works. They were more than glad to incur the hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty; each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the Government, but on the contrary they seemed grateful to the President and Secretary of War for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a Government which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection, and they will testify that under the circumstances the conditions were much more perfect than any one would have reason to expect, and that the President and the Secretary of War, and others who planned and dispatched this expedition deserve high commendation.

One Cause of Suffering.

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipage was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there was delay the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this dispatch from Admiral Sampson the War Department directed the army to move at once, and, as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had traveled nine miles, and was on the ships at daylight. When the expedition sailed for Cuba it went there escorted by a large fleet of warships. At that time it was regarded as impossible for a merchant ship to sail on the ocean safely from any American port to Santiago, but as soon as the Spanish fleet was destroyed, so that it was possible for unarmed ships to sail safely to Santiago, the generous people of the United States subscribed money without limit and dispatched ship after ship loaded with luxuries and delicacies for the Santiago army, and everything that could be accomplished for their comfort was done by the President and Secretary of War.

"After the surrender had been completed and arrangements perfected for transporting the Spanish Army to Spain, the President and Secretary of War sent vessels to Santiago and transported our army to one of the most healthful localities in the United States. The point selected by the Secretary of War was so situated that thorough protection was given the people of the United States from the danger of yellow fever contagion. The soldiers upon their arrival at this place received every care and bounty which could be procured by money. The President and Secretary of War directed that their health and comfort should be cared for without reference to expense, and in addition the people within a circuit of 100 miles vied with each other in shipping to them carloads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds.

Condition of the Sick.

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful and improving. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my many tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been suffering, and great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining, the hearts of those brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them.

"There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but since their arrival at this place. Nearly twenty thousand men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to land them and allow them to go promiscuously among the people. It has been stated by physicians that if it had been done yellow fever would have spread through many of our States.

"To avoid such a catastrophe, a point which is more thoroughly isolated from the people than any other locality which could be found was selected. By these wise means the country has been saved from a scourge of this fearful disease. Every one will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on bare fields without any buildings whatever could not be done without some hardships. Over five thousand very sick men have been received in the general hospital and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about sixty deaths have occurred in these hospitals.

"Tents had to be erected and hospitals constructed and preparations made to supply these 18,000 men with wholesome water, food, and medicines, physicians, nurses, cooks, hospital furniture, wagons, ambulances, and the other needs essential to caring for so many men, fully half of whom are very sick or in a feeble physical condition. In addition to this, most of the bedding and much of the clothing were left in Santiago to prevent yellow fever infection. All of these deficiencies have had to be supplied. We had but one line of railroad to bring these supplies and sometimes there have been delays."

MORE FOOD FOR MONTAUK.

Large Shipment of Various Provisions by the War Department.

A large shipment of canned fruits and delicacies was made up yesterday by the War Department to be shipped to Montauk to-day for the soldiers. Col. J. F. Weston, Chief Commissary of the Fifth Army Corps, came from Montauk yesterday morning, and, with Col. C. A. Woodruff, Purchasing Commissary of the New York depot, made up the shipment. Besides Lima beans and heavy groceries, the following articles were purchased:

One quarter million of eggs, 10,000 pounds of oatmeal, 10,000 pounds of evaporated peaches, 5,000 pounds of evaporated apricots, 4,800 cans of pears, 4,800 cans of peaches, 3,000 three-pound cans of apples, 250 pounds of Oolong tea, 7,200 cans of soup, 2,800 gallons of peaches, 4,800 cans of green corn, 4,800 cans of green peas, 50 boxes of lemons, and 100 boxes of oranges. In addition, a large quantity of ice, milk, and butter is sent daily.

More Sick Soldiers from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 2.—The United States transport Missouri will sail for Montauk Point to-morrow morning with 250 convalescents from the various regiments of the Fifth Army Corps. The vessel has been equipped for the trip with great care and the men will be comfortable.

Private Rescued From Drowning.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Frank Knodlock, a private in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, was rescued from drowning at Fort Slocum to-day by Corporal Arthur L. Dresler and Private Charles O'Leary. Knodlock, with a party of ten or twelve soldiers, decided to take a swim, and went to the dock. They had not been in the water but a short time when they heard cries for help. Dresler and O'Leary swam to where Knodlock was struggling in the water, and caught hold of him as he was about to sink for the last time. They brought him ashore and revived him.

MISS BARTON'S MISSION FAILS.

Says She Is Unable to Land Supplies at Havana and Will Return to Tampa.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received the following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, dated at Havana on Thursday:

"Will leave for Tampa to-day. Unable to land supplies. Hold San Antonio."

The supplies referred to by Miss Barton were taken from Santiago on the Clinton, a vessel secured by her some time ago for temporary use. Why she had been unable to land them Mr. Barton said he did not know, nor did the War Department at Washington. In a letter received a few days ago from Miss Barton she expressed a strong desire to talk with the President and heads of departments about the Cuban relief work, and Mr. Barton thinks that her object in coming to the United States is to visit Washington and confer with the Administration.

The San Antonio, which was to have sailed yesterday afternoon for Havana laden with 800 tons of Cuban relief supplies, was held here in obedience to Miss Barton's instructions, and will not sail until she directs. Mr. Barton will communicate with her as soon as possible to explain the situation here and to learn the reasons why she ordered the San Antonio held in port.

The steamer Kennett, which left here last week with twenty-five tons of supplies, reached Havana yesterday. D. L. Cabb, who went on this vessel, will probably have charge of Miss Barton's work during her visit to Washington.

FISHKILL OFFERS A HOSPITAL.

Large Unoccupied Factory May Be Accepted for State Troops.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The residents of Fishkill Village have offered Gov. Black exclusive use of the large unoccupied factory in that village to be used as a hospital for sick soldiers. The factory was formerly known as the old paper bag factory, but has not been occupied for some time. The offer of the building has been acknowledged by the State authorities and referred to the proper officials. It is believed in that village that the State will accept the offer. A State official has visited the spot and looked the building over.

Soldiers' Comfort Committee.

The first General Committee meeting of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee was held yesterday. The committee was organized a week ago for the purpose of feeding and lodging impecunious soldiers. There are stations at Jersey City and in Long Island City. The reports showed that on Thursday 100 soldiers had been housed by the committee in the Red Cross headquarters in Long Island City, and in Jersey City 175 men were cared for in houses and lodging houses near the station. A tent is to be established at Camp Wikoff. Citizens finding penniless soldiers in the streets are asked to send or take them to 205 Broadway, where they will be cared for.

Red Cross Work at Chickamauga.

E. C. Smith, Red Cross agent at Chickamauga, in a letter received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday, says: "By the end of this week this camp will be deserted, and the sick men left will be concentrated in four, possibly three, hospitals. At Sternberg Hospital, under the ministrations of the women nurses sent down here by Auxiliary No. 3, the patients are rapidly getting well and are being granted furloughs home. I do not think there will be over 500 patients in this hospital at any time, but I have furnished accommodations for 200 nurses—enough to nurse 1,000 patients."

Miss Gould Visits Sick Soldiers.

Miss Helen Gould and a committee from the Irvington Auxiliary of the Women's National War Relief Association visited the hospitals at Governors Island, Bedlow's Island, and Fort Hamilton Thursday. They made the round in the yacht Marion, and yesterday reported that they were well pleased with the way the soldiers were being cared for. The association yesterday decided to send milk and eggs three times a week to the First and Tenth Cavalry and the Tenth Infantry.

Miss Chauncey Protests.

Miss Chauncey, Eighth Regiment Auxiliary, protests against the unauthorized use of her name, in an appeal for funds, which has appeared in some of the papers. She says the regiment does not need to beg for outside pecuniary assistance; it is furnished as required by personal friends of the Colonel, and that the money is deposited in Miss Chauncey's hands for distribution among the sick and needy of the command. The Red Cross Society and Miss Chauncey are working in the fullest accord.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Red Cross Cares for Nearly 400 Soldiers in Long Island City.

THE PRESIDENT SEES THEM

He Visits the Hospital and Commends Mrs. Hammond's Work—Many Heartrending Scenes When the Soldiers Arrive.

Four trainloads of sick soldiers, in all about four hundred men from various regiments, volunteer and regular army, were dumped into Long Island City last night between 9 o'clock and midnight from Montauk. It appeared to be generally recognized among the men that they were sent on furlough so as to make conditions as presentable as possible for the Presidential party whose train of private cars lay on the track next to the one on which the soldiers arrived. The scheme, however, did not altogether accomplish its purpose, for before the President left, he, with Vice President Hobart and Secretary Alger, visited the hospital opened by the Red Cross in ex-Mayor Gleason's building, across the street from the station, to where many of the men had been taken.

Mrs. Hammond and Miss I. C. Reid were in charge of the night force in the Red Cross Hospital, and with them were six trained nurses and a corps of physicians under Dr. Valentine of the Long Island Road. It is impossible to conjecture what would have become of the poor sick fellows had not the Red Cross been on hand as usual. The staff worked like Trojans, wheeling those who were unable to walk to the hospital and caring for all the others who did not want to go directly home. There was also a committee from the Board of Trade and Transportation, who took care of those who did not require hospital attention, and obtained lodgings for them in the Ivy Tree Inn, on Twenty-third Street.

Among the regiments represented by the sick men were the First Illinois, Fourth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Ninth, and Tenth Infantry, and the Fourth and First Artillery. There were also a number of members of the Eighth Ohio, the "President's own," and it seemed the irony of fate that they and President McKinley should at such a time be within a stone's throw of one another. Great crowds surrounded the depot in Long Island City all night, and in them were friends and relatives of the sick boys, whose souls were harrowed by the sights they witnessed. But a small percentage of the men were able to walk. In some instances where three men alighted from the trains at one time, they passed their arms about one another, and pitifully strove to support themselves to the hospital. Meanwhile the rolling chairs and stretchers were never idle. Some of the men sank down exhausted on the platform in the depot, and had to be lifted on the stretchers. In many cases it seemed as if they had little or no life left in them. They were skin and bone, and ghastly white, and their faces told a terrible tale of suffering and hardship.

Once in the hospital the men were well cared for. There was everything for their comfort. Electric fans had been rigged above the cots, medicine was there in abundance, milk, ice cream, wholesome food, and indefatigable nurses who almost anticipated every wish of the wasted heroes. Although there was every provision for the sick, many were nevertheless sent to various hospitals. The ambulances of the Presbyterian Hospital were constantly in attendance, and carried some of the worst cases across the river. This was the only hospital that sent ambulances across the ferry, but on the New York side ambulances from Bellevue, New York, and other hospitals were within easy reach. Some of the men were taken to these places.

Sad Scenes at the Train.

Women and even men wept as the gaunt, emaciated forms of the soldiers came down the station platform. One woman, tears streaming from her eyes, watched for her son, as each train arrived. Finally a soldier, supported by two of his comrades, came down the aisle. She gave not a sign of recognition until the trio had almost passed, when the lad in the centre suddenly saw the weeping woman standing there.

"Mother!" he gasped feebly.

She turned like a flash at the sound of the voice, looking at the figure blankly.

"Mother," he cried. "Don't you know me?"

"My God," wailed the woman; "is this my boy, my Hughey," and she hugged him to her breast like a baby. Finally the soldier was placed in a rolling chair and his mother accompanied him to the hospital where she stood watch over his cot. The cool air from the river, and the doctor's care revived the boy somewhat, and he hastened to tell his mother that he was not so sick after all, and would be ready to-morrow to accompany her to their home in Ohio.

"They are all like that," said Miss Rled of the Red Cross, who stood by. "Home is the magic word for them, and they will endure anything to get there. Although we can see disease and death in their faces they don't want to give up. They seem to fear that if they falter now they may never see the loved ones waiting for them so far away, and this feeling is by no means confined to the volunteers, but has quite as strong a hold on the regulars as well. It is pathetic to see them, and hear them beg to be given strength enough to reach their destinations. We have been instructed to spare no expense or trouble to aid them in every way, and we are doing everything possible."

J. C. Petty of Washington accompanied his son James, private in the First District of Columbia Volunteers, from Montauk. Young Petty was so weak that he had to be carried to the hospital on a stretcher. His father roundly denounced the condition of affairs at Montauk. He said that he was obliged to walk with his sick son from the camp to the railroad station, a distance of three miles. There was no conveyance of any kind, and, although he said he saw thousands of mules and horses about, he could obtain none of them. All the other sick men, he said, had to take the same tramp in the hot sun.

"Just a case of stupidity and incompetency," was the way he characterized it.

The President in the Hospital.

Just after the arrival of Secretary Alger, President McKinley turned suddenly from where he was standing at the steps of his private car, and threading his way through the crowd, walked over to the Red Cross Hospital. It was not a part of the programme, but no one interfered. Vice President Hobart and Secretary Alger accompanied him. As the President entered several of the regulars on cots rose up and saluted. Four feebly clapped their hands, and the President, walking around, said: "Well, boys, how are you?"

There was no reply. The President shook the hands of some and then went up stairs where two boys of the Eighth Ohio lay sick unto death. The brother of one was standing by his cot.

"Mr. President," he said, as Mr. McKinley entered, "here are some of your "Own." The President shook their wasted hands and examined their transportation warrants. To Mrs. Hammond the President said: "Madame, you are doing a good work here." Then he went back to his train.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Road was one of the most indefatigable men about the station. He was about everywhere in his shirt sleeves, and in several instances relieved the weak soldiers of their bundles, himself carrying them across to the hospital.

MONTAUK MEN FOR RHODE ISLAND.

More Soldiers to be Removed for Treatment in Hospitals.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Mrs. A. Livingston Mason is engaged in an effort to secure the removal of forty-seven sick soldiers from Montauk Point. Mrs. Mason has received offers from three hospitals which have consented to care for and nurse the men returned from Santiago. The Newport Hospital will take two more, making in all seventeen at that institution. The Rhode Island and St. Joseph's Hospitals, in Providence, will take thirty and fifteen, respectively.

Surgeons say the removal from Montauk Point will hasten the soldiers' recovery and at the same time make room for others coming there. For this purpose, Mrs. Bruen and Mrs. Charles D. Owen have subscribed $100 each and Mrs. Mason has a balance of $195 left over from the recent expedition to Montauk. The party left to-night to bring the sick soldiers back.

B. Altman & Co.

Will continue to close their store at 12M. on Saturdays, during the month of September.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

Funerals of Corps. Immen and Scheid of the Seventy-first, Who Were Killed in Battle.

The military funerals of Corps. George L. Immen of Company C and H. J. Scheid of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, who were killed in battle in Cuba and there buried, their bodies being afterward disinterred and brought to this city, took place in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the morning there was a service at the Zion Presbyterian Church over the body of Corp. Scheid, and later the body was taken to the armory, where it lay in a black casket beside the body of Corp. Immen. Each casket was covered with a big American flag, and floral tributes were heaped high around them. Around the edges of the armory floor the members of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment formed a hollow square, and in the corridor of the armory wandered the few survivors of the Seventy-first who were able to attend. None of the officers of the regiment was present. The galleries of the armory were crowded with spectators, as were the entrances to the armory floor and the streets. The heat in the place was so oppressive that one of the men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, Sergt. Van Houten, was overcome and was carried to the officers' room, where he recovered after an hour.

When the members of the families of the deceased had been seated in the balcony, directly over the caskets, the Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, gave the signal, and a choir, led by H. R. Humphries of St. James's Lutheran Church, sang the burial chant. Several hymns were rendered by the choir, after which Dr. Bradshaw delivered the funeral sermon, in which he paid a high tribute to the valor and the worth of the dead heroes.

At the conclusion of the address the choir took up the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and, with measured step, the escort from the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment filed out behind the caskets.

Corp. Scheid's body was interred in Greenwood, and that of Corp. Immen at Kensico.

SEVENTY-FIRST PRIVATES BURIED.

Percy McKeever of Company K and Frederick S. Engel of Company F.

E. Percy McKeever, a private of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who died Wednesday at Mount Sinai Hospital, was buried yesterday beside his mother in Woodlawn Cemetery, with full military honors. The services were held at noon at the family residence, 2,526 Marion Avenue. A detachment of thirty members of the Seventy-first Regiment, who accompanied the firing party, was present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McElroy of St. James's Church, Fordham. Eight members of the Seventy-first, acting as pall bearers, carried the remains to the hearse and accompanied it to Woodlawn, the firing party going by train.

Funeral services over the body of Private Frederick S. Engel of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, were held at the Zion Episcopal Church, in East Fortieth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Private Engel died on the transport La Grande Duchesse off Montauk Point, on Aug. 16. A Corporal's guard from his company, in command of Corp. Barnett, acted as escort.

SERGT. F. GLENNEN'S FUNERAL.

Service at St. Joseph's Church Attended by Comrades of the Sixty-ninth.

A requiem mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, over the body of Quartermaster Sergeant Frank Glennen of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was killed last Sunday in a railroad accident in Alabama. Father McMullen conducted at the mass and Father Huntman, the rector, delivered a eulogy.

There was a large attendance at the funeral. Among those present were many Tammany politicians, Glennen having been a prominent figure in Tammany, and private secretary to John F. Carroll. Five hundred members of the Minqua Club marched from the clubhouse, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the house and then to the church.

An escort of six detailed men from the Sixty-ninth Regiment and six members of the Minqua Club attended the body from the church to Calvary Cemetery.

CORP. MATTHEWS DEAD.

Cuban Fever Carries Off Another Member of the Seventy-first.

Corp. Alexander T. Matthews of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Francis's Hospital from Cuban fever. Corp. Matthews arrived at Montauk Point with the Seventy-first Regiment on the St. Paul, and was taken immediately to St. Francis's Hospital. He was twenty-eight years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Matthews, at 126 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. His brother, Dr. George H. Matthews, is a member of the house staff of St. Francis's Hospital.

Private Dies From Heat Prostration.

Joseph A. Almond, twenty-one years old, who was discharged from Company E, First Infantry, on Aug. 12, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of heat prostration. Almond was taken to Bellevue Thursday afternoon from his residence at 421 First Avenue, suffering from heat prostration. He never regained consciousness. Almond enlisted in the United States Army on Aug. 5, 1893. He served with his company in the fights of El Caney and San Juan, Cuba, and came out without a scratch. He had several medals for marksmanship. He was a popular member of his company.

Death of a New Jersey Private.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Word reached this city this morning of the death of William S. Jacobus, a private in Company E, First New Jersey Regiment, in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia. Death was due to typhoid pneumonia. Jacobus, who was born here, left the city with the First Regiment on May 2, having enlisted at the first call. He was twenty-six years old and unmarried. Late in July he came home on a five days' furlough from Camp Alger, and was then in excellent health. His relatives expected him home soon, and the news of his death was a shock to them.

Death From Typhoid at Camp Black.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 2.—Private John Stanton of Company A, Two Hundred and First Regiment, died from typhoid to-day. There are eight other men in the quarantine ten with typhoid, while some others in the post hospital are suspected. There are 110 men in the hospital altogether. They are suffering mostly from malarial fever. The Surgeons are working day and night to prevent further sickness.

Rough Rider Maurer Dead.

Private Adolph Maurer of the Rough Riders, who was shot at Santiago, died yesterday afternoon in the Long Island College Hospital from the effects of an operation which was performed on him as the only chance of saving his life.

Soldier Dies at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Thomas P. Reider of Company B, Ninth Pennsylvania, died to-day of typhoid fever. Reider joined the regiment at Wilkesbarre as war correspondent, but later secured a place in the Brigade Quartermaster's office.

OTHER HEROES LAID TO REST.

Sergt. Brennan and Privates Peter Farley and Henry E. Hoffman.

The funeral of Sergt. Thomas Brennan of the Second Kansas Volunteers, who died Thursday in Gouverneur Hospital, was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with brief services in the hospital. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

The funeral of Peter Farley, one of the members of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, who was killed in the railroad accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Aug. 28, at Huntsville, Ala., took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from the home of his sister, Mrs. Duffy, at 400 East Fifteenth Street. Among those in attendance were Col. Dennis McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, and a detail of soldiers from the same regiment.

The funeral of Private Henry E. Hoffman of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, took place at 10:30 yesterday morning in St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Franklin Avenue. The Rev. Thomas F. Gregg, assisted by the Rev. Fathers J. F. Maguarre and James Talbott, conducted the service, a mass of requiem. The body was then taken to the Cemetery of St. Raymond, in Westchester, for burial. Hoffman enlisted in the army on Oct. 14, 1896. He was taken sick at Santiago, and transported to Montauk Point, and afterward to the City Hospital in Boston, where he died last Tuesday of typhoid fever.

FEVER CONVALESCENTS' DIET.

War Department Issues a General Order of Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A general order was issued at the War Department to-day warning sick soldiers on their way to their homes, and especially those who are convalescent after attacks of fever, to exercise care in their diet and otherwise. The text of the order is as follows:

"It having been reported to the War Department that many convalescent soldiers who have received furloughs and started for their homes have been taken ill on the way, and to avoid further occurrences of this kind, it is suggested in the strongest possible terms that all soldiers traveling homeward on furloughs will exercise the best judgment in caring for themseves, especially those who have been ill in hospitals with fevers. Their appetites are very keen, and unless they deny themselves everything except necessary food of the simplest character they are in great danger of a relapse.

"This instruction is sent out, hoping that it may catch the eye of these men en route and also for the instruction of Surgeons at hospitals. It is ordered that no man shall receive a furlough whom the Surgeon in charge believes to be unable to travel alone, and that no furloughed soldier shall leave a hospital without receiving full instructions as to his diet while en route to his home from his Surgeon."

The Twelfth New York.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Following is a list of the Twelfth New York men admitted to the division hospital to-day: Hugh Kavanaugh and Karl Deucker, Company L; Frank Handy, Company G; Morris Warsaw, Company F; John Pringle, Company A.

Furloughs were granted Frank G. George, Emil C. Sands, Ludwick O. Johnson, Lester Berg, John J. Morgan, and Henry T. Ballog.

Gus Norton, Company D, was returned to quarters.

Private George Behrringer is still in the guardhouse awaiting trial for circulating a petition asking that the regiment be mustered out. Berhringer formerly was private secretary to Senator Lexow.

Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is Gen. Lawton's report for to-day of health conditions at Santiago: "Total sick, 220; total fever, 139; total new cases fever, 7; total returned to duty, 22. No deaths."

Downs and Tillinghast Confer.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, who has been ill at the Park Avenue Hotel since his return from the Cuban campaign, was sufficiently recovered yesterday morning to go down to the lobby of the hotel, where he met Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, with whom he held a long conference. Neither would tell what plans were discussed. Col. Downs said that he was feeling much better, and would leave to-day for the Adirondacks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:10 A. M.—747 Tremont Avenue; Raymond Kribs; slight damage.

10:25 A. M.—2,110 Boulevard; Jacob Opp; damage, $100.

1 P. M.—582 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Gibbons; damage, $5.

3:25 P. M.—150 West Fourteenth Street; unoccupied; slight damage.

4:10 P. M.—455 West Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Feeney; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:29	Sun sets...6:30	Moon rises..7:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:23	Gov. Isl'd...9:47	H. Gate....11:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:44	Gov. Isl'd...10:04	H. Gate...11:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alexandra, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica

Wanamaker's

In General And Particular

CLOSED to-day at noon, and closed all day Monday. Tuesday morning there will be much to say,—read our store news then. This morning we will say only this,—

Whatever you need for your outing, for your traveling, for your reading or resting;—whatever you need for however you will spend the time between now and Tuesday,—*we have,* if it's anything to wear, or to play with, or to read.

That much for generality. This, for a particular instance:—we offer you this morning

All the Shirt Waists in Stock

that are made from percale, madras or cheviot at two prices.

All that were priced up to $1.50. At 50c. each.

All that were priced up to $3. At $1 each.

There is much meat in that offering as a little reflection will tell you. For our own old prices were on marvellously good goods, and were generally much under the prevailing figures. There are plenty of large sizes among them,—a good point and a rather uncommon one.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

BRONZE GUN FROM MANILA.

Capt. Dyer's Present to Baltimore Will Be Admitted Free.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Collector of Customs at New York to admit to entry, free of duty and charges, an old bronze six-pounder gun, a relic of the naval battle of Manila, presented to the City of Baltimore by Capt. N. Mayo Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore. The gun is aboard the ship Delcarnie.

FILIPINO REBELS ACTIVE.

They Invade the Southern Islands to Seize Everything Possible.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 2.—Several shiploads of insurgent troops have invaded the Southern islands, with the view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of the peace conditions. Gen. Rios, the Spanish Commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically; but, the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Romblon and Palawan, where they found treasures to the amount of $42,000. The prisoners captured have arrived here.

Delegates from the Hongkong insurgent Junta are to have an interview with United States Consul Williams to-night, and it is thought this may possibly result in a settlement of the insurgent question.

Fewer German Ships at Manila.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—A semi-official note issued to-day says:

"A state of peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippine Islands, will suffice for the protection of German subjects and interests in that region."

DISTILLER SHIP FOR MONTAUK.

Services of the Steamer Iris Offered by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Attached to the navy there are now several vessels arranged chiefly for producing distilled water for the use of other naval vessels that are so employed that they cannot leave their posts to secure supplies.

One of these vessels, the Iris, was yesterday at Fort Monroe, but if the recommendations of Chief Engineer Melville are adopted, the Iris will be sent to Montauk Point to produce supplies of water for the troops that will defy any miscroscope to find deleterious substances in it. The Iris can distil 60,000 gallons of water a day, taking its supply from the briny ocean and turning out water that is quite free from any suggestion of sea water and as wholesome as the best of spring water. It would need cooling to improve its taste, but it would be always free from taint that could produce disease.

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that a berth could be found at which the Iris could moor and deliver the water to the camp through pipes laid from the ship to the shore.

The experience of the navy has been that no cases of illness were to be attributed to water produced by the distilling process. The Rainbow, a like ship, has also a very capable plant on board.

First Road Improvement Contract.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—State Engineer and Surveyor Adams to-day awarded the first contract for road improvement under the Good Roads bill enacted by the last Legislature. The contract is for the improvement of two miles of the Troy and Schnectady turnpike, east from Schnectady. It was awarded to the Callanan Road Improvement Company of this city for $14,500.

At Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 2.—The Bridgeport Driving Association opened its Fall race meet this afternoon. Summary:

2:34 Trot.—Purse, $300.

Berthold, b. g., (Smart)	1	1	1
Sam Steele, b. g., (Dodge)	3	2	2
Lottie Fallis, b. m., (Graves)	2	3	4
Lauda, b. m., (Lewis)	4	4	3
Herman, ch. g., (Snyder)	5	dis.	
Harvey D., b. s., (Tooles	6	dis.	

Time—2:25½; 2:24¼; 2:25¾.

2:29 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Grey Fern, gr. g. (Smart)	8	1	1
Verona, b. m. (—)	1	8	2
Winola, b. m. (Clark)	2	2	3
Frank G., blk. g. (Devlin)	4	4	4
Mason Boy, b. g. (Fisher)	7	5	dis.
Charles S., br. g. (Sweet)	3	dis.	
Mabel, ch. m. (Appell)	5	dis.	
Doc, br. s. (Sivalls)	6	dis.	

Time 2:22¼; 2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:23¾.

Free for all trot and pace.—Purse, $400, (unfinished:)

Coleen, ch. m., (Cook)	4	1	1	3
Lillie Young, ch. m., (Bedford)	3	4	3	1
Emma Offut, br. m., (Dinges)	1	5	2	2
Belle Colley, b. m., (Clark)	2	2	4	4
Sam Hill, Jr., blk. s., (Dodge)	5	3	5	dr.

Time—2:17¼; 2:17; 2:17½; 2:16½; 2:19½.

GOV. BLACK'S TOUR ENDS

Returns to Washington After Visiting New York Troops in Their Camps.

MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITALS

Evil Effect of the Long Encampment at Chickamauga Park—Food Found to be Good and Well Cooked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gov. Frank S. Black and party of New York arrived in Washington late this afternoon from a trip, during which there were visited the mobilization camps at Chickamauga Park, Lexington, Ky., and Huntsville, Ala. Gov. Black's idea in visiting the camps was to ascertain their conditions, particularly as they referred to the New York troops located there. He desired from personal observation to be in position to recommend to the War Department what New York regiments should be mustered out of the service at once.

As a result of his investigation he will suggest to the war authorities that the Ninth and Fourteenth New York Regiments, situated at Chickamauga, be relieved from service as soon as practicable. The Twelfth New York, situated at Lexington, and the Sixty-ninth New York, situated at Huntsville, are in excellent condition, and, while the men of both regiments would be glad to receive an order mustering them out, there is no pressing need, in the opinion of Gov Black, for their leaving the service at this time. In addition to his recommendation that the Ninth and Fourteenth be discharged, it is likely that Gov. Black will suggest to the department that the Third New York, now at Camp Meade, Penn., also be mustered out of the service.

"The conditions of the camps we visited," said Gov. Black this evening, in epitomizing the results of his trip, "were better, really, than I had expected to find them; that is, they were better than they had been pictured in the newspaper reports I had read before visiting the camps. Many things doubtless could be remedied, but, on the whole, the camps we found not to be in bad condition. Those at Lexington and Huntsville are in excellent shape. How long they will remain so depends, I take it, upon the length of time the troops are kept there. The camp at Chickamauga is the worst of the three, if such a comparison may be made. That has been occupied for four months by many thousands of troops, and the very ground has become infected with disease.

"My idea is that the camp ought to be abandoned—or, at least, the regimental camp sites ought to be moved frequently. The whole of North America is ribboned with railroads and troops can be moved easily and quickly from one camp ground to another. With the thousands of eligible camp sites in this country at the disposal of the Government, it is not necessary that the troops be kept in one place so long that they become ill from the effects of polluted water.

"With good pure water in abundance of supply, and such food as I know the men in the camps I visited are receiving, there is no reason in the world why a well man should not continue in good health and actually thrive. The food furnished the troops is ample and of excellent quality. They get fresh beef, ham, bacon, plenty of vegetables, hardtack, and bread. In addition, they have coffee three times a day. There is no reason why a well man should not live and thrive on that diet. That the food is good and well cooked I know, because I ate some of it myself."

"At Chickamauga, the regimental hospitals are in good condition," continued Gov. Black. "They are well provided for, and the patients are receiving careful attention. In the Second Division Hospital, the conditions are not good. In that there are about 200 patients. While I do not speak as an expert, I do say that the hospital is not well managed or adequately supplied, either with stores or with help. A large majority of the patients are suffering from fever, yet when we were there they had neither ice nor milk—two requisites, it seems to me, in the treatment of fever cases.

"The blame for this condition of affairs, if blame is to be attached, I do not pretend to fix. Criticism of the Secretary of War for this and similar conditions in other camps and hospitals is not, I take it, proper or becoming. He cannot be familiar with the condition of every sick soldier in the United States or be in personal touch with all the minute details of camp and hospital life. When attention is directed to cases like the one I mentioned, the Secretary applies a remedy. My idea is that some man, I do not say who, who is nearer to the scene of the conditions complained of, is responsible for them. He ought to apply the remedy, and if he does not, then his head should come off.

"This is a vast problem the country is now solving—a problem not of war but of life and personal security. It requires the most careful and considerate attention. We must not be hysterical in our comments or oblivious to patent facts. Withal, we must be just to all. This war has taught this country a lesson that it has needed for a long time. That is, with all our immense resources of wealth and population, we cannot put into the field a great army in a few weeks without serious consequences. We ought to maintain an army commensurate in some degree with our size. With such a force at our Government's disposal, we should be able to meet an emergency, because we would be prepared for it."

Gov. Black will call upon Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-morrow morning and will then return to New York.

ARMED SCHOONER OFF CUBA.

Jamaica Vessels Report Being Chased by a Mysterious Craft—An Attack Repelled.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 2.—Since the withdrawal of the American fleet several Jamaica schooners, that do a casual trade with Cuban ports, have reported being chased along the coast of Cuba by a mysterious schooner.

The captain of the schooner Carmita and Dr. Gobino, a passenger on the vessel, now report that she was chased between Cape Cruz and Niquero, on the Gulf of Guanayro, by a schooner armed with rifles. The Carmita, having arms, returned the fire, repelling the attack.

The Jamaican Government, it is reported, would make representations as to the incident to the United States Government through the British Colonial Office.

PEACE COMMISSION PLANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Day, of the State Department, who is now at his home in Canton, Ohio, will return to this city next Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with the President regarding the final instructions to the United States members of the Peace Commission, which is to meet in Paris on the 1st of October.

The United States Commissioners will leave for Europe on the steamer sailing from New York on the 17th inst., and it is necessary for them to have all their preliminary arrangements in this country completed before that date.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

STINESVILLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—Four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion here this afternoon and many others seriously injured.

The dead are: John W. Williams, John Grubb, Buck Wampler, and Edward Watts. The fatally injured are: Ben Kyffe, Milton Hyke, and Willie Liford.

The men were blasting rock when the accident occurred.

TONGUELESS CHINESE INSANE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A gruesome tale of Highbinder plots and machinations engineered by Chinese secret societies came out in Judge Jones's court at the Detention Hospital this morning, when a queueless Chinaman named Lum Ye was examined as to his sanity.

Ye is tongueless, owing to the fact that when he was younger he learned some of the secrets of the Highbinders, and they, to keep him from divulging what he knew, cut out his tongue. With his queue gone, he is not permitted to associate with other Chinamen, and no friends appeared in his behalf to-day. Lum Ye's mind has given way, and he believes the Highbinders are still after him. On the advice of physicians he was committed.

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's Perfume VIO-VIOLET.

POOL AND THE POLICE.

Said that Captains Will Make No More Arrests of Women for Disorderly Conduct.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly made application to Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, for an adjournment of the argument in the application made by David M. Newberger, a lawyer, for a preliminary writ of mandamus to compel Magistrate Pool to hear the charges brought by Rose Harrison against Policeman Lewis Owens of the West Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, and to allow the policeman to be defended by Lawyer Newberger. Stipulations were entered into between the lawyers to adjourn the matter for one week, and that no charge shall be considered as standing against the policeman in the meanwhile.

Policeman Owens, a few days ago, arrested Rose Harrison for disorderly conduct. Instead of finding her guilty, Magistrate Pool, in the West Side Police Court, held the policeman in $2,000 bonds for using unnecessary force. When Owens's case came up for trial, Magistrate Pool thrice ordered his lawyer, Newberger, arrested, and finally ordered him out of court. Hence the mandamus proceeding.

While the motion in the mandamus case was being heard in the Supreme Court, Magistrate Pool was busy at the West Side Police Court. He was not greeted by a full house, as is usual. In fact, the benches were almost all vacant. An officer of the court is responsible for the assertion that Capt. Price and the other uptown Captains have agreed not to arrest any more persons, except for serious offenses, and that some of them have barred colored persons altogether, because they say Magistrate Pool turns them loose whether they have a good excuse or not. Less than a dozen cases were brought before him yesterday morning, but none of these were important.

One of the first prisoners at the bar was William Short. Superintendent Arthur Taylor of an apartment house at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue preferred against him a charge of defrauding his employers. Short has been employed at the apartment house as cashier for three years. He gave so much attention to his employers's interest that he was entirely trusted. Then came the same old story of a double life. "Race horses and women caused my trouble," he said to the detectives who arrested him. It was learned that the account of his employers with the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company to the amount of $2,400 had been forged by Short. Instead of depositing the money in the bank he put it in his pocket, it is alleged. Then he forged entries in the bank book. Detectives Daly, Lawless, and Thompson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested him in the Bohemian Café as he was treating the female habitués of the place to champagne. Mr. Taylor says that he believes Short has been stealing for three years. Short was held for trial.

Most of the policemen who come in contact with Magistrate Pool have learned to conform to his special requirements in making their affidavits. Policeman Rosenberg of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, however, did not yesterday morning. He was unable to support the allegations in his affidavit. This dialogue took place between Policeman and Magistrate:

"She has been arrested many times before, your Honor," referring to Mattie Hatton, a colored woman, before the bar.

"I don't believe you, no, Sir! no Sir! She's as good as you are," thundered the Magistrate. "Your heart is as black as the woman. She is entitled to considerate and decent treatment, even if she is black." Then turning to Rosenberg, who is very swarthy, he continued: "You're just as black as your prisoner, your heart is just as black."

"I am just as white a man as you are, just exactly as white, Sir," retorted the policeman.

"You're an unmannerly scoundrel. Step down from the bridge," said Magistrate Pool.

One of the policemen said that a letter was written yesterday to ex-Magistrate Mott inviting him to come to the West Side Court to see "Mott out-Motted."

The Rev. Peter H. White, who gave his residence as 140 West Twenty-seventh Street, was arrested upon complaint of Mrs. Bessie Kimball of 234 West Fifty-third Street, charging him with malicious mischief and disturbance. They had been living together until Mrs. Kimball recently found out that he had a family in Richmond, Va., and that he posed there as a minister, while here as a Democratic politician. As he was being brought into court he was recognized by a young woman whom he had baptized in Richmond, but who was now held in jail for disorderly conduct.

BROOKE IS MILES'S SUCCESSOR.

GUAYAMA, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 1.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Upon Gen. Miles's departure to-day Gen. Brooke issued an order assuming command of the troops in this island.

The bridges along the military road are being repaired, and Gen. Brooke will start northward on Saturday morning. The march to San Juan de Puerto Rico will probably consume four days. The General expects to establish his headquarters at Rio Piedras, outside the city, owing to the crowded condition of San Juan, which is filled with Spanish troops.

Gen. Brooke will retain active command over the troops left on this side of the island. Col. Glassford assumes charge of the telegraphic system with two companies of the Signal Corps.

Dynamite Battery Brought Back.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The United States transport Aransas arrived to-day from Ponce, Puerto Rico. She left there on Aug. 23. On board are Dynamite Expert Stockley and Second Lieut. Gordon H. Heiner of Battery B, Fouth Artillery. The Aransas has on board five dynamite guns and a large quantity of cartridges which are to be taken to Fort Myer, Va., by Lieut. Heiner, and the detachment of men who came with him. Mr. Stockley superintended the use of the guns during the war in Puerto Rico.

A Shipload of Sick from Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received a dispatch from Chief Surgeon Woodbury at Ponce, saying that the hospital ship Relief will arrive at Philadelphia next Tuesday morning with 248 patients from Puerto Rico aboard. They will be distributed among the hospitals at Philadelphia.

THE NEWPORT NAVAL STATION.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Orders have been received by Commodore Albert Kautz, the Commandant of the Newport Naval Station, which includes the torpedo and training stations and Naval War College, which is now under one head, that after Oct. 1, it will cease to exist as the Newport Naval Station, each of the three departments becoming a separate institution, as it was, until eight years ago, when the consolidation took place.

The cause of the change is not stated, but it is believed that the various departments can be operated singly to better advantage than consolidated, although there are many naval officers who are strongly in favor of a flag officer being here where so many ships are constantly arriving.

Commodore Kautz expects to be relieved at any time after Oct. 1, and it is hinted that he will be the relief of Admiral Dewey.

$3,000 CRAP GAME RAIDED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Some man is $3,000 poorer to-day because the police last night raided a crap game. There were ten players in the game, and the big stakes were laid out on the table while the men shot the dice.

Early this morning four officers secreted themselves in a dark hallway adjoining the stairway to the game, and when the door was opened in response to a knock they dashed in.

The stakes were said to be the largest ever shot for by crap shooters.

The men were arrested and fined $5 each.

MICHIGAN MEN GO HOME

Terrible Journey of 33d and 34th Regiments from Camp at Montauk Point.

SEVERAL OVERCOME BY HEAT

One Man Died on Arrival at the Long Island City Station, Where Many Painful Scenes Were Witnessed.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments Michigan Volunteer Infantry arrived in Long Island City from the camp at Montauk yesterday morning, and were conveyed in ferryboats of the West Shore Railroad round the Battery and up the North River to the West Shore Railroad station, on the New Jersey side. These veterans of the war with Spain dropped what were called their sick on the wayside, but, judging from the wan and exhausted appearance of the men, at least half of both these regiments ought to have been taken to the hospitals, and not allowed to continue their hot, painful journey by rail to Michigan.

It might have been thought that any one who looked at the wasted forms, shrunken, pallid faces and glassy eyes in which the spark of vitality was well-nigh extinguished would be moved to pity; yet there were many men and women who stared at the sick soldiers in mere idle curiosity, impeded their progress, and crowded about the headquarters of the Red Cross station, opposite the railroad station, so that the little breeze that could reach the sufferers was cut off. They were repeatedly driven back by a policeman, but returned as soon as his back was turned, and did not even heed the request of Miss I. C. Reid, who was in charge of the nurses, to step back. Perhaps these people had become hardened by seeing sick soldiers pass through Long Island City every day.

The first section of the train brought over part of the men of the Thirty-third Regiment. This regiment left camp with 725 men, and with eighty who were sick. Many of the latter were not fit to travel, and would have been left behind, but they begged their comrades to take them along and give them a chance to die at home, or at least on the way there.

Suffered Terribly From the Heat.

The sections began leaving after 9 o'clock. The sufferings of those who were comparatively well in the hot cars was great and of the sick excruciating. Col. Boynton, who had gone on to Michigan, returned to Montauk Point on Thursday, and accompanied his men yesterday. The train stopped at the Borden Avenue crossing, some four or five long blocks from the ferry, and the soldiers who were able to walk crawled out of the cars and led or bodily carried out their weaker comrades. About fifty, who had broken down on the way and were unable to stand, were placed in a Pullman car and taken down to the station.

Fortunately for the soldiers, the Army and Navy Committee of the New York Young Men's Christian Association brought to the gates of the yard when the train stopped a large quantity of cold milk and crackers, and every soldier was urged to take all he wanted. The thirsty men did justice to over 1,200 glasses of milk, but comparatively few of them could get up an appetite for the crackers.

The only amusing feature of the day was the arrival of fourteen-year-old Albert Gasco, the mascot of Company M. He accompanied the company from Detroit, and went through all the Cuban campaign without a scratch. The members of the company believe in his mascot power, as they are all alive. Gasco was dressed in the regulation uniform, and carried a small rifle. He said he had "got into a scrap" with a Spanish boy after the surrender of Santiago, and had "licked him.," because he annoyed the troops.

Gov. Pingree's son, who is in charge of sixteen nurses who came from Detroit on Wednesday to care for the invalids of the regiments, was reported yesterday to have gone back with them, but officers of the Thirty-third, when asked, said that the nurses had staid behind to nurse the sick in Camp Wikoff.

When the soldiers had somewhat refreshed themselves with milk, they marched in the broiling sun, carrying their heavy accoutrements over flannel suits and leggings that might be comfortable in a temperature of 50 or 45 degrees, but certainly the reverse of that with the thermometer above 90. It could not be called marching, although the boys tried hard to make a good appearance. They were companies of invalids dragging themselves along and helping onward those whose strength began to give out on the way.

The officially sick men who were brought down in the Pullman car were taken, as fast as possible, to the Grand Cross Relief Station opposite, which is in charge of Mrs. A. G. Hammond, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Chauncey, and Miss Reid. The railroad company ordered all of its employes who could be spared to help in the work, and several residents lent their aid. Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Valentine, the railroad physicians, were on hand, and also Dr. Hall and Dr. Powers of St. John's Hospital.

The nurses under the direction of Miss Reid worked hard administering cooling drinks and medicines to the men and fanning them as they lay in the cots in the station waiting to be removed to hospitals or resting until they felt strong enough to go on board he boat, for they were all anxious to go home. A. Linnaburg of Company G, and J. Kelly of the same company, Thirty-third Regiment, both suffering from acute malaria, were the first to be sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. Other soldiers were sent by other ambulances as fast as they came in.

Arrival of the Thirty-fourth.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment, under command of Col. Peterman, came in about 4 o'clock and brought in much sicker men. Col. Peterman had telegraphed for two ambulances to meet the train, but he needed many more when the train came in. Several of the men were carried down in stretchers to the Red Cross Station, and among the first to be brought in was George Allen, of Company F. He was overcome by the heat, in addition to his fever and other complications. He was hurriedly sent to an ambulance of St. John's Hospital, but begged to be left alone, as he said he felt he was dying. As the stretcher was placed in the ambulance he died, and his body was taken out that the ambulance might be used for another who was still alive.

William Thomas of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Manistique, Mich., was brought in on a stretcher in a state of complete collapse, suffering from fever, dysentery, and cramps, with a pulse that could hardly be felt. Some brandy with spices was given to him, and after some time he revived sufficiently to take some medicine.

Many others were brought in in a state of collapse, and were all laid on cots and attended to. When a NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked one of the physicians in charge why they did not stimulate the men with strychnia and digitalis, he said they had run out of it. The reporter bought a sufficient quantity of both drugs for over a dozen men, and the physician said it was just what was needed at the time.

It was already evening when the last boat load over the Thirty-fourth Regiment left Long Island City, and on its arrival at the West Shore Railroad they found that the Thirty-third had already started. The men threw themselves on the ground exhausted. Capt. McDonald of Company D of Calumet was overpowered by the heat, and the Calumet Committee persuaded him to accompany them to St. Luke's Hospital. Surgeon William P. Devurre of the Thirty-fourth, also from Calumet, was prostrated with fever, dysentery, and kidney trouble, and the Calumet Committee also forced him to accompany it to the hospital. The Calumet Committee is composed of H. J. Vivian, Edward S. Grierson, and Paul Grierson, who were sent out by the citizens of that city to look after that company that was recruited from that place, and to spare no expense in making them comfortable.

The first section of the trains carrying the Thirty-third Regiment left the West Shore station after 6 o'clock, a delay having been caused by the tardy arrival of the medicine box. The Thirty-fourth Regiment started on their way home about eight o'clock. They were to be rushed as rapidly as possible during the night, but frequent stops will be made in case of the continuance of the intense heat. A good supply of ice was taken at Weehawken.

Drowned in a Bathtub.

Steven J. Galligan, twenty-two years old, an epileptic, was seized with a fit last night while bathing and was drowned in the bathtub at his home before he could be helped. Galligan lived with his married sister, Mrs. McCarthy, at 214 East Eighty-fifth Street.

THE CUP CHALLENGE HERE

Committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club Arrived with It on the Britannic.

ARE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Say They Believe There Will Be No Difficulty in Arranging a Race, but Refuse All Information About the Shamrock.

The committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, bearing Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the White Star liner Britannic. The members of the committee are Hugh C. Kelly, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Major R. G. Shannon Crawford, its Honorary Vice Commodore, and Hugh McGildowney, the superintending naval architect of Harlan & Wolff's works, at which the challenge yacht will be built. Mr. McGildowney is also a member of the Royal Ulster Club. With the committee is William Fife, Jr., of Fairlie, Scotland, to whom has been intrusted the designing of the Shamrock. Another of the party, who, however, is not associated with the committee, but is deeply interested in the success of their mission, is the Earl of Ava, eldest son of Lord Dufferin, the Honorary Commodore of the club. He is visiting this country on a pleasure trip, and was simply a fellow-voyager with his clubmates.

Questioned concerning the challenge and the vessel that is to compete for the Cup, Mr. Kelly said:

"We have a draft of the challenge, but it is incomplete at present; the details will not be inserted until after our meeting with the committee that represents the New York Yacht Club. I can say little about the Shamrock. The question of the size of the vessel has not been settled. The whole matter of design and construction has been left to Mr. Fife and he has not informed us what material has been decided upon, if indeed he has decided the matter at all."

Irish People Enthusiastic.

Mr. Kelly said that he had, unfortunately, missed Mr. Ledyard, Vice Commodore of the New York Club, at Queenstown, but had written him at his hotel in London and received in reply a friendly and satisfactory letter. The Secretary returned an evasive answer to a question relative to the opposition to the challenge said to have been made by certain English gentlemen. He declared that he knew nothing of the feelings of Englishmen in the matter, but that the whole of Ireland was enthusiastically in favor of the challenge. The first time the topic was broached in the Royal Ulster Club, he said, was during their annual banquet, a year ago, when Lord Dufferin observed that Englishmen and Scotchmen had tried for nearly half a century to bring back the cup that the America won, and it was time that an Irish club made the attempt.

Mr. Kelly was asked when the idea of competing for the cup first occurred to Sir Thomas Lipton, and replied:

"Sir Thomas has been wishing for an opportunity to race for the America's Cup for the last ten years. He is not new at yachting. He has had yachts on the Clyde for the last twenty-five years, and is a seasoned seaman. I was in America at the last yacht race, in 1895, and I then made up my mind that our club had the ability to build and man a yacht that could beat any American boat, and hence the world. My confidence in the Irish, you know, is unbounded."

Mr. Kelly will remain in this country about ten days. He is forty-seven years of age, of athletic build, being over 6 feet in height. He has been closely allied with athletic sports for years. He is a graduate of the Belfast Academical Institution, a barrister by profession, and has been Sub-Sheriff of County Down. He was a Rugby student, and represented Ireland in the football contests from 1877 to 1880 as Captain of the Shamrocks. He took to lacrosse when that game was introduced from Canada in 1876, and ten years later he took an Irish team into Canada. He is also a golfer of more than ordinary skill, and is well known as an expert cricketer.

"Our club," he said, "is at the present time in a flourishing condition. I have been Secretary and Treasurer for eleven years, and can say that the club was never in more prosperous shape. We have 360 active members and a fleet of 130 boats. We are building a new clubhouse, which I expect will be completed by next Spring. It will be one of the finest in the United Kingdom."

"It has been reported that your club would prefer a course off Newport for the series of races to the usual New York Yacht Club course off Sandy Hook. Is that rumor true?" was asked.

"I cannot answer that question," was the reply. "We do not want to make conditions and naturally wish to fall in with your club in every particular."

Mr. Fife Refuses Information.

William Fife, Jr., the designer, was very reticent about his new craft. "It would be very unwise for me to say anything about her at present," he said. "I will not even say that the design is completed."

"Will you say whether you have considered aluminium as a material in her construction?" was asked. "Hints have been received that you have given a great deal of attention to that metal as applied to yacht architecture."

"Even if she were to be made of pure gold, I would not tell you about it," was the emphatic rejoinder. "We have come to the conclusion that it is best that nothing be said about the boat until after we have met the New York Yacht Club committee and have fully discussed the problem with them."

Hugh McGildowney, the owner of the fast yachts Melissa and Maladetta, was anxious to know whether the Americans were enthusiastic for a yacht race. When informed that all yachtsmen were interested in seeing an international race, Mr. McGildowney said:

"Well, I think that the committees from the two clubs will have no difficulty in arranging a race. I was here a few years ago and saw the last race. I made up my mind then that we could make the Americans meet their gait."

After breakfasting on board the steamer, the yachtsmen rode to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were met by the Hon. Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, who has had several informal conferences with the New York Yacht Club committee. They will once held a session behind closed doors, during which Mr. Russell related the result of his conferences. During the afternoon the notification that a meeting of the New York Yacht Club's committee had been called for 10 o'clock this morning in the clubhouse at 67 Madison Avenue was received by the visiting committeemen, who were formally invited to be present. Under a separate cover a copy of the "deed of gift" of the America's Cup was received from the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club.

Thirty-footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—The thirty-footers had the best race of the week this afternoon, with a good breeze from the southwest. The race was for the cup offered by William Starr Miller and Lloyd Warren. The cup was won by Mr. Whitney's Dorothy, with the Wawa a close second. Dyer's Island course was used, and the start was at 3:02. Among the guests in the various boats were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. R. Baldwin, William Burden, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, J. C. Livermore, and Mrs. William P. Thompson. The summary:

Boats and Owners.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, E. P. Whitney	5:37:01	2:35:01
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:37:14	2:35:14
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:38:16	2:36:16
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:39:48	2:37:48
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:45:38	2:43:38
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:46:16	2:43:16
Here, R. N. Ellis	5:48:49	2:46:49

NATIONAL POLO ASSOCIATION.

Formed at New Haven in Place of the Southern New England League.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the Polo magnates in this city this afternoon, the Southern New England Polo League was disbanded and the National Polo Association was formed. Officers elected are:

President—Jacob B. Morse, Boston; Vice-President—Thomas L. Reilly, Meriden; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles F. Olin, New Britain.

Franchises were granted to the Springfield Polo Association, Meriden Polo Company, New Haven Polo and Bowling Club, Jean Jacques, Waterbury; W. A. Parsons, New Britain; H. H. Jennings, Hartford; William M. Harris, Bridgeport, and M. Murray, Providence.

It is proposed to open the season Nov. 7.

ACCIDENT IN THE BOWERY.

Electric Car and Horse Car Crash and a Number of Persons Are Injured.

A Second Avenue electric car was bowling along the Bowery at a rapid rate at 9 o'clock last night on a down-town trip, when it ran into a horse car of the Avenue C line at Stanton Street. The horse car was an open one, and had eight or ten passengers aboard. It was crossing the Bowery from Prince Street. The electric car hit the horse car with great force, and threw it from the track, and continued its course for thirty or forty feet before the motorman could stop it.

A newsboy happened to have been standing in the street when the cars crashed. He was struck by the electric car, and was forced beneath it. He was rolled over and over, almost under the wheels of the car, before he was seen by Patrolman Gardner of the Eldridge Street Station. The patrolman ran to the car and pulled the boy from under it, just as the motorman was able to stop the car. The boy was unhurt.

A large crowd of people gathered about the open horse car, which had been thrown from the track, and were doing their best to attend the wants of the passengers who had been shaken up and injured. The passengers on the horse car were thrown, in several instances, from their seats to the bottom of the car. Most of them refused medical aid.

Edward Kriston, thirty-seven years old, of 241 East Third Street, received a scalp wound, and Mrs. Margaret Edwards, twenty-three, of 343 East Forty-second Street, received slight injuries to her right leg. Both of these persons were attended by a surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital before they went to their homes.

Mrs. W. S. Ewing of 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street received injuries about the legs, but refused medical aid, and went home with friends. The horse car was considerably damaged. No arrest was made.

SPANISH MILITARY PRISONERS.

Spain Makes Formal Application for the Release of Those Held in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Spanish Government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers who are still held captives in this country. There are a few of these confined at Fort McPherson, and our Government is entirely willing to be rid of them. Our Government having finally consented to release the sailors upon the sole condition that the Spanish Government would transport them home.

M. Thiebaut, acting in the interest of the Spanish Government, has just made application to the State Department for similar treatment in the case of the Spanish soldiers. The request is now under consideration and doubtless will be granted.

Cervera's Party Coming Here.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—Admiral Cervera and party, of seventy-five to ninety persons, will leave Annapolis on Monday or Tuesday next for New York by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will occupy three special cars.

Spain's Soldiers Arriving Home.

SANTANDER, Spain, Sept. 2.—The Spanish transport Covadonga, which sailed from Santiago de Cuba on Aug. 19, with 2,148 Spanish soldiers, 109 Spanish officers, 44 women, and 45 children, a total of 2,346 passengers, arrived here safely to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Gen. M. C. Butler, United States Army.

BREVOORT—W. S. Caine, M. P., London, England; Baron de La Grange, Paris, France.

BUCKINGHAM—Herman Olsen, Stockholm, Sweden.

ENDICOTT—George Flood, Japan; Eduardo Morales, Aquilles Martinez and party, Havana, Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge E. C. Fursman, Troy, N. Y.; Judge Moses Hallett, Denver, Col.; Capt. A. S. Croninshield, Washington, D. C.; Major Sharman Crawford, C. C. Kelly, H. M. McGildowney, Belfast, and William Fife, Jr., America's Cup Challenge Regatta Committee; Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio.

GILSEY—M. Berrini, London, England; N. L. Lindsley, Santiago, Cuba; Eugene O'Rourke, County Sligo, Ireland.

HOFFMAN—E. O. Stanton, Orizaba, Mexico; John L. Pilgrim, London, England.

HOLLAND—A. Bien, Paris; F. C. Rivington, Bombay, India.

MANHATTAN—President William McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Mrs. Hobart, Secretary J. Addison Porter, W. McKay Barbour, Washington, D. C.; Col. and Mrs. M. J. Herrick, and Major Webb C. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; G. B. Cortelyou, Washington, D. C.; T. W. Dawson, Glasgow, Scotland; Henry Bell, London, England.

MURRAY HILL—D. McNicoll, Montreal, Canada; Herbert Saxelly, London, England; the Rev. D. L. Moody, Northfield, Mass.

ST. DENIS—J. W. Nicely, Beirut, Syria; Freidin Hodgson, Bowdon, England.

WALDORF—O. Matsanaga and J. Tokenouchi, Tokio, Japan; H. P. Coombs, London; Oswald Haase, Hamburg, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alexander Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Hugh Alexander, men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alexander, H. & R., Louisville, Ky.; Robert Alexander, men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Anthony, C. H., Watertown, N. Y.; dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Anderson, G. B., Canandaigua, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barrett, C. A. P., Dayton, Ohio; C. A. P. Barrett, paints, &c.; New Amster

CANADIAN PACIFIC LOSES

Inter-State Commerce Commission Passes Upon the Disputed Point of Differentials.

COMMISSION WITHOUT POWER

Can Neither Allow Nor Disallow the Differential, but Hopes Its Findings May Result in an Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, by a decision to-day in the matter of the passenger rate disturbances of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, involving the propriety of differential passenger rates between Eastern points and the Pacific Coast, held that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to the differential contended for. The case is one of the most important that has been before the commission for a long time, the American railroad lines and the Canadian Pacific having been engaged six months or more in a war in passenger tariff between the East and West. The decision says:

"The commission holds that the claim made in behalf of the American roads that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential under any American line on any American business, is probably untenable, even from the standpoint of the American roads, as some Canadian roads, notably the Grand Trunk, work in close connection with American lines, and the public interest in the reduced rates caused by competition is not to be ignored."

The commission, however, states that it has no power to allow or disallow the differential in dispute, but would consider it extremely fortunate if the conclusions reached should be made the basis of an early adjustment. The commission, in conclusion, says:

"It must be distinctly understood that we do not recommend the settlement of this controversy by the making of any agreement, involving arbitration or otherwise, which is in violation of the anti-trust law, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. Such features of the past or future history of this controversy as may in our judgment render appropriate any statement or recommendation to Congress will be presented in our annual report to that body. So far as our official action can affect the matter, we conclude that we ought not at present to rescind the suspension orders heretofore made; but, if the difficulty should be adjusted in accordance with the views above expressed, it may become our duty to revoke the permission granted by those orders."

Beginning of the Contest.

The passenger tariff war involved in this dispute also applies between St. Paul and other localities and points on the Pacific Coast, which arose from the refusal of American lines to longer continue allowing the Canadian Pacific a differential basis under which fares from the East to Pacific Coast points by that route were less than those on the American lines by $7.50 on first-class, and $5 on second-class business.

Very large reductions in rates have been made during the contest. The Canadian Pacific reduced the first-class fare from Boston to Seattle first from $71.75 to $40, and then, on March 1 last, to $35. This was after the commission had suspended the long and short haul clause to enable the American lines to meet the rates made by the Canadian Pacific. This order was to expire on June 30, but on June 22 the suspension was extended by the commission until Jan. 1, 1899, and about the time this was done the present inquiry was instituted. Investigation was had in Chicago on Aug. 1, 1898, and the decision now rendered is based upon the facts then disclosed.

The decision says:

"The first agreement for a differential in favor of the Canadian Pacific was in 1888, when the Transcontinental Association was formed. The Great Northern became a Transcontinental line in 1893, made large reductions in passenger rates from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast, and subsequently agreed to give the Canadian Pacific an all-rail connection to Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, in return for which the Canadian Pacific differentials through St. Paul were waived, and the Great Northern obtained train service to Vancouver.

"The differentials were, however, continued on the Canadian Pacific main line until after the United States Supreme Court decided the Trans-Mississippi Freight Association case under the anti-trust law. The then existing Transcontinental Association was thereupon dissolved. The Klondike travel soon after assumed considerable volume, and the Canadian Pacific found upon inquiry that tickets were being sold by the American lines at from $10 to $15 less than their tariff rates, the concessions being made through increased commissions allowed to ticket agents.

Differential the Issue.

"The American lines asserted that the Canadian Pacific had also cut the rates, but insisted that this was not material to this investigation in which the differential is the real matter at issue. The Canadian Pacific offered to arbitrate the differential question, provided the old rates should first be restored, but this was during the heavy Klondike business, and the American lines refused. Subsequently it made this offer without any condition, and the American roads appear to have consented, with the exception of the Great Northern. The other American lines afterward came around to the Great Northern view."

The commission is unable to find in the testimony anything outrageous in the conduct of the Canadian Pacific in this matter. It says there may be reasons why this particular differential ought never to have been granted, but in insisting upon it that company simply claimed what numerous American lines had claimed and what many were enjoying. Whatever induced it to openly reduce its rates the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, its chief competitors, had cut their rates in wilful violation of the law, and thereby not only abolished the differential, but took a substantial differential for themselves. If American lines deemed the differential unwarranted they should have published a rate which ignored it.

Neither does the commission see anything radically wrong in the present attitude of the Canadian Pacific respecting the settlement of this question. Its proposition for arbitration was not unfair. On the other hand, the commission disclaims any intention to criticise the Great Northern for refusing to arbitrate. In view of the aid granted to the American roads by suspension of the long and short haul clause and the request for its continuance, the commission finds it necessary to determine whether this claim for a differential is just, and says that all along this has been and is the real source of contention between the parties.

Benefits of Competition.

The commission holds that the application of a rule that a Canadian road shall in no case charge less than an American road might go far toward destroying the benefits of Canadian competition. Whether or not Canadian roads should be allowed to participate at all in the carrying trade of the United States, the commission considers, is a much broader and an altogether different question. Under acts of Congress, Canadian roads are now admitted to such participation, and whether this is wise or the reverse, the commission says, is for the consideration of Congress, or the treaty-making power, and it is pointed out that this is one of the subjects before the Anglo-American High Joint Commission, now in session at Quebec.

Passing to the question of fact, whether at the present time the Canadian Pacific ought to have a differential on the business involved, the commission holds that the distance between New York and San Francisco by the Canadian Pacific is about 4,000 miles, as against 3,000 miles by the direct American routes; that the Canadian Pacific does not seem to have any business with the passenger traffic between these points, and that a differential should be denied on that ground. But the Canadian Pacific does not seriously contend for a concession on San Francisco business, and its real claim is that the differential should be applied to Portland and points north on the Pacific Coast and upon the Atlantic Coast to Eastern Canada, New England, and the State of New York. The decision says:

"Between these sections the Canadian Pacific is a natural and feasible route, and should be treated as a competing line."

The time and distance by various routes are compared and the claim of the Canadian Pacific that it ought to have a differential on account of longer time consumed is found to have little force, from the fact that it makes much better time via St. Paul than over its main line, and the presumption is that it could make as fast time over the latter route. The commission holds that a railroad must not create a disability for the sake of obtaining a differential, and that every other consideration except that of time is against the granting of the differential.

Canadian Pacific's Prosperity.

"Its imperfect physical conditions and lack of connections," the decision says, "have all been changed. Of all these competing lines, the tracks of the Canadian Pacific alone extend from ocean to ocean. Its roadbed and equipment are equal to any. It has railroad connection with Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. It runs through cars from Boston and Montreal. It has steamship connection to Asia by its own steamers. It may be doubted if the name of any of its rivals, perhaps of any American railroad, is more generally known throughout the civilized world than is that of the Canadian Pacific.

"When this differential was first granted business to the Pacific Coast points went largely to San Francisco. Practically none went north of Vancouver. It is largely in consideration of that fact that the differential was then allowed. To-day this is not so. The great volume of traffic by these north transcontinental lines is to Puget Sound or through Puget Sound to points beyond. Ten years ago the Canadian Pacific was out of the direct line of traffic between the East and the Pacific Coast. To-day it is the direct line for a large portion of that traffic. In location, distance, construction, equipment, through-car service, reputation, facilities for obtaining business, and scenic attractions the Canadian Pacific would not for a moment admit its inferiority to either of the others.

"Again, the use of differentials is almost exclusively confined to trunk-line territory and rates made in combination therewith. The Great Northern is at a disadvantage as compared with the Northern Pacific in the matter of obtaining an equal proportion of passenger traffic, and yet the Great Northern asks for no differential. No line, American or Canadian, ought to insist upon a differential unless it is at a manifest disadvantage. This is especially true of the Canadian Pacific, a Canadian institution, built largely by Government aid and for Government purposes. If it comes into the United States to compete for traffic between United States points, it should be content to operate upon the same terms as its American competitors, unless those terms are clearly unjust or unreasonable. It should not insist upon a different order of things here unless it can make its title to the demand clear beyond all question. The Canadian Pacific appears, however, to be entitled to make as low a rate on this transcontinental business as any American line."

The commission further points out that it has also suspended the long and short haul clause for American lines on business to and from the Kootenai mining district, in British Columbia, and upon traffic between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario and the Province of Manitoba.

OREGON RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Large Increase in the Surplus of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 2.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company yesterday the following Directors were elected: A. L. Mohler, H. W. Corbett, W. B. Ayers, William Mackintosh, W. W. Cotton, Henry Failing, and W. M. Ladd of Portland, Miles G. Moore of Walla Walla; C. S. Mellen and E. H. Harriman of St. Paul, D. S. Lamont, W. L. Bull, and Henry W. Cannon of New York, and Samuel Carr of Boston. The Directors appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hull, Cannon, Mellen, Lamont, Carr, and Harriman.

The officers elected were: W. L. Bull, Chairman of the oBard of Directors; A. L. Mohler, President; W. W. Cotton, Secretary; Howard C. Tracy, Assistant Secretary; Arnold Marcus, Treasurer; George E. Withington, Assistant Treasurer; E. S. Benson, General Auditor; Charles C. Beaman, General Counsel; W. W. Cotton, Assistant General Counsel.

The annual report of the corporation shows that the total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were $6,895,393, against $4,677,924 the previous year. The total operating expenses were $5,953,420; net earnings, $2,641,985, against $1,895,897 the previous year. The surplus, after deducting all charges, is $963,955, against $563,457 a year ago.

VANDERBILT LINES' CHANGES.

Mr. Depew Says Recent Consolidations Will Save $300,000.

Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of all the Boards of Directors of the Vanderbilt lines, said yesterday that the report from Chicago that the headquarters of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Nickel Plate Railroads were to be centralized in that city was not true. "The passenger department offices of the Vanderbilt lines have been concentrated in one office in Buffalo," said Mr. Depew, "and the same thing will probably be done in Chicago. I do not mean that the passenger agencies of the different lines are consolidated in one man, but that all of the Vanderbilt passenger agents are brought together in one office.

"The consolidation of the freight lines recently effected has practically eliminated about two-thirds of the machinery of those lines, and will, it is believed, result in an annual saving of about $300,000. While the New York Central, the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central were separate systems it was impossible to consolidate the freight lines. Each system felt that a proper protection of its interests required that it should have its own particular freight lines. But when these three systems were brought together under one head it was found not only possible, but advisable to consolidate all of the Vanderbilt freight lines with a single headquarters or clearing house. Undoubtedly such other changes and retrenchments will be made as the altered conditions and future business exigencies may require."

WESTERN RAILROAD DEAL.

Baltimore and Ohio May Get the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It looks very much as though the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was about to change ownership. A deal between the largest shareholders of this corporation and parties at present unknown has been under way for a week, and when it is consummated, and everything now indicates a consummation, the little road with its big coal and suburban business may be in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio people.

Three weeks ago H. H. Porter, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Illinois and owner of a big majority of the stock, went to New York. Less than a week after his arrival there, 17,000 shares or one-fourth of the stock of the company was sold. Who the buyer was nobody has yet succeeded in finding out, but it is reported on good authority that the Baltimore and Ohio financiers now hold the stock.

The chief value of the Eastern Illinois lies in its Chicago terminals. It is a long-time tenant in the Western Indiana trackage rights and owns in fee simple valuable freighthouses and yards near State Street, between Polk and Fourteenth Streets.

It also owns extensive yards in the vicinity of Forty-third Street and Stewart Avenue.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL'S AFFAIRS.

Its Property in Milwaukee, Worth $1,250,000, Will Be Sold.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—The property of the Wisconsin Central lines in Milwaukee, estimated to the worth $1,250,000, will shortly be placed upon the market. The Consolidated Land Company, with George D. Vandyke, who is interested in the Wisconsin Central properties, at its head, has been formed for the express purpose of disposing of this property. The land was purchased with the intention of extending the lines of the Wisconsin Central into this city, but owing to the panic of 1893 and other difficulties resulting from the receivership, it was impossible to carry out the project.

An expert from the East has been in Milwaukee looking into the values and other details. The hearing before Master Hoyt develops the fact that Edwin H. Abbott continued to draw the same salaries under the receivers as he enjoyed while President of the companies before the receivership. He did this in the capacity of Treasurer for the receivers and received a separate salary as Treasurer for each company. Mr. Abbott continued to draw the salaries until June 30, 1898, when he resigned.

Mr. Abbott stated that he suggested the receivership and also the names of Mr. Morris and Mr. Whitcomb as the receivers.

GEORGIA'S DISASTROUS STORM.

Cotton and Rice Crops About Savannah Practically Ruined—Beaches Lined with Wrecks.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—While Savannah suffered heavily from the cyclone which swept over this section of the coast Wednesday morning, the damage on the coast islands and in the interior as far as the storm reached is probably greater. The flooded condition of the country renders communication difficult, and in many sections it is entirely cut off, and no news has been received to indicate what the conditions are.

The first news from the Carolina Sea Islands, which were the scene of the great tidal storm of 1893, in which thousands of persons perished, was received to-day. While the storm was nothing like that of five years ago, the loss is heavy. The beaches north of Tybee are lined with wrecks of small craft, and at Bluffton and the other small settlements nearly all the houses were unroofed and many were destroyed.

The Norwegian bark Ragna, which went ashore on Gaskin Bank, is a total wreck to-day. The Captain and crew were saved.

The bark Noe, in attempting to rescue the crew of which Lieut. Morgan and one of his companions lost their lives, has about disappeared. Small steamers have patrolled Calabogue Sound all day searching for the bodies of the heroic rescuers, and they have not been recovered. The loss to the rice crop on the Savannah River alone is estimated at $200,000 to $250,000. Three-fourths of the crop has been destroyed. The loss to planters between Savannah and Augusta will run into the hundreds of thousands.

A heavy flood is reported in the Upper Savannah River, and messengers were sent out from here to-night to warn planters of its approach.

The cotton crop in the counties adjoining Savannah is practically ruined.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 2.—The schooner May O'Neil is ashore on Richards Island. The schooner C. C. Foss, with main and mizzen masts gone, is ashore on Hunting Island. The schooner S. D. J. Rawson arrived at Quarantine Station last night dismasted, in tow of the tug Juno. The schooner Nelson Bartlett, dismasted, is ashore at Hilton Head. A schooner, name unknown, is ashore at South Edisto. The brig Ventura is inside Port Royal Bar. The crews of all the vessels named are safe.

Thirteen Cows Burned to Death.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 2.—Word was received here to-day that during the heavy electrical storm last night a barn in Scotland, about six miles from here, owned by Oliver Chappell, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Thirteen cows were burned to death. The loss is about $5,000, and there is only a partial insurance.

BIG COAL STRIKE PREDICTED.

Fears that the Miners Will Not Accept Next Year's Reduction in Prices.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—In an interview to-day, Manager Young of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company is quoted as saying:

"In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months. The miners stand at all times ready to fight against a reduction of wages. When the Chicago contract expires, or possibly before that time, they will be obliged to accept a reduction of 15 or 16 cents per ton or fight. I think they will fight, and will fight harder than they ever did before.

"The West Virginia miners are working cheaper than they ever did before. All efforts on the part of the miners to organize them has been in vain. There is no hope that they will be brought into line."

PANA LAW OFFICERS HISSED.

Citizens Insult Deputy Sheriffs During Their March—The Overholts Released by the Miners.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 2.—Fifty-four of the Deputy Sheriffs who have been on guard duty at the Springside coal mine made a demonstration this afternoon by marching in a body through the principal streets of the city with loaded Springfield rifles and fixed bayonets to City Hall Park, where they rested on their arms for half an hour. They were in charge of Mayor Penwell and Chief Deputy William Baldwin. Later they returned to the Springside mine.

All along the line of march citizens hissed the deputies and applied all manner of epithets to them, but the deputies coolly continued the march. Mayor Penwell said the deputies were brought to the city on orders of Gov. Tanner, but the State Secretary of the Labor Bureau, David Ross, the Governor's representative to look into the situation, denied the statement of the Mayor.

Mayor Penwell said it was feared the lives of the deputies and operators' families were in danger. The demonstration created great excitement.

The Messrs. Overholt have been released. The strikers are said to have voted several times to hang the Overholts, but were prevented by their leaders from committing violence.

Elgin Watch Company's Strike.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 2.—The strike situation in the factory of the Elgin National Watch Company remains practically unchanged in so far as any action by the strikers is concerned. But an order promulgated by the management gives indication that war to the knife is contemplated. A cut in wages has been announced in another department. In ordinary circumstances this would attract little attention, perhaps, but at this time it has an ominous look.

A GRANITE STATE DEFICIT.

Deputy State Treasurer Gerrish $5,000 Short in His Accounts.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2.—The shortage of $5,000 in the account of former Deputy State Treasurer Hiram F. Gerrish was announced to-night by State Treasurer Carter, this surprising admission being made to bring an end to the persistent circulation of stories of financial irregularities in the department.

The State loses nothing by the shortage, as Major Gerrish's bondsmen, Benjamin A. and John Kimball of this city, have made good the amount.

Treasurer Carter says that he discovered the shortage, and Gerrish confessed culpability, and the money, not exceeding $5,000, was abstracted from the Treasury, the amount being carried on the books dealing with the tax on certain unoccupied lands in the northern part of the State.

The amount had been carried over, and the inference, from examination of the books, was that the tax had not been paid, whereas it had been paid, while the money the entries represented had been used by Gerrish. Major Gerrish was succeeded as Deputy Treasurer by Algernon Willis of this city a fortnight ago. No proceedings will be taken against Gerrish.

A FATAL KENTUCKY FEUD.

The Victim, William Morgan, a Turfman of Louisville, Shot and Stabbed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—A special to The Evening Post from Harrodsburg, Ky., says:

"William Morgan, a brother-in-law of Col. 'Jack' Chinn, the well-known Blue Grass turfman, was shot twice in the breast and stabbed in the abdomen once by James Moberly this morning. Morgan died shortly after. There had been an old grudge between the two men, which culminated in a personal encounter."

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE PLANS.

Faculty of the Anandale Institution to be Reorganized.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Bishop Potter of New York to-day presided over a meeting of Trustees of St. Stephen's College, Anandale, held at Spencer Trask's country residence. Business was transacted relative to the reopening of the college.

It is proposed to put this institution on a new basis, and the Faculty will be reorganized. The election of Warden was deferred. The Rev. George B. Hopson is Acting Warden.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Many City Clergymen Returning to Their Pulpits from Summer Vacations.

REGULAR SERVICES RESUMED

Pastors Return to Almost All of the West Side Churches To-morrow—Changes Made and in Prospect—Dr. Bradley's Successor Not Yet Chosen.

Almost every ministerial vacation in Manhattan and Brooklyn comes to an end next week, and pastors will occupy their pulpits, with few exceptions, to-morrow or one week from to-morrow. Comparatively few churches have been closed, and those that have remained open have been better attended than for several Summers past. Warm weather church attendance seems to be on the increase. Not in years have so few New York churches been repaired or had fewer improvements in the way of new organs, windows, and additions. Purveyors of ecclesiastical wares in New York report a good season, but say their business has come wholly from the West and South.

Pastors return to almost all of the west side churches to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Jefferson begins a year's work at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, and the Rev. John H. Elliott, the new pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, enters upon his new duties and becomes a metropolitan pastor. He has heretofore been active in Young Men's Christian Association and Christian Endeavor work, and is expected to prove an acquisition in the larger affairs of these two organizations in New York. The Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, reopens, with the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, as the preacher. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke returns one week from to-morrow. The Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Forty-eighth Street, has the Rev. Dr. E. P. Johnson of Albany as the preacher to-morrow, and the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, the Rev. James Oscar Boyd, a promising student at Princeton, a member of next year's graduating class, but the holder of a temporary license from the Presbytery. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, is expected back by the third Sunday of the current month. The Rev. Dr. John Hall sails for home on Sept. 17.

Christ Episcopal Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, is still in the hands of the builders, who are adding a north transept and extending the rear chancel wall. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Shipman, is absent, but services are held in the chapel, conducted by the assistant, the Rev. Mr. Roome. The union services of the West End Collegiate, St. Andrew's Methodist, and Rutgers Presbyterian have terminated. Those of the Park, Fourth, and Scotch Presbyterian Churches end after one week from next Sunday. The preacher to-morrow is the Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury, and the service is held at the Park Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Two of the three splendid new churches on the west side will be opened for services on the first Sunday in October. These are the Knox Memorial Reformed and the Universalist Divine Paternity. The third, the Washington Heights Baptist, is not quite so far along. They are three of the finest churches built in New York in many seasons, and represent an outlay of at least $1,000,000. Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, is still hearing candidates for its pulpit.

The rector of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, has invited the vicars of other Trinity parishes to take the Sunday services at St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, during September. It will be some time before a vicar is selected to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Bradley. It is thought he will be an entirely new man to Trinity Parish, and that none of the present vicars will be transferred. St. Agnes's is regarded as one of the most desirable of the Trinity preferments, although the newest. The preacher at St. Agnes's to-morrow will be the Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel.

In Harlem the new pastor of the Calvary Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, begins to-morrow. He was appointed by the Spring conference, but has been resting at Weirs during July and August, and previous to that was, by special arrangement, finishing up his work at Buffalo—work which he could only be himself could finish. Calvary Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, reopens. The union services of the First and Second Collegiate Reformed Churches have been well attended, and the Rev. John Lewis Clark returns to Chicago with more friends in New York than ever before. The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., will take a brief rest, and begin work as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf at the First Collegiate Church on the third Sunday of the month. The Rev. Dr. Van de Water does not return to St. Andrew's until the end of the month. The four large churches that have been holding union services with a fifth large one, the Mount Morris Baptist, reopen one week from to-morrow. The preacher at the final union service to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. Bradford P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. The four to reopen are Puritan and Harlem Presbyterian, St. James's Methodist, and Pilgrim Congregational.

Of east side churches, the pastoral relations existing between the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies and the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church will be dissolved at a special meeting of the Presbytery, called for the purpose, next Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Davies goes to Philadelphia. The preacher at the Fourth Avenue Church to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston of Chicago, who goes to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-third Street, one week from to-morrow, which will reopen on that date for the year. The Fourteenth Street Presbyterian, corner of Second Avenue, has secured a new pastor in the Rev. F. B. Richards, formerly of the Broadway Tabernacle, and he begins work next week.

In Brooklyn the churches will generally reopen to-morrow. Central Congregational's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Behrends, is abroad, and will not return until Sept. 18, but the church will be open to-morrow, with the Rev. S. I. Loomis of Boston as the preacher. The Rev. W. E. Needham returns to Calvary Baptist Church, Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, to-morrow, after a long sojourn in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin comes back to his pulpit, the Greene Avenue Baptist, near Lewis Avenue, to-morrow, after a successful tour in England, during which he preached in Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London. The union services of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Churches terminate to-morrow, with the Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes of Pittsburg as the preacher. The Rev. Cortland Myers comes back to the Baptist Temple, after preaching at Northfield and in Tremont Temple, Boston. The assistant, the Rev. Dr. Southerton, has been abroad, and a reception is to be tendered pastor and assistant next Friday evening. The Rev. Charles Herald of Bethesda Congregational Church, Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, has returned from the South, too ill to preach for a Sunday or two. The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone will be in Emanuel Baptist pulpit again to-morrow, and the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent in the Lewis Avenue Congregational.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 11.

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SUBJECT—Sinful Indulgence.—Amos vi., 1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way.—Isa. xxviii., 7.

All men are redeemed children of God. But all men are not loving, trusting, and obedient children. All Israel was redeemed out of the bondage of Egypt by the blood of the Passover Lamb, but all Israel—as we have seen in our recent lessons—was far from being a loyal, obedient people. As a consequence, they were surrounded by enemies on every side. When they looked to their own strength, they were overcome. But when they recognized that God's hands were upon their hands—as Elisha's were upon those of Joash—they were always victorious.

These historical conditions thus set before us the spiritual condition of redeemed men in all time. If they fight manfully under Christ's banner against "The World," "The Flesh," and "The Devil," they are assured of victory; they will be "more than conquerors through Him that loved" them and "gave Himself" for them. But if a redeemed man does not fight, what then? Will he simply suffer in body and mind, instead of being a ruler over sin, become a slave of sin? If that were all it would surely be a sad result. But it is not all. It is a sad thing for one nation to be overcome by another nation, but its condition may be improved by being conquered. A man may be overcome by another man and yet remain just as much of a man as before.

But it is not so when it is a question between God and man. For man was made in the image of God. He has been redeemed by the Son of God. He may be strengthened with all might by the Spirit of God. If he ignores this relationship to God he not only must bear in his body all the penalties of sin and suffer all its shame and sorrow, but he stands before men and angels as one who has dishonored his Maker whose image he bears and whose grace he refuses. Defeat does not so much mark his attitude toward his foes as it does toward God who would give him the victory. It is this phase of his condition which is brought before us in this lesson. The prophet raises his voice in earnest expostulation, entreaty, and warning to lead Israel to return to its right relationship toward God. His words have the same application to-day and are as much needed as in the days of Uzziah and Jeroboam. To understand his appeal, however, we must look at much more than the few verses selected as our lesson.

Amos Was a Herdman.

Amos, who now speaks to us, did not belong to the priestly order; neither was he trained in any of the schools of the prophets. He says himself: "I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son, but I was a herdman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit; and the Lord took me as I followed the flock and the Lord said unto me, 'Go, prophesy unto My people Israel.'" (vii. 14, 15.) He thus seems to have belonged to that class, found in every age, of earnest, godly, busy men, engaged in the daily affairs of common life, who are so impressed with the spiritual condition of the world in which they live that they cannot refrain from lifting up their voices in solemn protest and earnest pleading. They may not be ordained by men, but they evidently are ordained by God. He calls them as He did Amos and says to them as distinctly as to him, "Go, prophesy unto My people." So they go; so Amos went.

He was born, apparently, in Tekoa. (i., 1.) This was a small town about six miles south of Bethlehem, in the kingdom of Judah. Like most of his neighbors, the business of Amos was that of "an herdman." With the care of his flocks he united the raising and care of he sycamore, figtree. "It is a large tree with a leaf like that of a mulberry tree. The fruit has the figure and smell of real figs, but is scarcely equal to them in taste. It was believed that the tree would not bear fruit at all unless the bark were wounded at the time of budding to allow the exudation of a milky fluid; and that the fruit produced would retain its bitterness, unless slightly scarified with an iron comb, approached to sweetness. These two operations, or one of them, doubtless, formed the 'dressing of the sycamore fruit.'" (Kitto.) "The wood of the tree, though very porcus, is exceedingly durable. It suffers neither from moisture nor heat. The Egyptian mummy coffirs, which are made of it, are still perfectly sound after an entombment of thousands of years." (Smith's Dict.) Its cultivation was a matter of great importance, especially to the poor.

The time when Amos fulfilled his ministry, he says, was in the days of Uzziah, King of Judah, and of Jeroboam, King of Israel. Uzziah, or Azariah, as he is called in Second Kings, xv., 2, was the son of Amaziah, who ruled in Judah at the time of Elisha's death. Jeroboam II. was the son of Joash, to to whom Elisha on his deathbed gave the impressive lesson considered last week. Amos, therefore, did his work in a period which did not extend beyond fifty years after the death of Elisha. This period was a very notable one in the history of both Judah and Israel. It was a time of great prosperity in both kingdoms.

Called to the throne when he was only sixteen years old, Uzziah had a very remarkable career. For fifty-two years—although he was not actually on the throne all the time—he was the ruling spirit of Judah. (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 4, 5.) So he greatly enlarged the borders of Judah. In his days great improvements in the weapons of war were introduced, so that huge stones and heavy arrows could be thrown with deadly effect by machinery from the walls of cities. He also gave much attention to the raising of cattle and to the interests of husbandry and commerce. As a consequence "his name spread far abroad, for he was marvelously helped till he was strong. But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to his destruction, for he transgressed against the Lord, his God, and went into the temple of the Lord to burn incense upon the altar of incense." (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 15, 16.) As a punishment for this unwarranted act, he was smitten with leprosy, and for the rest of his days was cut off from all religious and social privileges. Until his death his son Jotham acted as Regent, but for how many years we are not told. During all those years, however, the nation continued to grow rich in all material things.

A Memorable Earthquake.

Josephus says that when Uzziah was stricken with leprosy the earthquake occurred to which Amos refers as fixing the time of his ministry. (i., 1.) It must have been a very terrible calamity, and have made a great impression upon the people to have thus become a point by which to mark subsequent events. Two hundred and fifty years afterward Zachariah referred to it to give weight to his own prophecy. "Yea, ye shall flee, like as ye fled from before the earthquake in the days of Uzziah, King of Judah." (Zech. xiv., 5.) But it is not probable that it was at all conected with Uzziah's leprosy. It "must have been many years anterior to the sacrilege." (Kitto.)

In the northern kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II., the outward prosperity of the country was as great as in Judah. When Jeroboam's great-grandfather, Jehu, overturned the house of Ahab, he also overturned the supremacy of Baal in the land. It was a great improvement over the former state of affairs, and the improvement had continued to this time. So God blessed Jeroboam. (Second Kings, xiv., 25.)

The Rev. Dr. Gelke says: "Under the reign of Jeroboam Second the material prosperity of his noble kingdom rose to a height it had never previously known. Samaria grew rich from the booty of the wars and the profits of commerce and trade. Mansions of hewn stone rose on every side; the inner walls, in many cases, in imitation of Ahab's palace, covered with plates of ivory brought from Africa by the Phoenicians. (Amos, iii., 15;) and the chambers fitted up with couches and furniture of the same rare materials. (Amos vi., 4.) Cool houses for the hot season—others warmer, for the Winter—became a fashion. Pleasant vineyards attached to them covered the slopes of the hills. (Amos v., 11.) It was the Indian or St. Martin's Summer of the northern kingdom."

While the whole country—north and south—was thus rich in all material things, the prophets of the time saw that all society was rotten at the core—a malignant cancer was gnawing at its very heart. With all boldness and faithfulness, Jonah, Joel, Amos, Hosea, and Isaiah raised their voices in warning and counsel, especially in Israel. Baal and Ashtoreth no longer debauched the people with their vile deeds, but "Jeroboam departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin." (Second Kings, 14, 24.) This "was evil in the sight of the Lord"—not as vile as Baalism, but equally offensive.

As we have already seen in an earlier lesson of this course, the sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, was not a casting off of God and an entire ignoring of His claims, as under Baal, but he made the worship and service of God a matter of worldly convenience and fashion. He brought God down to man's level. So he ignored the temple in Jerusalem, with its altar and layer, its tables of shew bread, its lamps and altar of incense, its ark containing the law and covered by a mercy seat, its feasts and ordinances, and all that each of these signified. To make God's service convenient and agreeable to the people, he set up the symbols of His presence at the extremes of his kingdom—in Bethel and Dan. In later days, religious pilgrimages were also apparently introduced to Beersheba, the home of Abraham, and to Gilgal, the first camping ground when Israel entered Canaan (v., 5.) The spiritual condition of the people at this time was therefore very much the same as in "the dark ages" which preceded the Reformation under Luther. Religion was a mere form. There was no heart in it. Men acknowledged God, but they did not love Him, or trust in Him. No wonder that vice everywhere prevailed, that the rich were proud and oppressive, and the poor were suffering and degraded. The sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, has been repeated by multitudes in every age.

Amos's Warning Voice.

Now, it was against this state of things that Amos lifted up his voice. He began his warning by calling attention to what God would do to other nations. "For three transgressions—yea, for four," (margin,) because iniquity increased he would visit Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, Edom, Ammon, Moab, and even Judah and Israel, "because," he said, "they have despised the Law of the Lord and have not kept His commandments." (ii., 4.) And when He visited them none would be able to stand before Him. It would be a fearful visitation. Therefore He said, "Because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel." (iv., 12.)

Then in the words of our lesson, he goes on to pronounce a bitter "woe" upon "them that are at ease in Zion," who give themselves up to luxury and every carnal enjoyment. His words are thus paraphrased and explained by Dr. Geikie: "Woe to those who think themselves secure under Uzziah in Zion; to those who think themselves safe under Jeroboam in the mountains of Samaria—the great men of the first of the nations, as you proudly call yourselves—ye, round whom the House of Israel gather as their chiefs. Ye that care nothing for Jehovah, and make little of His threatened wrath. Pass beyond the Euphrates to Calneh, and see how He has brought it low by the hand of the Assyrians; thence go to Hamath the Great; then go down to Gath of the Philistines, which Binnirard has so lately oppressed—are they better off now than you; is their territory greater than yours—who are no less guilty than they? Go to them and see, you whom Jehovah has thus long spared; who will not believe that the evil day will come and cherish oppression ever more closely; who loll on couches of ivory and stretch on your divans and eat the lambs of the flocks and the fatted calves from the stalls; who sing at your drunken feasts to the murmur of the harp, and, like David, contrive for yourselves new instruments of music; who drink bowls of unmixed wine and anoint yourselves with the costliest perfumed oils, but give yourselves no thought of the ruin of your country. None the less will He on this account visit you. Because ye act thus ye shall be led off into captivity at the head of the train of your people, and the drunken screams of the revelers will be hushed."

This prophecy seems to have been spoken at Bethel, probably on some festal occasion when the people had gathered there for religious services. It at once attracted great attention, and Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, indignant at the intrusion, promptly sent word to the King that Amos was preaching treason. But no man dared to lay hands upon him. He was, however, bidden, "Prophecy not again any more at Bethel, for it is the King's chapel, and it is the King's Court." (vii., 13.)

But before he returned to Judah, Amos more fully and more particularly declared the judgment of God which would surely come upon the people, it would cover all material things in which more delighted, but its great burden would be spiritual. They would indeed hunger, but not for bread; they would thirst, but not for water. It would be that they might hear "the words of the Lord. They shall wander from sea to sea, and from the North even to the East; they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and shall not find it." (viii., 11, 12.) No judgment could possibly be more severe upon any people, for "it is written that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God." (Luke iv., 4.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What spiritual condition of redeemed men is set forth by the historical conditions we have considered?

What phase of this condition is brought before us in this lesson, and what is said of the prophet's entreaty?

Who was Amos, and to what class of men does he belong?

Where was he born, and what is said of his occupation?

At what period in history did he fulfill his ministry?

What is said of Uzziah, of the condition of Judah, and of the earthquake?

What is said of the condition of Israel, and how is it referred to by the prophet Amos?

What prophets appeared at this time, and what did they see beneath this material prosperity?

What was the sin of Jeroboam and the spiritual condition of his kingdom?

How did Amos begin his prophecy, and what is said of it?

How does the Rev. Dr. Gelkie paraphrase and explain our l

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THE ROMAN CHURCH IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

How is the Roman Catholic Church establishment to be supported in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines while those island colonies are under our control and protection? Spain is a Catholic country. Practically the entire population is of that faith, and worship according to the forms of other denominations is tolerated only under rather rigid restrictions as to privacy and the avoidance of public announcement or display. The Church and the clergy are supported out of the public funds. That method of maintaining the establishment must cease, we suppose, wherever we collect the revenues and administer the Government. It has already ceased at Santiago de Cuba, where the Roman Catholic Bishop was informed by Gen. LAWTON that payments to the clergy would be discontinued. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof" says the first amendment to the Constitution. A law of Congress appropriating money for the Church and clergy from the revenues collected in Havana, San Juan, or Manila would be unconstitutional and void. It is not altogether clear, however, that the United States Military Governor at any of the places named might not lawfully pay the Roman Catholic clergy out of the taxes collected by him. Such a procedure, nevertheless, would meet with vehement disapproval at home and it is extremely unlikely that any part of the public moneys in our new possessions will be so used.

Yet the Roman Catholic Church must be maintained in full efficiency in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. It is the Church of the people, the Church in which they have been brought up, the only Church that can reach, influence, and restrain them. Many of them, of course, are of no Church; simple pagans. But the very considerable number who are of the Roman faith exercise a wholesome and regenerating influence on the whole mass. The Cubans and the Filipinos without a Church, uninfluenced and unbefriended by the prelates, and given over to irreligion, would be distinctly more difficult to govern. They would advance toward good citizenship slowly, if at all. The moral and political future of the islands would be darker, and we should find it a hard task to prevent a progressive degradation and relapse toward savagery.

It is very much for our interest that the Roman Catholic Church establishment shall be maintained in a fit condition to continue and increase its saving labors.

Its maintenance properly devolves upon the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. When these islands become American, as some of them will and all of them may, the Church becomes American. The annual charge for its support cannot be a very great sum. The fees paid for church sittings, the voluntary contributions, the charges for ceremonial services, and the other revenues of the Church in this country, we should suppose, could easily be made to cover the small additional cost of providing religious care and instruction for these peoples over whom our flag is to float. But the money would not all come from this country. The heads of the Church will be able very easily to substitute the American system of Church support for the State system. As prosperity returns to the islands we have taken their people will become better able to pay for the benefits the Church confers on them. Voluntary contributions and Church charges will replace State maintenance. It is to be hoped and expected, also, that in Americanizing the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines effective measures will be taken to put a stop to the immorality and political meddling of the priests which have long been a scandal and a source of continual disquiet and danger.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The opening of the bids for three new battleships came at an opportune time. The public opinion of the entire country is prepared to back the Navy Department in its desire to turn out three vessels which will bear comparison with the best that are projected by any other Government in the world. The bids are of a nature to make it certain that such ships can be obtained within the limits of the price set by Congress. The vital question which has entered into the whole discussion of the matter has been that of speed. The most ardent advocates of enlightened and progressive policy in our naval increase have stood firmly for a high rate of speed in these vessels, and it is now beyond dispute that they have been right in their position.

The performance of the Oregon at Santiago settled forever the question whether there was anything fanciful in the figures attained on trial trips. Some timid ones have continually declared that no ship ever equaled in active service the speed claimed as the result of a trial trip. The Oregon, however, in her famous race after Admiral CERVERA'S flying cruisers surpassed her trial trip figures. This is a sufficient proof that the magnificent engineer force of our navy is capable of rising to the demands of battle and getting out of a ship all that there is in her. We owe the decisive character of our naval victory at Santiago largely to this fact. The speed of our vessels and the terrible rapidity of their fire simply overwhelmed the Spaniards, who, according to their own statements, could not live at their guns.

Three firms out of four that made bids are prepared each to give us an eighteen-knot battleship. These three ships must be built. The country demands it and the navy requires it. The proposals for sixteen or seventeen knot vessels should be laid aside, and only those for eighteen-knot fighters should receive any consideration. With three such craft added to our fighting line, we shall make a tremendous stride toward that position as a sea power which we deserve to occupy and which European nations expect to see us take.

With three such ships we shall equal in that particular class Great Britain with her Formidable, Irresistible, and Implacable, now building. These are eighteen-knot ships, 400 feet long, 75 feet in beam, 26 feet 9 inches in draught, and of 14,900 tons burden. Their main batteries will consist of four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns. The builders are ready to provide us with three ships of 370 feet in length, 72 feet beam, 23½ feet displacement, and 11,500 to 12,000 tons burden. The armament of these vessels will be the same as that of the English ships, except that each will have ten instead of twelve 6-inch guns. But their equal rate of speed, their more compact build, and their coal capacity will make them quite as serviceable as their English predecessors. No obstacle should be allowed to interfere with the speed, for that and fast firing are the winning factors in the naval fight of to-day.

ZOLA'S PROPHECY.

"Après le valet, le maître!" People are just now wondering whether the ill-fated HENRY had a master in crime, and, if so, who was he? Did he direct the valet to take himself off? The posthumous letters addressed by the dead Lieutenant Colonel to M. CAVAIGNAC and Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE apparently throw no light upon the subject.

Of course the natural supposition is that Lieut. Col. HENRY, sincerely convinced of the guilt of Capt. DREYFUS and knowing the desperate position of the French Government in seeking to prevent a reversal of judgment of the famous case, manufactured the incriminating letter through abnormal zeal. His own words of explanation may mean this or they may mean something quite different. But another question arises. Was this letter forged by HENRY in the Autumn of 1896 the officer's first criminal act in connection with the case? Let us examine the last question first, that the way to the others may be less difficult.

M. CAVAIGNAC, the Minister of War, after reading the forged letter in the Chamber, said to the Deputies: "Its material authenticity is evident to me not only because of the circumstances which I have mentioned, but because of a fact which I would point out: Its striking similarity to an unimportant document written by the same person and written, as this is, with a blue pencil on the same peculiar paper which was habitually employed by this very person, and which, dated 1894, has not left the archives of the War Office since that date."

This statement of M. CAVAIGNAC'S is important from any point of view, for it would seem to show that the whole fabrication of the Government's case rested on forged documents; or admitting the "unimportant document" to be authentic—that is, in the actual handwriting of the German attaché—it certainly invites the opinion that there was no "important" document in the handwriting of Lieut. SCHWARZKOPPEN in the possession of the War Office.

At this moment it is interesting to recall the exact position of certain officers of the General Staff at the time DREYFUS was arrested and convicted. Gen. MERCIER was Minister of War. It has been charged, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday that the Minister of War secured the conviction of DREYFUS through criminal means. If this be true, the motive of the army heads for strenuously opposing a reversal of judgment in the Dreyfus case is evident. A loaded revolver was placed conveniently near DREYFUS after his arrest, but he refused to use it. It is not known whether similar means were provided for Lieut. Col. HENRY. The impression seems to be growing in Paris that there were.

It will also be recalled that it was in Col. (then Commandant) DU PATY DE CLAM'S office that DREYFUS was arrested. The Commandant dictated certain lines of the bordereau to DREYFUS. It is alleged that the latter started and turned pale. The Commandant has asserted that the confusion of the officer was so great that he could not write. At that moment M. COCHEFERT, chef de la Sureté, and Lieut. Col. (then Commandant) HENRY entered and DREYFUS was arrested.

And now, in the spirit of the growing sentiment in Paris and in the light of the above facts, the closing lines of EMILE ZOLA'S famous letter "J'accuse" are particularly significant:

"I accuse Lieut. Col. DU PATY DE CLAM of having been the diabolical author of this miscarriage of justice, unconsciously, I would believe, and then of having defended for three years his nefarious work by the most absurd and criminal machinations.

"I accuse Gen. MERCIER of being, through moral weakness, an accessory to one of the greatest iniquities of the century."

Nearly two months before M. ZOLA'S letter appeared in the columns of L'Aurore, he had asserted his simple belief in the innocence of DREYFUS in another letter, published in Le Figaro. His concluding phrase seems now almost prophetic: "La vérité est en marche, rien ne l'arrêtera plus."

THE CZAR'S PEACE PLANS.

If all the news that came from London yesterday is true, the Czar of Russia has occasion to marvel at the breadth of Western statecraft and the complacent impartiality of Western diplomacy. For we are told not only that England has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany, the purpose of which is to curb Russia's pretensions in China, but also that she has communicated to the Czar "in the most cordial terms" her hearty sympathy with his proposal of disarmament and universal peace. Nothing in Oriental diplomacy could be finer.

Still, if the Czar is really wise, he will find in the reported English-German alliance new reasons for urging upon the nations his plans of peace. If he didn't want any fighting before the alliance was concluded, he certainly wants none now, at least in China, with Great Britain and Germany against him.

It is stated that the Peace Conference, according to the intention of the Czar, will convene one month after the signing of the treaty between Spain and the United States. The time is auspicious. Every important nation except France, whose self-interest governs her, will be well disposed toward the general plan. There will be much difficulty over the details of disarmament. But all that can be arranged if the nations represented at the conference are in earnest and really want peace. The English-German alliance improves the prospects of the Peace Conference. When two such big nations agree to fight together if there is any fighting, no other nation is likely to become very bellicose.

OUR VOLUNTEER SAILORS.

The public applause received by the members of the First Naval Battalion on their return home yesterday after four months of arduous service was no more than they deserved. Indeed, there were some notes missing from it, for the public heart had not been strained to bursting by any tales of misery about these young men. They had not been forced to sleep in mud and stew in trenches in a country infested by the bacilli of devastating diseases, and they consequently came home in a generally delectable condition of health. One might have been almost justified in taking the humorous view of their hardships, found by Seaman MCLAUGHLIN, who wrote home that if he could have three wishes he would ask for a brewery, an iceberg, and a week's sleep. Well, he and his shipmates can have them all for the asking now, for New York is proud of her volunteer sailors.

These young men have had their share of hardship. To live in an iron kettle in the climate of Cuba is a pretty good proof of the truth of the oft-repeated assertion that "war is hell." To live in such hard and straining conditions as surrounded these men was a terribly trying experience for men who came from good homes and the luxuries of that life in the metropolis. But no one has ever heard any complaint on that score from the naval militiamen. Some ugly stories have leaked out about the nasty treatment accorded them by one of the regular officers on the Yankee. Sooner or later the details of this matter will be made known, but at present it may be permitted to rest.

The first detail of militia ordered out for the National service since the civil war was that sent by the First Naval Battalion of this city to bring the monitor Nahant from Philadelphia to this harbor to form part of the patrol fleet. The first auxiliary cruiser to go to sea manned throughout by naval militiamen was the Yankee, carrying a crew from the First Naval Battalion of this city. The first militiamen of the United States to go into action in the war with Spain were the crew of the Yankee at the bombardment of the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor. Since that time the Yankee has been in eight other engagements, has made several captures, and sunk one gunboat. Her services were so highly appreciated by the Government that she was selected as one of the ships to attack Spain under WATSON, a movement rendered unnecessary by the surrender of the enemy.

The men of the Nahant had no opportunity to distinguish themselves, but they did efficiently such duty as was allotted to them. There are still many of our naval militiamen at sea, but they shared in the honor of yesterday's reception. The naval militia of New York has proved its value, and it deserves and will surely have a warm corner in the heart of every patriotic citizen.

"INCOMPETENCE" IS OVERWORKED.

If the people of this country were not by nature extremely charitable, willing to find excuses for acts they cannot commend, and prone to accept, from among the theories which could explain any given phenomenon, that which involves the imputation of the least amount of guilt, we should not be hearing just now anywhere near as much talk as we do about official incompetence, and a vast deal more talk about official dishonesty.

To comparatively few does it seem to have occurred that every one of the abuses which have marked the conduct of the war and the treatment of our soldiers puts money in somebody's pocket. Contracts well performed are profitable, but contracts ill performed are mines of wealth. Supplies wasted or allowed to spoil must be paid for—and replaced. Overcrowded transports and trains make a better return than transports and trains only comfortably filled. A politician can get control of a bad camp site more cheaply than of a good one—and rent it for no less money. The ship rejected by a naval board when offered at a high price may be accepted by less particular judges at an exorbitant one, provided a part of the excess is judiciously scattered.

This list might be indefinitely extended, and after that a list equally long might be made of cases in which less tangible considerations are involved. It makes no difference to the soldier, however, whether he suffers to render this man rich or that man a political power.

The incompetence theory explains much; it leaves more unexplained. Ship Captains and transportation agents are not fools, the sons of somebodies are of average intelligence as a rule, and the National Guard officer is usually successful in business. It is absurd to think that what these men do not know they could not learn in time, and in a short time, at that. Any thoughtful observer of current events is bound to conclude that plain, ordinary theft is playing no small part in the daily record of horrors, and that self-interest has more to do with administrative crimes than does gross ignorance, though the latter, of course, is not lacking.

OLD ENEMIES AND NEW FRIENDS.

A correspondent whose letter we published Thursday recalled the fact that England and the United States, now such enthusiastic friends, were saying, not many months ago, the harshest sort of things about each other, and seemed much more likely to add a new war to their record as neighbors than to forget those of the past. From this our correspondent deduced that America's love for Great Britain might not be permanent any more than its hostility was, and he reprobated any emphasizing of ill-will against Germany and France on the ground that the changes of time might soon throw them, not upon, but into our arms.

All this reveals a mistaken idea in regard to the basis and nature of international relations. Governments are so often personified that people too often think as well as talk about them exactly as they do about individual men and women, ascribe to them the same motives, and judge their actions by the same standards. Nothing could be more misleading. The attitude of one nation toward another at any given moment is, and of necessity should be, determined by self-interest. The interest may be high or low, but it is never anything else. Therefore in this broader field the bitter foes of yesterday may with perfect sincerity become the fervent friends of to-day without deserving the epithets fickle and inconsistent that would properly be applied to men equally changeable.

It is for sufficient reason that we are at odds to-day with France and Germany and at ins with England. If conditions alter, relations will be transposed, and it will be no more difficult to forget Continental insults than it has been to forget certain family quarrels about stamp taxes, sailor's rights, and Venezuelan boundaries.

HAPPY CAPTIVES; UNHAPPY VICTORS.

What a pity it is that our army, volunteers and regulars alike, could not have been captured by our navy as soon as the Santiago campaign was over! The men taken from Admiral CERVERA'S fleet were exposed to all the enervating effects of the Cuban climate for a much longer time than were the American soldiers, and their physical condition, when they surrendered, was at least as bad as that of the forces under Gen. SHAFTER, while their minds were depressed by defeat, not uplifted by victory, a fact that was the reverse of favorable for the maintenance or the recovery of health. Like our own men, they were at once put aboard ship and sent north, suffering a good deal from overcrowding on the way, and discouraged by the prospect of a long imprisonment among strangers from whose hands they had some reasonable and much unreasonable expectation of receiving harsh treatment. Many of these Spaniards were ill when they arrived in Portsmouth Harbor and some of them died. But they did not die of hunger or neglect, and such of them as overcame the fevers contracted in Cuba soon grew strong again, and now they are going home, healthier and wiser, probably, than they ever were before, and therefore really valuable acquisitions for Spain.

The contrast between the condition of these prisoners and the tottering skeletons that are daily set adrift from the home camps is an impressive one; it impresses the difference between good management and bad, between competence and incompetence, between knowledge and ignorance, between energetic intelligence and—but the list is long enough already, and to say that the difference is that between navy methods and army methods sums the whole matter up briefly and conveniently.

Not quite justly, however. The army's inferiority to the navy is not its own fault, but that of circumstances, which make our land forces a helpless victim of politics, falsely so called, while the other branch of the service, safeguarded by its extreme specialization, has always been allowed to learn its business well and to do it well.

Gen. LAWTON, the new commander at Santiago, is beginning extremely well—or extremely ill, according to the point of view. He will be commended by those who deem tact and courtesy valuable qualities in a man holding his position, while those who put all their trust in contempt and distrust as the bases of relations with an alien race will charge him with failure to live up to Anglo-Saxon traditions. For Gen. LAWTON seems to be getting along very smoothly with those miserable Cubans. Already he has found several of them whom he credits with abilities to do more than steal crackers and blankets. He has actually put them into responsible offices, and contemplates adding to the number of such appointments. He is even advising with that old reprobate GOMEZ. This course will excite keen apprehension, and if future events should justify its wisdom—but there, of course they will not. Don't we know that every people should be judged by its camp followers, and that every Cuban is a thief and a coward? Surely we have been told so often enough.

In weather like this it gives real physical refreshment to come across a phrase so cool as that in which one of the correspondents with the Sirdar describes the slaughter of some of the Khalifa's men. He says: "The Montmorency Troop emptied a few Dervish saddles." The figure evidences such a fine disregard for human life, is so explicit and yet so suave, pictures the skirmish so accurately in so few words, illustrates so perfectly the emotions of the men who emptied the saddles, that one is in doubt just how to class its author. He certainly has a touch of HOMER'S descriptive power, and perhaps is a prose poet of real genius, but somehow—well, almost any sort of a chill is welcome these days.

MILITARY CAMPS ARE TOO LARGE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was evident from the start, when troops were being concentrated at Camp Alger, Chickamauga, Tampa, and other points, that more men were sent to those camps than could be properly cared for. At many of the camps there was a poor water supply, both in quantity and quality for drinking, for some of the regiments, and none to be had for bathing, and as time passed and the evils of these camps increased it has been forced into the minds of the authorities that the camps should be abandoned and the troops be removed elsewhere. This after what may be called a "typhoid campaign" of more than two months at those places.

The troops at Chickamauga have been ordered to Huntsville, Ala., and to near Lexington, Ky. The troops at Camp Alger have principally been moved to Middletown, Penn. At these places large camps have been formed, and the results attending the camping of large bodies of troops in one locality will inevitably follow. These places will soon have the name of being unhealthy camps. Typhoid and camp diseases will commence anew, and taking care of the sick will be the principal military duty to be performed. Montauk Point, crowded as it now is, will have the same history.

If we wish to continue in service a part of our volunteer force, and preserve them in fit condition to be sent to Cuba or elsewhere when cooler weather arrives, then the only way to do so is to break up all our large camps and encamp the regiments by brigades in favorable localities, near to good railroads and a plentiful supply of good water. The brigades of a division could be encamped within a few miles of each other, so that the division commander would have easy charge over them, and they could be supervised by the corps commander from a point conveniently near. By this method each brigade could have its own railroad station near by, and could get its supplies more readily than at a large camp, less transportation would be required, and the expense of encampments would be largely diminished.

The country abounds in healthy locations, and brigade camps could be rapidly formed. In view of the disasters and sufferings at our camps, and the complaints to which they have given rise, it has been flippantly remarked that "war is war," that "soldiers must expect hardships." Such talk is misplaced and is born of ignorance. It is all true enough when the soldier is fighting the enemy or campaigning for battle, but it is utterly untruthful and cruel to apply the sayings to the soldier in "camps of instruction," where it is to be expected that he will be as well taken care of as if peace reigned everywhere. A knowledge of drill and discipline is the object of his being in a "camp of instruction," and a knowledge of typhoid and camp diseases is not a necessary or an inevitable part of his experience.

In fact the soldier in a camp of instruction should, barring the natural fatigue of drills and other duties, be as comfortable as he would be at a prolonged "camp meeting" or on a picnic. His hardships and deprivations are not supposed to commence until he is on the march toward the enemy.

A VETERAN OF 1861.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1898.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To our sorrow and shame we now know that our soldiers could have been spared much loss of health and loss of life had there been a greater number of experienced officers in the supply departments and the camps of instruction; yet a large number, available for the purpose, unwillingly sat idle throughout the war!

The Army and Navy Journal (Aug. 27) says: "Additional officers with army experience were required to meet an immediate emergency, and they could have been procured, as they were in the navy under like circumstances, by detailing retired officers to duty, but Congress would not pass the bill providing for the necessary amendment to the law." How much of the undoubted naval superiority in administration has been due, one must wonder, to this timely reinforcement from the retired list.

While perhaps not one of the retired army officers would have proved physically able to endure the hardships of the recent campaigns, the majority would have proved fully capable of duty in the supply departments and the camps. It is inconceivable that the camp under the control of a sufficient number of veteran officers could have been placed at a distance from good water, or in a swamp, or in any unsanitary surroundings; or could through ignorance or lax discipline have been brought into an unsanitary condition; or through want of prompt requisitions or prompt response from other veteran officers could have lacked needed supplies!

"Politics" perhaps at the bottom of the failure to pass the bill, and other discreditable causes, even if the amendment had been passed, might still have led to unnecessary slaughter of our soldiers; but undoubtedly the skilled service that except for the law would have been gladly rendered by the retired officers would have done our country inestimable good without harming any legitimate and honorable interest.

Evidently, then, it is the merest common sense to so amend the law that in time of war these valuable services shall never again be wantonly wasted. Is it not the duty of the press and people of the United States to unite in urging that this be done? The failure to pass the bill during this war with Spain shows clearly that it is not safe to wait until the last moment. Is it not the duty of our Senators and Representatives to unite in passing the amendment at the next meeting of Congress?

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., Sept. 2, 1898.

ALGERISM—A PARALLEL AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading a biographical sketch of Sir Robert Rawlinson, recently deceased, which comprehends this incident:

"His services were sought by the Government to remedy the sanitary disasters in the Crimean war. Florence Nightingale, who had gone to Constantinople in October, 1854, with a large detachment of nurses to nurse the wounded and sick soldiers from the Crimea, found the large buildings at Scutari, which were alloted as hospitals, in such a disgraceful condition, that of the sick and wounded about one out of every two who came to the hospital died.

"Miss Nightingale made strong appeals to the home authorities for a sanitary engineer to be sent out to execute the structural works necessary to place the hospitals in a healthy state. Meanwhile, toward the end of 1854, the sickness and mortality among our soldiers encamped before Sebastopol had become truly appalling. On Dec. 23 The Times wrote that 'the noblest army England ever sent from these shores has been sacrificed to the grossest mismanagement,' and 'incompetency, lethargy, aristocratic hauteur, official indifference, favor, routine perverseness and stupidity, reign, revel, and riot in the camp before Sebastopol, in the harbor of Balaklava, in the hospitals of Scutari.' Early in the next year popular indignation drove the Ministry from office, and Lord Palmerston, who became head of the Government, was obliged to adopt prompt and vigorous measures to improve the condition of our troops in the East. Among these was the sending of a Sanitary Commission, composed of Dr. Sutherland, Dr. H. Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson. For once the solemn bonds of red tape and precedent were pushed aside, and not only were the Commissioners instructed to use the utmost expedition in examining into the causes of, and finding remedies for, the unhealthy state of the camp and hospital, but were ordered to see, either personally or through their agents, that works considered necessary were immediately begun, and to superintend their progress day by day until they were finished. * * * Here, in Kinglake's words, a few weeks effected 'a change which, if only it had been preceded by mummery instead of by ventilation and drainage, would have easily passed as a miracle,' and the death rate fell from nearly 50 per cent. in February to about 2½ per cent. at the end of June."

Can it be possible that President McKinley will not profit by the example?

A. N. BELL, M. D.,
Editor Sanitarian.
East Rockaway, L. I., Sept. 1, 1898.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR MR. ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the Secretary of War doing at Camp Wikoff? Would he not be better employed at Washington looking after his partisan appointees, so notoriously incompetent? Does this not smack of a second political excursion, on a smaller scale than Wade's excursion to Puerto Rico? Does he hope to hoodwink those who will be voters to-morrow by his sentimental and patronizing address to the soldiers as my "poor fellow" and my "good man"?

What are Chickamauga and the other camps doing without him? Are there no "poor fellows" and "good men" there? Can he not continue this excursion and camp out in his private car at these other points?

Has the Secretary of War finally discovered that he is unable to cope with the situation as the head of his department, and, like water finding its level, assumed the duties of his subordinates in the granting of furloughs, dispensing of ice, and milking of cows, &c.? What a very active stable boy he will have to be to get through all his chores.

The country must not have a War Department investigation. The Secretary of War must be impeached.

ROGER MULEY.
East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 27, 1898.

THE THIRD AVENUE CAR LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated this morning that the Third Avenue Railroad Company is about to begin the equipment of its line as an underground trolley line, at an expense of $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Is it too much to ask that any such change should be prevented so long as it implies the continuance of the use of four tracks on the Bowery and Park Row or Chatham Street? As one who is compelled to cross these tracks several times in the day, either to reach the cars or the other side of the street, I can testify to the fearful and wholly unnecessary danger to which the community is continually exposed thereby. The arrangement would not be permitted in any civilized city, and ought not to be possible even in this.

There is, of course, no insuperable difficulty in devising a plan by which both companies could use the same tracks so far as they occupy the same streets. Any contention that such a plan could not be devised may safely be characterized by intelligent people in advance as merely silly. The bugaboo of the existing charters may trouble the minds of some people who are always more concerned about the interest of dollars than of human beings. But no man who appreciates the relation of the municipality to its constituent members will for a moment admit that any temporary officials could execute a contract which permanently bound posterity to the profit of a class against the safety of all.

Of course, such a contract once made presupposes equitable damages, should it thereafter be terminated or modified, but the determination of such damages, following the development of an enlightened policy, is that for which governments exist.

Cannot THE TIMES be counted upon to take the initiative in this movement? We must have the best possible means of transportation through the city, but such a system must rest upon the needs of the people.

P.
University Settlement, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

OPPOSED TO EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I avail myself of this opportunity to say that I cannot sufficiently praise THE NEW YORK TIMES for its freedom from all that can offend good taste and moral sense in its news columns, for the veracity of its statements, for the dignity of its very able editorial articles, for its fearlessness of utterance in denunciation of all forms of political vice and corruption, and for its loyalty to all that is in itself true and just and honorable, independent of party or personal considerations. But I must say, in passing, that I am not in sympathy with the ideas of THE TIMES in regard to the expansion policy.

The speech of William Lloyd Garrison, recently reported in the paper, seems to me to be an unanswerable argument against annexation, and it gave me great pleasure to read a speech which so fully expresed my own opinions and sentiments on this point. So you see that even such good friends as THE NEW YORK TIMES and myself must differ at times.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW raises the value of the paper to a level above that of a daily newspaper to a place among the best literary productions of the day, and adds much to its value and usefulness.

I desire and prophesy for THE NEW YORK TIMES a long and prosperous career, and in this wish remain,

J. A. B.
Liberty Falls, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

FOR A HOSPITAL CAMP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest to the Government, through your paper, that the forty acres of land of this company (Irvington Heights Association,) located on the heights back of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, a spur of the Adirondacks, would be a fine spot to encamp sick soldiers predisposed to lung or throat trouble. About thirty-five of the acres are upland 270 feet, directly above the New York and Northern Railroad, the change of air from the valley being most decided and inspiriting. Dr. Cyrus Edson, who has publicly criticised Montauk Point, writes of this property: "Its absolutely perfect drainage, its altitude, its accessibility, and, not the least, the scope and loveliness of its views, make it an ideal spot for human residence—one combining healthfulness with extreme beauty of surroundings." In the centre of the property is a small lake of spring water. Our suffering soldiers would quickly recuperate in this garden spot of the Hudson Valley, this veritable Eden, only fifty minutes from the centre of the city.

We offer the use of this property to the Government without money and without price. WILLET F. COOK, Treasurer
New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

TWO SIMILAR POEMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your sheet of Sept. 1, I noticed the poem entitled "Jim." It immediately struck me as resembling something I had read before, and looking into the matter, I found my suspicions to be correct. Here is the poem it recalls to me:

ONE KILLED.

A brilliant victory! Hear the shout
Ringing through all the land!
Enemy utterly put to rout—
Vainly essayed a stand.
The streets are crowded, men hurry across;
A nation with joy is thrilled
Because 'twas achieved with a trifling loss
But Jim—our Jim—was killed.

The flags are flaunting exultingly
Proud in their arrogant scorn.
Thanks arise for a victory
With naught—almost—to mourn.
Yet in my heart, like a cut from a knife,
A pain that won't be stilled—
An insignificant loss of life
When Jim—our Jim—was killed!

"A marvelous thing that in such a fight"
Come comments over the wire,
The list of casualties should be light
In the face of a venomous fire,
"One dead, is the sum, from a bursting shell"—
Oh, God! that your wisdom willed,
When otherwise all would have been so well,
That Jim—our Jim—was killed!

This poem, by Edwin L. Sabin, appeared in the July Munsey, among the "Etchings." The thought, meter, and versification are identical in both this and the poem printed in your paper. Mr. George Hobart even has the name "Jim," from "One Killed." Is this a mere coincidence, or is it a more serious matter? At any rate, it is one well worthy of interest.

W. J. HEINEMANN.
Far Rockaway, L. I., Sept. 1, 1898.

CONE ON THE SIGNAL YARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 4, Illustrated Weekly Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, appears a picture of the Iowa. Will the editor kindly tell a reader what is the cone that hangs suspended from the starboard foreyard arm and what purpose does it serve?

JOSEPH J. ARNAUD.
New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

All warships have these cones suspended from the signal yard. They are used to signal the speed at which the vessel is to travel. The flagship has two of these cones, one on each side of the mast, so that all the vessels of the squadron can see the signals. The other vessels in the squadron repeat the signal given by the flagship. When the cone is pointing upward it means "go ahead," and when the point is turned down it signifies "go astern." When the cone is at the top of the halyard it means "full speed," half way up it means "half speed," and when down it means "stop."

Better Not Do It.

From The Sun.

Lieut. Hobson's reported intention to ask for a popular subscription to raise the Colon in case the Government abandons her may be praiseworthy, but it doesn't fit the United States uniform. There is entirely too much freshness and independence floating about in the service.

NUGGETS.

Sign Language.

"How did Eleanor announce her engagement to the family?"

"She just wiggled the finger that had on the diamond ring."—Chicago Record.

Overlooked.

"There doesn't seem to be anybody to welcome you on your return."

"No, ma'am. I'm nothin' but a soldier in the reg'lar army. You needn't mind me, ma'am. I ain't got no soul."—Chicago Tribune.

Nelson Set the Example.

Talking of Hobson and other sailors being kissed cumulatively, the English Admiral Nelson is the first to go down in history associated with Copenhagen.—Philadelphia Times.

Domestic Science.

"What do you understand by the department of domestic science?"

"It's where they teach women how to keep their husbands away from the clubs."

Of course the answer was wrong, but they all felt that she ought to go to the head of the class just the same.—Chicago Evening Post.

Impressing the Neighbors.

Mr. Wigsby—See here, my love, there is some mistake. The baggage delivery man has left seven trunks on our front porch.

Mrs. Wigsby (who has just returned from the mountains)—Imbecile! Don't you understand? He's coming back after dark for the extra five.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE REG'LAR ARMY MAN.

Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

He ain't no gold-lace "Belvidere,"
Ter sparkle in the sun.
He don't parade with gay cockade,
And posies in his gun;
He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"
So lovely, spick and span,
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The marchin', parchin',
Pipe-clay starchin',
Reg'lar Army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday school,
Nor yet at social tea,
And on the day he gets his pay
He's apt ter spend it free;
He ain't no temp'rance advocate,
He likes to fill the can,
He's kinder rough an' maybe tough,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The rarin', tearin',
Sometimes swearin',
Reg'lar Army man.

No State'll call him "noble son,"
He ain't no ladies' pet,
But, let a row start anyhow,
They'll send for him, you bet!
He don't cut any ice at all
In Fashion's social plan,
He gits the job to face a mob,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The millin', drillin',
Made fer killin',
Reg'lar Army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him
When he goes off ter war,
He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach"
From Mayor or Governor;
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off in the van,
Ter start the fight and start it right,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The rattlin', battlin',
Colt or Gatlin',
Reg'lar Army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
He don't talk big or brave,
He knows he's in ter fight and win,
Or help fill up a grave;
He ain't no "mamma's darlin'," but
He does the best he can,
And he's the chap that wins the scrap,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The dandy, handy,
Cool and sandy,
Reg'lar Army man.

ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

A Common Policy, Offensive and Defensive, Toward Russia, China, and Egypt.

WILLIAM GETS HELP IN SYRIA

He Will Support the British Views Regarding the Composition and Powers of the Mixed Tribunal in Egypt.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A report was current here to-day that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany, on the lines of the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was actually completed yesterday.

This is probably an amplification of the gossip relative to the daily visits of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador here, to the British Foreign Office during the past fortnight, which have been attributed to a desire upon the part of Germany and Great Britain to formulate a common policy in regard to Russia and China.

Another explanation of the German Ambassador's visits to the Foreign Office here is that they relate to the mixed tribunals of Egypt, the international agreement on the subject ending in February. Through French and Russian influence the Court has always hampered the British plans for the use of the Egyptian savings and the advancement of Egypt. Now, it is said, an agreement has been almost reached, by which Germany will support the British views relative to the future compensation and powers of the mixed tribunals.

It is said that as a quid pro quo for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

It was reported on the Stock Exchange that the Anglo-German alliance, or understanding, relates to the British purchase of Delagoa Bay, with Germany assenting. As a result, Kaffir and Portuguese securities had a boom.

Mr. Balfour, when questioned on the subject this afternoon, absolutely declined to discuss the reports in circulation regarding an Anglo-German alliance.

Count von Hatzfeldt, who was believed to have left London, was again at the Foreign Office here this afternoon.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has received from a source in which it has every confidence information showing that the Anglo-German agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour and the German Ambassador in behalf of the respective powers.

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette says that while the agreement is restricted, it embraces an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities.

The Pall Mall Gazette adds:

"This new and momentous departure in our foreign policy come as a natural development of the European situation."

The Pall Mall Gazette also quotes the speech which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, made at Birmingham on May 13 last, bidding for a German alliance, and continues:

"Latterly it has been evident, from the tone of the semi-official German press, that the two Governments have been drawing closer, and finally there were prolonged conferences between Count Hatzfeldt and Mr. Balfour. The departure of Count Hatzfeldt proves that the object of the consultations has been achieved. Besides, Mr. Chamberlain has gone to America, Lord Salisbury is prolonging his absence, and Mr. Balfour leaves for his holidays on Saturday. Evidently the Ministers do not expect to have to deal with crucial questions of foreign policy."

England Will Get Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"We learn that Mr. Balfour and the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt, signed on Wednesday night a document preliminary to a treaty which will give Germany a free hand in Asia Minor and allow England to lease Delagoa Bay from Portugal, at a cost between £2,000,000 and £5,000,000. Germany will, as a further condition, support Great Britain's demand for the abolition of the mixed tribunals in Egypt. Mr. Schomberg Kerr McDonnell, the Premier's private secretary, has left London for the Continent, to submit to Lord Salisbury a copy of the treaty."

POWERS' PEACE CONFERENCE.

Berlin Report Says the Czar Means to Call It After the Spanish-American One Adjourns.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—It is the intention of Russia, according to reliable information obtained here, to convene a peace conference a month after the adjournment of the Spanish-American Peace Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The Novoe Vremya, replying to criticisms of the Czar's peace note, interprets them as meaning that the "powers are to remain in the relative positions they now occupy, and together seek the means of rendering unnecessary the expensive and purposeless armaments which are ruining all nations."

The paper then adds:

"There is no question of immediate disarmament or the resulting consequences, which seem to disturb the French and Germans."

BRITISH REPLY TO THE CZAR.

Salisbury Will Hail Russia's Initiative with Satisfaction and Delight.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon announces that although, owing to the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, Great Britain has not yet formally replied to the Czar's peace note, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has already communicated in cordial terms the hearty sympathy with which the rescript was read by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons.

When the Marquis of Salisbury replies to the note, The Westminster Gazette continues, he will hail with satisfaction and delight the Czar's initiative, assuring him of the determinaton of her Majesty's advisers to co-operate heartily in promoting his great aim.

Japan and the Czar's Proposal.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2.—Little importance is attached here to the Czar's peace note, as it is believed to have been dictated by financial distress.

TRAIN DERAILED IN ENGLAND.

Boys Push a Luggage Trolley in Front of an Express Train—Four Persons Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A terrible accident has taken place at Wellingborough Railway Station, on the London and Northwestern Railway, near Manchester.

Two boys pushed a loaded luggage "trolley" on the track just as the express train was approaching at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

The train was derailed and a fearful scene ensued.

The wreckage of the railway carriage caught fire; the engineer, fireman, and two passengers were killed, and many others were seriously injured.

The Pretoria Floated in the Elbe.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2.—The Hamburg liner Pretoria, Capt. Kopff, from New York, which grounded in the Elbe yesterday near this port, has been towed off.

Austrian Reichsrath Summoned.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—An imperial decree has been issued summoning the Reichsrath to meet on Sept. 26.

BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERIES.

Jago Arraigned in London with Third Officer Kynaston, Who Has Confessed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, who was arrested on board the Cunard Line steamer Lucania on her arrival at Queenstown on Aug. 12, charged with being concerned in the robbery of transatlantic mails, and John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, who is charged with the theft from the mails of bonds, coupons, diamonds, &c., who arrived in custody at Queenstown on board the Germanic from New York, on Wednesday last, were brought up for examination at the Bow Street Police Court to-day.

Among the letters stolen, it was said in court, was one containing forty United States bond coupons, and another containing $1,500 in greenbacks.

Counsel for the British Post Office made a statement saying Jago was undoubtedly the prime mover in the robberies. He explained that it was arranged that Kynaston should receive the mail bags at Queenstown and place certain of the sacks from London so that they might be easily reached. The same night Kynaston visited the mail room and brought the mail bags to Jago's cabin. On the following night he repeated this performance, but both the bags were found to contain matter which was useless to the prisoners. On the third night, however, a registered letter bag was secured.

The day before the arrival of the Britannic at New York Jago gave Kynaston twenty stolen coupons to cash, but Kynaston was arrested as a result of the suspicions of the cashier of the bank he applied to, and Jago fled, after endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of stolen property by posting it to his relatives and friends.

Counsel added that most of the above facts were derived from a confession made by Kynaston.

After the presentation of evidence in support of the statements made by counsel for the Post Office, including Steward Galway's description of the smuggling operations and mail robberies, Jago and the other prisoners were remanded.

AMBASSADOR PORTER IN LONDON

He Will Confer with Col. Hay Before His Return to Washington.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The United States Ambassador to France, Gen. Horace Porter, will arrive in London to-morrow, and is expected to confer with Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador here, in regard to Franco-American matters, in view of the latter's accepting the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington.

SEDAN DAY IN GERMANY.

Ilam Puts a Wreath on His Father's Tomb at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Sedan Day pased off with unusual quiet and without demonstration.

Emperor William placed a wreath on the tomb of his father, Emperor Frederick, at Potsdam, this morning, and then went to the manoeuvres at Hanover, where he made a speech on local matters and proposed a canal to connect the East and West.

CACERISTS ARRESTED IN PERU.

Son-in-law and Daughters of the General in Custody at Lima.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 2, (via Galveston, Texas,)—On the arrival at Callao to-day of the son-in-law and two daughters of Gen. Caceres, former President of Peru, their baggage was seized on landing, as a result of the recent disturbances fomented by the Cacerist party in the City of Puno.

They were conducted to an apartment in the Prefecture of Callao, and no communication was allowed to be had with them.

CARNEGIE'S WEST INDIA POLICY.

Exchange for the Philippines Not Entirely Favored in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 2.—The Gleaner to-day publishes a symposium of the views of the leading merchants and other public men here on the question of solving the annexation movement, by exchanging the British West Indies for the Philippine Islands, according to the proposal of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Opinions on the subject are almost balanced, with an adverse tendency.

The Gleaner further suggests that Mr. Carnegie solve the problem by purchasing Jamaica, and thus practically illustrate his "Triumphant Democracy."

PLOT TO KILL BARON BANFFY.

Budapest Newspapers Report a Conspiracy to Murder the Premier.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 2.—The newspapers here report the discovery of a plot to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier.

It was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Wednesday that Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, and Count von Thun, the Austrian Premier, had reached an agreement concerning the re-establishment of the Ausgleich. Baron Banffy, for his strong opposition to Hungary's accepting the Ausgleich in the accustomed form, has made many enemies for himself among the German section in the Reichsrath.

He was born fifty-six years ago in Klausenburg, and after being educated at Leipsic and Berlin took office in the Transylvanian administration. When the Hungarian Upper Chamber was formed he was elected a life peer. In 1892 he returned to the Hungarian Reichstag, and was at once made President, and on the retirement of Dr. Wekerle he was appointed Premier. The approval of his country for his efforts to maintain her integrity and to advance her position in the dual empire was strongly manifested at the general election in October, 1896.

HOLLAND'S NEW SOVEREIGN.

Burgomaster of Amsterdam Gives 300,000 Florins for Philanthropy.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—The Queen Dowager granted an audience to-day to a committee formed for the purpose of offering a "testimony of the people's love at the close of the regency."

The Burgomaster of Amsterdam has presented 300,000 florins for philanthropy, and the Queen has announced her intention of founding a hospital for consumptives with a portion of the fund and devoting the remainder to the Dutch East Indies.

PRAYER FOR HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Bishop Potter's Suggestion to the Clergymen of New York.

Bishop Henry C. Potter of this city has addressed the following letter to the editor of The Churchman:

"May I, through your columns, say to the clergy of New York that I have been asked, in view of the intimate relations in the beginnings of the life of the Church of this diocese, of Holland and our Anglican forefathers, to call attention to the appropriateness, in connection with the approaching coronation of the young Queen of Holland, of some prayer for God's blessing upon her person and her reign?

"In this friendly and devout purpose I gladly concur, and I would suggest to the reverend clergy that on the Sunday nearest the Queen's coronation, which is the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, Sept. 4, in the 'Prayer for the President and all in civil authority,' there may be introduced after the words 'the President of the United States' the words 'and specially Thy young servant, Wilhelmina, soon to take upon herself the heavy burden of a crown as Queen of the Netherlands.'"

American Delegates at Bristol.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 2.—The Trades Union Congress has presented souvenir cigar cases, cigarette cases, matchboxes, and flasks to the American delegates.

Steamer Assyrian's Captain Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Assyrian, which sailed from Montreal on Aug. 20 for London, in command of Capt. Hughes, passed the Lizard to-day and signaled that her Captain was dead.

Our Weather Bureau at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 2 (via Galveston, Texas.)—A United States Weather Bureau has been opened here, and reports of weather conditions are being cabled daily.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

American-Canadian Conference Adjourns to Meet Again in Quebec Sept. 20.

GRAVE PROBLEMS TO BE MET

The Dominion Alleged to Seek Trade Preferment in This Country in Return for Concessions Insignificant in Value.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2.—The Joint High Commission of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Great Britain, after ten days' work, adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning, to meet again in this city Sept. 20, at 11 A. M. All of the American Commissioners excepting Mr. Kasson will return to their homes or to Washington. Mr. Kasson will remain in Quebec. The subcommittees and Secretaries will continue their work here or at their homes during the recess.

Lord Herschell, the representative from England, will go from here to Newport; Sir James Winter, the Newfoundland representative, has returned home. The other Canadian Commissioners left this afternoon for their homes. Congressman Dingley left this afternoon for his home in Maine. Gen. Foster will go to Washington. Last evening the Commissioners and their wives and daughters dined with the Hon. R. D. Dobell, Cabinet Minister without portfolio, at his country residence, and during the morning the ladies of the party visited the Naval University.

What the Commissioners accomplished up to this point or what they are likely to accomplish in the future can only be inferred from outward indications. Absolutely nothing has been revealed from within the meeting rooms of the commission. From the very first session until the adjournment the Commissioners on both sides have repeatedly stated that the most friendly relations existed on both sides, and that the representatives of both Governments manifested a disposition, even a determination, to reach a final adjustment of the questions of international dispute before them. In fact, everything that has transpired before the public eye in connection with the conference has confirmed these statements.

Stumbling-Blocks Anticipated.

But there are questions which many predict the Commissioners will have great difficulty in adjusting, if they are able to adjust them at all. Some of these difficulties are foreshadowed in what has taken place during the past three days. Three powerful industries of the United States, by their representatives, have appeared here praying the American members of the conference to make no change in the duties now imposed upon the Canadian products of lumber, fish, and pulp paper. The lumber interest is the most important of the three, and it is known that between this time and the reconvening of the conference active steps will be taken by the United States lumbermen to forestall any action on the part of the commission in the way of opening wider the United States markets for Canadian lumber.

Another powerful industry yet to be heard from is the agricultural interest. The farmers of the United States, it is known, will oppose most vigorously any adjustment of affairs which will involve a reduction of the duty on Canadian agricultural products. Yet these are some of the concessions the Canadian Government desires.

If the Joint High Commission had nothing to do but to settle the Bering Sea question, the boundary lines of Alaska, the fisheries or any group or all of the twelve questions enumerated in the protocol, no doubt it could do it, but the greater question of reciprocity has seemed to force itself before the conference, and the question will be difficult to settle. So far as known, the only expression from the United States in accord with the Canadian view of reciprocity is that coming from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The gentlemen of that body told the Commissioners that they favored the freest possible trade relations with Canada, and that they spoke for a very large number of the manufacturing interests of the Eastern and Northern States.

Against this argument came the protests of the lumbermen, who declared that their industry alone gave employment to a number of American citizens as large as the entire population of Canada, and they desired the duty on lumber to remain as it is. Thus it may be seen from a very superficial view of the situation that the Joint High Commission has a task of the gravest importance, and one that is accompanied by the greatest difficulties.

Canada's Reciprocity Plan.

After the adjournment to-day it was announced that no more hearings of any sort would be given except in such cases as the Commissioners themselves requested for the appearance of persons for the purpose of giving necessary information. A man closely identified with the United States Government, and who has followed the work of the conference attentively, made the following statement this afternoon:

"The labor of the American members of the commission has been greatly increased by the attitude of the Canadian representatives on the subject of reciprocity. I understand that they demand as a condition precedent to the settlement of the international questions which have long pended between Canada and the United States an agreement of some kind in reference to the reciprocity. This would not be so difficult of solution were it not for the fact that from the newspapers in Canada, and from the impressions of the public men here, it is very evident that the reciprocity which they are willing to enter upon is not the kind of reciprocity that the American people for the past twenty years have discussed and now unanimously favor.

"Since I have been here I have carefully observed the situation, and have learned that Canada expects the United States to give the Dominion an exclusive preferential duty in our market, while the Canadians propose to admit our goods only upon the same condition that the products of Great Britain are admitted. The Canadians' idea is that in our markets they are to have an advantage as against the rest of the world, while in their market they will give us only an equal opportunity to compete with Great Britain. The kind of reciprocity which the American people favor and which the commercial bodies of the United States have asked our Commissioners to secure is the reciprocity which gives an equal advantage in the respective markets in the countries which are parties to the agreement, and that this advantage should be exclusively enjoyed by each country.

"Had these various commercial bodies known at the time they considered and passed their resolutions what kind of reciprocity Canada wanted, it is doubtful if any of them, except the Boston Chamber of Commerce, would have favored it or would have presented the resolutions which are now in the hands of the Commissioners. It was not then known that such great National industries in the United States as agriculture, lumber, coal, and others were to be laid on the international bargain counter, there to be disposed of in consideration of securing for a few manufacturers in Boston and other New England cities the poor privilege of competing in the Canadian markets on an equality with some other country, where production is carried on at a costs far below the cost of production in our own country. It will readily be seen that the Boston and Canadian proposition will be of no material benefit to American producers.

Favors for Great Britain.

"In anticipation of the appointment of this Joint High Commission, Canada some time ago increased the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain 12½ per cent., so that to-day in the Canadian market American goods pay 25 per cent. more duty than English goods. If reciprocity between nations, especially between the United States and foreign countries, is to be secured only in this way, then the American Government should add 25 per cent. to its present tariff in order that it might make a reduction corresponding to that which other countries like Canada propose, or, in other words, so that it would have something to 'trade on.'

"It is this attitude of the Canadian press and Canada's public men that leads me to believe that reciprocity with Canada is utterly out of the question, but nevertheless American producers, and especially those interested in the three greatest of our National industries, should take steps to convince the American Commissioners that the Canadian policy of recoprocity will never meet the approval of the American people."

LONG BEACH HOTEL will remain open until Sept. 6. A. E. DICK, Prop.—Adv.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Lord Herschell and Count Cassini Are Expected To-day—Other Notable Guests.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dance in honor of her daughter to-morrow evening.

The Newport Clambake Club will have one of its bakes to-morrow afternoon at the clubhouse on Easton's Point. Lord Herschell, former Lord Chancellor of England; the Russian Ambassador, and Countess Cassini are expected here to-morrow.

Mrs. C. N. Beach entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. E. R. Wharton and Mrs. Victor Sorchan entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton will shortly sail for Europe.

Another swimming match from Narragansett Pier to Newport is in the air.

Lispenard Stewart will entertain at dinner on the 8th and 13th insts. He will leave for Canada on the 23d inst. on a fishing expedition.

Miss Jessie Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, is so far recovered from the effects of an operation as to be able to sit up.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain to-morrow evening.

W. D. Kountze of New York is a guest at "The Breakers."

J. Prentice of Brooklyn is the guest of Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr.

S. P. Train of Boston is the guest of Mr. H. McK. Twombly.

A. O. D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Grace W. River to Mrs. Catharine White the former's estate on Red Cross Avenue, consisting of residence, stables, and 20,000 feet of land, thus bounded: East, 100 feet, by Red Cross Avenue; south, 200 feet, by land of Mary Alcott Almon; west, 100 feet, partly by land of Margaret M. La Farge and partly by land of Mary M. Potter, and north, 200 feet, by land of the late Stuyvesant Leroy.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has gone to Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

To-day Commodore Kautz, of the Newport Naval Station, received a letter from Gen. Wheeler, in command at Camp Wikoff, thanking Newport for the very timely and welcome assistance sent there by Mrs. Kautz and the Sanitary Aid Association, and assuring him that the people of Newport would have a prominent place in the record kept of such contributions.

Anton Phelps Pond has gone to New York.

Ross Winans is having a fifty-foot flagstaff built for his villa, which will be seen many miles at sea.

Col. and Mrs. William P. Orr of Piqua, Ohio, are the guests of Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice.

Mrs. Newbold Morris of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Prince De Croy sails for Brussels on the 10th inst.

Miss Beekman of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard.

Louis Fitzgerald of New York is the guest of R. C. Sands.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Hexter, H. H. Topakyan, and Mrs. E. Newton of New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Graves of Chicago, Mrs. B. C. Moulton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Butts of Providence.

Charles F. Bates and one of his handsome traps were among the many equipages on Bellevue Avenue yesterday.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons has cards out for a reception to be held to-morrow afternoon between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Baron von Munchausen of Hanover, Germany, is registered at the Casino.

At the Casino this evening the gallery attendance was quite large, but on the floor the dancers were not as numerous as expected by those above the ballroom floor. Among those present were Commodore George C. Perkins, I. S. Stokes, Lord and Lady Leighton, Miss May Wallace, J. B. Wallace, George Griswold second, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Charles E. Potter, Miss Fletcher, Baron Munchausen, C. P. Eustis, C. L. Hayward, J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Whitehouse.

Lyman Nichols of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones.

Mrs. A. C. Dulles and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, and Miss Wetmore gave a "Dutch" picnic at Lawton's Valley to-day as well as a dance.

NEWPORT'S SWIMMING CONTEST.

An Expert Opinion on the Abilities of Messrs. Burden and Cutting.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Prof. J. W. Glenister, who holds the swimming record from Narragansett Pier to Newport, and who accompanied Messrs. Cutting and Burden part of the way over from the pier in their swim on Thursday, made the following statement to-night:

"Being interested in the Cutting-Burden swimming contest, I went out and met the swimmers this side of Beaver Tail Light. Mr. Cutting at that time looked fresh and strong, and he led Mr. Burden by half a mile, the latter being in an exhausted condition, and up to that time Mr. Burden had swum about six miles, and could not have made another mile to save his life. I left Mr. Burden and followed Mr. Cutting for a mile. He was still swimming strong, and would have made the finish had his friends allowed him to do so.

"One mistake the swimmers made was in not keeping to the centre of the passage. Had they done so the flood tide, which runs up that channel, would have carried them at the rate of three miles an hour. In my swim from the pier to Newport I made from Beaver Tail to Fort Adams in 1 hour and 45 minutes, and had worse water to swim in than either Messrs. Cutting or Burden. Mr. Cutting showed excellent courage by staying the way he did, and I think with a little experience and good handling he could make the swim from the pier to Newport as quickly as any one has done."

"He has a good arm and leg stroke, which is the best part of a sea swimmer, and is game to the core. If both men are to go over the course again I could say without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Cutting could easily concede two miles out of the ten to his opponent.

"Had Mr. Cutting's friends kept him in the same course as Swimming Master Boyer kept his man, he would have made much quicker time. Boyer showed good judgment in leading his man, and had he led Mr. Cutting, the latter would have reached Newport without doubt before the storm and darkness."

ACTORS BACK FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Conried's Plans for the Season—Miss Marlowe and John Drew Here.

Many members of the theatrical profession returned from Europe yesterday, most prominent among them being Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, who completed the seventy-seventh voyage he has made across the Atlantic since being identified with the theatrical business.

Mr. Conried will open his theatre on Nov. 1 with a production of "Uriel Acosta," in which his new leading man, Richard Kirch, from the Deutscher Folkes Theater, Vienna, and Fräulein Ada Merito from the Hof Theater, Weisbaden, will make their début. Among others added to Mr. Conried's forces are Herr Julius Haller from the Laudes Theater, Graz, and Herr Heinrich Heber, from the Raimund Theater, Vienna.

Mme. Sorma will make her last visit to this country in Jonuary, when she will appear in a play that is being written for her by Ibsen.

One of the most important engagements made by Mr. Conried is that of Herr Ritter von Sonnenthal, the great German actor, who will be seen here in three plays, "Nathan der Weise," by Lessing; "Wallenstein," by Schiller, and "Old Bachelors," by Sardou. Herr Sonnenthal will give six performances, beginning Easter Monday.

Miss Julia Marlowe, who returns to resume her engagement under Charles Frohman, and John Drew, also arrived yesterday.

Corcoran—Cruise.

William C. Corcoran and Miss Cecilia A. Cruise were married at St. Michael's Church, Flushing, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Eugene Donnelly. The bridesmaid was Miss Emilie Cruise, sister of the bride, and the best man was James Ryan. Only relatives were present, including Mrs. Mary Corcoran, grandmother of the bridegroom, who is nearly ninety-seven years old. The bride and bridegroom are prominent in Flushing. Mr. Corcoran is a Water Inspector in the Department of Greater New York.

HAVANA'S OUTWARD CALM

All the Aspects of a Gay Capital Observable in the Cuban City.

MISERY HIDDEN BEHIND SHAM

Distress Evident in the Formerly Luxurious Home Life of the Aristocracy of the Lately Besieged Town.

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HAVANA, Sept. 2.—To an outsider, to a foreigner just arriving at Havana, the first impression is one of surprise at the peaceful and gay aspect of the town. The sleek, well-fed appearance of its citizens appears entirely out of keeping with the reports, the exaggerated accounts of suffering and distress with which Americans have been fed so long.

Havana is teeming with life and cheerfulness to-day. Well-dressed men and women fill the streets. The shop windows in the principal thoroughfares display a wealth of silks and satins, which smack far more of the prosperity and gayety of Paris or Rome in carnival time than of the poverty and misery to be expected in a blockaded town.

The glaring whiteness of the graceful buildings, the intense blue of Cuban skies, the profusion of bright and vivid colors of flowers against the background of deep violet-green of the tropics, intensify this picture of life, animation, and festivity.

The theatres are open and excellent companies are playing; the cafés and restaurants are always filled with patrons, and twice a week a regimental band plays in Central Park, opposite the hotels, theatres, and clubs. The park is then crowded with beauty and fashion.

By a casual observer these outward and visible signs of wellbeing and prosperity would be regarded as a truthful index to a healthy and happy condition of affairs, but beneath the surface—behind the sham—exists a great deal of misery. This application of stageland to home life—this self-imposed deception—governs and is apt to mislead the superficial observer as to the true conditions in Havana.

Of course all big cities have their beggars, Havana having a larger quota of professional mendicants in proportion to her population than most others, but beggars are beggars, in peace or war, year in and year out; so it would be unfair to base an opinion or estimate of suffering on that class, which years ago hung around the cafés and infested the restaurants in the same way that it does to-day.

Where one must go to find the real change in things is to the better classes. A few years ago the aristocracy of the island was composed of Cuban planters and land owners. They represented the wealth and splendor of the Cuban capital; they entertained lavishly, their homes were temples of hospitality to friends who were their equals, but forbiddingly exclusive to those not born to the purple. To-day many have to follow the tide and look to the once despised Spaniard for daily bread, often at a greater sacrifice than immolation of pride only.

Many old families, nevertheless, maintain the old regime. Their thresholds are as sacred as their old convictions. As the days have gone by, these have suffered. They have given nothing; neither has anything been given to them. Where the principal change exists between the Havanan of to-day and the Havanan of ten years ago is in the moral and social side.

Physically, the city is in every way improved. Its streets are better paved and cleaned. Finer buildings have been erected and public parks have been laid out. To deny the existence of poverty and distress in many quarters would be absurd, but such conditions are, for the most part, limited to the classes where they are almost necessarily found.

As for wholesale stories about the want and famine that exist here, they are simply ridiculous and deserve prompt contradiction.

The order and the observance of law throughout the city are remarkable, and for this Gen. Blanco receives the highest credit. Throughout the entire blockade there was not, so far as careful investigation can develop, a single instance of riot or public disorder, an extraordinary fact, considering the turbulent element Gen. Blanco had to control.

His work, in this respect, was done with tact, skill, and an iron hand. Cubans in Havana, through the blockade, enjoyed absolute liberty and protection from abuse and violence. They were never molested, and they are enjoying the same immunity and guarantees to-day.

The Americans here, civilians and officers, as well as the soldiers from the Comal, are treated with courtesy and dignity.

Business, especially import and export commerce, was paralyzed for four months, but Havana was sufficiently stocked to hold out. Indeed, many families, anticipating a long siege, laid in stocks of provisions and flour, expecting to be unable to buy food. In a large number of cases they still have the original stocks untouched.

The Government has apparently done everything in its power to relieve distress. Soup kitchens have been established in every ward—twenty-eight of them presided over by young ladies of position; and these distribute over 36,000 rations per day.

Incoming vessels are daily bringing crowds of people who left the city fearing there would be trouble. Business is resuming with a healthy, cheerful tone, and, despite the intense heat, the general health of the city is very good.

SPANIARDS AFTER TRANSPORTS.

Dr. Nuncas Here from Portsmouth to Meet Capt. Eulate.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 2.—The parole of Dr. Nuneas, the Spanish surgeon, at the stockade at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, has been extended in order that he may go to New York and there meet Capt. Eulate, late of the Vizcaya, and inspect the merchantmen Miguel Jover and Catalina, which were captured as prizes and later ordered released, to see if they can be used as transports.

When the examination is completed the officers will report their findings to the proper officials, who in turn will arrange for the transports to proceed to Annapolis, and to receive the officers there, and thence to Portsmouth, for a similar duty. It will probably be a week before the final preparations can be made.

Bernstein Defeats McCluskey.

Joe Bernstein of this city and Elwood McCluskey of Philadelphia were to have fought twenty rounds before the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, but Referee White deemed it wise in the fifteenth round to stop the bout and award the fight to Bernstein. His decision, in the opinion of all, was a just one, for McCluskey, who had been hammered hard all through, had lost such a lot of blood that it was probable a severe blow would have knocked him out.

Killed by Staten Island Train.

Owen Boylen, forty-five years old, of Johnson Street, Port Richmond, was walking on the tracks near the Elm Park station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad last night when he was struck by the locomotive of a west-bound passenger train. Boylen was thrown twenty feet in the air, and died five minutes afterward.

BIG STORM AT AMESBURY, MASS.

Lightning Strikes, Often Starting Fires—Trees Uprooted and Crops Laid Waste.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 2.—The most terrible electrical storm for a quarter of a century struck this section of New England to-night and did great damage. Fruit trees were uprooted and crops were laid waste. From the country districts reports of the damage are the greatest, and several towns report from one to two fires.

The Summer home of Ezra Dow, at South Kingston, was struck by lightning at 9 o'clock to-night and burned to the ground.

Joseph Hopsworth's house, at Merrimac, was struck by lightning, which damaged the structure and prostrated the family.

The Essex Merrimac Bridge at Deer Island, on which is located the home of the noted authoress, Harriet Prescott Spofford, was struck by lightning and damaged. The shock was plainly felt at the Spofford home. The Amesbury Fire Department was called out.

Electric cars on all lines were crippled and telephone and telegraph lines for many miles sustained damage. The flashes of lightning were vivid and summer visitors at Rye, Hampton, and Salisbury Beaches had a considerable fright.

MAN SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Grasped an Iron Shop Frame that Was In Contact with a Live Wire.

Paola Caglione was shocked to death at 12:45 o'clock this morning by a live wire in front of his home, at 855 Ninth Avenue.

Caglione owns a small fruit store there, and next to it is Jacob Ausner's butcher shop. Three months ago, when Ausner bought the shop, the Mount Morris Electric Light Company removed a large arc light from in front of it, but the workmen, in taking the lamp away, did not remove the wires, and it was one of these that caused Caglione's death.

With several of the other tenants in the houses, Caglione, his wife, and three children were sitting on the stoop, as the intense heat made the interior intolerable. Some one's attention was attracted to a small blue blaze that was playing around the frame of meathooks in front of the shop, and the cry of "Fire!" was raised. To Caglione is seemed as if rags were burning, and, intending to pull them down, he leaped up and caught the iron frame, but the next second fell in a heap on the walk. One of the wires had charged the frame, and as Caglione grasped it he got the full voltage. He was dead when an ambulance arrived from Roosevelt Hospital.

OUR FLOUR IN THE WEST INDIES.

Minneapolis Millers Look for an Improved Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The flour manufacturers of Minneapolis see direct benefits for themselves in the improved trade relations likely to result with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. They think that a closer union with the United States will make it certain that American flour will exclude all other flours from those markets.

Henry Little, manager of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, who personally oversees the company's export trade, talks optimistically of the prospects for the flour trade in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

"We had considerable trade down there," he said, "even under Spanish rule. And we shall have more when the Americans control the Islands, or, at least, are influential there. I am very sanguine of the future. There are about 1,700,000 people in Cuba. In the United States we figure that each person consumes a barrel of flour a year. Of course, the Cubans will not eat so much as that, but suppose they can be brought to consume a million barrels of flour a year. That is trade well worth going after. I think that the Puerto Rico market will also be a good one. It is a rich and populous island, and ought to require a great deal of flour.

Minneapolis millers will benefit from the Cuban and Puerto Rican trade, both directly and indirectly. We have sold more or less hard wheat flour there. The bulk of the Cuban importation has, however, been soft wheat flour. But that makes no difference. The more soft wheat flour there is sold in Cuba, the less of it will be sold in the United States or in other markets abroad. I don't know much about the Philippines. They don't use much flour, anyway, but, like the Chinese, Japanese, and other peoples, they will gradually learn to use it. That trade will naturally go to Pacific millers, but it will help us just as much as though we were handling it ourselves."

Another La Bourgogne Victim Found.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2.—The schooner William H. Gross, Capt. John Larsen, arrived from a trolling trip this afternoon and reports picking up the body of a man, a victim of La Bourgogne disaster, south of Sable Islands. In the clothing were money, drafts, and papers of value, but neither Capt. Larsen nor the vessel's owners, Gardner & Parsons, will give out any particulars. The body was weighted and sunk.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Jesse Ames Spencer.

The Rev. Jesse Ames Spencer died yesterday morning at Passaic, N. J. On Tuesday he fell against a door, injuring his head. His only surviving child is Gen. Bird W. Spencer, who arrived from Jacksonville just before his father's death. The funeral will be to-morrow. The interment will be in Trinity churchyard, New York.

Dr. Spencer was born in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., June 17, 1816. His father and mother removed in 1826 to New York, where four years later he entered a printing office, and, in two and a half years mastered the compositor's art. For several years he was assistant to his father, who was a City Surveyor. In 1837 he was graduated at Columbia, and in 1840, at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary. While a student he was actively engaged in Sunday school work in what was then a new part of the city.

He was ordained Deacon June 28, 1846, by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and, by the same Bishop, a priest July 28 of the following year. He was elected rector of a church in Goshen, and after two years' labor at that parish, his health failing, he spent a year at Nice, on the Mediterranean. On his return he engaged in educational and various literary pursuits.

A return of ill-health led him to travel abroad again, and during 1848 and 1849 he was in the Holy Land, Egypt, and Europe. In 1851 he was chosen to be Secretary and editor of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, serving in that capacity for six years.

For two years he held the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, which he accepted in 1863. In 1869 he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York, and was retained in that position for ten years of active service, and two years as Emeritus Professor. In 1883 he was appointed Custodian of the Standard Bible, and has since devoted his time to writing, editing, and teaching. He was a contributor to the press on many occasions, and had written a number of articles for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1852 and from Trinity in 1872.

Among the books Dr. Spencer has published are "The Christian Instructed in the Ways of the Gospel and the Church," "History of the Reformation in England," "The East; Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land," "History of the United States, from the Earliest Period to the Death of President Lincoln," "Greek Praxis," "The Young Ruler Who Had Great Possessions, and Other Discourses," "A Course of English Reading," "Sketch of the History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," and "Five Last Things, Studies in Eschatology."

Some of the works he edited were "The New Testament in Greek, with Critical and Exegetical Notes on the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," "Caes

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.

ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, August 31, 1898.
Referring to our circulars of February 25, 1897; August 31, 1897, and February 28, 1898, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 11, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 3, 1898, to October 5, 1898.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull but firm.

Again yesterday Wall Street suffered from the excessive humidity and heat—a fact that was largely responsible for the comparative inactivity in the stock market. The decision by the Governors of the Stock Exchange to close on Saturday was also an influence. Contrary to expectations and in response to a second petition from the members, the Governors reconsidered their action of a few days ago and decided to make the Labor Day holiday a triple one.

Naturally this led to an indisposition on the part of the professional traders and outside speculators alike to do much in the market, in either one way or the other, pending the extended holiday.

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Except for the meeting of the Northern Pacific Directors and the publication of that company's annual report, the day's news was of little consequence. And apart from the erratic fluctuations of Manhattan Elevated the stock market itself had in it but little of interest. The market moved listlessly and stocks moved back and forth without much spirit. The day, however, was marked by continued firmness in prices, recessions of consequence being few and far between. On the other hand, there were several notable advances.

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Wall Street gave most of its attention to the Northern Pacific report, and to the action of the Directors of that company at their meeting. As has been foreshadowed in these columns, Northern Pacific's figures for the year are far better than had been anticipated even by its friends. After the payment of 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock, the company shows a surplus of nearly $3,400,000—and this after the deduction from net earnings of some $800,000 of expenditures for improvements and shrinkage in equipment value, which the management of many railroads would have put into capital account.

The decision of the Northern Pacific Directors to set aside $3,000,000 as a fund to guarantee the maintenance of a 4 per cent. dividend rate on the preferred stock and the official intimation that within the next few months dividends are to be begun on Northern Pacific common gave ground for new enthusiasm on the part of friends of the property as well as among all conservative financial interests.

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There will be no session of the New York Stock Exchange to-day or on Monday.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 fives, coupon, at 112½; $213,000 threes, when issued, at 104¾@105½@105, and $100 do., small, at 104½, and $10,000 District of Columbia 3-6 5s at 117.

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In State securities, $1,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 9.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Gen. Electric	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Illinois Cent.	⅝
Bal. & O. 1st, in. pd.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Central Pacific	1½	Minnesota Iron	½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	2¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Col. Midland	2¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Col. Midland pf.	2¾	Norfolk & Western	⅝
Consol. Ice	1⅜	Pacific Mail	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Illinois Steel	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	2	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅝	Lake Erie & West.	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	1	Oreg. R. R. & N.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Oregon Short Line	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1	Third Avenue	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 2-4s	1⅝	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1
Des M. & Ft. D. 1st 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1½
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,958,101; balance, $10,262,610; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $254,968.

Money on call in London at ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅞@$4.83 for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 95, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Commercial shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¾, to 9¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 69⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 81⅞; St. Paul, ⅛, to 116⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 60⅛, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 39¼, and New York Central, ½, to 121½. British consols declined, ⅛, to 109 13-16 for money, and ⅛, to 109 15-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 47½c. Exchange on London was 25f 26c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,789,787, against $1,639,959 last week, and $1,007,199 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,879,325, against $1,832,732 last week, and $1,032,960 in the same week of last year.

ST. PAUL'S BIG GAINS.

The earnings of the St. Paul road for the fourth week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $1,119,147, and show the following increases over the same period in the five preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$145,317
Increase over 1896	234,067
Increase over 1895	91,785
Increase over 1894	231,481
Increase over 1893	312,963

The gross earnings for the month of August compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$239,175
Increase over 1896	477,422
Increase over 1895	356,803
Increase over 1894	526,711
Increase over 1893	611,947

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The report of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1898, was made public after the meeting of the company's Directors yesterday. Following is the remarkable showing of the road for the year:

The gross earnings were		$23,679,718.31
Operating expenses were		11,095,870.91
Net earnings were		$12,584,347.40
Deduct—		
Additions and improvements charged to income	$515,709.35	
Equipment reduced in value	296,000.00	
Taxes	682,800.00	
		1,494,509.35
Leaving available for interest and dividends		$11,089,838.05
Add dividends and interest received		887,196.55
Available revenue		$11,977,034.60
Interest on bonds	$6,079,160.00	
Dividends on preferred stock, (including dividend payable Sept. 6, 1898)	3,000,000.00	
		9,079,160.00
Surplus		$2,897,874.60
Surplus June 30, 1897		489,828.90
		$3,387,703.50
From which was appropriated as a reserve for the continuity of dividends upon the preferred stock		3,000,000.00
Leaving surplus income carried forward as balance and loss to June 30, 1898		$387,703.50

No comparison has been made with the operations of the previous year, as the company came into possession of the property Sept. 1, 1896, and the first report covered only the oerations to June 30, 1897—a period of ten months.

Of the deductions from income, $515,709.35 represents amounts expended for additions and improvements, which in the opinion of the board is not distinctly new property, and therefore are chargeable to operating expenses, and $296,000 represents a reduction in the value of equipment still in service, but of a character not to be much longer economically used.

The property (roadway, structures, and equipment) was improved during the year and is well auapted for the increased traffic which is expected from existing business conditions and abundant harvests in the territory served by the company.

Included in the operating expenses is the cost of 37 locomotives and 370 cars purchased during the year to provide for equipment put out of service.

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As foreshadowed in these columns, the Northern Pacific Directors yesterday voted to set aside $3,000,000 out of surplus income, as a reserve to be available, as may be found necessary, until the end of 1901, toward maintaining the regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividends on the preferred stock of the company, if, any time prior to that date, the current net earnings should prove insufficient for that purpose. So far as not so used by that date, the fund may then, by vote of the Directors, be returned to the general purposes of the company.

In referring to the action, the annual report of the company, to be submitted to stockholders at their annual meeting Oct 6, will say:

"In view of the comparatively short time which has elapsed since the organization of your company, and also of the fact that the unexpectedly favorable results of the fiscal year just closed cannot safely be treated otherwise than as exceptional, the board have been led to adopt this conservative policy, which will, no doubt, commend itself to all who are interested in the company. Of course, if current available earnings continue as at present, this reserve need not be drawn upon. Your Directors may add that the business prospects of the company were never better than at the present time."

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Wall Street considered as most significant an official intimation, made by the Directors, that dividends on Northern Pacific common stock are soon to be begun. An official memorandum given out after the meeting is highly suggestive. It says:

"The President stated to the board, that if business prospects continue as at present, of which there seems to be every likelihood, it would be proper for the board in the course of a few months, to give consideration to the question of a dividend on the common stocks from the earnings of the current year."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's final compilation of gross earnings for the third week of August to-day will cover eighty-one roads, and will show 3.65 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The preliminary compilation has already appeared in these columns. The Chronicle's final table is:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (51 r'ds)	$5,775,727	$257,779	$136,822
Atlantic & Danville	11,699	1,109	....
Bur., C. R. & N.	107,036	8,737	....
Central of Georgia	85,326	794	....
Chattanooga South	1,328	....	446
Chi. & West Mich.	43,890	10,848	....
Clev. Can. & South.	12,270	1,563	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	287,763	9,983	....
Det., G. R. & W.	30,798	1,609	....
Dul., S. S. & Atlan.	36,371	308	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	73,747	40,144	....
Ft. Worth & D. C.	27,189	....	6,228
Georgia & Alabama	23,232	2,321	....
Grand Rap. & Ind.	47,053	5,360	....
C., R. & Ft. W.	9,509	1,181	....
Traverse City	748	....	114
M., G. R. & Ind.	2,734	160	....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	83,572	....	6,9[illegible]
K. C., M. & Birm.	20,360	121	....
Kansas City & Om.	6,153	....	95
Keokuk & Western	10,078	1,708	....
Louis. & Nash.	417,080	14,504	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	70,913	4,306	....
Norfolk & Western	247,367	57	....
Northern Pacific	454,124	49,289	....
Ohio River	22,424	....	75
Oregon R. R. & N.	139,233	3,704	....
Texas Central	4,485	301	....
Tol., Peoria & West.	20,876	....	1,29[illegible]
Union Pac., D. & G.	71,222	3,201	....
Western N. Y. & P.	65,990	....	5,50[illegible]
Total (81 roads)	$8,235,860	$449,147	$159,0[illegible]
Net increase (3.65 p.c.)	....	290,056	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years were those of August. No other month has shown defaulted liabilities as small within $1,000,000, and the ratio of such defaults to solvent business, represented by exchanges through all Clearing Houses, only $108.70 in $100,000, is smaller by 26.5 per cent. than in any previous month, the clearings having been the largest ever known in August, and 23 per cent. larger than in 1892. Owing to a few large trading failures, the aggregate in that branch has been smaller in two of the last fifty-eight months, but in manufacturing the amount is less than in any previous month.

"The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have now come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices for all commodities, so that it takes a much larger volume of business in tons or bushels to make up transactions amounting to a million more than in 1892. It is therefore strictly true that business is larger than in the very best of all past years, and yet there is every prospect of much further increase.

"The improvement in the iron industry has not only continued, but becomes more impressive because, after enormous buying of materials has satisfied the needs of great consumers for months to come, the demand for products is so great that both materials and products gradually advance in price. Bessemer pig has risen to $15.55 at Pittsburg, local coke at Chicago and anthracite foundry at the East are strong, and also bars and plates advance a shade, with most structural and plate mills filled with orders for months to come, and 250,000 tons rails sold at Chicago for delivery next year. The Iron Age seems to have reason for saying: 'Not in twenty years has the outlook been as hopeful.' The advance in tin plates, in spite of production far greater than was thought possible not long ago, is evidence that consumption of steel in that branch will be heavy. The wire nail works also report a better demand, and the output of Connellsville coke has started up, gaining 100,000 tons for the week.

"The shipments of boots and shoes from the East in August have been larger than in any previous year, 449,402 cases in five weeks, against 445,422 in 1895, when the output to Sept. 1 had been 438,000 cases smaller than this year, and the August movement exceeds by 41,000 cases or 10 per cent. that of 1892. Most buyers still hold off as much as they can, hoping for lower prices, and dealers' stocks are reported low. But the opening of Fall trade is expected to hasten retail distribution soon. Leather is dull, without change in prices, and hides at Chicago are a shade weaker.

"The woolen mills have rather better orders this week, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the West much above Eastern markets, and by those markets about 1 cent higher than the mills are bidding. In cotton manufacture there is better demand, with a sixteenth rise in print cloths, though brown sheetings are a shade lower, the demand for other goods being still fairly strong."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The advent of September finds Fall trade apparently in full swing at the West and Northwest, and more reported doing at Southern Mississippi Valley points and in the East, but the volume of business in wool and dry goods in the latter section is rather smaller than expected. Early reports of large business doing during August are confirmed by aggregates of monthly bank clearings, which show unprecedentedly large totals for that month, little below, indeed, the immense monthly aggregates of last Winter. Reports from the iron and steel trade are in a high degree favorable, the tonnage moving being unprecedentedly large and the tone of prices firm at the advances recently scored. Business in steel is exceptionally large, and in the West particularly the output is limited only by the ability of the mills to keep up with orders.

"The Western crop situation remains practically unchanged, cash wheat being lower on a rather larger movement of Spring wheat, but an active demand for export has furnished sustaining power. Corn has been ruled by the weather in surplus producing States, which is dry and hot, with a steadying effect on prices.

"The close of the cotton year finds the price of that staple slightly firmer on reports of damage by rain to the crop in the South Atlantic States. From other parts of the South, however, crop reports continue quite favorable, and a yield at least equal to that realized during the year just ended (11,191,000 bales) is looked for by many. Sugar is higher, and holders of the raw product are very firm at the advance, the approach of the canning season stimulating demand for refined and the raw alike. A better tone is evident in the print-cloth markets this week, and an advance of 1-16 cent is reported, largely the reflection of a more cheerful outlook at Fall River. Failures in the United States are down to very low figures, numbering only 164 this week, against 172 last week, 198 in 1897, 336 in 1896, 184 in 1895, and 207 in 1894.

"Distributive trade is active in the West and Northwest, with dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, clothing, and hardware in most active distribution by jobbers, and with iron and steel and most of its products in active demand and consumption by manufacturers. St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Cleveland report iron and steel active, with steel mills pressed with orders. Increased activity in distributive trade is noted at Chicago. Domestic and export demand for steel is very active at that city, and prices have been quite generally marked up. Augusta business was very satisfactory at Louisville, while Kansas City reports cattle receipts heavy and the packing houses doing an unprecedented business.

"An increased business is reported in the Southern Mississippi Valley, New Orleans telling of increased activity in general trade and larger receipts of new-crop cotton and rice. In the South Atlantic Coast, heavy rains have hurt distributive trade and are claimed to have materially injured cotton crop prospects. San Francisco advices are that the California wheat crop will not much exceed 8,000,000 bushels, which is only about one-third of an average. About one-half of the usual fruit crop is looked for, except in the case of raisins, of which a heavy yield is expected. Farmers are holding their wheat in Oregon, and the hop crop promises well. August was a good month at Puget Sound cities for both domestic and export trade. Increased activity in iron at advancing prices is reported at Philadelphia, while Baltimore reports a good business done at wholesale in spite of excessive heat, which undoubtedly has checked business. A fair business is doing at New York, increased activity being noted in groceries, hardware and house-furnishing goods. Stocks of men's clothing, however, are reported accumulating. Pittsburg reports a heavy business doing in iron and steel, with all sales being for future delivery. The improvement in iron and steel has extended to Boston, where trade in wool and dry goods still remains moderate.

"August bank clearings received this week show how widespread and heavy has been the volume of business done in a midsummer month ordinarily devoted to vacation-seeking. Not only are the total clearings for the month just closed the heaviest ever reported during August, but with two exceptions they are the heaviest reported for any month this year, being exceeded, in fact, only 6.5 per cent. by the January, 1898, total, which holds the record in bank clearings. The total clearings at seventy-seven cities for the month aggregate $5,585,411,914, exceeding those of July by 11.4 per cent., those of August a year ago by 18 per cent., and being larger than the August totals in 1895 and 1896 by 57 per cent. The increase as compared with August, 1892, a year of very large trade, is nearly 24 per cent. The total clearings at seventy-seven cities for the eight-months' period amounted to $43,535,931,092, the heaviest eight-months' total ever reported, exceeding by 26 per cent. that of 1897, by 30 per cent. that of 1896, by 49 per cent. the total of 1894, and even exceeding the record year of 1892 by more than 8 per cent.

"Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,687,040 bushels, as against 3,563,476 bushels last week, 6,268,647 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,369,862 bushels in 1896, 2,260,261 bushels in 1895, and 3,207,300 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 29,393,592 bushels, against 32,850,246 bushels during the same period last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,661,700 bushels, against 2,648,933 bushels last week, 3,185,064 bushels this week last year, 2,527,516 bushels in 1896, 1,405,370 bushels in 1895, and 127,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 24,539,001 bushels, against 25,533,409 bushels last year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $52,957 in Big Four's surplus net earnings for July.

Decrease of $16,985 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for July.

Increase of $89,828 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $782,588 for the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $88,624 in Manhattan's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Deficit of $101,855 shown by the New England Railroad for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $242,096 in the previous year.

Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to differential.

Increase of $1,044,014 in Lake Shore's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30, and increase of $796,682 in surplus after dividends.

Stock Exchange holiday to-day, the Governors having reconsidered their decision not to close.

Increase of $2,550 in New York, Ontario and Western's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Increase of $23,498 in Philadelphia, Reading and New England's net income, after charges, for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of $22,776 in Nassau Electric Railroad's surplus for the year ended June 30.

Reports from Chicago that the question is being agitated of doubling the capital stock of the Diamond Match Company and reducing the dividend rate to 6 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	165	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	100
Butch. & Drov.	60	Mercantile	167
Cent. National	160	Merchants'	151
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	202	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	125	New York	255
Corn Exchange	276	New York County	1100
East River	130	Park	300
Fourth National	170	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155⅞
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Hanover	390	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	480	Western National	140
Irving	147½		

Stock Exchange Closed Till Tuesday.

The New York Stock Exchange will be closed to-day and on Monday, the Board of Governors having yesterday reconsidered its action in refusing to favorably consider a floor vote to close to-day. The announcement from the rostrum of the three days' consecutive holiday was received with boisterous cheers. Only the Cotton Exchange will be open to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5	6
Kings County inc.	9½	10¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company, 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29½	30½
Amsterdam preferred	69½	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	⅝
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds	91	94
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	23½	24
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	72
Standard Oil Trust	413	415
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	18
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	172	174

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle 1st pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¾ per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,400 shares of Breece sold at .90.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at .42, 800 Creede & Cripple Consolidated at .09, 200 Chrysolite at .13, 100 Iron Silver at .72, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .60.

On the Mining Exchange, 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03¼@.03¾@.03½, 500 Anaconda at .42, 400 Anchoria at .82@.83, 300 Elkton at 1.00@1.16, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .11½@.12, 200 Golden Fleece at .26, 2,000 Jefferson .07@.07½, 2,000 Justine at .04, buyer .60; 400 Lillie at 1.22, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .20@.21, 300 Portland at 1.42, 4,100 Rocky Mountain at .11¾@.13, buyer .30@.12½, and 10,000 Sentinel at .006, buyer .30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.14	Kingston & Pembroke	.16
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.85	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.06	Little Chief	.19
Chollar	.14	Mexican	.12
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.93	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.25	Sierra Nevada	.57
Enterprise Mining Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.18	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 2, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
37¾	38	3,750	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38¼	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
88½	89½	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88½	89	88	88	— ½
35	35½	2,000	Am. Malting Co	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
84½	85	160	Am. Malting Co. pf	85	85	85	85	.....
13⅝	13⅞	350	Am. Spirits Mfg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
144	144½	15,680	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	145¼	145¾	143⅝	144	— ⅝
115	115⅝	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115¾	115⅝	115¼	115½	+ ⅝
142	142¾	24,825	American Tobacco	143¾	144	140¾	142	—2
37½	38	1,879	Am. Steel & Wire C	38⅝	38⅝	37¼	37½	.....
89¾	90¼	875	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	90⅜	90⅝	90	90	— ⅛
38¼	38½	6,645	A., T. & S. F. pf	38	36½	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅜
28	28½	3,375	B. & O. 1st in. paid	28½	29¼	27⅜	28½	+ ⅜
.3¼	3½	120	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
63¾	64¼	8,170	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64¼	65	63¾	63½	— ¼
128½	128	120	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	— ½
9¼	9⅜	300	Brunswick City	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	.....
53½	54	600	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53¼	53½	— ⅛
88	88¼	1,000	Canadian Pacific	88¼	88¼	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	23⅝	1,100	Central Pacific	21⅜	22½	21⅜	23¼	+1⅝
23¾	24	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	24½	23¾	24	.....
117¼	117⅝	11,239	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	117⅛	117⅝	117⅛	117¼	.....
106¾	107¼	500	Chic. & East. Ill. pf	107	107	106¾	107	—1
16	16¼	6,745	Chicago Great West	16¼	16½	16	16½	— ⅜
40¾	42	200	Chic. Gr. West. pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—1
71	74	300	Chic. Gr. West., deb	72½	73½	72½	73½	+2¼
112¼	112⅝	11,475	Chi., Mil. & St. P	112⅜	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	.....
156¾	157¼	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	157⅜	157½	157⅜	157⅜	+ ⅛
134¼	134½	170	Chic. & Northwest	134⅜	134¾	134¾	134¾	+ ¼
104½	104⅝	4,200	Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅜	105	104½	104⅝	— ⅛
34½	35⅜	465	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
42	42½	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	— ½
16	16⅜	4,200	Clev., Lor. & Wheel	16¼	16⅜	16	16	+ ¼
51⅝	52	3,047	Clev., Lor. & W. pf	51⅜	52⅝	51½	52¼	+ ½
23	24	270	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
⅞	8	940	Colorado Midland	6	8	6	8	+2⅜
17¼	17½	2,218	Colorado Midland pf	16¼	18⅜	16¼	18⅜	+2⅛
5¼	6	200	Col., H. V. & T.	5	5	5	5	.....
187	188	600	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	187	187	—1
50¼	50⅜	3,984	Consolidated Ice	49½	52	49¼	50½	+ ⅛
55⅜	56	2,210	Denver & R. G. pf	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ¼
14	14⅛	400	Erie	14¼	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
37⅞	38	150	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37¾	— ⅛
28	30	500	Evans. & Terre Haute	27	28	27	28	+ ¼
62⅞	65	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	60	62⅞	60	62⅞	+2⅜
46¼	46⅝	11,055	General Electric	45	46⅜	45	46⅜	+1⅝
137	138	508	Great Northern pf	137⅜	137⅝	137⅛	137½	— ⅛
112¾	112¾	4,617	Illinois Central	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
73½	73½	1,955	Illinois Steel Co	73¼	73⅝	72½	73	— ½
57	57⅜	1,510	Inter. Paper Co	58	58¾	57½	57½	— ⅛
91	92	1,310	Inter. Paper Co. pf	91¼	91¾	91	91¼	— ⅛
35½	36½	100	Iowa Central pf	36	36	36	36	— ½
16	17	200	Keokuk & D. M. pf	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
50¼	51	100	Laclede Gas	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
95	96	100	Laclede Gas pf	95	95	95	95	—1
18	18½	400	Lake Erie & Western	18	18	17½	18	— ⅝
57⅞	58	8,615	Louisville & Nashville	58¾	58¾	57⅞	58	— ¼
97¾	97⅝	39,675	Manhattan Con	97½	98⅜	95⅝	97½	+ ¼
153	153	3,102	Met. Street Ry	154⅜	153	151⅞	153	+1½
26½	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis	25	27	27	27	—1
98¾	99	8,205	Minnesota Iron	99	99	98	99	+ ½
35½	35¾	100	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
36	36¼	8,095	Missouri Pacific	36	36	35¾	36	.....
37	37¼	670	National Lead Co	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
110½	112¼	25	National Lead Co. pf	110	110½	110	110½	.....
6	6⅝	100	National Linseed Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
90	91	320	New Jersey Central	89½	90	89½	90	— ¼
98¾	100	2,907	New York Air Brake	97	99¾	97¼	99¾	+1½
118¾	118¾	107	New York Central	118¾	118½	118½	118¾	.....
34½	36	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
15	16	200	Norfolk & Western	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
54⅝	54¾	705	Norfolk & West. pf	54¼	54¾	54	54⅝	+ ¼
39¼	39½	30,675	Northern Pacific	40⅜	40⅝	39½	39½	+ ⅛
78¾	79¼	25,084	Northern Pacific pf	79⅛	79⅜	79	79¼	+ ¼
16⅜	16¼	485	Ontario & Western	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
57	59	350	Oregon R. & Nav	57¼	57¼	57	57	— ½
30¼	30½	310	Oregon Short Line	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ½
44	46	93	Pacific Coast	45	45	45	45	.....
65¼	66	270	Pacific Coast 2d pf	65¾	65¾	65¼	65½	.....
34⅝	34¾	8,405	Pacific Mail	34⅝	35⅜	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
118¾	119	400	Pennsylvania R. R	118¾	119	118¾	119	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	6,165	People's Gas, Chic	106⅜	106	106⅜	106½	+ ⅛
187½	189½	6	Pullman Pal. Car. Co	189½	189½	189½	189½	.....
18¼	18⅝	700	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
43	43½	220	Reading 1st pf	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
60	61	121	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
19	20	220	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
85	87	500	St. Louis & San Fr.	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
66½	66¾	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	.....
33½	33⅝	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33¼	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
13	13¼	700	St. L. Southwest. pf	13	13¼	13	13	+ ¼
85	92	60	St. Paul & Duluth pf	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	.....
22	22¼	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
9¼	9⅝	345	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
36	36⅜	8,130	Southern Railway pf	35⅞	36	35⅝	36	.....
8¾	9	300	Standard R. & T	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
31	31¼	2,050	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32	32	31	31¾	+ ⅛
15	15¼	770	Texas Pacific	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
177	180	100	Third Avenue	178	178	178	178	—1
29	31	700	Twin City R. T	30¼	30¼	30	30	.....
33⅞	34	4,616	Union Pacific	33⅝	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
67	67¼	12,102	Union Pacific pf	67⅜	67½	66⅞	67¼	+ ⅜
6	6¼	2,875	U. P., D. & G., tr. rts.	5⅞	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
72⅜	72¾	1,505	U. S. Leather pf	72½	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅛
44½	45	1,423	U. S. Rubber	45	45½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
106¾	108	218	U. S. Rubber pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¼	.....
8⅞	9	445	Wabash	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	.....
22¼	22¾	6,590	Wabash pf	23	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
120	125	2	Wells-Fargo Ex	122	122	122	122	.....
		800	West Chi. St	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ¼
94½	94¾	141	West. Union Tel	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅝	300	W. & L. E., $3 as. pd.	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Sales		315,840						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s 1,000 100
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 1,000 ..... 87½
Am Tobacco Co scrip 300 ..... 99¾
10,000 99
600 ..... 99½
At, T & S F adjst 4s 10,000 ..... 71⅞
13,000 ..... 71¾
5,000 72
5,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72⅛
20,000 72
15,000 ..... 71⅞
5,000 72
10,000 ..... 71⅞
6,000 ..... 71¾
5,000 72
10,000 ..... 72½
2,000 72
$2,000 ..... 72¼
52,000 ..... 72½
6,000 ..... 72¼
25,000 ..... 72⅜
Gen 4s 4,000 ..... 94¼
8,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94¾
28,000 ..... 94⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000 94
Brooklyn R T 5s 1,000 ..... 105½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 4,000 93
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000 ..... 90½
6,000 90
6,000 ..... 90¼
80,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90¾
7,000 ..... 90½
28,000 ..... 90⅜
7,000 90
10,000 ..... 90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 10,000 42
10,000 ..... 42¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 15,000 ..... 87½
5,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 ..... 87¼
1,000 ..... 87¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 1,000 101
1,000 101
10,000 ..... 101½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, So Minn Div 2,000 118
Chi Term Transfer 4s 1,000 ..... 83¾
10,000 ..... 83½
Col Midland 1st 4s 11,000 73
4,000s20F 72½
Col Midland 2-4s 15,000 60
5,000 ..... 60¼
5,000 ..... 60⅝
7,000 ..... 60⅞
8,000 61
8,000s20F 59⅝
3,000 60
5,000 ..... 60¼
5,000 ..... 60½
3,000 ..... 60¾
12,000 61
5,000 ..... 61¼
2,000 ..... 61⅜
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $85 paid 3,000 79
D M & Ft D 1st 4s 4,000 95
Detroit City Gas 5s 10,000 94
Erie gen lien 4s 10,000 ..... 72⅝
10,000 73
40,000 ..... 72⅜
20,000 73
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 2,000 ..... 106¼
E T, V & G con 5s 2,000 ..... 113½
Evans & T H gen 5s 15,000 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 88⅜
5,000 89
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000 ..... 76⅜
1,000 ..... 76¾
4,000 ..... 76½
2,000 77
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s 1,000 62
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 7,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 98
Hous, E & W Tex 5s 1,000 94
ext 4s 2,000 ..... 99½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 3,000 87
Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000 104
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 105½
8,000 105
L S & M So 1st reg 4,000 ..... 106½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 2,000 89
20,000 ..... 88½
Metropolitan Elev 1st 6,000 117
Met St Ry gen 5s 1,000 ..... 113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 8,000 ..... 76¾
5,000 ..... 76¼
Mich Cent 5s, 1902 20,000 ..... 105⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 90
10,000 ..... 89¼
12,000 ..... 89¾
Mo, K & T 2d 17,000 65
Mo, Pac 1st cons 10,000 100
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 2,000 ..... 78½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s 15,000 ..... 105¼
N Y Cent 1st coup 5,000 ..... 116½
N Y, C & St L 4s 10,000 106
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 4,000 ..... 99½
Norf & W Ry con 4s 10,000 ..... 85½
1,000 86
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 5,000 ..... 68¾
54,000 ..... 68½
20,000 ..... 68⅝
500 ..... 68¾
41,000 ..... 68¾
1,500 ..... 68½
4,000 ..... 68¾
11,000 ..... 68½
10,000 ..... 68⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 9,000 101
12,000 ..... 101½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 ..... 103¼
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div 10,000 106
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 1,000 107
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 ..... 127½
Oregon S L Inc A 5s 5,000 ..... 75½
Inc B & col trust 25,000 58
Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 105½
Peo & Eastern 1st 5,000 ..... 79⅝
Peo & Eastern Inc 6,000 ..... 20½
16,000 21
Reading Co gen 4s 58,000 ..... 82½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 5,000 ..... 79½
4,000 ..... 79⅞
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 1,000 ..... 99½
5,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 99
St L & San Fran 4s 4,000 61
St L & S F gen 5s 5,000 ..... 106¼
St L S W 1st 17,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78⅞
St L S W 2d inc 1,000 33
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s 2,000 ..... 99½
St P, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st 1,000 ..... 110½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 10,000 ..... 102½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 98
1,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 98
22,000 ..... 98½
Standard R & T 6s 6,000 81
10,000 ..... 81¼
1,000 82
2,000 ..... 81⅞
2,000 ..... 81½
5,000 82
6,000 ..... 81½
Standard R & T inc 10,000 ..... 22⅝
67,000 23
13,000 ..... 23¼
1,000 ..... 23⅜
5,000 ..... 23¼
4,000 23
7,000 ..... 23¾
58,000 ..... 23¼
2,000 23
5,000 23
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s 2,000 92
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 106
7,000 ..... 106½
Tex & Pac 2d inc 14,000 ..... 46⅞
Union Pacific 4s 4,000 ..... 98⅞
1,000 ..... 98¾
25,000 ..... 98⅞
5,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅞
5,000 99
2,000 99
10,000 99
40,000 ..... 98⅞
500 99
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 13,000 ..... 76⅞
10,000 ..... 76½
20,000 ..... 76¾
16,000 77
10,000 ..... 76⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 36,000 ..... 90½
Wabash deb, Series B 10,000 ..... 35¾
3,000 ..... 35⅞
2,000 36
15,000 ..... 35½
10,000 35
16,000 ..... 35⅛
5,000s20F 34¾
10,000 ..... 34¾
65,000 35
10,000 ..... 35¼
20,000 35
West Shore gtd 4s reg 1,000 ..... 109½
Wheel & L E con 4s 10,000 39
Wheel & L E 1st, Wh Div 1,000 100
Total sales $2,100,400

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Local stocks were slow to-day. There was no special movement in anything. Match was steady, at 142½, ex-dividend. Biscuit common was heavy, at 33⅜ to 33, and the preferred, at 97. North Chicago Cable was firm, at 227. Central Union sold at 48.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company	60
Brewing & Malting Company	6
Brewing & Malting Company pf	30½
Chicago Packing and Prov. Co	24½
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. pf	49⅞
Diamond Match Company, Illinois	142
Lake Street Elevated	12⅝
Lake Street Elevated Trust Certificates	10
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	32
North Chicago Street Railway	227
Streets' W. S. C. Line	10⅝
West Chicago Street Railroad	95
South Side Elevated Railroad Company	64
National Biscuit, com	32⅜
National Biscuit pf	96½
American Steel & Wire	37½
American Steel & Wire pf	90⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—An important feature of to-day's market was the weakness of Cambria Iron. This stock was pressed for sale, and declined from 57⅝ to 55, then rallied, and advanced fractionally. Union Traction was steady. Philadelphia Traction advanced to 94⅞. United Traction of Pittsburg was higher on the continued reports of consolidation. Electric Storage was the feature of the industrial stocks, and rose from 36 to 37⅝; the preferred sold up from 42 to 42¾, but reacted to 42. In the early trading United Gas Improvement advanced to 122¼, but toward the close lost the gain and dropped to 121¾. Pennsylvania Manufacturing, on realizing, was lower, and sold down to 193¾, afterward rallying. There was little done in the steam railroad stocks. Pennsylvania was firm at 59¼, and Lehigh Valley at 21½. Choctaw was firm at 25½, and the preferred moved up to 42 bid.

The close was fair, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	22
Northern Pacific com., trust certfs	39½	39⅝
Northern Pacific pf	70¼	70½
Pennsylvania	59¼	59⅜
Reading trust certificates	9⅛	9¼
Reading 1st pf	21 9-16	21 13-16
Reading 2d pf	10 13-16	11
St. Paul	112⅜	112⅝
Western New York & Penn	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	152½	153½
Philadelphia Traction	94⅛	95
Baltimore Consolidated	23	23¼
Union Traction	20⅞	21
Electric Storage	37¼	37½
Electric Storage pf	42	42½
United Gas Improvement	121¾	122
Welsbach Light	54	55
New Jersey Traction	51	52
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5⅜	5⅞
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf	19⅞	20
Choctaw	25½	26
Choctaw pf	42	..
Reading general 4s	82¼	82⅝
Electric & People's 4s, ex. int	93¾	94
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107½
P. Elect. 5s, t. c., ex. int	102¼	102⅝
Cons. Pitts.	19	19½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf	56	58½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	..
Alpha Con	.02	..
Andes	.07	..
Belcher	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.18	..
Bullion	.02	..
Caledonia	.18	..
Challenge Con	.18	..
Choller	.14	..
Confidence	.35	..
Con. Cal. & Va	.37	..
Crown Point	.12	..
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.14	..
Hale & Norcross	.10	..
Justice	.10	..
Kentuck Con	.05	..
Mexican	.13	..
Occidental Con	.55	..
Ophir	.17	..
Overman	.05	..
Potosi	.15	..
Savage	.09	..
Scorpion	.02	..
Sierra Nevada	.56	..
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con	.14	..
Utah Con	.06	..
Yellow Jacket	.14	..

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46⅜; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17⅛.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Anaconda	40	45	40	45
Anchoria	82	84	82	84
Argentum	19	19¾	19⅝	20
Battie	35	38¾	34	37
Columbine	17½	18	17	17
Consolidated	8½	8⅝	8¼	8
Elkton	115½	115¾	115½	115
El Paso	12⅝	13	13	13
Golden Fleece	25	30	23	26
Gold King	68½	69	69	70
Gibson	19½	21	19¾	21
Gold Coin	130	160	139	140
Garfield	10½	12	10	12
Isabella	23¼	24½	25⅜	25
Independence	70	70¾	71	73
Jefferson	6¼	10	6½	10
Jackpot	9½	9¼	9	9
Lillie	119½	120	121	124
Moon Anchor	117	117½	116¾	117
Matoa	30¼	31	29¾	30
Portland	140⅜	141	140¾	141
Pharmacist	3⅛	3¼	3⅞	3
Rosa	18	18½	16¼	17
Rawlings	39	39½	38	38
Union	16¾	16⅞	16⅜	16
Work	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅛
12,670	Am. Sug. Refs	145½	145¾	143⅝	144
10	Am. Sp. Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
1,410	Am. Tobacco	144	144	140¾	141⅜
550	A., T. & S. F. pf	35¾	36	35¾	35⅞
2,150	Brook. R. T	65	65⅛	63¾	64½
230	Chi. Gt. West	16½	16½	16	16
2,190	Chi., B. & Q	117½	117⅞	117¼	117¾
1,110	Chi., M. & St. P	112⅝	112⅞	112¼	112⅝
870	C., R. I. & P	104½	105⅛	104¼	104⅝
680	Gen. Electric	45⅞	46⅛	45¼	46¼
160	Louis. & Nash	58½	58½	58	58
11,850	Manhattan	97¼	98⅛	96⅞	97⅜
50	Minn. Iron	98½	98½	98¼	98⅛
140	Mo. Pacific	36	36	35⅜	35⅞
10	N. Y. Central	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅜
4,510	Northern Pacific	40¼	40¼	39¼	39⅜
2,460	North. Pac. pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛
60	Pacific Mail	35¼	35¼	34⅜	34⅜
930	People's Gas	106⅜	107⅜	106⅜	107⅛
120	Reading 1st pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
50	Southern pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
320	Tenn. C. & I	31½	31½	31	31⅜
810	Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	33¼	33⅜
670	Union Pacific pf	67⅜	67⅝	66⅞	67
20	U. S. Leath. pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
120	Wabash pf	22⅞	23	22½	22¾
20	Western Union	94½	94½	94½	94½
43,680					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72	72¼	71⅝	72
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	87¼	87⅜	87¼	87¼
12,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99¼
24,000	U.P., D. & G.1st	77	77	76½	77
$56,000					

AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLES.

James A. Scrymser Goes to Japan to Arrange Important Details.

A result of recent consideration of the plans of the Pacific Cable Company of New York by the Directors will be the sailing from Vancouver, Sept. 12, of President James A. Scrymser for Japan. Mr. Scrymser goes to arrange details not only for the cable from San Francisco by way of Hawaii to Australia and Japan, with connections for the Ladrones, Manila, and China, but to make arrangements for a duplicate or reserve cable, which it is proposed to take to Japan from Sitka by way of the Aleutian Islands. For this cable surveys have been ordered.

Mr. Scrymser will in Japan make contracts with its Government, and the company expects from that country a subsidy of $100,000 a year. It is probable that the United States subsidy will ultimately be $250,000, and not $100,000, the sum named in the bill introduced by Congressman Bennett.

A contract for the trans-Pacific cable by way of Honolulu was secured from the Hawaiian Government. The two cables will cost from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000, the primary estimate for what is known as the Hawaiian cable being $10,000,000.

Express Companies to Pay War Tax.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—At a special coference to-day of the representatives of the Adams, American, and United States Express Companies it was decided that the companies would from this date bear the expense of the war tax instead of requiring the public stamp consignments.

Banks and the Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Gage has given instructions to Bank Examiners to make such inspections of papers held by the banks as will enable the Examiners to report whether the war revenue law is being or has been obeyed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Consol. Ice pf	94	96	Nat. Starch	7½	8
3s, 1918, when is'd	105½	106¼	Del. & Hudson	106¼	107⅜	Nat. St. 1st pf	73	83
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105¼	Del., L. & W	149	151½	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	30
4s, r., 1907	109⅜	110⅜	Den. & R. G	14½	15	New Cent. C	35	43
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	90	..	N. Y. & N. H	191	194
4s, r., 1925	126⅛	127⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..	N. Y. C. & St. L	14	15
4s, c., 1925	126⅞	127⅞	Detroit Gas	63	66	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	85	78
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112⅜	Dul., S. S. & A	8	14	2d pf	65	70
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112⅜	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	6¾	8¾	Norfolk So	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Eastern Elevator	40	..	North American	6⅝	6¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	130	134	Ont. Mining	4	6
Dist. Col, 3-65s	117	..	*Ed. E. Ill. of E'n	130	180	Ore. R. & N. pf	76½	77½
			Eighth Avenue	350	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf	84	87
Adams Express	109	..	Erie 2d pf	18½	19½	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus	190	220	Ft. W. & R. G	10	15	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1⅝	1⅝
American Coal	110	130	H. B. Claflin	90	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel	25	40	Hawaiian Sugar	28½	26⅜	P., C., C. & St. L	43½	45
Am. Express	130	136	Homestake	52	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	65
Am. T. & C	96	98	Ill. Cent. L	96	100	P. Ft. W. & C	172	..
Am. Tobacco pf	128	132	Iowa Central

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose Another Game in Pittsburg Through Poor Batting and Fielding.

MEEKIN AND SEYMOUR REBEL

Refused to Pitch When Rusie Was Compelled to Retire—Doheny, Who Pitched Wednesday, Finished the Game and Did Well.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	74	43	.632
Boston	71	42	.628
Baltimore	68	41	.624
Cleveland	67	46	.593
Chicago	65	50	.565
New York	63	51	.553
Philadelphia	55	56	.495
Pittsburg	53	60	.492
Louisville	47	69	.405
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Washington	40	73	.354
St. Louis	32	85	.274

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 4.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—New York lost another game to the Pittsburgs, principally because of what looked very much like mutiny. Rusie pitched one inning, but was too sick to continue. Meekin, for some reason, would not take his place, and Joyce went out to Seymour in right field and tried to get him to go to the box. Seymour also refused, and while the argument was on Doheny volunteered. Although he pitched yesterday and went in without warming up, he did very good work, but he had miserable support. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	0	3	1	0
O'Brien, ss.	0	0	5	2	3
McCarty, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
McCarty, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0
Gray, 3b.	1	0	0	2	2
Schriver, c.	1	1	5	2	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	5	6	27	18	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	3	1	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	0	2
Seymour, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, ss.	1	2	2	1	0
Doyle, ss.	1	2	3	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	5	3	2
Gettig, 3b.	0	2	2	5	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Total	4	11	24	14	4

Pittsburg ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—5
New York ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, 2; Grady. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Joyce. Stolen bases—Doyle. Double plays—Padden, O'Brien, and Clark; Van Haltren and Gleason. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Doheny, 6. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Doheny, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connelly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The Philadelphias hit the ball hard to-day and had no trouble in winning. The home team played a poor fielding game. Score:

St. Louis ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1—4
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 2 2 1 2 3 0 0—12

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor, Cersey, and Kinslow; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 6; Boston, 6.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A very close decision at the home plate against the Clevelands in the ninth inning saved the champions from a third defeat of the week at the hands of the Clevelands. The game was dull up to the sixth inning, when both sides changed pitchers, and the balance of the contest was exciting, both Young and Nichols using great judgment. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

Boston ..... 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Cleveland ..... 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1. Errors—Boston 5; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Boston, Lewis, Nichols, and Yeager; Cleveland, Powell, Young, and Cuger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

CROSS WANTS EXTRA MONEY.

Alleges that Philadelphia Club Owes Him $300 for Good Playing.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Lave Cross, third baseman for the St. Louis team, has brought suit against the Philadelphia Baseball Club for $500, alleged to be due him on last year's salary. It was set forth that Cross had contracted to play for the Philadelphias last year for $2,100, and $300 extra to be paid on condition governing Cross's playing and conduct. He was to receive a certificate from the manager of the team at the end of the season certifying that he was entitled to $300. Cross admits that he did not receive the certificate, but declares he obeyed the stipulations and is entitled to the extra money. The case was taken under advisement, and a decision will be rendered in two weeks.

Baseball Notes.

The Orange Athletic Association will meet the Riverdale Field Club this afternoon, and on Monday two games will be played with the Cuban X Giants. The New Yorks will be the attraction at Orange Oval on Wednesday, and next Saturday the Cuban X Giants will meet the Atlantic City team at 2 P. M. and the Orange Athletic Association team will play the winners at 4 P. M.

***

The second game of the series for the semi-professional championship between the West New York Field Club and Hobokens will be played to-morrow afternoon at the St. George Cricket Grounds, in Hoboken.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 2.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes.	(Geers).	3	3	1	1
Exploit, gr. h., (Batchelder).		4	2	2	2
The Swift, ch. m., (Stennett).		1	2	4	3
Roy R. Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil).		2	4	3	3
Split Silk, ch. m., (Wilson).		ds.			

Time—2:11¾; 2:08¾; 2:13¾; 2:10; 2:11½.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, dam by Mambrino King,	(Geers).	1	1	1	1
Kentucky Union, ch. m.,	(Curry).	2	2	2	2
William Penn, b. h.,	(Ludwig).	3	4	3	3
Grace Hastings, ch. m.,	(Spears).	4	3	6	4
Benton M., ch. m.,	(Marble).	5	7	5	5
Dr. Cupid, b. h.,	(McCarthy).	6	8	7	7
Capt. Jack, blk. g.,	(Flynn).	7	5	4	6

Time—2:08¾; 2:09¼; 2:08¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; unfinished.

Jasper Ayers, b. g., by Iris.	(Lee).	1	1		
Cut Glass, b. m.,	(——).	2	2		
Gypton, b. h.,	(Kelly).	4	5		
Ruby, b. m.,	(Starr).	5	6		
Hans McGregor, ch. g.,	(Kinney).	3	12		
Percy, b. g.,	(Saunders).	6	7		
Dick, b. g.,	(Conley).	7	8		
Quseehy, b. h.,	(Birch).	8	3		
Fred Cole, blk. h.,	(Dickerson).	9	9		
Muchado, b. g.,	(Kennedy).	10	10		
Georgianna, b. m.,	(Noble).	11	4		
D. L. C., br. h.,	(Guess).	12	11		

Time—2:09; 2:10.

Joe Patchen, blk. h., driven by Mr. Marks to break previous amateur driving record of 2:08¾, held by Marks, made by quarters: 0:30¼; 1:01¾; 1:31¾; 2:02.

At Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:50 Class.—County; purse $50.

Philia, ch. m.,	(Drumm).	1	1
Miss Alpha, b. f.,	(Niver).	2	3
Neil Aleyoner, b. g.,	(Tracy).	3	2

Time—2:42; 2:42; 2:42½.

2:30 Class.—Purse $250.

Abby X., b. m.,	(Manee).	2	1	1
Annie Feney, b. m.,	(Rooney).	1	3	2
H. T. H., blk. g.,	(Rafferty).	4	2	4
Nellie May, blk. m.,	(Joslyn).	3	4	3

Time—2:26¾; 2:27¼; 2:29; 2:24¼.

Free-For-All.—Purse $500.

Coleridge, b. s.,	(Matty).	1	1
Bullmont, gr. s.,	(Demarest).	2	2
Little Hector, blk. m.,	(Aldous).	3	3
Alfondly, b. s.,	(H. Demarest).	4	4

Time—2:16; 2:14¾; 2:18¾.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Peep o' Day	140	The Kentuckian ... 109
Typhoon II	130	Col. Tenny ... 104
Lambent	123	Fleeting Gold ... 102
Miss Miriam	121	Armament ... 102
Imperator	120	Rossifer ... 102
Martha H.	110	Chenille ... 100
Bardella	117	Swamp Angel ... 100
Tabouret	114	Murillo ... 97
Lady Mitchell	113	Chum ... 96
Demitor	110	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile on the turf.

Long Acre	107	Octave	97
Rondo	106	Philip	97
Ben Ronald	103	Frohman	97
Charentus	103	Gala Day	97
Rossifer	103	Scotch Plaid	94
Mount Washington	103	General Maceo	94
Endeavor	98		

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $3,000 added. Seven furlongs.

Martimas	120	Jean Beraud	115
Filigrane	115	Autumn	112
Kingdon	115	His Lordship	105
W. Overton	115	Manuel	105
Ethelbert	115	Queen's Badge	102
Frohsinn	113		

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $2,000 added. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	126	Damien	109
Pink Coat	116	Bangle	105
The Huguenot	113	Sailor King	104
George Keene	110	Jefferson	89
Floronso	110	Lady Marian	85

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; weights, twelve pounds below the scale. Futurity course.

Favonious	110	Sister Fox	107
Mark Miles	110	Belle of H.	107
Strathconan	110	Miss Smith	107
Handcuff	110	Anitra	107
Sugden	110	Helen Thomas	107
Yankee Man	110	Veracious	107
Sol	110	The Lady in Blue	107
Grey Jacques	110	Freak	107
George Simons	110	Menu	107
Animus	110	Al Reeves	107
Strangest	110	Candlestick	107
Effie Alinalee	107	Lioness	107

SIXTH RACE.—Free Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in a steeplechase or hurdle race. Short course.

Jubilee	142	Widower	138
Governor Budd	142	McIntyre	138
Diversion	141	Hermann the Great	187
Sir Roderick	140		

Entries for Morris Park Special.

The entries received for the Morris Park special of $5,000, to be run at two miles over the Withers course, at Morris Park, on Saturday, Oct. 8, are as follows: Three-year-olds—Plaudit, Alice Farley, Floronso, Longacre, George Keene, Laverock, Warrenton, Mirthful, Sir Gawain, Rappahannock, Latson, The Huguenot, Pink Coat; four-year-olds and upwards—Don de Oro, Ornament, The Friar, Algol, Ben Holladay, Lansdale, and Sir Walter.

NEWPORT GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Handicap Match a Tie—Harriman Wins a Gold Medal—Russian Embassy to be Entertained.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The third day of the annual tournament of the Newport Golf Club went to the handicap match, 36 holes, medal play, the handicap being limited to 18 strokes. The result was a tie, which will be played off to-morrow by 18 holes, medal play. The tie score was 169, made by A. Sidney Carpenter of Philadelphia and R. P. Huntington of the Stateburg Club.

The individual work was uninteresting and the scores high, conditions considered. The morning was intensely warm, the mercury nearly reaching 90. There was more air, however, than Thursday; there were comparatively few spectators, especially ladies. About a score of those who started at 10 o'clock fell by the wayside before noon, being in part discouraged by the heat. After luncheon, however, the breeze freshened and the air cooled. H. M. Harriman of the Oakdale Club this afternoon won the scratch (gold) medal given by the Newport Club to the player handing in the best scores for 18 holes, made in the medal plays.

H. Harriman was tied with G. McC. Sergeant of the Harvard Club, so the tie was played off in five holes. The score was 22 to 23. Those who dropped out of the handicap this morning are: N. C. Osgood, Salem; Edward Carrington, Agawam; C. Martin, Tuxedo; W. B. Cutting, Jr., Harvard, J. F. Curtis, Harvard; F. C. Havemeyer, New Haven; I. T. Burden, Jr., Newport; F. K. Pendleton, Newport; A. Cass Canfield, Newport; Winthrop Rutherfurd, Newport; W. P. Thompson, Newport; Arthur T. Kemp, Newport; John Bolt, Newport; Patrick Grant, Newport; Reginald Brooks, Newport; F. P. Sands, Newport, G. J. Cooke, Tuxedo, and F. H. Bolan, Philadelphia. The prize for the handicap was a silver writing set, presented by Oliver H. P. Belmont. The tournament ends to-morrow with the finals for the President's and Consolation Cups, lasting all day. It is expected that G. G. Hubbard will beat William Vanderpoel, but the contest will be close.

The club will entertain the Russian Embassy in the afternoon. Fully twenty players who had entered for the handicap failed to put in an appearance this morning, when the start was made, the surprises of the tournament having rather discouraged members of the local club. The sorrow is somewhat tempered by the fact that Hubbard entered as a member of the Newport Club. The scores follow:

Name and Club.	Total	H'd'p.	Net.
Robert I. Gammell, Newport	248	36	212
Nathaniel Thayer, Newport	217	36	181
William Gammell, Newport	225	20	205
J. T. Mauran, Agawam	183	8	175
J. H. Goldfinch, Bermuda	184	2	182
H. R. Winthrop, Newport	198	16	182
H. P. Rogers, Newport	218	36	182
H. R. Taylor, Newport	227	36	191
F. P. Keene, Newport	177	Scratch	177
R. P. Huntington, Staatsburg	181	12	169
Mortimer Brooks, Newport	193	12	181
C. A. Lyes, Newport	223	24	199
A. M. Coats, Newport	182	Scratch	182
H. M. Harriman, Oakland	177	Scratch	177
C. E. Hubbard, Newport	205	24	181
John Kendrick Bangs, Newport	225	36	189
A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia	185	16	169
R. F. Phifer, Newport	189	10	179
W. B. Howe, Newport	251	36	215
C. W. Tainter, Staten Island	212	20	192
W. H. Busk, Staten Island	203	32	171
A. L. Norrie, Newport	268	36	232
J. E. Hoffman, Newport	218	18	200
Cecil Barrett, London	232	30	202
G. McC. Sargent, Harvard	187	Scratch	187
Victor Sorchan, Newport	183	4	179

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—The finals in the handicap mixed foursomes on the Kebo links for the cup offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott were played this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tappin of New York, over Miss Dora Hoffman and George S. Robbins, both of New York. The match was not ended until each party had putted out the eighteenth hole, when the score stood 1 up for Miss Hinkle and Tappin. Tappin was in splendid form, and received excellent support from Miss Hinkle. This pair conceded their opponents 6 strokes on the 18 holes. At the sixteenth hole it was 2 up and 2 to play. Robbins and his partner won the seventeenth hole, cutting the score down to 1 up and to go. The home hole was halved, which left Tappin and Miss Hinkle the winners, 1 up.

J. Rogers, Junior Tennis Champion.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The finals in the junior tennis tournament at the Casino were played to-day, in spite of the heat, which prevented the gathering of spectators who were expected. The match was between J. Rogers and P. Rogers, best three out of five sets, Master J. Rogers beating his brother three straight sets, 6—0, 7—5, 6—3, and thus becoming the junior tennis champion for 1898 and receiving the handsome silver loving cup offered by the Casino Governors. Master P. Rogers received a tennis racket as a second prize.

HIGHWAYMEN IN TARRYTOWN.

Percy P. Lewis Reports an Attempt by Gypsies to Rob Him.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Percy P. Lewis, a wealthy resident of this place, to-day reported at the station house that an attempt had been made to rob him on the highway last night.

He said he was driving, and while passing north of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery some men dressed in the garb of gypsies stepped out in the road, stopped the horses, and demanded his money. He says he promptly seized his whip and lashed the horses, which caused the gypsies to be thrown into the road. He then escaped.

The gypsies could not be found to-day and the police are searching for them.

Howard Z. West's Sudden Death.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Howard Z. West of Philadelphia, a draughtsman for the B. F. Sturtevant Manufacturing Company of Liberty Street, New York City, died of peritonitis in this city last night. Mr. West was taken ill on a train while en route to this city from New York on Aug. 24. The remains will be taken to the home of his parents, in Philadelphia, by his father, A. C. West, who arrived here this morning.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Beard Building Sold—A Day of Active Dealing in Flats and Vacant Property.

Contracts were signed and the title passed yesterday in the Beard Building deal, Henry Morgenthau, the seller, giving the price at about $600,000. The nominal buyer is William E. Hebbard. It is generally reported that he represents a Philadelphia syndicate, but this is not affirmed or denied by any of the interested parties. The Beard Building has a frontage of 72.11 feet at 120 and 122 Liberty Street and of 45.11 feet at 123 and 125 Cedar Street. Mr. Morgenthau took the property several months ago in the trade by which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company acquired the German-American Building.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Louis Kahl for improvement the lot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Emanuel Alexander the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues, 75 by 100, together with one lot forming an "L" fronting on Audubon Avenue.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for Leitn & Glenn to Carrie Bendheim the four-story limestone and brick front American-basement dwellings 286, 288, 292, and 294 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. The buyer gives in part payment a house and grounds at Islip, L. I.

The same firm has also sold for the estate of James Elgar to Jacob D. Butler the plot, 75 by 100, with a three-story frame dwelling, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 150 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

H. F. Schellhass, together with Charles E. Schuyler & Co., have sold for W. E. D. Stokes to Maximilian Toch the four-story dwelling 261 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 92.3.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Union Trust Company, trustee for the Ira Shafer estate, the five-story brick flats 67 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Mrs. Margaret A. Pearsall has sold the three-story dwelling 124 East Forty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 70.

John H. Wellwood has sold for the estate of Nathan Hobart to John Westervelt the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 108 by 112.

A. Schneider has sold, for about $83,500, the three-story dwelling 53 East Sixty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 56 by 100.

W. E. Brooker has sold for H. C. Schroeder to E. F. Estabrook, for $5,500, the house 1,007 Fairmount Place; also, for E. C. Plumby to Robert Huntley, for $8,000, the plot on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 53 by 135, with an "L," 35 by 25, fronting on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

Burrill Brothers of Brooklyn report the following sales in that borough: For T. J. Buckley, the builder, to the Kent estate, for investment, at about $100,000, the apartment houses 271 to 275 Sixth Avenue and 144 Garfield Place, at the southeast corner of these streets. Mr. Buckley takes in part payment, about $60,000, sixty-four lots on Second and Bay Ridge Avenues and Sixty-eighth Street, which he will improve at once.

Burrill Brothers have also sold for Charles F. Williams of Boston to Louis Parise, for $14,000, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 535 Third Street, Brooklyn.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to James McCartney, for $2,550, the plot on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, 278.7 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 100 by 50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Oak Street, northeast corner of Oliver Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 50 by 64. Louis Peristein of 96 Monroe Street, owner; Charles E. Reid of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 25 by 90 by 100.11, John F. Johnson of 2,028 Lexington Avenue, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $10,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 208.6 feet east of Third Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 32.6 by 90.8, M. B. Healey of 412 Third Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, northwest corner of Central Park West, for an eight-story brick flat, 68.3 by 93.4, Globe Realty Company of 141 Broadway, owner; J. Ware & Son and H. S. Harde of 315 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $275,000.

No. 217 East Eighty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25.5 by 87.2, Margaret F. Thornton of 51 East One Hundredth Street, owner; H. A. Thornton, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 245 South Street, for a one and two story brick stable, James D. Lohman of 245 South Street, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $1,400.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 17 feet east of Garfield Place, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, Peter Coogan, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dillon Brothers, on 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; F. H. Dodge, architect; cost, $500.

No. 240 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick flat; Sarah J. Wyckoff of 1,773 Washington Avenue, owner; A. L. Gillespie, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 424 Park Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; W. C. F. Paul of 150 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; H. Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Howard Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; J. L. Buckley of 55 West Eleventh Street, owner; T. W. Goodwin of 279 First Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 783 and 785 Tenth Avenue, two five-story brick dwellings and stores; Adler & Herrman, owners; M. J. Fox, architect; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to John Schreiber 27,250

BROOME ST, 22, 25x100; Diedrich Gronholz to Louis Werner ..... Exchange

CEDAR ST, n s, 34.2 ft e of Greenwich St, runs e 45.11 n 59.11 x w 10.9 n 52.11 to Liberty St, x w 45.2 x s 52.5 x e 65 x s 60.5; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to William E. Hebbard 1

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lot 28, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate, 25x100; Thomas F. Gallagher to Charles Knauf 600

ESSEX ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 47.4x irregular; Mark Ash and another to Sarah Federman 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 565 ft n of 141st St, 18x100; William H. Lake to Charles W. Tanner 1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x110; George W. Flagg to the William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company 1,800

JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; George Bechmann to Paul Bultmann 7,300

JEROME AV, s w corner of 184th St, 44.6x129.3x77.4x125; Anne E. Levey, trustee, &c., to Carrie J. Singhi 8,555

MARION AV, Lot 166, map of village of East Tremont, 66.1x150.2; Frank J. Keegan to Frank J. Patterson 1

MARION AV, Lot 168, map of village of East Tremont; James J. Kennedy to Frank J. Patterson 1

MARION AV, Lot 166, map of village of East Tremont; Daniel W. Kennedy to Frank J. Patterson 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 100.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; Ekan Kahn to Frank D. Cook 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 166, 25x100; Paul Dannhauser to Julia E. McKenzie 17,500

TIER AV, n s, 150 ft w of North St, runs n 393.7 ft to Eastchester Bay, s w —x s 380 ft to Avenue, x e 50; Augustus A. Levey to Henry P. Mulvany 1,967

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125.5 ft s of 175th St, 50x irregular; Julia E. McKenzie to Paul and Hattie Dannhauser 7,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 50x176.8 to Mill Brook x51.4x166.2; Jeremiah O'Meara to Adolph Mueller 4,500

1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,136, 50x81; Augusta Graber to Israel L. Frager and another 1

6TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Bridget M. Brady to Nicholas J. Commerford 1

6TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Nicholas J. Commerford to Philip Brady 1

10TH ST, n w corner of Avenue A, 18.10x71; Augusta Hohnholz, by attorney, to Elizabeth Lichtenberger 13,500

11TH ST, s s, Lot 257, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 10th St; Mary M. Bickford to Catherine E. Allison 1

11TH ST, s s, Lot 257, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 10th St; William P. Perkins to Mary M. Bickford, re-recorded 1

11TH ST, s s, Lot 257, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 10th St; Catherine E. Allison to Daniel Brubacher 2,500

61ST ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; Jesse Hazell to Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association 1

72D ST, n s, 170.6 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x102.2; Catherine T. Schieffelin to Clarence Whitman 90,000

79TH ST, 308 and 305 East, 76.7x irregular; Henry and Isaac Blum to Samuel Shapiro ..... Exchange

87TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 51.1x100.8 Elise Hauser to John Volz ..... Exchange

97TH ST, 142 West, 16.8x100.11; Sampson G. Mingle to Hugh Cheyne 1

106TH ST, s s, 108.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; James Miller to Maria C. Scherer 1

114TH ST, 13 and 15 West, 50x100.11; Louis Werner to Diedrich Gronholz 60,000

117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; William T. Monroe to James Rogers 1

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.10; John Volz to Elise Smith ..... Exchange

161ST ST, n s, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.11x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to John F. Steeves 1

Recorded Leases.

BERLIN, Jacob, to Morris Even; 27 and 29 Market St, 3 years 6,660

BOSCH, Henry, to John J. Finnagan; s w corner of 139th St and St. Ann's Av, store, &c., 40 years ..... 480 to 900

KOCH, Andrew, to George M. Grant; 484 to 490 1st Av, n e corner of 28th St, 2 years ..... $2,000 to 2,100

MANNING, Henrietta, to Charles Picker; 154 East 129th St, store, 4 5-6 years ..... 720 to 900

SCHMID, Josephine, to Louise Maus; s e corner of Cathedral Parkway and Boulevard, 100x100, part, 9 5-6 years ..6,000 to 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BARNES, Blakeslee, to Rosa R. Stratton; 56 Thomas St, 3 months 3,000

BERNARD, Sadie, to Elizabeth Nesbit; n s of 89th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 6 years $1,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to George F. Farrell; n s of 112th St, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 3 months 1,700

BULTMANN, Paul, to Caroline Bechmann; w s of Jackson Av, 113.8 ft s of 166th St, installments 1,800

CASTROVERDE, Emelina A. de la R., to Eva B. Hirschberg, 332 West 28th St, 1 year 1,000

CHISLING, Michael, and Michael Cowen to William T. Hookey; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, secures material 1,500

CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 193.4 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 15,000

CONNORS, John to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 74.10 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 15,000

CONNORS, John to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 56.7 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 15,500

CONNORS, John to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 168.1 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 15,500

CONNORS, John to the New York Savings Bank; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 141st St, 5 years 28,000

CONNORS, John to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 38.4 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 15,500

CONNORS, John to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 111.4 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 15,000

CONNORS, John to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 93.1 ft s of 141st St, 5 years 15,000

CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; s s of 141st St, 90 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 3 months 5,000

CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; s s of 141st St, 90 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 1 year 60,000

COOK, Frank, Catharine and Wilhelm, to George Koerber; s w s of Prospect St, Lot 223, map of Village of Melrose, 1 year 600

SCHERER, Maria C., to Annie Miller; s s of 106th St, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year 10,000

SCHERER, Maria C., to Dorothea Schmitt; s s of 106th St, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year 2,500

SCHREIBER, John, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 157th St; 2 years 2,000

SCHREIBER, John, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 157th St; 3 years 18,000

SCHULZ, Louisa, to Max Grady; n s of 121st St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Henry and Isaac Blum; n s of 79th St, 70 ft e of 2d Av, installments 6,000

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Henry and Isaac Blum; n s of 79th St, 97.6 ft e of 2d Av, installments 8,000

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry M., to United States Savings Bank; s w corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, 1 year 11,000

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry M., to John C. Barr; s w corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, ¼ year 5,000

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry M., to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, installments 7,000

SORENSON, Laurids C., to Mary Conlon; n s of 27th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 3,000

SCHACHT, John J., to George Wilding; 431 East 12th St, 3 years 1,500

SMITH, Elise, to John Volz; n s of 118th St, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 3,000

SMITH, Elise, to John Volz; n s of 118th St, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 3,000

STEINBERG, Morris H., to Gustavus D. S. Trask; n s of 116th St, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years 10,000

TAYLOR, William A., and Mary to Conrad Tisch; lot 137 Map of Van Nest Park; 3 years 1,600

THE WILLIAM'S BRIDGE LAND AND Improvement Company to George W. Flagg; e s of Intervale Av, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av; 2 installments 1,000

THE WILLIAM'S BRIDGE LAND AND Improvement Company to Minnie E. Flagg; e s of Intervale Av, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x100; installments 800

THE SECOND CHURCH OF THE EVANgelical Association of North America to Franklin Savings Bank; 422 and 424 West 55th St, 3 years 10,000

THUREN, William, to Elias Kempner; n s of 53d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1½ year 23,000

WALKER, John, to John B. Marshall, trustee; Spring St, n w corner of South 5th Av, demand 6,200

WHITMAN, Clarence, to Catharine T. Schieffelin; n s of 76th St, 170.6 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 45,000

WHITE, Thomas R., to Frank Lugar; n s of Liberty St, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 48,000

WHITE, Thomas R., to Robert E. Dowling; n s of Liberty St, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 104,500

WILKIN, Charles F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119 East 28

THE CLAY DIVORCE SUIT.

The Plaintiff Charges His Child-Wife with Desertion and Offers Alimony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—A special to The Evening Post from Richmond, Ky., says:

The petition for divorce filed by Gen. Cassius M. Clay to secure a legal separation from his girl wife, Dora Richardson Clay, recites "that the plaintiff has treated the defendant in all respects as a dutiful and faithful husband should, and that he has fully met and discharged all the covenants of said marriage contract, but that the defendant did, without fault on the part of plaintiff, abandon him on July 3, 1897, and has since lived separate and apart from him."

Gen. Clay prays for a divorce and asks that the defendant be restored to her maiden name and given all proper relief, which is supposed to mean that he intends to provide a liberal alimony. The defendant's answer admits all the charges. Gen. Clay says that the girl shall never want so long as he lives.

SUICIDE OF A NEW YORKER.

Charles P. Newton, a Salesman, Kills Himself in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Charles P. Newton, traveling salesman for the wholesale leaf tobacco firm of Newgass & Co., New York, committed suicide to-day at the Bingham House by hanging himself in his room. His motive for the act is unknown, and he left no word behind.

Newton was a frequent guest at the hotel, and was apparently a man of exemplary habits. He is said to have represented Newgass & Co. over fifteen years. He went to the hotel several days ago, and up to the time he was last seen last night was apparently in good spirits.

EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS,"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Fox 58th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.
Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SEPTEMBER AT UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA.
No month is as delightful at Saratoga as September. Its leading hotel, the UNITED STATES, always remains open until OCTOBER 1st. Steam heat in main building and throughout cottage suites. Orchestra until close of season.
Full service maintained. FINEST GOLF LINKS IN AMERICA. Write for terms. GAGE & PERRY.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OCEAN FRONT.
Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—Experience; best of reference. J. B., 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German-American as gardener at private place; married; practically versed in all branches of horticulture; accustomed to the management of help; twenty years' experience; best of reference. Ed Fischer, 267 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—As vegetable gardener, care furnace, horse, or caretaker; reference. M. J., 407 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with all branches of stock and grain brokerage business, at present employed, desires to connect himself with a banking house for the purpose of advancement. X., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida B. Pettit, his wife; John A. Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, and the foregoing amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy30-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy23-law6wSa&S3

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island J. C. Races
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.; for
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.
On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 5:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:40 (not Sat. only,) 2:50, 3:50 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES
FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 9:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

A ONE DOLLAR OUTING
TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO
AND THE
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
ALSO
MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
A LABOR DAY EXCURSION
AT
ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS.
SPECIAL EXCURSION ON SUNDAY WILL be run at rate of $1.00 round trip for adults; children 5 to 12, 75 cents.
MONDAY'S EXCURSION WILL be run at rate of $1.50 round trip for adults; children, 5 to 12, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased in trains.
TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED, LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R. AT 8:30 A. M.; SOUTH FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., AT 8:25 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.
Rough Riders and Regulars, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry.
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.
A CITY OF TENTS.
Trains leave New York, 34th St. E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.
Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:03 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 5:00 (7:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.70, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending
LABOR DAY.
Excursion Tickets to
West Point or Newburgh and return.....$1.00
To Poughkeepsie and return.....$1.50

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2 P. M. Tickets good RETURNING any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN same day, $1.00. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. Same trip will be made LABOR DAY. Return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Harnah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Finkelstein, Frank W. Stacey, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s8-law8wSa&o15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-law6wSa

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriben, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap28-law6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-law6mS.

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6mS&s8

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 29th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.
Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1883, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, the executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age;

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian B. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phireas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother,

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

WM. SOPHER, Clerk.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND HILDICK & CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscribers, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-law6wS

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin.....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh, 75c; wine, $1
Au Chat Noir | 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir | Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Hotel Grenner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.)
Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. | Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. | Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St.....Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.; alc, tdh. 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Delightful Excursions on above schedule for
LABOR DAY.
SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Conti St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. LABOR DAY, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with D. & H. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
*Pennland.....Sept. 3 | †Englenland.....Sept. 24
*Rhynland.....Sept. 17 | *Pennland.....Oct. 1
Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
†Southw

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL

Few People Greet the Chief Executive and His Party in New York.

HE GOES TO CAMP WIKOFF

Before Starting He Has a Rest at the Manhattan Hotel, Drives in Central Park, and Reviews the Naval Militia.

President William McKinley arrived in this city at noon yesterday on his way from Canton, Ohio, to Camp Wikoff. He stopped at the Manhattan Hotel, where he ate dinner and rested as fully as his callers would permit, and went on to Montauk, L. I., late in the evening.

The President's reception in this city was simple and unostentatious enough to have pleased Thomas Jefferson. Only a small knot of passers-by collected at the Twenty-third Street Ferry to see him, and not more than half a dozen persons, outside of the police and hotel employes, had gathered at the Manhattan to greet him on his arrival there. The reception had been no more enthusiastic in Jersey City, being confined principally to fifteen policemen and about 100 persons who were in the station.

The lack of enthusiasm and the absence of a crowd of welcomers was partly due to the fact that the hour of the President's arrival was not generally known here, although Assistant Secretary Cortelyou said that it had been positively announced the day before. It was only known that he would reach the city some time during the day. As it turned out, therefore, the President passed through part of the city and arrived at one of its great hotels without arousing as much comment or interest as would have greeted the sudden appearance of a naval militia veteran or a stray Rough Rider.

The apparent coldness of the reception was the subject of general remark. Many said it was due to the President's retention of Mr. Alger as Secretary of War, particularly as the sufferings of the soldiers in the late campaign are very much in evidence in and around New York at this time.

"If Mr. McKinley had dropped Alger yesterday," said others, "he would have received to-day the warmest welcome New York ever gave to a President or private citizen; and what is more, he would be re-elected President of the United States."

The Police Nonplused.

The twenty-four policemen who had been sent to the hotel to handle the expected crowd were nonplused. There was nothing for them to do, and they stood like statues on the porticoes and on the steps. They were the only attraction to the people who passed. Now and then some one would ask a policeman what was going on, and being told that the President was coming, would stop to await his arrival. In this way a dozen or more persons had gathered in front of the Manhattan when the President's carriage was driven up.

"If we wasn't here," said a giant of the Broadway squad, "I'll be blessed if there would be anybody to see the President at all, at all."

The President's special train, consisting of an engine and four cars, arrived at the station in Jersey City, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 11:45 A. M. It had left Canton at 8:30 P. M. the day before. The party was composed of the President and Mrs. McKinley, William McKinley Barber, nephew of the President; Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Major and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, and George B. Cortelyou, the President's assistant secretary. Col. Herrick is the Cleveland banker whom President McKinley visited in that city. Major Hayes is the son of ex-President Hayes. He is one of the officers of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served in both Cuba and Puerto Rico. There were also with the party Mrs. McKinley's maid and the steward of the White House.

The trip from Canton was uneventful. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the President said he enjoyed very much the varied scenery along the route.

At Jersey City Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and their son, together with J. Addison Porter, who had arrived in this city the day before, met the Presidential party and accompanied it to New York.

As the President stepped from the car the small knot of sightseers took off their hats and cheered. Mr. McKinley walked up to the engine and thanked the engineer, who had had charge of four other special Presidential trains, for a pleasant and safe trip. Then he bowed to the police guard and to the group of people about him, and went rapidly to the Pennsylvania Ferry to Twenty-third Street. He was dressed in a plain suit of blue serge and a straw hat. The trip across the river was made in the ferryboat St. Louis.

An Unostentatious Arrival.

A small squad of mounted police was in waiting at the New York end of the ferry under command of Roundsman Bow. As soon as the party got into the carriages that had been waiting for them the police formed a cordon about the little procession, which swept up the street and out of sight before those present realized fully that it was the President of the United States. The President was driven at once to the Manhattan Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. He has been in the habit of stopping at the Windsor on his visits here, but on this occasion he is the special guests of Mr. Hawke of the Manhattan.

Despite the somewhat elaborate preparations made to receive him, and to protect him from the press of a curious throng, the streets were empty when the President reached the hotel. The twenty-four policemen, under Sergt. Deevy, formed practically the only "throng." These saluted, and a half-dozen citizens raised their hats and cheered once as Mr. McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley leaning rather heavily upon his arm, walked up the steps. The little ceremony, marked only by its extreme simplicity, was over, and the President disappeared in the interior of the hotel.

Mrs. McKinley looked fatigued and almost ill. She had caught a cold on the way from Canton. Beyond this temporary indisposition, however, her health is much better. She has gained flesh and strength rapidly since she left Washington. She did not accompany the President to Camp Wikoff, but remained in the hotel resting quietly. She will go with Mr. McKinley to visit the Vice President at Paterson, N. J.

The Presidential party was housed in the "State Apartment," a handsome suite of fifteen rooms on the first and second floors of the Manhattan. The rooms had been beautifully decorated with flowers, the gifts of many of the President's and Mrs. McKinley's friends in this city.

Only a few visitors were received yesterday. Among those who called were Ferdinand W. Peck, United States General Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, who will leave for France to-day, and Alexander H. Revell of Chicago.

The President in Good Spirits.

The President was in good humor and evidently in good spirits on his arrival. On the way from Jersey City he stood on the upper deck of the ferryboat enjoying the river view and chatting with Vice President Hobart about the plans of his visit. As he passed through the streets he smiled pleasantly and bowed to every one who chanced to look toward his carriage. His exceeding affability remained after he reached the hotel, and he walked from the carriage to the elevator with hat in hand, bowing and smiling at each face in the little group about the doors and passageway.

He soon let it be known, however, that he wanted rest. He said that his absence from Washington was for purposes of recreation, and he did not wish to receive many callers. Whether or not this desire of the President was known in advance, there were very few callers in the earlier afternoon, and he was able to rest and also to refresh himself later with a drive up the avenue and in the Park. While driving he was prevailed upon to go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and review the parade of the naval militia.

The President was so given up to his purpose to rest as much as possible while here that he declined the request of Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and Robert B. Roosevelt, a subcommittee from the General Committee for the Protection of the Soldier. Messrs. Peters and Roosevelt were appointed by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday to call on the President during his visit here and appeal to him to create a commission to investigate the charges of negligence on the part of the War Department. Mr. Roosevelt had asked the President for a conference while he was here on his way to Camp Wikoff.

Mr. Cortelyou Explains.

The President, according to Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, replied that his stay here would be so short he would not have time to discuss the matter. He now wishes rest and recuperation. As soon as he returned to Washington, however, he said he would look into the matter fully if Messrs. Peters and Roosevelt would submit the request of the committee in writing.

Secretary Cortelyou said that the President was really too fatigued to go into this matter on his limited stay here, and he wanted to confine himself as far as possible to the purposes for which the journey was undertaken. These were, he said, rest and a personal inspection of the camp at Montauk. He would be very glad to consider carefully anything that Mr. Peters and Mr. Roosevelt might wish to submit, but he could not do so until he returned to Washington after next Tuesday.

The Assistant Secretary also explained why the President did not come to this city to see the naval review. According to the Secretary, Mr. McKinley wanted Admirals Sampson and Schley and the other heroes of the Santiago fight to suffer no diminution in popular regard. Had the President been present he might have diverted to himself some of the attention which he felt was deserved in its entirety by the victors of the great naval battle. And it was for these considerations that the President deputed some of the Secretaries of the departments to represent him at the review.

The President's object in visiting Camp Wikoff, it was explained, is not to make an inspection. That would not be possible in so brief a time. He wishes to see in person, and to show by his presence his appreciation of, the heroes who have extended the borders of their country. Mr. Cortelyou said he had long cherished this desire, and that he seized the first opportunity of carrying out his purpose.

Drive Through the Park.

After reviewing the sailors of the Yankee from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and J. Addison Porter returned to the Manhattan Hotel, where Mr. Porter got out of the carriage, and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart joined the President and Vice President. The party then drove through the Park and Riverside Drive, not returning to the hotel until about 7:30 o'clock, just in time to prepare for dinner, which was served in the state suite at 8 o'clock.

Mr. McKinley then received a few personal friends. A great many called at the hotel and sent in their cards, but the President felt too weary to receive more than a few. Among those who were asked in, were Major General Daniel E. Sickles and ex-Gov. Cornell of this State. Later the President went up several stories to the rooms of the Transportation Club, which occupy an entire upper floor of the building. For an hour he held an informal reception, Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the club, introducing the President.

An early start was made for Long Island City, the President desiring to obtain a good night's rest before arriving at Montauk. Shortly after 10 o'clock the President, Vice President Hobart, and Mr. Porter entered an open carriage. The hotel guests crowded around, and Mr. McKinley bowed and smiled in response to the lifting of hats and murmured comments. The other members of the party followed the carriage of the President at a leisurely interval. Not until the President's carriage reached First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street was its distinguished occupant recognized. Then a crowd of persons on the streets hastily congregated and gathered in force enough to raise a rousing cheer as the President's carriage clattered aboard the ferryboat. A carriage with Assistant Secretary Cortelyou aboard followed, but the rest of the party were too late to catch the boat.

The Trip on the Ferry.

On the ferryboat was Silas F. Johnson, a farrier of Troop D, Tenth United States Cavalry, in a canary uniform. President McKinley noticed him, and beckoned him to his side. He inquired who he was, if he was well, and ended by saying:

"I want to congratulate your regiment on its splendid record."

A bustling mother with a babe in her arms asked Mr. McKinley if she could shake hands with him. Mr. McKinley not only shook hands, but patted the child kindly and remarked:

"What a nice, fat baby."

The mother's face was fairly shining with pleasure. At the Long Island City terminus a crowd of several hundred persons were waiting for the Presidential party. At sight of Mr. McKinley they raised a loud cheer and pressed him so close that several policemen had to clear a path for him.

Four sleeping cars, a baggage car, and a day coach formed a special train in waiting on a siding. Pending the arrival of the second section of the party from the hotel Mr. McKinley entered his car and began to talk with Vice President Hobart.

Joined by Gen. Alger.

He was soon joined by the contingent from Washington and Jersey City, comprising Secretary Russell A. Alger, Mrs. Alger, Commissary General Egan, Quartermaster Luddington, and Senator Proctor from Washington direct, and Attorney General Griggs from Jersey City.

All of the party, except Attorney General Griggs, left Washington at 4 P. M. yesterday, and arrived at Jersey City at 8:50 o'clock. They were met by the Attorney General, and walked to the Adams Express Company's pier, where they embarked on the Government ferryboat General Meigs for Long Island City.

Others to join the party at this junction were Col. F. J. Hecker, Chief of Transportation, and his daughter. Col. Hecker proposed that the President and Secretary Alger make a trip to the Red Cross Auxiliary Soldier's Rest in Front Street, a few steps from the station, and the President, Vice President, Secretary Alger, Mrs. Alger, and several others of the party crossed the street.

After looking over the provisions for the soldiers' comfort, the party started back. Passing under the tunnel at the station, the President met several soldiers being assisted on stretchers and chairs to the Red Cross quarters. The President stopped the bearers and shook hands with one sick man.

"My dear man," said the President, "I hope you will be well soon."

To this the soldier saluted feebly and said, "Thank you, Mr. President."

The party then boarded the train and did not leave it again before the start. Mrs. Alger and Col. Hecker's daughter, who were the only ladies in the party, remained on the platform of their car conversing with friends until the cars drew out. A round of cheering from the crowd, now about 300 strong, behind the front fence in the station, was the farewell given the party as the train disappeared in the darkness.

An incident known to but few was connected with the departure of the train bearing the President and his party. "Jack" Foley, the engineer of the train, had spent several hours of the afternoon under arrest. On a trip into Long Island City, while just out of Laurel Hill, the locomotive he was driving ran over and killed a man. Foley was arrested as a formality, and gained his freedom later. He has a good record for skill and faithfulness.

Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart will leave the hotel this afternoon, it is understood, for Paterson, N. J., where Mrs. McKinley will await her husband's return as a guest of Mrs. Hobart.

THE PLANS AT MONTAUK.

President McKinley's Reception There to be Informal.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 2.—President McKinley has wired Major Gen. Wheeler that he desires to make his visit to the camp as informal as may be. One troop of cavalry will act as the President's escort.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

The Quartermaster's Department has been directed to provide six carriages for the President, the Secretary of War, and those with them. The President will probably simply drive through the camp, first getting a general idea of its physical and picturesque beauty. Then he will walk through some of the hospitals, seeing by near inspection the condition of things. The President will probably sleep under canvas tomorrow night. A tent near Gen. Wheeler's is being prepared for him.

Single Tax Club Dines.

The first annual dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club in commemoration of the birth of Henry George, was given last night in the Tuxedo Hotel, at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Though covers for the accommodation of 146 guests had been laid, not more than a third of that number were in attendance, owing, it was said, to the extreme heat. The speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who referred in eulogistic terms to the late Mr. George. Other addresses of eulogy were delivered by Henry George, Jr., Edward McHugh, President of the International Longshoremen's Union; Dr. Solis Cohen, and Father Ducey.

Don't temporize with a cold. Begin the cure at once with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

COMMISSIONER PECK'S PLANS.

At a Banquet on the Touraine He Tells What He Hopes to Accomplish at the Paris Exposition.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, who, with several members of his staff, will sail to-day on the French liner La Touraine, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, additional space for American exhibits, was the principal figure at a banquet held last evening in the main saloon of the steamship, at the foot of Morton Street, North River. The hundred ladies and gentlemen present were the personal friends of the Commissioner General, from Chicago, Washington, and elsewhere. The saloon was decorated with flags and bunting, and the pier was illuminated with electric lights.

Among those who responded to the invitations were Assistant Commissioner General B. D. Woodward, French Consul General Bruwaert, Willis L. Moore, Major Frederick Brackett, Eugene de Bocando, Albert J. Beveridge, Francis E. Drake, Casper S. Crowninshield, Col. John W. Gates, Capt. J. B. Kerr, Lieut. A. C. Baker, W. Penn Nixon, Alexander H. Revell, Willard A. Smith, Thomas W. Palmer, and John R. McGibbon.

At the conclusion of the dinner Commissioner General Peck was called upon for a speech, in the course of which he said:

"We are confronted by three grave difficulties—lack of ample time, space, and appropriation. We believe that all of these can be in a degree overcome, and we now inaugurate the work of the great trust committed to us by an earnest endeavor to make up in energy for the delay in enacting the needed legislation. We shall use every diplomatic and legitimate means in our power to secure additions to the exhibit area which we must have in order to reflect credit upon our Nation, and we believe the sentiment of the American people will demand from Congress such an appropriation as may enable us to demonstrate our unbounded resources and products.

"There are two more important features now in contemplation outside of the exhibits of our manufactures and industries, and if they are possible, will prove the two crowning elements of our undertaking. One is the erection by the school children of America of a monument in Paris over the bones of that knight of liberty, the immortal Lafayette, to be unveiled on United States Day, July 4, 1900.

"The other feature is the construction of a building on the part of our Nation. The rules of the Paris Exposition are prohibitory, unless the head of a nation contemplates visiting the exposition, which, in the case of our President, Constitutional limitations prevent. Besides, there is now remaining such limited areas that the difficulties to be overcome are discouraging at the moment. Yet we hope to secure the erection of an ideal structure with a room assigned to each State, and a central exchange on the main floor."

Commissioner Peck will return to this country in November.

A CHILD'S LETTER TO ALGER.

The Secretary Rebuked for His Inefficiency and Mismanagement.

The following open letter has been written to the Secretary of War:

"Secretary of War Alger:

"Sir—It is disgraceful, not only to yourself, but to the American people, to have such a man as yourself in the position that you are.

"Do you not read the papers, and do you not hear all around you how the American soldiers are treated? Can you not understand that the cause of all their distress is your own inefficiency? Did you not read of the Seneca, the Leona, of Wikoff, &c., &c.? Of how the American people resent such treatment—worse than dogs would get? I should think that you would know that all the powers of Europe will be laughing in their sleeves at you.

"I trust you will receive and read this with a pricking conscience, if, indeed, you have one to prick you.

"I am only fourteen, but your mismanagement of affairs has roused even the children of the United States. Indignantly,

"G. F."

New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

PEOPLE LEAVING TOWN.

The Homeward Rush From Summer Resorts Is Deferred.

Railroad men say that the homeward rush from seashore and mountain resorts which usually marks the first few days in September has not only been checked by the hot weather, but that, for this particular season, there is an abnormal exodus from New York. Almost every train that left this city yesterday was crowded with people apparently in search of cooler temperature. The Labor Day holiday, next Monday, doubtless has much to do with this rush of city folk back to the mountains and seaside. On last Monday each train and passenger steamboat that came into New York was crowded with persons coming home from Summer resorts.

There was an incessant stream of travel to resorts in New Jersey during all of yesterday and last evening, and seekers after comfort and pleasure at New England resorts taxed the carrying capacity of the cars. All of the day trains out of the Grand Central Station yesterday were completely filled, and those bound for the Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Saratoga carried extra cars.

CHAMPION BAGPIPER DESPOILED.

St. Clair Accused of Stealing His Kilt and Wearing His Medals.

Joseph St. Clair, of 596 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on a charge of grand larceny. He was accused by Charles MacRae, a champion Scotch bagpiper, who lives at 1 Greenpoint Avenue, of stealing a highland suit, a Scotch bagpipe, and a dozen medals. MacRae used his outfit Thursday afternoon in Manhattan, then put the things in a basket and set out for home. On his way to the Twenty-third Street Ferry he met St. Clair, who invited MacRae to have a drink. MacRae left his basket in the ferry waiting room. He and St. Clair then went to a near saloon. It is alleged that St. Clair sneaked out of a side door, hurried to the ferry house, secured the bagpiper's property, and crossed the river to Greenpoint. MacRae hurried after him and complained to the police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station. Detective Behlen found St. Clair parading along Manhattan Avenue, near Cooper Street, dressed in MacRae's suit, wearing his medals and piping away. Behlen arrested him and St. Clair was held on the charge of intoxication. When arraigned it is declared that the whole affair was a joke. Magistrate Mott didn't think so, and entertained a charge of grand larceny, on which hearing was adjourned.

The Sixth Heavy Artillery.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The annual reunion of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery was held here to-day. This regiment was organized principally in Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, and was mustered in at Yonkers, Sept. 2, 1862. It saw service in thirty-six engagements and returned with but 700 men out of the total of 2,400 which were entered upon its rolls during the term of service. About 200 men survive. The meeting was held in the City Hall. George Dummerlin was elected President, Abraham L. Parnell Vice President, Watson Vreedenburg Treasurer, and L. H. Blake Secretary. Following the meeting the veterans were escorted by the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and a number of soldiers of the Spanish war to Lincoln Hall, where a banquet was served.

Crushed Between Freight Cars.

Charles Jaeger, fifty-four years old, of 11 Varick Street, was crushed to death last night between two freight cars of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in St. John's Park, at Beach and Varick Streets. He was standing on the tracks weighing freight when a car backed up and he was caught between it and a car standing on the track. The matter will be investigated.

Sixth Avenue Horse Cars Running.

Traffic was resumed in Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street by the old horse cars yesterday morning, thirty-seven days after work was begun on the underground trolley. The horse cars are to be run until the electric power is ready, which President Vreeland promises will be within a few days.

TWENTY-ONE DIE OF HEAT

Besides These, More Than Three Score Were Prostrated in Manhattan Island.

THREE DEATHS IN BROOKLYN

Reports from Neighboring Towns Swell the Death List—Many Children Succumb—A Broadway Policeman Falls at His Post.

The oppressive heat continued yesterday and claimed many more victims. Twenty-one deaths due to heat were reported, and the prostrations numbered sixty-four. The great heat of the preceding day left the city parched. The pavements and buildings retained the heat, and no cooling breeze came to relieve the hours of sleep. The lowest temperature between midnight and morning was 76 degrees, at 6 o'clock A. M., which was, in fact, the minimum for the day. The humidity at 8 o'clock A. M. was 87 per cent. The temperature at that hour was still 76, but an hour later it had gone up to 80 degrees, and at noon it reached 87 degrees, which was the record figure for Sept. 2, the temperature having last reached that mark on Sept. 2, in 1882.

The afternoon remained insufferable and overpowering to man and beast. The clang of the ambulance gong was heard in all parts of the city. From one building, a hotel at Canal Street and Broadway, there were two calls. The chef and the cook had both been overcome, and they were taken to Hudson Street Hospital. One man, who may have been seeking the hospital for aid, fell in front of the door, and was carried in.

The day clerk at this hospital, Robert B. Hurst, succumbed to the heat and the labors devolving upon him and had to be taken to a cot. There were 350 dispensary cases and 20 ambulance calls at this hospital.

A policeman, James Cunningham, was overcome at Canal Street and Broadway.

The first case of prostration occurred at 7:30 o'clock A. M., but most of them occurred in the afternoon. There had been a marked falling off in humidity as the day advanced, and a twelve-mile breeze was blowing, according to the official wind gauge in the Weather Bureau, but it did not reach the streets, and the mercury continued to climb. It reached its maximum—90 degrees—at 3 o'clock P. M., that was within two degrees of the point reached Thursday. After that it fell gradually, being 88 at 6 o'clock P. M., 82 at 9 o'clock P. M., and 81 at 10 o'clock P. M.

The humidity, which had fallen during the afternoon to 59 per cent., increased in the evening. It had gone up to 75 at 8 o'clock P. M. During the late afternoon a thick haze hung over the North River. It was a lazy-looking haze, that conformed with one's feelings. It was dispersed after dark, when the wind from the southwest increased. Many in the sweltering streets of the city may not have guessed it, but the wind actually attained a velocity of twenty-eight miles between 8 and 9 o'clock.

There were no immediate prospects of a storm, however, though many looked for some black, water-carrying electric clouds. There were showers to the north and northwest in the lake region, the Weather Bureau reported. Elsewhere it was dry and hot. In South Dakota the mercury reached the 100 mark again.

The neighboring boroughs and the suburbs reported conditions similar to those that prevailed in Manhattan—heat and prostration and death.

The Day's Death List.

The deaths reported in the city and neighborhood were as follows:

Timothy O'Connor, twenty-two years old, of 169 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Peter Hilderbrandt, eight months old, of 246 East Eightieth Street.

Carmelia Rossotello, two years and five months old, 320 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; from heat and cholera infantum.

Michael Fitzgerald, forty-one years old, of 1,080 First Avenue.

John Wilson, forty years old, a bookbinder, 125 Greenwich Avenue.

Edward Barry, thirty years old, was overcome at his home, 709 Seventh Avenue, and died at Roosevelt Hospital.

Rose Kuvari, five months old, of 5 Minetta Place.

James Clorin, seventy years old, overcome at his home, 238 East Fifty-fifth Street, died at Flower Hospital.

Louis Houfel, forty-five years old, of 291 Elizabeth Street.

Michael Katz, five years old, of 76 Ludlow Street.

Unknown man, about forty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, 170 pounds, fell at 63 Macdougal Street, and died a few minutes later.

Unknown man, well dressed, found at Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue early in the morning and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died. On his person were found two cards. One bore the name Ernest Johnor, 382 East Seventieth Street and 234 East Seventy-first Street; on the other was the name Lockoin, 298 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Lawrence Guy, thirty-five years old, address unknown, died in Hudson Street Hospital.

Edward Leary, forty years old, of 52 Cannon Street, having a plumbing establishment at 16 Willett Street, staggered into a hallway at 27 Columbus Street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

Unknown man, about thirty-seven years old, poorly clad and apparently a laborer; prostrated in front of 108 East Fourteenth Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

Alice Horan, fifty-two years old, of 227 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Unknown man, overcome at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue; died at Harlem Hospital.

John Bailew, thirty-eight years old, of 20 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Maggie Calkin, thirty-one years old, of 403 East Nineteenth Street.

Forcunsto Masso, thirty-two years old, of 408 Second Avenue.

Peter Burke, thirty-two years old, of 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

In Brooklyn and Elsewhere.

There were more than twenty cases of heat prostration in Brooklyn, of which three were fatal.

William Pierson, forty-one years old, of 57 Little Street, was stricken while walking down York Street, and died before an ambulance could arrive. John Dugan, forty years old, died suddenly from the effects of the heat in his room on the third floor of 361 Central Avenue.

John Deagan, a plumber, forty years old, of 361 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, died at his home, having suffered from the heat for two days. When he reached home last night he complained about feeling sick, and Dr. J. Kirk of 402 Hamburg Avenue was called in. Before he arrived Deagan was dead. Not knowing this, however, his daughter still fanned the dead man, believing him to be asleep.

Seven cases of prostration were reported from Jersey City.

John Lindkind, twenty-eight years old, of Newtown, L. I., a farm laborer employed by Peter Kalb, was overcome while at work and died.

Margarea Ficken, thirty-eight years old, of Boulevard and Pier Avenue, Rockaway Beach, was also stricken and died.

Patrick Desmond, a pipefitter in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, was sunstruck at Elizabethport, N. J., and died.

Four cases of heat prostration were reported from Newark.

Katie Dove of Newark, the fifteen-year-old daughter of William Dove, of 123 Polk Street, was drowned in the Passaic River off the Marshall Dock, in Kearny, in the afternoon. It is believed that the girl, crazed by the heat, deliberately jumped into the stream.

Joseph Ranash, thirty years old, of Hackensack, who was prostrated on Thursday while at work in a brick yard, died yesterday.

There was a general suspension of business in the industrial section of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. All the departments in the Singer Sewing Machine Works closed at noon, and will remain shut down until Tuesday. Nixon's shipyard also closed, as did Moore & Sons' Crescent Iron Works, Worthington's Pump Works, Graff & Co.'s Stove Works, the Progress Iron Works, and the Central Railroad coal and pig iron wharves in Elizabethport. The men were unable to stand the heat.

Hot Weather in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Sept. 2.—The heat in some sections of Pennsylvania to-day was most intense, and unequaled in September for many years. At most of the rolling mills and other iron establishments the thermometer registered above the 100 mark, and operations were suspended until the coming of cooler weather, throwing hundreds of men out of work temporarily. There were a number of cases of heat prostration in Reading this afternoon.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Smoke Nuisance on the Long Island Railroad—New Measures for the Removal of Garbage.

A special meeting of the Health Board was held yesterday morning. William H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad, appeared before the board to confer upon the question of abating the soft coal nuisance, which has been the cause of continual complaint from residents in Long Island City and various points along the road. During warm weather a pall of soft coal smoke, it is said, hangs over districts traversed by the railroad, which not only endangers health but decreases the value of property in suburban towns.

President Baldwin told the Commissioners that for a year the Long Island Railroad had been striving to abate the nuisance by using hard coal on its engines. A number of passenger engines have been reconstructed in such a manner that they can burn hard coal, and the remainder are being similarly modified. Mr. Baldwin said that the change in fuel increased the expenses of the road by $50,000, and that it had been many years since the road has seen a surplus of this amount, it having sought to improve the system instead of paying dividends. He added that the officials of the road hope to establish a new system of motive power within a year or two.

President Murphy informed him that the board did not wish to be oppressive, and would give the road time as long as it continued to improve present conditions.

The special committee appointed to investigate the Barren Island nuisance made some sweeping recommendations, which were unanimously adopted. Their report advised that the sanitary code be amended so as to compel the removal of garbage from the city every twelve hours to the place of disposal, and to prevent any barge used in the removal of refuse from being tied up at a city dock longer than twelve hours. It was also advised that these boats be covered, to prevent the escape of bad odors; that the garbage be disinfected, and that the windows, doors, and skylights in the plants on Barren Island be kept closed at all times, and the air necessary be forced in by fans and drawn out by pumps.

President Murphy was empowered to revoke the permits of companies on Barren Island which do not immediately comply with the new rules.

AMERICAN LINERS RELEASED.

The Yale and Harvard Returned to the Steamship Company by the Government.

The auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard left their anchorages off Tompkinsville yesterday and came up the bay, the Harvard, formerly the New York, going to the American Line pier, foot of Fulton Street, and the Yale, formerly the Paris, tying up at the old Red Star Line pier in Jersey City.

The sending of the vessels to the piers was the first step in accord with the decision reached at Washington on Thursday to turn over to the American Line yesterday the four vessels which have been under charter. The St. Paul and St. Louis are at Cramps'. The work of reconverting them into transatlantic liners will now be pushed. The work on the Yale and Harvard will not take long, as they mount only a few small guns. The St. Louis had a heavier armament, but save the dismounting of the guns there is not much to be done to her. The St. Paul had an armor belt put on, and its removal will be a more laborious task. They will all have to go into dry dock and be scraped and painted. The St. Louis did not don the war paint. The Paris, Yale, and St. Paul were painted, however, the dark drab all over, hulls and superstructures.

It is estimated that it will cost the Government $250,000 to put the vessels back into the shape in which it received them. Under the terms of the charter the vessels go back into the hands of the company at once, and the company attends to the rehabilitation, a board of survey fixing the cost to the Government. The rental of the four vessels during the hundred and odd days they have been in the Government service will amount to $1,500,000.

The steamships Berlin and Chester were bought outright by the Government.

Boy Shot Himself When Scolded.

Scolded by his mother and threatened that he should be turned into the streets if he did not get work and give her money, David Blank, nineteen years old, a plumber's apprentice, went into his room on the third floor rear of 262 East Fourth Street last night and fired two bullets into his breast. He is dying in Gouverneur Hospital. The boy came home a few days ago from a job that he had out of the city, and when he did not give any portion of his earnings to his mother she upbraided him. He explained that an apprentice makes but a small sum and that it took every cent of this to pay his board.

The Mrs. Klopman Contempt Case.

The Court of General Sessions, Justice Jacob presiding, yesterday sustained a demurrer interposed by the counsel for Mrs. Reynolds Klopman to the complaint of Magistrate Flammer, charging Mrs. Klopman with contempt of court. At the trial of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell for perjury alleged to have been committed by her in an action brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Reynolds against her husband, Guy H. Reynolds, for annulment of marriage, Mrs. Klopman, formerly Mrs. Reynolds, assaulted her mother and Lawyer Brooke, and for this was charged with contempt.

Contract for New Pier Awarded.

The Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday opened bids for the building of a new pier at the foot of Watts Street and awarded the contract to Henry D. Steers of 5 Bowling Green. The bids were in three classes: First, for the building of the main pier; second, for extra piles for a Pennsylvania ferry rack to be hereafter built, and third, for rip-rap stone to hold the pier in place at the outer end. Mr. Steers's bid for the work was $38,820 for the first class, $2,060 for the second, and 38 cents a foot for the third.

Anthony L. Baum Adjudged Insane.

Anthony L. Baum, Secretary of the Tammany Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, was adjudged yesterday by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to be insane. He was remanded to Bellevue. Baum was arrested some days ago on the complaint of his wife, who alleged that he fancied he was pursued by Masons, that he had threatened to shoot her, and that he had attempted to injure their eight-year old son.

The Wilsons Are Convicted.

Walter H. and Mary Wilson of 497 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn were tried and convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, for endangering the health of their three children—Mabel, Clara, and Raymond. They left the children alone in the flat with insufficient food while they went away to spend ten days in New Haven, Vt. Judge Forker sentenced the man to pay a fine of $50 and let the woman off with a reprimand.

A Body Under the Ruins.

Laborers at work in the ruins of the barn of Sir Roderick Cameron's farm, at Clifton, Richmond Borough, yesterday, which was destroyed by fire Sunday night, found human bones, which were removed to the Coroner's office, at Clifton. The finding of the bones, it is believed, will clear up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of James Henderson, a farm hand, who it was at first thought had disappeared before the fire, but is now believed to have been burned to death.

Decker Sentenced to Death.

The first murderer to be sentenced to death on Staten Island, since the hanging of Reinhardt, more than twenty years ago, is Bayler Decker, a negro, who was convicted of murder in the first degree yesterday. Decker was on trial for the killing of his wife. Justice Fursman sentenced the prisoner to be executed at Sing Sing in the week beginning Oct. 10.



Just hold your breath a minute.

Are you ready?

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Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILFORD WOODRUFF DEAD.

Aged President of the Mormon Church Succumbs to Kidney Complaint in San Francisco.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 2.—A private telegram from George Q. Cannon, who is now in San Francisco, announces the death of the President of the Mormon Church, Wilford Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff died at 6:40 this morning. He had been troubled with kidney complaint for some time, and went to the Pacific Coast for the improvement of his health about a month ago. He apparently slept well last night, and died this morning without a struggle.

Wilford Woodruff was born at Avon, (then Worthington,) near Hartford, Conn., on March 1, 1807. After completing his education, which he received at Farmington, Conn., he assisted his father in his mills in Oswego County. Here he heard first of the Mormon creed. The doctrine made so great an impression on him that he devoted his spare time to studying the Mormon belief.

In 1833 he was ordained a priest. In 1837 he received ordination as a higher official, and on April 29, 1839, he was made one of the twelve Apostles of the sect. His ordination occurred at Far West, Mo., and carried with it the special designation of "the Banner of the Gospel."

He was President of the Utah Horticultural Society from its foundation, in 1855, and President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and was also identified with nearly every public movement and organization for the advancement of the Territory. From his first connection with the Church, Mr. Woodruff has made a specialty of church history. He was appointed Church Historian in 1875 and held that position until his succession to the Presidency.

Upon the completion of the St. George Temple in Washington County, Utah, he was made President of the temple.

From the beginning of his ministry Mr. Woodruff traveled 172,369 miles, held 7,665 meetings, preached 3,226 discourses, organized 51 branches of the Church and 77 preaching stations. He traveled in England, Scotland, and Wales, and in 25 States and 5 Territories of the Union. In 1887, when John Taylor died, Mr. Woodruff succeeded him as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was at about the same time made President of the Apostles.

He was a member of the Utah Legislative Assembly for twenty-two years. He served in 1843 on the editorial staff of The Times and Seasons, in Nauvoo, Ill. He was a believer in polygamy, and practiced it before the law against it was enacted.

On July 20, 1897, when the Pioneer Jubilee of the Mormon was held at Salt Lake City, Mr. Woodruff was the leading figure, and at the unveiling of the Brigham Young Monument he wrote the prayer for the occasion.

He followed his people in their journeyings through the country, and, in 1846, was one of the four men who directed the caravan of 400 wagons which carried the Mormons to Utah. Mr. Woodruff took a great interest in the celebrations of all jubilees and anniversaries of the Mormon Church, and, with two other members of the first Presidency, Joseph F. Smith and George Q. Cannon, stamped the seal of his approval upon the masquerade balls and carnivals given daily at certain seasons.

Apostle Lorenzo Snow is the Senior Apostle and next in succession to the Presidency of the Church.

NEW YORK TOURIST DROWNED.

Franklin Weld Met His Death While Bathing Near St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 2.—The city authorities have discovered that a man calling himself Frank T. Allen of New York, who was drowned at Loch Lomond, near here, while bathing last Sunday night, was Franklin Weld of New York and Falmouth, Mass. The body was yesterday identified as that of Weld by E. S. Griffing, his New York attorney, who came here after reading in the papers of the drowning of Frank T. Allen. The name of Allen was assumed by Weld, who was touring Canada for his health with his wife, as he did not desire to come in contact with prominent railroad officials who might be traveling this way. After the drowning Mrs. Weld neglected to inform the Coroner that they had been traveling under an assumed name, and it was several days before Weld's identity became known.

CHURCH SUES A RAILROAD.

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SEPT 1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Idle Bibliographical Legends.

Comment was made in this column last week upon the wonderful discovery of an "incomplete" first folio Shakespeare in the Sutro library of San Francisco. Another idle bibliographical story comes from London. It has as much value as legends of the kind usually have. London Tid-Bits is the offender in this case. "A workingman purchased for a penny," we are told, "an aged-looking volume, bearing date of 1450. The man tried to read it, but threw up the attempt apparently in disgust, and the volume was relegated to the cupboard. A friend of his happened to see the book and took it to the British Museum authorities, who promptly made an offer of £90, the highest sum the librarian is allowed to expend without a special vote of the Trustees. Had the man known what he was about he would have stood out for more, as the authorities would have paid almost any price rather than allow the volume to slip through their fingers. It was, in fact, the first book printed by Gutenberg, and was, therefore, almost priceless."

This is the sort of thing that readers whose interest in books is literary rather than bibliographical, are too apt to accept as gospel truth. As a matter of fact, there is not a word of truth in the story. Reference is made to the first book printed by Gutenberg "or the Latin Bible, printed with movable types by John Gutenberg, with the assistance of John Faust, some time between 1451 and 1456 in Mayence." The Gutenberg Bible, however, has no date and is in two volumes, not in one. It is a precious book, because it was the first Bible to be printed, and throughout the Middle Ages was justly regarded as a divine thing. It is precious, too, because of its rarity, copies printed on paper being extraordinarily scarce, while those printed on vellum are extremely difficult to obtain, and seldom occur for sale. But it cannot be said to be "almost priceless," as its auction value is not so great as that of the Psalter of 1459, the glory of Faust and Schoeffer's press, a vellum copy of which brought £4,950 at the Thorold sale in London in 1884, the highest price yet paid publicly for a printed book. The same copy, which was Count MacCarthy's and Sir Mark Masterman Sykes's before it passed into the possession of Sir John Thorold, is now priced by Quaritch at £5,250, and it will be many years before a copy of the Gutenberg Bible is worth either £4,950 or £5,250. Idle, indeed, are these bibliographical legends. They crowd the columns of the weekly journals, and our novelists, who still believe that Elzevirs are immensely valuable when only two of them are worth having, make mention of them whenever they can.

It is impossible to escape from these stories nowadays, but matters, it seems, were worse in the time when Sir Walter Scott entranced all the reading world with his romantic pen. In "The Antiquary" he related how "Davy Wilson, commonly called 'Snuffy Davy,' bought Caxton's 'Game of Chess' (1474) from a stall in Holland for about 2 groscen, (or 2d.) He sold it to Osborne (the Thorpe and Quaritch of his time) for £20, and as many books as came to £20 more. Osborne resold this inimitable windfall to Dr. Askew for 60 guineas, and at Dr. Askew's sale this inestimable treasure blazed forth in its true value and was purchased by royalty itself for £170." Pity all this is not true. Unfortunately for Sir Walter, Dr. Askew, who loved books very much in his scholarly way, did not have a copy of the "Game of Chess" in his library. His one Caxton was a "Tully of Old Age," (1481,) which sold for 13 guineas.

Sidney Lee's "Shakespeare."

A certain captious critic who has been complaining for years that he can find no modern biography of Shakespeare that is to him satisfactory in every respect was asked the other day what objection could he make to Sidney Lee's sketch of the poet, published in the English Dictionary of National Biography, and now about to be republished separately in volume form greatly enlarged. "Is not Lee's account of Shakespeare, his life, his plays, and his poetry," asked his friend, "regarded as one of the finest pieces of biographical work that has been done in recent years?"

"Quite true" returned the critic, "Lee's biography must be acknowledged to be wholly admirable, but—the inevitable but—it is faulty in two particulars. Honorable mention is made by him of several American scholars who have made an especial study of the text, but Justin Winsor is not alluded to. Surely he has at some time seen Winsor's 'Biography of the Original Quartos and Folios,' which of all the contributions to the literature of Shakespearean bibliography is the most suggestive, interesting, and intrinsically valuable.

"Second, why should he have said that there is in existence a copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays dated 1622 instead of 1623, reference being made, of course, to the copy now in the Lenox Library, which was purchased by James Lenox in 1855. Though he probably had in mind when he wrote the allusion to the copy in Bohn's edition of Lowndes, and, though Dr. Ingleby had a theory that the book was partly printed in 1622, with a title bearing that date, all persons in England and America who pretend to have any knowledge of bibliography are satisfied that the date in the Lenox copy is not genuine, the second '2' having been skillfully altered from the original '3.'"

*Tolstoï's Threescore and Ten.**

I.—THE MAN AND HIS WRITINGS.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Amos K. Fiske,
Author of "Beyond the Bourne," "The Jewish Scriptures," &c.

The limit of the Psalmist's span of life, beyond which are only "labor and sorrow," will be reached by Leo Tolstoï in a few days. Though his career may not be ended for years to come, his life and work may be regarded as already complete. Whatever is to come will be extension, not change.

Tolstoï is unique among modern men of genius in exciting more interest by his character and personality than by his literary production, rich as the latter has been. The man has attracted more attention than his work, or, rather, the work expressive of the man has challenged the world's attention more than that depicting the life and character of others. More people know who and what Tolstoï is than have any definite knowledge of his writings; and, though the writings have been more discussed as literary productions than those of any other living author, the writer as a man has been the more exciting subject of debate in recent years, and will long continue to be so.

Tolstoï is the single example of a man of great genius who has undergone the process called "conversion" after passing the age of fifty, and the thoroughness of the process was doubtless determined by the power of his intellect and the ardor of his emotional nature. We have reason to be thankful that it did not come sooner, but the world has no reason to regret that it came when it did, to bring back to the general consciousness the force of some old and well-nigh forgotten or sadly perverted teachings.

The story is tolerably familiar. Born in the ranks of Russia's proud aristocracy, with every advantage of wealth and influence, the child of genius pursued a somewhat wayward course of education until he was partly through the university, and then went to his ancestral estates to study and read, to think and dream. Suddenly at twenty-three he joined his brother in the army of the Caucasus, afterward served under Prince Gortschakoff on the Danube, and took part in the defense of Sebastopol in the Crimean war. Then for three years he indulged in the activities, gayeties, and dissipations of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and sounded all the depths and shoals of Russian social life. Wearied of this, he made a tour of observation and study of life in Germany, France, and Italy. Marrying at thirty-four, he settled on his estates and led the busy life of a noble landholder and family man, with many cares, and there continued the literary activity begun before the army days and kept up as occasion and mood permitted in the interval. Down to the publication of "Anna Karenina" in his fiftieth year, we have simply the career of a literary man of varied experience and observation, of deep insight into life and character, of great power of analysis and synthesis, and no apparent motives but those of an artist in his work.

Of the mighty realism of Tolstoï's fiction, exhibited in the vivid descriptions of "The Cossacks" and "Sebastopol," in the thrilling portrayal of the "Death of Ivan Ilyitch," in the subtle analysis and pictorial detail of "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," it is not my "hint to speak." Of its power and effect there is no question, and the literature of the world would be poorer without it; but with it Tolstoï portrayed Russian life and character as a phase of the common human experience, and not his own soul. When he turned his thoughts upon that with all their keenness and energy, his conversion came, and the world got his "Confession," his "Religion," his "What to Do," his "Christ's Christianity." Then he looked back upon his past life, he says, with "horror and loathing," though men regarded it as brilliant and honorable, and it had made him famous. He accused himself of having been guilty of all manner of iniquities in his lighter days, and, like Hamlet in his morbid moods, he represented himself as having more offenses at his beck than thoughts to put them in, imagination to give them shape, or time to act them in. He declared that his motive in authorship had been "pride and love of gain," and that he had received "enormous pecuniary reward and great applause for valueless work." The society which he had understood so thoroughly, and the Christian Church, whose teachings he had first accepted as a matter of conformity, then questioned, then cast away, he found to be conventional, artificial, utterly wanting in goodness and sincerity. He attained the pessimistic mood of the ancient Koheleth, but did not rest in it.

He found, or thought he found, the cure for the mood of despondency over the evil in the earth, and

*Next week Thursday (Sept. 8) a dinner in celebration of Tolstoï's seventieth birthday and the fiftieth year of his literary activity will be given at the St. Denis Hotel in this city, as "an appreciation by his American admirers of the genius of the great Russian novelist and historian." Tickets may be had of Edward H. Crosby at 19 Liberty Street.

the remedy for the evil itself, in reverting to the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth and giving them a literal appreciation in life. This was the sum and substance of his "conversion," and his writings henceforth were chiefly devoted to enforcing "the law of Christ," which, as he says, after eighteen centuries it had been granted to him to discover as a new thing." Now comes the marvelous characteristic of the man, which makes him unique in his generation, which has made him an object of universal attention and strange interest. He was absolutely sincere and he had the courage of his faith. That is enough to distinguish him among all mankind and excite admiration from all that is honest and genuine in the nature of man. It is the great distinction of Tolstoï among men that he says what he thinks and acts up to his belief, and that alone places him upon a pinnacle before the world that has few occupants.

He has cast aside rank and wealth and the glory of this world and lives among the poor as one of them, because there he finds simple faith and scope for self-abnegation and devotion to the well-being of others. He puts in practice the Sermon on the Mount and the most impracticable of the teachings of its Preacher. This makes him a visionary and an idealist. Undoubtedly, and what was that Teacher whom he literally follows? It behooves those who criticise or condemn Tolstoï as a visionary and an impracticable idealist, to admit that the great Teacher whom he implicitly follows was a man with human limitations, who had no conception of the coming development and complexity of human society, but rather looked for its speedy extinction. Otherwise, how can they justify the interpretations and applications—not to say perversions and misapplications—which the Church has for centuries been constrained to make, or to permit, of the plain teachings of the Nazarene? Otherwise how can they lay claim to the sincerity and courage which in Tolstoï commands the admiration even of those who believe that he abandons logic in accepting the logical conclusions of the Gospel?

But is there any danger of too much of this kind of idealism, or too many such visionaries in the world? Is there any peril lest self-sacrifice and devotion to others shall be overdone in the earth? It does not detract from the beauty of the ideal of human goodness that it cannot be put into immediate and general practice, nor does it diminish the essential soundness of a fundamental principle of conduct that its complete application at the present stage of human development would dissolve society and put a stop to progress. The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven, and the fermentation is exceeding slow. There is little danger that any man will get its working prematurely accomplished, and any one who accepts and makes it complete in his own life, or gives himself earnestly up to the effort, is entitled to our admiration, and is contributing powerfully to the elevation of his fellow-men

The outspoken candor of Tolstoï caused a strange sensation a few years ago because he dealt with characteristic sincerity and boldness with the most important problem affecting human life and character—the conduct of men and women in the sexual relation. To the President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice the "Kreutzer Sonata" seemed obscene, and a Postmaster General, notorious for his piety, forbade its transmission in the mails, and yet nothing could have been further from its purpose than the stimulation of anything akin to vice. In fact, the purpose was the very contrary of that, and its motive was a desire to purify and elevate the life of man. Even in the day which he regarded as "unregenerate," when he declares his motive in authorship to have been "pride and love of gain," Tolstoï never dealt with the sexual relation in a way to make its sins enticing or its wrongdoing appear otherwise than destructive of happiness, and the object of the "Kreutzer Sonata" was to scorch with wrath the evil passions of man and to set up a unattainable, if not an undesirable, standard of purity.

As applied to human conduct in general, the "Kreutzer Sonata" is a terrible exaggeration, and as applied to the conjugal relation in Russian society it is incredible. But the awfully overdrawn picture is true to the author's exalted conception of what ought to be and his intense horror of what is. It is not intended as a portrayal of actuality, but rather of the culmination to which the tolerated, even the accepted, tends. His conception of the natural and proper relation between men and women may be distorted or wholly wrong, but it was his in "sad sincerity," and he did not hesitate to give it powerful expression or to picture the evils of the common conception in the strongest colors. No doubt Tolstoï has become blind to some of the finer aspects of sexual love, or in his vision of spiritual perfection shuts his eyes to them and gives himself up to loathing of the awful effects of its perversion and abuse. But the danger to human society is not from precept or example on that side, and we shall not soon see the idea of sexual purity carried too far for the safety of the race.

In effect, Tolstoï's book, "The Kreutzer Sonata," was condemned by the prurient and the shallow simply because it dealt in entire candor with a subject that sadly needs to be dealt with in that spirit the world over, instead of being blinked and looked at askance by the earnest and the thoughtful. How much of human vice and misery is due to the ignorance of the vulgar and the ignoring of the genteel in regard to what pertains to the most potent of human passions—potent for good and potent for evil? Is it not time for the apostles of human progress to "speak out loud and bold," and to present wise and sane views for the enlightenment and elevation of mankind in regard to the relation from which most of its degradation and wretchedness comes? Tolstoï's teachings in that regard may be neither wise nor sane, but it is something that they are exalted and sincere, and it is more that they are not withheld.

AMOS K. FISKE.

II.—A NEW LIFE OF TOLSTOI.*

Reviewed for the New York Times by
Roger Riordan.

So full of personal reminiscences are Tolstoï's books that a complete account of his life may be extracted from them. But it is a work of no little labor. Only a portion of his writings has been translated into English. Many are still circulated furtively in manuscript in Russia, their publication being forbidden by the censor. Others have been published in French, but neither in English nor in Russian. The average reader will therefore welcome the appearance of Mr. G. H. Perris's conscientious and readable biography. Of the anecdotes in Mr. Perris's book which will be new to most readers two are of importance as illustrating Tolstoï's transition period, and may serve, instead of a detailed analysis, (for which there would be no space,) to introduce a summary account of the volume as a whole.

In 1857, after the conclusion of the Crimean war, in which he had served as an artillery officer, Tolstoï made a tour in Western Europe, whence he returned full of advanced ideas on education. He set up a school on his estate for the children of his serfs on what might be called anarchistic principles. His pupils studied when they pleased, what they pleased, and how they pleased. After a rough and tumble fight on the floor of the schoolroom, the teacher benignly looking on and seeing fair play, one boy might elect to give his attention for a time to geography, another to mathematics, a third to history. There were no classes, no compulsory studies. Every boy followed his bent. It is not to be wondered at that little progress was made, except by story telling, to which the long, snowy Winter evenings were devoted. In these hours of dusk, before candles were brought in and the make-belief of study was resumed until the boys fell asleep over their books with their elbows on the tables, Tolstoï himself may have learned the better part of his art. After the emancipation of the serfs he added to his labors as schoolmaster those of an editor and a Judge, or, rather, arbitrator; and the upshot was that he discovered he had more to learn than to teach; he "fell ill more with a mental than a physical illness, gave up everything, and started for the steppes to breathe a fresher air, to drink mare's milk, and lead a mere animal's life."

Another anecdote shows the Tolstoï of that period in a less amiable light, but is not less significant. He had had for neighbor in the country Turgueneff until the latter's imprisonment and exile. It was Turgueneff who first made Tolstoï's writings known in the West, but the younger man was offended by some overfrank criticism of one of Turgueneff's books, and they became estranged. A mutual friend, Shenshin, undertook to bring about a reconciliation, and, with some trouble, induced the two authors to meet at his house. All went well until at breakfast Turgueneff began to give his hostess a glowing account of his daughter's English governess, who, among other novel and liberal-minded things, had initiated her young charge into some of the mysteries of slumming. They went about and gathered up the ragged clothing of the poor and the young lady mended it.

"And you consider that to be good?" asked Tolstoï.

"Of course! It brings the charitable person closer to the poor," replied Turgueneff.

"And I think," said Tolstoï, "that a well-dressed girl who takes the dirty rags in her lap acts an insincere and theatrical part."

Turgueneff requested a retraction, which Tolstoï refused to make. Thereupon Turgueneff arose with a threat, which, however, he did not carry out, but left the room in a passion; and the host ordered separate carriages for the irate authors. Tolstoï wrote to Turgueneff demanding an apology, and as his letter was not at once answered, followed it up with a challenge. But before that could have been received by Turgueneff the apology came to hand, the challenge was withdrawn, and after a time the old friendship was resumed.

Apart from the truly Russian emotional nature which it shows in both the actors, the meaning of this incident is clear. It proves that Tolstoï was already aware that charity of this sort is no more than a palliative at best. He had just passed through his blackest fit of pessimism, brought on by the death of his brother. He had discovered the "labor cure," and found that to silence all doubts about life being worth living it is only necessary to take one's place in a row of mowers and to swing one's scythe with the rest until one's back aches. He had come to the conclusion that what was needed by both the idle rich and the idle poor was to settle down to useful physical work, and that—as he afterward put it, during the famine of 1891-2—it is ridiculous for the privileged classes to undertake to feed the breadwinners. It is as though the parasite were to try to nourish the tree on which it lives.

It is certain that, as Mr. Perris suggests, Tolstoï has been all his life moving toward the singular position which he now occupies. The lesson of life, he proclaims, is to be learned not from poet or philosopher but from the worker. But Tolstoï's gospel is nearer the apostles' than is Carlyle's. Work must be accomplished in good-fellowship with all men. As an author Tolstoï's greatest fame is due not to "War and Peace" or "Anna Karenina," but to those simple stories of peasant life, such as "Master and Man," which embody this teaching. It is to his peasant creed, too, that he owes his peculiar status in his own country. He is his Imperial Majesty's opposition. He represents alone a voiceless minority which would abolish war, patriotism, and all class distinctions in the name of humanity. Yet the most powerful Government in the world finds itself constrained to treat him as though he might some day have the majority on his side.

Looking to this possibility, Mr. Perris asks, Shall England meet "the youngest, freshest, largest people in the Old World in amity?" The question will have to be answered in some way before Russia's day of freedom can arrive, and if it be answered in the negative that day may never dawn. Russia has her manifest destiny to fulfill—to dominate the Turk and colonize Siberia and introduce Western civilisation into China. But England believes that her manifest destiny conflicts with this. Hence the Russian millions stand solidly behind the Czar and the Orthodox Church. There must be no discussion, no freedom of thought, or utterance, or action, nothing that might weaken the country or give comfort to its enemy. If the nonconformist mujik refuses to render military service he must be drafted into a "penal battalion"; if he will not pay the taxes they must be extorted from him with the knout. Will England withdraw her opposition and let Russian development proceed peaceably? If so, the Czar's autocratic power may disappear like a bubble. Or will she resist? In that case, "with insane self-confidence," she will "court the onslaught of a new vandalism."

ROGER RIORDAN.

*LEO TOLSTOI, The Grand Mujik. By G. H. Perris. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

There is a story going the rounds of the British press, the somewhat extended details of which we may condense. There was a rich and fashionable young woman in New York. She wrote a novel, and, of course, wanted it printed. An editor was invited to hear it read. The unfortunate editor, who is accused of having made a night of it the evening before, celebrating something or other, is ushered into a grand house, and the lady, rigged out in an elaborate gown, receives him. She is gifted with a soothing voice, "a contralto," and the man listens for a while—a brief while—and then goes sound asleep. Did he snore? He wakes! He is alone! He makes his way out. In the hall by the electric light he looks at his watch. He owns a Waterbury. It is "half past twelve," and a solemn butler sees him out. "Since that time, although the editor wrote a letter of apology to the authoress, he has received no communication from her." Poor man, did he ever know how near he was to death? He might have met another literary Lucretia Borgia. There is no such hate as that of a woman scorned, excepting the woman whose copy "is returned with thanks." Perhaps some mysterious disappearances may now be accounted for.

Certainly London is becoming a centre of American painting. If Mr. Boughton is not to the manner born, Mr. Sargent is, and so is Mr. Shannon and Mr. Edwin Abbey and the unique Mr. Whistler. There is something fine in the way John Bull, artistic John, welcomes any one who can paint and can draw, irrespective of nationality, and, take it all together, England is a mighty free country and liberal minded. In a literary way, that is, as far as our recent writers go, the Englishman is beginning to be interested in them. When he sees that such and such a book of American origin is attracting attention in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Chicago, John says: "These fellows that fight their ships so well, and show such pluck in the field, must really, now really, know a thing or two, and maybe their tastes are not so different from ours." Just on account of that newly awakened feeling there will be more American books taken up in England, though Sir Walter Besant's millennium year, with a single edition of a million of volumes of one and the same book, we may still have to wait for.

Why is "yellow" as a color held somewhat in contempt? And remember that the august head of China wears yellow. Did it, the dislike to the color, originate when Thackeray told us about Charles James Yellowplush? Mrs. Ritchie writes that the idea of the yellow came to her father as a reminiscence of a servant, who lived in the family in 1839. An old man waited on them who wore a dresscoat and knee breeches, and these breeches were of yellow plush. "I loved old John," writes Mrs. Ritchie, and it is not difficult to see that Thackeray was fond of the man. Thackeray made a sketch of the man, coat, breeches faithfully portrayed.

The Rev. C. L. Dodgson, the Lewis Carroll of "Alice in Wonderland" fame, is to have a relative of his, Mr. Stuart D. Collingwood, write a memoir of the author's life, and Mr. Collingwood begs that original letters of the Rev. C. L. Dodgson should be confided to him, promising to take the greatest care of them and to return them to owners. There must be some interesting matter particular to "Lewis Carroll," to be found in the United States, for he had in this country many friends to whom he wrote. The address of Mr. Stuart D. Collingwood is The Chestnuts, Guilford, England. The memoir is to be published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

Some one writes to Literature that "auto da fe" is a blunder. There is no "da," so the correspondent writes, existing in Spanish. The correct rendering is "auto de fe," and so we have been blundering ever since the time of the Inquisition.

1898

Sonnets by Skeleton.

'E. G." and Six Others Accept "Pindar's" Challenge Cheerfully and Promptly.

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20 was printed a letter signed "E. G.," in which the writer pointed out how in his judgment every one by use of a skeleton of terminals might write his own sonnets. "E. G." first gave a skeleton and then two sonnets, one called "Loveless," the other "To an Organ Grinder," each constructed with the same terminale. In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the following week was printed a reply from "Pindar," suggesting incredulously that "E. G." should, "for the benefit of your many readers, write just one more," and to this end he contrived two columns of new terminals, saying, "This may be a nut for 'E. G.' to crack, and I hope he will accept it as cheerfully as it is given." "Pindar's" challenge, as the subjoined letters will show, has not only been promptly responded to by "E. G.," but other readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, from New York to Rhinebeck and from Indianapolis to Charleston, S. C., have also responded. From "Pindar's" letter of last week we give herewith the two columns of terminals prepared by him with which our correspondents have constructed their sonnets:

Calm	sleep
The	paves
A	waves
Then	deep
Here	steep
My	again
The	pain
Depart	sweep
Yon	seems
A	sky
To	argosy
The	dreams
I	alone
While	tone.

In order that the editor may not be suspected of showing partiality for any of his correspondents' poetical products—in order that he may not be presumed to have judged their respective merits differently—the five sonnets are printed exactly in the order in which they were received from the Post Office.

"E. G." Succeeds, But It's "Hand-Sewed."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amused on reading in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 27 the comments of three correspondents upon my method of sonnet building. Each of these writers said a good deal without saying anything in particular on the question at issue, so that the sonnet stands just exactly where it stood before. They have said nothing to alter the fact that the sonnet still remains the same literary fossil, a microcosm of concealed thought, a vehicle used by melancholic individuals for the sole purpose of unloading their griefs, real or imaginary, into the great heart of a world which has always had enough troubles of its own; a puny, debilitated medium through which the literary logroller gets in more of his work than is good for the general health of the community.

In our own immediate times, when a species of rhymophobia pervades the cultivated world, the person who revolts against the epidemic character of our emaciated verse deserves the sympathy and support of a long-suffering public. Various forms of this verse there are, to be sure, and somehow the sonnet manages to keep on top. It is about time that a movement, organized after the Malthusian plan, should be set on foot to arrest the progress of the sonnet, for, when it is remembered that there are about 200,000 poets in these United States, there is no telling when the sonnet microbe would reveal itself upon those not hitherto affected. The League of Social Science, incorporated at Albany last week, would find here a splendid field in which to prosecute its work of reform, but then Mr. Richard Watson Gilder is one of the officers, and he has always displayed a strong weakness for the sonnet.

My three critics are evidently sonnet-mongers; only, I presume, they are in different stages of the disease. "Pindar" is patronizing, condescending, and optimistic, yet ingeniously skeptical about the genuineness of my sonnet method; so he very kindly gives me a skeleton for my poetical cupboard—but of that afterward. Mr. Edward Doyle is divided as to the relative merits of the late J. Keats and the present writer; he is doubtful, too, respecting the skeleton, and right here I might as well inform "Pindar" and Mr. Doyle that the skeleton used in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW was given to me by a well-known critic of this city. But why does Mr. Doyle pay me such a left-handed compliment when he says that he has seen worse sonnets than mine in the magazines over well-known names. Now, I don't know that I could ever, with malice aforethought, write anything so atrociously bad as appears from time to time in the pages of these excellent publications. Then Mr. Brainerd P. Emery takes up the cudgels for Shelley and Keats, and for the actual need of an intellectual base of supplies he is compelled to resort to that threadbare cant about beauty and art, and other shop-worn phrases which were in their prime in the days of "Pindar's" lineal ancestor.

"Pindar's" letter is written in such a sincere spirit that I shall endeavor to put him on the right road in as far as it lies within my power. He is right when he says American poetry cannot die—at least so long as there is a "Poets' Corner" in the country newspaper, for there can be always found the artless art of poets, "whose songs gush from the heart." It is this unassuming institution that has furnished the only classics we know in American verse—exquisite poems, written long before the days of literary puffery. "Pindar" is also correct about the care and discrimination used in the selection of magazine poetry, though perhaps many persons of a cynical disposition may not agree with him. A magazine editor receives 1,000 poems every year out of which he can probably use about fifty. The unusual care and discrimination with which the editor selects these poems can be testified to by the mutual admiration society of which the editor is often the bright particular star, and would it not be sheer imbecility on the part of any unheralded poet to disturb the harmony of that sacred body?

Nor do I think "Pindar" is very much out of the way when he says that the sonnet is the dome of the temple of poetry. But, as he probably knows, it was not placed there by public opinion, but by the efforts of a few inexperienced workmen who had no orders, and hence the Egyptian darkness surrounding that magnificent pile. "Pindar" says the sonnet will "stand the ravages of time." Yes, some sonnets written three or four centuries ago stand the test, but the sonnets of to-day cannot be placed in that category, for they resemble the real sonnet just as the imitation gold brick resembles the original article.

Referring to the New England school of poets, to which "Pindar" so felicitously alludes, it must be said that they were a brilliant galaxy, though none of them stars of the first magnitude. Longfellow had his faults of imitation, it is true, but they were trivial in comparison with the broad humanity and delicate art of his poems. The halo of classicism is akin to the halo of saintship, therefore it is proper to assume that Longfellow's name is growing steadily among the poets of the world. With the rest, who were talented after a fashion, it was a case of pouring old wine into new bottles. In 1889, when the Puritan monument was about to be unveiled at Plymouth, Mass., Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, and Aldrich were each in turn invited to read a poem for the occasion, but for some reason they all declined, and it fell to a gifted and brilliant Irishman, John Boyle O'Reilly, to write and deliver the ode—a task which he accomplished with credit to himself, thereby adding a patriotic contribution to the body of American poetry.

Stedman, Stoddard, and Aldrich are men of splendid literary attainments, but none of them may be called a genius. They have created nothing—even their sonnets would not keep them afloat, and it by no means accentuates their width of range when they write about Blameless Princes, Wyndham Towers, and the like. I am afraid, Thackeray to the contrary notwithstanding, that there can be such a person as a literary snob. We never hear of English poets making America their theme; they have a better scheme than that, for they come over here and give readings at us, and when they return with their pockets laden with dollars they tell their compatriots what a lot of bloomin' barbarians we are.

I would like to take "Pindar" by the hand and lead him gently into the garden of American poesy. In the little plots cultivated by the poets above mentioned he will certainly find flowers of rare and delicate beauty, but every one is transplanted; not a single stem indigenous to American soil—even the atmosphere is imported. And yet, I suppose we have the same right to borrow our poetry from England as we have to adopt our fashions from France or our ballot laws from Australia. And for that reason it is better to cease talking about an American school of poetry. Mr. Gilder's poetry is written with a lofty aim, and it is not discreditable to him to say that his poems will be better understood in the future than at the present day. Wiltcomb Riley will always remain unparalleled in the realm of Hoosierdom, but why does he ruin his future by writing sonnets? He is too masculine for that class of work; besides, there are enough old women (male and female) in the field without harnessing Riley.

"Pindar" also mentions Col. John Hay as one of the pillars of the dome of American song. I presume he did not read the dispatch cabled to a morning paper last week in which Col. Hay is quoted as saying that he regretted ever having written poetry—a statement for which, I am sure, that otherwise able man has the genuine sympathy of all lovers of good verse. Sad to say, the writings on which Col. Hay bases his poetical reputation, "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludso," with their tin-pan, barroom sentimentality, will hardly ever tintinnabulate down the corridors of time, and his sonnets and things make up such a leaden argosy as to prevent them sailing on the waters of the dim and distant henceforth. Col. Hay ought not to regret having written poetry; he should deny it point blank, and his candor would commend itself to all lovers of his faultless and elegant prose.

In filling the lacuna of "Pindar's" skeleton I was not unmindful of Emerson's dictum: "Out of yourself should come your rhyme, and only thus can your genius be your friend." Yet I fancy I have produced a pretty respectable sonnet of the hand-sewed variety. The form is necessarily irregular, which is due, of course, to the arrangement, or rather, misarrangement of the rhymes. I have called it

AT EVENING.

Calm and with murmurs low doth Ocean sleep,
The setting sun in gorgeous splendor paves
A golden path along the slumbering waves;
Then with a farewell sigh sinks 'neath the deep.
Here in Medea's fount I fondly steep
My soul and boyhood beams round me again,
The countless woes, the piercing throbs of pain
Depart as clouds athwart the ether sweep.
Yon buoyant bark that in the distance seems
A silhouette against the Western sky
To me is hope's, its precious argosy—
The sweet fulfillment of my glowing dreams.
I am alone, and yet, I'm not alone,
While listening, rapt, to Ocean's soothing tone.

To return to Mr. Brainerd P. Emery, I would like to say that all the twaddle about "artistic beauty" has been working overtime for years past. It is the shield of the literary mediocrity, the shibboleth of the doctrinaire, the safeguard of the oiled and curled poetical saphead who shines at 4 o'clock teas in giddy society, where every guest is presented with a copy of his idiotic rubbish. It is not necessary to repeat here what I have said about Shelley and Keats, and, inasmuch as I cannot look upon these poets kaleidoscopically I shall let Mr. Emery and Mr. Doyle settle the matter, hoping, of course, that Mr. Emery will use a few original arguments—and I have no doubt he can. Strange that my sonnet did not meet with Mr. Emery's approbation, but there is compensation in the fact that "Pindar" and Mr. Doyle gave it very cordial praise. I wonder if Mr. Emery will accuse me of possessing "the vision of the faculty divine" when he reads the following lines. It is not a sonnet on the sonnet, but a sonnet by the sonnet, and it describes the decline and fall of that poor versicle. The idea is novel, if nothing else.

HIC JACET.
The Sonnet, (loquitur.)

Once 'neath the azure of Italian skies,
I proudly flourished and my veins ran fire,
I voiced the chords of Petrarch's golden lyre,
And woke the beam of love in maiden's eyes.
I echoed warrior's chant and lover's sighs,
My mellow-sounding music quenched desire
Dear perfect land, would that my funeral pyre
Were raised within thee—but why rhapsodize?
For I was borne to Britain's cheerless shore,
Where long-eared steeds my chariot drew, instead
Of Pegasus. And Columbia's breath
So chilly-killing—soon I was no more.
This epitaph's on my Procrustean bed:
"Hic Jacet: this frail form was worked to death."

Mr. Emery will observe that in the above sonnet the octave is "luminous," and the sestet is "suggestive," according to his own dazzling new idea. And who shall say that "it did not come from the hands of a poet"? It was Plato, who had such a delightful way of saying a difficult thing, that said: "For a poet is something light and hath wings and cannot compose verses unless he be inspired." And this includes all kinds of poetry, except, possibly, the sonnet, for the sonneteer is not possessed of wings. E. G.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

II.

Pindar Makes a Convert for "E. G."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had my doubts as to the efficacy of "E. G.'s" recipe for writing sonnets, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, but since I tried my hand on "Pindar's" test case this afternoon, I have become a convert. I inclose the results of my efforts. The sonnet, I may say, composed itself, as I had no idea what it would be about when I began. Columbus, the hero of it, did not turn up until it was half written, and I do not feel in any sense responsible for the outcome. While "Pindar" was about it, and had the whole English dictionary before him, it seems to me he might have confined himself to two rhymes in the first eight lines, and have found more perfect rhymes than "pain-again" and "sky-argosy." Perhaps his choice indicates that he has a sonnet up his sleeve with which to overwhelm "E. G." However that may be, I must apologize for trespassing on the latter's preserves.

COLUMBUS AT NIGHTFALL.

Calm falls the night. See how our galleons sleep,
The white wings folded, while the still moon paves
A silvered alley all adown the waves.
Then let me, too, harmonious with the deep,
Here seek an hour's brief restfulness and steep
My courage in the infinite while again.
The trivial things of day—the stress—the pain—
Depart and fade beneath the horizon's sweep.

Yon beckoning moonlit pathway, sure, it seems
A God-sent omen from the western sky
To guide me onward with my argosy—
The half-real substance of my boldest dreams.
I tremble thus to read the heavens alone
While I subdue my spirit to their tone.

MEMNON.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1898.

III.

Succeeds, But Looks to Others for Better Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it allowable to a rank outsider to pick up the gauntlet thrown down in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW so boldly by "Pindar" to "E. G."? If it is, and no punishment meets the crime, I beg to suggest that the following lines "fill the bill" to a certain extent. They, first of all, include the given terminals. They scan; the meter is, in places, not unworthy of Mr. Louis M. Elsbemus's noble lyrics, and, most important of all, they are quite unintelligible. Seriously, the challenge leads to so interesting a feat that I shall look most carefully for some acceptances that contain good verse:

Calmly the Summer sea invites to sleep,
The ocean tossing on the bed it paves,
A gentle breeze lifts lazily the waves,
Then sighs to find it cannot kiss the deep.
Here in a peaceful way I love to steep
My soul in mem'ries dear; and yet again
The days recall of earlier joy and pain.
Departing hence I come to where doth sweep
Yon vault of noble azure blue. It seems
A blind harmonious 'tween the sea and sky—
To make a setting to my argosy—
The vessel freighted with my love-lost dreams,
I sail these seas now mournfully alone
While mem'ry calls a sinner to atone.

W. W. NORMAN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

IV.

Written in About Fifteen Minutes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the challenge of "Pindar" to "E. G." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27, permit me to submit the following sonnet, the result of about fifteen minutes' work on Sunday:

ODE TO "PINDAR."

Calm and tender be thy balmy sleep!
The moonlight like a shroud of silver paves
A dripping oar, and all the dancing waves.
Then, as I gently float upon the deep,
Here can I rest and dream. A mountain steep
My vision meets, and with a rush again
The bygone days are back, with all their pain!
Depart! ye shades of sorrow! With one sweep
Yon silver moon shall paint ye white as seems
A fleecy cloud that floats across the sky.
To me there comes a laden argosy:
The freight is all a tissued mass of dreams.
I wove those dreams for thee, my love, alone,
Whilst thou slept, midst moonlight sheen and ocean's tone.
This is easy; give us something harder!

E. H. RUFFNER,
Major Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
Custom House, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 28, 1898.

V.

If Not a Sonnet, Why Not?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a poet, nor am I "E. G.," but the two columns of terminals given by "Pindar" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27, suggested the following, which I venture to submit to "Pindar's" judgment. Of course this may not be poetry, but it will be found, I think, to fulfill the sonnet requirement of ten syllables to the line. If the rhymes are faulty, blame "Pindar," who set the terminals.

Calm was the night that woo'd me soft to sleep,
The silence made me forget the city's paves,
And as I heard the lapping of the waves,
Then rippling with bright laughter from the deep,
"Here," said I, "is the gentle road, not steep,
My barque shall journey yet, and yet again—
The road that causes tired feet no pain.
Depart, dull thoughts! The lucent clouds that sweep
Yon horizon, a fading curtain seems;
A veil that, drawing back from the calm sky,
To heaven invites our home-bound argosy."
The ship lay wondrous calm, and so, in dreams,
I passed the heavenly, silent night alone
While listening to the dull waves' monotone.

I limit that this is pretty bad, but it fulfils the conditions, and what more would you? Is't not a sonnet? If not, why not?

HECTOR.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 29, 1898.

VI.

Not Poetry, But It May Serve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While not approving the ingenious mechanism for sonnet-making proposed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by "E. G.," I have yet ventured to apply a very limited amount of intellectual strength toward the cracking of the nut prepared by "Pindar." True, the result is not poetry. Still, it may serve:

NEPTUNE'S LAMENT.

Calm shines the moon on the water's sleep,
The light from its mirror a pathway paves
A line of white o'er the resting waves.
Then moans a voice from the purple deep,
"Here 'neath these walls and rocky steep
My muffled song may be heard again,
The mournful expression of hidden pain.
Depart, fair moon, with your radiant sweep,
Yon pathway of light but mockery seems
A taint flung out from the starry sky,
To follow my freighted argosy,
The hov'ring vision of roseate dreams.
I cease—the Past must abuse alone,
While the Present swells louder in glad young tone.

J. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

VII.

Submitted as a Cloak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not the "E. G." in question, but "Pindar's" challenge in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27 to a name so near my own tempted me to put in an oar. How will this cloak do for the skeleton?

Calm holds the night as under wings of sleep
The keen-eyed moon leans low and smiling paves
A path of light along the sweet lulled waves,
Then reaches to the hill where shadows deep
Here rest on ingle, there on passes steep.
My soul's astir to find her wake again,
The old-time pictures with the old-time pain!
Depart, O moon, and let your radiance sweep
Yon brooding cloud whose drifting blackness seems
A dull reproach upon the starry sky
To me. Not here should sail thine argosy.
The cargo grown of golden, unwaked dreams.
I greet my past; pray thee, alone, alone
While darkness throbs an unstirred monotone.

DOUBLE OF "E. G."

Dunnsville, Essex County, Va., Aug. 30, 1898.

Worthington C. Ford has prepared for publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. "Journals of the Continental Congress." The papers are reprinted from the original sources, and Mr. Ford has included a valuable introduction and notes, and there will be adequate illustrations. The first volume of the work will appear in a few weeks. The others will follow at short intervals.

Reviews of Books.

Modern Europe.*

The period covered by the present volume begins at the end of the fifteenth century and continues up to a point some twenty years ago. Perhaps the most conspicuous and far-reaching events to usher in the modern period of which the book of Mr. Schwill treats were the many voyages of discovery undertaken by Columbus and those following in his footsteps. The establishment of many American colonies marked the expansion and progress of Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands in the early part of this period. The Reformation in Germany was another most important movement in which Martin Luther was by far the most extraordinary figure, that stands out most strikingly at the beginning of the modern epoch. The rank of Spain declined and she dropped definitely to the second and third rank among European powers in consequence of the disgraceful treaties of Westphalia (1648) and of the Pyrenees (1659), which closed her long wars with the Netherlands and with France. In spite of political decline, however, Spain enjoyed at this period a greater degree of literary and artistic activity than she had ever enjoyed before, and the like of which she has never since attained. Cervantes produced "Don Quixote," and Velasquez and Murillo both flourished.

In England Henry VIII. and Thomas Wolsey, and afterward Thomas Cromwell, were manufacturing history. The history made by these men and those who came after them is stained with blood, often wantonly shed. Many martyrs were burned at the stake. William Shakespeare wrote his undying plays, Spenser produced the "Faerie Queen," and Bacon wrote his essays.

Peter the Great in Russia, and Gustavus Adolphus, in Sweden, were at the time of which the present book treats winning the honors that came to them subsequently. To Peter and his wife Catharine, who succeeded him, is due the eminent exaltation of Russia, quite in spite of herself. The story of the nations and their rulers that rose and reigned and fell is like a story told in passing and recalls great triumphs and sad losses. The partition of Poland is one of the sad things that stands out lamentably in the history. The French Revolution paved the way for the entrance of Napoleon Bonaparte, who changed the geography of Europe with such caprice that it was needful to make new maps and new charts. Napoleon, whatever else he was or was not, yet had the power to write his name, not alone in France, but in all Europe in such a way as that no time shall be long enough to cause oblivion for him. The history of modern Europe, as presented by Mr. Schwill, is quite perspicuous, and makes the work of the student easy. The changes in the Government of France, from the time of the first Napoleon until the firm establishment of the present republic, and reciting the acts of the Commune of 1871, while not exhaustively told, are nevertheless clearly stated so that a comprehensive idea is obtained even by the hasty reader.

England in the nineteenth century deserves and has received at the hands of the present historian the attention she merits as a world-empire. The man who has let his European history grow dim will find in the present book the means of renewing his faded knowledge, and the student, to whom it is all new, will alike find the treatment comprehensive and alluring.

Spanish History.*

Whatever other results the Spanish-American war may have, it is certain that it has served to arouse no little public interest in Spain and her possessions, some of which will have passed from her control forever. It is doubtless true that much of the present interest in Spain is tinctured with prejudice. We "remember the Maine" so persistently as to forget everything else about the once famous peninsular power and her splendid annals of empire, now sadly tarnished, and the rich cluster of historic associations that belong to her. America in the dawn of her early history owes much to Spain and to the patronage that Columbus, Cortez, Pizarro, Balboa, and Ponce de Leon received from that Government when other powers were indifferent. Washington Irving and Prescott have laid upon Spain the spell of absorbing interest in the domain of history and romance, and it is not well for us to forget what they have so captivatingly set forth. The sun has long since set upon the glory of Spain with which Irving and Prescott dealt, but there is much in the nation's record to interest the historical student and to entertain and instruct the general reader. Spain, it need hardly be said, has not been fortunate in her colonies, and for the last hundred years and more she has likewise been harrowed by political convulsions and civil wars. Race bigotry and religious fanaticism added to the chronic strife of which Spain seems ever to have been the theatre. The Inquisition and its hideous activity in Spain during the sixteenth century serves to mark the tendency toward declination. Spain became an enfeebled power. Portugal was, with all her colonies, lost to her; the Netherlands were next to fall from her weakening grasp. Early in the eighteenth century Gibraltar passed into British hands and French intrigue shaped and directed what policy she had, and Joseph Bonaparte sat finally upon the Spanish throne. Her American colonies are now lost to her, and with the political corruption and extravagance that largely prevails her outlook is far from being a bright one. The earliest history of Spain dates as far back as the Visigoths, but is involved in obscurity not yet penetrated. The date was about A. D. 350. Wars succeeded wars and conquests conquests, until we reach the Middle Ages, when the figure of the Cid Campeador stands forth with a European reputation. The poets of all times have sung of him and woven legends about him. According to Arabian chronicle, the Cid was a professional highwayman, whose business it was to chain prisoners. His power, at any rate, was immense, and it was said that there was no district of Spain that he did not at some time pillage. Under Ferdinand and Isabella the numerous petty kingdoms that had sprung up, and which filled the Northern, Southern, and Central portions of the peninsula—Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and the Moorish kingdom of Granada—different as they were in character, race, and institutions—were gradually amalgamated into one comprehensive nationality, that afterward exercised so powerful an influence under Charles V. and Philip II. Salutary changes of every description were introduced, internal communications facilitated, foreign trade protected, the public credit, which had languished, was re-established by the punctuality with which the Government met its engagements; arbitrary imposts were repealed; different denominations of coin had a legal standard of value affixed, and royal mints were established to infuse life and vigor into the currency. In five years the revenues increased fivefold, agriculture and architecture began to flourish again, and capital to flow into the country. "What many men," says old Pulgar, "and grand lords were unable to do in many years, a solitary woman, with her own toil and talents, did in a little while."

The permanent establishment of the Spanish Inquisition took place during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the conquest of Granada, (1481-92,) with all its romantic and pathetic associations, filled more than ten years of its middle period. But more than all else was the period of these rulers made notable by the achievements of the Spanish navigators—Columbus and his contemporaries—who had in less than fifty years of time made Spain the most magnificent empire on earth. No wonder that Charles V. and Philip II. were looked upon as little less than gods, and were held in remembrance as the greatest Kings that ever sat upon the throne of Spain.

The author has given us at this time a conscientious study in Spanish history. He has shown us in his book some of the reasons for the decline of Spanish greatness and glory. Under Maria Cristina, the Queen Regent, the Spanish Court, which has too often been an example of all that was loathsome in vice and shameless in depravity, has been pure and cleanly, so far as she could influence it. She has endeared herself to the nation of Spain by her maternal devotion, and the care she has taken of the youthful King Alfonso XIII., her delicate son, on whom she has lavished a mother's tenderness and love.

In this hour of Spanish defeat there is something of melancholy by way of comparison with her former greatness that has passed away. It is possible that the war may not be an unmixed evil for Spain. If she treasures the lessons taught by it and learns to progress through it all, it will prove to the country a great blessing in disguise. Prof. Harrison's book will find an audience among those desiring to know something of Spain and what she has been and what she has now been reduced to.

Mr. Steevens's Book on Egypt.*

There is so much to attract and allure in the ancient history of Egypt and its remains; so much in its lost arts, cabalistic inscriptions and traditions that is mingled with romance and legend that it is sometimes hard for us to realize that there can be a modern Egypt. We think at once of the Egypt of 5,000 and more years ago and of its mummies and their pyramidal tombs, but forget that there is an Egypt in 1898. The author of the present book, however, quickly brings us to a realising sense of the existence of an Egypt of to-day, and we gain our first view of that country in the world's coaling station of Port Said, which lies on a little triangle of sand between the Suez Canal and the salt swamps that fringe the Delta of the Nile, with Asia on one side and Africa on the other. The population of Port Said reaches 35,000, 10,000 of which are Europeans. There are a few trees in the town, but hardly a garden and no green fields. Sand and water in a dismally flat and monotonous combination stretch away as far as the eager eye searching in vain for some relief can see. There are no sights, no amusements, no society, according to Mr. Steevens. Everybody is saving his money for a Summer somewhere else. Modern Egypt disappoints and serves to make more striking the glaring contrast between what it was under Rameses the Great and what it now is when the grandees of modern Egypt are seen rolling by in their London or Paris built carriages—a flash of scarlet and gold waistcoats, white drawers, and bare brown legs, as their running grooms shout to clear the way before them. Egypt has lost her individuality and is now very much like Turkey to the outward eye, but yet with differences. Egypt is being governed, Turkey is not. In Egypt you encounter electric lights, European locomotives, electric tramways, and telephones. You may observe the coast guard and the police, as well as street sweepers under the English rule in Egypt, but such things are not allowed in Turkey, for they might be conducive to treason.

In theory, Egypt does not belong to Great Britain. It so happens that there are British garrisons in Cairo and Alexandria, but that is quite an accident. They are there to maintain the authority of the Khedive and to restore order. They have been engaged in these modest duties since 1882. Egypt is as orderly a country as exists on earth, and the Khedive would be only too glad to try maintaining his authority without them, only somehow they still stay! And they not only stay, but they govern. In spite of complications, in spite of everything, they govern, and do it well. Fifteen years ago Egypt was bankrupt, rebellious, miserable, oppressed, defeated. To-day she is solvent, orderly, prosperous, well governed, victorious. The solution of the problem is interesting seeking, but one thing remains, and that is, England did it; did it without especially intending it or altogether knowing it did it—that is, by sheer unconscious English genius for rule.

In spite of modifications and change in other directions, there remains one thing the same to-day as it was in the earliest Egypt, and that is the Nile. It has been well said, Egypt is the Nile. The expression is a happy one. It is not an epigram or figure of speech. The street one walks upon in Cairo, the beef and potatoes served for luncheon, they are all just solidified, organized, vitalised Nile. Every acre of tilled land in Egypt was washed hither from the Abyssinian mountains and laid down to fertilize the desert by the Nile. The great river not only gives water to a rainless land, but it makes the very soil. The Nile is Egypt's all in all. The mythology of Egypt shows in what estimation the river was held, and nothing of the adoring homage paid to it has been lost. Egypt is, of all others, the land of the engineer, and if the full Nile should burst its banks the land would become a lake. Egypt is the African Holland. If it is not a beautiful country, it is a picturesque land, filled with people, animals, and customs that stand out sharply in contrast with the things that are familiar to us in America and in England. Camels are not confined to zoological gardens and circuses in Egypt. They enter into daily use and fit into the sandy deserts there. Egypt could not spare them.

Much has already been accomplished in Egypt, but much remains yet to do. The reclamation of desert lands and salt marshes can be still further extended, and much can thus be added to the arable lands capable of high cultivation. The growth of india rubber under proper husbandry and the possibilities in respect to sugar growing are prodigious in the Upper Nile and around the Delta districts, respectively.

Egypt is a land of contrasts, in which the past and its glories are linked with the present and the future and all its possibilities. The Pyramids, from which twenty Napoleonic centuries look down, are still in evidence, battered by time and the spoliation of tourists and others, but yet so imperturbably indestructible. The twin colossi of Memnon, fabled to send back musical notes when the first rays of the morning sun fell upon them, still stand in Egypt, but the joyous sun strikes him and his mate, and they are silent; it burns on them and they are cold. Worn, battered, and very old, they seem to ask what has become of all around them that was once so glorious, but which now are represented only by ruins; great ruins, truly, but yet ruins. The art of the ancient Egyptians does not appeal to Mr. Steevens. He calls it uncouth, clumsy, and barbaric. Even an obelisk fails to impress him, and as for the hieroglyphics, the papyri, and the scarabaei, they lack for him the charm that some Egyptologists have found in them. The railway, books, trees, modern manufacturing, and other things similar make of Egypt a paradox, with the old at one extreme and the new at the other. The work appears in diary form and bears the unmistakable evidences of field work. To many the picture presented of Egypt in 1898 will have the charm of absolute novelty.

Ticonderoga and Elsewhere in 1776*

War books are the fashion. When and where the war was fought is not the important matter, if so there be fluttering flag, bugle call or beat of drum; if there be thunder of shots, and brave lives laid down for country. The taste of blood has made too many drunk. Led into war for righteous cause, they were coming almost to love it for war's own sake. It isn't the easiest thing for a peaceful nation, to whom war is only a name or a memory, to stamp its literature with blood in a couple of fortnights. It may put the mark there, but the mark will be less artistic than obvious. A good deal of the work will be clumsily done, by writers who plainly never saw a battle. They give the roar of the guns without the smoke of the conflict. The war "atmosphere" is lacking.

Notable, then, among the new war volumes is a little paper-bound publication of the complete "Orderly Book" which Capt. Ichabod Norton kept in the Revolutionary War. Capt. Norton was a member of Col. Mott's regiment of Connecticut troops destined for the northern campaign in 1776. The journal extends from July of that year to the end of November, and was kept, as the title page says, at Skeensborough, (now Whitehall,) Fort Ann, and Ticonderoga, N. Y., and at Mount Independence, Vt.

The book has an excellent introduction by Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward. This is historical in character. It identifies Capt. Norton as the son of Thomas Norton, whose estate lay about three miles north of the meeting house at Farmington, Conn. His mother was Ruth Strong, a patronymic which is woven into innumerable American genealogies. The history of the original Orderly Book is traced to its present owner, a lineal descendant, (of other name,) whose home is now in Rochester. The introduction also sketches easily and pleasantly the several localities mentioned in the journal.

If the latter had no other claim to antiquarian value, it should make a large one to antiquarian interest in its exhibition of misspelling and its haphazard peppering with capitals. For the rest, Capt. Norton was plainly an honest, earnest patriot, undergoing privation and want without complaint for the great cause, and telling his daily story with a simplicity that enhances its attraction. He displays, also, in his record, a grim straightforwardness, unconscious of the humorous situations which blundering spelling or construction have often made funnier. All was desperately serious to the writer in the little camp.

The journal opens with a transcript of the order of Col. Samuel Mott to Capt. Norton to take his company "with all Covenant speed" to Bennington. It was to be a mid-Summer march, and in addition to specific regulations regarding the care of the health of the men, the order reads: "Tis expected that you profoorm a march of 20 miles per day and that there be no unneccasary firing of guns by the men as they pass; itt is supposed every man will be willing to provide himself with 4, 5 or more balls suited to the bore of his gun for any emergency on their march"—all of which makes interesting contrast with the way troops are moved to-day across the country. Arrived at Skeensborough, the entry of August 20th—expressed, "Augt the 20, Ad 1776"—names officers and gives some regulations of the camp. For instance: "Regimental orders, that the Revd. Solomon Morgin is Chaplin of the Regt., and to be obayed as such. asa tracy is appointed quartermaster and is to be obayed as such. * * * The officers of duty in Each Compiny are to take it by turn day by day and see that the Mens Cooking is well takin care of so far as can be for so small a number of Cittles as can be Contained; the Ravilee to beat in front of the Regt."

The entry of the next day is a long one. The Colonel is obliged to leave his regiment for a week or two. In doing so he makes the following statement:

Col. Mott assures the Regt. that having the highest Hopes & Expectation from the good conduct and harminy of the Regt. and Vigilence and alartness in the Servace,

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*HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. By Ferdinand Schwill, Ph. D., Instructor in Modern History at the University of Chicago. With maps and genealogical tables. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 434. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50 net.

*SPAIN IN HISTORY. By James A. Harrison, Professor of History and Modern Languages in Washington and Lee University. Introduction by G. Mercer Adam. Revised and enlarged. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated in Spanish colors. 12mo. Pages 603. New York: The Werner Company. Price, $1.50.

*EGYPT IN 18[illegible]. By G. W. Steevens, author of "The Land of the Dollar" and "With the Conquering Turk." Cloth, illustrated. 12mo. Pages 283. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*CAPT. NORTON'S ORDERLY BOOK. Together with a Fac Simile of Capt. Norton's Map of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence. With an introduction by Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward, N. Y. 8vo. Pp. 94. Fort Edward: Keating & Barnard. Price, $1.

nothing less than the alarming, Broken & distressing Situation of his family & affairs could Have tended Him to left Business. But as soon as he has paid a lettle attention to his Molancly affairs att home to return to them without Delay. Tis expected that the officers will take Diligence Care to cultivate in the Men a spirit of good Agreement and Indeavour to teach and form them to that fortitude, Resilution and obedience which is the only means of devine protection and victory in case of an attack from the Enemy.

An entry of "Augt. 26, Ad 1776," touches an unpleasant subject in strict soldierly fashion. It reads:

Itts ordered that Buchards take care that no nastiness is hov in the crick. If they Heeve any in they must suffer the consequence. Likewise I would have the buchards take care and order better for the futur, or else I shall take care of them.

For many subsequent days the record, whether at Skeensborough, in "camp att fortann," at "ticonderoguege," or at Mount Independence, gives glimpse merely of uneventful daily camp life, which has not differed very much in a hundred and twenty years. On Oct. 14 the record says that "the enemy is ourly expected." The regiment is put under arms every morning at 4 o'clock, and is expected to "repair with all silence to the alarming poast & stand there till Broad day light." At night officers and men are to have their arms at hand. The wait, however, was long and anxious. It was just two weeks later, though there had been engagements with the fleet, that the record states that the General returns "his thanks to officers & soigiers" for the "elark, spirited maner with which they repaired to face the enemy yesterday."

There are long entries recording the sad findings of the courts-martial. Punishments often ordered, were various numbers of lashes on sometimes "the bare," and sometimes "the naked," back. Yet there were recompenses for good behavior. Not infrequent are the records of instructions to the "comesary" to "issue out Emediately half a gill of rhum to every non comisind officer and soigier." But it is easier to quote than to know where to stop quoting from this simple contemporary diary of life in the camp of our gallant forefathers, picturing it in an unromantic and stern reality of which fiction is naturally shy. But we turn to the last clauses of the last order. They might be addressed to some of the great-grandsons who are in camp to-day: "The men are to wash up their cloathing as itt is not only condusive to their health but nesisary to Make a soigier like appearance that they be clean & neat. And the officers and men (are to) see that no damage (is) done to the huts—that not only from Princeble but a gainst genil. order."

It should be added that the book abounds in the names of officers, and will probably be of value to many who are seeking a record of Revolutionary ancestors.

A Book on the Mind.*

A wonderful fascination forever clusters round and about the unseen and the unknown. This is especially true of all psychologic investigation which of necessity deals with the unseen, and frequently with the unknown. The mind and its limitations is what the psychologist seeks to know and to measure, and in his searchings after light two methods of procedure are adopted—viz., introspection, which consists in taking note of one's own mind, as all sorts of changes are produced in it, such as emotions, memories, associations of events now gone, &c., and describing everything that takes place. Other persons can repeat the observations with their own minds, and see that what the first reports is true, and "Experimental" and "Physiological Psychology," which is experimenting on some one else's mind. Theories founded on the latter method are not always safe and certain, because of the fact that minds vary much in different persons; healthy and diseased minds are quite different, and are given a special class under the name of "Abnormal Psychology." Variations, however, often very striking, exist between individuals even within normal life, and admirable results in one case become quite valueless in another case. Well people are very different from one another. What we understand by character or temperament, as distinguishing one person from another, is a well-known and familiar evidence of this, and constitutes "Individual Psychology." Other forms appear under the guises of "Educational or Pedagogical Psychology," "Race Psychology," "Social Psychology," and perhaps some other forms. It is so easy to multiply nomenclature. The essential matter is to study the mind, and to try to measure the height, the depth, the magnitude of the intangible mind and learn its secrets. If we seek to know what the mind has done in the world we are confronted by a dazzling wealth of story that comes to us from the very earliest period of archaic history. Mind has done all that has been done—built human institutions, created literature, evolved science, discovered the laws of Nature so far as we know them, used the forces of the material world, and is found embodied in all the monuments which stand to testify to the presence of man. Such testimony tells us in a manner not to be mistaken or misunderstood of what the mind has done. Results in many directions all assembled, so that a consistent view of that wonderful thing, the mind, may be had, will greatly aid us in formulating some small notion of what it is. The thing is, after all, so complex that most people are content to take the mind for granted and accept results without seeking to inquire too closely into the modus operandi.

We were formerly taught of the existence of five special senses—viz., sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch, but in psychologic light we now know very definitely of certain other supplemental forms. There are muscle sensations coming from the moving of our limbs; organic sensations from the inner vital organs, heat and cold sensations no doubt quite distinct from each other, pain sensations, and a long train of other peculiar sensational conditions, which may be separate and distinct, or be the result of combinations of some of the others. A current of electricity passed through the arm is productive of a sensation that is perhaps typical of one of these unclassified senses.

All these things give the mind its material upon which to work. Primarily, externals are without value, but as correlatives they come to have value only when taken in connection with other things.

It is possible that we all have an occult power lying dormant within us that, once we learn to exercise it, will make us gods greater in power than mythology records. We have a hint of the verity of this in what is known as hypnotism, mesmerism, telepathy, and some other forms of mental power and activity that suggest the words written in the Scriptures (Matt. xvii., 20,) "If ye have faith, as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you." It is not impossible that in psychology we stand at the threshold of a higher and broader life, whose horizon widens and enlarges more than we can yet realize. It is quite customary for us to scoff at one of the modern psychologic forms that have sprung up only within very recent years, and which is known as Christian science. The significance of scoffing is very small, but some of the results that Christian science attains are indicative of that which is to come as we grow more and more to understand and apply the new forces that it has already gathered and will continue to marshal.

The study of psychology is yet in its infancy, but enough has already been done to show the relation existing between man and the animals. We have hitherto placed man too high and the animals too low in the scale, but psychological investigators are coming more and more to appreciate and properly to value the animal instincts. Even a dull person may readily gain some knowledge of the near approach of animal instinct, so called, to the mind and its operations by simply watching a house cat or a dog and noting the multiform life of either for a single day. The result will astonish those whose attention has not hitherto been turned in this direction.

But if the psychology of animals is interesting and instructive, what shall we say of the study of the child and of its mind unfoldings? The mother, and often the father, is simply fascinated by the development and other psychologic phenomena relating to children that belong to them. No wonder they sometimes become the sport of critics who hold themselves aloof from parental influences, and to whom all children are alike as peas in a pod. Some thoughtful attention to the subject will show clearly that a very close relation exists between the mind and the body, though it is not so easy to understand how the beautiful things reflected in the eye and the sounds striking in vibrations on the ear become pleasurable sensations in the mind. The power of speech and of memory, and a thousand other things wonderful but commonplace because we do not pause to think about them, are worthy of our most careful attention and study in the light of this science. When psychology shall have reached its fullest development the child who is now counted stupid will not have the odium now too often given him, but something of his psychologic tendencies will be diagnosed as a physician now diagnoses a pantholgic condition that is abnormal, and the boy's occupation may be chosen with the certainty of harmonious adaptation. Mr. Baldwin brings to the task of preparing the present book an enthusiasm that makes its labor light, and while the book is not an exhaustive one, nor is it intended so to be, yet enough of the subject is presented in a way that will be found interesting to all those who take it up, and the book will be finally laid down with regret. A healthy interest will be stimulated in psychology on the part of those who will carefully read the little volume.

*THE STORY OF THE MIND. By James Mark Baldwin. With Illustrations. The Library of Useful Stories Series. Buckram. 16mo. Pages 230. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 40c.

Macaulay in a New Edition.*

The latest edition of Macaulay, known as the "Albany Edition," is so called because in the "Albany," "whose inviolate tranquillity affords so agreeable relief from the roar and flood of Piccadilly traffic," as Sir George Trevelyan describes it, many of his uncle's works were written. It was in that cloister, the Albany, where Macaulay lived from 1841 to 1856, and "these fifteen years in the Albany were also the term of Macaulay's ripest literary achievement." He had been a half dozen years in India, and the work there had been arduous, and in England at first he sought some slight rest, but Macaulay never indulged in a moment of idleness.

It was in 1842, then, that his "Lays of Ancient Rome" were finished. Bringing his manuscript to the Longmans, Macaulay seems to have questioned its excellence, and it is even remembered that he deemed it a trifle trivial. There was an inclination on the part of the author to be apologetic. As to money for the poems, that, he said, there need be no bother about; he wanted no conditions, only this he insisted, that there were to be no puffings. The success of the "Lays" astonished their author. Before the copyright had expired, 200,000 copies of it had been sold, and since then the sale has been "beyond all calculation."

We of to-day dub Macaulay the "Cocksure Man," but here are instances that he put but a modest value on his own literary performances. It was fairly hard work for his publishers to make him collect his "Essays." He contended that his writings for The Edinburgh Review were special things, never could be popular, and had no chance of entering into general literature, for they would lack readers. When the essays were printed, their success was beyond precedent, and the publisher says that the demand for them is still apparently inexhaustible.

Still living at the Albany, Macaulay's plan, so long indulged in, to write a history of the English Revolution took shape, and in 1848 the first two volumes were published. It is a long time to look back to, but some of us may remember the early Harper edition of this history and what a typographical triumph it was then considered on the part of the house to get up this Macaulay history in a race against time. When the history was complete the sales were over 250,000. It has been printed in all known languages, and the pirate publishers of the world have fattened on it.

Is there a lost book of Macaulay's? There seems to be evidence that he had mapped out a history, that of the Bourbon restoration in France. It does look as if he had made some arrangement with Dionysius Lardner to write it, and it is positive that Macaulay had devoted some of his time to the compilation of this history. Just fancy Macaulay taking up the Napoleonic period, for he would have been obliged to begin there, and his portraiture of the Emperor, and his description of Waterloo, glimpses of the Duke, and the Congress of Verona, and an etching of that uncommonly smart Talleyrand. Certainly the world was loser because this history never saw the light. Is there no scrap leaf of it to be found? Will Sir George Trevelyan ever tell us?

Yes, Macaulay was "the fullest man that ever lived"; one who had read everything and who never forgot anything, and he bristled with facts. There were millions of drawers in that man's brain, and every one opened when he willed it, and out came the required document. Certainly he had his convictions, and he held to his opinions, and he may have been too much of a party man in the sense used by Dr. Arnold in this maxim: "The past is reflected to us by the present, and the party man feels the present most." Then it may be that the reflections made by Macaulay of historical events which occurred two hundred years ago are lighted up by the lantern flashes of to-day, but how could this be otherwise? No man is so entirely impartial as to be able to interpret the thoughts of the man of the past without injecting some of his own personality into the characters.

Prof. Beers's History of Literature.*

This is a reprint, brought up to date, of a Chautauqua textbook for 1890-91, and we must again protest against the misleading aspect of a title page that does not indicate previous editions. In a textbook, almost as invariably as in a scientific work, the public should be informed of the date of the writer's opinions. From his preface it is obvious that Prof. Beers recognizes the thankless nature of the task which he has conscientiously performed. "In so brief a history of so rich a literature the problem is," he says, "how to get room enough to give, not an adequate impression—that is impossible—but any impression at all of the subject." He accordingly crowds out philosophy, history, and science, in order to gain space for "belles lettres," and he omits the literature of the Anglo-Saxon period and the Scotch vernacular literature before Burns. He divides his history into periods, following the divisions made by Stopford Brooke in his "Primer of English Literature." The result is more satisfactory than textbooks of literature usually are. Prof. Beers has the advantage of an interested style, and his readers will be apt to remember his characterizations, not for their originality, but because they are distinct and easily verified. Of Pope he says, for example: "He was not a consecutive thinker, like Dryden, and cared less about the truth of his thought than about the pointedness of its expression. His language was closer-grained than Dryden's. His great art was the art of putting things. He is more quoted than any other English poet but Shakespeare. He struck the average intelligence, the common sense of English readers, and furnished it with neat, portable formulas, so that it no longer needed to 'vent its observation in mangled terms,' but could pour itself out compactly, artistically, in little ready-made molds."

Of course the danger in "studying" literature with the sort of textbook provided by Prof. Beers lies in the too easy satisfaction of the mind. Here are some facts, some clearly stated, sensible-sounding opinions, some admirable photographs; why go further? It is desirable to read in connection with such a textbook examples of the various writers mentioned in its pages, but is it necessary to hunt up monographs, and compare notes, and make opinions of one's own? The average student who is benefiting by the Chautauquan course will hardly find it so. And in this connection we think Prof. Beers could have made his book more helpful and stimulating than he has made it to the mind which has to be taught how to learn. For example, in the list of books to be read, the student is directed to David Masson's edition of Milton's poetical works. It would vastly have added to the liveliness of the reading hour if Prof. Beers had prescribed Lowell's essay on Masson's "Milton" to be taken at the same time. It is only by assistance of such nature that the student manages to climb over the hedge of names and dates and general information that incloses the lovely field of our literature, and a guide to the right sort of supplementary reading is particularly valuable where the student is away from the stimulus of personal intercourse with his teacher.

In his treatment of modern writers, Prof. Beers has found it necessary to be brief and unwise to be dogmatic. He might, however, have given casual mention to Tennyson's "national" poetry, and the reader could hardly do better than supplement his discussion of Tennyson and Browning by Prof. Dowdin's essay on the same writers.

*THE WORKS OF LORD MACAULAY: HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Albany Edition. Vols. I.-IV. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.

*FROM CHAUCER TO TENNYSON. With Twenty-nine Portraits, and Selections from Thirty Authors. By Henry A. Beers. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent, The Chautauqua Century Press. 1898.

A New Leviticus.*

Who cares to read the book of Leviticus? It is probably read less often than any other book in the Bible, unless the book of Chronicles be excepted. It is regarded as a dry collection of ritualistic regulations, having to do chiefly with the sacrificing of rams and bullocks. Yet it is, in the estimation of scholars, the most important book of the Pentateuch, the centre around which the ancient faith was grouped, whence it drew much of its strength and weakness.

It is most fortunate that this volume has been intrusted to the leading English authority upon Bible criticism, for in his skillful hands it has become a new and interesting book, one that will hold the attention of even the casual reader.

Canon Driver has become famous for his great "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," the standard work on the subject, but the limits of space prevented his treating any single book with that degree of thoroughness which satisfies the lay reader. In the book of Leviticus, just issued, the learned author gives a complete review of the latest opinions regarding this book, and a clear exposition of modern methods of treating the Bible. The chief sources from which this book is drawn are really three. The most ancient of these is that contained in Chapters 17-26, generally known as the Law of Holiness, from its constant iteration: "You shall be holy; for I, Jhvh, (pronounced Yahwe,) your God, am holy." The remarkable affinity between this idea and those expressed by the prophet Ezekiel has led many to attribute the composition of this section to that prophet, but Canon Driver thinks that no positive proof has yet been adduced in support of this theory. The main body of Leviticus is a portion of the priestly narrative which forms the groundwork of the entire Pentateuch. The third portion consists of a number of laws added to the

*THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS. A New Translation, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. S. R. Driver, D. D. (The Polychrome Bible.) Dodd, Mead & Co.

Reviews of Books.

(Continued.)

priestly legislation. In carrying out the Polychromeidea, which forms one of the chief features of this edition, these three sources are kept distinct by the different colored backgrounds, yellow being used for the Law of Holiness, brown for the later additions, while the chief narrative appears on the usual white ground. In this way, while the continuity of the book is preserved, it is possible, at a glance, to note the different sources utilized by the compiler of the book.

The laws the present editor considers very ancient, although their codification did not take place until 586 B. C., when the first temple was destroyed, and the book received its present form under Ezra, 444 B. C.

Taking up the chapters and verses in detail, Dr. Driver makes even the sacrificial laws interesting by his constant references, in the notes, to the sacrifices of the Assyrians and Egyptians, and his systematic explanation of the cultc of the Hebrews. By illustrative plates he shows the precise significance of the prescriptions regarding the parts which were to be burned, giving a reality to the laws such as they did not possess before. Regarding the idea of sacrifice, he observes: "It is a mistake to suppose that the ideas of sin and atonement lay at the root of the primitive notion of a sacrifice. Among primitive peoples a man who felt himself under Divine displeasure would shrink from approaching his Deity."

In the translation itself there is a continuity and clarity which is of great assistance in making plain the significance of the offerings. The authorized version speaks of "meat offerings" when the oblation consisted of grain, and Canon Driver very properly renders these passages by "cereal offerings," a phrase which none can misunderstand. This editor suggests as an explanation of the interdiction of eating the blood: "The blood is regarded as the seat of life, and is given back to God, (sprinkled on the altar,) who is the author of life. As this people shrank from eating living animals, they naturally avoided eating the blood. In several primitive savage tribes, on the other hand, we find that to partake of the blood of a victim was a solemn religious ceremony. It was believed that in this way a man appropriated some portion of the vital power of the animal."

Among other notable improvements in the terminology of the English versions is the very suggestive one, "Tent of meeting" instead of the meaningless "Tabernacle," for the proper translation of the Hebrew original is the one adopted here, signifying the place at which Jhvh met the priests. The old rendering "heave-offering" is put aside as giving the false impression that the oblation was lifted up by the priest, whereas the word really means nothing else than "set apart."

The old puzzle as to the reason for distinguishing between clean and unclean animals is solved thus: "The fundamental principle given as the ground of the law concerning clean and unclean animals is the holiness of the people which rests upon the holiness of Jhvh. In carrying out this principle various circumstances came into consideration. Some animals would be regarded as unclean on account of the natural disgust which they excited, the bad odor left upon anything which they touched, or their unclean habits. The same feeling which caused eating of blood to be prohibited would lead to beasts and birds of prey being regarded as unclean. Other animals would be excluded because they were sacred to heathen deities or eaten in heathen rites."

Another interesting side of Leviticus is emphasized by the notes upon Chapters 13 and 14, which deal with leprosy. This might well be called the first instance in history of the establishment of medical quarantine, the priests acting as examining physicians. Canon Driver calls attention to the "accurate knowledge of the different features of the plague of leprosy" possessed by the priests, no whit less than the knowledge of our day upon this subject. This editor objects to the use of the word "scapegoat" as unwarranted by the Hebrew. The goat sent into the wilderness was destined for Azazel, an evil spirit, nothing more.

In the discussion of the prohibitions of marriage between certain relatives, Canon Driver comments sharply upon the well-known prohibition of marriage with a "deceased wife's sister" as established by English law. The verse in Leviticus xviii., 18, "Thou shalt not take a wife in addition to her sister, to be her rival * * * beside the first in her lifetime," "is in fact a limitation on polygamy; and what it prohibits is not marriage with a second sister, after the first is dead, but marriage with two sisters at the same time is forbidden." Coming from so high an authority this

The tradition of the nineteenth chapter, one of the most important in this book and the entire Bible, is notable for its simplicity and directness. Here is the great injunction: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," the core of the old and the new faith alike.

The great value of this new Leviticus lies in the fact that this important book is made so interesting, so vivid, that it will compel attention. He who reads Canon Driver's work will gather a new meaning from the sacrificial cult as well as from the other portions of the volume having a more direct bearing upon the life of to-day. The conception of the natural growth and development of Biblical literature will be made plain, clearing away many apparent inconsistences due to the various periods of composition and editing. The careful avoidance of all theological notes and treatment of Leviticus from a purely scholarly and literary side is not the least valuable part of the work.

Bookplates.*

"Bookplates and Their Values" is a book recently published, and is written by J. H. Slater, author of the "Library Manual," "Early Editions," "Engravings and Their Values," "Round and About the Book Stalls," &c., who is also well known as the editor of the English Book Prices Current and Sales Prices. The book is a first attempt at a fixed valuation of bookplates, and as such has a certain value for collectors, as well as for dealers in ex libris.

The book is divided into two portions, the first of which is a short general introduction to the subject, covering ground already pretty thoroughly gleaned, while the second portion, pages 19-241, contains an alphabetical list of noted English and American plates, arranged under their owners' names, with prices obtained at auction therefor. The plates named are thoroughly described, and this portion of the book will be found useful both for identification and for valuation.

Part first, covering, as has been said, more or less familiar ground, is divided into five chapters, the first of which is devoted to a survey of the subject, introductory and historical.

As early as 1822 "C. S. B." had an enthusiastic article in The Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XCII., Page 198, on the collecting of bookplates, describing with much pride the plate of Sir Francis Fust of Hill Court, Gloucestershire—"a splendid heraldic display, and also interesting to the bibliophilist, when he is informed that this family, (Fust,) now extinct in this country, was said to be the same which produced the immortal printer of Mentz." The celebrated Bagford collected a few bookplates, which are now in the British Museum. The well-known collection of ex libris formed by Miss Jenkins of Bath, about 1820, now in possession of Dr. Howard, would therefore seem to be one of several dating from the first quarter of the present century.

Mr. Slater claims that the fame of a designer or engraver usually establishes the interest and pecuniary value of a bookplate. While this is so to a great degree, it must also be allowed that the plate of a celebrated man or woman, even though possessing no artistic merit, is equally interesting and valuable. But a great majority of the plates which find their way into the hands of collectors have neither artistic merit nor do they gain value from having been used by famous people. Yet these plates may have a value arising from their scarcity; either because few copies were originally made, or that for some other reason the demand exceeds the supply; hence the value of the second portion of this book lies in an attempt to distinguish the various degrees of scarcity.

Mr. Slater sees but one great objection to the collecting and use of bookplates. While this objection seems a sufficiently weak one, yet never having seen this argument advanced, portions of it may well be quoted.

"Years ago, before the bookplate was seen in almost every library, fine bindings, many of them blazoned with the arms and mottoes of their owner, abounded. * * * Shelves bore witness to the magic art of Le Gascon or Derome. Maioli, Groller, Diane de Poictiers, Henri II. and other Kings of France, Mme. de Maintenon and a bevy of royal favorites, bibliophiles by the score in every rank of life, asserted their ownership of a book in such a way that all men who once saw but the outside of it could never forget. Then there were other book lovers, who, caring for none of these things, scribbled their autographs on title pages, * * * but the universal use of bookplates is introducing a new order of things. Never again will some mighty 'O. Cromwell' record his name and virtues on the flyleaf of a battered Bible; nor will the name of Shakespeare's proto-

*BOOKPLATES AND THEIR VALUES. By J. H. Slater, Editor Book Prices Current, Sales Prices, &c. London: Henry Grant. 1898. 15s. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons Importers. $4.50.

It seems to the present writer that it is only necessary to remember how comparatively few people use a bookplate in what is now the fifth century of the existence of this little bit of stamped or engraved paper to fear any such dire result as Mr. Slater thinks possible. And while we all welcome the "O. Cromwell's" and other well-known names occasionally found on title pages, how many more of us mourn the "John Jones" more often marring an otherwise fine copy of some good edition.

Chapter II. is devoted to systems of classification; those of Lord de Tabley and Mr. Egerton Castle being chiefly followed. Chapter III. is filled with short sketches of a few of the best-known English engravers. Following Warren's precedent, Mr. Slater attributes the plates signed "W. H." to William Hibbart. But Mr. Fincham, in his "Artists and Engravers of British and American Bookplates," shows very conclusively that these plates were the work of William Henshaw, Hibbart being known to have signed only one plate. Chapter IV. treats of American plates, giving a few of the best known engravers, but contains nothing not already given in Allen's "American Bookplates." Chapter V. goes into the principles of valuation. In this chapter Mr. Slater disagrees with Mr. Walter Hamilton, whose "Dated Bookplates" is one of the cornerstones of most ex libris collections. Mr. Slater claims it is most illogical to put a date on a bookplate, and thinks it very absurd to continue using a dated plate for twenty or thirty years after it was engraved. Here, again, most lovers of the bookplate would disagree with Mr. Slater.

If Mr. Slater's book has any value for the collector, it is to be found in the second portion. As has been said, the descriptions of plates are well done, and in some cases two or three prices are given. On the whole, however, the book seems to have very little excuse for being, unless, indeed, like the celebrated razors Peter Pindar wrote of, it was "made to sell."

Fish, Game and Woods.*

The Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forests of the State of New York makes its appearance in a most handsome form, and is submitted by the President, Mr. Barnet H. Davis, and by the Commissioners, Messrs. William R. Weed, Charles H. Babcock, Edward Thompson, and Hendrick S. Holden. The matter treated in the volume is comprehensive, giving the official accounts, legal considerations, together with much practical matter, as the distribution of fish, their propagation, oyster cultivation, game protection, forestry, game birds, deer, &c. The work itself is thoroughly illustrated, and the colored plates and photogravures excellent. They are the very best of object lessons, and are the necessary adjuncts of the text. It is to be hoped that no cheese-paring legislative action at Albany will ever try to deprive the Commissioner in their endeavors to make a volume of this kind without its illustration. It is not alone for the dry as dust man of science who studies the facts in a book of this character, but it belongs just as much to the general reading public, and exactly as it is, with its colored plates of fishes and birds, it helps to instruct and impart lessons of natural history.

In the report of the Superintendent of Hatcheries Mr. James Annin, Jr., states that 191,726,678 fish, including fry, fingerlings, yearlings, and older fish of various kinds, have been deposited by the commission in the waters of the State. As to the proportion of shad, the Commissioner presented the work carried out by the new hatchery, situated on the Hudson, a short distance from Catskill Landing. About 10,000,000 shad eggs were hatched there, producing 8,690,200 shad fry, "which were the strongest and healthiest lot of shad ever turned into the river." In addition to this the United States Fish Commission gave 2,003,000 shad fry, which were placed in the Hudson. The Superintendent advises that the number of days when nets are allowed in the river should be shortened by at least "one or two full days." The reason for diminishing the days of netting is obvious. If all the ripe shad are caught before they reach the spawning beds in the upper Hudson, how are we to obtain the eggs intended for the further stocking of the river?

The report of Mr. Edward Thompson, the Shellfish Commissioner, is made up (1) of the work done in surveying, marking, and leasing of land under water for the purpose of shellfish culture. (2) The protection and preservation of the beds of oysters of natural growth located in the State. (3) The patrol of the oyster territory, for the purpose of preventing the pollution of the water

*SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES, GAME, AND FORESTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR 1896. New York and Albany: Wynkoop, Hallenback Crawford Co.

from the depredations of oyster pirates. It is the State Island Sound bed which produces the largest crop of seed and it gives employment to some 750 men. A large portion of this seed finds purchasers in San Francisco. The Superintendent urges that this prime source of oysters should be most carefully preserved and protected. At the mouth of Hempstead Harbor in Long Island Sound, is the bed of clams. The understanding of the oyster is naturally helped in this article by the well-executed colored prints of oysters of various ages. A one-year old oyster is about 1¼ inches in length, and the one of eight years old measures 5½ inches.

The enemies of the oyster are shown in a colored print. They are the drill, the perrywinkle, and the starfish. The drill, the Commissioner states, is the worst enemy the oysterman has to contend with, "and there is no known way of destroying the drill except by dredging up everything in the ground and removing the drills and returning the oysters to the bed." Starfish may be diminished by dragging mops, made of cotton twine, braided into ropes, and the brook trout, pike, perch, with other fish, become entangled in the mop, and, being drawn to the surface, are destroyed.

The black bass, the American saibling, the brook trout, pike perch, with other fish, and their propagation and distribution are all given.

The chapter on deer is of exceeding interest. In 1896, as far as could be determined, 2,637 deer were killed in the Adirondack forests, but, of course, there were many more. Comparing the deer killed in New York, as far as imperfect statistics go, the difficulty of obtaining reliable figures, by no means meaning want of vigilance on the part of the commission, these officers contrast their data with those of the State of Maine, where it appears that in 1896 3,947 deer, 250 moose, 239 caribou, and 160 bears were killed.

Mr. H. A. Surface of Cornell writes on the "Three Most Important Game Birds of the State of New York"—the ruffled grouse, the Bob White or quail, and the woodcock. For the better protection of all these game birds, Mr. Surface advises "inter-State laws to regulate the killing, transportation, and sale of all game," but, as the writer states it, "laws are useless if our citizens do not unite in creating a proper sentiment in favor of protecting our living creatures and enforcing the laws enacted for this purpose."

Mr. William F. Fox, Superintendent of Forests, advises strongly that the State make purchase of a tract, or having such an area of forest as their own, should make of it an experimental station. Matured trees could then be sold, and lumbermen be shown how wasteful are their methods. Besides the ordinary usages of lumber, wood pulp for the manufacture of paper is making a great inroad on our forests. In 1896 there were in the State seventy-six pulp making concerns, and the turn-out was 291,246 cords of pulp.

When one remembers that the supply of water in New York City has for main factor the rainfall, and that a plentiful supply of water is only obtainable when the ground is protected by its natural growth of wood, at once it can be understood how much forestry has to do with health, manufactures, and all the conditions of civilization.

The printing and make-up of the volume, carried out by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company of New York and Albany, shows high typographical skill and good judgment.

Eighteenth Century Times.*

Miss Susan Hale has in the book just produced by her done a very excellent thing in making it possible for busy people, hurried along and often too much diverted by other things, to make an acquaintance with some of the men and manners of the eighteenth century. The literature of the period is a faithful picture of its contemporary life, or it has small value, and there is no little contrast between the present century and its life and customs and the period which forms the subject considered by Miss Hale and its life and customs. The eighteenth century shows us Miss Edgeworth, Jane Austen, Addison and The Spectator, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Fielding, Dr. Johnson, and Daniel Defoe as some of the moving figures. It is most interesting to note the style and character of the literature produced and to wander now for a little through the old, abandoned houses of literature and to observe the traces of former splendor, dimmed and tarnished by age, and to find here and there an ornament worthy of cherished preservation, as one might wander in an eighteenth century mansion or castle in a somewhat similar way. The political pamphlet took the place of the newspaper editorial with which we of to-day are familiar, and letter writing took the valuable place in English literature which it has since maintained, but which,

*MEN AND MANNERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Susan Hale. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 298. The Chautauqua-Century Press, Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. Price, $1.

with the advent and present extensive use of the typewriter, seems destined to pass into one of the lost arts.

Pope and Lady Mary, Charlotte Lennox, Addison and Gay, Richardson and Harriet Byron, Fielding, Goldsmith, Horace Walpole and Gray, Evelina and Dr. Johnson, Beau Nash and Bath, and Mrs. Radcliffe and her followers pass in rapid review and have treatment well calculated to stimulate further interest in them in the ten chapters of the book.

No one can take up the Chautauqua course, in which this book appears, and pursue it and fail to get great and lasting benefit from it. It is calculated to save the time that is generally lost and thrown away. What is true of the Chautauqua course as a course is likewise true of the book presented by Miss Hale. It is not intended as an exhaustive treatise, but it seeks to awaken an interest in, let us say, John Gay, for example. Now, John Gay was a contemporary and friend of Pope and Addison and a petted member of the clubs to which they belonged. He began life as a linen draper's shopman, but relinquished it to become a writer. Gay's Fables are perhaps his most enduring monument, happy, indeed, to have been illustrated by Thomas Bewick. He produced in the "Beggar's Opera," an eighteenth century "Pinafore," and, dying, found a place in Westminster Abbey, marked by an inscription prepared by his own hand:

"Life is a jest; and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it."

Just enough of John Gay and his history and the aspect of his times is presented to stimulate an interest in him and lead to further study of him and acquaintance with him if he continues to prove attractive. So also with the other characters of the book, some of whom are not as popular with present-day readers as they deserve to be. Literary fame is fleeting even for those who gain a reputation in their own age. It would be a desirable thing if through the agency of the present book or by other means more attention were to be given to some of the best of the eighteenth century writers and their works and more neglect were bestowed upon the less desirable of the flood of modern and valueless fiction.

America, England, and Japan—A Prophecy.

The initial number of Putnam's Magazine, which made its appearance in January, 1853, contains a "prophecy" touching very closely the present state of affairs in the Far East. It is taken from the "Almanach Prophétique" for 1853, which, in turn, credits it to a writer of the seventeenth century. If it cannot, as claimed, be traced to 1698, its publication forty-five years ago entitles it to a place among curios. The bracketed words give Putnam's interpretation of the prevision, and it is to be noted that the United States is expected to acquire Japan, instead of forming an alliance with her:

"One prediction is recorded—a prediction authentically traced to the sixteenth century—which clearly indicates the separation of the United States from the mother country, its rise in political power, and its enormous physical development, and several other striking facts in our history. The prediction, however, is not yet closed, and it goes on to say that after a time the mother and daughter will be completely reconciled; that they will enter into an alliance; that their sovereignty will be extended over other nations, and especially that the United States will acquire Japan. Who will not believe in the 'manifest destiny' after that?

"This prophecy, of course, is cast in the rather vague and symbolical language which marks the 'vaticinating afflatus'—as if a man who saw into the future incontinently lost the use of the common tongue—but it is yet quite as clear as any utterances of the sort that we have had. It speaks thus:

"'The proud son (America) and the rough and grasping mother (England) separate with looks of blood. The streams flow with blood.

"'The leopard (or lion, England) wars fearfully. A good man, wise, strong as David, when his divinely directed sling struck down the Philistine giant, (Washington,) raises up the azure standard, sown with stars like the firmament. His mighty voice drives back the raging monster into the seas, (the Revolution,) and causes peace, equity, commerce, and industry to flourish. A new world arises. A powerful nation possesses the future. May the name of the just and holy be three times blessed.'

"'The prophecy then alludes in a brief way to the contest between Napoleon and England, which is closed in this figurative line, 'The claws of the terrible bird (Napoleon) are worn out by the patience and cunning of the leopard, (England.) * * *

"'The prophecy goes on to declare how the leopard would make prodigious incursions into India and China, and then says:

"'Is poison, then, a weapon allowed a great nation (opium)? The land of idols, of rivers, of waters unknown to foreign ships, is invaded by fire (men of war)!

"'But Thy justice is eternal! Worlds arise from the ruins. The children recognize their mother, (the English and Americans meet in the East.)

"'There is the azure banner again and there the terrible and conquering leopard. They are meeting beyond the sea, (in Japan most likely.)

"'But times are altered; the rough and grasping mother and the rebellious son meet in a friendly embrace at the limits of the Old World. (Take courage, Kossuth, and ye who dream of an alliance between England and the United States, and mark the consequence!)

"'And barbarism and idolatrous worship disappera before them.' (They will together establish Christianity over the face of the globe!)

"All that is doubtful about this prophecy is whether it was written at the time it purports to have been, or whether it bears a later date, when the events to which it alludes were already looming on the horizon. We have no knowledge on the subject which enables us to give an opinion, but we may state that the 'Almanach Prophétique' solemnly avers that it was printed in a book written by one Pierre Matisse, under the name of 'Spectacle Merveilleux et Edifiant de l'Avenir,' as far back as the year 1698, in Paris. The publisher's name was Abraham Saugrin, and copies of the work are still extant in different parts of Provence."

Spurgeon Love Letters.

Contained in a New Volume of His Autobiography—Other Interesting Features of It.*

The second volume of Spurgeon's autobiography begins with the call of April, 1854, to the pulpit of the Baptist Congregation at New Park Street, Southwark, London, and concludes, in 1860, when the great Metropolitan Tabernacle was being projected to accommodate Mr. Spurgeon's vast and ever-increasing congregation.

One portion of this volume has its pleasant side. There are three chapters, entitled "Love," "Courtship," "Marriage." They are descriptive of his first seeing Miss Thompson and his lovemaking. The young lady visited occasionally at a Mr. Olney's and was induced to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach. His sermons had a decided effect on her, and she felt that she wanted grace. She was moved to seek guidance from the Olney family, who were warmly attached to the young preacher:

"He may have told the new pastor about me," writes Mrs. Spurgeon. "I cannot say; but one day I was greatly surprised to receive from Mr. Spurgeon an illustrated copy of 'The Pilgrim's Progres,' with this inscription: 'Miss Thompson, with desires for her progress in the blessed pilgrimage, from C. H. Spurgeon. Ap. 20, 1854.'"

Friendship between the two now grew rapidly. At the opening of the Crystal Palace they were present and the lady writes:

"We occupied some raised seats at the end of the Palace where the great clock is now fixed. As we sat there talking, laughing, and amusing ourselves as best we could, while waiting for the procession to pass by, Mr. Spurgeon handed me a book, into which he had been occasionally dipping, and pointing to some particular lines, said, 'What do you think of the poet's suggestion in those verses?' The volume was Martin Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy.' * * * The pointing finger guided my eyes to the chapter on 'Marriage.'"

Then Mr. Spurgeon asked: "Do you pray for him who is to be your husband?"

"I do not remember that the question received any vocal answer; but my fast-beating heart, which sent a tell-tale flush to my cheeks, and my downcast eyes, which feared to reveal the light which at once dawned in them, may have spoken a language which love understood. From that moment a very quiet and subdued little maiden sat by the young pastor's side, and while the brilliant procession passed round the Palace, I do not think she took so much note of the glittering pageant as dwelling before her as of the crowd of new awakened emotions which were palpitating within her heart."

Some of the love missives interchanged are charming, and through them there breathes the spirit of true religion:

"Now to return to you again, I have had day-dreams of you while driving along. I thought you were very near me. It is not long, dearest, before I shall again enjoy your sweet society, if the providence of God permit. I knew I loved you very much before, but now I feel how necessary you are to me; and you will not lose much by my absence, if you find me, on my return, more attentive to your feelings, as well as equally affectionate. I can now thoroughly sympathize with your tears, because I feel in no little degree that pang of absence which my constant engagements prevented me from noticing when in London. How then must you, with so much leisure, have felt my absence from you, even though you well knew that it was unavoidable on my part! My darling, accept love of the deepest and purest kind from one who is not prone to exaggerate, but who feels that here there is no room for hyperbole. Think not that I weary myself by writing; for, dearest, it is my delight to please you, and solace an absence which must be even more dreary to you than to me, since traveling and preaching lead me to forget it. My eyes ache for sleep, but they shall keep open till I have invoked the blessings from above—mercies temporal and eternal—to rest on the head of one whose name is sweet to me, and who equally loves the name of her own, her much-loved, C. H. S."

Then he gave her another book and wrote this pretty quibble: "In a few days it will be our of my power to present anything to Miss Thompson. Let this be a remembrance of our happy meetings and sweet conversations.—Dec. 22, 1855. C. H. Spurgeon."

The marriage took place Jan. 8, 1856, and the notice in the Spurgeon Bible, written by Mr. Spurgeon, reads:

"Charles Haddon Spurgeon and Susannah Thompson were by the gracious arrangement of Divine Providence most happily married at New Park Street Chapel, by Dr. Alexander Fletcher on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

'And as years rolls after year
Each to other still more dear.'"

Of Mr. Spurgeon's quickness, his humor, the reader requires no reminder. When the young minister was in London during his first year, he was invited to preach at Tring. The clergyman Mr. Spurgeon thus describes, and he tells what he did for him:

"If I remember rightly, the worthy man's stipend only amounted to about 15s. a week. He had invited us to tea at his house; but while we sat in his humble home my conscience, rather smote me, because my good deacon and I were consuming some of his scanty store of provisions, and I began to think of some plan by which we could repay him for his kindness. I noticed that our friend, was wearing an alpaca coat, which was very shiny, and in places was so worn that I could not see through it. * * So at the close of the service I said to the congregation: 'Now, dear friends, I have preached to you as well as I could, and you know that our Saviour said to His disciples, "Freely ye have received, freely give." I don't want anything from you for myself, but the minister of this chapel looks to me as though I would not object to a new suit of clothes.' I pointed down to my worthy deacon and said, 'Father Olney, down there, I am sure will start the collection with half a sovereign; (he at once nodded his head to confirm my statement;) I will gladly give the same amount, and if you will all help as much as you can, our brother will soon have a new suit, and a good one, too.' The collection was made, it realized a very fair sum, and the minister was in due time provided with a suit."

That rapid conception of the situation displayed by Mr. Spurgeon he emphasizes in this way:

"While preaching in the hall on one occasion I deliberately pointed to a man in the midst of the crowd, and said: 'There is a man sitting there who is a shoemaker; he keeps his shop open on Sundays; it was open last Sabbath morning; he took ninepence, and there was fourpence profit out of it; his soul is sold to Satan for fourpence.' A city missionary, when going his rounds, met with this man, and seeing that he was reading one of my sermons, he asked the question, "Do you know Mr. Spurgeon?' 'Yes,' replied the man, 'I have every reason to know him; I have been to hear him, and under his preaching, by God's grace, I have become a new creature in Christ Jesus. Shall I tell you how it happened? I went to the music hall, and took my seat in the middle of the place; Mr. Spurgeon looked at me as if he knew me, and in his sermon he pointed to me, and told the congregation that I was a shoemaker, and that I kept my shop open on Sundays; and I did, Sir. I should not have minded that; but he also said that I took ninepence the Sunday before, and that there was fourpence profit out of it. I did take ninepence that day, and fourpence was just the profit; but how he should know that I could not tell.'"

Mr. Spurgeon had been seriously ill in 1858. Mrs. Spurgeon presents this incident; a visit paid her husband by Mr. Ruskin:

"My beloved was down stairs for the first time that day, and was lying on the couch in the room I have indicated. How well I remember the intense love and devotion displayed by Mr. Ruskin, as he threw himself on his knees by the dear patient's side, and embraced him with tender affection and tears. 'My brother, my dear brother,' he said, 'how grieved I am to see you thus!' His sorrow and sympathy were most touching and comforting. He had brought with him two charming engravings—gems of artistic taste, which still adorn the walls of one of the rooms at Westwood—and some bottles of wine of a rare vintage, which he hoped would prove a cordial to the sufferer's much-weakened frame. My husband was greatly moved by the love and consideration so graciously expressed, and he very often referred to it afterward in grateful appreciation; especially when, in later years, there came a change of feeling on Mr. Ruskin's part, and he strongly repudiated some of the theological opinions to which Mr. Spurgeon closely clung to the end of his life."

At the beginning of his remarkable career young gentlemen and old ones on the London press scarcely appreciated him. Here is a notice of a correspondent in 1856. The article is headed "A Clerical Buffoon," and the preacher's straightforward talk is thus commented on:

"I am told one leading minister of the Independent denomination, after hearing this precocious youth, said that the exhibition was 'an insult to God and man.' Actually, I hear, the other Sunday, the gifted divine had the impudence, before preaching, to say, as there were many young ladies present, that he was engaged—that his heart was another's, he wished them to clearly understand that—that he might have no presents sent him, no attentions paid him, no worsted slippers worked for him by the young ladies present. I suppose the dear divine has been rendered uncomfortable by the fondness of his female auditors; at any rate, such is the impression he wishes to leave. The only impression, however, he seems to have produced upon the judicious few is one of intense sorrow and regret that such things should be, and that such a man should draw."

Of all Mr. Spurgeon's visits the one he paid Geneva and his preaching in Calvin's pulpit was the most remarkable. He wrote about it in this way:

"I preached in the cathedral at Geneva, and I thought it a great honor to be allowed to stand in the pulpit of John Calvin. I do not think half the people understood me; but they were very glad to see and join in heart with the worship in which they could not join with the understanding. I did not feel very happy when I came out in full canonicals, but the request was put to me in such a beautiful way that I could have worn the Pope's tiara, if by so doing I could have preached the Gospel the more freely. They said, 'Our dear brother comes to us from another country. Now, when an Ambassador comes from another land, he has the right to wear his own costume at Court; but, as a mark of great esteem, he sometimes condescends to the manners of the people he is visiting, and wears their Court dress.' 'Well,' I said, 'yes, that I will, certainly, if you do not require it, but merely ask it as a token of my Christian love. I shall feel like running in a sack, but it will be your fault.' It was John Calvin's gown, and that reconciled me to it very much. I do love that man of God; suffering all his life long, enduring not only persecutions from without, but a complication of disorders from within, and yet serving his Master with all his heart. I ask your prayers for the Church at Geneva."

That this autobiography will be widely read in England and the United States is positive, for in point of popularity there was no one who ever had as many devout hearers as had Mr. Spurgeon.

*C. H. SPURGEON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, COMPILED FROM HIS DIARY, LETTERS, AND RECORDS. By his Wife and his Private Secretary. Vol. II. 1854-1860. Passmore & Alabaster.

Mr. Munger's Art Bequest to Chicago

It is announced in Chicago that the art treasures in the collection of Albert A. Munger, the millionaire pioneer who died a few days ago at Mackinac Island, have become, by his death, the absolute property of the Art Institute of Chicago. Sixty-three paintings, valued at $300,000, and representing years of collecting, go to enrich the gallery on the lake front. They form one of the most notable bequests ever made to the people of Chicago. The collection was formed by Mr. Munger in his later years and after his retirement from his extensive real estate and grain business. European travel and visits to the famous galleries of the Old World gave Mr. Munger his first incentive. When a picture attracted him the price seldom prevented him from obtaining possession of it.

Bougereau's "The Bathers," one of the most popular pictures with the Chicago public, cost the purchaser $28,000, and Meissonier's "The Vidette" was sold to him for $38,000. "The Piece in Danger," a work which has attracted much attention recently among visitors to the Art Institute, was purchased for $22,000. It represents a cavalry charge against a piece of field artillery, with the horses down and the soldiers engaged in death struggles. Smoke from the field pieces floats over the combatants.

Chauncey M. Depew has written an introduction to Harry Steel Morrison's "A Yankee Boy's Success," in which the genial after-dinner speaker refers to his sixteen-year-old author's hair as of such a remarkable red as to make one "wonder what might be underneath it." This remarkable young man began his career by interviewing President McKinley, Mayor Strong, Russell Sage, and others for a New York newspaper. Then, with only $25 in his pocket, he made a trip abroad, and actually succeeded in exchanging comments with Gladstone, Queen Victoria, the King of Belgium, and the President of France. The book, which will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, will be the true story of his adventures.

Return of the Seventy-first.

Double page of admirable illustrations of this noteworthy event.

PORTRAIT OF COMPANY I.

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4, 1898.

OTHER FEATURES:

A Distinguished Officer

Full-page portrait of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., former Colonel Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers.

A Famous Conference

The story of the famous Tribunal of Arbitration which met twenty-seven years ago at Geneva, Switzerland, to adjust the claims of the United States against Great Britain arising from the war of the rebellion. Half-page reproduction of a photograph of the American representatives at the sessions of the tribunal.

Patriotic New York Society

"The Daughters of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R." Portraits of fourteen of the best-known members, Miss Mabel Harrison Duncan, Miss Blanche C. Kittle, Mrs. P. W. Nickerson, Miss Marie Mitchell Strobridge, Miss May Banta, Miss Grace A. Morrison, Miss Helen Doremus Wessels, Miss Josephine Garrison, Miss M. Edith Blascheck, Mrs. Warren P. Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Knight, Miss Mattie B. Richards, Miss Anna Francis, Miss Maude A. Morrison.

New York Ferries

Their early history, with illustrations of one of the first Fulton Ferry boats and the ferryboat of to-day.

The Drama

Portraits of Alma Kremer, Viola Allen as Glory Quayle in "The Christian," Annie Russell as Sue, Sadie Martinot in "The Turtle," Dorothea Baird as Rosalind, Nellie O'Neil as Fay Kerr in "A Day and a Night," Ethel Barrington in "The Dawn of Freedom," William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson," Taylor Granville as Widgets in "The Royal Box," Virginia Harned in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," Constant Coquelin in "Cyrano de Bergerac," and Emil Sauer, the pianist.

The Musical Season

Full page of illustrations, including a scene from De Wolf Hopper's new comic opera, "The Charlatan," to be produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday evening. Portraits of De Wolf Hopper and Nella Bergen. Scene from "Boccaccio," to be reproduced at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company. Portraits of Rosa Leighton, Villa Knox, and Gertrude Quinlan, and of Lizzie Mac Nichol and Raymond Hitchcock of the Castle Square Opera Company.

Men in the Public Eye

Portraits of the five Peace Commissioners to adjust the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, and portraits of the American and Canadian Arbitration Commissioners. Portrait of George N. Curzon, new Viceroy to India; of Capt. Charles G. Smith of the Thirteenth Infantry, who captured the only battle flag obtained from the Spanish troops in the war in Cuba, and of Chin Pom Ye, the Korean Minister.

Fiction

"Brother Paul's Intention." By Mrs. W. S. Burton.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Here and There.

Comment on Events in This Country and Abroad.

Among the innumerable brochures, broadsides, songs, that strange mass of printed matter which appeared during our recent war, one may be cited, which is a goodly sized pamphlet of some forty-odd pages, and now being hawked about the streets of New York for 2 cents. It has for title, "Spain's Trail of Blood." On the cover is a death's head, with crossed swords instead of bones, and from these drips blood in crimson ink, and there is a puddle of gore at the foot of the page. For illustrations there are the starving reconcentrados and many prints, coarsely made copies of the old copper plates of books of the seventeenth century, showing the tortures of the Inquisition. The text is mainly derived from Motley, Prescott, Mackenzie, Alison, Irving, and Buckle. With some ingenuity the compiler of the pamphlet has sought for all that was horrible in the past history of Spain, and cites his authorities. From Ferdinand and Isabella's decrees against Jews and Moors to Weyler's orders in Cuba, where women and children were to be starved to death, the saddest of all stories of oppression can be read. The question we ask is this: Considering what was the vast distribution of this pamphlet, for it was sold, so we are told, in enormous quantities throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States and the Canadian Provinces, what were the effects of such a pamphlet? Prescott, Motley, Alison! To many these were but passing names, heard in schooldays, maybe, but scarce remembered; but here in this two-cent pamphlet what these men had written about Spain came as a revelation, and perhaps what were the sins of a country in the long past had left its lasting impress on the generations of Americans of to-day. It were wiser to preach humanity and forgiveness, but human nature is, alas! slow of change. We might like to obliterate the pages which the historian has written, but we cannot, and so for a paltry 2 cents the printed word becomes all of a glow again. Passing from the pamphlet itself to that person with the collecting fad, an assemblage of objects the war has produced was shown us the other day. In buttons alone there were thirty-eight various specimens. As to the pamphlets, or the cheap publications sold on the streets, there were forty-two, but, said the collector, "there are many other buttons which I trust to find; but as to the street publications, some one has made a list of eighty or more, and I hope to get some of them. There were lots of such published in the West, which never came to New York."

Still and forever will we fight and bicker over Heine, the incomprehensible one; for we remember what Arnold wrote about him when he first read his "Reisebilder." The Englishman was sorely puzzled how to place him, and contented himself with quoting what Paris said of Heine, "un Voltaire au clair de la lune," repeating Pierrot's song. And Carlyle called "Heine a blackguard," and but yesterday Mommsen thundered at him, saying he was "a man of no honor." Heine was the result perhaps of his environment, and the soil gave forth a fruit which had some savor of sweetness, but with much acridity in the flavoring, and it was prickly and shed thorns, and these have stuck into the fingers of those who wanted to pluck that fruit. Heine was Greek, German, Parisian, and Jew, and he never entirely forgot his own race, though he tried to, and now he would laugh, and the laugh showed hysteria, and then he would sob, and the tears which flooded his voice were at least genuine; but then his crying and his laughing were so close together that you doubted his sincerity. The mental jolt Heine gives you tells against him, and sometimes, too, the topics he selects are coarse, and, though his treatment of them may be grotesque, the subjects themselves are badly selected. Theophile Gautier's "Heine, a German Apollo," is a catch phrase. In "The Gods in Exile" there can never be such a heavy Teutonic varlet. Did Heine pass away to another world as a Christian or a Jew? Semites cling to the idea that he died in the faith of his forefathers, for it is said that about his last words were: "God will pardon me; that is His business." Does that mean the pity of the All Merciful? But, then, men's dying speeches must always be considered as somewhat apocryphal. Heine's faith followed perhaps the whim of the moment, depending on his physical condition, and for years he was tortured by the most painful of diseases. Every now and then there rages a Heine discussion, and it will be resumed with every new book treating of the poet—for at least Heine's greatest enemies, even those rated with the Judenhetze of to-day, deign to call him a poet. The latest contribution to the study of Heine is Dr. C. A. Buchheim's "Heine's Lieder und Gedichte," published by the Macmillan Company.

Having given our readers some few ideas as to the character of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri edited by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, a letter written by a spoiled boy to his father was commented on. The Egyptian lad informed his father that if he was not taken to town to see the sights he would make a row. The error in spelling and grammar in the missive attested to its originality. Little boys would write just that way, whether on an old papyrus or on modern paper. One curious portion of the volume is devoted to the translations of contracts, bills, and private correspondence. The trivialties of thousands of years ago become momentous to-day. Here are two invitations not printed in copperplate. One reads: "Chaeremon requests your company at dinner at the table of Lord Serapis in the forenoon to-morrow, which is the 15th, from the 9th hour." What was the menu? Did the guest have a good time? Here is another invitation: "Herais asks you to dine to celebrate the marriage of her children at her house to-morrow, which is the 5th, from the 9th hour." It is evident that the invited were given in both cases short notice. There may be such speculation indulged in as to the character of the marriage Mme. Herais celebrated. Did she intend to marry off separately, say, a son and a daughter, or does this point to the intermarriage of her son and her daughter, for such unions were common in old Egypt?

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, in The Athenaeum, writes on a historical topic of no minor importance. In a recent letter to The London Times, where an interview with Bismarck is printed, this is what the Chancellor is reported to have said: "Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign who recognized the independence of the United States." Mr. Moncure D. Conway declares this to be an amazing statement. He writes: "While Louis XVI. not only recognized American independence, but allied himself with it, and sent over the officers, money, and ships without which that independence might have remained a paper declaration, Frederick the Great never uttered a word of sympathy with Washington or with his cause, but Hessian troops were sent over with Frederick's tacit consent to crush independence. Vain efforts were made by d'Alembert to elicit from Frederick some opinion about the American Revolution." Did Bismarck, asks Mr. Conway, believe in that legend that Frederick sent a sword to Washington with the message: "From the oldest General in the world to the greatest"? The conclusion of the note is striking: "There was no such sword or message. I once asked Carlyle if he knew of anything said or written by Frederick out of which the legend might have grown. He replied: 'Nothing whatever. There is not the slightest foundation for it.'" We shall have to erase these pretty stories from our schoolbooks.

How King Solomon bottled up the demon and flung bottle, cork, and all into the sea is a persistent story, and we know, too, in the "Arabian Nights" a careless fisherman, who loosed one of these same afrits, and how ever since that time the bad one had been ranging round this world. M. Pognon when attached to the French Consulate at Bagdad came into possession of a collection of bowls bearing inscriptions in various languages. Some of the writings are in Mandoean, some in Hebrew, and a few in Pelhavi. The bowls were found near the Euphrates, and were invariably placed upside down, that is, the hollow of the bowl was underneath. In that way the bad spirit was kept in durance. One peculiarity as to the locality of the bowls was that they were never buried near a town or where there was a house. Suppose by an accident one of these little prison bowls had been smashed, then the afrit would have at once proceeded to business. The inscriptions on the bowls abound with curses and imprecations. It is quite possible that, as M. Pognon intimates, the jailer who imprisoned the afrits had to go on his regular rounds so as to see that his bowls had not been disturbed. Here is something curious. In common slang a prison is a "jug." Now construct your fine theory and make "the jug" as derived from the bowl.

Since the law of libel is carried out to-day to an outrageous extent in England, it is worth while commenting on a case occurring in Scotland in 1613, which is recorded in The Athenaeum. One Stercovius had written something quite derogatory to the Scotch, and James I. had Mr. Patrick Gordon bring suit against Stercovius for libel. The King's orders were that Gordon should "employ his best endeavors and omit no means, industry, or expense to have the libel recalled and the author condignly punished." The result was that the unfortunate Stercovius paid the penalty with his person, and was hanged, "washing away by his infamous death," so the old record reads, "any stain or blot which his malicious libel might otherwise have caused to the perpetual disgrace of his Majesty's nation of Scotland, especially of its burghs." But after the unfortunate Stercovius had paid the penalty with his life there remained an unsettled bill. Six hundred pounds sterling was due for the costs, and the Scotch burghs being thrifty were by no means disposed to pay that sum, so Mr. Patrick Gordon brought a suit for the money. Once more there was litigation. As far as it can be made out, Mr. Patrick Gordon through the Lords of Council received his money some time in 1614. Who was Stercovius and what was the character of his libel are not known.

Are we to accept this story having to do with the printing of the Bismarck memoirs as truthful? or are we to consider it as a réclame? An English newspaper, supposably reliable, prints about this: That the great man in 1891 sold his memoirs to the firm of J. J. G. Cotta of Stuttgart for 1,000,000 marks. (The mark corresponds with the English shilling.) About two weeks ago the putting into type of the first volume of the work was begun, but with great secrecy. The copy was cut into tiny strips, and so distributed to a special set of compositors, and particular pains were taken not to give any information as to the author. Then extra precaution was taken with the forms. There is nothing, however, so extraordinary about this procedure. In this thieving era newspapers are often forced to resort to the same precautions when something extraordinary falls into their hands. Was there reason to suppose that the powers that be would not take in an amiable manner such facts in the memoirs as Bismarck might divulge? As it is, these memoirs are anxiously awaited, for we know of no work published in recent years which is likely to cause so much discussion. Will they be after all the true, authentic, ungarbled reminiscences of the man of blood and iron? There are only two countries in the world where the printing press is free, and one is in England and the other is in the United States.

Is it worth while to learn that of Sir Walter Scott's heroines, some forty in all, there are only four of them who had living mothers? He gave his ladies strong, vigilant, wide-awake fathers, but the great romance writer seems to have pretty generally eliminated the mammas. The Wizard of the North, so a writer in Notes and Queries intimates, had a special liking for heroines who were orphans. In abolishing the mother, was Sir Walter averse to the depicting of the mother-in-law? Some one to whom this study of the Sir Walter Scott heroines were presented, made this sage remark, that in the time when these great novels were composed "a right-minded young lady would walk in everything by the guidance of her mother, supposing her mother to be reasonably good and sensible." The idea conveyed is about this, that Sir Walter could not imagine an independent Effie Deans or an Amy Robsart, or a Rebecca with a mother. We have had some discussion about Miss Austen. The analysis of Jane Austen's heroines shows that she followed pretty generally Sir Walter, for the ladies are "practically without mothers, or have silly ones." The same methods of search might be applied to Thackeray and Dickens, and for a silly mother was there ever one like Mrs. Nickleby?

In the history of English publication houses of the close of this century there is no event of greater moment than the incorporation of the firm of Messrs. Bentley in that of the Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Perhaps the late Mr. George Bentley represented the older régime, for he may not have taken kindly to the more recent methods of English publication. He had, however, scored in his time many notable successes, and the name of Bentley alone on a title page was a guarantee of the excellence of the book. As to the enterprise, the good judgment, of the Messrs. Macmillan, it is unnecessary for us to say anything. All English-speaking people have read and are reading the Macmillan books. It is stated on good authority that Macmillan's Magazine is to be issued in the time to come on a larger scale. Of course the American branch of the Macmillans will respond to the newer impulse. Among the last of the Bentley triumphs was the publication of that notable book, the "Reminiscence of Lord Roberts." As to the past of that house, how many pleasant reminiscences are centred in Bentley's Magazine? The new firm, or the incorporation of the two old ones, having now all the elements of success, has our best wishes for a prosperous future.

In folk lore you can find anything. Here is a Brazilian Indian story. The jaguar and the monkey met. The jaguar had a luscious bunch of plantains which the monkey craved. "I will gladly give you the plantains," said the jaguar, "providing you catch a fawn for me." "Agreed!" cried the monkey. "But," added the jaguar, "if you don't get the fawn you must promise to let me bite a mouthful out of you." "Agreed," once more cried the gleeful monkey. The monkey ate the plantains, and the little matter about the fawn quite slipped his memory. Then one day the jaguar met the monkey and insisted on taking his pay out of the monkey's hide. The business, becoming serious, was left to the peccari to decide. "It seems all right enough," said the peccari, "only this: How am I to determine what is the exact size of a jaguar's mouthful, and also where is he to bite? He had better refer the matter to the big snake." The big snake took the subject under consideration. His judgment was that he would have to swallow the jaguar, the monkey, and the peccari. The jaguar and peccari he did at once assimilate, but the monkey, being nimble, escaped. Is this another variation of the Shylock business? Andrew Lang will please explain.

There is a house in New Burlington Street, London. But why New? There never is anything new in London. The local color must be old. In then, this New Burlington Street, the London vans thronging the other day were hauling away the old books and literary lumber of a century or more, for here had once been packed away the Bentley stock in trade. And were there not shades of men, once famous, who stood in the courtyard back of the building in New Burlington Street and showed a mundane amazement at the change? Did Richard Harris Barham or Theodore Hook or Douglas Jerrold or Dickens saunter around, making no audible footfall, yet uneasy? All things pass, that is, the material ones, but the intangible ones are the more lasting. And so all the good words these men have written for Bentley, over which we have laughed and cried, remain everlasting, though the Bentley building in New Burlington Street is to be a memory of the past. The founder of this house was Edward Bentley and he died some years ago.

That is a neat expression Mrs. Ritchie uses, when telling of her father's writing of "Catherine." "'Catherine' was one of the most cynical of my father's stories. He wrote many cynical things in those early days, as people do when they are very young and happy." Perhaps Thackeray's prentice hand in "Catherine" was in sympathy with the blood-and-thunder stories of his younger days. It was just

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Thackeray's luck that in the choice of the name for his heroine he got into trouble, for there was a real vocalist, a Catherine Hayes somewhat in vogue in Thackeray's salad days, and the friends of the singer threatened the author. It is even remembered in the Thackeray annals that some of Catherine Hayes's familiars took lodgings opposite the story-teller's house, and that a personal intervention with a club might have been possible. But Thackeray good-naturedly explained matters, and so the incident came to nothing. After all there was an actual Catherine Hayes, who was a notorious murderess.

"What is new is not true,
What is true is not new."
—Burton's Vikram.

Fairy tales there are, where by the merest accident there are miracles introduced, but these miracles are not exactly commonplace things to-day, but have an exact scientific possibility. For instance, in Notes and Queries there is a story quoted written by Mir Muhammad M'asum in 1600. An exiled Prince meets a man who is carrying what are designated as "hakku tubes." Looking at the man the Prince discovers that just as long as the man holds the hakku tubes his entire interior economy is visible. The Prince at once purchases the tubes. Coming to Ghuzni, he finds a patient. The King of Ghuzni is suffering from dyspepsia. There is good reason for the King feeling so uncomfortable, for when the hakku tubing is applied, lo! it is discovered that the patient had swallowed not less than two water snakes. Readers will then please observe that the X rays have been anticipated. The original of the story is to be found in Elliot's History of India by its own historians. After a while we may discover that Noah's ark had watertight bulkheads and twin screws.

M. Eugène Boudin, the marine painter, is dead, aged seventy-three. Boudin's father was a Honfleur pilot, and the son was originally a sailor boy, or, as they dub such in France, "un moose," and the word may have a nice derivation, meaning sea foam. Boudin got tired of knocking about on small craft, and became a salesman in a stationer's shop at Rouen, where colors were dealt in. With pigments at hand, Boudin at once understood his vocation. He worked and worked and so acquired a wonderful technique. He painted water and sky, and caught the splash of the wave and the fleck of the cloud. It was Troyon who first appreciated Boudin's skill, and it is said employed him to paint the skies in his own pictures. Corot never was tired of singing Boudin's praises. "King of Skies," he called him. The artist's work was slow, however, in coming to the point. Even in Paris he was not fully appreciated, and yet he was among the very best of the French painters of the sea. His shores of Normandy are among his most effective pictures, though he was perfectly at home in Dutch and Venetian "seascapes."

Commenting in an article entitled "Strange Puzzles," (see TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6,) wherein Max Müller wonders how Heine expressed certain thoughts, and worded them precisely like a Sanskrit poet of two thousand years before, The Fortnightly Review for August tries to show how the resemblance may have been brought about. The Bhartrihari lines, the writer states, are to be found in an ode of the Arabian poet Maimun ibn Kais, who lived in the seventh century of our era. "If we are to suppose that Heine copied from Bhartrihari or from Al-'sha, how are we to explain the resemblance between the lines of the Indian and those of the Arabian poet? It is to be observed that these two resemble each other much more closely than either resembles Heine." We leave the puzzle just as it is, as one of those things "no fellow can understand."

There was a great schoolmaster in England, and his many wise sayings are being repeated. One of his axioms reads: "The perfectly educated will be jack-of-all-trades and master of one." Now there are some who will adhere to the old adage and may repeat: "The perfectly educated will be jack-of-all-trades and master of none." The political economist does not figure on charity boards, but what the master of Uppingham School said, giving it some latitude, ought to be remembered: "Never pauperize; never give; never let others prey on your life, nor you on theirs. The Christian Church tried it for 1400 years and failed. * * * God lends, the devil gives."

Mrs. Lynn Linton's personal estate has been valued at £16,484. There is one request in her will, where she orders "that the Elgin marbles which did not belong to her should be carefully packed by an art packer and sent to her husband or to his representatives for presentation to the American National Gallery by his desire." A brooch in the form of a rose given her by Walter Savage Landor, she gives to her niece, and a photograph of Landor to Mr. Swinburne. As to the Elgin marbles, all of them are in the British Museum. A Mr. Atkinson may have had some few unimportant pieces, which were distributed after his death, but it is not likely that Mrs. Lynn Linton's Elgin marbles have much value.

Balzac is said to have driven his compositors and proofreaders to madness. A proof for him was simply a first draft. Every available space he filled up with fresh matter. As often as not twenty lines of printed matter would be extended by the introduction of new copy until it became a hundred lines. There is one case recorded when a final sentence of six words was as the root whence sprang a new growth of 4,000 words. Mr. Kipling, so it is reported, never is quite satisfied with his proof, but emends and corrects and corrects and emends. Somebody says that six revises are none too many. We would like to see that singularly gifted person who, having read the final proof of his own work, is satisfied with it. Only read in a year from now what you have printed and see the heaviness of the article, its defects of style, and you will wonder why you have been so stupid, dull, pointless, and careless.

You may not look at Mr. A. B. Wenzell's study in Collier's Weekly, the title of which is "Her Consolation. Gettysburg, 1863—Santiago, 1898," without emotion. Many a woman, and maybe more than one man, will have the tears welling in their eyes when they see it. It is a mother who reads her Bible. Maybe she is looking at a date inscribed on that page, which records the births and notes, too, the deaths. On the table near her is a photograph. Is it that of her son, who is no longer to cheer her waning life? Alongside of her is the Goddess of Victory, for she holds a palm in her hand, and she, too, feels pity, for she sees the trembling hands of the mother holding the book in which alone all consolation is to be found. The sketch is a masterful one, rapid, unstudied, but most effective, and, for the telling of the saddest of all stories, does the highest credit to the artist. There is heart in such work as this, and that is everything.

When Tennyson in his "Maud" wrote these stinging lines:

"The broad-brimmed hawker of holy things,
Whose ear is stuffed with his cotton, and rings
Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,"

did he mean John Bright? Mr. C. A. Vince, in his "John Bright," intimates that this was the poet's intention. This aspersion on Tennyson Mr. Joseph Temple in Literature denies. Tennyson wrote to Dr. Mann: "I am really obliged to you for defending me against the egregiously nonsensical imputation of having attacked the Quakers and John Bright," and again he says: "I did not know at the time he was a Quaker." There is the strongest evidence that the poet had not John Bright in mind when he wrote the lines, and as to "broad-brimmed," that shape of head covering in England is not peculiar to Quakers alone.

The recent exhibition of Lord Leighton's works at his house has attracted deserved attention. The house was a creation of itself. Lord Leighton had embellished his home with Persian tiles, Boehm had made the frieze, and Walter Crane furnished designs. There are Cairene work and Syrian glass, and all the art treasures of a man with such taste as was the former President of the Academy. Lord Leighton's sisters have presented to the English nation all the art property, but the house itself is not theirs to give. The property is a freehold and belongs to Lord Ilchester, subject, of course to a ground rent. The subject is now being mooted of never separating Lord Leighton's art from its best setting, which is the house, and in that end an effort is to be made to keep the building intact.

Ever since Max Müller's paper on "Coincidences," innumerable are the examples shown. Here is a curious one which is found in Ross's translation of Sadi's Gulistan. It reads: "One of the King's Ministers went to Zu-an-nun, the Egyptian, and asked his blessing, saying: 'Day and night I am occupied in the service of my Prince, hoping for his favor and dreading his displeasure.' Zu-an-nun wept and answered: 'Had I feared the most high God as you have feared the King, I should have been among the number of elect!'"—("Of the Customs of Kings," XXIX.) These are almost exactly the words of Wolsey. But—and there are "buts"—the exact meaning of the original Persian would have to be sought for before accepting the English translation.

In Prof. Bloomfield's translation of the "Hymns of the Atharva-Veda," the charms and superstitions of the early East are recorded. Wonderful is it to find out how strongly rooted is human credulity, particularly in regard to the curative art. The belief, for instance, that color has something to do with jaundice exists today. Accordingly, the man of the time of the Veda believed that by rejecting all yellow objects he could effect a cure. In the United States in 1898 the cure works inversely, and those having jaundice eat carrots, because these vegetables are yellow. Red was a curative color, and kept off the evil eye, and in modern Italy a red-colored rag is a potent charm. In the South of France jaundice is dispelled by eating chickens which are of the yellow-legged variety. Saliva in the Atharva-Veda is the cure for a dog bite, and in France dog's saliva is the specific.

American artists in Holland all knew of the merits of Johan Hendrik Philip Wortman, and many were personally acquainted with this young sculptor. We regret to announce his death. He had just been married and went with his bride to Rome, and died in Italy of typhoid fever. Wortman was born at The Hague in 1872, and when he was twenty-four won the prize at The Hague Academy of Fine Arts. Last year his work at the Salon was a Calabrian peasant. One of his most recent works was the bust of Queen Wilhelmina.

There was a pretty wedding ceremony the other day in the old church at Selborne, made memorable by Gilbert White, and the occasion was the marriage of Mr. John Lane of Bodley Head celebrity to a Boston lady, and so we have a further proof of the true Anglo-American alliance.

Paris Letter.

Eugene Boudin's Death—Rochefort's Memoirs in a Fine and Costly Edition.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—French art has incurred a serious loss by the death which has just taken place at Dieppe of Eugène Boudin, the landscape painter, whom Corot spoke of as the "roi des ciels," which is quite a different thing from the "roi des cieux." Boudin was one of the worthiest pioneers of impressionism in France, the pupil of Millet, Dupré, and Rousseau; one of the last survivors of that famous Barbizon school, of which we still hear so much but see so little. Not that Boudin ever went to Barbizon; he was exclusively a painter of the sea and its atmosphere, to which he was attached by early association, having been born the son of a boatman at Honfleur just seventy-three years ago. His beginnings were humble in the extreme. From a sailor's life he passed to the mere humdrum existence of a salesman in a small provincial stationer's shop where artists' materials were kept in stock. The colors and crayons which he here retailed first gave him the prompting for his subsequent vocation. He began to paint the sea as he saw it; perhaps his total lack of academic training stood him in good stead and helped him to become the sincere, unconventional artist which he remained to the end. While sketching on the Honfleur beach he made the acquaintance of Troyon, who recommended him to adopt art as a profession and to study in Paris. Millet and Vollon likewise helped him with counsel and encouragement. His first two efforts of any note were the "Regatta at Trouville" and the "Deanville Casino," but the public was very slow in showing even the most moderate appreciation of his genius. The immediate predecessor of Claude Monet, he shared in the general neglect which befell the impressionist school on its first appearance. Even later, when painters who were hardly more than his pupils had achieved official distinction and fame, he remained in the background. This was due to his inextinguishable modesty, and to the fact that art alone preoccupied him, was his unique mistress, absorbed his entire ambition. Among connoisseurs his work came in latter days to be well known and highly prized; it roused the enthusiasm of critics, but it appealed less to the professional dealer. Boudin died at Dieppe, poor as he had lived, and French marine art has lost in him an indisputable master whom it will be difficult to replace.

In spite of the admirable bibliophile spirit which has animated France for so many centuries—her bookbinders are still the first in the world—she is curiously behind the times in the department of printing and in the manufacture of papier de luxe. Perhaps the initiative of Morris and influence of the aesthetic Renaissance to which Ruskin contributed so greatly to give birth, explain the advance which the Anglo-Saxon races have won over their French cousins in this special domain of art. In any case, it is a fact that no paper factory in France is capable of turning out a material which would satisfy all the exigencies of a punctilious collector of éditions de luxe on the other side of the channel. This deficiency has been brought to my notice in connection with the édition de luxe of M. Henri Rochefort's "Aventures de ma Vie," which is about to be published for a very limited number of subscribers. The book will appear in the exhibition year, and it is proposed to make it a monument of all that the art of the French bibliophile is capable of producing at this end of the century. Only 300 copies will be printed, and a committee composed of many of the leading artists and men of letters in the country has constituted itself for the purpose of supervising the execution of this unique work, which will be in a certain sense a sort of homage to the eminent writer of the memoirs, somewhat similar in conception to the magnificent édition de luxe of his complete works offered to Voltaire by his admirers a century and a half ago.

The memoirs themselves, which, apart from their brilliant style and adventurous interest, have great political and historical importance, will be most elaborately illustrated by M. Louis Métivet, a brilliant young draughtsman, whose work must be familiar to all readers of the Vie Parisienne. Each copy (the work is to be issued in four volumes) will be rendered novel by the intercalation of a unique, original drawing, water color, or engraving by some of the first artists of the day. When the 300 copies (a large number of which have already been privately subscribed for) have been printed, the type will be distributed and the blocks (for the illustrations in the text will be exclusively woodcuts) will be raffled for among the subscribers. Each copy will contain a special aphorism on some social or political topic in M. Henri Rochefort's autograph.

As the object has been to produce an exemplary specimen of national typographic art, all the materials will be manufactured in France. It was thus that the initial difficulty has arisen of obtaining the right sort of paper for woodcut impressions. It could have been found easily enough in England or America, but no French paper manufacturer was able to supply it, and it had to be specially made to order. The director, by the way, of the printing operations will be M. da Costa, the greatest master printer in France, and perhaps in Europe. Each copy will cost $240.

ROWLAND STRONG.

The Shylock pound of flesh business has, it seems, a variant, and Mr. Edward Dowden tells of it in the last number of Literature. In the original Persian the Jew is not impelled to cruelty because the money is not returned to him, but for the reason that he is in love with his debtor's wife, and wants the Mussulman husband out of the way.

Comment and Query.

Classes and Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Along with your SATURDAY REVIEW I have been reading the new English weekly called Literature, and have been interested in a series of essays entitled "Leading Articles." If you do not object to my saying in your columns what I think of them, I will say that, besides having other admirable qualities, they are easily intelligible; so much so that seeming inconsistencies are set forth with perfect clearness. And I cannot say that I like the editor any the less for those, as the rigidly righteous in this as well as in more serious matters somehow lack certain human attractions. We like those peccant fellowships. But those little peccadillos which I think can be detected here are as well pointed out. I am assuming them to be written by the editor, and if in expressing my anxiety about certain opinions there stated I am giving some one else "a fillip on his nose," he is perhaps the best able to bear it, so that I should regard such a mistake with—in his own phrase—"a chastened grief." The subject is quite in the line of your work, Mr. Editor, and may perhaps start a thought or two.

I shall come to the burden of my difficulty by the shortest route, and perhaps if I state it at once its mere appearance may serve for its instant recognition as a natural-born inconsistency, without showing it in the light of comparison.

In an article, then, entitled "Culture and the Classics," he says: "The heads of our great business firms have usually received a tincture, and sometimes much more than a tincture, of classic learning." It is an absolute fact. There they stand—the very words as quoted. They took my breath clean away. As soon as I could, as it seemed, I stepped to where a portrait of the estimable gentleman hangs near my few books, and looked hard at him. I, who am accustomed to taking so serious a view of things, cannot but regard such a statement with the gravest concern, and the more anxiously I think of it the more, unfortunately, does it persist in appearing as intended for a joke. If it really is, it should, as it stands there, be announced as such, for we do not rate such papers among those of which Puck is a leading representative. That there is a relationship is apparent enough, though exactly what it is I am not able to state. The same lineaments may be traced, however, in Mr. Punch's "Sir Gorgius Going In for Culture":

"Look 'ere, Clarke, 'appy thought! I'll make this little room the libery, you know; 'ave a lot of books. Mind you order me some."

"Yes, Sir Gorgius; what sort of books shall I order?"

"Oh, the best, of course, with binding and all that to match."

"Yes, Sir Gorgius; how many shall I order?"

"Well—let me see—suppose we say a couple of hundred yards of 'em, hay? That's about the size of it, I think."

Or in this from life, which, whether really true or not, evinces the common recognition of the literary condition of the "heads of business firms." It is said of the man who gave a half million sterling to the Kirk of Scotland, (of which, by the way, the witty then Bishop of Peterborough said, when informed of it, that it was the largest fire insurance premium he had heard of,) it was said of this man that, when ordering books for a library he had added to his house, in answer to the bookseller's question of "What books?" he said: "Od, I dinna ken—oo, just Burns and Scott and Shakespeare, and sic like. I'm no muckle addicted to readin', but the young bodies 'll ken, I rackon." And yet it seems that there may be some mute, inglorious Tennysons, some latent Max Müllers, lurking in our stores, among men to whom Barney Barnato and J. T. North are beau ideals, but to whom "classic learning" is as much a thing of foolishness as Christianity was to the Greeks.

"My tables—meet it is I set it down,
That one may sell and sell and be a Classic;
At least I am sure it may be so in England."

But we have The Spectator telling us not long ago that "there are great houses in England by the score in which the libraries are treasures, while their owners are sporting men, or rowdy men, or men with whom pleasure is the business of life, or are even, in some fewer instances, men of exceptional ignorance. Was not the key of one great English library lost for two years without its owner ever missing it?" And these owners are men of classic education, I will not say "learning."

I think that literature stands right across the path of such men, both the one set and the other, and that as they pursue their course it is vain to ask it to turn into their way with them, for they can no more dwell together than "crabbed age and youth"; and that, so far from having "much more than a tincture of classic learning," the heads of business firms are no more related to the classics than The Spectator's owners of great libraries, but that both are non-literary, and for a great part anti-literary. Not only do I think that literature stands in the way of those men, but that it is, in its best form, a protest against the spirit under the domination of which they pursue their objects. To any attempt to force upon literature so ill-assorted a union I wish to enter a protest and forbid the bans. It is not that I love "heads of business firms" the less, but literature more. Nor am I apprehensive of being misconstrued by the business man, whose attitude toward literature—at best one of indifference—will not be more satisfactory by its representatives making claims for him, of the fictitiousness of which he is so fully aware; but which indifference is likely thereby to result in absolute contempt, in which it now, in many cases, habitually borders.

A. B. D.

Irvington, Aug. 24, 1898.

Too Many Books — Great Ones Ignored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20 I note one or two points that struck me as worthy of brief comment. Let me ask in all simplicity of heart, Is there to be no end of the multiplication of books—I mean quite unnecessary compilations?—e. g., I see advertised by a Boston house a new volume of selections from Landor. I own in my small collection a capital volume of selections from that acute and brilliant thinker and writer, by the late George Stillman Hillard, worthy of his judgment, and published in Boston. Within a few years Sidney Colvin, the admirable critic, published a still finer selection, as containing many exquisite minor poems, while Mr. Hillard made his selections from the prose work only of this master of scholarship and language, a favorite of Emerson. With these two masterly volumes at hand, is it likely a third, and most probably not superior, judge to Hillard and Colvin has equalled them? We know nothing of the compiler except as a Harvard instructor.

Then, too, let me ask, What is the value of literary reputation if not as lasting as it ought to remain? Are the only standards of current criticism contemporary authors, or are they not rather to be judged by the great masters and predecessors, who have become classic by time? Some friend or personal admirer substitutes partiality for pure criticism which is presumably impartial. In a paragraph we read of Mr. Stedman's "Prince's Ball," "Nothing in American society verse equals it." Where is Halleck's "Fanny and the Grapery"—as superior to it as Praed and later English masters of vers de societe are to Mr. Stedman?

Once more, Mr. Boker's (as we remember) dramatic sketch is referred to, in connection with a new version of Dante's celebrated romantic episode, in a notice of a certain new aspirant to poetic laurels in England, Mr. Stephen Phillipps, but no reference is made to the "Story of Rimini," so beautifully paraphrased by Leigh Hunt. Even the prose stories from the Italian poets, by the same delightful writer, a classic of over half a century, are more truly poetical than any versified translations since Fairfax, and from the abstract of Dante, the Italian "Pilgrim's Progress," one may obtain a better idea of the divine comedy than from a score of ambitious translators, who, like the most popular of American poets, has nothing in common with his great master, nor the English Cary, who was the accepted translator.

SENEX.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 12, 1898.

Sir John Vaughan and Weyler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too much praise cannot be accorded to your valuable paper and THE SATURDAY REVIEW, but why will some writers for the latter try to stir up ill-feeling by recalling the past, when the South and North have just passed through a foreign war shoulder to shoulder; and England, our common ancestor, has evinced such friendship toward the Americans? Your "M. D." correspondent should "heal himself" of his bilious attack. Cruelty exists among all people, as does generosity, and Andersonville was an awfully cruel affair, equal to Weyler, but it was perpetrated by the North as well as by the South. The latter pleaded for an exchange of prisoners, as all resources had been exhausted for her armies and her prisoners. As Gen. Toombs remarked, "We have worn ourselves out by whipping the Yankees." The North had enough and to spare, but cruelty to Southern prisoners was an every-day occurrence. Stanton refused an exchange. Gen. Grant's letter to the Secretary of War is now open to inspection in the War Department, in which he advised that "no exchange be made, as such would be detrimental to the invading armies of the North." Doubtless Sir John Vaughan was cruel—so was Stanton and Weyler. Why "haul them over the coals?" Let them be where history has assigned them, and let peace reign once more.

VERITAS.

Millwood, Va., Aug. 23, 1898.

Rye Grown in Scotland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with real pleasure a letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, written by "R. H.," regarding the "Comin' Thro' the Rye" controversy. It is full of sound common sense, and that is all that is necessary, to settle this matter between rye grain and the River Rye to a native or one acquainted with Scotland. In Scotland there are a few rivers which require boats to ferry people from one side to the other, and certainly these could not be crossed by stepping stones. The rivers, of course, have bridges across them, too. What are known as "burns," small tributaries of other bigger tributaries or streams, so to speak, can very well be crossed by stepping stones, and as "R. H." remarks, with no danger of wetting one's petticoats or even one's feet. Many a time have I crossed such streams—walked along the bank until I came to a shallow place in the stream, and if a plank was not convenient to throw across, then find some big stones, and thus ford the burn dry shod.

Also how many such streams, but at some part of the windings, could not be narrow enough to jump? Where is the Scottish man and woman of to-day that has not as boy and girl forded these streams in such a manner? And then, again, the song says, "Gin a body meet a body comin' thro' the rye," a thing not at all likely, as it would then be a case of the two goats meeting on the plank in the middle of the stream, but as people have a little more reason than goats are supposed to possess, one person would wait until the other had safely landed, unless, indeed, it was a case of follow me, not meet me. What kind of a kiss could be obtained in mid-stream? Judging from the song, "Gin a body kiss a body," &c., it must mean that while "comin' thro' the rye" kisses were exchanged. No! For all the time it would take to cross the stream the kisses and greetings could wait until terra firma was reached, and all this, from a common-sense view, only serves to prove without doubt that a field of rye is the correct solution of this much-debated subject. On large farms, as "R. H." mentions, especially sheep farms, which are more or less hilly, "rye grass," as my father used to call it, is quite common, and even if Burns had not seen it around the district where he lived, we know of his being in Aberdeen, and he did not pass through Aberdeenshire farm lands without seeing rye grain fields. It is used mostly for fodder when in a green state, and has the appearance of bere or wheat, but is darker looking in color. Sometimes it is sown with grass seeds, and it will grow continuously upon soil that will produce no other crop. It can stand the cold well, and the straw makes splendid bedding, as well as thatching material, and many of the peasant homes of Scotland are thatched.

One can see even the necessity of growing rye grain. Might not Burns's own home have been thatched with it? And what about rye whisky? Did Burns never taste any of it? In every field, no matter what was sown in it, bere, barley, oats, or rye grain, a narrow pathway was always left for handiness from one park to the other, or leading to the cottar houses, a near cut, by-way, or going to the shop on errands. These pathways cut off quite a distance, and in a hurry were a great consideration. Many a time I have "draggled" all my petticoats and wet my feet, too, coming through these very fields along the "roadie," as we used to call these footpaths; ay, and have walked and been kissed by a lad, too, "comin' thro' the rye."

AGNES DUFF.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 22, 1898.

Rye with a Big or Little "R."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you have given so much space in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to the discussion of the phrase "Comin' thro' the rye" I hope before closing the controversy you will succeed in settling the matter for all time. Since Mr. Phin seems to have been led astray by noting that "rye" in some editions of the song was capitalized, I shall confine my remarks to this phase of the dispute. As has been pointed out, the song belongs to the class of songs "improved by Burns." It was written to the tune of "Comin' Thro' the Rye"—the "Rye" capitalized, unquestionably. But to argue because of this capitalization that a river, or stream, or burn by the name of "Rye" is meant seems beating rye straw with a vengeance! In the days of Burns, and prior to his time, words were often honored with capitals without seeming rhyme or reason. The "tunes" or "airs" to which many of the Scotch songs were written are capital illustrations of this typographical idiosyncracy. I have seen the following glaring examples in a small songbook: (1) "Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes"; (2) "Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen"; (3) "Come All ye Jolly Shepherds"; (4) "My Tocher's the Jewel"; (5) "The Woods o' Aberdour." Going by the titles alone a quibbler might prove "Knowes" and "Glen" to be the names of particular localities, and "Shepherds" and "Tocher" and "Woods" to be particular individuals, when the meanings without capitalization are very plain. I knew a would-be critic once who did not bother much about spelling, so that he had the sound right. It was one of his favorite contentions that "the deuks dang owre my daddie" really meant "the Duke's dang owre my daddy"! and he could give very plausible reasons for his theory.

"I had a horse, I had nae mare" was another of his readings for the title of a well-known song. My old friend has often been recalled on perusing Mr. Phin's brave attempts to bolster up a foolish and erroneous proposition. Both students would doubtless have been admirers of the pious woman who called her dog "Moreover." She said it was a good Bible name, and being challenged for "proof" proudly quoted "Moreover, the dog, came and licked his sores!" She must have had her own opinion about capitalization, too.

With the title of the old song before him, Burns may even have written his "rye" with a capital letter, but it had no more hidden meaning than the capital "R" of "Green Grow the Rashes" in the opinion of

JAMES D. LAW.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 22, 1898.

Jane Austen at a Recent Dinner Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of those among your many readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW who are interested in the much-discussed question of Jane Austen's popularity as a writer, I send you a paragraph quoted from Mrs. Ritchie's charming preface to her "Book of Sybils," (including Jane Austen,) which is a curious vindication of the claim of those who place Miss Austen high in the rank of writers and deep in the affection of her steadily increasing public:

"Not long ago a party of friends were sitting at luncheon in a suburb of London when one of them happened to make some reference to Maple Grove and Selina, and to ask in what county of England Maple Grove was situated. Everybody immediately had a theory. Only one of the company (a French gentleman not well acquainted with English) did not recognize the allusion. A lady sitting by the master of the house said: 'What a curious sign it is of Jane Austen's increasing popularity. Here are five out of six people sitting round a table, nearly a hundred years after her death, who all recognise at once a chance allusion to an obscure character in one of her books.'

"It seemed impossible to leave out Jane Austen's dear household name from a volume which concerned women writing in the early part of this century, and although the essay which is called by her name has already been reprinted, it is added, with some alteration, in its place with the others."

I send this in the hope that it may prove a convincing argument to those (or is there only one?) on the other side.

L. W. B.

Salem, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1898.

A Bull Among the Kye.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW your correspondent "E. J. H." makes the following statement:

To show that rye was cultivated in Scotland in the time of Burns, it is only necessary to quote his rhyming repartee to Lord Boyd. If my memory is not at fault, the impromptu runs thus:

"'Tis not Lord Crawford, but Lord Boyd;
Of grace and manners he is void:
Just like a bull among the rye,
Cries 'Baugh!' at folks as he goes by."

"E. J. H." misquotes the last two lines. They should read:

"Just like a bull among the kye,
Cries 'Boo!' at folks as they pass by."

Kye is the Scotch plural of cow. It is Anglo-Saxon. From it is derived the English kine. "Boo," a word used to frighten children, originated from "Bob," a great General, son of Odin. As quoted by "E. J. H.," the repartee is witless, but any one familiar with the grand importance of a bull as he lords it over a herd of cows and bellows at passers-by will appreciate the ready rejoinder of the poet.

J. H.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 30, 1898.

A New Literary Centre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are few greater pleasures than sharing with others any cause of aesthetic delight. Will you, therefore, kindly give me this pleasure by permitting me through the pages of your ever-interesting SATURDAY REVIEW to call the attention of your readers to a new poem? Not only a new poem, but, I fancy, a new poet, has been found almost under the shadow of the gilded dome of the Boston State House. Of late years there have been seasons of anxiety, of gloomy forebodings in "the modern Athens." Mr. Howells thinks that Boston has lost its literary prestige, while he accords the title of literary centre to numerous towns, and even suggests Vienna as an American literary centre because Mark Twain lives there! But poor Boston! Alas, Bostonia fuit, in a literary sense and Mr. Howells's opinion. Mr. Howells now lives in New York. However, when the poet of "Star Marina" is known to an appreciative world, Boston, or the suburb Medford, will again become a place of pilgrimage. This modest pamphlet, unheralded, fell, in the course of business, into my hands. The full title is "Star Marina, a Chord from the Song Legends of Maine." It is unquestionably my ignorance which makes the extraction of "a chord" from "a legend" a puzzling problem. The keen fancy, the swift imagination, of a true poet scorns to be checked by such trifling details.

As to the poem—yes, it is a poem; the arrangement of the page admits of no doubt. In the poem, then, the poet, like all great artists, profits by the use of a strong contrast. The poem is a story; possibly the "chord" is an episode in the "Song Legend" of the sad fate of the heroine who names it. The name Star Marina, as you instantly perceive, shows the Indian origin of the maiden. The contrast is obtained by the portions of the story which are told by the man, and are in what is presumably intended for a dialect of the coast of Maine. This man only known as "Dad," justifies his writing by telling us

"Parson Dike sed I had poetry
Ripplin', singin', and laughin' in me
When I war a baby, cause in my
Eyes were the soul lights which never die."

"Dad's" adopted daughter, of whom he speaks as

"My little gal, who puts this tale
Inter rhet'ric and grammar,"

begins with a sense of the high nobility and deep importance of her task:

"The man, and by that term I imply
All of manhood noble and sincere,
Who called me daughter, and in whose eye
I daily read all which makes love dear.
When I called him father, bade me write
As he began, very modestly."

This adopted daughter is called by her "Dad" "Pop." There is, in the bestowing of such a name upon the child, a projection of subjectivity, which to those who study closely psychological mysteries must be replete with significance. For my own part I can only dimly recognize the skillfully planned, delicately asserted mystery, while I confess I am humiliated at the consciousness of my utter inability to comprehend it fully.

Mere scraps will prove only an aggravation to your readers, but the strong description of a thunderstorm I trust you may find room for. This is not one of the instances where the overwhelming force of emotion has swept away all consideration of rhyme. The rhythm has been forced occasionally to bend to the power of the strong man.

"Out from that rollin', fluffy cloud
Which has crowned ther highest mountains
With white and yaller rings, come loud
Growls, like as if ther spirits lain
Low by ther murky Summer's heat
Were marshalin' all their forces
To join ther hot bay, and defeat
Ther thunder's genii, whose faces
Like unto great flaming torches,

Choked all ther air with stiflin' flame,
An' whose witherin' breath scorches
Ther wind, which from cool ocean came
Ter refresh its friends ther mountains,
Rivers, parched earth, an' fountains."

Once in a while the widespread education which is the boast of our country permits a strong poetical ability thus to voice itself. We are freed from the reproach of one more "mute, inglorious Milton." And Mr. Rollin Corey of Medford, Mass., may be placed with "the Sweet Singer of Michigan" upon the bede-roll of our country's fame. E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 25, 1898.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several letters published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW in regard to small literary circles and clubs. Perhaps some kind reader will offer the use of a room for the formation of a club, whose name need not be published if the editor will be kind enough to receive the names of those who wish to aid in its formation. Let those interested send a stamped envelope to the editor, who could send same to the person offering the use of a room, and said person could call a meeting at his own convenience. CLUB.

Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1898.

Appreciates the Review.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice what your correspondent "H. F." says in your last issue, and agree with him entirely. Ex-Senator Ingalls's "Opportunity" is all well enough, but that of E. R. Sill has the ring of true steel and makes the blood tingle. I want to express my appreciation of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I am somewhat of a "scrap fiend," and delight to cut out reviews or notices of any books I may have, and p' them in the books. Your REVIEW has given me many opportunities to do so, and I think I have a peck of cuttings from it.

The idea of weekly magazines instead of monthly in the letter from your London correspondent is excellent. I seldom read a continued story in a monthly, waiting to get it all at once. C. H. M.

Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1898.

Questions and Answers

"C. E. L." of Jamaica is informed that the collection of geographical material gathered by the Geographical Department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is on exhibition at the Museum Building daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Sundays from 7.30 to 9.45 P. M. On Monday and Tuesday an entrance fee of 25 cents is charged. The collection is especially intended for the benefit of teachers, and is frequently consulted by them and others for purposes of study and research. Sometimes entire classes in charge of their teachers are brought to the museum for purposes of study in geography.

H. A. Saul of Norfolk, Va., asks for information about the "Breeches" Bible, first printed in 1576. He has been informed "by reliable authorities that it is very valuable, and that there are few, if any, copies of it extant." The "Breeches" Bible was one of several editions produced by the Protestant exiles at Geneva during the last year of Queen Mary's reign. The value of such a book depends so much on a variety of circumstances that it is quite impossible to quote a value without knowing the condition, the binding, whether the copy is a perfect one, and some other details signifying much where values are concerned, but which might easily be passed over by one not familiar with the complexities that enter into and form a part of the judgment of bibliomaniacs. A copy was recently on sale in this city as low as $5.

D. C. Lowell has been "long an admiring reader of our SATURDAY REVIEW," and has "read the interesting comments on the sonnet with especial interest; also the comments upon bad books for children." He asks for an opinion in regard to Carlyle as suitable for youth. "Do you think his queer, inverted style a good guide for one whose tastes are being formed?" Our correspondent has read Kenyon West's "excellent article on Carlyle" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and asks, "Is this the Mr. West who has written the book on the poets laureate which, I am told, is an authority on the subject?" Carlyle better reading for those whose taste and style have been formed than for those who have not yet formed them. He is understood and appreciated better in maturity, and his style then can work less injury. But the wholesome moral influence of Carlyle should not be too long withheld. In that direction modern literature contains no greater fountain of pure living water. It was Kenyon West who wrote the book on the poets laureate, and a very good book it is.

W. C. Andrews of Brooklyn inquires for "a list of the seven best books of the world, from a literary standpoint," recently printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. He also asks "how to purge list of books harmful for children, recently published by you, as coming from Edwin T. Filmore." There were not seven of these books, but five—"five indispensable books," and the list was Lowell's, as furnished to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, in a letter from Coggeshall Macy. The five were Homer, Dante, Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Goethe's "Faust," and Shakespeare. Mr. Filmore's letter was printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 22, Page 555.

"Enquirer," writing from Boston, says among the "Songs of a Semite," by Emma Lazarus, is one entitled "In Memoriam, Rev. J. J. Lyons," and asks who Mr. Lyons was, and whether a resident of New York. The Rev. J. J. Lyons many years ago was the rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation of New York City.

Carlyle.

Fine Traits Shown in Letters to His Youngest Sister Who Died Recently in Canada.

Mrs. Robert Hanning, who died at Toronto Dec. 13, 1897, was the youngest sister of Thomas Carlyle. Her death was duly noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW at the time. In The Atlantic Monthly for September Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland presents a first installment of letters hitherto unpublished written by Carlyle to his much-beloved sister. The letters are of decided interest, and show the philosopher of Chelsea in his most pleasant light, that of a loving brother. Besides that, we get glimpses of his character, and there is a new light thrown on his work.

The following list, given by Prof. Norton, of the children of James Carlyle, the stonemason of Ecclefechan, will be found useful, as it presents the year of birth of the family: "Thomas, born Dec. 4, 1795, (died at Chelsea Feb. 5, 1881;) Alexander, born Aug. 4, 1797; Janet, born Sept. 2, 1799; John Aitken, born July 7, 1801; Margaret, born Sept. 20, 1803; James, born Nov. 12, 1805; Mary, born Feb. 2, 1808; Jean, born Sept. 2, 1810; Janet, (Mrs. Hanning,) born July 18, 1813."

Mrs. Hanning's son-in-law, the Rev. George N. Franklin, says that Robert Hanning was "an old friend of the Carlyles, going to the same school with Janet," and "looking at the same book," "wooed and won her." The two were married at Scotsbrig March 15, 1836. The husband was not successful in business in Manchester, where he moved, and finally came to America, landing at New York, leaving his wife at home. In Canada Mr. Hanning found occupation, entering the service of the Great Western Railroad of Canada in 1853, and remaining in the employ "of the company until his death, which occurred March 12, 1878." In 1851 his wife and two daughters joined him, and their home was in Hamilton, Ontario.

Among the persons who visited Mrs. Hanning was Emerson, who went to Hamilton in 1855. Mr. Franklin writes: "Mr. Emerson placed her in a chair near the window, so that he might more readily examine her features, and looking into her eyes exclaimed, 'And so this is Carlyle's little sister?'" It is possible that Carlyle had told Emerson of his "little sister." There is likely to be some confusion relative to the sisters of Carlyle, as there was a Janet born in 1799 and a Jean born in 1810, and Mr. Froude made a slip in regard to the older sister Jean. In a letter of 1825 Carlyle explains:

"This Jean Carlyle is my second youngest sister, the only little child of twelve. The youngest sister, youngest of us all, was Jenny, (Janet,) now Mrs. Robert Hanning, in Hamilton, Canada West. These little beings, their bits of gray speckled (black and white) straw bonnets, I recollect as a pair of neat, brisk items, tripping about among that Summer at the Hill."

Here is a part of Carlyle's last letter to Mrs. Hanning written in 1873:

"I please myself with the thought that you will accept this little New Year's gift from me as a sign of my unalterable affection, which, it is obliged to be silent (unable to write as of old), cannot fade away until I myself do! Of that be always sure, my dear little sister; and that if in anything I can be of help to you or yours I right willingly will."

As Mr. Copeland happily expresses it, "all the letters * * * are strung on a slender thread of biography." After Carlyle's "literary hack work at Edinburgh" he became tutor to the Buller family. In October, 1826, he married Jane Baillie Welsh. At Craigenputtock, where his wife owned some small estate, the two lived for six years. In 1831-2 "they were trying their wings in London."

It is from London, under date of 23d of January, 1833, that Carlyle addresses a letter to "My Dear Jenny":

"Will you put up with the smallest of letters rather than with none at all? I have hardly a moment, and no paper but this thick, coarse sort.

"Understand always, my dear sister, that I love you well, and am very glad to see and hear that you conduct yourself as you ought. To you also, my little lassie, it is of infinite importance how you behave: were you to get a kingdom, or twenty kingdoms, it were but a pitiful trifle compared with this, whether you walked as God command you and did your duty to God and to all men. You have a whole life before you, to make much of or to make little of: see you choose the better part, my dear little sister, and make yourself and all of us pleased with you. I will add no more, but commend you from the heart (as we should all do one another) to God's keeping. May He ever bless you! I am too late, and must not wait another minute. We have this instant had a long letter from Mrs. Welsh, full of kindness to our mother and all of you. The cheese, &c., &c., is faithfully commemorated as a 'noble one'; Mary is also made kind mention of. You did all very right on that occasion. Mrs. Welsh says she must come down to Scotsbrig and see you all. What will you think of that. Her father, in the meantime, is very ill and gives her incessant labor and anxiety.

"See to encourage Jean to write, and do you put your hand a little to the work. What does Master Cairill think of the last letter he wrote us? Was it not a letter among many? He is a graceless man. I send you a portrait of one of our chief Radicals here: it is said to be very like. I remain always, my dear sister, your affectionate T. CARLYLE.

The day after this letter was written Carlyle heard of the death of his father. In April he went to Craigenputtock with Mrs. Carlyle, where it was so still "that poor Mrs. Carlyle could hear the sheep nibbling a quarter of a mile off." Then came a period of great mental activity, described by Mr. Compton:

"Carlyle had now a new grief in the death of Goethe, who, making of him a disciple, had left him a teacher on his own account. The loss of Goethe found a measurable compensation in correspondence with Mill, who had been kindled into something very like the fire of Carlyle's review of Croker's Boswell, just published in Fraser's Magazine. It is one of the greatest of Carlyle's briefer performances, although written at short notice. 'Carlyle,' said his wife, 'always writes well when he writes fast.'"

The Carlyles never had an abundance of money. In the Autumn of 1832 Carlyle found that his purse required replenishing. Craigenputtock was not the place to write in; books were not to be had. He had written for The Foreign Quarterly an article on Diderot. The working up of that character assured him "of his ability to fuse and weld the most stubborn materials. * * * It opened his eyes to the French Revolution as a subject for his pen." In 1832, tired of the sheep-feeding grounds, man and wife went to Edinburgh, and there a sojourn was made of four months, when there was a return to the Scotch moors. In Craigenputtock, link by link, "The Diamond Necklace" was wrought.

The essay on Cagliostro was written in 1833, and printed in Fraser's for July and August, with "Sartor Resartus," and in its acceptance there were many difficulties. "Teufelsdröckh" and "Entepfuhl" bothered professional readers. Again means of subsistence had to be considered. In 1834 Carlyle wrote his brother John:

"The cup that has long been filling ran over with the smallest drop. After meditating on it for a few minutes, we said to one another: 'Why not boil all these sooty despicabilities of Kerrags, and lying draggle-tails of tyre-women and peat moss and isolation and exasperation and confusion and go at once to London?' Gedacht, gethan! Two days after we had a letter on the way to Mrs. Austin to look out among 'the houses to let' for us, and an advertisement to MacDarmid to try for the letting of our own."

The move was made. London was reached. Leigh Hunt, who lived in Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, was the guide, and the house No. 5 Great Cheyne Road became ever after the abode of the Carlyles. It was a plunge, for Mr. Compton says that Carlyle had then very little money. There were prospects, but they were not very bright. "Sartor Resartus" was jolting along in Fraser's. It was even feared that the uncouth man of clothes would act as a scarecrow and frighten off all readers. Now let us pride ourselves as Americans, that is to say, guided by the superior forethought of Emerson, as having been able to appreciate Sartor some fifty-two years since. While Carlyle was blue and dyspeptic over his Sartor, lo! the book, "godfathered by Emerson," was published in Boston, and 500 copies were sold, and then a second edition was asked for, and "Carlyle amused himself by quoting Sartor in his essay on Mirabeau as the work of a New England writer."

To return to the letters to his "Dear Jenny." Here are parts of a letter of May, 1836. Janet had not long been married, and Manchester might seem strange to her, so her brother thought:

"I think it possible that now and then, especially when you are left alone, the look of so many foreign things may seem dispiriting to you, and the huge smoke and stour of that tumultuous Manchester (which is not unlike the uglier parts of London) produce quite other than a pleasant impression. But take courage, my woman, 'you will use, you will use,' and get hefted to the place, as all creatures do. There are many good people in that vast weaving-shop, many good things among the innumerable bad. Keep snug within your own doors, keep your own hearth snug; by and by you will see what is worth venturing out for. Have nothing to do with the foolish; with the vain and ill-conducted. Attach yourself to the well-living and sensible, to every one from whom you find there is real benefit derivable. Thus, by degrees a desirable little circle will form itself around you; you will feel that Manchester is a home, as all places under the heavenly sun here may become for one."

In this same letter he writes: "This Summer I have finished my second volume, but there is still a third to do, and I must have such a tussle with it." Carlyle refers to his "French Revolution." In his journal under date of June 1 of the same year, Carlyle shows how despondent he was. "Oh, I am far astray, wandering, lost, dyeing the thirsty desert with my blood at every footprint. Perhaps God and his Providence will be better to me than I hope. Peace, peace! Words are idler than idle."

Mr. Compton says that "the house purse became so shrunken" that the Revolution had to be dropped for the time being. To earn some ready money he wrote the article on Mirabeau. In a letter to his brother John of October, 1836, he wonders what he will do when the Revolution is finished. "Here, with only literature for shelter, there is, I think, no continuance. Better to take a stick in your hand, and roam the earth Teufelsdröckhish; you will get at least a stomach to eat bread—even that denied me here." The history was finished on a memorable evening, Jan. 12, 1837. Some six days afterward he writes to Mrs. Hanning, and his letter is replete with tender solicitude. At the conclusion he says:

"The book is done, about a week ago; this is my best news. I have got the first printed sheets since I sat down to write this. We shall go on swiftly. It is to be hoped, and have it finished and forth into the world, say, before the month of March ends. I care little what becomes of it then; it has been a sore book to me. There are two things I was printing lately, which I would send to you, but there is no conveyance. I fear you would do little good with them, at any rate; not five shillings' worth of good, which they would cost you. Besides, if Robert or you want to see them, you can let him go to a circulating library and ask for the last number of the London and Westminster Review. In it he will find a thing called 'Memoirs of Mirabeau'; that thing is mine. The other thing is in Fraser's Magazine—half of it; the other half will be in the February number; it is called 'Diamond Necklace.'"

As to the criticisms on "The French Revolution" Mr. Compton writes that Carlyle "neither read nor so much as saw many of the reviews, though he heard of most of them. Prosper Mérimée described Carlyle as "Le phénomène d'un protestant politique," and at the same time expressed the ardent desire "to throw the writer out of the window." Carlyle wrote to his brother James about Thackeray, a youngish man about that time:

"I understand there have been many reviews of a very mixed character. I got one in The Times last week. The writer is one Thackeray, a half-monstrous Cornish giant, kind of painter, Cambridge man, and Paris newspaper correspondent, who is now writing for his life in London. I have seen him at the Bullers and at Sterling's. His article is rather like him, and I suppose calculated to do the book good."

"Writing for his life in London?" Yes, Thackeray was doing that, and so was Thomas Carlyle. Then follows the last letter to Mrs. Hanning, who was still in Manchester, in 1837. We use the conclusion of it. It will be noticed that before the time of Rowland Hill of blessed cheap postage memory to send a letter from London to Manchester cost something, and so Thomas Carlyle got the better of the Post Office in a way not unusual in those days. Rowland Hill once saw a poor woman, after glancing at a letter addressed to her, declare to the postman that it was not for her, and so evaded paying postage. And the letter she knew was from her son, for glancing outside of the missive she learned that her lad was alive and well. But she had not the sixpence. From Ecclefechan, Aug. 28, 1837, the brother thus writes to his "Dear Jenny":

"Betty Small, bound for Ecclefechan, has been waiting this half hour till I should be done; I did not know of her when I began. The needfullest thing, therefore, that I can do is to tell you about our coming. It will be soon, but is still uncertain when. I should say in about a fortnight—nay, in a day or so less, but it depends somewhat on a letter we look for from Jane, which has not yet come to hand. Jane, you must know, after her mother's departure went into the country with the Sterlings, friends of hers. I wish her to stay there while she likes, and would get home about the same time as she; a month was the time she first spoke of, and that I have little doubt will suffice—so my guess is as above given. A newspaper with one stroke on it will come to you (barring mistaken) two days before you are to look for us. This shall be a token, and we need not write any more. Alick has some talk of coming with us to get his goods ready then, but I think he will hardly be ready. The butter and another firkin of butter has been talked of, and will be forthcoming, but it seems dubious whether any of it will get with us. It can come before or after, I believe safe, and with little expense. Mother will bring 'some pounds of it' in her box. I shall perhaps be obliged to go back by Liverpool, and must not calculate to stay more with you than a day. My mother sends you both her love (she is smoking here); she will tell you all her news' when we come. Compliments and good wishes to Robert from all of us. We are glad to hear his trade is better. A gieg fellow like him will get through worse troubles than this. God keep you, my dear little Jenny. Your affectionate brother, T. CARLYLE."

William Canton, the author of "The Invisible Playmate," has in press with Dodd, Mead & Co. what is said to be another of his inimitable books for children, which, like those of Mrs. Ewing and John Strange Winter, are appreciated by old as well as young. The new volume is entitled "W. V.'s Golden Legend," and in it the author has given free rein to his imagination, preserving the spirit of the traditional stories of which he has already made use. There are eighteen illustrations in the book.

The Play of Animals.

By KARL GROOS, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Basel. Translated, with the author's co-operation, by Elizabeth L. Baldwin. With a Preface and an Appendix by J. Mark Baldwin. 12mo. Cloth, $1.75.

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Susan Warner.

Her Home on Constitution Island, Near West Point—Her Sister Still Living There.

Every now and again somebody who has got far enough away from the books of his youth to see them in perspective—a perspective which almost invariably softens and diminishes defects—strays up to a counter where "The Wide, Wide World," or "Queechy" is arrayed in an unfamiliar new suit. With a little start of pleasure, as one who comes suddenly upon a once familiar but almost forgotten friend, he picks up the volume. How they carry one back! Nearly half a century ago they ran their tremendous course, holding the popular taste for a decade, talked of by every one, read by many who knew no other books, laid with the Bible on centre tables, when books were rarer than now. We who marvel at the phenomenal popularity of "Trilby" or "Quo Vadis"—may gods and critics forgive the association—believe and affirm that only in these latter days may an author hope to see his book run into the hundreds of thousands. We speak with scorn of ante-bellum literature, as though it was only a meagre pretense.

Before the war—which to some adult people is like saying "before the flood"—when the population of the United States was less than half what it is now, and all her markets smaller, Melville caught the popular taste with "Typee," "Moby Dick," and "Omoo." To attempt to compute the people who had read them was as futile as the efforts of the judges to time the parson's horse in Dr. Holmes's poem—"The time was too—too deev'lish fast." But even "Typee" and "Moby Dick" did not exhaust as many editions as "The Wide, Wide World" and "Queechy."

The name of Elizabeth Wetherell, under which nom de guerre Miss Susan Warner wrote, was familiar not only in America, but in England and Europe as well. Translated into the leading languages of the world, her first two books reached the enormous total of nearly a million copies within ten years from the time of their publication. That these books are still selling may be attributed to several causes. Certain charming pictures of rural life, with characters cleverly hit off, sentiment which is genuine, and a refreshing clearness are still attractive to many people. But perhaps if we want to get at a still more potent reason for continuing to print these works, when most of their contemporaries have gone out of print, we may find it by watching the old fellow who turns them over at the book counter. His mood is reminiscent. He recalls stolen hours on the farm, perhaps, and a flavor of lilacs steals up from somewhere; or he remembers how his mother used to laugh and weep with Fleda. How much is it? Yes, he will take it. It will refresh old memories. Do you smile at this? Wait. Perhaps some day you will do the same when you suddenly come across "The Bonny Brier Bush," or—what was the name of the book that was most popular year before last?

It is not given to many authors to exert as great an influence as Miss Warner did. For some reasons there is no fitter place for a pilgrimage in this country than the old Warner home on Constitution Island, in the Hudson. In 1849 the eldest daughter of the lawyer, Henry W. Warner, made her sudden and brilliant appearance as an authoress. She was then about thirty years of age, and had prepared by a careful education for the ripening of her power. To contrast "The Wide, Wide World" with the multitude of recent popular books would be hardly fair to either. To be a pioneer has both advantages and disadvantages. Perhaps with more abundant models much of the charming freshness and originality might have been lost. Frankly, it is difficult to understand to-day why that book should have had so widespread and persistent popularity, but that can be said of almost any popular book. If we knew exactly what makes vogue, we would write none but successful works.

It is somewhat late in the day to attempt a review of Elizabeth Wetherell's novels. The things which principally interest us here are the life of the authoress and the place where most of it was lived. Between West Point and Cold Spring, amid the rugged scenery of the Hudson Highlands, Constitution Island used to divide the swift waters of the river, but now its insular distinction exists only in name, for the railroad connects with it, and the low marsh land behind does not divide it from the mainland. The island got its name from the fort which was erected upon it in 1776. In Irving's "Life of Washington" (Vol. II., p. 217) is to be found the following description:

> "Fort Constitution is about six miles further up the river (than Fort Montgomery) on a rocky island of the same name, at a narrow strait where the Hudson, shouldered by precipices, makes a sudden bend around West Point. * * * The garrison of that fort consisted of two companies of Col. James Clinton's regiment and Capt. Wisner's company of minute men, in all 160 rank and file."

Col. Clinton was placed in command of Forts Montgomery and Constitution. In 1777 a cheval de frise, consisting of an immense chain and floating booms of timber, was stretched between Geo's Point, at the narrow part of the river, and Constitution Island, opposite. With these defenses and the vessels that were stationed there to act as auxiliaries, this pass of the river was considered to be impregnable. But in the same year Sir Henry Clinton, after a hot engagement, succeeded in reducing the forts and destroying the obstruction. Those grim masses of rock that stood like giant gate posts, between which the mighty chain swung its ponderous links were heroically defended, but in vain. Some of the links are preserved at the Point, but the major part of them are at the bottom of the river. Near the boathouse on the island the posts to which the chain was fastened may still be seen when the water is low.

The Warner mansion faces the Point—i. e., the southwest. It is a frame structure, superadded to a little stone house of Colonial date, in which tradition says that Washington held council with his officers, and that he also slept there. That Constitution Island was the scene of stirring events even before the redcoats and Continentals met there in conflict is attested by numerous arrow heads and other warlike relics that are picked up from time to time in the immediate neighborhood of the house. The Warner home did not grow all at once into its present proportions, but has been added to at various times. As it stands now it is an inviting, homelike house, its front inclosed with glass so as to form a conservatory, and its white walls half hidden by the foliage of the surrounding trees. It is a sheltered spot in spite of its commanding position in the river, for the towering banks opposite shut it off from the sweep of the winds that blow out of the west, and the rocky island itself forms a shield at the north.

In this secluded corner of the world one of the most remarkable and at the same time retiring of American women accomplished her lifework, always seconded in her aims by the gifted younger sister, who survives her. Strongly religious in character and feeling, Miss Warner wrote some very efficient works in the direction of the study of Christian evidences, "The Law and the Testimony," published in 1853 being the most important of these. A widely appreciated book, though less popular than her first novels, was "The Hills of the Shatemuc," inspired by the ever-present view of cliffs and precipitous river banks and the distant prospect of green wooded slopes.

There is one part of that secluded, busy, useful, insular life (how the adjectives seem to contradict each other?) that may be touched upon without indelicacy. For a number of years Miss Warner was in the habit of receiving every Sunday a class of cadets from the Point, to whom she devoted much of that energy and sensibility that distinguished her above most other women. It is doubtful if anywhere in the world's history this spectacle can be duplicated, of successive classes of young men being trained at the hands of a great Government in the arts of war, sitting on each recurrent Sabbath at the feet of a woman to study the gospel of peace. The charming feature of Miss Warner's Sunday class was that it took the guise of recreation, and frequently included a delightful supper spread out of doors under the trees when the weather permitted. It is difficult to imagine a more delightful picture than this, in which strong, active, chivalrous young manhood was accustomed to pay court to the things which are most excellent in woman. It would be impossible to estimate the influence of the authoress upon the lives of these future officers of the United States Army, but of their reverence and affection for her there can be no question. At her death a petition, signed by the cadets, obtained from the Government permission to inter her remains in the military cemetery at the Point, and there, among the great and the brave, surrounded by those whom the Nation has delighted to honor, is the grave of a good woman, who combined to a rare degree fidelity to religious faith and intellectual eminence.

Miss Anna B. Warner, who survives her more famous sister, has been well known as Amy Lothrop. The most popular of her works have been "The Fourth Watch," "The Other Shore," "Dollars and Cents," and several juveniles. Her home is still the romantic and attractive island where most of her life has been spent.

EDGAR MAHEW BACON.

Jules Verne's Audacity.

In a recent letter to an American correspondent Jules Verne, whose daring romances have been read by boys and girls of almost every country, intimated that in his new novel, "Les Sphinx des Glaces," he had laid violent and irreverent hands on Poe's "Arthur Gordon Pym." "Les Sphinx des Glaces," he says, "is of a nature to interest Americans, because it is the continuation of the 'Adventures of A. Gordon Pym,' of their grand poet, Edgar Allan Poe; in fact, it is not only the continuation of that story, but it brings it to an end. I have dedicated it to my American friends."

None in literature are so audacious as the French. An American or English writer would surely have hesitated before "continuing" Poe's attempt at a novel. One can only wish that Edgar Allan Poe were still alive, so that he might comment, in his bitter, ironic literati style, on M. Jules Verne and his "Sphinx des Glaces."

The British Museum.

Statistics of a Year's Work Gathered from the New Report.*

The annual Blue Book, embodying the accounts and other statistics relating to the work of the British Museum, has just been issued. The accounts of the income and expenditure are for the year ended March 31 last, the returns of the number of persons who visited the museum and the Natural History Museum cover each year from 1892 to 1897 inclusive, while the statement of the progress made in the arrangement and description of the collections and the account of objects added is for the year 1897.

The statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Bridgewater Fund from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898, shows a balance on March 31, 1898, carried to account for 1898-9, of £180; the Farnborough Fund balance is £79, the Swiney Fund, £125; the Birch, Tapling, and Turner Funds have no balances. The total number of visitors to the museum in the year 1897 amounted to 586,437, a slight increase on the number for 1896, which was the highest number reached since 1890. Of this total the visitors on Sunday afternoons were 37,594 and the visitors in the weekday evenings 26,254. The steady annual diminution of the number of evening visitors has satisfied the Trustees that they would not be justified in continuing to incur the expense of keeping the galleries open in the evenings. From the beginning of the present year, therefore, this service has been abandoned, but the hours of day opening have been extended to 6 P. M. on weekdays throughout the year.

The total number of visits of students to the reading room during the year was 188,628, a further diminution by 2,735 on the number of 1896, which had declined from the totals of previous years. The daily average was about 624, as against 630 in 1896. The average number of persons in the room counted at certain hours in the afternoon was: Four P. M., 349; 5 P. M., 254; 6 P. M., 168; 6:30 P. M., 102; 7 P. M., 111; 7:30 P. M., 81. The number of volumes supplied to readers in the year was 1,419,159, as against 1,428,535 in 1896. There has been an increase in the total number of visits of students to the several departments other than the reading room amounting to 40,976, as against 37,130 in 1896. The erection of a separate building for the accommodation of the bookbinders has been begun to the north of the main building on a spare plot of ground acquired with the British Museum improvement property in 1895. An independent range of workshops is also being erected on the western side of the museum. These buildings will set free for storage a large part of the basement of the museum hitherto occupied by bookbinders and other workmen. Excavations in Cyprus were resumed in November on Mycenean sites at Maroni, between Larnaka and Limasol, and more recently near the Tekké, or sacred tomb at Larnaka. They are still in progress, the results having been fairly successful.

Among the more important acquisitions of the year is a further series of Egyptian sculptures of great antiquity, supplementing those which were purchased in 1896. A most striking portrait statue of an Egyptian official named An-Kheft-Ra of the Fourth Dynasty was presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, and is a prominent object among the remains of the early empire exhibited at the northern end of the Egyptian Gallery. The most valuable addition of literary interest is a papyrus, unfortunately much mutilated, of the first century B. C., containing poems of the Greek poet Bacchylides, the contemporary of Pindar. The text has been published, together with a photographic fac simile of the papyrus. Several rare books were purchased at the Ashburnham sale, including the "Doctrinal of Sapience," printed by Caxton in 1489. A further series of correspondence and papers of Nelson has been purchased, supplementing the collection acquired in 1895. Gifts of museum publications, including reproductions of prints and drawings by old masters and electrotypes of British historical medals, have been made to free public libraries, local museums, and art schools throughout the United Kingdom.

In the department of printed books Dr. Garnett describes the progress made in the arrangement and cataloguing of collections and additions made to them in the course of the year. The total number of press-marks, indicating the respective localities of the books, amounted to 77,366; in addition 47,288 press-marks have been altered in consequence of changes and rearrangements carried out in the library; 40,309 labels have been affixed to books and volumes of newspapers, and 105,022 obliterated labels have been renewed. The process of attaching thira marks to the books in the new library, with the view of accelerating their delivery to readers, has been continued; 20,298 books have been thus marked during the year, and the corresponding alterations, amounting to 62,722, have been carried out in the general and hand catalogues; 2,688 volumes of country newspapers have also been numbered, and for London and country newspapers 4,726 index-slips have been writtten. The number of stamps impressed upon articles received has been 344,099. In the process of cataloguing 42,828 titles have been written, the term "title" applying equally to a main title and to a cross-reference. Of these 29,677 were written for the general catalogue, 2,687 for the map catalogue, and 10,464 for the music catalogue, 37,311 titles and 545 index titles for the general catalogue, 2,089 titles for the map catalogue, and 15,892 titles for the music catalogue have been prepared for printing during the year, and 37,071 title slips and 854 index slips for the general catalogue, 1,055 title slips for the map catalogue, and 15,892 title-slips for the music catalogue were printed.

Progress has also been made in printing the whole catalogue in alphabetical sequence from the beginning. With the exception of the headings "England," "France," "Germany," "Great Britain," "Liturgies," and part of "Bible," the entire catalogue was either printed or in the press at the end of 1897, while considerable progress has been made in the preparation of all the headings specified. Ninety-two manuscript volumes have been prepared and sent to press during the year, and 17 printed parts, representing 120 manuscript volumes, have been delivered by the printer; 35,571 title slips and 736 index slips have been incorporated into each of the three copies of the general catalogue. In order to maintain so far as possible the alphabetical arrangement this incorporation has rendered it necessary to remove and reinsert 41,187 title slips in each copy and to add to each copy 1,152 new leaves; while in the preparation of the manuscript volumes for printing it has been necessary to remove and reinsert 34,616 title slips in one copy only. The system of fortnightly incorporation introduced in 1889 has been carried out with perfect regularity during the past year.

The collection of books in the galleries of the reading room has continued to receive additions by the incoporation of new works of interest and importance and the substitution of new for older editions. The number of additions to each of the two interleaved copies of the catalogue of this collection has been 107. The number of volumes and sets of pamphlets sent to be bound in the course of the year has been 22,013, including 3,652 volumes of newspapers. The total number of volumes supplied to readers during the year was 1,419,159. The number of readers during the year was 188,628, giving an average of over 624 daily, the room having been open on 302 days, and an average of over seven volumes daily for each reader, not reckoning those taken from the shelves of the reading room by the readers themselves. In the newspaper room the number of readers during the year was 16,375, giving a daily average of 54; 26,929 volumes and pamphlets (including 124 atlases and 1,355 books of music) have been added to the library in the course of the year, of which 5,962 were presented, 12,175 were received in pursuance of the laws of English copyright, 718 by colonial copyright, 490 by international exchange, and 7,594 acquired by purchase. The number of remarkable books acquired during 1897 has been less considerable than usual, but several of the acquisitions have been of the highest importance.

One of the most important acquisitions has been a series of eighty-nine autotype fac similes of printed proclamations of the sovereigns of England, from Henry VII. to Philip and Mary, made by permission of the Society of Antiquaries from the collection, in most cases consisting of unique documents, in the society's library. In the department of British and mediaeval antiquities and ethnography, Mr. C. H. Read states that the most important acquisition in the section of early British and prehistoric antiquities is the find of gold ornaments from the North of Ireland, a subject frequently discussed in the House of Commons during the past session by the Irish members. The find consists entirely of objects of gold—namely, a collar with ornament of late Celtic character in relief, a twisted collar of solid wire, and part of a second similar one, two neck chains, a bowl of very thin metal, and a model of a boat, with oars and other implements. This important find is of exceptional interest at the British Museum, as the objects which may be attributed to the beginning of the Christian era belong to a class specially connected with Britain, and in which the Britons attained to greater perfection than did any of their Continental kindred.

The visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1897 numbered 422,607, as against 453,956 in 1896. The attendance on Sundays was well maintained, nearly 50,000 persons having in the course of the year availed themselves of the privilege afforded them. The average daily attendance for the year was: For all open days, (including Sundays,) 1,167; for week days only, 1,203, and for Sundays, when the museum is open only during part of the day, 956.

*From a Summary of the Report Printed in The London Times.

Freemasons in the Revolution and War of 1812.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York, I was instructed as far as possible to prepare a list of the names and services of those brethren hailing in New York who took part in the Revolutionary War in this country or in the War of 1812.

Of course I can reach the lodges and their records, and so get whatever information they may yield. But many lodges existed in the period indicated which have long since become a memory, and there are scattered all over the world descendants of brethren who took part in these wars who cannot now be reached by the agency of any lodge.

I desire to make the record as complete as possible, to enroll the name thereon of every brother entitled. It is a work not only patriotic, but its completion and perfection are necessary to the completion and perfection of our Masonic historical records, and to aid in this I invoke the assistance of the press.

Members of the Masonic fraternity or of the Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars, or the Society of the War of 1812, or any one who had an ancestor who took part in the struggles named and who belonged to some Masonic lodge then or now existing in the Province or State of New York, are requested to communicate to the undersigned his name, and, if possible, a brief sketch of his career. If the name of his lodge can be given, so much the better.

PETER ROSS,
Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York.
Masonic Hall, New York, Sept. 1, 1898.

The well-known book illustrator, Gordon Browne, has been secured by Frederick A. Stokes Company to illustrate their new edition of "The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen."

1898

Spain.

Pessimistic Views in an Article Written by a Spaniard.

The most pessimistic view of Spain ever written is to be read in The Fortnightly Review, the title of which is "The Dynastic Crisis in Spain," the author purporting to be "A Spaniard." Sinister comments made by an irritated American newspaper are colorless when compared with this paper. Though veiled as far as language is concerned, "A Spaniard's" allusions on the Queen are most uncomplimentary, and her poor little boy is hardly spared. We are told that in the choice of the young King's name, "Alfonso XIII.," the selection was a most unfortunate one, as "thirteen" is "a word of ill-omen in Spain, and should for that very reason have been avoided." When the name and number were decided on then "pious people significantly shook their heads, reverently crossed themselves, and sadly prophesied that there could be 'nae luck' about the royal house."

A model German "hausfrau," "A Spaniard" writes, is a personage wasted. The Spaniards want "outward splendor, visible majesty, sumptuous pageantry, and generous hospitality. * * * Large heartedness, strength of will, splendid generosity, and self-reliance cover a multitude of sins in a Spanish monarch, and cannot be replaced by any number of austere and domestic virtues." "A Spaniard" finds fault with the poor woman "because neither she nor her son have honored the bullfights with their presence. * * * No doubt there is much in a bullfight which is neither attractive nor edifying, and Court society and Madrid may at times be a trifle trying."

As to the Cuban army sent to Cuba "A Spaniard" declares that their incompetency arose from the predilection the Queen had for Señor Moret, her Colonial Minister. "The army, instead of being allowed to attack and defeat the insurgents, was employed in bribing them to lay down their arms, and in nursing the reconcentrados, who had kept the rebellion alive. The money which the State owed the troops was paid away in bribes to the rebel chiefs, and all those Spanish officers who were opposed to the concession of home rule were shipped off to the peninsula, with a 'bad note in their papers of service.'" And while the self-sacrificing officers were being dealt with as offenders, one of the most unsavory Cuban autonomists, whose notoriety should have closed the gates of every palace in Europe to him, was graciously received by her Majesty, who presented him with her portrait." "A Spaniard" is by no means disrespectful to the Yankees. Possibly Mr. W. L. Courtney, the editor of The Fortnightly, rigorously policed the article. His anger is all directed toward the Spanish Cabinet. The writer of the article continues as follows:

"Crass ignorance, selfishness which is at once naked and unashamed, stupidity which played into the enemy's hand, and cunning which thwarted the best efforts of our patriots, marked every step taken by that ill-omened Cabinet of Sagasta. In diplomacy, war, and peace, they did everything which they should not have done and omitted everything which it was their duty to undertake. Peace might have been preserved by the Government, whose avowed object was to prevent war, had they yielded to Mr. Woodford's demands, which were insignificant as compared with the conditions to which we must now give our assent; but to accept the challenge to a sanguinary war, knowing as they did the utter unpreparedness of the country, was treason to the nation and a violation of the elementary laws of humanity. This Cabinet, whose specialty was peace, actually provoked the warlike spirit of the people into almost Chauvinist manipulation in order to intimidate the nation of 'Yankee shopkeepers,' and then they experienced the greatest difficulty in laying the fierce spirits which they had foolishly conjured up. The comic opera is the proper place for the doings of a Cabinet whose President had to inquire where the Mariana Islands are situate, and whose War Minister enthusiastically exclaimed on hostilities being declared: 'I wish to God we had not even one ship'—and this in a war which was essentially naval! The Marine Minister explained in Parliament on learning of the disaster at Cavite, that gunboats and destroyers were utterly useless there, but added that a considerable number of them had just been dispatched; and when in one of the Cabinet councils held later Gen. Blanco's dispatches were read enumerating all the American ships which were blockading Havana, he exclaimed in despair: 'O my mother! what a hole we have got into!'"

As to the conduct of the war "A Spaniard" writes:

"We never once waged real war since the United States Ambassador left Madrid. Our Government refused to take the offensive, refused to prepare for an energetic defense, and refused to sue for peace. The best Generals in the kingdom were forced to stay at home to expiate their supposed lack of affection for the dynasty, and the troops which were sorely needed for the Philippines were kept in the peninsula for the defense of the Queen and the King against the anticipated rising of Spaniards. The news of the disaster at Cavite was followed by energetic measures throughout the country against the hungry but patriotic population, whose bread winners were being wantonly sacrificed in the colonies. The destruction of Cervera's squadron was no sooner known than Gen. Martinez Campos the champion of the Queen, called for fourteen additional regiments of troops for the defense of the Señora against her patient people. He obviously felt that if they had not yet revolted they ought to do so."

Describing Spain's resources, its agriculture, commerce, industries, the scathing article thus comments on them:

"The much vaunted prosperity of the country is another of those deliberate lies which go on accumulating for years, until at last they are swept away by a popular avalanche, and with them much else that one would gladly have seen spared. The immunity of Government scrip from taxation naturally attracted all the reserve capital of the population. The little money which people ventured to invest in industry was reserved for those branches which were protected by customs tariffs, so that a purely artificial industry was gradually created and fostered in the country.

"Most of the raw materials needed by our industries are imported into the peninsula, paid for in hard cash, and, having been submitted to some manufacturing process which would have cost much less abroad, are forthwith enabled to compete with foreign goods in our colonies, thanks to the high protective duties in vigor there. Thus 96 per cent. of the raw materials of our paper industry is imported, and most of the working capital comes likewise from foreign countries. The woolen industries of Catalonia import their wool from abroad instead of purchasing that of Castilla or Estremadura. Our large flour industry, which was supported by the markets of the Antilles, consisted in our purchasing foreign corn, grinding and exporting it to the colonies. The description has undoubtedly a comical ring about it. Spain, a country whose agriculture has fallen so low that it does not produce corn enough for home consumption, yet manages to create a flour industry by simply grinding foreign corn and practically prohibiting the import of foreign flour into the colonies! Nay, there is worse even than this; in numerous cases our large houses did not give themselves the trouble to do that much; they merely purchased foreign corn and exported it under the Spanish flag, and, presto, the trick was done!

"We had a naval industry created at Cadiz with a total capital of 400,000 pesetas (or say £30,000) which airily undertook to build an iron-clad costing from twenty to twenty-five millions of pesetas. Of course these patriotic pioneers had to be paid in advance, and when the work was finished the workmen had to be dismissed, and the workshops closed. Our merchant navy relied not on fair competition, but on Government subvention, so much a journey—which sums had, of course, to be reimbursed by the unfortunate colonies. The industrial spirits of the province of Catalonia are wise in their generation, and throw money on the political waters of Madrid, hoping to get it back with interest; and their hopes have invariably been justified. They spend money freely among the politicians of the capital, and the result is that the latter actually protect the Catalonian industries by sacrificing the agricultural interests of Castilla, which is likewise a province of Spain. A house divided against itself!"

"A Spaniard" taxes members of the Cabinet with the dullest ignorance.

"The degree of intelligence possessed by our politicians, by which I understand the sum total of the mental equipment supplied by nature, education, and experience combined, is almost imperceptible as compared with that which is expected and found among the corresponding classes of men in other European countries. The members of the present Queen's Cabinet, for instance, remind one of the Three Graces. Sisters in Greek legend, who had but one eye among them—and that a very defective one. I gave one example of Señor Sagasta's knowledge of geography; let me now give a sample of his familiarity with foreign politics. At the beginning of the war this eminent Spanish statesman, and trusty adviser of the Queen received an enthusiastic telegram from Berlin wishing success to Spanish arms, declaring that 'all Germany' was on the side of Spain, whose cause was just, and signed 'Severin Senator, of Berlin.' Here was the moral sympathy of a kind not to be sniffed at, and Señor Sagasta and his colleagues, overjoyed at the message, informed the representatives of the press at Madrid that one of the most eminent members of the German Senate had sent a telegram to the Government, which, judging by the language in which it was couched, foreshadowed something more than mere platonic sympathy. The press published the announcement with delight; the people received it with childlike joy, and nobody stopped to inquire in what year the German Empire had received a Senate as one of its political institutions. Some days later an enterprising evening paper explained that the famous telegram had been sent by a German named Severin Senator, who, being a manufacturer of electric reflectors for warships, had hit upon this delicately refined way of directing the attention of the Spanish Government to the merits of his goods."

As to the money obligations of Spain, "A Spaniard" writes that the expenses of the war will foot up "11,000 millions of pesetas, the annual service [interest?] of which will swallow up 740 millions, and the national revenue amounted, when our industry and our trade with the colonies were flourishing, to 750 millions at most. Our ordinary expenses amount to nearly as much. * * * National bankruptcy is an expression which has a sinister ring, but then Spain has fallen upon evil times."

And wherein lies safety? Will Carlists, Republicans, Alfonsists extricate Spain? "Under the aegis of Doña Maria Christina and Don Praxedes Sagasta Spain makes her melancholy bow to the vast continent which her enterprise once opened to the world, and exclaims 'Morituræ te salutat.' Could desperation go further than this? "Spain is an Augean stable, which no river could possibly cleanse, even though it were a river of blood."

What, no single gleam of hope for Spain? We are by no means disposed to follow "A Spaniard" to the depths of his depression—are even inclined to find fault with his repinings. Spain has had her limbs lopped off before and has got along, and shown no much of being a cripple. Sympathy for the conquered ought to be an American trait, and is one we are certain we possess, and finally we might apply an English maxim to "A Spaniard," jaundiced by political prejudice: "It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest."

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in citing this article somewhat in detail, reminds readers what interest the leading English reviews take in the present historic changes we have brought about. For months to come, American and Spanish politics, and our armaments treated generally or specifically, broadly or technically, are certain to occupy increased space in all foreign periodicals.

The first attempt at a systematic study of the efforts and the results of the efforts put forth by the Abolitionists during a period of over half a century, in behalf of the Southern slaves, has found expression in a book by Wilbur H. Siebert, professor in the Ohio State University. The work will be entitled "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University has written an introduction for it. It is in press at the Macmillan Company's.

Della Rocca.

Another Volume of the General's Memoirs Just Published.

Gen. Della Rocca's second volume of memoirs prepared and edited by his widow has just appeared in London. Della Rocca, who was a personal friend of Cavour and equerry of Victor Emmanuel, was a careful man, and given to the taking of notes. In the opening chapter an interview he had with Marshal Vaillant, then in command of the French forces at Milan, is given. The Marshal was then living at the Villa Reale. It had been the headquarters of the Archduke Maximilian when he was Governor of Lombardy and Venice. The house was a superb one, the grounds spacious and elegantly kept.

How much of a diplomat was Vaillant is not known. Probably Napoleon III. had not given him any discretionary powers. Gen. Della Rocca writes:

"I called on Marshal Vaillant as he was going out for a morning walk in the grounds. He was in a most stylish light gray suit, which, in spite of his seventy years, made him look quite young. He wanted to re-enter the villa with me, but I would not let him, and offered to accompany him in the park. As we walked we talked of the events and men of the day. He sincerely believed that the best solution of the Italian question would be a confederated or federated Italy under the Pope's presidency. His solution was announced by Napoleon III. in his last address to the army. On the other hand, he showed French feeling in not believing in the spontaneity or unanimity of the united Italy movement. It was a got-up thing by the Italian imitators of the French revolutionists, who proclaimed France 'one and indivisible.'"

Then the Italian officer tells of the old French General, who was past seventy, and his amiable ways, and the catching of crawfish:

"Not wishing to rub him against the grain, I turned the conversation on military topics, and was pleased to hear him in sincere and noble terms eulogize our King and army. He knew no more highly disciplined army or one whose movements were more rapid and sure. These compliments went home to me as head of the Sardinian general staff. I was glad to hear from this typical French General how impressed he was by the intrepid bravery and firmness of our army, and to learn how their humanity to the conquered and wounded had gone to his heart. After an hour of amicable conversation I took my leave of the Marshal, the hour for my service business being near. 'My service affairs,' he said, 'do not trouble me vastly. You see that little mill yonder on the edge of the stream. I go there every morning to catch crawfish. When I reach my accustomed post I lay my bait in the stream, and while waiting for the crawfish to bite, sit on the bank and prepare my military orders for the day. The task is not a great one, for everything is in an excellent groove. When the work is done I look at the mill stream flowing by. As the water flows my thoughts mount toward the upper reaches of my own existence. I think only of the past, the peripatetics of my life seem repeated. My mind is a phantasmagoria. The hours fly. I go back to the house with plenty of souvenirs but with scarcely any crawfish.'"

The peculiarities of the French taking portions of Italy as their own, their manœuvres, the Italian officer describes. It was either save what you can for Victor Emmanuel or lose all. Gen. La Marmora was opposed to any partition of Italy. Certainly Napoleon held the cards. At last Cavour was called in, and then came the proposed cession of Savoy and Nice. Clotide, King Victor Emmanuel's daughter, was thrown in as the Iphigenia.

One curious page is the one describing a most ungrateful duty Gen. Della Rocca had to perform, and it was to tell the Duchess dowager of Parma that as things were being arranged there was no longer any duchy for her. Maria Theresa had had a scapegrace, worthless husband. She had long before lived apart from him, giving herself up to devotional exercises at Vicereggio. The General found it difficult to get an audience. The great lady was always at her prayers, and orders were imperative that she was not to be disturbed. Full of grief was the poor mother, for her son had been assassinated. When at last the dowager Duchess was reached she was praying at the foot of the monument she had erected in memory of her son.

Gen. Della Rocca wrote:

"The poor woman came out to see me. She looked to me like an immured nun, like one who had lived long in a sepulchre and been for an instant dragged out of her oubliette. She knew nothing of the things of this world. When I spoke of Victor Emmanuel she seemed to beat her brain to recall him to mind. Perhaps she did not know him. His father, Charles Albert, as he accepted the revolutionary party, was in bad odor in most of the Italian Courts. Little by little the fact dawned on her that Victor Emmanuel II. was his son. When I said I had just come from Florence with his message, she asked what news I could give of the Grand Duke. I told her that a year ago he had gone to Vienna, and was not expected back. She did not ask the reason. To prevent the conversation breaking off I informed her as well as I could that Tuscany was by a plebiscite joined to Piedmont, where the house of Savoy, to which she belonged, would continue to reign gloriously. I saw that the word plebiscite puzzled her. She heard it certainly for the first time. She was bewildered with everything I said. After a long silence, in which I read astonishment to the degree of stupor, she closed her eyes as if she slept, crossed her hands on her breast, and moved her lips as if in silent prayer. Then she stood up, charged me to thank and salute her cousin, without giving me her hand to kiss. I gave Victor Emmanuel an account of my visit. He was very sorry, and gave orders that the peace and quietness of the Duchess Maria Theresa was never to be troubled."

What a tragedy! Yet how wretched must have been Italian conditions prior to 1848! How difficult it must be to carry out even to-day changes in a country where oppression and incompetency have so long held their sway.

Where Education Should Begin at the Top.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that the following are true copies of letters written in regard to the purchase for school use of books in their Riverside Literature Series:

Mr. — I have baught all fables Story Books and Novels I am a Goin to I shal see the Board abolt it first. I have Bought all School Books Requiard I am Giting deard of Eying Novels

yours

Dear Sir

I Can not Get no nobles [novels] book for a Scool Book, he can reed Out of his Readers and not Out of the Fairtail Stories Books.

Yours Truley

Georg Ebers's Life and Work.

Georg Moritz Ebers, the German Egyptologist and writer of historical romances, who was born March 1, 1837, and died on Aug. 7 at his home, on the shores of the Starnberger-See, was a son of a man possessing means, who died when his son was of tender years. It was to his mother that Ebers owed everything, and of that mother and her devotion to him he has told us in "The Story of My Life." That mother for her fine culture and many endearing traits was well known in Berlin, and Hegel and Alexander von Humboldt both laud her many accomplishments and good sense. In the house where Mme. Ebers lived, on the Lennestrasse, lodged those two remarkable men, the brothers Wilhelm and Jakob Grimm. Intercourse between the lad Georg Ebers and his mother's friends must certainly have had much to do in shaping the course of the man.

Ebers entered the University of Göttingen and took readily to German student life. It is recorded that he indulged rather too freely in the wild ways of the students, and, taken ill, had a narrow escape from death. This, it is believed, was the turning point in his career. Such bad health as he suffered from after this illness prevented his engaging in active pursuits, and so he determined to devote himself to study. Egyptology always had allured him, and he made up his mind then to follow it up. Lepsius was one of his masters. Fired with the love of the Nile, seeing more than was inscribed on the crumbling papyri, Ebers wrote his first romance, "An Egyptian Princess." Of course Dry-as-Dust Lepsius was disgusted and saw no Egyptological future in his pupil, but when Ebers produced later sound and strong books on Egypt and the Pentateuch, academic Germany was delighted and amazed.

There was evidence of so much research in this work that its writer was accorded a university appointment. Some time at the beginning of the seventies Ebers took the Chair of Egyptology in the University of Leipsic, and this post he retained up to 1889. He formed part of an expedition which went to Egypt in 1872, and the result was his discovery of that famous papyrus at Thebes, which document bears his name. It was a treatise on the medical lore of Egypt. "An Egyptian Princess" having been written in 1876, a dozen years elapsed before his second romance appeared, and this was "Uarda," and this fiction was the most popular Ebers ever wrote. Then followed a period of great fecundity, and his "Homo Sum," "The Sisters," and "The Emperor" appeared. Ebers had widened his scope, and now introduced Roman characters, with their surroundings. Outside of his Egyption fiction, "The Emperor," having to do with Hadrian, is considered as among his best works.

Then Ebers tried his hand in another direction. Having thoroughly mastered the history of the Middle Ages, he wrote "Die Frau Burgermeisterin," a romance of Leyden. A year afterward appeared "Ein Wort," a story of early Germany. "Barbara Blomberg," written in 1896, was a description of Ratisbon during the period of the Renaissance. In 1897 appeared "Arachne," and here Ebers came back to his first love, the Egyptian story.

Ebers's fecundity was great, for he wrote no less than eighteen historical romances, many deep, grave, and learned disquisitions, innumerable short stories, and among these many pretty fairy tales, and his two great volumes on Egypt and Palestine, his "Aegypten und die Bücher Moses" (1868) and "Durch Gosen zum Sinai," (1872.) It is well to bear in mind that Ebers for the greater part of his adult life had in addition to his scholastic teachings to bear no small burden of the weight of that administrative kind, as is so heavily imposed on the professor of a university. There never was, then, a harder worker than Ebers.

Ebers and his works are well known to American readers. He was certainly the first to bring before us the characters who lived in the time of the Pharaohs. If not carried away by the charms of the beautiful Princesses of 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, at least we gained a knowledge of the ways, manners, and customs of the long past, for here Ebers's perfect acquaintance with Egypt made him our master. There always will be every now and then returns in fiction to the past, and such a book in romantic guise finds many new admirers. The latest example is familiar to our readers. Maybe in the translation of Ebers's fiction some of the charms of the original German were wanting. Not at all in a deprecatory sense, these romances, we might say, were always satisfying. It was their straightforwardness, their clearness, which made them invariably interesting. Perhaps a public asks sometimes too much of those personages a writer removes thousands of years from us. The Princess of the blood who bathed her fair limbs in the Nile when the Pyramids were still brand-new really differed but little either physically or mentally from her high-born sister of to-day. Even prehistoric women, as they are written up in 1898, have little originality. To expect that of them is to ask for an impossibility. Georg Moritz Ebers for what he has done will be remembered, and the appreciation of him is fully deserved.

New World Problems.

Interest Shifted from the Aegean to the Yellow Sea—The Anglo-Saxon, the Latin, and the Slav.*

In this fabric of the Nearer World joined of the West and the East, the East supplied the informing spirit, the ordered life, the civilization; the West, the moving will and the arm of power. First Greece, then Rome, then in their turn the peoples of the north assumed the leadership. Fresh blood of will and empire was drawn constantly from the north. But, however empire might change, the old frontier between the West and the nearer East tended to maintain itself where it was when history dawned—at the Aegean and the Bosporus. Two years ago all eyes were turned toward the Aegean. Crete, Greece, Constantinople, and the Turk were words on every lip. All issues of international politics were quoted solely in terms of the old Bosporus question. The history of the Nearer World had simply gone back for another bout on the old field—the field on which the first contests were fought, and to which most of the contests since have been referred in real or spectred battle.

Viewing history in the large, we cannot fail to see that the world we live in is essentially a Mediterranean world. All its fundamental forms and molds for law and government, art, architecture, and literature, thought, and faith, were created beside the Mediterranean; all its political and religious struggles, all its wars, were the fighting over of old Mediterranean questions; and as a system of types and forms, it never can be really understood and known except as it be reduced to Mediterranean terms, and studied in the perspective of a Roman, Greek, or Syrian horizon.

Such was the life habit of the Nearer World. To-day all this has changed. Suddenly the centre of interest has shifted from the Aegean to the Yellow Sea. A class of questions has arisen, overwhelming, in the magnitude of the issues they involve, all the great questions of earlier days, and none of them admits solution in terms of the Mediterranean; none of them concerns the Mediterranean, or its peoples, or its history. That which the silent course of events has long been preparing now in the fullness of time is come. Almost without a sign of warning we are transferred from the history of the Nearer World to the history of the Great World, and to that history the life and the interests of the great dominant peoples of the earth will hereafter belong.

To no people is the transition of more profound and fundamental importance than to the people of the United States. It involves for them nothing less than a rethinking of the entire problem of National purpose, destiny, and duty.

China has perhaps one-fourth the population of the globe, but no one suspects it of schemes of imperial conquest. The "yellow danger" menacing the world comes not from the thrifty tradesmen and peasants of China. China is a nation without a fist. Its people are lacking in any idea or motive around which could be assembled the sentiments of patriotism. Devotion to the honoring of ancestors and solicitude for private gain are the two sentiments of a people who constitute, not a nation nor a State, but a scheme of living.

The new history is to be concerned, then, with the assimilation of these two strange and mutually diverse elements of the further world to the substance of the nearer world—just as the Old World history involved an assimilation of West and East. With the parallel goes also a contrast. The old history centred about an inland sea. All its issues had their ultimate home by the Mediterranean. In the new history the world is turned wrong side out. The outer ocean is the agora. Power is estimated in terms of navies rather than of armies. Coal is king, and coaling stations mark the bonds of empire as the Roman military roads did of old. The pattern of the world has been turned inside out. The old world, like an ancient house, was built toward the inside and its colonnaded court; the new is built toward the outside, with windows and verandas.

The old history had its Eastern Question; the new has its Easternmost Question. In the later phases of the old, Turkey was the "sick man"; in the new, it is China, and where the carcass is, there are the eagles gathered together. The old involved the constant query who should be the leader of the Occident—Greece, Rome, France, Germany, England, Russia? The new asks who shall hold the empire and lead the civilization of the world; shall it be the Slav, the Teuton, or the Latin?

The aggressiveness shown by France in colonial enterprise is scarcely more than artificial; it represents no inner need or impulse except as it be a yearning for bonds and shares. France is really smitten with the palsy of her own prudence and thrift. Families are small. Sons are not put through the school of self-reliance. A nation lacking men who know how to take risks and assume the responsibility of their own choices cannot compete for leadership among the peoples. French is the language of a diplomacy which lives on in the close atmosphere of the old Mediterranean controversies; out in the breezy ocean world, the greater world, the medium of international intercourse tends to be English.

A colder-blooded people than any of the Latin race will win the contest, in these

*From an address by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University on "The Old World in the New," delivered at the University of Michigan and printed in the August Atlantic.

mechanics and art. The German is patient enough and practical enough. He is, like his Anglo-Saxon brother, by nature a stout champion of individual freedom, but he lacks something his brother possesses. This something is not easy to describe, but the lack of it allows him to tolerate the yoke of Cæsarism, imported from the Latin world; gives him ready adaptability to the institutions of other peoples, so that he is quickly absorbed, and, most characteristic of all, forbids his appreciation of a game like football.

The character in which the Englishman asserts his right to rule an empire is the character demanded by this most truly Anglo-Saxon sport. It is made up of roughness, willingness to risk, absence of supersensitiveness, fearful directness, and a sublime devotion to fair play. The typical Englishman believes in venturing, hard hitting, blunt truth-telling, equal justice, and personal cleanliness.

England had the start of Continental Europe in preparing for the issues of the new history, in that the English Channel enabled her to free herself early from the more baneful entanglements of the Mediterranean quarrels. England has long been living in the world whose agora is the open seas. Not until these last days of the nineteenth century, however, has her one prospective rival, Russia, been able to find a way out into the world. This vast power, spanning at the north half the globe, was until this year pent up as an inland State. Archangel and the Baltic ports are ice-blocked for a portion of the year. Vladivostok, founded in 1858, and afterward selected as a terminus for the Siberian Railway, is closed to navigation four months in each year. Odessa is blocked at the Bosporus.

England has diligently kept the barriers up between Russia and the sea. In 1878 she checked her at the gates of Constantinople; in 1886, when Russia was in control of the passes of the Hindu-Kush, and could see her way out to the ocean by way of Afghanistan, British power again raised the dikes, and since then the occupation by England of the Mekran and the Chitral Valley has set a double rampart against Russian advance. It remains yet for England to occupy the Persian Gulf, and join it by rail to the coast where Beaconsfield set Cyprus on guard.

The events attending the Chinese-Japanese war were of most serious consequence to England's policy and interest. Before the war began, she was the trusted adviser of China, and her protector against Russian aggression. Before the war ended England found herself identified with Japan, a nation she had underestimated too long, and suddenly came to appreciate. Russia, supported by her associates, Germany and France, assumed the rôle of protecting friend discarded by England, checked and nullified the victory of Japan, and China is now almost her vassal. That which it has been the constant aim of English diplomacy and power for years to prevent has come about within this year. Russia has a harbor in the Yellow Sea, has gained a foothold on the shore of the iceless ocean. The astuteness of Li Hung Chang, on the other hand, has seen the way for bringing the product of Chinese industry to the Western world by the overland route, and China is to be introduced to the West by help and intermediation of Russia. Herein lies the quid pro quo.

Russia's strength is in her geographic position. Unmenaced in the rear, spanning Europe and Asia, and knowing no difference between them, she bides her time, and slowly pushes her way south like a mighty glacier. Gradually the barriers give way. Germany, which once held her in check at the west, is now—thanks to Bismarck's anti-English policy, continued by the young Emperor—in league with her and in commercial war with England. In Continental diplomacy she is supreme arbiter. Panslavism and the Eastern Church have carried her around Constantinople almost to the shores of the Aegean, and the first opportunity of England's preoccupation will give her exit through the Bosporus. Steadily she works her way into Central Asia, where the half-Oriental temper of her people makes her Government peculiarly acceptable, and her administration in general fortunate and wise.

Entered in the lists for the world empire are, then, these two. The conflict is set for which generations have been preparing. Where is our place? Russia is our old-time friend. Whenever we have been at issue with England, Russia has lost no opportunity to show sympathy with us. England is a mother who has constantly ignored or underestimated us. With a blindness of vision almost unparalleled in all the stupidities of statesmanship, her ruling class has committed wrong after wrong against us, in slight and misjudgment and selfishness, all culminating in the attitude toward us during the war for the preservation of the Union. But the heart of the great English middle class has always been right. The English common man, with a fine consciousness of affinity, regards us as his own, and rejoices in the American States as a creation and vindication of his own kind. The English country squire is fading away, and the plain commoner is coming to a hearing. And we are of one kind. When the battle is set between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon, our hearts prove us inheritors of more than Anglo-Saxon blood; we are inheritors of the principles embodied in Anglo-Saxon life.

The Slav stands for government which has the sanctions of its authority from above and without; the Anglo-Saxon, for one whose authority has its source in the governed themselves. One follows the rule of expediencies, and holds that what succhievement of the things that are real, and believes in the blunt word of truth. One raises the barriers of restricted privilege; the other opens the markets and the courts of the world to equal opportunity and even justice. One builds on the distrust of the purposes and the intelligence of men; the other, upon the high optimism of democracy. To one the state is a prison or straitjacket; to the other it is the training school of the race, where responsibility begets character, and free opportunity begets content.

There can be no doubt of our sympathy—what is our duty? Has the new order of the world brought us new obligations of duty? The Old World lingering in the meshes of Mediterraneanism afforded us no interests but such as we might well wish to shun with all their "entangling alliances." The barrier of the ocean removed us from the Old World gathered about its inland sea, and set us apart in the Far West at one side of the earth. The utilization of this barrier has afforded us the opportunity for establishing ourselves in possession and use of our soil, and for developing our resources and our system of government.

But now the Old World has passed. History is turned inside out. The outer ocean is the agora; the whole world, not half, is involved; and instead of being, as in the old order of things, far at one side, we stand full in the midst—midway between Europe and its goal in the Further East. Sooner than any prophet could have foreseen, the question is upon us.

Our old-time policy of resisting arbitrary European interference in the affairs of American peoples has been extended, under the pressure of what we believe is a genuine humanitarian sentiment, into intervention against a European misgovernment in Cuba which had passed the limits of toleration, and, having ceased to be Government, had become a case of arbitrary interference in the course of American events.

The moment we took this step we became involved in the great world problems. England's position in the Far East hurried her to our side, and gave us her welcome to participation in wider responsibilities for the order of the world. England and America, alienated in terms of the Nearer World's life, have found each other on the field of the Greater World. They belong together, and their union means not only a check to the Russian menace, but peace and the orderly development of civilization in the world.

Many of us deplored the Spanish war; many of us now look forward with anxious solicitude concerning the effect of victory on the victor; but still, as we survey the movements of human history in the large, we cannot fail to see in all that is occurring the inevitable grist of the mills of the gods and the irrefragable judgments of the Weltgericht. Spain and the Middle Ages could not tarry in the West. We, on the other hand, could not shut ourselves within the walled gardens of our pleasant domesticity and shun responsibilities that the commerce and intercourse of the larger world exact of those who stand for order and equal justice in the affairs of men.

While, then, we may be called upon now to readjust our conception of National purpose and duty to the new order and our new position, we dare not be false to ourselves or our past. Our charter and creed we must interpret, if no longer in the letter, then all the more scrupulously in the spirit. However the letter and the form may fade and vanish away, there are some things that must needs abide. A Nation proclaiming government of the people and for the people cannot impose on conquered peoples a foreign sway, or one that finds its supreme motive in the benefits accruing to others than the governed. We must stand as we were founded, a Nation that draws diverse interests and diverse communities into peaceful co-operation under recognition of the rights of the individual man and the self-government of peoples and States.

Conquest and empire, and all that belongs thereto, both of method and of idea, are utterly abhorrent to the theory of those institutions through which America has aspired to enlighten the world, and utterly foreign to the structure our fathers reared out of their stony griefs and cemented with their faith.

It is character that counts in nations as in individuals. Only in loyalty to the old can we serve the new; only in understanding of the past can we interpret and use the present; for history is not made, but unfolded, and the old world entire is ever present in the new.

A Joke on Rider Haggard.

Just now Rider Haggard is the hero of a curious romance. There is being performed in Hungary a ballet the scenes of which are taken from "She." Mr. Haggard, hearing of the affair, wrote to the manager of the theatre asking for information concerning the ballet, for programmes, photographs, &c. To his great surprise, he received a reply addressed to the "soi-disant" Rider Haggard, in which the manager expressed his surprise at the demands made, since the author of "She" had been dead several months. He inclosed death notices of Mr. Haggard's demise, clipped from the Hungarian press. The articles were all eulogistic, but Mr. Haggard, insensible to all post-mortem praise, demanded confirmatory evidence of his death. But he met very decided opposition, the Hungarian editors even refusing to rectify the matter, alleging that Mr. Rider Haggard being dead beyond question, the affair had been arranged by his heirs, his publishers, or the manager of the theatre himself, in order to get free advertising for the ballet adapted from "She."

Literary Bric-a-Brac

Where Carlyle Often Worked—Life Memberships Given by Him to Newly Married Friends.*

Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum says that he well remembers as a youth seeing Thomas Carlyle perched upon a ladder in the old reading room of the Museum Library, because he could find no more comfortable seat. In those days the room was small and the seats were crowded, and Carlyle had to get at the facts of history and philosophy as best he could. It is pretty certain that when he did visit the reading room he was naively in the devout attitude of mind of which Thackeray tells us. For the author of "Vanity Fair" declared that he had a distinct feeling of thankfulness, and even felt inclined to say grace, when he sat down at his desk in the great reading room of the British Museum. Not only was Carlyle not devout in this connection; he vehemently declined to stand it any longer, and it was a series of incidents such as that mentioned by Dr. Garnett which led to the founding of the famous London Library, with Carlyle as chief promoter.

Lord Houghton said that an unfortunate combination of circumstances prevented Carlyle from having a private room at the Museum for study, as he certainly would have had in any other library in the world, and so he suggested the establishment of a big lending library; while Froude tells us that Carlyle argued that as there was a jail in every big town in England, so there should be a public lending library in every town, and probably the establishment of the one would do away with the need for the other. On May 3, 1841, the London Library was opened, at 49 Pall Mall, with a committee which included Carlyle, Gladstone, Richard Monckton Milnes, Macaulay, Dean Milman, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. The Earl of Clarendon was President, and the Prince Consort patron. The Prince not only gave £50 in money, but as much again in valuable German books.

The Daily News was of Carlyle's opinion about the Museum Reading Room, and the need for a new library, and gave vent to its views in this emphatic manner. Readers in the Museum, it said, "must be indifferent to the extraordinary grunts with which many students accompany their labors and interrupt those of others." The promoters, too, in their published appeals said that a writer who has frequent occasion for recurring to printed voluminous authorities finds little or no assistance from this boasted unwieldy or unaccommodating institution. Further, it said that no one could write "without molestation or interruption from such crowds as elbow each other in the reading rooms of the British Museum." These remarks, of course, cannot be applied to the reading room of today, though some of us know only too well that some of the things said by The Daily News may be true even now. Gibbon, long before Carlyle, complained that the writer who has undertaken to treat on any large historical subject was reduced to the necessity of purchasing for his private use a numerous and valuable collection of the books which form the basis of his work.

Taking this as their text, the founders of the London Library "proposed to establish a library which, containing books in every department of literature and philosophy, shall allow these books to be taken out and read where they can be read best, in the study and by the fireside, and which shall offer its advantages to the public on terms rendering it generally accessible." Since its establishment nearly every great name in literature has been indebted to it, and the London Library may truly be called a Quarry of Famous Books. Its list of members contains the names of Tennyson, Gladstone, Huxley, Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and Macaulay, to mention only a few. If a complete list were given it would only be a catalogue of the chief names of the last half of the century. In fact, far too little recognition has been given to the part which the London Library has played in modern literature. Guizot completed his works on the great rebellion in London, and declared that if the London Library had not existed "I should have felt great inconvenience. It is a very useful library; there are a great many excellent books about English history which I have found there. It is a great inconvenience to me to be obliged to go to the British Museum and not to be able to work in my own room with my own books; that is a great part of the pleasure of working."

Leigh Hunt, in his "Stories from Italian Poets," in gratitude for the facilities it afforded to him, congratulates men of letters on the establishment of the library. Macaulay wrote much of his great history within its walls, and much that he wrote there was never published, for on the floor he often left a heap of paper, which consisted of matter which he had written and then rejected. Indeed it is said that one page of manuscript sometimes was all that resulted after an evening's work. The Emperor Napoleon, when he lived in King Street, also used the library constantly.

Some of the librarians used to say that they could predict what a great novelist's next work would be by the books he had from the library. The Earl of Clarendon on one occasion presided at the annual meeting of the library, and said that in the famous case of the Rev. Mr. Maconochie, in which the rites of the Church were in question, the whole of the books of reference used in the court and quoted in argument were obtained from the library.

*Reprinted from The Pall Mall Gazette.

One of the most interesting volumes the library possesses is its proposal book. From this one can see who proposed the different members and when they were elected. We find, for instance, that Mr. Herbert Spencer was proposed by Grote; J. L. Motley by "W. V. Harcourt, Esq.," in gratitude, doubtless, for his daughter; Miss Braddon was introduced by Charles Reade; Mazzini by Carlyle; Henry James, "New York, as a foreigner temporarily resident in England," was also proposed by Carlyle, and Richard C. Trench by F. D. Maurice.

Dean Farrar, when he became a member, was the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M. A., Assistant Master of Harrow School; Huxley was at the School of Mines; Mr. Leslie Stephen had "Rev." before his name when he was proposed by "J. K. S."; Thackeray's address was the Reform Club; Harrison was at Wadham College; Louis Kossuth lived at 8 South Bank, Regent's Park; Samuel Smiles was at the Southeastern Railway office; G. Masson, like Dean Farrar, was at Harrow School, while Macaulay lived at the Albany. Darwin and Carlyle, as became two sages, had the pleasant habit of giving life subscriptions to the library to newly married couples as wedding presents. Several members still living owe their membership to such gifts. Few institutions have had such interesting annual meetings as the London Library, or had more distinguished men present at them. Lord Stanhope presided on one occasion—in 1871. He said he had read in The Times of that day what the Paris correspondent had said. He was walking from Versailles to Paris, and there flew by him the half-consumed leaves of valuable volumes which had been committed to the flames in Paris. From this vivid incident Lord Stanhope drew the moral that we should be grateful for escaping horrors like those afflicting the French.

Mr. Gladstone was in the chair on another occasion, and the venerable Lord Trimleston, aged eighty, moved the appointment of the auditors, saying that "he did not know there was anything he could say." To this Mr. Gladstone retorted humorously that it was no part of his duty, as Chairman, to help him to say it. On the same occasion Mr. Gladstone referred to himself as an "aboriginal member" of the library, and he was indeed the oldest member of the library surviving. He also said that in times of depression of trade and scarcity of money the institutions which suffered most were "libraries, pew rents, and charities." He added that it was notorious that he was "an economist, and some seemed to look upon him even as a skinflint." Mr. Gladstone's love of detail was once shown when he asked one of the librarians what it cost to shelve the books. He was told that it cost "10d. per foot run." "Does that include the top and bottom?" he said. It did. Then he replied, "That is at a cheaper rate than I can do it for. It costs me a penny a book to house my library."

At an annual meeting, presided over by Bishop Wilberforce, a discussion arose as to whether the library should have a pony and cart to deliver the books to the members' houses. The Bishop had to sit out a most trivial discussion, which he did with great personal distress, but occupied the time by inquiring who was who among those present. When Tennyson was asked to become President he wanted to know if it would cost anything. Carlyle on a similar occasion made it a condition of accepting the office that he should never be asked to preside at a meeting. Carlyle was not very emotional. One day he was in the library, and one of the members committed suicide by shooting himself. The assistant, who was serving Mr. Carlyle, had to run and fetch a policeman. On his return he found Carlyle calmly waiting to see if he could not give him a better bound copy of the book he had supplied, and requested him to wrap it up in paper! The book was Motley's "United Netherlands." Of course, the library was in an uproar at the terrible incident.

The London Library began its career in Pall Mall, but its success was so great that it had to move into larger premises. It was transferred in 1845 to a mansion known as Beauchamp House, in St. James's Square, once tenanted by Lord Amherst when Commander in Chief. Here it has remained ever since. In 1845 the library had 24,000 books—it began with 3,000; to-day it has nearly 200,000. It ranks fourth or fifth among the big libraries in England, and is added to at the rate of 5,000 volumes a year. Members are permitted to go to the shelves of the library themselves. The librarian declares that it is the best way, even though they do not put the books back in their right places.

During the fifty-seven years the library has existed it has only had four chief librarians, and the present librarian, Mr. C. T. Hagberg Wright, was only elected in 1893. Mr. Leslie Stephen is now President. The library, since it moved to St. James's Square, has gradually added to its premises. It has just undergone a fresh enlargement and partial rebuilding. It has put on a fresh Summer dress, for it has been entirely refronted. And if in the coming fifty years it can repeat its last fifty years of usefulness, it will be to some purpose that in the dispensation of Providence Thomas Carlyle had to sit upon an uncomfortable ladder in the British Museum.

Charles Garnier's Death.

Charles Garnier, the architect, who died on the 4th of August in Paris, was in the seventy-third year of his age. Garnier is a name familiar to all American inventors and designers of buildings, for we follow more closely French architecture to-day than that of any other school. Garnier was born in Paris in 1825. His mother was a marketwoman, selling vegetables in the streets of Paris, but that mother believed in the future of her son and sent him to good schools. Shrewd in her way, believing that under the coming Napoleonic régime there would be the want of new buildings in Paris, and anticipating the Hausemann demolition she entertained the idea that her Charles might become an architect. But the lad showed early a keen zest for drawing.

The story goes that Garnier's first design was an iron railing required by a neighboring blacksmith, and that when he received 10 francs for his sketch he thought himself largely compensated. His cleverness in ornamental design found employment in the making of patterns for shawls. When he was twenty-three he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and studied under Levell and Lebas. In 1848 for a design he won the Grand Prix de Rome, and then with the means which accompanied this prize he visited Greece. He studied carefully the Temple of Jupiter in the Island of Aegina, and made a great drawing, representing it with its restoration. This was exhibited in the Salon of 1853 and at the Exposition Universelle, 1855, and gave him much reputation. As a winner of the Prix de Rome there fell to him a small Government architectural place attached to the Hotel de Ville, with a salary of some 1,800f. In the reparation of that famous tower in Paris, St. Jacques de la Boucherie, in connection with M. Ballu, the work done called particular attention to the younger man. The Duc de Luynes sent Garnier to Italy to study the remains of the buildings due to the Angevin rulers. When, in 1861, designs for the Nouvel Opéra were asked for, among numerous plans the choice finally was narrowed down to the one Garnier presented as the architect. This work was finished in 1875, and cost some $10,000,000. Other buildings of Garnier's designing were the Théâtre de la Terrasse at Monte Carlo, the Maison de Jeux at Monaco, the observatory at Nice, and the Cercle de la Librairie in the Boulevard St. Germain at Paris. The buildings of his planning in Paris and in France are many. Besides his artistic calling Garnier wrote on architecture in a most entertaining and original manner. In 1861 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and became a Commander in 1889. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Institute.

American students who have been thrown in contact with M. Charles Garnier tell of his many amiable qualities, and express their astonishment that when he was past the prime of life he still showed all the art vivacity of a young man. His art was his delight, and there never was a man who was more absolutely the architect of his own fortunes than was Charles Garnier.

Herbert Putnam on Justin Winsor*

A TRIBUTE TO MR. WINSOR FROM HIS SUCCESSOR, AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It was pleasant in London last Summer to hear Justin Winsor pay tribute to Richard Garnett as the foremost bibliographer of his time. And yet we of America, paying tribute to Justin Winsor, must go one step further: we must hold him the foremost librarian of his time, foremost in his conception of a work to be done and in the qualities which he brought to its service.

The younger of us knew Dr. Winsor only as librarian of a great reference library, with a reputation established—as a cartographer unexcelled in his field, as a historian thorough, sincere, untiring in research, content only with first sources; as a bibliographer patient, accurate, and prompt to disclaim knowledge where he had not exact knowledge; as an administrator careful, practical, economical, capable of shaping large projects, assiduous in detail, and as a librarian generous to the last degree in placing this knowledge and these capacities at the service of others. I have at times heard some wonder expressed—with an implication of criticism—that Dr. Winsor could administer properly the Harvard College Library and find time for writing history. He found time because he could administer. He had a clear vision of the thing to be done, he had the experience which relieved him from experiment as to method, and he knew how to utilize the capacities of others.

He was not, indeed, associated actively with recent movements toward co-operation. He suspected device as a substitute for the man, and he certainly felt that co-operation might generalize to the neglect of particular conditions, and that the zeal for associated effort might tend to disparage the service done by individual effort acting with the special knowledge due to direct experiment and with the sense of responsibility due to isolation.

Whatever doubt may have been implied in this suggestion did not withhold Dr. Winsor from the Presidency during nine years of the American Library Association, organized to advance co-operative undertakings. Few members of the association were so constant in attendance at the American Library Association conferences, few kept so close a watch upon contemporary library endeavor, and no other librarian was, I suppose, so frequently consulted at crises in the organization and administration of public libraries throughout the United States.

His own later years were passed in a library not much called upon in co-operative undertakings nor dependent upon them. And no American librarian can forget the marvel of his decade of administration of a library of a different type. Panizzi raised a great dome wherein scholars might find studious refuge; his achievement was no greater than that of Justin Winsor when he widened out his reading room so that it took in a whole city.

So the eminence of Justin Winsor was no partial eminence. He had the perception of a work to be done broadening with the opportunities which a democracy offers; he had sagacity in this choice of economic methods; he was independent of mere tradition, yet equally independent against innovation and calm against example; he had profound desire to open the approaches to learning, he was himself a scholar competent to lead the way, but he was too true a scholar to offer royal roads, or to countenance a pretense that to the accomplishment of thorough learning there is any mechanical substitute for laborious individual effort. In the aggregate, therefore, his career offers the best we have offered or are likely to be able to offer in one man of those administrative capacities in which, as a group, we may perhaps excel the members of our profession abroad, and those scholarly attainments in which as individuals we are fairly their inferiors. It is matter of hearty satisfaction that this career did not close until Dr. Winsor had stood foremost representative of our association at the International Conference of 1897 as he had stood foremost at the conference of twenty years before.

*FROM MR. PUTNAM'S ADDRESS at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua last July, as President of the American Library Association.

Jane Barlow at Home.*

If such a place as "the poets' rest" indeed exists in the skies, as we hear, another such place on earth is to be found in a quaint, peaceful little village within a few miles of Dublin, known as Raheny. Entering the village one finds a row of the most primitive of one-storied, whitewashed cottages, giving at once the keynote of the place. This group of Noah's ark cottages—for so they appear—strung together, perhaps a dozen in all, winds around in a complete crescent, with a background of elms flourishing high above them at a little distance. On either side the sharply pointed shaped door that seems to pierce the roof a diminutive window in exact keeping with the shape of the door, with innumerable tiny squares of glass set in, lends a certain Kate Greenaway enchantment to these humble yet attractive little dwellings. They present a novel picture and quite in harmony with the group of picturesque old-fashioned churches close by, and with the whole tone of the interesting little village in general.

Among the villagers the women are busily occupied rendering attractive their little homes. The plain white wooden tables and chairs, the shining tin and pewter utensils that bedeck the walls, the snowy white stone steps that mark the threshhold, which is carefully whitened each morning, and the neatly swept earthen floor, all look inviting. The doors and windows are all thrown open as if to invite inspection. This trait of cleanliness is one that is, alas, sadly foreign in most towns and cities in Ireland.

At the corner one turns to the open stretch of rich country, with many a regal manor house and private residential estate, where the grazing cattle form tier upon tier of terraces in their tracks along the mountainside. In the opposite direction the sea swings around the shore in graceful curves, the soft white foam breaking over the rocks and along the beach. Over the whole atmosphere falls the melody of peace and content. It is little wonder that from Raheny should spring an accomplished and noble woman, at whose name every Irishman in the region raises his hat and every well-read woman's heart throbs with a secret pride. Here lives the creator of "Bog-land Studies" and "Creel of Irish Stories," Jane Barlow.

Miss Barlow is the daughter of a clergyman belonging to the Irish Episcopal Church, who, since his resignation as pastor from that Church in Raheny, a few years ago, is connected with Trinity College, Dublin. In Raheny she has spent her whole life, contenting herself with a short recreation of a month or two each year in traveling on the Continent or in the East, which latter place she thoroughly enjoys. Bringing with her the warmth of a sunshiny nature, she gladdens the hearts of all who come in contact with her and is the idol of the inhabitants of her little village. Her life is indeed a simple one of enforced exclusiveness. Miss Barlow shuns the society of the great city and all its whims, giving herself wholly, with that freedom and utter abandon to the full enjoyment of a life in the country, in the most delightful and picturesque of country homes, drawing inspiration from the scenes and characters about it.

Skirting the village within five minutes' walk from the station, a quiet country road leads from the main route, festooned on one side in a luxurious blending of rich green foliage and fragrant hedgerows. On the opposite side a stately wall shuts out from the vulgar gaze some royal manor house or squire's hunting grounds. Continuing the footpath on the right for a short distance, one comes upon a large iron gateway, which is thrown open, and directly inside is a cosy lodge. Its diminutive turrets and angles are covered in ivy, and its surroundings are immaculate. Venturing beyond these gates, one enters a small square courtyard, its walls on all sides hung in ivy and clematis. The centrepiece forms a bright patchwork of color, outlined in delicate tracery against the soft velvet-like lawn, exhaling the odor of heliotrope and carnations. A wealth of roses of every hue and species springs from the soil and soars in exquisite grace to the very roof of a partially thatched cottage.

A well-trained maid, in neat black dress, white collar and cuffs, and stiff white cap and apron, bowed me into the stately library in which Miss Barlow sat, wading through a pile of intermediate examination papers that stood high upon the great walnut desk before her. Miss Barlow is pleased to be one of the examiners in this particular branch of examinations which takes place annually in Ireland. She rose as I entered, extending her hand in hearty welcome. What a picture of graceful dignity she looked, as her tall slender figure stood outlined against the sombre background of the richly carved woodwork and embroidered draperies, and the great volumes reaching from ceiling to floor! Attired in a simple black cloth skirt, with a blouse of tussore silk, fastened at the throat in a soft ruche of lace and knot of ribbon and a few roses hanging loosely from her belt, the great writer, with the warmth and simplicity of a child, drew her seat toward the great old-fashioned arm-chair to which she invited me, and delved into a hundred and one different topics of the day. As I sat opposite to her, the subdued light coming through the open trellaced windows, emitting the air, rose-laden, and falling with a certain charm of beauty across the room, upon the fair hair drawn severely back from the well-defined classic features—a true type of the aristocrat—she made a picture such as a Sir Joshua Reynolds might well covet.

*From an article by "H. M. C." in The Boston Evening Transcript.

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The True Story of Camille.

A recent number of La Revue de Paris has a curious article upon the story of "La Dame aux Camélias," that poor Marie Duplessis, who died so sadly after a life which was certainly not exemplary, but which romance and the stage have made famous.

The author of the article, M. Georges Soréau, publishes letters by the younger Dumas which leave no doubt that he introduces himself in the character of Armand Duval, the principal character in the play and book in which Marie Duplessis is immortalized under the name of Marguerite Gautier.

The story was whispered about for a long time among the theatrical people, but here are some authentic documents with which M. Soréau reveals the facts. Dumas fils not only knew Marie Duplessis, but he was in love with her. He simply described himself in the character of Armand Duval. In presenting the piece to the public Dumas wrote:

"Marie Duplessis did not have all the pathetic adventures which I give to Marguerite Gautier, but she was perfectly willing to have them. If she sacrificed nothing to Armand, it was because the latter did not wish any sacrifices. To her great regret, she played only the first and second acts in the piece."

In a letter addressed to Sarah Bernhardt the celebrated playwright and novelist said:

"My dear Sarah: Permit to give you a copy of an edition of the 'Dame aux Camélias,' which is now very rare. What makes this volume unique of its kind is the autograph letter which you will find on Page 212, and which is pretty nearly the same as the letter printed on that page. This letter was written by the genuine Armand Duval about forty years ago. He was then the same age as your son. The letter is the only palpable thing that remains of the story. It seems to me that it belongs to you of right, since you have just brought the dead man back to youth and life. Keep it, at all events, as a souvenir of the pleasant evening of Saturday last, and as a feeble testimonial of my great admiration and profound gratitude.
"A. DUMAS FILS.
"28 January, 1884."

The following is Dumas's autograph letter to Marie Duplessis:

"My dear Marie: I am not rich enough to love you the way I would wish, nor poor enough to be loved after your fashion. Let us forget, therefore, on your part, a name which must be somewhat indifferent to you, and on my part, a happiness which becomes impossible.

"It is useless to tell you how sad I feel, since you know already how much I love you.

"Farewell. You have too big a heart not to understand the significance of this letter, and too much intelligence not to pardon me for it. A thousand remembrances.
ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

In 1896, during the time when the Renaissance presented the piece with the costumes of 1830, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt often told her friends the following little anecdote:

"At Marly, about 1884, I asked Alexandre Dumas to give me a personal description of Armand Duval.

"'That will not be difficult,' said he, smiling; 'I have only to send you my portrait when I was twenty years old.'"

Dr. Caird's resignation of the Principalship of Glasgow University has been quickly followed by his death, in his seventy-eighth year. To English people Dr. Caird became known in the early part of this century by his sermon preached before Queen Victoria, and published later under the title of "Religion in Common Life." The royal imprimatur sufficed to give it an enormous circulation; over 100,000 copies were sold in England, and a still greater number in America; it has also, both in the original and in a translated form, had a considerable sale in Germany. It is little likely that such a sermon to-day would attract particular attention, but Dr. Caird's discourse was a first conspicuous sign of the reaction against "other worldliness," which has so profoundly modified the preaching, and even the religious life, of the last quarter of a century.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The title of George Gissing's new novel, which will be published in a fortnight by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is "The Town Traveler." It deals with the adventures of a London drummer, and is not as pessimistic as the work of the author found in "Eve's Ransom" and "In the Year of the Jubilee." A love story adds a sentimental strain to the adventures.

According to The Pocket Magazine, the title of the companion book to W. W. Jacobs's "Many Cargoes" is to be "More Cargoes," but even the coming publishers of the book in America are as yet without word on the subject.

"Navy Blue," a story of cadet life in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, by Willis Boyd Allen, is having very good sales, according to the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co. It treats of a subject that the schoolboy in his vacation is just now particularly interested in.

Among the important biographical books to be brought out, either in new editions, American editions, or first impressions, by The Macmillan Company within the next month or two, are "The Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson." "Cardinal Newman as Anglican and Catholic," and a new cheap edition of the "Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster." The Benson book is edited by the son of the late Archbishop, and includes many portraits and illustrations. The Newman book is a study by Edmund Sheridan Purcell, author of "The Life of Cardinal Manning." It is the life of the great English Churchman and Catholic Cardinal together with much pertinent correspondence. It is probably written with the same trenchant ability and care that the author gave to his "Life of Cardinal Manning." In the light of the intense excitement caused by the issue of the Manning book last year, it may be supposed that this new work will be received with the deepest interest.

Donald G. Mitchell has a new volume of "American Lands and Letters" in press with Charles Scribner's Sons. The book includes over 100 illustrations. The first volume, it will be recalled, figuratively covered the period from the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle. The second volume, perhaps, has more intimate interest for the reader. The author talks familiarly of Bancroft, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Thoreau, Poe, Motley, and Parkman, many of whom were personally known to Mr. Mitchell.

D. Appleton & Co. will presently publish the first volume of "The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley," edited by Prof. Michael Foster and Prof. E. Raye Lankester. The complete work will be in four volumes, and the publishers hope to present it all within a year or eighteen months. Besides the text, Volume I. has thirty-two plates and an excellent photogravure portrait. Prof. Huxley's great ability as a popular writer and controversialist, which gave him his reputation to the general reader, has to the popular fancy somewhat obscured the work he did in the field of original scientific research. "The Memoirs," it is expected, will greatly strengthen Prof. Huxley's position in the popular mind as a man of absolute sincerity in all the work that he undertook. The most obvious feature of "The Memoirs" is the wide range of subjects dealt with. There is hardly a group of the animal kingdom, hardly a department of biological science, to which some contribution is not made.

"The Adventures of François," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the last installment of which appeared in the September number of The Century Magazine, is almost ready for presentation in book form by The Century Company. The volume will have fifteen illustrations by André Castaigne, and is a fitting successor to the author's extremely popular novel, "Hugh Wynne." The story, which is said to be based on an actual character who lived at the time of the French Revolution, is romantic and picturesque, and is marked by keen wit and strong character delineation, which is augmented to admirable advantage by the striking pencil of M. Castaigne.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press a new text book by Prof. Benjamin W. Wells of Sewanee University. It is entitled "Modern French Fiction," and includes the rise of Romanticism, Standhal and Merimée, Balzac, Théophile Gautier, George Sand, Alexander Dumas père, and the Imperial generation; Flaubert, Zola, Daudet, de Maupassant, et al. The book, besides being a valuable reference library of its period, is also a most readable literary narrative, and contains a compact mass of interesting and valuable information.

John Lane of the Bodley Head has received a new supply of "Letters of Emile Zola to the Youth of France," before described in these columns, and which, in the light of the recent developments in the Dreyfus case, will now doubtless be read with renewed interest. Apropos of this, Benjamin R. Tucker's full report of Emile Zola's trial at the Seine Assizes, from original sources, included in a volume, "The Trial of Emile Zola," should not be forgotten.

Messrs. Devoy & Co. have now in preparation a handsome work, entitled "The Patrons of the Revolution, and Their Descendants." A publication of this special kind must, in addition to its biographical data, comment in an exhaustive manner on the early history of the United States. It begins with the early settlement of the Colonies, and describes the noted personages from the Old World who sought fortunes in the New. If no pains have been wanting in the text, special attention has been taken with the illustrations. Old documents, charters, and letters have been collected, and their fac similes are given. The portraits, taken from all sources, some of them shown for the first time, add to the value of the work.

Fifty-five copies of Dr. G. P. Hachenberg's "Medical Consultation Book" were distributed among the military hospitals by order of Surgeon General Sternberg—not five copies, as the types made us say in the review of this book printed last week.

Paul du Chaillu, the popular African explorer and Scandinavian historian, has nearly ready a comprehensive work to be entitled "The Land of the Long Night," which will be published by Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. The scene of the forthcoming work is laid in Scandinavia, a country already made particularly known to the world of science and letters through Mr. Du Chaillu's "The Land of the Midnight Sun," which gave the author a position as authority on Scandinavian matters. The new book will be partly historical, and has, among others, a striking descriptive chapter on the great Viking sea battle.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge's new story will have a Biblical background. Its title will be "The Patriots of Palestine, a Story of Maccabees," and Thomas Whittaker will publish it immediately.

A new edition of the "Idylls of the King," with sixty-four pen and ink drawings, by Louis and George W. Rhead, is promised this Fall by R. H. Russell.

Richard Bentley, the London publisher, who has just united with the Macmillan Company, published some of the earlier books of Charles Dickens. His father, George Bentley, was among the first also to stimulate the curiosity of English readers in regard to the prose work of Edgar Allan Poe, much of which was reprinted in the then famous monthly Bentley's Miscellany, the precursor of Temple Bar, which was edited by the elder Bentley up to the time of his death. Some years ago he wrote a book on "Inscriptions in the Peninsula of Sinai," and he occasionally contributed thoughtful papers to his own periodical.

An important addition to the College Series, published by Henry Holt & Co., is announced. The work is entitled "Government," and is being written by E. L. Godkin. The College Series is securing a large number of thoughtful readers in England. Among its volumes, it will be recalled, are Francis A. Walker's "Land and Its Rent" and Jarvis's "Psychology."

Sir Walter Besant's new novel "The Changeling" will probably be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company about the same time as the author's "Westminster" and "South London." "Westminster" will include many valuable illustrations by William Tappen and others, and give fac similes of many quaint old documents, missals, memorial windows, and wonderful buildings of this "city which has no citizens." The work "South London" includes descriptions of Southwark, Lambeth, Greenwich, Woolwich, and other famous historic towns included within the municipality of the metropolis. Percy Wadham and other artists have illustrated this work.

The friends of Paul De Longpré will be glad to hear of the artist's recovery from his serious illness. He spends most of his time at Short Hills, N. J., where he has free access to some of the finest greenhouses of America. His holiday publication, to be presented by Frederick A. Stokes Company, is entitled "Roses," and contains fac similes of the artist's water color paintings of many varieties of his favorite flower.

The author of "The Letter and the Spirit," whose pseudonym is Cora Maynard, is said to be a New York girl, who is brilliant in society, while being keenly alive to and observant of the whirl about her. She is reported to be contemplating a new novel much on the line of Mrs. Burton Harrison's work.

E. P. Dutton & Co. present new covers with some of their juvenile fiction. The binding is an excellent imitation of vellum, and fourteen different colors are included in the make-up of the tasteful figures.

"Selections from the Greek Lyric Poets," edited by Herbert Weir Smith, Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College, is among the new volumes to the Classical Series, published by the Macmillan Company. Another volume in press is "Selected Letters of Pliny," edited by Prof. Elmer Truesdell Merrill of Wesleyan University. Still another is "Selections from Plato," edited by Lewis L. Forman of Cornell University. The design of the last volume is intended merely as an introduction to Plato, and his selections centre chiefly about Socrates, and the notes are dramatical rather than philosophic.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that they have in press "War Memoirs of an Army Chaplain," by Henry Clay Trumbull, D. D. The book will have fourteen full-page illustrations.

Among the Fall publications of Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia are "The Laurel Walk," a novel by Mrs. Mary Louisa Molesworth; "Paving the Way," a stirring romance of Australian life, by S. Newland, with a preface by A. J. Drexel Biddle, and to contain twenty-five full-page engravings by Herbert Cole, the well-known English artist; "Giles Ingilby," a new novel, by W. E. Norris, author of "The Dancer in Yellow," "The Fight for the Crown," and "Clarissa Furiosa," and an illustrated work by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," entitled "The Money Market."

Among the more or less elaborately illustrated brochures and volumes announced for Fall publication by R. H. Russell are C. D. Gibson's new book, "Sketches and Cartoons"; "Portfolio of National Portraits," engraved on wood by Gustave Kruell, limited to 250 copies; "An Awful Alphabet," including humorous drawings and verses by Frank Verbeck; "Optical Golf," being humorous black and white drawings by R. W. Kemble; "London Types," being twelve designs in color by William Nicholson, and "The Shadows of the Trees and Other Poems," by Robert Burns Wilson, with illustrations by C. Grant La Farge.

George H. Ellwanger, author of "Idealists of the Countryside" and "Love's Dearneame," has a curious work in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, entitled "Meditations on Gout." It is written more from the point of view of a littérateur than of a physician, nevertheless the author offers a novel cure for the malady.

It will be recalled that a number of The Atlantic Monthly of last year contained a few letters written by Dean Swift to Knightley Chetwode, an Irish squire, between the years 1714 and 1731. These letters, with many others, are being prepared for presentation in book form by Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill of London. The work, fully illustrated, will be brought out as a companion volume to "The Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti" to W. Allingham, edited by Dr. Birkbeck Hill last year for Fisher Unwin, the London publisher.

It is reported from London that J. Guiller Millais has nearly finished his "Life of Sir John Millais," sometime President of the Royal Academy. Mr. Millais has worked principally from his father's diaries and archives and from the correspondence sent him by Ruskin and other distinguished friends of the dead painter. Sir William V. Harcourt has also contributed his personal recollections of Sir John Millais. The work, which will appear in two volumes, will have many illustrations, most of which will be drawn from the Millais sketchbooks. It will be recalled that Mr. Millais has hitherto confined his literary work to books on sport, which, however, show the perception of a finished littérateur. Among these books might be mentioned "British Deer and Their Horns" and "A Breath from the Veldt."

Robert Barr's new novel, "Tekla," which is shortly to be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a stirring historical romance, which, it is expected, will take its place beside the masterpieces of Anthony Hope, Stanley Weyman, and Conan Doyle. The scene is laid in the fourteenth century, and describes, among other historical incidents, the hurling of a prisoner from the catapult of a besieged castle.

The Pocket Magazine seems to be growing in popularity. The complete August number ran out of print a fortnight after publication, and the September edition has been almost doubled. An elaborate Christmas number, with special features and original short stories, is now in preparation.

"Heroes of Our War with Spain Told for a Boy," is the title of Clinton Ross's new book, to be brought out before long by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is almost unnecessary to say that the author has a great opportunity before him, which his earlier books would seem to prophesy that he would make the most of.

The third and concluding volume of Prof. Friedrich Ratzel's "History of Mankind" will be shortly presented by the Macmillan Company. Colored plates and maps lend their finish to a work which should be as useful as attractive.

Another appeal is made by Slason Thompson, who is gathering material for his "The Life and Letters of Eugene Field," for any letters, poems, or sketches that may facilitate his work. This will be the authoritative biography of Mr. Field, and is being prepared by an intimate personal friend, who is a member of the editorial staff of The Chicago Evening Post. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish the work as soon as completed.

Two Mother Goose books are announced by R. H. Russell. One is entitled "More Mother Goose; or, Little Bo-Peep Continued," the verses of which are by R. K. Munkittrick, with pictures in color by Chester Loomis; the other book is "New Mother Goose Pictures," by Chester Loomis, including thirty-six large full-page drawings for familiar rhymes.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—"The Fair God," Gen. Wallace's historical novel, is to reappear for the holidays in two volumes, illustrated by Mr. Eric Pape with forty full-page pictures and with headings, tail pieces, and rubricated initials for all its chapters. Mr. Pape made a journey to Mexico to insure accuracy of detail in his pictures, and has performed his work with enthusiasm doubly stimulated by the story and by Mexican scenery. Dickens's "Child's History of England" will also assume holiday dress, and will have novel illustrations, in the shape of photographs by Mr. Clifton Johnson. These two books are published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and also new editions of "The Leather-Stocking Tales," and a holiday two-volume edition of "The House of the Seven Gables," with twenty pictures and headings and initials by Miss Maud A. Cowles and Miss Genevieve Cowles. The pictures will be in photogravure on Japanese paper. Another book especially appropriate for the Christmas season is "The Life of Our Lord in Art," by Miss Estelle M. Hurll, with sixteen full-page pictures and eighty drawings included in the text.

The next three volumes of the Badminton Library will be "Rowing," "Athletics," and "Football," and they are intended as substitutes for the volumes heretofore issued with the titles "Boating" and "Athletics and Football." The first has been rewritten, and the division of the second into two was made necessary by the new additions to the former text. The publishers will be Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. have a rather serious list, in which, however, there is place for new editions of Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Daughter of the South," "Flower de Hundred," and "The Anglomaniacs," the first two illustrated by Mr. Frank T. Merrill, the last by Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, the pictures being those which appeared with the story in The Century, and which, consequently, realize the characters for the magazine reader as no other pictures could. "A Sister to Evangeline," by Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, the story of Yvonne de Lamourie and her wanderings with the exiled villagers of Grandpré; "Rama, the Mystic," by Rubie Carpenter; "Skenandoa," a poem, and "Giovio and Giulia," a metrical romance, by Mr. Clinton Scollard; a volume of sea ballads, entitled "Songs of Good Fighting," by Mr. Eugene White, and a new edition of Mr. William Young's "Wishmaker's Town," with an introductory note by Mr. Aldrich, are the remaining new books of the lighter sort.

A chapter on "The Monroe Doctrine in 1898" will be included in "Modern Political Institutions," Dr. Simeon E. Baldwin's book, delayed by the late application of that doctrine to Cuba and the Philippines, and to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. announce "Christmas Carols," containing twelve selected songs, with an introduction by the Rev. W. Humphrey, and six full-page pictures and thirteen initial letters by Mr. L. J. Rhead. The book is evidently intended for the class of persons defined in The Atlantic not long ago as unable to perceive the intimate relation between the anniversary of the birth of Our Lord and Master and five pussy cats sitting in a row. There is always a demand for a real Christmas book, but so much money has been lost on the sham varieties that few publishers have attempted either this season.

Mr. Abram English Brown's editorial fastidiousness has delayed the publication of his "John Hancock, His Book," until Autumn, although some passages from it appeared in the Boston papers months ago. The letters range in character from the serious record of his views in regard to the Stamp act to those showing his devotion to Dorothy Quincy, who must not be confounded with Dorothy Q., "grandmother's grandmother," for Mrs. Hancock was nobody's grandmother.

M. Léon Daudet's life of his father and M. Ernest Daudet's "My Brother and I," both translated by Mr. Charles de Kay, will be published in the United States by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., in accordance with a special agreement with the late novelist's family. The biography is such a chronicle of French home life as seldom finds its way into type, for Daudet's house was his workshop, wherein the services of all the inmates were his to command.

War has for a time superseded finance in the National thought, but its inevitable return to accustomed channels will bring readers for "Wall Street and the Nation; Finance and Politics," by Mr. Henry Clews, "a summary of the last twelve years of 'the Street.'" The book will be published by Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co., who announce a new edition of "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," by the same author.

"The Major Tactics of Chess," the third of Mr. Franklin K. Young's manuals, is to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. It explains what may be called the tricks of chess, the sequences of moves by which a player astonishes and defeats a novice, even although he himself may be ignorant of the principles governing the game.

The Andrew Lang edition of the Waverley novels, issued in this country by Messrs. Dana, Estes & Co., was planned here, and is printed at the University Press. The American edition is illustrated with etchings, the British with half-tones, and the list of artists includes the names of Millais, Gordon Browne, Mr. Mabeth, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir George Reid, M. Af. Lalauze, Mr. John Pettie and Mr. Lockhart Boyle. All of the introductions and notes, work almost as dear to the genuine lover of Scott as the romances themselves, but ruthlessly shorn away in many editions, are here restored, and introductions, notes, and glossaries by Mr. Andrew Lang are added. How sympathetic the introductions and how accurate the glossaries from such a hand it is easy to guess, and as Mr. Lang has been allowed to inspect all the material collected at Abbotsford, and has been assisted by Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, he has been able to clear some doubtful points and to add many interesting details.

Miss Kate Sanborn's Starlight Calendar is the third which she has compiled, the previous two being "A Year of Sunshine" and "The Rainbow Calendar." The cheerfulness which characterized them assumes a more spiritual cast in this book, which might almost be called religious.

The Boston child is to have five new story books from Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. this year besides, "The Secret of Achievement," by Orison Swett Marden, a collection of anecdotes illustrative of brief monitions. The stories are "Joel Harford," by Mr. James Otis; "Off to Klondyke," by Dr. Gordon Stables; "The Story of the Big Front Door," by Miss Mary F. Leonard, which is probably less Gilbertian than its title; "Chilhowee Boys in Harness," by Miss Sarah C. Morrison, and "In the Navy," by Mr. Warren Lee Goss.

Mr. Rolfe is the editor of the "Cambridge" Tennyson, the one-volume edition to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The lines are numbered, the poems are indexed both by titles and by first lines, and great pains have been taken to insure the accuracy of the text.

Considering the enormous favor with which certain histories have been received during the last few years, the number announced for issue in this country this Winter is surprisingly small. Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish two volumes, both translations—M. Victor Duruy's "General History of the World," in one volume, with an introduction and a summary of the history from June, 1848, to June, 1898, by Prof. Grosvenor of Amherst, and the closing volume of Herr Heinrich von Sybel's "The Founding of the German Empire, by William I."

Miss Eliza Orne White, the author of "A Browning Courtship," has a new novel, "A Lover of Truth," in press with Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., It is a study of the effects produced upon his fellows by the acts and deeds of an implacably good person, as exasperating in his way as the heroine of "The Coming of Theodora."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOKS: ALL LITERARY property BOUGHT and sold by
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; thunderstorms and cooler in afternoon; winds variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 1.

C. C. Higgins, a lawyer at 69 Wall Street, struck Tax Collector Barhite in a Justice's Court in Pound Ridge in a dispute over the lawyer's taxes.

President McKinley spent five busy hours in Camp Wikoff yesterday. He went through the hospitals, including the dangerous ward; chatted cheerily with the sick soldiers; addressed 5,000 men briefly; inspected the cantonments, and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi. He said he was pleased to see the men and nurses, but maintained silence concerning his impressions of the camp.

Page 2.

The City of Washington, Berkshire, Orizaba, and Nueces were reported yesterday at Montauk Point.

Gen. Shafter yesterday repudiated an interview in which he was made to say that the men who ordered the Cuban campaign were responsible for the deaths.

There were 1,180 patients in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff yesterday and nine deaths. There were 315 men in the detention hospital. Furloughs were given to 400 convalescents.

The President and his wife and party reached Vice President Hobart's home in Paterson, N. J., in time for dinner last night. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will remain till Tuesday night. Secretary Alger returned to Washington.

Mrs. McKinley had planned a shopping tour for yesterday, but the heat was too great, and she staid at the Hotel Manhattan and received her friends. She left in the afternoon with Mrs. Hobart for Paterson.

Page 3.

Sailors and marines from the warships in Boston Harbor paraded through that city yesterday and received an ovation from the citizens.

According to statements made yesterday by men who served on the cruiser Yankee the militiamen were ill-treated by the naval officers.

Ninety-six men were brought here from Montauk yesterday on the ambulance ship Shinnecock, and eighty of them were placed in hospitals.

Typhoid is still raging at Camp Black, but an offer by a Brooklyn hospital yesterday to take charge of all such patients was refused by the camp Surgeons.

Bids for supplying the warships with 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder were opened at the Navy Department in Washington yesterday. Six powder companies bid.

A general list of the volunteer regiments to be mustered out and of those that are to remain with the colors until further orders were issued by the War Department yesterday.

The supply ship Niagara and the torpedo boat Gwin arrived here yesterday from Southern waters, and several transports which recently arrived at Montauk came to this port.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Major General Butler of the Cuban Commission held a conference at the Astor House yesterday, at which it was decided to sail for Havana on the steamer Resolute from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow afternoon.

Private Arthur E. Blauvelt, Company H, Twelfth Regiment, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday on a charge of desertion. The prisoner did not deny that he had deserted, and said that while he was willing to fight for his country, he did not propose to die from starvation or fever. He was sent to Governors Island.

Page 4.

It was reported in Madrid yesterday that three members of the Spanish Peace Commission had been definitely selected.

Martimas, the Futurity winner, won the Flatbush Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, but was disqualified for fouling. The other winners were Lady Mitchell, Gala Day, Algol, Helen Thomas, and Diversion.

Page 5.

The baseball games in the National League yesterday resulted as follows: Boston, 6; New York, 5. Brooklyn, 16; Chicago, 8. Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 2. Pittsburg, 1; Baltimore, 0. Baltimore, 5; Pittsburg, 3. Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 1.

After a short session lasting an hour and a half, a race for the America's Cup next year was arranged yesterday at the New York Yacht Club's house, 67 Madison Avenue. A challenge was presented by the visiting yachtsmen and accepted by the New York Yacht Club. The race will be sailed next September.

Page 7.

J. S. T. Stranahan died at Saratoga yesterday.

Page 10.

Ten new cases of yellow fever are reported at Orwood, Miss., making twenty-two cases in all.

The heat in Chicago continues intense. One death was reported yesterday and over forty prostrations, in nine of which recovery is doubtful.

The first State campaign literature appeared yesterday, in the form of an attack upon the Administration, based upon the report of Gov Black's Canal Investigating Commission.

Although Elliot Danforth is far ahead in the race for the Democratic nomination, doubts are expressed as to his ability to carry the convention. Secretary of State Palmer said yesterday that he was in favor of Col. Roosevelt's nomination.

The annual report of the Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, was made public yesterday. It shows that the pension roll continues to grow. A new division will be established to adjudicate claims growing out of the Spanish war.

There were sixty deaths from heat in New York City yeserday and 116 cases of prostrations reported. The forces in the hospitals were kept busy. Showers helped to make the day more bearable, but the mercury did not fall much. There was a fierce storm at Coney Island, which did much damage, and during which all the lights at the resort were extinguished.

Page 11.

James R. D. Graham was arrested Friday night on an order signed by Justice Barrett in 1886.

A blaze in the plant of the Consolidated Gas Company, which threatened to result more seriously, caused a damage of about $10,000.

Collector Treat said yesterday that the manufacturers of proprietary medicines are the most persistent evaders of the stamp tax law.

Henry Graham seized a bag of silver from a butcher's wagon in East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street yesterday morning. He was caught by a crowd and roughly handled.

Lawyer A. H. Hummel yesterday secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice McAdam, directing Sister Mary, or the Superioress of St. Saviour's Sanitarium, to produce Bettina Girard, the actress, in court on Tuesday, in order that her discharge from the institution may be procured.

Page 20.

The semi-annual meeting of the Western Union (fire underwriters) will be held at Niagara Falls this week. The "Large Cities" question will be the chief subject of discussion, but positive action is not expected.

The third and last section of Boston's new subway was formally opened to travel yesterday. The actual length of the subway is one and one-half miles, with a trackage of five miles, and the total cost is nearly $6,000,000.

Gov. Black passed through the city yesterday on his way from Washington to Albany. He said he had not found the conditions in the Southern camps where New York troops are located quite so bad in some respects as he had been led to expect, but said there was room for much improvement. The Governor said he had paid no attention to politics for the last ten days, and did not know what the situation in New York State was. He remained in the city less than two hours, and saw no politicians.

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FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS

M. Cavaignac Surrenders the War Portfolio Because of His Views on Dreyfus.

HE OBJECTED TO REVISION

His Disagreement with M. Brisson on the Matter Prevented Continuance at His Post—The Government Now Able to Act.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—M. Cavaignac, Minister for War, has resigned, owing to a disagreement with his colleagues, who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Cavaignac sent the following letter of resignation to M. Brisson, Premier and President of the Council.

"I have the honor to send you and to beg you to transmit to the President of the republic my resignation as Minister for War. There exists a disagreement between us which, being prolonged, would paralyze the Government at a time when it most needs full unity of decision.

"I remain convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and as determined as heretofore to combat a revision of the case. I do not intend to shirk the responsibilities of the present situation, but I cannot assume them without being in accord with the chief of the Government to which I have the honor to belong."

The following are the circumstances which led M. Cavaignac to resign:

After the discovery of Lieut. Col. Henry's forgery, the Government sought means to reassure the public. The question of revision was broached. Certain Ministers believed that the time had come to throw full light on the matter and to establish every responsibility.

M. Cavaignac strongly objected. He declared that he was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. M. Brisson vainly endeavored to overcome his resistance. Later M. Sarrien pointed out to M. Cavaignac that the revision would be purely judicial. M. Cavaignac replied that revision could only be justified if some new fact were developed to show there had been a judicial error, and that no such fact existed, Henry's forgery having been committed subsequent to the conviction of Dreyfus and having been only indirectly connected with it.

M. Bourgeois, recalled from Switzerland, made a new effort, but M. Cavaignac still refused. The latter then saw M. Brisson, the Premier, and declared that his determination was immovable and that he would resign.

After M. Cavaignac's departure a conference was held at the Ministry of the Interior, between MM. Brisson, Bourgeois, and Sarrien. About 9 o'clock M. Cavaignac's letter of resignation was received.

It is assumed that a majority of the Cabinet share the views of M. Brisson, as the other Ministers retain their portfolios. The resignation of M. Cavaignac enables the Government to decide the matter on hand, and it is believed that M. Cavaignac's successor at the War Office will soon be appointed, and a definitive resolution taken.

PARIS PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Figaro to-day, referring to the latest developments in the Dreyfus case, says:

"Yesterday's consultations between MM. Brisson, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Cavaignac, Minister for War, and Sarrien, Minister of Justice, did not result in any solution of the problem. The Ministers are of the opinion that the Government will not take the initiative in the matter of a revision of the Dreyfus case, but will wait until the meeting of the Chambers, unless Mme. Dreyfus presents demand in legal form."

The Matin says:

"MM. Brisson and Sarrien are inclined to a revision on the ground that, in the opinion of high legal officials of the Ministry of Justice, Lieut. Col. Henry's forgery forms a new element in the case according to the present Criminal Code. While the question is not decided, it is hoped that MM. Brisson and Cavaignac will come to an agreement."

The Gaulois demands the intervention of President Faure.

Interviews with MM. Cavaignac, Sarrien, and Bourgeois continue to be published, and The Temps prints a letter from M. Tarieux, the former Minister of Justice, to the Minister for the Colonies, M. Trouillot, asking that, in view of the new aspect of the case, Dreyfus's prison regimen be modified.

The Temps says:

"The Government recognizes its duty, but there are several methods of revision, and it desires to consider them all carefully."

Posters Inflame the Populace.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Dreyfus agitation is not abating. The populace was again inflamed to-day by posters, printed by the Siècle, with which the town has been plastered. They reproduce two letters which Dreyfus wrote to the Minister for War in 1894, and one which he wrote to his counsel, M. Demange, in 1895, protesting his innocence and denying that he had even been guilty of indiscretion. The posters also call attention to the fact that Col. Picquart wrote on July 9 affirming the falsity of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's documents, and they denounce the arrest and imprisonment of Col. Picquart.

CAREER OF M. CAVAIGNAC.

Jacques Marie Eugene Godefroy Cavaignac entered the Brisson Cabinet last June and took charge of the War Portfolio, having for the last three years distinguished himself as one of the most indomitable enemies of the Dreyfus cause in France.

He is a little over forty-five years of age. His father was the famous Gen. Eugène Cavaignac, chief of the executive power in 1848. He was a volunteer in the Franco-Prussian war, and was decorated with the military medal for his conduct at Auron. After the war he returned to his practice of law, and stood for Saint Calais in the Chamber in 1882. In M. Brisson's Cabinet of 1885 he was Under Secretary of the War Office, presided over by Gen. Campenon.

On his recent appointment to the Cabinet, it was evident that his presence as a civilian was offensive to the military party; but his position was rendered stronger by the fact that he was absolutely opposed to reopening the Dreyfus case, and was in sympathy with all the traditions of the army. He was too ardent, however.

Even last January, he interpellated the Méline Cabinet respecting their withholding from the public the proofs which he alleged to exist of the guilt of Dreyfus. He maintained then, as he did in his unfortunate speech in the Chamber on July 9, that Dreyfus had confessed his guilt. This was the Capt. Lebrun-Renault story, it will be recalled, which has since been absolutely repudiated.

Although the new Ministry had declared that, as far as regards the Dreyfus affair, it was resolved to "enforce respect for the army and the chose jugée," nevertheless, M. Cavaignac arose in the Chamber on July 7, primed with documents which, without betraying the secrets of State, should enforce belief of the guilt of the prisoner at the Ile du Diable.

As the news of the last few days has shown, his documents have done the very thing he hoped to avoid. One was a forgery, another was the repudiated confession of an imbecile, the others were worthless.

Still maintaining his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus, although overwhelmed at Lieut. Col. Henry's confession, he has been obliged to give up his portfolio, being able neither to oppose the arguments of MM. Sarrien and Brisson for an opening of the Dreyfus case or to "enforce respect for the army and the chose jugée."

Lieut. Col. Henry's Reported Burial.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—According to a dispatch to The Sunday Times from Paris, the remains of Lieut. Col. Henry were buried yesterday in the family vault at Pogny.

Dutch Cabinet to be Retained.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 3.—Queen Wilhelmina, who recently came of age and ascended the throne, will retain the present Cabinet.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CRUELTY.

Private Behrringer of the Twelfth New York Severely Punished for Canvassing the Regiment as to Muster Out—A Mutiny Threatened.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3. — Private George Behrringer, Company B, Twelfth New York Volunteers, is dangerously sick in the division hospital here, made so, his comrades say, by official cruelty. He is the man who took the sense of the Twelfth Regiment on the subject of mustering out.

He found that over 95 per cent. of the men wanted to go home. When the Officer of the Day heard of what he had done, on Thursday, the day the Governor of New York was to visit the camp, he had Behrringer arrested and put in the guardhouse. Yesterday Behrringer was taken out, and, although his diet was bread and water, he was made to do hard work cutting grass. The sun was burning hot, and before night Behrringer was ready to drop with exhaustion. He called an officer who was a friend and asked him to see that his sentence was suspended.

Being a lawyer young Behrringer could not understand how a man could be punished before having a trial, but his officer friend advised him to try to do what he was told to do. He was feeling so badly last night that he could not eat his bread and water for supper, and he lay on the ground and rolled in agony until about 2 o'clock this morning, when a surgeon came to the guard house and discovered his dangerous condition.

Behrringer was taken to his company tent, where he had to remain until this afternoon, owing to the fact that the ambulance did not come after him. He finally reached the hospital late this afternoon, much weakened by his long suffering and mental worry over his failure to see Gov. Black and tell him the truth about the Twelfth. His friends think his treatment has been shameful, and they are afraid he will die as the result of his dreadful exposure to the rays of the hot sun when in his weakened condition yesterday. They declare that they will never go garrison duty, and that if the regiment is kept in the service there will be many deserters after the coming pay day. They threaten to mutiny before they will consent to go to Puerto Rico.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL RUMORED.

The Morgan-Vanderbilt People Believed to be Seeking Control of the Chicago and Indianapolis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Six expert accountants entered the Auditor's office of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad to-day, and commenced an examination of the company's books and accounts. Who these examiners are or who they represent nobody knows, not even Auditor Daugherty. That they are examining the financial condition of the "Monon" for the Morgan-Vanderbilt interests is surmised by those who have been watching the Big Four-Monon deal.

Some time ago it was currently reported and the report semi-officially confirmed that the financiers back of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio were seeking the purchase of the Monon for the purpose of consolidating it with the system composed of the first two roads. For a time the deal seemed to have fallen through, but the quiet arrival of the six accountants in the Monon's office has revived the report of a sale of the road. That a big railroad deal for one Chicago road and perhaps two is on few doubt.

The "Monon" and the Eastern Illinois are the lines that are sought, but just who the seekers are is not definitely known. When the Big Four made an attempt to get the Eastern Illinois several years ago, the books of the latter road were gone over in the same manner in which the "Monon's" affairs are now being investigated. While the Baltimore and Ohio is after the Eastern Illinois, the Morgan-Vanderbilt people are after the "Monon," for the purpose of consolidating it with the Big Four, and doing away with a part of the bitter and ruinous competition. In addition to smothering this competition, the Vanderbilts would get magnificent terminals in this city for their Southwestern system, for the "Monon," like the Eastern Illinois, got into Chicago early and secured fine locations for its freight houses and yards.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions and Middle Mississippi Valley. Huron reports a fall of 16 degrees; Winnipeg, 14, and St. Paul, 10, respectively, in twenty-four hours. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the upper lake region, and New England. The storm in South Dakota has moved to the north of Minnesota, increasing in intensity, Winnipeg reporting a pressure of 29.20 inches, and a west wind of thirty-six miles an hour. Thunderstorms and cooler weather may be expected in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, and New England, and these will extend to the Middle Atlantic States Sunday evening or night. Rain will occur in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	77	79
6 A. M.	61	75	80
9 A. M.	63	82	84
12 M.	65	91	90
4 P. M.	71	90	93
6 P. M.	69	86	90
9 P. M.	65	85	86
12 P. M.	63	80	82

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Averages temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....85.5
Weather Bureau 83.25
Corresponding date 1897.....65.125
Corresponding date for last twenty years .....69.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 94 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; the minimum was 75 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .85, and at 8 P. M., .67.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, Penn., via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 4th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

MILES NOT TO PARADE.

The Puerto Rican Army Will Be Split Up Without Going into Camp in the East.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Gen. Miles and his army of between 4,000 and 5,000 volunteers now en route to this country from Puerto Rico will not parade in New York City or elsewhere as a body upon their arrival. The official announcement of this fact was made at the War Department to-day.

The transports bearing Gen. Miles and the volunteers are expected to arrive off New York next Tuesday. It was suggested that the troops be ordered into camp somewhere in the vicinity of New York for a few days, and then signalize their departure for their State camps by a parade through New York City. The civil authorities of New York canvassed the situation and finally suggested that the troops be encamped at Forest Park, between Brooklyn and Jamaica.

When Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey arrived in Washington yesterday he proposed to the War Department that the Puerto Rican troops be placed in camp at Sea Girt, the New Jersey State Camp Grounds. He renewed this offer to-day in a conference with Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

He was informed that it had been decided by the department that the Puerto Rican troops would not be placed in camp at any point in the East, but would be sent immediately to their State camps, preparatory to being mustered out of the service.

When the troops arrive in New York Harbor they will be met by officers with orders for the troops to proceed diectly from their ships to the trains. The officers will have with them transportation for the entire command. It is likely that the troops will be landed in Jersey City, where, after being served with a hot lunch, they will board the cars, which will be in waiting, for their homes.

REQUEST FOR ANNEXATION.

Representative Natives of the Southern Philippines Call on Consul Williams.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—A Hongkong deputation, representing the Southern Philippines and consisting of the best and richest natives of Panay, Mindoro, Cebu, and Mindanao, visited United States Consul Williams yesterday evening and urged that every possible effort be made for the annexation of the whole of the Philippine Islands. The deputation declared that all classes—the warlike mountaineers as well as those engaged in mercantile pursuits—would welcome the Stars and Stripes and had resolved never to submit to Spanish or Tagal rule. They also said that there were 4,000 men, many of them armed with rifles, near Iloilo, ready to support the Americans. They refuse to join in the clamor for independence, which they consider a mistake and impracticable. They only wish for annexation to the United States.

The delegation proposes to interview Gen. Otis, the American commander, to appeal to President McKinley and to confer with Aguinaldo's followers, with a view to arranging for a combined movement to insist upon annexation. They will also ask that the insurgent regiments be enrolled in the American Army, with American officers, and that the insurgent chiefs be given American appointments under Gen. Otis.

Aguinaldo remains at Bakoor. He recently wrote an impertinent letter to Gen. Otis, which resulted in his receiving a sharp snub. The insurgent leader will probably render himself amenable to the American authorities.

MORE YELLOW FEVER.

Ten New Cases Reported from Orwood, Making Twenty-two in All.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Marine Hospital Service has received a dispatch from the State Health Officer at Taylor, Miss., stating that there were ten new cases yesterday at Orwood. With twelve cases heretofore reported, this makes a total of twenty-two at that point.

Surgeon Carter of the Marine Hospital Service arrived to-day at Orwood to take charge, and has begun an investigation.

LAWYER STRIKES A WITNESS.

Mr. Higgins Became Angry When Accused of Owing Taxes.

POUND RIDGE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Cecil Campbell Higgins, a lawyer at 69 Wall Street, New York City, and Tax Collector Barhite had a dispute in a Justice's Court here this afternoon. Higgins denied that he owed any back taxes, and the Tax Collector insinuated that he was lying. The lawyer thereupon struck the Tax Collector on the head.

Higgins was counsel for the defense in a petit civil suit, and Collector Barhite, in testifying for the prosecution, told of Mr. Higgins being behind in his own taxes. The fight was stopped by the Justice, who threatened to commit the men for contempt.

SCHOONER INJURED IN STORM.

Towed into Newport in a Dismasted Condition.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—The schooner Lady Antrim was towned into the harbor this morning by the fishing schooner Marguerite Haskins of Gloucester in a dismasted condition. The Lady Antrim, Capt. Victor E. Sweet, was loaded with 1,150 barrels of lime from Rockland, Me., for New York. She left Rockland Aug. 22, and anchored three days in Vineyard Sound, leaving there Friday afternoon with a favorable wind. About 10 o'clock Friday night, when ten miles south of Brenton's Reef Lightship, a thunderstorm was encountered with full force, accompanied by a very strong wind. The schooner's bowsprit was struck by lightning, and its loss in the strong wind caused her two masts to fall back on the vessel, carrying everything with them, breaking her flyrail, dory, and davits. The Captain was at the wheel at the time, but escaped without injury. The foresail was badly torn.

TOOK AN OVERDOSE OF MEDICINE.

James Brown Does Not Follow Directions and Dies Ten Minutes Later.

James Brown, fifty-four years old, of 448 Grand Street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon bought a bottle of medicine at C. J. McCloskey's drug store, Montgomery and Monmouth Streets. The directions said a teaspoonful every two hours. Brown went home and swallowed the contents of the bottle at once. He died ten minutes later.

McCloskey says Brown told him he had been drinking, and wanted something to brace him up. McCloskey gave him a dose of aromatic spirits of ammonia, and then put up for him one dram of bromide of potassium and two drams of tincture of cardamom in two ounces of water. He says the compound was harmless. The police took no action, but referred the case to County Physician Converse. Brown leaves a family.

$.50 LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Monday, Sept. 5. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

BRITISH VICTORY IN THE SOUDAN

Khalifa's Army Routed by Gen. Kitchener's Forces.

OMDURMAN WAS CAPTURED

Forts Had Been Shelled by Gunboats and Howitzer Battery.

Mahdi's Tomb Damaged—Karl Neufeld Rescued—Unconfirmed Report that Khartoum Has Also Fallen.

CAIRO, Sept. 4—2 A. M.—The following dispatch, dated yesterday, (Saturday,) has just been received from Nasri:

"Early this morning the dervishes made a most determined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces, but after an hour's hard fighting we drove them off.

"At 8:30 A. M. a general advance was ordered upon Omdurman, and again we were received with a determined attack on our right, but the dervishes were once more repulsed with heavy loss.

"The army under the personal command of the Khalifa was totally dispersed by noon. At 2 o'clock this afternoon our forces advanced again and occupied Omdurman. The Khalifa fled during the afternoon and is now being closely pursued by our cavalry.

"It is impossible now to give a complete list of the casualties. The British loss is estimated at about 100; the Egyptian loss is probably 200.

"Karl Neufeld was rescued, unharmed."

Many Prisoners Released.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to The Observer, dated Nasri, Nasri Island, Sept. 3, says:

"Omdurman has been occupied after a battle in which only slight resistance was offered by the dervishes. The Khalifa, who had re-entered the town, fled as we entered. One hundred and fifty prisoners were released.

"Our entire force is now encamped in the desert west of the town. The dervish loss was heavy."

Reports in London.

A report was current here last night that Khartoum had been captured. It was said that the loss of the Anglo-Egyptian Army was 2,000 men, while that of the Dervishes was placed at 8,000. No confirmation of the report has reached either the War Office or the Foreign Office.

Yesterday afternoon an undated despatch was received at the War Office from the Sirdar, Gen Sir Herbert Kitchener, in which he announced that the Khalifa's force, which was advancing against him, had halted three miles southwest of the Anglo-Egyptian position.

Other dispatches reported that the forts at Omdurman had been demolished by gunboats and a howitzer battery without casualties to the attacking force.

At noon the War Office received a dispatch dated from Nasri, on the Nile, saying that a gunboat had returned there from Omdurman and had reported the forts there had been bombarded; that there were no casualties among the Anglo-Egyptian forces; that the right bank of the river had been completely cleared of all forts, and that the forts on Tuti Island, opposite Omdurman, had been demolished, and the guns captured. It added that the howitzer practice of the Sirdar's force was excellent.

This was confirmed by the following dispatch published in The Evening Telegraph.

"All the forts of Omdurman have been destroyed. Great success. No casulties."

Later in the day the undated dispatch from Gen. Kitchener, sent by way of Nasri, arrived at the War Office. It read as follows:

"Owing to the wet weather, the lines have been broken and telegraphic communication has been interrupted. Am sending this to Nasri to be forwarded.

"The march has been very favorable. Practically none has fallen out of the ranks or been invalided.

"During the two days we have driven in the Dervish cavalry and small parties, after slight resistance.

"From Jebel Royan we marched to Wad el Obeid, thence to Sayal, and thence to Surarat. This morning we reached Egina, a mile and a half south of Kerreri, six miles from Omdurman.

Advance of the Dervishes.

"The Mounted Camel Corps, with a horse battery, pushed forward to Khorshamba, whereupon the entire Dervish force issued from Omdurman, and were clearly visible. I estimated his force at 35,000 men. They advanced at 11 A. M., as if to attack us, to meet which I disposed of our force in a good, open position, with a clear field of fire.

"The Khalifa's force has halted three miles southwest of our position, and is now there, at 5 P. M.

"Early this morning, acording to orders the gunboats advanced, towing a howitzer battery and barges, in support of the Arabs on the right bank. The howitzers took up a position opposite Omdurman, and the gunboats bombarded the forts. They have not returned, but their fire has partially demolished the dome over the Mahdi's tomb.

"All well."

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The Anglo-Egyptian Army, which is operating against the Khalifa, is divided into six brigades; two of them being British and four of them being composed of native soldiers under British officers. The whole force numbers about 25,000 men, of which 10,000 are British troops, and 15,000 Egyptian troops, all perfectly equipped.

The two British infantry brigades were composed as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Wauchope.—First Battalion Cameron Highlanders, Lieut. Col. G. L. C. Money; First Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut. Col. R. H. Murray; First Battlion Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieut. Col. F. R. Lowth; First Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. E. G. Forges.

SECOND BRIGADE, Brig. Gen. Lyttleton.—First Battalion Grenadier Guards, Lieut. Col. H. Ricardo; Second Battlion Rifle Brigade, Col. F. Howard; First Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieut. Col. C. G. Money; Second Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut. Col. C. G. Collingwood.

These battalions average over 900 strong, and therefore the force of British infantry at the disposal of the Sirdar numbers about 7,500 men.

Besides the foot regiments, the following also formed part of the British contingent:

Twenty-first Lancers (Lieut. Col. R. H. Martin,) Thirty-second Field Battery, Royal Artillery, (Major W. H. Williams,) and Thirty-seventh Field Battery, Royal Artillery, (Major F. B. Elmslie,) with five-inch howitzer battery, and two forty-pounder Armstrong guns; detachment of Royal Irish Fusiliers, with two Maxim guns. The Twenty-first Lancers count some five hundred sabres.

Major Gen. Gatacre has chief command, under the Sirdar, of the British contingent.

The native portion of Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's army is made up chiefly of infantry, Egyptian and Soudanese, including the Fifth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Battalions of the former, but, it also includes a considerable force of Egyptian cavalry and several batteries of artillery served by native gunners.

The four brigades are commanded as follows: First Brigade, Lieut. Col. H. A. MacDonald; Second Brigade, Lieut. Col. J. G. Maxwell; Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. D. F. Lewis; Fourth Brigade, Lieut. Col. J. Collinson.

Major Gen. Hunter has principal command of the Egyptian and Soudanese troops.

THE KHALIFA'S FORCES.

According to the latest advices the Dervishes have been at their wit's ends for ammunition. At Omdurman in 1891 there were about 12,000 Remingtons, requiring brass machine-made cartridges, and 9,000 different sorts of rifles and smooth bores. There were four Krupp guns, four or five machine guns taking Remington brass cartridges, and thirty-two brass smooth-bore muzzle-loading mountain guns. It is believed in London that this strength, since the above date, has not been augmented, although the story got abroad a year ago that the Abyssinians had sold them some arms captured from the Italians in the Spring of 1896 at Adowa. The ammunition at Omdurman has been very bad, and, owing to the inferior qualities alike of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, has had a range of little more than 600 yards, which may, besides the scarcity of cartridges, account for the Dervishes reserving their fire when attacked at Atbara. There has also been all through a great want of fulminates, and neither these nor the powder which they have to explode can be trusted. In order to fill their small-arm cartridges, the Dervishes have been in the habit of emptying the shells they took at Hicks Pasha's defeat and at the fall of Khartoum, of their bursting charges and grinding the large-grain powder down to suit the smaller cartridges.

Estimates of the Kalifa's present forces vary. According to a report made to the Egyptian Government in 1895 it stood at between 200,000 and 300,000 men. A later report placed it at 100,000, thus divided: Jehadia, or regular infantry, 34,350; cavalry, 6,600; spearmen and swordsmen, 64,000; the total of small arms of all sorts, 40,350, of which not more than 15,000 were rifles of one kind. However, since this report was presented Tokar, Dongola, Abu Hamed, and Atbaba have fallen, ten cannon being captured at the latter place and several thousand stand of small arms. It is believed in Cairo that not more than fifty rounds per man for small arms existed a month ago, while the shells that did exist were to all intents and purposes solid shot.

From the personnel, besides those who have fallen in battle and been taken prisoners, not fewer than 8,000 to 10,000 in number must be deducted as victims of age and disease, and in addition several tribes have made defection or been massacred in the attempt to leave the "blue banner of the Mahdi." The Jaalin, who were the bulk of the British adversaries at Abu Klea and Gubut, and who claim to be cousins of the original prophet Mohammed, as they are "descended from Albas," his uncle, are so fas as they have survived on the British-Egyptian side. So are half a dozen of the minor tribes, and the majority of the Bisharin, as well as the survivors of the Kababish massacre, whose relations were exterpated because they gave camels to Lord Wolseley.

Within the last month hundreds of fugitives, some of them armed, have sopght the Anglo-Egyptian camps. In the meantime the Khalifa has lost his only gunboat. He started to make mining experiments with disastrous results. According to advices which left the camp at Atbara Aug. 16, he lowered a box of gunpowder into the river at Kerreri, near the gunboat Ismailia. The box exploded prematurely, killing the men who were engaged in the mining experiments and destroying the gunboat.

NEUFELD'S LONG CAPTIVITY.

Herr Karl Neufeld, who is referred to in the dispatch from Cairo as rescued unharmed from the dervishes, fell into the hands of the Mahdi's followers, in the neighborhood of Dongola, in the late Spring or early Summer of 1887. He was the last European male captive of importance remaining in the power of the dervishes.

Various accounts are given of his early career. According to The Neues Wiener Tagblatt, Neufeld, shortly after the conclusion of his college course at Leipsic, where he studied medicine, severely wounded an opponent in a duel and was obliged to go abroad. He settled as a physician at Assouan, Upper Egypt, where he practiced his profession from 1879 to 1881. When the rising of Mahomed Achmed took place in the latter year, Herr Neufeld was obliged to give up his residence at Assouan.

While yet at the university he had given many proofs of his hardihood of character and love of adventure, and he now joined the English troops, during the operations in the Soudan, as an interpreter of the Arabic language, in which position his knowledge of the people and of their political relations, together with his shrewdness and courage, caused him to be highly appreciated.

Saved a Detachment of Troops.

In 1888 he saved a whole detachment of English soldiers by putting the enemy on a wrong scent. For this service he was appointed Purveyor to the British troops, in which capacity he set up business in

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MR. M'KINLEY AT MONTAUK

The President Spends Five Busy Hours in Camp Wikoff's Streets and Hospitals.

ADDRESSED 5,000 SOLDIERS

Entered the "Dangerous Ward" While Mr. Alger Stood Outside—Pleased to See Men and Nurses, but Said Little of the Camp.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 3.—President McKinley spent five hourse in Camp Wikoff to-day, bareheaded most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters, and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi. With the President were Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Brig. Gen. Egan, Brig. Gen. Ludington, Major Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes; Col. M. T. Herrick of Cleveland, William McKinley Barber of Canton, Ohio, H. H. Herrick of Cleveland, Secretary Porter and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Mrs. Alger, wife of the Secretary, and Miss Hecker.

The Presidential train reached Montauk at 8:45 A. M. There was a large crowd about the station, soldiers from the camp being in the majority. Three troops of the Third Cavalry and one of the Sixth were drawn up at the station when the train came. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and a mighty cheer arose. Gen. Wheeler, his staff, and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp, except Gen. Shafter, who is still in detention, and Gen. Young, who fell and broke an arm last night, met the President at the station. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the President took Gen. Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage

When the start was made the 2,000 persons scattered about the station began cheering again. The crowd was as motley a one as can well be imagined. Troopers, infantrymen, teamsters, railroad employes, a few sailors from the vessels in the harbor, several hundred visitors, and farmers from the vicinity made up the gathering, but the shouts of greeting to the President were spontaneous and given with one accord. He at once removed his hat, and, half-standing, half-sitting, bowed his acknowledgments. This seemed to kindle further enthusiasm, and the crowd surged forward, almost blocking the way in their desire to get a short-range view of the President and make their individual greetings audible. By far the larger majority of those present had never seen him before, and they made the best of their opportunity.

Stopped to Greet Roosevelt.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was among a group of horsemen near by. Mr. McKinley saw him, and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Col. Roosevelt hastily dismounted, and tussled with a gauntlet for fifteen seconds so that he might shake hands.

The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the cavalry troops and the mounted band of the Sixth Cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill, and the President swept with his gaze the wide undulating cape, whitened on the levels and hill tops by the tents of 18,000 men laid out in geometric lines.

"This is beautiful," Mr. McKinley said, and then later: "I think I never saw a handsomer camp."

After a two minutes' wait the President drove through the detention camp to Major Gen. Shafter's tent. The General was in full uniform, but his face was flushed with fever. He endeavored to rise from the chair in which he sat as the President entered the tent.

"Don't get up, General," said Mr. McKinley, as they shook hands. "You are entitled to rest. How are you?"

"A little achy," replied the General, "but otherwise all right."

The President

men, and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slowgoing through ward after ward. When seemingly all the wards of the general hospital had been gone through, and the President was about to get into a carriage, Attorney General Griggs detained him.

"Miss Wheeler has told me," said he, "of a Lieut. Prado, who is in a tent back here by himself in a dying condition. He has asked about your coming, and Miss Wheeler has promised that you shall see him."

"Certainly. Let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said.

The others of the party discreetly remained outside the tent. The President reappeared with the nurse a minute or two later. His eyes were moist and downcast.

As it was inconvenient to go back to the doors of the long tents, Mr. McKinley would go through the framework at the ends of the tents and jump down. The general hospital is on a slope, and the height of the floors from the ground increased with each ward. At Ward F the jump was nearly six feet. Mr. McKinley took it. Vice President Hobart, who is a bulky man, hesitated.

"I balk here. Can't get over this hurdle," he said. Neither could Secretary Alger, who had taken all the jumps until then. But Gen. Wheeler sprang lightly down to the President's side.

Mrs. Hugo Lange of 655 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the nurses in the annex, stopped the President and said:

"Mr. President, do you notice that there are a great many vacant beds here?"

"Yes," said the President.

"Well, Sir," continued Mrs. Lange, "I want you to know that there are men lying out in the grass in the regimental camps dying, and no one will bring them in here."

President McKinley said nothing in reply, but looked at Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon, and Secretary Alger. He was evidently displeased. Later it was said that Mrs. Lange had been hysterical in the morning and had overdrawn things.

The day was hot. Mr. McKinley wore a black frock coat with a waistcoat. The perspiration streamed from his face. A glass of mineral water was offered to him, but he declined to drink, saying that he was too warm. He proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called.

Here the President's carriage left the procession and took up a position in the centre of a picturesque little valley, which has served as a drill ground. Orderlies were hastily dispatched to the commanders of the infantry regiments in the immediate vicinity and in less than ten minutes about 5,000 men of various commands were grouped around the President's carriage.

Commander and Men.

The hollow square thus formed was being constantly augmented. From all sides came men, eager to listen to the message which was to be conveyed to them from the President's own lips. Within a short time the valley was filled and soldiers began to line the surrounding hills. It was a grand spectacle. Thousands of upturned faces, scantily shaded from the fierce rays of the noonday sun by campaign hats, were turned expectantly toward the carriage, each man eager to catch a glimpse of the Commander in Chief of the army and navy. Each face told its own tale. The lines of privation and hardship were made more distinct in the glaring light, but still the excitement of the moment lent a sparkle to the eyes and animation to the features which, until today, had been lacking among the troops at Camp Wikoff.

Through this throng, all pressing as closely toward the President's carriage as possible, Gen. Wheeler, attended by Gen. Ludlow, finally made his way. He drew rein alongside of the President, and, in a clear, high-pitched voice, addressed the men:

The President of our great country has come here to greet the soldiers that marched so gallantly up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He comes here to express the Nation's thanks to these brave men. I wish to tell you that when the President sent me here two weeks ago to command this camp he enjoined me in the most emphatic language that I should, without regard to expense, exercise any and every authority necessary to make comfortable this body of brave men who by their courage have raised this Republic to the highest position among the great nations of the earth. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the President of the United States.

Immediately after delivering his speech Gen. Wheeler retired to the rear of the troops, and there called for three cheers for the President. As from one mighty throat, the shouts resounded, finding an echo in the hills, being caught up and again thrown back by the thousands of voices.

The President then arose and waved his hat in acknowledgment, finally throwing it into his seat. Immediately every hat went off, but the President requested that the men keep their hats on their heads, as in their weak condition there was danger of sunstroke. He, however, refused to put his hat on, and was about to begin his address when Gen. Ludlow dashed up and begged him to wait a few minutes, as the Eighth Ohio Regiment, "The President's Own," was moving up rapidly, and would be on hand in a minute. The President first objected, but finally consented to wait. As soon as the Ohio regiment came in sight he turned toward the assembly.

The President's Speech.

The President's voice sounded full and clear though frequently trembling with emotion. He spoke directly to the soldiers, and his words seemed to touch every heart. The men felt that the keenest sympathy a man could feel was being extended to them by their Commander in Chief, and they hung on his words with the closest attention. The speech could be heard at the furthest ends of the square, as not a sound but the President's voice was audible. He said:

Gen. Wheeler, Soldiers of Camp Wikoff, Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps—I trust that you will put your hats on—I am glad to meet you. I am honored to stand before you to-day. I bring you the gratitude of the Nation to whose history you have added by your valor a new and glorious page. Now that you have come after two months of severe campaigning, which has embraced assault, siege, and battle, so brilliant in achievement, so far-reaching in results as to command the unstinted praise of all your countrymen, you had the brunt of the battle on land. You bore yourselves with supreme courage, and your personal bravery, never excelled anywhere, has won the admiration of your fellow-citizens and the genuine respect of all mankind, while your endurance under peculiar trial and suffering has given added meaning to your heroism.

Your exertions made easy the conquest of Puerto Rico under the resistless army commanded by Gen. Miles; and behind you, to speed at a moment's summons, were more than 200,000 of your comrades ready to support you, disappointed that the opportunity which you had did not come to them, yet filled with pride at your well-earned fame and rejoicing upon your signal victories. You were on the line of battle; they no less than you were in the line of duty. All have served their country in its need; all will serve it so long as they may be required, and all will forever have the thanks and regard of a grateful people.

We cannot bid you welcome here to-day without our hearts going out to the heroes of Manila on sea and land whose services and sacrifices, whose courage and constancy in that far distant field of operations have never been surpassed by any soldiers and sailors the world over. To the army and the navy, to the marines, to the regulars, to the volunteers, and to that Providence which has watched over them all the Nation to-day is full of thanksgiving and praise. The brave officers and men who fell in battle and those who have died from exposure and sickness will live in immortal story, and their memories will be perpetuated in the hearts and the histories of a generous people; and those who are dependent upon them will not be neglected by the Government for which they so freely sacrificed their lives.

Barely had the last words died away on President McKinley's lips when again, with redoubles force, the cheers rang forth. Men who but an hour ago deemed themselves too weak for the slightest exertion seemed to gain new strength in the enthusiasm which surrounded them on all sides. They shouted their "hurrahs" with full voice, and waved their arms for fully two minutes.

Several of the soldiers, overcome by emotion, buried their faces in their hands and wept like children. The President had but re-echoed what they felt, and the excitement of the moment was too much for them. Again Gen. Wheeler called for three cheers for the President, and the response, though less vigorous this time—the men had stood nearly half an hour in a broiling sun and were becoming weak—was given with fully as much enthusiasm. Slowly the crowd began to disperse as though the men were loath to leave the scene they had just witnessed. Some bolder than their fellows rushed up to shake hands with the President and soon the procession was once more in line.

In the Dangerous Ward.

The party then went to the detention hospital by a road that passed in the rear of the General Hospital. The graveyard in which sixty or seventy plain new wooden crosses stood was near the road on the left. The President solemnly raised his hat.

Mr. McKinley went through all the wards of the Detention Hospital in the same careful way in which he had gone through those of the General Hospital. When he came to the last ward, Major R. T. Ebert said:

"This is a dangerous ward," and, turning to Secretary Alger, inquired, "Do you think the President had better go in here?"

Mr. McKinley, without waiting to hear what Gen. Alger's reply might be, started into the ward. Gen. Alger and the others of the party remained outside.

The road leading to the cavalry lines was taken, and on both sides the men of the different companies were lined up at attention. As the President passed by sabres were presented, but there was no cheering. Orders prohibiting this form of reception had been issued, and the soldiers were compelled to stand silent. One Sergeant, evidently unacquainted with the orders, looked perplexed, and turning to his men shouted, "Great Scott, fellows, ain't there going to be any cheering?" He was about to lead off with a cheer on his own hook when his Captain called him sharply to order.

The President pressed through the camps of the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry successively, and then turned, by the road leading to the life-saving station, toward some of the infantry camps, which he had not yet visited. At the life-saving station the crew, not a member of which had ever seen the President, lined up under their Captain and saluted. The President lifted his hat in return, and sent word that he was sorry he could not stop to inspect the station.

The next stop was in the camp of the Seventh Infantry, where the President met with an enthusiastic reception. Going thence through all the infantry camps along the road the President, at about 1 o'clock, returned to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters and sat under the shade of a tent flap for a while. Mr. Alger and Gen. Wheeler were with him. The President saw Col. John Jacob Astor in a group a few yards away, and he beckoned to the Colonel, who went over, shook hands with the President, and sat a few minutes in the party.

The President and those with him took luncheon with Gen. Wheeler and his staff. After luncheon, the President, Mr. Alger, Gen. Wheeler, and Col. Hard of the Eighth Ohio were photographed in a group.

The President issued an order directing that the regular troops at Camp Wikoff whose posts are east of the Mississippi should return with the least possible delay to their posts.

The President's team left at 2 o'clock. A crowd as large as that which received him was at the station again to witness his departure. As the band broke into the farewell strain, the armed yacht Aileen boomed forth a salute of twenty-one guns. This, according to the programme, should have been done on the President's arrival, but it seems that the officers of the Aileen had not been informed of the time when the special train would come in, and she steamed up the harbor too late to join in the reception.

Guarded Praise for the Camp.

The President, during his tour of the camp and hospitals, had been heard to express satisfaction with some things he saw. On the returning train he made this statement:

"I was very much pleased to meet the heroes of Santiago and to observe their splendid spirit. What I saw of the care of the sick men in the hospitals by those in charge, and by the noble women engaged in that work, was especially gratifying to me."

Vice President Hobart said: "I am not an army officer and have not a full experience in judging of camps and camp systems, but it seemed to me that Camp Wikoff was admirably adapted for army purposes at this time, as a camp for recuperation. The hospitals and hospital service seem perfect in appointments and well adapted for the rapid recovery of the sick. The hospitals' locations, their surroundings, and their climatic conditions could not be improved. The men, with their trained nurses, cheerful surroundings, full medical equipments, and good hospital service, will soon be ready to be sent home, or to have permanent quarters. The country is rich enough, prosperous enough, to give these heroes every consideration, every comfort, and every luxury that they deserve or request.

"I am most agreeably surprised at the facilities I found, particularly in the hospital service. The men will be best cared for by being patient in their present surroundings till they are fully able to stand a railroad journey."

Secretary Alger said: "I find that things are in better condition than they were when I was here a week ago. I am well satisfied with the camp."

Senator Proctor said: "The location of the camp seems to me ideal. It has water on both sides, a soil dry by natural drainage, and a pleasant breeze from the sea. It is measurelessly better than the hospitals I was familiar with during the civil war. I think the President's visit will do the men good. It will give them something to think about, and break the monotony of the week."

AT MR. HOBART'S HOME.

The President and His Wife Will Remain Quietly in Paterson Until Tuesday Night.

The train bearing President McKinley and his party drew into the Long Island Railroad Station at Long Island City at 4:53 P. M. without exciting any special attention. The people of the neighborhood apparently did not know that the Chief Executive was to arrive at that time. When, however, he got off the train and started to walk through the station at the head of his party, he was soon recognized, and the spectators made a vigorous and flattering demonstration in his honor.

President McKinley and his party disappeared through the southerly exit and crossed the street to the express slip, where the Government boat General Meigs lay awaiting them. They boarded the Meigs and she steamed around the Battery to Jersey City, where the party took the train for Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—President McKinley and his party, consisting of Vice President Hobart, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Porter, and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, arrived here at 6:27 o'clock, via the Susquehanna Railroad, having been preceded an hour by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart.

The time of the President's arrival was not exactly known and there were few people in the Broadway station when he arrived. These raised a cheer. The party entered carriages and was driven at once to Carroll Hall, Mr. Hobart's residence, where dinner was served, after which Mr. Griggs went to his own residence in this city.

A crowd gathered about the Hobart mansion during the evening, and after dinner the gentlemen, including the President, came out to smoke on the veranda. They sat under the bright electric light on the porch, with the Chief Magistrate in full view, and cheers were given when the crowd recognized him. Then the lights on the porch were turned out and the enthusiasm of the crowd went out with them. The crowd was for the most part composed of women and children and although, as is usual on Saturday night, the main street of the city was thronged with promenaders, few took the three blocks' walk to Carroll Hall to see the distinguished guests.

Vice President Hobart said that the President would remain as his guest until Tuesday night. There are to be no receptions and no programme has been arranged, it being the President's desire to remain quiet. Secretary Alger and Mrs. Alger, who accompanied the party from Montauk Point, went on to Washington from New York.

MRS. McKINLEY'S CALLERS.

It Was Too Hot for Shopping, So She Received Her Friends.

Though yesterday's heat interfered somewhat with Mrs. McKinley's shopping plans, it nevertheless did not deter her friends from calling at the Hotel Manhattan to pay their respects. The visitors began to come some time after her breakfast hour, and continued until the time she left for the train in the afternoon.

Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. J. Addison Porter, and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland breakfasted at 9 o'clock. Later in the day Mrs. S. Duncan Miller, daughter-in-law of ex-Attorney General Miller; Charles G. Dawes, Controller of Currency; Senator Gray of Delaware, and his daughters, the Misses Gray, called on Mrs. McKinley. One or two of the women of the Patriotic Relief Association, which holds its meetings at the Manhattan Hotel Saturdays, also called.

Many flowers and notes of invitation were received by Mrs. McKinley during the day.

Mrs. McKinley had a quiet luncheon with a few of her friends, and at 3 o'clock left the hotel with Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart's brother, Mr. Hobart Tuttle, for the Twenty-third Street Ferry. They went to Paterson, N. J., where Mrs. McKinley will be the guest of the wife of the Vice President.

NINE DEATHS AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Furloughs Given to 400 Convalescents —The Scarcity of Water Still Causes Suffering.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 3.—The doctors reported 1,180 patients in the General Hospital to-day. During the last twenty-four hours 400 convalescents have received furloughs. The deaths in the General Hospital as announced to-day were:

Leonard Meyers, Company H, Twentieth Regular Infantry, typhoid; Charles Burr, Company A, Twelfth Regular Infantry, malaria; Samuel Cook, Company B, Ninth Regular Infantry, malaria; Sergt. Herbert L. Jellum, band of Fourth Regular Infantry, malaria and dysentery; Sergt. Thomas Ferguson, Company B, Third Regular Cavalry, heart disease; Michael Barlow, Company A, Twentieth Regular Infantry, typhoid; Raymond D. Atkinson, Company F, Twentieth Regular Infantry, dysentery; August Dahms, band, Third Regular Infantry, malaria; an unknown soldier.

There are 315 men in the Detention Hospital. No death report was made to-day. Three hundred and fifty convalescents from the City of Berkshire were landed to-day, and are now in the hospitals. The United States Fish Commission boat Grampus arrived to-day and brought 1,000 pounds of fresh fish for the hospitals.

The breaks in the pumps were repaired this evening and there is now all the water needed for the camp.

The sick of the Seventh Regular Infantry, 200 in all, were taken to Providence, R. I., this evening on the steamer Fall River.

MORE TRANSPORTS REACH MONTAUK.

The City of Washington, Berkshire, Orizaba, and Nueces Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Wheeler, in command of Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point:

City of Washington arrived to-day with Col. Humphreys, Chief Quartermaster, United States Army. No sickness or deaths on board. The Berkshire arrived with 378 convalescents of sundry commands. Deaths on voyage—Sergt. Johnston, Battery M, First Artillery; a nurse named McMashen; Private Murphy, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; all buried at sea. One hundred and seventy-five men were sick enough to need transportation. No contagion on board. Orizaba arrived with twenty-four Paymasters and clerks and $1,000,000 specie; no sickness or deaths on voyage. The Nueces arrived with about 75 men of the First Illinois Volunteers. Twenty-eight are sick; no deaths on board.

NO PARADE OF CAVALRYMEN.

Gen. Alger Says the Men Are Too Weak to March.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 3.—Secretary Alger said before leaving this afternoon that it was impossible for all the cavalrymen who took part in the Santiago campaign to parade in New York. He said he would like to grant Col. Roosevelt's request, but the physical condition of the men would not permit their marching.

All the regulars who were ordered to be sent home by President McKinley will leave here inside of two weeks.

COL. DOWNS LEAVES TOWN.

Commander of the Seventy-first Goes to the Adirondacks.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, accompanied by his wife, left the Park Avenue Hotel for the Adirondacks yesterday morning. The rest that Col. Downs has had for the past few days has done him much good, and he expressed himself as feeling well when he started on his trip. He looked stronger, and there was a firmness about his step that indicated returning health. Before going away he left the following notice with the clerk of the hotel:

"The members of the New York Stock Exchange have raised $278 for the Seventy-first relief fund. They stated that the money was raised for the purpose of sending to the country the sick men of the Seventy-first Regiment. The money was sent to the Veterans' Relief Committee."

SHAFTER ENTERS A DENIAL.

Says He Gave no Interview Criticising the Plan of Campaign.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 3.—Gen. Shafter gave out a statement this evening repudiating an interview in which he was made to say that the people who ordered the campaign in Cuba were responsible for the deaths. Gen. Shafter said he did not make any such statement and that the interview was nonsense. He refused to discuss the controversy between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles. He said that his present attack of fever was the first he had experienced either in Cuba or here.

Gen. Shafter said he was sorry that the Rough Riders were to be mustered out. He said the Western division of the Rough Riders was used to fighting, but the Eastern contingent had nerve, and their pride kept them in the front.

TAINTED MEAT IN THE ARMY.

The National Provisioner Lays Blame for It on Commissary Department.

In an editorial article dealing with the question of the meat supply for soldiers in camps, The National Provisioner, in its issue of Sept. 3, undertakes to place the responsibility for the tainted meat, about which so many complaints have been made. Referring particularly to the fact that there is a popular impression that this condition of the meat is due to the packers, who impose upon the Government, The National Provisioner says that such a supposition is based upon ignorance of the stock of meat on hand and the method of delivering it to the Government.

The meat, The National Provisioner points out, is fresh, and the contract calls for a guarantee that it shall be kept fresh for seventy-two hours. The difficulty lies with the men in the Commissary Department who make requisitions for it. If they are not systematic in their work, and make demands for more than they need, the surplus, after being taken from the refrigerator cars, is simply left on their hands, and, naturally, goes bad within twenty-four hours. This, it is asserted, is the kernel of the matter in a nutshell.

Quoting its own words, "the subordinates who issue requisitions for these supplies under the contract and those who execute the details of issuing these rations to the men are the ones who are responsible for this frightful state of affairs which is reported. It all points to our editorial in a recent issue drawing attention to the need for trained meat inspectors in connection with the army and to a corps of competent men to handle these supplies when they are delivered. While we do not wish to stigmatize any one, we lift the cloak of infamy in this matter from the contractor and place it on those who issue rations after the stuff has been duly accepted. There it rests."

TROOPS LEAVING CAMP MEADE.

Among Them Will Be the Ninth Massachusetts, Bound for Montauk.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 3.—The Ninth Massachusetts detachment has been ordered to leave Camp Meade tomorrow morning for Montauk Point, where the regiment is stationed. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan detachments will start Monday for Isle Lake, Michigan.

Gen. Graham has been advised by the War Department that the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York, Second Connecticut, First Massachusetts, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, and First and Third Maryland, will be sent to Camp Meade to join his corps. They will take the places of the Sixty-fifth New York, Third Virginia, and First Connecticut, which have been ordered to their home stations from Camp Alger to be mustered out.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania is getting in shape to be disbanded and expects to leave for Pittsburg next Saturday on a thirty-day furlough. Gen. Graham has ordered all drills and parades to be suspended during the hot weather. Paymaster Arnold and his clerks arrived in camp to-day and will pay the regiments that have been ordered to prepare for muster out. Afterward the other regiments will be paid.

Capts. W. H. Derrick, J. E. Walker, and R. P. Madison, Second Tennessee, have been ordered before a board of examination as to their efficient conduct. The board will convene Monday afternoon, with Lieut. Col. Moore, Second West Virginia, as President. One hundred men in this regiment will be discharged on account of physical disability and sent home.

An athletic carnival was held this afternoon by the First Rhode Island, the prizes being given by officers of the regiment.

Private Bagley Passes Away.

Private Ammon Bagley, Company D, Sixth Infantry, died on Governors Island yesterday morning of typhoid fever. His home was in New River, Tenn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:10 A. M.—302 West Sixty-ninth Street: Joseph Campbell; damage, $20.

9:45 A. M.—159 East One Hundred and Second Street; Rose Metel; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—69 Willett Street; Herman Langer; damage trifling.

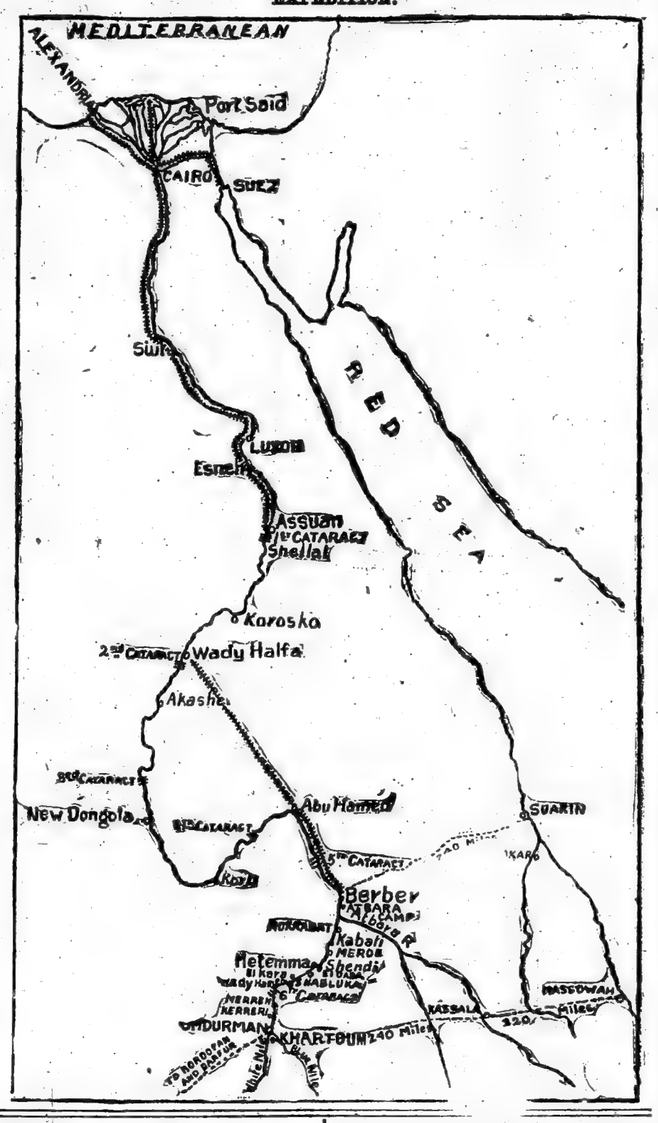
4:30 P. M.—520 East Twenty-first Street; Consolidated Gaslight Company; damage, $10,000.

7:40 P. M.—227 Bowery; Julius Graham; damage, $1,500.

7:45 P. M.—1 Elizabeth Street; Jacob Decker; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—53 Spring Street; Pasquale Marrave; damage slight.

MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE TAKEN BY THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.



GREAT BATTLE IN THE SOUDAN

Continued From Page 1.

Assouan and established branches in other parts of the country.

In April, 1887, he set out on a journey, ostensibly for purposes of trade, with a caravan of over forty retainers. Various accounts were given of the object of his expedition, one being that it was undertaken with a view of rescuing Slatin Pasha, then a prisoner of the Mahdi; while other accounts represented that he was merely trying to ascertain the position of the enemy.

Evidently recognizing the danger he was about to run, Neufeld, before leaving Assouan, deposited his money in an English bank and sent his wife and only child to his relatives at Leipsic. His apprehension proved to be but too well founded. Through the treachery of an Arab he and his whole caravan were taken by the Dervishes. The first reports received after his capture was that the whole party were beheaded. A later report represented that Neufeld had been spared, but placed in fetters.

News of Him from Khartoum.

Finally, a letter was received from himself, dated at Khartoum, where he said he was being treated in a very friendly manner by the Mahdi. He nearly lost his life when the Mahdi was told that Neufeld was an English or Egyptian spy sent to ascertain whether Mudir Mustapha Pasha was favorable to the English. The Mahdi, highly incensed, declared that he regretted not having hanged Neufeld and had him loaded with chains and cast into prison, where he remained four years.

Ultimately a scarcity of powder arose in the Soudan, and Neufeld's knowledge of chemistry was brought into requisition for its manufacture. It appears that he collected saltpetre and made the explosive, but the same narratives that gave this information described him as still in fetters, and carrying iron rings upon both feet.

His next clever exploit was subsequent to the death of the Mahdi and under the rule of the Khalifa. Neufeld decorated the tomb of the Mahdi, whose dome the British gunboats have just partially demolished, and did the work so effectively that, according to Father Rossignoli, who escaped from Khartoum in 1894, the widows of the Prophet were "quite touched."

After that he became a mechanic, and—still according to Father Rossignoli—"tried all sorts of inventions, and took the greatest trouble to construct a machine for making coins." Meanwhile he appears to have "acted as editor" of the Khalifa's proclamations, in addition to writing books and illustrating them himself for a limited circulation among the dervishes.

At the time of the release of Slatin Pasha it was feared that his life would again be in danger. But this did not prove to be the case.

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Victories of the Anglo-Egyptian Army in Its Steady Advance Up the Nile.

Before the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882, the Khedival possessions comprised the whole of East Soudan and Nubia from Wadai to the Red Sea and from Upper Egypt, 1,400 miles to Lake Albert Nyanza, about 1,000,000 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000. Emin Pasha held a part of this territory until the Stanley expedition of 1889, although Gordon had perished with the fall of Khartoum.

After 1886 and until the British Government in the Winter of 1895 planned the present expedition, Egyptian Soudan was practically divided, as follows: The District of Dongola of about 100,000 square miles, was in the possession of the Dervishes; Berber, Suakin, and Zeilah were held nominally by the English, and Kassala and Massowah by the Italians.

The alleged scheme of the Nile expedition, as planned in 1895, was simply to restore the integrity of the Khedival possessions.

In early Summer of 1896 the expedition, with Sir Herbert Kitchener as the Sirdar, began its advance up the Nile with a force of about 30,000, 10,000 of which were British troops. The objective point was Dongola, which was finally captured in the Fall of that year. Sir Herbert then returned to England for a time, while preparations were made for a grand but deliberate advance on Omdurman.

The March Resumed.

The army wintered at Dongola and later than in the previous Summer, again in 1897, took up its march southward. The direct objective mark was Abu Hamed, just where the Nile, after flowing north, turns southwestward for 200 miles before resuming its course to the Mediterranean. Abu Hamed was captured Aug. 7 after a brisk fight, in which two British officers were killed. The Dervishes met with heavy loss. This gave the British command of both ends of the railroad which runs across the desert from Wady Halfa. Berber, 200 miles from Khartoum, was evacuated without resistance Sept. 6.

Sir Herbert then rested as he had done during the previous Fall, and began to extend the railroad southward, while complete and regular communication was kept up with the cities in the north and canal trains were established between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed. Overland caravan communication with Suakin on the Red Sea was also opened, and a telegraph line was set up.

It will be recalled that after the defeat inflicted by the Abyssinians on the Italians two years previous, the latter had still clung on to Kassala, and on Dec. 22, 1897, that place was taken over by the British by a previous arrangement with the Italian Government and a telegraph line was run out from Massowah, the Dervish outposts on the Upper Atbara were occupied, and everything was made ready for a crushing blow early in the Spring of the present year. The opportunity came in April.

A Brilliant Victory.

Early in March Sir Herbert's gunboats, by a flank movement were able to destroy the dervish forts at Shendi and the fortified town of Metamma, nearly 100 miles up the Nile from Berber. This move forced the main dervish force, which had occupied these towns as a base, to move northward. Their enemy thus obtained a position in their rear.

On April 8 their camp near the Atbara River was attacked by Sir Herbert's combined forces in so sudden and intrepid a manner that the dervish rout was complete, over 2,000 being killed; the Chief Emir in command, Mahmoud Ahmed and 4,000 of his followers were made prisoners. The rest of his army was forced to flee across the desert, without arms or supplies of any kind, in hopeless confusion.

Following this brilliant feat the Anglo-Egyptian forces rested on their laurels to await a rise in the Nile, which should occur about the middle of July. The railroad was completed from Abu Hamid to Berber; the whole army was assembled at the camp at Atbara, reinforcements were hurried forward, both from Cairo and across the desert from Suakin, and the gunboats were put in their best fighting form.

In due time the Nile rose and the march began. The Anglo-Egyptian forces were assisted by a flotilla of ten steamers, all armed with the latest quick-firing guns and Maxims, and three unarmed steamers. These passed the Fifth Cataract on July 18, and then cruised as far as Shabluka, at the foot of the sixth cataract. It was thought that the rapids of Merreh, some thirty miles north of Khartoum, would prevent their further advance; but this seems not to have been the case.

A few days ago it was reported that Sir Herbert Kitchener's outposts had been extended as far as Kerreri, ten or twelve miles north of Omdurman, and a couple of miles from the west bank of the Nile. It had been the general supposition that the Khalifa would make a stand at a strong strategic point just south of Kerreri, where it was reported he had established a fortified camp. If beaten then, it was said, he would fall back upon Omdurman. There are several forts on the east bank of the river, just north of the confluence of the Blue and White Nile, but these forts were abandoned about a fortnight ago.

Khartoum and Omdurman.

Khartoum in 1883 had a population, a small part of which was Dervish, of 50,000; it was strongly fortified. After the recapture by the Dervishes and the death of Gordon the city was razed to the ground, but in the interval of ten years since the Stanley expedition the Dervishes have established several factories among the ruins, chiefly for the manufacture of powder and for the repairing of their arms.

Omdurman, which was formerly a stone and sand fort, within twenty-five years has been used principally as a depot for Dervish supplies. From latest accounts the Khalifa had planted here forty-six guns of all sorts, most of which his men had captured from Hicks Pasha at the fall of Khartoum.

Moving from Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Sept. 3.—The headquarters of the First and Second Brigades, First Division, Third Corps, moved to Anniston to-day. The Fourteenth New York left for Anniston this afternoon. Battery A, Georgia Light Artillery, left for Griffin, Ga., this afternoon. The Signal Corps left today for Knoxville. No removals will be made to-morrow, but on Monday the remaining artillery batteries will leave for their home States to be mustered out, and one or more regiments will leave for Anniston. The First Mississippi and the First Missouri will leave for their home States early next week, probably Tuesday and Wednesday.

Your Nerves

If They Are Weak and You Cannot Sleep, Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine makes the blood rich and pure, and affords to the nerves the nourishment and support necessary to make them strong. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep and overcomes the most distressing cases of nervous prostration.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

PRIVATE McDERMOTT BURIED.

Requiem Mass Celebrated at Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The funeral of Private Patrick McDermott of Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, who died at Montauk Point, was held yesterday morning, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Father John Edwards celebrated requiem mass, and in a brief sermon made a few remarks regarding the death of young McDermott, who had been one of his parishioners. He especially exhorted his hearers to pray that the Lord would so inspire those in charge of the soldiers to conduct the camps in such a manner that no more lives should be lost in that way.

The burial was at Flatbush Cemetery. As McDermott's body had been previously buried at Montauk Point, there were no military ceremonies yesterday.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. LONGSON.

Officer of the Seventy-first Buried with Military Honors.

The funeral of Lieut. William Longson, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon in the St. George's Episcopal Church, 7 Rutherfurd Place. Two detachments of soldiers, one from the Seventy-first Regiment and one from the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, performed the last sad rites for their comrade. Dr. Frank N. Nelson, assistant to the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, conducted the services. The large church was filled with friends of the deceased and his family, and a great many members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The baritone singer, Earl Percy Parks, sang "Abide with Me." The burial was in Greenwood.

SEARCH FINALLY SUCCEEDS.

Young Woman, After Long Disappointment, Finds Her Brother.

At St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, a touching story was told yesterday of a little family reunion which took place there on Friday. A young woman, who looked tired out and discouraged, appeared at the hospital in the morning, and, in a tone which indidated that she did not expect an affirmative reply, inquired if Private Thomas Shaeffer of the First District of Columbia Volunteers was there.

She said that Shaeffer was her brother, and that nothing had been heard of him since his regiment was sent to Santiago. She and her mother did not know whether he was alive or dead. At last they determined to leave Washington and make a systematic search of the New York hospitals, on the chance that he might be there. They began in the Borough of Manhattan, and visited all the hospitals, without success. They then went to Brooklyn and visited St. Peter's, the Long Island College, and Brooklyn City Hospitals, always with the same result. They were convinced that their search was fruitless, and that they would never learn whether the son and brother was living or dead. As a last resort, the sister decided to try St. John's.

Sister Irene, of whom she made the inquiry, asked her to go through the hospital building with her. They stopped for a moment at a window, and the girl looked out. Several convalescent soldiers were in the yard below. The young woman became almost hysterical, and cried out:

"There's Tom! Oh, thank God, I have found my Tom!"

Sister Irene sent for the soldier, and when the brother and sister met there was a pathetic scene. In the evening the mother arrived. Shaeffer left the hospital yesterday on a furlough.

Red Cross Nurse Has Cuban Fever.

Several days ago a young woman who was entered on the books at Bellevue Hospital as Wilhelmina C. Schlatterer, showed all the symptoms of malaria such as many soldiers are now suffering from. Nothing was said at the time concerning the young woman's experience, but it was learned yesterday that she is a Red Cross nurse, and was in Cuba. Miss Schlatterer went to Santiago shortly after the battle of Santiago, but owing to the place being quarantined was forced to go to Guantanamo, where she nursed sick and wounded soldiers. From there she went to Ponce. She was seized with the fever after her return here. She was reported to be mending yesterday.

RELATED BY A MINISTER.

How the Careful Mother Coached Susan and with What Results.

From The Buffalo News.

A clergyman who for many years was the beloved pastor of one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Buffalo recently came back to town to renew old acquaintances and preach a sermon to his old parishioners. Of course, he was entertained by such of his friends as could get hold of him, and after a quiet little dinner at a pleasant home the other evening he sat for a while on the porch and, as ministers among old friends often do, told a story or two, and the one which I will attempt to relate as he told it concerns one of his sons, who has been pastor of a church in Pittsfield, Mass., for not very many months, and who has many dear friends himself in Buffalo.

"When R—— went to Pittsfield," said the father, "he told me that he was going to try to build up his church, the members of which were largely working people, by attending assiduously to his pastoral duties aside from his regular work in the church. He even went so far as to announce from the pulpit that a certain day in the week would find him at such and such a neighborhood, and that the people in that section of the town might expect a pastoral call from him.

"This sort of thing was a decided innovation, and created more or less excitement of a mild kind among the parishioners. In the locality he designated for his calls on a certain day dwelt a young Mrs. Smith, who had a daughter of the kindergarten age. Mrs Smith put on her Sunday gown in anticipation of the visit, and after arraying her daughter in her best frock thought that a little coaching as to the child's behavior would not be amiss.

"'Now, when the pastor comes,' she said, 'he will probably say, "Well, little girl, what is your name?" What would you answer?'

"'Susan Smith.'

"'I thought so,' said the mother. 'You must say "Sir" every time. Now, if he asks you if you are a good little girl, what will you say?

"'Yes, Sir.'

"'And if he wants to know if you attend Sunday school?'

"'Yes, Sir.'

"'And if you forget to say your prayers every night?'

"'No, Sir.'

"'And perhaps he may ask you if you know what happens to bad little girls when they die.'

"To this suggestion the child gave a strictly orthodox answer, and the next moment R—— appeared on the scene. He at first did not see the child, but stood talking to the mother, and in the meantime Susie had learned her lesson well, and had begun to fidget around to attract the attention she thought she deserved. She was fairly bursting to be heard when R—— turned and caught sight of her.

"'Well,' he said, cheerfully, 'here's a little lady I haven't met yet,' and, going to her, he proved her mother's foresight by adding: 'And what's your name?'

"'Susie Smith, Sir; yes, Sir; yes, Sir; no, Sir; go to h—l, Sir,' said the well-coached child in a breath."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lieut. R. P. Carrel, United States Navy; A. C. Almy, United States Nav., and Louis Spitzel, Shanghai.

HOLLAND—Harold Footman, United States Navy, and Roland R. Boutwell, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—Theodore T. Kane, United States Marine Corps.

PLAZA—J. P. Hains, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, Burlington, Vt.

MANHATTAN—E. Clarence Dean, Washington; G. B. Massey, United States Navy; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Senator George Gray, Delaware, and Lindsay N. Oliver, Boston.

GRAND UNION—Secretary of the State of New York John Palmer, Albany, and W. C. Swift, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. G. H. Hoffman, Engineer Corps, United States Army, and Lieut. Brittain, United States Navy.

NORMANDIE—P. M. O'Reilly, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, United States Navy; Major C. J. Allison, United States Army, and Col. William Wild, United States Army.

GRAND—Peter Murray, United States Army; Capt. J. McNutt, United States Army, and Capt. N. G. Winslow, United States Army.

GILSEY—Gen. J. F. Wade, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—Lieut. Commander G. M. Hawley, United States

MUSTERING OUT TO CEASE

General List of Troops to be Mustered Out Issued by War Department.

THOSE TO REMAIN IN SERVICE

Among the Latter Are Eight New York Infantry Regiments and the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Light Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The appended bulletin was issued by the War Department to-day announcing the additional regiments to be mustered out of the service at once:

First Volunteer Infantry, at Galveston, Texas.

Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, from Montauk to South Framingham, Mass.

Batteries B, C, and D, First Maine Artillery, at Augusta.

Companies A, B, C, and D, Second Washington Volunteer Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

District of Columbia Infantry, from Montauk to armory, Washington, D. C.

First Battalion Nevada Infantry, at Carson City.

Ninth New York Infantry, from Hunsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.

Third New York Infantry, from Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., to Troy, N. Y.

Fourteenth New York Infantry, from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.

Second New Jersey Infantry, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Sea Girt, N. J.

First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, from Fort Pickering, Mass., to South Framingham, Mass.

Second Texas Infantry, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Houston, Texas.

Second Virginia, from Jacksonville, Fla., to armory, Richmond, Va.

Fourteenth Minnesota, from Knoxville to St. Paul.

Twelfth Minnesota, from Lexington to St. Paul.

First North Carolina, from Jacksonville to Raleigh.

First Louisiana, from Jacksonville to New Orleans.

The following general lists of the volunteer regiments to be mustered out and of those which are to be retained in the service until further orders were given out by Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

Regiments to be Mustered Out.

First Alabama Infantry, Second Alabama Infantry.

First Arkansas Infantry.

Sixth California Infantry, Seventh California Infantry.

A, Connecticut Light Battery, First Connecticut Infantry.

First District of Columbia Infantry.

A, Georgia Light Artillery, B, Georgia Light Artillery.

First Illinois Infantry, Fifth Illinois Infantry, Seventh Illinois Infantry, First Illinois Cavalry, A, Illinois Light Artillery.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, Twenty-eighth Indiana Battery.

Fiftieth Iowa Infantry, Fifty-second Iowa Infantry, Fifth Iowa Battery, Sixth Iowa Battery.

Twenty-second Kansas Infantry.

A, Kentucky Cavalry, B, Kentucky Cavalry.

First Louisiana Infantry, A, Louisiana Light Battery, B, Louisiana Light Battery, C, Louisiana Light Battery.

First Maine Infantry; B, Maine Heavy Artillery; C, Maine Heavy Artillery; D, Maine Heavy Artillery.

Fifth Maryland Infantry.

Second Massachusetts Infantry, Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, and First Massachusetts Artillery.

Thirty-second Michigan Infantry, Forty-third Michigan Infantry, and Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry.

Twelfth Minnesota Infantry and Fourteenth Minnesota Infantry.

Second Mississippi Infantry.

First Missouri Infantry, Third Missouri Infantry, Fifth Missouri Infantry, and A, Missouri Light Battery.

Second Nebraska Infantry.

Battalion Nevada Infantry.

First New Hampshire Infantry.

First New Jersey Infantry and Second New Jersey Infantry.

Second New York Infantry, Third New York Infantry, Eighth New York Infantry, Fourteenth New York Infantry, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, Seventy-first New York Infantry; A, New York Cavalry, and C, New York Cavalry.

First North Carolina Infantry.

First Ohio Infantry, Third Ohio Infantry, Fifth Ohio Infantry, Seventh Ohio Infantry, First Ohio Cavalry, First Battalion Ohio Light Artillery.

A, Oregon Light Artillery; B, Oregon Light Artillery.

First Pennsylvania Infantry, Second Pennsylvania Infantry, Third Pennsylvania Infantry, Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Philadelphia City Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry; Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry; Sheridan Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry; A, Pennsylvania Light Artillery; B, Pennsylvania Light Artillery; C, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

A, Rhode Island Light Battery; B, Rhode Island Light Battery.

Second Texas Infantry, Fourth Texas Infantry.

First Vermont Infantry.

Second Virginia Infantry, Third Virginia Infantry.

Battalion Washington Infantry.

First Wisconsin Infantry, Second Wisconsin Infantry, Wisconsin Light Battery.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, First United States Volunteer Infantry.

Regiments Retained in Service.

Third Alabama (colored) Infantry.

Second Arkansas Infantry.

First California Infantry, Eighth California Infantry, and Battalion California Artillery.

First Colorado Infantry, and First Colorado Battery.

Third Connecticut Infantry, B Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and C Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

First Delaware Infantry.

First Florida Infantry.

First Georgia Infantry, Second Georgia Infantry, and Third Georgia Infantry.

First Idaho Infantry.

Second Illinois Infantry, Third Illinois Infantry, Fourth Illinois Infantry, Eighth Illinois (colored) Infantry, and Ninth Illinois Infantry.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry, A and B First Indiana (colored) Infantry.

Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.

Twentieth Kansas Infantry, Twenty-first Kansas Infantry, and Twenty-third Kansas (colored) Infantry.

First Kentucky Infantry, Second Kentucky Infantry, Third Kentucky Infantry, and Fourth Kentucky Infantry.

Second Louisiana Infantry.

A Maine Heavy Artillery.

First Maryland Infantry.

Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

Thirty-first Michigan Infantry, Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry.

Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, Fifteenth Minnesota Infantry.

Third Mississippi Infantry.

Second Missouri Infantry, Fourth Missouri Infantry, Sixth Missouri Infantry.

First Montana Infantry.

First Nebraska Infantry, Third Nebraska Infantry.

First Troop, Nevada Cavalry.

Third New Jersey Infantry, Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

First New York Infantry, Twelfth New York Infantry, Twenty-second New York Infantry, Forty-seventh New York Infantry, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, Two Hundred and First New York Infantry, Two Hundred and Second New York Infantry, Two Hundred and Third New York Infantry, Fourth New York Light Artillery, Fifth New York Light Artillery, Seventh New York Light Artillery.

Second North Carolina Infantry, Third North Carolina (colored) Infantry.

First North Dakota Infantry.

Second Ohio Infantry, Fourth Ohio Infantry, Sixth Ohio Infantry, Eighth Ohio Infantry, Ninth Ohio Battalion (colored) Infantry, Tenth Ohio Infantry.

Second Oregon Infantry.

Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

First Rhode Island Infantry.

Second South Carolina (colored) Infantry, Heavy battery South Carolina Artillery.

First South Dakota Infantry.

First Tennessee Infantry, Second Tennessee Infantry, Third Tennessee Infantry, Fourth Tennessee Infantry.

First Texas Infantry, Third Texas Infantry, First Texas Cavalry.

A, Utah Light Artillery; B, Light Artillery; C, Utah Light Artillery; First Troop, Utah Cavalry.

Fourth Virginia Infantry, Sixth Virginia Infantry.

First Washington Infantry.

First West Virginia Infantry, Second West Virginia Infantry.

Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, Third Wisconsin Infantry.

First Wyoming Infantry, First Wyoming Light Battery.

First United States Volunteer Engineers, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Seventh United States Volunteer (colored) Infantry, Eighth United States Volunteer (colored) Infantry, Ninth United States Volunteer (colored) Infantry, Tenth United States Volunteer (colored) Infantry.

Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory United States Volunteer Infantry.

Astor Battery.

MUSTERING VOLUNTEERS OUT.

Gen. Corbin Issues Orders to Third, Ninth, and Fourteenth New York Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept 3.—Gov. Frank S. Black of New York called on Adjt. Gen. Corbin this morning and had a long talk with him about the New York volunteers. The chief object of his visit to the War Department was to get the Third, Ninth, and Fourteenth Regiments of Volunteers mustered out of service. This he succeeded in doing, as the Adjutant General posted an order later in the day announcing that these regiments, comprising 3,911 men, together with 5,788 other volunteers from New Jersey, Massachusetts, and some Western States were mustered out.

The Third New York, consisting of 46 officers and 1,270 enlisted men, has been mustered out from Camp Meade, Middletown, to Troy; the Ninth, consisting of 46 officers and 1,252 enlisted men, has been mustered out from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, and the Fourteenth, consisting of 49 officers and 1,248 enlisted men, has also been mustered out from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy. The other troops are the Second New Jersey, the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, First United States Volunteers, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Batteries B, C, and D of the First Maine Artillery, Companies A, B, C, and D of the Second Washington (State) Infantry, the First Battalion of Nevada Infantry, and the District of Columbia troops.

Gov. Black said that he did not find the condition of the New York soldiers in camp at Chickamauga, Huntsville, and elsewhere, nearly so bad as he had expected, from the current reports. He was very urgent, however, in his appeal to have them mustered out of service at once. He even intimated that all the New York regiments would be glad to get out of the service of the country, and that he would make an additional request looking to that end in a few days.

The Governor of New Jersey and the Governor of Wisconsin also called on Gen. Corbin and made similar requests. They were assured, they said, that the War Department would muster out all the volunteers as rapidly as it could be done, without jeopardizing the foreign interests of the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHINNECOCK.

Ninety-six Men Are Brought From Montauk on the Vessel—

Eighty in Hospitals.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock arrived at Pier 40, East River, yesterday morning, bringing ninety-six sick men from Camp Wikoff, in charge of Surgeon Major Borden. Sixteen of them had furloughs. Of the others, fifty were sent to St. Peter's Hospital, in Brooklyn, and thirty to the Brooklyn City Hospital. The Shinnecock will return to-day to Montauk for another load of sick soldiers. Major Borden said that the vessel was well fitted for her work.

While waiting in Major Appel's office for their transportation, one of the furloughed men, Private Ezra S. Simms, Company E, Eighth Ohio, had his blanket roll stolen, in which he had put some relics, keepsakes, and his letters and diary. Another man of the same company claimed to have had his knapsack stolen while aboard the Shinnecock. In it were clothes, clothing, and a gold watch. The home of these two men is East Liverpool, Ohio. Eleven of the soldiers taken to the hospitals from the Shinnecock were too sick to give their names. The others are:

St. Peter's Hospital.

BROWN, FLOYD F., Company I, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
BACHMANN, CHARLES H., Company B, Eighth Ohio.
BRIGHT, JOSEPH W., Company H, Second Infantry.
BECKWITH, JAMES, Company A, Second Infantry.
BLOOM, CLEMENT, Company I, Eighth Ohio.
BULYINO, WILLIAM, Troop A, First Volunteer Cavalry.
BENDER, EDWARD C., Company B, Eighth Ohio.
CUNNETH, ULYSSES S., Company G, Second Infantry.
DOYLE, NICHOLAS, Company E, Eighth Ohio.
DAVIS, JAMES, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry.
FOX, EDWARD J., Battery K, First Cavalry.
FORREST, GEORGE L., Company A, Second Infantry.
FERGUSON, WILLIAM J., Company B, Seventh Infantry.
FISHER, ALONZO, S.,——.
FORD, JOHN W., Company A, Ninth Massachusetts.
FORREST, FRANK, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts.
HUGHES, WILLIAM, Company B, Second Infantry.
HERDINGER, ANDREW, ——.
HENDERSON, P. W., Company C, First Illinois.
JOHNSON, I. D., band, First Illinois.
KELLY, WILLIAM E., Company I, First Illinois.
KEY, GEORGE, Company H, First Illinois.
LORNE, GEORGE, E., Company I, Twentieth Infantry.
MARSH, MICHAEL K., Company B, Eighth Infantry.
MAHONEY, WILLIAM F., Company A, Ninth Massachusetts.
MARTIN, JOHN, Company G, Eighth Ohio.
MILLEN, JOSEPH W., Company L, Ninth Massachusetts.
McCARTHY, GEORGE K., Troop C, Second Cavalry.
McGOWAN, WILLIAM J., Twelfth Infantry.
MENSER, EDWARD J., Company B, Ninth Massachusetts.
MARONEY, EDWARD, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry.
NATTEN, JOHN J., Battery K, First Artillery.
NEWKIRK, JOHN, Company L, Eighth Ohio.
OSBORNE, HAYDEN, Company H, Second Infantry.
PFARKLEIN, GEORGE, Company E, Third Infantry.
PARSONS, E. C., Company B, Seventh Infantry.
RUCKER, WILLIAM D., Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
ROBERTS, Thomas D., Company F, Seventh Infantry.
RIKER, JOHN A., Company K, Third Michigan.
SMITH, WILLIAM H., United States Hospital Corps.
SQUIRES, WILLIAM G., Company A, Twelfth Infantry.
TILLISON, BURT, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
WORTMAN, JAMES, Company L, Fourteenth New York.
WOLF, H., Battery F, Fifth Artillery.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

BARTRAM, G., First Artillery.
BLAIKIE, FREDERICK C., Engineer Battalion.
BALTIN, ALFRED, Seventh Infantry.
CATLIN, CHARLES D., First Illinois.
CHAPIN, JOSEPH, Twenty-third Infantry.
COOK, I. B., Troop K, Rough Riders.
FERGUSON, RICHARD H., First Illinois.
GREEN, JOHN J., First Illinois.
GRAHAM, PATRICK, ——.
GILMAN, GEORGE H., First District of Columbia.
GEOGHEGAN, P., ——.
KELLY, PATRICK, Third Infantry.
KLEIN, RUDOLPH, Eighth Infantry.
KING, FRANK J., Ninth Massachusetts.
MURPHY, T. J., Twenty-first Infantry.
MORTON, PATRICK J., Twenty-first Infantry.
METTLEFIELD, ADOLPH L., Troop G, Rough Riders.
PETERSON, PETER, Third Infantry.
STREETWOOD, FREDERICK, Second Infantry.
SCHUMANN, EDWARD, Thirty-fourth Michigan.
THOMAS, RAY, First Illinois.
WOOD, RICHARD, ——.
WESTERMANN, PAUL, Seventh Infantry.
WRIGHT, CHARLES M., Ninth Infantry.
WILFRED, ROBERT Third Infantry.

CONDITIONS AT CAMP BLACK.

Offer from a Brooklyn Hospital to Take All the Typhoid Patients Is Refused.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 3.—Typhoid was still very much in evidence at Camp Black to-day, and Dr. Maurice Enright of 903 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Secretary of the Medical Board of St. Catharine's Hospital of Brooklyn, says it is there to stay.

Dr. Enright, on behalf of his hospital, offered to take charge of all typhoid fever patients at the camp, free of expense to the Government, but the hospital Surgeons without exception seemed to take the offer as a personal insult and as an insinuation that they were not able to take care of their sick and declined the offer. There are over 100 in the hospitals, and Dr. Enright says he is positive more than half are down with typhoid, although they are being treated for malarial fever.

He says the sanitary arrangements are terrible and the method of disinfecting is a farce. In many cases the sinks and cook shacks are within 100 feet of each other, and the swarms of flies are the means of carrying the germs. It is impossible to give typhoid patients proper care.

The report, received here late this afternoon, that the Two Hundred and First is to do duty in Cuba was well received.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Dr. F. L. Lanehart Health Officer of the town of Hempstead L. I., made complaint to the State Board of Health to-day that the water supply of that town is in danger of contamination from Camp Black. The water supply is derived from the driven-well system. Dr. Lanehart desired the site of the camp moved two or three miles further away. An officer will be sent to investigate.

SIXTY-NINTH MEN ARRIVE.

Several Soldiers Tell of Conditions at Southern Camps.

Among the passengers who arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, by the Southern Express that came in at 6:08 A. M. yesterday, were a number of convalescent soldiers from the hospital at Huntsville, Ala. One of them was William Hogan of the Seventeenth United States Signal Corps, who was on his way to his home in Boston. The others were members of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. They were Corps. Samuel Merritt and Byrnes of Company E, Sergt. John Sheeran and Martin W. Craven of Company G, William J. Glennon of Company H, E. F. Drohan of Company I, and John Dennon of Company M. All had thirty-day furloughs.

The Rev. C. F. Coykendall of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, met them at the train and led them to the committee's restaurant, where they had breakfast.

"Huntsville is an ideal place," said Private Craven, "whether for a hospital or for camp purposes. Fernandina, on the contrary, is a frightful hole. The men sickened there by the dozen. The treatment we received in Florida was inhuman. If you could see the Sixty-ninth to-day you would be astonished at the change which has taken place in the appearance of the men. The majority of them are worn to mere shadows, and many have so wasted away that their bones are almost through their skins. The men are being sent home as fast as they are able to leave the hospital. They will come next week at the rate of twenty-five a day."

After finishing breakfast the men boarded ferryboats and came to New York.

FEW TROOPS AT CAMP ALGER.

Sixty-fifth New York Will Leave There for Buffalo To-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The departure of the First New Jersey Regiment last night leaves only three regiments at Camp Alger, the Sixty-fifth New York, First Connecticut, and Third Virginia and the division headquarters. Gen. Plume is in command since the departure of Gen. Corbin last night.

The Sixty-fifth New York will be sent to Buffalo to-morrow evening. It is probable that a Government hospital train will remove the thirty sick and convalescent soldiers of the Sixty-fifth.

A DESERTER IN COURT.

Private Blauvelt Says He Did Not Propose to Starve.

Private Arthur E. Blauvelt of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, was arrested on Friday night by Detective Maher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and arraigned yesterday in the West Side Police Court on a charge of desertion. Blauvelt did not deny that he had deserted. He told Magistrate Pool that on July 25 last he had obtained a furlough for ten days, and at the end of that time he had written to the Adjutant for an extension of his leave. Not getting it, he wrote for his discharge. He did not get that, and remained away. He said his reason for doing so was that he was being starved. He said he was willing to fight for his country, but he did not propose to die from starvation or fever to please the fancy of a superior officer.

After his desertion the Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment wrote to the Adjutant of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment in this city to apprehend him if possible. The case was turned over to the police, and Detective Maher found Blauvelt Friday night at 179 West Eighty-first Street. He was sent by Magistrate Pool in the custody of Detective Maher and Sergt. Olaf Olsen of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, who is home on a furlough, to Governors Island.

Blauvelt's home is at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street. He is an electrician, and his father is janitor of the public school in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

MET SICK BROTHER BY CHANCE.

Seventy-first Man Recognized When Put Off a Train to Die.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 3.—Charles E. Howe, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, is dangerously ill with fever at the Riverside House. He was on a train going home on a furlough some days ago, and with the vagaries of a very sick man, insisted that he should be put off the train to die; that he should die, anyhow, and did not want to die traveling on a train. At Centre Moriches the man's comrades asked if he would be cared for if put off, and receiving a favorable response from people at the station, he was taken off to die.

A very singular coincidence here developed. Among those standing ready to render aid to a sick soldier was a Miss Howe, and as the man was taken off she recognized him as her brother. Miss Howe was a guest at the Riverside House here, and with her mother has nursed her brother tenderly.

Troops Sail from Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 3.—The United States transport Mississippi sailed this morning for the United States, having on board the New York cavalry and the Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery. The Panama has sailed with 100 convalescents, leaving less than fifty men in the hospitals.

Laduke Begins Life Term in Prison.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 3.—Private A. Laduke, Company I, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, was placed in the Federal prison here to-day to remain for life for the murder of Private Thomas Stafford of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, in a saloon row at Ponce, Puerto Rico. Laduke asserts that he shot Stafford in self-defense.

TREATMENT ON THE YANKEE.

More Statements by Militiamen Regarding the Actions of the Naval Officers.

The members of the New York Naval Militia, according to accounts given by some of the men, had anything but a pleasant time on the cruiser Yankee. They did not go to sea with the idea of having a picnic, and knew that there would be lots of hard work to do, and perhaps some would get killed. When they were selected to man the Yankee they enlisted without a murmur, and the officers of the organization took lower commissions than those they held in the naval militia without a protest. Other organizations refused to go into the naval service unless the officers retained their proper rank.

On the Yankee, it is declared, there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the naval officers in charge to make things as unpleasant as possible for the militiamen, and they got "cuffs and kicks," so to speak, from the time the Yankee left port until the crew was mustered out at Philadelphia on Friday.

The three naval men on the Yankee were Commander Willard H. Brownson, who commanded the vessel; Lieut. John Hubbard, the executive officer, and Lieut. William G. Cutler, the navigator. Lieuts. Hubbard and Cutler, on account of their positions, were very closely associated with the men, and these are the two men whom the members of the militia complain most of.

An example of the treatment of the men by Lieut. Hubbard is shown by one of his remarks, as related, when they were bombarding Santiago. One of the gunners had received a slight cut on his cheek near the eye. He was attached to one of the guns on the windward side of the vessel. Every time the gun was fired the smoke and dust from the burnt powder would be blown back over the men. The dust got into the wound and caused the eye to water considerably. The man payed no attention to his eye and was doing his duty properly, when Lieut. Hubbard chanced to see the water running down his cheek. This made him angry. He called the gunner a lubber and a coward, it is said, for "daring to cry while at the gun."

These officers, while trying to make things unpleasant for the men, were too cunning, the men say, to do it openly, and annoyed them in a cowardly way when no one else was near to hear their remarks. If they had not done this they would probably have been court-martialed.

Lieut. Cutler's favorite expression when wishing to annoy a man, it is related, was to call him a "lubberly militiaman," and this phrase he used on all occasions. He wanted to make the militiamen appear absolutely useless and was never tired of telling them so. When he made out the discharge papers of the men he rated them too low, according to Commander Brownson's idea, and that is the reason the men have not yet received their papers.

A sample of the way Lieut. Cutler made out these papers is shown in the case of Chief Gunner's Mate Tingley. Tingley enlisted at the beginning of the war, but had previously served in the regular navy nine years and six months. He is a seaman gunner, which means that he has passed satisfactory examinations in the torpedo school at Newport and in the gunners' shops at Washington, besides having served a full apprenticeship in the navy. On the Yankee Tingley had charge of the guns. In his discharge papers Lieut. Cutler recommended that Tingley be permitted to re-enlist in the navy as a third-grade gunner, which is several degrees lower than the grade he deserves. Commander Brownson, in looking over the papers, found some of these errors and asked Lieut. Cutler for an explanation, which was not satisfactory, and the papers had to be made out again.

Charles Scully, another graduate from the torpedo school at Newport, and an old man-of-warsman was another case. Hugh McKeown, who has served on several vessels, and B. McGuire, another ex-navy man, were other cases. Each one of these men, according to Lieut. Cutler, was absolutely useless, and he was never tired of telling them so.

Commander W. Butler Duncan of the Naval Militia, who served on the Yankee as a Lieutenant, is very proud of the record the men made and the men think a great deal of their commander. They would do anything for him, and it was his influence that kept them quiet while on the Yankee. On several occasions the men were on the point of rebelling, but he smoothed things over. Now that they are no longer in the service, they are disposed to talk, and intend to make it unpleasant for Lieuts. Hubbard and Cutler.

SAMPSON AND BUTLER CONFER.

The Admiral and Major General Will Sail for Havana To-morrow on the Resolute.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Major Gen. M. C. Butler of the Cuban Commission held a conference yesterday morning in the Astor House, at which it was decided to sail for Havana on the steamer Resolute from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The other members of the commission are Major Gen. Wade and Col. J. W. Clous, the latter Secretary and Recorder of the commission. Apart from these, Major Gen. M. C. Butler has three aides—Capts. William F. Brooke and F. M. Page, and Lieut. Alfred Hampton.

The presence in the hotel of Rear Admiral Sampson, who came over from his country home in Glenridge, N. J., did not become known until some time after his arrival. Instantly the report spread like wildfire, and in a minute the main corridor, into which the conference room opened, was thronged with people and attaches of the hotel. The announcement of the Rear Admiral's presence, too, reached Broadway, whence trooped a stream of people anxious to see the officer, who was attired in a natty suit of plaid and a brown derby hat.

After the conference, which lasted fully half an hour, Rear Admiral Sampson, who stated that he had nothing to say for publication, hurriedly left the hotel, and sauntered leisurely down Broadway.

TO USE SMOKELESS POWDER.

Bids for One Million Pounds of the Explosive Opened at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Bids were opened to-day at the Navy Department for supplying the warships with 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder, a quantity sufficient to supply at least the secondary batteries of all the ships in the service, and this supply will be augmented from time to time until within the course of a year or two all the black powder will have been retired, except, possibly, some that will be retained for saluting purposes.

There were six bids received to-day at the department, and opened in the presence of representatives of most of the bidders, prominent among them being Mrs. Marie Dittmar, head of the powder concern bearing her name. The bids on an average were about the same as the navy is now paying for its powder, and slightly below the figure paid by the army under the emergency created by the war. The bids were as follows:

Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del.—For 1,000,000 pounds, the Government to supply the alcohol and ether, at 79½ cents a pound, making the total $795,000. If the Government supplies the alcohol only, 80 cents a pound, making a total of $800,000. Deliveries to begin with 1,000 pounds Oct. 1, and continue at the rate of 7,000 pounds per day.

Giant Powder Company, Consolidated, of San Francisco—For 250,000 pounds, the Government to supply alcohol and ether, at 90 cents a pound, making the total $232,500; the Government supplying the alcohol only, 95 cents a pound, making the total $237,500. Deliveries to begin with 1,000 pounds in ten months and continuing at the rate of 10,000 pounds per month.

Dittmar Powder Company of New York—For 250,000 pounds, the Government supplying the alcohol and ether, 80 cents a pound, making $200,000; deliveries to begin Dec. 1 at 1,000 pounds per day.

Louis Nixon of Elizabethport, N. J.—For 100,000 pounds, the Government supplying the alcohol and ether, at 96 cents a pound, making $96,000. Deliveries to begin Nov. 20 with 1,000 pounds and following at the rate of 3,000 pounds per week.

Laflin & Rand Powder Company—For 1,000,000 pounds; the Government supplying the alcohol and ether, at 79¼ cents a pound, making $795,000; the Government supplying the alcohol only, 80 cents a pound, making $800,000. Deliveries to begin Nov. 1, with 1,000 pounds; then 1,000 pounds per day until December, 1898; then 2,000 pounds till December, 1899; then 6,000 pounds daily.

California Powder Works—For 1,000,000 pounds; the Government supplying the alcohol only, 80 cents a pound, making $800,000. Deliveries to begin Oct. 1 with 1,000 pounds and following at the rate of 4,000 pounds per day.

AUXILIARY VESSELS ARRIVE.

The Niagara Comes Here from Guantanamo and Several Transports Are in Port.

The United States supply steamer Niagara arrived yesterday from Guantanamo, bringing as passengers Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll of the cruiser Newark, Ensign Willing, and Lieutenant of Marines Low.

The Niagara left Key West July 23 for Guantanamo, with Gen. O. O. Howard, Red Cross nurses, doctors, and stores. Since then she has been serving as a supply ship, plying between Guantanamo, Guanica, Puerto Rico, and Ponce.

She left Guantanamo a week ago yesterday for this port, convoying as far as Cape Henry the colliers Sterling and Saturn. The officers reported that the leaving of Sampson's fleet made a vast change in the appearance of Guantanamo Harbor. There had been as many as forty naval vessels there at one time, probably the largest ever in so small a harbor. When the Niagara left there were only the Newark, Howell's flagship; Detroit, now at Boston; Vixen, Gloucester, Hist, Scorpion, and Marblehead. The health of the men on the vessels was excellent. It was cooler when the Niagara left, the crew said, than it was here yesterday.

The officers of the Niagara are Lieutenant Commander E. L. Prime, Lieut. W. H. Grinnel, executive officer; Lieut. J. F. Scheller, navigator. The Niagara is to be put on the weekly service which the Government is inaugurating between New York and the ports under our control in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The transport City of Washington, Capt. Stevens, arrived yesterday afternoon from Santiago, via Montauk. The Washington did not embark any troops at Santiago. She brought as passengers from the latter point Col. C. L. Humphreys, Chief Quartermaster United States Army, in charge at Santiago; also Capt. McKay, Master of Transportation, and three horses.

The transport Mexico arrived from Montauk, where she landed Gen. Shafter and his staff, and seventy soldiers from Santiago.

The transport Berlin also arrived from Montauk, where she landed Gen. Bates and staff and the First Illinois Volunteers.

The torpedo boat Gwin, which sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday last, arrived yesterday morning.

Inspecting Auxiliary Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Acting Secretary Allen, who appointed the naval board to inspect the vessels of the auxiliary navy and make recommendations as to the disposition to be made of them, has as yet had no report from the board. Under the instructions no report will be made until the work is complete, which will not be until the board has visited New York, Philadelphia, and perhaps Boston, where some of the vessels are lying.

THE SINKING OF THE OLIVETTE.

No Report Received by the Government, Nor Is Any Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—No official report as to the circumstances under which the hospital ship Olivette foundered in Fernandina Harbor, Fla., has reached the War Department, and it is said, none is expected. The vessel is no longer a part of the Government establishment, but reverted to her owners, from whom she was chartered, the moment she became unserviceable.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn took the precaution to insert a provision in the charter which exactly meets this case, not only relieving the Government from liability for damages resulting from the sinking of the ship, but also stopping the payment of the per diem compensation the moment the vessel became unserviceable.

NAVAL PARADE IN BOSTON.

Sailors and Marines from the Warships There Receive an Ovation.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Thousands of citizens viewed a parade of 400 sailors and marines from the various war vessels now in the harbor, supplemented by Massachusetts cavalry, artillery, and infantry in this city to-day. The parade went through the principal streets and was reviewed by Gov. Wolcott at the State House and Mayor Quincy at the City Hall. From start to finish the march of the men was one continuous ovation.

The parade started from the foot of State Street at 2 o'clock, headed by four batteries of the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, under command of Major James A. Frye, after which came three troops of Cavalry A, D, and F, under command of Major William Perrins. These were followed by a detail of the First Corps of Cadets, who acted as escort to Capt. Higginson of the battleship Massachusetts and officers of the fleet, who were in carriages. The 400 marines and sailors completed the line.

At the conclusion of the parade light refreshments were served to the marchers before they returned to the vessels.

THE ALGONQUIN SEIZED.

The Revenue Cutter Held at Montreal Under a Claim for Wages.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—W. A. Weir, a lawyer of this city, on behalf of a man named Wade, otherwise known as Bates, has seized the United States revenue cutter Algonquin for money alleged to be due Wade by the United States Government. Wade claims that he was employed by the Hon. Patrick Egan, United States Consul, last Fall to make inquiries about Chinese smuggling, and that he was never paid, according to arrangement, for the work done.

Major Bittinger, United States Consul General, has put in a protest to the seizure on the ground that it is a violation of international law.

DEATH OF ALBERT H. CATHIE.

Member of Twelfth Regiment Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

Albert H. Cathie, twenty-four years old, of Company E, Twelfth New York Volunteers, died at his home, 663 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, Friday from typhoid fever contracted while in camp at Chickamauga Park. He enlisted in Company E last May, and later was appointed Company Clerk. About two weeks ago he was taken sick, but did not notify his parents, who believed him to be in good health. He finally secured a thirty-day furlough, and started for home last Sunday. The railroad pass that was given him proved worthless on account of some technicality and he was obliged to pay his own fare. On arriving home Monday he collapsed, and on Tuesday, after recognizing his parents, became delirious, and raved about the shameful treatment he had received in the hospital at camp.

The remains were laid yesterday in a plain oak coffin, dressed in full uniform. Services will be held at the house at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. J. C. K. Milligan of the Washington Heights United Presbyterian Church will officiate. A delegation of members of the Twelfth and a firing party will accompany the remains to Greenwood, where the customary salute will be fired and taps sounded.

To Look After Sick Men at New Haven

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Capt. Crawford, in command of the garrison at Fort Trumbull, to-day received orders from the War Department to detail an officer to go to New Haven and look after the sick soldiers in the hospitals there. Capt. Crawford detached First Lieut. John A. Leonard of Battery A, First Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, who has been on detached duty at Fort Trumbull for some months. The officer left for New Haven this morning. He has authority to grant the men furloughs as fast as they recover, and arrange for their transportation to their homes.

Capt. Drum's Funeral in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Capt. John Drum of the Tenth United States Infantry, who was killed at San Juan Hill, near Santiago, was buried to-day with military honors. The body lay in state all day, at the armory, and was viewed by thousands. The services were held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Preceding the hearse to the church was the First Regiment Band, then followed 100 men from Battery B, Seventh United States Artillery, from Fort Warren, the honorary pall bearers, and friends. The interment was at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Condition of Seventh California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The Medical Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the condition of the soldiers here, made a preliminary report in regard to the sickness in the Seventh California Regiment. It states that out of 1,260 men in the regiment there are 73 who are sick, or about 6 per cent. Of the 73 cases, 19 are due to typhoid fever, which is one-half of 1 per cent. of the regiment's total strength.

Soldier Dies at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—One of the soldiers who was brought from Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, and taken to the Newport Hospital Thursday morning, died of typhoid pneumonia at that institution this forenoon. His name was Frederick Angier, but whether he was one of the volunteers or a member of the regular army is not known here. The soldier was delirious here and unable to tell anything of himself.

Sick Soldiers in Boston Improving.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—It was reported to-day at the City Hospital that nearly all the invalid soldiers were improving, and the doctors and nurses have great hopes of bringing all the men around to absolute recovery. The most serious case is that of Joseph Tanger of Hancock, Mich., First United States Cavalry. Tanger is suffering from dysentery, and at times has slight attacks of fever.

Two Privates Die in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Privates William Holden and Louis Dunn of Company I, Fifty-first Iowa, have died at the division hospital.

B. Altman & Co. UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 6th and 7th.

Will continue to offer various styles of Drapery Materials, Furniture and Wall Coverings, including Velours, Satin and Silk Damasks, Cretonnes, Fabrics in Oriental effects, Art Velvets, Cushion Tops, etc., at such reduced prices as will prove of interest to those contemplating furnishing, as well as to Hotels and the Trade; Including—

2,000 Yards of Drapery Materials, suitable for furnishing Drawing, Dining and Bedrooms, Halls, Libraries, Cosey Corners, etc., at 78c, $1.35 and $1.90 Per Yard.
Former Prices, $1.75 to $5.00

600 Yards of Printed Art Velvets, at 68c. Per Yard.
Former Prices, $1.35 and $1.50

1,200 Cushion Tops, of Damask, Tapestry Vel

WHERE TROUTING IS GOOD

Phenomenal Catch by a New York Minister of One Hundred in One Hour.

QUEER WAY TO TAKE A BASS

Record for the Largest Fish in an Adirondack Lake Held by a Woman —Jacking for Deer Unlawful, but Not Always Respected.

A catch of one hundred trout in one hour is an event requiring more than ordinary fisherman's luck and skill. Those deliciously gamey fish, constantly growing scarcer within civilized precincts, are seldom to be had in any considerable numbers without a proper return of patience, energy, and a fair knowledge of the dark pools wherein they love to hide. So that, when one speaks boldly of catching one hundred trout in less than that number of minutes, it is liable at first to suggest thoughts of the proverbial fish story and lead to incredulous remarks.

But the hundred trout in one hour is an absolute fact, and the fortunate fisherman is a resident of this city, a minister, too, thus furnishing further proof of authenticity, and the catch took place less than a month ago in the Adirondacks.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley of the Faith Presbyterian Church in West Forty-sixth Street, is the man who, so far as is known, has broken all records of the present season for trout fishing in the Adirondacks. Dr. Hoadley is an enthusiastic sportsman, and can shoot a deer as well as the most veteran guide through the northern woods, while his trout-fishing experiences date back to his early boyhood days in the country. Yet he modestly admits that never before did he bring in one hundred trout in sixty minutes, and he does not expect to do it again.

This catch was made while Dr. Hoadley was away on his annual camping tour in the woods. The place is a little over four miles from Big Otter Lake, which is a famous headquarters for hunters, in the western part of the Adirondacks. There is a rough but very good campers' hotel there, where extra supplies may be secured before penetrating further in the woods. From this point Dr. Hoadley and his party footed it over a rough trail four miles through the woods to a small body of water known as East Pond, and there for a week they pitched their camp.

A Pool Full of Trout.

It was late in the day after a long tramp through the woods, using the compass and sun as a guide, that Dr. Hoadley, with the Rev. Daniel Lorenz of this city, struck the stream that yielded its rich treasure of speckled fish. A deep pool, into which no cast had probably been made for months, proved to be a veritable trout bonanza, and for one hour the doctor had more exciting sport than many a patient fisherman obtains in weeks. The catch was remarkable for numbers only, for nearly half were thrown back as being less than the lawful length, but several half-pounders were among those that were kept. There was a royal feast of trout in camp that night, and the long walks through almost primeval woods added keenness to the appetite.

The pond upon which the camp was pitched, however, furnished some individual trout whose merits are well worth recording. About half a dozen were taken out, each weighing one pound or over. Dr. Hoadley's son, Harwood Hoadley, who is a student in Columbia University, had the pleasure of getting the one of these grand trout on his hook. No deer was shot, although some of the party spent all night in the woods, getting drenched to the skin by a furious storm toward morning and having their nerves racked by the shrill hootings of the noisome screech owl. Three ministers were in the party, so the hunting laws were not violated, as they often are, by jacking for deer—that is, floating along the shore of a lake at night or early morning with a lantern in the boat. This is an easier but less sportsmanlike way of catching deer, but, although prohibited by the game laws of the State, it is still practiced considerably in less frequented parts of the Adirondacks.

Jacking for Deer.

A case of this jacking occurred the day after the deer season opened, Aug. 15, on Brantingham Lake, where Dr. Hoadley has his Summer home. A good-sized doe was shot by a native sportsman early in the morning. The joke of it was that a few nights later this non-respecter of game laws blossomed out as a defender of that which he had previously made light of. Late one evening two boats, with lanterns, were seen prowling mysteriously around one of the deer sections of the lake. With horror the lawless sportsman observed them for a few minutes and then suddenly in loud tones, which reverberated shrilly over the waters, called out:

"Hey, there, too much of that business is already going on around here. If it isn't stopped I will report somebody."

Under this awful threat the lights were speedily extinguished, and no deer were caught that night. After such a display of interest for the public welfare it is painful to admit that personal motives alone actuated this respect for the law, for the hypocritical defender had no hesitancy in stating publicly that he intended catching two or three more deer in the same way a little later, and did not want his opportunities spoiled by too many competitors in the field.

Another interesting feature of deer shooting is that one person only is allowed to shoot two deer in a season. Therefore it is often the custom when a camping party returns with several deer to make no boast of individual skill. "We've got so many" is the customary reply, particularly if any of the party intend going again that year. One party of campers which started from Brantingham Lake as soon as the hunting season opened, returned in a week with four deer. No one but their inside friends knew who fired the telling shots. One man might have shot them all, but in that case he would inwardly transfer two of them to another member of the party.

Women Who Can Fish Well.

Brantingham Lake itself can furnish some fish stories that are decidedly as good as the unusual catches of one hundred trout in one hour. It is a lake well stocked with black bass, and the few persons who have discovered its beauties are loud in their praises of Brantingham as one of the choice spots of the Adirondacks. It is about fifty miles north of Utica by the Rome and Ogdensburg Railroad, reached from the little village of Glendale after a seven-mile ride over roads which for the most part are as deep with sand as though one were riding a few miles back from the Jersey shore. The lake itself has three or four sandy beaches as superb as any seashore could furnish, and these sandy portions are well used during the season as bathing headquarters. Dr. Hoadley has a delightful little cottage on an isolated point of the lake, where he and his family have spent nearly ten seasons, and both he and his wife say they enjoy it more every year.

The doctor is an energetic fisherman, as every one has to be, to a greater or less extent, who stays very long at the lake, but the palm for the biggest catch as well as the most remarkable fish story, is held by Mrs. Daniel Lorenz. She will sit all day in a boat, if necessary, for the pleasure of bringing in a few hard-fighting bass, and she seldom goes out without securing her reward. To her belongs the enviable honor of catching the largest fish ever taken from Brantingham. He was a beautiful black bass, weighing a trifle over five pounds, and fought for half an hour with the stubborn gameness characteristic of his species. So worn out was the fish when finally brought into the boat that he lay absolutely still, lacking energy for even one moderate flop.

Queer Way to Catch Bass.

This was one of last year's exploits, and scarcely had it ceased to a subject of daily comment before Mrs. Lorenz unwittingly furnished a still more remarkable incident. If her husband were not a New York City minister, and the case having been thoroughly attested by several unimpeachable witnesses, the story might justly be open to reasonable doubts. One evening, after a half day's fighting, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz returned to their boathouse a little later than usual, and, hastily pulling the boat up, left the poles, with the hook and bait of that belonging to Mrs. Lorenz hanging in the water. There it remained all night.

In the morning when Mr. Lorenz went down to bring in the poles, he was surprised in seeing the entire line pulled from his wife's reel. Suspecting that some small fish had got caught while nibbling the bait, he proceeded calmly to reel up the line, but soon ascertained from the weight that something more than a half-pound perch was on the other end. And so it proved, for a bass, which, when weighed, tipped the scale at 94 ounces, just two ounces short of six pounds, was the totally unlooked for catch. Mr. Lorenz secured the fish tight to the boat, letting it hang in shallow water, and hastened to the house to tell the joyful news to his wife. When they returned they found that in the meantime a huge mud turtle had scented the fish, and it being just then his breakfast time, he was giving full play to his appetite upon the tail of the fish, and had already reduced its weight by half a pound.

The mud turtle was promptly made part of the victor's spoils, and upon further investigation it was found that a bullhead had first taken the hook and been caught, and while making frantic efforts to escape was in turn seized by the six-pound bass, with the result that he soon found he had bitten more than he could comfortably chew, and therefore was made a meal of himself. No fabricating ingenuity has yet been able to concert a better fish story than this at Brantingham. It holds first place, and is related to all new comers as one of the wonders of the lake.

One of the finest deer ever caught on the lake was shot early one morning last Fall by Leon F. Graves, who is proprietor of the comfortable Lake House, picturesquely situated within a grove of pines at one end of the lake. Mr. Graves shot the deer as the animal came down to the shore to drink. It was a magnificent buck, and its head and wide-spreading antlers occupies a post of honor in the main room of the hotel. Mr. Graves has shot several deer in the lake and in the vicinity, and he believes it is as good a hunting spot as any in the Adirondacks. He can tell some good fish stories, and has taken many bass enviable for size from the lake, but he makes no claim to anything approaching the remarkable success of Mrs. Lorenz.

SHOOTING OUTFITS IN CANADA.

New Regulations Regarding Their Importation by Non-Residents.

According to a recent memorandum issued by the Customs Department of Canada regarding the entry of sporting outfits taken into the country by members of Canadian fishing and hunting clubs, who are residents of the United States, any such club which has obtained shooting or fishing privileges in any Province in Canada may deposit with the department at Ottawa a guaranty as security for the exportation or payment of duty on the sporting outfits taken into the country temporarily by non-resident members for their own use.

"Guaranty certificates" may be supplied to the clubs to be presented to customs officers as evidence of the deposit, and returned to visiting members after inspection. A special membership ticket, signed by the Secretary of the club and dated within a year, will be accepted as evidence that the bearer is a non-resident member.

Visiting members of a club which has deposited a guaranty may take with them into Canada such guns, fishing rods, and sporting outfits as they require for their own use conditional on exportation within ninety days, upon depositing their membership ticket and furnishing a duplicate report to the customs officer giving a description of the articles and their value. One copy of this report, stamped for identification, is to be returned to the person presenting it, so that a certificate as to the exportation may afterward be indorsed thereon.

Duty must be paid on all ammunition and provisions accompanying such outfits.

FIGHT OVER WATER WORKS.

Officials of White Plains Company Try to Take Possession of Plant.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Several Deputy Sheriffs and two or three policemen guarded the works of the local water company here to-night to restrain President Clark and other officials of the company from regaining possession of the plant. Yesterday Judge Keogh confirmed an award of $103,000 in condemnation proceedings brought by the Village to secure possession of the water company's plant. The water company wanted $400,000 for its property and refused to accept the amount offered by the Court.

To-day Judge Lambert granted a preliminary stay restraining the village from taking possession of the works. As the village authorities were in charge of the plant, having taken possession after the decision of Judge Keogh, the stay was worthless. The officials of the company, accompanied by Lawyer Charles Dryer and engineers of the company, went to the plant and demanded possession. The village authorities refused to admit them, when the water company officials attempted to batter down the door. They nearly succeeded in getting inside and seizing the plant by force when the Deputy Sheriff and the police arrived to reinforce the village authorities and succeeded in driving them off. The feeling between the village and the water company officials is very bitter, and further trouble is feared.

OBJECT TO COL. BRECKINRIDGE.

Topeka Women Do Not Want Him to Speak at the Fall Festival There.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Topeka women who manage the flower parade features of the Fall Festival here, the most important feature in the list of annual entertainments in Kansas, threaten to abandon their part of the affair if W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky accepts the invitation from George B. Payne of this city to come to Topeka and deliver an address during the week of the festival.

Mr. Payne invited Col. Breckinridge without consulting any one, and has stirred up a great row here.

TO PAY OFF A BIG LOAN.

Northwestern University Looking for an Easier Interest Rate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Trustees of the Northwestern University have decided to pay off the loan of $475,000 which now stands against the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank property, and Dr. R. D. Sheppard, business manager of the university, is now in New York with the intention, it is said, of borrowing the money at a more favorable rate.

The loan is now held by an insurance company and the rate of interest paid at present is 4½ per cent. By the terms of the loan the Trustees have the privilege of paying it off on ninety days' notice.

Baby Dies of Neglect.

The death of James Nodine, an infant of ten months, in Roosevelt Hospital last night, of neglect and exposure, revealed a sad case of poverty and hardship. The baby was in a dying condition when it was brought to the hospital at 6 P. M. by John Nodine, his wife, Emma, and their two children, Martha, six years, and George, nine years old. All were without hats or shoes, and their clothing was ragged and dirty. The father said he had been out of work and that two weeks ago his furniture was thrown out of the flat at 439 West Fifty-third Street for non-payment of rent. Since then they have lived on the charity of friends and chance acquaintances, and have slept in Central Park under the bushes. When the father learned that his baby was dead he smiled and then exclaimed, bitterly: "I am glad of it. He'll never have to look for a job when it can't be had nor fear of losing it if he gets it."

He said he could not pay for having the body buried and it was sent to the Morgue.

Suffering from Strange Disease.

Frank Roberto, thirty-eight years old, of 111 West Fifteenth Street, was removed from his home last night suffering from a peculiar disease. The man is a painter and came from Italy several years ago. He was stricken early yesterday morning, and by noon it was noticed that he was turning black. At 11 P. M., when he was taken to the New York Hospital, he was the color of a negro, and was almost unconscious. Dr. Peterson of the hospital would give no information of the case, except to say that it is a dangerous contagious disease.

Dead Roach in Ear Made Him Deaf.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Stephen Byrne of Abilene, a railroad laborer, recently went to sleep by the side of the track and was struck by a train. He was sent to a hospital, where in due time his bruises and wounds healed, but he was discharged deaf. He complained of a dull sensation in his ear, and a surgeon has just extracted from the ear a large roach which had crawled into the cavity and died. The man's hearing is now fully restored.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Martimas Won the Flatbush Stakes, but Was Disqualified for Fouling.

THE STAKE WENT TO AUTUMN

Jean Beraud Astonished the Spectators by Not Being Able to Show Even a Little Speed, and Finished Last.

If a thunderbolt had fallen from the skies yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, the majority of the spectators would not have been more surprised than they were when in the Flatbush, one of the most important of the Fall Stakes for two-year-olds, Sydney Paget's grand colt, Jean Beraud, trailed in an ignominous last behind a field of horses each of which he had on some former occasion beaten as easily as a hare might beat a tortoise. It was the one thing in racing form that would have startled the public more than any other thing could have done, and when it had happened all the spectators could do was to gasp in astonishment and give a rather feeble cheer to Martimas, the Futurity winner, who first got past the finish line.

That Jean Beraud, the champion two-year-old of the year, had been beaten by a field of acknowledged inferiority was in itself sufficient to create a sensation, but that would have been only a repetition of last year's performance, when Hamburg the crack two-year-old of his year, was beaten in the same stake by Previous. But when Jean Beraud, one of the fleetest two-year-olds that the turf ever knew, got away from the starting post and was never a factor, it was beyond the comprehension of turfmen, and even the stoics who bet fortunes on a race for once forgot their reserve and looked dumbfounded. There was, however, more than one sensation in the race, and the result was one that cost the loss of much money that seemed within the grasp of big players.

When the flag went down and the field started off up the back stretch, it was seen at once that Jean Beraud was trailing hopelessly last, and that he would not be a factor in spite of the fact that Sloane was riding him with all the art of which he is master. So the champion of the year was quickly passed over by the anxious speculators, and the horses in the first flight attracted their attention. Willie Overton, a good two-year-old from the Schoer string, who had been heavily backed, was in front with the Futurity winner Martimas, while Autumn and Ethelbert struggled on close behind them. The pair of leaders had a wide track before them, and Overton was hugging the rail, for Burns did not want to yield an inch of ground. They raced in this order all the way up the back stretch, until they came near to the far turn, when suddenly Martimas shot over on his companion and almost crowded him through the rail.

Whatever chance the Western horse may have had was killed by this accident, for he was knocked all out of stride, and those behind him rapidly passed him. The Futurity winner had the rail now and he went on, pursued by Ethelbert, Autumn, and Frohsinn, but still a comfortable distance in front. Ethelbert, Frohsinn, and Autumn were all struggling in a bunch behind Martimas, when they were straightened out for home, and when the final sixteenth pole was reached they had their noses abreast of the leader's saddle girths. Then by some unaccountable freak, for he was still pounds the best horse of the lot, Martimas swerved out and, doing so badly interfered with the others. Ethelbert suffered most of all, and fell back beaten. Lewis, who had the mount on Martimas, gave the horse a cut of the whip and he shot forward straight again and won easily enough by a length from Autumn, on which Maher had never ceased to ride hard. Frohsinn, coming fast, succeeded in getting up to within a neck of Autumn, and Ethelbert finished fourth. Away back at the end of the field Jean Beraud and Overton galloped in together.

Martimas Is Disqualified.

The former showed no signs of lameness, and the public could only gape and wonder at his miserable failure and guess at the excuse which will be offered for his poor showing. But, although Martimas had won, with the comfortable price of 25 to 1 against his chances, his backers were by no means confident of cashing their bets. "Pittsburg Phil," who had won $50,000 over the colt's victory, watched earnestly every move of the jockeys and stewards, and when he saw Burns mount the stairs to the stewards' stand, he knew his newly acquired fortune hung in the balance. Burns complained of the foul on the far turn, and lest that was not sufficient reason for the disqualification of Martimas, Maher, who finished second on Autumn, joined in the complaint for the foul in the stretch. Several of the jockeys were examined, and as a result of their conference the stewards disqualified the winner and gave the stake to Autumn. There was a general howl from the spectators, for Martimas had been well backed for the place and to show, but the decision was undeniably a just one.

The other stake race of the day, the Omnium Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, brought out a good field, and the result in it served to show that Algol's magnificent men That the Huguenot a few days ago was after all not so much due to good luck as it was to superior merit. Algol again defeated The Huguenot yesterday, and in such fashion as to leave no doubt as to his superiority over the other. He raced in front from the drop of the flag to the finish, and the only one of the lot even to get near him was Floronse, and he did not stay long. Algol got away from the post like a flash, and it was not until the stretch was reached that The Huguenot came after him, and by that time the leader had the race safely in hand. He won by a length and a half, and The Huguenot was twice that distance before Bangle. The latter's race was a splendid one, for with Pink Coat and George Keene he was left almost flat-footed at the post.

In the steeplechase, Jubilee and Herman the Great came to grief at one of the jumps and for a time the spectators were spellbound with horror, for it was thought that "Spider" Anderson, who rode Herman the Great, had been killed by the fall. He was carried off on a stretcher, but an examination by the surgeons showed that he was only badly shaken up. Diversion, who was played for a "killing" a few days ago, and then failed in the last furlong, was a better horse in this race and won in a drive by a length.

The effort to raise a substantial fund for the benefit of the widow of the late Victor Sass, has met with a hearty response by the turfmen and the racing associations, and a splendid programme has been arranged for the meeting, which will be held at Brighton Beach next Friday, the proceeds of which will be donated to the fund. Yesterday P. J. Dwyer contributed $500 and the Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Coney Island Jockey Club each gave $500. Many other contributions have been received.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. m., 4 years, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 113 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 123, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Williams)
3—Step o' Day, J. McCormick's b. h., 5, 140, 4 to 1.....(Tarai)

Martha II., 119, 5 to 2, (Sloane;) The Kentuckian, 109, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) Armament, 102, 8 to 1, (Burns;) Imperator, 120, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Tabouret, 114, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Chun, 97, 50 to 1, (Songer,) and Colonel Tenny, 104, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on the turf. Time—1:41.

1—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Glory, 97 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Burns)
2—Octave, Good Hope Stable's b. f., 3, 97, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Songer)
3—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3, 94, 8 to 1.....(Dupee)

Charentus, 103, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Longacre, 107, 4 to 1, (Moody;) Rossifer, 103, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Mount Washington, 103, 12 to 1, (Dean;) Rondo, 106, 2 to 1, (Sloane,) and General Maco, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $100 each, with $3,000 guaranteed, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

*Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., by Candlemas-Biggonet, 120 pounds, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Lewis)
1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 112, 7 to 2 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Frohsinn, J. E. Madden's br. c., 115, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 115, 12 to 1.....(Cunningham)

Kingdon, 115, 80 to 1, (James;) Filigrane, 115 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Manuel, 105, 50 to 1, (Spencer;) Duke of Middleburgh, 120, 15 to 1 (Penn;) Jean Beraud, 115, 7 to 10, (Sloane,) and W. Overton, 115, 7 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Martimas won, but was disqualified for fouling.

Won handily by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $25 each, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Algol, J. W. Shorr & Son's ch. h., 4 years, by Topgallant-Equality, 128 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
2—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 3, 113, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Bangle, E. S. Gardner & Son's b. c., 3, 105, 6 to 1.....(Barrett)

George Keene, 110, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Floronse, 110, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Pink Coat, 116, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Damien, 109, 5 to 2, (Sloane;) Sailor King, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Lady Marion, 85, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:11 1-5.

1—Helen Thomas, J. S. Madden's ch. f., by Hanover-Fleur d'Or, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
2—The Lady in Blue, A. B. Barnes's b. f., 107, 8 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Veracious, James R. Keene's ch. f., 107, 3 to 1.....(Burns)

Anitra, 107, 6 to 1, (Sloane;) Menu, 107, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Freak, 107, 12 to 1, (Barrett;) Grey Jacques, 110, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Al Reeves, 107, 50 to 1, (James;) Flavonius, 110, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) George Simons, 110, 15 to 1, (McCreery;) Lioness, 107, 50 to 1, (Garrigan;) Sugden, 110, 15 to 1, (Blake;) Belle of H., 107, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Miss Smith, 107, 10 to 1, (Dupee,) and Mark Miles, 110, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in a steeplechase or hurdle race. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Short course. Time 4:23.

1—Diversion, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Di Vernon, 141 pounds, even money and out.....(Veitch)
2—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 142, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Finnegan)
3—Widower, J. E. Madden's b. g., 8, 138, 8 to 1.....(Dayton)

McIntyre, 138, 15 to 1, (Moran;) Sir Roderick, 142, 5 to 1, (Kidd;) *Jubilee, 142, 5 to 1, (Mattocks,) and Herman the Great, 140, 8 to 1, (Anderson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won in a drive by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

THE MANILA CONSULATE.

Secretary Gage Says the Place Is Foreign Territory and Mr. Williams Could Be Useful at His Old Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In response to a communication from the State Department stating the desire of Mr. Williams to resume his Consular post at Manila, Philippine Islands, and making certain inquiries of a diplomatic as well as commercial interest, Secretary Gage to-day sent the following to the Secretary of State:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. in regard to the resumption by Mr. Williams of his duties as United States Consul at Manila, which were discontinued on account of the recent war with Spain. You suggest that the regulations of the Treasury as to the goods imported into the United States from Manila may require the performance of acts similar to those which he formerly performed when in the exercise of his Consular functions and stating that you are not advised as to what regulations, if any, have been adopted in regard to the importation of goods from places in our military occupation.

"In reply I have to inform you that no special regulations have been adopted as to importations from places in possession of our military authorities in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, and no questions have been raised in regard thereto, or considered, although some importations from Puerto Rico have been made into the port of New York. As such places are regarded as foreign territory, importations therefrom are dutiable under the law, and the requirements as to Consular certification of invoices, &c., are still in force as to such goods. If practicable in the present condition of affairs this department is of the opinion that the resumption by Mr. Williams of his duties as Consul at Manila would be advantageous to commerce and the revenue."

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Three Members Said to Have Been Definitely Selected at a Council of the Cabinet.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—It is currently reported that the Spanish Ministers at yesterday's Cabinet meeting definitely selected the three following Peace Commissioners:

Gen. RAFAEL CERERO Y SAENS, General of Engineers.

Señor EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.

Señor VILLAURUTIA, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Carlists declare that, after protesting in the Cortes against the policy of the Government, they will withdraw.

SPANISH TRADE DEPRESSED.

Chance for American Enterprise in the Country's Inert Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—At the end of the second month of the war with Spain the effect of hostilities upon Spanish trade had been to depress it considerably, as revealed in a report to the Department of State by Theodore Metens, United States Consular Agent at Valencia. He says that in the month of June there was a decline of $9,843,000 in the value of importations. The export trade increased $1,737,000, principally in raw material.

The Consular Agent urges that, now the war is over, American capital should take advantage of the opportunity to exploit Spanish trade before the country recovers from its present inertia. He believes that trade treaties should be negotiated and that commercial enterprises should be organized to do business in Spain under concessions that may be obtained. Many industrial enterprises might be opened by Americans and made to pay well by intelligent management, as evidenced by the success of the French capitalists now entering the same field.

The Cuban Debt.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The Cabinet Council has again considered the question of the Cuban debt. It is believed that a loan will be issued later to meet the debt of 1886, but a definite settlement of the matter has been left to the Paris Commission.

Justice White Still Silent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Still no word has come to the State Department from Justice White as to his intentions respecting his appointment as a member of the Peace Commission, whence it is inferred, owing to the approach of the date set for the sailing of the commission from New York, that the prospects of his acceptance are becoming brighter.

More Spanish Troops Reach Home.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The Spanish steamer Maria Cristina, with troops from the West Indies, has arrived at Corunna. Eight died during the voyage.

Five Klondikers Reported Drowned.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 3.—John Allan of MacLeod, who arrived here yesterday from Dawson, brings an unconfirmed report that five men have been drowned while on the way to Atlin Lake gold fields. Allan met two parties—one headed by Capt. Segard of Calgarry and the other by W. Mulvein—who had come through to Dawson by way of the Edmonton route. They left Edmonton in July, 1897, and got to Dawson on July 27, this year. They were mere skeletons. They say they were almost the only ones to get through.

"American Boy" Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the boys and girls of the east side, to further the plans for the proposed construction of the battleship "American Boy," was held last night in the lecture room of the Educational Alliance, in East Broadway. President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan presided. Addresses were made by I. E. Rider, Henry Price, Judge Goldfogle, Assemblyman Hoffman, R. S. Simonds, and Emil Klein.

BESIEGE WAR DEPARTMENT

Governors of States and Political Leaders Clamor for Discharge of Volunteers.

THEIR PRESSURE SUCCESSFUL

Meanwhile the Navy Department Is Turning Its Attention to the Acquisition of Smokeless Powder.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Despite the fact that to-day has been another record-breaker in the matter of heat, the politicians and contractors have contrived to make a rather busy time of it. Governors and political leaders have been besieging the Secretary of War's office to have volunteers discharged from service, so that they might return to their homes.

The Navy Department has been discussing with contractors the cost and facilities for making smokeless powder and has been energetically at work cutting down the force of men it had called into service during the war with Spain.

The other departments and the entire city, outside of the fighting branches of the Government, were very quiet and did as little as possible.

The Governors and political leaders are about to succeed in having the army mustered out of service in short order. These men are just now as anxious to get their young men, and presumably electors, out of the ranks as they were a few months ago to get them in line to win glory for their native States. The pressure they are bringing to bear upon the Government is too strong to be resisted—with an election in view.

The Administration feels now that it has come out of the war with no gain in reputation and with considerable loss in votes. It cannot afford to antagonize any further the Governors and political bosses. It might not be advisable just now to let the army the country has so hurriedly and at such great expense called together disband while peace is not yet secure, but the protocol is enough for the politicians, and seemingly enough for the President and his advisers.

Much Yet to be Done by the Army.

There is yet much work to be done by the army. Large garrisons will be needed—large armies of occupation may possibly be needed—in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Puerto Rico. This would be good training for the volunteers, and would give them sufficient military experience to harden and season them into good soldiers. But it is probable that, if the mustering out proceeds at the present rate of speed, and these armies and garrisons are needed, another call will have to be made for troops or the regular army increased by act of Congress.

On the other hand, it is remarked here by thoughtful observers, that Spain, impoverished as she is, is not yet disbanding her armies. It is even reported that she has called for more than 100,000 more troops for protecting whatever we may leave her to misrule and tax in the Far East.

The other fighting branch of the Government the Navy Department, is at last devoting much time to the procuring of a good smokeless powder. Most nations would have done this before entering upon war. It was left to a great and progressive Republic to fight a war at ruinous sacrifice of life, and then to consider how life could be saved by the use of the most advanced methods and appliances of war.

The navy is now looking back at the war in which our smokeless powder cost so much, and preparing for the next conflict. The army will probably follow its example, as it suffered most in loss of life and ill defeated purposes. The Administration has probably come to the conclusion, as, every one else has done, that fighting with black powder in these days of progress is nothing less than a criminal blunder or worse.

Alger's Unconscious Humor.

A great deal of amusement has been caused here by two utterances of the War Department. One of them was made by the Secretary, and published in a general order yesterday, and the other was made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin. Both touch upon the condition of the sick soldiers that are coming back from the front.

Secretary Alger has stirred the merriment of all by the naïve suggestion contained in the order that these hungry troops should be very careful as to what they eat. The suggestion that provoked most mirth was the following: "Their appetites are very keen and unless they deny themselves everything except necessary food of the simplest character they are in great danger of a relapse."

No one doubts that their "appetites are very keen," but few will be solicitous about preventing them from having more substantial and appetizing food than the army hardtack and fat bacon, upon which they had to fight the campaign in the tropics. After their great abstinence from good food, the keenness of their appetites may be readily imagined. And yet there is the fear, entertained by the solicitous War Department that if they go beyond this diet they may suffer a relapse. Simple Americans are wondering how long it will be before these suffering men can, in the opinion of the department be allowed to enjoy some of the blessing of the luxuries of a rich country that is willing to give them everything, if permitted so to do.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in his statement, attempts to justify or satisfactorily explain the great losses in the ranks of the army by comparing the 300,000 magnificent men that composed it with 300,000 inhabitants of this District. He said that the army of 300,000 has existed for four months, which is not exactly correct. On the 1st of May there was no such army in this country. But he assumes that the 300,000 men have been organized as an army for four months, and says that in that time it has lost about 1,500, while the deaths in the District of Columbia, inhabited by about 300,000 persons, have been just about the same number.

Those who looked closely at the General's argument saw at once that it was false and misleading. They say that in the district there are thousands of young children and infants among whom the death rate is very heavy. The death statistics also include the old, the sick, and those who are killed by accidents, or who come here to die in hospitals.

Soldiers Picked Men.

On the other hand, the 300,000 troops are selected from the best specimens of manhood of the country. So rigid are the requirements that only one applicant in ten is chosen for service in the regular army, and this is practically true with reference to the recruiting of volunteers.

The soldiers are a picked body, selected because of their robust and sound health, after a careful special examination. There is no good reason why any of them should die in four months. The fact that so many of them have died is considered by those who claim that the army has been mismanaged as conclusive proof of the mismanagement they charge.

CUBANS STOLE THEIR FOOD.

When the war began many of the secret and fraternal societies of the country remitted the dues of their members that were at the front serving in either the army or in the navy. Among these was Olympia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of this city. Alderman Elias Goodman, who is a leading member of the lodge, tells that at one of the lodge meetings a letter was read by Secretary Lewis Lewin from Max Ferber of Company D, Seventy-first New York, who had written from Santiago. The reading of the letter, which was sent with dues, resulted not only in provision being made for dues of all members in the service, but also in the passing of a resolution wishing Mr. Ferber and the men of Olympia Lodge, wherever situated, all kinds of success.

A letter which Mr. Ferber, now home, wrote at Santiago in reply to the congratulatory resolution, is in part as follows:

"The worst fight we had was the charge up the hill and the taking of the blockhouse at San Juan, where we fought constantly for three days, July 1, 2, and 3, and men were falling all around me, so it was a miracle that I got off without a scratch, and I thank God for that. The scene was terrible, something I will never forget, to see men dying and shot to pieces, taken back to hospital, and thinking every moment you will be the next, with those Spanish bullets whizzing over heads and sides by the thousand. But it's all over now. Santiago is in our hands, and the Greasers are being sent to Spain. No more trenches for us to soak in, and we don't want any more.

"Our grub has been mean enough, up to a few days ago, but we don't have to look far, though, for one reason that things were as bad as they were, and that was because the Cubans were stealing the food we had to leave in the rear while we were fighting in front. We don't have that now. We get fresh meat for steaks and stews, while to-day is the first time in six weeks that we were able to get real bread.

CRUISERS OUT OF SERVICE.

The Work of Reducing the Navy to a Peace Footing Is Being Progressed Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 3.—The work of reducing the navy to a peace footing is progressing rapidly. To-day five of the auxiliary cruisers were ordered out of commission. These are the City of Pekin, which carried part of Gen. Merritt's expedition to Manila; the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Harvard, and the Yale. Their officers and crews were discharged yesterday, and to-day all of these vessels, which have played so conspicuous a part in the naval operations of the war, were ordered to various yards to go out of commission. They will at once resume their peaceful commercial rôles in the traffic of the two oceans.

While almost every day sees some interesting vessel taken out of the navy and the fleet of the country diminishing, the Navy Department and the Administration are determined that, so far as lies within their power, the navy shall be maintained at a high degree of efficiency. The part it played in the late war with Spain, and the consciousness that our armies would have been powerless without the victories at Manila and Santiago and the complete mastery of the waters once held by Spanish ships, have, it is believed, converted the country into a sea power from this time forward. It is not considered probable or even possible that the navy will be permitted to sink below its present state of efficiency. On the contrary, every effort will be made to retain all the best vessels, the fighting ships, and to get still better ones, until the flag of the country will be as fully and as widely respected as when it flew from the mastheads of the Constitution and the Bonhomme Richard.

It is evident here that the navy is the most popular arm of the service. The Government has learned that it is the only arm of the service that is long enough to strike at a distant enemy or most surely to uphold the rights of Americans abroad. For these reasons the Administration is devoting a great deal of time to its naval programme.

The new battleships will be, if built as well in proportion as the Oregon, the strongest fighting vessels afloat. The English admit this much, and they are even ready to confess that the Oregon is the match, if not the superior, of their famous Majestic class of ships.

The navy at home and abroad occupies a conspicuous and a proud position. It would cost the defeat of any Administration to neglect it, after Manila and Santiago Dewey and Schley and Sampson. There is no evidence that such a course will be adopted, but there is the strongest evidence that nothing will be left undone to maintain the navy at its present strength and to enlarge it and make it ready for service in every sea.

MORE GUN CARRIAGES ORDERED.

Operatives at Watertown Arsenal Will Be Fully Employed.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—New orders have been received at the Government Arsenal at Watertown from the Ordnance Department of the army, calling for the construction of the fifteen six-inch disappearing gun carriages and two more of the ten-inch all-round-fire disappearing gun carriages.

These orders, together with the existing order for six ten-inch and five twelve-inch disappearing gun carriages, and the smaller orders that are coming in every day, will keep the 350 operatives in the shops fully employed until the end of the fiscal year, next July. In all probability, there will be no further reduction in the working forces.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

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RACE FOR AMERICA'S CUP

Challenge Is Presented by Visiting Yachtsmen and Accepted by New York Yacht Club.

MATTER IS ARRANGED QUICKLY

Committees in Session Only an Hour and a Half — Minor Details to Be Arranged Tuesday—Race Next September.

After a short session, lasting barely an hour and a half, a race for the America's Cup next year was arranged yesterday morning at the New York Yacht Club's house, 67 Madison Avenue. In that brief space of time two committees representing the Royal Ulster and New York Yacht Clubs issued and accepted a challenge and accomplished more than Lord Dunraven did in two months of letter writing. Some minor details relating to the number and date of races, course, &c., will be adjusted at another meeting of the two committees, which will be held at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The new challenger, which is called the Shamrock, is to be 89.5 feet on the water line, and the race will be sailed next September. The challenge reads as follows:

New York, Sept. 3, 1898.

J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club, 67 Madison Avenue, New York:

Dear Sir: We have the honor on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and in the name of Sir Thomas Lipton, a member of the club, to challenge to sail a series of matches with the yacht Shamrock, against any one yacht or vessel constructed in the United States of America for the America's Cup, subject to the deed of gift and subject to conditions to be agreed upon.

The following are the particulars of the challenging vessel, viz.:

Owner.....Sir Thomas Lipton
Name of yacht.....Shamrock
Length of load water line.....89.5 feet
Rig.....Cutter

The Custom House measurement will follow as soon as possible.

We shall be much obliged if you will acknowledge the receipt of this challenge. Yours truly,

R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD,
V. C. R. U. Y. C.
HUGH M. McGILDOWNY,
HUGH C. KELLY,
Hon. Secretary, R. U. Y. C.

The home club at the meeting was represented by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, F. W. J. Hurst, Herman B. Duryea, and E. M. Brown, while Vice Commodore R. G. Sharman Crawford, Hugh C. Kelly, and H. M. McGildowney represented the Royal Ulster Club. They were also assisted by Charles Russell and William Fife, Jr., who will design the challenging yacht. After the members of the two committees had been formally introduced to each other, Vice Commodore Crawford explained the object of the Ulster committeemen's visit, and closed by saying that he hoped the challenge would be received in the spirit in which it was sent.

During the next hour and a half the challenge and cup conditions were discussed in all their phases. One of the Ulster men suggested that the race be between seventy-footers, but finding that the local yachtsmen prefer a ninety-footer the suggestion was withdrawn.

Then the challenge was presented and the Royal Ulster Committee withdrew. On their withdrawal the New York Yacht Club Committee continued in session and formally accepted the challenge. Mr. Oddie announced that there would be another meeting of the two committees at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he said it was agreed temporarily that the bases of the conditions governing the Rose challenge in 1895 will be used in framing the conditions governing the coming contest.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the Irish yachtsmen were surprised and pleased to hear of the prompt acceptance of the challenge, and Mr. Russell hastened to cable the news to Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Kelly, the Secretary of the Royal Ulster Club, said: "We found the New York Yacht Club Committee to be composed of the best of fellows, and the treatment accorded us could not have been better. I am perfectly satisfied, in fact, happy, that our challenge has been accepted, and my fellow-members are equally well pleased. We made no suggestions at the meeting, and left everything to the New York Yacht Club, as you can see when I tell you that I know nothing about the conditions which governed the Rose challenge. Mr. Fife has expressed his satisfaction with the condition of affairs, and I know he feels just as happy as the rest of us do."

The Shamrock, it is said, will be of composite construction, steel frames and wooden planking, and it was announced that work would be begun on her at once.

H. F. Lippitt, the owner of the famous forty-six footer Wasp was elected on the New York Yacht Club's Committee in place of Gen. Charles J. Paine, resigned.

WOMEN SAILED THE YACHTS.

Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's Race Is Won by Mrs. George Becker with the Tessie.

The postponed race of the yachts owned by members of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, and sailed by their wives, was won yacht Tessie, by nearly two minutes. Mrs. Charles R. Weiden came in second with her yacht Meteor. The weather was ideal for yachting and a large number of members and friends were in attendance at the clubhouse to witness the race, which was over the short course, from the starting line at the clubhouse to and around Block House Buoy to Broad Channel; thence back and across to the starting line. Eight yachts competed, and for over half the course the contest was very close.

A novel feature was the conditions of the race, which required that not more than one male attendant should be upon each boat, and that the yacht was to be sailed by the wife of one of the members and the crew to be composed of women. To guard against accidents, the Regatta Committee, composed of Fleet Captain Lafond, Capt. L. R. Jaggar, and Capt. George E. Seymour, patrolled the course and had a number of boats in attendance, but the race took place without a single mishap.

After the races a reception and supper followed at the clubhouse and the prizes were awarded by Mrs. W. W. Butcher.

The annual Labor Day Regatta will take place to-morrow and will be open to club boats only. Following the regatta will be a hop and a Summer ball, and the clubhouse float and principal boats of the club will be handsomely illuminated. The club has also provided for a special moonlight sail around the bay for the guests present, and has placed all the boats owned by members at the disposal of the Entertainment Committee. The Path Finder crew, which is composed of members of the club, who have been under special instruction from Vice Commodore Benjamin F. Daly during many seasons past, will compete for a valuable prize in the art of sailing and management of a boat, and give their exhibition after the race.

THE LUCILLE A FAST BOAT.

Daniel Bacon's Knockabout Captures Several Prizes at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's Regatta.

One of the one-design knockabouts, the Lucille, owned by Daniel Bacon, and sailed by Herbert B. Seeley, captured more prizes than usually falls to the lot of a boat in a single regatta during the Fall race of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which was sailed off Greenwich, Conn., yesterday afternoon. She won, in addition to the silver trophy that was presented by the club, an artistic silver loving cup, two match races, both against boats of the same type. The first was with the Senta, owned by another Daniel Bacon, and the second against H. S. Redmond's Ditto, the latter boat being one of the fleet of the Westchester Country Club. Mr. Redmond also lost a side wager of $25 on the inability of his craft to defeat the Lucille. The other winners in the various classes were the Consuelo, Vorant II., Asthore, Uarda, Mongoose, and Ketch II.

During the afternoon the weather conditions were a succession of dead calms interspersed with the softest of Summer zephyrs that veered completely around the compass. The preparatory signal was made at 2:30, after which the competing boats were sent away, at five minutes intervals. With the exception of that of the knockabout division, the starts were poor, owing principally to the fluky breeze, and in the twenty-foot open class the Ripple lost nearly two minutes at the beginning of the contest.

The course for the large boats, as scheduled in the Regatta Committee's circular, was twice around the club's long course, a total distance of thirteen nautical miles. The smaller yachts were scheduled to sail twice around the smaller course, ten nautical miles, and the dories were sent twice around a small triangle, a total distance of three nautical miles.

With the exception of the dories, all the competing boats were stopped at the end of the first circuit of the course, and finally drifted across the finish line with the tide and in a flat calm. The summary follows:

YAWLS.—START, 2:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Consuelo, A. W. Cabot	29.00	7:00:00	4:25:00

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.—START, 2:35.

Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	34.00	5:36:32	3:01:32
Adele, James B. Smith	34.00	6:00:50	3:25:50

SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.—START, 2:40.

Asthore, F. B. Jones	20.00	5:02:16	2:22:16
Ripple, J. A. Meek	17.00	5:46:13	3:06:13

CABIN CATBOATS.—START, 2:45.

Uarda, H. H. Gordon	24.64	5:02:54	2:17:54
Presto, H. S. Hatfield	22.00	Withdrew.	

RACING KNOCKABOUTS.—START, 2:50.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	5:16:35	2:26:35
Marjorie, W. H. McCord	21.00	Did not finish.	

ONE-DESIGN KNOCKABOUTS.—START, 2:50.

Lucille, Daniel Bacon	21.00	5:00:06	2:10:06
Senta, Daniel Bacon	21.00	5:01:59	2:11:59
Midge, F. W. Royer	21.00	5:02:38	2:12:38
Wyntze, F. S. Hastings	21.00	5:05:03	2:15:03
Ditto, H. S. Redmond	21.00	Did not finish.	

DORIES.—START, 2:55.

Ketch II., L. C. Ketchum		4:26:28	1:31:28
Fiddler, E. Dominick		5:12:36	2:17:36
Black Cat, C. H. Dayton		Did not finish.	

DRIFTING RACE AT NEWPORT.

Won by the Asahi of Lloyd Warren.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—This afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers held a drifting race almost from Brenton's Cove to Jamestown and back, the surface of the water being as smooth as a millpond. A sweepstakes was the prize, and the start was at 3:19. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4:40:48	1:21:48
Carolina, P. Jones	4:40:10	1:23:10
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4:42:14	1:23:14
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4:43:36	1:24:36
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:44:00	1:25:00
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:44:34	1:25:34
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4:44:42	1:25:42

The Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—A largely attended meeting of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was held last night to consider the question of returning the Seawanhaka Cup to its original owners. On it being stated that correspondence was in progress between the sailing committees of the two clubs looking to an amicable settlement, it was decided to take no action at present. A resolution was passed leaving the settlement of the matter in the hands of the Sailing Committee.

NEWPORT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Master De Forest Wins in the Junior Finals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The junior tennis tournament came to a close at the Casino this morning, when the consolation match for a tennis cup was played and won by Master De Forest. The score was as follows:

Second Round—Potter defeated J. Livermore by default; Williard defeated Spencer, 6—3, 6—4; Colford defeated Little, 6—7, 6—6, 7—5; De Forest defeated E. Livermore by default.
Semi-Finals—Williard defeated Potter by default; De Forest defeated Colford, 6—2, 6—1.
Finals—De Forest defeated Williard, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Tennis Games at Orange.

The Fall Tennis Tournament of the South Orange Field Club opened yesterday at Orange, N. J. The heat was intense and attendance small. The preliminary was played, with the following results:

W. C. Conway beat H. D. Bingham, 6—3, 6—4; H. W. Hague beat K. Gordon, 7—5, 6—2; W. R. Miles beat Victor Byrons, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; J. S. Pared beat F. T. Miles, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; Jay Bramhall beat T. S. Kingman, 6—3, 6—4; L. H. Crane beat F. G. Conway, 6—1, 6—3.

The games will be resumed on Monday at 10 A. M.

CENTURY WHEELMEN CARNIVAL

Cycle Races and Gymkhana Games at Berkeley Oval.

About 1,000 members and friends of the Century Wheelmen of New York spent the afternoon and evening at Berkeley Oval yesterday, providing for their own amusement a mixture of bona fide cycle sport events and a number of strange features, the combination constituting a "cycling gymkhana and carnival." The irregular events were supposed to demonstrate fitness to meet emergencies in every-day riding, and their execution demanded expert skill in riding in addition to exceptional agility. It had been announced that President Isaac B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen was to act as referee, but in his absence Racing Board Member John Barnett served.

A heavyweight race from scratch afforded much amusement to the spectators. The starters were Charles G. Jamin, 215 pounds; P. J. Green, 209 pounds; J. B. Tully, 190 pounds; John Letzelter, a Newark policeman of 196 pounds; Jack H. Cecil, 235 pounds, and William Malberg, a portly rider, whose remark "I veigh two twenty und two pounds vidout mein veel," caused some merriment. Soon after leaving the mark Mr. Cecil rolled off his steed. The Newark policeman rode rings around the remainder of the field, finishing yards in front. The gymkhana race was easily won by M. T. Dove, a colored rider. The other events were well contested.

Corbett and McCoy to Meet Oct. 15.

Corbett and McCoy will meet in a twenty-round bout at the Hawthorne Athletic Club, in Buffalo, on Oct. 15. Corbett arrived in the city at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was met by George Considine, his manager. They met McCoy and the representative of the Hawthorne Athletic Club shortly after the Californian's arrival, and after a few minutes' talk, the men decided to meet on Oct. 15, the representative of the Hawthorne Athletic Club agreeing to the postponement. Corbett will continue his training at Asbury Park to-day. He stated that he would quit the ring after this fight, whether he wins or not.

Frog in a Soldier's Canteen.

From The Boston Transcript.

A rather amusing story comes to The Listener from Santiago—not the Santiago of battle, but of the unpleasant malarious days which followed the surrender. One day the men of Company E of the Seventeenth Regiment (one of the regular regiments which the Rough Riders kindly permitted to accompany them to Santiago) sent their canteens down to the stream to be filled. They were filled and brought back. One of the soldiers went and picked up his full canteen and put it up to his lips to drink from. He knew by the weight of it that it was full of water. But when he put it to his lips no water flowed from it. He took it down with surprise, shook it, satisfied himself by the sound and feeling that it was full of water, and once more put it to his lips. No water! The soldier then took the canteen, held it up and looked into the neck of it. He was astonished to see two black eyes staring at him, and upon making a closer inspection he perceived that a frog had wedged himself into the neck of the canteen, his nose outward, in just such a way as completely to stop it up. Quite evidently the frog had slipped into the canteen when it was being filled, by elongating himself as frogs will, and had, after the cork was put in, turned about and attempted to squeeze his way out. Then he had stuck fast, and, being no longer able to stretch himself out, had stopped up the neck of the vessel.

A Ghost Scene Spoiled.

From The Spokane Review.

Charlie Chase, formerly of the Arcadia Theatre, was talking the other night of Clay Clement, who plays in Spokane this week, and said that Clement was playing Mathias in "The Bells," in a little Michigan town, and hired a village Irishman to sit in the sleigh in the celebrated vision scene, telling him to get a boy to stand in the wings and hold the reins taut so that he might seem to be driving. In the tragic scene, Clement was facing the footlights when the ghostly vision was revealed, and was received with a burst of laughter. He turned and saw the spirit of the murdered man sitting in the sleigh, with a vacuous smile, and perched by his side a ragged, dirty urchin, holding the reins in his lap—Curtain and an asure atmosphere.

WHIGHAM CANNOT PLAY

The Champion Golfer Decides Not to Defend His Title Next Week.

CAUGHT THE FEVER IN CUBA

Morris County Members Discuss the News with General Interest and Speculate Upon the New Champion.

An interesting piece of information was imparted yesterday to the members of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., by Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman of the Greens Committee. It was the news contained in a letter just received by Mr. Thomas from Champion H. J. Whigham, saying that the latter would be unable to defend his title to the golf championship of the United States in the big tournament which will occupy all of next week on the Morris County links.

This item of news, while it has not been entirely unexpected in golf circles, was, nevertheless, the most interesting subject for comment and discussion yesterday by those members of the club whom heat did not deter from visiting the links. Ever since Whigham returned from the Cuban war, where he was acting as correspondent for a Chicago newspaper, he has been suffering from malarial fever, and his return to robust health has not been as rapid as he had at first expected. He left his home, in Chicago, a few days ago to remain in search of rest with a friend in Marion, Mass.

Golfers will generally regret the absence of Whigham, for he is as popular as he is graceful in his play, but it has been practically conceded that even should he enter, his chances of winning would be materially reduced. He has not touched a golf club in four or five months, and this enforced lack of practice would tell against him, even were his health of the best. Whigham wrote Mr. Thomas that he hoped to be present during the contests and to congratulate the new champion.

For two years Whigham has held the amateur golf championship of this country, winning it first at Shinnecock in 1896, shortly after he came here from England, and last year he won the trophy on the Chicago Club links, beating in the final round W. Rossiter Betts of Yale.

With Whigham's positive withdrawal, the question now uppermost in the golfing world is, Who will be the next champion? A host of golfing stars will compete for the big honor, and among them will be our crack college players, who have been doing brilliant work recently on the links. The belief is very strongly entertained that a college student will win the championship. The test will be a more thorough one than in any previous championship, and, in view of the number of experts who are anxious to hold the title next year, the making of predictions is a very risky matter.

The intense heat drove most of the Morris County golfers to the shade of their broad piazzas yesterday, where they discussed golf, instead of playing it. But the sun's fierce rays could not keep a number of them from the links, and, although perspiration rolled from them in rivulets and they returned wet to the skin, several enthusiasts made the entire round of the links, and among them were half a dozen women. The regular contest, a competition in the Captain's Cup series, was abandoned, but not before one couple had played for it, the result being that C. B. Beckwith defeated W. H. Thompson by two holes and one to play.

Ransom H. Thomas spent some time with the professional, Willie Weir, in a careful inspection of the links. Every effort is being made to have the course as perfect as human skill can make it by next week Monday, when the championship contest begins. The greens are in splendid condition, and, although somewhat troubled by worm casts recently, that annoyance is rapidly being obviated. Rain, however, is badly needed, for the fierce sun has baked portions of the ground very hard.

Another subject of interesting comment was the grand score made by Percy Pyne, Second, a few days ago, when he made the long course in eighty-seven strokes. It was the first time he played on the links, and, in view of the fact that eighty-four strokes is the present best record, Pyne may prove a dangerous competitor next week. He is a member of St. Paul's School and the champion golfer there.

The event to-morrow will be a mixed foursome handicap, and there will be a large number of players, most of the women golfers in the club taking part.

GOLF GAMES AT NEWPORT.

Hubbard Defeats Vanderpoel for the President's Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Gardner G. Hubbard this afternoon won the President's Cup in the annual tournament of the Newport Golf Club, defeating William Vanderpoel. He quit 11 up, with 9 to play, the finals being thirty-six holes. Hubbard's last nine holes had this showing: Four, 5, 5, 3, 5, 6, 5, 5, 3; total, 41. This is thought excellent work. The betting has been on Hubbard steadily since Thursday noon. The only wavering was just before noon, when Hubbard grew somewhat rattled. Sentiment here favored Hubbard, in part because he entered as a member of the Newport Club. It is a clear case of luck with Hubbard.

It was realized from the first that he was developing as a player, but no one expected to find him dangerous this season. Hubbard at Harvard was thought an indifferent golfer, while Vanderpoel had won laurels with the Princeton Club. Foxhall Keene recently made nine holes in 38 shots, or 3 better than Hubbard's last nine holes this afternoon. R. P. Huntington of the Staatsburg Club, who was tied with A. Sydney Carpenter of the Philadelphia Club on the handicap match, played it off to-day, and won on eighteen holes by a single shot.

This and the scratch medal contest of five holes, won by H. M. Harriman, also by a single stroke, were the closest work of the tourney. The finals on the Consolation Cup also came to-day. J. T. Mauran of the Agawam Club defeated Grenville Kane of the Tuxedo Club 8 up, with 6 to play, on a thirty-six-hole match. Some money was up on Kane, but the crowd had been afraid of Mauran. The last day of the tourney was the hottest ever known here in September. It was 99 degrees in the shade at 1 o'clock, while on the links it went up to 116 degrees. The afternoon contest was postponed two hours in consequence. Spectators were forced to use umbrellas. Nothing but the stiff sea breeze rendered playing possible. A smart shower last night had again put the green into rare trim. Interest centred in the President's Cup. The figures on the handicap tie play-off are as follows:

									Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Huntington	4	6	5	6	6	5	5	6	53	5	48
Huntington	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	6	52	6	46
Carpenter	5	6	6	8	7	6	5	8	53	4	49
Carpenter	3	6	4	4	6	8	5	7	53	5	48

A feature of the afternoon was the entertainment of the Russian Embassy with a luncheon and reception.

Golfers Out at Baltusrol.

The fourth monthly handicap competition for the President's Cup was played yesterday by the members of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J. The sun beat down unmercifully upon the links, but a number of contestants started out, and twelve turned in scores. The first honors fell to E. D. Hawkins, whose net score was seventy-six strokes from a handicap of thirty-six. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
E. D. Hawkins	112	36	76
Rutherford M. Shepard	89	10	79
Edward N. Todd	90	9	81
William C. Cushman	102	18	84
George C. Mackenzie	96	10	86
E. P. Jenkins	101	15	86
Robert W. Candler	96	8	88
George A. Von Duhn	104	14	90
T. H. Powers Farr	98	6	92
Parker W. Page	101	7	94
A. Riker	124	28	96
L. H. Graham	107	9	98

Few Golfers at Englewood.

Only seven members of the Englewood Golf Club braved the intense heat yesterday to play in their fifth monthly club handicap. W. M. Kidder won first place, with a net score of 84 strokes, and Smith Mowry and Dr. J. A. Wells tied for second honors at 89 each. The players were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. M. Kidder	99	15	84
Smith Mowry	101	12	89
Dr. J. A. Wells	101	12	89
C. B. Kell	106	15	91
G. Lydecker	112	15	97
H. W. Banks	113	15	98
B. F. Reinmund	112	12	100

AMONG THE CRICKET PLAYERS.

Many Games Were Played by Local Clubs Yesterday, Notwithstanding the Heat.

Notwithstanding the heat of yesterday, there was plenty of cricket played by local clubs, who put in the afternoon in the sun with apparent enjoyment. At Prospect Park the Manhattan team gave the Kings County eleven a severe leather chase and incidentally won by 110 runs and 8 wickets. E. J. Atwood, W. Adam, and F. J. Prendergast all batted well for the winners, with scores of 41, 31, and 29, respectively, while H. Tattersall was in great form with the ball and obtained 6 wickets for 10 runs. The totals were: Kings County, 35; Manhattan, 145 for 2 wickets.

The New York Club played an eleven of the Brooklyn Cricket Club at Prospect Park. A good game was spoiled by a late start and a draw was the result. New York put on a good score, E. A. Smith in particular doing very well and carrying his bat right through the innings for 45. A. C. Deane added 26 and A. Hargreaves 19. For Brooklyn, A. S. Durrant played a good not-out innings of 24, and A. Brown added 14. The totals were: New York, 133; Brooklyn, 49 for 3 wickets.

The Roseville Club of Newark visited Central Park for a game with the Caribbeans and suffered defeat after a close game by 9 runs. G. McDermon did good all-round work for the winners, scoring 16 runs and taking 5 wickets at a low cost. He was well backed up by J. De Silvia, while for Roseville G. F. Pepper was the only man to reach double figures. The totals were: Caribbeans, 59; Roseville, 50.

The Brooklyn Club could muster only seven men in their game at Montclair against the local club, and as a consequence suffered defeat by 44 runs. For Montclair S. A. Webb and C. G. Turner made a good stand with 37 and 19, respectively, while A. G. Colwell secured 5 wickets for 15 runs. C. English and S. B. Standfast were the chief scorers for Brooklyn, with 14 and 13. The totals were: Montclair A. C., 92; Brooklyn, 48.

The only championship game of the New York Association was played at Kearny, where Paterson scored an easy victory by 68 runs. Low scoring ruled on both sides, with F. G. Warburton's 23 for Paterson the highest score of the match. J. H. West bowled in great style for Paterson and secured 8 wickets for 9 runs. The totals were: Kearny, 17; Paterson, 85.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Staten Islanders Draw a Game with Belmont.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 3.—The Staten Island Cricket Club arrived here yesterday for a series of games with the local clubs, and opened with the Belmont Cricket Club, of Elmwood. The metropolitan representatives were not very strongly represented, but they made a very fair showing and the game ended in a draw.

The Philadelphia batsmen ran up a total of 258 before being disposed of, A. M. Wood and A. E. Gibson particularly distinguishing themselves. The Islanders then endeavored to play out time, but they succeeded in holding their wickets up until stumps were down for the day. The score:

BELMONT.

J. B. Colohan, b. Tolley	2
F. Morgan, b. Lohmann	40
E. M. Gregar, b. Lohmann	0
Pacey, c. Curran, b. Tolley	33
A. M. Wood, retired	72
F. Yarnall, c. Hope-Simpson, b. Lohmann	17
A. E. Gibson, retired	57
J. B. Squires, c. Curran, b. Green	15
H. P. Statzell, c. Curran, b. Tolley	6
G. W. Statzell, not out	3
G. T. Morgan, c. Gittens, b. Tolley	7
Extras	5
Total	258

STATEN ISLAND.

J. F. Curran, b. Cregar	15
R. St. G. Walker, c. Wood, b. Colohan	0
T. S. Hope-Simpson, c. and b. Statzell	0
W. Aspinwall, c. Cregar, b. Morgan	29
G. A. Gittens, c. Pacey, b. Yarnall	1
F. S. Wonham, run out	18
R. T. Rokeby, c. and b. Yarnall	5
H. E. Green, not out	8
W. S. Challender, c. J. Morgan, b. G. Morgan	19
C. Tolley, did not bat	
Lohmann, did not bat	
Extras	14
Total, (8 wickets)	109

A PICTURE OF THE FILIPINO.

He Is Called Treacherous with a "Streak of Yellow" in His Composition.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

CAVITE, July 13.—The Filipino, somewhere away back in his ancestry, has the drop of black blood which makes him cower and shrink when a bullet hits him. It is the display of what sporting men call the "streak of yellow."

But so long as he is a winner, and even for a longer time than is the case with most dark races, after he has begun to lose, the Filipino will fight like a demon, and he is so immeasurably the superior of the Spaniard in fighting ability, his "streak of yellow" lies so much further below the surface than the don's, that the odds are in his favor, any way. That he has made a good fight goes without saying. The result is his justification, and although I do not believe he would ever have achieved anything without the aid of Dewey's guns and the more powerful American dollar, he has in the past, and would have in the future had Spain's claim been put off, have given the Castilians not a little trouble in the matter of the collection of revenues.

The Filipino—he is just now most enthusiastically in love with the Americans. Out in the country there is nothing too good for the American. I have lived with the native in his hut, and I have had the best the hut contained—put freely at my disposition, the best to eat, the best split bamboo floor, soft and springy, to sleep upon, even the best of his weapons, the pride of his heart, his loved machete, keen enough to shave with and heavy enough to cleave a man's skull at a blow, offered to me as a free gift.

And yet there has always been, in my mind, a lurking distrust of my host. There is something of a glint—a suggestion of the Malay drop in his mixed ancestry—in the soft brown eye, recalling to mind those old stories of dark men running amuck to kill and kill and kill, until they have themselves been shot in their tracks like dogs, as they deserved.

I have recalled the fact that no wise sea Captain will ship a Manila man as one of his crew, and that native Filipinos have been taken, as children, into Spanish families and tenderly reared only, at the last, to put poison in the food of the entire family, and to make no excuse for the atrocious act other than to say they had grown "hot in the head."

Whether such a people can ever be trusted to govern themselves, as the Filipinos clearly expect the Americans to trust them, is a question for statesmen—but I would most respectfully suggest to the statesmen, before attempting its solution, that they come out here and take a few practical lessons in ethnology.

North Carolina Politics.

From The Washington Post.

"The political situation in North Carolina," said Gen. W. R. Cox, Secretary of the United State Senate, "is very favorable to the Democrats. The issue that will dominate all others in the coming campaign is whether the State is to be dominated by white men or black. Stripped of all verbiage, the question is really narrowed down to that, and the people have made up their minds that no issues will be allowed to interfere with the settlement of such a vital matter.

"A great many men who left the Democratic party will vote with it next November, for they realize that the Republican-Populist alliance has not brought the blessings expected from such fusion. The administration of the State's affairs has been exceedingly unsatisfactory. Gov. Russell is probably the most cordially hated man in public life to-day, and the Republicans who elected him dislike him so much that a great many would like to see him impeached.

"I think the Democrats will gain several members of Congress, and they are confident of electing a majority of the Legislature. The most strenuous efforts will be made to redeem the State, and white supremacy will be the slogan. Such an issue rises above ordinary partisan differences. With a return of the Democrats to power in North Carolina, I think it is safe to predict that measures will be adopted as they have been in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi, looking to an elimination of a large per cent. of the ignorant and purchasable vote."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Win a Close Game from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

BATTING OF LOCALS WAS WEAK

Chances to Score Offered, but the Necessary Hit Was Wanting—Visitors Made Their Hits at the Right Time—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	75	48	.636
Boston	73	42	.632
Baltimore	69	42	.622
Cleveland	67	46	.593
Chicago	65	51	.560
New York	63	52	.548
Philadelphia	55	56	.495
Pittsburg	50	61	.492
Louisville	48	69	.410
Brooklyn	43	66	.394
Washington	40	74	.351
St. Louis	32	86	.271

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 6; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 16; Chicago, 8.
Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 2.
Pittsburg, 1; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 1.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Louisville.

About 3,000 perspiring "rooters" saw the New Yorks defeated by the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in a close game, by a score of 6 to 5. The grand stand was probably the hottest place in New York yesterday, and players and spectators suffered alike. It was the kind of day that fails to arouse the enthusiasm of the most loyal "rooter," and, although the Catholic Protectory Band played patriotic airs, the crowd just settled back in their seats and fanned themselves with their score cards. The New Yorks again lost through inability to hit when men were on bases. They only made seven hits off Lewis. The Bostons made a like number of hits off Seymour, but they were, invariably made when there was a chance to score. Then, again, Seymour left several chances open for runs by his wildness. He gave four bases on balls, and hit a batsman, and in three cases a run resulted. The locals had only four men left on the bases, two in the seventh inning, when a base hit would have brought in a brace of runs that would have won the game eventually.

The locals outfielded their opponents, two of the Bostons' errors resulting in runs. Collins's timely hitting practically won for the Bostons. In the third inning he rapped out a two-bagger that scored a run, and in the seventh inning he hit for three bases, scoring Long. The locals hit Lewis rather freely in the third inning, finding him for a three-bagger, a double, and a single, which aided by mishaps by Long and Collins, netted three runs. From then until the eighth inning the locals could do nothing with Lewis's delivery. In this inning, after Tiernan had reached first because Duffy muffed his short fly in left field, Joyce hit over the right field ropes.

The crowd brightened up a bit when two runs had been scored, and there was a chance to tie the score, but the next three batters were easy victims. The ninth inning saw the locals retired without getting a man to base. Hartman was able to play yesterday, but Davis is still unfit to work. Grady did good work behind the bat, and also made a daring steal to third in the seventh inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Tiernan, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Seymour, p	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, ss	0	0	4	2	1
Grady, c	1	0	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Hartman, 3b	1	0	1	4	0
Gettig, rf	1	1	0	2	0
Total	5	7	27	14	1

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Long, ss	1	0	2	1	0
Collins, 3b	1	2	1	1	1
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Yeager, c	1	1	7	3	0
Duffy, lf	0	2	1	0	1
Stahl, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, p	0	0	1	2	0
Nichols, 1b	1	0	7	0	0
Total	6	7	27	8	3

New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	—6
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 1. Stolen bases—Joyce, Doyle, Grady, and Hartman. Two-base hits—Gettig, Collins, and Stahl. Three-base hits—Van Haltren and Collins. Home run—Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Lowe. First base by errors—New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Lewis, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Hamilton. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Lewis, 5. Wild pitch—Lewis. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS WIN BY GOOD BATTING.

They Hit for a Total of 28 Bases in Chicago Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Brooklyns compelled Thornton to retire after two innings to-day, making ten hits and eight runs. Woods then went into pitch, and exactly the same number of hits and runs was made off his delivery. The locals batted Yeager hard, but the hits were scattered. Ryan made some wonderful catches in left field and led his team in batting. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ryan, lf	2	3	5	0	1
Green, rf	1	2	1	0	1
McC'k, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	3	1
Everitt, 1b	0	3	9	0	0
Lange, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Connor, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Donahue, c	0	0	3	0	0
Chance, c	1	0	1	0	0
Thornton, p	0	0	0	1	1
Woods, p	0	1	0	2	0
*Mertes	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	14	27	13	5

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	4	3	1	0	0
Jones, rf	3	4	2	0	0
Smith, lf	4	3	3	0	0
Hallman, 2b	4	3	4	3	0
Magoon, ss	1	2	2	3	2
LaCoe, 1b	0	3

THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

In "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," current at the Lyceum Theatre since last Monday night, and likely to remain on view there many weeks, if merit counts, Anthony Hope reveals his possession of the knack of playwrighting. This is his first play and it is worthy of an old stager. It is also by far the best new play Mr. Sothern has had in his repertory since he laid aside "The Prisoner of Zenda," dramatized from Anthony Hope's romance by Edward Rose. Granted that in this new play the author of so rich a variety of popular tales, romantic, humorous, and satirical, has drawn more largely upon the stock-in-trade of other makers of stage plays for his materials than upon his own inventiveness, yet the taste in selection and the adaptive skill shown in the work are far out of the ordinary. One remembers the first plays of Mr. Howells, Mr. David Christie Murray, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Gilbert Parker, and the dainty but ineffective pieces upon which Mr. Henry James has wasted so much of his time and talent, and realizes that Mr. Hawkins has, indeed, what most novelists lack, the dramatist's gift.

This particular adventure of Lady Ursula, to be sure, is as old as the adventure of Cibber's Donna Hypolita or Farquhar's Oriana, to say nothing of Wycherley's Fidelia and Shakespeare's Viola; while the sentimental misanthrope who is so elegant in his dejection, the wise officer and gentleman who gives everybody good advice which is not heeded, the carousing and dueling fops, the ease-loving clergyman, the prim old woman who is still, bless her! a daughter of Eve, the growling but benevolent old servant all recall to the experienced, countless other individuals and groups in the domain of comedy. To say nothing of the suddenly arrived suit in green and gold of Master Walter, her brother, which Ursula as suddenly dons; of the tobacco pipe she cannot smoke and the wine she will not drink while she masquerades as a man; of the hearty slaps on the back that cause her to bend nearly double; and of her sudden show of superhuman courage and matchless audacity at a critical moment.

These, too, belong to the aforesaid stock-in-trade. But, while to assemble such dust-covered articles out of the well-stored garrets of oblivion, dust them off, and stand them in a row is within the power of any person, even a critic, to endow them with new life, to set them moving of their own accord, to make them act and to be acted upon in harmony, from an intelligible beginning to a logical conclusion, is a task for a dramatist. This task Anthony Hope has performed. The wit and humor and passion in his play are of his own manufacture; the high spirits are his own.

Much has been done for it by Mr. Sothern in his capacity of stage manager and producer. The conduct of the performance is full of artistic feeling. Mr. Sothern composes stage pictures with exquisite skill and he has had the help here of a sympathetic manager, a fine scene painter, and capable artisans. The "business" of the comedy is all admirably conceived and carried out, and every one of the subordinate parts is excellently acted.

The misanthrope who is not a misanthrope at all and the masquerading girl who transforms him into a lover are the only rôles of importance. In the one Mr. Sothern looks better and acts better than he has looked or acted for some time. He wears his sword and ruffles with easy grace, he denotes the hero's traits with sympathy and sureness of touch, with a keen sense of the humors of the rôle, with no deficiency of power in expressing its passion. In the other the variety of Miss Harned's talent is amply illustrated. She has never given a more delightful portrayal, and one hopes after seeing her vivacious and refreshing expression of the harmless vanity, coquetry, and sentiment of Ursula never again to see her as a cigarette-smoking adventuress of the "society" novel and drama of the departed eighties.

The author of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," therefore, is exceptionally lucky in his interpreters; and his play, if not a work of great importance, is wholly charming, and by far the best of last week's new plays.

"The Meddler," by Augustus Thomas, which held the place of honor the night of its production, is therefore with no injustice transferred to second place in this brief review of the week. This, like "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," had been acted elsewhere before its performance here. If I am not mistaken, this comedy, formerly called "Don't Tell Her Husband," is at least five years old, and may not, therefore, be taken to exhibit its author's best and maturest powers. But it is, nevertheless, a work of superior merit, admirable as to characterization and dialogue, and not exactly inept in construction. Mr. Thomas, with his habitual disregard for tradition, may not consider the lack of "preparation" as a defect. He may say, to the grumbler, with a plausible show of reason, too: "I have pictured for you, in dramatic form, the actions of certain beings, recognizable as human, in three several places within twenty-four hours. You can comprehend their motives and understand their characters as well as you could those of persons in real life if you could look through the walls of houses and watch their actions and hear their conversation without being seen? What more is a dramatist to do?"

There is, to be sure, much more than that for a dramatist to do, though some fellows who call themselves dramatists have done much less. Mr. Thomas has, in fact, done more. He has written talk which fits each of his personages well and seems natural, but which is, nevertheless, exceedingly smart and witty. He has "worked up" an ancient situation in Act II. with admirable effect. But, nevertheless, he has not made Mrs. Bancroft's character and motives plain, or Mr. Chandler's, and I fancy his interpreters in these rôles, Miss Burroughs and Mr. Kellerd, could not make them quite intelligible to the common mind if they tried. I also fancy, though, that neither of these actors tried very hard. Mr. Kellerd persistently sang his song in the wrong key, making the admiration of womankind for him, the love of a nice girl for him, and the faith of his masculine friends in him seem unaccountable; while Miss Burroughs's acting seemed to me not only deficient in all graphic quality but positively, as well as negatively, misleading. Still, as I have said, the finest histrionic talent might fail to convince in these rôles.

Apart from these, the acting was all fair. Maude Granger overacted in her scene of mock confession, her winks and kicks and grimaces being more than enough to arouse the suspicions of even so dull a fellow as Bancroft, while Gertrude Perry was frequently incoherent. But the weather was awful, and I suppose the actors suffered as much as the spectators.

Stuart Robson as Eli, the meddler, was particularly well supported by Mrs. Robson, as a knowing grass widow, Harold Russell as Bancroft, and Theodore Hamilton as old Capt. Oliphant. As for Mr. Robson, he adapted his rôle to his own method, and expressed Eli's complacent self-esteem, amiability, meddlesome disposition, timidity, and bewilderment in his own long familiar way. His staccato, his droll pauses, his vacant stare, his immobility of countenance, and his historic squeak were all in evidence. Of course, the part was not written for him, and his inevitable exaggeration of the comicality of Eli somewhat disturbs the harmony of the play. But upon that very exaggeration, I fancy, the popularity of the play, if it is to have popularity, must depend. Judging from the general neglect of the pictorial side of the performance, I fear that Mr. Robson's own faith in "The Meddler" is not large. The studio scene was simply impossible, while the Venetian sideboard, prominent in Act III., was a walnut buffet with a cherry top tied to it with white strings.

Now, about Mr. Hoyt's new farce at the Garrick Theatre. There seems to be a disposition to rebuke Mr. Hoyt for two things, one of them being that his new piece is not up to his own standard, and the other that in it he intimates that some of the women of the stage are rather bold and free in their manner, like Nancy and Bet in "Oliver Twist."

As for the last-mentioned offense, Mr. Hoyt, in writing comedy—and to that branch of the dramatic art I fancy his noisy caricature plays must really belong—may surely indulge in the license of all his great predecessors, and exercise his wit and irony on all classes alike. What if the young ladies of the real burlesque and operetta theatres never do go to "wine suppers" in their abbreviated stage toggery? They surely will not be harmed in reputation by the goings on of Mr. Hoyt's make-believe young persons, who belong not to this prosaic world, but to that merry world of comedy Charles Lamb wrote of, just as surely as Sparkish and Miss Prue, Lady Wishfort, Millamant, and Margaret Pinchwife did. Mr. Hoyt's chief fault is that he sometimes takes himself too seriously and becomes positively bitter in his ironical jests about decency, religion, and civilization. Let us not make the same mistake. Mr. Hoyt ought never to be taken seriously.

As for the comparative merit of "A Day and a Night," if one's memory goes back to "A Rag Baby," "A Brass Monkey," and the comic scenes in "A Midnight Bell," it does seem rather small. But that may be a trick of memory. We were all younger in the eighties, and the quality of Mr. Hoyt's humor was fresh. Probably if the new piece could be carefully and scientifically compared, scene by scene, point by point, with its earliest predecessors, it would be found as coherent and witty as the best of them. I am sure it is better, not worse, than "A Black Sheep" and "A Milk White Flag." It is quite as bright and lively as anything in "A Stranger in New York" after the first act. It is never as dull and vapid as some scenes in "A Contented Woman." It moves quickly, many of its jests hit the mark, some of its songs are taking, and it is all well performed by droll and nimble men and smart and comely women.

Of course it is not sweet, wholesome, or morally uplifting, and the taste for Hoyt farce is not necessarily inborn in the human breast or cultivated in the best schools and academies. I can sympathize with any one who objects to the exhibition of senile depravity as a humorous trait, and finds the badinage about debauchery and the more suggestive jokes distasteful. But such a person ought to know enough not to seek entertainment from a Hoyt farce. And I am led to believe that such persons are comparatively few among theatregoers, after all.

In conclusion let me express my commiseration with the actors in last week's new plays and my fellow-sufferers the spectators. It was a week of much discomfort. Fancy the theatres closed and deserted the cool nights of May and June to be deliberately opened when the temperature is up in the nineties and the humidity unbearable! But that is an old story. The wonder is that any new play survived the heat. There seems to be no way to stave off the theatrical season now. Let us hope, therefore, for frost and snowstorms.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

An English Farcical Play at the Madison Square Theatre.

"Secret Service" will be Mr. Gillette's play at the Empire Theatre this week, and it may be that the present public interest in military operations and the sights and sounds of war may increase the popularity of this capital drama. "Secret Service," however, justifies revival on its own account. It is a fine example of stage craft and is ingenious in conception and remarkably interesting. Mr. Gillette, in resuming the rôle of the cool-headed spy, his portrayal of which created a veritable furor in London, will be associated with most of the actors who were concerned with him in the original production of the play at the Garrick Theatre. But the opposite rôle of the warm-hearted, impulsive Southern girl will now be taken by Miss Ida Conquest, who will thus have an uncommonly good opportunity to display her skill.

"A Brace of Partridges" is the title of the new English comic play which will be presented at the Madison Square Theatre (lately called Hoyt's) Wednesday night by Charles Frohman. The author is Robert Ganthony, and a company of English actors, including a few who appeared in the first London performance of the piece at the Strand Theatre Feb. 10, 1898, has been brought over for the production here. The principal rôle is dual, like those of "The Lyons Mail" and "The Prisoner of Zenda," and many other plays. The Hon. Arthur Partridge is rather grave and romantic; Alfred Partridge is rattling and impecunious. Arthur is betrothed to Evangeline Van Bock, described as an American heiress, but falls in love with and marries Peggy Stubbs, the remarkably well-educated daughter of a village innkeeper, while Miss Van Bock makes a match with rollicking Alfred. But this is not until the end of the proceedings, which begin in bewilderment and continue in confusion.

A comic writ-server, a knowing waiter, an old-fashioned innkeeper, and a noble Lord and Lady are among the prominent personages. The play calls for picturesque scenery. The cast will include H. Reeves Smith in the important dual rôle, G. F. Leicester, George Shelton, Cecil Thornbury, Charles V. France, Gordon Tomkins, Mabel Lane, Jessie Bateman, and Sybil Carlisle. The last-named lady was a member of the company at Daly's a few seasons ago. The others, we believe, are all strangers.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be reopened next Saturday night, Sept. 10, when Charles Coghlan will appear there as Clarence, the erratic actor, in his own adroit adaptation of "Kean" called "The Royal Box." The success of this drama last season was indisputable, though previous attempts to adapt "Kean" to the English-speaking stage had failed. Mr. Coghlan is an actor of rare talent and splendid acquirements, and a model in elocution and deportment for dramatic aspirants. He will be supported, this season, by that interesting young actress Katharine Grey and a number of others of good repute, who were not associated with him last year. It is understood that "The Royal Box" will hold the stage a fortnight and will then give place to another adaptation from the French by Mr. Coghlan.

"The French Maid" will be put forward as the new season's first attraction at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night. It will hold the stage until the new burletta, a version of the French "Auberge Tohu-Bohu," is ready for production. "The French Maid" is full of taking tunes, and is by no means devoid of fun. Charles Bigelow's impersonation of the waiter and Hallen Mostyn's portrayal of the jolly tar are both capital. Olive Redpath is pretty and vivacious in the title rôle, and every other rôle will doubtless be efficiently taken. The setting will be fresh and attractive, it is promised.

An event of no little importance in the theatrical world will be the opening of the season in the music hall of Weber and Fields next Thursday night. This place of entertainment is unique in this city. It resembles the better class of English music halls and Parisian cafés chantant somewhat, but it is also distinctively American, and its entertainment now occupies the place in the esteem of folks about town which Harrigan's comic dramas used to fill.

Messrs. Weber and Fields, both droll and popular comedians, will have some new associates this season. David Warfield, formerly of the Casino, will take Sam Bernard's place, and Fay Templeton will be "principal boy." Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, Peter F. Dailey, J. T. Kelly, Josephine Allen, and the Beaumont sisters remain. The new burlesque has been prepared by Harry B. Smith, Edgar Smith, and John Stromberg. It is called "Hurly Burly" and is a continuation of "Pousse Café," presented last season.

OPERETTA, OLD AND NEW.

De Wolf Hopper opens his season at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night, appearing in Sousa and Klein's new comic opera, "The Charlatan."

The scene of "The Charlatan" is laid in Russia, and Mr. Hopper will impersonate an alchemist with a natural aptitude for deception; a well-educated man, with a large bump of humor who imposes on people through tickling their vanity. The new members of the organization are Alice Judson, George W. Barnum, Mark Price, Arthur Cunningham, Katherine Carlisle, and Adine Bouviere. The story of the piece is said to be quaint and sufficiently ingenious to keep alive interest in its development.

Another opening to-morrow will be the second season of opera in English by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. The choice of von Suppe's operetta "Boccaccio" as the initial offering is well calculated by the management to exhibit the resources of this stock organization. It will present in the various rôles singers who established themselves in favor last season, and will also introduce some recent recruits.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Pitou will open his season to-morrow afternoon with "When London Sleeps."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—J. H. Wallick's production of "Devil's Island" will begin the second and last week of its engagement.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The burletta, "A Model Venus," will be continued. The specialty bill will be increased with prominent numbers.

CASINO.—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" continues. Thomas Q. Seabrooke will introduce a new verse in his "O'Hoolahan" song to-morrow night, written for him by Louis Harrison.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The Mordaunt & Block stock company will present as its revival this week "The Lost Paradise." Miss Una Abell will play the part of Polly, making her first appearance with the company this season.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—George H. Broadhurst's comedy, "What Happened to Jones" with a company which includes some capable actors, will be the attraction this week, commencing to-morrow afternoon, when a Labor Day matinée will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Although new scenes are introduced in "The Old Homestead," now in the fourth week of its run, the play itself remains unchanged as well as Denman Thompson's realistic impersonation of the New England farmer, Joshua Whitcomb.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Runaway Girl" has attracted full houses, notwithstanding the extreme heat which prevailed during the week. Virginia Earl, James T. Powers, Paula Edwardes, and Cyril Scott are all thoroughly appreciated in their respective parts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The programme for the forthcoming week is summery and diversified. The main feature of the bill being furnished by Isham's Octoroons, who do a lot of clever work illustrative of life in Corktown. The four Emperors of Music, Axtell and Howard, the Putnam sisters, Bertie Pryme, Mlle. Barbe, Paule and Diker, and many others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company is meeting with much favor among the East Side theatre-going public. Commencing to-morrow with a matinée performance. "The Ensign" will be given. In addition to the actors of last week. Mrs. Thomas Barry will make her first appearance with the company.

EDEN MUSEE.—A new wax group was placed on exhibition yesterday representing Columbia honoring her heroes. Many new war views have been received and will be shown for the first time to-day. One lot includes the landing of the troops at Santiago, another set shows the triumphal progress of the warships up the North River, and the salute at Grant's Tomb.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill offered for this week presents some unusually interesting numbers. Francis Carlyle and his company will give a performance of the little comedy, "Chums." Isabelle Urquhart will remain another week and appear in "In Durance Vile." Hayes and Lytton will introduce a new sketch by George M. Cohan, entitled "A Wise Guy." Batty's trained bears and two eccentric comedians will make their American début under the title of the Three Brooklyns.

CASINO ROOF GARDIN.—The roof continues to be crowded nightly to its utmost capacity. "Way Up East," the burlesque on the rustic drama, goes on at 11:15 nightly as the concluding feature of the programme. The much admired "Origin of the Cake" is retained and the other part of the bill includes Marguerita Sylva, Maude Courtney, Herr Von Palm, Adelina Roattino, Alma Doerge, the Sisters Meredith, Millie Stoller, Arthur K. Deegan, Edwin French, Sig. Ricci, Sig. Negrini, Amorita, and the ballet. There are numerous special entertainers, added for the farewell Sunday night concert. Mr. Rice has arranged with Williams and Walker to present their big Senegambian carnival on Sunday night, Sept. 11.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, which began its season of Summer nights concerts on June 18, closes its engagement this Sunday evening, after a very successful season of eleven weeks. During this period the programmes have been well arranged and have varied in the selections rendered from the most popular music to that which the most enthusiastic Wagnerite revels in. The programme for this evening is as follows: March, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; overture, "Jubal," Weber; selection, "Mikado," Sullivan; "Aubade Printanière," Lacombe; choral and fugue, Bach; overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," Nicolai; "Dreams," Wagner; "Badinage," Herbert; minuet, Moszkowski; entracte gavotte, Gillet; Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 1, Liszt; overture, "Zampa," Herold; intermezzo, "Naila," Delibes; polka, "The Two Nightingales," Bosguet; waltz, "Vienna Blood," Strauss; "Uncle Sam's War Medley," Rietzel.

GRAND OPERA NEXT WINTER.

Outline of Maurice Grau's Plans for the Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Maurice Grau will arrive to-day on the La Champagne to complete arrangements for the season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning Monday, Nov. 28. Signor Antonio Ceppi, the tenor who sang here two years ago and made an impression, particularly in Saturday night performances, when he would sing Manrico in "Il Trovatore," and cause his Italian admirers to turn out in full force, filling the family circle to its capacity, has been engaged by Mr. Grau. The répertoire for the coming season will be selected from the following operas: "Romeo et Juliette," "Faust," "Philemon et Bauois," "Les Huguenots," "L'Africaine," "Le Prophete," "Manon," "Werther," "Le Cid," "La Navarraise," "Sapho," "Mignon," "Carmen," "Hamlet," "Les Lescheurs de Perles," "La Juive," "Orphée," "Samson et Delila," "La Reine de Saba," "Ero e Leandro," "Aida," "Otello," "La Traviata," "Falstaff," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Don Pasquale," "La Favorita," "La Fille du Regiment," "La Gioconda," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Mefistofele," "Martha," "La Sonnambula," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Fidelio," "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," "Meistersingers," "Tristan and Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdammerung."

A circular just issued by the company to the subscribers says that all arrangements have been completed for the coming season, and, being mindful of what Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau achieved in the past, the new management is determined to equal if not excel the best endeavors of its predecessors, and has spared no efforts in that direction. Having engaged all the favorites of former seasons and in addition a number of new artists of the highest ability and reputation, the management feels justified in announcing to the public that the company will be the strongest operatic organization that has yet appeared before the American public.

The répertoire, as can be seen by the above list, will be extensive and varied, comprising works of the greatest French, German, and Italian composers, and will include several novelties which will contribute notably to the brilliancy of the forthcoming season. The greatest care is promised in the formation of the orchestra and chorus equal to the high standard the management seeks to establish, and the management furthermore hopes that the staging of the various productions under the direction of an experienced and renowned regisseur, assisted by prominent talent in all departments, will secure a perfect ensemble.

The season will begin Monday, Nov. 28, and extend over a period of seventeen weeks, including fifty-one evening and seventeen matinée performances.

Subscribers to the last regular season will have the privilege of renewing the subscription of their seats up to Oct. 1, and after that time new subscriptions will be assigned to places in order of their applications.

The prices as announced for the operatic season are: Grand tier boxes, six seats, each performance, $60; stall boxes, five seats, $30; stall boxes, four seats, $25 and $20; orchestra and orchestra circle chairs, $5; dress circle chairs, $3; balcony chairs, first, second, and third rows, $2.50; balcony chairs, other rows, $2; family circle, first, second and third rows, $1.50; family circle, other rows, $1. Boxes on the grand tier, uniform in appointments with those of the stockholders, will be offered for subscription for the entire term of nights and matinées at $4,000; or $1,000 for one night or matinée in each week.

Subscribers for the entire season of sixty-eight performances will be entitled to a rebate of 20 per cent. from above prices, excepting for grand tier or stall boxes.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mervyn Dallas, the English actor, has been engaged to play Lord Storm and stage manager for "The Christian."

Manager B. F. Keith has engaged Camilla Urso, the violinist, to appear at his Union Square Theatre on Sept. 12.

Charles Coghlan will arrive in New York from his Summer home in Souris, Prince Edward Island, next Tuesday, and will then assume personal control of the rehearsals of "The Royal Box."

Ovide Musin, the violinist, will make his first public appearance since his return to this country at the Worcester Festival, when he will play the new Russian concerto by Lalo and his new Mazourka No. 2, which he has recently finished.

Rosenthal, the pianist, whose tour was suddenly terminated by his illness two years ago, will make his first appearance in this city on Oct. 26 in Carnegie Music Hall, when he will be heard in two recitals, after which he will tour the country, going as far as the Pacific Coast.

Miss Elsie De Wolf, who will remain a member of the Empire Theatre Company this season, will not appear in the first play in which that company will be seen on its return to the Empire Theatre. She will be in the cast of Catherine, playing the part opposite to Miss Annie Russell.

The naval show at the Madison Square Garden has furnished the public an interesting exhibition of war vessels, naval tactics, and a complete reproduction of the famous battles of Santiago and Manila. The show has only three weeks more to run, the final performance being given on Saturday, Sept. 24, after which the show will be seen in other cities.

To-morrow being a holiday, Henry Pain has decided to give a carnival programme at his Manhattan Beach Amphitheatre in honor of the day, and devices and mottoes appropriate to the occasion will be exhibited. The variety part of the performance will be strengthened by the appearance of the Lott brothers, Ali and Beni, Paul Weitzman, and Probl and Ruge.

The next attraction at the Academy of Music will be Jacob Litt's production of Raleigh and Hicks's new English melodrama, "Sporting Life," which is announced for presentation on Monday, Sept. 26. Robert Hilliard and Elita Proctor Otis will play the leading parts, and in the company will be Joseph Wheelock, Charles Walcot, R. A. Roberts, Frank Burbeck, Frazer Coulter, Robert Carlton Gibbs, Marie Cahill, Jeannette Laurie, and others.

Francis Wilson and his new company will open the season at the Broadway Theatre on Sept. 19 in "The Little Corporal," the work of Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander. Balzac's famous Chouans figure prominently in this new work, and many of the incidents are historical. Those stanch antagonists of Napoleon are transferred from Brittany to Egypt during the progress of the opera, and it is during the invasion of the latter country by the Little Corporal that the principal scenes are developed. Mr. Wilson will offer a counterfeit presentment of Napoleon. Richard Barker has come from England to superintend the production. The company will be the strongest Mr. Wilson has ever organized, the principals including Miss Lulu Glaser, Miss Maud Lillian Berri, Miss Allene Crater, Denis O'Sullivan, a new member of the company, who was identified with the "Shamus O'Brien" production two seasons ago: Louis Casavant, Alfred Holbrook, and John Brand.

This week will be the last for the season of the Manhattan Beach concerts directed this year by Victor Herbert. The character and quality, as well as the arrangement of his programmes, has not only earned the critical approval of the musicians of New York, but have delighted the thousands of music lovers who have attended the concerts. It has been a great musical season at Manhattan Beach for the management as well as for Victor Herbert, for the attendance has been large throughout the season. Mr. Herbert plays his last concert on Sunday, Sept. 11, and immediately starts for Canada, where he is booked for a short concert season. He then goes to Pittsburg to take charge of the music during the exhibition season, then comes back to New York to direct the first performance of his new opera, "The Fortune Teller," to be given at Wallack's Theatre, and then to return to Pittsburg to conduct the first symphony season of that city. Mr. Herbert is still regarding with much attention the proposition of influential friends to put him at the head of a popular symphony orchestra in New York City, when his symphony engagement in Pittsburg shall have been concluded.

Next week is probably the last week of the engagement of the Bostonians at Manhattan Beach. "The Serenade," which has been highly successful during the past two weeks, will nevertheless be taken off to allow for the presentation of "Robin Hood," as per contract. Nothing need be said in extension of this announcement, for the announcement in itself is all that is required to fill the largest theatre. The cast will be practically the same as that which has interpreted it for many seasons in New York. Of course, Mr. Barnabee, Mr. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, George Frothingham, Harry Brown, William Philp, and Josephine Bartlett will play their familiar characters. There is, though, a possibility of hearing the Bostonians' new alternate tenor, Lloyd Rand. A special matinée performance of "The Serenade" will be given on Monday, Labor Day, and on Saturday, Sept. 10, of "the farewell matinée." At all other performances of the week "Robin Hood" will be the bill. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights of this week the theatre expects to entertain, in the order named, various heroic organizations concerned in the late war with Spain. Wednesday night is designated as "Rough Riders' night," on which occasion it is intended to entertain this body, and very probably with Col. Theodore Roosevelt in command. Thursday night is designated as "naval night," on which occasion Commodore Philip of the Texas and Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa have promised to be present, together with many of their officers and men. Friday will probably be given up to the entertainment of the heroes of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Saturday night, designated as "municipal night," will witness the entertainment of various high city officials and State functionaries.

OFFERED A FREE CAMP SITE.

Course Pursued by Secretary Alger in Relation to Washington Park, on the Delaware River.

There was a Grand Army reunion at Washington Park, New Jersey, a few weeks ago, and Union and Confederate veterans of the civil war met in camp and talked over the days of 1861. Washington Park is on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, only a short distance from Philadelphia. It is owned by William J. Thompson, known familiarly as the "Duke of Gloucester."

Among the veterans there, most of whom had fought at Gettysburg, was Major Pickett, a son of the General, and he suggested what a delightful spot it would be to take the boys who had been fighting in Cuba to in order that they might get well and strong. The idea seemed such a good one that the veterans decided to talk to W. J. Thompson about it, who, when he heard the suggestion, at once offered the park, which contains about 500 acres, to the War Department, to be used as a camp, free of charge, and had telegrams sent to President McKinley and Secretary Alger.

A. S. Towson was selected to represent Mr. Thompson, and he went to Washington to make the offer to the Government in person. He saw Gen. Corbin, Adjutant General, the Secretary of War being out of town, and told him of the park and its facilities for a camp, and Major Miles was directed to visit Washington Park, and to make a report. This report is now on file in the War Department, and shows that Washington Park would be an ideal place for the soldiers.

Mr. Towson saw the President on Friday, Aug. 19, and after pointing out the natural advantages of the park, the President said: "I only hope a good camping ground can be found, and I will at once indorse it."

The report of Major Miles was so favorable that Mr. Thompson and his friends thought that the camp would be selected. Mr. Towson went to Washington again, and on Thursday, Aug. 25, he saw Gen. Corbin. Gen. Corbin said that the Secretary of War had refused the park on the ground that he was afraid the women would contaminate the soldiers. Mr. Towson then went to Secretary Alger to find out what he meant by such a remark, and was surprised when the latter denied having made it. Gen. Corbin, however, when asked about this later on, declared that the Secretary of War had made the remark, and he would stand by what he had said.

Mr. Towson went to see the Secretary again, and told him that he wanted some statement that he could show to the committee stating why the park was declined. He pointed out that it was offered at no expense to the Government, while large sums of money were being paid for camps in other places. Secretary Alger finally said that he would dictate a letter to his secretary, which he would give Mr. Towson. This is the letter:

War Department.
Washington, Aug. 31, 1898.

Dear Sir: I am directed by Secretary Alger to state that he regrets he can give you no positive answer to-day about Washington Park, and that it will be necessary for him to see the President first as to what troops shall be mustered out. He directed me to state to you that if a new camp should be established it would in all likelihood be located at Washington Park.

Very truly yours,
V. L. MASON,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Towson says he has the War Department on record now, and when the accounting to the people is made there will be unpleasant questions asked about camps and why the men were put in unhealthy places, where there were bad water and unhealthy sanitary conditions, when healthy places were offered to the Government free of all expense.

Land Offered in Westchester County.

Charles M. Kaeppel of Charles M. Kaeppel & Co., real estate dealers at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, has addressed a letter to Secretary Alger offering to the Government the use of 160 acres of land at Gray Oaks Station, in Westchester County, fifteen miles from New York City and one mile from the Hudson River, on the New York and Northern Railroad, for a military camp. The land is free from malaria and mosquitoes, and has an ample water supply from the Sawmill River, which supplies Yonkers with its water. The land is unimproved, but offers exceptional facilities for camp purposes.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS RETURN.

The First Regiment Arrives at Sea Girt from Dunn Loring.

SEA GIRT, Sept. 3.—The First Regiment of Newark, Col. Edward A. Campbell, commanding, arrived here early this morning from Dunn Loring, Va., and the command will be mustered out of service some time next month. The enlisted men spent the day erecting tents and putting the camp in shape, and to-night 1,000 of them received furloughs for ten days and left for Newark in two special trains. The furloughs will be extended to thirty days as soon as permission is received from Washington. The commissioned officers of the regiment and enough men to police the camp will be kept here until the organization is mustered out. Col. Campbell, being the senior officer, will act as post commandant.

The Newark soldiers were delighted at being brought back to Sea Girt, and are pleased at the prospect of being mustered out. They have been in Virginia since the middle of May, and, beyond building roads and erecting fences, have seen no real service.

Gov. Voorhees returned from Washington to-night. The War Department has concluded to retain two New Jersey regiments in the service, and the Fourth and a provisional regiment, made up of the Second and Third, will no doubt be assigned to the armies of occupation.

Chaplain J. Madison Feare of the First Regiment will preach to-morrow at the Governor's headquarters, and Chaplain McDowell of the Fourth Regiment will celebrate mass.

TWELFTH NEW YORK'S DISABLED.

Largest Addition for Any One Day Yet Made Yesterday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3.—There were a number of the officers of the Twelfth New York sick to-day, including Chaplain Terry, Lieut. Clawson, and Bandmaster Frank. All of them were in quarters. Following is a list of the men sent to the division hospital to-day, which is the largest yet on any one day: James Connelly, Company M; Thomas Gilmore, Company D; James Riley, Company A; Louis Breck, Company G; Oswald Hermann, Company H; Corporal Andrew J. Cusack, Company I; James H. Cooney, Company E; Edward H. Teetes, Company E; Martin F. Hart, Company D; John J. Jarvis, Company C; A. Kalbfleisch, Company I; Albert Blevin, Company B; Corporal Ord Meyers, Company I; John J. Dwyer, Company A; James Barnes, Company B; Henry Skniggess, Company G; Thomas Glazer, Company F; Gustave Minniger, Company E; Musician Edward T. Jones, Henry Burger, Company F; Frank E. Heitmann, Company G; George T. Behrringer, Company B; Morris Gensen, Company K; Joseph Fletcher, Company K; W. W. O'Brien, Company D; John McFaight, Company D.

Dead Sergeant's Friends Indignant.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—Friends of Sergt. Fred Kennedy of Troop H, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, who died at Fort Sheridan of typhoid fever Thursday morning, declare his life might have been saved if early steps had been taken to place him in surroundings fit for an invalid. They say Kennedy, who was first stricken with disease Aug. 12 at Chickamauga, was then refused a furlough, for which he applied. Sergt. Kennedy was thirty-four years old. He was a widower and leaves a twelve-year-old son. His mother lives in Hornellsville, N. Y.

Gen. Roe's Successor.

CAMP POLAND, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe will be succeeded in command of the First Brigade by Col. Gardner of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment. This will be temporary, however.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL
OPENING NIGHT
Thursday, Sept. 8,
HURLY BURLY
(New Burlesque)
BY HARRY B. SMITH AND EDGAR SMITH.
MUSIC BY JOHN STROMBERG.
With All Star Stock Co.
PETER F. DAILEY.
ROSS AND FENTON.
JOHN T. KELLY.
BESSIE CLAYTON.
BEAUMONT SISTERS.
ANGELES SISTERS.
JOSEPHINE ALLEN. FRANKIE BAILEY
DAVID WARFIELD.
WEBER AND FIELDS
AND
FAY TEMPLETON.

AMERICAN. OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT (LABOR DAY.)
42d & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:15
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
2D YEAR.
Opera in English. Castle Sq. Opera Co. Von Suppe's Romantic Opera. Spectacular Production.
BOCCACCIO.
LIZZIE MACNICHOL, VILLA KNOX, ATTALIE CLAIRE, ROSE LEIGHTON, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, JOS. F. SHEEHAN, WM. G. STEWART, RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, H. L. CHASE. GREAT SINGING CHORUS OF 60.
EVES. 1,000 SEATS, RES'D .25, .50.
MATS. WED 1,100 SEATS, RES'D .25.
SAT. 1,100 SEATS, .25.
Same Seats Reserved for Subscribers Each Week.
No Liability Except to Pay One Week in advance.
IN PREPARATION—IOLANTHE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPECIAL LABOR DAY.
MATINEE AT 2:30. NIGHT AT 8:30.
Children Half Price at All Matinees.
LAST WEEKS
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT
NAVAL SHOW.
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
REAL WARSHIPS ON REAL WATER.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Propts. & Mgrs.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
DENMAN THOMPSON
AND HIS
GRAND NEW PRODUCTION OF
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Sat. Mat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Beginning To-morrow (Monday) Evening
Charles Frohman Presents
WM. GILLETTE AND THE FAMOUS SECRET SERVICE

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. and Broadway.
ENORMOUS HIT LAST NIGHT.
Ziegfeld's Comedy Company. THE TURTLE. Ev'gs at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY OF THE PERIOD

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
At 8:15. Matinées Saturdays at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
.....by ANTHONY HOPE.....
Virginia Harned—as—Ursula.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FRANCIS CARLYLE. ISABELLE URQUHART.
Labor Day, Great Bill, Begins 9 A. M.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

MORE SICK LEAVE SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—The Saratoga sailed this evening for Montauk Point with 100 sick and a quantity of Mauser rifles and ammunition.

The sailing of the Missouri has been delayed until to-morrow, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water.

The reports of Gen. Wood's corps of physicians show a marked improvement in the general health of the city. The death rate this week is from 50 to 75 per cent. lower than it was two weeks ago.

SANTIAGO SICK REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following is Gen. Lawton's health report for to-day:

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 3.—Total sick, 201; total fever, 181; total new cases fever, 22; total returned to duty, 14. Deaths—W. K. True, Sergeant, Company C,

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

David Mills, Canada's Minister of Justice, Talks on the Questions to be Decided.

FISHING OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Canadians Want Reasonable Jurisdiction in the Matter—Might Be Willing to Give Up Pelagic Sealing—Peace an Aid to Negotiations.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 3.—The Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice for Canada, professor of law in the Toronto University, and the highest authority on Constitutional questions in the Dominion, was asked for an opinion on the Quebec conference and the results which it was likely to accomplish.

In speaking of probable results Mr. Mills said: "A great deal depends upon the mood in which the Government and people of the United States find themselves after this war with Spain. If they feel that the Government of the United Kingdom had in any way rendered them substantial service, the effect of such service upon the minds of the President and Congress will not be wholly obliterated by the following peace. The growth of a friendly feeling toward the United Kingdom in the United States tends to put the two great countries in this regard more nearly upon an equal footing because the Government of the United Kingdom has for a half century been sincerely anxious to establish friendly relations, of a permanent character, with our neighbors across the border. That feeling has, with a very considerable section of the people of the United States, not been reciprocated; but the sympathy of the great powers of the continent of Europe with Spain, and their inclination to interfere in her behalf, has, perhaps, for the first time in the history of the United States, impressed them with the importance of the friendly support of the United Kingdom; and so this conference is taking place under circumstances more favorable than any previous one held for the settlement of the questions of difference between the Great Republic and the British Empire."

"Is it your opinion," Mr. Mills was asked, "that peace will facilitate or retard the work before the commission?"

Friendly Feeling Increasing.

"It can only affect the commission in the way I have indicated. Lasting friendships between States are usually of slow growth. There has been until now on the part of a portion of the population of the United States a marked unfriendliness toward the United Kingdom. There has been as I have said no corresponding feeling of unfriendliness on the part of the people of Great Britain, and certainly not of Ireland. From the commencement of this war the conduct of the British Government has left no room for doubt in the minds of the American people that it is earnestly desirous of establishing the most friendly relations between the two countries. It has rendered the United States very important services on this Continent. The people of the Republic realize this, and it has awakened among them a widespread and a more profound feeling of good will toward the United Kingdom than has ever existed before. Had there been an attempt of interference against the United States on the part of any European State that feeling no doubt would have been greatly strengthened; for the Government of [illegible] would not have been an [illegible] spectator in that event."

"Assuming that the United States made peace with Spain at once and before the labor of the conference began, what are the chances for a settlement of all the questions which have been referred to it for final disposal?" was the next query.

"There are important questions where there is no great diversity of interest, and I see no reason why a satisfactory conclusion should not be reached in regard to them. Take the lake fisheries. We have been endeavoring to maintain the productive character of these fisheries. In this respect there is no difference of interest between the people of the United States and of ourselves, but so far there has been, on the part of the States bordering on the lakes, great indifference, and our efforts at preservation have been well-nigh rendered useless by the destruction that is carried on, without legal restraint, by the fishermen of the United States upon the borders of these lakes. I cannot say how far this destruction is due to indifference, and how far it is due to the weakness of the State Governments and their inability to control their own people. However friendly the Government of the United States may be, I apprehend they will never be able to secure the same respect for an obedience to regulations on this matter which they may make, in conjunction with us, as we are able to secure on our side of the boundary.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

"In regard to the pelagic sealing, we have gone a long way beyond the requirements of international law, in consenting to be excluded from waters bordering upon the islands to which the seals resort, for a distance of sixty miles. This is a concession made, a restraint imposed upon us, under the Paris regulations, beyond the requirements of international law. But the people of the United States are not satisfied, and desire us to consent to still further restraints. Now it is possible that the people of Canada, with proper compensation given, in the form of treaty concessions, (for this is an industrial concession on our part,) might be disposed to leave the business of pelagic sealing so far as we are concerned, entirely to our neighbors. The fishermen of the United States objected to very much more reasonable regulations in respect to the fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland. The Government and Legislature of Newfoundland made regulations governing the fisheries upon the coasts, and applied these regulations to their own fishermen as well as the fishermen of the United States. These regulations were violated by the American fishermen. The people of Newfoundland destroyed some American nets while they were being used in violation of those regulations in fishing in the harbors of Newfoundland. The Government of the United States not only demands compensation for this, but denied the right of the Newfoundland Legislature to make regulations for the proper preservation of the fisheries, because they were made subsequent to a treaty which bestowed the liberty of the fisheries upon the American fishermen. I need not say, although the American claim for damages was conceded, that I think it was a claim wholly at variance with the principles of public law and the rights of the people of Newfoundland. This is a matter of vastly more consequence to the people of Newfoundland than the pelagic sealing on the Pacific is to the people of the United States, and ought to be, and no doubt will be, fully considered by the conference, so as to secure to the people of Newfoundland a reasonable jurisdiction over their own fisheries."

Question of Land-Locked Bays.

"Are there any other features of the fisheries requiring consideration?" was asked.

"Yes; there is the sovereignty over the bays lying within the jaws of the land. In international law there is a distinction between the jurisdiction a nation has over the belt of sea which washes its shores and those stretches of water which extend into the land. This was fully recognized in common law. Jurisdiction over persons upon the bays was in the courts of common law. The jurisdiction over persons found on the belt of sea which extends along the shore was in the High Court of Admiralty. A State has an absolute proprietary right over its land-locked bays to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of every other State; in fact the bays are lands covered with water. The jurisdiction is not absolute over the water belt along the shore. The ships of other States have the right of navigation there. It is not true that jurisdiction extends over the bays only as far as a cannon shot will reach from its shores, in the same way that it does over the sea washing its coast. Although the entrance to the bay may be fifteen or twenty miles wide, it is not the less within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State into whose territory it stretches.

"This is the most important question in the controversy between the two countries, and the British representatives must not confound concessions in this regard with concessions with respect to trade. To yield to the United States' contention in respect to the large bays upon our coast within our borders would be to make a cession of territory."

"Do the United States by their contention deny to Canadians what they claim upon their own coasts for themselves?" Mr. Mills was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "they do. The entrance to the Chesapeake Bay must be at least ten miles wide. The entrance to the Delaware Bay is sometimes stated at eighteen miles, and that of Cape Cod Bay as thirty-two miles. What the American contributors to this controversy say is that the word 'bay' used in the convention of 1818 has not its ordinary meaning, though at the Halifax Commission in 1877 their counsel held otherwise, and admitted that the word was used in its ordinary sense. The first question to be determined is: Which of these contentions is right? Some American writer maintains that bays and inlets can only be claimed, as are the waters upon the coast, to a distance of three miles from each shore, but if this view were adopted the same rule should be applied to the bays on the coasts of both countries, and there would be less difficulty in arriving at a conclusion."

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Diplomats Meet at the German Foreign Office for Discussion—Dreibund Powers Favor It.

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BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The astounding disarmament proposal of the Czar has overshadowed everything this week. The members of the Government, the newspapers, and the public have alike exhibited the liveliest interest in the matter. There is no doubt that the German Government views the project with favor, "sincerely and with no ulterior motives," as an official of the Foreign Office said to the correspondent here of The Associated Press, and that Germany will make strenuous efforts to bring about, first, the proposed conference itself, and then a realization of its object, at least as far as it is humanly possible.

While it is not literally true, as France suspects, that Emperor William is responsible for the Czar's proclamation, nevertheless it is a fact that ever since the Czar's accession to the throne the German Emperor has repeatedly discussed partial disarmament with him and during the last year Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Court Mouravieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, have exchanged views on the same topic. But, it cannot be said that the Government is very hopeful that the Czar's ideas will prevail, and the officials of the Foreign Office fully realize that there are enormous and apparently insurmountable difficulties in the way. Baron von Bülow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, invited the foreign diplomats to the Foreign Office for the purpose of gleaning their views and imparting to them the ideas of the German Government, but, owing to the fact that a number of the members of the diplomatic corps were enjoying their holidays, the meeting was sparsely attended. The Secretary of the United States Embassy, J. G. Jackson, advised Ambassador White, who is at Homburg, of the invitation and the object of the meeting. But, in the absence of special instructions from Washington and in view of the delicate position of the United States at the present moment, with peace negotiations about to commence, the Embassy concluded that it was advisable to abstain from participation in the meeting and from communicating in any way with the Foreign Office on the subject. The British, Russian, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors came to town specially to attend the meeting, but the Spanish Ambassador did not take part in it. A representative of the French Embassy was present.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns from the Foreign Office here that the Dreibund powers heartily favored the Czar's proposal at the meeting, and Great Britain signified her sympathy with the suggestions made from St. Petersburg. All these powers are ready to participate in the proposed conference on the understanding that the actual status of the political entity of each of the powers should not be discussed. The representative of France contented himself with listening, and did not enlighten the others in regard to his Government's views.

The German Foreign Office believes that, while France will shortly adopt a more conciliatory attitude, her adhesion to the resolutions which the conference may adopt is very doubtful.

A member of the Russian Embassy tells the correspondent of The Associated Press that the Czar has been planning a partial disarmament for years, and that he was on the point of issuing a proclamation twelve months ago, "when," the official added, "at his request he sent him all the recent German publications touching upon universal peace and disarmament."

Continuing, the official remarked: "All who are acquainted with the real purposes and objects of the Czar are perfectly aware that he aims at the preservation of peace.

"In regard to the power with which Russia has the closest political ties let us wait and see whether the proposed conference will not also be acceptable to it."

The press and public opinion on the subject vary. The inspired and Radical press hail the disarmament proposition with joy, and the Agrarian, Military, and a portion of the Conservative press look askance, and question the sincerity of the Czar. The Vossische flatly dubs the proposal of Russia as a "trick," and the Hamburg Nachrichten, which prefaces its editorial by saying that if the late Prince Bismarck were alive the subjoined would be his views, expresses the opinion that the Russian proposal was only made with the intention of reminding the world of it later, "when war shall have broken out."

King Oscar Will Send Delegates.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3.—On the recommendation of the Swedish-Norwegian Council, King Oscar has notified the Czar of his acceptance of the invitation to send delegates to a peace conference.

Emperor Honors Queen Wilhelmina.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Emperor William has marked the Queen of Holland's accession to the throne by appointing her Honorary Colonel of the Fifteenth Hanoverian Hussars His Majesty personally called at the Dutch Embassy and sent the young Queen expressions of his joy and his wishes for her happy life and sucessful reign. Germany will not be specially represented at the coronation ceremonies, but individual rulers will attend in strong numbers.

Addresses to Queen Wilhelmina.

The Holland Society of New York and the New York St. Nicholas Society forwarded to Queen Wilhelmina illuminated addresses on the occasion of her accession to the Dutch throne. The branch of the Holland Society in Albany, N. Y., sent a cable message of congratulation to the young Queen.

Emperor and Empress to Go Hunting.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The Emperor and Empress are going to Rominten in the middle of the month for some hunting. The imperial shooting box there is not spacious enough to lodge the Empress and the ladies who accompany her. Consequently, an additional wing will be quickly constructed. Great sport is expected, as there are twenty pronged-antler stags near Rominten.

Passengers on the Campania.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, which sails from this port to-day for New York, will have among her passengers Thomas Henry Hall Caine, the novelist; Miss Ada Rehan, the actress; Lord and Lady Brassey, and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Bismarck Celebration at Dresden.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—There was a big Bismarck memorial celebration at Dresden on Wednesday. Prince Frederick August, nephew of the King of Saxony, represented the King, and the civic and military authorities were present.

German Torpedo Flotilla Damaged.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The recent northwest storm which swept across the Baltic sank a German torpedo boat and severely damaged the whole German torpedo flotilla. Five of the torpedo boats barely reached harbor.

Russian Kerosene Factory Destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, announces that the Mussanagijeff kerosene factory is in flames and that 300,000 poods of oil have been consumed.

A pood is 36.07 pounds.

Chintz Factory Destroyed in France.

ROUEN, France, Sept. 3.—The chintz factory of Gartaide & Co., at Malaunay, near here, was burned yesterday evening. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000f.

NEWPORT'S NOTED GUESTS

Lord Herschell and the Russian Ambassador Are Entertained.

SOCIETY SUFFERS FROM HEAT

Alexander Agassiz Will Entertain the Town and Country Club—Other Social Events.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening at the Breakers, during which the Newport Band played for the guests.

Lord Herschell, late Lord Chancellor of England, and his son arrived from Canada this afternoon, and were driven to East Bourne Lodge, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

This evening Mrs. Whitehouse entertained in honor of her distinguished guests. The guests for dinner included Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy; Commodore Albert Kautz, United States Navy; Commander C. H. Stockton, United States Navy; Lieut. T. C. McLean, United States Navy; J. C. Bancroft, Col. John Jacob Astor, Egerton L. Winthrop, Judge John Clinton Gray, and John Thompson Spencer. During the afternoon Lord Herschell visited the Golf Club.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice have returned from Montauk Point, where they habe been visiting relatives and friends.

The Russian Ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, accompanied by his niece, the Countess Cassini, and Secretaries Zelenoy and Rojvestwensky of the Russian Legation, arrived here this morning as the guests of Dwight Braman, at his cottage on the Cliffs. This afternoon Mr. Graham entertained at luncheon in honor of his distinguished guests, and at 2 o'clock he gave an afternoon tea at the golf club, where the cottagers were formally introduced to the representative of the Czar. During his stay the Ambassador will visit Fort Adams, where he will be received with honors.

The severe heat during the day and evening has been the greatest yet experienced this season, the mercury registering 98 in the shade and 110 in the sun. Very few of the cottagers used their horses or traps while the temperature was at the highest point. Several horses died as the result of the heat, and thousands of persons bathed at the various beaches during the day. To-night every one is out of doors, and not a breeze is to be found anywhere.

This afternoon the Board of Aldermen, accompanied by Mayor Boyle, the City Solicitor, the City Clerk, and the Street Commissioner visited Bellcourt, and with O. H. P. Belmont, inspected the territory described in Mr. Belmont's communication to the City Council, in which he offered to make certain improvements in return for concessions from the city. On examination it was found that the part of the Ledge Road, which he asks the City Council to close in return for a new one, to be opened at his own expense, will not materially inconvenience any one, and will be a distinct advantage to many.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks has cards out for a dinner on Sept. 5. Mrs. W. P. Storrs Wells and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, for the 6th. Mrs. J. Whitney and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell for the 7th. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for the 8th, and Mrs. Harold Brown for the 10th.

A large number of the members of the Newport Clambake Club assembled at their cozy home on Easton's Point this afternoon to enjoy a bake.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer gave a dinner and small dance this evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Irvan.

Every particle of space in the Casino grill rooms has been engaged for to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has cards out for dinner party on Monday evening.

To-morrow Chauncey M. Depew will entertain at lunch in honor of Lord Herschell and on Monday evening Mrs. Edwin Parsons will entertain in honor of the distinguished visitor.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will entertain to-morrow in honor of the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini.

Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice and J. Stevens Ulmer have arrived from New York.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz will entertain the Town and Country Club on the occasion of the fourth meeting, at the Casino Theatre, next Friday afternoon, when he will read a paper on "The Fiji Islands and Coral Reefs."

Mrs. Victor Sorchan entertained at dinner this evening.

Bishop Leonard of Ohio is the guest of Mrs. Edward Parsons, who entertained at luncheon this afternoon in his honor. A reception followed, during which the Bishop was formally presented to the cottagers. Berger's Hungarian Band played during the reception.

A large number of horses and traps for the Newport Horse Show arrived to-day.

Miss Eustis held a reception this afternoon, Miss Ellen Mason entertained at luncheon this afternoon, and Mrs. H. L. Berwind, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, and Mrs. H. Baldwin entertained at dinner to-night.

Chauncey M. Depew and Harold Brown have returned from New York.

A. O. D. Taylor has sold, for Miss Mary Leroy King, lot No. 60 on the Wilbar farm tract, off Harrison Avenue. The lot contains 5,000 square feet, with 2,500 more if sparkway, and is situated at the southwestern corner of Wilbar Avenue and the new street running parallel with Harrison Avenue.

Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice and a party of cottagers will visit Montauk Point to-morrow on the tug Sisson, leaving here.

John Glidden of Cambridge is the guest of ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice.

The Ocean House will remain open until after the naval reception.

John H. Macy of Port Chester is the guest of Francis P. Freeman, and William Cozzens of New York is a guest at Bellcourt.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include John E. Walz, R. E. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Solomon, Mrs. S. Lowenstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gordon of New York, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Snow of Greenport.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected at The Breakers on Monday.

Commodore Albert Kautz, United States Navy, of the Newport Naval Station will relinquish command on Oct. 1.

NEWPORT CHARITY CONCERT.

It Was Given for the Benefit of Sick Soldiers and Was a Success.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The concert given at the Casino Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the sick soldiers, under the direction of Mrs. P. P. Berman of New York, was a success in every sense of the word. The programme consisted of selections by Emilio De Gorgorza, Miss Eyre, Franz Kneisel, and J. Wallace Goodrich, who was the accompanist.

The patrons were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. C. A. Munn, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman, Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Addison Thomas, Mrs. J. Lovering Wharton, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Gammell, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. F. W. Andrews, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mrs. Wardell Gibbs, Miss Lyman, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. G. L. Rives, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. William Gray, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippett, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. George H. Norman, Miss Grosvenor, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Gordon McKay, J. Burke Wolfe, and Lispenard Stewart.

Thanks, Mr. Labouchere.

From The London Truth.

The Old World in its dealings with the New assumes an attitude of condescension which is as ridiculous as it is unwarranted. When the Spanish-American war broke out the Spaniards treated their American opponents with aristocratic contempt, referred to them as "filibustering vagabonds;" and generally assumed an attitude of incomparable superiority. One of the salient features of the late war, apart from the ease with which the Spaniards were overcome, and the gross corruption that has been shown to exist in official circles in Spain, is the manly, honest, generous, and chivalrous conduct of the United States Government forces and people from the beginning to the end of the campaign. It is only just to give expression to the general feeling of admiration which the new chivalry has created throughout Europe.

NO ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

German Foreign Office Officials Deny the Report—British Ambassador Says an Agreement Concerning Africa Exists.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The officials of the German Foreign Office assert that the London reports of the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Germany are entirely without foundation.

The British Ambassador here, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, when asked if an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concerning Africa had been reached, said:

"Such an agreement already exists. Germany prefers that England, rather than France, should hold Egypt, although all that Germany expected from the English occupation has not been realized.

"An Anglo-German understanding regarding the rest of Africa also exists. The recent meetings between Mr. Balfour and Count von Hatzfeldt dealt with other matters."

The National Zeitung says: "The reports of an offensive and defensive alliance are unfounded. The British Government is not in a position to conclude such an alliance, nor does there exist in authoritative quarters in Germany the slightest inclination to completely identify our own foreign policy with that of another power. There can only be some colonial arrangement, the relations of the powers in other respects remaining unaltered. It must be particularly understood that Russian interests are in nowise prejudiced."

The Cologne Gazette says it believes the agreement is merely an agreement for an Anglo-German loan to Portugal.

Secretary Jackson at The Hague.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Secretary Jackson of the United States Embassy, has gone to The Hague in order to attend the Congress of Diplomatic History.

A Barefaced Bunko Game.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One evening while Col. Riche's regiment was stationed at the Fair Grounds a bronzed and broad-shouldered Texan walked into the office of the Commercial Hotel and, squaring himself at a table, began the task of composing a letter. It was evidently a hard job. He stuck out his tongue, scratched his head, changed pens a dozen times, and went through all the contortions of a man with a bad case of St. Vitus's dance before he concluded the epistle. Then he fished out a black wallet, unwound a strap a yard long, and extracted a five-dollar bill, which he carefully folded up with the sheet. By that time the performance had excited the sympathetic interest of several bysanders, and one of them pointed out the mail box in the corner. "Just put your letter in these, my friend," he said. "Hey?" exclaimed the Texan, glancing up. "I said to drop your letter in that box," repeated the other. The big immune bent upon him a look of unutterable scorn. "Well, I've heard tell of all kinds of city bunko games," he said slowly, "but that's the durndest barefacest one of the hull lot! Don't you say nothing, now, or I'll have to smash y'. Say, mister!" he called to the clerk, "kin you tell me where the Postmaster keeps his shop?" He was given the proper directions, and returned beaming. "Say," he asked one of the hotel staff confidentially, "do I reely look as green as all that-like? I'd bite at sech a game?" He was assured that he looked like a thoroughbred, and went away happy. "Hope to die if I ever give any more tips to a Texan," was the comment of the gentleman who pointed out the box.

The Latest from Moscow.

From The Cleveland Plaindealer.

After writing his peace pronunciamento, Emperor Nicholas witnessed the unveiling of the monument to Czar Alexander II. He was accompanied by two brigades of lancers, a battery of artillery, and four regiments of dismounted dragoons. Twenty thousand soldiers of the line kept back the crowd.

Yesterday he witnessed a grand review of the troops, 90,000 veterans and 40,000 mobilized recruits. The Emperor was accompanied by the Imperial Guard and the Skobeloff Legion. In the afternoon he witnessed the laying of the foundation stone of the Alexander III. Fine Arts Museum. Ten squadrons of Cossacks cleared the streets. The Emperor was accompanied by the Romanoff body guard, 1,000 strong; the Polish light cavalry, the Malikoff hussars, the Czarina dragoons, and seventeen regiments of the Twenty-fourth Corps. The museum was guarded by eight battalions of sappers and miners.

At the ball in the evening the Kremlin was surrounded by 84,000 Circassian and Georgian picked recruits.

During the intermission on the dance programme, Nicholas was approached by a courtier of great popularity.

"Is it true, your Majesty," he smilingly inquired, "that you desire to reduce the size of the army?"

Nicholas looked through the open window across a sea of glittering bayonets.

"I think," he replied, with a comical wink, "that I could contrive to get along with a platoon or two less of them."

The Truth Finally Came Out.

From The Philadelphia Times.

It was the married sister of two other girls who was at pains this Spring to let all her friends far and wide know that "the girls were going for June to Narragansett—such a good time as they'll have, too, for they are to stay with the Blanks of Baltimore—charming people, the Blanks, very old family and awfully smart, and all that—perfectly dear of them to invite the girls, wasn't it?" At which rhapsody all her friends far and wide who had never heard of the Blanks were visibly impressed. But one day the married sister struck somebody who knew something about Baltimore. "The Blanks, you say," observed this somebody, "and in a cottage at Narragansett? Why, that's very queer; I don't know—" "Oh, it's their first season there," purred the married sister, "and that's one reason why it's so particularly good of them to invite the dear girls; they're such an old family, you know." "I see all that," blurted out the somebody. "I know all about them and their circumstances, and how they can afford a cottage at Narragansett and the entertainment of gay young guests is more than I can see. Why, since their father's death, six years ago, those girls have worked like everything and at everything. He left nothing but debts, and he had hosts of creditors and—" "Yes, yes," the married sister, seeing that the game was up, hastened to say, "but—you—see—the truth is, the Blanks have opened a boarding house at Narragansett and my sisters are not going to pay a visit, but board with them."

Capt. Capron's Gallant Feat.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Army officers and National Guardsmen have not forgotten a notable incident on the Presidio grounds in the early part of 1893, when the courage and superb horsemanship of Capron saved the lives of a woman and her two children. It was on a morning when the First Troop of California Cavalry, then under the command of Capt. Blumenberg, was at drill on the large parade ground. Sergt. Capron was interested in the drill of the troopers, and sat on his horse on the main road watching the evolutions. A light carriage, drawn by two spirited horses, entered the Lombard gate and proceeded in the direction of the post buildings. In the vehicle were an elderly woman and two little girls. The carriage passed Capron, and when about 100 yards west of his position something scared the horses, and they bolted along the drive at a terrific pace, turning into a side road and racing furiously on a broken half grade.

Capron kicked the spurs into his horse in an instant and dashed around the slope to intercept the team. When he reached the road again the team was approaching on a mad gallop. The officer saw no time could be lost if the lives of the woman and children were to be saved. At the risk of his own life he trotted into the centre of the road and waited for the collision with the team. The two carriage horses continued their wild run, and in a few moments crashed against the troop horse of Capron. He dropped his own reins, and, leaning over his horse's head, caught both runaways by the bridle. The three horses reared and fought. Capron was lifted out of the saddle, but he held the bridle reins and compelled the infuriated animals to stop. The carriage was badly damaged, but the occupants escaped without a scratch.

A Take Down.

"There was no use in trying to conceal my identity, for every one seemed to know who I was."

"Indeed! And who were you?"—Brooklyn Life.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN DEAD

Succumbs at Saratoga to an Attack of Apoplexy with Which He Was Stricken Tuesday.

BROOKLYN'S "FIRST CITIZEN"

A Farmer's Son, Who Rose by His Own Efforts to Win a Public Statue in His Lifetime—Worked for Brooklyn Bridge and Prospect Park.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—James S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn's "first citizen," died here at 12:16 P. M., to-day. He was prostrated last Tuesday by an attack of apoplexy, and had been for some time before his death in a semi-comatose condition.

MR. STRANAHAN'S CAREER.

His Public Services in the Industrial Development of Brooklyn.

James S. T. Stranahan was the son of a farmer, and was born among the hills of Peterborough, Madison County, New York, April 25, 1808. He came from Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather having emigrated to America in 1725, settling first in Rhode Island and subsequently in Connecticut.

Young Stranahan spent his early years on his father's farm. His mother was left a widow when the son was eight years old. The boy picked up his schooling in the village, and was so bright and studious that at the age of seventeen he was teaching in the village public school.

While engaged in teaching other boys as old as himself, Mr. Stranahan studied civil engineering, intending to adopt that as his profession. About this time, however, extensive trade was opened up with the Indians of the West and Northwest frontiers, and the prospect of making money abundantly in that direction led Mr. Stranahan to abandon civil engineering, and took him on a trading journey into the Northwest.

The trip was long and perilous and full of hardships, and, after several interviews with Gen. Lewis Cass, then Governor of the Territory of Michigan, he abandoned his plans, after a number of fruitless trips into the wilderness, and returned to his native State.

He formed a partnership with a number of citizens of Albany for dealing in wool, but was induced by Gerrit Smith, the capitalist and philanthropist, to give that business up in 1832. At the request of Mr. Smith he undertook to establish a manufacturing village in a township owned by him. Such was Mr. Stranahan's success that in a few years the village of Florence, thus planted and developed, grew from several hundred to several thousand in population.

The rising and popular young contractor was elected in 1837 to the Legislature as a Whig in a district usually Democratic. He attracted attention in the Assembly by his ability in dealing with financial problems, and took a prominent part in the struggle connected with the suspension of specie payments. President Martin Van Buren was then urging the Sub-Treasury act on Congress.

Mr. Stranahan removed, in 1840, from Florence to Newark, N. J., where he engaged for several years in the building of railroads. He is credited by an early biographer and friend with having been among the first of those who, by taking stock in payment for construction, became owners and hence controllers of the roads they built.

Mr. Stranahan forsook New Jersey in 1844 and took up his residence in Brooklyn, there to remain during the rest of his life. His career became a prominent part of the life and chronicles of Brooklyn, and he was closely identified with many phases of that city's astonishing growth, notably with the development of the water front, the ferries to New York, the bridge, and Prospect Park.

When Mr. Stranahan cast his lot among her people he was quick to foresee broad opportunities for extending the municipality and making it a sister city to New York.

He linked his own personal fortunes with the fortunes of the City of Churches, and the measure of success that attended his plans was but an infinitesimal part of the advantage that accrued to the city through his business sagacity and public spirit.

The first thing to attract his attention was the chance for making a great water front for Brooklyn. Selecting a location at Red Hook Point, he company with other business men, he built large docks, with artificial waterways. Under the name of the Atlantic Dock, this system of piers and storehouses has been widely known for many years. The impulse was given to other merchants and capitalists, and the result was a line of warehouses covering the entire Brooklyn water front, from Gowanus Bay to the Navy Yard.

He was elected in 1848 as a Whig, to the Common Council. He was nominated on the Whig ticket in 1851 for Mayor of Brooklyn, but was defeated by Samuel Smith.

The Hamilton Ferry, in which, in 1851, Mr. Stranahan was interested, was absorbed by the Union Ferry, and he went into the new company and was chiefly instrumental in developing it into the great Union Ferry system, which owned every ferry between New York and Brooklyn, from South Ferry to Catharine Ferry. The system was turned over to a New York syndicate several years ago.

Mr. Stranahan was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress from the Second District in 1854. He served one term.

On the formation of the Metropolitan Police District, in 1857, by the consolidation of the Police Departments of Brooklyn, New York, and Staten Island, Mr. Stranahan was named one of the Commissioners, and he was again appointed a Commissioner in 1858.

He went into the Republican Party at its formation, and was a delegate to the National Conventions of 1860 and 1864, at which Abraham Lincoln was nominated and renominated. Mr. Stranahan was chosen an Elector at Large in 1864, the other two Electors at Large being Horace Greeley and Preston King.

He was an active and enthusiastic Unionist throughout the civil war, and he rendered a service of the highest value and importance to that cause. He became the President of the War Fund Committee in Brooklyn, and his wife was put at the head of the Woman's Relief Association.

It was in connection with the bridge and with Prospect Park that Mr. Stranahan was perhaps best known in Brooklyn. He was President of the Park Board from 1860 to 1882, and during that time Prospect Park was developed into the second park in the country in size. Especially during the early days there was a considerable public sentiment against the development of the park, and for the first few years the municipal administrations were hostile to Mr. Stranahan's ideas, but he persevered in his plans, and time has shown that he was right. To his energy and foresight Brooklyn is indebted for its splendid Prospect Park.

Mr. Stranahan was among the first to appreciate the necessity for a bridge across the East River. A company of capitalists, with Mr. Stranahan at its head, was organized in 1869 to build the bridge. From that time until the bridge was built and thrown open to the public, in 1883, he was on the Board of Trustees, and he and William C. Kingsley and Henry C. Murphy were the leading men in the enterprise. These three managed the bridge until it was turned over to the two cities. He presided for the Trustees at the opening ceremonies.

He was one of the Electors at Large in this State in 1888, and he cast his vote for Benjamin Harrison in the Electoral College. He then practically withdrew from public life, devoting himself, however, quietly and unostentatiously to the very last to his large dock interests. On the organization of all the dock properties into one company he went into the reorganization and became one of the chief officers.

Mr. Stranahan was one of the earliest advocates of the Greater New York consolidation, his first public utterance in favor of that project being made at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce on May 8, 1883. At that dinner he said:

"I may be mistaken, but I think that the public sentiment of Brooklyn would cordially welcome a consolidation of the two cities under the title of New York. The East River Bridge, now superadded to the ferry system, will, as Brooklyn hopes, so affiliate the two in heart and sympathy and so facilitate their mutual intercourse that both, without any special courtship on either side, will alike ask the Legislature of the State to enact the ceremony of a municipal marriage, and if this shall be done, then I venture to predict that each will be so happy and so well content with the other that neither will ever seek a divorce."

It was one of the joys of the Brooklyn patriarch's life that he lived to see this prophecy fulfilled, and one of the desires of his heart attained when the two cities were welded together fourteen years later.

On the 12th of April, 1895, the Brooklyn Consolidation League, Edward M. Grout presiding, adopted resolutions tendering to Mr. Stranahan, who was then ill, "an expression of its sincere wish that he may be strengthened and restored to health, that he may participate in the final triumph of his long and earnest labors in the cause of municipal consolidation."

Mr. Stranahan retained his active interest in public affairs up to the last. An evidence of that interest and of the value placed upon his opinion was afforded when Gen. B. F. Tracy's campaign for Mayor, in 1897, was opened in the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on the night of Oct. 11, by the reading of a letter from Mr. Stranahan, indorsing Gen. Tracy and saying that he intended to vote for him.

The people of Brooklyn, by whom Mr. Stranahan had long been held in the highest esteem as one of their chief citizens—by whom, in fact, he had come to be widely known as the "first citizen"—conferred on him, in 1891, the unusual honor and dignity of a monument while he yet lived. Funds were raised by popular subscription, and a bronze statue of Mr. Stranahan was made by Frederic Macmonnies, the sculptor.

The statue was placed at the main entrance to Prospect Park, and was unveiled with a great public ceremonial, June 6, 1891. The Mayor presided. A vast throng of applauding citizens took part in the demonstration.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs delivered a historical address. Mr. Stranahan and his wife were present at the unveiling. The statue is over life size, and represents the "first citizen" standing, with his silk hat in his hand and his overcoat thrown over his arm.

The success of the great enterprises with which Mr. Stranahan was connected was due to the ability and energy and persistence with which he worked for their accomplishment. This was clearly shown in the cases of the bridge and of Prospect Park.

He was twice married, the first time, in 1837, to Miss Marianne Fitch, daughter of Ebenezer R. Fitch of Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y. She earnestly and ably assisted her husband in his relief work in the Union cause during the civil war. She died in August, 1866, at Manchester, Vt.

Mr. Stranahan's second wife was Miss Clara C. Harrison, a native of Massachusetts, who had been Principal of a private school for girls in Brooklyn. She is living. She has been for years prominently identified with charitable and philanthropic work in Brooklyn. She has been connected with the Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, and she was on the Kings County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Society.

Mr. Stranahan was under the medium height, spare and active, with a finely formed face, aquiline nose, and high, broad forehead. He possessed firm and pleasing manners, and was a clear and direct speaker. In private life he was very domestic. He and his second wife lived in a large, old-fashioned mansion in lower Union Street, and there they gave many large and fashionable entertainments. They were hospitable and popular in society.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Colonel Edward T. Wood.

Col. Edward T. Wood, a brother-in-law of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, died Friday at his residence on University Heights after a protracted illness, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Bath, Steuben County, New York, and made his home in Brooklyn in 1853. He entered politics, and in 1856 was elected a member of the State Legislature from Brooklyn. He was one of the Public Works Commissioners for the building of the Fourth Avenue Boulevard, and in 1858 was appointed by President Johnson United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Brooklyn. In 1874 he moved to New York and practiced law, making his home on University Heights. In 1884 he was appointed Corporation Counsel by Acting Mayor Kirk, and for many years was the Tammany Hall leader in the Annexed District. He leaves one son and four grandchildren. Funeral services will be held at his residence this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. McElroy of St. James Episcopal Church, Fordham, will officiate, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Dr. J. K. Hogan.

Dr. J. K. Hogan, forty-one years old, died at his residence, 140 Henry Street, yesterday of heart disease. Dr. Hog

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week's Dealings Show Strength—Pending Negotiations Make an Encouraging Outlook.

LOT BUYING STILL A FEATURE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room at a Standstill—Valuable Vacant Property Under Foreclosure—Suburban Offerings—Mortgages Filed.

If the transactions of the week have been marked by no sensational developments, there has been, on the other hand, an encouraging gain in strength, if not so much in outward signs of activity, and there is no denying that the course of the market is upward. The large number of deals, furthermore, in which negotiations are pending and the cessation of the "nothing doing" cry among brokers are perhaps the most significant features of the market just at present. The statement of a downtown broker is that he remembers few years which at a corresponding season have had so much business in the air. "I have just heard," he said, "of a buyer and seller who are only $5,000 apart on property worth $100,000; of another buyer who will give $57,000, while the seller holds out for $60,000, and of other cases where only the smallest differences are blocking sales." This may be taken for what it is worth, but remembering that just about so much preliminary dickering is essential to every transfer of realty, there is much in the broker's remarks that foretells activity.

Even to a greater extent than for the last two or three weeks has the buying for improvement been noticeable. The east side operators and builders have been active, several plots on the west side in Harlem have changed hands, while Washington Heights and the territory just across the Harlem have contributed to the transactions of this class.

The sale of the Beard Building, in Liberty Street, has that interest which always attaches to a large down-town deal, but cannot be regarded as of any special importance except as involving a large consideration.

October renting is brisk. There has been no general advance over last year's figures, but the demand for the best class of residences along the upper west side is far ahead of anything that was experienced last year. One Columbus Avenue agent characterized it as "fine," and when a real estate man expresses satisfaction with his business it must be pretty good.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Stephen G. Bogert to Joseph T. Low, for about $55,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 57 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Stewart & Smith the four-and-a-half-story brick and stone front dwelling, 303 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 17 by 100.

Rebecca Cohn has bought, for improvement, the old buildings, 272 to 276 Seventh Street, on a plot 91 by 90.

Elias Kemppner has sold to Thomas W. Keogh, with a building loan, the old building, 25 East Fourth Street, 22 by 129.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold the five-story flat, 1,953 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

William M. Picken has sold to H. J. Ohlckers, the three-story dwelling, 312 West Ninety-eighth Street, 19 by 100.11.

The Auction Room.

Last week's auction business was noteworthy only as being the smallest in many months, if not in years. A schedule of twelve offerings was reduced to six by adjournments and withdrawals, and of the six purchasers five were plaintiffs. Sales were effected on only three days, and the total of the week's business amounted to a little over $140,000.

Although the time for voluntary offerings is not yet at hand, the quality of this week's legal sales is rather above the average. The recent sales of two corners in the same neighborhood at private contract make it probable that there will be some competition for the plot, 100.9 by 125, at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, which will be sold by Auctioneer Smyth on Tuesday, together with a plot of the same size on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue. Another valuable parcel of unimproved property is scheduled for sale on Wednesday, the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 200, the longer dimension on the street. Two tenements, 287 and 289 East Tenth Street, belonging to the Cooper estate, which were knocked down to one of the heirs at a partition sale several months ago, will be resold on Tuesday. The business properties on the week's list of offerings include 548 Broome Street and 20 West Fourteenth Street, extending through to 25 West Thirteenth Street.

Only a moderate amount of printed matter has been circulated summoning the bargain-hunter and buyers, large and small, to the outlying districts to-morrow. The holiday suburban offerings are all continuation sales of tracts, parts of which have been disposed of on previous occasions, and, of course, anything which might be said as to their "choice and valuable" character would be superfluous. The Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company will offer the remaining 669 lots of the Jane Robert estate in Brooklyn, the greater part of which was sold on July 4 and the succeeding Saturday. Fifty-nine lots, comprising the balance of the Mapes estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, will be auctioned on the premises by William M. Ryan.

There were recorded last week 202 mortgages for $4,184,862, of which 76, for $1,449,882, were at 5 per cent.; 78, for $1,864,980, were at more, and 48, for $870,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 243 mortgages for $2,504,983, of which 86, for $1,072,678, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,083,205, were at more, and 32, for $349,100, were at less. The totals for the year included a single mortgage for $1,000,000, given by the Fulton, Wall Street, and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.—On the premises, at 1 P. M., by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, public auction sale, the remaining 669 lots of the Jane Robert estate, situated in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, between Eighteenth and Twenty-second Avenues, Seventieth and Seventy-third Streets.

On the premises, at 1:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 59 lots of the Mapes estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, between West Farms and the New York Catholic Protectory.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, First Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100.9 by 125, vacant; One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $75,024.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Donald McLean, referee, 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, north side, 107.7 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 94.9, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, with one and two story extension on 387. Subject to mortgages for $15,000.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,795.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William B. Hornblower, referee, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,509.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 20 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 306 feet west of Fifth Avenue, extending through to 25 West Thirteenth Street, 25 by 206.6, six and eight story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,164.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 1,640, 1,642, and 1,644 Fox Street, east side, 275.3 feet north of Westchester Avenue, each 25 by 100, three three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,190; subject to other mortgages for $12,800.

By Richard V. Barnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter G. Hennessy, referee, 160 East Ninety-third Street, south side, 300.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgemnt, $7,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 83 and 85 Clinton Place, north side, 206.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 24.6 by 93.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 83, $24,841; on 85, $24,856.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, John H. Clapp, referee, plot of about 1¾ acres at the southwest corner of the Union Post Road and the old West Farms Road.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Russell Benedict, referee, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 391 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,771; subject to another mortgage for $14,560.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement, on 532; one-story frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, M. C. Milnor, referee, 508 Broome Street, north side, 40.3 feet west of West Broadway, 22 by 80, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,928.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 201 West Thirty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 22.4 by 90, five-story stone-front flat, with stores; 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of William W. Farmer in the foregoing on June 9, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 56 to 60 Roosevelt Street, for two six-story brick tenements 25 by 86.8 and 28.1 by 41.10; Golden & Rosenberg of 11 Doyers Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 351 Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 24.6 by 83.8; estate of George Keyes of 100 Broadway, owner; Franklin Baylies of 51 Bible House; architect; cost, $15,000.

West Broadway, northeast corner of Prince Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 40 by 71; Edward C. Edwards of 952 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 61 Mangin Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 85.6; Jane Cusack and Louis Rinaldo, owners; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Boulevard, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6 by 130; Leith & Glenn of 1123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south east corner of the Boulevard, for three five-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 35 by 65 and 32.6 by 70; John McSweeney of 241 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Janes & Leo of 967 Boulevard, architects; costs, $90,000.

No. 1,316 Brook Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, 22 by 54; Richard Cleve of 201 Forsyth Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

Nineteenth Street, northeast corner of Second Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, for two one-story frame dwellings, with stores, 22 by 25 by 25 by 51; Fannie L. Jones of 10 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $2,000.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; John Heller of 24 Greenwich Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $69,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 19.6 by 50; Winslow E. Buzby of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. R. Buzby, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 55 West Seventieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; P. B. Worrall, premises, owner; R. Kennedy, architect; cost, $300.

No. 70 Broadway, to a four-story brick and frame office building; George Crocker, owner; F. Ammann of 372 West Twelfth Street, builder; cost, $255.

No. 121 East Twenty-first Street, to a two-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 27 by 126; Henry Taylor of 3 East Seventy-first Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 43 John Street, to a three-story brick storage and office building; J. B. Colgate of 30 Wall Street, owner; E. A. Quick & Son, architects; cost, $230.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 3.

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 225 ft n e of 171st St, 50x—x58.8x102.5; Ephraim B. Levy to Anthony Lavelle 2,025

HENRY ST, 51 and 53, 50x100; Jonas Weil and another to Wolf Cohn..... 6,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 255 ft s of High Bridge Road, 100x125; Henry F. Crosby to William Stokes 14,000

RUTGERS ST, 27, 25x100; Rutgers St, e s, at s w corner of 25 Rutgers St, runs e 90.4xn 0.2x e 22.11x s 0.7x w 83.3 to Rutgers St x n 0.7; Hermann Levy to Frederick J. Seelig 40,000

WATER ST, 492 and 494, 43.8x60x44x60; Benjamin Gorlin to Samuel Gorlin..... 1

13TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of 5th Av, 22.8x 97.3x22.8x92.9; Henry Masuch to Adele Meyer 1

72D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Isidor Kaufman to Solomon Weill 12,500

74TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Rachel Cohn to Jonas Weil and another 14,000

122D ST, 238 and 240 East; William Stokes to Henry F. Crosby..... 26,000

136TH ST, 713 East, 25x100; Furman V. Gaines and another to Mathias Goeren. 1

138TH ST, 709 and 711 East, 50x100; Furman V. Gaines and another to Henry Schwicardi 1

179TH ST, s s, 152 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x100x8x99.10; Henry B. Lyon to Addison W. Traphagen..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUM, Elizabeth F., to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 133d St, 129 ft w of Willow Av, 1 year $2,000

COHN, Wolf and Rachel, to Jonas Weil and another; 51 Henry St, installments.. 8,000

COHN, Wolf and Rachel, to Jonas Weil and another; 53 Henry St, installments.. 8,000

FLOWERS, Hiland, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; w s of Vyse Av, 225 ft n of Charlotte Place, installments. 3,950

FLOWERS, Hiland, to Alexander Wilson; w s of Vyse Av, 225 ft n of Charlotte Place, 1 year 330

GETZLAFF, Mary, to Adolph G. Hupfel; w s of Avenue B, or Cauldwell Av, 150 ft s of 161st St, 1 year..... 4,800

GUTMANN, Paula, to David Bachmann; Lots 94 and 95, map of 54 Lots of Tremont of United Real Estate and Trust Company, 1 year 2,000

HUNCHBERGER, Louise, E. and Harry I., to Elizabeth Berry; Lot 369, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, 8 years.. 1,800

KENNEDY, Carrie S. and David T., to Elizabeth A. Kennedy; n e corner of 117th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 9,500

KEMMY, Mary, to Anna Ellis; old e s of Washington Av, 80 ft n of Quarry Road, runs n 40 ft to Quarry Road x21.10x33x 18 to beginning, 3 years..... 1,500

LAVELLE, Anthony and Ellen, to Ephraim B. Levy; s e s of College Av, 225 ft n e of 171st St, 1 year..... 1,215

RIEHL, Caroline W., to Fanny Schneider; w s of Prospect Av, 233 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 1,000

SEELIG, Frederick J., to Hermann Levy; 27 Rutgers Place, 3 years..... 4,600

SHULMAN, Julia B., to Peter Otten; 216 Chrystie St, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank ..... Nom.

LYNN, Lucy E., to Giovanni Lordi, (three mortgages) ..... Nom.

MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to Magdalena Schulze 1,000

SEELIG, Annjeanette, to Hermann Levy. 10,615

Mechanics' Liens.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x101.10; Herman Olsen against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor. 120

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x101.10; William J. Dilthey against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 475

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; Patrick Reducy against August Johnson, owner; Carl J. Lagesson, contractor 3,736

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of 145th St, 25 x100; Dimock & Finck Company against Adolph Webber, owner; Frederick Durand, contractor 131

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102.2; the Ohio Mining and Manufacturing Company against Anselm Bruck, owner and contractor..... 757

82D ST, s s, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Frieda and Max Hart and Charles Naarden, owners and contractors 618

146TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Schnatz & Massoth against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor..... 607

Lis Pendens.

WOODRUFF AV, s e corner of Broad St, 125.8x 189.8x115.3x180; Helen L. Pearsall against William L. Hendy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

A CHART FOR OLD MAIDS

Hints for Unmarried Women Offered by Uncle Sam.

PLENTY OF HUSBANDS READY

2,200,000 More Bachelors Than Spinsters in the Country—Where There Are Ten Mates for Every Single Woman.

The Government has just published an Old Maids' Chart, which is expected to be of the greatest value to unmarried women all over the country, says Rene Bache in The Boston Transcript. It is a map printed in colors, and shows at a glance just in what localities bachelors are thickest, and in what regions spinsters are most dense per square mile. The subject is worked out in this graphic fashion to such a fine point that any unappropriated person of the gentler sex may learn in a moment exactly the matrimonial expectation, reckoned on a percentage basis, which she will secure by changing her residence to any given spot in the United States.

In Massachusetts, for example, there are at the present time 224,368 bachelors of twenty years and upward, while the number of spinsters in that State is 218,070. Between the ages of twenty and twenty-four there are 97,816 bachelors and 90,750 maidens. Between twenty-five and twenty-nine there are 55,640 bachelors and 48,200 spinsters. Between thirty and thirty-four there are 28,033 bachelors and 25,456 spinsters. Between thirty-four and forty-four there are 24,811 bachelors and 26,470 maidens. Between forty-five and fifty-four there are 10,197 bachelors and 13,943 spinsters. Between fifty-five and sixty-four there are 4,504 bachelors and 7,409 maidens. From sixty-five years upward there are 3,167 bachelors and 5,774 spinsters. It will be observed from these figures that the bachelors in Massachusetts outnumber the unmarried women by two-tenths of 1 per cent.

Now it appears from the Old Maids' Chart and the figures accompanying it that people generally have been greatly mistaken in their notion that there is an enormous surplus of unmarried women in this country. The truth is that no such excess of spinsters exists; in fact, it is quite the other way, the bachelors outnumbering the maidens. At the present moment there are in the United States 2,200,000 more unattached males than females similarly situated, the exact figures being 5,427,767 bachelors against 3,224,494 spinsters, of ages from twenty years up. Thus it is obvious that if girls do not find husbands, it is not for lack of a plentiful supply of the article. What is required, seemingly, is a general migration of spinsters from the North and East, to the great and growing West, in parts of which there are ten available mates for every languishing maid.

From the last remark, however, it must not be inferred that there is actually in excess of unmarried women in the Northern and Eastern States. Even in those parts of the country there are more bachelors than spinsters twenty years old and upward, notwithstanding the theory to the contrary so widely accepted. No State in the Union has as many maidens as bachelors—not even Massachusetts, where the figures are 219,255 spinsters against 226,085 bachelors. Massachusetts is the banner State for spinsters, the bachelors outnumbering them by only two-tenths of 1 per cent. Next comes Rhode Island, where the excess of bachelors is 2 per cent. The excess of bachelors in the District of Columbia is 8 per cent., in North Carolina 9 per cent., in New Hampshire 9 per cent., in Connecticut 20 per cent., in Maine 37 per cent., and in Vermont 54 per cent. In Maryland the bachelor surplus is 19 per cent., in New Jersey it is 22 per cent., in New York it is 26 per cent., and in Virginia it is 22 per cent. All of these are low percentages. States, so far as the superiority of bachelors in point of numbers is concerned.

Where Batchelors Abound.

A glance at the Old Maids' Chart shows some surprising facts about surplus bachelors in some parts of the country. Idaho takes the lead as a desirable place of residence for women who want husbands, that State having 1,000 per cent. more bachelors than spinsters. The exact figures are 16,584 single men against 1,426 single women, twenty years old and upward. Wyoming is a close second, with an excess of 993 per cent., the figures being 16,183 bachelors against 1,487 maidens. Arizona is next, with a surplus of 931 per cent., the figures being 13,649 against 1,326. Washington has an excess of 777 per cent. in bachelors, the figures being 80,537, against 9,181. Nevada is a good fifth, with a surplus of 678 per cent. of unattached males, the figures being 12,175, against 1,627. It will be understood that no widowers are included in any of these statements, nor yet any divorced people. All of both sexes below twenty years are left out.

With these figures in hand it ought not to be hard for the average lonely spinster to hunt down a husband and corner him, so to speak. She need not be attractive; a woman does not need many charms to secure a mate in a region like Idaho or Wyoming, where there are ten bachelors for every available maiden. A premium of 1,000 per cent. is a practical assurance of matrimony. Other places where the excess of unmarried men is large are California, with 307 per cent.; Colorado, with 418 per cent.; Florida, with 122 per cent.; Kansas, with 158 per cent.; Michigan, with 111 per cent.; Minnesota, with 148 per cent.; Missouri with 96 per cent.; Nebraska, with 214 per cent.; New Mexico, with 290 per cent.; North Dakota, with 294 per cent.; Oregon, with 412 per cent.; Oklahoma, with 485 per cent.; South Dakota, with 282 per cent.; Texas, with 204 per cent.; Utah with 265 per cent., and Montana, with 709 per cent.

Extraordinary Figures.

Now it will appear to the casual reader, at the first glance, that these figures are very extraordinary. They make it seem as if the total number of males in the country was enormously greater than the total number of females. But it must be remembered that the mass of the population in each State is paired off by marriage evenly as between the sexes, leaving over only a comparatively small fraction of single persons of marriageable age. It is only this fraction that is considered in the present statement, and in most States the male part of the fraction is much in excess of the female part, and hence the great percentages of bachelor surplus quoted. In the whole country there are 5,427,767 bachelors against 3,224,494 spinsters; an excess of 68 per cent. of bachelors over the unmarried women.

Women live longer than men. Also, as a rule, they marry men older than themselves. Consequently, there are nearly three times as many widows in the country as widowers, the figures being 2,154,615, against 815,437. Divorced men marry again much oftener than divorced women, as is shown by the fact that there are 49,101 divorced men in the United States, against 71,895 divorced women, those who have married again not being reckoned in this category. A statician who has gone somewhat extensively into this subject finds that one in every nine widows between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five remarries. Widows from twenty to twenty-four remarry much more often than spinsters of any age marry. In fact, widows are the champion marrying women. For every 1,000 bachelors which would fairly fall to their lot, as compared with spinsters, 1,025 are married by widows. The chances of a widower's remarrying are always greater than those of a bachelor's marrying. The men who marry most are widowers from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age. Widowers, indeed, are the best marrying men, and it will pay the women to keep an eye on them. The misfortune of the maidens who fail to secure husbands is due in no small degree to the seductions of females in that condition, which was made the subject of a warning by the elder Weller to Sam.

A Significant Table.

If anybody should take the trouble to add up the bachelors and spinsters of the various States represented in the accompanying table, he would find that the totals were somewhat less than those given in the summary for the whole country. This is because several thousands of both sexes are put down in the returns as of "unknown age," and these have been added to the totals.

The table shows the number of bachelors and spinsters in the various States and Territories:

States.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.
Alabama	77,735	55,335
Arizona	13,626	1,321
Arkansas	62,536	23,580
California	92,829	59,456
Colorado	33,448	16,100
Connecticut	74,035	61,445
Delaware	14,980	10,174
District of Columbia	22,991	21,066
Florida	27,359	12,311
Georgia	95,795	56,979
Idaho	14,974	1,412
Illinois	358,036	197,904
Indiana	167,493	101,450
Iowa	164,062	85,192
Kansas	44,469	44,469
Kentucky	128,188	84,764
Louisiana	67,957	42,112
Maine	55,976	40,907
Maryland	85,716	71,876
Massachusetts	224,368	218,070
Michigan	182,327	86,028
Minnesota	144,296	57,993
Mississippi	63,521	40,091
Missouri	222,288	113,063
Montana	31,029	3,834
Nebraska	103,389	34,475
Nevada	12,032	1,546
New Hampshire	30,632	28,024
New Jersey	125,344	102,171
New Mexico	14,499	3,790
New York	576,335	456,062
North Carolina	86,860	79,642
North Dakota	23,586	5,978
Ohio	301,769	211,696
Oklahoma	6,392	1,091
Oregon	51,535	10,050
Pennsylvania	562,943	331,257
Rhode Island	32,237	31,528
South Carolina	52,248	32,245
South Dakota	35,382	9,250
Tennessee	104,950	73,708
Texas	160,453	52,704
Utah	20,352	5,574
Vermont	27,059	18,814
Virginia	114,221	93,279
Washington	79,563	9,066
West Virginia	52,051	34,789
Wisconsin	148,355	75,852
Wyoming	16,162	1,478
Total for United States	5,427,767	3,224,494

A HEROIC LITTLE BOY.

Almost Incredible Pluck and Nerve of a Lad in the Mountains of Tennessee.

From The Chattanooga Times.

There recently appeared in the columns of The Times a brief account of a waterspout or landslide which occurred in the mountains of Hawkins County a few days ago. The public, in hurriedly reading the account of this calamity, no doubt gave the matter but a passing thought, as an event of frequent occurrence, and did not realize in any sense, unless by actual experience, the devastation wrought, the sorrow brought, or the heroism frequently displayed in a calamity of this kind.

A gentleman who resides in the neighborhood visited by this death-dealing tornado related to me a few days past the destruction that was wrought, the lives that were swept into eternity, and particularly the matchless bravery displayed by an eleven-year-old boy during the scene of devastation and death.

But a short distance from Bay's Mountain, Tenn., where the counties of Sullivan, Washington, Hawkins, and Greene corner, and upon the side of a mountain known as Seadstone Ridge, nestled the humble home of the Comptons. The house was a two-story log structure, and the family consisted of Roe Compton, his aged mother, Charity Compton, his wife Frances and nine children, the two eldest of whom were daughters, aged about eighteen and twenty years.

A short distance below the house in front was a branch, which during the dry seasons went perfectly dry, but during excessive rainy spells became a raging cataract.

In the rear of the house the land sloped gently upward for a short distance, when it began to rise abruptly, and almost as far as the eye could see this ridge or mountain rose grandly to the summit, where it towered above the home of this sturdy mountaineer. Many times had he watched the storm king beat fiercely against its craggy sides, as for the mastery, while he sat in his humble house, surrounded by his loved ones, in fancied security.

On the night of this fearful storm the Compton family retired with no thought of the impending calamity. The husband, his mother, and the two eldest daughters occupied one end of the home, while the wife and seven other children slept in the apartments of the other end.

During the night members of the family were awakened by the fury of the tempest. The thunder roared incessantly, and the vivid flashes of lightning shot in at the partly screened windows of the house and lighted up the interior almost as light as day.

Down in the ravine in front of the house the waters began to rise rapidly. They seemed to come down from the mountain sides and the valley in perfect waves, and seethed and surged in their fury. The water was up within a few feet of the house, when far up on the mountain side, in the rear of the dwelling, a huge boulder, which possibly had been anchored there for centuries, left its moorings and came crashing down the mountain side. Here it would strike a tree and uproot it; there it would strike another rock and start it rolling, and together they swept down the incline, gathering strength, velocity, and additional destructive elements in the onward sweep of death and devastation.

This death-dealing mass of débris struck that end of the building occupied by the husband, his aged mother, and two eldest daughters. Together with the huge logs that went into the erection of the building, they were swept into the seething torrent of water in front of the house, and were either killed by the falling timbers or were drowned outright. When the bodies of these four unfortunate persons were found the next day, miles below where their home stood, they were mangled almost beyond recognition.

The mother and seven little ones, who occupied the other end of the building, fared better, but went through an experience of terribleness that but few of mankind are called upon to endure. This part of the house was entirely wrecked also. What must have been the anguish of this mother's heart as the falling timbers came crashing down upon her little ones! Fortunately the force with which the other end of the building was struck threw this end almost out of the water, else, instead of four, your news item would have recorded the death of twelve persons.

When Jimmy Compton, aged eleven, was thrown roughly from his bed, and awakened by the falling timbers, he did not begin to cry, as 99 out of every 100 boys would have done. He began to act at once. With nothing on but his night clothes, almost drowned by the torrent of rain that was falling, with the thunder roaring and the lightning flashing, and amid a scene that would strike terror to the hearts of the stoutest men, little Jimmy began the rescue of his little brothers and sisters. He could hear the wailing of the little one above the roar of the tempest. During the flashes of lightning he rescued them, quieted their fears with a gentle voice, and led them to the barn near by for shelter and safety. While looking after the little ones in the barn and during the interim between the roars of thunder, Jimmy heard the voice of his mother as if in distress. Instantly he again ventured out into the fury of the tempest to look for his mother.

"Where are you, mamma?" Jimmy shrieked; but the roar of the thunder drowned his voice, and there was no answer. Finally, after searching a considerable time, he heard a moan, and during the lightning's flash he discovered his mother, who was lying with a heavy log across her breast. Jimmy took hold of the piece of timber and tried to move it, but his strength was not sufficient.

"Be patient, mamma; Jim will get you out," he spoke assuringly. With a brave heart and a steady nerve, almost naked, with the rain pelting him and the lightning flashing and the thunder roaring, he tugged and worked manfully, but the log would not move. During his struggles to release his mother, he spoke encouragingly, and, like the brave little man he was, did all in his power to quiet her fears. Finally he secured a stake or pale, and placing it under one end of the log, and summoning all his childish strength, he threw the beam off her form and assisted her to the barn.

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CULVER ROUTE.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry, Fort Whitehall St., (Battery,) New York.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday 8:00; 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning, last train leave Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:40 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40, A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 9:50, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City, 10 minutes later.
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NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
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FARE 15c
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Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
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A ONE DOLLAR OUTING
TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO
AND THE
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
ALSO
MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
A LABOR DAY EXCURSION
AT
ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS.
SPECIAL EXCURSION ON SUNDAY WILL be run at rate of $1.00 round trip for adults; children 5 to 12, 75 cents.
MONDAY'S EXCURSION WILL be run at rate of $1.50 round trip for adults; children, 5 to 12, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rate if purchased on trains.
TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED, LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., AT 8:30 A. M.; SOUTH FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., AT 8:25 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

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A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 1.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat from East 52d and 99th Sts. Leaves 52d St., 9.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Leave 99th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 52d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 99th and 52d Sts.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

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Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:38 (9:03 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.
Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Av.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:06 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only,) A. M.; 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
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Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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ORGAN—Sept. 6, (Tuesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—Sept. 10, (Saturday.)
PIANO AND VIOLIN—9 A. M. to 12 M.
ORCHESTRA—Sept. 15, (Thursday,) 9 to 4 P. M.
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ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Systematic instruction in piano, singing, violin, organ, violoncello, harmony, composition, and all branches of music from the very beginning to the highest artistic attainment.
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Terms for vocal or instrumental lessons, including the study of harmony, sight-singing (F. Damrosch, instructor,) ensemble playing, lectures, concerts, &c., $15 per quarter upward. Harmony or Sight-Singing alone, $5 per quarter.
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Forty minutes from New York City or Brooklyn via L. I. R. R. A modern brick structure, located in a beautiful park; rooms large and airy; the cuisine and service are absolutely first-class. The locality abounds with beautiful drives and roads for cycling; superior livery and boarding stable in connection with the hotel. Finest golf links in the country. Illustrated booklet and terms sent on application.

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Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

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COMPANION.—By lady of refinement as companion to elderly lady or invalid; good dressmaker, housekeeper; willing to travel; good home preferred to salary. B. V., 270 West 23d St.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a young Englishwoman to work by the day or week; first-class cook, laundress, or to do any other work in house. 233 East 46th St.
DAY'S WORK.—By thorough housecleaner; any kind of day's work; city references. Mrs. Scott, 5 East 84th St.

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GOVERNESS.—By a visiting nursery governess; North German; for afternoon hours; teaches German, English, gymnastics, needlework, and assists with school lessons; references. Governess, 235 East 58th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—A thoroughly refined woman, capable and energetic, wishes the care of bachelor apartment house, large office building, or housekeeper in good hotel, club, or on gentleman's farm. Wilson, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Housekeepers.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl to do general housework, or as housekeeper in a small family. M. A., 371 Baltic St., Brooklyn.

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NURSE.—By a refined infant's nurse, (English,) just disengaged; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; excellent references. London, Box 220, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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SEAMSTRESS.—By good family seamstress; by the day, week, or month; good city reference. 270 West 34th St.

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MATRON.—Experience; best of reference. J. B., 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

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BUTLER or VALET.—By young man; single; years of experience in England and America; very best references from first-class families. Armstead, 253 West 25th St.
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BUTLER and VALET—Experienced; first-class references. Butler, Box 192 Times Office.

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GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German, middle aged and single; on gentleman's place; with greenhouses, lawns, and vegetable gardens; trustworthy, reliable, experienced in all branches; able to take full charge of gentleman's place; best reference. Carl Ebers, Glen Island, New Rochelle.
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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, lady's maids, nurses, laundresses, butlers, and second men. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.
WANTED—Nursery governess for three children; light upstairs work and sewing required; perfect knowledge of English; references. Mrs. A. Stumpp, Fort Hill Park, New Brighton, Staten Island.
WANTED—A middle-aged woman to take care of country house in the Winter time; must be good cook, competent, and no children. B. C., Box 216 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED in every State in the Union to sell new patent Christmas boxes to candy stores; liberal commission; the goods are our own exclusive styles, just invented, quick sellers, and agents are now making big money; job good until Christmas; no capital required except brains. Novelty Boxes, Box 207 Times Office.
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MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

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BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG LAWYER AND SISTER, MUSICIAN, desire home with refined Jewish family; upper west side; highest references. F., Box 198 Times Office.

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ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-on-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

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WANTED—In private house, neighborhood Murray Hill, back parlor and chamber, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Address full particulars, physician, C. Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.
MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner Madison Av. and 53d St.—Will reopen Sunday, Sept. 11, 1893. Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., of Chicago, will preach. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.
Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

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EXPORT.—American, much experience foreign trade, seeks engagement of two or three leading manufacturers; object, establish agencies and confidential traveler; Russia and Japan preferred; thorough in French, German, Spanish; references. Address C. B., 207 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

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For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
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rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Pk, N. J. West End H'l, op'n J'e 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Ocean, N. J. Hathaway Inn, op. entire yr. golf links
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I. The Aquidneck, ap $2.50up T. J. O'Neill
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do...Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Sar'ga Spgs., N. Y. United States Htl., op. till Oct. 1
Spg. Lake, N. J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J. R. Palmer, Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gordon, E. P., A. P., $3.50
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
First and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Delightful Excursions on above schedule for
LABOR DAY.
SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville,

SCORES FELLED BY HEAT

Sixty Deaths Are Reported Besides 116 Cases of Prostration.

HOSPITAL FORCES KEPT BUSY

Showers Help to Make the Day More Bearable, but the Mercury Does Not Fall Much—List of Those Killed.

The torrid heat continued yesterday and the list of fatalities and of victims of prostration was vastly augmented. The ambulance surgeons were kept busy responding to calls, and the hospitals, already taxed by the number of soldier patients, had their resources put to a test.

In all the boroughs of New York there were 60 deaths ascribed to heat and 116 prostrations, in addition.

The temperature reached the high-water mark for Sept. 3 of 94 degrees. Not since 1875 has the day shown so high a maximum temperature. It was also one of the hottest days of the year, the day showing the highest maximum being July 3, when the mercury reached 99 degrees.

The entire country was in a fairly broiling state yesterday. The 80-degree belt of the meteorological chart, made up at the local Weather Bureau after the 8 P. M. reports had been received, covered almost the entire United States, while in the Southwest there was a 90-degree belt. During most of the afternoon Chicago and other cities of the Middle West were experiencing weather much similar to that of New York. There was a storm out over Manitoba, but it was moving eastward very slowly.

The third day of very severe heat found New Yorkers about one-third as well prepared to stand it, but the mercury was merciless. From 80 degrees at midnight, it fell no lower at any time during the night than 75. Then it crept steadily up to 82 at 9 A. M., 91 at noon, and 94 at 2:30. Then it began to fall, being 90 at 4 P. M., 86 at 6 P. M., and 85 at 9 o'clock last night.

Humidity Also High.

The humidity was .85 at 8 A. M., as it had been at the same hour on the preceding day. It fell to .67 at 8 P. M. There were winds recorded as being from light to fresh, varying about the southwest point, but even the occupants of offices in the tall buildings down town failed to discover any life in them. Some promising looking clouds came up and dappled the sky during the middle of the afternoon, and perhaps had something to do with checking the upward flight of the mercury. They managed to produce a little sunshower in some localities shortly after 3 o'clock.

Then there was another shower later that set a great many New Yorkers only heard about. It seemed to begrudge the workers down town of its bounties, for it deliberately passed around, or split. Brooklyn or parts of Brooklyn, got a share, and there was a shower up town, but down town, as one man put it, only about ten drops fell. From the lower part of the city, however, could be seen an unusual electric display dov toward the Narrows, and shafts of lightning alternated in darting down in slender-looking forks, first over Staten Island, and then over Coney Island. They were getting rain in those sections in plenty. It poured as it rarely has poured on the north shore of Staten Island.

As the shower came up from the south in ominous blackness, which was reflected on the waters of the Narrows and bay, flashes of lightning brought out in formidable silhouette the battle ships and cruisers at anchor off Tompkinsville.

The magnificence of the spectacle was enhanced as between the vivid flashes and the crashing of thunder one could hear the bugle calls aboard the warships. Little fancy was required to picture the darkhulled cruisers in action.

The shower had its good effects. There was a distinguishable breeze after it had gone, and a lesser humidity, as well as a falling in temperature, but the evening was still a trying one.

Deaths and Prostrations.

There were 102 heat prostrations in Manhattan and the Bronx, most of the cases having to be removed to hospitals. In some instances there were no means of identifying the patients.

E. H. Auchmuty, fifty-five years old, of Louisiana, was stopping at the Hotel Marlborough, was overcome at Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. He was taken to Bellevue.

William Birmingham, a member of the Ninth Infantry, whose home is at 232 East Ninety-sixth Street, was overcome at Cherry Street and James Slip. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The cases of death reported numbered forty-six, or twenty-five more than on Friday. These were in addition to cases referred to as prostrations.

The cases of death were as follows:

AISICK, MICHAEL, thirty-five years old, of 357 West Forty-fifth Street; at New York Hospital
BORTNETI, JOSEPH, forty-four years old, of 28 Carmine Street; at the New York Hospital.
COHEN, CHARLES, 334 East Thirty-third Street; at Bellevue.
BROWN, JOHN, twenty-seven years old, of 227 Elizabeth Street.
CORNELL, MARY, thirty-eight years old, of 137 East Twenty-ninth Street; overcome in front of 147 East Twenty-ninth Street; died before arrival of ambulance.
DEVIVE, PATRICK, thirty years old, of 203 East Forty-fourth Street.
DONOVAN, PATRICK, fifty years old, of 163 Hudson Street; Hudson Street Hospital.
EATON, ROBERT, fifty-four years old, of 1,898 Second Aveue; organ pumper of the Church of the Messiah.
GARBREITH, ERNEST, thirty-three years old, no home, was overcome in a hallway at 4 First Street and died before the arrival of an ambulance.
GARDNER, ALFRED, address unknown, died at New York Hospital.
GOFF, ELIZA J., seventy years old, of 111 East Ninety-sixth Street, died.
GOODWIN, SAMUEL, forty-eight years old, at his residence, 237 East Thirty-third Street.
GREEN, LAWRENCE, thirty years old, of 48 Monroe Street, at Gouverneur.
HARLAN, WILLIAM, fifty-four years old, laborer, at 4 West Forty-sixth Street; at Roosevelt Hospital.
HUDSON, JOSEPH, sixty-five years old, of 45 James Street.
IVERS, EDWARD, forty years old, of 256 West Thirtieth Street.
KLEIN, CORNELIUS B., of 582 Greenwich Street.
LAVERY, MARGARET, sixty-three years old, of 1,702 Park Avenue.
McCARTHY, DANIEL, twenty-six years old, of 538 West Twenty-seventh Street.
McDAVITT, HUGH, thirty-five years old, of 232 East Seventy-seventh Street.
MALINSKY, ROBERT, seven months old, of 319 Ninth Avenue.
MONTASANO, ROCCO, thirty-eight years old, of 43 Spring Street; died in a cellar at 130 Waverley Place, before the arrival of an ambulance.
MILES, ROBERT, thirty-eight years old, of 617 East Fifteenth Street.
MITCHELL, MINNIE, thirty-nine years old, of 426 West Thirty-second Street.
MOHL, J., thirty-eight years old, of 725 Tenth Avenue.
MOSSER, FREDERICK, of 137 West Twenty-eighth Street.
NODINE, JAMES, ten months old, of 439 West Fifty-third Street; at Roosevelt Hospital.
PATIO, PHILIP, fifteen days old, of 257 Elizabeth Street.
POTTER, ELLEN, forty years old, of 225 West Twenty-seventh Street.
PRELLI, VITTORIA, twenty-six years old, residence unknown; at 73 Macdougal Street.
RENTOR, EDWARD, thirty-two years, a dishwasher in a hotel at 1,339 Third Avenue, was overcome by the heat, and died in an ambulance on the way to Flower Hospital.
SEHLMAN, CHARLES, thirty-two years old, residence unknown; taken to Bellevue Hospital from Thirty-second Street and First Avenue on Friday. Died yesterday.
SLATTERY, JOHN F., sixty years old, found dead in bed in Raines law hotel, at 466 Boulevard.
SMITH, JOSEPH, thirty-five years old, of 306 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; overcome at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue; died at Harlem Hospital.
WALL, EDWARD, twenty-eight years old, of 418 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
WHALEN, WINIFRED, forty-nine years old, of 1,393 Third Avenue; died at the Presbyterian Hospital.
WANDOLA, PHILOMANA, twenty-five years old, of 160 Glenville Road, William's Bridge.
WILLIAMS, FREDERICK C., sixty-seven years old, of 3,981 Third Avenue.
YOUNG, JOHN, forty-five years old, a dyer, of 520 West Thirtieth Street; overcome at Eleventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street; died in Roosevelt Hospital.
ZENNS, LAWRENCE, forty years old, residence unknown, died at 1,086 First Avenue from hemorrhages and heat.
UNKNOWN WOMAN, sixty years old, at 2 James Slip.
UNKNOWN MAN, taken from 520 West Thirtieth Street; at Roosevelt Hospital.
UNKNOWN MAN, about thirty years old; found unconscious at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; died in Roosevelt Hospital.
UNKNOWN MAN, fifty years old; found unconscious at 502 East Fifty-ninth Street; died in Flower Hospital.
UNKNOWN MAN, (colored,) found unconscious at Broadway and Eighth Street; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.
UNKNOWN MAN, overcome at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

There were twenty-four cases of heat prostration in Brooklyn yesterday, ten of them fatal. The victims were:

BRENNAN, JEREMIAH, twenty-seven years old, of 81 Franklin Avenue.
CONNORS, MICHAEL, thirty-five years old, of 62 North Seventh Street.
GYGA, JOHN, forty-two years old, of 112 Clay Street.
HOLIHAN, ELIZABETH, sixty-five years old, of 410 Warren Street.
MORAN, EDWARD, twenty-one years old, of 231 Fourth Avenue.
PAINE, THOMAS, thirty years old, of 977 St. Mark's Avenue.
RAFFERTY, JAMES, twenty-six years old, of 377 Van Brunt Street.
RENZELMAN, HERMAN, thirty-two years old of 521 De Kalb Avenue.
UNKNOWN MAN, about forty years old, at St. Catharine's Hospital.

An unknown man who was overcome by the heat, at 1,444 Broadway, Brooklyn, and removed to St. Mary's Hospital, died at 10 o'clock last night.

Deaths in Other Boroughs.

Mamie Rubin, twenty-three years old, boarding with the family of Isaac Levinsky, at 128 Ludlow Street, while peeling some potatoes with a big knife yesterday morning, became insane from the heat and attempted to kill the entire Levinsky family with the knife. They avoided her and she ran into the street flourishing the knife and shouting that she wanted to kill somebody. Policeman Hoefling of the Eldridge Street Station succeeded, after a struggle, in disarming her. An ambulance took her to the insane ward at Bellevue.

There were three deaths from the heat in Queens. John DeMott, a bartender in Philip Hoffner's hotel at North Beach, was prostrated by the heat and heart trouble while serving refreshments at the hotel last night, and died in a short time. John Brinsley, 64 years old, of Jefferson and Atlantic Avenue, Chester Park, and Julia Burchard, 45 years of age, a resident of Newtown, were the other victims.

John Parker Merrill, 42 years, of the Harbor Road, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, was prostrated by the heat Friday night and died yesterday.

There were twelve persons prostrated by heat in Jersey City yesterday, but none of the cases proved fatal.

There were thirteen persons prostrated in Hoboken, of whom four died. The first was Frederick Constable of 311 Park Avenue. He leaves a wife and three children. Frederick Swarting, twenty-two years old, was the second victim. Alfred Bailey, a laborer, of 121 Willow Avenue, was overcome at his home, and died in an ambulance on the way to the hospital. Another victim was an unknown man.

HAVOC AT CONEY ISLAND.

Lights Extinguished During a Violent Tempest of Rain, Wind, and Lightning.

Coney Island was delivered over to a time of wild turbulence and general excitement for two hours yesterday evening during the progress of a terrific electric, wind, and rain storm, that for several minutes extinguished electric and gas lights, stalled the trolley cars, flooded streets, and caused a large amount of damage to property not firmly fastened to the earth, and to boats and buildings near the sea. As a spectacle of the powers of wind and rain, it was emphatically impressive.

It was about 6:10 o'clock when the skirmish line of the aerial artillery swept upon the island. At that time the beaches were crowded with men, women, and children seeking relief from the sizzling atmosphere in town. A strong wind from the southwest reinforced the attack of the first section of the storm, and then the gale descended. The rain fell in torrents, drenching to the skin before one could cross a street.

Just as the congestion was severest in the establishments on the island, the lights sputtered, shot out haloes of sparks, and went out. The gas was lighted in places where pipes were fitted, but a few minutes later these lights also were suddenly extinguished. At first the young men and young women who constituted the greater part of the crowds seemed inclined to favor the temporary darkness, but the flashing of the lightning and the roar of the storm soon frightened the women, and they pushed and elbowed one another vigorously to gain an exit.

In the Sea Beach Palace, when the flight for shelter began, several thousand sought refuge. Soon there were at least 4,000 people under the palace roof. As the arc lamps began to flicker the flames were communicated to the streams of bunting forming a fresco around the walls of the structure. The cloth burst into a vigorous flame which, as the lights by this time had gone out, furnished the only illumination.

Realizing the danger if the woodwork should catch fire, the throngs began to press toward the doors. Those on the outside were reluctant to run into the pouring rain and held back. Those in the rear pushed harder, and as the resistance became stronger, the crush was terrifying. Women were lifted off their feet and tossed along with the mob, too frightened to scream. Strong men seemed powerless to guide the crowds.

At this critical point, Capt. Dunn, who was at the police station across the road from one section of the palace, became aware of the seriousness of the situation. He quickly ordered out a squad of bluecoats and instructed them to open all doors leading out from the palace. Chief Kirkpatrick of the Fire Department had also been notified immediately, when signs of fire were noted, and he charged through one of the main entrances at the head of a corps of strong fire lads. By main strength they plowed a path through the throng to the burning bunting.

When the flames were extinguished, it was found that a single flag alone had suffered, the smoke and obscurity having led the throng to believe the affair much more serious than it was. By dint of the work of the police and firemen, comparative quiet was introduced in the building. Many who had run from the palace to the police and fire stations nevertheless could not be induced to return to the big building.

The streets were like small rivers. Surf Avenue was a respectable imitation of a mountain stream, water flowing down the sidewalks two inches or more deep. To add to the confusion, the feed cables of the trolley lines seemed affected, and the cars were stalled at Surf Avenue and Eighth Street. Before the violence of the downpour abated, there was a string of cars a mile and a half long.

On one of the trolley cars of the Nassau Line, en route to the island, just as the current gave out, the car collided with a coal wagon. The dashboard of the car was smashed, as well as the motor-starting gear. The passengers were thrown roughly about, and one of them was badly bruised and shocked. She was Mrs. Charles Thomas, fifty-eight years old, of 194 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. She was carried to the police station, attended by a physician, and sent home in a carriage.

Along the beach thousands of dollars' worth of walks, tents, and small structures were demolished. A heavy surf accompanied the outburst of the elements and led to greater damage. Until a reckoning is made in daylight this morning, the loss of the property owners will not be fully known. Last night it was thought to reach in the thousands. Louis Stauch, proprietor of a bathing establishment, figures his losses at $500. Several others claim losses almost as great.

INTENSE HEAT IN CHICAGO.

All Records Promise to be Broken—One Death Reported and Many Prostrations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Should the high temperature continue unbroken until to-morrow morning all Chicago heat records for duration will have been broken. The record to date has been five consecutive days, with a maximum temperature in the nineties. In many places work has been suspended in shops and where men are obliged to labor exposed to the sun. The suffering in the tenement district has been intense.

For duration and intensity of heat, Prof. Cox of the Weather Bureau says that the present hot wave is about as severe as anything he has ever observed. "It covers," said he, "practically the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, and has run as high as 102 degrees above in Kansas, while in Huron, S. D., there have been three successive days of 100-dergree weather."

The reports of fatalities and prostrations from heat in the last twenty-four hours in Chicago showed one dead—Mrs. H. P. Lindley—nine prostrated, recovery doubtful, and thirty-one less seriously overcome.

Two Deaths in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—The intense heat continued here to-day, the thermometer steadily rising until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it nearly touched the 100 mark. There were two fatalities. William McCullum, fifty-six years old, of 158 North Fifth Street, was found in Military Park and died in the City Hospital. Jennie Thum, six years old, of First Street, Harrison, was the second victim.

Elizabeth Factories Closed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 3.—The thermometer this afternoon registered 100 degrees. Nearly all the factories along the Staten Island Sound were closed. There were six prostrations. Mrs. K. Schultz of 610 Elizabeth Avenue, while crazed by the heat last night, took a dose of creosote. She is in a critical condition.

Killed by a Thunderbolt.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 3.—There was a terrific thunderstorm in this vicinity this afternoon. A bolt struck a stable in Ann Street, in which Thomas Mapleton was cleaning his horse. Mapleton was shocked, and died from the effects this evening.

STERILIZED MILK DEPOTS.

Nathan Straus Orders Them Kept Open for Longer Hours than Usual.

Nathan Straus announced yesterday that, on account of the extreme heat and its disastrous effect upon the children of the tenement districts, he had been requested to keep his sterilized milk depots open all of to-day. He accordingly gave instructions that they be kept open to-day as follows: Recreation pier, foot of East Third Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; recreation pier, foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.; recreation pier, foot of Barrow Street, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.; roof garden of Educational Alliance, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.; Central Park, Tompkins Park, Battery Park, 151 Avenue C, 407 West Fifty-third Street, and 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; City Hall Park, from 8 A. M. to 12 M. If the oppressive heat continues until to-morrow, the depots will remain open the same hours as to-day. Mr. Straus said.

I wish to call particular attention to the fact that the formulas of Prof. A. Jacobi (barley water and milk, &c.) and of Dr. R. G. Freeman (limewater and milk, &c.,) are to be obtained at the following depots: Avenue C, East Fifty-ninth Street, West Fifty-third Street, the roof garden of the Educational Alliance, and the three recreation piers, but not in the public parks. When children are ill or complaining these formulas should always be used. In other years at this time I was making preparations to close up some of my depots, and for this reason the supply of gratuitous tickets which I have distributed to physicians who go among the poor and destitute may be exhausted this year, or nearly so, but this need not prevent them from prescribing sterilized milk or milk foods whenever needed, as the simple prescription of any physician will be honored at any of my depots during this hot spell.

HEAVY RAINS IN TENNESSEE.

Many Railroad Washouts and Much General Damage Reported.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Considerable damage is reported to-day throughout East Tennessee, along the headwaters of the Tennessee, Holston, and French Broad Rivers from the unusually heavy rain of last night. The Tennessee is rising rapidly. The railroads are heavy sufferers. The Southern has five washouts between Knoxville and Lenoir City, and on the Harriman Branch, connecting with the Queen and Crescent, trains will be delayed ten to fifteen hours by the washing away of trestles. The Queen and Crescent trains are not delayed. The large flouring mill of J. H. Hackney, at Concord, was washed away. A cloudburst is reported to have occurred there. Loss to lumber mills in this city from the loss of lumber is heavy. All trains are delayed.

GREAT DAMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

More Wrecks Reported and Railroads Blocked by the Storm.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—Two more wrecks were reported to-day off the entrance to Calabogue Sound. Both were dismasted schooners. There were no signs of life on either vessel. The coast is being patrolled in the hope of rescuing the crews of some of the wrecked vessels, but except the crew of the bark Noe, none are known to have been saved.

In the storm-swept section of the coast, the loss of property is increasing. The miles of water on the lowlands are being added to by the floods in the rivers, and the waters everywhere in the flooded district are rising. The first train from the North in three days reached here this afternoon, bringing the mails that have been accumulating north of the overflowed territory. The Central of Georgia, the Georgia and Alabama, and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroads are still blocked.

The Savannah and Ogechee Rivers are rising rapidly, and are likely to cause heavy damage when the flood reaches the low country.

Woman Killed by Lightning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The heaviest thunderstorm of the season passed over this section of the Hudson River Valley last night and did considerable damage in the destruction of barns and unimportant buildings. Mrs. Milton Humphrey was struck by lightning and instantly killed in her home at Esopus. She and her husband and three children were in their sitting room when the lightning struck a cornice of the house and came down the chimney. The woman was sitting nearer to the chimney than the others, and the shock killed her. One of her children, a boy two years old, was badly stunned but recovered.

A THEATRICAL "SENSATION."

"The Turtle" May Not Long Attract, but Makes a Violent Bid for Notoriety.

Alice, in her memorable adventures in Wonderland, learned that a certain teacher was called tortoise because he "taught us." It is doubtful if, even in Wonderland, nearly so good a reason could be found for calling the farce performed at the Manhattan Theatre last night "The Turtle." But the name of this farce matters as little as its plot, its lack of wit, (of which it has as little as a lamp dealer's catalogue,) and the stupidity of its first act and part of its third.

In "The Turtle" a gentleman is divorced and his released wife proposes to wed a poster painter. But the poster painter proposes to marry, instead, an innkeeper's daughter. This match the divorced woman breaks off by a well-devised lie, and then proceeds to have her divorce annulled. Meanwhile, her divorced husband comes into a fortune, meets the innkeeper's daughter, and marries her. On the wedding night his first wife, having succeeded in her efforts to have the divorce annulled, (quite without his knowledge,) appears in the luxuriously furnished bridal chamber before the return of the others from the ceremony, removes many showy and expensive garments, and goes to bed.

This is the scene upon which the success of "The Turtle" will depend. The managers have expended labor and money on the appointments and Sadie Martinot (heroine of divers and many romances on the stage and off), spares no pains to carry out the design. Her undressing act is as elaborate and audacious as that of Charmion, which fascinated the élite all last winter.

After Miss Martinot has gone to bed, it is the turn of the other wife, but she is most end of secondary importance; in addition to which she has made up her mind to elope with the poster painter that very night. But her mother has given her a sleeping draught, of which the first wife has already imbibed, also, and presently the husband, after a pantomimic scene in which he discovers his dilemma, takes a huge drink of the same stuff and goes to sleep in an armchair. Upon this entrancing but wordless scène à trois the act drop descended last night to a chorus of loud guffaws.

Some suggestive talk about the incident and the actions of a depraved waiting maid, who had already been as free with her tongue as Cherry in "The Beaux' Stratagem," enlivened part of the last act. All the fun in the first act was secured by chucking household effects out of a window. "The Turtle" is no coarser, however, than dozens of the pieces our ancestors roared over, and is almost as dull (in two-thirds of its action) as some of them.

It was adapted from the French of Leon Gandillot, by Joseph Herbert, and besides Miss Martinot, its performance introduces W. J. Ferguson as the husband, Grace George as the bride, Mrs. Rankin and Agnes Findlay as the mothers-in-law, M. A. Kennedy as a preposterous peacemaker, Henry Bergman as a sentimental divorce lawyer, and Merri Osborne as the hussy of a waiting maid, who juggles with orimson pajamas and pink nightgowns.

As has been intimated, the scenery is new and good, while Miss Martinot's clothes are really wonderful.

Don't temporize with a cold. Begin the cure at once with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

LANFORTH FORGING AHEAD

Doubts Are Expressed, However, as to Whether He Will Be Able to Carry the Convention

VIEWS OF SECRETARY PALMER

He Says He Believes Col. Roosevelt Should Be the Republican Party's Candidate, and that Gov. Black Is Weak with the People.

The hot weather drove the Republican and Democratic leaders out of town last evening, and, in spite of the fact that the campaign is rapidly developing, not one of them was to be found about the Hoffman House or the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At 6 o'clock the Republican headquarters were locked up, and Chairman Odell, who all day long had been hearing reports about the Roosevelt boom and the steadily diminishing chances of Gov. Black for a renomination, went away to the seashore. The Democratic headquarters, which, no matter where the mercury stands, are kept open until a late hour every night, were deserted by all but the Assistant Secretary of the Campaign Committee, who took occasion to say that the hot weather "didn't warm things up so far as politics were concerned," and that Senator McCarren had gone away somewhere to cool off.

During the day, however, the politicians were more in evidence. A number of minor leaders dropped in on Senator McCarren and talked about Col. Roosevelt and the situation up the State. For some reason or other Elliot Danforth's boom for Governor is not causing anywhere near the amount of talk in Democratic circles as Col. Roosevelt's. There is a good deal of doubt expressed among the Democrats of Mr. Danforth's ability to carry the convention, even though at the present time he is apparently far in the lead in the race for the nomination. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Danforth's boom is continuing to grow. The three delegates from Delaware County have just been instructed for him. Recently instructions to the same effect were given to the three delegates from Sullivan County and the three from Chenango, his home county. It is also admitted that at least a dozen more districts favor him.

On the other hand the booms of the other candidates are progressing very slowly. The one district of Schuyler County—there are three delegates from each district—have been instructed for John B. Stanchfield, the two districts of Jefferson County for Wilbur F. Porter, and the one district of Wyoming County and one district of Erie for Justice Robert C. Titus of the Supreme Court. Mr. Stanchfield is devoting all his time to his campaign. He is in town looking after his political fences up the State four days in the week. He was in town for a few hours yesterday, and denied a report that he and ex-Senator Hill were to call on Hugh McLaughlin in a day or two or had done so. He had not heard, he said, that Mr. Hill intended to call on Mr. McLaughlin.

Roosevelt's Boom Growing.

Secretary of State Palmer was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, and spoke enthusiastically about Col. Roosevelt. He said he believed the Colonel should be nominated. "Col. Roosevelt's boom," he said, "is just like that for McKinley before the St. Louis Convention of 1896. There is a tidal wave for him that is too strong to stop. He is a man, who, if nominated, as I believe he will be, will surely be elected by a great majority. The sentiment for him throughout the State is tremendous. Gov. Black, on the other hand, would not be a fortunate man to put on the ticket. The public at present does not look upon him with great favor. I have talked with a good many commercial travelers, who are pretty apt to know what the sentiment is in all sections, for they go everywhere, and they tell me that the people all over the State want Roosevelt. They say Gov. Black is showing very little strength among the people as a candidate for the nomination. It seems to me that most of the party leaders are for Roosevelt, too. I have heard a great deal of talk about him at Republican headquarters."

Ex-Senator Hill was in town for a few hours during the day. He spent most of his time calling on business men down town. He said his visit was due to legal business and that it had nothing to do with politics.

Senator Foraker of Ohio was at the Fifth Avenue, and intended to remain there for two or three days. With him was his son, Capt. Benson Foraker, who is going to Cuba on Gen. Wade's staff. Senator Foraker declined to talk politics.

An interesting report from Monroe County in regard to Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge has reached some of the Republican leaders here. Supt. Aldridge, so the report says, has made up his mind to run for Congress. If this is true it would necessitate his turning down Speaker James M. E. O'Grady. Mr. O'Grady is out for the nomination in Monroe himself, and as the county forms only one Congressional district, there is not room for both to carry out their ambitions in that direction. James Breck Perkins is also out for the nomination. People from that county say Mr. Aldridge might find difficulty in being elected since the canal scandal.

FIRST CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Democratic Attack Upon the State Administration Based on the Canal Report.

The Democratic organization has fired the first gun in its attack upon the Republican State Administration. Its Campaign Committee has begun the distribution throughout the State of a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, containing a synopsis of the Canal Investigating Commission's report to Gov. Black. It is on this report that the Democrats are relying for a great part of their ammunition, and their campaign literature will be largely, if not almost entirely, based upon it, according to the present plan.

On the title page of the pamphlet appear the following headlines, printed in big, black letters:

Millions of the people's dollars lost!
A startling array of facts by Gov. Black's Fraud Investigation Commission.
The people deceived. Their confidence misplaced. One million dollars stolen. Two million dollars more "unnecessarily," "unauthorized," "ludiciously," or "improperly" spent. Constitution violated by State officers. A million of damages against the State involved. State transportation interests harmed and threatened. A great public work irredeemably harmed.

Read these facts given by the commission appointed to investigate the expenditure of the $9,000,000 Canal Improvement Fund. Over $800,000 of the sum spent on imperfect and insufficient surveys. An advertising job threw away $80,000. Useless inspection took over $40,000. Insufficient engineering. Elastic specifications. Fraudulent classifications of rock and earth. Half a million of pay dirt in canal embankments. Incomplete contracts. Damage claims kept alive. Fourteen million dollars more required.

Political jobbery.

Shall the men who have maladministered this trust go unpunished?

On another page are named the men who administered the canal improvement work. Thomas C. Dorrion is named as having appointed George W. Aldridge, "The Rochester City politician," Superintendent of Public Works, and Gov. Black as having continued Mr. Aldridge in office. The parts taken by State Engineer Campbell W. Adams and Superintendent Aldridge are then recited.

Following come the names of the members of the State Canal Board. "These men, comprising the Canal Board," says the pamphlet, "adopted the State Engineer's plans and surveys, approved changes and alterations of terms of contracts, and canceled contracts found to be oppressive to contractors." In a brief introduction to the canal report, the pamphlet says:

The Commission, in the brief period it was enabled to work, performed a large amount of work. As high-minded citizens they acted without regard to party, and, as "friends of the canals," they use very mild language in their unanimous condemnation of the gross fraud, abuses, and methods which have accompanied the administration of the people's trust fund of $9,000,000 set aside for the enlargement of our State canals.

This is the first campaign literature that has yet made its appearance.

Erie County Democrats for Titus.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—At a meeting of all but five of the twenty-four delegates from Erie County to the Democratic State Convention held to-day, Justice Robert C. Titus was unanimously indorsed for Governor. No effort was made to have Frank L. Bapst, for State Engineer, indorsed as the second choice of the delegates.

Campbell's Democrat Delegates.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention at Hornellsville to-day elected James B. Day, Ira Day, and J. R. Stewart delegates to the State Convention. They favor the nomination of Frank Campbell for Governor.

Silver Democrats to Meet.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Silver Democrats of the State will be held in this city on Monday, at which time final arrangements will be made for the convention of the party, to take place in Syracuse on Sept. 27.

POPULISTS WILL CONVENE.

The Middle-of-the-Roaders Will Meet in Cincinnati This Week.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The middle-of-the-road Populists will hold a National convention here next week, beginning Monday at 10 o'clock, and continuing indefinitely until the work of reorganization of the party is completed. This convention is held next week so that the middle-of-the-roaders can get the benefit of the low railway rates prevailing for the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

At the same time there will be a meeting of the National Reform Press Association, which is strongly in favor of bolting and of having an independent organization, and an independent ticket.

No nominations are likely to be made, but the policy for 1900 will be outlined, and the presence of Wharton Barker of Philadelphia and of Thomas Watson of Georgia, indicates that there may be preferences expressed for the National ticket in 1900.

WISCONSIN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

They Meet in Convention at Milwaukee and Nominate a Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—The Social Democracy of Wisconsin held its first convention yesterday evening and nominated the following ticket: For Governor—Howard Tuttle of Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor—E. P. Hassinger of Broadhead; Secretary of State—C. L. P. Myers of Milwaukee; State Treasurer—August Mohr of Sheboygan; Attorney General—Richard Elsner of Milwaukee; Insurance Commissioner—Charles Richter of Racine; Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. O. Stoll of Eau Claire.

The platform declares in favor of an eight-hour working day; compulsory education of all children by public assistance in meals, clothing, &c., where necessary; an efficient employers' liability law; a graduated income and property tax; universal suffrage; direct legislation by the people by means of the initiative and the veto power, and the abolition of the Senate.

Arkansas State Elections To-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—The State campaign closed to-night, and the election will occur on Monday. A full set of State and county officers are to be elected, as well as members of the Legislature. But little interest is centred in the general result, it being admitted that the Democrats will have an ample majority over the combined opposition on State officers, and that the ticket headed by Gov. Jones will be elected.

HER SKULL WAS FRACTURED.

Health Officials Learn that Mrs. Jefferson Did Not Die of Apoplexy.

Mrs. Dora Jefferson, twenty-nine years of age, of 46 Beach Street, Manhattan, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday last. Her body was sent to Casey's undertaking establishment to be prepared for cremation. The certificate given by the hospital authorities stated that her death was caused by apoplexy. A hitch arose as to the cremation, and her body was taken from the undertaking establishment to the County House, which necessitated another burial certificate stating the cause of death.

The health officials of Richmond Borough were informed that the woman did not die of apoplexy, and yesterday Dr. George Mord, who is the Health Physician, made an autopsy on the body. He found that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull at the base. The District Attorney's office in New York was then informed, and Dr. Townsend was ordered to make another autopsy. The second autopsy will be performed so that the District Attorney's office can have a record of the case.

It is not believed, however, that the woman met death from violence, but that she received her fatal injuries by falling from the Board Walk. Mrs. Jefferson was removed to the hospital from South Beach and remained there until her death. The health authorities think it peculiar that the doctors in the hospital did not discover that Mrs. Jefferson died from a fractured skull instead of apoplexy.

TRACED THEIR RELATIONSHIP.

Half-brothers Meet After Separation for Half a Century.

Herman Bohler of West New York, N. J., yesterday gave out an interesting story of how he met his half-brother, John Hain, in Jersey City a few days ago, after a separation of nearly half a century. The men were both born in Germany, Bohler seventy years ago. When he was twenty years old he ran away to escape military service, and came to New York. After his father died his mother married Peter Hain and the half-brother he left at home was seven years old. Bohler moved about from place to place, and after his mother died he ceased to write to his relatives. He finally settled in West New York, where he became wealthy.

John Hain subsequently came to this country and enlisted in the Forty-fifth New York Volunteers when the civil war broke out, and he is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Kearny. He obtained a four days' furlough on Tuesday and went to Jersey City. He dropped into a saloon on the Heights for a glass of beer. A discussion was going on about the merits of the Spanish war and Bohler, who was one of the party, told how he had run away from Germany to avoid conscription as an evidence that the American volunteer system was better than the enforced system of European countries.

Hain said he had a half-brother who ran away from his home in Germany for the same reason. This led to an exchange of names, and the brothers fell into each other's arms. Hain went back to the Soldiers' Home yesterday, but as soon as he can secure a discharge he will go to live with his half-brother at West New York.

Celebrate Wilhelmina's Coronation.

About fifty members of the Netherlands Society sat down to a dinner last evening given in honor of the coronation of the new Queen of Holland, at 40 Union Square. President Hyland presided, and at his right sat the Holland Minister to the United States, G. de Weckherlin, who came from Washington to attend the dinner. After the dinner President Hyland made a short speech welcoming the Minister, and telling of the admiration the Dutchmen of America felt for the young Queen. Minister de Weckherlin's reply, as was the President's address, was in Dutch, and in it he thanked the society, as the representative of the Queen, for the expressions of loyalty and devotion.

Private Crosby Succumbs to Typhoid.

Norman W. Crosby, a prominent young man of New Rochelle and a private of the Seventy-first Regiment, died in St. Luke's Hospital last night of typhoid fever. He was twenty-seven years old and a son of Harris Crosby. He contrated typhoid in Cuba. He was the President of the New Rochelle High School Alumni Association.

Capt. Burns Promoted.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday announced that he had promoted Capt. John J. Burns of Engine No. 28, 604 East Eleventh Street, to the rank of Battalion Chief. The appointment goes into effect on Oct. 1. Chief Burns will probably take command of a battalion in the Borough of Manhattan.

Messrs. Peck and Straus Sail.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, and his staff started yesterday on the steamship La Touraine for Havre.

Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, sailed on the Lucania.

SAYS SPANIARDS WERE ROBBED.

Capt. Concas of the Maria Teresa Reported as Making Charges Which Met Prompt Denials.

Dr. Edward Breck, correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at Madrid, in a recent letter from the Spanish capital writes:

"To my statistics of the attacks on our army, I must add that Capt. Concas of the Maria Teresa has written home that the first thing the Yankee soldiers did after taking him prisoner was to rob him of everything he had about him. It seems to me that these charges should be scrupulously investigated and nailed as lies, if they are such, by the proper authorities."

Capt. Concas, of the Infanta Maria Teresa, was captured with Admiral Cervera and many seamen in the surf, after the Maria Teresa went down. He was badly wounded in the arm by a small projectile, that entered the conning tower and, after going around it three times, caught the Captain on the arm, tearing the flesh. He and the others were stopped on the beach by Cubans. Capt. Evans, of the Iowa, threatened to fire into the latter, if they did not stop harassing the prisoners, who were afterward taken off in the Gloucester. Capt. Concas was later sent north in the hospital ship Solace.

When Capt. Evans was seen on board the Iowa at the Navy Yard yesterday and told of Capt. Concas's letters, he was at first skeptical of the report.

"In the first place," said Capt. Evans, "Concas is a gentleman, and was seemingly very grateful for the attention accorded him and his men. Clothes were put on them, and food and wine were served to them. Guests could not have been better treated. As far as our soldiers are concerned, Concas was never at any time within fifteen miles of any of them, and I am quite sure he does not mean to impute robbery to any of our sailors. That would have been altogether impossible.

"If I remember rightly, I did hear something about several of the officers having part of their effects taken from them by the Cubans on the beach. I believe that Admiral Cervera lost his watch in this way, but nothing was ever said about it. It is just possible that if Concas wrote about soldiers robbing him, he meant Cuban soldiers. He certainly could not mean any of ours."

"Are the stories about the thieving of Cubans true?" Capt. Evans was asked.

"They'd steal an

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A DEFENSE OF THE EIGHTH

How Its Camp Came to be in the Condition Described by Surgeon General Terry.

HAD JUST CHANGED GROUND

New Site a Rain-Swamped Field, with Corn, Brush, and Weeds Waist High, That Was Being Cleared.

CHICKAMAUGA, Sept. 3—The highly colored reports as to the condition of the Eighth Regiment camp that have been published, upon the strength of the visit and report of Surgeon General Terry of New York State, have reached every part of the country, and have done incalculable harm, neutralizing the effects of months of hard and conscientious labor on the part of rank and file.

Surgeon General Terry's report shows signs of an utter failure to take many circumstances of the very greatest importance into consideration. To begin with, is it reasonable to suppose that a regiment which for three months maintained a sanitary camp and kept its sick rate down to the lowest level of any regiment in Chickamauga Park, and which, only a very few weeks ago, was reported by the Government Inspector to be a model regimental camp, should within a few days, under the same officers it has had all through, allow its park to become "more dirty and filthy than any part of the slums of New York"?

The local newspapers have no interest in defending the Eighth Regiment from the attack of Surgeon General Terry, and yet one of them stated, immediately after the removal to the new camp on which the report was made, that "the regiment has a most excellent camp since the removal to the open field. The camp is thoroughly cleaned every day and all of the refuse burned. The kitchens are kept clean and neat, and this is the same with every department of the camp. Major Benson, the Division Inspector, has paid the regiment a highly appreciated compliment. He says that the Eighth has a model camp and that the cleanliness is perfect."

Major Benson the Better Authority.

This is hardly on a line with Gen. Terry's report, is it? Now, which gentleman is in the better position to judge, and which is the better authority? Major Benson sees the camps in his division daily and knows what conditions have been day in and day out, week after week, and is required by his position to present accurate and true reports of what he finds. On the other hand, Gen. Terry stumbles in, remains an hour or so, and forms his impressions, giving them to the world, apparently, without asking why things were as he claimed to have found them, and whether what he found was a temporary or regular state of affairs.

There has been a prodigious amount of smoke, all of which has soiled the reputation of the regiment, and it is fair to presume that there must have been some fire to produce it. It will be interesting to know what was not made known with the purpose that the status of the Eighth Regiment was the day of the all-mysterious inspection. It was briefly this:

In its camp in the woods the Eighth was a model of cleanliness, and an example of perfection in sanitary arrangements. That is admitted, and official records and reports prove it. Why did not Gen. Terry inspect the old camp site and pass judgment on that? It was still warm, for the last wagons had left it but thirty-six hours before the General's arrival.

Gen. Terry made his inspection on a Monday. On the preceding Wednesday the Eighth was still in its old camp in the woods. That Wednesday night orders to move were issued, and next morning the migration began. The regiment moved into an immense cornfield, where but a day before the weeds, grass, corn, and brush stood waist high, having to be cleared by the men before tents could be pitched. The greater part of this stuff had been cleared and burned on Wednesday, but still there was much to be done. By Thursday night the tents were up and considerable work had been done in grading the streets. This work was continued on Friday and Saturday, though progress was slow because of scarcity of tools and the fact that nearly all that were on hand and men to handle them were drawn upon by regimental and brigade headquarters to remove their impedimenta, clear their new ground, and clean up the abandoned camps. By Saturday night everything belonging to brigade headquarters and the regiment had been moved, the old camps cleaned, and the men were completely worn out.

Sunday was a day of rest, and then came Monday, the day of Gen. Terry's visit. The camp was not as letter perfect as the Eighth was accustomed to have it. Who ever heard of a tidy housewife who did not need several days' time to get a new house in order? Yet the camp were emphatically not filthy. All that humans could do was being done, but the Eighth could not show a camp which would bear comparison with those which had the benefit of weeks of habitation and scouring and work. Yet apparently this was not taken into consideration. There was no garbage about, no stray wood or paper, but there was a considerable amount of grass and weeds still growing, and the drains and streets were in the state that always accompanies the partial completion of a large contract. Sink holes were properly dug, but not in perfect order, because they had been flooded in the heavy rain of a day or two before, and the lime, for which requisition had been made, had not arrived.

The camp could not be marked "perfect" as it stood, but if pains had been taken to ascertain why it was not up to the high mark the regiment has always reached, due allowances would have been made and the Eight would have been spared the terrific and, in many respects, unjust hammering it has received.

C. P. S.

As Gov. Black Saw It.

Gov. Black saw the camp on Tuesday, just eight days after Gen. Terry made his visit. There is no ground whatever for the asertion that the camp was dressed for his visit. Such a hammering as Gen. Terry and newspaper reports gave the regiment and its orders to return home are not calculated to make the officers and men turn to and make a lawn or a tennis court of a cornfield camp they are about to abandon, and so the Governor had a chance to see practically the same sights that horrified Gen. Terry. And what is the Governor's comment? He says:

The unfavorable condition of the camp and hospitals has, beyond doubt, been very greatly exaggerated. The hospital of the Eighth is much better in every particular than the one in which the sick of the —th New York Infantry are quartered."

I have no apologies to make for the Eighth, and no explanations beyond what should have accompanied the report that called forth. Judging by the number of reporters who have been here this week, the press will now, having investigated matters for itself, set the regiment aright. The regiment has nothing to reproach itself with and feels that now, as there seems to be a fair prospect that false and misleading reports are to be counteracted, there will be a revulsion of popular feeling in its favor, which will show itself when the regiment marches through New York streets to its armory next week.

Before I leave this matter entirely let me say, in regard to the sick rate which has been so great a morsel for calamity howlers, that there is grave reason for concern. The sick rate is high, but the published rate of the Eighth included the record of every man sick, whether in general hospital, division hospital, regimental hospital, or quarters, and whether suffering from a disease as serious as typhoid fever or an ailment as trivial as a toothache. This total, naturally large, has been tabulated all over the country, New York not excepted, together with the totals of other regiments, which show only their sick in hospital. The table that shows the Eighth to have the highest sick rate shows another regiment from New York to have less than 100 sick when, as a matter of fact, it has nearer 600 unfit for duty.

Regarding deaths, Gen. Terry's language would appear to be somewhat ambiguous, for there has been some misapprehension as to whether he stated that there were twenty-four deaths in the Eighth in one day or in the entire camp. As a matter of fact, the Eighth has had just seven deaths in four months, and on the day to which the General refers, no less an authority than Gen. Boynton declares that there were but seven deaths in camp, and but one in the Eighth in two days, so there was evidently a mistake here, and if Gen. Terry can be shown to have made one mistake, why not several? At any rate, Gen. Boynton takes issue with him on almost every point, and, therefore, so may I.

The train of sick and convalescent patients to the number of some 200 which was sent North early in the week, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Lindhein, has relieved the conjested hospital and the camp is brighter and more cheerful because of the departure of so many who were not in good health. Some of the more seriously ill were left behind, and these Gov. Black had an opportunity to see and interview.

Gov. Black's Visit.

Gov. Black drove into camp in democratic fashion on Tuesday afternoon in a wagon drawn by a pair of mules in smart trappings. He was driven past the guardhouse, where Lieut. Hiecke, officer of the guard, "turned out the guard" in impressive fashion. Then the Governor drove up to the Colonel's tent, where he shook hands with the assembled officers. He did not lose much time in conversation, but soon started on a tour of observation, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Jarvis. First he visited the hospital, and then went through the company streets and kitchens, stopping often for close inspection of quarters or a word with some of the men. He was enthusiastically received, and was heartily cheered on departing. It is hoped that he will take measures to refute the imputations of Gen. Terry, at least those which cast unjust reflections on the officers, men of reputation, of the Eighth Regiment.

The orders which will send the regiment to its armory in New York as soon as the necessary formalities are completed are popular. The regiment was somewhat divided a week ago, with a probable majority in favor of going home rather than to do garrison duty, which contains no glory such as that for which the original enlistments were made. Among the officers there was also a division of sentiment, but many who wanted to see more service were shamed and disgusted with the Terry report, and decided that the sooner they left a service in which their hard work of months was to be neutralized in an instant by the unjust report of an official from their home State the better. There is a percentage of officers and men who will not muster out if they can help it, but hope for transfers to other organizations which are to be retained.

Even morning drills have been suspended now, and the daily routine consists only of the reveille roll call, mess calls, retreat roll call, and evening parade. Guard is mounted as usual, and the necessary camp policing done by company of regimental fatigue details. The Summer programme of five hours a day of hard drill is only a memory, but with all the relaxation and leisure, the discipline is still of the very highest order.

When the news came in of the intended muster out of the regiment, the band began to practice up on "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," and "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and the officers prepared for days and nights of hard work.

The Work of Mustering Out.

The process of mustering out is a long one and trying. The clothing account of every man has to be figured up and the total must agree with the Quartermaster's accounts. Then each man's allowance to the date of the proposed muster out must be figured and he credited or charged with the difference between the amount to which he is entitled and that which he has received. Then all this information must be transferred from the company books to the muster-out rolls, five copies, and all information concerning each man, including his description, date of enrollment, muster-in, place, mustering officers, and his history, promotions, fines, and so on, while in the service. All this must be absolutely accurate, and the copies must tally to the letter. Besides this, the officers, First Sergeants, and clerks are now busy with the monthly reports, muster and pay rolls.

Boards of Survey have been applied for and are busy placing the responsibility for lost articles of Quartermaster and ordnance stores. There is an immense amount of work being done, and the regiment cannot arrange for transportation until the muster-out rolls and all these other papers are complete. It will be a proof of rapid work and the burning of any amount of midnight oil if the regiment is able to get away and reach New York before the end of next week.

The original proposition to go into camp at Camp Black was unpopular. The new order to proceed to the armory to be mustered out after a thirty days' furlough strikes all concerned as a far better arrangement, and it is hoped theere will be no hitch.

Col. Chauncey is still absent in Massachusetts on sick leave, and has applied for a thirty-day extension. In his absence Lieut. Col. Jarvis has been a most active commander, keeping a close watch on all departments of work in progress, and making frequent inspection of the camp. Major Freeman and Capt. Lyon have returned from their vacations. Capt. Curtis of Company M, who has not been well for some time, finally developed typhoid fever and has been sent to his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y. The regimental sick rate about holds its own, and each case receives full and careful treatment.

Father Dooley, who has been conducting the services for the Catholic element in the regiment, and who, by his constant ministrations to the sick, of no matter what denomination or religion, has endeared himself to every man in the regiment, is now in St. Vincent's Hospital, East Lake, Chattanooga. While riding to Leiter Hospital to visit some of the sick of the Eighth, he was thrown from his horse and his shoulder was dislocated. His condition was alarming for a time, but he is now coming around in good shape.

Rampone's Band gave a concert in the Chattanooga Auditorium on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of one of the churches. "The Battle of Manila," composed by Prof. Rampone, made a big hit, and the National anthems and patrols, as rendered by the band, stirred up any amount of patriotic enthusiasm, in which "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" shared honors.

Another week should find the Eighth at home, and harrowing tales from the wilds of Chickamauga Park will cease, as all other regiments will by that time have been removed to other localities. The regiment deserves a royal "welcome home," and when you look at the returning ranks just scan the neatly brushed uniforms and highly polished brasses and decide for yourselves if these men could be filthy or dirty to the extent you are told by reports they are. You will find them bronzed and thin, but moving with a free swing that denotes their position as the "fittest of the survivors."

C. P. S.

FLIES AND TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. M. A. Veeder Says that the Insects Cause the Disease to Spread by Their Carrying Germs.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Dr. M. A. Veeder has been able to complete a series of observations with reference to the spread of typhoid fever through the agency of flies. "It is found," says Dr. Veeder, "that living germs will even remain alive after being swallowed by the fly, so that the insects become positively infected with disease. In addition there is the direct transfer of infection by the adhering of germs to their feet and probosces and their coming into contact with food.

"No doubt this is the explanation of much of the sickness in the army. Food is very apt to be left accessible to the invasion of multitudes of flies and disease, to spread rapidly in consequence, even when the water supply is all right. In such cases the furnishing of delicacies of every sort does not meet the source of the trouble. Immediate and thorough disinfection is what is required.

"The subject is practical and of immediate interest during the sultry period. Proper screens for doors and windows and even sticky fly paper are hygienic precautions, and may save life.

"The matter was somewhat discussed at the meeting of the American Microscopical Society, just concluded, at Syracuse, and from what was there said it is evident that the idea is a new one and may serve to explain much that has been mysterious heretofore in regard to the spread of fevers of this type."

Treasure on Bourgogne Victim's Body.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—It was announced to-day that the schooner William H. Corse, which arrived here yesterday, had secured a considerable sum of money from a body supposed to be a victim of the Bourgogne disaster. The treasure consists of 3,500f. in French bank notes, 1,500f. in gold coin, and $65 in American bank notes, making a sum of nearly $1,100. The body of the man was found on Aug. 17 near Sable Island, which is quite close to where the catastrophe occurred. The body was swollen to such an extent that identification was out of the question, and the crew had considerable difficulty in sinking it.

A CAT'S PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Bereft of Her Kittens, Francesco Lost the Love of Living—Alighted on Her Head.

Brooding over the untimely taking off of a number of her offspring, who had been made to shuffle off this mortal coil in a pail of water, a large Maltese cat, living at 200 Mulberry Street and rejoicing in the name Francesco, killed herself yesterday by jumping from a third-story window to the pavement below. She struck on her head, death resulting instantly.

A few days ago Francesco became the proud possessor of several kittens. They were her first born, and the maternal interest which she took in them was remarkable. If actions could be taken as evidence of her feelings, Francesco was of the opinion that the sun rose and set only upon the kittens. She went so far as to change her manner of living, foregoing the pleasures of the midnight jubilee on the neighboring backyard fences, so that she might be with her dear ones.

Unfortunately, though, Francesco's eyes were blinded to the fact that the kittens were not all the mother fondly imagined. The truth was, they had sore eyes and were not presentable to public gaze. Whether or not they might have improved with age is a mooted question, but it seems that Mrs. Antonio Corelli, in whose household Francesco made her quarters when not otherwise engaged, decided to take no chances. The kittens must die. Such was the edict.

And so in the quiet of a bright morning early last week one of the young Corellis, with unpitying heart and hand, took the kittens to a secluded corner where a pail of water stood ready, and there the young lives were ruthlessly blotted out. Usually on such occasions the life of one at least of the feline batch is spared; but this case was an exception. All went the way of flesh.

Now, it chanced that as the extermination process was in progress, Francesco, missing her kittens, set about, the while, howling plaintively, to find them. At last, just as they were properly dispatched, she came upon them and their younthful slayer. One long, loving look she cast upon the bodies of the slain; one look at the face of the youth who stood over them. Then she turned and, the plaintive cries renewed, went her way.

That night she ate nothing, nor would she be consoled. The next day came, and still she refused food and comfort. Alone and unresponsive she sat upon the window sill in one of the rooms on the third story, looking out on the busy street dejectedly, brooding over those that were gone.

While thus she sat yesterday Policeman Delfor of the Mulberry Street Station chanced to pass. The cat gave a melancholy yowl. The policeman looked up; again the cat yowled. And then, to the amazement of the officer, she rose suddenly to her feet and just as suddenly sprang outward to the sidewalk, many feet below. When Mr. Delfor reached the spot where she had struck Francesco was dead. She had made no effort to "light on her feet," as cats are always supposed to do. Instead she had fallen, deliberately fallen, to her death.

There is mourning in the house of Mrs. Antonio Corelli, for Francesco was beloved by all the family.

EVADING THE STAMP TAX LAW.

Collector Treat Is After the Express Companies and Manufacturers of Patent Medicines.

Collector Treat has received instructions from Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington to demand from express companies sworn statements of all money packages received or transmitted since July 1. If this demand is complied with and the companies pay up the amount of stamp tax due the Government it is probable that no suits for the enforcement of penalties will be brought. Collector Treat has been in consultation with the attorneys of the companies, and he believes that most of them will comply with the demand.

The Collector said yesterday that the proprietors of medicinal preparations were making a more persistent and general effort to evade the stamp tax law than any other class. Every day, he said, instances were reported where firms were preparing new labels for their goods, on which, while the preparations are not designated as specifics, the names and trade marks are retained. The owners of these proprietary articles claim that as they are not advertised or sold as specifics they cannot be taxed as proprietary medicines. Collector Treat holds to the contrary, and says that the law will be strictly enforced. If the contention of the medicine manufacturers should be upheld by the courts, which he has no fear, the Collector says they will gain little profit, for the law would be so amended that a still greater tax would be imposed. A thorough inspection of the stocks of all manufacturers of proprietary medicines will be made at once.

Collector Treat received from Commissioner Scott yesterday the following decision:

"A power of attorney for any purpose, dated, executed, and delivered prior to July 1, 1898, is not subject to the stamp tax. It is not material that the power is not used until subsequent to that date, for the instrument, when executed, was not taxable, and has not since become so."

FIRE IN A GAS PLANT.

The Consolidated Company Loses About $10,000 in a Blaze.

The plant of the Consolidated Gas Company, in the block bounded by the East River, Avenue A, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The blaze started in what is known as the lime house in Twenty-first Street, one of a series of three-story structures that extend from the river to Avenue A.

It spread with such rapidity that there was every indication of a conflagration. A first and second alarm were sent in, and when the firemen saw the combustible nature of the plant, the third, fourth, and fifth alarms were sent in. The blaze spread to the buildings on either side, known as the purifying and storage houses. It did not get beyond those buildings, except to reach over to the cornice of the tenement house at 332 Avenue A, in the same block, and set it on fire.

The gas company officials estimate the loss at $10,000.

Garbage on the Beach.

A number of complaints have been received during the last few weeks at the office of the Supervisor of the Harbor, of the filthy condition of the beaches at the Summer resorts in this vicinity. Hotel proprietors say that garbage floats in at high tide, and the receding water leaves it high on the beach, where it lies in the sun, a menace to health and a source of annoyance to those who frequent the beach. Supervisor Fremont said yesterday that he had made an investigation and found that the hotel keepers themselves were indirectly responsible for the condition of affairs. He says that in many cases the cooks and servants dump the hotel refuse into the water, unknown to the hotel proprietors. Supervisor Fremont says he will bring the offenders to justice.

Appeal for Aid for the Poor.

The protracted term of hot and humid weather has caused much suffering in the tenement districts, and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has had many demands upon it for relief. Many cases of distress on account of the war have also been aided by the association. These have been caused by lack of work and presence of the men of the families at the front. Both causes have made a severe drain upon the association's resources, and it asks for help. Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, and sent to the association, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Woman Burned to Death.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The large farmhouse and barns of Meil Hanson, a few miles north of this city, were destroyed by fire during the night. Mrs. Hanson entered a burning barn to try to save the horses. Her clothing caught fire, and she was burned to death.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

The Political Prospects of the Republican Party Affected by the Alger Issue.

NAMES OF NEW BATTESHIPS

The Whistling Negro the Organgrinder's Despair and Washington's Newest Nuisance — Home Coming of Volunteers—Dainties in Season.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A few weeks ago, and there was no sort of doubt that the advantage given to the Republicans in being the party to conduct a popular war would inevitably assure to the party a return to power in the Fifty-sixth Congress. There was then no prospect of an Alger issue. The politicians assumed that the War Department, devoted to war-making as a business, would run right along in the best of shape as soon as hostilities were decared, furnishing arms, clothing, transportation, medical attendance, in fact, everything needed to enable countries to make war, without any hitch or failure. The discovery appears to have been made that all army officers are not good men of business, even when attending to the business for which they were trained. Some of them have had so little experience, so small a way, that when it came to paying thousands where they had formerly dealt with hundreds, the difficulties, the red tape, and the occasional disputes of authority, which sometimes seem to an army officer quite the most important matter given to him to settle, rendered him a servant of the people of comparatively little account. But with a man something just a trifle—like E. M. Stanton back in the chair of the Secretary of War, in which who were sluggish and unfit for new office would have been set aside, and men whose youth was not regarded as criminal would have been put forward with directions to cut free from red tape whenever it tripped or disabled them, business would have been done upon a system that could be kept track of, and there would have been order and satisfaction and pride where there have been confusion, disorder, and shame. There is the issue. It is carried a few districts. Which ones? No man on the Republican Campaign Committee can tell. The committee certainly does not expect to carry any single district on Alger's record as Secretary of War.

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Under the law, all battleships, being of the first or second class of vessels, are named for States. Battleship building is slow work, and the taking up of States names for the new navy has been gradual since the Indiana was launched, in February, 1898. But it has been fast enough to give us now five battleships, each of which has stood the baptism of fire in action. There are five other ships under construction, two of which, the Kentucky and Kearsarge, have been launched, and in one of these instances the law has been set aside by Congress to avoid the use of the name of a State. In their alphabetical order, there are now completed or building the battleships, named for Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas, and Wisconsin.

The three ships for which bids were opened on Thursday are to be the Maine, a special direction; the Missouri, and the Ohio. That uses up the names of twelve States. The armored cruiser New York is named for the city, but it is not likely that the Empire State will insist upon having two vessels of the same name to celebrate its greatness, while it is certain that, however much inclined the naval authorities may be to honor the State, the cruiser will have gone to the scrap heap before another ship gets that name. There are four protected vessels in the navy with State names—the Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont. When the Congress meets in December it will probably authorize the construction of three battleships of the first class, better than anything yet undertaken by the United States. There will be great scrambling to get the names for them. The probability is that the names will be distributed geographically—one to the East, one to the South, and one to the Pacific coast. And it is considered a good guess by naval officers that the ships will be the California, Louisiana, and New Jersey. Connecticut or Delaware may crowd New Jersey, but the latter State is believed to have the "call."

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Commodore Melville, Chief of Engineers of the navy, naturally feels a great deal of satisfaction in the character of the bids opened in on Thursday for the three new battleships. He has been willing to be called a "crank" for speed in naval vessels, if he could only get the speed. Ever since the Congress authorized the construction of the ships, he has worked incessantly to convince everybody about the Navy Department and not a little of the outside world of the uselessness of building fighting ships that have no ability to get through the water speedily. Of course he has had to contend with obstacles. Commodore Melville, the Chief of Ordnance, who provides the guns for the ships, was desirous that the batteries should be heavy. Commodore Bradford, who is perhaps a shade more enthusiastic about coal capacity than Commodore Melville, wanted coal space, and Constructor Hichborn was concerned lest he could not provide, for the money authorized by Congress to be spent, the vessels which would carry all the things desired by his colleagues. Commodore Melville is careful that the views of the department and those of the shipbuilders will be so adjusted that an arrangement may be made to secure the same tonnage for each of the three vessels. "With three 12,500-ton ships ordered where we only were instructed to build 11,500-tonners," says Chief Melville, "the department has done well, and we have said 'good-bye' to battleships of less than 18 knots' speed. If we push them a little, perhaps the builders will do a speck better."

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Washington has some odd fancies, or, at least, one might get that opinion by reading some of the communications from readers to the indulgent editor. Columns have been printed lately to express the feelings, pro and con, of the "end-seat hog." "The end-seat hog," in the estimation of the infuriated contributor who writes in favor of his oppression, is the man or woman who gets aboard an open street car, secures the end seat in a vehicle with transverse seats, and refuses to push toward the inside to let on the latest passenger. "The hog" has replied that he prefers that seat and objects to climbing over two or four passengers when he can save them and himself the trouble by simply holding on to what he has gained. While this animating discussion has persisted in, not one syllable of remonstrance is raised against a new and peculiarly aggravating nuisance that, so far as the writer is informed, is suffered by Washington alone. This city is supplied with the most liberal per capita allowance of street pianos and grinders of any modern city. They swing in small circles, going over and over the same ground, taking advantage of the license of the Government to the uttermost. It was bad enough to be obliged to listen to the everlasting repetition of melodies, old and new, but since the Summer began an added torture has come with the street piano. Each one is now accompanied by a little negro with a shrill whistle. He makes as much noise in his way as the piano, but in quality it is infinitely more atrocious. The grinder is not responsible for the whistling negroes. Indeed, the grinders would gladly kill them, for they watch the windows and swoop down on the pennies or nickels flung by disgusted or appreciative listeners, without concern for the feelings of the man or woman who plays the accompaniment. It is a sort of parasite of the street piano, and in that sense it is consolidated. But if the parasite should lose its prey the whistler would remain. It is the great nuisance of Washington.

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Washington is interested in nothing quite so much as the coming reception to the District of Columbia Volunteers, now at Camp Wikoff. Money has been contributed in abundance, not only to meet the immediate wants of the regiment while in camp, but to prepare the way for their treatment as heroes. There is to be a march from the station, perhaps a review by the President, if he happens to be here, and a sort of restricted reception in the White Lot behind the White House, to which only the relatives or immediate friends of the "boys" are to be invited by card. When this reception was first proposed, it was suggested that the military organizations should turn out as an escort. This, however, has been declined. When the regiment left, it walked down Pennsylvania Avenue without music and without an escort, and it elects to return without escort and inspired only by the regimental band, which was organized after the regiment had gone to Camp Thomas and followed it there and to Cuba. After that medals are to be given to the men, in commemoration of the service they rendered to the country. When they are well enough to stand it, there will be a feast of all those things which Washingtonians relish. Some of the letters from Washington men at Camp Wikoff indicate that the command is not a unit in desiring to hurry away from the seashore and its cool nights. One writer, who is in the hospital, sends a letter in which he describes the comforts he has found in camp, and declares it "is paradise" compared with what they have been putting up with for months. The fact that milk, eggs, steak, and other quite common necesaries of life enter into the daily bill of fare provokes enthusiasm. If the advice of a physician who went over from Washington to Montauk Point had been adopted, the regiment would have remained at that camp until two or three weeks later. The doctor carried away a strong impression about the muggy, wretched weather from which Washington has suffered for more than a month.

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Ortolans, oysters, and reed birds are all in season this week, and the birds were more eagerly sought for than the oysters. The law permitted shooting to begin Sept. 1, and in spite of the enervating heat of the day, the marshes at the east side of the city, where the Eastern Branch of the Potomac finds its way toward the ancient port of Bladensburg, were visited by dozens of enthusiasts with their "pushes" in punts that poked their way among the high grass and sought out the too confident birds, as they flitted over feeding grounds hitherto free from marauding sportsmen. Bags of dozens of birds were reported taken. Some inconveniences from the mosquitoes were also reported. This shooting was done almost under the shadow of the Capitol. The oyster-eaters have restrained their appetites, the demand for the Norfolk product, which is the preferred oyster here, was not as great as that for crabs, which are commonly eaten here as picked out by the shuckers and sold fresh every morning. The watermelon from the Eastern Branch farms is now tempting the Washington consumer with fruit of the reddest and juciest and sweetest sort, but oysters and watermelon do not go together very well, even when the calendar says that the oyster is all right.

E. G. D.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.

The Successful Result of a Public-Spirited Movement in Jamaica, L. I.

In appropriating $1,000 a year for the new Emergency Hospital in Jamaica, Long Island, the Board of Estimate of New York City supplements a peculiarly successful public enterprise originated and carried out by the King's Daughters. In 1891 a hospital was begun in a simple way by the King's Daughters of Jamaica in an old house on the south side of Fulton Street in that place. In 1892 the Emergency Hospital Society was incorporated, none but members of the order being eligible to election as Trustees. In 1897, with a building fund of $7,000 to start with, a site was purchased and the erection of the building begun. Now the hospital is completed and in operation.

The operating room was furnished by Mary Rhinelander King in memory of her aunt, Miss Cornelia King. The hospital office was furnished by the Crown Circle of King's Daughters, the physicians' room was furnished by Mrs. James C. Hendrickson, the dining room for the private patients by the Mispah Circle, the woman's ward by the women of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the male ward by the women of the Grace Episcopal Church. The broad hall which runs through the building was furnished by the Monday Afternoon Club of Richmond Hill, and a private room on the first floor was furnished by Mrs. A. A. De Graw in memory of her mother.

There is a complete children's ward, also attractively fitted up, and a handsome private room, to be called St. Monica's Room, has been furnished by the Catholics of Jamaica. Though not large, this hospital is well equipped with the most modern appliances.

ARRESTED AFTER 12 YEARS.

James R. D. Graham Locked Up on an Old Order.

James R. D. Graham was arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail late Friday evening by Deputy Sheriff Roberts upon an order signed by Justice Barrett, now of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on June 11, 1886. A suit was brought prior to 1886 against the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade and James R. D. Graham by the Jewelers' Mercantile Agency, for the alleged breach of an agreement. George Putnam Smith was appointed referee to hear and determine the action. He reported that no actual damages had been done the plaintiff, but held that Graham should pay the costs of the proceeding, amounting to $352.21, and a fine of $250 for contempt of court, and go to jail for six months.

The report of the referee was confirmed by Justice Barrett, who issued the order for Graham's arrest. It was not executed until Friday evening.

CROWD CAUGHT A BOLD THIEF.

Graham Tried to Steal a Bag of Silver in a Harlem Street.

A bold attempt at daylight robbery was made yesterday morning in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Wilton Bloch, the son of a butcher at 221 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, went to the Mount Morris Bank, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and got a bag of silver, which he placed in his wagon. While driving down One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street he was stopped by a man, who asked him where a certain Lavinsky lived. Another man sneaked up to the wagon and took the bag of silver.

Young Bloch raised a cry. A crowd pursued the man down Park Avenue. He had been caught and was being handled roughly when two policemen came up. The man said he was Henry Graham, twenty-seven years old, of 419 East Twenty-eighth Street. He said he found the money on the sidewalk. Graham was taken to the Harlem Court, but the Magistrate was absent. When taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, Graham gave another address. He was finally taken to Police Headquarters.

AN ATHLETE'S MISADVENTURE.

He Finds His Clothes Are Missing After a Surf Bath.

A prominent member of the New York Athletic Club went down to a neighboring beach the other day with a party of friends to take a surf bath. He received a key to bathhouse No. 513, and, being in a hurry to rejoin his friends, he rushed toward it and made his surf toilet in a jiffy. All of the party were athletes, and they swam out to the raft and back, playing leapfrog in the water, and had a good time generally. After staying in the water and on the sand for more than two hours, they decided to quit.

The athletic clubman walked leisurely to bathhouse No. 513, and found, to his dismay, that the house was empty and the door wide open. There were no signs of his clothes. He shouted for the attendant, and when he came, explained the situation in a few words. After a careful examination, the attendant announced that bathhouse No. 513 had apparently not been occupied that day, and asked him if he was sure that was the right number.

The athletic clubman, whose teeth were beginning to chatter, exhibited his key with the number 513 on it, and the attendant tried it on several of the adjoining houses. Upon reaching one several doors away, he threw it open and displayed the athlete's missing apparel. It was No. 503. The athlete had noticed only the first and last figures, without seeing the middle one. By a coincidence, the same key fitted both bathhouses.

CHICAGO FEEDS SOLDIERS

Gov. Tanner Denounced for His Plan to Send the First Illinois to the State Camp Again.

SIGNS OF POLICE CORRUPTION

Miss Jane Addams at the Head of a League for Social Service—Albert A. Munger Leaves $300,000 for Art.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—If the Government has done any starving of Illinois troops, the people of this town are doing their best to make reparation. In some cases, to be sure, the relief has come too late, but at least, no Illinois man has been hungry since he reached the shores of his country. The trains to Fort Sheridan, in this city, are filled at each trip with relatives, friends and even strangers carrying baskets of wholesome food to the emaciated men who have returned from Chickamauga; while the committee which went to Montauk Point to meet the troops returning from Santiago, were provided with money to meet all demands. All the same, there is a good deal of complaint from the citizens who have borne the war taxes with cheerfulness that they should be forced to go down in their pockets again to provide comforts for men worn out in the service of the country.

There is much apprehension lest the First Illinois Regiment of Volunteers should be mustered out at Camp Tanner, Springfield. Such, at present, is the dread expectation. Gov. Tanner has brought this about in a selfish desire to prove to Illinoisians that he is a bigger man at Washington than his fellow Statesmen have thought him to be. But he only continues to hurt his cause, for, with all of his hardihood, and his association with the scandal of Camp Tanner, at which men, waiting to be sent to the front, were depleted of their strength before their uniforms had the gloss of newness off them, no one thought he was so base as to again ask men to endanger their lives in that ill-provided place, merely from motives of personal vanity. Men of all parties are saying that to put the heroes of Santiago to this final test is a shameless thing. Col. Turner and all men interested in the fate of the First Regiment will use all their influence to have the men mustered out in Chicago, that they may return at once to their homes. The First Regiment is made up of busy men, and they wish to get back to their usual occupations, now that the war is over, as quickly as they can.

Fine Arts Building Completed.

The completion of the Fine Arts Building is a subject for congratulation, and the artists and musicians who have taken up their rooms in it congratulate themselves that there is now likely to be a more intimate acquaintance enjoyed by art workers, and that an atmosphere of good fellowship will be the outcome. The Arts and Crafts Society is not yet in the building, for it has the capacious attic of the Woman's Temple, and it may be that workers in artistic iron, brass, and silver will not enter the Fine Arts Building. They are, as they themselves put it, such a noisy crew that they do not make pleasant neighbors.

Speaking of art is a reminder of the fact that Chief Dennis J. Swenie of the Fire Department has been sitting for his portrait to Mr. Van Ness, and that the artist has not been pleased at the placid home expression on the face of the old fire fighter. He therefore determined to get a view of the veteran when he was fighting fires. He took a room near the Chief's headquarters, and when the big elevator fire of a fortnight since burst out, followed frantically in Swenie's wake. In spite of the protest of policemen, he darted under fire lines, and, attired in his spotless white duck costume and regardless of bursting hose pipes, falling cinders, and frightful heat, made sketches of Swenie as his face hardened to its fighting expression, and his eyes grew stern. Once a policeman pulled him bodily over the ropes and told him he would be arrested if he did not keep out of the way, but Van Ness is slight and slippery, and he managed to get back again. This time, however, he would actually have suffered arrest if the artist had not appealed to Swenie, who put in a word for him. The next day the artist got a policeman's star from the city, and is now panoplied, and can go behind the fire lines anywhere.

If any theatre in the city has a clientele of its own which it keeps year in and year out, that theatre is the Powers's New Theatre—once Hooley's. The opening night this season, though extremely hot, saw the old patrons gathered. Mr. Powers practically gave a reception, and the play, though it was "The Moth and the Flame," was secondary to the sociability which existed in the audience.

Munger Leaves $300,000 for Art.

Albert A. Munger, the well-known art patron, died last week, and left pictures valued at $300,000 to the Art Institute. Mr. Munger's collection has been at the service of the public for a number of years, being hung on the walls of the institute, but it has always been looked upon as a loan. It includes works by many of the modern masters, and some excellent examples of the old Italian and Dutch schools.

A number of the suburbs which have been infested with tramps have been making a systematic effort to rid themselves of the plague. Whole neighborhoods have united to drive the "Wandering Willies" away, and have refused food to them, and in some cases set their dogs upon them. Revenge for this treatment caused some tramps to set fire to the house of Mr. Frederick Langs at Melrose Park, and Mrs. Langs and her three-months-old babe very nearly lost their lives. The house was fired in the afternoon when Mrs. Langs and her baby were both sleeping. Had it not been for the heroic act of a neighbor both would have been burned to death. As it was, they were unconscious for a long time, and have suffered some injury. Search for the tramps has proved futile.

Searches generally are futile in Chicago, it appears. No trace has yet been found of the kidnapped boy—Gerald Lapinier—though Mr. Lapinier has given up his business and is devoting all of his time to the search. He is unnerved by hope deferred, and in no condition for business. The only way that he can be content is to be constantly occupied in the heart-breaking task to which he has set himself.

Police Severely Arraigned.

Neither have the perpetrators of the outrage committed on the home of John Hill, Jr., been apprehended. The police have, in fact, dropped the case, and they did it with something of the precipitancy with which they might have dropped a hot potato. Mr. Hill has made a public statement regarding the affair, which is a scorching arraignment of the City Government, the police force, and the compliasant public. It will be remembered that Mr. Hill is the foe of bucket shops and bookmakers and other gentlemen of that ilk, and that, after enduring all manner of affronts and persecutions, the lives of himself and all his family were endangered by the throwing of a bomb in the window of Mr. Hill's sleeping apartment. The room was wrecked, but the family not seriously injured. The tenor of Mr. Hill's just complaint may be seen from the following:

"Chief Kipley, with 2,500 policemen at his command, to whom the taxpayers distribute $3,000,000 per year, is not feared by the gambling element; his person, family, or home is not in danger; these sworn officers do not stand in the way of open and unrestrained gambling, with its attendant misery in thousands of homes; but the citizen who dares to protest is threatened with death and assailed by the police."

In view of these facts, it is amusing to note—or perhaps it is satisfactory to note—that Miss Jane Addams of Hull House is at the head of a league for social service, in which Dr. Edward Everett Hale, President Frissel of Hampton Institute, Bishop John F. Hurst of the American University, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney of the Mothers' Congress, Margaret E. Sangster, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, and Bishop Potter are united.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

Why the Chances of Martimas, the Futurity Winner, Were Overlooked by the Public.

THE SEASON OF HORSE SHOWS

That Held on the Grounds of the Newport Casino Will Open To-morrow—Many New York People Will Exhibit.

It is rarely that the chances of any of the starters in a big race like the Futurity are overlooked by the betting public, but that is exactly what happened in the case of Martimas, the winner this year of the rich event. In the betting ring, the chances of the Canadian were almost ignored, and very few of the spectators had a bet on him. A study of the colt's previous races, however, would have gained him a share of support by those who play anything that figures on form to have a fair chance, but unfortunately for bettors Martimas made his best performances on tracks where form is not followed by the Eastern betting public.

Martimas is by imp. Candlemas, dam Big-gonet, and was bred at C. J. Enright's Elmendorf Stud, near Lexington, Ky. At the time of the breeding the proprietor of Elmendorf had both the sire and dam, Candlemas being his property, and the dam being then owned by the well-known turfman W. B. Jennings. Both sire and dam are now at Elmendorf. This is one of the many well-known performers who first saw the light of day at this well-known thoroughbred nursery.

A summary of the performances of this colt, who has come into such prominence, will prove interesting. His first start was on July 4, at Fort Erie, Canada, in a five-furlong race for two-year-olds, which he won in a drive by a neck from Royal Salute, in 1:03. This victory he followed up by winning a five-furlong race for two-year-old colts and geldings at Fort Erie, July 12, easily defeating Prince Plausible and Record by two lengths in 1:02¼. His next start was July 20 at Montreal, Canada, where he defeated Royal Salute and Oak Maid at five furlongs in 1:03¼. He was then shipped to Saratoga, and on Aug. 6 ran second in the first part of the Grand Union Hotel Stakes at five and a half furlongs, to Kentucky Colonel, the field behind him including Sir Hubert, Galahad, Counsellor Wrenberg, and others. In the second part of the Grand Union Hotel Stakes, at six furlongs, he was fourth. Matanza won, with Kinley Mack second and Manuel third. His next start was in the Futurity, which he won, much to the surprise of the public. Out of six starts he was first four times, second in one, and unplaced once.

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The entry list for the Newport horse show, to be held at the Casino to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, indicates an extraordinary interest in the event, the total of entries being 450. In the four-in-hand classes there are 17 teams. In the tandem classes there is an aggregate number of 22 tandems entered. These figures make a phenomenally good showing. In Class 17, for high steppers over 15 hands, there are 26 entries, which include horses of international fame. In the novice class, which is an innovation in horse shows, there is a creditable entry of 18. This class will bring about a lot of keen competition. In all the high-stepping classes there is an aggregate number of 37 singles and 15 pairs to be exhibited. In the appointment classes there are 36 entries; in the horse and runabout class 31 entries. Saddle horse classes have also filled well, aggregating 55 entries, and in the combination class for best harness and saddle horses there is an entry of 15 horses. The hunter and jumping classes show a combination of 27 horses.

A very distinct innovation in horse-show circles has been a class for horse and jaunting car, horse to count 50 per cent., jaunting car and appointments 50 per cent., in which there are 7 entries, including the entries of Arthur T. Kemp, F. H. Prince, George P. Eustis, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Jr., and Miss Benedict. In the horse and delivery wagon class, No. 24, there is a creditable showing of 15 entries. This was a most interesting class at the last Newport horse show, some of the scions of Newport families taking part in the driving.

The Executive Committee is composed of Prescott Lawrence, Chairman; O. H. P. Belmont, Center Hitchcock, Robert Goelet, William R. Travers, Francis M. Ware, Henry F. Eldridge, Secretary and Treasurer; Harry E. Field, Assistant Secretary. The judges of the several classes are as follows: Four-in-hands, tandems, harness horses, carriages and appointments, ponies in harness, heavy draught horses, horses and delivery wagons, roadsters, trotters and hackneys, Frederick Bronson, New York; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; H. K. Bloodgood, New Marlborough, Mass. Hunters and jumpers, saddle horses and ponies under saddle, Foxhall P. Keene, Cedarhurst, L. I.; Winthrop Rutherfurd, New York; Dr. F. C. Grenside, New York. Veterinarians, Dr. R. S. Hilderbrand, Dr. O. C. Harley.

Among the prominent exhibitors whose horses are known are the following: Henry Bull, Jr., Charles E. Gardiner, Robert W. Goelet, H. M. Brooks, Gordon Prince, Peter G. Gerry, William C. Dulles, Miss Frence, John Wallace, A. T. Kemp, Miss Kate Cary, George B. Hulme, C. Vanderbilt, Charles T. Proctor, Charles F. Bates, Thomas M. Hilliard, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, E. J. Berwind, R. M. Colford, Miss Taylor, Jesse Brown, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Richard McCreery, William H. Catlin, Thomas W. Lawson, A. C. Bostwick, John Doyle, Harley T. Proctor, A. G. Vanderbilt, Batonyi Driving School, J. Stevens Ulman, H. P. Whitney, Alice C. Rogers, Miss Edith Colford, William Littauer, Bryce J. Allen, Master Allen, Hugo de Fritsch, Miss Jeanne King, Mrs. Fexhall P. Keene, Miss Tittie Hitchcock, Edward M. Neill, Thomas W. Lamson, Mrs. John Russell Gladding, Miss Charlotte Whiting, Miss Beatrice Goelet, Frederick H. Allen, Henry B. Kane, J. Holloway, Col. Baker, E. S. Reynal, Miss Belle Beach, George P. Eustis, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Benedict.

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The attendance at the open-air horse show held on the grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association on Monday and Tuesday was far beyond the expectations of the promoters of the show, and as the show was so successful, it is probable that greater inducements will be held out to exhibitors next year in order that the best show horses in the country may be attracted. The weather on both days was splendid, and the crowd that attended was a fashionable one. On Monday thirteen classes were judged and competition for honors was keen. A large share of blue ribbons was captured by New Yorkers, among those whose horses won were Louis V. Bell, Harry S. Ladew, and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew. The classes judged included ponies, tandems, saddle horses, roadsters, jumpers, &c. Tuesday was the second and concluding day of the show. A large crowd was in attendance to watch the judges decide upon the merits of the horses in thirteen classes. New Yorkers were again successful, as Edward Ladew carried off first honors in a class for pacers. Louis V. Bell's Lee Brown received the blue ribbon in the class for mare or gelding to a runabout. The Good Times coach carried off first honors in the class for coach teams, and was also awarded a second and a fourth prize.

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The fourth annual exhibition of the Horse Show Association of Orange County, at the Goshen Driving Park, Saturday, Oct. 1, promises to surpass any of the previous efforts of that association and also to awaken a lively interest among the farmers and others in the breeding of high-type pleasure horses. The officers are: President—E. H. Harriman; Secretary—George Elston; Treasurer—Louis Bedell. Messrs. J. O. Green and Rensselaer Weston comprise the Executive Committee. Following are the judges, &c.: Trotting—James W. Cooke, Philadelphia; George Willing, Philadelphia; Carl S. Burr, Jr., Long Island. Saddle Horses and Hunters—P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo; Oliver Iselin, New York. Harness Horses—P. C. Grenside, New York. Veterinarian—Dr. W. H. Arrowsmith.

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A successful open-air horse show was held Saturday, Aug. 27, at Great Barrington, Mass. Eighteen classes were judged, including trotters, high steppers, roadsters, ponies, polo ponies, tandems, and four-in-hands. The exhibition was liberally patronized and was largely a social function. The judges were S. W. Taylor, New York; John Shepard, Providence; G. Jason Waters, Atlantic City, and Morton W. Smith, Staten Island, N. Y.

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A prize list has been issued for the horse show at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 6, 7, and 8. Fifty-four classes are divided into open-to-all and local contests. The local classes are for exhibits owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, or Union Counties. In many classes ladies are to drive. Over $8,300 is offered in premiums. Entries close with J. M. Shaw, Secretary, 30 Broad Street, New York, Sept. 22.

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Few of those who in former years attended any of the clambakes on the grounds of the Coney Island Jockey Club will fail to be present to-day, when Superintendent Frank Clarke and "Jim" Villipigue, the rotund and jolly track caterer, serve their annual clambake in the grove behind the grand stand. Already the big heap of cobblestones on which the bake will be cooked have been collected, and for a week past the intending feasters have been arousing their appetites at the sight of the stones. The bake is always attended by the big stars of the turf, and the battles of the betting ring are forgotten until the morrow.

One of the features of the annual bake is the watermelon parade of the colored waiters. Then, too, there are enlivening after-dinner speeches, for your racing man has stored up a lot of wit in his battle for money on the turf.

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A horse show will be held by the Brockton Fair Association of Brockton, Mass., in connection with its fair of Oct. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1898. The horse show will occur on Oct. 6 and 7, and the prize list will be out in the course of a few days. This includes the regular classes—heavy harness, saddle harness, jumpers, &c.—and will be under the management of F. M. Ware, to whom entrances may be sent, who may be applied to for prize list, &c. Free transportation one way will be furnished exhibitors consigning to this show, and hay, straw, feed, grain, and stabling will be free. Brocton is a large city, about twelve miles from Boston, and its annual fair is the largest that occurs in the State, the average attendance being nearly 40,000 persons.

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Hamburg, Ogden, and Isidor, the cracks of Mr. Marcus Daly's string of race horses, have been shipped West to their owner's place, the Bitter Root Stud, Hamilton, Montana. All three of the horses have proved good winners. This looks as if Mr. Daly was firm in the determination, expressed some time back, not to race Hamburg again in America.

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The Toronto Jockey Club of Toronto, Canada, has engaged Judge J. J. Burke to act as judge and presiding steward at the coming Fall meeting, to be held Sept. 24 to Oct. 1. Five races will be given each day, with purses and stakes ranging from $300 to $500.

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J. Hull Davidson, Secretary and manager of the Kentucky Association, is making an earnest effort to hold a running meeting at Lexington in the Fall. If the people of Lexington and the vicinity will give him encouragement and assistance, Mr. Davidson thinks a meeting can be arranged successfully.

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The mare Humming Bird, half sister to Lady Bird, formerly the property of S. S. Howland and now owned by E. H. Harriman of Goshen, N. Y., has been sent to the Holloway Farm, Port Chester, to be schooled for the Goshen Horse Show by Trainer Ted English. Humming Bird is very much like Lady Bird in conformation and performance, and has the reputation of being a first-class jumper.

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J. E. Widener, C. Jason Waters, and others of Ogontz, Penn., one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, are contemplating the organization of a new hunt club. A pack of foxhounds, it is believed, has been ordered from England.

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A telegram from Hiram Pierce of Louisville, Ky., who was training P. J. Dwyer's Handspring, states that the horse has again broken down.

LIGHT-HARNESS GOSSIP.

The exceedingly warm weather of the past few days did not materially affect the enthusiasm of those of the driving brigade who are still in town. The magnificent Speedway was never in better condition, for a judicious sprinkling has done for it what a light shower might do, and as a result it was perfect for driving. Among the regulars who held the ribbons over pairs or single roadsters was John J. Quinn, the Superintendent of the Speedway. W. G. Leland of the Grand Hotel drove a useful pair of blacks that looked as if they could do a trial at a 2:20 gait. John Monaghan sent a gray gelding along at a lively gait, John McGuire had out the bay pacer F. B. Tilden, and Dennis Harrington drove the fast and reliable Captain Lyons, 2:17¼. C. Mooney drove his mare Sarah Ann, mate to his gelding East View, 2:15¼, and she proved to be a remarkably smooth and swift-moving roadster. James Kennedy drove his big bay gelding Dutch Rover and came out victor in several lively brushes. From early morn till dusk the Speedway was well patronized, but it will be October before it will be in all its glory.

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The New Jersey State Fair will begin at Waverly, N. J., to-morrow, and the entry list promises a week of high-class sport. The 2:20 trotting class has eighteen nominations, including Lou Mitchell, Agnes Morrill, Little Tobe, Crescent, and Baron Wood. Twelve are named in the 2:23 pace and thirteen in the 2:34 trot. The 2:50 trot has secured sixteen, while seventeen are in the 2:25 pace. The 2:29 trot and the same class for pacers have thirteen each. Ten are named in the 2:17 trot, including Susie Hill, Vera, Myrtle Boy, Red Tiger, Little Dick, Bert Sheldon, and Big Timber. In the 2:16 pace there are eleven, in the 2:21 trot fifteen, and in the 2:40 trot fourteen entries. A free-for-all will probably be added to the card on Friday. New York horses and horsemen, as usual, will be prominent at Waverly.

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Famous old Charter Oak will throw open its gates to-morrow, and for the week there will be spirited light-harness racing on the Hartford track. The place will be the Mecca of all the light-harness horsemen, and instead of being too small, as is the complaint usually at most meetings, it is feared that the fields will be too large to make racing comfortable. To-morrow in the 2:14 trot 26 are carded to start, Jupe, 2:10¼, and Gayton, 2:10¼, being the fastest by record. Several others may be considered dangerous. The 2:05 pace has 9 nominations, including Anaconda, Roan Wilkes, and Chehalis, who have been performing brilliantly, and who will outsell the others in the pools. Roan Wilkes gave Searchlight a square beating, but it remains to be seen whether he can outpace the other Californians. Eight are eligible to start for the three-year-old 2:24 trot. Elsie S., 2:20¾, and Helen Simmons, 2:26¼, are the only youngsters to record this year.

Tuesday's sport begins with the 2:30 pace, 18 nominations. Lady of the Manor, 2:07¾, so far outclasses the others on public form that she will be an overwhelming favorite. Several of the others, however, such as Arlington, 2:08½; Split Silk, 2:09¾, and Royal R. Sheldon, 2:10¾, have taken very fast records since the entries closed, and the Village Farm mare will have quite an argument. In the 2:17 trot, with 28 nominations, one of the battle royals of the year should be seen. Outside of other good ones, there loom up Nico, 2:06¼; Battleton, 2:06¾; Mattie Patterson, 2:09¼, and Directum Kelly, 2:08¾. If these all start the contest will be tremendous. Stamboulet, Timoral, Belle J., and Anglina should not be overlooked. There will be no better race during the meeting than the 2:17 trot for the $10,000 purse.

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The purse races for the great Louisville, Ky., meeting, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, close Sept. 10, with Frank P. Kenney, Secretary. These consist of the 2:05 pacing class, $1,200; the 2:08 trotting, $1,200; 2:10 pacing, $1,000; 2:12 trotting, $1,000; 2:16 trotting, $1,000; 2:16 pacing, $800, and 2:20 trotting, $800. These events, with those already closed, will furnish three races a day during the week.

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The wise men of the trotting turf who have been industriously guessing at the explanation of John R. Gentry's sudden and mysterious shift from the training stable of E. R. Bowne to that of W. J. Andrews, are now generally disposed to believe, says an exchange, that if the former champion pacerdom should some day regain his laurels by beating the record of Star Pointer he would turn out to be the property of E. H. Harriman. The owner of Stamboul has shared with Robert Bonner, Gen. E. F. Tracy, and other prominent New York horsemen, a strong dislike of the pacers, but nearly everybody is willing to be known as the owner of a champion. It is pretty well understood that Harriman was represented in the bidding for Planet last Winter, when the son of Bonnie McGregor looked like the coming horse.

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The owner of Searchlight came from California to see his colt perform at Rigby, being the first time he saw him race this year. He fully believed up to the start of the third heat that his colt would win the race, but when the watches showed 1:38 at the three-quarter post, and Roan Wilkes showed a clean pair of heels to Searchlight, the owner turned to Keating and said: "It is all over, Tom; Search is beaten by a better horse."

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Secretary W. H. Gocher of the National Trotting Association sends the following circular: "The chestnut gelding, Smith Hontas, formerly Fredonia, 2:15¼, by Black Cloud, and Velinda have been shipped from Salem, Ohio, to Hookstown, Penn. Sleepy Jim and Frank N. have also been shipped to Brownsville, Penn. These horses are controlled by parties from Salem, Ohio, who have been handling ringers. Secretaries of associations should see that they are identified before they receive any winnings at their meetings.

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On Aug. 25, Maud C., 2:10¼, trotted a mile on Mr. Bonner's three-quarter track at Tarrytown in 2:10½. This is the fastest time ever made to wagon on a three-quarter track. She was driven by Mr. Bonner's son Fred. When Maud C. was owned by Mr. Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, she was said by Geers, who trained her for one season, to have as much speed as any horse in the world, but she was nervous and unsteady. This was on account of the bad condition of her feet, but Mr. Bonner has remedied that, and she is now as steady as a clock. On Aug. 31, driven by John Gleason, she went in 2:07¼.

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Mrs. S. L. Stout, the Kentucky woman who raised Crystaline, (2,) 2:25¼, has achieved greater success than most men as a breeder of trotting horses. From her farm at Faywood have come such winners as Cut Glass, 2:12½; Killona, 2:14, and Courier, 2:15.

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The four-year-old mare Thora, 2:12, won the Futurity at Lexington last Autumn, which is at St. Jo, Mo., on Aug. 26. She was by Wilkes Boy, dam Kincorn by Mambrino Patchen, second dam Kitty Tranby by Mambrino Tranby.

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The New England Fair was closed at Reby Park, Portland, Me., last week, and notable among the incidents was a second heat in 2:07¾, in the 2:10 pacing class, made by the black gelding Charlie B., by Oconoon.

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The General Council of Nantes, France, recently adopted a resolution declaring that the importation of American horses has increased to such an extent as to become a menace to the breeding of French horses, and urged the passage of restrictive measures regarding such importation. A regulation has been issued that every horse imported shall have its origin branded under its mane.

* * *

Marion Mills, the queen of the guideless wonders, dropped on the track at Cortland, N. Y., last week, and died soon afterward. It was a great loss to her owner, as she was a great money winner, and had engagements throughout the season.

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The bay gelding Ladd, 2:19, by Independence, dam by Stephen A. Douglas, stands seventeen hands high.

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Nettie Cardinal, dam of Pilot Boy, 2:0¼, has been sent to Village Farm to be bred to Dare Devil, 2:09¾.

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Jackson, Mich., will hold a Fall meeting Sept. 13 to 16. The earlier meeting at Jackson was a great success.

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The dam of the bay pacing mare Omega, 2:17½, who died recently, is Red Lady, by imported Knight of St. George.

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It is reported that a two-year-old by Expedition, dam by Wilkes Boy, trotted in 2:23½ at Lexington last week.

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Bess Imaus, bay mare, 2:27, by Imaus, fell at Pittsfield, Me., Aug. 18, and broke her leg. She had to be destroyed.

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Rochester, N. Y., was so much pleased with its Summer meeting that it proposes to rejoin the Grand Circuit in 1899.

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Miss Creighton, by Direct, that was sold at Fasig's Cleveland sale last Spring for $210, has worked a mile in 2:18¾.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

The sloop yacht Pastime, owned by former Commodore James Schussele of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, which has been cruising along the Sound for the past three weeks, arrived at her anchorage at North Beach Thursday morning. William E. Ing and George Bick were the guests of Commodore during the cruise. Stops were made at Port Jefferson, Cold Spring, Glen Cove, and Oyster Bay.

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A new catboat that will embrace several novel features in both design and construction is being built by Robert McManus and William Kells of Greenpoint. The boat will be a finkeel of the most pronounced type, 33 feet over all, 20 feet on the water line, and 6 feet beam. She will carry her 2 tons of outside ballast, and her trunk cabin will be flush with the coaming of the cockpit, only six inches above the deck. Under drops four feet below the keel, making a total draught of nearly seven feet.

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Smith, the South Street boatbuilder, has at work on eight clinker built cedar yachts tenders for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, for use in the vicinity of Oyster Bay. Other small boats that are now in process of construction are fourteen feet dinghies for a yacht club on the South Shore, at Andrew Gloire's shop, at South Brooklyn, and two twenty-four-foot shallow-draught boats, specially designed for the shallow waters of Jamaica Bay, now nearly completed at Young's shop at Canarsie.

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Oscar Reed's new sloop yacht Olympia, of the Flushing Bay Club made her first trial trip on the Sound on Sunday. She was launched two weeks ago, and since that time has been moored in Wallabout Basin. The spin was satisfactory in every particular, but the experiment proved that she was a little tender, and two additional tons of ballast were necessary to bring her down to her proper bearings. She went into full commission Thursday at North Beach.

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The Sag Harbor Yacht Club will hold an open regatta next Monday, Labor Day. The race is open to all classes of catboat and light-draught sloops, and is scheduled to start at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The course will be twice around a five-mile triangle, and entries should be made with L. Keese, Secretary, at Sag Harbor.

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A series of four yacht races for a silver cup valued at $175 will be sailed off Allen's Bayswater Hotel, Bayonne, on the following dates: Sept. 8, Sept. 7, Oct. 1, and Oct. 15. The contests are open to all boats under 17 feet racing length, and to the winner of the majority of the races will be awarded the trophy.

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The Morris Club has recently organized a yachting division that will be known as the Morris Yachtsmen. The first regatta of the new organization will be sailed on Sunday, Sept. 11, and will be open to any yacht enrolled in a regularly organized club. The race will be started from Elden Point Pier, City Island, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Yachts will be classified as follows: Class A—Cabin, jib and mainsail, 24 to 30 feet; Class B—Open jib and mainsail 18 to 25 feet; Class C—Cabin cat, 18 to 25 feet; Class D—Open cat, 17 to 2[illegible] feet. Entries will close on Saturday, Sept. 10, with F. F. Osmers, Secretary, at the club-house, 696 and 698 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Bronx Borough.

FOR THE BIG GOLF MATCH

Everything Ready for the Amateur Championship in Morris County.

WHAT THE CLUB IS DOING

Entries Close To-morrow and Fully One Hundred Competitors Expected—Start at 6 A. M., if Necessary—Figures on the Course.

Golf interest now is all centred in the big amateur championship tournament which will begin next week, Monday, Sept. 12, on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J. The contest will be in progress an entire week, finishing Saturday with the grand and exciting final round for the amateur championship of the United States.

In point of golfing interest and excellence, as well as for the number of competitors, this event promises to be the largest and best of its kind ever held in America. The various rounds of the tournament have been lengthened, making the test of golf ability this year more severe and yet more worthy of the highest honors than at any previous time. The Greens Committee of the club, of which Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, is Chairman, announces that, if necessary, players will be started off at 6 o'clock in the morning of the opening day. It is more than likely that this will be done, for the number of entries is liable to reach the hundred mark, and each one will have thirty-six holes to play in the qualifying round.

The officials of the Morris County Golf Club have always been noted for their energy and ability in conducting prominent events and the golfing community has learned that what is left to the care of the Morris County Club will be done well and on time. So, in view of the announcement from the committee that each competitor will have ample time to finish the required rounds on the first day, before darkness renders playing uncertain, there need be no doubt that the last man to start will not be able to finish with just as good opportunities for showing the best that is in him as any of the earlier starters.

Entries Close To-morrow.

The entries for this important event do not close until to-morrow evening, with the Secretary of the United States Golf Association, Robert B. Kerr. The day being a holiday, all letters mailed then will be permissible for the entry list on Tuesday morning. Individuals must make their entries through the Secretaries of their respective clubs, a fact which, though supposedly known, the Baltusrol Club of Short Hills, N. J., has shown good judgment in mentioning in the list of September fixtures sent to its members. Careful attention to details like this are often of great benefit, for golfers, like other people, are sometimes forgetful or ignorant of certain small but necessary requirements. Only golfers who are members of clubs in the United States Golf Association are eligible to compete.

The Morris County Club gives the use of its house and links next week to all who enter for the big event, and many competitors have made arrangements to spend either a part of or the entire week at Morristown, and so acquire thorough familiarity of the course by daily practice. Many of the college golfers who have been doing so well at the recent Newport tournament and in other Summer events will avail themselves of this opportunity and will add considerable excitement to the course next week.

W. D. Vanderpool, a prominent Morris County player, who was Captain of the Princeton team last year, will entertain a number of college golfers, including James F. Curtis of Harvard, the intercollegiate champion; George C. Clark, Jr., of Harvard; John I. Blair, Jr., of Princeton, and winner of the chief trophy in the recent Englewood tournament; T. Suberton of Yale, and the present holder of the Stockbridge Cup, which he won two weeks ago, and John Reid, Jr., of Yale, who has just won for the second year the Saratoga Golf Club Cup. There will be many other prominent collegians in the tournament, and, in fact, many critics are strongly inclined to believe that a college student will win the championship this season.

Whigham May Not Play.

H. J. Whigham, the present champion, who has held the high honor for two years, is considered to be practically out of the race this year, and the chances are that he will not start in the tournament. His recent duties in Cuba as a Chicago newspaper correspondent have weakened his health, and a few days ago he left his home in Chicago to spend some time with a friend in Marion, Mass. He has been suffering from malarial fever, although not in a very aggravated form, but quite enough to weaken him physically and impair his winning chances in a severe six-day ordeal. His absence, should he not feel able to enter, will be regretted by many, for he plays a well-finished and beautiful game of golf.

Many golfers have made inquiries regarding the opportunity of witnessing some of the championship contests in case of not being competitors. The Morris County Club wants all members of the United States Golf Association to understand that it offers a hearty welcome to all such as spectators, and will endeavor to give all possible advantages to spectators as well as to players. The club has secured excellent railroad facilities from the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and during tournament week many special trains will stop directly at the club. The station most accessible to the club is Convent, a flag station between Madison and Morristown, about three miles this side of the latter. The links extend up to the station, the walk to the house only occupying but five minutes, and as the links are on both sides of the railroad, the facilities of getting to the grounds quickly are of the best.

A little circular of facts prepared for the golfers by Arthur Berry, Secretary of the club, contains several points that will be of value, not only to the players, but to others who intend visiting the club during the week. On the subject of trains and accommodations it has the following information:

How to Reach the Golf Grounds.

Trains leave New York from Christopher and Barclay Streets at 6:00, 7:10, 8:50, *10:10, 11:10 A. M., 2:00, 2:30, 3:20, 4:30 P. M., arriving at Convent Station in from sixty to ninety minutes. Returning trains leave Morristown 7:14, 7:57, 10:10, 11:05, 11:47 A. M., 1:15, 3:15, 4:23, 5:22, 6:26, 8:00, 9:20 P. M., and Convent Station three minutes later.

During tournament week, by special arrangement, in addition to trains scheduled as above, trains will make stops as follows: 12 o'clock noon from the New York Golf Club; 1:20 P. M. Saturdays, only at the Golf Club; 4:00 P. M., at the Golf Club; from Morristown, 9:12 A. M., at the Golf Club; 7:01 and 9:10 P. M., at Convent Station. Round trip tickets $1.20 each; 10 single trip tickets, $5.00.

The hotels of Morristown are the Mansion House, Colonial, Park House, and United States Hotel. Morristown is distant three minutes from the club by rail; fare, 10 cents, or three miles by carriage, fare 50 cents each person. The Beechwood, at Summit, is a large and well-appointed hotel about ten miles from the club, or fifteen minutes by train.

Luncheon will be served at the clubhouse from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. The privileges of the house and grounds are extended to competitors in the tournament for the week previous to the tournament. Competitors, on their arrival, must register with the clerk of the club.

The playing distance of the Morris County golf course, which contains the complete eighteen holes, is 5,960 yards, the longest first-class course in the country. The Chicago Club course comes next to it, with a distance of 5,877 yards. An enormous amount of work has been expended upon the course. Several additional acres have been added to the grounds, three new holes laid out, others extended in length, and the greens enlarged and perfected. The links are now in splendid condition, and the golfer will be hard to satisfy who does not find them eminently satisfactory to nearly every kind of play.

The Morris County professional is Willie Weir, and to his untiring efforts are due much of the present excellence of his club links. Before coming to the United States, about three years ago, he was associated with the former open champion of Great Britain, Willie Park, on the famous Musselburgh links, near Edinburgh. Weir was the first to establish the record of 79 strokes for the old eighteen-hole course, which was equaled later by James A. Tyng and W. Gridwood Stewart, the able English golfer who played in many of our big events last year.

It was expected that the latter would be among the contestants this year, and his coming arrival, which has been announced several times, has been looked forward to with considerable interest. But Mr. Stewart is not here yet, evidently having been detained in England, and so will not be seen on American links this season. But Tyng will be in the contest, of course, and so will H. P. Toler, who now holds the men's Morris County championship.

Morris County Bogie Score.

The competitors in the coming championship will be interested in a few simple, technical facts about the Morris County course, and the following table gives the distance of the various holes, with the shots necessary to make them and the bogie score, as laid down by Willie Weir:

Hole.	Bogie.	Yards.
1..Full drive, iron, two putts	4	238
2..Drive, iron, two putts	4	175
3..Drive, iron, two putts	4	324
4..Full drive, brassie, iron, two putts	5	370
5..Full drive, brassie, mashie, two putts	5	510
6..Full drive, brassie, short approach, two putts	5	363
7..Drive, brassie, iron, and two putts	6	350
8..Drive, brassie, iron and putt, or two putts	4	350
9..Drive, brassie, iron and two putts	5	433
10..Drive, cleek, and two putts	4	258
11..Drive, brassie, iron, two putts	5	415
12..Drive, two brassies, two putts	5	442
13..Drive, two brassies, iron, and two putts	6	545
14..Drive, brassie, iron, two putts	5	333
15..Full iron or cleek, two putts	3	165
16—Full drive, iron, two putts	4	198
17..Drive, brassie, short approach, two putts	5	408
18..Drive, brassie, iron two putts	5	888
Total	83	5,960

The general term iron refers to any of the iron clubs which the lie of the ball or distance from the green will suggest to the player.

The bogie figures for the Morris County course may be well compared with the scores made in our own open championship contest, played last June at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston. That is a nine-hole course, 2,835 yards in circuit; the 18 holes, therefore, would measure 5,730 yards, 230 yards shorter than Morristown. The lowest record for 18 holes at Myopia was 75 strokes, made by Frederick Herd, the Washington Park Club professional of Chicago, who won the championship in a total of 328 for the 72 holes, his other rounds being 84, 85, and 84. Alexander Smith, also a Chicago professional, who won second place, made one round in 78, and 85 was his next best. Joseph Lloyd of Essex County, near Boston, made his best round in 80 strokes. The best amateur record was 81, made by H. C. Leeds of the Brookline Country Club. To do the Morris County course, therefore, in 83 strokes will require perfect, steady, and consistent golf, and anything under 90 will be excellent playing. It is quite possible that the bogie figure will be reached in the coming contest, and even an 80 is not too much to look for among the array of prominent amateurs who will be in the tournament.

On the Morris County links to-morrow there will be a handicap mixed foursome tournament, in which fully twenty couples will take part. Many of the Madison and Morristown residents are returning from their Summer outings much earlier than formerly, so as to be present at the big contest.

The popularity of the college golfers this year, due, however, entirely to their excellent work on the links, has made them desirable competitors in big tournaments. In order to secure their presence, the Westbrook Golf Club of Islip, L. I., has secured a change of date from the Metropolitan Golf Association. The club's tournament will now come on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 21, 22, and 23, being the week after the championships. This is one week earlier than the old date. The Yale, Harvard, and Princeton students have to report at college on Tuesday, Sept. 27, and therefore the Westbrook Club changed its time to secure the attendance of some of the college players who will be at Morristown. The last two days will conflict with the invitation tournament of the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson, for which great preparations have been made. Vice President Hobart and Attorney General Griggs, who were golfers before acquiring a prominent place in National affairs, have both promised to be present at the event, and there will be many able players in the matches.

FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON.

Preparing for the Yale-Princeton Game in November—Hard Work for Princeton Boys.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Yale-Princeton football game will be held Nov. 12 this year on Brokaw Field, a part of the Princeton campus. Heretofore the big games have been played on Varsity Field, but owing to the distance of that field from the railway station this plan will be abandoned next Fall. Two civil engineers have been in town this week laying out sidings for the special trains that will be run from New York on the day of the game. When visitors descend from these trains they will find themselves immediately before the entrance to the lists. In former years they have been obliged to traverse the length of the town. Arrangements have been made to handle a crowd of 12,000 people; an oval grand stand will be erected, and the game will be most comfortable from a spectacular standpoint.

From present indications Princeton will have this year the weakest team of any of the four big universities. It is early in the season to become discouraged, however, and Princetonians are hopeful of winnowing out some good material from the exceptionally large freshman class. There will be a plentiful supply of candidates for the line. Booth, centre rush; Edwards and Crowdis, guards; Hillebrand, tackle, and Craig and Lathrop, ends, have previously been mentioned. Among other men who have announced their intention of trying for the team is David Filson, who will give Crowdis a hard rub for his position at guard. One vacant place in the line will be hard to fill. Holt, the big tackle, will not return to college and his position may fall to the lot of Mills from the Hill School, who has distinguished himself on the interscholastic field.

The Faculty of Princeton University has issued a rather foreboding warning to the effect that its demands for good class-work from the football men will be stricter than ever, and that the man of muscle who shows the slightest sign of neglecting his intellectual labors will be removed from the field instanter. This, of course, is but one of the many movements made in Princeton toward purity in athletics, but it is safe to predict that should the Faculty's wishes, and the opposing teams the Princeton Tigers will do more hard work next Fall than any eleven other men in New Jersey. In spite of the fact that football practice prior to the opening of college has been forbidden, the members of the football squad have been advised to begin individual training at once. By this means, it is thought that the Tigers will not be handicapped in the battle for gridiron honors, although the teams of other colleges will take the field two weeks earlier.

MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

More Than $3,000 in Premiums Offered for This Year's Event.

The second annual horse show under the auspices of the Morristown Field Club will be held on Oct. 6, 7, and 8 at the Morristown Driving Park. Over $3,000 in premiums are offered this year. Besides the purses and cups, the usual rosette will be given to the first, second, and third in each class. There are open classes for trotters, roadsters, hackneys, harness horses, tandems, ponies, saddle horses, polo ponies, and hunters and jumpers. De Witt C. Flanagan, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Messrs. M. V. B. and J. W. A. Davis offer prizes in the roadster class.

John I. Waterbury offers a prize of $50 in the hackney class for the best mare or gelding, three years or over. In the class for harness horses prizes amounting to $325 are offered by Thomas C. Bushnell, J. W. Ogden, Frederic P. Olcott, and Hamilton McK. Twombly. In the championship class for harness horses, Hamilton McK. Twombly has offered a prize of $100 for horses, 15 hands or over, having taken a first prize at any horse show during the last two years. Prizes of $100 are offered by Robert F. Ballantine, H. P. Wertheim, O. H. Kahn, and Charles H. Raymond in the local tandem class. Robert H. McCurdy has offered $50 in the class for saddle horses for the best stallion, mare, or gelding over 15 hands, E. T. H. Talmage, H. E. Ward, R. T. Woodward, and Leslie D. Ward offer first prizes of $50 each for hunters and jumpers. The champion class have the Bernardsville prize of $75 to compete for. Where money is offered as a prize, plate will be substituted if the winner desires. Entries for all classes will close Sept. 22.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Edwards, Who Is Still Riding a Century Each Day, Is Coming East.

REMAINS IN FINE CONDITION

Bulletin Regarding the State of Local Roads—City Streets Torn Up—Items from the Racing Board Bulletin—Cycle Club Doings.

Edwards, the former member of the Century Wheelmen of New York who has been riding 100 miles a day since Jan. 1, was expected in this city last week, but could not arrange to get East at this time. He has had a succession of ovations in the States of the Central West, and is now turning his course to this section, prior to going South when cold weather sets in.

Edwards was one of the chief attractions at the Indianapolis meet. Despite the fact that he will soon have traveled a distance equal to the earth's circumference, he is reported to be in fine condition, with no visible trace to tell of the novel and remarkable record he has made. He does not diet himself, smokes moderately, and keeps no especially regular hours of retiring and rising. The worst difficulty he has to contend with, according to his own confession, is the monotony of his every-day experience. He plans to make New York on or about Sept. 10.

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Owing to the torn-up condition of the thoroughfares in this section, the choice of a route for to-day's riding is especially difficult. The weekly bulletin of the League of American Wheelmen correspondents shows the following conditions of the roads:

MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, AND EAST OF THE HUDSON.—Hudson, Christopher, One Hundred and Tenth, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street strips are good. Eighty-sixth Street is newly asphalted from First Avenue to the river. Twenty-sixth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, has a number of bad breaks in the asph

THE WEEK AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—All is ready for the great Horse Show to be held at the Casino next week for three days. The ring, a larger one than is used at Madison Square Garden; the handsome grand stand, and other structures are completed, and about everything is ready for the parade of the beauty and the beast.

The entries are not only very numerous, but the list contains a large number of the finest specimens of blooded stock this side of the Atlantic, and the very pick of the Summer residents' stables.

The pretty Casino grounds are perfectly adapted for an undertaking of this sort, and the Casino Governors are aiding the Executive Committee of the Horse Show in every conceivable manner, removing the pretty mound that divides the two tennis courts, so as to enable the proper erection of the reserved seats stand.

All classes have been fully represented, the hackney exhibits together with the numerous entries of four-in-hands, tandems, and jaunting cars alone being well worth a journey of many miles to see their owners driving them.

It really looks as if Newport was to have the long-talked-of lengthy season this year which is being brought about by the tide of events which have never before occurred. The Horse Show, the warships, the unsettled condition of the country, and other matters are doing wonders for Newport in prolonging the stay of cottagers.

Among the cottagers who have signified their intention of remaining here later than usual are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William F. Burden, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, and quite a number of other families who are usually among those leaving during September. Besides, there are not a few dinner cards already issued for this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery of New York, who have been passing their first Newport season at the Rosevale Villa, on Narragansett Avenue, are a charming addition to the Summer colony, and hardly an affair of any social standing has been held here this Summer but that Mr. and Mrs. McCreery have been present, and, besides, Mrs. McCreery has entertained lavishly and frequently.

As a whip, Mrs. McCreery has earned her laurels faithfully, for hardly any pleasant morning passes when she cannot be seen driving a pretty trap along Bellevue Avenue, and stopping at the Casino to meet many friends assembled there to enjoy the morning concerts.

Mr. and Mrs. McCreery will be among the permanent cottagers hereafter, and Mr. McCreery may build a pretty cottage.

The attention has been called of certain members of the Executive Committee of the Newport Casino to the very limited space of the horseshoe piazza and grillrooms, especially on Sunday evenings, and the necessity for increasing the accommodations generally, and perhaps before next Summer the much needed improvements, or rather enlargements of the present accommodations may be made and which could be accomplished at a small outlay.

For the past three Sunday evenings the diners at the grill rooms have certainly been crowded, and the caterer has lost money by not having sufficient accommodations for the large demand made for dinner party entertainers.

Hazard's Beach may be sold to a syndicate of cottagers, who have already made an offer to the Newport Hospital.

There is a report current to the effect that next Summer will see the dress suit entirely discarded, save for State occasions, and the change will be a great relief to the gentlemen especially, who have long hoped for this change in their dress.

Something over $6,000 has already been raised by subscriptions, and a large "bag of money" is expected next week, whereby the committee will be able to carry out its plans to entertain the officers and crews of some twenty warships expected here before Sept. 10, the day set for the land parade, which will be reviewed from the terrace of the Ocean House by Gov. Elisha Dyer.

The other part of the programme will include a clambake for the officers at Pomphan, and one for the bluejackets at Crescent Park, with a vaudeville show at the local opera house for the latter, and a ball and reception at the Casino for the officers.

BAR HARBOR SEASON OVER.

Kebo Valley Golf Links the Only Remaining Scene of Activity—Notes of the Week.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—The Bar Harbor season is over. The only activity that will be witnessed after this week will be on the Kebo Valley golf links, where many cottagers will continue to find pleasure and outdoor exercise throughout the present month and during a part of next. The last few days have seen the departure of hundreds of Summer visitors, and in another week the hotels will have been depleted and many of the smaller cottages closed. The last Malvern and Kebo dinner dances have been held. It was expected to have the usual dinner dance at Kebo tonight, but not enough seats at the table d'hôte were engaged to make it worth while.

Malvern night was gay this week, and was a fitting closing of the season's activity at the inn. The largest dinner party of the evening was given by Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York in honor of Capt. Arthur F. Cosby of the Rough Riders. Another dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Mason, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mr. and Mrs De Grasse Fox, Miss Baird, Miss Jackson, Mr. Mitchell, Miss Sylvia Fox, Horace Hare, and Benjamin Chew.

Mrs. Jules Reynal entertained another dinner party this week, having as guests Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Prince Troubetzkoy, Miss Patten, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Tinker, Mr. Inglis, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Paul Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Lippincott, Dr. and Mrs. J. Mason Taylor, and Miss Van Wyck.

Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained a number of ladies at luncheon Thursday. Those present were Mrs. M. J. Van Doren, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. La Barre Jayne, Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Kingsland, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Edward McCauley, Mrs. Haney, Mrs. H. J. Biddle, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. Van Duzer, Miss Goodman, and Miss Van Wyck.

One of the most enjoyable card parties of the week was given by Mrs. Frank Ellis, at the Cleftstone cottage. Those present were Mrs. Reynal, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Van Duzer, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. Longstreth, Mrs. Scull, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Tolfree, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Amory, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. McMichael, Miss Hoy, Mrs. Damrosch, Miss Washington, Mrs. John Haddon, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Barney, and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mrs. J. I. Morris of New York entertained at luncheon Wednesday, the guests being Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Miss Dabney, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. Legendre, Miss Sedley, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, and Miss Marian Lawrence.

Mrs. William P. Draper entertained at dinner Wednesday evening, the guests being Mrs. Frederick Joy, Charles T. How, Waldron Bates, Archibald Thacher, Miss Jackson, W. P. Draper, Jr., Miss Harvey, Miss Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, James Ross Todd, and Mr. Sumner.

Provost Charles C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Harrison have been spending a couple of weeks at Bar Harbor. They returned last night to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard gave a clambake on Rodick's Island Wednesday evening, in honor of Capt. Fallansbee of the Rough Riders.

Edward McCauley, Jr., an Ensign on the staff of Admiral Schley, arrived a few days ago, and is stopping at his father's cottage. Ensign McCauley is quite young, being but two years out of Annapolis.

Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York closes her cottage this week for the season.

Two conspicuous figures on the Kebo golf links this week were Judge Charles Emory McMichael of Philadelphia and Judge Ingraham of New York. They are both skillful players.

Rufus E. Shapley, a Philadelphia lawyer, bought The Poppy cottage, on West Street, this week, and is having it remodeled. The Shapleys have been coming here for several seasons, but have always stopped at one of the hotels.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright gave a large children's party at Lowesville this week.

Mrs. John S Kennedy gave a large luncheon party at Kennarden Lodge this afternoon.

Mrs. Frederick Joy gave a reception at Edgewell Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Redmond of New York entertained the following guests at dinner Thursday evening: Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Judge Ingraham, and Mrs. George T. Bliss.

Arden Robbins, the golfer, left here Thursday for New York. He is going to Puerto Rico, to join his brother, Alan Robbins, who went there with the army. Mr. Robbins had expected to compete in the amateur championship on the Morris County links next week, and was looked upon as one of the possible winners.

At the summer residence of J. J. Emery, The Turrets, Wednesday afternoon, Miss Edith Dodge gave a song recital. She was accompanied by Walter Damrosch.

Bishop and Mrs. Whipple of Minnesota arrived at Bar Harbor this week for a short stay.

At the end of this month Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney of Washington will close their Bar Harbor cottage, Ban-y-Bryn, and with their elder daughter, Miss Nathalie Barney, will go to Paris. Miss Alice Barney will join them there, and the family will then go to Italy.

One of the prettiest luncheons of the season was given at the Malvern, Monday, by Miss Rose De Goicouria of New York. The guests were Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss Fox, Miss Baird, Miss Hoy, Miss Helen Patten, Miss Worden, Miss de Peyster, Miss Snelling, Miss Alexander, Miss Conover, Miss Barney, Miss Edith Patten, and Miss Anna W. Lawson.

GOLF RULES AT LENOX.

Cottagers Preparing for the Tournament—Dog Show and Floral Tub Parade Also Booked.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 3.—Nearly all the cottagers have now returned from their annual visits to the seaside and mountains, and are at their country places here, where they are entertaining house parties in anticipation of the golf tournament, which opens on Monday. There have been many arrivals the past two days at the country houses and hotels.

There was the usual tournament this week at the links, with its accompanying tea at the clubhouse, and there were many spectators present to witness the playing and enjoy the tea. Last Saturday's match was a very delightful one. Besides the cup, which was won by David Dana, Mr. Carlos de Heredia offered two fine silver flasks as prizes for a putting contest. S. Howland Robbins and F. K. Lawrence were the winners, while Miss Barnes won the ladies' prize.

The Whitney establishment, on October Mountain, after having been left to the caretakers all Summer, is soon to be enlivened by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are coming up to spend a few weeks here. They will entertain a number of guests while here, including, in all probability, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who are expected to come up to Lenox during the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop gave a large dinner party Wednesday evening for their house party, which includes some of their special friends among the cottagers.

There has been much driving the past week, many of the cottagers having out their four-in-hands. J. S. Barnes had his four horses out on Saturday, when he took a party about the country.

Mrs. Kingsland and the Misses Kingsland have opened their cottage on Cliffwood Street, for the month of September.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have returned from a visit to Newport, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane will entertain many of the Vanderbilt connection during the next two months, including Mr. George Vanderbilt and his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Stevens have returned to Lenox and will remain for the next two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham of New York will spend several weeks here this Autumn.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a dinner of twelve covers this week for her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster.

James Barnes and J. Sanford Barnes have been visiting their parents at Coldbrook. F. Humphries of New York has also been a guest there the past week.

St. Helen's Home, the beautiful charity founded by John E. Parsons in memory of his daughter, has been filled with children all Summer. There are usually about fifty there at a time. Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt entertained the half hundred who are now there at her country place on Tuesday afternoon. Everything was done for their pleasure and entertainment.

The dog show which is to take place Sept. 17 will be of interest to many cottagers, who will exhibit their blooded dogs.

The cottagers are planning to have the floral tub parade this season soon after the golf tournament, perhaps the last week in September, when there are many guests here. Autumn flowers, particularly the wild flowers and the more showy flowers, like the hydrangea and gladioli, which are in great demand for the decorations of the traps and other vehicles in the parade, will soon be in their prime.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Maxim of London are among the guests expected in Lenox next week.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Hotel Proprietors Jubilant Over an Uncommonly Prosperous Season—Only One Hotel Closed.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 3.—There has been less dissatisfaction among the hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers at this resort this season than for several seasons past. The reason is that the season now drawing to a close has been a prosperous one. This season will go on record among the hotel proprietors, the boarding house people, and the merchants of the town, as the best experienced by them in the past eight or ten years.

Hotel guests are staying here longer than usual. It has been the custom in past years for several of the hotels to close their doors a few days before Sept. 1, but thus far only one hotel has lived up to the old custom, while the others are still doing a profitable business, much to their surprise, and the prospect is that they will continue doing it for several days to come.

Proprietor Dunlop of the Hollywood Hotel spent the greater portion of his time this week in making the many preparations necessary for the grand golf fête, which was held on the beautiful hotel lawn to-night. It was a very enjoyable event, being a genuine golf dance. Each person was attired in a golf costume. Many of the experts were on hand, and took an active part. There was special music, and special dances were arranged.

The pretty Presbury cottage, which is located between the West End Hotel and the Howland Hotel, on Ocean Avenue, has just been sold at auction for $22,000.

After the close of the season Senator Edward Murphy expects to enlarge his Elberon cottage and make other improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cloughly of Norwood Park are entertaining the Rev. and Mrs. Pennington Corson of Clayton, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. P. C. Strickland.

José Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, with his daughter, are guests at the West End Hotel.

At a card party this week at Normanhurst, which is owned by Mrs. Norman L. Munro, prizes were won by Miss Virginia Murphy, Miss Post, and Miss Sufborough.

Mrs. Bradley and Miss Bradley left Elberon this week for Mahopac, N. Y.

Mrs. C. J. Young of Norwood Park is spending a few days at Greenwich, Conn.

Archbishop Keane of Italy is a guest at the United States Hotel, where he will remain until the hotel closes for the season.

Dr. Sachs of New York, who recently purchased the Dillon lots on Park Avenue, Elberon, will shortly begin the erection of two handsome cottages. Eugene Meyers, who purchased the Dr. Blumenthal property, will also build two cottages this Fall.

The Hollywood Hotel is having one of the best seasons in its history. The hotel has a large number of guests, and the bookings extend well into September. The picturesque lawn, where dinner is served in the most tempting manner, has been made doubly attractive this week by an electric sign which bears the name "The Hollywood," and which can be seen a long distance.

On Monday the Knights of the Golden Eagle from all over the State of New Jersey will enjoy their annual field day at this place, and a large concourse of people is expected here.

The Rev. J. F. Helleman of Trenton is the guest of Prof. Blakeslee.

Daniel Guggenheim and family, who were summering on Cedar Avenue, have closed their cottage and returned to New York.

C. C. Mintzenheimer has returned to his cottage, after a stay of a couple of weeks in Saratoga.

P. Sanford Ross of Newark, who owns the Takena Farm, has acquired title to the homestead of the late Capt. William H. Mount. The property contains forty-four acres and the homestead. Mr. Ross paid $400 an acre, a total of $22,000.

On Wednesday morning at the Norwood Casino Eliza Hood Talbot gave a recital of character interpretations for the benefit of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association of New York, for hospital service, and in aid of the families of those who are at the front.

Mrs. John Green of Oakhurst is entertaining Miss Florence Vanderbilt and Edward Vanderbilt of New York.

Miss Helen T. Bronson of New York is among the latest arrivals at the Hollywood Hotel, where she will remain until the close of the season.

More than a score of people from the different cottages journeyed to Pleasure Bay this week on a crabbing expedition. Among the party were Miss Mary T. Heiner, Miss Helen T. Moore, Miss Hannah H. Kelly, Miss Harriett F. Feigenspan, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. James, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mueller, Frank S. Loper, Samuel T. Carpenter, William H. Jones, Carl K. Meyers, Ernest S. Heiner, Samuel Brognan, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Kinsput, and Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Frank. The party were out about seven hours, returning with a catch of about 200 crabs.

Mr. J. J. De Lancy, Mayor of Binghamton, and Mrs. De Lancy were among to-day's arrivals at the Ocean Hotel, where they will enjoy the sea breeze for the remainder of the season.

The result of the work of the Red Cross and the Needlework Guild of America auxiliaries at Elberon has been announced. The Red Cross auxiliary, as reported by the Treasurer, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, raised the handsome sum of $4,646.85. Add to this the money and supplies forwarded by the Needlework Guild, and it brings the grand total to $6,000.

Mrs. M. Smith, ninety-four years of age, mother of Mrs. Admiral Norton, who has been ill during the Summer at the United States Hotel, returned to Brooklyn last Tuesday by special car.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. James Browne, who are guests at the Hollywood Hotel, will remain there two weeks, when they will start for the Pacific Coast.

The first hotel to close its doors for the season at this place was the Scarboro, which closed Tuesday.

W. L. Elkins and family of Philadelphia, who have been summering at the Elberon Hotel, left there this week for their Winter home.

A. E. Rorke of Brooklyn, who has been a guest at the United States Hotel all the Summer, left Wednesday for home.

Miss L. Agnes Mills, who was formerly the supervising nurse of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place, was married yesterday at Ariel, Penn., to Dr. Arthur R. Broarick of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Smith of Newark, N. J., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Jackson at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Jr., are occupying the Pullman cottage on Ocean Avenue, and are entertaining many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sines of Jersey City are among the new arrivals of the week. They expect to remain until about the middle of September.

A number of New Yorkers, Miss Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hemsberger, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Simons, Miss Jennie Hisman, Miss Alice Newman, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Greene, enjoyed a portion of yesterday in driving to Camp Voorhees, where they witnessed the dress parade of the soldiers.

C. I. de Sola of Montreal is stopping at the West End Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Matthews of Long Island City are visiting friends in Chelsea Avenue, this place.

The latest arrivals at the United States Hotel are: William McCarthy, S. J. Eaton, J. Stern, M. Cohn, A. S. Dixon, J. W. Clarke, Mrs. M. C. Armstrong, E. O'Sullivan, N. H. Rorke, S. F. Donnelly, Misses M. and R. Gorman, Mrs. T. Gorman, T. J. Clark, J. Price, F. L. Bingham, E. J. Beggs, R. V. Nott, J. C. Simon, F. W. Greene, N. Rover, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. Scully, L. Jane, Miss M. Cohn, G. Mintz, B. Mintz, J. C. Morris, George W. Merkens, W. H. Wilhelm, and E. A. Johnson, all of New York.

The guests booked at the Ocean Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Colls, the Rev. J. J. Curtin, C. Cohn, M. Mober, Mrs. J. D. Harrison, J. R. O'Beirne, H. Morris, C. H. Passons, Mrs. E. King, Mr. and Mrs. G. Robinson, M. Levy, G. W. Young, M. W. Connor, A. D. Berlizheimer, H. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harris, Mrs. G. I. Warren, E. Headshaw, W. W. Stuart, I. Grasseman, M. Rosenberg, W. Lieberman, L. Harris, L. Rinaldo, R. Cohn, F. J. Cohn, P. S. North, F. N. Halstead, W. P. Stevens, S. Werdenslag, Werdenslag, M. Arrowsmith, Miss M. Peck, A. J. Speece, G. C. Slocum, Mrs. W. Block, J. Morrison, H. C. Stone, all of New York; L. H. Knox, J. P. Knox, and F. L. Hoge of Pittsburg, Penn.

The guests who arrived at the West End Hotel recently are E. J. Isaacs, W. J. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Goodhart, Mrs. T. S. Powell, C. E. Hopper, J. J. Julian, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, J. E. Salzberger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wood, Miss R. Frankenheim, Mrs. B. Frankenheim, Miss M. W. Marshall, Mrs. B. Cohen, D. L. Feder, A. C. Cohen, A. S. Spitzer, M. Stern, C. A. Couch, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hastell, L. Rosenthal, L. A. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gilbert, M. J. Daube, D. A. Cohn, J. Hein, Miss Kauffman, B. Lasker, M. Lasker, Mrs. H. Frank, Miss S. Shloss, C. J. Hays, H. J. Hays, Mrs. M. Blum, M. M. Levy, M. B'um, S. Jacobs, William Z. Johnson, B. Heyman, all of New York; A. C. Baker, Chester, Penn.; E. M. Bronner, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASBURY PARK CROWDED.

Some Guests Depart, but the Hot Spell Sends Thousands to Take Their Place.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 3.—The torrid wave arrived just in time to prevent a wholesale exodus from the Twin Cities. Thousands of idlers did leave during the week, but the record-breaking spell of weather compelled thousands to remain and also brought down another small army of sweltering city folks, consequently the hotels and boarding houses are crowded to-night as they were during August. September, conceded to be the most delightful month of the year for an outing by the sea, promises to be a profitable month for the Bonifaces, many of whom have bookings enough to warrant them keeping their hostelries open until Oct. 1, and possibly longer. The cottagers, of course, will remain until frost makes its appearance.

The breaking up of the great Ocean Grove camp meeting also witnessed the departure of thousands of Methodists from that resort on Tuesday. The final benediction was the signal for the lowering of tents, the packing of trunks, and the leave-taking, and Tuesday night found the camp grounds practically deserted. A goodly number of cottagers and hotel guests still remain, however, and some of the tenters will brave it out for another month. The services in the Auditorium to-morrow will be conducted by the Army and Navy Christian Commission. The speakers announced include Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John J. McCook, and the Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall. Ira D. Sankey, the world-famous evangelist, will have charge of the singing during the day. Meetings are scheduled for morning, afternoon, and evening. The young people's and holiness meetings will be held daily in the temple and tabernacle, respectively, until Oct. 1.

Fishing in the ocean and near-by bays continues good, and a number of exceptionally good catches of weakfish and bluefish were reported this week. Barnegat Bay is fairly alive with weakfish and every day fishing parties from the hotels return to the Park loaded down with fish.

The most distinguished visitors this week included Bishop Henry W. Warren of Washington, Bishop D. A. Goodsell of Texas, Ballington Booth of New York City, former Mayor Daniel J. Bechtel of Trenton, Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark, Mayor Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken, former Speaker E. Ambler Armstrong of Camden, Congressman Benjamin A. Howell of Elizabeth, Gen. William A. Averell of Baltimore, Gen. O. O. Howard of New York, Ira D. Sankey of Northfield, Col. John J. McCook of New York, former Mayor G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton, and former Mayor Edwin Stuart of Philadelphia.

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Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Richest in pure cream of tartar, strongest in leavening power, the most economical, and has the best keeping qualities. Contains no alum, ammonia or other adulteration. All ingredients used are published on the label.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 3.—The advent of September does not bring any great exodus from Southampton, and the next few weeks are likely to be quite as pleasant as any of the season. Col. William Joy and his family, who have been here for some weeks, leave this week, and Judge Hornblower and family about the 6th.

A very successful musicale was given at Mr. Robb's on Tuesday; Mrs. Edward Humphreys gave a luncheon on Wednesday and a tea at the Golf Club.

Mrs. McVickar gave a large dinner party last Thursday. Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley is visiting Mrs. Wykoff. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barney and family will leave next week for their camp in the Adirondacks, but will return the last of the month and remain here until after Thanksgiving.

The fair in aid of the Catholic Church has closed, and a goodly sum was realized for the support of the church during the Winter season. Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. and Miss Harris, and others were indefatigable in their labors.

A very interesting meeting of the Southmpton Auxiliary Branch of the Red Cross society was held at the house of the President, Mrs. Robert Thompson, on Monday, when a statement of the money raised by his branch (several thousand dollars) and the work already done was made, and an earnest appeal for continued effort was presented. Many of the ladies of Southampton visit the camp three or four times each week, and do all in their power to relieve the suffering of the sick soldiers.

The whole community is stirred by the situation at Camp Wikoff. A French conference by M. Loebaud was given at the residence of Mrs. George De Witt on Tuesday morning. The Rev. Dr. Battershall, who officiates every Summer at St. Andrews-on-the-Dunes, has left for the Adirondacks. The Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's will officiate to-morrow, and the Rev. Dr. Blanchard of Philadelphia for the remainder of the season.

A children's fair in aid of the Fresh Air Fund was held at the residence of Mrs. Theron W. Strong on Friday. Paper chases on horseback are one of the most popular and exciting amusements. Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, and Miss Colgar are among the most skillful riders. Miss Chilhan and many of the students at the art village amuse themselves by paper foot-chases over the Shinnecock Hills. The Monday morning art criticisms by Chase in the studio at the art village are always well attended, and are most interesting.

Capt. Borrowe is still lying critically ill at the Shinnecock Inn, but his friends have strong hopes of his recovery.

Y. M. C. A. IN BROOKLYN.

Elaborate Plans for the Winter's Work in the Enlarged Central Branch Building.

Extensive improvements have been made in the building of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the corner of Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, during the Summer. Chief among these is the construction of a new exit from the Association Hall by means of a staircase fifteen feet wide leading to Bond Street. The members' parlor and reading room have been thoroughly renovated, and the reference room of the library has been enlarged one-half and shelving added for a thousand books. The gymnasium has been repainted and the apparatus put in thorough order.

To enable the members of the association and their friends to inspect these alterations the building will be thrown open to the public on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 27, when there will be a reception, enlivened by the association orchestra.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the social side of the association's work during the coming Winter season. A reunion will be held every Monday evening, and as attractions for these entertainments engagements have been made with the New York Philharmonic Club, Miss Ida Benfey, reader; the Weber Tableau Concert Company, Miss Katherine Oliver, impersonator; the Apollo Quartet, Miss Blanche Frederici, monologuist; John Kendrick Bangs, the Ridgeway Concert Company, Charles F. Underhill, Soho Sunetaro; Miss Marion Short, Mrs. Drummond-Leavitt, banjoist, and the New York University Glee Club. The gymnasium, under the direction of Henry H. Wikel, J. S. Ford, and J. P. Rose, will be kept open during the Winter, as usual, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., special drills being held for business and professional men from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and evening classes from 8 to 9 o'clock.

In the educational department evening classes will be taught in algebra, architectural drawing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, civil government, electrical engineering, English, first aid, free-hand drawing, German, geometry, instrumental music, literary Bible study, mechanical drawing, penmanship, physiology, Spanish, stenography, and typewriting. The instruction furnished is of such a character that a student who has pursued a given study during the Winter is prepared to take the Regents' examination at the close of the season.

In pursuance of the religious work of the association, classes in various branches of Bible study will be conducted, midweek meetings will be held on Thursday nights, and larger meetings on Sunday afternoons.

"HAND IN HAND'S" NEW HOME.

Opening of the First Synagogue to be Erected in the Borough of the Bronx.

The first synagogue to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx will be formally dedicated to-morrow with elaborate ceremonies. The new structure is located on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, near Brook Avenue, and it was built for the Congregation Hand in Hand. From humble beginnings this congregation has grown steadily in strength and numbers, and through the energetic efforts of its leading members, aided by the generosity of the Baroness Hirsch, it has been able to build itself a house of worship that is an ornament to the district.

The congregation made an effort to raise money to build a synagogue several years ago, but was not successful. Its hopes were revived, however, by an unexpected gift of $1,000 from the Baroness Hirsch. Although this generous gift was the means of bringing other contributions into the building fund, not enough was raised to warrant the beginning of actual work until recently, when the Baroness Hirsch made another contribution, of $1,500. The plans for the new building, which is to cost about $15,000, were prepared by Albert E. Davis, architect. It is a one-story structure of brick, 30 by 90 feet, with a front of mottled brick in alternate light and dark shades, used in combination with Indiana limestone, the style of architecture being Indo-Moorish. The main entrance is through an Oriental horseshoe archway supported on stone columns. The doors are of antique oak, with turned spindles, set against a turkey-red glass panel. The entrance is flanked by two square towers, terminating with large white domes, from which rise gilded star finials. The decorations are elaborate, the six-pointed star predominating throughout. The main floor has a seating capacity of about 330. In the basement are class rooms and meeting rooms.

The Congregation Hand in Hand was organized six years ago in the North Side Republican Club Hall, where it has since held its meetings. For several years the Rev. N. Lipman acted as officiating officer. About a year ago the Rev. Dr. Blum, formerly Superintendent of Lebanon Hospital, was elected rabbi.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The determination to send the Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments to Camp Black, at Hempstead, is not a pleasing outlook to the members of those two commands, who, with others, experienced the misery of those unsuitable camp grounds last Spring. There seems no good reason why the Twenty-second and the Forty-seventh and other regiments should not be ordered to their armories to be mustered out. The work of mustering out could be prosecuted in every way better in the armories than at Camp Black, a place with which most volunteers are thoroughly disgusted.

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The return of the gallant Seventy-first to this city after its hard campaign and suffering in Cuba has already brought up the question as to its status, after the formal muster out of the United States service. There seems little doubt that nearly all the members who live in this city will be anxious after a good rest to resume service as National Guardsmen. Such members, however, as desire discharges from the service will probably be granted them. Under the law, however, recruits who enlisted for two years, it is claimed, can be held just the same as men who had previously been enlisted for five years.

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It is not unlikely that members of certain companies in the Seventy-first, when it again assumes its role of a National Guard organization, may demand some changes among its officers, as there is a very pronounced feeling against some of the officers on the part of the men, who learned during the campaign the qualities needed in an officer.

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As to the frightful lack of facilities for attending to the wounded, the experience of Private John W. Jeffrey of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, which is only one of many, will be found of interest. Company B was gallantly storming the hill of San Juan at the second day's fight on July 2, when Private Jeffery received a Mauser bullet in his left hip. He was carried off the field by four of his comrades to the Regimental Hospital. From there he was taken to the division hospital where he lay all night alongside of a dead man. In the morning it was decided to send him with some others to the United States for treatment. "I was dumped into a Government mule wagon, without springs," said Mr. Jeffrey, "like a log of wood, and the wagon was so crowded with other wounded men, that we were all wedged in. It was a frightfully hot day, the sun beating down on us, no cover on the wagon, and I had no hat. We were jolted over the roughest kind of roads for four hours to Siboney Hospital, and during that time we had not even a drop of water. At Siboney we received some Spanish wine that had been captured, which put new life in me. After some twelve hours at Siboney I was carried to the steamer Olivette, then after being on her one night, I was shipped off again to the Cherokee, which sailed for the United States by the West end of Cuba. En route we were fired upon by the United States steamer Scorpion, which took us for a Spaniard, and you can imagine the consternation of the wounded, for we thought the Scorpion a Spanish warship. The event made some of the sick men a great deal worse. There were three hundred sick and wounded on board the Cherokee, and only one Surgeon, the suffering being awful. I arrived at Tampa and was put on a hospital train to be transported to Tampa Heights, which was only a short distance, but with switching and side-tracking, it took all night to get to Tampa Heights. There an ambulance took me to the Cold Hospital, where, after lying several days, I was again put on board a hospital train and shipped to Fort McPherson, Ga., where I lay for twenty-four hours. There being no rooms for me at McPherson, I was shipped off to Fort Thomas, where I was made as comfortable as possible. The Surgeons used X-rays to locate the bullet, but were unsuccessful, as the wound had healed meanwhile. It was not probed, and the doctors advised that the bullet be left in my hip, and not to bother it, so long as it did not bother me. Outside of a weakness in my left leg when I stand, I experience no other bad effect from the bullet at present. Our rations in the field, when we could get any, consisted, in the main, of pork, on which you could never find any lean; hardtack you could hardly drive a nail into, and a photograph of a cup of coffee, but we were glad to get even those rations."

Private Clark, also of B, was another man badly wounded. A Mauser bullet struck him behind his ear, and coming out of his mouth, carried away nearly all his teeth, and so fast he never knew he lost them, until he tried to speak. Corporal George Featherstone of Company F was hit, not only with a Mauser bullet in the leg, but on the shoulder as well, with pieces of shell, and also had a couple of ribs broken. He was dumped into a mule wagon like Private Jeffrey, and from Siboney to Fort Monroe, owing to lack of Surgeons, his bandages were never changed. His food on the transport was hardtack and an apology for bacon.

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"Although the fact of the placing of Lieut. H. C. Leonhardt of the Ninth New York Volunteers under arrest by Col. Greene has been noted," said an officer of that command, "the details of the affair have not been published, and under the circumstances it might be just as well to have a little more light on the subject, especially as it will show something of the calibre of the commander the officers of the Ninth had to serve under. It seems that Col. Greene, with several of his favorites, left camp one evening for a social visit to other camps, and contrary to the usual custom at camps of instruction the Colonel ordered that officers of the regiment, even after 'taps' on this particular evening, be admitted without challenge. It was long after taps when an alert sentry, bent on performing his duty, as carefully taught for years at the New York camp, spied a party approaching. 'Halt! who comes there?' rang out the clear challenge of the sentry. 'Party of officers,' came a drawling response. 'It's all right, sentry; no use in holding us up; this is the Colonel and party," said another. The sentry refused to permit the party to pass, and with his piece at a 'charge bayonet' he ordered not a man to move until he was assured it was all right. He accordingly called the Corporal of the guard, who duly passed the party in. As soon as the Colonel passed in camp he upbraided the sentry for holding him up. 'Did not you recognize me as Colonel of the Ninth?' he demanded, to which the sentry replied that he did not, and that he felt it was his duty to call the Corporal of the guard at such an hour, and have him under the circumstances act on the matter. The Colonel was angry, and then asked the sentry if it was not a fact that Lieut. Leonhardt, who was Officer of the Guard, had not put him (the sehtry) up to challenge and hold up the party. The sentry indignantly denied the imputation, but even this did not satisfy Col. Greene, for he went to Lieut. Leonhardt and accused him of instructing the sentry to hold him up, and refusing to even listen to the denial of the Lieutenant, he placed him under arrest, and in close confinement. The Lieutenant was released some twenty-four hours afterward, and, contrary to regulations, Col. Greene made no report of the occurrence to superior headquarters, as he should have done. This is only one of the many petty acts of tyranny we have experienced."

A member of the Ninth, writing from Chickamauga, says: "We cannot get out of here too quickly, and the men are unanimous for muster out. They enlisted for war service and not to lie around in a camp. There are a few of our officers who are receiving more pay than they would in civil life, who are of course very anxious to remain in the United States service, and they are using influence to this end. The enlisted men, however, will be heard from also, and despite the threats from officers that we must keep quiet. Unless we are fairly treated, there will be some serious trouble here, as many of the men are in a very ugly mood, and it would not take much to start an outbreak. If ever a body of men were sick of the treatment they have received, it is the men of the Ninth. With our best officers gone and a man at our head thoroughly detested, and sickness spreading all over the regiment, we are completely disheartened."

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The annual prize shooting and Summer night's festival of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, always an attractive event, will be held to-morrow night at Fort Wendel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and a large attendance is assured. A number of very handsome prizes will be competed for.

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Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment will shortly issue orders relative to the coming drill season of the regiment, which begins Oct. 1. Matters in the regiment are very quiet at present, which is always the case during the Summer, but the drill season finds any amount of activity.

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The One Hundred

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

The prettiest of all the treasures of woods and fields that are coming by the armful into the city on every train is the millet, and not many people know it well enough to think of it. Every one knows enough to admire a cattail. Cattails have been painted and admired and loved and gathered for so long that it does not require taste now to appreciate them. They are recognized, as good music is recognized by the unmusical world, by name. But it is different with millet. During the Summer it has made light green patches in the landscapes of the farming country in New York State—that peculiar light green that is known to us chiefly in paintings of French landscapes. But now it has ripened; the soft, fuzzy ends of the grass have developed almost to the size of small cattails and have become a similar soft, velvety brown. Entire fields have taken that color, but it is not until the millet is seen close at hand and in big soft clusters that its beauty is fully appreciated. There is nothing prettier for home decoration, and it is in prime now, while cattails should have been gathered over a month ago, and those to be seen in swampy ground are white-capped, sending their white, soft fluffiness in every direction with every wind that blows.

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A clever Southern woman going to a Philadelphia book store after the beginning of the war to purchase a Spanish method book to refresh her memory of the language first learned of a Spanish diplomat in her old family homestead in Georgetown, where many of the great men of the country had been entertained, was told that apparently Spanish was the coming language. "I sell fifty copies of that method book a week," said the bookseller. And that was for the City of Brotherly Love alone.

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Summer resort costumes that are of the greatest interest to chronicle are those that are to an extent radical. There is nothing unpleasant about many of them, for they are the babies' costumes. In a little town composed of one combined store and Post Office, a few Summer cottages, and many houses for Summer guests, the most comfortably dressed little lady, some seven or eight years old, wore one single outside garment of blue jean. It was made exactly as some mothers make nightgowns for their children, the simply cut little waist opening in the back, and knickerbockers—a little shorter than the nightgowns—all in one piece. With a sunbonnet this made an ideal comfortable outdoor costume. The sunbonnet, as an article of polite wearing apparel, has now been known for several years, and ingenuity is exhausting itself to find original ways of varying it, so that it was not strange that one of the prettiest of the matrons of the same little Summer resort should have worn one, and her admirers claimed that of the pretty costumes which her half-mourning permitted there was none in which she looked so altogether sweet and fair as in a gown of violet lawn and a white sunbonnet. But the most picturesque feature of the place was a maiden of some dozen years, who might have stepped directly out of some of the most charming of latter-day posters. She was a little maiden with fluffy curly locks of a bright, rich red, the red that accompanies a white skin, deep blue eyes and rosy cheeks, a picturesque little maiden altogether, but when perched upon a sure-footed white donkey she was something altogether charming and out of the ordinary.

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"Such is the inconsistency of humanity," said the lover of nature. "I am devoting my life to educating people to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the mysteries of the great outdoors which I have studied, and yet when I find my most charming haunts invaded by this hoard of would-be nature-lovers I am filled with displeasure and annoyance."

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In a little town a couple of hundred miles from New York there is a big, comfortable-looking brown house, a family mansion on one of the pricipal streets, which has a door plate which is sure to attract the attention of every observing Summer visitor. It is in the centre of the front door after the manner of the door-plates in small as well as in some large towns, and it is not very unusual in size, but it is in material. It is an oblong square and of white marble, with the name "H. E. Blank" clearly engraved in the centre.

"Well, if that doesn't look exactly like a gravestone, I never saw anything that did," exclaimed one Summerite to another, viewing the plate with interest.

"And it is a piece of one," returned Summerite No. 2, as they passed on and caught a glimpse of the yard of the house.

The main body of the house was square, and, passing this, it could be seen that an L had been built out from the house at the rear and on a long stretch to one side, leaving a wide, square open place in front on a line with the body of the house. This was filled with gravestones and monuments of all kinds, while over the door in the L was the name of H. E. Blank again in large letters. Mr. H. E. Blank is either an economical gentleman or he believes in leaving no stone unturned—no pun is intended there—in the way of advertising. But whether Mrs. H. E. Blank altogether approves of having her callers tacitly informed that just around the corner gravestones may be conveniently ordered might seem to be a question.

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The "New Woman" has been here for some time, and now she has a companion. The "New Lady" has arrived. It is announced on a bicycle sign: "New Lady's Wheel to Let or For Sale."

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In the way of bicycle costumes Rhode Island has produced perhaps the most startling novelty this Summer, taking rider and all into consideration. The woman was not very tall, but very stout, and some fifty years old, the casual observer would say. She was adorning the Newport streets, and perhaps the suit was a late importation. It had a short gray skirt lined with red silk, and with it were worn red stockings and black slippers, something of the nature of ankle ties with a strap around the ankles, the toes of the slippers worked with white beads.

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"I should like so much to have a pair of solitaire diamond earrings," the Southern woman was saying in her drawling tones.

"Diamond earrings!" the New York woman exclaimed in almost startled tones, "whatever would you do with them?" Diamond earrings did not seem, someway, to be in accord with the Southern woman's refined beauty.

"I should wear them shopping mornings," the soft voice went on calmly. "They are invaluable for making an impression upon the clerks."

"Oh, yes," returned the New Yorker in relieved tones, "I understand. Just as handsome rings are of the greatest service in a strange hotel. A few good stones that show unmistakably their value give one a certain standing with the waiter, which means an immediate benefit in the way of creature comforts."

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There ought to be a companion remark to the old saying that every cloud has a silver lining. It should run something like this: "Behind every sunbeam is a lurking cloud." The war has given us a rich harvest of heroes, and now they are to be immortalized in spoons. It is hard on the heroes, but it is going to be harder on the people. It would be all right if spoons would remain spoons. But they will not. A spoon is too retiring a piece of property. Who sees it in a coffee or tea cup? It is probably another atrocious piece of patriotism, and the spoons are to be worn as pins. A woman walked down Park Row some time before the war commenced, wearing as a pin at her throat a good-sized coffee spoon. Her ornament at least attracted attention. Now we are evidently to see every other woman up town or down wearing a Dewey or Hobson spoon.

It is worse than the old country woman who shocked her neighbors by calling on them one morning with the little wisp of hair bobbed up at the back of her head securely fastened with a four-tined, one-time silver fork with the handle broken off. There was actually utility in that. The fork had ceased to be useful in its proper sphere and it was doing real service in another.

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"It does make me tired," said the woman, "to hear of all these slip-sloppy women who are going around giving and begging for kisses. It is not much better than the mawkish sentiment which sends flowers to criminals. They give their kisses to the wrong people. The big heroes who are known by name have adulation enough and plenty of friends to give them kisses they will appreciate. If there are kisses to be given they might be saved for some of the poor fellows who fired the guns on the big ships and worked in the engine rooms with the heat at a killing temperature, giving up their drinking water that the engines might have it, and the dirty, starved, gaunt, miserable ill-treated soldiers. There are many of them who have no friends and who would be happy to receive a warm welcome after all the trials they have endured so patiently. My blood has been boiling all along for the ill-treatment our poor men have been receiving, the unknown heroes, and now it is being 'rile' in an opposite direction by the nonsense of these silly women."

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The Quaker bonnet is an illustration of the fact that simplicity and economy are not synonymous terms. It is difficult, however, for even women to realize this fact, and it is quite beyond the comprehension of the average man. The economical man who, seeing a woman in a tailor-made gown in a group of more fussily dressed women, commented upon her good taste, wondering why all women could not dress in that simple, inexpensive fashion, has become proverbial. Of course, the tailor-made woman was the most expensively gowned woman in the group, whose members would gladly have emulated her if they could have afforded it. Even that old sage, Dr. Johnson, said a woman need not take more thought for her dress than to have it simple, everything matching. In the matching was the trouble. It is an expensive luxury, requiring money and much thought, to have every detail of a costume in harmony. The simple Quaker bonnet is on a par with these things. Its simplicity is a snare and a delusion. The bonnets are extremely difficult to make and very hard on the fingers of the workers. There are few places where they can be found now that the "Friendly" dress is so little worn. The soft grays in the fine material required are imported specially for the purpose, and most of the bonnets are made in Philadelphia, New York Friends sending there for them. A bonnet will cost from $8 to $12, but it has the advantage of lasting from two to three years, though great care must be taken, as the color is peculiarly liable to receive injury from any foreign substance coming in contact with it, and the bonnet is nothing if it is not immaculate.

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"It is odd," said the shopper, "the fancy that you take to certain shops or the force of habit which makes you go to them. There are certain shops that I never enter. I don't know why. I don't know that I could give any reason—simply I never have been to them and I never go. I always pass them by without a thought as calmly as if they were not in existence. I should feel out of place in one of them, as if I were in a foreign element."

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Women do not fully appreciate the benefit of having a friend at court in the way of some one who is in the shops a great deal, as a professional shopper, or, as they have in some of the stores, a guide who is a part of the establishment and in touch with everything going on in it. Such people, when they have a regular customer, know all her wants and keep them always in mind. If there is a special sale, they let her know beforehand, or if it is a small sale of something she will like, they know her size and taste.

"It is such a comfort," says a woman who makes many purchases through a guide in one of the New York shops. "To say nothing of the convenience, here is an illustration of one way in which I was served: I had been wanting a kimono for some time, and one day I received a notice from my friend, the guide, that she had one for me. It was a regular Japanese kimono, silk inside and out, lined with down, and exactly what I wanted. But how much do you think I paid for it? I paid just $3. There had been a special sale of three left in stock, and the guide had picked this one up immediately for me. I should not have been able to get it in any other way. I was not obliged to take it, but of course I was very glad to. I lay it over my bed every night in cool weather. It is soft and warm and ready in case of fire or accident to slip on in a hurry."

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A small boy who knows more about the woods and fields and their residents—vegetable, animal, and mineral—than most grown people who are not professed naturalists, has never been instructed as people generally understand that term. Ever since he has been able to walk he has accompanied his mamma, who is a born naturalist and student of natural history, in all her trips afield. He is never too much engrossed in his play to go with her, but she never makes an effort to teach him. He sees her work and has come almost, as by second nature, to make collections of the different things he finds in his walks. When he wishes to know anything he asks and the information is gladly given. If he wishes a bug or plant or bird looked up, he proposes it and his wish is gratified. But nothing is thrust upon him. He makes his own selections of the things that interest him, and it is all a pleasure. To allow him to develop in this way is a theory of his mother's, which is apparently having excellent results.

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"Ta-ra-ra, boom-de-ay" has at last reached Queen Victoria, so a London correspondent writes, and her Majesty is so pleased with the classic air that it is played for her every day at dinner. How one touch of boom-de-ay makes the whole world seem kin!

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Bathing suits without skirts are coming in, it is said, but probably without truth. A skirt to a bathing suit is a necessity, for the sake of appearance at a public bathing resort, and a short light alpaca skirt or one of some similar material is but little in the way even of a swimmer. Occasionally a woman who objects to the skirt in her nautical exploits makes use of an accommodating husband or brother, and, when she has gone waist deep in the water, sends it back to shore. The history of Newport, that famous bathing place, tells of the first bathing suits worn there, the suits from which the present garments have developed. People did not know much about bathing when Newport was first settled, and the first bathing suits were made with regard to the individual tastes of their wearers rather than the purpose for which they were to be used. These individual tastes, looking back upon the time, over a century or more, appear to have been classic, and the bathers draped themselves in garments of white cotton. They were pretty and classic at first, and they must have been equally pretty, and they certainly were more classic after a visit to the kingdom of Father Neptune. The bathers as they emerged from the water fled in dismay, and that was the beginning and the end of the first Newport bathing suit.

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"There is no other animal in creation so much like the ostrich as woman, said the woman beautiful, who considers she knows a great deal upon the subject of all women's appearance: "There is not one woman in a hundred who knows how she looks from tip to toe, and consequently there are not many women who are immaculate and in apple-pie order from tip to toe. The average woman has one looking glass, the one on her bureau, and from that she gets an idea of her appearance, and it is not much of an idea. There are ten chances to one that the bureau is not where a good light falls upon the woman who is looking in the mirror, and she sees herself in it as a beautiful creature without a blemish. She doesn't take a side view or a back view of her head, and goes out in blissful unconsciousness that every one will not see her as she has seen herself. That is where the ostrich trait comes in. A long mirror and a large hand glass, which enables her to get a good rear view, ought to be a necessity to every well-dressed woman, and it should always be placed in the strongest light possible. That will make her groan as the years go by, but it will also make her careful, and what the mirror tells her she will be more apt to keep from other people.

"Then that side view is where most women deceive themselves. If they take it they take only a careful view of one side. Now, every woman has one bad side to her face, or one side that is less attractive than the other. Usually it is the right side. On that side the hair does not fall as prettily, and the effect altogether is not as good. That side needs petting and coaxing and continual care. The woman who cares for her appearance ought to be careful of all these things."

LOST—ANOTHER LINK.

Where, where is the time-honored apron,
The apron our grandmothers knew?
It was ample and checked, it was ribbon-bedecked,
Nay, 'twas every known fabric or hue.
And the linen ones whiter than snowdrifts,
So glossy with patience and starch!
Now where have they vanished, or has
Progress banished
Them all in her fin-de-siècle march?

Say, where is that cute little apron
With pocket adorned with a bow?
(Fascinations untold did that small pocket hold
For the fingers and eyes of each beau.)
Such dainty, such furbelowed aprons,
Each ruffled or ribboned or laced,
With strings most alluring, embracing, securing
It safe to her trim, slender waist!

Ah, where is that dearest of aprons
So snowy, so soft, and so cool,
When "mother's lap" cured every sorrow endured,
Every heartbreak of playground or school?
It is folded in lavender, yellowed
With time and my kisses and tears;
Her sweet face recalling, her fond caress falling
It summons from long, lonely years.

And where is that old-fashioned apron,
The apron no new woman wears,
Since her smart tailor-gown most correctly would frown
On such feminine frippery and snares?
Then what earthly occasion to wear it
Would office or clubroom allow?
No small hands detaining, no home-cares constraining,
No apron-strings tether her now.

Dame Fashion, restore the lost apron
Make womanly home-life the style!
Our ball gowns neglect and our tailors reject,
Revere Folly's wheel just a while.
And bring back the old days when only
The home seemed the dearest, the best,
When Cupid completely each manly heart neatly
Bound fast with those apron-strings best!
—ELLA M. SEXTON in The San Francisco Chronicle.

WOMAN HER OWN FREEZER.

Plan for a Practical Home Exerciser or Warranted Domestic Servant Retainer.

A confectioner in Manchester, England, thinks he has made a great discovery, and it does do very well as far as it goes, but, after the fashion of men, he has left out the most important points, and it remains for women to make a thorough practical use of his idea.

It seems that they do have ice cream in England in sufficient quantities for the confectioner to find it worth his while to have something better than a hand process for freezing. The man set his brain at work to discover what would be the cheapest and simplest way of getting the work done, and, with the old-fashioned treadmill in mind, he came to the conclusion that nothing would be better than a bicycle. Following out this idea, he arranged a bicycle attachment, fixed so that it would remain stationary, to his cream freezer, mounted a small boy on the wheel, set him pedaling, and, at the same time, turning the crank of the freezer. But there the narrow utilitarian ideas of the man stopped.

Half of the world is in need of exercise and spends much of its time devising some means by which it can take it with the least, or possibly with the most, trouble and in the most artificial way; it takes exercise for exercise sake, instead of following out some agreeable plan for profit or amusement which will include the exercise. The Manchester man should have taken advantage of this weakness of that part of the people having foibles for which they are able to pay.

An exercise hall should have been started which would be actually, though not nominally, in connection with the confectioner's establishment. This should be supplied with machines for supplying oxygen and a number of stationary bicycles connected secretly with the freezers in an adjoining room. These might be used incidentally for reducing the temperature of the apartment. But that is a detail which would develop after a time. After this all that would be necessary would be a little judicious advertising of patent bicycle exercisers, with a supply of oxygen such as could not be found at seaside or mountain top, and the work would be done. The benefits to be secured by this mode of exercise would be physical development—no one but the editor of a beauty department in a periodical knows how the wise and foolish, good and bad, old and young, men and women long for physical development and personal beauty—reduction of superfluous or increase of deficient flesh, and the cure of any of the thousand ills flesh is heir to by means of the two great cure-alls, exercise and oxygen. Incidentally, the confectioner would be able to freeze cream enough to supply the half of England, to say nothing of Manchester itself, save the money paid the small boy, and the exertion of his young legs, small boys never needing anything in the way of exercise. That would be one excellent use of the invention.

The other would be a patent "Home Exerciser, Every Woman Her Own Ice Cream Freezer," or the "Maid's Delight; Candyman's Famous Domestic Servant Retainer." The names explain themselves. A single bicycle would be arranged with the ice cream freezer attachment. This for the use of either mistress or maids. If the mistress of the house felt the need of exercise and possibly wished to take it in seclusion and without the restriction of tight garments which go to make up a trim tailor-made bicycle suit, she could do so at home and at the same time relieve her maids of a tiresome part of household work. It would be a pleasure to her, keep the maids in good humor, and put her in good condition for a long ride she might wish to take on the following day. Of the value of the invention in stormy weather to keep the wheelwoman in good physical condition, too much cannot be said without regard to the utilitarian part of the service.

Or if the mistress did not care for this, the maids would be sure to be cyclists, and the advantage of providing them this means of keeping in practice for the Thursday afternoon out cannot be overestimated. It is a consideration which every right-minded maid would appreciate—a means of lightening her labors, as well as of increasing her pleasure. It might be that some simple invention of this kind would settle entirely the whole involved domestic servant problem. It shows its value on its face and the suggestion of improvement upon the English confectioner's original idea is given to the American public freely.

NO MORE BIRD TRAVELERS

Thousands of Singing Birds Imported from Germany During the Summer.

THE SEASON IS JUST CLOSING

There Are Many Varieties of Canaries—The Most Common Are from the Hartz Mountains.

With September closes the season for the importation of birds and begins the season of sales. From September to March importers take a vacation from one part of their business, and the little creatures which have been brought over to this country find homes. A much larger number of birds is imported each year than people who are not familiar with the subject are aware of. One importer in New York will receive nearly 50,000 singing birds in a season, and the total number, if it could be known, would be surprising. The birds coming to New York are, of course, sent all over the country.

It is only within a comparatively short time that there has been a regular trade in singing birds and a desire to make pets of them. It was in 1842, it is said, that the first birds were imported from Germany, and there was then almost no demand for them. Proper food could not be found in the city; there were no dealers to handle them, and the greater number of those that came that year died from lack of proper care.

Now a bird is a favorite pet. There are cages of all kinds and descriptions to be found in the city, where in 1842 there was nothing of the kind, and even little wicker cages of pretty designs that seem to have been made to give the little creatures attractive Summer homes if the mistresses are women of aesthetic tastes.

The traveling cages of the birds are the little square, boxlike affairs, in which they can be seen at the dealers' and often on the streets, where they are sold by fakirs. These little cages on board ship are fastened together, some 200 in a package, the packages placed on one another in large piles and securely covered to prevent the little creatures from draughts, the greatest enemy of caged birds on sea or land. They are fed and watered daily, and make the trip with comparatively little inconvenience.

The canary from the Hartz Mountains is the most popular bird and imported in the greatest numbers. These are the descendants of the original little yellow singers from the Canary Islands. The raising of the birds is one of the peasant industries of the mountains, where every family has a little aviary. The birds brought over are quite young, as every purchaser wishes a young bird, which is easy to tame, and they become sooner accustomed to their surroundings. They begin to sing when they are two or three months old.

The regular Hartz canary is so much more common than other species that to most people the word canary suggests the familiar little yellow bird to be found everywhere. But there are canaries and canaries, birds that the ordinary observer would not recognize. There are English canaries, French canaries, and canaries from Holland and Belgium. The yellow Belgium canary is the most expensive, and these will sell for $125 a pair, while cheaper ones are $40, $45, and $50. The Belgium canaries are used largely for breeding, as they are a large bird, and there are people who do not feel that they have their money's worth of anything unless it is a large package. So a bird that combines some of the size of the Belgian bird and the voice and other good qualities of the cheaper singers is more popular and sells more readily. A Belgium bird, with high shoulders which seem to be crowned with epaulets, is not as pretty as the more common bird, but, as he costs more, he has a higher rank in bird society at large.

The Manchester and Lancaster canaries of England are large birds, but they have no voices, in the musical sense of that expression, and are not good singers. They answer very well, however, for people who like a large quantity for their money. The beautiful English red, copper-colored canary also has a shrill voice, but he has a beautiful complexion. The beautiful red shade that the feathers of some birds have is caused by a diet of red Norwich pepper. This is fed to the birds when they are molting, and the change of color is the result. But it is a diet that cannot be given up entirely after the desired effect is once produced. Like hair dye, the application has to be repeated. If the diet is not continued, the birds will return to their natural colors. The Norwich blackcap, a crested bird, is one of the pretty varieties of canaries. There are lizard canaries and gold and silver spangled birds, the name of each implying its distinctive markings. These are all expensive birds.

There is a great deal of difference in the notes of the different birds, and there is as much difference in the care with which they are selected by different people as there is in the selection of musical instruments. Some people like a canary with full, high notes, and others prefer a singer with low, clear tones, and as many more people buy any bird which suits them in appearance if they are assured that it is a good singer.

Canaries can be taught to sing other tunes than those which have come to them by inheritance, and by going over and over again with an instrument or the voice, giving the full melody, they will in time learn it. An educated bird becomes much more valuable and they bring comparatively high prices.

The Hartz canary claims among his other virtues that of being a hardy little creature and more easily reared than some other birds. They are affectionate and do not rebel at the narrow limits within which they are restrained. The draught is their great enemy, and they should be protected from it and from the sun in the heat of the day. They must be kept absolutely clean, given a daily bath, kept supplied with clean sand and cuttlefish, and their regular rations should consist of canary and rape seed, with a little hemp and perhaps millet. An overallowance of the hemp seed is dangerous. A bit of fresh vegetable or fruit, lettuce and chickweed, are all good for the birds, and they enjoy pecking at a lump of sugar occasionally. They become very tame if allowed to fly around the room. In the family where the canary was allowed a daily flight, it made a special friend of the baby, flying on her head, on her shoulder, and nestling up in her neck, an intimacy baby did not quite understand, and of which she was somewhat afraid, threatening the little bird with serious disaster in trying to push him away with her head.

The mocking bird is frequently found as a pet, but after the canary the parrot probably holds first place. They come from all parts of Asia and Africa, and Mexico sends the double yellow head, a valuable bird. The birds are taken as soon as they come out of their nests. There are at least twenty different kinds with varying abilities. The parrot's ability in the way of conversation, if his efforts at talking can at any time be called conversation, gives him the reputation of unusual mental power. The canary is considered by scientists to be a bird of great intelligence, his brain being one-fourteenth the size of his body.

The question was asked recently if a parrot, accustomed to whistle daily to a dog passing with its mistress, on the day she passed without the dog, called: "Where's your dog?" had not by some mental process reasoned that there was a connection between the woman and the dog, and that the latter was missing. The skeptic says no; that when an animal repeats one sentence over and over again day after day there must come a time when the words must be apropos.

The bird is particularly a woman's pet. Men prefer larger animals, something that can be handled and played with or which has a practical value. This is not always the case, however, and a Brooklyn man has a small collection of wild birds from the vicinity which he has captured from time to time and caged. Occasionally a bird lover has an extensive aviary, but more often the aviary, when it is to be found, is like the gardens of a large estate, a beautiful luxury and ornament, rather than the result of an individual fancy.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN CHURCH.

Built with a Number of Cottages for Summer Churchgoers and Mission Workers.

On one of the highest peaks of the Shawangunk Mountains, some two hundred miles from New York, there is a picturesque little colony which, when it first came into being, endeavored to form itself into a bit of Switzerland on the American hills. There is a cluster of little cottages situated dangerously near the edge of the steep mountain side, and each little building had at first a thatched roof, and the thatch was kept in place by stones, quite after the Swiss methods.

It is a little church colony built by one woman, an advanced Episcopalian, who desired to model it after something of the kind she had seen in Switzerland. She invited the Brothers of Nazareth, a lay order in the Church, which makes its headquarters at Barstow, New York, to come there Summers to recruit, and to bring with them some of the people among whom they worked, for a needed change and the bracing mountain air. The brothers went and added largely to the picturesqueness of the place with their long habits of brown, each with its brown cape.

But the Swiss air of the place did not remain long. The thatched roofs would have been quite satisfactory if they would have remained; but for lack of proper material, because of unfamiliar workmen, or on account of the sturdy American breezes, something—no one could tell exactly what—prevented those pretty roofs from becoming acclimated. The thatch blew off and the stones rolled away, threatening the heads of the people who passed near the buildings.

The buildings, however, if they refused to take on a foreign appearance, remained intact, and the whole is still a unique and interesting feature of mountain Summer life and quite different from anything else to be found in the country. The colony covers several acres of land, and is inclosed. There is a beautiful little stone church made of the stones from the mountain, simply finished within, but in a decorous and churchly fashion. There is the rectory back of the church, a stained glass window in it at one side, marking the private oratory of whatever priest may be in charge there; and two or three other small cottages occupied by the brothers and their visitors.

There has been, until the last of this Summer, one grave within the inclosure near the church, that of the first rector, who was killed by accident and buried there by the request of the builder of the church and cottages. This past month the body was removed to the sacristy of the little church. Clergymen from city churches go up at times to recruit and officiate, and then there are three services daily, the early communion service, morning prayer, and evensong, at night. The Brothers of Nazareth are still there and assist about the church and the services. One Summer there were choral services with choir boys in their vestments. The services then were more delightful than ever, but there were hardly enough shepherds to look after these young sheep, and the mischief they did between services more than counterbalanced the added beauty they gave to the music, and they were not invited again to appear en masse. These sisters, who do city missionary work, were among the colony visitors this year.

The colony is in what may be called by compliment a village, on the mountain top, Cragsmoor. It is composed largely of Summer cottages and larger houses where Summer guests are received. It has a tiny store and Post Office combined, another church, a little white structure, a proverbial country church, but a very small one, which the few families who remain on the mountain over Winter attend. There is also a town clock, something that attracts the attention of strangers immediately, first because it is an electric clock, and also because it is situated in the tower of the pretty Episcopal Church, and both are unusual features to be found on an open-country landscape like that which forms the top of the mountain. The clock has faces on different sides of the tower, and the hours are struck with such distinctness that they can be heard for some distance.

Cragsmoor is reached only by carriage from Ellenville, a large town in comparison, at the end of a branch line of railroad running up into the valley from the main road, which it joins at Summitville. Many of the visitors to the little village on the mountain top are Episcopalians, a few from New York, but more from Philadelphia, who go there largely to enjoy the benefit of the church services. There is a special charm to a service at 7:30 in the morning of a beautiful, clear day on the mountain top. The builder of the colony, a woman nearer eighty than seventy, also has a cottage there, where she spends her Summers.

The colony is comparatively new, the church being opened for services for the first time last year. Before that services were held in one of the smaller wooden buildings. It is all very charming and interesting and quite different from anything to be found at other places on the mountains.

Precautions to Health.

It would be an unprofitable transaction for you to gain a thousand dollars if thereby you lost your good health.

Yet manufacturers of alum baking powders are persistently urging you to buy their unwholesome articles, which if you use will certainly injure your health, that *they* may make a great profit.

Many grocers, also, instead of selling you Royal Baking Powder which they know is pure, healthful and the best in every respect, are urging you to buy alum or some other low grade powders (which they must likewise know can only be used at the expense of your health) because of the greater profit to themselves.

The alum baking powder danger is a very serious one. Those who would avoid it should make sure to ask for and procure the Royal Baking Powder. Royal is a pure cream of tartar baking powder and must cost a little more because it is made from the most highly refined and healthful materials.

If your grocer begins to talk and push alum baking powders he cannot be relied on for other things, and if you ask for the Royal Baking Powder and he puts you off it is safer to go elsewhere for your supplies.

Royal Baking Powder makes pure and wholesome food, is of greatest strength, and in the end more economical than any other brand. This was shown by the Government analysis of many brands.

Electrified Her Umbrella.

It was on the trolley car. She was a rather nervous woman, perhaps no more so, however, than the average American. She had an umbrella in her hands, and with it she amused herself marking out the cracks in the floor, running the ferrule along the seat in front of her, and, suddenly discovering a hole in the floor near her, her whole attention was absorbed in the endeavor to put the small steel end of the umbrella into it. This she was successful in doing, and having succeeded became quiet for a time, until a hairpin on the floor drew her attention. That must go out immediately, and the umbrella again came into play. But then a strange thing happened. She reached the hairpin with the point of the umbrella, gave it a push, then withdrew the umbrella, when, strange to say, the hairpin came with it. The woman lifted the umbrella from the floor, and the hairpin still hung lightly to the edge. She brought the umbrella nearer to her, but still well out, eyeing it askance, the hairpin hanging lightly at the end of the ferrule. Was the umbrella bewitched, or the hairpin?

"You put your umbrella through the hole in the car floor, Madam," said a man sitting near, with an amused smile, "and in some way you have magnetized it."

The woman's brow cleared. She gave a vigorous shake that sent the hairpin flying, but the magnetism still remained, and now all that lucky woman has to do if she drops a steel pin is to simply put the point of her umbrella upon it, and pick it up."

ONE SUMMER IDYL.

In Which a Painter of Titian-Haired Beauties Meets the One Woman He Can Love.

It was a Summer idyl. Both were young and possibly as beautiful as is given the average of mortals to be. The idyl developed within the limits of the Greater New York, for both principals in the little drama were artists, and, though it is the practice of the world to associate artists with pastoral scenes, they are a class apart, and if they choose to remain in the city during a hot Summer, while the rest of the world is away, who shall question them? Certainly nothing better could have been chosen to fan the flames of a burning passion than such scorching breezes as swept lightly through New York during the past season.

Mr. Palette painted Titian-haired maidens upon sea-green backgrounds, and Miss Brushes the portraits of soulful young men. The spark of love was first kindled at the studio of a mutual friend. Madam Third Party was such a charming woman, they each declared.

"Madam," he said, with the appreciation of an artist and almost the tenderness of a lover, "you have such beautiful eyes."

"Such talent," she murmured, half under her breath in a tone of respect, admiration, and envy that was most flattering, as she gazed around the studio.

This was while the idyl was progressing in the most delicate, ethereal manner possible, an entirely artistic manner, for the two had not met, though the flame of love had begun to burn brightly.

Miss Brushes had first seen the work of Mr. Palette at the studio of Mrs. Third Party, and her admiration knew no bounds. Then would she like to see the portrait of the rising young artist who had done that fine work? Certainly she would, and, though even a young woman artist may not express her admiration openly for the personal beauty of a young man who is still in the flesh, she gazed at the portrait for a long time, and when she turned from it to the work of its original again, the rapture with which she expressed her admiration made her previous words seem cold and pale.

Young Mr. Palette saw pretty little Miss Brushes work also at the studio of Mme. Third Party. He, too, was in raptures.

"Why," he said, "why"—searching his vocabulary for words to express his strong admiration—"why, it's bully."

That being the strongest word the young artist had at his command, it meant that he thought more of Miss Brushes's work than he did of most things he saw outside of his own picture gallery.

"I think I have Miss Brushes's portrait around here somewhere," said Mme. Third Party, carelessly, as she went on with her work. "If you care to hunt around, I think you will find it."

Mr. Palette found the portrait, and, being a man as well as an artist, he did not hesitate to express his admiration, and in no measured terms. In fact, if he had not been an artist, it might have been thought that his heart had been seriously touched. Any outsider would have thought that, and Mr. Palette thought so himself. He said so.

"Mme. Third Party," he said to the mistress of the studio, as he took her hand in parting and gazed, but with a far-off look into her "beautiful eyes," "I have seen the picture of the one woman I can love, the one whom I would like to marry."

Then, in a serious mood, he departed. But Mr. Palette was young, and, with a sigh, Mme. Third Party returned to her work and speedily forgot about him, about little Miss Brushes, and, if she knew it, that she had become the medium of a desperate love affair.

But neither Mr. Palette nor Miss Brushes forgot her. They called with remarkable frequency. Little Miss Brushes conceived an affection for the older artist that, if she had cherished before, she certainly had never made manifest. Mme. Third Party was not surprised. Perhaps she liked to study human nature.

"What funny children they are," she said to herself. "And they are clever, too, both of them."

She repeated, with discretion, the remarks of each about the other. It was certainly a nice thing to do to show the appreciation of one artist for the work of another. She even let Miss Brushes into the secret that young Mr. Palette raved over her portrait. An artist's rapture is of course, but little waves of color chased each other over Miss Brushes's fair forehead and ran up into the little curls of hair that nestled there. She was something of a coquette and she did not object to being admired.

In the meantime the love which had been developing in the bosom of young Mr. Palette was waxing into such a fierce flame that it became evident that sooner or later something must happen. He had learned the place of residence of the object of his admiration, and he haunted its vicinity with the hope of seeing her. He would know her, his divinity, anywhere, he said. But never by any chance did he catch even a glimpse of her.

But now little Miss Brushes was to pose again for Mme. Third Party, and on the day she was to pose young Mr. Palette, favored by his good genius, happened in. There was a difficulty though, for Miss Brushes had insisted that she should be alone when she posed. Mr. Palette must be disposed of, and he was sent on an errand.

"Miss Brushes is going to be here, and we shall have luncheon together," said Mme. Third Party, "and you must go and order the things we need." That would take some time. It was not an errand young Mr. Palette would enjoy upon ordinary occasions, but for Miss Brushes! That was a different matter, and he hurried off. If he confused the shop men by ordering nectar and ambrosia for his goddess no one was the wiser. He came back breathless.

"You know I am not to see any one," said Miss Brushes, as the step was heard upon the stair.

"That is Mr. Palette," said Mme. Third Party; "how would it do if I should introduce you as Miss Brown?" That would do very well. Miss Brushes eyes sparkled with fun.

Now Mr. Palette had heard of Miss Brown, a little model and friend of Mme. Third Party's. He was not particularly interested in models. He came in and sat down, but he was uneasy. He could not sit still.

"I say," he said, "how much Miss Brown looks like Miss Brushes. There is the same turn of the head, the same profile—"

"That is because you have not seen Miss Brushes herself," said Mme. Third Party seriously. "You cannot form a good idea of a person merely from the picture." Then she proceeded to entertain her little friend, Miss Brown, with the story of young Palette's infatuation for Miss Brushes. An artist's love affairs are public property; he tells them himself; they are artistic conditions.

"He beguiles a little cousin out to walk that he may have an excuse for hanging around her house," she began mischievously, "and—"

"I'll get to talking with some one there and get acquainted with her yet," interrupted Mr. Palette, walking up and down the room, uneasy, but unsuspecting.

"He's furiously jealous of a handsome young man she has painted and—"

"To think of wearing a coat of that style at 10 o'clock in the morning!"

"He vows he would know her anywhere if he should meet her among thousands."

"I should. She would wear a little sailor hat, a trim little tie"—Mr. Palette's affections were apt to centre not so much on artistic as up-to-date young women—"and she would walk so."

Throwing back his shoulders, Mr. Palette walked across the room with the air of a fashionable young woman.

Mme. Third Party was beginning to be alarmed at the success of her joke.

Just then there was a diversion that called every one for a moment to the windows. She scribbled three words upon a slip of paper and handed it to Mr. Palette.

"It is she," he read.

Then followed a genuine introduction, and for the few moments longer that Miss Brushes remained, Mr. Palette was pale, quiet, and intense.

When she was gone he was in raptures. He must pour out his feeling. He did so for an hour at least. Then he went home. He held both of Mme. Third Party's hands in his as he said good-bye.

"I shall never marry any woman," he said, seriously, somewhat worn by the strength of his feelings, "but this has been a wonderful experience to me."

Later in the day Mr. Palette dropped into the studio again on a matter of business. He was gay, debonair, and quite himself again.

"And you find Miss Brushes quite as beautiful as you expected?" asked Mme. Third Party, curiously, as he turned to leave for the last time that day.

"Yes; oh, yes," he answered carelessly. Then as he held the door half way open, suppressing a yawn, "But she had the figure of a rabbit."

That was the end of the idyl.

AN ENTERPRISING JANITOR.

How He Gained and Lost the Admiration of the Residents of an Up-Town Apartment House.

The residents of a large, fashionable up-town apartment house have been for some time interested in their janitor. He was a very good fellow as janitors go, filled more largely than many of his ilk with the milk of human kindness, and his beneficiaries felt at all times a friendly feeling for him. But the general interest was developed when James went into business and showed a commercial spirit not always to be found in other colored gentlemen.

It was the bicycle business that James had undertaken. He could attend to this and the duties of the house as well. He had become a bicycle instructor, as one of the house dwellers discovered one evening when he was attracted on one of the side streets near the house by the queer gyrations of a very plump maiden on a bicycle, the maiden being evidently very much of a novice, who uttered from time to time shrieks of real terror, and whose plump arms were more often around the neck of the perspiring colored gentleman who was supporting the wheel than upon the handlebars.

The colored gentleman was James, and the house dweller discovered the plump maiden to be no other than the maid servant of his own family.

From that time on it became the fashion of the male house dwellers to make facetious remarks to James about his new business, and remarks that James for some reason, and after a fashion quite unlike his usual jovial manner, received very solemnly. He changed the location of his operations from night to night, but chance discovered him in his various haunts sometimes with a Bridget, sometimes with an Olga, and sometimes with a Dinah on his wheel, until it became evident that there was a bicycle epidemic among the maids of the house, and it had become so much a matter of fact that the male house dwellers had almost ceased to make their facetious remarks, and James had become so accustomed to them that he received the occasional reference to his business with a manner quite unmoved. But about that time something happened.

Strange as it may seem, in that particular house there was only one young woman dweller who was a bicyclist, and her wheel was kept in the basement under the care of the friendly James. After it was found that James was a professional in the bicycle business, the young woman felt greater confidence than ever in his knowledge of everything pertaining to a wheel and all its ills or possible ills. And certainly never was a wheel kept cleaner or the tires kept in a more perfect state of not-too-soft-and-just-hard-enough.

But on the day of the happening the young woman had a caller, and the caller came on a wheel which, before being taken to the apartment where his call was to be made, he saw was carefully placed in the basement.

"Something the matter with your wheel, Miss Alice?" he asked the young woman, after the first salutation had taken place.

"Why,

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

From "A Vision of Reconcilement."

Men of the Anglo-Saxon race:
Across a thousand leagues of sea
Ye may not parley face to face,
But yet your generous hearts are free
To interchange a generous thought;
Or else in vain your splendid seers
Have to their listening brethren sought
To teach the lesson of the years.

This is the hour of human stress;
Surging against the clanging door
Of doom bewildered millions press
Together on a dwindling floor
Where still the elemental war
Is waged between the Day and Night;
The powers that aid, the powers that bar
Their struggling fellows from the light.
Oppugnant forces on the earth
Have set humanity at stake;
Here Liberty is choked at birth;
There Freedom bids the soul awake.

All are involved, for none may shun
That issue, and mankind can mark
How some are turning to the sun
And some are huddling in the dark.
And some are trampling others down
And some are hurling others back;
Here a new nation wins renown;
There drifts a dynasty to wrack.
And closer, as the narrowing space
Drives each upon the other, grows
The grip of wrestling race with race,
The grapple of instinctive foes.

What course to take? What cause espouse?
Self-interest or common weal?
Madman or saint alone avows
What steadier intellects but feel.

Yet, by the things that make you great!
The wrath that stirs you at the cry
Of freemen overborne; your hate
Of wrong; your scorn of treachery!
Ye stand engaged at Tyranny
To strike; earth's fallen to uplift;
Are ye not heirs of Liberty
And stewards of her priceless gift?
'Tis not for nothing in your veins
The ichor of the Viking runs
That bids you firmly grasp the reins
Of rule, bequeathing to your sons
A birthright of supremacy
By deep deserving strongly stayed;
No germ of fatuous ecstasy,
But on the prime foundation laid.
Ye are the vanguard of the bright
Battalions of progressive Time;
March onward, upward to the light;
Fulfill your destiny sublime
To be the marshalers of Peace
And Progress in their blest career;
From Ignorance to wrest release;
To vanquish Enmity and Fear.

Mine eyes may not behold it, but
Some day shall rise a nobly planned
Valhalla where with Farragut
Shall Collingwood and Nelson stand.
The Stars and Stripes and crosses flaunt
Their mingled blazons through the dome
Where Wellington shall welcome Grant,
Sherman and Wolfe shall find a home.
There, Freedom's sleepless warder, shall
His wings a mighty Eagle spread
Above that fane; within that hall
A Lion guards the sacred dead.
And highest in that House of Fame
Shall stand Virginia's deathless son;
And England write her noblest name
After the name of Washington.

—EDWARD McQUEEN GRAY, in Harper's Weekly.

A Lady's Escort.

Edwin Emerson, Jr., in Collier's Weekly.

The possession of an ill-gotten Spanish cavalry horse had raised me from the occupations of a common dismounted trooper to a mounted Orderly regularly detailed to division headquarters under the direct orders of Major Gen. Wheeler, more popularly known as "Fighting Joe."

It was nearly sundown, and I had just returned from a short trip across the gully to the headquarters of the negro troopers, when the General stepped out of his tent and called:

"Orderly!"

I stood at attention with my hand on my horse's bridle.

"Do you know the road to Santiago?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Can you go at once?"

"Yes, Sir, at once."

"What is your regiment?"

"First Volunteer Cavalry, Sir."

"So you are one of the Rough Riders, my son?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then I am sure you can be trusted to be careful with horses and otherwise. What is your name?"

I gave him my name, with the guidon letter of my troop and the name of the Captain commanding it.

"Very well," said the General. "I shall inform Col. Roosevelt that I have sent you into town to act as escort to Miss Wheeler. Take good care of her and report to Gen. Shafter before you come back. Then report to me in person upon your return."

In lieu of answer I saluted and turned to tighten the girths of the common cavalry saddle with which this daughter of a soldier had to be content.

A few minutes later we rode out of camp, and for a brief space of time I enjoyed the sensation of being the most envied man of an entire cavalry division.

An End of Hair Powder.

London Chronicle, Sept. 26, 1795.

The noblemen and gentlemen who agreed to the Duke of Bedford's cropping proposal a few days ago at Woburn Abbey, when a general cropping and combing out of hair took place, were Lords William Russell, Villers, Paget, Sir H Featherstone, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Ant. Lee, Mr. R. Lee, Mr. Trevers, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Day, and Mr. Vernon. They entered into an engagement to forfeit a sum of money if any of them wore their hair tied or powdered within a certain period. Many noblemen and gentlemen in the County of Bedford have since followed the example. It has become general with the gentry in Hampshire, and the ladies have left off wearing powder.

Carrying the Zereba.

From "The Reconquest of the Soudan." Bennet Burleigh.

In the few momentous half-seconds, while officers and men were making a passage through the hedge, their comrades covering them as well as they were able, sending showers of bullets through the palisades and a hail of lead over and across the inner lines of trenches, hundreds of brave deeds were done. The Dervish fire was so bitter and their lines of trenches so many and so close behind the palisades, that the plan of attack had to be changed on the instant. Instead of the Camerons being halted to allow the other battalions to go through to the front, an operation which would have entailed delay and great loss of life, the General called upon the men to push forward. Our big Union Jack, borne on high by Staff Sergt. Wyatt, as usual marked and directed the centre of the Camerons' line. Its bearer was mauled in the knee by a bullet from an elephant gun, and could go no further. An Orderly in the Camerons gripped the staff, and, under Gatacre's direction, triumphantly carried the Union Jack forward through a storm of bullets, which left him unscathed, but checkered the flag with holes and rents.

Stubbornly clung the Dervishes to their trenches, firing at us at a few paces' range. To deal better with them the front and rear ranks fired alternately. Capt. Findlay of the Camerons, with his revolver in one hand and sword in the other, sprang in safety over the palisade and first trench, although the latter was crammed two deep with Dervishes. Shooting and bayoneting all before them, his men strove to keep up with their tall, herculean Captain, for Findlay stood over six feet two inches. He had gone but half a dozen yards further when he was shot through the body in two places by Mahdists concealed in a trench but a few yards off. His men, who had been unable to protect him, took an instant vengeance upon every Dervish in the trench.

The Little Things Great Men Do.

From "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," Jerome K. Jerome.

I like to hear stories of the littleness of great men. I like to think that Shakespeare was fond of his glass. I even cling to the tale of that disgraceful final orgie with friend Ben Jonson. Possibly the story may not be true, but I hope it was. I like to think of him as poacher, as village ne'er-do-well, denounced by the local grammar school master, preached at by the local J. P. of the period. I like to reflect that Cromwell had a wart on his nose; the thought makes me more contented with my own features. I like to think that he put sweets upon the chairs, to see finely dressed ladies spoil their frocks; to tell myself that he roared with laughter at the silly jest, like any East End 'Arry with his Bank Holiday squirt of dirty water. I like to read that Carlyle threw bacon at his wife, and occasionally made himself highly ridiculous over small annoyances, that would have been smiled at by a man of well-balanced mind. I think of the fifty foolish things a week I do, and say to myself: "I too, am a literary man."

How to Get Rid of Bores.

From "Bismarck's Table Talk." C. Lowe.

The Ambassador of a great power one day called on Bismarck, and, in the course of a rather long conversation, asked the Prince how he managed to get rid of troublesome visitors, of bores, in fact. "Oh, that is very simple," replied the Chancellor. "When my wife thinks any one is staying too long, she merely sends for me, and thus the interview ends." At that very moment a servant entered, and, bowing low, begged his master to favor the Princess with his presence for a few minutes. The Ambassador blushed, and at once withdrew, as gracefully as possible in the trying circumstances.

Lord Houghton.

Mrs. Sherwood in Lippincott's.

What such a man was in London one can imagine, with his large human interests and sympathies, never forgetting anybody, as hospitable as he could be. Lord Houghton's breakfasts became the most desirable of exchanges for the wanderers of all nations. With his good heart and his sense of right, he maintained the cause of the North in the House of Lords when all the rest of England would have gladly seen us ruined, and he was through his whole life the most admirable and useful friend to Americans. No wonder that on his unpretending visit to America Lord Houghton was received everywhere with the warmest cordiality. He was one of the few Englishmen who had sufficient breadth to know and appreciate our civilization. No insular narrowness cramped his brain, no spirit of detraction limited his powers of comprehension.

He had no selfish purpose to serve, so that he was not disappointed in what he saw here, and that peculiar deference and delicacy of mind, which is so marked in his verse, saved us in his case from "a certain condescension in foreigners" which sometimes makes us regret that we have thrown our pearls and our good dinners before swine. He enjoyed, appreciated, and respected America. He was always full of kindness for any of us who had shown him the slightest attention.

A Song.

There's a sweetness in the air
When the sun is low,
And the sky is flushed and bare,
And the light winds blow;
While the shadows come and go
As the night doth fall
Along the misty moorland where the curlews call.

There's a lady full of grace
Whom I loved of yore,
And the love-light on her face
Shineth evermore;
And I long as heretofore,
For the night to fall
Along the misty moorland where the curlews call.

Dear love, can I forget
Through the flying years
Thy face amid the fret
Of their pains and tears:
Nay, my heart remembers yet
When the night doth fall
Along the misty moorland where the curlews call.

ERNEST A. NEWTON in the September Pall Mall.

"You Should Smoke."

From "Bismarck's Table Talk." C. Lowe.

"When you enter on a discussion which may lead to vehement remarks," said Bismarck, "you should smoke. * * * With regard to the mental condition, it does not deprive us of our intellectual capacity, but it produces a state of kindly repose. * * * The eye is occupied, the hand is engaged, the organ of smell is gratified—one is happy. In this state one is very disposed to make concessions; and our business—that of diplomatists—continually consists in the making of mutual concessions."

Soldiers' Uniforms.

Leslie's Weekly.

Shoes cost about $2 per pair; blouses, $2.75; trousers, $2.40; blankets, $3; rubber ponchos, $1.37½; drums, $5.25; bugles, $2.50; felt helmets, $1.12; cork, $1.25; muskrat gauntlets, (but not for Cuba nor the Philippines,) $1.51; caps, 80 cents; leggings, 55 cents; forage caps, 83 cents; shirts, flannel, $1.97; muslin, 29 cents; overcoats, $8.21. In addition to these all the chevrons, brassards, and insignia for headwear are extra. The dark blue cloth, 6-4 army standard, $1.20 per yard; blouse flannel, 83 cents; sky-blue kersey, $1.06; dark-blue kersey, $1.16; canton flannel, 6 cents; shirting flannel, 69 cents. There are over 300 men employed in and about the arsenal; the pay roll runs beyond $100,000 per month, and the disbursements for supplies over $1,000,000 during the like period.

The equipment with which each infantry soldier is provided consists of one rifle complete, 100 rounds of ammunition for same, one canteen and strap, one blanket bag, one pair blanket bag shoulder straps, one pair blanket bag coat straps, one cartridge belt, one bayonet scabbard, one haversack, one haversack strap, one tin cup, one meat can, one knife, one fork, and one spoon. Musicians and color bearers carry one revolver and fifty rounds of ammunition, instead of the rifle and rifle ammunition. In time of peace the Schuylkill Arsenal can clothe and equip the army, but in this emergency many contracts have been let for supplies of all kinds, but always based upon the regular army standard. It is not generally understood that the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers have a clothing allowance, which for the private amounts to $57.48 for his first year, $25.55 for his second, and $33.94 for his third year's service. A clean and orderly man can save money out of this allowance; it is not deducted from his pay, but all that he does not draw in clothing during his service period is paid to him in cash when he finally leaves the service. A regular table showing the cost of each article is prepared by the Adjutant General, and, based upon this scale of prices, the men are furnished with such clothing and equipment as they need to enable them to pass the inspecting officer. These prices are furnished from the Schuylkill Arsenal, calculated at about the actual cost of each article.

"The Luck of Roaring Camp."

Anton Roman in The Overland.

The particular incident connected with the first year of The Overland that has been oftenest and most widely told is the first reception of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and the trouble it made. My own recollection of the incident differs a little in particulars from Mr. Harte's. As I remember it, Mr. Harte and I had both gone with our wives to Santa Cruz for Sunday. We often took such trips in those days. On this Sunday I found in my mail, when the stage from San José came in, duplicate galley proofs of "The Luck of Roaring Camp." Harte had told me the story before. On proof I gave to him and took the other to my own room, where I asked my wife to read it aloud to me. As far as she could go she did, but the story so affected her that she could not finish it aloud, and went on reading it to herself. Then I took it and finished it, too. Neither of us had a word of objection to make, we were simply delighted with it.

On the following day we all went back to San Francisco. On reaching the city Harte went to the printer's and I to the store.

My chief clerk, Joseph Hoffmann, greeted me with the statement that there was great hullabaloo at the printer's over the immorality of the Luck. They were saying that it would kill the magazine.

To this I replied that if it killed the magazine it could do nothing more.

Then Mr. Harte came in from the printer's with the sharp demand to know what I meant to do about it.

"Nothing," I said, "but go ahead."

Twilight in My Garden.

O purple twilight! from thy dim recesses
Pale Memories steal, and shape themselves anew;
Soft breezes stir and lift fair phantom tresses,
Tears mingle with the sacramental dew,
And shadowy lips are wreathed with tender smiles,
And loving hands shine faintly through the gloom;
'Tis not alone the roses' fragrant hearts
That flood the dewy dusk with rare perfume.

The loved and lost with noiseless feet are straying
Among the garden's old familiar walks;
I wonder, do they hear the fountains playing
And see the lilies swaying on their stalks?
O twilight-time! when all earth's jars are fret
Die out, and quiet reigns on every hand,
Who knows but for a little space, perchance
The dear ones slip from out the "Summer-Land"?

—H. HEDDERWICK BROWNE in Chambers's Journal.

Olives at Sorrento.

From Chambers's Journal.

The olive yields an abundant crop once in two years. The season when olives are plentiful is called by the contadini "l'anno grasso," or the fat year; the other, when they are scarce, being "l'anno magro," or lean year. In the month of September the fruit begins to turn a bluish black, but it is not fully colored till October. It is often attacked by small maggots, such as are found in cherries, and then it falls from the trees; but, though the olives are partially spoiled, they are picked off the ground and an inferior kind of oil is made from them. The longer they remain on the trees the better is the quality of oil they produce.

In other parts of Italy they are seldom gathered before the month of December, but on the coast of Sorrento it is generally necessary to harvest them earlier. In 1897 the crop was abundant and promised well, but, owing to the want of rain in August the fruit became dry and shriveled; and when the heavy rains came in September much of it rotted and fell, and most of it had to be gathered before it was entirely spoiled. In such a season the end of October will see the trees entirely despoiled, and the fine crop will bring in a poor harvest and produce an inferior quality of oil.

Marlborough's Charge.

From the Cornhill.

At 5 o'clock Marlborough launched the great attack. Slowly at first, but gathering momentum as they advanced, the long lines of horsemen came on. The air was full of the clangor of scabbard on stirrup, the squadrons were just stretching themselves out into a gallop as they reached the summit of the ridge, when they were smitten by the fire of the French infantry and artillery. So deadly and close was the volley that the leading squadrons went down before it, and for a few wild minutes, under the canopy of whirling smoke, Marlborough's horsemen were in fierce confusion. That was the moment for a counterstroke! Tallard saw it and gave the word to his cavalry to charge. They were more numerous than the British, yet they faltered. "I saw an instant," wrote the unfortunate Tallard afterward, "in which the battle was gained if——" his cavalry, in brief, had charged! But it failed to charge. The moment of possible victory vanished, and over the crest, with bent heads and wind-blown crests, the gleam of a thousand swords and the thunder of innumerable galloping hoofs, came the British cavalry.

Tallard's centre was broken as with the stroke of a thunderbolt! His infantry was swept into ruin, his cavalry hurled into disordered flight, and his army fairly cut in twain. His left wing fell back, fighting desperately, but his right, the élite of his army, was hopelessly shut up in Blenheim itself. As night fell Marlborough drew his lines closely round the village. Webb, with the Queen's Regiment, blocked one avenue of escape and a cavalry force—one regiment of which consisted of Scots Greys—guarded the other. The French General in command of Blenheim, believing the situation to be desperate, ignobly abandoned his men and tried to swim his horse across the Danube and was very properly drowned in the attempt.

Whaling in the Faroes.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Whaling is the Faroeman's national sport. The whale that he hunts is not the great whalebone whale, but a smaller toothed kind, called in English the pilot whale, from its habit of swimming about in large schools, each of which follows a leader. In the Faroes it is called the grind or grite whale, because the old Norsemen used to trap the schools in inclosures provided with gates, which could be shut and so prevent escape. Nowadays when the grind is sighted great excitement prevails throughout the islands, for the news spreads with extraordinary rapidity.

All the little boys go about shouting, "Grindqval, grindqval!" at the pitch of their voices; and boats set off from every village to join in the hunt. When the whales are reached, a consultation is held and some suitable bay is decided on for the kill; then the boats, getting between them and the open sea, commence to drive them gradually toward the goal. In every boat one man stands upright, holding a lance with which he pricks the backs of the grind, and all the oarsmen help to terrify them with their shouts.

As the bay is neared the prey is pressed harder and harder, the shouts rise louder and louder, and the lancers prod faster and faster, until at last it is reached. All along the beach the women and children watch in silence; even a dog's bark may now cause the whales to turn and break through the line of their pursuers. Then the leader, mad with terror and pain, makes a rush for the shore and is stranded.

Restrictions in Cuba.

Senor A. G. Perez in the Nineteenth Century.

To carry any kind of weapon, even the native arm known as the "machete," used in farm work, is forbidden. Every one is obliged to possess and carry on his person a document, called a "cedula personal," in which is enumerated every physical detail of the owner, as, for instance, the complexion, height, age, shape of the nose, if a mustache or beard be worn, whether married or single, and any other signs or peculiarities that might be of value in case of the need of identification.

This document must be exhibited whenever the owner intends to appear in a public office for business purposes, or requires any official paper, such as a power of attorney, a warrant, to establish a suit, &c.; also whenever an official or a policeman requests its production. It is also necessary to carry this document when traveling from one place to another. It is good only for one year, and costs from $25 to $100, according to the position of the owner, his profession, or business. Any person under suspicion may be arrested without a warrant, held in prison without trial, and even without stating to him the grounds for his arrest. This kind of arrest is called "detention Gubernativa," (arrest by order of the Government.) Personal safety and liberty are therefore things to be enjoyed only in dreams.

"Futures" in India.

From The Yale Review.

Sattas are time bargains in the grain market, corresponding to our "futures." The grain guild takes cognizance of these bargains and arbitrates in all disputes arising from them between members. The price of grain is regulated daily by the guild, and the assumed value of grain on a given day is fixed in the interest of time-bargains or stock gambling.

There is another mode of gambling, very popular in Northern India, known as Kabalas, or rain bargains, but these are not recognized by any guild. They are simply a method of betting on the time when rain will fall, "real rain" being estimated by a continuous flow from a certain house-gutter, which a watchman is stationed to watch. These bets are regularly entered, but they are regarded as private affairs like any gambling bets, and failure to pay such a bet is not officially recognized.

The Multitude Rises to Gladstone.

Sir Wemyss Reid in the Nineteenth Century.

It was in his speech at a Newcastle banquet that Mr. Gladstone made use of the well-known phrase regarding the "resources of civilization." On the following day some of the walls of this banquet hall had been removed, and it had been enlarged to such an extent that 30,000 people, all admitted by ticket, were assembled within its bounds to hear the leader they trusted and loved. There was one memorable incident in connection with his appearance at this vast gathering that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The crowd was enormous, every inch of room was occupied, and the heat was so oppressive that the managers had to send young men upon the roof to tear away the planks and admit fresh air. There was necessarily a great deal of noise and confusion, and none of the speakers who preceded Mr. Gladstone could make themselves heard. At last his turn came to stand forth. The outburst of cheering was frantic and lasted minute after minute; then came the refrain "For he's a jolly good fellow!" roared forth from 30,000 throats; then a long period of settling down into silence, while Mr. Gladstone stood pale and erect in front of the tribune.

At last silence fell upon that seething multitude. Every man seemed to hold his breath in fear lest he should lose the sound of the voice for which he waited. It came at length; but when the words "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen," in the sonorous tones of the orator, were heard distinctly in the furthest corners of the hall, there was instantaneously the wildest, maddest shout of joy that was ever heard from such a multitude. They had heard the voice for which they longed, their fears were set at rest; and so for several minutes they raised cheer after cheer—just in recognition of their leader's voice. No scene of enthusiasm like this have I ever seen elsewhere; and yet even then there were many good people who had not the faintest conception of the hold which Mr. Gladstone had upon the hearts and consciences of the multitude, and who believed that it would be an easy matter to replace him if he stepped out of the arena.

The Wind and the Man.

THE MAN.

Wind on the hill-top!
Wind in the tree!
Is there aught in earth or heaven
That bindeth thee and me?

I, through the long hours,
Feebly creep and crawl!
O'er the green smooth shoulders
Of the huge mountain wall.

Whilst thou, in a moment,
With roaring skirts outspread,
Leapest from the valley
To the black mountain head.

THE WIND.

Little puny brother,
Why question thus of me?
There is need of me: I doubt not
There is need of thee.

I would smite thee, were I bidden,
Without pity, without wrath,
As I smite the gauzy May fly
On the rain-swept path!

I envy not, nor question,
As I play my eager part;
But I think that thou art nearer
To the Father's Heart!

—A. C. BENSON in The Spectator.

The Tudor Garden.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Of the flowering of trees our Tudor predecessors had a warm appreciation, and reckoned such blossoms as among the indispensable adjuncts of a garden. Nor were they wrong. In one of his letters to a correspondent Lord Beaconsfield remarked that woodland scenery was that which, unlike mountains and lakes, never tired the observer. So of trees. No one who has any tincture of imagination in him can ever grow weary of watching the continual delights of a tree, even a solitary one in a London back garden. Some of course there are who, like the Lord Carnarvon of Pepys's time, think that trees "are only excrescences of nature, provided for the purpose of paying debts." But such are in the minority.

The favorite trees which added to the delights of a Tudor garden were varied. The pear trees in blossom were chief among them. And what loveller sight does Spring offer than apple, pear, and plum trees in bloom? The two former present to the eye

One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower
Of mingled blossoms.

As for the plum, its snow-white bloom stands alone. But for this tint and amplest luxuriance the flowers which robe

Of virgin whiteness, like the snow,
The clustered cherry,

are most opulent, because the cherry is so laden in every branch with its white blossom that not a leaf or stem is visible except where three or four leaves appear at the extremity of each branch. Well, then, instead of regarding the blossoms of these trees as mere preliminaries to fruit, as do our moderns, the Tudor garden lovers believed in those things of beauty, and ranked them among the most prized Spring blossoms.

Midwinter Night.

Old thoughts, dead passions rise to-night,
With one loved face from memory's shore;
While all the Winter's iron might,
Past shrouded casement, muffled white,
Thunders at heart and door.
How can I dream surcease to find
In tenderness of buds that start
And all that hopeth glad and kind:
When, through the lonely night, the wind
Moans like a broken heart.
Brave kindred of the year's delight,
Whom joy and song and music wed,
You have no place out here to-night,
Love claims this hour in life's despite:—
Go—leave me with my dead.

—W. WILFRID CAMPBELL, Privy Council Office, Ottawa, Canada, in Literature.

Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

From the Nineteenth Century.

One cannot forget the Gluck and Piccini contest which, about 1774, divided the musical public of Paris into two opposing camps. Gluck's admirers would have none of Piccini's music. They dogged their hero's footsteps in the streets, and shouted themselves hoarse when he appeared at public assemblies; those who could command the privilege went to see him rehearse his new operas in his nightcap and dressing gown. The older school were all for Piccini. To them Gluck was a noodle, who, as Handel had declared, knew no more of counterpoint than a cook. The rival partisans reviled each other in the native Billingsgate, and powerful leaders exerted themselves to win converts. "I know some one," said Gluck, "who will give dinners and suppers to three-fourths of Paris to gain proselytes for M. Piccini. Marmontel, who tells stories so well, will tell one more to explain to the whole kingdom the exclusive merits of M. Piccini." La Harpe was eloquent on the other side. "The famous Gluck," he remarked, "may puff his own compositions, but he cannot prevent them from boring us to death."

In such manner did the Gluckists and Piccinists endeavor to determine the difference between Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee. It was not a serious matter for the art. The Gluckists sought to excommunicate only the Piccinists, and the Piccinists sought to excommunicate only the Gluckists. Each limited its denial of musical merit only to the object of the other's adoration. And so with those who in later times have felt compelled to yield to a feeling in favor of a particular composer. People have admired Bach or perhaps Beethoven above all other masters. But they have not declined to admit that Mozart possessed some good qualities as a composer; that Schubert could occasionally hit upon a melody; that Haydn knew how to write a symphony; that Handel could do something with an oratorio; that Mendelssohn could effectively "score" for the orchestra; that Meyerbeer was passable; that Chopin was pretty; that Berlioz had some dramatic power in music. None of these things will your true Wagnerian admit. To him, as some one has put it, Bach is "dry"; Handel is rococo; Haydn is prehistoric; Beethoven serves only to illustrate the first feeble beginnings of modern orchestration; and even the bold Berlioz is on the way to becoming effete. All composers, past and present, are, in short, but pigmies by comparison: the master of Bayreuth stands alone as the Goliath of music.

Chaplain.

From The Quiver.

The term "chaplain" (capellanus) was originally employed to describe a person who served a chapel. Later on, the name was applied to clergy who lived in the house of a nobleman, being engaged to conduct daily services, and to minister to the household. The chaplain was not infrequently a man of letters, who combined with his spiritual duties the privilege of using, and being responsible for, the magnificent private library which his patron had inherited or acquired. Sometimes, however, the chaplain was looked upon as holding a position inferior to that of the steward or butler. The estimate of his status was not infrequently, in former days, on a par with that of the ordination candidates, as illustrated by the following story, which is told of one of the Prince Bishops of Durham:

It is stated that his lordship, while condescending to entertain the candidates for the ministry in his palace at Bishop Auckland, made it a rule that they should have their meals in the servants' hall. He did not trouble himself much with any personal intercourse with them, the meagre examination into their qualifications for their future calling being conducted by his chaplain. But, on the Saturday night preceding the ordination, he usually sent for his butler, and instructed him to see whether there was a gentleman among the guests, and, if so, to bring him up to the dining hall to drink a glass of wine with the Bishop!

French and German Expansion.

James Bryce in Harper's Magazine.

So far, neither France nor Germany is the richer or the stronger by any of its colonial acquisitions. Every piece of land that either France or Germany has obtained in Africa, or in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago, lies in the tropics, is unhealthy and unfit for Frenchmen or Germans to settle in, and affords no prospect of giving for many years to come a return proportionate to the sums of money which will be needed to develop it. With all the passionate avidity for acquisition which the German "colonial party" has lately shown, the only spot they have secured which holds out a promise of proving valuable for trade is the port of Kiao-Chau in China. The reason, of course, is that before France and Germany entered the field all the temperate zone, and all the best parts even of the tropics, were already occupied by other nations, whom it was impossible to displace. Nothing worth having was left; and the keen rivalry now shown to get or to maintain a foothold in China is due to the fact that China is practically the only region over whose markets there can be a struggle.

So far, therefore, as the examples of France and Germany go, they are examples calculated rather to dissuade than to encourage any other nation from entering on a like course.

Havana in 1870.

From The Cornhill.

We emerged from a narrow, evil-smelling alley upon a noble square of immense size, at the corner of which I read the name, "Plaza de Armas." Here there were trees, fountains, flagged or asphalted walks, seats, and cafés, with their little tables and shady verandas in plenty. But our eyes were instantly attracted by a company of armed men, or rather boys, who were apparently being drilled in a curious fashion in one of the open spaces. I had done with laughter for a while, although it was enough to remind one of Falstaff's ragged regiment. And even had I felt inclined to smile, one sight of the faces of that miserable company would have effectually quenched any such desire. They were evidently the offscourings of the city, lean, wolfish, undersized, and unutterably sad. There was a faint attempt at uniformity in their clothing, but it was filthy and tattered in the extreme. They were variously armed, but the majority carried only an ugly weapon at their side—a compromise between a bowie-knife and a machete, or cane cutlass.

The officers were smart, soldierly looking men, well dressed and armed, but evidently profoundly contemptuous of their rank and file. This sight, however interesting to us, was wearisome to our guide, who impatiently ordered us on, saying, as he did so: "What do you want to look at that vermin for? One good job, you won't see 'em any more after to-night—at least not many of 'em." I eagerly asked him why, receiving the information that they were marching that evening to the front against the rebels, who would assuredly slay the majority of them within a week. This remark, conveyed in a matter-of-fact tone, as of one who was describing the destiny of a flock of sheep, filled me with horror, and somehow I felt glad that my informant was no countryman of mine.

Malaria—Its Transmission.

From The Sanitarian.

The Madagascar campaign affords a striking lesson as regards the importance of aerial transmission. To facilitate the transportation of baggage into the interior of the island the French Government had supplied its troops with metallic wagonettes, so constructed that they could be floated across streams. For one cause or another it was soon found that they could not be used, and the construction of a cross-country road was determined upon. The young soldiers were put to the task, and bravely and uncomplainingly they worked. Soon, however, the sick list increased, and, by the time the road was finished, the mortality list had become appalling. Why the military authorities permitted this when natives could be had to do the work it would be difficult to explain.

To us, the lesson taught by this holocaust of victims is that under no circumstances should unacclimatized men be employed in work the soil. "Europeans must not attempt to work the ground in the intertropical regions," writes Medical Director Maurel of the French Navy; "it is death to them, but it does not injure negroes or other natives, who should be secured for this purpose." The importance of aerial transmission is further shown by Dr. Maurel's personal observations. In Africa he had spent nights tramping in the marshes without suffering the least inconvenience, while his assistants suffered from chills; merely because they did not seem to be able, literally speaking, to "keep their mouths shut." He absolutely refrained from talking so as to allow none of the miasmatic air to reach his lungs through the mouth, the nasal passages, as is well known, acting as a sterilizing apparatus through the destructive action of the nasal secretions upon atmospheric organism.

Gen. Martinez Campos.

From Collier's Weekly.

Gen. Martinez Campos delivered recently a few remarks on the subject of the honor and dignity of Spain. Addressed to the Ministerial Council, they were supplemented by others from the Duke of Tetuan. The latter announced that Spanish warships would never lower their flags before the foe. These gentlemen have their country with them. The average Spaniard is a disciple of Aaron, who was in love with peace. To him it is a necessity. He can't spell bread without it, let alone butter. But he would rather sell his last stick, pawn his wife's wedding ring, go to the front and take his sons with him than admit that Spain can be licked.

He knows that before a squad of his countrymen an empire fell. He knows that a regiment of them took Mexico and another Peru. He has listened to the story of the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, in which 18 of his people were killed and 120,000 Sarrasins perished. He has listened, too, to the tale of Salado, where the death of 24 Spaniards was balanced by the slaughter of 170,000 Moors. He is familiar with the details of the fight at Lepanto, with other stories more entertaining still. He knows that, barehanded, without so much as a war budget, Cortez and Pizarro conquered half a hemisphere. He knows these things, and, with them, his knowledge of history ends. The limitations of this knowledge have preserved his innocence unspotted. They have left him not wise, but very proud.

Between a republic and a monarchy he is not always able to differentiate. His idea of government consists in taxes, alcaldes, and police. Matters political interest him as do the snows of yester year. But on the subject of the country at large, and particularly at war, his views, if simple, are compact. The Duke of Tetuan summarized them splendidly. It is a pity that they should have to be changed, yet such is the sway of the world.

In a Crowded Street.

I walk the city square with thee.
The night is loud; the pavements roar.
Their eddying mirth and misery
Encircle thee and me.

The street is full of lights and cries.
The crowd but brings thee close to me.
I only hear thy low replies,
I only see thine eyes.

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS in Lippincott's.

Protection and Calicoes.

From Notes and Queries.

In 1700, by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 10, it was enacted that from and after Sept. 29, 1701, not only "all wrought silks * * * of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East India," but "all calicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or stained there, which are or shall be imported into this kingdom, shall not be worn or otherwise used within this kingdom," &c. This was the first blow against the wearing of chintzes or printed calicoes; but it was not absolutely prohibitive, the avowed object of the statute being "the more effectual employing the poor, by encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom." It meant that the ladies having worn out the Indian chintz apparel in their possession and use prior to Sept. 29, 1701, would have to be content with home-made stuffs for the next twenty-one years, as it befell in the sequel.

The silk and woolen weavers had been hostile from the outset to the use of printed calicoes, whether of Oriental or domestic manufacture. During December, 1719, the Houses of Parliament were inundated with petitions against these stuffs; and on March 23, 1721, the royal assent was given to an act, (7 George I., statute 1, chapter 7,) "to preserve and encourage the woolen and silk manufactures of this kingdom, and for more effectual employing the poor, by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed calicoes in apparel, household stuff, furniture, and otherwise."

Pack Service, U. S. A.

From The Chautauquan.

The men are armed with cavalry carbines, revolvers, and hunting knives, and they have often done some good fighting in the Indian campaigns of the West. A pack mule carries from 250 to 275 pounds. Each train carries ammunition and rations and camp equipage. One mule can carry 100 field rations for men. Usually one-half the train carries rations and the other half tenting, ammunition, and varied supplies. But no matter what the load is composed of, the cargadore sees that it is adjusted to weigh only 250 to 275 pounds. It takes an experienced packer to adjust these packs by the weight quickly. With a train of experienced mules and experienced men, the fifty pack animals can be saddled and packs adjusted and the march begun within fifty minutes.

On the march the bell-horse is never ridden, but is led by one of the packers, and the mules follow the sound of the jingling bell. The bell-horse is usually hobbled while the mules are grazing, except when an attack is expected, and the horse is held by one of the men. Bridles are unknown articles to a mule train. A "tie-up" is made by placing the bell-horse at the right of the line, and then mule No. 1 is tied to the horse's halter, and each of the other mules must become so perfectly trained that he will step into the line at the place designated by his number, and stand stock-still while he is being tied to the halter of the mule to his right in the line. A train composed of expert packers and trained animals can make a "tie-up" in two minutes.

The Red Cross Army Nurse.

The praises of the Admirals are ringing everywhere;
The plaudits of the Generals are singing in the air;
The men who sailed to sink their lives within the Merrimac
(So dauntless they that even death was fearful to attack!)
The hard marines whose tactics knew no signal for retreat,
In the rain of Mauser bullets and the drench of tropic heat,
The rough-and-ready riders in their resolute advance,
All make our daily records a continuous romance.
We cry them in our stories; we chant them in our verse,
But let us sing a stanza for the Red Cross army nurse.

She is in the foremost battle, she is in the rearmost tents,
She wears no weapon of attack, no armor of defence,
She is braver than the bravest, she is truer than the true,
She asks not if the soldier struck for red and white and blue.
She asks not if he fell beneath the yellow and the red;
She is mother to the wounded, she is sister to the dead.
The victor's cheers ring in her ears, but these she does not heed;
The victim's moans and dying groans are given as her meed,
And many a suffering hero chokes his blind and sullen curse
To smooth it to a blessing for the Red Cross army nurse.

Work on, O noble army, and the crown of crowns be yours.
Not always shall destruction be the glory which endures.
It is coming; it is coming; you are helping on the day
When we learn the nobler action is to succor, not to slay;
It is coming; it is coming; you are aiding it along,
When we know the feeblest nation is as potent as the strong;
It is coming; it is coming; you are bringing it to pass,
When the ships have shed their armor and the fortresses are glass;
But in the stormy waiting till the armaments disperse,
Our blessings on the flower of war—the Red Cross army nurse!

—J. EDMUND VANCE COOKE in The Youth's Companion.

Compliments After Death.

From The Westminster Review.

There is a German proverb which says: "Man darf nur sterben um gelobt zu werden," (We need only die in order to get praised.) This, we cannot help but admit, is fairly true in a general sense, and, if we required any proof or confirmation, the epitaphs in cemeteries, churchyards, and churches would readily furnish it. Indeed, if we had no other testimony to go by than these pious inscriptions, we might almost fancy that men and women had arrived at such a state of perfection that they were little less than angels. Death, like time, is a great healer of wounds, a great soother of passions, a great calmer of turbulent thoughts, a slayer of enmity. He is the peacemaker par excellence, having caused the saying to gain general currency that we should say nothing of the dead but what is good. Among the laws of the "Twelve Tables," compiled by the Decemviri, there was one which in fact forbade to speak injuriously of the dead. It is in exchange for this, doubtless, that we are always doubly anxious and ready to vilify the living.

Somewhat Tangled.

From "Scottish Life and Humor." William Sinclair.

A minister and his man were returning from a real old-fashioned marriage. "We had better gang in by the back, the nicht," said the minister, on arriving near the manse. "What wey?" queried Sandy. "Aweel, there's been a deal o' whisky gaein', and I think it wad be better." "Na, na, straucht forrit, straucht forrit," persisted Sandy. "Very weel, then; but, at ony rate, I'll walk on in front a meenit, and you'll tell's how I'm daein'." The minister then walked on a few yards, and called back, "How am I daein', then, Sandy?" "Brawly, Sir, brawly," said the beadle, "but wha's that wi' ye?"

Fine Behavior of the Rough Riders.

Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's.

The prophets of evil of the Tampa Bay Hotel had foretold that the cowboys would shoot as they chose, and, in the field, would act independently of their officers. As it turned out, the cowboys were the very men who waited most patiently for the officers to give the word of command. At all times the movement was without rest, breathless and fierce, like a cane-rush, or a street-fight. After the first three minutes every man had stripped as though for a wrestling match, throwing off all his impediments but his cartridge belt and canteen. Even then the sun handicapped their strength cruelly.

The enemy were hid in the shade of

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THE DREYFUS CASE AND RUSSIA.

Without doubt the prospect for a reopening of the Dreyfus case is better now than it has been at any time. In the first place, it would be quite absurd to invoke "the honor of the French Army" against the reopening. It is not DREYFUS, on any theory of his case, who has done most to smirch that honor. The main argument against revision has been the improbability that a court-martial of French officers would do an injustice. But when, in their efforts to support the sentence of the court-martial, French officers resort to perjury and forgery, and impose forged documents on the Minister of War, this presumption entirely disappears. The General Staff takes on the aspect of a conspiracy.

But there is another reason. It has been for years intimated, and for months openly said, that it was not only the honor of the army but the safety of the country that was involved in denying justice to DREYFUS or to anybody who might be moved, like ZOLA, to demand justice in his behalf. It was at first given out that it was with Germany that "the traitor" had had his dealings. But that supposition, which had all along been scouted at Berlin, was finally abandoned in Paris. It was with Russia that DREYFUS had had his correspondence, if he had had any, and it was the plea of his defenders that, if he had had it, he had been acting upon the Bismarckian motto, "Do ut des." It has been clearly shown, however, that the original indictment against DREYFUS indicated Germany, and no other power, as that with which he had relations. The pretense that he had been selling French military secrets to Russia was an afterthought. It was a dodge of the same kind as the letter forged by Col. HENRY to becloud the real issue. The object of the invention was to make the French public believe that the Russian alliance would be endangered by the publication of the truth about the Dreyfus case, and that therefore it was the part of patriotism to discourage any further agitation of the case.

The device was successful. Not only the street crowds and the yellow journals, but the judges of the tribunals adopted and proclaimed this view. But now the act of the Czar has made the Russian alliance seem a worthless thing. If Russia advocates disarmament and the maintenance of the status quo, what becomes of the French contention that no disarmament shall take place till Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France? And if Russia will not help France to recover them, of what use is the Russian alliance? And if the Russian alliance is not, in its present attenuated and meaningless state, worth preserving, what is the use of longer concealing the facts about the Dreyfus case? Every objection to reopening the case except the political objection has been disposed of already, and now the action of Russia removes that. The more the case is considered, the more it seems that the General Staff of the French Army has been engaged in a plot of which neither the extent nor the object is as yet fully known.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE NEW QUESTIONS.

The opponents of political and commercial expansion must perceive by this time that they are making no headway. They have employed arguments of weight not all of which by any means have been met or answered. They speak, many of them, with the authority that attaches to high character and distinguished public careers. But the tendency of the people's thought and wish is against them. The idea of distant possessions, naval stations, commercial entrepôts, new channels of trade, and an emergence from our Western isolation to bear a hand with other nations in the transforming work that is going on in the waste places of the earth has captivated the people. The new questions are welcomed with enthusiasm by men grown weary of the trite and stale issues of our home politics. But while the love of novelty and mere unreasoning fancy may have made many converts to the expansionist faith, there can be no doubt that the sober mind of the American people has been convinced by the manifest practical advantages of the policy of retaining most or all of the territory we have taken from Spain, and by the not less manifest difficulty of making any other disposition of it. At any rate, it has now become clear that the people will support the Administration in the policy it has evidently formed of retaining Puerto Rico and an important part, at least, of the Philippine Islands. If this were not clear, if the state of the public mind were really doubtful, the Democratic Party would surely make use of the opportunity for a much more spirited attack than it has made upon the Administration. The resolutions its conventions adopt and the strictures its leaders pass upon the policy of keeping the flag where it has been raised are perfunctory and flat. There is no hope or courage in them and no purpose of persistent opposition behind them.

In truth it would be surprising if the American people did not view with approval and indeed with eager favor a policy that promises to bring them upon the world's stage of action. To turn away from their present opportunities would be to exhibit an old-age conservatism that would give occasion for grave concern about the spirit and energy of this youngest of the great nations. The new policy may have its dangers and its difficulties, but an energetic and progressive people could not be expected to reject it on that account.

The American people have come suddenly to recognize the fact that the world has a new front and our country two coasts. We can only extend along present lines our political, social, and commercial relations with the countries that lie across the Atlantic. Upon the Pacific we can create new lines. There we are at the beginning, with opportunities before us that the imagination cannot grasp. Our Far West and our Pacific States have need of the developing impulse that will come of closer relations with the Far East. They front that way. This question is presented to us at a moment when the stir of new adjustments upon the Asiatic border of the Pacific brings into our view the immense commercial prizes of the future that all the world is striving to grasp. It seems as if all the streams of energy were converging on China. England, with her Canadian Pacific Railway; Russia, with her trans-Siberian railway, for which she is by force and craft seeking a southern terminus that will enable her to command a great part of China; Germany, with her hands full of seized Chinese territory, coming to an agreement with England as to spheres of influence; with France cherishing further advances in the South; with Hawaii under the American flag, and the Nicaragua Canal now universally regarded as an enterprise of necessity certain to be undertaken in the near future, we come into possession of Manila and of the right to take and hold all the Philippine group or as much of it as we choose to keep in a plastic and formative time that powerfully solicits our participation in the regeneration now going on and in the promised benefits of the work.

American merchants will understand that the possession of the Philippines or of the island of Luzon and the city and harbor of Manila will put us at once in a position to command trade in the Far East wherever we can find an open door. By giving us a naval base it enables us to protect our commercial interests as we could never hope to do with no station nearer than Hawaii, five thousand miles away. What the trade of China will be worth to us in the future can be judged only by the light of historical precedent. The opponents of a policy of extension ask what important benefits the States of Oregon and Washington can expect to reap from trading with a people who live on rice and wear cotton. Is it not an answer to this protest to say that the tastes, habits, and needs of King PHILIP and POWHATAN promised no brilliant future or dazzling reward to British export trade with the American colonies? Under the strong hands that have seized upon China, that "mysterious archaism," as CURZON called her, can no more remain archaic and a mystery than Massachusetts and Virginia could continue to be the hunting grounds of naked red men after JOHN ENDICOTT and Capt. JOHN SMITH had once set foot on their soil. China has at present a foreign trade of more than $250,000,000 a year. She has an immense population, resources of which we are only beginning to have an idea, and she is the subject of a partition suit pressed with energy by many nations. The results of this, however, small may be our part in bringing them about, will open up vast new fields of trade into which we shall enter more and more fully and freely as the passing years and wisdom drawn from experience lead to the abandonment of the selfish and stifling policy of the closed door. It is not merely Germany and Russia that have this lesson to learn. We are learning it ourselves here at home under the compulsion of the necessity of finding new markets for our manufactured products. That necessity has in no small measure contributed to the shaping of public opinion in regard to the retention of our captured territory.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Every American with an ounce of sailor blood in his veins, and that means nine out of every ten, is glad that a challenge for the famous America's Cup has arrived. The English and the Scotch have failed to take back the once unimportant trophy, which is now the blue ribbon of the seas, and perhaps the victory has been reserved for the combined forces of the sprig of shamrock and WILLIE FIFE of Fairlie. If the Irish yacht, still a creature of the designer's fancy, shall succeed in carrying the homely old mug back to its native waters, every American will give three cheers for the winning yacht, for Sir THOMAS LIPTON and for FIFE. If the yet unknown American yacht shall add one more to the list of our glorious nautical victories in war and in peace, we shall cheer the gallant challenger as we have always known how to cheer a game loser, whether he be happy "Paddy" HENN of the Galatea or Admiral CERVERA of the Maria Teresa.

The sending of a committee across the water to arrange the preliminaries of the races shows that the challengers have entered the contest in a most liberal spirit. There is no doubt that the conditions of the struggle will be arranged in a most satisfactory manner, and that there will be no loophole left open for the entrance of unhappy misunderstandings at the eleventh hour. Mr. FIFE has shown wisdom in declining to furnish the newspapers with advance information as to the size of the challenger and the material to be used in her construction, yet the size and type of vessel are matters of much interest to the public.

In spite of all arguments to the contrary it is probable that this race will be contested by ninety-footers. It seems to be the general opinion of yachtsmen that this class represents the extreme limits to which single-stickers can be successfully carried. A ninety-foot sloop gives a designer about all the problems he can solve in the way of combining lightness with sufficient strength of hull to withstand the enormous strain of ninety-foot booms and other proportionately gigantic spars. It is conceded that a ninety-foot sloop is of no use for anything but racing, but there is always a feeling that seventy-foot sloops are not in the championship class.

This feeling comes from the settled fact that a good big yacht can beat a good little one. The great mass of sport lovers would never be satisfied to see two new seventy-footers racing for the yachting championship of the world, while up at New Rochelle there was lying a ninety-footer, the Defender, that could beat both of them. The history of the America's Cup has shown constant improvement not only in model but in speed. The famous old Puritan had no business in a race with the Volunteer, and the Volunteer was completely outclassed by the Defender.

The yachting public will expect to see a ninety-foot challenger, and it will equally expect to see a ninety-foot defender of a greater speed than the aluminium sloop that beat Valkyrie III. And when the two meet, whether it be off Sandy Hook or off Brenton's Reef Lightship, may there be a free course, plenty of wind, and a decisive victory for the smarter vessel.

SAMOAN POLITICS.

Students of Samoan politics are aware that the right of LAUPEPA, the late King of Samoa, to the additional title of Malietoa, was never undisputed, and that around his claim to that title Samoan politics had for many years revolved. It is rather curious that it should be from Germany that the suggestion should now proceed that the Berlin treaty be torn up and that each of the three powers concerned, abandoning the notion of a native Government of which the neutrality is guaranteed and protected by all three should seek "compensations" in the manner illustrated in China, by taking each an island, Germany, of course, taking Upolu, in which is Apia, the port and capital.

The claim for Apia is made of course upon the ground of the preponderant German interest in its trade. It is true that the German trading firm is by far the most important in the islands, but it does not follow that German commercial interests are preponderant. In fact there are nearly twice as many British residents in the islands as Germans, and of the vessels which visit it the British tonnage is twenty times and the American over fifteen times as great as the German.

If the German trading firm is the most important commercial institution in the islands, it ought not to be forgotten that it has also been the chief source of political mischief. It was on account of its extravagant claims of jurisdiction over the natives and of the German Consul's converting himself into an agent of the firm, that the Samoan troubles of ten years and more ago began, which were finally composed by the treaty of Berlin in 1889, in accordance with which the islands have since been governed. It was as a result of the unofficial and official German proceedings at Apia that the late LAUPEPA was not only deposed but deported, and that a pretender was put in his place as a puppet of the German firm, in whose rule the Samoans never acquiesced. When LAUPEPA was restored, and his deposition and deportation had thus been admitted to be improper, another claimant had arisen in MATAAFA, who had equal claims from the Samoan point of view, and was a much stronger and more important person. Luckily no such tension has occurred between the high contracting parties as had been brought about in 1889, and as might have resulted in a violent rupture but for the hurricane which destroyed the warships that were confronting each other in Apia Bay. But the intention of the Berlin conference, to give the Samoans a Government satisfactory to themselves, was nevertheless pretty certainly frustrated by the means that were taken to fulfill it.

The proposition to divide the islands among the three powers may or may not be better than the existing arrangement. So far as we are concerned, it would doubtless result in a more tranquil condition, especially as we should have control of the island upon which we have already received, by cession a naval station. On the other hand, it would put American and British commerce at a disadvantage in the chief port of the islands. And it may be gravely doubted whether it would conduce to the welfare of the Samoans.

SPAIN IS THE PLACE FOR HIM.

If the Spaniards are really desirous of carrying home with them from Cuba the coffin which is supposed to contain the remains of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, it strikes us that they might as well be allowed to do it. Many of our contemporaries, when this project was first broached, hastened to protest with much show of feeling that it should never, never be carried out, but that was emotion rather than reason, and a maturer consideration of the subject may by this time have changed their views.

A while ago, of course, the mere fact that Spain wanted to follow any particular line of action was enough to inspire Americans with a firm belief, and a determination even more firm, that it couldn't possibly be permitted. Victory has now removed that feeling and substituted a magnanimity, somewhat cheap, but entirely sincere, that enables us easily to ignore Madrid's unpleasant talk about the horror of leaving such precious relics in the possession of rebels and Yankees. Nonsense of that sort is simply a pardonable consequence of irritation due to defeat, and we should be and are not less willing than able to dismiss it with fairly sweet smiles.

Regarding the case calmly, and studying merely the facts which it presents, the conclusion is inevitable that Spain should have her Admiral again if she wants him. COLUMBUS, like many another great historic figure, is most impressive when contemplated from afar. He was a great man, but a man of his age, with its vices as well as its faults, and only a slave of literalism will admit that he discovered America. What he did was to make possible an attempt, resolute but of now proved futility, to extend Spain in the New World. America was discovered by certain English and Dutch settlers, and it is more than doubtful if the old explorer sleeps comfortably on this side of the water.

Let the Spaniards take back the handful of dusty bones—a grim similitude of their Western Empire. New Cuba, if there is to be a new Cuba, can feel no pride in these relics and learn no lessons from them. They may teach Spain much. They symbolize all her mistakes of policy, and, if properly questioned, will point the way to safety.

BETTER DAYS RECALLED.

Something like the present report of a piratical schooner lurking off the coast of Cuba was needed to quicken interest in the situation there. Everybody knows, theoretically, that what has already happened in that region was but a passaway of the old order, and that the series of events really important, because influential upon the future, has only just begun, but despite that knowledge people have become slightly wearied of keeping their attention fixed on the island, and as conscience forces them to continue looking they will welcome this mysterious craft with distinctly pleasurable emotions.

Moralists do not countenance piracy and never did. So halved with romance is that particular form of crime, however, that no real boy ever failed to meditate with much seriousness its adoption as a profession as soon as a good opportunity to do so could be found or made, and few masculine adults, even though members of the diaconate, feel unalloyed regret for the precious hours which every one of them in youth devoted to frequent perusals of "The Pirate's Own Book." Whether that reprehensible volume maintains its ancient vogue or not is a question of some difficulty. It always led a more or less sequestered existence, and though grown-ups never see it nowadays, possibly the rising generation could still differentiate Blackbeard from Bluebeard.

Be that as it may, even the rumor of a pirate continues to stir the imagination, and—alas, that it must be confessed!—the incredibility of such rumors is far from their most attractive feature. The current tale, it will be noted, concedes "long," "low," and "rakish" to the spirit of the age. It is only an unqualified schooner, and it catches nobody. Still, it chases other vessels, and that is something. The next to the last pirate, that of Alaskan waters, didn't even chase, and therefore was a very miserable specimen of its decadent class.

When Secretary ALGER played at Camp Wikoff the rôle of good fairy, he used his magic power not to fix responsibility for the abuses he saw, not to reform the system that made those abuses possible, but simpy to break the chains of discipline for this and that "good man" lucky enough to catch his eye. President MCKINLEY, arriving later on the scene, also plays the rôle of good fairy, but, exercising more potent spells, he effects a wholesale release, dissolving with his wand the entire setting of the stage. Was not the policy adopted in each case a somewhat humiliating one? A clearer confession of administrative failure could not be imagined. Other nations can keep large bodies of men in camp, but apparently this Nation cannot. The Surgeons of other armies either prevent or cure epidemics of typhoid fever; ours do not prevent the epidemics and they clear our hospitals of patients by sending them away to live or die as the haphazard charity of civilians may decide. This is indeed a great country. Few peoples would have the courage to hold up their heads after presenting spectacles like these for the world's inspection.

In weather like that which marked the second half of last week the business or professional man whose working hours are passed on an upper floor of a modern skyscraper has abundant reason for self-congratulation. He encounters only direct heat. Reflections and accumulations from pavements and walls trouble him little, and the result is that his coatless seclusion, if not always cool, is as a rule from several to many degrees less warm than the abiding places of toilers on or near the ground. From the demon humidity, of course, he cannot escape, but the roar of the city is for him reduced to a murmur almost soothing, and that alone is a blessing deserving of more grateful appreciations than it usually receives. The tall office building may be ugly and worry the folks wise in sky lines, but they are admirable institutions. Better are twenty stories with elevators than three with stairs, and in his heart the man who starts for far down town of a morning knows that he is going to be more comfortable than the sojourners at seaside or mountain resorts, whose lot he pretends to envy.

A WOMAN'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pardon my trespass upon your time—I am only a woman—only an American mother—but I have just been reading your editorial of Aug. 23, headed "Secretary Alger's Confession," and I wish to say, "God bless you for your fearless and able stand in behalf of our poor boys!" When Col. Roosevelt's letter from Santiago was published, I cried, "Thank God for Col. Roosevelt!" And now I thank God daily for a free, brave, patriotic press. God bless you for your earnest work in behalf of the noblest, finest army that ever assembled in response to its country's call, only to meet with such blundering, heartless, fatal treatment at the hands of their own trusted officials. God help the Republic if such things are to be covered up and passed over lightly.

War is ever to be dreaded, but the American people have always gloried in the belief that when it became inevitable the nation would rise as one man and "rally round the flag." But unless thorough investigation and hearty, vigorous reform shall give to the country satisfactory guarantee that the horrors of Santiago, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, Camp Wikoff, and others are not to be repeated, who will volunteer again to encounter such risks? What mother will send her son?

Mr. Editor, we of the people went into this war with Spain with the slogan, "Remember the Maine!" and we remembered it. Some of our preachers and Red Cross workers objected to that, as savoring of vindictiveness, and offered as substitute "Remember the Men!" Can you not make those in supreme command realize that the demand for investigation and reform comes from the people, and that unless it is met the latter cry may become as formidable to the politicians as the first was to the Spaniards.

God bless you for your noble work! Keep on! The hearts of the people are with you.

AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

Minneapolis, Aug. 30, 1898.

GEN. MILES AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So Gen. Miles is going to "fight" the Secretary of War! He does not seem to read history—even modern history! The President of the United States being the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, there can be no other. The Secretary of War is simply the clerk of the President, and, presumably, carries out the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Army. Hence it is natural to suppose that any President will support his Secretary so long as he is Secretary. With all the affection and trust that Gen. Grant bore toward Gen. Sherman, he was bound to support Secretary Belknap, and to allow Gen. Sherman to retire to his tent in St. Louis when impatient at the control exercised over the army by the Secretary of War.

For many years past the "Major General commanding the Army of the United States" or the "Lieutenant General commanding" have been brilliant and unnecessary adornments to Washington society. The navy has no such ornament, and is the better for it. The Secretary of the Navy is the unquestioned head of that department, and the Secretary of War should be the actual representative of the President in his relations to the army.

Let Major Gen. Miles be relieved from command of the army and be appointed Military Governor of Cuba! With Brooke in Puerto Rico, Merritt in Luzon, and Miles in Cuba, and the Secretary of War solely and alone responsible for the management of his staff, departments and corps, any faults can easily be located. E. H. R.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1898.

THE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The deplorable neglect of our sick and wounded heroes in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the return of relief ships from those islands laden with supplies which were sent out to the army, but which never reached it, and are still in the holds of the relief ships, is a scandal which may find vent in court-martials and investigations, but which it is safe to say, will not be remedied without a change of system in our method of accounts. The books of the United States Government are not kept by double entry, but by single entry. There is no stock account, no balance account, no account of profit and loss. Supplies are purchased and dispatched, but that is the end of them; they do not appear in any general account, and are thus lost both to sight and memory. Nobody can be rightfully blamed.

The system is at fault; not Gen. Alger or Gen. Miles, or any other official. This system we copied from the British Government more than a century ago. The British Government has since reformed its system; we have not. While I was Director of the Bureau of Statistics, some thirty years ago, I called attention to this system in several of my official reports. Afterward I supplied Senators Thurman, Davis, and others with material enabling them to bring the subject before Congress, which they did on several occasions, but nothing came of it. That the system would end precisely as it has ended—namely, in some National calamity, was inevitable. There is but one thing to do: Reform the system of accounts. When such reform is undertaken you will see some very surprising results, especially in the War Department.

ALEXANDER DEL MAR.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

EASILY GIVEN.

From The Philadelphia Press.

It was only a sunny smile,
And little it cost in the giving,
But it scattered the night
Like morning light
And made the day worth living.
Through life's dull warp a woof it wove
In shining colors of light and love,
And the angels smiled as they watched above,
Yet little it cost in giving.

It was only a kindly word,
And a word that was lightly spoken,
Yet not in vain,
For it stilled the pain
Of a heart that was nearly broken.
It strengthened a fate beset by fears
And groping blindly through mists of tears
For light to brighten the coming years,
Although it was lightly spoken.

It was only a helping hand,
And it seemed of little availing,
But its clasp was warm,
And it saved from harm
A brother whose strength was failing.
Its touch was tender as angels' wings,
But it rolled the stone from the hidden springs
And pointed the way to higher things,
Though it seemed of little availing.

A smile, a word or a touch,
And each is easily given,
Yet either may win
A soul from sin
Or smooth the way to heaven.
A smile may lighten the falling heart,
A word may soften pain's keenest smart,
A touch may lead us from sin apart—
How easily either is given!

AT CAMP WIKOFF AND ELSEWHERE.

BY THE REV. DR. R. HEBER NEWTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The visit of the Secretary of War to Camp Wikoff will doubtless have a tendency to allay somewhat the storm of excitement which has been rising through the country concerning affairs there. His opinion as to the condition of things may carry weight with those who have not seen the camp for themselves. His visit has been probably productive of good, and will somewhat tend to help things out of confusion into order. It would be a pity, however—indeed, it would be a shame to the Nation—that this storm of indignation should go entirely down before it has sufficiently purified the air.

Those of us who have been sojourning at Easthampton have been near enough to Montauk to visit it readily, and in many instances frequently, and we know too well what the condition of things has been to be easily satisfied with any of the accounts that have been rendered, even by the Secretary himself. The good folk at Easthampton have been untiring in their efforts to minister to the sick and suffering soldiers. It would be difficult to persuade them that things have been in as happy a condition as they have appeared to the Secretary of War. Perhaps it has been because they have not visited the camp officially, or seen it on dress parade, or found the tongues of our uncomplaining soldiers sealed by military discipline, or by a certain etiquette of silence. At all events, our opinion is pretty positive in the matter.

The camp was extemporized, where it should have been carefully provided for in advance. It would seem to the ordinary unofficial mind that as soon as an expedition had started for Cuba preparations should have been made for the reception of the returning troops—inevitably destined to some such experience as they have met from the climate of the island in midsummer. Instead of this, a location for a camp was not determined until the troops were almost on their way, when all arrangements had to be made at a speed which made order impossible. The vital question of a water supply seems never to have been thoroughly studied. The apparent changes in the plans which originally contemplated simply bringing a portion of the army to Montauk still further aggravated the situation. Every difficulty has been aggravated by the ubiquity of red tape—the necessity of consultation and of reference before action—when the imperative need was, day after day, instant and vigorous action. To the unofficial mind it would seem again that all this misery might have been prevented had there been some competent person on the spot, possessed of good organizing power and charged with authority to do as he saw fit under the exigencies of the situation. The story of this camp has been a shocking tale of mismanagement, the responsibility for which must needs be placed by the public somewhere.

What we have seen in visiting the camp from its earliest days has been a scene of confusion which beggars description. Even since the camp has been somewhat advanced in order, or what goes for order there, the ground around the station has been piled up with boxes and crates and packages containing the goods so seriously needed by the sick soldiers, while these soldiers lay in tents not far off, without the things they needed—nobody appearing to have the authority or the power to connect the two ends of the line. Provisions there were, enough, perhaps, from the start, of the rough sort which constitute army rations, but these formed an utterly improper diet for the sick. What has been furnished by voluntary contributions until very lately has largely met with the same fate attending such official supplies as have reached the spot—namely, a happy-go-lucky chance of anything getting anywhere it was needed.

We have found sick soldiers in overcrowded tents, in the beginning of the time without cots, many of them; lacking the most ordinary provisions for the comfort, nay, even for the proper sustenance of those who have been suffering from malarial fevers, and whose digestive powers have thus been weakened; short of hospital attendants in any form, thus undergoing miseries which the mind sickens to contemplate.

The incidents of an ordinary visit will best illustrate the condition of things prevalent there. Going into one of the tents, our party found, on one occasion, a sick soldier of one of the colored regiments so feeble that when asked if he would take something to eat, he said he could not eat at all, not even half a homemade biscuit. As he watched the others partaking of the refreshments brought to them, the desire for food came to him, and he began to eat, and with the food, strength returned, and he made a good meal, with an immediate revivifying. By his side was another poor fellow, who had been ordered into the general hospital, but who was too weak to walk, and was about to be carried. He said he had had no food that he could eat for several days. A cup of tea and sandwiches and other things of suitable nature brought him such instant strength that he rose from his cot with the exclamation: "What is the use in dying when a man can begin to live again?" Another poor fellow, on the same visit, when asked what could be gotten for him, said: "Only give me a cup of water; I have been waiting hours for a drink." Yet another, on the same visit, was suffering from cramps in his feet, which could have been allayed by a hot bath, but no hot water could be found. An oil stove, which had been taken to make tea and coffee and heat water, suggested the need of supplying the tents with similar stoves.

These are but samples of what has been found everywhere by every one—except the Secretary of War. In getting into conversation with the men, even with some of the officers, we have found the pent-up feeling so intense as to almost prevent utterance, and men have come well nigh breaking down in their attempts to describe what they have seen, or what they have gone through themselves.

As we learned on our first visit to the camp, the men most to be pitied were not those who were called "sick," for they were taken to the general hospital, where they had some sort of care, bad as it was. The men who were really the worst off were those who were not sick enough to be ordered into hospital, but who were, as the greater part of the men coming back from Cuba were, semi-sick, with fever in them, emaciated, half-starved; the men who, being less ill than others, were left out of the overcrowded hospital. These were the men whom we have seen brushing the mold off the hardtack which they were eating, and making no complaint; the hardtack, as though not being poor enough food in itself, being to some extent what had been taken to Cuba and returned with the men.

Now, Mr. Editor, this state of things is not peculiar to Camp Wikoff. If it were so it might be the more easily extenuated. But from every direction come similar stories. At the close of last week the cruiser Prairie stranded near Amagansett, and some 200 of the troops, whom it was carrying to Montauk, were taken on shore. The men were found to be in a half-starved condition. Army rations had been on the boats, but fever-stricken patients could not eat hardtack and bacon. How many of our transports have told stories of a far deeper hue! From the camps everywhere sickening tales of mismanagement, and of the attendant suffering from lack of food and poisoned water and needless sickness, are pouring in upon us.

In talking with one of the regimental doctors from a certain New England regiment, who had been in Chickamauga camp, we received the following description of the camp. The soil is a slate shale, sandy and brittle, which breaks up on exposure to the air and the rain. The surface of the country is rolling; between the hills are deep gullies, into the pockets of which the surface water gathers. Below the surface formation is a deep bed of solid rock. Under these circumstances water for drinking was not to be had at hand. The supply was four and a half miles off, making a trip of nine miles every time water was needed. In the earlier days of the camp there were no barrels in which to bring the water. Nor were there any utensils in the camp in which to boil the surface water collected on the spot. As the camp is breaking up the order is out for thousands of boilers! Two out of every eleven men under this doctor's care were down with typhoid fever. The most modern disinfectant for typhoid ran out early in the story of the camp, and no more was obtainable. It is one long tale of official mismanagement; a huge crime, a gigantic shame to the Nation. It is an utter breakdown of administration—the nearest parallel to which is to be sought in the "Debacle" of the French Empire, which Zola pictured so realistically.

For one, I am thankful that you are pushing the demand of the country that there shall be a fearless and searching investigation into these matters. You are probably right in fixing the responsibility primarily upon the Secretary of War himself. Whatever responsibility may rest, in the ultimate conclusion, upon others, who were his subordinates, he is the head of the whole system which has blundered so fearfully, and must accept the responsibility for faults which, if not his own, are those of men whom he has appointed, or has allowed to remain in their positions. Make all due allowance for the tremendous handicapping of extemporizing an army, and still how fearful a responsibility rests upon the head of the department! Fancy for one moment Mr. Stanton in charge of the department and such a state of things existing!

Such an investigation will probably reveal fault all along the line, from the head down—a general collapse of genuine administration. Where the responsibility of this is to lie it will be the province of the investigating commission to determine. What we want now is a thorough search into the facts. This is, perhaps, the first occasion in many years that I have longed for a session of Congress. Were that session to begin tomorrow, while the feeling is so intense through the country, there can be no question that the first thing ordered would be an investigation. It is quite probable that one of the chief criminals in the case will prove to be Congress itself—that Congress which for so many years has stinted appropriations to the army and has prevented needed reorganization of the army, and has injected politics into the whole system. If it shall appear as the outcome of the investigation which must be had, that the canker which has been eating into our civil service during the last two generations has been eating into the army, we will have an object lesson upon "politics" and "influence" which ought at last to shame the country out of its ignoble acquiescence in a state of things which its conscience has rebuked so long and so loud. Can it be true that we, the victors in this great war, as in much the same condition concerning our army as that in which the vanquished prove to have been concerning their navy—a victim of politics in the administration of the army in the one case, as of the navy in the other?

Were Spain not so completely vanquished and left practically without a navy, there might be a most serious consequence before us. The news of this breakdown of our army administration cannot fail to reach Spain. Had she a fleet to carry on the war there can be little doubt that the temptation to break off the negotiations would be very strong. Then where would we be? Our present army is incapacitated by sickness and demoralized by the sense of the wrong involved in the care of the men. It is in no condition to fight. The fire of patriotism has died down within these men. Hear them talk, and one realizes the moral results of this wrong. Wherever they go, in returning home, the same effect follows—the ardor of patriotism is chilled. There would be few new enlistments now in the presence of such a state of things. We may congratulate ourselves that the worst results of this fearful wrong are not likely to follow.

If, however, the things which are being reported on every hand be true, there lie back of these wrongs, which have been indicated, still graver ones. My informant concerning Chickamauga camp more than hinted that there was a land scheme involved in the selection of that site. Similar reports have come from other camps. Is it possible that that other canker which has been eating into the Nation so long, the dry rot of jobbery, has been the deepest secret of this administrative breakdown? If it be so, then our Nemesis is upon us, our sins are verily finding us out.

It will be a crime against the conscience of the country if this sickening story of official incompetence is allowed to pass out of our memory and no searching investigation be made and no punishment follow. It is of the utmost consequence to the morale of the country that the people know what are the factors that have brought about this collapse of administration, and what are the moral evils which are accountable for these factors. Keep up the fire until action is taken.

Does our good President realize the political reaction that may follow and the consequences to the party to which we may have to look once more for protection from the silver heresy? R. HEBER NEWTON.

Easthampton, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1898.

NUGGETS.

His Strong Devotion.

"Arthur I wish you loved me as Clara's husband loves her."

"What does he do to show it?"

"He lets her read long articles to him on how to make jelly."—Chicago Record.

Air of Verisimilitude.

Hicks—Bowers has been telling me some of his war experiences.

Wicks—And I suppose you believed all his yarns?

Hicks—Oh, yes; they were so uninteresting I'm sure they must be true.—Boston Transcript.

The Sure Things of Life.

"There is no such thing as certainty in this life," exclaimed the melancholy man.

"Ain't there!" responded Farmer Corntossel, contemptuously; "I guess you didn't never play games with any of these men that goes around to county fairs."—Washington Star.

Explained.

Piper—Say, Muggsy, wat's a statu quo, anyhow?

Muggsy—Why, dat's when you've got de jay down an' are sittin' on him.—Philadelphia North American.

Making Tracks in the East.

Talking of forsaking the Philippines, 2,000 tons of rails just sent from this State to Japan is one sign of our making tracks in the East.—Philadelphia Times.

A Suggestion From Texas.

So far, Miss Helen Gould has contributed $127,000 to the country's cause. If the Maria Teresa is saved why not change its name to the Helen Gould?—Galveston News.

COMMENT OF LONDON

Alliances and Peace Propositions Startle the Powers.

BREAKING THE MILITARY IDOL

The Dreyfus Case Throws Discredit on the French Army.

Kitchener's March to Avenge Gordon Arouses England—Problems for Spain — Montauk and the Crimea.

Cable Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Philosophic Balfour, who is never so happy as when digging round the roots of some abstruse problem in either politics or metaphysics, must have hugely enjoyed the wild attempts made this week to solve the Anglo-German puzzle. Balfour's long series of talks with Count Hatzfeldt, added to the prodigious air of importance on the faces of the Foreign Office crew, foreshadowed some startling event; but the British public were hardly prepared to hear, as announced in yesterday's evening papers, that a definite Anglo-German alliance had been signed, sealed, and delivered. Now "alliance," as our people have reason to know, is a very strong word, liable to be used in haste, and repented of at leisure. So it is little wonder that this unexpected news lacks official confirmation.

Apart from this extreme solution, I am quite prepared to believe that there is some very comfortable understanding profitable to both sides between Emperor William and the Queen. On one side England, though it has the technical right of pre-emption in acquiring Delagoa Bay, would exercise its right more securely if Germany raised no bar; and on the other, as day follows day, it grows more clear that William's plans for a German Asia Minor need for their inception only the friendly nod of England. The imperial pilgrim has correctly interpreted the best meaning of Chamberlain's famous pro-German speech, and is shaking hands with England before starting for Jerusalem via Constantinople.

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Rhodes's Unhappy Phrase.

It is too early a day yet to proclaim of the Cape elections that Bond has won hands down, for petitions against the return of the Bond candidates will be presented certainly in three cases, possibly in five. With the parties so evenly balanced, these petitions may turn the scale. But whichever way the final issue goes the result of the present election will have the deplorable effect of emphasizing the unfortunate charge of disloyalty made by Rhodes against the Dutch. Had he won by a strong majority we should have heard in time less of these accusations, which would have been explained away as heated election cries to be rejected by cooling heads. But Rhodes as a losing man is almost sure to go north in disgust, leaving behind him a legacy of bitter racial feeling, which in his absence there is no man of sufficient genius to soothe.

Rhodes has raised a devil whom he will not wait to exorcise. The result is almost inevitable that the so-called disloyal Dutch will hardly be able to resist the temptation to deserve fully the most unwise epithet ever tacked on to any body of men in an English colony.

It would not be historical to say that Muravieff winked on that solemn occasion when he handed to each Ambassador his particular copy of the Czar's peace rescript, but those who wish to have a clear view of the situation should not forget to wink. If it was not there, it ought to have been, in fairness to the assembled diplomats. In saying this I do not mean to convey the impression that the honest candor, noble sentiments, and high poetic inspiration of the imperial author are to be questioned. The document itself bears on the face of it the stamp of deep earnestness, and expresses the opinions which some of the best of our people and the press have urged with strong conviction and adopted as their own.

As a private essay or a pious hope, it is faultless; but as an imperial rescript to seething and surging Europe is it a document which is likely to serve the ends of peace, or is it just one of those ill-timed soft words which turn away wrath from one quarter only to intensify it in another?

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The Answer of Europe.

The answer, at first doubtful, is coming from all quarters of Europe with anything but a true peaceful ring. In France, where the memory of the Rhine provinces was fading into the dull pain of a seldom talked-of loss the Czar's untimely appeal to drop the sword has acted like the voice of a crier proclaiming throughout the world that the time for "revanche" had passed, and the opportunity of wrenching back the missing provinces of Alsace and Lorraine was now itself lost for ever. The noble words and high aims of the young Autocrat charmed France for twelve hours, but the waking reflection is a bitter one to many of the best minds there. The Russian alliance is now seen in the light of a cruel imposture, and it may not be long before Russia's name is cursed with a passion as strong as it was blessed with one short year ago.

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The Star in the West.

Possibly, however, there are two simple interpretations of the raison dêtre of this world-moving document. One is that yearly in Russia toward the end of August for a short Summer period every one does what he likes, even the Czar. In no other land is there so short or so acute a spell of this late midsummer madness, and many who know their Russia well would not be astonished at any fantastic freak of either monarch or moujik at such a time. If this reading of the rescript be rejected, one more serious is near to our hand.

It is not universal, but partial, peace that the Russian Emperor desires, for the simple brutal reason that he or his advisers see in the west a coming sea power, which, allied to that of England, will give the sailing orders to the rest of Europe combined. It would suit the Russian policy admirably if our people danced to the tune now being piped and spent in peaceful pleasure the dollars destined for that fleet we now must have. But before the tune is called Muravieff should explain the recent resolution of the Russian Government to spend ninety million rubles on building new battleships. Surely on that occasion last week he must have winked.

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The Work of Gen. Kitchener.

But it is not Rhodes or the German Kaiser or a visionary Czar who holds the stage in London to-night. The central figure is that of Herbert Kitchener, whose stern southward march to avenge Gordon was being watched day by day by millions of his countrymen. Then suddenly, four days ago, the curtain fell as it always falls for a breathless pause before the Sirdar's greatest efforts. But the wait was long indeed for impatient English hearts, till at last to-night it rose on a scene of ruined forts, the shelled mosque of Omdurman, and the Mahdi's tomb destroyed. Kitchener is making history indeed to-day.

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Distrust of the French Army.

But if anything could reconcile France to the idea of disbanding that army which for twenty-seven years has eaten all her wealth and the young years of her men, it would not be the Czar's proclamation alone, though that might be a factor in a way wholly unexpected by its author. Side by side with the deep despondency, which, however well cloaked in courteous phrase, reigns through France at the supposed desertion of her boasted ally, there is a strong feeling arising that after all this army through its chiefs is as corrupt as in the bad, glittering days before Sedan.

The faith of the nation in the weapons to be used in a cause so sacred is not easily shaken, but this last lightning flash, which has lit up Col. Henry's treachery, has appalled even the most credulous Frenchmen. Henry's tragic death only emphasizes the depth of the cowardly scoundrelism into which this head of the Intelligent Department of the French Army had fallen. That Boisdeffre, who is practically commander in chief, should resign was a necessary concession to the outraged sense of right. But if there is real manhood, as I believe there is, in the French character, a widespread disarmament should take place in France of a kind very different to that prayed for by the Czar.

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The Blindness of Cavaignac.

It is an astounding thing that Cavaignac, the Minister of War, to whose industrious courage the unmasking of Henry is due, had not the grace to see at once the only possible reparation for the lie which has been posted in every Commune of France. One account is that Cavaignac, from excessive study of the Dreyfus case, that rare collection of literary and judicial fakes, is sane and sober on all points but the guilt of Dreyfus.

Many men, myself among others, were convinced at the time of the Zola trial that the document so triumphantly quoted in the Chamber as conclusive proof was a forgery almost childish in its simplicity. Now that is proved to the case, and mercilesss logic leads but to one conclusion, which the head of the French Army alone among honest men in or out of France refuses to acknowledge. Possibly when the curtain drops on that short, if brilliant, transformation scene of the Russian alliance, it will rise again on that long delayed act of justice, a fair and open trial of a tortured, dying man.

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Public Opinion in Paris.

Curiously on the very day that the Henry scandal was brought to light there appeared in The National Review a number of letters from Dreyfus to his wife and to Lawyer Demange. No one can read these without having it driven home to him that the writer is a man of deep loyalty, fine human sympathies, and high courage, incapable of the cowardly treachery of which he is accused. I hear that a strong movement has been started in Paris demanding that Dreyfus be at once brought back to France. But I greatly fear the reparation may come just too late.

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Troubles of Poor Spain.

Advices from Madrid, which still reach me in a sadly mutilated form, are yet clear enough to show the fear, amounting almost to panic, with which the Government views the return of the Spanish soldiers from Cuba. There is talk of shipping them off to Morocco so as to have them out of the way, and at the same time to flatter the popular ear with the old stories revived of colonial empire across the straits, which the Spaniards are pleased to consider their by right divine.

That Spain should be quietly allowed to hold one and perhaps the strongest key to the Mediterranean is but a vain imagination. The fear is that if they tried to pour their discontented bands into Morocco they would raise a European discord more bitter than that which threatens if our people consent to cut up the Philippines.

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Montauk Not Criticised.

Army men are following with pained interest the details which reach this country of the sickness and suffering at Montauk and the other military camps. I am bound to say that I myself neither hear nor read of any criticism unfavorable to our Government in this matter. Discussing the question on Wednesday evening with a military officer of high rank, he quietly said that any man of sufficient age could tell such stories of Crimean hospital mismanagement and disease as would hardly be believed in these days. The mere memories, ancient as they are, curb any temptation to criticise the misfortunes of others.

Yet there is no need to go so far back, for in the late Afridi campaign many of the arrangements for the sick and wounded were as primitive and hopelessly inadequate as if the clock had been put back forty years. On the other hand, the surgical department of the Soudan expedition is almost perfection, as well it might be, when Kitchener has been seeing to it all for many thoughtful months.

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The Strike in South Wales.

The estimate which I made some months ago of the ruinous cost of the South Wales coal strike has been prov to be rather under than over the ma Competent observers make out the l at six millions sterling, and others a another million to this. The starvati cries of children and the late return common sense have helped to bring to end this utterly useless trade war whi has lamed almost every activity in Er land, from the navy downward. It is cu ous that these people cannot or will see that they are cutting their o throats. As an instance of the curiou distorted views on this matter held otherwise clear-headed men, I find a de gate at the Bristol Trades Union Co gress pointing proudly to the many tho sand pounds sterling contributed by Co tinental friends to the engineering stri fund here.

This honest and eager supporter strikes quite failed to see how admi bly it suited the Continental sympathi to keep his British friend idle while himself got work and pay. The wonder that he sympathized to so modest an e tent, for English strikes mean full pur to Continental workmen.

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Miss Nethersole's New Play.

There are lines of rare beauty, esp cially in the second act of Louis Parker's and Murray Carson's new pl "The Termagant," produced on Thu day night at Her Majesty's Theatre Olga Nethersole. Her varying moods passion, frolic, fun, deep jealousy, a tender love exhibited Miss Nethersole the finished artist whom we all kno while Carson's lovemaking had frank flavor of fifteenth century mance.

But the play itself has somewhat need of stage shears, which doubtless authors will severely, if reluctantly, before it crosses the water. The act lies in the artistic dreamland of l years ago, but the dreamer is at tir roughly awakened by phrases which h the modern ring of yesterday. The w is a remarkable one, and there is m in it which will not perish.

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Feeling for Mr. Bayard.

Very keen sorrow is shown here at cabled news of the serious illness of Ambassador Bayard. He made ma friends, who forgave him his long not always discreet speeches when t thought of the kind heart of the m whose only fault was to be eight months ahead of his time. But while the memory of many of his speeches faded, that of his genuine esteem England and his earnest belief in joint future of the two peoples is not easily forgotten by true Englishmen.

HAROLD FREDERIC

PARISIAN MIDSUMMER TOPICS.

Prince Henri d'Orleans Back from Abyssinia and Penniless—Paul Potter and Sardou.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Prince Henri d'Orl has come back from Abyssinia, and in c lonial circles people are asking what is going to do now. The answer to that nundrum is that he is going to do noth Emperor Menelek has adopted an att of great distrust toward this young pr ling, and Ras Makonnen, who is the M ister of Commerce, as it were, of the A sinian Empire, declines to have anyt whatever to do with the princely adven er, who is absolutely penniless, while former partner, Leontieff, the ex-Cos is being operated on in Paris and dec altogether to resume his functions as governor General of Western Ethiopia, ex on the condition that he is unaccompa by Prince Henri. France is still a way from utilizing for her own benefit great natural advantages of Abyssinia.

I am still obliged to make at least a reference to the Dreyfus case. To-mo Count Major Esterhazy appears befo military court of inquiry, which will i tigate his past history from a purely and social point of view, and perhaps decide that he is no longer worthy t cupy his present functions as a superior cer of the French Army. Whatever th sult may be, I have a feeling that g consequences must ensue from the v given by this military court.

Count Esterhazy is not the man to allow himself to be morally destroyed wi protest, and perhaps the immediate f may bring forth much more than people anticipate.

Paul Potter Accused of Plagiarism.

In the United States Mr. Paul Po "The Conquerors" attained a great suc which was due to its really excellent dra tic qualities, judged from the point of of the general crowd. Now Mr. Pott being accused by M. Victorien Sa (whose name will probably be familiar to your readers) of plagiarism, and there a curious controversy going on between them. The result of it all is that Mr. Potter is a plagiarist and a very cynical one, too, and perhaps there is no greater plagiari in the world than Mr. Potter, if you except M. Sardou. But Mr. Potter is a genial gentleman. M. Sardou is simply an impudent thief. Everybody knows that M. Sardou stole situations from "Caste" and other plays by the late Tom Robertson, th he is a mere behind-the-scenes upholster of the most vulgar kind. But having been elected a member of that greatly suffering body the French Academy, he wa to pose as a literateur, as one of the dra tic glories of France, ranking with Bea marchais and Molière. You should have heard the late Alphonse Daudet talk about poor Sardou! If ever there was a medi rity who deserves a one-eyed statue in the country of the blind, that man is Sardou. Not one of his plays, from "Rabagas" to Paméla," has survived the verdict of a generation. "Spiritisme" alone sufficed to show his lack of real artistic sense. All his later work since "Madame Sans-Gêne" has failed. He wrote a book once to explain why h was a plagiarist. His lack of imaginatio and the gift of style was the main reason. he calls poor Mr. Potter nasty names. If there had been no Sardou there could have been no Potter. Perhaps the t rific heat we have been enduring for the past month may constitute some explanation of M. Sardou's state of mind.

Statues to Nobodies in Paris.

The other consequence of the heat is that everybody has gone out of town, and that Paris is a dead city. The Mi sters are amusing themselves by unveiling c owds of statues of dead people, (most of whom died several centuries ago,) and whose reputation is of the mustiest. Guy Pa n, a doctor who believed in nothing but leeding and purging, and gave Le Sage h idea of the famous physician in "Gil as"; Rochambeau, the French Marshal who helped in the war of independence; usse-noi, a young man who "abandoned petry at the age of twenty" and took to rchitecture and anti-Semitism—all have r ched their apotheosis during the past fortn ht.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Emperor Reviews the Guard.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Emperor William s annual review of the Guard took place hursday on the Tempelhof Field. The w ather was unfavorable, but half the popula on of Berlin attended the ceremony. There were present enormous crowds of strangers. Among the many Americans were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Beekman, W. H. Morgan, and Prof. Chandler, all of New York. The Empress, who was on horseback and wore a cuirassier uniform, looked charming and in excellent health. She was enthusiastically cheered. The Emperor, who was sunburned, twice led the troops past the Empress.

MUCH BITTERNESS IN SPAIN

El Pais Published the Conditions of Peace with a Wide Mourning Border.

YANKEES ACCUSED OF CRUELTY

Madrid Papers Bemoan the Fate of Their Country—Our Kindness to the Prisoners Discredited.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—The Republican daily, El Pais, appears to-day with a wide mourning border inclosing the conditions of peace with the United States and a résumé, in square kilometers and number of inhabitants, of what Spain loses materially. "Poor Spain!" moans its editor. "A power of the second rate from the 12th of August, 1898!" From which it will be perceived that most Spaniards thought their country a power of the first rank before the day before yesterday.

In Germany and in other countries, where Spain is generally known only from the romantic side, from books, in a word, much sympathy will doubtless be felt for Spain, partly, of course, out of hatred for the United States; but any one who knows the people well as they are now, in the year of grace 1898, must acknowledge that never was a violently swelled head ruthlessly pared down to its normal dimensions with more justice and advantage to humanity in general than that of these arrogant and ignorant Iberians. Sympathy for them should be left to sentimental school girls. Every upright, clear-headed, and progressive man should rejoice with a devout joy.

To-day Spain should be in mourning, but it is Sunday, and the careless laughter of a group of officers across the way proves the effect their crushing defeat has had upon them. This afternoon I went to the Plaza de Toros and saw three or four poor bulls and a number of nags, too weak even for street car duty, slaughtered. The place was full, and the audience as happy and animated as grigs. I felt like calling out to them, "For shame!"

The letters from Spanish prisoners describing their excellent treatment by the Americans have thrown the whole Spanish press into a fury, and the editors usually remark: "It is evident that no letters not praising the Yankees are allowed to pass the censorship." On the other hand, the letter from Col. de Cortijo, complaining of his treatment as a prisoner of war, has been reprinted by nearly every newspaper in the country, accompanied by caustic remarks on the "barbarity" of the hated Yankees. As far as I can make out the Colonel was more hurt that a Colonel of my seniority," he constantly repeats, should have been shown so little respect, than by anything else, though he complains of the food given him, and that his money was temporarily taken from him.

Still Talking of Barbarous Yankees.

To show how very much swelled the Iberian head was, I will quote from the Imparcial, which tries to make out that no one in particular was responsible for the Spanish defeats. "The power of the United States," it says, "was not so great after all. * * * No one could possibly have foreseen the events at Cavite and Santiago!" I have been repeatedly assured here that the great majority of Spaniards expected to beat off America, and particularly that the Yankee fleets would be "chewed up" by the Spanish tars, who, however, never won a big sea fight in the whole history of their country, excepting at Lepanto, where they were commanded by a German and shared the fighting with the Venetians, much better sailors than they. The last paragraph about Spanish prisoners that I have seen is entitled "Yankee Barbarity," and informs us that "Dewey passes all his Spanish prisoners over to the rebels; it is easy to understand with what intention." In other words, because the Admiral knows they will be maltreated. This is the Spanish appreciation of the chivalric manner in which Cervera, Toral, and their men have been used by the "barbarous Yankees." Another paper says it is a matter of common report that "the Spanish sick and wounded are badly treated, proper food and medicines being denied them, though they are exposed to intemperance."

What will happen here in the near future it is impossible to say. The few disturbances in the provinces seem to be devoid of all importance; in fact, there seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether they are Carlistic, republican, or merely economical in character. I am sure that lively times are soon coming for Spain, but I do not think there will be an outbreak of importance for some time to come, barring accidents, of course. The Summer is a bad time for revolutions in Spain—they make one so disagreeably warm, you know, and this Summer has been a martyrdom to the Spaniards themselves. Doubtless everybody is looking about for an exposed head to throw a political brick at, and the want of a good, able-bodied scapegoat is strongly and generally felt, but the fact is that Don Carlos has disappointed us all terribly. When the Cabinet let it be known that it was about to accede to the demands of Washington, we listened with a shudder of anticipation for the toot of his horn from the Pyrenees, but no toot has been heard thus far, although he swore to interfere if Spain but hinted at a cession of territory. Now, all good revolutionists felt that revolutionary etiquette exacted that Don Carlos should have the first show, reserving to themselves the right to take a hand in the political jackpot when it seemed big enough to risk the ante. Thus it is that no revolution can be descried on the horizon just now.

Weyler May Come Forward.

Nevertheless the Republicans are at work, and the militarists are not far behind them, so that at any moment something may occur. The plan of the military party, Weyler and the rest, is to wait for the Republicans to begin the shindy and then step in and "save the country," which, out of common decency and gratitude, will bow down to the army ever afterward.

My friend Mella, the terrible Carlist, who quoted Scripture in the Cortes about the woes of a country governed by women and children, seems to be "lying very low" just now. I wonder if he has at last made the discovery, long patent to most of us, that his handsome but enervated chief has neither the "sand nor the rocks," as a friend of mine puts it, to begin a war. Still, the apathy of the Duke of Madrid seems rather strange, for there is no denying that he has a strong following in Spain, and he will never have a better chance than the present, when nearly every one is disgusted at the general impotence of the Government.

It is possible that the lively time I predict will come next month when the general election is held, or, still earlier, when the Cortes is called together in order to ratify the treaty of peace. On that occasion, as I happen to know, at least two or three most violent speeches will be made, plus an attempt by the Carlists, few in number as they are in the Chamber, to defeat the ratification. If Carlos strikes it at the right time, quien sabe?

Of course, the Spanish do not expect ever to be able to reconquer their lost territory from us. But there is a general feeling here that the war is but the first act in a terrible drama, the greatest tragedy ever played, the stage of which will be measured by the confines of the world, and during that drama they are not without hope that Great Britain and her "ally," America, will be defeated, and Gibraltar, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the rest will be given back to them for services rendered at an opportune moment to France, Russia, et al. For this reason, the naval and military press counsels the keeping in good order of the Spanish fortified ports and the rebuilding of the fleet.

Long before these lines reach you, I hope to be in some other country than Spain, and I can't say which will be the greater luxury—a really decent bath, or the opportunity to stand up and swear hard in English as long as I care to.

EDWARD BRECK.

GERMANY OPPOSES OUR FRUIT.

Teuton Government Takes Special Precautions Against Its Entrance.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The German Government has freshly instructed all the frontier stations to prevent American fruit which has been refused admission at one station from entering by another. A new system has been adopted for marking and telegraphing everywhere a minute description of refused shipments.

The newspapers are widely discussing the reasons for the decline in German exports to the United States. They generally deny that politics has anything to do with it and lay the whole blame on the high tariff.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS'S EXPEDITION AGAIN.—Prince Henri d'Orléans is back in Paris from Africa, without having placed Count Leontieff, the Russian, in charge of the "Equatorial Provinces of Abyssinia," without having rescued Major Marchand, who is besieged at Fachoda, on the White Nile, and without having even seen Menelek. The Prince, however, conversed with his friend the Negus of Abyssinia over the telephone, and the Emperor kindly informed him of his continued regard, but advised him not to come on to the capital on account of the rainy season. The Prince has just issued to the press of Paris a note, which is considered to be as remarkable as it is mysterious. The Prince writes, employing the usual royal "third person" form: "Prince Henri d'Orléans, profiting by the dissolution of the Abyssinian forces which takes place during the wet months of August and September, is taking the occasion to return to France on a visit which he does not think will last more than two months. The Prince has also been prompted to make this visit in order to interview the prominent members of the colonial party in France on the telephonic conversations which he has had with Menelek and his Ministers. The Prince, while remaining on the best of terms with Count Leontieff, has separated from him in order to consecrate himself exclusively to the service of French interests in Abyssinia. It is for the purpose of commanding a column entirely by himself that he intends to return to Choa. The few months that he has already passed there have been employed in the preparation of the new expedition and in assuring the co-operation of the Abyssinian authorities." This letter has created more excitement in Rome than in London, for Sir Herbert Kitchener, it is expected, will soon make an open path up beyond the site of Khartoum with his fine Anglo-Egyptian Army, while Italy has but a small garrison of discontented troops in her much-shrunken colony of Erythrea.

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IN HONOR OF BERZELIUS, THE SWEDISH SAVANT.—A great memorial fête will be held in Stockholm Oct. 7 next on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the savant Berzélius. Every scientific society in Europe will be represented, it is expected. In 1819 Berzélius was the guest of the City of Paris. He was an intimate of Laplace, Bertholet, Gay-Lussac, Ampère, Arago, whom he visited in Arcueil when every Sunday they met and sat under the trees and discussed the scientific questions of the day. Three years later Berzélius was made a member of the Institut de France, but he found the ceremonious display there less amusing than the little gatherings at Arcueil, and he was seldom seen at the institut. Berzélius, who was born in East Gothland, Sweden, in 1779, studied chemistry and medicine at the University of Upsal. His most important work is "Lärebok i Kemien" ("System of Chemistry,") in three volumes, which has been translated into every European language. He was Professor of Medicine and Pharmacy at Stockholm from 1807 till 1832.

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NEW FRENCH PRISON SYSTEM COMPARED WITH THE ENGLISH.—In many French prisons it has been the custom to keep prisoners en masse, and not to isolate them except in certain cases. Where the prisoner was held for a political or civil crime, or where he was awaiting trial at the Assizes a "chambre" was usually allowed him, provided he could pay for it. In the new prison of Fresnes, in Seine-et-Oise, the cell system will be employed for all prisoners. Apropos of this Le Figaro of Paris gives some interesting figures concerning the prisons on the other side of the Channel. The principal and first "maison" of this sort, it says, is Portland, where 1,600 convicts occupy separate cells. They work in the quarries belonging to the Crown, and extract and break from 60,000 to 70,000 tons of stone a year. Wormwood Scrubbs, in the London district, has 1,052 men in cells and 362 women, while Dartmoor holds 1,301. As at Wormwood Scrubbs the prisoners there are employed in making sacks, (19,000 a year;) hammocks for the navy, (3,000 a year;) shoes for the soldiers, (5,000 pair a year;) 13,000 baskets, and 6,000 bedticks. These articles represent a return of £3,000 a year to the State. Manchester is to Stangeways, which has in separate cells 818 men and 377 women; Liverpool has 1,182 male prisoners; Pentonville, 1,176; Wandsworth, 1,158; Wakefield, 1,125; Parkhurst, 736; Dover, 624; Borstal, 534. Two prisons receive only women—Aylesbury, 231, and Woking, 747. At the last-named prison there are made 17,000 mail sacks a year for the General Post Office. The returns to the Government from all its prison labor amounted last year to £85,000. "One is led to believe," says Le Figaro, "that the separate-cell system is an excellent deterrent and tends to diminish crime, for in English prisons there were 19,835 prisoners in 1880, while now there are less than 12,000.

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LUDOVIC HALEVY IN GOOD HEALTH.—A fortnight or so ago the news of the serious illness of Ludovic Halévy, the Academician and author of "L'Abbé Constantin," was cabled from Paris to this country. As the author of a little book which had aroused much sympathy, the advices caused many regrets. It now turns out that M. Halévy is perfectly well and is summering as usual at his little estate of Sucy-en-Brie. A couple of months ago the eminent author suffered much from a severe cold. Later on he was not able to be present at the marriage of his nephew, Jacques de Bizet, and the rumor was spread, augmenting as it passed from one to another, that M. Halévy was dying, until finally Parisian correspondents cabled it as news to this country. At the time of M. Bizet's wedding he was rapidly recovering his health at Sucy, and when the news of his serious illness reached this country he was in "magnificent form," as he told a friend recently. The author of "L'Abbé Constantin" leads an ideal life at Sucy. He breakfasts at 10 and then takes a walk in his park with his children or with any guests that happen to be in the house. They have luncheon under the great trees and the conversation is animated and brilliant. At about 5 o'clock the author retires to his chamber and reads until 7 o'clock, when dinner is served in the great salle à manger of the mansion. He goes to bed precisely at 12. Recently he received a note from his friend Jules Claretie of the French Academy and doyen of the Comédie Française, saying that he would shortly pay a visit to Sucy en automobile—that is, in his horseless carriage.

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FRENCH RAILWAY REVENUES.—According to a report recently made by the French Bureau of Transportation, the aggregate revenue of the six great French railway companies from Jan. 1, 1898, to July 15, amounts to $5,438,900, as compared with $5,245,759 in the corresponding period of 1897. The length of the line now in working on the six systems is 22,920⅝ miles, as compared with 22,325⅝ miles in August, 1897. The revenue of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean last year amounted to $3,210,648, as compared with $3,088,016 in 1896, $3,039,704 in 1895, $2,964,936 in 1894, and $2,892,288 in 1893. The working expenses last year were $1,432,400, as compared with $1,382,288 in 1896, $1,374,304 in 1895, $1,430,208 in 1894, and $1,515,800 in 1893. The net revenue last year was accordingly $1,776,248, as compared with $1,705,728 in 1896, $1,662,400 in 1895, $1,541,768 in 1894, and $1,416,488 in 1893. It will be recalled that while the working expenses have a tendency to increase on the English systems, they have during the last five years decreased on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean; the ratio of expenses to receipts was brought down last year to 44¼ per cent., as compared with 51 per cent. in 1893. The aggregate revenue of the French State lines from Jan. 1 to July 15 this year was $181,605.

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CHINA EAGER TO PUNISH OFFICIALS WHO MALTREAT RUSSIANS.—A story, which originally appeared in The Amur Gazette, and later translated into Russian, in the Government organs of St. Petersburg, gives no less satisfaction in the Muskovite capital than it does in Paris, whose press has also taken it up. It shows that while punishment is sparingly meted out to Chinese officials who maltreat Americans and British subjects, quick vengeance follows where Russians have been abused. A Russian merchant was recently hunting near the village of Bolshoi Sakhalin, on the Manchurian frontier, when he and his companions were arrested by some minor Chinese officials and badly beaten with bamboos and finally tortured. As soon as the Chief Commissioner of the Amur Frontier Guard heard of this incident he demanded the release of the prisoners and full satisfaction for the indignity. The Chinese officer who ordered the arrest of the Russian merchant received 100 blows, an officer under him 200 blows, and each of the unfortunate soldiers who carried out the commission 500 blows. The sentence was carried out in the presence of Col. Grombsheffsky, the Chief Commissioner. Concerning the prompt action taken, The Amur Gazette says: "It is expected that such rigorous measures of redress will be a lesson to the Chinese, at least locally, and that it will teach them to treat all classes of Russians with proper consideration and respect. Col. Grombsheffsky is well known for his exploration of the Pamir regions."

DREYFUS TO HIS WIFE

Through All His Sufferings He Is Still a French Patriot.

PLEADS FOR REHABILITATION

Must Live to Clear His Name for His Children's Sake—Belief that the Real Traitor Will Yet Be Revealed.

Here are several letters taken from the correspondence of ex-Capt. Dreyfus to his wife. They are included in a volume recently published in Paris, entitled "Le Captaine Alfred Dreyfus: Lettres d'un Innocent." Of the authenticity of these letters there can be no doubt, for fac similes are included in the volume bearing the fac simile stamp of the Chief of the Bureau of Penitentiary Administration. It must be remembered that anything directly bearing upon the great case would not have been permitted to pass the censor. These letters, however, breathe no less the absolute innocence of the man than they show his enduring love for his country, second only to the affection he bears his wife and children. In reading these letters a few dates may be borne in mind. On Oct. 15, 1894, Dreyfus was arrested. His trial by court-martial began Dec. 19, 1894. He was degraded in the square of the Ecole Militaire Jan. 5, 1895. On Feb. 21 of the same year he was conducted to Rochefort, and there embarked for his prison island. The letters are as follows:

Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1894.

My Dear Lucie: At last I can write a word to you. They have just told me that my trial will take place on the 15th of this month. They will not allow me to see you. I am not able to transcribe all that I have suffered; there are no words in the world significant enough for it. You well remember when I used to tell you how happy we were? All life smiled for us. Then, all at once, the terrible blow fell by which my brain is still crushed. I, I, accused of the most monstrous crime that a soldier can commit! Even to-day I believe myself the victim of a horrible nightmare, but I trust to God and to justice that truth will make itself known in due time. My conscience is clear and tranquil; it reproaches me with nothing. I have always done my duty, never have I temporized. I am crushed down, buried, in my dark prison, face to face with my conscience; I have had moments almost of madness, and strange hallucinations, but my conscience awake; it says to me, "Lift up your head and look the world in the face. By your conscience walk straight with head erect. It is a terrible ordeal, but you must submit to it." I write no further, for I want this letter to go to-night. Write me at length. Write me about what our people are doing. I kiss you a thousand times as I love you, as I adore you, my dear Lucie. A thousand kisses to the children. I dare not speak further of them. Tears come to my eyes when I think of them. Write to me very soon.

ALFRED.

Love to all the family. Tell them that I am to-day as I was yesterday, having no other care than to do my duty. The Government Commissioner has informed me that M. Demange is charged to conduct my defense. I believe I shall see him to-morrow. Address me at the prison. Your letters will be passed all right like mine by the Government Commissioner.

On the Eve of the Trial.

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1894.

My Loved One: I have completed at last the term of my sufferings, the end of my martyrdom. To-morrow I shall appear before my Judges with head erect and a clear conscience. The ordeal that I have just undergone, as terrible as it was, has purified my soul, and I shall return to you better than I was. I want to consecrate myself to you, to my children, to our dear family, and to all that remains to me yet to live for. As I have said to you, I have passed through terrible crises. I have moments of real madness, at the very thought of being accused of such a monstrous crime. I am ready to appear before the soldiers as a soldier, who has nothing to reproach himself with. They will look upon my face, they will read there my soul, they will receive the conviction of my innocence as all those who know me have received it. Devoted to my intelligence, I have nothing to fear; therefore, rest easy, my dear, and give yourself no care, think only of the great joy that we shall experience in being so soon in each other's arms, forgetting instantly these days of sadness and of shadows. Very soon, then, my dear one, very soon, I shall kiss you, and our dear little ones. A thousand kisses while we wait for that happy moment.

ALFRED.

After the Sentence.

Dec. 23, 1894.

My Dear One: I suffer much, but I suffer more for you than for myself. I know how you love me. Your heart must bleed. For my part, my dear one, I think of you always, day and night. Being innocent, having led a life without a single stain, and seeing one's self condemned for the most monstrous crime that a soldier could be guilty of, what is more horrible? Very often I think I am the victim of a horrible nightmare. It is for you alone that I have borne up until to-day; it is for you alone, my dear one, that I have supported this long martyrdom. Will my strength permit me to go even unto the end? I do not know. I have only you who can give me courage. It is through your love that I am supported. Oh, I hope that God, who has abandoned me until now, will put an end to this martyrdom of an innocent man; that He will deliver up the real culprit. But shall I be able to resist until then? I dare not speak to you of the children, the thought of them wrings my heart. But speak of them to me. May they be your consolation! My bitterness is such and my heart is so racked that I would long ago have thrown off my sad life if your remembrance had not stopped me, if the fear of adding to your suffering had not restrained my arm. Having heard all that they have said to me when they know that in my soul and conscience there is no stain; that I have never committed the least imprudence in regard to my duty, it is the moral torture of it all that is so terrible to bear. I shall try to live for you, but I need your help. What must be done, above all, whatever becomes of me, is to search out the truth, move heaven and earth to discover it, even if it takes away our fortune to rehabilitate my name from the mud where it is dragged. At any price this unmerited stain must be erased. I have no courage to write to you further. Embrace your father and mother for me, our children, and everybody else. A thousand and a thousand kisses.

ALFRED.

Try to get permission to see me. I don't see how they can refuse you now.

Written on the Day of Degradation.

Prison de la Santé, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1895.

My Dear One: I will not tell you what I have suffered to-day. Your pain is already great enough without my adding to it. In promising you to live, in promising that I would bear up until the rehabilitation of my name, I have made the greatest sacrifice a man of heart, an honest man, from whom honor has just been taken, can make. God grant that my strength may not abandon me. The moral holds; my conscience, which reproaches me with nothing, sustains me, but I begin to be at the end of my patience and strength. Having consecrated my whole life to honor, having never merited that I should see myself where I am, after having submitted to the most "sanglant" degradation that can be inflicted on a soldier! Oh, my dear one, do everything in the world to find the real culprit! Do not relax a single moment. It is my only hope in the great misfortune that persecutes me. Ah! may I soon be over yonder where we shall be reunited. You will render me strength and courage, of which I have so much need. My emotions to-day rack my heart. There is no consolation for me in my imprisonment. Just think of it, a little room 4m.20 square perhaps, closed by a barred door—a folding bed against the wall, and all that—no, I don't want to rack your heart, too, my poor dear one. Later on I shall tell you, when we shall be again happy, what I have suffered to-day, how many times in the midst of my marchings among real culprits my heart has bled. I asked myself what I was doing there? Why was I there? It seemed to me that I was the victim of a dream; but, alas! my torn and mutilated uniform recalls to me the brutal truth; the glances of contempt which they cast on me said too clearly why I was there. Oh, why can't one open hearts of people with a scalpel and read them. All those people who saw me go by would have read here graven in gold: "This man is a man of honor." But I understand them; in their place I could not have repressed my scorn at the sight of an officer who, they have been told, was a traitor. But, alas! the tragedy of it all is that this traitor is not I. Write everything to me very soon. Do everything in the world that I may see you before long, for my strength is leaving me, and I must have support. Make it possible that we may be reunited very soon, and that I shall find in your heart the strength which I need. I kiss you as I love you.

ALFRED.

Saturday afternoon.

Before the Embarkation.

Tuesday, 9 o'clock A. M., Jan. 21, 1895.

How much you must suffer. This tragedy of which we are the victims is certainly the most horrible of the century. Having everything, happiness, future, happy home, then all at once to be accused and condemned for a monstrous crime! Ah! the monster who has thus thrown dishonor in our family would better have killed me, then, at least, there would only have been me to suffer. Don't you see, what tortures me is the thought that an infamous name has enshrouded my name. If I had only to bear up against physical suffering, it would be nothing; sufferings borne for a noble cause make you grand, but to suffer because I am condemned for an infamous crime, ah! No, don't you see it is too much even for an energy like mine. Oh, why am I not dead? I haven't even the right to desert from the course marked out; that would be cowardice. I haven't the right to die, to seek to forget, while I still have my honor to get. The other day, when they insulted me at Rochelle, I wanted to escape from the guards and present my open breast to those for whom I was a worthy object of indignation, and say to them, "Do not insult me; my soul, which you cannot know, is pure from all stain; but if you believe me guilty, here, take my body! I give it to you without a regret." Then at least under the fardel of my physical sufferings when I should still have cried "Vive la France!" perhaps some one would believe me innocent. Oh, what is it, I ask by night and by day?—justice, justice! Are we in the nineteenth century, or must we retrace our steps a few cycles? Is it possible to ignore innocence in a century of light and truth? Let them search; I ask no mercy; I ask for justice, which is every human being's due. Let them prosecute their searching; let those who possess powerful means of investigation utilize them to this end. It is for them, the sacred duty to humanity and to justice. It is impossible, then, that light shall not be shed upon my tragic history. Oh, God! who shall give me back my hon

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has during the past week been concerning itself more or less over tight money possibilities. Representations much exaggerated have been current suggesting that in important banking circles money market squeezes are apprehended. Candid observers find small reason anywhere to warrant any such theorizing—are upon the contrary persuaded that money market conditions are likely to continue permanently satisfactory. Some tendency toward advance in call rates on the Stock Exchange has been disclosed. Within one or two days brokers have had to pay as high as 3 per cent. for their funds. It is difficult to find much of a bugaboo in this—the average customer in Wall Street having through all the recent money abundance been paying 4 per cent. or over in brokerage accounts.

A 3 or 4 per cent. money market cannot form the basis of any rational worry. With the increase of business activity showing throughout the country, somewhat better rates for loanable funds are altogether natural and are healthful.

From practically every business centre comes the same record of progress already in evidence, and greater progress clearly in prospect. Unless all fair signs prove unreliable we are likely to see during the early Fall a very marked expansion in general trade. Manufacturers and commercial authorities, recognized as ultra-conservative, are now among those most confident in anticipating widespread betterment.

Under such conditions anything else than a better rate for money would be abnormal—for money must grow active as business grows active—though not before in the history of this country has there ever been a situation where available funds were so abundant, never before were there resources so stupendous. The hundreds of millions of money due us abroad on international balance, much talked of in Wall Street continually, represents something more than a mere basis for theories. Europe owes the United States these hundreds of millions of dollars, and Europe stands ready to make payment—hesitant, of course, to forward the money here so long as manipulative work in international exchange markets can intervene.

But gold owed by Europe, the gold due here, must in the end—and in all probability very soon—reach its natural destination. It is only a matter now of date as to when gold imports on a vast scale will start. And any hardening in money rates here must serve to hurry the flow.

Altogether difficult in every way is it to find provocation for doubt or despondency over the American money market outlook. Moreover, experienced men bear always in mind that expected distresses are rarely distressful. In Wall Street troubles unheralded and surprising work worst effects. Bad conditions foreseen can be provided against. And already Wall Street has quite amply discounted any tight money probabilities.

Among the financial week's developments nothing has surpassed in current interest the official exhibit of the Northern Pacific Railway—encouraging beyond anticipation. There is a property, but a matter of months ago the victim of financial distresses, showing now stalwart prosperity. Having been mismanaged into bankruptcy, good management revivifies it, makes a wondrous example of it. Only a little while ago professional Wall Street opinion hesitated to believe that dividends could safely be paid upon the company's preferred shares. Yet the official record filed two days ago shows that not alone are preferred stock dividends warranted, but that dividends equal to those given to preferred shareholders are earned also upon the total common capital stock. A dividend is not immediately distributed to common stockholders, however, for reasons which go with other recent inspiriting developments to certify that practical conservatism, which in these times is becoming distinctively characteristic of standard American railway administration. Instead of paying out 4 per cent., which was available, Northern Pacific's managers have intelligently preferred to turn $3,000,000 into a sinking fund wherewith to guarantee that dividends established upon the preferred shares shall be lasting. This is conservatism, not of the proclamation sort, but conservatism that acts, conservatism that conserves.

Later, and soon, (so an official memorandum from the Northern Pacific Directory suggests,) dividend payments will begin upon the common stock. This is a cheerful prospect, but superior to any dividend collection which the common shareholders may enjoy is the forehanded policy represented in the making of sinking funds. Speculative railway management may act otherwise. It is to the investor that such safeguards appeal.

Pessimists who have been industriously predicting that railroad earnings are about to fall off, and thus prove that after all there is no important business improvement in the West or elsewhere, get daily refutation. The showing of the St. Paul Railroad—pre-eminently a representative property—made public after business closed on the Stock Exchange for the week, testifies eloquently to what the facts are. Decreases have been prophesied for the St. Paul with much emphasis for weeks past, but the road goes right along piling up earnings beyond precedent, the gains for the full month of August breaking the record for that month in all the company's history. As it is with the St. Paul, so it is with other similarly situated, well-managed companies. An officer of the Illinois Central Company says that that road's earnings for July and August fairly amaze most enthusiastic insiders. In both these properties—St. Paul and Illinois Central—annual meetings are about to be held.

The St. Paul Company's Directors act during the present week on the company's dividend policy. Professional Wall Street is insisting that no increase of dividend is likely; but, as a matter of fact, no outsider knows anything about what may or may not come to pass when Directors convene. Emphatically clear is the fact that the company is earning more money than hitherto, making bigger profits—and is able to increase its dividend, and still show a handsome surplus.

In Illinois Central there is equal, or greater, warrant for larger distribution to shareholders. But as neither of these properties is managed in the interest of the stock market, it is improbable that any official forecast of future dividend policy will be obtainable till final formal votes are taken.

One fact which must have material bearings upon the earnings and the dividends of the great Western properties will be disclosed shortly in official announcement that the Western rate situation is satisfactorily adjusted, that the tariff fights are over, that guerrilla competition is to cease. The masterful influence of J. Pierpont Morgan shows in this, and the new rate settlement is likely to be a settlement to last. The position taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of Canadian railway competition is helpful.

Within the next few days the formal yearly report of the New York Central will be issued. An increase of over $500,000 will be shown in surplus. Some live Wall Street interest centres in the possibility that, with this report, there may be shown certain rather essential tendencies toward reform in the manner of New York Central accounting. Mr. Vanderbilt and President Callaway are credited with a disposition to be exceedingly candid in their financial exhibits.

In some parts of the market manipulation is playing a more or less conspicuous part, chiefly in the Trust stocks. Sugar Trust is being worked in the interests of a group of professional traders overloaded and anxious to sell out. They are filling the Street with fables about extra cash dividends and the like, affecting to have the authority of President Havemeyer touching the company's financial plans. These manipulative gentlemen have about as much privilege to forecast Sugar Trust policy as they have to revise the Ten Commandments.

Other conspicuous industrials have similar speculative bunko games attaching to them. Tipsters who have been proclaiming dividends on Rubber Trust common are now abolishing dividends on Tobacco Trust shares. They deal in pretense. They set traps. There is plenty of room in the stock market without taking the bait of deceit.

Manhattan Elevated stock has maintained conspicuousness during the week, the transactions in it being large and rumors concerning it being sensationally conflicting. One set of reports has had it that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt are competing with the Metropolitan Street Railway to obtain Manhattan control Another series has represented that Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould were in controversy over the company's policy, and that dividends would be reduced, or passed altogether. Aside from the hubbub growing out of opposing speculative interests on the Stock Exchange, the facts about Manhattan are easy to understand. The company started the year fairly. Last winter it was earning beyond the dividend rate it pays. But competition meantime has grown rapidly—a competition unexampled in its hustle—and the result shows naturally in reduced earnings. The end of its fiscal year has found the Manhattan Company earning less than the dividends it pays. The end of its fiscal year shows not a single progressive move made by Manhattan management to recoup its fortunes. The end of its fiscal year discloses competitors more aggressive than ever. And the end of its fiscal year reveals a Manhattan floating debt approaching $2,000,000. Under such circumstances something is bound to happen in Manhattan. A new control, wide-awake and with some sense of obligation to the public, could make Manhattan a great property. Continuation of the present policy threatens grave financial results.

And is it strange that some alert insiders have been selling out their stock?

IRON TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Now that the war with Spain is over the iron trade will, in the opinion of competent authorities, re-enter upon that natural development in which, according to general acceptation, it had been progressively proceeding when interrupted by international hostilities. Instead of an exceptional stimulus being felt in special departments of the business, larger and more profitable demand for iron and steel of every kind is now looked for.

Mr. Archer Brown of the iron house of Rogers, Brown & Co. discussed the iron trade situation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Few men in the American iron world have opportunities equal to Mr. Brown's for studying at close range the conditions governing the iron industry, Mr. Brown being the resident partner in New York of a concern which covers the trade of the entire United States from nine different headquarters, and which is in thorough touch with the export business from New York.

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"The situation in every department of the iron trade is satisfactory," says Mr. Brown. "There never was a time when speculative influences were more completely wanting than now. Both consumers and investors of a speculative turn have taken hold freely a number of times in the past five years, and discovered later, to their cost, that the market only had a false heart. So the markets are now left entirely to the control of legitimate influences, and makers and dealers are heartily glad of it.

"The war had a depressing effect upon both domestic and export trade, though it greatly stimulated activity in certain special lines, such as those connected with steel and iron for projectiles, armor plate, gun-carriages, and so forth. The aggregate of the whole business, however, was scarcely more than that of a single large contract for cast-iron water pipe.

"Now that the war is over and municipal, railroad, and industrial bonds find more ready sale, there is naturally enough larger demand for all classes of iron and steel. New construction is not so much of a feature yet as enlargement and expansion of every kind. Railroads are improving their equipment, building their feeders, sidetracks, &c. Large industrial concerns are overhauling and increasing their plants. One large agricultural implement maker in Chicago, for example, is reported to be making improvements aggregating $1,500,000. Practically every blast furnace and steel works in the United States is receiving more or less of repairs.

"The statistical position of iron and steel is very strong, but the markets respond slowly. The improvement in pig iron has averaged about 50 cents per ton from the lowest point touched. And it is still far below its normal level even in depressed times. Stocks which slowly increase during the Winter and Spring have been declining steadily since May, until we have reached a point of actual scarcity in certain desirable grades. This situation is likely to be emphasized from this time on if the present demand keeps up.

"Owing to the low prices which have prevailed so far this year there has been a steady decline in the production of pig, until our 12,000,000 tons a year rate of output has been reduced to about 11,000,000 tons. This will slowly increase in the natural order, but we shall not get back to 12,000,000 tons unless the markets very considerably improve. There is every reason, however, to look for continual improvement as demand, with bettering of prices as Fall work comes on. The demand has started fully a month earlier than usual, making August one of the heaviest months of sales on record.

"The export of American pig iron was for a time pretty well destroyed by the confusion in shipping caused by the war. At the same time demand was rather slack on the other side. Now freight room is cheaper and more abundant and demand in Great Britain and on the Continent is better. The result is an active export movement. The business of our house for a month past has exceeded 500 tons a day, and it is safe to say the aggregate movement exceeds 1,000 tons a day. This while a small percentage of our total production of pig is, nevertheless, an important outlet for certain grades made in Alabama, which otherwise might press upon our home markets. Export sales have been checked some since the advance of 50 cents in Alabama rates. Foreign markets, however, are slowly moving up, and there is good reason to believe that exports will grow in considerable volume.

"In addition to this class of export business, there is going from Pennsylvania and other Northern centres large quantities of steel rails, billets, heavy machinery, light machinery, and iron and steel in numberless forms of manufacture. American agricultural implements, for example, seem to be in almost unlimited demand abroad. Makers in Chicago can lay their products down in Central Europe and in the centre of Great Britain at a lower price than foreign makers say they can manufacture for. And no one disputes the claim of the American goods to superior quality. It looks, therefore, as though this market would be a steadily growing one.

"The new consolidation of steel and ore interests has no effect on the markets. It is a legitimate consequence of modern industrial conditions. Large interests grow larger by absorption of rivals and expansion from the great advantage which large capital and organization give. Small interests dwindle as the large ones grow. It would be a good thing both for manufacturers and consumers if there were more centralization of interests in strong hands."

THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States Maurice L. Muhlemann talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the money situation and its outlook. Mr. Muhlemann's position gives him exceptional opportunity for observing and weighing factors that are influential in the money market, and throughout Wall Street he is looked upon as an authority upon such matters. Mr. Muhlemann said:

"In the money market situation at the present time there seems to me to be nothing that should not be quite clear and logical to every one. The banks are losing money to the Government because of the payments for the new Government bonds. That is why surpluses are decreasing with more than usual rapidity. Payments to the Government for the bonds have been large and the greater part of them have been in bulk and not by installment. Such a drain upon the banks could not fail to reduce their cash.

"What is going to happen in the money market is, of course, impossible to predict with accuracy. Influences developing over night are likely to change the market's whole aspect. How much further surpluses are to be depleted through bond payments is hard to calculate. I should estimate that the Government has yet to receive some $40,000,000 or $45,000,000. The greater part of the payments have been made, and it is only a question of time when the banks throughout the country will be relieved of the drain.

"It must be remembered and taken into calculation that at this time of the year there is always a large movement of money from the East to the West—money to move crops. The New York banks are called upon by their country correspondents for balances which have previously been allowed to remain in New York, and our banks always lose considerable money in this way. There is nothing unusual or abnormal about this, but, coming in conjunction with the payments for bonds, there is this year a very much heavier demand on the banks than is usual. The Government recognizes this, and is disposed to do all in its power to maintain the money market's balance. This is shown by the fact that October interest payments on Government bonds are to be anticipated.

"It will now be only a short time before the banks will be issuing notes against their allotments of new bonds. After they get their bonds it will not take long to put the notes into circulation. Many banks already have their currency printed and are ready to issue it as soon as they get their bonds and go through the proper formalities with the Treasury. This must needs relieve the money market. The only stumbling block, however, is the delay in issuing the bonds. They are being sent out slowly, and as a result funds are tied up which otherwise would be put into circulation.

"Personally I am not inclined to believe that we will have any abnormal rate for money. How far the banks may suffer from the Western drain cannot be estimated, but I do not believe that money can get up any above 4 per cent. without starting a gold import movement which would relieve any congestion there might be. At the present time there is no reason to fear a real money stringency. This country has lying abroad millions on millions which can readily be brought over when there is need for it."

EUROPE AND OUR SECURITIES.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, who has just returned from a European trip, during which he came in contact with many representatives of the British financial interests, talked of the security market outlook to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Mr. Levy is closely in touch with financial matters both here and abroad, and his views on the market outlook carry significance. Mr. Levy said:

"I am more than ever firmly convinced that for some time to come Wall Street is to experience an immense foreign demand for American stocks and bonds. It does not take any great powers of observation for a man who spends even a brief time in the financial centre of England to discover that the whole European sentiment on American securities has changed completely. Europe has recovered from the Venezuelan affair; it believes that the silver question in the United States is practically dead, and it is looking with much more than passing favor on the stocks and bonds of our railroad and industrial corporations.

"From what I was able to, learn from representative English financiers with whom I came in contact, investors there, disgusted by the Kaffir circus and with the home industrial bubbles which have burst, are turning to the securities of other countries. And no other country has such attractive securities as the United States. The wonderful progress and growth of this country during the past few years, both physical and financial—the improvement that is brought forcibly before investors by the magnificent reports which our railroad and industrial properties are making—will, I believe, result in larger European buying of our stocks than is now dreamed of. Certain it is that British sentiment is all for America—and sentiment means much in financial matters.

"Personally I feel most confident of a continued rise in all American securities. This country has only begun its progress. We are to have during the next few years good business and good times past all precedent. In personal letters from all parts of the country I receive the very best assurances of the business expansion that is going on, not only steadily, but rapidly. Down in the South the iron business is giving good accounts of itself, and, in fact, practically all the industries of that section are showing new activity. Out in the Northwest the same is true, but on a much larger scale. It is true everywhere. We are going to have a big export demand for our cereals again this year, although, because of the big crops, grain prices may not be as large as they were last year. There is plenty of money right here in the country and plenty more belonging to us drawing interest abroad.

"In fact, the outlook in every direction is of the brightest. The shrewdest business men of the country—men with a knowledge of affairs, and who are practical in every sense of the word—are to-day firmer believers in immediate prosperity for the United States than they have been for years. Evidences of this are to be met with on every hand. It is shown best of all by the way in which these men are themselves confidently buying railroad and industrial securities. Without regard to advanced prices, this buying continues—and there is much significance in that fact."

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Prominently identified with Southern interests and a close observer of current events throughout the industrial South, Capt. Hugh R. Garden yesterday gave his views as to the future of this section to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Capt. Garden believes that in the near future every natural resource of the South will be utilized by the profit-seeking capitalist and that the entire region is destined to become exceedingly prosperous. He said:

"The Southern people are in better condition this Fall, financially, than they have been since the war. They are so busily engaged in fostering their material interests that the currency question and the foreign policy of the Government occupy in the order named a second and third place in their thoughts. They began the year with a balance sheet in their favor, and nothing has since happened to disturb that condition, because crops are good and will command reasonably fair prices, and the products of Southern manufactories rank in quality, quantity, and value as high as any similar products in the world.

"Manufacturing interests in the South have steadily shown improvement during the past year. The outlook is certainly encouraging in this direction, new manufactories, with increased production, becoming necessary to meet new and increased demands. And this will continue to be the case so long as the South has an advantage over other parts of the world, in cheapness of production and cheapness of labor; and the indications are that the South is still very far beyond competition in those particulars.

"Notwithstanding its numerous advantages, however, the South is as yet without sufficient capital to develop its vast resources—resources immediately at hand. I may say right here that whatever doubts exist in the minds of the Southern people on the currency question are due principally to the fact that they find themselves unable to turn into currency for immediate use, and therefore for circulation, properties which really have a very substantial value. The Southern communities are not populous enough to have those facilities which are side by side with the larger cities in other sections; they find themselves at a disadvantage, in that the location of exchange is rather distant. To a considerable extent this interferes with commercial credits, for the chief products of the South, used as a basis for commercial credits, and with an aggregate value which is enormous, find their sphere of distribution insufficient to produce in a region of small communities an immediately available circulating medium. I think the creation of new National banks or the giving of other liberal banking accommodations, with proper safeguards and limitations, would go far toward remedying the evil complained of, and with this difficulty out of the way, Southern resources might be more profitably utilized, and the disposition to agitate the currency question would be removed.

"The great progress made by the iron industry in Tennessee and Alabama is realized all over the country. A marked advance has also been made in the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina and Georgia in the manufacture of cotton goods. One county of South Carolina has come to be known as the Massachusetts of the South. Outlets for a growing export trade are capable of great development, and are rapidly being improved, as, for instance, the Harbor of Brunswick. The use of the Southern cypress, which has only attracted attention during the last three or four years, will become enormous both for domestic and foreign trade, being the most durable tree in this country and making one of the most beautiful woods.

"I don't know any better instance of rapid development than that of the City of Columbia, S. C. For years it was practically at a standstill, mainly because of legal difficulties growing out of the ownership of water power. Now that these have been adjusted the place has become flourishing, and some of the largest cotton mills in the world are situated there. It has more than doubled its population since 1894.

"These are only a few indications of what the thrifty and industrious people of the South may accomplish. The South is now freer from debt than it has been for thirty years. Much Northern money finds profitable investment there. Large amounts have been invested in the South by foreign capitalists too, particularly in railroads. There is no better proof of Southern railroad enterprises being desirable investments than the extension of such roads as the Mobile and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern Railway, and, while these extensions have not involved large mileages, they have been very important to the development of the section.

"Southern resources are even now being greatly developed. In a few years the changes effected will be marvelous. Every time I go to the South I see substantial improvements. And I am confident, from all appearances, that the activity in all staples during the coming season will be very great."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

With September wheat practically cash wheat since last Wednesday and the narrowing of the cash premium, the market for the chief cereal took during the five days of local trading and that of Chicago last week the natural and annual course toward bed-rock quotations. In the New York market cash wheat of the No. 2 red grade declined from 73⅜c to 70⅝c. The lower quotation of Sept. 2 is 3⅞c lower than that of a month back and 32⅝c lower than the price of Sept. 2, 1897. In the active futures the status at the close of business on Friday at Chicago and New York was:

	Chicago.			New York.	
	Aug. 27.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Aug. 27.	Sept. 2.
December	61⅝	61¼	60¼	66¼	66¼
May	63⅝	63¼	62¾	67½	67⅝

Yesterday's holiday and the Labor Day intervention were unquestionably factors in creating a bear situation. With trading uninterrupted, the showing—a remarkably good one—would have been better. The position of May wheat is stronger than was expected, and an indication that the crop of the Argentine Republic, due in the early months of 1899, is not dreaded. At any rate, the satisfactory export business here and at the Atlantic outports on Friday would, in the ordinary course of affairs, have made a bull market yesterday. "Don't be short over the next three days of wheat or corn" was the warning of conservative operators on the Produce Exchange on Friday.

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The price of breadstuffs is not likely to be evened-up and set until the end of the current month. The possibilities of the situation are well illustrated by the course of wheat in Chicago in the Summer and Autumn of 1896. In that year, on Aug. 27, cash No. 2 wheat was quoted 55½c., September, 55⅝c., and May, 63⅞c. Sept. 19, cash wheat was 63c., December, 62c., and May, 66c. Oct. 19, cash wheat was 81c., December, 79¾c., and May, 84¾c. The principal factors in the situation will be milling operations and the demand for flour. Both are at present vastly active, and it is logical to suppose that with the markets opened in the Antilles and the Pacific basin they will increase rather than decrease in importance as absorbers of the Winter and Spring crops, without regard being had to the still important question of replenishing stocks to at least the limit of prudence. Then, again, when bushels are measured for the Spring crop the estimate of the year's yield may dwindle far below the estimate of 600,000,000 bushels—100,000,000 bushels below the first estimate—with grading to establish just how much merchantable wheat we can count on. As to the demands on 1898's crop, no estimate has been pared down. On the contrary, inquiry as to how much we can spare as export surplus is both keen and perplexed.

European advices do not indicate that the transatlantic demands on us will be reduced. Great Britain before her next crop will have to import her average of 200,000,000 bushels from one source or another; the French crop is short, on the first estimate, 50,000,000 bushels; Germany has no stocks and the prospect of a low-grade harvest; Italy will import 25,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary will also import, and Russia's position is about balanced by the crop failures in seven agricultural districts, which have resulted in famine and desolation. Oddly enough, agricultural prosperity in Europe centres in Spain, which has a well rounded wheat harvest of 100,000,000 bushels, every quarter of which is needed for home consumption. The estimated shortage of the world's wheat crop of 1898 by European statisticians discounts the crop of 1899 by 25,000,000 bushels on the estimate that the stocks of old wheat amount to 40,000,000, a datum that is disputed. These figures are evidently carefully prepared, as Great Britain's shortage is put at 210,000,000 bushels, Austria's at 70,000,000, and Germany's at 50,000,000. The export figures on this authority are: United States, 200,000,000 bushels; Russia, 100,000,000; Argentina, 50,000,000; Roumania, 25,000,000; Hungary, 30,000,000, and India, 25,000,000.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $6,352,250. The banks now hold $14,991,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last week:

	Aug. 27.	Sept. 3.	Differences.
Loans	$672,091,800	$672,173,900	Inc. $82,100
Deposits	760,234,400	752,389,800	Dec. 7,844,600
Circulation.	14,123,300	14,048,500	Dec. 74,800
Legal t'ders	55,435,200	54,710,200	Dec. 725,000
Specie	155,968,700	148,378,300	Dec. 7,590,400
Reserve	211,401,900	203,088,500	Dec. 8,313,400
Res. requ'd.	190,058,600	188,097,450	Dec. 1,961,150
Surplus	21,343,300	14,991,050	Dec. 6,352,250

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	29,908,175	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,600,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,816,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,536,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	25,060,050	48,168,975	9,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,300	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,025	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,908,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,390,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,825
July 2	62,013,550	49,384,875	20,928,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,227,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,832,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	30,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	29,517,700	8,886,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$14,991,050	1893	*$1,567,525
1897	34,114,150	1892	7,630,500
1896	8,248,550	1891	9,156,400
1895	39,149,925	1890	*140,125
1894	65,820,825	1889	4,790,775

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$686,553,647	$601,949,263	+14.1
Boston	79,365,987	76,002,391	+ 4.4
Philadelphia	57,092,457	58,342,073	- 2.1
Baltimore	12,246,909	14,624,046	-16.3
Chicago	81,538,253	87,058,463	- 6.3
St. Louis	19,601,520	24,470,508	-19.9
New Orleans	4,351,798	4,304,553	+ 1.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$940,750,571	$836,751,302	+ 8.5
Other cities, 5 days	145,013,207	130,927,418	+10.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,085,763,778	$997,678,720	+ 8.8
All cities, 1 day	230,014,706	219,770,887	+ 4.7
Total all cities for week	$1,315,778,484	$1,217,449,607	----

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 27 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 15.2 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 62.7 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 35.2 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 7.2 per cent.; compared with 1896, 37.2 per cent., and with 1895, 18.8 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL LETTER.

On Tuesday, Sept. 6th, we will issue the most thorough and exhaustive MARKET LETTER ever sent out from Wall Street. The letter will have special reference to PRESENT CONDITIONS and to THE FUTURE COURSE of THE STOCK MARKET, giving valuable information which every investor and speculator should have AT THIS TIME. You will find in this letter something NEW AND GOOD on Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, General Electric, American Steel and Wire, Sugar, Rubber, and Leather Pfd.

This letter, also our POCKET MEMORANDUM AND GUIDE, and "CIPHER CODE," will be mailed free to those applying promptly.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
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FINANCIAL.

READJUSTMENT OF VALUES ASSURES RISING PRICES

Stocks are advancing because the public and representative financial interests at home and abroad are buying them for investment, and the demand will continue far in excess of the supply for the reason that stocks are worth more money than formerly, and the money with which to buy them is abundant.

Dividends which until recently were unthought of are now strong probabilities or actual facts, and the traffic, trade and crop reports give assurance that the conditions which have made them possible are permanent. The railroads will this year receive an enormous west-bound tonnage resulting from the recently regained prosperity of the agricultural sections, of which they did not have the benefit last year. The business of the country has improved with strides that have left prices much below the level actual values have attained and the market must advance correspondingly.

THIS IS THE TIME TO "GO WITH THE TIDE" AND SHARE IN THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY ACCORDING TO YOUR MEANS BY OWNING A LARGE OR SMALL PORTION OF RAILROAD OR INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES. REACTIONS ARE THE BUYERS' OPPORTUNITIES, AND SHOULD BE QUICKLY TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF.

The best argument in favor of purchasing wheat is its very low price, now selling one dollar less per bushel than the highest price this year.

Our Security Manual is invaluable to Investors and Operators especially at this time, and we are pleased to present it free upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will participate most extensively in the further advance in prices.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Determining the financial responsibility of the firm with which you deal is as important as selecting the right stocks.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia National Bank references furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway,
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State St.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y.
PRIVATE WIRES.
A MARKET LETTER issued daily and sent FREE on request

WANTED.
Phila. & Reading 1st 6s, 2d 5s & Consols,
Penna. R.R. Consols, 4s, 5s, & 6s.
Lehigh Valley 1st 4s & 2d 7s.
Northern Central issues.
Delaware River R.R. & Bridge 4s.
Phila. & Erie 6s, 5s, & 4s.
Allegheny Valley 7s & 4s.
West Jersey & Sea Shore 4s.
Indianapolis & Vincennes 7s & 6s.
Phila., Wilmington & Balto. 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne 7s.
Canastota Northern 6s.
Sound Underlying Bonds of R.R.'s in Pa.
Scranton Traction 1st 6s.
Toledo Electric St. Ry. Gold 5s.
Toledo Consol. St. Ry. Consol. 5s.
Cleveland Cable Assumed 5s.
Pittsburg Consolidated Gas 5s.
Metropolitan Ferry 1st 5s.

FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH,
Investment Bonds
328 CHESTNUT ST.,
Philadelphia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, July 20th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after September 1st the terms upon which the above conversion can be effected, as published under date of July 20th, will be changed, so that the price to be paid for the 4½% bonds WILL BE 104% INSTEAD OF 103%.
August 9th, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

Capital.	N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,260,000	$3,150,000	$1,000,000	$14,710,000	28.2
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Manh. Co..	16,375,000	6,055,000	1,351,000	20,784,000	35.6
2,000,000	1,037,700	Merchants' National.	13,574,200	2,900,600	1,120,300	16,018,500	25.1
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National.	10,166,000	1,986,000	890,000	9,653,000	27.5
1,500,000	2,563,200	Bank of America.....	26,224,300	4,260,400	1,356,700	23,410,200	26.1
1,000,000	226,300	Phenix National.....	4,149,000	812,000	277,000	4,117,000	26.4
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City.....	78,175,300	21,178,400	3,084,400	96,996,200	25.0
750,000	130,700	Tradesmen's National	8,122,500	470,100	211,300	2,818,900	24.1
300,000	7,001,400	Chemical National..	24,736,100	5,762,100	2,840,800	26,155,000	32.9
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,907,500	1,092,200	283,100	5,540,000	24.9
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National...	7,202,200	1,110,800	644,900	5,889,200	29.7
300,000	120,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,025,900	296,800	49,900	1,181,000	29.2
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'...	1,908,000	232,000	222,000	2,003,000	22.9
200,000	171,600	Greenwich.....	903,200	101,100	235,600	838,000	37.7
600,000	475,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	4,063,300	1,002,700	210,600	4,126,100	29.3
200,000	109,800	Seventh National....	1,779,600	389,600	149,900	2,141,200	25.1
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York..	3,980,800	448,300	152,400	3,139,500	19.1
5,000,000	2,527,300	American Ex. Nat...	25,198,000	3,101,000	2,630,000	21,258,000	26.9
5,000,000	3,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	28,717,500	2,271,400	3,336,700	21,990,500	25.5
1,000,000	1,009,200	National Broadway..	6,972,100	1,876,000	145,700	6,937,700	29.1
2,000,000	383,000	Mercantile National.	10,807,500	2,258,500	717,600	11,850,800	25.1
422,700	475,100	Pacific.....	2,363,200	743,200	388,600	3,026,500	37.4
1,500,000	868,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic.	16,392,900	4,396,800	545,100	18,779,900	26.3
450,000	978,500	Chatham National...	6,990,700	788,800	862,300	6,144,900	26.8
200,000	252,500	People's	1,950,300	238,400	428,400	2,536,200	26.3
700,000	559,300	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,670,800	2,027,700	744,700	12,176,700	22.7
1,000,000	2,238,700	Hanover National ..	35,829,300	8,766,400	1,899,300	44,597,900	23.9
500,000	357,100	Irving National	3,563,000	701,900	437,000	3,938,000	23.9
600,000	876,300	National Citizens' ..	6,855,000	553,300	104,800	2,714,100	24.2
200,000	267,100	National	2,588,900	375,200	849,600	3,074,800	23.5
900,000	957,200	M'k't & Fulton Nat..	5,959,500	1,284,900	538,900	6,416,000	28.4
1,000,000	161,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,198,900	536,300	373,500	3,606,100	25.2
1,000,000	1,330,800	Corn Exchange	9,644,500	1,527,200	1,255,000	10,804,500	24.1
1,000,000	660,600	Continental National.	5,931,300	1,767,200	515,100	6,812,200	29.6
300,000	387,400	Oriental	1,855,000	147,000	343,200	1,782,000	27.4
1,500,000	5,561,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat....	24,513,000	5,557,000	765,000	24,894,000	25.6
2,000,000	3,204,800	National Park	37,354,000	13,570,000	2,716,000	49,374,000	32.9
250,000	147,700	East River National.	1,330,700	257,000	117,600	1,285,500	28.8
3,200,000	2,016,100	Fourth National	24,963,700	4,083,300	2,588,900	26,281,000	25.3
1,000,000	495,800	Central National ...	10,725,000	3,009,000	876,000	14,589,000	26.6
300,000	711,000	Second National	5,859,000	1,351,000	875,000	6,743,000	25.6
750,000	281,100	Ninth National	3,203,900	677,500	252,200	3,494,300	26.6
500,000	7,564,400	First National	30,566,400	6,126,100	1,141,500	30,451,700	23.8
300,000	67,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	1,816,000	269,000	93,000	1,249,900	29.0
250,000	611,200	Bowery	2,848,000	449,900	546,100	3,426,000	29.0
200,000	443,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.....	3,241,100	583,400	291,700	3,612,800	24.2
750,000	298,100	German-American. ..	2,859,300	423,900	317,300	2,784,700	26.7
1,000,000	1,116,000	Chase National.....	30,285,600	6,359,600	4,262,200	38,191,700	27.8
100,000	1,162,500	Fifth Avenue.....	7,832,400	1,425,200	892,500	8,982,000	25.8
570,000	570,300	German Exchange...	2,104,400	164,500	593,400	2,910,300	28.0
200,000	748,300	Germania	3,841,200	551,000	525,800	4,389,400	24.5
300,000	711,900	Lincoln National....	6,844,000	1,421,900	786,700	7,821,200	28.2
200,000	848,400	Garfield National....	5,215,600	1,421,700	329,400	6,331,900	27.5
200,000	323,100	Fifth National.....	2,870,000	391,400	182,800	2,206,200	26.0
250,000	850,500	Bank of the Metropolis.	4,853,600	1,388,300	388,800	5,832,500	30.4
200,000	848,400	West Side.....	2,148,000	286,000	386,000	2,341,000	28.7
500,000	348,600	Seaboard National...	8,347,000	1,134,000	1,561,000	10,228,000	26.3
200,000	848,800	Sixth National.....	1,784,000	274,000	144,000	1,541,000	27.1
2,000,000	721,700	Western National ...	29,485,500	6,411,100	2,383,400	34,845,000	25.7
300,000	937,700	First Nat., Brooklyn.	4,312,000	1,437,000	1,208,000	5,696,000	46.6
1,200,000	938,000	National Union.....	12,128,500	2,501,900	516,800	12,811,900	24.2
500,000	329,600	Liberty National....	4,123,300	1,086,400	304,800	5,073,500	27.4
1,000,000	353,500	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,183,100	893,900	131,000	3,862,900	26.6
250,000	208,400	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	3,028,600	633,300	197,100	3,310,400	25.0
$48,000,000	$61,703,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,588,500	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	75,292,300		672,173,900	148,378,300	54,710,200	752,389,800	

*As per official reports—45 National banks, July 14, 1898; 19 State banks, July 23, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Aug. 27 to Sept. 2 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	Port au Prince	$4,100
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	90
Alb. Dumois	Jeremie	1,400
Navahoe	Port au Paix	600
Madiana	St. Thomas	60
American Silver Coin—		
Navahoe	Aux Cayes	600
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	9
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Touraine	Havre	193,000
Lucania	Liverpool	99,763
Touraine	Havre	289,500
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	581
Madiana	St. Thomas	125
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altai	Greytown	800
Orinoco	Hamilton	852
Pr. Willem IV	Port au Prince	1,500
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	30
Allianca	Colon	10,706
Allianca	Colon	2,173
Navahoe	Aux Cayes	40
Gold Bullion—		
Orange Nassau	Port au Prince	750
Silver Bullion—		
Arecuna	Tampico	109,414
Gold Bullion—		
Arecuna	Tampico	12,568
Altai	Puerto Colombia	425
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	673
American Silver Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	49
Madiana	St. Thomas	122
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	700
Lahn	Southampton	583,150
Lahn	Bremen	96,500
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV		34
Advance	Colon	2,133
Altai	Greytown	11,760
Total		$1,414,317

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 29 to Sept. 3 Inclusive.

Aug.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
29	Albia	Nuevitas	G. C. (French)	$9,841
29	Saale	London	S. B.	207,004
29	Saale	London	S. C. (Mexican)	100,400
29	Karthago	San. de Cuba	S. C. (United States)	500
29	Karthago	San. de Cuba	G. C. (Spain)	11,166
30	Teutonic	London	S. B.	263,295
30	Teutonic	London	S. C. (Mexican)	42,800
Sept. 1	Avala	Havana	G. C. (Spanish)	242,000
1	Avala	Havana	G. C. (French)	1,079,371
2	Lucania	London	S. B.	298,600
2	Lucania	London	S. C. (Mexican)	87,700
2	Lucania	London	S. C. (South America)	15,700
Total				$2,857,677

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
20	Orange Nassau	Jacmel	G. C.	
23	New York	S. Domingo	G. C. (United States)	$2,000
25	New York	Puerto Plata	G. C. (United States)	1,380
25	New York	Puerto Plata and others	G. C. (Spanish)	1,500
26	Umbria	London	S. B.	471
26	Umbria	London	S. C. (Mexican)	60,416
26	Umbria	London	S. C. (South America)	35,300
26	Umbria	London	G. C.	81,000
Total				$2,489,744

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,218,819. The imports of specie were $1,414,317, and the exports of specie $2,489,744.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3½	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Anaconda	40	43	40	45
Anchoria	82	85	82	84
Argentum	18¾	20	19	19⅞
Battie	34¾	35	35	35¾
Columbine	18½	19	17½	18
Consolidated	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
Elkton	115¾	116	115½	115¾
El Paso	12¾	12¾	12⅝	13
Golden Fleece	...	...	25	80
Gold King	65	69	69	69½
Gibson	19¾	20	19½	21
Gold Coin	131	135	130	160
Garfield	10	12¼	10½	12
Isabella	23¾	24	23¼	24½
Independence	...	...	70	70¾
Jefferson	9¼	9½	6¼	9¾
Jackpot	9½	10	9½	9¾
Lillie	119	120	119½	120
Moon Anchor	116½	117	117	117½
Matos	35½	36½	30¼	31
Portland	142⅝	143	140¾	141
Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞	3⅛	3¼
Rosa	18	19½	18	18½
Rawlings	42½	44⅞	39	39½
Union	17¾	17⅞	16⅞	16¾
Work	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾

Holiday Monday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$297,742,295
Gold reserve	226,916,282
Net silver	9,337,939
United States notes in the Treasury	54,199,146
Treasury notes of 1890	4,332,254
Total receipts this day	1,911,665
Total receipts this month	4,932,970
Total receipts this year	90,662,786
Total expenditures this day	1,182,000
Total expenditures this month	4,614,000
Total expenditures this year	133,138,193
Deposits in National banks	66,362,200
National bank notes received for redemption	161,588
Government receipts from customs	893,348
Internal revenue	928,562
Miscellaneous	89,754

National Irrigation Congress.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Sept. 3.—This was the closing day of the National Irrigation Congress. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by Judge Emory of Kansas. The resolutions favor an appropriation of not less than $100,000 for hydrographic surveys for the measurement of streams and the survey of reservoir sites, strongly commend the care of forests begun by the Secretary of the Interior, and urge the formation of a forestry bureau and an appropriation by Congress sufficient for its support and management. The congress took action in a number of other matters bearing upon the topics of forestry, irrigation, and agriculture.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NARCISCO BOLDO.—Deputy Sheriff Rodley has received an attachment against Narciso Boldo for $720 in favor of E. Steiger & Co. It was served on a steamship company to attach 100 hides which had just arrived here from Mexico.

JOSEPH STERN.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Joseph Stern, clothing manufacturer, of 22 West Fourth Street, from Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, for $4,568 in favor of Meyer A. Bernheimer, on a deficiency judgment growing out of the sale at foreclosure of the house 344 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Stern was formerly a partner in the firm of Stern, Bernheimer & Co., but withdrew in April, 1897, to go into business for himself. At his office it was said that he was out of town, and would probably be back in a few days. Surprise was expressed by the employes over the judgment.

RECEIVERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Brown Names Commissioners to Serve Two Years.

Judge Addison Brown in the United States District Court, has appointed the Commissioners in Bankruptcy required under the new Federal law. The Commissioners named serve for two years, and are required to furnish a bond of $5,000.

The newly-appointed officials are as follows: Peter B. Olney, 31 Nassau Street; George C. Holdt, 34 Pine Street; Theodore Aub, 20 Nassau Street; John J. Townsend, 45 Cedar Street; Stanley W. Dexter, 71 Broadway; Benjamin Miller, 45 Broadway; Nathan A. Prentice, 120 Broadway; Ernest Hall, 64 Wiliam Street; John W. Houston, 120 Broadway; Morris S. Wise, 52 Exchange Place; Francis Key Pendleton, 46 Broadway; Royal S. Cram, 237 Broadway, and Stephen W. Thayer, Yonkers, N. Y.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

James B. Weir, Jr., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $50,440 and no assets. Of the liabilities, 19,600 are secured. He was a partner in the firm of William P. Roome & Co., wholesale dealers in teas at 90 Front Street, of which firm George Bell was appointed Receiver on Aug. 24, 1897. Most of his liabilities are on account of claims against the firm. The receivership still exists, and there are not enough assets to meet the liabilities. The attorneys are Epstein Brothers.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BLUSH, Frederick—W. Hirsh	$58
BOEHMER, Frederick L.—James Everard's Breweries	312
BOEHMER, Frederick L.—James Everard	813
BROWN, Isaac—L. Gleich, by guardian	279
BUSH, Buchanan—R. Pigna and another	126
DALEY, William H.—S. Reilly	170
DE FILIPPO, Mary—C. W. Lang	105
GLENN, Thomas—Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company	68
GRIFFING, Edward B.—C. C. Lapham and others	119
HERMANN, Eugene—S. Gerstl	153
JACOBY, Gerson—M. Dorf	118
JOHNSON, Amund—F. A. Errington	1,879
KELLY, Thomas J.—H. B. Claflin Company	132
KALMAN, Henry—Grant Bligh Company	44
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company—B. W. Green, Jr.	324
LENNON, William—D. A. Strauss and another	254
LOWY, Samuel—Grant Bligh Company	122
MASON, Alonzo L.—E. J. Palmer	219
McKIM, Clarence—John J. Gibbons	1,250
McNEAL, Frank W.—Albert Schowinsky and another	718
MIEROWITZ, Samuel—M. Dorf	238
ROCKLAND CEMETERY COMPANY—J. J. Lindo	213
ROGERS, Carolyn A.—J. J. Gibbons	159
SAMUELS, Henry L.—E. J. Palmer	28
SAROSI, Andrew—J. Kulla	125
SCHNEIDER, John H.—S. T. Horner	252
TENNEY, Herman J.—M. A. Silber	70
THEODEN, Hermann—Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company	182
THE HAINES BROTHERS, (INCORporated)—Pratt, Read & Co.	255

GOLD RESERVE CLIMBING UP.

The Total Now Reached the Highest Yet Known.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The gold in the Treasury is steadily climbing upward and to-day again broke a record, with a total reserve of $220,916,282, the highest in the history of the reserve fund. United States Treasurer Roberts, speaking of the upward trend of the gold in the Treasury, said that out of about $40,000,000 yet to be paid in for the new war loan, it is likely that $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 will be in gold. "It would not be at all strange," he said, "if, before the tide turns, our total gold will be considerably over $250,000,000."

A statement issued at the Treasury Department shows that the total amount of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes, and National bank notes in circulation Sept. 1 was $1,792,006,545, showing a net decrease in circulation of $17,101,790, as compared with Aug. 1. The main item is a decrease of $14,552,888 in the gold coin in circulation. The decrease is due to the receipts of the Treasury from the bond sales. The weekly report of the Controller of the Currency shows a total of $227,785,797 of National bank notes outstanding, comprising currency, $227,705,762, and gold notes, $83,035.

REGISTERED WAR BONDS.

The First Batch Sent Out by the Treasury Department Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Treasury Department to-day sent out its first batch of the registered war bonds, the issuance up to now having been confined to the coupon bonds payable to bearer. The department started putting out the coupon bonds in the last week of July, and the issue has comprised twenty-dollar, hundred-dollar, five-hundred-dollar, and a few thousand-dollar bonds. There are about 20,000 cases calling for the coupon bonds still to be met. About 45,000 cases are on file calling for registered bonds, and these will be met as rapidly as possible. The issue will be in twenties, hundreds, five-hundreds, thousands, five-thousands, and ten-thousands.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions Handed Down by the General Appraisers Yesterday.

Decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday as follows:

Felt carpeting in pieces a yard and a half wide and from seventy-five to eighty yards long, imported by John & James Dobson of Philadelphia, was assessed for duty at 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 370, and was claimed to be dutiable at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 381, or at 22 cents a square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 380. The board held that the merchandise was dutiable as carpeting of wool at 50 per cent.

Magic lantern slides, imported by order of and for the use of the American Museum of Natural History, were assessed for duty at 45 per cent., under Paragraph 110, and were claimed to be entitled to free admission, under Paragraph 638. This claim was sustained.

Variegated gilt cord, composed of two or more metal threads twisted together and wound around a cotton cord, was assessed for duty at 60 per cent., under Paragraph 179, and was claimed to be dutiable at 5 cents per pound and 85 per cent., under the same paragraph, or at 45 per cent., under Paragraph 193. The assessment of duty was affirmed.

Weldless steel tubes, two inches in diameter and ten to eighteen feet long, were assessed for duty at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 152, and were claimed to be dutiable at 2 cents a pound, under the same paragraph. The decision of the Collector was affirmed.

REFINERS OF PETROLEUM

A Ruling Under the War Revenue Law Bearing Upon Their Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A ruling defining a refiner of oil in connection with the war revenue law was made to-day by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott, on an official inquiry as to returns required from persons, corporations, &c., engaged in refining petroleum. The department holds that on the question presented it is not material what the product is or is called, or what method of refining be employed, provided petroleum be refined. The decision says:

"The fact that one concern extracts by distillation the more volatile constituents from petroleum, and that another refines crude petroleum in connection with a certain percentum of the product of the first concern and produces lubricating oils, vaseline, &c., does not seem to place such second concern in a different class from the first. They both appear to refine petroleum, and therefore are both, in the view of this office from the light it now has, held to be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 27 of the war revenue act."

THE DYING SILVER CRAZE.

Even in Colorado It Is on Its Last Legs —Great Change in Popular Sentiment—The Causes.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Populism and 16 to 1 are on the toboggan in Colorado. Populism has the lead in the race and will reach the goal—politically oblivion—this Fall. Sixteen to one, though moving at a rapid gait down the incline, is not expected to vanish entirely until the campaign of 1900.

Populism is waning because the people have discovered that its vagaries are a positive harm to the State; 16 to 1 is losing ground because the people regard it as a lost cause.

"The free and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without the consent of any other nation" may be the battle cry of the Democrats of the State during the next National campaign, but the slogan of the united Republicans will be, "Free silver by international agreement." That is the way the battle is now being planned, and the Republicans feel absolutely confident of winning.

Free silver Republicans feel that the only way to assist silver now is through an international agreement, and as this is the position always maintained by the McKinley Republicans of the State it is practically an easy matter for the two parties to get together. The Democrats propose to take the other horn of the dilemma simply because the principle was laid down by the Chicago platform. They will get a few silver Republicans in the reorganization of the political lines, but not many. Many Populists will also go to the Democratic Party, but it is estimated that the reorganized Republican Party will get 60 per cent. of them in the break-up.

Two years ago McKinley got less than 10 per cent. of the vote of Colorado. The Republicans are figuring on carrying the State for him two years hence. Could there be a more radical change anywhere? That the change of sentiment began early during the present Administration of President McKinley is evidenced by the result of the local elections last Fall. McKinley had a majority in only one town in the State—Manitou—in 1896. Last Fall counties that gave him from 500 to 1,500 majority either elected McKinley Republicans or divided the offices. In El Paso County the Republicans carried half their ticket through where two years before they were defeated by about 1,500. The same condition existed in a majority of other counties of the State.

Coloradoans have learned that Populism is a delusion and a snare; that it is synonymous with corruption, deceit, and dishonesty, and that it is exclusively an office getting outfit; that its principles are hurtful to the upbuilding of the State, and that it is a dangerous factor in a community.

As to the desertion of the 16 to 1 vote, several things caused it. Contrary to general belief, mineral is not the greatest resource of the State. It is third. Agriculture and live stock boom come ahead of it. The stockmen and agriculturists were led to believe in the 16 to 1 campaign that Kinley's election meant a cutting down of the value of live stock and agricultural products. This prophecy did not pan out. On the other hand, live stock to-day is bringing much higher prices than it was the time the 16 to 1 men were making their talk. Agricultural products are also much higher. The producers of stock and grain are very well pleased with present prices. The wheat growers believe that they could right now be getting even more for their grain if the present Popocratic State administration was doing its full duty. Colorado's wheat crop is consumed almost entirely at home. The small surplus goes to Texas and other Southwestern points. On account of the home consumption prices are regulated by home millers. It happens that these millers have a combination and they keep the price of wheat down considerably below what it should be. They work it, however, so that an outside buyer can't afford to stay here and buy. The wheat growers have appealed time and time again to the Popocratic administration to break up the millers' trust by legal proceedings, but for some reason the officials have never taken action. So this is the only way the Populocrats could help the producers, and they refuse to do it, and as the farmers are getting fair prices, despite the opposition of the State administration, they do not feel under any obligations whatever to sustain it or stand by the calamity party. The very fact that the predictions made by the advocates of 16 to 1 in 1896 that under McKinley prices would touch bottom have proved false has materially convinced the farmers that probably these same prophets do not know what they are talking about when spouting about the benefits of 16 to 1. The cattle growers are not only getting good prices for their stuff, but they find that money is plentiful at a low rate, and that they are enabled to carry on a more extensive business.

Then there is the miner. He was told that, above all others, he would be the most benefited by 16 to 1. Yet during the most eighteen months he has found steadier employment than ever before and the value of mining products taken from the earth in Colorado greatly exceeds the value of products mined in the State for any eighteen months previous. Again he finds that in those labor troubles arise are usually owned by silver kings; that there is less trouble in camps owned by hated gold bugs. He also finds that the silver mine owners are not the philanthropists they would like to believe; they are backing 16 to 1 for selfish motives only. It is not for the benefit of the mine employes that they advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without the consent of any other nation, but for their own personal gain. They harp a great deal about the greedy goldbug. The greedy goldbug is not in it with the silver king and the miners know it. They are the first to take advantage of all modern improved machinery just as fast as it is invented, thus throwing miners out of work wherever possible. These are a few reasons why so many of the miners are siding tracking 16 to 1.

The business men of Colorado have always been opposed to the 16 to 1 theory. They realize that Colorado needs much Eastern capital to develop her wonderful resources and that it will not come here in abundance while the 16 to 1 craze is rampant. They, being the original opponents of the theory are gratified to see the wonderful change now going on in favor of sound financial principles. One of Denver's foremost wholesale business men said: "We hope to pleasantly surprise the Nation and put ourselves right with the business world by giving President McKinley the electoral vote of Colorado in 1900."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A necessity for defending the right must always exist as long as there are fools and madmen in the world who seek the accomplishment of their ends by wrong and injustice, by force and fraud; who count their lives, or the lives of others, as nothing in comparison with the attainment of some object which seems good to them, however much it may be detrimental to others, and who will not be guided by the lessons of experience or cannot comprehend them. As human weakness, wickedness, and greed cannot be wholly banished, there will, therefore, always be conflict—at first intellectual and moral, and, finally, through a growth of antagonistic sentiments and excessive, unreasoning zeal in their support, a conflict physical, or war. In the light of these truths, expectation of an avoidance of all war and the attainment of a universal security and peace is utopian in the highest degree. It is possible, nevertheless, to provide better means than now exist and extend the same to nations for the discovery and protection of the right, and, to the degree this is accomplished, the apparent necessity for war will be removed, and war thereby decreased. The means to be provided must be in the sphere of intellect and morals, by order and regulation, involving and requiring delay, discussion, and deliberation as conditions precedent to action. An adjustment by check upon each other to a certain degree of known principles and proceedings which are so simple and reasonable as easily to be understood (of which the Constitution of the United States is a shining example) and their application to international relations, may, in time given for adaptation and growth, serve the purpose. If our States can be joined in an indissoluble Union to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, the principal nations of the earth can be. The whole problem is a mere question of true order or arrangement, and time for adaptation.

Everything depends upon order. Order is the first of all laws and is defined as "a regular sequence, or succession of acts or events in accordance with established rule or regulation." Order is, therefore, regulation, rule, method, or form of action, or procedure. Says Herbert Spencer, in "Man vs. State," page 84: "No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without regulation and an implied submission to the regulating agencies." (See Century Dictionary, "Order," "Regulation.") Liberty is founded upon order and in part constituted of it. Without order there could be neither liberty nor justice, nor peace, nor security, nor progress, nor happiness for man, for a community, a State, a nation, or the world, but instead only uncertainty, confusion, injustice, discontent, misery, poverty, oppression, decline, and destruction, or, in three words, war, famine, death. But order (the parent of every other good) must be a rule of reason, conscience, and common sense, recognizing and having true relation to the nature, environment, and aspirations of man, singly and collectively.

If mankind sets out on these inner consciousness true human regulations can be evolved, are rare indeed. The safest guides are experience, investigation, and discussion. Such regulations, when found, are a great treasure. They penetrate, on contemplation, the inner recesses of the mind and paralyze and banish therefrom selfish force and craven fear. They cannot emanate from a powerful self or dynastic-aggrandizing monarch—one who dominates the minds and acts of others to execute his own preconceived wishes and will for his own or for partisan ends. Order which is out of accord with natural and moral laws is "order" only in name, like the "liberty" which it permits or licenses. It is then disorder and not order, and thought and conduct are not in reality natural and free, (a fact which may not for some time be perceived,) but unnatural and constrained, and all the evils of confusion and oppression follow.

If this heaven's first law of order is so important in the affairs of men, it should, it would seem, have more attention from peoples who know they are really in a decline—though perhaps adding to their possessions and their power—and do not understand the cause or know the remedy. The cause is disorder, the remedy order, in the individual, the community, and the State. Regulations, besides being reasonable and just, must be few. Disorder may as well be the product of too many and confusing regulations as of no regulations or unjust ones. For the time being, regulations, such as they are, must be obeyed. "Christ Himself was a great observer of the civil power and did many things only justifiable because the State required it." (Selden's Table Talk, Page 88, quoted in Century Dictionary.) In other words, regulation there must be, and the only question necessary to be considered is, whether it is Constitutional or contractual with the people to be effected in accordance with right reason; and a people who will not find ways of getting such order or regulation, or even protest against the disorder of arbitrary force and fraud, cannot survive for long as fittest, because they really deserve to perish early and wholly.

The demand by our English ancestors upon King John resulting in the granting of the Great Charter was a demand for right-reasoned order by men who were deserving of what they got. The demand made by our immediate ancestors of King George III. and his sycophantic Ministers, Parliament, and Judges, resulting in the establishment of a new nation—resting upon the consent of the governed and dedicated forever to liberty and progress, under the system of regulations, checks, and balances known as the Constitution of the United States—was a demand for right-reasoned order by men who deserved what they got, and whose demand, based on previous demands by others, will revolutionize, without force, the whole world, creating as it were, so far as the welfare of humanity is concerned, a new heaven and a new earth—at once a Government and a religion of reason, conscience, justice, security, (or peace,) progress, good will, and happiness, here, and, if here, hereafter.

As a preliminary to this much-to-be-desired end, let the various nations get rid of the idea that at the beginning of time some men and their descendants forever were designated or elected to be at any degree masters and others slaves, and, to this end, let them abolish their orders of nobility, special privileges of classes, and the entailment of estates in families beyond a period of two lives in being; cease to billet, as it were, religious doctrines upon the citizen without his consent, to compel him to support the dissemination of doctrines in which it may be, he does not, and cannot believe; get rid of the idea that any other religion than one of simple morality and common humanity has any proper connection with the administration of civil affairs; and inaugurate other reforms, especially such as will secure the inviolability of contracts and promote commercial morality and freedom of exchanges.

The conference which the Czar of Russia has called will, if properly conducted, be the greatest of all the epoch-making events of the world. In a world's government probably the Czar, unless elected President, would have to accept a position as Governor of the Russian province, analogous to the positions either of Governor General of Canada or Governor of one of our States. Of course, there would have to be written Constitutions for the world and for provinces, (now nations.) England would be a good location for the capitol. If the world's government could establish the American common school at every crossroads—which makes youth democratic, sympathetic, tolerant, researchful, virtuous, and aspiring—and also provide against secret trials and false detentions, arrests, and imprisonments by establishing people's courts, whose processes would run in the name of the people, and the neighborhood disputes be decided therein by honest and open testimony on oath of witnesses, and not by "influence," aided by an honest, impartial, and wise Judge, and also, if possible, provide that the governmental language shall be the American language, valuable for its simplicity, force, and directness, owing to its Anglo-Saxon origin, a great revolution will have been accomplished. S.

New York, Sept. 1, 1898.

A FEW QUESTIONS BY AN UNSOPHISTICATED MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a young man, a civilian, and know nothing of military life or of war, its laws and usages, from personal experience. I do claim, however, to be possessed of common sense, a fair knowledge of the world and its ways. Perhaps some of the questions which I have to ask are a betrayal of ignorance in matters concerning which I ought to be well informed, but there are many others, I believe, who, like myself, would like to have some light thrown upon these problems:

1. In the first place, I would like to know why the private soldier enlisted in the service of the United States Government receives pay at the rate of only $13 per month. The class of men accepted by the Government for military service under the present rules must come to a high average standard, physically, morally, and intellectually. They are the kind of men, as a rule, who find employment at home at good wages. Why should they receive less when employed by the Government? Why should not the pay of a private be, say, $1 a day, or at least $20 a month, together with board and lodging? If the Government pays anything for military service, why should it not pay according to the prevailing rates of wages? It cannot be with our Government at present a question of financial resource. The men in the ranks surely need fair and adequate return for their time and labor as much as they do anywhere else. Their families or other dependent ones cannot live on glory, even if the soldiers do subsist in part on that diet. But not only is the pay of the private meagre in the extreme, but even that is withheld in most cases from two to three months. Some of the men now at Montauk have received nothing since June. We are hearing every day of men discharged from the camps, hungry and sick, with their pay, such as it is, long overdue, and with hardly enough in their pockets to give them a ride in a trolley car. What is the reason for this neglect and slackness in the payment of the troops? It certainly cannot be for lack of money. It seems that it can hardly be from lack of men to do the work, judging from

NO GOLD IN COPPER RIVER

Hardships and Disappointments Suffered by Adventurers from Lyons, N. Y.

BATTLES WITH ICE AND SNOW

Incidents of the Trip Through the Valdes Glacier — A Fight with a Bear — Punishment of Criminals.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The first party of gold hunters to return to New York State from the Copper River district of Alaska arrived a week ago to-day at Lyons, the home of Frederick J. Leach, the head of the party. Mr. Leach is the son of wealthy parents. He recently was graduated from Hobart, and his make-up is that of a Rough Rider. The early stories of hardship in Alaska were much to his liking. He decided to try fields entirely new. The uncertainties of the Copper River region, reached only by the tortuous and untraveled Valdes glacier, appealed to his taste and fancy with greater force than did the rumors of certain wealth on the Yukon. He got together a party of six Wayne County men, each subscribing $1,000, with the agreement to share equally all finds of yellow metal.

"Pay dirt," however, was not a feature of the trip. Mr. Leach is not discouraged, and is ready for another venture of the same character. The time made by the Wayne County prospectors is perhaps the best on record. Leaving Lyons Jan. 23 last, the party arrived at Seattle, where each purchased a ton outfit and sailed via the schooner Gen. Biglen Feb. 14 for Port Valdes, arriving March 6. The harbor was filled with heavy ice. Passengers and supplies were put off on the ice a mile or more from shore. The boys worked nearly twenty-four hours without a rest in getting their traps ashore. They pushed on toward the Valdes glacier, packing their outfit by easy stages across the intervening snowfields, until they reached the foot of the icy mountain, 5,200 feet in height. To determine the depth of the snow, Mr. Leach cut down a tree, leaving the top of the stump level with the surface of the snow. On the return trip the snow was found to have disappeared. That stump was found to be over eleven feet in height.

The journey over the glacier took six weeks. The distance is thirty-six miles. Each man had about a ton to transport. Some days they "played horse" from early morning till night, traversing the trail many times in bringing up their goods piecemeal. Then they would rest a day, remaining in their tents and devoting themselves to bacon, hardtack, and coffee, but using their fuel sparingly, as that, too, had to be "toted." On the 24th of April the party arrived at First Timber, having traveled over soft snow of considerable depth. Seven miles of this journey consumed two days. Then, on May 1, they struck Klutena Lake, a sheet of water corresponding to Seneca Lake in size. Work was at once commenced on the boats. Mr. Leach had with him a good outfit of tools, and he soon had ready three large whale boats. The trip through the lake was perhaps the most pleasant and least hazardous of their Alaskan travels.

Coming to the Klutena River, they were confronted by swift and dangerous rapids. Of course none of them knew the channel, but Leache's boats were stanch and big, and, nothing daunted, the prospectors took their chances, and away they went with the seething current, dexterously guiding their craft clear of rock and logs, too much engrossed to more than merely glance at the wrecks of many outfits gone before which dotted the shore or here and there betrayed the presence of a sunken rock. The ride was a thrilling experience never to be forgotten. The man in a barrel shooting the Niagara whirlpool has an entirely different job on hand from the fellow in a loaded open boat descending the Klutena. The best record of that ride was thirty miles in one hour and forty-five minutes.

All hands felt happy when, without a mishap of any kind, all three boats shot out into the Copper River, which, it was thought, would prove another Yukon. The New York men were not alone in this belief. There have been 4,200 others, of whom but 200 remained in that region when Leach came out. The trip up the Copper River was fraught with the worst hardships of the entire journey. The boats had to be towed for miles at a stretch, and the water of that stream, with its tributaries draining the snow-clad mountains, is well iced, even in June. Progress was not only slow, but the work was perilous to health, and many a man less hardy than the Wayne County boys fell a victim to "black leg" and other diseases resulting from the cold water. A distance of 140 miles was traveled in this way, they coming at last to Lake Mentasta, which marked the end of the progress inland.

Here, on July 4, the boys pitched their tents, and held an informal celebration. Mr. Leach pays the highest tribute to the prowess of the Alaskan mosquito. He says the Jersey insect can't hold a candle to his polar brother, and that even the bears in Alaska take to the mountains, and are scarcely seen in the region of the river. The traveler says the hum of our bumblebee is something like that of the Alaska mosquito.

The search for "color," which had been in progress each day since reaching the Copper River, was continued until all were thoroughly convinced that it was not there. Pan after pan for days and weeks failed to show gold in paying quantities. What there was was of the finest dust, and practically valueless, because of the amount of labor necessary to gather it.

The boys wasted no time after having pressed forward far enough to convince themselves that they were on the wrong track. On July 5 they began the descent of the Copper. They made as high as twelve miles an hour sometimes. They struck Scaretown, at the mouth of the Klutena, Aug. 4, and at once proceeded to dispose of what remained of their outfit before tackling the long overland jaunt back to Port Valdes, via the glacier. Mr. Leach sold an outfit consisting of food, clothing, tools, and other articles, all in first-class condition and valued at $55, for 35 cents. It was there that Mr. Leach saw the following notice nailed on a caché mounted on stilts and filled with provisions: "Any son-of-a-gun can have this outfit if he will stay here and eat it up." Having disposed of eveything cumbersome except their arms and ammunition the boys set out along the banks of the Klutena, and on Aug. 13 reached the foot of the glacier, where Leach and Kurtz left the others for home.

The return journey over the mountain was but play compared with the first experience. The distance across the mountain is thirty-six miles, and what required six weeks to do while going in they now did in eleven hours. Crevasses five feet wide and hundreds, if not thousands, of feet deep were skipped over in safety. While covering the distance from the foot of the glacier to the coast, the party was given a last reminder of the dangers of gold hunting. There they met a man who had been taken unawares by a fifteen-hundred-pound bear. He had dared to invade bruin's domain and bruin smote him on the head—just one mighty, withering blow, such as he generally reserved for mosquitoes. When the man was last seen his head appeared to be whole, though it had taken twenty-six stitches to keep up appearances.

The New York party took ship at Valdes, Aug. 15, reaching Seattle the 21st. It was then that the travelers first heard that hostilities between Uncle Sam and Spain had been suspended. It was on Aug. 1 that Leach and his companions first heard of Dewey's great naval victory of May 1. Mr. Leach says that about June 15 there were enough disappointed men on the Copper River for four full regiments, and every man would have jumped at the opportunity to go at once to Cuba or the Philippines. A drink peculiar to Scaretown is called "Hootchynoo," and costs 50 cents per swallow. It is composed of poor alcohol, water, tobacco solution, tea, and burned sugar. Good whisky was worth $20 per quart at Scaretown when the tide of travel was toward the interior, but later, when the procession began to return the price fell to $4, each traveler reserving only enough for the journey over the glacier.

An interesting incident took place near Copper Centre during the rush inland. Great excitement was caused by the announcement that a rich find had been made on Sluice Box Creek, and thousands of prospectors turned in that direction. It soon developed that a couple of prospectors had "salted" a claim. The offenders were taken into custody and arraigned before a tribunal consisting of 200 tired, disgusted, and angry gold hunters, who gave the prisoners half a minute to "dig out." They left. A Texas cowboy, disheartened at the outlook, lost his temper and killed two of his companions while they were asleep in their tent. Two other occupants of the tent owed their escape to the fact that the candle went out during the shooting. There was a "necktie" party the next day, and the cowpuncher was "it." They buried him face down in the bottom of Copper River at low water. Mr. Leach says that in that cowboy's front teeth were the only decent lumps of gold in the whole Copper Valley.

A TROOPER'S LIFE SAVED.

A Dying Rough Rider Found by Chance in Cuba by an Old Friend.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 3.—Edward Burke of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, who was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and who is now enjoying a furlough, tells how his life was saved by William F. Jackson of 656 High Street, Newark, after he had been overcome by the heat and left lying on the ground without care or attention. Fever had attacked him, and, despite the danger of contagion, he was cared for by Jackson until he was on the road to recovery.

Burke is a young society man, a son of John Burke, the millionaire bottler. The young man is very popular in the Oranges and an expert at golf and polo. When war was declared he was one of the first members of the Essex Troop of Newark, to enlist in the Rough Riders, going to Cuba with them. In the charge up San Juan Hill he fell exhausted from heat and ill-health, and was carried by some of his comrades to a place as little exposed as possible, where he was left unconscious until found several hours later by Frederic Remington, the artist, by whom he was recognized as an old acquaintance. After a few days on a hospital ship, Burke insisted on going back to his regiment, and took a place in the trenches before Santiago.

A few days in the trenches brought on Cuban fever, and Burke was placed in one of the so-called field hospitals, where he lay on the ground with only a blanket under him and no protection from the heat and rain. In two days he was visited once by a doctor, and then nothing was done for him. Unable to eat the rations, he was fast losing strength, and was, with hundreds of others in the same plight, waiting for death to relieve him, when he was found by Jackson, another member of the Essex Troop, who had gone to Tampa to join the Rough Riders after they left for Cuba, and when he found no chance of being sent forward had started for Santiago on his own account to enlist there.

When found by Jackson the young trooper was unconscious and in an apparently dying condition. Jackson obtained permission from Col. Roosevelt to remove Burke from camp, and took him to the high ground near Santiago, where he nursed him day and night for a week until the fever began to die out and the sick man commenced to regain strength.

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE TRUST.

Twenty-seven American Manufacturers Form a Great Combination.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—Ross M. Leggett of the R. S. Leggett Bottle and Glass Company, situated here, declares that the flint glass bottle makers have formed a huge combine. Mr. Leggett asserts that as the result of numerous secret meetings in New York, options have been secured from twenty-seven firms, situated throughout the country. The options expire Oct. 1.

It is by Leggett that there is to be a central sales agency of the monopoly at Pittsburg, which will be the headquarters.

A. C. Park of New York is said to be the leading spirit, and it was he who engineered the deals and secured the options. Provided no hitch occurs in the proceedings, the trust will be in active operation by Oct. 1.

BOSTON'S NEW SUBWAY.

The Third and Last Section Was Formally Opened to Travel Yesterday.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The third and last section of the subway which has been built in the crowded part of the city to relieve street travel was opened to the public at 5:45 o'clock this morning, when the first car ran underground through the heart of the city. The public is well acquainted with subway travel here, as two sections—one from Pleasant Street to Park Street, and the other from the public garden to Park Street—have been in operation for nearly a year. The actual length of the subway is one and two-third miles, with a trackage of about five miles. There are three junctions by which the surface cars can enter and leave.

The cost of the subway approximately to date, including material, work, real estate, &c., is $5,786,000. The work of the Rapid Transit Commission has been pushed with considerable vigor, and as a result the gigantic undertaking has been completed more than ten months under the time limit. The ground was first broken by Gov. Greenhalge on March 28, 1894.

Preferred Death to Arrest.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 3.—Charles F. Rice, alias Edward Lause, was dying at the Central Police Station to-day when a Deputy United States Marshal arrived there to arrest him. Rice had been held on a complaint of assault and battery, made by his wife, but, according to the local and Post Office detectives, he had been defrauding accident insurance companies by means of false injuries, and had served time in an Eastern prison for similar crimes. Rice left letters saying that he was an innocent victim of persecution, who took morphine to end his troubles.

The Grand Army Encampment.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The advance guards of the National encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held here next week, began arriving to-day. These early arrivals are arranging the headquarters of different State departments for the posts that will be here Monday. Quite a demonstration is expected on Monday, as the Labor Day parade will be the opening event, after the dedication of the camps. The naval parade is on Tuesday, the Grand Army parade on Wednesday, and the civic and industrial parade with the peace jubilee on Thursday.

Window Glass Workers Disagree.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—A bill in equity was filed in the County Courts to-day asking that President Simon Burns and other officers and members of the Window Glass Workers' Assembly, No. 300, Knights of Labor, be restrained from acting as the Executive Board of the organization. A preliminary injunction was granted, and a hearing fixed for Sept. 9. The action is the outgrowth of the recent National Convention, held in opposition to the wishes of President Burns, and is to prevent the Treasurer from drawing any of the funds of the organization from the banks.

Kenilworth's Men Not Murdered.

BATH, Me., Sept. 3.—A cablegram was received to-day by Arthur Sewall & Co. from Capt. James Murphy, who was sent by them to Valparaiso to return with the ship Kenilworth, which was badly damaged by fire at sea. Capt. Murphy says that Capt. Baker, First Mate Piper, and a boy named Hobson, who lost their lives, died from inhaling gas, thus confirming the denial of the story that they had been murdered. The ship will sail from Valparaiso Sept. 10 for New York.

Husband Identifies Suicide.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The identity of a woman who committed suicide at the Crawford House last night was established this morning by Wallace E. Cushing of Cambridgeport, who recognized the body as that of his wife. Mrs. Cushing was found dead in her room at the hotel with one end of a rubber tube in her mouth, and the other attached to the gas jet. No cause for the act can be ascertained.

Fall River Prospects Better.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 3.—The following cotton mills will shut down next week: American Merchants', Wampanoag, Stafford, Flint's, Laurel Lake, and the Wetamore. The curtailment movement will probably diminish, as the market continues to improve, the advance of one-sixteenth of a cent announced during the week having aided materially in having treasurers decide to keep their machinery in operation.

Bostonians Visit Warships.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The decks of the nine warships which arrived here yesterday were not opened to the public till 1 o'clock this afternoon, but early in the day the water front was all astir with eager spectators. The Massachusetts was naturally the centre of attraction, and was early surrounded by a large flotilla of small craft. The ships were visited by thousands.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S RETURN

He Remains in the City Less Than Two Hours and Departs for Albany.

VISITED CAMPS IN THE SOUTH

Found Some Deplorable Conditions, but Is Reticent as to His Probable Official Action—No Politicians Greet Him Here.

Gov. Black passed through this city yesterday afternoon on his way from Washington to Albany. He reached the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City at 3:08 o'clock, and left the Grand Central Station on the Lake Shore limited at 5 o'clock. He was accompanied by his military Secretary, Col. Curtis Treadwell. Nobody met the Governor at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and he saw no politicians of note during his brief stay in the city.

With regard to his investigations of the camps in the South in which New York troops have been located, Gov. Black said that he had been deeply interested by what he had seen, but he had not found the conditions quite so bad in some respects as he had been led to expect. He visited Chickamauga, Lexington, Ky., and Huntsville, Ala., and inspected each camp occupied by New York soldiers. As soon as he reached Washington he called on Adjt. Gen. Corbin and suggested that the Ninth and Fourteenth Regiments of New York be sent home at once and mustered out as soon as possible. He also interested himself actively in accelerating official action in the matter of removing the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo from Camp Alger.

"I have already said so much about the condition of our soldiers in camp," said Gov. Black yesterday, "that I do not care to go over the ground again. It is true that I found some deplorable conditions in the camps visited, but in the main the camps at Lexington and Huntsville were in very good shape. With regard to Chickamauga I am of the opinion that the place should either be abandoned or else the different regiments be allowed to change their camp sites from time to time. The ground in many places is now infected with disease and is unfit for soldiers' quarters. I cannot tell yet what recommendations I may make after I get back to Albany."

Gov. Black found some good points in the hospitals at Chickamauga. He found also that the Second Division hospital was not in proper condition. While reluctant to criticise in matters where expert judgment was required, he was clearly satisfied that neither the equipment nor the management of that particular hospital was what it should be. There were about 200 patients in that institution, and although many of them were fever-stricken and moaning for something to drink, the hospital attendants had neither ice nor milk with which to relieve them.

Soldiers Must Be Looked After.

For the bad conditions which he found to exist in some of the camps, Gov. Black said he would not undertake to fix the blame upon any particular person. That some one was to blame was evident, and the person responsible ought to apply a remedy at once or he should be removed from authority. "This is a matter that concerns life and personal security," remarked the Governor, "and it requires not only very careful but conscientious attention. People cannot afford to be too hasty in their criticisms any more than they can afford to overlook patent facts. We must be just to all, and the welfare of the suffering soldiers must not be neglected for a moment."

Asked if he had any comment to make on the political situation in this State, Gov. Black said: "I have paid no attention whatever to politics for the last ten days, and I do not know what the political situation is." In reply to the remark that some of the active Republican politicians in this city regarded the State situation as decidedly mixed, the Governor said: "Well, I guess it is." He declined to say anything about the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt for the Governorship.

The fact that Gov. Black did not see any politicians while in this city yesterday afternoon was regarded as significant by some of the organization Republicans who assemble for informal conference in and about the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gov. Black is usually a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when in the city, but he did not stop there yesterday. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee left the Fifth Avenue Hotel headquarters on his way to join Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach about the time that the Governor landed in New York from Jersey City.

Louis F. Payn, to whom it is supposed the Governor will look for accurate information regarding the Gubernatorial developments in this State within the last ten days, was at his home, in Chatham, N. Y., yesterday.

DR. DOTY GOES TO FIRE ISLAND.

Health Officer Returns from His Visit to Southern Camps.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the port, who accompanied Gov. Black to Chickamauga and other Southern camps where there were New York volunteers, returned at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Gov. Black in Washington. Later in the day he went to Fire Island, where he will inspect the grounds and hotel that have been prepared for sick New York soldiers. Dr. Doty has also been ordered by Gov. Black to inspect Camp Black, especially in regard to the prevalence of typhoid there.

Among the improvements made at Fire Island, where a camp is soon to be established, have been the sinking of two wells near the old well, about 900 feet from the hotel. The water here has a temperature of 29 degrees and is absolutely pure, as there is nothing near to cause any contamination. A walk 1,100 feet in length has been constructed from the hotel to the ocean. The pump that has been placed to draw up the water from the wells will be able to pump 45,000 gallons a day. There is room for the accommodation of 60 troops.

Bakers at the Food Show.

While there will be demonstrations of cooking and the use of food products every where in the Groceries Exhibition at Madison Square Garden next month—and there will be many good things to eat and drink given away—one of the most interesting exhibits will be under the direction of a committee of the New York State Association of Master Bakers. By arrangement with Mr. Callahan, the manager of the Food Show, which is given by the New York Retail Grocers' Union, the space assigned for the bakers' exhibition is on the Fourth Avenue side, and will contain a model bakeshop in operation, showing how the entire bread making industry is made simple and effective, securing speed and exactness in bread making by the use of machinery and expert handlers of the material necessary.

This exhibit will be important, as the association represents others interested in bread making, and the officers are: William Woodhouse of Brooklyn, President; Charles Kaiser of Buffalo, Vice President; Herman Scheidt of Brooklyn, Treasurer; William Graf of St. George of Brooklyn, Secretary, and the Executive Committee includes Conrad Mohr, German Bakers' Association of New York and Vicinity; Charles E. Abbott, New York Retail Bakers' Association; Charles Naudin and Louis Rohkohl, German Boss Bakers' Verein; Anton Behlen, Brooklyn Boss Bakers' Business Association; J. Busch, Brooklyn German Boss Bakers' Association; W. Baumgartner, Williamsburg Boss Baeckers' Verein; W. B. Hood, Rochester Boss Bakers' Exchange, and B. Speidel, Buffalo Boss Bakers' Association.

Carries a Bullet in His Brain.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Thomas Ponder, a seventeen-year-old colored lad of 95 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, who was shot on Aug. 26 by two white men who tried to rob him at South Street and New Jersey Railroad Avenue, has a bullet in his brain, but it does not trouble him. The surgeons in St. Barnabas Hospital were afraid to remove it. Ponder became tired of staying in the hospital, and the police removed him to-day to headquarters, where he is held as a witness. His assailants have not been captured.

Ponder says he feels no pain from the wound, and walks around unconcerned. But he may drop dead at any moment, the surgeons say, if the bullet should shift a little. But Ponder may live for years.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Finance Department Announces Changes in Various Boroughs.

The following appointments have been made in the Finance Department of the city:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—William J. Colihan, assistant cashier in the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes; salary, $1,200 per annum.

Frederick Smith, deputy auditor; salary, $1,400 per annum.

Robert J. Hubbard, warrant clerk in the Auditing Bureau; salary, $1,100 per annum.

William Bennett, messenger in the Paymaster's Office and Auditing Bureau; salary, $1,000.

Edgar B. Schiff, security deposit clerk, Controller's office; salary, $1,200 per annum.

Albert C. Baur, stock and bond clerk; salary, $1,200 per annum.

William A. Smith, stock and bond clerk; salary, $1,000 per annum.

Allan J. McBarron, deputy collector of city revenue; salary, $1,800 per annum.

John A. Stanbery, assistant to expert accountants; salary, $5 per day.

David A. Cunneen, Joseph J. Powers, temporary clerks in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, with compensation at the rate of $3 per day.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.—Joshua A. Shaw, chief clerk, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes; salary, $2,000 per annum.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.—John B. Underhill, deputy receiver of taxes; salary, $2,500 per annum.

Christopher E. Mooney, first assistant cashier in the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes; salary, $1,200 per annum.

Francis O'Ryan, warrant clerk in the Auditing Bureau; salary, $1,150 per annum.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.—Herman Mueller, messenger in Paymaster's Office and Auditing Bureau; salary, $1,000 per annum.

George W. Morton, warrant clerk in the Auditing Bureau; salary, $1,000 per annum.

Frank J. Campbell, disbursing clerk in the Auditing Bureau; salary, $1,000 per annum.

Thomas J. Hart, Idus J. Smyth, John A. Turner, William B. Carpenter, temporary clerks in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears; salary, $3 per day.

The Controller has fixed salaries of employes in his department as follows:

Controller's Office.—Cornelius S. Groot, clerk to Controller, $1,700; Julius Meyers, examiner of pay rolls, $1,800; James L. Bracken, stock and bond clerk, $1,200; John D. Hagerty, clerk, $1,200; David D. Thompson, clerk, $1,050.

Auditing Bureau.—Anthony C. Dozeville, paymaster's clerk, $1,600; Joseph M. Millete, paymaster's clerk, $1,500; James H. McMullan, examiner, $1,100.

Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears.—Charles P. Chipp, assistant collector of assessments and bookkeeper, $2,750.

Commissioner Scannell's Appointments

Fire Commissioner John Scannell has appointed John M. Gray temporary Assistant Inspector of Combustibles for the Borough of Brooklyn, at a salary of $2,500 a year. Gray was appointed Fire Marshal of Brooklyn by Commissioner Scannell, in place of Alonzo Brymer, some time ago. Mr. Brymer was reinstated by the courts and Mr. Gray left without a position. Commissioner Scannell has abolished the office of Chief Engineer of the Long Island City Fire Department, and has appointed William H. Delahanty, who held that position, foreman, at a salary of $1,500 a year. Mr. Delahanty was removed by Mayor Gleason some months ago, but was reinstated by the courts.

Street Opening Commissioners.

Corporation Counsel Whalen on Sept. 15 will apply to the Special Term of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners in sixty-nine street-opening proceedings. There will be 207 Commissioners, three in each case. They will receive $10 for each day of service. Each commission will be entitled to a stenographer.

MEXICO'S COPYRIGHT LAW.

For a Non-Resident Foreign Author the Fees Are High.

It costs $50 in native money for a non-resident foreign author to secure a copyright in Mexico. The law makes no distinction between Mexicans and foreigners, provided only that the work to be copyrighted is published in Mexico. The author enjoys the copyright during his lifetime, and at his death it goes to his heirs. The right expires by prescription, however, ten years after the author's death.

The procedure is similar to that in this country. To acquire copyright, an author, translator, or editor must apply to the Department of Public Instruction, stating that he reserves his rights, and sending two copies of his work, whether it be a book, engraving, lithograph, musical composition, or drawing of a work of architecture, painting, or sculpture.

A foreign author not resident in Mexico must send power of attorney, drawn before a notary public and certified by a Mexican Consul. This, in its turn, has to be legalized by the State Department of Mexico and protocolized, duly translated. For these operations $25 is charged, and $25 more for the work to be done in obtaining the copyright, including the value of Federal stamps, which have to be attached to the writing filed before the Department of Public Instruction.

Lebanon Hospital's Work.

The fourth annual report of Lebanon Hospital, located at the corner of Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, in the Borough of the Bronx, has just been issued by the official board. It shows that much work has been accomplished with little money. The receipts from all sources, including a balance on hand of $3,341.47, were $29,783.93, of which $9,505 was from membership, $4,850.06 from Baroness de Hirsch, $3,000 bequest of the late Meyer Lehman, and $1,180.29 hospital collection. The disbursements were $27,047.74. A feature of the hospital is its training school for nurses. During the four years of its existence it has already graduated seventeen, of whom five are in hospital work and eleven in private duty. During the year 612 patients were admitted to the hospital, 660 being treated, and 4,001 new patients were admitted to the dispensary, the number of visits being 7,336. Since the first of the year 250 names have been added to the list of members and patrons through the efforts of Assistant Secretary S. Loewenstein. The officers of the hospital are: Jonas Weil, President; S. Jarmulowsky, First Vice President; Philip Freund, Second Vice President; H. Barnard, Honorary Secretary; Leo Hutter, Treasurer.

Flags for Puerto Rico.

Arrangements have been made by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of which Gen. Daniel Butterfield is commander, to raise a fund for the purchase of a sufficient number of American flags to supply all of the schools in Puerto Rico. There are, according to advices from Gen. Miles, 548 public schools and 38 private schools in Puerto Rico. The proposition to supply these schools with flags has met with the approval of and has been accepted by the government.

The necessary flags are being made of approved material and pattern by responsible contractors. They will be personally presented with appropriate remarks to each school in Puerto Rico by the Junior Vice Commander, accompanied by a learned and expert interpreter. Any comrade who may desire to contribute can send his contribution to Comrade E. A. Whitfield, care of Tiffany & Co., Union Square. Each comrade contributing can have for each $2 subscribed, his name or that of his wife, or any member of his family or friend, inscribed on the canvass edge hoist as presenting the flag so marked to the school to which the flag is given, thereby connecting the individual with the work as well as the post.

Irvington's Oldest Resident Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Hannah B. Allen, the oldest resident of Irvington, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Van Houten, in Linden Avenue, last evening. Mrs. Allen was ninety-five years old. Her husband, John B. Allen, of South Orange, died thirty years ago. She was born in South Orange. She had four sons and one daughter. The oldest of the sons, David C. Allen of South Orange, died last Winter, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Allen is survived by fifteen grandchildren, nineteen great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren.

Bicycle Accident Results in Death.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Wayne Howe Parsons, manager of the local office of the Postal Cable Telegraph Company, was run into by a cyclist while riding his own bicycle in this city last evening, causing a hemorrhage of the brain. He died this morning. Mr. Parsons was sixty-two years old and was born in Oneida County. He was a member of the Telegraphers' Corps in the civil war and was one of the first men to take messages by sound. He was local Consul for the L. A. W.

Miss Winnie Davis's Condition.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 3.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, who has been seriously ill here for some time, was not improved this forenoon. Miss Davis passed a very uncomfortable night, and did not rest much. The intense heat is exhausting her strength.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.



Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Our Annual Furniture Sale.

25% to 50% Dividends.

If some one on whom you could really depend were to tell you that this is the time to buy a certain piece of real estate at a price 25% to 50% under its market value wouldn't you take advantage of the opportunity if you could? There's a time to buy furniture just as much as there is a time to buy real estate, and when we tell you this is the most advantageous time and that you can make from $25.00 to $50.00 on every $100.00 invested we tell you what is true and what you can verify by actual test.

And what is best in this sale is only an index of what is the average quality of any of our Furniture, be it the simple pieces or the elaborately rich ones. Progress never quite repeats itself; thus our every act has attempted the production of that which is newer and better and fairer than anything which has gone before. Your eye for the artistic and beautiful will at once recognize that our plans have been realized; your pocketbook feels the benefits of them.

We have taken months of preparation, even to the knowing that the woods were the best and properly seasoned; the designs new, original, and artistic; the coverings beautiful, fashionable, and exclusive; the carving harmonious and skillfully executed. We never had a better showing, a more interesting or practical one. The goods defy your severest criticism and the prices interest you with their sensational advantages. Two immense floors groan under the weight of newness which to describe in detail would weary you. The only way to thoroughly enjoy the display is to come and see it before it is broken.

25% to 50% Below Lowest Market Rates.

Beautiful things in Parlor Suits.
The new in Bedroom Sets.
Unique Parlor Tables.
Convenient Sideboards and China Closets.
Extension Tables.
Hat Stands.
Luxurious Couches.
Easy Chairs, Morris Chairs.
Parlor Cabinets and Chiffoniers.
Fancy Rockers, Desks.
Vernis Martin pieces.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads.
Every article plainly marked with a red ticket.

THIS STORE IS CLOSED ON MONDAY.

WESTERN INSURANCE UNION

Fire Underwriters to Meet at Niagara Falls This Week.

THE LARGE CITIES QUESTION

Trouble Over Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville —Prospect of Action Small.

The semi-annual meeting of the Western Union (fire underwriters) will be held at Niagara Falls. The sessions will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the Cataract House, and will probably extend over the greater part of three days. As at the St. Louis meeting last May, the attention of the union will be largely confined to the matter of dealing with five large cities, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. The President's address will be delivered by Eugene Harbeck of Chicago, and will be followed by the report of the Governing Committee, which is not expected to treat of other than routine matters, except for some reference to the troubles between the Memphis Exchange and the Kentucky and Tennessee Fire Underwriters' Association.

The Committee on Outside Competition will hold a preliminary meeting to-morrow. It will report concerning the grievances of the companies that entered the union at Saratoga last September, many of which have since withdrawn, alleging that the Union has not complied with the conditions of their entrance into the organization. Other reports of a perfunctory character are expected from the committee appointed to urge companies partly in the Union to come in for all union territory, and from the committee appointed to devise some plan by which (through a reinsurance exchange or otherwise) union companies will have the preference over unauthorized or non-union companies in the distribution of reinsurance.

In accordance with the bulletin, issued Aug. 24, the union will take action in regard to the demand of Superintendent Edward T. Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department. Orear has taken the ground that one clause in the standard, or New York, form of policy is in conflict with the valued policy law of Missouri. Assuming the constitutionality of that measure, he demands that the obnoxious clause be omitted, or waiving clause be attached to all policies written in that State. In view of the fact that the validity of the statute will shortly be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, the union is likely to refuse compliance, on the ground that such action would be equivalent to approval of the valued policy law, thus prejudicing its case.

The Five Large Cities.

The real work of the meeting will be concentrated upon the report of the Committee on Large Cities, of which Theodore W. Letton of Chicago, the resident manager of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, Germany, is the Chairman. The five cities in question, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, were some time ago excepted from the operation of all rules of the union. This action led to so much friction that it was partially rescinded, and special legislation was enacted. All efforts to bring these cities back under the full control of the Governing Committee of the union have so far been defeated, and the present session may produce no positive legislation. As at St. Louis last May, the opponents of restricting the freedom of these cities are likely to ask why they are not entitled to absolute independence of outside organizations, such as is enjoyed in this city.

One of the advocates of special legislation said yesterday that all of the vital difficulties of the union can be traced, directly or indirectly, to the alleged evil of excepted territory, just as the real cause of trouble in the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association is the existence of a class of excepted companies, which refuse to consider themselves bound by certain of the regulations. While no action is looked for, the result of the union meeting cannot be anticipated, because of the great complication of interests which will be represented at Niagara Falls. Most of the prominent fire underwriters of this city will be present.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The Conference on Sept. 20 Promises to be Lively.

The conference of local fire insurance managers called for by President E. C. Irvin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters is now assured for Sept. 20. J. R. McCay, the New York manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, who has been interviewing many underwriters for the purpose of learning the views of those desiring an association of some description, has come out in favor of the plan of F. C. Moore, the President of the Continental Insurance Company, which was approved by Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw in his letter replying to President Irvin. The criticism of Mr. Moore's scheme, which is generally offered, is that it is ideal and too complex.

An agency manager, who is enthusiastic in his advocacy of organization, said yesterday that he would consent to no plan involving the abolition of the up-town branch offices. A prominent English manager said that any scheme to be successful must provide for the abolition of all up-town branch offices, the rating, either specifically or by minimum, of every risk in the metropolitan district, and the establishment of a uniform rate of brokerage commission. This latter position is approved privately by the officials of several New York companies. John G. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company, still maintains that the time is not yet ripe for any organization, the objects of the rate war not having been fully secured as yet.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

S. F. Angus of Detroit has been appointed manager of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont for the State of Michigan.

W. W. Haskell of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed agent of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, to succeed L. G. Whitney.

R. E. Watson, United States manager of the railway installment department of the Maryland Casualty Company has opened headquarters in Cincinnati.

I. N. Lane, the general manager of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, will personally inspect the United States branch some time during the present month.

E. W. De Leon, the New York manager of the liability department of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, has been appointed resident manager of the Maryland Casualty Company for New York, the northern portion of New Jersey, and part of Connecticut.

USE OF TOBACCO IN KOREA.

Consul General Allen Says the Natives of Both Sexes Are Inveterate Smokers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Horace N. Allen, Consul General of the United States at Seoul, Korea, writes as follows about the use of tobacco and cigarettes in that country:

"Having been asked by cigarette manufacturers in the United States for certain data regarding the cigarette trade in Korea, I have collected all the information available on the subject and send it in this form to the department for general use.

"The Koreans are great smokers. Both sexes and all classes begin smoking early in life and keep it up most diligently. Tobacco is not used by them in any other method than smoking. The pipe is the constant companion of every Korean man and woman. However poor an individual may be, there always seems to be some method of obtaining tobacco for the pipe which he or she is sure to possess, whatever else may be lacking.

"The tobacco used by the Koreans is almost entirely home-grown. Every farmer or gardener has his little patch of tobacco, much of which is very good in quality, but is injured in curing, being simply hung up under the wide eaves of the houses to dry. It is quite strong. The supply seems to be ample, and the price is very low. No leaf tobacco is imported.

"The Korean pipe is a brass bowl of fair size, with a brass mouthpiece. These are connected by a hollow reed stem from one to four feet in length, some of these stems being beautifully ornamented, and all neat and light. The common people use shorter pipes for convenience in working, but all who can affect the long pipe, both for coolness and for looks. The mouthpieces are often made of jade, amber, or other costly material; and of late, mouthpieces of clouded glass are offered for sale at such cheap rates as to make them more or less popular.

"The long pipe can be smoked with comfort only when the smoker is sitting down. Accidents often occur from persons falling with a long pipe in the mouth, the stem of which is driven down the throat, through the cheek, or into the soft palate.

"Native cigarettes of the poorest quality are made and sold for something like 1 cent gold for twenty. Little cigars of about the size of a cigarette are also made and sold for 28 cents silver (14 cents gold) per 100.

"The most popular foreign-made cigarettes now in use in Korea seem to be brands like the "Ohayo," made in Japan, it is said, of American tobacco, but probably of a mixture of Japanese and American. These sell in Korea for $50 silver ($25 gold) per case of 20 000, and retail for 3 cents silver (1½ cents gold) per package of ten, with mouthpieces.

"A cigarette made by machinery in Shanghai of American tobacco, and called 'Little Sweetheart,' is meeting with considerable sale here. They sell in Korea, for $170 silver ($85 gold) per case of 50,000, and retail for 4 cents silver (2 cents gold) per package of ten.

"American cigarettes are used exclusively at the palace, where large quantities are consumed. This makes them popular also with the higher classes. They are kept on sale in the local Chinese shops, and the best retail for 40 cents silver (20 cents gold) per package of twenty. Some English cigarettes are now to be found in the shops, and Russian and Egyptian brands are kept for the consumption of the European population.

"The import duty on cigars and cigarettes is 20 per cent. ad valorem.

"The import of cigars and cigarettes, chiefly the latter, in 1896, amounted to $57,112 silver, or $28,556 gold

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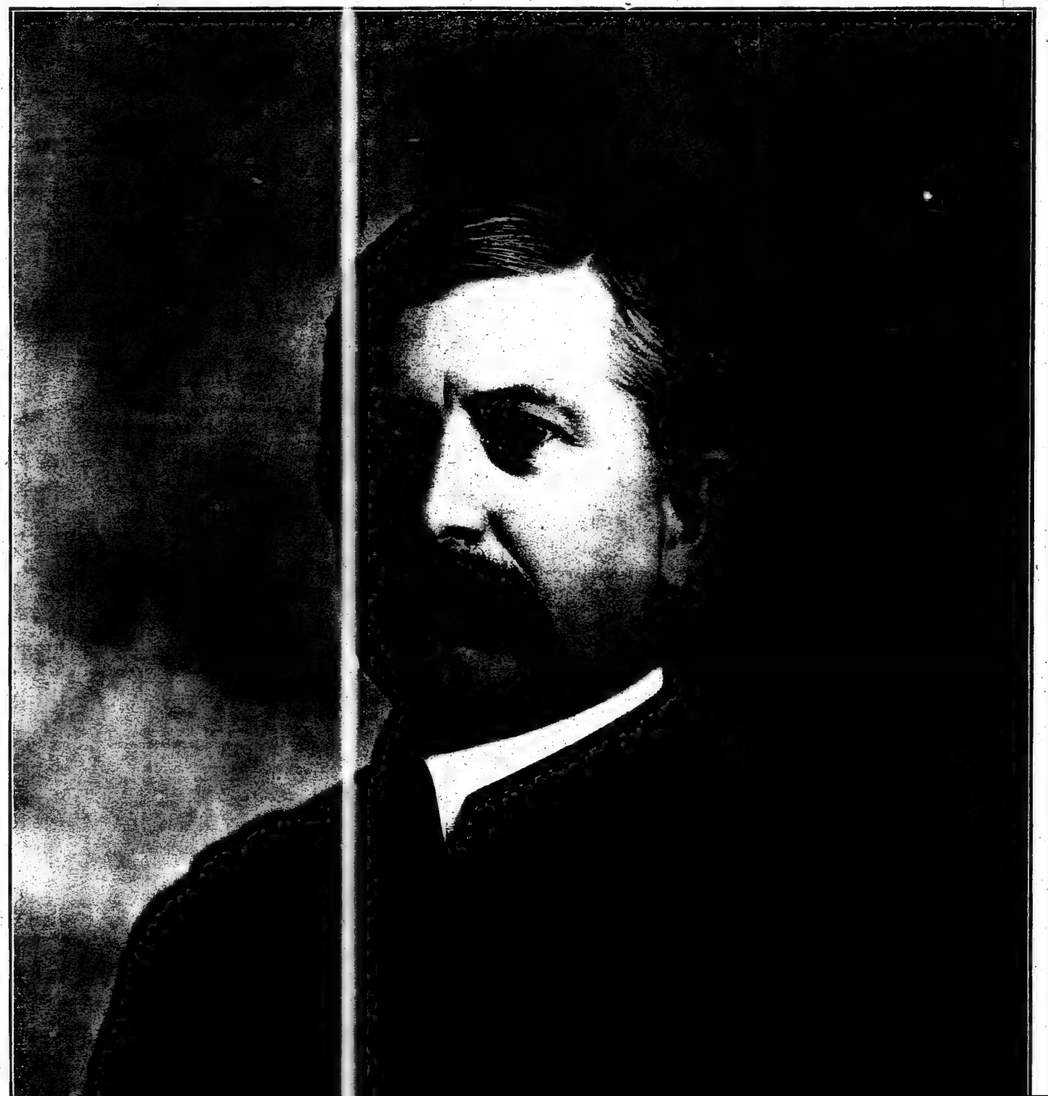
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The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The story of how New York received home the Seventy-first Regiment of United States Volunteers has been told in the daily press. It is doubtful if a more pathetic reception was ever given a more pathetic-looking body of men. People came to cheer; they cheered, but they turned away to weep. The cheering was long and loud; it rang from street to street along the route marked out for the pitiful cavalcade. It seemed to fall on deaf ears. The gaunt, emaciated faces made no response. Their indifference was horribly inhuman. They seemed as unemotional as blocks of wood. Then the fearful meaning of it all fell like a nall over the crowd, and the cheers gave way to tears. There must have been many who gased on that wreck of a regiment who wondered why some officer among them had not arisen, as did that young British Colonel in the Crimea, in 1854, and demanded, with good round oaths, proper food for his starving men. Such an act might have been regarded as insubordination, as mutiny, but it would have been human.

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There is one class of parasites connected with the Sunday editions of "yellow journalism" that more than any other is a disgrace to newspaper work. These writers know, these questionable scourers abroad, more or less of the court scandal that is dished in the columns of the third-rate press over there, and they only require a hint from a cable dispatch to unload their stock of filth, which the American public is expected to accept as fact ex cathedra. These parasites write tales of the shortcomings of really noble personages, which have no other foundation than idle gossip. Some of the parasites sign as pseudonyms noble names, that the credulous reader may be impressed with the air of authority. No woman, whose social duties require her to exchange half a dozen words with the Prince of Wales, is safe from their venomous pens. Their latest target seems to be Lady Warwick, more generally known as Lady Brooke. Any real or imagined rupture between the Prince of Wales and his spouse is always laid at the door of Lady Warwick. According to persons who have had an opportunity to know her best, there is not a nobler or more virtuous woman in England than Lady Warwick, nor a more devoted couple than the Earl and his wife. Similar slanders told of American women would not be allowed to pass. But Lady Warwick is in a foreign land, several thousand miles away, and the parasites feel safe. Her case is one of a hundred.

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Students of sociology might draw a comparison between the Berlin stutzer of 1870 and the New York dude of 1898. Both have redeemed themselves; both have put the rhymesters and the cartoonists to shame. One gave his life blood for his country before Sedan; the other before Santiago de Cuba. Both obtained their respective appelations, as did the Boulevardier of Paris, in the idea that their greatest emotions found expression in applauding the songs and dances of the prime donne of comic opera and their most severe exercise of tact was in trying to avoid paying their tailor's bills or in shifting the responsibility to their fathers. In each case, however, it seems that both stutzer and dude only languished for want of a combat more worthy, for conquests more exciting, and for rewards more lasting than the smiles of fair women. Paradoxical as it may seem, the stutzer and the dude have redeemed the society which nurtured them, but they have also administered to the cartoonist an unmerciful rebuke.

MAJOR GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.



HEN man leaves the Presidency of a great corporation, with $5,000,000 capital, leaves loved ones, the luxury of home and all social ties behind, and crosses continent and ocean as to serve his country, his patriotism admits of no question. Add to this self-sacrificing disposition literary talents of a high order, which have attracted attention on two continents, a thorough knowledge and mastery of men, great executive ability, perspicacity and prompt, inflexible decisiveness of character, and you have Major Gen. Francis V. Greene.

Gen. Greene was the choice of Gen. Wesley R. Merritt to go to Manila and help him organize the military and civil administration of the Philippines. That he was so prompt to accept his country's call leaves no room for surprise when his antecedents are known, for patriotism has ever been a trait of the man's family. His ancestor, John Greene, came from England in 1635 and settled in Warwick, R. I. Then his grandfather, Nathanael Greene, came along and set a pace for service to his country during the Revolution that placed him in the front rank as a soldier. Gen. George Sears Greene of Morristown, N. J., his father, now ninety-seven years of age, was graduated second in his class at West Point in 1823, and has the double distinction of being the oldest living graduate of the Military Academy, as well as the oldest commissioned officer in the United States Army. Nor does the military career of the Greenes end with the subject of this sketch. Warwick Greene, the General's son, a Harvard student, is serving Uncle Sam afloat, having enlisted in the Naval Reserves as a private when the war broke out. He is now on board the Yankee.

At about the same time the lad's father, hearing that war had been declared, went to the office of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company on Broadway, and rubbing his hands and smiling, took leave of all the office force and started for the front.

Francis V. Greene was born at Providence, R. I., June 27, 1850, and was graduated at the head of a class of fifty-eight at West Point in 1870. He served first in the artillery, but was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and for four years he was an assistant topographer and surveyor attached to the joint commission for the survey and demarkation of the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. In 1876 he was assigned to special duty in the office of the Secretary of War.

The distinguished honor of observing the military operations of Russia and Turkey in 1877-8 fell to his lot, and he was assigned as attaché at St. Petersburg to accompany the Russian army in the field. There he formed strong friendships with distinguished men, Gen. Skobeleff and McGarahan, the famous war correspondent, being conspicuous among them. He witnessed nearly all the principal battles of the war and reached Constantinople with the advance guard. His account of the campaign was reproduced in England, and portions of it were translated into French and German. The Russian Government had the whole work translated and adopted it as a textbook in its schools.

So much praise has been bestowed on Gen. Greene as a soldier that his literary talent is often overlooked. He is an authority on military science, and has written numerous articles for the magazines. His life of Gen. Nathanael Greene, his grandfather, and "The Mississippi," an account of campaigns in the civil war, are standard works. The Book Buyer recently published an exhaustive criticism by the General's pen of Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" from the standpoint of a military man. These works alone would give most men an enviable distinction, and considering Gen. Greene's arduous and exacting labors, it is difficult to understand how he found time to undertake them. For he is a tireless worker, busy every moment of the day. That he has found time to devote to books and study is surprising to those who know him best, but his attainments do not stop there. He is a lover of art, also, and many beautiful specimens in his New York home attest his taste.

Upon his return to the United States in 1879, Gen. Greene became an Assistant Engineer in Washington, and for six years he had charge of the engineering work upon the streets, roads, and bridges of the District of Columbia. The problems of good road construction absorbed him as much as military science had done. He attached the first importance to good roads, and in a lecture at Union College, Schenectady, expressed the opinion that thousands of freight cars were kept idle on sidetracks owing to bad country roads, which prevented the farmers from moving their crops. The embellishment of cities by better pavements also appealed to him, and that brought him in contact with the asphalt paving interests.

He resigned from the army in 1886 while an instructor at West Point. He then became Vice President and afterward President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. He established the same thoroughness in its affairs that had characterized him as a soldier. He knew all the men in the company's offices, and interested himself in all they did. He knew just what task each man accomplished and how well the duty was performed. He never accepted an excuse for the non-performance of a task. If there was any lack of men, he would add another desk. He encouraged those who deserved encouragement, and those who did not he treated severely. This went to personal habits, and he found out all about each one. Always kind, courteous, and considerate to those who know him, he could not tolerate intruders, and those who did not have business of importance with him seldom gained his ear. The duty he is now performing in a relaxation to a man of such a busy life, and his friends believe the time spent in Manila will do much to benefit his health.

Gen. Greene entered the National Guard as a Major and Engineer of the First Brigade in November, 1889. In February, 1892, he was elected Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, which post he held until the war with Spain broke out. He sailed for Manila on June 15 in command of the second expedition on the flagship China. In the attack on the city he took a distinguished part. For years he has been a warm personal friend of Gen. Merritt, and it is the expectation of all his admirers here that Francis V. Greene will win many laurels in his new sphere of activity.

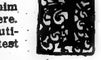
PEACE.

The flowers float their censers on the sated air,
The waters of the fountain foam in wanton wave,
While sunbeams, slowly streaming through the arch of palm,
Shine softly, filtered to a shaded splendor there.
And all is soother by silence, naught is sounding save
The fountain's flow, which purls a rhythm to the calm.

And I, my soul, would soar in space supernal, still
And sated, in the calm of timeless ecstasy;
No thought, save only dreams of colorglories, blent
With lethal odors thronging. These my bliss fulfill,
While languored harmonies soft whisper peace to me.
So sleep for aye, my soul, and, dreaming, flu.. content.

—MARVIN DANA in The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.



THE creation of commissions to negotiate a treaty of peace as the result of the Spanish-American war, and to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, recalls the story of the famous Tribunal of Arbitration which met twenty-seven years ago at Geneva, Switzerland, to adjust the claims of the United States against Great Britain growing out of the war of the rebellion. That tribunal was notable in its personnel as containing representatives of five separate powers convened to settle a dispute between two friendly nations, and in its results as establishing new principles of international law concerning the duties and obligations of neutrality.

The Treaty of Washington, entered into by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and proclaimed July 4, 1871, referred what were known as the "Alabama claims" to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of one Commissioner from each of the high contracting parties and from Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil. Charles Francis Adams was the American Commissioner, Sir Alexander Cockburn represented the Queen's Government, Count Sclopis came from Italy, Mr. Jacques Staempfli from Switzerland, and Baron Itajuba from Brazil. William M. Evarts, Caleb Cushing, and Morrison R. Waite were appointed as counsel to the American Commissioner. J. C. Bancroft Davis was named as the agent of the American Government before the tribunal, and Charles C. Beaman was made Solicitor.

The claims referred to this distinguished body arose from the damages inflicted upon American commerce by Confederate cruisers and privateers which had been fitted out or supplied from British ports. Chief among these commerce destroyers were the cruisers Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, though claims for destruction wrought by ten privateers were preferred before the tribunal.

The Commissioners met at Geneva Dec. 15, 1871, but their decision was not announced until the following year. It awarded to the United States the sum of $15,500,000 for Great Britain's negligence in failing to prevent the equipment, arming, and provisioning of Confederate cruisers and privateers. The decision was considered a great victory for the United States, and its opportune promulgation in 1872 had a marked effect in favor of President Grant and the Republican Party in the National campaign of that year. Special credit for the result of the negotiations for the settlement of these claims was given to Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. A special court was established at Washington to make the individual awards from the lump sum paid by Great Britain.

The accompanying picture is a reproduction of a photograph of the American representatives at the session of the tribunal, with their secretaries and the members of their families who accompanied them to Geneva. The photograph was taken at Geneva in the Summer of 1872, and looked at now, twenty-six years later, it portrays impressively the notable character of the commission. Of the persons represented in the group, about one-half are dead. Some of the young men who were playing minor parts then have since made places for themselves in public life.

Charles Francis Adams, the American representative on the tribunal, who occupies the central position in the group, died in Boston Nov. 21, 1886, at the age of seventy-nine. To his sturdy logic and indefatigable Americanism much of the credit for the satisfactory outcome of the arbitration was ascribed. He had been Minister to England from 1861 to 1868, a place which his father and grandfather before him had held, and he brought to the deliberations of



1898



E. T. Waite. Frank W. Hackett. C. Cushing. Chas. C. Beaman Jr.
Hettie S. Evarts. J. C. B. Davis. Hon. Adams. W. F. Peddrick.
Brooks Adams. C. F. Adams. A. B. Adams. Wm. Evarts.
John Davis. H. W. Evarts. H. M. Hackett. J. J. Davis. M. R. Waite.

Identification of Portraits in the Group.—Standing up in rear row, reading from left to right—E. T. Waite, Brooks Adams, Frank W. Hackett, J. C. B. Davis, Caleb Cushing, Charles C. Beaman, John Davis, W. F. Peddrick. Ladies, standing up on the left, Miss H. S. Evarts; on the right, Miss Mary Adams. Sitting down, reading from left to right, Mrs. Evarts, C. F. Adams, Mrs. Adams, W. M. Evarts, Miss Helen M. Evarts, Mrs. J. C. B. Davis, M. R. Waite.

the commission a superior knowledge of the issues at stake, which did not fail of effect.

William Maxwell Evarts, one of the three counselors of the American Commissioner, Attorney General of the United States under President Johnson, advocate of the Republican Party before the Electoral Commission, and United States Senator, is still living in this city. He is the senior partner in the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, though for the past several years he has taken no active part in legal or political affairs, spending his time in peaceful retirement at his home at 231 Second Avenue. Mr. Evarts is now eighty years old, having been born Feb. 6, 1818. Of his distinguished associates on the commission, Mr. Adams was seventy-nine years old when he died, Mr. Cushing was seventy-nine, and Mr. Waite was seventy-two.

Caleb Cushing, another of the counsel to the American Commissioner, was one of the unique men of his time. He had been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, a writer, and a Brigadier General in the Mexican war before he went to Geneva, and after his service before the tribunal he was sent as Minister to Spain. Mr. Cushing died Jan 2, 1879. He was famous as a wit, in illustration of which the following story, so far as is known never before published, is told of him:

Miss Hannah Gould of Newburyport, being requested by Mr. Cushing to write his epitaph, did so as follows:

Lay aside, all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Reposes the body of Cushing;
He has crowded his way
Through the world, they all say,
And even though dead will be pushing.

In reply to this, Mr. Cushing indited the following epitaph for Miss Gould:

Here lies one whose wit
Without wounding could hit;
And green be the turf that's above her.
Having sent every beau
To the regions below
She has gone down herself for a lover.

Morrison R. Waite is another of the group of notables included in this historical photograph who has passed away, he having died in Washington March 23, 1888, of pneumonia. He was a man of superb physique, and many of those who knew him well insist that with proper medical care he would have been living to-day as are Mr. Evarts and Mr. Davis. He was attended in his last illness by a female physician. Mr. Waite had been the leader of the Ohio bar before he was appointed to represent the American Government at Geneva, and had refused all opportunities for political preferment. His brilliant services before the tribunal, where he argued the question of the liability of the British Government for permitting Confederate cruisers to coal in British ports, led to his afterward being appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Grant.

John Chandler Bancroft Davis, agent of the American Government before the Geneva tribunal, is reporter of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, to which post he was appointed in 1883. He is seventy-six years old. His diplomatic career began in 1849, when he was made Secretary of Legation at London. Returning to this country, he served as American correspondent of The London Times. Afterward he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and in 1871 he was a member of the High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington. At other times he served as Minister at Berlin and as a member of the Court of Claims at Washington.

Charles C. Beaman, who held the post of Solicitor for the United States before the tribunal, is now the junior member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman in this city, and enjoys a high reputation as an able and successful lawyer and a brilliant speaker. Mr. Beaman married the eldest daughter of Mr. Evarts, Miss Hettie S. Evarts, whose picture appears in the group. Mr. and Mrs. Beaman have a handsome home in the city at 11 East Forty-fourth Street.

Of the other persons in the picture, John Davis, who accompanied his uncle, J. C. B. Davis, as secretary, is now a Judge of the Federal Court of Claims at Washington. E. T. Waite, who acted as his father's secretary, is dead. Brooks Adams, who was his father's private secretary, is living in Boston, where he practices law and engages in literary pursuits. Frank W. Hackett, Mr. Cushing's secretary, is a lawyer in Washington. W. F. Peddrick, who served Mr. Evarts as secretary, is dead. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Evarts are still living. Miss Helen W. Evarts is now Mrs. Charles H. Tweed. Mrs. Adams is dead.

Mrs. Waite and her daughter were in Geneva when the picture was taken, but for some reason they were not present. Allen W. Evarts, son of the Senator, was also in Geneva at the time, though he does not appear in the picture. The group of celebrities as it is here represented was never again reassembled, the members of the American party dispersing at Geneva, some proceeding to Paris and other Continental points and some returning directly home.

THADDEUS HORTON.

A MIMIC SEA.

To start an aquarium sounds a rather formidable undertaking from a financial standpoint, says a writer in Harper's Round Table, yet it costs nothing to collect the treasures of the sea, and once intelligently collected, months of pleasure are secured. The expensive glass globes called aquariums are not necessary, nor even desirable. A top will live in a bottle, and a sea garden grow in a preserve jar. Instead, substitute a small, new tub, unpainted inside, or a glass box made of window panes set in a framework of wood and cement. Into this tank put two inches of well-washed sea sand, avoiding all worms and fleas, which would die and poison the water. This layer of sand is for the benefit of the crabs and burrowing snails. Then, with small, clean stones, free from all vegetable growth, and a little cement, build a mimic arcade in the centre of the tank, which will provide shade, without which your sleepless fish will soon die. Little lumps of cement, stuck irregularly about the sides of the tub, afford root room for weed, and so vary its monotony.

Having prepared the tank, fill it with deep-sea water, to guard against the possible impurities of the shore. As this water evaporates renew with fresh water, since the original salt never evaporates. The tank must be placed where it will have plenty of light and air, while guarded against heat and dust. Sunlight is necessary for the plant life of the aquarium, but if the water ever becomes tepid the fish will die. Now deposit in the tank half a dozen stones or shells, to which are attached the finer varieties of growing weed, as sea lettuce and ulvae. It is well to first wash these carefully, lest decayed matter lurk in the fronds.

TO ONE I LOVE.

I love—what do I not love? Earth and air
Find place within my heart, and myriad things
You would not deign to heed are cherished there,
And vibrate on its very inmost strings.

I love the Summer, with her ebb and flow
Of light and warmth and music, that have nursed
Her tender buds to blossoms; and you know
It was in Summer that I saw you first.

I love the Winter dearly, too; but then
So much I owe it; on a Winter's day,
Bleak, stormy, cold, I saw you once again,
When you had been those weary months away.

I love the stars like friends; so many nights
I gaze at them, when you are far from me,
Till I grow blind with tears; those far-off lights
Can watch you, whom I long in vain to see.

I love, too, to be loved; all loving praise
Is like a crown upon my life, to make
It better worth your interest, to raise
Still nearer to your own the heart you take.

I love all good and noble souls. I heard
One speak of you but lately; and for days,
Only to think of it, my heart was stirred
In tender memory of such generous praise.

I love all those who love you, all who owe
Comfort to you; and I can find regret
Even for those poor hearts who once could know
And once could love you, and will now forget.

Would you have loved me had you known before
I loved so many things—still you the best?
Dearest, remember that I love you more—
Oh, more a thousand times—than all the rest.

—Chambers's Journal.

THE DRAMA



Alma Kremer

will be well ... or Mr. Mansfield and his associates if ex... tation is not keyed too high here in ad... nce of their "first night." Probably ... its English form Rostand's play (with ... uch of its talk necessarily omitted) wil... turn out to be a good romantic drama, wit... some few hints of historic interest; not ... epoch-maker in either a literary or a d... matic sense. Of course much curiosity is ... ways felt about any new rôle Mr. Mansfie... undertakes. He is a remarkable actor.

Dorothea ... aird is a daughter-in-law of Sir Henry ... rving. Her husband, H. B. Irving, pla... such parts as the cynical libertine in "The Tree of Knowledge" and the stern young statesman in "The Princess and the Butterfly" at the St. James's Theatre. The London Sketch, from which we have taken the likeness herewith presented, says of her: "Miss Dolly Baird, pictured here by the London Stereoscopic Company, left Oxford to become famous as Trilby in the dramatized version of Mr. Du Maurier's famous book. She is a descendant of Mistress Dorothy Foster, the heroine of Sir Walter Besant's romance. She is the sister of Mrs. Edward Tyas Cook, and therefore the sister-in-law of the editor of The Daily News, who guides the Nonconformist conscience."

Laurence Irving, the brother-in-law of this attractive and exceptionally well-connected lady, is a dramatist who will yet compel the stage, and the world, too, to reckon with him, if he keeps his health and holds to his ambition. His "Godefrol and Yolande," in which Ellen Terry acted at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has been published in a small quarto by John Lane, at the sign of the Bodley Head, and is, like many other plays by dramatists lacking experience, more impressive in the reading than it was in the acting. The influence of Maeterlinck was strong upon the young man when this play was written, but so was the influence of Swinburne; and both are good influences when they are not permitted utterly to control and subdue one's own individuality. To feel the charm of Maeterlinck one must have sensibility and a sense of the mystical, at least; to understand Swinburne one must first of all have a strong feeling for the beautiful.

Mr. Irving will write better plays than "Godefrfoi and Yolande," doubtless; but that little work, gruesome as it was, interested thoughtful students of the stage in the performance, and will convince them that their hope for some good, strong, and true work from this writer was not in vain when they read it.

When Ellen Terry acted Desdemona in London to the Othello of Frank Cooper, a fortnight ago, the character of Blanca was retained, and acted by Edith Craig, one of Ellen Terry's daughters. This is, indeed, something new. It has been many years, we fancy, since Bianca appeared in a stage version of "Othello." You find the name in some of the old historic casts, particularly in the eighteenth century, and it is likely that in the days of simpler stage accessories and more vigorous elocution the powerful and ingenious scene in which Othello's jealous frenzy is increased by Bianca's jealousy was often acted. But it must be remembered that Shakespeare was hacked and treated with irreverence in the palmy days more frequently than in this era.

It may seem rather early to print a likeness of Viola Allen in the new rôle which is expected to serve her throughout her first starring tour. But, nevertheless, here is a picture of Miss Allen's idea of Glory Quayle, vouched for by her "management." Quite apart from the large personal popularity of Miss Allen, "The Christian" may be set down in advance as the second great play of the year, "Cyrano de Bergerac" being the first. Both are looked for eagerly by a multitude of theatregoers. "Everybody" has read "The Christian." It ranks with "Quo Vadis" and "Ben Hur." It is Mr. Hall Caine's "sheff dover" without a doubt.

And then, too, the few nobodies who have not read "The Christian," and do not intend to read it, want the dramatization to be successful for Miss Allen's sake. But let it be remembered that in estimating the relative greatness of plays and the triumphs of a dramatic season, hindsight is better than foresight.

Old New York playgoers remember "The Lancers," in which Lester Wallack used to act, and which was revived at Wallack's Theatre late in the sixties, with Charles Wyndham as Victor de Courcy, the prodigal, eating his husks in the uniform of a private soldier; Louisa Moore, who died only the other day, as the coquettish widow; J. C. Williamson, for many years a prosperous Australian impresario, as the batsman; Charles Fisher as the Sergeant Major, too fond of drink, and J. W. Wallack, Jr., as the ferocious Colonel. Tolerably young playgoers, though not the youngest, (so quickly does time fly,) remember "The Queen's Shilling," G. W. Godfrey's adaptation to an English environment of the same French plot Capt. Liecester Ver-

ANNIE RUSSELL, pictured on this page as the heroine of the Bret Harte play called "Sue," will begin her starring tour this Fall with the supposed advantage of a "European reputation." You will find that much importance will be attached to the fact that she got "good notices" in London. Yet Miss Russell's acting in "Dangerfield" and "Sue" could not have better appreciation more warmly expressed than it received here; while a thousand widely published "good notices" could not transform "Dangerfield" into more than a trifle or make "Sue" a particularly attractive play. Miss Russell's acting in both was consistent and true, and its effect was enhanced by her personal charm. Her acting has always been of unusual merit since she appeared as Esmeralda in Mrs. Burnett's play when she was a mere girl.

She will have a promising drama this year, an adaptation of Henri Lavedan's "Catharine," the heroine of which is a poor but refined girl, who weds a wealthy young nobleman for his money, feels later that she has reason to repent, but learns at last that she has reason to be happy.

Mr. Gillette's reputation, commercially speaking, also, has probably increased since his cordial reception two successive years in London; but surely Gillette is an artist not without honor in his own land. His acting in "Secret Service," however, was naturally surprising to playgoers who had never seen him in any other rôle. As a matter of fact, Gillette is not an actor of richly varied powers. His range of expression is limited. But he is also an original dramatist of much ingenuity and an adapter of unusual skill and taste.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" is upon us. Mr. Mansfield and his company are about to produce an English version of Edmond Rostand's extraordinary play. Wherefore another likeness of Constant Coquelin (THE TIMES has already published two or three others) is of timely interest. To tell the truth, though, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, London was not particularly enthusiastic about the acting of Coquelin and his associates in "Cyrano," (after the great furor in Paris,) and it



ANNIE RUSSELL AS SUE.



Viola Allen
As Glory Quayle.



Sadie Martinot
In "The Turtle."



Dorothea Baird
As Rosalind.



Nellie O'Neil
As Fay Kerr in "A Day and a Night."



Ethel Barrington
In "The Dawn of Freedom."



William Gillette,
In "Too Much Johnson."

non had used in "The Lancers," with Mrs. Kendal as the widow, Mr. Kendal as the prodigal, Dodson as the batsman, and poor Wenman as the Sergeant Major. "The Queen's Shilling" is worth remembering, as few performances given here by the Kendals and their company were better.

Both of these plays, and some others that used to be known on the English stage, were versions of a famous French vaudeville (which is a play with songs, not an entertainment of song, dance, and jugglery,) called "Un Fils de Famille," by MM. Bayard and de Biéville, which was first acted at the Paris Gymnase in 1852 with a Rose-Cheri, Lafontaine, and Bressant in the cast. The subject has now been adapted to current English musical farce. "The Dandy Fifth," with prose and verse, by G. R. Sims, whose range of authorship includes "Ostler Joe" and the latest Adelphi melodrama, and music by one Clarence Corri, is merely a jocular version of "Un Fils de Famille." If it runs long in London we are sure to see it here. E. A. D.

Chevalier's New Play.

Alfred Chevalier, the famous costermonger of the London halls, has had a full-grown play written for him, and will shortly produce it in London. "The Land of Nod" is its title. The story concerns itself with Dr. Goodwin—studying occultism—and his friend, Prof. Peter Pinder, the Philistine. The latter goes to bed one night on a shockingly indigestible supper. As soon as he is asleep he dreams he sees Raha, Dr. Goodwin's Oriental protégé, who hypnotizes him, robs him of his personality, and condemns him to become his own cockney butler, Sims. (A cockney butler, because Pinder has a passion for "collecting dialects.") The stage darkens, and he is confronted with the figures of all his pre-existences—metempsychosis writ large. These begin in the savage stage, run through history, calling on every epoch. The curious part of the business is that when alone Pinder "can talk to himself as himself," but as soon as people are about he is Sims again. Note that the change is effected in presence of the audience entirely by facial play. The dream is continued in Act II. Here we are introduced to a fairy queen, who makes love to the Cockney butler, the stage being peopled with houris; there is a movement, color, dancing, and concerted music. Here, as the butler, the professor is condemned to attend a concert, in which he supplies the entire entertainment. A chance, of course, for Mr. Chevalier to run through his repertory.



EMIL SAUER, THE PIANIST.



Taylor Granville,
as Widgets in "The Royal Box."

Emil Sauer, the Pianist.

Emil Sauer is thirty-six years old. He has been before the public for twenty years. In 1876 Rubinstein heard Sauer, and being struck by his talent warmly recommended him to his brother. Sauer thereupon became a stipendiary of Nikolaus Rubinstein.

In 1878 he made his début in North Germany and the Rhineland, and in the following year went to London, where he won the favor of the English public. In 1883 he completed a concert tour in Spain and Italy. In 1884 Sauer received his last artistic consecration in Weimar from Liszt, who thoroughly recognized the extraordinary endowments of the young pianist. He made his Berlin début in 1885 in the presence of the imperial family. He will make his first appearance in New York Jan. 10, 1899.

In the Light of Experience.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Footlight—Who is the most promising person in your company?

Sue Brette—Oh, the manager, by all means.





1898

SEPT



Miss Mabel Harrison Duncan,
President of the Daughters of Lafayette Post.

THE DAUGHTERS OF LAFAYETTE POST, NO. 140, G. A. R.

THE veterans of Lafayette Post hardly need an introduction to the public of the United States, in view of their magnificent work in recruiting the Lafayette Post Brigade at the opening of the war with Spain. The daughters of these veterans have also been desirous of serving their country, and during the seven years that the Society of the Daughters of Lafayette Post has been in existence success has crowned its efforts in the many patriotic and benevolent works undertaken. The society numbers about 100 members, nearly all of whom are girls whose first glimpse of club life was received on entering this organization.

To three of the Daughters, Miss M. Mehitable Strobridge, Miss Edna Munson Greene, and Miss Helen Doremus Wessells belongs the distinction of organizing the society. The first step was taken in 1891, when they asked the daughters of the veterans of Lafayette Post to unite with them in presenting a distinctive "post flag" to the veterans, at the same time inviting them to form a society "to perpetuate the memories of their fathers who fought in the late war of the rebellion; to continue an interest in the soldiers and sailors of their country; to bind themselves in closer friendship, and extend all possible relief to needy members of the organization and their children."

Within a few days the society was organized with twenty-five charter members. The first President, Miss M. Mehitabl Strobridge, is a graduate of Wesleyan University. To secure the money for the purchase of the post flag a volunteer concert was given at Masonic Hall. The receipts were $500, and a white silk flag, inscribed and decorated, was presented to the post. The daughters then sent $100 of the surplus to the Grant Monument Fund. In recognition of the gift the society received seats from the Mayor to witness the dedication ceremonies held at the monument in 1897.

Miss Strobridge held the office of President during two years, which were marked by continual activity and public-spirited efforts. A luncheon at the Plaza Hotel, musicales, monologues, and other entertainments were given, and the proceeds devoted to various patriotic projects.

The society participated by proxy in a most appropriate ceremony on Memorial Day of 1892. Miss Helen Suydam Mills, who was at that time in Paris, was authorized to represent the society in placing flowers on the grave of the Marquis de Lafayette. Jacqueminot and white roses combined with bluets, and tied with the American colors, formed the offering. The anniversary of Lafayette's landing in America, April 26, is celebrated annually with much enthusiasm.

On becoming the private secretary of an authoress residing in Virginia, Miss Strobridge resigned the office of President, and was succeeded by Mrs. Warren P. Johnson, who also held the office for two years. Other members who have held the office of President are Mrs. P. W. Nickerson, Mrs. J. W. Knight, and Miss Maude A. Morison. Under the leadership of these young women the organization has well sustained its reputation for patriotism and philanthropy. A "musket drill," for which the Daughters had been drilled by a member of Lafayette Post, and a number of other entertainments, were all marked financial successes. The money thus secured supported for two years a bed in the Post-Graduate Hospital, which was occupied by members of veterans' families.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in 1894 by a "costume ball." The members of the Reception Committee were attired in Martha Washington costumes, and the minuet, danced by these quaintly gowned young women at the opening of the ball, was an attractive feature.

In April of the same year the ranks of the society were for the first time broken by the loss of one of the most popular members. Miss Strobridge has chosen literature as her life work, and in order to fit herself for her vocation spent several months in Rome in historical study among the cathedrals. While there her health failed, and a short illness terminated a life of much promise.

Aside from the "benefits" given every season for patriotic and philanthropic work, the Relief Committee, of which the Senior Vice President is Chairman, investigates and relieves worthy and needy cases that are brought to the notice of the society. Three times each year there is transferred from the treasury of the organization to the account of the Relief Committee an amount equal to one-sixth of all receipts for dues and initiation fees during the preceding months. The relief fund is thus constantly replenished, and the continuation of this excellent work assured. Every Thanksgiving and Christmas the society provides generous dinners for needy families, those of veterans, of course, being the preferred beneficiaries. In thus caring for others the society is not neglectful of its own, for flowers are sent to members during any illness and the Visiting Committee is very attentive.

The monthly meetings of the society are held at the homes of the members. The badge is adapted from the coat of arms of the Marquis de Lafayette, and is made of gold, richly enameled and studded with pearls.

Miss Mabel Harrison Duncan is the President of the society at this time. The other officers for the season of 1897-8 are: Senior Vice President—Miss Blanche C. Kittle; Junior Vice President—Miss Helen D. Wessells; Recording Secretary—Miss Josephine Garrison; Third Vice President—Miss Anna Flora Thompson; Fourth Vice President—Miss Edith Overon; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Valdemar Sillo; Treasurer—Mrs. Lillian M. Conrad.

When war was declared a special meeting of the society was immediately called, to decide upon a line of work which would be useful. A generous appropriation was made from the treasury to form the nucleus of a fund, to be used, when necessary, for the assistance of the Lafayette Post volunteers. Later an entertainment was given for the purpose of enlarging the fund. The entertainment was very successful, and a large amount was added to the fund.

EVELINA HOLDEN FAIRMAN.



Mrs. P. W. Nickerson,
Third President, Daughters of Lafayette Post.



Miss May Banta,
A Daughter of Lafayette Post.



Miss Marie Mehitable Strobridge,
First President, Daughters of Lafayette Post.



Miss Josephine Garrison,
Recording Secretary, Daughters of Lafayette Post.

BAD TEMPERS.

After impurity, drunkenness, gambling, and such gross sins, perhaps there is nothing which mars marriage more than bad temper. In illustration of this point a writer in Chambers's Journal relates the following: The confidential servant of a Scotch laird told him one day that he was going to leave his service. "Why?" asked the master. "Are you not comfortable?" "Oh, comfortable enough; but, to tell the truth, I can't stand the temper of your wife. She's always scolding me." "If that be all," said the laird, "you have very little to complain of." "Little or much, I'm going." Seeing that the man had made up his mind, the laird said, "Well, go then, and be thankful forever after that you have not to live with her."

Sir David Baird and some other English officers were imprisoned by Tippoo Sahib in his dungeons at Bangalore. When the mother of Sir David heard the news in Scotland, alluding to the way in which prisoners were fastened to each other in those days, and to the energetic temperament of her son, she said, "Lord pity the chiel that's tied to our Davie."

COCKFIGHTING IN MANILA.

Gambling may be said to be the one vice of the Philippine Islander, says a writer in The Nineteenth Century, and takes chiefly the form of cockfighting—more ruinous for him in its effects than the earthquakes and cyclones by which his home is occasionally devastated. With the Tagal, even more than with the Malay generally, this pastime is a passion pushed to the extreme. In every native hut, in every craft floating on the Pasig, a cock is to be found undergoing training as careful as that bestowed in the West on a race horse—though perhaps to perish on its first appearance in the lists. A native at leisure is seldom seen without his game cock, a pretty creature, not much larger than a bantam, which he carries under his arm, and should his hut take fire, his first thought is this favorite, which, having secured, he leaves the rest to fate. Cockfights are held regularly on Sundays and festivals, and, in Manila, on one day in the week as well, and the laws regulating them, which contain as many as a hundred clauses, are very strict.

The spectators stand, or squat on their heels—the favorite native posture—on a sloping floor, at the foot of which are the lists. The maximum stake is $50, and one spur only is allowed to each cock. The Chinaman, who farms the gallera, collects the bets, which, relatively to the wealth of the company, are enormous, Tagals of the poorest class often staking from $3 to $4, and going supperless to bed in consequence. Meantime the owners of the first combatants are arming their champions with a sharp steel spur some two and a half inches long, with as much care as is given to saddling a horse for the Derby. When all the bets have been collected the cocks are faced. Should one run away without being injured, which does not often occur, he is declared beaten, and a new antagonist brought to face the victor. This time the combatants are probably more equally matched, and the excitement of the reeking crowd of Tagals and Chinamen increases. The cocks fly at one another, meeting breast to breast, their uplifted claws directing the points of their spurs at the adversary, again and again endeavoring to strike a fell blow, chance generally determining the victory according to the vulnerability of the part penetrated by the blade. At last one of the cocks reels, falls, and expires, and the victor executes a triumphant dance over the bleeding corpse of his vanquished foe.



Miss Blanche C. Kittle,
Senior Vice President, Daughters of Lafayette Post.

SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS.

It is not true that the Spaniard is naturally cruel, writes David Hannay in The Pall Mall Magazine. The ferocities of which he has unquestionably been guilty have come from his unbusinesslike indolence. He lets trouble come from want of precaution in time, and it finds him unprepared. Then he falls into the rage of the indolent man who is aroused out of his indolence, and strikes savagely. Conduct of that kind proves his incapacity for government, and is seen at its worst where he has to deal with creoles, who repeat his own faults in an exaggerated form, and with half-breeds. For that reason, among others, he has lost his colonial empire. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that Spain is decaying.

The population has nearly, if not quite, doubled in the present century, and the country in itself is infinitely better off than it was a hundred years ago. The loss of Cuba will be no evil for Spain, but a gain, for it will stop a dreadful drain of life and treasure. When there is no colonial market to think of, the immense resources of the country itself will probably be better worked. The mere mineral wealth of Spain ought to be enough to make it rich. If it has begun to understand the consequences of bad administration, it may well be one of the most prosperous parts of Europe in another generation.

How It Worked.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Did that mosquito lotion do you any good?"

"Yes; it had such a horrid odor I couldn't stay in the same room with the mosquitoes."



Miss Grace A. Morrison,
Chairman of Auditing Committee, Daughters of Lafayette Post.



Miss Helen Doremus Wessells,
Junior Vice President, Daughters of Lafayette Post.



Miss M. Edith Blascheck,
A Daughter of Lafayette Post.



Mrs. Warren P. Johnson,
Second President, Daughters of Lafayette Post.



Mrs. J. W. Knight,
Fourth President, Daughters of Lafayette Post.



Miss Mattie B. Richards,
A Daughter of Lafayette Post.

EARLY HISTORY OF OUR FERRIES

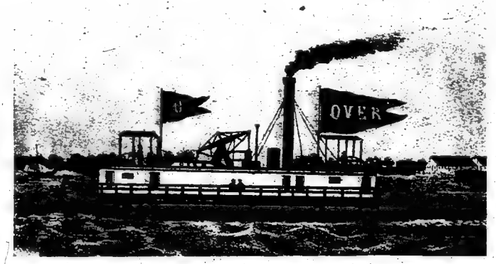
BEFORE the introduction of steam ferryboats the ferries from New York had been crossed by horseboats and barges for passengers. In 1810 a proposition was before the Legislature for improvements in the ferries, which required an owner of a ferryboat to have his name painted in white letters on the stern of the boat, and the word "ferryboat" on the inside of the stern. It was furthermore proposed that the owners of ferryboats should at all times in the months of May, June, July, August, and September have their boats ready for passage from half an hour before sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, and in all other months from sunrise until 8 o'clock in the evening, and that no passenger should be detained more than five minutes. It was proposed that a sufficient number of barges for passengers should be kept at all the ferries, upon which barges no baggage or lumber should be carried. Four men were to be employed to row every barge, and in every horseboat two men. The passenger barges should not be less than 22 feet long and 7 feet wide, and no more than 14 passengers should be ferried in them at a time.

From this brief summary the condition of the ferries immediately previous to the introduction of steam ferryboats may be judged. The success of Fulton in the year 1807-8 in propelling to Albany and back a steamboat, the first which had navigated any considerable body of water, aroused the inventive and speculative spirit of New Yorkers, and the particular applicability of this new method of navigation to crossing ferries was immediately discerned.

The ferry which was first opened to competition at about that period was that to Paulus Hook, the lease of which expired in the Spring of 1811. An association was formed, in which Elisha Boudinot and Robert Fulton were concerned, who made application in July, 1809, for a lease of this ferry. A competitor arose in the person of Daniel French, who had obtained a patent for improvement in the use of steam in propelling boats, by which he claimed that a great saving of expense was made. Other competitors came forward in the persons of Elisha Morrell and Levi Kendall, who claimed that they had a patent for an invention which they believed superior in the working of machinery to all others. All these applicants were deferred until their respective claims could be more fully examined.

In December of the same year, John Stevens, who owned the short line at Hoboken, and the ferry running to that place, asserted that he had been for some time engaged in endeavors to apply the force of steam to navigation, and claimed to be the first in this country who made efforts to that end. He therefore claimed the right of steam ferriage to Hoboken.

In relation to the claim of Mr. Stevens, the venerable Prof Renwick, in a letter to the New York Historical Society in 1858 says: "The first time I ever heard of an attempt to use steam for propelling vessels was from a classmate of mine, who resided in Belleville, N. J. He had, in the Summer of 1803, seen an experiment on the Passaic River, which he stated to have been directed by John Stevens of Hoboken. According to this account, the propulsion was attempted by forcing water by means of a pump from an aperture in the stern of the vessel. From some vague indications, it would appear that the elder Brunel, afterward so distinguished in Europe, was in the employment of Mr. Stevens on this occasion.



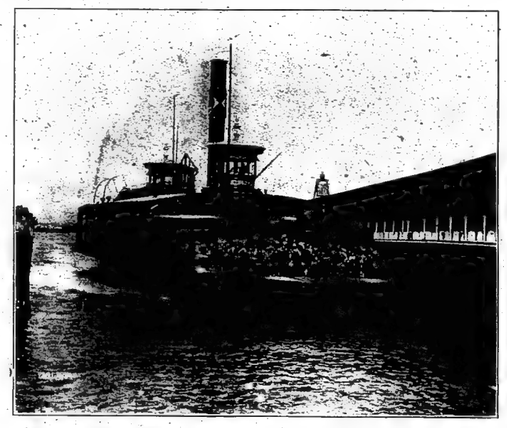
ONE OF THE FIRST FULTON FERRY STEAMBOATS.
From Valentine's Manual for 1859.

In March, 1811, leases were executed to the Jersey Association for the Paulus Hook Ferry, and to John Stevens for the Hoboken Ferry.

It became now a matter of competition between these rival lessees, represented by Fulton on one side and Stevens on the other, who should first bring a steam ferryboat into actual operation. In this Mr. Stevens was successful, and in the early part of October, 1811, he invited the city authorities and several leading citizens on board the first regular steam ferryboat which plied in any part of the world. The voyage to Hoboken was successfully accomplished, and a formal entry of the fact was made in the City Records of New York, on Oct. 11, 1811.

The Jersey Company were, by their agreement, to complete two boats, but they were delayed for nearly a year, subsequent to the period at which Mr. Stevens's boat was put on his ferry. It appears that Mr. Fulton was, meantime, devising improvements, and asked time on the second boats until experiments were made with the first. The first boat was put in operation in August, 1812, on which occasion an entertainment was given at the tavern on Paulus Hook to the members of the Common Council and several other guests.

The Over was one of the first steamboats built for the Brooklyn ferries. Horseboats were continued on the Catharine Ferry until about the year 1835, and on the Jackson Street Ferry some years later.



THE FERRYBOAT OF TO-DAY.



Miss Anna Francis.
A Daughter of Lafayette Post.

In the month of May, 1804, in company with the same young gentleman and another classmate, I went to walk on the Battery. As we entered the gate from Broadway, we saw what in those days we considered a crowd, running toward the river. On inquiring the cause, we were informed that Jack Stevens was going over to Hoboken in a queer sort of boat. On reaching the bulkhead, by which the Battery was then bounded, we saw lying against it a vessel about the size of a Whitehall rowboat, in which was a small engine, but there was no visible means of propulsion. The vessel was speedily under way. A few years since at a fair of the American Institute, I was asked to serve on a committee to report upon a boat and engine exhibited by the Messrs. Stevens for the purpose of sustaining the claim of their father to the honor of being the first inventor of the propeller. I at once recognized the engine exhibited

MAXIMS IN SOUDAN.

This life is a sowing-time for the future life: all who sow good deeds shall enter the great city.

Whoever chooses this world rejects the choice of the next: he seizes one cowry but loses two thousand cowries.

If there is no purity there is no prayer, as you know: if there is no prayer there is no drinking of the water of heaven.

About this saying there is no uncertainty: whoever rejects it, leave him alone, that he may become a heathen.

This world is like a room where we see ropes set up for weaving and thread is placed ready.

You will obtain a reward according to the character of your actions on earth: you will come to meet with these actions in the next world.

Mother and daughter, you choose between them: you know that you cannot marry them both.

So, too, earth and the next world: you know that you cannot bring them together so as to retain them.

Look carefully, then, thyself as to which of them thou wilt choose.

Fight earnestly, leave off evil: the avoidance of it is a true education.

He who possesses knowledge but does not act accordingly, what will he have to say on the day of the resurrection?

He who overcomes his own heart bends it as a sickle is bent.

Were I a child of this earth, which is coming to an end, I would not pray nor make ablutions.

You, my brethren, abandon the business of this world: whoever follows after the business of this world serves not God.

We have a journey before us which cannot be put aside, whether you are prepared or unprepared.

Whether by night, or just before dawn, or in the morning when the sun has risen.

That which you have you do not really possess: make preparation before death part you from this life.

—From The Nineteenth Century.

Woman in Business.

From The Detroit Journal.

The following blank form for a bank check is designed for the use of feminine depositors:

"Dear —— —— Bank:

"What —— weather! Isn't it just too —— for anything? How are you, anyway? Oh, yes, before I forget it, will you please pay to ——, let me see—oh, yes, —— dollars? Oh, I know you will! Thank you ever so much!"

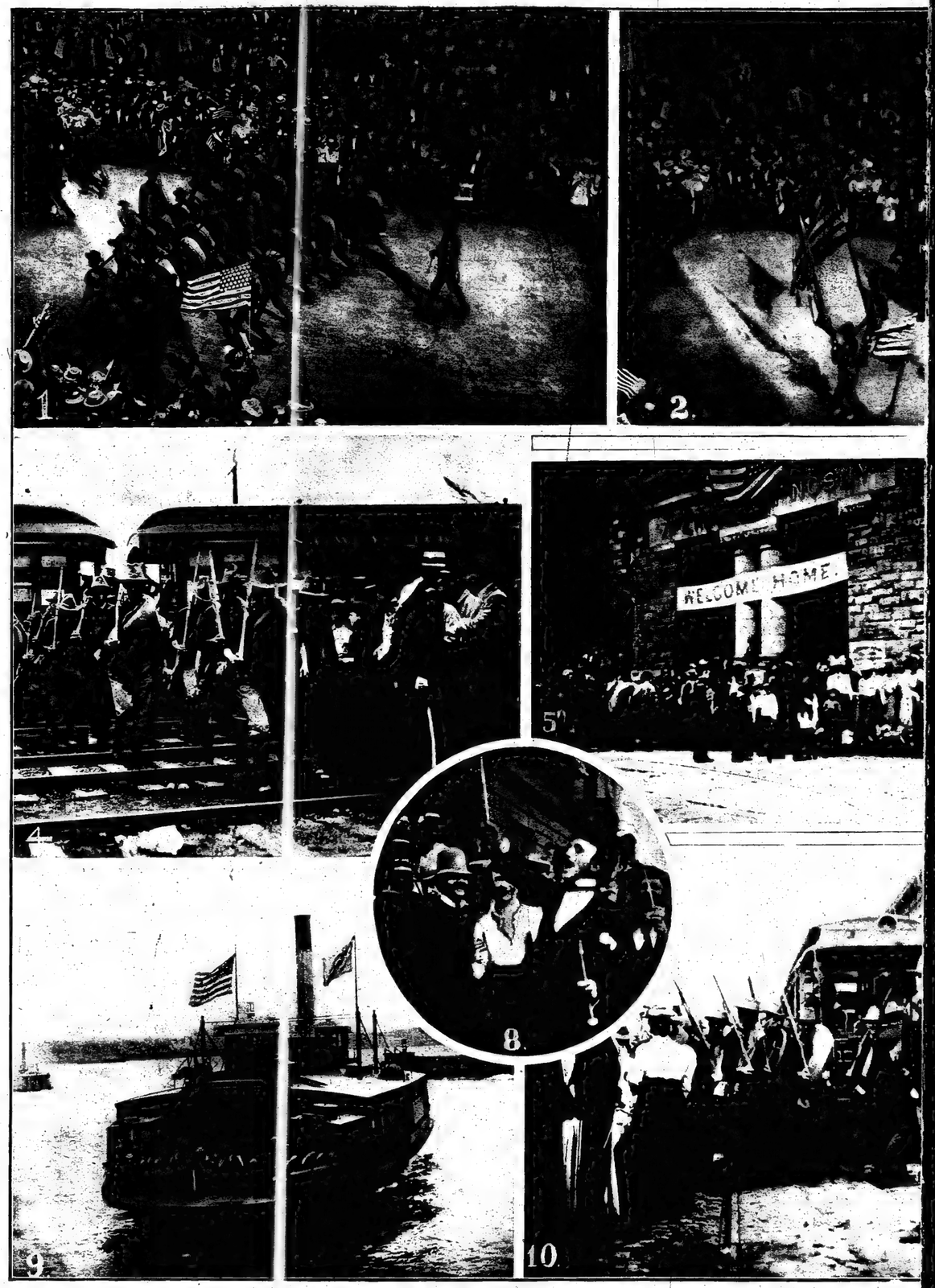
And printed criss-cross:

"P. S.....
....
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Miss Maude A. Morison,
Fifth President, Daughters of Lafayette Post.

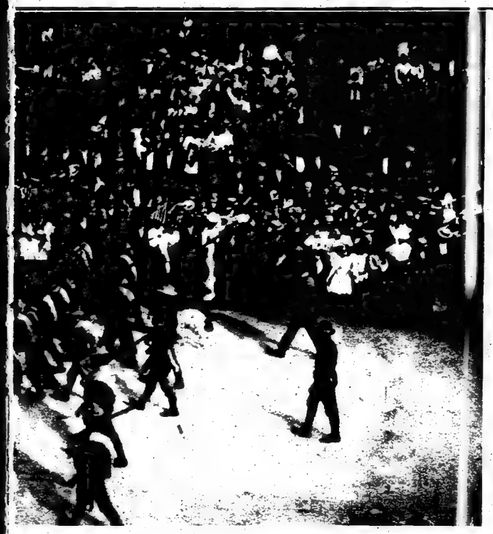
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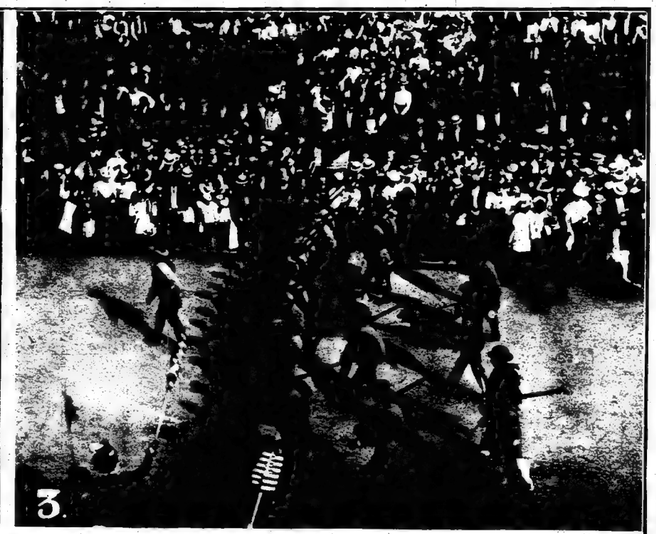


1.—Marching Up Fifth Avenue—Passing Sixteent Street. 2.—Color Company M. 3.—Company A and Mascots. 4.—The Veterans Disembarking at Long Island City. 5.
the Ferr from the Long Island Railroad Yards. 8.—Celebrating the Boys' Return. 9.—The Arrival at the Battery. 10.—Sick S

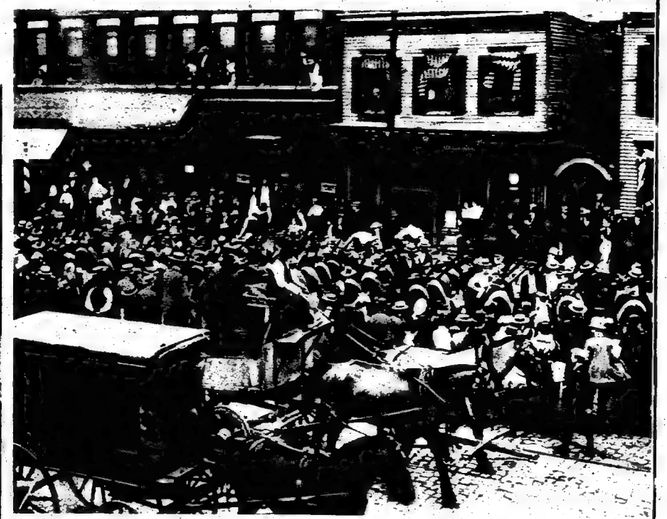
NEW YORK'S WELCOME TO THE RETURNING HEROES OF

1898















.—Waiting for the Boys at the Regiment's Armory. 6.—The Arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment at Long Island City. Inquiring for Her Boy. 7.—The March to oldiers Boarding a Trolley Car for the Ferry at Long Island City. 11.—A Good-Natured Crowd—Scene on Thirty-fourth Street.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

SEPT



"HOKEY POKEY"—UNION SQUARE.



SCENE AT THE BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET.
Looking for a Fight.

NEW YORK STREET SCENES.

A FEW hours spent in walking about the streets of New York will disclose to an observing person more novel sights and a larger variety of entertainment than can be found in any museum or theatre. The ever-changing street scenes afford a "continuous performance" of the deepest human interest by the most realistic of actors. And the successive "turns" present both the comical and the pathetic sides of life with the utmost impartiality. In the crowded streets of the popular shopping districts there are some features with which New Yorkers have become familiar; features other than shoestring peddlers, "cabbies," and hand organs; individuals and objects which may be said to enjoy a distinctive status in the mendicant and vendor line.

A young woman who returned to this city a few months ago after an absence in Europe of nearly ten years was much interested in renewing her acquaintance with some of the picturesque mendicants of Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets. She remembered two or three of them as the especial friends of her childhood days. One of these was the taciturn French sailor with his full-rigged frigate bobbing up and down on an automatic ocean in a glass case. Often in bygone years had the returned traveler stood with other children in front of this glass case and watched the jerky dipping of the ship on the white-topped paper waves, wondering meanwhile what made the waves and the ship move. This French sailor still stands on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and mutely invites nickels into the receptive slot at the side of the glass case. The volunteer offerings of coin, however, apparently have nothing to do with the mechanism of the miniature ocean. That moves with ceaseless regularity as long as the clockwork is kept wound up. A small placard on the side of the case informs those who stop to look that the French sailor made the toy ship himself, and that its exhibition is his only means of earning a livelihood. Admiration for the man's ingenuity, coupled with the natural inclination on the part of New Yorkers to drop pennies into almost every outstretched hat, sends a good many pieces of money into the Frenchman's box.

The "hokey-pokey" carts are not an uncommon sight in New York, but the character of the patrons that surround them often furnishes material for an interesting study. In hot weather these little carts, if permitted to stand in one spot for any length of time, attract a large amount of juvenile patronage, and the barefooted, smutty-faced urchins often rub shoulders with typical Lord Fauntleroys. Boys of an older growth also spend their pennies with the hokey-pokey man, and the much-abused District Telegraph messenger occasionally abstracts a minute or two from his precious time to refresh himself under the striped awning of one of these little carts.

It is an open question whether the mechanical toy man who displays his wares in the middle of the sidewalk would be much of a favorite in a popular voting contest. Some persons, perhaps, derive enough pleasure from watching the manipulation of the mechanical novelties to overlook any seeming impertinence on the part of the vendor in appropriating a crowded thoroughfare for his salesroom. Undoubtedly the frequency with which tin snakes, roosters, fire engines, and miniature artillerymen rattle across the sidewalks in Broadway and other much-frequented streets has an irritating effect on a large proportion of the business men who encounter them. Often persons in a hurry are annoyed by having to step over or around some creeping thing that has started on a slow journey from the inner edge of the sidewalk to the curb. Under such circumstances the impertinence of the vendor in expecting pedestrians to give the right of way to his salable wares is particularly exasperating. But the people who inhabit this American metropolis are the best-natured persons on earth, and in not more than one case in ten thousand does the exasperated pedestrian yield to his natural inclination and kick the creeping things into space.

Many thousands of persons have within the past few years taken notice of the girls who sell newspapers at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. There are three of these girls, and their name is Horn. At first there was but one, and she acquired a wide degree of local celebrity by her earnest attention to business, her engaging smile, and her phenomenal hats. Her taste ran to bright and varied colors, and she indulged that taste without stint in the matter of hats. The original Miss Horn made a popular hit, and after a while her trade grew beyond her individual capacity, so she induced her sisters to help her. In a measure the three girls are very much alike. Each has an engaging smile and wears a large and profusely decorated hat. It was a great disappointment to the Misses Horn when a news stand was established by municipal ordinance under the elevated railroad stairway on their corner, to find that they had not sufficient influence to secure it for their carefully fostered business. But though a new-comer possesses the comfortable booth, the girls still maintain their ground and supply their loyal patrons with newspapers with their usual animation of manner and engaging smile.

In different quarters of this city there are other newsgirls who have attracted attention and excited much personal interest by certain peculiarities of appearance and manner. For two or three years a little Italian girl stood at the corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets every weekday selling the afternoon papers. In addition to an uncommonly pretty face there was a certain indefinable grace about this girl that won for her a great deal of admiring attention. She was a dignified little woman, however, and about as susceptible to flattery as a wooden Indian. Some weeks ago this picturesque Italian girl disappeared from her accustomed corner, and in her place came an elderly Italian woman of the same type of features. Asked if she was the mother of the departed girl, this elderly newswoman said she was, and frankly volunteered the interesting information that "Nina is got married to a good man."

There are half a dozen or more Summer boarding houses for dogs and other domestic pets up town in New York, which are well known to persons who find it necessary to "board out" their domestic pets during the Summer months. In most instances these peculiar boarding houses are conducted by humane persons who understand animals and birds and care for them properly and even tenderly. There are other instances, however, when the "dog's boarding house" is simply an institution of neglect and cruelty. Occasionally owners of high-bred dogs find out these bad places, but only after their pets have undergone painful experiences. As a rule, institutions of this character are well managed, and some of them are delightfully interesting places for animal lovers to visit. As in Summer resorts, where human beings meet as strangers and form strong and lasting friendships, so it is with some dogs and cats and birds. Novel and touching stories are told by the keepers of these dog boarding houses of the attachments formed by their Summer boarders. Sometimes there is genuine mourning when a popular dog boarder goes home in the Fall.

Scenes on the Boulevard similar to that in the picture showing the three children with their dogs are of frequent occurrence and at all times interesting because of their strong tinge of human feeling. The graveled path of the Boulevard is a favorite morning promenade and playground for the children, and scores of them may be seen within an hour's walk romping with their animal pets. As is the case in the picture here presented, there are often groups in which there are more children than dogs, and then some one grieves because she hasn't any pet.



IN THE YARD OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE.
Negro Quartet—Tenor Solo.

LOVE.

Who told me, O Love, you were coming
The Summer's sweet joy to prolong?
Was't the lark as he rose in the morning
To storm the high portals of song?

Or was it a butterfly flitting
Thro' meadows of fragrance and flowers?
Nay! Nay! 'twas my heart that divined it,
And dreamed of it all through the hours.

'Twas Eros who whispered the message;
'Twas Hermes who bore it along;
And all the wide world is a garden
Of Summer and sunshine and song.
—WILFRED WILSON GIBSON, in St. Paul's.







MECHANICAL TOYS ON TWENTY THIRD STREET.



PEDDLER WITHOUT ARMS NEAR ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

GLORIES OF FLEMISH ART.

ON or about Sept. 25 will be held in Brussels the first international congress of public art, to which delegates will be sent by the United States Government. Nearly every country in Europe will be represented at the congress, and the delegates will include the Presidents and Directors of the principal European and American artistic associations. The Academy of Rome will be represented by its permanent Secretary, and other distinguished delegates to the congress will include M. de Selves, Prefect of the Seine, the Princess Corsini, and the Countess Santa Isora, lady in waiting to the Queen of Italy.

The coming congress marks the beginning of a new era in the history of public art, and there is now every hope that the splendid artistic traditions which prevailed during the Renaissance, more particularly in Flanders and Italy, will at last be revived It is eminently fitting that Brussels should have been chosen for the deliberations of the congress, since it was in Belgium that sprang forth in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that public art crusade which made the name of Flanders renowned throughout the world. The American delegates to the congress will have an opportunity to see for themselves what has already been achieved in Belgium of late years, since the revival of the public art movement. They will see how great is the scope of the work undertaken and how much more has been mapped out for the future, thanks to the efforts of the Belgian Society l'Art Appliquée à la Rue.

I have already had occasion, in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to mention the achievements of the Belgian society. In the present sketch it is my purpose to deal with one branch of this work—the restoration of the great Town Halls of Belgium, more especially Ypres, Audenarde, and Bruges. Ypres, the first-mentioned of these, too little known to foreign artists and visitors in Belgium, is one of the most admirable specimens of civil architecture in the world. It was time, indeed, that the Flemish artistic crusaders of to-day turned their attention toward Ypres, for it would be a lasting disgrace if a wealthy nation like Belgium neglected any longer one of the finest jewels among her artistic treasures. Fortunately, a successful effort has just been made for the restoration and completion of the Ypres Town Hall, for, like many other public buildings of the Renaissance, the hall was never entirely finished, while, on the other hand, portions of the edifice have fallen to decay.

The Town Hall, which is by far the finest public monument in Belgium, remains today a silent witness of the former glory of Ypres. As one enters, on the Grande Place, the immense structure strikes the eye at once by the harmony of its proportions and the beauty of its lines. It is in vain that one unconsciously seeks for one of those defects so common with Gothic buildings; none is to be found. The Ypres Town Hall is perfect i all its details, and though the name of its architect has been lost, he has bequeathed to posterity a masterpiece which will ever be surpassed.

The stru ire covers an area of 16,300 square feet the façade is 430 feet long and the circumf ence measures over 1,160 feet. These figur are sufficient in themselves to indicate th exceptional importance of this great struc re. Built at the expense of the municipalit during a period of extraordinary prosp ity, the hall was finished, as it stands to-d , without interruption. Begun in 1200, th eastern portion and the belfry were finish in 1230, the western portion was compl ed in 1304, and the building was inaugurate in 1380. This lapse of time was a mere nothing compared with the time taken to finish the great cathedrals of France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. The pure style of the building is the happy result of the comparatively short space of time spent on its construction.

It is now proposed to restore that portion of the "hall" which was destroyed by fire some years ago, and to finish the interior of the building, which was never completed. Much interest is taken in Belgian artistic circles in this proposed restoration of the Ypres Town Hall, and it is hoped that, once restored, this splendid specimen of civil architecture will regain the former high repute it held among artists and art connoisseurs.

Another Belgian Town Hall, (by common consent next in importance to Ypres,) which is at present attracting attention, also on account of its proposed restoration, is Audenarde. This famous "Maison de Ville" is Gothic in style, but of a Gothic that is almost Renaissance. This Town Hall dates from the sixteenth century, and was built in a short space of time. In five years, between 1525 and 1529, the cornerstone was laid and the building inaugurated! The building is one mass of sculpture. On the beautiful façade may be seen en masse lace as finely carved in stone as any dentelle de Bruxelles, whose flowers and butterflies appear as if animated with life. This carved lace is the great beauty of the Audenarde Town Hall.

The architect of Audenarde, the master mason Van Pede; was able to profit by the works of his forerunners, (since his work was begun in 1525,) and thus to copy only from their best productions. When seen from the front this "hall" is perfect; it is impossible to discover a defect of any kind. But when viewed from the side there is one flaw—the buttress, which had to be built to support the tower. Apart from this criticism, and after deploring the fact that the statuettes are still wanting in the niches ready to receive them, none but words of praise can be uttered concerning the most graceful and most complete of public buildings belonging to the transition period in Flanders. Just as the Ypres Town Hall proclaims the fact that there once existed within the town a flourishing corporation of drapers, so likewise does the Audenarde Town Hall remind one that the city was the seat of a powerful industry, that of tapestry. This tapestry, some of the finest specimens of which may be seen to-day in the Plantin-Moretus house at Antwerp, was for several generations famed throughout Europe.

The town of Audenarde, dead to-day, like Ypres and Bruges, was at one time among the most flourishing commercial cities on the Continent. It has bequeathed to posterity a monument testifying to this former glory—the Town Hall, which alone to-day brings in a little money to the inhabitants of the well-nigh deserted community.

The visitor to Audenarde, after admiring the outside appearance of the Town Hall, is sorely disappointed on entering the building, the spacious rooms of which are cold and bare, notwithstanding a certain number of paintings they contain. It is now proposed to remedy this defect by having all the interior rooms and halls ornamented with modern Flemish tapestry. In this manner not only will the interior of the Town Hall itself be improved, but it is also hoped that the former tapestry trade of Audenarde may be revived. It certainly is but fitting that in the case of a precious jewel like the Audenarde Town Hall the interior of the building should be as beautifully ornamented as the exterior. Such will be the case as soon as the proposed tapestry decorations have been carried out.

After the Congress of Public Art has been held in Brussels, it is proposed that pilgrimages be organized by the delegates to visit the most interesting artistic centres of Belgium, Bruges, Antwerp, Ghent, Ypres, and Audenarde. In this manner the delegates will have the opportunity of seeing those two unique specimens of public art, the Ypres and Audenarde Town Halls, the finest jewels in Belgium's architectural diadem.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.



FRENCH SAILOR AND SHIP—A FOURTEENTH STREET SCENE.





The Mightier Weapon.

From The Chicago Record.

"When Gen. Blanco is defeated will he have to yield up his sword?"

"No; we'll let him keep that; but he will have to hand over his pen."

Something Suggestive.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She—And did you think of me while in camp, dear?

He—Oh, yes; I thought of you every time I fell out of my hammock.

Fond Hope.

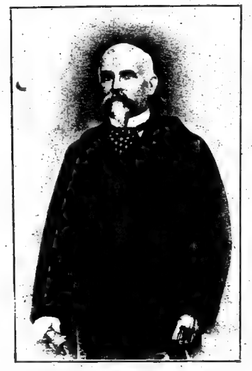
From The Indianapolis Journal.

"My one hope," said the correspondent to himself in an undertone, "is that that censor will write a poem some day and send it where I can get a chance to edit it!"



Senator William P. Frye. Senator Cushman K. Davis. Justice Edward D. White. Secretary of State William R. Day. Whitelaw Reid.

THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.



T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Congressman Nelson Dingley of Maine,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Senator George Gray of Delaware,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



John A. Kasson of Iowa,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Gen. John W. Foster,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Sir Louis Davies,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



John Charlton, M. P.,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Sir J. J. Cartwright,
International Arbitration Commissioner.



Right Hon. George Nathaniel Curson,
New Viceroy of India.



Col. A. F. Smith, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry,
Whose Regiment Captured San Juan Hill and the Spanish Colors, the Only Colors of the Enemy Captured During the War.

MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

1898



SCENE FROM "BOCCACCIO" TO BE PRODUCED AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE TO-MORROW EVENING.
Rose Leighton as Peronella, Villa Knox as Fiametta, and Gertrude Quinlan as Isabella.



Raymond Hitchcock,
Comedian, Castle Square Opera Company.

FIELD MUSIC.

CONSIDERING the antiquity of the trumpet and the drum, and their obvious adaptability to sounding signals, it would seem as if field music must have originated simultaneously with these instruments. A writer on this subject in The Century says: "That soldiers marched and fought to their martial strains in the most ancient times we know from passages in the Bible and the classics. But there is a difference between military and field music. The former is played by the regimental bands, and consists chiefly of marches and inspiring airs, the latter is played on the field of battle, to fire the soldier's heart.

"Field music is 'sounded' by the bugle, the trumpet, the drum, or the drum and fife, and consists of a system of signals by which, instead of by word of mouth, commands are conveyed to the troops. It is impossible to discover when the first system of this kind originated. Probably it developed gradually. The fact that a trumpet or a drum can be heard much more distinctly on [illegible]e battlefield than an officer's voice, whic[illegible] might at the most important moment be [illegible]lost in the din, is so obvious that signal[illegible] for the most usual commands, 'charge' [illegible]d 'retreat,' must have come into use w[illegible]h the instruments capable of sounding t[illegible]m, other signals being gradually added.

WILL [illegible]A CHINAMAN FIGHT?

The rece[illegible] war with Japan has shown that the C[illegible]nese have no taste for fighting, says a wr[illegible]er in The Nineteenth Century, and a stud[illegible] of history proves that, though Gordon's [illegible]oops were often victorious in their engag[illegible]ments with the Taipings, their successes [illegible]ere mainly due, not to the strength o[illegible] their own right arms, but to Gordon's b[illegible]lliant generalship, the superior weapons w[illegible]h which they were armed, and the suppor[illegible] which they received from the British an[illegible] French garrisons at Shanghai. These cor[illegible]tions were just those which are calcul[illegible]ed to draw out any latent disposition t[illegible] fight which many found in Chinese sc[illegible]liers. They have a holy horror of an equ[illegible] foe, and the knowledge or belief that they are incomparably superior to their enemies alone encourages them to enter on the unequal conflict with some taste for their work. It was noticeable during the war of 1860 that in the first engagements, fought in the neighborhood of the Taku forts, the Chinese soldiers, in their supreme contempt for foreigners and their entire ignorance of the military power of their new foes, did not hesitate to cross swords with them. So soon, however, as they found that they had an enemy of sterner stuff to contend with than those they were used to meet, they never brought their courage to the sticking point again, and yielded without any show of great opposition in the subsequent engagements.

At Changchia Chwang, which was the only other serious battle fought, they faced the four or five thousand allied troops with eighty thousand men. But though this disproportion might have been thought sufficiently encouraging, the huge host made but a poor stand, and speedily fled discomfited to a fortified position some miles in the rear. Here again they were attacked by the advancing allies, and were soon again defeated without inflicting any serious loss on the English, though the French are said to have suffered severely in their attack on a bridge, which the Chinese held in great force. No further attempt was made to oppose the allies, although the enemy still had numerically overwhelming armies in the field. A gate at Pekin was given up without a shot being fired, and nothing was done to defend the Summer palace against the invaders.





CRADLE SONG.

Rose and gold and blue of the skies,
Face and curls and innocent eyes,
Sleep, my little one, dream and drowse;
All the birds sit still in the boughs,
The dark blue spaces with stars are sown—
Sleep, my blessing, my love, my own,
Sleep!

Gold and blue and rose of the West,
To the palace of sleep, step in, sweet guest!
The sun-spark sinks like a rose-bud furl'd,
And rose-lights ruddy the restful world;
The ponds are as pitchers of rosy fire,—
Sleep, my blossom, my heart's desire,
Sleep!

Blue and rose and gold of the morn,
You shall wake and laugh when the night's outworn,
When dreams go home in the dawning cold,
Suffused with splendor of streaming gold.
Golden head on your pillow so white,—
Sleep, my treasure, my soul's delight,
Sleep!

—The Pall Mall Gazette.

BROTHER PAUL'S INTENTION.

BY MRS. W. S. BURTON.

CHAPTER I.

"PRAY," said Brother Paul, earnestly, "pray for my intention!"

Day after day this request was ever on his lips. The moment he came in sight people knew what he would say; if he came to a priest in the city he would, if possible, ask him to pray for his intention; and when he thanked the good shopkeepers or house folk for contributing to his sack, he added, "Do me a greater kindness—pray for my intention!"

What that intention was was known to God and his Confessor.

Poor Brother Paul! His was a well-known figure in the city and neighborhood of Florence. He looked fragile, but he considered himself strong enough to do hard work, and trudge many miles four times a week to collect food—not so much for the community as for the poor.

He was a Tuscan of the slender type; regular features, brilliant eyes, gray hair, and bushy, gray eyebrows. He looked sixty, but he was scarcely fifty. He had an active brain and a heart that forced his body to consider any fatigue or labor welcome and light, if only it added to the bank of charity. His convent was about six miles from Florence, at the edge of a very poor little village up in the mountains. It had the reputation of being a casket of art treasures. Tourists and collectors drove up to it, and so brought a little money for the poor folk who stood round like children, staring at the grand New-World men and women, who, thinking them picturesque in their patched clothes, threw them money.

A few years back this was true. It was a home of beauty as well as austerity. Now the austerity was emphasized by poverty; the art treasures were gone—by order of the King and Government. The new order of things had begun—the greatest good to the greatest number; which, translated, meant, Take from the Church, where few go to pray, the fine works of art which can be seen by the many in galleries; and teach "the many" mysteries of line and color, instead of inspiring the souls to prayer and sweet devotion. Besides, the sale of their works brought money to the State coffers and to the men who transacted the business.

When the change came there were forty monks in that house. Now, there were five priests and three lay brothers; the rest were dispersed—like the Apostles, in groups of two or three—passing to strange countries as missionaries.

One day an American, Mr. Joshua B. Montgomery, arrived with his Murray in his hand, demanding a sight of Casacéleste's grand picture of the Crucifixion.

"It is no longer here, Signore," said Brother Paul.

"But it is mentioned in Murray!" said Mr. Montgomery, assertively.

"It was here, Signore. But so long ago is it since it was carried away, that—though my eyes ache for a sight of it—they have almost forgotten how to weep."

"'It is a masterpiece—the best specimen extant of Casaceleste's work'"—Mr. Montgomery read from his Murray.

"The Signore canot find words too laudatory for our lost treasure," said Brother Paul. "It was a wonderful picture! Caro Signore, you may well believe me, it had a power in it—so tender, so terrible, so anguish-giving, so consoling! It could touch the hardest hearts. If you your own self were now standing before it the tears would reach your eyes, your heart would throb, and you must fall on your knees to say one little word of contrition and gratitude to the Divine Lord who suffered for you and me, dear Signore, and to the Holy Mother, who stood beside the cross."

"Was it a large work?" asked Mr. Montgomery, wishing to avoid noticing the emotion which had brought the "forgotten" tears into Brother Paul's eyes.

"Come and see. The place is desolate."

Brother Paul led the way into the chapel, which in its architectural proportion was so beautiful that although now the walls were blank over many of the altars an involuntary exclamation burst from the visitor's lips.

"Thieves and robbers!" he began, with voluble indignation. "I guess—in my country—somebody would know the reason why—the wretches!"

"Hush!" said Brother Paul gently. "If the Signore has something to say, let it be outside the church. The dear Lord is very patient. It is true the best of everything has been carried away, but He whose first shelter was a stable is patient. He knows we do our little best, and give Him our all. If the Signore will step into the porch, I will show him what I mean."

Left alone for a moment, Mr. Montgomery's eyes wandered freely around the church, and he noted strange incongruities—lace of the flimsiest, commonest kind on altars of exquisite beauty, carved by fingers that loved the work; a series of small brass lamps of modern make in place of the seven silver lamps which Murray told him were of rare Eastern workmanship; a painting of the Assumption, very blue and white and pink, and a perfect caricature of the work it intended to reproduce, made all the more hideous from the depth of tone in the frame which was part of the church, old black wood carving, rising from the ground and spreading into a cornice surmounted by a crown of starred lilies.

"Come, caro Signore," whispered Brother Paul, looking in at the door; "I cannot bring it. Will you kindly walk this way?"

It was to a sor[t] of workshop that they went. Brother Pa[ul] produced a large frame, in the centre of w[hich] was a small photograph of the Crucifixion. "A visitor had most kindly sent it," he explained, "from Vienna. One of the lay brothers had carved the frame; before it arrived, there had been a misunderstanding as to the measurement—but it would not look bad, the space over the altar was so large. It was rather good for the frame to break the space."

"And you mean to put that up in the space where the picture used to be? A sort of specimen acorn from the oak that has been felled? I shouldn't do that," Mr. Montgomery frowned, and shook his head. "It will disfigure the place, according to my notions. Have you got a visitors' book?" he asked suddenly.

Brother Paul could not say.

"Why I ask is this. Some people, wherever they g[o] write their name. I don't say as I d[o] do it myself. I'll do it now, you ha[ve] the book; but it shall mean something. I'm not a man whose words are a tink[ling] harp or a sounding cymbal: I do as well as talk or write. I don't agree with our government—I don't hold with robbery and desecration—it won't bring any blessin[g] with it. I don't generally talk of bles[s]ings or cursings, but I mean it's a disgr[a]ce to civilization to let buildings which re of no doubtful elegance speak of t[he] past generations and bring shame to th[e] present nineteenth century. I tell you hat I'll do, I'll give you a picture, a Cru[ci]fixion that shall match with the building no copy of the past—picture of the da[y] I know where to put my hand on it. have not seen it, mind, but I've read ab[out] it. Realistic? Why, they say you feel if you could stretch out your arms and li[ft] the body off the cross; and as for size—I guess it will reach from the altar to the oof! You can't have it for three months because it's in an exhibition; but when hat's up it shall come straight down he[re], carriage paid. You can tell your abbot, priest, or Bishop, or whoever he is as[k] Josh. B. Montgom[ery] accepts such things, that Wall Street—any[one] promised it; and down word's as good a[s] one will tell him—his pen and ink I'll gospel. If you get me a[n] show. It will cos[t] rite down for you to that, if I make u[p] $6,000—but I don't mind my mind."

It was not for B[ro]ther Paul to refuse, nor to accept; in fac[t] the American's Italian was rather diffic[ult] it to understand. However, Mr. Montgo[me]ry knew what he had written, and wit[h] praiseworthy generosity fulfilled his promi[se] to the letter.

And thus it wa[s] that one of the wonders of the modern w[or]ld of art was bestowed on this out-of-th[e]-way barren convent in the hills above th[e] city of flowers—Florence the dear, Floren[ce] the beautiful.

CHAPTER II.

It seemed like a fable. Brother Paul took Mr. Montgomery's written promise to the Prior, and told him all he understood of the American's s[e]timents. Then the paper was put away, and no more was thought about it, except t[o] the old lay-brother. He hesitated as to p[u]tting up the photograph of the fine origin[al] which had been taken from them forev[er]—perhaps, after all, the picture might b[e] given them: and until then the wall w[ou]ld better remain bare.

But the Autum[n] had only begun when a letter from the A[m]erican Consul informed the Prior that a[n] large case had arrived in the city, address[ed] to Brother Paul at the convent. A few [d]ays later, a pair of white oxen toiled slow[ly] up the hill, taking the unwieldy burden to the despoiled church.

It was a new sensation for the good fathers and bro[th]ers to receive a gift. They had seen st[a]tues, pictures, vestments, even votive offe[r]ings of gold and silver, and choice vessels and old lace carried away from them; but o receive, as a free gift from a stranger, a gift which had cost a fortune, and was even the talk of the world—that, indeed, w[as] new to them.

"I have one sug[ge]stion to make," said the Consul, who had come over to present the gift in person to he fathers. "Shall it not be a loan to the urch, thus safe from the covetous eyes of ose who might seize it?"

"The church c[an]not accept it as a loan," said the Prior.

"As a loan ne[ed] er to be asked for, yet to enable Mr. M[on]tgomery to claim it as his, in defiance f any attempt of others who might seize[?]"

"Nay," said t[he] Prior, "it may not be. The sin be upo[n] the head of those who would again tak[e] from us the little that we have!"

It was anxious work unpacking it. The village carpenter and blacksmith and barber were all the e[n]d, with screwdrivers and hammers to get [in]t the screws and nails. It was hard to [b]e patient. Brother Paul flitted about, his right eyes sparkling with excitement.

"It is a stupe[n]dous work!" he said to the crowd of sim[p]le folk who had followed the cart to the convent gates, and now waited with a p[a]tience and sympathy that can rarely be fou[n]d, except in such a childlike village as [i]s St. Andrea, to see the great case opene[d].

"Six thousand dollars!—a good thirty thousand lire," s[ai]d one man to another, meditatively.

"And the Gov[er]nment will be red with shame when the hear of the prodigious generosity of th[e] strange American, who is also a heretic and yet had a heart of pity for the empt[y] house of our dear Lord."

"St. Andrea wi[ll] be spoken of all through the world, and h[is] the city will come here to look."

"It is a great thing that consolation should be given at last to the fathers."

"The Blessed Madonna herself will smile from among the angels when she sees!"

"It never can take the place of the Casaceleste—the great Crucifixion; but 30,000 lire—!"

In awestruck voices the simple folk chatted, forgetting the grape gathering, the bread making, and the washing in the tremendous excitement of the great gift. It took an hour to unpack, but it was done at last. The lid was removed, but a white sheet hid the picture from view.

The excitement was so intense one could hear the choking, sob-like catching of the breath as the whole mass of villagers crowded together, their hearts throbbing with emotion—partly religious, partly mere wonder and curiosity.

The Consul waited the permission of the Prior to uncover it. It was given, and one of the great gems of modern art was exposed to view.

Brother Paul scarcely dared trust himself to look up.

Yes, it was immense. It had a plain, broad, wooden frame, and the painted cross on the canvas was hardly less real. The figure was life size, painted with spirit and knowledge. So real was it that the tearing flesh and spurting blood made one shudder; muscle and nerve and true contortion were all there; the agony had been well imagined, skillfully depicted.

Why was it, then, that all these simple, devout folk were not upon their knees?

There was a profound silence.

It was too large to be seen at one glance. A second cross was dimly indicated to the left. A strange, wild face peered out of the darkness—the penitent thief. All the details of this figure were so obscure that they could not be easily traced, but—the Christ? Yes; the head was thrown back upon the shoulder, bent over in the languor of death, and the lips were swollen, cracked, and black; the glassy eyes, rough beard, and glittering teeth clenched together in despair—yes, it was all there, very real; and what the American had said was quite true—one felt that it would be possible to lift up that solid, round and fleshy body, lift it and ease the wounds—if—if—it was a terrible if—if one could have touched so revolting an example of human nature!

With anxious eyes the people looked into the faces of the fathers and brothers.

No one seemed able to speak.

At last the Consul said: "It is indeed a stupendous work! Truth, reality, dexterity of brush—and drawing that defies criticism."

"Maybe," said Brother Paul, trembling with agitation, "it may be the greatest painting in the world * * *, but, caro Signore, the artist has forgotten; it is Barabbas he has crucified—not our divine, our loving Saviour Jesus Christ!"

"It is true! It is a true idea—it is truth itself! Brother Paul has seen the truth!" said some one in the crowd.

Many voices murmured, but no difference of opinion was expressed.

"Barabbas—yes, it is Barabbas! What a caprice—what a mistake!"

"The fathers will never place it in their church. It would offend the good God, to place over the altar such an insult to our Lord!"

They were a rustic people, but at least they could see and feel that no mere realistic humanity could take the place of the majestic devotion, which, representing the sentiment of sorrow and suffering, appealed to the hearts of the beholders, constraining them to raise their souls to the contemplation of that which no canvas can represent, but ought to suggest—the truth that the Divine King suffered the death of the cross. "Jesus, our Lord, was crucified."

It was a terrible shock to the whole community. The generosity of the giver still excited admiration and gratitude, though "the gem of modern art" was relegated to the deserted chapter-room, and the photograph of Casaceleste's picture was finally placed in the midst of the great stark wall, a melancholy remembrance of what had been.

Then it was that Brother Paul made his great intention; which was, to pray to God for the gift of grace to those on whom the genius or talent for painting had been bestowed, that again the churches might be filled with holy representations of Christian truths.

Days, weeks, months, passed on, and no event broke the quiet routine of the convent life. A few extra visitors drove to see the chef d'oeuvre which had been presented to the church, but no effect, either from their visits or Brother Paul's prayers, could be seen. Still he prayed on and asked for prayers. "I may never see any result," he said to himself, "nevertheless, so long as I live I shall pray for the same intention. It is a debt we Religious owe to our brothers, the painters of the past centuries!"

CHAPTER III.

For more than a year Claude Holden (who held the Royal Academy traveling studentship) had been studying in Rome. There he made friends with Mario Bandinelli, who induced his father to allow him to stay at his deserted villa at St. Andrea, for the vintage.

The villa nearly filled one side of the village street. The gateway—with a lovely Della Robbia shrine—made a corner at the very beginning of the hamlet; the high stone wall hid the lemon and oleander garden, and gave the street a dreary look, and sent back terrible heat from the white stones, scorching the inhabitants of the poor little houses that were irregularly ranged along the other side of the way. Presently the street widened; and the house itself rose high, intercepting the view of the valley, the air, and the sunshine.

"Mind, he understands that he pays no lodging money," said Signor Bandinelli to his son, "only feeds himself; and (if he pleases) gives a trifle for service. That I do not ask, but neither will I inquire about."

"He is English!" replied Mario, with a sudden movement of his fingers and open hand, that to his father expressed without words the common opinion of the English—proud, generous, honest.

Thus it was that Claude Holden came to St. Andrea. Marietta (the bailiff's wife) took him over the great wandering house, and he chose the rooms he would occupy: a bedroom, overlooking the valley, and commanding a great expanse of sky to satisfy his love of light and color, and a small room that opened on the street, to give him shade, and the chance of seeing the manners of the people, quite unobserved. It happened to be a grand year for the vintage. The village was gay. All day long the ox carts were busily journeying from the fields to the cellars, where the wine-presses awaited the precious burden of grapes.

Claude Holden was in a paradise. He could hardly breathe or decide what to do first. From early morning to the last glimmer of light, he was always beginning something new. Rapid sketches of light and shade, in character as well as atmosphere; for the busy life around him and the extraordinary enthusiasm of the laughing, singing, laboring people, forced him to get a good twenty-four hours' ordinary work done in every twelve.

"Ah!" said Brother Paul with a sigh, as he looked at a sketch of two little children hiding in a bower of vine leaves; "he can paint, he has a heart for nature—but he is English!"

However, before long he had shown Claude over the church, and the disappointing picture had been displayed, and with it the sorrows of his heart.

"It is a grand subject," said Claude, "and very superb work—wasted!"

"You have it, dear Signore—you have it!" said Brother Paul, rubbing his hands together in joy at this appreciative sympathy.

"Yes, it is wasted—but that is not altogether the fault of the painter; it is the world, society, the times, the way of thinking."

"I am an ignorant man!" murmured the lay brother, deprecating his inability to follow the young man's line of thought.

"What I say is this," returned Claude, with all a young man's dogmatism; "either take it from its own standpoint, and paint it with your most exquisite imagination—or leave it alone; absolute realism is impossible, because what men call realism is, in fact, materialism. Name them, if you dare, in one breath—materialism and the divine Lord. I don't feel it as you do, but I agree that this picture is not for a church. Why not sell it, and commission some great man to paint you a new one? Or, what would be a million times better, buy back the old one—Casaceleste's fine one—you could do better!"

"That is impossible. It is only this Government that sells its treasures. And now, who is there that paints Divine Christs—Holy Madonnas?" said Brother Paul, with a sigh.

"I have not thought about it," conceded Claude, honestly; "as I said, it is the tone of thought and the mode of life that bars the way, and the great difficulty of the models; where, I ask you, (and you can answer me with more reason than most) where can you find any face divine enough to inspire a worthy representation of such a theme?"

"And the Signore has always been a heretic!" said Brother Paul, under breath.

"Heaven forgive you," replied Claude, "but when I was a little child I was a Christian."

"And now?" asked Brother Paul, a faint hope dawning in his heart.

"Now, unwort..y, unworthy! but," said Claude, excitement in his voice and manner, "I have an idea—just a glimmering of an idea. I have seen a face—not here—no, no, miles and miles away—in Germany. I believe I have a sketch of it, too—at the Passion Play.—You know of it, no doubt—"

"No, no." Brother Paul shook his head sadly.

"Well, at the Passion Play—the Christ has a head that might serve indifferently well, if you had a great painter, a man of bright imagination and warm heart."

"The Signore knows much of the world," said Brother Paul, unable to follow Claude in his enthusiastic realization of what might be possible, if only the right painter could be found, and the right model.

"It is something beyond knowing the world," thought Claude, more than usually grave, as he watched Brother Paul draw the curtain over the costly desecration of the divine subject; "one must needs get a glimpse of heaven itself, and span the universe with charity, before one can venture on, or even dream of, such a subject!"

"Pazienza!" said Brother Paul, the keys jingling so softly in his nervous hands that they sounded like the distant murmur of sanctuary bells. "Pazienza!" with a sigh, as he closed the door, and they again stood in sunlight.

"By the Lord, I am sorry for you!" returned Claude, heartily, "and wish I had the skill, the genius, to be able to help you. I tell you what I might do, some day—make you a copy of the old Casaceleste's work—miles away—I mean, not to be compared—any more than the wretched Judas Iscariot can be thought of as a disciple. The stamp

of the apostleship and the noble begining, (that will show in the design;) but treachery after all (that will be in the technical execution.) I have no genius, and how can I hope for a divine inspiration?"

"The Signore painter has a lovely touch and a pulse that beats at one with the heart of nature; and he is possessed with sympathy and charity. Not a bad beginning, if the good Lord wills—"

"Hist, hist!" Claude made the sound he had picked up from the students with whom he had been studying. "I pray you, I pray you. These are the qualities of the painters of long ago—the race that has died out—not such as I, a sinner."

"Ah, dear young man," said Brother Paul almost affectionately; "we are all one family, those of the past and the future, between whom we are the link. The same God gives the same grace, the same genius. The holy saints in heaven were sinners on earth, the great masters (of whom our dear Casaceleste was one) were students when they were young."

"My word, you are a philosopher, Brother Paul! If I were as good a painter as you are a teacher, the thing would be done. Even now I feel ashamed of what I have said to you, for though, at times, one feels as if one could paint anything, from the tiniest wild flower to the great mountains, the sky, the sunlight itself—yet, when the paint brush is in my hand I am baffled by a trail of vine leaves and a child's sweet face—poor me!"

"Pazienza!" murmured Brother Paul, "pazienza!"

CHAPTER IV.

Those vintage days were glorious; the peasants were such a handsome, good-tempered, hardworking set of folks. One man, beyond the rest, interested Claude. He was a tall, thin, wiry man, fair for a Tuscan, with what his friends called white eyes, which, in truth, were a full deep gray.

He had served his time in the army, and had his medals for good service. He was the head of a family; that is, he had the two children and widow of his brother (who had been shot when serving in Africa) to support, as well as his old mother. The women spun flax in the Winter and worked in the fields in the Summer when they could. But they could not earn much, for Antonia had been weak and ill ever since the birth of her last child a few months after her husband's death, and the old mother was almost past work.

Their home was almost exactly opposite Claude's rooms. Looking across, he could see into the rough, dark place from which the villa had taken the view, not only of the great valley, but of the sky and the sunshine.

He was the useful, active man of the village. "Getting old"—he said; in truth, about five-and-thirty, possessed with energy and a quick brain that wrapped his hard life in such very wonderful surroundings that the stern realities were lost to him in the beauty of the thoughts in which he lived. He was not a great talker, but a very persistent doer of any duty, pleasant or disagreeable, that came to hand.

His was a poverty that amazed Claude. He rarely possessed two shillings, although he worked so hard. He had two sets of clothes: blue linen trousers and striped red and blue shirts, and one old coat and a hat that had seen much service—but which to Claude was delicious in tone and form—pulled down on his high, narrow brow, pinched off at the side, showing the beautiful ear and bringing into relief the line of the head and the neat chin. It was a great, soft hat that shielded him from the sun, but in spite of it (except quite high on the forehead) he was tanned a lovely bronze olive, with scarcely a vestige of red in the whole ascetic face, except in the lips. He never wore boots, except on Sundays or feast days, yet he walked many miles every day to fetch and carry for the neighbors and earn a few pence, or to sell garden produce. He was a capital salesman. Every one in Florence knew Maso. His voice was enough to distinguish him, though his song was only to extol his beautiful cherries, or apricots, mulberries, field salad, or roughly made slippers. During the vintage he rarely came to the city, he had the luxury of steady work for the five or six weeks of the winemaking. Claude had sketched him a dozen times, he was so picturesque.

But no matter what Claude did he was taunted by the voice and earnest face of Brother Paul. A great fight was going on in his soul, as to whether it would be right for him to steal time from his studies and Academy picture to make an attempt at a reproduction of Casaceleste's great work.

"I don't see why I should—but again I don't see why I should not; everything is practice. I'll have a shot at it, if I can get a good photograph of it."

So early one morning he went into town, not only to buy the photograph, but to have what he called "a scamper" through the fine art and Uffizzi galleries, and revive the sweet impression of his favorite works. Almost all of them were religious. The wonderful gaunt, stiff, yet heavenly Botticellis and Fra Angelicos, the Lippis, and that face for which he had such tender reverence, Leonardo's angel—the angel of the discovery of his genius.

Coming home, a break in the stone wall gave him a view of the distant mountains and a grand effect of light upon the bare rock which fired his imagination. He rested a moment to make notes of the wild beauty of the cedars, cypresses, and ilex, dotted against the bright clear sky. The rest of the way his thoughts dwelt not only on the work of others—work accomplished—but that other delicious thing, that which was yet to come, his own and other men's—men he admired and hoped much from.

"By George!" he said to himself, trudging along in the dust, "what a time I am having—a perfect intoxication of loveliness and opportunity! Inspiration in the very air itself, and pictures, ready-made, springing out of the common life!"

He could hardly eat or drink, though he was tired and exhausted. He had a great screen in his workroom, and on it he stretched his paper, anxious to put into form the ideas that had made his day so full and exalting.

All day he worked. The design was there, the soft charcoal lent itself to his will, and the long tedious studies at the Academy stood him in good stead. He was obliged to model as he went, and account for each undulation in the perfect human form. Ah! what a wild meditation it was that accompanied the work—skimming the necessities of art and plunging to the depths of the soul—as far as may be permitted to a mere mortal painter to enter on such mysterious, holy ground. The various emotions which made up "the bundle of bitter herbs" affected him, and opened before him a spiritual experience to which he had hitherto been a stranger, and which now forced him to an intensity of realism that exhausted him, body, soul, and heart, till he was nearly fainting with the effort to grasp, master,



MR. CHIN POM YE,
Korean Minister to the United States.

and express the chaotic infinite that defied his power of definition.

His subject was the Passion. Behind the easel a big canvas loomed with a sketch of a crucifixion—begun for poor Brother Paul—in remembrance of Casaceleste's picture.

He was in a condition of spiritual excitement that made him blind and deaf to common thoughts, yet acutely alive to every sound or sigh that could intensify emotion. A great flask of common wine stood on a small table in the corner; he poured some out, and held it to the light. It was a glowing ruby red.

"The life blood of the earth! drawn from her breast, hidden in beauty of form, color, fragrance—then crushed, changed—to live again and renew life, give strength, exaltation, vitality."

There was a subdued clamor in the street. A hurrying of feet broke upon his thoughts, an assembly of all the villagers, with a strange suppression of voices.

"Well," he said to himself, putting down his glass—the weariness of overexertion asserting itself—"I must leave it. To-morrow, I must make Maso leave his wine-tubs, and give me an hour or two, if no more. Fine head he has! If the Passion Play were given here, he would be the Christ: the long, pale, ascetic face, Nazarene beard, only too short. Cropping the hair so very close spoils him. To-morrow he shall sit for me. I must get the head in, before the design is stale."

There was a tramp of feet coming nearer; quite an unusual sound. The evening had closed in suddenly; it was too dark to see far down the road, but a lurid light touched the houses and was reflected from the glass windows of the room opposite, throwing round red spots of flame on to the white paper with the rough sketch.

Claude moved to the window to look out. Some women below were crying; little children, clinging to their skirts, seemed affected by a strange fear. Torches in the distance swayed with the movement of marching along.

"What an effect!" said Claude to himself, making a mental note of the scene.

"Here they come—Antonia! Tonina! Ninetta!" shouted the women below. "Your brother-in-law is at hand! See, the Misericordians are in the road—Maso will be here before the bed is laid open or a pillow ready!"

There seemed to be no reply; but Claude could see by the faint light of an olive-oil lamp of classic shape that the room opposite his own was being made ready; he did not guess for what.

But the tramp came nearer—sixteen men all marching in one slinging step, made a sound that echoed against those houses and sent dread into the heart. With curiosity very like anxiety Claude watched till they halted just beneath his window.

"Too narrow—the staircase?" said the Captain.

"Try the window," proposed one of the men.

"Nay," said the Captain, "the casement is far too small."

"He will not endure the agony of being touched."

The hood of the litter was lifted off, and the crowd pressed as near as the band of Misericordians around it would permit them to come. Looking down, Claude could see over their shoulders who it was that lay suffering in the litter.

It was the very man he had in his thoughts, and wished to compel to give him time and sympathy in his great work.

Maso the merry, contented, active, industrious; now—Maso the agonized, crushed—dying.

Suddenly the cry of a child—terrified—burst above the hubbub of voices speaking fast and low. A woman held a little boy in her arms, and lifted him so that he might look down on the prostrate man.

"Dost thou see, thou wicked disobedient one?" she shouted, "dost thou see our Maso—hurt, dying—all through thee?—thy fault—thy crime—thy disobedience?"

At each point she gave the child a shake that hurt him, and his cry roused the wounded man, who just opened his eyes and gave a low moan.

"Hist!" said the doctor, "keep the child quiet. Do not add to his sufferings by your reproaches."

"Besides, it is unjust—" said a tall Misericordian, who held a torch that showed the woman's angry face and the child's writhing figure: "probably he did not know what he was doing."

"Let him see now then, and never, never forget the cost of his disobedience!"

"Out of the way, there—back, back with you!"

The crowd was forced to make a larger ring, that the Misericordians might complete their mission and carry poor Maso to his bed.

At the sight of the pale, agonized face the women burst into loud lamentations, and Claude witnessed a sight that affected his whole life.

And he heard exclamations he never forgot. "So good, he was—so kind!" "Ah, it was a sweet end to a good life—to die for a little child!"

CHAPTER V.

"How did it happen?" asked Claude, getting into the road to inquire and sympathize.

"It was that plague of a child!" said Angela.

"The child ran out to the side of the gateway in the stone wall of the Villa Bianca, just as the ox-cart was going through, and the wheel would have crushed him, but Maso was near. He saw it, and reached over and picked him up," said a man.

"And was caught himself?" asked Claude.

"That was it."

"It need not have been," said Angela, who had been weeping, and now was angry and excited, though she was only a neighbor. "It was that fool of a Tonino, who saw Maso, and lurched his oxen the wrong way—so, just as Maso had picked up the boy, the wheel crushed himself against the wall—his ribs, his hip, his body."

"Dio Santo! it makes me tremble while I listen," said a man.

"Poor fellow—he seems to be terribly hurt!"

"The Brothers came out to fetch him to the hospital," explained Angela, "and the doctor also came, and they laid him in ice, just where he was placed when they lifted him from where he fell. Ah! had you seen him, caro Signore—if only you had seen him—it was touching! It was very terrible—he could not endure to be carried, so, in the podere, on the vine branches (the leaves were in heaps on the ground) they laid him, his poor blood staining them—their leaves so green—oh, it was pitiful, pitiful!"

"I wonder they did not take him to the hospital," said Claude; "there, at any rate, he would get surgical attention."

"He wanted to be left where he was, but that could not be. So the Misericordians brought him home—he does not know—he is unconscious, they say—and will never wake again in this world—" Angela's tears broke up her sentences.

The Misericordians were gone; the tramp of their feet was almost lost in the distance, though the light of their torches appeared from time to time as they reached corners of the descending, zigzag road. Claude watched them for some time from the wall of the garden under the cypresses. Then he went back to his room.

The road was quiet now, and dark.

The room opposite seemed full of light. It was a poor place—so very bare. Claude could see the bed, and the sufferer, a table with a white cloth on it, and some vine leaves and a crucifix, and candles in brass candlesticks.

Sounds of lamentation—in women's voices—came from the window from time to time.

Claude could not bear to listen, nor to watch—but a terrible fascination held him. His soul seemed caught up into the mysterious land where the experience of pain opens the way to thought and emotion hitherto unknown. He wanted to tear himself away, and get to bed; and presently he passed into the other room, and tried to sleep as usual; but it was of no use.

It was a wonderful night; he never quite understood or remembered what passed—whether sleeping and dreaming, or waking and watching, he witnessed certain events.

The stillness of the night was broken by the tinkling of a little bell; and a few men and women, half dressed, hurried into the street—all knew the meaning of the sound—a priest on his way to give the last sacraments to the dying.

Maso, then, was not dead.

Not dead, but dying; not unconscious, but in agony.

The voice of the priest praying, and the responses of the people kneeling below in the street, sounded wild and strange. Claude heard them, and did not understand.

But what Claude could see, in that bare room filled his heart with such a pity that if sincere desire—even though too incoherent for words—be prayer, he prayed—prayed as he had never had occasion to pray before—for relief from pain for that unselfish sufferer.

He could see the priest's hand moving to bless. He could see the sacred host held high before those dying eyes—and then he could see another face, so full of light and sweet compassion, that he could not recognize it. What were features or individuality to him? It was a human soul he saw, mastering the veil of common existence, and shining with the passion of charity and devotion as though already it had gained the gate of heaven, and the divine light rested on it.

Yet that transfigured countenance was only the homely face of the poor, hard-working lay-brother—Brother Paul.

The minutes passed on. The commendatory prayer was over, the sufferer's face of agony, and yet of faith, aspiration, hope, lost all expression. Sensation seemed to be ebbing. As far as human eye could tell, merciful unconsciousness had bridged the chasm of painful death.

CHAPTER VI.

For many days Claude would see no one. Marietta was concerned. "He will not eat," she said, "he will not sleep. It is true that he is young, yet even the young cannot live without food and sleep."

He lived with his paint brushes in his hand, laboring away to realize his ideal of the pictures he had sketched in on that eventful day of his journey to Florence.

Even when the light failed, his big lamp was called into requisition. A consuming fever was upon him. He worked as if in a trance which had snatched him away

from common wants, and made ordinary intercourse impossible for him.

At the end of a week or so (which had been passed almost fasting, mere bread and wine of the red, sour, thin sort, the only sustenance he had been inclined to take,) he was perceptibly thinner, his face all eyes. Marietta was seriously anxious about him, especially as he, who had always been cheerful and courteous, would not talk or listen, but was almost rough in his demand to be let alone, until one day, when Brother Paul was coming slowly down the street, starting for the city on his usual round, Claude saw him, and called to him.

"Come up," he said, "I want to speak to you. I have something for your eyes."

The young man threw himself on the rush-seated settle, near the window, to watch the face of his critic as the old Lay-brother stood before those two great canvases, the central figures of which were in, though the surroundings had yet to be worked out.

It seemed ages before the Brother spoke, but his face betrayed the emotion awakened, which at length made his eyes bright with the anguish of joyful tears.

"Carissimo mio," he said at length. "You have it, you have learned it—how? When? Who shall say? Like Casaceleste, you have painted with your soul, with your heart, with the genius, inspiration, of grace! I—I know nothing of the art of painting, I am a poor creature, but I can feel. It is sublime! That life in death, (pointing to the Crucifixion,) that fortitude, yet fear, (pointing to the Christ at the Passion,) ah, me! ah, me! I feel my heart melting. The light of heaven itself is in that sorrowful face. It is a dream that only your good angel could reveal! Such a countenance, at once so human and divine! Not of this earth—ah, no? caro Signore; who in this sad world could ever be dignified with the light divine, except our blessed Lord Himself?"

"Surely, some of His friends." murmured Claude, as though dreaming.

When Brother Paul had left, Claude was conscious of extreme fatigue. The tension of the last four days relaxed, and he seemed to be very ill; though it really was only the exhaustion of the body, which had been so severely treated by his emotional soul.

Marietta was alarmed, and fetched Brother Paul in to see him, as he lay on his little bed, in a darkened room.

He did not know what to think of himself, he felt so ill; and all the world seemed so distant, so unimportant.

"Shall I die?" he asked Brother Paul, who came daily to see him.

"Caro mio, but you have died—died to your old self; you have reached the land of the happy few who have eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to understand!"

"I am so tired!" said Claude wearily.

"You must come into the air and sunshine. Come to the garden. You have been too much alone. Come to the convent. Get back to your work, and put to good use the genius with which it has pleased the good God to endow you."

"Yes," said Claude, "I must go to work again. If one could but put on the canvas what one knows ought to be there, it would not be so hard."

"Pazienza!" said Brother Paul, with a kindly smile that reached the young painter's tired soul, it was so full of confidence, hope, and sympathy.

CHAPTER VII.

Before many days had passed, Claude had changed his quarters, and was painting in the great chapter-room. Sympathetic companionship was thus given him, and, like the painters of old, he lived in very great simplicity and earned his bread and lodging with his brush. Each member of the little community had a special devotion or idea, and was thankful to the painter for any sketch he could give them, if only it embodied their aspiration.

In the early Spring a bitter disappointment and a great satisfaction came to him simultaneously. He sent his great picture of the Passion to London, together with studies made in the vineyards and the streets.

"Ah, yes!" said the great men, (of the Gethsemane picture,) "a very promising work, but there should have been more attention to details. This is not the Holy Land, far too verdant! Still, it is promising. But the studies—the studies are excellent!"

That was the disappointment, and the verdict came just when the painting of the Crucifixion (not a copy of Casaceleste's, but his own rendering of the terrible subject) had been formally installed in the large carved oak frame where once the old master's great work had been venerated.

In vain had Claude protested. "It is not worthy! Each day I see some new defect—it is bad! If I could paint it again, it would be better—different!"

"As if the picture were the work of a day, and a magic wishing-wand!" said Brother Paul. "The church is not a picture gallery, or art school—Heaven forbid!"

"Ah, it is not the technical part," replied Claude. "The drawing is all right, I am pretty sure, and as for the painting, one never does get quite what one wants; but that doesn't trouble me much. It is the whole picture! It lacks dignity, spirituality, perfection of beauty—it lacks everything—and yet in one way it has its merits; but it is not what I hoped for, what I meant, what it might be, if only I had the power to do what I mean!"

"But who has seen, can see, your dream? Happy you, to have an ideal so much greater than that with which we are so content!"

"All the villagers flocked to see it, and from the country round, and the city itself, men of all classes came to look and admire.

"Well," said Brother Paul, who was with Claude in the sacristy one day when quite a crowd of visitors had flocked into the usually desolate church; "now see for yourself. Was it devotion you wished to inspire—love to God and Our Blessed Lord—or admiration for your own skill and genius? Ah, they will not forget the young painter, never fear! But as for yourself if your object is not gained. Every look of sorrow in those faces, every tear that falls slowly from those eyes, is a witness to your success—what more do you need?"

Claude, though still dissatisfied, was consoled.

"That is your vocation," said Brother Paul, rejoicing in the young painter's triumph. "Any one, who can paint at all, can paint a cup, a face, a pretty woman, or a tree; but it is a very special gift of the great God Himself to be able to touch the heart and awaken a divine sympathy. Dear young man! Dear friend of my heart, that treasure has been given to you!"

Claude looked up, and again saw the light of enthusiasm in the worn, unselfish face of the poor lay-brother.

"If I have it," he murmured low, "it is from you I gained it."

"No, no!" replied Brother Paul, "not me; it is from the good God himself. There are many gifts, but in all the same spirit!"

When Claude returned to Rome to complete his studies, his career was virtually determined. A strange contentment filled him. He went back to England, and met with a moderate success; but life in ordinary society hindered his work, so he established himself in a quiet suburb of Paris, and set to work on things that suited him—pictures for which, as Brother Paul had phrased it, he had a vocation.

And the great public responded to his touch, so that in a few years he was known as the best modern painter of religious subjects. Students flocked to him, and a little community sprang up round him. But Claude could not be a mere professor. He would give any help he could, but he must be free to devote his time and energy to his own work.

"I thought the time was passed for this sort of thing," said an American, who had made a point of seeing the studio as one of the sights of the art world. "'Art for art's sake' is the doctrine of the day, not art for dogma, history, or imagination. I see you lean to the traditions of the past, not the realism of the day."

"Do I?" said Claude, amused at his visitor's arrogance. "I have always tried to do my best to represent with absolute fidelity whatever comes to my brush."

"You do? Well, you're not singular. I once bought the most costly religious work that has been in the market for many a year, bought it, and paid six thousand dollars for it. That was realistic, if you please—a fine Crucifixion, with a body that you could swear you could lift from the cross. Yes! I bought that and gave it to a church that had been robbed—yes, Sir, robbed of its art treasures. You may have heard of it; it's down by Florence, and the story is given in Murray. That's my card. It was I who gave the picture, Joshua B. Montgomery. If ever you're down that way you might look at it, and see what realism can do for religion."

"I am much interested to see you," said Claude.

"I like your heads," volunteered Mr. Montgomery, "and I like your brush; it's neat, but it's rather niggling. I like a broad effect—but, I say, what made you take to religious painting at this time of day?"

"Because it suits me."

"Inaugurating a new school?"

"Rather reviving an old one."

"It's to be hoped you will have students who will do as well as yourself. You have something in your work, just a something, I can't exactly explain it, but I see it—ethereal, you know—lofty. I wonder how you got it? It's not so realistic as some painters are, but—but I like it—yes, I like it, but how you get it passes me!"

"I saw a face transfigured once," said Claude slowly, as though paying a debt of honor; "I saw a soul shining so brightly with spiritual fervor, charity, compassion, that it made me feel of how little importance is the physical form compared with the spirit—that is all."

"Something, I guess, in your eyes as well?"

"Maybe!" said Claude to himself, though he only bowed to his visitor; but in reality he felt that it was mainly owing to Brother Paul's intention.—Temple Bar.

Self Preservation.

From The Washington Star.

"That man," remarked one Spanish soldier, "hasn't the respect of anybody in his regiment."

"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."

Local Color.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Manager—I hope your Cuban play has lots of local color in it.

Dramatist—Oh, yes. In the last act the Spanish villain dies of yellow fever.

A Demonstration.

From The Boston Courier.

"That is a Spring chicken, Mr. Fidget," said the lady of the house to the new boarder, "and you ought to have no difficulty in carving it."

"Spring chicken, eh?" returned Mr. Fidget, and, anchoring a fork in the game and applying the carver to the nigh limb in an effort to unhinge it, he succeeded in making the sample of poultry perform a parabolic curve from the platter to the floor.

The landlady's hopeful, immediately seeing an opportunity to prove his precocity, exclaimed, "Ma, I guess he must have touched the spring."

Habit.

From The Washington Star.

"I thought I had him silenced," remarked the man whose mind stoops to small things.

"But I hadn't."

"To whom do you refer?"

"That old inhabitant who is always declaring that it's the hottest or the coldest weather the city has known. I strolled up to him and said: 'This is very moderate weather we're having.' 'Yes,' said he, 'to my personal knowledge it's the moderatest weather we've had in sixty years.'"

Partial Reformation.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The philanthropic visitor at the jail was shocked at seeing in one of the cells a man whom he had formerly befriended.

"I am sorry indeed, to find you here again, Goodlack," he said. "Same old charge, I suppose. Been running a lottery swindle?"

"I ain't as bad as you think I am," replied the other, a flush of indignation mantling his cheek. "I'm in for plain stealing this time."

A Home Guard.

From The Philadelphia North American.

The Housewife—You dirty tramp, why aren't you off to the war fighting for your country?

The Tramp—Well mum, you see, sum of us has got to stay at home and pertect you precious wimmen folks.

One Price Dealers.

From The Chicago Record.

"Spain should take back her stigma that we are a nation of shopkeepers."

"Yes; there were no goods marked down in our peace advertisement."

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Too Much.
From The Chicago Record.
"Jinklin had to break off with Miss Traddles.'
"What was the trouble?"
"She taught her poodle to eat ice cream, too."

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The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; cooler in middle of day; winds southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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Page 1.

President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart drove through East Side Park at Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The President received an ovation from a crowd listening to a band there, and the people in their eagerness to see him trampled through the flower beds.

Gen. Pando arrived in this city yesterday from Havana on his way to Spain. He talked freely about the war, which he declared was brought about by greedy Spanish and American politicians. There was "no real war, no real fighting," he declared, and added that Gen. Toral was severely criticised by the army for surrendering Santiago and doubtless would be court-martialed.

FOREIGN.—Latest reports from the conflict at Omdurman estimate the losses of the dervishes at between 8,000 and 10,000, and those of the Anglo-Egyptian army at between 200 and 500. The remnant of the dervish forces has surrendered, but Khalifa Abdullah managed to escape with his harem and staff. The taking of Omdurman has been completed. The French Cabinet will meet to-day to take action upon the petition of Mme. Dreyfus for revision in the case of her husband. It is believed a favorable decision will be made.

Page 2.

Assemblyman John F. Maher yesterday made light of the threat of Knights of Labor District Assembly No. 49 to prevent his re-election.

The Central Labor Union yesterday adopted a resolution requesting President McKinley to further reward George Phillips, one of the Merrimac heroes.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, who has inspected the sanitary conditions at Camp Wikoff, declared yesterday that the disinfection system there was a farce.

Frank Madison of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is suffering from malarial fever, collapsed while on a visit to Coney Island and yesterday was taken to the hospital at Fort Hamilton.

Frank, George, and Mabel Ferguson, aged respectively twenty-three, fourteen, and nine, children of George Ferguson of 449 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat about a mile off Noroton Islands. They had gone to that vicinity to spend Sunday and Labor Day with a party of friends camping out on one of the islands.

Gen. Wheeler thinks that the camp at Montauk Point will not be abandoned for some time. Col. Roosevelt gives his men some advice and compliments Chaplain Brown for his gallantry. Two members of the Seventy-first Regiment die at sea on the transport Roumania.

Capt. Concas, former commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa, arrived in New York yesterday on his way back to Spain. He spoke enthusiastically of the manner in which he has been cared for in this country, and said he could not understand the reports about our treatment of our troops.

Page 3.

There are entertainments and athletic contests without number for to-day. Col. Roosevelt will speak at Oyster Bay.

The baseball games in the National League yesterday resulted as follows: Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 0. Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4. Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1. Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 5.

Page 7.

Maurice Grau, the operatic manager, arrived here yesterday from Europe, and will spend a week in the city arranging for the appearance of his company Nov. 28 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The yacht Gloucester, made famous by her service during the battle of July 3, arrived here yesterday and anchored off Tompkinsville. The men brought many trophies of the war. Lieut. Commander Wainright is worn out from the long strain of arduous service.

Page 9.

The Czar's proposition for universal peace was the subject of the Rev. B. F. De Costa's sermon yesterday at the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The preacher expressed the opinion that the American people should adopt it with enthusiasm The Rev. R. S. MacArthur discussing the proposal at the Calvary Baptist Church, said he believed it to be feasible.

Page 10.

The steamer Statendam, the latest addition to the fleet of the Holland-America line, arrived at her dock in Hoboken yesterday morning.

The elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue caught fire yesterday and considerable damage was done before the flames were extinguished.

The Republican politicians who gathered around Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday treated as a huge joke the talk of Gov. Black's supporters about driving the Senator out of politics.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., is favored for assistant and ultimate successor of the Rev. Dr. John Hall by the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, it is said.

Three large meetings were held in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove yesterday for the purpose of assisting in the work of the Army and Navy Commission. Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John J. McCook, and others spoke.

Policeman Degan witnessed a murder yesterday from the window of the police station on Lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He gave chase and captured the alleged murderer, who, while running away, was knocked down by a boy with a baseball bat.

Fire yesterday afternoon practically destroyed the five-story factory building of Maas, Blum & Co., at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue. Four alarms were turned in, and for a time the entire block was threatened. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a break in the heated term, and a considerable fall in temperature in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except stationary temperature in New England and South Atlantic States. Cincinnati reports 16 degrees fall in 24 hours; Davenport and Indianapolis 14; Pittsburg, Cleveland, and St. Paul 10. This drop in the temperature will continue in the Atlantic States Monday. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in all districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast. A trough of low pressure extends from New Mexico to the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure is high off the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts. Thunderstorms and rain may be expected from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	60	78	83
6 A. M.	56	78	82
9 A. M.	61	79	86
12 M.	67	84	89
4 P. M.	68	87	91
6 P. M.	66	84	89
9 P. M.	65	79	86
12 P. M.	62	78	84

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 25 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	86¼
Weather Bureau	80⅝
Corresponding date 1897	63⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees, at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 76 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80 and at 8 P. M. 84.

DERVISHES WERE DEFIANT

They Rushed Upon the Anglo-Egyptian Lines in a Desperate Attempt to Drive Them Back.

FIERCE BATTLE AT OMDURMAN

Thousands of the Dervish Fighters Fall Dead in the Meadow—Their Courage Wins the Admiration of the British.

OMDURMAN, Opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by Camel Post to Nasri.—The Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's Black Standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a deathblow to Mahdism.

Roughly, the Anglo-Egyptian losses were 200; while thousands of the dervishes were killed or wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian Army encamped at Agazia, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn to-day British cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the serried ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old-time ardor.

The Anglo-Egyptian infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the First Battalion Northumberland Fusileers, the Second Battalion Lancashire Fusileers, and the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, with the Maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish Fusileers. In the centre were the First Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, the First Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the First Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, with Maxims worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Major Williams. On the right were the Soudanese brigades, commanded by Gen. Maxwell and Gen. Macdonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserve, and both flanks were supported by the Maxim-Nordenfelt batteries.

At 7:20 A. M. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 the British artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen.

The Desperate Dervishes.

Their attack developed on the left, and, in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing the British flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all arms in line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes swept toward the centre, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire Regiment, and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of the British fighting line, while the mounted Emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched in battalions toward Omdurman. As the British troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese, on the right, came into contact with the enemy, who had re-formed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had massed beneath the Black Standard of the Khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass 15,000 strong bore down on the Soudanese.

Gen. Kitchener swung round the centre and left of the Soudanese, and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto held in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home.

The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression, and within a zone of withering cross-fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mowed down by a sustained deadly cross-fire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to dribblets beneath the leaden hail. Finally, they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Jibbah-clad corpses, like a snowdrift-dotted meadow.

Retreat to Omdurman Cut Off.

At 11:15 the Sirdar ordered the advance, and the whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, British cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, under Lieut. Col. Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The Lancers hacked through the mass, rallied, and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieut. Grenfell, nephew of Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed, four other officers were wounded, twenty-one men were killed, and twenty wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held the gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their Emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies, they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Col. Rhodes, the correspondent of The London Times, a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—Gen. Kitchener telegraphs, saying:

"Only two British officers were killed in the battle—Lieut. Grenfell of the Twenty-first Lancers and Capt. Caldecott, Warwickshire Regiment. Grenfell fell in a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, who lost twenty-one killed and twenty wounded."

THE ADVANCE UPON OMDURMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Daily Telegraph issues a special edition with the following details of the movements on Wednesday and Thursday, telegraphed from Nasri:

"This (Wednesday) morning the Anglo-Egyptian troops began the advance in three brigades, side by side, with a front a mile wide, the army giving the impression of a vast square, with faces each a mile long. Our cavalry occupied Jebel Sheikh Pail, three miles ahead, at 6 o'clock, and an hour later our infantry had arrived at the banks of the river, which was flooded at that point fully a mile inland.

"Here the force halted, while the gunboats proceeded. The cavalry and camel corps trotted forward, but only a few scouts were seen, under the command of Abdel Baki, a dervish Emir, who fell back rapidly without a contest.

"In a village we passed a number of charred and mutilated bodies were found—bodies of natives suspected of spying, and killed by the dervishes. At 7 o'clock the Maxims fired a few rounds, scattering a body of dervishes in the bush. Then there was a lull until noon, though the cavalry and camel corps were several miles in advance and in the rear of the low hills around Kerreri. The gunboats signaled that 500 dervish horsemen were moving west upon the Egyptian right, and the Lancers on the left trotted to intercept the enemy, the camel corps supporting. But the dervishes slipped back to their camp in the bush, a mile inland, a camp consisting of an old redoubt at Kerreri.

"The Lancers advanced through the hill passes, and got within a mile of Kerreri. Then two officers went ahead, and discovered that there were many flags in the dervish camp. They were fired upon, and eventually the entire mounted force returned to Sun-Urab, inside the Zereba.

"During the afternoon the gunboats shelled the dervish camp for several hours, apparently doing much damage. A number of dervishes who had fled to the bush to escape the shells surrendered during the evening. Among the refugees were the Sheik of Kerreri and a grandson of Kurshid Pasha.

"This (Thursday) morning, in spite of a fierce rainstorm which continued all last night and until 9 o'clock to-day, the army advanced at 5 o'clock and found Kerreri deserted. The Lancers, on the left, and the Egyptian cavalry and camel corps, on the right, advanced six miles ahead of the infantry, which marched in a square, Brig. Gen. Lyttleton's battalion leading. The Lancers got within a mile of Omdurman, and saw the dome of the Mahdi's tomb, Tuti Island, and the palm trees of Khartoum.

"Drawn up in five divisions, with a wing thrown back, was the Khalifa's army, its spears and swords glistening in the sunshine, arrayed northwest of the town in the desert. The tents of the camp were on the north side of the town. In the central divisions was an enormous number of banners, including one of blue and one of black.

"A number of mounted dervishes galloped forward, and our dismounted troopers fired on them, hitting several and driving off the remainder. Two squadrons of our cavalry pushed to within 800 yards of the enemy, who then advanced, our Lancers and the Egyptians retiring. The gunboats are now (Thursday afternoon) bombarding the forts at Omdurman and Khartoum."

KHALIFA AND HAREM FLED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The war correspondent of The Daily Telegraph with the Anglo-Egyptian forces says:

"Khalifa Abdullah, with his harem, and Osman Digna, his principal General, managed to escape, but Abdullah's banner and thousands of prisoners are in our hands. It is estimated that 10,000 of the enemy were slain. Our total casualties were about 500.

"Besides Col. Rhodes, another correspondent was slightly wounded. Mr. Howard, The New York Herald correspondent, was slain by a shell in Omdurman."

The war correspondent of The Daily News says: "Our victory was not easily or cheaply won. The dervish loss was enormous. It is estimated that the killed of the enemy were no fewer than 8,000.

"Our whole force was engaged in the fighting from 6:30 A. M. until sundown. The dervishes displayed marvellous bravery to the last. Instead of waiting for us in Omdurman, where they could have made a resistance that would have cost us thousands of lives, they advanced to meet us. The sight was extraordinary. Some 12,000 men in four brigades, attempted to rush our Zeriba.

"With desperate gallantry they were repulsed, suffering huge loss. Our Maxim guns especially made terrible lanes in their ranks, and our artillery dealt havoc in the town, which was full of women. The dervish army of 60,000 is utterly broken, but we are fully prepared to fight to-morrow if they wish it."

The Standard's war correspondent also pays tribute to the magnificent courage of the dervishes, but says:

"Fortunately for us their leaders showed little or no wisdom in choosing a battlefield. By not occupying the hill on our left front the enemy missed their opportunity. That would have left the Sirdar two alternatives. He might have either accepted the challenge or elected to make a wide detour into the desert to reach Omdurman.

"In the former case we should have been compelled to meet the dervishes in the open. In the latter the enemy's chances of offering a prolonged resistance would have been materially increased. But the Baggara have lost none of their former courage, and were resolved to attack us where we stood, trusting to sheer weight of numbers and hoping to hurl themselves against us with an irresistible rush."

Describing the attempt of the Baggara horsemen to retrieve the day's fortune by a final charge, the correspondent says: "Dashing across the level stretch of pebbly soil, the Khalifa's cavalry rode madly at the steady line of infantry. Our troops awaited the charge without flinching. On came the dervishes, but again the deadly fire poured into them did its work. Men and horses fell thick, and hardly a rider in that desperate charge escaped.

"A large body of the enemy's infantry, undismayed by the slaughter, could be seen preparing to follow the cavalry, but our field artillery and Maxims, descending from the hill on which they were posted, came again into action, and the conflict entered a new phase.

"The attack on our camp had been repulsed, and the only question was whether the defeat of the enemy was complete. It was not long before the dervishes were seen in full flight toward the right, leaving their dead on the field as they fled. Practically the whole army of the Khalifa was destroyed. Our casualties number over 200.

"Our losses in the Zariba when the enemy first attacked us were small, considering the number of the enemy. Our artillery and rifle fire was terribly effective. The dervishes fought well, displaying a courage that would have seemed marvelous had we not known their spirit.

The march to Omdurman, after the great fight, was comparatively without incident. The Sirdar, with his chief of staff, Gen. Rundle, Col. Wingate, and Slatin Pasha, rode behind two companies of Egyptians and Soudanese, who proudly carried with them the Khalifa's flag, the black banner which was to lead his troops to victory.

"As we neared the place the people living in houses outside the wall poured out in large numbers to welcome the victors with hoarse shouts. Passing through a long street, we came to the wall itself, a solid-looking piece of rough masonry. There had been no need to employ forty-pounders to effect a breach. An entry was found near the river, and the Sirdar rode into Omdurman unopposed.

"The city seemed deserted, save for women and some twoscore men, who came forward to make submission and lay down their arms. Around the ruined tomb of the Mahdi the city extends on all sides like a rabbit warren."

KHALIFA'S FORCE SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kitchener, dated Saturday evening:

"The remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered, and I have now a very large number of prisoners on my hands. Our cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the Khalifa and his chiefs, who, with only about 140 fighting men, are apparently making for Kordofan."

"The left bank of the White Nile is so difficult of approach, owing to the overflow and the thick bush, that the gunboats cannot effect a landing. I therefore can only rely upon the cavalry to capture him.

"I visited Khartoum to-day. The town is a complete ruin, but the lower portions show some of the principal houses still standing. The people are naturally delighted to see us. So far as I can see at present Khartoum is the best position. Omdurman is very extensive, and the stench there is unbearable.

"I have therefore moved the troops down to Khor Skambat, where we now are in a good camp on the river. All the British wounded will descend the river with this dispatch. There are no cases that cause grave anxiety."

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—The following telegram from the Sirdar, dated to-day (Sunday) at Omdurman and forwarded by camel post to Nasri, was received this evening:

"The camp has been moved outside Omdurman to the river banks. Our wounded are doing well and are now descending the river.

"The Austrian Sister Theresa Grigolini and all the European prisoners have been rescued. They are well.

"The list of our casualties has not yet been received. The population of Omdurman manifests joy at the arrival of the expedition."

THE BATTLEFIELD DESCRIBED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The special correspondent of The Times, with the Anglo-Egyptian forces, telegraphs as follows:

"The advance toward Omdurman was a magnificent panorama. Our whole front was covered by the English and Egyptian cavalry and camel corps, spread out, like a fan, four miles in advance, and protecting a front of three miles. The gunboats Melik, Sultan, and Sheikh steamed in single file, their decks cleared for action.

"The British division advanced along the river bank. Then came the Egyptian force in battle formation, the Sirdar and his staff riding in the centre, Gen. Kitchener being easily distinguishable in white, every one else being in khaki."

Later the correspondent says: "The Omdurman forts replied incessantly, but they had no chance against the quick-firing guns on our gunboats. No better amphitheatre could possibly be found for an engagement. The plain, smooth, bushless land, stretching to the south, is perfect for cavalry and artillery. On the right are low hills and on the left the Nile and a flooded marshy country for miles eastward. Ahead, to the right, is Omdurman, the Mahdi's tomb rising white and clear above an interminable line of brown mud houses in the centre of the town."

THE SIRDAR CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Queen and Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, telegraphed their congratulations to the Sirdar direct.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for War, sent his through Major Gen. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces, now at Cairo, and charged with the general direction of the successful expedition.

The Cairo correspondent of The Times says:

The first telegram of congratulation to arrive from Europe was from Emperor William, who said:

"I am sincerely glad to be able to offer my congratulations on the splendid victory at Omdurman, which, at last, avenges poor Gordon's death."

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Temps, eulogizing Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's feat, says:

"A march so scientifically planned may be likened to the solution of a mathematical equation."

War Correspondent Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Kitchener telegraphs:

"Howard, the war correspondent, was killed at the taking of Omdurman." It is believed that the Sirdar refers to the Hon. Hubert George Lyulph Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle.

MR. BAYARD CRITICALLY ILL.

Serious Change in the Condition of the Ex-Ambassador.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 4.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Ambassador to England, who is at Karlstein, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Warren, is very critical to-night. So pronounced has been the change in the past two or three days that it is feared the patient will not survive many days.

Mr. Bayard came to Karlstein, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Warren, about three weeks ago. His health was not good, and during the first two weeks it did not improve. A week ago a change came which appeared to be a gradual breaking up of the system, combined with kidney trouble. At first it was not thought likely that his case would prove serious, although it was admitted by those in attendance that the end of a great career was not far off.

The extreme heat of the past few days has had a depressing effect upon the patient, and on Friday anxiety was keenly felt. A consultation of physicians was held, Dr. Cabot of Boston, the family physician; Dr. Andrew H. P. Hodgdon of Dedham, and another from out of town, being in attendance. Late on Friday a favorable turn was noted, but yesterday the change was for the worse. To-day he was semi-conscious, with a fair pulse, to give hope that a favorable turn might soon come.

FRENCH CABINET TO MEET

Petition of Mme. Dreyfus for Revision Will Be Acted Upon Favorably, It Is Thought.

MR. CAVAIGNAC'S RESIGNATION

It Has Caused Greater Complications in the Dreyfus Case—Gen. Zurlinden May Succeed Him as Minister.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Owing to the resignation of M. Godefroy Cavaignac from the Ministry of War, President Faure returned to Paris this morning and conferred with M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Education, and Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris.

The Cabinet will meet to-morrow expressly to deal with a request from Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial that condemned her husband.

As the Cabinet is now practically unanimous in favor of revision—partly because Ministers are aware that there is no other method of satisfying public feeling—the outcome of the meeting is almost a foregone conclusion.

It is not thought that M. Cavaignac's retirement will involve the resignation of other Ministers. The fact that Gen. Zurlinden has been in conference with M. Faure is taken to mean that he will succeed M. Cavaignac at the War Office.

The Ministerial conferences, which have been continued throughout the day, have had to do with the details of revision. There is no foundation for the report that the Chambers will be immediately convoked.

According to Le Soir, M. Faure, who received M. Cavaignac to-day, strongly urged him to withdraw his resignation. The paper also asserts that at the Council to-morrow the President will endeavor to prevent a decision in favor of revision. On the same authority it is announced that Gen. Roger, Chief of M. Cavaignac's military staff, will retire at his own request.

The name of Gen. Saussier, former Military Governor of Paris, is mentioned in connection with the War Office portfolio.

In her letter to M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, Mme. Dreyfus says she addresses him again, since he alone has the right to demand revision on the ground of a "new fact." She argues that Lieut. Col. Henry's admission of forgery deprives his depositions and acts of all weight, and concludes her appeal by calling upon M. Sarrien to "listen to the voice of public opinion and put an end to the punishment of a loyal and innocent man."

The Temps, Liberté, and Journal des Débats express regret at M. Cavaignac's "obduracy," asserting that it adds to the difficulties of the situation.

Burial of Colonel Henry.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The services at the interment of the body of Lieut. Col. Henry, at Pogny, yesterday, were civil, the Bishop of Chalons having forbidden religious services. Several staff officers were present at the ceremony.

PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE.

Likely to be Considered by the President During This Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Peace Commission is a matter to which the President will have to give attention during the week. It is probable the members of the commission will meet here soon to confer with Mr. McKinley about their work in Paris.

It is practically decided, however, that the only position the Americans will assume before the Spaniards will be to demand the handing over of every inch of ground conquered by our arms, whether in actual fighting, or as a result of fighting. This would mean that we are to hold all the Philippines, the Ladrones, and the Spanish islands in the West Indies.

The conviction has grown in the minds of the President and his advisers that nothing less than this could satisfy the country. The feeling seems to be that the war has cost so much in money and in human life and suffering that nothing short of tremendous territorial gains and the increased prestige of our arms and Government throughout the world can compensate for it all.

To abandon an inch of conquered territory, it is thought, would be to add to the discomfiture of the Administration, and insure its defeat in the coming elections, and in the national election to follow.

Politics to some extent is shaping the destiny of the Nation in the matter of its foreign acquisitions.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Cabinet Accepts Senor Castillo's Refusal to Serve as a Member of the Body.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The refusal of Señor Leon y Castilla, the Spanish Ambassador to France, to serve on the Spanish Peace Commission on the ground that he could not act owing to the non-participation of Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, has been accepted by the Cabinet.

If Señor Montero Rios accepts a place on the Spanish commission he will be nominated as President.

MEETING OF SPAIN'S CORTES.

Public Not Deeply Interested—Government to Pay Cuban Interest.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The public appears but little interested in the forthcoming meeting of the Cortes.

The newspapers, it is understood, will be permitted to indulge in "fair comment" upon the proceedings in the Cortes, unless the tactics of the opposition compel the Government to resort to secret sittings.

The decision to call out 100,000 recruits to the ranks is regarded as a smart device to keep the younger men outside the Carlist movement.

The Government has decided to pay the next coupon in the Cuban debt, pending the settlement with the United States.

BRYAN WANTS TO GO HOME.

Desires to Quit the Army So as to Take Part in the Campaign This Fall.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.—Gov. Holcomb to-day telegraphed the War Department with reference to having something done for the Third Nebraska Regiment, better known as the "Silver Battalion," in which there has been an increase in the sick list from 44 to 147. Gov. Holcomb asks the Secretary of War to give all the Third recruits who desire to come home honorable discharges.

Col Bryan wants to get back and take part in the Fall campaign. He telegraphs that he does not want to resign if his regiment can be mustered out at once, but otherwise he will resign, as there is no further use of his presence in the army.

OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Crowd in Park at Paterson Trampled Through Flower Beds in Their Eagerness to See Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 4.—President McKinley spent a very quiet day here. This morning he went to the Church of the Redeemer in company with Mrs. Hobart. The Rev. Dr. Magie preached. After the service the President shook hands with the minister and a large number of the members of the congregation, who pressed around him.

During the heat of the afternoon Mr. McKinley remained quietly in the Vice President's house. A crowd gathered in the neighborhood in the hope of getting a glimpse of the President. Their desire was gratified at 5 o'clock, when the President, Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart entered an open carriage and started for a drive. There was much hand-clapping and some cheering as the party drove away. The carriage was driven down Park Avenue to East Side Park and through the park.

There was an immense crowd in the park listening to the Second Regiment band, and as the carriage approached its occupants were recognized and the people rushed to the side of the drive, while the band struck up the "President's March." The park rules relative to tramping upon the grass were ignored, and the crowd surged across the lawns and through the flower beds, breaking down flowers and shrubs in the rush. The carriage did not stop, but went so slowly that many persons had an opportunity to shake hands with the President.

The cheering was continuous, and both Mr. McKinley and Vice President Hobart had to bow continually in response. Cheers were also given for Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart. The carriage left the park by the Broadway entrance and proceeded to the North Jersey Country Club, where the President visited the house and grounds. The party then returned to Carroll Hall and spent the evening quietly.

During the day and evening many personal friends of Mr. Hobart called to pay their respects to the President.

OUR CONSULS IN SPAIN.

American Agents Resume Work in the Peninsula—Opportunities for American Enterprise and Energy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Government of this country, as well as the people, is giving abundant evidence that we do not long cherish national enmities. The hospitable treatment of Cervera and his men revealed the fact that the Americans are quick to forgive a bold enemy and to show respect and admiration for the best qualities of a soldier and for sterling manhood even in their active foes.

The State Department through its Consuls and Consular Agents is now revealing still more of this national virtue and magnanimity. The war was hardly over before the Consular Agents of this Government resumed their work in Spain. They have taken up their tasks where they had been forced to abandon them, and have gone to work as actively and as disinterestedly as if they were in friendly England instead of resentful Spain, where it is not yet popular to consider the war as done with.

Theodore Mertens, the Consular Agent at Valencia, has made a report to this Government that may be of vast benefit to Spain, from a commercial point of view. That kingdom has lost much because of its war with this country, but Mr. Mertens shows how this country may help to restore to Spain some of the trade it has lost, while increasing our own commerce abroad and at home. In this report he says:

"The effect of the war upon Spanish trade is clearly manifested in the returns for the month of June, 1898, compared with the same month of the previous year. There was a decline of $9,823,000 in importations, while the export trade produced an increase of but little over $1,737,000 worth of goods, principally in raw material, sought after from abroad on account of the low value of the peseta. But now that the war is over, the making of commercial treaties between America and Spain ought to be considered. Not only should products be exchanged but various commercial enterprises should be organized."

He then calls attention to the fact that Americans could create a large and profitable business in Valencia by investing money in the manufacture of olive oil. The oil produced in that province is of superior quality; land and labor are cheap, and money has shrunk to half its face value. A small investment would be sufficient, he thinks, to establish a paying business. The French are availing themselves of this opportunity, he says, for investing in Spain. Mr. Mertens says:

"French capital is already in the field. While Spanish money is cheap and every industry embarrassed through want of proper management, Frenchmen have recently purchased factories and bought up railroads and tramway companies, returning handsome profits upon their investments and giving this people a practical example of the energy of other nations."

Mr. Mertens thinks that there is room and opportunity for energetic Americans. He does not think, apparently, that the enmity of Spaniards toward us would prove a bar to making handsome returns upon investments. He says:

"Opportunities are still abundant to open mines and start steam and electric railways, telephone companies, and electric light plants in various parts of Spain, and these enterprises would be remunerative if managed upon an intelligent basis. The opportunities should be seized before the country has recovered from its present inertia."

If Spain had Consuls and Consular Agents in this country who would tell as much truth about America, and show as much kindly sympathy and good will, it would not be long before the two countries which have just been at each other's throat would be enjoying, with mutual benefit, enlarged commercial relations.

Governor of Bermuda Here.

Lieut. Gen. G. D. Barker, Governor of Bermuda, accompanied by his daughter, arrived in the city yesterday on the steamship Orinoco. The Governor is here to meet his wife, who is on her way from England. Other passengers on the Orinoco were R. D. Darrell, Solicitor General of Bermuda; Col. C. M. Watson, Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications; W. Maxwell, United States Consul to Bermuda, and several English army officers stationed in Bermuda, who are absent on furlough.

Army of the Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. D. S. Stanley, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces that the Executive Committee of the organization has decided that the annual meeting, which was to take place at Detroit Sept. 21, will be postponed until September, 1899, many of the active members being engaged in the war.

GEN. PANDO IN NEW YORK

Declares War Was Brought About by Greedy Spanish and American Politicians.

NO REAL FIGHTING, HE SAYS

Army Severely Criticises Gen. Toral for Surrendering Santiago, and a Bad Quarter of an Hour Is in Store for Him.

Gen. Pando, the chief aide of Gen. Blanco and the Commander of the Spanish troops at Manzanillo, arrived in this city Saturday on the steamship Philadelphia, at the foot of Wall Street. He was dressed in a dark traveling suit and there was nothing to indicate his rank in the Spanish Army. Accompanying him are Lieut. Leopoldo Vejarano of his staff and Capt. of Engineers Luis G. Estafeny, and two servants. The party was driven to the Hotel America, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, where he conversed freely about the surrender of Santiago.

"In regard to Gen. Toral," he said, "I shall be very much surprised if he is not court-martialed. He had no right to surrender Santiago as he did. I understand that I express the general sentiment in Madrid, and I know I do that in Havana. In the Spanish Army the manner in which Gen. Toral surrendered has been most severely criticised, and I firmly believe that it will receive harsher criticism in the Cortes.

"I am a member of the Cortes—the upper branch—and am hastening to Madrid now. That is the only reason I came this way. I could get to Spain more quickly by coming here. I leave on the Urania next Tuesday. I do not care to say much now, but I assure you I shall have much to say in the Cortes."

Whether he referred to criticising Gen. Toral or to the war in general he refused to state, simply saying: "What I have to say you will know. It will keep. It will be printed, and you will read it."

Was Opposed to the War.

Gen. Pando, speaking of the commencement of the war, remarked that he had been heartily opposed to it, and did everything in his power to prevent it, as did Gen. Blanco.

"This war," he continued, "was entered upon not by the desire either of the great common people of Spain or of those of the United States. It would never have been brought about, if it had not been for the greed of politicians both in this country and in Spain. It was instigated by politicians and howling agitators for their own benefit and aggrandizement.

"I am led to believe that in the United States the assertion that a war would make the Administration popular in the eyes of the masses was widely disseminated, particular pains being taken to propagate the idea. Only the great political leaders of vast fortune were averse to the war, and they were won over when it was shown how much money could be made from big Government contracts and how popular the Administration would be with the people, for fighting in the alleged cause of humanity. It was argued that the war would quickly be brought to a successful conclusion; that the Cubans would have their liberty, and that the election of another Republican President would be assured.

"It happened that in Spain politicians had even more to do in bringing about the war. Of course you know there are two parties—one for peace, the other for war; one in favor of the reigning Queen and Alfonso, the other desirous of seeing her dethroned. Politicians, I repeat, instigated this war. Every effort was brought to bear on the Queen to make her believe that 'Spanish dignity, honor, and justice' should be preserved. She was told that if the United States sent aid and assistance to the reconcentrados and Cubans, the common people of Spain would look upon the fact as the greatest insult, and if it were quietly permitted there would be a general uprising.

"In regard to the hostilities, there was no actual war, no real fighting. The American soldier has not tested the valor of the Spaniard. Why, there are 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba now who have never seen an American soldier's uniform. I never have—not even to this minute, except that of Capt. Stewart M. Brice. I have seen some of your warships, but the first time I saw them was to-day, when an American Captain on board pointed out to me the Brooklyn, and informed me how she chased the Colon, and also showed me the Texas, which he said did most effective work at Santiago, although she is a second-rate ship.

Havana Looking for Our Flag.

In response to a query as to what was the chief topic in Havana just now, Gen. Pando said: "Everywhere the question is heard, 'When are the Yankees going to hoist their flag here?'"

"Do you think the Cubans will be able to rule themselves?" he was asked.

"Yes, yes I suppose so," he replied, raising his eyebrows and giving a peculiar shrug to his shoulders.

"Did you make a statement on board the Philadelphia that a popular subscription ought to be started in this country for Sagasta?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes, I did say that, or words to that effect," he admitted. "Why, he has practically given away Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Has he not benefited your country greatly? Is he not your public benefactor? Why not, then, raise a monument to him?"

Asked how the report that he had left Cuba secretly on the French steamship Notre Dame de Salut, for Spain, with 12,000,000

returned late from a theatre. The wound was slight, and Gen. Pando soon recovered.

CAPT. CONCAS HERE.

So Well Cared for as a Captive that He Can't Understand Reports of Treatment of Our Troops.

Capt. D. Victor Concas, who commanded the Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa at the battle of Santiago, arrived in this city yesterday on the Old Dominion steamer Jamestown from Newport News. Capt. Concas is on his way to Spain, and while here will stop at the Hotel Martin, Ninth Street and University Place. Speaking of the engagement between the American and Spanish squadrons, he said:

"There was only one thing left for our fleet to do—and that was to make a wild dash for liberty. We were under the impression that our ships were faster than any of Sampson's. In that we were much mistaken, as the result showed. The report that Admiral Cervera gave orders to deal out liquor to the sailors in order to keep up their courage is absolutely false and libelous. The men were brave, and those of them who met their death did so like heroes. I never saw or heard of men behaving with more courage and valor in the face of almost certain death than our sailors did. Call the Spanish sailor anything else, but don't call him a coward.

"Before the Infanta Maria was sunk by Admiral Sampson's squadron, I was wounded on the right arm and hip by the explosion of a shell. After the surrender of Cervera, I was brought from Cuba to Newport News on the hospital ship Solace. I have recovered from my injuries and am in the very best of health.

"I want to acknowledge the kind and courteous treatment that I have received in this country by every one, especially by the naval officers. I have been treated more like a distinguished guest from abroad than a prisoner of war. I have had every comfort, and even many luxuries. I am at a loss to understand the reports currently circulated and published about the treatment and condition of some of your own troops."

ALGER'S VIEW OF MONTAUK.

Describes the Long Island Camp as Ideal Quarters for the Troops.

WASHINGTON., Sept. 4.—Secretary Alger, who returned late last night from New York, after his inspection tour through Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point with President McKinley and several of the Bureau of the War Department, commented to-night on the conditions of the camp. He said:

"I feel certain, after a careful examination of Camp Wikoff and a thorough investigation of its conditions, that everything possible is being done for the men, both sick and well, who are detained there. The camp is an admirable one—the best, I think, I ever saw. The site is ideal. It is beautiful, without being picturesque, and is certainly as healthful a camp location as could be found in the Eastern country.

"While the conditions are as good as could be expected in the circumstances—even better than I ever knew them to be in a camp—a shade of gloom is cast over the encampment by the physical condition of the men. Sickness, suffering, and death mar what would otherwise be a magnificent military picture. These conditions, however, are not the result of the situation of the camp itself, but of the terrible campaign through which the troops have just passed.

"That campaign of Santiago will be memorable in the military history of the world. It was wonderful both in its conduct and in the results achieved. Few military experts expected when the campaign was inaugurated that such a success could be achieved in so short a time. It was a tremendous undertaking to begin a campaign in a tropical country during the rainy season against a people so strong and so well defended as was Santiago.

"That success was achieved so soon and with a loss comparatively so small is due to the energy and ability of Gen. Shafter and his commanding officers, and to the dash, bravery, and splendid fighting qualities of the men of Gen. Shafter's corps.

"I talked yesterday to Gen. Shafter," continued the Secretary, "and he discussed some of the obstacles which had to be overcome in the Santiago campaign. Just now he, by the way, is suffering from the effects of the campaign himself. While I chatted with him his face was flushed with fever, and he was really a sick man.

"Upon his arrival at Montauk Point he went into the detention camp with the other soldiers, and, like the true soldier he is, he asked nothing better for himself than was being received by the men whom he commands. The time of his detention expired to-day, and he expected, upon leaving the detention camp, to assume command of Camp Wikoff. I have not heard whether he took command to-day or not.

"He said that when he arrived in Cuba and realized the conditions that confronted him and his men, he knew that the campaign must of necessity be one of days rather than of weeks and months. He had lost nearly all of his lighters and was thus seriously handicapped in effecting a landing of both his troops and the stores and supplies which the fleet carried. The tremendous rains which set in immediately after his arrival, rendered it next to impossible for either the troops or supplies to be got forward.

"He felt, however, that whatever were the difficulties, he must press forward, and if possible end the campaign in the briefest time. The climatic conditions were such that to lose any time meant the destruction of his command by illness and the consequent failure of the expedition. He took no chances on delay, therefore, but swept his gallant army upon the Spaniards with such irresistible dash that the city was won almost before the Spaniards realized what they had to encounter.

"It is perfectly evident now that had Gen. Shafter waited until his army and its supplies could have been sent forward with ordinary deliberation, the expedition against Santiago would have failed utterly. In a measure, it was his disregard of military conventionalities that enabled him to carry the campaign to a brilliantly successful issue.

"During all the time the troops were lying in the trenches before Santiago, despite the immediate difficulties experinced in getting supplies to the front, the men suffered very little from lack of provisions. Of course, they did not by any means have what they are now receiving at Montauk Point, but they had the actual necessaries of life, notwithstanding the newspaper reports to the contrary.

Doubtless there were individual cases of suffering because of the scarcity of supplies at the front, but as a rule the men had all that the soldiers of the Union Army had at times during the civil war. While the Federal forces were lying in the trenches before Petersburg, they suffered at times during those seven months for good food, but like the heroes before Santiago, they endured without complaining.

"It is particularly noticeable," continued Secretary Alger, "that the men who were actually engaged in the Santiago campaign are not complaining of their treatment. I talked with scores of them—I was about to say hundreds—and not a breath of complaint did I hear from any of them. They suffered, they are suffering yet, but they endured and are enduring their trials like Spartans.

"There may be individual cases of complaints. It would indeed be strange if there were not, but as a body the army of Gen. Shafter is not only satisfied with the situation, but immeasurably proud of its marvelous achievement.

"The President was particularly solicitous about the condition of the men who are ill. He went to Camp Wikoff to ascertain for himself whether the men in the ranks needed anything that they were not getting. His orders were that they should want for nothing, but he desired personally to know whether these orders were being carried out. After sevral hours of patient investigation and careful examination, he left the camp satisfied that the men were being as well cared for as they could be in a field hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:20 A. M.—31 Union Square West; Prince Photograph Company; damage, $500.

5 A. M.—416 Willis Avenue; A. Ginowitz; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—165 East Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Crager; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—2,424 First Avenue; Blume & Co.; damage, $200,000.

2 P. M.—52 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; T. Brown; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—Elevated railroad, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; Manhattan Railway Company; damage, $1,000.

3:30 P. M.—389 Third Avenue; Mrs. Harris; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—49 West Twelfth Street; Mrs. J. Dunn; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—220 East Twenty-second Street; Bite Serro; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—203 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; John Moloney; damage, $100.

8:15 P. M.—13 Oliver Street; Martin Sullivan; damage, $50.

THE CAMP AT MONTAUK

Gen. Wheeler Thinks Camp Wikoff Will Not Be Abandoned for Some Time.

ADDRESS OF COL. ROOSEVELT

He Gives the Rough Riders Some Advice and Compliments Chaplain Brown for His Gallantry—Two Members of Seventy-first Die at Sea.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 4.—With the water problem practically solved and the improvement of the sanitary condition of Camp Wikoff well under way, the question of how long this camp is to be kept up has suddenly sprung into prominence. Gen. Wheeler and all the division and brigade commanders here are in favor of keeping men here as long as possible, and predict there will be no attempt to break up the camp before Oct. 1, but the few people who live in this vicinity all the year round say it will be impossible to live under canvas much later than Sept. 15. After that day they say gales are of frequent occurrence and of violence sufficient to tear tents into ribbons. At best the soldiers' quarters will be under water most of the time, as the gales are accompanied, as a rule, by torrents of rain and sometimes even hail.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Gen. Wheeler, and he is of the opinion that some provision can be made to enable the soldiers to weather the storms, should there be any. There is some talk of erecting frame barracks, which, allowing for the time it would take to transport necessary lumber, could be in place by the last of this month.

Secretary Alger's statement to the effect that all the regulars whose posts are east of the Mississippi are to be removed as soon as possible to their barracks, is being ridiculed by army officers. They say there is not a post in the Department of the East big enough to accommodate a full regiment on a war footing, and should the men be sent there, they would be herded together like sheep without even the most necessary accommodations.

Many Soldiers Deserting.

The prevailing opinion among the regular army officers is that most of the troops will be kept here until the beginning of the dry season in Cuba, when they will be sent to the island for garrison duty. This fact has leaked out among the men, and as a result there are desertions by the wholesale, especially in the infantry regiments. The men have a horror of Cuba and everything Cuban, and prefer to risk capture and imprisonment than return to the territory they have just left and where they suffered such hardships.

There was hardly a regiment in camp today that did not report from two to six men missing, and in many cases notes were left behind to the effect that the fugitives were not only sick of camp life, but were afraid they would be sent to Cuba for garrison duty. Desertions are rendered easy by the large number of furloughs that are being issued every day. Each train carries men who go home on sick leave or on passes, and the guards stationed at the railroad station do not take the trouble to examine every man's papers.

About 4,500 recruits are expected to arrive here within the next two weeks. They are being enlisted as rapidly as possible at the different recruiting stations in the cities, and their presence here is much desired, so that the burden of camp labor can be shifted from the men who have gone through the campaign and are in need of rest to the fresh recruits. Besides, officers are daily sending in requests for leaves of absence to the War Department, and the officers' ranks are greatly depleted. The officers commanding the recruits will take the places temporarily of those absent, and will enable the War Department to issue leaves of absence to those who are in need of them.

Col. Roosevelt Addresses His Men.

Col. Roosevelt of the Rough Riders today attended the services held in the headquarters of his regiment, and took occasion to make what he thought might be his farewell speech to the men. He said he trusted he would have another opportunity to address them before they went to their homes, but, as the chances were against it, he would take time by the forelock and say what he felt right then and there.

"It may be several days yet before we part," he continued, "but even now it pains me to think that this may be our farewell. We have become closely knit together, and death only can break our ties. We have suffered and rejoiced together, and some have complained of hardships since returning to our native land. But we want neither sympathy nor pity. We went into the thing knowing what was before us, and we must take all as it comes.

"You remember well, boys, how, after the first day at La Quasima, the regulars wanted to relieve us in the trenches, but we said no. We were there, and we intended to stick it out. Now, we are going to keep up this organization as an inheritance to our sons. We have not finished our fighting. Our whole life is a fight, but one thing I want to warn you against. Don't go back home and attempt to lie on your laurels. Laurels wither in time. Don't go back and pose as heroes who have fulfilled their life duty and have nothing more to do.

"There is a verse in the Bible which is at present very much to the point. It says, 'Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked.' Now, I believe in kicking as a general thing, but men who go to the war have no right to kick. It is not soldierly to parade the hardships you may have endured for the sake of enlisting sympathy."

Tribute to the Chaplain.

In conclusion, the Colonel complimented Chaplain Brown, who led the services, for his gallantry at the front, remarking, "Chaplain, you have done noble work, and there is no time more opportune than the present to give expression to the feeling which we all bear you. Of course, all my men were brave. Why, they said that I led them up the hill. Why, nothing of the sort. I had to run like—I beg your pardon, Chaplain—hell to keep them from running over me. Your action at the firing line, however, and your unremitting care for the wounded, when, carbine in hand, you would go in the midst of showers of lead to minister to the men's wants, deserve the highest praise."

Cheers and great applause followed the Colonel's address, and the Chaplain blushed as men came forward from all sides and congratulated him.

There will be no parade of Rough Riders in New York, as Secretary Alger's orders that they be mustered out here will leave them without horses, arms, or equipments of any kind. They will have to turn everything over to the Government, and they do not care to parade in citizens' clothes.

Col. Roosevelt, who is in command of a cavalry brigade, including his own regiment and the First, Third, and Tenth regulars, said to-day that he would prefer having the many individuals who are contributing to the comforts of the soldiers send gifts in the form of money, as so many things are sent that are not needed that they are frequently wasted, while if money was sent the regimental commander could get what would be of use. He had inquired into the wants of the men, and found they needed oranges, lemons, and teas. With $500 which he received a few days ago from Richard Mortimer he purchased 3,000 oranges and 200 pounds of tea. Tea was very acceptable, as the men had grown tired of coffee three times a day.

Brig. Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland of Gov. Black's staff called on Col. Roosevelt, and spent some time with him, but both men denied that there was any political significance in it.

New York Men Die at Sea.

Two transports arrived in the bay this morning and anchored. The Roumania came early. She sailed on Aug. 29, and has on board 600 men, among them Companies K and L of the Ninth Massachusetts. A large portion of the men on the transport have been sick, and are on the road to recovery. She carried the largest number of convalescents yet taken by one ship from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney. Seven men died on the voyage. They were: Daniel Reynolds, Seventy-first New York, died Aug. 30; Charles Connors, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts, died on Aug. 31; Orville Bean, United States Engineer Corps, died Aug. 31; Timothy O'Malley, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, died Sept. 2; Henry M. Roderick, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, died Sept. 2; Paul Friedman, Company E, Seventy-first New York, died Sept. 3; James Frienze, Company B, Sixteenth United States Infantry, died Sept. 3.

Paul Friedman and Frienze died of acute mania. They went insane at Siboney or Santiago, and were on their way home to receive treatment. Although Dr. Magruder's report does not show it, it is said there are other cases of acute mania in the ship and that more are to follow.

Friedmann lived at 922 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New York, with his mother and brothers, Herman and Arthur. One of his brothers is a lawyer having an office on Nassau Street. The last heard from Paul by his family was on Aug. 16. He was then sick in one of the hospitals at Siboney, and was expecting to be shipped North any day. Mrs. Friedmann and her other sons came here, but could obtain no information as to when he might be expected, and they have remained ever since at Amagansett, and one and sometimes all or them came to the camp daily to watch the arrivals on the ships.

A reply was received to a cable dispatch a couple of days ago, saying the young man was aboard of the Roumania. This morning Herman Friedmann was in camp and when he found the Roumania was in he made preparations to have his brother cared for, and, in case it was possible, to have him released and taken away for treatment by his family. Major Hutchins, who had charge of the information bureau, broke the news to Herman as easily as possible. The news almost prostrated him, and he feared to go to Amagansett to inform his mother, who he said would be heartbroken.

Nothing is known here of Frienze or the history of his case.

The transport Unionist arrived with eighty-six men. Fifty-three of these are of Company E, First Illinois, and the rest are teamsters and drivers. There were no deaths on the voyage, and all on board are well.

Arthur Fieble of Company F, Twentieth United States Infantry, shot himself this morning and died instantly. He enlisted at Tampa, and was with the regiment in Cuba. He suffered from the fever, and after having recovered was returned to his regiment. He appeared all right, and his comrades say he seemed to be getting along finely. Even his "bunkie" did not notice anything strange about him. This morning he placed the muzzle of his rifle to his head and pulled the trigger with the bayonet.

The general hospital to-day reported 1,040 sick. The deaths were: Samuel Osborne, Company F, Seventh Infantry, dysentery; Michael O'Hare, Company B, Eighth Infantry; James McGrath, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; H. Sawyer, Tenth Cavalry, dysentery; James Ray, Company H, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Matt Iltis, Company F, Third Infantry, dysentery; E. S. Green, Company F, Seventh Infantry, malarial fever, typhoid, and dysentery; H. Bell, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, malarial fever.

The result of a regimental court of inquiry which investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of Hugh Parrett in the Eighth United States Infantry was announced to-day. The court of inquiry was held owing to a story in a sensational paper to the effect that the man had been kept in his tent by Dr. Gaber, the regimental Surgeon, although he had begged to be sent to a hospital, and that as a result of this he had died. The court of inquiry exonerated the doctor from all blame, as it was proved that he tried to get the man to the hospital, but had not succeeded, as the hospital was crowded and could not take another man at the time.

The electric plant is now ready for use and is working all right. The eighty-horse power engine drives a machine capable of supplying forty-five sixty-candle power lamps, and these will mostly be placed about the railroad station so as to light the Quartermaster's department and vicinity and facilitate the handling of goods at night. Five will be placed at headquarters. At the chief signal station there will be a blue light burning at night. Over Gen. Shafter's tent will burn a red light, and over that of Gen. Wheeler will be a green one.

The largest number of visitors that have so far been seen at the camp came here today. Fully 1,000 persons arrived on several special trains and scattered through the various camps.

MONTAUK INQUIRY UNLIKELY.

No Probability that the President Will Order an Investigation of the Soldiers' Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The President may have something to say on his return here relative to the condition of the troops at Camp Wikoff, but it will hardly be regarded as a serious comment, after a visit of only four or five hours.

What is of more interest is the question whether he will order an investigation of the real condition of the returned soldiers, as urged by the society organized for the purpose of procuring such an investigation. He will receive this week a full statement from Augustus W. Peters and Robert B. Roosevelt of New York, in few here believe that he will give much consideration to the question.

He may rest satisfied with his own investigation of a few hours or with the statement of Gen. Wheeler or with that of Gen. Shafter. At any rate, it is not expected here that any investigation into the treatment of the soldiers will be thought of for a moment.

The Administration will apparently stand on the result, which has been as much of a surprise to itself as it was to the careful students of war who watched the conduct of the campaign and marveled that success could be attained despite such stupendous blunders.

MILES'S PROPOSED PARADE.

Administration's Attitude in Regard to the General's Plans—The Controversy with Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President McKinley on his return to this city to-morrow evening will have in all probability to determine the question as to the much-discussed parade of Gen. Miles in New York. The dispatch to the General about the time of his leaving Puerto Rico would have disposed of the matter with the least possible damage to the Administration if it had reached there in time.

As matters stand, however, it may be necessary to review the whole question again, and dispose of it by peremptorily ordering Miles to abandon his plans. This would be awkward and damaging for the Administration, and it will hesitate to take a step that is so perilous, unless to avoid it would cost even more. Gen. Miles is not to parade; that much is to be relied on; but how the Administration is to put a stop to the programme is not yet determined.

Another and a kindred matter that awaits the President's consideration and action is the Miles-Alger controversy. Will Mr. McKinley order the investigation that Miles is courting? Will he order a thorough digging into the management of the Cuban war by the War Department when the mere digging of trenches in Cuba is said to have been so fatal? Not one of the officials, as far as can be seen, is willing to have an investigation made into the matter, and the Secretary and the Administration are quite willing to rest under the shadow of laurels that were won by a series of blunders.

RUNAWAY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Frightened Horse Wrecks a Carriage —Occupants Escape Serious Injury.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 4.—Stephen K. Reed and Alexander Cochrane of Yonkers, who came here to spend Sunday, had a runaway accident that wrecked a two-seated carriage from Regan's stable and bruised the occupants. Their escape from serious injury was a miracle. They were riding on Ocean Avenue, near the Casino, when their horse was frightened by a bicycle. The animal took to the sidewalk at the turn in the road by the life saving station, and upset the carriage. The kingbolt broke, and the horse disappeared with the shafts and forewheels. The canopy top was torn in pieces.

Reed and Cochrane were more scared and bruised than hurt in their attempt to jump from the vehicle, which landed them in a confused mass among the débris. They refused to give their names. Reed is a member of the firm of Pettitt & Reed, produce dealers, of 13 Harrison Street, New York City, and has long supplied the Casino with butter. Cochrane is engaged in business in New York City.

Died in the Pulpit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The Rev. James Stephenson of Jamestown, Ohio, dropped dead from heart trouble in his pulpit this morning at the High Street Methodist Church, at the beginning of his sermon.

Corbett-McCoy Fight Oct. 15.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The managers of the Hawthorne Athletic Club stated to-night that they had decided to accept the change of date for the Corbett-McCoy fight, and it will therefore take place Oct. 15.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

EVILS OF CAMP WIKOFF

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson Says the Disinfection There Is a Farce.

TYPHOID PATIENTS LET GO

Men Suffering from the Disease Allowed to Leave on Furlough—Sanitation Lacking and Another Outbreak Coming.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, visiting physician at the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, has returned from a visit to Camp Wikoff, which was recently made in company with two friends, one of whom was also a New York physician. The trip was undertaken chiefly for the purpose of inducing the army Surgeons at Montauk Point to procure and use the proper disinfectants for cases in their charge.

Dr. Thompson yesterday characterized the disinfection system at Camp Wikoff as a farce. "All that Col. Senn has said on the matter," he declared, "is true. The whole camp is infected with disease. This is proved by the fact that the hospitals in this city are constantly receiving cases of men who have come to New York directly from quarters, not having been in the camp hospital at all, and who have had typhoid fever for days beforehand. The disease is a progressive one, and when we see a man in a certain stage of it we know absolutely that he must have had it a certain number of days.

"I can cite you two cases among many, both now in the Presbyterian Hospital. One is of a private of the Sixth Cavalry, who is seriously ill of typhoid fever. His temperature is nearly 105. He was sent to New York on a furlough on Sept. 2, and has had the disease about twelve days. Another is a private of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, who was also sent here from his quarters on Sept. 2, on a ten days' furlough, and bound for Michigan. He was picked up in this city, on the tenth day of his disease and taken to the hospital. That such an instance should be possible is a disgrace to the American Nation. If any hospital in this city should send patients out on the streets in the condition in which soldiers are allowed to leave Camp Wikoff the managers would probably be indicted for manslaughter.

"One of the reasons why the men who reach here are reluctant to go into hospitals is that their furloughs are so short. The camp authorities are actually letting fever-infected men go out on furloughs shorter than the natural progress of the disease in their systems. Their idea of being in a hospital is prolonged illness. They don't want to waste time and are afraid of overstaying their furloughs, and so don't want to submit to hospital treatment.

How Sick Men Get Out of Camp.

"At camp I believe they have a system of 'sick calls,' and any man who is still able to get into his clothes and get out and answer "here!' is not reported sick. Then many of the men don't want to go to the camp hospital. One of the reasons, I was told by many patients, is that so many people die in the hospitals. The sick men will go and beg for furloughs, saying that they will be all right as soon as they can start for home, and they are thus allowed to go, without having been subjected to a medical examination. Under conditions at Camp Wikoff every man should be examined before being allowed to leave."

Dr. Thompson then touched on various points he had noticed about the camp. "A Red Cross nurse told me," said he, "that the supply of sheets for the typhoid fever patients had entirely given out. The conditions at this disease make a frequent change of sheets a necessity.

"The chief water supply of the camp was a well which had been sunk about a rod from a pest pond, where men and horses were seen bathing. Any layman of experience in such matters would know that the pond water might easily soak through into the well and infect it.

"We saw troops of horses tethered along the tops of the sand dunes, and beneath them, whither their refuse was liable to run down, were tents for the men, beside stagnant pools. I asked a regular army officer in reference to this, and he admitted that such was the case, but why it was he didn't know.

Bread with Dust Dressing.

"On our way to camp we were passed by a mule wagon carrying a load of loaves of bread tossed in like kindling sticks, and totally without covering, except for clouds of dust which rose up and obscured the wagon. The dust there is fearful.

"Before this, on getting on the train, we saw a greatly emaciated soldier trying to get on board the train, and bound for Michigan. He was so weak that he fell in a collapse at our feet, and was picked up and taken back to camp in an ambulance. He was too ill to go after he had been given a furlough. The man looked like a skeleton, and the bystanders showed their indignation.

"The chief medical mistake of this war was to put that camp so near a centre of civilization, where intelligent people, used to good hospital methods and the stamping out of disease by Health Boards, can easily run down there and see a contrast in the way the Government treats the problem."

Dr. Thompson spoke of the methods of typhoid disinfection in use at the camp as obsolete and utterly inefficient. "We spoke of disinfectants to the Surgeons, who were uniformly courteous," said he. "I mentioned one disinfectant and told him just where to get it here. He said that he knew that it was good, but it would take two weeks to get it. On my telling him that he could send right down to the dealer and have the goods rushed quickly back, he said that he would try. I have just lately spoken to the dealer here about it, and he has not heard from him.

"The camp was an ideal one for a site, but it is in bad condition now. The sick men there are getting good attention, I think. The nurses are doing all they can for them and the doctors are working very hard. One physician, I was told, had sixty patients. But they have not been able to get things systematized to keep pace with the illness and to protect the well men. There is a large, stagnant pool, that has to be crossed on a wooden structure, lying right between the fever hospital and the latrines. Proper sanitation is what they don't understand there.

More Typhoid Fever Coming.

"There will be another typhoid fever outbreak there shortly, for the use of disinfectants is totally inadequate and the disease has a chance to spread through the camp. The men you see out in the open down there look hale and hearty enough. But they will get the disease if they stay there long. It takes two weeks for it to develop after infection.

"There are two remedies absolutely needed. First, get the well men away from the camp and concentrate all the care and attention on the sick. Second, stop sending moribund patients out to wander around in the streets of New York." Here Dr. Thompson dwelt on the possibility of typhoid fever patients spreading infection on their journeys to their respective homes. He also spoke of the agency of flies in spreading the malady throughout the camp, and said that due precaution against them was not taken.

"There is one very important thing in the matter of transportation that has not been sufficiently touched on," said the physician. "The soldiers given their transportation are landed here at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street. Then they have to find their way down town, a distance of some five miles, to the Army Building, to make arrangements for their transportation to further points. Here it is that many of them get started wandering about the streets. Why not have an official at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street to facilitate the transportation of these men, as was promised several days ago to the Red Cross Hospital people? The fares of the men down town would pay the salary of a Lieutenant at the post for six months. It would also save many men a needless lot of travel. The step would be advisable from every standpoint."

Medical Men Aroused.

Dr. Thompson said that the way in which the Government's patients had been treated had stirred up the medical men in the city. "They feel the bungling in typhoid fever disinfection especially," said he. "We know that it is a perfectly preventable disease, just as much so as cholera and yellow fever. It is a shame that we of all civilized nations, with all that is now known of medicine, are unable to establish such a thing as a healthy camp.

"There have been three bad medical mistakes in the conduct of the war hitherto. One was the sending of men to an enervating climate in preparation for a worse one. Another was the getting large masses of men together, as was done in Chickamauga, when they were utterly incompetent to take care of them. The third was the transportation of men hundreds of miles at the time when they were suffering from infectious and other diseases.

"On our way back from our trip there were a number of soldiers on the train who were unfit to travel, and among them an officer whom I put in the New York Hospital here."

Dr. Thompson said that the blame for the bad conditions at Camp Wikoff lay in the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments.

THE TRIP OF THE ALLEGHANY.

Capt. Nickerson Insists that the Massachusetts Troops Were Responsible for Their Own Discomfort.

The United States transport Alleghany arrived yesterday morning from Montauk Point, where she landed the men of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, numbering 500. Fourteen men died and were buried at sea on the trip north from Santiago, and the vessel was described as a pest ship.

Capt. Nickerson was very anxious yesterday to counteract the impressions that were given by descriptions of the vessel. The vessel was, in fact, in excellent condition as to cleanliness on her arrival here yesterday.

Capt. Nickerson said that she was first employed by the Government in carrying horses to Santiago. She also carried Gen. Wheeler and staff to the front. On returning to Tampa all the woodwork between decks was torn out and the vessel thoroughly scrubbed and cleansed. Stanchions were put in position between decks and two rows of hammocks were hung for the troops. These compartments had iron decks and all the sides were whitewashed, making the quarters sweet and clean.

Capt. Nickerson said that when the troops embarked at Santiago many of them, according to the Surgeon in charge, were suffering from malaria and general debility incidental to the campaign in Cuba. The Surgeon feared that many would die before reaching Montauk, and thirteen men did die and were buried at sea. One other jumped overboard and was lost. The transport was washed, swept, and cleansed daily by the ship's crew, under the direction of her officers. The troops, according to the Captain, made not the least effort to help themselves, nor did they try to keep clean.

"I arranged," said he, "to give them facilities for salt water baths, but for three days no advantage was taken of the fine warm salt ocean water, which was pumped on board for the soldiers' special benefit. Many of the men opened canned goods and threw the tins under their hammocks. Dead lights, six feet apart, pierced the vessel's side throughout the quarters, but the troops appeared indifferent to their own comfort and cleanliness and failed to throw their waste out and refuse through the ports into the sea. I asked the officer in charge how he kept his camp clean, and he answered: 'Oh, the men do that.' But while on board my ship they would do nothing to help themselves. They were altogether indifferent to the ills and needs of their comrades and themselves.

"I have heard the men call for water, but could get no one to bring it to them until my chief engineer, disgusted at the laziness of the comrades of those poor sufferers, helped them with all the water they required. It has been stated that the transport had no ice. The ship had ice and used it freely, and we now have six tons of ice on board within the very compartment where the men were situated.

"I offered the ship's stores for the use of the sick, and served out oatmeal in abundance, and whisky. The latter, of course, was paid for. The men would cut off thick slices of bread and bite a piece, and throw the remainder down anywhere they chose. We threw enough bread and other food overboard to feed the whole lot during the entire voyage. The waste was so great that at times I was obliged to make a vigorous protest. The Alleghany is open to inspection, and I defy any man to say that there is or has been anything unwholesome about her or that I or my crew have not done everything possible to make the troops on board comfortable during the voyage. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip, and at no time was there more than an eight-knot breeze. The sea was quite smooth, with the exception of about two hours off Cape Maysi."

PRIVATE R. C. QUEVEDO DEAD.

Member of Seventy-first Regiment Succumbs to Malarial Fever.

Richard C. Quevedo, a private in Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, died of malarial fever at his father's home, 316 East Fifty-seventh Street, Saturday afternoon. He was brought home from Camp Wikoff a week ago last Friday in a critical condition. He had lost fifty or sixty pounds since his enlistment in May, and he said to his family when they met him at the train, "The Government hasn't treated us right."

Young Quevedo was only seventeen years old, and was born in Cuba. Some years ago he came to America, and at the outbreak of the war was taking a mechanical engineering course in the College of the City of New York. When war was declared he left college to go to the front, not because he was a Cuban, he said, but because of his love for his adopted country.

The funeral will take place at his late home this afternoon. The body will then be taken to St. John's Church, at Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue, where mass will be read, and late to Calvary Cemetery for burial with military honors.

First Lieut. Thompson Ill.

John M. Thompson, First Lieutenant of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has been ill at his home, 70 East Fifty-fourth Street, from the effects of the campaign in Cuba. He has had no fever like many of his comrades, but is generally run down, owing to the many hardships and particularly to the insufficient food. Yesterday, however, he was up and about the house, and is picking up rapidly under home care and cooking. Lieut. Thompson is thirty-four years old, and is a member of the firm of Thompson & Pryor, real estate dealers, in this city. The report that his father, ex-Gov. H. S. Thompson of South Carolina, is at Saratoga too ill to be told of his son's condition, was denied at the house last night.

Surgeon Major Oswald Ill.

Surgeon Major Francis L. Oswald of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who is home on a twenty days' furlough, is ill at his home, 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He came home from Fernandina, Fla., on Aug. 23, but was not taken seriously ill until several days ago. He is believed to be suffering from malaria. It is not believed that the surgeon will be able to rejoin his regiment by the time his furlough runs out.

Convalescents from Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following cablegram was received by the War Department to-night from Gen. Wilson:

Ponce, Sept. 4, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Panama sailed at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day with 246 convalescents. Surgeon Daly and three assistants on board; could accommodate no more. WILSON, Major General.

Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Lawton's report, received to-night, of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago, is as follows: Total sick, 238; total fever, 134; total new cases of fever, 25; total returned to duty, 9. Deaths—Bray, George R.; private, Company F, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Munger, Eugene, private, Company G, First Cavalry, pernicious malarial fever.

Edward Y. Thorp Passes Away.

Edward Y. Thorp, youngest son of Anna G., and the late George W. Thorp, died in St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday of malarial-typhoid fever, contracted in the war. He was a private of Company B, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and twenty-eight years of age.

Two Michigan Soldiers Die.

Edward Royce of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, who was taken from Montauk Point to the Presbyterian Hospital Saturday, suffering from malaria, died last night. Stephen E. Otto, of the same regiment also died last night at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was admitted on Saturday suffering from malaria.

Sick New Yorkers Coming Home.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 4.—A special Pullman, containing thirty-two sick of the Ninth New York, left the Park at 9 o'clock this morning for New York via the Western and Atlantic and the Seaboard Air Line.

MORE DEATHS FROM HEAT

Forty-six Persons in Manhattan and Bronx Lost Their Lives Yesterday.

MERCURY NOT QUITE SO HIGH

A Slight Breeze and the Fact that It Was Not a Working Day Probably Prevented Many Fatalities.

There was a falling off of six degrees in the maximum temperature of yesterday from the maximum of the day before, and there was a breeze which, though it did not attain a greater velocity than eight or nine miles an hour, and strong enough to be felt and appreciated. The figures, however, as the mercury pointed to them, aside from the maximum, bore a sufficiently near resemblance to those that have made memorable the early part of September to be regarded with ill favor.

It was certainly very hot in the sun and in places not reached by the breeze, and the heat, re-enforcing the attack on health of the preceding days, claimed many victims. To the fact that it was not a working day was ascribed in no small part the fact that there were no more cases of mortality and prostration. As it was, there were 46 deaths in Manhattan and the Bronx, some of them being of those who had suffered prostration on preceding days. In addition, 45 cases of prostration were reported in the same boroughs, while other reports of fatalities came from Brooklyn and adjacent districts, and from Jersey City and suburbs.

Not all the prostrations come to the notice of the police and hospitals from which the lists are made. Many doctors are called into families to attend prostrations, which are never reported, and it is supposed that there was a large number of these yesterday.

The wind came from its now favorite quarter, or varyingly from between south and southwest, and there were showers in many neighboring localities, though not in the city. The humidity remained high, or at about the 80 per cent.

The Official Figures.

The preceding night in temperature repeated the conditions of Thursday and Friday nights. The thermometer registered 78 at 3 A. M. It fell to 76 at 4 o'clock, and then again began to climb, till noon found it 84. At 3 P. M. it was 86 degrees, and at 5 o'clock 88, the maximum of the day. Then it fell to 84 at 6 P. M. and to 79 at 9 P. M. At 10:30 P. M. it was 77 degrees.

Of course, street thermometers had a much severer tale to tell than the official instrument in the Weather Bureau tower. One street thermometer registered 93 at 6 o'clock last evening. According to the Weather Bureau figures the hottest Sept. 4 on record was in 1875, when the thermometer registered 91.

An occasional whiff of cool air came gratefully through the thoroughfares and into windows, but no slumber came. It was pleasant riding in the cars and on the ferryboats because of the additional stir of air created, and the crowds who flocked out of the city found the traveling part immensely agreeable.

A case of peculiar sadness in the day's story of death was that of John Gerry, an ambulance driver at Bellevue. Never before had Gerry worked so hard as in assisting the sufferers from heat. His ambulance had been continually on the go. He was sixty-two years old, and the work told on him.

He kept at it, however, uncomplainingly and keeping at it, meant all hours. He responded to a call at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and brought the patient back. That was his last work. Going to his room, he was found there overcome by himself. An hour later he died in the hospital.

Among the cases of prostration was that of Patrolman James Hilligan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was overcome at his home, 334 East Fifty-fifth Street. He was taken to Bellevue.

Philip Bank, a homeless lad of eighteen years, was found last night exhausted from heat and lack of food in a section of water standing on the pier at East Twenty-eighth Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he said that he had lived with his parents on Fifth Street until three months ago, when he went to Newark to work. He did not succeed there, and returning he had been unable to find his parents. He had had nothing to eat for three days.

Lying under a big tree in a lot at Elliott Avenue and Seton Street last night, the body of a man was found by Patrolman McCarron of the Westchester police. The body was removed to the Westchester Police Station, where it was identified as that of Christian Sarrell, forty-three years old, a laborer, who lived with his mother, a widow, at Throgg's Neck.

There was no evidence of suicide, nor were there any marks of violence on the body. It is supposed the man was overcome by the heat and, seeking relief from the shelter of the tree, died there.

Deaths in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The deaths from heat reported in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the day were as follows:

ALBERT, EDWARD, of 256 West Thirtieth Street.
BAUM, JOHN, thirty-eight years old, of 18 Second Avenue; overcome and died at 347 East Tenth Street.
BRANT, MARY, sixty years old, homeless; overcome at

THE TWELFTH'S NEW CAMP

New York Troops Pleased with Surroundings at Lexington, Ky.

STAMPING OUT THE SICKNESS

Division Hospital Supplemented by Regimental Arrangements—Feud with the Eighth Massachusetts —Three Hundred Absentees.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Camp Hamilton proves to be a delightful camping place. It is in the midst of the most prosperous and fertile farm land of Kentucky. The camp comprises 400 acres of farm land rented from a wealthy planter, J. B. Clark. The lease is for ninety days and costs the Government $2,000.

Col. Leonard of the Twelfth New York has issued special orders to the effect that the property must in no way be despoiled. He has detailed guards to protect private springs, orchards, gardens, &c., and such farmhouses in the vicinity as may desire protection. Not that a guard is at all necessary, for our boys have shown they know how to maintain the dignity of the army, but the rural residents naturally do not feel entirely safe from the depredations of five or six thousand soldiers. Many of the farmers, when asked about the safety of their garden truck and barnyards, have praised the soldiers very highly and in every instance have declared they have lost nothing, and have found the soldiers to be honest and honorable in all their dealings.

Mowing machines and hayrakes have been busy all week removing the tall grass and weeds from the camp, drill, and dress parade grounds. Board floors have been put in all the tents, and benches and mess tables provided for every company. Regimental money is being freely expended and many luxuries are being provided for the men—for instance, oatmeal, tomatoes, green corn, and occasionally a bread pudding. Water is plentiful and good.

Everything that is possible is being done to stamp out the sickness which has been so prevalent. The new division hospital is enlarged as often as necessary and all sick men are promptly removed from the regiment. An ambulance is waiting constantly at each regiment camp, and immediately transports any emergency cases or those suddenly taken ill. In the Twelfth New York an additional hospital tent has been provided by private funds, and those who are only slightly indisposed will be detained in these quarters, so that they may be more carefully watched and receive more nutritious food. Milk, eggs, butter, toast, &c., will be provided in abundance. Should any patient not recover completely within twenty-four hours, he is sent to the division hospital, according to orders from headquarters. The sick boys are now in hospitals with ample room and sufficient food and nurses to care for them. In spite of all care and precaution nearly one hundred fever cases have developed since the arrival at Lexington, an average of about ten cases each day.

Feud with Eighth Massachusetts.

Before the Twelfth reached Lexington it was thoroughly advertised by the boys of the Eighth Massachusetts. It was the result of an old feud. Nearly two months ago a number of the Eighth Massachusetts boys came into the Twelfth New York's camp and started a disturbance. There were not more than thirty or forty in the party, and they were quickly driven from camp and across the lines into their own quarters. An extra guard was thrown out by their officer of the day to prevent a possible attack from the terrible New Yorkers—it was the whole affair was in the nature of a schoolboy "prisoner's base" attack, their fears and precautions were groundless. The moral effect proved serious. The Eighth Massachusetts thereafter looked upon the Twelfth New York soldiers as dangerous people. When they arrived at Lexington they proceeded to publish all sorts of hard stories about the Twelfth, and the impression of the local civilians was that the New Yorkers must indeed be a crowd of rowdies. Visitors came to see the men of the Twelfth as curiosities. They first had to pass through the camp of the Eighth Massachusetts, and received first impressions; and they came through to the New Yorkers' camp. They were surprised. They looked for "toughs" and comment that they found gentlemen.

On Thursday Gov. Black visited the camp as a guest of Col. Leonard. He remained only a couple of hours during the afternoon, and made a hasty inspection of the camp. He passed through the various company streets and talked with the boys. All greeted him with hearty cheers. This was followed by a great cry also from all quarters. "We want to go home! We want to go home." An attempt was made to suppress the cry by the officers, but the boys would have it out. The Governor expressed himself as being well pleased with the regiment and the general condition of affairs.

Prospect of Garrison Duty.

A general impression prevails that the Twelfth will do garrison duty. No official notice has been given to that effect, but it has been asserted by well-informed officers, of whom Major Parker is one, that the Twelfth is among the doomed, or chosen, ones, as garrison duty may imply. A petition was circulated, supposedly by Sergt. Barringer, of Company B, in which were two columns, one for garrison duty, the other for discharge. It is said by several who saw the paper, that 90 per cent. were in favor of mustering out; the 10 per cent. was comprised chiefly of non-commissioned officers. But the petition was secured by a commissioned officer and retained; the Sergeant who started the movement was placed under arrest, reduced to the ranks, and is now confined in the guardhouse. A Corporal was also arrested and sent to the guardhouse for sending to a New York paper a derogatory article regarding the commanding officer, Col. Leonard. The statements were unjust and untrue. Such an offense is punishable by court-martial and a most severe penalty may be inflicted.

Private W. C. Beck, of Company I, who has been confined in the guardhouse for three months, having been convicted of stealing a money box from Chaplain Terry, was recently dishonorably discharged.

There have been more visitors in the Twelfth's camp since the regiment arrived at Lexington than ever before. Many of them are thoughtful enough to bring fruit and various delicacies to distribute among the sick. If they could know how the boys appreciate such little courtesies, it would more than repay them for their kindness.

The Twelfth has been invited to participate in the Labor Day parade in Lexington. Col. Leonard has accepted the invitation and will turn out with his regiment. It will be a great day for Lexington.

The Rev. Dr. Terry, the regimental Chaplain, has returned from a thirty days' furlough. The Doctor was welcomed, for all had missed him.

The Rev. Father Beatty is now stationed here, and a more popular or generally loved man than he would be hard to find. In the hospitals—where he is most often to be found—his visits are as welcome as those of the Surgeons; and more cheering to the rapidly recovering convalescents and more comforting to the sick.

Bandmaster Sergt. Frank has been ill for some time, and now Chief Musician Sergt. Jaeger is also ill. The band misses them badly and hopes to have them back very soon.

Resignations of Officers.

It is rumored that a number of the officers will tender their resignations very soon. Regimental Quartermaster Capt. Parker has resigned and Lieut. A. M. White has been appointed in his place. One of the most popular officers in the regiment, Capt. Blake, has tendered his resignation. Lieut. Livingstone has also resigned. Surgeon Major George G. Ward, Jr., has resigned and Captain and Assistant Surgeon John B. Haden promoted. Dr J. Smith De Muth has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Haden is at present in New York City on a thirty days' furlough from Puerto Rico. Promotions have not yet been announced, but this regiment will furnish a sufficient number of well-qualified young officers to fill all vacancies that may occur.

The number of men who are absent from the regiment now reaches nearly three hundred. About one hundred are home on furloughs—all having been ill when they left here. About one hundred and ten were left in the hospitals at Chattanooga, and one hundred have been taken sick since reaching Lexington. The latter were no doubt infected before leaving Chattanooga, the disease developing since that time. It requires from seven to fourteen days for typhoid fever to make itself known. The majority of cases of sickness which have developed during the past month has been typhoid fever, or, more strictly speaking, typho-malaria, the patient first suffering from malarial fever and later developing typhoid. But of all this number the regiment has had a remarkably low death rate—only four cases having resulted fatally.

VOLUNTEER.

BROKE DOWN AT CONEY ISLAND.

Private Madison of the Seventy-first Regiment Found Friends in Need.

Frank Madison, twenty-seven years old, of Rushville, Neb., a private in Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, was taken from Coney Island yesterday afternoon to Fort Hamilton, where he was placed in the hospital suffering from malarial fever. Madison, who returned from Santiago with the regiment, was taken ill during the march to the armory, last Monday, and was granted a sixty-days' furlough.

When the war broke out he came to New York and enlisted in the regiment, being assigned to Company B. He was later transferred to Company K, and finally to Company M. Owing to these transfers his account in the Paymaster's Department became muddled and when he left on his furlough he received no money.

He went to Coney Island on Friday, and, while sitting on the plazza at Smith's Hotel, suddenly collapsed. Mrs. Smith, the wife of the proprietor, had him taken up stairs and put to bed. Dr. John W. Pierce was called to attend him and yesterday advised him to go to a hospital for treatment. Mrs. Smith accordingly took him to Fort Hamilton in the afternoon.

DETROIT'S WELCOME TO SOLDIERS.

Michigan Troops Receive the Best of Care on Reaching the City.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Detroit gave a warm welcome to the soldiers of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments who arrived here early this morning from Montauk.

Those in need of hospital care were taken to hospitals. The rest were sent to the hotels of the city, where they received every attention possible to give them. All expenses connected with caring for the soldiers will be borne by the citizens of Detroit and the State.

The men who are not disabled are being sent to their homes as fast as transportation can be arranged for them. Up to 6 o'clock about half of both regiments had been sent home. Many of the men, although barely able to move, were so anxious to get away that by almost superhuman efforts they kept up so as to be taken to the trains with their stronger comrades.

Praise for Camp Wikoff was heard in nearly all directions, most of the men saying their treatment there was all that could be desired.

Kentucky's Hospital Train.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 4.—Gov. Bradley and his corps of surgeons and nurses returned to-day with the Kentucky hospital train from Chickamauga. The Governor, after inspection of Camp Thomas, does not credit many of the stories of neglect of soldiers at Camp Thomas by their officers and says the situation there is much more favorable than he expected to find it. Fifty-three sick soldiers from the Second Kentucky Regiment were brought back on the hospital train. Surgeons in charge of the train are very complimentary in talks concerning the Sternberg and Leiter Hospitals, and say they think the prevalence of typhoid fever in the camp is due to lack of sewerage and failure to remove the garbage from the camp grounds.

Corp. Lyons Down with Typhoid.

Corp. James F. Lyons, Company A, Two Hundred and Third Regiment New York Volunteers, was removed from Camp Black to St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, yesterday, suffering from typhoid fever. Lyons, who is twenty-one years old, is the son of a Syracuse doctor, and at the outbreak of the war was a college student. He was taken ill when the regiment reached Camp Black two weeks ago.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Four Companies Pass Through on Their Way Home.

Four hundred men, constituting four companies of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, passed through Jersey City yesterday on their way from Camp Meade to the camp at South Framingham, Mass. They were under command of Capt. E. J. Murphy. The other companies of the regiment, who took part in the battle at Santiago, are at Montauk, and will be sent from there, the men said, to South Framingham, where the regiment will be reunited.

The men who went through Jersey City were mainly recruits. They were first sent to Camp Alger, and from there to Camp Meade. They arrived at the Bay Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5 o'clock P. M. They were supplied with coffee and sandwiches, and were then transferred to tugs, which carried them to Harlem.

RELIEF WORK IN JERSEY CITY.

Efforts of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee to Allay Suffering.

About one hundred and forty convalescent soldiers passed through the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City yesterday. A few of them were members of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers arriving home. The great majority of the men, however, came from Montauk and were departing for their homes in Illinois and Ohio.

One of them was Corp. William Wyman, of Company G, Seventh United States Infantry. He was on his way to his home in Denver, Col. He was prostrated in the station and the Rev. Mr. Coykendall decided that he was too ill to continue his journey. A cot was fitted up for him in the coroner of the station allotted to the Soldiers' Comfort Committee. Dr. Johnson, a regular army Surgeon, who is helping Mr. Coykendall, thinks that Wyman will be able to resume his journey to-day.

Mr. Coykendall was assisted yesterday by his mother and sister, and also by Miss Brooks, daughter of Superintendent Brooks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Coykendall said that he intended to fit up a permanent headquarters as soon as possible. He said it would be near the station and would have accommodations for about one hundred men. He will also have agents at the Central Railroad Station at Communipaw, in case any sick soldiers should go or come by that route.

The Christian Commission's Work.

The Army and Navy Christian Commission, organized by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, has expended nearly $50,000 in helping soldiers and sailors since the war with Spain began. The single item of stationery for the camps is nearly $1,000 a week. President McKinley, in a letter to the commission, says its work has been admirable. The cessation of hostilities will not lessen the necessity for work, the commission says, and it is asked that contributions be sent to F. B. Schenck, Treasurer, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Insane Soldier Becomes Violent.

John Murphy, twenty-three years old, of Company E, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, who became insane and tried to kill himself at Camp Black, was taken to Washington in the train that left the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, at 12:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday. He became violent in the station, and the police were obliged to put manacles on his arms and legs before he could be put on the train.

Eighth Will Be Home Wednesday.

It was announced at the Eighth Regiment Armory yesterday that the Eighth Regiment would leave Chickamauga to-day and arrive in this city Wednesday.

Strict Quarantine at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The Memphis Board of Health to-day established a rigid quarantine against the entire country. No one will be allowed to enter the city from any direction. This action was taken on account of the existence of yellow fever in Mississippi.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ending yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,913,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,669,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 5,529,000 pesetas.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Breitenstein's Clever Pitching Enables the Cincinnati Team to Shut Out Cleveland.

CHICAGO LOSES TO PITTSBURG

Callahan's Wildness Is Responsible for Several of the Runs—The Louisvilles Capture Two Games from the St. Louis Players.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	75	43	.636
Boston	71	42	.628
Baltimore	68	41	.624
Cleveland	67	47	.588
Chicago	65	51	.560
New York	63	51	.553
Pittsburg	59	60	.496
Philadelphia	55	66	.495
Louisville	49	69	.415
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Washington	40	73	.354
St. Louis	32	87	.269

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4.
Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Breitenstein pitched a wonderful game to-day. Cleveland had eleven men left on bases and five of them on third, but could not score. Powell, too, was effective after the third inning. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Vaughn, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	McAllis'r, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, lf	0	0	5	0	0	Wallace, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
McPhee, 2d	0	1	1	4	1	McKean, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, ss	0	1	0	2	1	Tebeau, 2b	0	0	3	0	0
Corc'n, ss	0	0	2	4	1	O'Connor, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	4	0	0	Criger, c	0	0	2	4	0
Peitz, c	0	1	2	0	1	Blake, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Breitenstein, p	0	0	1	1	0	Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Young	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	27	10	3	Total	0	6	24	5	0

*Batted for Powell in the ninth.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—McBride, Miller, Criger, (2.) Three-base hit—McBride. Stolen base—Blake. Double plays—Telau to O'Connor; McPhee, Corcoran to Vaughn. First base on balls—By Breitenstein, 4; by Powell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Powell, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Callahan's wildness was responsible for several of Pittsburg's runs to-day. He forced one in at the start, and gave a base and hit a batsman in the sixth, both turning into runs on a little lucky hitting. McCormick's fielding was the distinct feature of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Donavan, rf	0	0	7	0	1
Green, rf	1	3	3	0	0	O'Brien, cf	0	1	3	0	0
M'C'm'k, 3b	0	0	6	3	0	M'Carthy, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	3	0	Clark, 1b	1	1	2	8	0
Everitt, 1b	1	1	11	1	0	Padden, 2b	1	0	4	0	0
Lange, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Gray, 3b	0	2	1	1	0
Connor, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Ely, ss	0	1	2	1	1
Donahue, c	0	1	1	1	1	Striver, c	0	0	2	2	0
Callahan, p	0	1	1	4	0	Rhines, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	8	27	15	2	Total	6	11	27	16	2

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Two-base hits—Clarke, Gray. Three-base hit—Ryan. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Callahan. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Everitt. Double plays—Connor, Dahlen, and Everitt; McCormick and Connor. Struck out—By Rhines, 2. Bases on balls—Off Callahan, 3; off Rhines, 1. Wild pitch—Rhines. Hit by batsman—Donahue, Padden. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Instead of playing two games on Labor Day, the Louisville and St. Louis teams played a double decker this afternoon. The first contest was a pitchers' battle, and was won by the home team in the eleventh inning. The second game was a farce, the Louisvilles scoring 9 runs in the first inning. Scores:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Dowd, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Hoy, cf	0	2	3	1	0	Stensel, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	Cross, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Decker, 1b	2	3	13	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	1	0	2	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	3	2	2	1	Tucker, 1b	0	1	16	0	0
Cl'gman, ss	0	0	1	4	0	Sugden, c	0	1	3	0	0
Kittredge, c	0	1	9	2	0	Smith, ss	0	0	1	4	3
Magee, p	0	0	0	3	0	Carsey, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	10	33	14	2	Total	1	5	*32	8	4

*Two out when winning run was made.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Stolen base—Decker. Three-base hit—Hoy. Sacrifice hit—Sugden. First base on balls—Off Magee, 3; off Carsey, 1. Struck out—By Magee, 5; by Carsey, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Harley. Left on bases—Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 6. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 5.

SECOND GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	4	1	0	1	Dowd, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Stensel, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	4	0	0	0	Harley, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Wagner, 3b	1	2	2	0	0	Cross, 3b	2	2	3	1	1
Decker, 1b	2	2	11	1	0	Quinan, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	2	1	2	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	2	7	0	0
Cl'gman, ss	1	2	3	3	1	Sugden, c	0	1	4	0	0
Powers, c	0	3	3	0	0	Smith, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Altrock, p	1	2	1	2	0	Gallahan, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Taylor, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	14	22	24	10	3	Sullivan, p	0	1	0	1	0
						Total	5	8	21	3	2

Louisville	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8	—14
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Clarke, Dexter, Powers. Home runs—Clarke, Powers. Cross. Stolen bases—Dexter, Decker. Wagner. First base on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Callahan, 2; off Sullivan, 4. Struck out—By Altrock, 3; off Sullivan, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; St. Louis, 8. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

JOHN F. MAHER UNCONCERNED.

Assemblyman Says Knights of Labor Cannot Prevent His Re-election.

The threat of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor to knife Tammany Hall this year if it renominates Assemblyman John F. Maher of the Seventh District, and formerly one of its pets, did not seem to cause him much concern when seen yesterday.

"They attacked me last year, too," said Mr. Maher, "and yet I ran 700 votes ahead of Tammany's majority of the year previous. I expect to be renominated this Fall, and if I am, I will be elected notwithstanding all the opposition that District Assembly No. 49 can bring against me. Several of the leaders in No. 49 are Republicans, and they will pull for that party anyhow, so that their threat to knife Tammany does not frighten that organization. Besides the days when No. 49 was a power have passed.

"They charged me with having opposed all labor bills introduced in the Legislature by trades unions during the last session, and with having defeated several of the bills. That charge is not true, and the State Federation of Labor, in its report for this year, which will soon be published, mentions me among the first of the friends of labor in the Legislature.

CERVERA TO GO HOME SOON.

Report that He and Other Prisoners Will Sail on the City of Rome.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—It is understood here that Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish prisoners will leave here Thursday morning.

Capt. Eulate has secured the City of Rome, of the American line, as a transport to take Cervera and his men to Spain.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LABOR DAY DIVERSIONS.

Some of the Various Entertainments to Take Place in or Near the City.

The array of entertainments of all sorts, especially in the various lines of outdoor sports, with which Labor Day is to be rendered attractive to people who live in or near this city, is startling for length and profusion. Every one who can pull an oar or knows what a brassie is used for, or can handle a cricket bat without getting it twisted up in his legs, has apparently volunteered to help give his fellow-citizens a good time to-day, and sometimes without monetary compensation. Here are some of the day's features:

Baseball.

New York vs. Brooklyn, Washington Park, 10 A. M., 2 P. M.
Englewood Field Club vs. Oritani Field Club, Hackensack, N. J.
Merits vs. Colored Giants, Adelphi Field, Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.
N. J. A. C. vs. Manhattanville A. C., N. J. A. C. grounds, Bayonne, N. J., 10 A. M.
One hour paced race, Michael and Linton, Manhattan Beach; minor contests also, 3 P. M.

Bicycling.

Seventh annual race meet, Tourist Club, Tourist Oval, Willard Park.
Red Bank Wheelmen's Labor Day race meet, Shrewsbury Oval.
Newburg Wheelmen races.
Twenty-five-mile road race, Hudson County Wheelmen, Hudson County Boulevard.
Potters' National Union meet, Trenton.
Newburg Wheelmen's meet, Newburg, N. Y.
Century Cycle Club meet, Morristown, N. J.
Buffalo Cycle Club meet.

Golf.

Morris County Golf Club handicap, Morristown, N. J.
Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, members' handicap.
Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, bogie competition.
Staten Island Cricket Club, bogie competition.
Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., members' handicap.
Englewood Golf Club, handicap and other contests.
Westchester Country Club, Labor Day Cup tournament.
Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J., members' handicap.
Scarsdale Golf Club, new course opened.
St. Andrew's Golf Club, members' handicap.
Mount Pleasant Field Club, men's handicap.
Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, handicap.
Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, and Marine and Field Club, members' handicap.
Pelham Country Club, members' tournament.
Lenox Golf Club, open tournament.

Field and Track Athletics.

New Jersey Athletic Club, carnival of sports, club grounds, Bayonne, N. J., noon.
New York Caledonian Club, forty-second annual games, Ambrose Park.
Brooklyn Athletic Club games, Maspeth, L. I.
Central Labor Union games, Sulzer's Westchester Park.
First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, annual games, Sulzer's Harlem River Park.
Mamoroneck Athletic Club games, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Ancient Order of Hibernians' games, Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, 2 P. M.

Sailing.

Atlantic Yacht Club regatta.
Norwalk Yacht Club regatta.
Sag Harbor Yacht Club regatta.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club regatta, Oyster Bay.

Shooting.

Live-bird sweepstakes, Elkwood Park.
Open tourney, Forester Gun Club, Newark, N. J.

Lawn Tennis.

Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club, sixth annual open tournament, club grounds, Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y.
South Orange Field Club tournament.

Racing.

Sheepshead Bay races.
Trotting at Elmira, Waverley, and Jersey City.

Whippet Racing.

Labor Day handicap, Newark, N. J.

Rowing.

Middle States regatta, Harlem River.

Cricket.

Manhattan Club vs. Paterson; Manhattan Club vs. Brooklyn, and Manhattan Club vs. New York Arbroath, all at Prospect Park.
New York Club vs. Roseville, at Newark, N. J., all day game.
Stamford team vs. Caribbeans, Central Park.
Staten Island vs. Merion, at Haverford.

Outings.

People's Choral Union and Singing Classes, Cornwalton Grove, Sands Point, L. I.
Prize shooting and Summernight's festival of the First Battery, Fort Wendel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
Republican Union of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Braden's Southern Boulevard Park, Bronx Borough.
Clambake, yacht races, polo, and tennis at Westchester Country Club.
District Assembly, No. 220, Knights of Labor, eleventh annual picnic, Ulmer Park.
Oriental Club's excursion to Roton Point, Conn., 10 A. M.
Socialist Labor Party picnic, Paterson, N. J.
Essex Trades Council festival, Bay View Park, Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous Entertainments.

Commencement of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society's annual exhibition, Waverley Park, N. J.
Celebration of Queen Wilhelmina's coronation by Holland societies at Willard Park, Paterson, N. J.
Socialists' reception, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Boxing.

Needham-Boyle contest, 126 pounds, Greater New York Athletic Club.

In addition to the foregoing attractions Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt is to speak to the citizens of Oyster Bay, L. I., who are to give a reception in his honor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Resolution Adopted Requesting President McKinley to Further Reward Phillips, the Merrimac Hero.

Delegate George H. Warner of the Machinists told the Central Labor Union yesterday that he had an important matter to bring up.

"One of the bravest men on the Merrimac when she was sunk in Santiago Harbor," he said, "was George Phillips, the machinist of that ship. He stood beside Hobson, and when the order to sink the steamer was given he went below and let in the water, and did not stop to think whether he would ever come up again or be drowned down stairs. Phillips was promoted from first-class machinist to chief machinist, with an increase of $15 a month pay, but that is an entirely inadequate reward for his bravery. I move that the Central Labor Union request the Secretary of the Navy and President McKinley to give Phillips a higher recognition for his services."

The meeting adopted the motion amid applause, and directed the Secretary to communicate its request to the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

Delegate James Ryan of the Photo-Engravers complained that his union had been suspended by the Miscellaneous Section on charges of having employed a non-union band of music at its last picnic, in Coney Island. The meeting referred the matter to a special committee for investigation.

A motion that the representatives of the German Socialist organ, the Volkszeitung, be again allowed to attend the meetings of the Central Labor Union, from which they had been debarred on charges of misrepresenting and maligning that body, was defeated.

The Central Labor Union nominated the following delegates to serve as officers for the next six months: For Recording Secretary, J. S. Henry, who has already served half a dozen terms; for Corresponding and Financial Secretaries, respectively, Edward A. Farrell and Herman Robinson; for Treasurer, Timothy J. Daly; for Sergeant at Arms, Charles Smith; for Executive Committee, Delegates Farley, Hawkesworth, Mullee, and Dunn.

Rev. Dr. Van De Water Ill.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, who endured all the privations and hardships with the regiment from Siboney to Camp Wikoff, is ill at his Summer home, in Quogue, L. I. When he arrived in New York last Monday with his regiment, he felt well, and intended to resume his duties as pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He was to have preached there yesterday morning, but at the very last moment sent word that he would not be able to be present. The march up Fifth Avenue last Monday affected him, and he has not felt well since. His illness is not considered serious. His friends say that he has no fever symptoms, but that he is suffering simply from fatigue and exhaustion.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Splendid Sport Promised for the Remaining Days of the Sheepshead Bay Meeting.

EXTRA DAY'S RACING FRIDAY

Six Races Will Be Run at Brighton, and the Receipts Will Be Added to the Fund for the Widow of Charles Victor Sass.

Racing will be continued at Sheepshead Bay four days this week, and then the curtain will be rung down for the season of 1898 on the sport at the track of the Coney Island Jockey Club. The Fall meeting up to Saturday was one of the most successful in the history of the club, both as regards the class of the contests and the daily attendance, and if the average of both is maintained during the week the club will have much to congratulate itself upon. Many of the best horses of the West are quartered at the track, and these with the pick of the East, which are quartered in the neighborhood of the track, have furnished fields of a size and class that it would be difficult to duplicate anywhere.

By far the most sensational race of the meeting was that for the Flatbush Stakes on Saturday. It was probably one of the most sensational races in the history of the American turf, because there were startling incidents of various sorts from start to finish. The Flatbush is usually looked upon as the one stake of the year which decides the two-year-old championship, for it is at seven furlongs and is therefore calculated to test the stamina as well as the speed of a two-year-old.

No worthless speedy sprinter can make a runaway race of the Flatbush, except the year has failed to produce a really good two-year-old, for a slight advantage at the start, combined with a rare turn of speed for a short distance, will not give a horse a mortgage on the stake. By the time the Flatbush is on for decision the two-year-olds have all developed and their true worth is generally known. The race, however, is usually productive of a surprise, as it was last year, when M. F. Dwyer's Previous defeated the crack Hamburg. In that race the excuse offered for Hamburg was that he was not partial to the turns, but preferred a straight-away track, and also that he had been raced at too close intervals shortly before the race, and the edge taken from his speed. But no such excuse can be offered for the performance of this year's crack, Jean Beraud, who was beaten from the fall of the flag. He has repeatedly won on the round tracks, and the excuse could not be made that excessive racing had taken the edge from his speed. He had not been asked to race since July 4, and when he made his appearance on the track Saturday he appeared fit to make the race of his life. But he could no more get up racing speed than a dog can fly, and he trailed last, even under the urgent persuasion of Tod Sloane.

Martimas, the Futurity winner, who finished first, but who was disqualified for fouling, showed up as a really clever two-year-old, and it will be a long time before the bookmakers will have the temerity to again lay 25 to 1 against his chances. It is true that he was guilty of several bad fouls, and that he should have been disqualified, but it is equally true that in the race he was pounds the best horse of the lot, and that he would have undoubtedly won even if he had not interfered with the others. He has a decided tendency to run out, and unless a steel-armed jockey holds him straight hereafter, the Flatbush will probably not be the only race won by him and taken away for fouling.

The stakes in for decisions this week should draw out large, high-class fields. The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds and the Twin City Handicap for three-year-olds and upward will be run to-day, and the Golden Rod and the September Stakes are down for Wednesday. The two-year-old fillies will meet on Tuesday in the Belles Stakes, and the Sunset Handicap will be decided on the same day. This latter will be at a mile and one-half on the turf, and should bring out a good contest. The meeting will wind up on Saturday with the Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds, and the Autumn Cup at two miles, in which last year Ben Holladay made a new record for the distance. This horse is eligible again for this year's race, and it would not be at all surprising to see him repeat his victory.

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The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs, straight.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Turvey Drop	109	Term Day	102
Jerid	108	Warnead	102
Duke of Baden	108	Beckon	102
North Humberland	106	Somers	102
Ben Viking	101	Country Dance	101
Chorus Boy	105	Sister Fox	99
St. Clair	104	Chemisette	99
Great Land	104	Helen Thomas

MEN IN LOCAL HOSPITALS

Major Daniel M. Appel Prepares a List of Sick Soldiers Under Treatment Hereabout.

REVISED FROM DAY TO DAY

Hundreds of Disabled Men Now in Institutions in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Forts of the Harbor.

Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon of the United States Army, has established a Bureau of Information at his office in the Army Building, where he has prepared a list of the sick and wounded soldiers that are confined in the hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs on Long Island, and at the several forts near the city, where extra methods have been taken to prepare for returning soldiers who are disabled.

This list is corrected from day to day and may prove valuable to the friends of the soldiers who may be in doubt as to their whereabouts and condition. The following is the list, with day of admission to the institution, made up to date and verified as far as possible at the hospitals, the names of those who have died or who have been discharged being omitted:

A.

ABEIE, J. E., pvt., Co. E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
ACKERMAN, Fred'k, pvt., Co. I, 34th Mich.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.
ACKERMAN, Lee H., pvt., Co. A, 20th Inf.; Smith Infirmary, Aug. 29.
ADAMS, William, Corp., Co. E, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
ADDISON, Richard, pvt., Co. F, 6th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 20.
AHEARN, Thomas, Sgt., Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.
AIKEN, John, pvt., Co. K, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
ALBERTSON, Edward J., pvt., Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, Aug. 16.
ALDRIDGE, John W., Co. G, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
ALEXANDER, C. H., teamster, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
ALEXANDER, William S., Co. B, 12th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
ALGER, George J., Co. D, 6th Inf.; Marine, Aug. 17.
ALLBRECHT, Henry, Co. C, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
ALLEN, Charles, Co. F, 1st Inf.; Ft Columbus, Aug. 7.
ALLEN, John H., Co. F, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
ALLEN, George B., Co. L, 19th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 18.
ALLIBAR, Newton, Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Columbus, July 17.
ALVEY, William J.; Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
ALLWORDEN, William, Co. C, 3d Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
AMES, Charles P., cook, 16th Penn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
ANDERHOLM, N., Sergt., Co. F, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
ANDERSON, W. E., Co. C, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
ANGLE, William M., Co. G, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
ANICK, Harry, Co. E, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
APITZ, William, Co. C, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.
APPLEBY, William H., Co. M, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
ARIAL, Henry E., Co. I, 2d Mass.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
ARMENTH, Louis, Co. I, 9th N. Y. Vol.; Bellevue, Aug. 24.
ARMSTRONG, Fred, musician, Co. H, 4th Ohio, St. Peter's, Aug. 24.
ARMSTRONG, Frank D., Co. E, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
ARMSTRONG, I. B., Co. I, 16th Penn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
ARMSTRONG, Louis E., Co. I, 4th Penn.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
ARUNDEL, Daniel, 1st Sergt., Co. D, 1st Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.
ASHLEY, Charles H., Co. B, 2d Mass.; Marine, July 16.
ASHLINA, Calvin, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
AUST, Albert, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
AUSTEN, Louis, Co. G, 3d Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.
AUSTIN, James A., Co. H, 16th Inf.; N. Y. Hospital.
AVERY, Linneus J., Bat. F, 2d Art.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

B.

BAGETT, Green, band, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworht, Aug. 25.
BALL, Fay, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.
BAXTON, George E., Troop E, 10th Cav.; Marine.
BAETHLO, Henry, Co. F, 10th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BAHN, August, Co. H, 17th Inf.; Long Island College Hospital, July 17.
BAILEY, A., Jr., Troop A, 5th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BAILEY, Robert J., Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav; St. Peter's, July 17.
BAKER, Charles H., Co. F, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 16.
BAKER, Harvey L., Co. I, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Columbus.
BALDWIN, Lawrence G., Co. B, 22d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
BALLANFAUT, Benjamin B., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.
BARANOWSKI, John, Co. C, 8th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.
BARBER, Charles J., Co. C, 22nd Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
BARDISH, M. B., Troop B, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BARRETT, T., farrier, Troop B, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 25.
BARRETT, William, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
BARTOLENE, Paul A., Co. A, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.
BARTHOLOMEW, Arthur, Co. C, 16th Penn.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
BATEMAN, Charles E., Troop M, 2d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BATES, Clarence, Co. G., 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BAUMAN, August, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
BAYLISS, John M., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
BEAL, Fred N., Troop D, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, July 16.
BECKER, Edward, Co. G, 2d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
BEERS, Carl A., Bat. A, Missouri Art.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
BEEL, A., recruit, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BEGLEY, Eumon, wag., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BEGLEY, Leander, Co. E, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
BELDEN, Henry H., Co. A, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
BELL, E. A., Co. G, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BELL, Sherman M., Troop K, 1st Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt, Aug. 22.
BENNETT, George, Co. C, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, July 17.
BENSON, Andrew, Bat. B, 4th Art.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
BENTSOHAY, Louis, Troop A, 1st Cav.; Marine, July 16.
BERGMAN, Peter, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
BERGSTAEDT, Adolph, Troop A, U. S. Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BERRILAYNA, Giacomo, Co. F, 12th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BESCH, George I., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
BEVILL, James, Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.
BILLINGS, Allen L., Co. K, 2d Wis.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
BILY, Joseph, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
BINGHAM, James A., Corp., Co. G, 2d Inf.; Marine, July 16.
BIRD, Arthur W., Co. C, 3d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 10.
BIRD, B. J., Sergt., Bat. G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BITTALL, George, Quartermaster Sergt., 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
BLACK, Charles E., Co. B, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
BLACKMAR, George W., Co. L, 2d Mass.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 17.
BLAIRSDELL, George, Co. F, 17th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
BLAZER, Alex. R., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.
BLEDSOE, Joseph A., Co. B, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital.
BLUE, J., Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BLUMENTHAL, Abraham, Sergt., Troop I, 3d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BOHALL, Milton, civ., Pack Train No. 2; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
BOMGARDNER, Charles L, 6th Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
BONNSLER, Pearl, Co. A, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 16.
BOOTH, John, Sergt., Eng. Corps; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
BORDINE, James W., Co. A, 2d Inf.; Bellevue, July 20.
BOUDINET, Eugene, Co. M, 19th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital.
BOWERS, Clark W., Hosp. Corps; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BOWKER, John, Co. B, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
BOYER, H. J., Bat. G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BOYLE, Juan Ashton, Co. B, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BRACHT, Louis, musician, band, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BRAITHWAITE, William A., Co. A, 6th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
BREEZE, Robert N., Co. E, 6th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26; trans. Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 17.
BREITMAN, Arthur W., Co. E, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital.
BRETT, Henry, Co. E, 8th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.
BREWER, Wilshire F., Co. E, 17th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
BRIGANCE, Andrew J., Corp., Co. E, 10th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.
BRIGGS, Edward L., Troop C, 2d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.
BRIGGS, Seymour, Co. D, 6th Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
BRIGHT, William J., Corp., Co. G, 19th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
BRIGHTWELL, Henry, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Marine, July 16; trans. to Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 17.
BROADWELL, Charles B., Quartermaster's Clerk, 1st Army Corps; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
BROOKS, M. O., 1st Sergt., Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BROOKS, William, 2d Lieut., 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.
BROOKS, Benj. H., 1st Troop Phil. Vol. Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
BROOKSHIRE, John, Co. G, 19th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital.
BROWN, Albert A., 9th U. S. Vol.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 25, diar.; discharged Aug. 30.
BROWN, Frank B., Co. G, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
BROWN, John, Troop G, 10th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
BRUIN, Patrick, Sergt., Co. E, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
BRINING, John, Corp., Bat. D, 5th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
BUBLITZ, A. C., Troop L, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BUCK, Walter C., Co. H, 6th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, July 26.
BUCKLEY, Jeremiah, Co. D, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
BUCKNER, Davis, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
BUGG, George, Co. C, 17th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
BURGEN, John M., artificer, Co. F, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
BURGESS, R. M., Corp., Troop I, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BURKE, E. L., Co. A, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BURKE, T., Co. G, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
BURK, Samuel G., Co. D, 19th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
BURKE, Thomas, Co. B, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
BURKE, Thomas, Co. G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BURNS, Maurice J., Co. C, 9th Mass.; Ft. Columbus.
BURTON, Charles M., Co. A, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
BULTON, Crawford, Co. E, 16th Penn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
BUTCHER, Alfred D., Co. B, 2d Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

C.

CADE, Harry, Co. C, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
CAIN, Daniel, Troop L, 6th Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
CALLAHAN, M., Troop H, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CAMPBELL, Benjamin L., Corp., Co. G, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CAMPBELL, George W., Co. G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CARPENTERS, Perry, Troop D, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CARGILL, Robert D., Co. G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
CARLSON, Frederick, Co. A, 71st N. Y.; Roosevelt Hospital, Aug. 27.
CARLSON, John, Co. B, 3d Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
CARR, Patrick, Troop B, 2d Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
CARR, Peter, Sergt., Co. G, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 28.
CARPENTER, Roscoe C., Co. A, 2d Wisconsin; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
CARTER, Dr. F., Co. F, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
CARTER, S. W., Mus., 2d Inf. Band; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CASSIDY, John, Co. C, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
CAUDLE, James R., Co. G, 3d Inf.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 28.
CAUSBY, J., Band, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CAVENAUGH, Thomas F., Sergt., Troop G, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
CAVENAUGH, J. F., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CAVENAUGH, Michael, Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CHAMBERLAIN, Howard H., Co. I, 2d Mass.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CHAPIN, Gulford B., Wagoner, Co. B, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CHECKACSKY, Frank A., Corp., Co. A, 6th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
CHIPPEY, Foster, Co. E, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
CHESTERFIELD, William F., Co. E, 4th Ohio; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
CHOCKLY, Charles, Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CHRONISTER, Curtis D, Troop A, 6th Cav.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
CLARK, Eugene, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Bellevue, May 17; discharged, May 25.
CLARK, M. R., Troop C, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CLARK, Robert A, Co. D, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CLARK, Sherman H., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
CLARK, William, Co. E, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 15.
CLARK, William A., Co. D, 22d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
CLIFFORD, Charles, Troop L, 6th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CLIFFEY, Patrick J., Co. B, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
CLINE, C. E., Troop K, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CLINTON, Princeton A., Co. E, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 15.
COLELLA, F., Co. E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
COLES, Silas A., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
COLLIER, Emmett E., Co. A, 10th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
COLLINS, J., Sergt., Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
COLLINS, Morris T., Co. D, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 25.
COLEMAN, Richard M., Co. G, 24th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.
CONAN, Robert, Co. H, 25th Inf.; Marine, July 16.
CONDON, Charles P., Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
CONE, Charles H, Co. C, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
CONNELL, James, Mus., Co. D, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
CONNOR, Benjamin B, Co. K, 1st Ky. Vol.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
CONNORS, Patrick F., Co. E, 6th Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
CONROY, Robert L., Co. D, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
COOK, Howard, Corp., 12th N. Y. Int.; Seney Hospital, Aug. 25.
COOK, Jesse A., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
COOK, W. T., Sergt., Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
COOPER, William A., Troop A, 10th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital.
COOTS, Frank J., Co. D, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CORBETT, James, Co. G, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
CORNWALL, William G., Co. A, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.
COSKI, Adam. Co. A, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
COYLE, Michael F., Troop G, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Ft. Columbus.
CRADDUO, John, Corp., Co. F, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
CRAEMER, Albert, Co. B, 13th Inf.; Bellevue, Aug. 23.
CRAIG, James J., Troop F, 6th Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
CRAIG, Thomas B., Sergt., Troop E, 9th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
CRAWFORD, Charles F., Co. B, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
CRAWLEY, Morris F., Sergt. Major, 4th Penn.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
CRIPPEN, Elijah, Troop C, 9th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
CRONIN, James G., Bat. M, 5th Art.; Roosevelt, Aug. 25.
CROWDER, Eugene, Co. G, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
CROWLEY, Martin, Co. D, 7th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
CRULL, R., Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
CULVER, Edward, Troop L, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, July 16.
CURRY, George T., Teamster, 20th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
CURTIS, George, Battery D, 5th Art.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

D.

DAHLBERG, Charles E., Co. 2, 21st Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
DALE, Talbot P., Co. D, 1st Tenn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
DALES, Wallace W., Co. M, 6th Ill.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
DALIN, Peter H., Co. A, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
DANIELSON, George, Co. H, 22d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, July 25.
DARBEL, Henry, Co. D, 13th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.
DAUMER, Oscar, Troop B, 1st Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
DAIS, Arthur, Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
DAVIS, George A., Co. I, 9th N. Y.; Bellevue Hospital.
DAVIS, James, Co. F, 24th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
DAVIS, Joseph, Co. D, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.
DAVIS, Samuel G., Troop L, Rough Riders; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
DAVIDSON, James, Troop B, 6th Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt.
DAY, John B., Co. D., 2d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
DEAM, James M., Corp., Troop E, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
DEHNE, William L., Co. C, 3d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 2.
DENECKE, Louis B., Co. B, 12th Inf.; Roosevelt, Aug. 25.
DENHAM, B., Troop D, Rough Riders, Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
DENNING, John C., Co. A., 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
DESTLER, L. W., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
DEVEAUX, Dr. James B., Act. Asst. Surg., 3d Inf.; Smith Infirmary, S. I., Aug. 29.
DEVEREAUX, Horace K., Lieut., 1st Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt, July 17.
DEVLIN, John J., Corp., Co. A, 13th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
DIAMOND, Harry E., Co. D, 17th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
DEITZ, Charles, Co. K, 12th Inf.; Roosevelt, Aug. 26.
DILLON, Edward M., Co. I, 71st N. Y.; Bellevue, Aug. 25.
DISBROW, John N., Co. G, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
DIXON, C., Troop E, Rough Riders; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
DIXON, Thomas, Sergt., Co. H, 20th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.
DODDELL, D., Corp., 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
DOUGHTERY, George H., trumpeter, Co. G, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.
DOUGHTERY, P., Co. A, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
DOLE, Joseph, Troop B, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.
DOLIN, Thomas, Sergt., Co. K, 13th Inf.; Marine Hospital, July 16.
DONAHOE, James A., Co. G, 6th Mass. Vol.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
DONAVAN, John, Co. B, 2d Wis.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
DONALDSON, Joseph, Co. A; 17th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
DONSTAD, H., Co. F, 18th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
DERRELL, Henry W., Co., E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.
DENSEY, Lewis, Troop H, Rough Riders; Marine, July 16.
DORWART, George, Co. E, 17th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.
DOUGHERTY, John, Co. E, 20th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.
DOUGHERTY, Patrick, Sergt., Co. E, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Columbus.
DRAKE, E., Hosp. Corps., U. S. A.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
DRECHLAR, Edward, Co. C, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
DRUMMOND, James, Co. K, 6th Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
DUDLEY, John H., Corp., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
DUKES, W. D., Co. G, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
DUNN, John T., Corp., Co. A, 8th Int.; Ft. Columbus.
DONNAGAN, George B., Corp., Co. L, Rough Riders; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
DURGIN, Arthur F., Co. C, 7th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
DYER, Thomas W., Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
DYER, Thomas H., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

E.

EGAN, David J., Tr. C., 3d Cav., Marine, July 16.
EARLE, W. T., Tr. G, 6th Cav., Ft. Columbus.
EASLEY, C. I., Co. B, 22d Inf., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
EASTON, Stephen, Tr. K., Rough Riders, Ft. Columbus, Aug. 28.
EATON, Forest, Co. D, 2d Inf., Ft. Columbus.
EDMUNDS, J. H., Tr. G, 1st Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
EDWARDS, H., Co. F, 6th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
EDWARDS, L. L., Co. C, 17th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.
EDWARDS, W., Co. F., 25th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
EILERS, G., Tr. G., 2d Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
EKSTEDT, C., Co. K., 3d Ill. St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
ELLINGHAM, R. M. F., Co. A, 22d Inf., Marine, July 16.
EMERSON, A. L., 4th Penn., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
EMERY, J. K., Co. F, 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth.
EMMETT, F., Co. K, 34th Mich., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
ENDEMARK, Emil, Co. H, 14th N. Y., Bellevue, Aug. 28.
ERICKSON, F., Co. E, 13th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
ESTERBROOK, R. V., Co. E, 2d Wis., Long Island College, Aug. 20.
EVANS, J., Co. D, 11th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
EVANS, W., Co. H, 13th Inf., Bellevue, July 26.
EVERAGE, J., Co. G, 6th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

F.

FAIRBROTHER, A. W., Tr. C, 3d Cav., St. Peter's, July 27.
FALL, B., Co. F, 9th N. Y., Bellevue, Aug. 26.
FLENCHINGER, C. F., Co. C, 4th Inf., Bellevue, July 16.
FLEMMING, J., Corp., Co. A, 15th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
FLEMING, C. T. C., Co. G, 71st N. Y. Vol., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
FOGLE, R. C., Co. F, 3d Wis., Long Island College, Aug. 20.
FOLEY, C., Co. B, 13th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
FOLSOM, H., Co. K, 3d Wis., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
FORBES, J. J., Battery A, 2d Art., Bellevue, Aug. 22.
FOWLER, N. S., Co. H, 11th Inf., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
FRANK, C. C., Co. C, 16th Penn., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
FANNING, P., Co. I, 8th N. Y., Bellevue, Aug. 26.
FANUGY, W. H., Co. C, 16th Inf., Smith Inf., S. I., Aug. 29.
FAY, T., 1st Sergt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Marine, July 16.
FEIKERT, C., Tr. D, 8d Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
FELTER, A. W., Jr., Co. K, 11th Inf., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
FELT, J., Q. M. Sergt., Tr. A, 6th Cav., Ft. Columbus.
FERRIER, W., Co. G, 2d Mass., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
FEUERSTEIN, F., Tr. L, 3d Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
FEEVLIN, P., Co. A, 17th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.
FIELD, A., Co. F, 22d Inf., Long Island Col.
FINGARDI, W. T., Co. F, 19th Inf., Ft. Hamilton.
FISARD, J., Tr. D, 1st Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
FISHER, V. F., Co. C, 3d Inf., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
FIST, G., Battery D, 5th Art., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
FITZGERALD, M., Co. D, 13th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
FRANKLIN, B., Troop A, 10th Cav., Ft. Columbus.
FRAZER, C. K., Tr. E, 1st Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.
FRENCH, —, Co. C, 25th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
FRIEND, B. G., Co. E, 9th N. Y. Vol., St. Luke's, Aug. 28.
FRISCHICHE, R., Co. C, 9th N. Y. Vol., Bellevue, Aug. 27.
FROMHOLZ, H. F., Co. L, 2d Wis., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.
FRYE, S. G., Battery D, 5th Art., Ft. Hamilton.
FURSE, J., Sergt., Co. M, 6th Mass., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

G.

GALLUP, Chas. E., Troop B, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
GALLY, J. M., Co. D, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
GALVIN, George, Co. D, 10th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
GAPER, Joseph, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
GARDNER, Albert C, Co. H; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.
GARDNER, James, Co. D, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 18.
GARDNER, John B., Co. A, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.
GARRICK, Henry, Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 10.
GARRISON, John, Co. C, 17th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, July 17.
GASKINS, Benjamin, Troop C, 10th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.
GAYHART, Frank, Co. F, 24th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.
GEBERT, Albert, Co. L, 1st Ill.; Ft. Columbus.
GERARD, Celore, Co. B, 6th Inf.; Marine Hospital, Aug. 17.
GERBER, Clarence R., Troop A, 1st Cav. Bellevue Hospital, July 26.
GILBERT, Elijah, Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
GILBERT, George, Corporal, Co. H, 13th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.
GILES, Henry, Co. F, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
GILLIAM, William, Troop D, 6th Cav.; Roosevelt Hospital.
GILMORE, John H, Co. H, 2d Mass.; Ft Columbus, Aug. 24.
GIRARD, Onesine, Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
GIVENS, Gilmore, Troop E, 10th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
GLADINICH, John, Sergeant, Co. B, 2d Inf. Ft. Columbus., Aug. 24.
GLEASON, C. J. W., Co. C, 2d Mass.; Ft Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
GOEDEN, Michael, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
GOKEY, Jesse, Co. B, 2d Wisconsin; L. I. College Hospital.
GOLDEN, Joseph A, trumpeter, Troop K, 8 Cav.; Ft. Columbus.
GOMBERT, W. K., Corporal, Troop I, 1st Cav. Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
GOOCH, Rowland, Co. G, 10th Inf.; New York Hospital, Aug. 28.
GOODING, James William, Co. G, 17th Inf. Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
GOODRICH, Walter E., Sergeant, 7th U. S. V. St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.
GOODSELL, Harry, Sergeant, Troop C, 1s Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
GORDON, Thomas, Sergeant, Co. C, 10th Inf. Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
GORDY, Arthur C., Co. E, 6th Inf.; Marin Hospital, Aug. 16.
GORE, Albert J., 5th Vol. Signal Corps; L. I College Hospital, Aug. 20.
GORGAS, Streling, Co. M, 11th Inf.; St. Peter' Hospital, Aug. 20.
GOTCH, George, Co. D, 6th Ill.; St. Peter' Hospital, Aug. 20.
GOULD, Luther D., Troop A, 10th Cav.; Marin Hospital, July 16.
GRAHAM, William, Q. M. Dept.; L. I. Colleg Hospital, July 17.
GRAEBLING, Lawrence, Co. A, 22d Inf.; Ft Hamilton, Aug. 20.
GRANT, William D., Co. H, —, Penn.; L. I College Hospital, Aug. 20.
GRANT, Thomas A., 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton Aug. 22.
GRAVES, Daniel J., Co. M, 11th Inf.; St Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.
GRAY, Albert, Co. B, 6th Inf.; L. I. Colleg Hospital, July 17.
GREEN, James A., Co. G, 33d Mich.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.
GREENSTONE, Israel, Co. A, 17th Inf.; St Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.
GRIMES, James, Corporal, Co. B, 24th Inf. Marine Hospital, July 16.
GRIMLEY, John, Bat. Engineers; N. Y. Hos pital, Aug. 28.
GRONAN, John F., Co. B, 9th Inf.; Ft. Ham ilton, Aug. 19.
GROSSE, Otto. Troop A, 6th Cav.; L. I. Col lege Hospital, July 17.
GRUNER, Louis, Co. E, 16th Inf.; Bellevu Hospital, July 20.
GUEST, A. E., Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Ham ilton, Aug. 24.
GUISSINGER, F. H., musician, 12th Inf.; Ft Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

H.

HABEL, Jacob, Co. D, 21st Inf.; Ft. Wads worth, Aug. 27.
HACK, William P., Co. D, 21st Inf.; Ft. Wads worth, Aug. 28.
HACKNEY, Hezekiah, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Ft. Col umbus, Aug. 24.
HALL, Charles M., Co. C, 22d Inf.; Marine July 16.
HALL, John P., Corp., Troop E, 1st Cav.; Ft Wadsworth, Aug. 28.
HALLETT, Fred. A., Hosp. Corps., U. S. A. St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
HALSEY, George B., Co. K, 9th N. Y.; N. Y Hospital, Aug. 29.
HAHN, Charles F., Co. D, 2d Wis.; L. I. Col lege Hospital, Aug. 20.
HALL, R. H., Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.
HALLET, Edward, 8th U. S. Vol.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 24.
HANNANN, Charles F., Troop F, 2d Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.
HAMMOND, Pleasant H., Co. G., 24th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 26.
HAND, Frank H., Co. F, 18th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.
HANNA, Joseph B., Co. H, 20th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.
HANGE, Martin, Co. A, 3d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
HAPGOOD, Warren E., Sergt., Co. F, 6th Mass.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.
HARBISON, Benjamin F., Sergt.,

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Experience is the best teacher" is a proverb old and highly valued, but apparently the most wide-awake nation of the world is not willing to profit by it. At the beginning of the War of the Revolution and during the first year of the war of secession, the soldiers, enlisting cheerfully and valiantly for the defense of our country, suffered a great deal more through the careless stupidity and criminal negligence of the commissariat than from the enemies' bullets. Everybody expected at the outbreak of the Spanish war that we had profited from these dearly bought lessons, and would not repeat the old blunders. We have been grievously disappointed; the evil spirit of patronage and political influence again won a woeful victory over common sense. The thought of our brave boys criminally slaughtered must lie heavier on the souls of Washington officials than the murdered enemies' appearance on the soul of Richard III.

The appointments made at the very start of the war were utterly inadequate; sons of influential politicians were intrusted with responsible and remunerative positions for which they had not the least qualification. Our vigilant press was satisfied to poke fun at these appointments, but did not emphasize the fearful calamities that must result from such wanton procedure. The young Algers, Blaines, McMillans, and tutti-quanti were considered fully capable to cope with the tremendous work of moving, equipping, and provianting large bodies of men. It is not wonderful that they made an utter failure of it, but the whole civilized world will fail to understand that such doings were permitted and patiently accepted by an enlightened Nation. Fully comprehending the difficulty under which our Government labors in changing its peaceful citizens into equipped soldiers, giving full excuses for blunders made at the start in equipping and transporting large masses, no excuse can be found for the shameful fact that no means have been reached to ameliorate the condition of our army three or four weeks after the first call to arms.

Not since the Crimean war has the world been shocked by such an exasperating neglect of the welfare of the country's defenders, and on arrival of the remnant of the Seventy-first Regiment in New York a cry went to heaven for the punishment of the guilty ones. Twelve hundred fine fellows left voluntarily their homes and families to offer their services to their country. Sixty died a soldier's death on Cuban battlefields; nine hundred are reported sick, and the balance of about three hundred were too weak to march up Broadway. What an indictment! The deathly climate of Cuba will now be the conventional excuse, although we were repeatedly assured that the eastern part of Cuba was salubrious. Vainly the Cuban climate can be mentioned; thousands of brave fellows who never sat quiet since the United States boundary suffered the same hardship and show in their ranks similar decimation. Bad food, inappropriate clothing, lax discipline, and the massing of troops in unhealthy camp would bring no other result than the one that makes us hide our heads in the hour of triumph and victory.

Will this lesson pass unheeded like former experiences? Will nothing be done to prevent in future a criminal sacrifice of lives, and will we consent with the saying of Secretary Alger, "War is war"? Let this leader of men compare his campaign with the one now conducted by England in equatorial Egypt. Do the English papers bring daily news of whole regiments slaughtered by sickness; of troops who go for days without food, and if supplied with food find it unwholesome, spoiled, and in such scantiness as if their country could not afford to furnish more? Have we ever heard from officers and soldiers fighting in the Soudan that the medical supplies were left in Cairo?

The suffering cannot be wiped out, the honored dead ones cannot be recalled to life, but let us deeply study the lesson and not commit again the same blunder of forgetting. Let a stringent investigation be made not only to punish the guilty ones, but principally to find the cause of so much sorrow and distress and to enable us to avoid on future occasions the similar errors that have cost us too dearly. K. G.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

TERRITORIAL EXTENSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called to Mr. Bryce's paper in the September number of Harper's Monthly by your editorial notice of it today. Although Mr. Bryce has given a very fair exposition of the reasons which have actuated the nations of Europe in their greed for extension of boundaries—which reasons may therefore be expected to influence us in our consideration of such extension—he touches very lightly upon the reason of greatest moment, and as though he feared the bowl of derision which usually follows the asseveration of a virtuous motive for any worldly act. Nor does he open at all the strongest motive which compels us to contemplate territorial extension.

We can hardly expect the admiration, the commendation, or the gentle judgment of one who has lived under the British Government for the success and duration of the United States to be entirely unmixed with suspicion and contempt. Especially is it so of one who, like Mr. Bryce, knowing the tendency to run the elections and government of a republic for partisan purposes and personal aggrandizement, has shown so clearly our weakness—that neglect of public duty which allows professional politicians and "rings" to threaten our commonwealth with rottenness at the core. And still it is hard for us to believe, in the face of the bloodless victories which destroyed Spain's power to protect her colonies, that it was not the will of the "King of Nations" to take from her the victims of her atrocious misrule and give them into our care.

Now that we have arrived at man's estate, have become a Nation; great and powerful, enjoying all the educational and other privileges of civil and religious liberty, Mr. Bryce will, and I hope all Americans do, recognize that it is as much our duty, as a Nation among nations, to take our part in all the questions that affect the helpless races on earth as it is for each of our citizens to take part in National or local elections. But we must be concerned in the affairs of the ignorant and weak throughout the earth because of other interest than of meddlers on humanitarian grounds to be of any use whatever in protecting them from the brutality and barbarity, intolerance and cruelty, outrage and ruffianism, which have characterized the intercourse of Spain, in all her time, with all the nations and peoples over whom sue affected power. And so must we be interested to be efficient in extending to the uncivilized those benefits of enlightened civilization which we enjoy.

The truth is we must now elect for all time the rôle of a powerless spectator, and look upon the atrocities of the Turk and Spaniard, or a rôle which will compel all nations to respect our precept in all that affects the liberties and properties of the rude and ignorant races. With the lightning expresses, the ocean greyhounds, and the submarine cables, which make intercourse so easy and the transmission of news so rapid that antipodes are neighbors and all earth's bounds grow near, we are compelled to regard all nations as of one family and all mankind our brethren. And we are Christ-taught to know we are our brother's keeper wherein-soever we might uplift the fallen, cheer the faint, direct the misguided, or free the oppressed.

And now when He, from some term of the fortunes of war," but more the "God of Battles" and "King of Kings," has taken from under the tyranny of Spain so many millions of people and offered them to us, saying: "Take, guide, and direct, govern but enlighten," if we do not take them and fulfill the duty we owe to them as brethren and to God as our common Father we shall receive our reward. There will never be another conjuncture, when with the sanction of nations we may acquire such possessions in the East or in European waters as will enable us to take the part in the future history of nations which will rule the world.

And there is no other country so well fitted to act the part, unless it be England. We are in a condition, but for a means of revenue deemed by a majority to be expedient, to take the trade of the world for manufactures of wool and cotton, wood and iron. This is because of our industry, enterprise, intelligence, and ambition combined. For instance, fifty years ago cotton weavers in Manchester, England, were kept running two looms, notwithstanding they might be able to attend more. If with the desire for greater wages they sought the privilege of additional looms the staid and stoical employer would warn them against subversion, and threaten them with dismissal should they persist in the unworthy ambition to do better than their forebears, or unsettle customs which had obtained for so many years and which they deemed wise. These same weavers, coming to this country, were allowed to run three, four, or six looms, according to their several skill. Such systems of piecework and reward have filled all our working people with an ambition almost unknown abroad, or nipped in the bud by the insensible employer until recent years.

But we must have our own shipping to carry our products, whether they be the breadstuffs which Mr. Bryce concedes, or of the loom, &c. Years ago, when we had a "merchant marine," and our flag waved over all the seas, and our vessels were welcomed in every port, it was difficult in Liverpool to get a freight for any other. If there were an American bottom to be found to take it, because of their safety and speed, making insurance less, and giving greater satisfaction. In the sixties, when flour brought $6 a barrel in New York, it was bought, taken to Liverpool, rebranded, reshipped, and sold in Rio for $20 a barrel. We could not get the trade.

The time is here when we must again have a merchant marine, and the recent records of our fleets and squadrons warrant the belief that our sea service will be characterized by the same swiftness and safety as of old, and all other outgrowths of good and intelligent seamanship. According to the report of Consul General Stowe the imports of South Africa for 1897 amounted to $130,000,000 worth, of which $75,000,000 worth came from the United States. There is nothing which prevents our furnishing one-half instead of one-eleventh part of such commodities, but that which can, and undoubtedly will, be corrected. It is safe to say that one-half the trade of the world awaits us and our shipping. For all this possible commerce we need coaling stations, squadrons, fleets, standing armies, and colonies, all over the earth and seas, to protect our vessels, and our citizens and dependents, in life, property, and rights.

We have also the duty toward any uncivilized people whom Providence may place within our reach, to teach them the meaning of civil and religious liberty, and to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, that Gospel of brotherly love, instead of despoilation, enslavery, and abuse. We shall thrive by fulfilling this duty. We may not shrink from it in the fear that succeeding generations may become more corrupt and fall in their duty. Nor can we apply the doctrines adopted by our forefathers for our infancy and youth to the period of strength and manhood, but must adopt new doctrines, applicable to our intercourse with the world and our duty to enlighten it.

Mr. Bryce is undeniably right in his postulatum that the natives of the Antilles and Philippines are desirable as citizens of the United States, and that their lands may not be valuable acquisitions at present. Still, is not our duty to them just the same? True, our reward may be altogether in the sense of righteousness; but, possibly, the millions of natives may become large consumers of our own manufactures, and their lands fertile and productive of much that Europe buys.

If our Peace Commissioners bear all this in mind when considering if the Philippines, Ladrones, Carolines, Canaries, and Balearic Islands all can satisfy the demands of justice—for shooting the wounded on litters while being carried off the field with the Red Cross flag flying over them; for the deliberate murder of surgeons engaged in their humane and merciful calling; for the undisguised satisfaction and fiendish relish of the massacre of "Yankee pigs" in the wreck of the Maine, and for the immense cost of a short war and its lasting list of pensions, and not be carried away with a vain yearning for praise on account of clemency and forbearance and lavish liberality—then Spain will not think our forbearance and generous treatment a tribute to a Castilian honor and grandeur so inexpressibly above anything we may hope to equal; Europe will not believe we feared to enter as a competitor with the old and tried States of earth in the government of nations, and Great Britain will see that we, when tried, have not failed in our duty to the oppressed, or been found unworthy the great trust or unequal to the great destiny offered us. S. E. STIMSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1898.

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Notes on Military Hygiene" gives the gist of the lectures delivered by Major Woodhull at the Infantry and Cavalry School of the United States. With regard to the selection of a camp, he says: "The convenient proximity to water should never be sacrificed to any other advantage."

"Water is more immediately necessary to life than food."

"In a stationary camp each man should have at least five gallons of water a day. That is for drinking, cooking, and washing of the person. Horses should have six to eight gallons to drink, and three gallons to be used for cleansing purposes. The foregoing are the lowest figures."

"In the hospital more water is required per man than in a camp."

What a pity that copies of these elementary rules of military management were not sent to Washington, Albany, and elsewhere at the outbreak of the war. If only anybody had thought about water, for instance, before our troops were marched to Camp Black! No Sumter gun, no steeple heacon, no invading foe called the regiments to Hempstead Plains on that particular 2d of May. Yet that night men who had been excited and marching all day, and were doing the first guard duty of their lives stood with their faces turned upward to the sky, and mouths wide open eager to let the drizzling rain moisten their dry throats. When, in course of time, water was brought from Hempstead, the pipe was exposed to the sun, so that the water was absolutely hot. That led to the obvious expedient of ploughing up earth over the pipe, which lowered the temperature a few degrees.

When the troops were sent to Camp Alger people said that experience would prevent a repetition of that particular blunder—that, of course, Falls Church must be selected because of a good water supply. Indeed, from the sound of the name one thought the neighborhood might boast a river with falls. At least, it must be near the Potomac, where the men could bathe, as in the civil war times.

The facts disagreed with this notion. To reach Camp Alger from Washington one goes to Georgetown by street cars, crosses the bridge over the Potomac, and boards a trolley, which, until Camp Alger was invented—some people say for its especial benefit—was practically dead. It has been exceedingly alive during the Summer. After being well shaken up for nine or ten miles, the traveler is dumped at Falls Church, which claims only the proportions of a village. A motley group of vehicles were always at the height of the season, ready to transport passengers to the camp. Three miles of dustier, rougher road can hardly be imagined. The first view of the camp when at its best was attractive. The officers' tents were on a side hill in the shade—the tents of the troopers on the plain below. But an exploration through the encampment as it spread off a mile or a mile and a half in different directions gave an impression of dryness that was depressing beyond description. The Desert of Sahara could not impress one as more innocent of moisture than did those yellow stretches of drill ground that had been so laboriously cleaned of scrubby bushes by the volunteers, and upon which they manoeuvred amid clouds of stifling dust. It was pleasant to see the spreading tents of the Young Men's Christian Association, with their white and colored secretaries. But the larger tent was soon removed, as the dust storms sweeping through it made it practically useless.

Near the site of the officers' quarters there is a rather picturesque old farmhouse. Upon the arrival of the troops this was turned into a sort of restaurant, where a not unpalatable meal was served to transient visitors, and to such bluecoats as brought money in their pockets. The well belonging to this old farm was at first the water supply for 40,000 men. Soldiers tired with drill would walk nearly two miles for a drink of water, but could carry none away, not even in their canteens. A well not six feet deep, principally supplied with surface water, was, it should be said, at first assigned to the A and C troops. Their horses were watered at a place two miles distant. As this shallow well lay at the foot of the hill, below the farmhouse, and was afterward condemned, it is believed that that was the source of illness in that portion of the army. Another serious matter was the means of washing dishes. The "dishpans" were barrels sunk in the ground and filled with water, in which the dishes were washed over and over again, the particles of food, of course, becoming corrupt under the hot sun.

At this early stage of the camp's history the local hospital scandal was at its height. Regimental hospitals were forced to give way to the division hospitals, and the division hospitals were exactly what Florence Nightingale said hospitals should not be—"places to make people sick." The Second Division wards certainly made the visitors heartsick, as they were sans everything needed to make up a hospital, except a tent, sheetless cots, and sick men lying there in the heat in their uniforms. There were fever patients whose clothes were not removed for two weeks, and who at the end of that time—such as lived—were transported to Fort Myer, a distance of five miles, over the roughest of roads. At the stage offers of help were urged from many quarters, but were declined. When civilians and army surgeons protested against the methods of Col. Girard of the Second Division Hospital, Gen. Sternberg gave the fullest indorsement and absolute control. Col. Girard claimed that it was the "absence of caps and aprons" that excited criticism. He was mistaken, however, as the absence of water, medicine, nurses, &c., appeared more essential even to "meddlesome men and hysterical women" than "caps or aprons." It is but due to Father Church to remember that the first case of typhoid fever were evidently imported, occurring as they did so soon after the formation of the camp. But the keeping of those sick with typhoid even for a day among so many, especially where precaution was wanting, was declared to be a menace to the whole body of troops.

The digging of wells soon became a necessity, and water near their tents was hailed with delight by the soldiers, although at no time did it come in sufficient quantities to be used for bathing. One spirited boy stationed on the extreme limits of Sahara voiced the feelings of many of the then enthusiastic and patient volunteers before their wells were dug. He said: "We had an exciting and interesting skirmish all day through the woods. I managed to cut my hand, and had to have a stitch in it. I minded it most because there was no water to wash in, or to drink either, for that matter. That was pretty hard when we came into camp after the long, hot day, and had to make ourselves decent for the parade next morning."

It must always be remembered that before the digging of the wells, sinks for the use of 40,000 men were scattered over this low and porous plain. Again, to quote from "Military Hygiene"; "Water as a carrier of disease-cause is one of the chief sources of preventable disease." The manual further states that "contamination can be carried underground to wells as far as 100 feet. By the soaking of contamination into wells, &c., these epidemics (typhoid) are generally caused."

"All bad water does not have a bad odor."

"Water that is contaminated, especially with animal waste, is not necessarily disagreeable. It is apt to be sparkling, and may be very pleasant."

This last point might well be considered in connection with Montauk, and upon strictly military authority. The liquid served to the victims of transports had not even the virtue of concealing its poison under the semblance of wholesome water.

Camp Black, Camp Alger, Chickamauga, Tampa, and the rest are all alike. To judge by our camping grounds the world would take this to be "a dry and thirsty land, where no water is." But what country can claim finer lakes, rivers, creeks, sweeter wells, and more perennial springs? And yet the gallant men who rose to defend this fair land with their lives have through all this fierce Summer been denied a cup of pure, cold water. TRUTH.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

NEGLECT OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the testimony of hundreds of reliable witnesses—officers, soldiers, foreign attachés, newspaper correspondents, &c.—it is proved beyond the faintest shadow of doubt that after the battles of San Juan and El Caney a large number of wounded officers and soldiers were left for many hours, and some even for days, without surgical care and suitable food. The same witnesses also testify that this neglect was due to the fact that Gen. Shafter's command was inadequately provided with Surgeons, nurses, and medical supplies. There also can be no question that the few Surgeons who accompanied the army worked heroically day and night to minister to the necessities of the wounded, but they were physically unable to perform the herculean task set before them, and were in addition handicapped by the lack of sufficient medicines and surgical dressings. How inadequate the number of Surgeons with the Santiago expedition really was is proved by Gen. Shafter's telegram to the Secretary of War directly after these battles asking for forty Surgeons, nurses, and medical supplies.

It is also an unquestionable fact that several transports laden with sick and wounded were permitted to leave Siboney insufficiently supplied with medical attendants, medicines, instruments, surgical dressings, and nurses, and with no provision whatever made by the Medical Department of the army for the sustenance of these suffering men save the ordinary army ration of bacon, hardtack, beans, sugar, coffee, &c. Various ineffectual attempts have been made to fix the responsibility for this neglect, but thus far all investigations have been fruitless in their results.

These investigations remind us of the cuttlefish ejecting its inky fluid so as to obscure the water and thus assure its escape from its enemies. Gen. Shafter in a report to the Secretary of War made a full report after the Santiago battles, says: "From the day the forces left Tampa there has never been sufficient medical attendance or medicine for the daily wants of the command, and three times since reaching Cuba the command has been almost entirely without medicines. I say this on the word of the medical directors, who have in each instance reported the fact to me, the last time yesterday, when the proposition was made to me to take medicines away from the Spanish hospital." Surgeon Munson, in a letter addressed to the Surgeon General, dated July 29, says that "drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage, and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the wants of the Santiago expedition." Had the Medical Department carried along double the amount of supplies, it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the Quartermaster's Department, the lamentable condition of affairs on shore could have in any way been improved.

It is an exceedingly difficult matter to reconcile this letter with the statements made in Gen. Shafter's report to the Secretary of War, which are quoted above. It does not seem probable that the medical officers with Gen. Shafter's command would propose to him that medicines should be taken from the Spanish hospital when there was a plentiful supply on board the transports. Surgeon Munson's letter was evidently written with the intention of whitewashing his own department and of transferring the responsibility for its lack of efficiency to Gen. Shafter and to the Quartermaster's Department. Surgeon General Sternberg himself, in a letter to The New York Medical Record, dated Aug. 5, in which he endeavors to explain the apparent inefficiency of his department at Santiago and the lack of medical supplies at that place, says that "the reserve medical supplies and ambulance corps were left behind at Tampa."

The statements made in the letters of Gen. Sternberg and Surgeon Munson are manifestly contradictory, as the former officer says that the supplies were left behind at Tampa, and the latter that they were not unloaded from the transports at Siboney. It would seem from the facts in the case that Gen. Sternberg's statement is more likely to be the correct one, as it agrees with that of Gen. Shafter, that there never was a sufficient amount of medical supplies at Santiago. If reserve medical supplies and ambulance corps were left at Tampa when the Santiago expedition started, Gen. Sternberg ought to have been immediately informed of the fact if his department had been in a proper state of efficiency, and he should, if necessary, have broken through the trammels of red tape and appealed directly to President McKinley himself; he should have said to him: "Mr. President, an army of 15,000 citizens of the United States is en route to Cuba, where it will have to face the bullets of a hostile force and the still more deadly miasmata of a tropical climate; its reserve medical supplies and ambulance corps have been left on the wharves of Tampa." Can there be any doubt that the President would have approved his action and hurried these supplies to Santiago as fast as steam could carry them?

That the Santiago command was inadequately provided with Surgeons when it left Tampa is conclusively proved by the testimony of Gen. Shafter and by that of his officers and men. Secretary Alger himself in a recent letter to Chauncey Depew admits the fact that there was not a sufficient number of medical officers with the Santiago expedition, when he says: "That some men have been neglected on transports coming home there can be no doubt, due perhaps to carelessness or negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare from the camp at Santiago." What effort has Secretary Alger ever made to ascertain who was responsible for this neglect and carelessness? Has he ever endeavored to find out who is responsible for the fact that the medical force with the Santiago expedition was entirely inadequate for the necessities of the command when it left Tampa?

No one can be held directly responsible for this deficiency of Surgeons but Gen. Sternberg himself. To excuse his inefficiency and lack of foresight he has made the plea that there were not enough Surgeons in the Medical Corps of the regular army to supply the demand for medical officers. He apparently seems to forget that last Spring he was given authority by Congress to employ as many contract Surgeons as he deemed necessary, and hundreds of competent physicians could easily have been obtained. But for the inadequacy of the surgical force at Santiago, it is more than probable that many a man would now be alive who is borne on the regimental rolls as "missing," and whose life blood ebbed away in the thickets of San Juan, with no helping hand to stanch the crimson tide. While making all due allowance for the inefficiency of the Quartermaster's Department, upon which the Medical Department is dependent for the transportation of its supplies, and also admitting that this inefficiency was never manifested to a greater degree than at Tampa prior to the starting of the Santiago expedition, nevertheless, from the proved facts in the case, it is demonstrated that the shameful neglect of the sick and wounded at Santiago and upon the transports must be directly attributed to the lack of executive and administrative ability on the part of Gen. Sternberg himself, however much he may endeavor to transfer the responsibility for this neglect to other people's shoulders.

No one would accuse him of intentional neglect, and there is no doubt that he considers that he has done everything in his power under the circumstances. Gen. Sternberg is one of the world's most noted bacteriologists, but the experience of the past has repeatedly demonstrated that a man may be a great scientist, and yet not have sufficient practical executive ability to run a crossroads country store. Prior to this war had he devoted more time to the organization and equipment of the department of which he is the head and less to the composition and revision of his works on bacteriology, men would not now be dying like sheep as a result of infection from the very bacteria in regard to which he is so great an authority.

When Gen. Sternberg was appointed to the position he now holds, on account of his scientific attainments and through the influence and recommendations of his friends, over the heads of a number of surgeons his seniors in years and rank, a number of whom had demonstrated their marked executive ability during the civil war, it was then predicted that, if this country should engage in war during his tenure of office, he would be weighed in the balance and found wanting on account of his lack of executive and administrative ability. It is more than probable that this country will have an army of at least a hundred thousand men for several years to come, and it is exceedingly requisite that its Medical Department should have as its head a man who is capable of providing, in advance of the emergency and not after, for the medical attendance and care of its sick and wounded. The mourning parents and friends of the men whose lives have been sacrificed at Santiago and in the fever infected camps of Virginia demand that Secretary Alger be removed and some one placed at the head of the War Department who will hold his subordinates strictly responsible in case of their inefficiency, whether this inefficiency is the result of neglect, carelessness, or lack of executive ability, such a man, for instance, as Col. Theodore Roosevelt. VETERAN.

Cayuga, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1898.

TAKES JUDGE TERRELL TO TASK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears from a quotation from The Austin Dispatch, which you print in your issue of to-day, that Judge Terrell has got up against the quizzers who want to know how a system of taxation which in all human probability would lower taxation for all but the mere land speculator could possibly "tax the homestead out of existence by compelling the owner to pay rent on it for the benefit of the good and the bad, the industrious and the lazy, alike." In the attempt to explain how the old thing works, the Judge remarks that his critics are charitable enough to believe that he does not understand the scheme advocated by Mr. George, and forthwith proceeds to demonstrate that in so believing his critics had got a remarkably straight line on his stock of information regarding the scheme he so rashly condemned by proceeding to illustrate his idea of that scheme by citing the case of one "who has invested the earnings of a lifetime in a farm, and, finding himself unable to work it, lets it to a tenant." His opinion of the operation of the single tax is that "it would appropriate for the use of the State the full rental value of that farm," and that the landlord would be obliged to give up all he got as rent to the State; after which he sums up with the remark that "this extreme case illustrates the doctrine in question, for, according to Mr. George, all men must pay the rental value of the land they claim to the State."

Now it is certain that the worthy Judge has got mixed up regarding the difference which single taxers make between what is generally known as real estate, (which term not only includes land, but also the improvements attached to land,) and the mere value of the land itself, which latter value it is proposed shall bear the entire burden of taxation. In which view of the case it is sure that his imaginary farm landlord would only pay the amount assessed on the bare value of his land, and that he could—and would—retain the difference between the tax and his tenant's payment to him, which amount would be found quite respectable, since the bare land value of a highly cultivated farm forms but a small portion of the total value of that estate. Now, it is evident that a change from the present tax-everything-in-sight-and-guess-at-everything-not-seen system to the proposed plan of taxing nothing but the bare land which cannot be covered deep enough to conceal its presence could never bear any terrors to the mind of farm owners, unless it placed greater burdens on them in the shape of larger payments, or else unsettled their title to occupation and use or their claim as owners, all of which fears are set at rest by the quotation which is taken by the Judge as his authority for concluding that the single tax would "reverse the order of a progressive civilization," for that quotation is to the effect that all the advantage derived from the ownership in fee simple of land shall be swept away by requiring that the rental value of the land shall be taken for the use of the public (without whose presence no land could have value,) thus furnishing a natural fund for defraying public expenses, which fund would increase as population grew, and diminish as people grew fewer.

That which a man makes by his industry is his against the claims of the whole world, whether for taxation or other demands equally unjust and impolitic, but the value which each adds to the worth of land by his mere presence, while equally and indubitably his also, cannot be determined and apportioned, even approximately, and in the nature of things, either remain in the pockets of the holders of natural opportunities—to the consequent deprivation of those who are landless—or else be taken by the community for the benefit of all, thus releasing all from any other form of tax than that levied upon the object all have contributed to make valuable. Now, where is the danger which so rattles the judicial mind to be found in the new scheme in any greater degree than in the existing system? The only difference would be the elimination of all but one of the columns of things taxable from the tax bill and a consequent diminished amount for one to pay, since simplified methods mean easier and surer collection, and therefore, the expenses of collecting, assessing, &c., being diminished, the amount needed for public purposes is decreased.

In conclusion the Judge remarks that he is tired and desires to rest on a farm for which he paid. He says that he is not in politics, and therefore refuses a discussion of the subject in regard to which he presumed to instruct the budding and plastic minds of the Texas State University, and refers all those who ask him to demonstrate by argument that the Judge's hat did not play the leading part during the address referred to, to "the many distinguished gentlemen in Texas who are in politics," although he neglects to inform us what obligations "the many distinguished gentlemen who are in politics" rest under to the distinguished gentleman who is not in politics that they should be called upon to assist one who avows his lack of connection with the gang out of the dilemma into which the idea that one can catch sound economic knowledge by having several times been in close proximity to various works which treat that subject has inveigled him. E. O. ROSCOE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1898.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two boys, financially irresponsible persons, are now prosecuting a scheme to collect from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 from the school children of the United States in order to present a new Maine to the Nation. Improving upon the late Mr. Gray, they say: "No monument nor bust nor storied urn will tell with half the force that this, our vessel, will the story of the sailors dead—Remember the Maine." This sounds as if dictated by the spirit of Mrs. Nickleby, but that is of no consequence; when boys are collecting millions, syntax is a minor affair. So are chronology and arithmetic, it seems, for these youths say that they first thought of replacing the Maine Jan. 19, and assert that they have sent out 25,000 letters and circulars, and yet have expended only $175. To plan to replace a vessel while she is still afloat and to obtain postage stamps at less than half of the regular rates, and stationery, printing, and clerk hire without price are joys reserved for boy patriots.

The first newspaper statement promulgated in their interest implied that they had collected $35,000 in three months, but the boys themselves say that they have consumed seven months in gathering the money; it follows that, should they bound their desires by the three millions, their task will be finished in fifty years. Now, is it reasonable to disturb the discipline of the public schools during the next half century by suspending the wise ordinances protecting the children from solicitation for money? Is it wise to suspend those ordinances, even for one day? The people of the United States grudge neither treasure nor life when their country requires them, but to give money to visionary boys is another matter. N. N.

CATHOLICISM IN PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is truly ridiculous in this age of enlightenment, when daily we are welcoming into the Catholic Church the thinkers willing to renounce all for the truth of their convictions, to read the accounts of those so-called "divines" and their followers who speak of evangelizing Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. How pitiful their ignorance, how amusing their presumption! Do they consider these lands barren wastes, and the people down-trodden and kept in ignorance by the priests? The eminent Protestant John Barrett, American Minister to Siam, states in The North American Review of the priesthood in Manila: "Their efforts to preserve order are so respected that lawlessness is seldom displayed within the spheres of their influence. Numbering nearly 3,000, they include many men of great ability, noble character, and wide knowledge."

Of Manila he says: "There are railroads, street cars, telephones, electric lights, boulevards, parks clubs, suburbs, and all the advantages of the nineteenth century. Charity and benevolence are represented in hospitals, homes, and asylums; education by colleges and schools of law, theology, medicine, pharmacy, and manual training, fine arts and sciences by museums, rare collections, and observatories; manufacturing by immense cigar, cigarette, and rope factories."

W. B. Palgrave, another Protestant gentleman writing of the beneficent influence of the Catholic religion in the Philippines in The Scientific American Supplement, says: "As a social bond, a humanizing influence, an effective sanction, a promoter of friendly intercourse, of right, of love even; a balm—ideal but not inefficacious—for the wounds and bruises of factes, Christianity has, it would seem, rarely been more advantageous to its followers than here." A sketch of Catholicity in the Philippines contributed to The Catholic World Magazine for August by Charleson Shane will further show the wonders accomplished by Catholicity, and if our country shall take these islands we will have a most valuable possession, principally because Catholic missionaries have labored long and earnestly among a savage people, and since The St. Louis Globe-Democrat insists that the autocratic rule of the Roman Catholic Church is wholly responsible for the actual condition of Manila, let us give the Catholic Church credit and appreciation.

As to the laughable statement that "America will not be controlled by Rome," Rome does not wish to control this or any other country, but will ever look after the welfare of the faithful within the fold, no matter under what flags they bravely rally to protect their fatherlands. Let these pulpiteers and their followers, who seem to think America has been waging war against the Catholic Church and priestly rule, read of the martyr priests who gave their lives to bring the faith of Christ to American shores. Let them muster in the roll call, and they will see that nearly one-half of our army and navy is made of Catholics, and these victorious Catholic American men, who so willingly offered their lives in their country's cause, would proudly rally to a man to sacrifice themselves for their faith. Nay, as of old, not alone brave men, but aged women and youthful virgins—yea, from Christ's vicar on earth, the venerable and saintly Leo XIII., to Christ's little ones, imbibing from their mothers the knowledge and love of their glorious faith, one and all would willingly, nay gladly, give the last drop of their blood, regretting only that they had but one life to offer for the coming of the Kingdom of their Father in heaven.

Let the evangelists begin their work, and may the renegades such as slaughter innocent priests, women, and children do them credit, but their attempts will only serve to strengthen the faith of those souls with a spark of true Catholicity and nobility, and they will come out in approved loyalty to the first Christian faith—the only faith that can point to martyrs, saints, and virtuous men and women, who give their minds, their wills, their hearts, their lives not for filthy lucre or earthly gains, but only for the Master's sake, the Master's glory.

HELENE M. ERNI.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

Speculation at Sea Girt as to the Meaning of the War Department Orders.

SEA GIRT, Sept. 4.—The order issued by the War Department yesterday providing for the mustering out of the First and Second Regiments New Jersey Volunteers, and directing the Fourth Regiment to proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., caused general surprise among the military officials and the State officers.

The opinion has all along prevailed that the Second Regiment was to be continued in service with the Fourth, and that the First and Third were the commands to be disbanded, but the orders issued by Gen. Corbin are interpreted to mean that the Fourth is to be the only New Jersey regiment assigned to the army of occupation, and that the Third is also to be mustered out. Should this prove true the Fourth will be made up of enlisted men from the four regiments.

The First Regiment arrived here early yesterday morning from Camp Alger, and as soon as the camp was put in order ten days' furloughs were granted to nearly 1,000 enlisted men of the command, and Col. Campbell sent them to Newark by special trains. The commissioned officers of the regiment and twenty-four enlisted men in each company were kept in camp to perform sentry duty.

The furloughed men will return to camp next Saturday, when Col. Campbell will endeavor to have their furloughs extended thirty days. The men will receive their pay upon their return, and the regiment will probably be mustered out some time next month.

The Second Regiment, now at Pablo Beach, Fla., will arrive here either Tuesday or Wednesday, and the command will be mustered out as soon as the necessary papers are prepared. The order disbanding the Third Regiment, now at Pompton Lakes and Fort Wadsworth, will probably be issued from Washington to-morrow. Less than 5 per cent. of this command want to continue in service.

The order directing the Fourth Regiment to move to Camp Meade has not been received by Col. Smith. Gov. Voorhees is opposed to the contemplated change, and will endeavor to have the order rescinded. He believes that if the regiment is to be assigned to the army of occupation in the Fall the men would be better off here than at Middletown.

To Christen the Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—Mrs. John A. Barnes, Governor Tanner's daughter, who resides at 179 Fifty-third Street, Hyde Park, has been mentioned by her friends as the woman who will name the battleship Illinois, which will be launched at Newport News between Sept. 15 and 25. Mrs. Barnes is not in town, and it is thought that no decision has been made, although it is probable that a Chicago woman will perform the ceremony. Gov. Tanner is expected to announce the exact date of the launching within a few days. An excursion is to leave Chicago, and the State officials will be joined here by the Mayor and citizens who have been invited to attend.

Pastor Ill with Hiccoughs.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Schnellendroussler, who was pastor of the Reformed Church in North Plainfield, and who has been troubled with hiccoughs, has again suffered a relapse. To-day his condition became such that he was removed to the hospital. He is sixty-five years old.

BIG FIRE IN NEWARK.

Flames Destroy Celluloid Factory and Many Other Buildings—Fourteen Persons are Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Fire in the Celluloid Works and neighboring buildings did $200,000 worth of damage to-night. The fire started in the converting department in the big building at the corner of West Scott and Darcy Streets and spread with great rapidity. The factory was destroyed.

A general alarm was rung in and also a general call for patrol wagons and ambulances. Most of the surrounding buildings were three stories high and filled with people who worked in the factory. They had no more than time to get out with their lives, and before all of them had reached the street their rooms were in flames.

Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the fire. The watchmen say all they saw was a burst of flame and then the fire shot from floor to floor so fast that they could do no more than get out.

At a late hour it was learned that fourteen men, women, and children were burned, occupants of some of the houses. They were taken to St. Michael's, German, and St. Barnabas's Hospitals for treatment. Some are severely burned about the head, face, and body.

DRANK POISONED WHISKY.

Deadly Presents from an Unknown Source Nearly Caused the Death of Three Persons.

Three persons were brought close to death yesterday afternoon, when they drank a portion of the contents of a bottle of whisky which had been sent to them by some unknown person. As it is one of them is not yet out of danger.

The victims are John Hills, his wife Margaret, and his sister-in-law, Mary Condon, who live in a flat at 84 Second Street, on the first floor. Hills is an ice dealer in business at the foot of East Twelfth Street.

A week ago a messenger delivered at the flat a small glass flask of whisky. No member of the family knew who it came from, as there was no message with it. The bottle was put in a closet. Tuesday a second flask came. It was marked "Pure Rye." This was also put in the closet unopened.

The next day still another flask came. This one was marked "Slivoritz"—a Hungarian drink. The label was of white paper, prettily decorated with lead pencil scrollwork. This flask was placed with the others.

By this time the family began to wonder who was sending them all the liquor. Still they thought little of it, as the ice dealer has many friends, and it was believed some of them were remembering him. Friday a fourth flask arrived. This was marked "Old Crow Whisky," but the flask had the appearance of having been in use for some time.

None of the liquor was tasted until yesterday afternoon. Then Hills opened the "Old Crow" bottle. He, his wife, and his sister-in-law, each took a small drink—a very small one they explained to the doctor afterward. The physician said that they owned their chance of recovery to their moderation, as a large glass of the stuff would speedily have caused death.

An hour after taking the drinks the family became ill. Each had the same symptoms—pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, flushed face, and colorless lips. Hills, alarmed, hurriedly sent for Dr. T. T. Leyendecker of 138 Second Street, who employed heroic measures, with the result that Hills and his wife were eventually pronounced out of danger, though Mary Condon's life, the doctor said, hung by a thread.

After he had attended the sufferers, Dr. Leyendecker examined the bottles of liquor and expressed the opinion that each flask contained enough atropine poison to kill a dozen persons. "It is a miracle," said he, "that no one has succumbed."

The doctor took the flasks to the East Fifth Street Police Station, and two detectives were sent out to make an investigation. The liquors will be sent to the chemist of the Board of Health to be analyzed.

Hills says he cannot imagine why anybody should attempt to murder him or his family.

Funeral of Oscar Von Hildebrandt.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the body of Oscar Von Hildebrandt, a member of Company B, Eighth Regiment, who died in Chickamauga last Tuesday, in the German Lutheran Church, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and

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ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

There can be no dispute that "GORDON is avenged." It is quite natural that this sentimental consideration should be uppermost in the minds of the British people. Indeed, the failure to rescue or to avenge GORDON fourteen years ago has been deeply and bitterly resented by his countrymen. It is quite true that the heroic adventurer had no promise of support from the Government of the time. He was carrying out a daring adventure at his own peril, of his own motion, and there was no warrant for the charges of perfidy. Nevertheless, GORDON was working for his country, and the failure of his country to back him up was the strongest count in the indictment of Mr. GLADSTONE by his political adversaries. It had more to do with his final fall than any of the acts or omissions which lay nearer the surface, perhaps more even than his advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

But of course it would be a great mistake to suppose that the avenging of GORDON was either the main motive or the main achievement of the present Anglo-Egyptian expedition. The belated dash into the desert under Lord WOLSELEY was as different a thing as possible from the deliberate, irresistible, glacial advance of the British from Egypt toward the equator. In the interval they have been putting Egypt in order. Both on the financial and the military sides the work of these intervening years has been a work of preparation. In the former war the desperate fanatics of the Mahdi were greatly an overmatch for the Egyptian levies. If we are to believe a British and imperialist poet they were an overmatch even for the British regulars. But in the interval not only have Egyptian finance and taxation been administered rigorously and honestly by Lord CROMER, but "Sergeant What's 'is Name," the inconspicuous British drill-master, has been equally busy with the Egyptian Army. It follows that when Sir HERBERT KITCHENER's expedition once started, it was irresistible. It has not received a single check in its slow progress from Dongola to Khartoum. It has undergone hardships and privations, but these were foreseen and as much as might be mitigated. And the result is that the British now hold impregnably the whole line from the Mediterranean to within some fifteen degrees of the equator.

That the work of the British in Egypt during these fifteen years has been a good work there can be no dispute. Egypt itself has succumbed to civilization. Justice has succeeded oppression and law the caprice of a tyrant. The occasional notes of protest that are still raised against "perfidious Albion" lack both cogency and sincerity. The evident fact is that British rule is the best thing that ever happened to Egypt, and that no friend of civilization can desire to see it withdrawn. And the extension of it is a benefaction to mankind. It is "an advance upon chaos and the dark." And in spite of our sentimental sympathy with the simple Boers, elbowed out of the possessions in which they are striving to live the lives of pastoral patriarchs at the end of the nineteenth century, what is true of North Africa is true of South Africa as well. The advance northward from the Cape of Good Hope is as much a triumph of civilization as the advance southward from the mouth of the Nile. When these two movements meet the civilization of Africa will have been in great part accomplished. And all civilized men can, in view of that achievement, afford to join the British poet's acclamation

"To the last and the largest empire,
To the map that is half unrolled."

THE WORK OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Congressional elections to be held this Fall will in some regards be most important. The Congressmen then chosen will have to deal with many important questions growing out of our war with Spain, and with others relating strictly to home affairs not less important.

While the legislation required for the immediate administration of such territory as shall remain in our possession after the treaty of peace is concluded and ratified will undoubtedly be provided by the present Congress at its remaining session, this legislation will necessarily be largely provisional and tentative. It presents far too complex and difficult a problem to be disposed of in the ten weeks of a short session. Moreover, in the most important case, that of Cuba, the action of the United States will, during the next Winter at least, be limited pretty strictly to maintaining order and preparing the public mind, both in the island and at home, for whatever policy may seem most fit and desirable. The larger and more elaborate task of legislating as to the relations and functions of the United States in the Antilles, and probably in the Philippines, and a like task for Hawaii, will fall upon the next Congress, and it will require the best men that can be secured.

With the close of the war will come the very essential duty of reorganizing the entire military establishment of the country and extending the naval establishment. The regular army must at least be maintained at the strength authorized at the outbreak of the war, and may with advantage be extended to 100,000 men. The mere increase of the regular army is, however, by no means all that is necessary. Its system must be reformed and perfected; it is hardly too much to say that a system must be created. What may be called a co-ordinating body, or general staff, must be provided, by means of which the various departments—equipment, transportation, medical, with provision of war material—can be made to work together toward a common end. It has been shown that in discipline, drill, and steadiness and alertness in operation on a large scale the army is in excellent condition. It can fight as well as any army in the world. But the system for preparing it to fight, moving it to where the fighting is needed, and caring for it, is abominably defective. It must be provided, and of the best. In addition, a system must be established by which a National Guard, well officered and equipped, and capable of immediate service, can be made out of the million of young men who would gladly join it. To do this work wisely and faithfully and to exclude from it the virus of politics that has wrought such deadly havoc in the ar Department will require Congress- of the best obtainable kind.

Besides this task, the next Congress will have very serious duties to meet in the readjustment of taxation, not only with regard to the crude and Chinese internal revenue measure enacted at the last session, but with reference to our expanding foreign trade, the rich opportunities offered on our northern border, and the new avenues opened by our recent acquisitions. An instance of the urgency of this question is the effect on the revenue of any change in the duties on imports from Puerto Rico and Cuba. The former duties will, of course, cease with the cession of the island. The latter may cease through annexation, or may have to be modified very considerably. A possible loss of some $50,000,000 of revenue must be contemplated. Obviously the fiscal policy of the country cannot now be disposed of on the lines laid out by Mr. NELSON DINGLEY.

There is still more necessary work to be done by the next Congress. This is the absolute elimination of the nuisance and peril of free silver inflation and repudiation from our finances and the provision of a sound and elastic banking currency with the establishment of the gold standard beyond all cavil or question. We have shed the shell of political isolation, and at a bound taken our place—a very advanced place—among the great powers of the world. Our new career should be one of peace and commerce with all nations. For that mission we require the standard of currency recognized by all nations, and a system at home that will safely and promptly meet the needs of all sections. The time is ripe for this achievement. The simple legislation adequate for it is already prepared, and has been reported to the House of Representatives. The next Congress should surely enact it.

Under these conditions it is plain that the elections this Fall will be of the highest importance. So far the nominations for them have not attracted very serious attention. But whether in the nominations or elections, the sober and sensible voters of the country should strive to get the very best men. If they do not, great and irreparable mischief may ensue.

HOW TO SECURE "REVISION."

The sentiment seems to be growing in Paris that, contingent on recent disclosures, a reopening of the Dreyfus case is necessary to maintain the integrity of the nation, to say nothing of the honor of the army. By what procedure may this act be performed?

According to French legal custom it may be done simply by an order issued from the Ministry of Justice, approved by the Council of State, explaining that for certain reasons, which need not be made public, a revision of the trial is deemed necessary. In this instance the farce of 1894 might be re-enacted, and the same pledge of "professional secrecy" might still keep the public in ignorance of the evidence upon which a second conviction might be secured.

It is not likely, however, that the friends of DREYFUS will wait for such action on the part of M. SARRIEN, nor is it at all probable that the Garde des Sceaux and Minister of Justice, himself an acknowledged believer in the innocence of DREYFUS, would take the initiative where the result might be so far from the significance of justice as understood by intelligent persons. There is another way—a way that will undoubtedly be adopted.

A demand is made upon the Minister of Justice to confer with the Court of Cassation in order to obtain a reversal of judgment, according to Article 441 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle. This demand must be supported with evidence, a reasonable comprehension of which would tend to show that the conviction of DREYFUS was obtained in violation of Article 101 of the Code of Military Justice, or through evidence against the genuineness of which the question of reasonable doubt is raised.

Article 441 reads as follows:

"When, upon the exhibition of a formal order given him by the Minister of Justice, the Public Prosecutor attached to the Court of Cassation shall denounce to the Criminal Section judicial acts, sentences, or judgments contrary to law, these acts, sentences, or judgments may be (pourront être) annulled, and the officers of police or the Judges prosecuted, if there shall be cause in the manner provided for in Chapter 3 of Part IV. of the present code." [Crimes and delinquencies committed by Judges outside of their functions, or in the exercise of their functions.]

Article 101 of the Code of Military Justice says:

"The examining counsel proceeds to question the person arraigned. He questions him concerning his name, Christian names, age, place of birth, profession, residence, and the circumstances of the delinquency; he causes to be shown to him [the one arraigned] all the pieces of evidence which might serve to convict him, and he questions him in order that he [the one arraigned] may declare whether he recognizes them. If there should be several persons arraigned for the same delinquency, each of them shall be questioned separately, except to have them confront one another if it shall be necessary. The examination ended, what has been said is read to the person arraigned in order that he may declare whether his answers have been faithfully transcribed, and whether they contain the truth and whether he persists in them. The interrogatory is signed by the person arraigned and witnessed with the signature of the examining counsel and that of the register. If the person arraigned refuse to sign, his refusal is noted. The report of the officers conducting the investigation is also read to the arraigned."

There is no question that the conviction of DREYFUS was secured through a violation of the rule governing court-martial procedure as above quoted; still it is unlikely that the petition for a reversal of judgment will be based on this charge. It has been tried before and has been summarily dismissed, even though supported by the posthumous confession of the late Col. SANDHERR, who presided at the Dreyfus court-martial. But by allowing the question of validity of documents to be raised the heads of the General Staff risk nothing.

Now what evidence have the friends of DREYFUS to offer to show reasonable doubt of the authenticity of the documents? It will doubtless be contended that since the letter fashioned to confirm the judgment has been acknowledged to be a forgery, and since this letter must have maintained its alleged authenticity through the sheer fact that it resembled other documents, which must have been used to convict DREYFUS, then it follows that there is reason to doubt the genuineness of these other documents. Moreover, the fact that the man who was one of the principal witnesses before the court-martial that convicted DREYFUS is now a self-confessed forger and a suicide quite properly raises the question as to the trustworthiness of his testimony.

It is hardly likely that M. SARRIEN, entertaining the convictions that he does, will contend that the question of reasonable doubt has not been adequately and properly established.

COMMISSIONS AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Now that the general public is so industriously engaged in seeking for information about the persons and methods responsible for the frightful conditions prevailing among our troops, it will undoubtedly occur to some thoughtful persons to ask why something similar has not happened in the navy. Of course there has been a wide difference in the conditions under which the soldiers and the sailors have lived. The former have been exposed to the deadly influences of climate in camps and in the field, while the sailor always carries his house and his change of dry clothing with him. Furthermore, he has garments for all sorts of weather, and they are as easily accessible to him as they would be if he had not his home on the rolling deep. It is not a matter of wonder that sickness has been unable to ravage the navy as it has the army.

But there were hundreds of other openings for the display of incompetency in the nautical branch of our service, and yet every one feels the justice of the comments of English naval officers on the demonstrations of perfect efficiency on the part of the officers of our navy. We must remember, however, that this efficiency has not been shown by the regulars alone. The volunteer officers, whether taken from the Naval Militia, the merchant service, or from among the ranks of retired naval officers, have without exception shown complete competency at sea. Not a single vessel manned or handled by volunteer officers has been rendered incapable of performing the service allotted to her. No investigation into mismanagement has been required anywhere in the auxiliary navy.

There can be only one reason for this. The Navy Department assured itself of the competency of the volunteer officers before it asked the President to commission them. So far as is known there has not been a single political appointment made in the navy. At the beginning of the war Secretary LONG appointed several boards of naval officers to examine all applicants for commissions in the volunteer navy. And all that the greatest political influence in the country could obtain was a permit to go before a board and be examined. It is known that all kinds of wires were pulled. Men who knew the President and the Secretary made personal appeals to them. Newspaper influence was brought to bear. Senators and Congressmen interceded. But all to no avail, for never was anything secured except the inevitable order to appear before an examining board. And even at that, the order contained no stipulation as to rank. A man was examined for a commission as a "line officer." The board before which he appeared decided what rank he should have on the merits of his examination.

No rank higher than Lieutenant Commander in the coast patrol or Lieutenant in the navy was given to any man, no matter how proficient he proved. The rank of Lieutenant carried command with it in many instances, and every volunteer lieutenant placed in command of a vessel has proved competent. That was because the examination was thorough, and there was no favoritism. Every man who obtained even the rank of ensign was compelled to show sufficient knowledge of seamanship and navigation to take a vessel out of one port and into another. A man who could not tell how to operate all the deck gear of a vessel of the Yankee type, establish his latitude and longitude by the usual observations, and show a pretty large familiarity with the Atlantic coast of the United States could not get a commission at all.

Because of the rigorous application of this system the auxiliary craft of the navy are coming home in first-class condition, and there has been no ignorant exposure of the lives of our volunteer sailors. Because of it the patrolling of the mine fields in the various harbors was carried on in thick and gusty weather, day and night, without a single disaster. Because of it the work of the coast signal service has been performed with a silent efficiency, whose very absence of incident proves its excellence. And all this was accomplished because the Secretary of the Navy had the wisdom, foresight, and honesty to make officers of the regular navy the judges as to the fitness of volunteers to obtain commissions.

And therein lies the secret of the vast and appalling contrast between the smooth success of all our naval work and the disastrous outcome of the mobilization of our volunteer army. Because a ship was a machine and nautical skill absolutely out of the reach of a landlubber, only sailormen could get appointments as naval officers. But the great pulsating human machine, the army, was in large part at the mercy of men to whom even landsmen at sea would have been superior. If the Government had made the officers of the regular army the arbiters of the distribution of commissions, as they did in the case of the navy, the glaring incompetence which is now throwing shame on our entire military establishment would never have had power to work evil. The officers of the regular army would have seen to it that only men properly qualified had commissions, and Secretary ALGER would have been deprived of the opportunity to demonstrate his complete lack of sagacity by sowing the land with corpses.

MAKING A VIRTUE OF A NECESSITY.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT admits that "there seems to be a rising tide" in favor of the nomination of Col. ROOSEVELT for Governor. He has not yet been swept off his feet by the tide, however. He is unpledged, uncommitted. He does not know whom he will support in the convention. He denies the authenticity of an interview in which he was represented as declaring himself unreservedly for ROOSEVELT.

Would it have made any material difference if Mr. PLATT, instead of declaring himself to be uncommitted, had said: "I have decided to favor the nomination of FRANK S. BLACK and shall oppose the nomination of Col. ROOSEVELT in the convention"? Would not ROOSEVELT have been nominated just the same? The Roosevelt movement is too powerful for the boss. He cannot resist it. He will take Col. ROOSEVELT because the mass of the party will take nobody else. He dislikes and dreads ROOSEVELT. He will support him under compulsion and make a virtue of necessity.

Mr. PLATT's machine may as well go out of commission for two years if Col. ROOSEVELT is elected Governor. The Democratic candidate, if he proves to be human and approachable, may get the votes of a good many Platt Republicans. They would prefer a chance to "deal" with the enemy to the cold and hunger of a Roosevelt administration.

But what does Col. ROOSEVELT say?

France's substitutes for statesmen are making a last desperate effort to interpose between themselves and the French people the spectre of impending war with Germany. That the spectre is more than a sheet draped over a broomstick can fairly be doubted, and still more uncertain is the chance that it will again inspire terror enough to save the General Staff from conviction of well-assorted crimes, ranging from cowardice up to forgery and theft. If Germany has calmly endured for years hardly veiled hints that her military representatives corrupted French officers, what reason has she to see an excuse for declaring hostilities in open declarations to that effect? And if there is any trust to be placed in semi-official denials, these open declarations could be made only to be disproved. Therein lies the real danger to the General Staff, and it knows it.

THE TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years I have been a reader of your paper, and have never cared for any other. I want to ask a simple question. Are the soldiers in camp at Manila to be treated as those who are daily coming north? Is there no way that the President of the United States can prevent such treatment? I wish to quote a portion of a letter received from my son, who went on the Newport on the third expedition: "Our bunks are inspected every morning, and every afternoon we must take our blankets on deck and also our pillows and air them. The doctor made us all cut the straw out of our pillows and throw it overboard, as it drew too much heat. We sleep on the bare boards in our bunks—that is, we spread our blankets over them and lie on the blankets. It is no fun lying on the soft side of a plank. All the men are kicking on the way we are fed. The ice water is shut off to keep the meat. The water is placed in barrels and we drink it lukewarm. It is a terrible thing to crave a drink of cold water and have to take hot water. We are eating like a lot of hogs. Last night for supper we had two tablespoonfuls of apple sauce, coffee, and hardtack. The sauce must have been full of bad apples, for over forty of the men were sick at their stomachs. Breakfast consisted of hardtack and canned salmon, which was bad, and coffee. Our dinner consisted of a small piece of bad meat, with maggots in it, hardtack, and coffee. If the United States were to go to war again with a foreign country, there is not a man on board who would go. Everybody is complaining, and with good reason. I am sorry I enlisted; if we were only fed well, nobody would kick, but we have not even decent water." Is there not some timely remedy? I. WILSON.

Big Indian, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1898.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe with regret in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, generally so trustworthy and always influential, a most erroneous description by a correspondent of the beliefs of Christian Scientists, alleging that they do not believe that Jesus is the Son of God or can heal disease, but do believe that by the power of the mind over the body it can be healed.

The authoritative statement of Christian Science is found in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, a book which your many correspondents on this subject ought to read and try to understand before they waste your valuable space with crude attempts at criticism or vain efforts for overthrow of the wonderful, healing, reforming, saving truth revealed through its pages.

First—No other religious system has so emphasized the divinity that was in "the man Christ Jesus"—the "Son" described in that most instructive first chapter of Hebrews, the spiritual idea of the Father Divine Life and Love, Truth, which gives men power to become sons of God, which frees men from sin, evil, and diseases of every kind, and is the perfect and only Saviour from sin, sickness, and death. Even the little book just mentioned the Christian Scientists have been reading in their Sunday services during these Summer months abundant selections in affirmation of the Sonship of God that was claimed by Jesus of Nazareth and of the healing of all manner of diseases by Him. These extracts, in connection with the Scriptural accounts of the same things, have constituted the sermons at their nearly 400 places of worship in this country. Christian Scientists regard the Scriptures as very sacred, and prove their doctrine by its abundant confirmation in the canonical books of the Bible. Man-made creeds are of no value.

Second—All theories or methods of healing the body by the power over it of any human mind (so-called) of whatever name or nature, hypnotism, animal magnetism, theosophy, mental healing, spiritualism, mesmerism, et omnes genus, are unqualifiedly condemned in this book as violating the First Commandment, substituting other gods for the one God who is the only Cause, the Divine Principle of the spiritual universe which He created and which is forever good. None of these forms of healing are ever practiced by Christian Scientists, whatever name may be assumed by those who use them.

I trust you will make this correction as conspicuous as was the hasty misstatement of your correspondent. Is it necessary that your hospitable columns should be freely open to every thoughtless effusion from a facile pen denouncing or ridiculing Christian Scientists, who are for the most part too busy healing the sick and casting out demons to notice such attacks of error?

Jesus of Nazareth was called Beelzebub by the Pharisees—the most religious men of His community—and was crucified by the Church of His day for teaching a more spiritual religion, attested, as His teaching is to-day, by "signs following." If there had been a modern daily press in Jerusalem, Mr. Editor, what would have been its attitude toward Him and His followers.

Third—Among the many benefits received by mankind since Mrs. Eddy, in 1866, began to proclaim Christian Science may be hastily mentioned the useful applications of electricity, the gift to women of honorable self-support in many industries, numberless improvements in medical methods, sanitation, &c.; increased longevity, the tendency of the radical thought in natural science (so-called) toward the denial of matter instead of the denial of God, temperance and political reform, international arbitration, the shortening of wars, the wonderful sparing of human life in the late war with Spain, and now the Russian Czar's proposal of general disarming and universal peace. Can this be passed over as a mere coincidence? Such illumination of the universal human intellect and such responses to a quickened conscience will increase until all shall know God from the least unto the greatest and He whose right it is shall reign. THEO. D. WARREN.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 28, 1898.

THE REAL OFFENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your attacks on Secretary Alger are presumably justified, for a journal of the high standing of THE TIMES would not otherwise so vehemently repeat them; but why do you not strike at the real offender? The members of the Cabinet are really nothing more than the clerks, agents, or servants of the President. He alone is, in fact, and in the eye of the law, responsible for their acts. The evil lies further back than the War Office. If the most competent, efficient, and conscientious administrator were the head of the War Office he would have been helpless in the face of the political staff appointments made by the President. The American people must have short memories if they have already forgotten with what indignation and disgust they received the appointment of the sons and nephews and other incompetent relatives or protégés of Governors, Governors, and millionaires. The independent press pointed out at that time that staff appointments were regarded, in all well organized armies, as vitally important, and were everywhere reserved for army officers of the most brilliant attainments and the highest grade of ability; that soldiers who were ill-fed, ill-clad, and improperly cared for in camp could not render the most efficient service and would fall a prey to disease, and that, consequently, the appointment of untried, inexperienced and ignorant civilians to the Commissary Department was nothing short of a crime.

The condition in which our poor soldiers have returned shows that such criticisms were abundantly justified. President McKinley himself served in the war of the rebellion and cannot even interpose the poor plea of ignorance. He must have known what he was about when he deliberately imperiled the health and the lives of our private soldiers by appointments which could have no other motive than to confirm his political position or to pay off his political debts. He is the real culprit, and on him should fall the execration of an outraged people. Alger is only a subordinate and not worth the ammunition you are wasting on him. By the way, why have you nothing to say about Secretary Long's action in giving a naval appointment to that man Hearst, who could not get into the navy or army of any other civilized nation, any more than he could marry into the royal family of England. ITHURIEL.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that peace is in sight, are the results of this war recognized by the American people at large? Cuba alone presents a stupendous problem, and are those who have charge of our Government strong enough to solve it with honor to the country and justice to our solemn pledges? Or will the question find its answer only in party politics? Will the sentiment of the unthinking be appealed to, and will the policy of "grab" take the place of the policy of truth and justice, in order that a certain political party may hold the reigns of power for a few years longer? It is to be hoped not; but from what I read and hear, it strikes me that, as regards Cuba, there will be found a specious excuse for breaking a pledge, made to the world before war commenced, on which pledge the war was begun and fought.

The Philippines present a still more difficult problem. We there come in conflict with the interests of the greater European powers. We have a body of trained diplomats facing us, (whose Governments are narrowly watching us,) ready to take advantage of the least misstep on our part, united, with one exception, in antagonism to us. It is that one exception alone that has kept the others from interfering with us before this.

We are about to cast off the Monroe doctrine, to enter the lists, and to take upon ourselves the rivalry, responsibilities, and anxieties of a foreign policy, and with no trained school of diplomats. We must pit our green inexperience against the training of centuries. We cannot use "party methods" there. If we try "deals," we will be pretty sure to "come out at the little end of the horn." It is to be hoped that the exigencies of the situation will awaken the Nation to the necessity of permanent civil service, of a diplomatic school.

We cannot return the Philippines to Spain under the old conditions. Spain is not strong enough, and if she were recognized as mistress of the Philippines, she would have to engage in a war of reconquest, which would surely be attended by consequences serious to our interests and to those of other nations, and would certainly give rise to further complications. We cannot let the Philippines pass into the hands of another power without great danger of a general European war, into which we would doubtless be drawn ourselves. We cannot make a republic of the islands. The Filipinos are a mixture of Malay and other races. Many of the native tribes have never been throughly subdued. The Chinese inhabitants control nearly all the trade of Manila and the islands, and are hated by the natives.

If we should leave the Filipinos to themselves anarchy would reign in six months, European powers would step in, ostensibly to protect their own interests; there would be trouble all around, and a general war would probably ensue. There remains for us to keep the Philippines, to spend vast sums in subduing the natives and in creating a stable Government, and to tax our people to make up those sums until such Government is formed. Are we prepared to do this? Will those in power disregard politics, and send the right men to form an honest Government and to rule in the Philippines? I think these problems should hold the attention of all true Americans.

C. C. PINCKNEY NORRIS.

Wiesbaden, Aug. 14, 1898.

THE PEOPLE KNOW WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Investigation! The people have investigated, and they know who is to blame for the condition of our returning soldiers. The witnesses have been the poor fellows themselves. Their hollow cheeks and trembling limbs plead with an eloquence that no tongue or pen could reach. Death points with his bony finger to the men in high places who have helped him to such an abundant harvest. And who are they whose names should be handed down only to be execrated through all ages to come?

First and foremost stands the President of the United States. By his appointment of men whose incompetence has been demonstrated to be equaled only by their indifference to the suffering which by common consent has been laid at their door, he has placed himself in a position to be called before the tribunal of the sovereign people and made to give an account of his stewardship. Men, his superiors in everything but practical politics, have been tortured—nay, murdered—before our very eyes, because the exigencies of a party demanded that the henchmen of the political leader should have their rewards. This is no time to mince matters. McKinley is responsible for Alger, as Alger is responsible for his subordinates. The moment confusion appeared was the time for investigation and the removal of incompetent officials. Alger should have held his subordinates strictly responsible. That he did not is patent, and his shortcomings are reflected back to the President, who appointed him to a position which he was notoriously incompetent to fill.

There is no disguising the fact that the Government has been weak—shilly-shallying is the word—ordering to-day and countermanding to-morrow, thus making "confusion worse confounded." What wonder that the different camps were behindhand in their preparations, when those in authority never decided what to do until it was too late to do it decently! What wonder that the Quartermaster and the Commissary found it impossible to keep pace with the tergiversations of those whose business it was to direct their movements! What wonder that the medical service was inefficient, when the head of the department not only showed himself to be without executive ability, but so blinded by self-conceit that he could not see that men were dying right and left before his very eyes from causes which, in these days of scientific progress, have no right to exist?

The great sanitarian, the great bacteriologist, has turned out to be a little god, indeed; and I, for one, no longer worship at his shrine. It has been wet with the blood of the innocents. Even at this date the camp at Montauk is a disgrace to the Nation. The details, not half told, are before us every day, and the righteous indignation of the American people is rapidly rising to the danger point. As THE TIMES says in to-day's editorial—"The storm is rising, Mr. President, and it threatens your political household, and you." VOTER.

East Hampton, L. I., Sept. 1, 1898.

TILEFISH AND SMELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Aug. 20, under the head of "Here and There," a paragraph calling attention to the destruction of tilefish along the Atlantic Coast in 1882, and quoting distinguished authorities sustaining the opinion that the destruction of these fish was owing to influx of arctic water, &c.

It is a curious and suggestive coincidence that the same year marked the strange and sudden destruction of smelt in Lake Champlain. I quote from the Plattsburg Republican of Aug. 12, 1882. "Such large numbers of smelt are dying in Lake Champlain that in some spots the surface is thickly covered with them, appearing at a little distance like flocks of foam. Who can guess at the reason of this mortality of one of the most valuable food fishes in the lake? They were first noticed last Tuesday morning, [Aug. 8], when thousands of them were seen floating between Plattsburg and the Gut [8 miles]."

I remember this matter very well. If, instead of "thousands" the writer had said "millions," he would have been far within the limits of truth. My own observation extended not far on the lake, but so far the surface was covered with these fish. They were so numerous that they drifted upon the shores and fairly tainted the air. It was, indeed, a wholesale destruction. Another curious thing about it, they apparently all died at the same time. When first observed, they were apparently quite freshly killed, and the process of putrefaction was steady and uniform, and their disappearance was as simultaneous as their deaths had apparently been.

On the night of Aug. 4, the same year, there was a very remarkable electric storm which paralyzed the telegraph service and was accompanied by a very unusual display of the aurora borealis, and there was an impresion abroad here at the time, that this mighty electric exhibition may have had some connection with the sudden and wholesale destruction of smelt in Lake Champlain, a destruction which appears to have been confined exclusively to the smelt, which, in common with other members of its family, has an adipose fin on the back, just in front of its caudal fin, while the tilefish has an adipose crest on the back of the head—possibly faint suggestions of electric conductors.

It would be a curious thing if it turned out that the destruction of tilefish, noted in THE TIMES, was coincident with the death of the smelt in Lake Champlain, which latter, of course, could not have been caused by the influx of arctic water.

G. F. BIXBY.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1898.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is typhoid fever? It is a filth disease. It is also a preventible disease that has almost decimated our army through want of proper sanitary precautions. It has been transmitted to our troops probably without an exceptional case, through impure drinking water.

Who is responsible? It is hard to say. Primarily, the Medical Department, from the Surgeons of the regiment to the Surgeon General. If the advice of a Surgeon is disregarded by the Colonel, or by the Brigadier General, he should appeal to the head of his department. He would thus clear himself of all blame. Once or twice during the civil war I had occasion to make such remonstrances and the orders came sharp and clear. The hygiene of a camp is entirely under the control of the medical officers. During all my services as a medical officer during the civil war I did not make a requisition for supplies that was not filled at once. Although we had more than a million men in the field, every legitimate request was instantly complied with.

It is well known to all well-informed physicians that the only intelligent treatment of typhoid fever is good nursing and cold applications, and that the only food should be milk. Thousands of lives have been lost through the failure of medical officers to demand these indispensable articles and the proper nursing of patients.

Let us take Camp Wikoff as an illustration. With the hundreds of fever cases arriving there and other hundreds leaving for city hospitals, what excuse is there for the authorities to refuse the offer of the Red Cross to supply a distilling plant to furnish the troops with pure drinking water? There is none but petty jealousy and incompetency. There is, and can be, no excuse for the epidemics of typhoid fever that have broken out in our large camps. The first requisites in such camps should have been adequate distilling apparatus to supply pure water for all the troops and an ice plant to furnish Surgeons all the ice they may need for the fever cases.

With unlimited money at our command, has this obvious precaution against fever been taken? To my knowledge, not once. Surgeon General Sternberg is well known as a scientist. He has achieved a reputation as a bacteriologist, but with the best intentions in the world he seems to have lacked administrative ability. Secretary Alger is responsible for the thousands of lives lost through the inefficiency of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments. I fear that the Surgeon General must be held responsible for the demoralization and inefficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

Many hundreds of medical men have done all that medical men could do, and hundreds have sacrificed their health or lives in the performance of their duties, but to most of them the duties were new and they had no directing head.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR,
Late Chief Surgeon of Division.

New York, Sept. 1, 1898.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

Arkansas, Vermont, and Maine are the States which hold elections in September. This year the dates upon which the elections fall are: Arkansas, Sept. 5; Vermont, Sept. 6, and Maine, Sept. 12.

Arkansas elects this month a full State ticket and Legislature, but does not elect Congressmen until November. The Republicans, Democrats, and Populists have full tickets in the field, headed respectively by H. F. Auten, D. W. Jones, and W. S. Morgan. The Liberty Party is supporting Alexander McKnight for the Governorship.

Vermont will choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor, a Legislature, and two Representatives in Congress. The Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition Parties have nominated full tickets, headed respectively by Edward C. Smith, Thomas W. Maloney, and C. W. Wyman. The Republicans renominated their present Representatives in Congress—H. Henry Powles and William W. Grout.

Maine elects a Governor, Legislature, and four Representatives in Congress. The candidates for the Governorship are Llewellyn Powers, Republican; A. S. Ladd, Prohibition; Samuel L. Lord, Democrat; Robert A. Gerry, Populist, and Erastus Lermond, Sound Money Democrat. The Republicans renominated all of their Representatives in Congress, who are Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, Edwin C. Burleigh, and Charles A. Boutelle.

NUGGETS.

To Drown His Voice.

"Does your husband cut your grass?"

"Yes, whenever Mr. Smith comes over and begins to tell what ought to be done with the Philippines."—Detroit Free Press.

Did Not Hate Work.

Wallace—Then you really do not hate work?

Perry Patettic—Uv course, I don't. Work never done me no harm.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Didn't Take It Home.

"I told my wife I had to stay down town late to get a balance."

"What did she say?"

"She said I seemed to have lost it before I got home."—Chicago Record.

An Instance.

Ferry—Honestly, did you ever hear of a real clear case of heredity?

Hargreaves—Well, it is said that Sam Small's daughter is going into vaudeville.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It Always Does.

"Do you think the money question will cut any figure in the political campaign this Fall?"

"Well, rather. The candidate who doesn't shell out freely may as well quit running right now."—Chicago News.

THE WAY IN THE NAVY.

I.

"Destroy or capture the enemy's ships"—
the Commodore hears the word,
Nor as welcome a sound to his seaman ears
in many a day's been heard:
So up and away the squadron goes, the
steam is crowded on;
The ocean hounds have broken their bounds
to seek the wily Don!
They seek him there, in his inmost lair,
where he dreams he lies secure,
And little they reck of the burly mine or the
sly torpedo's lure.
"Find and grapple"—the law they keep,
they want no other chart:
"Destroy or capture"—enough for them—
the A and Z o' the art!
And if you would know who told them so
You'll find from the men, above or below,
You'll find from friend and you'll find from
foe—
"It's a way they have in the navy!"

II.

"Clear for action," the signal waves: with
a cheer the men reply—
Not a man or a boy, from stem to stern,
was afraid to do and die!
With mighty leaps the squadron sweeps
thro' the living hell of fire,
And ever the foe, as the tempests blow, is
nigher yet and nigher!
Boom! roars the thirteen-incher now 'gainst
the riven armorplate,
The Gatling joins, in its searching way, in
the seething hot debate—
"They strike! they strike!"—they run, they
run—they seek to save who can—
The pride of Spain is under the main, and
it's twenty minutes' span!
And if you should ask how the trick was
done,
How the fight was ended and how begun,
You'll find, in fixing just how they won—
"It's a way they have in the navy!"

III.

See! see! they raise the signal flag to show
their dire distress:
Oh, bitter indeed must be he need when
fighting men confess!
Lower and lower sink their ships—sore
stricken of limb and breath—
And sudden around them leap the flames in
a blazing shroud of death.
"To the rescue, boys!" the Commodore
waves—but little need for the sign,
For the boats shoot out, like living things,
the length o' the Yankee line:
Round and round the hulks they go, and
round and round again,
With never a care for the booty there—for
they're saving the lives of men!
And if you should wonder why thus they
go
To succor and save a fallen foe
You'll find, with the men above and be-
low—
"It's a way they have in the navy!"

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

THE GLOUCESTER IN PORT

The Yacht Famous for Work in the Battle of July 3 Is Now at Tompkinsville.

HER MEN HAVE MANY RELICS

Lieut. Commander Wainwright Is Worn Out by the Long Strain of Arduous Service—The Vessel May Remain in the Navy.

The smart little yacht Gloucester, which has been making history under her dashing commander, Richard Wainright, and perhaps revolutionizing ideas as to torpedo craft and such like in the naval offices of the world, came modestly into the harbor yesterday morning, and after saluting the fleet off Tompkinsville anchored close by.

She had come direct from Guantanamo, making the run in seven days. Her appearance little suggested that she was once the trim yacht Corsair, belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan. Her foremast was removed before she went to the front, and her maintop mast was cut down and supplied with a signal yard.

These changes, and the coat of war paint which she wore when she went out to do deeds of daring and assist in avenging the Maine, under charge of one of the survivors, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, had robbed her of the beauty that was once hers, but returning, covered with glory as she is, she presented a rougher and still homelier aspect. Her sides are rusted, and what paint remains is in hideous blotches.

The Men Bring Trophies.

She was clean on deck though, and the ninety men of her ship's company were well and happy, and they had no complaints to make. Every one of them was proud also in the possession of a more or less varied assortment of trophies that recall to them great events, in which it was their proud privilege and glory to be participants.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright was seen on deck for a few moments, tall, gaunt, and brown, but beneath the tan of a tropic sun there was a pallor that told of the strain that long and arduous service have made on him. He is worn out, and he did not care to be seen, nor to talk.

The other officers who were with him at Aguedores, Santiago, Guanica, Ponce, and Arroya were all aboard—Lieuts. Harry P. Huse, Thomas C. Wood, and George H. Norman, Jr. Ensign John T. Edson, Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford, Assistant Paymaster Alexander Brown, Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, and Assistant Engineer André M. Proctor. Then there is Chief Yeoman Frank Lacey, who in the famous battle of July 3 off Santiago, in which the Gloucester played havoc with the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, fired 183 three-pounder shots. He and Chief Quartermaster Bechtold were the ones to raise the American colors after the Gloucester's guns had cleared the way at Guanica, Puerto Rico, on July 25.

The men said that when subsequently Lieut. Wood and forty men landed at Arroyo, the name of Gloucester on the men's caps acted like magic. Her fame had gone before.

The Vessel's Later Service.

Since her services at Puerto Rico, the Gloucester has been acting as a dispatch boat in connection with the examination of and the work on the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers. In this way the men had an opportunity of picking up a great many relics of the battle.

Chief Yeoman Lacey found a No. 2 bullet camera on the deck of the Vizcaya, which appeared to be in good order, but when he picked it up it fell to pieces. They also brought a six-pounder shell from the Maria Teresa, which had been penetrated by a one-pounder Yankee shell and exploded. They have a Spanish flag, too, that was wrapped around the wounded leg of a Spanish sailor, whose dead body was picked up.

Seaman Bond, who fired the shot that went through the boiler of the Pluton, had been detached and was not among those aboard the Gloucester yesterday.

A Board of Survey will examine the Gloucester with a view to deciding her future. It is believed that she will be retained permanently in the Navy.

JOHN DUFFY'S WILL FAILS.

Granddaughter Whom He Disinherited Secures His Entire Estate.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Mary Weyant of this place, a young woman in poor circumstances, established her right to a fund of $2,500, at a special term of the Supreme Court, held by Judge Barnard, in Poughkeepsie yesterday.

Many years ago John Duffy, from Ireland, landed in America and bought a patch of ground near Hempstead, L. I. He built a little house and lived there until one day a hunt club paid him a handsome price for his land, and then the old man took things easy for the rest of his life. When he died he had $2,500 on deposit in the Hempstead Savings Bank. He left a will providing that his wife should have the use of the estate for life, and upon her decease it should go to his brother Peter in Ireland. John Duffy's widow survived him but a few months, and the administrator of the estate turned the fund over to the County Treasurer of Queens County.

John Duffy had one daughter, whose death preceded his, and she left a little daughter seven years old, who lived with her grandfather until she was eighteen years old, when she married a Protestant. This the old man never forgave, and he told her he would cut her off without a cent. His intention was firm enough, as his will never mentioned her name, but now his granddaughter, who is Mary Weyant of this village, will get the whole of her grandfather's estate, even though she did forsake her religion for the man of her choice.

Since the death of Mrs. Duffy it has transpired that Peter Duffy, the brother mentioned in the will, died long before John Duffy's demise. Thus the legacy to him lapsed and the fund went to the heirs of John Duffy on the termination of his widow's life estate. John Duffy had only one heir, this granddaughter, Mary Weyant.

THEIR WEDDING A SECRET.

Franke L. Woodward of Albany United to Miss Brandon of This City.

Franke Leonard Woodward of Albany, and Miss Bessie Van Wie Brandow of this city, were married secretly by the Rev. George S. Avery of this city on Aug. 16. Their parents had given their consent, however, and the only reason for not announcing the event beforehand was that all of their relatives could not be reached with invitations in time.

Mr. Woodward was graduated from Harvard in 1896. That year he visited the Duke of Newcastle to make investigations with the Roentgen rays. He invented an X-ray tube that greatly reduced the time of exposure in making a photograph. He was also prominent in college athletics. Mrs. Woodward is the daughter of L. A. Brandow of 102 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, this city. The young couple are at the Hotel Manhattan, but will soon leave for the mountains.

TRYING TO FREE A WOMAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Judge Payne, in the Superior Court, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lilley, fifty-two years old, who is confined in the insane asylum at Belleview Place Hospital, Batavia. The petition was signed by Jeannie F. Miller, sister of Mrs. Lilley, and it was alleged that Mrs. Lilley was detained unnecessarily, as she had recovered fully from an attack of nervous prostration which was the cause of her detention.

She was committed to the retreat July 8 by order of the County Court on the petition of her husband, George W. Lilley, on the ground that she was under the delusion that she was being constantly persecuted.

It is said her detention was due to a family difficulty, and that Mrs. Lilley now is willing to return to her husband. The hearing was set for Wednesday morning.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

KHARTOUM AND AFTER.—The deliberate, steady advance of Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener up the Nile this Summer has not called forth the excitement in the London press that was manifested in 1896, when Dongola was taken. The end, where Sir Herbert's perfectly trained army was concerned, has been a foregone conclusion in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, and even in Cairo among the former followers of El Mahdi. Mahmoud Ahmed, who, it will be recalled, was captured last April at Atbara and lost most of his army there, was interviewed at Cairo the other day by the editor of a little French journal published in that city. Mahmoud is a near relative of the Khalifa, Abdullah el Taashi, who has just met defeat. On being asked what chance he thought the Egyptians had of regaining Khartoum he said, turning to Slatin Pasha, who was so long under Abdullah's thumb, "You wait till you get to Khartoum. There annihilation awaits the Anglo-Egyptian force, else there is no longer faith among the dervishes. My uncle has declared Omdurman to be the sacred city of the Mahdi; who holds Omdurman holds Khartoum." "But," said Slatin meekly, "I am a good Mussulman, and yet the inevitable happened and the inevitable will happen in the case of your uncle, the Khalifa." The Paris press has been just as fatalistic as Slatin. The French editors have pointed out all along that although Kitchener himself might withdraw after the capture of Khartoum, Great Britain intended to keep the Dongola district; but that her policy would result in war with Abyssinia, and that Menelek's recently acquired friends in Paris and St. Petersburg would then show what they were worth, and that Italy, having received one disastrous defeat at the hands of Menelek, would not risk another by helping the Egyptians. On the contrary, there is a curious theory in London that the British troops will be gradually withdrawn and the Egyptians, whom Kitchener has transformed into a remarkable body of fighting men, will remain to complete the conquest under the Sirdar and under the British flag. The question naturally arises, when the integrity of the Khédival shall have been reestablished, What is there left to conquer? A few hundred miles south of Khartoum, and bordering on the northwest of Lake Victoria Nyanza, is Uganda, a British protectorate, which is not only the key to the untold wealth of Central Africa, but the solitary link in a chain that may be formed connecting Egypt with South Africa.

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THE END OF THE FAMOUS POSSEL MYSTERY.—Twenty years ago an English barrister was condemned to penal servitude for life for murdering his wife in the Tyrol by pushing her over a precipice. This tragedy is said to have prejudiced the Italian Judge in a recent case, the surroundings of which are somewhat similar. A young Frenchman named Possel, who a short time ago married an Englishwoman, took his wife for a holiday trip to Sorrento, Italy. There they hired a carriage, the husband insisting on dispensing with a coachman's services and driving himself; he returned alone. He then explained that his wife, venturing too near the edge of a cliff, had fallen over and been killed. Her body was found at the foot of the cliff, but, owing to the suspicious nature of the circumstances surrounding her death, her husband was arrested by the local Magistrate and temporarily imprisoned. Released on bail, he fled to Paris, where he attempted to obtain the insurance money on his wife's life, but the insurance company refused payment until the case had been fully investigated. About ten days ago M. Possel hired a private room at Durand's restaurant in the Place de la Madeleine, and after a simple lunch called for pens and paper. A few moments later a revolver shot was heard, and on the waiters rushing in, it was found that Possel had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He remained conscious for a few moments after being discovered, and was able to ask that the letters he had written be posted. One was addressed to his mother in Amiens and the other to the local Police Commissary. In them he explained that he had killed himself on account of the odious accusations brought against him in connection with his deceased wife. His mother reported to the police that her son had for a long time suffered from a nervous malady and was not responsible for his actions.

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THE ESTERHAZY CASE AGAIN.—It has again been decided to summon Commandant Esterhazy, who is accused by the friends of Dreyfus of having written the famous bordereau, before a military council of inquiry to sit in secret and to be nominated by Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris. The questions upon which the council will have to deliberate are as follows, and no mention is to be made of the bordereau: (1) That Commandant Esterhazy be cashiered for habitual misconduct; (2) that he be cashiered for serious offenses in the service; (3) that he be cashiered for serious breaches of discipline; (4) that he be cashiered, for dishonorable conduct. It is understood that Commandant Esterhazy will, among other matters, be examined on the Boulancy letters—those epistles which he wrote to a woman of his acquaintance grossly insulting the soldiers of the army, the uniform of which he himself wore. The officers sitting on the council will have a week to study the dossier before assembling, while the report of the proceedings will be transmitted to the Minister of War, who may, if he sees fit, modify the decision of the council in favor of the accused officer.

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THE EXECUTION OF CAILLARD, CHARGED WITH SIX MURDERS.—"Monsieur de Paris," otherwise known as M. Diebler, the public executioner of France, went into the provinces—to Evreux—the other day to exact, after the French law, the debt the alleged sextuple assassin of Nassandres recently contracted according to the Judges and jury of the local assizes. Caillard, the assassin in question, notwithstanding the fact that he had killed a whole family of six persons, to the last hoped for Presidential clemency, and had on the eve of his execution (of the date of which French condemned prisoners are always ignorant) been playing at cards and dominoes with his jailors. When told therefore at 2 o'clock in the morning that he was to die he replied, "Good, I am ready." "But," added the official who had advised him, "we are convinced that you are the author of the Bientournée assassination." "It is useless to lie now," replied Caillard, "It was not I," and without displaying the slightest emotion he rose and dressed. While being taken to the guillotine he calmly smoked a cigarette, remarking quietly to a guard, "It is a queer waking up, is it not?" He was executed at 5 o'clock in the presence of a large crowd, preserving to the last his calm demeanor. As no one claimed the body after the execution it was taken to the surgeons at the hospital for dissection.

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COERCING A FRENCH COURT-MARTIAL.—In spite of the apparent attitude of Frenchmen to do nothing which shall dispute the prerogative of the Army, many things have recently been published in the press which directly and indirectly accuse certain courts-martial of more than mere illegal proceedings. The following, which is of a different nature, recently appeared in the columns of L'Aurore, the journal which last Winter printed M. Zola's famous letter "J'Accuse;" In the detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry which is stationed at Montmédy, a soldier named Vandenbosse returned recently to the barracks in a state of intoxication. The Colonel decided to send him before the "Conseil de Discipline," indicating his desire to see the man sent to the special Algerian camps reserved for bad characters. The court, composed of five officers, deemed such a measure too severe for the man's offense, and by 3 votes to 2 pronounced against it. On July 23, the Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, through the medium of a report, expressed himself thus: "The Colonel cannot understand the decision taken by the 'Conseil de Discipline' of the Montmédy detachment in the matter of the soldier Vandenbosse, who is in every way a detestable character, and to whose incorrigibility numerous punishments attest. The vote of three members of the council seems to indicate on their part a spirit of opposition which the Chief of the corps does not intend to tolerate, and without wishing in any way to influence his subordinates in a matter of conscience, the Colonel has absolutely decided, if necessary, to bring home to those concerned the consequences of conduct which seems to desire to oppose the eminently reasonable and moderate decisions of the commander of the detachment. The officers concerned will take this warning once for all."

Killed by a Fourth Avenue Car.

George Gingo, three years old, living at 388 Broome Street, was instantly killed last night by a trolley car of the Fourth Avenue line, and Nicolo Sico, seventeen years old, of the same address, who was with the child at the time and was struck by the same car, was badly injured. John Flanagan, the motorman, of 534 West Forty-ninth Street, was arrested. Sico was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

TO SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

The African Animals Nearly All Killed Off by the Ivory Traders —Their Brutal Massacre.

THEY WILL BE TAMED FOR USE

The Intelligence and Strength of the Animal Fits Him for Great Service to Man—Movement to Spare Him.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28.—A question of paramount interest in Belgium is the protection of African elephants in the Congo Free State. At the present rate of merciless slaughter the race of African elephants in the Congo Free State will become totally extinct in less than ten years. The absolute destruction of these African elephants means the ruin of the ivory trade, a matter of vital importance to Antwerp, which has, of late years, become by far the most important ivory market in Europe, ahead even of London and Liverpool.

Mr. Paul Bourdarie, an eminent authority on African elephants, has just been delegated by the "French National Society for the Taming of the African Elephant," to make an agreement with the Government of the Congo Free State, at Brussels, concerning the necessary measures to be taken to domesticate young elephants. All hope, therefore, has not been abandoned, notwithstanding numerous fruitless attempts, to see the African elephant become, like his Indian brother, a precious helpmate to the explorer, the colonist, and the soldier. The only pity is that this movement for the protection of the African elephant should have started so late, when the race has been almost entirely destroyed by native and European ivory hunters.

The opinion was long held by competent authorities that the African elephant, owing to his violent temper and savage nature, never could be domesticated, and that the only possible use of the animals was in killing them for their tusks. Those who held this opinion, however, forgot that the domestication, or, rather, the education of the animal, is not the work of a few months, or even a few years, but the slow process of centuries, by the gradual transformation of the animal's character from generation to generation.

The cause of the rapid destruction of the African elephant is, of course, the result of the constantly increasing development of the ivory trade. Thus, the official statistics give the following figures for the Antwerp market: In 1888 the importation and sale of ivory amounted only to 12,800 pounds, but from 1892 on, the increase has been rapid, as the figures given below will show.

In 1892 the ivory imports amounted to 118,000 pounds; in 1893, 448,000 pounds; in 1894, to 529,000 pounds; in 1895, to 724,000 pounds, and finally, in 1896, 400,000 pounds, a marked decrease resulting from the wholesale slaughter of elephants in the Free State.

The first result of this slaughter has been to greatly reduce the price of ivory in the past ten years. The market price, which was very nearly $3 a pound in 1889, sunk to $1.50 in 1896.

In former days the natives of the Congo, before the arrival of European colonists, only killed off a certain number of elephants every year, and confined their slaughter to the male adults. But to-day the natives, spurred on by European colonists in their greed for ivory, kill indiscriminately the old and the young animals, whether male or female.

The difficulties of elephant hunting are, moreover, far less than is generally supposed. The usual method of the Congo natives is to prepare large pits into which the elephants are driven and killed without trouble or danger. As for the European so-called "sportsmen," they make an easy slaughter of the Congo elephants, thanks to their perfected firearms. A Belgian "sportsman" of this kind is mentioned, who, between April, 1896, and October, 1896, shot no less than 152 elephants.

The Elephant's Friend.

Mr. Paul Bourdarie, who is indefatigable in his attempts to save the African elephant from total extinction, and to whose efforts is due the foundation of an association in Paris for the protection of the animals, has, in the course of his lectures delivered in Belgium, developed a series of practical plans which contain the solution of this difficult problem. Mr. Bourdarie's proposals may be summed up in his projected international agreement between Belgium, France, England, and Germany, to regulate elephant hunting, and to domesticate the animals inasmuch as it is possible to do so. Great hopes are expressed by Mr. Bourdarie, (who is about to sail for the Congo on an official mission to be exclusively devoted to the domestication of the African elephant,) that his present efforts will be crowned with success. Certainly there is no time to be lost if the last remaining remnants of the elephant tribe are to be saved. But, once thoroughly domesticated, the African elephant would, like his Indian cousin, become, thanks to his great strength, intelligence, and height, a powerful auxiliary in the work of African colonization.

In the whole animal creation there is not to be found a creature more intelligent, harmless, and more easily managed, more apt, in other words, to become the friend and helpmate of man, than the elephant. It has taken all the ferocious brutishness of the African negroes, incited by the criminal cupidity of Arab and European ivory merchants, to transform into a savage and ferocious animal a creature best suited, by nature, to be man's associate. In order to fully realize the effect of man's kindness on the elephant it is but necessary to compare the veneration, the quiet, and genuine affection with which it is surrounded by the natives of India, and on the other hand, the stupid barbarity of the African negro hunters. When the Hindu hunts the elephant it is not for the purpose of killing him and sawing off his tusks, but to catch him alive and tame him.

The elephant renders such great services to the Hindus that, in the depth of their gratitude, the animal has been elevated to the rank of a god. The British Government of India makes use of elephants in various departments of the State Administration. In the Engineer Corps they are used to carry materials for bridge and road building. In the lumber districts they are invaluable for carrying off logs from the forests to the saw mill, a task which they perform with far greater dexterity than workingmen. But it is more particularly in the army, esperters. When the Hindu hunts the elephant over steep and dangerous mountain passes that the elephant is invaluable.

To Tame African Elephants.

Of all this, the African negroes, who massacre every year more than 10,000 of these useful animals, know absolutely nothing. Mr. Bourdarie has, therefore, decided to take with him on his expedition a certain number of Hindoo elephant tamers, through whose help it is hoped that the Congo animals may in time reach the same degree of civilization as their Asiatic brethren.

In former days an attempt was made by the African association to introduce the Asiatic elephant into the Congo regions. The success of the famous Abyssinian campaign, largely due to the help of forty-four Hindu elephants, who carried the heavy British artillery across the mountainous ravines of Ethiopia, was still fresh in everybody's mind. In 1872, therefore, four Indian elephants, which had been brought from Calcutta under the care of a British Consul, were landed in the Bay of Mossami. A few days after landing one of the elephants died suddenly, another died a few weeks later, and the remaining two only survived a few months. The failure of this attempt led to the supposition that the Asiatic elephant could not stand the climate of Africa. This is, in all probability, true; but the coarseness of the food given the Indian elephants in Africa also had much to do with the death of the four elephants mentioned above. In Asia the elephants are fed on grilled rice, fresh sugarcane, and vegetables. In ancient times African elephants were tamed by the Romans and Carthaginians, who used them in battle as combatants. The Romans afterward ceased to use elephants on the battlefield, but trained them for circus games, where their intelligence and skill were the marvel of all spectators.

B. COLT DE WOLF.

The Cleopatra's Boilers Leaky.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The new British steamer Cleopatra, Capt. Griffith, which sailed from New York Aug. 15 for London, was towed into port to-day with boilers leaky.

Minister Romero Recovering.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 4.—Matias Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, who has been ill with nervous trouble and malaria, is slowly improving.

HALL CAINE COMING HERE.

The Novelist Will Speak on the Proposed Anglo-American Alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, before sailing from Liverpool yesterday for New York, by the Cunard Line steamer Campania, said he intended to speak in New York and Washington on the "necessity of an Anglo-American alliance," which would be the "greatest possible factor in promoting the world's peace." "It would be nothing short of criminal," Mr. Caine declared, "if the nations did not accept the Czar's invitation to a conference to discuss disarmament."

GERMAN CHEERS FOR VICTORIA.

Emperor William Praises English Soldiers at a Camp Service.

HANOVER, Prussia, Sept. 4.—The garrison of the city and the Prussian troops quartered in the vicinity to-day attended a camp service in Waterloo Place, the site of the fine column erected to the Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo. The altar was erected at the foot of the column, which was decorated with emblems and wreaths.

Emperor William attended the service and at the conclusion of the sermon delivered a brief address. The Emperor said that the troops then standing within sight of Waterloo Column were on historic ground. He reminded them of the comradeship in arms of the British and Germansat Waterloo and referred to the fact that only a few hours before an English army had won in Africa a victory over a much stronger foe.

At the close of his address Emperor William called upon the troops to give three cheers for Queen Victoria, who is honorary Colonel of the Mecklenburg Grenadiers.

SPANISH CRUELTY ALLEGED.

Reported that Suspected Persons Are Killed in the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—According to advices from Iloilo Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas, is arresting and shooting suspected persons, including prominent natives of Manila.

The obstructions on the railway from Manila to Caloocan have been removed, and the first train left yesterday. It is expected that traffic will be resumed to the Dagupan terminus to-morrow.

The steamers Ohio and Valencia sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

MANILA TRANSPORT DAMAGED.

NAGASAKI, Sept. 4.—The steamer Zealandia, (United States transport,) Capt. Dowdell, from Manila, has arrived here in a damaged condition. A survey was held and it was recommended that the steamer dock for further examination.

QUEEN OF DENMARK VERY ILL.

Her Condition Suddenly Changes and a Crisis Is Feared.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The illness of the Queen of Denmark has taken a serious turn. She has suffered a hemorrhage and lay for a long time speechless and unconscious. It is feared that a crisis is imminent."

AMERICANS IN GREAT DANGER.

Chinese Rioters in Hai-nan Are Not Checked as Requested.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says the rebellion in Hai-nan continues, and that the American Consul at Canton has repeatedly, though without avail, urged the authorities to send troops there to protect the American missionaries.

The Newfoundland Investigation.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Sir John Bramston, former Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Admiral Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, Commander in Chief of the British squadron on the North American and West Indian Stations, who have been appointed Commissioners to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland, sailed yesterday for St. John's. The Earl of Westmeath, Secretary to the commission, accompanied them.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Mr. Depew Entertains Lord Herschell at Dinner—Other Sunday Entertainments.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—Chauncey M. Depew entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Pinard Cottage No. 4 in honor of Lord Herschell. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Major Perry Belmont, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Baron von Hengelmüller, the Austrian Minister, and Mrs. W. Earle Dodge. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, accompanied by the two Secretaries of Legation, and Mr. Bright Braman, visited Commodore Albert Kautz at the naval station to-day.

On Thursday afternoon a course of three dance recitals will be opened. The first recital, entitled "An Afternoon with Omar Khayyam," will be held on the lawn of Miss Caston's residence, at 4 o'clock. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach, and Miss Mason.

Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll, United States Navy, arrived here this evening.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at luncheon this afternoon in honor of the Russian Ambassador and the Countess Cassini.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Preparations Complete for the Opening This Afternoon.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The Newport Horse Show will open at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Casino. The arrangement of the grounds and for the comfort of the patrons are complete in every detail. The decorations are in excellent taste.

The grounds have been inspected by many cottagers and highly praised. The work of the Executive Committee is fully appreciated, especially that of Prescott Lawrence, Harry Eldredge, and Harry E. Field, who for the past month have labored night and day to make the show a success socially and financially. The Executive Committee consists of Prescott Lawrence, Chairman; Harry Eldredge, Secretary and Treasurer; Harry E. Field, Assistant Secretary; O. H. P. Belmont, Center Hitchcock, Robert Goelet, William R. Travers, and Francis M. Ware.

The judges are as follows:

Four-in-hands, tandems, harness horses, carriages and appointments, ponies in harness, heavy draught horses and delivery wagons, roadsters, trotters, and hackneys—Frederick Bronson, E. V. R. Thayer, and K. Bloodgood.

Hunters and jumpers, saddle horses and ponies under saddle—Foxhall Keene, W. F. Presgrave, and George Work.

Ring Committee—Prescott Lawrence, F. M. Ware, and H. Eldridge.

It is believed the horse show will be a grand success.

Golf Cups at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Although the golf tournament on the links of the Newport Golf Club has terminated, golf for the rest of the season is by no means "dead," and several cups are still to be competed for. Mrs. John Jacob Astor offers a cup for a ladies' match. One is offered by Mr. Hemmingway, for a match limited to club members, best two out of three games. The games of this match have been played, one going to I. Townsend Burden and the other to Richard Peters. Another cup is offered by Winthrop Rutherford for the championship of the Newport Golf Club. F. K. Pendleton has offered a cup for a foursome match.

Philadelphia Policeman Drowned.

Thomas M. Dolan, twenty-eight years old, a Philadelphia policeman, was taken with cramps while bathing at the foot of Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was drowned before help could reach him. His body was recovered.

MAURICE GRAU IN TOWN

The Operatic Manager Arrives from Europe for a Week of Business.

NEW NAMES IN HIS COMPANY

He Tells of His Experiences in London, and Says He Anticipates a Record-Breaking Season at the Metropolitan.

Maurice Grau, the opera manager, arrived in this city yesterday from Havre. He drove to the Gilsey House, and in the afternoon went to his office, in the Metropolitan Opera House, where he addressed himself to the accumulated business, which will keep him occupied for a week. He then proposes to sail for Europe, spend a couple of days in London, and then retire to his country seat in the suburbs of Paris to rest and recuperate until he returns here with his company in October.

Mr. Grau expressed great satisfaction with his season abroad. "That at Covent Garden Opera House was the most successful ever known there," said he. "In London I also starred Bernhardt at the Lyric Theatre and M. Coquelin at the Lyceum in 'Cyrano de Bergerac' with great success.

"My season at Covent Garden was notable in many respects. For the first time in sixteen years in London a complete Wagner cycle was presented; Miss Suzanne Adams made her début before a London audience; Mme. Emma Eames made her first appearance in 'Die Walküre' and 'Hero and Leander'; van Rooy, the Dutch baritone, sang the rôle of Wotan in the Wagner tetralogy; the two de Reszkes sang new parts, and van Dyke appeared in 'Das Rheingold.'

"Coquelin appeared sixteen times running as Cyrano de Bergerac, an unheard-of run in London for a play performed in French, and I am satisfied that he might have appeared for sixteen more nights with equal success.

"Bernhardt has not aged. She is younger and more sprightly than when she was here last. The years have dealt kindly with her. The four weeks she put in under my management were flattering in the extreme. She played her familiar répertoire, of course, as well as 'Syriane,' a new play, and appeared besides in a revival of an old play, 'Julie,' but in neither of these did she meet with the success she scored in her other plays.

"As to the operatic season to be opened in the country this Winter, I am confident that it will eclipse all previous efforts.

"I expect to sail from Europe for America Oct. 21 or 22 with the whole company. We shall open in Chicago on Nov. 7, probably with 'Lohengrin,' although that will depend somewhat on the results that are reached in the preparation of the singers. As I closed my London season July 28 and sailed Aug. 27, I have not had much time to attend to details. We shall open in New York on Nov. 28.

"Among the noteworthy artists in the company is Mme. Sembrich, who has not been seen in grand opera in this country for fifteen years, but is an old-time favorite and made a decided hit in London.

"Miss Suzanne Adams, whose appearance will be new to opera lovers here, is a Massachusetts girl of Scotch ancestry. She went abroad in 1894, and after three years in opera in Paris, and then joined my company in London, where she won deserved appreciation in 'Don Alvieri,' 'Eurydice,' 'Faust,' and 'Romeo et Juliette.' Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is also coming, is considered to be one of the best contraltos in Europe. Mme. Brema is returning after an absence of four years.

"Then there will be van Dyke, who has done splendid work. He was the creator of the leading rôles in 'Parsifal,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Walküre,' and 'Lohengrin' at the Paris Opéra. Saleza is another singer from the Paris Opera House. Meilmann and Albers, the French baritone, have also been engaged. There are to be two new bassos—Karl Pringle and Herman Devriéres of the Opéra Comique in Paris. We shall have a new conductor for German operas, Herr Schalk, and a new stage manager in Baudn of the Brussels Opera House and Covent Garden."

Mr. Grau was unable to say yesterday which opera had been chosen for the opening night.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Thousands of Delegates Crowding into Cincinnati from All Parts of the Country to Attend It.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Over 20,000 excursionists are estimated to have arrived here to-day for the thirty-second National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins to-morrow. None of the posts arrived to-day in bodies, and yet there were many uniforms among the excursionists. Rain in the morning made the day pleasant for the early arrivals in visiting Camp Sherman, and other attractions, and there is every indication that the hot wave is over so far as this locality is concerned.

The arches and other structures were illuminated again to-night, and thousands viewed the decorations. The first parade will occur at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the naval veterans will form to escort Rear Admiral Daniel F. Kelly and staff from the station to the naval headquarters. The local posts and others will form another procession at the station when Commander in Chief Gobin and staff arrive at 10:40 A. M. to-morrow, and are escorted to their headquarters. The local posts and naval veterans will be engaged all day to-morrow. Owing to his work in connection with the Ohio hospital train, Gov. Bushnell and staff will not arrive till Tuesday evening, and like duties with the sick Michigan soldiers prevent Gov. Pingree and staff from arriving till Wednesday morning. The Governors of all the States will be met on their arrival with large escorts.

The friends of Col. Albert D. Shaw of New York, James A. Saxton of Illinois, and I. F. Mack of Ohio are at work early in the contest for Commander in Chief, and there is also an early contest between Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Denver, and other places for the next National encampment. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. H. Brigham is here from Washington to participate in the reunion of his old regiment, as is also Chaplain Couden of the House of Representatives at Washington.

In connection with the encampment there will be an unusually large Labor Day demonstration here to-morrow.

Third New York's Loving Cup.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 4.—The officers of the Third Missouri today presented the Third New York with a beautiful silver loving cup, and each of the companies a handsome silk marked with the letters "F Company" printed in gold. The New Yorkers became attached to the Missourians while they were at Camp Alger, and the good feeling that existed between them there has continued at Camp Meade. Lieut. Col. Kirby, Third New York, has been relieved as Provost Marshal, and Lieut. Paterson, Second Tennessee, appointed in his place.

Brooklyn Man May Be Drowned.

The ferryboat Vermont, while leaving her Broadway slip in Brooklyn, in the service of the New York and Brooklyn Ferryboat Company, collided with a rowboat towing a raft of timber at 10 P. M. yesterday. Five men in the boat were thrown into the water as the little craft capsized. Edward Schultz of 16 Carlton Avenue, one of the number, swam to the ferry slip and told of the accident. The deckhands put out in a rowboat and found three men, whom they rescued, clinging to the capsized boat. One man, Thomas Leddy of 16 Carlton Avenue, had disappeared, and was not seen again.

A Boy Probably Drowned.

Five small boys went out to row in the North River yesterday afternoon, and when their boat was opposite Pier 42, late in the afternoon, it was overturned and all the boys pitched into the water. Four of them succeeded in making land safely, but the fifth boy disappeared. It is supposed that he is drowned. He is Joseph Cahill, fourteen years old, of 100 West Broadway.

DROWNED WHILE ROWING.

Frank, George, and Mabel Ferguson of Brooklyn Meet Sudden Death Off Noroton Islands.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept 4.—Frank, George, and Mabel Ferguson, aged twenty-three, fourteen, and eight years, respectively, and whose home was at 449 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat about a mile off Noroton Islands, this morning. Chester Johnson, a son of C. W. Johnson, of New York City, the other member of the party, was rescued in an unconscious condition. The bodies of the drowned persons have not yet been recovered.

The Fergusons came from Brooklyn last night to spend Sunday and Labor Day with New York friends who were in a camping party on one of the islands. They were out rowing with Chester Johnson, a son of their host and hostess, and were returning home, one of the Fergusons rowing, when Johnson proposed to relieve him. While they were changing positions the boat tipped, and in the confusion was upset.

The accident was witnessed by several persons on the islands, including the parents of Johnson, but before aid could arrive all had disappeared except Johnson.

George Ferguson of 449 Carlton Avenue, Broklyn, received word yesterday that his three children had been drowned while boating near Noroton, Conn. The children were Frank, aged twenty-three years, George, fourteen, and Mabel, eight. The two boys worked together in a cracker factory in Manhattan. They had planned to spend Sunday and Labor Day in the country, and as soon as their day's work was done on Saturday they left for Noroton with little Mabel. The next their parents heard from them was that they had gone out in a row boat, that the boat had been capsized, and that all three had been drowned. The father and mother are utterly prostrated. They have one other child, six years old, who is being cared for by a neighbor.

A MYSTERIOUS DROWNING.

Jersey City Man Who Claims a Body Suddenly Disappears.

A somewhat strange case occupied the attention of the Jersey City police yesterday. The body of a nude man was found in the bay near Ellis Island by a man who said his name was John Rehben. He fastened a rope to the body and towed it to Jersey City. There he notified the police, but at the same time claimed the body.

He said the dead man was John Davidson, who had been one of his friends. He said he would get an undertaker and have the body conveyed to the home of the dead man's family. When asked where they lived he became confused, and finally admitted that he did not know. The police said he could not have the body without the consent of County Physician Converse. Rehben said he would take his boat to the boathouse at the foot of Communipaw Avenue and come back.

When Dr. Converse arrived he ordered the body taken to an undertaking establishment. He said there were no marks of violence on the body, and that the man had probably been drowned while bathing. As Rehben had not returned, Dr. Converse advised the police to look him up. They had not asked him where he lived, but they sent to all the boathouses along the Communipaw shore, but he had not been seen at any of them, nor had any of the boatmen along the shore ever heard of him.

DROWNED IN THE NIAGARA.

Two Venturesome Men Lose Their Lives in the Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 4.—M. B. Marvin of Buffalo and Constable Macken of Lewiston were drowned in the Niagara River at Lewiston to-night.

The men were in a small skiff, and, despite warnings from the shore, rowed up the river until they were caught in the boiling water of Niagara's rapids.

Their boat was soon upset and despite efforts to save them both men went down.

A Rescue at Coney Island.

Martin Zellinger of 403 East Seventy-fourth Street narrowly escaped death by drowning yesterday at Coney Island. He was bathing near the Old Iron Pier when Martin Rauscher saw that he was being carried out by the strong undertow. Rauscher jumped in a boat and, rowing out, secured hold of Zellinger and brought him back to shore. An ambulance was summoned, and after working for some minutes on Zellinger the surgeon revived him.

Sailor Drowned at City Island.

John Rye, a sailor on the British schooner Sackville Packet, was drowned while bathing yesterday at City Island. Rye had been swimming near the schooner for some time when his peculiar actions made the Captain apprehensive of danger. A life preserver was thrown to the sailor, but he sank in spite of all efforts to save him. It is thought that he was taken with cramps. The young man was twenty-eight years old and was a native of Sackville, N. B. The body was not recovered.

Body Found in East River.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the East River off Old Slip. The body had

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **SECOND INSTALLMENT**, being fifty per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$1 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$10 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, on or before **SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO., ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Over 92% of the above-described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office, or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted, without penalty, has been extended to Friday, September 9th, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon payment of a penalty of $20 per bond.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1898.
Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
24 BROAD STREET,
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

To-day, Labor Day, being a legal holiday in this State, there will be no session of the New York Stock Exchange.

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To all stock market observers, heavy foreign buying of American securities is just now plainly in evidence. At both London and New York such purchasing shows clearly. Daily scalping transactions by arbitrage brokers are not at all significant, but there can be no doubt of the existence of big buying orders placed by European investment interests with Wall Street houses which are now being executed. Such buying has been chiefly of the Pacifics, St. Paul, Illinois Central, the Atchisons, and other stocks with which Europe is familiar. But there have also been considerable foreign purchases of American shares, unknown abroad, but sufficiently attractive because they are American.

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Another phase of the matter is the continued purchases of Americans on the London Stock Exchange. Recently this buying has increased largely, because of orders cabled abroad by strong Wall Street people who have become somewhat apprehensive over the talk of possibly tighter money here. These interests have bought stocks abroad and are having them carried there. American holdings of stocks at London are at the present time far larger than the average.

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Wall Street bankers continue to ridicule the fears and talk of a money squeeze. They look for the maintenance of better rates than have obtained recently; they look for gold imports on a large scale. But they have no apprehensions of really scarce money.

BRITISH BULLISHNESS.

Outspoken bullishness on American securities, such as that which follows, it is safe to say, has not been found in the columns of an English financial newspaper for many years. For a long time—indeed, until within a few months ago—the attitude of the London financial press toward our stocks and bonds was persistently and consistently bearish. Sneers and scorn were embodied in every notice of the American security market. But the recent vast improvement in affairs in the United States has forced a change of position on the part of these journals. Some have made the change grudgingly and with grumbling; others have come around to the bull side with a whoop and a hurrah.

The London Statist of Aug. 27 (just received here) contains the following discussion of the outlook for American stocks, freely admitting the disposition among English operators and investors to buy heavily of our securities :

"The evidences of the change in the sentiment of the London market toward the United States are increasing. There is now a greater disposition on the part of operators to interest themselves in American railway securities than for a very long time past, and the opinions we hear expressed lead us to expect a still further broadening of the market.

"As we pointed out, however, it is quite possible that some reaction may occur in prices before the advance goes much further. We base this observation on the fact that during the past few months all prices have risen, and in some cases very appreciably, and that consequently there is great temptation to those who bought at the lower figures to take profits. It is, moreover, probable that money in New York will become dearer. We are now at the time of year when cash is usually drawn from New York for the interior to pay for wheat and cotton, and when the value of money usually advances. Hence for both these reasons we may witness some reaction.

"But the reaction is not likely to be great, as upon any fall English operators and investors will probably buy, being induced to do so by the very friendly feeling now existing toward the States by the good results obtained by the railways in the past twelve months, and by the expectation that we are about to witness great trade development in the States. This expectation is based upon the fact that the American people have for several years, and last year in particular, been making large profits, and have not been spending them; that the crops of the present year are good; that confidence in the States has revived; that there may be great industrial activity, and that, finally, a population of 75,000,000 of people elated by victory and in an unusual state of prosperity may spend money as freely as they did before the crisis of 1893.

"If these expectations are verified the railway earnings should further improve, as there would be greatly increased passenger and merchandise traffic at the same time that the movements of cereals and other produce would remain unusually large. When there is such a feeling there is not much discrimination between the merits of the various stocks. Still, investors who are wise will do well to examine the respective merits of the various companies. Past experience will show them that, although all stocks improve when conditions appear hopeful, only those stocks remain at high prices where the advance has been based upon intrinsic merits.

"Among high-class stocks New York Centrals, Pennsylvanias, and Illinois Centrals have all some special circumstances to commend them.

"New York Central stockholders will now benefit by any improvement in the net results of the whole of the Vanderbilt system, as it will be remembered that under the terms of acquisition of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central properties the New York Central agreed to issue 3½ per cent. bonds to the extent of the interest thereon, being equal to the net profits of the two companies for last year. In a time of trade activity and general prosperity the profits of the Vanderbilt system, worked as one combined line, should be very great.

"The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which serves great iron and coal districts, would enormously improve with active trade. In 1897, after charging $1,000,000 for extraordinary expenses, the net profit was over $9,000,000, or sufficient to have paid a dividend of over 7½ per cent. on the stock. The actual distribution was only 5 per cent. Although it is probable that much of the increased profits may be used for betterments, the company, with good trade, would pass from 5 to 6 per cent. dividends.

"The Illinois Central Company has made wonderful progress during the past ten years in improving its line and building up a large traffic. It has during the crisis acquired additional lines at a very cheap price, which, with good trade, should bring it large earnings. Its traffic is varied. It carries much wheat, a still larger quantity of maize, and a very considerable amount of cotton. The line, indeed, runs through one of the most fertile districts of the States. It is now proposing to extend its system to the Alabama coal and iron districts. In the twelve months to June 30 it has apparently earned a dividend of 8 per cent., although it has decided to distribute only 5 per cent., preferring to use the balance for betterments in order to prepare for the still larger traffic expected in the future."

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Here also is what The Statist thinks of the prospect of a big gold movement from Europe to the United States. In pointing out the probability of larger gold shipments than last year, the financial authority says:

"The reasons for expecting a more serious gold drain this year than last are these: First, we still owe the United States a very large amount of money, and the balance during the next few months will probably be largely increased.

"Secondly, we last year paid for our wheat and cotton imports in securities, English investors taking advantage of the disposition to buy shown by the States to sell stocks which they had held throughout the crisis.

"This year, with the position in the States assured, the selling of American stocks by English investors has ceased; and, on the other hand, all the indications point to a reversal of the tide.

"The feeling in Stock Exchange circles is that business in the States is likely to show great expansion, and this feeling is freely expressed to clients. Thus, instead of selling stocks, this country is likely to buy considerable amounts of American securities, which would increase our debt to the States.

"Thirdly, the condition of the American money market now indicates that money in that country is likely to become dearer in the immediate future. As cash flows from New York into the interior, money may advance in value, and it will in all probability become necessary for operators carrying stock with borrowed money either to dispose of their holdings or borrow cash in Europe. Probably both these methods of meeting the difficulty will be adopted. Some stocks will be sold here, and in the present temper of the English market will probably be absorbed, while those who have London representatives are likely to borrow money here."

SOUTHERN IRON ACTIVITY.

The Birmingham correspondent of The Chattanooga Tradesman, reviewing the Alabama iron trade situation, writes:

The demand for pig iron continues heavy, and a number of the furnaces in this district are said to be behind with orders. Much iron for export is being shipped, and the domestic trade is unusually good. Both the larger companies, the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, and Sloss Iron and Steel Company, are booking orders at a lively rate, while many inquiries are coming in from unexpected sources.

The Tennessee company is repairing two of its Ensley City furnaces. They will be ready to go into blast at an early date.

The Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company has started its second furnace at Thomas, and will thereby increase its daily output of pig iron 200 tons, making in all 375 tons a day. The recent advance in rates and the great demand for pig iron is said to have had nothing to do with the blowing in of the furnace, as it was intended to light the fires in the second furnace some time since. The Pioneer Company has a large number of orders for pig iron, and no little of it is going to Canada. The second furnace has sixteen tuyeres and its capacity was enlarged over fifty tons since it has been in operation, a year or so since.

It is reported that a deal has been closed for the erection at Ensley City of a half million-dollar wire and rod mill, as a result of a recent visit here of Chicago steel manufacturers. The Illinois Steel Company and American Wire and Rod Trust are understood to be behind the enterprise. Steel will be obtained from the new million-dollar plant now being erected at Ensley, and the product will be shipped to foreign markets through Southern ports on cotton vessels, which take steel and iron for ballast at low rates, thus not interfering with domestic trade of Northern mills of the same parties. Those interested here do not deny that the deal is closed, but withhold details for the present.

The early erection of a $150,000 steel mill by the Alabama Rolling Mill Company, at Gate City, is also reported. It is stated that the plant will be a duplicate of the one built last year by the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company, which is now in successful operation.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 11, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 10, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following the meeting. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 1st, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on the 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER next to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of September, at which time for the purpose of the payment of this dividend and also of a special meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1898, at twelve o'clock M.—the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, September 1st, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office, at New York, in the State of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5TH day of OCTOBER, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the final report of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors of this Company to agree with the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company upon a settlement of the questions between the two companies arising out of the Lease of April 1st, 1873, and the refunding of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, and for the purpose of taking final action with reference to such proposed settlement and agreement. By order of the Board of Directors,
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and shot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of J. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.
GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Sept. 1st, 1898.
Mr. JOHN GREENOUGH retires this day from our firm and from active business.
Mr. CHARLES E. BERNER, who has heretofore signed by procuration, becomes a partner in our firm from this date.
POOR & GREENOUGH.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Cotton, middling, 5¾c; coffee, No. 7 Rio, 6⅜c; sugar, granulated, 3⅝c; molasses, O. K. prime, 30c; iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry, $11.25; butter, creamery, Western, 18½c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Flour dull; Spring special brands, $4.50; hard wheat, spot, $3.70@$3.75; soft, spot, $3.00@$3.70; straights, $3.10@$3.20; bakers', $2.25@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@63c; No. 2 red, 65c; No. 2 corn, 30½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 22@22c; No. 2 rye, 43c; No. 2 barley 32@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, 86½@89c; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $8.45@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.70; sugars, cut loaf, 6.32c; granulated, 5.58c.

COTTON.

An unexpected break in prices in Liverpool caused a decline of several points in our market Saturday morning, but failed to bring about liquidation of consequence. Whereas a slight improvement had been more or less generally anticipated in the English market by the local trade, public cables Saturday morning reported a decline of 2½ points in futures and 1-32d in spot cotton, with the feeling barely steady. The drop in the English market caused inquiries to be sent from this side. In reply reliable houses cabled that sentiment had been bearishly affected by rumors that Neill was about to increase his estimate of the growing crop on account of the recent rains reported in Texas, probably to 11,500,000 bales. Then, too, the trade abroad was said to have looked for a smaller 1897-8 crop than reported by Secretary Hester (11,200,000 bales) of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Continued crop damage reports were scouted to a greater or lesser degree, and some of the more reliant bears were credited with shaping their course already for much lower prices. Our market opened barely steady, with the Fall months 1@2 points lower, January unchanged, and the distant months 2@4 points lower. Immediately after the call the market steadied slightly on covering by smaller shorts, who were sent in by dispatches to the effect that continued rains have seriously damaged the crop in the Eastern portion of the belt, and that drought was complained of in the Southwestern section. Insects, rust, and shedding were also said to be lessening chances of another big crop. The Government weather report reported a rainfall during the past twenty-four hours of 4.38 inches at Nashville, 2.82 at Chattanooga, 1.08 at Atlanta, .28 of an inch at Montgomery, and .04 at New Orleans.

Our market Saturday closed quiet, with prices at a net loss of 3@5 points. The market for spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 1-16c lower, to the basis of 5¾c for middling uplands and 6c for middling Gulf. Sales of 839 bales included 101 bales for export, direct shipment, and 738 bales to domestic spinners.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September..	5.48	5.48	5.47	5.47@5.48
October..	5.53	5.53	5.52	5.52@5.53
November.	5.57	5.58	5.55	5.55@5.56
December	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.58@5.59
January..	5.67	5.67	6.63	6.62@6.63
February.	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.66@5.67
March..	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70@5.71
April..	5.76	5.76	5.75	5.74@5.75
May..	5.77	5.79	5.77	5.76@5.77
June..				5.80@5.81

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 3.06½b; January-February, 3.06½b; February-March, 3.07½s; March-April, 3.08b; April-May, 3.09s; May-June, 3.09½b; June-July, 3.10½s; September, 3.11½b; September-October, 3.09b; October-November, 3.07½s; November-December, 3.06½b.

FUTURES.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	63½	63½	62	62¼
December	61⅞	61⅞	60½	60⅝
May	63¾	63¾	62⅝	62⅝
Corn—				
September	30½	30½	30½	30½
December	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
May	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
Oats—				
September	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
December	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
May	21 15-16	21 15-16	21⅞	21⅞
Lard—				
September	$4.90	$4.90	$4.90	$4.90
October	5.02½	5.02½	4.92½	4.95
Ribs—				
September	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.25
October	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.22½
Pork—				
September	8.62½	8.62½	8.35	8.42½
October	8.65	8.67½	8.40	8.45

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

With the local market for grain and provisions closed Saturday, the Western markets were generally without speculative impulse, and worked within a narrow scope of variations as to prices. The Toledo market was closed on account of a holiday. The St. Louis wheat market closed on the basis of 62¾c bid for December and the Duluth market on the basis of 58¾c bid for December. The Chicago grain market showed weakness throughout the short session, under the pressure of large receipts and low prices in the Northwest; rallying slightly before the close on covering. Prices appended. The Chicago corn market ruled generally weak in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were also weak and lower in the Western market under selling by packers in sympathy with grain, closing steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; American colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.10; lake copper ingot, $12.30; tin, $16.10; lead, $4.05; spelter, $4.20.

OILS.

Petroleum, bbls, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, bbls, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined cases, $8.15; cottonseed oil, quoted, prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c bid; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed oil, American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@46c.

WOOL.

Current quotations for carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Candahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 10c; Salonica, 12@13c.

Current quotations of foreign and domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; combing, 19@21c; Mont. merino, 21@23c; primera, 22@24c; English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c. Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Candahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 10c; Salonica, 12@13c.

Current quotations of foreign and domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar, oil bills, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirit turpentine, 29½@30c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—Turpentine market, 26c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 27¾@27¼. Resin, $1@$1.05. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 28c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady; cable slow and unchanged.

CALVES—Medium veal, $7.25; no grassers nor buttermilks; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, ordinary to fair, $3.50@$4; lambs, $4.50@$6.25.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.45.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OF THE CASH IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month of August, 1898.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate.	When Redeemable.	Interest Payable.	Amount Issued.	Outstanding Aug. 31, 1898. Registered.	Coupon.	Total.	Outstanding March 1, 1885.	Outstanding March 1, 1889.	Outstanding March 1, 1893.
Loan of July 12, 1882	July 12, 1882	5 per cent.	Option U. S.	A., N., F., and M.	$305,529,000.00				$194,190,500.00		
Funded Loan of 1891	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4½ per cent	September 1, 1891		250,000,000.00				250,000,000.00	$162,342,200.00	
		Cont'd@2%	Option U. S.	M., J., S., and D.		$25,364,500.00		$25,364,500.00			$25,364,500.00
Funded Loan of 1907	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4 per cent	July 1, 1907	J., A., J., and O.	740,908,200.00	491,028,400.00	$68,618,450.00	559,646,850.00	737,707,200.00	681,188,000.00	559,595,900.00
Refunding Certificates	February 26, 1879	4 per cent		do.	40,012,750.00			41,030.00	251,350.00	126,020.00	73,860.00
Loan of 1904	January 14, 1875	5 per cent	February 1, 1904	F., M., A., and N.	100,000,000.00	66,353,450.00	33,646,550.00	100,000,000.00			
Loan of 1925	do.	4 per cent	February 1, 1925	do.	162,315,400.00	112,522,500.00	49,792,900.00	162,315,400.00			
Ten-Twenties of 1898	June 13, 1898	3 per cent	After Aug. 1, 1908	A., N., F., and M.	74,845,020.00	6,174,260.00	68,670,760.00	74,845,020.00			
Aggregate of Interest-Bearing Debt					1,673,610,870.00	701,443,110.00	220,728,680.00	922,212,900.00	1,182,149,050.00	844,106,220.00	585,084,260.00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads not yet matured: Central Pacific, $9,167,000; Union Pacific, $3,157,000; Western Pacific, $1,650,560; total								14,004,560.00			

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Funded Loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	$128,300.00
Old Debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861	1,130,730.26
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,259,030.26
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads matured but not yet presented: Union Pacific, $58,000; Central Pacific, $15,000; Kansas Pacific, $11,000; Sioux City and Pacific, $3,000; total	87,000.00

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States Notes	February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863	$346,681,016.00
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862	53,907.50
National Bank Notes: Redemption Account	July 14, 1890	30,266,206.00
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864, less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, Act of June 21, 1879	6,884,752.14
Aggregate of Debt bearing no interest		383,885,971.64

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Legal-Tender Notes and Purchase of Silver Bullion.

Classification.		In the Treasury.	In Circulation.	Amount Issued.
Gold Certificates	March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882	$1,646,140.00	$35,473,009.00	$37,119,149.00
Silver Certificates	February 28, 1878; August 4, 1886; March 3, 1887	8,117,131.00	392,990,373.00	401,107,504.00
Certificates of Deposit	June 8, 1872	280,000.00	20,280,000.00	20,560,000.00
Treasury Notes of 1890	July 14, 1890	4,339,626.00	94,920,654.00	99,260,280.00
Aggregate of Certificates and Treasury Notes, offset by cash in the Treasury		14,382,897.00	543,664,036.00	558,046,933.00

RECAPITULATION.

Classification.	Aug. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.

CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

The Rev. B. F. De Costa Says This Country Should Adopt It with Enthusiasm,

The Czar's proposition for universal peace was the subject of a sermon yesterday by the Rev. B. F. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh Street.

"It has been generally believed," said the preacher, "that the incoming century would bring important changes to the various nations, yet ere we have time to reach its threshold, the world is summoned to think of universal peace and lay down arms. The Czar of all the Russias has spoken, and the world must now listen. Some say that the proposal springs out of the consciousness of the fact that Russia can no longer wage war to advantage, and must, in the future, secure by peace the fruits formerly gained by war. It is thought that the sudden uprising of the United States, now destined to become a world-wide power, renowned in arms, has led the Czar to see the futility of attempting to settle all questions by force. In a small spirit it has been said that Russia fears a famine, and that statecraft enters into the proposition.

"But let the critic say what he will, it stands evident, with right thinking men, that the proposal for disarmament is timely and Christ-like. Christian men and nations can but treat the proposition with respect. It may be said that the Czar's plan is Utopian, that it is a dream; but all great things begin in dreams. Christianity was once a dream, and it is too late to scoff at the Czar's proposal to bring in peace and good will among men.

"The American people should be the first to accept the new situation. Those who can fight have a right to talk about making an end of fighting. The Christian men and women of this land should take up the idea with enthusiasm. The position of this country is unique. We need no great standing army. With docks full of ironclads and depots full of military stores we can insure our people against every peril. The power to arm renders safe the proposition for disarmament. A national militia may take the place of a standing army, and should war arise an invincible legion fully armed could rise up any day, even as Minerva sprang fully armed from the brain of Jove."

PEACE PROPOSAL FEASIBLE.

View Expressed by the Rev. R. MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church.

"Russia's Recent Proposition and America's Future Policy" was the subject discussed in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night by the pastor, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur. He said, in part:

"The possibility of the abolition of militarism has often been theoretically discussed, but now its practical possibility is suggested by the most aggressive ruler of Europe. That peace is desirable for Russia, for Europe, and for America, no thoughtful citizen can doubt. The present military system takes from the productive industries of Europe at least 5,000,000 men. Its cost in money is correspondingly great.

"Europe has seen that America can grow to vast proportions without a standing army. It has seen that though we are a peace-loving Nation, we can fight with resistless power when the necessity arises. It has seen that we can call great armies into the field, and at the same time see them return to again take part in the peaceful developing of the industries of a victorious Nation. Without doubt our victory over Spain has tended to reduce the state of feeling in Russia, and Europe as a whole.

"Many doubt the sincerity of the Czar. Still he deserves credit for his proposition, and we believe that it is feasible."

REV. MR. HERALD'S EXPERIENCE.

A Brooklyn Clergyman Condemns the Quarantine at Egmont Key, Fla.

The Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, has returned from Key West ill, and inclined to criticise severely the quarantine regulations at Egmont Key, Fla. Speaking yesterday of his experience, he said:

"I arrived at Key West on Aug. 5 and found everything prepared for an extended Christian work among the soldiers and sailors. There was a splendid building for meetings, and a naphtha launch for visiting the warships. The success of the first ten days of evangelical effort was simply marvelous. Large crowds attended the meetings. We got the names of those who professed a desire to lead Christian lives and kept in close touch with them, both at the barracks and on the ships. Yellow fever suddenly developed, however, and things came to a standstill. I got away on Aug. 19 and reached Egmont Key quarantine, twenty-five miles from Tampa.

"Those five days I shall never forget for the misery they entailed, and I think in the cause of humanity the bare facts should be made public. The detention camp was a bit of ground about four hundred feet square, surrounded by a double barbed wire fence eight feet high. Running right through the middle was a swamp of stagnant water, in the middle of which had been dumped some tree trunks. Four other bodies of stagnant water were at other points. In the midst of this pestilential marsh eighteen tents had been fixed, twelve by twelve feet each in size, and in each of these four persons were crowded. We found the canvas was not waterproof, and at night our cots were saturated with the rain. Then tens of thousands of mosquitoes came down upon us making our misery complete. When the wind came in from a distance it was foul, the food so nauseating and the tin utensils so foul that many of us could not stay, and the consequence was, as regards myself, that for five days and nights I neither ate nor slept. When at last we left I was barely able to crawl on board the steamer.

"Within three hundred feet of this malarial inclosure was a beautiful beach, without a mosquito, and a refreshing breeze always blowing. We begged for leave to spend an hour or two a day there, but were harshly refused. The guards over us were blasphemous and obscene. One of them said to me that we were on the footing of convicts, and if United States convicts fare any worse than we did I certainly think it time a Howard be found to remedy things. I always thought that detention camps were for conserving health. I have come back to Brooklyn so weak that I have been confined to my bed all this week, and my physician tells me it will be some time before I can do any hard work. I wish those in authority could undergo for five days what I went through. Were they to do so I think there would be a change of affairs at Egmont Key."

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of a new German Evangelical Lutheran church was laid yesterday on Prospect Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Brooklyn. It is for St. John's congregation, which has been in existence for thirty years. Its old building, which was on the same site and was a frame structure, was torn down early in June to make way for the new one. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Bosch, was assisted in the exercises by the Rev. G. Doering, pastor of St. John's Church in Newark, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Heischmann, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following auction sales of suburban property will take place to-day on the premises:

At 1 P. M., by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, the remaining 669 lots of the Jane Robert estate, located in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, between Eighteenth and Twenty-second Avenues and Seventieth and Seventy-third Streets.

At 1:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, 59 lots of the Mapes estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, between West Farms and the New York Catholic Protectory.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, PANTRY AND BATHROOM EXTENSION HOUSE, NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST. BOX STOOP, STONE ORIEL, BEST MODERN PLUMBING, DECORATED. FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE. CARETAKER IN HOUSE. CHARLES BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

A COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD, NO. 42 WEST 50TH STREET. FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE, FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, 20 FOOT, IN EXCELLENT ORDER, SPLENDID REAR; STATION STREET; ASPHALTED BLOCK. KEYS OF CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D ST.

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61st, nr. Lex.	$23,000	75th, nr. 5th.	$42,000
62d, nr. Park.	18,500	75th, nr. Mad.	45,000
63d, nr. Mad.	27,000	78th, nr. Park.	13,000
64th, nr. Park.	25,000	79th, nr. Park.	33,000
69th, nr. Park.	33,000	80th, nr. Lex.	25,000
72d, nr. Park.	40,000	81st, nr. 5th.	25,000
73d, nr. Lex.	26,000	82d, nr. Mad.	28,000

Also others in choice sections of the city.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

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Rents, $750 to $1,200.
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RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL, Proprietor.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898 I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue running; thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending
LABOR DAY.
Excursion Tickets to
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STEAMER MARY POWELL
LEAVES DESBROSSES ST. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St., 2:00 P. M. Tickets good RETURNING on any WEST SHORE R. R. TRAIN same day, $1.00. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, etc. Return Hudson River R. R. $1.10.

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No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. —Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1898. GEORGE COSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE ROSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Matheweson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next. Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
8 EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

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COOK.—By Englishwoman as cook in private family; English family preferred. 120 West 71st St.

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NURSE.—By a refined infant's nurse, (English,) just disengaged; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; excellent references. London, Box 320, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

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WASHING.—By colored woman to do washing at home; references. Julia Sinclair, 159 West 61st St.

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BUTLER.—As butler where parlormaid is kept. Address Swede, 1,026 3d Av.

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WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

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Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Delightful Excursions on above schedule for
LABOR DAY.
SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRAWFORDS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. LABOR DAY, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 28 N. R. week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; land

NEGROES AS MILL HANDS

Important Industrial Experiment to be Tried at Concord, N. C.

W. C. COLEMAN'S COTTON MILL

A Factory to be Controlled and Manned Entirely by Negroes — Industrial Conditions in the South—Supply of White Labor Decreasing.

Mr. W. C. Coleman, a prominent and wealthy negro, as wealth goes among the negroes in the South, is engaged in erecting and equipping a cotton mill at Concord, N. C., to be officered and controlled and conducted from President to porter by negroes. The corporation is known as the Coleman Manufacturing Company, and its capital stock is $50,000. Reports were circulated to the effect that the enterprise had been abandoned, but this is true in one respect only—the capital needed could not be wholly procured from negroes, and some white capitalists were permitted to subscribe for stock. The white subscribers hope through the Concord mill to test the value of the negro as a cotton mill operative. In no other respect is the enterprise a failure.

A factory building has been erected, and it will be equipped with modern machinery in time to work on the growing crop of cotton. The building is 120 feet long and 80 feet wide, three stories high, of brick construction. Steam power is to be used. Besides an engine and boiler house, there is a stand-pipe for water purposes. About 7,000 spindles and 100 looms will be used when the mill is started up. Concord is ten miles from Charlotte, and is itself an ambitious cotton manufacturing town. The neighborhood is full of cotton mill projects and cotton mill ambition. The Coleman Mill will, if well managed, show beyond mistake, whether or no negroes can become expert operatives in a cotton mill. At first it will not be much more than a training school, for there is not to-day a negro operative in North Carolina, although the State has nearly 200 mills in operation.

The cotton mill men in the neighborhood of Charlotte have great faith in Warren Coleman's ability to manage a cotton mill. He has in various ways shown good business capacity; he is, in fact, a successful business man, and the North Carolina people believe the Concord experiment is in good hands, and that if the use of negroes as mill operatives depends upon the success of the Concord mill the question is as good as settled.

The Monteith Experiment.

About a year ago the Messrs. Monteith, father and son, took the old Congaree mill at Columbia, S. C., enlarging and improving it, and filling it with negro operatives. Unfortunately for all concerned, it was put in operation heavily covered by liens, judgments, and the like, and the property is soon to be sold under foreclosure proceedings. The date of the sale will soon be set. The Elmwood effort is not in any sense a test of negro labor in cotton mills. Until the sale takes place it will not be known who will control the property, or whether negro operatives will be employed or not. All that is known is that the negroes employed in the mill had nothing to do with the foreclosure of old liens. The mill has been in operation under the Monteiths about one year, and they still consider negro labor practicable.

Much the most serious attempt at employing negro labor as cotton operatives is in the second year of its experience in the Charleston cotton mill—a mill that went into the hands of a receiver when it employed white labor, and which was reorganized about two years ago, and has since that time given employment to negro operatives only. The stockholders and officers of this mill are white people, as is the case in the Elmwood mill They are very reticent as to their experience, but the bare fact that they continue to operate their mill by negro help only goes to show that the experiment is not wholly unsatisfactory. The second year of the effort will soon be ended. It is a steam mill, and the price of steam coal in Charleston is by no means low.

The true test is in the earnings of the mill, and these are at present withheld, and the officers of the mill decline at present to discuss their experience. There is an impression, however, in Charleston that the mill is doing well, and the hope has been expressed in that city that an outlet for the surplus negro labor of that city has at last been found. Charleston hopes to rival, by means of negro labor, the Piedmont section of the State, and in the long run to have one million spindles in operation. This is, of course, a dream as yet, but it goes to show what the situation is.

Negroes in Only Three Mills.

There are now five hundred cotton mills in the South, and the three mills named are the only ones, present or prospective, that offer employment to negroes. The exclusion of negro help in the mills is not a matter of labor unions, for these organizations do not exist in most of the Southern mill centres, but it is the result of race distinction that everywhere prevails in the South. White operatives will not permit a mill corporation to employ negro operatives. Not so very long ago the Peoples' Cotton Factory of Montgomery had a strike based on this very question. The superintendent of the weaving room had appointed a negro as a sort of spy to watch the weavers and report any violation of the mill's rules. This led at once to trouble, and the negro was soon a man without a job. In discussing the case a leading Alabama paper said:

"Northern fanatics consumed with the disease of negrophobia may theorize on this matter according to their peculiar ideas, until doomsday, but they had as well try to mingle oil and water, as bring about any peace between the whites and blacks when such violence is done to social customs and instincts as was said to have been attempted at Montgomery. This sort of thing is not practiced in the North with all of its cant on the subject of race prejudice. The attempt to practice a mingling of the races in a Southern cotton mill is equivalent to mixing them in schools, and can do nothing but bring disaster and ruin to any mill that attempts it. We are getting along very well with the race question in the South, if we will just let well enough alone. A vast amount of friction has been rubbed off by the wise policy of letting time do its work, and the present peaceable state of affairs can only be disturbed by the action of crazy cranks trying to attempt the impossible."

It goes without saying that whites and blacks cannot be employed in one mill, although the two races do sometimes work together in house building and other employments. In mills, however, where women and children are largely employed, the races cannot be mingled. A mill must be either all whites or all blacks. That much of the problem is settled beyond possibility of change. No man living will see whites and blacks working side by side in a cotton mill.

A great deal has been written as to the incapacity of negroes for such work. It is rubbish pure and simple. Negroes are sent to the Alabama Penitentiary, and are hired out by the State to coal operators. They go into the mines so green that most of them would not know a coal mine when they saw it, and some of them had never seen any coal at all; and yet they become in the mines expert operators, using explosives with judgment and doing all the work required in dislodging coal and placing it on the mine cars with skill. At the end of their involuntary service many of them stay at the mines, the most expert of their number earning oftentimes pay beyond that of their fellows. A man who can become an expert miner can readily learn how to spin and weave, and what the males of their race can learn the women can learn also. It is unnecessary to discuss that side of the question. The South is full of black mechanics — carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, furnace workers, and the like, and there is no doubt as to their capacity in the cotton mill. The loom and the spinning jenny are by no means difficult machines.

The Truth About the Negro.

It is claimed, however, that the negro, although sufficiently skillful, is not steadfast and painstaking enough—that he wants too many holidays, that he lacks thrift and ambition—in a word, that he is "trifling," without the desire or the need of application and devotion to his tasks, a careless, listlesss workman. The truth lies between these statements and their opposites. There are good darkies and poor darkies, and all grades between. There is as much difference in their make-up as there is in the composition of white men, and there could not well be more. Some writers would have the world believe that all coons in a cotton mill not only look but are mentally, morally, and physically alike. This is a mistake. The policy of selection is operative among blacks as it is among whites. An efficient force can be mustered in either case.

But it is true that negroes like many holidays. They live inexpensively in the South, where many things cost but little money—where $1 a week will suffice to keep body and soul together and furnish some clothes besides—and very many of them will accept any excuse that comes up in favor of a day "off." In all mills and furnaces, where negro help is employed, an unusally large number of names must therefore be carried on the rolls. There must be about 20 per cent. of "substitutes," men or women who will take the place of those who desire to drop out for a day or two, and the expert Southern manager soon becomes accustomed to such changes. The substitute is as well trained and competent as a rule as the regular hand, and when the course of employment has become established and systematized it does not seem to involve any serious economic problem. While on duty they are tractable and obedient, and aside from their frequent "holidays" they are reasonably good mill hands. All testimony in mills other than cotton mills is to that effect, and there is no reason to doubt their usfulness to a similar extent in cotton mills also.

Mill Employment Will Come Slowly.

But their employment in cotton mills will not be immediate. Concord and Columbia and Charleston are the change centres at present, and if they become well stocked with colored operatives, other towns may seek some of their new experts, and thus the innovation may spread. Much, however, depends upon the labor supply in the two Carolinas, the only States in the South where the question comes up in a practical form. In the two States there are 275 cotton mills, containing in round numbers 2,000,000 spindles. These mills are filled with small farmers of the tenant class and their women and children—the poor whites of the Piedmont or hill sections of the South. Their earnings in the mills are not large, but they are reveling in wealth in comparison with their former state, when they scarcely handled any money at all. They are to the manner born, of pure descent from the early English or Scotch-Irish settlers of two hundred years ago. They speak the tongue of Shakespeare, and they are as independent as they are poor. In their mountain homes they are, if the season be kind, as happy and contented as any other lot of people in the land. They do not command as large a vocabulary as Shakespeare did, but they are as close to nature as the great poet was, and almost as good judges of the foibles and weaknesses of mankind. The real practical question now is, How long will these people continue to leave their homes in the mountains and in the byways and in the sequestered spots of the Piedmont country at the summons of the mill proprietors in the railroad towns? Here the doctors differ, the all agree that the supply of labor is becoming every year less abundant. Some prominent managers of mills think they see a scarcity of such labor in the course of five years, unless, indeed, wages are materially increased.

North Carolina mills have already been forced to send agents into Georgia and Northern Alabama, and even Northern Mississippi to procure labor that could not be readily obtained in the Old North State. This proposition is indisputable—when white labor can no longer be obtained at about present rates the opportunity of negro labor will be at hand. Negro labor will then be employed. It will not be given employment until the supply of available white labor at current prices is heavily drawn upon and begins to show signs of exhaustion. In other words, the negro is the reserve force of Southern mills. As things look to-day, he is the force that will be called into active service in the first decade of the new century.

The Question of Earnings.

The question of earnings has much to do with this problem. The greater the earnings the greater the supply of white labor and the longer it will hold out. Living expenses in North Carolina mill villages or other small towns of the South are minimized almost beyond belief in a New England town. Eggs rarely rise to 10 cents a dozen, or chickens to 25 cents a pair. Fuel is scarcely an item of expense; house rent at many mills is not counted, and clothing costs but a song. The entire family is often given employment, distressing as the fact may be to humanitarians and economists. Children fairly swarm in Southern mills. The head of the family may earn if he be diligent $8 a week, the mother $5 more, and each of the children will pick up $2 more, the older ones earning up to $5. Not infrequently the weekly earnings of the entire family go up to $20 or even $25 a week. When considered in detail these are low wages, but they admit, on account of the low expenditures of the Piedmont section, of savings that are impossible in New England or the Middle States. In other words, the family mentioned is better paid, is more independent, is better off in every essential respect, than the family of the man in Fall River who earns himself 50 per cent. more. There seems to be no way to bring the two men to parity except by shutting out child labor in the Southern mills and raising in the South the scale and able unless the Weather Bureau can be induced to change the Southern climate.

These propositions seem then to be well grounded:

1. The supply of white labor in Southern mills will become exhausted in the course of a decade of mill expansion to the point of increased wages.

2. Negro labor, now held in reserve, will then be utilized at wages even less than is now paid to white labor, because negroes can live and do live on less money.

3. Negro operatives can in the hands of competent Southern managers become reasonably efficient and satisfactory.

4. The wages of Southern operatives will not therefore be increased in any length of time that can be foreseen; they may, on the other hand, be decreased.

The possibility of the change herein foreshadowed is exceedingly regretted in the South—by no one more than those who have come to know and to esteem the mountain people for their lovable qualities, for their unadulterated Americanism, their flavor of the soil. They need just such an outlet for their pent-up energies as the cotton mills of the South afford, and if commercial exigencies compel the substitution of negro operatives, it must result in many changes of a far-reaching and regrettable nature. It is not too much to say that the change will not come until Northern or English competition drives, the Southern manufacturers to it as a matter of necessity and self-defense.

N. P. T. FINCH.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 28, 1898.

Consuls Find Trade Openings.

Among the Consular reports for the month of August is a letter from L. Edwin Dudley, United States Consul at Vancouver, in which he says he believes that there is a field there for the importation of well-bred horses, cattle, and sheep from the United States. The horses in that vicinity, he says, are all undersized and very poorly bred. Good driving horses are very scarce, and good draught horses are almost unknown. The cattle, with a few exceptions, are not of the best breed, and a few Shorthorns and Jersey bulls could be sold or used to the profit of the importer.

Louis Goldschmidt, Consul at La Guayra, writes that nearly all the coal used there is of English origin, and the consumption is considerable. The retail prices of coal by the ton of 2,240 pounds varies from $11.20 to $12.80, and these prices are paid for quantities of from one ton to twenty tons and more. The coal is put up by the Welsh miners into small bricks or briquettes, seven by eight inches in thickness and about eleven inches long. It is easy to handle in the small engines employed by the railways that carry their fuel on a small platform attached to the engine, where ordinary coal would fall off. Owing to the late coal strikes in Wales, very little coal has arrived there of late, but in spite of that no American coal has been landed at that port except a special kind of hard coal used for the manufacture of gas.

"There is an excellent opening here for United States coal," says Consul Goldschmidt, "and no doubt the same holds good in many South American countries; but our exporters must meet the demands of the trade. I have no doubt that American coal can be landed here and sold much cheaper than British coal, and still leave an excellent profit for the shipper."

A Seasonable Yearning.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The thick coats, trousers, hats, and skirts in which Americans array themselves when humidity is taking the shape out of everything and heat is sapping their vitality are inventions of the devil. All one needs now is a sheet. In fact, all one needs now is an envelope of atmosphere, but for propriety's sake we concede the sheet. Let us off at least with Manila pajamas. Dozens of lives are sacrificed every Summer to the insane custom of wearing arctic clothes in a tropical climate. Stop it. We exhibit sense in Government; we are free in matters of religion; our morals sit easy on us, but when it comes to clothes we are the most abject slaves that walk the earth. Somebody set us free. Start a pajama society.

POLICEMAN SAW A MURDER

Fleeing Man Knocked Down by a Small Boy with a Baseball Bat.

FATAL QUARREL OF ITALIANS

Officer Who Witnessed the Affair Gave Chase and Captured the Alleged Murderer After the Timely Action of the Boy.

Policeman Degan, of the Lower Fulton Street Precinct, Brooklyn, was looking idly out of the rear windows of the station house about 6 P. M. yesterday, when his attention was attracted to two Italians who were standing at Front and Garrison Streets. They were quarreling, and the policeman watched their angry gestures indifferently. It is a common sight in that section, which is populated to a large extent by Italians, and never arouses more than a languid interest. Still, the professional instinct in the policeman led him to keep on watching the pair, instead of letting his attention drift to more interesting incidents.

The quarrel grew more animated, and one of the men shook his fist at the other. Their white teeth were gleaming and their black eyes flashing, as they jabbered Italian epithets at each other. Suddenly the younger man reached toward his pocket. The other steped back, but before he could make another movement something bright flashed in the air. There was a downward movement of the younger man's arm, and then an upward movement, and the other staggered, stepped back, and fell in a heap on the pavement.

The whole thing was done in a flash, but as the victim fell the policeman was running at his topmost speed toward the door of the station house without giving any other explanation than to shout, "A murder!" to the Sergeant at the desk as he dashed past.

Meanwhile the man with the knife had turned his attention to flight. Why he should have rushed toward the river is not known, but he evidently had some plan of escape, or else of suicide, in his mind, for he dashed in that direction as fast as he could run. The distance is only a few blocks, and the pursuing policeman who had witnessed the crime was some distance behind. The Italians in the street stood paralyzed with fright and made no movement to stop the man. As he dashed past them with his bloody knife in his hand there was a general scatter. He had the right of way.

But the presence of mind of a small boy stood between him and liberty. A party of lads were playing baseball in the street, less than a block away, and they had seen the flash of the weapon and the fall of the murdered man. Boys in that quarter of Brooklyn need no explanation of such a sight. Several of them turned to run as the murderer came running toward them. A few stood their ground, and one of them was a boy at the bat. He took a firmer grasp of the bat and waited.

As the Italian passed, only a few feet away, the plucky youngster swung his bat around his head to give it force, and hurled it at the man's head as if it had been a ball. It struck him, and he staggered and went down. He did not move, and the boy apparently now afraid that he had killed the man, took to his heels and disappeared with his comrades.

In a few seconds, Degan, who was near enough to have seen the whole affair, was at the spot. The man had simply been stunned, though the blow, if aimed with a man's strength, might have killed him. Degan took him to the station house, where he gave his name as Antonio Ferrare, thirty-eight years old, of 67 Adams Street. The murdered man was Lucanio Machio, forty-five years old, of 55 Front Street, and the quarrel was over money matters. Machio's throat had been cut from ear to ear.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINER.

The Statendam, Latest Addition to the Holland-America Company's Fleet, Arrives from Rotterdam.

The Dutch steamer Statendam, which arrived from Rotterdam and Bologne on Saturday night and docked in Hoboken yesterday morning, is the latest addition to the Holland-America Line. She is a sister ship of the Rotterdam, put in the service last year, both being from the yards of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast. She is commanded by Capt. Boujer, the Commodore of the line.

The accession of the young Queen of Holland to the throne on Aug. 31, her birthday, was duly celebrated aboard ship by a special dinner to the saloon passengers, at which Otto Reuchlin, a Director of the line, presided. Speeches were made.

The latest portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, which adorns the head of the grand staircase in the luxurious deck of the steamer, was tastefully decorated with the Dutch colors festooned with garlands of flowers.

The Statendam is a twin-screw steamer, 530 feet in length, 60 feet beam, and 42 6 feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage is nearly 11,000 tons. She has accommodations for a large number of cabin and steerage passengers. Her average speed is about 16½ knots.

THE TEMPLE HAND-IN-HAND.

First Synagogue Erected in the Bronx Is Dedicated.

The synagogue of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand, in One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Willis and Brook Avenues, the first Jewish temple of worship erected in the Borough of the Bronx, was formally dedicated at 3 P. M. yesterday. The temple was filled with members of the pioneer congregation and prominent representatives of down-town synagogues.

After the procession and the lighting of Ner Tamid, the opening prayer was delivered by Rabbi Kopfstein of the One Hundred and Twelfth Street synagogue. Sermons were preached by Dr. Abraham Blum, the rabbi, and by Dr. J. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. The dedication hymn was sung by Miss Harriet Loeb, and an interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hillard, pastor of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street Presbyterian Church. The volunteer choir of twelve members furnished music.

BURGLAR ASSAULTS A WOMAN.

Mrs. Hart Would Not Keep Quiet and a Negro Struck Her.

Mrs. Annie Hart, of 263 Tenth Street, Jersey City, was awakened at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday by a man, who was ransacking the bureau. She screamed, but the burglar warned her to keep quiet or he would kill her. This did not deter her from screaming again, when the burglar seized a chair and hit her on the head, the force of the blow being broken by the chair coming in contact with the bedstead.

Mrs. Hart's screams aroused the other tenants of the house. They forced a door of her apartments and caught the burglar as he was escaping through a window. He proved to be a colored man and said he was William S Nichol, thirty-eight years old, of 209½ Brunswick Street. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on charges of burglary and atrocious assault.

Arrested and Died in a Cell.

Michael Kerry, of 1,241 Second Avenue, a laborer, who was held a prisoner in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, Saturday night, for intoxication, died yesterday morning in a cell, shortly after he had been aroused to go to court. When he was called he was seen to be a very sick man, and a hurry call was sent to the Harlem Hospital, but Kerry was dead when the doctor arrived. Heart disease was pronounced the cause of death. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Civic-Philanthropic Conference.

The second annual session of the Civic-Philanthropic Conference will be held at Battle Creek Mich., Oct. 18 to 23. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of New York is President, and Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek Vice President. Wednesday, Oct. 19, will be Health and Sanitation Day, and Thursday, Oct. 20, will be Mayors' Day, when there will be a conference of city and county officials, with Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, presiding.

ARMY AND NAVY EVANGELISTS

Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John J. McCook, and Others Speak at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 4.—Immense crowds filled the morning, afternoon, and evening meetings held in the Auditorium to-day for the purpose of assisting in the work of the Army and Navy Commission. Addresses were delivered by Major Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John J. McCook, the Rev. L. W. Munhall, the soldier-evangelist; A. F. Barrett of the commission, and others. The singing was led by Ira D. Sankey.

The morning meeting brought together 6,000 or 7,000 listeners. The Rev. L. W. Munhall of Germantown, the soldier evangelist, who had charge of the meetings, spoke of the recent solitary instance of a soldier dying from homesickness, and told of the thousands of similar cases that came under his notice during the civil war, and said that much of the alleviated conditions of the soldier from homesickness was due to the great work of the commission and the aid afforded it by the General Government. He said he had found the regulars more attentive to religious influence than the volunteers, and showed that this came from the fact that the volunteers, coming fresh from Christian homes, did not feel the need of religious ministrations as much as the regulars.

Col. John J. McCook of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the commission, told how the records proved that 40 per cent. of the men in camp attended in one way or the other the meetings held in army and navy commission tents, and cited the instance of one regiment which was engaged in the battle of Santiago, where 7 per cent. of the men were regularly in attendance in the tents of the commission.

In the afternoon A. F. Barrett, who had charge of the Christian Commission tents at Santiago, depicted the sufferings of the men in the trenches and the work of the Red Cross.

In the evening, Major Gen. O. O. Howard said, in part: "When our war with Spain came on the Young Men's Christian Association was completely equipped and ready for the great work before it. The commission put up a double heading, first of National men, such as J. J. McCook, President; Lucien C. Warner, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, and other names known to the Nation, and they backed this by a display of intense practical workers. The workers by turns from each tent, and the Chaplains, gathered for consultation and went out systematically to all the hospitals and to different regiments, and to all the large pavilions.

"One branch of the commission had a purpose to bring together Christian workers and extend home privileges to all the soldiers, regulars and volunteers. Another branch, which we call the evangelical, had for Chairman Dwight L. Moody. The object of that branch was to carry good tidings of salvation to the thousands of young men gathered together for their country's service.

"In one of Gen. Lee's hospitals," Gen. Howard said, "two young men, one from South Carolina, the other from Michigan, came together like Christian brothers, as they were convalescing. Gen. Lee's introduction at Camp Cuba Libre was in the same direction, 'Gen. Howard and I, who were once on opposite sides, are now, thank God, together again with one country and one flag.'

"The hurrahs of the 2,000 men present, following this statement coming from Northern and Southern men, mingled together were strong and indicative of heartfelt union."

He said that the speakers sent out by Dwight L. Moody have preached a simple gospel to more than two hundred thousand men, and no one but the Lord himself can estimate the results of their faithful labors.

MAY SUCCEED DR. JOHN HALL.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge Is Popular with Congregation of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., will occupy the Rev. Dr. John Hall's pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church next Sunday. It is said that he may be chosen as assistant pastor of the church, with a view to becoming Dr. Hall's successor.

Dr. Hoge, who is thirty-seven years old, comes from a long line of Presbyterian ministers. His father at one time was associated with the Rev. Dr. Springer in the Brick Church, and his uncle is a Presbyterian minister at Richmond, Va. Dr. Hoge is regarded with favor by the younger element in the congregation, as well as by the most conservative.

Dr. Hall, who will return from Europe about Sept. 24, is in feeble health, and it is thought he may desire to withdraw entirely from his labors as pastor of the church, in which case Dr. Hoge probably will be installed at once as his successor.

STOLE DUMMY AND CLOTHES.

Two Harlem Men Become Desperate for Want of a Drink.

Patrick Brown, thirty-eight years old, of 126 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and James Hernan, thirty-four years old, of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Harlem Court yesterday charged with stealing a suit of clothes and the dummy on which the clothes hung last night from in front of the clothing store of Lewis Cohn, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. James Campbell of 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was standing in the doorway next to Cohn's store, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, when he noticed two men acting suspiciously. He told Cohn, and they both watched the two men from the store.

Their vigilance was soon rewarded, for the men dashed quickly up, seized what appeared to be the best suit, and ran with the dummy through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street toward Lexington Avenue. Cohn and Campbell gave chase crying "Police!" and "Stop thief!" Officer Kane of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station joined in the chase and captured the two men in a saloon at the corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The dummy had been stripped and left on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Cohn, while running did not see the inanimate object lying across the sidewalk, and his feet became entangled in the wire frame and both Cohn and the dummy became involved in an acrobatic tussle, in which the dummy came out the victor. The clothes were found on the men.

In court the prisoners told Magistrate Meade they had been drinking all day and their money gave out, and they became desperate for want of a drink. They were both held in $300 bail for the Special Sessions, which they failed to furnish.

Fell from a Car While Asleep.

Patrick Hutchinson, fifty-five years old, who refused to give his address, boarded a a north-bound cable car of the Third Avenue Line at the Post Office yesterday afternoon and fell asleep. As the car passed Chambers Street Hutchinson lurched forward and, rolling under the guard rail at the side of the car, fell upon the down-town track of the road almost immediately in front of a south-bound car. A policeman of the Oak Street Station was at the crossing, and with the assistance of two citizens dragged the man from the track before the car struck him. Hutchinson was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured by the fall.

Baby Died in Her Arms.

Mrs. Margaret Spillane of 40 Beach Street, accompanied by a woman friend and carrying her fourteen-months-old child in her arms, went to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday to have the child treated. The child was found to be suffering from measles as well as neglect, and as the hospital was crowded with heat cases and sick soldiers Mrs. Spillane was advised to take it to the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. Instead of doing this the mother walked about the street some time, and then went to the Leonard Street Police Station. Just as she entered the child died. The body was removed to the Morgue.

In a Bad Dilemma.

Bowser—You appeared to be in a terrible dilemma in Juniper's saloon last evening.

Towser—Oh, I don't know.

Bowser—Oh, yes you were: between two horns, you know.—Boston Transcript.

PLATT MEN ARE AMUSED

Treat Report that Black Faction Will Drive Him Out of Politics as Huge Joke.

SURE OF ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESS

They Say No Other Gubernatorial Candidate Will Stand the Ghost of a Chance at the Republican Convention.

The chief topic of conversation among the Republican politicians who gathered around Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, was the anti-Platt movement, which, Albany reports say, is to be launched early this week by the managers of the Governor's campaign for renomination.

According to these Albany advices, Gov. Black is to signalize his return from his tour of the Southern camps by holding a war council of his chief supporters at the capital to-day or to-morrow, as a result of which, one story says, disclosures will be made "which will drive Mr. Platt out of political business." Louis F. Payn, George W. Aldridge, Cornelius Collins, and Charles S. Francis are billed to take part in this conference, but of the nature of the threatened "disclosures" no hint is given.

Platt men who commented on the report affected to treat it as unimportant, even if true. They did not seem to think that Messrs. Payn, Aldridge, and Collins were in a position to begin a campaign of disclosures, and if they did it was broadly intimated that the game was one that two could play at. The talk of the Black men about driving Senator Platt out of politics was treated as a huge joke.

The organization leaders, from Chairman Odell down, who regard Col. Roosevelt as the most available candidate for the head of the ticket, are not alarmed by these reports of the intention of the Governor's friends to carry the fight into the convention, for the reason that they think the preference for Roosevelt will be manifested so generally and unmistakably before the convention meets that no other candidate will have the semblance of a show. They regard the Governor and his chief supporters as too good politicians to insist on making a hopeless fight, and they look for the spread of the Roosevelt sentiment between now and the convention to convince the Black managers that the fight will be hopeless. The "machine" leaders, having resolved on Roosevelt, will see to it that his boom is sedulously cultivated from now on. This explains to outside observers the readiness with which pronounced Platt leaders like R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn talk for Roosevelt, after conferring with Mr. Platt and Chairman Odell.

The Senator and the State Chairman both were at the Oriental Hotel yesterday, and while they talked no politics for publication, they listened to more or less political talk from up-State leaders who visited the beach during the day. Among these was ex-Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, who is credited with carrying the political destinies of Washington County in the hollow of his hand. Delmour Potter of Warren County, who is interested in seeing State Treasurer Colvin get the nomination for Controller, called in the interest of his friend, L. B. Gleason, Journal Clerk of the State Senate. Sheriff J. D. Lawrence and Treasurer C. S. Woodruff composed a delegation from Delaware County, who escorted ex-Assemblyman D. H. Mackie, and solicited the organization's support for Mr. Mackie's candidacy for the Senate in the Twenty-sixth District, consisting of the counties of Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan.

Chairman Odell of the State Committee does not expect to be at the Fifth Avenue headquarters to-day, having planned to take a "day off" and enjoy a sail.

Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House were practically deserted yesterday, the heat having driven Chairman McCarren and his assistants out of the city.

FIERCE BLAZE IN HARLEM.

Fire Practically Destroys the Five-Story Factory Building of Maas, Blum & Co.

Fire yesterday afternoon practically destroyed the five-story brick factory building of Maas, Blum & Co., manufacturers of bone, rubber, horn, and ivory goods at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue. The fire was one of the fiercest that the department has combated in months, and for an hour the destruction of the entire block of buildings was threatened. The work of the flames was so rapid that within half an hour after their discovery the four upper stories of the building had crumbled and fallen with a mighty crash into a heap of ruins. More than 300 persons, largely girls, will be thrown out of employment as a result.

The attention of Policeman E. F. Miley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was called to the fire at 12:40 o'clock by Charles Ruhe, who from his home at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and First Avenue had seen flames issuing from a window of the fifth story of the building. Before an alarm could be sent in tongues of flame were leaping from every window on that floor, and by the time the first engines arrived three floors of the building were ablaze. In quick succession four alarms were sent in, and eighteen engines, four hook and ladder companies, and the fireboats Havemeyer and Robert A. Van Wyck were soon at work. Chief Bonner early decided that the building was doomed, and his efforts were directed to saving the adjoining property. The residents in near-by buildings hurried panic-stricken from their homes, and the streets were soon filled with portable property of all kinds.

At 1:45 o'clock, when the fire was raging at its worst, the southeast wall of the building fell over into the street, nearly burying Engine 35 beneath the redhot débris. The engine was badly damaged and rendered useless. Engineer Walter Jones barely escaped being crushed. Three firemen of Company 35 were standing erect at the top of a seventy-five foot ladder which rested against the wall when they saw it totter and gradually lean toward them. They managed to slip down the ladder and scramble to one side as the wall fell into the street. The flames were under control within an hour and a half after the first alarm had been sent in, and one of the near-by buildings was damaged.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine room in the rear of the basement and to have quickly leaped to the top floor through the elevator shaft. The owners estimate their loss at $200,000. The building and stock were insured.

AN ELEVATED STATION AFIRE.

Structure at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue Damaged.

Fire caught the great platform of the elevated road at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, and for a time it looked as though the entire structure, 800 feet long and 600 feet wide, would be destroyed. The platform is the one on which the tracks extend from the elevated road structure proper into the car yards.

The flames started from some unknown cause, directly under the platform, about 200 feet from the street. Because of the nature of the structure and the high wind, three alarms were sent in.

A big hole was burned in the platform and the bottoms burned from six cars, which could not be got off the platform in time. Six bicycles, which were in one of the cars, were ruined. The loss is estimated at $1,500.

Early Morning Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire early yesterday morning in Bostwick & Harrison's photographic material establishment at 41 Marion Street, Brooklyn, caused great excitement for a while among the tenants of the neighboring apartment houses. The fire was discovered on the top floor of the three-story brick building, and is believed to have been caused by an explosion, which was soon followed by two other explosions. The building is owned by Thomas McMahon, and was damaged to the extent of $500. Bostwick & Harrison suffered a similar loss. An investigation made after the fire had been extinguished showed that a thick wall had been cracked by the explosions.



Who called this "Labor Day?"
It's a day of rest for us.
No clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings till to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

OUR NEW SEACOAST GUNS.

Modern Forty-five Calibre Weapons Nearing Completion at Birdsborough, Penn.

READING, Penn., Sept. 4.—In a very few months this country will possess quite an important addition to its resources for home defense. The first one of fifty improved, thoroughly up-to-date rapid-fire guns, now in course of construction at the Diamond Drill Works, Birdsborough, Penn., will be finished in a week or two, and the completion of the others will quickly follow.

These fifty guns are intended for coast defense exclusively. The contract for them was awarded only a few months ago, at a time when the end of the war with Spain seemed near at hand, and this demonstrates the fact that the Government has no intention to discontinue war preparations, even with no more war in sight. The Government's determination in this respect is also shown by the continued activity at the Carpenter Steel Works, in North Reading, where an immense number of steel projectiles and shells of various sizes, for army and navy use, have been finished and shipped to different points in the past thirty days, and the plant is still running day and night, just as it would were the war yet in progress and the shells being thrown against Spanish ships and fortifications.

Since Aug. 1 projectiles aggregating in value $200,000 have been made at the Carpenter plant, and the work goes on with new contracts also in sight.

The fifty coast-defense guns now being made at Birdsborough are to cost the Government half a million dollars, or an average of $10,000 each. To facilitate their rapid completion the Diamond Drill Company put up, in a very short time, a large building especially designed for gunmaking, and at a cost of many thousands of dollars equipped the structure with the most modern machinery. Twenty-five of these rapid-fire guns are to be of five-inch bore, and twenty-five of them of six-inch. All of them are to be of forty-five calibre—that is, forty-five times as long as the diameter of the bore, in proportion in gunmaking which, the inventor of these guns said, is in greatest favor with experts today, and assures the greatest destructive results.

The six-inch guns weigh about 14,000 pounds and the five-inch about 8,000. This great difference in weight in two guns with but an inch in difference of bore is due to a principle of modern gun construction, which rules that the weight of a gun increases with the cube of the diameter of its bore. To illustrate: The cube of a five-inch bore is 5 multiplied by 5 equals 25 multiplied by 5 equals 125. The cube of a ten-inch bore is 10 multiplied by 10 equals 100 multiplied by 10 equals 1,000. The cube of a five-inch gun is therefore but one-eighth as much as the cube of the ten-inch bore. Hence, the ten-inch gun will be constructed to weight eight times as much as one whose diameter is only half as great.

Both the five and six inch guns have breech actions, made so that they can be opened very quickly, and all use "fixed" ammunition; that is, ammunition in a metallic case, like that used in a shoulder gun.

The five-inch gun can be operated to fire from five to ten shots a minute, the number depending upon the skill of the gun's crew. The six-inch gun can be worked about half as rapidly. The five-inch can be fired so much faster than the six for the reason that the projectile and powder are in one cartridge case for use in the smaller gun, while the six-inch shell is so heavy that the projectile is put in first and the powder case afterward, requiring two movements. Both size guns are of extra high power, and will do great execution at a range of five miles. When finished they will be tested on the proving grounds at Birdsborough and, when in perfect condition, shipped to the Ordnance Department. It has not been given out as yet just where these guns will be placed.

The big Brown segmental gun, in course of construction at the Scott Iron Works in Reading, is now nearing completion, and will also be a very important addition to the harbor-defense guns of this country. It is said this monster will be one of the highest-powered ten-inch guns ever made. It has been made to stand a working pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch, an increase of 15,000 pounds to the square inch over the working pressure of the guns now in use in the navy. With a good smokeless powder this big gun will give a velocity of at least 3,000 feet per second, or more than 35,000 foot-tons. In other words, it will be a force sufficient to raise 35,000 tons a foot high.

It is an old rule in gunnery that large guns will penetrate one inch of wrought iron for each hundred feet of velocity. That means a penetration of thirty inches of wrought iron for the Brown ten-inch gun, which is more than sufficient to penetrate the thickest armor on any ship afloat.

This big gun, it is thought, is intended for the defense of New York Harbor. It cost the Government $33,000, which Congress appropriated for its construction.

Last week the Government again asked for bids for furnishing a large quantity of the smaller-sized shells for navy and army guns, and, all in all, it is quite evident that a policy of preparing for all future war possibilities is now being observed. There is no doubt that the unprepared condition of this country for war at the opening of hostilities with Spain has at least proved a great object lesson.

WISCONSIN'S TIMBER LANDS.

The State's Climatic Conditions Affected by Their Destruction.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—According to report written by Filbert Roth, a special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State of Wisconsin, with a population of about 2,000,000, and taxable property to the amount of $600,000,000, has a home consumption of over 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides enormous quantities of other wood material, which, if imported into the State, would cost the State over $25,000,000. Of its northern half, a land surface of over 18,000,000 acres, only 7 per cent. is cultivated, the rest forming one continuous body of forests and waste land

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 3,...	2,047,477
Same week last year.....	3,210,285
Stocks to date this year.....	69,938,696
Corresponding date last year..	46,075,428

Bonds for the week.....	$14,605,200
Same week last year.....	19,550,070
Bonds to date this year.....	568,700,170
Corresponding date last year..	352,208,558

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

LOUISVILLE'S RECORD.

Story of the Progress of the Big Southern System—Its Extent and Its Securities.

Recent official assurances that Louisville and Nashville stockholders are soon to be substantially benefited by the company's improving business—it having been stated that future surpluses are to be applied to dividend purposes in so far as is practicable—have brought the company's stock into new prominence in Wall Street, and make apropos the following review of the history of the Louisville and Nashville road and of its present status:

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was chartered March 2, 1850, and opened for business between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., 185 miles, in November, 1859. The Bardstown and Louisville Railroad, chartered March 6, 1856, and running from Junction, Ky., to Bardstown, Ky., 1,737 miles, was purchased by the Louisville at a judicial sale in 1865, and thereafter operated as the Bardstown branch. The Knoxville and Richmond branches were built under the charter of the Louisville and Nashville, and the former was opened to Lebanon, 37.30 miles, in November, 1857; to Brodhead, 54.90 miles, in January, 1868; to Mount Vernon, 7.26 miles, in November, 1868; to Lexington, 10.86 miles, in September, 1870; to Jellico, 60.48 miles, in 1882. The Richmond branch was opened in January, 1868, and completed from Junction, Ky., to Richmond, Ky., 25.88 miles, in November, 1868.

The Memphis branch, from Memphis, Ky., to the Tennessee State line, was opened in September, 1860, and operated in connection with the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville and Memphis and Ohio Railroads. The first-named company was chartered Jan. 28, 1852, leased to the Louisville Feb. 7, 1868, and purchased Sept. 30, 1871, for $1,700,000 in bonds of the State. It operated 82.50 miles of road from Guthrie, Ky., to Paris, Tenn. The Memphis and Ohio was chartered Feb. 4, 1852, as the Nashville and Memphis Railroad. Its road, 130 miles, from Paris, Tenn., to Memphis, was leased to the Louisville for ten years in September, 1867, but before the expiration of the lease in October, 1872, it was merged into the Louisville, the latter exchanging its stock for that of the former.

Important Branches Acquired.

The Glasgow branch, from Junction, Ky., to Glasgow, Tenn., 10.50 miles, was leased for net earnings Sept. 26, 1871. A lease was taken May 4, 1872, of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, Nashville, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala., 119.09 miles, for ten years from July 1, 1872, the Louisville assuming all funded and floating debts not exceeding $2,450,000, and agreeing to pay two years after the completion of the South and North Alabama Railroad 6 per cent. on the capital stock. The first dividend under this arrangement was paid April, 1875. The Nashville and Decatur was a consolidation Jan. 1, 1868, of the Tennessee and Alabama, chartered 1852; the Central Southern and the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad, chartered in 1854.

The South and North Alabama Railroad, from Decatur, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala., 182.58 miles, chartered Feb. 17, 1854, was opened Oct. 1, 1872, and operated by the Louisville, the latter owning a controlling interest in the stock and guaranteeing the first mortgage sterling bonds. A branch line of the road, from Elmore to Wetumpka, Ala., 6.90 miles, was opened July 1, 1878. The Cecelian branch, from Louisville, Ky., to Cecelian Junction, Ky., 46 miles, was originally built by the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, and opened April 14, 1874. It was purchased at decretal sale by the Louisville in January, 1877, and five years later leased to the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $60,000, with the option of purchasing it for $1,000,000.

Developing the System.

The New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, New Orleans, La., to Mobile, Ala., 141 miles, was leased to the Louisville May 8, 1880, for fifty years, the latter owning all the capital stock. The New Orleans and Mobile was chartered in November, 1866, under the name of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas, and opened in 1870. The company defaulted in the payment of its interest on July 1, 1874, and the road was sold under foreclosure in April, 1880, and reorganized under its present name. The Pontchartrain Railroad, from New Orleans to Lake End, 5 miles, is operated in connection with this company. The Mobile and Montgomery Railway, which was a reorganization in 1874 of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, running from Mobile to Montgomery, Ala., 178.80 miles, was leased to the Louisville for twenty years from Jan. 1, 1881, the rental being net earnings.

Further Marked Progress.

The Henderson Division of the Louisville, from Henderson, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., 135.22 miles, was originally the Edgefield and Kentucky, and the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, chartered in 1852. The two companies were consolidated into the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad in June, 1872. In the following year the consolidated company defaulted in payment of interest, and both divisions were purchased at decretal sales by the Louisville, which owns them absolutely.

Another division of the St. Louis and Southeastern—the Indiana and Illinois Division—was purchased by the Southeast and St. Louis Railway, chartered in November, 1880, and running from East St. Louis, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., 160.60 miles, with branches to Shawneetown, Ill., and O'Fallon, Ill., making in all 208 miles of road. This division was operated by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway from Jan. 1, 1880, until April 1, 1880, under a lease, when, by an agreement, it was transferred to the Louisville, the latter having acquired a controlling interest in that company's stock. On Nov. 15, 1880, the line was sold under foreclosure, and purchased by a committee of bondholders, who transferred it to the Southeast and St. Louis Railway on condition that the Louisville should lease the road and issue its bonds in part payment, which was done.

A Florida Connection.

The Selma and Gulf Railroad, (chartered in 1858,) from Selma, Ala., to Pensacola Junction, Fla., 67.53 miles, was completed by the Louisville in 1881, having been transferred to that company by the Pensacola and Selma Railroad, which acquired it in foreclosure sale Sept. 22, 1879. The Southern Division of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, from Lebanon, Ky., to Greensburg, Ky., 30.50 miles, was built by the Louisville in 1880, and leased for net earnings. The Selma Division of the Western of Alabama, from Montgomery to Selma, Ala., 50 miles, was leased for five years, from May 1, 1880, at an annual rental of $52,000.

On Nov. 1, 1881, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railway, from Louisville, Ky., to Newport, Ky., 110.10 miles, with a branch from La Grange to Lexington, Ky., was purchased and incorporated into the Louisville and Nashville system. The latter also thereby came into control of the Shelby Railroad, from Shelby Junction to Shelbyville, Ky., 19.23 miles; the Louisville, Harrod's Creek and Westport, Louisville to Prospect, Ky., 11 miles, and the Northern Division of the Cumberland and Ohio, from Shelbyville to Bloomfield, Ky., 26.72 miles, all of which had been operated by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington.

Still Reaching Out.

The Elkton and Guthrie Railroad, Elkton, Ky., to Guthrie, Ky., 10.92 miles, chartered in 1884, was opened on Feb. 1, 1885, and operated by the Louisville for net earnings. The Henderson Bridge and Railroad, from Henderson, Ky., to Evansville, Ind., 10.66 miles, was organized Sept. 21, 1880, and the bridge opened for traffic July 13, 1885. It is operated by the Louisville, which, in union with other connecting roads, guarantees to the bridge company tolls to the amount of $200,000 a year. The Clarksville and Princeton Division of the Louisville, from Clarksville, Tenn., to Princeton, Ky., 52.74 miles, was purchased in August, 1886, and in November of that year the Mammoth Cave Railroad, from Glasgow Junction to Mammoth Cave, Ky., 8.38 miles, was opened and leased to the Louisville. The Alabama Mineral Railroad, from Attalla, to Calera, Ala., 119.09 miles, and from Shelby to Columbiana, Ala., 5.82 miles, came under the control of the Louisville Jan. 1, 1891.

Valuable Additions.

In December, 1890, the latter also acquired control of the Kentucky Central Railway by purchase of its capital stock, and began the operation of the road as part of the system on Feb. 1, 1891. The Kentucky Central extends from Covington to Lexington, Ky., 149.88 miles; Maysville to Paris, Ky., 49.46 miles; Paris Junction to Lexington, Ky., 17.94 miles; Estill Junction to Rowland, Ky., 30.43 miles—a total of 247.71 miles. This company was organized in May, 1887, and took over the Kentucky Central Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure April 23, 1887. On May 4, 1891, the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, from Pensacola to Rider Junction, Fla., 160.28 miles, was sold under foreclosure, and purchased by the Louisville. The company had been in existence since 1881, and its road was completed in 1883.

The Louisville also acquired all the stock of the Owensborough and Nashville Railway, Owensborough to Adairville, Ky., 84 miles; Mud River Branch, 4.49 miles, and a majority of the capital stock of the Nashville, Florence and Sheffield Railway, Columbia, Tenn., to Sheffield, Ala., 82.13 miles; West Point Branch, Iron City to Pinkney, 11.78 miles; Napier Branch, Summertown to Napier, 10.92 miles; total, 104.83 miles. This company was a consolidation May 16, 1887, of the Nashville and Florence and Tennessee and Alabama Railroads. The Cumberland Valley Branch of the Louisville was extended in 1891 to a connection with the Clinch Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western. The Louisville Transfer Company, previously leased, was merged into the Louisville and Nashville in 1894.

More Recent Purchases.

The Montgomery and Prattville Railroad, Prattville Junction to Prattville, Ala., 10.35 miles, chartered March 29, 1895, and opened March, 1896, is owned and operated by the Louisville. The Shelby cut-off—Shelbyville to Christiansburg, Ky., 85 miles—was also constructed during 1896. The Sheffield and Tuscumbia Railroad, Sheffield to Tuscumbia, Ala., 2.63 miles, originally organized as a street railway company, was purchased by the Louisville in April, 1895, rebuilt and leased to the Nashville, Florence and Sheffield for twenty years from March 9, 1896, at a nominal rental. In April, 1896, the Louisville purchased the Middlesborough Railroad, a belt line at Middlesborough, Ky., about 30 miles of track, and also that portion of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railway, including the Cumberland Gap Tunnel, lying north of the junction in Claiborne County, Tenn., between the lines of the Louisville and the first-named company. The Tennessee Midland and the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama Railroads, which were purchased by the Louisville in 1895, were leased to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis in September, 1896. With the latter company the Louisville jointly leased in 1897, for ninety-nine years, terminal property in Nashville belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Terminal Company.

Capital Stock and Funded Debt.

The capital stock in 1874 was $8,948,600; in 1875, $8,988,301; 1876 and 1877, $9,003,219; 1878, $9,007,819; 1879, $9,052,950; 1880, $9,059,361; and 1881, $18,130,913. The increase in 1881 was made through the declaration of a 100 per cent. stock dividend payable Nov. 13, 1880. In 1882 the capital stock was $18,133,513; in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, $30,000,000; in 1888, $31,518,000; in 1889, $32,024,520; 1890, $46,989,020; 1891, $47,883,820. In July, 1891, it was voted to increase the stock from $48,000,000 to $55,000,000 for the purchase of the Kentucky Central and other purposes, and of the new stock $4,800,000 was taken by the stockholders at 70. The capital stock in 1892 was $52,703,120; in 1893, $52,706,120; in 1894, $52,707,820. An increase in stock to $60,000,000 was authorized in November, 1893, but the present amount outstanding is $52,800,000, with $2,200,000 in the company's treasury. The remaining $5,000,000 authorized has not been issued.

The funded debt in 1874 was $14,767,000; in 1875, $17,206,810; 1876, $16,555,710; 1877, $16,484,230; 1878, $17,440,720; 1879, $17,396,770; 1880, $30,978,020; 1881, $48,485,440; 1882, $59,572,778; 1883, $59,320,630; 1884, $58,910,512; 1885 $62,808,314; 1886, $61,556,254; 1887, $61,999,596; 1888, $64,046,660; 1889, $65,726,660; 1890, $57,643,910; 1891, $66,722,660; 1892, $75,397,660; 1893, $77,330,660; 1894, $84,131,660; 1895, $84,158,660; 1896, $86,624,660; 1897, $93,520,660, of which $80,503,660 is outstanding, $12,167,000 in the treasury of the company, and $850,000 deposited with a trust company as collateral for the Georgia Railroad lease.

The funded debt is listed on the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

Louis. & Nash., Cecilian br'ch 7s.	1907	$490,000
Do N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s.	1930	5,000,000
Do do 2d g. 6s.	1930	1,000,000
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st g. 6s.	1919	2,030,000
Do Gen. g. 6s.	1930	10,008,000
Do Pensacola div. 1st g. 6s.	1920	580,000
Do St. Louis div. 1st g. 6s.	1921	2,500,000
Do do 2d g. 3s.	1980	3,000,000
Do Nash. & Dec. 1st 7s.	1900	1,900,000
Do Sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s.	1910	1,942,000
Do So. & Nth. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s	1935	3,763,000
Do Gold 5s	1937	1,784,000
Do Unified g. 4s	1940	14,994,000
Do do registered		
Do Pens. & At. 1st gtd. g. 6s.	1921	2,573,000
Do Collateral trust g. 5s	1931	5,129,000
L. & N. & Mob. & Monte. 1st g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000
Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st gtd. g. 5s.	1937	2,000,000
Kentucky Central g. 4s	1987	8,742,000
L. & N. Louis., Cin. & Lex. g. 4½s.	1931	3,258,000
Total		$73,909,000

Dividend Record.

The cash dividends paid by the company since its organization have been as follows: 1864, 6 per cent.; 1865, 8 per cent.; 1866, 8 per cent.; 1867, 8 per cent.; 1868, 7 per cent.; 1869, 7 per cent.; 1870, 7 per cent.; 1871, 7 per cent.; 1872, 7 per cent.; 1873, 7 per cent. Dividends ceased until August, 1877, when 1½ per cent. was paid. The rate in 1878 was 3 per cent.; in 1879, 4 per cent.; in 1880, 8 per cent.; 1881, 6 per cent.; 1882, 3 per cent. No dividends were paid from 1883 to 1887. In 1888 and 1889 and 1890 stock dividends were paid, and in the latter year 1 1-10 in cash. In 1891 50 per cent. cash was paid; in 1892, 4½ per cent.; in 1893, 4 per cent., and none since.

Mileage and Earnings.

The average mileage operated in 1880 was 1,705 miles; gross earnings were $7,435,843, and net earnings, $3,227,644; in 1881, mileage, 1,845; gross, $10,911,050; net, $4,198,518; in 1882, mileage, 1,971; gross, $11,987,744; net, $4,558,374; 1883, mileage, 2,032; gross, $13,234,915; net, $5,135,320; 1884, mileage, 2,065; gross, $14,351,093; net, $5,227,310; 1885, mileage, 2,057; gross, $13,936,346; net, $5,754,001; 1886, mileage, 2,022; gross, $13,177,018; net, $4,963,723; 1887, mileage, 2,022; gross, $15,080,584; net, $6,033,531; 1888, mileage, 2,027; gross, $16,360,241; net, $6,062,706; 1889, mileage, 2,161; gross, $16,599,396; net, $6,273,310; 1890, mileage, 2,198; gross, $18,846,004; net, $7,426,911; 1891, mileage, 2,250; gross, $19,220,729; net, $7,162,284; 1892, mileage, 2,857; gross, $21,235,721; net, $7,443,579; 1893, mileage, 2,942; gross, $22,403,639; net, $8,020,997; 1894, mileage, 2,955; gross, $18,974,337; net, $7,110,552; 1895, mileage, 2,955; gross, $19,275,994; net, $6,998,221.

Report for Last Fiscal Year.

The preliminary statement for the year ended June 30, 1898, has been issued, and it makes the following comparison with 1896 and 1895:

	1897-98 (est.)	1896-97.	1895-96.
Gross earnings	$21,966,202	$20,372,307	$20,380,711
Op. expenses	14,982,778	13,842,213	13,502,206
Net earnings	7,103,514	6,525,089	6,885,505
P. c. of exp. to earnings	67.66	67.98	66.23
Income from investments, &c.	590,776	427,063	434,371
Total net income.	7,394,290	6,950,152	7,319,876
Disbursements—			
Interest	4,815,540	4,826,222	4,983,095
Rents	156,594	155,761	
Taxes	647,028	586,515	579,941
Ga. R. R. loss..	164,800	25,430	27,570
Loss other roads.	11,660	49,975	30,989
Sinking fund....	162,003	194,662	186,548
Unfunded disc't	26,875	30,947	14,737
S. & N. A. R. R.	89,142	108,441	50,193
Total disb'sem'ts.	6,073,147	5,970,972	5,942,573
Surplus	1,321,143	979,180	1,377,303

Accompanying the report was the following statement by August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors:

"The general results of the operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, show an estimated surplus of $1,621,143

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 2, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest	Range for Year 1898. Lowest	Closing Bid Aug. 26.	Closing Ask Aug. 26.	Net Change Week.	STOCKS. Name of Road, Coal, Mining, Steel, Telegraph, etc.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Sept. 2. First.	Week Ending Sept. 2. High.	Week Ending Sept. 2. Low.	Week Ending Sept. 2. Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales for Week Ending Sept. 2, 1898.
118¾ February 10.	91 April 26.	95			Adams Express	12,000,000	June 2, '98.	2	110	111	110	111	137	
98 August 16.	36 July 6.	36	36¼	+ 1⅜	American Bank Note Company	15,750,000							---	
97½ August 16.	30¼ July 6.	30½	31		American Bank Note Company preferred	15,000,000	July 1 '98.	1⅜	44½	45½	44½	45	---	
167½ July 6.	117½ August 26.	117½	118	+ 3½	American Steel & Wire	13,000,000			89½	90½	89½	90	134	
167½ July 6.	117½ August 26.	117½	118	+ 3½	American Steel & Wire preferred	22,000,000	Aug. 1 '98.	1⅝	116	116	116	116	135	
89¾ August 26.	58¾ March 24.	87½	88	+ 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,000,000			87½	88	87½	88	120	
107¾ August 22.	87 March 24.	87	88		American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,000,000	July 1 '98.	1	107	107	107	107	118	
	30 September 3.	32	35		American Tin Plate	9,000,000			32	32	32	32	---	
	82 May 18.	82	90		American Tin Plate preferred	9,000,000			80	80	80	80	---	
193 July 21.	114½ January 5.	193	196		American Tobacco	25,000,000	July 1 '98.	2½	191	192½	190	192½	192	3,700
159¾ July 8.	94 January 20.	159	160		American Tobacco preferred	25,000,000			157½	158	157½	158	174	4,700
144½ August 25.	80 March 24.	80	90		American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,957,200			80	80	80	80	95	1,200
146¾ August 26.	101¼ March 23.	144	144½		American Sugar Refining Company	30,000,000	July 1 '98.	1	143	143½	142½	143½	164½	27,600
119 January 4.	108 March 22.	108	108½	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	25,000,000	July 1 '98.	1½	114½	115	114½	115	117½	1,000
97¾ August 24.	83 March 23.	83	83		American Spirits Manufacturing & Chem.	14,000,000			87½	87½	87½	87½	---	
147 August 26.	89¾ January 4.	142	143¾	+ 2½	American Tobacco	27,000,000	Aug. 1 '98.	2	144	146	140½	142	94¾	57,021
195¾ August 26.	*112 January 28.	124	127		American Tobacco preferred	11,000,000	Aug. 1 '98.	2	123	124	122	122	113½	2,000
15 February 5.	*7½ August 5.	11	12		Ann Arbor	3,000,000			11	11	11	11	18	100
50¾ February 7.	31 January 4.	38	47½		Ann Arbor preferred	2,000,000			37	37	37	37	33	
34½ August 25.	20¼ April 26.	19½	24	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	182,000,000			14½	14½	13½	13½	15¾	7,100
67½ August 24.	27½ March 12.	24	26¼	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	138,000,000			36½	37	35½	35½	37½	1,700
21½ June 17.	12¾ January 26.	---	---		Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	67	67	67	67	87½	100
32½ September 2.	22 August 25.	29	29½		Baltimore & Ohio, 5% installment paid	25,000,000			25½	25½	22	22½	---	1,000
7⅞ February 4.	*5 August 30.	5¾	6½		Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	15,000,000			5	5	5	5	9	100
9¾ January 21.	7⅞ March 21.	8½	9	— ⅜	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	19¾	1,400
69¾ August 22.	55 March 12.	65¾	66¼	— 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	36,000,000			65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	80	63,200
128¾ August 12.	105 March 26.	126½	128	+ ⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	127	128	127	127	132¼	1,000
14 June 6.	9 June 8.	9¾	---	— 1	Brunswick City	5,000,000			10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾	18	1,100
32¼ August 22.	25 March 12.	31	35½	— ⅜	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			30	32	30	32	52	100
15 September 1.	*41 May 4.	75½	76½	+ 7¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '92.	1	70	75	70	75	---	1,000
87¾ February 5.	46¾ March 12.	53½	54	— 1¾	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1 '98.	1	54	54	53½	53½	55½	2,300
90¾ January 20.	73 April 21.	88	88½	+ 3½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1 '98.	2½	86½	88¾	86½	88½	71	2,400
23¾ September 2.	11 April 22.	23½	23¾	+ 4¾	Central Pacific	49,000,000	July 2, '98.	⅞	21½	23½	21½	23½	14	2,400
36 August 17.	21¾ March 26.	23½	24	— ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	49,553,400			23½	24½	22¾	23½	30½	5,000
136 August 18.	85¾ March 26.	117½	117¾	— 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	52,082,300	June 15, '98.	1½	117	117¾	117	117¾	98½	2,400
66 June 1.	*26 April 21.	59¾	60	— 1⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,300	July 1, '98.	1½	61	61	56½	56½	51	1,900
135¾ February 1.	102 January 17.	103½	104¾	— 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,380,300	July 1, '98.	1½	100	100½	100½	100½	101	100
18 August 22.	9¼ February 24.	16	16¾	— 1½	Chicago Great Western	21,214,545			17½	17¾	16	16½	28	34,200
42¾ August 22.	23 March 15.	40¾	42	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,192,000			42	42½	41	41½	56	1,200
26¾ August 16.	20 April 22.	23½	23¾	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred B	2,444,195			23½	23¾	23½	23½	37½	200
73¾ September 2.	*71 August 4.	71	74		Chicago Great Western debentures	13,300,000	July, '98.	2	72½	74	72½	72½	---	1,000
11 July 27.	*6 April 4.	6	9	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	16,506,099			9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	12¾	100
85¾ July 27.	33 April 16.	39	83	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,998,900			33	33	33	33	36½	100
114¾ August 27.	83¼ April 23.	112½	112¾	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	40,027,301	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	113¾	114	112	112½	126½	136,774
159 August 18.	140 April 25.	156¾	157½	— ⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	83,816,449	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	156½	157½	156½	157½	146	553
136¾ August 26.	113¾ March 12.	134½	134½	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	35,997,300	July 6, '98.	2½	135	135¾	134	134¾	120¾	5,000
103¾ June 1.	80 March 25.	104½	104¾	— 1½	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	103¾	105¾	103¾	104¾	92	25,700
9¾ March 3.	4¼ January 3.	8½	9¼	— ⅜	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			5½	5½	5½	5½	---	200
32½ August 26.	22½ January 3.	24½	25½	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			25¼	27¼	24½	24½	---	1,200
47¼ August 16.	25 March 12.	42	42½	— 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. and St. Louis	24,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	43	43	41½	42	89½	1,200
19¼ August 26.	11¾ March 26.	15	15½	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000			15	15½	15	15	18	12,700
57½ September 2.	*40 August 15.	51¾	52		Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '94.	1½	47	52½	47	52½	---	11,114
28¾ January 11.	17 March 12.	23	23	— 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			24	24½	23½	23½	26½	870
8 September 2.	*6 June 8.	7¾	8		Colorado Midland	8,250,000			6	6	6	6	---	300
*18¼ June 4.	14 June 23.	17½	17½		Colorado Midland preferred	4,844,200			15	15	15	15	---	3,500
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	5½	6¾		Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	---	100
8¼ February 10.	4½ July 30.	5¾	6		Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,376			5	5	5	5	8¾	200
200½ June 3.	167 March 28.	187	188	— 1	Consolidated Gas	36,750,000	June 15, '98.	2	189	191	187	187	196¾	3,425
52 September 2.	27½ March 25.	50¾	50¾	+ 5⅝	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '06.	1	45	52	43¾	50½	30¾	15,210
93¾ August 31.	*31 March 23.	94	96	+ ¾	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '95.	1½	92½	92¾	90½	90½	66¼	100
114¾ February 3.	103 July 19.	106¼	107¾	— ⅝	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¼	109	109	106¾	106¾	120	1,400
159 February 3.	144¾ April 22.	149	151½	— ⅛	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,298,950	July 25, '98.	1½	151	151	151	151	161½	600
17 September 1.	10 April 23.	14½	15	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	13¾	600
56¾ August 27.	40 April 21.	55¾	56		Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,850,000	July 15, '98.	1½	55¾	56	55	55¾	49	2,300
20 June 10.	5¾ April 21.	17½	18	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,258,100			17½	17½	17½	17½	13	300
94½ July 8.	45 April 20.	62	65	+ 2¾	Detroit Gas	1,545,700			61½	62½	61½	62½	44¾	800
*135¾ July 7.	*115 April 22.	130	134	— 1⅝	Edison Electrical Illuminat'g Co of N. Y	9,200,000	Aug. 1 '98.	1½	130	132¾	130	132¾	125	300
*126 August 19.	*106½ April 1.	---	---		Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	2,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	124	124½	124	124½	---	100
18¾ February 4.	11 April 23.	14	14¼	+ ¼	Erie	112,232,700			14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	17¾	1,400
42¾ February 11.	29¾ April 22.	37¾	38	+ ¼	Erie first preferred	42,544,000			37½	38¼	37¾	37¾	39½	7,200
21¾ February 11.	15½ April 22.	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛	Erie second preferred	18,000,000			19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	24	1,000
23 September 2.	*20 February 17.	29	30	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	26½	28	26½	28	---	1,000
62¾ September 2.	*37 April 15.	62¼	65	+ 1⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,294,600	Apl. 15, '97.	1	56	56	56	56	62¾	100
46¾ September 2.	29¾ March 12.	46¾	46¾	+ 5⅝	General Electric	30,460,000			41	46¾	40¾	46¾	35¾	42,700
130 June 30.	122 July 1.	137	138	— ½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1 '98.	1½	136	138	135¼	137½	141	2,212
94 August 26.	*87½ June 20.	90	---	— 2	Ill. Central Co.	3,628,300	July 15, '98.	1½	92	92	92	92	98	300
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	26½	28¾		Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	---	1,125
*56 September 1.	43 April 2.	52	---		Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25, '98.	50c	55	56	56	56	---	100
113¼ August 17.	98 April 21.	112¼	112¾	+ ⅝	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	112½	113¼	112¾	112¾	107	7,301
74⅝ September 1.	44½ April 21.	72½	73½	+ 2½	Illinois Steel Company	19,650,000	July, '98.	1½	71	74¾	69	73	49¾	21,370
66 August 22.	49 August 18.	57	57¾	— 3½	International Paper Company	13,940,400			61	61	56¾	57½	---	11,965
93 August 22.	88½ August 18.	91	92	— ⅜	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	July 11, '98.	1½	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¼	---	4,970
37¾ August 16.	25 April 26.	35½	36½	— 1⅞	Iowa Central preferred	5,571,600	Apl., '93.	1	37	37	36	36	41¾	230
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	18½	19¾	— 1	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			19	19	18¾	19	---	200
18¾ June 14.	*13½ March 9.	16	17	— ½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,800	Jan. 15, '95.	90c	16½	16	16	16	---	200
54¾ August 9.	37½ March 25.	50½	51	— 2	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	51¾	51¾	50¼	50¼	68¾	1,200
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	92	96	— 1	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	95	95	95	95	94¾	1,000
23½ August 22.	12½ March 14.	18	18½	— 1⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			18¾	19	17½	18	22¾	1,400
83 August 13.	66 March 14.	76	77		Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	75	76	74½	76	76¾	600
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	57¾	58	— 1⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,980,000	July, '93.	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	63¾	30,600
5¾ January 24.	2 August 31.	2	6		Manhattan Beach	350,000			2	2	2	2	3	200
124½ January 14.	91 March 26.	97¾	97¾	— ½	Manhattan Consolidated	39,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	96¼	98¾	94¾	97½	108¾	142,400
171½ February 14.	125¾ March 26.	153¾	153	+ 4	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	165¼	170	149	153	---	14,200
6¾ January 8.	4½ June 15.	5¾	6¾	— ⅝	Mexican Central	47,841,100			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	9¾	200
*60 August 25.	*54 January 29.	---	---		Michigan Peninsular Car preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 27, '96.	2	57	57	57	57	62	30
30¾ February 15.	24 March 11.	26½	28	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	8,000,000			27	27	27	28	28	300
91 June 27.	*80 April 11.	89½	91		Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90½	90½	90½	90½	89	100
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	60	61	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	60½	60½	60½	60½	69¾	200
96¾ September 1.	57 January 20.	95½	99	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	96	99½	96	99	98	25,750
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	12½	12½	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	15¾	225
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	35½	35¾	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	38	2,600
38¾ August 11.	22 March 12.	36	36¼	— 1	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	12,225	3,600
32½ February 4.	24¾ April 19.	28	29	— ⅝	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	31¾	200
39¾ August 23.	26¾ March 26.	37	37½	— ¼	National Lead Company	14,995,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	38	38	37	37¾	39	4,900
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	110¼	112¾	— 2⅝	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	111	112¾	111	111	106¾	400
21¾ May 23.	4 July 28.	6	6¾	— ¼	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	6¼	6¼	5¾	6¼	21	900
35 August 15.	30¾ August 1.	33	33¾	+ 1⅝	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000			32	32¾	31¾	33¾	---	5,400
99¼ August 9.	94¼ August 1.	96	97	— ¼	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	95¾	96	95¾	96	---	200
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	90	91	— 3½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	93	93	89	90	98¾	4,225
100 August 18.	14 April 5.	98½	100	+ 7½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	90½	99¾	88	97½	29¾	6,152
122¾ August 8.	105 March 26.	103¾	113¾	— 2	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	111	6,535
195¾ August 22.	*178¾ January 7.	191	194		New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,437,500	June 30, '98.	2	194	194	194	---	---	100
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	34¼	38	— 2¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000			35	35	34	34¾	41¼	200
17 February 7.	11¾ April 21.	15	16	— ½	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000			15	16	15	16	15	1,300
55¾ February 7.	42½ March 12.	54¾	54¾	— ⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	44	7,400
7¾ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6¾	6¾	— ⅜	North American	39,733,100			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	5½	1,250
41½ August 26.	19 February 24.	39¾	39½	— ⅜	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			40	41	39¾	39½	33¾	196,994
73¾ September 2.	56¾ March 12.	73¼	73¼	+ 2½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	77½	79¾	77½	79¾	62¾	129,661
18¾ February 2.	13¾ April 25.	16¾	16¾	— ⅝	Ontario & Western	58,113,982			16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	18¾	6,775
67½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	57	58	+ 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	2½	69	69	67	68½	85¾	1,620
77½ August 31.	65½ March 29.	76½	77½	+ ¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	3	76	77½	76	77¾	72¾	120
37¾ August 27.	19¾ January 3.	36¼	36½	— 2	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			36½	36¾	35¾	35¾	22¾	3,415
47½ August 19.	34½ July 20.	46	46	— ½	Pacific Coast	6,959,600			44½	45¾	44	45¾	---	1,400
91 June 28.	*83 August 12.	84	87		Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	83½	83½	83	84	---	25
67½ August 19.	57 July 20.	65½	66	— ½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '96.	1	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	---	1,175
30¾ August 22.	21 April 21.	34¾	34¾		Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	34¼	35¾	33¾	34¾	37¾	8,170
123¾ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	119¾	119	— ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,368,250	May 21, '98.	2½	119¾	119¾	119	119¾	113¾	2,270
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	106½	106¾	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	105¾	108	103¾	106¼	104¾	108,763
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1½	1½	1½	1½	2	200
47⅞ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	43½	45	— 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,247,180			44½	45¾	43¾	45¾	22	2,250
9½ September 1.	5¾ June 11.	9	10	+ ½	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	200
216 July 5.	163 March 12.	187½	189½	+ 1¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	184	187¼	184	187¼	180¾	982
23¾ January 6.	15¼ March 26.	18¼	18½	— ⅝	Reading	69,900,900			19	19¼	18¼	18¾	27¾	5,672
54½ February 3.	38 March 12.	43	43½	— 1⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			44¾	44¾	41¾	43¾	55¾	18,628
25 January 8.	15¾ March 26.	21	22	— ⅝	Reading second preferred	42,600,000			22	22	21¼	21¾	33¾	1,262
69¾ August 27.	50¼ March 15.	68	69¾	— ¾	Rio Grande Western preferred	5,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	69	69	68	68	66¾	200
*125 August 31.	*116¾ March 26.	122½	125		Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	123¾	125	123¼	125	119	30
6¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7	7½	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,000,000			7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	9	100
63 June 11.	45 February 26.	60	61	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	60	60½	60	60¾	50¾	335
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	19	20	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			20	20	19½	19½	20	100
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,280			8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	7¾	1,000
88¼ August 22.	23½ March 12.	66¼	68¼	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	66¾	68¾	66	66	55½	210
34¾ August 24.	22½ February 24.	33½	33¾	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	21	6,645
6¾ August 10.	3¾ January 24.	5½	6	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6½	200
14½ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	13	13¼	+ ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			13	13½	13¼	13¾	13¾	7,450
*90½ September 2.	73 April 20.	85	92		St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,753,123	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	90½	90½	90½	90½	97	60
171 August 26.	*121¼ January 6.	167	171	— 3	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	26,090,900	Aug. 1 '98.	1½	168	168	168	168	121¾	200
87 August 17.	66 March 12.	84	84¼	— ¾	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,233	Feb. 21, '98.	2	85	85¼	83¾	84¼	80	3,740
155 February 28.	*143 January 5.	155	165		St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,323	Aug. 20, '98.	2½	154	155	154	155	145	100
22¾ August 26.	12 April 23.	22	22¾	— ⅜	Southern Pacific	108,232,270			22¾	22½	22½	22¾	23¾	1,430
10 August 23.	7 April 22.	9¼	9¾	— ¼	Southern Railway	119,990,000			9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	11¾	4,507
39¾ August 27.	23¾ March 26.	36	36¼	— ¼	Southern Railway preferred	67,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	36¾	37¾	36	36¾	39¾	22,675
10¼ August 26.	3¾ January 3.	8¾	9	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8	5,133
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	31	31½	— ⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	32¼	32¾	30¾	31¾	33	16,900
16¾ August 24.	8¾ March 12.	15	15¼	— ⅞	Texas Pacific	38,706,790			15¾	15¾	15	15	14½	11,235
194½ February 16.	135 April 21.	177	180		Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	178	178	178	178	---	125
30½ September 2.	19¾ April 14.	29	31	+ 4	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,070,000			27¼	30¼	27¼	30	---	2,900
54½ August 26.	16¾ March 25.	33¾	34	— ½	Union Pacific	61,000,000			34	34	32½	33¾	---	36,034
67½ August 27.	45¾ March 12.	67	67½		Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000			66¾	67½	65½	67½	---	103,593
10¾ February 18.	4½ August 3.	⅝	6¾	— ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,000			6¼	6¼	5¾	6¾	---	8,475
8¾ May 24.	5¾ April 25.	7¾	7¾	— ½	United States Leather	61,500,980			7¾	7¾	7	7¾	10	2,250
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	72¾	72¾	— ¾	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '98.	1½	72¾	73¼	71¼	72¼	70¾	29,748
48¾ August 17.	14¼ March 12.	44½	45	— 1½	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	45	45¾	42¾	44½	19¾	18,000
109¼ August 17.	60 March 12.	105½	106	+ ¼	United States Rubber preferred	13,460,500	July 30, '98.	2	105	106¼	103¾	105½	69¼	5,825
9½ August 31.	6¾ March 25.	8¾	9	+ ¼	Wabash	28,000,000			8¾	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¾	3,195
24¼ August 31.	14½ March 7.	22½	22¾	+ ¼	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			22¼	24¼	21¾	22¾	23¾	54,785
*125 August 31.	*112¾ May 5.	120	125		Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	2	122	125	122	122	109	260
102¾ January 8.	87¾ April 25.	---	---	+ ¼	West Chicago Street	13,139,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	---	1,200
95¾ August 17.	82¼ March 26.	94½	94½	— ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,900	July 15, '98.	1½	94¾	95¾	94¼	95¼	---	6,785
2¾ August 20.	2¼ August 30.	2¾	2¾		Wheeling & Lake Erie, $3 assessment paid	10,894,900			2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	---	3,500
25¾ August 29.	14½ August 29.	14¾	---	

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 2, 1898.

BONDS. Sales Week End'g Sept. 2. $14,605,200	Week Ending Sept. 2. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	102½	100	100	13½
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 7s	125	125	125	125	5
American Cotton Oil 8s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	88½	90	87	87½	48
American Tobacco scrip	90	90	90	90	15
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	393½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72½	72¾	71⅞	72⅞	839½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	7
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certs	113	113	112⅝	113	20
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	94	94¼	94	94	39
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105¾	106	105	105½	46
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	18
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	92	92	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107½	107½	105	105	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110¼	110¼	109⅝	109⅝	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90¼	90½	90	90⅛	199
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	41½	42¼	41	42¼	96
Central of New Jersey general 6s	114	114	114	114	12
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	87⅛	90	87½	87¾	225
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115½	116	115½	116	42
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	104	104	104	104	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	100½	101½	100½	101½	82
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110½	109½	110½	16
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	120	120	119	116	47
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112½	111½	111½	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	105	106	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105½	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90½	90⅝	89½	89½	96
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	120½	120⅞	120¼	120⅛	23
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
C., C., C. & St. L., White Water Val. Div. 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79	79	79	79	11
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	11
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	65	73	65	73	125
Colorado Midland 2-4s	58	61⅝	57	61⅝	228
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97	97½	30
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	4
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	95	95	95	95	4
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94⅝	94	94	50
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105½	106⅞	105½	106⅞	53
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	113½	113½	113	113½	9
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	12
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	11
Erie prior lien 4s	93½	93⅝	93	93¼	38
Erie general lien 4s	74¼	74½	72⅞	73	168
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol. 6s	83	89½	85	89½	11
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	85	89	85	89	118
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	95	95	95	95	37
Flint & Pere Marquette, Pt. Huron Div. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-8s	77¼	77¼	76½	77	15
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	62	62	62	62	16
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98	98¼	96½	98	47
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	96	97	96	97	8
General Electric debenture 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83	83¼	83	83¼	15
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	94½	94½	94	94	12
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	94	94	94	94	15
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	55
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	91	87	87	12
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75¾	15
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	77¼	78	76½	78	80
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90	90½	89¼	89¾	62
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	65	65⅝	64¼	65	117½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89	89	87½	87½	8
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105½	105½	105	105	19
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	117	117	117	117	1
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	101	101	101	101	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	103½	103½	101¾	101¾	3
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 6s	104	104	104	104	3
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90	88½	88½	106
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	95½	95½	95	95	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¼	117¼	117	117	21
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113	113½	113	113½	1
Mexican International consol. 4s	77⅞	78½	76	76½	55
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	20
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. & imp. 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	107	108	8
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	106½	106	105½	106	26
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	22
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Montgomery Div. 6s	102	102	102	102	2
Morris & Essex 7s of 1871	107	107	107	107	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	15
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	104⅜	104½	104⅜	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94	95	94	95	139
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94	94¼	93¾	93¾	69
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	117	116½	116½	29
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106	106	106	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s, small	155	155	155	155	47
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	101¼	102	99½	99½	21
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107½	107½	107	107	10
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	10
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	14
Norfolk & Western improvement 6s	117½	117½	117¼	117½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	86	86	85½	86	38
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¾	68¾	67½	68⅝	894
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100½	101⅛	100½	101⅛	927
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	114	114	114	114	14
Northern Railway of California 5s	103½	103½	103½	103¼	23
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	108	106	106	106	10
Ohio Southern general mortgage 4s	8½	8½	8½	8½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100½	100½	99⅞	100⅛	72
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107	107	107	107	7
Oregon Short Line Income A	81	81	75½	75½	10
Oregon Short Line Income B	58	58	57¼	58	56
Oregon Short Line 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	79	79⅝	79	79⅝	13
Peoria & Eastern income	20½	21	20½	21	20
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	20
Reading general 4s	83½	83½	82½	82½	131
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	90½	90	90⅝	12
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Rock Island general 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104	104½	41
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	79½	79⅞	79½	79⅞	9
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	99	99¾	98½	99	57
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107	107	107	107	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	106	106½	106	106½	7
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	80½	81	80	81	63
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	78½	78⅝	57
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	34¾	34¾	33	33	44
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	151½	151½	151½	151½	25
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	18
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	3
St. P., M. & M., East. Minn. 1st Div. 1st 6s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	132	132	132	132	3
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	68	68½	68	68	83
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	10
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	100½	100¾	100½	100⅝	30
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	15
Southern Pacific of California consol. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	20
Southern Railway 5s	98¼	98½	97	98¼	123
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	78	82	78	81½	210
Standard Rope & Twine income	23¼	23¾	20¾	23	795
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	93½	93½	93	93	9
Tenn. Coal & Iron 6s, Tennessee Div	92	92	92	92	8
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	15
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107	106	106½	15
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	48¼	48¼	46½	46⅝	676
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	104	104	104	104	1

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 2, 1898 First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Union Pacific collat. trust 4s, tr. r	90	90	90	90	25
Union Pacific new 4s	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅝	1,252
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	77	77¼	75⅞	76⅝	380
Virginia Midland gen. mtge. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Wabash 1st 5s	111⅝	112½	111¾	112	55
Wabash 2d 5s	89	90½	88¾	90⅛	211
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	37¼	34⅝	35	2,102
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	109½	109¼	109½	109½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	39	39	39	39	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	52½	53	52	53	100

Total sales: $13,453,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 3, 1898.

District of Columbia 3-65s	117	117	117	117	10
United States 5s, coupon	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126⅝	127	126⅝	127	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111	111	111	2
United States 3s, when issued	106½	106½	104⅝	105	613⅛ *1
United State 3s, small, when issued	104½	104½	104½	104½	

Total sales $632,600

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 3, 1898.

Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¼	9½	9	9	519

Total sales $519,000

Grand total $14,605,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	96	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Aug. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111	Aug. 30
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127½	Aug. 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129½	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	127	Aug. 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112	Aug. 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112½	Sept. 2
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	106½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105	Sept. 2
United States 3s 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	106½	Aug. 4	104½	Sept. 2	104½	Sept. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	117	Sept. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105½	Aug. 17	105⅛	Aug. 17	105⅛	Aug. 17
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 14	104	July 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93	Aug. 26
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	74	Aug. 12	65	Apr. 22	74	Aug. 12
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9⅝	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	9	Sept. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5	
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	169	Aug. 30	
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9	
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	
Chatham	205	Mar. 2	200	May 12	200	May 12	
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	204½	Aug. 17	
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18	
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	220	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4	
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2	
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9	
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Aug. 30	
New York	238	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26	
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15	
North America	135½	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9	
Park	343	Aug. 25	283	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25	
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13	
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155½	July 6	155½	July 6	
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20	
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17	
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15	
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22	

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.			Date.	
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 29	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 4.—The market last week was dull, but not depressed. Yarns were firm, especially for prompt delivery, in the coarser counts, which were scarce and occasionally slightly dearer.

The spinners' margin perceptibly improved. The cloth demand was good and varied, but Eastern business was hindered by the low limits. There was a fair trade in the miscellaneous markets, but the profit margins were most dangerously attenuated.

Gladbach reports that some of the spinners are selling largely ahead at low figures. The Rouen market was quiet, with a slight downward tendency.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 for four months and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £62,124 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities remained at 48.30 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,550,000f gold and 560,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weaker. Posted rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@ $4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 95, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Slight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 3	$838,054,779	$45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	778,912,666	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,968
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	45,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,822	62,060,979
June 25	653,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,406
May 28	706,878,809	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,456,962	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,668
April 30	681,653,506	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,826,308	36,659,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,888,842
March 26	611,838,204	33,966,103
March 19	785,676,826	48,968,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	801,167,281	46,965,068
Jan. 8	1,042,867,394	62,870,988

*Five days.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 2, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	95½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	95½ Aug 31	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89	Aug 13	81	Ap 25	89 Aug 25	88	90
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	98½	Aug 16	85	Ap 26	98½ Sept 2	94	..
Do., registered	89½	Mar 22	83½	Mr 28	89½ Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	73¾	Aug 16	54½	Mr 12	73¾ Sept 2	71¾	72
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	.. Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99¾	Jun 24	95	Ja' 8	92½ Aug 9	97½	99
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Ap 8	118½ Aug 17	..	115¾
Do., do., trust receipts	114	Aug 19	113¾	Ap 19	113¾ Aug 19	..	115¼
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118½	Aug 11	80	Ja 12	118½ Aug 12	118½	..
Do., registered	113¾	Jul 18	106¾	Ju 17	113¾ July 19	..	..
Do., exp. certs. of deposit	113¾	Aug 11	90	Ja 26	113 Aug 30	114	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Fe 4	111¼ Aug 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	117¼	Aug 12	97	Ap 6	117¾ Aug 13	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	Mr 24	116 Aug 23	..	..
Do., P. J. M. Co. certs	116¾	Aug 5	97	Ap 6	116¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	Ju 20	112¾ July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Ja 11	100 Aug 15	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104½ Aug 5	103	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon offs	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105 Aug 12	102½	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼ July 28	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	102 Aug 22	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	90 Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27¼ June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¼	Feb 3	8	May 28	9 June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½ July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	105½	May 26	106 Sept 2	106	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105 Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108 April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	112	Jul 1	112 July 1	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	94½	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	94 Sept 2	94	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43 Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68 May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86 June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	....	..	....	70½ De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.ctfs.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94	Aug 23	90	Apr 14	90½ Aug 24	..	94¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106	Aug 26	91	Apr 2	105½ Sept 1	104	106
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104¼	Jan 18	105 Sept 1	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	127 Mar 2	123½	128¼
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123 Aug 31	123	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 98	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107 Aug 29	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	107 July 29	109	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 De 10, 97	107	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
Canada Southern. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¾	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾ Aug 25	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109¾ Aug 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93¼	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½ June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½ June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	90¼ Sept 2	90	90¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	42¼ Sept 2	42	43
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	10½	Jul 28	14 Aug 19	..	15
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	6¼ Aug 22	6	7½
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	89	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	90 July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jan 10	103 Aug 9	103¼	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113¾ Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110 July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	114 Aug 30	..	114½
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼ Aug 23	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103¼	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101¾ Aug 31	99½	100
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91 July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	113¾ Aug 18	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103 Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102 Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102 July 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 28	102½	Jun 17	102½ June 17	104	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102 Mar 18	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101 Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	104 June 29	102	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103½	Aug 8	100	Jan 6	103¾ Sept 2	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40 Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118¾	Jun 22	119 July 27	..	120
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Aug 2	115¼	Apr 20	120¾ Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115¾ Aug 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114 Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73¼	Mar 26	87¾ Sept 2	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	106½	Jun 30	98	Apr 25	104 Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	90¼	Jul 29	90 Aug 1	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	93	May 24	95¼ May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97¼	Apr 11	103½ Aug 30	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113¾ Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108 June 15	105½	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107 July 20	107¾	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101¾ Mr 23, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¾	Jul 30	106	Mar 25	110½ Aug 11	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 28	113½	Apr 20	116 Aug 30	115	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105 Aug 24	104¾	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	110½	Aug 31	104¾	May 16	110½ Sept 1	..	110¼
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	116 Sept 1	117	118
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109¾	Feb 17	111 Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102 Aug 26	102	105
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	101¼ Aug 22	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	100 Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½ Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	101¼	Sep 2	95	Mar 25	101¾ Sept 2	101	101¼
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97 May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	123 Aug 24	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	114½	Jul 15	114½ July 15	115¼	116½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	122	Aug 26	122	Mar 10	122 Aug 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108 Aug 31	106	108
Do., do., registered	106¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼ June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105¾ Sept 1	102½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115¼ June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	92 Aug 24	91	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	107 Aug 23	..	110
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	147	Aug 6	140	Jan 29	147 Aug 6	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. Ext. 7s, 1908	137¾	Jul 19	137¼	Jan 3	145 July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141 Apr 6	151	155
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	156	Aug 22	138	Jan 4	156 Aug 22	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	151½	Aug 30	139¼	Jan 5	151½ Aug 30	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	143¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117 Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110 Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114½	Apr 20	118 Sept 2	117¾	118
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	128 Aug 15	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118¼ July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117¾	Jun 28	114	Apr 28	117¾ Aug 26	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	116½	May 23	114½ Aug 12	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112 Apr 21	..	..
Do., W. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¾	Feb 11	111	Apr 20	111¼ July 1	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113 July 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼ Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112 Aug 22	112	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105½ Aug 31	105¼	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 17	104¾	Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120 Mar 18	120½	121
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121 Aug 1	..	121
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142½ Aug 16	..	143
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	112	Apr 27	115 Aug 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112½	May 27	114¾ Aug 8	..	115
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124¾	Aug 26	112¾	Jun 2	124½ Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115 July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	111 Aug 18	111½	113½
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½ July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	119 Aug 23	118	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117 Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110¾	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109¾ Aug 30	..	110
Do., do., registered	109¾	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Aug 12	111	May 9	116 Aug 26	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¼	Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¼ Aug 23	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103 June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 5½s, 1987	103¾	Aug 19	99	May 16	103¾ Aug 27	..	103½
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾ May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼ Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127 Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117 Jan 12	105	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109 Mar 3	105	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105 Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 8	132¾	May 21	136¼ Aug 22	..	..
Do., cony. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118	Aug 22	113¾	May 26	116 Aug 31	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	123	Mar 22	134 Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133 May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112 Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129¾	Jul 28	131 Aug 16	131¾	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130 Aug 12	130	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107¾	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107 July 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	106¼	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	104¼ Sept 2	..	105
Do., do., registered	105½	Aug 13	103¾	May 11	105½ Aug 13	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	95 Sept 2	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70 Feb 2	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	53 Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	106¼ Aug 25	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126¾	Apr 25	138 Aug 26	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	135	Aug 12	128	May 13	135 Aug 12	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	132 Aug 15	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106 Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122¼	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	120¾ Aug 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90¾	Aug 27	79½	Mar 26	89½ Sept 2	89½	90½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½ Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119 Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 15, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	111 Aug 24	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106¾ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	73¼	Feb 4	69¼	May 3	70 Aug 19	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	92	May 13	82	May 13	82 June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90¾	Aug 11	88	Jun 8	90 Aug 23	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	99¾ Sept 1	..	100
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90 Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 96	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87 Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90¼	Aug 26	89	Feb 28	90 Aug 29	90	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	98¼ May 26	101	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¾ Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	79¾ Sept 2	79¾	80
Do., income 4s, 1990	21	Sep 2	14	May 7	21 Sept 2	20¾	21½
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	104 Aug 23	103¼	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135½ July 26	130	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾ May 11	125	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st & C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103 May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120½ July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61¾	Sep 2	50	May 26	61¾ Sept 2	..	62½
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	73 Sept 2	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. 7s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½ Mr 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $85 paid	79	Sep 2	79	Sep 2	79 Sept 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61 Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122 Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¾	Jan 3	126 July 23	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¾	May 21	140 July 18	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 97	..	106¾
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113¾	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	107 Aug 31	112	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139 June 30	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138 July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan 20	136¾	Jul 8	138¾ July 6	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	116½ No 17, 97	114	115
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108 Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	145	Aug 11	143	May 7	145 Aug 11	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120¼	May 6	125 Aug 31	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118¼	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115 June 21	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116¼ Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾ Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141 May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	93¾	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	97¼ Sept 1	97	98
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1900	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	111¼ Aug 30	111	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	94¾	Aug 15	85¼	Jan 3	94¾ Aug 25	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾ June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d gt. 3½s, 1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	17 Aug 24	17½	19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	May 9	104	Jan 3	106¾ Aug 31	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112¼	Aug 29	101	May 2	112¼ Aug 29	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113 July 26	113	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119¾	Aug 2	116¾	May 20	119¾ Aug 2	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	113 Aug 22	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117 June 28	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	Aug 23	104¼	Feb 21	104¾ June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	145 Aug 17	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 18	140	May 27	141 June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	138 Aug 24	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133 Jun 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106 Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113¾	Aug 9	108	May 2	111¼ Sept 2	111	111¾
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105¼ Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	108	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jul 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jul 1	105	Jul 1	105	July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94½	Jan. 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	104	July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	88½	Sept 2	89½	90
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	103½	Aug 2	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	104	Aug 30	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	103	May 5	106¾	July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97	Aug 24	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. 5s, 1936	94	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100¾	Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	91	Aug 11	91	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	Aug 31	..	95½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 6	117	Sept 2	117	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	106	Jan 26	101	May 5	103½	Aug 16	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113½	Sept 2	..	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120¾	Aug 19	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	122¾	Aug 26	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	July 1	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 6s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼	Aug 31	70¾	Feb 10	76¼	Sept 2	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A., 1927	..	....	..	....	42¾	No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	115	Aug 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106¾	Feb 1	102¼	May 25	105¾	Sept 2	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb. 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121½	June 21	..	..
Do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jul 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr ..	108	Aug 31	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31,97	..	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	89¾	Sept 2	89	89¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	65	Sept 2	65	65½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	88
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	93	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	87¾	Aug 31	..	86½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	75¾	Aug 31	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	84	Aug 25	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1942	102	Apr 1	93¼	Apr 1	102	Aug 31	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	106	Sept 2	105	106
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 13	103½	Apr 26	111½	Aug 26	111¾	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	80	Aug 29	..	85
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	60	Apr 28	78½	Sept 2	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾	Aug 5	101½	105½
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jan 30	106¾	Jul 7	108¾	July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. M. 1 st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107¾	Feb 7	107	Aug 29	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102¼	May 5	107¼	July 28	107¾	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	105	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	105¼	July 25	106¼	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld.; grt.g.5s, 1931	104½	Jul 22	98	Apr 6	99	Sept 2	99	99½
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100	Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118¾	May 24	122	Aug 27	122	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	119¾
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 25	81	Aug 31	75	78
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102	Aug 19	97½	May 27	102	Aug 31	..	102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131	Aug 19	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	106
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	104¾	Aug 29	102¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, M&M M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	115½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	116¼	Sept 2	116	..
Do., reg. debenture 6s	118	May 31	113¾	Apr 20	116¾	Aug 24	116	..
Do., debenture 6s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	115¾	Aug 24	108½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110½	July 15	108½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	103½	Feb 21	108¾	Aug 2	108½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105	Aug 11	104¾	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105¾	May 31	100¼	May 6	104¾	July 8	105	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	May 26	104¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼	Aug 26	105¼	Jul 22	107¼	Aug 26	106½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Jul 6	104¾	Jul 6	104¾	July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	94	Jul 30	91½	Jun 23	93¾	Sept 1	..	94¾
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	95	Sept 1	..	96
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94	Aug 19	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109¼	Aug 26	109	110
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 20	109¾	Sept 2	108¾	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	108	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	96	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 8	107½	May 25	107½	June 13	107	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	107½	Jun 3	107¾	Aug 25	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	124½	Aug 12	119½	May 12	124½	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 15	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	June 23	124	127
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	106	Sept 2	106	106¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	190	Aug 18	145	Jan 6	160	Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158¾	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	155	Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½	Aug 26	126½	Aug 26	126½	Aug 26	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120½	Aug 10	119	Feb 11	120½	Aug 19	120¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113¾	Jul 19	114	Aug 18	114	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 4s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107	Aug 30	107	107¼
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	99½	Sept 2	99½	100
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	114	Aug 13	112¾	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	113½	116
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130	Aug 22	124	Jun 8	130	Aug 22	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	121½	Jun 15	127	July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101¼	Aug 31	90¾	Apr 21	101¼	Sept 2	101	101⅛
Do., registered	100¾	Aug 19	93	Apr 6	100¾	Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	68¾	Sep 2	57	Apr 21	68¾	Sept 2	68¾	69
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	114	Aug 30	104	Jan 8	114	Aug 31	112	114
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	122	Aug 5	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91½	Aug 18	82	Apr 14	89½	Aug 31	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	86	Sept 2	85	86
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	95
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¾	Jan 26	..	104
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	85½	Aug 9	80	90
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	8½	Aug 29	..	8½
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Aug 19	..	83
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., ex. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in, paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61¼	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	112	Aug 15	115	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100¾	Aug 19	89	Apr 26	100¾	Sept 1	100	100¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128	Jul 23	118	Apr 16	127½	Sept 2	127	127½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	107	Sept 2	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 3	58	Jan 5	75½	Sept 2	75	75½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	58	Sept 2	57¾	58
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105¾	Sept 2	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	113	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	100½	May 13	112¾	Aug 30	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111	June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾	Ap 28, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128	Aug 26	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	98	Jul 6	98	Apr 27	98	Jul 6	97	117¾
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108	100½
Do, gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¾	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 5s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	101¾	Aug 12	98	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 28, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	June 28	93	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1928	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18¼	Jun 2	18¾	June 2	..	20
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85¾	May 23	85¾	May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¾	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¼	April, 96	..	90
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109¼	Aug 17	104	Apr ..	109	Aug 22	..	109¼
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 13	77¼	Apr 28	91¾	Aug 31	91	95½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	83	Jul 22	80	Jun 15	80	Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	82¾	Sept 2	82¼	82⅝
R. Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	77¾	Apr 26	90¾	Aug 31	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	9	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	5	Feb 2	66	June 16	..	12

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¾	Apr 29	79¾	Sept 2	79¼	80
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	..	116¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	115¾	Aug 30	..	116¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	Aug 16	..	116¼
Do., 1st g. 6s, Fierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113½	July 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	120¾	Aug 27	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jan 30	98¼	Apr 25	106¾	Sept 2	105	107
Do., 1st trust g. 6s, 1937	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	July 12	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	81	Sept 2	80¾	81
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 6s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	97¼	Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Feb 5	100¼	Aug 16	81	Sept 2	78	82
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	33	Sept 2	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	112¼	116¾
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	107	Aug 30	106¼	107
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	122½	Aug 16	123	124¾
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118¼	Mar 25	122	Aug 12	120¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	132	Aug 30	123	Jan 5	132	Aug 31	123	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¾	Sep 1	105½	May 10	105¾	Sept 1	103½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101¼	Aug 16	94¼	Jan 10	99½	Sept 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	123	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	115½	Apr 19	129	Aug 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109¼	Mar 18	97	Apr 29	109¼	May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110¾	Sept 2	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	111¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 23,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	99	Aug 30	98¾	98¾
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105	July 22	105	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	98¼	Aug 31	92	Jan 4	93	Sept 2	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111½	Jul 28	107¼	May 25	110½	Aug 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	Jul 1	105	May 11	109	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	83½	Aug 22	76¾	Apr 2	83¼	Sept 1	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	115	Nov 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 31	65	Feb 25	68	Sept 1	67¼	69
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½	No 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	101¼	Sep 1	96½	Jan 3	101¼	Sept 1	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109½	Aug 19	100¼	Jan 4	109¾	Aug 30	..	109
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	110½	Aug 10	110	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102½	Aug 25	92¼	Jan 6	102½	Sept 2	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	81½	Jul 25	86¾	Aug 30	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110½	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	106¾	Sept 1	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½	Aug 24	87	Apr 28	98¾	Sept 2	97¾	98
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	97	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	96	Aug 12	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	106¾	Aug 2	106¾	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 18	112½	Feb 28	114¾	Aug 19	113¾	114
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	113½	Aug 27	107	Apr 16	113¼	Sept 2	113½	114
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	119	July 28	..	122
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	116½	Aug 24	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122½	Aug 11	..	125
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	93	May 3	96	June N	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108	Jul 21	100	Mar 24	108	Aug 30	107	108
Do., do.,

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 5.

Holiday—Stock Exchange closed.
Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Oxford University Press—Annual meeting.
Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad—Books open.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Chicago Telephone Company—Books open.
Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad—Books open.
National Rice Milling Company—Annual meeting.
Oregon Short Line Railway—Meeting income B bondholders.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

National Rice Milling Company—Books open.
Postal Telegraph and Cable Company—Special meeting.

Friday, Sept. 9.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

Little Miami Railway—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Books open.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 3, total transactions included 2,047,477 shares of stock, $13,453,600 bonds, with $632,600 Government and $519,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 4, '97.	Sept. 3, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$3,210,285	$2,047,477	*$1,162,808
Banks	7	17	
Mining	4,000	10,200	†6,200

BONDS.

	Sept. 4, '97.	Sept. 3, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$19,550,070	$13,453,600	*$6,096,470
State	20,000	519,000	†509,000
Government	221,900	632,600	†410,700

*Decrease. †Increase.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	1¼	Evans. & T. H. pf.	7⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	3¼	Gen. Electric	5⅜
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2¾	Ill. Steel Co.	2¾
Bk. R. & P. pf.	7¼	Met. Street Ry.	4
Can. Pacific	3½	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Central Pacific	4⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	7½
Cleve. Lorain & W.	1	North. Pacific pf.	2½
Consol. Ice	5⅝	Pullman Car	1¼
Detroit Gas	2¼	Twin City R. T.	4
Evans. & T. H.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Tobacco	2½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2	L. E. & Western	1⅜
Brunswick City	1	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Can. Southern	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1½	Mo. Pacific	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼	Nat. Lead	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	2⅞
Chi. & Northwest	1½	N. J. Central	3¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	2¼
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅝	Oreg. R. R. & N.	4
Col. Fuel & Iron	¼	Oreg. Short Line	2
Consol. Ice	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
H. B. Claflin	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅝
Int. Paper	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½	St. P. M. & M.	3
Kan. C., P. & G.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st, 2-4s	4⅝	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	7	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1½
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	N. P. Term. 6s	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	2

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2⅝	Roch. & P. con. 6s	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1⅜	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1
Erie gen. lien	1¼	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1⅝
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
M., L. S. & W. ext. and imp. 5s	2	Tex. Pac. 2d	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 6s	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Or. Short Line con.	1	Wabash deb., B.	1½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.77	.77	.77	.77	200
Breece	.75	.90	.75	.90	2,000
Iron Silver	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Phenix	.19	.20	.17	.17	9,300
Total sales					11,600

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.38	.38	.38	.38	200
Best & Belcher	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Breece	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13	200
Creede & Crip. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,500
Cripple C. Cons.	.00	.00	.00	.00	3,300
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	.42	.35	.42	700
Golden Fleece	.26	.28	.26	.28	400
Hale & Norcross	.70	.70	.70	.70	400
Iron Silver	.72	.72	.72	.72	100
Isabella	.27	.27	.26	.26	800
Mollie Gibson	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Mount Rosa	.12	.13	.12	.13	600
Ophir	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Pharmacist	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	400
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.60	.60	700
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Total sales					14,100

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03¾	.04	.03¼	.03½	20,000
Anaconda	.41	.42	.41	.42	1,000
Anchoria	.85	.86½	.82	.83	1,000
Crip. Cr'k con.	.08⅝	.09	.08¼	.09	6,900
Elkton	1.15⅝	1.17	1.15	1.16	1,900
Garfield Con.	.12	.13½	.11½	.12	13,000
Gold Magnet	.02¾	.02¾	.02¼	.02¾	6,000
Golden Fleece	.23	.28	.22	.26	4,700
Jefferson	.07	.07½	.07	.07½	5,000
Justine	.04	.04	.04	.04	4,000
Lillie	1.05	1.22	1.05	1.22	1,600
Mollie Gibson	.21	.22	.20	.21	6,000
Mount Rosa	.13½	.17½	.13	.17½	2,200
Portland	1.42	1.44	1.40	1.42	1,600
Rocky Mount.	.11½	.14	.11	.12⅝	18,000
Sentinel	.005	.006	.005	.006	31,000
Union	.13½	.16½	.13½	.16½	3,500
Total sales					127,400

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	90	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	84	86½
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	101	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	213	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 6s	112	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	215
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	205	210
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	115
Brooklyn El., when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town	255	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	73½	78
Cleveland City Railway	68	72
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	74	78
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	207	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cfts.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 6s	100	101½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D. & B'way & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	107	..
42d St. & Grand Street	545	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5	6
Kings County Incomes	9½	10½
Louisville Ry. com.	34	39
Louisville Ry. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	108
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	11½
North Shore Traction pf.	78½	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	175	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	115½
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 6s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	175	180
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	30	31
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chester Street	95	98
West End (Boston)	87¼	87¾
West End (Boston) pf.	105¼	106
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	33	33½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402
Central	1360	..
Colonial	198	201
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	225	232
German-American R. E.	..	80
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	240	280
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	375	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	203	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	105	205
State	..	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	290
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1190	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	..	105
Continental	430	..
Citizens'	108	111
Eagle	238	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	240	265
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	..
Home	195	203
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	125	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	118	125
Rutgers	110	120
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352	..
American Exchange	167	170
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	295
Broadway	230	240
Butchers & Drovers'	60	70
Central	168	174
Chase	255	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	137	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	204	206
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	275	300
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	130
Fourth National	172	..
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	330	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	260	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	385	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	480	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	228
Mechanics'	170	175
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	151	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	350	..
New York	235	242
New York County	1000	..
New York National Exchange	75	90
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	340	360
People's	300	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	155	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	120	..
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Tradesmen's	..	95
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	140	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	123	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	130
Providence & Worcester	280	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	171	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	40	41
American Brake Co.	89	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	6
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	42	44
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	127½	..
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	83½	90
Celluloid Company	70	75
Central & South Amer. Tel.	106	108
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	47	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	92	..
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	4	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	142¾	143¾
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	73
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	65	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	59¾	60
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106½	107½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	80
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	92	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper 6s	109¼	111
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	72½
Lanston Monotype	72½	80
Lorillard pf.	117	120
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	30	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	185	185½
Michigan Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	54½	57½
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	89	91
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	80	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	..
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Reasmer	23	23½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2	2¾
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	162
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	105
Simmons Hardware com.	105	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	23	23½
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	72
Standard Oil	413	415
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	99	101
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	33	43
Union Switch & Signal	64	65
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass common	25	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	176	178
Westinghouse Air Brake	310	326
Wool Exchange of New York	..	102½
Worthington Pump	24	28
Worthington Pump pf.	92	95

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	65¼	66½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95¼	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104¼	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	106¼	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102¼	105¼
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	117	119
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106¼	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 6s	101	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102¼
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	83	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101
Mutual of New York	329	330
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf.	60½	70½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	89
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103¼

SEPT

LOUISVILLE'S RECORD.

Continued from Page 1.

There has been appropriated out of this surplus the following amounts:

For couplers and air brakes	$500,000
For rolling stock	500,000
For reduction of grade	248,441
Making a total of	$1,248,441

"The amount for the purchase of couplers and air brakes is sufficient to equip fully in accordance with the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission all of the cars in the service of the company. While the rolling stock has been fully kept up and added to, the increased business of the company has required an addition to the same, the cost of which it was not deemed advisable by the board to charge to capital account. The reduction of the salaries of the officers and employes which went into effect in 1893 has been restored 50 per cent., commencing July 1, 1898, and 50 per cent. Jan. 1, 1899, which will appear in operating expenses for the coming fiscal year. The above appropriations complete the extraordinary expenditures which appear necessary to be made, and the surplus earnings which accrue hereafter will be applicable to dividends."

Fluctuations in the Stock.

The shares of the Louisville and Nashville were first dealt in on the Stock Exchange in September, 1872, and although the company was paying 7 per cent. in dividends, the price of the stock was 80@80½. In October, 1872, it advanced to 81, dropping to 79 in December. In only two months of 1873 were there any dealings in Louisville—March and December. Sales were made in the first-named month at 79, and in December at 50, a drop of 29 points in the interim. Dividends ceased in 1874, but the price of the stock had rallied to 59 in February, dropping to 54 in March, and not being dealt in thereafter during that year. No further dividends were paid until August, 1877, and Louisville was dealt in only occasionally in 1875 and not at all in 1876. In 1875 it sold at 40 in February and 36½ in April, and was not quoted again until March, 1877, when it sold at 26, advancing to 30 in May, reacting to 25½ in August, and, with the resumption of dividends, rising to 41 in December.

There were no transactions in 1878 until June, when sales were made at 36½, with a decline to 35 in October, and a recovery to 39 in December. Three per cent. was the dividend rate in 1878, but in 1879 it was increased to 4 per cent., and the stock for the first time became active and scored a sharp advance, rising from 35 in February to 89½ in December. The dividend rate doubled in 1880, 8 per cent. being paid, and in addition to that 100 per cent. in stock. The price of the Louisville shares rose in the great boom from 86⅛ in January to 174 in November, selling in that month, less the 100 per cent. stock dividend, at 84, and advancing to 89 in December. In 1881 there was an advance from 79 in February to 110½ in May, followed by a decline to 90 in August and a recovery to 108⅜ in December. The dividend rate was reduced in this year to 6 per cent., but in 1882 only half that rate was paid, and the price of the shares fell from 100⅜ in January to 46½ in November, rallying to 55⅜ in December.

Low Prices Scored.

Dividends ceased altogether from 1883 to 1887, and in the first-named year there was a decline from 58½ in January to 40⅝ in July, with a turn upward to 53⅞ in September. After a decline to 42⅜ in January, 1884, there was a rally to 47¼ in March, but in the panic following the Marine Bank and the Grant-Ward failures, the price fell to 22½ in June, recovering to 37¼ in July, and again dropping to 22½ in November. From 22 in January, 1885, there was an advance to 51⅝ in November, followed by a reaction to 33⅝ in May, 1886, and a further gain to 69 in December, 1886. In 1887 sales were made in January at 67⅞, but a month later the price was down to 57. From this point there was a rise to 70¾ in April, followed by a recession to 54¾ in October.

Again at High Figures.

In 1888 and 1889 stock dividends of 5 per cent. were paid, and in 1890 6 per cent., the latter partly in cash. In the first-named year Louisville rose from 59⅝ in April to 62⅜ in October and to 87⅜ in November, 1889. After a further advance to 92¼ in May, 1890, there was a decline to 65¼ in the Baring panic of November, with a rally to 75⅜ in December. From 71⅜ in March, 1891, there was a rise to 83⅞ in December, 6 per cent. in dividends being paid in the year, but in 1892 the rate was reduced to 4 per cent., and that amount was also paid in 1893. In the first-named year the price advanced from 73¾ to 84⅛ in January, declining to 61⅜ in April, and recovering to 77⅛ in May. In the second panic of 1893 the path of Louisville was not unlike that of the preceding year, the price falling from 77⅜ in January to 47½ in July, rallying to 58 in August, and making a further drop to 39¾ in December. Dividends ceased with 1893, but in 1894 the stock advanced from 49⅞ in January to 52⅜ in April, reacting to 43¼ in June, and rising to 57⅜ in September.

Quotations in Later Years.

After selling at 46⅞ in March, 1895, there was a rise to 60⅛ in August, followed by a decline to 39 in the Venezuelan panic in December. The price rallied to 55⅝ in February, 1896, but in the "Free Silver Panic" of August dropped to 37⅛, recovering to 53⅛ after President McKinley's election in November. By April, 1897, Louisville had reacted to 40⅝, but in the subsequent bull movement reached 63⅞ in September, receding to 51⅝ in November. This year, after selling at 60½ in January, the price fell in the panic following the Maine disaster to 44 in April, but has since recovered to 60⅝, reaching that price Aug. 26.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Prices moved considerably last week, but the closing of the Stock Exchange yesterday prevents quotations of the changes. The disarmament proclamation of the Russian Emperor strengthened the market at first; but the irritation that followed it in Paris quickly checked the upward movement. This movement was still further retarded by the developments in the Dreyfus case. On the other hand the report of an Anglo-German agreement as to Delagoa Bay had a stimulating effect, especially in Portuguese bonds, which closed 2% higher.

Among railway securities Baltimore and Ohio shares rose 6¼ points; Central Pacific, 3; Union Pacific, from ¾ to 1¼, and Northern Pacific preferred, 2½ points. Northern Pacific common went 1 point lower, and Denver was decline in Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western, due to the expectancy of a further reaction before a fresh advance occurs.

Money was in good demand. New York continues to be the key to the position, in anticipation of the meeting of the Clearing House this week, to consider the question of the Treasury gold reserve. The rate for short loans brought from 1½ to 1¾ per cent; money with sufficient to put over, and ruling rates, 2 per cent.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 2. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
196	220	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July,	1898	3½	*186 Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3,	1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30,	1898	1	*43 Mar. 5	*42	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5,	1898
116	130	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1898	5	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16,	1897
103	108	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,420,000	July,	1898	2	*105 Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9,	1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated certificates	13,283,600	.....		..	28 Aug. 22	25½	Aug. 17	28	Aug. 23,	1898
75	..	Bur., Cedar Rap, & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	2	75 July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13,	1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1898	75c.	70 Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25,	1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	2⅝	Oct. 13,	1897
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1,	1898	1¾	166¼ Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*169½	Aug. 26,	1898
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,473,500	June 1,	1898	3½	*186 Mar. 24	*193	Mar. 24	*195	Mar. 24,	1898
173	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	.....	July 6,	1898	3½	*176 Mar. 2	163	Jan. 3	*175¼	Aug. 27,	1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,300,000	July 1,	1898	4	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22,	1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	1¼	120 June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4,	1898
..	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20,	1898	1¼	90½ Aug. 16	77½	Mar. 9	*90	Aug. 19,	1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,738	Sept. 1,	1898	1¾	*174 Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11,	1898
..	⅝	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....		..	⅞ Jan. 28	⅞	Apr. 7	⅛	Aug. 17,	1898
1½	3	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf	580,000	.....		..	2½ Jan. 7	2	June 6	2½	June 6,	1898
90	90	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1897	¼	75 Aug. 19	68	Aug. 9	75	Aug. 19,	1898
17	23	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897	2½	27½ Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18,	1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898	1½	180 July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15,	1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898	2	*48 June 27	40	May 17	*51	Aug. 26,	1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15,	1898	1¾	99½ May 24	89½	May 26	99½	May 26,	1898
50	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,500	Aug. 2,	1898	6	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31,	1897
3	4½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....		..	2⅝ Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5,	1898
6¾	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....		..	8⅝ Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7⅞	Aug. 27,	1898
..	40	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....		..	68 Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23,	1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1898	3½	*350 July 29	*335	June 16	*360	Aug. 5,	1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16,	1898	1	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14,	1897
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....		..	15 Aug. 22	*9¼	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 24,	1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15,	1893	2	43 Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	40¼	Aug. 23,	1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,355,000	Mar. 15,	1898	2	28 Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25,	1898
10	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....		..	16¾ Jan. 31	10	May 19	15½	Aug. 22,	1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,900	July 1,	1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22,	1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July,	1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	*106½	Dec. 14,	1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....		..	*32½ Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Aug. 6,	1898
90	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,400,300	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30,	1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1,	1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 17,	1897
..	..	Harlem	8,538,550	July 1,	1898	2	*350 July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*345	July 29,	1898
96	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	97½ Aug. 23	*94	Feb. 2	97½	Aug. 23,	1898
9½	9⅝	Iowa Central	8,430,800	.....		..	10¾ Aug. 22	7¼	Mar. 18	*10⅜	Aug. 8,	1898
5½	6¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....		..	6¾ Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6⅞	Aug. 3,	1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9,	1897
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....		..	5¼ June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23,	1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898	1	34½ Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11,	1898
3	5⅜	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....		..	4½ Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10,	1898
192½	..	**Lake Shore**	49,486,508	July 29,	1898	3½	198 Aug. 4	170¾	Jan. 4	193	Aug. 18,	1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	.....	.....		..	190 May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7,	1898
52	57	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2,	1896	1	59½ Aug. 10	40	Jan. 20	57	Aug. 17,	1898
45	52	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1898	2	*53 June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15,	1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898	5	*152 May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31,	1898
..	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....		..	1¼ May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7,	1898
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29,	1898	2	114⅞ Feb. 1	99½	Mar. 12	108½	Aug. 27,	1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1898	2	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9,	1897
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....		..	7 Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11,	1898
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2,	1897
170¼	175	**Morris & Essex**	15,000,000	July,	1898	3½	*175 Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	174	Aug. 10,	1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1	60 June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1,	1898
7½	8	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	.....		..	9 Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26,	1898
73	83	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1,	1893	2	*83 Jan. 24	69	Mar. 25	73	Aug. 11,	1898
20	30	National Starch 2d pf	2,599,000	January,	1898	6	30 Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11,	1898
35	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	.....		..	41 Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4,	1898
14	15	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....		..	15⅝ Jan. 31	*11⅞	Apr. 20	14¾	Aug. 22,	1898
65	78	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898	2	76 Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9,	1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July,	1898	1½	*128⅜ Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*123½	July 7,	1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July	1898	5	.....	.....	.....	*250	Nov. 16,	1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28,	1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....		..	7 Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5,	1898
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897	75c.	*5 June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3⅞	July 30,	1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896	2	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22,	1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898	4	*350 Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23,	1898
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....		..	6¼ Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 28	5½	Aug. 15,	1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	2	*116 July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27,	1898
63	65	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	Jan. 27,	1896	2	71 Feb. 7	57	Mar. 23	66	Aug. 27,	1898
172	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,285	July 5,	1898	1¾	*173 July 27	*168	Feb. 23	*171	Aug. 24,	1898
2	2¼	**Quicksilver**	5,706,700	.....		..	2¾ Jan. 27	⅞	Jan. 7	2	Aug. 27,	1898
5⅝	11	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	.....	1891	4⅝	.....	.....	.....	7	Aug. 22,	1898
185	187½	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185¼ July 27	*182	Jan. 26	*184	Aug. 17,	1898
28	30	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....		..	32 Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	24⅜	Aug. 27,	1898
22	26	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,080,200	July 5,	1887	3	27 Aug. 11	*17½	July 9	24⅝	Aug. 27,	1898
59¾	60½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....		..	59½ Aug. 23	56	May 5	59¾	Aug. 23,	1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19,	1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898	1½	*147 Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22,	1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1,	1898	5	*144½ Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24,	1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	April,	1899	2½	100 Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17,	1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15,	1893	4	*90 Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*90	Aug. 24,	1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,640,400	.....		..	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13,	1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5,	1897
8	9	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	.....		..	9¼ Aug. 19	5	May 27	9⅜	Aug. 19,	1898
20	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25,	1893	1	*15 Feb. 10	*12	Aug. 26	*15	Aug. 26,	1898
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25,	1896	1½	*41 Feb. 7	*27	Aug. 26	*27	Aug. 26,	1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,127,200	April,	1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 23,	1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1,	1898	1	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13,	1897
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15,	1897
42	46	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16,	1898	1½	*49 Feb. 9	38	Apr. 14	*41½	Aug. 27,	1898
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	March,	1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20,	1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24,	1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,096,000	July 20,	1898	3	88 Jan. 17	88	Jan. 17	88	Jan. 17,	1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897	2	8 Jan. 13	7¼	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 15,	1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....		..	3⅝ Jan. 17	1⅝	Mar. 22	2¼	Aug. 9,	1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....		..	8 Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	6	July 28,	1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

Report of Specie Imported into District of New York Aug. 27 to Sept. 2 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Fr. Willem IV	Port au Prince	$4,100
Fr. Willem IV	Curacao	90
Alb. Dumois	Jeremie	1,400
Navahoe	Port au Paix	600
Madiana	St. Thomas	60
American Silver Coin—		
Navahoe	Aux Cayes	800
Fr. Willem IV	Curacao	9
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Touraine	Havre	193,000
Lucania	Liverpool	99,763
Touraine	Havre	289,500
Fr. Willem IV	Curacao	581
Madiana	St. Thomas	125
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altai	Greytown	800
Orinoco	Hamilton	862
Fr. Willem IV	Port au Prince	1,500
Fr. Willem IV	Curacao	30
Alliance	Colon	10,706
Alliance	Colon	2,173
Navahoe	Aux Cayes	100
Gold Bullion—		
Orange Nassau	Port au Prince	750
Silver Bullion—		
Arecuna	Tampico	100,414
Gold Bullion—		
Arecuna	Tampico	12,368
Altai	Puerto Colombia	425
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	673
American Silver Coin—		
Fr. Willem IV	Curacao	49
Madiana	St. Thomas	123
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Fr. Willem IV	Curacao	700
Lahn	Southampton	583,150
Lahn	Bremen	96,500
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Fr. Willem IV		84
Advance	Colon	2,133
Altai	Greytown	11,760
Total		$1,414,317

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 29 to Sept. 3 Inclusive.

Aug.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
29	Alsatia	Nuevitas	G. C. (French)	$3,641
29	Seala	London	S. B.	207,004
29	Seala	London	S. C. (Mexican)	100,400
29	Marthago	San. de Cuba	S. C. (United States)	500
29	Marthago	San. de Cuba	G. C. (Spanish)	11,160
30	Teutonic	London	S. B.	353,326
30	Teutonic	London	S. C. (Mexican)	43,300
Sept. 1	Amalfi	Havana	G. C. (Spanish)	243,000
1	Amalfi	Havana	G. C. (French)	1,079,371
2	Lucania	London	S. B.	303,600
2	Lucania	London	S. C. (Mexican)	61,700
2	Lucania	London	S. C. (South American)	35,700
Total				$2,697,677

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$7,218,819
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	6,549,490
From Jan. 1, 1898	280,941,112
From Jan. 2, 1897	352,973,690

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 30, 1898	$6,171,872
Week ended Aug. 31, 1897	7,078,527
From Jan. 1, 1898	206,135,760
From Jan. 1, 1897	265,942,625

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,284,055
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	31,078
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,634,227
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,971,370

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,347,539
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	.....
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,643,666
From Jan. 1, 1897	28,632,077

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$63,444
From Jan. 1, 1897	25,660,707

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	$31,078
From Jan. 1, 1898	66,985,588

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$130,322
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	54,180
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,710,203
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,957,612

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,142,215
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	760,469
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,689,843
From Jan. 1, 1897	32,010,917

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,011,993
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	712,289
From Jan. 1, 1898	28,920,540
From Jan. 1, 1897	30,053,304

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,414,317
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	85,258
From Jan. 1, 1898	75,344,580
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,923,983

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$2,489,754
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	760,469
From Jan. 1, 1898	37,333,509
From Jan. 1, 1897	60,643,994

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$38,010,980

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,075,437
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	675,211
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,716,911

SEPT 1898

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41 Wall Street, New York.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $6,352,250. The banks now hold $14,991,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $82,100, a decrease in specie of $7,590,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $723,000, a decrease in deposits of $7,844,600, and a decrease in circulation of $74,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 3,'98.	Aug. 27,'98.	Sept. 4,'97.
Loans	$672,173,900	$672,091,800	$569,291,200
Specie	148,378,300	155,968,700	92,423,200
Legal tenders	54,710,200	55,433,200	102,130,600
Net deposits	752,389,800	760,234,400	641,759,400
Circulation	14,048,500	14,123,300	13,954,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 3,'98.	Aug. 27,'98.	Sept. 4,'97.
Specie	$148,378,300	$155,968,700	$92,423,400
Legal tenders	54,710,200	55,433,200	102,130,600
Total res've	$203,088,500	$211,401,900	$194,554,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	188,097,450	190,058,600	160,439,850
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$14,991,050	$21,343,300	$34,114,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	22,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,625,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,590,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,988,450	55,985,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,950,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,983,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	16,042,675
March 26	33,351,475	48,835,750	18,042,675
April 2	35,720,500	47,666,375	17,000,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,065,975	20,945,125
May 14	40,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,075
May 21	50,715,250	45,966,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,875
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,925	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,354,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,227,275
July 16	40,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,628,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,859,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	29,517,700	8,686,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$14,991,050	1893	*$1,567,525
1897	34,114,150	1892	7,630,500
1896	8,248,550	1891	9,156,400
1895	30,149,925	1890	*1,401,125
1894	65,320,825	1889	4,790,775

*Deficit.

H. AMY & CO.,

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

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FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
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BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60⅛ per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 1, 1898	£35,003,218	.....
Sept. 2, 1897	35,772,737	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 1, 1898	75,367,360	£49,860,894
Sept. 2, 1897	81,161,888	48,829,011
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 1, 1898	29,265,000	15,075,000
Sept. 2, 1897	28,538,000	14,702,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 1, 1898	109,405,000	4,376,000
Sept. 2, 1897	94,152,000	4,926,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 1, 1898	24,988,000	12,628,000
Sept. 2, 1897	27,996,000	12,567,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 1, 1898	10,514,000	5,483,000
Sept. 2, 1897	9,028,000	10,690,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 1, 1898	14,958,000	2,094,000
Sept. 2, 1897	15,396,000	2,477,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 1, 1898	4,309,000	6,877,000
Sept. 2, 1897	2,633,000	6,896,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 1, 1898	2,853,000	1,427,000
Sept. 2, 1897	2,767,333	1,333,667
Total for the week	£316,763,204	£97,320,894
Total preceding week	316,468,803	97,872,475
Corresponding date last year	307,443,958	102,470,678

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	3	Sep. 6	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 27	Sep. 6
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 9	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 2	Oct. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sep 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sep. 10	Aug. 31	Sep. 10
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 5
New York & Harlem (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Sep. 15	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western	*2	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
West Jersey & Seashore (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 15	Aug. 26	Sep. 16

*Payable in preferred stock at par.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City Railway	3	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	Sep. 21
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12
Niagara Falls Electric (quarter)	1	Sep. 15	Sep. 1	Sep. 16
North Shore Traction pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sep. 13	Oct. 18
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Sep. 30	Sep. 8	Sep. 30
Chicago Telephone	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 31	Sep. 7
Consolidated Gas (quarter)	2	Sep. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 15
Diamond Match	2½	Sep. 12	Sep. 2	Sep. 13
Eden Musée Am. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sep. 12	Sep. 3	Sep. 13
International Paper pf.	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 29	Sep. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 15	Aug. 25	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	2	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	2	Sep. 9	Sep. 1	Sep. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor Railroad	Aug. 17	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Bell Telephone, Philadelphia	.....	.....	Sep. 20	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 31	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	Aug. 26	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	.....	.....	Oct. 13	Special
Illinois Central	Sep. 12	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Lake Erie & Western	Sep. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Michigan Pen. Car	Sep. 24	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf	Aug. 27	Sep. 7	Sep. 6	Annual
National Rice Milling Co	Aug. 17	Sep. 8	Sep. 7	Annual
New York Central	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
New York & Harlem	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 27	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Oregon Short Line	.....	.....	Sep. 7	Inc. B.
Oxford University Press	.....	.....	Sep. 6	Annual
Postal Telegraph & Cable	.....	.....	Sep. 8	Special
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	Aug. 20	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine	Aug. 31	Sep. 21	Sep. 20	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	.....	.....	Sep. 15	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 5	Sep. 6	Sep. 5	Annual
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City	Sep. 3	Sep. 15	Sep. 14	Annual
Union Pacific	Sep. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Wabash	.....	.....	Sep. 13	Annual

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; continued high temperature; south-westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,181. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The will of Mr. Gladstone has been probated. His personal estate is valued at $297,580. About 1,500,000 acres of wheat have been sown in New South Wales, an increase of 26 per cent. The British and Egyptian flags were hoisted over the palace in Khartoum on Sunday. The Khalifa has fled to Kordofan, and Gen. Kitchener has organized squads to follow him. The Corporation of Dublin has elected as Swordbearer James Eagan of New York, who served ten years in prison for the Nationalist cause. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was enthroned in Amsterdam. Eleven persons perished by fire in Italy. A husband threw himself after his bride, who had fallen over a precipice in the Alps.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A hurricane swept over St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday afternoon. Damage amounting to $120,000 was done.

The condition of ex-Secretary Bayard was slightly improved yesterday morning, owing to the cooler weather. He returned to consciousness, and was able to recognize the members of his family for the first time in twenty-four hours.

An explosion of chemicals last night in the wholesale and retail drug house of Eimer & Amend, at Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue, wrecked the second floor of the structure, and the resulting fire almost entirely destroyed the contents of the building.

A trolley car laden with thirty-five passengers was struck by an express train in Cohoes, N. Y., last night at a grade crossing on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Eighteen persons were killed, and the remainder of the passengers injured. Ten of them are not expected to survive.

After a conference at Albany yesterday between Gov. Black and Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, and Charles S. Francis it was definitely announced that Mr. Black will be a candidate for renomination until the last ballot has been counted in the convention.

The plan to christen the battleship Illinois next month by breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel is opposed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Hilton, Secretary of the Central Branch of the organization, thinks that if Kentucky, with her reputation, can christen a ship with water, Illinois could do the same without any difficulty.

Comte de Bejon de Larouziere, who, with his Californian wife, is in this city, en route for California, said yesterday that Dreyfus has no chance of a rehearing in France. He says American newspapers misrepresent the feelings of France in the matter. The Comte's chum, Col. Boujon, sat in Dreyfus's court-martial, and is convinced of his guilt. The acquittal of Dreyfus would mean revolution. The Count denounced the treatment of the American soldiers in camp and said the American people had better look to home and stamp out this cause for revolution.

Page 2.

The Eighth New York Volunteers will leave Chickamauga Park this morning for home.

All the regular army troops in camp at Montauk, except the Sixth Cavalry, were ordered transferred to various points.

The War Department has ordered, in view of the typhoid fever outbreak at Camp Black, that no more New York regiments shall be sent there, and previous orders are countermanded.

No request has been received for the mustering out of Bryan's regiment, it is said, and it cannot be complied with if it is made, the quota of Nebraska regiments to be released having already been fixed.

Twenty beds in the Tarrytown hospital have been set aside for sick soldiers. The offer was made to Miss Helen Gould, Assistant General Director of the Women's National War Relief Association, and accepted by her.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts yesterday sent a telegram to President McKinley asking that he see that the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, now in Puerto Rico, receive the best of attention, whether in camp, in garrison, or on transports.

Col. Byrne, Chief Surgeon of the East, traced the typhoid fever epidemic at Camp Black to the impure wells on farmers' premises in the vicinity, which the men have been in the habit of drinking from. Camp conditions were found to be excellent.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, visiting physician at the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, found in them yesterday seventeen typhoid fever patients, the stages of whose disease showed that they had been sent sick from the camps at Montauk Point and Chickamauga. Dr. Thompson characterized this as unparalleled in the treatment of typhoid patients, and called attention to the danger of spreading the disease broadcast.

Page 3.

Forty persons were burned and the homes of many destroyed by the explosion at the Newark Celluloid Works.

The members of the Cuban Commission, including Rear Admiral Sampson, sailed for Havana on the transport Resolute.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright says that Capt. Concas's charges that American soldiers robbed him are not worth a denial.

Frank H. Haskell, a victim of the treatment at Camp Thomas, died of typhoid fever at his home in Brooklyn. His physician, Dr. Drury, says that starvation was the primary cause of his death.

The Orizaba will be brought from Montauk Point to New York for discharge. The Orizaba it was which carried the siege guns that never reached Shafter at Santiago. They are still aboard.

A board of inquiry will investigate the accident on Sunday at the Navy Yard when the battleship Iowa was flooded in Dry Dock No. 3. The battleship was not damaged. The Oregon will enter the dock to-day.

The gunboat Annapolis, Commander J. J. Heineker, arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday from Key West, with all on board well. The ship will take part in the naval reception there and afterward take on a draft of naval apprentices for a foreign cruise.

Three hundred and seventy-five men of the Eighth Regular Infantry and three hundred and eighty-one of the Seventh, reached Jersey City yesterday. All but a few of the Eighth men were forwarded to Camp Wikoff.

Gen. Miles is expected to-day from Puerto Rico on the Obdam, which also carries the Second Wisconsin. The Chester, accompanying the Obdam, carries the Fourth Pennsylvania. The two volunteer regiments will be sent to their own States.

Gen. Brooke's column, which is marching across Puerto Rico, is expected to arrive at San Juan to-morrow. Great courtesy is extended to the commander by the Spanish officers. At Caguas our soldiers and the Spanish regulars fraternized and exchanged buttons as souvenirs.

Two hundred Cuban soldiers entered Santiago City yesterday, gave up their arms, received rations, and were put to work. They report that there is much suffering among their companions in the hills. Gen. Lawton has promised to help them if they will lay down their arms and return to work on the plantations, but not otherwise.

Gen. Nunez called on the Assistant Secretary of War yesterday and made an appeal on behalf of the Cuban insurgents. He wants the United States to feed and pay the soldiers, who, now that the war is ended, find that they have nothing to eat and must starve with the people they have been impoverishing. It is said that an appeal will be made to the President to-day.

The Navy Department has ordered the trial by court-martial of Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and unbecoming an officer. Chaplain McIntyre recently savagely criticised Admiral Sampson and other officers of the American fleet, claiming that to the officers and men of the Oregon alone belonged the credit for the victory over Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Page 4.

It is expected in Washington that President McKinley will soon turn his attention to the selection of members of the commission which is to recommend legislation to deal with the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

President McKinley will arrive in Washington this morning, and after a brief stay resume his vacation. He may pay a visit to the soldiers at Jacksonville, Fla., and at Chickamauga.

Page 5.

The winners of the races of the Atlantic Yacht Club off Sea Gate yesterday carried off nearly $1,000 in prizes.

The New York and Brooklyn baseball teams played two games in Brooklyn yesterday. The New Yorks won the first game through a timely hit by Davis, but were easily outplayed in the second game, the Brooklyns winning by a score of 14 to 3.

Page 7.

Senator Tillman attacked the Republicans and Gold Democrats in a speech at the Central Labor Union's picnic at Haverhill, Mass., yesterday.

The yacht Coronet collided with the British schooner Stella Maid off Judith Point during a fog on Sunday night. The schooner was badly damaged.

Page 8.

The Friar won the Twin City Handicap yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. The other winners were St. Clair, Lansdale, Scannel, Loiterer, and Diversion.

James Michael defeated Thomas Linton in an hour's cycle racing contest at Manhattan Beach, and in doing so made new world's records for from two to eleven and for thirteen miles.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club crews from Philadelphia carried off the principal honors at the ninth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Harlem River yesterday. Several fouls in the afternoon somewhat marred the sport.

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It is estimated that the yield of wheat this year in Minnesota and North and South Dakota will amount to 150,000,000 bushels.

Two prospectors were recently ambushed by Indians and shot while drifting down the Yukon in a boat, one being killed and the other wounded. The Indians were captured.

A prospector who has arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, from the Copper River, Alaska, reports that there is great distress among the miners there, and that 200 have lost their lives since the rush began.

Commissioner N. B. Scott, of the Internal Revenue Office, has remitted, in the case of persons who, to date, have unwittingly incurred it, the 50 per centum penalty imposed by the War Revenue Act upon those who fail to make the prescribed return within the calendar month in which their liability begins.

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The Newport Horse Show was opened at the Casino yesterday with about 3,000 persons in attendance.

It was learned yesterday that Charles Hankes received through the mail a bottle of whisky similar to that which poisoned his father-in-law, Edward Hilss. Hilss and his wife are recovering, but Miss Conlin may die. The police found a forged letter, sent with the whisky, which may prove an important clue.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened in Cincinnati yesterday afternoon, when Commander in Chief Gobin and staff took possession of Camp Sherman. The naval veterans threaten to withdraw from the reunion, as quarters were provided for them in Horticultural Hall instead of on a boat.

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State elections were held in Arkansas yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Democrats.

Owing to an accident in the Houston Street cable power house, old-time horse cars were used on Broadway yesterday morning.

The reception which the residents of Oyster Bay, L. I., were to have tendered Col. Roosevelt yesterday has been indefinitely postponed.

Although the mercury was not so high yesterday as on previous days, there were scores of additional prostrations and deaths from the heat.

A Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen will be chosen at to-day's elections in Vermont. The Republicans expect to have large majorities.

Louis Laboring of Hoboken, N. J., was yesterday twice prevented from killing himself. His mind is said to be affected by the death two weeks ago of his bride of seven weeks.

There was a conference of physicians in New Orleans yesterday with respect to the alleged cases of yellow fever in that city. No announcement was made as to whether the cases were yellow fever or not.

Antonio Ferraro, who slew Luciano Machio on Sunday, was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, and held for examination. The small boy who knocked him down while fleeing has not been found.

The National Convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists opened in Cincinnati yesterday. Temporary Chairman Ignatius Donnelly delivered a speech, in which he denounced Gen. Wheeler, Grover Cleveland, and Senator Butler.

The Improvement Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad filed a bill of complaint in the United States Court at Milwaukee yesterday, praying that the first and second mortgage issues of the company be treated as if retired until the improvement bonds are fully paid.

Secretary of State Day, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Barber, who is a sister of Mrs. McKinley; Mrs. Lynch, and Miss Lynch, all of Canton, left Ashtabula, Ohio, yesterday on the iron carrier Corsica for Escanaba, Mich. The Corsica will load with ore at Escanaba and return to Ashtabula with her guests.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.

JERRY SIMPSON VERY ILL.

Kansas Congressman Fever-Stricken During the Campaign.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—Congressman Jerry Simpson delivered a speech Saturday night, and was immediately thereafter taken ill. His condition was not regarded as serious until to-day when it was discovered that he had a severe attack of fever, which, owing to his health, injured by constant campaigning for several weeks, it is feared will prove serious.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a decided fall in temperature in the plateaus of the Northern Rocky Mountain region and Missouri Valley. Huron and Cheyenne report a fall of 28 degrees in twenty-four hours; Lander, 22; Rapid City, 20. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the South Atlantic States and in a trough from New Mexico to New England. A marked high-pressure area has developed in Montana, Helena reporting 30.32 inches. Thunderstorms and rains may be expected in the Ohio Valley, Middle and South Atlantic and Middle Gulf States. The temperature will fall in the Red River of the South, Lower Missouri, and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and probably a sharp fall in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	61	74	79
6 A. M.	59	75	80
9 A. M.	63	78	84
12 M.	71	82	87
4 P. M.	78	85	87
6 P. M.	77	85	88
9 P. M.	71	81	86
12 P. M.	66	78	83

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1897	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 6 P. M.; the minimum was 74 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .78, and at 8 P. M. .67.

NO CHANCE FOR DREYFUS

Comte de Bejon de Larouziere Says the Spy Will Never Get a New Trial.

ACQUITTAL MEANS REVOLUTION

The Comte Says American Newspapers Misrepresent the French Situation—His Chum Sat in Dreyfus's Court-Martial—Comments on Our Army.

Comte and Comtesse de Bejon de Larouziere of 40 Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris, arrived on the steamship La Champagne Sunday, and are registered at the Brevoort House. The Comtesse, who was Miss Blanche Sourdry of San Francisco, was married to the Count in 1889. She was known as one of the most beautiful girls on the Pacific Coast, and a leader of society. The Count is below medium height, very dark, and about forty-five years old.

The Comte had much to say yesterday of the Dreyfus scandal. He declared that, no matter if Col. Henry did admit the forgery of the letter naming Dreyfus, and if there are special provisions for the rehearing of a case when one of the principal witnesses has admitted perjury, there is not the remotest chance of Dreyfus getting a new trial; that the aristocratic element and great masses of Frenchmen would be opposed to it; that there would certainly be a revolution if a new trial were ordered; that there is not a possible chance of a revolution if there is no new trial; that the articles in the newspapers here, in the main, do not express the real sentiments of the French people; that there is not a candidate for Minister Cavaignac's position who is not hostile to Dreyfus, nor one who would permit him to have a new trial; that Gen. Saussier, though not favorable to Dreyfus, is the least unfavorable; that he believes Dreyfus guilty, notwithstanding Col. Henry's confession; that there is enough evidence outside of the forged letter to convict Dreyfus.

Comte de Bejon de Larouzière says that the majority of the French people sympathized with the United States in her war with Spain, and that the French newspapers did not reflect the sentiments of the French people any more than the papers of this country reflect the opinions of the French people correctly in the Dreyfus case. He said:

"Col. Boujon, who was a member of the court-martial which passed the sentence upon Dreyfus, was my chum and roommate at college. He is one of the most brilliant of the younger officers of the French Army. He received many medals for courageous deeds during the war of 1870. From 1865 to 1870 I was an officer in the French Army and was most intimately associated with him. No one knows him more intimately than I do.

Boujon Is Convinced.

"He has time and again gone over in detail with me the entire trial of Dreyfus. I never knew a more careful, just, or honorable man. He has told me that, aside from the letter which Henry is said to have acknowledged a forgery, there was ample evidence of Dreyfus's guilt.

"You may think I speak freely. I do. I am a man of independent means. I am a pronounced royalist. I ask no favors of the Government. I want none. I never have held a political office, nor do I ever expect to. I am positive in my own mind that there is no chance whatever for Dreyfus. Of course, I left Paris a few days before the Henry tragedy; public opinion may have changed a little, but not much.

"There would be a revolution if Dreyfus were to have a new trial and be acquited, and not, as your papers say, if he does not receive a new trial.

"It is not impossible, though I can hardly believe it, that, on account of the well-known prejudice in the army against the Jews, some evidence was manufactured against Dreyfus; still, there is enough evidence which cannot be disputed to convince me that he is guilty, as charged.

"I notice that some of your papers print long editorials quoting the French military laws in reference to a prisoner having a new trial when perjury of a principal witness is proved, and other reasons why Dreyfus will certainly have a new trial. I know that such laws exist; but Col. Henry simply admitted that one letter was a forgery. Is that conclusive proof? The other evidence, of which there is an abundance, has not been proved spurious. There are ways and means of getting around any laws which might give Dreyfus a new trial. Those ways and means will be used."

"Do you believe that Commandant Esterhazy acted as a traitor?" asked the reporter.

"No! no! no! Count Esterhazy is a gentleman, a fine gentleman. He is guilty of no wrong."

"And you positively believe there is not a possible chance of Dreyfus getting a new trial?" asked the writer.

"I tell you. I shall be here again at this hotel in three months. If Dreyfus by that time has secured a new trial, call on me. You shall have from me anything you want—a diamond ring, a trip to Europe, anything that you name, at my expense."

Officers Hate the Jews.

"Do you think that it was just to keep Dreyfus seventeen days in close confinement, ignorant of what charge was made against him? Do you not think the army officials have been very much prejudiced against Dreyfus ever since his arrest?" asked the reporter.

"There is no doubt about that. They hate the Jews."

"What do you think of Zola's famous letter, which led to the trial and conviction of the novelist on the charge of libeling officers of the General Staff?"

"I think the conviction a most just one—and so would you if you had been in Paris at the time and been thoroughly acquainted with the facts as they really were and not as they were misrepresented by the American press. I read the American papers in Paris. When Zola addressed a letter to President Faure, saying: 'I accuse Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical worker of a judicial error, unconsciously, I am ready to believe, and of then having defended his nefarious doings for the last three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations'—when there came that kind of a letter at so critical a time to President Faure from such a sensational fraud as Zola, it could not be passed. No, the trial of Zola was fair—all the better class of Paris will tell you so, and his conviction well merited. He ought now to be behind the bars with his friend Dreyfus.

"Zola, I do not believe, is sincere in his defense of Dreyfus. He is like an actor, who all the time craves the centre of the stage and side lights. He is one of those poor, deceived creatures that mistakes notoriety for glory. Zola is bombast, pure and simple. Think of his bombastic and egotistic utterance: 'If Dreyfus be not innocent, let my name perish. If he be not innocent, let my works perish. By all I have done for the literature of my country, by all I am and hope for, I swear that he is innocent.' Well, now, I swear that he is guilty, and so does my college chum, Col. Boujon, who was a member of the court-martial. We are entitled to as much consideration as Zola, and so are our opinions, even if they are not as epigrammatic."

France and America.

The Comte continued:

"I wish to emphasize the fact that the attitude of the French people has been misrepresented in regard to our sympathy having been with Spain rather than with the United States in your recent war. I do not speak for myself alone, but for at least 85 per cent. of the French people. Some papers in Paris, which always seek to be on the popular side, championed the cause of Spain at the beginning, simply because they thought that the Spanish side was going to be the more popular. In that they were very much mistaken. I am in close touch with many of the high officials, and know how the great masses felt in regard to the Spanish-American war. I speak for them all when I say that our hopes and sympathy were with the United States."

"What do you think of the outcome of the war, our army, navy, and officers?" asked the interviewer.

"That I am sure, if I should tell you, you would never print—at least not all of it. Still if you would like to know I will tell you. Your navy and its officers and marines are simply superb—they could not be better. Admiral Dewey and Schley have done themselves proud. France would decorate them with medals. The army—the men are all brave, good soldiers. Although the militia were inexperienced, they fought like veterans. I am proud of the Rough Riders. You see, my wife being an American and the fact that I am considerably interested in this country has made me keep as well posted as most Americans. I have said all of praise that I can.

"What have you now on your hands since you have ended your war with Spain? Three more wars: First, the common people and Gen. Miles against Secretary Alger; second, Admirals Sampson and Schley at war with each other, and Admiral Philip not as far promoted as he should be; third, a war between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Miles.

"Think of it! More soldiers lost through neglect and sickness since the last battle was fought than were lost in all the engagements of the war. I understand one-half of the New York militia that were in active service are either sick in hospitals or sick at home, or dead from sickness and neglect. Your readers need not worry about a revolution in France over the Dreyfus scandal; they had better look to home and stamp out, if possible, the beginning or causes for such a thing here. The French people would not stand such an abuse of its army."

The Comte is suffering from an operation that he had performed upon his left leg just before he left Paris. He will remain here for several days. Then he will leave for a three months' trip to California.

ZURLINDEN MINISTER OF WAR.

Brisson and Cavaignac Suspected of Scheming for the Presidency of France.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Interviews with the Premier, M. Henri Brisson, and the late Minister of War, M. Godefroy Cavaignac, on the subject of the political situation in France as it has been affected by the recent developments in the Dreyfus case are printed to-day in The Echo de Paris. M. Brisson is reported as having said that all the members of the Ministry are convinced of the guilt of Capt. Dreyfus, but that the Government must consider the change that has come over public opinion since the suicide last week of Lieut. Col. Henry. M. Brisson expressed the view that it is the duty of the Government to end the excitement which is paralyzing the business interests of Paris and of the country.

M. Cavaignac, in the course of the interview printed in The Echo de Paris, said that it would be a serious mistake, if not a supreme act of folly, on the part of the Government to persist in its present course, and that he was not willing to participate in such a policy. "You will see," said M. Cavaignac, "in what a condition the country will be after a new trial."

The newspapers of Paris point out that M. Cavaignac's resignation of the War portfolio has produced a painful impression in political circles, which, while recognizing the fact that the innocence of ex-Capt. Dreyfus has not yet been disproved, take the ground that a new trial of the charges against the prisoner of Devil's Island has become necessary.

When the Cabinet met to-day the Minister of Justice, M. Ferdinand Sarrien, informed his colleagues of the receipt of Mme. Dreyfus's request for a revision of the verdict against her husband. M. Sarrien promised to give a statement of the result of his examination into the matter at a meeting of the Cabinet, to be convened after the Minister of War shall have been appointed.

Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, has accepted the Ministry of War, in succession to M. Cavaignac, resigned.

Gen. Zurlinden's decision was communicated to President Faure.

After long conferences with the Minister of the Interior, M. Brison, and the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, Gen. Zurlinden was interviewed by a newspaper representative. The General said that the Minister of Justice asked for the Dreyfus dossier. When these were given him, he added, he would study the documents carefully and inform himself thoroughly regarding the case before discussing it with the Cabinet.

The crisis in the Cabinet is not yet regarded as definitely settled. Both M. Brisson and M. Cavaignac are believed to be playing for the Presidency of the republic, and it is thought that Brisson is growing jealous of Cavaignac's increasing popularity.

The latter, owing to his superior social qualities, is supposed to stand the best chance, and it was with a view of securing the support of the army that he stood out against a revision.

Opinions differ as to how the latest developments affect the situation. There is a rumor to-night that Gen. Zurlinden, the new Minister for War, will advocate a mere annulling of the Dreyfus judgment and sentence as a safer way out of the imbroglio than a retrial, involving all sorts of awkward revelations.

Whether or not this be true, there is much speculation as to how President Faure induced Gen. Zurlinden to accept the War Portfolio after twice refusing it.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR.

Gen. Zurlinden, who has accepted the War portfolio in the French Ministry, succeeded Gen. Saussier as Military Governor of Paris last January. He was born in Colmar, Nov. 3, 1837. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1858 and was graduated in the school of artillery. He was commissioned Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1860. At the outbreak of the Franco-German war he was a Captain, and was later at the siege of Metz as Ordnanc Officer attached to the staff of Gen. de Bercheim, who commanded the artillery of the Sixth Corps. During the capitulation he attempted to flee to Paris, and, after several attempts, succeeded in so doing. While the siege was still on he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

He was promoted to the command of a battery Sept. 16, 1871, and was made Lieutenant Colonel April 20, 1877. As Colonel he was second in command at the Ecole Polytechnique, and, as General of Brigade, in 1885, he was placed at the head of the brigade at Cherbourg. On Oct. 26, 1890, he was made General of Division, and at this rank commanded the Second Division, whose headquarters were at Arras. Later he commanded the Fourth Army Corps at Mans.

Gen. Zurlinden was appointed Minister of War Jan. 29, 1895, to succeed Gen. Mercier, in the Ribot Cabinet. Gen. Mercier, it will be remembered, held the War portfolio when Dreyfus was arrested and tried. Zurlinden was the chief hand which planned the military expedition to Madagascar, which resulted in making that island practically a French colony instead of merely a protectorate of the republic. The fall of the Ministry Nov. 1, 1895, however, left to others the duty of executing the details of the scheme. After resigning the War portfolio, Gen. Zurlinden was placed in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Marseilles.

He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor March 5, 1896, during his term of office at Marseilles.

BIG FIRE IN DRUG HOUSE

Exploding Chemicals Wreck a Floor and Start a Blaze in Third Avenue.

UGLY WORK FOR THE FIREMEN

Flames Were Fed with Most Inflammable Materials and Gutted the Establishment of Eimer & Amend Before Gotten Under Control.

An explosion of chemicals at 9:30 o'clock last night completely wrecked the second floor of the seven-story brick building of Eimer & Amend, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs and druggists' supplies, at 205, 207, 209, and 211 Third Avenue, at the corner of Eighteenth Street. The explosion was followed by fire that almost totally destroyed the contents of the entire building and seriously damaged the structure itself. Owing to the large amount of inflammable material in the building, the fire was one of the most threatening and dangerous that has occurred in this city in many months.

The explosion, which started the fire, took place in the southwest corner of the second floor, in which were stored hundreds of gallons of explosive chemicals of every description. No one was on the floor at the time, but, on the floor below, in the retail department, were B. G. Amend, one of the proprietors, five prescription clerks, the night watchman, who was just going on duty, and a number of customers. The store was about being closed for the night when these persons were almost thrown from their feet by a shock like that of an earthquake, which was followed instantly by a tremendous intonation. A shower of glass from almost every window of the second floor, on both the Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street sides, was hurled with such force that in many instances windows across the street were shattered by the flying glass. In other places the pieces of the heavy plate-glass windows and of bottles and jars struck the brick walls, leaving perceptible indentations.

By wonderful good fortune, not one of the hundreds of pedestrians on the streets at that hour, as far as could be learned, was injured, but the explosion created great excitement and terror in the neighborhood. Instantly great tongues of flame poured from the windows, reaching half way across the street and lighting up the neighborhood for several blocks around.

Three Alarms in Succession.

These were followed by volumes of overpowering smoke, which shut out the light entirely. Thousands of people, the majority of whom were women, ran screaming from the adjoining buildings and away from the scene. They were met by a crowd drawn from every direction by the sound of the explosion. The wildest confusion resulted. An alarm was turned in from the interior of the building, and Policeman Thomas Garry of the East Twenty-second Street Station, duplicated it.

The arrival of the first fire engines was instantly followed by a second and third alarm. To save the contents of the second floor was out of the question. It already resembled a white-hot furnace, and the flames, through a series of dumb-waiter shafts in the forward part of the building, had skipped the second and third floors, containing the patent medicine and drug departments, and had begun to eat their way into the fifth and sixth floors, which constitute the shipping department and which were filled with packing cases, straw, and other inflammable material.

The firemen battled with the flames from the elevated railroad trestle and the tops of the surrounding buildings, but the fight was made very difficult by the fact that the burning building towered far above the surrounding structures. For one hour tons of water were thrown into the blazing building every minute by the engines, and from a giant water tower which had been brought into use. But no perceptible effect resulted, and a fourth alarm was sent in.

The responding engines were delayed many minutes in reaching the scene by the tremendous crowds of holiday sightseers who had been attracted to the fire by the explosion. The reserves of the Twenty-first, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Police Precincts were for a time utterly unable to cope with the numbers, and the firemen had to literally fight their way through.

At 10:30 o'clock, when the fire was thought to be coming under control, the firemen and spectators were startled by a second and a third explosion almost as terrific as the first. These occurred in the laboratories on the seventh floor, in which was stored a large stock of glycerine and ammonia. The horses of the Fire Department were almost stampeded by the noise, and the thousands of spectators melted away in a mad rush for safety.

Many were cut by the descending shower of glass. These explosions were followed by a great outburst of flame, and burning liquids ran down, feeding the fire, where it had not completed its work of destruction on the third and fourth floors.

Attacking from the Rear.

The firemen directed their greatest efforts from the buildings at the rear of the burning structure. The fire had not eaten its way back to the rear of every floor, and now the firemen got a foothold and fought their way right into the teeth of the flames from spots which might be blown to atoms at any moment.

Foreman Charles Leeds of Engine 19 was overcome by the fumes of drugs and had to be assisted to the ground by his companions. He was revived and climbed back to his perilous position.

Otto Seifert of 345 Fifth Street, while carrying water to the firemen on the elevated road, fell and fractured his knee. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. A dozen firemen were cut by flying glass.

After two hours of splendid work on the part of the firemen, Chief Bonner announced that the flames were under control. The contents of nearly every floor above the first had been almost entirely consumed.

No cause could be given for the explosion other than the action of the excessive heat of the last few days on the chemicals stored on the second floor. No one had been on that floor since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The building, a splendid, supposedly fire-proof structure of brick, was completed in February, 1887.

The damage to the building is placed at $25,000. The loss of stock will amount to $100,000 or more. Both building and contents were insured.

The excitement of the scene during the fire was increased, if anything, by four companies of volunteer firemen from Hoboken, in flaming red shirts.

They were returning from a picnic and parade in Morrisania when attracted to the blaze. They were ready for anything, but their services were not required. They frightened a number of returning pleasure seekers half to death.

Among the early arrivals at the fire was Superintendent Jno. H. Robinson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Noticing that several firemen were having difficulty in getting a large hose up on the elevated structure, Mr. Robinson, who is a large, powerful man, volunteered his aid.

He climbed up a pillar and was clinging thereto when the hose burst. The water struck him with such force as to knock him off the pillar and he fell to the street, striking his head on the pavement and losing consciousness. A cab was called and he was taken with all haste to his home, 146 East Sixty-second Street.

BLACK IS A CANDIDATE.

Announces that He Will Fight for Renomination Till Last Vote Is Counted in Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—A conference at the Executive Chamber to-day settled all doubt as to Gov. Black's candidacy for renomination.

Soon after his arrival at the Executive Chamber to-day, for the first time since his visit to Washington, he met Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, and Charles S. Francis, editor of The Troy Times. They remained in conference for several hours, and at its conclusion it was definitely announced that Gov. Black would be a candidate for renomination until the last ballot had been counted in the convention.

Late this afternoon Senator N. N. Stranahan called at the Executive Chamber and had a two hours' conference with the Governor. This is regarded as significant, inasmuch as Senator Stranahan is mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the event of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

HURRICANE SWEEPS ST. JOSEPH.

Many Buildings Demolished and $120,000 of Damage Done.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 5.—A hurricane swept over St. Joseph at 5:30 this afternoon. Rain and hail accompanied the wind. Residences were unroofed, stacks and barns were torn down, and many buildings were utterly demolished. The St. Joseph Rolling Mills were wrecked; damage, $10,000; Carey's saloon, five other houses, and a fieldful of tents in the packing-house district were scattered to the winds. Many families were rendered homeless. The loss is placd at $120,000.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary Day Understands that Justice White Will Not Serve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The composition of the Peace Commission is not yet determined, because of Justice White's delay in accepting or declining the post offered to him by the President.

The commission will meet in Washington this week, it is expected, to confer with Mr. McKinley before he leaves on his second vacation.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—Secretary of State Day, who came here this morning from Canton, gave it as his understanding that Justice White had decided not to serve on the Peace Commission. Secretary Day said he intended to hand in his resignation on the 12th of this month.

PROTEST AGAINST USING WINE.

The W. C. T. U. Wants the Battleship Illinois Christened with Water.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The plan to christen the battleship Illinois next month by breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel, is opposed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Jessie Brown Hilton, Secretary of the Central Branch of the organization, has announced that the temperance workers all over the country will be loud in their protests.

"It is not merely a question for the National organization," said Mrs. Hilton. "It seems to me that the State workers should be particularly active in the matter. It is the Illinois—named after our own State—and we should be particularly determined in our fight against such a thing. If Kentucky, with her reputation, can christen a ship with water, Illinois ought to be able to bring about the reform without any difficulty. The Women's Christian Temperance Union will combat the plan with all its might."

MR. BAYARD SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Cooler Weather Causes an Improvement in ex-Secretary's Condition.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 5.—The condition of ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard during the night was unchanged, but this morning a slight improvement was noticeable, and for the first time for twenty-four hours he was able to recognize the members of his family. He was unconscious all day yesterday, but as the air became cooler in the early morning he revived somewhat, and returned to consciousness.

The physicians, who are in constant attendance, state that the heat has a very weakening effect upon Mr. Bayard, and his condition undergoes a rapid change for the better as soon as it becomes cooler.

BESSEMER STEEL PATENT SUIT.

Judge Buffington Dismisses the Carnegie Company's Case.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States District Court handed down a decision to-day in the case of the Carnegie Steel Company vs. the Cambria Iron Company, in which an infringement of a patent for making Bessemer steel was alleged. His decision was contained in seventy-five typewritten pages. The process consists of blowing air through molten pig iron placed in a refractory lined vessel called a converter, whereby the oxygen combines and pours out the carbon and silicon.

Capt. William R. Jones, Superintendent at the Edgar Thompson Plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, improved on the patent of Sir Henry Bessemer by making the flow of metal from the furnace almost continuous, by the aid of ladles. He was granted Patent No. 404,411, June 4, 1889. The Carnegie Company installed the direct Bessemer process in 1882, and Andrew Carnegie said there were advantages and disadvantages in the system. All the disadvantages were overcome by the Jones system. Scores of the most expert steel makers in the country have been heard on both sides. Judge Buffington dismissed the case, saying that infringement of process, not apparatus, was charged.

Kansas Wheat for Europe.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—The Santa Fé Railroad shipped to-day from Topeka 750 tons of Kansas wheat to Galveston, where it will be shipped by water to Liverpool for European markets. This is the first grain movement of the year in Kansas. The indications are that a large portion of the Kansas crop will reach foreign markets.

Court-Martial for Kansas Soldier.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 5.—First Lieut. Guy Morrison of the Twenty-second Kansas, will be tried by court-martial Wednesday, for alleged desecration of the graves of Confederate soldiers near Thoroughfare Gap. Morrison will be defended by a Kansas lawyer, who is on his way to Camp Meade.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED IN COHOES

Trolley Car Struck by a Train Going at Full Speed.

SEVENTEEN HURT, TEN MAY DIE

Car Contained a Merry Party Returning from a Labor Day Picnic.

Smashed to Splinters and Hurled with Passengers into the Air—Accident Occurred at Delaware and Hudson Grade Crossing.

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A terrible disaster occurred in this city to-night. Shortly before 8 o'clock a trolley car of the Troy City Railroad Company was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson River bridge, which connects this city with Lansingburg, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air.

Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers are dead, and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The passengers on the train were badly shaken up, but none was injured.

The following dead bodies have so far been identified:

The Identified Dead.

BARNEY, EDWARD, of Cohoes.
CAMPAUX, ARCHIE, of Cohoes.
CRAVEN, MRS. JOHN, of Cohoes.
CRAVEN, MISS KITTIE, of Cohoes.
McELROY, MRS. ELIZA, of Cohoes.
SENZ, JOSEPH, of Cohoes.
SWETT, NELLIE, fifteen years of age, of Cohoes.
TEMPLE, JAMES, of Lansingburg.

The Injured.

Among the injured were the following:
ANKERS, GEORGE, of Cohoes; injured internally.
DEWEY, Mrs. IRA, of Cohoes; head crushed.
DEVASHIRE, EMMA, of Cohoes; skull crushed.
LIZENNESES, Mrs., of Cohoes; coll

FEVER-SWEPT CAMP BLACK

Col. Byrne Traces the Cause of Disease to Farmers' Wells.

MEN WOULD DRINK FROM THEM

The Colonel Arrived Unannounced and His Inspection Showed Camp Conditions to be Perfect—136 in Hospital.

CAMP BLACK, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Twenty-seven men were taken to the hospital here to-day. Of these, twelve are probably suffering from typhoid and the remainder from malaria or slight illness. This makes 136 in the hospital, all told, of whom 80 are sick with typhoid or are developing that disease. There were no deaths to-day, but two men are very low and practically beyond hope. Nearly all of the typhoid cases come from the Two Hundred and First Regiment, and a majority of the sick have been from that regiment. It has the best camp on Hempstead Plains, being up on a hill and with good drainage.

Miss Sepley, Superintendent of the New York Hospital Training School, arrived in camp to-day with nine Red Cross nurses, making nineteen in all now in the camp. More are expected to-morrow.

Accompanied by an orderly and unannounced to the camp, Col. Byrne, Chief Surgeon of the East, descended upon the camp this morning and spent the entire day examining, questioning, and making a personal inspection of the hospitals, the camp, and the surroundings. From his searches for the cause of the typhoid outbreak, it appears wonderful that half the residents for miles around are not down with typhoid. He asserts that the fault lies, not with the camp nor with its water, but with the wells on the farms within a circle of eight miles.

Before going to the camp hospital, Col. Byrne sent his orderly to each of the regimental camps with orders for all of the Surgeons to report at once at the hospital. This order was obeyed by Surgeons Wood and Clinton of the Two Hundred and Second, Poucher and Spencer of the Two Hundred and First, and Booth of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. While awaiting their arrival, Col. Byrne made a tour of the hospital and went carefully into the details and conversed with the men, whom he asked as to their treatment and how they were being fed and if they were in want of anything.

No Fault to Find.

He questioned the nurses and attendants and also Major Wilcox, Surgeon in Chief of the camp, and when he was through he announced that so far as the hospital was concerned he saw nothing to find fault with, but on the contrary wanted to praise the service, the location, the treatment, and the arrangement of the hospital. This over, Col. Byrne took up the sanitary arrangements of the camps and the regimental Surgeons came in for their "wigging" and all came out with flying colors.

Then came the personal inspection of the camps. That of the Two Hundred and First came in for the most inspection. The condition of the sinks, both company and kitchen, were pronounced good. The drainage system introduced since the regiments have been in camp was examined and tested, and the drinking water was tasted by the Colonel at about every hydrant he came across. The sanitary system was pronounced excellent, and the drainage system was found to be perfect and came in for commendation by Col. Byrne, who said that in a temporary camp he had never seen as good a one. The Colonel absolved the camp's officers from fault and sought elsewhere for the source of the typhoid.

Going into the history of the camp a little, Col. Byrne found that up to two weeks ago there had been a well near the camp of the Two Hundred and First, and from this the men were in the habit of drinking until the Surgeons ordered it closed. Two weeks is the period of development of typhoid germs, but Col. Byrne, while saying this threw considerable light on the outbreak, wanted to know the kind of wells used by the farmers within a few miles of the camp along the roads the soldiers were in the habit of wandering while out on leave. This brought to light the fact that a good proportion of the wells were fifteen to twenty feet deep and were loosely built. Water is plentiful at from fifteen to twenty feet under ground in this neighborhood, and a well is not often deeper.

Wells the Source of Contamination.

One of the Surgeons then related an instance of water being carried into camp from a well that could not help but be polluted. A soldier returning from leave of absence had two full canteens, and was stopped to ascertain what was in them, lest it be whisky. It was water, and the man explained that he and some of the others liked the water from a certain well, and were in the habit of getting a supply daily, one man in the combination going out every day.

The Surgeon who overheard the conversation got the soldier to show him this well. It proved to be less than twenty feet deep and within twelve feet of it was a privy vault. The doctor said a steady stream must run from the vault to the well. On inquiring at the house, he found there a woman just recovering from a severe attack of dysentery. She also had a fever, but was too far advanced toward recovery then for a diagnosis to be of any account, but the doctor said he more than suspected typhoid in a light form.

Col. Byrne in his researches found that heavy wells within eight miles of the camp were located within fifty feet of privy vaults and cow and horse stables. From these wells the soldiers have been in the habit of drinking because the water was cool.

The fact that the number of the sick are from Watertown and that typhoid is not uncommon there or in that vicinity, was suggested to Col. Byrne. He replied the men had been too long away from home to suffer from home influences and that the fault lay neither at their homes nor in the camp, but in the wells in the country about the camp. The water supplied the troops was pure and excellent, and if the men drank only that there would have been no trouble.

Col. Byrne vetoed the suggestion that friends and relatives should take typhoid fever patients away from the camp if they wanted to, unless in exceptional cases where the patients would be properly treated for typhoid, and where men were being removed to hospitals. The sick had a better chance of recovery in the hospital at the camp than at their own homes, and there was less danger of a spread of the disease. Major Wilcox, he said, had grown old in the army, and knew how to treat such things, and there need be no fear.

As to the outbreak of malaria, Col. Byrne found it light, although the cases were numerous. He and Major Wilcox wanted to know where in the United States there was a spot where malaria did not exist to a greater or less degree.

Where Beer Is Preferable.

On leaving, Col. Byrne instructed the Surgeons to impress on all the men the necessity of drinking no well water during the remainder of their stay here. They might drink the camp supply from the pipes, and all they wanted of that, but none from the wells on the farms. It was suggested that this would cause the men to drink beer while away from camp. Col. Byrne smiled at this and one of the Surgeons remarked:

"A drunk lasts only a few hours, and at the worst it is only ten days in the guardhouse and a week's pay, while typhoid lasts weeks, and often means forever in the grave."

Col. Schuyler has received marching orders, and anticipates breaking camp with his three regimenis and three batteries by Thursday or Friday. The preparations for departure will begin at once. The feeling among the men over the order to move is, of course, mixed, for many wanted to be discharged, while others are overjoyed because they are to remain in service.

WILL KEEP TROOPS AWAY.

War Department to Send No More Regiments to Camp Black.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Orders have been issued by the War Department countermanding previous orders which directed New York regiments to go to Camp Black, L. I. This was on account of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has broken out at Camp Black. It is probable that the New York regiments will go to the places where they were organized.

Gov. Black has telegraphed Health Officer Doty, directing him to inspect Camp Black in regard to the reported outbreak of typhoid fever at that camp.

Sterilized Milk for Camp Black.

Mr. Somerville, a member of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, on Saturday last arranged with Nathan Straus to ship daily to Camp Black twenty ten-gallon cans of sterilized milk. It was discovered yesterday, however, that unless the milk is consumed within two hours after it leaves the laboratory it becomes soured and likely to be poisonous. Owing to this, the plan may have to be given up, as it is almost impossible to get it to the camp within two hours.

PREPARING FOR MUSTER-OUT.

First New Jersey Expects to Leave the Service on Oct. 3.

CAMP VOORHEES, N. J., Sept. 5.—The men and all the officers of the different companies of the First New Jersey remaining in camp this morning attacked the preliminary work of getting things ready for the muster-out, which is expected to be held on Oct. 3. The men on furlough will return to the camp on Sunday, when those now here will be allowed to go home, and others who have enjoyed considerable leave while the regiment was at Camp Alger, will be assigned to aid in preparing for the muster-out.

The First's men who are on furlough went home almost broke, as the Paymaster is long overdue. One Captain on Saturday night borrowed $100 from a friend who came to camp to see him, and before his seventy-five men went away he gave each a share of the amount.

A considerable number of the men of the Fourth and quite a number of the officers are averse to doing police duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and want to get out. Two Captains have resigned. Their places can be easily filled, as a number of the officers of the First want the places. Many of the First's men are also taken with soldier's life, and announce that they will volunteer for the Fourth to fill vacancies if any are to be found.

The men of the First, when questioned as to why they had not been sick and why they had not had a large number of deaths as did the Sixty-fifth New York and Seventh Ohio, their Brigade regiments and camp-mates at Camp Alger, say they were the most policed regiment in camp, and that while things were at their worst at Camp Alger, it sometimes took a whole battalion to do the police work enforced by Col. Campbell and Surgeon Allers. They say other regiments laughed at them for the immense amount of work they were compelled to do, and they did not like the work, but before they got away they saw the result, as their brigaded regiments were thinned by sickness and death, while they seemed almost unscathed. The regiment is in fine health, everything considered, and does not appear to have suffered much. About the only thing the men complain of is the fact that the Paymaster has been so dilatory.

Gen. Plume to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, temporarily in command of the troops at Camp Alger, Va., will be detached from that duty on the return of Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, within the next few days, and ordered to his home in New Jersey, where he will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. Gen. Plume was Major General of the National Guard of New Jersey, and entered the volunteer service of the Government in June last, serving most of the time with the Second Corps, under Gen. Graham. The action of the War Department in mustering him out of the service was taken at his own request.

CARING FOR BAY STATE MEN.

Gov. Wolcott Asks the President to See that Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers Do Not Suffer.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Gov. Wolcott's mail is being daily augmented by anxious inquiries as to the condition of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, now in Puerto Rico. In his desire to have the members of the Sixth receive the best of attention he sent the following telegram to-day to President McKinley:

The pitiable condition in which the Second and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments have returned from their arduous and gallant service in Cuba has naturally caused a profound sense of solicitude regarding the Sixth Regiment, now in Puerto Rico. My own feelings are deeply concerned, and I am besought by personal letters and by the authorities of cities to ask for the prompt return and muster out of this regiment. I have felt it my duty to decline to comply with this request so long as the National Government required their services.

The splendid patriotism which prompted their voluntary enlistment will sustain them in any peril or hardship they may be called on to endure. But the lives of her sons are precious in the eyes of the Commonwealth, as I am well assured they are to you, to whom the fortunes of our army have been competently intrusted, and I have the honor to urgently request that whenever in camp, in garrison, or on transports, these lives may be tenderly guarded by every precaution in clothing, food, and medical attendance which science may suggest.

To this end no effort can be too great, and no expenditure too lavish. The Commonwealth, through its constituted authorities and through the contributions of its patriotic citizens, ably administered by the Volunteer Aid Association, will consider it a privilege to be permitted, with money or supplies, to aid the efforts which the National Government is making to render its service less costly to the lives and health of its gallant soldiers.

Gov. Wolcott to-day received the following telegram from Col. Roger Morgan of his staff, who is now at Montauk, L. I.:

The Ninth Regiment does not wish to exchange this camp for South Framingham. Gen. Wheeler does not think it best. If anything is being done to get them home now, should advise postponement.

Upon receipt of this telegram Gov. Wolcott wired Major Gen. Wheeler as follows:

Have received telegram from Col. Morgan of my staff, dated Montauk, Sept. 5, stating that the Ninth Regiment does not wish to exchange that camp for South Framingham, and that Gen. Wheeler does not think it best. I desire only the welfare of the regiment, and that I be kept advised of its condition and movements.

Gov. Wolcott sent the following letter to Col. Frank L. Locke, a member of his staff:

You are hereby instructed, as my personal representative, to visit at your earliest convenience the several cities and towns which furnished companies to the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, to confer with the officers of such companies regarding the condition and needs of the enlisted men of their several commands, especially as regards medical attendance and nursing, clothing, and diet. You will strive to ascertain in detail from such officers, through personal intercourse with the men, and with municipal authorities, physicians, and others, what may be needed to promote, to the utmost, the comfort of the men of this gallant regiment during the period of convalescence and to hasten their restoration to vigorous health.

RELIC HUNTERS DISAPPOINTED.

Copies of Safe Conduct for Ships with Spanish Prisoners All Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—When the Government entered into a contract for the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago, there was prepared for the various ships to be engaged in that duty a safe conduct. This document was prepared in the War Department and signed by the President and counter-signed by Mr. Day, as Secretary of State. Twelve of these instruments were prepared and signed, but were not used, as the safe conduct was granted by cable messages through the State Department.

Great efforts have been made by those who knew of the existence to secure copies of the document. Documents of an official character with the autograph of the President and Secretary of State, together with the Great Seal of the United States, are not at any time easy to obtain, and it is believed that these particular specimens will possess considerable historical value. All of them have now been distributed.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH AT BUFFALO.

Dense Crowds Cheered the Regiment On Its Arrival.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Labor Day was a gala day in Buffalo. The labor organizations first turned out in parade, in which it is estimated 8,000 men participated. In the meantime the first section of the train bearing the Sixty-fifth Regiment from Camp Alger had arrived at the New York Central station, having been turned over to the Central by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Canandaigua. The three sections following came in shortly afterward.

The last column of the labor parade had scarcely passed when the head of the column escorting the Sixty-fifth turned into Main Street and passed slowly between dense masses of wildly cheering people and handsomely decorated stores.

The regiment brought thirty invalids with them, eleven of whom went to their homes and the others to hospitals. None of them is seriously ill.

SENT HOME WITH TYPHOID

Dr. Thompson Says Soldiers with the Dread Disease Are Shipped from the Camps.

MANY IN THE CITY HOSPITALS

Infallible Tests Show that They Are in Advanced Stages of Their Illness—"A National Disgrace"—The General Danger.

The insidious inroads of typhoid fever among the troops at the various army camps, caused by the utter lack of precaution against the spread of the disease from the hospitals of the general camps, was shown in a startling report made yesterday by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, visiting physician at the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, which, like every general hospital in New York, are filled to overflowing owing to the influx of sick soldiers. Dr. Thompson, who is a recognized authority on typhoid fever, has visited Camp Wikoff and his observations upon the pitiful incompetency displayed in the sanitation of the camp, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, caused him to cut short his vacation in order to investigate the cases of the supposedly well men who were sent from the camp on furlough and who were picked up and taken to the hospitals here. As a result of his first day's investigation he announced last evening that he had found seventeen dangerous cases of typhoid fever among soldiers in the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals alone, and only a small percentage of the cases in Bellevue have been diagnosed.

"These were not men who had been discharged as convalescents," said Dr. Thompson, "but were those who had been granted furloughs and were sent away from the camp as well men. They had never been in the camp hospital, but had, instead, been allowed to mingle with their fellows throughout the camp, spreading the disease on every side. Their presence here shows that the camps at Montauk Point and Chickamauga are veritable pest holes, where hundreds of men, dangerously ill with typhoid, are staggering about their tents without even a dose of medicine.

Diagnoses Most Careful.

"The diagnosis of each of the cases of typhoid found in the two hospitals mentioned, is based on observations of the rose rash, excessive temperature, enlarged spleen, the widal reaction, and other symptoms and tests not seen in typhoid fever developments before the first part of the second week; showing that in every case the men, at the time they were sent away from the camps, were suffering from the disease in a well-developed form. In the search for these cases in the hospital I examined many cases of malarial fever, in some of which there were similarly high temperatures, but typhoid fever has special symptoms not to be mistaken. The rose rash is a unique symptom of the disease, and the widal reaction is absolutely infallible."

The widal test, it may be mentioned, is a recent diagnostic test, consisting of the observation with the microscope of the peculiar reaction of a drop of blood from a typhoid fever patient upon a solution containing typhoid fever germs.

"The rose rash never develops before the sixth or seventh day of the disease," continued Dr. Thompson, "and the widal reaction is unattainable before the fifth day, and in many cases not before the ninth day. In the city hospitals we regard typhoid fever cases as among the most serious coming to the institutions, and as requiring in treatment absolute rest, carefully restricted diet, and cold bathing many times a day. I'm sure that never before in the history of medicine has there been anything equaling the treatment of typhoid fever by 1,000 mile railway journeys, the men eating anything that an inflamed and deranged stomach may suggest, and without even the sight of a physician or nurse.

"I do not speak now of the hospital accommodations at the camps. I think the doctors and nurses at Camp Wikoff, at least, are doing their very best in the hospitals, but to send men away from the camp on furlough and from ten to twenty days who are suffering from a disease that never runs its course in less than six weeks is a National disgrace and must be felt keenly by the entire medical profession."

Here is Dr. Thompson's report of his personal investigation yesterday among the sufferers under his charge. He took the names of the men and such other information as they were able to give. The initials above are given here, the full names being withheld for various reasons. The diagnoses are vouched for by Dr. Thompson and confirmed by other physicians. The report tells its own story:

Presbyterian Hospital.

R. P. O'L.—Twelfth United States Infantry; received Aug. 30; temperature on admission, 105; pulse, 128; shipped direct from quarters at Camp Wikoff to New York on one month furlough.

WILLIAM D.—Sixth United States Cavalry; received Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 104.8; well-marked rose rash, &c.; shipped from Camp Wikoff for Philadelphia on thirty days furlough; rode his horse between camp and train, between two and three miles; nearly fell off his horse before arrival; asked why he didn't go to the camp hospital, said there were too many dying there; food on train, biscuits.

O. L.—Thirty-third Michigan; admitted Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 105; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff for Michigan with his regiment; ate bananas on the train.

CHARLES H.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; admitted Sept. 2; temperature two days later, 104; shipped from Camp Wikoff with his regiment for Michigan; picked up at Long Island City.

LOUIS E.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; admitted Sept. 4; temperature on admission, 104.2; abundant rose rash, &c.; shipped from the camp with his regiment for Michigan; picked up in Long Island City; had refused to go to the camp hospital.

A. M.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; admitted Sept. 3; temperature on admission, 104.6; had been ill six weeks; had refused to go to the camp hospital; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff with his regiment for Michigan.

H. S.—Tenth United States Infantry; received Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 104.5; pulse, 105; had refused to go to the camp hospital; was shipped from his quarters at Camp Wikoff for Virginia on furlough; walked part of the way from camp to train.

R.—Thirty-third Michigan; admitted Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 105.5; pulse, 108; delirious.

C. L.—Twelfth New York; received Aug. 27; temperature on admission, 102.6; abundant rose rash; shipped from Chickamauga to New York.

NORMAN, P.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; received Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 105.5; had been on "sick call" in the general camp and had been given medicine; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff with his regiment for Michigan; picked up in Long Island City; referring to railroad trip, said: "That ride just done me up."

W. VAN F.—Seventy-first New York; admitted Aug. 20; temperature on admission, 103.5; pulse, 112; respirations, 30; had refused to enter camp hospital; shipped direct from quarters for New York; said a lady gave him some milk on the train; walked into the Presbyterian Hospital.

WILLIAM H. F.—Seventy-first New York; admitted Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 104.5; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff to New York.

GEORGE B.—Twelfth New York; admitted Aug. 27; temperature on admission, 104; shipped from Chickamauga to New York, having been ten weeks in the camp hospital.

WILLIAM B.—Admitted Aug. 27; temperature on admission, 102.3; sent from Chickamauga to New York on one month furlough; in third or fourth week of disease, unquestionably; said he had been one week in the regular hospital at Chickamauga.

Bellevue.

JAMES E.—Tenth United States Infantry; admitted Aug. 31; temperature on admission, 105; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff for Rochester on ten days' furlough; walked from camp to train about two miles; fed before starting; no food on train.

C. B.—Thirty-third Michigan; admitted Aug. 31; temperature on admission, 105.2; abundant rose rash; shipped direct from quarters at Camp Wikoff for Michigan on thirty days' furlough; walked a mile to the train; had no food on the train.

GEORGE M. D.—Ninth New York; admitted Aug. 24; temperature on admission, 105; abundant rose rash, &c.; shipped from Chickamauga to New York on thirty days' furlough; food on train mainly steak and eggs.

Speaking of the report, Dr. Thompson said that steak and eggs mentioned in the last case on the list were about as injurious as any articles that could be named for a man suffering with typhoid fever. At some stages of the disease, he said, the stomach craved various dishes which had the most deadly effects, which made the cases of the men all the more pitiful.

"A typhoid patient," said he, "is about the most helpless of patients when it comes to looking out for himself, and should be constantly under the care of a nurse. Instead, hundreds of these poor fellows are wandering about the camps or the country at large, racked with fever, with absolutely no attention, and also spreading the dread disease wherever they go. There must be hundreds of cases in the ranks at Montauk Point alone. Typhoid progresses slowly. The temperature gradually rises from less than 100 degrees. It is well developed at 104 degrees, and 105 is dangerous; so that the cases cited by me did not develop during the trip from Montauk Point to this city."

TRANSFER OF REGULARS.

Those at Montauk, Except the Sixth Cavalry, Are Ordered to Various Points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following order has been issued in execution of the War Department's determination to remove the regular army troops from Montauk to Eastern and Middle State points:

I. Cavalry—The Third Cavalry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East, to be stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Third Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of Dakota, to be stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Fourth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the Lakes, to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Ninth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East, to be stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Thirteenth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East; headquarters and Companies A, C, G, and H to be stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y.; Companies B, D, and F to be stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Company E at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Seventeenth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the Lakes, to be stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Twentieth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the Missouri, to be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Twenty-first Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East, to be stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

II. The designations of the particular field officers and batteries for posts to be garrisoned by the artillery will be made by the commanding Generals of the departments in which they are to serve, except that the battery for the Department of the Lakes will be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

III. Commanding Generals of departments and camps will, by concerted action, arrange for and give such additional directions as may be necessary, and order further details with due regard to economy and the welfare of officers and men.

IV. The transportation required by this order will be furnished by the Quartermaster's department and the Subsistence Department will take timely measures to provide the necessary travel, rations, and coffee money.

V. Commanding officers of regiments, troops, and batteries affected by this order will telegraph the date of departure to the commanding General of the department to which they are assigned and will also telegraph to this office the hour of their departure and arrival.

The Sixth Cavalry will not be affected by the general order for the transfer of all regular troops at Montauk to their regular stations. It was found necessary to make an exception in the case of the Sixth Cavalry, for the reason that most of their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., are temporarily in use as a hospital for the treatment of sick volunteer troops.

THREE DEATHS AT CAMP MEADE.

Many Cases of Fever in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Battalion.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 5.—Three deaths occurred to-day at Camp Meade. Private John N. Caffrey, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts, died in the Second Division hospital of intestinal trouble, and Private Andrew Schroff, Company D, Fourth Missouri, and Private John Murray, Company G, Third Missouri, in the Red Cross hospital of typhoid fever.

There are twenty-eight cases of fever in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Battalion, contracted at Chickamauga, and the hospital surgeons are unable to determine whether it is typhoid or malarial.

DEATH OF CORP. EVERETT.

Robert Gordon Everett, seventeen years old, a Corporal in the Seventy-first Regiment, died at his home in the Dalkeith Apartment House, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, last night.

Young Everett at the time the war broke out was a member of the Second Battery, but when the battery was not called out he joined the Seventy-first. He was in all the fighting about Santiago, and during the last day's battle he acted with much bravery on the staff of Major Keck that he was highly complimented. After the battle he was stricken with yellow fever, from which, however, he recovered. He was later taken with malaria, and in that condition reached the camp at Montauk. He was on the road to recovery when he was stricken with pneumonia.

On Thursday, Aug. 25, he was taken home, where he slowly sank until his death from exhaustion. He was an only son.

TWO MORE PRIVATES DIE.

Private Eric Adler, Company B, Seventh Infantry, died yesterday afternoon in Hudson Street Hospital from typhoid fever.

Peter Peterson, Company C, Third Infantry, died yesterday at Brooklyn Hospital of dysentery. Peterson had been very ill, but was thought to be convalescent, and was sitting in a chair at the hospital at the time of his death.

Surgeon Major Appel of the Army Building has issued a special request that the hospitals inform him promptly of discharges and deaths. The hospitals, he says, have been dilatory in this respect.

Death of Daniel A. Reynolds.

Daniel A. Reynolds of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who died and was buried at sea from the Roumania, the transport which arrived at Montauk, Sunday, lived with his father, Theodore W. Reynolds, at 96 Sixth Avenue. He was twenty-seven years old and had been four years in the regiment. He had been a bookkeeper for a window shades concern in Canal Street. He was an enthusiastic soldier and got away with his regiment by deceiving the Surgeons who examined him. He had an affection of the eyes which made him wear glasses. He took them off before going before the examining Surgeons, and they didn't learn about his weak eyes. Encouraging news from him had been received by his parents, and the news of his death was entirely unexpected by them.

Deaths at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 5.—The following deaths are reported to-day at Camp Thomas: Connelly L. Smith, private, Company B, Second Missouri; W. D. Denison, private, Company H, First Arkansas; E. E. Walker, private, Company L, First Mississippi; Frank Draper, Sergeant, Company M, Eighth Massachusetts; J. C. Floyd, private, Company K, Second Kentucky.

Death of Private O'Brien.

Thomas J. O'Brien, a private of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who died Saturday night at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, will be buried in Calvary Cemetery. Miss Lizzie Scanlon, to whom O'Brien was engaged, made this request yesterday of Capt. Rafferty, who is to have charge of the funeral, and he readily granted it. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Private Olena Succumbs to Fever.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Private Edgar J. Olena of the Second New York Volunteers died at his home here to-day of fever contracted while in camp at Fernandina, Fla.

Funeral of Private Duffy.

Funeral services over the remains of Private Nicholas H. Duffy, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Epiphany. Private Duffy died in Fernandina a week ago of typhoid fever contracted in camp, and his remains were brought to the home of his parents on East Twentieth Street, Sunday afternoon, from which they were taken to the church yesterday morning. Owing to the fact that a number of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who were in this city on furlough, had to return to camp yesterday, there was a slim attendance of soldiers at the funeral. Solemn mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Donovan, assistant priest of the Church of the Epiphany, assisted by the regular church choir.

The casket was covered with an American flag. There were flowers from the members of his company and from personal friends. Father Donovan made a few remarks about the patriotism which prompted the deceased to volunteer in the service of his country, and lamented the fate which had overtaken him. The body was interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Funeral of Private Quevedo.

Another member of the gallant Seventy-first Regiment was laid at rest yesterday. He was Richard C. Quevedo of Company I, who died at his late home, 316 East Fifty-seventh Street, last Saturday. The public burial ceremonies were held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in East Fifty-fifth Street. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Dunn. When the war broke out Quevedo was a student at the College of the City of New York. He was a Cuban by birth, and enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment. The funeral was largely attended. Several hundred persons, most of them personal friends of the soldier, gathered at the home of the Quevedos before the regular burial services at the church. At 2 o'clock the funeral cortège started for the church. A detail of men from the regiment acted as a military escort. The casket was all white. Quevedo was dressed in his uniform, and his big military hat lay on his breast. Draped over the coffin was an American flag.

After the services at the church were concluded, the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. A salute of three guns was fired, after which the bugler sounded taps, and the sad ceremonies were concluded.

New Jersey Soldier's Funeral.

The funeral of Private William S. Jacobus of Company E, First New Jersey Volunteers, who died Friday in Philadelphia from typhoid pneumonia, while on his way home from Camp Alger, was held yesterday at Newark, N. J. Six privates of the company acted as pall bearers, and about 200 men from the other companies turned out without arms. The regiment is now home on furlough, pending muster out.

Surgeon Major Oswald Out Again.

Surgeon Major Oswald of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who has been ill at his home, 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, has recovered and will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., to-morrow.

Gen. Lawton's Sick Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Following is Gen. Lawton's report of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago, received by the War Department to-day: Total sick, 240; total fever, 185; total new cases fever, 12; total returned to duty, 17. Deaths: John D. Michaell, private, Company F, Eighth Ohio, malarial remittent fever; William Manley, private, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; Charles Johnson, civilian, congestion of the brain.

More Cots for Camp Wikoff.

Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, in charge of the Medical Supply Depot at the Army Building, has received an order for 500 more cots for Camp Wikoff. More than 3,300 cots have been already sent there from this depot.

Fishkill Honors Private Watson.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Private Martin Watson of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, had a rousing reception on his arrival at his home at Fishkill Landing to-night, when the New York Central and Hudson River train, on which he came, entered the station. About the entire population of the twin villages of Matteawan and Fishkill were gathered at the station to greet him. The young soldier was paraded about the village in a carriage, headed by a band and delegations from the local Fire Department, citizens of the town also taking part in the procession, after which followed a banquet at Private Watson's home.

Sick Soldiers Not Removed.

One hundred men from Camp Wikoff were to have been brought yesterday to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. The hospital made every preparation, and everything was in readiness for the prompt removal of the men to the building. Early in the morning Dr. Daniel Fitzsimmons and Dr. John A. Lee of the hospital staff, left for Camp Wikoff, accompanied by several trained nurses and assistants, to bring the soldiers to Brooklyn. One hundred cots were taken along. When the doctors arrived at Camp Wikoff they found that the army Surgeons had changed their minds. The men were not removed.

THE WORK OF THE MERCHANTS.

An Appeal Now Made for Funds to Buy Ice for Montauk.

The Merchants' Association has received a general report from its representative who went to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, to distribute the second boatload of supplies for the sick regular soldiers in camp. The supplies were a godsend to several thousand men. In many cases strong men broke down and cried from joy, and in several instances the surgeons themselves said that this had made them happier than anything that had occurred in their experience since the war began, in that they were going to be able to supply their suffering men with things so much needed.

"The camp itself," said W. R. Corwine, who was in charge of the shipment, "is in a much better condition than it was a week ago. A great many sick have been sent away from the hospitals to hospitals in New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Boston, and other places, and the work done by the relief associations has been productive of good results. The men are far more cheerful than they were, and the visit of the President had a good effect upon those who were ill. There are still, however, many cases of suffering, and many evils which ought to have been remedied long ago. Transportation facilities on the island are sadly insufficient.

"What is needed most now is ice. The Government has ordered it freely enough, but the railroad transportation is inadequate, as is the transportation on the island. I have reported this to William F. King, our President, and he has ordered that a barge of ice be sent up and anchored in the bay. The principal surgeon suggested this to me as being the best way in which the ice could be protected and drawn on as required from day to day.

"The amount of money received has all been expended in this good work, and further contributions for ice will be acceptable. As soon as the remainder of the committee returns from the camp a detailed statement will be made up and sent to all persons who contributed, so that they may see just what was done with their money and their goods. The ice is required as soon as possible."

ALGER ORDERS INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry to be Made Regarding the Death of Private Parrett.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Secretary Alger sent the following order to Montauk Point to-day:

"The Commanding General, Montauk, N. Y.:

"The New York World of about 28th ultimo published a statement of the death of Private Hugh Parrett of the Eighth regulars, in which it is charged that when he begged of Dr. —— to take him to the hospital the doctor notified him that the hospital was for sick men, and it is reported that Parrett died that night. This account is sent me by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who says there is great indignation in his community over the case, and, if it is as reported, there should be. I wish an inquiry immediately instituted to find out about this matter and report made to me. I understand one Sergt. Rich of same company or regiment is under arrest for having complained of this matter. I have heard much of the neglect of the men, much of which no doubt is fictitious, but if there is any foundation for this statement, or if there are any men ill in the regulars in their tents there who are not provided for, I wish to know the reason why, and at once; also the names of the officers in command of the regiment and company in each case.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

THE EIGHTH COMING HOME.

New York Regiment Will Leave Chickamauga To-day.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 5.—Removals of troops at Chickamauga are now being made rapidly. The four Ohio batteries left for Columbus to be mustered out this morning, and the Third Tennessee broke camp and left for Anniston, Ala., this afternoon. Gen. L. W. Colby, commanding the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, with his staff, left for Anniston this morning.

The Eighth New York completed its preparations for departure, and will move to-morrow morning. The First Mississippi is to go home to-morrow. The Sixth Regiment United States Volunteers, which is to be the only one left at Chickamauga, will move camp to-morrow and secure better quarters for its long stay.

BRYAN'S REGIMENT TO STAY.

Cannot Be Mustered Out, Nebraska's Quota Having Been Fixed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—No request has been received at the War Department for the immediate muster out of Col. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska.

It is also said that if such a request were made it could not be complied with because the quota for Nebraska to be mustered out has been fixed.

WORK OF THE WAR RELIEF

Twenty Beds at the Tarrytown Hospital Set Aside for Soldiers.

OFFER MADE TO MISS GOULD

A Californian the First Patient—Soldiers to be Temporarily Cared For in Boarding and Lodging Houses.

Twenty vacant beds in the Tarrytown hospital have been placed in charge of the Women's National War Relief Association, to be used in caring for sick soldiers. The offer was made to Miss Helen Gould, Secretary of the Idvington Auxiliary and also Assistant Director General of the Central Association. It was accepted, and the first patient was sent there yesterday—A. L. Kohn of California, a member of a volunteer company of Washington, D. C.

Kohn went to the headquarters of the association at the Windsor Hotel, and upon making known the fact that he was ill of fever, was sent at once to the Tarrytown hospital. Other patients will be sent there as the exigencies of the situation demand. They will be cared for by the Women's National War Relief Association, which will provide them with all creature comforts and nurses when needed. It was this arrangement which caused the report that Miss Gould had converted her home at Tarrytown into a temporary hospital.

The scope of the association's work is being further enlarged after the manner of the several organizations that look after the needs of men arriving in this city from Montauk.

A canvassing committee was yesterday put to work among the boarding and lodging houses to prepare a directory of places where men can be accommodated during their brief stay in this city. The association will bear this expense and will also furnish the men with physicians, if a sufficient number of volunteers are obtained. The plan is to allot so many houses to each physician and let him visit all patients in houses on his list from day to day. All physicians who can give their services to this work are requested to report to the association, at the Windsor Hotel, or to Dr. A. E. Gallant of 60 West Fifty-sixth Street, who will have immediate charge of this work.

A diet kitchen is being maintained at Fort Wadsworth by the association, and delicacies are being sent down every day or two as they are needed.

The Irvington auxiliary has $1,230 on hand, and is sending delicacies four times each week to the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island; Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and Governors Island. It has sent several hundred suits of pajamas to the hospitals on Bedlow's and Governors Islands and to Fort Hamilton.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Association will be held this morning.

MORE NURSES NEEDED.

Mrs. Cowden Makes a Request for Thirty-two—Twenty for Camp Black.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowden, of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, telegraphed to Dr. Anita McGhee at Washington, yesterday, asking her to supply twenty nurses for Camp Black, eight for Bedlow's Island, and four for Fort Hamilton.

With reference to her visit to Montauk Point, Mrs. Cowdin said she found the nurses now at work there needed many conveniences that should have been supplied, and that she made arrangements to furnish them. Mrs. Cowdin spent the day and night with the nurses, and said that their uncomplaining devotion to their duties deserved the highest praise. Several nurses became dissatisfied last week and left for their homes, but no particular inconvenience was suffered on account of their departure, Mrs. Cowdin said.

WHEREABOUTS OF MISS BARTON.

**An Agent Says She Is

GEN. NUNEZ MAKES APPEAL

He Wants the United States to Feed and Pay the Cuban Insurgents.

SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS

Now that the War Is Ended and the Cuban Army Must Be Disbanded, the Soldiers Find They Have Nothing to Eat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Cubans are making a strong appeal to this Government for aid in alleviating the sufferings and deprivations of the soldiers of the insurrection. Gen. Nunez is in this city for this purpose and had to-day a long conference with the Assistant Secretary of War. For years, according to Gen. Nunez, the insurgents have been living off the impoverished and thrice devastated country they were trying to free from the dominion of Spain. They have not only not aided in the growing of crops or the protection of those who were trying to make a living out of the soil in Cuba, but they have given over to the torch and the machete the orchards and crops of the farmers. In this they were aiding Weyler by driving the population into the cities and villages, where the Spaniards would either win them over to Spain or complete the work of starvation begun by the insurgents.

Now that the war is ended and the Cuban army must be disbanded, under orders of our Government, the soldiers find that they have nothing to eat, and must starve with the people they have been impoverishing for years. The situation recalls much that has been said and written about the sincerity of the insurgent armies. In a devastated country it is easier to join an army and pillage than it is to stay on a farm and have the army burn the crops and home. But the time has come when the torch-bearers have to lay down their fagots and think about where the next meal is coming from. What was patriotism a few weeks ago, is brigandage now, and court-martial, followed by execution, would settle the nice distinction between the two, should any of the insurgents be caught continuing their work of depopulating and ravaging Cuba.

Wants Cubans Fed and Paid.

Gen. Nunez evidently thinks that the American people should take another step in the liberation of Cuba from Spain. This country has driven out the Spaniards and freed Cuba. Now it should feed the Cuban soldiers. He also wants these soldiers paid, presumably by this country. It will take only $30,000,000 to pay off the army, according to his calculations. He gives no estimate of the cost to this country of feeding the soldiers until the charred homes of the island can be rebuilt, and the fire-swept fields be lured back to productiveness. He is only sure that the United States should do both, and told the Assistant Secretary of War that unless both were done "the situation will be desperate."

The country has already poured supplies into Cuba for the reconcentrados. It has also given food and clothing liberally to the Pacificos. And now it is called upon to furnish food to the soldiers. It has been feeding the Spaniards for some time. It is remarked by students of war and of military history that the situation is an anomalous one.

The army of the United States invades Cuba to expel the Spaniards. It does so, in the meanwhile feeding the Cuban Army and thousands and thousands of the Cuban people. Now that it has finished the war it is called upon to feed both Spanish and Cuban soldiers, and the people that both have preyed upon for years.

It is recalled that after the South had been impoverished and wasted by a four years' war, the Southern soldiers went straight to their farms and redeemed the land. They asked aid from no one on earth. In Cuba the soil is quickly responsive. A month there is equal to three months in this country, and if the people went to their abandoned farms with the sort of courage that was displayed by the Confederate veterans of 1865 the island would soon be able to support its inhabitants.

However, the situation is desperate, as Gen. Nunez says, and it is quite probable that the President will endeavor to furnish some aid to the soldiers of the insurrection. It is said that an appeal will be made to the President to-morrow.

CUBAN SOLDIERS STARVING.

Two Hundred Enter Santiago, Give Up Their Arms, Receive Rations, and Are Put to Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 5.—Two hundred Cubans from Gen. Cebreco's camp, in the hills near Cobre, this province, came to the city this afternoon, surrendered their arms, and asked for rations.

Gen. Lawton took the arms and put the men to work on the water front to earn their rations.

The Cubans say their forces in Santiago Province are suffering for want of food and are on the point of breaking out. They have no provisions and cannot get forage.

Gen. Lawton has replied that he will ration all men who come to town, give up their arms, and work for their keep, but that he will not supply any men who persist in keeping arms and sulking in the hills, when they ought to be at work on the plantations.

He believes it will not be long before most Cubans will have given up their fight for recognition and have returned to their homes.

SHAFTER'S GUNS REACH HIM.

He Wanted Them at Santiago and Has Them at Montauk.

The Orizaba, which arrived at Camp Wikoff last week, will be brought to New York for discharge. She was a Ward Line steamer, converted into a transport, and was loaded at Port Tampa at the beginning of the war with those famous siege guns of Gen. Shafter's which never reached him at Santiago.

Quartermaster General Kimball received an appeal by telephone from Camp Wikoff yesterday, asking for orders for the disposing of the shipload of siege guns and ammunition. He referred the matter to Washington, and received instructions to send the powder to the Dover (N. J.) powder works and the guns to the Rock Island Arsenal.

Capt. Brady, Press Censor, Here.

Capt. Jasper E. Brady, who has been a press censor at Tampa and at Fernandina, arrived here yesterday from Washington. He will sail for Cuba on the Yucatan to-morrow to take charge of the telegraph lines at Santiago.

Major Walsh on the Klondike.

From The Montreal Witness.

WINNEPEG, Sept. 3.—In an interview with regard to the output of gold in Yukon, Major Walsh said when he left Dawson the Spring and Summer wash-up had aggregated $8,500,000, and it was estimated that there was still $2,000,000 on the dumps which had not been cleaned up. The total output for the year will, therefore, exceed $10,000,000, and may perhaps reach $11,000,000. He had a census of Dawson taken just before he left, which showed the population of the place to be just 16,000.

Mr. Walsh says gold mining in British Yukon is only begun. Next year the output should be $20,000,000, and it should continue to increase every year until it reaches a sum that will place Yukon among the greatest mining camps known in the world's history. With improved transportation facilities, the prices of miners' requisites and the cost of living will be so reduced that thousands of acres of ground will be mined that cannot now be worked with satisfactory returns. The Klondike district will be a mining camp for the next twenty-five years, and will give rich returns.

A Boy Missing.

David Malcolm of 29 Amsterdam Avenue last night asked the West Sixty-eighth Street police to try and find his boy, George, thirteen years old, missing from home since Sunday morning. The lad left home on his bicycle, and confided to friends that he thought he would ride to Buffalo. His father thinks the boy is stranded en route, and will be grateful to any person who turns him homeward.

FRANK H. HASKELL'S DEATH.

A Victim of Camp Thomas Passes Away at His Home in Brooklyn —Starvation Charged.

Frank H. Haskell, a Camp Thomas victim, died of typhoid fever on Sunday at his home, 98 Johnson Street, Brooklyn. The circumstances of his death are the talk of the neighborhood, and many bitter expressions are heard concerning his treatment.

Mr. Haskell came of an old and well-known New England family. He was descended from William Haskell, who, with his brothers, settled at Beverley, Mass., in 1632. His father, W. O. Haskell, was a well-known manufacturer, living in Chelsea, Mass., where Mr. Haskell was born. His brother, the late William O. Haskell, Jr., was night city editor of The Boston Herald, and Edwin Haskell, one of the principal owners of that paper, is his cousin. His father and brother founded a Unitarian church in Chelsea, and it is there that his funeral will be held.

He was a man of gentle and kindly temperament, cultured and refined. His tastes were domestic, and his chief pleasure was to spend Sunday in Bronx Park, with his wife, studying the flowers, for botany was his hobby. It was this kindly and sensitive nature which was compelled to face the brutalities of Camp Thomas. When the war broke out he was filled with patriotic enthusiasm and, in spite of his wife's entreaties, determined to enlist. He was employed by Bradstreet's Agency, and the fact that Lieut. Col. Jarvis of the Eighth New York was also with Bradstreet, and was an acquaintance of his, led him to choose that regiment. He enlisted in Company D and went South with his regiment.

Presently his wife began to receive letters from him, telling of his illness and of the neglect from which he suffered. He was trying to get discharged, but Surgeon Lindheim, the officer whose treatment of soldiers of the Eighth was recently a matter of vigorous newspaper comment, stood in his way. At last, Mrs. Haskell became so much alarmed that she determined to go South and look after him herself, when she received word that he had at last overcome Lindheim's opposition and that she should meet him at the Cortlandt Street Ferry on Tuesday.

She was there, but failed to find him. Becoming frightened, she hurried to Jersey City and saw the sick soldiers of the Ninth coming in. Their shocking appearance appalled her for the first time of what she had to expect. She hurried home and found him there. He had been brought to Brooklyn on the annex boat, and he was actually so weak that he had been unable to make those about him understand why he wanted to cross Cortlandt Street Ferry. Neighbors had kindly taken him to his rooms and made all ready for Mrs. Haskell's arrival.

He lingered until Sunday, and during his conscious moments talked bitterly of the treatment he had received at Chickamauga. He told his wife that there were not enough medical supplies and that the sick had to eat army rations. Lindheim, he said, had no medicine to speak of except some bread pills, and no matter what the patients wanted he always gave them these. He would wist them up in a piece of paper and throw them at the sick soldiers.

When the fever-stricken man begged Lindheim not to oppose his discharge, the Surgeon gruffly replied: "Oh, you want to get out of drill, that's all that ails you." Haskell finally secured his discharge and got as far as Chattanooga, where he collapsed. Postmaster Sharp, interested himself in his case and was so kind that the sick man never tired of praising him. Sharp tied up his money in a bag and slung it round his neck, telling him that the trains were sometimes visited by men who made it a practice to rob the sick soldiers.

But on the train Haskell met only train hands, and they were, he told his wife, "ministering angels" to the sick men. They gave the soldiers every attention, brought them milk and ice at every station, and did their best to supply the kindness which had been lacking at Camp Thomas. The best treatment the sick men had received since they left home came from these train hands. Mr. Haskell spoke of the little acts of courtesy which they rendered as things almost unknown, mentioning with pathetic gratitude how the engineer came into his car when they passed Vanderbilt's place in North Carolina, so as to lift him up to the window and point out the place to him.

Mrs. Haskell is a dignified, sweet-faced woman of refined appearance. She was not disposed to rail at the Government or to exaggerate her husband's case when she talked yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is only one case of thousands," she said; "simply the same old story of neglect and abuse. It is no worse than the rest, but it is typical."

Dr. George Drury of 115 Johnson Street attended the dying man after his arrival in Brooklyn. Some of the neighbors, who had told stories of Mr. Haskell's treatment disbelieved it incredible, asked Dr. Drury what was the soldier's ailment. Dr. Drury replied, briefly:

"Starvation first, and the rest as a natural consequence."

CUBAN COMMISSION SAILS.

It Leaves on the Resolute for Havana and Is Saluted Going Down the Bay.

The naval transport Resolute, with the Cuban Military Commission on board, sailed from the navy yard shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As she left the yard a salute was fired for Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, the commandant of the navy yard, and the battery on Cob Dock answered with a salute of thirteen guns. The Resolute was flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and on being seen by the warships down the bay was saluted again. On the way down the East River and the bay every vessel saluted the Resolute, and the tug Atwood, on which were some friends of the members of the Commission, accompanied the transport for some distance, and then saluting returned to the city.

The members of the commission are Major Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, and Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler. Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army, goes with the commission in the capacity of recorder and legal adviser, and each member of the commission has his aides and secretaries.

Gen. Wade's aides are Capt. Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., United States Volunteers; Major Charles J. Allison, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Volunteers. Capt. William E. Almy is secretary to Gen. Wade. Rear Admiral Sampson's staff consists of Lieut. S. A. Staunton, chief of staff; Lieut. C. C. Marsh, secretary, and Ensign E. L. Bennell, Flag Lieutenant. Gen. Butler is accompanied by Capt. William F. Brooks, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Alfred Hampton, United States Volunteers, and F. M. Page.

Robert P. Porter was also on the Resolute. He is going to arrange for the collection of the revenue at Havana. The Resolute will probably reach Havana next Saturday.

DEATHS AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Sergt. Goff of the Seventy-first Among Those Officially Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In a report to the War Department to-night Gen. Wheeler announced the death of ten men at Camp Wikoff to-day, one of them being an "unknown soldier," and another, Sergt. Goff of Company I, Seventy-first, New York.

Gen. Wheeler's dispatch is as follows:

Camp Wikoff, Montauk, Sept. 5, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington:

No transports arrived to-day. Allegheny sailed for New York. All transports in this port from Santiago have unloaded the troops destined for this camp. Deaths since last report: Samuel Cook, private Company B, Ninth Infantry; unknown soldier; Herbert L. Jelhman, Sergeant, band, Fourth Infantry; Thomas Furgeson, Sergeant Third Cavalry; Michael Barlow, private Company A, Twentieth Infantry; Raymond D. Atkinson, private Company I, Twentieth Infantry; August Dapme, private, band, Third Infantry; Charles Hage, Corporal Company H, Second Massachusetts Volunters; Charles W. Washburn, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; Union W. Goff, Sergeant Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

WHEELER, Commanding.

A dispatch received later by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Wheeler reported the arrival of the transports Roumania and Unionist on Sunday.

Silk Works Employes Extend Aid.

The employes of the Astoria Silk Works of Long Island City have made up a purse of $50 for the relief of suffering soldiers. The money was sent by check to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has been turned over to Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Red Cross Committee, 320 Broadway.

BROOKE NEAR TO SAN JUAN

Great Courtesy Extended to His Column on Its March Through Puerto Rico.

WELCOMED IN EVERY TOWN

Our Soldiers Visited by the Spanish Regulars, with Whom They Fraternize and Exchange Buttons as Souvenirs.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 5.—Major Gen. Brooke and his staff and escort have completed two-thirds of their journey across the island toward this city, and will probably arrive here by Wednesday. The march has been like a march through a friendly territory. On Saturday Gen. Brooke stopped at Cayey. Yesterday he reached Caguas, twenty miles from here. This afternoon he enters Rio Piedras, one of the aristocratic suburbs of San Juan, where he will establish his headquarters.

Gen. Brooke has accepted the hospitality of Capt. Gen. Macias, who graciously offered him the use of his private residence at Rio Piedras.

The column, though small, is imposing, and is making a deep impression. As it wound its way over stately mountains, covered to their summits with coffee and tobacco plantations, and through broad savannahs and valleys, Gen. Brooke, with his chief of staff, rode at the head of the column. The natives, who had news of the coming of the Americans, lined the roads, their faces showing their pleasure, although there were no demonstrations. At intervals along the way the Spanish soldiers of the Guardia Civil presented arms as we passed.

At Cayey and Caguas the Spanish commanders received Gen. Brooke with marked courtesies, and the alcaldes paid official visits, extending welcomes to their towns.

At Caguas, where a thousand Spanish regulars are stationed under the command of Col. Rodriquez, the ceremony was pretentious. The Spanish buglers gave the flourishes in honor of a Major General. Houses had been set apart for the accommodation of Gen. Brooke and his staff.

The infantry and cavalry companies camped on the outskirts of the town and were visited by the Spanish soldiers. There was no display whatever of ill-feeling. Spaniards and Americans mingled freely, fraternizing and exchanging buttons as souvenirs. Already many of the American soldiers are buttonless.

Spanish flags flew at Cayey and Caguas, but, as suggested in an enemy's country, we showed no colors save the cavalry guidon.

Our stalwart soldiers and massive horses cause ceaseless wonder to the natives, accustomed to men of small stature and nimble-footed little ponies.

The City of Cadiz of the Spanish Transatlantic Line arrived this morning from Corunna, the first ship direct from Spain to reach here since the termination of hostilities. She carries the Spanish mails, is bound for Havana, and will then proceed to New York.

GEN. MILES EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Obdam and the Chester Bringing Two Volunteer Regiments Also from Puerto Rico.

Gen. Miles is expected to arrive this morning on the transport Obdam from Puerto Rico. On the Obdam with him are the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, 828 strong, comprising nine companies. The transport Chester is also expected with the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Quartermaster's Department has accepted the bid of the Erie Railroad to take the Second Wisconsin and its baggage west to Milwaukee. The railroad company has suggested that the transport haul alongside its pier at Jersey City, that the debarkation of men and handling of impedimenta may be facilitated.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has received the contract to take the Fourth Pennsylvania to Mount Gretna. The Pennsylvania Road will also take the City Troop and other cavalry and artillery organizations of Pennsylvania troops to Mount Gretna upon their arrival. These troops are on the Mississippi with Troops A and C of this city. The Mississippi is expected shortly after the other two transports arrive.

TROOPS FROM GEORGIA CAMP.

Detachments of the Eighth and Seventh Infantry Reach Jersey City.

Two detachments of United States regulars passed through Jersey City yesterday. The first was 375 men of the Eighth Infantry. They came from Lithia Springs, Ga., in eight Pullman cars, and were under the command of Lieuts. Eaton, Wagner, and Petkins. The detachment had one sick man, Private Edward Burgo, who was recovering from malarial fever.

Lieut. Eaton said that half of the regiment was sent to Santiago and took part in the fighting there, while the rest, who were mainly recruits from New York and New Jersey, were left at Tampa, from which point they were sent to Lithia Springs about a month ago. The men arrived at the Bay Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:20 o'clock A. M. They breakfasted in the railroad yard, after which they were sent to Long Island City, on their way to Montauk Point. Lieut. Eaton and thirty-six men were detached from the command, however, and sent to Governors Island. Lieut. Eaton said they would remain at Governors Island until Sept. 7, when they would embark on the steamship Yucatan and sail to join the regiment, which is now at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The second detachment, consisting of 381 men of the Seventh Infantry, who also came from Lithia Springs, arrived at the Bay Street Station at 11:45 o'clock A. M. It was under command of Lieuts. C. J. Tillman, and J. F. Mitchell. They were at once forwarded to Long Island City on their way to Montauk Point. There were four men on the sick list. They were Privates Briggs, O'Connor, Rogers, and Schafer. They were recovering from malarial fever. The Soldiers' Comfort Committee helped minister to the invalids.

TWELFTH IS IN BAD SHAPE.

Three More Officers Resign and Many Men Are Unfit for Duty.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 5.—The Twelfth New York Regiment is in a bad way as far as officers are concerned, for they are resigning every day, and three more sent in their resignations to-day. These were Chaplain Terry, Regimental Adjt. Cowden, and Lieut. Happling of Company B. This leaves between ten and fifteen vacancies in the officers' ranks, including Battalion Adjutant, Major Surgeon, Chaplain, Quartermaster, Sergeant Major, four Captains, and five or six Lieutenants. The men are nearly all sick or ailing, and there are now 100 men in the division hospital, with a large number in quarters unfit for duty.

To-day there were five men sent to the division hospital, as follows: Corporal Thomas Smith, Company B; Edgar Van Billiard, Company D; William J. Jordan, Company M; Joseph McKeown, Company F; Walter Campbell, Company D.

Private George Behringer, who became sick after working in the sun as punishment for taking the sense of the regiment as to mustering out, to-day received a furlough, and will leave for New York to-morrow. He says he does not wish to make any further comments on the action of his superiors in punishing him, but he still declares he was not aware that he was violating any law or usage when he tried to find out just how the regiment stood on mustering out.

NEW PLANET IS DISCOVERED.

European Astronomers Find a Minor One with a Remarkable Orbit.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie, announces the discovery of a minor planet with a remarkable orbit, which overlaps, to some extent, that of the planet, Mars. The message contains also the positions of the object in order that it may be viewed by those who possess telescopes.

These positions are as follows: Sept. 6—Right ascension, 20 hours 49 minutes 4 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 19 minutes. Sept. 10—Right ascension, 20 hours 44 minutes 40 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 29 minutes. Sept. 14—Right ascension, 20 hours 41 minutes 4 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 21 minutes. Sept. 18—Right ascension, 20 hours 38 minutes 24 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 21 minutes. This orbit is based on observations of Aug. 14, 23, and 31 of the present year.

TO TRY CHAPLAIN McINTYRE.

Navy Department After Investigating Reports of His Sensational Utterances, Orders Him Court-martialed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Ever since the printed reports of the sensational utterances of the naval Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre reached the Navy Department, the officials have been making a quiet inquiry into the accuracy of the newspaper publications. The Chaplain, who was attached to the Oregon and was on board when the battle was fought on July 3, was accredited with some savage criticism of Admiral Sampson, Capt. Evans, and other officers of the American fleet, insisting that to the officers and men of the Oregon alone belonged the credit for the victory achieved over the Spanish squadron. He was particularly severe on Capt. Robley D. Evans, whom he charged with cowardice.

Apparently the Navy Department has now satisfied itself that the Chaplain really uttered the language ascribed to him, for it has ordered his trial by court-martial on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and unbecoming an officer. The Chaplain is now on leave of absence in Denver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre, reported in a dispatch from Washington as having been ordered court-martialed for certain utterances said to have been made by him against a naval officer, arrived here some days ago. He professed to be greatly surprised when told of the action of the department to-day, and says he has been misquoted and misrepresented by the newspapers, and that the reported interview with him, published by several Eastern papers, was garbled. He says that he will prove his conduct to have been not unbecoming an officer.

ANNAPOLIS REACHES NEWPORT.

The Gunboat Arrives from Key West with All on Board Well.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—This morning the United States gunboat Annapolis, Commander J. J. Heineker, arrived from Key West with all on board well, but considerably exhausted by their constant work during the war. The Annapolis has been conspicuous in almost all the notable events during the war, arriving on the blockade of Havana three days after war was declared. It was this vessel that overhauled the La Fayette, which was afterward released. She conveyed troops for Sampson to Santiago, attended the bombardment of Siboney, was on blockade duty at Guantanamo, won glory at Nipe Bay, fired upon and disabled the cruiser Don Jorge Juan, entered the harbor of Ponce and assisted in capturing that town, besides doing her share in all the work the ships under Admiral Sampson took part in.

The Annapolis will take part in the naval reception here, and afterward take on a draft of naval apprentices for a foreign cruise. Thousands went out to-day to view the war-scarred ship.

THE IOWA WAS NOT DAMAGED.

The Oregon Will Take Her Place To-day in Dry Dock No. 3—Accident to be Investigated.

A board of inquiry, consisting of Capt. Merrill of the receiving ship Vermont, Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, and Chief Engineer James H. Perry, will investigate the accident which prevented the floating of the battleship Iowa on Sunday from Dry Dock No. 3 in the navy yard. The water was turned on Sunday through the sluices, but the battleship did not move. She remained firm on the bottom of the dock as the water rose. An engineer reported that the engine room was being flooded, and the water shut off.

Investigation showed that the valve in the main discharge pipe of the port condenser was open, though the indicator on deck showed it to be closed. The steam pumps on shore were set at work pumping the water out of the dock again, and then the work of clearing the flooded compartments was begun. By 3 o'clock yesterday morning the ship was pumped dry. At 8 o'clock the dock was again flooded and the Iowa was safely floated. She was taken over to the coal dock.

The workmen say that the valve was not left open and that the pressure was too much for it. It is suspected, however, that the accident was owing to carelessness in replacing the valve.

It is not thought that much damage has been done to the battleship. As soon as the open valve was discovered, all the water-tight doors were closed, and the water was confined to the port engine room, which is in a separate compartment. The water was pumped out as soon as possible, and the engine carefully oiled at once to keep it from rusting, and once it will be thoroughly cleaned. It will probably be necessary to take the engine to pieces to get all the dirt out, and restore it to proper trim.

The big timber dock was pumped out after the Iowa had been floated, and the blocks were arranged for the Oregon, which will be put in the dock to-day. The Oregon has been very much lightened since she has been in the yard, and yesterday was floating three feet above her lines. She had the red pennant flying at her mainmast, indicating that her ammunition was being taken off.

Two of the torpedo boats, the Porter and one other, will be put to-day in Dry Dock No. 2, from which the New York has just been floated out. The Brooklyn will not be docked until next week. The converted yacht Buccaneer arrived at the yard yesterday morning, and the many visitors thought that the Gloucester would arrive there during the afternoon. The Gloucester was at anchor off Tompkinsville all day. It is possible that she will go to the yard to-day.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK.

What the International Young Men's Committee Has Done at the Front.

BELMAR, N. J., Sept. 5.—The semi-annual meeting here of the International Young Men's Christian Association Committee brought out a large number to-day to hear the official report of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and to discuss plans for commission work in the future. The report was made by Secretary William B. Millar, who said the committee is just in receipt of a request, signed by all the chaplains at Jacksonville, asking the commission tent and workers to accompany Gen. Lee's army when it goes to Havana. It was the unanimous judgment of the committee that the work of the commission is now as greatly needed as ever.

Secretary Millar gave to-day some figures of work accomplished. Tents 40 by 60 feet in size were furnished to all of the camps, and to some of them to the number of eight to twelve. Over 150 workers have been maintained, 3,000,000 notecheds and 2,000,000 envelopes have been given away, 60,000 colportage libraries, 100,000 New Testaments, 25,000 identification tags, and song sheets almost without number have been furnished free. The cost has been $54,000. This amount came in small sums from almost every part of the country. Some of the larger givers were Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller, Miss Helen Gould, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Hiram K. Sibley of Rochester, and John B. Stetson of Philadelphia.

Inquiries are to be made looking to the founding in Havana, in Manila, and in San Juan of Young Men's Christian Association buildings similar to the one in Madras, India. If it be found that associations in those cities will receive local support if founded they will in all probability be provided at an early day.

A Soldier's Family Swindled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—E. K. Valentine, formerly Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, has written a letter to Secretary Alger stating that some time ago the family of a member of the Second Nebraska Regiment received a letter saying that the soldier was ill and in want at Chickamauga, and asking that money be sent to him. The money was sent, but its receipt was not acknowledged. A second installment was sent by registered letter, to which the soldier replied, saying he did not understand why the money was sent, and that he had received none previously. He said that he was well and had not been ill, and had not requested any money. It is thought some swindler wrote the first letter.

CORTES SITS IN MADRID

Sagasta Asks to Present a Law for Renouncing Sovereignty Over the Colonies.

PUBLIC SEEMS INDIFFERENT.

Press Censorship Discussed in the Chamber—Robledo Opposes Further Suspension of the Constitutional Guarantees.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Chambers assembled here to-day. Thus far only routine business has been transacted.

At the opening of the Senate the Secretary read a letter from Señor Rodriguez, Senator from Puerto Rico, refusing to obey the summons to attend.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, arrayed in the insignia of his office, ascended the tribune and read a decree authorizing the Government to present to the Chamber a draft of a law empowering the Ministers to renounce sovereignty over the colonies in conformity with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries between Spain and the United States.

The President of the Senate proposed a secret discussion of the decree, and, despite the protests of some Senators, ordered that the galleries be cleared, which was done, amid loud murmurs of disapproval.

Those who had expected sensational scenes on the reopening of the Chambers were disappointed. The general public seems indifferent. The people at large are apparently convinced that Spain must accede to whatever the United States demands.

According to the statement of several Senators, Señor Sagasta, after the Senate galleries had been cleared, proposed that questions relating to territorial cessions be discussed in secret. Replying to criticisms of such a procedure, the Premier urged that delicate matters of such a nature were always discussed in secret. Moreover, he pointed out, the existing situation was very grave, Spain having obtained only a suspension of hostilities, and indiscreet parliamentary language might interfere with the diplomatic negotiations.

When these negotiations had been concluded he would be willing to publish everything, he said, and to accept all the responsibility; but now it was necessary to be united before the enemy. Therefore the Government appealed to the patriotism of the representatives of the people to prevent sensational discussions that might sterilize the ends desired by the country.

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, then proposed that the stenographers retire. The motion was adopted.

Señor Sagasta formally demanded a secret session for a discussion of the protocol; and after several lively protests the demand was voted by 57 against 6.

The Chamber soon became involved in a discussion of press censorship, and a Deputy inquired the motive underlying a circular which Gen. Chinchilla, Captain General of Madrid, had addressed to newspapers, regulating their reports of the sessions of the Cortes.

He declared that the censorship was inconsistently applied, and that the effect of the circular was to punish possible errors in advance.

At the close of the censorship discussion, in which Deputies who are journalists, protested emphatically against the attitude of the Government, Señor Romero y Robledo accused the Government of illegality in continuing the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees after the reopening of the Cortes.

He demanded immediate decrees revoking the suspension.

Señor Capdepon, the Minister of the Interior, replied that the time was not opportune to revoke the suspension, and reminded Señor Romero y Robledo that a former Government, of which Señor Romero y Robledo was a member, had acted in the same way in 1875.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Conservatives decided to continue to support the Government. Although several Conservative Senators pronounced against the principle of Senor Sagasta's proposal, they voted for it in secret session.

All the other opposition parties will energetically oppose the Government.

ARMED BANDS NEAR BARCELONA.

Anarchists Arrested When Arms Were Being Distributed.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to El Liberal from Barcelona says the local gendarmerie have surprised and arrested an armed band of thirty-seven men, and that another band has appeared near Hospitalet, four miles southwest of Barcelona. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

The arrests at Barcelona were made at an Anarchist meeting, at the very moment when arms were being distributed. Many escaped and afterward attacked and disarmed the Octroi Guards at Hospitalet.

All the known Anarchists in Barcelona have since been arrested.

Transportation of Spanish Prisoners.

No verification could be obtained yesterday of the report that Capt. Eulate had chartered the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome to transport the prisoners from the destroyed Spanish fleet back to Spain.

William Coverly, agent of the line, was out of town, and the clerks who were in the office, while it was open for a short time in the morning, disclaimed all knowledge, saying that they were still booking passengers for her regular trip, Saturday next. It was assumed from this that negotiations had at least not been completed. The City of Rome arrived yesterday afternoon from Glasgow.

Admiral Cervera Goes to Norfolk.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 5.—Admiral Cervera of the Spanish Navy, accompanied by Lieut. Cervera, his son, left here this morning for Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of completing arrangements for the transportation to Spain of the prisoners now confined at Portsmouth, N. H. Admiral Cervera and his son were driven to the railway station in Admiral McNair's carriage.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 5.—Dr. Cleburne, Medical Director of the Naval Hospital, has been notified to prepare to receive Admiral Cervera to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. Capt. Concha and some of the Spanish officers will go down the river on a tug to meet him.

It was learned to-night that ex-Spanish Vice Consul Humphreys had concluded arrangements for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners now at the Naval Hospital, and that they will leave here Thursday evening for New York via the Old Dominion Line.

Spanish Fours Quoted.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Spanish 4s opened at 41. They closed at 41⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Spanish 4s opened at 41.25. They closed at 41.55.

Has Not Slept for Five Years.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache, and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

ALGER-MILES CONTROVERSY.

More Letters Throwing Light on Position Occupied by Miles in Santiago Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—The Star this afternoon prints the following from its special war correspondent, W. J. Wheipley, touching on the Alger-Miles controversy:

"The statement made semi-officially from Washington that Major Gen. Miles was not in command of the Santiago expedition up to the time it left Tampa is not borne out by the official records of the War Department. These records prove that Miles not only conducted the preliminaries with Gen. Garcia, but was then recognized by the War Department as General commanding, even of Gen. Shafter's army.

"The details of Gen. Shafter's actual equipment and method of movement were naturally left to Shafter, but a general plan was devised by Gen. Miles, and directions were issued to Gen. Shafter by him, which, after leaving Tampa, the former entirely ignored. Gen. Shafter left Tampa with the full knowledge that he was subject to orders from Gen. Miles, and up to that time the War Department recognized this state of affairs, which is provided for in the Federal statutes organizing the army of the United States."

The above is shown, according to The Star, by three telegrams. The first of these telegrams is from Gen. Miles to Gen. Garcia, and follows:

Headquarters of the Army,
In the Field, Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

Lieut. Gen. Garcia, Cuban Army:

Dear General: I am very glad to have received your officers, Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lieut. Col. Carlos Hernandez, the latter of whom returns to-night with our best wishes for your success.

It would be a very great assistance if you could have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and communicate any information by signals, which Col. Hernandez will explain to you, either to our navy or to our army on its arrival, which we hope will be before many days.

It would also assist us very much if you could drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, threatening or attacking them at all points, and preventing by every means any possible reinforcements coming to that garrison. While this is being done, and before the arrival of our army, if you can seize and hold any commanding position to the east or west of Santiago, or both, that would be advantageous for the use of our artillery, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us.

With great respect and best wishes I remain, very respectfully, NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, Commanding United States Army.

The second despatch is Garcia's reply, showing, The Star asserts, an understanding with Gen. Miles as to a plan of campaign. It follows:

Mole St. Nicholas, June 9, 1898, via Washington, D. C.

Gen. Miles, Headquarters of the Army, Tampa, Fla.

Garcia's reply on June 6 to your letter June 2:

"Will take measures at once to carry out your recommendation, but concentration of force will require some time. Roads bad and Cubans scattered. Will march with my army. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced intrenchments, but good artillery position can be taken. Spanish force approximate 12,000 between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, 3,000 militia. Will maintain a Cuban force near Holguin to prevent sending reinforcements to Santiago."

The above given to me by Admiral Sampson to forward to you. ALLEN, Lieutenant Colonel.

The third despatch is from the War Department at Washington, and reads:

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1898.

Major Gen. Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

The following extract of telegram Admiral Sampson to Secretary of Navy repeated for your information:

"Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti.

"Gen. Miles's letter received through Col. Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders and immediately will take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banesport, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to assist to disembark the United States troops and place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced entrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires. (Approximate) 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans.

"SAMPSON."

J. C. GILMORE, Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWARK'S BIG FIRE.

Forty Persons Burned, but Only Three or Four Are Seriously Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—The fire which broke out in the converting department of the Newark Celluloid Works shortly before midnight burned until 5 o'clock this morning. It was under control at 2 o'clock, but it was three hours later before the flames were entirely extinguished. The ruins are still smoking. Twenty-five buildings were more or less burned. Mostly all were of frame and ranged from two to four stories in height. Forty persons, residents of the houses, were burned about the face and arms while escaping from the fire. They were distributed between the City, St. Michael's, the German, and St. Barnabas Hospitals for treatment and cared for by neighbors. Of this number only three or four are in a serious condition.

The loss to the buildings is placed at $100,000, while the damage to the occupants of the houses is given at $50,000 more. The buildings burned were on Ashbridge, Darcu, and Magazine Streets. The residents of the burned houses were employes of the celluloid works.

All of these families are homeless. Few if any carried insurance, rates being high because of the surroundings.

The explosion in the converting room scattered burning celluloid and oil in every direction and set fire to the other buildings.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Bass's Ribbon Factory Damaged to the Extent of $10,000.

Fire caused a loss of $10,000 to Adolph Bass's silk ribbon factory, at 171 to 187 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, last night. Policeman Leonard of the Clymer Street Station discovered the fire. He sent in two alarms, and these were followed by two more when the first engines arrived. The fire was confined to the third floor, and lasted for over an hour. On account of the intense heat, Chief Dale made the men work in relief shifts.

On the way to the fire Charles Ross, thirty years old, of 490 Marcy Avenue, attached to the t

The Wanamaker Store

Some Very Important News Items

THE Autumn tints grow deeper in the store news. The story of to-day is vivid with them. In addition, the items are rich with economies,—a paradoxical sort of richness that needs no explanation beyond that contained in the mere facts presented.

According to the calendar, Summer is over. In a store-sense also, Autumn is already here. The calendar of neither astronomer nor retailer takes much account of mere thermometer readings.

Our preparations for your Fall needs are on a scale that we think has never yet been approached in the entire history of store-keeping. Later, we shall tell you more of them. To-day we will content ourselves with the telling of what follows:

Relating to a Sale of 21,000 Pairs of Shoes

WE have taken a lot of twenty-one thousand pairs of shoes, at a price. Of course this is the preface to a shoe-bargain story. Eighteen thousand pairs of these are Women's Oxford Shoes. Some are black, some are tan;—you may take your choice. They are very good shoes indeed; carefully made, perfectly finished, correct in shape;—shoes you would pick out yourselves at prices up to $2.50 a pair, and consider yourself well treated. So you would be.



We take these shoes, however, sort them in two lots, and mark them respectively:

Seventy-five Cents a Pair, and One Dollar a Pair.

The first are all shoes that have retailed this Summer for $1.25 to $2.50. The finer kinds have very pointed toes; the rest of the shapes are all the most-wanted styles.

The dollar-a-pair lot is made up of shoes that have retailed at $2.

The Men's Shoes are of tan and black kidskin, tan and black boarded calf and of black waxed calfskin—fine shoes, all of them. Many are winter-weight shoes; all have stout soles. All new toe-shapes,—these are not old goods at all. All the welted and stitched, laced shoes (selling elsewhere to-day at $3 and $3.50) we have marked,

One-Ninety a Pair.

All the McKay stitched shoes, laced and congress,

One-Fifty a Pair.

First Arrivals in Fall Garments.

HERE they are, in all the gloss of their newness, and all the charm of their novelty. You cannot help but like them.

We show for the first time this morning a number of Suits, a number of Imported Velour and Cloth Capes, and a few Jackets. It is the first gun of a campaign.

As heretofore, these are *different* from anything that is or will be shown in this city. Our policy in this regard needs no telling.

There can be no question that these will be considered the authoritative models of the styles that are to be. You may accept them as such without hesitation. Exclusive as to detail and idea, they are rigidly accurate in general plan. They are at once style *makers*, and style *markers*.

The whole showing is as much educational as mercantile, and we welcome your profiting by it in either regard.

A First-Show of Fall Silks

YOU will find the Rotunda silk counters in Autumn colorings this morning. The new silks are coming, and we put the Taffetas on view to-day.

You will appreciate the strong, deep, powerful harmonies of the new season's shades and contrasts. The striking and brilliant effects of last Fall and Winter have been toned to a rich and more dignified beauty, gaining in power and losing nothing in effectiveness.

Here is a little list, but it does not tell the half:

Barre Taffetas, in grounds of black, showing colors of red and green with hair-lines of white. Also on ground of green with red and yellow.

The new Pleat Taffetas, for street and evening wear, showing grounds of white, with colors of lilac, bluet, yellow, turquoise, pink and nile green; on black with lilac, cardinal, green, turquoise and white.

Plaid taffetas, check taffetas, ombre taffetas, Roman stripes, broches, corde raye.

Illuminated Printed Warps—Striped taffetas, satin raye, rich satin, stripes on taffeta ground, inch bands of black satin, with graduated lines of color between.

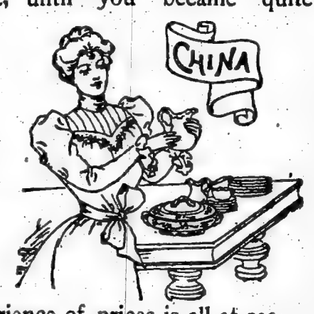
In blacks will be found: Pekin moires, barres, broches, radzinur, faille duchesse, poplins, satin duchesse, altesse, pure dye, dress taffetas, armures, crepe de chine.

In evening effects: Rich tints in barres, cords, bengalines, stripes, broches, rich white satin duchesse, satin liberty, taffetas.

Rotunda.

Relating to the Sale of China and Cut Glass Ware

IN ordinary times, what more staple than china prices? Within what narrow limits they fluctuate, if they fluctuate at all! And cut glass at a price has almost invariably remained cut glass at that price, until you became quite familiar with the range of cost and quality.



Now come here, look over this extraordinary collection from every china town in Europe and America; note the world-famous imprints and signatures, and find *half prices* almost everywhere. Examine the largest assortment of crystal cut glass pieces ever shown in a New York store at *two-thirds and half prices*. Prior experience of prices is all at sea,—relying on it, you may judge the value of a piece at a full three times the price marked upon it.

Such an upheaval of long-standing conditions is, of course, based on an extraordinary movement. It is a movement begun in May last, and pushed in every china and glass centre of two continents. The cumulative energy of two immense establishments, the united power of two immense outlets, the impetus of twenty-five years' experience and knowledge, the irresistible force of unlimited resources, the advantage of time, of position, of the necessities of manufacturers,—all these have been not only used but exhausted.

We specify this morning certain facts on the one line of Dinner Sets. This is only a small part of a whole. The whole showing is complete, rounded, perfect. No class, nor make, nor quality, nor character of china is omitted. But it is too immense to be spoken of as a whole, we must perforce sound but one note at a time.

DINNER SETS

At $10—American porcelain, 100 pieces; eleven designs of flower decorations; richly embossed with gold.

At $15—Austrian china, 102 pieces; two decorations.

At $25—Limoges china, 101 pieces; two designs; one a dainty combination of green and yellow; the other a delicate pink.

At $30—Haviland china, 113 pieces; two decorations; regularly $40.

At $35—Haviland china, 113 pieces.

At $40—Haviland china, 113 pieces; scattered rose decoration in pink, richly trimmed with gold.

At $60—Limoges china, 125 pieces; pink and green wreath; gold filigree border; regularly $100.

PLATES

At $1.50—Blue, rose, maroon, green borders; panels of gold and gold filigree over color; rosette centres.

At $1.50—Two-color combinations of green, blue, yellow; borders overlaid with Empire wreath and festoon; rosette centres.

At $1.50—Pink, blue, green borders; gold relief scroll over border; rubbed gold edges.

At $1.50—Coalport shapes; maroon, green, pink, blue; 3 borders; filigree gold wreath centres; over 100 kinds in all, at this price, on which the saving is all the way from one-third to two-thirds of full values.

A large quantity and splendid variety of plates at $1, 50c. and 25c., that sell regularly at double those prices.

CUT GLASS

At $5—Water Pitchers, Bowls, Celery Trays, Ice Tubs, Sugars and Creams, Jugs—all in splendid cutting, and each article an actual $9 value.

And this assortment at $3.50; values up to $6—Celery Trays, Carafes, Jelly Dishes, Bowls, Plates. Only a small portion of the big stock. Many of these articles ordinarily sell for $6 each.

First Floor and Basement.

News of Fall Dress Goods

THERE have been arrivals in numbers, and this morning there are exhibitions of them.

These are the extreme novelties, and you will find plenty of originality and "difference" to think about. In a dashing, decisive way, these blaze out the path of the Fall styles, and early information concerning the latter is a good thing to have. You will note the significant prevalence of velvet and frise bars and stripes, and the striking use of black and very dark colors.

Carefully picked, reasonably priced, chosen with judgment and taste, and, of course, exclusive. You will be interested.

Bayadere frise striped satin cloth novelty, $4.75 and $5 yd.

Silk-and-wool Brocades, with velvet bayadere stripes in black, $4.25 and $4.75 yd.

Velvet bayadere striped satin cloth, $4.25 yd.

Mohair bayadere serpentine stripe prunella cloth novelty, black on colors, $2.50 yd.

Silk-and-wool bayadere figured novelty, in combinations of black with colors $3.75 yd.

Silk-and-wool Brocades, with bayadere velvet stripes, in combinations of colors on black, $3.50 yd.

Silk faille bayadere illuminated satin cloth, $3.50 yd.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

VOYAGE OF THE MONTEREY.

Perfect Weather Encountered During the Fifty-seven Days She Was Crossing the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The transport Colon last night brought the following from Manila, Philippine Islands, Aug. 4:

The United States coast defense vessel Monterey and the United States collier Brutus arrived here to-day with all well on board after a long and uneventful trip, having left San Francisco on June 7 last and San Diego, Cal., on June 11, occupying fifty-seven days in the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. The trip was remarkable for nothing save the wonderfully fine weather all of the way over except one little gale on July 31. During this voyage of 7,600 knots the Monterey was towed 3,725 knots by the Brutus, and two stops were made, one at Honolulu and the other at the Island of Guam, in the Marian group.

At each of these places the Monterey was coaled, in Honolulu from shore and in Guam from the Brutus. The distances towed and the distance steamed without towing are as follows: June 8 to June 23, towed 712 knots; July 5 to July 22, towed 2,541 knots; July 25 to July 28, towed 472 knots; steamed without towing, 3,875 knots; total, 7,600 knots.

The eighteenth meridian was crossed between the 8th and 11th of July, so that the 9th and 10th were but one, and the total number of towing hours was 551, and 6.76 knots the average rate the Monterey was hauled across the Pacific by the Brutus.

In entering San Bernardino Strait the lighthouse keeper on Kapul Island hoisted the Spanish flag and saluted with it as the two vessels passed. Of course this set those on board wondering whether or not peace had been proclaimed.

For the greater part of the way from Honolulu to San Bernardino Strait, the Monterey would have been helpless but for the Brutus. The monitor's steaming radius is only 1,600 knots, while the Brutus steamed the entire distance of 7,600 knots, gave the Monterey 267 tons of coal in Guam, and then arrived in Manila with about 3,800 tons in her bunkers.

In crossing all that waste of water only one vessel was sighted, a full-rigged sailing ship, on the morning of July 12. The Monterey's entry into Guam was very peaceful, as the Charleston had carried away the Governor and the few soldiers that had been on the island. The effect of the Charleston's short visit was such that when the second expedition—on the China, Colon, Senator, and Zealandia—passed by the island and looked in without stopping almost every man, woman, and child, it is said, took to the woods.

Guam, with its 12,000 native chamorros, was an agreeable surprise. These biscuit-colored people are a comely, cleanly lot, and as far as could be learned are unusually moral for dwellers of a tropical island, friendly, and honest. All of them appeared to be eager for the arrival of the "American Governor."

From Punto Piti, the landing place in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, where both vessels anchored, to Agana, the principal town (about 3,000 inhabitants) of the islands, there is a road leading through beautiful tropical regions where grow great cocoanut trees with their towering plumes and at their feet a carpet of vines two or three feet thick, above which the underbrush runs riot. Many queer-looking travelers on foot and on cowback, in bullock carts and on bullocks, were seen on that drive from the dog cart, or caleche, in which the writer bumped along, drawn by a little native pony driven by a youngster.

Here would be a native carrying water in a long, hollow bamboo pole held upright; there a woman pounding maize (our Indian corn) with a wooden pounder four feet long; fine, well-built fellows from the Caroline Islands, with nothing on but a breach clout; natives under broad-brimmed hats, in their white trousers and white shirt unconfined. One family party of three was mounted on a fat, ambling bullock, and the small boy of this party, whose seat was aft, grasped firmly in his left hand the bullock's tail. Every native passed touched his hat or took it off, and the spirit of friendliness was everywhere marked.

In olden times Guam was a great stopping place for Spanish galleons bound from Acapulco to Manilla, and later became a rendezvous for the American whalers. When the ports of Japan were opened Guam was abandoned, but to-day many natives of the islands are doing duty on board whalers in the Pacific. Two thousand chamorros from the hitherto almost unknown island are said to be scattered in the United States.

LABOR STRIKES AT MANILA.

Extravagant Demands Made on Account of the High Wages We Paid in an Emergency.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 5.—There have been several labor strikes here, the demands being for excessive wages. Because the American authorities, in the early exigencies of the situation here, agreed to the extravagant demands of laborers, it has been difficult to return to an equitable basis. One of these strikes caused the suspension of traffic on the tramways of Manila for three days.

Copies of the new tariff have been circulated here, but it has not yet been enforced, pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. It is estimated that under the American tariff there will be an average reduction of one-third as compared with that of Spain.

An insurgent newspaper printed in the Spanish language appeared here to-day.

MORE MEN FOR FOREIGN DUTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Brig. Gen. Miller, in command of the troops here, is quoted as saying that within a month three of the regiments encamped at the Presidio will be on their way to Honolulu or Manila. They are the First Tennessee, Fifty-first Ohio, and the Twentieth Kansas.

The Sixth and Seventh California Regiments are to be mustered out. The California heavy artillery has also asked to be mustered out, and the Eighth California will be assigned to garrison duty. This will leave the three regiments named available for service in Honolulu or Manila, and the General expects orders to send them across the ocean for active service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that nothing definite has been determined as to the movement of troops now at San Francisco to Manila, which depends upon information which is expected to be received from Gen. Merritt as to the necessity for such troops. Probably three regiments will be sent to Honolulu if they do not go to Manila. If Gen. Merriam, on his return, reports that there is good camping ground at Honolulu, the troops will be sent there if not needed at Manila.

SPAIN'S HOPE AT MANILA GONE.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Gen. Jaudenes, ad interim Governor of the Philippine Islands, replying to the Government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the Archipelago, reports that to assure the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a permanent army of 60,000 men, a fleet, and endless quantities of materials.

GEN. STERNBERG AT CAMP

He Arrives Unannounced and Investigates the Conditions Among the Soldiers.

SAYS HE IS WELL PLEASED

Fifty-five Convalescents Are Removed to Bridgeport—Pathetic Story of a Soldier's Loss—Other Camp News.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 5.—If constant investigation and continued inspection can bring a camp to a state of perfection, Camp Wikoff should now be faultless. Another investigation of the camp and its condition was started to-day when Surgeon General Sternberg arrived from Washington to see what he could do in the way of setting matters right. This makes practically the fourth inspection the camp has had within the last few days. First came Secretary Alger's visit, then Gen. Ames was ordered to look into the condition of things here. This was followed by President McKinley's visit, and now the Surgeon General has come, it is thought, to personally supervise some changes suggested by the head of the War Department, or possibly by the President as a result of their visit.

The Surgeon General came in on the regular noon train, and his arrival was so unexpected that there was nobody to meet him at the station. He was in full uniform, but not a man in the entire crowd that always lounges around the station recognized him, and he spent some time hunting up a conveyance to carry him to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. He had, it was subsequently learned, sent a message to Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon, to meet him, but the dispatch did not reach the latter until late in the afternoon, when he had already met the Surgeon General.

Merely a Visitor.

When the Surgeon General was seen at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters just before he started his tour of inspection, he said he had not come here as an official investigator but merely as a visitor in the line of his official duty. He has made no endeavor to keep his visit a secret, but was glad it had not become generally known, so that he might be able to drop in anywhere unannounced and see things as they really were.

He took luncheon with Gen. Wheeler, and the latter then accompanied him on the trip through the camp. Gen. Wheeler said he would not advise anybody in camp of the Surgeon General's presence, so that no preparations could be made for any official reception.

The detention camp was the first place visited, and Gen. Sternberg stopped for a short time at Gen. Shafter's headquarters. The Commanding General was considerably improved in health to-day, and was able to receive the Surgeon General. They remained in consultation for a few minutes, and then Gen. Sternberg was taken through the detention hospital to the general hospital. There he was met by Col. Forwood, who exhibited considerable surprise at the unexpected call. After looking over the records of the hospital and examining the condition of the hospital commissariat, the Surgeon General was taken in charge by Surgeon Major Heizmann, who escorted him through the different wards and explained to him the details of the hospital management.

He Makes a Statement.

In all about three hours were consumed in the inspection of the hospital, and the Surgeon General then made the following statement:

"I found everything in excellent condition. There is plenty of medicine, physicians, and nurses in the hospital, and the patients are receiving all the attention that can be desired. Of course, some things could be made better, just as a home can be always improved, but on the whole the conditions are in the highest degree satisfactory. I have interrogated a number of patients and nurses, and have not heard a single complaint. A great many of the men are suffering more from homesickness than anything else, and as soon as their condition permits they will be furloughed and can then visit their homes.

"The sanitary condition of the hospital is splendid. It could not be improved. All precautions that human ingenuity can devise are being taken to prevent a spread of disease in any form, and particular attention is being paid to the typhoid patients."

Concerning the camp in general, and the site, Gen. Sternberg said: "I can only affirm what I said in my original report about the place when I first inspected it. A better site than this could not be found anywhere this side of the Rocky Mountains. Not only is it healthful, with good air, and comparatively pure water, but it is so isolated that there is absolutely no danger of infection to the centres of population. This is a subject of vast importance with thousands of troops returning from a country, the very hotbed of contagious diseases.

"Our first care was to guard against the spread of disease in places where it would be most difficult to stamp it out. Where could we have found a place better suited to the accomplishment of this object than this, and at the same time have a tract of land large enough to accommodate comfortably all the arrivals, giving them plenty of fresh air and room to move about? This is practically an island with deep water all around, and it has the additional merit of being a railroad terminus. There are transportation facilities by land and sea, and with proper management supplies can be had here in unlimited quantities at short notice."

Says the Water Is Pure.

"As for the danger of contamination of the water supply, it is so slight as hardly to be worthy of consideration. The water is filtered through two layers of clay and sand about 100 feet deep, and when drawn to the surface is practically pure. Why, there is the City of London, in England. The inhabitants there use the Thames water, which is filtered through only three or four feet of sand, and still the mortality in London is among the lowest of any of the large cities of the world and typhoid fever is hardly known.

"Of course I am well aware that any camp, if kept too long in any one place, becomes foul and dangerous to health, but all this here is virgin soil, and it would take a long time to bring it into an uninhabitable condition. Several sensational newspapers are continually urging us to move the camp. If we followed their advice we would be kept on the jump all over the United States.

"It is simply preposterous to think that a camp, after having been established for only a few weeks, must be abandoned because of the danger of contamination to the water supply or accumulation of filth. This camp here can be maintained a long time with perfect safety, but as it is it will only be a few weeks before it is broken up. In two weeks, and this is but a guess, only half the men that are here now will be in camp."

Gen. Sternberg said the Puerto Rican troops would not be sent here, as there was no contagious disease to guard against among them. The sick would be taken to New York and Brooklyn hospitals, where 800 beds have been placed at the disposal of the Government, and the well men would be sent home immediately. Several of the regular regiments at Camp Wikoff at present would be sent to Eastern ports in accordance with Secretary Alger's orders, and the volunteers would be mustered out as quickly as possible and sent home.

In reply to Dr. Nicholas Senn's article on the danger of typhoid infection at the camp, Gen. Sternberg said he agreed with the doctor that some danger existed unless disinfection was carried out thoroughly in all typhoid fever cases, but the Surgeons here were alive to the danger and were doing all within their power to prevent a spread of the disease. As a preliminary step to further precaution, Gen. Sternberg ordered Col. Forwood to make requisition at once for 1,000 barrels of lime to be used for the sinks, and to order as much more as he thought necessary when that supply gave out.

In the opinion of the Surgeon General the greatest danger of infection will be removed when all the volunteers leave. He says that regulars who are used to camp life know exactly how to take care of themselves, but that volunteers are negligent, and cause disease to spread by their ignorance of the first principles of camp sanitation.

Gen. Sternberg will remain here until to-morrow evening. He did not have an opportunity to-day of visiting the different camps, but will do so to-morrow, and will give out a statement on their conditions as he finds them.

Convalescents Removed.

Fifty-five other convalescents were taken away to the hospital at Bridgeport, Conn. Mayor Taylor of that city came here to-day to personally supervise their removal.

A pathetic incident occurred to-day at the detention hospital. A patient who had been brought there from one of the transports in an unconscious condition nearly two weeks ago to-day felt that he was strong enough to leave the hospital and requested a furlough. Before any decision was given as to his condition he asked for the clothes he had on when he was landed, but the nurse informed him that all his belongings had been burned as soon as he arrived at the hospital. He then said that he had $12 in his shirt and it was all the money he possessed in the world.

He had saved that to take him home. Inquiries were made from the men in charge of the crematory, but nobody knew anything about the money, and the patient was told that it must have been burned with his shirt. He was so grieved at his loss that he at once became worse and had to be removed to his cot. Miss Harriet E. Hawley, the daughter of Gen. Hawley of Washington, who is acting as a nurse in the detention hospital, heard of the man's plight, and quickly raised the amount of his loss by private subscription among the other nurses. She then went to the man and said his money had been found. He was overjoyed and immediately regained his spirits and anxiously inquired if his furlough had been granted. He will, however, have to remain in his present quarters for several days until he is strong enough to bear up under the strain of a possible accident.

Gen. Shafter's Desperation.

Gen. Shafter, who has been suffering from malaria and wants to get rid of it, last night took forty grains of quinine. His bulk is great, but the bulk of the drug proved the greater, and this morning the General was in a sad condition, but liberal doses of strong coffee and a little exercise worked the effects off pretty well, and this afternoon he was feeling much better. He expects to be all right in the morning.

He got out of quarantine to-day, and this evening resumed active command of the camp. Gen. Wheeler goes over and takes his proper place at the head of the cavalry division. Gen. Young has no particular command, and for a time will act as a sort of executive officer.

The detention hospital last night contained 600 men, or 150 more than it was calculated to handle. The extra men who arrived on the Roumania were provided for on the ticks. While the sick men from the Roumania were being transferred from the ship to the hospitals two men died. They were Dorgan Broom of Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, and Albert Pickworth, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan. They were dying when they left the ship, and their only hope was to reach the detention hospital, and even there their chances of life were very slim. They were to-day credited to the deaths in the detention hospital. In the detention hospital to-day the men who came on the Roumania appeared in good condition.

Last night the signal men and the soldiers saw a new signal go up at the life saving station and at the lighthouse. It was a precautionary signal warning Captains to look out for bad weather. A little after dark last night fog banks began to roll in on the camp and by midnight it was thick. By daylight the camp was almost as wet as if it had been raining. Sunrise was looked forward to by the soldiers to raise the fog, but when the sun rose the fog fell, and it remains.

The steamer Lewiston arrived from Boston to-day, and this afternoon the remaining sick of the Ninth Massachusetts were put on board and sent away to Boston. The steamer Alert took almost all of the remaining Second Massachusetts sick to New London. The Shinnecock started for New York with a load of sick.

Departures on Furlough.

The trains bearing the furloughed sick bound for New York had their usual number this afternoon. "The President's Own," the Eighth Ohio, 1,061 men, 200 sick, expected to get away to-morrow morning, bound for home, but they may not start for a day or two. Wednesday, it is expected, a part of the Third Texas will depart, and on Thursday the First Illinois, 1,000 men, 200 sick, will be under way. All these men go on sixty days' furlough.

Two new wells are being dug, and the pump will be connected with them. Hereafter all water served to the troops will be either distilled or filtered. The Iris is now ready to go to work and will distill water for the hospitals.

A welcome change is the coming of a new department for the camp. It will hereafter be possible for the departing soldiers to arrange all the details of their trips to their homes without going to the Army Building in New York. Officers from there have been detailed here to see that the men, as they go out, are fully provided with money and transportation.

Capt. Knight, who has been active in caring for the provisioning of the camp here, has been promoted to a Majorship, and leaves in a few days for duty with the army of occupation in Cuba. The Commissary Department was strengthened to-day by the addition of five Sergeants with experience, from Washington and New York.

The preparations for the muster out of the Rough Riders goes on slowly. Many of the men have to be formally mustered in, and there is much accounting to be done for things lost or mislaid during the campaign. Gradually the tangle is being straightened out. Col. Roosevelt is hurrying the work as much as possible.

Gen. Shafter in Command.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a dispatch late to-night from Gen. Shafter, announcing that he had to-night assumed command of Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point.

250 Sick from Puerto Rico.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 5.—The hospital steamer Relief, with about two hundred and fifty sick soldiers from Puerto Rico on board, passed in the Capes this afternoon. On the arrival of the Relief at Philadelphia the soldiers will be removed to the hospitals of that city.

PRESIDENT'S FUTURE PLANS.

After a Brief Stay in Washington He May Pay a Visit to Camps in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President McKinley will return to this city to-morrow morning for a brief stay of ten days or less, after which he will resume his vacation, and will probably be absent from Washington for some time. It is now expected that he will visit the troops at Jacksonville, Fla., and perhaps those at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, although both plans may be abandoned for a rest in some quiet and cool place.

It is confessed by friends of the President that the wear and tear of the last four or five months have told heavily upon him. Even his political enemies agree that he has not shirked his duty amid the trying ordeal of the period of diplomatic negotiation and the still more trying one of actual war. The President has remained steadily at his desk, attending personally to many details that most men would have left to others. Besides this severe physical and mental strain the Summer has been of unusual severity and has made a very hard task still more difficult.

The President needs rest from the work and the worry of his office. He expects, however, to return to Washington by the time the Peace Commissioners can get seriously to work in Paris, so that he may be on hand to confer with them in the event of any matters arising that may need his approval or suggestion.

While the President is off on his next vacation it is the intention of Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings, to repaint the White House, which has been getting dingier and dingier ever since the days of President Harrison. There is much dissatisfaction because the house could not be remodeled entirely at this time and made into a residence that would be in keeping with the size and grandeur of the Nation. It is too small, is constructed in an obsolete and inconvenient manner, and is altogether unfit for the purpose for which it was originally intended and may be used for another hundred years.

LABORING MEN CHEER M'KINLEY

The President's Party Drives to Passaic Falls and Receives a Welcome on the Way.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart went out driving this morning. Mrs. McKinley appeared to be well, and at Mr. Hobart's house it was denied that she had been ill. She appeared much brighter this morning than she did when she reached here on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hobart's landau turned into Main Street just as the procession of labor societies was getting ready to march, and was driven slowly along the street. It was greeted with cheers, and thousands of the waiting women pressed around the carriage and waved their handkerchiefs at its occupants. The bands were taken by surprise, and their leaders called for the first tune that came into mind, and "Yankee Doodle," "President's March," "Columbia," "Hail to the Chief," and three or four other tunes were played at once by different bands.

Both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart bared their heads, and remained so while the carriage slowly passed through the crowds. The congestion became so great that a platoon of police had to clear the way. As the carriage passed, Mr. McKinley shook hands with as many of the men as he could amid the multitude of extended hands. One young woman tossed a bouquet into Mrs. McKinley's lap, and was rewarded by a smile.

After getting free from the thickest of the crowd the landau was driven more rapidly, but was repeatedly cheered on its way to Passaic Falls, which was viewed with interest by both the President and his wife. A big crowd had gathered at the park there, and the Presidential party was given another welcome. Visits to the pumping station of the City Water Works at the Falls, and to the Elks's Monument, were made, and then the party was driven homeward, the route giving them a view of the valley and the city.

Later, the President and Vice President viewed the labor parade as it passed Carroll Hall, Mr. Hobart's residence. The afternoon was spent at Mr. Hobart's house.

Secretary Porter and Mrs. Porter left this morning for Hartford, Conn., to spend the day. This evening Attorney General Griggs entertained at dinner the President and Vice President and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart. A few personal friends of the Vice President and Attorney General were present.

President McKinley's train from Paterson arrived in Jersey City at 11:33 o'clock last night on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The train only stopped long enough to change engines, and left the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 11:42 o'clock.

A crowd had assembled to welcome the President, who sat in the smoking room extension of his car and bowed his acknowledgments.

WILL NOT REPLY TO CONCAS.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright Says the Spanish Captain's Charges Are Not Worth a Reply.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester generally denied himself to callers yesterday, and only a few intimate friends saw him. Among these was J. Pierpont Morgan, who with a party came down the bay in the Sagamore and visited the now famous ship which was once his yacht Corsair. Mr. Morgan and the ladies of his party went all over the vessel, noting the many changes that have been made in her, and commenting on her shipshape appearance. They were also shown many trophies which had been taken from the wrecked Spanish vessels, of which the officers and crew have an abundance.

In answer to a communication sent to him, Lieut. Commander Wainwright said he had no reply to make to Capt. Concas, who, in letters sent home to Spain, is said to have accused the American soldiers of robbing him. He was among those taken on board of the Gloucester, and it was pointed out to Lieut. Commander Wainwright that he could easily refute such charges, but he sent a reply that they need not be dignified by an answer. In view of their superior official's attitude, none of the other officers would make a statement on that subject.

Assistant Engineer Andre M. Proctor was asked about the claims made by some of the battleships that their 8-inch shells had sunk the torpedo-boat destroyers Puton and Furor. These claims, he said, were entirely unfounded, as was proven by an examination of the Spanish destroyers after they had run ashore.

"I was one of a number who saw the Pluton and Furor," said Engineer Proctor, "and there was absolutely no indication that either of them had ever been hit by an 8-inch shell. Nothing over 6-pounders ever struck either of them, and the big ships were never close enough to them to have been able to do execution, so that we think we can justly claim the honor of having sunk them.

"Either one of them was a match for the Gloucester, having about the same armament, and both were supposed to be faster. They made twenty-eight knots on their trial trips, but that was when they had English engineers on board put there by the builders. It is safe to say that they have never done that since. We can make but eighteen knots at the highest speed, yet we overhauled them repeatedly. It was the same story in the engine room as behind the guns in the Spanish Navy—incompetency. They could no more work their vessels than they could make their guns do execution. In all, we fired nearly 1,400 rounds of ammunition, all we had, and while we fired at the larger vessels as they passed by, we directed our attention principally to the Pluton and Furor, and the execution of the guns was fearful. The Pluton was fairly shot to pieces, and the Furor was also riddled, yet we were not hit once."

One of the men said he never saw men in such a condition as the Spanish sailors taken off the beach and out of the water. "Nearly every one of them," he said, "was beastly drunk, and while their swim had sobered them somewhat, few could stand. Their condition before they had to jump overboard must have been awful. You know the Spaniard when he is drunk is a dangerous man, or rather a beast, and we found out on pretty good authority that the sailors were plied with rum before the vessels came out of the harbor, so as to screw their courage up to the sticking point."

One Spanish bullet found its way into the Gloucester while she was at Puerto Rico. One of a number of shots fired by infantry from the shore passed through the woodwork of the window of the cook's galley and carried away a brass knob on the other side. It ricocheted several times, broke some glasses, and pierced a tin cooking vessel. The cook and Lieut. Commander Wainwright have each half of this bullet as a souvenir.

"Did you get hurt?" the cook was asked.

"No," he answered. "I was out serving a gun at the time, because I shoot as well as cook when it's necessary. That was the only shot that hit us, and that didn't do much damage."

No visitors except the friends of officers were allowed on the Gloucester yesterday.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Those terrible dizzy spells to which women are subject are due nine times in ten to some weakness or unhealthy condition of the distinctly feminine organism. The average doctor in general practice does not half realize this. He prescribes some superficial treatment for headache or dyspepsia or liver trouble without suspecting the real cause of the difficulty.

A woman usually understands what is the trouble but is loath to undergo the mortifying and generally useless "examinations" and "local applications" on which the local practitioner is almost sure to insist. But there is far more sensible alternative: Any woman afflicted with a delicate weakness of this nature should seek the aid of that marvelous "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

In any case so obstinate as not to be promptly cured by this great "Prescription" special advice for inexpensive home-treatment adapted to the individual case, will be sent by Dr. Pierce to any one who will address him by mail. All letters are treated with the strictest privacy and never printed except by the writer's special request. Cases intrusted to his care are in the hands of one who has a lifetime's experience and who stands among the most eminent of living specialists in this particular field of practice.

Every woman should possess a copy of Dr. Pierce's famous thousand-page illustrated volume, the Common Sense Medical Adviser which has had a larger sale than any medical book in any language. A paper-bound copy will be sent *absolutely free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of mailing only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or send 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN

They Defeat the Brooklyns in the Morning but Are Outplayed in the Afternoon.

DAVIS SAVES THE FIRST GAME

His Two-Base Hit Scored the Winning Runs—Rusie in Good Form, but Meekin Not Effective—Gleason's Playing a Feature.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	74	42	.638
Cincinnati	77	44	.636
Baltimore	70	43	.619
Cleveland	68	48	.586
Chicago	66	53	.555
New York	64	58	.547
Pittsburg	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	56	57	.496
Louisville	50	70	.417
Brooklyn	44	67	.396
Washington	40	76	.345
St. Louis	33	88	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Brooklyn, 14; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 11; Baltimore, 10.
Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 6; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 6.
Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 5.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
Washington in Boston.

A two-base hit by Davis enabled the New Yorks to win a close game from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday morning. The score was a tie when the New Yorks took their turn at the bat in the eighth inning.

Rusie, the first batter, was easily retired at first base after his grounder to Magoon, but Van Haltren drove a line hit to centre field for two bases, and reached third on a passed ball. Seymour could only hit a pop fly to La Chance, but Joyce waited and got a base on balls, and stole second. Davis then drove the ball to the fence in centre field, scoring Van Haltren and Joyce. The hit was good for three bases, but Davis, owing to his injured knee, could not run fast and just managed to hobble to second base.

The Brooklyns found Rusie a complete puzzle, their two runs in the fifth inning being due to two errors by Joyce. Dunn was not hit hard, but strangely enough the New Yorks managed to get in their hits when they were needed. In the third inning Grady hit for two bases and Rusie sent him across the plate by a hit to centre, and in the fourth inning Gleason hit safely while Davis was at second, the latter scoring.

Davis made his first appearance since he injured his knee, but he was in no condition to play. In the fourth inning he was compelled to slide when scoring on Gleason's hit, and this wrenched the sore knee. He hobbled about during the remaining innings, suffering a great deal of pain. He finished the game, however, making several good stops.

Good Work by Gleason.

Gleason played a remarkable game. He hit safely three times, as well as accepting ten difficult chances at second base. In the seventh inning he made one of the prettiest plays ever seen on the grounds. Griffin was on first base when Jones hit the ball on a line directly over second base. Gleason rushed after the ball, caught it with his right hand, and, quickly changing it to his right, turned around and threw it to first before Griffin, who had started for second, could get back to the base. The 2,500 spectators cheered Gleason for fully a half a minute for his clever work. Magoon played a fine game for the Brooklyns, making several quick plays at short. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	1	3	0
Seymr, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b	1	0	12	1	2	Smith, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Davis, c	1	1	6	2	0	Hallm'n, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Rusie, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Magoon, ss	0	1	3	6	0
Gleason, 2b	0	3	3	7	0	La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Hallman, 3b	0	0	2	4	1	Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Grady, c	1	1	4	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	2	1	0
Rusie, p	0	0	1	1	0	Dunn, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	8	27	15	5	Total	2	4	27	13	1

New York	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Grady, Davis. Stolen bases—Joyce, Dunn. Double plays—Dunn, La Chance; Magoon, Hallman, and La Chance; Gleason and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Rusie, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

The Afternoon Game.

The New Yorks gave a miserable exhibition in the afternoon game, and about 4,000 persons, many of whom had seen the New Yorks give a brilliant exhibition in the morning, left the grounds thoroughly disgusted. The New Yorks presented a patched team, but this was no excuse for their poor work. Davis could not come to time after his work in the morning, and Getzig was sent in to play short. In the second inning Grady had a foul tip bounce off his forehead, and he was so badly shaken that another change was necessary, Doyle going in to catch, Grady taking his place in right field. It was Doyle's first appearance in catcher's harness in several years, and he was badly cheered.

The Brooklyn's clever fielding and batting is all that saved the game from developing into a farce. They easily outplayed the locals at every stage of the game. Meekin proved an easy mark, and in the last few innings the local fielders were nearly exhausted from chasing base hits. In the sixth, seventh, and eighth innings they hit safely twelve times for a total of eighteen bases.

Kennedy held the New Yorks in check at all times. He resorted almost entirely to speed. Joyce saved the local team from a clean shut out, in the seventh inning when he drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run. Van Haltren and Seymour being on the bases at the time.

Good Plays Made.

Gleason gave another fine exhibition of fielding in this game. He again robbed Jones of a base hit when he jumped into the air and got the ball with one hand behind second base and cut off two runs, there being two Brooklyn players on the bases when he got the ball. Magoon did by far the best work in the field for the Brooklyns, accepting thirteen chances, including several clever stops at short. Smith and Shindle carried off the batting honors. The former made three hits, including a three-bagger, scored four runs, and one of his hits sent in a run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	3	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Seymour, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf	4	3	2	0	0	Joyce, 1b	1	1	8	1	1
Hallman, 2b	2	1	2	2	0	Getzig, ss	0	0	2	5	1
Magoon, ss	3	2	1	8	5	Doyle, rf&c	0	0	4	4	1
La Chance, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	4	1
Shindle, 3b	2	3	1	2	0	Hartman, 3b	0	0	3	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	1	0	0	Grady, c&rf	0	1	3	1	1
Kennedy, p	0	2	0	3	0	Meekin, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	14	15	27	12	0	Total	3	5	24	17	6

Brooklyn	2	0	2	1	1	1	4	3	0	—14
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	— 3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 7. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Meekin, 4. Home run—Joyce. Three-base hits—Jones, Smith. Two-base hits—Magoon, Shindle, (2.) Sacrifice hits—La Chance, Shindle. Passed ball—Ryan, 1; Grady, 1; Doyle, 1. Stolen bases—Smith, La Chance. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

TORCHES AT A BASEBALL GAME.

Tired Cincinnati Crowd Has the Event Called by Strategem.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The ten thousand people at the League Baseball Park to-day, by strategem persuaded Umpire McDonald to call the game. It was 6 o'clock and the electric lights were beginning to dot the hills. Cincinnati had just scored the winning run, and Criger of Cleveland was at the plate.

Both sides had protested before against the darkness, and from all over the field were howls of "Call the game." Howls were lost on McDonald. He ordered the game to proceed. Suddenly, in the right field, there blazed the bright light of a burning newspaper, which some tired man had lit and was waving in the air.

In an instant a hundred improvised torches flashed in every stand. The overflow crowd in front of the stands took up the game and threw burning strips of paper into the field. Police rushed hither and thither stamping out dangerous blazes. The uproar was tremendous. Shading his eyes from the glare of two big blankets and flame just behind him Umpire Donald called the game.

The first game this afternoon required fourteen innings, the visitors winning out by good batting.

Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 6.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The first game this afternoon required fourteen innings, the visitors winning out by good batting. Hawley outpitched Cuppy in the second game, which was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 17; Cleveland, 21. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peltz; Cleveland, Young and Criger.

Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 3. Error—Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peltz; Cleveland, Cuppy and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Bostons took both games to-day from the Washingtons. The morning game was won through Collins's home run. The second game was a pitcher's battle, in which Nichols as usual showed up finely. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 7; Washington, 6. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Washington, Killen and McGuire.

Boston, 6; Washington, 2.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Boston	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Base hits—Boston, 8; Washington, 6. Errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Washington, Weyhing, McGuire, and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Baltimores snatched a victory from the Philadelphias in the morning game by bunching five hits in the ninth and tenth innings. The visitors won the afternoon game after an interesting struggle. A decision by Umpire Gaffney did not please one of the spectators, and he ran on the field and attempted to strike the umpire, but he was quickly hustled off the field. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	2—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 1. Batteries, Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson.

Philadelphia, 11; Baltimore, 10.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	5	—11
Baltimore	4	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The home team won the morning game by well-placed hits at the right time The Pittsburgs were victorious in the afternoon game because of the Chicagos' poor fielding. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 1.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donahue; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—The game to-day was played on muddy grounds, and the visitors proved to be the best mud horses. The game was called on account of darkness at the end of the sixth inning. The games scheduled for Cleveland Sept. 6, 7, and 8 have been transferred to this city. Score:

St. Louis	3	2	2	0	0	1	—8			
Louisville	0	0	2	0	3	0	—5			

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Louisville, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 10. Error—Louisville, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Casey and Sugden; Louisville, Frazer and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

A VICTORY FOR BALDWIN.

The Appeal Taken by Von der Ahe Dismissed and He Must Pay $3,000.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The case of Mark Baldwin, the ball player, against "Chris" Von der Ahe of St. Louis, has practically come to an end so far as Baldwin is concerned, and he probably will get his money in a few days.

Baldwin's attorneys filed a motion in the United States Circuit Court to-day, asking that the appeal taken by Von der Ahe be dismissed for the reason that he had not perfected his appeal. As no objection was made by counsel for Von der Ahe, the Court dismissed the appeal. It is expected that Von der Ahe's surety, the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, will pay the money, amounting to $3,000, without further delay. W. J. Nimek, who had Von der Ahe kidnapped and brought to this city from St. Louis, has entered suit to recover from Von der Ahe the costs of the trip.

DEATH OF LIEUT. STACY.

Celebrated Football Player Passes Away at Gorham, Me.—Comment in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following was posted at the War Department to-day:

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 5. Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington.

Following telegram just received:

"Gorham, Me., Sept. 5.—Lieut Lucian Stacy died here this morning. Clinton Stacy, M. D."
McCASKEY.

Lieut. Stacy was one of the most celebrated football players on the West Point team.

LETTER CARRIERS AT TOLEDO.

Four Hundred Delegates Present at the Opening of the Convention.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The National Letter Carriers' Association convention opened to-day with 400 delegates in the city. Visiting carriers from various cities are estimated at 5,000, and the convention promises to be the greatest in the history of the association. The contest for National Officer is lost in the discussion over the civil service resolutions to be presented, and the convention will undoubtedly petition Congress asking for the most stringent civil service legislation.

The great parade was held this afternoon, and was an imposing pageant. Ten thousand uniformed letter carriers and members of local civic societies participated.

The first session of the delegates was held at Memorial Hall this evening, and Mayor Jones, on behalf of the city of Toledo, welcomed the carriers. J. Kent Hamilton spoke for Gov. Bushnell, who could not be present. National President J. H. Parsons of New York City replied for the carriers. Among other speakers were August Machen of Washington, Superintendent of the free delivery system, and Postmaster F. E. Dickerson of Detroit. After some formal reports were submitted the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

SOLDIERS IN A SHIPWRECK.

Sick Men from Montauk Go on the Rocks at Point Judith on the Way to Boston.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—After midnight the tug Colonel John F. Gaynor, towing a barge filled with sick and wounded soldiers, arrived at Long Wharf, they having been shipwrecked at Point Judith at 8 o'clock during a heavy fog. The soldiers, 137 in number, of the Second and Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, left Montauk Point yesterday morning for Boston on the steamer Lewiston, and while scudding along in the fog, about 8 o'clock, the Lewiston struck the rocks of the breakwater, and the soldiers were listed from side to side in a helpless condition.

Fortunately the tug Gaynor was lying inside the breakwater. The soldiers were lifted from the wrecked steamer to a large lighter with the aid of the Massachusetts Volunteer Ambulance Corps which went to Montauk to take the sick troops to Boston hospitals.

The soldiers are in charge of Dr. Shea and Capt. Miles Standish of the Massachusetts Militia.

The fog cleared away after the vessel landed on the rocks, and when the sick soldiers arrived here it was a warm starlight night. The news of the shipwrecked soldiers being here aroused half of Newport, and the people aided in transferring them to a special train for Boston. On the deck of the lighter the exhausted soldiers laid unmindful of their surroundings. Near the bow of the lighter sat a weeping mother over her son, fanning him and encouraging him to live. The police were called by the Captain of the watch, and with the ambulance and four stretchers they also aided in moving the men.

TRAIN WRECK IN WASHINGTON.

Fireman and Brakeman Killed and Engineer Injured, Probably Fatally.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Shortly before 12 o'clock to-night a stock train ran into an open switch at the Long Bridge, in South Washington. The train was derailed, the engine overturned, and several cars wrecked.

Fred Frieland, fireman, and Brakeman Cooper were instantly killed, the former being buried beneath the locomotive. Engineer D. Harman was terribly scalded and otherwise injured. He can scarcely recover.

SPAIN FEEDING THE CUBANS.

De Castro Says Supplies Are Bought by the Colonial Government—Cubans Will Disarm.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Señor Fernandez de Castro, the Civil Governor of Havana, has addressed a circular dispatch to the Mayors of the provincial towns instructing them, in order to avoid mistakes, to "correct the ignorance regarding the origin of the relief supplies now being sent into the interior from Havana," and to take steps to inform every inhabitant that the supplies are "bought, paid for, and distributed by the Colonial Government, unaided by any foreign help or subscription."

The United States steamer Comal is still lying here idle. Nothing has been done toward landing her cargo of supplies, and she is awaiting instructions from Washington.

Yesterday the Ofelia Cuban military hospital, recently opened at Marianao, in the outskirts of Havana, was visited by upward of 6,000 Cubans. Great excitement prevailed. For a time it was feared trouble would ensue if vent were given to the feelings on both sides, but, fortunately, nothing happened.

On Saturday evening Señor Edouardo Dolz, Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs in the Colonial Government, accompanied by his wife and the Marquis de Cervera, military commander at Marianao, visited the hospital. They were received with military honors by the Spanish troops on crossing the division line at the city limits, where the hospital is situated. The Cuban troops saluted them with the same honors.

Cubans to Lay Down Their Arms.

The Cuban forces are now concentrating at Rojas, near Caibarien, where they are expected to lay down their arms. All the insurgent troops are moving in that direction.

Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez arrived on Friday at Manguito and ordered the Cuban camp there raised and the troops to prepare to disarm, proceeding toward Rojas.

Gen. Rodriguez reports that Gen. Maximo Gomez is in very feeble health.

The news of a concentration of the Cuban forces has a view to laying down arms and ending the war has already had a good effect. The cultivation of fields has been resumed in some quarters. On several estates near Guines, this province, work has been begun at a daily wage of 70 cents.

Reports from Baracoa, by way of Cienfuegos, say that absolute peace and quiet reign there and in the vicinity.

Considerable disease is reported from Guines, and grip and infectious fever have been epidemic in Havana, which is natural, as the poor and middle classes, already weakened by a low diet during the blockade, fell an easy prey.

According to a letter from Manzanillo, dated last Thursday, that port has not suffered from the blockade. Potatoes and onions suddenly disappeared from the market, but since the news of peace arrived, in spite of the fact that no vessel has yet landed a cargo there, both these vegetables are again in the market, and selling at ordinary prices. The only articles that advanced in price at Manzanillo during the blockade were rice, which sold at $40 a hundredweight, and flour, which sold at $55 a sack. The general feeling at Manzanillo, as elsewhere in that part of the island, is one of uncertainty as to the future of Cuba.

On Saturday Gen. Blanco pardoned and released 170 prisoners who were serving terms on the Isle of Pines.

Advices from Sagua la Grande say that the estates in that region are preparing to resume cultivation. The Yagua Juay estate will be the first to grind. The steamer Ardanrose, which has arrived at Sagua la Grande, with her second cargo, will carry on her return to New York 12,000 bags of sugar of the 1897 crop.

Business activity has been resumed there, after a paralysis of three months. The railway company has reopened its warehouses, and firms who had discharged their clerks owing to commercial inactivity have finally reinstated them all. There is no lack of provisions there, but in the military hospitals there are 520 men.

Plant Line to Resume.

The total amount subscribed by patriotic Spaniards in Havana for the "improvement of the Spanish Navy" was $415,086.14. It has been deposited in different banks.

The Plant Line of steamers is about to resume its bi-weekly trips between Havana and Tampa. The Mascotte will arrive here and leave on Wednesday next.

The Havana clergy appear to know what conditions will prevail after the Spanish evacuation. A high ecclesiastic, in the course of an interview here to-day, said:

"This diocese is very rich and entirely self-supporting. All we ask is to be allowed to remain in the exercise of religious liberty granted under the Constitution of the United States.

Evidently the financial condition of the Havana diocese is very different from that of the Santiago diocese, where the Archbishop and the other ecclesiastical officials depend entirely upon their salaries. The Santiago diocese is as poor as the proverbial church mouse.

Several important real estate transactions are reported to-day, in which Americans are buyers. The Tacon Theatre block has been sold to an American syndicate for $350,000.

The Payrete Theatre has been engaged for the coming winter season by a well-known American theatrical manager.

The following vessels have arrived here since Saturday: The steamers Strathairly, from Philadelphia with coal; Maria Herrera, from Vera Cruz, Curityvra, from Galveston; Lafayette, from Saint-Nazaire, and the Rita, a coast steamer, all with passengers and cargo; and the schooner Eliza Rogers and Aaron Kingsland, from Key West, with fish.

Champagne Statistics.

From The London Times.

The Reims Chamber of Commerce has just published the following particulars with regard to the trade in champagne during the past year, as compared with the previous five years:

Year.	Number of bottles in st'k. with wh'is'le firms.	Number of bottles exported.	Number of bottles sold for French consumpt'n.
1892-93	65,588,077	16,600,678	4,487,535
1893-94	86,771,994	17,359,340	4,871,518
1894-95	108,531,393	16,129,374	4,908,281
1895-96	109,320,779	17,906,840	6,065,845
1896-97	111,181,081	22,135,798	6,294,115
1897-98	101,641,836	21,697,188	5,690,599

It will be observed that there has been a marked increase in the quantity exported and in the home consumption during the last three years, although the stock in reserve is still very considerable.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB

Winners of the Races Off Sea Gate Get Nearly $1,000 in Prizes.

CONTEST OF BUSINESS BOATS

The Franklin Brewer a Winner in the Morning—The Afternoon Race of Yachts a Lively One in a Fresh Breeze.

Nearly $1,000 was spent yesterday for the prizes that were awarded to the winners in the races off Sea Gate during the gala day of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The contests began in the morning with a race for fishing boats and other craft that are used solely for business purposes. There were thirteen starters in this race, and the boats were divided into two classes and were sent away shortly after 11 o'clock. They sailed three times over a five-mile triangle, having as outer marks a buoy off Fort Lafayette and the red can buoy (No. 12) off the northwest end of East Bank.

The wind was light from the southwest when the shellbacks piloted their craft across the starting line, which was between the club pier and an anchored dory flying the club flag. In fact, it was so nearly a "Paddy's hurricane" that it was nearly noon before the last of the fleet had slipped across the line. What breeze there was made the course a run to the Fort Lafayette mark, a beat to East Bank, and a broad reach with booms to port for home. During the second round the wind freshened, and the remainder of the race was a lively one, all the crews working like beavers to gain the fifty-dollar prize, which was awarded to the first boat in each class. The thirty-two footer Franklin Brewer led from start to finish in the sloop class, and won rather easily on corrected time. The schooner race was a duel between the A. M. Smith and the John W. Stout. The Smith won easily.

The summary:

WORKING BOATS—SCHOONERS—START 11:05.

Boat and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor. Time. H.M.S.
A. M. Smith	47.00	4:21:11	4:13:20
John W. Stout	58.00	4:26:22	4:20:22

WORKING BOATS—SLOOPS—START 11:10.

Sadie M., George H. Mott	36.00	.....	.....
Lauretta S., J. Van Wart	31.00	4:28:53	4:20:38
Jennie, Robert Ewin, Jr	37.00	5:13:20	5:03:42
Clara S., Lambert Snedeker	37.80	4:18:11	4:18:11
Franklin Brewer, J. Brewer	32.60	4:06:16	3:58:38
Flyaway, George Syversen	34.50	4:11:40	4:07:34
G. W. Mazer, Albert Russell	32.00	4:39:36	4:32:18
Lena, Charles Johnson	33.40	4:21:08	4:15:32
Clara, F. Bradford	31.28	5:05:12	4:56:30
Charter Oak, J. Courtney	26.60	4:24:28	4:07:36
Tessie Carman, N. Hanson	30.00	4:33:42	4:22:57

The schooner prize was won by the A. M. Smith. In the sloop class the Franklin Brewer won first, the Flyaway was second, the Charter Oak third, the Lena fourth, and Clara S. fifth.

The Afternoon Contest.

With the increasing breeze, the race for the yachts that was scheduled for the afternoon promised to be a spirited contest, and the fliers dashed about before the start with rails under water as they skimmed along in view of the clubhouse porch. The kit was protested before the race for removing part of her ballast, but that made no difference with young Wilmer Hanan, who was sailing her, and she eventually won in her class. The protest, however, remains to be acted upon.

The course was from the starting line, off the clubhouse pier, to and around an anchored stakeboat off Ulmer Park, thence to and around a white spar buoy off Fort Lafayette, thence to and around the Craven's Shoal buoy, and return. This course was sailed twice around by the larger boats, a total distance of fourteen and five-eighths nautical miles. The canoes and dories sailed twice around a three-and-a-half-mile triangle.

The wind held steady, and increased in force before the yachts were started. At 2:30, when the preparatory gun was fired, there was a snapper breeze. The boats were sent away in divisions, and crossed the line in the following order:

First Division, 2:35—Impudent, Golightly, Tiger, Ella S., Seagull, Mauwee, and Athene. Second Division, 2:40—Kit, Qui Vive, Dot, Rex, Oseonda, Vagabond, and Dorothy. Third Division, 2:45—Baby, Martha M., Mary, Cleota, and Sis. Fourth Division, 2:50—Vortex, Gunwar, Cyclone II., Gryphon, Madeline, and Graff. Fifth Division, 2:55—Canoes, No. 44, Aziz, No. 43, Zip, No. 45, Dories, Punkie, Dixie, and Damfino.

The course was a broad reach on the starboard tack, a close reach with booms to starboard, a beat to the Craven's Shoal mark, and a broad reach with booms to port to the home mark. The yachts were timed at the end of the first round.

Sea Gull, 3:19:57; Kit, 3:20:59; Dot, 3:22:05; Impudent, 3:22:29; Qui Vive, 3:24:54; Rex, 3:26:48; Dorothy, 3:27:40; Tiger, 3:28:08; Mauwee, 3:28:56; Vagabond, 3:29:43; Golightly, 3:30:00; Oseonda, 3:30:53; Athene, 3:32:14; Baby, 3:35:26; Martha M., 3:38:29; Cleota, 3:38:32; Mary, 3:40:21; Gunwar, 3:43:20; Sis, 3:43:28; Vortex, 3:44:30; Madeline, 3:44:58; Cyclone II., 3:44:58; Zip, 3:45:31; Gryphon, 3:45:44; No. 44, 3:48:08; Aziz, 3:48:38; Graff, 3:48:39; Punkie, 3:54:01; No. 44, 3:55:33; Damfino, 3:55:57; Dixie, 3:58:06.

The Second Round.

The wind, during the second round, veered more to the westward and grew lighter, giving the oversparred boats an opportunity to crawl up on their more stable opponents, although there were few material alterations in the relative positions of the yachts. Several retired from the contest and the boats were timed at the finish as follows:

Aziz, 4:56:07; Kit, 4:57:20; Dot, 4:57:44; Sea Gull, 4:59:50; Zip, 5:02:49; No. 44, 5:03:59; No. 43, 5:05:22; Dorothy, 5:08:15; Madeline, 5:08:44; Rex, 5:09:46; Impudent, 5:10:21; Ella S., 5:10:26; Qui Vive, 5:11:27; Graff, 5:14:58; Punkie, 5:15:07; Dixie, 5:24:03; Damfino, ——; Athene, 3:38:58; Mauwee, 5:38:38; Baby, 5:40:21; Tiger, 5:40:52; Martha M., 5:41:25; Cleota, 5:42:29; Golightly, 5:44:14; Sis, 5:45:17; Vortex, 5:48:45; Cyclone II., 5:51:55; Gunwar, 5:52:03.

After the race the Dot was protested by Skipper Hanan for fouling the Fort Lafayette mark. The summary:

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—GROUP I.—START, 2:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'd Time. H.M.S.
Seagull, J. Fred Ackerman	51.73	2:29:50	2:29:30
Tiger, A. J. Harrison	35.00	Did not finish.	
Athene, F. B. Mackey	N. M.	3:03:58	N. M.
Ella S., ——	33.00	2:35:20	2:22:12
Impudent, Louis Houry	42.50	2:32:21	2:29:57
Mauwee, H. J. Roberts	42.50	3:03:38	....
Golightly, E. Hope Norton	42.50	3:09:14	....

CABIN CATBOATS—GROUP II.—START, 2:40.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00	2:17:44	2:17:44
Oseonda, ——	30.00	Withdrawn.	
Rex, F. M. Randall	26.60	2:29:46	2:25:34
Qui Vive, George Freeth	25.00	2:31:27	2:24:52
Kit, T. J. Dunne	30.00	2:17:20	2:17:20
Vagabond, ——	25.00	Did not finish.	
Dorothy, R. E. Johnson	28.60	2:28:15	2:26:35

OPEN CATBOATS—GROUP III.—START, 2:45.

Martha M., ——	19:40	2:50:25	2:46:49
Cleota, ——	20:40	2:57:29	2:50:01
Baby, A. M. Johnson	19.80	2:55:21	2:46:50
Mary, William Langley	24.60	2:53:18	2:55:18
Sis, ——	19.00	3:00:17	2:49:47

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB KNOCKABOUTS—START, 2:50.

Cyclone II., ——	18.00	3:01:55	3:01:55
Vortex, ——	18.00	2:58:45	2:58:45
Gunwar, ——	18.00	3:02:03	3:02:03
Gryphon, ——	18.00	Not timed.	
Madeline, ——	18.00	2:54:33	2:54:33
Graff, ——	18.00	3:10:38	3:10:38

SPECIAL CLASS—CANOES—START, 2:55.

Zip, ——	...	2:07:49	2:07:49
Aziz, ——	...	2:01:07	2:01:07
No. 44, ——	...	Did not finish.	
No. 43, ——	...	2:10:22	2:10:22
No. 45, ——	...	2:01:57	2:01:57

ONE-DESIGN DORIES—START, 2:55.

Damfino, F. B. Mackey	...	2:29:22	2:29:22
Dixie, Henry Barnet	...	2:25:00	2:25:00
Punkie, E. T. Adams	...	2:20:07	2:20:07

KNOCKABOUT RACES.

The Stella Outsails Her Competitors in the Oyster Bay Contests.

The fast knockabout Stella, which, under the skillful guidance of young Sherman Hoyt, is all but invincible, added another to her string of victories over the Oyster Bay course yesterday afternoon. Against her was the best of the club fleet. She finally won

The New York Times

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NOW IT IS THE PRESIDENT.

There is little use now of wasting powder on Secretary ALGER, any more than on Secretary ALGER'S subordinates. The responsibility for the maltreatment and needless deaths of ten times as many American soldiers as the Spaniards were able to kill has gone higher. It is "up to" the President.

Nobody can understand the apathy of the President. He is a humane man, a conscientious man, a shrewd politician. In every one of these capacities he ought to have taken the opportunity of the first disclosure of the abysmal incompetency of ALGER in its hideous results to get rid of the man who was the common chief of all the minor incompetents. Commissariat, transport, medical service—all these are departments which have been vieing with each other in inefficiency—are bureaus of what in another country would be the General Staff. Over all of them ALGER presides. In none of them has he effected any reform. In every one of them he has done positive mischief by injecting into it politics and politicians of his personal kind, and there is no worse kind. LUDINGTON, EGAN, STERNBERG—he is responsible for them all. But the President is responsible for him.

How can the President expect to face the people of this country when, by not removing the author of all this misery, he makes himself and his party responsible for it? What kindness of heart is that which lets brave soldiers who have served their country well die of maltreatment and neglect, rather than hurt the feelings of the man to whom the neglect and the maltreatment are due? To clean out a pesthole in Montauk or in Chickamauga is beyond the power, it seems, of the War Department. To clean out the Augean stable, the War Department itself, is within the power of the President. Why, for all these weeks, has he delayed to do it?

Let Mr. MCKINLEY ask himself if we were to-morrow or next month or next year to be confronted with another war, and he were to call for volunteers to fight it, how many volunteers he would obtain. Four months ago they rose by hundreds of thousands in all parts of the country. If he had called for a million of men he would have had them. Then they believed that they would be taken care of, and that the necessary risks of war were all that they would have to confront. Now they know that their lives would be at the mercy, not only of the enemy, but of every incompetent civilian or military favorite who might be intrusted with duties to which he was incompetent. Until justice is done upon the malefactors of this war and the whole rotten staff is overhauled and reformed, or until this war is forgotten, there will be very few volunteers for another.

To this patriotic consideration a political consideration is added, to which the President may be supposed to be equally alive. The indignant people of the United States, the widows of brave husbands, the "mothers that lack sons," who believe that their husbands and sons have been sacrificed by and to incompetents in the War Department, will look for some object upon which to visit their indignation. They will find it in the Republican Party. The skill and bravery of the army and the navy are not the work of the Administration. What is is the incompetency which has nullified and handicapped the skill and bravery of the army and taken many thousands of lives that might have been saved. It is the Republican Party that the people will hold answerable for all this wanton and cruel slaughter. If the President refuses to set his house in order before the elections, the people will put it to rights in a way that may astonish him. How many doubtful States, how many doubtful districts, does he think the Republican Party can carry on the record that ALGER has made, and that he has allowed ALGER to keep on making?

BLACK PERISHES, PLATT SURVIVES.

Bitter thoughts possess the mind of Gov. FRANK S. BLACK in these days, we imagine, and rage and rebellion, if he is capable of such vehement emotions, raise a tumult within his bosom.

He is about to sink into an eternal obscurity, while Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, the master he has obeyed to his cost and ruin, rides the waves of the storm-tossed political ocean like an experienced duck, and is visibly making his way to shelter. BLACK is lost. PLATT is going to save himself. It is one of the tragedies of politics, a tragedy in which both the principal actors exhibit ingratitude and faithlessness. Both are perfectly selfish, and either would cheerfully destroy the other to keep his own head above water. If there were honor in base transactions these two men ought to stand by each other. Although BLACK was not originally PLATT'S candidate, PLATT permitted him to be nominated. He accepted him when he might have rejected him. As Governor BLACK is really PLATT'S creation. But after obeying PLATT in all things for over half of his term, he suddenly turned his back upon him, a cold and thankless back, at the beginning of this all-important year of the State campaign. The serpent's tooth is a pretty blunt instrument compared to the behavior of FRANK S. BLACK to THOMAS C. PLATT.

On his part, PLATT has turned toward BLACK the most unfeeling and ruthless side of his nature. The boss was probably well enough content with the Governor. He could have overlooked his tearing off the collar and his insubordinate conduct. BLACK is ordinarily tractable and obedient. In the view of PLATT those are the foundation virtues in the character of a perfect Governor. But it chanced that about the time when BLACK began to press for the renomination there was an eruptive disturbance in the State canals, with an upheaval of much tenacious mud. PLATT looked BLACK over, observed the profuse discolorations, the stains, and the smirches, and forthwith decided to drop him. He could not be elected if nominated, therefore he must be sent to Coventry.

Yet the canal frauds and steals were the work of PLATT'S men and done in his interest. The Platt machine was the chief beneficiary of the misdeeds of ALDRIDGE and ADAMS. If BLACK'S treatment of PLATT was rebellion, PLATT'S treatment of BLACK was detestable ingratitude. It is a pretty mean thing to hand over to destruction the man who has forfeited his public reputation and imperilled his immortal soul in doing your dirty work.

But behold PLATT! He tramples upon the expiring BLACK and rises, serene and confident, to safety and a future of assured prosperity and power. He declares for ROOSEVELT—for there is now no doubt that he has done so—throwing the weight of his and the machine's influence in favor of the Colonel's nomination. No doubt ROOSEVELT might have carried the convention without PLATT and in spite of him. But PLATT is the most powerful Republican in the State and his decision is at once conclusive. His timely action, leading probably to a practically uncontested nomination, will not fail of appreciation or of reward. Not that he will be able to get from ROOSEVELT as Governor anything that ROOSEVELT as Governor ought not to give. That is out of the question. But the continuance of his bosship and the maintenance of his machine are assured. He will under a Roosevelt administration be still a man to be reckoned with in the party, a very powerful Republican. Except in the Executive Chamber PLATT, in the event of ROOSEVELT'S election, will possess and wield unimpaired the power he has wielded during the last three years.

It will be hard for BLACK to retire to the dullness and obscurity of Troy. It will be infuriating to see PLATT, the man who made and ruined him, still firm in the saddle and exercising an undiminished control over the Republican organization.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Gen. ZURLINDEN, Military Governor of Paris, and for a brief period in 1895 Minister of War, accepts his old portfolio again with the full consciousness of the crisis at hand. He had a strong intimation of this crisis when he succeeded Gen. MERCIER, during whose administration DREYFUS was arrested and convicted. But the blow was reserved until the present time. Owing to his liberal-mindedness and oft-insinuated convictions on the great case set before him, Gen. ZURLINDEN seems to be a man who will not shirk the full duty of his office according to the highest conception of it.

It was eminently fit that M. CAVAIGNAC, after having been made a fool of by at least one member of the General Staff, should throw up the war portfolio in disgust. Another reason probably moved Gen. SAUSSIER, ex-Generalissimo and ex-Military Governor of Paris, to shun the proffered portfolio. He fully recognized the position which the new Minister of War must assume before a people who are beginning to realize that perhaps, after all, civil justice is a better thing for an industrious country than the military article.

The new Minister of War must forswear the cherished tradition of the infallibility of the military fetich; he must begin his administration with the tacit admission that a French court-martial may be mistaken, and he must be ready to face whatever that admission invites. Gen. ZURLINDEN seems to be such a man.

In the meantime the Parisians are getting ready to raise that peculiarly fateful cry of the boulevards: "Nous sommes trahis!" just as they did in 1815, in 1848, and again in 1871. They have been betrayed, indeed. CAVAIGNAC, the sincere, honest CAVAIGNAC, who wanted to throw "more light," was betrayed, and so was that poor simpleton, M. ERNEST JUDET, who attacked EMILE ZOLA through the author's dead father by publishing scandalous stories in Le Petit Journal. M. JUDET was heavily fined for the libel, but that did not trouble him. He persisted—he persisted until the man who had furnished him with documentary ammunition confessed himself to be a forger and closed the incident by committing suicide. Then M. JUDET, mortified, but with stronger recuperative powers than M. CAVAIGNAC, cried: "I, too, am betrayed; let us have a revision of the trial."

"We are betrayed!" shouted by myriads around the Place de la Concorde, is not a cry to meditate over. When it once rings out, according to precedent in the most trustworthy chronicles, something always happens. The Council of State would do well to silence the cry before it is raised too loud. Apparently they can only do this by acquiescing in the reopening of the Dreyfus case. The eyes of the whole civilized world are focussed on Paris at this moment. For the best that there is in France, let us hope that what is needful may be done before it is too late.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

It is characteristic of the Kaiser that he should have "got in" his congratulations to Gen. KITCHENER ahead of anybody else. It is to be hoped that nobody in England will take occasion to recall that the last time the Kaiser offered his telegraphic congratulations upon a victory was to Oom PAUL upon his repulse of the Jameson raid, and his incidental killing of a number of Englishmen.

Whether the later dispatch obliterates the memory of the earlier or not, it shows the desire of its author to stand well with England. The same desire was shown in the speech which he contributed on Sunday to the Waterloo Monument at Hanover. In this he naturally recalled the participation of Prussians and Englishmen as allies in the battle, took occasion again to compliment Sir HERBERT KITCHENER'S handsome success, and finally called for cheers for his royal and imperial grandmother. These things would indicate that there is more than gossip in the reports of an Anglo-German understanding in the affairs of Africa, if not also of Asia. The alliance would be quite natural if the Governments of the two countries equally represented the people. And, indeed, in the matter of supporting German interests abroad the German Government is really representative. The German "spheres of influence" in Africa have not thus far amounted to much. They include the first experiments of BISMARCK in the way of colonization, in which his interest rapidly declined even before he retired from office. It is not likely that they ever will amount to much as receptacles for the surplus population of Germany. The German emigrant does not show a preference for residing under the German flag. The first attempts at colonization assumed that he did or would.

But it is quite conceivable that early in the twentieth century these spheres of influence in West and East Africa may become important markets for German products. Germany, indeed, will do her fair share of the business of the world in case the policy of "the open door" should prevail. There is no commercial reason why she should not favor it in China, and hold exclusive possession of Kiao-Chau only as a naval station. If she has been, or can be, induced to do this, the Anglo-German pressure for open markets would be very difficult for France and Russia to resist.

GOOD WARS AND BAD WARS.

We read with surprise and pain in the editorial columns of The Evening Post the following stony-hearted observations upon the bloody victory of the English at Omdurman:

> "While we cannot withhold admiration for the splendid courage of the Khalifa's Emirs, and the rank and file whom they led to their death, it must be said that their destruction was a necessity to human progress in the Nile Valley. The English losses in the engagement were severe, but they will probably never have to meet the Khalifa again. The road is now open to the Victoria Nyanza, and there is no reason why a noble civilization should not arise and flourish in the Upper Nile Valley, as it now flourishes under English tutelage in the land of the Pharaohs. Not the least of the benefits to the human race flowing from this victory will be the suppression of the slave trade of the Red Sea by cutting its main artery at Khartoum."

This British war on the Upper Nile, it appears, is not an "unholy war." It was not the crime of the century to begin it and the cleaning out of the "big black bounding beggars" who inhabit these regions is a good thing.

Precisely the same justifications apply to our war against the Spaniards in Cuba and the Philippines. Not the least of the benefits flowing from our victories is the suppression of Spanish practices more cruel and damnable than the slave trade. There is now no reason why a noble civilization should not rise and flourish in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Luzon. But we are told that our war was begun in a jingo frenzy, and has left us only a legacy of perils.

It is evident that some other sentiment than horror of war in general prompted much of the opposition to the course of our Government in driving Spain out of this hemisphere. Some good men who denounced our war with Spain for the emancipation of the Cubans and the suppression of perilous disorders urged the Government only a few months earlier to go to war with Turkey for the relief of the Armenians and the protection of our missionary interests.

Our German contemporary, The Staats-Zeitung, is also of those who can see no good results of our war. In commenting upon ex-Secretary SHERMAN'S foolish and perfectly unfounded statement that all that the war has accomplished might have been peacefully secured at a cost not exceeding $100,000,000 if Congress had not rushed the country into war, the Staats-Zeitung says:

> "There is, however, no doubt that Congress executed the will of the preponderating part of the American people, and we fear that this majority part has not yet perceived how false the war policy was and into what a hornets' nest we have flung ourselves. The easy-going National character stands in the way, and also the lack of thorough study of the conditions of the existence of democratic-republican institutions."

We are aware, of course, of the deplorable ignorance of the conditions of the existence of democratic-republican institutions that is well-nigh universal in this country. We have to go to The Cologne Gazette, The Hamburger Nachricten, and The North German Gazette for inspired wisdom on that subject. But why does everybody who opposes the war give himself up to gloomy forebodings about hornets' nests? Have their despairing prophecies any other motive than a desperate wish to prove that they were right about the war? Of course there are hornets' nests—lots of them. But did any farmer ever neglect to till his fields because there were hornets' nests in the hedge-rows?

GEN. PANDO'S MALADY.

If there are any surgeons who have made a specialty of the affection called torticollis they ought instantly to betake themselves and their skill to Spain. That country is a field equally promising for such surgeons, whether they go to it as fortune-hunters or as philanthropists, for the malady mentioned is apparently universal there. All the Spaniards we hear of, at any rate, constantly look backward over their shoulders, never forward, and it is impossible to believe that a whole population would maintain this attitude, not less dangerous than ungraceful, if their cervical muscles were in working order.

That change of scene, the seeing of many men and their cities, will not effect a cure is evidenced by the persistence of the torsion in Spaniards like Gen. PANDO. He is intelligent, brave, energetic; he has well-developed powers of observation, and there are several reasons for thinking that his intentions are good; but he is as wrynecked as are the rest of his race, and the voluble orations of which he has delivered himself since his arrival in this city all show that he will continue to gaze behind him at the past till some deftly wielded knife severs the contracted ligaments and permits him to take an astonished survey of the future and its possibilities.

"If this and that had been done," says Gen. PANDO; "if TORAL had not surrendered, if SAGASTA had not treated for peace, if American soldiers had been as bad fighters as their officers were sanitarians, if Havana had been attacked instead of Santiago, if I had ever had a chance to see a Yankee uniform, if—," but there is no necessity for duplicating here an interview published in our local columns yesterday. Talk of this kind, of course, is utterly useless, but that is not its worst quality. The person thus employed is simply preparing new misfortunes for himself, and the nation made up of such persons is in an almost hopeless condition.

Accomplished facts, to be sure, are worth careful study, but not unless they are recognized for what they are, and not unless their bearing on the future is clearly seen. Gen. PANDO admits nothing. He imagines that but for a few mistakes and a little ill-luck Spain might have held her position. His delusions are very strange and very sad. He has an aggravated case of torticollis, and if he goes home with it uncured he is a lost man.

"SCIENTISTS" ARE "BUSY."

That amiable Orangeman—or East Orangeman, to be exact—whose eulogy of "Christian Science" we published yesterday, is a person of much humor. Whether the humor is of the conscious or the unconscious, the voluntary or the involuntary, variety, it is unnecessary to decide. The reality of his humor is beyond question, and that, after all, is the main point.

Especially delightful was his assertion—delicately put in the form of a question, by the way—that newspaper attacks on the "scientists" are unfair, because those individuals are too busy about their holy work ever to reply! If that isn't a colossal joke there never was one. We do not mean to intimate that the exploiters of this particular phase of human credulity are not industrious; indeed, we should not be surprised to learn that many of them, foreseeing the speedy and inevitable end of an extremely profitable business, are dangerously exhausting themselves in the effort to make a lot of hay while the sun shines. But, be that as it may, great numbers of them certainly do find time to answer, usually at great length, every slighting reference to their trade that appears in print. If waste baskets could speak, their testimony would be overwhelming, and it has been our own experience that, while a gibe at anti-vivisection or anti-vaccination would elicit only from fifteen to twenty-three expostulatory communications, one at "Christian Science" was good for at least fifty. And most of them begin with, "I know you won't print this letter, but—" showing that the writer had time for what he knew was useless labor.

Another merry jest in the Orangeman's communication was his declaration that nobody who has not read and tried to understand "Health and Science" has a right to criticise the followers of its author or the principles she teaches. Perusal of that boo' is difficult, comprehension of it is impossible, and if those who cannot do both must be silent, the "scientists" are in no peril.

The third gem of the letter was its claim that such progress as the world has made since 1866 in politics, mechanics, art, science, and morals was due to the book in question! That, however, is a joke not easy to laugh at. It is funny, of course, but it is also pathetic, as a clear revelation of hopeless mania, and a sensitive, sympathetic, altruistic writer feels no impulse to comment upon it lightly.

We recommend our readers to compare the expert opinion upon Camp Wikoff given by Dr. GILMAN THOMPSON in our columns yesterday with the official opinion upon the same subject by the Secretary of War. According to Dr. THOMPSON, "the whole camp is infected by disease," moribund patients are turned out of it and sent adrift, the chief water supply is a well within a rod of a pest pond, and finally the management of the camp is preparing "another outbreak of typhoid fever." Secretary ALGER "feels certain that after a careful examination of Camp Wikoff that everything possible is being done for the men, both sick and well, who are detained there."

Confusing as is the rapid interchange of stolid denial and fierce accusation that is passing between the Administration and its more or less expert critics, there is one plain, unquestionable fact on which the general public can rest secure, by which it can test all the excuses that are made and all the assertions that elicit them. That fact is: Typhoid fever is an absolutely preventable disease. The prevention is not easy, when great bodies of men are massed together in places not specially designed for their accommodation, for it requires the exercise of minute and constant care, but it requires nothing else—no deep knowledge of medicine or bacteriology, no expensive or complicated machinery, no great amount of technical training. The whole thing comes down to—pure water and cleanliness. And for the cure of typhoid the requisites are equally simple. The patients need no costly delicacies, no drugs brought from afar and subtly combined, no delicate instruments found only in great hospitals. The cure is like the prevention, with milk added. Now, typhoid is epidemic in almost every camp, and the surgeons, instead of suppressing the disease, scatter the patients. Here is light by which to judge the denials and the accusations.

SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On May 29, 1898, you published a letter entitled "The Army's Civilian Surgeons," signed, "Veteran." In view of the predictions of that letter, which are to-day more than fulfilled in the deplorable condition of our brave boys, I think it would prove of interest to your readers if you would republish it now. The letter, written early in the campaign, was moderate in tone, scholarly in its style, and far-seeing in its predictions. I hope to read it again in your columns, where its second publication may awaken more appreciation than when it first appeared. The painful objective lessons we are now receiving will help to make its meaning more valuable. PHYSICIAN.
New York, Sept. 5, 1898.

The letter referred to follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perusing the many criticisms of the Administration, in the selection of candidates for staff positions in the army, the various critics appear to me to have ignored one class of appointees, compared to which the others sink into insignificance. It is a generally conceded fact that the campaign upon which our army is about to enter will be, by all odds, more a fight with disease than Spaniards, and it is assumed that every effort should be made by the authorities to mitigate the evils of exposure in a tropical climate, at the height of the fever season. And as most of our troops are raw young men, to whom the vicissitudes of the soldier in even a temperate climate are a new experience, how absolutely necessary is it that trained military hygienists shall administer the medical departments of the various corps and subdivisions of the army.

Yet we read of the appointment of civilian physicians, absolutely inexperienced in military hygiene, unfamiliar with the many details of camp life, and in all respects unfitted to administer and superintend the medical department of an army. The duties of the army and navy surgeon are as distinctly technical and peculiar as those of the line officer, and these duties cannot be efficiently learned by reading; it matters not how prominent a physician may be as a purely civil practitioner, unless he has been thrown in contact with troops in camp and garrison, he cannot comprehend all the details of military hygiene. The military surgeon in all the armies of the world, not excepting Spain, is now a specially trained official. The medical officer of the English Army or Navy is thoroughly equipped for his calling at the celebrated schools at Netley and Haslar, and the French, German, and Russian military surgeons undergo years of training before assignment to duty. And within the last five years our own Government has extended the necessity of this preliminary instruction in the establishing of the schools at Washington and the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The most deplorable feature of the recent appointment of certain Chief Surgeons is the entire indifference on the part of the Administration to the fact that there are 175 to 190 Surgeons in the regular establishment, of whom barely a dozen have been recognized, and those of course from the higher grades in the corps. No Medical Department in the world has a brighter or more earnest class of officers, who constantly contribute to the literature and progress of military and civil hygiene and surgery, and yet we see that of 115 Assistant Surgeons not a single appointment has been made.

The line of the army certainly has some reason to resent the selection of raw civilians, barely out of their teens, from whom it must receive orders, but the entire Nation must deplore the intrusting of our sick and wounded and the care of the healthy to untrained physicians in such a campaign as we anticipate. These remarks, Mr. Editor, are not directed at such distinguished names as Senn, Griffith, Almy, Parkhill, and other experienced National Guard Surgeons, who have so faithfully studied the various problems of military medicine, but to those noted as club and social leaders, whose sole campaigns have been of a political, rather than military, nature.

Should this war continue any length of time, in the great summing up those whose dear ones have been sacrificed by maladministration in this important branch of the army will be justified in their resentment, and the taxpayer doubly taxed to support our pension burdens. VETERAN.
New York, May 27, 1898.

A CONTENTED SOLDIER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the wails of misery we hear from so many of the New York regiments, it will, I am sure, be a pleasure for you to publish the following extract from a "Soldier's letter" from the Twelfth New York, now at Lexington, Ky. The regiment has recently been moved from Chickamauga: "This place is fine; it is just great to be alive and breathe this splendid air after the stenches of Chickamauga. The regiment is fine, too. We sent all our sick men home, and in spite of that, we brought down here 999 men, besides the officers. We are not going about telling what a dreadful time we are having. We are filling up on good Government grub, well cooked in our regiment, or somebody knows why, drinking the good Kentucky whisky, flirting with the Lexington girls, and looking for a scrap with any one that wants one. When we see any pale and lanky "Massachusetts fisherman"—that's what we call the Eighth Massachusetts—we holler, "There he goes!" "I want to go home!" What we want is to run up against a lot of Spanish guerrillas in Cuba and make the hair fly. We have been learning to fight all Summer. We want the chance to pitch in. Leonard and Parker will put us through; we just bet on them every time. Parker is a fighter from way back, and where he goes the boys will follow mighty quick. I have told you about him before. He is our regular army officer, the best going. If the Eighth and Ninth Regiments had one like him they would be a heap sight better off. When this business is over I'm going to enlist for Uncle Sam himself, you bet."

I do not give this man's name, as the letter is repeated without his knowledge. It speaks for itself, and well.
Mrs. HENRY MARTIN.
Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1898.

Tardiness of Promotions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More names are being sent up for honors in the navy, and the heroes of the land battle at Manila are promoted before the smoke has cleared away from the guns almost; but how about the brave men of San Juan and El Caney? In the name of Heaven, are the daredevil heroes of Santiago never to be honored by the President? Are the Majors and Captains and First Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants of the regulars that fought as American troops have seldom fought, over two months ago, never to be named for promotions? Delayed honors are cheap honors, and if these men are to receive anything it should be given them now. READER.
Cincinnati, Sept. 3, 1898.

Miles, Shafter, and Alger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 2 (Column 1, Third Paragraph,) of your to-day's issue you report Gen. Shafter as saying that his arrival at Camp Wikoff made him commander of the camp because he was the ranking officer there. Does not this admission from Mr. Alger's favorite settle the question of who was in command at Santiago on Gen. Miles's arrival; and does not Alger's secret letter to Shafter show that he (Alger) stated an untruth in the same? DAILY READER.
Newark, N. J., Sept. 2, 1898.

MR. ALGER AND GEN. MILES.

From The Daily News (Chicago) (Ind.)

Now that Miles is to take a hand in ventilating the War Department, a little much-needed light and air will be let into that cave of gloom.

From The News (Providence, R. I.) Rep.

One of the most serious problems that the war has compelled the Administration to face seems to be what to do with the Secretary of War.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register, (Dem.)

When Gen. Miles returns there will be a grand chorus revival of "The Letter That Never Came," with Alger in the explanatory solo part.

From The Boston Commercial.

If Secretary of War Alger hoped to strengthen himself politically by appointing politicians to important positions in the army he will doubtless discover his colossal blunder when the proper time arrives.

From The Standard, (Bridgeport, Conn.,) (Rep.)

Secretary Alger's late activity in reforming his department, cutting down red-tape delay and doing what is needed, shows how he might have prevented the sickness, suffering, and death that have occurred through neglect. The thing is shown to be possible and therefore there is no excuse for its not having been done.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

If the Miles interview is genuine—and there is little doubt but that it is, although he very probably did not mean it for publication yet awhile—there will be some exciting scenes in the capital of the Nation when he comes marching home. The army, moreover, is behind Miles, and if it gets in full cry after the wrongdoers in this war, they will be forced to seek cover.

From The Sentinel (Milwaukee,) (Rep.)

Gen. Alger would do well quietly to ascertain whether Gen. Miles really said what The Star reports him to have said, and then, if the authenticity of the interview be established, to give his side of the story. An attitude of superior indifference to nearly all charges, no matter from what quarter they come, is not always dignified. People are apt to think that no answer is made because none can be made.

From The Sun, (Baltimore) (Ind.)

Investigation may be stifled, or may be made a mere formality and a farce. But the truth is bound to come out, and any attempts to suppress it for personal or political reasons will only serve to make the popular judgment more unanimous and more severe, when in spite of official influences and efforts to the contrary, the truth and the whole truth shall come to be known.

From The Commercial Tribune (Cincinnati) (Rep.)

If Gen. Miles has been correctly quoted he makes charges against the War Department, and inferentially against its head, the Secretary of War, that cannot be lightly passed over. He cannot do less than put the case formally before President McKinley, nor can the President let the matter pass without searching inquiry. In any event, the matter has become so far a public scandal that nothing short of a thorough, an absolutely searching, investigation will satisfy the people.

From The Morning News (Savannah, Ga.,) (Dem.)

Of course, all this talk may be originating with those friends of Gen. Miles who feel that he has not been treated fairly by the War Department. They even go so far as to say that there has existed a conspiracy against him in that department ever since the beginning of the war. If that is true the fact will undoubtedly be brought out by the friends of Gen. Miles soon after Congress meets. He may have enemies in the War Department, but he has friends there also, and they will see to it that he has justice done him, if he has been wronged.

From The Morning Oregonian (Portland,) (Rep.)

Everywhere the signs of incompetence were evident. The answer that "the staff had broken down" under the comparatively light weight of 20,000 men is a confession that the "staff" had broken down chiefly because it could not carry the weight of a Secretary whose efforts at military energy of administration were suggestive of locomotor ataxia: When Gen. Miles respectfully said that he had all the men he wanted for his Puerto Rico expedition eighteen regiments were ordered thither by the War Office, so that they may not go home without having had a military picnic.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel, (Dem.)

There have been indications of trouble in store for Secretary Alger of the War Department for some weeks past, but nothing so sensational has yet appeared as the charges that are now made of persistent attempts to injure Gen. Miles, the most serious of which was the suppression of an order directing him to take charge of the Santiago campaign. It is, of course, possible that there is some exaggeration in the reports that are circulated, but there has apparently been some serious misunderstanding between Gen. Miles and the War Department.

From The Times, (Washington) (Ind.)

What makes the investigation all the more necessary, not by Congress, but at the instigation of the President, is the fact that the friends of the Secretary of War have quoted the President as being entirely satisfied with the administration of the War Department. This is to charge him with indifference to the needless afflictions, ending in death in so many cases, of our heroes. This is where the matter touches the President directly and personally. If Gen. Miles should be unable to effect what the wounded and sick soldiers, a loyal newspaper press, the Medical Corps, and the entire profession have failed to achieve, then we must wait for the action of Congress, which will be positive, and, we hope, non-partisan.

From The Dover (N. J.) Index, (Dem.)

The case of Miles versus Alger is getting hotter every day. The latest outbreak comes from Smith D. Fry, the special Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Times, who publicly calls upon President McKinley for the good of the country, as well as as the protection of his good name and fair fame to direct an investigation of the War Department before Congress takes the task. In addition to the incompetency, disobedience, and criminal carelessness which have resulted in the needless sacrifice of human life, Mr. Fry explicitly charges that there was an organized plot in the department against the commanding General of the army. We shall soon see what is going to be done about this miserable condition of affairs, which would have made it still worse for our troops had they been fighting against any one else but the Spaniards.

From The Baltimore News, (Dem.)

From the beginning to the end Mr. Alger seems to have used his power in what must prove a vain attempt to improve his political prospects. It is charged that he kept Gen. Miles in the background and sent Shafter (a Michigan man) to the front to strengthen himself in his Senatorial race, a reason which may also explain the prominent place given to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments of Michigan Volunteers. As Gen. Shafter's work around Santiago is being brought under closer examination, the results which might be expected from a political appointment are being unearthed and the impression is growing that we may thank Admiral Cervera and Gen. Toral that the bravery of our soldiers did not prove ineffectual.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

We are not unmindful of the new work entailed on the War Department by this war, or of its difficulties, but we have seen these tasks well met long ago. We recognize the inefficiency, in certain respects, of militia, because they are ignorant of daily cares—of housekeeping. They should have been put into the field only under trained United States officers. The Nation learned that long ago. But just for these causes Secretary Alger, which in part he could have avoided, should have taken the more pains to succeed.

So we say once more that the difference in opinion between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles can only be settled one way, and that the Nation needs either the removal or the investigation of Secretary Alger.

It is the Republicans who demand it.

From The Times, (Kansas City) (Dem.)

It is pretty certain that Alger started out to suppress Miles and give Shafter a chance to win the Lieutenant General's epaulets. Shafter is not only a Michigan man, but he stood by Alger when he was court-martialed for cowardice, but now that they have fallen out, and it being necessary to Shafter's happiness that he be on good terms with the commander of the army, he may lend Miles a helping hand by telling the truth about the blunders of the Santiago campaign. If he does Alger will find himself between the upper and nether stone of the army's mill, with the public sticking pins in him. No man ever lived who had such an unholy ambition to be President as Alger. From the time he bought Sherman's Southern delegates to the National Convention down to awarding army contracts as Secretary of War he has been scheming to that end.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Dem.)

Gen. Miles does not propose to sit quiet any longer under the treatment he has received from Gen. Alger, and when he returns to Washington it is not unlikely that the politician Secretary of War will find his situation not a pleasant one. Already an attempt is made to avert trouble from the Secretary by starting the story that the real enemy of the commanding Major General of the army is Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and that he has been doing his best to put both Miles and Alger in a hole for purposes of his own.

There will be plenty of work for the Congressional committee of investigation into the conduct of the war. When the result of its investigations becomes known it is hardly likely that Gen. Alger will pass from the War Department to the Senate, although the wires are already being laid in Michigan to that end. Gen. Alger has lumber and other business interests that should be given his entire attention. He has had more than enough war and politics for the good of his reputation.

From The Boston Herald.

The strength of the conviction that Secretary Alger should not be continued in office is emphasized by the stand taken by The Philadelphia Ledger on the subject. The Ledger is well understood to be one of the most cautious and conservative of journals, yet it is moved to say in this connection that "Simon Cameron gave the country less cause for popular criticism, and President Lincoln less cause for his removal from his office, than Secretary Alger has given the country and President McKinley." It declares further that "President McKinley's war administration is without a flaw, save that which his Secretary of War has placed upon it. In other directions it has excited general admiration and commendation." And it asks: "Why, then, in respect of the interests of the country, of the welfare of our brave soldiers, of the best judgment of the people, why should he not ask for the resignation of the Secretary of War?" This is a pointed query, and is one that is being put in the minds of many people. It is becoming a matter of wonder that it does not have more effect.

NUGGETS.

An Explanation.

She—What is meant by the saying that a man is convalescing?

He—That he has outwitted his doctor, I suppose.—Topeka Capital.

Wood in Warships.

The Administration is against the use of wood in future warships, just as it is discouraging the idea there's any Presidential timber in the present fleet.—Philadelphia Times.

Why He Doubts.

"Eph, do you believe that the Cubans are colored people like yourself?"

"No, Sah. If dey used razzers 'stid of dem dar machetes, den I'd take some stock in dat ya'n."—Detroit Free Press.

The Colonel's Interpretation.

"What do you understand by the line 'Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink?'" asked the Kentucky Major.

"Why, that there wasn't anything but water to be had," replied the Kentucky Colonel.—Chicago Evening Post.

A Waxahachie Speech.

This appears in the Memphis Commercial Appeal: "The Dallas News speaks of Senator Chilton's Waxahachie speech. What kind of an oration is a Waxahachie speech?" A Waxahachie speech is a speech made in the centre of the only county in the United States that produces 140,000 bales of cotton and 3,000,000 bushels of corn in the same year.—Dallas News.

THE ONE WHO WON'T BE THERE.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

I don't think I'll go in to town to see the boys come back;
My bein' there would do no good in all that jam and pack;
There'll be enough to welcome them—to cheer them when they come
A-marchin' bravely to the time that's beat upon the drum—
They'll never miss me in the crowd—not one of 'em will care
If, when the cheers are ringin' loud, I'm not among them there.

I went to see them march away—I hollered with the rest,
And didn't they look fine, that day, a-marchin' four abreast,
With my boy James up near the front, as handsome as could be,
And wavin' back a fond farewell to mother and to me!
I vow my old knees trimbled so, when they had all got by,
I had to jist set down upon the curbstone there and cry.

And now they're comin' home agen! The record that they won
Was sich as shows we still have men when men's work's to be done!
There wasn't one of 'em that flinched, each feller stood the test—
Wherever they were sent they sailed right in and done their best!
They didn't go away to play—they knowed what was in store—
But there's a grave somewhere, to-day, down on the Cuban shore!

I guess that I'll not go to town to see the boys come in;
I don't jist feel like mixin' up in all that crush and din!
There'll be enough to welcome them—to cheer them when they come,
A-marchin' bravely to the time that's beat upon the drum,
And the boys'll never notice—not a one of 'em will care,
For the soldier that would miss me ain't a-goin' to be there!

YOUNG QUEEN ENTHRONED

Wilhelmina Arrives in Amsterdam, Where the Civil and Military Authorities Pay Her Homage.

SHE MAKES BRIEF REPLIES.

Sixty Thousand People Gather About the Palace When She Appears—The City Decorated Profusely—Great Enthusiasm.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen mother started from this city for Amsterdam, where the ceremony of enthroning was to take place to-day.

The route from the palace to the railway station was filled with immense crowds of people, who gave the young Queen an enthusiastic ovation. Her Majesty was attired in a white satin gown, over which she wore a white cashmere shawl.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—Beginning at early dawn, vast crowds of people gathered in the streets, which were lavishly decorated, in anticipation of the entry of Queen Wilhelmina. The weather was bright, and trains from the provinces brought thousands of visitors to the city. The stands which had been erected along the route of the procession were packed early, as was also the Damplatz. The route to the royal palace was lined by thirty-five workingmen's unions and eleven military associations, the latter comprising veterans of 1830-31 and other retired soldiers, to the number of 5,000.

As the royal train reached the railway station the firing of a salute of 101 guns was commenced, and the bells of all the churches were pealed.

Queen Wilhelmina arrived at the railway station in Amsterdam at 2 o'clock, and was enthusiastically received. The Burgomaster delivered an address of welcome, to which her Majesty replied:

"For a long time past I have been looking forward to this moment, which is the most solemn of my life."

The Queen then briefly addressed the various bodies assembled to welcome her. The Burgomaster's daughter presented her Majesty with bouquets of orange flowers tied with mauve ribbons.

The entire Court, in carriages, participated in the procession to the palace. A guard of honor composed of Generals escorted the royal coach.

Gen. Damonceau was thrown from his horse.

After Burgomaster Van den Hovan, Governor of the Province of Northern Holland, had offered the province's homage, in the course of a speech referring to the ties that for more than three centuries had bound the province and the House of Orange, the Queen replied briefly, saying: "I am happy that this great day has arrived."

Six hours before Queen Wilhelmina's arrival 200,000 people had assembled in the streets and around the palace. Her Majesty appeared at 3:30 o'clock P. M., preceded by thirty divisions, including representatives of the army and navy, Governmental and municipal officials, and Princes from Holland's East Indian colonies, who came here expressly to witness the enthroning of the young Queen.

The royal coach was of white, ornamented with gold, and drawn by eight black horses. Queen Wilhelmina, who looked pale and tired, bowed and waved her handkerchief continually. In front of the palace the army and navy were drawn up in the form of a great square. The coach passed along the four sides of this square before drawing up at the entrance of the palace. A few moments later Queen Wilhelmina appeared upon the balcony and bowed repeatedly to the 60,000 people who approached the palace, waving handkerchiefs, hats, and flags. Meanwhile many bands were playing national airs, chimes of bells were ringing, and steam whistles shrieking their salutes to the young sovereign.

The Damplatz, the High Bridge over the Amstel, the principal canals, and the streets through which the Queen passed were adorned with festoons and triumphal arches. One of the more elaborate decorations was prepared during last Winter, the work giving employment to 400 men. A striking feature in this was a representation of Admiral De Ruyter's old flagship, The Peace. All the houses surrounding the Damplatz were literally enshrouded with gay draperies and natural flowers, which extended from the ground to the roof.

The streets through which the procession passed to the Damplatz were lined throughout their entire length by uniformed guards, who kept back the throngs. The crowds in the streets, at the windows, and on the roofs formed a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, everybody shouting and singing to the utmost of their ability. The palace, in sharp contrast to the otherwise brilliant scene, stood bare, gray, and undecorated in the centre of the Damplatz. The space in front of the palace was occupied by a line of halberdiers and musketeers, attired in the seventeenth century costume of the Restoration, the tunic of each being of a different color. These men carried the heavy, clumsy weapons of the period they were supposed to represent, and they manoeuvred in accordance with the ancient drill. During their evolutions the crowd sang numberless national airs.

THE CORONATION CEREMONIES.

From The London Standard of Aug. 24.

A coronation commemorative medal will be distributed to 70,000 children of the lower schools on Monday, Sept. 5. The medal, which is of white metal, suspended from an orange ribbon, bears the imprint of the young Queen and the date of her accession. The City of Amsterdam will also present to each child a coronation plate of pottery, bearing the inscription, "Joyful Amsterdam to her Children; September, 1898." In addition to these permanent mementoes of the great ceremony, the children will be regaled with cakes, sweets, and other refreshments at the expense of the city.

The route which the Queen will traverse to the Royal Palace will be lined by thirty-five workingmen's unions and eleven military associations. The latter will comprise veterans of 1830-1, soldiers who have fought in the Dutch Indies, riflemen, and retired soldiers. In all, some 5,000 of these old servants of the Crown will be paraded, with five bands, 104 banners belonging to the various veterans' associations, and seventy-one military standards. The Damplatz, the High Bridge over the Amstel, the principal canals, and the streets through which the Queen will pass are being adorned with festoons and triumphal arches. One of the more elaborate of these decorations was prepared during last Winter, the work giving employment to 400 men. A striking feature in this was a representation of Admiral De Ruyter's old flagship, The Peace," the old flagship of De Ruyter, which is the gift of the citizens living on either bank of one of the chief canals of the city.

When Queen Wilhelmina has reached the palace she will be serenaded by some thousands of vocalists belonging to different choral associations, who will render national hymns and specially composed odes to the accompaniment of four military bands. The offering of the Executive Committee of the Amsterdam festivities will consist of a service plate, stamped with the figure of the Dutch virgin. In the background is represented the New Church, where the coronation ceremony takes place, with the rising sun behind it. In the foreground is depicted the Dutch lion, surrounded by the emblems of commerce, industry, agriculture, and navigation. The inscription upon the plate runs: "Amsterdam, 6th September, 1898. Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands."

The chief feature on Wednesday, the 7th, will be the great water carnival and display of fireworks. The chief part of the Dutch fleet will be assembled on the Y, and a large regatta will be held. In the evening the warships and hundreds of smaller craft will be elaborately illuminated. The fireworks display will close with an outline of the young Queen in fire. When her Majesty goes to inspect the golden coach, which is the coronation gift of the people of Amsterdam, the guard of honor will be furnished by 200 little boys belonging to a species of schoolboy battalion

Secretary Jackson in Holland.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, has gone to The Hague, on an invitation to be present at the ceremonies in connection with the accession of Queen Wilhelmina. He will return to Berlin on Thursday next.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMPACT.

The London Times Learns that the Russians Are Behaving Badly in Liao Tong.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"We learn from good authority that an Anglo-Russian understanding is practically complete. Great Britain recognizes Russia in Manchuria, Russia undertaking to satisfy Great Britain in Chinese railway matters, and to respect England's sphere in the Valley of the Yang-Tse-Kiang."

The Daily Mail also understands that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, acting in behalf of South African interests, is negotiating to purchase the Delagoa Railway from Portugal.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times, who has just paid a visit to Niu-Chwang, in the Province of Liao-Tong, Manchuria, a terminus of the proposed railway extension, the contract for building which has been at issue between the Russian and British Governments, says:

"The Russians are acting there quite regardless of the rights of Englishmen and others, and as if the place belonged to them."

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai, it is rumored there that the British fleet is under orders to rendezvous at Niu-Chwang.

GERMANS DEMAND LOW DUTIES.

Same Decreases Given to France by Treaty Asked For—John A. Kasson Refutes the Claim.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Government, through Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, has demanded that the same tariff decreases granted France in the recent treaty shall be accorded Germany, under the "most favored nation" clause.

A strong reply by Mr. John A. Kasson, Special Reciprocity Commissioner of the United States, refuting the claim, has been presented to Dr. von Holleben, and a copy of it has arrived here.

America contends that the "most favored nation" clause does not apply. Germany claims that the treaty of 1828, whose terms include the clause, is still valid, as the United States, by silence, has agreed thereto, and that it was not vitiated by the treaty of 1871.

Foreign Office officials here decline to express an opinion on the subject at present, but will give one later on.

Herr Vosberg Reckow of the Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, admitted to-day, in the course of an interview, that the "most favored nation" clause had been violated repeatedly by both Germany and America, and that it was doubtful whether the clause still held.

He also admitted that the German Empire did not insist over all treaties of foreign States with Prussia.

Andrew D. White Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, has gone on a trip down the Rhine. He will return to Berlin in about ten days.

GLADSTONE'S WILL PROBATED.

His Personal Estate Valued at $297,530—His Sons Appointed Executors.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The will of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £59,506, ($297,530.)

Mr. Gladstone's will was written by himself, in an ordinary memorandum book. It is a document of about 2,000 words, and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship. The second clause of the will has reference to the funeral arrangements, and says:

"Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only that they be very simple and private, unless there be conclusive reasons to the contrary. And I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie. On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me."

After appointing his sons as executors, the will charges the future possessor of Hawarden to remember that, as the head of the family, it will be his duty to extend good offices to the other members thereof according to his ability and their manifest needs and merits. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants, and bequeathes to his grandson, William, as heirlooms, all patents of Crown offices held by the testator, and books and prints presented to him by the Queen, letters from the Queen, &c.

The will bears date Nov. 26, 1896.

DUBLIN HONORS JAMES EGAN.

Released Prisoner Elected Swordbearer of the Corporation—His Lectures in America.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—The Corporation of Dublin has elected as Swordbearer James Egan of New York, who was released from prison after ten years' penal servitude for treason-felony.

James Egan, one of the foremost Nationalists of Dublin, ever since his release from prison in 1894 has labored early and late to secure the release of the Irish political prisoners confined in English prisons. He took up his residence in Dublin as the accredited delegate of the amnesty associations of Great Britain and Ireland. Egan has served ten years in a convict cell in Portland Prison. He was arrested in Birmingham, England, in May, 1884, and after a short trial was convicted of treason-felony and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The injustice done him was so apparent that the Government, after ten years of delay, was obliged to yield to the repeated efforts to secure his release, and he was discharged.

His descriptions of the treatment of political prisoners in England and Ireland have aroused much comment. When, in May, 1897, he visited this country as the delegate to the United States from the amnesty associations of Great Britain and Ireland, he made speeches throughout the country reciting the wrongs done those Irishmen whose only crime, he affirmed, was patriotism. At that time, concerning his own experiences in prison, he said:

"While I was in Portland we worked at making those heavy canvas mail bags that are used to carry the mail on the big steamships. The ordinary convicts, such as murderers, burglars, &c., were given leather guards to protect the palm of the hand from the big needle that was forced through the canvas by an iron shield fixed in this leather guard. We were not allowed any palm guards, and had to force our needles through as best we could. My right hand was a mass of eruptions after two weeks of this sort of work, but this made no difference to our brutal guards, and my companions and myself were forced to keep at the work."

FATALITIES IN THE ALPS.

A Husband Throws Himself Into an Abyss After His Bride.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There has been another series of fatalities in the Austrian Alps. One case—the case of a newly married couple—was particularly sad. The bride lost her footing and fell; the rope broke, and she went to destruction. The husband deliberately threw himself after her and was killed. A gentleman who visited the spot two days after lost his balance and fell, being killed instantly."

Extreme Measures in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 5.—This afternoon the Peruvian Congress, by an immense majority, sanctioned the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as the result of the Caceirst agitation and other disturbances

Spain Honors President Faure.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Official Gazette to-morrow will publish a royal decree appointing M. Faure, President of the French Republic, a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Eleven Deaths by Fire in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 5.—In a large fire to-day at Maddaloni, near Caserta, seven men, two women, and two children were killed.

THE CHARGE AT OMDURMAN.

Correspondent Howard's Death and the Wounding of Col. Rhodes—Some Gallant Exploits.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The latest accounts of the capture of Omdurman add but little to those received yesterday. All agree as to the brilliancy of the cavalry charge of the Twenty-first Lancers. This was the great feature of the battle. Every man who fell in the charge was immediately hacked to pieces by the fanatical dervishes, yet the Lancers reformed as coolly as if on parade.

One Corporal, covered with blood and reeling in his saddle, was ordered to fall out. He waved his bent lance and shouted: "Never."

When Lieut. Grenfell was missed, Lieut. Montmorency, with a few comrades, made a most gallant attempt to recover the body and held the enemy at bay with revolvers. They secured the body and then lost it again, as the horse on which it was placed shied.

There was another memorable incident while MacDonald's Black Brigade was cautiously crossing the field, after the dervishes had broken, to dispatch the wounded Baggaras—an imperative duty, owing to the custom of the Baggaras to feign death and then deal a fatal blow to the unwary enemy.

The dervishes re-formed and, with reinforcements, made a desperate rush upon an isolated camel corps, believing they had it at their mercy. The corps retired steadily, without confusion. MacDonald's brigade, assisted by the gunboats, came to the rescue, and covered the retirement of the camel corps by pouring volley after volley on the advancing dervishes, who, although their ranks were terribly thinned, continued their desperate advance.

More dervishe reserves swept down, the engagement became brisk and general, but the enemy was soon completely repulsed.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Omdurman relate that the newspaper correspondent Howard, who was afterward killed, rode in the gallant charge of the Twenty-first Lancers. These troops were scouting, when they saw in the bush between 600 and 700 dervishes. The lancers charged the enemy, and suddenly found themselves face to face with 2,000 swordsmen, being thus outnumbered at least four to one. The dervishes were hidden from view in a hollow. The lancers rode through them, reformed, and charged back to recover their wounded, who were being savagely slaughtered.

The official list gives the number of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as 2, while 13 were wounded. Of the men, 23 were killed and 99 wounded. The loss sustained by the natives was: Officers, 1 killed, 8 wounded; men, 20 killed, 221 wounded.

Col. Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes, and correspondent of The London Times, was severely wounded, a bullet having struck him in the shoulder.

BRITISH FLAG OVER KHARTOUM.

Kitchener Orders Squads of Camels to Continue the Pursuit of the Khalifa.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The War Office received this evening the following dispatch, dated at Omdurman yesterday, from the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener:

"This morning the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony upon the walls of the Saraya (the palace) in Khartoum.

"All the British wounded have left for Abadia in barges towed by steamers. I saw them before leaving. They were all doing well, and were comfortable.

"The cavalry sent in pursuit of the Khalifa were compelled to abandon the attempt, owing to the exhaustion of the horses, but I have ordered camel squads to continue the pursuit."

CAIRO, Sept. 5.—Advices from Omdurman say that the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry which went in pursuit of Khalifa Abdullah, after the fall of Omdurman, abandoned the pursuit about thirty miles beyond the city. The horses were completely exhausted, having been ridden forty-eight hours, during fifteen of which they had been engaged in fighting.

The Khalifa has gone to Kordofan, to the southwest of Omdurman. Gen. Kitchener has organized Arab camel squads to follow him.

Yesterday the British and Egyptian forces with the Sirdar participated in an imposing service in memory of Gen. Gordon.

WILLIAM'S ADJUTANT DEAD.

Gen. von Winterfeld of the German Army Passes Away.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Gen. von Winterfeld, Emperor William's Adjutant, is dead.

AMERICAN BOOK FORBIDDEN.

Papal Ban Against a Buffalo Priest's Work On Monks.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The Sacred Congregation has placed in the Index Expurgatorius a book entitled "Monks and Their Decline," written by the Rev. Father G. Zurcher of St. Joseph's Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

DANISH QUEEN'S CONDITION.

Louise Obliged to Give Up Her Drives Owing to Difficult Breathing.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—Queen Louise passed a restless night, but this morning is reported as being somewhat better. Although her Majesty has long suffered from a difficulty in breathing, she kept up her daily drive until very recently.

ITALY FAVORABLE TO PEACE.

She Will Offer to Second the Czar's Proposal in Every Possible Way.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The Popolo Romano announces that the Italian Government has decided to reply to the circular of Emperor Nicholas on the subject of a conference to consider international peace measures by an offer to second his proposal in every possible way.

YACHT CORONET IN COLLISION.

Struck and Damaged the British Schooner Stella Maud in a Fog.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 5.—The schooner yacht Coronet, returning to New York from an Eastern cruise, and the British schooner Stella Maud, Capt. Miller, from Hartford, Conn., for St. John, in ballast, collided off Point Judith at 10 o'clock last night during a thick fog.

The Coronet struck the Stella Maud just aft of her main rigging, and carried away a portion of the main and quarter rails and the stern boat and davits and caused other damage. John D. McLean, mate of the Stella Maud, was struck by the Coronet's head gear and thrown overboard, but was rescued. The Coronet sustained but slight damage and proceeded.

The Stella Maud arrived here to-day.

TWO WOMEN CHASED BY A BULL.

They Got Through and Over a Wire Fence Just in Time.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Frank Dodge of North Pelham and Miss Edith Fairchild of New York, her guest, had an exciting experience with a bull yesterday. They had gone to the railway station to see Mr. Dodge start for New York, and, while walking home, took a short cut through the woods of Winyah Park, the property of Col. Richard Lathers. One portion of this property is let out for pasturage, and among the animals there was the King of Pelham, the property of Patrick Walsh. He had broken his chain.

The two women were halfway across the park when they discovered the bull was not tethered. The bull chased them and they fled, but on reaching the boundary found a high stone wall which they could not climb. They fled along the wall with the bull after them. They saw the animal would have caught them had not the chain, about forty feet of which was dragging after the animal, caught in some bushes. As it was, they reached a place where there was a wire fence, only a few feet ahead of the bull.

Mrs. Dodge crawled through the fence, ruining her clothing, and Miss Fairchild climbed it with equally bad results, but in time to escape the bull. Mrs. Dodge fainted and was revived at a near farmhouse. Miss Fairchild, in getting off the fence, fell and cut her face. To-day Mrs. Dodge is confined to her room from nervous prostration.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

De Wolf Hopper in Sousa's New Operetta at the Knickerbocker.

"THE CHARLATAN" A SUCCESS

The Castle Square Opera Company at the American—"Secret Service" Revived at the Empire Theatre.

As the elongated comedian said in the unusually weak speech which he made at the end of the second act, the warmth of the weather was in keeping with the warmth of De Wolf Hopper's reception at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. Mr. Hopper goes away with the last of those who seek cool breezes by the sea and in the mountains, and he comes back with the first of them. This year he chances to be a little ahead of time, but that is not his fault. If the matter becomes mixed in its dates, Mr. Hopper never does.

His return last night was marked by the production of a new operetta, entitled "The Charlatan," the book of Charles Klein and the music of John Philip Sousa. It may be said at once that, although the work is not distinguished by uncommon cleverness either in libretto or music, it contains all the elements of popularity and ought to be a valuable addition to Mr. Hopper's repertory.

The story is that of a "dealer in magic and spells," who engages with a plotting Russian gentleman of high degree to palm off his daughter as a Princess and thereby secure her marriage to a young Prince who has been ordered to marry no one beneath the rank of Princess on pain of the Czar's displeasure. Just why the plotter plots is not made clear, but no one really cares about that. The plot paves the way for unreal, comic-opera complications and for heaps of trouble for the charlatan himself. Of course the young Prince and his false Princess fall in love with one another, sing the usual duets, and find happiness in the third act.

After all, what matters the plot? There are plenty of really admirable stage pictures, constant movement, funny situations, comic action, and very few really dull moments. Consequently, Mr. Klein's book will serve its purpose. As for Mr. Sousa's music, while the inevitable march at the end of the second act is not up to the level of that in "El Capitan," it is a very good one, and the serious music of the operetta is better than anything of the kind this composer has heretofore given us. Indeed, the first song of the Prince, the first song of Anna, and their duet, with chorus in the second act, are as good as any operetta music heard here in recent years.

The performance contained many excellent features. Mr. Hopper himself was in fine spirits and acted the rôle of Demidoff in his customary hustling style. His makeups were good, and his singing very good. Alfred Klein was extremely amusing as a broken-down tragedian disguised as a woman for strictly operetta purposes. Edmund Stanley's voice seemed to have benefited most decidedly by a Summer's rest, and he sang his music with considerable skill and good effect.

Our old friend Arthur Cunningham, who made his reputation as Father O'Flynn in "Shamus O'Brien," had a very small part, but lent distinction to it. Nella Bergen as the charlatan's daughter displayed some remarkable high notes and considerable embonpoint. Alice Judson, as Katrinka, was slight in appearance, voice, and histrionic ability. George W. Barnum made a decided hit in a character sketch.

Demidoff	De Wolf Hopper
Prince Boris	Edmund Stanley
Gogol	Mark Price
Jelikoff	Alfred Klein
Captain Peshofki	George W. Barnum
Grand Duke	Arthur Cunningham
Coreff	Harry P. Stone
Showman	Charles Arthur
Anna	Nella Bergen
Katrinka	Alice Judson
Sophia	Katherine Carlisle
Grand Duchess	Adine Bouvier

"BOCCACCIO" WELL SUNG.

It Pleased a Large Audience at the American Theatre Last Night.

The American Theatre reopened its doors last evening, when the combined forces of the Castle Square Opera Company scored a success in Franz von Suppe's delightful operetta "Boccaccio," which was given with a caste of decided strength, and with costumes rich, if not artistic. The audience, a very large one, was most appreciative.

The chief interest of the evening was the reappearance of last year's favorites. Miss Macnichol made a very charming Boccaccio, and sang the part well, though in the opening she was a trifle sharp. In her country boy's disguise she was capital, while her recitation in the last act fairly brought down the house.

Miss Villa Knox, as Fiametta, was not in good voice, owing to the fact that she was suffering from a bad attack of hay fever, but, notwithstanding, she did well.

Miss Attalie Claire, as Beatrice, was vivacious and effective.

The chorus sang well, and is a decided improvement over last season. The cast is as follows:

Boccaccio	Lizzie Macnichol
Leonetto	Harry L. Chase
Pietro	Joseph F. Sheehan
Lotteringhi	William G. Stewart
Lambertuccio	Raymond Hitchcock
Scalza	Frank Moulan
Checco, a beggar	O. W. Risley
Fresco, the cooper's apprentice	Maud Marsan
Fiametta, Lambertuccio's adopted daughter	Villa Knox
Beatrice, Scalza's daughter	Attalie Claire
Isabella, Lotteringhi's wife	Gertrude Quinlan
Oretta	Marie Stuart

"SECRET SERVICE" AGAIN.

Mr. Gillette's Absorbingly Interesting Play at the Empire.

Much more than a nod of welcome for "Secret Service" is not required now. Mr. Gillette's remarkably ingenious drama wears very well indeed, and its revival last night introduced nearly the original cast. Of the actors who were not in that cast, Miss Sarah Perry as Edith Varney and Miss Hope Ross as the Mitford girl from across the street were by no means strangers to their rôles, as they acted them on the same stage a year ago. Miss Perry, particularly, is an extremely attractive young woman and promising actress. Her rôle has not been played better than she plays it.

In "Secret Service," however, as it has been designed and toned by Mr. Gillette it is the ensemble that counts most. The conduct of the performance last night was as fine as ever, and exactly the right effect was produced in every scene. Mr. Gillette's manner does not change and his portrayal of the spy is adroit and clever rather than impassioned and forceful. But, take it altogether, a better performance of a smarter or more effective play has rarely been seen.

Grand Opera House.

Mr. Pitou opened his big west side playhouse last evening with an already familiar English melodrama called "When London Sleeps," which was rather elaborately staged, and acted by one of James H. Wallick's companies. The size of the audience indicated that the west siders are quite ready to begin their playgoing, and the spacious auditorium looked as bright and cheerful as ever. The year's programme will include every variety of stage play, excepting, perhaps, tragedy and high comedy, and will introduce most of the succesful "combinations" now "on the road."

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"What Happened to Jones," George Broadhurst's farce, was introduced last night before a fair-sized house.

EDEN MUSEE.—The war novelties, both in the gallery of wax works and in the hourly display of moving pictures, continue to attract the people.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Isham's Octoroons continue to furnish amusement for the admirers of cake walks, and the balance of the olio is well received.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—For the second week of the Mordaunt & Block stock company's revival, "The Lost Paradise" was presented last night, and proved interesting to a good audience.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—William Howarth's naval drama, "The Ensign," started the second week of the Donnelly stock company, which seems to be meeting with success, as the business during the past week improved with every performance.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"A Modern Venus" continues as the burlesque at this theatre, with Miss Josette Webb retaining the title rôle. Miss Jennie Yeamans remains the star attraction of the specialty bill, which has been greatly lengthened and now includes nine numbers.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The twelfth and last week of Rice's Summer nights began last evening. These delightful entertainments have proved most successful. "Way Up East" will continue, as also the "Origin of the Cake Walk," the remainder of the bill is the same as last week.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Francis Carlyle and his company yesterday presented "Chums," a bright little comedy, which has always been a success in this city. It will continue for the rest of this week. Hays and Lytton and their companion were clever in "A Wise Guy." Isabelle Urquhart and her company remain this week and appear in a new act entitled "In Durance Vile."

"A Reign of Error" Makes a Hit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—John J. McNally's "A Reign of Error," in which the Rogers Brothers began their starring tour here to-night, under direction of Klaw and Erlanger, is a decided success if the verdict of a big holiday audience in this city be accepted as conclusive. The new piece is a novelty in form and manner of presentation. It is more pretentious than a farce-comedy, has more plot, and is beautifully and expensively staged.

Mr. McNally has not only fitted the stars admirably, but also many other favorite players in the cast. Ben Teal, who staged the production, has introduced many novel effects in grouping. Besides the Rogers brothers, hits were made by Maude Raymond, Georgia Caine, Ada Lewis, George F. Marion, John Parr, and Carrie Ebberts. The indications are that the new McNally play will be a big winner.

"Little Miss Nobody" a Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—"Little Miss Nobody," a musical comedy, produced by Charles Frohman's company, was given its first performance at Nixon & Zimmerman's Broad Street Theatre to-night. The comedy, by reason of its funny situations, made a hit. The plot deals with the complications produced by the efforts of a temporarily impecunious young aristocrat to raise funds. His advertisement for boarders at the Scotch castle of his absent aunt is answered by the proprietor of a London music hall, who brings in three music hall girls and a variety artist. The five intruders are compelled to pass themselves off as members of the nobility.

Miss Ethel Jackson made her American debut in the title rôle. Jessie Merrilles was the leader of the music hall trio, and Miss Minnie De Reu, the owner of the castle. Fritz Williams, in the part of the impecunious cause of the trouble, created much laughter, as did William Norris as his gay young cousin and William Samson as the music hall proprietor. The new piece is by H. Graham and Arthur E. Godfrey of London. It will be given its first English production in London next Saturday night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Naval Show at the Madison Square Garden is now in its fifth week, and has but a short time longer to stay in the city. The attendance has been large, notwithstanding the hot weather.

Managers Evans & Mann of the Herald Square Theatre have again postponed their opening on account of the hot weather, and now announce that the first performance of "The French Maid" will take place next Monday evening, Sept. 12.

Mr. Keith continues to add prominent members of the dramatic profession to his vaudeville stage. Among the recent recruits are Miss Isabelle Evesson, Miss Rose Eytinge, and Clement Bainbridge, all three of whom made their first appearance last night in Boston in a new farce written by Augustus Thomas, entitled "That Overcoat." They will in all probability be seen in this farce in New York at some subsequent date.

Miss Della Fox will adopt this season the same departure from conventional comic opera that Miss Lillian Russell did two seasons ago, when she starred in a musical comedy called "An American Beauty." Miss Fox has had written for her by Edgar Smith an operatic comedy, which is as yet unnamed. The opening is scheduled for Oct. 6, and her company has been engaged. Rehearsals will begin in two weeks. After a tour of the principal cities, the production will be seen in a prominent New York Theatre.

NEWPORT'S GAY SOCIETY.

Lord Herschell Entertained by the Cottagers—The Casino Hop Well Attended.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—Mr. Cope Whitehouse has cards out for an afternoon dinner reception at the Berkely to-morrow evening, to meet Bishop Leonard, who is the guest of Mrs. Edwin Parsons at the Tiffany Cottage.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Lord Herschell.

To-morrow evening Gen. Lloyd Bryce will entertain in honor of Lord Herschell, and on Wednesday evening Prof. Alexander Agassiz will entertain in his honor. Lord Herschell will terminate his Newport visit on Friday.

Mr. Howland Twombly is a guest at Cloyne House.

Miss Leary and her brother, Mr. Charles Leary, are still in the Adirondacks, where Mr. Leary has greatly improved in health. Miss Leary has abandoned the idea of coming to Newport this Summer, and will remain in the mountains until early October, when she will open her New York house.

The Casino hop this evening was well attended, and proved to be a delightful affair. Among the dancers were Lord and Lady Leighton, the Russian Ambassador, Countess Cassini, Dwight Braman, Messrs. Zelenoy and Rodgventsky, J. P. Eustis, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Wetmore, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Anna Sands, George P. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Henry Whitehouse, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Clapp, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Arthur Spencer, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, George Von L. Myer, Henry F. Eldridge, E. H. Bulkley, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Pierson, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill, Miss Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eldridge, Miss Winterhoffer, Center Hitchcock, Lieut. and Mrs W. McCarty Little, Miss Little, Miss Hoffman, and Mrs. William R. Travers.

Prof. Wisner will give his last lecture of the season at the residence of Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse on Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

The Russian Ambassador visited Baron Hengelmüller, the Minister of Austria-Hungary, to-day at noon, and later Baron Hengelmüller left for New London, dining with Dwight Braman before departing. This evening the Ambassador, Countess Cassini, and the Secretaries of the Russian Embassy dined at the Logerot, where the Hungarian Band was played. To-morrow the Ambassador will visit the naval station, and later Fort Adams will be visited. On Wednesday the Ambassador and his party will leave Newport and visit Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote at New London.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. H. M. Brooks entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. W. S. Wells have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, née Dresser, arrived here this afternoon and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers, where a dinner will be given in their honor to-morrow evening.

Mrs. A. M. Bruen has offered the Newport Hospital a cottage large enough to accommodate twelve sick soldiers, Mrs. Bruen paying the rent, and Cope Whitehouse offers to purchase bedding and cots if the hospital will care for the sick soldiers.

The steam yacht Eleanor arrived from Gardiner's Island to-day with Col. O. H. Paine and Dean Sage on board.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry left for New York yesterday on the yacht Electra. The steam yacht Nevada, after having been laid up at Venice for the past four months on account of the war, arrived here today with Henry Walters and a party of friends, having coaled at Gibraltar. They made the trip from Gibraltar in twelve days. Good weather was encountered the entire trip.

Ensign Reginald Norman of the Frolic has returned to his home here.

The rowing race between the local boat crews, for a money prize offered by O. H. P. Belmont, has been set for next Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock, over the Belmont-Garretson course, in the inner harbor. The officials selected by Mr. Belmont are as follows: Referee—Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean; United States Navy; Judges—Congressman Melville Bull; Mayor Boyle, Postmaster D. E. Young, and F. P. Garretson.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William R. Williams.

William R. Williams, Collector of Customs for the District of Newark, died suddenly Sunday night of apoplexy at the Summer residence of his brother-in-law, John Illingworth, Elberon. Mr. Williams, accompanied by his wife, went to Elberon Saturday to spend Sunday and Labor Day. Mr. Williams was in excellent health and spirits. About 11:40 o'clock Sunday night, while conversing with his wife, he suddenly tottered and fell. A physician was sent for, but death came before his arrival.

William R. Williams was born Sept. 29, 1843, near Elizabethtown. He came to Newark with his parents in 1850. He was graduated from the high school when he was fifteen years of age, and went to work in the store kept by William H. Murphy. When the civil war broke out Mr. Williams enlisted in Company C, Second New Jersey Volunteers, Kearney's Brigade. He was the youngest member of his company, being only a few months over seventeen years of age when he enlisted. In his second year of service he was promoted to a Sergeantcy at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and served out his term of enlistment in the Signal Corps.

Mr. Williams worked for two years in a shoe store after his return from the war, and in 1866 went into business with Lieut. Charles M. Taylor, a partnership which continued until a short time before he was appointed Collector, April 14, 1897, to succeed Henry W. Egner. For nineteen years Mr. Williams served as Paymaster of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment. He was elected to the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1880, and was re-elected the following year.

In the early eighties he was elected Chairman of the City Central Republican Committee, and held that post for seven years. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the County Board of Elections, and served as Chairman of that body until appointed Collector, when he resigned. For many years he was Chairman of the Fourth Ward Republican Executive Committee.

On May 28 last Mr. Williams was quietly married to Miss Bella Drake of Newark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. B. Hopwood, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

John V. N. Bergen.

John V. N. Bergen died Sunday evening at his home, at Port Jefferson, L. I., aged sixty-nine years. He was stricken with apoplexy about four weeks ago. He had been unconscious for two days. He leaves a widow and three children. Mr. Bergen was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic order, Director of the Bank of Port Jefferson, President of both the Port Jefferson Water Company and the Port Jefferson Electric Light Company, and President of the Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Bible Society. He was born in the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn.

George B. Greer.

George B. Greer, a retired sugar refiner of this city, died yesterday at his Summer home at Rye, N. Y. He was seventy-one years old. He was born in this city and, in his young days, was a prominent member of the Volunteer Fire Department. He is survived by three sons and one daughter. One of his sons, L. M. Greer, is on the staff of Gen. Roe.

Obituary Notes.

J. C. BARKLEY, sixty-four years old, an old-time journalist, died yesterday at his home, in Chillicothe, Mo., of heart disease. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom, R. W. Barkley, is a lawyer in New York City.

MADELINE CROOK, for nearly fifteen years employed as proofreader for the Brooklyn Daily Times, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 1775 Keyward Street, Williamsburg. She became ill in June and went to the seashore, where her condition seemed to get worse. Funeral services will be held to-night, and the interment will be to-morrow in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ANDREW FAULK, well known throughout the Northwest, died Sunday night at his home in Yankton, S. D. Mr. Faulk was the third Governor of Dakota Territory, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the opening of the Black Hills to settlement was secured. During his long residence in the Dakotas he held, aside from the Governorship, several prominent public offices.

JONATHAN HAIGHT died at his home, 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. He was in his eighty-seventh year. He was descended from an English family which settled in the town of Portchester previous to the American Revolution. Born in Portchester, he came to this city with his parents in 1818. He retired from active life many years ago

MICHAEL DEFEATS LINTON

He Finishes the Hour's Cycling at Manhattan Beach Nearly Three Miles Ahead.

WORLD'S RECORDS BROKEN

New Figures Made for from Two to Eleven and for Thirteen Miles —The Short Distance Events.

James Michael securely clinched his title of middle distance cycle champion and wiped off the disgrace of his recent defeat at the hands of Major Taylor by roundly defeating his former school-fellow and dreaded rival, Thomas Linton of Wales, in an hour's racing yesterday on the three-lap track at Manhattan Beach. Michael was riding in fine form, and in the first half of the race almost exhausted Linton, who was 100 yards less than three miles behind the little victor at the finish. A crowd of 10,000 spectators transferred their favor from Linton to the "Midget," and almost went hysterical in an enthusiastic demonstration.

In their encounters in America, Michael and Linton had remained with even honors, each with a victory to his credit: Linton had made up his mind to sail for his home in Wales over a week ago, but the prospect of getting a deciding match with Michael led him to abandon the trip. His confidence in himself, judged from his conversation, was unbounded, while Michael and his trainers had expressed themselves as somewhat doubtful of the "Midget's" form. David Shafer, his manager, said before the race that his charge had trained from about 112 pounds to 99 pounds in the three days preceding the race. Michael looked tired, in fact, as he mounted his wheel, but once the race was well under way his listlessness vanished, and he broke into the clip that wilted his opponent.

To obviate jockeying and insure against loafing the men were started on opposite sides of the track, a method that obviously produced a fast race. So fast it was that, when the men were straining in the first half all world's records, from two miles through thirteen miles, except the twelfth, fell off the table, new figures from fractions up to nearly ten seconds better being created. As a spectacular contest, however, the style of starting greatly hurt the event, as it was one-half over before the men drew near enough to each other to impart to the contest the semblance of rivalry. Both men had unlimited pace, which meant in this case a total of some eighty-five riders divided about equally. Quints exclusively were employed to make pace.

Story of the Race.

Michael tried a 112 gear, while Linton held to a 104 gear. In the start the Midget gained a slight advantage owing to the swiftness of his first pacing crew. Linton then began to gain, in two laps approaching Michael by thirty yards. A bad pick-up by Michael let his opponent into the same stretch with him. Linton was pushing with every ounce of strength, while Michael was coursing along in his usual nonchalant manner. Michael's pacing crews, however, were ordered to liven up, and at the end of the twelfth mile the two racers were in the same relative positions as at the start.

Finding himself again on even terms, the tiny racer no longer held himself in. No relay that Shafer could supply was too swift for him; as fast as the speedy pacemakers pedaled, Jimmy yelled for more pace. A few miles of this was enough for Linton. In the thirteenth mile Michael gained thirty yards; at the fourteenth mile he was half a lap a gainer, and in the last circle of the fifteenth mile his relay and himself passed his opponent, amid a deafening storm of shouting and shrieking from the grand stands. Linton tried to catch Michael's wheel as the little cycler rushed past, but he failed, and before he could regain his own relay, Michael had added nearly half a lap more to his good.

Up to nineteen miles, Linton did not succeed in bewering the interval between himself and Michael. Then a fresh pacing team hurried him along until he seemed almost on the heels of the Midget. At this juncture Linton lost pace, and a mile later lost again. In the twenty-fourth mile Michael passed him again, being then one and one-half laps in the lead. Linton made no real attempt to race after that. At times he sat up, and the rear man rolled painfully along behind a loitering quint. Michael continued to call for more pace and ran off the miles in hot time. At the end of the sixty minutes he had covered thirty-three and one-third miles. He was behind the world's record at that point, as Harry Elkes, in establishing the present figures, ran 34 miles 1,022 yards. Linton's distance was 30 miles, 1 lap, and 100 yards. After the race it was reported that Linton had fainted. A crowd of nearly a thousand spectators followed Michael to his trainer's quarters, cheering noisily all the way.

Summary of the Contest.

The table of the big race is as follows:

Miles.	Michael's Time.	Linton's Time.	World's Record.	Former Holder.
1	1:48	1:45	1:41 3-5	Taylore.
2	3:27 3-5	*3:21 2-5	3:23	Taylore.
3	5:04 1-5	*5:00 3-5	5:03 4-5	Taylore.
4	6:44 3-5	*6:40 3-5	6:46	Taylore.
5	8:26 3-5	*8:22 4-5	8:29 1-5	Taylore.
6	10:11 2-5	*10:06 1-5	10:10 2-5	Taylore.
7	11:55 1-5	*11:48	11:51	Taylore.
8	13:37 2-5	*13:30 1-5	13:39 4-5	Linton.
9	15:22	*15:14 1-5	15:22	Linton.
10	17:03	*17:01 1-5	17:04	Linton.
11	18:45	*18:46	18:49 1-5	Linton.
12	20:33 1-5	20:32 1-5	20:31 3-5	Linton.
13	*22:18	22:20 2-5	22:21 1-5	Elkes.
14	24:03 4-5	24:13 2-5	24.00 4-5	Elkes.
15	25:47 2-5	26:03 4-5	25:38 4-5	Elkes.
16	27:32	27:52 2-5	27:17 3-5	Elkes.
17	29:23 1-5	29:53 1-5	28:58 2-5	Elkes.
18	31:16 1-5	31:49 4-5	30:39 2-5	Elkes.
19	33:13 3-5	33:39 3-5	32:20	Elkes.
20	34:59 2-5	35:26 3-5	34:02	Elkes.
21	36:47 1-5	37:16 4-5	35:45 2-5	Elkes.
22	38:35 4-5	39:14 1-5	37:28 2-5	Elkes.
23	40:23 1-5	41:09 2-5	39:14 3-5	Elkes.
24	42:12 3-5	43:15 4-5	40:58 4-5	Elkes.
25	44:02 4-5	45:18 1-5	42:42	Elkes.
26	45:54 2-5	47:21 2-5	44:34	Elkes.
27	47:48 3-5	49:19 2-5	46:21 3-5	Elkes.
28	49:42 1-5	51:37	48:09 4-5	Elkes.
29	51:40 1-5	54:40	49:55 1-5	Elkes.
30	53:35 4-5	58:01	51:41 3-5	Elkes.
31	55:30 4-5	....	53:25 4-5	Elkes.
32	57:25 1-5	....	55:12 2-5	Elkes.
33	59:25 3-5	....	56:58 3-5	Elkes.

Distance for one hour, 33¼ miles. Record, 34 miles, 1,022 yards.

*New world's records.

The Short Races.

The summaries of the short races were as follows:

One-third Mile Dash, Amateur.—Three heats. First heat won by A. T. Nye, Jr., New York; second, Franklyn Fisher, K. C. W. Time—0:54 3-5. Second heat won by George Schofield, K. C. W.; second, C. E. Neal, New York. Time—0:48 4-5. Third heat won by P. G. Van Cott, Nassau W.; second, H. E. Dickerman, Waterbury. Time—0:48 1-5. Final heat won by P. G. Van Cott; second, George Schofield; third, Franklyn Fisher. Time—0:45 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Two heats. First heat won by W. A. Terrill, San Francisco, 110 yards; second, Oscar Headstrum, Brooklyn, 70 yards; third, R. A. Miller, New York, 90 yard; fourth, H. B. Hills, Providence, 40 yards; fifth, H. E. Caldwell, Manchester, N. H. scratch; sixth, L. R. Lefferson, Asbury Park, 40 yards. Time—2:08. Second heat won by B. W. Pierce, Boston, 80 yards; second, A. W. Weinig, Buffalo, 70 yards; third, T. A. Barnaby, Boston, 100 yards; fourth, J. B. Anderson, Boston, 90 yards; fifth, T. P. Sullivan, San Francisco, 100 yards; sixth, J. Urquhart, Boston, 20 yards. Time—2:07 2-5. Final heat won by H. E. Caldwell; second, W. A. Terrill; third, Oscar Headstrom; fourth, T. A. Barnaby. Time—2:13 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—One heat. Won by H. E. Dickerman, Waterbury, Conn., 200 yards; second, Franklyn Fisher, K. C. W., 100 yards; third, C. B. Forrest, Brooklyn, 400 yards. Time—11:59.

John Barnett, the local member of the State Racing Board, officiated as acting referee, and among the other officials were: Judges—P. Anthony Brock, C. C., Jersey City; Charles E. Simms, Jr., A. C. C. of New York. Timers—C. J. Obermayer, S. B. W.; M. L. Bridgman, M. B. C.; Robert Stohl, N. Y. A. C., all forMichael; Samuel Sue, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; G. A. Needham, K. C. W.; Thomas Poe, H. W., all for Linton. Clerk of Course and Starter—J. Frank Borland, B. B. W.

RACING AT FALL RIVER.

World's Amateur Records from Seven to Twenty-five Miles Broken.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 5.—At the Fall River cycle track to-day the feature was a paced twenty-five-mile race between Fred Beauregard of Fall River and Edward F. Echoltz of Pawtucket, in which the former won by nearly two miles, breaking every world's amateur record from seven to twenty-five miles.

Summary:

One-third-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Harry Edwards, Dorchester, scratch. Time—0:41 3-5.

Twenty-five-Mile Paced Race, Amateur.—Fred Beauregard defeated Edward Scholtz by nearly two miles, breaking the world's amateur record from seven to twenty-five miles.

Miles.	New Record.	Former.	Made by
1	1:57 2-5	1:46 4-5	Schofield
2	3:51 2-5	3:53	Wagner
3	5:58 1-5	5:52 1-5	Gibson
4	7:58 2-5	7:47 1-5	Wagner
5	9:56 3-5	9:43 1-5	Gibson
6	12:00	11:58 2-5	Bedell
7	14:02 1-5	14:04 3-5	Bedell
8	16:06 1-5	16:17 3-5	Bedell
9	18:08 4-5	18:14 3-5	Bedell
10	20:12 4-5	20:15 1-5	Bedell
11	22:16 4-5	24:01 4-5	Wilson
12	24:19	26:07 4-5	Wilson
13	26:25	28:18	Wilson
14	28:27	30:24 2-5	Wilson
15	30:28 3-5	32:40 1-5	Wilson
16	32:26 3-5	34:39 4-5	Wilson
17	34:32	36:54 3-5	Wilson
18	36:32 1-5	39:07 1-5	Wilson
19	38:38 2-5	41:21 3-5	Wilson
20	40:48 3-5	43:37	Wilson
21	42:55 3-5	46:53	Wilson
22	45:03 4-5	48:03 3-5	Wilson
23	47:08 4-5	50:13 1-5	Wilson
24	49:10 4-5	52:24 1-5	Wilson
25	51:18	54:35	Wilson

Records made by Schofield and Bedell at New York, July 2; by Gibson and Wagner at Indianapolis, Aug. 12, and by Wilson at Chicago, Sept. 22, 1896.

FAST TIME AT DETROIT MEET.

Porter and Joseph Lower World's Record in Two-Mile Tandem Handicap.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—One record was broken to-day at the races of the Michigan Division of the League of American Wheelmen. Charles Porter and Fred A. Joseph of Detroit, in the two-mile tandem amateur handicap, lowered the world's record from 4:05 to 4:01 3-5. Jerry Woodward captured both the one-mile State championship and the mile open. Joseph won the five-mile State championship from Porter in a hot sprint in the last eighth. Results:

Two-Mile Tandem Handicap.—Won by Charles Porter and F. A. Joseph, (scratch;) second, Freeman Monroe and Oscar Wanderer, (80 yards.) Time—4:01 3-5.

One Mile, State Championship.—Won by Jerry Woodward, Detroit; second, M. J. Roth, Detroit. Time—2:18 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by F. A. Joseph, (20 yards;) second, W. H. Stevenson, (100 yards.) Time—5:07 3-5.

One Mile, Open.—Won by Jerry Woodward; second, M. J. Roth. Time—2:16 3-5.

Five-Mile State Championship.—Won by F. A. Joseph; second, Charles Porter. Time—11:00 2-5.

Races at Charles River Park.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The bicycle races at Charles River Park this afternoon resulted as follows:

Two-Mile Professional Tandem.—Won by Dr. Brown of Cleveland and mate. Time—4:01¾.

One Mile, Professional.—Won by Dr. Brown of Cleveland. Time—2:06 3-5.

Australian Tandem Pursuit, Eight Miles, Amateur.—Won by Ingraham brothers in 6:18 for three miles.

Triplet Pursuit, Ten Miles, Amateur.—Won by the Metropolitan team in 4:33 3-5 for two and a half miles.

Five-Mile Pursuit Race.—McDuffie defeated Becker of Minneapolis in two and a twelfth miles. Time—4:58¾.

Springfield Bicycle Club's Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—The Springfield Bicycle Club held its annual Fall tournament to-day. The summaries:

One Mile, Open, (Amateur.)—Won by R. F. Ludwig; Chicopee; second, W. A. Rutz, New Haven; third, B. C. Thayer, New Britain. Time—2:20¼.

Half-Mile National L. A. W. Professional Championship.—Won by Major Taylor, New York; second, F. A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; third, Arthur Gardner, Austin, Ill. Time—0:58 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by J. U. Grizer Northampton, Mass.; second, H. E. Sloan, Hartford, Conn.; third, U. H. Minie, Monson, Mass. Time—1:03 4-5.

Thomas's Record to Albany.

According to a telegram received from John T. Ward, Paul Thomas of the Century Wheelmen of this city arrived at Albany yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. The plucky rider therefore beats the cycling record between New York and Albany by 4 hours and 39 minutes. Thomas started from the City Hall in this city at midnight on Sunday. The best previous record was 21 hours and 54 minutes.

CONTINENT'S HIGHEST POINT.

It Is Mount Wrangell in Alaska, the Crater of an Active Volcano.

From The San Francisco Call.

No white man has ever set foot upon the apex of the North American Continent. That high point is the crater of an active volcano, the biggest on our continent, and it all belongs to Uncle Sam. There is a point in Alaska where primeval nature, gathering together all of its titanic energies, piled mountains one upon another, in chaotic masses, surmounting the whole with a giant volcano, robed in snow from base to summit and from whose ice-rimmed nostrils now issue seething flames, springing from an inferno beneath.

Mount Wrangell is the name applied to the volcano. It was so named by the early Russians in honor of Baron Wrangell, at the time Governor of the territory by appointment of the Czar. It is not a matter of record as to whether or not the Baron ever caught a glimpse of his towering namesake, although the flaming summit can be seen for 100 miles across the tempest-tossed region. It is known, however, that up to the present day, no white man has ever ascended the peak or even placed foot upon its base. It remains for some daring explorer who is willing to take his life in his hands to push boldly over the encircling mountain ridges and attempt the ascent. Should he succeed, he will accomplish a notable mountaineering feat and will, no doubt, be able to add much to geographical knowledge.

The Mount Wrangell region is to-day one of the few on the North American Continent that has defied intrusion. To add to its specific interest, the native inhabitants of Central Alaska fear to approach the locality, having, for some reason, a mysterious dread of "fire mountain," as they term it.

There is not an Indian to be found within fifty miles of Mount Wrangell. Not one will approach it any closer.

More interesting still is the fact that Indian tradition, or more properly speaking, wandering reports, state that in the secluded region around Mount Wrangell gigantic animals with curved white tusks roam through the dark forests. Every Indian will tell you this story and warn you away from the locality, saying that it is "no good" and that you will surely perish if you attempt to enter.

It should be stated here that Mount Wrangell is located near the head of Copper River, from which point of vantage it can be seen about forty miles to the eastward, rising up behind successive ridges of lofty mountains. Apparently it is not practicable to approach the volcano from this direction.

During the present Summer hundreds of gold seekers pushing up the Copper River have, no doubt, sighted the peak and have marveled at its altitude. Still it seems highly improbable that any one of them has had the temerity to attempt to cross the intervening mountains and try to make an ascent without ice axes and other proper climbing equipment. The scaling of the Matterhorn in Europe is undoubtedly an easier undertaking than the scaling of Mount Wrangell.

The Sirdar's Bullet.

From The London Chronicle.

The Sirdar of the army in Egypt, on whom the eyes of Englishmen are now turned from every quarter of the empire, has had a very extraordinary experience, having swallowed a bullet with which he had been wounded, and which he now preserves as a memento. During the campaign of 1888 Major Kitchener was hit in the side of the face by a bullet during a skirmish near Suakim, and was taken down the Nile and thence to the Citadel Hospital at Cairo, where, despite all the efforts of the surgeons, the bullet could not be located, the rays being then unknown. On the authority of Sergt. Bilton, late of the Medical Staff Corps, who is now in London, and who was then specially detailed to look after the injured officer, the wound was a healthy one, and very soon healed, and the medical officers came to the conclusion that the bullet had worked its way out without being noticed on the passage down the Nile. Bilton one day tempted his patient's appetite with a tasty beefsteak, which the Major had no sooner attacked than he put his hand to his throat, exclaiming, "Bilton, if there was no bone in the steak I've swallowed that bullet, I felt it go down." This proved to be the case, the bullet passing through the alimentary canal without injury to the distinguished officer.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

The Friar's Victory in the Twin City Handicap Was Practically a Gift.

MIRTHFUL COULD HAVE WON

The Messrs Morris Had Declared to Win with the Older Horse, and Maher Took Double Wraps on His Mount, Mirthful, to Lose.

That good horse, The Friar, had the hardest task he was ever set to when he struggled successfully yesterday at Sheepshead Bay to win the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter; but, although he won, the credit for the victory was not due to either the horse or his rider, but rather to "Danny" Maher, who rode Mirthful, The Friar's stable companion. The latter was far and away the best horse in the race, and could have won with surprising ease, but his owners had declared to win the stake with The Friar, so, instead of allowing his mount to win, Maher took a strong hold on the lines, and held him back sufficiently to allow The Friar to win by a head. He did more than that, too, for the Morrises, for by riding as he did, he completely pocketed Buela, who would have beaten The Friar, and kept her hemmed in on the rail so that she could not get into the place.

It was a remarkable ride on the part of the clever lightweight jockey, for it showed that he can ride in the midst of an exciting finish with the coolness of a veteran, and furthermore, that, in spite of selfish promptings, he may be depended upon to ride to orders. The race, however, came in for a fair share of comment, especially the performance of Mirthful, who in his last race showed anything but form that would lead the public to believe him to be possessed of such racing qualities as he showed yesterday.

The race was the feature of the day's programme, and the large holiday crowd present enjoyed it thoroughly. The Friar, who may be depended upon to show up at his best when he makes the pace and is not choked to death, went out in front at once and showed the way around. Mirthful trailed after him, for Maher had been instructed to keep within striking distance, and not to come in unless it was absolutely necessary to win in order to save the stake for the stable. He followed his instructions to the letter, and followed the pacemaker until the stretch was reached, when Buela moved up so fast that she looked to have a chance. Sloane sent the mare along on the rail after The Friar, and at the last furlong pole Littlefield began to ride. He whipped and spurred, but the mare closed ground rapidly, and if she could have gotten through on the rail, the race would have been between Buela and Mirthful. But Littlefield would not move out from the rail, and Maher, seeing that The Friar was likely to be beaten if Buela got clear, closed in on the other side of Buela and held her so that she could not budge a step to the right, or toward the rail. Maher had to take double wraps on Mirthful, for he was only buckjumping at the finish, and in this manner The Friar was allowed to win. It must have been a hard struggle for Maher to stick to his place, for he had much the best horse under him, and, if he had allowed Buela to get clear he would have had a fight for the first money with Sloane, who rode Buela, and he would probably have beaten his rival. Ben Holladay, the favorite, trailed last all through the race, and at no stage seemed able to raise racing speed. After the horses pulled up it was seen that Mirthful had gone lame.

Mr. Hendrie's $10,000 Challenge.

The principal topic of conversation among the racing men yesterday was the disqualification of Martimas. Everyone in the paddock still had the matter fresh in mind and visitors who had not seen the race made inquiry about it. Among these inquirers was Richard Croker, looking cool and easy in a light suit in spite of the terrible heat. He was surrounded by a group of friends who explained the running of the race to him. During the day Mr. Hendrie, the owner of Martimas, said he was willing to bet $10,000 that his colt would beat any horse that started in the Flatbush Stakes on Saturday, the same weights and conditions to govern the race.

This seems like a good chance for Sydney Paget to win back $10,000 of the cost of his colt, Jean Beraud, but he did not reply to the challenge.

The other races of the day were decidedly interesting, and close finishes ruled throughout. In the Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds, Scannel, which John E. Madden sold recently to F. V. Alexandre, defeated his former stable companion, Rhinelander, in a drive by a length, and in the first and second races, won respectively by St. Clair and Lonsdale, the victories were obtained by heads in driving finishes. Loiterer also had to drive in the fifth race to beat Kenmore Queen, while Diversion won the Westbury Steeplechase easily.

The Day's Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 104 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)

2—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 106, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)

3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 103, 20 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Roysterer, 102, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Greatland, 104, 8 to 5, (Turner;) Beckon, 102, 60 to 1, (Dean;) Sister Fox, 99, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Somers, 102, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Campus, 102, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Lepida, 104, 30 to 1, (James;) Helen Thomas, 98, 8 to 1, (Dupee;) Turvey Top, 108, 8 to 1, (Burns;) Belgrave, 97, 100 to 1, (McCue;) Jerid, 108, 60 to 1, (Barrett;) Duke of Baden, 108, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Warhead, 102, 100 to 1, (Lambley,) and Northern Ireland, 106, 100 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Free Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:48 4-5.

1—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 3 years, by Linden-Elkhorn Lass, 121 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher.)

2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 123, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clawson.)

3—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4, 114, 5 to 1.....(Jones.)

Arquebus, 114, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Bon Ino, 118, 6 to 1, (Wiliams;) Thomas Cat, 130, 11 to 10, (O'Leary;) Charentus, 117, 4 to 1, (Burns;) and Merlin, 114, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds, of $75 each; the winner to receive $2,500, the second $350, and the third $150. Futurity Course. Time—1:11 4-5.

1—Scannel, Dr. Rowe's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Emma Hanley, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)

2—Rhinelander, John E. Madden's b. c., 112, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Turner)

3—W. Overton, J. W. Schoor & Son's b. c., 115, 5 to 1.....(Burns)

Hapsburg, 108, 4 to 1, (Sims;) His Lordship, 108, 6 to 1, (Maher;) The Lady in Blue, 105, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Marblehead, 122, 50 to 1, (Williams,) and *Sugden, 108, 30 to 1, (Blake,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Pulled up at the half mile.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each; guaranteed value, $5,000, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time; 2:07 2-5.

1—The Friar, A. A. and D. H. Morris's b. h., 4 years, by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Tabor, 125 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Littlefield.)

2—Mirthful, A. H. and D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 111, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher.)

3—Buela, Sydney Paget's b. m., 4, 98, 4 to 1.....(Sloane.)

Whitefrost, 111, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) and Ben Holladay, 122, 8 to 5, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and one-half furlongs. Time—1:22.

1—Loiterer, James R. Keene's b. c., by Marden-Lucille, 104 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.(Burns)

2—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)

3—Tyrian, Goughacres Stable's br. c., 101, 100 to 1.....(Lambley)

Dan Rice, 104, 15 to 1, (Barrett;) Flax Spinner, 101, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) General Maceo, 98, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Filament, 101, 40 to 1, (Dean;) Rinaldo, 110, 6 to 1, (Murphy,) and Fleeting Gold, 93, 20 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Westbury Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, $25 additional to start, with $800 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles. Time—5:26.

1—Diversion, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Di Vernon, 135 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Veitch)

2—Olindo, F. Gebhard's b. g., 6, 158, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Byrne)

3—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 158, 5 to 2.....(Cochran)

Woodpigeon, 158, 7 to 2, (Finnegan;) Baby Bill, 135, 20 to 1, (Dayton,) and Equerry, 142, 7 to 2, (Murphy,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5.—The opening day of the "Old Glory" racing meet of the Grand Circuit at Charter Oak Park was enjoyed by a big crowd of spectators and the racing was very good. Summary:

2:14 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

Dione, b. m., (Keating)	1	1	1
Ruby, br. m., (Starr)	3	4	2
Alrich, blk. g., (Saunders)	5	6	3
Alves, b. g., (French)	8	3	7
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh)	4	5	7
Townlady, b. m., (Cheney)	10	8	4
Equity, blk. g., (Geers)	9	7	6
Preston, gr. g., (Murphy)	6	10	9
Bouquita, gr. m., (Miller)	7	9	8
Jule, b. h., (Flynn)	2	2	dr

Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:10.

2:05 Pace.—Purse $1,500.

Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash)	4	4	5	2	1	1	1
Planet, b. h., (Demarest)	3	2	1	1	3	2	3
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson)	1	1	4	3	4	3	2
Anaconda, b. g., (Keating)	6	5	3	dis.			
Chehalis, blk. h., (Frazier)	2	3	2	3	2	ro.	

Time—2:04½; 2:10¼; 2:06; 2:07; 2:07; 2:14½; 2:15.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Fannie Dilliard, b. m., (Shank)	1	2	1	1			
Dan M., ch. g., (Maloney)	5	1	2	2			
Edward O., b. g., (Curry)	3	4	3	4	2	3	
Cully B., ro. g., (Connelly)	2	5	dis.				
Emma M., b. m., (Golden)	4	6	dis.				
Kelvyn, ch. g., (Elliott)	6	3	dis.				

Time—2:11¾; 2:09½; 2:12¾; 2:12.

At Saugus, Mass.

SAUGUS, Mass., Sept. 5.—Two good races and a couple of heats in a race that was unfinished furnished great holiday sport at the Old Saugus track to-day. Summary:

2:19 Class.—Pace; purse $400.

Sally Bush, gr. m., by Conway, dam unraced, (Durland)	7	1	2	1 1
Colbath, b. g., by Alcander, (Brewster)	1	2	1	3 4
Laura G., blk. m., (McDonald)	4	6	3	2 3
M. B. C., ch. m., (Avery)	6	3	4	4 2
D. M. B., blk. g., (Collins)	2	4	7	6 6
Miss Maxie, ch. m., (Gillies)	5	7	5	5 5
Maud W., ch. m., (Alvord)	3	5	6	7 ds
Gold Coin, ch. g., (Dodge)	8	ds.		
The Duke, ch. g., (Bristol)	9	ds.		

Time—2:15¾; 2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Baby Strathmore, b. m., by Major Strathmore, (Letter P., (Warren.)	1	6	1	1
Melson, b. s., (C. McDonald)	2	1	2	2
Delto, blk. g., (Hanson)	3	2	5	5
Annie Shedd, b. m., (Timothy)	5	4	3	3
Random, g. g., (Durland)	4	3	4	6
Mary S., b. m., (A. McDonald)	6	5	6	4
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge)	Dis.			

Time—2:13; 2:14¼; 2:14; 2:12¾.

2:40 Class.—Trot; purse $400. (Unfinished.)

Truffles, g. m., by Pilot Medium, (A. McDonald)	2	1	
Fleur De Lis, b. m., by Newflower, (Trout)	1	2	
Orlando, ch. g., (Kendrick and Chickering)	3	4	
Boulish, b. m., (Bowers)	4	3	
Coral, b. m., (Shannon)	5	5	
Elsie Mac, b. m., (Timothy)	Dis.		

Time—2:22¼; 2:23¾.

At Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Bridgeport Driving Association brought to a close to-day its Fall meet, which has proved quite successful.

Summary:

2:20 Trot.—Purse $400.

Michael Strogoff, b. g., (Holmes)	1	1	1
Carlos, ch. g., (Dodge)	2	2	3
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark)	3	3	2

Time—2:26¾; 2:25½; 2:28¼.

2:34 Pace.—Purse $300.

Florence S., b. m., (Cook)	1	1	1
Bessie Hessell, blk. m., (Clark)	2	2	3
Nellie Scott, b. m., (Fitzpatrick)	3	3	2

Time—2:27¼; 2:27¾; 2:29¼.

2:19 Pace.—Purse $400.

Hal P., b. g., (Wade)	6	5	2	1	1	1	
Inta, b. m., (Welch)	3	1	1	5	4	2	
Balloon, b. g., (Durkes)	2	6	4	3	2	ro	
Maringo, b. g., (Holmes)	4	3	3	4	3	ro	
Lucre, br. g., (Dunlay)	1	2	6	6	dis.		
Tom Cole, b. s., (D. Cole)	7	4	5	5	dis.		
Honest John, br. g., (Sanborn)	5	7	dis.				

Time—2:20½; 2:21½; 2:20¾; 2:23; 2:26¼; 2:25¼.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—A large crowd witnessed the harness racing at Narragansett Park to-day. Summary:

2:40 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Cyclone, by Maid of Aberdeen, by Aberdeen, (Arthur)	1	1	1
Berthold, b. g., by Bermuda, (Smart)	2	2	2
King Malcolm, b. s., (Proctor)	3	3	3
Assurance, b. s., (Conley)	4	4	4
Claynette, b. m., (Dore)	5	dis	
Mallacca, b. g., (Titer)	Dis.		

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¼; 2:16½.

2:15 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Norvine G., br. g., by Norval, (Bowen)	3	1	1	1
Cheslea, gr. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Dore)	1	2	3	2
Mazetta, b. f., (Bailey)	2	4	2	3
Hal Wilkes, ch. s., (Golden)	4	3	dis	

Time—2:13½; 2:11¼; 2:10; 2:12.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Stake $1,000.

B. B., ro. g., by Forest Hal, by Lady Covington, (Walker)	1	1	
Josephine, b. m., by Music, (Palmer)	2	2	

Time—2:15; 2:14.

At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Fall meeting of the Western New York circuit opened here this afternoon under the management of the Auburn Turf Club. In the second heat of the third race, 2:23 class, (unfinished,) Addie Fitz B. came under the wire first but was placed last by the judges for running, the heat being given to Sherman V. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—2:37 and 2:40 class, trotting and pacing, purse, $300, Robert H. won; Vinto, second; Reddy Hank, third. Best time, 2:24¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 class, pacing, purse $300, Hal B. won; Harris, Jr., second; Ashwood, third. Best time, 2:16.

THIRD RACE.—2:23 class, trotting, purse, $300, (unfinished,) Sherman V. and Addie Fitz B. each took a heat. Best time, 2:20½.

GAMES AT BERGEN POINT.

Fast Time and Good Sport at the New Jersey Athletic Club's Grounds.

The Labor Day carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club at its grounds at Bergen Point yesterday was a success in the number of entries and the closeness of several of the contests, but in attendance it was a disappointment. The spectators numbered about 1,000.

There was much interest among the athletes in the special half-mile run, in which Herbert E. Manvel of the New Jersey Athletic Club was to attempt to lower

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.
U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,300 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
New York, August 15th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KEEDY TODD,
CLARENCE CARY,
Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.
Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers.....$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe.....76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor.....168.66
William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT, Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The stock market reopens this morning after a three days' holiday. Unless signs fail the week will be an active one. Further severe tests of the market's strength are likely to be made; aggressive bearishness is likely to be much in evidence. The influence of developments which came too late last week to be effective, such as the Northern Pacific report, the votes of that company's Directors, and St. Paul's big gain in earnings for the fourth week of August are yet to be seen. St. Paul's Directors meet on Thursday and their disposition of the dividend question will doubtless prove of much importance marketwise. In many quarters further gold engagements are expected within a few days.

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Last week the bear contingent was at all times aggressive. It worked hard, but accomplished little. But although the bears gained nothing, neither did they lose much ground. They professed to be altogether satisfied with their week, (although what progress they made was difficult to discover,) and on Friday seemed just as confident and determined as ever, promising breaks throughout the market during the week now begun.

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Tight money will probably be the bear cry, especially if fresh reasons for such talk present themselves. That persistent efforts will bring about tight-money apprehensions among the rank and file of stock market speculators, however, does not appear likely. Certain it is that bankers have no such fears; that conservative commission brokers have no such fears; that business men throughout the length and breadth of the country have no such fears.

GOSSIP OF THE STREET.

Stocks which were conspicuous last week and which are likely to be conspicuous during the week to come because of the general market interest in them are the subjects of much Wall Street theorizing and gossip. Following is some of the talk to be heard regarding such shares:

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SUGAR TRUST.

The bull pool in Sugar Trust accompanies its hard work in the stock by predictions of an increased dividend. As opposed to this there is in other quarters talk of a dividend reduction at the coming Directors' meeting. Some insiders are known to have sold out their stock. The Sugar Trust's losses through the coffee war are understood to amount to several per cent. on the stock.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Wall Street is excited over the talk of a reduced Manhattan dividend. Nobody, except the people who are in control of the property, really know what is to be done in that direction. Manhattan will probably round out the year by paying the regular amount. There are only three bear points on Manhattan. First, the company is now to meet keener competition than ever before. Second, the management is doing nothing progressive, nothing to accommodate the public. The road is simply the victim of penuriousness and dry rot. Third, dividends being paid are not being earned. The company has piled up a floating debt of $1,900,000—and many insiders have with certainty sold out the greater part of their stock.

THE GRANGERS.

Wall Street is disposed to doubt that the St. Paul Directors will increase the company's dividend beyond 5 per cent. What will be done is altogether uncertain until the Directors meet next Thursday. Guesses of big people and little people who are not Directors are equally uncertain. One thing is known regarding St. Paul, however—the road is making a magnificent showing of earnings.

Rock Island Directors say that if earnings keep up at their present rate the stock will go on a 6 per cent. basis early next year.

Boston holdings of Burlington are understood to be 50 per cent. bigger than their recent average. It is said that a substantial amount of Burlington has gone abroad, where hitherto it has been difficult to interest foreign investors in the stock, Europe having a predisposition toward St. Paul and Illinois Central, and other stocks with which they are more familiar.

The Illinois Central annual report, by the way, will be out ten days hence. Friends of the property say that it will prove the record report of the year, gains, both gross and net, being simply phenomenal.

THE PACIFICS.

The action of the Northern Pacific Directors in setting aside a fund to guarantee dividends on the preferred gives that stock a place among the standard investment shares of Wall Street. That it will become popular with investors cannot be questioned, paying as it does full 5 per cent. on its present market price. Northern Pacific common also must needs become a favorite because of the official intimation given by the Directors that within a short time it is to become a dividend payer.

Friends of Union Pacific say that the management of that property will in time take steps equally as conservative and equally as satisfactory to shareholders as those of the Northern Pacific Directory. European buying of both the Union Pacific stocks continues large. People closely in touch with Vanderbilt interests declare that Union Pacific ultimately is bound to become a Vanderbilt property.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The Chicago Gas snarl may be officially declared untangled during the coming week. Through their representatives, Messrs. Flower and Benedict have already come to an agreement. This week both Mr. Benedict and Mr. Flower will be in town.

THE IRON STOCKS.

The success of the iron combination is assured. It is likely that within a short time announcement will be made that the Tennessee Coal and Iron property is to go into the combination. Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan say that there are shortly to be developments of consequence in this connection.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Another Flower stock in which there are likely to be immediate developments is Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The deal for the absorption of the Nassau Electric system is, as has been heretofore stated, practically completed. Details are now being discussed and arranged.

TOBACCO TRUST.

Tobacco Trust's erratic fluctuations at the close of the week were understood to be due to the closing out of Mr. Keene's big interest in the stock. Mr. Keene and his followers got in under par and are said to have taken last week profits beyond $1,000,000.

COTTON OIL.

Wall Street is watching Cotton Oil stock closely. Insiders promise that the annual report will show earnings far beyond what is generally expected—earnings which will fully warrant the distribution of 3 per cent. dividends.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent., payable on Sept. 15. The net earnings of the company for July and August were over 2 per cent. per month.

WAR TAX LIABILITY.

The 50 Per Cent. Penalty Remitted in Case of Persons Who Have Unwittingly Incurred It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Commissioner N. B. Scott, of the office of Internal Revenue, has addressed the following letter to Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Letters addressed to this office from all parts of the United States, by persons who have become liable for special taxes under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 13, 1898, and who, having failed to make the prescribed return (Form 11) under oath within the calendar month in which liability began, have been called upon my collectors to pay 50 per cent. in addition to the tax, clearly show that these persons, while aware of their special tax liability under the new (war revenue) act, had no knowledge or notice whatever that it was their duty, under Section 3,227, R. S., amended, to make sworn return regarding their business to the Collector or Deputy Collector not later than the last day of the calendar month in which their liability began.

The war revenue act gave them full notice as to their special tax liability, but gave them no information of the requirements that they should make formal sworn return to the Collector, within the time prescribed by Section 3,237, R. S., as amended by Section 53 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

There being nothing in the new law specially calling the attention to the public to the provisions of Section 3,237 R. S., amended, as applicable to these new classes of special taxpayers, it would be manifestly inequitable and unjust to regard the mandatory provision of Section 3,176, R. S., as requiring imperatively the addition of 50 per centum to the taxes due in these cases, as if they were on the same footing withspecial taxpayers under the old law, who have had for many years complete information as to what is required of them, not only through published official notices, but also through the express terms of the law itself, and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder.

Collectors are accordingly hereby authorized and directed for this time, in all cases of persons who had neither notice nor information that they are required to make sworn return within the calednar month when their liability began, and who, consequently, failed to make such return, to report the facts in these cases in their next lists for assessment of the special tax, without the 50 per centum penalty, and to refer to this circular letter as their authority for doing so. This is not to be extended to cases hereafter arising.

In each particular case of this kind, therefore, notice should be given that hereafter for any neglect or failure to make such return, without the excuse of "sickness or absence," (the only excuse provided for by Section 3,176, R. S.,) the 50 per centum penalty must be assessed and collected.

General notice hereof should be given by Collectors for the information of the public.

MINERS STARVING IN ALASKA.

Two Hundred Have Lost Their Lives Since Rush to Copper River Began, It Is Said.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 5.—H. H. Hill, who has arrived here from Copper River, Alaska, says when he left Valdez nearly one hundred destitute men were being fed from Government supplies. Mr. Hill prospected the various streams emptying into Copper River for a distance of 200 miles, and failed to find any gold whatever. This has been the experience of 4,000 who crossed the Valdez glacier. About seven hundred men will winter in Copper River Valley. Their scanty stock of provisions has been replenished by donations from prospectors who are endeavoring to get out of the country.

Mr. Hill estimates that at least 200 men have been drowned or have died from various causes since the rush to the Copper River began.

Aug. 26 the United States gunboat Wheeling arrived at Sitka from St. Michael, with eighty stranded men from that place. She immediately sailed for Cook's Inlet and Copper River with supplies to relieve reported destitution at those points.

The latest advices from Pine Creek say that out of the large number of claims located only that of Miller Brothers, the original discoverers, has been worked extensively. They took out $3,800. Mining operations have been suspended for the season. Another new discovery is reported near the mouth of Pine Creek and a large number of claims have been located.

PROSPECTORS SHOT ON YUKON.

One Killed and Another Wounded by Indians Who Ambushed Them.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 5.—The schooner J. M. Coleman, which has arrived from St. Michael, brings news that two prospectors were ambushed and shot while drifting down the Yukon in a boat. Indians fired upon the boat, killing one and wounding the other.

The wounded man escaped and reached a police camp. The police started and found the Indians enjoying the prospectors' supplies. They were brought to Dawson, where one of them made a confession.

Mr. Frank, who came on the Coleman, says when he left Dawson there was a stampede to Dewey and Sampson Creeks, from which fine reports came. Both are in American territory.

Gold From the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 5.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived here from Skaguay, Alaska, with about $200,000 in gold aboard. She had sixty passengers from Dawson who came up the Yukon River on the steamer Ora, which left Dawson Aug. 19. The Seattle also brought about seventy disgusted miners from Copper River. The steamers Louise and Columbian have arrived at Dawson from St. Michael.

WHEAT CROP IN THREE STATES.

Estimate for Minnesota, North and South Dakota 150,000,000 Bushels.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—A careful compilation of the crop products of the three greatest wheat-growing States—Minnesota and North and South Dakota—places the yield of wheat at 150,000,000 bushels, and the value of the various products of the farms in these States at $150,000,000, less the expense of marketing the crop. Following the large profit realized on wheat in these States last year, it appears at once that business interests have strong support for the season of 1898 and 1899.

The yield of the various farm products is divided thus: Wheat, 150,000,000 bushels; corn, 75,000,000 bushels; oats, 90,000,000 bushels.

Estimating conservatively, there will be realized by the farmers of these States the enormous sum of $150,000,000, divided as follows: Wheat, at 60 cents, on the farm, $90,000,000; corn, 20 cents, on the farm, $15,000,000; oats, 12 cents, on the farm, $10,000,000; flax, barley, hay, and potatoes, $25,000,000; cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, $10,000,000.

The business situation is improving rapidly under the brilliant prospects for trade which is made possible by the success of the farmers.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT AREA

Some 1,500,000 Acres Sown, An Increase of 26 Per Cent.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 5.—The area sown to wheat in New South Wales is shown by complete reports to be 1,500,000 acres, which is an increase of 26 per cent. over the area devoted to that product last season. It is estimated that the total yield will be 15,000,000 bushels, which will allow of substantial exports.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 67s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 22s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 30 to 40 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s 6d, American, finest colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

NAVAL STORES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Turpentine, 27c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.60@$5.60; Westerns, $4.65; Cherokees, $4.15; oxen and stags, $3@$4.60; bulls, $2.25@$3.40; cows, $1.60@$3.40. Cable quotes live cattle at 10¾@11¼c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@$4.25; no Westerns. City-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.45; lambs, $4@$6; choice, $6.12½@$6.20.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.40.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.
Refunding General Mtge. 3½s, due 1987

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co.
Refunding General Mtge. 4s, due 1988.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Refunding Mtge. 3½s, due 1997.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co
Lake Shore Collateral 3½s, due 1998.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co
Michigan Central Collateral 3½s, due 1998.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co
General Mortgage, Series A, 4s, due 1989.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co.
Nebraska Extension 4s, due 1927.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. R'way Co.
Cons. First & Col. Tr. 5s, due 1934.

Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1935.

Canada Southern Railway Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1908.

Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co
First Mortgage 5s, due 1926.

Union Pacific Railroad Company
First Mtge. & Land Grant 4s, due 1947.

Rio Grande Western Railway Company
First Mortgage 4s, due 1939.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
General Mtge. & Collat. Trust 5s, due 1997.

Columbus & Ninth Avenue Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1993.

Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1993.

United Traction & Elecric Company
First Trust Mortgage 5s, due 1933.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1927.

Buffalo City Gas Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1947.

Laclede Gas Light Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1919.

These and other choice investment securities for sale at prices to net from 3¼ to 5%. Descriptive lists upon application.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines in the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $200 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Germania Life Insurance Co. vs. Kilpatrick.
2—Southgate vs. Torren.
3—Jennings vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
4—Schwenn vs. Schwenn.
5—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Dolge.
6—Walker vs. Adair.
7—Philips vs. Dimon.
8—Stones vs. Stones.
9—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
10—In re McDonald.
11—Walgrove vs. Prior.
12—Pakas vs. Spalding Machine Screw Works
13—Irving Smith.
14—In re Rutty.
15—Malloy vs. Porter.
16—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.
17—Root vs. Crosby.
18—Lehman vs. Lehman.
19—Bloomingdale vs. Loy
20—Kliner vs. Smith.
21—Barrie vs. Howard Lockwood Pub. Co.
22—Goldsand vs. Reinhardt & Co.
23—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
24—Boyd vs. Beardsley.
25—Bunnell vs. Hover.
26—In re Garrett.
27—Blackburn vs. Blackburn.
28—Rosebault vs. Hall.
29—Schreier vs. Schreier
30—O'Connor vs. Brady.
31—People ex rel. Turner vs. Coler.
32—In re Vernam.
33—People, &c., vs. Friedlander.
34—Hentz vs. McKaharay.
35—In re Rutledge.
36—Brown vs. Browne.
37—McBride vs. James.
38—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
39—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
40—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Seaverns.
41—J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Tonges.
42—Fleitman vs. Klinger
43—In re Deering.
44—G bson vs. Mick.
45—In re Houlroyd.
46—Edwards vs. Carroll.
47—Roller vs. Loew.
48—In re Perkin.
49—In re Gunn.
50—Bandler vs. Bandler.
51—Firth vs. Luthy & Co.
52—Terhune vs. H. B. King Bros. Pub. Co.
53—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
54—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
55—Randell vs. Horney.
56—Liepskar vs. Liepskar.
57—People, &c., vs. Kraft.
58—Same vs. Friedlander

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10;30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Grace B. Topham, Wood Gigson, Margaret A. Roberts, Marie J. Garrett, John Hartley, Fredericka Brenzinger, Alice Beale.
At 2 P. M.—Eleanora Roberts, Patrick Kennedy, George M. Buehler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 12.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—William Harty.
2—Charles Hardson.
3—Francis Remian.
John F. Galvin.
4—William F. Holland.
5—William F. Dunn.
6—Bertha Wilson.
6—William H. Ward.
7—William Lyons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Charles E. Mathers.
2—Joseph P. Manning.
3—Mollie D. Baker.
4—Frederick Molineaux
5—Jennie E. Bullenkamp.
6—John Parker.
7—Alberti F. Jammes.
8—Charles K. Duschenes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Davis—George W. Carr.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of the following Bonds, Stocks and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Bonds, Loan of 1853; Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874. Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Co.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds, except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

OVER 97½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding Bonds and OVER 95½ PER CENT. of the above-named Stocks (not including Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock and Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock) having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, that deposits of the above-named Bonds and Stocks will be accepted upon a CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. of the par value of bonds and an additional CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE of stock deposited until and including SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such bonds or stocks will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and additional payments as the undersigned may impose.

Unpaid coupons (or claims for interest on Registered Bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, may be deposited up to and including September 15, 1898, without additional charge. After that date no further deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, September 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York:
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York:
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York:
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London:
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$5,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$12,000 Dallas & Waco R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$20,000 Reading Co. & Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1997.
$5,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co., Const. Mtge. 7 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1900.
$1,000 Michigan Central Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1902.
$5,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Const. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1900.
$3,000 Wisconsin Central Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1907.
$6,000 United States Leather Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1913.
$15,000 Rio Grande & Western R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
76 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
57 shs. Delaware & Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
$3,000 Lexington & Eastern Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1935, & $450 do. Scrip.
34 shs. Kentucky Union Co. Com. & $5 scrip.
6 shs. Kentucky Union Co. Pref'd & $9 Scrip.
(By order of Albert E. Lamb, Assignee.)
136 shs. Brooklyn Atheneum Co.
$2,000 B'klyn & Brighton Beach 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$1,000 Wabash R. R. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1939.
5 shs. So. Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
27 shs. Yellow Pine Co., Pref'd.
2,000 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. (Trust Co. Certf.)
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R.
60 shs. North American Co. of New Jersey.
12 shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting Co. pref'd.
79 shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting Co. common.
165 shs. American Loan & Trust Co. of N. Y.
75 shs. Federal Valley Coal Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Baseball Club Co.
250 shs. Maritime Manufacturing Co.,
10 shs. Kings Co. Water Supply Co.
$1,000 Austral Hotel & Land Imp't Co. 6 p. c. 2d Mtge. Bd., 1900.
3 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. common.
1,370 shs. Brooklyn Incandescent Elec. Light. Co.
2-10 shs. Citizen's Gas Co.
$50 Duluth, South Shore & Atl. R. R. com. Scrip.
60-100 shs. Long Island Traction Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Pref'd (Hyp'd.)
24 shs. American Surety Co.
106¼ shs. Grt. Eastern Casualty & Ind. Co.
$10,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
25 shs. National Surety Co.
40 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Incandescent Petroleum Light Co. com. (T. C.) (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS and BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

50 shares New York and Pennsylvania Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., $100 each.
$4,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 6 per cent. income bonds, due 1940.
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
125 shares Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co., preferred stock.
160 shares Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co., common stock.
600 shares Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co. assented stock.
N. Y. Security and Trust Co. certificate of deposit, covering 1,025 shares Peoria, Decatur and Evansville old common stock, on which the 1st assessment has been paid.
900 shares Evansville and Terra Haute R. R. Co. common stock.
25 shares Wabash R. R. Co. common stock.
100 shares Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R. R. Co.
$28,000 N. Y. Security and Trust Co. receipts for 1st mortgage con. 5% bonds of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co.
$6,000 Evansville and Terra Haute R. R. Co. 1st gen. mortgage 5% bonds.
$79,000 Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co. 4% gen. mortgage bonds.
$2,000 St. James Company, Series B, 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1916.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
226	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45907
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

Count Cassini Unable to Secure a Private Box, Although He Offers a Fancy Price.

A DASHING SOCIAL DISPLAY

Famous Names Among the Holders of Boxes—Charles F. Bates Wins Applause—Prize Awards Are Made.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The exhibition of the Newport Horse Show began at the Casino this afternoon, and was a success in every way. The arrangements of the grounds could not be improved upon, everything working like a charm. The patrons of the show began to arrive shortly after 1 o'clock, and by 2:30 o'clock the grand stand, reserved seats, and other places were filled and standing room was at a premium. It was to-day that the Russian Ambassador offered a fancy price for a box, but he could not secure one at any figure, so attended with Dwight Braman and the Countess Cassini.

The scene about the boxes and on the reserved seats' stand was a sublime one cially, and never before has it been equaled for such brilliance. The smart and fetching gowns of the fair sex, the blooded stock of horses, the handsome equipages, and the comfortable and easy dress of the gentlemen were pictures well worth gathering, which many did by the use of kodaks.

Among those in boxes were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Lady Leighton, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, T. Sanford Beaty, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Lord Herschell, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Frederick Brownson, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, J. Stevens Liman, Lord Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreary, Mr. and Mrs. George von Lengerke Meyer, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Commodore J. H. Perkins, Mrs. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, and many others to the estimated number of 3,000.

The members of the Executive Committee came in for a well-deserved share of thanks, and especially Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Henry F. Eldridge and the Assistant Secretary, Harry E. Field, while the Ring Committee, made up of Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Henry F. Eldridge, and F. M. Ware managed affairs with clockwork regularity. The judges, too, earned laurels for their work. They were Messrs. Frederick Bronson, Ed R. Thayer, H. K. Bloodgood, Winthrop Rutherford, Foxhall Keene, and Dr. F. C. Grenside.

The exhibits were marvelously beautiful horses as well as equipages and harnesses. What proved to be the most interesting class was No. 20, pairs of ladies' horses, during which Miss Benedict drove with Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. R. M. C. Lord, and Miss Cottenet also driving.

The jaunting car class was with the road class features of the show. In the latter Charles F. Bates; Charles A. Baudoine, and George Eustis, driving for F. H. Prince, made a pretty picture. Mr. Bates had a cocker spaniel and a luncheon on his coach, while his guard tooted, and hearty applause was given him as he entered and again when he won the first prize. The jaunting car class, the first ever shown at a horse show, was another feature well received.

The last class could not be judged on account of darkness, and it was added to Wednesday's programme.

The summary:

CLASS 41.—First, Trilby. Henry Bull, Jr., agent; second, The Rat, Hugo De Fritsch.

CLASS 35, prize offered by W. L. Elkins.—First, Eccles Wonder, E. D. Jordon; second, Cottage Prince, Miss Edith Colford; third, Violet, R. C. Vanderbilt; fourth, Collnette, Bryce J. Allan.

CLASS 38.—First, La Belle Marquise, Mrs. John; second, Glencoe, Miss May Deering. Riders: Miss Beach, Mrs. John Russell Gladding, and William Le Grand.

CLASS 21, prize offered by Senator George Peabody Wetmore.—First, The Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates; second, Flora McNown, R. M. C. Lord; third, Mackenzie, A. G. Vanderbilt; fourth, Lookaway, Strauss and Hexter.

CLASS 13.—First, High Tide, Charles F. Bates; second, Ambition and Mate, H. P. Whitney; third, Queen's Own and Mackenzie, A. G. Vanderbilt; fourth, Belle of New York and Burlesque, Charles F. Bates.

CHILDREN'S PONIES, CLASS 33, prize offered by H. F. Eldridge.—First, Quickstep, Mrs. Foxhall Keene; second, The Rat, Hugo De Fritsch; third, Tommy Toddles, Miss Jennie King; fourth, H. C. Toby, Edward M. Neill.

CLASS 32.—1, C. F. Bates; 2, Harley T. Proctor; 3, Charles A. Baudouine; 4, F. H. Prince.

CLASS 24: Prize offered by Eldridge T. Gerry.—Prizes won by C. F. Burton, heirs of George Bowen, George Muenchinger and Sons, W. T. Libby, J. J. Green, Agent, and H. C. and James Meiff.

CLASS 26.—1, Coxey and Whist of the Town, Charles F. Bates; 2, Miss Omagh and Delight, Thomas M. Hilliard; 3, Cockrobin and Actress, William C. Dulles; 4, Alladin and Dude, H. P. Whitney.

CLASS 42: Prize offered by William Cutting.—1, Princess Rose, E. D. Jordan; 2, Miss Brown, Willing Spencer; 3, K. C. B. M., A. C. Bostwick.

JAUNTING CARS: CLASS 1, Ambition, H. P. Whitney; 2, Patrick, Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Jr.; 3, Twitchett, George P. Eustis; 4, H. C. Maritance, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

CLASS 29: Prize offered by Center Hitchcock.—1, Alladin and Mate, H. P. Whitney; 2, Warwick and Starlight, Mrs. J. DeForest Danielson; 3, Brilliance and Botanic, R. M. C. Lord. Drivers: Miss Benedict, Miss Cottenet, and Miss Lord.

CLASS 28, prize offered by the Newport Coach Horse and Cob Company.—First, Grey Dan and Elliott; second, J. Halloway and Colbaker.

TROTTING STALLIONS: CLASS 1.—First, Atlanta Meleager, Charles E. Gardner; second, Newport Wilks, Henry Bull, Jr. Owners drove.

ROADSTERS: CLASS 2, prizes offered by Potter Palmer.—First, Queen Wilkes, Gordon Prince; second, Zaidee, H. Hull, Jr.; third, Miss Woodbine, Robert W. Goelet. Drivers: R. W. Goelet, Gordon Prince, and H. Bull, Jr.

PAIRS OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES: CLASS 23, prize offered by H. A. C. Taylor.—First—Admiral Sampson and Dewey, George Denniston; second, Jenny and Allen, J. K. Sullivan; third, Dolly and Judy, Dennis Shanahan.

F. H. Prince, one of the largest exhibitors, having sprained his collar bone, Mr George Eustis drove his exhibits.

THE DIVVERITES CELEBRATE.

The Association Has an Outing at College Point.

The annual outing of the Divver Association of the Second Assembly District, was held yesterday, when the members of the club, their friends and guests, visited Witzel's Point, View Grove, College Point, breakfasted, dined, and carried out a programme of athletic events. Over 2,000 tickets were sold, and fully 1,500 men mustered in line when the parade started from the Divver Club. All those in the procession wore white chowder hats and carried canes, and every member displayed a blue badge with the name of the club and a portrait of ex-Police Justice Divver, the standard-bearer of the organization attached. They were headed by ex-Judge Divver, who walked beside Municipal Court Judge Bolte and others of his chief political friends.

The excursion returned to the city at 10:15 P. M. The 2,500 or more persons who attended formed in line, and with Judge Divver in the lead paraded several of the east side streets, being saluted vociferously en route with much cheering and a great burning of red fire and fireworks. The clubhouse in Madison Street was reached without accident.

Train Wrecked Near Cortland.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A passenger train ran into an open switch at McGraw, three miles east of Cortland, this morning and was wrecked. The engine and tender lie at the bottom of a ditch. Engineer Henry Sevy of Freeville and Fireman Morris Ahern of Cortland jumped. Sevy's left leg being broken and Ahern sustaining internal injuries. The passengers were shaken up, but none was seriously injured. The switch was opened by some Italian workmen, who ran their hand car to the side track and failed to close the switch.

MANY STRANDED IN HONOLULU.

Hundreds of Men Who Go to Hawaii Without Sufficient Money Can Find No Employment.

HONOLULU, Aug. 22.—The effect of the tremendous advertising Hawaii has received because of the war and annexation is now being felt. People from all over the United States are coming here. They come by every steamer and sailing vessel. Dozens of young lawyers, doctors, and other professional men have already arrived in addition to commercial travelers and the hundreds of men looking in vain for employment and investment. The hotels and boarding houses are crowded with stranded men.

A number of them have come here since the annexation, under the impression that the hoisting of the American flag was to be the opening of an immense empire, where sugar stock could be picked up on the streets and taken to a bank to have dividends collected. They are anxious to get home, and Captains and agents of steamers are besieged with applications for free passage back to the States. If immigration continues there will be actual suffering among those who come without sufficient capital to enable them to enter into business or to get back.

The Hawaiian Commission is getting down to work in earnest, and on Friday and Saturday held prolonged sessions. The first subject considered was a name to be given the territory, and the form of government was also discussed, with the number of Federal officials ict in the territory. The subject of Fed- l laws and their application was the ef topic at Saturday's session. Arrange- ents have been made for a tour of the islands by the commission, and to-night the steamer Claudine will leave here. All the principal points on the various islands will be visited, after which the party will return to Honolulu, probably on Saturday.

The United States transport ship Tacoma, with 200 horses and mules for the army at Manila, arrived off here last night. Four horses were lost on the voyage. The vessel will remain here about a week. She will not sail through the treacherous Balling Tang channel, but will be met by a towboat sent by Gen. Merritt, and towed through the Straits of Bernardna.

Capt. Book of the United States ship Mohican has been ordered to take his vessel to Mare Island. The vessel probably will sail on Tuesday next.

There is a strong feeling of friendship for the United States among the Chinese on the Islands, especially among the higher class, and they look to the new Government to give them all the privileges enjoyed by them under the old regime.

The Honolulu garrison is still encamped at the race track, and there is no present intention of moving the camp. The strictest discipline is maintained, and visitors are kept outside the lines. Stores of all kinds are arriving rapidly.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Bill of Complaint Filed in Milwaukee by Improvement Committee of Wisconsin Central.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—T. Jefferson Coolidge, Charles R. Batt, and William Pratt Lyman of Boston, the Improvement Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railway, to-day filed a bill of complaint in the United States Court against the company, the Trustees under the two mortgage bond issues, and the receivers, praying that the first and second mortgage issues, amounting to nearly $8,000,000, be treated as if retired until the improvement bonds are fully paid.

The complainants further ask that the alleged bond issues said to be evidenced by eleven promissory notes aggregating $1,100,000 be also retired; that the Trustees and receivers be enjoined from collecting or receiving any interest or part of principal due, or to become due on the first or second mortgage bonds, registered in the name of Colby, Abbott, and Hoyt. The allegation is made that when the Wisconsin Central Association Lines were formed, the issuance of $12,000,000 stock was paid for with that of the roads corporated in the aggregation which was registered in the name of Colby, Abbott, and Hoyt, and should now be void.

The prayer continues by asking that all proceedings on the supplemental bill filed by J. A. Stewart be stayed. This bill asked for the foreclosure of the road under the two bond issues.

Finally a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from taking any further proceedings and receivers from paying them any moneys is asked.

The complaint alleges that the company, or its officers, had no power to mortgage or convey stocks and bonds; that the mortgage is void in law and ineffectual to create a lien in equity upon property subsequently acquired, and cannot be sustained as an executory claim.

Detroit and Lima Northern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Col. W. C. Brown, Treasurer of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railroad, admitted to-day that the entire interest of C. N. Haskell of New York in that road had been disposed of at a handsome figure. The name of the purchaser was not given.

Georgia Central Bond Interest.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 5.—The Central Railway of Georgia Directors to-day decided to pay 2 per cent. interest on first preferred income bonds.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Expected that It Will Soon Be Completed by President McKinley—Possible Selections.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—One of the first matters to which the President is now expected to give his attention is the selection of nine members of the non-partisan commission, which, under the act of Congress of June 18, is to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital. This body is to consist of nineteen persons, five of whom are to be members of the Senate, five of the House, and "nine other persons" who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments. The Senators and representatives already have been appointed.

For the positions to be filled by the President there are on file at the White House about 125 applications, embracing the names of many well-known labor leaders and others prominent in the discussion of questions incidental to the betterment of the farmer and laboring man.

The lifetime of the commission is to be two years, the salary of the members $3,600 per annum, and its powers and duties are comprehensive in scope. Public hearings may be given if necessary, and authority is granted to visit any part of the United States for the purpose of securing the information required to make the report to Congress.

Senator Kyle, who, by virtue of his office, is expected to be the Chairman of the commission, has already indicated to the President that he would be ready to call the body together for organization by Sept. 15, and the President gave him to understand the personnel of the commission would be complete by that time.

Among those who have been mentioned in connection with the appointments are Estep Phillips of Pennsylvania, former Chairman of the House Labor Committee; Mr. Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood, ex-Representative Farquhar of New York, Major Hansen of Georgia, and Capt. E. A. Smythe of South Carolina, the two latter being candidates presented by the cotton milling interests of the South, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Harris of Ohio.

"German Day" at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—To-day was celebrated by Germans here as "German Day." The Cincinnati Germans make the claim that Cincinnati is the only place in which the German day festival has obtained a solid footing. It began last night with a street parade. To-day addresses were made at the Zoological Gardens by John Goetz, Jr., Mayor Tafel, and William Rapp of Chicago. Rain interfered with the exercises and prevented the night festival, which will be held next Sunday.

Electric Road for Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 5.—The owners of the famous cog road running up Pike's Peak have decided to change the motive power to electricity. It is estimated that the cost of making the change will be about $50,000.

MORE POISONED WHISKY?

Charles Hankes, Edward Hilss's Brother-in-Law, Got Some Through the Mail, Too.

HIS BOTTLE LIKE THE OTHER

Police Are Puzzled, but Secure an Important Clue in an Apparently Forged Letter Mailed with the Deadly Beverage. May Die.

The case of Edward Hilss, his wife Margaret, and their next-door neighbor, Mary Conlin, who were poisoned severely by drinking whisky which was sent them by some unknown person through the mail, is proving baffling to the police. It is not doubted that the whisky was sent with a malicious purpose. It contained enough atropine to kill fifty persons. The bottles containing the whisky are locked in Capt. Delancy's desk in the Fifth Street Station. Owing to the fact that yesterday was a holiday, the whisky was not sent to the Board of Health to be analyzed, but it will be taken there the first thing this morning.

Detective Jackson yesterday unearthed what may prove to be a very important clue. It is a circular which was sent with the bottle, marked with lead pencil on the label, "Slivovitch." The letter was typewritten in green ink. It bore no date and was written on plain paper. It was evidently the work of an illiterate person. It was as follows:

Mr. Edward Hilss, 84 Second Street, New York:

Dear Sir: We take the liberty of sending you this sample of Slivovitz brandy, imported from Hungary, being distilled from select pruens and strictly pure, making it an excellent tonic and recommended by leading physicians throughout Europe, and is used there extensively. We send you this, to let you judge for yourself whether this brandy is not better than either the French or Italian brandies. To get this brand well known we offer you a special inducement on this excellent liquor. We will sell you a gallon for $2, or a bottle (quart) for 60 cents. Hoping you will favor us with your order, we remain, respectfully,

VANDERKER & CO.,
18 Gansevoort Street.

Dictated, R. L. V.

At 18 Gansevoort Street it was learned that there was a firm by the name of Vanderkar & Co., which manufactured and bottled ammonia on a small scale, but which had suspended business and moved away some fifteen months ago. Crawford & Popper, dealers in cheese, are now at 18 Gansevoort Street. The letter is thought to be a forgery.

Hilss Was Suspicious.

When Hilss received this circular he went across the street to a Mr. Baumn of Engell, Heller & Co., wholesale dealers in liquors, and showed the letter to him. Baumn told Hills that "Slivovitch" was worth $8 a gallon and told him the letter was a "fake." Hilss wrote a postal card to 18 Gansevoort Street, asking a representative to call for his order. A few days later a man who is described by Mrs. Hilss as being tall, dark, and about forty-five years of age, called at Hilss's residence and seemed very much puzzled. He said he had received an order for "Slivovitch," but did not know what it was. It is thought now that it was a representative of the cheese firm, which must have received the postal card. The man left the house after Mrs. Hilss informed him she would give him no order. He has not been seen since. The shop of Crawford & Popper was closed yesterday, and it could not be learned whether it was their man or not.

Hilss's condition yesterday was improved, but he is still very weak. He is a big man, with a strong constitution, and to this he owes the fact that he is recovering from the drug much quicker than his wife and neighbor. Mrs. Hilss and Miss Conlin are also somewhat improved, but Miss Conlin is not yet out of danger. When Miss was seen yesterday he said:

"When I arose from the chair after drinking the stuff I felt a dizziness and a burning, painful sensation in the stomach. These symptoms were accompanied with a dryness in the throat, so much that it almost suffocated me, and I had to open my mouth with my fingers to get air to breathe. I put on my hat and went to Dr. Leyendecker, who immediately said I was poisoned. He gave me an antidote, and I soon recovered, but when I arrived home again I found my wife and Miss Conlin purple in the face and hardly able to speak. After working twelve hours, the doctor brought Miss Conlin back to consciousness."

Mr. Hilss is the sole proprietor of the New York Ice Company. When asked if he knew any one who desired to injure him in that way, he said:

"Being a business man, naturally I may have some enemies. I am continually taking customers from other people, and other people are continually taking customers from me. I have workmen who are leaving me all the while, some of whom I have had to discharge. No, I cannot think of any one who would try to do me so great an injury. I do not believe, in a social sense, I have an enemy. I belong to several societies and lodges, and have, I think, a hundred times more friends than enemies."

It was Dr. Leyendecker who said he thought there was enough of the drug in the whisky to kill fifty persons. He thought it was prepared by some one who had a knowledge of drugs.

Hankes's Bottle Like the Others.

It was learned yesterday that another bottle had been sent by mail to Hilss's brother-in-law, Charles Hankes of 62 First Street. This bottle was the same size as the small bottle sent to the Hilss family. Hankes had not opened the bottle, and it is now in the care of the police.

Capt. Delaney, when asked his opinion of the case, was very reticent. "The newspaper boys know well enough," said the Captain, "that I never express opinions until the proper time. To-morrow I will have the whisky analyzed, and then I may be able to say something about the case. However, we will take every means to run down the culprit if there be one."

ESQUIL CANO STILL AT LARGE.

Now Thought that New Mexican Desperado Murdered Three Women.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 5.—Esquil Cano, the ex-convict who broke jail here a few days ago and escaped, is now believed to have murdered three women within the past five years, besides having committed numerous highway robberies and burglaries. He was last arrested for the murder of Mrs. Lola Galligos de Warn, who was clubbed to death on a lonely path near this city. The authorities have concluded that he also murdered a Japanese woman at Albuquerque in 1895, and one year later killed the woman Baca y Archuleta. For the killing of the Japanese woman, Edward W. Trout of Albuquerque is serving a forty-year term in the penitentiary.

A Sheriff's posse and a pack of bloodhounds have been on Cano's trail, but he has eluded them. It is believed he is heading for Northern Chihuahua, Mexico, where he is said to have relatives.

TELEGRAPHERS WILL CONVENE.

Many Attractions Provided for Their Amusement at Omaha Next Week.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5.—The greatest gathering of telegraphers since the civil war is to be held in Omaha Sept. 13 to 15. The programme issued to-day calls the assemblage the annual meeting of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association, and the United States Telegraph Corps. The attendance, however, will not be confined to membership in the organizations named, but will be augmented by hundreds of outside telegraphers and others interested in the attractions provided.

A leading feature will be the ascension of the war balloons, with telegraph and telephone attachments that were used at Santiago. At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, an Indian war dance has been especially arranged for the telegraphers as a reminder of exciting experiences of operators who saw frontier service. Besides the exposition attractions proper the telegraphers will be treated to a concert by the Mexican National Band, an exploration of the Midway under the leadership of the President of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association, a reception at George W. Leininger's art gallery, visits to the packing houses, and a farewell banquet.

Schooner Winslow Is Lost.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 5.—The schooner Winslow, in tow of the steamer Inter Ocean, has been lost near the White Shoals. The crew of the schooner arrived here on board the steamer Inter Ocean, having been rescued with difficulty, as the wind was blowing a gale from the southwest and a heavy sea was running.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, First Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100.9 by 125, vacant; One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $75,024.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Donald McLean, referee, 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, north side, 107.7 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 94.9; two four-story brick tenements, with stores, with one and two story extension on 387. Subject to mortgages for $15,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—R. S. Adamson, Shanghai, China.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lord Chief Baron Palles, Dublin; G. H. Hopkins, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—W. Rawlins, W. Cunha, Honolulu.

HOLLAND—G. S. Morrill, Guatemala.

MANHATTAN—Chaplain Jones, United States ship Texas; Ponsonby Ogle, London; George B. Sawers, Glasgow.

PARK AVENUE—Chaplain H. A. Brown, Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. S. B. Elkins, West Virginia.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, furnishing goods; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, A., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. T. Nichols, ladies' wear; Mrs. L. Bixler, ladies' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Ayres, flannels; J. Weisman, silks and velvets; 56 Worth St; St. Denis Hotel.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss E. T. Davis, cloaks and suits; E. E. Rewick, notions; 28 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; A. Barber, furnishing goods; T. M. Pickup, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Metropole.

Levi, A., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Katz, A., Bellefontaine, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Oppenheimer, S., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Oppenheimer; woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Bros., Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, laces and embroideries; 89 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Monash Fair Company, Denver, Col.; J. L. Shaw, cloaks and suits; J. Shaks, dry goods; J. Koch, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, furnishing goods; 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandeis, notions; 328 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Meyer Brothers, Monroe, La.; H. Meyer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Pa.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Crosby, William, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; William Crosby, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Belk Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Belk, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Havens, Geddes Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; T. J. Bolus, Jr., cloaks and suits; S. G. Evans, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. T. Christie, fancy goods; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and laces; 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Bass Brothers Dry Goods Company, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Bass, linens and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Beggs, D. C., Company, Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; E. E. Holton, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; F. Bell, dry goods; 40 Thomas Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Brian, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Fuhrman, notions and fancy goods; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Higgins & Traze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Traze, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; Miss L. I. Conn, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Patterson, J. S., & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; F. T. Patterson, notions and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Thornton Brothers, Allegheny, Penn.; J. Thornton, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Ruben, furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; Miss M. Richmond, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Starr, C., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. I. Saks, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Oppenheimer, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Allmann & Putnam, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. Putnam, dry goods; H. C. Dielhem, notions; Hotel Gerlach.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Harned, Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Morgenroth, ladies' and infants' wear; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; W. D. Meyer, cloaks and suits; 45 I spenard Street; Hoffman House.

Wyse, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; U. F. Sano, dry goods; A. M. Sano, ladies' and infants' wear; S. Wohl, millinery; S. Youngman, notions; G. Oischefski, hosiery; D. Bernard, upholstery goods; 500 Broome Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams; 135 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Partridge & Metcher, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Nolan, cloaks; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; F. McCord, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. Breeden, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss F. G. Haslan, veilings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. H. Allen, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Cook, crockery; 450 Broome Street; Stuart House.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; F. Robinson, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mary Donnelly, millinery; Annie J. McGarrell, millinery; 31 West Sixteenth Street.

Cohn, A. B., Kane, Penn.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Frein & Chatman, Allegheny, Penn.; Miss D. D. Lewis, millinery; 206 East Tenth Street.

Lyndon, Miss C. S., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery; 42 East Ninth Street.

Vaughn, Miss R., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery; 42 East Ninth Street.

Starns, R. H., & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; R. V. Starns, jewelry.

Saumers & King, Mount Sterling, Ky.; B. P. Duty, dry goods; 34 West Thirty-second Street.

Goldsmith, A. A., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; 97 Wooster Street.

Gibson, G. A., Maysville, N. Y.; general merchandise; Park Avenue.

Conley, M. A., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; 677 Broadway.

Spooner & Gates, Medina, N. Y.; George E. Spooner, dry goods, &c.; Sinclair.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. P. Lauran, dry goods; Gerlach.

McDevitt, M., Braddock, Penn.; W. A. McDevitt, dry goods, &c.

Bell, G. A., Braddock, Penn.; general merchandise.

Baker, A. S., & Co., Ithaca, Mich.; A. S. Baker, dry goods, &c.; St. Nicholas.

Barber, A. S. & Co., Ithaca, Mich.; R. S. Barber, dry goods, &c.; St. Nicholas.

Breslin, S., Utica, N. Y.; gloves, &c.

Kraft, G., Buffalo, N. Y.; jewelry.

Attloomer, Chas., Sherman, Tex.; dry goods.

Grace Brantly Co., Waycross, Ga.; J. F. Brantley; dry goods and clothing; 320 Broadway.

Kantwitz Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. I. M. Kantwitz, clothing.

New Albany White House, New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, dry goods.

Lown & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Lown, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Crane, Morris, Big Rapids, Mich.; A. A. Crane, dry goods and clothing; Cadillac.

Riffe, J. A., Hinton, W. Va.; dry goods and shoes; New York.

Hawkes, C. H., Elmira, N. Y.; boots and shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Hewitt, J. B. & H., Batons, N. Y.; J. B. Hewitt, dry goods, &c.; Continental Hotel.

North & Con, Hancock, Mich.; J. F. Ryan, dry goods, &c.; Grand Union Hotel.

Peck, George F., Galesburg, Ill.; china.

Mt. Giland Dry Goods Company, Mt. Giland, Ohio; A. A. Whitney, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dickey, John H., Fredericktown, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller, H. F., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. F. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carpenter, C. D., Big Rapids, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Dobbins & Ewing, Columbia, Tenn.; R. C. Ewing, hardware, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Terry, Lindsey Company, The, Reidsville, N. C.; J. W. Mobley, department store, 141 West Fifteenth Street.

Carlile, J. B., Lebanon, Ky.; dry goods and notions; Oriental Hotel.

Tamlin, C. L., Cortlandt, N. Y.; manufacturer of spring beds; Brooklyn.

Wetz, Benke & Co., Staunton, Va.; Isaac Wets, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; J. H. Stauffer, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler, A., & Son, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT OPENS

Commander in Chief Gobin and Staff Take Possession of Camp Sherman at Cincinnati.

NAVAL VETERANS DISPLEASED

They Threaten to Withdraw from the Reunion, as Quarters Were Provided for Them in Horticultural Hall Instead of On a Boat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened this afternoon, when Commander in Chief Gobin and staff took possession of Camp Sherman. A salute was fired upon the arrival of the Commander in Chief, after which the several bands gave concerts. Prayer was offered by the Rev. David H. Moore, editor of The Western Christian Advocate, who was a Colonel in the civil war. Major Joseph W. Wilshire, from the Committee on Camps, made the presentation speech, and Gen. J. P. S. Gobin responded in an eloquent address of acceptance. The ceremonies attending the raising of the flag were in charge of Capt. J. B. Sampson.

Among the numerous camps in the suburbs and in the city is one at Garfield Park, occupied by the James M. Lyle Post of Allegheny, Penn., which has its own band and is also accompanied by 135 Sons of Veterans and others from Western Pennsylvania. The two cannon guarding the entrance to Camp Garfield were made of bursted shells gathered from the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The railways are bringing in excursionists from every direction, and the local posts are kept busily engaged escorting the visitors to their quarters. The reports of the railways indicate over 200,000 tickets sold. While many have arrived during the past two days, these railway reports indicate a greater influx for the next two days than was ever known before at a National encampment.

Charles F. Sheriff, Commander in Chief of the ex-prisoners of war, and his staff, escorted by Paterson Post of Allegheny, arrived over the Pennsylvania Line this evening, when the local association and all other ex-prisoners of war who are in the city turned out and escorted them from the station to their headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Among the arrivals to-day were Commodore W. C. Collins and Commander Andrew Robinson, who came from McKeesport, Penn., in a skiff on the Ohio River, a distance of over 500 miles. Their skiff is named the Hobson, and they have been holding receptions along the Ohio Valley ever since they started, on Aug. 20.

Naval Veterans Displeased.

The women are very largely represented at the present encampment, and there is the usual rivalry between the women of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps. The business sessions of their respective orders will not begin until Thursday morning. Meantime, elaborate programmes have been prepared by the women of Cincinnati and of the adjoining cities in Kentucky for their entertainment during the week.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic met this morning and appointed a committee to audit the accounts and report to the full council to-morrow. The business of the Commander in Chief and his staff was found to be in perfect order, and no new business was brought forward.

The National Association of Naval Veterans threatens to withdra

INDIANS SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

Two Canadian Crees Receive Their First Papers in Montana.

From The Anaconda Standard.

Holy Altar and Sitting Horse, two Canadian Indians, accompanied by Harry Denny, the interpreter, called at the office of the clerk of the district court and announced that it was their desire to become citizens of the United States. Holy Altar and Sitting Horse are full-blooded Crees and took part in the ill-fated Riel rebellion in Canada some years ago, since which time they have wandered homeless and without a country. They said they had been in Montana continuously for nine years, and they wanted to become citizens in order that they might take up a ranch and become useful men of the State. Both men are strapping, big, and husky fellows.

Holy Altar gave his age as forty-six and Sitting Horse as thirty-nine.

"Good Indians never drink whisky," said Holy Altar, slapping himself on the breast. "Good Indian," echoed Sitting Horse, "good Indian." They said they had picked out a piece of land about thirteen miles from Butte which they desired to locate as a ranch.

Interpreter Denny, who is a half-breed, testified to the good character of his two friends. He said they were exceptionally good for live Indians, and both were industrious and thrifty. Sitting Horse works like a white man at anything he can get to do, while Holy Altar has for a long time lived alone in a tepee as far removed from the other Indians about Butte as he could, and has been engaged in the manufacture of horn ornaments and articles of furniture. Denny, who has also declared his intention to become a citizen of this country, gave it as his opinion that Holy Altar and Sitting Horse would make good and useful citizens, and upon these assurances they were allowed to make their marks in the naturalization book, and Clerk Wilkins administered the oath to them, which they took with apparently a great appreciation of the solemnity of it, and both declared their intention to forever renounce their allegiance to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and to obey and uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States of America. They received copies of their first papers and handled them with a care and respect that might be due to something sacred.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island J. C. Races

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:30 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 9:04 to 5:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:34, 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 7:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. Soo, 39th St., Brooklyn 9:05, 10:30, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3:50, 5:50, P. M. East 23d St., 9:50, 10:45, 11:40 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts. Leave 32d St. 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Leave Glen Island, Hunter's Island, 10:30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.
Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:30 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:25 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Av.—Week days, 8:30 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:24 (5:04 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:58 Special Fast Express,) and 9:03 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—6:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only,) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only,) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.
COOK.—By Englishwoman as cook in private family; English family preferred. 120 West 71st St.

Day's Work.
DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out washing or ironing by the day. Gorman, 121 West 19th St.

Laundresses.
LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress for city or country; best of references. 206 West 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.
GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly experienced in all its branches; single; German; with best references; in private or commercial place. C. H. Frankel, 320 East 59th St.

Miscellaneous.
BARKEEPER.—By a barkeeper with first-class recommendation. Sam Haslett, 335 East 62d St.

THE TRADES.
MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. A., Box 101 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.
65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH ST.—Large, handsome second floor; parlor dining room; reference.

MADISON AV., 695, NEAR 57TH ST.—Rooms and board in refined French family.

BOARD WANTED.
ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
32D ST., 29 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen en suite or single; breakfast if desired; reasonable prices.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.
SUMMIT, N. J.—"The Columbia." Elegant Boarding house; bracing mountain air; hour out; altitude, 400. ELLIS

SUMMER RESORTS.
Saratoga Springs.

SEPTEMBER IN AT UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA.
No month is as delightful at Saratoga as September. Its leading hotel, the UNITED STATES is always remains open until OCTOBER 1st. Steam heat in main building and throughout cottage suites. Orchestra until close of season.
Full service maintained.
FINEST GOLF LINKS IN AMERICA.
Write for terms. GAGE & PERRY.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
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& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
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MUSICAL.
MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.

Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM H. HUSSEY and FREDERICK HUSSEY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM L. HAMILTON and others, impleaded with John Doe and Richard Roe, said names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; John Williams and John Moore, the said names "John Williams" and "John Moore" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; said defendants John Doe and Richard Roe, John Williams and John Moore, being designated in the declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action as Lester & Co. and William & Moore, respectively; and the persons who are, or who may claim to be, creditors of said William L. Hamilton or said William L. Hamilton and Mary A. McNiece, composing the firm of Hamilton & McNiece, said persons being hereby designated as "unknown," said being hereby described as the beneficiaries under a certain declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action, made by John Glass, Junior, who are not enumerated therein by name, and their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the defendants above named except William L. Hamilton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of July, 1898.—Dated July 28th, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au1-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, The American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
au2-law7wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors!

People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER,
[Seal.] U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled. 10c.
EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York.
s6-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap6-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George F. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au16-law6wTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of, June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-law6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heartley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au30-law6wTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 55 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of September, 1898. JAMES FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

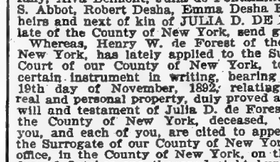
N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



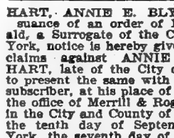
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $381.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER,
Referee.

83, CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Clinton Place, (8th St.)

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,341.44, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

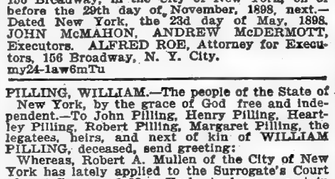
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
au17-2aw8wW&M&s7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au30-2aw3w&s20.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 29th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

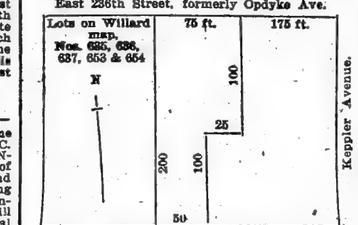
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by S. Rosa, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

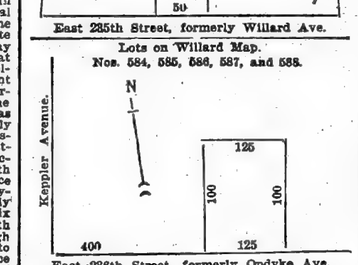
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map.
Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to sat

HORSE CARS ON BROADWAY

A Parade of Old-Time Vehicles Amuses the Labor Day Throngs.

ACCIDENT IN POWER HOUSE

Chimney Lining in the Houston Street Structure Falls and It Takes Several Hours to Remove the Debris.

There was a veterans' parade on Broadway yesterday morning that excited almost as much interest and comment as the passing of Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders would have done. The paraders were horse cars—the lame, the halt, and the blind of surface rolling stock. The cable cars were absent.

The traveling public and pedestrians were amazed until the explanation was given that the retrograde condition of affairs was due to an accident at the Houston Street power house. This source of traction has for its field from Thirty-fifth Street to South Ferry. At the base of the great chimney of the power house is a damper to regulate the draught. The chimney is lined with fire-proof brick, coated with cement. A slab of this lining in some way became loosened at 2 A. M. yesterday, and the mass, which weighed about three tons, fell to the base of the chimney shaft so as not only to render the damper unserviceable, but to entirely block every furnace flue so that smoke, gases, and heat found vent in the wheel pit excavation.

Enough steam was in the boilers to keep the cables in operation for a short time, but it became necessary the moment the accident occurred to bank the fires in the furnaces and open full every door, window, or other aperture to relieve the wheel pit of an atmosphere in which it was next to impossible to exist. Then preparations were made to relieve the blockade in the chimney before taking away the wreck of the brick lining and putting the damper into service.

At the same time the cars stalled in Broadway from above Forty-second Street to the Battery were thought of, and active and prompt measures were taken to put them all on the up-town track and to establish a temporary passengers service with horse cars, as it was seen that the cable service of the section could not be resumed for many hours.

Much Aggravating Delay.

Messengers and telephone and telegraph aids were used to organize a relief brigade under General Superintendent F. D. Rounds at the Fiftieth Street station of the Metropolitan Street Railway service. Owing to the time of night and the Sunday outing of many officials and subordinates, it was not until 5 o'clock that full measures of relief were organized, and nearly 6 o'clock before they were in operation. The most urgent necessity was the removal of the "dead" cars from the section. There were about thirty of them, and when a squadron of car horses and their equipments had been secured they were sent rattling down Broadway to take the cars on the down track to the nearest switches and draw them on the up track, and then to Fiftieth Street.

While this was being done there were hustling times in the car houses of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Belt Surface Lines, and as rapidly as possible eigthy of the "old-timers"—so far as Broadway service is concerned—were got ready for the parade, and put on the cable tracks. The vehicles were of the most nondescript character in the majority of cases, and their presence in the section was an object lesson in the difference between the accommodations for the public on the main system of the Metropolitan to-day and those of from ten to twenty-five years back. What is assured for the modernized Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines was also negatively in evidence. It was fully 7 o'clock, or five hours after the accident, that the "as it used to be" service was in full operation. Passengers looked askance when they saw the dingy, shabby, wholly inadequate vehicles, and heard the tinkling cow pasture jingle of the bells instead of the sharp clang of the gripman's gong, and the conductors had no peace—if they were civil—because each passenger wanted a full, true and detailed explanation of the change.

When the atmosphere in the wheel pit permitted a vigorous attack on the brick barricade in the chimney, a gang of twenty men set to work to remove it. Experts examined the interior of the chimney, and there was no sign of any further slipping off of the lining. As soon as the damper was declared to be in order the banking of the furnaces was removed and steam got up.

Cable Service Resumed.

At 11.15 o'clock the cable was again in operation in the section, and as the horse cars jogged musically up to the Fiftieth Street Station they were relegated to the car houses or to the services from which they had been taken.

Officers of the Metropolitan service said that they supposed the lining of the chimney had to fall, but that it could not have fallen at a time when such an accident could do less damage to the interests of the traveling public and the corporation, the loss by the standstill of the cars being very small, so small as to be disregarded, the horse cars were about equal to the demands of the traveling public, which are at a minimum on such an occasion as Labor Day, with no business travel of any account, and the damage to the plant was so small as to be classed as nominal.

The call for horse cars created a draft on some vehicles in active service, but most of the queer vehicles seen on Broadway yesterday had been relegated to obscurity, and some were of the vintage of 1865.

Chief Engineer E. A. Parsons, who has just returned from Europe, was at the Houston Street power house very soon after the accident, and did not leave it until the cable service had been fully resumed.

SUICIDE TWICE PREVENTED.

Laboring's Mind Affected by Recent Death of His Bride.

Louis Laboring, twenty-four years old, a blacksmith of 317 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., tried twice to kill himself yesterday. He was prevented by his sisters from jumping from a second-story window, and while on the way to the river to drown himself was caught by Policeman Garrick. He was arraigned before Recorder Stanton and was committed to await an examination as to his sanity.

Laboring was married nine weeks ago, and his wife died seven weeks later. Since her death Laboring had threatened to kill himself. He tried to plunge from the window yesterday morning, and had partly broken through the glass when his sisters dragged him into the room. Then he broke away from them, and, with blood flowing from a gash in his wrist made by the broken glass, ran from the house toward the river. In Hudson Square Park, three blocks from the river, Policeman Garrick overtook him.

Suicide May Be Sternkopf.

The relatives of Edwin Sternkopf, a missing plumber of 45 Pacific Street, Newark, N. J., are fearful that he was the man who jumped ovenboard and was drowned from an outward-bound liner off the Long Island coast about a month ago. When Sternkopf left home he threatened to take his life, and said that his body would never be found. The man who jumped from the liner was picked up by a fisherman, but died while being transferred to the steamer's small boat. The identity of the suicide cannot be definitely known until the liner returns. The fact that the plumber's watch and $475 were expressed to his wife from Long Branch on Aug. 2, four days after the suicide from the liner, adds mystery to the case.

Brooklyn Men Attacked by Italians.

John Foran of 444 Bushwick Avenue and Albert Griesbeck of 1,225 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, were attacked by three Italians at the Corona Railroad Station early yesterday. Griesbeck was cut with a razor and was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. His condition is critical. Foran's head was badly cut. The three Italians who are accused of the assault are brothers, and are barbers employed at 809 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. They were arrested later by Policemen Eckhardt and Farrell of the Newtown Precinct, and were brought to Flushing and locked up, pending examination.

Cable Messages for Japan.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday gave notice that messages for Japan routed via Northern are now accepted without restriction.

MURPHY WANTED MORE BEER.

Charged with Assaulting a Saloonkeeper Because the War Tax Makes Small Measure.

John Murphy, a conductor employed on the Second Avenue road, and who lives at 311 East Ninety-third Street, was held in the sum of $1,000 for the Grand Jury on the charge of felonious assault by Magistrate Meade, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning.

Last Saturday evening Murphy returned home from work and sent his wife over to a saloon at 310 East Ninety-third Street for a pint of beer. When his wife returned with the beer Murphy complained of the smallness of the pint. He went across the street to the saloon and demanded an explanation of Ferdinand Weiland, the barkeeper. Weiland stated that owing to the war tax not so much beer could be given as heretofore.

Weiland told the Magistrate that Murphy picked up a glass and struck him over the head with it. Jacob Vetter of 340 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was in the saloon at the time, stated that it was a mallet that Murphy struck Weiland with. Murphy declared he acted in self-defense against Weiland and Vetter.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Physicians Investigating Some Alleged Cases in New Orleans—Jackson Establishes Quarantine.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Dr. Carter of the Marine Hospital Service arrived to-day from Franklin and went to see the two cases which Dr. Dunn of Mississippi thought were yellow fever. He had no hesitation in saying that one of the cases was by no means yellow fever. The other case will be studied fully, there being doubt about it, and he may announce a decision to-morrow. The local experts are firm in the belief that neither case is yellow fever.

The Mississippi towns along the Gulf Coast have refused to join in the vigorous quarantine established by that State, and have announced that they will maintain daylight communication with New Orleans.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 5.—The City of Jackson has established a strict quarantine on all classes of traffic against New Orleans. No trains on the Illinois Central Railroad are allowed to stop within the city limits. The suspicious fever reported from the Bear Creek neighborhood in Copiah County has been investigated and found to be of a malarial type. One suspicious case is reported at Meridian, and is being investigated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5.—Pending the investigation of the reported suspicious cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, Montgomery has put on quarantine against that city.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 5.—The Mobile Board of Health to-day advised that the State of Alabama declare a quarantine against persons and baggage from New Orleans until the suspicious cases in New Orleans are pronounced upon. State Health Officer Sanders advised Gov. Johnston, who is now here, to the same effect, and the Governor this afternoon issued a proclamation declaring the quarantine, as suggested.

FERRARO HELD FOR MURDER.

The Small Boy Who Knocked Him Down Cannot Be Found.

Antonio Ferraro, thirty-eight years old, of 67 Adams Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with murdering Luciano Machio, forty-five years old, of 55 Front Street, on Sunday. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to the Raymond Street Jail until Thursday next for examination. Gaetano Rajaso of 34 Front Street was arrested as an accomplice and held. It is charged that he secured and hid the razor with which the murder was committed.

The small boy who stopped Ferraro's flight Sunday by knocking him down with a baseball bat, and who ran away immediately afterward, has not yet been found by the police.

RECEPTION TO COL. ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay Residents to Do Him Honor in the Near Future.

The date of the reception that the residents of Oyster Bay, L. I., were to have given Col. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday has been indefinitely postponed; not for long, however. The delay is owing to the uncertainty as to when Col. Roosevelt will be able to come over from Camp Wikoff and meet his Oyster Bay admirers. The plans for the reception are in charge of committees, which embrace many well-known Oyster Bay people, and others who only summer there. School Commissioner Montant is one of the committeemen. All the clergymen of the village and a number of the village officials are interested.

The affair is to be a thoroughly public one. It is planned to have an open-air platform erected near the station, and there Col. Roosevelt will speak. Several others will deliver addresses, and the programme is expected to be a good one. It will include the presentation of a handsome sword to the Colonel of the Rough Riders. The fund for this purpose has been raised among the townspeople, and the matter is in charge of a special committee. After the formal exercises those present will have an opportunity of meeting Col. Roosevelt personally.

A member of the Finance Committee said yesterday that no one knew just what date would be selected, but it would probably be within two or three weeks. The matter rests entirely with Col. Roosevelt.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The annual picnic of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York County was held yesterday afternoon and evening in Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. There was a good attendance. Many Irishmen of National and international prominence were present. The afternoon was devoted to shooting, bowling, and racing contests, and the evening to dancing and music.

Soldiers' Relief Celebration.

A celebration to raise a fund in aid of the Soldiers' Family Relief Association was held yesterday afternoon and evening in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Games and athletic contests made up the afternoon programme, and the evening was devoted to dancing. The attendance was fair.

Miners at Pana, Ill., Have Malaria.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 5.—A number of Alabama negroes who took the places of the striking coal miners at Springside have contracted malarial fever, half a dozen cases being reported to-day. It is said all the sewage from the Pana empties into a pond near the mines, and it is feared the negro quarters will become a pest hole in a few days. Owing to the prospect of contagious disease being propagated in the negro camp and communicated to the city, a movement is in progress to have the State Board of Health investigate the conditions at Springside and break up the camp.

The Plymouth's Fast Trip.

The large ocean-going tug Plymouth arrived yesterday from Santiago after the fast run of 4 days and 13 hours. The Plymouth towed two pontoons from Stapleton, S. I., stopping at Norfolk, Va., for two others, to be used in the work on the Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon. The four pontoons were anchored in Santiago Harbor, and the Plymouth returned at once to New York.

Bellmore Resident Missing.

Luther Mann, a well-to-do resident of Bellmore, is missing from his home. He left home on Wednesday evening on a bicycle for Freeport, where he said he was going to buy a suit of clothes. His brother went to Freeport and made a diligent search for the missing man, but was forced to give up, as no one had seen him.

Prison Association Congress.

ALLEGHENY, Penn., Sept. 5.—The next annual congress of the National Prison Association of the United States will be held in Indianapolis from Oct. 15 to 19, and the local committee is making preparation to assure the success of the meeting. Among those who have already announced their intention of making addresses are Charles Dudley Warner and Charlton T. Lewis.

RAVAGES OF THE HEAT

The Mercury Was Not So High Yesterday, but the Death List Grew.

MANY MORE PROSTRATIONS

In Manhattan and Bronx Twenty-eight Additional Deaths Were Reported—Many in Other Boroughs and in Neighboring Cities Are Killed.

Another day of intense heat added its quota to the lengthening list of victims of prostration and death. Thirty deaths and forty-four additional prostrations were recorded in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx for Labor Day, and many others were reported from the other districts of the city and suburbs.

There was less humidity than on the preceding days of blighting heat, more air was stirring, and the temperature did not range quite so high, but coming after the prolonged period of exhausting weather, it seemed not less overpowering, and to the weakened condition of many was attributed the still high death rate. The mercury ranged in the official thermometer from 74 degrees at 3 A. M. up to 82 degrees at noon. The maximum temperature of the day, 85 degrees, came late, or at 6 P. M., and the hours of evening following were hotter than those of the morning, the thermometer recording 81 degrees at 9 P. M., and this, despite the fact that during the early evening the wind freshened considerably.

For all of these figures allowance must be made for the altitude of the local Weather Bureau Office. The heat from which New Yorkers suffer on the street level is always several degrees higher, even in the shade. But that it was a holiday, the list of fatilities would probably have been greater.

Deaths in Manhattan and Bronx.

The deaths due to heat, reported from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, were as follows:

ANDERSON, JOHN ELLIS, 58 years old, 409 West Twenty-fifth Street; died at New York Hospital.
BERLING, OTTO, 343 East Seventy-fourth Street.
BEBE, FREDERICK, 45 years old, 214 Ninth Avenue; died at New York Hospital.
BETTEZ, PETER, 38 years old, 2,295 Second Avenue; died at New York Hospital.
CALMAN, PATRICK J., 60 years old, 601 Amsterdam Avenue.
GARTLAND, PATRICK, 50 Madison Street; overcome Sunday; died in Gouverneur Hospital.
CHRISTENSON, B., 80 East Seventieth Street.
CRANDALL, VICTOR, 42 years old, 366 Third Avenue.
DE GIOSGNE, GRIPPE, 40 years old, 2 Oliver Street; died at Gouverneur Hospital.
FOX, MARY, 4 months old, 16 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
HESSE, JOHN, 34 years old, 401 East Eighty-eighth Street.
HOGAN, ANNIE, 3 weeks old, 61 West Twenty-ninth Street.
KAY, ROBERT, 43 years old, 747 Third Avenue.
KEOGAN, THOMAS, taken from a steamship in Hudson River; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.
LOHNKOHL, FREDA, 24 years old, 99 East Third Street.
LULLMANN, JOHN, 76 years old, 1,570 Third Avenue.
McCALL, THOMAS, 37 years old, 1,559 Avenue A; died at Presbyterian Hospital.
MELVILLE, JAMES, 10 months old, 329 West Forty-fourth Street.
MILLER, WILLIAM, 330 East Twenty-eighth Street.
O'CONNELL, ROBERT, 28 years old; died at 359 West Sixteenth Street.
REED, Mary B., 212 West Sixty-first Street.
ROTH, CHARLES, 60 years old; at Eagle Hotel, 26 Bowery.
SCHAGORONI, ALTONEI, 49 years old, 515 East Seventieth Street.
SCHNEIDER, JOHN, 40 years old, 502 West Broadway; dropped dead in front of home.
SKELLY, ELIZABETH, 1 year old, 327 East Ninety-third Street.
STORK, FREDERICK, 37 Madison Street; overcome foot of Jackson Street; died in Gouverneur Hospital.
TROUSCH, JACOB, 32 years old, 2,026 Second Avenue.
ZUINET, ADOLPH, 45 years old, 43 Clinton Street.
Unknown man taken from First Street and Bowery, Sunday, to Bellevue, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.
Unknown man taken from Ninth Street and Stuyvesant Place, Sunday, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Victims of Prostration.

Among the victims of prostration were:

CONLEY, PATRICK, 33 years old, private of Company D, Third United States Infantry; overcome at 152 East Forty-second Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.
FISKE, F. A., 29 years old, nurse of United States Navy, Richmond Hill, L. I.; overcome at 68 Fulton Street; taken home.

Three deaths were reported in Brooklyn yesterday from the heat. They were:

Patrolman Morris Kelleher of the Flushing Avenue Station, who was overcome while on duty and taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.
John Galligan, 27 years old, of 191 Sackett Street, who was stricken at his home.
Bartholomew Cochrane, 48 years old, a porter in Anthony Beatty's Hotel at 117 Washington Street, who was found dead in bed.

The heat caused another death in Queens Borough yesterday. The victim was Andrew Bell, a mason of Douglass Street, Jamaica. One case of prostration was also reported in Long Island City.

James Ryan, thirty-three years old, of 96 Hudson Street, Jersey City, employed as a longshoreman, was prostrated by heat while at work at the Hudson Coal Company's docks at 7:15 A. M. yesterday. His companions carried him to his home. His wife, Ellen, who was fifty years old, and who had long been suffering from heart disease, was prostrated by the shock. She revived, however, and with the aid of neighbors tried to revive her husband. Failing in their efforts, an ambulance was called and Ryan was taken to the City Hospital.

Mrs. Ryan sent a boy to the hospital to see if there was any probability of her husband's recovery. When he returned he shouted, "Your husband is no better!" This shock prostrated Mrs. Ryan a second time, and she died shortly after. Ryan was still alive last night, but was unconscious.

Other Deaths in Jersey City.

John Brodie of 525 Grand Street, Jersey City, was prostrated by heat yesterday and died at his home.

Charles Stolte of 514 Neward Avenue, Jersey City, was also prostrated by heat and died while being removed to the City Hospital.

A man staggered into the hallway of 514 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, suffering from the heat and died before an ambulance arrived. He was about forty years old, and wore dark clothes.

Another death in Jersey City was that of Michael Mahon, thirty-one years old.

One death was reported from Hoboken, that of Adolph Huser, thirty-eight years old, bartender at Third Avenue and River Street, that city. He was found dead in bed.

Two deaths and five prostrations were reported from Bayonne.

Twenty-three death certificates were filed yesterday morning in the City Clerk's office at Newark. This was the largest number ever filed with the Clerk on a holiday. The increase in deaths was set down to the extreme heat.

Charles Connolly a Victim.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Charles Connolly, twenty-three years old, son of the late John Connolly, real estate dealer of New York, was visiting in this city to-day, and while on the street he was overcome by the heat and fell. He died fifteen minutes after reaching the hospital.

STREET DUEL IN MISSISSIPPI.

One Negro Is Killed at Meridian and Another Will Die.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 5.—The most desperate street duel in the history of Meridian occurred this morning between Jim Finner, a notorious negro, and Aleck Webb, his son-in-law. Both emptied the chambers of two revolvers. Webb retreated into a jewelry store, followed by Finner, still shooting. The daughter of Finner attempted to kill the officers who went in to arrest the men. A fusillade passed between Finner and his daughter and Webb and his daughters in the store. Webb was shot three times and will die, and Finner, who was also shot three times, was finally killed by a citizen. Webb three months ago was shot by Finner, who waylaid him. The former married Finner's daughter and bad blood had since existed between the two men.

Condition of Miss Davis Unchanged.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 5.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis this morning was unchanged. She is perhaps a little more comfortable, but the oppressive heat retards any possible improvement.



Most clothiers think that men are only boys grown tall, and cut their boys' long-trouser suits accordingly.

No wonder the mothers cry and the fathers scold!

We've struck the right idea in lengthening our boys' short-trouser suits, instead of cutting down men's long-trouser suits.

Test them; that's all we ask—your money back if you want it.

Sizes 12 to 16.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POPULISTS IN CONVENTION.

Middle-of-the-Road Men at Loggerheads in Cincinnati—A Session of Denunciation.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The National Convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists was to have convened at the Lyceum at 9 A. M., but owing to the conferences of leaders and the inability of Ignatius Donnelly and others to find the hall, the convention was not called to order until 12:30 P. M.

During the forenoon the Middle-of-the-Roaders were in informal conference, and exchanged opinions enough to indicate much difference in their views as to whether they should hold a nominative convention or merely a general conference.

In calling the convention to order, J. A. Parker of Louisville, Secretary of the Reform Press Association, advocated independent action by the Populists, whether it is done at this convention or at some future time.

Ignatius Donnelly was chosen temporary Chairman, and made a speech denouncing Gen. Wheeler and all other leaders who had co-operated for fusion with the Democrats. He referred to Grover Cleveland as a traitor to the Democratic Party, and Senator Butler as a traitor to the Populist Party. He was especially severe in denouncing Senator Butler as a man who reached an exalted position by conniving with the Republicans for his election to the Senate, and who, now, under instructions from W. J. Bryan, is conniving with the Democrats. Mr. Donnelly advocated a reorganization of the Populist Party on the line of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, as indicated in their conference at Omaha last June and again at Nashville last July.

The usual committees of credentials, resolutions, rules, orders of business, and permanent organization were appointed before recess was taken.

The afternoon session disclosed many differences between the Middle-of-the-Roaders who were denouncing Fusionists as Democrats. They were united on the subject of such a permanent reorganization as to prevent fusion or desertion hereafter, and on an independent ticket for 1900, but there were wide differences as to how to prevent "fusion and desertions" and how to name the candidates.

As the Committee on Credentials had not reported, Chairman Ignatius Donnelly was compelled to recognize whoever could get the floor, and there was much discussion over a partial report on credentials. As the call for this convention was misunderstood and by many thought to have been withdrawn, it was difficult to pass on any credentials. Most of those present are self-constituted delegates, or at least unable to show the usual credentials, and there is another class claiming the right to vote by proxies.

As there are only two or three present from some States, the question of proxies is one upon which the control of the convention hinges, and it was pending when the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

Plurality for Democratic State Ticket, Which Is Headed by D. W. Jones.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—Arkansas to-day elected a full corps of State officers, 100 members of the lower house of the Legislature, sixteen State Senators, local officers in each of the seventy-five counties, and voted on the adoption of two important Constitutional amendments, as well as the question of the liquor license in the different counties.

The Democratic State ticket, headed by Daniel W. Jones, is undoubtedly elected, the only question being the size of the Democratic plurality.

The vote on the Constitutional amendments is in doubt. One of these provides for the creation by the Legislature of a Railroad Commission, and the other for the levying of a tax for road purposes.

In Little Rock there was no contest of much importance, and election day at the capital city was extremely quiet.

SILVER DEMOCRATS ORGANIZING.

Executive Committee Meets in Albany and Begins Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Executive Committee of the State organization of Silver Democrats met in this city to-day and began its work of perfecting that organization and arranging for the silver convention to be held in Syracuse Sept. 27. There were present at the meeting C. A. Keach of Lansingburg, T. W. Cantwell of Albany, O. J. Snyder of Buffalo, G. A. Travis of Rochester, Dudley T. Greene of Binghamton, and H. M. McDonald of New York City.

Financial matters were discussed and the work of constituting the organization committee of fifty silverites, one representing each Senatorial district, was taken up.

VERMONT ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

A Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen Will Be Chosen.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 5.—The regular biennial election in this State will be held to-morrow, and the total vote it is predicted will exceed that of the previous "off year," 1894. In the Presidential election two years ago Josiah Grout received the largest Republican majority ever given a candidate for Governor in the State, but the Republicans do not anticipate that their candidate, Edward C. Smith, will receive a majority anywhere near that of Grout's.

They are confident, however, that it will be above the average of the majority of off years during the past two decades. They expect to elect their entire State ticket by a substantial majority.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is Thomas Maloney of Rutland. There are several local contests in towns for Representatives, but it is predicted the Democrats will not elect over 85 out of 245, although the political complexion may be somewhat changed where the Republicans have several candidates. Of the thirty Senators, the Democrats expect the Republicans will not elect more than twenty-eight, but the Republicans are confident they will have a solid Republican Senate, the same as in the past two campaigns.

The Republicans have no doubt of re-electing Congressmen Powers and Grout by the usual majorities.

DANFORTH SPEAKS AT ITHACA.

Democratic Candidate Addresses Labor Men and Farmers.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Ithaca had a big celebration of Labor Day under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. There was a parade of labor organizations in the morning and in the afternoon there were public exercises at Renwick Beach on Cayuga Lake. The principal speaker was Elliot Danforth of Chenango County, candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. He devoted his address to the interest of laboring men and farmers. In one of the most striking parts of his talk he bewailed the rush of farmers' sons to the cities and the learned professions. He pleaded for more education, more books, more comforts in the farm homestead, and said that if husbandry were made respectable, it would serve to check the overcrowding of the professions. After the address there was a programme of athletic games and rowing matches, with fireworks and a band concert in the evening.

Democratic Nominee for Assembly.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Steuben County have nominated Andrew E. Shults of Cohocton for member of the Assembly. Mr. Shults is said to be the first banker in this State to have declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Favor Campbell for Governor.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District, Steuben County, elected James B. Day, J. L. Seeley, and Ira G. Day delegates to the State Convention. They favor Frank Campbell for Governor.

MR. DAY TAKES A LAKE TRIP.

The Secretary and His Party Go to Escanaba on the Corsica.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Secretary of State Day, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Barber, who is a sister of Mrs. McKinley; Mrs. Lynch, and Miss Lynch, all of Canton, left here this evening on the steamer Corsica, for Escanaba, Mich. The Corsica, though an iron ore carrier, is a swift boat, and has accommodations for a few guests. The Corsica will load with ore at Escanaba and return to Ashtabula with her guests, arriving here in about five days.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—While at the Union Club in this city, Secretary Day met Norman Harrington, the brave Chicago man who, with Consul Bowen, faced a dangerous mob under the American coat of arms which adorns the Consulate at Barcelona in Spain just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. After leaving Spain, Mr. Harrington continued his business trip to Paris and then crossed the ocean to New York. From this city he goes to Cincinnati. Mr. Harrington, while in Cleveland, is the guest of his uncle, Daniel R. Taylor.

Sailors Arrested for Arson in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The United States Consul at Kobe, Japan, has caused the arrest of Seamen Brady and Hine on suspicion that they set fire to the American ship Baring Brothers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS. Evenings
ROBIN HOOD. 9 P. M.
IN THE CAST:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, William Broderick, G. B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Carolyn Daniels, W. H. Fitzgerald.
Victor Herbert's 224 Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sun, 3:30, 7 P.M.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks 8 P.M. sharp. Evenings

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-1899
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, Nov. 28th, and continue for 17 weeks. (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department up to Oct. 1st. After that date new subscribers will be located in the order their applications are received.
Address all communications to
MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dep't
Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. City.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
Matinées to-morrow, Saturday, 2.

AMERICAN Best Ventilated Theatre. 42d St. & 8th Av.
2d Successful Season, BOCCACCIO
Castle Sq. Opera Co.,
Lizzie Macnichol, Villa Knox, Attalie Claire, Rose Leighton, Gertrude Quinlan, J. F. Sheehan, W. G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Great Singing Chorus
Evg's, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 25c., 50c.
Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. SOTHERN
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
At 8:15. Matinées Saturdays at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
by ANTHONY HOPE.
Virginia Harned as Ursula

THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Last Wk. Roof! Rice's Summer Nights!
Nxt. Sun. Evg., 1st & Only Ngt. in N. Y., Williams-Walker-Senegambian-Carnival. 60 in Co.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. | NOON TO 11 P. M.
FRANCIS CARLYLE. ISABELLE URQUHART. BIOGRAPH, Fresh Air, CONSTANT LAUGHTER

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON and his popular play.
Prices 25, 50-75-1.00 THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Special Attention Is Called to Our
Private Carpet Patterns.
50 Designs in Body Brussels.
50 Designs in Wiltons.

These designs were selected with the greatest care and represent the best manufacturing of to-day.

Autumn Furniture Novelties.

No need to search through old Italian palaces, French chateaux or Colonial dwellings for furniture rarities, for you will find duplicates of famous and beautiful pieces here, and at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

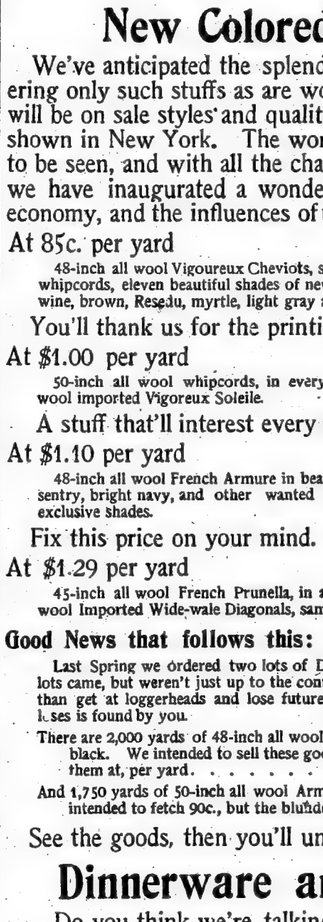
The Assembly of New Goods.

We ask of you to-day your largest possible comparison and closest possible criticism on new Dress Goods, Suits and Skirts. The fixtures and racks that carry and the counters that show bespeak the amount of care and cost, the labor and patience, that have been expended on each stock.

Fall Readiness in New Suits!

You have put us under obligations to do better for you this Fall, in Suits, by the magnificent patronage you've showered upon us in seasons that have waned. Whether our endeavor meets with your pleasure, our only means of judging what you think will be to count sales. Certainly we're going to make it wonderfully interesting for you to buy here.

Let us show you the richness behind the price—range . . . .



$9.98 to $45.00!

It means the combination of elegance, novelty, and exclusiveness—the best stock of Suits in this broad land.

And in New-shaped Skirts

There is not a style that should be here that isn't. Prices that surpass the market for cheapness . .

$3.98 to $49

New Colored Dress Goods.

We've anticipated the splendid taste of best dressers by gathering only such stuffs as are worth bringing over the sea. There will be on sale styles and qualities such as have never before been shown in New York. The work of the loom artist is everywhere to be seen, and with all the charm of elegance and exclusiveness we have inaugurated a wonderful season in regard to price—economy, and the influences of that power will start buying early:

At 85c. per yard

48-inch all wool Vigoureux Cheviots, six distinct color mixtures; 45 in. all wool French whipcords, eleven beautiful shades of new blue, cadet, light and dark navy, Yale, cardinal, wine, brown, Reseda, myrtle, light gray and black.

You'll thank us for the printing of that one item.

At $1.00 per yard

50-inch all wool whipcords, in every newest thought of plain shades; 45-inch all wool imported Vigoreux Soleile.

A stuff that'll interest every lady.

At $1.10 per yard

48-inch all wool French Armure in beautiful shades of new blue, Yale, military, blue-a-sentry, bright navy, and other wanted colors; 45-inch all wool drap de Paris in eight exclusive shades.

Fix this price on your mind.

At $1.29 per yard

45-inch all wool French Prunella, in a splendid range of latest Fall shades; 45-inch all wool Imported Wide-wale Diagonals, same shades.

Good News that follows this:

Last Spring we ordered two lots of Dress Stuffs, to be delivered September 1st. The lots came, but weren't just up to the contract. Hence the goods couldn't enter. Rather than get at loggerheads and lose future trade, this maker took a loss, and the money he loses is found by you.

There are 2,000 yards of 48-inch all wool Double Diagonals, in 10 plain shades, including black. We intended to sell these goods at $1.00. This mistake lets you have them at, per yard . . . . . 65c.

And 1,750 yards of 50-inch all wool Armure, in 9 shades and black. This line, too, was intended to fetch 90c., but the blunder means that you get it at, per yard . . 55c.

See the goods, then you'll understand.

Dinnerware and Art Pottery.

Do you think we're talking too early about chinaware? Not a bit of it. They're busy in the basement every day—but we can be busier by getting notice to you about these things selling at the prices marked below:

The new Berwin set in electric blue and other pretty colors, warranted the best English porcelain—112 pieces, ... $7.91

For 115 pieces you pay us $9.50

John Maddock & Son's dinnerware is well-known to most people that eat. His new set—"Carnation"—130 pieces—will be introduced to-day at $22.60

His "Lilac"—130 pieces—and as good a set as would ordinarily fetch $30.00—special $24.75

A sale of cups, saucers, and plates is on for to-day. They're as finely decorated as kinds you'd expect to get for 15 to 25c. We've arranged the prices to be . . . . . 7c. and 9c.

The art pottery sale was so good last week that we're going to have another one, starting to-day. The lots will consist of rose jars, tea caddies, cracker jars, and chocolate pots.

The first two are worth $1.00, but special to-day at 48c. The last two are worth $1.50, but special to-day at 85c.

Taking the long view and planning how you can save money; buying to-day at these prices will help you more than you may think.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St.
Commencing next Sat. Evs., Sept. 10,
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN in ROYAL BOX
Box Office opens this morning at 10.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas,
THE MEDDLER.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES, EVERY DAY, 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO., THE ENSIGN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Last Weeks. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
Seats 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
SCREAMING HIT! NEW SENSATION! THE TURTLE.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH ST.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Light showers; much cooler in morning; winds southerly, becoming westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,182. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow but firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

Page 1.

"Lou" Payn came to town, and after talking to Platt said that Gov. Black was determined to fight for renomination.

The Peace Commissioners will sail for Paris on Sept. 17. Senator Gray will probably get the place which Justice White has declined.

Capt. Eulate of the Spanish Navy has secured the City of Rome to carry the men of Cervera's late squadron home to Spain. The City of Rome will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., Friday. Gen. Pando sailed for Bremen yesterday.

Discontented Mussulmans at Candia, Crete, began rioting in the streets yesterday and demonstrating their dissatisfaction at the alleged favoritism being shown to Christians. This resulted in a battle with the British troops there, and the town was bombarded.

Mrs. Charles Hopper and her two children were thrown from a carriage in Paterson yesterday. The boy was killed and the baby injured. When Mr. Hopper learned of his child's death he tried to batter out his own brains on a curb, then threw himself in front of a locomotive. He was rescued and taken to a hospital with the surviving members of his family.

Page 2.

The deaths from the heat yesterday in Manhattan and the Bronx numbered ten, and twenty-eight prostrations were reported.

Mrs. Rentzelmann, a Brooklyn woman, arrived from a visit to her home, in Hanover, only to learn of her husband's death, and just in time to be present at his funeral.

Forty men are preparing Fire Island for the occupancy of sick and convalescent soldiers, and it will be ready by Friday. Dr. Doty has arranged for a supply of excellent water.

The army transport Chester arrived yesterday, with Brig. Gens. Schwan and Hains and the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Puerto Rico. There was much delay in landing the men to take the train for their destinations. Capt. Smith died on the voyage.

Page 3.

Among the deaths at Camp Wikoff yesterday were several from pneumonia.

There are more than a dozen fighting ships at the navy yard for repairs. The Oregon goes into dry dock to-day.

The Merchants' Association has ordered a schooner load of ice from Maine to Montauk Point for use in the hospitals. It intends erecting an icehouse in camp.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock arrived from Camp Wikoff with 132 soldiers aboard. Most of these were distributed among city hospitals. Forty-four received furloughs.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon arrived in Puerto Rico on the Senaca. The Postal Commission was on board as well as fiscal agents, who will establish banks. The steamer carried $1,000,000 for the troops.

Gen. Shafter yesterday named his staff at Camp Wikoff. The Eighth Ohio left for home after a tedious delay. Gen. Sternberg left camp, apparently satisfied with its condition. It is believed that 15,000 regulars will be kept in camp until October, then be taken to Cuba.

Page 4.

The State Board of Equalization met in Albany yesterday and equalized the value of real estate in the several counties of the State for the tax levy of the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

The American Indies Company, with a capital of $18,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey. It will operate in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and has a very extensive franchise. Well-known men are at the head of it.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee yesterday decided to rent and fit out a building in Jersey City, near the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where soldiers on their way home can be taken care of. The committee needs helpers and funds to carry on its work.

Edward K. Sumerwell of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee said yesterday that the reason sterilized milk is not to be sent to Camp Black is because transport facilities are lacking. He denied the report that it turns sour within two hours, and is likely to be poisonous.

United States Collector of Customs Ivey is reported as having gone on board a steamer at Eagle City, Alaska, and forcibly taken a prisoner, named Arthur Parry, from a Canadian policeman, who had arrested the man upon American soil for an alleged swindling operation which involved $17,500.

The fleet of arctic whalers locked in the ice off Point Barrow is again reported crushed in the Summer breaking up of the floes. No lives are known to have been lost. The Treasury Department is without late advices from the relief expedition which it sent on the revenue cutter Bear early in the year.

A rich gold "strike" is reported on the Kayukuk River, a tributary of the Yukon. Consul McCook sends the State Department information that prices of provisions at Dawson City are 25 per cent. higher and that much destitution and suffering is imminent. He says the gold output has been exaggerated five-fold.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention at Cincinnati yesterday, after adopting a resolution declaring that all nominations should be made by referendum, proceeded to nominate Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for President and Vice President, respectively. A number of delegates, claiming to be one-half of the convention, bolted when this course was adopted and effected a separate organization.

Page 5.

Democratic conventions were held to elect delegates to the Syracuse convention. Richard Croker and Mayor Van Wyck are among the number.

The thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session at Cincinnati. The naval veterans paraded yesterday. The great parade of army men will take place to-day.

Walter Congdon, conductor of the motor car which was wrecked, with heavy loss of life among the passengers, in collision with an express train at Cohoes Monday night, has been arrested and charged with manslaughter. He is accused of giving the signal to proceed when the train was in sight at the crossing.

The final conditions governing the challenge for the America's Cup on behalf of the ninety-footer Shamrock, owned by Sir Thomas Lipton of Ireland, were agreed upon yesterday, and the formal document was signed by the committees. The first race will be sailed Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1899, the course will be thirty miles, and the match is to be decided by the best three out of five races.

Page 7.

The schooner Frances M. was run down in a fog off Fire Island Monday afternoon by the French steamship Patria. The crew was saved.

Page 9.

The State Commerce Commissioners met yesterday and made Charles A. Schieren Chairman and outlined a plan of operations.

Page 10.

The movement for building a hotel for women, which was suspended owing to the outbreak of the war, is to be taken up again.

The New York baseball team will play with Washington at Weehawken next Sunday. On the following Sunday it will meet Brooklyn.

One hundred and nineteen golfers have entered for the amateur championship match which begins next Monday at Morristown, N. J.

Precious stones valued at $1,720,892 were imported at this port during August, according to the report received yesterday by Appraiser Wakeman.

Owing to the continued hot weather, the prices of ice have risen considerably, an increase of from 50 to over 200 per cent. being charged in some cases.

The annual meeting of the State Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey was held yesterday in Union Hill. A resolution was passed calling for the removal of the war tax on beer.

Page 11.

Charles M. Leighton, a Sea Cliff (L. I.) boy, died Monday evening from a broken back received nearly two years ago while coasting.

Two children died yesterday in Newark hospitals of injuries received in the celluloid factory fire Sunday night. Most of the other thirty injured are recovering.

Page 12.

The bucket shop cases came up before Magistrate Deuel. The principals of the Knickerbocker Stock and Grain Company were held for trial. Several other cases went over.

Joseph Murphy, an engineer, and Michael Cunneon, a fireman, were fatally burned yesterday by an explosion of gas in the basement of C. S. Platt's gold and silver refinery, in Gold Street. They died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday decided that the $100,000 deposited in this State, in compliance with the law, by the Granite State Provident Association of New Hampshire, which failed in 1898, was wholly applicable to the payment of the creditors in this State.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent a letter to President McKinley requesting him to give the people of this city an opportunity to see a review of the regular and volunteer troops before the regiments are disbanded or transferred to other points. The Mayor also appointed a committee of citizens to arrange the details of a welcome to the soldiers.

Owing to the construction put by Corporation Counsel Whalen upon the educational section of the charter, the question has arisen whether the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will receive enough money from the funds allowed by the Board of Estimate for school purposes to pay the salaries of all the teachers that will be needed. It is claimed that under a reapportionment these boroughs will lose $611,832 and that Brooklyn will gain $344,959.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

FATAL RUNAWAY IN PATERSON.

When Hopper Saw His Boy Dead He Made Desperate Efforts to Kill Himself.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—A team of horses belonging to Charles Hopper of Saddle River, Bergen County, ran away in River Street here this evening. Mrs. Hopper and her two children, a boy ten years old and a baby, were thrown out of the carriage. The boy was killed and Mrs. Hopper and the baby badly injured.

Mr. Hopper was in a store. When he came out and found his son dead and his wife and baby injured, he tried to beat out his brains against the curbstone. When prevented, he threw himself in front of a locomotive of the Erie Railroad, but was dragged from danger by Policeman Horridge.

The injuries Hopper inflicted by striking his head against the curb necessitated his removal to the General Hospital, where his wife and child were also taken.

A POLICEMAN CHEWED STEMS.

Woman Complains in Evanston, Ill., and the Man Is Warned to Stop.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—If Policeman Robert Johnston desires to continue in his habit of picking Evanston leaves from overhanging boughs and chewing the stems, he must respect the property rights of Mrs. James Carney, whose home is at 1,562 Sherman Avenue, next door to the Evanston Police Station.

To-day Mrs. Carney informed Chief of Police Bartram that Officer Johnston was causing devastation on her premises by baring the branches of her trees of their leaves so his appetite for the stems could be gratified. Chief Bartram advised his subordinate to discontinue the practice.

SENATOR KENNEY'S CASE.

Federal Grand Jury in Delaware Returns a Second Indictment.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 5.—The Federal Grand Jury reconvened to-day, and this afternoon returned another indictment against United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting defaulting Teller William N. Boggs to misapply the funds of the First National Bank of Dover. There is a previous indictment against Senator Kenney, and he will be summoned for retrial at the October term of the United States Circuit Court.

The indictment returned to-day charges Senator Kenney with conspiring with Teller Boggs to misapply the bank's funds. In addition to the checks specified in the old indictment there are several additional checks mentioned in the new indictment, aggregating $3,500, which checks Senator Kenney is alleged to have issued, and which were paid out of the bank's funds by Boggs by an alleged fraudulent arrangement with Senator Kenney, and were not charged to his account until a later day.

Lacked a Pilot's License.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—In the United States District Court to-day J. H. Robertson was fined $100 by Judge Lowell for piloting in Boston Harbor without a license. The defendant is in the employ of Haviland & Co., contractors, of New York, and is at work at Fort Warren, where the company is fulfilling a contract made with the Government for dredging and general construction work.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a decided fall in temperature from the Southern Rooky Mountain region through the Mississippi Valley to the upper lakes, Oklahoma reporting a drop of 32 degrees in twenty-four hours; Abilene and Pueblo, 26; Dodge City and Springfield, Mo., 22; Kansas City, Amarillo, and Springfield, Ill., 20. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The area of high pressure central in Montana Tuesday night, has moved to Wyoming, increasing in magnitude, and covers the whole country from the Mississippi Valley to the plateau regions. Thunderstorms and rains may be expected in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and generally fair elsewhere. There will be a fall in temperature in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and West Gulf States to-night. This cooler weather will extend to the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the weather Bureau, is as follows.

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	63	76	81
6 A. M.	63	75	83
9 A. M.	72	81	85
12 M.	82	82	87
4 P. M.	88	77	88
6 P. M.	83	78	85
9 P. M.	80	76	83
12 P. M.	77	77	82

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84¼
Weather Bureau	77¾
Corresponding date 1897	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees, at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 74 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .67, and at 8 P. M. .88.

FIERCE BATTLE IN CRETAN TOWN

Mussulmans Grow Riotous and Clash with British.

MANY SHOT IN THE STREETS

Conditions Prevail at Candia Which Threaten More Warfare.

Discontent Arises Over the Alleged Favoritism Shown Christians—British Consul Reported Killed—Grave Consequences Feared.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 6.—Candia is in a state of anarchy. A collision between the Mussulmans, who were demonstrating against European control, and the British authorities, who have been installing Christians as revenue officials, culminated to-day in bloody fighting between the Mussulmans and the British troops.

Riots took place in various parts of the city, and many have been killed.

When the outbreak was fiercest a warship stationed in the harbor began firing shells, with the result that a portion of the city is in flames.

The greatest confusion and uproar prevails, and it is feared that the night will not pass without further pillage and destruction.

The trouble began with the attempt of the British military authorities to install Christian officials. They had appointed a Council of International Control to administer the tithe revenues, and a detachment of soldiers was stationed outside the office as a precaution.

A crowd of unarmed Mussulmans, who had been demonstrating against the Christians, attempted to force an entrance into the office.

The British soldiers fired and wounded several.

The Mussulmans ran for their arms, and returning attacked the soldiers.

Other Mussulmans spread rapidly through the Christian quarter, shooting into windows and setting many houses and shops on fire.

It is reported that the British Consul has been killed.

The Mussulmans started the disturbances. Crowds of them, supposedly unarmed, assembled in the principal square of the city to protest against the favoritism which they allege the powers are showing to the Christians. They threaten to burn the houses and destroy the property of the Christians unless the state of affairs complained of is remedied. The Turkish Governor offered to help the British.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Advices from Canea were received this evening from a correspondent there, who also cabled that he feared for the safety of his colleague at Candia, as he was unable to communicate with him. The fact that no dispatches were received from Candia after the bombardment began seems to indicate that the situation there is serious.

It has been known here that the Mussulmans were discontented at the joint rule of the powers in Crete. This was largely due to the fact that they were confined in the towns, while the Christians were allowed the liberty of the island. But the rising of the Mussulmans was unexpected.

READY TO BOMBARD CANDIA.

CANEA, Sept. 6, (via Paris.)—Four warships have started for Candia, where, it is reported, three English persons have been killed and four wounded, and six Mussulmans killed.

Special precautions are being taken here and at Retimo, troops being held in readiness.

The fighting has ceased at Candia, but the fires continue.

MANY WARSHIPS AT CRETE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Cretan fleet is under the command of the French Admiral Pottier, as the senior officer, and consists of British, French, Russian, Italian, and Austrian srips, Germany having recently withdrawn from participation in the joint control or government of Crete. The troops of the powers are divided among the different towns, the British garrisoning Candia.

The Mussulmans complain that they recently consented that the Christians should be permitted to enter the towns, on condition that the Mussulmans were allowed the freedom of the country, and they further declare that the representatives of the powers have not fulfilled the latter part of the bargain, and that while they are confined to the towns the Christians pillaged their property in the country.

The British Consul at Canea has started for Candia on board the British battleship Camperdown.

CANDIA'S TROUBLES REVIEWED.

Candia, which was the principal scene of the Turkish-Christian riots in the Summer of 1896 and the Fall of that year which precipitated the Graeco-Turkish war, is a city, originally fortified with stonework by the Venetians, on the northwestern coast of Crete. Its harbor is available for vessels of light draught. The town was founded by the Moors in the ninth century. It was captured from the Venetians by the Turks in 1669. According to the latest census the population is made up as follows: 17,000 Moslems and 7,500 orthodox Greeks.

Early in the Spring it was discovered that although the Ambassadors of the powers assembled in Constantinople had succeeded in making the Porte conform to their plan for the government of Crete on every point except the Christian Governorship, considerable fear was manifested as to how the Mohammedan portion of the population would suffer the execution of the plans as far as agreed in. The true believers were practically ordered to take up their residence in certain towns and districts and not to leave them.

There was a National Assembly in March and the Christians were found to be in the majority, the Moslems asserting that they had been coerced into staying away, and legislation began to take its natural course. The consequence was that Christians were appointed to nearly all official positions. The Moslems revenged themselves by riots in Candia and in many of the interior towns, thus bringing a second appeal from the Sultan that he send troops to protect the faithful. It is generally understood that the Moslems had been ordered by the Porte to stay away from the Assembly in order that there might be ground for refusing to accept the legislation that was bound to follow. Among the civil officers appointed by the Assembly were those for the revenue, whose installation the Moslems have now objected to by force of arms.

PEACE ENVOYS' DEPARTURE.

Our Commissioners Will Sail for Paris on Sept. 17—Senator Gray for the Vacant Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Peace Commissioners will sail from this country for Paris on the 17th inst. Before they leave they will have a long conference with the President. This conference will probably be held next week, shortly before the commission leaves.

There is still one place on the commission to be filled. The President to-day received a definite declination from Justice White. As it was known for several days that Justice White would probably decline the offer of a membership on the commission, the President has had another appointment in view, and to-day telegraphed to the man he had previously selected. This is believed by many to be Senator Gray of Delaware.

Senator Gray of Delaware will in all probability be the fifth member of the Peace Commission, in place of Justice White. This seems to have been determined to-day. The President sent for Senator Gray this morning, and had a conference with him, during which he offered the Senator the position. Mr. Gray said he would consider the matter and give a definite reply to-morrow. It is considered certain, however, that he will accept. This will complete the commission. He is now a member of the Canadian Commission.

The Department of State is busy preparing information for the use of the Commissioners in Paris. It is receiving information from the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and compiling it in form that will be easy to get at in the discussions with the representatives of Spain.

Admiral Dewey is also sending to the President and to the Navy Department a great deal of valuable information concerning the conditions in the Philippines and the resources. It is said that his dispatches upon this subject show him to be as clear-headed as a man of affairs as he has proved to be efficient as a naval commander. He has also, at the request of the President, made many suggestions, which will be submitted to the commission. These suggestions have to do with the settlement of the question of the retention of the islands, the form of government to be established, and other matters relating to our present and future policy with regard to the Philippines.

To establish a clear understanding of the scope of the commission's powers, it is stated on authority that this body is not in any sense judicial, but purely diplomatic. The procedure will not be of a character where numerical voting strength will determine any proposition, but the Commissioners on each side are expected to act as separate units, and, should differences arise, they must be settled by the ordinary course of diplomatic negotiation.

CORTES REFUSED INFORMATION

Gen. Correa Declines to Produce Documents Referring to the War—Madrid Newspapers Silenced.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister for War, declined to comply with several requests for the production of documents referring to the war, basing his refusal on the ground that their production would be "inimical to public interests."

The Senate appointed commissions to study the various peace proposals.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The Cabinet has decided to prevent the newspapers from printing accounts of the secret sessions of the Cortes. The Spanish newspapers, generally, blame the Government for attempting to control the debates of the Cortes, saying their convocation is useless if closed doors are added to the silence imposed on the press.

"The Senators who opposed closed doors are not disposed to resist them. Several of them who have been interviewed on the subject denounced the action taken, but said they did not think it worth while under the present circumstances, to place obstacles in the way of the Government.

"Gen. Weyler declines to discuss the closed doors question, but he is determined to provoke a debate at a public meeting in order to attack the conduct of the war.

"The Government will not present a loan bill and is postponing questions of finance until peace is definitely arranged.

"The Chamber will be prorogued in a month, the new session beginning in 1899.

CERVERA COMING HERE.

Will Leave Washington This Afternoon—Arranges the Departure of His Sailors from Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 6.—Admiral Cervera, his son, and Lieut. Gomez, both on his staff, arrived here to-day and visited the Spanish sailors in the Naval Hospital. They afterward called upon Commodore Farquhar at the navy yard, and, returning to the city, were entertained at the Virginia Club by Arthur C. Humphreys, late Spanish Vice Consul.

While at the club Lieut. Cervera was taken suddenly ill, and a physician was called to his assistance. He recovered, however, in a short time. The Admiral has perfected arrangements for the trip of his men to New York, via the Old Dominion Steamship Line, to-morrow. He was warm in his expressions of thanks to Commodore Farquhar and Dr. Cleburne, Medical Director of the hospital, and Mr. Humphreys for kindness to his men.

Admiral Cervera left to-night for Washington to thank Secretary Long personally for courtesies and kindnesses. From Washington he will go to New York, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to-morrow afternoon.

WILL CARRY SPANIARDS HOME

The City of Rome to Carry Cervera's Men to Santander—Gen. Pando Sails.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome proves to be in fact the vessel for which Capt. Eulate of the Spanish Navy has been negotiating a charter for the transport of the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H. The contract was finally agreed upon yesterday morning. The passengers who were booked to sail for Glasgow by the City of Rome will have the choice of transferring to the Cunard or Allan-State Line steamers or having their money refunded.

The City of Rome arrived Monday afternoon from Glasgow and anchored, sending her passengers and hand baggage ashore. She went to her pier on the North River yesterday morning. While the unloading of her cargo was in progress coal barges went alongside, and the work of filling her bunkers was begun.

She is to carry 100 officers and 1,300 men of the late Cervera squadron, and it is expected that she will be ready by Friday to sail for Portsmouth, where they are to embark. They are to be taken to Santander, a port on the north coast of Spain.

William Coverly, agent of the Anchor Line, refused yesterday to make known the contract price. The arrangements provide for the transportation of the Spaniards and their effects.

Capt. Eulate is still stopping with friends at Boonton, N. J.

Gen. Pando, who since Sunday has been staying at the Hotel America, in Irving Place, sailed yesterday for Bremen on the steamship Lahn. He was accompanied by his secretary, Leopoldo Byarana.

BRIDGE BREAKS, THIRTY DROWN

Over Sixty Workmen Sink Into the St. Lawrence.

SWALLOWED IN THE CURRENT

Eighteen of the Rescued Die at a Cornwall Hospital.

Details of the Calamity Relate an Awful Story of Suffering and Death—Rescuers Were Too Scarce.

CORNWALL, Ontario, Sept. 6.—A most appalling disaster occurred near here today, and its result will probably make a death list of more than thirty. The great railroad bridge being erected across the St. Lawrence by the New York and Ottawa Railroad, now undergoing construction, gave way about noon sending upward of sixty workmen down with the debris into the mighty rushing river sixty feet below. That a single man survived is almost miraculous.

Following is a partial list of the dead and wounded, made up at midnight:

Killed.

CAMPBELL, CYRIL, Cornwall, Ontario.
CRAIG, J. D., 221 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
CUBBY, W. J., Paterson, N. J.
DYSART, R. L., Tyrone, Penn.
JACKSON, W. J., Columbus, Ohio.
BAUMER, LOUIS, Johnstown, Penn.
MURPHY, PAT, Toronto.
BIRMINGHAM, THOMAS.
HUGHES, DAN, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEVIGNE, FRANK, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
SHERMAN, W., Cornwall, Ontario.
SAUNDERS, W., Baltimore, Md.
CLAUSE, JOHN, Caughnawaga, N. Y.
DAVIS, H., Pittsburg, Penn.

Injured.

WILSON, JOHN, Malden, Mass.; leg broken.
BLOXON, GEORGE, Peekinsville, Vt.; leg fractured.
BRANT, BERT, Toronto, Ontario; bruised.
O'KEEFE, PETER, Cornwall; leg and chest injured.
WHITE, LOUIS, Cornwall; spine injured.
DAY, P., Cornwall; scalp wound.
REEVES, MITCHELL, Cornwall; serious.
SMITH, ANDREW, Rochester, N. Y.; serious.
THOMPSON, W., Montreal; leg broken.
FRASER, JOHN, Quebec; leg cut off.
BERO, JOHN, Indian, Cornwall; internal injuries.
DELEVANT, P., Elkhart, Wis.; legs injured.
BARTON, D., Buffalo; legs crushed.
BURKE, M., Johnsville, slightly hurt.
WHITE, P., Cornwall; slightly hurt.

Thirty-three of the victims have been brought to the hospital here, and eighteen of these are dead. It is believed that over twenty yet remain in the river, and it is expected that the death roll will not be completed for many days.

The workmen were largely from the New York side of the river, and it is almost impossible to obtain their names. A number of the victims were Indians from the famous St. Regis tribe, whose reservation is in the northwestern part of Franklin County.

An eye-witness to the terrible affair says he was sitting on the bank of the river watching the busy workmen above him, when suddenly, without warning, there came a fearful crash; two spans of the bridge collapsed; the immense mass of timber and iron dropped down, and the agonizing shrieks of the men who were being crushed in the wreck were soon drowned by the rushing waters.

Then he saw floating bodies coming to the surface, and the work of rescue began. This was helplessly inadequate, there being only a few boats in the vicinity, and very few men who would undertake to swim out into the turbulent waters. Many who might have been saved were drowned before help could reach them. Piteous, appealing faces sank beneath the waters before the eyes of helpless onlookers.

Broken bodies came to the surface for a moment, and then passed out of sight, perhaps forever. It was a terrible and heartrending scene. Words cannot depict its horrors. Even those who were brought to land alive were in such condition that many died on the way to the hospital. Some had their backs broken; others both legs, while others were completely crushed by the heavy irons.

The town is in a terrible state of excitement owing to the number of local men employed on the work. Women are looking for husbands, mothers for sons, and friends for friends.

Among those who are missing so far are Cyril Campbell, William Jackson, Craig, and W. Cubby. About fifty of the men employed on the span were Americans, who came here to work for the Phoenix Bridge Company. The remainder were mostly Indians, who acted as assistants.

Every man on the division went down with the wreck. Many of those who escaped climbed up the iron work, which still rested on piers at both ends. The piers were built by the Sooy Smith Company of New York. The scene around the Hotel Dieu, where the wounded and dying were taken, is a heartrending spectacle. The wives and relatives of missing men are anxiously inquiring after their loved ones.

The bridge consists of three spans, of which two were completed, and the third was nearly completed when the south pier gave way at its foundation, causing both spans to fall into about sixty feet of water, taking its load of human freight with it.

The scene of the accident is about four miles from Hogansburg, N. Y., above the St. Regis Indian reservation. The bridge that gave away was being built across the St. Lawrence River at the foot of Long Saulte Rapids, near Reinhardt's Island. The water at this point is known to be as swift as in any part of the river. The immediate cause of the disaster and the giving way of the spans of the bridge seems to have been from the washing away of one of the large piers. The pier in question was begun when the work was first started last Fall, and work was continued.

Just before dark the dead body of an Indian laborer was picked up on the Cornwall side. There was only a slight bruise on his forehead. He probably was stunned by the fall and drowned before help came.

As far as can be learned, eighty-seven men were on the payroll, of whom eighty-two reported for work this morning. Of this long list only thirty-eight have actually been accounted for. Allowing that some of those unaccounted for will turn up after the excitement, the probable list of dead and injured will in all likelihood reach over twenty-five, and may reach thirty.

DEWEY WANTS NO HELP.

He Has the Philippine Situation Under Perfect Control and Will Be Let Alone.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Navy Department has decided that no more ships will be sent to Admiral Dewey at Manila. It is not considered that the Admiral either needs or has asked for more vessels for service in the East. His first dispatch, which suggested the sending of a battleship to the Philippines, was understood to mean that, in the event of the early ending of the war, and the ships could be spared, he would like to have some of his own vessels relieved long enough to be docked and repaired. It was not understood to mean or to imply that he feared any trouble at Manila.

Later dispatches have borne out this interpretation of the earlier message. Admiral Dewey telegraphed to the State Department yesterday that he is having no trouble with the insurgents. The only other cause of trouble would be the presence and threat of the German ships. But Prince Heinrich and Admiral Diedrichs have withdrawn these, and peace reigns in the Bay of Manila and over most of the Archipelago.

The Navy Department has never considered the sending of any ships to reinforce the fleet of Admiral Dewey, and it has not considered the possibility of dispatching the Oregon and Iowa or any other battleship to the Pacific at this time. No disposition of the various vessels will be thought of until the war is entirely over. Then the squadrons will be reformed in the Atlantic, Pacific, and the Gulf; but of what ships they will be composed will be left undecided until it becomes necessary to place the navy again on a peace footing.

It was said at the department that there was not any suggestion or thought of sending a strong fleet to the Philippines, to be there at the time the findings of the Peace Commission should be made public. Spain has no war vessel that could stand before Dewey's present fleet, or any, indeed, that the Government would care to risk outside of the Mediterranean. It is the opinion of naval authorities here that in the event of the renewal of hostilities the next naval fighting would be along the Spanish coast, and not in the Pacific. A quick and decisive battle blow at the Spaniards at home would, it is believed, put a quietus on the war party of Madrid.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

General Sentiment of Natives Expressed at a Meeting Favors Annexation to the United States.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—At a meeting yesterday of twenty leaders of the Filipinos of all sections, called to discuss the policy of these islands, eighteen of them were emphatically in favor of outright annexation to the United States and two were in favor of a republic.

The general native opinion is that it is best to adopt United States Consul Williams's suggestion and offered liberal inducements to the independence factions to co-operate and to reward the services rendered.

The United States cruisers Olympia and Raleigh returned here from Hongkong today.

SPANISH INTERESTS AT MANILA.

Madrid Must Send Money to Prisoners and Soldiers.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The Cabinet has authorized the Foreign Minister, Duke Almodovar de Rio, to negotiate with the Philippine insurgents to ransom the 5,000 Spanish prisoners now in their hands, and it has been decided to transmit money to Manila for that purpose, and for the relief of the Spanish troops, which are urgently in need of funds. The Ministers will ask Gen. Jaudenez, the commander of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands, how to transmit the funds.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, says the Cabinet has been occupied in discussing the situation of the Spaniards, civil and military, of the Philippine Islands, who may be desirous of returning to Spain, but who are deterred from so doing by the number of the insurgents and their armed ships. Therefore, it is said, the Cabinet realizes the necessity for sending warships for their protection.

SPAIN MAY SEND WARSHIPS.

Her Request to Patrol the Philippines May Be Granted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Spanish Government has requested of this Government the privilege of sending a few small gunboats to certain of the Philippine Islands, where the insurgents are particularly active, with a view to maintaining her sovereignty there. The matter was discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting. No announcement has been made as to the result of the consideration of the matter.

It is believed that the President is considering the propriety of allowing the Spanish Government to send some naval force to the Philippines for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting life and property in the islands outside of the territory occupied by the American forces, land and naval. If it should be determined to grant this request, it is probable that strict conditions will be laid down to insure the limitation of the activities of the Spanish ships to the line of police duty, and to guard against a renewal of hostilities through their presence.

REPAIRING DEWEY'S SHIPS.

Gunboats of the Spanish Fleet Raised and Put in Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A report from Constructor Capps at Manila, just received here, states that, aside from the small gunboats which have been raised and put into the service of Admiral Dewey, none of the Spanish ships of war engaged in the battle of Manila Bay is likely to be raised. Mr. Capps was sent to the Asiatic station especially to assist in putting the squadron in first-class condition for any emergency.

Already the flagship Olympia and the gunboat Raleigh have been docked and cleaned at Hongkong, and the Boston arrived there last Saturday for the same purpose. Within the course of a few weeks, at the outside, Admiral Dewey's squadron will have been thoroughly renovated, and, reinforced as it has been by the Monterey and the Monadnock, and with other ironclads within easy reach, the Admiral will be in shape to meet any who may threaten to disturb his possession of Manila.

Insurgents Not Cruel, Says Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Admiral Dewey was recently called upon to investigate reports that the Spanish prisoners taken by the insurgents in the Philippines were subjected to cruel treatment. A cable message was received from Admiral Dewey to-day saying that the story probably originated from the fact that insurgents were unable to meet the wants of the sick Spanish prisoners owing to a lack of physicians and medical supplies. He said he had been unable to find any proof of acts of cruelty on the part of the insurgents.

Madrid Hears from Philippines.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The Minister for War has received the following dispatched, dated at Iloilo, from Gen. Rios, Captain General of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines and Governor of the Visayas Islands: "Our flotilla has visited the whole archipelago. There was no sign of the threatened rebel landing in the Visayas."

REPUBLICAN KNIVES OUT

Payn Talks to Platt and Says that Gov. Black Is Determined to Fight.

CLAIMS ABOUT 400 DELEGATES

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Comes Down from the Mountains and Corroborates Payn—Speaker O'Grady May Be Roosevelt's Running Mate.

The inspired announcement from Albany that Gov. Black has decided to make an aggressive fight for renomination was generally accepted by Republicans in this city yesterday as meaning the beginning of a war to the knife between Senator Platt and the Black-Payn-Aldridge combination for the control of the party organization in this State.

Gov. Black wants another term, and he believes that by every law of political precedent and by his record he is entitled to it. Entangled with the fortunes of the Governor are those of his political mentors and appointees, Superintendent of Insurance Payn and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, reputed to be among the keenest and shrewdest manipulators of delegates in the party. It was after a conference with these and lesser lights among his followers that the announcement of the Governor's intention to remain in the fight to the end was made, and no Republican could be found yesterday who doubted that the Governor and his backers meant what they said.

Equally convinced are the local Republicans that it is the present intention of Mr. Platt to permit the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as Governor. While the Senator has made no public announcement to that effect, he has caused the word to go around that Roosevelt is to be the candidate, and in response to intimations from headquarters, local leaders here and up the State have spoken out for the Rough Riders' Colonel with a freedom that would be inexplicable in the absence of such inspiration. Even if this acceptance of Roosevelt be but a cloak, as some still doubting one's suspect, to stave off a third nomination by the Independents, it is nowhere doubted that Mr. Platt is irrevocably against putting up the old ticket again so that his alleged effort to "play" Roosevelt as a bait for the anti-Platt Republicans, cannot mean, as the signs are read here, any good for Black. This disperses all hopes of anti-convention harmony in the party ranks and opens the way for what is expected to be one of the bitterest struggles the Republicans of the State have had among themselves in many a year.

Some Nervousness Shown.

The disposition sought to be manifested at the State headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday toward the developments at Albany was one of indifference concerning anything the Black men might do, but beneath this surface air of indifference was apparent an element of nervousness that the partisans of the Governor should be so bold as to defy the Senator's will. It was asserted by the Platt managers that Gov. Black and all his backers would not be able to muster much more than 200 delegates in the convention, which will include 971. It was noted, however, that this was 100 more votes than the same Platt authorities were allowing the Governor in estimates made a week ago.

There was little effort on the part of the Platt men to conceal their disappointment at the belligerent attitude of the Governor and his friends. State Chairman Odell would not discuss the matter in any of its phases, but it is known that he had become convinced that the matter of a choice of the party's Gubernatorial candidate would be settled outside the convention—would settle itself, in fact, before the convention met, by the expression of the popular demand for the Colonel. The determination of the Governor to run in any event disposes of this conviction. The view of most of the Platt men was expressed by one of them when he said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night:

"Well, the Black people have a right to take the fight into the convention, of course, but we'll beat 'em so bad they will wish they hadn't."

Payn Sees Platt.

The fact that the decision of the Governor to fight the effort of Senator Platt to sidetrack him is final was affirmed from two competent sources yesterday. One of these was State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, who came to town from Albany yesterday morning, fresh from his conference of the day before with the Governor.

Mr. Payn talked with Senator Platt and Edward Lauterbach. He called on the Senator at the latter's office in Broadway, and met Mr. Lauterbach at the branch office of the State Insurance Department. After talking with these men Superintendent Payn said that Gov. Black was certainly going to stay in the race for the nomination. "He will have," he said, "350 or 400 delegates in the convention." He said several of the Governor's friends had been trying to induce him to give up the fight, but that he was firm in his decision to stand by his guns. The Superintendent left at 5 o'clock for Albany.

The other source of confirmation of the Governor's determination was Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who returned to the city at 6 o'clock last evening from his out

Governor would proceed directly to Manhattan Beach after his arrival in the city, but Mr. Woodruff denied that he had any such intention.

The decision of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to remain as Gov. Black's running mate may have an effect on other possible Brooklyn candidatures for places on the State ticket. Ex-Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton has been talked of for Controller, but his relations with the Lieutenant Governor are so friendly that he would be a candidate, it is said, only on condition that Mr. Woodruff decides not to be. In the opinion of many Republicans, he would make a strong candidate for Controller, in the event that Brooklyn should come in for some place on the ticket other than that of Lieutenant Governor.

O'Grady's Ambitions.

James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe, Speaker of the House and a "possibility" for Roosevelt's running mate on the Platt ticket, came down from Albany last night, presumably to see Senator Platt. Mr. O'Grady wanted to be a candidate for Congress in his district, but that hope, it is understood, has been taken from him, and it is now said that he is being considered by Mr. Platt for the second place on the State ticket with a view to weakening George W. Aldridge's hold on Monroe County.

The assurance comes from a reliable source that Chauncey M. Depew has been selected to make the speech nominating Roosevelt in the State Convention. This is pointed to as corroborative proof of the determination of the machine to name Roosevelt, but the doubting Thomases insist that it is not significant, and that it is just as likely that Mr. Depew may have to use the speech he prepares for Roosevelt for Col. Francis V. Greene or some other military candidate to be produced by Mr. Platt when the State Convention splits between the Governor and the commander of the Rough Riders.

WOODRUFF TALKS IN ALBANY.

Stands Ready to Fall with Black—Platt Said to Have Offered a Senatorship for His Support.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff declared emphatically to-day that he would stick by Gov. Black, and if the Governor failed of renomination he would go down with him. This declaration was after mature consideration.

It is believed that Mr. Woodruff controls at least 100 of the 132 delegates from Kings County, and for these Mr. Platt offers him, it is reported, the United States Senatorship. At last night's conference with Gov. Black, Mr. Woodruff was convinced that Mr. Black can be renominated despite the opposition of Mr. Platt, and after debating the matter in his mind all day, finally made the announcement of his intention to stick by the old ticket.

It was said by the Black men to-day that Mr. Platt is not sincere in his support of Roosevelt, simply taking the opposition in the sentiment for the Rough Rider Colonel as a vehicle to secure delegates, only to dump him for a dark horse in the convention. In order to trick Mr. Platt in this little game the Black men have decided in the event of their failure to land their man, to throw all their support for Roosevelt and nominate him for Governor in spite of Mr. Platt.

A new element appeared in the local political arena to-day. An advertisement in certain newspapers stated that a conference of Roosevelt sympathizers would be held at the Kenmore. During the day quite a few Independent Republicans and some Democrats visited the Kenmore and talked over the situation with John J. Kline and John H. Chapman, representing the Citizens' Union of New York. These men are making a tour of the State, they said, in order to create a friendly feeling among all the Independent Republicans against the Platt machine.

They were surprised, they said, to find so strong a Roosevelt sentiment in the interior of the State. In fact, there was no need of trying to make it stronger. They would therefore give most of their attention to cementing the Independent Republicans. John F. Montignani, the Albany representative of Mulholland, was one of the callers to-day. He was probably the most important. These men will stop in Rochester to-morrow to continue their labors.

MAKING READY FIRE ISLAND.

Excellent Water Supply for the Sick Soldiers Expected.

Health Officer Doty returned to Quarantine yesterday from Fire Island, where he has been making preparations for the reception of sick and convalescent soldiers. Dr. Doty said: "I have a force of forty men at work preparing the hotel and cottages. I have heard nothing definite from the Government as to the number to be sent; indeed, I have no assurance that any will be sent. There has been no acceptance of Gov. Black's offer of Fire Island for sick soldiers. I have had the water of the wells on Fire Island examined by Dr. Lederle, the chemist of the City Health Department, and it has been found to be pure and excellent in quality. Besides this, other water will be secured from the Bay Shore Water Company and brought across Great South Bay in oaken barrels.

"Fire Island will be ready at any time after Friday of this week. I go to Camp Black to-morrow morning with Dr. Smelzer of the State Board of Health, to make a thorough inspection of the camp and hospitals and report to the Governor."

KASAGI'S OFFICERS AND CREW.

Japanese Pass Through Minneapolis to Man the New Cruiser.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Commander Layeki of the new Japanese cruiser Kasagi, now awaiting her crew at Philadelphia, went through Minneapolis to-day at 1:30 with thirteen officers and 178 men. The cruiser now lies outside Cramps' yard all ready for her steam, and she will leave for England on Sept. 14 to fill her magazines. There will be some rather ceremonious social functions in honor of officers in London, and it is not anticipated that the Kasagi will reach Japan before next Spring. The Kasagi is a second-class cruiser of 3,500 tons, and one of the finest ships of her class ever turned out of Cramps' yard. Among other distinguished Japanese naval officers on the train were Lieut. Commander Tsuchiya, Capt. Kashiwabara, and Chief Paymaster Nakahama.

All the officers in charge of this detachment, as well as many of the men, were engaged in the Chino-Japanese war. They are a fine-looking lot of men, resplendent in gold lace and decorations, but very evidently able to take care of themselves and of their ship when they take possession of her. The officers traveled in a Pullman coach, with a dining car attached, and while all admit that the trip they are now on is the longest railway journey any of them ever expect to make, they have enjoyed every minute of the run.

Chicagoans Need Overcoats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—According to the weather reports, Medicine Hat was "not in it" with Chicago to-day for weather. This city was credited with the lowest temperature of any point in the United States, Alaska alone excepted. The lowest point was 50; the highest 18 degrees over that. The cold wave began late last night after a heavy rain, and to-day as many overcoats were seen on the streets as would have been had it been two months later. The surgeons at the hospitals all report that the cold wave is aiding the sick soldiers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Valentine Avenue; W. Edwards; damage, $10.

12:45 A. M.—178 Forsyth Street; John Koerber; slight damage.

8:20 A. M.—12 Laight Street; James Faran; damage, $20.

10 A. M.—1,188 Washington Avenue; Felix Alecen; damage, $15.

1 P. M.—31 Gold Street; Charles S. Platt; damage, $1,000.

1:45 P. M.—475 Eleventh Avenue; L. Malo; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

REVERE, Mass., Sept. 6.—Fire damaged the main building of the State bathhouse at Crescent Beach this morning. The blaze originated in the drying room of the laundry, and caused a loss of $30,000.

The Eighth Starts for Home.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 6.—The Eighth New York Infantry left Camp Thomas this afternoon for New York.

EIGHTH OHIO STARTS HOME

The "President's Own" Made to Stand for Hours in the Sun Through a Blunder.

205 OF THE MEN WERE SICK

Suffering Soldiers Reach Long Island City from Montauk Point Much the Worse for the Exposure—Red Cross Affords Relief.

The Eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, "The President's Own," arrived at Long Island City at 9:30 o'clock last night from Montauk Point. It had broken camp, had been supplied with traveling rations, and was awaiting orders to march at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Under a burning sun the men stood without shelter from 8 o'clock in the morning until 1 in the afternoon. There were, according to the records of the Quartermaster, 205 sick men in the regiment. Some of these men were overcome with heat; some were so sick that they had to be helped off the train; twenty-two were carried from the train to the Red Cross hospital across the street from the Long Island City station or to ambulances.

Out of 1,326 hale and hearty soldier boys who sailed bravely away on the St. Paul for Santiago on July 6, exactly 752 arrived at Long Island City last night, and 205 of those are officially reported sick, 92 of whom are helpless.

Why were these men, sick and well alike, forced to stand in the sun without shelter? These are the facts, as they finally came to the knowledge of the men and verified, as carefully as possible, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It seems that on last Thursday the Secretary of War directed the Eighth Ohio to go to Columbus, and furloughed it for sixty days. On Saturday last, when the President was at the camp, Col. Hard, in command of the regiment, pointed out to Mr. McKinley that it would be very much more convenient to separate the regiment in New York, one portion to go by the Pennsylvania and the other by the Erie Railroad, thus permitting the various companies to drop off at their own towns in Ohio. The President turned to Secretary Alger and asked him to give orders following the suggestions of Col. Hard, which the Secretary said would be done. The result seems to have been that the old orders were recalled and no new ones issued.

Yesterday Col. Hard received orders to have his regiment ready to board the cars at 8 o'clock. The cars were ready; the troops were under marching orders; every sick man, no matter how sick he was, trying to get away from Montauk. Then Col. Hard learned that the Eighth was to go direct from New York to Columbus, and that then the companies should separate to their homes. Moreover, no orders had come for the departure of the train.

Col. Hard wired to Quartermaster General Ludington at Washington, also to Col. A. S. Kimball, the Depot Quartermaster at New York, stating that he had different orders from President McKinley, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army; that the men were to go to their various homes, and that he wanted the same orders from the Quartermaster General. Then the wires were kept hot between Col. Kimball, Gen. Ludington, Gen. Alger, President McKinley, and Col. Hard.

Started Five Hours Late.

Finally, at 2:15 P. M., the regiment got away, and, after seven and a half hours of suffocating riding, during which the ice water was exhausted, the regiment arrived at Long Island City.

Weak men, who had nerved themselves up for the last great effort of the campaign—to get away from Montauk and get home, having been fatigued by the heat and delay, kept Dr. J. W. Valentine and Dr. A. V. Smith, the Surgeons of the regiment, more than busy. The condition of the men was such that when the first division, for there were two trains carrying the regiment, reached West Deer Park station, he telegraphed Dr. E. W. Hall of the Red Cross Hospital, Long Island City, that there were 100 sick men on the first division, and ten more very sick. Dr. Smith telegraphed that there were seventy-three sick men on the second division and twelve very sick.

At the station at Long Island City every preparation had been made for the incoming soldiers by the Red Cross Society and the Soldiers' Comfort Committee. Those present and engaged in the work were Miss Reid, daughter of Whitelaw Reid; E. K. Summerville, Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones, and Mrs. Hammond.

Among those that had to be helped from the trains was Private Alway Bricker, Company H, who arrived at Montauk only day before yesterday from Santiago. He is making a brave fight to reach his home. He is wan and emaciated, and looks fit only for a hospital. First Sergt. B. D. Robinson and Private F. Bedford, Company H, were very pale and worn-looking.

At midnight, Dr. G. H. Bell of the Red Cross hospital, said that there were between forty and forty-nve men who had to be assisted from the train to the hospital—that twenty-two was the number of the men carried in. He said that none of them would be permitted to leave the hospital for some time.

Ex-Mayor Gleason to the Rescue.

Ex-Mayor Gleason and a number of friends brought a large assortment of delicacies to the station and treated the Ohio boys as well as if they were returning New York troops just before election.

Out of the 1,326 men of the Eighth Ohio twenty died at Santiago, fifteen since then, but none in battle. Five hundred and thirty-nine have been sent to various hospitals.

Gen. Sternberg arrived at Long Island City last evening. When he saw the elaborate preparations for the troops he decided to stay and see how much they were needed. Standing in the Red Cross relief station, he expressed surprise that the sick of the Eighth Ohio had been allowed to accompany the well men on the trip to their Ohio homes. Gen. Sternberg went around among the men and questioned them as to why they had been well enough to leave the Camp Wikoff hospitals, only to be stretched out on the cots in the Red Cross station after a trip of 100 miles. The burden of every reply was the same—a wish to get nearer home Gen. Sternberg appeared greatly affected by the sights in the relief station.

The baggage trucks of the railroad were converted into ambulances by placing coverings on them, and on these the sick were carried to the relief station. Then Gen. Sternberg saw men too weak to lift a hand carried into the station and placed upon the cots. The supply of trucks and litters was not great enough, and many of the sick were carried to the relief station in the arms of policemen and citizens.

One of the sick was Walter H. Hubble of Company A. He lives at Bueyrus, Ohio. The doctors examined him, and, when questioned as to whether he should be carried to St. John's Hospital, they said no, it would be a mercy to let the man spend his last few hours in peace and not to move him again. Gen. Sternberg, on hearing this verdict, went to the man and sat down beside him. He questioned the dying soldier, and in person did what he could for him. Finally the dying man sank into a coma, from which it seemed unlikely that he would ever revive and Dr. Sternberg turned his attention to others.

Private McKeehan of the same company, and coming from the same town, occupied a cot not far from his dying friend. He was almost exhausted, and was sent to St. John's because there was a chance his life might be saved.

William Uebelhart, an acting hospital steward, sick himself, aided one of his sick comrades into the station and started out for another. He was stopped by Dr. Hall, who told him he must lie down and rest. The hospital steward shook his head and started out, but had not taken three steps when he collapsed. A short rest and a drink of wine and a little milk later refreshed him.

Surgeon Wuhter's Pluck.

Capt. Wuhter, one of the regimental Surgeons, was aided into the station so weak he could not stand. Others told his story. He had been sick, but when the regiment started he insisted on going. He said the men would need his services, so he and his kit were put on the train. He was so ill that on the train he had to be assisted from seat to seat as he went about giving relief to others who were worse off than he. He revived considerably under treatment at the relief station. He insisted on going with the regiment, saying that even if he was too sick to get about in the train on the way home, he could be placed in the train and then those of the sick who could move about could come to him for treatment.

Private after private, when urged to remain a few days in a hospital in New York, begged not to be separated from his regiment, and to be allowed to go home. Home was the sole thought of the sick. Men apparently on the verge of collapse straightened themselves up and tried to shake off aid when it was suggested they go no further. They wanted to go home, and were willing to sacrifice their few remaining grains of strength to go forward. Many of the well soldiers said they had made promises to sick friends to see that, dead or alive, they reached their Ohio homes.

Col. Hard seemed greatly cast down by the condition of his regiment. He said it seemed hard to have gone to Cuba without losing a man in battle, and then to loose 200 of his men between Santiago and home. All of these were not dead, but remained behind in the hospitals at Wikoff, but there would be sad homecomings in every town and city from which his companies came.

Capt. Willis, Company F, the youngest Captain of the regiment, and Capt. Lininger, Company I, are both among the dead.

The men of the regiment are all praising their Lieutenant Colonel, Charles W. Dick, who is Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee, and his wife, who, for the last ten days, have showered delicacies upon them at Montauk. They have few words of praise for Col. Hard and Quartermaster Kuhn.

Some of the cities and towns from which the Eighth was drawn lie in President McKinley's old Congressional district. The destination, numbers, and health of the men are shown in the following:

Destination.	Officers.	Men. Well.	Men. Sick.
Akron	5	78	20
Ashland	2	59	11
Wadsworth	3	33	19
Bucyrus	3	61	21
Wooster	4	[illegible]	20
East Liverpool	1	[illegible]	19
Canton	8	184	69
Shreve	3	63	14
Alliance	3	45	22
Mansfield	2	56	10

At 2 o'clock this morning the regiment was still in Long Island City, waiting to take boats for the Pennsylvania and Erie stations in Jersey City.

Feed Your Nerves

Upon rich, pure, nourishing blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will be free from those spells of despair, those sleepless nights and anxious days, those gloomy, deathlike feelings, those sudden starts at mere nothings, those dyspeptic symptoms and blinding headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done this for many others—it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25 cents.

TALK OF SUBJUGATING CUBA.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 6.—Congressman Steele of Indiana astonished his hearers here late this afternoon, when he was speaking to the men of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Regiment. He said they will all be sent home on furloughs of thirty or sixty days, that all other regiments will be furloughed, that they will be reassembled in November, and in December 200,000 men will be sent to Cuba to prevent insurgents from continuing their bushwhacking.

He declared Americans are being killed by the Cubans because they want to keep the peace, and that the War Department's policy is to sweep the island from one end to the other, until the Cubans are willing to allow American law to be enforced.

DUTY ON THE COMAL'S CARGO.

HAVANA, Sept. 6—6:30 P. M.—Capt. Niles of the transport Comal and Major Niskern, who is in charge of the supplies with which the Comal is laden and under instructions from Washington to superintend their distribution, received a message from President McKinley directing them to repeat their request, on behalf of the United States Government, to land and distribute the Comal's cargo without having to pay duty.

This morning they addressed a letter, following the tenor of the President's instructions, to Señor Rafael Montoro, Secretary of Finance in the Colonial Cabinet, asking for a prompt reply. They pointed out that if the local Government persisted in its attitude the Comal would return to the United States. A favorable reply was expected.

This evening the Council of Secretaries decided that it would be impossible to allow the Comal to land her cargo without paying Custom House duties, but that, if the Colonial Government is to distribute the supplies, then it will pay the duty, according to a previous decision.

There is no doubt the Colonial Government is doing everything in its power to relieve distress, but the funds and facilities are insufficient to meet the suffering in the interior towns.

Miss Jessie Schley in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—Miss Jessie Schley, Commodore Schley's cousin, who went to Madrid on a peace mission last July as a delegate of the Women's International Peace Association, arrived here yesterday from Spain on board the steamer Lafayette. She comes in connection with relief work, and will have an interview with Gen. Blanco.

CATHOLIC CLUB MEMBER HURT.

At 12:40 this morning a cab drove up to the Presbyterian Hospital and two well-dressed men got out. One was hardly able to walk, and had to be assisted. His head was wrapped in a white bandage. He wore a Tuxedo coat and dark trousers. The hospital authorities declined to give his name, saying he was to be "a pay patient."

From the cabman it was learned that the man was a member of the Catholic Club, and had injured his head in an elevator accident. At the club it was said that the matter was "too trivial to speak of," and the name of the injured member was refused.

BROOKLYN CYCLIST KILLED.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Henry C. Benning of Brooklyn, a Summer visitor at Bridgewater, a village fifteen miles from this city, was found dead in the road beside his wheel to-night. He was overtaken by a severe thunderstorm while riding, and it is thought he was struck by lightning. In falling he struck on his head causing a wound. He was about fifty years old.

DUTIES ON MANILA HEMP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The imposition of import and export duties on hemp brought into and exported from Manila from and to other ports in the Philippines still under Spanish control has been found to work a great hardship on dealers and to almost ruin the business. In view of this fact, the Treasury officials have recommended to the War Department, which exercises control over the collection of duties in the Philippines, that on exports of hemp the import duties be refunded, thus making but one duty charge.

The suggestion also has been made to the war officials that the interdiction which prohibited the clearance of vessels from Manila to other ports in the Philippines be removed. Now that the war is over it is felt there is no further necessity for this prohibition.

Man Killed on the Bridge.

A poorly dressed man about thirty years old was killed on the bridge at 1 o'clock this morning in a peculiar manner. He was sitting next the guard rail on a Fifth Avenue car bound for Manhattan, when he fell off and was fatally hurt. The car picked him up and carried him to Manhattan. An ambulance was summoned, but he died before it arrived. He could not be identified, nor could the motorman and conductor be found last night.

Major John A. Logan Ill.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Major John A. Logan is seriously ill with Cuban fever at his country residence, Gloan Lodge. As his stomach refuses to retain anything, medicine is given him hypodermically. Two trained nurses are in attendance, and it is believed his vitality will conquer the disease.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President has made the following appointments:

To be Captain in the Marine Corps—First Lieut. Charles H. Laucheimer.

To be a Receiver of Public Moneys at Bismarck, N. D.—John Satterlund of North Dakota.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TRANSPORT CHESTER HERE

Brings Gens. Schwan and Hains and the Fourth Pennsylvania from Puerto Rico.

DELAY IN LANDING THE MEN

Troops Not Put Ashore to Take the Train Till Hours After Arrival—Capt. N. H. Smith Died on the Voyage.

The busy craft plying about the harbor yesterday afternoon were stirred to unusual activity by the sight of a long black steamship with two funnels, which steamed up the bay from Quarantine about 2:30 o'clock, and showed hundreds of eager brown faces, campaign hats, and blue uniforms crowding over her rails.

She was the Government transport Chester, back from Puerto Rico with Brig. Gens. Schwan and Hains and the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers aboard, every manjack of whom was delighted at the chance to set foot again on North American soil. Their mental vision was bright with the prospect of home coming, and they chafed with impatience to quit the vessel that smacked of the hardships of soldiering. Their eagerness to get ashore, however, had to be vigorously restrained in view of certain obstacles they had not counted on, and they did not land till nearly midnight.

The returning troops had not faced much in the way of shrapnel and Mauser bullets in the course of their absence, but they were all Uncle Sam's soldiers, and the harbor craft united to give them as shrill and hearty a welcome as if they had stormed seven San Juan hills. The boys were ready to respond, and, as the tooting of whistles sounded over the water while the Chester steamed up the North River, they yelled hearty answers from the rails, and waved hats and kerchiefs with might and main.

The soldiers knew that the War Department had decided they were not to have a parade, but they had the satisfaction, at least, of believing that they were going to start for home at once. The prospective route was over the New Jersey Central line, and in the railroad station on the Jersey shore a train of some forty cars awaited them. The railroad officials were in readiness for the start, and but for some unaccountable bungling of some Quartermaster's Department official the troops would soon have been on their homeward way.

Landing of Troops Postponed.

As it was, the Chester anchored near the Jersey shore, some distance above the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry slip, and small crowds gathered at various points near the docks to watch her. Col. D. B. Case of the Fourth Pennsylvania had understood that all his men were to proceed together to Mount Gretna, Penn., the town where they assembled before leaving the State. A clerk from the Quartermaster's Department in this city came aboard the Chester, however, and told the Colonel that the companies were each to be sent to the respective towns they hailed from, the railroad undertaking to drop them at the various points, though they were to start together.

Col. Case was unwilling to disembark his men on those conditions before communicating with Washington. He therefore went ashore on the Government boat General Meigs, which had brought the clerk, taking with him Adjt. Farquhar and Acting Regimental Surgeon Andrew P. Gloninger, and Lieut. Poore of Gen. Schwan's staff. Several member of the regiment suffering from fever, and the body of one man, Capt. Martin H. Smith of Company K, who had died of the disease the night before, also went on the Meigs. So did several officers of the Third Wisconsin, bound for home on furloughs, and a few civilians. The living and the dead were landed at Pier 3, East River, and Capt. Smith's body was taken in a plain black metal coffin into the pier shed.

Col. Case went directly to the Army and Navy Building, and there Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball put him in communication over the long-distance telephone with the office of Adjt. Gen. Corbin at Washington. He then learned that the clerk aforesaid had correctly informed him of the disposition to be made of the troops. Meanwhile the Chester had swung down the stream and came to anchor near Liberty Island.

The Fourth Pennsylvania left Newport News on July 28 on the Seneca and City of Washington, went to Ponce, and then went to Arroyo, where they disembarked. Thirteen of their number died in camp and ninety were left sick in the hospital at Ponce or transferred to the hospital ship Relief. The Chester, which left Ponce last Thursday afternoon, brought 1,157 of the regiment yesterday, and the other passengers, various officers on furlough, and civilians numbered about fifty. There were seventeen horses aboard.

Before the Chester left her anchorage in the river, the ferryboat Central of the New York Central Line made for her and gave notice that she was ready to transfer the Pennsylvania troops to the shore. Capt. Dann of the Chester said that he had no orders to disembark the men, Col. Case having meanwhile left in the Meigs, and the ferryboat had to go back without them. The transport, shortly after, proceeding down stream to anchor in the bay.

When the Meigs first reached Pier 3, with Col. Case aboard, Major D. M. Appel, the regular army officer who looks out for the sick soldiers brought to this port, boarded her and received from Surgeon Gloninger his fever cases, which were all taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital. They were George E. Roe and Edward S. Heise, Company C; Lieut. Charles W. Schuyler, Company M; Corp. Charles Hall, Company A; Henry A. Buck, Company B, and Henry Beppler, Company L. All of these were typhoid cases except Roe, who has malaria.

Chaplain E. W. Trim, Capt. L. H. Peck, Capt. John Turner, and Capt. Warner P. Stone, the Third Wisconsin officers on furlough, enjoyed ice cream and ice-cold milk on the Meigs before she landed. Ice had been almost unknown to them since they left this country. When the natives of Puerto Rico got hold of a piece from some that was brought in on an American transport, they would stand in a ring, the officers said, and pass it round from mouth to mouth, to see what it tasted like. The four officers went to the Astor House, which they will leave this morning for the West.

Crutches Made with Jackknives.

Capt. Turner limped on crutches made out of saplings with jackknives. He fell down an embankment during a skirmish with the Spanish at Abinoti Pass and sprained his ankle. As the Government did not supply crutches Turner's comrades whittled a pair of sticks for him out of Puerto Rican bush.

Chaplain Trim said that the troops had behaved nobly while under fire, but there was really much fighting, because the Spaniards made little or no resistance. The people of Ponce and other towns greeted the United States soldiers as their deliverers, and were happy when told that the Third Wisconsin would be kept there until the enemy had evacuated the island.

The returning officers said that fever was rife in Puerto Rico in the rainy season, and that if the hundreds of American volunteers now in the hospitals there are not soon brought North they may never recover.

Perry M. De Leon, United States Consul at Ecuador, who went to Puerto Rico with the army as a sightseer, came on the Chester, and landed from the Meigs. He said that Puerto Rico was a fertile country, and capable of becoming a rich colony under American enterprise. The natives and Spanish business men all wanted American rule, and a garrison of 5,000 would be ample for the island.

John Palmer, Jr., son of Secretary of State Palmer, who had been canvassing the New York troops in Puerto Rico, and will go back there with ballots to enable the men to vote, if they don't get home in time, landed with Consul De Leon.

When Capt. Smith's body was taken ashore, it was met by two men from Columbia, Penn., George C. K. Sample and J. A. Watson, who had been delegated by their townsmen to greet those of the returning troops which came from Columbia. They telegraphed to the town the gloomy news that Capt. Smith was dead.

Martin H. Smith was born in Columbia thirty-eight years ago and educated there. He was Captain of Company C of the Fourth Pennsylvania when the regiment was in the State service. He left Columbia for the Klondike some time ago, but returned at the rumor of war, raised Company K to its full strength, and marched out at its head in his country's service.

Shortly before the Chester left Ponce he was taken ill. Brig. Gen. Haines advised him to go home on the hospital ship Relief, but Capt. Smith, a man of powerful physique, who could not believe that he would ever be dangerously ill, preferred to go home with his company. On the day the Chester left his case developed into typhoid. He died at 10 o'clock Monday night. Capt. Smith leaves a wife and two daughters in Columbia. The body goes home on the train with the troops at whose head the live man marched away.

Col. Case and Surgeon Gloninger left for the Chester on the Meigs about 6 o'clock, with several newspaper men aboard. As the Meigs swung alongside of the transport a chorus of shouts went up from the soldiers at the rails: "Hey, take me off this ship!" and "Got any tobacco about you?" When asked if they were glad to get home, their feelings got to the surface so rapidly as to choke utterance. The boys were all heavily tanned, and though many of them were thinned they were on the whole a pleasing contrast to the troops the city has sadly welcomed back from Cuba and Chickamauga.

Treatment of the Troops.

The men complained vigorously, however, of their treatment. They objected to having had to drink tepid water, and do without fresh milk, both explained by the lack of ice, a commodity not over plentiful in the Antilles. The officers had to put up with the same things. Several of the men, however, declared they had been underfed, having had but two meals a day. Last evening they had had nothing since breakfast, and were waiting for supper. They said that at a meal when coffee, hardtack, and canned salmon was the bill of fare three men shared one small can of salmon.

Private W. F. Messinger of Company I, who lives at Easton, Penn., kept a diary of the days' events. He said that the men were badly fed, and that their quarters were miserable.

"It is impossible to describe them," said he. "We were also badly fed and treated at the front, and much of our illness in Puerto Rico was due to that. In the Custom House at Ponce I saw entries of the receipt of delicacies and supplies sent the regiment by the War Relief Association of Pennsylvania, and properly consigned, which never reached us. They were distributed somewhere, however."

Private Perry, who comes from Columbia, Penn., complained of the lack of ice on the trip, and said that Capt. Smith's life might have been saved but for this. Other men said that the troops had had to sleep on ponchos laid on the floor on the trip up. One company and a half had to sleep each night on deck, and when it rained they had no shelter. The men also said that they had had coffee made with salt water one morning. While in Puerto Rico, one man said, they had to lie one night in wet grass after a long day's marching, and had had no supper. The trip up was quite pleasant, as far as weather conditions went. "They give pills for all ailments," said one man. "If you have a leg off or an ingrowing nail, you get a pill."

The men also said that two of the sick, George E. Roe and Edward S. Heise, had been obliged to sleep on ponchos, on deck, among the well men.

Brig. Gens. P. C. Hains and Theodore Schwan, whose respective staffs also came on the Chester, landed last night on the Meigs, to proceed to Washington under orders. Gen. Hains said that he had not heard of any lack of food on shipboard. "If there was," said he, "it was the men's fault and that of their officers. There were twelve days' rations aboard. Surgeon Gloninger said that the men were well supplied with food and medicines on the way up. The Quartermaster in charge of the vessel is Major Williams. He could not be seen last night.

Gen. Schwan said that he and his command were four miles north of Las Marias, and had met and defeated the Spaniards on the previous day, when on the morning of Aug. 14 a messenger who had ridden all night from Ponce brought them news of the peace protocol, and they desisted from pursuit.

Gen. Haines was questioned in reference to a report that a company of the Fourth Ohio showed cowardice at Guayama. "One company," said he, "had been sent on a reconnoissance there with orders not to fight. They got into a hot place, and by mistaking an order retreated. Some of them were a little scared, but they rallied again and it was a small matter anyhow."

Men Finally Landed.

It was not till about 10:30 P. M. that the troops were finally taken on board the ferryboat Central and transferred to the New Jersey Central Station. There they found that Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania had arrived and awaited them with congratulations for everybody.

When he had shaken hands with as many as he conveniently could the regiment was put aboard, as was the coffin containing Capt. Smith's body. Some of the men not ill enough to go to the hospital had to be carried aboard the train. The train got under way at 11:15 P. M., the men tired but joyfully hilarious, and the regiment started for home some nine hours later than it might have done if the transfer had been rushed through at maximum speed.

RETURN OF THE RELIEF.

She Lands Soldiers in Philadelphia and Sails for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The hospital ship Relief, which arrived here last night from Puerto Rico, with 244 sick soldiers, left to-night for New York City, where supplies will be taken aboard. The Relief took along nine soldiers who remained aboard to go to New York.

They are Henry B. Cannon, George T. Ade, Howard Kerner, Frank Bird, all of Troop A, New York Cavalry; Lieut. Herman Olsen, Second Wisconsin Infantry; Lieut. A. S. Conklin, Battery M, Seventh Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon A. C. Ernest. The homes of the men, with the exception of Lieut. Olsen, are in New York or Brooklyn.

The condition of all the men taken from the Relief here last night was much improved to-day, and a number of the convalescents had so far recovered as to permit of their going home.

REINDEER BUYERS MENACED.

United States Agents in Siberia Glad to Get Back.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The members of the expedition which sailed from this city on the schooner Volcan in June of last year to buy reindeer for the United States Government in Siberia, have returned. They were John W. Kelly, Conrad Siem, and Alfred St.-Leger. They landed on July 17 in St. Lawrence Bay. The natives seemed friendly, and there was every prospect of a successful mission. Dr. Sheldon Jackson came over on the Bear and remained a few days, satisfied that the object of the expedition would be attained.

Not long after their trouble began, and for a year Kelly was in imminent danger of incurring the active hostility of the natives, who object to any diminution of their stock of reindeer. In October, 1897, an attempt was made to shoot Siem. Then it was rumored that a Russian was coming to oust them from their station. The men, who had procured 450 deer and 250 fawns, thought it best to leave, and took passage on a whaler to Port Clarence, across the straits, on July 4 this year. From that point they made their way, and they are glad to have escaped with their lives.

TWELFTH NEW YORK'S SICK.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following sick men were sent to the division hospital from the Twelfth New York to-day: William Jones, Company F; John Geary, Company F; Andrew Karl, Company K; Patrick McKeever, Company C; Charles McGuire, Company K; E. A. Craig, Company F; James J. Brennan, Company H; Augustus Breton, Company I; U. C. Lee, Company B; James Twombly, Company E; Jeru Rasimaussen, Company D; Jeremiah Kane, Company I; A. S. Trooper, Company C.

Privates John Dottridge, Eighth Massachusetts, and Albert Severs, Third Kentucky, died last night, making three deaths since the camp was established two weeks ago.

The Fifth Missouri left to-day to go to Kansas City, where it will be mustered out. Gen. Sanger inspected the division hospital to-day. He found 585 patients and only five doctors. He insists that more doctors be on duty at one time. Sisters of Charity will begin nursing the sick soldiers to-morrow. Fifty arrived to-day. Secretary Alger is expected to be here Friday.

ANNEXATION OF PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"According to the Politische Correspondenz, it is believed in Paris diplomatic circles that the United States has decided to annex the entire Philippine archipelago, and it is suggested there that Spain is now resigned to a surrender of the islands for a consideration.

"Perhaps this must be regarded as a feeler, but it takes the wrong view in supposing that there could be any bargain between the United States and Spain. Much will depend on the testimony of Gen. Merritt and the other officers who are going to Paris. It is believed here that Admiral Dewey also will be called to Paris, and that the counsel of these officers will exercise a strong influence in favor of annexation."

WRECK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

One Man Killed and Fourteen Injured in a Collision at Whittenton Junction.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—Two trains over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Boston, one from Park Square station and the other from the Kneeland Street station, came into collision at Whittenton Junction, about two miles above here, just before 8 o'clock to-night, and in the wreck which followed one man was killed and fourteen persons were more or less injured, and at least one of them, Nicholas Young of this city, is not expected to live.

The dead man is Harry W. McIntyre of Newport, R. I. The injured are:

CRAWFORD, RICHARD, Taunton; left arm badly crushed; amputated above elbow.

YOUNG, NICHOLAS, Taunton; left arm amputated at shoulder; bad scalp wound; will probably die.

SHARMAN, FRANK, Taunton; broken ankle; badly bruised about the body.

ROWAN, HARRY, 100 West Ninth Street, Alton, Ill., late marine on the Vulcan, mustered out and on way home; body bruised, and suffering from shock.

BRADBURY, E. C., Boston; bad scalp wound and shock.

MARCROFT, JESSE, Fall River; badly hurt.

CAVANAUGH, Alderman J. J., this city; face hurt; treated at hospital and sent home.

HINES, JOSEPH F., License Commissioner of this city; badly bruised about the head.

BUCKLEY, TIMOTHY, Taunton; badly cut; not serious.

COLBY, GEORGE W., Taunton; ankle hurt; went home.

WEST, L. B., Taunton; badly cut.

On Kneeland Street train:

LEWIS, J. H., baggagemaster; badly hurt and shoulder fractured.

KRONING, C. B., rear brakeman; badly bruised.

MURPHY, Mrs. Dr. Emily F.; suffering from shock.

The trains are due at the junction within five minutes of each other. The train from Park Square left Boston at 6:45, while the train from Kneeland Street left fifteen minutes later. For some reason the Park Square train lost time on the way and arrived at the junction five minutes late, or at a time when the Kneeland Street train was due. The engineer of the Park Square train, on approaching the junction, slowed down, but kept on for the switch, as the signals on his line were set at safety.

Just as this train reached the switch the headlight of the engine of the Kneeland Street train flashed round the curve. The engineer of the Park Square train put on the emergency brake and stopped the train over the switch with such suddenness that nearly every passenger was thrown forward. On the other hand, the Kneeland Street train did not slow up to any great extent, but kept on and crashed into the Park Square train at the third car, tilting it on its side, off the tracks.

The blow was a glancing one and the engine kept on to the next car, which was a combination baggage and smoker. Nearly the entire left side of this car was torn off, with all the seats and those who occupied them. The crash broke the coupling pin, and the other cars escaped injury.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Senator Gray Believes that Some Information Will Be Ready for Congress in December.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Senator Gray of the joint American-Canadian Commission arrived in Washington this forenoon and called at the State Department. The Senator expressed himself as satisfied with what has been so far accomplished by the commission.

He pointed out that there were no fewer than twelve subjects before the commission, any one of which was probably of sufficient importance fully to employ a commission in its settlement. The two weeks of the session just closed in Ottawa were consequently fully consumed

TO CUBA FROM MONTAUK

Believed that the Regulars at Camp Wikoff Will Go South in October.

SHAFTER APPOINTS HIS STAFF

He Still Remains in the Detention Hospital—Exodus of Volunteers—Gen. Sternberg Leaves Camp Satisfied—Rough Rider Nearly Drowned.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 6.—Gen. Shafter has named the staff which will serve while he remains here. Col. C. T. McClernand is Adjutant General; Major John D. Miley, Adjutant General and acting Inspector General; Major S. W. Groessbeck, Judge Advocate; Major Roudz, Quartermaster General; Major H. J. Gallagher, Chief of Commissary; Capt. Sands, Chief Engineering Officer; Capt. Gilmore, assistant to Adjutant General, and Capt. Johnson, assistant to the Quartermaster. Gen. Shafter still occupies his tent in the detention camp, although his period of detention is over. He will remain in the tent until such time as the clubhouse is fitted for his occupancy, and he will then remove the headquarters to that point.

Gen. Shafter is not likely to remain here for any length of time. He is to return to his home in California within a short time for rest and recuperation. The campaign in Cuba has seriously affected his health, and in order to recover he will be compelled to abandon active duty for some time. He was slightly improved to-day, but still suffered considerably from fever and headache.

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler of the volunteers will continue in command of the division of regular cavalry under Gen. Shafter. The President when he was here asked Gen. Wheeler if it was necessary for him to go to Alabama for the campaign. Gen. Wheeler replied that it was not. Mr. McKinley expressed a desire for him to remain in the army until the work of the Peace Commission takes some satisfactory form. Gen. Wheeler is not, however, likely to stay with the army after Congress meets in December.

Gen. Wheeler has sent the last sheet of his history of the Spanish-American war to his Boston publishers.

When the regular troops already under orders to leave get away, there will still be quite an army here. The troops not included in the assignment of the regiments made yesterday are a majority of the regiments here. The regular regiments here not under orders to go to their stations are the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry; the Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry, and Battery F, Fourth Artillery. These regulars will almost certainly be among the troops that will be ordered to Cuba. They and the recruits that are arriving for them will stay here under canvas as long as the weather is warm enough. By the middle of October it is expected that these troops will have been ordered to Cuba under terms arranged by the Military Commission.

With the 4,200 recruits coming or about to start for the camp, there will be about 12,000 men here. There is also the First Battalion of the Second Engineer Volunteers, which will probably remain for a considerable time, as its services are in constant demand, and the regular engineers have all they can do elsewhere.

Volunteers Leaving Rapidly.

The outgoing of the volunteers is rapid, and they will be out of camp within a very short time.

The First Illinois will leave to-morrow, and the First District of Columbia will get away on Thursday, as will the Ninth Massachusetts, which will embark on a boat and go direct to Boston. Companies C and M of the Third Texas may not get away until Friday.

After making a tour through the entire encampment and closely examining the condition of each regimental camp, Surgeon General Sternberg left Camp Wikoff at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He said before his departure that the only recommendation he had to make to the authorities here was that they use disinfectants more liberally; otherwise everything was in first-class condition. He had paid particular attention to the detention hospital and the isolation camp there, yellow fever suspects were kept, but he could say positively that no yellow fever existed in camp, nor was there any danger of any cases developing. In the general hospital Gen. Sternberg found that there was room for 600 more patients, and those there at present were getting along nicely. The detention hospital was still overcrowded, but this was because a number of men had been sent there who should have gone to the general hospital.

In conclusion the Surgeon General said that he could not commend too highly the work of the women who have devoted their time, labor, and means to the relief of sick soldiers. He especially praised the work of the Red Cross and other aid societies, and declared that while the Government would have eventually furnished all the necessaries for the sick troops, the work of the societies and individuals had been so much more prompt that a good many lives have been saved and the condition of the sick much relieved.

Senator Mason of Illinois was here to-day and called on Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, and Col. Roosevelt. He had quite a long talk with the Colonel, but he said it was not of political significance. He said he did not request the Colonel to open the campaign in Illinois for the Republican Party. "While I should be glad to have the Colonel do so," he declared, "I believe he has enough political work to do in his own State for the present. After he finishes that, if he cares to come to my State, he will find a hearty welcome."

The overcrowding of the detention hospital was all done away with to-day. One hundred men who have been sick were granted furloughs, and fifty others were sent to the general hospital. There are still 600 in the hospital, but there is plenty of room, and fully fifty will be able to leave within a day or two. Any day now may bring a hospital ship from Siboney with men who have been in the hospitals there.

This morning's report showed 871 men in the general hospital, which is the lowest figure in some time. There are few new cases of sickness.

Gen. Shafter is not worrying over the reported desertions from the camp. The number of deserters is believed to be very small. They are really not deserters, but men who have gotten out of camp to have a round of fun. When they are "broke" or ready to report for duty, they will do so and take their punishment.

William Vance, a member of Troop C of the Rough Riders, had a narrow escape from drowning this morning. He was in bathing, and was caught in an undertow and carried seaward. Vance is a good swimmer, but would have been lost had not members of the regiment and of other cavalry regiments gone to his aid. Several times both Vance and his rescuers were swept back, but they finally reached the shore. Vance was unconscious.

ICE FROM MAINE FOR MONTAUK.

A Boatload Ordered by the Merchants' Association.

The members of the Merchants' Association Committee who went to Camp Wikoff to take charge of the distribution of the second boatload of supplies sent through the Merchants' Association to the sick soldiers in the camp have returned. They report that what has thus far been given through the relief organizations has done a great deal of good, and that the only thing now lacking is ice, which is needed very badly in the hospitals.

Finding that it was impossible to get a barge load of ice either in this city, New Haven, New London, or Boston, the officers of the Merchants' Association yesterday ordered a schooner load of ice direct from the Kennebec River, Maine. The schooner will proceed at once to Fort Pond Bay, Montauk, and should reach her destination within five days. The officers of the Merchants' Association have also ordered plans and specifications for an ice-house, to be built at Montauk Point, if they can obtain the permission of the Government to build it. The association will take to Montauk its own lumber and other material, and its own workmen.

Some $3,000, given by a banking house down town, has been received toward this ice fund, but more money is needed.

MORTALITY AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Deaths from Pneumonia Outnumber Those from Fever.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 6.—The following deaths have been reported:

ALFRED GARDNER, Company I, Eighth Ohio; pneumonia.
WILLIAM H. FARLEY, Company H, Fourth Artillery; quick consumption.
JAMES C. BROWN, band, Fourth Infantry; pneumonia.
JOSEPH C. QUINN, Company L, First Illinois; pneumonia.
WILLIAM LEININGER, Company C, Eighth Ohio; malaria.
ERNEST COBB, Battery H, Fourth Artillery.
CARL EBENSPERGER, Company B, Twentieth Infantry.
ALBERT CHAPPLE, Company E, First Illinois.
WILLIAM O. MEYERS, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.

SOLDIER DEFENDS CAMP WIKOFF.

Says Site Is Healthy and Water and Food Good and Plenty.

Robert W. Iverson of 157 East Ninety-eighth Street has received the following letter from Henry Willims, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, at Camp Wikoff. It was written last Saturday:

I am once more with my regiment and settled down to camp life after my furlough. I said I would let you know the state of affairs here in camp, and this is the result of my observations:

We have a splendid camp in a healthy country. Our food is good and plenty of it. Good, cold water for drinking is plentiful. We are comfortably fixed in tents, two men to each tent, and have each a mattress and blanket. Why the papers should call this a pest hole is more than I understand, but this foregoing statement is from a man in fine health and able to enjoy the situation.

The trouble is this this—nearly every man returned from Cuba is sick more or less, and, unless a man has a constitution like a horse, he suffered greatly during the campaign. These strong men do not show any sign of sickness, but their weaker brethren have had a tough time and what these men need to bring them back to their former good condition is home care. Let them get away from camp; put them in domestic comfort. Let them be among home friends, and in two weeks will put them on their feet as it did me. I was through the general hospital yesterday, and the scene was a very painful one. Every morning at sick call half the regiment goes to see the doctor. The regulars stood the campaigning better than the volunteers, of course—that goes without saying.

TO AID SOLDIERS AT MONTAUK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is great need at Camp Wikoff of helpers who are even moderately familiar with cooking for the sick. There is no lack of food, and the well men have all they need. In some regiments they have more than they need, and one might spend a day at the camp and come back to the city with the idea that all were entirely comfortable. The trouble is that the regiments most recently out of the detention camp are furthest from the station. These are the regiments with the greatest proportion of sick, and they have not yet been nursed up and gotten into good shape by the Red Cross or any other societies. The camp is spread over such a large tract and the difficulties of transportation are so great, and up to the present the needs of those near by have been so urgent, that the regiments stationed further away have been entirely neglected. In some of these regiments the proportion of sick is so large that there are not enough well men even to dig the necessary ditches for refuse. It is hardly to be wondered at if they make no attempt to wait on their sick comrades, and the doctor thinks he has done his duty when he advises those with fevers to take nothing but milk.

In a day recently spent at Montauk we found regiments where there were more than two-thirds sick, without water, without fire, and without milk, and in almost all cases we were told that it is necessary to drink the milk as soon as it arrives, as it sours quickly. This means that a sick man who obeys orders gets one cup of poor, lukewarm milk a day; if he does not obey orders and eats any of the regular mess he gets no sympathy (or help) from the doctor in the worse attack that follows. Any one with common sense who knows how to prepare a palatable cup of cocoa, an eggnog with condensed milk, or any such simple and nourishing dishes, can save many lives from death by starvation.

The difficulties of getting to these far-away regiments are great. If it can be afforded, the best plan is to hire a wagon at the station and take some milk, fresh eggs, ice, lemons, whisky, and blackberry brandy with you. The driver will not know where to take you—no one knows anything at Montauk. By dint of telling him to "go ahead" for an hour or two, you will come to the outskirts of the big camp, and will begin to perceive a difference in the aspect and manner of the men. Their camps will be untidy, the cooks without utensils, the well men listless, the tents full of sick. Here get out, close by the cook fires, and begin a tent-to-tent visitation, making careful inquiry as to the nature of the troubles in each case, as the men with dysentery must have no fruit or lemonade, and not much of anything at a time. Here is where the blackberry brandy is useful, a tablespoonful at a time in a little water.

Those not able to pay for transportation can get a lift along the way from any empty army wagon. This is rough riding, but better than walking, as the distances are so great. Get somehow the Twenty-second Regiment, Second Division, and inquire for the Easthampton Relief Corps; go to their tent and put yourself under their orders.

Men could be of great help in this work, but there is no doubt that personal visits from women have a very cheering influence on the homesick soldiers. Nothing need be feared in the way of insults or remarks. We returned with the conviction that every American soldier is a gentleman, and even the sickest received our attentions with respect and gratitude. Ladies should wear strong boots and short skirts, and must not go if afraid of their complexions.

Keep away from the officers' quarters if you are desirous of doing anything for the men. In some regiments the officers take no interest in the men, and here you will find them in good condition, and you are not needed. Others, and I fear most, are hardened and indifferent, and if you appeal to them for advice, they will do all they can to discourage you. If, however, you go ahead without asking for their help, no one will interfere.

Any one wanting more information in regard to making him or herself useful may send a personal letter to me, and I will answer to the best of my knowledge.

M. T. McCARTHY.

Address:
Mrs. John McCarthy,
421 Kensington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

No one who knows my sister, Mrs. John McCarthy, will need any assurances as to her standing and credibility; for others, I wish to assert my absolute reliance on her statements and her rare qualifications as a practical observer and unbiased witness.

HENRY LING TAYLOR.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

SICK SOLDIERS IN JERSEY CITY.

Private Too Ill to Continue His Journey Home Sent to Hospital.

The cots of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee's temporary hospital in the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City were occupied yesterday by convalescent soldiers, nearly all of whom are on sick leave and bound for their homes from Montauk Point. At noon fifteen soldiers were being cared for.

Herbert H. Smith of Company B, Seventh United States Infantry, suffering from malarial fever, arrived from Montauk at 10 o'clock. He became so ill that Surgeon W. H. Johnson of the United States Hospital Corps, who is giving his furlough to the sick soldiers in the Pennsylvania Station, sent him in an ambulance to the City Hospital. Smith lives in Colorado.

Most of the other soldiers took their trains during the afternoon

Thirty men of the Ninth New York Volunteers were expected from Chickamauga on the way to their homes in New York. Several persons were awaiting their arrival, but went away disappointed, as none of the Ninth came.

Lieut. Shipp's Memory Honored.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The camp at Anniston, Ala., in command of Gen. Frank, has been named Camp Shipp, in honor of Lieut. William E. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry, who was killed before Santiago. Lieut. Shipp was appointed to West Point from North Carolina.

Street Cars Free for Sick Soldiers.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday informed the Relief Committe of the Board of Trade that he would be pleased to place at its disposal, at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, at all times during the day or night, as it might designate three free cars for the transportation of sick soldiers, and transfer them to the company's north and south bound lines.

INVALIDS ON SHINNECOCK

The Ambulance Ship Arrives from Montauk with 132 Men Aboard.

MANY SENT TO THE HOSPITALS

Forty-four of the Number Received Furloughs and Transportation to Their Homes—List of the Sick.

The ambulance boat Shinnecock arrived here from Camp Wikoff at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and tied up at Pier 40 East River, foot of Pike Street. She remained at the dock only long enough to take on ice and provisions, and then steamed over to the pier at the foot of North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She brought 132 soldiers, of whom 60 were taken to St. Catherine's Hospital and 25 to St. Mary's. Of the others, one was sent to Governors Island, one to the New York Hospital, one to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and 44 received furloughs and transportation to their homes.

After the Shinnecock landed the patients for the Brooklyn hospitals she returned to New York and stopped at the Barge Office to leave the men wishing furloughs. The furloughed men marched to the Army Building, where luncheon was served them, and where they obtained their furlough papers and transportation tickets. More than half of the Shinnecock's passengers were regulars. The men showed the effects of hardship, but were in good spirits with the prospect before them of home.

The Shinnecock has returned to Montauk for more troops.

The following is a complete list of the arrivals on the Shinnecock:

Furloughs.

ARNOLD, JOHN, Sergeant, Company K, First Artillery; malaria and diarrhea.
ASTHOLZ, FRED H., private, Company E, Seventh Infantry; muscular rheumatism.
BARKER, BUCE E., private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; malaria.
BARTHROP, CHARLES A., private, Company F, Fourth Artillery; malaria.
BENDER, ADOLPH, private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; chronic diarrhea.
BLENDINGS, ALBERT W., private, Company L, First District of Columbia Volunteers; ——.
BLEDSOE, ANDREW R., private, Company C, Seventh Infantry, malaria.
BOGERT, GEORGE, private, Company C, Twelfth Infantry; malaria and diarrhea.
BRADLEY, DANIEL, private, Company C, Ninth Infantry; ——.
BRADLEY, ERNEST M., private, Company B, First Cavalry; ——.
BRANNAMAN, ALBERT R., private, Company C, Second Cavalry; ——.
CORNISH, JOSEPH, private, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers; malaria.
DARLKE, FRED W., private, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
DE HART, JACOB, private, Company D, Twelfth Infantry; malaria.
DONEGAN, TIMOTHY J., private, Company H, Eighth Infantry; malaria.
EDNEY, HERCHEL B., Sergeant, Company H, Fourth Artillery; malaria.
ELDRED, FREDERICK, private, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; diarrhea.
GANS, ERNEST G., private, Company C, Second Cavalry; ——.
GREENOCK, ROBERT, Corporal, Company K, First Illinois Volunteers; malaria.
HAMMER, GEORGE W., private, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry; malaria.
HERMANEK, ANTONIO, private, Company D, Eighth Infantry; debility.
HILBEN, GEORGE T., private, Company L, First District of Columbia Volunteers; ——.
HOLDEN, FRANCIS M., private, Company A, Second Artillery; debility.
HOWELL, WILLIAM, private, Company K, First Artillery; malaria.
JOHNSON, JOHN, private, Company E, Fourth Infantry; malaria.
KUHNE, HENRY, private, Company A, Eighth Infantry; debility.
LAWSON, EUGENE, private, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; malaria and diarrhea.
LATHAN, WALTER, private, Company K, First Artillery; malaria and dysentery.
LAYTON, CHARLES, private, Company I, Second Imantry; ——.
McLEAN, BARTHOLOMEW, private, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
MIZZELL, CHARLES E., private, Hospital Corps, enteritis.
NELSON, OSCAR private, Company E, First Illinois Volunteers; debility.
PAEPKE, JOHN, private, Company L, First Illinois Volunteers; malaria.
PAGE, GEORGE, private, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
PERSONS, EUGENE, private, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry; malaria.
POTTER, CHARLES, private, Company A, Seventh Infantry; muscular rheumatism.
RICHARDSON, RICHARD E., private, Company B, Twelfth Infantry; malaria and chronic diarrhea.
ROBERTSON, WALTER, private, Second Infantry; malaria.
SCANNELL, DANIEL, private, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; malaria.
SHIELDS, WALTER, private, Company H, Seventh Infantry; typhoid.
STEWART, GEORGE, private, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; diarrhea.
THOMAS, GLENN, private, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; malaria and diarrhea.
WRIGHT, WARREN A., private, Company M, First Illinois Volunteers; malaria.
WROBBEL, JOHN, trumpeter, Company K, First Artillery; malaria.

St. Catharine's Hospital.

ANDERSON, EDWARD S., private, Company E, First Illinois Volunteers; cystitus.
ANDRETSCH, ARTHUR M., private, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; exhaustion.
BAGBEY, CHARLES, private, Company A, Twelfth Infantry; malaria.
BOOTH, CHRISTOPHER, Corporal, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
BULLER, WILLIAM A., private, Company E, First Artillery; malaria and exhaustion.
BOLIN, JOHN C., Corporal, Company E, Fourth Infantry; malaria.
BRINKMEIR, JOHN A., Corporal, Company E, Fourth Infantry; typhoid.
BROWN, GUY E., Lance Corporal, Company A, Third Infantry; malaria.
BUCKLEY, NIELL, private, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
COIN, ORIN L., private, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
COONROD, GARLAND, musician, Company H, Second Infantry; malaria.
CREIGHTON, JOHN, private, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; cystitis.
DWYER, WILLIAM, private, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry;
DYER, WARD B., private, Company I, Eighth Ohio Volunteers; diarrhoea.
EBERSOLE, JAMES R., Corporal, Company D, Twentieth Infantry; malaria and enteritis.
FAY, CLARENCE, private, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry; diarrhoea.
FUMESSEY, THOMAS, private, Company G, Tenth Infantry; pernicious malaria.
GALLOWAY, JAMES, private, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; diarrhea.
GRAU, WILLIAM, private, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
GREED, NED M., private, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry; dysentery.
GRIFFITH, EUGENE O., private, Signal Corps; exhaustion.
GROVES, FELIX J., private, Company A, Second Cavalry; ——.
HALL, CLARENCE, private, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; malaria.
HALL, NORDEN F., private, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
HENRY, JAMES, private, Company B, Tenth Infantry; malaria.
HOUGHTALING, CORNELIUS, private, Company E, Seventh Infantry; ——.
JACKSON, EDWARD, private, Hospital Corps; typhoid.
JANSEN, FRANK, private, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry; chronic malaria.
JOHNSON, CLAUDE, private, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry; ——.
JORDAN, JAMES J., private, Company A, Seventh Infantry; malaria, dysentery.
KOLSTAD, THORE, private, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
KNOX, JAMES, private, Company C, Tenth Infantry; malaria.
LALLY, JAMES J., Corporal, Company I, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
LINCOLN, GEORGE, private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; rheumatism.
LOVALL, THOMAS, private, Company I, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
MACKEY, CHARLES F., private, Company E, First Volunteer Cavalry; malaria and diarrhea.
McBRIDE, EDMOND, private, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
MEISCHHACK, EMIL, private, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
MILLER, EDWARD J., private, Company F, Fourth Artillery; malaria and anaemia.
OLSON, MARTIN, private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; malaria.
PARKER, Thomas, private, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
PATTERSON, HORACE G., private, Company A, Ninth Infantry; dysentery.
PETERSON, CARL W., private, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.
PHILLIP, JOHN W., private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; typhoid.
POWERS, WILLIAM, private, Company H, Eighth Infantry; malaria.
RAWYLER, EUGENE, private, Company H, Eighth Infantry; diarrhea and malaria.
REW, HARRY A., private, Company I, Twentieth Infantry; dysentery.
ROGAN, FRANK P., Corporal, Company E, Seventh Infantry; malaria and chronic diarrhea.
ROSS, GEORGE, civilian teamster; malaria.
SANDERS, CHARLES, private, Company H, Ninth Cavalry; malaria.
SCHMIDT, GUSTAV, private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; exhaustion.
SCHRODER, HERMAN, private, Company B, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
SCHULTZ, GEORGE, Corporal, Company A, Tenth Infantry; dysentery.
SNELL, CHARLES L., Corporal, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers; diarrhea and malaria.
SOLLAR, WILLIAM, private, Company C, Eighth Infantry; malaria.
STODDARD, FRANK, private, Company B, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
SWOPE, SAMUEL T., Corporal, Company B, Seventh Infantry; gastritis.
TAGGART, CHARLES F., private, Company I, First District of Columbia Volunteers; malaria.
TAYLOR, EDWARD M., private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; ——.
WILL, HENRY T., private, Company A, Fourth Infantry; typhoid.

St. Mary's Hospital.

ARSMEAULT, JOHN B., private, Company C, Seventh Infantry; malaria.
BEHEN, ROBERT H., private, Company G, First Cavalry; inguinal hernia.
BUCHAN, FRED E., private, Company H, Seventh Infantry; chronic malaria.
CORLESS, PHILANDER, private, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria.
COX, WILLIAM, private, Company C, Seventh Infantry; malaria.
DELANEY, THOMAS, private, Company E, Sixth Cavalry; malaria.
DILB, ADOLPH, Corporal, Company E, Eighth Infantry; ——.
EBERMANN, HENRY J., private, Company K, First Volunteer Cavalry; malaria.
ELLIOTT, JESSE, private, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry; ——.
ELLIOTT, JOHN C., private, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; typhoid.
FITZGIBBONS, PETER, private, Company G, Twenty-first Cavalry; malaria.
GILLESPIE, THOMAS, private, Company B, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
GRAHAM, ORIN J., private, Company F, Second Cavalry; ——.
GUBISCH, ARTHUR W., private, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; diarrhoea.
HIGGINS, EDWARD A., private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; malaria.
HORN, CHARLES, private, Company A, Eighth Infantry; malaria.
KUNOWSKI, SAM, private, Company H, Seventh Infantry; malaria and diarrhea.
LAVIN, JAMES P., Corporal, Company L, First District of Columbia Volunteers; ——.
McCORKEN, WILLIAM, Trumpeter, Company E, First Cavalry; anal fistula.
McCULLOUGH, KELLY, private, Company B, First Cavalry; malaria.
MURDY, WILLIAM, private, Company A, Sixth Cavalry; malaria.
NESS, A. ERST, private, Company E, First Cavalry; malaria.
PIATT, WILLIAM T., private, Company B, First Cavalry; ——.
SELLERS, CHARLES, private, Company A, First Cavalry; malaria.
WALLACE, EDWARD, private, Company M, Tenth Cavalry; ——.

New York Hospital.

WOLF, PAUL A., First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.

Governors Island.

McCAULEY, EMMET E., private, Hospital Corps.

Fifth Avenue Hotel.

McRAE, JAMES H., First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Third Infantry.

ONE FIELD HOSPITAL CLOSED.

Gen. Boynton Reports Concerning a Criticised Institution at Chickamauga Park—Its Official Record.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following telegram was received to-day at the War Department:

"Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1898.

"Gen. H. C. Corbin, Washington:

"Second Division, Third Corps Hospital, closed yesterday. This is the one that has been most generally and serevely criticised. Following is its record since establishment, June 10: Total number of patients, 2,462; total deaths, 33. Of these cases 270 were typhoid, and of the total deaths 28 were from typhoid.

"H. V BOYNTON, Brig. Gen. Vols."

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS'S SICK.

Seventy-six Men in Hospital and 200 Unfit for Duty in Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—A special to The Globe from its correspondent in Ponce, Puerto Rico, dated Sept. 6, says:

"Seventy-six soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment are in the hospital here with typhoid fever, malaria, and diarrhea, and 200 are confined to their quarters unfit for duty.

"There has been one death—Arthur L. Wilkinson of Company M, Milford. Daily improvement is noted in their physical condition. The Sixth Massachusetts will go to Arecibo and San Juan in ten days. No cause exists for the alarm in Massachusetts regarding the condition of the regiment."

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOST.

Volunteers to be Held to Account for the Safe Return of Borrowed Federal Equipments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The mustering out of the volunteers will be followed by vexations and troubles for officers of the regular army and for many of the volunteers themselves. This is due to a misapprehension on the part of some of the officers of the volunteer organizations respecting the property of the Government which they have in their possession. The Government will require that every article be accounted for. Every officer or man in the volunteer service who has charge of Government property will have to account for it before he can be mustered out and paid.

An instance is related of a Governor of one State who received two regiments of troops. He told them they could take thirty days' furlough and go home. What became of all the equipments in their possession, which is the property of the Government, the United States officers cannot tell. Some of these equipments belonged to the Ordnance, some to the Subsistence, and some to the Quartermaster's Departments. Receipts were given by some one for these equipments when furnished by the Government, and the volunteer officers who gave such receipts will be held responsible for them.

It is the intention of the War Department again to supply the States when the guns and arms are accounted for, but in order to keep a straight account in the department records it is necessary to have them first returned to the Government. The same is true of other Government property.

AMERICANS EXCITE JEALOUSY.

Foreign Interests in Mexico Afraid of Our Competition.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 6.—There is a very bitter feeling here among the leading European merchants against Americans since the successful close of the war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, being based wholly on a fear of the rising prestige of Americans and the fear on the part of Europeans that they will lose the trade of Mexico.

A curious outcome of the war is an apprehension felt by resident Spaniards and merchants that their own nationality in Havana will come here and enter into competition with them. They are warmly opposed to Spanish immigration into Mexico. The general sentiment among men in trade here is hostile to the growing American commercial and financial influence, and this feeling is manifested in many irritating ways.

President Diaz's administration is friendly to the Americans, and this fact enrages the newspapers in opposition to his Government which are owned or secretly subsidized by resident Europeans. These papers are doing all in their power to excite the bitter feeling against the United States. The Government papers are friendly to the Americans, as are the mass of the people.

The country was never more prosperous, and the anticipation that American capital is going to invade the country in large amounts and dispute for the business with the old-established European concerns makes them exceedingly anxious.

Waltham Watches

Excel all others in
Accuracy
Durability
Economy

The new Riverside movement is now ready in Gold, Silver, and Gun Metal cases

Inspection Invited

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
New York

WOULD KEEP FAMOUS SHIPS.

Navy Department Anxious to Retain Auxiliary Vessels That Won Glory in the War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is the desire of the Navy Department that all vessels that won fame in the late war with Spain shall be kept by the Government. The board appointed to consider what disposition should be made of the auxiliary ships bought or chartered during the war is now at work, and has already recommended the selling of a number of vessels.

All of the auxiliary coast defense fleet has now disappeared, disposition has been made of the vessels, and the officers and men have been discharged. But there are a number of boats, like the Gloucester, which though bought for temporary service, and for service that was not supposed to be very warlike, have made a lasting reputation, and will remain forever as glorious names in the annals of the American Navy. The Navy Department thinks it would be a great misfortune if these ships should be allowed to be sold.

The Gloucester has become already as much a part of the glory of the navy of this country as the Constitution, or the Oregon, or the Olympia. Other vessels, in equal or less degree, have won fame in the recent war. It would be a distinct loss to the navy to have these go back to their old rôle as pleasure yachts or traffic carriers.

It was said at the department to-day that if the board should decide that it is best to dispose of such ships, the list of them will be turned over to other branches of the Government, such as the Revenue or Lighthouse Service, to see if they could not be purchased for use along the coast, and thus be kept within the country's service. It is hoped by the department, however, that this will not be made necessary, as it is very anxious to have the Gloucester and her peers retained in the navy itself. There is room for them, and plenty of service for them to perform. Besides, they would add to the glory and prestige of the fleets of the country, just as a veteran corps adds to the military prestige.

It is exceedingly probable that if the Gloucester, once the yacht Corsair, the property of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, were put on sale, her former owner would be glad to buy her in for a much larger price than the Government paid for her. It would add to the pleasure and éclat of a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, for instance, to make it in the little craft that had won so much glory in the battle of Santiago. But it is the confident hope of the Navy Department that these boats can be retained in their present places in the navy, and it is probable that this will be the result of the effort to hold them.

BUSY DAYS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Over a Dozen Fighting Ships There Now Repairing—Oregon to be Docked To-day.

The navy yard is crowded with war vessels of all descriptions, and the scenes there are as lively as those before the war with Spain began. Now, however, instead of the vessels being put in shape for fighting, they are being cleaned and repaired after their fight. The battleships Iowa and Oregon, the cruisers New York, Chicago and Atlanta, nine torpedo boats, and some supply ships, colliers and tugs, fill all the space about the docks.

The Oregon is to be put in the dry dock to-day, and yesterday this dock was being prepared for the reception of the big warship. She will be cleaned and painted and put in readiness for the next work that the Navy Department selects for her. The New York is looking spick and span again, and has been given a coat of light gray paint. She is now flying the flag of Commodore Philip, and is the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. She will probably leave the yard in a day or two and go to the anchorage off Tompkinsville. The Brooklyn will then go to the yard to be overhauled.

There are crowds of visitors at the yard every day, and they wander about and admire the vessels that made such records in Cuban waters. The Oregon is the chief attraction, but the New York and Iowa come in for plenty of praise. So do the torpedo boats, particularly the Winslow. To get into the yard it is necessary to obtain a pass from Capt. Sumner, and the demand for passes has been so great that, instead of filling out the regular printed permit, the letters of the applicants have been officially stamped and returned. No one is allowed on the warships. This order was issued because visitors on the decks of the vessels would interfere with the work of the crews in cleaning and repairing. This order has caused disappointment to many, but it had to be issued in order that the vessels might be put in shape as quickly as possible.

MANILA FIGHTERS HONORED.

Memorial Tower to a Pennsylvania Company at New Brighton.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—When Company B of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, returns from Manila the members will find their names emblazoned on tables of marble on a huge steel tower of Eiffel-like design, standing in the very centre of the business section of New Brighton, and surmounted by the flag they fought and suffered for in the Philippines.

New Brighton, a few miles below this city, is the first place in the United States where a memorial of the war has been placed. The memorial is of the finest steel and 130 feet high. It stands at the junction of the main paths in the little park in the centre of the town. It is of graceful design and built on the general lines of the Eiffel tower at Paris. On the pinnacle is a thirty-foot flagstaff, also of steel. Around the four sides of the base are placed four tablets, upon which are engraved the name of each man in Company B who went to Manila. The memorial is erected by public subscription, and the result of a movement started after the battle of Malate. Public sentiment was so heartily in favor of the plan that the necessary funds were secured without trouble.

Every inhabitant of New Brighton, from the oldest to the littlest school girl, helped with the dedication. There was a parade in which various semi-military organizations with plenty of bands took part, a string of floats representing every branch of manufacture in the Beaver Valley and over a mile long, and former officers of the absent company in command.

Funeral of Robert Gordon Everett.

The funeral of Robert Gordon Everett, a Corporal in the Seventy-first Regiment, who died Monday at the home of his parents, at 1,981 Madison Avenue, will be held this morning at 11 o'clock. Members of the Washington Heights Society Children of the American Revolution, of which young Everett was Vice President, are requested by Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, President, to attend the funeral.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SCHLEY IN PUERTO RICO

Salutes Fired by the New Orleans and a Spanish Gunboat in His Honor.

POSTAL COMMISSION ARRIVES

The Seneca Also Carries Fiscal Agents, Who Will Establish Banks—A Million Dollars to Pay the Troops.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 6.—The United States transport Seneca, carrying Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon of the Puerto Rico military commission, arrived off the harbor last night, but did not enter until this morning. The cruiser New Orleans, which is lying in the harbor, fired an Admiral's salute of thirteen guns.

The Spanish gunboat Isabel Segunda responded with thirteen guns, whereupon the New Orleans set the Spanish flag at the peak and saluted it with thirteen guns.

A boat immediately put off from the New Orleans to the Seneca and took Admiral Schley aboard. As he went over the steamer's side her passengers, among whom he had become exceedingly popular, gave three cheers and a "tiger." One man in his enthusiasm, yelled: "Hurrah for the next President!" Admiral Schley had an enthusiastic reception on board the New Orleans.

When the Admiral's pennant was raised on board the New Orleans, the marines paraded and the band played. Shortly before noon the Spanish Brigadier General, Vallarino, made an official visit to Admiral Schley, and was saluted with seven guns.

During the afternoon Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon came ashore and took up their quarters at the Hotel Inglieterra, where they will remain during the sessions of the Military Commission. They walked from the quay to the hotel, attracting much attention. The Spanish soldiers and sailors who throng the city seemed especially curious to see the man who destroyed Cervera's fleet. The only guard for the party consisted of three policemen, but even these were unnecessary, as there was no hostile demonstration whatever.

About 4 o'clock Gen. Brooke arrived from his headquarters at Rio Piedras, and the three Commissioners, all of whom are outranked by Capt. Gen. Macias, made a call of courtesy upon him.

The United States Commissioners desire to dispatch their work as soon as possible, but they have no idea of the time it will require. Everything depends upon the attitude of the Spanish Commissioners. All appears clear sailing to Gen. Brooke and his colleague, but it is reported that the Spanish Commissioners expect considerable compensation for the Spanish property to be relinquished. Their instructions were received yesterday by the steamer Ciudad de Cadiz. One of the Commissioners is said to have remarked to Admiral Schley that he was anxious to leave for Spain, and that, if he had his way, the proceedings would terminate so that he could go in a week.

The Seneca brought also the Postal Commission, thirty nurses, and six contract surgeons. There are thirteen postal clerks with the commission for the various stations. The Commissioners will make an investigation into the postal system of the island and report to Washington.

Messrs. F. Dumaresq, T. D. H. Luce, W. H. Lathrop, representing the Boston firm of De Ford & Co., which has been appointed the Government's fiscal agent in Puerto Rico, will establish banks at San Juan and Ponce. They believe the United States Government will eventually retire the Puerto Rican currency, which the local banks are trying to maintain close to par at an arbitrary price. It is valued approximately at a million dollars.

The Seneca proceeds to Ponce this afternoon. Paymaster Arthur, who is on board, has a million dollars for the troops.

The French steamer Notre Dame de Salut, which arrived here yesterday from Havana and ran aground while entering the harbor, was p

Wanamaker's

Showings of Autumn styles in Costumes, Capes and Wraps are on view, together with Fall styles in Dress Silks and novelty Dress Goods;—the first and best of cooler weather suggestions.

Miss Lemcke's Cooking-by-Gas lesson to-day treats of both comfort and economy. It is a hot weather dinner prepared in one hour, with one flame of gas.

The Paris Salon in photographs, fifth floor.

China Beauty

THIS partly concerns some of the china and jasper pieces in this sale of ours that have no excuse for being, except their beauty.

A good excuse, too. Some of them have a pretense of utility, like the little pin-trays, bon-bon boxes, some of them have a real usefulness, like the "sugars and creams" and the teapots, but mostly they are, frankly, to look at, and nothing else. But they are distinctly worth looking at,—higher ceramic exquisiteness is hard to find in small things.

You will find them very cheap, but that's to be expected during this sale. They are principally of Wedgwood Jasper.

In addition, a sale of Cups and Saucers of French make and all uses. In double addition, a sale of Jardinieres. Facts follow:—

WEDGWOOD JASPER

Bon-bon Boxes 80c., from $1.25; $1, from $1.50. Candlesticks $1.20, from $1.75. Pin Trays 50c., from 75c. Match Boxes 50c., from 75c. Teapots $1, from $1.50. Sugars $1, from $1.50. Creams 80c., from $1.15. Tea Caddies $1.50, from $2.25. Jugs 80c., from $1; 90c., from $1.25; $1, from $1.50; $1.50, from $2.25.

Also a line of Jasper ware in patriotic pieces, and medallions of Franklin, Lafayette and George Washington.

Jardinieres, $1.75; from $2.60

Loving Cups, $1.50; from $2.25

Bon Bon Dishes, 70c.; from $1

Creamers, 85c.; from $1.30

Jugs, 80c.; from $1.25

Chocolate Pots, $2; from $3.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS

Teas, After Dinner Coffees, Moustache Cups and Saucers and Chocolates at half prices and less. The decorations are very fine and the shapes new. $1 and $1.25 each were cheap enough prices, but to-day they are 50c. each.

JARDINIERES

7-inch, $1.50; regularly $2.50

8-inch, $1.75; regularly $3

9-inch, $2.25; regularly $4.

Also Jardinieres and Pedestals, open handles on jardinieres and open work on pedestals; $12, worth $16.

7-in. in dark blue and green and gold; 35c., reduced from 50c.

White and gold, with flower decorations, with handles:

6-in., $1, reduced from $1.50; 7-in., $1.30, reduced from $2; 8-in., $1.75, reduced from $2.50; 9-in., $2.50 reduced from $3.75; 10-in., $3, reduced from $4.75.

Dark blue and green underglaze colors, scenes and flowers in gold:

10-in., $5, reduced from $7.50; 11-in., $8, reduced from $12.

First Floor and Basement.

Japanese Goods of Small Cost and Great Utility

IN the first place, there's a lot of Screens, mostly four-fold, and in the rich and handsome black and gold,—familiar, but never tiresome. These are useful things,—surely there's some corner in some room of yours that should be shielded from draughts or curious eyes, or for the sake of the appearance of the rest of the room?

Cheap enough,—a dollar and ninety cents. They were $2.50 each, and worth it.

Next, a lot of bamboo portieres, 75c., $1.25, $1.50 and so on, up to $5. The better kinds of goods, considerably cheaper than they were last week,—some are dollars cheaper.

Then some lacquered trays,—real household Pooh Bahs of utility. Twenty cents for the usual 45c. kind, and forty-five cents for any kind, up to the usual dollar grade.

Basement.

Library-Getting Made Easy

WE got these books from the receiver of a well-known publishing house. The prices in many cases *will not cover the cost of binding, alone.*

We cannot catalogue them here. But this off-hand and scanty list will give an idea of the character of the books. They are all standard works, most of them modern classics, are well printed and well bound.

Books at 15c. each

A Soldier and a Gentleman. J. Maclaren-Cobban
Arthur Mervyn. C. B. Brown
Struthers. Anna Bowman Dodd
Hyperion. Henry W. Longfellow
Dreams. Olivier Scriener
Lamb's Complete Works
Truth About Beauty. Annie Wolf
Tom Cringle's Log. Michael Scott
Lady Despard. By the "Princess"
Sentimental Journey. Laurence Sterne

Books at 18c. each

Social Solutions. M. Godin
Crown of Wild Olives. John Ruskin
Seats and Saddles. Francis Dwyer.
When A Man's Single. J. M. Barrie
Griffith Gaunt. Chas. Reade
David Elginbrod. Geo. Macdonald
Days With Sir Roger de Coverley. Joseph Addison
Tillyloss Scandal. J. M. Barrie
Gil Blas. Le Sage
Wilhelm Meister. G. W. Goethe
Found Guilty. Frank Barrett
Stories and Sketches. Grace Greenwood

Books at 25c. each

For Mothers and Daughters. Mrs. E. G. Cooke
Hedda Gabler. Henrik Ibsen.
In God's Country. D. Higbee
According to St. John. Amelie Rives
Dearest. Mrs. Forrester
The Secret of Narcisse. Edmund Gosse
Stories of My Childhood. Grace Greenwood
Stories of Many Lands. Grace Greenwood
White Jacket. Herman Melville

Books in Sets

Bulwer Lytton's Complete Works. 13 vols., fine edition. $3
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Works. 13 vols. $2
Ruskin's Modern Painters. 5 vols. $2
Guizot's History of England. 4 vols. $1.15
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times. 4 vols. Illustrated. $1.65
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols. $2
Macaulay's Essays and Poems. 3 vols. $1.35
Ruskin's Stones of Venice. 3 vols. $1.25
Count of Monte Cristo. Alexander Dumas. 4 vols. 85c
Goethe's Works, complete. 5 vols. $1.65
Goethe's Works, complete, better edition. 10 vols. $2.75

The Book Store, Ninth street.

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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

STATE TAXES EQUALIZED

Assessment of 1897 Shows a Net Increase in Values Over 1896 of $391,625,325.

GAIN OF NEW YORK AND KINGS

Their Increase in Valuation Only 3 Per Cent. Against 12 for the Rest of the State—Tables of Equalization.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The State Board of Equalization met in this city to-day and equalized the value of real estate in the several counties of the State for the annual tax levy of the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1. The total assessed valuation of real estate in the State is $4,349,801,526. The total valuation of personal property is $649,364,604.

The State Tax Commission presented a report on the equalization table which it submitted to the board for its approval. Among other things the report says:

"The assessed value of real and personal property taxable locally for all public purposes in the State of New York for the year 1897 shows a net gain over the assessment of 1896 of $391,625,325, the increase in real property assessment being over $300,000,000. This enormous increase in the real assessment throughout the State of course necessitates a considerable change in the list of percentages upon which the table of equalization is based.

"The increase in the assessed valuation of real estate in 1897 over the previous year in New York and Kings County was less than 3 per cent., while the increase in the remainder of the State was 12 per cent.

"The permits issued by the building Department of New York for the year 1897 were, for new buildings and alterations, $91,860,247; for Brooklyn for 1897 the amount was $13,030,393, making a total of $109,890,640. While these figures are claimed by New York to be unreliable they constitute the only recorded evidence of the value of such improvements and, though the amount may be in excess of the actual cost of the improvements, it cannot be seriously claimed that any increase in the ratio of assessment to full value was made in New York or Brooklyn, when the amount of permits issued exceeds the amount of the increase in the assessed valuation nearly $40,000,000.

"Notwithstanding the fact that all the evidence in our possession tends to prove that real property in New York County is not assessed as high as 63 per cent. of full value, the percentage with which it has been credited for several years past in the State equalization, nevertheless, to avoid any possibility of injustice to that county in the table presented, it is still credited with that ratio."

The board fixed the equalized value of real and personal property in each of the counties as follows:

Albany	$93,052,461	Onondaga	96,392,094
Allegany	15,029,177	Ontario	28,223,585
Broome	33,113,104	Orange	41,759,586
Cattaraugus	25,105,743	Orleans	14,953,436
Cayuga	31,770,988	Oswego	26,941,465
Chautauqua	31,217,396	Otsego	22,102,112
Chemung	24,615,832	Putnam	7,947,232
Chenango	16,791,973	Queens	96,750,000
Clinton	8,476,606	Rensselaer	71,277,306
Columbia	22,433,496	Richmond	29,006,037
Cortland	12,100,956	Rockland	16,452,923
Delaware	14,226,279	Saratoga	27,060,334
Dutchess	46,280,467	Schenectady	16,478,167
Erie	286,941,628	Schoharie	11,482,490
Essex	9,504,332	Schuyler	6,517,426
Franklin	10,473,345	Seneca	14,713,609
Fulton	14,190,519	St. Lawrence	32,454,822
Genessee	22,357,973	Steuben	30,114,194
Greene	13,567,363	Suffolk	40,237,096
Hamilton	2,225,776	Sullivan	6,036,845
Herkimer	21,710,807	Tioga	12,084,094
Jefferson	31,487,867	Tompkins	16,224,166
Kings	600,471,052	Ulster	28,372,434
Lewis	9,335,643	Warren	7,639,114
Livingston	26,234,370	Washington	18,677,717
Madison	21,279,130	Wayne	24,999,953
Monroe	124,516,283	Westchester	154,016,518
Montgomery	28,080,424	Wyoming	14,827,629
New York	2,277,483,941	Yates	10,732,146
Niagara	37,522,781		
Oneida	64,291,647	Total	$4,898,011,019

The following amounts were added or deducted from the assessed value of real estate in each county:

	Deduction.	Added.
Albany	$9,733,199	
Allegany	616,680	
Broome	1,431,048	
Cattaraugus	3,040,227	
Cayuga	1,739,063	
Chautauqua	8,001,386	
Chemung	113,618	
Chenango	680,885	
Clinton		$1,015,816
Columbia	2,216,306	
Cortland	1,561,684	
Delaware	1,094,578	
Dutchess	1,347,529	
Erie	1,344,823	
Essex	1,590,529	
Franklin	691,614	
Fulton	580,679	
Genesee	372,520	
Greene	549,774	
Hamilton	684,019	
Herkimer	6,092,837	
Jefferson	5,180,032	
Kings		9,771,176
Lewis	1,155,339	
Livingston	113,767	
Madison	92,590	
Monroe	17,591,726	
Montgomery	121,991	
New York		188,753,108
Niagara	6,544,464	
Oneida	11,731,272	
Onondaga	17,900,313	
Ontario	1,914,965	
Orange		1,398,682
Orleans	1,398,679	
Oswego	1,128,457	
Otsego	93,173	
Putnam	930,717	
Queens	13,726,277	
Rensselaer	8,440,600	
Richmond		8,008,777
Rockland	3,305,673	
Saratoga	113,512	
Schenectady	74,321	
Schoharie	1,448,071	
Schuyler	195,313	
Seneca	1,223,906	
St. Lawrence	6,237,531	
Steubens	4,046,517	
Suffolk	10,184,143	
Sullivan	427,671	
Tioga	874,963	
Tompkins	1,085,578	
Ulster	1,939,935	
Warren	954,158	
Washington	1,203,423	
Wayne	434,595	
Westchester	37,971,948	
Wyoming	64,721	
Yates	466,371	

THE WRECK AT COHOES.

Walter Congdon, Conductor of the Motor Car, Arrested and Charged with Manslaughter.

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Walter Congdon, the conductor of the motor car which was wrecked with such great loss of life in a collision with the night boat express of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company last night, has been arrested upon the charge of manslaughter. A warrant was issued for him to-day. He was placed under arrest at his home in Lansingburg, and is now confined in the Cohoes jail. He is accused of having signaled his car to proceed over the steam railroad tracks when the express train was in sight.

This crossing being considered very dangerous by the officials of the Troy City Railway, a rule has long been in operation which requires the conductor of each car approaching the crossing to leave his car and ascertain if the crossing is clear from trains in either direction. The track of the railroad is perfectly straight for over half a mile on either side of the crossing, so that it is not difficult for the conductor of a motor car to ascertain if there be danger ahead. Whether Congdon left his car, approached the crossing, and signaled the motorman to cross is not known. Congdon will make no statement. The fact that he is uninjured is taken as presumptive evidence that he was not on his car at the time of the accident.

Another theory of the cause of the accident is that the machinery of the car became unmanageable, and that the motorman could not prevent its running to the crossing. There is a down grade from the point where the car left the bridge to the tracks where the collision took place. It is sufficient to run a car a distance much further.

Mrs. Emma Darbyshire of Cohoes, whose skull was entered by a splinter of wood four inches long, in the wreck, died this morning.

ANOTHER YUKON "STRIKE."

Gold Found in the Headwaters of the Kayukuk River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The steamer Portland, just arrived from St. Michael with about $1,500,000 worth of gold dust and nuggets, brought six boxes of the precious metal, each box weighing over 250 pounds. The lucky miners on board were few, Charles Anderson, John Lee, E. Nelson, William Young, and James McMalon being among the fortunate men. Anderson is said to have cleared up $60,000.

The Portland brought news of a rich strike on the Yukon in American territory. The headwaters of the Kayukuk have panned out rich. Four hundred men are digging there, and twice that number are railing to sledge there this Winter. The Kayukuk is about 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Yukon, and is about 600 miles in length. It is this side of Minook, and from the latter place, from Fort Hamilton and Circle City, the prospectors will go in this Winter.

Two miners were recently shot by Indians in Lake Tagish. One was killed and the other wounded. The criminals have been on trial at Dawson.

James Murphy, one of the Portland's passengers, says:

"It is going to be a hard Winter in Dawson and all along the river. Provisions will be scarce, and then the trouble will come. Out of thirty river boats at least twenty of them will be frozen in. The majority of the boats will get no further than Circle City, if they get that far."

DESTITUTION AT DAWSON CITY.

Provision Prices Higher—Output of Gold Exaggerated Five-fold.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Consul McCook reports to the State Department from Dawson City, under date of Aug. 4, 1898, that prices for provisions are very high, (exceeding by 25 per cent. those of last year,) and lodging is hardly to be had at any price.

Outsiders, he says, cannot realize the conditions; destitution and suffering is imminent for many unfortunate prospectors, who are unable to get away. No one, he continues, should go to the gold fields without at least $2,000 and supplies for two years. The output of gold, he says, has been exaggerated five-fold.

COLLECTOR RESCUES PRISONER

American Customs Officer Forcibly Reclaims Captive Taken on American Soil by Canadian Police.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6.—Klondikers who arrived by the steamer Amur tell of the rescue of Arthur Parry, a Seattle man, accused of stealing $17,500 from Alexander McDonald, from an officer of the Northwestern Mounted Police, by United States Collector of Customs Ivey. The affair has caused great excitement at Dawson City, and may develop into an international affair.

According to the miners, Parry mortgaged a claim belonging to McDonald. McDonald swore out a complaint against him and the police went to arrest Parry. Parry, however, had fled down the river. An officer was dispatched after him, despite the fact that he was in American territory. The officer overtook and arrested Parry, who had $16,000 in dust. At Natalo, when the Columbian came up, the policeman and his prisoner took passage on her for Dawson City.

When the Columbian reached Eagle City, Collector Ivey went aboard and demanded the prisoner and the money. The Canadian officer demurred, when Ivey drew a revolver and threatened to shoot unless the prisoner was surrendered. Finally, Ivey pushed the officer aside and took the prisoner, after giving the officer a receipt for Parry and the money. The amount of the latter was not mentioned in the receipt.

On the affair being reported at Dawson City, Crown Prosecutor Wade and a detachment of police took passage on the steamer Powers to pursue the prisoner and retake him at all costs. The Captain and officers of the Columbian have all made affidavits as to how the prisoner was secured. There is much discussion over the matter, and a full report has been sent to Ottawa.

Our Consul Has Trouble at Dawson.

SEATTLE, Sept. 6.—Col. McCook, United States Consul at Dawson, has had a slight difficulty with a Dominion official already, yet he has been at Dawson but a few weeks. As a result, he was compelled to remove the United States flag from the store of the Alaska Commercial Company at Dawson and allow a Dominion customs officer, Davis, to hoist the British ensign. The American coat of arms was removed from the door, and Col. McCook sought another office.

STERILIZED MILK ALL RIGHT.

Keeps Good for Thirty-six Hours and Is Not Poisonous When Sour, Mr. Sumerwell Says.

A statement was published in the newspapers yesterday that Edward K. Sumerwell of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee had arranged with Nathan Straus to ship 200 gallons of sterilized milk to Camp Black, but it was discovered that unless the milk was consumed within two hours it turned sour, and was likely to be poisonous, and for this reason the plan was to be given up. Mr. Sumerwell, when seen yesterday regarding this statement, said:

"It is true that on behalf of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee I arranged with Mr. Nathan Straus for a supply of sterilized milk, but not with special reference to Camp Black. At the outset of our work, some ten days ago, Col. C. A. Woodward of the Army Building dwelt upon the value of sterilized milk and lime water for the sick soldiers, and recalling the magnificent work which Mr. Straus has been doing in supplying milk to the public in this city, I called upon him and readily secured his hearty cooperation. He instructed two of his assistants to look after the details, and arranged for an adequate daily quantity of milk for us through his own sources of supply. He also placed at our disposal a sufficient number of his large serving tanks for dispensing the milk.

"Learning on Saturday that typhoid fever was reported as epidemic at Camp Black, I endeavored to send a portion of our milk to the camp, but on investigating found that it would be impracticable under existing conditions. The express terminal at Hempstead is three miles from the camp and the freight terminal one and a half miles. This necessitated a transfer to wagons and a long haul in the hot sun. On this account we have decided to defer sending milk until adequate means of transportation and facilities for the care of the milk at Camp Black are provided.

"So far the item is correct; but the further statement that unless the milk is consumed within two hours after it leaves the laboratory it becomes sour, and is likely to be poisonous, I know nothing of. Our experience shows that sterilized milk remains perfectly good, under proper treatment, for thirty-six hours. In any event, if soured, the milk would not be poisonous.

"I may add that the milk and lime water are shown conclusively to be of the greatest possible benefit to the soldiers enfeebled by malarial and other fevers. They have been able to retain it on their stomachs even under the most trying conditions."

HELP FOR SOLDIERS NEEDED.

Soldiers' Comfort Committee Wants Money and Volunteers to Carry on Its Good Work.

The members of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation at 203 Broadway and after listening to reports from the different stations discussed means for enlarging the work of the committee. It was decided to rent and fit out a building in Jersey City near to the Pennsylvania Station, where soldiers who are on their way to their homes can be taken care of. The committee is in need of money and volunteers. The money is to help the soldiers to such comforts as they may require on their journey, and the volunteers are to assist in the work of caring for the men at the committee stations. The committee will meet again this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee was organized under the auspices of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and has done a great deal for the soldiers who have come under its care. Headquarters have been established at the different railroad terminals, and men are stationed there to meet soldiers and help them. Those who want money are supplied with it, and those who are sick are treated at the stations, or if very sick are sent to some hospital. At the stations the men can have some light and strengthening refreshment and rest on the cots there until such time as they have to leave to take the trains for their homes. Doctors and nurses are in attendance and medicines are provided. These stations are open day and night, and the members of the committee believe that many lives have already been saved through their efforts.

Through Nathan Straus the committee has been able to purchase pure milk at a reduced rate, and a large supply of milk is always on hand. Gen. Wheeler and Col. Woodward suggested that the soldiers be given milk and lime water, and this is what is generally served to them. Chief of Police Devery has instructed all policemen to send soldiers who are in need of assistance to the stations of the committee, and also notifies the committee of the arrival of soldiers whether by train or by transport.

Charity Commissioner John W. Keller has placed all the facilities of his department at the disposal of the committee, and the Red Cross auxiliaries are heartily co-operating with the Comfort Committee in looking to the welfare of the soldiers. The Young Men's Christian Association, too, has offered its quarters at 361 Madison Avenue to the committee, and so has the Twilight Club, which has turned the Berkeley Lyceum into a convalescent home.

The stations of the committee are at the Grand Central Station, the railroad depot in Long Island City, the depots of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads in Jersey City, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Communipaw. The lodging houses to which they send the soldiers are the Olive Tree Inn on East Twenty-third Street, the Working Men's Hotel at Jersey City, and soon they will have the new house at Jersey City, which is now being fitted up.

GOOD TIME FOR EIGHTH MEN.

Twenty-five Soldiers to Recuperate at Pelham Manor.

Col. Chauncey and twenty-five men of the Eighth Regiment are going to Pelham Manor to-day to spend two weeks. They will occupy cottages belonging to Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen and Miss Edith Cunningham Hazen, who offered to take care of returning soldiers who are too weary and exhausted to return to work and are not ill enough to have any claim on hospitals.

Mrs. Hazen is the Principal of a girl's school bearing her name, and she has arranged to have every comfort provided for the soldiers. There are servants, plenty of nourishing food, hammocks, swung on wide, airy piazzas and under trees, and boats, which will be placed at the disposal of the visitors in order to make the fortnight a genuine holiday for the tired soldiers.

Mrs. Hazen is a member of the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution and is Secretary of the local Auxiliary No. 22 of the Red Cross Society.

Taking Care of Sick Rough Riders.

Mrs. H. Rieman Duval, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mr. Bradish Johnson, and Mrs. C. T. Harbeck are taking care of eleven of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at the Ladies' Clubhouse at East Islip. The ladies have under them trained nurses, and the local physician is in charge. W. Bayard Cutting has offered the house formerly occupied by Talcot Cutting, which is on Bayard Cutting's property, for the accommodation of twenty or thirty soldiers. The local resident physician and trained nurses will be in charge.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Fever-Stricken Soldiers Taken to Tarrytown Hospital from Montauk.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Director General of the Women's National War Relief Association, and Dr. A. E. Gallant, arrived in the city Monday night from Montauk, having in charge thirteen fever patients destined for the Tarrytown hospital. The party spent the night at the Grand Union Hotel, and yesterday morning the patients proceeded to Tarrytown in charge of physicians. Seven other men will probably be taken to Tarrytown this morning.

The Staten Island Branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium has offered to care for a number of soldiers at the Prohibition Park hospital. The offer was accepted by the association, and patients will be sent there.

The committee sent out to canvass the city for lodging houses reported at yesterday's meeting of the association that they had secured 1,200 rooms. In response to a call for volunteer physicians several responded yesterday.

Railway Employes Will Subscribe.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in response to a petition of the employes of the company, has temporarily abrogated the heretofore rigidly enforced rule that no subscriptions of any kind be taken up among the employes of the company. This is done in order that the men who did not go to the front in the war with Spain may show their appreciation of the services of their fellow-employes who enlisted. It is the intention of the employes to raise about $2,000, and with this sum to send their sick and disabled companions to the country, there to remain until completely restored to health. All told, about eighty-five of the railway company's employes enlisted in the volunteer army.

Peace Jubilee at Manhattan Beach.

The Peace Jubilee of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association will begin at Manhattan Beach this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Gen. Howard Carroll, and probably Bourke Cockran, will deliver addresses. This is to be Soldiers' Day, and 150 officers and men will be entertained at dinner. There will be the usual attractions in the evening. To-morrow will be Naval Day. Admiral Sampson and other naval officers have accepted invitations to be present. During the four days' jubilee the association will get a percentage of all money taken in by the Long Island Railroad Company, the Bostonians, and Pain's Fireworks Company.

Mrs. Astor Chanler's Work in Ponce.

In a letter written in Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 22, and received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday, Horace F. Barnes says: "The National Relief Commission situated here exhausted over fifty tons of goods in ten days, and will soon clear out all they have. I have visited the Red Cross hospital here. It is full, having over thirty Spaniards and Americans. Mrs. Astor Chanler has started a little hospital of her own, and I am told by Dr. Groff, from whom she has obtained some supplies, that it has five or six patients."

Miss Barton's Trip to Washington.

Miss Clara Barton, who is in quarantine at Mullets Key, Fla., telegraphed to Cuban relief headquarters yesterday that she would leave there for Washington to-morrow. It was said at Cuban relief headquarters yesterday that Miss Barton had been restricted by the Spanish Government in the character of messages sent to this country and that this censorship has made a visit to Washington imperative. She has not abandoned the relief work in Cuba, it is said.

Inquiry for a Michigan Soldier.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan yesterday wired to the Red Cross Society, asking it to send him a list of the Michigan volunteers in the hospitals of New York City. He made special inquiry for Private "Parsy" McDonald, Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, who was taken off a special train because of his great weakness. John P. Faure makes a request that the whereabouts of McDonald be sent to him, in care of the Red Cross, and he will let Gov. Pingree know.

Food Sent to Cardenas.

In a letter received at Stephen E. Barton's office yesterday from G. W. Hyatt, Red Cross agent at Key West, he said that the schooner Liberty left that port last week flying the Red Cross flag and sent under the auspices of the Red Cross to carry provisions and clothes to the destitute of Cardenas. The schooner is in charge of Ernesto Castro and Manuel Rubalcaba, who have served so well in landing cargoes of provisions and clothes on the coast near Cardenas previous to and during the blockade.

Work of the Red Cross Depot.

Supplies were yesterday sent from the Red Cross depot, 552 Broadway, to Camp Black, Montauk, Fort Wadsworth, and to Roosevelt and Brooklyn Hospitals. Fifteen cases of goods were received from the Pittsburg Auxiliary, and other consignments were received from Auxiliaries, Nos. 2, 20, 65, and 77. Permission was given to the Bridgeport and Fairfield Auxiliaries to furnish food and clothing to the sixty soldiers in the Bridgeport hospital.

Red Cross Contributions.

Miss Helen M. Gould of the Women's National War Relief Association yesterday sent a check for $500 to Treasurer F. D. Tappan of the Red Cross Society. Oswald Lewyn, Nathan Kleinbaum, Willie Greenfield, Eddy Speis, and Robert Speis sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES $5 for the relief of soldiers. The money has been given to the Treasurer of the Red Cross Society.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPLIT AMONG POPULISTS

Differences Arise at the Cincinnati Convention, and Half the Delegates Bolt.

NATIONAL TICKET SELECTED

Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly Nominated for President and Vice President After Adoption of the Referendum Plan.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populists to-day reorganized the People's Party, renewed its former declaration of principles, and nominated its National ticket two years and two months in advance of the date of the election, by choosing Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania for President and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for Vice President.

The object of this early action was to hold off any such fusion as that of 1896. While the radicals controlled the convention, they could not carry out their programme without a bolt from Northern delegates. The Western and Southern delegates nominated Barker and Donnelly, and declared the principles of the reorganized party. The Eastern States were not represented. The convention adjourned without fixing any time or place for another convention, and the Middle-of-the-Road men consider their campaign for 1900 now opened.

The most important action of the convention was the adoption of the referendum system as the cardinal principle in the future of the government of the reorganized party. After the nominations were made, a motion was made by Capt. Burket of Mississippi, providing that the nominations just made be submitted to a referendum of the voters of the People's Party of all States and Territories, and "that said referendum be taken in accordance with the rules adopted by this convention for the future government of the People's Party."

These rules constitute a radical substitute for those adopted at St. Louis in 1896. The main change provides that the new People's Party shall never again hold a delegate convention of any sort, National, State, district, or local, but that the nominations for all offices shall be made through "the initiative or referendum of petitions adopted by popular vote."

It was the smallest National Convention on record, and it adopted the longest platform on record, one of over 7,000 words. Most of the usual rules of conventions were ignored, as most of the delegates came with self-constituted credentials, owing to the confusion over the call. It was a very noisy convention, and no connected report of the proceedings will ever be recorded. While the People's Party was heretofore divided on the issue of fusion, it has now been found that even the anti-fusionists are badly divided, and that the fighting among the middle of the roaders themselves has just begun.

Early in the day Chairman Ignatius Donnelly made a radical speech denouncing all those who had co-operated with fusion movements, and strongly advocating the reorganization of the party, not only for an independent Presidential ticket, but for independent candidates for Congress, State offices, &c. A letter was read from ex-Gov. David Waite of Colorado, in which he denounced Senator Butler as a treacherous Chairman and false leader, and advocated the nomination of straight Populistic tickets for President and other offices.

Address to the American People.

An elaborate address to the people of the United States was adopted. It reaffirms the previous platform of the Populists, and covers many additional questions, and in referring to the present situation it says:

"The People's Party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly 2,000,000, and everything indicated its speedy National triumph. In this emergency the Democratic Party saw that it had no recourse but to steal one of the principles of the despised Populists. In the Chicago Convention of 1896, in a prearranged theatrical scene of great uproar and enthusiasm, it moved to the front as the devoted and life-long champion of that which it had always opposed.

"Senator Butler, who is the Chairman of our National Committee, preached disintegration and demoralization just as Benedict Arnold stipulated for the scattering of the American forces, that the British might the more readily overthrow the young Republic. Mr. Butler taught our forces that the first duty of a soldier was to break ranks and go over to the enemy. All efforts to chain the boundless subtlety of this cunning man have been in vain.

"Our chief battle is now against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole world to-day is held in check by a system of gold barter, while enterprise languishes, industry suffers, and the cemeteries are populous with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office seekers by putting our National ticket in the field at once. We believe the sout is bigger than the pocketbook. We have nothing but kind words of Republicans and Democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretched and oppressed of the whole world.

"While we demand that if either gold or silver is to be used as money both shall be so used; we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal tender greenback of the civil war. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated to the diseased teeth of the people and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a government full legal tender measure of value made of paper that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population.

"We call attention to the public school system and the postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent state of Socialism, and to similar institutions for the improvement of the condition of the people."

Opposing Factions Create a Scene.

Previous to the adoption of the address Mr. Foster of Minnesota created a scene by his bitter objections, and was hissed down, as were others of the Butler faction. A bitter discussion then followed on a motion to proceed with nominations for President and Vice President. The Butler faction moved to amend by referring the whole matter to the National Committee. This caused great disturbance, and the Butler men were defeated.

Joseph Palmer of Illinois then called the Butler faction together in another part of the hall, and it was announced that they would bolt and leave the hall if the motion to proceed with the nominations prevailed, and such action was taken when there had been no regular call, and when only a portion of the States and Territories were represented. There was a scene of confusion and commotion, which was finally quelled by Mrs. Walker of Illinois taking the platform and addressing the convention in the interest of order and harmony.

After he was defeated on his motion to refer nominations and other decisive action to the National Committee, Mr. Palmer attempted repeatedly to get the floor on a question of personal privilege. He was interrupted by Dr. Fay and a chorus of other objectors, who insisted on proceeding with the nominations. At this juncture the disturbance of the small crowd became so fierce that Mr. Hazebett, manager of the Lyceum, appeared and requested the assemblage to vacate the hall, as he was apprehensive of the security of his property. The Butler faction, led by Mr. Palmer of Illinois, then left the hall, and the other factions proceeded with the nomination.

After several nominating and seconding speeches in presenting the names of two candidates for respective officers, the ballot was taken as follows: Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania, 128 4-5; Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, 99 1-5. On motion of Mr. Donnelly, the nomination of Mr. Barker was made unanimous. Ignatius Donnelly was then nomination by acclamation for Vice President.

The platform adopted incorporates the provisions of the Omaha platform as well as the address adopted at the morning session. The declarations in the platform do not differ from those of other platforms except in the plank which specially denounces Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina as Chairman of their National Committee, for attempting "to drive the Populist Party into the Democratic organization." The resolutions also provide for the reorganization of the party with Milton Park of Dallas, Texas, as Chairman.

Another supplemental resolution was adopted providing that the new National Committee, of which Milton Park is Chairman, shall take such action as it may find necessary in the courts or otherwise to see that the names of all the candidates of the People's Party in all localities shall appear in the regular and legally prescribed ballots.

Address by the Bolters.

Those who followed Palmer of Illinois out of the convention afterward held a conference and appointed J. A. Parker of Kentucky, James E. McBride of Michigan, James H. Ferris of Illinois, and Horace Merritt of Tennessee, a committee to make another address. This committee reported the following, which was adopted by the bolters:

"To the People's Party of the United States:

"On behalf of our delegates who attended the convention called at Cincinnati by some of the old members of the People's Party, we submit the following to the action of that body:

"We attended for the purpose of conserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure, and simple People's Party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort to promote the interests of the party.

"The convention proceeded properly to establish a referendum system through which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to have the National Central and National Organization Committees put the programme into effect, they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of President and Vice President. By their action, we believe they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of the People's Party, and created for themselves a new party. Thereupon, quite one-half of the delegates withdrew, preferring to remain loyal to the People's Party, and willing to trust future developments to remedy party differences.

"We implore the Populists of every State to pay no heed nor to attach no importance to this small sloughing off of party timber, but to maintain an aggressive warfare on the line hitherto followed, to build up and preserve our State and local organizations in accordance with the recommendations of the National Organization Committee as adopted at Nashville, July 4, 1897, and the subsequent agreement between our two National Committees at Omaha, June 15, 1898, relying on the patriotism and good judgment of men advocating both policies of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular National Convention."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the delegates in whole or part from the States of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

Senator Teller May Be Able to Control the State Convention.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 6.—Late to-day the Chairman of the Silver Republican National Committee removed Richard Broad from the position of Chairman of the Silver Republican State Central Committee of Colorado, and W. R. Freeman from the position of Secretary of the same committee on the ground of disloyalty to the Silver Republican Party and the cause it stands for. Chairman Towne appointed James H. Blood of Denver as Chairman of the State Committee and W. H. Griffith as Secretary.

This action was taken by Chairman Towne on representations in writing by Senator Teller, Congressman Shafroth, and National Committeeman Stevenson, to the effect that fraudulent contests have been instituted in a sufficient number of counties so that one-half of the State Convention to be held at Colorado Springs on Thursday next will be made up of contested delegates, and that Chairman Broad and Secretary Freeman have joined in a conspiracy to give the McKinley Republicans or followers of Senator Wolcott control of the convention and enable them to defeat the proposed fusion with Democrats and Populists in the coming campaign.

The effect of Chairman Towne's action will be to put the friends of Senator Teller in control of the convention. Broad and Freeman dispute the right of Mr. Towne to remove them, and declare they will disregard his action.

ARKANSAS BALLOT BOX STOLEN.

Two Constitutional Amendments Carried—A Light Vote Polled.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6.—Election returns are extremely slow in coming in. The vote throughout the State was light. A report from Eastman Township, Pulaski County, states the Republicans carried that township, and that the ballot box was carried away by the Democrats and has not been heard of since.

The Railroad Commission Constitutional amendment is adopted by a large majority, and the amendment, providing

AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE

The Final Conditions Agreed Upon and the Formal Documents Signed by the Committees.

FIRST RACE OCTOBER 3, 1899

The Match Is to be Decided by the Best Three Out of Five Races, and the Course Will Be Thirty Miles—Text of Official Agreement.

The final conditions governing the formal challenge for the America's Cup, on behalf of the ninety-footer Shamrock, owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, and issued through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, were signed yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club. The contests, which will be the best three out of five races, will be sailed during October, 1899, over the Sandy Hook course, over which the majority of contests for that will-o'-the-wisp of British yachtsmen, the America's Cup, have been sailed. A feature of the races that were arranged yesterday is that throughout the preliminaries there has been absolutely no formal correspondence and the arrangements have been perfected without a single objection from the challenging yachtsmen.

The official document, which practically insures another contest for the cup that has been held by America for nearly half a century, was signed shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is as follows:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB,
67 Madison Avenue,
New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

Conditions to govern the races for the America's Cup, under the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, dated Sept. 3, 1898, as agreed upon by the committees of the New York Yacht Club and Royal Ulster Yacht Club, at a joint meeting held on this date:

NUMBER OF RACES.—The match to be decided by the best three out of five races.

COURSES.—Starting from Sandy Hook Lightship—First race, to windward or leeward and return; second race, equilateral triangle; third race, similar to first race; fourth race, similar to second race; fifth race, similar to first race.

The starting line and compass bearings to be announced as early as practicable, and the tug bearing the marks to be started ten minutes prior to the preparatory signal.

In every case the course from the starting line to be laid to windward, if possible, from Sandy Hook Lightship.

In case a course as required by the conditions cannot be laid out from Sandy Hook Lightship, the Regatta Committee may provide some other suitable starting point, and in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time named for starting from the lightship.

LENGTH OF COURSES.—The courses shall be, as nearly as possible, thirty (30) nautical miles in length.

START.—The starting signal shall be given, as nearly as practible, at 11 A. M., and this time shall not be changed except as follows:

First—By the Regatta Committee, as described in the preceding paragraph, for changing the starting point.

Second—By the Regatta Committee in case of fog.

Third—By the Regatta Committee if, in their opinion, the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed for the start.

Fourth—In case both yachts consent to a postponement, in which case the Regatta Committee shall determine the time of the start.

Fifth—In case of serious accident to either vessel, hereinafter provided.

SIGNALS.—The preparatory signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the starting signal, and in case of a change of time of start, a preliminary signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the preparatory.

At the starting signal a vessel may cross the line; the exact time at which a yacht crosses the line during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the one crossing after its expiration.

If a race is not started by 1:30 P. M., the Regatta Committee shall have the right to declare the race postponed for the day; and no race shall be started after 3 P. M.

TIME LIMIT.—If in any race neither yacht goes over the course within five and a half hours, exclusive of time allowances, such race shall not count, and must be resailed.

SELECTING THE DEFENDER OF THE CUP.—The challenger shall be informed at least one week before the first race what vessel is to defend the cup.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB RULES TO GOVERN.—The system of measurement, time allowance, and racing rules of the New York Yacht Club to govern the races, except as herein modified.

The first race shall be sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1899, unless the Shamrock should be detained by stress of weather, or other cause, in which case three weeks shall be given her for fitting out after her arrival; but the first race shall not be started later than Oct. 10, 1899, and the races shall be sailed on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, until completed.

REPEATED RACES.—An unfinished race of one kind shall be repeated until completed.

ACCIDENTS.—In case a serious accident occurs to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, she shall have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before being required to start in the next race.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Each vessel shall have on board during races a representative named by her competitor.

MANUAL POWER.—Manual power only shall be used for working the competing vessels.

MEASUREMENT.—The competing yachts shall be measured with all of the weights, dead and alive, on board, which they intend to carry during a race, but shall not have on board more persons, all told, during any race, than three for every five feet of racing length or fraction thereof. Waste or water tanks, if required, must be filled with water at the time of measurement.

The restriction of the New York Yacht Club rules as to doors, bulkheads, doors, water tanks to be removed.

If either yacht, by alteration of trim or immersion, by dead weight, increase her L. W. L. length, or in any way increase her spar measurements, as officially taken, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before the next race, or, failing this, must report the alteration to the measurer at the clubhouse by 10 A. M. of the day before the race following such alteration, and must arrange with him for remeasurement, and, if required, be in the Erie Basin by 7 o'clock A. M. of the day of said race and there remain until 8 o'clock A. M., if necessary, for purposes of remeasurement.

If either yacht decrease her measurements for sailing length in any way in order to profit thereby in time allowance in any race she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before such race, or notify the measurer, and be at his disposition as above described.

A measurement taken as provided above shall be final, and not subject to protest by either party.

In the event of the measurer being unable to obtain a measurement which he considers accurate before a race a remeasurement shall be taken as soon as possible after the race.

MARKING THE L. W. L.—Distinct marks shall be placed at the L. W. L. at the bow, and as far aft as possible, on each vessel.

Signed: J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
Commodore.
J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.
F. W. J. HURST, Treasurer.
EDWARD M. BROWN,
HERMAN B. DURYEA,
On behalf of the New York Yacht Club,
R. G. SHERMAN CRAWFORD,
Vice Commodore.
H. L. McGILDOWNEY,
HUGH C. KELLY,
On behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

The above signatures include the entire number of representatives of both clubs, with the single exception of Harry Lippitt, who has been chosen to represent the New York Yacht Club in the place of the veteran, Gen. Charles J. Paine, who was unable to devote the necessary time to the races that he deemed proper, and resigned from the committee. Mr. Lippitt, whose home is at Providence, and who is recognized as one of the most expert Corinthians in America, is traveling in the Eastern States, and as yet has been unable to attend a meeting of the representative committee of his club. Mr. Lippitt is the owner of the champion fifty-three-footer Wasp, which has a record that is second to none as a racer during the past six years.

Two Meetings Yesterday.

The yachtsmen held two meetings yesterday. The first, which was called at 10 o'clock in the morning, was devoted principally to the review of the various details that had already been discussed and the reducing them to writing. This included the fixing of the dates of the various races of the series and the selection of the course. The course was quickly decided upon without the slightest opposition.

Mr. Oddie, when questioned about the date of the races, said that the suggestion of October came from Designer Fife, and that there was no discussion about the matter, all the members agreeing that that month would be entirely acceptable. The majority of races for the cup have been sailed during September, although the Vigilant-Valkyrie races were a notable exception. "Mr. Fife's idea in suggesting the month of October," said a prominent member of the club, "is that the breezes are, as a rule, more steady during that month than during September."

Commodore Morgan was the last of the committeemen to arrive at the clubhouse, and the work that made the challenge a formal document of the New York Yacht Club was quickly completed.

Chairman Kelly Talks.

In course of a conversation with a TIMES reporter Secretary Kelly said: "We shall leave here Thursday morning, but we will not go directly home. Instead, we will go to Newport for a short visit, and after two days there we will journey through Canada for a short time. We will visit Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and several other cities, after which we will start for the other side. We have not as yet determined whether we will sail from Quebec for home or return here and sail on a steamer from this city. We will all go together and will return home on the same steamer."

"I want to say," said Mr. Kelly, "that the arrangements were concluded in the most amicable fashion, and a more charming lot of boys than the New York Yacht Club Committee it would be impossible to find. We are perfectly satisfied with the course that has been selected, as well as with every other particular. We have no fault to find with the manner in which we have been treated here, and I may say that there has not been a single difference of opinion expressed during our executive sessions."

"Will the Marquis of Dufferin be present during the races?" was asked.

"I hardly think so," replied the Secretary. "I may say that it is almost certain that he will be unable to make the journey. We will, however, have a goodly representation, and the same committee that is here will doubtless stake care of the interests of our club during the races."

Work on the challenger will be begun as soon as Designer Fife and his associates return to Belfast.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The thirty-footers raced this afternoon for the cup offered by Herman B. Duryea, and was won by the Dorothy. The breeze was light from the southwest, and the start was made at 2:57 o'clock, the course being that of Dyer's Island. The Esperanza was fouled by the Asahi, the latter boat withdrawing from the race.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:21:38	2:24:38
Carolina, P. Jones	5:22:40	2:25:40
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:24:40	2:27:40
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:27:16	2:30:16
Veda, C. Vanderbilt	5:27:23	2:30:23
Asahi, L. Warren	Withdraw	

The Veda was sailed by Capt. Clayton Hart.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Thirty-five Cases of the Plague Appear at Orwood, Miss.—Disease of Mild Type.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A report received at the Marine Hospital Service from Surgeon H. C. Carter shows that the total number of yellow fever cases which have made their appearance at Orwood, Miss., is thirty-five, but up to this time there have been no deaths. The disease has been traced, according to Surgeon Carter, from Orwood to Taylor, a small town on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Northern Mississippi, where five cases were reported on July 20.

Two of the persons who had been affected afterward moved to Orwood, and from these the disease is believed to have been contracted. The disease is of a very mild type, like that on the Mississippi coast last year, and no danger is apprehended by the officials that it will become serious in character.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Two suspicious cases of fever are announced near Meridian by Dr. Sudy of the Mississippi Board of Health. An expert has been sent to investigate. Meridian has temporarily quarantined New Orleans. The Louisiana Board of Health has not yet issued any report on the suspicious case of fever which was under investigation yesterday, and as to which Dr. Carter reserved his opinion. At the office of the board it was announced that the case was convalescent, and therefore difficult to diagnose. No other cases are under investigation at present.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The quarantine of Memphis, Jackson, Mobile, and other towns against New Orleans does not interfere with through travel from points north of the Tennessee line. None of the Illinois Central through trains, passenger or freight, have been discontinued, but a few local trains running between New Orleans and cities which have quarantined against it have been taken off.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—It is stated at the headquarters of the railroads running south from Louisville that quarantine rules are not being enforced at any Southern points except Memphis. The Louisville and Nashville still runs to New Orleans and Jackson.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6.—As announced Sunday night, Memphis has quarantined against the world. That is, no passengers will be allowed to leave trains here, though they may pass through, if so ticketed, in closed coaches. Freight moves as usual.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 6.—The State of Alabama has put on quarantine against New Orleans, but not against Jackson, Miss.

14 MORE SICK AT CAMP BLACK.

Some Are Believed to be Typhoid Cases—Regiments to Leave.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 6.—Fourteen more sick were taken to the Camp Black hospital to-day. None of the cases had developed sufficiently to permit of a positive diagnosis. Three or four of the men are believed to have typhoid, and the rest to be suffering from malaria. There were no deaths in the hospital to-day, but one man had a hemorrhage and may die from exhaustion. To-day the company Captains impressed upon their men the necessity of drinking nothing but the camp water.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment will leave on Friday for Camp Meade. On Sunday the Two Hundred and Third will follow, and on Tuesday the Two Hundred and Second will break camp and go to the same place.

THIRD NEW YORK MEN DEAD.

Henry J. Wind and Paul Bartsh Expire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Two members of Company I, Third Regiment New York Volunteers, have died in this city. Henry J. Wind died late last night, and Paul Bartsh expired early this morning. Both were victims of typhoid fever. They were brought here with other sick soldiers from Camp Meade.

FORTY-SEVENTH TIRED OF WAR.

Brooklyn Men Want to Go Home, but Their Officers Like Service.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, stationed at Fort Adams, are endeavoring to have the regiment sent to Jekyl Island, off the Georgia coast, for the Winter, or to a fashionable Winter resort near Aiken, N. C.

The men are cast down by the apparent prospects of the officers' success, and are lugubriously singing in their tents;

"Our bosses are hoping for Aiken,
While we are Aiken for home."

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, visited the regiment to-day.

Sutton Relief Society.

A first-class programme has been prepared for the vaudeville performance of the Sutton Relief Society which is to be given at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, next Monday evening. The entertainment is in aid of the United States soldiers and sailors. It will begin at 7.30 o'clock.

GAS KILLS THREE IN CAMDEN.

Workmen in a Chemical Factory Overcome by Fumes.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 6.—Frank Buckalew, John Price, and George Ecke, employed by the Crown Chemical Company, were overcome this afternoon by gases arising from chemicals in the works. They were removed to the Cooper Hospital, where they died.

Treasury Gold Reserve Increased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The net gold reserve in the Treasury showed a large increase to-day, due presumably to the payments for the new war bonds. The reserve to-day is $223,832,887, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 since Saturday.

Soldiers Dead in Hospitals.

Patrick Ream, twenty-five years old, of Battery L, Seventh Artillery, died yesterday in the post hospital at Willets Point, where his battery is stationed. He caught cold while swimming three weeks ago, and, later, typhoid developed. His home was in Portsmouth, N. H. His sister arrived at the post an hour after he died.

William Davis of Company A, Fourth United States Infantry, who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital from the Shinnecock Friday, died at that institution last night from typhoid fever.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

The Democrats Choose Delegates from the Thirty-five Districts.

RICHARD CROKER AMONG THEM

Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll Elected from the Twenty-second—Convention Passed Off Quietly and Delegates Are Uninstructed.

Democratic conventions were held in the thirty-five Assembly districts of New York County last night to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Syracuse Sept. 28. Three delegates were elected from each district, and there will be 450 in the convention. Tammany Hall not having made up its mind who is the best man to receive the nomination for Governor, none of the delegates were instructed.

The only delegates to receive instructions regarding candidates up to this time in the campaign are those from several counties up the State. Four counties have declared for Elliot Danforth, Erie and one district of Wyoming for Justice Robert C. Titus, one for John B. Stanchfield, and one for Wilbur F. Porter.

The conventions, as is usual in Tammany Hall, passed away quietly and without friction. Among the men prominent in the organization who were elected were Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, John C. Sheehan, William Astor Chanler, Amos J. Cummings, Bernard F. Martin, Peter F. Meyer, James H. Boyle, Louis Munzinger, George W. Plunkitt, Patrick Keenan, William Sulzer, Thomas F. Grady, Thomas J. Dunn, and Oliver H. P. Belmont. The delegates elected were as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Michael C. Murphy, Michael Kennedy, and Daniel E. Finn.

SECOND DISTRICT—Patrick Divver, Thomas Foley, and Thomas J. Barry.

THIRD DISTRICT—John Purcell, Amos J. Cummings, and Wauhope Lynn.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Edward T. Fitzpatrick, John F. Ahearn, and Edward F. Reynolds.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Bernard F. Martin, William Astor Chanler, and William F. Moore.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Peter J. Meyer, Thomas P. Dinnean, and William D. Calvert.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—James W. Boyle, Thomas E. Crimmins, and John W. Keller.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Charles Smith, Henry J. Goldsmith, and Alexander Rosenthal.

NINTH DISTRICT—John C. Sheehan, Louis Munzinger, and Bernard Courtney.

TENTH DISTRICT—William Sohmer, Frederick Wiemann, and William P. Mitchell.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—William Dalton, John Metz, and Patrick Collins.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—James J. Bradley, Henry M. Goldfogle, and Patrick Farley.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Peter J. Dooling, James A. O'Gorman, and Liam Von Twistern.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—John T. Oakley, William Sulzer and William Colohan.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—George W. Plunkett, Robert Muh, and William P. Renokhoff.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Patrick Keenan, Benjamin Hoffman, and Maurice Bluenthal.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Thomas C. O'Sullivan, William E. Burke, and John Quinn.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—George B. McClellan, Charles F. Murphy, and Maurice J. Power.

NINTEENTH DISTRICT—John B. Sexton, Joseph Bordon, and Isaac Fromme.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Stephen H. Keating, Peter Seery, and Thomas F. Grady.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Matthew F. Donahue, James J. Phelan, and James T. Conway.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Robert A. Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Francis J. Lantry.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—John Whalen, Martin Wallace, and Peter J. Moran.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Maurice F. Holahan, Victor J. Dowling, and George Forbach.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—John J. Scannell, Edward Kearney, and Louis Nixon.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Thomas J. Dunn, Peter Hamill, and Hardy De Jean.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—James J. Martin, J. Sergeant Cram, and Samuel Untermyer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Leo Leipziger, George Schwegler, and Thomas Kavanagh.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Richard Croker, Charles H. Knox, and J. Edward Jetter.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Harry C. Hart, Oliver H. P. Belmont, and John F. McIntyre.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Charles Welde, Peter F. Meyer, and Sanford White.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—John J. Ryan, William G. Ringler, and John J. Prince.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—N. J. Hayes, M. Callahan, and T. F. McCall.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Percy E. Nagle, August Moebus, and Thomas Byrnes.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—James J. McCartney, Louis F. Haffen, and John M. Tierney.

CITIZENS' UNION'S PLANS.

Executive Committee Decides Upon the Formation of a Campaign Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met at 42 East Twenty-third Street last night and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The existing laws governing the nominations and elections of candidates for State and municipal office have been arbitrarily framed to deny to the independent voter a reasonable opportunity of expressing his preferences at the polls; therefore,

Resolved, That candidates of the union for the offices of Assemblymen and Senators be required to pledge themselves to use every endeavor to secure the passage of legislation approved by the union, the intent of which shall be the removal of disabilities of independent voters.

The committee decided to form a Campaign Committee. The Campaign Committee is to consist of not more than two members from each Assembly District Committee. The members are to be selected by the Assembly District Committees. R. Fulton Cutting presided at the meeting.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS WIN.

They Elect Entire State Ticket and Two Congressmen—Majorities Apparently Reduced.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 6.—In the regular biennial Vermont election to-day the Republicans elected their State ticket, as follows: Governor—Edward C. Smith, St. Albans; Lieutenant Governor—Gerry C. Bates, St. Johnsbury; Treasurer—J. L. Bacon, Hartford; Secretary of State—F. A. Howland, Montpelier; Auditor of Accounts—O. M. Barber, Arlington.

Members of Congress were elected as follows: First District—H. Henry Powers, Morristown; Second District—William W. Grout, Kirby.

The State Senate and House of Representatives will be overwhelmingly Republican, although there will be more than twice as many Democratis in the House of Representatives than there were four years ago. The Republican majority for Governor is not as large as that received by Josiah Grout during the Presidential election of 1896, but compares favorably with the average of off years.

Returns from 116 towns out of 245 give Smith, (Rep.,) 19,845; Molony, (Dem.,) 6,614; Wyman, (Proh.,) 537. The same towns, in 1894, gave Woodbury, (Rep.,) 20,603; Smith, (Dem.,) 6,014; all others, 448.

Twenty-five Democratic representatives are reported elected in the 116 towns thus far heard from.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

President McKinley Announces His Choice of Civilian Members.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President McKinley announced to-night the names of the nine civilian members of the Industrial Commission, which is to investigate the condition of labor and capital, and to suggest whatever remedial legislation it may consider advisable. The names follow: Andrew L. Harris, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio; S. N. D. North of Massachusetts, Frank P. Sargent of Illinois, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Ellison A. Smythe, a prominent cotton manufacturer of South Carolina; John M. Farquhar, ex-Representative from New York; Eugene D. Conger, ex-Representative from Michigan; Thomas W. Phillips of Pennsylvania, the author of the bill, Charles J. Harris of North Carolina, and M. D. Ratchford of Indiana.

It is said that the commission will begin its work at once. It will visit different parts of the country, and especially the industrial sections, and collect evidence as to the present condition of workmen, and the relations between labor and capital. If necessary it will have public hearings and summon men before it to furnish needed information. After its investigation it will suggest, and perhaps draw, certain laws that may be found expedient or necessary to adjust the differences between the workers and capitalists.

New Episcopal Bishop of Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 6.—The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Iowa today elected the Rev. Dr. Greene of Cedar Rapids as Bishop of the diocese.



Our Fall Opening to-day.
Everything interesting to those interested in their dress.
You are, of course.
Look in at us.
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ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

ADJUSTING OUR NEW TARIFFS.

Bonded Warehouses Wanted in Cuba and Puerto Rico—A Storage System at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Some changes in the Cuban and Puerto Rican tariff rates were approved by the President to-day, and cabled to the United States officers in those places. In the former rates on both islands the importation of oleomargerine and such products was prohibited; under the new arrangements it will be admitted at the same rate as butter. Another change was in the administrative features of the Cuban tariff.

There was a provision that when goods were brought in and not entered for duty within ninety days, the officer in charge could seize and dispose of them at public sale. Under the new provision, the ninety days may be extended to six months, in the discretion of the officer of the port. The Government is doing what it can to facilitate the operations of trade in the Cuban and Puerto Rican ports that come under the possession of the United States forces.

The department has been advised by representatives of large commercial houses in New York that bonded warehouses are badly needed, at Santiago particularly, and that the absence of these facilities is doing much to prevent commerce from resuming its normal channels and imposing loss upon American trade.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn referred these complaints to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has replied that, "The customs arrangements as to Cuba are merely tentative, and do not provide for immediate restoration of commerce to its natural channel. The establishment of bonded warehouses would entail the preparation of an elaborate system of counting and supervision which is quite impracticable under the present conditions. As to the unequal requirements at the several ports, it may be said that no long interval of time apparently will interfere with harmonious regulations as the ports pass successively under control of the American forces."

The Secretary says that relief may be had under Article 14 of the customs regulations, and continuing, says that as to the goods on the piers at Santiago, he would suggest that, if compatible with the safety of revenues, the owners be allowed to export them with benefit of the refund of the duties paid, provided the goods can be identified properly. Acting under this advice, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn sent the following telegram under date of Sept. 5:

"Commanding General, Santiago:

"You are authorized to lease a building for the storage of imported merchandise not entered at the Custom House, and upon which duties may be paid at any time within ninety days after importation, as provided in Paragraph 14, customs regulations. Storage to be at the sole risk of importers, and every expense connected therewith to be paid by the importers."

Cuban Evacuation Commission.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Madrid dispatch says: "Admiral Monterola has been nominated on the Cuban Evacuation Commission, to succeed Gen. Gonzales."

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

Judge Day to Resign Sept. 12 and Mr. Hay to Succeed Soon After.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary of State Day has advised the President that he will hand in his resignation, to take effect Sept. 12. It is not expected that the Secretary will return to his office in time to take any active part in its work during the rest of his term, as he will not reach this city before Sunday or Monday.

There will be a short intermission between the retirement of Judge Day and the incumbency of Secretary Hay. Mr. Hay, when advised that Judge Day would retire from office on Sept. 12, replied that he would arrive in Washington about the 14th inst. It is not thought, however, that the Ambassador will be able to reach here earlier than the 15th or 16th. He will hasten, both to reach here as soon after Judge Day's retirement as possible and also to confer with the President before the latter leaves on his second vacation. Mr. Hay does not wish to delay the recreation of the President, and is also anxious to consult with him on a number of matters before he leaves Washington for an absence of several weeks. The President cannot leave the city until Mr. Hay arrives.

SUTRO WILL CONTEST BEGUN.

Son Alleges It Was Not Written, Dated or Signed by the Testator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The expected contest of the will of Adolph Sutro was filed to-day. Edgar E. Sutro, one of the six children, represents the family in an endeavor to have the will set aside.

The most important allegation in the petition is to the effect that the deceased millionaire was of unsound mind at the time of the execution of the will, May 22, 1882, and so remained to the day of his death. The contestant charges that Sutro died intestate; that the will was neither written, dated, nor signed by the hand of Sutro; that the document was not witnessed by the parties whose names are subscribed thereto; that the will, after its alleged execution by Sutro, was revoked.

On these grounds the petitioner asks that the probate of the will be denied. The case has been set for Oct. 6 in Judge Coffey's court.

Miss Daisy Leiter Honored.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—Gov. Tanner decided to-day not to have his married daughter christen the battleship Illinois, which is to be launched at Newport News Oct. 4. Instead he has selected Miss Daisy Leiter of Chicago. This is the daughter of Levi Z. Leiter and the younger sister of Joseph, the plunger. She is a beautiful girl, who resembles her elder sister, Mrs. Curzon very much. She is at Geneva Lake with her parents.

Oregon Needs a Legislative Session.

SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 6.—Gov. Lord this afternoon issued a proclamation calling the Legislature in special session on Monday, Sept. 26, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to fill the vacancy now existing by reason of a dead-lock in organizing the last Legislature and to pass the regular appropriation bills to meet the expenses of the State Government.

WHALERS REPORTED LOST.

Arctic Fleet Said to Have Been Crushed Off Point Barrow by Floating Ice—Crews Supposed to be Safe.

SEATTLE, Sept. 6.—News of the disaster to the arctic whaling fleet came in the following letter from Capt. J. C. Downing of the Wolcott to Austin Claiborne, the local agent of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company:

"JUNEAU, Aug. 29.—I arrived from the westward this evening. The latest from the Arctic is that all the vessels that were caught in the ice were lost. Mason (Captain of the Jeannie) is crazy. I obtained the above information from Capt. Ned Lennon, pilot of the gunboat Wheeling.—J. C. Downing."

This letter came via the steamship Alki, which has arrived from Juneau. Mr. Claiborne believes that only the whaling vessels originally caught in Point Barrow were destroyed. These are the Jessie H. Freeman, the Wanderer, the Belvidere, the Orca, the Rosario, the Newport, the Fearless, and the Jeannie.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who returned on the Roanoke, reported that the Belvidere got out and reached Port Clarence, where she coaled Aug. 4 from the bark J. D. Peters. She then returned to Point Barrow. The Belvidere's officers also told Mr. Jackson that the Rosario had been crushed in the ice, and that the Wanderer had extricated herself and moved on to the vicinity of Herschel Island.

As the Orca and the Jessie H. Freeman were destroyed last Fall, the natives having set fire to and burned the latter, it would appear that the only vessels remaining at the mercy of the ice floes and jams were the Jeannie, the Newport, and the Fearless. But, besides the eight vessels named, there were the Belaena, the Belona, the Narwhale, and the Mary D. Hume remaining in that part of the Arctic.

Capt. Edwin Godall of San Francisco, who came down on the Alki, said:

"Capt. Downing told me that the fleet was destroyed in the ice break-up. He got his information from Pilot Lennon of the United States gunboat Wheeling. Lennon was told of the disaster at Kotzebue Sound. Downing heard of no lives being lost, and I suppose no deaths occurred. Capt. Downing further stated that when the Trasher left Unalaska, Aug. 10, Capt. Snow, the master of the vessel was sick, and that there were many fishermen at Chignik waiting for the return of the bark J. D. Peters, so as to get out of the country. I also learned that the whalers John and Winthrop left Unalaska early in August with barrels of whale oil and 2,000 pounds of bone."

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company owned all the whalers of the arctic fleet, save the Belvidere, the property of William Lewis of New Bedford, Mass., and the Rosario and the Fearless, belonging to James McKenna of San Francisco. The vessels, with their whaling outfits, were valued at $100,000 each.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—There is an absence of news at the Treasury Department respecting the whaling fleet reported destroyed in the Summer ice break-up in the Arctic Ocean. The latest reports from the revenue cutter Bear, sent to the relief of the whalers, were dated March 29 last. At that time the Bear was at Point Barrow, and the whalers were hemmed in by the ice in the vicinity of that place.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Twon Firms Now in the City.

Ayers, D. G., Emporium; Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Mrs. George Ayers, dry goods; 237 West Fourteenth Street.

Allen, J. G., & Co., Millersburg, Ky.; O. W. Ingels, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Auerhain, S., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Sam Auerhain, notions; Hotel Albert.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Ohio; H. O. Osborn, domestics, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen's Bargain Store, Hornellsville, N. Y.; A. E. Allen, dry goods and notions; 118 West Thirteenth Street.

Albright, F. G., Tyrone, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss H. P. Lord, ribbons; C. R. Washburn, shoes, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ayers, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. C. Alexander, dry goods; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Blum Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; I. Blum, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Combs, T. L., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. L. Combs, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Breslauer, J., Utica, N. Y.; Ada Dagnell, millinery; 22 West Seventeenth Street.

Burney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady N. Y.; H. Hortimeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Byrne, John, & Co., Columbus, Ohio; John Byrne, 245 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Block, D., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brunmer, E. D., Columbus, Ohio; wall paper; 103 South High Street.

Brunn, Isaac, Buffalo, N. Y.; liquors; Hotel Imperial.

Bishop, J., Saginaw, Mich, photographer; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, M. D., Lansingburgh, N. Y.; dry goods; 111 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Beese, M., Mount Jewett, Penn.; clothing; 41 East Eighth Street.

Barnch, Joseph, & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Joseph Barnch, dry goods; care A. H. & R. Davis, 16 Walker Street.

Culp, F. B., Alliance, Ohio; piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cauffman Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cauffman, woolens; Leo Cauffman, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Smith, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Core, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Core, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dreichlinger, F. C., Sandusky, Ohio, millinery.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; George H. Davis, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dancry, J. B., Brockport, N. Y.; dressmaking; Broadway Central Hotel.

Douglas & Sugden, Allegheny, Penn.; John Douglas, dry goods; Lee, Tweedy & Co.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmaking department, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Donelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. McGarrell, millinery; 31 West Thirteenth Street.

Dreyfouss Company, New Orleans, La.; J. S. Dreyfouss, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Denan, M. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery; Occidental Hotel.

Epstein, I., Johnsonburg, Penn.; dry goods and clothing; Occidental Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Columbus, Ohio; T. H. Whan, white goods and linens; A. Woodbridge, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. D. Nichol, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks and velvets; Grand Hotel.

Goldbarth & Strauss, Charleston, West Va.; M. Goldbarth, notions, cloaks, and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, blankets, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, domestics and linens; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; William Armour, cloaks and suits; Miss Clarke, white goods and laces; Hotel Albert.

Goldstone, F., Little Falls, N. Y.; Ida Wilkie, millinery; 125 East Tenth Street.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Goldbarth & Strauss, Charleston, West Va.; Hotel Albert.

Goldbarth & Strauss, Charleston, West Va.; F. E. Doolittle, millinery and fancy goods.

Hedge, Shepard & Co., Evansville, Ind.; W. B. Hedge, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss D. Clark, housefurnishing goods, 89 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kirkpatrick, Miss M. L., Lexington, Ky., dressmaker; 400 West Twenty-third Street.

Nottnagel Brothers, Lexington, Ky.; L. Nottnagel, merchants millers.

Peebles, T. & J., Oswego, N. Y.; T. Peebles, clothing; Continental Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Luke, dress goods, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Strouse & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss M. Casey, laces and embroideries; Continental Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. Blake, notions; 57 White Street.

Steele, Ada M., Lonville, N. Y., millinery; 21 Irving Place.

Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Botton Sullivan, dry goods; Hofman House.

Sterzer, John N., Washington, D. C., dry goods and notions

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

SHALL WE LEARN OUR LESSON?

It is plain that the President does not appreciate the public indignation. Every day that he retains ALGER and the bunglers whom ALGER has put or kept in place he loses some of the public confidence which has sustained him through the war. More than that he is disgracing the Nation in the eyes of the world. The absurd ALGER himself said the other day that he regretted the complaints with which the country was ringing because it would give Europe a low estimate of our soldierly qualities. What has given Europe a low estimate of our power to organize a war is the inconceivable blundering of ALGER himself. This has been officially reported by the attachés of the various European countries. It has been unofficially reported by the correspondents of the press. "Europe" does not believe that we can organize and maintain and move an army and keep it in an efficient condition. That the blunders should have occurred is bad enough. That we should acquiesce in them and leave the blunderers unpunished and in office would be intolerable.

It happens that nearly half a century ago the British suffered from the burden of Algerism. Their campaign in the Crimea strongly resembled our campaign in Cuba. That is to say, there was perfect efficiency in the fighting line, and perfect inefficiency behind it. The general staff was as absurdly incompetent as is our own. There was as much needless suffering inflicted on the troops, there was as little of foresight or preparation in providing for their wants as ALGER and his assistants have exhibited. The British nation was muddled and made helpless by red tape. What made the exhibition of incompetency more galling to the people was its contrast with the state of the other armies subjected to the same conditions, but looked out for with more intelligence. The French and the Sardinians and the Turks were comfortable, while the British lacked everything. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and her helpers did the same good work that the Red Cross Society has been doing with us, and their interference was as much resented by the regular staff, which desired that the men should die quietly of privation and neglect, and that no fuss should be made about it to disturb the official routine.

But the nation was wrought up to a state of indignation which demanded a reform. The incompetent aristocrats who officered the staff departments were forced out of their places to make room for fitter men. Merit, and not favor, became the means of promotion, and the British Army came to have a staff not disgracefully inferior to the fighting line. How vast the improvement has been within their pitiful care may be seen by the contrast with the earlier of late British expeditions. Lord ROBERTS's march to Kandahar, the advance to Chitral, even the campaign in the Soudan fourteen years ago were models of workmanlike soldiering, in which everything had been looked out for and provided in advance. Above all the slow and inevitable advance southward of the Anglo-Egyptian army has been admirably managed. It has "moved like clockwork." The national disgrace of the Crimea has been completely removed.

Now it behooves us to see if we can learn our lesson as the British have learned theirs. There was a great deal of routine and inefficiency, evidently, in the War Department before the crowning crime was committed of putting at its head a small politician, who regarded a war as merely a means of promoting his own political fortunes. Given the routine and the red tape as a basis, and then put an Alger in charge of it, and we see the frightful result. Reform of the staff departments to amount to anything must be thorough and drastic, and without respect of persons. If such a reform is not made we are helpless against a second-class power. If it is made we may remove the reproach involved in WINFIELD SCOTT'S saying: "A republic is always unprepared for war."

BLACK'S FIGHT FOR RENOMINATION.

The formal launching of Gov. BLACK'S candidacy was attended by a fit company. Certainly no aspirant for a nomination or renomination to the Governship of the State of New York ever set out upon his canvass attended by two lieutenants so like himself in character and public record as LOUIS F. PAYN and GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE are like to BLACK. It was with PAYN and ALDRIDGE that the Governor held a solemn and prolonged conference in the Executive Chamber on Monday. It was a homogeneous group. There were other lesser lights there, but we leave them out of the reckoning. It was determined that Gov. BLACK should be a candidate for renomination, and that he would stay in the field "until the last ballot had been counted in the convention."

Did any man seriously seeking that great office ever present himself to the people against such a background? GEORGE ALDRIDGE, the tough spoilsman, who has made the abuse of public trusts the study and practice of his life, who stuffed the canal payrolls with the names of his Republican henchmen, who is the central figure and the man most deeply smirched in the canal scandal. "LOU" PAYN, the old lobbyist, who was obliged to confess on the witness stand that his business at Albany for years had been that of using his "influence" with members of the Legislature for or against bills in the interest of the corporations that employed him, a man whose reputation is rank and odious, whose appointment as Superintendent of the Insurance Department was an act so scandalous that the people of the State stood aghast at it and were amazed at the hardihood of Gov. BLACK in making it. They are a matchless pair of side partners for a Gubernatorial candidate. But with BLACK between them one notes a high and fine congruity in the trio. In aims and moral standards, in character and record, they are in close affinity. The Black ticket of course will bear all three names: For Governor, BLACK; for Controller, ALDRIDGE; for Treasurer, PAYN. Platform: We are the platform.

In truth BLACK dies hard and ungracefully. He talks of carrying the contest into the convention. He proposes to fight PLATT, and he enters the lists in this desperate bad company. Has the man lost his reason? What sort of an impression would a candidate appearing with such sponsors make upon the people of the State? GIBBS is a white-winged angel compared to these men, and Silver Dollar SMITH entering a room where they sat in conference would at once give the place an air of piety.

Our overcredulous contemporaries accept from this band of political outlaws a story of their plot to frighten PLATT. They have prepared a statement, so the story runs, which will show up PLATT'S connection with corporation legislation at Albany. We have always supposed that PLATT was up to his ears in schemes to get bills passed or defeated in the interest of corporations. No doubt PAYN and BLACK could make horrible disclosures about him. But they will do nothing of the kind. Indeed, neither BLACK, PAYN, nor ALDRIDGE can afford to resort to reprisals in their contest with the boss. If they have his guilty secrets they will guard them. Exposure is a game two can play at, and there is not the slightest doubt that PLATT could make them one and all bitterly regret engaging in the pastime. He lives in a glass house, just as they do, but in his garden there are more and bigger stones.

We think we take no risk in predicting that Gov. BLACK will become distinctly less of a fighting man as the canvass progresses, and that at the last he will withdraw his name. That would be not only more decorous but safer.

INVESTIGATE THESE STORIES.

Since the return of the members of the First Naval Battalion who formed the crew of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee some very unpleasant stories have been adrift as to their treatment by two of the officers of the navy attached to the ship. The vessel was commanded by Commander BROWNSON, and the executive officer, the navigator and the Paymaster came from the regular service. The other officers were members of our naval battalion. Many of the enlisted men of the battalion declare that Lieut. HUBBARD, the executive officer, and Lieut. CUTLER, the navigator, treated them unkindly. It is not averred that these officers committed any brutal act, but that they habitually used sneering and insulting language to the men under them, and that they frequently applied opprobrious epithets of a kind to hurt men's feelings and provoke them to acts of insubordination.

These stories may or may not be true. It may be that the naval militiamen, unaccustomed to the severe discipline of the regular service, regarded as excessively harsh some expressions which seamen of the navy would not have noticed. On the other hand, if either of the officers named made use of the phrases which have been quoted by some of the volunteer sailors they were guilty of violating the commands of the articles for the government of the United States Navy. These articles distinctly state that any person who "quarrels with, strikes, or assaults, or uses provoking or reproachful words, gestures, or menaces toward any person in the navy" may receive "such punishment as a court-martial may adjudge."

If, as some of the naval militiamen declare, Lieuts. HUBBARD and CUTLER called the volunteer sailors "landlubbers," or applied other faunting epithets to them, sometimes prefaced by profane adjectives, they rendered themselves liable to trial by court-martial. This matter calls for investigation, and Secretary LONG, for the honor of the navy, which has come out of the war with such a clean record, ought to see that it is investigated. If the stories are untrue Lieuts. HUBBARD and CUTLER have a right to demand that they shall be officially cleared of any blame. Other officers of the navy, who are jealous of the honor of their corps, will hope to see them so cleared.

But if the naval militiamen are prepared to prove their assertions before a court-martial they ought to be made to do so, and the offending officers ought to be punished. There was every reason why the naval volunteers should be treated with consideration. They had given much valuable time to the acquisition of the rudiments of nautical knowledge. In that acquisition they had undergone considerable discomfort and spent money. When the call to arms came they cheerfully enlisted as seamen in the navy, and gave up comfortable homes and the luxuries of metropolitan life to stand watches in all kinds of weather, coal and scrub ships, sleep in hammocks, eat sailor fare, and take their chances under the guns of the enemy.

They may not have been expert seamen at the outset, but they were the material out of which good seamen are made. And they were not only willing, but anxious to perform their entire duty. They were at the very least entitled to the same treatment as the articles demand for the seamen of the regular navy. If they received it, the accused officers ought to be placed before the public in the proper light. If they did not receive it, they are entitled to redress.

DISARMAMENT.

It might be expected that the Italian Government would be heartily in favor of the Czar's proposal to disarm, as the cable informs us that it is. Italy is the one power upon whom the burden of armament has rested with the most crushing weight. Years ago Sir CHARLES DILKE showed that she had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy and exhaustion by her anxiety to rank as a first-class military and naval power, and to remain in the Dreibund as an equal partner with Germany and Austria. A nation of thirty millions which maintains in peace an army of a quarter of a million, readily expansible to a million in case of war, and a great navy cannot but be in straits. Italy owes $100,000,000, and in spite of the crushing weight of taxation she puts upon her people her credit is not of the first class. Italian five per cents are quoted at some ten points below par. No wonder that the Government hails a proposal for disarmament.

It has not yet appeared that the Czar's proposal is taken very seriously, except in France, where it is seriously resented. But in that very resentment seems to lie a suggestion of success. In his famous speech insisting on an increase of the German Army, BISMARCK, as we have already reminded our readers, said that the attitude of France was the only obstacle to general disarmament. France has not renounced and will not renounce her purpose to recover Alsace and Lorraine. But if all the rest of Europe assents to a proportional reduction of armaments and the maintenance of the "status quo" France's purpose will not signify. She cannot carry it out until she feels able to beat Germany single handed, and that time is a long way off. Meanwhile the rest of Europe could disarm. Even Germany could do away with a great part of her force, for BISMARCK'S contention was that it was necessary for her to be in a position to meet France and Russia both, and to be ready for an invasion at once on her eastern and her western frontiers. The reduction of Russia's army would enable her proportionately to reduce that part of her army which is meant to meet Russia, while she could still make head against France. France alone could in that case subject herself to the full weight of her present burden, and it is likely that the French people would tire of the expense of going armed to the teeth when their country was alone in that condition.

A "PRONOUNCED ROYALIST."

M. le Comte DE BÉGON DE LAROUZIERE said some things about the Dreyfus case yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. What he said should not be treated lightly. The Count, according to his own words, is a "pronounced Royalist." This affirmation has an interesting significance; it means that the Count is a type of the Faubourg St. Germain.

Almost for thirty years the dwellers of that aristocratic quarter of Paris have been severe sufferers from a chronic disease that the antitoxin of the republic has failed in any degree to attenuate. This disease, in its advanced form so inimical to a liberal and free government, is called "l'Esprit Militaire." Be they Bonapartists, Legitimists, or Orléanists, the people of the Faubourg are all sufferers from it. The Bourbon-Orléanist pretender Duc d'Orléans was a very ill patient last Winter, when from his exile he addressed a letter to the French Army in which he gave evidence of his esteem for the General Staff, his absolute faith in the infallibility of a French court-martial and incidentally his contempt for EMILE ZOLA. The explanation why this disease is cultivated is very simple: With the army dominant, the chances for the advent of a "man-on-horseback" are propitious. This "man-on-horseback" the royalists hope will be Prince LOUIS PHILIPPE ROBERT DUC D'ORLEANS.

As a typical "pronounced Royalist," therefore, the Count's logic is brief but conclusive: French courts-martial are infallible; a French court-martial found DREYFUS guilty; therefore DREYFUS is guilty. The possibility that a court-martial, like a civil tribunal, might be subject to error is beyond the bounds of reason. It is all very simple.

The Count does not believe that there will be a revision of the case, and would even back up his theory with promised gifts. We believe the Count to be a trifle rash. We cannot but think that the French public, who have been slaves to the military fetich and who reasoned with the same delicate logic as the Count, must have had their religion severely shaken by the revelations of the last week. Certainly the articles from the Paris press quoted in the cable dispatches would seem to indicate that the logic of a "pronounced Royalist" was surely losing weight over there.

The Count has grave misgivings concerning what would happen if DREYFUS were retried and set free. He prophesies a revolution. We are inclined to think that the revolution would be confined to the Faubourg St. Germain, where severe applications of genuine republican doctrine might effectually and forever eradicate "l'Esprit Militaire" in its present pernicious form.

Like a beautiful woman of strong sensibilities, Paris is sometimes hysterical, but "beneath the superficial agitation," as M. POINCARE remarked the other day, "our country retains a deep sense of unruffled wisdom." M. le Comte DE BEGON DE LAROUZIERE may be surprised at the rapidity with which that wisdom is coming to the surface.

DELUSIONS SWEPT AWAY.

It is only a few days since the Surgeon General was informing press interviewers, and through them the country at large, that duty chained him to his desk in Washington, and that for him to make a personal inspection of any of the camps was as impossible as it was needless. Since then Dr. STERNBERG'S name has appeared several times in the newspapers, and the work of himself and his subordinates has been the subject of rather frequent and rather earnest conversation in a good many States.

Possibly as a result of this general interest in his conduct of the Medical Department, the doctor has broken the chains of executive duty, and has appeared at Montauk Point, quite unheralded, so far as anybody knows, and obviously eager to see what basis there is for the "intolerant clamor and irresponsible assault" of which he has been the victim. Departmental affairs, meanwhile, are presumably at a complete standstill, but in compensation for that all our apprehensions about the situation at Camp Wikoff are removed, all our indignation dissipated.

For Dr. STERNBERG declares that the camp is ideal, that its arrangement is perfect, that its management is excellent, and that what little illness exists there is chiefly the result of homesickness. This is indeed good news, and the New York physicians, divines, and every-day citizens who have been making such a fuss about nothing must be in a state of considerable mental confusion. Especial embarrassment must be felt by the misguided medicine men who have seen all the symptoms of advanced typhoid in scores of nostalgic convalescents, sent away from the camp to picnic in the streets of Long Island City and the Borough of Manhattan. Hereafter, we hope, they will know that the temperature of a homesick man is 105, that he has a rose rash, and that a railroad pass is all the prescription he needs.

WISDOM FROM THE GUN DECK.

In the course of a theatrical performance which "opened the season" in a neighboring city this week, one of the actors was compelled by the exigencies of his rôle to assert that the whole Spanish navy could be beaten with no better missiles than "an armful of snowballs." The declaration was made with vigor enough to cover its absurdity, and the audience responded with the anticipated applause.

After the play was over a sailor from one of the warships now in this port presented himself at the box office and asked to see the manager. The man was in full uniform and entirely sober, so his request was heard with respect and the manager was summoned. As soon as he arrived the sailor with great seriousness protested against the actor's boast as to what could be done with snowballs. "It took good men and well armed ships," he asserted, "to do up the Spanish fleet, and anybody who says the job was easy insults the American Navy."

The justice of Jack's grievance was admitted, and he went away content, with a promise that the offensive line should be cut out. Presumably the promise has been kept, and if it has not been it should be, for nothing shows worse taste or worse judgment than contemptuous remarks about the courage or the prowess of a vanquished foe. Magnanimous conquerors could not make them, wise ones would not. There is no glory in an easy victory, and the real soldier is cautious enough to credit his enemy with strength before the battle is on, and to praise his courage after it is over. To do so is calculated both to assuage the stings of defeat and increase the joys of triumph. Ungenerous derision does neither.

More trouble for Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN! Like the starling, he wants to get out, and unsympathetic superiors—superiors in a military sense, be it hastily added—refuse to open the door of his cage. Thus the Colonel's run of mysteriously persistent ill luck continues. Instead of having an opportunity to lead charges and win glory, he has been hidden away in a camp which nothing bigger than mosquitoes has attacked, and which has been shunned by all the reporters. Now that the political dull season is over, this sequestration has become almost unendurable, but to pathetic appeals for release, he hears only the whispered answer, "Resign!" And of course he doesn't want to resign. Resignation while peace remains only provisional hath an ill savor, and would put the finishing touch on an "army record" already dismal enough. In all seriousness, the case is a hard one, and the Colonel is justified in talking—in his sleep—about conspiracies. There is more than enough evidence of them to base a dream upon.

OUR NEGLECTED REGULARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow space in your valuable paper to print the following? Our newspapers of late have been so filled with the deeds of bravery of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Rough Riders that one naturally asks himself, What is the use of regulars when volunteers can do it all? In all the generous outpouring of praise only a scant word here and there has been seen about our brave regulars, and yet everybody knows it was our little handful of "Congress" neglected regulars that saved the honor of our glorious country in front of Santiago. Nobody disputes the bravery of the volunteer, but it takes discipline as well as bravery and a willingness to fight to accomplish the end that was attained at Santiago.

The volunteer has been paraded and feasted, and his bravery has been sung long and loud, far and near; he has been loaded with delicacies, while his neighbor, the brave regular, has been feeding his famished stomach on hard tack. The volunteer, when he leaves the hospital, has his friends, known and unknown, to load him with delicacies; the regular, when he leaves the hospital, goes back to munch his hard tack and soothe his weakened stomach with bacon, yet never a word of comfaint does he utter.

It will be noticed that the complaints that have flooded the country of late have all come from the volunteer; the regular has borne his trials in silence, as becomes a good soldier, all of which goes to show that we need a larger army made up of the material of which our regulars are composed, and which fact it is to be hoped Congress will note. Now, let us be just as well as generous. When attention was called by THE NEW YORK TIMES to the fact that our regulars were getting no delicacies, it was immediately remedied. Let us parade our regular up Broadway, so we can see what he looks like; we want to cheer the men who saved the honor of our country in Cuba. He has an appetite and a heart; let us feast his appetite with good things, and cheer his heart by a little mention of his brave deeds. It is not within his province to complain; yet his heart must be sore to think his countrymen have forgotten him.

A LOYAL AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1898.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Louisiana passed into the possession of the United States some concern was felt by the sisters in charge of the Order of St. Ursula, at New Orleans, lest its rights or privileges might be curtailed or its property interests endangered by the change of sovereignty. Letters were written by the sisters in charge to both Jefferson and Madison expressing their solicitude, and the following replies are preserved in the archives of the convent:

Washington, May 15,1804.

To the Sister Therese de St. Xavier Farjon, Superioress, and to the Nuns of the Order of St. Ursula at New Orleans:

I have received, holy sisters, the letter you have written me, wherein you express anxiety for the property invested in your institution by the former Governments of Louisiana. The principles of the Constitution and Government of the United States are a sure guarantee that it will be preserved to you sacred and inviolate, and that your institution will be permitted to govern itself according to its own voluntary rules, without any interference from the civil authority.

I salute you, holy sisters, with friendship and respect, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Washington, April 24, 1809.

Madam: I have received your letter of the 11th of March with the sentiments due for the respect and confidence which it expresses on the part of the pious institution which you superintend.

In a country where all rights, religious as well as civil, are protected by the laws, and guaranteed by an enlightened public opinion, the best of securities exists for the tranquillity and esteem of those whose labors are devoted to the conscientious pursuits of laudable objects.

Therefore, it only remains to assure you that, however inferior to my predecessor in other merits, my dispositions are equally friendly to the task of training youth in the paths of virtue and useful knowledge, and that, with my thanks for the prayers for which I am indebted to the piety of your religious community, I offer mine for the happiness of the members composing it.

JAMES MADISON.

Should the Philippines be transferred to the sovereignty of the United States, there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Catholics in this country that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Roman Catholic Church and its members in these islands. Roman Catholicism flourishes where religious freedom is assured to all sects.

In view of the discussion which has arisen in regard to the monastic orders in our new dependencies in the Atlantic and Pacific, I think the letters of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison upon an almost similar question will be of public interest.

T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.

333 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

GORDON WAS SENT TO HIS DOOM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of the 5th you allude to the martyr Gordon's act of going to Khartoum as voluntary and of his own folly. It was nothing of the sort. He was recalled against his wish from a sojourn on the Continent and sent to his doom by a cheeseparing, cowardly Government under the leadership of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who, as in all his foreign policies, dilly-dallied until all over the globe he trailed the British flag in the dust of dishonor. However brilliant his domestic acts, it was otherwise in his foreign. Now that Americans are becoming more interested in British foreign politics, it is well to note that for fourteen years hundreds of thousands, millions of us Britishers have waited and watched and watched and waited for the months and years to go past until Gordon was avenged, and we hope the Sirdar will catch the Khalifa and Osman Digna, so that Slatin Pasha and the brave white captives held in Khartoum may be rewarded at seeing him dragged behind an army mule before their eyes.

The Spanish war is bringing home to Americans what it means to lose brothers and relatives in the cause of humanity and imperial expansion, and we Britishers are going to watch and wait, maybe another fourteen years, maybe not, so help us Cecil Rhodes, until the other great Gladstonian crime is avenged, viz., Majuba Hill.

The great Zulu war against Cetewayo was fought to preserve these rascally thieving Boers from being annihilated by the Zulus, who are and were their military superiors. The writer lost a number of schoolmates and relatives in those campaigns, and while the British mind is patient under reverse, it looks as if it may not be long now before Krügerism is upset, and but for the little Englanders under Mr. Gladstone the Transvaal and the Soudan would have been free fifteen years ago. P. R. S.

New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

THE SIGNAL CORPS MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication by you of the letters of L. A. M. and C. V. S. in yesterday's edition encourages me to write a few lines in regard to governmental matters in re the army. A friend of mine in the West, who has a son in the Third United States Volunteer Signal Corps, (Second Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., Brooklyn,) enlisted as one of the supplementary section, asks me why, in the face of all the pending horrors both at home and in Cuba, that organization was ordered some twelve days since to Santiago de Cuba. He says: "The war is over—there was no 'glory' to be gained—and Santiago and miles about it is the unhealthiest spot on the globe."

As the result of inquiry I have learned that the bright young fellows of the Second Signal Corps of our State were sent to Santiago to do the work of mechanics and laborers at erecting telegraph lines, (no wigwagging in it.) Their pay—Sergeants, Corporals, and privates—averages, as near as I can ascertain—about $37 per month. Skilled linemen and operators would not go to Cuba for three times the money, some would not go at any wage, and yet salaried positions at home must be sacrificed and deadly risks incurred in order to save expense to Gen. Greely's department. On behalf of my friend I protest against this abuse of our signalmen. There are regulars enough in Greely's end of affairs to superintend such telegraph line builders as may be had, either within or without our borders. SUPERINTENDENT.

New York, Sept. 5, 1898.

STEEL PLATES FOR ABROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When in New York I read THE TIMES. When away I read every extract from your paper which I may run across.

Last night The Montreal Daily Witness published your article, "The Passing of Protection." This I read with great interest, the more so because I have seen during the last few days large quantities of steel plates being shipped from this port by the Beaver Line of steamships to Liverpool. Of course I inquired into this shipment of "coals to Newcastle," and I find that the Illinois Steel Company has made a contract with the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company of Belfast, Ireland, to supply it with 100,000 tons of steel ship plates, of which thirty-four carloads have been delivered to the Beaver Line this week for shipment to Belfast via Liverpool, seventy cars more are in the Grand Trunk yards awaiting shipment, and the balance of the contract will follow.

When I studied the United States tariff the iron and steel industries were infants in need of protection. The steel infant now looks full grown, but the United States transportation companies seem to me in need of somebody to look after their interests.

I give you the facts in the rough, and should like very much to read your comments. If it is news to you and you speak of it, will you oblige me with a copy of THE TIMES containing your views. U. S.

Montreal, P. Q., Sept. 4, 1898.

Treatment of Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I took up THE TIMES this morning just after a call from one of our soldier boys. He did not complain, although twenty-four hours more at Montauk would probably have carried him over the fatal line with dysentery. His simple story was enough. For this reason it was hard to credit the letter from Newburg, entitled "A Contented Soldier." Its tone is certainly in marked contrast with the almost universal verdict. I read it again, and am inclined to think that it has drawn its inspiration from "drinking the good Kentucky whisky, &c." Its implied slant upon fellow-soldiers is to be deplored.

REV. WAYLAND SPAULDING.

Bedford Park, New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

An Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is earnestly desired by a number of army ladies who are now living in the camp at Montauk to raise a moderate sum of money to aid the sick and convalescent soldiers, who frequently go off on sick leave absolutely penniless and alone. The Government furnishes them with their railroad ticket only, and if a sufficient sum can be raised to give each worthy man a few dollars to pay for food and other comforts on his homeward journey it will not only aid the soldier, but, in some cases, save his life. There can be no greater charity, for we reach a class of men who simply will never ask help from any outside association, but who will gladly enough accept a little parting present from the wife of his Captain or Surgeon. Any money sent to the address below will be most gratefully acknowledged, and personally expended by the ladies in charge. The demand is immediate. Address Travelers' Aid Society, Amagansett Post Office, Long Island.

F. P. LANE, Secretary.

NUGGETS.

Due to Capt. Dreyfus.

If it's proved that Dreyfus's sword in Paris was broken by means of forgery, it's as little as they can do to forge him a new one.—Philadelphia Times.

At the Bargain Counter.

He—A penny for your thoughts.

She—It's a bargain, but I'm afraid you will not get full value for your money.

He—Well, here's the penny. Now, what were you thinking of?

She—You.—Chicago News.

The Secret Out.

"Now, what," asked the interviewer, "led you to come out of Santiago Harbor?"

"We were drawn on," said the Spaniard, "by the smell of roast beef on the Brooklyn."—Philadelphia North American.

Trouble on the Mantlepiece.

"If you'll always give me full swing," observed the pendulum, "you will never have any trouble with your hands."

"I don't know," replied the clock. "If it wasn't for your going back and forth in my works I never would have any strikes."—Chicago Tribune.

Two Loves.

"I love my country," exclaimed the Patriot, "and I know no North, no South, no East, no West!"

Many cheered wildly; not so the Ordinary Person.

"I love," observed the Ordinary Person, with a hard, bitter smile, "red liquor with substantially equal results."—Detroit Journal.

TO ISAAC H. BROMLEY.

The following tribute to Isaac H. Bromley by William Winter, his associate for many years on The Tribune, was printed in that newspaper yesterday and will be read with interest by the many friends of both:

I. H. B.

DIED AUG. 11, 1898.

The dirge is sung, the ritual said,
No more the brooding organ weeps,
And, soft and green, the turf is spread
On that lone grave where BROMLEY sleeps.

Gone—in his ripe, meridian hour!
Gone—when the wave was at its crest!
And gentle Humor's perfect flower
Is turned to darkness and to rest.

No more those honest eyes will gleam
With torrid light of proud desire;
No more those fluent lips will teem
With Wit's gay quip or Passion's fire.

Forever gone! And with him fade
The dreams that Youth and Friendship know—
The frolic and the glee that made
The golden time of Long Ago.

The golden time! Ah, many a face—
And his the merriest of them all—
That made this world so sweet a place,
Is cold and still, beneath the pall.

His was the heart that overmuch
In human goodness puts its trust,
And his the keen satiric touch
That shrivels falsehood into dust.

His love was like the liberal air—
Embracing all, to cheer and bless;
And ev'ry grief that mortals share
Found pity in his tenderness.

His subtle vision deeply saw,
Through piteous webs of human fate,
The motion of the sov'reign law
On which all tides of being wait.

No sad recluse, no bookish drone,
His mirthful spirit blithely poured,
In many a crescent frolic shone—
The light of many a festal board.

No pompous pedant, did he feign
A dull conceit of Learning's store;
But not for him were writ in vain
The statesman's craft, the scholar's lore.

Fierce for the right, he bore his part
In strife with many a valiant foe;
But Laughter winged his polished dart,
And Kindness tempered ev'ry blow.

No selfish purpose marked his way;
Still for the common good he wrought,
And still enriched the passing day
With sheen of wit and sheaves of thought.

Shrine him, New England, in thy breast!
With wild flowers grace his hallow'd bed,
And guard with love his laurel'd rest,
Forever, with thy holiest dead!

For not in all the teeming years
Of thy long glory hast thou known
A being framed of smiles and tears,
Humor and force so like thine own!

And never did thy asters gleam,
Or through thy pines the night winds roll,
To soothe, in death's transcendent dream,
A sweeter or a nobler soul!

WILLIAM WINTER.

Santa Catalina Island, Pacific Ocean, Aug. 27, 1898.

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE FIGHT IN THE SOUDAN.

By H. G. Prout,

SOME TIME A COLONEL IN THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY.

If one undertakes to forecast the results of Sir Herbert Kitchener's splendid victory in the Soudan, he is immediately confronted by the difficulty that he cannot get hold of essential facts. Very few men in the world know what the policy of the British Government was in undertaking this last Soudan campaign, and very few men know what the further plans of the Government are as to extending the conquest or the permanent control. Within three weeks I have had some intimate talks with an old friend, a Colonel in the British Army, on duty at the War Office in London, who was for four years second in command of the Egyptian Army under Sir Herbert Kitchener. He was about as ignorant as the rest of us as to the past and present and future policy of his Government toward the Soudan. It is supposable that there is a definite and permanent plan, but obviously few people know what it is. When the field for conjecture is so unlimited, guessing is entertaining, but not conclusive, but at this moment a few words from a man who once knew well the country and the people may have some interest, and first it is perhaps not superfluous to make plain a few facts about Khartoum and Omdurman.

Khartoum stands in the point where the Blue Nile and the White Nile join, and fronts on the Blue Nile. Omdurman is on the left (or west) bank of the White Nile, northwest of Khartoum, and separated from it by the Blue Nile, which, just here, is about 1,000 yards wide. The two cities are at least three miles apart. When I knew them, Khartoum was a town of 40,000 people; it contained some buildings of cut stone and many of brick and unburned brick. It had cut stone quays, a dock yard, an arsenal, considerable machinery, for small repairs to boats, and engines, and the like, and the means of making powder and loading fixed cartridges. Omdurman was little more than a name; it was a landing place for Nile boats and a point of arrival and departure for caravans trading between Khartoum and the country west of the Nile. I do not remember any houses other than straw huts, although there may have been a few small mud houses, and there was almost no permanent population.

I have before me as I write a volume compiled in the Intelligence Division of the War Office, London, dated July 15, 1898, giving the latest authentic information about Khartoum and Omdurman. From this I learn that Khartoum is a complete ruin; the dock yard alone is kept up, and communication between it and Omdurman is maintained by submarine cable worked by former Government telegraph officials. Omdurman, on the contrary, has grown in fifteen years from nothing to a city said to have over 400,000 inhabitants. This I doubt; it would be enormously difficult to feed such a population concentrated at any one place in the Soudan, and I should be surprised to know that the population is over 100,000. This, however, is mere guesswork. The houses of the city are mostly straw huts, but there are many mud and brick houses and a few buildings of cut stone. The official part of the city is surrounded by a great wall, between 4,000 and 5,000 yards long, and said to be about 16 feet high and 4½ feet thick, and somewhere from six to twelve small forts are said to have been built outside the wall. At two or three points near Omdurman and Khartoum there are powder factories and magazines.

It may be asked why the Khalifa did not defend this position, instead of marching five or six miles north to attack the British in the open field. One can easily see two good reasons. The shells and rockets would have set fire to his straw city, and in an hour it would have been swept off the earth. Or, if the stronghold inside the great wall had escaped this destruction, it would still have been at the mercy of Kitchener's artillery. The Khalifa's guns are greatly inferior in range, if not in number, to those of the British-Egyptian army; they are mostly rifled brass pieces, at least twenty-five years old. The Mahdi took a few Krupp guns when Hicks Pasha's army was destroyed, but presumably there can be little ammunition left for these. My friend, the British Colonel, said that it was feared that the Khalifa would make his stand in the hills, northwest of Omdurman, and at least ten miles from the Nile, which would have made it hard to supply and water the forces attacking him, but apparently the Khalifa, the redoubtable Osman Digna, and other Generals behaved with headlong stupidity, and did just what Kitchener most wanted them to do. All of this, however, we can judge better when we have more facts.

It seems safe to assume that the overwhelming defeat of the Khalifa is the end of what we may still call Mahdism. It may well happen that among the western Baggara (cowherds) the Khalifa will find a refuge, 700 miles away from the Nile, and that for years there will be great areas of the Egyptian Soudan where the Khédive's power is not recognized. But over vast regions that power will soon be established, and probably it will be done with little more fighting. For years many of the chiefs of the Soudan have been anxious to break away from the power of the Khalifa, and indeed many of the best of them were reluctant to join the Mahdi. Now that that power is destroyed, we may expect a swift return to their allegiance to the Khédive.

The regions which will be brought under the Khédive's rule will be along the immediate Nile Valley as far south as it seems best to send troops and steamboats; the region up the Blue Nile for some hundreds of miles and the fertile plains between the two Niles, and, further, all the country between the Red Sea and the Nile as far south as the northern frontier of Abyssinia.

Over these great regions, many times larger than the Egyptian territory north of Wady Halfa, the British peace will soon be established in the name of the Khédive. Again life and property will be safe; indeed, safer than they were before the rebellion; again the people of the Soudan will be able to till and trade and accumulate property, and they will speedily have a better government than they ever had before—the sort of government that Gordon hoped to give them. It will take years for them to recover from the dreadful effects of the misrule of the Khalifa, the famine, the murder, the pillage, and the disease. The population must have decreased much in the last fifteen years, and such little accumulations as the people had made were long ago swept away, but the recovery will begin at once. At least one trade route better than ever existed before has been established by the building of the railroad across the Korosko desert, and we may reasonably expect that the railroad from Suakim to Berber, or some other Nile point, will soon be built.

One of Gordon's first works when he went up to the provinces of the equator at the head of the Nile was to establish steamer service between Khartoum and Lado. There is an unbroken reach of good water, nowhere less than four feet draught, and generally considerably more, for 1,010 miles as the Nile logs, or 970 more than 10 degrees of latitude. This steamer service can now be re-established, and the old equatorial provinces can be brought within twenty-five or thirty days of easy travel from Cairo.

Further than this we need not now speculate. Cecil Rhodes, a man of daring imagination, looks to steam communication by rail and water from Cairo to Cape Town, and is already taking steps to get the Cape railroads extended northward from Bulawayo to Tanganyika, something like 800 miles. Then he would have a steamer service on Lake Tanganyika, carrying him, say, 360 miles further north; then perhaps a railroad across, 180 miles, to the Victoria Lake, where he would get about 200 miles more steamer navigation, and then by railroads and steamers he would get down the Nile. When one considers, however, that he would have 800 miles of railroad from Bulawayo to Tanganyika and 360 miles of navigation on that lake, and at least 800 miles of rail and water journey from Tanganyika to Lado, at the head of the navigation on the White Nile, and then 1,000 miles from Lado to Khartoum, and that all this 3,000 miles is through a wilderness inhabited by savages, most of it a country of fevers, many hundred miles of it along the White Nile uninhabitable; when one considers all these things, it seems safe to assume that this magnificent project will not be carried out for a generation or two. Commercially it is absurd; strategically it is unnecessary; Mr. Rhodes can judge if it is worth while as a work of philanthropy. H. G. PROUT.

CHEERS FOR THE NEW QUEEN

Amsterdam Crowded with Enthusiastic Subjects, Who Join in Hailing the Young Ruler.

POMP AND SPLENDOR RULE

The Young Woman Who Is to Preside Over the Destinies of the Netherlands Speaks Fervently to the Multitudes.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—The events of yesterday were but the overture for far more important ceremonies to-day, upon the occasion of the long-awaited enthroning of Queen Wilhelmina, who came of age on Aug. 31. The day began with a salute of 101 guns and a majestic chorale performed by trumpeters from the crenellated towers of the five great churches of Amsterdam.

Crowds of people assembled early in the morning and took up positions from which to view the royal procession to the New Church, so called, although it is 400 years old, and by 10 o'clock the Damplatz presented a magnificent spectacle. The centre was cleared and the sides were densely thronged, the front places being reserved for the children of the orphanages. The multitudes were kept back by lines of troops of all arms.

From the principal gate of the palace to the church, between lines of naval cadets, was stretched a gay awning decorated with streamers, and velvet carpeting was laid over the short distance which the Queen had to traverse. At 10:35 the princely families of Saxe-Weimar and Wied drove to the church escorted by cavalry, with bands playing, drums beating, and the troops presenting arms.

Almost immediately afterward the Queen mother appeared in a state coach, which was surmounted by a gilt royal crown upon a crimson cushion. She received an ovation and was greeted with endless cheering and cries of "Long live the Queen mother!"

About ten minutes later the beating of drums and the blare of trumpets signaled the fact that Queen Wilhelmina had left the palace, and at that very moment the sun burst from the clouds in brilliancy, which was looked upon as being a happy augury for the young sovereign.

The Procession a Gorgeous Show.

The procession was headed by the King at Arms, with the heralds in their gorgeous, antique costumes, and bearing long trumpets adorned with pendant flags. But all the splendor of the royal retinue was overlooked by the vast crowds of people, whose eyes were turned upon the central figure of this imposing function—the young Queen, on foot, amid her people, decked with all the emblems of royalty. On her head was a diadem of diamonds, crown-shaped. Her robe was of white silk, with a long train, under a mantle of rich, red velvet, on which the Lions of Nassau were displayed in gold embroidery. The mantle was bordered with ermine. The sword of state was carried before the young Queen by a General.

Her Majesty carried herself with grace and fortitude, but her blanched cheeks were evidence of profound emotion inspired by the greatness of the occasion. The jewels worn by the young Queen were part of those stolen in Brussels on Sept. 9, 1869, and all of them were recovered by the police of New York a year later through information which a Frenchman named Roumage gave to the Dutch Minister at Washington.

It is impossible to adequately describe the acclamations which greeted the Queen. The roars of loyal cheers grew louder and more sustained as her Majesty proceeded to the church, which in the meantime had been filled with brilliantly robed ladies and uniformed civil and military authorities, naval officers and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The interior of the church disclosed a magnificent wealth of drapery, banners, palms, and flowers. In front of the chancel was the throne, of gorgeous crimson and gold velvet, with the crown, sceptre, and sword occupying stools. On the right of the throne were the members of the royal families, and on the left were the Indian Princes from the Dutch possessions.

As the procession of the Queen Mother entered the church the assembly arose and remained standing. The Queen Mother wore a low-necked dress of light mauve color, trimmed with lace and covered with pearls. On her head was a splendid tiara, and on her breast were displayed the insignia of the Dutch orders. The maids of honor and the ladies in waiting were dressed in beautiful costumes, blazing with diamonds. They followed the Queen Mother, who took up a position on the left of the throne, but who remained standing until the arrival of her daughter, the sovereign.

Queen Wilhelmina Arrives.

Suddenly the King at Arms, from the portal of the church, heralded the arrival of Queen Wilhelmina, who entered the building escorted by a train of Generals, each bearing an emblazoned banner. The choir, which included the greatest artists of Holland, sang, "Wilhelmus von Nassauwe."

The Queen, looking well in her robes of state, bowed from side to side as she passed on to the throne, and, reaching it, she turned and again bowed and took her seat. A moment later her Majesty arose, and, in a clear and perfectly calm voice, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the States General: Since the death of my never-lamented father and until I have completed my eighteenth year, the Government has been in the hands of my mother. I have now assumed the Government, and I have issued a proclamation to my well-beloved people. The hour has now arrived when, amid the faithful States General and invoking the holp name of God, I shall pledge myself to the people of the Netherland, to maintain their rights and privileges. On this day I draw more closely the solemn tie existing between myself and my people. The very ancient union of the Netherlands and of the House of Orange is confirmed afresh.

"Beautiful is my vocation. Beautiful is my task. I am happy and grateful to be able to govern the Netherlands people, a nation small in numbers but great in virtue of its strength of character. It esteem it a privilege and a pleasing duty to devote my strength to the prosperity and welfare of our fatherland. The house of Orange can never, yea, never do enough for the Netherlands. I need your support and co-operation, and I am convinced you will lend me it, in order that we may be able to work together for the honor and prosperity of our Netherlands people. May this be the aim of our life, and may God bless you and my labors for the salvation of the fatherland."

Takes the Usual Oath.

This first public utterance of the Queen to her people was listened to with profound emotion. Her enunciation was so perfect that her clear voice penetrated to the furthest recesses of the church. After the address the Queen sat for a few moments, and then again arose, and recited, in the same clear tones, the usual oath to uphold the Constitution, defend the independence of the country, protect the liberty of her subjects, using therefor all legal means, "as a good King should."

After the Queen's speech, in accordance with tradition, Van Eamnes, the President of the First Chamber, advanced to the throne and said:

"We receive and invest you, in the name of the Netherlands people and in virtue of the Constitution, as Queen. We swear we will maintain your inviolability and the rights of your crown. We swear to do all that good and faithful States General should do. So help us, God."

The usher then announced the names of the members of the chambers loudly, each rising as his name was called and responding, "So help me, Almighty God," save the Baptist members, who replied, "I promise it."

Thus was the investiture completed, but the solemnity of the occasion, the exceptional circumstances, the youth and sex of the monarch, and the deep sincerity with which she voiced her closing words, so deeply impressed all present that some time elapsed before the effect passed off, and there were few eyes which were not dimmed with tears.

"Long Live the Queen!"

But after a few moments of silence a great shout of "Long live the Queen!" broke out, and was three times repeated.

Soon afterward the Queen left the church, her mother following her, and returned to the palace. As the Queen and the Queen mother passed on their way to the palace there were renewed acclamations from the people, and when their Majesties entered the palace, four heralds stepped out upon the balcony. Their appearance stilled the concourse into a dead silence, which was broken by a silvery trumpet peal, followed by the voice of the senior herald, announcing that Queen Wilhelmina had been invested Queen of the Netherlands.

While the saluting guns which greeted the proclamation were still booming, the young Queen, wearing the regalia, appeared and was welcomed by a mighty roar of delight. She made a beautiful, historic picture. When her mother followed the two stood, hand in hand, bowing to the upturned faces of their hosts of subjects.

Later in the day the Queens drove around the city and viewed the decorations. Their carriage was drawn by six horses, and was attended by a Guard of Honor. The carriage containing the Prince and Princess Von Wied and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar followed.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS SENT.

President McKinley Greeted the Netherlands Queen in Advance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department three months ago took the necessary steps to extend the congratulations of our Government to Wilhelmina upon her accession to the throne of the Netherlands. Mr. Newell, our Minister at The Hague, was properly instructed, leaving to his discretion the language in which the congratulations were to be couched, and was also equipped with a special letter of credence, a movement made necessary by the change in sovereigns.

This course was adopted instead of sending a special envoy with the President's words of congratulation, as is customary, in accordance with the expressed wish of the Netherlands Government, which preferred to regard the change in sovereigns as a domestic rather than an international function.

REVELRY AT AMSTERDAM.

Brilliant Illuminations and Several Banquets Close the Gay Season.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—There are general illuminations throughout the city to-night on a magnificent scale. The Queen and the Queen mother drove together in an open carriage to view the scene, and met everywhere with an enthusiastic reception from the immense crowds. The day passed off without an untoward incident of any kind.

At the banquet at the palace this evening, which was attended by the States General, Queen Wilhelmina proposed the following toast:

"My heart urges me to give expression to the wishes filling my soul for the welfare of my country and people. I ask you to drink the health of the Fatherland. Long live the Fatherland."

The President of the First Chamber of the States General, Dr. Van Naamen van Remnes, in returning thanks, proposed the health of her Majesty.

The Amsterdam Communal Council gave a banquet this evening at the Zoological Gardens to the foreign journalists attending the enthronement ceremony and festivities. Several correspondents made speeches in eulogy of Queen Wilhelmina and the Netherlands.

Colonial Dames to Queen Wilhelmina.

The following telegram of congratulation was sent to Queen Wilhelmina yesterday by the Society of Colonial Dames of this State:

"The Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York, descendants of the noble Hollanders who, in planting the New Netherlands in America, sowed the seeds of freedom in the New World, send warmest greetings and congratulations to her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands. "JUSTINE VAN RENSSELAER TOWNSEND."

JAGO AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

Chief Officer of the Britannic Has a Hearing Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—J. W. Jago, Chief Officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, and John Kynaston, Third Officer of the same steamer, were brought up on examination again to-day in the Bow Street Police Court, having been remanded on Friday last, charged with being concerned in the robbery of transatlantic mails.

Detective Escott of Jersey City, N. J., testified regarding the happenings in connection with the case in that city.

THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.

Memorial Tower to John Cabot's Landing on the American Continent.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 6.—There was an important gathering here to-day at the opening of the Memorial Tower, on the crest of Brandon Hill, erected by subscription to commemorate the fourth centenary of John Cabot's discovery of the Continent of America.

The Marquis of Dufferin made a speech, extolling the friendship existing between the two nations, and he then opened the door with a golden key, which he afterward handed to the Mayor.

Among other things, he said:

"I believe the British and American Foreign Offices are the only ones that really understand the meaning of each other's dispatches. Despite the cynical and pessimistic views expressed in some places that the rapprochement is only evanescent, I believe that but for England's attitude during the recent war, the ultimate settlement might have been very different, and, when it is remembered that this action on our part was purely disinterested and inspired solely by the community of the two peoples, which led us to approve the motive that moved the United States to intervene in Cuba, it may be fairly anticipated that our attitude, at a critical turning point in their destinies, will have made a lasting impression upon the memory and conscience of the American people, and will lead to a conviction that the peace of the world and the general prosperity of the human kind are best promoted by harmonious co-operation between the United States and the mother country and the multitudinous English-speaking communities."

GERMANY AND BRITAIN AGREE.

Stated Positively that There Has Been a Partial Alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has complete confirmation of the existence of an Anglo-German agreement, which is mainly commercial; but, the paper adds, which provides a basis for the adjustment of all differences regarding territorial questions in all parts of the world.

The Pall Mall Gazette also published alleged details of the agreement said to have been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany; but they were not cabled to The Associated Press, as the officials of the Foreign Office here said they were far beyond the truth. The Foreign Office officials added that the agreement is yet incomplete. It relates generally to Anglo-German interests in China, Africa, and elsewhere, but it is not precise in its stipulations.

COMMENT ON DREYFUS CASE.

Paris Papers Generally Believe that Revision Will Be Ordered.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Figaro to-day says that Gen. Saussier refused to accept the War portfolio because he had been connected, as Military Governor of Paris, with the Dreyfus case, and he therefore considered that he should leave to another the settlement of this matter.

The newspapers confirm the report that the acceptance by Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, of the Ministry of War, was due to President Faure's insistence. Some of the papers praise his acceptance of the office under the existing difficulties of the situation and attack M. Cavalgnac, the late Minister of War, declaring that his action in resigning was tactless and illogical.

The newspapers regard the revision of the Dreyfus case as being assured, saying that the prisoner's counsel will now make strenuous efforts to secure a public retrial. The Matin says that Col. Picquart yesterday signed a demand for the provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

The Government denies the rumors of the death of Dreyfus, and the fact that M. Faure has left the capital is regarded as indicating that matters will be quiet for a time.

Nicaragua's Foreign Debt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Consul Sorsby, at San Juan del Norte, reports to the State Department that the foreign debt of Nicaragua is $1,382,086, and that the interest (4 per cent.) has been scrupulously and promptly met and paid in full, in spite of the political troubles and other serious drains upon the resources of the country. The Consul says he makes this statement as a correction of a statement previously made by him, that the debt was larger and that the Government was in default for two years' interest.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

Society Women Vie with the Animals in Making the Event Brilliant to a Degree.

AWARDS GIVE SATISFACTION

Many Lady Riders and Whips in the Arena—A Skillful Exhibition of Polo Playing—Cornelius Vanderbilt's Prize.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The second day of the Newport Horse Show was even more largely attended than the opening yesterday. The demand for seats was so great that extra ones had to be placed in front of the grand stand. The costumes of the ladies were remarkable for their elegance, and promenading about the box seats and grounds was freely indulged in.

The exhibition itself was a marvel of horseflesh beauty, while there was a noticeable number of lady riders and whips, among whom were Mrs. Beach, Miss Beach, Miss French, Mrs. John Russell Gladding, Mrs. Charles H. Wilson, Mrs. Squires of the New York Riding Academy, and Miss Alice C. Rogers.

The four-in-hand brakes and coaches were numerously exhibited and splendidly handled by Messrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Charles A. Badouine, Charles F. Bates, Robert L. Gerry, and Aurel Batonyi. In the hunter class the horsemanship of Sidney Holloway, S. Elliott, and Henry B. Kane was heartily applauded.

The pace of the horses exhibited by Cornelius Vanderbilt easily won them first prize in their class. Charles F. Bates and E. D. Jordan each received a tremendous ovation, the former for his four-in-hand exhibition, and the latter for his tandem, which was considered one of the handsomest exhibits thus far shown.

The decisions of the judges were commended, and general satisfaction was expressed with their awards. During the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt arrived. They became the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and received their many friends during the afternoon.

During the polo pony exhibits Messrs. J. M. Waterbury, Fred H. Allen, and Albert C. Bostwick gave a skillful exhibition of polo playing in all its stages.

The summary was as follows:

Ladies' Saddle Horses, Class 40.—Ladies' saddle horses, 15 hands or over. First prize, $50; second prize, $25. 1, Gorgeous, Thomas W. Lawson; 2, Exclusive, Grand Billiot; 3, Milord, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson; H. C., Patsy McCord, E. E. T. H. Talmage.

Paces of Horses Shown Before an Omnibus, Class 22.—Paces of horses to be shown before an omnibus, horses over 15 and under 16 hands, to be practically sound, with good manners, omnibus to count 30 per cent., harness 20 per cent., servant's liveries 20 per cent. If, in the opinion of the judges, an exhibit is absolutely deficient in any one of the above qualifications, such exhibit shall not be considered. The entire exhibit must be the property of the exhibitor. Prize, $50. 1, Vulcan and Venus, C. Vanderbilt; 2, Harley, T. Proctor.

Horse Harness, Class 8.—Horses over 14 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 15 hands. First prize, $50; second, $25. 1, The Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates; 2, Delight, Thomas M. Hilliard; 3, Elegance II., E. D. Jordan; H. C., Actress, William C. Dulles.

Three Polo Ponies, Class 48.—Polo pony 14 hands, 1 inch or under, to be shown with mallet and hall, harness to count 50 per cent., conformation and soundness 50 per cent.; prize, $50. 1, Imp. Moonlight, Frederick H. Allen; 2, Spanlard, Robert L. Gerry; H. C., K. T., Albert C. Bostwick.

Paces of High Steppers, Class 18.—Pace of high steppers over 15 hands, (same conditions as Class 15.) prize, $50. 1, Coxey and Brown Coronada, C. F. Bates; 2, H. I. and High Tide, C. F. Bates; 3, Aladdin and Mate, Harry Payne Whitney; H. C., Brilliance and Botanic, R. M. C. Lord.

Harness Tandems, Class 25.—Harness tandem, wheeler under 14 hands, 3 inches. First prize, $50; second, $20; 1, Elegance II. and Eccles Wonder, E. D. Jordan; 2, Mr. Slap and Colinette, Bryce J. Allan; H. C., Jack-a-Dandy and Mary Woulain's, William Pittauer.

Hackney Mares, Class 5.—Mare, 3 years old or over; first prize, $50; second, $25; 1, Viscountess, E. D. Jordan; 2, Elegance II., E. D. Jordan; 3, Luodamia, E. D. Jordan.

Four-in-Hand, Class 30.—Best team 15 hands or over; prize, $50; 1, team, Charles F. Bates; 2, team, Robert L. Gerry; 3, Charles A. Baudouine; H. C., Charles F. Bates.

Harness and Saddle Horses, Class 37.—For the best harness and saddle horse, to be shown in harness first and under saddle afterward; prize $50. 1, Gorgeous, Thomas W. Lawson; 2, Baby, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind; 3, Exclusive, Grand & Elliott; H. C. Caliph, E. D. Jordan.

High Steppers, Class 19.—High steppers not exceeding 15 hands, mouth, style, conformation, and hock action also considered; prize, $50. 1, The Whirl of the Town, C. F. Bates; 2, Delight, Thomas M. Hilliard; 3, Elegance II., E. D. Jordan; H. C., Lieutenant Wilkes, George B. Hulme.

Four-in-Hands, Class 29.—Best team under 15 hands; prize, $50. 1, team, George B. Hulme; 2, team, Arthur T. Kemp.

Hunters, Open to All, Class 45.—First prize, $75; second, $25. 1, Hurricane, H. P. Whitney; 2, Red Oak, Grand & Elliott; 3, Greylock, J. Holloway; H. C., Roanoake, Col. Baker.

Horses Shown Over Hunting Obstacles, Class 46.—Open to hunters, to be shown over hunting obstacles not to exceed five feet in height. 1, Red Oak, Grand & Elliott; 2, Hurricane, H. P. Whitney; 3, Greylock, J. Holloway.

NOTABLE GUESTS AT NEWPORT.

Many Dinner Parties Given to the Visitors—Rough Rider's Body Identified by His Wife.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will arrive here on Sept. 24, to remain a few days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinland.

The members of Babbit Post of Bristol have signified their intention of being in the escort line when the naval parade occurs here, which will be next week most likely.

D. O. Mills is visiting his son, Ogden Mills.

Henry Whitwell has returned from Boston.

Ralph N. Ellis has gone to Westchester for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jordan and Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston are passing the week here.

Mrs. Livermore, wife of Col. W. R. Livermore of Gen. Lee's staff, is the guest of Mrs. C. Acton Ives.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Merrill of Tuxedo are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Scherrer have returned to New York.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Walter Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Morse, and J. Bryon of New York, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. De Rousse of Philadelphia, C. C. Griggs of Detroit, and J. E. Ruttonhouse of Baltimore.

George M. Trenholm, who has been the guest of Mrs. Russell Bellamy, his sister, has returned to Charleston.

Registered at the Casino are S. M. Brice and Edward H. Bulkely.

Capt. S. M. Brice, United States Volunteers, has returned from Cuba, and is at Beaulieu.

The last Casino dance will occur on Friday evening next.

The body of Private Frederick Angiers of the Rough Riders, who died at the Newport Hospital last Saturday and was buried Sunday at St. Columba's Cemetery, has been identified by his wife, who lives at Clinton, N. Y., where the body will be shipped today.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Moses T. Campbell have cards out for dinner parties this evening.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who are guests at the Breakers. Mullallah's orchestra played during the dinner.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has cards out for a dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson entertained at luncheon to-day at Gooseberry Island.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice entertained this evening in honor of Lord Herschell.

Cope Whitehouse gave an after-dinner reception this evening in honor of Bishop Leonard, who is the guest of Mrs. Edwin Parsons.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained at dinner this evening.

Messrs. Peabbis & Eldridge have rented from J. C. Knight his cottage on Bellevue Avenue to Mrs. Henry B. Renwick of New York for the season of 1899. This is the first rental for next season.

To-day the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, visited Commodore Kautz, at the naval station, and was shown about that institution. This evening Dwight Brayne entertained at dinner in honor of his guest, and this afternoon an afternoon tea was given in honor of Countess Cassini.

The Hon. Herbert Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle, who was killed at Omdurman in the charge of the Twenty-first Lancers, was well known in Newport. He came to the United States two years ago on his way to Cuba. Having succeeded in passing the rebel lines, he returned to London, where his account of his visit to the camp of Gen. Gomez produced a profound impression and was of much importance in determining the course of her Majesty's Government. Much sympathy is expressed here for both Lord and Lady Carlisle. Lady Carlisle has devoted her life to practical plans of wise benevolence and has always shown an especial desire to further the friendly relations between England and America.

NEWPORT SOCIETY BETROTHAL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The engagement of two prominent young people, representing leading families of cottagers, was announced to-day. It is that of Mr. John Livermore, son of the Baroness Seillière, to Miss Josephine Brooks, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, whose villa, Rockhurst, has been the scene of many brilliant social functions, as has been the home of Mr. Livermore's mother, Inchiquin. Both villas are quite close to each other, at the foot of Bellevue Avenue.

Both Mr. Livermore and Miss Brooks have known each other for many years, as have their parents, and the union of the families is hailed with delight on all sides.

Miss Brooks was formally introduced at a large dinner dance given at Rockhurst two Summers ago, and on the occasion of Mrs. Brooks's opening the new ballroom, which is one of the prettiest in Newport. Since then Miss Brooks has been a social favorite, as has her fiancé, who is a Yale man, class of '98.

The Baroness Seillière passes the Winters in Paris, where, with the Baron Seillière, they have a handsome estate. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

At the horse show yesterday both the young people and their relatives received the congratulations of their many friends. On Thursday Willing Spencer, Mr. Livermore's chum, will give a dinner in the latter's honor at Althorpe.

Another engagement of two well-known young people of the cottage colony will be announced.

DALY'S LONDON THEATRE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Augustin Daly's London theatre, of which George Edwardes is the owner and Daly is the lessee, is the seat of a managerial war. Edwardes is in possession and has stationed a squad of police at the doors to keep out Daly's employes.

Edwardes junior explained the situation by saying Daly leased the theatre for a quarter of a century, the landlord and tenant sharing the profits. "But," he added, "owing to an infraction of the lease, the freeholder was compelled to take the theatre. Mr. Daly having ceased to have any interest in the premises, we do not want to have any of his servants here."

Edwardes refuses to furnish any explanation as to the meaning of "infraction of the lease," but intimates the matter has a financial bearing. He conceded that Daly's productions were artistic successes, but claims he (Edwardes) furnished the paying shows, "The Geisha" and "The Greek Maid," which is now running.

When the above dispatch was shown yesterday afternoon to Mr. Augustin Daly at his theatre in this city, he made the following statement: "Mr. Edwardes wished to secure the bar privileges of Daly's Theatre for his brother. I was perfectly satisfied with the present tenant of the saloon and declined to make the change. Mr. Edwardes has taken advantage of a quibble in the lease. The matter is expected to come up for argument in the English courts to-morrow."

SCHOONER SUNK IN A FOG.

Capt. P. A. Hagan and the crew of ten men of the four-masted schooner Frances M., were landed at the Barge Office yesterday. Their vessel was run down off Fire Island on Monday afternoon by the French steamship Patria. Capt. Briand of the Patria reported that the collision occurred in a fog. The bow of the schooner was crushed in and her crew took to the boat and were picked up by the Patria two hours later. The schooner had sunk.

The Frances M. hailed from Bath and was owned by Charles V. Minott.

THE WRONG DE MADRAZO.

The Spanish painter de Madrazo, whose death was announced in the papers of Aug. 22, was not Don Raimundo de Madrazo, but his father, the famous Spanish portrait and history painter, Don Federico de Madrazo, who was born in 1815 and who for several years had been an invalid in Madrid, where he died. Señor de Madrazo, the younger, is well known in New York City, where he has a studio at 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street. At the time of his father's death he was in Paris.

Don Federico de Madrazo was director of the Academy of Fine Arts in Madrid; he was a son of the celebrated artist, Don Jose Madrazo. Federico was born in Rome in 1815, and was baptized in the basilica of St. Peter's, under romantic circumstances, which have since been given to the world by the late Don Eugenio de Ochoa, the Spanish author, who was the deceased's brother-in-law. Federico received his earliest lessons in painting from his father, and afterward studied under Winterhalter, at Paris, where he exhibited at several Salons. On returning to Madrid, he became Court painter, as his father had been before him, and earned great repute as a portrait painter. He was the recipient of many honors, both Spanish and foreign, and was a member of the Spanish Senate.

Among his best-known works are "Godfrey de Bouillon Proclaimed King of Jerusalem," now in the Versailles Museum; "Maria Christina at the Bed of Ferdinand VII.," "Women at the Sepulchre," portraits of Queen Isabella, King Francisco, the Duchesses of Alba and Medina-Coeli, and many others; "New Song," "Cigarette," "In Her Boudoir," "Matinée Musicale," and "Portrait of Count Raczynski," in the Raczynski Gallery, Berlin.

PUSHING UP THE NILE.

Five Gunboats Are Proceeding Beyond Khartoum, Which Is Regarded as Very Significant in London.

KHARTOUM, Sept. 4—(By Post to Nasri.—Five gunboats have proceeded up the White Nile.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The dispatch from Khartoum announcing that the British gunboats have pushed up the White Nile is regarded as highly significant. The Sirdar telegraphed on Saturday that the condition of the bank of the Nile made it impossible to utilize the gunboats in the pursuit of Khalifa Abdullah, who had fled toward Kordofan.

The only inference, therefore, is that the gunboats have now gone to join hands with Major MacDonald, who is now known to be on his way northward from Ugunda, an operation which has long been contemplated by the Government.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in Parliament on June 27 last that an attempt would be made to open up commerce with the interior of Africa by a flotilla on the Nile.

GERMANY WANTS AN ISLAND.

Said to Have a Warship Ready to Seize It.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"From a Spanish source I learn that the German cruiser Argona is lying off Palayan Island, in the Sulu Sea, awaiting instructions to take possession. The Germans have long been anxious to purchase the island."

Steamer Jane Kelsall Sinks.

EGERSUND, Norway, Sept. 6.—The British steamer Jane Kelsall, Capt. Petersen, from Philadelphia Aug. 19 for Copenhagen, struck Luter Light heavily in a fog. She later was towed off, and sank in five fathoms when outside of Lister.

New Military Governor of Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Gen. Borins has been appointed Acting Military Governor of Paris, in succession to Gen. Zurlinden, who has accepted the portfolio of Minister for War.

Coyle—Campbell.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 6.—Miss Carolyn C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Campbell of Milton Avenue, and George H. Coyle, an assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office of New York, were married to-night at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride by the Rev. Dr. Liggett of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. Messrs. C. E. Lovejoy of Elizabeth and R. C. Vail of Rahway were ushers. There were no bridesmaids.

CQL. ANDREW SHEEHAN DEAD.

He Was an Old-Time Gambler, Member of the Assembly, and Friend of "Boss" Tweed.

Col. Andrew Sheehan, who was known for more than forty years among the sporting fraternity of the country as a "square sport," died on Monday at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was taken a few days ago, when he succumbed to the heat. The passing of Col. Sheehan leaves only a few of the old-time sporting men known in New York forty years ago. At that period "Col. Andy," as he was known, was called the "Broadway Swell," because of the fashionable cut of his clothing. He was straight as an arrow, stood six feet in height, and was well proportioned. In those days he took part in politics, ran the largest faro bank in the country, and raced horses.

Col. Sheehan was born in Cork, Ireland, seventy years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He soon acquired a reputation for skill at card playing, and when the gold fever took thousands to California in 1849 he followed the crowd, and soon amassed a fortune at gambling. He invested his winnings in San Francisco real estate, and at one time owned an entire block of houses in that city. He returned to New York a few years later, and, while still recognized as a big gambler, he entered politics, and was elected to the Assembly in 1859, and later was made Deputy Sheriff.

At the outbreak of the civil war he organized the "Bowery Boys," a company of the famous Ellsworth Zouaves, and marched to the front as their Captain. He served until the close of the war, and was then mustered out with the rank of Colonel. He was one of "Boss" Tweed's friends when that politician was in power in this city, and his friendship was financially beneficial.

SIMON BRENNER DEAD.

Simon Brenner, father of Magistrate Jacob Brenner, died on Monday in Beth Israel Synagogue, at the corner of State Street and Boerum Place, Brooklyn. When he found that he was dying, he asked to be taken to the synagogue, and his wish was complied with.

Mr. Brenner was in his seventy-eighth year. He was one of the founders of Beth Israel. He came to this country from Germany in 1854, and after living for a year in New York City, settled in Brooklyn, where he spent the rest of his life. On going to Brooklyn he opened a tailoring establishment in the Tenth Ward, and continued in the business until about ten years ago, when he retired. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Magistrate Brenner, 252 Carroll Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Gilbert Sawyer.

John Gilbert Sawyer, well known to the bar and bench of this State, and a member of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, died yesterday at Albion, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born at Brandon, Vt., June 5, 1825. The Vermont common schools gave him an elementary education, which he amplified at Millville Academy. He then studied law, and was admitted in due course of time to the bar, continuing the practice of the legal profession to the time of his death. From Jan. 1, 1852, to April, in 1858, he was a Justice of the Peace, and was District Attorney for Orleans County of this State from Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1866. From Jan. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1884, he was Judge and Surrogate of Orleans County. His majority in his election to the Fifty-first Congress over his competitors was over 5,000. He received 19,506 votes, Frederick C. Stevens, the Democratic candidate, securing 14,082, and Eugene E. Barnum, the Prohibitionist nominee, getting 2,286.

William H. Cammeyer.

William H. Cammeyer, once well known in baseball circles as the founder of the Union Baseball Grounds, in Williamsburg, died Sunday at his home, 44 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by a widow, four daughters, and three sons. The funeral was held yesterday. Mr. Cammeyer was born in New York City in 1820, but removed to Williamsburg in 1840. He was engaged in business with his father, who was a leather merchant, and at his father's death succeeded to the business. In 1861, interest in baseball was growing, and Mr. Cammeyer foresaw the profits to be derived from a professional ball ground. He leased the ground now bounded by Harrison and Marcy Avenues, Rutledge and Lynch Streets, and transformed the plot into a skating pond in Winter and a baseball ground in Summer. This was the beginning of the old Union grounds. He expended a small fortune in fitting up the place, and it soon became one of the most popular resorts on Long Island.

Richard P. H. Abell.

Richard P. H. Abell died Monday at his residence, 636 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Abell was for nearly eighteen years general bookkeeper in the office of The City Record. He gave up that position about seven years ago, and after his wife's death went to California. On his return he spent the greater part of his time at Sewaren, N. J. He owned a steam yacht, and was well known as a yachtsman. He was at one time Commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, and had been Commodore of the Delavan Yacht Club of Albany. He was clerk of the old Volunteer Fire Department. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the house.

Francis Skillman.

Ex-Assemblyman Francis Skillman died at his residence, Roslyn, L. I., Monday in his eighty-second year. He was one of the best-known men in the town of North Hempstead. He was born Sept. 1, 1817. In June, 1842, Mr. Skillman married Sarah Ann Schenck, who died in March, 1864. On May 16, 1865, Mr. Skillman married Josephine Dorothy Onderdonk, a daughter of the late Judge Horatio G. Onderdonk of Manhasset. In 1851 Mr. Skillman was elected Justice of the Peace in the town of North Hempstead, and was successively elected at the expiration of each term of office until 1871. In 1867 he was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Mrs. Emma M. West.

Mrs. Emma M. West, wife of Zimri West, died Monday night of paralysis at her home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, after an illness of only a few hours. Mrs. West was fifty-four years old, and a daughter of the late Judge John Newhouse of the New York Supreme Court. She was a descendant of the old Van Coevanhoven family of New York, and in her younger days was well known in New York society circles, where she was especially active in the management of the German-American Hospital. She was married to Zimri West thirty-two years ago. She is survived by her husband and four children.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH WARREN CONKLIN, who was thirty-four years old and with the Produce Exchange freight brokerage firm of Munn & Jenkins, died on Sunday at 374 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn. Funeral services, at which Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M., assisted, were held last night.

GEORGE W. CASSEDY, a well-known lawyer of Jersey City, died at the home of a relative in Elizabeth on Sunday. He was born in Jersey City in 1821. When Jersey City, which, until 1851, was a town, was incorporated as a city, he became its first City Clerk. He held the position until 1865, when he became County Clerk. He held the office five years. After that he acted as a Master in Chancery, and heard many important cases. His wife died thirty years ago.

JAMES S. FARRIS, eighty-seven years old, died Sunday at his residence, 305 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. He was born in Kent County, England, and came to this country sixty years ago. He established himself in business as a hair merchant, retiring about twenty years ago. He leaves one daughter. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Catholic Apostolic Church, 417 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the interment will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

MRS. JANE KELLY died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 3 East Seventy-third Street. She was the widow of Judge Richard Kelly, who died in April, 1897. She is survived by two sons, R. B. Kelly, a lawyer, and Dr. Stephen Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank. Mrs. Kelly was one of the organizers of the Methodist Old Ladies' Home, and was its Treasurer for twenty years. She was the President of the Ladies' Relief Committee of the Civil War, and was identified with other charitable and patriotic organizations.

ISAAC E. BERGEN died on Monday at the Bergen homestead, on the Shore Road, Bay Ridge. He was eighty-seven years old and had lived at the homestead since 1836. He was the father of the late Surrogate Jacob I. Bergen, who died in office. He was a member of the Long Island Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church and a member of the Church of that denomination, at Third Avenue and Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn. In early life he was a farmer, and part of his farm is now the site of the Crescent Athletic Club building. He leaves three sons. The funeral will be held at the church to-morrow.

ROUGH RIDER GOES A-ROUGHING.

Rudolph O'Brien, a Rough Rider, standing 6 feet 4 inches in height, who said he lived in "Arizony" and was a "cow puncher" by occupation, ran amuck about 7 o'clock last night, and before he was finally gotten under control he had whipped four men. O'Brien was riding in a south-bound Columbus Avenue cable car, and the trouble began when he undertook to kiss several young women who were on the car. The conductor promptly ordered him off, and signaled the car to stop at Seventy-first Street. Instead of getting off, however, O'Brien seized the conductor by the throat and, throwing him to the ground, began to jump on him. Policeman Nash and several citizens went to the conductor's assistance, and O'Brien was finally induced to "move on," being taken in charge by a gentleman who thought to play the part of the good Samaritan.

Hardly had the couple gone a half block when O'Brien turned on his new-found friend and felled him to the earth with a single blow. Albert Meckley of 174 West Eighty-fifth Street, who came to the rescue, shared a like fate, as did Policeman Nash, who, suspicious of O'Brien, had followed close in his wake.

Roundsman McCullough and a mounted Park policeman then took a hand in the game, and the latter was jerked off his horse in a second. The three policemen and their clubs, however, proved too much for the cowboy, and he capit

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.
First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bonds.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for above Bonds:

The coupons which became due on October 1st, 1897, and April 1st, 1898, upon such of the above bonds as were deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 23d, 1897, having been paid and surrendered, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will pay over to the holders of the respective Certificates of Deposit issued for such bonds the amount of interest collected upon such coupons, upon presentation of the Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Nassau, corner Cedar Street, New York City, in order that the same may be suitably stamped.
Dated September 6th, 1898.
GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
} Committee.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.,
First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under a Mortgage or Deed of Trust, made by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, hereby gives notice that the Coupons upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company (Lake Erie Division) which became due and payable, respectively, October 1st, 1897, and April 1st, 1898, will be paid, with interest, upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company in the City of New York.
The Mercantile Trust Co., Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, September 6, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.
Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
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Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TRUST FUNDS to lend on bond and mortgage secured by real estate in Borough of Manhattan. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF N.Y., 30 Nassau St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow but firm.

Yesterday's stock market drifted about aimlessly, showing no decided tendency until just before the close, when there came a healthful rally throughout the list. It was a narrow market and rather a dull one, transactions aggregating but little more than 300,000 shares. There seemed to be no disposition among speculators to buy aggressively, but, on the other hand, there was none to sell. Professional traders made one or two attempts to break prices, but their operations lacked snap and vim. There was in evidence at all times, however, a steady absorption of stocks, which gave the market its generally firm tone.

***

The talk of possible money market disturbances continued. The bear contingent made much of last Saturday's bank statement and the decrease in surplus reserve shown therein. In these quarters there was also discerned a "hardening tendency in money," which, however, was not evident enough to disturb the Street generally. It was rather disturbing to the people who seem desirous of a tighter money market to see the weakness of sterling exchange, sight bills declining one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Bankers continue to ridicule all apprehensions of really tight money. Among such authorities it is the belief that rates cannot possibly strengthen without bringing about heavy gold imports.

***

Heavy London buying was an encouraging feature yesterday. The London opening was considerably above Friday's New York close, and arbitrage houses took some 40,000 shares of stock. In addition to this, the buying which has been going on for some time for the account of London investment interests seemed more aggressive than ever and the list of stocks taken by these buyers was broader than heretofore. Wall Street houses with London connections have for some time past shown confidence in the early arrival of plain indications of London's attitude on American stocks. Such houses yesterday showed no surprise at the strength shown by American securities abroad, nor at the heavy buying orders in them sent to New York.

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Wall Street continued to discuss attentively the St. Paul dividend and the several other pending developments upon which the immediate future of the market may depend. Apart from the appearance of some excellent railroad reports, however, there was nothing of consequence in the day's news.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $360,500 3s, when issued, at 105@105⅛@105.

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In State securities, $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 92½; $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 105; $10,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 75⅞, and $60,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 9@9¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Minn. & St. Louis	¾
B. & O. 1st in. pd.	4¾	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Brook. R. T.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
B., R. & P.	1	Oregon R. & Nav.	1
B., R. & P. pf	1	Oregon Short Line	½
Central Pacific	1	Pacific Coast	¾
C., M. & St. P.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Penn. Railroad	½
D. & R. G. pf	2	Pullman Car	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1	Reading	⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2¼	Reading 1st pf	1½
Illinois Cent.	1½	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	1½	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Manhattan Cons.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Minnesota Iron	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	Pac. Coast 1st pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Quicksilver pf.	1
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	½	Rio Grande West	2⅝
Col. Midland	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Ice	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	⅝	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Inter. Paper Co.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Ev. & T. H. gen.	2	St. P., M. & M., Mon.	
L. & N. unif. 4s	1½	ext. 4s	1
Or. R. & Nav. 1st	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2	Union El. 1st, tr. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $82,916,499; balance, $5,587,837; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $226,286.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.83 for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—16 2-3@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 2½, to 118¼; Reading, ½ to 9⅜; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 69½; New York Central, ¼, to 122¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 81¾, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39¼. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 90, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Atchison sold at 14¼, St. Paul at 116, Louisville and Nashville at 59⅜, and Pennsylvania at 61½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 5-16, for money and 110 7-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £20,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 32½c, and exchange on London was 25f 26c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $5,947,016, against $9,011,798 in the preceding week and $6,003,983 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $312,082,776, against $271,946,608 in the corresponding period of last year.

SOME EFFORTS THAT FAILED.

Earnest efforts were made yesterday to advance Sugar Trust, but the pool in the stock was not able to get its price up above 144½. Later it dropped back close to 143 and closed with a fractional net decline. There is much bull talk on Sugar Trust throughout the Street, and the room traders who are following the larger bulls in the stock are doing all in their power to work up commission house enthusiasm. So far, however, they have failed.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Northern Pacific's report for the month of July gave grounds for new enthusiasm among friends of the property yesterday. The showing for the month is in all respects a magnificent one—being very much akin to Union Pacific's fine statement for the same month published last week. Gross earnings showed an increase of over $76,000, and there was a decrease of over $103,000 in operating expenses, making an increase in net earnings of $180,000. A substantial increase in the charges for improvements cut this down considerably, but withal total net income showed an increase of over $78,000. This report shows that the Northern Pacific Company in its new fiscal year is going on with improving business steadily.

Friends of Messrs. Morgan and Hill again appeared as buyers of both the Northern Pacific stocks yesterday. Insiders themselves seem to grow more and more bullish on property with every new earnings statement. It is safe to say that very few stocks in Wall Street enjoy the confidence of their managers as do the two Northern Pacifics. For some months past the great bulk of the buying in them has been by close business friends of insiders.

The character of the buying of Union Pacific preferred seems to indicate that those prophets who are promising the establishment of a 4 per cent. dividend are not merely talking at random. Wall Street is much exercised as to whether the Union Pacific dividend is to be at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent. The general opinion is that it is to be at the lower figure. In some high quarters, however, there is confidence in the establishment of the higher rate.

MR. MORGAN AND MANHATTAN.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, it is said, is much incensed over the free and easy way in which a clique of Stock Exchange traders are using his name in connection with their Manhattan Elevated manipulation. Reports that Mr. Morgan has bought Manhattan Elevated stock is emphatically denied by his friends.

Manhattan earnings, by the way, continue to show decreases—according to insiders. And, according to the same authorities, Gould interests continue to sell the stock.

LONDON AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Illinois Central got up to 115 yesterday and closed within a fraction of that price, showing a net gain of nearly 2 points. This is the record price of the stock in the present movement—in fact, it has not sold as high since 1890. London was the heaviest buyer of Illinois Central yesterday. Accompanying cabled buying orders were intimations that strong foreign interests have been buying it for some time past. One cable dispatch from London yesterday said:

"A prominent arbitrage broker says that he has the highest authority for the statement that the Illinois Central Railroad Company earned 11 per cent. in its fiscal year, and he considers it probable that the company will raise its annual dividend to 8 per cent."

DENVER PREFERRED.

Denver and Rio Grande preferred jumped into new prominence yesterday, showing marked strength on comparatively light transactions. The stock sold at 53⅜, and made a net gain for the day of 2 points. The buying came from insiders and also from London. Apparently the stock was in small supply and the selling was scattering. Denver and Rio Grande's earnings for the fourth week and month of August were most encouraging. For the week they showed an increase of nearly $45,000 and for the month a gain of more than $95,000. From July 1 to September 1 the road's gross earnings have increased nearly $105,000.

Friends of Denver and Rio Grande have been pointing out for some time past that the stock has been selling too low in comparison with many other shares which do not occupy as good an investment position. The stock pays 3 per cent. dividend and is entitled to 5 per cent. when earned—and insiders say that there is every reason to believe that the company will earn fully 5 per cent. on the preferred stock for the current fiscal year. Its friends are comparing it with Canada Southern, which sells at 54 and pays only 2 per cent., and with such stocks as Union Pacific preferred and Louisville and Nashville, which as yet have paid nothing to their holders.

The stock has not joined in the general advance in prices, but for some time past it has been quietly picked up by friends of insiders, who are now talking 65 and 70 for it.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio stock was the feature of the market yesterday, being the most active stock on the list and at the same time the strongest. Nearly 28,000 certificates changed hands, and the stock was sold up close to 34, making a net gain of nearly 5 points for the day. Reorganization interests were heavy buyers, and they showed no hesitation in climbing for the stock.

Ever since the first assessment was paid, Baltimore and Ohio has been showing strength, and many shrewd observers have satisfied themselves that something of more than ordinary importance is pending in the company's affairs. In some quarters it is hinted that strong railroad interests have been and are still working to acquire control of the Baltimore and Ohio system. It is known that the big bond issue, which was in the hands of Wall Street bankers, met with a ready sale, most of it having been now disposed of. From reorganization interests come hints of announcements of importance in the near future.

DENVER AND GULF STRONG.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf showed new strength yesterday, selling up to and closing at 7⅛, a gain of between 1 and 2 points for the day. The standing of the people who bought the stock and the way in which they did their buying seemed to suggest that recent stories of a big assessment in the reorganization have been mere bear inventions. It is understood that the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf plan is to be out within a short time.

AS TO INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

The Commercial Bulletin of Boston—a newspaper of standing there—announced some time ago that it was making a special investigation into the status of the International Paper Company stocks, which have recently been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. In its latest issue The Commercial Bulletin says:

We have been looking into the affairs of the International Paper Company, whose securities recently appeared on the New York Stock Exchange. The appearance of these securities was accompanied by the most fulsome praise in certain Wall Street papers; in fact, had the horn been blown less loudly, the same degree of suspicion would not have been excited. The International Paper Company of New York was incorporated Jan. 1, 1898. It at once took over by purchase twenty-five of the principal pulp and paper mills of the country, which produce from 75 to 90 per cent. of all the news paper manufactured east of Chicago. The average daily output of these mills is:

	Tons Per Day.
Ground wood pulp	1,050
Sulphite pulp	256
Finished paper, nearly	1,500

The company has authorized the following named securities, the large majority of which have been used in payment of the mills, water power, and woodlands, acquired by the new corporation:

First consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, dated Feb. 1, running twenty years, interest payable half yearly, (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.)	$10,000,000
Preferred stock, cumulative 6 per cent., payable quarterly	25,000,000
Common stock	20,000,000

The property securing above-named bonds is appraised at $40,000,000.

Paper men here evince by their remarks that they do not consider the common stock a meritorious investment, although manipulation may send the shares a great deal higher. Fault is found with the trust because the various manufacturers have not been obliged to pledge themselves not to build new factories within a given period, say five years, and that a similar agreement to pool the stock was not entered upon. Even now there are well-defined rumors that Messrs. Schenck and Webster both intend soon to erect new plants. Mr. Schenck was until recently a Director in the trust. While he is planning fresh competition, he is reported as saying that International Paper common stock would sell at very much higher prices. This reminds one of the tactics of the late Mr. Banigan of the Rubber Trust. While the latter was talking high prices for Rubber stocks he was selling out and getting ready to build an independent factory.

The trust is now getting 2 cents per pound for its paper, the price having been advanced to this figure by consolidation. It is admitted that the company possesses an asset of great value in its large ownership of timber lands, some 400,000 acres. Spruce is getting scarcer and advancing each year, and it is claimed that this large ownership of timber lands gives the trust a sure grip on the business in the future. Nevertheless, paper men here say that competition is certain to increase and that a firm price of 2 cents per pound for paper is certain to attract such competition.

At 2 cents per pound, the earnings of the company figure very handsomely for the common stock, but some time must elapse before an accurate estimate can be made of the enduring character of the present income. The common stock is largely "water," but the same may be said of nearly all the common stocks of industrial companies. The preferred is undoubtedly reasonably sure to pay 6 per cent. dividends, but there are a good many uncertainties in connection with the common which will require time to clear into certainties.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT FIGURES

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday reported earnings for the last four days of $82,400, an increase of about $15,000. The road's earnings continue to show steady increases and friends of the property continue most enthusiastic over the showing it is making.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS SETTLEMENT.

Gradually Wall Street is coming to look upon the People's Gas-Indiana Fuel Company trouble as settled. The Street has been inclined to doubt all statements to this effect, but the continued confidence among friends of both Mr. Flower and Mr. Benedict and their bullish talk on People's Gas stock is leading even the room traders to believe that announcement of the settlement will shortly be made.

TOBACCO TRUST ERRATIC.

Tobacco Trust was erratic yesterday, fluctuating over a range of 3 points. It closed, however, at 142 without change. All sorts of rumors on the stock are in circulation in the Street, and sentiment seems pretty well divided upon it. Insiders still insist that the dividend is to be increased, even to their closest friends. And among these friends there is much bullishness on Tobacco Trust stock.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Expected meeting in St. Paul to-day of executive officers of St. Paul lines to try and effect a restoration of passenger rates.

Decrease of $3,064,782 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $56,967 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $141,669 in Long Island Railroad's surplus, after charges, for the year ended June 30.

Reports from Chicago that there is more business in sight for the Granger roads than has been known for years.

Decrease of $641,725 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Increase of $186,135 in Pacific Mail's net earnings for July, making an increase of $197,112 since May 1.

Decrease of 8,823 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and decrease of 16,480 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $2,307 in Norfolk and Western's net earnings for July.

Decrease of $15,856 in Mexican National's July balance for interest.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$28,161
Canadian Pacific	34,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	20,500
Chicago Great Western	12,433
Denver & Rio Grande	44,100
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	6,071
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	7,444
Detroit & Lima Northern	5,732
Flint & Pere Marquette	12,326
Kanawha & Michigan	6,489
Kansas City, Suburban Belt	3,656
Lake Erie & Western	2,603
Louisville & Nashville	72,937
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7,399
Missouri Pacific	45,000
Central Branch	4,000
Nassau Electric	12,775
New York, Ontario & Western	16,410
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	496
St. Louis Southwestern	8,214
Toledo & Ohio Central	28,084
Wabash	38,142
West Chicago Street	3,723
Wheeling & Lake Erie	21,582
Wisconsin Central	10,051

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The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$6,263
Chesapeake & Ohio	30,725
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28,116
St. Louis & San Francisco	15,108
Texas Pacific	18,323

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Sept. 3.	Changes.
Loans, dis., invest's	$60,002,300	Inc. $316,300
Circulation	1,349,700	Dec. 164,000
Net deposits	66,871,300	Dec. 258,500
Dep. with C. H. ag'ts	8,128,900	Dec. 494,300
Dep. b'ks. & tr. co's	4,263,700	Inc. 72,800
Legal ten. & b'k n'ts	3,844,300	Dec. 153,100
Specie	3,571,800	Dec. 131,700
Total reserve	$19,818,700	Dec. $706,300
Reserve required	16,717,825	Dec. 64,575
Surplus reserve	$3,100,875	Dec. $641,725

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Manuf's'	170
Amer. Exchange	65½	Lincoln National	750
Butchers & Drov	65	Mechanics'	170
Central National	100	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
Commerce	204	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	1100
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Park	300
Garfield Nat.	1000	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seaboard Nat.	170
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Importers & Trad.	480	Seventh National	120
Irving	147½	State of New York	103

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$298,501,426
Gold reserve	223,832,887
Net silver	8,907,551
United States notes in the Treasury	54,372,584
Treasury notes of 1890	4,189,586
Total receipts this day	2,506,876
Total receipts this month	7,439,847
Total receipts this year	93,069,663
Total expenditures this day	4,227,000
Total expenditures this month	8,841,000
Total expenditures this year	139,365,193
Deposits in National banks	66,768,405
National bank notes received for redemption	184,841
Government receipts from customs	678,981
Internal revenue	1,752,640
Miscellaneous	75,254

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5	6
Kings County inc	9½	10¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 6s	99	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	73½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Astersam common	29⅜	30
Amsterdam preferred	69	70
Amsterdam 4s, with interest	100½	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus, Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	333
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R Gas Co. 1st, ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 6 p. c. bonds	87	89
Western Gas	87½	88
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	603¼	611¼
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	22	23¾
Standard Distilling pf	70½	71½
Standard Oil Trust	414	416
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23½	24½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¾ per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .41, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08, 300 Potosi at .18, and 200 Best & Belcher at .16.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03½, 300 American Flag at .06, 1,500 Anaconda at .42@.44@.43, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 400 Elkton at 1.16@1.17, 3,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.11¾@.12, 1,000 Isabella at .24, 1,500 Jefferson at .07@.07½@.07, 1,400 Justine at .02½@.03@.02¾, 140,000 Old Gold at .002¾@.007¼, 400 Portland at 1.41@1.42, 4,000 Rocky Mountain at .11¾@.13½, buyer 60; 27,000 Sentinel at .006½@.006⅝.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.10	Kings. & Pem.	.16
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.85	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.09	Little Chief	.19
Chollar	.14	Mexican	.12
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co	.02	Phoenix, gold	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.25	Sierra Nevada	.57
Enterprise Min. Co.	.38	Standard Consol.	1.50
Father De Smet	.18	Union Consol.	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	3.50
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.15
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.45
Breece	.83	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.08	Potosi	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Chollar	.15	Savage	.08
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.13	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Con.	.03	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.35
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	03
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.22
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.18
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.10	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.07

MINING EXCHANGE.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
37⅞	37½	1,420	American Cotton Oil..	37¾	37¾	37¼	37½	— ⅝
88	89	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
34¾	35	722	Am. Malting Co.....	35½	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— 1⅛
84½	85	651	Am. Malting Co. pf....	84¼	84⅝	84	84⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	13¾	230	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
39¼	40	105	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	39	39	39	39	—1
143¾	143⅝	11,035	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	144¼	144½	143¼	143½	— ½
115	115½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115⅝	115½	115½	.....
141½	142	8,010	American Tobacco	141½	143	140	142	—1½
36½	36⅝	750	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	37	37	35½	36	—1½
89	90	225	Am. S. & W. Co. pf...	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
36	37	20	Ann Arbor pf.....	35	35	35	35	.....
13¾	14	255	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	.....
36⅜	36⅝	12,543	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	36¼	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	28,127	B. & O., 1st in. pd....	30	33¾	30	33½	+ 1⅞
3¼	3½	2,575	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	11,270	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	65⅛	63¼	64½	+ ⅝
126½	128	30	Brooklyn Union Gas..	128	128	128	128	.....
32	...	310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	31½	32	31½	32	+1
74	76½	200	Buff., R. & P. pf.....	75½	76	75½	76	+1
53	53½	220	Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53½	.....
87⅞	88¼	615	Canadian Pacific	88	88	87½	87⅞	+ ⅛
24	25	1,575	Central Pacific	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+1
23⅞	24	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio...	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ¾
117½	117¾	6,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	117½	117¾	116¾	117⅝	+ ⅜
57	58½	250	Chicago & East. Ill....	59	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
106¾	107	175	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	107	107	107	107	.....
16⅝	16⅝	4,435	Chicago Great West....	16¼	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅛
4	42	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	40⅞	41	40⅜	41	— ⅝
33	36	15	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
113¼	113⅝	27,635	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	113	113⅝	112¼	113½	+1
156½	158	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	157	157	157	157	.....
134½	134⅞	700	Chicago & Northw....	134½	134⅝	134	134⅝	— ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	5,905	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	105	105	104¼	104⅜	+ ⅜
7½	8½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
33¾	34½	1,800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	34½	34½	34	34	— ⅛
42¼	42¾	970	C., C., & St. L.....	42	43	42	43	+1
15½	15⅝	2,400	Cleve., Lor. & W.....	16⅛	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
51¼	51½	2,380	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	52	52	50⅞	51⅜	— ½
7	7½	300	Colorado Midland	8	8¼	7½	7½	— ½
16½	17½	112	Colorado Midland pf...	18	18½	18	18½	.....
186	188½	150	Consolidated Gas	187	187	187	187	.....
49¼	50	1,430	Consolidated Ice	51	51	49½	49½	—1
93	98	53	Consolidated Ice pf....	94	94	93	93	.....
106¼	107¾	33	Delaware & Hudson...	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	.....
149	151½	120	Del., Lack. & West....	151	151	151	151	.....
15	15¼	1,100	Denver & R. G.....	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼
57⅜	58	7,720	Denver & R. G. pf....	56	58⅝	55⅞	57⅞	+2
17	18	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
131	134	70	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	134½	134½	134½	134½	.....
14⅜	14½	140	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
38	38⅛	800	Erie 1st pf.....	38	38	37½	38	+ ¼
28¾	30	100	Evans. & T. H.....	29	29	29	29	+1
65	67	318	Evans. & T. H. pf....	65	65	65	65	+2½
45⅞	46	7,000	General Electric	46¾	46¾	45¾	46	— ⅝
...	...	8	H. B. Claflin Co.....	90	90	90	90	.....
26½	26¾	410	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	8,066	Illinois Central.....	115	115	114	114½	+1⅛
72¼	73	2,800	Illinois Steel Co.....	73¾	75¼	72⅜	73	.....
55½	56	3,983	Internat'l Paper Co...	57½	57½	55	56	—1½
34	35	200	Iowa Central pf.....	35	35	35	35	—1
18¼	18¾	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	— ⅛
50	50½	555	Laclede Gas	50½	50⅜	50¼	50⅛	— ⅛
58	58¼	11,360	Louisville & Nashville.	58¼	58¼	57⅝	58	.....
97	97¼	18,710	Manhattan Con	97⅜	97⅝	96⅝	97	— ⅛
153	153⅜	2,578	Met. Street Ry.....	152⅝	153⅜	152⅝	153¼	+ ½
27	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
89	91	28	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	.....
60	60	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	.....
97¼	98	8,500	Minnesota Iron	99	99	97¼	97¼	—1⅜
35	35¼	445	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35	35¼	35	35¼	— ½
36	36¼	460	Missouri Pacific	35⅞	36	35⅜	36	.....
32¼	33	5	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	.....
95¼	98¾	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	97	97	97	97	+1
37	37¼	65	National Lead Co.....	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	.....
110¾	112½	20	National Lead Co. pf..	112	112	112	112	.....
90½	92	10	New Jersey Central...	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
97¼	99	930	New York Air Brake..	99¼	99¼	97½	98	+ ½
118½	119	1,665	New York Central	118½	119¼	117⅝	118⅞	+ ⅝
14	15	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L....	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
...	...	10	N. Y., Lack. & West..	125	125	125	125	.....
54⅜	54¾	210	Norfolk & West. pf...	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
63	63¾	100	North American	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	.....
89¼	89½	14,710	Northern Pacific	89⅝	89⅝	89	89⅜	— ⅛
79⅜	79¼	13,520	Northern Pacific pf...	79⅜	79⅜	79	79⅜	+ ⅛
16	16¼	1,700	Ontario & Western...	16⅛	16⅞	15⅞	16	— ⅛
58	59	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	58	58	58	58	+1
76¼	77½	...	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
35¾	36	1,200	Oregon Short Line ...	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ¼
46	46½	1,085	Pacific Coast	45	46	44½	46	+ ¾
85	87	175	Pacific Coast 1st pf..	85	85	85	85	—1
67¼	68¼	1,142	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	65¼	67¾	65¼	67¾	+2½
34⅞	35	2,030	Pacific Mail	35	35¼	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
119¾	119½	888	Pennsylvania R. R....	119¾	119¾	119¼	119½	+ ⅛
106⅜	106½	8,378	People's Gas, Chicago.	106¼	107	105¼	106⅜	— ⅛
9	10	15	Pitts. & West. pf.....	10	10	10	10	.....
187	188	303	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	189	189	188	188	+1¾
5⅜	8	100	Quicksilver pf.....	6	6	6	6	—1
18⅜	19	885	Reading	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ⅝
44½	45	4,810	Reading 1st pf.....	44¼	45⅜	43⅜	44½	+1⅛
21⅜	22	265	Reading 2d pf.....	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
28	29½	100	Rio Grande Western..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	—2¾
60	61	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
8¾	8¾	1,000	St. L. & S. F.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
65½	66	335	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	66	66	65¼	65¼	— ½
33⅜	33¾	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	33⅜	35⅝	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
13¼	13	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
83	84½	18	St. Paul & Omaha.....	85	83	83	83	.....
21¾	22½	200	Southern Pacific	21¾	22	21¾	22	.....
93	94	2,100	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
35⅝	35¾	5,525	Southern Railway pf..	36½	36½	34⅜	35⅝	— ⅝
84	85	497	Standard R. & T.....	83¾	83¾	85	85¾	— ⅛
31	31½	2,110	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	31¼	31⅜	31	31¼	— ½
15	15¼	1,525	Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼	14⅞	15	.....
8	9	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1¼
83½	83¾	8,730	Union Pacific	84	84	83	83¼	— ⅝
67¼	67¾	17,328	Union Pacific pf.....	67⅝	67⅝	66⅞	67¼	+ ⅛
7	7¼	9,505	U. P., D. & G. t. r...	6	7¼	6	7¼	+1⅛
7¼	7¼	290	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
72⅜	72¼	2,521	U. S. Leather pf.....	72½	72⅝	72	72¼	— ⅛
44¼	44⅝	2,348	United States Rubber..	45⅜	45⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
104⅞	105¼	1,275	U. S. Rubber pf.....	105¼	105½	104	105	— ½
8¾	9	100	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
20¼	22½	4,500	Wabash pf.....	22½	22¼	21¼	22¼	— ¼
120	125	5	Wells-Fargo Express..	124½	124½	124½	124½	.....
...	95¼	400	West Chicago Street..	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	— ¼
94	94¼	1,130	Western Union Tel....	94⅜	94⅝	94	94⅝	+ ¼
23	24	190	W. & L. E., 1st as. pd.	25	25	25	25	.....
14⅜	15¼	400	W. & L. E. pf., 3d as. pd.	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
Sales.....		327,463						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	...	C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	...	Nat. St. 1st pf...	73	76
3s, 1918, when is'd.	103	105¼	Com. Cable.....	170	...	Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	30
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104	105¼	Consol. Coal.....	46	...	New Cent. C.....	36	42
4s, r., 1907	110	110¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...	N. Y. & N. H....	193	196
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Detroit Gas.....	63	65	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	66	78
4s, r., 1925	127	127¾	Dul., S. S. & A....	3	4¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	6¾	8¼
4s, c., 1925	127	127¾	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	8¼	Norfolk So.....	34	36
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Fed. E. Ill. of B'n.	130	...	Norfolk & West....	60	66
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Eighth Avenue 350		...	Nor. & West.....	15	16¼
Currency 6s, 1900.	102½	..	Erie 2d pf.....	18¼	19¾	Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Gt. Nor. pf.....	136½	138	Penn. Coal.....	330	...
Dist. Col, 3-65s....	117	..	Homestake	52	...	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1¼	1½
Adams Express...	110	..	Ill. Cent. l. l....	98	100	Peo. & Eastern...	5	6
Alb. & Sus.....	130	..	Inter. Paper pf...	90	92	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	45
American Coal....	110	130	Iowa Central.....	9½	9¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	63	65
Am. Dist. Tel....	27	35	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	P., Ft. W. & C....	172	...
Am. Express.....	130	135	Keokuk & D. M..	4	6	Quicksilver	2	2½
Am. T. & C.....	96	98	K. & D. M. pf....	15	17	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	187½
Am. Tobacco pf...	127	132	Keokuk & West..	29	32	R., W. & O.....	123	125
Ann Arbor.....	11	12	King. & Pem.....	3	9¾	Rio G. W. pf....	67	69¾
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	5¼	5¾	Laclede Gas pf...	94	95	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	7	7½
Boston A. L. pf...	105	108	L. E. & W.....	18	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.....	18	20
Brunswick City...	9	10	L. E. & W. pf....	75	76½	St. L. S. W.....	5½	6½
Bur., C. R. & N...	75	..	Lake Shore	192½	...	St. L. S. W. pf....	22	26
Chi. & Alton.....	157	..	Long Island.....	52	58	St. P. & Duluth...	88	92
Chi. & Alton pf...	170	..	Manhattan Beach.	2	6	St. P. & D. pf....	88	92
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	28½	30	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	St. P., M. & M....	168	171
Chi. Gt. W. deb...	71	74	Mexican Central..	5¼	6	St. P. & O. pf....	155	165
Chi., Ind. & L....	8	9	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.....	8	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60½
Chi. & N. W. pf..	175	..	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	18	..	Sixth Avenue....	200	...
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Mobile & Ohio....	28	30	Third Avenue....	175	180
Col. C. & I. Dev..	..	¼	Mo., K. & T.....	12⅜	12¼	Tol. & O. C.....	20	30
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2¼	Mobile & Ohio....	28	30	Tol. & O. C. pf..	41	50
Col. Fuel & Iron..	23½	24	Morris & Essex...	170¼	175	Twin City R. T...	29	33
Col. F. & I. pf....	85	90	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	6¼	6½	U. S. Express.....	42	45
Col. & H. Coal....	6¼	8½	Nat. Starch.....	7½	8	Wis. Central.....	1	2
Col., H. V. & T....	5¼	6				Wis. Central pf...	6½	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place.....	$250,000	$2,312,800	$153,000	$26,800	$177,400	$155,000	$2,412,100
Colonial	100,000	705,600	14,600	45,200	80,900	.....	771,700
Columbia	300,000	1,705,000	101,000	106,000	211,000	244,000	1,844,000
11th Ward.....	100,000	1,117,300	43,400	59,500	427,900	.....	1,530,900
14th Street.....	100,000	674,100	17,700	82,200	186,400	.....	857,200
Franklin Nat....	200,000	460,000	80,000	40,000	180,000	.....	480,000
Gansevoort	200,000	641,200	28,200	89,700	26,700	64,300	562,900
Hamilton	500,000	1,243,800	53,800	71,000	79,200	.....	1,286,400
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,070,900	290,600	89,900	189,800	.....	1,595,300
Home	100,000	419,700	96,700	52,200	102,300	44,400	598,200
Hudson River...	200,000	1,114,000	32,000	73,000	95,000	.....	1,032,000
Mount Morris....	250,000	1,298,400	70,300	119,800	93,100	200,000	1,688,500
Mutual	200,000	917,700	26,400	124,000	164,300	1,800	935,500
10th Ward.....	100,000	625,700	16,800	70,400	93,800	900	774,700
Plaza	100,000	911,700	29,500	72,800	269,800	.....	1,090,800
Riverside	100,000	692,300	7,400	30,300	65,200	.....	648,400
State	100,000	1,461,000	51,000	25,000	52,000	120,000	1,738,000
12th Ward.....	200,000	1,227,400	15,600	65,400	102,000	95,600	1,421,600
23d Ward.....	100,000	702,500	20,600	79,800	45,000	163,300	813,900
Union Square....	200,000	1,968,000	87,600	184,000	155,000	.....	2,213,300
Yorkville	100,000	1,075,600	127,000	53,700	81,000	104,000	1,231,400
Astor National..	800,000	1,604,200	255,000	264,300	137,600	.....	1,790,900
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,012,000	31,600	57,500	92,600	85,000	1,103,800
Broadway	100,000	1,322,000	22,000	137,300	251,100	.....	1,575,400
Brooklyn	300,000	1,241,600	70,700	33,600	248,600	37,100	1,328,400
8th Ward.....	100,000	280,200	14,200	20,300	49,700	10,000	256,300
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	504,800	23,000	21,800	42,700	27,900	469,500
Fulton	200,000	832,000	58,300	82,800	159,900	.....	747,100
Kings County...	150,000	580,000	35,900	26,200	93,700	.....	558,000
Manfrs.' Nat....	250,000	2,000,900	242,800	232,900	285,500	.....	2,357,900
Mechanics'	500,000	2,482,600	98,300	99,700	133,600	.....	2,288,900
Mech. and Tdrs.'	100,000	819,600	65,600	61,200	141,700	40,800	914,000
Nassau National.	300,000	3,700,000	217,000	202,000	478,000	70,000	4,035,000
National City...	500,000	2,189,000	199,000	317,000	310,000	77,000	2,615,000
North Side.....	100,000	658,400	17,200	61,200	99,100	592,000	1,231,200
People's	100,000	790,200	42,700	82,200	64,500	40,500	847,000
Queens Co. Bk., (L. I. City).....	100,000	1,769,800	107,600	127,200	324,500	219,400	2,383,200
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	500,600	21,800	19,800	103,000	.....	493,600
17th Ward.....	100,000	403,000	9,700	82,300	94,300	.....	369,000
Sprague National	200,000	1,018,500	109,100	13,000	400,000	14,000	1,100,000
28th Ward.....	100,000	359,000	6,600	21,100	89,900	900	388,100
Union	100,000	298,800	12,300	6,100	27,900	35,000	239,100
Wallabout	100,000	458,300	11,100	36,700	81,400	201,000	652,200
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C...	400,000	4,371,800	149,000	197,600	481,600	1,068,300	5,983,600
Hud. Co. N. J. C.	250,000	1,886,900	95,700	59,100	182,400	115,300	1,667,200
2d Nat., J. C....	250,000	1,456,800	60,400	54,900	421,700	.....	1,453,100
3d Nat., J. C....	200,000	816,000	25,400	60,500	152,800	133,400	918,700
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,596,700	116,500	29,400	104,000	108,100	1,453,000
2d Nat., Hoboken.	125,000	641,400	40,400	27,600	60,800	198,800	792,200
Bank of Stat. I..	25,000	402,100	30,000	28,300	118,500	900	525,600
1st Nat., Stat. I.	100,000	557,800	20,700	39,000	106,500	.....	538,000
Total.....	$9,012,000	$60,002,300	$3,571,800	$3,844,300	$8,128,900	$4,263,700	$66,871,300

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s		Erie gen lien 4s	
13,000	100	15,000	72⅝
1,000	100½	10,000	72½
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		5,000	72¼
1,000	106½	Evans & Ind 1st con	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		2,000	89
10,000	99	Evans & T H gen 5s	
At, T & S F adjst 4s		5,000	89⅞
182,000	72⅜	5,000	89¾
25,000	72⅝	5,000	90⅛
62,000	73	5,000	90⅜
5,000	72⅞	10,000	91
20,000	73	Ft W & D C 1st	
5,000	72⅞	3,000	77
1,000	72¾	Galv, H & H 5s	
1,000	72⅞	2,000	97½
99,000	72¾	Hous, E & W Tex 5s	
20,000	72⅞	2,000	94
75,000	73	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
25,000	72⅞	2,000	104
110,000	73	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
16,000	73⅛	1,000	78½
55,000	73	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
Gen 4s		2,000	104½
12,000	94⅞	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
10,000	95	6,000	102
18,000	94⅞	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons assented	
1,000	95	5,000	100
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
2,000	120½	1,000	89¾
Brooklyn City 1st		Met St Ry gen 6s	
8,000	113	4,000	113½
1,000	112½	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		1,000	76¼
10,000	93¼	14,000	76
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Minn & St L con 5s	
1,000	94	1,000	108
Canada Southern 2d		Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	107	14,000	65
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		10,000	64¾
2,000	90¼	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
2,000	90⅝	20,000	95
18,000	90	10,000	94¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		N Y, S & W G M	
3,000	42	3,000	90
4,000	41⅝	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
Cent of Georgia Ry, Middle Ga & Atl 5s		1,000	108
3,000	86½	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		4,000	86
2,000	87⅝	4,000	85¾
4,000	87¾	2,000	85⅞
2,000	87⅞	2,000	86
10,000	87⅝	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,000	87¾	100,000	68⅞
20,000	87½	52,000	69
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		500	68½
1,000	110⅛	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		25,000	101⅜
1,000	116½	20,000	101⅛
Chi, & St P cons 7s		50,000	101
1,000	152	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
Gen 4s, Series A		5,000	103¾
1,000	105½	9,000	103½
5,000	105⅝	Oregon R & N 1st	
I & D ext		20,000	114½
1,000	151½	Oregon R & N 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	100
9,000	104½	Oregon S L inc A 5s	
2,000	104⅜	9,000	75
10,000	104⅞	Inc B & col trust	
Col Midland 1st 4s		23,000	58
2,000	71	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
Col Midland 2-4s		2,000	105¾
5,000	60	Peo & Eastern 1st	
9,000 b10F	60	1,000	79⅝
5,000	60½	8,000	79
3,000	61	Peo & Eastern inc	
Den & R G Imp 5s		5,000	22
1,000	95	P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
Detroit City Gas 5s		2,000	112½
2,000	94¼	Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	94	1,000	83
Dul, S S & A 5s		1,000	82½
3,000	112¾	20,000	82⅞
E T, V & G con 5s		19,000	83
1,000	113½	5,000	83¼
Ellz, Lex & B S 5s		5,000	83
5,000	101½	1,000	83½
Erie 4s prior bonds		1,000	82⅞
5,000	93¼	Rio Grande West 1st	
		2,000	90
		Rome, Wat & Og cons	
		10,000	125
		St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
		5,000	99½
		St L & S F G M 5s	
		7,000	106
		St L & S F 2d, Class B	
		1,000	115¼
		St L S W 1st	
		5,000	79
		5,000	78
		3,000	78½
		St L S W 2d inc	
		19,000	33
		5,000	32¾
		5,000	33
		St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
		1,000	100½
		So Pac of N M 1st	
		10,000	110
		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
		1,000	98
		5,000	97½
		14,000	98
		Standard R & T 6s	
		10,000	81¾
		2,000	81½
		10,000	81
		10,000	81½
		17,000	82
		Standard R & T inc	
		40,000	23
		5,000	23¼
		5,000	23½
		5,000 b3	23½
		5,000	23
		10,000	23¼
		4,000	23⅜
		11,000	23

EAGER FOR GOLF HONORS

Over One Hundred Players Ready to Start for the Amateur Championship.

MANY FROM WESTERN CLUBS

Champion Whigham, Macdonald, Douglas, Travis, Foxhall Keene, and All the College Experts Are Among the Entries.

One hundred and nineteen golfers in the United States have considered themselves sufficiently skillful in the game to play for the amateur championship next week on the Morris County links, at Morristown, N. J. The entries to this big event were given out yesterday by Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association.

"It is not only the largest entry list we have ever had to the most important golf event of the year," said Mr. Kerr, "but it represents all the ablest players in the country. Of course there are a number who are in no wise dangerous, but the list is a most admirable one, and covers the golfing part of the country as it has never been done before. The most western entry is from Denver. Chicago, Cleveland, and Pittsburg have several entries, and all the prominent clubs in the East have sent their best men."

It will be seen from the list that the present champion, H. J. Whigham, has entered from the Onwantsia Club, Chicago, but he wrote to Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman of the Morris County Greens Committee, a few days ago, that his health would not permit him to play. All the strong college golfers are in for the championship, but they have entered from their regular clubs, instead of their college organizations.

The full list of entries, by clubs, is:

Chicago Golf Club—Charles B. Macdonald, E. I. Frost, Jarvis Hunt, and Mark Cummings.

Onwantsia Golf Club, Chicago—H. J. Whigham, Walter B. Smith, William Waller, David R. Forgan, and Siason Thompson.

Cambridge Golf Club, Massachusetts—Gardiner G. Hubbard, J. G. Thorp, and Alfred L. Ripley.

Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island—J. R. Chadwick.

Staten Island Cricket Club—George E. Armstrong, Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Charles T. Stout, and Otto Hockmeyer.

Tuxedo Golf Club—Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Richmond Talbot, J. C. Rennard, Grenville Kane, and W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.

Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C.—Patrick Grant.

Philadelphia Cricket Club—F. H. Bohlen, Charles P. Lineawlauer, H. M. Forest, and M. R. Wright.

Philadelphia Country Club—Benjamin C. Allen and George D. Fowle.

Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn.—Rodman E. Griscom and James B. Winsor, Jr.

Meadow Brook Hunt Club—F. O. Black and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Riverside Golf Club of Chicago—E. B. Bliss, J. F. Palmer, and E. R. Driver.

Nutley Golf Club, New Jersey—Marc N. Michael.

Ardsley Club—H. Mortimer Billings.

Rockaway Hunt Club—C. L. Perkins.

Country Club of Westchester—Alexander Morten and De Lancey Nicoll.

Morris County Golf Club—J. Insley Blair, Jr., W. Richardson Thurston, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., William Young Marsh, James A. Tyng, Percy Pyne, second, A. Wright Post, and W. D. Vanderpool.

Lakewood Golf Club—Jasper Lynch and Frank A. Waltnew

Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg—John Moorhead, Jr., R. S. Horne, O. D. Thompson, and W. G. Carnegie.

Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.—Walter J. Travis.

Cleveland Golf Club, Ohio—Kenyon V. Painter, Robert Crowell, and Roy Alvin Ramsey.

St. Andrew's Golf Club—W. H. Sands, W. T. Gray, H. Holbrook, Jr., F. W. Menzies, A. De Witt Cochrane, J. B. Baker, T. Markoe Robertson, John Reid, Jr., and Arden S. Robbins.

Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.—Henry T. Toler, Hugh K. Toler, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., and H. W. Slocum, Jr.

Brookline Country Club, Massachusetts—George A. Rice.

Myopia Hunt Club, Massachusetts—Herbert C. Leeds and Quincy A. Shaw, Jr.

Newport Golf Club—Victor Sorchan, Reginald Brooks, W. P. Thompson, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, Alfred M. Coates, Milton L. Benkard, and Samuel Jones Tilden.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn—A. G. Jennings, Daniel Chauncey, and A. L. Norris.

Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Findlay S. Douglas.

Sawgamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y.—Maturin Ballou.

Montclair Golf Club—Thomas T. Reid.

Crescent Athletic Club—C. B. Van Brunt.

Stockbridge Golf Club, Massachusetts—Joseph H. Choate, jr.

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club—Courtlandt D. Barnes, Sherman Day, George C. Clark, Jr., and W. Rossiter Betts.

Milwaukee Country Club—John Sippela.

Washington Park Club, Chicago—Morris C. Cummings.

Overland Park Club Association, Denver, Col.—Richard Sykes and Frank L. Woodward.

Country Club of Rochester, N. Y.—John P. Bowman.

Country Club of Scranton, Penn.—A. Z. Huntington.

Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.—James F. Curtis.

Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass.—J. Nelson Manning.

Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.—Major F. L. Denny, Ormsley McCammon, and Clarence Moore.

Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I.—W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., W. L. Gunther, Charles L. Tappin, and R. C. Watson, Jr.

Huntington Valley Country Club, Rydal, Penn.—Albert H. Smith, and William Poultney Smith.

Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island—Robert D. Graham.

Oxford Golf Club, Manchester, Conn.—W. B. Cheney.

Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.—Charles H. Seeley and Edward Leavitt.

Seabright Golf Club—J. J. Manning.

Essex County Club, Orange—T. H. Powers Farr and C. F. Watson.

Forty-seven clubs are included in this list of 119 golfers. The tournament will begin next Monday morning, and Ransom H. Thomas, who is Vice President of the Stock Exchange, says he will start the first pair off at 6 o'clock, if necessary.

Lenox Golf Cup Preliminaries.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—A. Barker of Agawam broke the record for the Lenox links to-day in the thirty-six hole contest medal play, preliminaries for the Lenox Cup, making the thirty-six holes in 162. He equaled the bogie score—40—on three of the rounds. Out of forty-six players the following sixteen qualified for match play, first round, to-morrow:

A. Barker, Agawam	82	80	162
W. W. Hoffman, Lenox	88	96	184
F. C. Havemeyer, Newport	95	91	186
F. N. Kinnicutt, Lenox	99	88	187
J. Townsend Burden, Jr., Newport	95	93	187
J. F. Talmage, Dyker Meadow	96	94	190
D. W. Bishop, Dr., Lenox	94	100	194
P. Naughton, Harvard	95	97	192
G. A. Phelps, Essex County	98	98	196
A. Morten	90	104	194
S. Frothingham, Lenox	97	98	195
J. T. Soutter, Lenox	98	100	198
A. J. Wellington	95	103	198
E. W. Jewett, Agawam	103	94	197
S. P. Shaw, Lenox	99	101	200
R. Mackay, Lenox	100	102	202

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Sept. 6.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:24 trot for three-year olds; purse, $1,000.

The Earl, ch. h. (Geers)	1 1
Helen Simmons, b. f., (Dickerson)	3 2
Admiral Symmes, b. h., (Miller)	2 3
Red Tape, b. m., (Rea)	4 5
Anthracite, blk. g., (Brady)	5 4
Elsie S., b. m., (Andrews)	6 6

Time—2:18¾; 2:17.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Royal R. Shelton, blk. g., (O'Neil)	1 1 1
King Chimes, br. g., (Davis)	3 2
Split Silk, ch. m., (Wilson)	2 4 3
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., (Geers)	5 2 4
Alpine, ch. g., (Bass)	4 dis.
Dick Wilton, b. s., (Sullivan)	6 dr.

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:09.

The Charter Oak, 2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $10,000.

John Nolan, b. g., (Foote)	2 1 1 1
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	1 3 2 3
Stamboulet, b. h., (Van Bokkelen)	3 2 4 7
Otiello, blk. g., (Ryan)	7 8 5 2
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	11 12 6 4
Big Timber, b. h., (Ewing)	4 4 8 5
Ed Locke, b. g., (McDonald)	5 5 7 6
Timbrel, br. h., (Payne)	6 6 6 33
Philip E., br. g., (Reynolds)	10 11 9 8
Carrie, b. m., (Decker)	9 10 14 10
Success, gr. g., (Ryan)	13 15 10 9
Nancy King, blk. m., (Kennick)	14 13 13 11
Belle J., b. m., (Spears)	15 14 12 12
Kilda, blk. m., (Marsh)	11 9 11 dr
Spinaling, b. m., (Starr)	8 7 dr.
George, br. g., (Sinnott)	dis.

Time—2:11¾; 2:10¾; 2:09½; 2:11.

Trotting Handicap.—Purse $1,000.

Tommy Britton, b. h., 90 yards, (Geers)	1 1
Oakley, b. g., 20 yards, (French)	2 2
Surpol, gr. s., 50 yards, (Curry)	3 3
Eleanor W., ch. m., 20 yards, (Gatcomb)	4 3
Castleton, br. g., 30 yards, (Spears)	5 dr
Minnie B., blk. m., wire, (Brusie)	6 dr
Lillian Wilkes, b. m., 30 yards, (Cheney)	disq.

Time—2:21¼; 2:15½.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:30 Class.—Pace; purse $1,000.

The Swift, (formerly Elgin Girl,) ch. m., by Grandeur-Dolly Swift, (Stannard) 1 6 1 2 1

Mercury Wilkes, ch. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, (Tallman)	3 4 2 1 4
Susie T., blk. m., (Wallace)	4 1 5 4 2
Dady Allos, b. m., (Cooper)	2 2 4 5 3
Grayfern, gr. g., (Smart)	5 3 3 3 dr
Tempest, br. s., (Paddock)	6 5 6 dis.

Time—2:16½; 2:14¼; 2:12¾; 2:18¾; 2:15.

2:14 Class.—Trot; purse $1,000.

Legene, b. g., by Mountain Prince, (Sheeley)	2 1 1 1
Squeezer, b. g., by McEwen, (Collins)	1 6 7 7
Hazel Dell, blk. m., (Dore)	3 2 2 4
Dafer, b. g., (Lyon)	7 5 3 2
Allen Dare, gr. g., (Bitting)	4 4 5 3
Sam L., b. g., (Wilson)	5 3 4 5
Purity Wilkes, b. m., (Leonard)	6 7 6 6
Nick, ch. g., (Birch)	8 8 dr.

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¼; 2:13½; 2:15.

2:20 Class.—Trot; purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Neva Wilkes, br. m., by Brignolia-Wilkes, (Boyer)	1 1 2
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	2 2 1
Dot Miller, b. m., (Dodge)	3 4 4
Electricight, b. m., (Hallowell)	4 3 3
Doctor, br. g., (Dore)	6 3 5
Kurburn, b. g., (Halloran)	5 dis.
Bright Light, br. g., (Quinn)	Dis.

Time—2:17½; 2:16¼; 2:16.

At Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—In the 2:50 trotting and pacing race on the Fair Grounds to-day Bella C., a chestnut mare owned by James Monahan of Troy, won easily, but was recognized by a star on her forehead, which had been colored, as Pollock, with a record of 2:19, and was expelled with her owner and driver, the purse being divided among the other four horses. Summary of the races:

2:50 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $300.

Bella C., ch. m., (Hughes)	4 1 1
Clemmie Dell, b. m., (Carmichael)	3 1 2 2
F. J. C., b. g., (Dodge)	2 2 3 3
Colonel McCue, b. g., (Bailey)	5 3 5 4
Prilla, ch. m., (Drumm)	4 5 4 5

Time—2:26½; 2:25; 2:23¾; 2:27.

2:35 Class.—County trotting and pacing; purse $150.

Edward W., r. g., (Van Buren)	1 1 1
John G., gr. g., (Stott)	3 2 2
Agnes Thorne, ch. m., (Reynolds)	2 3 3
Audy yn, b. m., (Palmer)	4 4 4

Time—2:29¾; 2:25; 2:24½.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, maidens, to carry 110 pounds. Five furlongs on the Futurity Course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Candlestick	110	Belle of H.	110
Winder	110	Sister Fox	110
Anitra	110	Lioness	110
The Rose	110	Kensington	110
Auridale	110	Harmonica	110
Incandescent	110	Lyric	110
Lady Exile	110	Effie Almslie	110
Seraphic	110	Voracious	110
Belle of Troy	110	Lady Onward	110

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	130	Sir Gawain	106
Poetess	115	Joe Miller	100
White Frost	113	Hanwell	97
Geisha	110	Lady Marian	85

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $750 added. Six and one-half furlongs.

Sir Hubert	115	Frohsinn	110
King Barley Corn	115	Great Neck	100
Mr. Phinizy	110		

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,250 added. One mile and three furlongs.

Mirthful	126	George Boyd	112
Laverock	116	Candle Black	106
Rappahannock	112		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Typhoon II.	128	Arquebus	113
Kinnikinic	126		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 10 pounds above the scale. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf.

Lansdale	109	Ben Ronald	103
Lord ZeMo	106	Mt. Washington	103
Knight of the Garter	106	Oxnard	97
Gala Day	106	Merlin	97
Continental	106	Octave	94
Tanis	103	Scotch Plaid	92
Endeavor	103		

For the Russet Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburgh announces the following weights for the Russet Handicap, at a mile and one-half, to be run at Sheepshead Bay to-morrow: Ben. Holladay, 130 pounds; On Deck, 122; Semper Ego, 110; Goodrich, 110; Judge Denny, 109; Dutch Skater, 108; Bov Orator, 105; Candle Black, 102; Thomas Cat, 99; Linstock, 97; Jefferson, 90.

CRICKET AT STATEN ISLAND.

Boston Zingari Club Defeated by a Margin of Thirty-five Runs.

The Boston Zingari Cricket Club visited Staten Island yesterday and opened its metropolitan engagements with a defeat at the hands of the local team by a margin of 35 runs. J. J. Heys played a splendid innings of 54, while T. Orton was very successful with the ball, and secured 7 wickets for 44 runs. Orlando Draper, J. Taylor, and Alex Meiklejohn also played well for the Bostonians. For Staten Island, Eric Scott and R. St. G. Walker made a long stand, each contributing 37, while A. Gracie, Lohmann, and the Rev. G. E. Qualle also distinguished themselves at the bat, and D. Bonner and Dr. B. O'Connor did some hard hitting in the second innings. The score:

Staten Island.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
R. T. Rokeby, c. Heys, b. Orton	1	c. Draper, b. Heys	8
W. S. Callender, b. Orton	2	c. Turner, b. Meiklejohn	7
Dr. O'Connor, b. Orton	2	c. Roffe, b. Meiklejohn	16
T. S. Hope-Simpson, b. Orton	9	c. and b. Heys	9
E. Scott, c. sub., b. Meiklejohn	37	not out	0
H. E. Green, l. b. w., b. Heys	7	c. Standfast, b. Meiklejohn	0
R. St. G. Walker, b. Orton	37	l. b. w., b. Heys	25
Lohmann, run out	24	not out	0
The Rev. G. E. Qualle, b. Orton	20	b. Meiklejohn	8
A. Gracie, b. Orton	27		
D. Bonner, not out	2	c. Meiklejohn, b. Heys	41
Byes	1		
Leg byes	2	wide	1
Total	171	Total	115

Boston Zingari.

O. Draper, c. O'Connor, b. Rokeby	22
R. Hood, c. Walker, b. Rokeby	1
T. Orton, c. Green, b. Lohmann	3
J. J. Heys, b. Rokeby	54
W. Roffe, b. Lohmann	2
G. Platt, b. Lohmann	6
J. Taylor, b. Lohmann	15
S. B. Standfest, c. Qualle, b. Rokeby	9
Alexander Meiklejohn, l. b. w., b. Green	13
Alexander Meiklejohn, b. Green	0
R. Turner, not out	3
Byes	5
Leg byes	2
Total	136

POLICEMEN'S PECULIAR CONDUCT

Wouldn't Allow Injured Man to be Removed to Near-By Hospital.

Peter Brady, a driver, twenty-nine years old, of 345 West Forty-ninth Street, lay on Monday night about midnight for half an hour at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, within 200 feet of Roosevelt Hospital. He was suffering from a probably fatal stab wound over the right eye, and two policemen who stood over him refused to carry him to the hospital or to allow citizens to do so, insisting upon waiting for the patrol wagon to bear him to the station house. The policemen were Patrolmen John Kennell and Owen Burns of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Brady, who was bleeding from a wound over the right eye, which he covered with a handkerchief, had fallen in an exhausted condition to the pavement. He was then on his way to the hospital. Kennell and Burns insisted that he was more drunk than injured, and, notwithstanding the protests of many people, kept him lying on the ground until the arrival of the patrol wagon. Then he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, the intention being to have his wound dressed and then remove him to the police station. The hospital doctors, however, declared that the man's wound was serious and refused to allow him to be removed.

POLICEMAN BOYNE HELD UP.

A Colored Woman and Two Colored Men Rob Him of $72.

Policeman William Boyne of the Old Slip Station, while walking along Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was accosted by a colored woman, who pushed him into a doorway, where he was seized by two colored men, who pinioned his arms while the woman rifled his pockets, taking from him $72 in money. Then he was released. The men ran down the avenue and the woman in the opposite direction.

Policeman Boyne pursued the woman, and after a short chase placed her under arrest, taking her to the West Thirtieth Street Station. She was arraigned in the West Side Police Court, where she gave her name as Sadie Hyans, twenty-three years old, of 149 East Fifty-fourth Street. She was held in $500 for examination by Magistrate Pool.

Sixty dollars of the stolen money was found in her pocket.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Game with the Brooklyns by a Score of 17 to 10.

BOTH TEAMS PLAYED POORLY

Bostons Defeat the Washingtons and Baltimores Win and Play a Tie with the Philadelphias—Cincinnatis Down the Chicagos.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	75	42	.641
Cincinnati	78	44	.639
Baltimore	71	43	.623
Cleveland	68	49	.581
New York	65	53	.551
Chicago	66	54	.550
Pittsburg	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	56	58	.491
Louisville	51	70	.421
Brooklyn	44	68	.393
Washington	40	77	.342
St. Louis	33	88	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 17; Brooklyn, 10.
Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 8.
Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 5; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 9; Washington, 5.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
Louisville in Cleveland.

The New Yorks made enough runs in the game which they won from the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to win three ordinary contests. It was a sort of a "go-as-you-please" game, the players of both teams affording much amusement for the small crowd by making ludicrous errors and stupid plays. Even Umpire Andrews got into the game and made some decisions that were as inexcusable as the errors made by the fielders. La Chance entered into an argument with Andrews in the fifth inning, and was told that he would have to be a spectator during the balance of the game.

Until the fifth inning the game was interesting, but after the local team had scored six runs in its half of the fifth inning, taking the lead, the sport resembled a game between two school teams. There were hits and runs galore. The locals made sixteen hits in four innings. Most of these hits did not get outside of the diamond, being made on slow bounders. This lucky hitting so demoralized the visitors that when a hit did come straight at them they invariably fumbled the ball.

The Brooklyns also hit the ball; indeed, they found Gettig's curves easy from the start, and when they brought their total up to ten runs in the seventh inning, Manager Joyce, to avoid a possible defeat, sent Ruste in to pitch the two last innings. The locals, with the exception of Hartman, fielded fairly well. Grim, the visitors' catcher, had to retire in the seventh inning, a swift outcurve cutting a finger on his right hand.

The New Yorks will rest to-day and will begin a series in Boston to-morrow. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Van H'n, 2 b	2	3	0	0	0
Seymour, lf	3	4	1	1	0
Joyce, 1b	2	4	14	0	0
Doyle, ss	1	0	0	3	0
Gleason, 2b	2	2	3	4	1
Hart'm'n, 3b	1	3	2	4	3
Grady, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Warner, c	3	2	7	1	0
Gettig, p	2	1	0	2	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	17	20	27	16	4

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Dunn, rf	0	2	2	1	0
Sm'h, lf&1b	1	3	1	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b	2	0	3	3	1
Magoon, ss	0	1	3	3	1
L'Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	2	0	0
Ryan, 1b&c	0	1	3	0	0
Shindle, 3b	2	2	4	1	1
Grim, c	3	2	4	6	1
Yeager, p	1	1	0	1	1
Miller, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	10	14	24	12	6

New York	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	3	.	—17
Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 2; off Yeager, 4; off Rusie, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3; Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Gettig, 4; by Yeager, 1; by Rusie, 2. Three-base hits—Joyce, Hartman. Two-base hits—Grady, Warner, Griffin, Shindle, Yeager. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Seymour, 2; Hartman, Smith, Gettig. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Double plays—Shindle and Grim; Dunn and Smith. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Anderson.

Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Baltimore won the first game with Philadelphia here to-day in rather easy fashion, owing to the effective twirling of Maul. The home team's only hit was a bunt by Cooley in the ninth inning. The second game was hotly contested, and darkness put a stop to the proceedings at the end of the eighth inning with the score a tie. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Baltimore	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0—7

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 1; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland; Baltimore, Maul and Clarke.

Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 5.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 6. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland; Baltimore, McJames and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 9; Washington, 5.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The Washingtons came near being shut out in to-day's game. They scored five runs in the ninth inning because the home team let up in their sharp playing. Klobedanz pitched well throughout the game, while the fielding of the Washingtons was a very poor exhibition. Score:

Boston	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	.	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Washington, 3. Base hits—Boston, 10; Washington, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 7. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bransfield; Washington, Dineen, Farrell, and Wrigley. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Both teams played a snappy fielding game to-day, but the Louisvilles were the strongest at the bat. Score:

Louisville	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	.—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Cleveland, Wilson and Criger. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 8.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—A base on balls and Irwin's two-bagger in the ninth inning won an exciting game for the Cincinnatis to-day. In the second inning Lange, the Chicago's centre fielder, hit the ball over the fence. It was the longest hit ever made on the local grounds. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1—9
Chicago	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	1—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 15; Chicago, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz, Damman and R. Wood; Chicago, Callahan, W. Wood, and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

SUNDAY BALL GAMES.

New York and Washington Scheduled to Play at Weehawken.

The New York and Washington baseball teams will meet next Sunday in a postponed championship game on the baseball grounds at Weehawken, N. J., and on the following Sunday, Sept. 18, on the same grounds, the New Yorks and the Brooklyns will cross bats.

The first game is one postponed in Washington early in the season, the second a game postponed at the Polo Grounds.

The New Yorks have for some time past been contemplating playing Sunday games, but it was not till yesterday that a final decision was arrived at.

Von der Ahe Pays the Judgment.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 6.—The Baldwin-Von der Ahe damage suit which was decided against Von der Ahe several months ago, was ended to-day by the attorney of the St. Louis baseball man paying $3,000, the amount of the Baldwin judgment, together with the costs, something over $1,200.

ADVANCE IN PRICES OF ICE.

Increase of from Fifty to Over Two Hundred Per Cent. Charged in Some Cases.

The continued hot weather has caused the ice in store and transit to melt very rapidly, besides creating a greatly increased demand for cold drinks, and prices of ice have risen considerably during the past two days in consequence. The customers who have yearly contracts with the ice companies and large independent dealers have not had their prices raised, but many of them received reduced quantities. The icemen declared that it had melted after being weighed, and therefore the customers ought to stand the loss. Citizens who have no contracts and needed ice have had to pay an increase of from 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. and in some instances more. The independent icemen who own their own wagons and have their routes just like the milkmen, have been compelled to pay the wholesalers much larger prices, and consequently advanced prices to their customers or gave them smaller chunks of ice. Some of the peddlers said yesterday that when certain wholesalers of whom they bought had exhausted their stock and applied to the Consolidated Ice Company, that concern refused to sell except at the rate of $1.50 per cake of 100 pounds.

On inquiries being made at the office of the Consolidated Ice Company as to the advance in prices of ice, Mr. Reeve, one of the managers of the concern, said that it was usual to charge higher prices at this time of the year, but the charges made against the Consolidated Ice Company were greatly exaggerated. The company was now selling ice at $5 to $6 per ton, because a great deal of ice was lost by melting in the wagons, and the men were being worked overtime.

Many of the independent dealers, continued Mr. Reeve, have advanced their prices greatly, and represented to their customers that their supply had given out. The customers, especially the business men who must have the ice to prevent their goods from spoiling on their hands, and the peddlers, have had to pay the advance.

IMPORTS OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Nearly $1,800,000 Worth Brought to This Port During August.

Appraiser Wakeman received a report yesterday from Assistant Appraiser Brewer of the Second Division regarding the value of the diamonds and other precious stones and pearls imported at this port during August. The figures were: Cut stones, $1,131,805.21; uncut, $589,087.21; total, $1,720,892.42. For 1897, the corresponding figures were: Cut, $1,331,035.56; uncut, $104,683.40; total, $1,435,718.96.

This increase, Mr. Wakeman said, was due to the fact that under the Wilson law the tariff on precious stones was higher, and there was more smuggling. Under the Wilson law, he explains, the rate was 25 per cent. on cut stones and 10 per cent. on uncut. Now it is 10 per cent. on cut, while uncut stones are free.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday Sept. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. vs. Mustard.
2—Blake vs. Clark.
3—Rahtjens Am. Composition Co. vs. Holzapfel's Composition Co.
4—Ellis vs. Joseph Crossley & Sons.
5—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker. Same vs. same.
7—Ingraham vs. Rosenfeld.
8—McGrotty vs. Fletcher. Cases noticed.
9—Harris vs. Myll.
10—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Western Assurance Co.
11—Electric Car Co. of Am. vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
12—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Walker Co.
14—Prinzmetal vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
15—Electric Car Co. of Am. vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
16—Same vs. Walker Co.
17—Crawford vs. Hubbell.
18—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Columbia Pneumatic Wagon Wheel Co.
19—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Reliance Ins. Co.
20—Same vs. Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
21—Same vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Same vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
23—Same vs. Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia.
24—Same vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co.
25—Same vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark.
26—Same vs. London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
27—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Haskell vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2—Mattiage vs. Golightly.
3—Wertz vs. Wirth.
4—Breen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
6—Bertelsen vs. Town of Southold.
7—In re Wolff.
8—Cooper vs. Guinby.
9—Hill vs. Sears.
10—In re West.
11—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzgerald.
12—Whitman vs. Yohn.
13—In re J. B. Brewster & Co.
14—People ex rel. Mahlsbach Lumber Co. vs. Coler.
15—Schuler vs. Ground Hog Consolidated Mining & Milling Co.
16—11th Ward Bank vs. Bryon.
17—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. King.
18—Same vs. Sherin.
19—Same vs. Am. Fibre Chamois Co.
20—In re Jones.
21—Harrell Leather Goods Co. vs. Brownell.
22—Smith vs. Willets.
23—Gottschalk vs. Miller.
24—Blessing vs. Osgood.
25—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Sperling.
26—Juch vs. Weinstock.
27—Cohen vs. Cohen.
28—Bodine vs. Brown.
29—Schmidt vs. Garrie.
30—Irving Savings Institution vs. Wiedenman.
31—Feits vs. Payn.
32—Rose vs. Ingersoll.
33—Stern vs. McAuliffe.
34—Turtle vs. Turtle.
35—In re Weld.
36—Zeigler vs. Lowenstein.
37—In re Bank and Bethune Streets.
38—In re Watts and Canal Streets.
39—Meyer vs. McBride.
40—People, &c., vs. Kraft.
41—Bur

VERMONTER FISHES AT NINETY.

Le Grand Eastman of Rutland Caught Twenty Trout in a Day.

RUTLAND, Sept. 5.—Le Grand Eastman of this city, ninety years and thirty days old, brought in twenty trout one night, after a day's fishing. Some of them weighed nearly a pound. He walked four miles to the stream, caught his fish in a few hours, and walked home. Aug. 31 was the last day of the open season for trout fishing.

Since May 1, when the open season began, he has been on a fishing trip every week, and sometimes twice. He knows every mountain stream and river where fish are found in this section.

DIED TWO YEARS AFTER INJURY.

Sea Cliff Boy Had Broken His Back While Coasting.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 6.—Charles M. Leighton, a Sea Cliff boy, who broke his back in a coasting accident nearly two years ago, died at his home here last evening. He had been in fairly good health until last week, when he began to get weak. Before he met with the accident he was strong and healthy.

Young Leighton was steering a huge sleigh down a hill, when he ran into a fence. The doctors gave it as their opinion that he would die immediately. He was paralyzed. When he lived and improved, the physicians were surprised. Since the accident he had never stood on his feet.

TWO NEWARK FIRE VICTIMS DIE.

Both Are Children—Most of the Others Are Recovering.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—Two of the thirty-odd persons who were burned late on Sunday night while escaping from the big celluloid factory fire here died to-day of their injuries. Henrietta Bauer, twelve years old, of 49 Darcy Street, died in St. Michael's Hospital, and May Fusella, twenty-two months old, of 94 Darcy Street, died in the German hospital.

The baby which was taken to the City Hospital because the parents could not be found, was to-day identified as Mamie Obermeyer, daughter of Sofia Obermeyer of 63 Magazine Street. Mrs. Obermeyer is in the City Hospital, suffering from burns about the legs and face, but is not seriously hurt.

Tobias Bauer, fifty-four years old, father of Henrietta, is in St. Michael's Hospital with serious burns about the body, head, and face, and may die. His wife, Rosina, is in the same hospital. Isabella, her sixteen-years-old daughter, is in the German Hospital. Charles Fusella, father of little May, is in the German Hospital suffering from burns about the body, and his wife is in the same institution, but not badly burned. The others are all improving.

MARRIED DESPITE HER PARENTS

Miss Arnold Said She Would Become Mrs. Varian and Kept Her Word.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—Miss Minnie K. Arnold, daughter of City Clerk James K. Arnold of North Plainfield, and Clarence E. Varian, son of Jacob Varian, a retired New York merchant of East Fifth Street, this city, were married yesterday in New York by the Rev. H. G. Taylor. The announcement of the marriage caused a great surprise in Plainfield, as the young couple kept their secret well. They are cousins, and the frequent visits of the young man to the girl's home were thus accounted for.

The match was looked upon with great disfavor by the parents of Miss Arnold. On Sunday, the young woman told her father that she was going to New York next day to be married. Mr. Arnold was too much provoked to reply. Miss Arnold left early yesterday morning for New York, where she was met by Mr. Varian. After they were made man and wife they went to the home of Mr. Varian's brother. To-morrow they will return to Plainfield and take up their residence with the bride-groom's parents, who did not oppose the marriage.

Attempt to Sink a Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A letter dated Bering Strait, June 27, states that the bark Northern Light, Capt. Whiteside, from San Francisco for Kotzebue, has arrived safely in port with her crew and 152 passengers, after a voyage during which it was discovered that four large augur holes had been bored in her bow. It was found that the vessel was taking badly, and but for the timely discovery of the cause she would have gone to the bottom. There is apparently no clue to the men who tried to sink the ship.

The Burglars Liked the Pie.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—Peter Throm, a farmer living in the Passaic Valley, four miles from this city, had his house ransacked last night by burglars, who, after taking what they wanted in the line of furnishings and jewelry, made a descent on the pantry. They cleared the house of its pie and cake, and left this note on the table: "Your pie is bully; your cake ain't any good. Stick to pie in the future."

The President to Visit Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President McKinley and as many members of his Cabinet as can do so, will attend some portion of the peace jubilee, which begins at the Omaha Exposition Oct. 10. The President so informed a delegation of Nebraskans who called at the White House to-day and presented to him a handsomely engrossed invitation to attend. Only pressing public business will interfere with this programme.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.

Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

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Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

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20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.

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L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.

Ninth year begins September 29th.

Year-book on request.

In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

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Primary (incl. kindergarten.) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

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Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

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Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays, 6:34 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Fr. 26th St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for intermediate. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.

Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1.30 and 6.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.

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Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Av.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:58 Special Fast Express) and 9:03 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn, 2:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only,) A. M.; 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$8.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities is choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.

Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

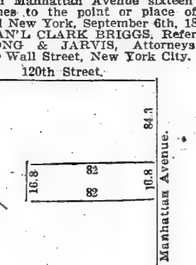
SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORE LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle in depth of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $466.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

s7-2aw3wW&S&s28

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of PYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., lately doing business at No. 2,807 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1898.

HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.

WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-1aw6wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Dolores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail P. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mr9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Pitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary A. Belding, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Briggs, Harriet Gaul, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harris T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCauly, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Tiube, Nil, McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Cells, William Briggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCauly, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Louis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Th mas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or

SCHOOL FUNDS IN DOUBT

Manhattan and the Bronx May Lose $611,832 on a Re-apportionment.

A GREAT GAIN FOR BROOKLYN

Possible Effect of the Literal Enforcement of Certain Sections of the Charter—What Our School Authorities Say About It.

Members of the Board of Education of the City of New York and members of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are now discussing informally a peculiar situation. Owing to the construction put by Corporation Counsel Whalen upon the educational sections of the charter, the question has arisen whether the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will receive enough money from the funds allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for school purposes for the current year to pay the salaries of all of the teachers that will be needed.

It is true that enough money was originally apropriated and apportioned for that purpose, including an extra amount for increased salaries, but a recent legal interpretation of Section 1,065 of the charter apparently necessitates a reapportionment of the general school funds which will greatly benefit Brooklyn and deprive the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of a considerable proportion of the sum estimated as necessary to pay the salaries of public school teachers in the two last-named boroughs.

While no importance is attached in official quarters to the reports that the proposed reapportionment of funds will cause the closing of some of the schools, and the dismissal of some of the teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx, it is likely that this matter will command serious consideration at the approaching meetings of the Board of Education and the various school boards. The next regular meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx is fixed for the 14th inst., and the next meeting of the Board of Education is on the 28th inst.

Section 1,065 of the charter provides that the general school fund shall be administered by the respective school boards, and shall be apportioned by the Board of Education among the different school boards on the basis of the number of teachers employed and the registered attendance of pupils during the last preceding year. This section says:

"The aggregate number of days in attendance of the pupils is to be ascertained from the records thereof kept by the teachers as hereinafter prescribed by adding together the whole number of days of attendance of each and every such pupil in the schools under the charge of the respective schools boards."

Under the provisions of this section it is contended that Brooklyn, by reason of the half-day class system that prevails there, is entitled to a much larger apportionment than was originally made for that borough, the additional amount being put at $344,959.76.

Board of Estimate Allowances.

The amounts estimated by the several borough boards of the city, and allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as necessary to pay the teachers' salaries for the remainder of 1898 were as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx	$2,897,555.11
Brooklyn	1,279,853.84
Queens	325,609.27
Richmond	135,794.54
Total	$4,638,812.76

An apportionment of the school funds according to the provisions of section 1,065 of the charter it is calculated would take $236,832.78 from the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; $69,798.64 from the borough of Queens, and $88,328.34 from the borough of Richmond, making a total of $344,959.76, all of which would go to Brooklyn. It is not claimed that Brooklyn needs this extra money for school purposes, but the contention simply is that it is entitled to it according to the letter of the charter.

Another decision by the Corporation Counsel will lead apparently to a further and still greater depletion of the share of school funds originally apportioned to Manhattan and the Bronx for the current year. The Corporation Counsel holds that under the terms of Section 1,152 of the charter certain private educational institutions which are incorporated must receive a pro rata share of the general fund to be apportioned as provided for in Section 1,065. He also holds that the orphan asylums and institutions of similar character in Brooklyn shall be provided for in the same manner.

Such a reapportionment as this particular ruling of the Corporation Counsel would entail would, it is estimated, take from the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx $375,000 in addition to the $236,832.78 taken away under Section 1,065.

Inasmuch as there has as yet been no official action taken by the Board of Education, or the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, on these important points, officers of the School Department are loth to discuss the situation. In fact, it may be authoritatively stated that only one definite opinion regarding this matter has been formed by the officers of the School Department thus far, and that is that under no circumstances will any of the public schools that can be used be closed, nor will any teachers that are needed be dismissed because of this prospective depletion of Manhattan's share in the general school fund.

Superintendent Maxwell's Opinion.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell said yesterday:

"Of course I have nothing to do with the financial management of the school department; therefore I cannot make any statements of fact nor express any opinions regarding these matters to which you invite my attention. There are two points, however, which I think I am safe in affirming.

"The first is that the financial methods of the charter, so far as they relate to educational matters, are not good methods; I pointed out this fact when I first saw a draft of the charter. The second point is that I can conceive of no circumstances under which any of the public schools of this city would be closed for lack of funds, or under which teachers would fail to receive their salaries.

"Just how far the money that will come to the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx under the apportionment will go toward meeting the expenses I am unable to say, but I have no doubt that a way will be found to meet all proper requirements."

With regard to the establishment of the half-day class system in Brooklyn, Mr. Maxwell said:

"It is true that the Brooklyn board put that system into operation on my recommendation. The idea, however, was not suggested with any view to increasing the showing of the public schools of Brooklyn in the matter of registered attendance, but simply to make way for the admission into the schools of children who could not be taken in otherwise."

An officer of the school department who is thoroughly familiar with its financial affairs said that, even should Manhattan and the Bronx be deprived by a reapportionment of the large sums of school moneys stated, viz., $236,832.78 and $375,000, there would not be any schools closed nor any teachers dismissed in consequence.

"Why, if there was any serious danger of any such thing," said this officer, "the Board of Education would call a meeting within three hours to take preventive action. Public sentiment would not tolerate any curtailment of our school service. And there really is no danger of such a thing happening. Assuming that the Corporation Counsel has been correctly quoted, and that he is right, Brooklyn would take from Manhattan and the Bronx about $237,000. The loss of that amount would not cripple the resources of the Manhattan and Bronx School Board. That board was allowed $300,000 extra to carry out a plan for increasing salaries. That plan might be abandoned, either wholly or in part, for the time being.

"Furthermore some of the new schoolhouses in the two boroughs, the opening and operation of which provision has been made in the current estimates will not be ready for use this Fall, and perhaps not for several months. The money appropriated to pay the salaries of teachers in these unfinished new schoolhouses will be available for just such an emergency as seems to threaten us. You may depend upon it a way will be found to pay the expenses of all the public schools that are ready for use in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx."

No reapportionment of the general school fund can be made until after each borough, through its School Board, has sent to the Board of Education an itemized estimate of its financial requirements. Thus far only three of the boroughs have sent in their figures for the ensuing year. As soon as all of the boroughs have compiled with the charter requirements in this matter, the Board of Education will take up the subject of apportionment.

Views of Commissioner Little.

Commissioner Joseph J. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, authorized this statement yesterday:

"This anticipated trouble has arisen from a confusion of different sections of the charter, and because of an intent, which does not seem to be justified by the law, to divide the school funds for 1899 on a different basis than that on which the funds were raised. Next year it will be feasible to divide the moneys as now proposed because they will be raised on that basis. Section 10 of the charter specifies that funds for 1898 shall be used as nearly as may be for the object for which they shall be raised, and it certainly cannot be claimed that moneys raised by taxation to pay teachers' salaries in the Borough of Manhattan will be used for the purpose for which they were raised if they are transferred to the Borough of Brooklyn, where they are not needed.

"In conformity with this provision of the law the Board of Estimate and Apportionment did on the 1st of July properly distribute the school funds. It would seem to be an absurd proposition to hold that the Board of Education could redistribute these funds in a manner entirely different from the original distribution, and in a manner which would defeat the law, and prevent the sum from being 'used as nearly as may be for the objects for which they shall be raised' * * * Corporation Counsel John Whalen is an old School Trustee, and as a friend of the system I think we may depend upon him to protect this fund, allotted to this borough for the salaries of its teachers, to the utmost of his official power. I have seen no opinion from the Corporation Counsel's office which is necessarily in conflict with this line of thought."

Henry W. Taft, member of the Board of Education and of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, said that he had not had an opportunity to look into the points raised by the proposed reapportionment of school funds. "I am satisfied, however," he said, "that some way will be found to supply the necessary funds for opening and maintaining all of the public schools in Manhattan and the Bronx that are ready to be used."

Jacob W. Mack, also a member of the General Board and of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, said that the idea that any of the schools would be closed because of the alleged necessity for a reapportionment of the school funds was "all rot." He was certain that there would be no trouble about adjusting matters in a manner satisfactory to the public interest.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD.

Spanish to be Taught in Boys' High School—Request for Appropriations.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board several resolutions were passed requesting appropriations for various purposes. One million dollars was asked for school sites, and $10,000 for vacation schools in 1899.

A resolution asking $20,000 for a course of free lectures in 1899 was referred to the Committees on Studies and Teachers.

A resolution was passed directing that Spanish be made a part of the boys' high school curriculum.

It was decided that in case any public reception is given to the returning Brooklyn soldiers the schools shall be closed.

TWO FATALLY BURNED BY GAS.

Engineer and Fireman Victims of an Explosion in a Gold Street Refining House.

Two men were fatally burned yesterday by an explosion of gas in the gold and silver refining establishment of C. S. Platt, 29 and 31 Gold Street. They were Joseph Murphy, sixty-two years old, of 28 Meadow Street, East Orange, N. J., the engineer, and his fireman, Michael Cunneon, forty-five years old, of Hudson Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Both men died in the Hudson Street Hospital last night.

It was just before 1 o'clock, when the men employed in the place, which is a large ten-story fire-proof building facing a court-yard in the rear of the address given, were startled by a loud explosion. Immediately a sheet of flame burst from the boiler room in the sub-basement. Men rushed to the rescue of the fireman and engineer, whose cries could be heard. An alarm of fire was turned in. One of the employes shut off the supply of gas, and the flames at once subsided. The building is of iron, with a few wooden partitions in the engine room, and the flames had nothing to feed on.

The unfortunate men were frightfully burned, the flesh peeling from them as their clothing was taken off. Both speedily became unconscious. Murphy regained consciousness long enough to tell the surgeons that, in his opinion, the explosion was caused by a leak in one of the gasoline pipes. An American gas machine and a tank of gasoline are in the basement. Air is passed through the gasoline and the highly inflammable gas thus generated is passed through pipes into various parts of the building and used for smelting. The engine room fires are close by.

Mr. Platt at once began an investigation, assisted by an agent of the machine company, and the machine and the gasoline tank were found to be uninjured. Windows had been blown out, and some of the woodwork destroyed, but beyond this the building was not damaged. Mr. Platt says he has not made up his mind as to whether the street gas, the gasoline gas, or gas from the coal caused the explosion.

In the second floor Mrs. Weber and her little daughter Carrie have janitor's apartments. The child heard the yelp of a dog just after the explosion, and, running down stairs, was just in time to rescue Flora, a Scotch terrier. Carrie had her blonde curls singed, and her pet also got off with a slight singing.

Both Murphy and Cunneon were married and had families. The former had been in Mr. Platt's employ for over thirty years, and his employer says he was a careful man. Cunneon had worked in the place for ten years.

JOURNALISM IN HONOLULU.

The Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes Embalmed in Colored Inks.

The hoisting of the Stars and Stripes at Honolulu on Aug. 12 was celebrated in a unique way by The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolulu on the 13th. Across the top of the front page is printed in large letters, "Hawaii Becomes the First Outpost of Greater America." The front page is covered with the Stars and Stripes in colors, and the account of the flag raising is printed over the flag. There are also pictures of President McKinley and Sanford B. Dole. S. N. Castle, the pioneer annexationist, celebrated his eightieth birthday the day after the Islands were formally annexed, and his picture and a sketch of his life is printed in the paper.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser seems to be a thrifty paper. It has twelve pages of six columns each, and there are nearly thirty-five columns of advertisements.

WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mrs. Boyleston of Jacksonville, Fla., Dies Suddenly in a Drug Store.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a well dressed young woman staggered into Wilson's drug store, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, and in a choking voice asked the soda-fountain clerk for some ammonia. Her face was white as death and she seemed to be in agony. Before the clerk could get the ammonia the woman became unconscious, and three minutes afterward was dead.

She was later identified by Frank Boyleston, a traveling salesman of Jacksonville, Fla., as his wife. They were stopping at the Marlborough House, and he said she had left him to go for a walk.

A friend of Mr. Boyleston said that Mrs. Boyleston was an invalid and had come to New York from the White Mountains on Monday. Mr. Boyleston intended to have his wife treated in some private sanitarium. Nothing more could be learned about them.

Dr. Gilday of the Marlborough Hotel, who attended Mrs. Boyleston, said last night that her death was due to heart disease and heat. The body will be sent to Jacksonville to-day.

Lightning Strikes a Steamer.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—During a heavy thunder shower this afternoon a bolt of lightning struck the rear flagstaff of the steamer Frontenac, on Cayuga Lake, and passed down through the decks and into the lake, making a large hole in the hull of the vessel just above the water line. Several persons were severely shocked, and one lady was burned about the feet.

Don't temporize with a cold. Begin the cure at once with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

PLAN FOR GRAND REVIEW

Committee of Citizens Appointed to Organize a Welcome to Our Victorious Army.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Mayor Van Wyck Requests Him to Give the People of This City an Opportunity to See Both Regulars and Volunteers.

Mayor Van Wyck, acting upon the resolution recently adopted by the Municipal Assembly, yesterday sent a leter to President McKinley, asking him to exercise his authority to give the people of this city an opportunity to see a review of the regular and volunteer troops before the regiments are disbanded or sent away to different parts of the country. The Mayor also appointed a committee to arrange the details of the welcome to the soldiers.

The letter to the President is as follows:

New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

To the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The people of the City of New York are sincerely desirous of witnessing a review of the United States soldiers, regulars and volunteers, before they are disbanded or distributed, and they earnestly hope and respectfully request that you will exercise your authority to give them an opportunity to see the troops, and show their appreciation of the services which the soldiers have rendered to the country. A committee of citizens has this day been appointed to take action in this matter, and the people of this city are ready to act at once.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

The committee will meet in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, to-morrow noon. The members are as follows:

Abbott, Rev. Lyman,
Appleton, Col. Daniel,
Aston, John Jacob,
Agnew, John T.,
Adams, H. H.,
Abraham, A.,
Arnold, Surrogate John H. V.,
Abbott, Willis J.,
Andrews, Constant A.,
Adee, George A.,
Andrews, Major Avery D.,
Abell, Henry E.,
Blake, Michael F.,
Brower, George V.,
Brady, Thomas J.,
Boyle, James W.,
Bausch, Jacob B.,
Boody, David A.,
Burrell, Rev. David J.,
Bennett, James Gordon,
Breslin, James H.,
Belmont, August,
Belmont, Perry,
Barrett, Clarence T.,
Brice, Calvin S.,
Banks, David,
Burnham, Frederick A.,
Benedict, Read,
Brown, Col. William L.,
Berri, William,
Bowley, Frederick W.,
Bryant, William Cullen,
Barnes, Gen. Alfred C.,
Baer, Allen Bartholomey, George Blackford, Eugene G.,
Belmont, O. H. P.,
Boldt, G. C.,
Bull, Dr. W. T.,
Brookfield, William,
Bidwell, George R.,
Butt, Gen. McCoskrey,
Butterfield, Gen. Daniel,
Brodsky, John E.,
Brundage, Albert H.,
Blair, George,
Banks, H. M.,
Bloomingdale, E. W.,
Bryant, Gen. J. D.,
Brown, Edward,
Becker, James,
Barney, Charles T.,
Brown, Thomas,
Bennett, Charles G.,
Bradley, Thomas J.,
Cooper, Edward,
Chapin, Alfred C.,
Corrigan, Archbishop Michael A.,
Collyer, the Rev. Robert,
Croker, Richard,
Carroll, John F.,
Carter, James C.,
Coudert, Frederic R.,
Cullen, Justice Edgar M.,
Carrere, John M.,
Claflin, John,
Calhoun, John C.,
Constable, James M.,
Coler, Controller Bird S.,
Cummings, Amos J.,
Cruikshank, John D.,
Carroll, Gen. Howard,
Cockey, O. S.,
Campbell, Felix,
Cole, William L.,
Clausen, George C.,
Caddagan, J. P.,
Cromwell, George,
Cornell, J. S.,
Cochran, Col. Wm. H.,
Cowen, Henry,
Clausen, George C.,
Collis, Gen. C. H. T.,
Campbell, R. M.,
Crimmins, Thomas E.,
Cohen, Nathan D.,
Corwine, William R.,
Conklin, Eugene H.,
Chasseaud, Alfred,
Cannon, Henry W.,
Cromwell, Frederick,
Cosby, Dr. John B.,
Campbell, Daniel,
Cram, J. Sergeant,
Cahill, Edward,
Creamer, Frank D.,
Dutcher, Silas B.,
Depew, Chauncey M.,
Dana, Paul,
Deeiger, Peter,
De Freez, E. B.,
Dugro, Justice P. Henry,
De Witt, William C.,
Dougherty, Major M. C.,
Daly, Augustin,
Deeves, Richard,
Davenport, William B.,
Dorr, R. E. A.,
Dayton, Charles W.,
Dimock, Henry F.,
Delafield, Richard,
Dunn, Thomas J.,
Dittenhoefer, A. J.,
Dyer, H. L.,
Daly, Michael T.,
Dalton, William,
Deyo, Robert B.,
Dykman, William N.,
Ely, Smith,
Edson, Franklin,
Ehret, George,
Einstein, Edwin,
Earle, Gen. E. P.,
Erben, Admiral Henry,
Einstein, Henry L.,
Flower, Roswell P.,
Farrell, Edward F.,
Farrell, Edward B.,
Fitzsimons, Chief Justice James M.,
Farrell, Edward D.,
Fairchild, Charles S.,
Flint, Charles R.,
Fox, John F.,
Fitzgerald, Gen. Louis,
Fairchild, Julian D.,
Freedman, Andrew,
Fitzgerald, Surrogate Frank T.,
Friedrich, Dr. John,
Frohman, Charles,
Feltner, Thomas L.,
Ford, Siemon,
Farrell, Patrick,
Farrell, James P.,
Feigl, Fred,
Fitzpatrick, Edward T.,
Furey, William A.,
Friedsam, David,
Frank, Marcus A.,
Fransioli, W. J.,
Fisher, Israel F.,
Fromme, Isaac,
Fuller, Paul,
Flower, John D.,
Grace, William R.,
Grant, Hugh J.,
Gleason, Patrick J.,
Gotthell, Rev. G.,
Green, Andrew H.,
Geisbenen, William H.,
Galloway, Robert M.,
George, Henry, Jr.,
Gerry, Elbridge T.,
Gould, George J.,
Guggenheimer, President Randolph,
Goodrich, Justice W. W.,
Griswold, S. M.,
Gilroy, Thomas F.,
Goodwin, Frank J.,
Grout, Edward M.,
Gibb, John,
Garnett, Col. John J.,
Godkin, E. L.,
Grell, William,
Grube, Frederick A.,
Garcia, José G.,
Gherardi, Admiral Bancroft,
Gompers, Samuel,
Goodwin, Frederick,
Greer, Rev. Dr. D. H.,
Goulden, Col. Joseph A.,
Gunnison, Herbert F.,
Gillespie, Brig. Gen. George L.,
Gardiner, Col. Asa Bird,
Graham, James F.,
Griggs, Edmund H.,
Gale, John,
Hubbell, Charles Bulkley,
Haverty, Patrick M.,
Hart Edward W.,
Haggerty, Henry F.,
Heaton, William W.,
Husted, S. L., Jr.,
Hayes, Nicholas J.,
Hertle, John C.,
Holahan, Maurice F.,
Hess, Jacob,
Hall, A. Oakey,
Hewett, Abram S.,
Hunter, John W.,
Hearst, William R.,
Harris, Daniel,
Hicks, Henry A.,
Hendrix, Joseph C.,
Huntington, Collis P.,
Hyde, Henry B.
Haven, George G.
Hilton, Henry.
Hall, E. Hegeman.
Hurst, F. W. J.
Howland, G.
Haffen, Louis F.
Hubbard, H. B.
Harding, Geo. Edward.
Hall, Blakely.
Howard, Joseph, Jr.
Haynes, D. C.
Halstead, Murat.
Hano, Philip.
Hollins, H. B.
Hoffman, William.
Herts, Col. Alvin H.
Homer, Charles F.
Hackett, Corcellus H.
Heermance, W. L.
Hallohan, John.
Hurley, Denis M.
Hedges, Job.
Holly, Willis.
Ingraham, H. C. M.
Jesup, Morris K.
Jones, Darwin R.
Jahrling, John C.
Jewett, Dr. Charles.
Jersey, Dr. Charles A.
Jonasson, Meyer.
Jetter, J. Edward.
Jenkins, Dr. William T.
Kugleman, Jules G.
Knox, Charles H.
King, Edward J.
King, Gen. Horatio C.
Keller, President J. W.
Knox, Edward M.
Kessler, George A.
Kenny, W. J. K.
King, William F.
Keenan, Patrick.
Keating, James P.
Kane, James.
Kearny, Henry S.
Low, Philip B.
Lantry, Francis J.
Lane, Smith E.
Lord, Daniel.
Lynch, Thomas M.
Low, Seth.
Littlejohn, Bishop A. N.
Larocque, Joseph.
Lauterbach, Edward.
Leventritt, David.
Litchfield, Edward H.
Livermore, Charles H.
Levy, Jefferson M.
Lewinski, Adolph.
Lord, Chester S.
Loessen, Paul.
Lawrence, Frank R.
Lee, Edward E.
Lewisohn, Leonard.
Little, Joseph J.
Lewis, Morice J.
McDonnell, Bishop C. E.
McLean, Andrew.
McLaughlin, Hugh.
McKelway, St. Clair.
Muller, Nicholas.
McLeer, Brig. Gen. Jas.
McMahon, Daniel F.,
Martin, James J.,
Miller, Lieut. Commander W. W.
Meyer, Cord,
May, Moses,
Morse, Charles W.,
McClure, David,
McCurdy, Delos,
McDonald, Albert G.,
Meehan, Patrick C.,
McCurdy, Richard A.,
McCall, John A.,
Morton, Levi P.,
Mott, Jordan L.,
McCafferty, Robert,
McMahon, James,
McAlpin, Gen. E. A.,
Muh, Robert,
Moore, Charles A.,
Murphy, John J.,
Martinez, Aristides,
Molineaux, Gen. E. L.,
McNaughton, Allan,
Maxwell, H. W.,
McCloy, W. C.,
McCormack, Andrew,
McCarthy, Anthony,
Meyer, William,
Miller, Charles R.,
Millard, the Rev. C. W.,
Miner, Henry C.,
Meyer, Peter F.,
McCreery, James,
McCartney, James,
Murphy, Michael C.,
Moebus, August,
Murray, Charles F.,
McCue, Edward,
Morley, Thornton L.,
Moore, Thomas B.,
McOwen, Anthony,
McClellan, George B.,
Myers, Theodore W.,
Mix, W. N.,
Meehan, John,
McAdoo, William A.,
Morgan, Rollin M.,
McGarry, John J.,
Marean, J. T.,
Morgenthau, Henry,
Monks, John,
Martin, Col. William J.,
Martin, Henry P.,
Morgan, James H.,
Mitchell, John M.,
Nicoll, De Lancey,
Nutting, A. T.,
Nicholson, Donald,
Nixon, Lewis E.,
Nunan, Denis,
Orr, Alexander E.,
O'Brien, William J.,
O'Brien, Justice Morgan J.,
Oakley, John T.,
O'Brien, Miles,
Olcott, Justice W. M. K.,
Oelrichs, Hermann,
Ottendorfer, Oswald,
Ochs, Adolph S.,
Owens, William F.,
O'Connell, J. H.,
O'Donnell, Frank A.,
Osbon, B. S.,
Owen, Edward,
Bishop Henry C.,
Platt, Thomas C.,
Page, Seaver J.,
Pittman, Thomas W.,
Porter, W. H.,
Peters, Augustus W.,
Putnam, George L.,
Pierrepont, Henry S.,
Plunkitt, George W.,
Park, Joseph,
Proctor, William F.,
Pulitizer, Joseph,
Parsons, H. De B.,
Prince, Samuel,
Patterson, Judge E.,
Paterson, Thomas J.,
Phillips, Lee,
Power, Maurice J.,
Purcell, John,
Quigg, Lemuel E.,
Rhoades, Rev. W. C. P.,
Ridder, Herrman,
Reid, Whitelaw,
Ruppert, Jacob, Jr.,
Roosa, Dr. D. B. St. J.,
Roe, Major Gen. C. F.,
Roosevelt, Robert B.,
Root, Elihu,
Rhoades, J. Harsen,
Richardson, Dr. W. H.,
Rhinelander, Philip,
Root, Charles T.,
Rhodes, B. T., Jr.,
Ringler, William G.,
Ryan, Thomas F.,
Rion, John J.,
Strong, William L.,
Schroeder, Frederick A.,
Schierem, Charles A.,
Sloan, John,
Stanton, Walter,
Sutphin, John H.,
Smith, Col. Alexis C.,
Simmons, J. Edward,
Shayne, C. C.,
Straus, Isidor,
Steward, Lispenard,
Stiner, Justice J. H.,
Stephens, Judge S. D.,
Stillman, James,
Sulzer, William,
Schaefer, Edward C.,
Straus, Nathan,
Skene, Dr. J. C.,
Slote, Alonzo,
Shevlin, James,
Sampers, H. F.,
Sanger, Frank,
Shaw, Dr. Albert,
Van Wyck, Col. William H.,
Van Cott, Richard.
Van Allen, Lucius L.
Vanderbeugle, H. E.
Vail, George F.
Verhilage, John H. D.
Weil, Julius.
White, Andrew J.
Wallerstein, Harry.
Webb, Charles H.
Wardwell, William T.
Wise, Albert J.,
Wharton, William F.
Whalen, John.
Wilson, Thomas A.
Wilson, Richard T., Jr.
Whitney, Harry Payne.
Weber, John W.
Wuerst, William P.
Whitney, Daniel D.
Wurster, Friedrich R.
Wilson, Richard T.
Whitney, William C.
Woodruff, Timothy L.
Wood, Benjamin.
Williams, George G.
Wier, L. C.
Wilson, Gen. James Grant.
Wilson, Charles G.
Wallace, Gen. William.
Williams, S. M.
Woods, Thomas F.
Walker, John Brisbin.
Wright, Henry J.
White, Stephen V.
Wilmington, W. De H.
Windolph, John F.
White, P. Hampton.
Woodford, Gen. Stewart L.
Yeager, J. C.
York, Bernard J.
Ziegler, William.
Zucca, Antonio.

Mayor to Review Troop A.

It has been decided that the Mayor will review Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, on its return to this city from Puerto Rico. The troop is expected to arrive on the transport Mississippi on Friday or Saturday. Major Avery D. Andrews, commanding Troop A, wrote a letter to the Mayor, in which he said:

On behalf of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., I beg to extend to you a most cordial invitation to review Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, upon its return to this city from Puerto Rico, and we respectfully request that you appoint a Reception Committee of 100 or more representative citizens to join with you in welcoming the troop.

As you are aware, Squadron A was the first organization in the National Guard to volunteer to enter the United States service unconditionally, and to serve for two years wherever the President should direct. To the great disappointment of the squadron only one troop was called for, and this representative troop was made up chiefly by lot from the other three troops of the squadron.

This troop, together with the Seventy-first Regiment and Troop C, of Brooklyn, are the only military organizations in the State that have seen actual service in Puerto Rico or Cuba; and it therefore seems particularly appropriate that it should receive a most cordial and appreciative welcome from the Mayor and citizens of this city.

To Major Andrews's letter the Mayor sent yesterday the following reply:

I am in receipt of your invitation to review Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, upon its return to this city from Puerto Rico. I shall be pleased to have the review on whatever date the troop returns, and I would suggest as the most appropriate place, the plaza in front of the City Hall.

The Reception Committee of Squadron A met last night at their armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and arranged details for the home-coming of Troop A. The soldiers will be met by about 150 members of the squadron in full dress, and will then be escorted to the armory. The procession will be headed by the squadron's mounted band, under Bandmaster Lederhaus, who will double the number of his musicians for the occasion.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller has written to the Mayor expressing to him the thanks of Lieuts. Duncan and Harmon of the Yankee and Nahant crews for the review given by the Mayor at the City Hall. "Permit me also," wrote the Lieutenant Commander, "to express my own appreciation—both as a naval officer and as the commanding officer of the Naval Militia of the State, on leave—for the honor shown the officers and men returning from the war."

ROUGH RIDERS MAY PARADE.

Invitation to Visit the City Sent to Them by Mayor Van Wyck.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 6.—Gen. Shafter said to-day that the Rough Riders would positively be mustered out by next Tuesday, and the project of a parade is again being discussed. Col. Roosevelt had abandoned the plan entirely, and said he had done what he could to secure a parade, but the War Department had vetoed it, and that ended the matter. His men would not care to parade in New York on any but their service horses and in regular uniform.

This afternoon the Colonel received a telegram from Mayor Van Wyck saying he had telegraphed to Washington asking, on the part of the city, that a parade of the Rough Riders be allowed. The Mayor also extended, on the part of the city, an invitation for the regiment to visit the city and parade.

This was joyful news for the Rough Riders, for every man of them wants to pass up Broadway in uniform and show himself. They hope Mayor Van Wyck will have better success in this matter than their Colonel did.

Reception of the Eighth.

Arrangements have been completed for the reception of the Eighth New York Regiment on its arrival from Chickamauga. Luncheon will be served at the Twenty-third Street Ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This has been arranged for by friends of the regiment. At the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, the regiment will be received by the officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, and refreshments will be provided for both the officers and men from Chickamauga. Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band has volunteered to play several selections at the armory, but there will be neither music nor escort in the procession, because of the uncertainty as to the time of arrival of the troops.

BLAMED FOR SCOTT'S DEATH.

A Jury Holds Greenwood Athletic Club Criminally Responsible.

Coroner Burger and a jury held an inquest last night into the death of Alexander Scott, twenty-five years old, of 1,825 Broadway, Brooklyn. Scott died at the Norwegian Hospital after a bout at the Greenwood Athletic Club, Brooklyn, between himself and Tommy Butler, twenty-four years old, of 275 Myrtle Avenue, on Aug. 25.

The club's examining physician, Dr. John J. Hartt of 192 Forty-fourth Street, testified that he had examined Scott before his entrance into the ring and had found the heart and lungs in normal condition, and the pulse at 72. He considered Scott in excellent condition. He admitted, however, that he had not made the test necessary to determine whether Scott's kidneys were affected.

The Coroner's physician, Dr. E. F. Hartung, who made the autopsy, testified that he had found all of the organs in good condition except the kidneys. Death, he said, was due to uraemic convulsions following kidney trouble. It might be classed as chronic Bright's disease. Surgeon McCullom of the Norwegian Hospital gave similar testimony.

The jury decided that death was due to uraemic convulsions, and held the Greenwood Club criminally responsible for allowing Scott to go into the ring without a more thorough examination.

HELD FOR STOCK GAMBLING.

Knickerbocker Stock and Grain Co. Principals Must Stand Trial.

The cases of the six so-called bucket shops raided a few days ago came up before Magistrate Deuel yesterday morning in a private hearing in Centre Street Court.

The first case called was that of the Public Stock and Grain Exchange. The complainant was John L. Caven of 2,068 Seventh Avenue. The defendants were Conrad Fisher, Samuel Cooper, Clara Phillips, and John Chase. Caven stated that in June he went to the offices of the Public Stock and Grain Exchange, which pretended to do a general commission and brokerage business, and bought on negotiated for two shares of Manhattan stock. No certificates of stock passed, and Caven testified that it was purely a gambling operation. The case was adjourned until Sept. 12, so as to give the defendants opportunity to produce one Messinor, who is said to be one of the principals.

In the case of the Knickerbocker Stock and Grain Company Magistrate Deuel held the principals in $500 bail each and the employes in $200. In the case against Peiser & Co. the testimony was much the same as in the former cases, except that it was shown the company had a different form of contract that provided that transactions should be carried out in a similar way to the dealings between brokers of the regular Exchanges and their customers. Magistrate Deuel dismissed this case, saying that the company had evidently contrived a successful evasion of the law. The cases of Percival & Co. and Mills & Co. were adjourned until to-morrow, while the case of the Standard Company was put down for Monday next.



City people are still flying to the country, and country people keep fleeing to the city—each in search of a change.

We stay right here, and as far as men's and boys' wearables go, can offer you all a complete "change"; but please leave your measurements, so when at home and rested—everyone has to go home to rest—it will be so much the easier to order.

We send anything, anywhere on approval—clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ALL NIGHT ON A MUDBANK

The Sad Ending of a Labor Day Outing on the Placid Shrewsbury.

CHANNEL HAD MOVED AWAY

Nothing for the Little Silver to Do but to Await Its Return—Suffering When the Beer Ran Dry.

At daybreak yesterday morning the lodgers on the Battery Park benches were aroused from their uneasy slumbers by the arrival of about 150 heavy-eyed excursionists, who shuffled wearily off the Patten Line steamer Little Silver, at the Liberty Island pier. The gay apparel of the women looked like the wearers—as if it had been up all night, and on every face were the signs of fierce and consuming thirst. Sneaking along behind came four dejected men bearing two violins, a flute, and a harp. The steamer leaned heavily against the pier and seemed to have scarcely a puff left.

This pitiful party was the net remains of a Labor Day outing on the Shrewsbury River. It had started bright and early in hopes, based on ignorance of the Shrewsbury River, of spending a day among cooling breezes and convivial delights and returning home early in the evening. It was a gay departure. Those aboard had never sailed on the placid Shrewsbury, at least not on the South Shrewsbury.

The Little Silver was constructed with a view to navigating the Shrewsbury. She is a sidewheeler, draws only about four feet of water, and is very little, if any, wider than the narrowest part of the river channel. So far so good, but the channel has an awkward habit, as the excursionists did not know, of shifting about from one side of the river to the other with varying conditions of wind and tide. But the Captain of the Little Silver is a man chosen as being the luckiest man who ever navigated these treacherous waters. He has been known to guess correctly twelve times out of a dozen just where the channel will be at a given point at a given time. The few who knew assumed that his usual luck would follow him on Labor Day, and besides the excursionists had no time to think of channels—at least not the Shrewsbury channels.

Nothing for enjoyment was wanting when the diminutive Silver left the Battery on Labor Day. The stack of beer was thought equal to any emergency. The sandwiches, pies, and other delicacies were piled high on the refreshment stand, and the vessel had steam to blow away. The orchestra was primed with an extensive répertoire. Among those on board were the members of the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, whose very presence is a joy. The trip down the bay was made without a mishap, the passengers whiling the time away with merry song and jest.

The Captain of the Little Silver stood on the bridge with his guessing faculties taut as fiddle strings and gazed along over the sandy bottom of the Shrewsbury with a look of triumph. The passengers enjoyed the cooling breezes all day and started on the homeward journey at 6 o'clock.

At a point off Seabright, when every heart beat high with song and dance and beer, trouble came. The navigable channel of the Shrewsbury had within a few hours erratically shifted from one side of the river to the other, and the Little Silver gently mounted a sand bank and came to a standstill like a balky mule. In vain the wheels clawed and plowed the sand. The Captain swore at the engineer and the engineer swore at the fireman, but nothing came to pass. Then the passengers swore at the Captain, but the Little Silver only settled herself more comfortably in the mud and refused to budge.

Soundings were taken with a walking stick, and it was reported that the vessel had gone ashore in thirty-six inches of water. Some of the passengers suggested getting out and shoving the vessel into the deep channel, but the channel could not be found. The ship's cook said the channel would come back again if it was left alone, but the passengers were impatient. The orchestra was tired and had prodigally exhausted its répertoire, not expecting this delay. To add to the terrors of the situation, it was reported at 11 o'clock that the beer was becoming exhausted. The sandwiches and pies had long ago been devoured or scattered about where they could be sat on by the young men with light trousers, and hunger and thirst stared the party in the face.

At midnight an optimist climbed on the pilot house and sang, "Get Your Money's Worth," until hurled to the deck by an infuriated audience. At 1 o'clock a man with a glassy eye held up the last glass of beer on the boat and mockingly tossed it off before the parched crowd. By 2 o'clock the struggle had been given up; the decks of the stranded vessel were strewn with bodies and the quiet of the scene was broken only by the snores of the castaways.

One hour later the channel came back. The Little Silver shivered like a live thing, the side wheels tossed bucketfuls of sand, and at last the vessel got under way. The voyage to the Battery was calm and without incident.

The steamer Pleasure Bay of the same line also grounded in the Shrewsbury on Labor Day, but got off in a few moments.

BETTINA GIRARD'S CASE.

She Seeks to be Released from St. Saviour's Sanitarium.

Elizabeth Ordway, or Bettina Girard, as she is better known, appeared in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday upon the return

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cooler; winds west to northwest.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,183. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 5¾c.

FOREIGN.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. There was a grand historical pageant yesterday at Amsterdam in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's accession. Emperor William, speaking at a banquet on Tuesday, said that the Labor bill to be submitted to the Reichstag would provide for the punishment at hard labor of any one seeking to prevent workmen from pursuing their vocations and also for the punishment of those who incited them to strike. There is now an agitation in Jamaica for the admission of that island to the Canadian Dominion. The Earl of Winchilsea died yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Admiral Cervera arrived here from Washington yesterday and in the evening he took dinner with a party of his countrymen at Delmonico's.

The French Cabinet, it is said, has unanimously decided upon a revision of the Dreyfus case. It is also said that facts have been discovered implicating the officers of the General Staff in the scandal.

Gen. Polavieja, former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, has issued a manifesto, the publication of which Gen. Correa has prohibited. Polavieja says he cannot any longer hearken to the sorrows of his country without protesting, and says he has been asked to place himself at the head of a neutral party, and that the parties that have hitherto governed Spain are rotten and the principal cause of the country's troubles.

The transport Obdam arrived here yesterday morning from Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles, his family, officers of his staff, and the officers and men of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers on board. All were in good health. The troops were landed in Weehawken and were started for their homes in the evening. Many of the men expressed disappointment because they could not come to New York and parade. Gen. Miles spoke enthusiastically to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding his Puerto Rico conquests, and he said the interview with him published recently in The Kansas City Star was substantially correct. The General also gave out a statement regarding his work in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, containing some interesting revelations. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon for Troops in the Field, made a statement showing the health of the soldiers in Puerto Rico to be good. He defended the work of Surgeon General Sternberg.

Page 2.

The hospital ship Relief arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico. She brought several sick members of Troop A, New York Cavalry.

The First New Hampshire Volunteers passed through Weehawken yesterday en route for Concord, N. H., from Camp Thomas.

State Department officials discredit the report that German warships are preparing to take possession of one or more of the Philippine Islands.

The Eighth Regiment is expected to reach the Twenty-third Street Ferry at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It will march to its armory, at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The Philippine insurgents are convening a mass meeting to discuss the future of the islands. Aguinaldo insists that the insurgents shall remain in their strategic positions pending developments.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Gen. Macias returned the visit of courtesy paid him by the Puerto Rican Military Commissioners. Major Gen. Brooke has established his headquarters at the country residence of the Captain General at Rio Piedras, the suburb of San Juan.

Page 3.

Fourteen deaths were reported yesterday at Camp Wikoff.

Sergt. Callahan of the Sixth Infantry, who was chief clerk of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago, spoke in high praise of the conduct of Major Keck and Capt. Rafferty of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan.

Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, was drowned in the surf at Montauk Point yesterday. With him was drowned Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, a companion. Gen. Shafter said the Fifth Army Corps would not return to Cuba.

President McKinley has written a letter to Mayor Van Wyck, which was received yesterday, in reply to the Mayor's request that the troops now at Montauk be allowed to come to this city for a review. The President says the parade will be allowed if the health of the troops will permit.

Col. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster at Santiago during the campaign, was in Washington yesterday, and said that everything possible was done to make the soldiers in Cuba comfortable. He added that the men never knew how hard up they were until they returned to the United States.

The Spanish authorities at Havana refused to allow the Comal to land the provisions which she carried for the starving Cubans unless the full duty was paid. Secretary Alger thereupon ordered the duties on the million rations paid and directed that they be distributed under the direction of the United States officers.

Secretary Alger announced yesterday that, after the reorganization of the 100,000 volunteers to be held in reserve, regimental and company officers will be held accountable for the health of the troops. He ascribed many deaths to homesickness, and said the American people should "brace up" the soldiers.

Page 4.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has accepted the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the claims for a differential on Pacific Coast passenger business.

The Grand Army parade at Cincinnati yesterday was marred by an accident to Gen. Curtis, one of the Police Commissioners of Buffalo. His horse slipped and fell upon him, seriously injuring his spine. The Association of Naval Veterans elected officers.

In a fight between factions of the Colorado Silver Republican Party for possession of the convention hall at Colorado Springs, Charles Harris of Denver was yesterday shot to death. The clash resulted from the deposition of the Chairman of the convention, who was charged with conspiring with Senator Wolcott to prevent the proposed fusion plan.

Gov. Black held a long conference with his supporters yesterday, and it was afterward affirmed that his fellow-candidates would be Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, Olcott for Attorney General, and Colvin for Controller. Roosevelt men, however, profess to believe that the Governor will recede from his position and harmony be restored within ten days.

Page 5.

Ten deaths from heat and thirty-two prostrations were reported up to the time the storm descended upon the city.

The racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was unsatisfactory, as several horses were left at the post and the storm interfered some with the contests. The attendants were dissatisfied with the ruling of the Stewards sustaining the performances of Mirthful.

The First Illinois left Camp Wikoff yesterday for home. Its departure was delayed twelve hours because Col. Turner could get none but baggage cars in which to carry his sick. The sick were finally put aboard the Shinnecock and sent to Jersey City.

Passengers who arrived here on the North German Lloyd steamer Königin Luise told startling stories yesterday of overcrowding on the vessel during the voyage. No official complaints had yet been made, but one woman said she thought she had good ground for a suit for damages.

New York and neighboring cities and towns were yesterday afternoon visited by a destructive wind and hail storm, causing loss of life and much damage to property. In Brooklyn three men were buried under the ruins of a building demolished by the force of the wind, and two of them will die. In Jersey City a four-year-old boy was killed, and seven people were injured in the ruins of a falling building. Trees, awnings, and trolley wires were everywhere blown down. Reports from New Jersey and other neighboring places show that much damage was done there also.

Page 7.

David Belasco, who returned yesterday from abroad, said he had found a strong liking and admiration in England for American plays and actors. He is planning to acquire a theatre in this city.

Mr. Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, has been elected to Parliament in his native country. He may be succeeded in Washington by Mr. Hatoyama, who is a leading lawyer of Tokio and a graduate of Yale.

Gen. Kitchener reports that in the great battle in the Soudan on Saturday the Dervishes' loss was about 11,000 slain and 16,000 wounded. Nearly 4,000 prisoners were taken.

Page 12.

The funeral of J. S. T. Stranahan was held from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Dr. Storrs officiated.

Joseph Chamberlain, the English Colonial Secretary, arrived. He talked guardedly on some questions of international importance.

The complaints made against Lieut. Cutler that he subjected the naval militiamen aboard the Yankee to constant insult are to be investigated.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received three Rough Riders at his office and found that one was his second cousin, Lewis Maverick of San Antonio, Texas.

The resignation of President Andrews was accepted yesterday by the corporation of Brown University, and Benjamin F. Clark was elected Acting President.

Irving M. Scott, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, returned from Europe. He tells of Russia's keen interest in our naval affairs.

Two men were killed and thirteen hurt by the collapse of the new Wilson Line pier during the storm. Many believe that a bolt of lightning aided the wind in the pier's destruction.

The San Antonio will sail to-day or to-morrow for Ponce, Puerto Rico, carrying forty nurses and three ambulances for the Red Cross Hospital there. It will also carry supplies originally destined for Havana.

Commander Booth-Tucker has loaned to the Women's National War Relief Association a building now occupied by the Salvation Army as a barracks for the accommodation of sick soldiers. It wil accommodate eighty men.

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NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS.

Decision Unanimously Reached by the French Cabinet, It Is Said—General Staff Implicated.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Figaro to-day says the Cabinet Council just held unanimously agreed upon a revision of the Dreyfus case and directed the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, to take the necessary steps for a new trial.

The Matin to-day announces the discovery of facts implicating the officers of the General Staff, adding that Gen. Zurlinden, the new Minister for War, reported the matter to the Council and urged the necessity of reforming the intelligence department of the War Office, whereupon he was directed to elaborate a project separating the duties of the General Staff from those of the intelligence department.

A great sensation has been caused by the Matin's statement.

Rumors are in circulation to-night that Comte Esterhazy has disappeared, and that Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam has been arrested, but they cannot be confirmed.

The agitation for convoking the Chamber of Deputies is growing daily. Already notices of twelve interpellations as to the Dreyfus affair have been given.

Three duels over the case are imminent.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON PEACE.

Will Never Be Better Preserved than by His Army Always Prepared for War, He Says.

PORTA, Westphalia, Sept. 7.—Emperor William, speaking at a banquet here this evening on the subject of the Government's labors, said:

"I hope I shall succeed in giving such a complexion to the outlook, especially regarding agriculture, that you may look forward calmly to good times, and that all the large fields of industry in the Fatherland may be equally benefited, thus assuring their continued development.

"This, however, will only be possible if the country develops itself by continuing its labors quietly and undisturbedly under the blessings of peace, as enjoined by the outstretched hand of the great Emperor, who here stands above us.

"Peace, however, will never be better guaranteed than by the German Army, thoroughly efficient and prepared for war, sections of which we now have the pleasing opportunity of seeing and admiring. God grant we may always be able to care for the world's peace with this keen and well-preserved weapon. Then the Westphalia peasant may lay himself quietly down to sleep. I drink to the welfare of Westphalia."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has fallen from eight to eighteen degrees from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except stationary temperature in New England and on the Gulf. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and Gulf States. The high pressure area has moved from Wyoming to Texas, diminishing in magnitude. Fair weather may be expected in all districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and threatening weather in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley. Cool weather will continue in the Atlantic States till Saturday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	75	75	79
6 A. M.	72	74	80
9 A. M.	74	78	85
12 M.	76	83	89
3 P. M.	72	67	83
6 P. M.	69	67	78
9 P. M.	67	65	72
12 P. M.	67	64	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....79½
Weather Bureau.....71½
Corresponding date 1897.....69
Corresponding date for last 20 years.....69

The maximum temperature was 85 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .87 per cent. and 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

WARSHIPS AGAIN SHELL CANDIA

Fierce Fighting Continues in the Streets of the Town.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

German, British, and Italian Consulates Burned Down.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY

Party of Twenty Bluejackets Nearly Annihilated.

Ottoman Troops Attacked by Christian Insurgents Who Are Massing to Avenge Their Co-Religionists.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Reports have been received here of fierce fighting in the streets of Candia today, and of a brisk bombardment by the Camperdown.

"Nearly 100 British soldiers are among those already killed or wounded."

Sir A. Bilotti, the British Consul at Canea, who went to Candia on board the British battleship Camperdown, cables to the Foreign Office saying that the rioting at Candia was caused in the following manner:

A British soldier on guard at the tax office was suddenly stabbed in the back, and he dropped his rifle, which exploded, killing a Mussulman. The firing then became general, and a party of twenty British bluejackets from the British torpedo gunboat Hazard was almost annihilated before the sailors could reach their ship.

In addition a detachment of forty-five British soldiers were driven from their quarters near the telegraph station, and many of them were wounded.

The total casualties, so far as known, are twenty killed and fifty wounded.

The fate of the Christians in other towns is uncertain, but it is feared that only those who succeeded in obtaining refuge in the Court Houses have been saved.

The British Vice Consul, Mr. Calocherino, was burned to death in his house.

The correspondent of The Times at Candia, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Lieut. Haldane was killed and Lieut. Seagrave wounded. The soldiers pluckily carried Lieut. Haldane's body to the boat under a hail of bullets.

"The telegraph office was repeatedly set on fire and the father of the telegraph superintendent was killed. The wire is still working.

Hundreds of Christians Slaughtered.

"The worst is feared as to the fate of a majority of the Christians. It is reported that only 250 have been saved out of over 1,000.

"The situation was extremely difficult. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who, being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. The forty wounded were attended to by the warships.

"The necessity for a large garrison in Candia had been repeatedly pointed out; and the blame lies in the quarter responsible for leaving against heavy odds a handful of men to represent our occupation and enforce our authority.

"The Mohammedans are pillaging Candia. Edhem Pasha, the Governor, declares that the mob is uncontrollable; but the general opinion is against him.

"Reinforcements are expected from Canea, and the Christian insurgents are massing around the cordon. As this dispatch goes, reinforcements are arriving in the Italian flagship Francesco Morosini."

The Times correspondent, telegraphing later, says:

"Refugees are now coming on board the Camperdown, many of them wounded. They tell a tale of great massacre."

The correspondent of The Standard, who is on board the Camperdown, says:

"Edem Pasha, the Governor, arrived late this (Wednesday) afternoon on board the Camperdown. Capt. Hughes-Hallett, who spoke to him, saw no necessity for using diplomatic language and told him plainly, in strong terms, that as Governor he would be held responsible in the event of any further disturbance.

"Edhem Pasha, although he had over 4,000 Turkish troops under his orders, asserted that he was powerless to control the mob, but finally found himself able to send the Christians from Candia to the sea beach under escort, where they were embarked in shore boats. They are now coming on board the Camperdown. Most of the refugees are women and children, and some of them are wounded.

"Italian and French troops are being landed from the Italian flagship at a place beyond the Turkish outposts, and will march to the town.

Gallantry of British Troops.

"Everything testifies to the gallantry of Col. Reid and his troops yesterday. They held their positions near the Custom House for five hours, under a terrific fire from the windows and ramparts in the neighborhood, and succeeded in rescuing their wounded and recovering the bodies of the killed. The chiefs of the Christian community offered Col. Reid their assistance, but he declined to accept it.

"A message just signaled from the town reports that the guard of eight British soldiers who, with about thirty Christians, took refuge in the Greek cathedral, is quite safe under the protection of Turkish troops.

"Outside the cordon the Christians are assembling in thousands. They threaten to rush the town and avenge the fate of their coreligionists."

CANEA, Island of Crete, (via Paris,) Sept. 7, (afternoon.)—Numerous insurgents have attacked the Ottoman troops at Candia, and are forming a cordon around the city.

The fires have been extinguished, but during the rioting the British and German Consulates were burned. The Custom House, barracks, and Court House were saved.

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—It is reported that the bombardment was renewed at Candia today and that the port has been seriously damaged.

The foreign warships have landed sailors to reinforce the British garrisons, and pumps have been landed to assist in quenching the fires.

According to telegrams from Candia, it is estimated that twenty-two British were killed and forty-five wounded yesterday.

Several Christian families have sought refuge on the warships. Many corpses are lying in the streets of Candia. In one case a whole family was killed. The Italian Consulate is reported to have been burned.

A Russian warship left the Piraeus hurriedly for Crete to-day, carrying the Russian Consul, M. Troijansky.

MALTA, Island of Malta, Sept. 7.—Half a battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment and a detachment of the medical corps sailed to-night for Crete. Other troops will follow.

The Sultan Annoyed.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "The Yildiz Kiosk is greatly annoyed because the Admirals of the international fleets in Cretan waters persist in the collection of Cretan tithes, notwithstanding the protests of Djevad Pasha, the Turkish Military Commandant in Crete."

ADMIRAL CERVERA HERE.

The Spanish Officer Dines at Delmonico's with a Party of His Countrymen.

Admiral Cervera arrived in this city from Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With him were his son, Lieut. Angel Cervera, and Francisco I. Gomez Ymar. The party went to the Westminster Hotel, where they were met by Ensebio N. Castillo and Alfonso Pesant of this city, Pablo Marina y Oviado, who was Lieutenant Commander of the Cristobal Colon, and Count de Villas de Fuentes Guiroga, who was Lieutenant Commander of the Vizcaya, and Capt. Eulate. Mr. Pesant is a member of the firm of Krajnich, Pesant & Co., who own the Erie Basin Iron Works. It was this firm which did the work of repairing the Vizcaya when she was here just before the war.

The Admiral and his friends spent about two hours together in the hotel, and a little after 7 o'clock they started out in two carriages for Delmonico's, where they took dinner.

The Admiral will devote his attention to looking after the wounded Spanish prisoners from Norfolk, Va., when they arrive here. They are expected at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They will be sent to Portsmouth and to Spain.

The Admiral on his arrival here was met by Capt. Concas of the Maria Teresa.

The Admiral declined to be interviewed. "You must pardon me," he said, "but I am still an Admiral under the orders of my superiors. Until I make a report to my Government my lips are sealed."

CERVERA IN WASHINGTON.

The Admiral Pays His Respects to the President and Others.

WASHINGTON Sept. 7.—Admiral Cervera spent the day in this city paying his respects to the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the different foreign embassies. He started in early for official life in Washington, and reached the office of the Secretary of the Navy by 9 this morning. He was received by Assistant Secretary Allen. The interview lasted for only a few minutes. The Admiral was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Angelo Cervera, and by Lieut. Imase.

After greeting Mr. Allen in the most cordial manner, Admiral Cervera drew from his pocket a short written speech in English, and read it in a faltering manner. He expressed his gratitude for the great hospitality of the American people, and said that the Americans had proved to be generous foes, and knew how to treat a defeated enemy.

The Assistant Secretary was somewhat embarrassed by this formal proceeding, and stammered a few words in reply. He said the country was glad to honor so distinguished and brave a foe.

The Spanish Admiral then left and called at the French Embassy and later on the President and the Papal representative. His visit to the city was quite unobtrusive. He entered the Army and Navy Building so quietly that no one suspected that he was the late commander of the Spanish fleet that went down after a gallant but futile fight in the Caribbean a few weeks ago.

MANY SPANIARDS DIE AT SEA.

Eighty-three Deaths Occur During Voyage from Santiago to Spain.

SANTANDER, Spain, Sept. 7.—The Spanish transport Satrustoqui has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba. There were eighty-three deaths on board of her during the voyage.

Gen. Linares, the former commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, who, on account of a severe wound, was succeeded by Gen. Toral, was a passenger on board the Satrustoqui. He is recovering.

The Tax on Salted Calfskins.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—At a meeting to-day of Chicago and Milwaukee tanners in the establishment of Grey, Clark & Engle, it was decided to protest against the Government's ruling that salted calfskins above ten pounds' weight must pay duty as a hide. A committee was appointed which, in conjunction with a New York committee, will go to Washington, where action will be taken against the Government. Lawyers in New York have been engaged to assist the committee.

SCENES IN THE CORTES

Republican Deputies Demand an Investigation into the Management of the War.

WEYLER ATTACKS THE CABINET

Count D'Almenas Replies with a Violent Denunciation of the Generals, Whom He Accuses of Incompetence and Cowardice.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The Chamber has followed the Senate in discussing the late war behind closed doors. This action has caused the greatest sensation.

A resolution, signed by all the Republican Deputies, was submitted to the Chamber, declaring the Government responsible, first, for lack of necessary energy in prosecuting the war; second, for accepting a shameful peace, and third, for violating the Constitution. Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, backed this up by moving that an investigation be made into the responsibility of the Government.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, quickly asked that the deliberations be conducted behind closed doors, and the President pronounced favorably on the request.

Thereupon the Republicans and Conservatives vehemently protested, and, amid indescribable uproar and confusion, the doorkeepers cleared the galleries of spectators.

The moment the President of the chamber ordered the doors closed, Señor Salmeron cried out: "I solemnly promise the country that the Republicans will publish all the deliberations of the secret sittings, for we are determined to violate the secrecy which the Government imposes."

Ultimately the Republican and Carlist Deputies quitted the chamber as a protest against the secret sitting. They held a meeting later, but failed to arrive at an agreement, and the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Chamber by a vote of 102 against 45 resolved to discuss Señor Salmeron's motion for an investigation into the responsibility of the Government in connection with the war; but, in the absence of the Republican and Carlist Deputies, debate was impossible, and the House adjourned.

War of Words in the Senate.

The Senate session also was a stormy one. Gens. Weyler, Dominguez, Azcarraga, Palejo, and Rivera attended.

Gen. Weyler reminded the Senate of how Count d'Almenas had greeted the returning soldiers, ignoring the officers. He declared that this was a reflection upon the officers' efficiency.

"The mistakes made in Cuba are not to be blamed upon the army," he said, "but upon the politicians at the head of the Government."

The latter, he declared, were responsible for not sending supplies to the armies in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and, indeed, for completely abandoning them.

"The Ministers of War and Marine," he continued, "ought to have resigned. Had the army been properly equipped it would not have failed. It would have been better for Admiral Cervera's squadron to remain at the Canaries, for no practical end was served by sending the ships to Santiago."

What measures did the Government take to protect the squadron? Gen. Weyler asked hotly. The responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago rested wholly upon the Government instead of Gen. Toral.

Gen. Weyler strongly condemned the secret sessions of the Cortes and concluded his speech as follows.

"I desire to speak to all Spain, and not merely to the Government."

Count d'Almenas, replying to Gen. Weyler's stricture, said:

"I addressed my greetings to those who have been martyrs for their country—to the Spanish soldiers, because they deserved such greetings. I did not address the Generals, for they showed themselves incapable of leading soldiers to battle or of showing them how to fall worthily on the field."

Marshal Primo de Rivera shouted, "That isn't true!" and Gen. Weyler and others joined in the protest.

Not Afraid of Epaulets.

Count d'Almenas, addressing Gen. Rivera, replied:

"I am not afraid of such cries nor of epaulets and decorations that will have to be torn off the breasts of several officers. The sashes of some Generals should be torn off and put around their necks."

A great uproar ensued, and several Senators were called to order.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister for War, promised to show all the documents relating to the Cuban campaign, but the recriminations continued, Marshal de Rivera demanding the authentic documents and not the American telegram. He denied that he ever promised to grant reforms in the Philippines.

Gen. Lopez Dominguez declared that the whole responsibility rested upon the Government and not upon the Generals. He reminded the Senate of the heroic deeds of the Generals in Cuba, who had died gloriously or been wounded while leading their forces, and he proposed that the Senate should pay homage to the army and navy.

Señor Romero Giron, Minister for the Colonies, protested energetically in the Government's defense. He said no credence should be attached to the telegrams of the foreign correspondents.

Count d'Almenas, speaking again, declined, in spite of the appeals of his friends, to withdraw a single word he had already uttered. He repeated that the surrender at Santiago was "dishonorable."

Señor Ambiard, one of the Cuban Senators, said Gen. Weyler once exclaimed in his hearing: "I shall not terminate the war, but I shall finish with the country."

Señor Sagasta hopes to get the bill authorizing alienation of territory passed and the Cortes off his hands within a week.

QUEEN REGENT ATTACKED.

Bitter Speech by a Republican Senator Answered by a Liberal.

MADRID, Sept. 7, via Bayonne, France.—Yesterday in the Senate a Republican Senator, who holds a high position in his party, bitterly attacked the Queen Regent. A Liberal Senator replied, eulogizing the monarch. He added:

"Prudence, moderation, and honesty characterize the upper classes, and resignation and devotion characterize the people. Between the two are the politicians, who exploit the country and are the real cause of Spain's misfortunes."

POLA VIEJA ISSUES A PROTEST.

Spanish General Likely to be the Head of a Neutral Party—Old Parties Rotten, He Says.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Gen. Polavieja, the former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, has issued a manifesto, in which he says that while he was never a politician he "cannot any longer hearken to the sorrows of my country without protesting."

Continuing, the General asserts that he has received numerous calls to place himself at the head of a neutral party, and adds that "the parties which have hitherto governed Spain are rotten and the principal cause of the country's troubles." Therefore, according to Gen. Polavieja, political reorganization is absolutely necessary, "as is also the truth concerning our finances, so that the State's creditors may know the measures Spain has proposed in order to meet her engagements." In conclusion Gen. Polavieja advocates "the decentralization of the Government, without, however, impairing national unity."

Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, has prohibited the publication of Gen. Polavieja's manifesto.

Camilo Polavieja, the Spanish General who, according to the above dispatch from Madrid, may become the leader of a political party in Spain, was born at the Spanish capital on July 13, 1838. He is the son of a prosperous merchant. In 1855 Polavieja enlisted as a volunteer in the Navarro Regiment, and during the African campaign he received the Cross of Isabelle Maria Lucia for gallant conduct. Later he took part in the Cuban war and the Carlist war, and became Colonel of the Princess Regiment. In 1876 he was made Brigadier General and was sent to Cuba. There he was placed in command of the Sancti Spiritus district and was made Field Marshal, in addition to being decorated with the Cross of Military Merit.

Polavieja returned to Spain in 1882 and was made a member of the Supreme Council of War and Navy, Captain General of Andalusia and Supreme Chief of Inspection of Infantry. In 1888 he was appointed Governor General of Puerto Rico, but he resigned in 1889 and in 1890 was sent to Cuba, where he succeeded Gen. Chinchilla as Captain General.

During the year 1896 Polavieja was sent to the Philippine Islands with instructions to suppress the insurrection there, and he continued the policy which, in Cuba, had earned him the title of "The Butcher." He eventually succeeded Capt. Blanco as Captain General of the Philippine Islands. He was succeeded there by Gen. Primo de Rivera, after he had assured the Government at Madrid that the insurrection in the Philippine Islands was suppressed. On returning to Madrid Gen. Polavieja published an important work on Cuba, in which it was shown that at a comparatively early period he had arrived at the conclusion that Cuba could not remain permanently a Spanish colony, and, when the conviction ripened, he wrote a number of letters to private and official friends urging the necessity for making timely preparations for an amicable separation.

In 1879, when in command at Puerto Principe, he wrote to Gen. Blanco, saying that the Cubans would never abandon their efforts for independence and that the United States "would never relax its schemes for annexation." Therefore, the General argued that Spain ought to prepare to grant independence to Cuba, in order to avoid being ejected violently with loss to the national interests and a stain on the national honor. Finally, it was pointed out, when Polavieja became Governor General of Cuba, "perceiving the ever-growing danger of an American attack," he urged the Spanish Government to build six cruisers and twenty floating batteries for the protection of the Cuban coast.

In short, Polavieja's policy was to grant Cuba independence as soon as possible; but, so long as Spain retained the island, he desired her to be strong enough to suppress insurrection and to resist foreign invasion.

PEACE COMMISSION'S STAFF.

Commodore Bradford May Go to Paris to Give Advice Concerning New Naval Stations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The name of Commodore Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, is being mentioned among those of the party likely to go to Paris with the Peace Commission. Commodore Bradford has charge of the coaling of our naval vessels, the establishment of coaling stations, &c., and his advice would be valuable in settling questions of new coaling stations. It is understood that the commission intends to limit its military and naval staff to one officer from each branch. Lieut. Stafford is also mentioned as the naval attaché in case Commodore Bradford does not wish to go. It is understood that Adjt. Gen. Corbin's son will be an attaché of the commission.

The report that Gen. Merritt will be accompanied to Paris by a Filipino, in order that the insurgents may have an unofficial recognition in the settlement of the Philippine question, has led to the suggestion that some representative of the Cubans accompany the American Commissioners, at least unofficially. It is understood that the Cuban representatives in Washington view this suggestion with favor, feeling that the question of Cuban debt, Cuban government, &c., which may come up at Paris, are quite as important to the Cubans as the Philippine question is to the Filipinos.

An invitation has been received from the French Line of steamers running from New York to Havre to take the entire American Commission and its staff to Paris and return free of cost. This offer, however, came after the commission had made other arrangements, and the invitation had to be declined.

The fifth member of the Spanish-American Peace Commission has not yet been selected. It is practically certain now that Senator George Gray of Delaware will not serve as a member of the commission. That he was seriously considered by the President is known, and twenty-four hours ago it seemed reasonably certain that the vacancy on the commission would be filled by his appointment. To-night, however, the President has the selection of the fifth member of the commission still to make. No decision has been reached, and the appointment may remain in abeyance for several days.

Mr. Sargent Will Refuse a Re-election.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Next Tuesday the International Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will meet at Toronto, Canada. Frank P. Sargent will refuse a re-election as Grand Master. He does not believe he can serve the order and perform his labors on the Industrial Commission at the same time.

Congressman Northway Seriously Ill.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 7.—S. A. Northway, representative in Congress of the Nineteenth District, is seriously ill at his home in Jefferson, and there is very little hope of his recovery. His wife is also thought to be beyond recovery. Mrs. Northway has been sick a long time, but Mr. Northway's illness dates from his recent return from Washington.

GEN. MILES ARRIVES FROM PUERTO RICO

His Family and the Second Wisconsin Volunteers with Him.

A TALK WITH THE COMMANDER

He Is Enthusiastic Over the Conquest of His Troops.

A Statement Given Out by Him Regarding His Work in Cuba and the Controversy with the Secretary of War.

The United States transport Obdam, with Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles on board, arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Deputy Health Officer Sanborn briefly inspected the ship, and as all on board were found well there was no delay.

The Obdam, Capt. Arey commanding, left Ponce on Sept. 1. She had on board Major Gen. Miles, his wife, son, daughter, and staff; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the troops in the field, and the officers and men of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, numbering 830 men, including the hospital corps. There were also 82 horses on board.

At 7:30 o'clock the transport left Quarantine, went to anchor off Tompkinsville, and later anchored off Bedloe's Island, where Capt. Arey waited for orders from the Deputy Quartermaster, Col. Amos S. Kimball. After these finally came the Obdam proceeded up to Pier H of the Erie Docks, at Weehawken, where the troops disembarked.

The General Meigs, the Quartermaster's Department boat, left at about 11 o'clock to take Gen. Miles off the Obdam. The General was taken to the pier at West Twenty-second Street. Thence he and his family were escorted to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where they arrived at 1:30 o'clock.

The Transport Decorated.

The Obdam was first sighted at 2:45 A. M. At sunrise, when awaiting inspection at Quarantine, the big transport presented a most unique and picturesque sight.

From the four masts to the deck flags were fluttering from the ropes, and at stern and stem large star-spangled banners were waving in the morning breeze. From the foretruck the Stars and Stripes floated proudly over the conquered banner of Spain. Long branches of palms were lashed to each masthead, and each boat was decorated with two palm branches and numerous flags, giving a holiday appearance to the vessel.

The men were in the very best spirits, and all were well. No sickness had appeared on the voyage.

Off Tompkinsville the warships were riding the water peacefully, but they were alive with fighting men waiting to give rousing cheers to Gen. Miles and the troops on the Obdam. Every ship had her flags up, and as the transports passed between the two lines of vessels the jolly tars who had demolished Cervera's fleet crowded the decks to welcome Gen. Miles and his soldiers.

Warships Dip Colors.

There were no guns fired, but each warship dipped her colors, while the sailors gave a rousing cheer. The Wisconsin soldiers cheered in return, and the Obdam's flags saluted back.

After the soldiers had disembarked at Pier H, Weehawken, Col. Charles Boin, who is in command of the troops, did not attempt to restrain his men from visiting the stores and buying such delicacies and dainties as had been denied them in the field and during their long voyage.

They did not leave for their homes in Wisconsin until 7 o'clock last night, not because the trains were not in readiness, but because it was deemed wise to let the soldiers have a little rest before starting on another long trip.

A TALK WITH GEN. MILES.

When Gen. Miles, accompanied by his son, Sherman Miles, and Lieut. Col. Francis Michler of his staff, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, both officers were arrayed in fatigue uniform and carried their swords wrapped in chamois skin. There were very few people about the entrance to the hotel when the party arrived, and they did not recognize the hero of Puerto Rico as he stepped nimbly from the carriage and sauntered into the hotel.

His wife and daughter had preceded him and he was instantly recognized by the clerks, who all insisted on shaking hands with him. He went at once to his room and found a great heap of letters awaiting him on his desk. He was busy slashing into these when he received a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He appeared in perfect health and spoke freely and enthusiastically of the nineteen days' campaign in Puerto Rico.

Sorry to Stop Hostilities.

"The arrival of the President's notification of the cessation of hostilities was a great disappointment to the entire Puerto Rican army," said he, "as within four more days we would have been in possession of San Juan. I do not think there would have been any fighting there.

"The Spanish were greatly surprised by the success of our landing, made at Guanica, where they could not get at us. The two armies never did come together, for in all the campaign there were only about six different skirmishes. The conduct of the army throughout the campaign was excellent, and the men deserve every praise their countrymen can bestow on them for their heroic conduct throughout, for there were difficulties encountered the same as would have been had there been more fighting. The men were constantly exposed, and it is the rainy season there, too, but very few were sick."

Gen. Miles here laid particular stress upon the success attending the efforts of Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the army, in caring for the sick and wounded. "Our camps were in every instance pitched upon ground carefully chosen," he said, "and common sense methods of sanitation employed. Every attention had been given to hospital supplies and medical attendance. There was an abundance of tents. The very sick were promptly taken on ships and sent North. There was some sickness, of course, but the majority of these cases

were those of men who had contracted disease before leaving Chickamauga."

Contrast with Cuban Army.

When asked why it was that so many soldiers had been stricken with fever in Cuba and sent home mere living skeletons, while conditions in Puerto Rico were so different, Gen. Miles hesitated for a minute and then said:

"I do not care to go into that question now. I do not desire to criticise the conduct of any officer engeged in the war. There has already been too much beating up of the dust behind our armies. Too much criticism, complaint, and condemnation published already, and the public has lost sight of the success and glory attending the efforts of our soldiers."

Gen. Miles was questioned concerning the alleged interview with him which appeared in The Kansas City Star, in which he was reported to have shown telegrams which show Secretary Alger to have sent orders to Santiago assuring both Gen. Shafter and Gen. Miles that they were in command.

In the alleged interview, Gen. Miles also said in regard to his change in landing place in Puerto Rico, that one thing which determined him to make the change was the fact that the original plans were published from Washington to the entire world long before he was ready to sail from Santiago. The interview contained other allegations reflecting upon the War Department and Secretary Alger in particular.

The Interview Authentic.

Gen. Miles, in answer to the questions concerning the authenticity of the interview, said that he had read it in The Kansas City Star, and that the article contained only some slight errors of minor importance. The statements, he said, were substantially correct.

"Is there anything in those interviews which you desire to explain, deny, or retract?" was asked.

Gen. Miles, after a little reflection, replied emphatically:

"Nothing."

Further than this, he would not discuss the subject, on the ground that the dictated statement given out by him for publication earlier in the day contained all that he desired to say on the subject at present.

When asked what likelihood he thought there was of his being court-martialed for his criticisms of the Secretary of War, he replied dryly that he had not received his charges yet.

Gen. Miles insisted upon getting away from what he called "these gloomy and profitless subjects," and referred again to Puerto Rico and to his trip northward, which he described as being delightful. The men did not suffer at all on the voyage, he said.

"They were properly taken care of," he continued, significantly. "Every man on board was fit for marching."

Did Not Plan a Parade.

When asked if it had been his intention to have a parade of the Wisconsin troops through New York, Gen. Miles said:

"I never had any particular plans for a parade. I did recommend, however, that the troops go into camp for a few days in some convenient locality near New York in order to rest the men and horses after their long voyage and before starting on another long journey to their homes in Wisconsin and Illinois.

"Besides, the men have not seen a Paymaster since they left Chickamauga, and in such a camp they could have received their pay and would have had a chance to get clothing, of which they stand in great need. I know also how much the men would appreciate seeing New York and Brooklyn, and I thought they deserved the short rest. If they had marched through the streets to such a camp I think it would have done no harm. There has been so much talk of the horrors of this war that I would like to have the public see soldiers who, though volunteers, came back in good condition."

Gen. Miles said that there were about 12,000 troops left in Puerto Rico, and that this number would be required to garrison the country.

"The general health of the troops there at present is excellent," he said, "and I have not the slightest fear of an epidemic of disease there. What little fever there was has been practically stamped out. There are large Spanish quarters in the country surrounding the larger cities capable of accommodating from 6,000 to 8,000 troops. There are spacious hospital buildings attached, and the quarters are situated in beautiful mountain country, resembling in many respects the highlands of Italy. The scenery is magnificent. The quarters along the coast are not badly situated from a sanitary standpoint.

"The Spanish residents, as well as the natives, treat our troops with the greatest courtesy, and my relations with them were of the most pleasant.

He and His Family Well.

"I suffered no ill-effects whatever from the climate, and am in perfect health. The members of my family have been greatly benefited from their outing.

"I left Gen. Brooke in command, and will not again return to that country so far as I know."

Gen. Miles said that he would leave for Washington this morning, and would make various recommendations to the President regarding the establishment of the permanent garrison at Puerto Rico, which will follow the signing of the treaty of peace.

The General spent the entire evening at the Waldorf. It had been his intention to go to a theatre, but his many callers prevented him from dining early enough. So the evening was given up to an informal reception in the hotel parlors. There was a steady stream of callers, and everybody about the hotel, whether they knew the General or not, insisted on shaking his hand.

GEN. MILES'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was given to the reporters yesterday by Gen. Miles:

"While at Puerto Rico and during the voyage returning on the Obdam, on which steamer were Gen. Miles and staff, with two battalions of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers I learned the following facts concerning the Cuban and Puerto Rican expeditions. In the first place, let me say that the war has closed after being conducted largely as Gen. Miles stated publicly at the beginning of the war that it would be. The statement was publicly made, and a general order was issued by him, as commander of the American Army, in which the plan that he has striven to pursue was foreshadowed—namely, seeking to accomplish results with the least possible loss of life. In an interview in the latter part of May he said:

"'The United States Government is too strong, too great, too powerful, to commit any foolish act in connection with the proposed invasion of Cuba.'

"Referring to the proposed rush to the fever-stricken City of Havana, he said:

"'No officer is fit to command troops who, from any motive whatever would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign.'

Directions to Soldiers.

"In the order issued to the army at an early date he directed that:

"'Every soldier, of whatever grade, will, so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction, and discipline, and, above all, he must constantly endeavor by precept and example to maintain in the highest character, to foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which much characterize an effective army.'

"The principles thus enunciated have been zealously observed from the first. Owing to the fact that the season suited for campaigning in Cuba had been exhausted in debates and delay in Congress and in necessary preparations, Gen. Miles was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared, undisciplined, and unequipped army in the movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 120,000 trained Spanish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, and a few other points were down on his military map as hotbeds of disease destructive to an army, and places to be avoided during the sickly season.

His Plan of Campaign.

"When finally called upon to submit a plan of campaign, he did so, and put it in writing. In substance, he took the stand, first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans, and thereby enable them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of 'On to Havana' should be encouraged, but when the transports loaded with troops were out of sight of land they should sail as straight as steam power could bear them to the gate of the Antilles and the key of the whole position—Puerto Rico; then, having seized and occupied that island, a movement to Cuba was to follow by means of a strong cavalry force, which was to be organized and equipped by August or September.

"He contemplated that with 20,000 cavalry thrown to the centre of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two, and moving west to Havana, by the time the rainy season was over, and it would be possible to manoeuvre an army, we could move against that city a well-organized, well-equipped, and well-disciplined army, and complete the capture of the Spanish forces.

The Conditions Changed.

"The inclosing of Cervera's fleet in the Harbor of Santiago changed the conditions, and made it necessary to move a military force to that point at once. Gen. Miles, while at Tampa organizing the expedition, felt the importance of the enterprise so greatly that he requested permission to accompany that expedition or to immediately organize another to join it. This permission was not granted, so far as accompanying that expedition was concerned, but authority was granted to equip a second for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Puerto Rico. However, before this expedition was equipped calls were made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were immediately forwarded. On the 3d day of July Gen. Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he had met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear, and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days.

"Under such circumstances Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course, taking the troops prepared for the second expedition, which had been ordered by the President to operate against the enemy in Cuba as in Puerto Rico. These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward, and some of them arrived in advance of the commanding General, and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago. Under verbal instructions of the President, Gen. Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required, and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and for the Government.

Not There as a "Visitor."

"These were the circumstances under which Gen. Miles left Washington, arriving at Santiago July 11, not as a private individual nor as a visitor. Any pretense that he went there disrobed of his authority or official capacity is too childish to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible for what might occur. He arrived there with the Yale, Columbia, and Rita loaded with infantry, and three ships loaded with artillery, besides those already embarked. He designed to disembark the troops and artillery named on the west side of Santiago, as was up, as we understood before leaving Washington, and before he went ashore he made the necessary arrangements accordingly.

"He then proceeded to the front, and after consulting with Gen. Shafter, a note was sent to the Spanish commander by Gen. Shafter, saying that the commanding General of the United States Army had arrived in his camp with strong reinforcements and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him. The reply of the Spanish commander was that he would meet him at 12 o'clock next morning. The meeting was held, and, after some conversation between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral, Gen. Miles frankly informed the Spanish General that he had left Washington six days before and that it was then the determination of the Government that this portion of the Spanish Army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish General that his reinforcements had already arrived with him, that some of these forces had already disembarked and the remainder would be disembarked on the west side of the harbor, and that it was useless for him to contend against the inevitable. Those transports could also be plainly seen by the Spanish in Morro Castle and other points. Gen. Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition he had to fight in order to maintain the honor of the Spanish Army.

Spaniard Begged for Time.

"In response to that he was informed that he had already maintained the honor of the Spanish Army and that further efforts would be useless and would result in wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was waiting to hear from his Government and was informed by Gen. Miles that he had already taken much time for that purpose and would be given until daylight of the following morning, it being then 5 o'clock, to submit his final answer. He begged for longer time and earnestly asked until 12 o'clock next day. This was finally granted by Gen. Miles, the meeting dissolved, and the officers separated. On return from this conference a dispatch was received by Gen. Miles from Washington, as follows:

Washington, July 13, 1898.

Major Gen. Miles:

You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson, and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

"This does not look as if Gen. Miles was there as a visitor. He was charged with the responsibility of ordering an assault on the intrenchments and fortifications of an army which, if successful, would have cost at least 5,000 lives, or of withholding the assault if, in his judgment, such assault would fail.

Left Honor to Shafter.

"No greater discretion was ever given to any General commanding an army, and, what is more, as will be observed, he was authorized to accept the surrender, which, in the interest of his subordinates, he generously declined to do, and went away, leaving all the honor to his next in rank, Gen. Shafter.

"On the morning succeeding the first interview, a letter was received from Gen. Toral, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1898.

"Honored Sir: His Excellency, the General in Chief of the Army of the Island of Cuba, telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 P. M. the following:

"'Believing that business of such importance as the capitulation of that place to be known and decided upon by the Government of his Majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram asking immediate answer, and enabling you also to show this to the General of the American Army to see if he will agree to await the answer of the Government, which cannot be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than by Key West. In the meantime your Honor and the General of the American Army may agree upon capitulation on the basis or repatriation, (returning to Spain.)'

"I have the honor to transmit this to you that, in case you may consider the foregoing satisfactory that he may designate persons in representation of himself who, with those in my name may agree to clauses of the capitulation upon the basis of returning to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the General in Chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am, very respectfully, your servant, JOSE TORAL, &c.

"At the meeting on the following day Gen. Toral stated that he was prepared to surrender with the aproval of the Captain General of Cuba, but it would require a little time to have his acts confirmed by the home Government; that in the meantime he was prepared to appoint Commissioners to arrange the clauses of capitulation. Not only this, he offered to surrender the balance of his command, which had not been under fire or engaged in the campaign.

This Offer a Surprise.

"This remarkable offer was on his own motion and was in the nature of a surprise to the American Generals present. However, at the conference of the day previous, Gen. Miles reminded him that he had been tendered the most liberal terms ever offered to an enemy, that his fleet was destroyed, and that they were 3,000 miles from home. Toral's offer could be accounted for in one of two ways—either that the troops were wearied at home to meet a threatened revolution, or that they wanted to get home and regarded this as the only means of doing so at the expense of the United States. Whether Blanco and the rest of the Spanish forces in Cuba would have surrendered on the same terms is not now and perhaps may never be known.

"The fact that they had agreed to surrender was satisfactory to Gen. Miles, and he immediately left the field, telegraphed the fact to Washington, and magnanimously yielded to Gen. Shafter the honor of receiving the surrender, specifically giving him and his army credit for their tenacity and gallantry. He proceeded at once to concern himself about matters of far greater importance, and these were the health, almost the life, of that command; and the occupation of the territory of Puerto Rico.

Had Not Seen Alger's Letter.

"Up to that time, and, indeed, not for long after that time, had he learned of the dispatch to Gen. Shafter, published at the head of an article in The New York Herald of Aug. 14, which, if it meant anything, was a direct violation of the verbal and written orders of the President. [This dispatch was the one from Secretary Alger, informing Gen. Shafter that he was not to be superseded by Gen. Miles.]

"On his way returning to Siboney, Gen. Miles made a thorough inspection of the condition of the troops, and location of their camps, and especially of their hospital camps, and ascertained their condition, as well as the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the inadequate appliances for furnishing proper supplies. He ordered a regiment to the yellow fever hospital to police the grounds and nurse the sick. He gave general directions for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the entire command, and reported its condition to the authorities at Washington, stating in that report that he had directed the troops to be moved up to the high lands on fresh grounds, grounds free from infection, where it might be possible to eradicate the germs of disease, and that in case this eradication of disease did not result, then that the troops should be moved immediately as far north as the New England Coast in order to save them from destruction.

"He also requested, on July 18, that troops for the Puerto Rico expedition be sent from the Southern States, especially from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.

"As soon as a suitable escort could be obtained from the navy, Gen. Miles left the coast of Cuba with 3,400 men to seize and occupy the Island of Puerto Rico. The place of landing had been so thoroughly advertised in communications sent over the French cable and in the newspapers of our own country, and telegraphed to Madrid and from there to San Juan, that, not having received the necessary appliances with which to disembark, he decided, after leaving the Windward Passage, to change his course and land on the south side of Puerto Rico, where the Spaniards were the least prepared and the least expecting to receive him, and where he knew that the disembarkation of troops and supplies could be most easily effected.

Kept the Spaniards Guessing.

"From the time of that disembarkation, during the following nineteen days of campaign, he kept the Spaniards guessing what the next move would be. When they withdrew along the line of the great military road between Ponce and San Juan they destroyed the bridges, obstructed the roads, and fortified strong positions in the mountain passes, and then were surprised to find that one column of his army was sweeping around the west of the island, capturing the principal cities and towns, while another had passed over the mountains on a trail which the Spaniards had supposed impassable, and therefore had not fortified and guarded it, and the first they knew of the march of the American Army was the appearance of a strong brigade within twenty miles of the northern coast, at the terminus of the railroad connecting San Juan with Arecibo.

"The island of Puerto Rico was fairly won by the right of conquest, and became a part of the United States. The sentiment of the people was in no sense outraged by the invaders, but, on the contrary, was successfully propitiated. The people, who have endured the severity of Spanish rule for four centuries, hail with joy the protection of the great Republic.

A Rich Section of Country.

"One of the richest sections of country over which our flag now floats has been added, and will be of lasting value to our Nation, politically and from a military or strategic point of view. The possession of that island has also rendered any further resistance of the Spanish forces in Cuba hopeless, and Gen. Miles firmly believes that by fair and just treatment the people of Cuba can be as easily controlled, either as a friendly ally and neighbor, or to become a part of our own country, as the people of Puerto Rico.

"Gen. Miles remained in Puerto Rico as long as he deemed his presence necessary for carrying out the instructions of the President, and now returns to the United States, bringing with him nearly 5,000 men, who are no longer required, there being some 12,000 still remaining, amply sufficient for all purposes. He returns at once to Washington, where he believes he can be most useful, as he considers the most important need of the hour now to be the immediate reduction of war expenses, and the return of as large a portion of those in the military service as possible to their former occupations, where they are most needed."

THE SOLDIERS DISAPPOINTED

Capt. F. A. Whitney of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, when seen yesterday, said:

"One of the greatest disappointments to the men is the fact that they are not going to parade in New York. They thought that of course, being with Major Gen. Miles, they would be invited to parade in New York and would receive a rousing reception.

"As to Puerto Rico, we simply had a walkover there—a nice, pleasant trip. We had no sickness. The men were always in the best of spirits, and express themselves as thoroughly satisfied except that they didn't get their share of the fighting."

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf said:

"I am awfully glad to get back. I never felt better in my life. The general health of all the soldiers was exceptionally good. The voyage back was very fine, and I consider the whole campaign in Puerto Rico a great success.

"I am indeed sorry that these Wisconsin boys cannot parade in this city. They were looking forward to that as a certainty. Nothing except a victorious battle with the Spaniards would have given them more pleasure."

The Reason Not Known.

"Why was there not a general reception and parade?" asked the reporter.

"You will have to go to Washington—maybe further, with that question," replied Col. Greenleaf.

Lieut. Hull, Company B, of the Second Wisconsin, said:

"The boys expected a big parade in New York, and some thought that they would accompany Major Gen. Miles to Washington, where they would participate in a great ovation and huge parade in his honor. They are disappointed, but glad to get home. They are in as good condition physically as when they left."

Private Thompson, Company C, Second Wisconsin, said:

"We enjoyed our trip immensely. It was a grand picnic all the time. We wanted some fighting thrown in. We expected a rousing reception and ovation to Gen. Miles, a grand parade, with all the New York volunteers and a lot of the regulars to receive us.

"Instead of all that, upon which we had been feasting during the entire voyage, as other delicacies were scarce, what happens? We arrive here in New York Harbor; the warship give us a grand reception, floating flags, waving banners, rousing cheers, leading us further on in our delusion; then we are poked over here in a little out-of-the-way Dutch settlement—Weehaugen—that none of us ever heard of, and we don't even get to go to New York.

"Say, what's the meaning of it all? A fellow of us here said, 'Politics.' Why should that cheat us out of our parade?

"He said something, too, about there being another war—an internal war, or something like that, and that Gen. Miles was a Democrat, and they were going to give him the worst of it—didn't want him to have any popular parade; that it was on the schedule to give him the cold shake and not the warm reception.

"Miles is not striking at Alger as much as he is at Corbin. It is Corbin who conducted the war. The entire management of it was put into his hands by the President, who wanted at one time to send him into the field. Alger has become a subordinate in his own office. He sees no one, confers with no one, does nothing without the scrutiny and supervision of the Adjutant General. The door leading into the Adjutant General's office is now open always, and Gen. Corbin sees and knows everything that the Secretary does. He was overheard saying once, when Secretary Alger had gone to the White House: 'I must hurry over to the White House, or Alger will have the President agree to some of his foolishness.' It is at Corbin, and not Alger, that Miles's bolt is directed. We shall have lively times before it is all over."

The same official said that Secretary Alger confessed a few days ago that Miles was in command in Tampa and in Cuba. This, said the official, directly controverts the statement made in Gen. Corbin's telegrams to Shafter assuring him that he (Shafter) was in supreme command, despite the presence of Gen. Miles. Washington eagerly awaits the clash.

Ex-Secretary of State Sherman called to see the President this morning. After the interview he said that his visit was a friendly and personal one entirely, and had nothing to do with politics. He added that his call had no significance whatever. "I'm only a private citizen," he said. It is thought, however, that the visit had something to do with the ex-Secretary's recent criticisms of the conduct of the war. He has expressed himself repeatedly and strongly on this subject, and it is generally thought that his criticisms will have the effect of forcing Secretary Alger to order a court-martial, to investigate the charges made by Gen. Miles, so far as they could be investigated by such a body. The ex-Secretary would not discuss this matter, and repeated that his visit was of no importance.

A Word About Alger.

"Say, who's this fellow Alger, that they say has been starving his men? I kind o' remember reading something about him just before we left."

"Oh! He's a bigbug with one war record, and now he's got another," laughingly remarked another of the company who had strolled up just in time to hear the latter part of the remarks.

Private McFarland of Company A, Second Wisconsin, said:

"I was astounded, as were all the boys, when they read the New York papers. We can't imagine how it could be possible for so many men to be sick and dying in hospitals. I don't believe such a state of affairs could exist directly under Gen. Miles. No one could have taken better care of his men. He is the most popular man I ever saw, and I voice the sentiments of the entire regiment.

"There must be awful mismanagement somewhere when so many die from sickness."

SURGEON GREENLEAF TALKS.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon for Troops in the Field, who arrived here from Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles yesterday, made this statement:

"The general health of the troops in Puerto Rica has been fairly good considering the conditions under which they have been obliged to serve since the armistice. For nineteen days the marching, fighting, and constant change of camp kept them in good physical condition, but the armistice compels them to retain the battle line as it stood when the news was received, without regard to the sanitary location, which is bad, and causes sickness that otherwise could be prevented.

"The diseases are principally diarrhoea, dysentery, and malarial fevers. When I left, the aggregate sick report was a trifle over 9 per cent. of the effective force, but about 60 per cent. of the cases were slight in character, although all have a tendency to become serious; the constant rains followed by periods of heat are so debilitating that convalescence is slow. There is no stimulation in the air, and the system loses its recuperative power; hence it is necessary to remove all, even slight cases, from the island as soon as possible, and Gen. Miles has already given orders to this effect.

"We have hospitals at Ponce, Guayama, Coamo, and Mayaguez. The first is a new stone-and-concrete building of massive structure, erected by the Spaniards as a military hospital, and will accommodate 200 patients. A tent annex has been added for about 300 more.

"There is an abundance of supplies. An ice machine was donated a few days ago by three Philadelphia gentlemen, and is probably in operation by this time. A hospital for officers is maintained in Ponce by Miss Chanler of New York. Delicacies and medical comforts of all kinds have been sent by the National Relief Association of Pennsylvania and by the Red Cross Association of New York, and money has been furnished from Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York; all these in addition to the liberal supplies issued by Gen. Sternberg.

"In shipping sick or well to the North the Quartermaster's Department is required to have the ship clean and well supplied with whatever is necessary. Boards of medical officers examine all convalescents both in their camps and on the ships, and no one is permitted to go on board who would be likely to be injured by the journey. The ship is inspected by a medical officer before she starts. But in spite of these precautions men will slip on board, deceiving the surgeons, and afterward suffer at sea. If any such cases should occur they will be thoroughly investigated and charges preferred against the offending officer.

"Yes, I have heard of the criticisms that have been made on our department. They are ungenerous, to say the least, since they attack men who by reason of their absence on duty cannot defend themselves. It is only those who are ignorant of army regulations that hold doctors accountable for the unsanitary or otherwise undesirable condition of transport ships. Our functions are limited to advice in sanitation and to professional service to the sick. We have neither the authority nor the means to carry out any of our recommendations. I know from professional observation that Gen. Sternberg has done everything any man could do in issuing supplies of all kinds for our department. How they were to reach us was a matter beyond his authority to determine or to control."

WASHINGTON AWAITS A CLASH.

Belief that Gen. Miles Will Be Court-Martialed and Technically Found Guilty of Insubordination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Gen. Miles is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow night. Government, and especially army, officials are awaiting his coming with intense interest and a little nervousness. His arrival will be, it is believed, the signal for a fight that will be far more absorbing than the battle of El Caney or San Juan to the army officers who are ranging themselves on one or the other side.

It seems, from what may be gathered in conversation with military men here, that the bulk of the army is decidedly in favor of Gen. Miles in the controversy, and there is a loud and persistent demand that he be accorded an investigation through a court of inquiry. The War Department, it is said, dreads a court of inquiry above all things. It is not averse to an investigation, if an investigation can be conducted in the way it wishes, and for this reason would prefer a court-martial. The situation was very clearly described to-day by an official in the military branch of the Government. He said:

"I see that Gen. Miles has, in interviews with newspaper reporters in New York, admitted the substantial accuracy of the report sent from Puerto Rico in reference to his treatment at the hands of Gen. Corbin and Secretary Alger. If this is true; if Gen. Miles has said that he actually made the statements which have been attributed to him, then I do not see that there can be any but one result—an immediate court-martial. The General evidently wanted to bring to a head his long-standing differences with Secretary Alger, and particularly with Adjt Gen. Corbin. He believes, and a great many army men agree with him, that Gen. Corbin and Secretary Alger have done everything in their power to injure and to embarrass him. The matter has gone so far that Miles wants it settled, and, I believe, he gave that interview for publication for the sole purpose of forcing an investigation.

"I am afraid, however, that the General will not get the kind of investigation he wants. He would, of course, prefer a court of inquiry. This would make quite a different sort of investigation from a court-martial. In the former, Alger would be on trial; in the latter, Miles will be the accused. The result, too, no matter what evidence may be adduced, will be entirely different. In a court of inquiry Alger might be found to have been intelligent, efficient, and guilty of conspiring with Corbin to ruin Miles; or it might be that no ground for the charge could be found. But in a court-martial Miles will be certain to be found guilty. This is a foregone conclusion. The court-martial will at least find that he has been guilty of conduct prejudicial to discipline. It could scarcely avoid such a finding. Even if everything that Miles said is true, the court-martial would still find that he should not have said it. Such a finding would not injure Miles very much. He would receive the sympathy of everybody and become a popular hero, while the War Department and the Adjutant General would be considered as having sheltered themselves behind a technicality to avoid a searching investigation into their conduct.

"In my opinion, neither side can afford to evade an inquiry. Gen. Miles would doubtless prefer to wait until the Secretary or the Adjutant General did something that imputed wrongdoing to him; whereupon he could demand a court of inquiry. This would give him just the sort of investigation that he craves. But the Adjutant General, who is the brains of the War Department, is too astute to allow Miles such an opportunity. He will very likely have the Secretary write to Gen. Miles asking if the statements attributed to him were made by him. Then, if the General acknowledges that the statements were made by himself, the Secretary of War will order a court-martial. This is just what I should do if I had anything to conceal. It is evident that the War Department does not want an investigation, and it can avoid one by ordering Miles before a court-martial, where the finding may be written out now just as well as after weeks of deliberation. The real issue will not be touched on, and Miles will be found technically guilty of a breach of discipline. The War Office will be shielded, and Miles, failing to score a triumph in the trial, will become a popular idol.

"Miles is not striking at Alger as much as he is at Corbin. It is Corbin who conducted the war. The entire management of it was put into his hands by the President, who wanted at one time to send him into the field. Alger has become a subordinate in his own office. He sees no one, confers with no one, does nothing without the scrutiny and supervision of the Adjutant General. The door leading into the Adjutant General's office is now open always, and Gen. Corbin sees and knows everything that the Secretary does. He was overheard saying once, when Secretary Alger had gone to the White House: 'I must hurry over to the White House, or Alger will have the President agree to some of his foolishness.' It is at Corbin, and not Alger, that Miles's bolt is directed. We shall have lively times before it is all over."

The same official said that Secretary Alger confessed a few days ago that Miles was in command in Tampa and in Cuba. This, said the official, directly controverts the statement made in Gen. Corbin's telegrams to Shafter assuring him that he (Shafter) was in supreme command, despite the presence of Gen. Miles. Washington eagerly awaits the clash.

Ex-Secretary of State Sherman called to see the President this morning. After the interview he said that his visit was a friendly and personal one entirely, and had nothing to do with politics. He added that his call had no significance whatever. "I'm only a private citizen," he said. It is thought, however, that the visit had something to do with the ex-Secretary's recent criticisms of the conduct of the war. He has expressed himself repeatedly and strongly on this subject, and it is generally thought that his criticisms will have the effect of forcing Secretary Alger to order a court-martial, to investigate the charges made by Gen. Miles, so far as they could be investigated by such a body. The ex-Secretary would not discuss this matter, and repeated that his visit was of no importance.

Allison's Opinion of Alger.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Senator Allison, who was here to-day, said. "It is probable Secretary Alger is all right. I think he may have done as well as any one in his position. I do not assert there should not be an investigation, and I do not declare that there should be. The whole matter rests with President McKinley. He is thoroughly competent to take care of it. I know nothing of military affairs, and cannot state whether the suffering in the camps has been great or not."

CALLS ON THE COMMISSIONERS.

Captain General Macias Returns Visit Paid Him by Gens. Brooke and Gordon and Admiral Schley.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 7.—This afternoon Capt. Gen. Macias returned the visit of courtesy paid him yesterday afternoon by Major Gen. Brooke, Rear Admiral Schley, and Brig. Gen. Gordon, the United States Military Commissioners. Earlier in the day Admiral Schley, with his personal staff, Lieut. Sears and Lieut. Wells, returned the official visit paid him yesterday by Brigadier Vallarino of the Spanish Marine Corps.

Toward evening Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon went to Rio Piedras, the suburb of San Juan, where Gen. Brooke has established his headquarters, at the country residence of Capt. Gen. Macias, on the latter's invitation, and conferred respecting their instructions as Military Commissioners. The commission will probably not meet for business for several days. Admiral Schley expects to occupy a cottage at Rio Piedras while here, owing to the extreme heat in the city.

The gunboat Wasp, Capt. Ward, sailed for Charleston to-night with Capt. W. M. Folger, Ensign Blackley, and Cadet Nelson of the New Orleans. Lieut. Commander Dey is left in command of the New Orleans.

PRESIDENT SEES SPANISH FLAG.

Royal Ensign Captured at Coamo, Puerto Rico, Taken to White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President McKinley was shown the Spanish royal ensign which was captured from the barracks at Coamo, Puerto Rico, by the troops of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers. This is said to be the only Spanish standard taken by the United States Army during the recent invasion. It was brought to him by a committee consisting of Col. John Biddle of the regular army, an aide on the staff of Gen. James Wilson; Capt. A. H. Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and Lieut. E. M. Fullington of the Fourth Ohio, and was incloseu in a handsome box of polished oak.

The President expressed to the committee his appreciation of its kindness in showing him the standard and particularly complimented it on the fact that the loss of the American troops was so small at the time it was captured. Accompanying the ensign is a partly completed municipal flag, also taken by the regiment at the time of the capture of Coamo. Both were subsequently taken to the War Department, where they were deposited for safe keeping.

SICKNESS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Says It Is Increasing Despite All Precautions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A cablegram from Gen. Brooke to the War Department indicates that while the charge that American troops are not receiving proper medical attention is unfounded, there is an increase of sickness. Gen. Brooke's dispatch, dated at Ponce, Sept. 7, says:

In regard to the charge about the Sixteenth Pennsylvania not having proper medical treatment, there is no truth in it. The report of Major Woodbury, just received, states that Ernst's brigade has 21½ per cent. of command ill, diarrhea, dysentery, and intermittent fever, with typhoid develops; camps are in admirable condition, and every precaution taken always for health of men, yet rate of sickness is increasing day by day in regular proportion. He thinks nothing can be done except to move camp forward, meaning Albenite. As soon as I can see Capt. Gen. Macias I will try to arrange.

TROOPS LEAVE PUERTO RICO.

Thirteen Hundred Officers and Men Sail on the Manitoba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—About 1,300 officers and men, including Gen. Garretson and the Sixth Illinois, left Ponce for the United States to-day. Following is the notification received at the War Department to-night, the dispatch having been sent from Ponce by Gen. Wilson:

"Manitoba sailed at 6:30 P. M. On board, General Garretson and staff, seven officers; Sixth Illinois Infantry, 41 officers, 1,108 men; Battery A, Illinois Artillery, 4 officers, 154 men; 3 three signal corps men. Manitoba will stop at Mayaguez for ice. Should reach New York Sept. 14."

HOME FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

The First New Hampshire Passes Through Weehawken En Route for Concord.

The First New Hampshire Volunteers, which left last May for Chickamauga, passed through Weehawken last night on its way home, happy in the thought that the hardships of Camp Thomas were things of the past. The feeling was expressed in the words of one private, who stood guard on a car platform: "If the question came up now, there wouldn't ten men in the regiment re-enlist."

The regiment was in three trains, each of about thirteen cars. The Colonel, Robert H. Rolfe, was in charge of the first section, the second and third being commanded by Major M. R. Maynard and Lieut. Col. Edmund E. Tetley. Of the other two Majors, one, William Tutterley, recently went home on sick leave, suffering with typhoid. The other, F. W. Russell, is now in hospital at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

There were about seventy-five sick men on the three trains, most of them in four hospital cars in the second section. John M. Slafter of Company M died on the train of typhoid fever at 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

The First New Hampshire left its headquarters at Concord, N. H., whither it is now bound, in May, with eight companies. At Chickamauga it was recruited to 1,318 officers and men. The lack of good Surgeons in the divisional hospital at Chickamauga compelled the hospital to draw on the regiment's physicians, and Assistant Surgeon Greely was the only doctor left to the command. Bad water and camp hardships wore the men rapidly away, and 220 of them came down with typhoid. The regiment staid at Chickamauga from May 17 till Aug. 20, and eighteen men, including Capt. W. A. Sanborn and Lieut. Morrill of Company K, and Capt. Ira Stowell of Company M, died there. Two more men died at Lexington while coming home.

The first train drew into the West Shore station at Weehawken, N. J., about 6:20 P. M. Many of the men were thin and pale. Col. Rolfe said that at Philadelphia the whole regiment was treated to ice cream, cake, sandwiches, and coffee by an association of citizens. Col. Rolfe said that besides the sick who were in the hospital cars, and numbered 42, there were 38 officers and 980 men on the three trains, the rest of the regiment having been previously taken home on sick leave. Col. Rolfe admitted that his command would not care much to re-enlist if it meant going back to Chickamauga. "Every one of my men has lost from 10 to 50 pounds," said he. "The water had a bad effect on them."

All of the enlisted men appeared intensely glad that they were to be mustered out. They said the conditions at Chickamauga were terrible.

Col. Rolfe's train left Weehawken about 7:40 P. M. All three trains took the West Shore route to Albany. The troops have a furlough of thirty days, and expect to be mustered out afterward. The sick will go to the Manchester and Concord hospitals.

Sailing Party Meets with Mishaps.

SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach, Mrs. Alfred Waller, and her sister, accompanied by John Morris, were sailing yesterday afternoon; when the boat capsized. Morris, who swam a mile to shore, secured help and rescued the other members of the party.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Grocers Sell It.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Manufacturers.

PHILIPPINES AND GERMANY.

State Department Discredits Report that Kaiser's Warships Are Preparing to Seize an Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The officials of the State Department attach little importance to the stories coming from Hongkong to the effect that German warships are preparing to take possession of one or more islands of the Philippine group. The Government is thoroughly convinced that no other power will undertake at this moment to disturb the status quo of the Philippines pending the conclusion of the labors of the Peace Commission, which will meet in Paris very soon.

Technically the United States and Spain are now under an armistice. Neither would be permitted, according to the terms of international law, to perform any act that would in any manner affect the territories of either party, and by the same law no neutral nation could perform such an act.

Germany could not, even by cession or purchase, acquire from Spain any of the Philippine group pending the decision of the Peace Commission, and were she to attempt to profit in that manner by the present situation of Spain her act might be regarded as a casus belli.

MASS MEETING OF FILIPINOS.

Insurgents to Discuss the Future of the Islands—Attitude of Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 7.—The Philippine insurgents are convening a mass meeting, to assemble shortly at Malolos, thirty miles north of Manila, for the purpose of deciding, from their standpoint, upon the future of the Philippine Islands.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, insists that the insurgent forces shall remain in their strategic positions and strengthen them, lest the Americans withdraw from the islands in the meantime threatening Manila, commanding the railroad, and threatening the food supply.

A dispatch from Iloilo says Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander there, has given orders that American vessels be permitted to have free access to Spanish Philippine ports.

SPAIN FEARS THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Cabinet Council yesterday (Tuesday) decided to send a diplomatic note through M. Cambon, requesting permission of the United States Government to repatriate Spaniards from the Philippines in armed vessels, since the insurgents possess warships which might otherwise molest the Spaniards en route."

GRAND ARMY HISSES PINGREE.

The Michigan Governor's Supposed Intention to Criticise the Secretary Causes a Sensational Scene.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Music Hall was again packed to its fullest capacity to-night for the Grand Army of the Republic Camp Fire, presided over by Col. W. B. Metph, executive director of the Citizens' Committee of

GEN. WHEELER'S SON LOST

With Lieut. Kirkpatrick He Was Probably Drowned in the Surf at Camp Wikoff.

NAVAL CADET IN SECOND YEAR

Was Only Seventeen Years Old, but Had Fought in Cuban Waters—Shafter Says His Corps Will Not Return to Cuba.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Second Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, First Cavalry, were probably drowned while bathing here this afternoon. Young Wheeler was a Naval Cadet in his second year. He had served, with others of the class, on Admiral Sampson's squadron, and was staying here for a short time before returning to Annapolis to resume his studies. He had been acting on his father's staff. He was seventeen years of age. He had made a host of friends among the older officers here.

With Lieut. Kirkpatrick he went to the beach this afternoon to enjoy the surf bathing. They entered the water about 300 yards from Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, where the surf ran high and the undertow was very strong. It was near the very spot that two of the Rough Riders almost lost their lives yesterday. Apparently no one saw the young men drown, and it was not until about 6 o'clock, meal time, that they were missed. Their clothes were found close to the water, and it is believed certain that the young officers were swept away by the strong seas. Both were good swimmers.

To-night a detail of sixty men from the First Cavalry is stationed along the coast to watch for the bodies that may be thrown up on shore. Many volunteers are assisting in the search.

While he was in command of Camp Wikoff, Gen. Wheeler's headquarters were located on a high hill near the station, a considerable distance back from the water. It was only to-day that his headquarters were shifted down to the beach. His tent and the tents of his staff officers are not more than twenty yards from the water's edge. It was this change of location that gave young Wheeler and Kirkpatrick an opportunity to indulge themselves in the surf. They had often spoken of their intention to try sea-bathing.

Young Wheeler has nothing to say of the accident. His three daughters, two of whom have been acting as nurses in the general hospital and the other as a nurse in the detention hospital, are with him, overcome with grief.

Lieut. Kirkpatrick was from Virginia. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant June 12, 1896.

Fifth Corps to be Disbanded.

Gen. Shafter to-day denied positively that any of the regular regiments which form the Fifth Army Corps will be sent back to Cuba for garrison duty. He said the Fifth Army Corps will be disbanded as soon as the troops can be moved back to their posts. None of the regulars will be moved until all the volunteers have left the camp. Their departure will probably be effected by next Tuesday, when the Rough Riders will be mustered out of the United States service. In Gen. Shafter's opinion, the troops who have seen service in Cuba will require some time to recuperate. Although the regulars have not suffered as severely as the volunteers, the majority of the men, as well as the officers, still have the various types of tropical fever lurking in their systems, and it will require months to effectually eradicate all germs. For this reason, if for no other, the commanding General holds the regiments should not go back and his view will in all probability be approved by the War Department. As soon as Gen. Shafter leaves for the West the Fifth Army Corps as such will cease to exist.

The detention camp is a thing of the past, the last of the men who came from Cuba having put in their time there. The guard about the detention hospital has been raised, and the men there are no longer in quarantine, but will not be moved. The granting of furloughs to the convalescent men in the general hospital has permitted the removal to it of many men from the regimental hospitals. These men are now certain of better treatment than they could hope for in the regimental hospitals.

Gen. Shafter said to-day that he had not had any official confirmation of his unofficial information yesterday, that some of the Puerto Rican troops were coming to this camp, consequently he assumed that none was coming.

The First Distrigt of Columbia Volunteers, 1,000 strong, with 125 sick men, will leave as previously announced, to-morrow.

The Ninth Massachusetts will be taken away by water, probably to-morrow. The intention is to send the regiment to Camp Dewey. The regiment does not want to go there. Some of the men want to go to Worcester and some to Boston. It is not known how the matter will be arranged.

Companies B and M of the Third Texas were unable to get away to-day. They will go on the 9 o'clock train to-morrow morning.

Nicholas Fish Visits Rough Riders.

Nicholas Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, was in the Rough Riders' camp to-day endeavoring to obtain possession of the horse and kit of his dead son. He wishes to care for the horse as long as it lives. When the Rough Riders muster out they may take their outfits with them if they wish to pay the Government the value. Many of the men intend to do this, and quite a number are anxious to purchase the horses used by them in the regiment. While young Fish's outfit is here his father may have trouble in securing it. Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Shafter both promised to do what they could for Mr. Fish. Mr. Fish went about the Rough Riders' camp to-day talking with the men, and was especially interested in the troop to which his son belonged.

Gen. Shafter is being warned against keeping the sick and weak men here much longer, for it is feared that in a few days there will be decidedly cold weather and danger of pneumonia. Samuel A. Parrish of the Red Cross had a long talk with Gen. Shafter to-day, and told him that if the men were to remain, they should have wooden hospitals capable of being heated.

CAMP WIKOFF'S DEATH REPORT.

Fourteen More Victims of Typhoid Malaria and Dysentery.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—The following deaths were reported to-day:

WALTER MONAHAN, Ninth Massachusetts, dysentery.

EDWARD CARROLL, Company D, Second Cavalry, typhoid.

PATRICK MORIARTY, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, malaria.

SERGT. VAN F. WILSON, First Illinois, malaria.

D. F. LELLICK, Company B, Eighth Ohio, typhoid.

SERGT. JOHN McCORMICK, Company I, Seventh Infantry, dysentery.

CHARLES HARBARD, Company F, Eighth Ohio, heart disease.

JOHN KEARNS, Company C, Second Infantry, malaria.

GOTTLIEB T. CLAPP, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.

ROBERT McFALL, teamster, Tenth Cavalry.

FRANK DAVEYS, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.

EDWARD SECORD, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

JOHN HALKORN, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

THOMAS C. MADDOX, Company D, First District Columbia.

To Take Sick Soldiers to Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—At midnight another expedition left here for Montauk Point on the tug Sisson, on board of which were Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Dr. C. F. Barker, Miss Pickett, and a corps of trained nurses. Fifteen soldiers will be taken from Camp Wikoff and brought here to Mrs. Mason's cottage to be nursed back to health. The expedition also took a large supply of provisions and delicacies.

Work of the Merchants' Association.

The Merchants' Association is perfecting its plans for building an icehouse at Montauk to receive the ice it has ordered from the Kennebec River, Maine. The members of the Consolidated Exchange have sent in subscriptions of $225. At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the association, held yesterday, thanks were voted to Capt. John T. Guilfoyle, Troop I, Ninth Cavalry, for assistance rendered at Camp Wikoff, and to John H. Starin, for the use of his boats for carrying supplies to Montauk.

PRIZE MONEY FOR SAILORS.

Department of Justice Decides It Should Be Distributed by the Navy and Treasury Departments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—To settle some points regarding the distribution of prize money claimed by the sailors of Dewey's and Sampson's fleet, the Navy Department has procured from the Department of Justice an opinion construing the prize laws. It is held that a prize court is limited in its functions to the determination of questions concerning the division of prize money as between vessels or between a capturing crew and the Government. When it comes to the point that the money is to be distributed among the individual captors, the distribution is to be made by the Navy and Treasury Departments, which determine the proportion allowable to each person. Consequently the United States attorneys for the districts in which prize cases have been adjudicated or are pending have been directed to forward to the Navy Department copies of the decrees of the courts as a basis for the departments' action.

Another question that required determination was whether the executive or the judicial branch of the Government was clothed with authority to provide for the distribution of bounty money, meaning by that term the money which the statutes authorize to be paid to the sailors capturing or destroying hostile ships, based upon the number of the enemy and the character of his ship. There is a lack of precedent for a decision in this case, but the department has finally concluded that proceedings for the payment of bounty money might be instituted before a prize court or they might be submitted to the Court of Claims at the instance of the claimant.

PROPOSED PARADE OF TROOPS.

Mayor Van Wyck received yesterday a reply to the letter he sent to President McKinley, asking the latter to exercise his authority toward holding a review here of the soldiers before they are mustered out or distributed. The President's reply is as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York:

Your message of the 6th is received. It would be very gratifying to me if the health of the soldiers will allow, to permit a review which would enable the people of the City of New York to show their appreciation of the brave men who in the last three months have performed such heroic services to the country. I will direct that the commanding Generals as well as the medical officers of the army, now in New York, and arriving there, shall report upon the probable effect upon the health of the troops of the parade you propose. If they report that it will not be injurious to the health of the soldiers in their present condition during this heated term, and it is agreeable to the officers and soldiers themselves, it will afford me special pleasure to comply with your patriotic suggestion.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The Parade Committee will meet in the City Hall at noon to-day.

ROUGH RIDERS WANT COMPANY.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in speaking of Mayor Van Wyck's request of the President that the Rough Riders be permitted to parade in New York, said to-day:

"We should be pleased to parade with the army or with the cavalry division, but we should not care to parade by ourselves. If we are to parade with other regiments we should do so soon, for we are turning in our horses and equipments to the Government, and shall soon be mustered out. It would not hurt the men physically, I am confident, to parade."

Major Burnett Brown, in charge of the General Hospital, said: "It would not hurt the Rough Riders to ride up Broadway or the well men of any of the cavalry regiments. The infantry regiments of the army, however, are not fit to parade. Seventy per cent. of the men could perhaps do so in a week. In three weeks I think it would be all right for the infantry to parade, but it seems to me impracticable for more than a single regiment to parade. No more than a single regiment can be taken by rail to New York from here in one day. The parade would have to be made after the tiring rail journey of five hours. The only other way would be to take the men by water. I do not see how you could move several thousand men by water and parade them immediately after landing. There is no place in New York to encamp the army either before or after the parade. The armories would not hold them."

Gen. Wheeler said: "I am rather in favor of parades. If I think I was responsible for the Seventy-first boys parading. The programme was for that regiment to go from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, to the armor in Thirty-fourth Street. I suggested that they go up Broadway. I don't think it hurt them. The fellows who were too weak to march went in vehicles. Some who began the march rode after they got tired. An entire regiment could ride if it were necessary."

Reception for Brooklyn Soldiers.

It is now thought likely that the reception to Troop C, which was to have taken place on the return of the soldiers from Puerto Rico, will be postponed until the other military organizations of Brooklyn return. The Fourteenth Regiment is expected back early next week, and the Forty-seventh Regiment and the Thirteenth Battalion can probably obtain leave to go to Brooklyn for the purpose. The only Brooklyn soldiers at the front who will be unrepresented will be the men of the Second Signal Corps, who are now in Cuba under Capt. Frederick T. Leigh.

The Review of Troop A.

Troop A, which is to be reviewed by the Mayor on its return to this city from Puerto Rico, is expected to arrive here to-morrow. It has been decided to hold the reception the following day. The men's horses will not be fit to use so soon after their arrival and fresh mounts will be furnished. With the escort about 500 men will be in line. The march will be from the landing pier, which is not yet known, to the armory at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

Women Thanked for Securing Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg has written a letter to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, thanking that organization for its work in securing nurses for the field hospitals. The corps, under the direction of Dr. Anita McGee, who was recently appointed a Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant, has been instrumental in securing a large majority of the several hundred women nurses who are ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers at Camp Wikoff and elsewhere.

Second Jersey's Departure Delayed.

CAMP VOORHEES, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Second Regiment is not expected here until next week, Thursday or Friday, as the authorities here have been notified from Pablo Beach, Fla., that delay has been occasioned by the fact that the regimental accounts with the Government are not complete. The Fourth Regiment will be retained intact as an organization, and New Jersey's other regiment for the army of occupation will be made up, it is believed, of one battalion each from the First, Second, and Third Regiments. Pending the settlement of this problem the Fourth Regiment will be kept here.

Connecticut Troops Start for Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The First Connecticut Volunteers, under Col. Charles L. Burdett, left Camp Alger to-day for Providence, where the troops will arrive to-morrow morning and be furloughed for thirty days. This reduced by half the force at Camp Alger, and by Saturday that once populous camp will be deserted, save for a small guard left to care for Government property. The Third Virginia, the only remaining regiment, expects to start for Richmond to-morrow morning.

Holiday for Soldiers' Relatives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President to-day issued the following order to heads of executive departments and the Public Printer:

It is hereby ordered that upon the return to Washington of the First District of Columbia Regiment, United States Volunteers, on Friday, the 9th inst., the relatives of such soldiers employed in the several departments of the Government, shall be excused from duty that day.

New Yorker Dies in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 7.—There are 582 patients in the division hospital here. There were two deaths from typhoid fever to-day, Corp. W. H. Cook, Twelfth New York, and Private Frank Shafter, Ninth Pennsylvania. The convalescents are being sent to their homes on furloughs. Seventy-five leave to-day.

Michigan Soldier Dies in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John Westover, a private of Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, died in the hospital here this morning. He was taken sick on a train while en route home last week.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Apprehension that the Spanish Commission Will Seek to Impede Progress.

MAY INTRODUCE SIDE ISSUES

Talk About Collateral Matters May Delay Action—American Commissioners Not Empowered to Discuss the Island's Future.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—With the arrival of the Cuban Military Commission at Havana within the next few days, the real work of terminating Spanish rule in the island will begin. It is realized that many difficulties will confront the commission in working out the details of Spanish evacuation. The only point of agreement from which both sides start is the clause of the peace protocol providing for the "immediate" evacuation of Cuba and other Spanish West Indian possessions by the Spanish forces. But the word "immediate" is a relative term, and it remains to be determined just when the actual embarkation of the Spanish forces will begin, and under what circumstances the departure will be conducted.

There are said to be about 100,000 Spanish troops scattered through Cuba. Most of these are in the Western provinces, only about 20,000 remaining in the Eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago. For that reason, it is being urged that the evacuation by the Spanish should begin at the east end of the island, working westward, until Havana and the Western end are included. In Santiago Province only 8,000 Spanish troops are left, at Holguin and Manzanillo. In Puerto Principe province, next west of Santiago, only about 12,000 troops are at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. By getting these out of the island, practically the entire eastern half of Cuba would be evacuated. This, it is said, would permit farming and sugar and tobacco culture to be resumed in a large and productive area.

In evacuating the western sections, it is held by those well informed of the situation in Cuba, that the Spanish forces should not be concentrated at Havana, as they can best be handled in small sections at the numerous coast ports, such as Mantanzas, Sagua la Grande, &c. It is expected that the evacuation of Havana will be done last, as the large Spanish interests there doubtless will make the Spanish element most tenacious of their stay at the capital.

If the commission confines its discussions to the time and places of evacuation it is felt that the work will be comparatively brief. But the fear is that the Spanish Commissioners will seek to inject the question of the future government of Cuba, the payment of the Cuban debt, the immunity of Government reservations, forts, prisons, &c., from forfeiture to the United States, the right of the Spanish troops to carry their arms, and also to remove heavy ordnance. Under the circumstances it is felt among officials that the American Commissioners are likely to make it clear at the outset that they are there to arrange the time and place of evacuation, and not to take up the manifold questions on the future of Cuba, with which Spain will have no concern once the evacuation is accomplished.

Much will depend upon the instructions which the State Department has given the Commissioners, but it is believed these guard against procrastination and an endless diplomatic wrangle over collateral issues. It is expected that the first few sessions of the commission at Havana will disclose whether the Spanish policy is to be one of delay, or whether the immediate evacuation provided by the peace protocol is to be cheerfully and frankly carried out.

The dispatch from Havana stating that the Spanish authorities have levied heavy duties on relief supplies and imposed a fine of $500 on a Red Cross consignment is not reassuring of the Spanish purposes. It suggests that they will insist to the letter on the principle that Spanish sovereignty and authority in Cuba still exist, and will continue until the peace treaty is signed at Paris. With this principle recognized, the depleted Spanish treasury will have the revenue customs for some time to come.

It is likely that the American Government will, from this time, take a firmer stand in dealing with Spain in regard to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The Administration does not like the way Spain is acting. Although defeated and hopeless, the old monarchy is trying to keep up appearances in her former colonies. She is still pretending to govern in Havana and the Philippines, and is giving the representatives of this Government some trouble. While the Administration is not disposed to take any drastic measures that would hurt Spanish pride unnecessarily, it feels that it cannot longer tolerate the insolence of some of the officials of Spain who are endeavoring to avoid all appearances of having been dispossessed by the Americans.

In Havana the situation is daily becoming more intolerable. Blanco still maintains a semblance of authority there, and interferes with the carrying out of the plans of the Administration in regard to relieving the distressed Cubans. It is certain that the situation has become too unpleasant to be borne, and Blanco will be called to sharp account unless he changes his policy. It is understood that Gen. Lee has received instructions to hold himself and his corps in readiness to go to Havana on short notice. The regular troops at Camp Wikoff are also being held for the occupation of Havana. As soon as the proper time arrives the Administration will make the issue with the ex-Governor General of Cuba and teach him that the island is now under the American flag.

The situation in Puerto Rico is not so strained, although Gen. Macias is still under instructions from his Government to send reports of the conduct of Americans on the island, as if they would be held to strict account by the Madrid Government should they violate the rights of Spain. The Administration understands this to be a mere pretense on the part of Spain in order to get out of the old colonies at the least possible sacrifice of her self-respect; but the matter is going a little too far. Fortunately, Gen. Macias is confining himself to innocuous reports and is not going as far as Blanco, who still rules in the capital of Cuba.

In the Philippines, Spain wishes to maintain her authority, despite the battle of Manila and the protocol. She has asked this country for permission to send gunboats there to protect her citizens. The Government of the United States is satisfied that Admiral Dewey can maintain order and protect everybody, and will refuse the request, which it considers as little short of impertinence. Dewey has repeatedly cabled that the Spaniards are in no danger and are not being ill-used by the natives. In fact, so far as the Government is aware, there is more observance of law and order in the Philippines now than was ever there at any time under Spain.

DUTY ON FOOD FOR CUBANS.

Secretary Alger Orders Full Amount Paid on Comal's Cargo, as the Spaniards Insist on It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A cable message was recived from Havana to-day stating that the Spanish authorities absolutely refused to allow the Comal to land the provisions which she carried for the starving inhabitants of Cuba unless the full duty was paid. Secretary Alger thereupon ordered the duties upon the million rations to be paid and directed that they be distributed under the supervision of the United States officers.

Whatever opinion the department has of the action of the Spanish authorities, it is believed that the United States cannot afford to allow the people who are hungry to suffer because the Spaniards insist on the payment of the full duty. It was stated by the Secretary that the United States insists on the conformity of its orders where it holds possession and the authority of Spain in Cuba must be recognized where its flag still waves.

REGULARS FOR CUBA.

Regiments Not Yet Selected—Departure from Montauk Not Probable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is said at the War Department that the troops which will be used to garrison Cuba pending the establishment of some permanent form of Government there will be principally regulars. The regiments, however, have not yet been selected, and the fact that certain of these regular regiments have been left for the time at Montauk has no significance as indicating a purpose to send them to Cuba.

It is the plan of the department to return all of the regulars to what they regard as their home posts; that is, the places where they were stationed when called upon for war service. This will be done even in the case of the regulars, who will be sent to Cuba, the purpose being to give the men an opportunity to recuperate from the hardships they have suffered in the last campaign.

It is unlikely that the Cuban garrison troops will be shipped from Montauk, and it is expected that some more southern point will be the port of embarkation, the Fall being then sufficiently advanced to warrant such a course without jeopardizing the health of the men.

COL. HUMPHREY ON SANTIAGO.

Chief Quartermaster There During Campaign Says Everything Possible Was Done to Make Men Comfortable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Col. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster at Santiago during the campaign, was in Washington to-day. He recently returned from Santiago, but not until all of the troops were embarked or about to embark. Col. Humphrey tells of some interesting experiences during the campaign, and relates the difficulties under which his department worked. Speaking of the reports that the troops were not supplied with food during the fighting, he said that this was due to the fact that many soldiers threw away their haversacks, and it was utterly impossible to get new supplies to the fighting line with the limited notice that was given.

In one case, however, these facts came to his attention, and he unloaded a train of ammunition in order to send it back to bring up supplies. Some regiments which did not want to fight with their luggage deposited it and placed a guard over it, and at the close of the day sent back after it. Where this was done they were supplied. There was no doubt, he says, that where the discarded kits were unguarded the Cubans picked up the supplies and made away with them.

Col. Humphrey emphatically denies that the army which achieved such a victory at Santiago is an army of growlers and complaining of every inconvenience. The complaints, he said, do not come from the army. There were some troops that had a very hard time, and the way they stood it is a great credit to them. Volunteers as well as regulars took what came and did not complain.

Col. Humphrey's attention was called to the reports of friction between himself while in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Santiago and the Red Cross workers. He expressed surprise and declared that there was no foundation for complaint on that score. His relations with Miss Barton had been of the most pleasant character, and she had addressed to him a letter acknowledging the interest and cooperation he had shown in forwarding her work.

Touching the complaints that had been made of the condition of the transports that brought the soldiers home from Cuba, Col. Humphrey declared that there was little truth in most of the stories, and asserted that he had done everything possible under the conditions existing at Santiago to make the men comfortable. As for the conditions there he said: "We never knew how hard up we were until we returned to the United States."

FOUR DEATHS AT SANTIAGO.

Reported by Gen. Lawton to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. Lawton reports four deaths among the American troops at Santiago in the following dispatch, received by the War Department to-night, dated at Santiago, Sept. 7:

Total sick, 465; total fever, 292; new cases, 13; returned to duty, 14. Deaths: William E. McLeod, Company A, Fifth Volunteers; Private Effie J. Baffit, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Private Louis Reese, Company H, Third Volunteers; Private Streaty H. Smith, Company F, Third Volunteers.

William E. McLeod, reported by Gen. Lawton as among the dead, was a well-known Washington newspaper man. For several years he was connected with the staff of The Minneapolis Journal and San Francisco Examiner in this city. He was a particular friend of Col. Sargent of the Fifth Immunes, and enlisted in his regiment because of that friendship.

WHAT AN ARMY CLERK SAW.

Sergt. Callahan, Sixth Infantry, Speaks of the Seventy-first's Conduct at San Juan.

Sergt. John R. Callahan, who was detached from the Sixth Infantry, and acted as chief clerk of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba, was in this city yesterday. He is recovering from an attack of fever contracted while in service. He suffered much in Cuba, but did not have to take to bed until after his arrival at Montauk Point on the St. Paul. He left on furlough last night for his home in Cincinnati.

His work during the Cuban campaign gave him an excellent opportunity for observing the movements of the troops. Many important orders passed through his office, and he tells many interesting stories about the inside workings of the army. He was one of the few outside of the commanding Generals, who knew beforehand that the battle of San Juan was to take place when it did. He says the plan of forcing an engagement was kept secret purposely, and that when the various regiments were sent forward to take part in the battle it was under the pretext of a reconnoissance.

Sergt. Callahan was near the Seventy-first New York Regiment when the battle was in progress and at the time of the charge up San Juan Hill. When asked regarding the conduct of the regiment, he hesitated a moment and then said:

"The men of the Seventy-first are as good fighters as any regulars who were in the battle. It was too bad that they did not have the opportunity to take a part in the charge as prominent as it was intended it should.

"Major Keck and Capt. Rafferty," he added, "deserve great credit for their action in the embarrassing position of the regiment, and it would seem proper that they should receive some high reward."

Sergt. Callahan gave the following official figures, which he has compiled regarding the percentage of losses in the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, which was commanded by Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent, in the three days' battle of July 1, 2, and 3 at Fort San Juan:

	Per Cent.
Officers killed and wounded	20.31
Men killed, wounded, and missing	14.73
Aggregate losses	15.00

LOSSES BY REGIMENTS.

Officers killed and wounded:

	Per Cent.
Sixth United States Infantry	36.66
Twenty-fourth United States Infantry	34.78
Sixteenth United States Infantry	30.00
Thirteenth United States Infantry	29.16
Tenth United States Infantry	28.57
Second United States Infantry	22.22
Ninth United States Infantry	5.54
Twenty-first United States Infantry	4.00
Seventy-first New York Volunteers	2.33

Men killed and wounded:

	Per Cent.
Sixth United States Infantry	26.32
Thirteenth United States Infantry	23.45
Twenty-fourth United States Infantry	18.05
Sixteenth United States Infantry	19.93
Tenth United States Infantry	9.77
Second United States Infantry	9.31
Twenty-first United States Infantry	9.05
Seventy-first New York Volunteers	8.00
Ninth United States Infantry	6.61

Of forty-three men who were missing from the Seventy-first New York Volunteers for several days, forty-two rejoined before July 10, and one was found in the hospital, sick. The men, Sergt. Callahan explained, had abandoned their regiment and joined various companies of regulars, in order to be among the first in the charge up San Juan Hill.

Sergt. Callahan took copious notes of incidents, and the details of various events of the war, and he intends to elaborate them for publication.

Will Visit Rhode Island Fair.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Company L, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Capt. George E. Libbey, has been invited by the President of the Rhode Island State Fair Association to visit the fair on Friday, and the invitation has been accepted. The company will make a short parade and be taken to the Fair Grounds on the electric cars.

Adirondack Guide Fatally Shot.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Albert Fish, a well-known Adirondack guide, was mistaken for a deer near North Creek, Warren County, and fatally shot yesterday afternoon.

ALGER'S NEW ARMY PLANS

Regimental and Company Officers to be Held Accountable for Soldiers' Health.

WILL REORGANIZE VOLUNTEERS

The Secretary of War Ascribes Many Deaths to Homesickness, and Wants the People to "Brace Up" the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Alger is now putting his affairs in shape to admit of his absence from Washington on a tour of inspection of the army camps throughout the country. He will leave to-morrow evening, going first to Camp Meade, Penn., and thence to Detroit. Now that the active war operations have closed, the Secretary feels free to express certain views entertained by the President and himself respecting the plans for the treatment of the soldiers and touching the persons upon whom responsibilities should be placed for some of the matters of complaint. In this connection he says:

"The regiments that have been ordered mustered out will be mustered out. The regiments that have been designated by the President to remain in the service will have to remain. As soon as we have mustered out 100,000, more or less, we shall reorganize the army—every brigade, division, and corps—and put them into comfortable camps until such of them as are needed are withdrawn for service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. In these camps, with experience of the past to guide us, sanitary conditions will be strictly enforced.

"The men composing the army will be treated as soldiers. They will be shown every possible consideration, and their health will be preserved. The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly accountable for the sanitary condition of the camps. They are the ones who should be held responsible. During the war many of these officers disregarded the specific instructions that had been given looking to the proper care of their men. Now it is time for them to take this work upon themselves, and with the knowledge that they are to remain in service, they will be expected to devote their best energies to the work. Where men are incompetent to discharge these duties they must give way to competent men, for again I wish to make it clear that these company and regimental officers are to be held to account for the welfare of their men.

"Now a word as to the feeding of the troops. The army ration is all that is necessary for a soldier. I hope that there will be less food given to the men from outside sources. The dainties gratified the taste of the men, but they are of no real help, and only tend to breed dissatisfaction where they do not actually destroy the health of the men. The army ration today, as it has been, and as it will be in the future, is a sound health diet.

"The principal difficulty we have had to contend with is the recklessness of youth. In the vigor of sound health the young men who want to make up our army could not be induced to take proper care of themselves. They think that nothing can harm them; that they can violate any and all of the laws of health with impunity.

"When a regiment is designated to be mustered out, no further appeals will be allowed to influence the department in charge in its programme. That order is going to be strictly observed until the President decides that he can make a further reduction in the army. When such reduction is made there will be no discrimination in releasing the troops. It is not possible to maintain the exact ratio, because to do so would be to divide regiments, but the purpose will be to treat all States fairly and as near alike as possible.

"The great complaint of the soldier is homesickness, and a great deal of this has been caused by the inconsiderate publications in the sensational newspapers. Some of it is also chargeable to the fact that the men entered the army with the expectation that their services would be very short. Every experienced officer knows that a great many men died of homesickness. Following the depression that ensues upon homesickness come other maladies, to which the homesick soldier falls an easy victim, and it is impossible to check their course.

"Now, to my mind, the American people should try to 'brace up' these men; to encourage them and cause them to remember that they are soldiers and are expected to meet a soldier's duties. The people of this country should not entertain the impression that they have sent into the army a lot of boys unfit to withstand the unavoidable vicissitudes of camp life. Some of the complaints that have been published are calculated to make the American Army appear in a poor light to the eyes of the American people, and also to those of the nations of the world."

The Secretary gave an earnest of his purpose to carry out strictly the decision he had announced to hold field officers responsible for the condition of their men in the case of Private Hugh Parrott, who was reported to have perished in his tent at Montauk, lacking medical attendance. This was the case to which Representative Grosvenor had directed the attention of the War Department. The Secretary several days ago called upon the commanding officer at Camp Wikoff for a report on this subject, and to-day he sent a peremptory order to Gen. Shafter by telegraph to create a court of inquiry to investigate the case, or, if the facts warranted it, to shorten the proceedings by ordering a court-martial at once for the officer responsible for the lack of attention to Parrott.

RELEASE OF STATE FORCES.

The President Declines to Order Mustered Out All Troops of Any One State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President to-day sent for Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and also for a list of the volunteer organizations which have not been mustered out. The conference lasted an hour. Later in the day the following was given out at the War Department:

"In response to the request of the Governors of some of the States for the muster out of their entire volunteer force, the President replied, in substance, as follows:

"'Answering your telegraphic request for the muster out of your regiments, I have already directed that 100,000 of the volunteers shall be mustered out of the service. This was because, in my judgment, that number can be spared. About 100,000 will remain, as the Government now requires in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines a larger army than the regular military establishment affords.

"'The muster out, like the muster in, will be as nearly as possible according to the population of the several States. The suggestion to muster out all of the volunteers from your State cannot therefore be entertained. The Secretary of War has already inquired of the Governors of the several States what regiments in their judgment can with the least inconvenience remain in the service. Their advices will, so far as is consistent with the public interests, be complied with.'"

Pennsylvania Regiments Released.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Orders have been issued for mustering out the Fifth, Ninth, and Twelfth Pennsylvania.

ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED.

President Rewards Men for Distinguished Services at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President has made the following promotions for distinguished services at Santiago:

To be Major Generals of Volunteers—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow and Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner.

To be Brigadier Generals—Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry.

Has Not Slept for Five Years.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache, and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

ARMY AND NAVY CHANGES.

Four Rear Admirals and Two Brigadier Generals Are Approaching the Age of Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Many important changes will occur in the army and navy during the remaining months of the present year. These are due to the natural course of events, and are in nowise the result of the war with Spain. Two Brigadier Generals of the army and four Rear Admirals of the navy will go on the retired list by operation of law on account of age, making vacancies which will result in promotions all along the line in both services.

The two army officers who will retire are Gen. William M. Graham, now in command of the Second Army Corps, in camp at Middletown, Penn., and Gen. J. J. Coppinger, in command of the Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters at Huntsville, Ala. Each of these officers holds the rank of Brigadier General in the regular establishment, and was appointed Major General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the war with Spain. Gen. Graham will retire on the 28th inst., and Gen. Coppinger on Oct. 11. Their retirement will necessitate their detachment from their present commands, and the question of filling the prospective vacancies is now under consideration at the War Department.

Both officers served during the civil war, and have excellent records. Gen. Graham is a native of the District of Columbia, and entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of artillery in June, 1855. He received four brevets, the last one as Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious services in various battles during the war. From April, 1865, until the following September, when he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, he was Colonel of the Second District of Columbia Infantry. After the war he served in the artillery branch until May, 1897, when he received his present commission as Brigadier General. His last general command was the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio.

Gen. Coppinger is a native of Ireland, and was appointed to the army from New York in September, 1861, as Captain of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was brevetted twice during the civil war for gallantry, and once since for meritorious services against the Indians. At the close of the war he was in the volunteer service as Colonel of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, since which time he has been attached to the regular infantry up to his appointment as Brigadier General, in April, 1895. When the Spanish war began, he was in command of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha.

The Rear Admirals who retire this year are Admiral Montgomery Sicard, recently President of the Naval War Board, and now President of the Naval Board of Promotions, who retires on the 30th inst.; Admiral E. O. Matthews, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and now President of the Examining and Retiring Boards, who retires Oct. 24; Admiral Joseph N. Miller, the ranking officer of the navy, now in command of the Pacific Station, who retires Nov. 22, and Admiral F. N. Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who retires Sept. 25. The principal naval heroes of the Spanish war retire in the following order: Admiral George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic station, December, 1899; Admiral W. S. Schley, now on the Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission, October, 1901, and Admiral W. T. Sampson, now on the Cuban Evacuation Commission, February, 1902.

Claims for Pensions Filed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—No new legislation will be required to authorize the payment of pensions to the soldiers who were disabled in the Spanish war and the widows of those who fell victims to bullets or fever. Commissioner Evans of the Pension Office has had prepared a statement showing that up to Sept. 2 there had been filed with his office 246 claims for pensions on account of this war. Of these 45 are sent are invalid pensions. The details are: Invalid, 110; widows, 61; minor, 2; mother, 49; father, 24.

More Yellow Fever in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon Gen. Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service was advised to-night that three cases of yellow fever had developed among the suspected and isolated patients at Franklin, La., At Taylor, Miss., three new cases are reported.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7.—Gov. Johnston has removed the State quarantine against New Orleans.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:32	Sun sets...6:23	Moon rises..11:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:51	Gov. Isl'd...1:20	H. Gate....3:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook... 1:17	Gov. Isl'd...1:54	H. Gate....3:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Nassau, Havana, and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

Mongolian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
State of Texas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT

Wanamaker's

Bicycle News

WE have a particularly good piece of news concerning a bicycle bargain. There have been many items of the kind during the past few months, in our columns, but none better than this.

It is about a wheel called the

Reading Standard

It is pretty well known here, and in Pennsylvania is not only well known but intensely popular. It was built to compete with $75 wheels. Its price was at first $65, then, after the storm came, $50. Several thousand have been sold at these two prices, and it has never been sold at less than the latter price.

Now we offer you this wheel at

$22.50 Men's Models
$23.50 Women's Models

We give you practically a free choice in color, saddle, gear and handle-bars.

That is a very low price or one of the best wheels we have ever handled. It is a handsome wheel, too,—beautifully finished and looks thoroughbred all over.

Richly Decorated Bohemian Glass BOTTLES, Rose Bowls, Vases, and Flower-holders in a tremendous variety of shapes and sizes, all in the indescribably rich green and gold and ruby decoration that has been at the pinnacle of glass beauty for centuries.

These are very cheap, indeed,—for such pieces as these, almost disgracefully cheap. They were very low priced in the first place, but their figures have been pared another third, to make them better fitted for a place in this china and glass sale of ours. Cons quently,

VASES

15c., were 25c.	$1, were $1.50
50c., were 70c.	$1.25, were $1.75
75c., were $1	$3 were $4.50
$4.50, were $6.	

ROSE BOWLS

70c., were $1	$1.40, were $2
$1.25, were $1.75	$1.75 were $2.50.

A Table of Small China PLATES, cups and saucers, Bouillon cups, pin-trays, cream jugs, sugar bowls, and such pieces of combined use and ornament. Prettily decorated and very good goods. There's a first-floor table this morning full of these, divided into two sections. All in the first section are 10c. each. All in the second section are 25c. each. You will never get china cheaper.

First Floor and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GRAND ARMY PARADE.

National Encampment Fete at Cincinnati Marred by Serious Accident to Gen. Curtis of Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The veterans taking part in the National Encampment here of the Grand Army of the Republic paraded to-day and the procession was witnessed by enormous crowds.

There were numerous meetings previous to the parade, but none that attracted more attention or was more successful than the meeting of the "Blue and the Gray" at the Chamber of Commerce, which had been arranged by resident Confederate and Federal veterans.

The parade started at 10 o'clock and the reviewing stand in Washington Park was reached shortly before noon. Here Commander in Chief Gobin was surrounded by Vice Commanders Alfred Lyth and F. B. Allen, Chaplain F. C. Bruner, Quartermaster Gen. Charles Burrows, Inspector Gen. A. Williams, Judge Advocate Gen. Eli Terrence, Surgeon Gen. David MacKay and others of his staff, Mayor Gustav Tafel and other officers of Cincinnati, Govs. Bushnell of Ohio, Pingree of Michigan, Atkinson of West Virginia, and other State officers and their staffs, National Executive Committeemen William H. Armstrong, F. M. Sterritt, Thomas W. Scott, W. R. Hill, Lyman L. Caldwell, E. R. Montfort, Elwood Craig, Past Commander Louis Wagner, R. B. Heath, John S. Kountz, John P. Rea, William Warner, John Palmer, A. G. Weisert, J. G. B. Adams, Thomas C. Lawler, A. Walker, J. S. Clarkson, Gens. W. R. Warnock, D. B. Henderson, D. C. Glasser, C. H. Grosvenor, Cols. J. H. Smith, H. B. Kingsley, W. P. Orr, J. K. Hamilton, D. L. Cockley, C. B. Wing, Julius Fleischman, Charles R. Fischer, H. H. Pettiman, D. D. Knox, L. K. Anderson, R. C. McKinney, Albert Bewer, S. A. Atherton, George W. Hoag, and others.

While there was marked demonstrations all along the line of march, the scenes of the greatest enthusiasm were witnessed as the different divisions passed the reviewing stand and were saluted by the distinguished gentlemen on the platform. The estimate of the number in line was between 25,000 and 30,000. It was noticed that very many who wore the uniform of the order were among the spectators along the line of march.

A serious accident to Gen. Curtis, one of the Police Commissioners of Buffalo, marred the proceedings. He was riding with the Police Commissioners of this and other cities, who were on the staff of the Chief in charge of the police that headed the procession. His horse slipped and fell on Gen. Curtis in such a way as to injure his spine. It is believed that he will be crippled for life.

The contest between Sexton of Illinois, Shaw and Shotts of New York, Anderson of Kansas, and Mack of Ohio for Commander in Chief goes on with much animation.

The Association of Naval Veterans to-day elected the following officers: Rear Admiral—J. F. R. Foss, Minneapolis; Commodore—F. D. Bliss, Brooklyn; National Captain—William Larzelier, Zanesville, Ohio; Commander—Gen. J. D. Banchard, New York; Lieutenant Commander—James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; Lieutenant—William McIntosh, New Haven; Ensign—James Kennedy, Portsmouth; Fleet Surgeon—J. L. Cilley, Cincinnati; Paymaster—E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; Fleet Engineer—Ferrier V. Christian, Chicago; Fleet Chaplain—Alex. S. McWilliams, Detroit; Judge Advocate—Judge Fred C. Harvey, Minneapolis; Secretary—Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn; Boatswain—Edward Wiggins, New York.

Rear Admiral Keiley of Philadelphia was presented with a diamond and gold badge by the naval veterans. The presentation was made by Commander Archer of Pennsylvania.

To-morrow the peace jubilee and civic and industrial parade will take place.

Blood Will Tell.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bull and Uncle Sam shake hands over the results of their tropical expeditions in the year 1898. The weather was trying, but blood will tell.

BLACK MAKES A SLATE

Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, Olcott for Attorney General, Colvin for Controller.

REPORT THAT HE IS HEDGING

Roosevelt Men Believe that the Governor Will Recede from His Position and Harmony Be Restored Within Ten Days.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Gov. Black was in consultation with his supporters for several hours to-day. Early in the forenoon Superintendent Payn, fresh from a talk with Mr. Platt, presented himself at the Executive Chamber and was conducted into the minor room. Then Superintendent Aldridge was admitted to the council chamber. State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, who lately returned from a canvass of forty counties in the interest of Addison B. Colvin for State Controller, and has been pressed into the Black movement, was sent out on a skirmish to Oneida County in an endeavor to secure an Oneida County man's consent to use his name for one of the State offices. He failed to secure it.

This afternoon ex-District Attorney Olcott of New York knocked at the Executive Chamber door. He had been summoned from New York. With him in the council chamber were Black and Aldridge, and it is said on excellent authority that he gave his consent to the use of his name on the State ticket for Attorney General.

While this conference was going on Senator Chahoon of Essex called, but was not admitted. He reported that the sentiment in Northern New York was for Roosevelt. Civil Service Commissioner Willard A. Cobb of Lockport was called in, however, and told about the feeling in Niagara County. But he could not throw much light on the situation.

After the meeting it was said that these candidates had been decided on:

For Governor—FRANK S. BLACK.

For Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

For Attorney General—WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT.

For Controller—ADDISON B. COLVIN.

Mr. Olcott said to the reporters that he might be considered the New York candidate for Attorney General.

Gov. Black, the Roosevelt men say, is beginning to hedge, despite his aggressive actions. The statement given out by his friends yesterday that the Governor will, in the event of Platt attempting to throw Roosevelt overboard and there being no chance for his own nomination, take his forces over to Roosevelt and then nominate him, in spite of Platt, is a sign of weakness, the anti-Black men say.

Mr. Black, they argue, is going into the Platt fold once again, and this promised support to Roosevelt is simply a means of letting him drop gracefully from the position of defiance he has held, that he may accept the office of United States Senator if the Legislature be Republican, tendered him by Platt, in the first instance.

This belief is backed up, they assert, by the position of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in declaring that he is not seeking a renomination, but is simply doing what he can for Mr. Black. These men believe that within ten days Black will have accepted the inevitable, and everything will be harmonious.

Would Run with Roosevelt.

Among the candidates being boomed by circular for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor is O. F. Kinlock, M. D., of Troy, a member of the Common Council of that city. The Kinlock circular comes from Albany, and lays great stress on the fact that Dr. Kinlock introduced a resolution in the Troy Council petitioning the State Legislature to pay New York State soldiers while in the field "the difference between the sum allowed by the general Government and that allowed them by the State while in active service." Dr. Kinlock, the circular says, is "well known professionally and socially in Troy, being an ex-President of the Rensselaer County Medical Society and a permanent member of the State society," and his friends say he would be willing to run second on a ticket with Roosevelt.

Chenango Republicans.

UTICA, Sept. 7.—The Chenango County Republicans renominated Assemblyman J. P. Allds to-day. The following State delegates were named: Congressman George W. Ray, Eugene Clinton, W. E. Stover, George L. Skinner, John R. Glover, and L. P. Blair. They were not instructed, but it is understood they are for Black.

Iowa Fusion Ticket.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 7.—The State Conventions of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans to-day, under a fusion arrangement made the following nominations: Secretary of State—C. V. Porter; Treasurer—C. Nels Anderson of Des Moines; Attorney General—J. M. Parsons of Lyon County; Judge of the Supreme Court—J. A. Spurrier, Silver Republican; Auditor—E. H. Gillette of Polk, Populist; Railway Commissioner—A. Houson of O'Brien, Populist.

Westchester Democrats Meet.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Democratic County Committee of Westchester County held a meeting at its headquarters here to-day and called the County Convention for Monday, Oct. 3, in St. John's Hall, this village. The committee which had been appointed to confer with the State Committee reported it had done so, and also reported the party in excellent condition in every way for the Fall campaign.

Congressional Nominations.

Wisconsin.—Sixth District—Frank G. Stewart, (Dem.) Eighth District—Philip Sheridan, (Dem.) Ninth District—Webb M. Ruggles, (Dem.) Tenth District—J. R. Matthews.

Minnesota.—Third District—Joel P. Heatwale, (Rep.)

Mrs. Wharton's Disappointment.

From The Chicago Journal.

Thoroughly tired from the work and worry of fixing up the new home in the suburb where she and her husband had moved three days before, young Mrs. Wharton was just sinking into a doze when her maid came bustling in.

A lady was waiting in the parlor below, the maid said. She had a carriage, a coachman, and a footman, and was dressed in the height of fashion, so must be one of the society leaders of the suburb.

Gratified at this early recognition of her by the society of the place, Mrs. Wharton put on her new black silk and hurried down.

As she entered the parlor a stately matron arose and came forward with both hands outstretched.

"Allow me to welcome you to P——," she said, with a gracious smile.

Mrs. Wharton was charmed. "A society leader of a certainty," she said to herself.

They sat and talked for some time, and every minute Mrs. Wharton became more enamored of her caller.

"To be thoroughly a part of the society of P—— there is just one thing you need," said the lady at length.

"And what is that?" eagerly asked the young wife.

The woman stepped to the front door. "James," she called, "bring me my bag." A minute later it was handed her.

"I have it here," she said in reply to Mrs. Wharton's question, drawing a "morocco-bound book from the bag. "No home is complete without 'The Society Woman's Guide.' I shall be delighted to take your order. In cloth it is $5; in morocco—"

But Mrs. Wharton had fled.

Maltsters Convene in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The first annual convention of the United States Maltsters' Association, formed in Chicago last July, opened in this city yesterday. The session was devoted to getting the organization upon a footing. There is a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country. The officers of the association, which represents a capital of $50,000,000, are: President—John C. White, Buffalo; Vice President—John H. Noth, Milwaukee; Treasurer—O. M. Pettit, Kenosha, Wis.; Secretary—J. H. Pank, Chicago.

Gray Horse of Another Color.

From The Utica Observer.

The London papers have been speaking in highly complimentary terms of Ambassador Hay. Yet we fail to see the Republican editors getting on their hind legs about it, as they did when Ambassador Bayard was treated with courtesy by the English press a few years ago.

ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE WRECK.

Fifteen Men Now Known to Have Been Killed—Accident Ascribed to Defective Masonry.

HOGANSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Further particulars of awful fatality at the wreck of the international bridge on St. Lawrence River, near the St. Regis Indian village, are forthcoming to-day. It is difficult to ascertain the exact cause of the accident.

The piers of the bridge were built last Fall by Scoysmith & Co. of New York. The crib work was put together some distance up the river and floated down to the proper location, where it was anchored and sunk to the bottom. The cribs were 62 by 16 feet. They were filled with stone and concrete to within a few feet of the top, after which the water was pumped out and the layers of stone began. The locating of the cribs was accomplished with considerable difficulty, owing to the depth of the water and ten-mile-per-hour current.

The three spans of the bridge were each 370 feet long and about 37 feet above the water. Each of the spans weighed in the neighborhood of 350,000 pounds. The span nearest the American shore settled on the false work, but the centre span toppled over on its side. The accident happened a few minutes before the noon hour, and several men who had been on the bridge had just walked ashore. Among them was Mr. Simmons, the Phoenix Bridge Company's chief engineer. He said yesterday:

"I can hardly realize that the bridge is gone. I told Mr. F. D. Anthony, the chief engineer of the New York and Ottawa Company, this morning that the bridge was practically ready for trains to cross. All that remained in their way was the hoisting engines on the shore span. A gang of men were at work taking down the big traveler, and a few riveters were finishing the riveting. I had just gone ashore, and was looking toward the bridge when all at once the pier in the centre of the two south spans seemed to crumble away, and the two completed and finished spans, with the twenty-odd men working on them, tumbled into the waters."

Most of the dead men were caught in the iron, and are probably pinned to the bottom of the river, which at this point is over thirty feet deep. None of the bodies have been recovered, although the tug Beaver, with scows, divers, and a gang of men, worked all the afternoon in the wreckage. Many of the wounded were hurt by jumping down to the banks. The loss, including the necessary delay, is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000. The following is a list of the unfortunate men who were killed or drowned:

CUBBY, W. J., Paterson, N. J.
JACKSON, W. F., Columbus, Ohio.
BAUMER, LOUIS, Johnstown, Penn.
DYSART, R. L., Tyrone, Penn.
CRAIG, J. D., 221 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
MURPHY, PAT, 139 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario.
BIRMINGHAM, TOM, address unknown.
HUGHES, DAN, Cleveland, Ohio.
LAVIGNE, F., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
SHERMAN, WILLIAM, address unknown.
SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, 1,410 Fort Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
CLAUSE, JOHN, Caughnawaga, Quebec.
DAVIS, HARRY, Pittsburg, Penn.
CAMPBELL, CYRIL, Cornwall, Ontario.
MARTIN, ROBERT, 16 Guy Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

The following is a partial list of the injured:

WILSON, JOHN, Malden, Mass.; leg crushed, not serious.
BLAYOM, GEORGE, Perkinsville, Vt.; compound fracture of leg, and body badly bruised.
BRANCHBERT, John, Deseronto, Ontario; arm injured, not serious.
OUK, PETER, Indian, Cornwall Island; chest crushed and leg injured.
DAY, PETER, Indian, Cornwall Island; scalp wound, hurt internally.
REAVES, M., Indian, Cornwall Island; chest crushed, seriously hurt.
SMITH, ANDY, Rochester, N. Y.; back injured seriously.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Montreal; right leg broken, and body badly bruised.
FRAZER, JOHN, Quebec Province; very badly injured; one leg amputated, and internally injured.
BERO, JOHN, Indian, Hogansburg, N. Y.; hurt internally.
DELAHANTY, P., Elkhart, Wis.; both legs severely cut and one hand smashed.
BARTON, D., Buffalo, N. Y.; both legs cut and badly bruised.
BURK, MICHAEL, Johnsville, Vt.; wrist dislocated.
LEAF, H., Indian, Cornwall Island; both hands smashed.
WHITE, PETER, Indian, lacrosse player; leg slightly injured.
WHITE, LOUIS, the famous Indian lacrosse player, who played for three or four seasons with the Cornwalls; ankles are fractured and spine badly hurt, besides internal injuries.

An Extraordinary Case of Usury.

From The Toronto Globe.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Aristide M. Lapierre of Buckingham, Quebec, loaned David Nallon, an illiterate farmer, $25, the interest upon which accumulated at such a rate that, after making several payments, on Feb. 13, 1895, Nallon gave Lapierre his note for $125, bearing interest at $2 per week, upon which note Lapierre brought action March 2, 1895, and judgment was rendered by default for the $125 with interest, costs $25.60, and sub-costs $8.25. To a seizure effected by Lapierre, Nallon filed an opposition, claiming he had overpaid Lapierre, and in fact he had paid him $217.05, besides other sums from time to time for interest, and so on, which opposition was maintained by the Superior Court of Quebec, but Lapierre appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, which reversed the judgment on the opposition, sustaining the judgment of the Superior Court in the original action for the $125, upon which the interest accrued till February, 1898, amounting to the sum of $338.03, the Court of Appeal judgment also condemning Nallon to pay the costs of appeal and the costs of the Superior Court on his opposition, which amounted to $292.70 additional, making the whole debt for the original loan of $25 amount to $779.60, the interest on the $125 still accumulating at the rate of $2 per week. The question is up before the Superior Court at Hull by way of additional oppositions, in which the children of Nallon claim the one undivided half interest, their deceased mother's share in the farm of Nallon, which farm is in process of being sold by Lapierre. Nallon alleges that he never intended to sign any such contract as that upon which Lapierre brought his action.

Passing of the Delavan House.

From The Albany Argus.

Within a few weeks, the old Delavan House, one of Albany's most famous landmarks, will be razed to the ground, and in its place the foundations of the new Union station will be laid. The Delavan is full of history, and there are many public men of to-day who might write volumes of reminiscences of the happenings beneath its roof. All the great statesmen of New York for the last half century and the scores of lesser politicians have made the Delavan their rendezvous. The silver-tongued Roscoe Conkling, the famous Thurlow Weed, Samuel J. Tilden, "Boss" Tweed, Daniel Manning, Grover Cleveland, Daniel Lamont, Hamilton Fish, and as many others as have left their impress on the history of the Legislature and the State. Memories of great men cluster around the old pile, great political movements, which have affected not only the destiny of the State but of the Nation, have had their origin in conclaves held in its corridors and in the celebrated political green room, Parlor 57, while the Delavan register in the long years of Albany's political glory had become an autograph album of famous names.

Snake Trick in a Church.

From The Baltimore American.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—Albert Miller, a colored coachman for D. L. Pulliam, was bitten in the face last night by a moccasin snake, and to-day he is going around with a swelled head. He has not received any relief for his trouble yet, but will possibly recover. Frank Nelson's singers gave a concert last night at Zion Church, in Manchester. Miller announced that he was a snake charmer, and desired permission to display his power over the reptile he had in the box, which was a dry land moccasin 8 feet long. He went on the stage and handled his pet for some time. The last feat was to put the head of the snake in his mouth and bite down on its neck. The snake turned and stuck his fangs in the cheek of Miller. The man whirled and threw the snake from his face about twenty feet into the body of the church. When the audience saw the reptile flying through space there was a stampede, and the colored population made for the doors and windows. The snake fell in the aisle and was killed.

A COLORADO SPRINGS RIOT

Fierce Struggle for Possession of the Silver Republicans' Convention Hall.

ONE MAN SHOT TO DEATH

Clash Results from Removal of a Chairman Charged with Treachery to His Party—Accusation Against the Police.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 7.—The political war between the factions of the Silver Republican Party resulted this morning in the death of Charles Harris of Denver. It occurred during an attempt by the Broad faction to capture the Opera House, which was guarded by the Sprague faction. At 4 o'clock a rush was made by 75 or 100 men of the Broad faction from both front and rear of the building, and the Sprague men, who held possession, in repelling the attack fired a volley into their assailants. Harris fell with a bullet through the abdomen.

The shooting occurred just outside the Opera House door. Several arrests have been made. The man who fired the shot which struck Harris is in custody, but his name cannot now be ascertained. Harris died soon after he was shot. Another man was struck in the cheek by the same bullet that killed Harris. Sheriff Boynton and Chief Gathright took control of the Opera House and made a thorough search. The Sheriff said they discovered a whole arsenal in the building. The officers seized six Winchester rifles and ten revolvers. The Opera House is now in possession of the police, Deputy Sheriffs, and adherents of ex-Chairman Broad. No one is allowed to approach the doors. James A. Howse, Walter Russell, J. J. Lang, and A. C. Smith of the party in the hall were arrested.

The sliding doors which form the entrance to the auditorium show the effects of the shooting. The righthand door as the room is entered is perforated with the bullets from a Winchester, and a ball also lodged in the lefthand door. Both were fired from the inside of the room, and are about as high as a man's head from the floor.

This morning ex-Mayor Plumb said: "We were inside the Opera House. There were twenty-two of us. Suddenly a fusillade of shots was fired through both the front and side doors. Then, in a second, the doors were burst open, and in rushed from 75 to 100 men. There was constant firing in all parts of the hall, we replying as best we could. I saw one man fall shot through the lungs. They carried him to the balcony and laid him down. He died a few minutes afterward. Another man was injured. We were forced out of the building. Sheriff Boynton and Chief of Police Gathright were in the front ranks of the attacking party."

The police and Sheriff's officers claim that the attack was made entirely by men brought from Denver. They say they only rushed in after the attack began.

Chairman Blood has issued a statement in which he says that rumors had reached him that Chairman Broad, I. N. Stevens, and Dewitt C. Webber had arranged with a gang of thugs from Denver and Pueblo to co-operate with Sheriff W. S. Boynton and the police of Colorado Springs in seizing the convention hall and turning it over to the anti-Teller faction, so that they may organize and control the convention to-morrow.

Mr. Blood says that the armed force which entered the Opera House was headed by W. S. Boynton and Frank Howbert, Collector of Internal Revenue, and policemen in uniform, and that four or five of the men who were in possession of the hall were arrested without any warrant or process of law whatever and thrown into jail. Ex-Chairman Broad says he was justified in taking forcible possession of the Opera House under a lease made with him Aug. 30, which Manager Nye violated by turning over the building to Charles S. Sprague.

Sheriff Boynton allowed the men from Denver who participated in the riot to leave the city unmolested. A majority of the mob which attacked the theatre went to Denver by the first train. The police and other authorities claim to be ignorant of the identity of the murderers.

To-day's clash between the factions was precipitated by the action of National Chairman Towne in removing Richard Broad from the Chairmanship of the State Committee on the ground of "disloyalty to the Silver Republican Party and the cause it stands for," it being alleged that he had joined in a conspiracy with friends of Senator Wolcott to defeat the proposed fusion with Democrats and Populists.

Charles S. Sprague, representing the Teller and Towne delegates, obtained possession of the Opera House, in which the convention is to meet to-morrow, and refused to surrender it at the demand of ex-Chairman Broad. Mr. Sprague is editor of The Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph. At 1 o'clock this morning the Wolcott-Broad faction applied to Judge Lunt for a writ of mandamus compelling Chairman Blood, who was appointed by National Chairman Towne to succeed Chairman Broad, removed, to turn the building over to ex-Chairman Broad. The writ was refused.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 7.—Charles Harris, who was fatally shot this morning in the fight between factions of the Silver Republican Party at Colorado Springs for possession of the hall in which the State Convention is to be held to-morrow, came to Denver five years ago from Omaha, where he formerly held the office of Deputy United States Marshal. He was a carpenter by trade, about thirty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children. For a time he was a member of the Denver Fire Department.

THE GREAT "STAKED PLAINS."

Great Changes for the Better Wrought Within Sixteen Years.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 3.—The vast changes that have been made out on the great "Staked Plains" the past sixteen years are phenomenal. That large expanse of unbroken prairie derived its name from the Mexicans and Indians, who called it "Llano Estacado" long before the advent of the Americans. The scarcity of water during the Summer months rendered it a dangerous matter to attempt the journey across them, and it is known that many caravans of Mexicans in early days making their way from the Rio Grande into New Mexico perished among their sandy wastes. For many years after the country on every side had been in a measure settled up, the plains were looked upon as a sort of forbidden region, the epitome of everything that was inhospitable in nature and totally useless for supplying any of the wants of man. Those adventurous individuals who ventured far into its dangerous depths reported it a treeless, silent waste, without a sign of life, except the buzzards that circled high in the heavens, or the coyote that hurried across the trail and disappeared like a flash among the sagebrush and tall grass that lined the banks of the dry arroyos. Huge whirlwinds would appear to block the way for a time, and then hurry off, as if disturbed by the presence of men in those grim solitudes. In the early morning wreaths of dust went spinning around before the breeze, as if some desert sands had arisen and had just begun to envelop the great expanse.

The last case known of anyone perishing on the plains was in 1890, when two Americans and one Mexican, a sheep herder, attempted to make their way from Pecos City to Amarillo in midsummer, and, being poorly provisioned with water and losing the trail as well, soon died of thirst, as well as their horses. A peculiar feature of this accident was that, although the coyotes and buzzards had picked the bones of the Americans clean, the body of the Mexican had baked and dried in the sun and was practically intact, owing to the fact that the diet of the Mexicans on the border is always composed in great part of chile and red pepper, substances apparently not appreciated by either the buzzards or the coyotes. Since that day no other fatality that is known has occurred on the plains. The progressive rancher and cattleman has year by year encroached on this vast area, sinking wells, running wire fences, and rearing a better breed of stock than is to be seen to-day anywhere in Texas. Water is found from 20 to 100 feet, and in abundance. The attitude of the "Staked Plains" district insures the health of the stock the year round, and fever, anthrax, and blackleg are seldom heard of in that region. Such great cattle magnates as Col. Slaughter of Dallas, John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, C. C. Goodnight of Midland, and many others of equal note are now heavily interested in this once forbidden territory.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
the finest of all
Rose Perfumes.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC YIELDS.

It Will Accept the Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Chief officers of trunk lines interested in the rate war between American lines and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company received yesterday from Montreal a copy of a circular issued by Vice President T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, and bearing on the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is in favor of the contention of the American lines. The Canadian Pacific is not bound by the decision of the United States commission, but Mr. Shaughnessy says:

The Canadian Pacific accepts without question and will be governed by the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, taking care, of course, that its rates will be on the basis of those which prevail by any other route, and tariffs covering traffic affected by the decision to take effect on the 25th inst., restoring antebellum rates, will be filed by the company in accordance with the Inter-State Commerce Law.

Mr. Shaughnessy, in his circular "to the executive officers of competing and connecting lines," says that his company had no opportunity to fully present its case, as it did not understand that the commission would express an opinion on the merits of the claim for a differential on Pacific Coast passenger business. Mr. Shaughnessy says:

We cannot help recognizing the marked spirit of fairness with which the whole subject is handled. It may not be out of place to say here that, if such an arrangement were practical and in the public interest the Canadian Pacific could very well afford and would be glad to forego all claims to interstate traffic of every description if the United States competitors made no inroads upon the business tributary to its lines in Canada.

E. V. Skinner, the local agent of the company was yesterday at Montreal to discuss the rate question. The question of freight differentials has yet to be settled.

DETROIT AND LIMA NORTHERN.

A Statement Issued in Regard to the Receivership.

News came to Wall Street yesterday that at Toledo, Ohio, in the United States Circuit Court, James B. Townsend of Lima had been appointed receiver for the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway, on the application of J. B. Harmon of this city. The road is from Lima, Ohio, to Detroit Junction, Mich., and is ninety-six miles long, with seven miles trackage on the Wabash. It was chartered in 1895, and cost $3,500,000. Its President is J. R. McGrue of Cincinnati. It has $2,400,000 capital stock and $1,194,000 funded debt.

On receipt of the news of the receivership this notice was issued:

To Detroit and Lima Northern and Lima Northern Railroad Company first mortgage bondholders:

In view of the receivership of the above-named properties, the undersigned have been requested by bondholders owning or representing a majority of the bonds to act as a committee in their behalf. Bondholders will please send their names and addresses to E. A. Murray, Secretary, 66 Cedar Street, New York. Walter G. Oakman, Chairman, President Guaranty Trust Company of New York; John I. Waterbury, President Manhattan Trust Company, New York; E. A. Merrill, President Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jules S. Bache, of J. S. Bache & Co., New York; Philip Lehman of Lehman Brothers, New York.

The receivership, it was said, was due to a quarrel between a contractor, who availed himself of the lien laws of Ohio, and a sub-contractor. Local and Toledo interests were surprised at the announcement, as it was understood that the differences, which involve only a comparatively small amount, were in process of adjustment.

A Western Railroad Extension.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—It has been decided to extend the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Railroad, the original Chicago Outer Belt system, from Streator, Ill., to some point on or near the Mississippi River, probably Keithsburg or Muscatine, Iowa. Two parties of surveyors are now in the field, and actual work on the extension will begin in a short time. The only question that is bothering the owners of the line is to settle upon an objective point. About $750,000 will be expended on the new extension, which will be about 175 miles. The company now operates about 200 miles.

The Choctaw Road Branching Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—It was announced in this city this afternoon that the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, the headquarters of which are located here, has secured control of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad, which runs between Little Rock and Memphis. It is the intention of the officials of the first-named company to build an extension of 153 miles to connect the two lines.

ATTACKS WOMEN ON THE CARS.

The Female Agent—Daring in a Massachusetts City.

From The Springfield Republican.

The woman agent is ranging the streets of the city in ferocious packs. Driven by unusual hunger, or other desperation, this species has become unusually daring and ferocious the past season. It is not enough that she and her kind have driven us daily out of our happy homes on to the back piazza. They now actually attack us on the street cars. Instances of this are becoming quite common. A mild-mannered, elderly woman boarded a car the other day with a companion without noticing the sharp-featured woman behind. Scarcely had she gotten seated when the woman behind her leaned over, and the following interesting conversation took place:

"Madame," said the sharp-featured one, "excuse me, but I see you wear a switch."

"No, I do not," said the astonished victim.

"Do you save your combings?" persisted her stronger sister.

She received no reply, but she did not retire.

"Now, ladies," she continued, "I can give you something in this line."

But the women in front had edged over to the other end of the seat, and were talking so earnestly on relatively unimportant topics that she did not finish her address.

Another day, two younger women were proceeding down street on a car, when a pair of new shoes appeared over the back of the seat between them, dangling by their strings. "Excuse me, ladies," said the voice, "but do you wear water-proof shoes." The discourse continued on the merits of water-proof shoes for the space of several blocks, when the victims finally repulsed the boarder by the most wanton use of feminine brutality and the force of superior numbers.

Grain Exports from New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

As a port of grain export New Orleans is still forging ahead. It is true that during the commercial year ended on Aug. 31, 1898, we did not export so much corn as in the preceding commercial year by 25 per cent., but that decrease in the quantity of corn exported via New Orleans was due to the decreased quantity exported from the United States and not to any local loss of the trade.

But when we come to the export of wheat there was not only an increase this year over the preceding year, but it was an almost phenomenal increase. In the commercial year ended Aug. 31, 1897, we exported 3,912,995 bushels of wheat; in the commercial year ended Aug. 31, 1898, we exported 16,329,163 bushels—more than four times as much as in the previous year! There was a large increase also in the export of oats and rye, but it is the four-to-one increase in the export of wheat upon which we want chiefly to insist, as wheat is the kind of grain which, above all others, according to the enemies of New Orleans, cannot be handled with safety in this port. What fools the grain shippers of the West must be when they continue shipping largely increased quantities of wheat this way if there be any truth in the "hot and muggy" weather legend. But, surely, the statistics which we have adduced will set at rest forever the malicious and invidious story which every now and then crops up, that our climate is unfit for the handling and exporting of grain.

ALASKA INDIANS IN LUCK.

Many Reaping a Harvest by Gathering Up Outfits Left by Prospectors.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 7.—News comes from Port Valdes that the Copper River Indians are reaping a harvest by gathering up outfits left by prospectors. It cost the latter 10 to 20 cents a pound to get their food and clothing over the Valdes glacier and up the Copper River Valley. From 100 to 300 Klondikers, becoming discouraged with their luckless attempts to find gold, finally dropped their outfits anywhere and hurried back to Valdes.

News of this situation spread among the Indians, who hastened forward from both seacoast and interior to enrich themselves with a Winter supply of provisions. Never before have they enjoyed such luxury. In previous years the great loads of furs have brought less than they are now securing free.

Rich Copper Find in Alaska.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—P. B. Weare, a member of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, who returned from the Klondike to-day, says that copper has been discovered on the American side of the gold territory, and veins have been uncovered that are so rich that experienced miners express the belief that copper will make Alaska as famous as gold has done before many years have gone by.

Washington's Gift to Alexandria.

From The Baltimore Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 5.—The notice in The Sun of the large amount which had been realized by Boston upon £1,000 given by Franklin to that city in 1798, has led to a comparison of the work done there with the work done here by £1,000 left by Washington to support a free school in Alexandria. Franklin left £1,000 each to Philadelphia and Boston as a fund to assist young mechanics to enter business. Washington in 1785 invested £1,000 Virginia currency to aid in the education of the sons of widows or other indigent persons in the town of Alexandria. Both funds have now been in operation for over a hundred years. According to the published statement Franklin's fund has realized $500,000 for the benefit of Boston. Washington's fund has led to other investments and the continuance of free schools in Alexandria for a hundred and thirteen years, and as the result of it about ten thousand children have been educated up to 1871, and since that time at least a thousand children per annum, increased at this date to about eighteen hundred children per annum, have had free tuition. One fund was put at one kind of interest, the other at another kind of interest. It would be a problem to determine which has been more effective.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Raphael E. Cheverria and Eduardo C. Poeck, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Lindley, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Santiago, Cuba, on the first transport sailing for that point, and, upon arrival there, will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Tonner, United States Army, will proceed from New York City to Camp Wikoff and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Peter D. MacNaughton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Montauk Point to Jacksonville, and report in person to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Paragraph 31, Special Orders No. 205, Aug. 31, 1898, is amended so as to direct Major Daniel W. Arnold, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, to take charge of the payments therein ordered, instead of Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, who is hereby relieved from that duty, and to direct that the other officers therein named report to Major Arnold and assist him in the payments instead of Major Muhlenberg.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed to Puerto Rico on the steamer Yucatan, sailing from New York City, N. Y., Sept. 7, and there pay the United States troops.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at Montauk Point and will proceed to New York City and report in person to Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, at the Sub-Treasury, not later than Sept. 8, 1898, and proceed with him to Puerto Rico: Major Fred T. Jones, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Moses R. Doyon, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers. Upon completion of the payments herein ordered the officers named will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the army for further orders.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry.

Capt. Parker W. West, Eighth Cavalry, having completed the official business for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to duty at Camp Wikoff.

Major Godfrey H. MacDonald, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant First United States Cavalry,) is honorably discharged from the service of the United States as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers only, on tender of resignation, to take effect Aug. 18.

The following-named medical officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, their services being no longer needed: Major Thomas C. Kimball, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major Edward Martin, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; they will proceed to their homes.

The following assignments of Second Lieuten

STORM SWEPT THE CITY

Suffering New Yorkers Relieved by a Big Drop in Temperature.

FIERCE WHILE IT LASTED

Signs, Awnings, and Chimney Blown Down—Several Persons Hurt—A Few Minutes Sufficed to Clear the Atmosphere, Then the Storm Passed On.

In a Titanic battle of the elements, during which lives were lost and scores of persons were injured, New York's record-breaking "hot spell" came to its end almost in an instant at 3:32 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A few minutes before that time the city was broiling and blistering in 83 degrees of heat, and people were dying in the awful humidity. Then the storm came. Eleven minutes later, after it had spent its terrific force, the temperature stood at 67 degrees, and the cooling breezes of what seemed Autumn weather were sweeping through the streets.

The storm that worked such a change was not an ordinary storm. It came out of the southwest at a seventy-two-mile-an-hour gait, leaving death and devastation in its wake. It semed to come almost out of a clear sky, and a moment after it had passed scarcely a cloud obstructed the blue above. Its approach was best observed from the offices of the high buildings down town.

A huge mass of turbulent yellow clouds could be seen in the southwest rapidly moving toward New York, and as it advanced it seemed to gather force. At times its color would change to inky blackness, then back to varying shades of yellow and brown.

As the swirling bank moved nearer myriads of black objects could be seen twisting and whirling in the conflicting air currents. There were hats, clothing, paper, millions of articles that had been swept up by the winds and carried forward. Every craft in the harbor, however large, made for the shore at top speed, and many had barely reached the docks when the storm was upon them. As it was upon New York and the neighboring cities, coming with a roar and clatter and bringing with it a darkness almost of night.

Hard on Signs and Such.

Window blinds, signs, skylights were whipped from their fastenings and fell crashing into the streets. Awnings were sent swirling hundreds of feet into the air. The blinds on the open street cars were instantly swept away, and the terrified passengers in percale and duck and linen fled blinded and drenched by the rain to places of shelter.

A woman fell or was hurled bodily out of a Broadway car near the City Hall, and was bruised about the head. The blinding lightning flashes frightened a number of horses and several runaways resulted.

Some of Those Hurt.

Lottie Graeff, thirty-four years old, of 102 Pitt Street, who was passing in front of 108 Ridge Street, was struck by a falling skylight and sustained a lacerated wound of the scalp. She was attended and taken home.

Nellie Kane of 555 West Thirty-seventh Street was struck by a sign blown from the building at 6 Columbus Avenue.

John N. Williams, a bookkeeper of Rahway, N. J., thirty-five years old, while making his way down Barclay Street, was struck by a sign wher in front of No. 61 and knocked down. He lay in the drenching rain for some minutes, and when picked up it was found that he was unable to move his right arm and that his head had been cut. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital, where the surgeons discovered that his right collar bone was fractured and his scalp badly lacerated.

The wind's velocity of seventy-two miles an hour only lasted over the city five minutes. The rainfall, which was not abnormal, soon diminished, and eleven minutes after the storm struck the city, it had passed on to the northeast, leaving the city sixteen degrees cooler, with a blue sky overhead. Light clouds were banked low in the west, and in these the sun set in a wonderful maze of color.

Two Men Fatally Hurt in Brooklyn.

The chief catastrophe of the storm in Brooklyn occurred in Nostrand Avenue, near Avenue C. A two-story frame building which was in course of erection there was blown down. Five workingmen were in the uncompleted building at the time the storm broke, and three of them were buried under the debris. They are James Dotolis, forty-five years old, of Ozone Park, internal injuries; Luigi Lagarelli, thirty-eight years old, of Ozone Park, both wrists broken, and Joseph Farlo, forty years old, of 32 Cook Street, broken spine.

The three were removed to the Kings County Hospital. Dotolis and Farlo will probably die. A two-story frame building on Seventeenth Street near Narrow Street, owned by Strang & Steeves, and occupied by Alfred Harrington, was struck and set on fire. The damage to the building is estimated at $2,000, and to the furniture at $5,000.

At Staten Island the storm was equally severe and did much damage to trees and electric wires. Some trees were uprooted. The house of R. Murrell, near Holland Hook, was struck by lightning and a hole torn in the roof.

A horse driven by William H. Parker, a peddler of Mariners' Harbor, was instantly killed by a telegraph or telephone wire which had broken and fallen across a trolley feed wire. All trolley cars were delayed by sand and stone washing into the tracks, and by the grounding of the wires.

LIFE LOST IN JERSEY CITY.

A Boy Killed and Seven People Injured by a Falling Building.

The storm in Jersey City cost one life. A three-story frame building in the course of erection at 523 Palisade Avenue, blew down upon the two-story building adjoining and buried eight persons in the ruins of the two buildings. Six were gotten out, with but slight injuries, and one, a young girl, Mamie Dunn, suffered a broken leg. The lost was her younger brother, John, four years old, who was killed by the falling debris.

The new building was owned by Lazarus and Reuben Guillian, who do a carpet business at 525 Palisade Avenue. The new building was partly inclosed, but the wind got into it and at once the twenty workmen in it fled to safe quarters. At the same time Mrs. Dunn, 100 New York Avenue and the three children of her brother-in-law sought refuge in front of the carpet store in which were the two Guillians and two customers. When the new building crashed down upon the store all eight were caught, with the results already stated.

The money damage occasioned by the accident is not known, but it is roughly estimated at $6,000.

Trees were blown down all over the city, and in Barrow Street the tin roof was stripped from a three-story dwelling. It was partly rolled up, and was dropped by the wind in Wayne Street, two blocks away, without doing any damage.

THE STORM IN JERSEY.

All Towns in Its Wake Suffer—The Losses Heavy.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—The storm that swept over this city was the most severe of the season. The wind blew almost a gale, and fully 100 trees in and around the city were blown down. Wires of all kinds were grounded, and to-night the city is in darkness. Trolley travel was brought to a standstill.

The wind blew down a new house in the course of erection on Spooner Avenue, and it was reduced to kindling wood. The steeple of the First Baptist Church was wrecked, as was a windmill in Nott Avenue. Many chimneys were also blown down. Wesley Brokaw and his sister were badly shocked during the storm. They were telephoning to each other and the wire was surcharged either by a stroke of lightning or by the crossing of a highly-charged wire. The hail that fell broke many panes of glass.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 7.—One of the worst storms ever seen in this section swept over the Waverly Fair Grounds in the middle of the afternoon, and put an end to the day's sport. Many of the thousands who were present had sought shelter under the tents, and when the wind caught them a panic ensued.

Some women and children went down in the rush, but fortunately none of them was seriously injured. The damage done was considerable, but the fair authorities put a large force at work repairing it, and everything will be in shape again to-morrow.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 7.—The storm here to-day was nothing shore of a cyclone. The telegraph and telephone lines are down all over the city and country, and it is difficult to get information. Many buildings were damaged, but so far as could be learned no fatalities occurred.

The family of William H. Wusster, who keeps a cafe adjoining the Cory building, had a narrow escape with their lives when the roof of that building fell on their home, crushing in the roof and flooding the house and saloon. It is estimated that the loss in the city will reach $50,000.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 7.—One of the fiercest storms in years passed over this city late this afternoon and did much damage. At the Pennsylvania Railroad water tanks near Linden two tramps were blown from the top of a freight car. They landed in a ditch filled with water and escaped serious injury. Trees and wires are down in many places.

TEN DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Before the Storm and the Cold Wave Yesterday the Victims of the Humidity Were Many.

The heat and humidity before the storm yesterday were almost as bad as on any of the previous days, and the result was that the list of deaths and prostrations was again very large. In all, ten deaths and thirty-two prostrations were reported. The dead are:

ARCHER, FREDERICK, age forty-seven, of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Eagle Avenue; died at 126 Roosevelt Street.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, age sixty-three, of 56 Scammel Street; died at residence.

COSTELLO, THOMAS, age thirty, of 908 Third Avenue; overcome at home; died in Flower Hospital.

KELLY, FRANCIS, two months old, of 46 Amsterdam Avenue; died at residence.

McKENNA, MAGGIE, aged 60; died at 137 West Thirty-seventh Street, where she was visiting.

PAANA, ANNIE, 11 months old, of 737 East Ninth Street; died at home.

PASHIN, WILLIAM, aged 35, living in West Thirty-fourth Street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital on Monday morning suffering from heat prostration; died there yesterday morning.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, age 42, of 391 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, overcome while working at 211 Pearl Street, and died in Hudson Street Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, about thirty-five years old, died at Pearl Street and Old Slip. Body taken to Old Slip Police Station.

WILBUR, AUGUST, aged thirty-six, of 427 East Fifty-fourth Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

Life Lost in the Tornado at Phelps.

PHELPS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The tornado which swept over this town late yesterday afternoon demolished the house of Thomas T. Smith, and hurled the entire family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a fourteen-year-old daughter, and infant child, hundreds of feet in the air, over an orchard, burying them under the mass of boards blown from the house. Mr. Smith this morning died from injuries received. Mrs. Smith's condition is critical. The babe, which was in its mother's arms, alone escaped injury.

FIRST ILLINOIS STARTS HOME.

Twelve Hours' Delay Because There Was None but Baggage Cars to Carry the Sick.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 7.—After a considerable delay and a great deal of inconvenience to the men, the First Illinois Volunteers left Camp Wikoff for their homes late this afternoon. The Illinois men understood that they were to get out of camp early in the morning, and broke camp early and marched down to the railway station. The sick were taken along in ambulances. The understanding was that Senator Mason, who has been looking after the men, was to have sleeping cars waiting for the regiment at Jersey City.

After a march of about two and a half miles, the soldiers reached the station, only to find there was a hitch somewhere, and that no trains had been provided beyond Long Island City. Col. Turner objected to starting without knowing just where he was going and that his men had proper accommodations. He absolutely refused to take his two hundred sick on ordinary passenger cars. After much telegraphing he wheeled most of his men about, and they marched back to camp with the intention of remaining there until all was in readiness for the departure.

This afternoon the regiment, being informed that the arrangements had been completed, again marched down to the station. The cars which the Long Island Railroad had provided were still in waiting. There was no provision for the sick, except baggage cars. Col. Turner, when told of this, said: "To hell with the baggage cars," and prepared to march back again.

Chief Surgeon Forwood then appeared on the scene and said that no more sick should be taken out in baggage cars. He became angry when told that the sick could go in the baggage cars or not at all. It was suggested straw might be put on the bottom of the cars, but Col. Forwood condemned the straw to regions where it would inevitably burn. Then he ordered the sick shipped by the Shinnecock, and this was done.

Col. Turner, after seeing his sick comfortably attended to on the boat, put his men on board of the cars for Long Island City, after twelve hours' delay.

CONVALESCENTS FROM ALABAMA

Sixty-ninth and Eighth Massachusetts Men Arrive.

Four convalescent soldiers of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers and several members of the Eighth Massachusetts, from Huntsville, Ala., arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City by the Southern Express at 6:08 A. M. yesterday. The only one who needed the attention of the Rev. C. F. Coykendall of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee was Joseph Kennedy of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment. He had not been ill, but was in the recent railroad accident near Birmingham, Ala., and was prostrated by the shock. Thomas Winfield, Michael McArdle, and Michael O'Connor, together with Kennedy, are the men sick. The Massachusetts men went to the Grand Central Station, where they boarded a train for home.

Private Manning of Company C, Sixteenth United States Infantry, passed through Jersey City on his way from Montauk to his home, at Clevesport, N. Y. He is on the sick list. He said that the large death rate of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers was due to a lack of proper food. He said that the volunteers received fresh beef only three days a week, while it was issued to the regulars daily.

Death Charged to Mismanagement.

Thirty-two sick men of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers from Montauk Point left Long Island City yesterday for their homes. Dennis S. Donohue, who was in charge of the men, said that they were kept waiting many hours at Montauk Point through mismanagement and red tape, and that, as a direct result, Edward Secord of Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, had died. Mr. Donohue was loud in his denunciations of the treatment of the men.

Dr. Doty at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 7.—Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and Dr. Smeltzer of the State Board of Health visited Camp Black to-day and made a thorough inspection. Dr. Doty said that the condition of the camp was excellent. Both of the medical examiners reached the conclusion that the typhoid outbreak was caused by water from the well on camp grounds. Twelve men were taken to the hospital to-day sick. No deaths were reported.

An Invitation Declined.

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

The information comes from Berlin that in a projected conference between the six leading European powers America will be invited to occupy a seventh chair. Thanks, awfully. But keep your seventh chair to break over your own heads. Uncle Sam is too busy just now to sit down, and even if he were not busy he would not care to waste his time sitting in seventh chairs at any European sewing bee.

AN OVERCROWDED STEAMER

Complaints of Passengers on the Konigin Luise of the North German Lloyd Line.

IRRITATING LACK OF ROOM

Many More Taken on than the Steamship Is Officially Designed to Carry —Cockroaches and Other Discomforts Are Alleged.

Some of the cabin passengers on the steamship Königin Luise of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line, which arrived in this port from Bremen and Southampton last Tuesday, are very severe in their condemnation of the overcrowding of that steamship on this particular voyage. According to the voluntary statements of a number of responsible persons who suffered discomfort as passengers on the Königin Luise during its recent trip the accommodations for first and second cabin passengers were so overcrowded as to cause not only serious inconvenience but in many instances neglect and irritating treatment of passengers who had paid for the very best service which this steamship is supposed to afford.

Passengers who resented the crowding and consequent deprivation of their just rights and privileges on shipboard made an investigation of existing conditions and found that there were 357 first and second cabin passengers on board, not counting some whose names did not appear on the regular passenger list. The official announcement regarding the carrying capacity of the Königin Luise credits that vessel with a capacity for 176 first cabin and 86 second cabin passengers. Some of the most annoying results of this overcrowding were the curtailment of the cabin and promenade facilities of the passengers and the practical conversion of the men's smoking room, the ladies' cabin, and some of the passageways into dining room annexes.

One of the passengers in a letter to the editor of this newspaper speaks of "the discomfort of eating in a place rank with the smell of stale tobacco and spoiled beer." Many passengers complained bitterly of the presence of vermin in their staterooms. Cockroaches, water bugs, and red ants, it is alleged, roamed at will over portions of the vessel, which should have been free from such objectionable visitors.

Quite naturally a number of the passengers who were annoyed and irritated throughout this voyage of the Königin Luise are asking whether any steamship company has the right thus to overcrowd its vessels. The result of such overcrowding, it is urged, might have been very serious had the voyage been particularly rough.

James A. Hawes, a young New York lawyer, was one of the dissatisfied passengers on the Königin Luise. "Every one of the passengers that I talked with expressed dissatisfaction," said Mr. Hawes. "Of course, some were more dissatisfied than others, but I was not at all pleased with my trip, and I certainly should not care to cross the Atlantic again on the same boat and with the same conditions. It was wrong to permit the steamship to be so overcrowded. Some friends of mine counted the cabin passengers one day as accurately as they could, and they found that there were eighty-three more cabin passengers than there ought to have been, according to the officially prescribed capacity of the boat. It was very fortunate that there was not a great deal of sea-sickness, for had a large proportion of the passengers been sick, we should have been in a bad way, huddled together as closely as we were.

"One thing that surprised me particularly was the prevalence of cockroaches and water bugs. I cannot understand how so many bugs could have got aboard a new steamship. They were everywhere, and in some rooms they moved in a ceaseless procession. These vermin paraded around very freely in the first cabin. I heard some of the passengers complaining bitterly about the quarters to which they had been assigned.

"Some of the people who came aboard at the last moment seem to have been assigned to very unsatisfactory places. Evidences of overcrowding were on every hand. It was scarcely possible for cabin passengers to move freely about the promenade decks; certainly not on both sides at any one time. It was very annoying for some of the male passengers, after finishing a meal to seek the smoking room and find that it had been converted into an eating room. Some tables were placed in the passageways. The main dining room was crowded that I had no other seat than a camp stool squeezed in where there was really no room for a chair."

Mme. Chapuis's Costly Room.

Mme. Julia Chapuis of 64 West Forty-fifth Street, this city, believes that she has a grievance against the steamship company. She and her grown daughter were passengers on the Königin Luise during its latest trip, and they occupied a small inside stateroom, which they declare was anything but comfortable. "Although we are French people we concluded to come home on the Königin Luise, for the reason that friends of ours had taken passage on that steamer," explained Mme. Chapuis last evening. "That is, my daughter and myself concluded to come by the Königin Luise providing we could obtain comfortable accommodations. When I applied for passage on that boat I was assured that I could have a beautiful room. I told the purser that it was not necessary that we should come on that particular steamer, unless he could give me good accommodations. I would prefer to wait and take another boat. I was told that I could have a nice room—a beautiful room.

"We did not see our stateroom until after it was too late to go ashore. It was a very unsatisfactory room, badly located and with no convenience to speak of. I found out subsequently that it was the stateroom of one of the subordinate officers of the steamer. They charged me 1,050 francs for this room, for my daughter and myself; that is $105 apiece, and I think the charge an outrage in view of the fact that passengers who had beautiful outside cabin rooms only paid $100, and some very good inside cabin rooms were only $85.

"The room that we had was not only poorly situated, but it was small, badly ventilated, and overrun with cockroaches and little red ants. There was no window except a sort of skylight overhead, which we could neither open nor shut from the inside. Whenever we wanted it opened to let in fresh air it was necessary for my daughter or myself to go out on deck and hunt up an attendant to open it for us, and we had to hunt up the attendant again when we desired the window closed. One night we retired leaving this overhead window open. A rainstorm came up and the water poured down upon us, wetting some of our clothing and causing us much discomfort. There was no bell in our stateroom, consequently whenever we wanted an attendant we were obliged to go out and search for one.

"When the steward showed me the stateroom I remonstrated against being placed there. I took up one of the blankets and found it alive with cockroaches. Upon calling the attention of the steward to the presence of these cockroaches, that individual simply shrugged his shoulders and told me that the bugs would not hurt me. I am willing to put up with some inconveniences while traveling, but I certainly do not think it right for the steamship company to make me pay an exorbitant price for such poor accommodations. I propose to go to the office of the North German Lloyd Line and demand some of my money back."

Mme. Chapin's daughter corroborated her mother's statement in every particular. She declared that the cockroaches and the ants were very thick.

W. B. Volger, a merchant at 34 Vesey Street, this city, was a second-class cabin passenger in the Königin Luise. He said: "Although I think that the officers and people on the boat did all that they could to make the passengers comfortable, it is true that the vessel was crowded, and the second-cabin passengers were justly aggrieved because the first-cabin passengers intruded on their territory. Not a day passed that some of the first-cabin passengers did not come into that part of the vessel which was properly for the use of the second-cabin passengers. This was inexcusable, because the first-cabin passengers had far more room than we did, and much more to make them comfortable. There were some things that rankled and all felt them, but the eating was first-class and the service was good.

"The second cabin passengers were in many instances indignant because of the action of some of the first cabin passengers in staying in the smaller first cabin dining room after 9 o'clock at night. It is the usual custom to give this small first cabin dining room, which is aft, over to the use of the second cabin passengers for concert purposes after 9 o'clock P. M. But on many occasions several of the second cabin passengers were obliged to remain outside because the first cabin passengers remained at their tables until late in the evening. Of course we did not like that."

No Official Complaint Yet.

At the offices of the United States Local Inspector it was said that no complaints had as yet reached there concerning the alleged overcrowding of the Königin Luise, and that no action looking toward an investigation had been taken. Capt. Peter C. Petrie, the local Inspector, was at his home on Long Island, and the officials at the office refused to give any definite information regarding the Königin Luise.

It was stated that orders had been received from Washington to furnish no information in such cases except when special authorization was granted from the headquarters. The revised statutes governing the steamboat inspection service provide heavy penalties including fines and imprisonment, for the overcrowding of steerage passengers taken on a vessel from any port in a foreign country and brought to a United States port, but the law does not bear upon an excess of cabin passengers.

At the offices of the North German Lloyd Company it was stated that no complaints had been received concerning the alleged overcrowding on the Konigin Luise.

Gustav Schwab, General Manager of the New York offices of the line, positively denied that more persons were booked to a stateroom than the number of berths contained therein. The number of passengers brought in on the last voyage of the vessel, as taken from the company's passenger list as furnished by Mr. Schwab, is as follows: First cabin, 239; second cabin, 143; steerage, 927. These figures were vouched for by Assistant Manager Herman Winter, who has general supervision of the passenger department.

When asked how many cabin passengers the Königin Luise had actual berth accommodations for, Mr. Winter said that he had never figured it up. By counting the number of berths indicated on the cabin plans of the vessel, however, he footed up 333 berths in the first-cabin staterooms and 134 berths in the staterooms of the second cabin. From these figures it would appear that the number of second-cabin passengers on the recent voyage was nine in excess of the berthing capacity, while the first-cabin passengers carried were ninety-four less than could have been accommodated in the first-cabin staterooms.

The local inspector's certificate issued to the steamer, it was said, permitted the carrying of 2,000 steerage passengers.

Mr. Schwab's Statement.

"It is a standing rule of this company," said Mr. Schwab, "to book no more than two persons in a stateroom, but it frequently happens that several members of one family, or a party of mutual friends, desire to use one stateroom, and in such cases frequently three and sometimes four persons are booked to occupy berths in the same stateroom, according to the size of the rooms.

"To meet these demands there are numbers of staterooms on the Königin Luise and other of our vessels fitted with three and four berths, and vary in size to correspond to the increased requirements, so that the ordinary stateroom capacity of our vessels, calculating upon two berths to a room, is capable of being greatly enlarged without decreasing in the slightest degree the comfort of the passengers.

"Under no circumstances do we ever book a cabin passenger without assigning a berth. The Captain of the Konigin Luise has not reported to me that any of his passengers on the last voyage had complained of discomfort. I will investigate the matter thoroughly, however."

ONE MAN'S TALE OF WRONGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the cabin passengers who recently arrived here on the Königin Luise, a steamer of the North German Lloyd Line. After a careful canvass of the situation, I am sure that in writing this letter I voice the general sentiment of indignant protest against the way in which we were treated—I could almost say victimized—by the greed of this company or its agents.

The North German Lloyd announces in its circular that the Königin Luise has a capacity for 176 first cabin and 86 second cabin passengers. As a matter of fact, we found on reaching the ship that there were 357 first cabin and second cabin passengers crowded into the ship. The results were most distressing, and might have been even serious if we had had bad weather early in the voyage. As it was, the passengers were distressed in officers' and stewards' rooms, meals had to be served in the smoking room, in the ladies' cabin, and in the passageways. Going into the smoking room after a meal we found ten to fifteen persons still eating there, and these persons had to bear the discomfort of eating in a place rank with the smell of stale tobacco and spoiled beer. The promenade deck, with chairs two deep across it, was too crowded for comfortable walking, in fact was most of the time almost impassable.

The meals were necessarily served with great slowness and delay. All the room stewards and every available hand had to be utilized in the table service, whether familiar with the work or not. As a result, the rooms were not attended to properly. Personally, I saw my room steward twice and never was able to get an answer to the bell. Individual experiences regarding the action of the company with reference to the rooms and berths show a highly interesting state of sordidness or mismanagement.

A lady, for example, engaged and paid for a cabin for herself and daughter. After the voyage had begun the steward announced that she must have a third person in the room. She protested, and was, in fact, finally obliged to stay in her room to guard the door for the greater part of a day in order to secure her rights and her privacy. Meanwhile her maid, for whom she had paid for half a room, was put in wretched and inadequate accommodations. This was only one of similar cases, illustrating either gross stupidity or a deliberate attempt at imposition on the part of this great and self-complacent corporation.

I do not know whether it was a fault or a misfortune that the Königin Luise was sent to sea in light ballast so that she stood up several feet above the natural load line. At any rate as a result of this the vessel did some rolling and pitching that would have been creditable to a catboat in a hurricane—to the great discomfort of the closely packed commercial units inside.

A steamship company has peculiar responsibilities in the matter of advertising its goods and in carrying out its promises. The passenger once on board has no redress if he finds things not as he expected or as was agreed. And when we, who, expecting an agreeable and comfortable trip, found ourselves the victims of a grab game on the part of some one, it seems but right to protest.

I can say this for the Königin Luise, that she is large and clean, but there are qualities also of intrastellar space and of no especial credit to the company. D.

New York, Sept. 7.

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S STORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of the traveling public I am impelled to lay before you a brief synopsis of some of the outrages that have been perpetrated on me in common with 357 other cabin passengers on board the express steamer Königin Luise by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. According to the official circulars which set forth the superior possessions of this line and the advantages of traveling thereby, the Königin Luise "may carry" 256 passengers—176 first-class and 80 second-class. With such complement, I hasten to say, she has every appearance of being a most comfortable ship. But with 357 listed passengers (and several not listed) she is as devoid of comfort, I venture to say, as were the Viking craft of our predecessors. The decks were impassable, the companionways crowded, the retiring rooms like a sheep pen on a market day.

One-fourth of the first-class passengers were obliged to take their meals in the ladies' room, in the smoking room, in the landings and passageways, or on deck. It is unnecessary, I think, to dwell upon the misery and suffering which a refined and delicate woman experiences in being compelled to dine in a room which has been peopled for the previous twelve hours by a smoking, chewing, expectorating crowd. Yet the North German Lloyd Company, giving its victims neither explanation nor redress, thrust such contumely upon those ill-advised and gullible persons who had the misfortune to be my fellow-passengers on board the Königin Luise on her last trip hither. When complaint was made the Teuton servant became either impassive or voluble; the one being as illuminating as the other. The hand had been well baited and the avaricious Neptunians chuckled gleefully over their catch.

The overcrowding of the ship on and above the saloon deck was surpassed by the fraud and deception practiced upon the unfortunate passengers below. A recitation of more than a few specific examples would give too great length to this letter. It is highly probable that each passenger if interviewed could a tale unfold the like of which is not heard every day. A lady traveling with her daughter had bought and paid for a cabin several weeks before sailing. On boarding the ship they found two brawny, muscular members of their sex claiming the right of occupancy on the ground of possession. They were dislodged with difficulty. They had paid for accommodation, and did not expect to have to secure them additionally by pitched battle. Another lady who had saved her pin money to indulge in the luxury of an entire cabin had greatness thrust upon her in the shape of a lady's maid of generous proportions. A gentleman who had been beguiled into paying extra for an officer's room found himself ensconced in the lading office, to reach which he had after the second day to wade, to swim, or to punt the artificial lagoon which had formed to cut him off from his fellow-man.

These are but fragments of the testimony that could be given to substantiate the claim which the North German Lloyd should make—that under some circumstances, the most important being evidently to make up the loss of an unprofitable Summer, they can make their passengers more uncomfortable than any line on earth.

I am fully apprised, I trust, of the high esteem in which this company has been held by transatlantic travelers, therefore my desire to dissuade them from the adoption of a policy, an installment of which they have been pleased to try on at this time, the persistence in which means the cessation of its usefulness. My personal feeling is that when business calls or pleasure tempts me to cross the Atlantic again, my footfall shall not echo the deck of a North German Lloyd liner, unless all other transatlantic steamship lines have ceased to exist, and unless fortune shall be so cruel that I am too impecunious to charter a yacht. Indeed, unless my feelings undergo a change, I believe that I would be tempted to hazard my luck in a rowboat. J. C.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Attendants at the Track Not Pleased with the Ruling Regarding Mirthful.

A more dissatisfied lot of racegoers it would have been hard to find than those that came home from Sheepshead Bay yesterday, for, added to the numerous accidents of the day during the running of the races, the Stewards of the club gave out a statement to the effect that the in-and-out running of Mirthful had been investigated by them, and the people in charge of the animal held blameless for the horse's show of great speed one day and a lack of it the next. This was called by many a "whitewash" for the poor exhibition of Mirthful in the Reapers Stakes last week and for his brilliant race in the Twin City Handicap on Monday. The decision did not seem to suffice for many who had witnessed both races. The condition of the track, which at the time of the race had been made sticky, probably accounted for Mirthful's poor race yesterday in the September Stakes.

Sloane created a commotion among his followers by announcing early in the day that he would probably go to England next week, to ride there the remainder of the season, but as he has made the same promise several times before not much confidence was placed in it. He started out early in the day to add a winning mount to his already large number of winners, and captured the race in a drive, on Anitra.

Horses Left at the Post.

The second race was an unsatisfactory one, for three of the eight starters were practically left at the post, and before the horses were fairly off the windstorm struck the track and enveloped everything in a haze of dust and flying papers. The sky darkened, so that it was necessary to use candles and lanterns in the betting ring to see the prices of the bookmakers. Nothing could be seen of the horses as they raced except when the stretch was reached. Algol had led from start to finish, but won in a heavy drive only by a head, for both White Frost and Lady Marian came fast at the end.

Rhinelander was added to the small list of starters, and led from start to finish in the Cuyler Rod Stakes. Sir Hubert was unfortunate at the start, and, having stumbled at the first barrier, he dropped back beaten. King Barleycorn pressed the winner hard at the end, and was only half a length behind at the line.

In the six-furlong race there were but two starters, Kinnikinic and Typhoon II. The latter opened up a big lead at the start, but when Kinnikinic set sail for him the Westerner went, and Kinnikinic cantered home a winner.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, maidens. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity Course. Time—1:04 1-5.

1—Anitra, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Duke of Montrose-Miss Mattie, 110 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Incandescent, Arthur White's br. f., 110, 10 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Effie Ainslie, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 110, 20 to 1.....(Dean)

Sister Fox, 110, 20 to 1, (Songer;) The Rose, 110, 7 to 1, (Spencer,) Harmonica, 110, 10 to 1, (Cunningham,) Kensington, 110, 50 to 1, (Turner;) Winter, 110, 7 to 1, (Barrett;) Belle of Troy, 110, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Onward, 110, 20 to 1, (Burns); Lady Exile, 110, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Auridale, 111, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Belle of Pa., 110, 30 to 1, (Jones,) Candtick, 110, 100 to 1, (Hamilton;) Veracious, 110, 3 to 1, (Doggett,) and Seraphic, 110, 80 to 1, (Hyland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 4-5.

1—Algol, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4 years, by Top Gallant-Equality, 130 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Burns)
2—White Frost, E. S. Gardner & Sons br. m., 4, 113, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Barrett)
3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 85, 50 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Joe Miller, 100, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Sir Gawain, 107, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Geisha, 110, 6 to 1, (Sloane,) and Poetess, 115, 7 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $30 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six and one-half furlongs on the turf. Time—1:23.

1—Rhinelander, John E. Madden's b. c., by Bramble-Mary C., 110 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Sims)
2—King Barleycorn, E. O. Pepper's ch. c., 115, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Turner)
3—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Son's ch. c., 115, 6 to 1.....(Maher)
4—Great Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 100, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)

Won in a drive by half a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,250 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Time—2:25.

1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Falsetto-Cachuca, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Rappahannock, F. M. Wood's ch. c., 106, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

Lavrock, 116, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Mirthful, 126, 6 to 5, (Littlefield,) and Glorian, 106, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Kinnikinnic, William Laimbeer's br. h., 4 years, 126 pounds, even money.....(Spencer)
2—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 128, 4 to 5.....(Taral)

Won easily by a length.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Time—1:51 1-5.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 106 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Octave, Good Hope Stable's b. c., 3, 94, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
3—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 109, 8 to 1.....(Sims)

Oznard, 97, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Merlin, 97, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Knight of the Garter, 106, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) Lord Zeni, 106, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Mount Washington, 103, 50 to 1, (Dean,) and Scotch Plaid, 92, 20 to 1, (Rowden,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinley Mack..	110	Grey Jacques.. 112
Captain Sigsbee..	117	Favonius.. 112
Armament..	117	Sugden.. 112
St. Lorenzo..	117	Manuel.. 112
Mr. Phinizy..	117	Mark Miles.. 112
Ben Viking..	117	Water Girl.. 109
Gen. Shafter..	112	Lady Lindsey.. 109
Ned Wickes..	112	The Recluse.. 109

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Hanwell.. 111 Ben Ronald.. 98
The Winner.. 101 Joe Miller.. 98
Maximo Gomez.. 99 Filament.. 92

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies two years old. Futurity course.

La Penitente.. 118 Prestidigitatrice.. 107
Black Venus.. 115 Full Dress.. 107
High Degree.. 115 Maid of Harlem.. 107
Whiplash.. 115 Lindula.. 107
Claraba.. 107 Rock Dove.. 100
Helen Thomas.. 107 Veracious.. 100
Lady Lindsey.. 107

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling. One mile.

Julius Caesar.. 109 Hardy C.. 89
Trianon.. 98 Dr. Withrow.. 89
Slasher.. 98 Stay Sail.. 89
Tyrian.. 92 Fenetta.. 87

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Maceo.. 128 Bon Ino.. 110
Leadville.. 122 Excalibar.. 110
Lambert.. 120 Mizpah.. 109
Lady Mitchell.. 126 Fleeting Gold.. 105
Miss Miriam.. 124 Rossiter.. 104
St. Callatine.. 122 Hanlon.. 104
Rinaldo.. 114 Murillo.. 103

SIXTH RACE.—The Russett Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half on the turf.

Thomas Cat.. 99 Jefferson.. 90

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Bannock.. 123 Her Own.. 100
Maximo Gomez.. 110 Endeavor.. 100
Lansdale.. 109 Arquebus.. 98
Glenoine.. 104 Bon Ino.. 98

Horse Killed, Boy Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, while Benjamin Johnson, seventeen years old, employed by Alfred Lakeland on the Sheepshead Bay race track, was exercising the racer Pink Chambre, the horse became unmanageable and ran away. Johnson was thrown to the ground and badly injured. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital. The horse, a valuable one, owned by Henry Harris, trainer for J. H. McDonald, dashed against a fence and broke its shoulders and

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE TIMES is glad to receive and print letters to the editor. It prints them with satisfaction and pleasure as an index of public opinion. It likes to know its readers' views on questions of the day, and it assures them that their contributions are welcome.

THE TIMES is obliged to insist, however, that every writer of a letter to the editor must give his or her name and address, as a means of identification. The name will not be printed unless the writer of the letter consents, but we must know it. Letters not accompanied by the name and address of the writer will not be printed.

We must furthermore ask our friends to make their letters pithy and short. We receive a great many every day. We cannot find space for them all, but a short letter has a much better chance of getting printed than a long one.

It is by no means necessary that the writers of letters should agree with the opinions of THE TIMES. This is a free country and the columns of THE TIMES are freely opened to those who dissent from its views. We welcome controversy and invite criticism.

Make the letters short, sign or inclose your name and address, and lay on, with or against us.

THE ARMY AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

There are one or two expressions in the statement of Gen. MILES which it might have been better to omit on the score of good taste. Although in form the work of another than the commanding General, and apparently not his own composition, it was given out by him to the press as an authorized statement of his position. In such a paper it of course ought not to be said that the General who assumes the responsibility behaved "generously" on one occasion and "magnanimously" upon another. About such expressions there is a reminiscence of the classical "Miles gloriosus" of the British NELSON, or of the American WINFIELD SCOTT. But we did not need these instances to prove that a trace of personal vanity is not only not incompatible with the character of a brave, loyal, and capable commander, but even seems to belong to the character.

We make this criticism at the outset because the expressions in question may to some minds break the tremendous force of Gen. MILES's statement, and because it is the only criticism to be made upon that statement. It is as evident from this deliberate review of the military history of the war with Spain as it has been from the reports of interviews with Gen. MILES that have been published in advance of his return, that he is "looking for trouble." He has been looking for it with particular eagerness ever since the Secretary of War encouraged Gen. MILES's subordinate, Gen. SHAFTER, to insubordination, and in effect promised him protection in insubordination. Gen. MILES has smitten the Secretary upon one cheek, and the Secretary has turned the other. Thereupon the General has smitten him upon that, and tweaked his nose and buffeted both his ears. After these vigorous operations the lacerated Secretary announces, with what calmness is left to him, that "Gen. MILES cannot ge up any controversy with his departr nt."

Can he not? How can controversy be avoided, under such charges, except by confession and resignation? Why should Gen. MILES not seek a controversy with the man who has smirched the fame of the United States Army? He is the official guardian of the honor of the army, and it is his business and his privilege to defend it. He cannot pretend to defend the frightful and disastrous blunders by which the army in its staff departments has been brought into disrepute. Only an Alger can have that hardihood. What the commanding General of the army can do is to show that every one of these frightful blunders has been the work, not of the trained and skilled officers of the United States Army, but of the incompetent civilians who have been put in, "by politics," to do the work which belongs to trained and skilled officers. An American soldier, jealous of the fame of the American Army, is in duty bound to defend it, and this duty is especially incumbent upon the commanding General. He has not only the right but the duty of vindicating himself as well as the officers under him. It is his duty to show that his plans and arrangements would have prevented the blunders that have brought disgrace from the rear upon the army which has covered itself with so much glory at the front. If these blunders were the work of ignorant and presumptuous civilians, and if they all proceeded from the one ignorant and presumptuous civilian who has turned the War Department into a den of "politics," and has sat there for all these months, presiding over chaos and radiating incompetency, then it is the duty of the commanding General to make the facts known. It is his duty to seek a controversy with the man who has brought reproach upon the army and the Nation. It is his duty to "look for trouble" with the source of all the trouble.

Considering the provocation to a "controversy" that the Secretary of War has already had, and the spurns that his patient demerit has endured from Gen. MILES, it is unlikely that this fresh provocation will move him. If he moves at all it will probably be upon the score of Gen. MILES's insubordination. But even here he has no case. The Secretary of War is merely the representative of the Commander in Chief, his organ for the government of the army, as the Adjutant General is of the Secretary of War. To the deep discredit, we truly regret to say, of the President, to the unmerited disgrace of the United States Army, and to the grievous injury of the Nation, Secretary ALGER continues, in spite of the accumulated proofs of his incapacity, to fill that place. But Gen. MILES had his instructions direct from the President. Gen. MILES is better entitled to describe Secretary ALGER than Gen. SHERMAN was to describe Secretary STANTON as "a mere clerk," and with what face could that Secretary complain of the insubordination of Gen. MILES, who had in effect told Gen. SHAFTER not to mind what Gen. MILES said? Gen. MILES's manifesto is not even a "commendable indiscretion," like that of Gen. MERRITT when Secretary ALGER undertook to hamper and cripple the expedition to Manila. It is the performance of a solemn duty which the commanding General of the army owes to the army. Gen. MILES has the honor of commanding the gallant little army, which, according to expert foreign testimony, is the bravest and most efficient for its size in the world. Its good name has been smirched by the frightful incompetency that has been shown to exist behind the fighting line. The plans of its General have been thwarted, its officers and men have been maltreated and starved, and the lives of thousands of them thrown away. It is Gen. MILES's place to show that it was not the army that is responsible for the outrages of which it is a victim, but the War Department which has packed the staff with incompetents. He is in the right to seek a controversy, in the right to look for trouble. The responsibility for this hideous mismanagement has been fixed. It is immediately upon RUSSELL A. ALGER. It is ultimately upon WILLIAM MCKINLEY, who put him, and who keeps him, where he is. Gen. MILES has given Secretary ALGER a chance to reject his responsibility. The Secretary of War has concluded that it were better for him to sit down under the accusations of the commanding General than to endeavor to refute them. That also the country will note, and will note it with gratitude to Gen. MILES, who has defended the honor of the army which Secretary ALGER has done his utmost to destroy.

SOLDIERS AND RAILROADS.

It was curious that two plain manifestations of the marvelous incapacity of the general staff of the army should have been made in New York City in one day. Yet such was the case on Tuesday, and people can only wonder how such stupidity can exist without any outburst of official wrath. It seems to the lay mind no formidable problem to move 800 persons from one given point to another at a given time. The railroads perform this feat scores of times during the excursion season, and so successfully that when the next excursion season comes around they find plenty of patrons. If the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army had the excursion business on its hands, people who started for Niagara Falls on the Saturday before Labor Day might hope to get back in time for their Thanksgiving dinners, but not much sooner.

In the two instances referred to the railroads were ready to perform their part of the task, and if they had been let alone they would have done it in a satisfactory manner. But in the case of the Eighth Ohio Regiment the Colonel commanding was ordered to take his men to the station early in the morning, but the railway people were not directed to take them away. The result was that the men stood in the blazing sunlight from 8 o'clock in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, waiting until the commanding officer could induce the Quartermaster's Department at Washington to wire the proper orders for their transportation. And even then the department proved unequal to the task of sending the companies each to its own town, and furnished the whole regiment with transportation to Columbus.

The other case was that of several regiments which arrived from Puerto Rico on the transport Chester. The story of the arrangements for the steady dispatch of these troops to their homes was published before they arrived, and it appeared as if it might be accomplished without any hitch. But here again the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to let a railway company do what it could have done without trouble was displayed. A Quartermaster's clerk boarded the Chester and told the military officer in command of the Pennsylvania troops that his orders had been changed. This officer, being a military man, refused to accept information of that sort, but landed, went to the Army Building, telephoned to headquarters, and learned (probably to his utter amazement) that the clerk's story was true.

Now what majestic numskull was responsible for that astounding performance? Is there no one in the Quartermaster's Department sufficiently acquainted with military methods to know that no Colonel would accept orders for his regiment on the mere verbal statement of a clerk? Why were not proper military orders issued to Col: CASE? The failure to issue them kept his men on board the Chester several hours, and completely upset the well prepared plans of the railway company which was to transport the soldiers to their homes.

It really seems as if what were most needed at present was a corporal and a guard of eight men to sit on the Quartermaster General's head and keep him quiet, and the issue of an order to the railroad companies to do what he cannot—send the men home.

MORE VICTIMS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Again the North German Lloyd Steamship Company appears before the public in an evil light as a grossly mismanaged corporation. From the statements of responsible persons printed in THE TIMES this morning it appears that in addition to the peril of falling a victim to the self-preservative habits of the officers and crew in case of disaster, a passenger who trusts himself to a ship of this line runs the risk of being shamefully defrauded and made wretched during the entire voyage through the overcrowding due to the greed and want of principle of this now notorious company. The Elbe disaster showed how slight a chance of rescue a passenger, especially a woman passenger, has when a North German Lloyd steamship founders. The indecent treatment of the cabin passengers who arrived at this port aboard the Königin Luise on Tuesday shows that the engagement of staterooms and the payment of passage money are not regarded by this company as constituting a contract which it is bound to respect.

The overcrowding of the Königin Luise was outrageous. We are informed that the Inspector's certificate allows her to carry only 205 first-cabin and 78 second-cabin passengers, 283 in all. But on this trip the Königin Luise brought out 357 first and second cabin passengers. The consequences of this overcrowding are vividly described by the tortured and indignant passengers. Ladies found their staterooms invaded by other passengers, the stewards impudently insisted on thrusting strangers into rooms against the protests of their occupants who had engaged and paid for their exclusive use. The meal service was necessarily abominable, passengers being compelled to eat in the ladies' saloon, in passageways, on deck, and even in the filthy smoking room. No passenger could secure adequate attention during the voyage, and the comfortable use of any of the accommodations of the ship was impossible.

This is primarily of course an exhibition of the greed of the North German Lloyd Company. It is also a peculiarly vile form of swindling. The victims of the swindle are helpless. A guest who is ill-treated at a hotel can pack his trunks and leave. Once on board the Königin Luise the outraged and defrauded passengers were at the mercy of this faithless company, from whose agents and employés they of course got no satisfaction. The prospectus of the North German Lloyd Company advertises to its intending patrons the cabin passenger capacity of the Königin Luise. The number was exceeded by nearly one hundred. The consequence was a complete and ruthless violation of every part of the company's contract with its passengers save only the bringing them from Europe to America. The acceptance of money and the promise to reserve accommodations bind the company to give the passenger the comforts and attentions that all the world expects to receive in the first or second cabin of an Atlantic liner. That agreement and contract were flagrantly violated in the case of every one of the cabin passengers of the Königin Luise. Had there been rough weather or a collision, we know from the story of this company's steamer Elbe what would have been the fate of the unfortunate men and women who came over on the Königin Luise.

During the late war the North German Lloyd Company showed its eager sympathy with Spain by its repeated and finally successful efforts to sell some of its steamships for use as cruisers in the Spanish Navy. The war is over, but one might almost be persuaded that the North German Lloyd was still animated by its Spanish sympathies with a wish to persecute the few Americans who still patronize its ships. We presume, however, that the company's opportunity to inflict punishment on its American passengers will be of short duration. A steamship company that treats its passengers as the Elbe and Königin Luise victims were treated and ostentatiously sells ships for war purposes to the public enemy of its chief customer is not likely to be often exposed to censure on the score of overcrowded steamers.

PARLOR CARS ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

Certain residents of this city have ventured the suggestion that traveling on the elevated road would be more comfortable—for them—if class distinctions were drawn among its patrons to the extent of permitting those who are able and willing to pay 10 cents instead of 5 for each trip to ride in special cars set apart for their accommodation. That the proponents of this scheme appreciate the dangers incidental to identification with it, especially at a time when the politicians are awakening from their Summer lethargy, is made amusingly evident by the haste with which they deny in advance the inevitable charge of considering themselves better than common folks. "We dearly love the workingman," say the would-be reformers of urban transit, "but—but—" and then they get a little vague as they try to say, at once frankly and inoffensively, that the marks of honest toil are often most admirable when viewed from a considerable distance.

This caution is explicable, but probably it is not necessary, certainly it should not be. In the first place, the sons of toil are not much moved, nowadays, by demagogic appeals to their unintelligence, and in the second place, there is no earthly reason, except, possibly, in the wording of the company's charter, why the elevated road should not sell two qualities of transportation instead of one, or, for that matter, any number of qualities for which there is a demand.

Obviously it would be no more undemocratic for the Manhattan Company to run two kinds of cars than it is for surface steam railways to do the same thing, or than it is for a hotel keeper to lodge Lazarus in an upper chamber opening on a blank wall, and Dives in a first floor suite fronting the avenue. The only tenable argument against the "parlor car" proposition is that to establish such a service might increase the discomfort from overcrowding in cheaper vehicles. In the present condition of its traffic the company need not worry about that very much.

Whether the Manhattan Directors will even consider the suggestion is more than doubtful. The circumstance that it is spoken of as an "improvement" will prejudice it in their minds, and pleasant as would be to them the thought of possible future profits from the innovation, the certainty of an immediate outlay of large proportions would turn the pleasure, it is to be feared, into vastly more effectual pain.

There must be something about the air of Puerto Rico that makes the island really and hopefully our own. As Spanish as Cuba, in one sense, in another Puerto Rico is not Spanish at all. The inhabitants, native and alien alike, look ahead instead of backward, and they demonstrate a most commendable inclination to recognize accomplished facts. Even the official and military classes are different from their colleagues a few hundred miles to the westward. Confronted by the same misfortunes, they make the best of the situation instead of the worst, yield gracefully to irresistible force instead of attempting a ludicrous resistance to it, and adopt a policy of courteous behavior instead of sullenly waiting as long as possible before admitting the thing that is. Gen. MACIAS is acting like a gentleman, which is much, and like a man of wisdom, which, if not more, is not at all less. He and Admiral CERVERA and Gen. TORAL apparently belong to quite another class than that which includes WEYLER, BLANCO, and their like. It will be interesting to see which class will be the more popular in Spain, which the more influential in national affairs.

Derision of the Government's weather prophets is something with which THE TIMES has little sympathy, for it remembers that the forecasters never claimed infallibility, and it knows that the proportion of their successes to their failures is very far from discreditable either to their science or to themselves. It must be confessed, however, that the Weather Bureau has of late been—unlucky. The cooling shower that came yesterday afternoon was first promised for last Friday, and since then the prognosticators have made misguesses with deplorable pertinacity. Whether or not the modern students of the elements admit that "all signs fail in a dry time," we do not know. Probably they would scorn to admit anything asserted by the ancients, whose field of observation was narrow, and whose trust was placed in indications considerably less trustworthy than those of aneroid barometers, but—it has been a dry time and the signs have failed. As for the theory that our recent sufferings were due to the substitution of Mr. EMERY, a comparatively young man, for the experienced DUNN there is nothing in it. The art of weather prediction is not half so difficult and abstruse as some people believe, and one man who knows the accepted formulae can work them about as well as another. By the way, when will the bureau chiefs reveal to the public the fact that thunderstorms do not cool the air, but that cool air produces thunderstorms? That cart has been in front of that horse about long enough.

People who, remembering how little is directly proved by the confession and suicide of Lieut. Col. HENRY, are surprised by the marked change in French public sentiment that has ensued, should take into account the peculiar affection which our sometime allies and friends have for the picturesque, the startling, the sensational—in short, for the coup de théâtre. The Parisians used to say that they knew DREYFUS was guilty because he was condemned by a group of men honorable by profession. The chances are that what convinced them was that great "scene" when the Captain's sword was broken. There was proof for you! The thought of innocence not compatible with the events of that dreadful day, and the interests of art, like the interest of the General Staff, were involved in the maintenance of the judgment. But now there has been another coup de théâtre and the first one is forgotten.

THE REGULARS NOT NEGLECTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to a letter published in your columns this morning, signed "A Loyal American," we beg to inform the writer that the point made in that letter was considered by us two weeks ago, and that the regulars have been cared for to the extent of two large boatloads of supplies and clothing.

We sent a special committee from this organization, consisting of Mr. S. C. Mead, our Assistant Secretary, and Mr. W. R. Corwine, also of this office, to investigate the conditions as they existed at Camp Wikoff. These gentlemen spent two days and two nights living in the camp and circulating among the men, and on their return made a report which was to the effect that the volunteers were so well provided for by their friends that they did not think it worth while to expend time or money in doing anything for them, except, perhaps, such of them as came from the Far West; but that the regulars, the men who stormed the heights of San Juan—with all due respect to the other forces engaged—who placed Santiago practically at our mercy, were ill and suffering from a lack of the necessaries of life and of proper protection against the weather, to the extent of thousands.

Nobody seemed to say or think anything about them, and the newspapers gave them little credit. Yet these two gentlemen said they believed the association ought to concentrate its energies, its money, and such other funds as it could raise, in taking care of these men. We followed their advice. We dispatched a boatload of food supplies, consisting of such delicacies and nourishing food as sick men could eat and assimilate. We ordered a second boatload of supplies, soliciting contributions therefor. For the second boatload we received in contributions, outside of what we did ourselves, something like $6,000, every penny of which was expended for food supplies, and whatever else was necessary. In addition, we received contributions of food and liquors, and these gentlemen took down a second boatload to the value of $10,000 or $11,000, including, in addition to food supplies, a lot of underclothing, every particle of which was distributed to the regulars and to the hospitals.

These men had never complained; in fact they did not complain directly to our committee. As a rule we found that the officers were doing all that they could do for the men, and many an officer was completely broken up over the condition in which his men were, a condition which he was powerless to change.

We believe we did some good. Certainly we tried to. And we have on file many letters from many of the officers of the regular troops in camp stating that the men had benefited largely by what we had done, and thanking us from full hearts for our efforts.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. WILLIAM F. KING,
New York, Sept. 7, 1898. President.

SICK SOLDIERS TRAVELING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me add my quota of information regarding the way our brave soldiers are being shipped from Montauk. I left Bay Shore, L. I., on the 6:56 P. M. train yesterday, (Labor Day.) That train left Montauk at 4 P. M. We were due at Long Island City at 8:17, but were late, as usual. We came over the old road, stopping at every small way station, when the heat, smoke, and cinders were stifling. Fancy it—over seven hours to run 100 miles! Bad enough if one is well, but heart-breaking to the trainload of poor, sick fellows. The box cars were full, but there was ample room in the parlor car for at least ten sick and weary men.

I found one poor fellow asleep on the platform, and paid for a seat for him in my car. These invalids were fed at 1 o'clock, and had had nothing else en route. Fortunately the Red Cross, God bless them, were at hand at the station at Long Island City, and ready and willing to help all.

Now it seems to me that if they can get up express trains for the officials when they visit Montauk, common humanity would prompt the railroad to furnish quick, comfortable transportation to the sick and injured. It's a crying shame, and you are doing great good to hammer the incompetent ones in high places. H.
New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers are full of heart-breaking stories of the criminal ill-treatment and consequent unnecessary suffering of our brave, patriotic soldiers. We all feel that many scandals are to be unearthed and that the guilty will be held in execration forever. Doubtless a great deal of suffering results from our perniciously wrong system in the staff departments of the army, but in spite of this bad system, much of the terrible state of affairs might have been avoided had it not been for the "abhorrent forces" of mercenary politics that seem to have been omnipotent with the Administration at Washington. There is but one man who is ultimately responsible, for, without the acquiescence of the President of the United States these things need not have been. If he wishes to find the real culprit, I commend to his consideration what Nathan said unto David. KNICKERBOCKER.
New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

HIDES AND CALFSKINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When last year, to the amazement of the tanning industry of this country, a duty of 15 per cent. on hides was proposed and effectually inserted in the Dingley tariff, the Custom House authorities insisted also upon levying the same duty of 15 per cent. on calfskins in the raw. The trade at large paid the duty under protest and finally the Board of Appraisers decided that calfskins should come in free, as before, under the terms of the new tariff.

It was impossible for the Treasury Department to determine the dividing line between calfskins and hides, and, as the Treasury levied duty on everything above twenty pounds, importers again protested, and the case was again brought before the Board of Appraisers and, according to the Government's own witnesses, the dividing line was fixed at twenty-five pounds, as nowhere in the world the term of hide is applied to anything below that weight. The rule of dividing line between hides and calfskins has been at twenty-five pounds, as long back as anybody in the trade can remember. The Government appealed from this decision, and now has the audacity to claim that any salted calfskin above ten pounds is to be considered a hide.

We protest against this ruling, which is arbitrary in the worst degree, and is a flagrant proof of the incompetency of our ultra-protectionists. An important industry, which does not require any protection, is handicapped in the interest of a few who have influence enough to get the Treasury Department to act in such an arbitrary manner. Our Government cannot afford to be unjust. France and Spain have been unjust in the past, but they are suffering for it now. CHARLES T. DAVIS.
No. 15 Vandewater Street, New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

THE NEED OF TREES IN OUR STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appalling list of deaths and prostrations from heat within the past few days should draw the attention of our citizens to the intolerable conditions that prevail in our brick and stone baked city. Residents in the more favored districts have suffered sufficiently to lead them to seek in future the relief that will come by having trees planted in front of their houses.

The cooling effects of trees are recognized both by scientists and laymen, but the crying need for tree-lined streets is to be found in the tenement-house districts where the sufferings of the poor are indescribable. The tenants themselves cannot plant trees in front of houses they do not own, but they will give the preference on hiring apartments to those streets and houses that have trees. It is therefore to the pecuniary interest of landlords to set out trees. This can be done in the Fall season with advantage and at a very small cost. The benefit to the health of the city would be incalculable.

With the object lesson of the intolerably hot days of this Summer fresh in our memories it is a good time to resolve that the unsightly condition of our treeless streets should no longer be a reproach to us.

The grateful shade of trees can be obtained within a few years by planting the quick-growing varieties of hardy trees which seem best suited to the conditions that prevail here.

The Tree-Planting Association of New York City, whose office is at 64 White Street, will send free to all inquirers by mail, full particulars as to the most suitable varieties to plant, together with the names of nurserymen and the cost for the completed work.

AN OFFICER OF THE TREE-PLANTING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

Khartoum and Omdurman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article on the Soudan fight printed by you to-day, second paragraph, I am made to say that Omdurman is separated from Khartoum "by the Blue Nile, which is here about 1,000 yards wide." I intended to say the White Nile. I shall be much obliged if you will publish this correction.

H. G. PROUT.
New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

Spain a "Thistle," America a "Fig."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not always that a letter of half a column in THE TIMES can be completely answered in two words; yet such is that by Helene M. Erni, in your issue for Sept. 5. We have but to note the ripe fruits of Catholicism on the one hand and evangelism on the other. All may be summed up in the words "Spain—America." The latter is a "fig," the former a "thistle."

REV. WAYLAND SPAULDING,
Bedford Park, New York City, Sept. 5, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION NOW.

From The Call (Philadelphia) (Ind.)

Dewey and Merritt, by their joint achievement in capturing the City of Manila, have clinched the argument for the retention of the Philippines.

From The Inter-Ocean, (Chicago,) (Rep.)

The situation, therefore, can be stated in a dozen words: The American people want the Philippines, and no foreign power opposes their taking the islands.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

There can be no question that by the capture of Manila the problem involved in the ultimate disposition of the Philippines has been essentially changed and materially simplified.

From The Providence Journal (Ind.)

Manila was going to be ours anyway, but there is undeniably a certain satisfaction in knowing that we took it without permission, and in the good, old-fashioned way, by force and arms.

From The Newburg Daily Register, (Dem.)

Col. Roosevelt's boom for Governor seems to be growing with great rapidity. It is quite probable that he will be nominated, despite the earnest efforts of certain beneficiaries of the Black administration.

From The Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

The way for the adjustment of the fretting issues of the war has been clearly blazed by the masterly ability of Dewey and Merritt, as the Philippine Islands are now in actual military possession of the United States.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

Are the Philippines ours by right of conquest? There is no question of doubt concerning Manila and the entire island of Luzon, the richest and most important of the group, but have all the other islands been surrendered to us? It would seem so.

From The Post Intelligencer (Seattle) (Rep.)

Seattle is placed on record as favoring the retention of the Philippine Islands. This step was taken after careful consideration of the subject and after the views of those who are opposed have been given due weight.

From The Public Ledger (Philadelphia) (Ind.)

Admiral Dewey's last victory is one of the greatest importance, not because it seals the fate of the Philippines—for that still remains to be determined by the Peace Commission—but because it simplifies the problem of what disposition to make of them.

From The Argus, (Middletown, N. Y.,) (Dem.)

It begins to look as if Platt had made up his mind that it is necessary to accept Col. Roosevelt as his candidate for Governor in order to prevent Black's renomination. Platt has small use for a Governor whom he cannot control, and Roosevelt would certainly be a rough rider in the Executive Chamber, but Platt probably prefers to take chances with him rather than reward with a renomination Black's violation of all the pledges made when he was given his first nomination.

From The Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

The President can take the title at the flood for himself and for his country. Never again will he have such an opportunity to make a reputation for himself. Never again will his country have such a chance to secure so much valuable territory at so little cost. If, through timidity, shortsightedness, or a desire to placate the Mugwumps or Bourbon Democrats, the Philippines are allowed to slip through the fingers of the United States now, the loss will be irreparable. This country will withdraw from the Asiatic part of the Pacific forever.

NUGGETS.

Another Instance.

"Maud says she is madly in love with her new wheel."

"Huh! Another case where man is displaced by machinery."—Indianapolis Journal.

Encouraging.

"Dear Charley," wrote the volunteer's sweetheart, "what a lovely lot of kisses I will give you when you get home! I have been practicing all the time you were gone."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Value of Advertising.

A Colorado gentleman advertised for a well-preserved skeleton, and shortly after the paper was out an old maid of his town appeared in her best bib and tucker and asked him if his intentions were honorable.—Denver Evening Post.

Remarks About a Scapegoat.

The Inter Ocean, which is printed in the town of Chicago, says: "Alger is used only as a scapegoat for the Mugwumps." The Inter Ocean is the pleasant poster on which the scapegoat would fain—but cannot—appease its hunger for whitewash.—St. Louis Republic.

Got the Name Wrong.

"I see," said the Michigan young man, who has a place in the War Department, "that Gen. Miles started home from Puerto Rico on the Obdam."

"That's a mistake," replied his superior. "They've telescoped the name of the boat. It's the O. B. Dam."—Cleveland Leader.

FRENCH HONOR.

He lied like a soulless craven,
Perjuring tongue and pen.
He lied, while the halls of Justice
Grew rank as a noisome fen.
He wrought the despair of the guiltless
With never a pang of ruth,
Yet, pledged by the "honor of a soldier,"
At last he spake the truth!

Search in the tomb of Bayard
The ashes of that flame,
The honor that made no phrases,
That gave itself no name;
Ye who would save your nation,
Revive it if ye can—
The clear, old-fashioned honor—
The honor of a man.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN NERVOUS

Wilhelmina Begs Enthusiastic Multitude to Keep Hats on and Refrain from Cheering.

GRAND HISTORICAL PAGEANT

Tromp, De Ruyter, and William III. Escorted by British Guards, Among Personages Represented in Procession at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—About 50,000 working people, with bared heads, gathered on the Dampiatz this morning under a scorching sun, waiting to catch a glimpse of the young Queen of Holland. The sovereign, however, sent an aide de camp to the place with the request that the spectators put their hats on. This thoughtfulness on the part of the Queen was greatly appreciated by the immense crowd, and evoked tremendous cheering from the waiting multitude.

The Queen subsequently listened to the singing of a grand chorus by 2,000 scholars. She appeared nervous and unstrung, and had requested that her subjects refrain from cheering. The people respected the young Queen's wish to the letter, and when the singing by the scholars had ended an absolute silence prevailed, which was more oppressive than the mighty cheers which had previously been given.

The two Queens watched the public entertainments, and also saw the exhibition of the Netherlands Gymnastic League.

Then followed the most picturesque event of the week, a procession illustrating the different epochs of Dutch history. It included squads of soldiery of the successive periods. One group impersonated William the Silent and the nobles of his reign, and another represented Prince Maurice on horseback and in armor, reproducing the famous State Museum portrait. The uniforms of the ancient artillery companies were faithfully copied from old engravings.

Tromp, De Ruyter, and the other seventeenth century Admirals appeared on a triumphal car, modeled like a line of battleship, and bearing flags which had been captured in battle.

Another group was composed of navigators, explorers, and others commanded by Frederich Henry, their followers carrying captured Spanish standards. The representation of William III. was escorted by British guards.

The last division of the procession illustrated arts and crafts, including cars with tableaus, reproducting paintings of the Dutch masters.

In spite of the orders that no members of royal families or of the nobility of any other country than Holland be admitted to the coronation ceremonies, Lord Rosebery, who had been on board Baron de Rothschild's yacht Rona, attended incognito.

LI HUNG CHANG DISMISSED.

The Great Chinese Statesman's Fall from Power Brought About by Great Britain.

PEKIN, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed this was done in accordance with the demand which, it was rumored, the British Minister here, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, was instructed to make on account of the general partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin-Hankow Railroad, by giving the Russo-Chinese Bank financial control of the road.

Li Hung Chang was, among other things, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office. On Aug. 15 it was reported in London that the British Foreign Office intended to demand that the Chinese Government dismiss Li Hung Chang from power, on the ground that he was responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Chinese Foreign Office.

It was also asserted at the same time that the British Foreign Office had under consideration the question of seizing the Taku Forts at the mouth of the Pekin River, and the City of Tien-Tsin, the Port of Pekin, in the event of China refusing to comply with this demand, holding all until the compliance of China was assured.

This is not the first time Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. In November, 1895, he fell into disfavor and was deprived of his Yellow Jacket and other decorations and removed from the office of Viceroy of the great Province of Chihli, though he retained the title of Grand Secretary. His disgrace, however, was not of long duration, and he soon afterward represented China at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, made a tour of Europe, and visited this country while on his way back to China.

Li Hung Chang was among those whom Gen. Grant characterized as the four really great men he had met during his tour of the world, the other three being Lord Beaconsfield, (Benjamin Disraeli,) Prince Bismarck, and Gambetta, the French statesman.

EARL OF WINCHELSEA DEAD.

Was Accused of Having Accepted Money from Promotor Hooley.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Earl of Winchelsea, who was one of the peers Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, claimed to have paid in order to induce him to serve as a Director of one of the companies floated, died yesterday at his country seat, Haverholme Priory, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

He never knew of the accusations, as he was very ill when they were made. Counsel for the Earl, however, filed a disclaimer in his behalf.

JAMAICA MAY JOIN CANADA.

Agitation Now for Admission of the Island to the Dominion.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—The promoters of the movement for bringing about the annexation of Jamaica to the United States, having failed to secure popular support because of the color prejudice, are now agitating for admission to the Canadian Dominion.

Their efforts in this direction promise to prove more successful, but before adopting definite measures, the promoters wish to see the result of the efforts of the Barbados Conference to secure relief for the sugar and other industries of the British West Indies.

KAISER TO SUPPRESS STRIKES.

Says Bill to Punish Labor Agitators Will Be Submitted to Reichstag.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William of Germany, it is announced in a dispatch from Oeynhausen, Province of Westphalia, speaking at a banquet there yesterday evening and referring to the prosperous agriculture and industry of Westphalia, touched significantly upon the Labor bill to be submitted to the Reichstag during the present year.

He said it would provide for the imprisonment at hard labor of any one seeking to prevent wrokmen who were willing to work from pursuing their vocation, and would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited them to strike.

His Majesty also expressed the hope that the representatives of the people would support his efforts to protect national labor.

AMERICAN'S DEATH IN LONDON.

Coroner's Jury Finds that Morel Succumbed to Alcoholism.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Coroner's jury has rendered a verdict to the effect that the death of George, or Julian, Morel, supposed to be an American newspaper man, who arrived here on Aug. 10, and who was found dead in his bedroom in a tavern on Sept. 2, resulted from alcoholism.

The evidence produced at the inquest showed that Mr. Morel had plenty of money, which he spent lavishly. He told the proprietor of the tavern where he lodged that he was the editor of an American mining journal and spent several months each year in London. He also said he had a wife and four children in the United States. To a cabman whom he had hired continuously

for three weeks he imparted the information that his wife was living, but that he had lost his only child.

Among the papers of the deceased was found a letter from "Mme. Morel, Boulogne."

The Coroner said that Mr. Morel appeared to have got into straitened circumstances after spending his money, and that the cause of his death was clear.

The police officials retain the deceased's letters and personal property, including a gold watch and chain.

GERMAN DRAGOONS CASHIERED.

Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Involved in a Gambling Scandal.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—A painful scandal has arisen in one of the regiments of the Dragoon Guards, where the officers have been playing baccarat for high stakes of late. Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg lost £3,000 ($15,000) and Lieut. Goetze his entire fortune at one sitting. A quarrel arose between the latter and another officer, which led to a challenge.

The Colonel of the regiment reported the matter to the Emperor. Angered by the disregard of his prohibition of gambling, Emperor William summoned Prince Alfred to his presence and ordered him to take leave of absence until Sept. 30. The other two officers were cashiered.

A good deal of comment has been caused by the fact that Lieut. von Brusewitz, who was sentenced to three years and twenty days' imprisonment for a dueling affair, shortly after he had achieved notoriety by running a laboring man through with his sword for accidentally knocking the Lieutenant's chair in a café, has been liberated a year before the expiration of the term.

NITROGEN AND WHEAT.

Prof. Crookes's Address Before the British Science Association.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 7.—At the opening of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here to-day President Crookes devoted his inaugural address chiefly to the theory that the world's wheat supply will fail to keep pace with the needs of the growing population beyond the year 1931.

The supply of fixed nitrogen, mostly in the form of nitrate of soda, was not inexhaustible, he said, and might come to an end. The store of nitrogen in the atmosphere was practically unlimited, and its fixation for use as manure was one of the great discoveries awaiting the ingenuity of chemists.

He expressed the opinion that a solution of the problem might be found in burning nitrogen in the air by means of a powerful electric current, and suggested that Niagara Falls could thus produce fixed nitrogen at a cost of £5 ($25) per ton. The artificial production of nitrate, in his judgment, might increase the production of wheat to thirty bushels an acre.

However, future generations, instead of trusting mainly to wheat, would probably trust more and more to the exuberant tropical food stuffs.

Passengers Coming on the Trave.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 7.—Among the passengers on the Trave, which sailed today for New York are John Price Wetherill and family, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, East Orange, N. J.; Robert Von Cleff and family, Jersey City; Mme. Gadsky; Dr. Emil Graning, New York, and M. Tuska and family, New York.

Discount Rates Advanced in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 7.—Another prejudicial result of the alarm produced by the activity of small bands of marauders in connection with the Cacerist and other agitations was seen to-day when the banks advanced the discount rate from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum.

Prof. Dietrich Dead.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Prof. Dietrich, Chief Constructor of the German Navy, is dead.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Mr. Toru Hoshi, Elected to Parliament, May Be Succeeded in Washington by Mr. Hatoyama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Toru Hoshi, has been elected to the Japanese Parliament, and as a result will retire from the post at Washington, the present indications being that his successor will be Mr. Hatoyama, a leading member of Count Okuma's party, a prominent lawyer of Tokio, and a man well versed in American affairs, being a graduate of Yale.

Mr. Hoshi left here some weeks ago on a leave of absence, in order to participate in the Parliamentary elections, his purpose being to return this Fall. He had been mentioned for a Cabinet portfolio, and it was thought he might take either the Ministry of Justice or of Foreign Affairs. His election removes him to the legislative field.

The appointment of his successor to Washington is attracting much interest in Japan, owing to the interest Japan takes in the determination of the Philippine question. Mr. Hatoyama, whose name is most prominently mentioned, is particularly well qualified for the post here, owing to his familiarity with the language and his long residence in the United States.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

American Enterprise, Capital, and Manufactures Wanted to Develop the Resources of the Dominion.

QUEBEC, Sept. 7.—The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General of Canada, is sanguine in the belief that the international conference which reconvenes here Sept. 20 will succeed finally in reaching an adjustment of all questions before it, and that the treaty which will be formulated will be approved by both countries.

"There is no question," said he, "that the matter of broader trade relations is at present the stumbling block before the joint commission, but I believe that, as the discussion goes on, the Canadians and Americans will come together. It is true, as the Americans maintain, that their country is much larger and richer than ours, and that we and not they are seeking for reciprocal relations, but it is a fact that Canada has great resources yet undeveloped. In this respect we offer great inducements to the United States.

"What we want is American enterprise, American capital, and American manufactures. If this country were opened to the Americans it would be developed with wonderful rapidity, and all of us, Americans and Canadians, would be greatly benefited. We should have a clear and common field of commerce and manufacturing from the southern boundary of the United States to the northern boundary of British Columbia.

"Of course it will come to that in time, but the Canadians are getting in a hurry about it, and I believe that before the joint high commission adjourns finally very important steps will have been taken in the way of solving the great problem of trade relations. Certainly the conference is giving us a great deal of light in that direction, and, I hope, is bringing us much closer together."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Second Examination for Appointees as Examiners May Be Held.

Another warm controversy between applicants for educational positions and officials of the Board of Education is expected to result from the recent examination of candidates for the vacancies in the Board of Examiners. There were twenty-eight applicants for the four openings on the board, all of which were put through the preliminary examinations, which were very severe in character. Only five proved eligible for nomination by Superintendent Maxwell.

No one passed in the section devoted to mathematics, or science, and as the successful candidates only represent two branches, language and physical geography, together with history, it is thought that only two of them will be selected. It is deemed necessary by Dr. Maxwell to call another examination, as he feels he is entitled to a specialist on mathematics and one on science upon the Board of Examiners.

Capt. Jose Marti Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Ithaka from Nassau were Capt. José Martí and Lieut. Bernardo Figueredo, both of Gen. Garcia's staff, Cuban Army, and Messrs. Elysio Cardoso, Casimiro Martinez, and Simon Ayuso, Cuban merchants.

DERVISHES' AWFUL LOSSES

Gen. Kitchener Reports 11,000 Slain, 16,000 Wounded, and Nearly 4,000 Prisoners.

ARABS AFTER THE KHALIFA

Five Hundred Pursuing Him on Camels—In His Anxiety to Escape He Is Dropping His Wives Along the Road.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The British War Office has received a dispatch from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, dated from Omdurman on Monday last, saying that over 500 Arabs, mounted on camels, were dispatched after the fugitive Khalifa Abdullah that morning.

The dervish leader, he says, was reported to be moving with such speed that some of his wives had been dropped along the road followed by him.

Referring to the losses sustained by the dervishes in Saturday's battle, the Sirdar continues:

"Officers have been counting the dervish bodies on the field and report the total number of dead found as about 10,800. From the numbers of wounded who have crawled to the river and town, it is estimated that 16,000 were wounded.

"Besides the above, between 300 and 400 dervishes were killed in Omdurman when the town was taken.

"I have as prisoners between 3,000 and 4,000 fighting men."

REV. R. L. PADDOCK COMING HERE

The Cleveland Divine Has Accepted the Appointment to the Pro-Cathedral.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The Rev. Robert L. Paddock of this city has accepted the appointment of priest in charge of the pro-cathedral in New York offered by Bishop Potter.

On account of his acceptance of the New York post, Mr. Paddock has declined the office of Archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, made vacant by the election of the Rev. William M. Brown as Bishop Coadjutor of Arkansas.

STEEL COMPANIES AFFECTED.

Judge Buffington's Decision Interferes with the Plans for a Combination.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—The Federal Steel Company is said to have called a halt on its plans to form a combination of the leading steel manufacturers to compete with the Carnegie Steel Company. This has been done owing to the decision of Judge Buffington of the United States District Court in the suit brought by the Carnegie Steel Company against the Cambria Iron Company for infringement on the Jones patent of using the continuous process in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. All the steel plants in the country use the method.

The Cambria Company will appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court. The Carnegie Steel Company proposes to collect royalties from all the steel companies if the decision is sustained. The decision has upset all calculations in the steel industry of the country, hence the proposed combination will hold off until a final decision is rendered.

MINING COMPANY SWINDLED.

Chicagoans' Alaskan Venture Comes to Grief—Remaining Assets Small.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Thirty stockholders of the Gypsy Queen Mining Company of Chicago and Alaska held an excited meeting this afternoon. They represented 2,740,000 shares, and much of the money subscribed was obtained from Board of Trade men. A steamboat was built here, and sent piecemeal to Alaska.

President Whitehead was removed from his position at a meeting yesterday, and today Vice President Lake, who had been sent by the Directors to Fort Wrangle to straighten out the company's affairs, said that he told the President there that if he did not make an accounting by 4 P. M. that day he would swear out a warrant for his arrest. Whitehead, Mr. Lake said, produced only memoranda that were not at all satisfactory. Lake added that many thousands of dollars had been spent otherwise than for the benefit of the company.

In answer to questions propounded by shareholders it was stated by the Vice President that the present assets of the Gypsy Queen Gold Mining Company consisted of $200 in cash, a steamboat lying at Fort Wrangle, visions of several quartz mines, and a large stock of experience.

A new Board of Directors and a new set of officers were elected, F. L. Champlin being chosen President.

Dying Man in a Cell.

William Cushin, twenty-six years old, a laborer, of 523 West Thirty-ninth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning from heat prostration. At 9 o'clock Monday night Policeman George Griffin found Cushin lying unconscious on the pier at East Thirty-second Street. He could not be aroused, and, thinking him drunk, the policeman called a patrol wagon, and the made was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was thrown into a cell. He lay for a number of hours, until his groans attracted the attention of Doorman McNally. Sergt. Bell then sent Cushin to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Loomis found that Cushin was suffering from heat prostration and that his temperature was between 107 and 108. There was no sign of intoxication, and Dr. Loomis said Cushin's life might have been saved if he had been taken to the hospital immediately.

Mrs. Henry Guy Carleton Divorced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The divorce decree which has held the actress, Olive May, a prisoner for the Summer at the Little North Dakota village of Jamestown, has been granted, freeing her from her four years' union with Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright. Miss May went to Jamestown soon after the close of the New York season and spent the Summer in a solitary wait for the rights of citizenship. When her three months had expired she lost no time in filing her bill, giving non-support and desertion as her reasons for seeking divorce. According to her story the separation had been one of common agreement and had been of two years duration.

The President's Second Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President had a busy day at the White House, as he is endeavoring to close up a great many matters so that he can go on his vacation with a clear conscience. He was also very much engrossed by hundreds of callers, who are trying to take him to many different cities to attend a "peace jubilee." The President has already promised to go to Chicago and Omaha, and will probably go to half a dozen other cities during the same period of peace jubilation. He will go to Chicago and Omaha about Oct. 20, and may then take a trip South to attend similar festivals in Birmingham, Ala., and elsewhere.

Mr. Olyphant's Summer Home Robbed.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 7.—Burglars forced an entrance into the Summer residence of Robert Olyphant here some time last night, ransacking the greater portion of the house, and took silverware, jewelry, and clothing. Mr. Olyphant to-day estimated his loss at several thousand dollars.

A Wretched Manager.

Mrs. Brown—I'm sure you have a good husband.

Mrs. Green—Yes; but then he is such a wretched manager! If you'll believe it, he went and paid our butcher's and grocer's bill last week when he knew well enough the children were suffering for bicycles.—Boston Transcript.

DAVID BELASCO HOME AGAIN.

He Found a Strong Liking in England for American Actors—His Own Plans.

David Belasco arrived from Europe yesterday on the White Star steamship Majestic. He spent the greater part of his time abroad in London. Mr. Belasco said his stay was a most agreeable one. Actors, critics, and managers without exception praised American productions. They seemed particularly impressed with the fact that the actors and actresses did not play so much for personal success as for the general good of the performance. They agreed that there can be no question that this international interchange of dramatic companies between the great branches of the English-speaking stage will help to make the standard of dramatic art higher, will cultivate its resources, and will result in every way beneficially.

Mr. Belasco said that before he left England, a contract was signed for Mrs. Carter's reappearance in 1900 in London in a new play entitled, "The Queen's Drawing Room," which Mr. Belasco has agreed to complete by that time. Mrs. Carter will also play in French at the International Theatre, which is to be constructed in the Paris Exposition grounds. This appearance will take place late in the Summer of 1900, immediately following her London engagement. Mr. Belasco has also arranged for the production of "The Heart of Maryland" in German in Berlin late in October. The play will be produced in Australia during December. Another production will be made in Paris, with the locale changed to the Franco-Prussian war, in accordance with Mr. Belasco's agreement with a French adapter.

Mr. Belasco has also practically concluded negotiations with one of the leading English actor-managers for an early production in England of Marguerite Merrington's farce, "Polly's Jack," the rights of which he controls. He will go to London to superintend the production.

Mr. Belasco says he intends to devote himself more energetically than heretofore to the production of new plays in this country, and he hopes to secure a theatre in this city which will be managed by himself. At present Mr. Belasco is considering a proposal which would make him the responsible head of this playhouse, which is not far from Broadway. A few business details are still to be arranged before the contract is made.

The production of the new play, "Zaza," in which Mrs. Carter will make her reappearance on the American stage, will occupy Mr. Belasco's attention for the next two months. This play, by Berton and Simon, was the success of Mme. Réjane's season at the Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, last Spring. Mr. Belasco feels sanguine that the American people will like the play. While he was in Paris he pointed out to the authors the alterations it would be necessary to make, and they accepted his suggestions.

"The Heart of Maryland" will be sent on tour during the coming season.

Mr. Belasco's latest play, which is as yet unnamed, is almost completed. No definite plans for it have been made, and none will be made until after the production of "Zaza." Mr. Belasco has secured a new farce entitled "The Widow's Husband," which will be produced in this city, and Mrs. Carter will, in all probability, be seen in the dual rôle of Perdita and Hermione when Mr. Belasco opens the season at his own theatre.

HAYMAN HOME FROM EUROPE.

He Contrasts Continental Playhouses Unfavorably with American.

Al Hayman returned from Europe yesterday after an absence from this country of seventeen weeks. His visit was for recreation merely, Mr. Hayman said. He visited all the important capitals of Europe and many other places. He was not favorably impressed with the foreign theatres, and said that American playhouses so far surpass those of Europe, as far as convenience and beauty are concerned, that comparison is simply out of the question. He saw few plays worth while bringing to this country. He said, however, that the performance of Constant Coquelin in "Cyrano de Bergerac" is one of the greatest he has seen in many years. He was favorably impressed with "The Liars." As a matter of fact, Mr. Hayman says, this country can supply Europe with many good plays which would be thoroughly appreciated.

Henry Irving has no intention of visiting this country, and the report that he was coming under Mr. Hayman's management, the latter said, was false.

DALY'S LONDON THEATRE.

Motion for Receiver Pending Trial of His Suit Against Mr. Edwardes.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—When the motion to appoint a receiver for Augustin Daly's London Theatre, pending legal proceedings in the dispute between Mr. Daly, who is the lessee of the theatre, and George Edwardes, the owner, was called up in Justice Phillimore's court to-day, counsel stated that arrangements had been reached whereby a share of the profits would be paid to the Court daily until the action had been tried.

Mr. Daly has brought an action for ejectment against Mr. Edwardes, who is in possession of the theatre and stationed a squad of police at the doors for the purpose of keeping out Mr. Daly's employes. This action, Mr. Edwardes claims, was taken "owing to an infraction of the lease."

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

The New Comic Play from London Well Received at the Madison Square Theatre.

In the little Madison Square Theatre, now controlled by Mr. Charles Frohman, who has done well to restore to the house its old name, a new comic play from England, called "A Brace of Partridges," was acted last night with commendable care and vigor and a very creditable show of skill by a company of English actors. The play is made of old materials, but with that earnestness of purpose and admirable painstaking which the minor English dramatists of this hour so frequently give to their work, and which is too often lacking in the farce and melodrama made on this side of the Atlantic.

These Partridges are young men, one a sedate, well-mannered fellow of imperturbably grave deportment even in his amatory moments; the other volatile and voluble, impecunious, and not of too circumspect a character. The latter stutters when he talks, wears a single eyeglass, and is fond of bicycling caps of a rather loud plaid. Otherwise the young men are exactly alike in every outward respect. Of course, all the fun of the play arises out of mistaken identity, and it must be admitted that this seems a late day for such antique fun. But Robert Ganthony, the playwright, though he reveals no striking inventive gift, certainly possesses a thorough knowledge of stagecraft, and he has handled his old materials so deftly, with so abundant faith in their value, with so much evident relish of the humor of his own contrivances, that the effect of his piece is enlivening even when its situations are least probable.

He makes it fall out that the good young man, though betrothed against his will by some preposterous means to a South African heiress, shall fall in love with and wed the well-educated and extremely pretty daughter of a rustic innkeeper, while the bad young man, quite against his will at first, takes the other's place as suitor to the heiress. Similarly, the good young man is charged for the cigars the bad one smokes and the breakfast he eats, and while the one receives a ducking intended for the other, the other is served with a writ because of his double's pecuniary troubles. The action passes partly in an old roadside inn and partly in a London drawing room, and while the comic dialogue is written in a sprightly and serviceable fashion, the sentimental passages are not at all bad. The best constructive skill, to be sure, is not employed in this piece, but that could hardly be expected. The "aside" is used in the oldest and most disillusionizing fashion, and the gentleman who stutters when he talks aloud is painfully afflicted in the same way when he is supposed to be merely thinking.

The dual rôle is played with all needful variety and as naturally as possible by Mr. Reeves-Smith. His quick changes form one character to the other are particularly clever in the last act, when a change of trousers is required each time. A man who can quickly change his trousers four or five times in half an hour, without losing his breath or suffering from rush of blood to the head, is quite an artist, even if he can do nothing else well. Mr. Reeves-Smith, however, does other things well. He can, for instance, sustain a well-defined character intelligibly. He is of a familiar English type and of rather agreeable presence.

Mr. George Shelton as a comic waiter, and Mr. Cecil Thornbury as our old friend of many comedies, the impudent writ-server, (both capital and easy parts,) greatly amused the audience. The women in the cast included Miss Mabel Lane, a lady of striking presence with a rich voice and remarkably clear enunciation for an English actress; Miss Sybil Carlisle, pleasantly remembered at Daly's, and Miss Jessie Bateman, who lent to the barmaid sufficient beauty and grace to justify the good young aristocrat's choice.

Lord Wallerton	Charles V. France
Colonel Rackett	Gordon Tomkins
The Hon. Arthur Partridge	M. Reeves-Smith
Alfred Partridge	H. Reeves-Smith
Stubbs	G. F. Leicester
Spiffins	George Shelton
Snap	Cecil Thornbury
Tom Ruston	Fred Dark
James	E. Ford
Lady Wallerton	Mabel Lane
Evangeline Van Bock	Sybil Carlisle
Peggy Stubbs	Jessie Bateman

MISS GOLDEN MAY NOT RETURN.

She Notifies Her Friends That She Will Remain Abroad.

It is evident from the letters Miss Grace Golden, leading prima donna last year of the Castle Square Opera Company, has written to her relatives and friends in this country from Paris, that she is desirous of remaining abroad this season to study and recuperate from the hard work of last season.

Miss Golden, shortly before the termination of her season at the American Theatre, was compelled to disappoint the audience on many occasions owing to ill-health, and it was finally decided to send her abroad on a slow steamer in hopes that she might thoroughly recuperate and return in time to resume her place in the company this Fall, but she now notifies the management that she will remain abroad.

Manager Savage was out of town last night, but his representative stated that Miss Golden's action was rather surprising, as she is bound under the contract to appear with the organization this Winter. A further leave of absence has been granted her, and she is certainly expected to resume her place about Oct. 15.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

James O'Neill produced for the first time Tuesday night Joseph Hatton's romantic drama, "When Greek Meets Greek," at Lewiston, Me.

The new spectacular play with which the Lilliputians will open their season at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday will be named "The Golden Horseshoe."

The German play, "Heisses Blut," which Sydney Rosenfeld is adapting for Lederer & McLellan and which will be produced about Nov. 1, has been named "A Dangerous Maid."

Miss Alice Campbell made her first appearance with the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre last night as Fiametta in "Boccaccio," creditably replacing Miss Villa Knox, who was indisposed.

When Denman Thompson's present engagement at the Academy of Music terminates, he will take his company on a twenty weeks' tour, after which he will retire from road travel permanently, and confine his seasons to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Signor Arturo Buzzi-Peccia, an Italian composer and vocal master from Milan, arrived in this country on the steamship Aller yesterday and left at once for Chicago, where he will become a vocal instructor at the Chicago Musical College, of which Dr. F. Ziegfeld is President.

Leo Dietrichstein will make his first appearance next Monday night in the part of Adolphe, the poster painter, in the production of "The Turtle." He will succeed George W. Leslie, who was but temporarily engaged, and is to appear in "Way Down East," now being played in Boston.

Charles Kirk replaced Richard Carle in the part of Don Pasquale de Mackeral in the cast of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" last night. Mr. Carle has taken an important part in the new review, "Around the Town," which will be produced at Koster & Bial's. He retired from the Casino Company on that account.

On Sept. 26 the Jame -Kidder-Warde combination will produce "The School for Scandal" at the Grand Opera House, with Louis James as Charles Surface, Frederick Warde as Joseph Surface, and Miss Kidder as Lady Teazle. During the stay of the combination they will also produce "Othello," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth," and "Hamlet."

H. E. Moss, managing director of the big syndicate halls in London and the provinces, numbering about twenty-three music halls in all, and valued at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, was a passenger on the Majestic yesterday. This is his first visit to America, and during his brief stay of ten days he will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, and probably Canada. His purpose is to look over the American vaudeville field for attractions. Mr. Moss while in Boston will devote considerable attention to Mr. Keith's theatre, which he has heard considerable about.

THE EIGHTH EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Regiment Will Parade from the Ferry to Its Armory.

The Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, is expected to arrive at the Twenty-third Street Pennsylvania Ferry at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A large committee of men and women will be at the ferry to meet the returning soldiers, and they will be supplied bounteously with sandwiches and coffee to fortify them for the long march to the armory, at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The men will march through Twenty-third Street, across town to Fifth Avenue, then up the avenue to Ninety-fourth Street. Arrangements have been made with the Red Cross and the hospitals for ambulances and nurses for any of the men who may be unable to make the march.

Col. Eugene K. Austin of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment and his staff and Gen. George Moore Smith and staff will be at the armory to welcome the soldiers. A luncheon will be served at the armory. Several of the armory rooms have been fitted with cots and hospital supplies for the care of officers or men who may fall ill or become exhausted on the march.

FOREST RESERVE VIOLATED?

Railroad Used to Convey Lumber Said to be a Trespass.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Several residents of this section of the State, including Judge Alfred C. Coxe C. D. Adams, and J. C. McIntosh are engaged in an effort to put a stop to the operation of a nineteen-mile railroad from Clearwater, in Herkimer County, to Racquette Lake, in the Forest Preserve. Legal proceedings have been instituted and trespass is charged.

It is alleged that Dr. W. Seward Webb sold certain standing timber in Township 8 to the Thomson Lumber Company and subsequently conveyed to the State most of the land upon which it stood, subject to the sale of the timber. The New York Central Railroad, it is charged, is operating, as the lessee of the Mohawk and Malone Railroads, a railroad through this land to facilitate the efforts of the Thomson Lumber Company to secure a market for its logs.

A recent decision of the Court of Appeals declared that to float the logs through the woods by means of a stream which crossed private lands was trespass, and the further use of the stream was interdicted.

NAVAL MILITIA AT ODDS.

Clash of Authority Among Factions of the Chicago Battalion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—With a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun trained on the entrance, with loaded rifles ready at hand, and plenty of other weapons, such as brickbats, within easy reach, Armorer Joseph McCoy stands guard at the Naval Reserve Armory. He is waiting for the enemy.

The hostile forces in this case consist of the Capt. Shaffner contingent, which is seeking to gain control of all the property of the naval militia. Their flag now waves over the boathouse at the foot of Randolph Street, and the next attack is expected upon the armory, 20 to 22 Michigan Avenue. But Armorer McCoy is ready for them. He promises to make trouble if there is an onslaught.

The rent of the armory and the armorer's salary are paid by the Naval Reserve Association, the civil organization which helps support the Chicago Battalion, and for this reason Gen. McNulta, Commander Harrison, and others in the association hold that their society should control it. Capt. Shaffner claims that he, the ranking officer in the Naval Militia, should be supreme. He said:

"If the armorer does not recognize our supreme control I shall have him put out and supplanted by somebody who will. He has obeyed all orders so far. When I sent officers there to inspect the building, he allowed them to enter. I say that we are therefore in control now. I won't say when I shall make the test to find out when he will obey orders, but I shall do so very soon."

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW ENDS

Exhibition of Fine Animals Closes in a Blaze of Glory.

SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Extra Session on the Last Day—Many Beautiful Gowns Worn by Fair Women.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The Newport horse show closed this afternoon in a blaze of glory. The event has been a social and financial success, and warm praise has been bestowed upon the Executive Committee for its succesful efforts. The horse show may be looked upon as an annual event in the future.

The large number of entries necessitated an extra exhibition, which was held this morning, with surprisingly large attendance of patrons. In the afternoon, the closing exhibition, the boxes and reserve seats were crowded, and standing room even was "at a premium." The scene from the ring to the grand stand was one of special brilliance. Many of the leading cottagers were in boxes with guests. Some of the gowns worn by the ladies were as follows:

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, red figured silk; Mrs. J. C. Gray, blue crépon; Mrs. L. Spencer, white; Miss Daisy Pierson, white over yellow silk; Miss Cushing, white silk; Miss Edith Wetmore, gray silk; Mrs. Robinson, white silk and mulle; Miss Virginia Fair, purple figured silk; Mrs. Victor Sorchan, white duck; Mrs. H. P. Whitney, white muslin, pink figures; Miss Post, yellow and black silk; Miss French, red with purple trimming; Mrs. Potter Palmer, yellow chiffon; Miss Grant, white muslin; Miss Wetmore, pink and white figured silk; Mrs. C. C. Moore, pink figured silk, white trimming; Mrs. Burden, white silk; Miss Burden, white silk; Mrs. Taylor, white silk; Mrs. W. R. Travers, white silk; Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, black figured silk; Miss Oelrichs, blue figured silk; Miss Brice, white silk; Miss Gerry, white organdie over green and blue silk; Miss Cleveland, black and white silk; Mrs. C. G. Beach, white silk; Mrs. F. D. Jordan, yellow and white silk; Mrs. A. Stanwood, light blue silk.

Among the most noticeable whips and drivers in the ring were Willing and Arthur Spencer, J. Stevens Ulman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Charles F. Bates, Miss Calford, Charles A. Boudoine, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Benedict, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Cottonet, Mrs. Thomas M. Hilliard, Mrs. Rollin M. Squire, E. D. Jordan, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, and Harry Payne Whitney.

The summaries:

Class 34, Ponies in Harness.—Shetland ponies, 3 years old or over, shown in hand. First prize, $25, H. Bull, Jr.'s, Little Phil, 39 inches; second, $10, G. N. Lineham's Little Rich, 40 inches; third, H. Bull, Jr.'s Major, 41 inches; fourth, F. W. Lawton's Prince, 44 inches.

Class 4, Mounted Sections, three years old or over. First prize, $50; E. D. Jordan's Maximillian; second, $25, E. D. Jordan's Chancellor III.

Class 39, Saddle Horses.—Horse to carry 175 pounds, exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. First prize, $50; Thomas W. Lawton's Georgeous; second, $25, Mrs. E. J. Berwind's Baby; third, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson's Milord; fourth, Grand & Elliott's Exclusive.

Class 41, Horses in Harness.—Pair of horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. First prize, $75, C. F. Bates's Coxey and Brown Donna; second, $25, Mrs. E. J. Berwind's Baby and Boy; third, C. T. Proctor's Just Arrived and King Don; fourth, C. F. Bates's The Bluff and Pousse Café.

Class 54, Consolation Class.—For saddle horses, prizes offered by W. R. Travers. Three entries, no prize given.

Class 6, Hackneys, Colts, or Fillies, two years old.—Prizes offered by H. McK. Twombly. First prize, $35, E. D. Jordan's ch. s. Prince Crompton; second, $15, E. D. Jordan's b. s. Cold Stream.

Class 7, hackneys, colts, or fillies, yearlings.—Prizes offered by Prescott Lawence. First prize, $35, E. D. Jordan's b. s. Latest Fashion; second, $15, E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Easter.

Class 10, horses in harness, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—First prize, $50, C. F. Bates's Coxey; second, $25, R. M. Lord's Flora McNown; third, Strauss & Hexter's Lookaway; fourth, E. D. Jordan's Laodina.

Class 47, hunters; ponies 14 hands 1 inch and under, over eight hurdles.—Prizes offered by Harry Payne Whitney. First prize, $35, U. S. Reginal's Satinnels, ridden by J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; second, $15, Miss Belle Beach's The Beggar, ridden by S. Holloway.

Class 44, hunters; performance over six successive jumps five feet high, carrying a minimum weight of 140 pounds.—Prize offered by A. T. Kemp. First prize, $50, Grand & Elliott's Red Oak; second, J. Holloway's Gray Lock; third, H. P. Whitney's Hurricane.

Harness tandems, Class 27; harness tandem, wheeler, exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—First prize, $75, C. F. Bates's The Proper Caper and Coxey; second, $25, H. P. Whitney's Aladin and Ambition; third, C. F. Bates's Hi and Brown Donna; honorable mention, Robert L. Gerry's Schoolmaster and Scholar.

Pairs of Harness Horses, Class 9.—Pair of horses, over 14 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 15 hands; first prize $75, second prize $25. First, Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brilliant, George B. Hulme; second, The Whirl of the Town and Yankee Doodle Dandy, C. F. Bates; third, Warwick and Starlight, Mrs. Danielson and Peter Gerry. Honorable mention: Sweet Briar and Wild Rose, Charles T. Proctor.

Parade of Hackneys, High Steppers, Class 17.—High stepper over 17 hands, (same conditions as Class 15;) prize $50, Easter; second, Silverton, Strauss & Hexter; third, Uncle Sam, Charles T. Proctor. Honorable mention: Flora McNown, R. M. C. Lord.

Ladies' Harness Horses, Class 19.—Lady's single horse, to be shown before carriage, lady to drive, (professionals barred.) horse to count 50 per cent., carriage and appointments 50 per cent; prize $50. First, Cottage Prince, Miss Edith Colford; second, Elegance III., E. D. Jordan; third, Delight, Thomas M. Hilliard. Honorable mention: Starlight, Peter Gerry.

Park Teams, Class 31.—Park team to be shown before drag, owner or member of any coaching club to drive, horses to count 50 per cent., drag and appointments 50 per cent.; the horses should have quality, action, and good manners; first prize $100, second $50. First, Charles F. Bates; second, E. D. Jordan; third, H. P. Whitney. Honorable mention: Charles A. Baudouine.

Horses in Harness, Class 12.—Horse over 15 hands 2 inches; first prize $50, second $25. First, Silverton, Strauss & Hexter; second, Uncle Sam, Charles T. Proctor; third, Glorious, Thomas W. Lawson. Honorable mention: Proper Caper, Charles F. Bates.

Horses in Harness, Novice Class 14.—Horse over 15 hands 1 inch which has never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show, to be shown to an appropriate two or four wheel vehicle. First prize, $50; second, $25. First, Glorious, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Laodinia, E. D. Jordan; third, Lookaway, Strauss & Hexter. Honorable mention: Hazel, William H. Catlin.

Pairs of High Steppers, Class 15.—Pair of high steppers, not exceeding 15 hands. Prize, $50. First, Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brilliant, George B. Hulme; second, The Whirl of the Town and Yankee Doodle Dandy, C. F. Bates; third, Warwick and Starlight, Mrs. De Forest Danielson and Peter G. Gerry.

Horses in Harness, Singles, Consolation, Class 52.—Open only to horses not having won a ribbon at this horse show. For harness horses over 15 hands. First prize, $35; second, $15. First, The Kid, R. McCreery; second, Student, R. L. Gerry; third, Searchlight, Strauss & Hexter. Honorable mention: Natalie, J. Steven Ulman.

Saddle Horses, Championship, Class 51.—For best saddle horse; prize, $100, reserve, ribbon. First, Georgeous, Thomas W. Lawson.

Horses in Harness, Singles, Championship, Class 49.—The championship classes are open only to horses taking a first prize at this or any other recognized horse show. First, Coxey, C. F. Bates; reserve, The Whirl of the Town.

Horses in Harness, Pairs, Championship, Class 50.—Prize for best pair harness horses, $150. Reserve ribbon championship. First, Coxey and Brown Donna, C. F. Bates; Reserve, Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brilliant, George B. Hulme.

Hunters and Jumpers, Consolation, Class 55.—For hunter and jumper, (catch weights.) First prize, $35; second, $15. First, Charmion, C. F. Bates; second, Victor, H. B. Kane; third, Kismet, J. Stevens Ulman.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Caring for Sick Soldiers—Final Entertainments at the Casino.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The sick soldiers recently brought from Montauk Point are making good progress at the Newport Hospital. As soon as they can be removed with safety a pleasant home with every luxury will be found for them by Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, who will take them to her cottage, Halidon Hall, until they are able to go to their homes or garrisons.

R. Gerry returns to Delaware to-day to resume his studies.

W. Townsend Cronbron of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. Norwell, has returned to his home.

Mrs. A. Stanwood of Riverside Drive is passing a few days here with friends.

Bourke Cochran of New York has arrived for a few days.

Prof. Wisner will give a lecture in French at the residence of Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse to-morrow morning.

Lispenard Stewart will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at "White Lodge."

Mrs. J. J. Astor has returned from Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. F. H. Prince entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Louise Ellery, who has been very ill, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. M. T. Campbell entertained at dinner this evening.

Lord Herschell was entertained at dinner this evening by Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Mrs. Arnold Hague and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

The last Casino morning concert will be Friday, and the last hop on Friday evening.

J. H. Glover of New York is registered at the Riggs Cottage.

F. Gray Griswold of New York is making a visit here.

Mr. Neelson, son of Mrs. Frederick Neelson, has arrived here awheel from Southampton.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Countess Cassini have gone to New London to pay a visit to Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote.

Lieut. George H. Norman, Jr., United States Navy, of the Gloucester, has arrived home and is receiving the congratulations of his relatives and friends upon the part he took in the great naval battle.

Mrs. Astor will entertain at dinner on the evening of the 17th inst.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include F. Houston Phillips and W. H. McNally, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Taynton, F. L. St. John, Miss A. T. Reed of New York; Roswell Park of Buffalo, and Oliver F. Brown and Miss Florence Watts of New Bedford.

Ralph Neville, Consul General of Portugal at New York, is registered at the Ocean House.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

White—Lombard.

Justin Du Pratt White and Miss Anita Bradley Lombard were married by the Rev. Dr. James Le Barron Johnson at Grace Church, Bro

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapte 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
April 11, 1893—G. W. Cross, New York....$76.79
May 2, 1893—Estate of Thos. B. Tweedle, New York..... 84.21
Dec. 9, 1881—Fdi Humy, New York..... 88.10
Oct. 10, 1872—J. Mayer, New York..... 72.21
July 6, 1872 Obernauer & Zapp, New York. 55.25
Mch. 27, 1872—Wm. Stiegler, New York.... 55.37
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1898. G. F. KRAPP,
au18-1aw6wTh. 62. Notary Public, N. Y. City.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.
Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers.....$65.94
Nov. 1, 1880, Russell H. Munroe..... 76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor..... 188.66
William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT,
Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
SPECIAL CIRCULAR
REGARDING ITS BOND ISSUES, COMPILED PARTICULARLY TO SHOW THE SAVING WHICH IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO EFFECT THROUGH REFUNDING, FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
30 WALL STREET.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary under pressure.

From start to finish yesterday's stock market was narrow and soft. Many declines of consequence were scored. The professional contingent sold aggressively and steadily and attacked the market at every vulnerable point. Sugar Trust chiefly influenced prices—its extreme weakness demoralized the whole market. That stock was pounded as much for effect as for profit. In both motives the bears were successful.

***

The selling of Sugar Trust appeared to be based on sales made some time ago by inside interests who have all along been talking bearishly on the stock. On the decline yesterday there were inside purchases, but the buyers were quiet in their operations, being evidently disposed to simply stand and take the stock without making any effort to bid it up or even to support it.

***

Room traders sold aggressively not only Sugar Trust, but the whole list. Pressure was brought to bear throughout the market and operations in this direction were helped materially by an advance in the call money rate to 4 per cent. All circumstances considered, yesterday's reaction was not in any sense disturbing to Wall Street. A few pyramids were knocked down; in some quarters weak holders were shaken out of their lightly margined stocks, which went into stronger hands; the short interest was materially extended. This was chiefly what was accomplished by the room traders.

***

The most important development of the day—and of many days—was the official circular issued by the Canadian Pacific Road announcing that it accepts the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and that it will restore rates to their previous level. Thus ends the Northwestern rate war, and with it disappears the single factor which has recently warranted stock market bearishness. Rates are to be re-established. This more than anything that has recently happened will be helpful to the business of the American railroads.

What is more significant about the Canadian Pacific circular is the spirit in which it accepts the Inter-State Commerce Commission ruling. It does not avoid the matter in question; it resorts to no subterfuges to evade the spirit or letter of the commission's decision. Frankly and without equivocation, that decision is accepted and the promise to restore rates is made.

The importance of this should not be underestimated. It removes the one bugaboo in the railroad situation. It means the re-establishment of profitable rates, whereby the Eastern trunk lines will profit largely, as well as those of the West.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $7,500 fours, 1925, coupons, at 127@127⅛; $1,000 do., registered, at 127⅛; $402,000 threes, when issued, at 105@105¼, and $3,500 do., small, at 104¾.

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In State bonds, $70,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 9@8½; $10,000 do., funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 76¼, seller 29 flat, and $2,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 103.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B., R. & P.	½	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1
B., R. & P. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1½
Chicago & Alton	½	Pullman Car	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Malting Co.	⅛	L. E. & W. pf.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Michigan Cent.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	5¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	3¼	Nat. Lead Co.	1¼
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	North. Pacific	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Central Pacific	⅜	Ore. R. & N. pf.	1½
C., B. & Qy.	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
C. Gt. West. 2d pf., A.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
C., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Standard R. & T.	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Col. Midland pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific	1
D. & Rio Gr. pf.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Gen. Electric	1½	U. P., D. & G. tr. r.	¾
Great North. pf.	⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
Illinois Steel	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Inter. Paper Co.	1¼	West. Un. Tel.	½
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1988..... 1⅝ | T. C. & I., 1st Birm. 2
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s. 1½

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 2-4s..... 1 | Stand. R. & T. inc.. 1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s... 1 | Tex. Pac. 2d..... 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $138,703,650; balance, $8,736,826; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $144,490.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅛@1 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅜ for demand, $4.81⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81½ @$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 60⅛; St. Paul, ¼, to 117¼; New York Central, ⅛, to 122½, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞. Declined—Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 68⅞; Atchison, ¼, to 14¼; Erie, ¼, to 14⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 81⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 91½; Illinois Central at 118; Erie first preferred at 39¼, and Pennsylvania at 61½. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 3-16 for money, and 1-16, to 110¼ for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165.00; in Lisbon at 69, and in Rome at 107.52.

YELLOW FEVER NOT A FACTOR.

Wall Street persistently refuses to give serious attention to the reports of yellow fever in the South with which it is daily inflicted. Usually bear speculators are inclined to make much of such talk, and usually, too, outsiders are apt to give it grave consideration. Now, however, yellow fever talk seems to be falling flat. As is pointed out, it is a little too late in the season for a yellow fever scare.

HIGHER MONEY—GOLD IMPORTS.

Toward the close of business yesterday the call money rate ran up to 4 per cent. Practically all of the day's loans were made between 2½ and 3 per cent. earlier in the day, but little money being taken at the higher rate. The time money department did not respond to the advance in the call figure, loans of that character continuing easily obtainable at current rates.

The prompt sequel to the advance in rates was the announcement of further engagements of gold abroad for shipment to this country. Bankers have all along pointed out that it was not possible to advance the money rate without bringing about gold imports on a large scale. Sterling exchange yesterday was decidedly weak, declining one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Among Wall Street bankers and houses with foreign connections large engagements of gold are looked for before the end of the week. They declare that this is bound to result from the maintenance of the higher money rate of yesterday. It is, they say, a question of a decline in money or heavy importations of gold.

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

The feature of yesterday's market was Sugar Trust. Transactions in that stock aggregated more than 105,000 shares—more than one-quarter of the day's total transactions. Sugar Trust was conspicuously weak, selling from 143 down below 138, and making a net loss of 5¼ points as compared with Tuesday's closing price.

The professional talent of the Stock Exchange, under the lead of several of the larger operators, was to a man aggressively bearish on Sugar. All day the traders pounded the stock, and extended a short interest considerably larger than has existed in the stock for a long time.

There was no apparent rhyme or reason in the concerted onslaughts on the stock. Rumors which have been in circulation for some time past of a decreased dividend were set at naught by the Directors, who yesterday met and declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent. Such bear talk as there was on the stock chiefly concerned the bearish attitude of some inside interests who have recently been conspicuous as sellers.

These interests yesterday apparently turned buyers on the decline. They were not aggressive with their purchases; they did not seem to want to give the stock much support. What they did was to take what they wanted as unostentatiously as possible.

MANHATTAN SHRINKAGE.

Bets were made on the Stock Exchange yesterday that Manhattan's earnings for the current quarter ending with this month will show less than 2 per cent. per annum being earned on the stock.

A PEOPLE'S GAS VICTORY.

People's Gas was bought by inside interests yesterday, and also by traders who were short of it, on the announcement that the decision in the Livingston suit was wholly favorable to the company. Although this litigation, started some time ago by Mr. James Duane Livingston to test the constitutionality of the law under which the People's Gas Company was formed, has not been heard much of lately, it has all along been a drawback to the stock's market. Insiders have believed that the company would be upheld by the law, but with a suit hanging over it there has been a more or less general disposition to let it alone.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday, discussing the decision, said:

"Judge Dunn's decision in the Livingston case against People's Gas was a most sweeping one in favor of the company. He sustains the validity of the act of the Legislature, and says in addition that even if this act were unconstitutional, a bondholder has absolutely no right to complain, as the inevitable effect of the legislation, whether good or bad, was to enhance the value of the securities of the company. Aside from this, however, the act itself is in every particular valid and Constitutional, and must be sustained by the courts."

THE ST. PAUL DIVIDEND.

Not in a long time has Wall Street interest centred so in any pending development as it does now in the action to be taken to-day by the St. Paul Directors upon that company's dividend payment. All sorts of rumors as to what is to be done are in circulation, all of which are mere guesses.

Besides being very much at sea as to what is to be done to-day, Wall Street seems to be mixed up on what the St. Paul has already done with its dividend rate. In April, 1897, the St. Paul Directors declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the first six months of that fiscal year. In October, 1897, they declared 2 per cent. regular and 1 per cent. extra dividend, making in all 5 per cent. paid on the stock in that year, although the rate had not really been advanced beyond the previously prevailing 4 per cent. In April of this year the St. Paul Directors declared 2 per cent. regular and ½ per cent. extra dividend, thus technically adhering to the old 4 per cent. regular rate, but keeping up with the 5 per cent. payments which had begun in October, 1897. So St. Paul has paid so far this year 2½ per cent., although its actual semi-annual dividend was only 2 per cent. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's phenomenal increases in earnings were made the subjects of special analyses in Wall Street yesterday apropos of the company's July statement, which, in detail, is as follows:

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$571,360	$489,463	*$81,896
Operating expenses	342,487	313,176	*29,310
Net earnings	228,873	176,286	*52,586
Other income	235,433	14,471	*24,962
Total income	468,306	190,757	*277,548
Fixed charges	178,031	180,259	†2,227
Surplus	290,275	10,498	*279,776

*Increase. †Decrease.

The gross earnings for the thirty-one days of August are $563,259, showing an increase of $85,579 over the corresponding month of last year.

In noting the increase in daily earnings it is interesting to compare the earnings of the first five days of the past four months, taking into consideration at the same time that the months of July and September include two full holidays within that period.

		Increase.
First five days of June	$93,028	$16,553
First five days of July	97,743	13,238
First five days of August	88,107	9,364
First five days of September	101,620	23,537

Commenting on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit improved financial status, the New York News Bureau yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"It has been stated by persons of high standing in the affairs of the company that there was sufficient surplus in the treasury to pay a dividend to the stockholders at the present time, and this statement, coupled with the enormous increases recorded in the above figures, leaves no shadow of doubt that the company will be paying a substantial dividend before the close of the present fiscal year. As a matter of fact, the company carried 140,207,932 passengers during the fiscal year ended June 30, which, when compared with the three millions and over people of Greater New York, means that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has carried the entire population forty-six times. The statement of the last fiscal year included but four months of the bridge traffic, while the present fiscal year will show twelve months of bridge traffic, together with the advantage to be gained by the addition of new loops at the New York terminal and the completion of the Avenue C extension connecting the Flatbush Avenue Line with the Sea Beach Road and Bensonhurst, making a direct outlet for all the Eastern District to Coney Island and Bensonhurst."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, a foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"After the very heavy business during the past few weeks, the markets in the cruder products have quieted down. The steel mills in the Central West and in Chicago are heavily engaged for the balance of the year, while the majority of buyers are covered. The appearance of inquiries of some magnitude indicates, however, that consumption is not alone requiring an enormous tonnage, but that it may not be fully covered through the usual channels. Much depends upon whether, ultimately, the demand throughout the country for the endless variety of iron and steel products will outrun the expectations of those who manufacture the goods in anticipation of later distribution. The requirements for large engineering and railroad undertakings manifest themselves well in advance, but the tonnage for the more general consumption widely distributed, in individually small quantities, is not so easily gauged. The indications are very favorable, but that is all that can be said.

"In foundry irons there is a lull, but it is encouraging to note that its largest single consuming interest, the cast iron pipe trade, is receiving some large orders. A Cincinnati shop has captured an order for 19,000 tons for Mobile. In Philadelphia there is to be closed a contract which calls for 16,000 tons as a minimum or 24,000 tons as a maximum. A Boston gas and coke plant opens bids for 5,000 tons to-day.

"In Bessemer pig little has been done East or West, but there has been some movement in both sections in low phosphorus metal.

"Billets are quiet, but very firm, large orders in the East remaining in abeyance because buyers are not willing to pay prices asked. In rods, Chicago records some transactions.

"In the plate trade the principal event has been the placing of an order for upward of 10,000 tons for a Delaware shipyard, a Western mill taking the business. It may be of interest to note that a project is now being worked out to establish a large shipyard in New York Harbor, the details of which are to be placed before the public at an early date.

"Sheets have been very active in the leading markets, and Chicago reports that in galvanized sheets in particular the volume of business is the greatest yet experienced in the history of the trade.

"Makers of merchant pipe, who are experiencing a good business, have advanced prices, and a similar tendency is developing among the bar mills. The structural trade is quiet, Chicago builders are figuring on some work, and there are a number of contracts coming up in New York.

"In the metal trade copper prices are creeping upward, and spelter has taken an upward turn again.

"The trade continues to watch with interest the developments in the tin-plate branch. It is reported that options, expiring in February next year, have been secured on a considerable number of plants, the majority of them on a cash basis. Yet the puzzling fact is developing that heavy sales of tin plate at low prices are being made for delivery very far into next year."

VIRGINIA DEFERRED DEBT.

Apropos of the statements published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 29, in relation to the Virginia deferred debt, ex-Senator Marshall McCormick of Virginia writes the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pamphlet published by the Committee on Virginia Deferred Certificates, mentioned me as one of the parties who requested Mr. John Crosby Brown and his associates to act as a committee for our inter-State debt, and, this being a matter of local public importance, I ask to present facts not heretofore printed.

THE TIMES of the 20th ult. quoted Mr. Robert L. Harrison as stating that the Virginia Debt Commission decided that the stamped trust receipts represented certificates which must be withdrawn from the expired contract and deposited under a new contract before legislation can be had. But holders forget that a majority of the certificates must be deposited, and a plan of settlement published for their acceptance thirty days before the Legislature meets. As it meets within 130 days, the committee cannot make its arrangements in time unless it has the immediate and cordial cooperation of the owners of certificates. If holders cause a failure by delaying to deposit, they may rely on it, no other effort will ever be made. It seems the certificates are held largely by the class who do not look beyond the fact that Stock Exchange quotations are confined to stamped receipts, and hesitate to deposit because Brown Brothers' receipts may not be listed for two months. And they thus hesitate, although the stamped receipts represent an expired contract. As it is so largely held in New York, the Stock Exchange is interested to prevent the loss of this large debt, and it will be long unless holders deposit. Only about $8,500,000 out of the $15,500,000 certificates are represented by stamped receipts, but quotations are limited to them. Striking these stamped receipts from the stock list would confront holders with the fact that they have all to lose and nothing to gain by delaying to deposit. To continue such quotations is to mislead holders and to hinder progress. The recent advance in price from 3 to 9 was based on the expectation that the present committee would succeed. If it fails, the price will go back to less than 3. Probably investors stand aloof because fearing holders will delay depositing until too late for the committee to make arrangements before the Legislature meets. Unlisting stamped receipts would be a great benefit to holders.

Attention is directed to the fact that these receipts are on the list contrary to the rule of the Exchange. The certificates were listed in 1890. The first trust receipts were listed in 1885. The stamped receipts were listed in 1890. Hence, the same security is probably listed three times, and although any of the three is a "good delivery," the stamped receipts alone are quoted.

But the most objectionable fact is, that the stamped receipts represent only one of the four issues of certificates. Holders do not know that, if a settlement is ever made, any certificate of 1882 will realize more than a certificate of 1871, for the same amount.

Quoting stamped receipts deters depositing. Unless the certificates are assembled within the next sixty days, it will be difficult if not impossible for the committee to complete their work in time for the coming Legislature. We in Virginia and West Virginia are powerless to aid holders unless they deposit, and this communication is offered hoping that it will arrest the attention of some one who will present the facts to the Stock Exchange before the present opportunity is lost.

MARSHALL McCORMICK.
Berryville, Va., Sept. 4, 1898.

FULL INTEREST TO BE PAID.

Atchison adjustment 4s sold at 73¼ yesterday, and were far the most active bonds in the market. The Atchison Directors voted to pay 4 per cent. on the bonds, and their activity and strength was due to this. Four per cent. is the full annual interest on the adjustments, and was declared yesterday for the fiscal year just ended, to be paid Nov. 1.

BURLINGTON REFUNDING.

The Stock Exchange house of Clarence H. Wildes & Co. issued yesterday an exhaustive review showing savings possible through refunding the bond issues of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. It goes into much detail, and in conclusion says:

"It is not yet assured that the company will authorize a refunding mortgage to take up its maturing issues; on the other hand, it has often been contended that the stockholders will be given the right to subscribe for new stock to pay off the various bonds as they fall due, and eventually leave the property free of debt. In support of this view it will be noticed that there are already 1,146 miles standard gauge and 178 miles narrow-guage road in the system on which there are no bonds outstanding. No other road in the country has such an amount of unincumbered mileage—about one-sixth of the entire system.

"In round figures there are about $73,000,000 bonds on the system containing no sinking funds, which would be retired from time to time, as they mature, through the sale of stock. The remaining $80,000,000 bonds, however, are subject to sinking funds, which will gradually retire a very large proportion of the various mortgages, the drawings in some cases being sufficient to pay off the entire issue at maturity.

"The first table in the schedule is an excellent illustration of this feature of the sinking funds; the trustee held at the time mentioned an amount of securities about equal to their market value to the outstanding bonds, and the issue had still about five years to run.

"Each year the accretions of the sinking funds containing five bonds grow larger and larger; and in the case of the other issues where the trustees hold only canceled securities the percentage of outstanding bonds drawn steadily increases. For example, the fixed annual payment on account of the Iowa Division 4s and 5s is equal to about 2 per cent. of the bonds now outstanding, instead of 1½ per cent., the original percentage.

"Through the gradual extinguishment of its debt the position of the company would become stronger and stronger, and eventually over 7,180 miles of standard-gauge and 178 miles of narrow-gauge road would become the unincumbered property of the stockholders."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Weakness of foreign exchange and expectation of gold imports.

Vote of Atchison's Directors to pay the full interest of 4 per cent. for the last fiscal year on the company's adjustment bonds.

Circular issued by Canadian Pacific stating company's acceptance of Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision regarding differentials.

Arrival of a considerable amount of foreign gold.

Increase of $279,776 in Brooklyn Rapid Transit's net surplus, after charges for July.

Decrease of $226,917 in net earnings for July of Southern Pacific's lines.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Sugar, Commercial Cable, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred stocks.

Increase of $32,401 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for July, making an increase of $387,270 since April 1.

Decrease of $12,777 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for July.

Increase of $15,901 in Oregon Short Line's net earnings for July.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$11,781
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	28,104
Evansville and Indianapolis	2,060
Evansville and Terre Haute	6,340
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	1,324
Iowa Central	14,678
Mexican National	14,760
Pittsburg and Western	17,038
Rio Grande Southern	4,115
Southern Railway	115,095

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The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$40,512
Norfolk and Western	4,126
St. Joseph and Grand Island	7,915

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Asterdam common	28⅝	30
Amsterdam preferred	69	70
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	21¾	22
Standard Distilling pf.	71¾	72¼
Standard Oil Trust	413	414
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23½	24¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
Amer. Exchange	169½	Leather Manuf'rs'	170
Broadway	225	Lincoln National	750
Butchers & Drov.	65	Mechanics'	170
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	151
City	1000	New York	295
Commerce	204	New York County	1100
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
East River	130	Republic	155
Fourth National	170	Seaboard Nat.	175
Garfield Nat.	1000	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	120
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Hanover	390	Tradesmen's	80
Importers & Trad.	480		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$12,000 Dallas and Waco Railroad first mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons May and November, 61¾.

$5,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company consolidated first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1900, 107.

$1,000 Michigan Central

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	..	57	Adams Express	111	111	110¼	110¼	.....
33½	34	1,150	Am. Malting Co.	35	35	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
83⅜	84½	1,650	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85¾	85	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	1,030	American Cotton Oil	37¾	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅞
88	89	165	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	— ½
130	136	20	American Express	130	133	130	133	.....
13¼	13⅝	750	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
38	38¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
138¼	138⅝	105,779	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143	143	137⅛	138¼	— 5¾
115	115½	105	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115¼	114¾	115½	.....
96	98	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97¾	97½	97½	.....
139⅝	140	13,635	American Tobacco	141½	141¾	139¼	139⅝	— 2⅜
33¼	35	1,900	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	35½	35½	33½	33½	— 2½
86	87	2,241	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	88	88	86½	86½	— 3¼
13⅝	14	810	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
36	36½	7,765	At., T. & S. F. pf.	36½	36⅝	36	36	— ¾
83½	83¾	12,715	B. & O., 1st in. pd.	83	34⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛
5	5½	210	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
3¼	3½	1,555	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
62⅞	63	11,480	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅜	64¼	62¾	62⅞	— 1⅝
128½	128	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	.....
33½	35	310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32¼	34	32¼	33⅝	+ 1⅝
76½	77¼	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
53⅜	53⅝	560	Canada Southern	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅛
90⅜	90¼	2,390	Canadian Pacific	88⅞	90	88⅞	90	+ 1⅛
23	23¼	300	Central Pacific	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
23½	24	1,170	Chesapeake & Ohio	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
158	160	115	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	+ ½
116½	116⅝	8,036	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	117¾	117⅝	116¼	116½	— 1⅛
56	58	300	Chi., East. Ill.	57	57	56	56	— 2½
106½	107	338	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
16	16⅛	6,150	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16½	15⅞	16	— ¼
40	42	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41⅞	41⅞	40	40	— 1
33	36	180	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33	33	33	33	.....
112¾	113	41,980	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	113¾	114⅛	112¾	112⅝	— ⅝
156	157½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	156½	156½	156½	156½	.....
133½	133⅝	550	Chicago & Northw.	134⅝	134⅝	133⅞	133⅞	— ¾
103½	103⅝	8,156	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105	105¼	103½	103⅝	— 1⅞
31	33	1,070	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
41⅜	42¼	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅞	42⅞	42	42	— 1
15⅝	15¾	2,450	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅝	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
51½	52	1,020	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51¼	51⅞	51¼	51⅝	.....
23½	24	50	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	.....
7	7¼	161	Colorado Midland	7	7	7	7	.....
16⅞	17½	271	Colorado Midland pf.	17	17	16¾	16¾	— 1⅛
5⅞	6¼	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	.....
49¼	49⅞	1,970	Consolidated Ice	49¾	49¾	49	49½	.....
92½	93¼	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	.....
106¼	107¾	55	Delaware & Hudson	107¼	107¼	107	107	.....
15	15¼	1,700	Denver & R. G.	15¾	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
56⅞	57¾	3,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	57⅞	58	56¾	56¾	— 1⅛
16½	17½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	.....
37¼	38	100	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
29½	30	420	Evans. & T. H.	29¼	30	29¼	29¼	.....
65	67	700	Evans. & T. H. pf.	65	66	66	66	+1
44¼	44½	4,172	General Electric	45¾	45⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— 1½
136	137½	330	Great Northern pf.	137½	137½	137	137	— ½
26¾	26⅞	100	Hawaiian Sugar	26¾	26½	26¼	26½	— ½
113	113¾	3,181	Illinois Central	114½	114½	113	113	— 1½
72	72½	861	Illinois Steel Co.	72⅞	73	71½	72½	— ½
54½	55	8,143	Int. Paper Co.	56½	56½	54⅜	54⅜	— 1¼
90	90½	150	Int. Paper Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 1
34	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
50	50¼	650	Laclede Gas	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
93	96	150	Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	94	— 1
74	75	271	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	75	74½	74½	— 1½
57⅞	58	4,430	Louisville & Nashville.	58	58⅝	57⅝	57⅞	— ⅛
96	96⅛	16,265	Manhattan Con	96⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96	— 1
152¼	153	2,213	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153¾	153¾	153	153½	— ⅝
107	108	100	Michigan Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	— 1
59½	60½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	— ½
97½	98	1,690	Minnesota Iron	98¼	98¼	97½	97¼	+ ¼
34¼	34½	889	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
35½	35¾	2,190	Missouri Pacific	36	36	35¾	35½	— ½
95½	97	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	.....
35¼	36	760	National Lead Co. pf.	37	37	35¼	35¼	— 1⅞
110¾	112¼	135	National Lead Co. pf.	111	111½	111	111	.....
6¼	6⅜	300	National Linseed Oil.	6½	6½	6¼	91	+1
91	92	300	New Jersey Central	92¼	92¼	91	91	.....
97	98	785	New York Air Brake.	97¼	98¼	97	98	— ⅜
118	118¾	1,095	New York Central	118½	118⅝	118¼	118½	— ½
33¼	34¼	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ½
54	54½	525	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	54⅞	54¼	54¼	— ½
6⅝	6⅞	100	North American	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	38¾	17,500	Northern Pacific	39¾	39¾	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
78	78½	10,940	Northern Pacific pf.	79¼	79¼	78	78⅛	— 1¼
16	16¼	750	Ontario & Western.	16⅛	16⅜	16	16	.....
75¼	76½	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	— ½
35¼	36½	160	Oregon Short Line	36½	36½	36¼	36½	+ ½
34¼	34¾	1,016	Pacific Mail	35	35	34¼	34½	— ⅝
45½	46	1,020	Pacific Coast	46	46	45½	45½	— ½
85¼	87½	271	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86¾	89¼	86½	87½	+ 1½
67½	68½	1,184	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68¼	68⅜	67⅜	68	+ ¼
119¾	121¼	22	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¾	118⅝	118¾	118⅝	.....
105⅝	105⅞	17,750	People's Gas, Chicago.	106½	107⅜	105¼	105⅞	— ⅝
43¼	43½	310	P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
63	65	250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	— 3
87	94	120	Pitts. & West. pf.	9	10	8½	8½	.....
187	189	106	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	188½	188½	+ ½
18⅝	19	200	Reading	19	19	19	19	.....
44	44¼	1,260	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	44	44	— ½
6	7	100	St. J. & G. L.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
59	60	115	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	— ½
18	19	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	— ½
66	66¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67⅜	66	65⅞	66	+ ½
33¼	33⅝	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	.....
12¾	12¾	235	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
166	171	14	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	170	170	170	170	.....
83½	84	850	St. Paul & Omaha	83½	84	83½	83½	— ¾
21¾	22	500	Southern Pacific	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
9¼	9¾	3,018	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
34⅜	34¾	4,477	Southern Railway pf.	33¼	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
7¼	8	475	Standard R. & T.	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
30½	30⅝	1,610	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31⅜	31⅜	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	15	900	Texas Pacific	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	32½	6,630	Union Pacific	33¼	33⅝	32¼	32½	— 1
66½	66¾	10,496	Union Pacific pf.	67⅜	67⅝	66¾	66⅜	— ⅞
6¼	6⅜	8,345	U. P. D. & G., t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	6½	6½	— ¾
7¼	7¾	375	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
71½	71¾	5,895	U. S. Leather pf.	72¾	72⅜	71	71¾	— ⅛
43¼	43¾	2,240	United States Rubber.	44¾	44⅝	43	43½	— 1⅛
104	104½	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	105	105	104	104	— 1
8⅜	8¾	200	Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
21⅞	22	2,405	Wabash pf.	22¼	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
..	95¾	400	West Chicago Street.	95½	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅜
93⅜	94	1,923	Western Union Tel.	91¾	94⅜	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	2¾	1,610	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	15¼	120	W. & L.E pf.,3d as. pd.	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	— ⅞
Sales.....		410,430						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	Erie 1st con 7s	St L & San Fran 4s
5,000.....100½	10,000.....142	9,000.....81
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	Erie gen lien 4s	St L S W 1st
2,000.....107	95,000.....73	12,000.....78½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Erie 4s prior bonds	10,000.....79
2,000.....88	5,000.....93	10,000.....79½
At. T & S F adjst 4s	Evans. & T H gen 5s	5,000.....75¾
45,000.....73¼	5,000.....91⅝	20,000.....79
25,000.....73⅛	5,000.....91¾	St L S W 2d inc
11,000.....73⅝	11,000.....91½	10,000.....33
1,000.....73¼	5,000.....91¾	4,000.....33½
55,000.....73⅛	Galv, H & H 5s	1,000.....33¼
85,000.....73¼	27,000.....97	St Paul & Duluth 2d
15,000.....73⅝	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000.....107
153,000.....73¼	7,000.....98	St P, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st
13,000.....73⅛	5,000.....98¼	1,000.....110½
12,000c.....73¼	H & Tex Cent gen 4s	Montana Cent 6s
63,000.....73¼	10,000.....83¼	1,000.....126
10,000.....73⅜	Hous, E & W Tex 5s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
12,000.....73½	4,000.....94	10,000.....67⅜
1,000s5F.....73⅝	50,000.....94½	45,000.....68
2,000.....73¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000.....68⅜
500.....73¼	1,000.....104	4,000.....68½
15,000.....73⅜	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	10,000.....68⅛
10,000.....73½	5,000.....78	Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000.....73⅜	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented	6,000.....91
41,000.....73½	10,000.....100	So Pac of Cal 5s consol
3,000c.....73¼	5,000.....100½	10,000.....102½
3,000.....73¼	6,000.....100½	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000.....73⅜	Met St Ry gen 5s	5,000.....97⅝
20,000.....73¼	5,000.....113¼	5,000.....98
5,000.....73⅜	2,000.....113	6,000.....97¾
2,000.....73¼	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	Standard R & T 6s
3,000.....73⅜	10,000.....76¼	9,000.....81
4,000.....73¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	Standard R & T inc
10,000.....73⅜	1,000.....89¼	2,000.....23⅜
14,000.....73⅜	20,000.....89½	15,000.....23½
56,000.....73½	Mo, K & T 2d	5,000.....23¾
20,000.....73⅜	11,000.....64⅝	5,000.....23½
18,000.....73¼	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	7,000.....22½
16,000.....73⅜	1,000.....78½	5,000.....22
25,000.....73	Morris & Essex 7s, 1900	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
10,000.....72⅞	4,000b3.....107	16,000.....93½
10,000.....73	Nash, C & St L 1st	16,000.....95
5,000.....73⅛	2,000.....130	Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000.....73	N Y Central deb 5s	10,000.....47
Gen 4s	1,000.....108½	62,000.....46
17,000.....95¼	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore co 3½s	5,000.....45¾
8,000.....95¼	20,000.....96	5,000.....45⅝
5,000.....95⅜	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	10,000.....46
11,000.....95¼	3,000.....96½	Tol, Peo & West 4s
70,000.....95¾	N Y, S & W G M	5,000.....77
25,000.....95⅝	3,000.....90	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
15,000.....95½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	22,000.....93
B & O con 5s, 1988	25,000.....101	10,000.....92⅝
30,000.....118¼	17,000.....101⅛	Union Pacific 4s
B & O S W 1st guarant'd	500.....100½	25,000.....99
13,000.....101¾	25,000.....101	54,000.....98⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	3,000.....101⅛	2,000.....99
3,000.....93¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	5,000.....98⅞
10,000.....93½	13,000.....68¼	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	5,000.....68¾	10,000.....77
1,000.....94	Ohio Southern G M 4s	55,000.....77¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	5,000.....81½	8,000.....77
5,000.....90¼	5,000.....8	12,000.....76¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	15,000.....9	2,000.....77
11,000.....41½	Trust Co certfs	8,000.....76¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000.....8½	20,000.....76½
11,000.....87⅛	Oregon R & N 4s	2,000.....76⅞
7,000.....87⅜	3,000.....100	Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....87½	2,000.....99⅝	2,000.....111¾
20,000.....87⅜	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	6,000.....112
5,000.....87¼	6,000.....107	Wabash 2d 5s
1,000.....87½	Oregon S L inc B & col tr	8,000.....90
10,000.....87½	20,000.....57¾	75,000.....90½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	60,000.....58	1,000.....90
5,000.....116	10,000.....57⅞	13,000.....90¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	Pac Coast 1st 5s	6,000s3.....90½
12,000.....115⅜	6,000.....105¼	Wabash deb, Series B
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	20,000.....106	10,000.....34⅜
1,000.....116¾	39,000.....105⅞	10,000.....34½
Chi G L & C Co 1st	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	10,000.....34¼
1,000.....106½	1,000.....113	10,000.....34⅛
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	Peo & Eastern 1st	West Shore gtd 4s
1,000.....105⅝	3,000.....70½	1,000.....109½
C, M & St Paul, H & D Div 7s	1,000.....79	4,000.....110
1,000.....128¾	P, C & St L 4½s, Series A	Registered
Col Midland 1st 4s	3,000.....113	500.....110
3,000.....71	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	2,000.....109½
Col Midland 2-4s	51,000.....109	Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
8,000.....60	Reading Co gen 4s	10,000.....53½
Col & Ninth Av 1st	10,000.....82⅞	10,000.....53
10,000.....120½	15,000.....82½	1,000.....53¼
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	1,000.....53
1,000.....83½	5,000.....79¼	5,000.....53¼
Dul & Iron Range 1st	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	53
5,000.....105	5,000.....99½	20,000.....52¾
Erie 3d mortgage		
1,000.....112½		
Total sales.....		$2,774,500

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.		
2s, r., 1891	98	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105½	105⅝
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105¼
4s, r., 1907	110	111
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	127	128
4s, c., 1925	127	128
5s, r., 1904	112	113
5s, c., 1904	112	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel.	27	35
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	132
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	36	37
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
Brunswick City	9	9¾
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	28½	30
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	74
Chi., Ind. & L.	6	9
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½
Clev. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	80	..
C. H. V. & T. pf.	18	..
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	46	..
Con. Gas Co.	186½	188
Del., L. & W.	151½	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Detroit Gas	63	65
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	8¼
Eastern Elevator	..	40
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	134
*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n.	..	130
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie	14¼	14½
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½
Ft. W. & R. G.	13½	15
H. B. Claflin	92	..
Homestake	51	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Iowa Central	9¼	9½
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	18½	19
Kanawha & Mich.	6½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
Keokuk & West.	29	32
King. & Pem.	3	9¾
L. E. & W.	17	19
Lake Shore	193	..
Long Island	50	57
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	5¾	6
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn. & St. L.	27	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	91
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..
Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	..
Mo., K. & T.	12⅜	12½
Mobile & Ohio	28	28½
Morris & Essex	170½	175
Nat. Biscuit Co.	32½	32⅞
Nat. Starch	7½	8
Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
New Cent. C.	37	42
N. Y. & N. H.	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	78
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	15	16¼
Ont. Mining	4	6
Ore. R. & N.	57¾	59
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	5	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	5¾	8
Reading 2d pf.	21¾	22
Rens. & Saratoga	135	..
R. W. & O.	123½	125
Rio Grande W.	28	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	67	69¼
St. L. & S. F.	8¾	8¾
St. L. S. W.	5	6
St. P. & Duluth	22	26
St. P. & D. pf.	88	92
St. P. & D. pf.	155	165
Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60¼
Sixth Avenue	200	..
T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Third Avenue	175	180
Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Tol. & O. C. pf.	41	50
Twin City R. T.	39	92
U. S. Express	41	45
Wells-F. Express	120	125
Wis. Central	1	1½
Wis. Central pf.	6½	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40,400	Am. Sug. Ref.	142⅞	143⅞	133	138½
140	Am. Tobacco	141¼	141¼	139⅜	139½
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
140	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
3,460	B'lyn Rapid T.	64⅜	64⅝	62⅝	63½
40	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,220	C., B. & Q.	117½	117⅝	116⅜	116⅜
6,660	C., M. & St. P.	113⅝	114⅝	113	113
3,350	C., R. I. & P.	104⅝	105¼	103⅝	103⅞
10	Chicago Gt. W.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Central Pacific	24	24	24	24
470	Gen. Electric	45¾	45¾	44¼	44¼
810	Louis. & Nash.	58¾	58⅞	57⅝	57¾
1,740	Manhattan	96⅞	96⅞	45¾	96
70	Mo. Pacific	36	36	35½	35¼
20	M., K. & T. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
1,710	Nor. Pacific	39½	39⅝	38¾	38⅞
1,040	Nor. Pacific pf.	74⅝	75	73⅝	73⅝
2,170	People's Gas	106½	107⅜	105¼	105⅝
80	Reading	19	19	18¾	18¾
100	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	44	44
20	Southern pf	35	35	35	35
300	Tenn. C. & I.	31⅞	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝
370	Union Pacific	33½	33¾	32⅝	32⅝
1,580	Union Pacific pf.	67¾	67⅝	66¼	66¼
120	U. P., D. & G.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
80	U. S. Leath. pf.	72	72	71¾	71¾
110	Western Union	94⅞	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞

70,010

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$24,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
37,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47	47	46	46
26,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	77	77	76½	76½

$87,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Outside enormous transactions in Sugar—mostly New York selling orders—the market had a comparatively quiet day of it. Something of an effort was made to break the copper shares, and it was partially successful, although the trading was restricted. Montana lost 2¼, to 224; Old Dominion was off ⅜, to 23; Osceola dropped to 55, and Butte sold at 23.

In the mining shares Victor was still the feature, advancing to 8¼, with the buying excellent. Its friends are talking big things for the stock in the near future, based on its earning capacity. The New England people who have recently taken hold of this property have secured practically all of the Paris holdings that were originally placed there by Mr. Moffett. Recent advices from the mine say that three out of the four veins formerly worked by the company have converged in one large vein of good pay ore.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223½	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	162	163½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	123	123½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	..
Fitchburg pf.	104½	105½
Old Colony	192	195
Oregon Short Line	35½	36½
West End	86¼	86½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	..	3½
Arnold	16½	17
Atlantic	25	26
Boston & Montana	223½	224½
Butte & Boston	23	23½
Calumet & Hecla	590	595
Centennial	18	18½
Franklin	13½	14
Osceola	55	55½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	..	119
Tamarack	172	174
Tecumseh	2⅝	3
Wolverine	27	27½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	280
Dominion Coal	25	25½
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	75	75½
General Electric	44½	45
General Electric pf.	99	100
Illinois Steel	71¾	72½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	..	143
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	188	188½
United States Rubber	43	43½
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58½

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

GOLF AT MORRIS COUNTY

Many Championship Competitors Arrive for Practice on the Links.

CLOSE CONTEST BY WOMEN

Excellent Game by Miss Bryce Gives Her the Victory—Douglas and Travis Make Some Low Scores on the Course.

Everything was active yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., in preparation for the big championship tournament next week. Several new contestants arrived and at once started out to study the course, and a few of them made very fair scores. Workmen were busy erecting the large lunch and grill room tents, and laborers were out on the links with rakes and rollers adding the finishing touches toward perfection.

All of these in themselves would have made a lively day, but in addition there was a women's tournament which had a fair number of competitors, considering the close atmosphere in the morning. Interest and excitement were among its features, for the fair victor won by an extremely narrow margin. The contest was the fifth in the series for the Foote silver cup, and was the first one held since the middle of July. Fourteen cards were turned in, one of the most prominent absentees being the club's champion, Miss Helen Shelton, who has not yet returned from her vacation.

Victory fell to one of the youngest players, Miss Marie G. Bryce, who recently joined the club, having been for over a year the champion golfer in the Morristown Field Club. Recently she has not been playing up to her former skill and therefore was allowed a handicap of twelve strokes, but she surprised everybody by playing her best game over the links, finishing in the admirable figures of 107 strokes. This was done, too, when two holes cost her eleven strokes apiece, and had it not been for this misfortune she would easily have made the best scratch record of the day.

This latter honor was taken by Miss Alice Day, whose score for the eighteen holes was 103 strokes. Her handicap being only 3 put her in fourth place in the net score list. Miss Bryce, aided by her handicap, had the net score of 95, and Miss Forsyth came second with 97, making a close finish. Mrs. William Shippen, one of the scratch contestants, did finely, finishing in 107. Among the contestants was Miss A. Howland Ford, a former Morris County champion, but who has not played on the links for some time. The full scores of those making the lowest gross records are:

Miss Alice Day—
Out.....4 4 6 7 7 5 4 10 6—53
In.....5 4 6 7 7 6 5 6 6—52
Total.....105

Miss M. G. Bryce—
Out.....4 5 5 7 5 4 4 11 7—52
In.....4 4 6 6 11 4 4 9 7—55
Total.....107

Mrs. William Shippen—
Out.....3 6 7 7 6 5 4 8 7—53
In.....3 5 7 7 5 5 5 8 7—54
Total.....107

The full list of players, showing their standing by handicap allowances, is:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Miss M. G. Bryce	107	12	95
Miss Marion Forsyth	119	22	97
Miss Day	115	12	101
Miss Alice L. Day	105	3	102
Miss Swords	126	22	104
Mrs. William Shippen	107	0	107
Miss Cora Foster	122	15	107
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second	128	20	108
Miss G. G. Willis	115	2	113
Miss Kip	120	7	113
Miss A. Howland Ford	139	15	114
Mrs. Oliver Adams	135	20	115
Miss Helga Oelsner	144	15	129
Mrs. H. P. Philpot	139	0	139

Among the arrivals who will play in the championship tournament, each one of whom made one or more rounds over the long eighteen-hole course, were Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Club at Greenwich, Conn., who is regarded as one of the most dangerous competitors; Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Club, who has won so many open tournaments this season; Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Baltusrol, and the former intercollegiate champion; Maturin Ballou of Apawamis, Rye; A. De Witt Cochrane, one of the St. Andrew's contingent; R. I. Graham of Harbor Hill, L. F. Palmer of the Riverside Golf Club, Chicago; C. L. Perkins of the Rockaway Hunt Club, L. W. Slocum of Baltusrol, C. B. Van Brunt of the Crescent Athletic Club, M. R. Wright of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and J. Nelson Manning of the Woodland Golf Club at Auburndale, Mass.

The best record for the course was made by Findlay Douglas, who did the eighteen holes in 85 strokes. He arrived in Morristown the previous day and did the course then in 91 strokes, which equals the best record thus far made done by Travis over a month ago. This is grand golf, as it is within one point of bogie figures. Douglas played around with W. L. Thompson of the home club. The former's score is:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—
Out.....5 4 3 4 5 4 6 5 6—42
In.....5 5 6 6 5 4 3 5 4—43
Total.....85

Douglas was weak in putting, but his driving and brassie shots were long and true.

Walter J. Travis, who has played hardly any golf during the past month, owing to illness, is going to spend the remainder of the week at Morristown getting back into form. He started out well yesterday, doing the first nine holes in 39 strokes, the best in which they have ever been made, and two strokes under bogie. This pace was not maintained on the second nine holes, and the record was not kept. The score for the first nine is:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out.....3 4 4 4 4 4 6 4 6—39

Travis played with Percy Pyne, 2d, who is the champion golfer of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the youngest in the championship entries. His score is:

Percy Pyne, second, Morris County—
Out.....4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 6—42
In.....5 6 5 5 8 6 4 4 5 6—49
Total.....91

The home club was represented on the links by John I. Blair, Jr., A. Wright Post, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., C. F. Watson, and W. Y. Marsh.

GOLF AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Miss Maude Curtiss Wins the Deheridia and A. Barker the Lenox Cup.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—The beautiful Deheredia Cup goes to Miss Maude Curtiss of New York, who this morning won her golf match with Miss Choate in playing off Monday's tie game. Miss Curtiss made her eighteen holes in 122; handicap, 6; net score, 116. Miss Choate withdrew after the first nine holes.

The first two rounds, eighteen holes, match play, for the Lenox Cup, also was played, Abram Barker showing up in fine form in both of his matches. In his second match, which was with J. W. Bishop Jr., of Lenox, the latter played a faultless game, and at the ninth hole the men were even up. Barker, however, took the lead at the twelfth hole and won. The summary:

FIRST ROUND—Match play for Lenox Cup.—A. Barker beat W. W. Hoffman 5 up 4 to play; D. W. Bishop, Jr., beat E. W. Jewett 4 up 2 to play; Samuel Frothingham beat I. Townsend Burden, Jr., 1 up; S. Parkman Shaw beat H. J. Wellington 2 up 1 to play; Percy Houghton beat G. A. Phelps 4 up 2 to play; J. C. Loutbe beat F. C. Havemeyer 2 up; J. T. Talmadge beat Richard Mackay 2 up 6 to play; G. H. Kinnicutt beat A. Morten 4 up 2 to play.

SECOND ROUND—Barker beat Bishop 1 up; Houghton beat Loutbe 9 up 8 to play; Talmadge beat Kinnicutt 1 up; Frothingham beat Shaw 1 up.

The second round and the consolation for those who failed for the Lenox Cup were played in a hard rain, which made the greens very soggy, and a lifting all-around game resulted. W. R. Lawrence won the consolation prize, his score being 48-48-96.

To-morrow morning the semi-finals for the Lenox Cup will be played, Barker meeting Frothingham and Houghton playing Talmadge. In the afternoon the preliminaries for the Residents' Cup, given by W. D. Sloane, will be played, eighteen holes, medal play, best four scores to qualify.

CRICKET AT PROSPECT PARK.

Rain Appears to Have Prevented Brooklyn from Winning.

The cricketers of Boston and Brooklyn were opposed to each other yesterday at Prospect Park, and the representatives of the borough would have come out ahead of their visitors from the Hub but for the rain. Brooklyn, however, had decidedly the best of the argument, for when play ceased the visitors needed 32 runs to win, and had only their three last wickets intact. The score:

S. B. Standfast, c. Hood, b. Heys	12
F. R. Richardson, not out	28
H. Tattersall, b. Heys	2
W. H. Rose, b. Heys	0
A. Smedley, run out	13
J. Pedlow, c. and b. Heys	4
C. Bolts, c. Draper, b. Heys	6
J. Robinson, run out	0
F. J. Loughlin, c. Draper, b. Heys	0
A. Mitchell, b. Orton, and others	14
Dr. Boocock, c. and b. Heys	0
Byes	2
Leg byes	2
Total	86
O. Draper, b. Richardson	23
R. Hood, b. Robinson, b. Pedlow	6
Alexander Meiklejohn, run out	5
J. J. Keys, b. Richardson	0
T. Clenke, s. w. Pedlow	3
J. Taylor, b. Pedlow	0
G. Platt, c. Richardson, b. Pedlow	8
W. Roffe, not out	3
B. Scale, not out	1
R. Turner, did not bat	0
Andrew Meiklejohn, did not bat	0
Byes	2
Total	55

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Bostons Are Again Victorious, and Chicago Defeats Cincinnati and Gets Back into Fifth Place.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	76	42	.644
Cincinnati	78	45	.634
Baltimore	71	43	.623
Cleveland	69	49	.585
Chicago	67	54	.554
New York	65	53	.551
Pittsburg	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	56	58	.491
Louisville	51	71	.418
Brooklyn	44	68	.393
Washington	40	78	.339
St. Louis	33	88	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Washington.

Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—The Louisvilles were outplayed by the Clevelands at every stage of the game to-day, Ritchey, the home team's second baseman, had his right thumb split in the ninth inning. Score:

Cleveland.....0 2 1 0 1 0 2 4—9
Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 5. Errors—Louisville, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Criger; Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Boston, 5; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The champions won to-day's game by good batting and base running in the first inning. After that the game was a pitchers' battle, neither side having the advantage. Score:

Boston.....4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5
Washington.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 9; Washington, 5. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Washington, Donovan and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Breitenstein struck out six men in the first four innings to-day. In the fifth he was hit for two singles, two doubles, and two triples. He was easy after that, the visitors winning handily. Score:

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 6 0 1 4 1—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 10. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peltz; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Baseball Notes.

The storm broke over the Washington Park grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday while the Baltimore and Brooklyn players were at practice. The grounds resembled a swamp after the rain had spent its fury, and the game was declared off. It will probably be played on Saturday, when a double bill will be the attraction at Washington Park.

***

If the game between the New Yorks and Brooklyns that is scheduled to be played in Hoboken on Sunday proves successful financially, several other games scheduled to be played in New York and Brooklyn will be transferred. The Weehawken grounds are easily reached from New York, and will also accommodate a large crowd. It will be the New York's first appearance in a Sunday game in this vicinity since the club became a member of the National League.

***

The Freedman-Holmes muddle will receive another airing in about two weeks, when President Freedman returns from abroad. There will then be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Club, which a prominent League official will be asked to attend.

***

The Orange Athletic Association has rearranged the baseball schedule. At Orange Oval this afternoon the Newark and Lancaster teams will begin a game at 2:15, and the Orange Athletic Association team will play the winner immediately after the first game is finished. Other teams scheduled to play at Orange Oval are: Sept. 10, Summit Field Club; Sept. 12, New Yorks; Sept. 14, Newarks.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Mr. Fife Expected to Design a Craft That Will Make Trouble.

Little of importance was learned yesterday relative to the coming international yacht race. The visitors were not to be found at their hotel during the afternoon, they having gone to one of the resorts for the day. The result of Tuesday's meeting and the fact that the formal challenge had been duly signed by the representatives of both clubs was cabled at once to Sir Thomas Lipton, and Charles Russell, his personal representative, soon afterward left the city for Quebec. The other members of the visiting committee expect to start for Newport this morning, after which they will rejoin Mr. Russell in Canada.

The rumor that a new metal, known as wolframinia, which is one of the strongest and lightest of aluminium alloys, would be largely used in the construction of the Shamrock was received incredulously in yachting circles. Mr. Fife declined to talk on the subject, but the opinion that the new craft will be of composite construction, with steel frames and wood planking, is universal.

"This much is assured," said a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club. "Fife will do fully as well as Watson could in turning out a speedy boat. This is the first time he has ever had an opportunity to design a craft for an international yacht race, and with Sir Thomas Lipton's money behind him and a yard equipped as is Harland & Wolff's, the Shamrock will be no mean antagonist for the best we can produce."

SIR T. LIPTON GREATLY PLEASED.

Receives News of the Acceptance of His Challenge.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, and W. Fife, Jr., who will design the Shamrock, which will compete for the trophy, to-day sent a cable message from New York to Sir Thomas, conveying the information that everything in connection with the proposed contest had been satisfactorily arranged.

Sir Thomas was greatly pleased at the receipt of this news.

It is probable that William Jameson, who managed the yacht Britannia when the Prince of Wales was her owner, will manage the Shamrock.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—In a southwest breeze the fleet of thirty-footers raced for sweepstakes this afternoon, the start being at 2:25 P. M. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:06:46	2:11:46
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:07:36	2:12:36
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:07:55	2:12:55
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:08:02	2:13:02
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Carolina, F. Jones	Did not finish.	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Properties Involved in Private Contract Dealings—Transactions at Auction.

Layton & Rogers have sold to J. R. Black, for $17,500, the four-story American-basement dwelling 524 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 16 by 64.6 by 100.

The same firm of brokers has also sold to C. L. Rogers the four-story American-basement dwelling 526 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, the buyer giving in part payment the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 113 Convent Avenue.

Potter & Brother have sold to Robert L. Askey, for improvement, the old building 225 West Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 24.6 by 98.9.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold to Henry H. Dreyer the five-story brick and stone front flat 1,951 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 80 by 100.

Charles Wiener & Co. have sold for Mrs. Auguste Hohenholz to P. J. Lichtenberg the three-story brick tenement 291 East Tenth Street, 19 by 71.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to George W. Gilbert, for $20,200, the five-story brick flat 124 Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 75.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick O. Johannesen, for $13,934, the two-story frame dwellings 1,640 to 1,644 Fox Street, 75 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Russell Benedict, referee, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 391 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,771; subject to another mortgage for $14,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement, on 532, one-story frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 123 East Eighty-third Street, for a three-story brick electric power station, 28.3 by 99, J. Parker Dodd of 19 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., owner; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $47,500.

Broadway, northwest corner of Terrace View Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, with stores, William A. Roos, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 100 by 88.10, Ernest R. and Clarence J. Lawson of 888 West End Avenue, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $100,000.

Fox Street at the intersection of Nineteenth Avenue and Sixth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 14 and 18, Passassio Tozzi, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $1,000.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 75, Thomas J. Fanning of 537 Tenth Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 47 and 49 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; to two five-story brick flats, 50 by 60; George W. Murray, owner; W. A. Schumacher, architect; cost, $8,000.

Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to four four-story brick dwellings, W. and A. R. Wilson, owners; George H. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 112 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Samuel Sloan of 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; S. Griffith, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tiebout Avenue, west side, 268 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles H. Thornton of 2,134 Washington Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary Pickard, owner; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $450.

Forest Avenue, east side, 118.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Joseph Auer of 812 Forest Avenue, owner; M. Merzweiler, architect; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

AVENUE B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 25x70.6; Charles F. Kelly to Irving I. Kempner 9,600

BROOME ST, s s, 75 ft e of Essex St, 25x100; Morris Wolkowitz and wife to Morris Bayer, and another 1

ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 153d St, 50x35.4x52.2x irregular; Lydia F. Watson to Annie L. Horn 1

GOERCK ST, west side, 175 ft south of Houston St, 25x100; Sarah A. King to Leon Tuchmann 10,700

GOERCK ST, west side, 175 ft south of Houston St, 25x100; Sarah A. King to Leon Tuchmann, quit claim 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 59, 22x80; Rachel Schweitzer and another to Nathan Lieber 1

NORFOLK ST, 79, 25x100; Jacob Pizer and wife to Joseph D. Goldstein 43,000

ORCHARD ST, 122 and 124, 33.2x87.6; David Kidansky and Harris Fine to Sarah G. Blomberg 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, Lots 217 and 218, and part of Lot 219, map of North Marble Hill; Adelaide A. Yeandle and another to Joseph C. McKenney ..... Exch.

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, Lots 218, 219, and 220, map of North Marble Hill; Oscar Sundell to Adelaide A. Yeandle.. 1

WEST END AV, east side, 26 ft north of 90th St, 19x100; Solon Palmer to Phebe Palmer 1

2D ST, e s, part of Lot 1,073, map of the Village of Wakefield, 59x105; Eliza J. White to Martha White 1

2D ST, corner of 16th Av, part of Lot 1,075, map of the Village of Wakefield; Eliza J. White to Esther J. White 1

5TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Samuel W. B. Smith and wife to Isaac Muslner 1

47TH ST, north side, 250 ft east of First Av, 25x½ block; Adam Neidlinger to Lizzie Goerlit 7,500

80TH ST, 134 West, 18x102.2; Minnie T. Riker to John B. Duer 27,000

81ST ST, 318 East, 15xirreg; Elizabeth Schmitt to Anna Schwarnberg 8,500

82D ST, 349 East, 25x102.2; Emil Steffens and wife to Lena Geis, as trustee 1

82D ST, north side, 125 ft west of First Av, 0.2x102.2; Emil Steffens and wife to Lena Geis, as trustee 1

82D ST, north side, 125 ft west of First Av, 0.2x102.2; Lena Geis, as trustee, to Emil Steffens 1

82D ST, 349 East, 25x102; Lena Geis, individually and as trustee, to Emil Sheffens. 1

85TH ST, 523B East, 25x102.2; Maria Ruff to Charles Kuhn 19,000

107TH ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Heydecker to Hannah Meyers 1

124TH ST, north side, 125 ft east of First Av, 25x100.11; Yache Levinson to Marcusz Roth 1

132D ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Reginald H. Sayre and another to Frederick J. Balschun 2,000

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200; Simon Adler and others to Samuel Kapelanskey and another 36,000

Recorded Leases.

BOEHM, Solomon, to Ike Kind; 1,387 5th Av, store, 4 2-3 years ..... $1,020 to $1,080

DUFF, Michael, to William H. Kuhlken; 384 Greenwich St, basement, 3 years.. 2,200

FELLOWS, James, to Peter E. Koser; 409, 411, and 413 East 15th St, store, &c., and stables in rear, 5 years and extension 1,800

MEISTER, John G, to Bernhard Wieseldhier; 133 Essex St, 5 years 1,920

POLAND, George W. M. and another, to Katie Degnan; 513 West 125th St, store, &c., 5 years 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, William, to Ernest J. Gehben; 672 East 135th St, 3 years 8,000

BEGLEY, Alexander, to Peter Doelger; 666 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

BURR, William P., to Julia A. Lockwood and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and Academy St, 3 years 4,000

BALSCHUN, Frederick J., to Reginald H. and Mary H. Sayre; s s of 132d St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 4,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to City Real Estate Company; 125 and 127 West 128th St, 1 year 16,000

DUER, John B., to John Duer, trustee; 134 West 80th St, 5 years 3,100

DAVIS, William, and Thomas J. Davis; s s of 111th St, 280.2 ft e of 3d Av, demand $1,500

FARRELL, Eliza, to Martha Carpentier; e s of Bronx Terrace; Lot 1,174, map of Village of Wakefield, 1 year 250

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph D., to Jacob Pizer; 79 Norfolk St, 5 years 10,000

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Oren F. Browning; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of proposed 151st St, or Beck St, 1 month.. 1,000

KOSER, Peter E., to Conrad Stein; 409 East 15th St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

KUHN, Charles, and wife to Mar.a Ruff; 523B East 85th St, 5 years 2,500

KAPELANSKY, Samuel, and another to Simon Adler and another; n s of 138th St, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x200 to 139th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 65,500

KUHLKEN, William H., to Beadleston & Woerz; 364 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

KILGANNON, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 195 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 7,000

LIEBER, Nathan, to Rachel and Bessie Schweitzer; 59 Montgomery St and other property, 1 year 5,100

LESSE, Louis, to Sarah Lesse; n w corner of 105th St and 1st Av, 1 year 11,000

LANDSMANN, Solomon M. and Rosalie to East River Savings Institution; 232 Broome St, 1 year 12,500

MARX, Max, to J. Francis Pease and another, trustees; n s of 113th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 11,000

MARTIN, Elizabeth B. T. and William R. H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; s e corner of Columbus Av and 76th St, 5 years 200,000

MULLER, Henry, to Sara A. Lawrence and another; s s of 139th St, 206.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 15,000

MAACK, Frank W. G., and others, executors, &c., to William Langfeld; 155 East 104th St, 3 years 2,500

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Mary E. Gurgee; Lots 298, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, 322, 377, 401, 410, 416, 418, 448, 449, and south half of Lots 309, 335, 336, 337, and 326, map of Arden property, Westchester, 3 years 2,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Theodore A. Kelcher; s w corner of Anthony Av and Bush St, one-half year 1,550

OBERWARTH, Jenny, to Jennie W. Mapes; w s of Perry Av, 389.11 ft s of Old Road, 371.2x164.8 to Drive x97.2, 3 years 1,000

O'NEILL, Edward F., to John J. Fredricks; s s of 112th St, 143.11 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years 5,000

PIZER, Jacob, to Fanny Pizer; 79 Norfolk St, 5 years 28,000

ROSSMAN, Simon, Jr., to Henrietta E. Tisdale; 296 East 2d St, 3 years 20,000

RIEDINGER, Joseph L., to Jennie W. Mapes; w s of Myrtle or Vanderbilt Av, 138 ft n of 176th St, widened, 3 years.. 2,500

ROSSNEY, Mary, to James C. Courter; n s of 60th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5-12 parts, 3 years 2,500

ROCKWELL, Louise, to James McClenahan and others, trustees; n s of Monroe St, 99.9 ft e of Catharine St, 5 years. 23,000

RICHARD, John M., to Alfred A. Fraser; s s of 70th St, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 28,000

ROBERTS, Annie G., to James M. Anderson, trustee, &c.; n s of 137th St, 18 ft e of Cypress Av, 3 years 3,500

RUNDQUIST, Peter and Hannah, to Bowery Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 5 years 12,000

SCHWEGLER, William, to Winthrop A. Chanler, and others, executors, &c.; e s of 3d Av, 100 ft s of 166th St, 25x144.8 to Franklin Av, 3 years 7,500

SIEGEL, Abraham, and another to Jacob Korn; 50 Market St, 1 year 4,000

STEFFENS, Emil, to Therese H. Schramm; n s of 82d St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 20,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, and Isaac Grossman to Lavinia S. Tapscott; 50 Market St, 5 years 27,000

SCHAFRAN, Albert, to Herman Huber; s s of 102d St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 1,500

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to Charles F. Emery; 3d St, or White Plains Road, n e corner of 10th Av, William's Bridge, 1 year 770

TUCHMANN, Leon, to Sarah A. King; w s of Goerck St, 175 ft s of Houston St, 1 year 4,200

TAYLOR, Antoinette B., to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 126th St, 140 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 15,000

TAYLOR, George, to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 126th St, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 15,000

WALLACE, Winifred A. and James H., to Lucy B. Hutchison; 65 James St, 5 years 22,000

WEISS, Moritz and Elise, to Friederich Trautvetter; s s of 75th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to New York Security and Trust Company $25,000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees, two assignments ..... Nom.

DAVIS, Thomas L., to Joseph Davis ..... Nom.

LEE, Robert P., executor, &c., to Sara A. Lawrence and others ..... Nom.

WEEKES, Henry de F., to Philip M. Lydig 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DUANE ST, 82; William P. Youngs & Sons against Mrs. J. D. McLaughlin, owner; Consolidated Construction Company, contractors $1,189

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Marx & Jacobson against August Johnson, owner and contractor; Carl J. Lagesson, contractor 812

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100; John Madden against H. Cohen, owner and contractor 362

20TH ST, 308 East; Chael Stein against John Henshaw, owner; Ambrose A. Gavigan, contractor 77

44TH ST, 5 East, Bradley & Currier Company against Maria A. Martin and R. A. Canfield, owners; John H. Deeves & Brother, contractor 154

50TH ST, 501 to 507 West, (rear of;) John Farrell against the estate of R. A. Wallace, owner; George D. Terry, contractor. 94

50TH ST, 501 to 507 West, (rear of;) Michael O'Donnell against the estate of R. A. Wallace, owner; George D. Terry, contractor 44

82D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102.2; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Anselm Bruck, owner and contractor.... 850

87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; Kertscher & Co. against Norman & Farber, owners and contractors 1,461

98TH ST, 70 West; Harry Blumstein against Lewis Kaplan, as contractor... 24

107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Rose McQuade, owner and contractor 945

119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 30x100; Max J Katz against Laura E. Mander, owner and contractor 375

136TH ST, 860 and 862 East; Harry Blumstein against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; Azzoni & Copello, contractors 90

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

83D ST, 217 East; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf; with Margaret F. Thornton, (ten payments) $11,000

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Maximilian Morgenthau, with Meyer Beyer, (ten payments) 32,500

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

82D ST, 206 to 222 West; Antonio Gallo, as attorney, on Anselm Bruck to Walter E. McClatchey, (two orders) $235

Lis Pendens.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Morris St, 41.11x101.2x irregular; Anthony Av, w s, 41.11 ft s of Morris St, 75x100.11x75x101.2; Sarah J. Burby against James and Abby J. Kennedy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell, Elkus & McGuire.

18TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Frederick S. Myers against Samuel B. Lyster and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Ketteli.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24x100; John and Jeremiah Carew against Thomas Taylor, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

ELTON AV, e s, 48 ft s of new line of 159th St, 25x100; Watertown Paper Company against Peter Frank and another, (action to set aside mortgage, &c.;) Attorney, J. A. Arnold.

71ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Julia A. Harper against James E. Welsh and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 599.10 ft w of Trinity (Grove) Av, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company against Max Goldner and others, (two actions for foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, C. Unangst.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Haskill vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2—Corwin vs. Corwin.
3—People ex rel. Kane vs. Roosevelt.
4—Wolf vs. Hauck.
5—Caporale vs. Benedetto.
6—In re Lesher.
7—People ex rel. Boyd vs. Hertle.
8—People ex rel. Hampton vs. Hertle
9—People ex rel. Fadden vs. Hertle.
10—Lesher vs. Haas.
11—Rouse vs. Haas.
12—Olin vs. Arendt.
13—Wolz vs. Adams.
14—Walter vs. McAllister Co.
15—Ernst-Marx - Nathan Co. vs. Powell.
16—Costello vs. Costello.
17—Levy vs. Levy.
18—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
19—People ex rel. Beckner vs. McCartney.
20—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. City of New York.
21—In re Haida Lamp & China Co.
22—Hawes vs. Tamsen.
23—Traylor vs. Taylor.
24—Keohane vs. Board of Police.
25—People, &c., vs. Lupi.
26—Nat. Folding Box & Paper Co. vs. Lichtenstein.
27—Kretz vs. Schwappenhauser.
28—Worden vs. Clapp.
29—In re Ins. Co. of State of Penn.
30—Frerichs vs. Frerichs.
31—Stern vs. Ames.
32—Jacob vs. Young.
33—In re 157th St.
34—In re 187th St.
35—In re Katonah Av.
36—In re 167th St.
37—In re 155th St.
38—In re Rose St.
39—In re Franklin Av.
40—In re 188th St.
41—In re Bremer Av.
42—In re Coutts.
43—Jones vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
44—Gambichler vs. Gambichler.
45—In re McCabe Mfg. Co.
46—Bloomingdale vs. Loy.
47—Shapiro vs. Shidlovsky.
48—Wandell vs. Romeyn.
49—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
50—In re East 149th St.
51—People ex rel. Mahlstead Lumber & Coal Co. vs. Coler.
52—Birkbecht Investment Savings Loan Co. of America vs. Claus.
53—Walton vs. Walzer.
54—Lieposkar vs. Lieposkar.
55—Von Raitz vs. Taral.
56—In re 157th St. and Melrose Av.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Margaret Henderson.
George H. Towner.
Christian P. Keck.
James K. Holmes.
Peter Hagan.
Lucius R. Finch.
At 2 P. M.
John Conway.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned until Monday, Sept.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND

Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00, (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,), 12:40, (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Coney Island J. C. Races.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST. VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:10, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 midnight. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE, 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTAUK

Leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:45 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Hunters Point.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only; 2, 3, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAY.

Special Boat from East 23d and 96th Sts.

Leave 23d St. 9.00 A. M., 2.30 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15 and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 23d St. only; 10 a.m., 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 23d Sts.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, as constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and materials, and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offeror to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified drafts, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.
au6-1aw6wTh&s20.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Hotel Bristol

5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

THE LANGHAM, 5th Ave. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT PENN FERRIS et al. against RICHARD C. VOTH et al.

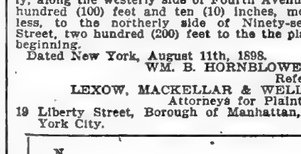
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of block, two hundred feet to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East 97th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76, with interest thereon from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $381.47, with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,143.10 and interest.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 9th, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attys. for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

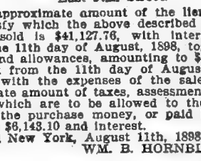
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $163.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

au15-2aw3wf&Th&S8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

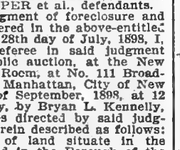
All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 86-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

THOMAS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w&s20.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co., to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.

T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.
au11-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the County and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.

PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.

JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Lena B. C. Evans, plaintiff, against MARGARET GRAHAM, George W. Graham, John B. Graham, and James Franklin Graham, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John Graham, deceased; Margaret Graham, Katharine K. C. Lyman, John Van Dolsen, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, "Mary" Washburn, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant William M. Washburn; Enrique M. Florez, as general guardian for Maria C. M. de Florez, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s8-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Katharine K. C. Lyman, plaintiff, against JOHN VAN DOLSEN, Margaret Graham, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, and "Mary" Washburn, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the said defendant William M. Washburn,) defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s8-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Farrier O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.
au18-1aw6w7h

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent,—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Fuhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Au11-1aw6wTh&s22

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898.

WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and in case of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au4-1aw6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898.

ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Miller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church, on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom is unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such supplemental account or supplemente thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
s8-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY RUZA BURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
Apr7-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons

STORM WRECKS IRON PIER.

Two Killed and Thirteen Injured in the New Wilson Line Structure.

ANOTHER WILL PROBABLY DIE

Many Workmen Thrown into the River and Some Thought to be Drowned —Lightning May Have Aided in Destruction.

The immense new iron pier in the course of construction by the city for the Wilson Line collapsed during the storm yesterday afternoon, killing two men and injuring thirteen others. The dead are:

PATTERSON, SAMUEL, forty years old, of 421 West Street; instantly killed. His head was crushed, and he was frightfully mangled.

LEONARD, JOHN, thirty-five years old, residence unknown; fractured skull; died in New York Hospital.

The Injured.

LILLY, GEORGE, thirty years old, of 720 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City; skull fractured; to St. Vincent's Hospital; will die.

ORLANDER, OSCAR, thirty-five years old, of 531 Grand Avenue, Jersey City; broken ribs and contusion of back; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MALONE, JOHN, thirty-two years old, of 357 Straight Street, Paterson, N. J.; contusion of back and internal injuries; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BROWN, JEREMIAH, thirty years old, of 1,289 Columbus Avenue; contusion of left leg; St. Vincent's Hospital.

EVESON, MARTIN, eighteen years old, of 90 Jefferson Street, Hoboken; severe wound of scalp; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BRIEBACH, ANDREW, fifty-nine years old, of 331 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken; compound fracture of right leg; St. Vincent's Hospital.

RUTHERFORD, GAVIN, sixty-two years old, of 437 West Thirty-fifth Street; contusion of back; St. Vincent's Hospital.

RAMSEY, GEORGE, thirty years old, of 420 East Twenty-sixth Street; contusion of back and right leg; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BOSTWICK, CHARLES, thirty-two years old, of 203 Third Street, Jersey City; fractured ribs and scalp wound; New York Hospital.

SWANSON, ALEXANDER, fifty-nine years, of 216 West Eighty-fourth Street; contusion of back; New York Hospital.

CONKLIN, GEORGE, residence unknown; contusion of back; went home.

LATHAM, WALTER, residence unknown; arms injured; went home.

COLLINS, JOHN, residence unknown; went home.

Freak of the Wind.

The ruined pier was one of the largest under construction in the city and was designed to be 800 feet long. The iron framework of 400 feet of it was completed and part of the roof had been put on. About 125 men were working on the structure when the storm was seen coming with frightful velocity from the south. It skirted the shore until just below the pier, when it took a turn inland and the full impact of the wind squarely struck the immense structure. At the same time there was a vivid flash of lightning and then the frightful crash of the falling beams mingled with the thunderclap.

The structure fell inward, and as each of the great beams struck against the other the mass went down, leaving but a heap of twisted and broken ironwork under which the injured men were imprisoned. When the storm was about upon them many of the men rushed down the dock and huddled for safety in the timekeeper's shanty, while with the first rush of the wind and swaying of the beams some fifty men jumped forty feet into the river below. Seven of these were picked up by a passing tugboat and landed further down the river. Others managed to get on the floating rafts alongside of the pier, where they cowered, expecting every minute to have the mass of ironwork precipitated upon them. Still others swam around in the river, keepink as far away as possible from the wrecked structure and risking drowning rather than being struck by the flying timbers and ironwork.

Andrew Brazee of 543 Jefferson Place, Union Hill, N. J., foreman on the work for the contractors, R. P. & J. H. Staats, was near the shore end of the pier when the collapse came. He rushed into the street and turned in an alarm of fire, while Policeman Hamilton of the Charles Street Station sent in a hurry call for ambulances.

Firemen and Ambulances on Hand.

The firemen arrived almost immediately and started the work of rescue. The shrieks and groans of the injured could be heard above the whistling storm, and the report flew from lip to lip that hundreds of men were lying out there crushed to death under the heavy girders. The wind still blew with fearful velocity, and men who had escaped from the wreck lay about the ground, holding to planks to save themselves from being blown away. The firemen had hard work to press these men into service, the danger from falling beams being by no means lessened. As the injured men were brought out, they were hurried into the ambulances and quickly driven to the hospitals.

The crash of the falling pier was heard for blocks, and in a few minutes, despite the drenching rain, hundreds of men and women crowded into the inclosure between the fence and the bulkhead, weeping and calling for friends and relatives. The reserves from the Charles Street Station, under Police Capt. Moynihan, drove the crowd back beyond the gates, many of them having been in imminent danger of being blown into the river or of being trampled down in their frenzy. Time and again they came in a solid mass against the policemen, insisting that they be allowed to go on the dock and look for their friends. Later, reserves from the West Twentieth and West Thirty-seventh Street Stations reinforced those at the gates, and the crowd was held in check.

As each ambulance appeared hundreds of weeping women rushed after it, crying out the names of their relatives and friends, and later the hospitals were crowded with anxious inquirers.

As soon as the wind had subsided somewhat, and the men on the rafts and in the river had crawled back over the bulkheads, Foreman Brazee called on the men to report to the timekeeper. It took a long time to check off the men from the timekeeper's sheet, and at first a number were set down as missing. Later as more men arrived the timekeeper reported that all the workmen were accounted for. There are some of the employes, however, who insist that some of the men who jumped into the river were drowned, but no verification of the report could be obtained.

It is accounted as marvelous that no greater loss of life occurred, and that there were not more of the 125 workmen injured. This is explained by the fact that the structure fell inward, and the iron girders and beams did not fall solidly together, but allowed spaces large enough into which men fell and crawled and escaped injury. Many of them came out from under the débris unscathed.

It seemed incredible that an open iron structure presenting so little resistance to the wind could be thus completely destroyed, but there were some of the workmen who accounted for it by stating that the structure had been insecurely fastened, and that the wrecking of it under the circumstances was not remarkable. Others, however, claim that the ironwork was securely riveted in every possible place. It is also claimed that the structure was struck by lightning at the same instant that the wind struck it, and that the bolt had quite as much to do with wrecking the pier as the wind.

The Foreman's Statement.

Foreman Brazee, who was arrested by Detective Pierson as soon as he came back after turning in the alarm, was seen in the Charles Street Station last night.

"I have been foreman for Staats for five years," he said, "and I never superintended a job that was more thoroughly done than this one. The collapse came without warning. I never saw anything so sudden. It all seemed to go at once. I do not know whether the wind or lightning was the principal cause, but six of my men told me that they distinctly saw a bolt of lightning strike the structure about in the middle and then it went over. That the cyclone struck it squarely or that the pier was right in its path is shown by the fact that the almost completed pier, No. 48, and the open structure above, Pier No. 54, were unharmed, while the first one presented a much greater resistance on account of being inclosed, and the other one, although open, was nearly as large."

A Workman's Statement.

Thomas B. Clark of Chester, Penn., a rivet-heater, was at work on the end of the pier. He said just as the wind came down upon him and the structure seemed to sway, he jumped as far out as possible and into the river. Fully twenty men followed him.

"When I came up," said Clark, "I heard the crash, but could not see the pier on account of the flying dust and darkness. The whole thing must have come down in the few seconds I was under water, judging from the crash. The iron work was thoroughly riveted, and I don't think it could have been made stronger."

Another of the employes, who said he might lose his job if he gave his name, said the work was not properly braced, and that loose bolts held a great part of the structure together. He said that an investigation would bring this state of affairs to light.

Charles Gowdey, a boy, living at 353 West Eleventh Street, was bathing near the pier and had placed his clothes on one of the stone pillars. He plunged just as the wind struck the pier, and when he came up he crawled under the lee of the pillars for safety. His clothes were blown away and he ran nude to his home, a block away, in the darkness. He says he saw the lightning strike the pier just in the middle.

In spite of the statement that all the missing men had been accounted for, work on the ruins was continued during the night by a large force of men with gasoline lamps. Up to a late hour no more bodies had been found.

Coroner Bausch arrived at the station during the evening and took charge of the case. Late he accepted bail for Foreman Brazee, who was released.

R. P. Staats, one of the builders of the pier, was found at his home, 149 West Eighty-fifth Street, last night. He was much distressed by the accident, and completely exhausted by his exertions during the afternoon. He said he could not give any explanation of the cause of the accident, and declined to make a statement in regard to it until an investigation has been made. The Messrs. Staats are also the contractors on the other piers now in the course of erection.

HAILSTORM IN MISSOURI.

Farms in the Northwest Part of the State Suffer Severely.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 7.—Reports received here indicate that the hailstorm that swept over Northwest Missouri was the most remarkable and violent that has occurred in many years. Trees stripped of their fruit, cornstalks barren of their leaves and ears when not cut down themselves, dead calves, pigs, chickens, and birds, battered barns, houses and store buildings with their window-lights broken and their roofs crushed in, mark its pathway.

The hailstones were the largest that have ever fallen in this district. It is said that the loss will be $500,000.

STORM DESTROYS THREE LIVES.

Terrific Cyclone Sweeps Over Springfield Township in Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA, Penn., Sept. 7.—A terrific cyclone swept over Springfield Township, in the northern part of this county, late last night, killing three men, six horses, fourteen cows, and destroying a number of barns and outbuildings. The details of the storm are hard to get on account of the crippled condition of the telegraph and telephone wires.

The men whose lives were lost were William Brace of Springfield Centre, who was killed by the falling timbers of his own barn when it was struck by lightning, and C. M. Comfort and Frederick A. Voorheis of Mansfield, who were touring the country with an advertising wagon and sought shelter in the barn of Schuyler Gates, near Springfield Centre. This building was blown down by the storm.

Cool Wave in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 7.—The hot season, the like of which the State never before has experienced, has been succeeded by a cool wave with a north wind, which makes overcoats and Winter wraps a necessity. The fall of temperature is due to heavy hail storms which have occurred in the northern part of the State during the week.

YANKEE CREW'S GRIEVANCES.

Naval Militiamen Delighted that Lieut. Cutler's Conduct Is to be Investigated.

The members of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia, that manned the cruiser Yankee, will have a chance to tell their grievances to the naval authorities soon. Many of them declare that, while on the Yankee, they were subjected to insults and unfair treatment by Lieut. Hubbard, the executive officer, and by Lieut. Cutler, the navigator. Commander Willard H. Brownson, who had command of the vessel, says that the stories told by the men are absurd and that he has asked the department for an investigation. He declares that the two Lieutenants treated the men well and that the stories told by the men are injurious to the two officers.

Very few of the militiamen are in town now. As soon as they were dismissed on the New Hampshire last Friday, nearly all left to have a rest in the country with their friends. A few were seen on the New Hampshire yesterday. They were delighted to hear that there was to be an investigation, and they declared that all the men would tell their stories whenever asked.

They said that when they shipped they did not expect that they were going to have a picnic, but that they did object to the way they were treated by the two officers and to the nasty remarks that they were compelled to hear in silence. "If," said one militiaman yesterday, "we had resented any of these remarks, we would have been punished, and we managed to control our feelings until we were mustered out." He said that Lieut. Cutler's bad treatment of the men began as soon as they were put on board the Yankee. Bugler Weikert is rather a large man. He is smaller now than when he shipped. Soon after the men went on board the cruiser, Lieut. Cutler, the men assert, turned to Bugler Weikert and said: "Now, you pot-bellied bugler, call up these dude heroes, and we will see what we will do with them."

A militiaman, who for the present prefers to be nameless because he has not yet got his discharge papers, said yesterday: "Lieut. Cutler insulted us whenever he could from the time we went on board until we left the ship at Philadelphia. He had a mean, sneering way of saying things, and it was the way he said things as much as the words he used that hurt. A signalman one day sighted a steamer, and, going up to Lieut. Cutler, reported, 'Steamer on the port bow.' 'You're getting smart, young man,' replied the Lieutenant. 'Why, I saw that vessel two hours ago.' Such a statement was false, and the way the remark was made was exceedingly annoying. On the day we left the ship at Philadelphia cheers were given for Commander Brownson and for Lieut. Hubbard, but not one for Lieut. Cutler. The men were forming for the march to the station, and Lieut. Duncan sent one of the men on the upper deck to find the messengers. Lieut. Cutler met this man and asked him what he was doing there. The man replied that he had been sent by Lieut. Duncan.

'I get out of here,' shouted the Lieutenant. The man went because he was still in the service, and did not wish to have any trouble with any officer."

Quartermaster Zerega came in contact with Lieut. Cutler more than any other man on the ship, and, according to his statement, he had anything but a pleasant time. "While a man was at the wheel," said Zerega, "Lieut. Cutler would curse him if the ship was an eighth off her course, and this was when it was blowing hard and quite a sea running. Cutler would stand on the bridge and talk about the lubberly militiamen and take particular care that I should come in for a great part of his abuse."

The men have not yet received their discharge from service. The papers were expected yesterday, but they did not arrive at the New Hampshire. As soon as the men have their papers, they say they will talk frankly of all that happened on the Yankee while they were on board.

OCEANIC TOWED INTO HALIFAX.

Steamer Meets with an Accident to Her High-Pressure Cylinder.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 7.—The steamer British Queen arrived this morning with the Oceanic in tow. The former is from Liverpool, bound to New York. The Oceanic, which is from Sunderland, in ballast for Hampton Roads, was picked up by the British Queen 350 miles from Halifax with her high pressure cylinder defective. The bottom was broken out of the cylinder rod and the piston was broken and the crosshead of the connecting rod gone. No agreement has been reached as to salvage. The accident occurred last Saturday morning, when two weeks out from Sunderland.

Steamship Strathleven Disabled.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 7.—The British steamer Strathleven, Capt. Moar, from Dunkirk, via Fowey, for New York, fourteen days out, with a general cargo, was towed here to-day by the British steamer Delano, Capt. James, from Sunderland for Baltimore, with tail shaft broken and stern tube leaking. The accident occurred last Monday night about 245 miles off this port. Owing to the high seas the ship almost went to the bottom. The boats were launched and everything was made ready to abandon her.

FORTY NURSES FOR PONCE

They Will Sail To-day or To-morrow on the San Antonio.

FOR THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The Vessel Will Also Carry Supplies Originally Intended for Havana—Miss Barton to Return to Cuba.

The following cablegram was received yesterday at the Cuban Relief headquarters from Red Cross Agent Barnes at Ponce, Puerto Rico:

All goods mentioned in your cablegram are needed. I have visited and supplied all divisions of the army and have furnished provisions to three shiploads of sick men. I need forty nurses and ambulances here at Ponce hospital.

After conferences participated in by the representatives of several Red Cross committees, it was given out at Cuban Relief Headquarters that the San Antonio would leave to-day or to-morrow for Puerto Rico with the forty nurses asked for. Miss Rutly's party of thirty nurses, which came back from Puerto Rico several weeks ago, will probably return thither. Miss Rutly will very likely go in charge of the party. Three ambulances and six mules will be shipped.

The San Antonio was loaded last week with 300 tons of supplies for Havana, but has been held under instructions from Miss Barton, who cabled that she was unable to land supplies in Havana. The San Antonio will discharge part of this cargo at Puerto Rico. When the vessel reaches Puerto Rico the committee here will be informed, and further instructions will be sent thither. It is hoped that by that time the misunderstanding between the Spanish and American authorities at Havana will have been adjusted, so that the San Antonio may proceed to Havana. The orders issued by President McKinley and published yesterday, in regard to duties on supplies in Cuba, have already ended the controversy, in the opinion of a member of the Red Cross Executive Committee, and no further trouble is expected in landing supplies in Havana.

Miss Barton will leave Tampa for Washington to-day, and in a few days, it is expected, the 2,000 tons of supplies now on the Clinton and the Nacomis will be shipped back to Florida. Some of Miss Barton's Red Cross friends will endeavor to prevail upon her not to return to Cuba. It was said at Cuban Relief Headquarters, however, that she will return.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Will Care for Sick Soldiers in Salvation Army Barracks.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army yesterday offered the Women's National War Relief Association the use of a building now occupied as a barracks by the Salvation Army. The offer was accompanied by the statement that forty sick men could be accommodated, and that on twenty-four hours' notice the building could be arranged to accommodate eighty men. The offer was accepted.

Several beds in St. John's Hospital at Yonkers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the association through W. F. Cochrane. Five patients and several male nurses were sent there.

Seventy-five dollars have been contributed to the association through the Commercial Club for the purchase of milk and ice cream, to be sent to Fort Wadsworth.

MONEY FOR RED CROSS WORK.

The Work of the Auxiliaries Prospers —Supplies Sent to Hospitals.

The Red Cross Supply Committee met yesterday morning at 552 Broadway. It was announced that the Ambulance Auxiliary had turned over to President Wardwell $5,000, and to the Long Island City Emergency Hospital $5,000. Mrs. Cowdin of the Nurse Maintenance Auxiliary reported the collection of $89,000 to date, and that 293 nurses are being maintained in the various hospitals.

Supplies were yesterday sent to the temporary hospital at Pelham Manor, where a number of the Eighth Regiment men are confined; to the Long Island City branch; to the Naval Hospital; to Capt. Spicer of the United States Marines, at Portsmouth, N. H., and to Mrs. R. S. Bowne, at Easthampton, L. I. Mrs. Bowne has offered to take care of twenty-five men, and supplies were sent to her to be used in making ready for the arrival of the patients.

Red Cross Contributions.

Frederick D. Tappen, 320 Broadway, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, reports the following contributions received Sept. 6 and 7:

George Gudewell, $560; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 55, Holdrege, Neb., $75; William Halls, Jr., $100; Miss Ruth Auchincloss Child, $5; Summer Mission, West Part, New London, N. H., $16.33; Mrs. "A. T. W.," $20; Mrs. "A. D.," $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 15, Dugue, L. L., $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 70, London, Ohio, $15; Frederick E. Hyde, M. D., $250; Mrs. Mary E. Read, $5; Miss Margaret D. H. Sibley, $25; Frederick H. Jackson, $25; H. Wolff's employes, $30; Miss S. E. Whitley, Chairman, Emporia, Kan., $35; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 9, Hartford, Conn., $250; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 44, Glen Cove, L. I., $150; Brown, Curtis & Jackson Company, collection at Susquehanna, Penn., $18.70; John Hutchinson & Sons and employes, $18.52; New York Herald contributions, $215.80; Dr. E. A. Bogue, $50; Hazleton Red Cross Auxiliary, $125; Henry R. Wood, $50; collection at Methodist Episcopal Church, East Lynn., Ill., $3.42; William S. Day, $10; Alan Keane, $10; Miss M. B. Willard, $2; Frederick Goldsmith, $3.60; Anonymous Visitor at Camp Wikoff, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 41, New Canaan, Conn., $100; William H. Draper, M. D., $100; Fayweather & Ladew, $100; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 12, Flatbush, L. I., $45; proceeds of entertainment at United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., $25.25; Master Alan U. Stein, $10; officer of a Michigan regiment, Montauk, L. I., $10; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. Mary A. Murray, $100; collection in A. Water Street mission, $17.65; one-half proceeds of concert and ball, Arverne, L. I., $500; Mrs. John James Kane, $100; Jonathan Dwight, $100; New York Life Insurance Company, $5,000; Equitable Life Insurance Company, $5,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $5,000; Mrs. John T. Graham, Mount Washington, Md., $5; Mrs. E. M. J., $3; De Witt Seligman, $10; G. B. Mead, Jr., $25; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 78, Dublin, N. H., $50; the Rev. Charles Lewis Biggs, $5; W. L. Hall, Jr., Red Cross Auxiliary No. 76, Walden, N. Y., $55; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 80, New Brunswick, N. J., $50; proceeds of lawn fete given by the Misses Avis M. Hull and Lillie M. Gould, Mount Vernon, N. Y., $18; proceeds of open air entertainment given at Round Springs-on-Hudson, N. Y., $250; Mrs. E. P. Sexton, $5; interest, $263.60; employes of Carl Upman Cigar Manufactory, $18.

New Soldiers' Comfort Station.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee, appointed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, opened a relief station yesterday in the Jersey Central Railroad Station in Jersey City. Miss Jones of the New York headquarters is in charge. She had a supply of milk, sandwiches, and coffee, and is authorized to call for medicines and other necessaries for sick soldiers. Several soldiers received her ministrations. A station will probably be established at the Erie Station to-day or to-morrow.

BROWN UNIVERSITY'S PRESIDENT

Dr. Andrews's Resignation Accepted —B. F. Clark Acting President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—The corporation of Brown University met to-day, accepted the resignation of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews as President, passed resolutions expressing appreciation of his services, elected a committee of six to choose his successor, and elected Benjamin F. Clark, A. M., Acting President.

President Andrews called the meeting to order, made a few remarks closing his connection with the university, and departed. His resignation was then presented.

A committee consisting of Dr. Alvah Hovey of Newton, Col. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence, Dr. George E. Horr of Boston, Colgate Hoyt of New York, William Vail Kellen of Boston, and Cornelius I. Sweetland of Providence was chosen to select a successor to Dr. Andrews.

Albert Knight Potter was elected Associate Professor of English, to take the place of Prof. Manly, who has resigned, and Joseph Nickerson, A. M., was elected Associate Professor of Musical History.

Resolutions were then passed expressing the good wishes of the corporation for President Andrews in his new duties.

Large Spot on the Sun.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of the Smith Observatory, reports observations of a great solar disturbance now approaching the sun's meridian. The main spot is double, with a large penumbra, 80,000 miles in diameter, and with a trail of small spots of greater extent. Dr. Brooks says the spot can be seen with the naked eye, through a smoked glass.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES.

The English Colonial Secretary Comes on a Vacation—Talks on International Questions.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the British Colonies, and Birmingham's representative in Parliament, arrived here yesterday evening on the Majestic. He was accompanied by his wife and Miss Chamberlain. They left later on for Massachusetts, where they will visit the parents of Mrs. Chamberlain, who was Miss Endicott.

Mr. Chamberlain said his health was fairly good and he expected that a rest and short vacation in the United States would do him a great deal of good. He will return home in the Fall. His visit to this country, the distinguished Englishman said, has no political significance, notwithstanding the fact that the Joint High Commission is at present holding its sessions in Canada, and that Ambassador Hay has been recalled to assume the portfolio of Secretary of State.

Secretary Chamberlain at first said that he did not care to discuss international matters, and remarked that his speech at Birmingham was about all he cared to say regarding the suggested alliance between the United States and Great Britain. While assembling his luggage Mr. Chamberlain was induced, however, to answer a few questions relating to matters of interest to the American people.

"What do you think of the Czar's peace proposal?" he was asked.

"I believe it was made in good faith, but of course I cannot say whether it will be adopted or not. The conditions have yet to be learned, and they will not be known until the conference meets and the plan of the general disarmament has been thoroughly discussed. We all want peace, and are sure that the Czar made the proposal in the best of faith. It would be a grand thing to abolish large standing armies, but unless all the European and Continental countries consent to the plan it will fall through at this time. A few years hence the scheme may be feasible."

Asked as to the British victory at Khartoum, he said:

"Gen. Gordon's death has been avenged and the power of the Mahdi has been destroyed. This victory will open up the Soudan and all the countries of the world will benefit by the victory achieved by British arms. The White and the Blue Nile will soon be open to commerce."

"How about the Anglo-German agreement? Does it embrace an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities? It has been said that for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population."

"All that I can say on the subject is that there is an understanding between the two countries, but I cannot tell you the details. I know of only two alliances existing at present. One is the Dual alliance and the other is the Triple alliance. The commercial interests of the United States and Great Britain in the Far East being similar there is no telling whether the two Governments will act together diplomatically, where the common interests are concerned. It is most likely that they will."

"It is reported that an Anglo-Russian understanding is practically complete; that Great Britain recognizes Russia in Manchuria, Russia undertaking to satisfy Great Britain in Chinese railway matters and to respect England's sphere in the Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang?"

"Such an understaking is news to me. There were no negotiations of that kind in progress when I left England. I am not in a position to deny the report, because I cannot tell what has happened while on the sea."

"The Daily Leader of Newcastle in an apparently inspired article some time since, asserted that Great Britain checkmated Continental schemes against the United States soon after the war with Spain, by threatening to join forces with the United States."

"England's friendship for the United States during the conflict with Spain is known to the world," answered the Secretary. "The British Government and the people of Great Britain, while observing a strict neutrality, clearly showed which country they favored in the fight."

"Are the English people, notwithsanding the German and reported Russian agreements, still friendly to the United States?"

"Yes, and more strongly so. Long promised reforms have been granted to Ireland and the people are happy. They all favor an alliance with this country."

OREGON'S BUILDER IN TOWN.

Irving M. Scott of San Francisco Returns from St. Petersburg—Russia Interested in Our Ships.

Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Iron Works, at which the Oregon was built, arrived from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, and went to the Holland House.

Mr. Scott said he went to Russia to further American interests on the eastern coast of Siberia, and incidentally to crack up the performances of American-built ships of war.

"Russia," he continued, "is undergoing a marvelous industrial development in every direction. Railroads are being built and manufacturing is advancing rapidly.

"A great field for American industry is opening, particularly on the Pacific coast near the terminals of the new railway. Merchant vessels are in demand, and iron and steel will be needed, and it was to get our share of this trade more than anything else that I went abroad. My visit will, I think, result in our getting contracts for some of the new warships to be constructed for the Russian Government.

"Our naval victory at Santiago was an eye-opener to all Europe. There had been a great deal of skepticism before the war about our navy, and the experts were inclined to consider our shipbuilding in the experimental stage. The cruise of the Oregon was an object lesson to all the world in what a battleship can do, and now every one recognizes that our warships are of the best. No such performance had been dreamed of abroad and the prestige of our navy rose to the highest point. There was a keen interest taken in everything we did, going even to details. The destruction of the torpedo boats was the cause of a revision of all foreign naval programmes. The battleship was elevated to the place and importance it deserves and much doubt was thrown on the utility of torpedo boats. In consequence all the powers have curtailed their outlay for these craft and are going more for heavily armed and armored vessels.

"Prince Michael Hilkoff, who was in this country a year or so ago, has taken a deeper interest in things American than almost any one else in Russia. I know him well. When I was in Russia he was superintending the construction of a branch road to Archangel."

Mr. Scott will spend a week or ten days in the city. During his stay he will visit his masterpiece, the Oregon, at the navy yard.

YACHT EMBLA SCUTTLED.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The steam yacht Embla, owned by John T. Williams of New York, lies in twelve feet of water off the west side of Shippan Point, as the result of being scuttled to extinguish a fire, and Henry Storey and Fred Morrison, cooks, who were below at the time, are very seriously burned, and the physicians at the hospital think the chances are against their recovery. It is thought the fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline that was being used in cleaning the vessel. The members of the crew, who numbered sixteen, lost all their effects, and Capt. E. Torrey also lost a considerable sum of money. The loss is estimated at about $25,000.

For the past two years John T. Williams's private signal has floated from the truck of the Embla, and her hailing port was Stamford. Mr. Williams is a member of the New York, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, and Stamford Yacht Clubs, and the yacht was one of the best known in these waters. She was of composite construction, with a single screw, and was designed by Charles L. Seabury in 1893 and launched in July of that year from his works at Nyack. She was launched at midnight, and was the first large steamer launched on the Hudson River at that unusual hour.

The Embla's principal dimensions were: Length over all, 163 feet; length on the water line, 135 feet 6 inches; beam, 19 feet 9 inches; draught, 8 feet 6 inches. She was equipped with a powerful triple expansion engine, and during 1893 and 1894 was acknowledged to be the most speedy craft in these waters. She was built for John H. Hanan, the well known yachtsman, from whom Mr. Williams purchased her two years ago. Mr. Hanan changing his flag to the big auxiliary Sagamore, which is now the flagship of the New York Yacht Club. During the series of international races between the Defender and the Valkyrie III. the Embla was used as one of the patrol fleet and attracted a great deal of attention, owing to her rakish appearance and great speed.



Going to send your boy away to school, are you?

Very good; send us his trunk and we'll fill it up with clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings—subject to your approval.

Or, send us the boy and we'll supply the trunk as well.

Or, if you're in town at an hotel and can't spare the time, we'll send to you.

Which shall it be?

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MR. STRANAHAN'S FUNERAL

Many Prominent Citizens Attend the Services at the Church of the Pilgrims.

REV. DR. STORRS'S EULOGY

He Reviews the Life of Brooklyn's "First Citizen," Recounting His Great Work for the City.

The funeral of J. S. T. Stranahan was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs officiating. Private services were held at the house, 269 Union Street, an hour before. Only a few people were present at the private services, including members of the family and friends, and the pall bearers. The latter were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Alexander E. Orr, Andrew H. Green, St. Clair McKelway, E. H. R. Lyman, A. M. White, S. V. White, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, George H. Seward, William Berri, Superintendent C. C. Martin of the Brooklyn Bridge, Russell Sage, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, President David H. Cochran of the Polytechnic Institute, Thomas S. Moore, Alanson Trask, and Park Commissioner George V. Brower.

The church was well filled long before the hour for the service to commence. Well toward the front of the church were a number of well-known men, including ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Silas B. Dutcher, Eugene G. Blackford, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Supreme Court Justice Jesse Johnson, and ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney. Dr. Storrs's eulogy was, in part, as follows:

"A long, honored, beneficent life, attended by many signal prosperities, continuing through a season of prolonged weakness, closed suddenly amid familiar scenes in a sacred and solemn group—that is the record of him whose form lies before us in the silent majesty of death. That he has been for many years a man of power and rare distinction has been recognized at once by all who have met him. His stately figure in the days of his maturity, his fine, strong Roman features, the expression of sagacious and benignant command which characterized the face—all gave the immediate impression of a master among men.

"It was especially noticeable in him that his spirit naturally matched itself against the greater objects of effort, and instead of being daunted or overweighted by the magnitude of proposals, he was simply animated and assisted by it. Not contented to erect a pier or a warehouse, however stately, he would establish at enormous cost a great system of docks, two miles in extent, with a mile of warehouses standing upon them—a system built for assured permanence, a system soon famous in the world. Sinking money in this work for more than a generation without the smallest pecuniary return, with unfaltering perseverance, he carried it to its superb consummation. In some respects it was probably the great work of his life.

"But it was one of several. Not content to occupy himself with a garden or a series of gardens, though large and lovely as his own, he rose to the conception of a great public park, with a boulevard to the ocean, and with others connected with it, and by twenty-two years of quiet attention and unflagging persistence he turned the stony or sandy wastes into the alluring pleasure ground of vast and needy city populations. More, certainly, by far, than to any other, the city owes to him the inestimable possession of Prospect Park, the incomparable emerald on its brow, and his statue at the entrance to it, erected in his lifetime by multitudinous contributions, only fitly signalizes the universal sense of obligation and homage to his far-seeing mind and indefatigable will.

"Not caring specially to bridge a street or a canal, he wrought year after year, with the utmost devotion of all his strength, to fling yonder bridge across the great arm of the sea and to leave it, in its finished beauty and undecaying strength, a wonder of the modern world. He was sometimes called the great meddler, but difficulties which others had found insurmountable vanished before him, and when Legislatures and Councils did for him what for others they had utterly refused. But his was always the attractive and dominating magnetism of high considerations, of truth, honor and public welfare, perspicuously, persuasively, and energetically presented. He was familiar with no subterfuges. He never bribed anybody, as he was certainly himself never approached with bribes."

The funeral procession to the cemetery went through the park, whose creation was one of Mr. Stranahan's greatest public works. Park Commissioner Brower had given his consent to this, and it was the first time since Mr. Stranahan brought the park into being that any citizen had been so honored. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Murray and Spencer Sentenced.

John Murray and George Spencer, charged with carrying burglars' tools, were sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary yesterday morning by Judge Newburger, in the Court of Special Sessions. These men were arrested in July, in the company of Thomas Reilly and "Big Bill" Mason, both of whom are known to the police as dangerous criminals. Mason was sent to Philadelphia on a charge of murder, and Reilly to prison for one year.

Amity Bible Workers' School.

The Amity Bible Workers' School, an evening school for instruction in collegiate and theological studies, founded in 1871 by Dr. George G. Samson, D. D., has issued a circular containing the announcement for 1898-9. The school will open on Monday next, Sept. 12, with two new members added to its faculty. It is conducted in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Married His Stepdaughter.

Miss Madeline E. Dinckney of Sing Sing and Joseph R. Swain, Superintendent of the Sing Sing Electric Light Works, were married yesterday at the residence of the Rev. W. N. Searles, 327 West Thirtieth Street. Only relatives attended the ceremony. The bride is a step-daughter of her husband. Some years ago Mr. Swain married his second wife's mother and she died. She left a son and several daughters.

Dr. Breck Returns to Berlin.

Dr. Edward Breck of the Berlin Embassy has returned to that city from Spain, where he spent six weeks as a secret agent.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Rhetoric of Decoration.

The rhetoric of house decoration is the art of expressing thought or feeling—in short, of expressing one's self—by one's surroundings.

Returning after an absence, you see the defects more clearly than before; you feel your home does not express your best thought, but do not know how to improve it.

We can help you—Is the hall dark and uninviting? It may be transformed into a room expressing hospitality and cordiality. Is there some glaring fault in the lighting, or some architectural error? Whatever the fault, we can suggest the best remedy, and can change your house into a most charming and completely satisfying home.

Come to decorative studio for suggestions and designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

MR. VAN WYCK'S TEXAN COUSIN.

The Mayor Receives Three Rough Riders and Identifies a Kinsman from San Antonio.

Mayor Van Wyck received an unexpected call from a Texan relative yesterday. He was at work at his desk when the man at the door announced that three of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders were outside and would like to pay their respects.

"Show them in," said the Mayor.

The doorkeeper went out and returned a moment later with three strapping young fellows wearing the uniform of their regiment. They introduced themselves as Lewis Maverick of San Antonio, Texas; Arthur W. Perry of Phoenix, Arizona, and Samuel Rhoads of Tonto Basin, Arizona.

"We happened to be walking through the park out here," explained the Texas young man, "and one of us suggested that we drop in and call on you."

"Well, I'm glad you did," said the Mayor. "I'm glad to see you. Did I understand you to say your name was Maverick?"

The young man bowed.

"Son of William Maverick?"

"That's right," said Mr. Maverick.

"Well, well," exclaimed the Mayor, "You're a cousin of mine."

Mr. Maverick and Mr. Van Wyck shook hands a second time, and the Mayor said: "Be sure and remember me to the rest of the cousins." After a few minutes' talk the Rough Riders continued on their way.

Mr. Maverick is a second cousin of the Mayor. The Mayor's mother, Lydia Anderson Maverick Van Wyck, was a sister of Samuel Maverick, the young soldier's grandfather. The young man's father was the first ranchman in Texas to turn his cattle out on the ranges without branding them. The name Maverick was before long applied to all range cattle in the West, found without brands. The Mayor knew his relative was in Col. Roosevelt's command, but he had never before met him.

DYNAMITE'S DESTRUCTIVE BLAST

Fragments of Rock Injure Two Persons and Wreck Windows.

A dynamite blast fired at noon yesterday at Cauldwell Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street caused great excitement and some damage in the neighborhood. Fragments of rock flew in all directions, and several persons had narrow escapes. Two large pieces went through the windows of the drugstore of A. Remsen, at 843 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, striking Mr. Remsen and a customer. Neither was seriously hurt. Another fragment struck the cashier's desk, crushing it. A piece of rock weighing fifty pounds was imbedded in front of the grocery store of William Kuehnal, at 845 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Some windows and cornices on the residence of Philip Lutter, at 873 Cauldwell Avenue, were broken by flying fragments, and windows were broken in the house of Paul C. Decker, at 875 Cauldwell Avenue.

An examination showed that the blast was properly covered, but that the charge was probably too heavy. The contractor is L. Lubker. His foreman disappeared immediately after the explosion.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; continued low temperature; winds southwest to south.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,184. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

Page 1.

The Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, reached the city from Chickamauga yesterday, and was royally welcomed. The men say they have suffered terrible hardships. Over sixty of them went to hospitals.

Page 2.

Sidney Johnson, of the Two Hundred and Third New York died of typhoid yesterday at Camp Black. The surgeons believe the danger of infection is past.

Gen. Shafter came from Montauk yesterday and left last night for Washington via Camp Meade, where he will confer with Secretary Alger. He showed little disposition to talk, and his arrival evoked no demonstration.

Wednesday in the surf at Camp Wikoff, was recovered yesterday, with that of Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, First Cavalry. Gen. Wheeler and his three daughters will accompany the body to their Southern home.

Eighty leading literary and professional men dined last night at the St. Denis Hotel in honor of the seventieth anniversary of Count Leo Tolstoi's birth. They cabled him congratulations. Gen. Woodford, Israel Zangwill, Joseph Jefferson, and others spoke.

Page 3.

Four hundred and ninety Illinois Naval Militiamen left Jersey City yesterday for home. They had served in Cuban waters.

The restrictions imposed by this Government as a result of the war which interfered with the free passage of vessels between Spain and her possessions and the United States have been removed by order of President McKinley.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock brought another load consisting of 182 sick men to New York and Brooklyn hospitals. Owing to some one's blunder, the sick were compelled to wait an hour at a Brooklyn dock while ambulances were summoned from the hospitals.

Capt. Taylor of the American ship Iroquois, 131 days out from Horolulu, learned the big events of the war in midocean. He spoke two ships, one a British steamer, whose Captain obligingly swung a bulletin board over the ship's side and traced the news in big letters.

President Baldwin issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the Long Island Railroad Company had received no proper notice from the Quartermaster's Department for the movement of the First Illinois from Camp Wikoff. He says the railroad is in no wise to blame for the delay.

The First Illinois, thirty-two hours late from Camp Wikoff, left Jersey City yesterday afternoon for Chicago. Col. Turner was emphatic in his condemnation of the railway authorities and others who, he says, bungled orders. He held the delay and night journey to Long Island City responsible for the swelling of his sick list from 246 to 400.

Page 4.

It is the common belief among general passenger agents that rate cutting between New York and Chicago and St. Paul will cease Sept. 25.

The case of a young Scotchwoman, who has just arrived on this side of the ocean, is puzzling the Immigration officials. She came here to be married to a young colored man of Philadelphia.

Gen. Polavieja, who has just issued a manifesto, is understood to be recruiting a strong party of discontented Liberals and others in Spain with the object of "restoring the military preponderance of the Government." His programme has met with the warm approval of the great newspapers, and the new party is assuming the greatest importance. The general conviction is that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed the Sagasta Cabinet will resign and be replaced by either a Silvela or a Polavieja Ministry. The Spanish Cabinet will take the most stringent measures to prevent the publication of the proceedings of the Cortes and to provide for the censorship of telegraphic dispatches.

Page 5.

Citizens of Brooklyn have prepared a demonstration in honor of Troop C, which is expected to-morrow from Puerto Rico.

A meeting of the Mayor's committee to make arrangements for a peace jubilee and review of the soldiers was held yesterday. Sub-committees were appointed.

Arrangements have been completed for welcoming the members of Troop A, who are expected from Puerto Rico to-morrow. Gen. Miles has been asked to review the troop.

Richard Croker and Senator Murphy called at Democratic headquarters yesterday and spent an hour in consultation with Chairman McCarren regarding the campaign outlook.

Republican leaders were discussing yesterday the various items of political news which have been coming from Albany. The reported Black slate was one of the most interesting topics.

It was expected yesterday that the movement to place an independent State ticket in the field would take shape soon. Col. Roosevelt will head the ticket. The nominations may be made before the Republicans meet in convention.

The business sessions of the Grand Army Encampment, at Cincinnati, began yesterday. Col. James A. Sexton of Chicago was elected Commander in Chief. "Corporal" Tanner fiercely attacked the administration of H. Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions.

At a special meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club a resolution was adopted which was forwarded to the Royal St. Lawrence Club of Montreal, upholding the action of the Seawanhaka's representative in protesting the Canadian boat Dominion, which won the recent international races at Dorval, Quebec. The hope is expressed that in future races there will be a better understanding as to the style of boats to be allowed to compete. The feeling between the two clubs, however, is of the friendliest nature.

Page 7.

The Olympia Theatre is reported to have been sold by the New York Life to an investor for $1,100,000, and leased by the latter to a syndicate which will soon open the place.

William R. McFarland, a horse dealer, walked into the office of Louis Newgass & Son, at the Stock Yards, Chicago, yesterday, and, drawing a revolver, compelled the junior member of the firm to give him a check for $10,416, which he claimed was due him in consequence of a sale of horses. When McFarland went to the bank to get the check cashed he was arrested.

Page 9.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday engaged $400,000 in gold in London. Secretary Gage denied a rumor that $25,000,000 worth of bonds were to be redeemed to relieve the currency stringency.

Page 10.

Justice McAdam upheld his course in giving certain real estate foreclosures to the Sheriff for disposition.

Page 12.

The work of replacing cable power with electricity, for the Broadway cars, is to begin to-morrow.

Justice Bookstaver's decision in the case of Bettina Girard prevents her from securing her liberty, at least for the present.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson was held yesterday at his late home in the Beverwyck. A eulogy prepared by Robert G. Ingersoll was read by A. H. Hummel.

The body of a male child one year old was found yesterday forenoon half buried in the beach at Coney Island. It has not been identified nor its presence there explained.

Three men lost their lives yesterday evening at a fire following an explosion in a wine cellar at 36 Vesey Street. There were several narrow escapes from death. The property loss was not heavy.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company has been warned by Commissioner Keating to close the trench it opened two years ago in Kingsbridge Road, under stress of having the city to the do the work at the company's expense.

Dr. Black of the Brooklyn Health Department has been investigating Hempstead Reservoir and its vicinity, and now fears that typhoid germs at Camp Black may serve to contaminate the city's water supply.

Theodore Leddy is supposed to have been drowned Sunday night in the East River. If so he is the second of three brothers to meet death by drowning, and yesterday his brother said that years ago a palmist told his mother her three sons would die that way.

T. Estrada Palma, Fidel G. Pierra, Horatio S. Rubens, and others are perfecting plans for the organization of a Cuban political party to be known as the Nationalist Party. The purpose, as announced by Señor Pierra, is to educate the Cubans for self-government in conformity with the programme of the American Government as embodied in the Congressional resolutions of April 19, 1898.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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MANILA REBELS RESTLESS.

No Trouble with Them Is Reported at Washington, However, and None Is Feared.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Administration officials have had no recent cause to feel that a critical condition of affairs was near at hand with the insurgent forces of the Philippines. It will be recalled that Major Gen. Merritt, before starting for Paris, advised the insurgent leader, Auguinaldo, that the authority of the United States in and about Manila must be respected, and that in the interests of a quiet and orderly administration of affairs it was desirable for the insurgents to vacate the suburbs of the city within a reasonable time.

About that time Aguinaldo gave assurances of co-operation with the American forces toward the maintenance of order, and there has been no reason to believe that his adherents would give serious opposition to their removal from the suburbs.

The time within which the movement is to be accomplished has not expired, according to the understanding here, and a satisfactory arrangement is expected before the time arrives. In the meantime no reports have come from Gen. Otis, who is acting Governor, pending the absence of Gen. Merritt, as to friction with Aguinaldo over his retirement. Reports have been circulated that the President received a dispatch from Gen. Otis yesterday saying that he had given Aguinaldo until to-day to vacate the suburbs or else take the consequences. This is erroneous, however, as no such crisis has been reported by Gen. Otis, and the reports appear to have grown out of the original orders given by Gen. Merritt. There is no uneasiness in official circles over our relations with the insurgents, as the American officers at Manila have thus far shown an ability to cope with the situation so tactfully as to avoid friction and entanglements.

PROTECTORATE FOR PHILIPPINES.

Belief in Spain that England, Germany, and This Country Will Control.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—It is understood here that Spain intended to bargain at the Paris Peace Conference to retain part of the Philippine Islands, but the impression somehow prevails that a republic will be established there under the protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed his colleagues to-day that, as a result of the negotiations at Washington relative to the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands, instructions had been sent to the Spanish Consul at Hongkong in accordance with the agreement reached.

Filipinos to Confer with Mr. McKinley

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Hongkong, dated Sept. 6, received in London yesterday, announces that a committee of three Philipinos, appointed by Aguinaldo, has left Hongkong in order to confer with President McKinley upon the future of the Philippine Islands.

Sick and Dead at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Following is Gen. Lawton's report, made to the War Department to-night, of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago: "Total sick, 555; total fever, 369; total new cases, 49; total returned to duty, 76. Deaths: Corporal George Hinnen, Company F, Second Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 7."

IS OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

Charles Dudley Warner Thinks We Should Deal with the New Issues in a Conservative Manner.

CHARLEMONT, Mass., Sept. 8.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Old Folks' Association of Charlemont was held Wednesday, to which Charles Dudley Warner was invited. He was unable to attend, but sent a letter, in which he said:

"You have probably felt only remotely the fever of our war with Spain, and I hope its brilliant success has not turned you away from the idea that war is almost a doubtful expedient except in strict self-defense. Neither our victories nor the brilliant heroism of our sailors and soldiers have changed the relations of right and wrong, and I would add that I am not at all convinced that they should change the character of our Government or the relations to the rest of mankind, which Washington and the other founders of the Government thought most advisable for our prosperity and happiness.

"We were really trying a new experiment in the world—that is, the building up of a great nation on the foundation of industry and peace, and in a hundred years we have made a nation so large and strong in resources that any power would be unable to conquer us on our own soil. It is difficult to overestimate the influence of this Nation in teaching to other nations the true principles of liberty and showing them the path of domestic happiness. Our very example has been more disturbing to the continent of Europe than if we had been in alliance with foreign nations or had been joined with them in a struggle for foreign conquest. I myself very much doubt whether this influence for good will not seriously abate if we enter upon the road of imperialism, necessitating gigantic navies and gigantic armies and a weight of taxation such as we have experienced only for brief periods.

"Of course a nation has to grow, and it cannot escape the responsibility which is placed upon it either by ambitious schemers or what we call providential events and opportunities. Yet I think we should keep in mind the old ideal of a Republic and deal with the new issues in a very conservative and practical manner, and if circumstances have compelled us to take the guardianship of two islands which occupy a geographical position that would be menacing in the hands of an enemy, it does not logically follow that we are under any obligations to take upon ourselves the direction in civilization of groups of semi-barbarians in remote Asiatic islands."

MAY SHELL CANDIA AGAIN

Eight Warships Have Lined Up for Action, While the Rioters Continue Their Excesses.

CHRISTIANS ARE ARMING

British, German, and Spanish Consulates Looted, and 367 Have Been Killed by the Bashi-Bazouks, Who Are Defiant.

ATHENS, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, has been received from Candia:

"The Bashi-Bazouks are committing excesses, and the Christians in the surrounding districts are arming to march to the assistance of the Candians.

"There are eight warships in the harbor and a fresh bambardment is expected.

"The British, German, and Spanish Consulates have been looted, and thus far 300 native Christians and 67 British subjects have been killed."

The Asty says it learns from an authentic source that as soon as the British troops arrive at Candia from Malta the Turkish garrison in Candia will be expelled, martial law proclaimed, and the ringleaders of the riots put on trial and publicly hanged if guilty.

According to a dispatch from Candia, sent late this evening, the Admirals of the international fleet have decided to compel the disarming of the Bashi-Bazouks and the surrender of the instigators of the disorders.

The Mussulman troops protected the Christians placed under their care, but they did not attempt to prevent the pillage of Christian houses, which continued until the international troops arrived.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 8.—The President of the Cretan Executive Committee has notified the foreign Admirals that in view of the massacres at Candia it is impossible to continue the efforts to organize an administration until the Turkish functionaries and troops are withdrawn. He demands the convocation of the Cretan Assembly, and proposes to place a force of Cretans at the disposal of the international administration.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of The Times at Candia, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"It is estimated that no fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred, and the town has been pillaged by Bashi Bazouks and the Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behavior of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets, shouting 'Death to the English!' Part of the town is still burning."

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Thursday from the British battleship Camperdown, off Candia, says:

"The refugees tell ghastly stories of massacre. They report that no fewer than 700 Christians are missing. Several attempts were made last night to set on fire the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company. It has been ascertained that all the houses overlooking the British camp were loopholed for rifle fire and barricaded.

"This shows clearly that the outbreak was preconcerted. The behavior and attitude of the Turkish troops have been and still are inexplicable. Without going so far as to assert that they took part in the attack on our troops—though many people are ready to affirm on oath that they actually saw the Sultan's soldiers firing on our men—it is impossible to controvert the positive fact that they made no attempt to render assistance.

"Every Christian survivor of the massacre swears that the butchery was mostly the work of Turkish soldiers, who first robbed and then slew their victims. Edhem Pasha is the man who ought to be held primarily responsible. Had he wished to prevent bloodshed he would most certainly have done so.

"Not till the British troops under Col. Reid had been fighting hard for four hours did Edhem, with his Turkish soldiers, arrive upon the scene. He had then the effrontery to say that he had only just heard the British troops were being attacked by thousands of Bashi Bazouks.

"It is needless to comment on this brazen-faced lie. It is enough to say that Edhem Pasha must have known what was happening from the moment the first shot was fired, if, indeed, he did not arrange the plot himself."

COMMENT ON CRETAN FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times and the other morning papers call upon the Government for energetic action in Crete, more especially if the stories of the complicity of Turkish troops are confirmed. The German and Austrian papers declare that their Governments will have nothing to do with Crete.

The Cologne Gazette says: "Germany may congratulate herself on having withdrawn her fleet from Crete, thereby leaving the responsibility to others."

GEN. WILSON LEAVES PONCE.

He Sails on the Transport Concho for New York—Alamo Also Has Probably Departed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Major Gen. Wilson and nearly 600 officers and men left Ponce, Puerto Rico, this evening on the transport Concho for New York. Gen. Wilson's dispatch to the War Department dated Ponce, Sept. 8, concerning the departure of the Concho, follows:

Just sailed at 5:30 o'clock on transport Concho, with following troops: On board, myself and staff; First Division First Army Corps, and staff of Sixth Army Corps, sixteen officers and seventeen men; detachment of United States Engineers, Company C, with twenty-seven men, five officers; unattached artillery battalion, field and staff, two officers, three men; Battery A, Missouri Volunteers, three officers, 155 men; Battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, 5 officers, 164 men; Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 3 officers, 164 men; should reach New York Sept. 14. Total, 33 officers, 530 enlisted men.

Another dispatch from Gen. Wilson, in which so many errors had been made in transmission that it could not be made public, indicated the departure from Ponce tonight of the transport Alamo, having on board three companies of the Second Wisconsin, Company A of the First Illinois, Company H of the First District of Columbia, and Battery C, Pennsylvania Artillery. The Alamo is also bound for New York.

Cincinnati's Peace Parade.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—The peace jubilee parade of the civic and industrial organizations this afternoon, with all the indications of peace, prosperity, and happiness that could be produced, was the most magnificent pageant ever witnessed in this city. It is estimated there were 40,000 men in line, and over 500,000 spectators.

ESTERHAZY NOT A SUICIDE.

The Rumor in This Country that He Had Killed Himself Denied in Cable Advices.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—There seems to be no real foundation for the report, circulated in the United States, that Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, whose alleged authorship of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case is now being considered by a special military committee of inquiry, has committed suicide.

The only authority for the suicide story is La France, which asserts that the police have confirmed the report. It is impossible, as yet, to ascertain positively; but the best sources of information discredit the rumor.

There is, however, considerable mystery about Esterhazy's movements. He is variously reported as at London, Ostend, and other points. The net is closing around him.

Some of the papers are publishing circumstantial details of a confession he made, in the presence of witnesses, that he was the author of the memorandum upon which Dreyfus was condemned (the bordereau.)

Well-grounded rumors are current that the late Lieut. Col. Henry revealed the names of his accomplices in the forgery. It is also asserted that both the embassies concerned have given renewed assurances that all the alleged letters and documents in the Dreyfus dossier are clumsy forgeries.

In any case Esterhazy is making arrest difficult by evading a summons to wait upon the Police Comissary, who is investigating Prince Christian Esterhazy's charge of embezzlement.

Maitre Labori's request for the temporary release of Col. Picquart will probably be granted to-morrow.

The Minister for War, Gen. Zurlinden, has given permission to Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam to prosecute for libel various journals that have charged him with being the instigator of the Henry forgery and the accomplice of Esterhazy in concocting the bordereau.

Esterhazy Said to be at Versailles.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Le Journal this morning asserts that Count Esterhazy spent yesterday at Versailles and returned last evening to Paris, going to the residence of Mme. Pays, his paramour.

THE EMPEROR'S THREAT.

Reported if Certain Letters Be Used in the Dreyfus Trial Germany's Ambassador Will Withdraw.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Tribuna declares that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador to France, in the name of Emperor William, has just repeated to M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, that the alleged letters between the Emperor and Count von Munster and the Emperor and Capt. Dreyfus are spurious, and that if the French Government should utilize such false documents in an eventual trial, he (von Munster) had orders to demand his passport.

France Appeased by the Czar.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Gaulois says the exchange of notes between Paris and St. Petersburg with reference to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas to check the increase of European armaments has given satisfaction to the French Government.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska May Be the Fifth Representative of Our Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska called at the White House to-night and held a long conference with the President. It is reported through authority that he has been offered the fifth place on the Peace Commission declined by Justice White and Senator Gray.

It has been difficult for the President to procure the acceptance of any Democrat to whom he was willing to offer the place. This has appeared strange to many politicians here, who reason that the post is one of great honor and dignity, and would connect one holding it with one of the most important facts in the history of the country. The truth seems to be, according to reports from the White House, that the post, while possessing some dignity and lofty associations, is merely clerical in its nature.

It is thoroughly understood that the Commissioners will merely utter in Paris what they have been instructed to say. There may be talk, but there will be no discussion with a view to convincing anybody or of being convinced. The representatives of this country are, it is said, instructed to deliver the demand of the United States, nothing more. Spain must bow to the inevitable, and accept, with as good grace and after as much haggling, as she can.

The Administration has had one of its fears removed by inquiry into the state of public opinion in Spain. It appears that popular opinion has dropped the war entirely and has turned to other things for amusement or anxiety. Spaniards are prepared to accept the worst, as they see nothing good may be expected. Under these conditions, it is said that the American Commissioners will have only the dignity of their office. They will not go as diplomats or plenipotentiaries to negotiate a treaty of peace, but merely as messengers of this Government to convey to the representatives of Spain the will of this country. It is for this reason, probably, that Justice White did not find the post to his liking, and Senator Gray thought it best to continue in his present office as a member of a commission that can at least have room for indepepndent thought and suggestion.

It was said late to-night that ex-Senator Manderson will accept. There is not much time left to find a suitable Democrat, and Mr. Manderson does not wish to embarrass further the action of the President.

RUBBER SHOE DEALERS TO MEET.

Western Jobbers May Effect a Permanent Trade Organization in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Jobbers in rubber boots and shoes from most of the large cities in the West will gather to-morrow evening at a banquet to be given by the Wholesale Merchants of Chicago at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Guests will be present from St. Paul, Milwaukee, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, and it is likely that a permanent organization destined to benefit the trade will be effected. For some time, it is said, the wholesalers and jobbers have gradually been drifting apart, and it is desired to form an association which will promote good-fellowship and in general benefit those in all branches of the business.

At a recent meeting is was proposed to form an organization to be known as the Wholesale Rubber Boot and Shoe Dealers' Association, with only wholesalers as members. This idea was abandoned, however, and it was decided to organize on a broader scale and include the jobbers throughout the West.

ALGER ASKS AN INQUIRY

Desires the President to Order an Investigation of the War Department.

DECISION NOT YET REACHED

The Matter May Receive Consideration at the Cabinet Meeting Today—No Charges Have Been Filed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Alger has requested the President to order a thorough and searching investigation of the War Department. In this the Secretary has been joined by Gen. Corbin. No decision has been reached by the President as yet as to what course he will pursue. He has the request of Secretary Alger under consideration, but has not yet determined whether he will grant it or not.

Secretary Alger had a long conference with the President to-night before leaving the city, and impressed upon him his earnest desire that an investigation such as he had requested be ordered. The question was very thoroughly discussed in all of its phases. Secretary Wilson participated in the conference, and Gen. Corbin was present during a greater part of the time.

It seems now not unlikely that the investigation will be ordered, but it is the wish of the President further to consider the matter before announcing a definite policy. The question probably will receive consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. While all the members of the Cabinet are not in the city, Secretaries Alger and Long and Attorney General Griggs being among those who will not be present at to-morrow's meeting, it is said to be the wish of the President to take up the whole question with those of his advisers that may be there.

Should the investigation be ordered, it will include probably all matters relating to the conduct of the war, so far as they concern the War Department. Secretary Alger expresses himself as confident that such an investigation, if conducted promptly and thoroughly, will result in much good.

Such an investigation as has been requested, is, it is pointed out, beset with some difficulties. No charges of a definite character have been filed by any responsible person or official, but sensational stories and rumors have been circulated. By those who desire and advocate the investigation, it is maintained that it can do no possible harm and may be of positive benefit in clearing away error from the minds of many people and placing the blame, if any is to be placed, where it rightfully belongs.

GEN. MILES IN WASHINGTON.

Warmly Greeted by a Large Crowd Upon His Arrival at the Railroad Station.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Gen. Miles reached Washington this evening. Mrs. Miles accompanied him. Although it was not known exactly when he would arrive until a short time before the train was due, a big crowd assembled at the station to greet him. The people cheered enthusiastically as he appeared. The General seemed taken by surprise and to be embarrassed by the warmth of the reception. Mrs. Miles smiled graciously and bowed right and left at the people, who were pressing as close as possible.

As Gen. Miles stepped from the rear platform of the car he gave a kind greeting to his coachman, who stood awaiting him, and then handed him a bundle of souvenir canes, while he grasped the hands of Capt. Morton, his chief clerk; Major Black, a member of his staff, and two or three newspaper men. He was attired in an unconventional blue serge sack suit, and wore a white-fibre, broad-brimmed Puerto Rican hat. As the General passed through the crowd in the station his hands were grapsed a score of times by enthusiastic men and women. He gave a cordial greeting to all, and as he and Mrs. Miles and Col. Michler stepped into the carriage the crowd burst into cheers.

The General was driven directly to his residence, 1,723 Rhode Island Avenue, where he at once gave himself up to reading a great mass of letters and to talking with the newspaper reporters who were waiting for him. He talked freely about his own plans and the conditions in Puerto Rico. In reply to a question as to what he would do to-morrow, he said:

"I shall go directly to my office, and remain there during office hours. I shall, of course, pay my respects to the Secretary of War. If he is not there—I am told that he expects to leave the city to-night—I shall call to see the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Meiklejohn. That is all."

As to his purpose in making the statements he has given to the press, he said:

"I did not make the statements in order that the condition of the army or its conduct might be investigated. I had no such intention. I made them to set myself right. I had seen statements in the papers which were entirely misleading and which did me injustice. They made my position absurd and silly. I was, according to these statements, merely an idle traveler in Tampa and Santiago de Cuba, with no authority whatever. I was not, if they were true, clothed with as much authority as an Inspector. I felt that my duty to myself, to my family, and to my friends, demanded that my true position and relations should be made clear and unmistakable. I endeavored to make it so.

"If the published statements relative to my visit to Tampa and Cuba are true, then there existed in our army a condition that has never existed in any other army on earth. I am somewhat familiar with military history, and I have never read of a situation that would parallel the situation in which I would have been in Tampa and Santiago, if the published reports were true. I could not stand that sort of thing, and have therefore tried to set the matter straight.

"I had no intention to force the investigation of the management of the war. There are a great many things that are not yet known about that, which will be written some day."

"Will you write them, General?"

"I don't know. Perhaps, if I live long enough, I shall write the history of this war."

He said this with considerable emphasis and earnestness.

"Do you expect that a court-matrial will follow, and that you will be held answerable for your remarks?"

"That I cannot say. I have heard of no court-marfial. I can only ask, if one speaks the truth, is he held morally accountable for his statements?"

The General spoke very hopefully of Puerto Rico as an American possession. He said that he believed four-fifths of the population to be in favor of annexation. The Puerto Ricans realize that they cannot be independent. The isolation and smallness of the island would, they believe, make it the prey of England or some other European power. The wealthier classes, he said, rather favor Spain, while the middle and laboring classes favor union with the United States. Even the Spanish element rejoices that the war is over and is completely reconciled to casting its fortunes with America rather than with Spain.

As to the force necessary to hold the island, the General said that 6,000 men would be a sufficiently strong garrison. He thought that many troops would be adequate until matters settled down to their normal conditions.

In referring to his landing near Ponce instead of on the northern shore of the island, as originally planned by the War Department, Gen. Miles said that the Spaniards knew of the plan to land on the northern coast and that several thousand troops marched from the south toward the other shore for the purpose of opposing his landing. If the original plans had been carried out, the conquest of Puerto Rico would have been far more bloody.

IMMUNES FEVER-STRICKEN.

Six Cases in the Fifth Volunteer Infantry—Work of Feeding the Starving Cubans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 8.—Six cases of yellow fever have developed in Col. Sargent's Fifth Immune Regiment. The cases have been watched closely for several days, and, in the opinion of Col. Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Military Department of Santiago, the diagnosis is unmistakably correct. The victims have been sent to the yellow fever hospital, and a strict quarantine has been established against the regiment, which is encamped on the hills along the Morro Road, about two miles south of the city.

There is a great deal of sickness in this regiment, but in the opinion of the surgeons no more yellow fever. All the other regiments now doing garrison duty are in fairly good health. No uneasiness is felt by Gen. Lawton or Gen. Wood. The four members of the Fifth Regular Infantry who were sent to the yellow fever hospital ten days ago when they disembarked from the transport Knickerbocker from Tampa are doing well. The battalion is still isolated, but no new cases have developed.

The destitution among the Cubans is still appalling. Gen. Wood issued 51,000 free rations yesterday. The capacity of the free supply depots is not great enough to meet the demand, and a new one is to be established shortly.

WANT MILITARY EXPENSES CUT.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The Society for Commercial Union is sending a petition to the Cortes demanding the closing of all the military schools, the curtailment of retiring pensions, that all officers returning from Cuba be placed in the reserve, and that, in addition, a budget of 1,000,000 pesetas annually be provided for the care of the sick and wounded Spanish soldiers returning from the colonies.

HOT WEATHER ABROAD.

Temperature in England the Highest of the Year—Drought in Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The temperature throughout England yesterday was the highest of the year. The mercury reached 91 degrees in the shade in London, and the same figure was registered in France, where numerous sunstrokes were reported.

The forest fires and drought in Spain are having very serious effects. Olives, vines, and pasture are suffering severely. Rivers are drying up, and in several towns the water supply is threatened.

ARSENIC SENT IN SUGAR.

A Newark Woman Claims a Rejected Lover Attempted to Poison Her.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson who keeps a boarding house at 502 Warren Street, has reported to the police that an attempt was made to poison her, her three children, and her boarders two weeks ago last Saturday. On that day, she claims, a boy came to the house and left a package of granulated sugar, with which she noticed there was something the matter, and as she had had trouble with one of her boarders she took the sugar to the Board of Health, where it was examined, and enough arsenic was found in the two pounds of sugar to kill 500 persons.

The chemist of the board certifies that about 4 per cent. of the stuff sent to him for analysis was arsenic. Mrs. Wilkinson did not report the case to the police until she had received the report of the chemist. When seen to-day Mrs. Wilkinson said she suspected a former boarder of trying to kill her. This man, she said, wanted to marry her, but she had refused him. Thereupon he became angry, she claimed, and said he would get even with her. The man mentioned by Mrs. Wilkinson denies her story. The police are investigating.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An extensive area of high pressure has developed to the north of Montana, and northerly winds from this area have caused a decided fall in temperature in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Rapid City reports a fall of 26 degrees in twenty-four hours; Huron, 18; St. Paul, 16. Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States. Temperatures are below the normal throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except normal temperatures on the New England coast. Increasing cloudiness and showers may be expected in the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, showers in the East Gulf States, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the lower lake region, and cool weather will prevail east of the Mississippi Valley for at least two or three days.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	66	62	65
6 A. M.	66	60	66
9 A. M.	68	65	70
12 M.	71	68	74
4 P. M.	74	70	75
6 P. M.	73	67	73
9 P. M.	71	65	72
12 P. M.	70	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70⅝
Weather Bureau	65½
Corresponding date 1897	66⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 60 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was .66 at 8 A. M. and .68 at 8 P. M.

EIGHTH REGIMENT HERE

Back from Chickamauga, Worn but Happy, to a Rousing Welcome.

THE MEN TELL OF HARDSHIPS

Chaplain Dooley Characterizes Camp Thomas as "A Hell on Earth," and Speaks of Many Abuses—Over Sixty Men Go to Hospitals.

The Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, came home last night, a few to beds of sickness and pain, the majority to a wild and joyful reception from the people of the city, with red lights and shouting, gay music, and flags, till the exhilaration of the moment the recollection of bacon, hard tack, and foul water and all the rigors of camp life faded like a dream. They had come from hardships that their God-fearing Chaplain described as "hell on earth," to a place where feasting and praise were the order of things, from the curses of petty officers to the cheers of thousands and the prospects of home, and they seemed to swing along the street with a tread that told their joy. The city welcomed them just as royally as if they had been running the gantlet of Spanish fire, instead of drinking out of Chickamauga Creek, and the brief spell of public demonstration repaid them in part for what they had sacrificed to volunteer.

The regiment came up in four sections, having left Chickamauga at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. It came by the Southern Railway to Washington, and thence on the Pennsylvania line to the foot of Bay Street, Jersey City, where the first section arrived about 6 o'clock. Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., who has been North on sick furlough, was at the train to meet his men, though still far from strong. The regiment came in charge of Lieut. Col. J. M. Jarvis. There were no deaths on the train.

Crowds Await the Troops.

The first section had been expected about 2 o'clock, and before that time crowds gathered along the proposed route to await the troops, and several hundred people were waiting in the Bay Street train yard at Jersey City. A committee of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment officers, consisting of Capt. Ross, Quartermaster; Capt. George L. Baker, Capt. J. R. Hegeman, Jr., Capt. Roy Hawkes, Surgeon; Capt. Clinton Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon, and Lieut. Moon, were present to welcome the Eighth soldiers, as were numbers of the comrades of the troops who had been sent North on sick furlough, but were now well enough to help others.

Miss Chauncey, Col. Chauncey's sister, and President of the Relief Association of the Eighth Regiment; Miss Edith A. Baker, Capt. Baker's daughter; Mrs. Isaac Freeman, wife of Major Freeman; Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Miss Mary B. Taylor, and other women representing various soldiers' societies or committees, were on hand in charge of a lunch which was spread for the soldiers in the Bay Street freighthouse. Major D. M. M. Appel, the regular army officer who attends to soldier patients coming to New York, was present with the Government boat, Gen. Meigs, which lay at a dock waiting to transport the sick to the hospitals to which they had been apportioned. He said he had over 800 beds in different hospitals at his disposal. These included the Long Island College, St. Luke's, and Gouverneur Hospitals, which had ambulances there in which to take their patients directly, and the hospital at Fort Wadsworth, the Smith Infirmary on Staten Island, and the Marine Hospital.

Regulars Reach the Yard.

While the crowds awaited the Eighth a number of regulars, bound for Montauk Point, came in on trains. There were 400 men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored) from Camp Cleary, Ga., under Lieuts. Frith and McWaters, and some 200 men of the Twelfth Infantry and a few of the Twenty-second from Waco, Ga., under Major Brown of the Twelfth, besides a few stray cavalrymen. One of these, who came from Fort McPherson, Ga., said that the Government rations had lately been as usual, and that he had thrived on it for thirteen years. The volunteers, he said, injured their stomachs and induced sickness by eating extras. Numbers of the regulars wore cotton burrs in their hats, and these were much in demand as souvenirs.

The arrival of the first section of cars, the hospital train, under command of the surgeon, Major Lewis K. Neff, was heralded by the ecstatic screams of a horde of small boys from a vantage point on the top of a freight car. The crowds which had been held back behind ropes by Sergt Wade and fifteen Jersey City patrolmen broke through and surged about the cars in wild confusion. But sentries guarded the doors and the visitors could no more enter than the patients could get out. Of the patients eighty had been occupying berths, but about eighteen men, who had played sick, according to Major Neff, with a view to getting a special feed on arrival, were returned to the ranks at their own request.

The onlookers made with eagerness for the cars from which the more seriously ill were to be removed on stretchers, and their desire to see the sick men gave the police a hot struggle. Finally the crowds formed into two sides of a long lane, leading in the direction of the Gen. Meigs, and the orderlies began getting out the sick. The first patients were borne out on stretchers, their emaciated forms covered by army blankets, their gaunt and pallid faces turned listlessly upward or to the side. The crowds watched almost in silence, save for occasional ejaculations of pity, as the little procession filed, straggling, through. The sun was setting, and the variegated glow that colored the sky before the twilight cast a picturesque glimmer over the scene.

One of the sick men, August H. Aschemoor, who lives at 723 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, was carried aboard the Meigs, and laid on the upper deck uncovered by a blanket. His brother Fred and a friend, C. S. Muir of 66 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, saw him lie there, and their indignation

down in Chickamauga it was hell on earth. No other language can describe it. War would be a paradise compared to the difficulties and hardships the men had to endure at Camp Thomas. I saw men dying under the trees, without any one to give them so much as a glass of water. The hospitals were crowded, and there was no room for them. Men suffered from typhoid fever in their tents for four o. five days at a time with no one to take their temperatures. The doctors worked as hard as they could, but there were not enough of them, and the supplies and facilities were inadequate.

"The food was rotten. This language is necessary to do it justice. It was not only bad, but defective in quantity. The sinks were open affairs accessible to flies, and lime was only recently used. The water was extremely bad. More men were lost in Chickamauga Park than at Santiago."

The men were equally vigorous in denouncing their treatment. Some of them displayed bottles filled with water looking just like muddy coffee, which came from Chickamauga Creek, and which they at first had to wash in and drink. Chaplain Dooley said that after the water had been got from Blue Rock Spring, it was found that sewers had been running into Chickamauga Creek. Some of the men said comrades of theirs had died as a result of this water. They spoke very bitterly of their officers, though they praised Major Neff and Lieut. Col. Jarvis highly. They said some of the officers cursed and abused them continually and forced them to drill while sick.

The well men, amounting to 900, came in three battalions, the first in charge of Major Kirby, the second in charge of Major Isaac Freeman, and the third in charge of Major Ridabock. The first came in about an hour after the hospital train, and the Second Battalion about 8:30 P. M. After the men had partaken of the lunch of hot stew, coffee, and ice cream, furnished by the women present, they were marched to a ferryboat lying in the Bay Street slip and got under way for New York, reaching West Twenty-third Street at 10:15 P. M.

Men Happy at Homecoming.

The troops had a thirty days' furlough and the prospect of being mustered out at the end of it. And even though this was uncertain they had the happiness of a definite home coming. They were still thoroughly willing to talk of evils at Chickamauga when the boat swung out into the stream, but the thought of a parade before them, and of the loved faces they left weary months ago to be seen and welcomed, made their spirits rise in short order. They shouted and sang and "guyed" one another in pure lightheartedness, and in one cabin while the regiment band played, they even danced. Their company yells and the strains of popular melodies floated through the air at frequent intervals till hardtack seemed an obsolete edible, and the whole darkened horizon grew rosy.

At Twenty-third Street Ferry.

Rampone's Band was stationed at the Twenty-third Street Ferry to greet the coming troops, and its first selection, "The Star-Spangled Banner," caused the soldiers to uncover. Then more selections followed, and the men formed into column of fours and started. Col. Chauncey and Col. Chauncey having already set out for the armory in a cab, so that Lieut. Col. Jarvis led the march.

The thousands to whom time usually means hard-earned money, who had stood, many of them, waiting for long hours to see the soldiers, found some vent to their pent-up enthusiasm when the worn and dusty column marched out into the open. The men were, on the whole, a pleasing contrast in health to the Seventy-first troops, though many were thinned by hardship. They headed for Twenty-fourth Street amid the yells of the few hundreds waiting by the ferry, and turned into the street to find it lined with columns of people far as the eye could reach.

From that time till the men reached the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, their march was one long triumph. The sight of the sober uniforms that swung rhythmically along before the crowds seemed to touch hidden chords of poetry and patriotism and love for all the soldier typifies, which could find expression in little else than noise, a crude medium, but not ineffective, and in the unrestrained desire to be near the troops. They wanted to walk among them, to wave their flags in their faces, to shout praise and encouragement in their ears. They would have liked to have carried their knapsacks and guns.

The police found it difficult enough to handle people in such a state, and though some semblance of order was kept on the sidewalks, the spectators swarmed over the street in masses that defied unorganized checking. The air was alive with shouts in their honor, flags waved from every other window, and red fire blazed on either hand at a rate that drove the possible discomforts of marching clear out of mind. Children of course were carried away by the advent of the troops, and kept dodging over the street at imminent risk of being trampled on. Here and there a solitary patrolman would oppose his burly form to the progress of the marching spectators, and even attempt to shove them to the sidewalk. But he gave up in despair. The small ocean of humanity rolled on with the soldiers, in defiance of all puffing, perspiring patrolmen.

Many Looked for Friends.

Numbers of people took their stand at different points near the middle of the street, apparently to try to discover faces of friends in the regiment, but the march was not slow and the night made recognition difficult. Now and then some one would shout to an individual in the ranks and get an answering smile, but women showed as much eagerness as men to get close to the troops, and took the jostling of the crowd with admirable fortitude. So the troops rounded the corner at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue and marched north toward the armory, their transit marked by echoing applause and waving flags and handkerchiefs.

It was 12:30 o'clock this morning when the First and Second Battalions of the regiment reached their armory. The line of march after leaving Twenty-fourth Street was up Fifth Avenue to Sixty-second Street, across to Park Avenue, and on up the avenue home.

As the tramp, tramp of the returning soldiers was caught up and hurled forward on the midnight air windows flew up, white forms appeared and the faces of men and women roused from sleep appeared at nearly all the houses. Many of the women, forgetting their dishabille, hearing the playing of the regimental band, grabbed flags or bunting and waved frantically to the returning regiment.

With no lights to illuminate their paths at first, a rather novel means of illumination was later furnished. The bicyclists enjoying the cool of the night were attracted to the files of marching soldiers, and one by one ran in ahead of the line. Before the boys had reached the armory, there were 350 wheelmen, or more, leading them, drawn up in lines of six abreast. The bicycle lamps illuminated the road and gave the soldiers a general idea of the surface they trod upon.

As they turned into Park Avenue, and up on the last stage the crowds increased. Many had followed the lines from down town, and their numbers were constantly increased. For a block around the armory the streets were packed solidly with the friends and relatives of the home-comers. With difficulty a lane was cleared for the soldiers. It was a strange sight to see the throngs surging this way and that in darkness, only punctated by the dim radiance of a few gas-light lamps. Suddenly the myriad of twinkling lamps wobbling over the pavement in sinuous strayings appeared, and behind them, the long awaited soldiers.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis led the head of the line. As it swung into the armory the crowd cheered and cheered until it seemed as if the throats of its members must be painfully sore. Within the armory was Col. Chauncey. He at once assumed command of the battalions. On the steps waiting to receive the soldiers were Col. Austin and his staff of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith. As the lines disappeared within the great gate they went inside and took a position overlooking the drill floor.

Col. Chauncey Speaks.

To the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," played with energy by the regimental band, the lines poured upon the drill floor and, deploying about, formed into their separate battalions. Col. Chauncey then addressed them as follows:

"It is too late to make any long speech, but before dismissing the regiment I want to express to you, the members of the regiment, my appreciation of your work and your devotion during your tour of duty. I fully appreciate the regiment's loyalty and enthusiasm, which have also been appreciated by the commanding officers of the brigade, division, and corps to which the regiment has been attached. Under the most trying circumstances the behavior of the regiment was worthy of all praise. And I wish to thank you personally for the loyal manner with which you supported me throughout. I wish you, one and all, godspeed."

As he ceased speaking, a great cheer was raised by the soldiers and their friends in the galleries, until the high roof echoed again and again with the uproar. The galleries were seas of red, white, and blue. They were packed tightly with friends and relatives, mostly women. As they had arrived earlier, each received a flag, and on sight of the soldiers, they waved the banners with wild delirium of joy. All over the galleries was a fluttering bank of red, white and blue that trembled and shook for several minutes after the Colonel had ended his address.

Men Dance for Joy.

When ranks were broken, arms stacked, and accoutrements laid aside, a luncheon was served. The condition of the men was universally remarked. They had swung into the armory with vigorous, lively tread, and under the stimulus of their greeting they appeared hearty and full of life. Then, after the boys had eaten something and rested a bit, the regimental band marched into the middle of the floor and struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Heads were reverently uncovered, and remained so until the last strain had died away.

Immediately the band began a concert of lively dance music, and the soldier lads, in their happiness at reaching home, clasped one another around the waist, and circled around the floor in waltzes and two-steps. Their mothers, sisters, and wives looked down on them from the galleries, cheering shrilly, or too happy to regain their sons, brothers, and husbands to give voice to their joy.

Only two men were in such condition that they had to lie down and rest on reaching the armory. In anticipation of more in need of attention, Miss Chauncey, the Colonel's sister, had arranged a temporary hospital of twenty-five cots, in charge of five nurses. Surgeon Major Neff, who had come up on the hospital train earlier, took charge of this extemporized hospital, and attended to the two patients.

Capt. Nestel of Company K, who had arrived early at the armory in charge of the guard, was asked about the report that the Eighth Regiment had not kept their quarters clean at Chickamauga. He said he did not know how the report could have started, nor could he imagine what was Gen. Terry's purpose in making such a report. Gen. Colby of the Third Brigade, First Division, had said that the Eighth Regiment of New York, the Third Regiment of Tennessee, and the First Regiment of Vermont had kept their quarters cleaner than any other three regiments in camp, and that Gen. Colby, would be backed by any other officers in camp.

Capt. Nestel told an interesting story about the selection of the fifteen men of the advance guard to go to the armory. He was in command of this squad.

"'I had the men picked out,' he said, 'when Lieut. Col. Jarvis told me he wanted me to select better-looking men. He said he wished to have the first arrivals at the armory create a good impression. He then ordered some of the men I had back into the ranks and went among the companies picking out the strongest of the men. We arrived at the armory in good shape.

Col. Jarvis's Statement.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis, who was in command of the regiment on its way home, said:

"It took us fifty-eight hours to make a trip that ordinarily slow passenger trains make in twenty-six hours. One of the reasons was the sidetracking of our train near Chickamauga for a fast cattle and dressed beef train. I think the reports about the conditions in the camp have been greatly exaggerated. Some of the reporters evidently anticipated Gen. Terry's report and enlarged upon it. Time will prove the truth of what I say."

Capt. Nestel said: "The brigade camp of which ours was a part was one of the cleanest and best ordered in the entire encampment. But for other causes sickness sprung up and our men fell ill and died. I cannot say any more at present. When my time is up I will be at liberty to give causes and reasons for much of the sickness."

Col. Chauncey said the supply of food was at all times adequate, that the water was good and wholesome. Almost unanimously the privates of his regiment say the food was always inadequate, of questionable character, and that the water was at all times vile.

Surgeon Major Neff said: "The men were well treated on their way home." All were in good condition when they arrived. We had, all told, 120 sick men on the hospital train, and over 60 of these are serious cases and went to the hospitals. The others went home. I anticipate no deaths, however, and we had none on the way home. My responsibility ended at Jersey City. I then turned the men over to Surgeon Appel of the Army Building. I don't care to talk about the sanitary conditions prevailing at the camp. All I wish to say is that our men went down there in perfect health, great strapping fellows. They sickened there, and they died there. That is all I wish to say."

All the officers were ordered to report daily at the armory for thirty days at the end of which it is expected the regiment will be mustered out. The men will not have to report, but will be compelled to wear the regulation uniform until mustered out.

The Third Battalion, comprising the last section of the regiment, arrived in Jersey City at 12:45 A. M. It left for New York at 1:15 A. M. and took carriages for the armory, where it arrived without incident.

DISPOSITION OF THE SICK.

Over sixty seriously sick men were brought home by the Eighth Regiment. Their names and addresses and the places where they were sent are as follows:

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Alfred Albrecht, band; James Karney, Company M, Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; James McCaffrey, Company L, 107 East Fifty-third Street; Thomas Wallace, Company D, 1,884 Lexington Avenue; Joseph Somerset, band, 634 Third Avenue; Sergt. W. P. Duff, Company H, 1,842 Second Avenue; Paul G. Lynch, Company F, 132 East Fifty-third Street; Howard Mackey, musician, Company G, Yonkers; Abe Green, Company D, 53 Allen Street; Herman Weureth, Company L, 2,031 Second Avenue; Sergt. Walter H. Varham, William McVickar, Company B, Yonkers; Michael Ghark, Company F; Alfred Sternberg, Company H, 147 East Fortieth Street; James E. McGinley, Company B, Nyack; Harvey Ebbeling, Company L, 454 East Eighty-fourth Street; David Hauk, Company F, 9 Chatham Square; John A. Dalge, Company E, 1,106 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Robert Jackson, Company G, of Brooklyn; James Moran, Company M; Gustavus Hild, Company D, 541 East Eighty-fourth Street; John H. Murphy, Company K, Morris Park, L. I.; Carl Ramish.

TO MOUNT VERNON.—James G. McMurray, Sergeant, Company M, 864 Boulevard; Louis Crump, Company M, William's Bridge; Edward C. Butler, Company I, 319 Tenth Avenue; Andrew Gardello, Company G; John Cameron, Company K, Yonkers; Henry W. Baudenhausen.

TO THE ARMORY.—Otto Gebhardt, Company G, 552 West Forty-seventh Street; Christopher Bruton, Company K; William James, Company E, 302 East Ninety-first Street; Newton Band, band, 626 Eighth Avenue; Charles Hand, Company E.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—Fred J. Beyers, Company E, 3,101 Third Avenue; Jeremiah Murphy, Company A, 823 East Thirty-ninth Street; Henry F. Barto, Company C, 1,154 First Avenue; Daniel Manley, Company K, 16 East Seventieth Street; Charles Gallagher, Company D, 212 East Seventy-third Street; William Morrisay, Company C, 317 East Seventieth Street; John Reilly, Company D, 67 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; John Rodgers, Company K, 105 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; George Oehmel, Company L, 311 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; James P. O'Neill Company M; Samuel Levy, Company E, 136 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; William Donik, Company I, Ordway, N. Y.; Duncan Haynes, Company H, Corporal; Edward Smith, Company I, 341 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Arthur Rosenbaum, Company A, New Jersey; George M. Ball, Company C, 71 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; James Hanrahan, Company D, 1,183 Second Avenue; A. Thorme, Corporal, Company H, in Eighth Avenue; Herman Spier, Company K, 1,604 First Avenue; Corporal Chester W. Gillis, Company F, 1,610 Lexington Avenue; John Heatley, Company F, 208 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Charles Grim, Company E, 359 East Seventy-first Street; Daniel Harrow, Company H, 369 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; William Brower, Company E, 121 University Avenue; August Aschmoor, Company F, Hoboken; James Stanton, Company K, 340 East Eighty-fifth Street; Alexander Massie, Company B, 521 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Robert Pulsifer, Company H, 359 West Twenty-fifth Street; Geo. H. Weifert, Company I.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.—George Maillard, Company E.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Thomas Corvally, 1,641 Lexington Avenue, Company E.

DOUBLE MURDER IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 8.—A special to The State Journal from Cambridge, Ohio, says:

Squire Boyd and daughter, Mrs. J. L. Wyrick, residing three miles east of here, were found brutally murdered to-day. The body of 'Squire Boyd was lying on the floor clad only in his night clothes, with a scalp wound made by a bullet and his face and forehead terribly mutilated by some blunt instrument.

There was evidence that a terrific struggle had taken place. The body of Mrs. Wyrick was found in a doorway leading to her father's room, clad in her night clothes. She had a bullet wound through the breast. Powder marks showed that the pistol had been placed against her breast. Orin Law, son-in-law of Mr. Boyd, was found in another room unconscious. There were no wounds or marks on his person.

Suspicion points strongly against Law, and he was arrested. Law's wife died about three weeks ago, and it is known there has been trouble between him and the murdered man. Yesterday they had a quarrel. Law remained unconscious until about 6 o'clock this morning. He would not talk of the affair.

WHEELER'S BODY IS FOUND

The Cavalry General Will Accompany His Son's Remains to the Georgia Home.

GEN. BATES NOW IN COMMAND

Gen. Sumner Succeeds Gen. Wheeler at the Head of the Cavalry Division—Volunteers Leave Camp Wikoff and Recruits Arrive.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 8.—The bodies of Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, the son of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and of Second Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, of the First United States Cavalry, who were drowned in the sea yesterday, came in with the tide and were thrown on the beach about 2 o'clock this morning. The bodies were found lying close together, just below the life saving station, about a quarter of a mile from where the young men had gone in bathing. A detail of sixty men from the Second Cavalry had been patroling the beach with lanterns. The life savers, who know the coast, had predicted that the bodies would drift in where they did. It was here that the bodies of the twenty-two Shinnecock Indians, who were lost in the wreck of the Circassian, were found.

Kirkpatrick's body was easily recovered, but that of Wheeler was hard to get. It was wedged in the rocks, where each wave dashed over it. To have allowed it to remain where it was until the tide went down would have resulted in its being mangled on the rocks. Several sturdy troopers stripped and went out among the rocks for it. It was a perilous task. The sharp and slippery rocks gave a poor foothold, but the troopers rescued the body and brought it to the beach. A little later old Gen. Wheeler, bent and broken, reached the spot and knelt weeping over the body. He said he wished both he and the boy had been killed in Cuba.

Two rude biers were formed out of planks taken from near the life saving station and the bodies placed upon them. The cavalrymen gathered from up and down the beach and followed the bodies to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, where his three daughters, who have been nursing the sick here, were waiting for him.

The Generals all called on the father to offer sympathy, but he could not be consoled. Yesterday Gen Wheeler's actions were those of the youngest general officer here, but to-day, as he made arrangements for shipping home the body of his son, he looked ten years older than he is. The snap and fire which marked the cavalry leader were gone.

How the two men were drowned will never be known, but it is now believed the Lieutenant, who was weak from the effects of fever in Cuba, was overpowered by the sea and that young Wheeler went to his aid. From marks on Wheeler's body, it would seem he got the drowning Lieutenant on his back and was bearing him in shore when he was overcome himself.

Gen. Wheeler and his daughters will accompany the body to the family home in Wheeler, Ga. The party will go to New York to-morrow morning, at the latest.

The body of Lieut. Kirkpatrick will be taken to the home of his father, R. D. Kirkpatrick, in Lexington, Va. The War Department has been requested to detail an officer to accompany Lieut. Kirkpatrick's body to Virginia.

President McKinley and a large number of other officials in Washington have sent messages to Gen. Wheeler expressing the greatest sympathy for him. Gen. Shafter called upon the bereaved officer before going to New York this morning and remained with him half an hour. All the Colonels of the cavalry division united in an expression of sympathy.

The uniform of an infantry private was found on the beach this morning a few hundred yards to the westward of where Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick were drowned. It is inferred that a third man was drowned last night. A name is on the inside of the band of the trousers, but it is not legible.

Bates Now in Command.

Gen. Bates is now in command of Camp Wikoff. Before Gen. Shafter left camp today he called upon Gen. Wheeler, but learning of his intention to go South, he directed Gen. Bates to command the camp and Gen. Sumner the cavalry division pending further orders. Gen. Young was passed over because he is under orders to leave to-morrow for Camp Meade to report to Gen. Graham for duty there.

This is now a camp of regulars—5,000 horse and 8,000 foot. The last of the volunteers, save the Rough Riders and the sick left for their homes to-day. Eleven hundred recruits for the regular infantry arrived to-night from Southern posts.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New London, Conn., on the United States quarantine boat Vigilant. From New London the men will be taken by rail in parlor cars, provided at the expense of the State of Massachusetts, to Boston. Major Donovan, who is in command, has requested that no demonstration be made upon the arrival of the regiment at Boston.

The regiment as it leaves camp to-day numbers 845, including 75 sick men. About 100 sick men, not able to travel, are left in the hospitals here. The others of the regiment have either been furloughed before this or, if sick, have been sent to Boston. When the regiment left Camp Dewey in May last it numbered 963 men. Fifty-five are dead.

Several doctors of Boston came here a few days ago and examined the Massachusetts men. They said there were scarcely a dozen well men in the regiment.

Companies B and M about 260 men, of the Third Texas Volunteers, got away this morning on the 9 o'clock train. They are going to Fort Clark, Texas. About 25 of the Texas men are sick. These were put into a baggage car and made comfortable on a steamer chair.

The First District of Columbia Regiment of Volunteers had expected to go away this morning, and their baggage is all at the station. At the last moment, however, it developed that a mix-up had occurred in the matter of transportation. The Quartermaster's Department in New York had failed to arrange for transportation beyond New York. The regiment got away in the afternoon.

SHAFTER PASSES THROUGH.

Will See Secretary Alger at Camp Meade Before Going to Washington—His Reception Cool.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter passed through New York yesterday on his way to Washington, via Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.

Camp Meade is not on the direct route from Montauk Point to Washington. The camp is the new location of the Second Army Corps, recently removed from Camp Alger, and there was much wondering as to why the commander of the Fifth Corps should go out of his way to get there. When Washington dispatches announced that Secretary of War Alger was to leave the capital for Camp Meade last night, the mystery was solved to the satisfaction of many.

Gen. Shafter reached New York less than two hours after Gen. Miles had left for Washington. Unlike Gen. Miles, he came unheralded and unescorted. An unexpected order received Wednesday night from Adjt. Gen. Corbin had summoned him to the War Department by way of the Pennsylvania camp and he reached here at 2 P. M. on the same train that brought two companies of the Third Texas Regiment. Accompanied only by Major J. T. Miley, his aide, and his Cuban servant, he crossed the East River by the Thirty-fourth Street ferry from Long Island City and drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

After making a few purchases at up-town shops during the afternoon, and dining at the hotel at 6 o'clock, Gen. Shafter and Major Miley left at 7:30 o'clock for Camp Meade, taking a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Jersey City. The departure of the party was as totally free from anything like a demonstration as their arrival had been. Few people recognized the portly man in fatigue uniform as the commander of the Santiago army, and those who did gave no sign. As the General left the hotel he had to drive through a throng of thousands who had stood for hours awaiting the arrival of the Eighth New York, but they saved their cheers for the volunteers.

Gen. Shafter was non-communicative while here. In answer to questions, he said that he did not know why he had been ordered to Washington or how long he would stay there, or when he would return to Camp Wikoff, if at all.

"I am acting under orders," he said, in explaining his sudden trip to Washington, but at another time he remarked that he was going to Camp Meade "on a personal errand."

As it is at Camp Meade that the General is expected to meet Secretary Alger, this was interpreted as significant.

Gen. Shafter declined to discuss the statement given to the press by Gen. Miles on his arrival from Puerto Rico. He had no comment to make, either, on the singular coincidence that Secretary of War Alger, on the point of leaving Washington for two weeks on the night of Gen. Miles's arrival there, had made a rendezvous with him at a Pennsylvania camp.

TYPHOID AT CAMP BLACK.

A Third Death, but Surgeons Believe the Danger Is Past.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 8.—The third death in Camp Black from typhoid fever occurred to-day. The victim was Private Sidney Johnson, a stenographer, of New York City. He was a member of Company I, Two Hundred and Third Regiment. The surgeons believe the typhoid has seen its worst, and that the danger is practically wiped out. There was not one new case to-day for hospital treatment. The patients are all doing well.

Private Charles Belcher of the Two Hundred and Third New York, of Philmont, N. Y., has returned to his home in company with an undertaker from that town sent to carry back his body. Belcher, it was believed at Philmont, was dead. He had suffered from typhoid, but was brought through all right.

The Two Hundred and First was busy to-night preparing to move to-morrow.

Camp Wikoff Death Report.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Sept. 8.—To-day's death list is as follows:

CRAMER, WILLIAM, Company C, Twelfth Infantry.
KEENE, JOSEPH, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts.
KEENE, ELDEN T., Company H, Ninth Massachusetts.
SANDHAMMER, OTTO, Company A, Eighth Ohio.
GRIFFITH, FRANK A., Company I, First District of Columbia.
BERGMAN, JOSEPH, Company A, Third Infantry.
LONG, J. C., Company C, Eighth Ohio.
FITZPATRICK, PHILIP, Company E, Engineer Corps.
DRISCOLL, HENRY, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts.
BECKER, ALBERT T., Company D, Thirty-third Michigan.
ROFF, WILLIAM, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan.

Icehouse at Montauk Assured.

The Merchants' Association yesterday received permission from Gen. Shafter to erect an icehouse at Camp Wikoff. Specifications have already been made, and work will be begun at once. The plan is to put up the house in the rear of the present quarantine wharf.

A Santiago Hero Dies.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Charles Morrow, twenty-eight years old, a private of Company G, Ninth Regular Infantry, who fought at Santiago and was recommended for promotion by Capt. Regan for bravery in action, died to-night at his home here of typhoid fever.

A MISSING HERO FOUND.

Corp. Charles Edwards of the Seventy-first Is Ill at St. Peter's Hospital.

Corp. Charles Edwards of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, one of those conspicuous in the bloody charge up San Juan Hill, who was long ago given up as lost, is in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He is wasted with fever, but the physicians say he will recover.

Edwards arrived on the transport Shinnecock from Montauk Point yesterday, having been found in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff the day before by Major Appel. For weeks he had lain hovering between life and death, too weak in his movements of consciousness to tell who he was, while his comrades and even the War Department officials have made every effort to find him. The official report sent to the War Department concerning Edwards's heroism on San Juan hill is as follows:

Battle of San Juan—There is a man named Charles Edwards, private, Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who rendered voluntary, efficacious, and unremitting care to the wounded and sick. He merits official recognition. The precise extent of his services and their nature can be attested by Capt. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, and by Lieut. Jackson, Second Infantry, aide-de-camp to the Division Commander.

S. C. MILLS, Acting Inspector General.

Corp. Edwards fought like a demon up the bloody slopes of the famous hill during the first day's fighting. When Sergt. Young, who carried the Red Cross flag, fell shot through the head, Edwards shouted to Capt. Weeks: "I'm a trained nurse, Captain. Let me take that flag."

When the summit of the hill was gained Edwards dropped his gun and began the work of rescue. He had no Red Cross badge, but he did not mind the shower of bullets that fell about him. Time and again he dashed across the fire lines, each time dragging back a wounded man.

"By nightfall," said Capt. Meekin, speaking of the ward of Edwards's deeds, "he had a hospital of his own making at the foot of the hill, with forty-five patients in it, including six Spaniards. He cared for these men all night, saw them started for the division hospital, and then came back for the second day's fighting. He fought in the ranks until noon, when he began his rescue work again. He cared for thirty or forty persons that day, including Gen. Hawkins, and sat up with them all night again. He is a hero, if ever there was one. I promoted him to be Corporal, the only vacancy there was. When next we heard from him he was among the 'missing.'"

Edwards was chief nurse in the sanitarium of Dr. W. Tillinghast Bull for four years, and joined the Seventy-first in 1896.

WOOL AT AUCTION IN BOSTON.

Eight Thousand Bales and Bags Brought Good Prices.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of wool in 8,000 bales and bags was sold at auction this noon by the Underwriters' Salvage Company at 481 Atlantic Avenue. This was the largest transaction of this nature in the wool business ever made in New England. Buyers were present from every part of the United States, the Street being strongly represented.

The sale proved the true strength of the Boston wool market as compared with the New York market. Metropolitan buyers who offered a low price for a private sale were compelled to bid much higher at the auction. The greater portion of the consignment was bought by manufacturers, the dealers remaining for the most part in the background. Manager Appleton stated that the prices were beyond expectation.

The wool was from the storehouses at Ballardville and the Atlas Stores, Boston. The lot included California, Arizona, Texas, French scoured, cross-breds, Spanish legs, carpet, Australian, and black wools.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Court to Inquire Into the Fate of Nicolo Petrone.

Nicolo Petrone of 528 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, went on an excursion on Labor Day to Boynton Beach, L. I., and has not been seen since. Yesterday afternoon Renovald Cappobianco, a cousin of Petrone, applied to Magistrate Wentworth, in the Morrisania Police Court, for a summons for Pasquale Buanopano of 518 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to appear in court and explain what has become of Petrone.

Cappobianco told Magistrate Wentworth that Petrone, together with Buanopano and a young woman named Josephine Bettini of 550 Morris Avenue, went on the excursion. In the evening, he said, Buanopano returned, having with him the coat, the pistol, and ring belonging to Petrone, saying that Petrone had given him these articles and had afterward gotten into a dispute with some Italians and was thrown overboard.

Supposed Dead Soldier Returns.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—There was a joyful family reunion at the residence of Le Roy Cordy, this city, last night. The young man was mourned as dead by his family, and he reached home from Camp Wikoff at dinner time, when his family was grouped about the table, and while his father was offering up prayers for him. Cordy is nineteen years old, and he went to the front as a member of the Hospital Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment. His family thought he had been killed in the battle at Eli Caney, as his name appeared in the papers as one of the victims.

IN LEO TOLSTOI'S HONOR

New York Literary Men Dine on the Seventieth Anniversary of His Birth.

CABLED HIM CONGRATULATIONS

Gen. Woodford, Israel Zangwill, and Joseph Jefferson Talk Entertainingly—Mr. Zangwill's Speech Not Unmixed Praise for the Great Russian.

As a demonstration of esteem and admiration for Count Leo Tolstoi some ninety members of the circles of literature and art and their allied professions held a dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the great Russian teacher's birth. The occasion was marked by expressions of sentiment, unanimous as touching the character and life of the man, but as touching his writings, with an alternation of condemnation and hostile criticism rather unexpected from a gathering supposedly of the disciples of his doctrine.

Israel Zangwill, the keen British writer; William S. Kane, an English member of Parliament in this country as a guest of Albert Shaw; Joseph Jefferson, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, were among the most noted of the guests of the evening. Among others at the table of honor, however, was Alfred H. Love, the President of the National Peace Association. Henry M. Leipziger, a member of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, was master of ceremonies. There was no attempt at floral decoration, and the discussion of the menu was concluded early.

Among those present were Albert Bierstadt, Robert Ogden, R. W. Gilder, John B. Pine, Hampden Robb, W. W. Wyman, Norman Hapgood, E. N. Potter, Isaac L. Rice, James T. Bixby, J. Marion Verdery, W. Chichester Lockwood, Albert Shaw, Mornay Williams, the Rev. George Dana Boardman, John Swinton, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, James P. Hall, Joseph A. Altsheler, Thomas F. Clark, Samuel P. Avery, Charles A. Freeman, Otto C. Weirum, Charles S. Case, Richard Henry Stoddard, F. C. Bray, George A. Plimpton, S. E. Moffett, and Charles F. Kroch.

James MacArthur, E. H. Crosby, Bolton Hall, Whidden Graham, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Theodore Sutro, J. Brisben Walker, David Strother Walker, W. M. Ivins, P. F. Collier, James Loeb, J. H. Johnston, W. H. Cameron, Rufus W. Weeks, W. J. Ghent, A. E. Keet, F. W. Frankland, W. C. Church, Ripley Hitchcock, E. J. Wheeler, Abram Cahan, R. R. Bowker, Amos R. Little, George Cary Eggleston, Joseph B. Gilder, the Rev. William Hayes Ward, Will M. Clemens, Henry Harmon Neill, F. B. Connery, R. Fulton Cutting, John S. White, Clarence Gordon, the Rev. David H. Greer, A. B. Cruikshank, Dr. J. M. Rice, Miles M. Davan, Charles F. Rideal, and Louis Windmuller.

Letters expressing sympathy with the purpose of the dinner and regret because of inability to attend, were received from Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. Francis H. Stoddard, J. Wells Champney, Whitelaw Reid, Isaac N. Seligman, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Dudley Warner, the Rev. Charles A. Griggs, George E. Waring, Jr., Frank R. Stockton, Nicola Tesla, Bliss Carman, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Samuel P. Avery, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Hamilton W. Mabie.

Ernest M. Crosby of the committee having the dinner in charge read several of the letters of regret, among them one from the leader of Tolstoi's admirers, W. D. Howells, in which he wrote from York Harbor, Me.:

"I am sorry that I shall not be able to join with his other friends in keeping the seventieth birthday of Leo Tolstoi. His writings and his life have meant more to me than any other man's, and if I could be with you I should try to express my deep sense of the import of his philosophy to such an age as this, and to a people who have been the latest, as I wish they might be the last, to make war."

A Message to the Author.

A cablegram was sent in the name of the society to Count Tolstoi at his farm near Moscow. It read thus: "Ninety American admirers meeting in your honor send congratulations, and wish you long life." Mr. Leipziger, in presenting the speakers of the evening, eulogized the Russian novelist in terms of high laudation.

"We are met here," he said, "to do honor to a complete life. We all know that for which we all love Tolstoi is the 'touch of nature that makes all the world akin.' In spite of his great talent at characterization, his style, his truth to nature, he is greater than a great novelist. He is a man who has carried out in his life the noblest precepts he outlined with his pen. I say to him: 'I wish you, aged man, long years, happiness, and honor.'" Mr. Leipziger then introduced as the first speaker Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

After stirring his listeners to continued laughter by relating how he had attended under a strict contract that he was not to be called upon to speak, Gen. Woodford said:

"My situation is peculiar. The Department of State has distinctly informed me that I am still Minister to Spain on leave of absence. [Laughter.] I suppose, then, I should be the 'still' Minister. It is pleasant to-night, in the memories of the great author, and also in the memories of successful warfare, to consider that his voice was always for peace. A like course has been the honor of the President. It will always redound to his credit that William McKinley did all that a strong man could do to keep peace.

"The war has come to a peaceful and happy issue. It leaves us in possession of the Antilles, and of the key of the Philippines. What we may do with such possibilities no man may say. I may not say that wherever the flag has gone, there the flag must stay. But"—the soldier-diplomat fairly shouted with a voice ringing with excitement—"I will say, frankly and directly, wherever our flag has gone it has brought, over, there the civilization, the humanity, the liberty that abounds where our flag waves, must stay and abide, God helping us, forever." [Applause.]

Israel Zangwill, in the course of a caustic, dry, but thoroughly entertaining address, scintillating with keen humor and pungent anecdote analyzed Count Tolstoi as a man, presenting new and not altogether pleasing to many of his hearers, although his general tone was one of admiration, both for the writings and the life of his subject.

The English author was attired in a sack coat, vest, and trousers of a dark green check, and black tie, carelessly knotted, somewhat in contrast to the evening wear of his hosts, a fact that received several references from his own mouth and allusions from other speakers. It was his first "appearance" in America, and the literary and professional men, listening with the satisfied air of those well dined, lost their affectation of polite attention, became enamored of the speaker's biting flashes, followed him with keen delight, and heard Tolstoi's heresies with respectful attention. It was a flattering reception, the more so that it was unconsciously given by that gathering of brains and talent.

Mr. Zangwill's Remarks.

"An occasion like this," Mr. Zangwill began, with a slightly lisping affectation, "is one on which only words of gratitude should be spoken. Yet I feel that my words will be tinctured with other feelings. Notice that I was to speak reached me only an hour ago, so that I have had no time to cover up the cloven hoof of criticism. I am by habit a critic. If I reverse the habit of Balaam and curse when I ought to bless, I hope you will not consider it Balaam's ass that is speaking.

"I will try to express my gratitude to Count Tolstoi under three heads: First—As a reader. A lady in this country told me of a reading society. They could not read fiction, she said. Not that they wasted their time in reading newspapers. Now, I have no sympathy with those who consider fiction the lowest form of literature. It is to the greatest authors of fiction of to-day that we must go to gain the expression of modern nature.

"Tolstoi has taken up the idea that writing for art's sake was wrong, and he has repented of his early lapse. The phrase, 'Art for art's sake,' has often been mistaken. The word art contains in itself the formula. It is something to stimulate human souls. But Tolstoi does not credit righteous motives to stimulating human souls without preaching away at doctrines. A piece of great art lives on for generation after generation. All that you will express in your work if you have no art is the 'pretty, pretty,' that means the 'petty, petty.'

"Second—As a writer. This connects itself with the last subject because of the public feeling that the novelist performs for its pleasure. No author worth his salt has ever thought he was only a performer. Some look on literature as a darling with a dowry. Literature has money, but we love her for her looks. Then there are gentlemen who always look for glory by pirating others' productions. Tolstoi has met this class. His experiences have taken away his final claims to be considered as one of the performers for the public pleasure.

"Third—I am grateful to Tolstoi as a man. Because even an author is a man. There is the impetus of his great example, the influence of his personality. In an age of incredulity, he has failed. The school boy said 'faith is belief in what you know is untrue.' We have all heard of the lady who had read in the Good Book that faith would remove mountains. She thought she could get rid of the mountain near her window by prayer. H

WOES OF FIRST ILLINOIS

The Regiment Leaves Jersey City for Chicago Thirty-two Hours Late from Montauk.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT JOURNEY

Col. Turner's Sick List Increased from 246 to Nearly 400 on the Road to Long Island City—Orders Were Bungled.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after thirty-two hours of delay in journeying from Montauk Point to Jersey City, the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, weary and weak from lack of sleep and proper food, left the yards of the Jersey Central Railroad, via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, en route for Chicago. The first section of its train, carrying the sick, was composed of five Pullman cars, three tourist cars, a dining car, and a commissary car. The other four sections of ten cars each started within an hour of each other until at 6 o'clock the last section pulled out of the yards.

Of the hundreds of sick men who arrived with the regiment at Long Island City yesterday, all but seven were able to leave with their command for Jersey City. They arrived on hospital cars, but the tedious ride from Montauk Point left them in bad condition. As soon as the hospital train pulled into Long Island City the doctors and nurses of the Red Cross branch opposite the railway station came to the aid of the sufferers. They provided them with refreshments, and those who were too ill to walk were carried to tents on stretchers. Dr. Bell made a careful examination of the sick men, and singled out the worst cases for immediate treatment. About twenty-seven were unable to walk, and seven were too ill to be moved for any considerable distance. The seven were taken to Bellevue Hospital and to the Post-Graduate Hospital. Those going to Bellevnue were Privates Kite, Martensen, West, Knight, and Drake. Privates McAuliffe and Ajack went to the Post-Graduate. The other twenty seriously ill were placed on board the tug Governor Meigs and conveyed to Jersey City.

As soon as the regiment got ready to march abpard the boats at Long Island City Col. Henry L. Turner assigned two men to each sick man, and it looked as if every man in the regiment were helping another to walk. It was a sad procession. A number of those who were assigned as assistants appeared to be in need of assistance themselves, and the few men and women that had gathered to see the regiment off did not have the heart to cheer. They merely whispered words of encouragement to the sufferers.

Col. Turner and the Railroad Men.

After the command reached Jersey City Col. Turner and his officers took time to say that the regiment has been, from the first, the victim of a needlessly vast amount of blundering and incompetency on the part of the Quartermaster Department. From the time the men broke camp at Camp Wikoff, at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, until they finally got away from Jersey City, they had been played with like so many shuttlecocks, forced to march back and forth from camp ground to station, over burning sand, and through drenching rain, until the list of sick was almost doubled. The officers said that, had it not been for the firm stand taken by Col. Turner at Montauk, the regiment might yet have been waiting for the transportation that was promised it a week ago. When the regiment had been twice sent from camp and as often sent back, Col. Turner said the matter had gone far enough, and startled the railroad authorities at Montauk by saying:

"You will send me the necessary cars or I will send a detachment of my men to seize them. And, furthermore, I warn you that I will hold, personally responsible for any deaths or sickness that can be traced to your dilatory actions."

It was the first time a commanding officer had thus put his foot down, and, as a result, the cars were soon forthcoming.

The train left Montauk at 8 o'clock Wednesday night and arrived in Long Island City at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming nine hours in making 116 miles. Another five hours were consumed in getting a barge to convey the men to Jersey City. At 10 o'clock they began to embark, the sick lying on the deck and on litters, cared for tenderly by their comrades and by Mrs. Turner, the wife of the Colonel, who, with five surgeons and five nurses under Dr. White, had come on from Chicago. Major Bond, Major Claughrey, and Capt. Lloyd had also come from Chicago with $5,000 to spend for the men. They had used up half of it before the regiment got away from Jersey City.

Getting Aboard Their Train.

Soon after 10:30 o'clock the barge arrived at Communipaw, the Lehigh Valley having arranged to send the train from the Jersey Central yards instead of from the Pennsylvania Station, from which the Lehigh Valley trains usually start. This caused more confusion. Some of the officers had gone on ahead to the Pennsylvania Station, and then had to recross the river, walk to Liberty Street, and cross again to Communipaw.

As soon as the barge reached Communipaw Mrs. Turner had 180 of the sickest men at once transferred to the hospital train in waiting. Mrs. Turner and her assistants spoke to the men of home, and they bore the transfer without complaint and even smiled. Before long every one of the 180 was in a snug, white berth, and the nurses and doctors were unremitting in their attention. Not all the sick were thus accommodated, but pale-looking convalescents strove to bear themselves cheerfully on seeing their more unfortunate comrades provided for.

When the hospital train pulled out, it was followed by a cheer from the boys in waiting. It was in charge of Conductor Thomas O'Donnell, the veteran of the road, who has charge of the Black Diamond Express, and Wellington Case, a "crack" engineer, was at the throttle.

The Colonel Wins Again.

It was then that Col. Turner found that the Pullman cars in the hospital train were all that the road had supplied, in spite of a contract to make up trains wholly of these. The other four sections consisted of antiquated passenger coaches. Col. Turner put his foot down once more.

"I'll keep my men here until Christmas," he thundered, "unless they can leave here properly. It is an outrage that such a condition of affairs should be allowed to exist. The Government conveyed us in a first-class manner when we were well and strong, and now, after our terrible campaign, with sickness and death all around us, we are to be sent back home little better than cattle. I will not stand it, and some one will be held responsible for this bungling."

Again the Colonel roused the railroad authorities. Drafts were made on the Erie, Central and other roads, and finally fifteen more Pullman cars were obtained. A like number of day coaches were detached from the trains, and the sections were again made up. Col. Turner was inclined to hold out until his demands were met, but the boys were anxious to start, and offered to suffer further discomforts to get home. Col. Turner was informed that it would be impossible to get any more Pullman cars, and so, after the remaining sick men were put on the Pullmans, the other soldiers piled in and the sections began their journey to Chicago.

Col. Turner telegraphed to Buffalo, asking the roads there to furnish all the sleeping cars possible.

Col. Turner's Story.

The following is Col. Turner's story of the bungling since the regiment left Montauk Point:

"On Tuesday night," he said, "we got orders from corps headquarters to be in readiness to move the next day. It was a welcome order, and we were happy over its arrival. We struck camp early on Wednesday morning. This is an immense work, especially for men weakened by disease and privation, but everybody fell to with a will. By 7 o'clock in the morning the baggage had been loaded on wagons and we were ready to move. One of Gen. Shafter's aides came to me and said we were to leave at once. I then sent down a portion of my sick men over a mile of burning sand, with the sun beating down on them, but there was no other way. The baggage followed.

"I was just making preparations to move the rest of my sick men when I got orders to stop, that the Quartermaster's Department had made a mistake, and that no train was obtainable for the trip. I was told then that we were not to move until this morning. In response to this notice I ordered all the baggage back and detailed men to see that the sick at the station were made as comfortable as possible, and to have those returned who were able to make the trip. We found that a number had fainted on the way and were in a serious condition. Some of the poor fellows started back and others remained in the station.

"Hardly had the baggage and some of the sick returned when I got an order to move my regiment at once to the station, as we were to start in the afternoon. It certainly looked like business this time, and the regiment started. The baggage was loaded a second time, all the sick were provided for as well as possible, and the weary march began. The men began loading the baggage in the freight cars; the sick, numbering 246, had arrived, and we were waiting for our cars, when a message was handed me from Col. Kimball, stating that the First Illinois was not to be put on cars that night, but was to remain in camp until the following morning.

The Threat to Seize Cars.

"Imagine our position! Our sick men lay all around. The rain, which had by this time begun to fall in torrents, was soaking our men to the skin, and the heavy baggage had been loaded for the second time.

"It was then I said that there we would stay, and that unless transportation was forthcoming at once I would sieze what cars were necessary. I warned the railroad people that I would hold them responsible should any of my men die, and, after a lot of delay and excuses and trying to shift responsibility, they told me that they would furnish the transportation.

"Then a lot of freight cars were run up to the station, and the officer whom I had left in charge of the transportation asked what they were for.

"'Well, you see,' said the railway official, 'they are not ready yet. I am going to put straw in them for the sick.'

"'You are like hell,' said my officer. 'You can't send my men in freight cars, and they'll have passenger cars or nothing.'

"When we finally got the passenger cars they were worse, if possible, than the freight cars, but we could get no others. The sick were laid on the floors with only blankets under them, and some were stretched out on the hard seats. All during the night men had to step over their sick comrades in going from one end of the cars to the other.

"First the train was sidetracked at Amagansett and lay there nearly two hours. The other sections were held up in the same way, and all along the road it was the same story. At last, after nine hours of travel, we completed the 116 miles. Few got any sleep, and, from 246 my sick list has swelled to nearly 400. I tell you it was worse than anything we had to put up with in Cuba.

"All this, it must be understood, was in spite of the fact that it was known a week ago that we were to start on Tuesday or Wednesday, and the fact that we had a large nunmber of sick had been telegraphed to the Quartermaster General.

Had Money to Pay for Cars.

"It was understood that I did not want the Government to pay for Pullman cars for us. I was instructed to draw on the Mayor of Chicago for $10,000 if necessary, and we stood ready to pay for everything we needed. Even then we could not get it. The horrors of that trip from Montauk will live with me for ever. I haven't told the half of it, and don't want to tell any more. It would not take a vivid imagination to picture what the trip was like."

One of the Captains of the regiment told of the conditions at Montauk. He asked that his name be not mentioned, as he would be subject to court-martial.

"I have been nineteen years in the National Guard," he said, "and while I care nothing about going out of the United States service, I want to do it without a stigma attaching to it.

"This entire campaign has been one of money and murder, and the boys who die from the treatment they have just received have been as surely murdered as if they had been stabbed in the back. Ever since we left Cuba it has been the same story. The transport we came on from Santiago was not ballasted, and rolled so that the decks were often awash. Sick men were packed in the hold like sheep. Eight died on that voyage and one committed suicide.

"One of our boys has become a hopeless imbecile from the horrors he witnessed there. There he is," and the Captain pointed to a member of his company who was being led to the hospital train, and whose lack-lustre eyes and mumbling lips told all too well the story of a benumbed brain. "That fellow," said the Captain, "was a bright young lawyer in Chicago only a few months ago, now see what incompetency and corrupt officials have done for him. It's a startling object lesson, is it not?"

Would Not Enlist Again.

Capt. Switzer of Company M, the crack company of the regiment, known as "Switzer's Indians," said: "The arrangements for the transportation of the men were deplorable. This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the regiment," he continued. "We had planned to take an extended trip through the East, visiting Washington, Gettysburg, New York, Niagara, and Montreal. This is the New York end of it, and we shall never forget it. We had thought to travel comfortably in New York State. We have traveled like swine. We had thought to have a few little things to eat. We have come near starving to death.

"If our men were called to enlist again not 10 per cent. would respond."

Among those who left for Chicago was "Bungaloo," the little negro mascot of the regiment. "Bungloo" is as black as Erebus, and was picked up in Santiago by Artificer W. W. Martin of Company I, whom the boy has followed ever since. The little fellow was in tatters, but Martin says the best will not be good enough for him when he gets to Chicago.

The First Illinois consisted originally of 1,356 officers and men. Only 900 returned to their homes yesterday. Some have found graves in Cuba. Others are sick in Santiago, Brooklyn, Boston, Montauk, and this city.

OFFICERS HURRIED TOO MUCH.

How the Quartermaster's Department Explains Illinois Regiment's Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Regarding the complaints that the First Illinois had to wait all day in order to obtain transportation from Montauk, it is stated at the Quartermaster's Department that the officers of the regiment were informed that it would be impossible to furnish equipment for them to move yesterday, yet they persisted in going notwithstanding.

The railroad company has found it impossible to move more than one regiment each day.

BLAMES THE QUARTERMASTER.

President Baldwin Says the L. I. R. R. Received No Proper Notice to Move the First Illinois.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The plan for moving troops from Montauk was to move one regiment of infantry a day, provided the Long Island Railroad Company received notice the morning of the day previous from the Quartermaster of the number of men to be moved on any day. It was agreed that no troops should be moved except on the written order of the Quartermaster at New York.

"At 5 o'clock Tuesday evening we received a telegram from the Quartermaster at New York to move the First Illinois Regiment on Wednesday morning. At 7 o'clock we received another message countermanding this order, and stating that the First Illinois would not move until Thursday morning. On Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock we learned from Montauk that the First Illinois was preparing to leave, and, as I have said, we had no orders at all to move them. As they were to be sent over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and as the Lehigh Valley Railroad was unable to furnish cars, the Quartermaster gave no orders for these troops to leave Montauk for Long Island City. On account of the difficulties in which the First Illinois found itself, we sent special trains to Montauk, and Wednesday night moved them to Long Island City, the plan being to deliver them at Long Island City at daylight, which was done. I noticed that they did not leave Jersey City until 1:30 to-day.

"On Wednesday afternoon when the question came up about moving the Illinois regiment, the Quartermaster was asked if any instructions were issued about moving the District of Columbia regiment, and was told that advices from Montauk indicated that the District of Columbia regiment was getting ready to move on Thursday morning. A message was then sent to the Quartermaster advising him that the Illinois regiment was to move, and that we could not undertake to move the District of Columbia regiment. This message was not replied to. At 12:15 Thursday noon the Quartermaster gave an order on the telephone to move the District of Columbia regiment immediately. Trains had been made up and crews ordered to move a detachment of a thousand troops which were to arrive on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Montauk. The Quartermaster agreed to hold back the troops on the Pennsylvania Railroad, provided trains could be sent immediately to Montauk for the District of Columbia regiment. Before crews and engines could be ordered and provided, the troops from the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived at Long Island City to go East. The result is that special trains have been sent to Montauk this afternoon, and that the District of Columbia troops will be loaded this afternoon and arrive at Long Island City about midnight and turned over to the Pennsylvania Railroad for transportation to Washington.

"In other words, there has not been a single movement of troops from Montauk made on proper orders from the Quartermaster's department, and the Long Island Railroad Company, in these two last cases, furnished trains for the movement of troops on practically no notice.

"It is ridiculous to expect any railroad to undertake the movement of a regiment of 1,000 men, with its baggage and equipment, unless it has an official order the day before, so that proper train arrangements can be made. We have never yet received an official order to move the Seventy-first Regiment, the two Michigan regiments, or the District of Columbia regiment.

"I noticed a note in some of the papers that Col. Turner of the First Illinois Regiment, is said to have wired the Long Island Railroad about the movement of his troops, and that he would have Pullman cars, &c. I have no doubt that this is in error, as Col. Turner never telegraphed us. His message was sent probably to some connecting lines between New York and Chicago."

Col. Amos S. Kimball said yesterday that the New York Quartermaster's office was not to blame for the delay in moving the First Illinois. He repeated the statement that the Lehigh Valley Railway Company was unable to obtain a sufficient number of Pullman cars, and said that the Chief Quartermaster at Camp Wikoff had been instructed to delay the movement of the regiment until the following morning.

Col. Kimball was asked if the Quartermaster at the camp was blamable for the delay and suffering. He said:

"I am not fixing the blame, but it is not in this office. Had cur telegram, sent at noon Tuesday, been implicitly obeyed, all the trouble would have been averted."

ILLINOIS SAILORS GO HOME.

Naval Militiamen Who Served in Cuban Waters Leave Jersey City in Good Health and Spirits.

Four hundred and ninety Illinois Naval Militiamen, whose homes are in Chicago, Moline, Alton, and Quincy, and who did service on forty-two vessels in Cuban waters, reached Jersey City at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They came from the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and landed at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station from two tugs. The men looked well and were in good spirits. They landed at the Adams Express Pier and marched to trains awaiting them. The cars were surrounded by a big crowd, which cheered them heartily. Women tore flowers from their hats to give to the sailors.

Each sailor carried a clothes bag and a hammock. Some of them also carried old knives, rifles, and cameras. The men said they had taken a great many Cuban pictures, but had sent them all to friends. Some of the men carried banners on which were inscribed such mottoes as these:

Chicago is modest, but she gets there just the same.

Don't cheer, the poor devils are dying.—Philip. There is glory enough to go all the way round.—Schley.

When the Oregon fired Cervera surrendered.

The girl I left behind me—I am going home to meet her.

Chicago glories in the work of her soldier lad heroes.

Other banners carried the names of Spanish ships sunk by the American squadron. All these banners were tacked on the sides of the cars, and as each one went up the crowd cheered wildly.

The men embarked in two trains. The first was under command of Lieut. Commander J. M. Hawley and the second was commanded by Lieut. Flood. Among the men was Francis E. Larkin, boatswain, who was on the Maine when she was blown up. Both trains got away shortly before 11 o'clock, and the men expected to be in Chicago by noon to-day.

War Relief Association in Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Miss Helen Gould to-day organized an auxiliary woman's war relief association in Nyack, with a large number of members. The following officers were elected: Mrs. E. H. Maynard, Chairman; Mrs. H. M. Van Buren, Vice Chairman; Miss Jennie Pitkin, Treasurer, and Miss Sallie Du Yea, Secretary. The auxiliary association will care for twenty convalescent soldiers to be brought to Nyack next week. A number of contributions have already been received by the new organization.

Lawn Fete at King's Bridge.

The spacious grounds surrounding the old Sealey homestead in Broadway, King's Bridge, presented a gay appearance last evening. A lawn fete was given by the Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Association of King's Bridge for the benefit of the Red Cross nurses. Lawson N. Fuller, made a patriotic address and letters of regret were read from Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Evans, and Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter. Music was furnished by the King's Bridge Band and there was a display of fireworks donated by Pain.

Women's Patriotic Relief.

At the meeting of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association yesterday morning the report of the Treasurer showed receipts during the week as follows: Proceeds of Glen Island, one day, $1,130; entertainment at White Face, Essex County, $402.21; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, $100; C. Hacket, $50; Park & Tilford, $50; R. H. Macy & Co., $20; Mrs. J. T. Williams, $25; Mrs. A. Root, $10; Mrs. R. A. Dorman, $5.

Camp Alger Practically Deserted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Camp Alger is practically a thing of the past, only a few details remaining as guards for Government property. To-day the Third Virginia, the last regiment in camp, departed for Richmond, where it will be mustered out. The wagon train conveying the baggage and supplies of the Second Division started for Middletown, and the officers of the division staff left to-night.

Goods from Supply Depot.

Thirty-five cases of goods were sent from the Red Cross supply department yesterday to Montauk, St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn; the Soldiers' Comfort Committee at Grand Central Station, Sag Harbor Hospital, Long Island City Hospital, Fort Wadsworth, and to the Two Hundred and Third Regiment.

Ninth and Fourteenth Ordered Home.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day received notification from Adjt. Gen. Corbin that the Ninth Regiment of New York City and the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn had been ordered to their home armories, and that they would be mustered out of service on their arrival there.

Gen. Roe at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe returned from Chickamauga Park to his Summer home in Highland Falls this evening. He was given an ovation by the citizens to-night and the town was illuminated from one end to the other in his honor.

Captain of Rough Riders Lionized.

MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Arthur F. Cosby, Captain United States Volunteers, (Roosevelt's Rough Riders,) arrived here last night to visit his mother. He is being lionized generally by the guests of the Wildemere House.

Enough Nurses at Ponce.

A cable message received at Cuban Relief headquarters yesterday from Red Cross Agent Barnes at Ponce, Puerto Rico, withdrew the request for forty trained nurses because of the arrival of the party of Government nurses that left here on the Seneca a week or more ago.

Cost of Trained Nurse Service.

An itemized statement of disbursements by the Red Cross Society for the maintenance of trained nurses from July 28 to Sept. 1 shows that $21,999.03 has been expended.

INVALIDS ON SHINNECOCK

Another Load of 182 Men Landed from Camp Wikoff.

THE USUAL SCENES FOLLOWED

Sick Waited an Hour in Brooklyn for Ambulances, and These Had to be Summoned—Ordered from Battery Pier.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock reached this city from Montauk Point early yesterday morning with 182 sick soldiers aboard. The ship anchored off Glen Cove for breakfast and then steamed to Pier 40 East River, reaching there about 9 o'clock. At the pier Capt. Hale of the Third Infantry was landed and removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. After Police Sergeant Brown and twenty-five patrolmen had been taken aboard the boat left for Bedlow's Island. Major Appel also boarded the boat at the Point.

The Major, thinking he might be able to land some of the sick at Bedlow's Island, proposed to sail down the harbor, but on arrival there it was stated, after the ship had waited some twenty minutes, that the new hospital would not be ready until to-morrow. The Shinnecock then returned to the Pacific Street dock, Brooklyn, but at that point nothing was in readiness for the reception of the suffering soldiers. No ambulances could be found; and it was fully an hour before any conveyances could be obtained to carry the men from the dock to the hospitals.

Finally, after sending messages to the various hospitals and police stations, five ambulances and eight patrol wagons were got together. In the meanwhile the soldiers had waited impatiently on the dock and on the ship.

The Shinnecock, after leaving ninety-seven men for the St. Peter's, St. Mary's, and Long Island College Hospitals, came over to New York and tried to tie up at the Battery pier just as the ferryboat Bay Ridge was due. Major Borden, in command of the Shinnecock, was now given to understand that the passengers of the ferryboat were not to be delayed by the landing of sick soldiers. He was ordered away. At last, about 1:30 P. M., the ship found a welcome at Pier A, where twenty-seven men disembarked, marched to the Army Building, and received their furloughs and transportation to their homes. The remainder of the sick were taken to Fort Wadsworth.

The sick men were distributed among the hospitals as follows: St. Peter's, 67; St. Mary's, 28; Fort Wadsworth, 57; Long Island College, 2; Presbyterian, 1.

St. Peter's Hospital.

AMOLOCK, JOHN, private, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan; intermittent fever and rheumatism.
ANGEL, CHARLES W., private, Company B, Third Infantry.
BAKER, GEORGE J., private, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan.
BARBOUR, ERNEST, Quartermaster's Sergeant, First District of Columbia Volunters; fever.
BIERKE, OLA, Corporal, Company D, Third Infantry; typhoid.
BOYSEN, CHRISTOPHER, private, Company B, Eighth Infantry; diarrhea and exhaustion.
BROWN, WILLIAM L., private, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry; diarrhea.
BRUCE, BERTRAM J., private, Company I, Seventh Infantry; malaria.
BURNS, WILLIAM, Company C, Ninth Cavalry; malaria.
BURQUIST, MANFRED, private, Company A, Third Infantry; malaria.
CARTER, FRANK, private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; neuralgia.
CHRISTIANSON, OLE, private, Company H, Third Infantry; dysentery.
CONDON, JAMES, private, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; malaria.
DAVIS, EDWARD J., private, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts; dysentery.
DOBSON, HARRY A., Sergeant, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers; malaria.
DIEMER, PETER O., private, Company H, Fourth Artillery.
EDENHAM, SYD, private, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; malaria.
EDWARDS, CHARLES, Corporal, Company I, Seventy-first New York; malaria and sunstroke.
EDWARDS, EMERY W., Corporal, Company F, Seventh Infantry; typhoid.
ELLIS, FRED, private, Company K, First Artillery; ——.
NAGLE, HARVEY, private, Company F, First Illinois; malaria and sunstroke.
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, civilian teamster; intermittent fever.
CORMAN, PATRICK, private, Company D, Seventh Infantry; ——.
GORDON, GEORGE, private Company H, Twenty-first Infantry; intermittent fever.
GOULDER, CHARLES J. Sergeant, Company K, Seventy-first New York; diarrhea.
GREEN, JOHN J., private, Company K, Seventy-first New York; diarrhea.
GROSS, PHILIP, private, Company I, Ninth Cavalry; typhoid.
HALL, NELSON A., private, Hospital Corps; malaria.
HAMILTON, THOMAS, Sergeant, Company G, Eighth Ohio; malaria.
HAND, CHARLES, private, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan; typhoid.
HART, CLARENCE B., private, Company C, First District of Columbia Volunteers; malaria.
HOLLERS, JOHN M., private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
JOHNSON, HANS, private, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; ——.
KELLEY, JAMES H., private, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts; exhaustion.
KITTRIDGE, OLACHI E., private, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; diarrhea.
KREMER, William, private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; rheumatism and malaria.
LAWSON, MARION, private, Company F, Seventh Infantry; malaria and yellow fever.
LAZIER, ANSON, J., private, Company E, Seventh Infantry; general debility.
LIEBRECHT, FRANK, private, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; malaria and diarrhea.
McALLISTER, JOHN, private, Company E, Third Infantry; malaria.
McCRACKEN, Jerome L., private, Company B, Ninth Infantry; fever.
McDONALD, JAMES A., private, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts; dysentery.
MAUZ, XAFER, private, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; intermittent fever.
MILLER, JOHN, private, Company H, Seventy-first New York; typhoid fever.
MISERER, GEORGE, private, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan; malaria.
MORRISON, JOHN R., private, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan; intermittent fever.
NIETMAN, LORENCE, private, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry.
PARKER, ORA, private, Company L, First Volunteer Cavalry; thermic fever.
PERTHMAN, EDWARD, private, Company D, Seventy-first New York; dysentery and remittent fever.
QUINN, FRANK B., private, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; malaria.
SAUNDERS, LUTHER H., First Sergt., Company I, Ninth Cavalry; malaria.
SCANLON, EDWARD, private, Company J, First Volunteer Cavalry; dysenterry.
SHANNON, WILLIAM, private, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; malaria.
SHWELL, ARTHUR E., private, Company B, Seventy-first New York.
SPEAR, J. R., private, Company F, Ninth Cavalry; intermittent fever.
STRONG, FRED, private, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; dysentery.
TAYLOR, ROBERT R., private, Company M First District of Columbia Volunteers; malaria.
TIDESTROM, IVER, Sergt., Company C., First District of Columbia Volunteers; malaria.
TOELKE, HENRY, private, Company I, First Illinois.
TRUMBLE, FRED, private, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts.
WILLIAMS, JESSE, private, Company G, Second Infantry; malaria.
WILSON, RICHARD, private, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry.
WHIN, JOHN J., private, Company A, Eighth Infantry; thermic fever.
WINTERS, HARRY H., private, Company D, Eighth Ohio; diarrhea.
WELSH, JAMES B., Sergt., Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; diarrhea.
BELGNER, CHARLES F, private, Company A, Eighth Ohio; dysentery.

St. Mary's Hospital.

BELL, HARRIS T., private, Company I, Seventy-first New York; dysentery.
BOSQUET, HECTOR F., Corp., Company E, Second Massachusetts; malaria.
BOY, ERNEST P., Corp., Company C, Seventh Infantry; intermittent fever.
BRADLEY, JOHN R., private, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan; intermittent fever.
BRETT, THOMAS H., private, Company K, Seventy-first New York; malaria.
EATON, JOHN D., private, Company D, Twelfth Infantry; dysentery.
EDGAR, JOHN R., private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry; intermittent fever.
EDLIN, FRANCIS, private, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; malaria.
FAIR, THOMAS, private, Company E, Eighth Ohio; malaria.
GILBERT, HIRAM F., private, Company I, First Illinois; debility.
GILBERT, RICHARD, private, Company A, Ninth Cavalry; malaria.
HANEGAN, FRANK B., private, Company K, First Illinois; typhoid.
HEISTITZ, RICHARD H., private, Company E, Seventy-first New York; typhoid fever.
HINEBAUCH, ELIJAH, private, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan; malaria.
HOLMES, WILLIAM, private, Company D, Tenth Infantry; intermittent fever.
LEVYN, RUBEN G., private, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan; malaria.
McCORD, MILES S., private, Company C, Seventy-first New York; malaria and diarrhea.
MEANLY, JOHN A., private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; exhaustion.
MINGERS, CHARLES, private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; malaria.
NOONAN, OLLIE, private, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan; dysentery.
ORD, JOHN, Corporal, Company B, Seventh Infantry; dysentery.
PETERSON, SAMUEL, Corporal, Company K, Sixth Cavalry; malaria.
PETERSINGE, RICHARD A., private, Company L, Second Massachusetts; malaria.
RAYMOND, HENRY L., Sergeant, Company F, Third Infantry.
REZABEK, JOHN, private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; intermittent fever.
STETTLER, ARTHUR J., private, Company F, Fourth Artillery; exhaustion.
USTER, WILLIAM F., private, Company E, Eighth Infantry; typhoid.

Fort Wadsworth Hospital.

ALEXANDER, JAKE, private, Company L, Ninth Cavalry.
AYRE, THOMAS B., private, Company E, First Artillery; dysentery.
BEAUBIEU, EDWARD, private, Company C, Third Cavalry.
BERRANE, JOSEPH, private, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; intermittent fever.
BRANCH, JOHN D., private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
BRANNAN, MARTIN, private, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; intermittent fever.
BROWN, DAVID C., private, Company C, Sixth Infantry.
BROWN, FRANK S., private, Company C, Fourth Infantry; malaria.
BROWN, JOSEPH, private, Company B, Tenth Infantry.
CAMPHOR, GEORGE, musician, First Cavalry Band; malaria.
CLARK, JOSIAH W., private, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry; debility.
CLOAGO, FRED, private, Company G, Seventh Infantry.
COLE, HERBERT D., private, Hospital Corps.
CRAEMER, THOMAS, private, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry; conjunctivitis.
CRONICAN, JOHN, Corporal, Company C, Eighth Infantry; chronic diarrhea.
CROWLEY, THOMAS, private, Company C, Ninth Infantry; diarrhea.
CUMMINGS, VERNON E., private, Company D, Second Infantry; malaria and indigestion.
DE WITT, MICHAEL, private, Company F, Seventh Infantry; gastritis.
EASLEY, THORNTON, civilian teamster; debility.
FERDINAND, HENRY, private, Company C, Twentieth Infantry; malaria and exhaustion.
FOX, CHARLES D., private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; diarrhea.
GLEGHORN, WILLIAM, private, Company H, Fourth Artillery.
GOODHUE, ELMER, private, Company F, Fourth Artillery; intermittent fever.
GRAY, ARMSTED, Corporal, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; malaria.
HALL, John W., Corporal, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
HANLON, William, private, Company E, Second Infantry; malaria.
HAYDEN, Lee, private, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry; chronic diarrhea.
HICKS, Andrew L., private, Company C, Battalion of Engineers; malaria.
HISSNER, Elmo, private, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry; conjunctivitis.
HODAL, Frank, private, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; intermittent fever.
HUNT, Byron, private, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
JACOBSON, John, civilian sailor.
KEUGLE, Guida A., private, Hospital Corps; malaria.
KIMBALL, Charles, private, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan.
KING, Philip, private, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry; intermittent fever.
LEIGHTON, Frank, private, Company F, Second Cavalry.
LONG, Edward, private, Company E, Sixth Cavalry; malaria.
McKEAG, John, private, Company B, Third Infantry; intermittent malaria.
MAGNERSON, Gus, private, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.
MARSHAL, Victor R., private, Company I, Tenth Cavalry; rheumatism.
MARTIN, Cornelius, private, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; rheumatism.
MICHEL, Charles, blacksmith, Company E, Third Cavalry.
MIX, John H., private, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; intermittent fever.
MORAN, John, private, Company I, Ninth Cavalry; malaria and dysentery.
MULLEN, Theodore, private, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
O'SHEA, John, private, Company D, Seventh Infantry; dysentery.
PALMER, Mert, private, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
PARTHESIUS, Henry, private, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry; malaria.
PETERS, Charles, private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.
RAIN, Henry, private, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; diarrhea.
ROBINSON, Berry, private, Company G, Ninth Cavalry; dysentery.
SLOCUM, William A., Corporal, Seventh Infantry; debility.
SPANKLER, Robert, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry; malaria and chronic diarrhea.
STACK, Patrick, private, Company E, Tenth Infantry.
TYNES, James E., private, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; intermittent fever.
UTTER, Jacob, private, Company D, Fourth Infantry; malaria.
WINTHER, Yago C., Corporal, Company C, Second Infantry; diarrhea.

Long Island Hospital.

ROHRER, John S., private, Company K, Eighth Ohio; malaria.
TAYLOR, K. W., First Lieutenant, Eighth Ohio.

Presbyterian Hospital.

HALE, Joseph, Captain, Third Infantry.

Furloughed Men.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM A. A., private, First Cavalry; typhoid.
BECKLEY, UTLEY, private, Company I, Second Infantry; malaria.
BERNSTEIN, ALFRED, private, Company G, Ninth Infantry; debility.
BROWN, CHARLES W., private, Company F, First District of Columbia Volunteers; ——.
BROWN, DAVID J. private, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria and general debility.
COOPER, DUNCAN M., private, Company G, Fourth Artillery; malaria.
CHACE, ALBERT H., private, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
EDWARDS, HERBERT private, Company E, Seventh Infantry, malaria.
FAGGAN, HENRY F., private, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts; malaria.
FIELD, WILLIAM, private, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
HAWTHORNE, ALBERT, private, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; ——.
HEAD, WILLIAM J., private, Company C, Sixth Infantry; intermittent fever.
KING, JOSEPH L., Sergeant, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers; fever and diarrhea.
KNITTEL, ALBERT, private, Hospital Corps; malaria.
KENOWELL, GEORGE, private, Company ——, Thirty-third Mich gan Volunteers; intermitten fever.
LYONS, JOHN S., private, Second Infantry.
McDANIEL JOHN H., private, Company I Twentieth Infantry; malaria and diarrhea.
MADSEN, PETER private, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry; malaria and diarrhea.
MANNING, JOSEPH, private, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts;
MIDDLETON, ROBERT H., blacksmith, Company K, Sixth Cavalry; malaria.
PANZNER, JOSEPH, private, Company I, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
PERUZZO, ARNOLD, private, Company A, Ninth Infantry; malaria.
POPPENBERG, GEORGE, private, Company F, Fifth Artillery; malaria and exhaustion.
PRICE, R. A. P., private, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan; intermittent fever.
ROMEIN, GEORGE C., private, Company G, Fourth Artillery; ——.
SCHLUNEGGER, FRANK, private, Company D, Seventh Infantry; malaria.
STAPLETON, WILLIAM, private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; exhaustion and malaria.

MORE MEN LEAVE CAMP THOMAS.

Arkansas and Mississippi Regiments Go Home to be Mustered Out.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Two more regiments left Camp Thomas to-day. The First Arkansas left for Little Rock to be mustered out, and the First Mississippi left for Lauderdale Springs for the same purpose. The work of mustering out Grigsby's Rough Riders was completed to-day. The Paymasters expected to begin paying these men to-day, but on account of errors in the payrolls the work was postponed until to-morrow.

The work of cleaning up Chickamauga Park is progressing in a vigorous manner, being conducted under the personal supervision of Gen. Boynton. Several hundred barrels of lime have been purchased, and before the work of cleaning is finished several thousand barrels will have been distributed throughout the park.

Canton Greets Returning Troops.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 8.—When the train bearing the Canton members of the Eighth Regiment came in to-day 25,000 persons lined the platforms and adjacent streets. The members of the Grand Army posts and both the Grand Army and Thayer's Bands met the soldiers and escorted the three companies to the Grand Army of the Republic Hall for dinner. Of

The Wanamaker Store

Stirring Shoe News for Men

A GOODLY lot of men's good Fall Shoes has come to us at only a fraction of its value. We sweeten it still further by adding hundreds of pairs from our own stock,—odds and ends, small lines not to be carried over, pickings and tid-bits from this counter and that,—miscellaneous shoe richness of many sources and reasons.

We take the whole heap and sort it into three lots, marking them respectively,

$1.50 $1.90 $2.50

The dollar-and-a-half shoes are of black and tan calf and kidskin, laced and Congress. Some narrow toes, and some McKay stitched soles. Shoes that usually sell at $2.50 and $3.

The dollar-ninety lot is of laced shoes, black or tan, all with oak-tanned welted and stitched soles. Leathers are calfskin, kidskin, boarded and Russian calfskin. All the best toe-shapes, and shoes that have every-day prices of $3 and $3.50.

The two-fifty lot is composed of patent leather shoes, very largely five-dollar sorts, some have sold at $3.50. Flexible welted soles, kid or vesting tops, very best grades, newest shapes. Just right for Autumn.

Relating to Fall Millinery THE preparation of our designers and our representatives abroad, for your Autumn millinery needs, is a story yet to be told. The time for the telling is not just now, but if you visit the Golden Salon, second floor, you will find facts enough.

It's a mere skirmish fire now, of course. The heavy cannonading will come in due time.

Speaking of hats, there's a felt one here at thirty-five cents that is worth extended mention. For women and children, and a neat, serviceable becoming shape, with the inevitable "campaign" suggestion delicately carried out. In four colors, white, cardinal, navy blue and cadet blue. They were intended to sell at about double this price.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Goods in The China Sale THIS China and Cut Glass sale has progressed from an experiment into a success, from a success to a surprise, and from a surprise to a sensation. We have scarcely known such days even in holiday time.

No wonder in it for us. We knew last May what the result would be. We are opening new cases all the time, and trying to keep assortments complete, but we shall soon see the end of the half-priced bric-a-brac. There's a good variety to-day, but we cannot speak for to-morrow.

The cut glass is making us new friends as fast as we can wait on them. It's all American-made, and that means *best*. Prices are a third and a half less than you have known them.

First Floor and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

Principal Towns of the Islands Visited—Arrival of New York Troops—Chinese Ask Privileges.

HONOLULU, Aug. 31.—The Congressional Commission, with the exception of President Dole, left for the other islands on Aug. 22, and returned on Aug. 28, after visiting the principal towns of Maui and Hawaii. In speaking of the trip, Senator Morgan said:

"I think we accomplished some good on the tour. I believe that we very effectively disposed of the idea prevalent among the natives that annexation was only a war measure. We are satisfied that the Hawaiians now thoroughly understand our position and that when we speak we do so by authority."

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani arrived at Hilo at the same time the Commissioners arrived, and accompanied them in a separate conveyance to the volcano. She was introduced to members of the commission, but no political talk followed. The ex-Queen was gracious, and extended every courtesy to members of the commission. On the voyage from Lahaina members of the Congressional party were presented with royal leis by order of the ex-Queen. Senator Cullom, Minister Sewall, and others personally thanked the former ruler of the islands for the pretty gifts. The people of the islands seem to appreciate the visit of the commission.

Gen. Merriam states that his orders from Washington are to hold everything at Honolulu until he hears from the Government again. These instructions apply to the Tacoma and her live stock, as well as to the Arizona and her troops. It will take about three weeks more to complete the repairs on the Tacoma, and it is thought here that she will never go to Manila.

The steamer Alliance arrived here Aug. 27, with Companies F, G, and H of the First New York. Surgeon Davis was also on board with a complete outfit for a forty-bed hospital in Honolulu. The steamship Arizona has arrived here with the Third Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry recruits, the First Colorado, First Nebraska, Tenth Pennsylvania, and Third Artillery, in all 1,206 men, besides Gen. Merriam and the Red Cross Corps. Preparations are being made to have the troops on the Arizona camp at Kapiolani Park in case they are to be held here instead of going to Manila.

Sergt. Ormonde Fletcher, Company E, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, died Aug. 31 of rheumatism. He was for four years County Surveyor at Portland, Oregon. About fifteen members of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, will be sent back to San Francisco. Most of them are suffering from climatic fevers.

The Chinese of the Hawaiian Islands have presented a memorial to the members of the Congressional Commission, asking that all the Chinese that have become naturalized under the laws of Hawaii, and all children born in Hawaii, be permitted the right of transit to and from all parts of the United States; that in the laws affecting the immigration of Chinese labor special provision be made for the importation by the owners of rice plantations of a limited number of Chinese laborers to work such plantations; that the Chinese be permitted to bring into this country their children from China, and also women of good character; that Chinese merchants be permitted to import clerks for their business establishments; that Chinese be allowed the same privileges as other residents in the community; that the system of penal labor contracts be abolished.

There is much distress here among a large number of people who have rushed to the Hawaiian Islands expecting to engage in business. They have come with but little money, and they find that there is nothing for them to do. Numerous applications are being received for free transportation back to the States on the part of the people who have come here with a misapprehension as to the conditions here.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange has been organized.

At the request of the Carnival Committee of Topeka, Kan., a native woman has been selected as carnival queen. She is Miss Anna Rose of Hilo, Hawaii.

TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

Companies for Mutual Protection Against Fire Subject to the Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A State insurance company in the West recently wrote to the Treasury Department claiming exemption from the war revenue tax on its policies on the ground that it was a purely mutual fire insurance company, carried on by the members solely for the protection of their property and not for profit. The financial statement of the company received at the department shows that the concern has accumulated a large surplus and pays large salaries to its officers and Directors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a letter to the company's officials, expressed the opinion that a concern so managed cannot fairly claim that it carries on business without profit, and therefore it is not entitled to exemption from the tax on its policies provided for in Schedule A of the War Revenue bill, but must stamp each policy issued by it at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent on each one-dollar premium.

HAVANA BURDENED WITH DEBT.

Salaries Due to All Civil Officers and Negotiations Are Difficult—Conditions in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—On Tuesday last, acting upon the advice of the Colonial Council of Secretaries, Gen. Blanco issued a decree authorizing the municipality of Havana to apply to the payment of certain other preferred obligations those sums which, as provided in the Municipal Budget, should be applied in payment of interest and mortgages overdue on loans of 7,000,000 and 3,000,000 pesos respectively, and directing the Banco Español to turn over to the Municipal Treasury all sums collected under these heads, suspending this quarter's payment of interest on the bonds issued for these loans.

Despite the agreement of the Council and Gen. Blanco's approval, the Banco Español decided, in order to maintain credit, to advance the money to pay the interest due the bondholders on the loan, protesting against the Council's agreement as "a direct violation of vested property rights, respect for which is the social and economic basis of any country."

The local Government is in debt to all its civil employes. It owes eight months' salary to those appointed before the establishment of autonomy in the island, and four months' salary to those named since.

The tobacco crop at Vuelta Abajo promises to be the smallest on record. The principal reason is the scarcity of oxen, which were stolen by the insurgents or confiscated by the Spanish commanders to feed the troops. One yoke of oxen will plow the land necessary for planting 50,000 seed, which should yield, on the average, twenty-five bales. Considering that many individual tobacco growers have lost 300 or 400 oxen each—not counting those lost by the large companies and smaller firms—some idea may be gathered of the drawbacks to tobacco cultivation in this respect. There will be a great demand for oxen in all branches of agricultural enterprise, as practically all the herds have been killed off, and no work in the fields to speak of is possible without them. Many of the sugar estates, however, have begun work in different parts of the island.

Messrs. Pearson, Simpson, and Vandama, respectively the administrator, engineer, and Inspector of the Western Railroad, have gone to the Province of Pinar del Rio to make surveys for an extension of the road to the extreme western end of the island, passing through San Luis, San Juan, and Guane.

The insurgent camp at Rojas, Province of Santa Clara, where the Cuban forces are expected to concentrate prior to the disbanding, is reported very short of rations. The troops now there include the commands of José Gonzales, Vetlia Napoles, Pancho Cortes, and Gen. Carrillo.

Gen. Solano, who succeeded Gen. Pando as chief of staff to Gen. Blanco, will go on board the Resolute on her arrival to receive and welcome the American Commissioners.

Besides the Ciudad de Cadiz, the first Spanish mail steamer to arrive here since the blockade was raised, the following vessels have entered the port within the last twenty-four hours: The steamers Avala, from New York; Olinda, from Vera Cruz, and the coastal steamer Guaniguanico, all with cargo and passengers, and the schooner Gabriel, from Montevideo.

DUTY ON FOOD SENT CUBANS.

Enormity of the Charges Causes a Refusal to Pay Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The order directing the payment of the Spanish duty on the rations carried by the Comal to Havana for the starving inhabitants of Cuba has been held up pending the ascertaining of further information on the subject. In answer to a cable message as to what the duty would be a reply was received stating that it would be according to the Spanish rates $60,000 in gold. No agent of the United States Government has any such amount of money on hand at Havana to pay this sum, and it may be that the United States Government will take a different course than that decided upon last evening.

By the terms of the protocol Spain relinquishes her right to Cuba, and the United States Government may decide that it will not pay duties on such cargoes as sent in the Comal.

It was decided after a conference to-day that the Comal should remain in Havana Harbor with her supplies on board and await further developments. The duty will not be paid.

What May Be Expected.

From The Boston Journal.

"What may we look forward to," asked the skeptical statesman, "if we allow the flag to remain wherever it is planted?"

"Flag root!" promptly replied his solitary hearer, who is a druggist as well as a robust patriot.

WILL REORGANIZE SPAIN

Gen. Polavieja Is Recruiting a Strong Party of Discontented Liberals and Others.

IS SUPPORTED BY THE PRESS

The Sagasta Cabinet Will Probably Resign When the Treaty of Peace Is Signed—Publication of the Proceedings of the Cortes to be Prevented.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—Gen. Polavieja, the former Captain General of Cuba and of the Philippine Islands, who has just issued a manifesto intimating that he is ready to place himself at the head of a neutral party in politics, is understood to be recruiting a strong party of discontented Liberals and others with the object, it is claimed, of "restoring the military preponderance of the Government." Gen. Polavieja's new party is assuming the greatest importance. His programme has met with the warm approval of the great newspapers, particularly El Imparcial, El Heraldo, and El Nacional. El Nacional until lately had supported Gen. Weyler, but it will rally now to Gen. Polavieja, who proposes a reorganization of Spain from the financial and political view points.

It is understood that Gen. Polavieja decided to organize a new party after several conferences with a "high personage," who, however, has not interfered directly in the formation of the party. His manifesto is now under consideration, and if the military censor refuses to grant an exequatur it will be read in the Chamber of Deputies. The general conviction is that as soon as the treaty of peace is signed the Sagasta Cabinet will resign, and be replaced by either a Silvela or a Polavieja Ministry. The speech of Count d'Almenas in the Senate yesterday has greatly excited the military party, whose hot espousal of the cause of their Cuban comrades threatens to make trouble.

Señor Sagasta said this evening: "The nomination of the Peace Commission is delayed because the Commissioners ought to have the full confidence of the Government; but who can say who will be in power a month hence?"

The newspapers assert that the Government is greatly surprised and chagrined at the attitude of the Conservatives in the Chamber, which indicates that the Government is isolated on questions of such magnitude as the conclusion of the peace treaty. Continuing, the Spanish papers express the opinion that this foreshadows the downfall of the Ministry. The Cabinet will probably meet this evening, in order to discuss the situation; but the Chamber does not meet to-day, as this is the fête day of the Virgin.

It appears that many of the Government supporters abstained from voting last night, and this fact is greatly commented upon. The disorderly scenes witnessed in the Chamber yesterday evening would have shamed a bullring. Fists and sticks were shaken in the air, and invectives were to be heard on all sides. As a result, several duels are expected to take place.

The Spanish Cabinet, at its meeting this morning, agreed to take the most stringent measures to prevent the publication of the proceedings of the Cortes, and to provide for the censorship of telegraphic dispatches.

SPAIN'S BILL FOR PEACE.

Reported Text of the Measure Presented to the Cortes by the Ministry.

LONDON, Sept. 9. — According to the Madrid correspondent of The Times the following are the Ministry's memorial to the Cortes and the bill authorizing the Government to conclude peace:

"The reverses suffered by our arms in the unequal struggle to which we were driven in order to defend the honor of the nation and maintain its rights deprived us at an early stage of the elements required for continuing the war. The bravery of our soldiers and sailors proved insufficient as did the calm attitude of the nation, ever ready to shed its blood and sacrifice its resources for the honor of the Spanish flag.

"Separated by wide seas from the territories it was our object to protect—and these territories being closely blockaded, so that our few remaining ships could not reach them—her Majesty's Government has been compelled to admit the bitter truth which says that an end must be put to the war. The sense of responsibility entailed by the preliminary peace negotiations has weighed most heavily on the Government. Notwithstanding it fully appreciated its duty toward the country, the Government has had to consent to these preliminary negotiations, and to bow to the cruel sacrifices imposed by sheer necessity. For this reason and because peace must be purchased at the cost of a cession of territory and the abandonment of sovereign rights, the Government has thought it expedient to sound the Cortes before concluding the treaty, the ratification of which will be duly notified to both Chambers in accordance with constitutional law.

"The Government, whose moderate language will not be found fault with by the representatives of the nation, limits itself to submitting to the Cortes the following bill, whose first and only article is:

"The Government is authorized to renounce rights of sovereignty and to cede territory in the Spanish colonies in accordance with the peace preliminaries agreed upon with the Government of the United States of America."

The Times correspondent says the bill is signed by all the Ministers.

The Wrecked Wilson Pier.

Chief Engineer J. A. Bensel of the Department of Docks and Ferries made a careful inspection of the wreck of the new Wilson pier shed at the foot of Bethune Street, which was wrecked during Wednesday's storm. Upon the completion of his investigation he said that he found that the accident was caused by a stroke of lightning and the high winds. The pier is owned by the city and leased by it to the Wilson Line. The plans for the building of the shed were approved by the Dock Board. The engineer found that the contractors, R. P. & J. H. Staats, were following specifications and that the part of the pier that had been erected was well made and well riveted and bolted. The shed when completed was to have cost $250,000, and the damage will amount to almost $50,000, which loss will fall on the contractors.

The Death of Private Jones.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Private Ben Jones of the First Illinois, son of Judge Jones of Waukegan, died just before his father reached his bedside. He had lain in a stupor all day. Fever had depleted his reserve force. Toward evening he opened his eyes and said to Nurse Mary:

"You say something."

"What?" she asked to humor him.

He drew his breath and answered:

"You say the Lord is—"

He was too far gone to speak it all out. But she understood.

She bent over him and repeated:

"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I shall—"

"Yes," Private Jones interrupted, "the valley of the shadow."

He turned his face from her and fell asleep forever.

The Uneducated Plutocrat.

"There's a banner in the procession that reads: 'Labor Omnia Vincit.' What does that mean?"

"I don't know. It's probably the name of one of them darned unions."

THE NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

Bureau Chiefs Decide Upon the Distribution of Contracts for Torpedo Boats and Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The board of Naval Bureau chiefs which has been carefully examining the large number of bids and plans submitted by shipbuilders for the construction of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers has almost completed that work and within a day or two is expected to report to Acting Secretary Allen a plan of distribution of the awards. The work has been one of difficulty, because of the multiplicity of plans and the originality displayed by some of the bidders. The decision reached by the board is to distribute the craft as follows among the bidders:

To the Union Iron Works of San Francisco probably three destroyers; the Maryland Steel Company of Sparrow Point, four or five destroyers; Neafie & Davy of Philadelphia, two or three destroyers; Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, two destroyers; Fall River Iron Company of Massachusetts, two or three destroyers; W. R. Trigg & Co. of Richmond, one or two destroyers and three or four torpedo boats; Bath Iron Works of Maine, three or four torpedo boats; Lawley of Boston, one or two torpedo boats.

Another of the torpedo boats will go to either Lewis Nixon of Elizabethport, N. J., or to Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I., while, if the department shall decide to still further distribute the work, and reduce the number of boats awarded to some of the bidders, the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore and the Gas Engine and Power Company of Morris Heights, N. Y., may be awarded one boat each.

The board is now about to turn its attention entirely to a close consideration of the bids recently received for the construction of three battleships. So far the details of these vessels have been examined in only a cursory manner. But this superficial examination has made it appear that the problem of selecting the best designs is going to be much more difficult than was at first supposed. The Bureau Chiefs appear to have widely different opinions as to the respective merits of the designs, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the department will decide not to make the awards in accordance with the lowest bid. In such a case the Newport News bid, the lowest, would be thrown out, and two of the three ships would go to Cramp, the third going to the Union Iron Works.

One element in the board favors a rejection of all of the bids and the preparation of new plans, but, as the adoption of this course probably would delay the letting of contracts until the assembling of Congress and thus imperil the effort of the department to secure further appropriations for ships at the approaching session, it is not likely to prevail.

FUTURE OF THE GLOUCESTER.

Board on Auxiliary Cruisers Now Considering Her Case.

The naval board appointed to examine the auxiliary cruisers to determine as to their future disposition is now considering the case of the Gloucester, the doughty little yacht which made such a name for herself at Santiago. The senior member of the board is Capt. Taylor of the Indiana. Other members are Capt. Edwin White, Chief Engineer G. W. Stivers, and Lieut. Christopher Bruns.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright has recommended to the board that the Gloucester be transferred to Annapolis as a practice and training ship for the cadets of the Academy, for which purpose her speed and inspiring war record well fit her. The board visited the Gloucester on Tuesday, but its decision has not yet been made known. As a preliminary, in any case, however, the converted yacht will probably have to go to the navy yard to be cleaned and overhauled generally.

TEMPERANCE AND BATTLESHIPS

Miss Leiter Asked to Use Water in Christening the Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The following letter was sent from the National Woman's Christian Temperance headquarters to-day to Miss Nancy Leiter, who is to christen the battleship Illinois:

"In behalf of the 300,000 women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, and, in particular, of the 15,000 of our number in Illinois, we respectfully request you to christen the battleship Illinois, not with champagne, but with pure water. We would call your attention to the fact that the battleship Kentucky was christened with water from the Lincoln spring, and we feel that there are enough historic streams in our good State to make such an act most appropriate. We also feel sure that it would be far reaching in its influence for temperance and righteousness. We know you will appreciate the spirit in which this letter is written, and will not feel that we have taken an undue liberty."

The letter was signed by Katharine Lente Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary, and Helen M. Barker, Treasurer.

Naval Constructor Linnard Injured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day by Chief Constructor Hichborn from Philadelphia says that Naval Constructor Linnard yesterday fell from the upper to the next deck of the Alabama, injuring his right hand severely, involving the amputation of the thumb, and severely bruising his ribs. At last accounts he was resting comfortably.

Recognition for Two Young Sailors.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has just shown its appreciation of two of its employes, Edwin Crawford and Fred G. Smith, who served as naval militiamen on board the Yankee by presenting each of them with a handsome gold watch, in addition to holding their positions for them with full pay during their absence in the service of the Government.

CONGRESSMAN NORTHWAY DEAD.

Member from the Nineteenth Ohio District for Three Terms.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Congressman Stephen A. Northway of the Nineteenth District died at his home in Jefferson Township to-night, aged sixty-five years.

Stephen A. Northway was born in Christian Hollow, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 19, 1833. He removed in 1840 with his parents into the township of Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and occupied a pioneer's cabin in the woods, where all of the family able to work assisted in clearing a farm. He was educated in the district school, Kingsville Academy, and Orwell Academy, and taught school to procure means with which to prosecute his studies. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1861 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, locating in Jefferson, where he had since resided. In 1863 he was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1865 was elected to the State House of Representatives, serving two years. He was later elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and to the Fifty-fifth Congresses.

Politicians at the Waverly Fair.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—There was much disappointment at the Waverly Fair to-day because the Vice President and District Attorney did not put in an appearance. There was a smaller attendance than usual of the politicians. Less than a hundred came from the Southern part of the State, and only those of Hudson, Essex, and Union were out in force. Among those attending were Senator Sewell, Gov. Voorhees, Judge J. Frank Fort, Congressman Loudenslager, John Kean, and Mahlon Pitney. The crowd was the largest of the fair, and enjoyed the sights. The wreck caused by the storm had been repaired.

A Tale of the Times.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Miss Witte—It's a beautiful story. In the first chapter the hero rescues the heroine from drowning, and in the seventh her father gives him a valuable diamond stud.

Mr. Luknow—How does it end?

Miss Witte—He trades the jewel for a tandem, and they are married at the end of the first century.

SPAIN SENDS INSTRUCTIONS

Orders and Information for the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba.

AMERICANS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Sessions to be Held Secretly in the Palace of the Colonial Government—Protection for Our Representatives.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—The Spanish mail steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, which arrived this afternoon, brought instructions from the Madrid Government to the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners, dealing with the details of the evacuation, the questions of fortifications, buildings, mortgages, and other properties of the state to be renounced by Spain along with her sovereignty in the island.

The joint sessions of the Commissioners will be held behind closed doors in the palace of the Colonial Government, and it is understood that the utmost secrecy will be observed, all avenues of information being zealously guarded.

The United States transport Resolute, with the American Military Commissioners, is expected to arrive to-morrow. The Commissioners, it is announced here, will live on board the transport, coming ashore each morning and returning in the afternoon to the vessel. Special precautions will be taken to insure absolute order and to prevent any hostile demonstration that might possibly be made.

SPANIARDS SEEK DELAY.

Efforts to Impede the Evacuation of Puerto Rico—Cruiser Cincinnati Salutes the Spanish Flag.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 8.—The Spanish evacuation Commissioners seem disposed to delay the meeting of the commissions. They say their instructions have not yet arrived, but are expected on the Alphonso XIII. in the course of a few days. They intimate that even then they will need time to study them. The American Commissioners have replied that the first meeting must occur before Sept. 12, under the terms of the protocol.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati, Capt. Chester, arrived this morning from St. Thomas, and saluted the Spanish flag and Rear Admiral Schley's pennant. The Spanish forts and warships replied.

To-day being a holiday, the city was covered with Spanish flags, and all the shops and banks were closed in honor of Santa Montserrat. Military mass was celebrated in the Catholic churches. Brig. Gen. Gordon, Rear Admiral Schley, and other Americans in the city attended.

SPANISH ARMS IN PUERTO RICO.

No Official Notice that They Are Being Thrown Into the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—No official information has been received at the War Department concerning the reports that the Spaniards are throwing their arms into the harbor at San Juan de Puerto Rico, although it would not be unexpected. It is said that until the Commissioners report, or come to some agreement regarding the arms in Puerto Rico and in the hands of the Spanish outside of Santiago, the United States has no authority over them. From what the ordnance officers have heard of the Spanish arms they are not very anxious to have them introduced into the United States and will not regret their loss on that score.

The arms captured at Santiago are being sent to the United States, the Ordnance Bureau having been notified of several shipments.

Gen. Pando Sails for Home.

Among those who sailed in the cabin of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria yesterday was Gen. Luis Mandel Ede Pando, Gen. Blanco's chief of staff. Gen. Pando was accompanied by several other Spanish officers as well as a retinue of servants.

THE JAP AT HOME.

John Chinaman Beats Him Out-and-Out According to an English Engineer.

Joseph Wilson of Tokio, a Newcastle engineer, who left his native city, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to go out to Japan as a mechanical instructor, and also to supervise the erection of machinery, sends to The Newcastle Daily Chronicle an account descriptive of his impressions of Japan and the Japs. He writes: "Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns, in order to describe the various experiences and sensations I have encountered in this most wonderful country, Japan? I left England with the best opinion possible of this country and its people. Since arriving, however, my eyes have been opened very wide, indeed, to the utter lack of courtesy, or consideration of any sort, which these people may be supposed to extend to any one visiting them for a fixed period, and also for their common benefit. From the highest to the lowest, there seems to me to be the same supreme element of clannish indifference, rudeness, and sometimes even contempt. Their boast is that they have accomplished in twenty years, what Europe took 500 to accomplish. Their much-vaunted civilization is merely what one sees at the treaty ports. Here in Tokio life is just the same as it was centuries ago. The only original characteristic is their curics. One-half the population seems to make them, and the other half sells them. Then, again, their egotism is heartrending. This is one of the results of the China-Japan war. Even yet, one finds picture books describing how mere handfuls of Japs put countless numbers of John Chinaman's legions to utter rout. The morality of the country is practically indescribable, and best not touched upon. The Tokio newspapers are a continual source of amusement to we foreigners. By and by I hope to send you some extracts. Business acumen is an unknown quantity among the majority of Japanese merchants. Discipline is null and void, both in the army and navy, and also their mercantile marine. As a people they are neither clean nor yet industrious. They are wholly overrated in every particular. For sobriety, honesty, steadfastness of purpose, industry, and civility, John Chinaman beats them out and out. They are a nation who will eventually cause their own undoing. This prediction may be verified sooner or later, but sooner, I think it will be."

Brothers Catch Shark and Boy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 8.—David Brown of Woodbridge caught an eight-foot shark last night in Staten Island Sound, off Boynton Beach. At the same time his brother Charles was diving for a boy who had disappeared beneath the water. Charles was successful and the boy was restored to consciousness, but he is now seriously ill in the Elizabeth Hospital.

Schooner John B. Plate May Be Lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 8.—The American schooner John B. Plate, Capt. Ives, from New York, bound for Brunswick, is supposed to have been lost in the recent storm. It is reported that parts of a vessel on which that name was painted came ashore on Tybee Island a few days ago.

Large Imaginings.

An English statistician has calculated that it would require a 10,000-horse power engine about 70,000,000,000 years to lift the earth one foot in height, yet there are men who imagine they jar it a little out of plumb every time they get out of bed in the morning.—Denver Evening Post.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Canadian Pacific's Action Expected to Stop Trunk Line Rate Cutting on Through Passenger Traffic.

One of the results of the Canadian Pacific Railway's acquiescence in the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that that railroad is not entitled to a differential in its relations with American lines, is expected to be a speedy cessation of passenger rate cutting between New York and Chicago. The Canadian Pacific purposes to restore rates to the standard basis on Sept. 25. General passenger agents of the American trunk lines expect to see the through rates from New York to Chicago and St. Paul restored to the regular figures at the same time.

The only excuse that some of the weaker American trunk lines have had for cutting west bound passenger rates during the past few months has been "to get even with the Canadian Pacific." This warfare, however, has caused heavy losses of revenue to some of the trunk lines, and it has produced some extraordinary situations. The New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Erie, which have maintained rates strictly, have grimly watched the shrinking of their through passenger business, while a "weak line," like the West Shore, quoting a reduced rate of $15 to St. Paul, with a rebate at Chicago, has more than doubled its through business. The returns of through passenger traffic for the month of July showed that the West Shore Road carried 990 passengers from New York to Chicago and points beyond, while the Pennsylvania line in the same time carried only 655 passengers. Even the New York Central, with its double connections westward, carried only 221 more through passengers than the West Shore.

The recent sharp competition between the New York Central and the West Shore for passenger traffic has caused much surprise and some amusement, in view of the recent consolidation of the Vanderbilt railroad interests. The West Shore is practically owned by the New York Central, and yet for several weeks it has been taking dollars out of the pockets of the New York Central people. In the bidding for contracts for transporting soldiers, the West Shore has on two occasions underbid the New York Central, and, in one instance, the West Shore cut under the New York Central figure $1 a passenger, when a cut of 2 cents would have secured the contract and added many dollars to the Vanderbilt revenues.

Chicago and Great Western Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The stockholders of the Chicago and Great Western Railway held their annual meeting to-day, and re-elected A. B. Stickney, F. Weyerhauser, and Arnold Kalman Directors for three years. The remaining Directors' terms hold over another year. The Board of Directors re-elected the officers this afternoon.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Admiral Walker, President of the Commission, Returns, and Will Report the Scheme as Practicable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Walker, President of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, has returned to Washington, and is again devoting his attention to the collation and compilation of the material which will form the substance of the report of the commission. The Admiral says that the commission has now about 250 men at work along the line of the proposed canal, and they will stay there throughout the rainy season.

They are making borings and ascertaining the character of the soil at every point where it is proposed to locate dams, locks, or other heavy masonry structures. In addition to this, the field parties are taking accurate measurements of the rainfall and the flow of the various streams lying within the limits of the canal commission. This information was particularly desired by the commission, owing to the fact that up to this point all the calculations made have been based upon the conditions existing in the dry season, the time when Nicaragua has always been visited by commissions.

Admiral Walker is confident that the commission will be able to report to Congress at the approaching session, and while he says the necessary data have not been obtained accurately to determine the cost of the canal, he feels confident that the project will be shown to be entirely practicable and worthy of execution.

WISHES TO MARRY A NEGRO.

The Case of a Scotch Girl Puzzles Immigration Officials.

The immigration officials yesterday examined a young Scotchwoman—Maggie Wood, twenty-five years old, who arrived on the steamer Mongolian. She had come here to be married, she said, to Martin Hamilton of 511 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. In such cases there is no objection to the landing of a young woman, but it is required that the prospective husband appear and that the wedding take place before the woman in the case passes out of their control.

There was amazement in the office of the Commissioners when Hamilton appeared. He was a tall, well-built, neatly-dressed, and intelligent looking young man, but he was black. He had met Maggie a year ago at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh.

The officials decided to hold Maggie till she could receive the advice of a Presbyterian clergyman, for Maggie said she was a Presbyterian, and Martin paced up and down the sidewalk till night warned him that he might as well find quarters to await the morrow and the decision on Maggie's case. There is no regulation known under which she can be excluded for wishing to marry a black man, and they both said that if there was, Martin would go to Scotland for her.

Died From a Knife Stab.

Arnest Bresemeder died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, Richmond Borough, yesterday as the result, it is alleged, of a knife wound, inflicted on the night of Aug. 18 by Henry Moehler. Bresemeder was employed as a driver by Martin Muller, a bottler, and Moehler is a butcher, and boarded at Muller's Hotel, at Main and Stuben Streets, Concord. Bresemeder had promised to take Moehler out on his driving route through the island on Aug. 18, but failed to call him in the morning. When the men met later Moehler complained that he had been badly used. A quarrel resulted, which ended, it is alleged, in Moehler stabbing Bresemeder with a large butcher knife.

An Imposter Sentenced.

Thomas Brackett of 402 East Forty-second Street was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing yesterday morning by Judge Newberger, in General Sessions. Brackett has been calling upon numerous persons, to whom he exhibited a forged paper, authorizing him to collect money for the sick soldiers of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Bicycle Rider's Bad Accident.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—Yep Sorensen, one of the crack bicycle riders of the local racing contingent, is confined at his home, in Richmond Street, in a critical condition as a result of an accident at the races on the Hudson County Boulevard Labor Day. Since coming home his condition has taken a serious turn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Gross, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for medical treatment.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty: Samuel S. Rodman, from Frankfort, Ky.; Donald P. McCord, from St. Louis, Mo.

Major R. Stansbury Sutton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15, his services being no longer needed. He will proceed to his home.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stanley Warren will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Washington and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits during the month of September to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department, and on completion of that duty will return to his proper station after each visit.

Major Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster, will proceed from Philadelphia to Baltimore on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, under such instructions as may be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Major Peter D. MacNaughton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 10, his services being no longer needed. He will proceed to his home.

Capt. Ralph H. Howell, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 10, his services being no longer needed. He will proceed to his home.

Capt. Charles E. Pellew, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 10, his services being no longer needed. He will proceed to his home.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Jackson, United States Army, will proceed from Philadelphia to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report in person to the Chief Surgeon, Second Division, at that place for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William R. S. George, United States Army, will proceed from Houston, Texas, to New York City, and report in person to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by first steamer for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report in person to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 7, 1898, for increasing the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department, the following assignments of officers as Special Inspectors of the Quartermaster's Department, &c., are ordered: Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duties and assigned to duty as Special Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel. He will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the army. Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Quartermaster, United States Army, is relieved from his present duties at the Philadelphia general depot and is assigned to duty as Special Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the army, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He will take station at Philadelphia and report by letter to the Quartermaster General of the army for further orders. Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the army, is assigned to duty in that office in charge of miscellaneous war claims growing out of the war with Spain, &c., and while so acting shall have the rank of Major.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Tampa and will proceed at once to Montauk Point and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eugene W. Davis, United States Army, will proceed from Saginaw, Mich., to Jacksonville, and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Raphael Echeverria, United States Army, having reported in person to the Surgeon General of the army as directed, will proceed to Tampa and report in person to the commanding officer at that place for duty.

Second Lieut. Edward L. King, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, and will report in person to Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, commanding Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty and as aide de camp.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. William O. Kelm, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence for twenty-one days granted Capt. Daniel J. Keefe, Ninth Massachusetts

PLANS OF INDEPENDENTS

Col. Roosevelt May Be Named for Governor Before the Republicans Meet.

NO CONFIDENCE IN MR. PLATT

A Fear that His Reputed Professions of Support of the Colonel Are Not Genuine—To Unite Reform Forces.

The movement for the nomination of an independent State ticket, to be put before the people in the approaching Fall campaign, will probably take definite shape in the course of the next few days.

Begun by a number of men prominent in the Citizens' Union cause in this city, including John De Witt Warner, Assemblyman Alfred F. Seligsberg, Paul Fuller, John H. Chapman, and John J. Kline, the movement has already taken a hold up the State which has both surprised and gratified its projectors. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Kline are now on a trip to the interior in the interest of the project. They have been to Albany, and are expected to visit Buffalo and Rochester, and possibly Utica and Syracuse before returning. Mr. Seligsberg made a similar journey some weeks ago, in the course of which he informed himself thoroughly concerning the prospects for an independent movement. Already conferences have been held on the subject at the City Club, and another will probably be called before the end of the present week, at which it is expected that reports will be received from Messrs. Kline and Chapman of the results of their observations.

Col. Roosevelt to be Named.

The one thing definitely settled about the Republicans, who look upon Col. Roosevelt will be at the head of whatever ticket is named. In spite of the apparent determination of Senator Platt to accept Col. Roosevelt as the Republican organization candidate, the independents, both Democrats and Republicans, who look upon Co. Roosevelt as the ideal candidate, are not willing to take any chances. They are inclined to doubt the genuineness of Mr. Platt's present professions, not being able to conceive any circumstances under which the leader of the Republican machine could contemplate Col. Roosevelt's presence in the Executive chair at Albany otherwise than with pain.

But even if Mr. Platt should decide to surrender control of the Governorship by accepting Col. Roosevelt in order to save the Legislature, the independents do not believe that the placing of the Colonel of the Rough Riders at the head of the regular Republican ticket would give all the people of the State the chance to really express their choice at the polls, since to vote for Roosevelt then they would be practically forced to swallow the rest of the Platt ticket. To give the men who want to vote for Roosevelt the opportunity to do so, and at the same time signify their opposition to Plattism, it is proposed to name a complete State ticket, made up of prominent reformers in various sections of the State, headed by Col. Roosevelt for Governor.

To Unite Reform Forces.

By uniting the reform forces in the larger cities of the State in support of such a general ticket, the hope is to bring to bear the local opposition to Platt in these cities. If the forces in opposition to the "machines" in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, and Syracuse nominate their own local tickets and attach them to the independent State ticket, it is believed by the men interested that a strong showing can be made throughout the State, and that while the movement could not hope to succeed at first, it would grow rapidly and exercise a healthy influence on the politics of the Commonwealth. It is confidently predicted also that several Assembly districts could be captured this Fall.

There is no disposition on the part of the men at the head of the independent movement to embarrass Col. Roosevelt, whom they hope to see receive the regular Republican nomination as well as their own. For this reason, it is not expected that the independent nomination of the Colonel will be made much, if at all, in advance of the Republican Convention. It is believed by many Independents that Col. Roosevelt will accept the Independent nomination when it is offered him, whether he is named by the Republican Convention or not.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

Richard Croker and Senator Murphy Call at Headquarters and Listen to Reports.

That Richard Croker is taking an active interest in the details of the Democratic campaign was demonstrated yesterday when, in company with Senator Murphy, he called at the headquarters of the State Committee, in the Hoffman House, and spent an hour in consultation with Chairman McCarren.

The Chairman explained afterward that Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker had called to hear how the campaign was progressing and to look over a series of reports that had been received from certain counties where special efforts have been made to strengthen the party organization, and where the Democrats have cause to hope for substantial gains this Fall. Among these counties are Steuben, Oneida, Tompkins, Otsego, Yates, Niagara, Allegany, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus. "The reports from these counties," Chairman McCarren said, "show that the Republicans there are in bad shape, and that the canal and Adirondack scandals have incensed the people so deeply that they are preparing to vote against the party that is responsible for them."

Messrs. Murphy and Croker expressed themselves as gratified at the reports, and generally pleased with the party prospects as outlined to them by the Chairman of the Campaign Committee. Later Senator Murphy returned to his home at Elberon. In the evening Messrs. Croker, Carroll, and McCarren drove out to Claremont and dined together.

Rumors that started after the visit of Senator Murphy and Mr Croker to headquarters, to the effect that they had gone there to confer as to the selection of a candidate for Governor, and that their interest in the reports from the counties up the State was due to their desire to see whether or not they could count on any of them to stand with Croker as against Hill in the fight for the control of the convention, were all denied by Chairman McCarren.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, was at the Hoffman House headquarters during the day. Mr. Danforth expressed the belief that Black would be the Republican candidate, and not Roosevelt, who was, he thought, being used by Platt as a club with which to beat the Governor into submission. The State Chairman is greatly encouraged concerning his own candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

James W. Boyle and Thomas F. Smith left last night for Syracuse to perfect arrangements for the accommodation of the 1,000 Tammany men who are expected to attend the State Convention when it meets there.

Kings County Democrats.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last night in the Jefferson Building, Brooklyn, and made arrangements for the Congressional, Judicial, and Assembly Conventions. A report was also submitted by the special committee appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee to take care of the Kings County delegation of the State Convention.

Conway for Attorney General.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Democratic County Convention to-day chose State Delegates as follows: E. J. Pickett, the Hon. J. B. Riley, W. N. Sweet.

They were instructed for T. F. Conway of Plattsburg for Attorney General. Conway is a successful lawyer, and of late years has been a Democratic leader of Northern New York. He is a law partner of Smith M. Weed.

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION.

Local Leaders Are Much Exercised Over Political News Coming from Albany.

The eyes of the Republican politicians in this city are now turned as with one accord on Albany, from which city has come in the last few days the most interesting political news the party followers of Senator Platt have had to digest in a long time. In spite of the declarations of local leaders that Col. Roosevelt will be nominated in the State Convention by acclamation, there is no doubt that they are watching the course of the Governor and his managers with apprehension.

A fruitful source of discussion yesterday was the story from Albany that the Black faction had made up its slate so far as to include Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, William M. K. Olcott for Attorney General, and Addison B. Colvin, now State Treasurer, for Controller. This slate, it is asserted in Albany dispatches from sources usually reliable, was arranged at a conference in the Executive Chamber yesterday, participated in by the Governor, Judge Olcott, and George W. Aldridge.

Concerning this report, Judge Olcott, who was seen on his return to the city yesterday, said that, so far as it concerned him, it was entirely inaccurate. He had to pass through Albany on his way home from the mountains, he said, and, having an hour between trains, had gone to the Capitol to pay his respects to Gov. Black, who is his warm personal friend. The Governor knew nothing of his coming beforehand, he averred, and his visit had, he insisted, no political significance whatever.

"As to the absurd report that I gave my consent to the use of my name on the ticket with Gov. Black for the place of Attorney General," said Judge Olcott, emphatically, "it is utterly without foundation. No such thing was mentioned either by the Governor or myself. No such thing was thought of by me, and I have no idea it occurred to the Governor. I absolutely am not a candidate for anything, and have had no part whatever in the arrangement of any slate." Judge Olcott added that he did not see Mr. Aldridge in Albany.

Despite these denials local Platt men regard as probably true the report that the Black managers propose to mark their invasion of New York County itself by the selection of Judge Olcott as their candidate for Attorney General. The Judge would, it is pointed out, draw much strength from the Roosevelt stronghold, and his nomination would be regarded as "good politics." The news that Edward Lauterbach had gone to Albany by appointment to confer with Gov. Black was accepted as tending to confirm the report that the Governor's backers purpose carrying the fight for delegates into this county and defying Mr. Platt on his own ground.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff remains, as he has himself expressed it, in an "exceedingly embarrassing position." Mr. Woodruff wants to be renominated. He first came out loud for Black and the "old ticket." When the Roosevelt boom became formidable, he ceased to talk for the Governor, and since has observed a discreet silence. In Albany on Tuesday he was understood to have declared anew his determination to "stand by" the Governor. Yesterday it was stated on unquestionable authority that Mr. Woodruff was now a candidate on his own account strictly, and that he wanted to run on the ticket with Roosevelt. On the same authority it was asserted that the Lieutenant Governor would not be renominated with Senator Platt's consent.

WOODRUFF FOR GOVERNOR.

Albany Story About a Deal Proposed by Mr. Platt to the Lieutenant Governor.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Edward Lauterbach, former Chairman of the New York County Republican organization, was Gov. Black's most interesting caller to-day. He was closeted with the Governor for more than an hour.

It is reported Mr. Lauterbach brought an important piece of information concerning Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the Kings County delegation. The story runs that Mr. Lauterbach told Gov. Black that Senator Platt had reopened negotiations with the Lieutenant Governor, and had presented to him a plan which his friends believed he might accept.

It has been common talk that Platt was not sincere in his support of Roosevelt, and that he meant in the end to "turn down" Roosevelt for a dark horse. It is said Mr. Lauterbach informed the Governor he was satisfied Mr. Platt had not changed in his feelings toward Roosevelt, and that now the Roosevelt sentiment was so strong and widespreading he was quite as much opposed to having him Governor as he was in the outset, and had hit upon a scheme to rid himself of both Black and Roosevelt.

This plan, it was said, was unfolded to Mr. Woodruff by Frederick S. Gibbs when the former went to New York from this city Tuesday. Gibbs, according to the report, met Mr. Woodruff at Poughkeepsie, and told him for Mr. Platt that if he would desert Black and throw the Kings County delegation for Roosevelt he could have the nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Roosevelt. Then in the event of Republican success at the polls Mr. Platt would have Roosevelt elected United States Senator and Woodruff would become Governor. Black would be dead politically, and Roosevelt would be sent off to Washington and leave Platt in supreme control once more.

It is said this information caused the Governor no little uneasiness. He, however, declared his faith in Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Lauterbach promised that he would hold enough of the New York delegates to off-set the defection of Woodruff.

With the aid of Olcott and Lauterbach Black purposes to carry the war into the enemy's camp, feeling that he can hold at least half of the New York delegation as against Quigg.

It is understood to-night that Gov. Black has invited a number of his supporters from all over the State to a conference to be held here either Friday or Saturday.

Frederick S. Gibbs said last night:

"I believe Mr. Woodruff ought to have the second place on the ticket if he can hold the Kings County delegates with him, and I believe Col. Roosevelt should get the nomination for Governor.

"So far as Black is concerned, I believe he will not get the nomination, for there is nobody behind him.

"I haven't talked politics with Mr. Lauterbach for several months, and I haven't meddled with Mr. Woodruff's affairs."

Neither Mr. Lauterbach nor Mr. Woodruff were in the city last evening when an attempt was made to learn what they had to say about the alleged new deal between Mr. Platt and Mr. Woodruff.

QUIGG ON THE GOVERNORSHIP.

He Confidently Predicts the Nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Representative Quigg of New York spent some time with the President to-day, incidentally touching on political conditions in New York State. Mr. Quigg said afterward that there was no further doubt as to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor. Of the 971 votes in the convention, Col. Roosevelt would have over 800, Mr. Quigg said.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Quigg did not believe the forces of Gov. Black would make a serious issue in the convention, but if the issue was drawn, he said the Black strength would be about 100 votes, made up mainly of State officials.

The State Republican League.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Republican League of the State, composed of representatives of political organizations, will be reorganized at a meeting to be held at Congress Hall, Saratoga, next Wednesday.

Dr. W. Seward Webb Honored.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 8.—At Tuesday's election, Dr. William Seward Webb was elected to the Legislature of this State from the town of Shelburn Farms unanimously, without distinction of party.

COLORADO FUSION DOUBTFUL.

Chances for a Combination of Democrats, Populists, and Teller Silver Republicans Not Bright.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 8.—At the end of to-day's sessions of the four State Conventions here the chances for fusion between the Democrats, Populists, and the Teller branch of the Silver Republican Party appear little brighter. The nomination of Simon Guggenheim by the antition of Simon Guggenheim of Denver was made by the anti-Teller faction to-day.

Further conflict over the possession of the Opera House between the warring factions of the silver Republican Party was averted by an agreement which was reached by the leaders to hold separate conventions in other halls. The Teller silver Republicans met in Durkee Hall. In calling the convention to order, Chairman Blood said:

"There is no doubt that the people of Colorado are with Henry M. Teller in this fight."

The delegates arose en masse, waving hats and cheering. The demonstration continued five minutes. Senator Teller was then elected temporary Chairman. He made a speech in which he reiterated his well-known views on the silver question, and added:

"I believed we could best serve the cause of silver by organizing this party. It was for the purpose of carrying on the education of the people of the country. We have assembled at various places to cast our votes where it would do the most good for silver, because this question is a paramount one. I have no apologies to make for voting for Mr. Bryan. [Cheers.] I will say I would gladly support him in 1900. [Cheers.] When people said they could not see how I could break away from the old party, I answered I did not see how I could stay in it."

Senator Teller declared President McKinley was an enemy of silver. He advocated retention of the Philippines. The Senator branded ex-Chairman Broad's statement that a band of thugs had been placed in the Opera House as an "infamous lie." He characterized the party that attempted to seize the theatre by assault yesterday as "a gang of murderers."

The anti-Teller Silver Republicans met in Coburn Hall with Judge Dixon of Pueblo in the chair. The Democratic Convention assembled in the Temple Theatre, Charles E. Hessington of Denver being elected temporary chairman. The Populist State Convention was called to order at 2 P. M. at the Blind Institute. Liman M. Henry of Ouray was temporary chairman.

Senator Wolcott came to town to-day, and has been in conference with some of the anti-Teller Silver Republican leaders. This faction will declare for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," omitting the words "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." The resolution will commend President McKinley's war policy.

CHICAGO PLATFORM DEMOCRATS.

Organization Committee to Favor the Naming of a State Ticket.

The New York members of the State Organization Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats met last night at the Union Square Hotel and organized by electing Henry M. McDonald, Chairman; Harvey A. Goulder, Vice Chairman, and James R. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer.

It was announced that arrangements had been made for the conference at Syracuse on Sept. 27, a hall having been hired and hotel accommodations secured for 400 delegates.

The committee voted to attend the conference and to urge therein the nomination of a complete State ticket and the organization of the party on the lines of the Chicago platform. The committee will meet again at the Union Square Hotel on Sept. 16.

Fusion Deal in Washington.

ELLENSBURG, Washington, Sept. 8.—The conference committee of the State conventions assembled here have agreed on the appointment of officers as follows: The Populists to have both the Supreme Judges, the Democrats and Silver Republicans one Congressman each

THE POPULIST LOSS IN ARKANSAS.

Returns Show Party Has Become Almost Extinct in that State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—Unofficial returns show that the Populist Party has become almost extinct in Arkansas. It appears that they have lost Nevada, White, Cleveland, and Polk Counties, heretofore considered their strongholds, and have elected but one member of the Legislature, that member being elected in Cleburne County.

About 100,000 votes were cast in the State, of which the Republicans polled about 35,000 and Populists and Prohibitionists perhaps 15,000. Gov. Jones ran far behind the Democratic ticket.

Senator Wellington in Favor Again.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day elected United States Senator George L. Wellington Chairman, to succeed State Senator Norman B. Scott, resigned. There were but two votes cast against Senator Wellington, as a result of a compromise recently reached between the opposing factions of the Republican Party in Maryland.

Prohibition Convention in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 8.—The Prohibition State Convention met here to-day and made the following nominations: Congress, L. W. Brosius of Wilmington; State Treasurer, John Hutton of Dover; State Auditor, Dr. George W. James of Georgetown. Samuel Dickey of the National Prohibition Committee addressed the convention.

Congressional Nominations.

TEXAS.—Tenth District—R. B. Hawley, Republican.

NEW YORK.—Thirtieth District—James W. Wadsworth, Republican.

MICHIGAN.—Eleventh District—A. W. Nichols, Fusion. Twelfth District—Carl Shelden, Republican.

OHIO.—Thirteenth District—H. B. Wenner, Republican.

WISCONSIN.—Seventh District—John F. Doherty, Democrat.

COLORADO.—Second District—B. Clark Wheeler, Silver Republican.

VIRGINIA—Second District—W. S. Holland, Republican. Sixth District—C. A. Hermans, Republican, and Daniel Butler, (colored,) Republica..

A PETTICOAT STOPS A TRAIN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—Walter Dennis, nineteen years old, of Skelton, died yesterday, having gone insane from the effects of the excessive heat. On Tuesday the young man jumped out of the second-story window and ran across the yard to the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad with only his shirt on. His mother ran after him and soon caught him. Both mother and son fell on the tracks. The young man held his mother in a tight grasp and refused to stir from the spot, though a train could be heard coming toward them.

Mrs. John Long hurried to Mrs. Dennis's aid, but before she could get to her Mrs. Dennis unbuttoned her waist and slipped out of it, leaving the son holding it tightly in his hands. He still refused to leave the track, though the train was rapidly nearing.

Mrs. Long then took off her red petticoat, which she waved over her head. The engineer saw the signal, and stopped the train a short distance away. After several minutes the demented young man was induced to leave the tracks. He collapsed soon after and became unconscious, and grew weaker gradually.

Brooklyn Girl Commits Suicide.

Amelia Baust, twenty-one years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the home of her parents, at 659 Kosciusko Street, Williamsburg, by her father. The girl was lying on the floor in the kitchen, one end of a rubber tube, which was attacked to the outlet of a gas stove; between her lips. Grief over the recent death of her sister, Mrs. Maggie Rothberg, is said to be the cause of the suicide. The father, George Baust, is a well-to-do retired builder, who is very prominent among the inhabitants of that part of Brooklyn.

GRAND ARMY WORK BEGINS

Col. James A. Sexton of Chicago Chosen as the New Commander in Chief.

THE PENSION OFFICE ATTACKED

"Corporal" Tanner Scores Commissioner Evans—Death Rate Among Pensioners Rapidly Increasing —Reports of Officers Read.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The business of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and of its auxiliaries began to-day after three days of preliminary demonstrations.

The most important business transacted to-day was the election of Col. James A. Sexton of Chicago as Commander in Chief in succession to Gen. Gobin. The Committee on Resolutions is to report to-morrow. It will be at work all night, and when it makes its report there are likely to be contests, especially on the resolutions referring to Commissioner of Pensions Evans and Secretary Alger. The latter's name was enthusiastically applauded whenever it was mentioned in addresses made to-day.

Proceedings opened with addresses of welcome by Gov. Bushnell and Gustav Tafel and M. A. Ingalls of Cincinnati. Commander in Chief Gobin responded to these addresses in behalf of the encampment. The encampment then listened to the annual address of the Commander in Chief, and received a number of annual reports.

In his annual address Commander in Chief Gobin congratulated his comrades upon the outcome of the war, which, he said, had left the Nation upon a higher plane among the Governments of the world. He referred in terms of satisfaction to the support the Grand Army men had given their comrades, the President and the Secretary of War, whose management of the conflict he praised.

The Commander in Chief expressed disapproval of any change in the rules of the organization concerning the admission of members, designed to permit the enrollment of soldiers of the war with Spain regardless of other qualifications. He also opposed the suggestion for the return of captured Confederate flags upon the ground that they were Government property, in which every State has rights of ownership. He spoke of the visits he had paid to departments in the South, and referred to the warm greeting of ex-Confederates, but expressed surprise that the color line is still drawn there and that prejudice seems rather to increase than diminish. He said it seemed impossible to overcome this condition, and that he was unable to suggest a remedy.

Upon the question of pensions the Commander in Chief referred to what he said seemed to be a concerted attack of newspapers and individuals, designed to prevent an increased appropriation from the last Congress. He embodied in his address a letter from Commissioner of Pensions Evans showing that the pensions paid by the Government for the year 1898 amounted to $144,851,879, and that the cost of administration was $4,631,861.

Reports of Officers.

The reports of various officers were read in executive session. Following are extracts from these papers:

The Junior Vice Commander in Chief, Francis B. Allen, said in his report that no mistake would be made if the National Encampment should in the future select at least one National officer whose service was in the navy, and thus give practical effect to the sentiment of the organization, the equality of the soldier and sailor.

The report of the Adjutant General, Thomas J. Stewart, contained the following figures as to the membership: "The members in good standing June 30, 1897, numbered 319,456. The gain during the year was by muster in 10,940; transfer, 4,275; reinstatement, 12,687; from delinquent reports, 4,551; total, 32,453. The losses were by death, 7,383; honorable discharge, 1,190; transfer, 4,471; suspension, 25,033; dishonorable discharge, 165; by delinquent reports, 7,041; by surrender of charter, 1,023; total, 46,306. So the members in good standing June 30, 1898, numbered 305,603. The number of members remaining suspended at that date was 36,068. Reports received from departments showed that 8,610 members previously reported as suspended have been dropped from the rolls.

"The revenues from the sale of supplies and per capita tax," the Adjutant General's report continued, "are decreasing yearly, and it is imperatively necessary that the expenses at National headquarters be decreased, or the per capita tax increased. Many of the posts are becoming reduced in membership, the infirmities of age render comrades in many instances less enthusiastic, meetings become less interesting, comrades are soon suspended, and the posts become delinquent."

The Chaplain in Chief, Frank C. Bruner, in his report said that the relation of the Grand Army to the common school system had a paramount significance in molding the race into a more sublime civilization. What had dotted the Southland so thickly with school buildings? All must concede it was the triumph of the Old Flag. The Grand Army could never be anything but a distinct order, but one thing must be carefully guarded, and that was contractions. The army of 1898 brought a climax in American annals which meant more than any past. Said the Chaplain:

"We may be on the eve of making a history for ourselves in a Grand Army which will include the boys in blue and gray. I firmly believe it is the dawn of a brighter day. This would include every army under the Old Flag from 1776 to 1898."

Pension Commissioner Attacked.

In the afternoon the report of the Committee on Pensions was read. The committee declared that investigations by the Pension Bureau had not resulted in the discovery of a single case of fraud that could be traced to a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and gave figures showing that the death rate was rapidly increasing among pensioners. The number dying each year now exceeds 40,000. It is estimated that the increase in the number of deaths each year will be such that in 1920 the number of pensioners will be reduced to a little over 250,000, and in 1940 the list will be obliterated.

Upon a motion to adopt the report, "Corporal" Tanner of New York attacked the present Commissioner of Pensions, H. Clay Evans, whom he accused of instructing his chiefs to disregard totally every application for pensions based upon deafness or rheumatism. Tanner, continuing, said that, in his opinion, it was clear that the man who could make such an order had never himself heard the sound of cannon nor slept in the open air, and he was not surprised, therefore, to find that the Commissioner of Pensions had an army record which consisted of three months and sixteen days as a clerk in the Commissary Department.

The business of the meeting was interrupted by a negro woman, Mrs. William Scott of Lathrop, Mo., who appeared on the platform and made a plea for the recognition of the negro soldier. She urged that some provision be made by which colored soldiers could maintain an organization similar to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. Martin, the National President, and two other ladies of the Woman's National Relief Corps were then received and reported upon their work for the past year. Then followed a delegation of the Sons of Veterans, headed by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who briefly addressed the assembly. A further interruption was the presentation to ex-Commander in Chief Clarkson of Nebraska of a handsome silver set in an oaken case.

The choice of the place for the next encampment was then considered. The matter was put to a vote and this result was announced:

Philadelphia, 359; Denver, 259.

A motion was made immediately afterward to go into the election of a Commander in Chief. Although it was late in the afternoon, the motion was adopted, and immediately the name of Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., was presented by a delegate of that State. In his remarks he twitted Illinois, which, for the fifth time, asked for the election of a Commander in Chief, while her chief city had never yet invited the encampment to enjoy its hospitality.

Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, in placing in nomination James A. Sexton of Chicago, called attention to the fact that Illinois was the fostering mother of the organization, and in that way had the first Commander. Subsequently that typical American volunteer soldier, John A. Logan, had been twice elected Commander, but for twenty-five years Illinois had seen the sceptre of authority placed in the hands of comrades from other States. He then, in an eloquent manner, pleaded the claims of the candidate.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio announced that Isaac F. Mack of Ohio had directed him to say that he declined to have his name mentioned as a candidate, because the Senior Vice Commander was to be chosen from the city where the encampment is held, according to the usual custom. A delegate from Kansas explained that the name of Thomas B. Anderson of Topeka, Kan., which had been mentioned as a candidate, would not be presented to the encampment.

The roll of States was then called and the vote announced, showing the election of James A. Sexton, who received 424 votes, while Albert D. Shaw received 241. Comrade Shaw, in a well-worded speech, moved the unanimous election of Sexton, and the motion was carried. Sexton being called, returned his thanks in very brief form, and the encampment immediately adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

The Committee on the Grant Monument to be erected at the Capitol in Washington reported that the statue, now being sculptured by Harrison Simmons at Rome, will hardly be ready for final acceptance before Congress meets in December, 1899.

Resolutions indorsing the establishment of a National military park at Gettysburg and the marking of the lines of the Army of Northern Virginia were adopted by the encampment.

COL. SEXTON'S WAR RECORD.

Career of the Grand Army's New Commander in Chief.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Col. James Sexton of Chicago, the new Commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Chicago, Jan. 5, 1844. When Lincoln, in April, 1861, issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, Col. Sexton enlisted, on April 19, 1861, as a private. He was then seventeen years of age. After three months' service he re-enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry and was commissioned a First Lieutenant. He was later transferred to the Seventy-second Illinois, and was made Captain of Company D.

He served in Ransom's brigade, McArthur's division, Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in its campaigns, sieges, and battles. As a regimental commander he fought his regiment in the battles of Columbia, Duck River, Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, and throughout the Nashville campaign. In 1865 he was on the staff of Major Gen. A. J. Smith, the commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and remained with Smith until the end of the war.

Upon the assault and capture of the Spanish fort, Mobile, Ala., April 8, 1865, he had his left leg broken below the knee, being struck by a piece of shell. He was wounded at the battle of Franklin and at Nashville. After the war he remained two years in Alabama, working a plantation near Montgomery. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and founded the firm of J. A. & T. S. Sexton. In 1872, after the Chicago fire, this firm was succeeded by Cribben, Sexton & Co.

President Harrison made him Postmaster of Chicago in April, 1889. He is an active workers in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of Loyal Legion, and other soldier and Grand Army societies. He is a Past Commander of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the eRpublic. At the present time he is President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, situated at Quincy. He has been a Presidential Elector, Colonel in the Illinois National Guard, and has held several positions of honor and responsibility in the State.

KNIGHTS ELECT OFICERS.

Concluding Session of the Chapter General of St. John and Malta.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Chapter General of the Knights of St. John and Malta closed a three days' session here to-night. The amendment to the constitution making the endowment feature of the organization optional lacked the necessary two-thirds majority and was defeated. These officers were elected:

Grand Commander—Millard F. Smith, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Grand Commander—F. M. Brown, Bradford, Penn.; Grand Captain of Guard—George G. Wensel, Trenton; Grand Prelate—P. P. Wilmack, Brooklyn; Grand Chancellor—Francis Houghtaling, Brooklyn; Grand Almoner—Frank Reeves, Brooklyn; Grand Herald of Arms—G. Weed, Brooklyn; Grand Sword Bearer—Arthur Webster, Philadelphia; Grand Marshal—I. J. H. Stubbs, Philadelphia; Grand First Guard—A. F. Lamson, Brooklyn; Grand Second Guard—A. S. Nicholson, Brooklyn; Grand Medical Examiner—J. C. Gildersleeve, Brooklyn; Grand Attorney General—L. Leo, New York; Grand Warder—G. C. Fithian, Cumberland Valley; Grand Sentinel—Charles H. Collins, Wilmington; Grand Trustee—Charles Bradenbaugh, Philadelphia; Chief of Literary Department—W. A. Carter, Brooklyn.

Tried to Steal Michael's Wheels.

The training quarters of "Jimmie" Michael, the champion wheelman, were broken into last night at Manhattan Beach and a triplet and three single racing wheels were stolen. The loss was discovered in a very few minutes, and the police were notified. They found the wheels in a baggage car on the Long Island train, and arrested three men who had checked them and came forward to claim them as their own. The men were taken to the Long Island Station House where they gave their names as William Fredricks, 315 East Forty-third Street; Louis King, same address, and Barney Jacobs of 300 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. All three were held.

Joseph J. Hennes Missing.

A general alarm was sent out last night from Police Headquarters for Joseph J. Hennes, thirty-nine years old, of 58 Grand Street, and the confidential salesman for the jewelry house of Mills & Coleman. Mr. Hennes left home Saturday to go on a fishing trip off Staten Island. He was accompanied by two customers of the firm, to whom he referred as "Jake" and "Gus." His relatives fear that some ill-fortune has befallen the party, as an incoming steamer on Monday reported passing an overturned sloop in the vicinity where they had been fishing.

Italian Shoots Two Men.

Jose Forlange, an Italian, of 40 Mulberry Street, in a quarrel on the corner of Canal and Mulberry Streets, last night, shot Tony Baron, another Italian, twice in the body. Then he started down Mott Street, where he shot in the abdomen and mortally wounded Alexander Anthony, forty-two years old, of 18 Pell Street, who attempted to prevent his escape. Anthony and Baron were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Forlange was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

Another Test of the Holland.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat made another trial trip off Bay Ridge yesterday. Capt. von Rebeur Peschorintz and Baron von Herman of the German Embassy made the trip in her, and she made five dives of about two minutes' duration each, being submerged each time about twenty feet. Lieut. Rodler, Naval Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Legation, followed in a tug. Capt. von Rebeur Peschorintz said, after the test, that no blockade could be maintained against the Holland.

Gen. Plume Has Not Resigned.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Gen. Joseph W. Plume of this city, commander of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, is home on a thirty-day furlough. He is one of the Volunteer Brigadier Generals. Gen. Plume said he had not resigned, and would not until his thirty days were up, as by that time there would be positive knowledge whether the services of the volunteers would be longer needed. Before Gen. Plume was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers he was Major General of the New Jersey National Guard.

Death in a Powder Explosion.

William Hyde, aged forty-seven years, lost his life yesterday by an explosion of powder at the Consolidated Fireworks factory at Graniteville, Staten Island. Hyde was employed by the company as foreman. Yesterday he carried a large quantity of waste powder to the refuse dump in the yard. At the time, unknown to Hyde, there was a smoldering fire in the dump, and when the powder was thrown on it it exploded and set fire to Hyde's clothes. Before the flames could be extinguished Hyde was badly burned and died some time later. He was a bachelor and boarded at Graniteville.

Pennsylvania's Football Schedule.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The University of Pennsylvania football schedule for the season was announced to-day. The Princeton game is not slated, but Pennsylvania has an open date on Nov. 19, and so has Princeton. The schedule is as follows: At Philadelphia—Sept. 24, Franklin and Marshall; Sept. 28, Gettysburg; Oct. 1, State College; Oct. 8, Brown; Oct. 12, Virginia; Oct. 15, Lehigh; Oct. 19, West Ryan; Oct. 22, Lafayette; Oct. 29, University of Chicago, Nov. 12, Carlisle Indians; Nov. 24, Cornell; No. 30, Harvard, at Cambridge.

PLANS FOR PEACE JUBILEE.

The Mayor's Committee Met Yesterday and Plans Were Made—Sub-Committees Named.

The Mayor's committee to make arrangements for a peace jubilee and review of the soldiers held a meeting yesterday at noon in the Aldermanic Chamber, for the purpose of organization. Mayor Van Wyck was elected Chairman of the committee, and Alfred M. Downes Secretary.

The Mayor announced that he had telegraphed to the President of the United States, making known to him the desire of the people of New York to make a demonstration upon the return of the soldiers, and that the President had answered that, if the Commanding Generals and the officers of the Medical Corps deemed it safe, he would be glad to give the people an opportunity to show their appreciation of the gallant men who went to the front. The Mayor added that he expected to hear from Mr. McKinley later as to the most available time to hold the demonstration.

The Mayor appointed the following Committee of One Hundred, as an Executive Committee to make arrangements:

John Jacob Astor, James Gordon Bennett, August Belmont, James H. Breslin, William Berri, Frederick W. Bowley, Gen. D. Butterfield, William L. Brown, David A. Boody, William Brookfield, Charles T. Barney, James M. Constable, Howard Carroll, John Claflin, John F. Carroll, Bird S. Coler, Richard Croker, Judge Edgar M. Cullen, James C. Carter, John C. Calhoun, George Cromwell, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Henry Clews, Chauncey M. Depew, Paul Dana, R. E. A. Dorr, William C. De Witt, Franklin Edson, Henry L. Einstein, Edward F. Farrell, Roswell P. Flower, Hugh J. Grant, Thomas F. Gilroy, Elbridge T. Gerry, Edward M. Grout, Andrew H. Green, Henry George, Jr., George J. Gould, William H. Gelshenen, E. J. Godkin, R. Guggenheimer, Samuel Gompers, Abram S. Hewitt, Louis F. Haffen, M. P. Holahan, Murat Halstead, William R. Hearst, Blakeley Hall, William F. King, Horatio C. King, Edward E. Lee, Edward Lauterbach, Seth Low, Daniel S. Lamont, Levi P. Morton, Cord Meyer, Charles W. Morse, Theodore W. Myers, Isaac B. Markey, William Meyer, St. Clair McKelway, Hugh McLaughlin, Andrew McLean, John C. McGuire, John A. McCall, William A. McAdoo, Alexander E. Orr, W. M. K. Olcott, Adolph S. Ochs, Miles O'Brien, Joseph Pulitzer, Augustus W. Peters, Thomas C. Platt, William G. Reick, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Major Gen. C. F. Roe, Whitelaw Reid, Robert B. Roosevelt, Thomas F. Ryan, John H. Starin, Charles A. Schieren, J. Edward Simmons, James Stillman, James Shevlin, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Nathan Straus, Walter Stanton, Edward M. Shepard, C. C. Shayne, William L. Strong, James Talcott, George S. Terry, Benjamin F. Tracy, Edward Uhl, Maurice Untermeyer, John W. Vrooman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Judge C. H. Van Brunt, Warner Van Orden, George M. Van Hoesen, William E. Van Wyck, Thomas F. Woods, F. W. Wurster, Benjamin Wood, S. M. Williams, Sam P. Windolph, Stewart L. Woodford, William C. Whitney, John Whalen, Timothy L. Woodruff.

This committee met afterward and organized by the election of Andrew H. Green as Chairman, Randolph Guggenheimer as Vice Chairman, and Samuel Untermyer and Maurice F. Holahan as Secretaries.

Cord Meyer, John F. Carroll, and Edward Lauterbach were named as a Finance Committee. A sub-committee on arrangements, taken from the original committee, was then appointed, as follows:

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Frederick W. Bowley, George Cromwell, Edward M. Grout, William H. Gelshenen, R. Guggenheimer, Thomas F. Gilroy, Horatio C. King, John W. Keller, St. Clair McKelway, Andrew McLean, Charles W. Moss, Theodore W. Myers, Miles O'Brien, Thomas F. Ryan, Nathan Straus, John H. Starin, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Charles A. Schieren, C. C. Shayne, James Talcott, John W. Vrooman, Thomas F. Woods, John Whalen,

In order to enable this committee to do its work with a full understanding of all matters, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Carroll, Gen. Collis, Col. Brown, and ex-Mayor Gilroy were appointed a committee to go to Montauk to-day to see Gen. Shafter. They will report to their committee of twenty at a meeting to-morrow afternoon.

THE PARADE OF TROOP A.

Arrangements for the Reception of the Cavalrymen To-morrow.

Members of the Reception Committee of Squadron A appointed to welcome home to-morrow their comrades from Puerto Rico, called at the City Hall yesterday to arrange for the review of the troop by the Mayor in front of the

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE ALLIANCE.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN declares in newspaper interviews that ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen desire an alliance with the United States. He assures us that as soon as we express our willingness to enter such an alliance it will be effected.

It is evident that the views of the British Colonial Secretary have undergone no change since his Birmingham speech, which set the whole world talking. If he is not too sanguine and optimistic, all England is cordially in favor of closer relations with us, but in all England the policy of the Anglo-American alliance evidently has no firmer friend or more convinced advocate than Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. We long ago expressed the opinion that the Administration made a serious mistake in not coming to a very close understanding with England while affairs in the Far East were still in a plastic state and when England as the sole defender of the principle of the open door in China stood in need of the strong and perhaps decisive support we could have given. The example of the Anglo-German alliance just concluded ought to be a satisfactory assurance to us that the fear of European entanglements need give us no concern. To a certain class of formal and conventional minds in this country any mention of an alliance with a European power summons up the spectre of National ruin as the penalty of disregarding the warnings of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. With all reverence for the fathers, we should show ourselves too timid for our size and destiny if we refused to make agreements for the extension of our trade and the protection of our interests. The Anglo-German alliance is not of the offensive and defensive variety. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN so assures us. Its effect is to settle amicably several open questions between the two powers and provide for the protection and promotion of their mutual interests. If we cannot make a treaty of that nature with England we may as well acknowledge that we are still in the infant state with imperfect powers of contract, and that those powers may never become enlarged by our attaining majority. It would be unwise for us to agree with England that we would make all her quarrels ours in return for a reciprocal agreement on her part. But it would be not less unwise for us to decline England's offer to unite with us in demanding that in the partitioning of the two dead continents upon which the powers have laid their acquisitive and resuscitating hands the principle of the open door must be observed. The greatest need of this country to-day and in coming years is new markets for our surplus products. Without new markets we are doomed to an arrest of industrial development. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is right. Our interests are identical with those of England. We seek buyers for our manufactures as she seeks buyers for the products of Manchester and Sheffield. A port closed against any goods except German goods or French goods is an injury to her and to us. In open ports the merchants of both countries have a fair field, and that is all they ask. Not to see that these advantages are worth making an alliance to secure is to be blind to the needs of the American people and indifferent to their welfare.

A distinguished Canadian statesman, who is both interested and confident in respect to the proceedings of the Quebec Conference, recently said that the United States and the Dominion would have little difficulty in adjusting the simple business matters under discussion before the Joint Commission. While ardently desiring that the benefits of the alliance between Great Britain and the United States might be secured with equal ease and certainty, he expressed some fear that our Congress and public men might look with disfavor on such a project on account of their desire to cater to the "Irish vote." It is true that here and there an Irish-American voice has been raised against the proposed alliance, but there is no evidence that the mass of Americans of Irish blood would look upon it now with anything like the displeasure such a project would have aroused fifteen years ago when the Home Rule agitation was at its height and bitter feeling was rife. Indeed, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself brings us reassuring information on that score. In a press interview, speaking of Ireland and the Irish question, he said:

"Ireland is perfectly quiet, and is entering upon an era of prosperity. It has just been given a reform measure in the shape of a Local Government bill, which gives absolute power in the matter of taxation. The bill is far reaching, and is liberal, and is identical with the local Governments which England and Scotland have. The Irish members in the House of Commons are satisfied with it, and even Mr. HEALY, who belongs to the most radical element, has thanked the Government for the measure. I think it will bring about an entirely different feeling between the two peoples."

The quieting of discontent in Ireland by a generous and reasonable measure of home rule would certainly remove all grounds of objection to a treaty of alliance on the part of Irish-Americans. On the other hand, England's desire for such an alliance would naturally prompt her to meet the reasonable demands of Ireland in order to improve the chances of the treaty's acceptance in this country. We have no fear, however, that any notable party of opposition to the treaty could be built up in this country on the basis of Ireland's demands.

LI HUNG CHANG.

The degradation of LI HUNG CHANG upon the demand of Great Britain is a much more serious thing for him than was the deprivation of his yellow jacket at the hands of his own Emperor. The earlier indignity was inflicted upon him because he had not been active enough in the repulse and defeat of the Wo-jin to meet the imperial views. But after it had been made clear that the Wo-jin had all the viceroys and all the forces of China completely at their mercy, the absurdity of making a scapegoat of any individual Chinaman was apparent. The real culprit was the same as in the case of Spain—it was "all of us." And the cure was much worse. Official corruption is rife in Spain, though by no means so open and brazen as in China. But, also, there is in Spain a keen sense of patriotism and devotion and public duty which seems in the Middle Kingdom to be entirely extinct.

LI HUNG CHANG has been in Chinese politics longer and more conspicuously than anybody else. It is quite natural, therefore, that he should be the richest man in China. The Tsung-li-Yamen is a board of brokers of whom all are at all times ready to sell their country. But Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD is in a position to know who is the boss of the Chinese ring. If Russia has bought the boss, as has been intimated by Lord SALISBURY in public, and as has been plainly charged in the British press, then Great Britain had no choice but to secure his dismissal in so much of disgrace as may attach to Chinese malfeasance in office. The expulsion of LI HUNG CHANG from the Imperial Council will have a sobering effect upon the Chinese statesmen who are allowed to remain in that body.

TWO QUEENS.

A wise observer noted long ago how remarkably easy it is for royalty to win both affection and esteem, and expressed surprise, not that so many, but that so few Kings and Queens wear in history the title "Good" or "Great." Nowadays, of course, the people of every land have lost to a greater or less degree unthinking, instinctive reverence for the wearers of crowns, however obtained, that once was practically universal, but enough of it is left to justify fervent self-congratulation by constitutional and absolute monarchs alike. Their sins and even their crimes find quick and cheap forgiveness, what in others would be regarded as commonest decency is credited to them as virtue, mediocre talents of any sort obtain the applause due to genius, and even the boughten praises of courtiers gain amazing weight from constant iteration, and create a sort of belief wherever they are heard.

Queens, naturally, profit more than Kings from this peculiar tendency of the human mind, and, as a general rule, need only be good women to be considered good rulers. Youth and comeliness, it is needless to say, count for much, and if of native birth into the bargain, the path to popular canonization is straight, smooth, and short indeed.

The acclamations that have thundered in the ears of WILHELMINA of Holland this week illustrate the truth of these remarks. According to all accounts she is a well-educated, well-intentioned, sensible, gentle girl. In a less exalted station she would have the love of her relatives, the affection of a small circle of friends, and nothing else till she had demonstrated the possession of a right to something else. Except for the fact that in a country like Holland only a gracious inactivity is expected or needed in the nominal sovereign, there is no single reason for supposing that she is especially fitted for the exercise of other than purely domestic prerogatives.

Yet the whole Dutch people appears to be deeply moved by this child's ascension to the throne and to regard it as an event of profound importance. It is all very nice, but it is also very queer—for logicians and cynics.

What a contrast is presented when one turns from Queen WILHELMINA to Queen CHRISTINA! She is the exception that proves the rule. Except for the fact that she was an alien, her original qualifications for occupancy of a throne were at least as great as those of the Nassau Princess, but though it has never been denied that she is a good woman, the admissions that she is a good Queen are far from unanimous, and she has never traversed the royal road to the favor of the Spanish people. Events did not favor her, circumstances demanded of her more than the domestic virtues, and the result is that while WILHELMINA pales because her subjects cheer so long and thunderously, CHRISTINA is made pallid by fierce cries of disapprobation.

This the logicians and cynics will not find so queer.

THE CORTES AND PEACE.

The opening of the Spanish Cortes is not of good augury for Spain. The bitterness of defeat is natural, and it is equally natural that humiliated Spaniards should be looking about for scapegoats. The notion that Spain might have resisted the United States if her means of resistance had been more intelligently employed may or may not be adapted to soothe Spanish pride. It might seem that the mere citation of the comparative resources of the two countries would suffice to show that Spain never had a chance. Nevertheless, it seems to some Spaniards that the national self-love would be more wounded by facing the facts than by pretending that Spain had been betrayed. Indeed it seems that most Spaniards are of this opinion. The opposition maintains that it was the Ministry which was incompetent. The Ministry maintains that it was the Generals and Admirals who were incompetent. No party seems to accept the obvious truth that Spain has been beaten by a greater power.

The recrimination does not seem to be very sincere. Apparently most of it is "politics." The opposition is willing to take any stick with which to beat the Ministry, and the Ministry to resort to any means of silencing the opposition. A good many Spanish officers are showing much more ambition than patriotism. Of course nobody expected anything better of such a monster of combined rapacity and cruelty as WEYLER. But here is Marshal BLANCO at Havana, who has been doing his utmost to persuade his countrymen that he could have held Cuba against the United States. The pretense is false, and he must know it to be false. With the sea power of Spain destroyed, nothing but a close blockade would have been needed to reduce him to the alternatives of starvation or surrender, which were really the alternatives presented to Gen. TORAL.

No Spaniard is an intelligent patriot, who, instead of recognizing that Spain was overmatched, goes scapegoat hunting. Already in the Legislature the surrender of Santiago has been described as "shameful," the orators of opposition are insisting that the trouble is with the Ministry, and the Ministers openly declaring that certain Spanish Generals ought to be hanged in their own sashes. "It is not, and it can not, come to good."

We are directly interested in the outcome of this riotous discussion. The only assurance we have of peace on our terms is the protocol accepted by the Government of SAGASTA. The peace itself requires the assent of the Cortes. Now there is a strong party in the Cortes opposed to making peace upon our terms, upon the ground that the terms are shameful. Their point of attack upon the Ministry is precisely that the Ministry ought not to have agreed to the protocol. Suppose they succeed in defeating the Ministry upon that issue. The first thing the new Ministry will do will be to tear up the protocol. The armistice will be at an end, and we shall again be at war.

This is not at all an impossible contingency, and it behooves us to be prepared for it. We are acting as if all the army we could possibly need, in addition to what we had before the war, were the garrisons of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila. All above this number we are preparing to muster out of service. The same journals which three months ago were clamoring for the immediate attack on Havana, of which Gen. MILES has just shown the absurdity, are now demanding that we discharge the volunteers who are just now, if they have been well handled, beginning to be soldiers. This clamor is as senseless as the other. We should not muster out a single serviceable regiment until peace is actually made. The proceedings at Madrid are a warning to us that it is not certain the war is over.

ATHLETES AS SOLDIERS.

One of the significant deductions made by the medical authorities of the army from the experiences of the recent war is that college athletes do not make enduring soldiers. It has been found that the highly trained athletes of West Point, for instance, die off from the effects of wounds or disease a little more quickly than men who have never been especially distinguished on the athletic field. The doctors are of the opinion that the long and severe courses of training necessary to prepare men for athletic contests put too great a strain on the vital organs, and leave them in a condition not fit for the demands of protracted hardship and privation in the field.

There has long been a suspicion in the minds of conservative persons that athletics were carried to excess in schools and colleges, and these persons, if no others, will seriously consider the verdict of the army surgeons. There cannot be any question whatever that a wise practice of athletic sports is beneficial to young men, but the trouble is that the popular system is not wise. The development of public interest in intercollegiate contests has led to a centralization of the athletic energy of every student body. The practice of the games is confined to a few experts, who devote pretty nearly their entire energy to it, and who consequently overdo the thing. They are encouraged in this by the feeling which has grown up in educational institutions. It is not exaggerating to say that the practice of athletics by men who are not candidates for the university teams is distinctly discouraged by the student bodies. The result is the creation of one class which is of a semi-professional nature and another which is composed of idlers and critics.

Twenty years ago this state of affairs did not exist. A majority of the students played baseball, football, and other games, and there was a general advantage to the physical condition of the young men. Now, however, some fifty or sixty men in a body of 1,000 or upward monopolize the athletic work and do so much of it in their efforts to fit themselves to beat all opponents that they sap their young manhood and render themselves unfit for tours of physical endurance in after life.

It is hardly necessary to say that this is an undesirable condition. The serious question is, how to remove it. Certainly as long as the baseball and football games and rowing contests are made great public exhibitions it cannot be removed. It seems probable that many college and school authorities wink at the evil effects of these big public contests because of the immense amount of advertising which they give to the institutions. But such a feeling should not be allowed to operate to the injury of the athletic class in the colleges. It would be a great deal better to compel a return to the old-fashioned way of conducting these affairs, when the students of different institutions met in amicable struggles on their own grounds without the attendance of huge gatherings of outsiders.

PROMISES TRULY ALGERINE.

It remains to be seen whether, in Secretary ALGER's case, the country will admit the truth of the maxim, "better late than never." Evidently, the storm of angry criticism in which he has lived since May began has at last attracted his attention. He has not, indeed, been moved to confess his sins, or even to acknowledge his mistakes, but he does promise to do in the future several of the things which hitherto he has utterly neglected.

Especially notable in the official outline of his plans which the Secretary has just issued is the statement that "The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly responsible for the condition of the camps." Why, in the name of the commonest common sense, was that rule not established at the very beginning of the war? Why has it not been enforced ever since? Never were questions more oratorical than those, for not only is no answer to them expected, but no answer is possible. Of course, all the troubles of the army, all the deaths and sufferings on the transports and in the home camps, and most of those at Santiago itself, have resulted from the refusal of the Secretary to hold anybody whatever to definite, personal responsibility for the proper performance of official duties. The need of removals for incompetence, for negligence, and for worse, has everywhere been obvious, glaring. A few petty offenders have been court-martialed, the big fish have moved along unmolested and uncensured.

But all this is to be changed, and "with experience of the past to guide us, sanitary conditions will be strictly enforced." So! Up to this stage of the campaign, then, no experience was available, the proper way to clothe, feed, lodge, and transport soldiers had to be learned by experiment, and to the officers, as to all tyros, much or all was forgiven!

Every man and woman in the United States will sympathize with Gen JOSEPH WHEELER in his bereavement. After his brilliant service in the war it was a very cruel stroke of fate that took away a son of bright promise, who had survived the perils of the war, and for whom his family have not even the proud solace of knowing that he died in battle for his country. The American people mourn with the hero of two wars.

To say that a man is moving this or that number of miles per hour conveys a definite idea; thanks to the interest in nautical matters which the achievements of the navy have created, we have all become more or less familiar with rapidity expressed in knots; if "ran like a deer" is used, we can guess at the rate maintained; "like lightning" is at least as familiar, and "quick as thought" is a fairly good basis for guessing. With these and numberless other accepted standards to choose from, why in the world did Gen. KITCHENER, when he wanted to impress us with the haste at which the Khalifa departed from Omdurman, select one that imparts no information whatever to Occidental minds. The Khalifa, the official dispatch declares, moved "with such speed that some of his wives were dropped along the road." The Sirdar's calm assumption that everybody will know from that just what the fugitive's speed was is extremely aggravating. To be sure, no man drops wives along the road, especially in a country where wives cost money, unless he is moving at something faster than a slow walk, but beyond that all is uncertainty. It would have been helpful, at least to the imagination, if we had been informed as to how many wives per mile were lost, but the Sirdar gives no details at all. He is strangely vague for a man with a great reputation for practicality and precision.

Spain either does or does not intend to evacuate Cuba "immediately." An easy and convenient way to settle that question would be for the Peace Commissioners, as soon as they reach Havana, to demand that the Spanish garrison be lodged somewhere else than in the city's fortifications. If this entirely reasonable request should be refused, it would be evident that Spain signed the protocol with from one to a thousand mental reservations; in other words, that the time to resume active operations has arrived. If she consented and her men were moved to more airy and commodious quarters, our own troops could take their places and the smooth progress of the peace negotiations would be assured. The matter is one that certainly should be attended to promptly.

ONLY POLITICAL "STRIKERS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your well-considered editorial of this morning, entitled "Black's Fight for Renomination," are stated many facts, but they are only surface facts. There is much below the political surface that has not yet come to light.

Payn, Aldridge, and others of their clan are only using Gov. Black as a decoy headlight to accomplish their nefarious schemes. They are holding Black up as a scarecrow, not only to Senator Platt, but to the prominent backers of Col. Roosevelt's boom, in order to dictate terms by which they may be able to retain their present political "pull" and a share of public plunder.

I say to you, and I know whereof I speak, that Gov. Black has no serious intention of allowing his name to be pressed at the Saratoga Convention for renomination. He has shown his weakness in allowing Payn, Aldridge, and others to use his name in furtherance of their scheme to "hold up" the Republican Party on the eve of the convention and dictate terms to it.

I think the honest leaders of the Republican Party are aware of this, and will treat the scheme of the Payn-Aldridge gang with the contempt it deserves.

I assure you and your readers that Gov. Black does not "propose to fight Platt" in the convention, but, unfortunately, he has allowed his name to be used in "desperate bay company," as you happily characterize it.

Gov. Black's present ambition is to succeed Senator Murphy. In order to make this a remote possibility, he must keep on good terms with Senator Platt. Should he fail in this, his next highest aspiration is to resume his seat in Congress from the Nineteenth District, and to secure a nomination for this he must keep on good terms with "Lou" Payn and his "heelers." Thus Gov. Black is placed between two very warm fires. What will be the result?

However, it is safe to predict that Gov. Black's name will not appear before the Saratoga Convention for renomination, that Payn, Aldridge & Co. will receive no pledges from Senator Platt, and that Col. Roosevelt's nomination will be made without a ripple of opposition and amid an ovation of applause.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

GERMANS' IDEA OF AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of a recent number of THE TIMES you mentioned a criticism of the Staats-Zeitung as to results of the late war. Will you allow me to make a few remarks, if not exactly upon this subject, but one relating to it?

A long time I have been secretly incensed by the almost daily insinuations of the Staats-Zeitung about the "vile and spiteful" machinations of the English as well as the American press concerning the sentiments of Germany against America. Knowing what I did know, it appeared to me sometimes like Puck or the Fliegende Blaetter; for, although my judgment may be considered an inferior one, it is well founded and unprejudiced in this case.

I was born and bred in the best circles of Germany, married a husband of German descent and education, and am financially, as the wife of a well-to-do German-American citizen, sufficiently independent to be frank. As we all know, any editor is not quite as free, and as to the editor of the Staats-Zeitung, it means making propaganda for his paper to run down the American press. But not every German-American must needs follow this (honorable?) course and be just, lest he be put down as a "wretchedly poor German." I love my native country, but I just as sincerely love the birthland of my little children and consider it my home.

Last Winter and Spring I spent traveling in Germany, and that journey proved to me how theory (Staats-Zeitung) and practice often do collide. Not a single person did I meet in any city or village that had anything but contempt and ridicule for America, and especially its war. They would have been all highly pleased to see us defeated, especially the people of North Germany and the better classes. If this public sentiment was disapproved of by Emperor and Government, why did they not stop it? As a rule, they know how to do such things in a masterly way there. As far as concerns the contempt for the Germans received here from press and public, I must say that I have always admired the refined and moderate style of expression combined with the necessary verve of the American press. The language of the Staats-Zeitung concerning, for instance, temperance, (muckerthum,) hypocrites, corrupt politics, &c., is far stronger than any I ever read in THE TIMES and other papers of high standing. Besides, I never heard such daring expressions, (although they would have been sometimes appropriate,) neither in my city or country life, as I did on the other side about the "vulgar, moneymaking, cowardly tradespeople," called Americans. That they are neither, they have shown gloriously, and the German papers, instead of talking of a "Raubzug to Cuba," deny all at once ever to have misinterpreted American intentions.

I found these two logical assertions within two weeks' time in the same paper. Ever it is so for the successful. But woe to us if we had not been victorious! Not that America greatly cares for German opinion, since our German-Americans have more common sense than their brothers, and with a few discontented exceptions, (and such ought to be peremptorily sent back to the land they left of their own free will, and which they praise unceasingly at the expense of their new home,) they are very true, loyal, and sensible.

Do pardon me, Mr. Editor, for saying a little more yet. All patriotic German-Americans must be greatly interested in the outcome of that vile "Alger affair," or whatever name it ought to have. In this, other countries are really justified to scoff at a Nation whose Chief Executive cares so little for his honor and oath that he would rather shield a politician than act like a man and think of our brave dead boys and their mourners. If neither this thought nor the disastrous consequences to his party and himself avail any, perhaps, if his religion be sincere and the word "God" more than a convenient phrase, he may feel rather unpleasant at the thought of all the prayers of weeping mothers and wives that turn out curses (if there is a just God) for the guilty as well as those that blindly shut their eyes whose business it is to see.

I leave it to you, in case you will print my letter at all, to use my (even if obscure) name, since I can answer for all I have said, and much more, and I thank you for the patient reading of it.

Mrs. THEODORE SCHMIDT,
(née Osthnes.)

Baldwin, L. I., Sept. 7, 1898.

HOW TO BE OF USE AT CAMP WIKOFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two kinds of camps at Montauk Point; those that have everything, and where the men are well and cheerful; those that have nothing, and where the men are sick and down-hearted. Roughly speaking, the well-supplied camps are near the station, while the poorly supplied ones are those that are hard to reach from the terminus of the Long Island Railroad. A few suggestions as to what is needed at the further camps may be useful. After a visit to half a dozen camps, which included tent-to-tent visitation, working for the sick, and the administration of simple remedies, I should place the list of requisites in this order:

1. Personal service.
2. The landing of supplies at their destination.
3. Money.

1. "Service." What does this mean? It means such work as any able-bodied person with common sense who is willing to work under orders can do. To get these orders, ask for a lift from any driver of an army wagon on the road, drive as near as he can go to the tent of the Easthampton Relief Corps, Second Division, Twenty-second Regiment, and report to Miss Chadwick for duty. To accomplish your work best, wear, if you are a woman, a short skirt, stout boots, a waist thick enough to prevent burning the arms, a hat without high trimming to escape the edges of the tent doorways, an apron with pockets, and your most cheerful smile. In the pockets have a pad with pencil attached, a knife, plenty of handkerchiefs, and some cakes of tourists' chocolate. Take your orders and execute them.

2. "The landing of supplies at their destination." If you are rich enough to give largely, do not be content to send things down by express; they are delivered after they are spoiled. Go yourself, hire a wagon, drive to the relief tent for orders, and then to the camp to which you are directed. Some one can go along to distribute your largess.

The supplies needed are milk, ice, broth, eggs, blackberry brandy, Jamaica ginger, whisky, and malted milk.

Shawls, blankets, and coats or jerseys would come in well during the cold nights.

3. "Money." This, though not so imperatively needed as the more personal kinds of service, is always welcome. It will be made good use of if sent to Miss Chadwick, Easthampton, L. I., care of Easthampton Relief Corps.

I wish to make an appeal to the young men. They could be of infinite help, even if they could do nothing but fetch and carry.

I desire to conclude with a list of "don'ts."

Don't get mad.
Don't drink the water.
Don't expect conveniences of any kind.
Don't worry about contagion.
Don't regret your complexion.
Don't feed dysentery or typhoid patients fruit or solid food.
Don't be afraid of being insulted; every American soldier is a friend.

CHARLOTTE TAYLOR.

Easthampton, L. I., Sept. 7, 1898.

GORDON'S LAST MISSION TO THE SOUDAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 7th appeared a letter signed "P. R. S.," from which I quote three sentences:

"In your editorial of the 5th you allude to the martyr Gordon's act of going to Khartoum as voluntary and of his own folly. It was nothing of the sort. He was recalled against his wish from a sojourn on the Continent and sent to his doom by a cheeseparing, cowardly Government."

I have not access to the official documents in the case, and so cannot say positively that "P. R. S." is mistaken; but there is plenty of testimony, easily available, that goes to show that Gordon went to Khartoum voluntarily and not "against his wish." Undoubtedly he was ordered to go, as an officer must always be ordered to perform duty, even for which he first volunteers, to give his service the proper character and standing. Of course, Hobson was ordered to take the Merrimac into the Santiago channel; but no one supposes that it was against his wish.

Sir Henry Gordon, a noble, Christian gentleman, wrote a life of his brother Charles, and in that book we may find some of the testimony of which I have spoken. Sir Henry says: "Upon the 1st of December (1883) Lord Granville asked Sir Evelyn Baring whether, if Gen. Charles Gordon were willing to go to Egypt, he would be of any use, and, if so, in what capacity?" Again, "on the 15th of January, Lord Granville tells Sir Evelyn Baring that Gordon is ready to go direct to Suakin." The first suggestion to Gordon to go to the Soudan was made by Lord Wolseley, his attached friend; and, observe, Sir Henry speaks of it as a "suggestion." Gordon was telegraphed for from Brussels Jan. 17; arrived in London the 18th, and started for Egypt and the Soudan that same evening, "a friend observing that if he did not go at once the Government might change their mind." We do not detect any reluctance in this. Sir Henry Gordon does not fail to point out the errors of the Government in its dealings with the very difficult Soudan problem all through the last months of 1883 and during the melancholy events of 1884; but he nowhere even hints that Gordon was sent to Khartoum by a "cowardly Government," or that he went against his own wish.

H. G. P.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

England's Victory in the Soudan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the interesting letter "on the results of the fight in the Soudan," by Col. Prout, in your issue of the 7th instant, may be added the testimony of Mr. Alfred Milner, in "England in Egypt," where he claims that Egypt's interest in the Soudan is not only a question of trade and the overthrow of the bloody despotism of the Khalifa, but one of security. It means that control of the Nile, well above the junction of its two great branches—as far at least as Fashoda on the White Nile, and Sennar on the Blue Nile—is essential to the security of the supply of water by the great river to lower Egypt" and while he says that such a contingency as "diverting the waters of the upper Nile may be remote and improbable, it is not impossible." The late splendid victory over the Khalifa's forces is a step forward in this direction, and those who have followed up the history of England in Egypt and know what she has done for the improvement and progress of Egypt herself, must hail with delight any news that tells of the extension of the Khedive's power over the barbarous tribes of the Soudan.

W. H. B.

Irvington-on-Hudson, Sept. 7, 1898.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "JIM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called this morning to a communication in last Saturday's TIMES, signed W. J. Heinemann, Far Rockaway, L. I., in which that gentleman delicately insinuates that I stole the fruit of a fellow-worker in the vineyard of poesy. Mr. Heinemann errs. Until I had the pleasure of seeing last Saturday's TIMES I was not aware that Mr. Sabin had written a poem in which the name "Jim" occurs. On the evening of June 6 last I wrote the following crude verse:

I hear the drum roll, rub-a-dub-dub!
And the piccolo's shrill refrain;
Our boys of brawn are marching on
To meet the hosts of Spain.
They march away, but the glorious sight
Has placed me on the rack;
For my heart repeats with the drums' dull beats:
Will Jim—our Jim—march back?

At that time I carried the idea no further, but it was the foundation and inspiration later on for my little poem "Jim." Of course Mr. Heinemann knows exactly what he is doing when, without investigation or justification, he grows "suspicious," and attempts to poke the inky finger of scorn in my direction, but, in simple justice to myself, I must inform Mr. Heinemann that I saw "Jim" first. I am not at all familiar with Munsey's, but I feel sure that even the keen-eyed Mr. Heinemann of Far Rockaway will not insist that the July number was out on or previous to June 6.

Mr. Heinemann says that the two poems are identical in "thought, meter, and versification," and with the generosity of a true righter of human wrongs, he proves it by printing Mr. Sabin's poem alone. By his own admission, Mr. Heinemann is a mighty poor judge of "thought, meter, and versification." A comparison of the two poems will readily convince any fair-minded man that the one did not inspire the other.

Mr. Heinemann, with such proof as can be readily produced at Far Rockaway, says that I even took the name "Jim" from Mr. Sabin's poem. Mr. Heinemann is mistaken. Until this morning I never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Sabin's "Jim." There were other "Jims" in Cuba. Mine was one of the others. I would respectfully call Mr. Heinemann's attention to a poem in THE TIMES of Tuesday last. It is a war poem. The hero's name is James. Mr. Heinemann is so familiar with such names that he may be pardoned for referring to James as "Jim." At any rate, the "thought" is there. James isn't coming back. He is dead. Mr. Sabin did not write the poem. I did not write it. It was written by Mr. S. E. Kiser, whom I do not know except through his excellent work in The Cleveland Leader. I am sure, however, that Mr. Kiser did not steal his "James" from anybody. It might not be out of place to say to Mr. Heinemann that this reply is made only because his unjust "suspicions" appeared in the columns of a paper for which I have the greatest admiration, and was not written out of respect for his unkind and unjustifiable insinuations.

GEORGE HOBART.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7, 1898.

ALGER MUST QUIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago THE TIMES started to show the incompetence of Secretary Alger and his unfitness for the position he holds. Today the press of the whole country, with hardly an exception, is busy with new evidence on the same subject. The fact that he finds no defenders tends to show his guilt. When we consider that the troops at Manila, under Gen. Merritt, and those at Puerto Rico, all far from home, are in vastly superior condition to those at our home, the conclusion is inevitable that "home influence" is bad for troops. It ought to be the other way by all natural rules. But Alger, with his politics and "home influence," and all that "Algerism" implies, has destroyed all natural rules. That fact alone, it seems to me, should make it clear to all that he is unfit. The old excuse that he has had so much to do that we should forget his shortcomings and think of what he has accomplished, is about "played out." Keep at him until the clamor of those who suffer will make him hear their command—"Alger must quit."

A READER.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

Why Not Honor the President?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President has consented to review the returning army if, in the opinion of its commanding officers, the men are able to stand the exertion of marching through our streets. With cooler weather they will probably be able to do so. New York will be glad to welcome the soldiers, and the reception given them will doubtless be as hearty as that accorded the warships nearly three weeks ago. This is as it should be.

But what of the President? Why not honor him, too? With this idea in view I suggest that, preceded by the army, those who participated in the Sound Money Parade of Oct. 1896 be "called out" and lined up on both sides of Broadway, allow the soldiers to pass between them, then follow and march in review past the President at a stand erected, say at Madison Square, and thus honor and express confidence in him and his conduct of the war.

C. M. FREEMAN.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

Where the Responsibility Rests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the remarks of the Rev. Wayland Spaulding, I beg to state that Catholicism is no more responsible for the decline of Spain than Protestantism for the decline of Sweden and Holland, and responsible for the loss to England of what constitutes half of France now, Port Mahon, the Kingdom of Hanover, &c. In all of these cases it is that simple word "Force." Yes, it is force, and force only, that is driving the Britisher out of China, Siam, Madagascar, the African continent, &c., and Protestantism cannot be blamed for it. I should like to remind the Rev. Mr. Spaulding that a Protestant nation alone is selling opium to the Chinese, and that France, a Catholic nation, and the Russians, who are of the Greek faith, do not.

OTTO SCHULZ.

16 Exchange Place, New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

An Avoidable Hardship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the avoidable hardships to which the men at Montauk are subjected, there is one which I think has escaped the notice of the press. It is that there is no transportation between the camp and the railroad. So that the convalescent, or enfeebled soldier on furlough, has to walk several miles to reach the train.

W. MOSS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1898.

MORE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

From The Evening Post.

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: Early in July I engaged for myself and daughter a stateroom on the Königin Luise, sailing Aug. 23, and for my maid, who was also traveling first-class, I took half of an inside stateroom. We sailed from Southampton at 6 P. M., and at 9 o'clock, after several ineffectual talks with the chief steward, he finally promised to find a cabin or berth for my maid, who up to this hour was roomless, owing, as the steward said, to the unusual number of passengers and limited accommodation. But "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and the sea was quiet. In the morning my maid told me that it was after 11:30 before she found a place to lay her head, having been ejected from the first two rooms into which she was thrust by their irate possessors. In a third room, she at last found a resting place with two noble women, who, actuated by the broadest philanthropy, let her sleep upon their sofa. Indignant at such treatment, I was sallying forth in search of redress, when I met my room steward, who told me he had orders to put two extra ladies into my cabin. Leaving my daughter in charge of the premises, I sought the chief steward, and told him, quietly but firmly, we would leave the ship, which seemed to appeal to him, for he finally succeeded in finding a berth for my maid.

One can heartily recommend this ship to those in search of a fresh-air cure, as the life is necessarily entirely on the decks, as the saloons, companionways, and smoking room are used for meals, as the dining saloon is totally inadequate. The discomfort has been great, but a smooth sea and sunny skies have made the journey endurable.

C. C.

New York, Sept. 7.

NUGGETS.

What Would Come of It.

The annexation of Jerusalem would swell the German Emperor almost to the bursting point. We would have an "I and Solomon" manifesto in about fifteen minutes after the deed was signed.—Minneapolis Journal.

A Way Out.

The Parson—I'm going to have a tough job of it saying anything good of the late Brother Bloggsles.

His Wife—You ought to say that a more deserving person has not died in a long while.—Indianapolis Journal.

Just the Game for Him.

"I'm surprised to hear that you're so enthusiastic over golf, Sligher. Do you play?"

"Not in a thousand years. Wouldn't know a link from a balloon. But my wife is so completely taken up with the game that she has quit trying to run me."—Detroit Free Press.

Suggestion of an Economist.

Excited Neighbor to Her Next-Door Neighbor—Hurry! Run for the doctor. My husband has tried to commit suicide. He has shot himself four times.

Next-Door Neighbor—What's the use of getting the doctor? If you don't think any of his wounds will prove fatal, why don't you reload the gun for him?—Cleveland Leader.

AMONG THE YUKON HILLS.

Agnes E. Mitchell in Chicago Record.

O for a day in the white wind's cheek!
To share the mallard's stroke of power,
The electric spark in the tip of his beak,
And flying a hundred miles an hour!
With his throbbing pulse the air to beat—
The swift wild duck, the beautiful thing!
The strength of the sun in his yellow feet,
The purple of night asleep on his breast,
The green of a thousand Junes on his crest,
The band of the heavens across his wing.

To alight and drink in the frothing rings
That circle away to the greening gap;
To stop for the noonday feast of Kings—
The crimson seeds in the marsh's lap;
To forget where the city's white flags burn
And know but the deep air's quivering thrills;
The mystery of his flight to learn,
To follow the way the wild duck takes
To the twilight of the grassy lakes,
To the glory of the Yukon hills.

To rest where the old gray sea towers shake;
'Mong tangled moss and grassy knots
To seek the nest of the kittiwake
And the painted eggs with blood-red spots,
O kittiwake of the snow-white crown,
Of the coral feet and vermilion eyed,
Of the tender croon and wings of down,
I would fly with you this burning day
To the wind-swept peaks away, away,
And hide where you and the tempest hide.

O for a day in the waltzing wind,
With the maliard in his swift, strong flight!
To leave the blue frost-smoke behind,
And poise in the Yukon's opal light,
To know the rush of the upper airs,
The curve of the wing-tip thrilling through,
The swelling soul of him who dares!
O beautiful bird, bronze night on thy breast,
A thousand golden Junes in thy crest,
And across thy wing heaven's bar of blue.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TIES

Retirement of Ambassador Hay Occasions Cordial Assurances of Strong Friendship.

UNITY OF AIM AND PURPOSE

Col. Hay Replies with a Pledge to Continue to Foster the Most Friendly Relations with the British People.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A committee of the Anglo-American League, headed by its Chairman, Mr. James Bryce, presented the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, to-day, with an address congratulating him upon his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington. The address expressed regret at his departure from this country, saying: "You have discharged the weighty and delicate duties of Ambassador with such eminent tact, judgment, and courtesy as to win the cordial appreciation and confidence of the British people."

Continuing, the address says: "It has been your fortune to represent your country here at a time of exceptional interest, when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for the expression of the feelings of affection and sympathy toward the United States which the British people have long entertained But, never before have they been so conspicuously manifested.

"You carry back the assurance of the depth and strength of these feelings. The principle that there ought to be permanent friendship and cordial co-operation between the British Empire and the American Republic is one that all parties and all statesmen here agree in regarding as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy, and by it the whole people desire that their Government should be guided.

"We rejoice to believe that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained, and that a corresponding principle is now largely accepted. Knowing that no one holds those convictions more firmly than yourself, or can express them in clearer or more felicitous terms, we gladly acknowledge the great services you have rendered to both nations, and console ourselves on your retirement by the reflection that you are called to duties in your own country wider in their scope, graver in their responsibility, and more important in the results they may secure."

Mr. Bryce, during the course of the remarks which he made upon the occasion, dwelt upon the "admiration for the splendid gifts and boundless energy of the people of the United States and the sympathy with the principles of their Constitution" which have been quietly ripening among the British people, and which this year found a sudden and hearty expression.

He also said he saw in the universality of these sentiments here, and the fact that they were reciprocated by a large majority of the Americans a happy augury, as he believed that nothing could contribute more to the peace of the world and the welfare of both nations than the sense of essential unity of the two peoples."

Col. Hay, in reply, referred to the gratification he experienced in hearing such words from men so qualified by experience and character to speak for the British with certainty. He added:

"My voice has no such sanction as yours; but I give it for what it is worth, to assure you that your sentiments of kinship and amity are reciprocated to the utmost in my country."

The Ambassador also said that his work in England had been made easy by the instructions he had received from home, and by the frankness and fairness of her Majesty's Ministers, and of all Englishmen he had come in contact with. He then said: "On both sides of the ocean the conviction is almost universal that a clear, cordial, and friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States is a necessity of civilization. I shall hold myself signally fortunate if I am able to do anything to continue and strengthen the relations of fraternal amity between our two Nations."

COMMENT ON COL. HAY'S REPLY.

London Newspapers Declare His Words Carry Much Significance.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times, commenting this morning upon the presentation of a congratulatory address to Col. John Hay yesterday by a committee of the Anglo-American League, says:

"The words of Mr. Hay, though spoken unofficially, acquire special import when the positions he has filled and is going to fill are considered."

The Daily News says: "The deeper note of the ceremony was one of regret. We have been spoiled by good American Ambassadors, and, as each one leaves us, we are naturally haunted by the apprehension that our luck may turn. If we keep to the line of conduct indicated in the address and Col. Hay's reply, without noisy demonstrations of brotherhood, and especially without any attempt to reduce the thing to treaties, we shall make the greater progress."

The Standard says: "It would be inadvisable to force the pace. When the Americans are educated up to the point of desiring a real alliance, even if it is an alliance of armament which would shock peace-loving potentates, we shall not be found backward. Mr. Hay was not using merely conventional rhetoric when he said that a clear and friendly understanding is a necessity of civilization."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The United States Ambassador not only puts a great truth in impressive form, but speaks as a man who will assuredly help to turn it into cold facts."

The Morning Post says: "The idea of an Anglo-American entente is as yet a plant of tender growth, and will not stand forcing or being treated as a sturdy tree. The British public is sorry to loose Mr. Hay, but will emphatically wish his work godspeed."

AMERICAN FLAG IN ENGLAND.

Stars and Stripes Raised with the British Union Jack.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The American flag was raised to-day with the British Union Jack and the Royal Standard on the marquee erected on Salisbury Plain, while the troops were marching past at the end of the army manoeuvres, as a compliment to Col. Alfred E. Bates, the United States Military Attaché, and Mr. Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, who went there on a special train with Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British forces; Prince Christian, the Duke of Connaught, and other notabilities.

The foreign military attachés seemed be surprised at the sight of the American flag.

British Gunboat Protected American.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The United States steamer Albatross has arrived in port twelve days from Acapulco, Mexico. She left here a short time ago bound for Cocos, where Capt. Curtis was ordered to protect the interests of American citizens. A few days after the Albatross sailed from here the British gunboat Leander had reached Cocos, and by prompt action her Captain not only adjusted the rights of both British and American citizens, but practically wound up the revolution. The Albatross put into Acapulco for coal, and there found orders to return to San Francisco without delay.

Houston Re-elected to Parliament.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—In the election yesterday in the North Division of County Down for a successor in Parliament to the late Col. T. Waring, Conservative, who was returned without opposition at the last election, Mr. J. B. Houston, Conservative, was returned. The poll was as follows: Mr. J. B. Houston, Conservative, 3,381; Mr. T. L. Corkett, Independent Conservative, 3,101; Mr. Houston's majority, 280.

Geneva's Electric Plant Burned.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—The great electric works in this city, which supplied light and motive power to the whole canton, were destroyed by fire last night.

THE QUEEN NEARLY EXHAUSTED

Ceremonies Attendant Upon Her Enthronement at Amsterdam Prove Too Much for Her Majesty.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Queen Wilhelmina is well-nigh exhausted by the prolonged festivities in connection with her enthronement.

To-day her Majesty issued a special request to the populace to discontinue cheering in the Damplatz after 11 o'clock in the evening. It is amusing to see the squads of half-tipsy Hollanders, who have constituted themselves policemen, hushing other inebrated squads and going on tiptoe past the palace.

The Queen and Queen mother drove this evening in state to the Municipal Theatre, where a gala performance was given.

Her Majesty's guard of honor during enthronement week has been a great novelty. It was chosen from among gentlemen of the best families, who provided their own elaborate costumes. Their blooded horses were drilled daily for weeks in advance.

NEARLY SWAM THE CHANNEL.

Frank Holmes Endeavored to Reach the French Side.

DOVER, England Sept. 8.—Frank Holmes of Birmingham left Dover at 9:40 this morning in an attempt to swim the Channel. He was accompanied by a rowboat. Owing to the wind and fog, he was obliged to desist when about six miles from the French coast, after a record swim of twenty-four miles in nine hours. He was not the least fatigued when he left the water.

LI HUNG CHANG'S DISMISSAL.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch has been received from the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, confirming the report that Li Hung Chang has been dismissed, at his request, from the Chinese Foreign Office.

Another dispatch states that Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from the Chinese Foreign Office, but, the dispatch adds, "it is pointed out here (at Pekin), that this does not necessarily mean that he has been deprived of all power."

NOT READY FOR IDEAL PEACE.

Russian Papers Say the Czar Only Wanted to Sow Seed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—In view of the irritation in France, the politicians and newspapers are seeking to represent the Czar's peace circular in a new light. They urge that it has been misconstrued, and assert that the Imperial Government never contemplated the immediate convocation of a conference, being fully aware of the difficulties in the way. It was only hoped, they continue, to sow good seed which would gradually ripen and bear fruit when circumstances are more favorable.

These utterances are regarded as indicating, owing particularly to the attitude of France, that the failure of the Czar's proposal is foreseen and that public opinion is being prepared for it.

The Burial of Hubert Howard.

OMDURMAN, Sept. 5.—On Saturday the representatives of the Reuter Telegraph Company, the Standard, Daily News, Daily Graphic, and Daily Mail carried to the grave the remains of the Hon. Hubert Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle and correspondent of The Times, who was killed in Omdurman by the natives on the day the city was captured. Major Gen. Hunter and Gen. Rundle, representing the Sirdar, were present at the interment.

GETS A CHECK BY FORCE.

Western Horse Dealer Uses His Pistol in a Chicago Office—Now Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—William R. McFarland of the horse commission firm of McFarland & Evans, of East St. Louis, today walked into the office of Louis Newgass & Son, at the Stock Yards here, and presented a revolver at the head of Louis N. Newgass, the junior member of the firm, and commanded him to send for his cashier, Frank Moseley. Upon the appearance of Moseley McFarland drew another revolver and ordered the cashier to draw a check in his favor for $10,416, which he claimed the firm owed him.

When the cashier had finished making out the check, McFarland calmly instructed Newgass, at the same time giving a menacing flourish to his weapons, to affix his signature to the paper. That done, the man from East St. Louis lined the two frightened men up against the wall of the office and, with all the solemnity of a Judge at the bar, administered an oath to them to the effect that they would not attempt to follow him or raise an outcry. He then departed, after stowing his revolvers and the check in his pockets.

As soon as the visitor had left the office, however, Moseley and Newgass telephoned to police headquarters what had happened. The check was drawn on the National Live Stock Bank, and Police Capt. Lavin immediately dispatched two detectives to the bank. McFarland was standing at the cashier's window with the check in his hand when the officers entered. He was so intent upon exchanging the paper for currency that he failed to notice the detectives until they stood, one at each elbow, and seized him. McFarland was quickly disarmed, and a few minutes later was behind the bars of a cell at the police station.

The $10,416 which McFarland attempted to collect by intimidating Newgass and Moseley is said to be the amount due McFarland in consequence of a sale of horses to the De Four Commission Company. The transaction is said to have taken place some time ago, when the time was set for the payment of the money fifteen days after the delivery of the stock. Later, it is claimed, the time for payment was cut down to five days, whereupon the De Four Company transferred its interest in the deal to Newgass & Son.

GUATEMALA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

News Reaches San Francisco of the Election of Manuel Estrada Cabrera.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Manuel Estrada Cabrera has been elected President of the Republic of Guatemala. The news was received this afternoon by Manuel Carillo, Consul for Guatemala in this city. A dispatch of similar import was also received by Schwartz Brothers, the well-known importers here.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera was the Vice President of Guatemala during the Presidency of Gen. Barrios. When the latter was assassinated recently Cabrera assumed the office of Chief Executive as provided by law. The election just concluded in Guatemala places him in office for the ensuing term.

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

Delegates Satisfied as to the Management of the Finances.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 8.—President Parsons, at the executive session of the Letter Carriers' Convention to-day, announced that five delegates had been selected to investigate the books of the officers, that the alleged charges of irregularities in the finances of the organization might be cleared up.

This afternoon President Parsons, without waiting for the action of the committee, made a detailed statement concerning the money which was alleged to have been misappropriated. His explanation was so complete that the opposition was taken by storm. The defeat of Secretary Victory is now thought to be a certainty, and a dozen candidates have sprung up for the place.

Since the explanation it is generally admitted that President Parsons will have no serious opposition for re-election.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

CONNECTICUT—Oxford, T. S. Osborne.
NEW YORK—Sterkey, A. S. Parish.

Mr. Bayard Gradually Sinking.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 8.—Former Ambassador Bayard passed an uncomfortable day, and to-night is much weaker. He has taken but little nourishment during the past twenty-four hours, and is gradually sinking.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Give a Picnic at Their Model Farm—Social Gossip.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a delightful picnic at their model farm, in Portsmouth, this afternoon, which some ninety guests attended. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt received their guests in front of the farmhouse, and later luncheon was served at small, round tables in the grove. The tables were prettily decorated with wild flowers, which had been collected about the meadows and tastefully arranged by Mr. Vanderbilt's head gardener. Among those present were E. L. Winthrop, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Whiting, Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Harry Lehr, Miss French, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Miss Hoffman, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Pauiding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. W. Storrs Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Wetmore, Miss Cram, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Baron and Baroness Seillière, Percy Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Col. George R. Fearing, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, and Miss Whitehouse.

Mrs. Newbold Morris of New York is the guest of Mrs. Astor.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay have returned to New York.

The torpedo fleet, monitors Terror and Puritan, and cruiser Montgomery, are expected here in a week, and arrangements for their reception and the rest of the programme are nearly completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will remain at The Breakers until Nov. 1.

Spouting Rock Beach will most likely remain open until Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman have returned to Scarsdale.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp will give a dinner next Thursday in honor of Miss Brooks and John R. Livermore, whose engagement was recently announced.

Joseph S. Stevens of the Rough Riders has returned from New York in company with his father and Mr. Frederick Halien.

Miss Cram of New York is the guest of Miss Wetmore at Chateau Sumner.

Miss Helen Holtham of Rye Park, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. A. W. Puddington.

Miss Morgan L. Edes of Wasnington is a guest at the new Cliff Hotel.

Lispenard Stewart gave a delightful dinner party this afternoon at White Lodge, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Mrs. Burke Roche, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. McKay Twombly, James V. Parker, Thomas F. Cushing, Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will entertain at dinner Saturday evening on the steam yacht Nourmahal.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind will entertain at dinner Saturday evening.

James J. Van Alen has arrived in England, where he will pass the Winter.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll are registered at the Casino.

Charles F. Bates entertained at dinner Wednesday evening at Berger's. The decorations included a large floral horse.

Fencing, which was so popular among the young women here several seasons ago, is again being revived with vigor. Miss Baldwin of Boston, a clever swordswoman, has a number of pupils, who include the Misses Wilson and Miss Alice C. Rogers, whose ability to handle the foils is highly commended by the chosen few who have witnessed their work.

Prince Henry De Croy, who has been passing the season here at the Muenchinger cottage, sails for home on Saturday, delighted with his Newport visit, so much so that he will return next Summer with a party of noblemen.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Mawry, of New York; Harvey B. Denison, Chicago, Mrs. S. Gryzwick, Miss Rose Gryzwick, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Lewis of Cambridge.

Hamilton B. Tompkins has returned from Europe.

Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, and Mrs. Chamberlain are expected here shortly for a brief visit.

Tents are being erected at Fort Adams for the use of the Second United States Artillery Batteries, now at Montauk Point, and which are expected here daily.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Harold Brown has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

Prof. Wisner gave the last of the series of lectures in French for the present season at the residence of Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse this morning.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz will read a paper before the Town and Country Club at the Casino Theatre to-morrow afternoon on "The Fiji Islands and Coral Reefs."

A few days ago Winthrop Rutherfurd and Center Hitchcock agreed to try a foursome golf match against Goold Hoyt and John Bolt, and to-day was the time set for the match. The only conditions named were that thirty seconds should be allowed for each stroke, and any outsider would be permitted to criticise any play made or comment on the same. By the time set for the match quite a gathering of the players' friends assembled on the links, much to the surprise of the contestants. To add to the merriment, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., William R. Travers, and two other members of the Golf Club acted as caddies. The match, which was by long odds the liveliest of this or any other season, resulted in a tie.

R. G. Sherman Crawford, Hugh C. Kelly, and H. M. McGildowny, members of Sir Thomas Lipton's committee for the international yacht race, are expected to arrive in Newport to-morrow morning. It is understood that Mr. Crawford and Mr. McGildowny will stop at the Ocean House, and that Mr. Kelly will be the guest of H. A. C. Taylor during their brief visit.

At the quarters of Lieut. Marshall, at the torpedo station, this afternoon the Misses Emily McLean, daughter of Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean; Gladys Goodrich, daughter of Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, and Margarita Siegfried, daughter of Medical Inspector Siegfried, gave a successful series of tableaus for the benefit of the six soldiers. The affair, which was managed entirely by the children, was thoroughly enjoyed by a good-sized audience.

Yacht Alcide at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 8.—The steam yacht Alcide of Philadelphia, having on board her owner, George W. Childs Drexel, Mrs. Drexel, Miss Paget, and John Anderson, arrived here to-day, and will sail for Halifax to-morrow morning.

STEVENSON'S SAMOAN HOME.

All the Belonging of the Deceased Author Brought Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The schooner Sophia Sutherland, which has returned to this port from a fruitless search for gold along the South Sea Islands, brought in her hold all the personal property of the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

Vailima, the historic Samoan home of the gifted author, was stripped from turret to basement before the Sophia Sutherland sailed, and now stands in the midst of the broad acres that composed the Stevenson place, an empty shell.

La Farge—Hooper.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Miss Mabel Hooper, the third daughter of E. W. Hooper of Cambridge, was married this afternoon to Bancel La Farge, son of Mr. and Mrs. John La Farge of Cambridge. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Thomas Gasson of Boston College. Arthur Turnbull was the best man, and there were no bridesmaids. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held, at which a large number of well-known persons were present from Cambridge and other near-by places. The young couple received a large number of beautiful presents.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Back in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, and other members of the Government who have been in attendance at the International Conference in Quebec, returned to the capital to-day. While Sir Wilfrid would not talk for publication regarding the doings of the conference, he appeared to be very jubilant over the work done so far. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick left to-day for England, and it is said he goes to consult with the home authorities on some business connected with the conference.

"HURLY BURLY" INDEED.

The Music Hall of Messrs. Weber and Fields Opened with a Great Fuss Last Night.

The Broadway Music Hall of Messrs. Weber & Fields was opened with much ado last night. The audience was extremely numerous and boisterously enthusiastic, and the lobby was filled with fine flowers sent to the performers by their friends and admirers. The entertainment was very long and much of it was brand new, including the handsome and appropriate scenery, the half dozen or more changes of costume for the women of the company, most of the songs, and some of the jokes.

The olio with which the proceedings began was brief, and comprised only the "turn" of John W. West, the minstrel, and Henry Lee's imitations of "great men," including Kipling, Gen. Grant, Roosevelt, and Dewey. From 9 o'clock until midnight "Hurly Burly" occupied the attention of the audience, and demanded all the energies of the performers. This was a burlesque in two acts, or parts, with words by Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith, excepting a few that were gratuitously supplied by Weber and Fields and David Warfield, (who now takes Sam Bernard's place in the comic trio,) and music by John Stromberg.

Of meaning this thing had next to none, and its supply of fun was not quite up to the standard of the house. Most of the personages were those who appeared in "Pousse Café" last season. The American variety agent (Peter Dailey) had now become a powerful theatrical magnate in London, owning all the theatres. His Irish-American father-in-law had lost all his wealth and still sighed for New York. His unsuccessful rival in love returned from the Klondike with gold and diamonds, and by giving free vaudeville shows ruined him.

Meanwhile, the mummy of Cleopatra, owned by Weber & Fields, was vivified by Warfield in the person of Fay Templeton, and by casting a spell changed the scene to Egypt and pushed time back nearly twenty centuries. Then it was that Ross played Antony to the jealous Octavia of Mabel Fenton, the Octopus Sneezer of John Kelly, and the Egyptian apartment house janitor of Peter Dailey, while Weber, Fields, and Warfield were condemned to be thrown from the housetop but forgiven when they promised not to do so any more. And that is as coherent a sketch of the proceedings as could be made.

Seriously speaking, there are two good new "coon" songs in "Hurly Burly," a funny bit in which Weber and Fields express their sympathy with Warfield because he cannot talk intelligibly, a droll game of roulette by these three, a few other comic passages that are not dull, and plenty of purely pictorial diversion. The Beaumont girls, the two Misses Angeles, and Josephine Allen are as comely as ever, and dress resplendently. Miss Templeton is more than equal to the demands made upon her.

The comedians probably do all they can with the material given to them. The piece needs both elimination and building up. A good deal of flat stuff must be omitted, and new "turns" and jokes introduced. This will be done, of course, and perhaps in time the Roman travesty will give place to something less conventional and more in keeping with the traditions of the house.

OLYMPIA PROBABLY SOLD.

The Price Said to be About $1,100,000 —A. H. Chamberlyn Practically Confirms the Report.

The Olympia Theatre property, according to a report apparently well founded, has been sold by the New York Life Insurance Company to an investor for about $1,100,000. The buyer, in turn, has leased the building for ten years at an annual rental of about $100,000 to an English syndicate represented by A. H. Chamberlyn of London.

Mr. Chamberlyn, who has figured conspicuously in negotiations for the purchase of Olympia, and who is one of five who have made offers more or less tangible, said last night at the Hotel Imperial that the property had not been transferred as yet, that the transaction had only been brought nearer a consummation by the signing of papers to accept the terms of the insurance company for the purchase of the building. This it is understood makes it difficult for either side to withdraw unless the building is not as the insurance company represents it to be. The deed of transfer, Mr. Chamberlyn said, had not as yet been made out, but his attorney would be instructed to-day to carry out this part of the transaction.

Mr. Chamberlyn would not say what the exact amount for the purchase of the building is, but intimated that it amounts to over a million dollars.

At the offices of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday those in a position to know were quite positive in the assertion that the property had not been sold. On the other hand, Henry J. Hume, the broker who has been negotiating the deal, while refusing either to affirm or deny the report directly, last evening strongly implied that the facts as given above are substantially correct.

The Olympia was built about four years ago by Oscar Hammerstein and occupies the entire block front on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, extending 103 feet in depth along the former and 154 feet along the latter. The land is said to have cost $1,000,000, and the building about $750,000 more. According to a statement recently issued by Mr. Hammerstein, the property yielded a profit of $137,000 during its first year. The second and succeeding seasons were not successful. Interest amounting to $60,000 on a mortgage of $900,000, held by the New York Life Insurance Company, was unpaid and, after foreclosure proceedings, the property was sold about three months ago to the company for $968,000.

It is understood that alterations to the building and the redecoration of the three auditoriums will be begun at once and that the house will be opened by the lessees upon completion. An option of purchase, it is said, goes with the lease.

The Actors' Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund of America held a special meeting yesterday in their rooms, West Twenty-eighth Street, to take definite action laid over from last July on the resignations of Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, as Trustees, and Daniel Frohman, as Secretary, of the fund. After considerable discussion on the subject it was finally decided to accept the resignations. Edwin Knowles, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was selected to succeed Daniel Frohman as Secretary of the fund. This election of Mr. Knowles left a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, of which he was a member, making three in all with Mr. Hayman and Charles Frohman. These vacancies were in part filled by the election of De Wolf Hopper, who will serve two years, and Francis Wilson, one year. The election of the third Trustee was left over for the next meeting, which will take place next month. The payment of license money to the city amounting to $11,000 was made.

The Metropolis Theatre Leased.

Henry Rosenberg, a brother-in-law of Oscar Hammerstein, and formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House and Columbus Theatre, has secured a lease of the Metropolis Theatre, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Rosenberg says that he believes there is an excellent field in the Borough of the Bronx for a first-class house, where only the best and latest attractions will be produced. He will open the Metropolis Oct. 1 with "Old Kentucky," charging popular prices. The Metropolis Theatre was built two years ago, but never proved a success, and since that time has changed hands a number of times. It was recently sold out under foreclosure.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Frohman has finally decided to open the Garden Theatre with Mr. Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac," Oct. 3.

Julie Opp will have a prominent rôle in the play by Walter Frith, called "A Man of Forty," which will be produced at the St. James's Theatre, London, this Fall.

They say in London that Annie Russell has been offered an engagement at the Court Theatre by John Hare, who was strongly impressed by the excellence of her acting in "Dangerfield" and "Sue." It is not likely she will accept. A good English version of Lavedan's "Catharine," with Miss Russell in the title rôle, is almost sure to be successful here.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association to-morrow night will be known as "Municipal night" at Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, at Manhattan Beach. Besides the usual Saturday display and the "Fall of Manila," there will be portraits in fire of the Mayor and the President of the Council. The proceeds of this performance will be devoted to the fund for hospital service and to aid the families of soldiers that are in distress.

In "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," shortly to be produced at the Herald Square Theatre, the scene of the first act is the exterior of the White Horse Inn, and on the opposite side of the stage the house of M. Moulinet, with a booth of strolling players in the centre. The second and third acts are placed in the interior of M. Moulinet's house, which the strolling players, during his absence, turn into the opposite hotel, (by changing the signs, &c.,) themselves representing the servants.

In the London production of "A Brace of Partridges" the character of Evangeline van Bock (agreeably acted at the Madison Square Theatre by Sybil Carlisle, who used to play seconds to Miss Rehan at Daly's) was described as an "American actress," and Miss Henrietta Watson, who played the part at the Strand Theatre, was commended in the papers for not making her "American accent" too pronounced. Evangeline is a very eccentric girl, and certainly not a bit American, and probably Mr. Charles Frohman has acted wisely in changing her to an African heiress. Mr. Seeves-Smith, Mr. Shelton, and Mr. Cecil Thornbury are the only actors in the American production who were in the original London cast of "A Brace of Partridges."

Perhaps Mrs. Fiske has given up her idea of acting Becky Sharp this season. Her repertory is announced to include "Love Finds the Way," "A Bit of Old Chelsea," "Divorçons," "Magda," and a one-act piece by Horace B. Fry, called "Little Italy." It is stated, however, that in her New York engagement, late in the season, "she will also be seen in other plays in which she never has appeared." She will have a better company this season. She has engaged John Craig, who was with Daly for five years; Charles J. Bell and Eleanor Lane, both of whom have won new distinction in London since they were seen here; Olive Hoff, a handsome and promising young California actress, and Gertrude Norman, who has played with Sir Henry Irving and Bernhardt. Frederic de Belleville, John Jack, Wilfrid North, Mary E. Barker, Sydney Cowell, Frank McCormack, and Edith Wright of last season's company are retained.

It is likely that "The Liars," by Henry Arthur Jones, which is a sprightly comedy with much the same theme as "The Case of Rebellious Susan," but with a richer variety of incident and character, will serve John Drew well all this season. It will be presented at the Empire Theatre Sept. 26. Mr. Frohman, however, also holds "Lord and Lady Algy" for Mr. Drew's use. This is the latest play by R. C. Carton, author of "Liberty Hall" and "The Tree of Knowledge," and is a modern treatment of the Charles and Joseph episode in "The School for Scandal." It requires a very elaborate setting. Mr Drew has been a conspicuous figure at the "first nights," since his return from London. He is looking remarkably well and younger than ever. He has reason to regret the scarcity of suitable American plays which compels him to stick to the Wyndham and Hawtrey pieces and to forego his desire to act in London every Spring.

Edward Fletcher, Treasurer of the Broadway Theatre, has been compelled by illness to abandon his position, which he has held there for the past ten years. Manager McCormick received a communication from Mrs. Fletcher yesterday, dated Bay Shore, L. I., in which she says that her husband has, ever since the season closed, been confined to his bed with a complication of diseases, and that on the advice of their physician, Mr. Fletcher has decided to resign the position. He has been identified with the Broadway Theatre ever since its opening as its Treasurer, and prior to that he was connected with Forepaugh's Circus in the Treasurer's department. In the early days of the famous Monitor Park, Weehawken, Mr. Fletcher took entire charge of the money. He was also Treasurer of the Mount Morris Theatre, now known as the Olympic, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue. He is one of the charter members of the Treasurers' Club of America, and served this organization as its first President. John Hughes, his assistant, will succeed him as Treasurer of the theatre.

LECTURES ON MUSIC.

The University Extension Lectures, under the auspices of the New Rochelle Educational Association, will begin with a course on music, entitled "Modern Composers," by Thomas Whitney Surette. Those who have not subscribed may send their names to H. Elliott, Home Park, or C. W. Farmer, 21 Davis Avenue, New Rochelle, and secure tickets when the course begins. The tickets will be $1.50 for six lectures, and are expected to be ready about Sept. 20.

Following are the subjects of the several lectures, the first of which will be in the Parish House: Sept. 27, "Schubert: The Lyric Tone-Poet"; Oct. 4, "Schumann: The Great Romanticist"; Oct. 11, "Mendelssohn: Classical Tradition; Romantic Spirit"; Oct. 18, "Chopin: National Music"; Oct. 25, "Wagner: The Music Drama"; Nov. 1, "Grieg: Music of the North."

LICENSE REVOKED IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8.—Webb McNall, State Superintendent of Insurance, to-day revoked the license of the State agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn in Kansas. This action was taken because the agent was using the Clarkson rate book. Mr. McNall says:

"I presume the State agent is using this rate book without the knowledge of the company, and I desire to prevent his doing further business in violation of the law. If it appears that the company is informed of the agent's action I will immediately drive it out of the State."

McNall has asked the company to explain.

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

Data Compiled by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

Vienna Dispatch in The London Standard.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, according to annual custom, has just published an estimate of the world's harvest, chiefly based on reports from the Austro-Hungarian Consuls. It appears that this year's aggregate corn harvest is likely to fall short of the quantity needed by 13 8-10ths to 15 1-10th million metrical centners. The importing countries will need 115 3-10ths to 123 6-10ths million metrical centners more than their own output, while the exporting countries will be able to send them only 101 5-10ths to 108 5-10ths metrical centners. As the stores in hand from last year amount to 9 8-10ths million metrical centners, there will be a final deficit of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 metrical centners. It is estimated that the different countries will be able to export as follows: The United States, 50,000,000 metrical centners; Russia, 25 to 28; Argentina, 9 5-10ths to 10; Roumania, 7 to 9; Hungary, 7 to 8; India, 6 to 7 5-10ths. England needs to import the largest quantity, viz., 52,000,000 metrical centners. Then follow Germany and Austria, with 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 each.

The total wheat harvest of the world will be a middling one—much better than that of last year, it is true, but considerably less than that of 1896. The yield is estimated at 704 7-10ths million metrical centners, leaving a deficiency of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. The rye harvest is much better than last year's, and about equal to that of 1896, viz., 337 8-10ths, the deficiency thus arising amounting to 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 metrical centners. Barley is expected to yield better than last year, but worse than the year before, namely, 215 2-10ths, the deficiency being 19-10ths. The yield of oats is expected to be considerably less than last year's, and still less than that of 1896, viz., 403 3-10ths, a deficiency of 4. Maize promises to be less in quantity than it was last year, and considerably less than in 1896, viz., 686 5-10ths, showing a deficiency of 10 3-10ths million metrical centners.

A Practical Girl.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

"Edith," he said to his only daughter, "if you should learn that I was on the brink of financial ruin and might not have a penny to leave you, what would you do?"

"I'd break my engagement with the English lord and marry an American," she replied promptly, thus showing that she was a resourceful young woman, well versed in the ways of the world.

Shooting Affray at Orford, N. H.

ORFORD, N. H., Sept. 8.—Alonzo Grant of this town was shot and killed this morning by Alphonso Smith, just outside Grant's house, where Smith had gone to persuade his wife to return home. Smith afterward gave himself up, and is now in the custody of the Sheriff, but not locked up. He will be arraigned on Sept. 16 on a charge of manslaughter. Both men had revolvers, and Smith claims he shot in self-defense.

Skull Fractured in Bicycle Accident.

Richard Thomas, twenty-two years old, of 43 West Twenty-fifth Street, Bayonne, was riding a wheel in Jersey City last night, when he collided with another wheelman and had his skull fractured. He was attended by Dr. Lambert and taken to his home. He will probably die. The other wheelman rode away in the darkness.

THE NEWPORT NAVAL STATION.

It Will Go Out of Existence Oct. 1, and the Commodore's Flag Will Be Hauled Down.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—On Oct. 1 the naval station of Newport will, according to an order issued by Assistant Secretary Allen of the navy, go out of existence, and the flag of Commodore Albert Kautz will be hauled down with proper ceremonies. The three departments which now comprise the naval station will become independent staffs and the naval dignity of the place considerably lessened without a flag officer. Of course there will be a senior officer present, and for the time being this will be Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, in charge of the Naval War College, an institution which is directly responsible for this change, over which a battle will be fought to keep the naval station under a flag officer.

The fight against the removal of the War College to the Naval Academy is an old story. It was renewed when Rear Admiral Bunce was the commandant here, and but for the pressure brought by the Congressional representatives from Rhode Island it would have been removed then. The Naval War College was once removed to the torpedo station, and the two institutions consolidated. Later, through the influence of Senator Aldrich, the college was removed back to Coasters Harbor Island, and ever since efforts have been made to have the college removed from the grounds known as the training station, but again powerful political influence saved it.

The situation of the college is considered an ideal one for the purpose by the majority of naval officers. These officers and Newporters who are in favor of the college being retained here are preparing for a good fight at Washington in hopes of not only saving the college, which is the principal cause of the present order of doing away with the Newport naval station, but for the retention of the flag officer as well.

Capt. Crowninshield, Capt. Dickens of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Admiral Bunce are the officers who are reported as being responsible for the present situation, and Capt. Lackins is also said to be interested in trying to have the training station removed to New London.

NEW GUNS AT NEWPORT TESTED.

The Ten-Inch Disappearing Rifles Prove Entirely Satisfactory.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The ten-inch rifles on disappearing gun carriages recently erected at Fort Adams were tested to-day for the first time, and everything worked to the entire satisfaction of the officials present, who included Major Crozier, the inventor of the disappearing carriage, and Major Lockwood, who had charge of the easements upon which the rifles are mounted. Cottagers residing in the vicinity of Fort Adams had been in some cases much worried lest the shock from these big guns might damage their property, but the concussion was slight and was but very little felt outside the fortifications, where nothing whatever was damaged. Two shells, one from each of the ten-inch rifles, were fired with a charge of 280 pounds of powder at a target between Gould and Conanicut Islands, one of which hit the target at a distance of 100 yards.

The new rapid-fire guns at the fort were also t

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO., ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Over 92% of the above-described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, copies of which can be obtained at our office, or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted, without penalty, has been extended to Friday, September 9th, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon payment of a penalty of $20 per bond.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1898.

Haligarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

TO DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN
and
LIMA NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bondholders:

In view of the receivership of the above-named properties, the undersigned have been requested by bondholders owning or representing a majority of the bonds to act as a committee in their behalf.

Bondholders will please send their names and addresses to H. A. Murray, Secretary, 65 Cedar Street, New York.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman.
President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Company, New York.
E. A. MERRILL,
President Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
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STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New York, August 18, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

8	443	1550	1938	2164	2547	2780 3030
22	460	1588	1950	2197	2565	2812 3084
26	1311	1621	1954	2213	2612	2824 3085
92	1340	1651	1955	2214	2621	2826 3106
137	1363	1658	1972	2250	2646	2832 3125
152	1376	1734	2000	2318	2678	2855 3131
156	1379	1740	2001	2347	2708	2862 3133
256	1402	1750	2048	2408	2729	2898 3158
263	1406	1778	2085	2409	2732	2899 3203
280	1451	1821	2087	2413	2736	2901 3265
283	1505	1835	2097	2442	2745	2908
384	1530	1855	2102	2465	2754	2957

as the numbers of the ninety-four bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, }
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

BADGER ELECTRIC COMPANY (Lt'd).
Notice is hereby given that under terms of Articles 10 and 11 of mortgage, dated October 1st, 1891, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, Bond No. 76, for $1,000 has been drawn for redemption at 104 and accrued interest on October 1st, 1898, and will be paid on presentation at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 2d, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

Wall Street paid slight attention yesterday to anything except the matter of the St. Paul dividend. Anticipations that 3 per cent. would be declared gave St. Paul stock in the early trading an upward move which carried it to 115, the highest figure it has touched in over fifteen years, the highest price reached in last year's stock market buoyancy being but a couple of points above par.

When finally official announcement was made that instead of the 3 per cent. forecast the declaration was 2½, all the professional talent on the Stock Exchange set vigorously at work to hammer not only St. Paul common, but the whole stock list. From 115 there was a rush down to within a slight fraction of 110, final figures being around 111, showing at that price a net loss of two points for the day. Preferred shares actually advanced a fraction.

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The character of the selling of St. Paul was not altogether professional, not by any means entirely of short stock. Much liquidation was in evidence. So confident had been the expectation that more than 2½ per cent. would be declared that throughout the Stock Exchange district there has been for some time past a tendency upon the part of speculators bullishly inclined to load up with St. Paul on very thin margins. Considerable pyramidding has gone on in the St. Paul quarter. Among the littler bull traders of the Street not a stock has been more popular than St. Paul.

As warrant for the confidence upon which purchases of St. Paul spread out, there have been continuing surprising increases in current earnings. And back of this splendid record of gains piled on gains there has been an official annual report, showing prosperity beyond what a year ago friends of the St. Paul property presumed to count upon—this report for the fiscal year ending June 30 disclosing that earnings (above all operating expenses, above every fixed interest charge, above full disbursements to preferred shares, above all intervening claims whatsoever) left a balance of over 8 per cent. applicable to the common capital stock. Such an exhibit may fairly be regarded as ample warrant for confidence, even for enthusiasm.

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Not unnatural is the fact that some passing disappointment attends the declaration of a dividend which rounds out but 5 per cent. for the year, 2½ per cent. having been declared last Spring for the first half of the recent fiscal year. That dividend was 2 per cent. "regular" and ½ per cent. "extra." Through that allowance as an "extra," the St. Paul Company was still keeping its common stock dividend rate at 4 per cent., explicitly proclaiming that but 2 per cent. for the half year was "regular."

In yesterday's action the old "extra" policy is wholly abandoned. The 2½ per cent. now declared is officially announced to be "regular." Thus all technicalities aside—the St. Paul common dividend was yesterday lifted from a 4 to a 5 per cent. basis.

True it is that 8 per cent., and considerably over, was earned for the year; but an advance specifically made from a 4 per cent. rate to a 5 per cent. rate can hardly figure in sane calculations as a reasonable cause for lasting disappointment, much less disturbance.

The company which, earning approximately 8½ per cent., distributes 5 in cash to its shareholders and holds over the additional 3½ as an available cash surplus is hardly a company to be distrusted. In such practical policy is the representation of genuine conservatism.

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In so far as St. Paul's stock is involved, its value as a 5 per cent. dividend payer is easy of calculation in a money market where 3 and 3½ per cent. are regarded as higher than a normal rate for current funds. By the very reason of its conservatism the St. Paul Company is entitled to rank in financial credit with the best managed railroads throughout the country—with properties like New York Central and Chicago and Northwest. Northwest—on the same 5 per cent. basis where St. Paul now is placed—is rated as weak points above 130; New York Central—paying 4 per cent.—approaches 120.

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In a long list of Wall Street's curious phases nothing can have odder aspect than that security market conditions could be disturbed, or Wall Street traders affect to be demoralized, because a great railroad property advances its fixed dividend rate from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., and, thus paying 5, is able to show that it earns more than 50 per cent. beyond what it pays.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $357,640 threes, when issued, at 105⅛@105⅛@105@105⅜.

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In State bonds $16,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76⅛, seller 15 flat, and $10,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 6¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. Gt. West., pf. A.	1	Morris & Essex	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	N. Y., L. & W.	¾
Consol. Gas	½	Pacific Coast	1
Consol. Ice	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson.	½	R., W. & O.	2½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	10
H. B. Claflin Co.	½	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1
Met. St. Ry.	2⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Sug. Mfg. pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	National Biscuit Co.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	⅝	New York Air Brake.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	N. Y. Central	¾
Central Pacific	¾	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	Ore. Short Line	1⅞
Chi. & Northw.	¾	Pacific Mail	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Col. Midland pf.	¾	Reading	½
General Electric	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Great North. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Illinois Central	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	½
Illinois Steel	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	⅞	Wisconsin Central	1
Inter. Paper Co.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st, P. B. tr.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C	1
Lake Erie & W. 2d	1		
Lake Shore 1st con.	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Erie gen. 4s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mo. Pacific 3s	⅜	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	1⅛
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1	Wabash, deb. B	1⅛
So. Pac., Ariz., 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $141,376,793; balance, $9,823,774; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $600,750.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 11-16@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84⅜ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16@5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ less 1-16@5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@94 7-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 @40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

MONEY MARKET DISCREPANCIES.

The bulk of the call loans yesterday were made at 3 per cent., although at times 4 per cent. was the quotation. Tight money talk was again much in evidence, although scant attention was paid to it. Significant of the actual state of affairs in the money market is the dime department, where sixty-day money is offered liberally at the same rate as that prevailing for call loans. Money for that period is easily obtainable at 3 per cent., and for ninety days at 3½ per cent.—a fact which seems odd when it is considered that some borrowers are paying 4 per cent. for call loans. Strenuous efforts are constantly being made by Wall Street bears to manipulate the call money rate as a part of the regular bear plan.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday announced the engagement of $400,000 gold for importation. This brings the total engaged and received since Aug. 1 close to $4,000,000.

SOME SHORT COVERING.

In many quarters of the market yesterday nervous bear traders seized the opportunity to cover short contracts. Because of this several stocks showed marked firmness in the face of the general decline. It was especially true of Manhattan, which actually made a fractional gain for the day. Smaller traders who have been short of the stock kept Manhattan from breaking by taking round lots of it for covering purposes.

To a lesser degree the same was so of Sugar Trust, although in that stock there was considerable new short selling, and the covering purchases did not lessen the extent of the short interest. The principal buying of Sugar yesterday was done by brokers having close relationships with important insiders. The stock was supported, and it made a net gain for the day.

In Western Union there was also covering by shorts.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

Bear traders in their raids yesterday made special targets of the Northern Pacific stocks and succeeded in getting the preferred down to 76½ in the general break in the afternoon. They were less successful with the common, however, failing to get it below 38. Both stocks rallied promptly, the preferred getting back to 77½ and closing with a loss of less than 1 per cent. Friends of Northern Pacific were in no wise disconcerted by the declines in the shares, attributing them to nothing more than sympathy with the general market.

These friends showed new enthusiasm over the remarkable report of the company for the fourth week of August. Gross earnings for that week were $841,000, an increase of $211,000—33½ per cent. For the month of August the road's gross earnings amounted to $2,173,000, an increase of nearly $345,000, which is nearly 19 per cent. For the fiscal year to Sept. 1, Northern Pacific has increased in gross earnings $421,000. These figures seem all the more remarkable when it is considered that at this time last year the road was also doing an enormous business and showing substantial increases.

THE NEW DENVER AND GULF.

It is stated that the name for the reorganized Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf will be the Colorado Railway Company. The reorganization plan is now complete and ready for issuance. The stock's activity and strength during the past few days are understood to have been due to large buying orders for the account of important reorganization interests. Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf yesterday made a fractional net gain.

COTTON CROP STATISTICS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's annual compilation of cotton crop statistics for the year ended Sept. 1, 1898, will appear in The Chronicle of to-morrow. The statement shows that the total crop this year reaches 11,180,960 bales, while the exports are 7,532,615 bales, and the spinners' takings are 3,504,018 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 176,006 bales. The whole movement for the twelve months is given with such suggestions and explanations as the peculiar features of the year appear to require.

The Chronicle will say in part:

"Southern cotton mills have shown more satisfactory results. It is needless to say that the margin of profit has not been so wide thi. year as in 1896-7, but the mills nevertheless have generally made money, and now that the war is a thing of the past manufacturers consider the outlook for the future highly promising. The production of goods has been quite fully up to the capacity of the establishments, and in many instances operations have been carried on by night as well as by day. A further expansion of spinning capacity is to be recorded. Following our usual custom, we have gathered this year the full data obtainable bearing upon the operations and development of Southern factories. Within the past month not only have we procured from each mill returns as to actual consumption of cotton in bales and pounds and the number of spindles and looms added, working and idle, the past year, but have also secured considerable information with regard to new mills now building and contemplated additions to existing plants. Evidence of the continuation of the tendency of the South to build larger mills or increase the capacity of old ones is not lacking. The number of spindles per mill in the last season reached 9,143, against 8,526 in 1896-7; 7,870 in 1895-6, 7,389 in 1894-5, and 6,751 in 1893-4. The aggregate of spindles in 1897-8 was 71½ per cent. greater than in 1892-3 and 11¾ per cent. more than in 1896-7.

With reference to the new crop The Chronicle will say:

"That the cotton crop is on the whole a late one seems to be evident. It will be remembered, too, that it started late. Not only have the first bales made their appearance less early than in an average season, but the volume of new cotton brought forward up to the close of August is behind the total for any recent year except 1895. This is true notwithstanding the heated term which has prevailed over the whole belt for some weeks has served to force the maturity of the plant, making the receipts from the earlier sections quite free. A late crop this year has not inconvenienced spinners because their stocks of cotton carried over are large. In that particular their condition was quite different in 1897, when Southern mills had before the close of July practically exhausted their supply of the raw material and continuous operations depended upon the quick delivery of cotton by producers. The maturity of the plant is, though, always an incident of more or less consequence, as bearing upon the extent of the yield, for, if late in maturing, a later or more favorable picking season is required for the ingathering.

"It is impossible at this date to give definite indication of the extent of the growing crop, as so much depends upon later developments. The known facts up to Sept. 1 are: (1) That the acreage planted was only slightly less than the planting in 1897. (2) That the plant in the Atlantic States had a poor start, but elsewhere about an average; that the development in April and first half of May was hardly up to the average. (3) That subsequent to the first of June reports received with regard to condition, development, &c., were in the main favorable until near the close of July. Since the first of August, and in fact, since the closing week of July began, complaints of damage from various causes have arisen. Summing up the results as they appear at this date, we would say that in Texas the prospect at the moment is believed to be good for a pretty full yield in at least four-fifths of the State; in Mississippi the same also appears to be true; in Tennessee the crop is reported as looking well; in Arkansas complaints have recently been numerous and serious enough to make a full yield in the State improbable; in Georgia, Alabama, and a part of North Carolina, the outlook is no doubt least encouraging.

NEW GOVERNMENTS ACTIVE.

The new Government 3 per cents yesterday sold at 105½, their record price. The bonds sold at that figure some time ago, but have never been above it. During the past few days the 3 per cents have been gradually growing more active. Yesterday there were heavy transactions in them, and they were a feature of the bond market.

FLOWER STOCKS BUOYANT.

After yesterday's break the quickest stocks to rally were those of the Flower group. In the St Paul smash Rock Island dropped to 102, but it led the recovery and got back to 104 within a very few minutes after it touched its low price. People's Gas went down to 104, then jumped back to 105. Brooklyn Rapid Transit held its own remarkably well, selling no lower than 62½, and making a fractional gain for the day.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S STRENGTH.

Reorganization interests continue conspicuous as buyers of Baltimore and Ohio certificates. That stock yesterday sold up to and closed at 33½, making a fractional gain in the face of the market smashes. Developments of much more than ordinary importance in Baltimore and Ohio affairs are said to be pending.

CRIPPLE CREEK IN AUGUST.

Commenting on the output of gold for August in the Cripple Creek district, The Denver Republican says:

The output of the Cripple Creek mining district for the month of August is greater than ever. The statement compiled from the figures obtained from smelters, treatment processes, mine managers, and railroads shows a grand total production for the month of 35,190 tons, with a gross bullion value of $1,424,410.

Great as the production of this wonderful camp has been in the past, and notwithstanding absurd theories advanced that with depth the values would decrease, the district again shows to the world a statement of which it may well be proud, and which still entitles it to rank as the gold camp without a peer.

Furthermore, the outlook for the camp was never brighter, and the prospects are that the remaining months of the year, which are always the heaviest producing months, will surpass the greatest expectations. With the exception of the month of March, the output has increased each month during the present year. The grand total now for the year is over $10,000,000, and there is not the slightest doubt that the $15,000,000-mark will be reached before the end of 1898.

New strikes are being made daily, while the old producers are maintaining their heavy output, and in most cases the value has increased with depth. Although but little is given out about the heaviest producers in the camp, there is every reason to believe that only recently several of them have got into new and very rich ore bodies.

The tonnage of the ore handled by the samplers shows an increase over July and a slight increase in value. This increase is due to the fact that more mines, which heretofore have shipped most of their output to mills, are now able, with increased values, to ship direct to the smelters.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Engagement of $400,000 gold in Europe for shipment to the United States.

Annual meeting of Chicago Great Western and re-election of retiring Directors.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Increase of $59,376 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for July.

Sub-Treasury authorized to again accept deposits of notes and gold against orders for the shipment of currency from Washington.

Increase of $14,589 in Mexican International's net earnings for July, making an increase of $63,522 since Jan. 1.

Arrival of $250,000 gold from Europe.

Increase of $163,175 in Great Northern's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $173,366 since July 1.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $300,000 additional Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis first consolidated mortgage 5s and $753,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.

Vote of stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to increase the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Closing of Illinois Steel Company's stock transfer books on Sept. 15 in consequence of the negotiations relating to the proposed transfer of the stock to another company.

Estimated anthracite production for August, 3,750,000 tons.

Election of Samuel H. Watts, George I. Malcom of this city, and Max Judd of St. Louis to membership in the Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$4,538
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	58,300
Georgia and Alabama	3,514
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.	2,734
Northern Pacific	211,074
Ohio River	1,675

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1⅛, to 117½; Illinois Central, ¾, to 117¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 60⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 68⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 91⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 9⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 121¾, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38¾. Erie sold at 14¾, Pennsylvania at 61⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred at 80⅝. British consols declined 3-16, to 110, for money, and 110 1-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £15,000 on balance. The weekly statement shows: Total reserve decreased £77,000, circulation decreased £174,000, bullion decreased £251,167, other securities decreased £696,000, other deposits decreased £128,000, public deposits decreased £715,000, notes reserve decreased £30,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 48.30 per cent., is now 49 per cent., against a decline from 52.13 per cent. to 52 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f 35c, and exchange on London was 25f 26½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 23,725,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 55,650,000f, gold on hand decreased 5,100,000f, bills discounted decreased 100,400,000f, silver on hand decreased 1,725,000f. The Bank of Bengal has increased its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the second installment of the assessments upon Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stocks under the reorganization plan must be paid not later than to-morrow if the benefits of the plan are to be secured.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28	28¾
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana, stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	29¼
Amsterdam preferred	69¾	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	85
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & R. R Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & R. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87¼	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Champ. Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	21¾	22
Standard Distilling pf.	71¾	72¼
Standard Oil Trust	414	415
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Reserve	91¼	93

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13800	18891	32092	37677 45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685 45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704 45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829 45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830 45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839 45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847 45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849 45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851 45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855 45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901 45567
374	7994	14038	19032	32360	37911 45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914 45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947 45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948 45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949 45607
420	8043	14159	19144	32615	37950 45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952 45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955 45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975 45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988 45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989 46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991 46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995 46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370 46330
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393 46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394 46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38490 46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495 46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501 46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579 46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581 46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582 46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621 46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668 46459
988	8316	14447	19668	68124	38669 46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701 46475
1106	8349	14481	20013	32213	38706 46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707 46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708 46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709 46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712 46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 8, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
33¾	34	1,205	Am. Malting Co.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
83½	84½	1,440	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83½	84¼	83½	83¾	—1¼
36⅞	36½	3,470	American Cotton Oil.	37⅛	37¼	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
83	83	35	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
130	136	5	American Express	133	133	133	133	.....
12⅞	13⅛	810	American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
36⅞	37¼	1,300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38	36½	36¼	—2
138⅜	138½	95,967	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139	139⅝	137½	138⅜	+ ⅛
115	115¼	120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	— ½
96	98	12	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97½	97¼	97¼	97¼	.....
138¾	139½	15,890	Amer can Tobacco Co.	139½	140¼	138	139	— ⅝
33	33¼	2,440	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	33½	33½	31½	33¼	— ¼
83¼	87	4,925	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	86¾	86¾	85	85½	—1
35¼	35⅞	7,146	At. T. & S. F. pf.	36	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ¼
33⅛	33½	5,749	B. & O., 1st in. pd.	33	33½	32¾	33½	+ ⅛
5	6	400	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
3¼	3⅜	1,630	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
63¼	63¾	14,185	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	64	62½	63	+ ⅛
9	10	10	Bruns. City	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
83	35	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	33¼	34	33	34	+ ⅛
72	77½	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
53	53¾	200	Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅛
89¼	89¾	4,700	Canadian Pacific	89¾	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	— ¼
22¼	23½	695	Central Pacific	23¾	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ¾
23½	23¾	825	Chesapeake & Ohio.	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½	.....
158	160	214	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	.....
115⅞	116	30,150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116⅝	117½	115½	116	— ½
55	56¼	814	Chi. & East. Ill.	55	55¼	54½	55	—1
107	109	620	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
15⅛	15⅝	9,025	Chicago Great West.	16	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
40	42	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+1
8	9	233	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8¼	—1⅝
110⅝	110¾	150,551	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	112⅜	115	110¼	110⅞	—2
156½	158	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	157¼	157½	156½	157½	+ ⅜
133	133½	2,400	Chicago & Northw.	134	134½	133	133	— ⅜
103¼	103⅜	27,760	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103⅜	105¼	103½	104¾	+ ⅜
32	33½	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33½	34	33½	34	— ⅜
41⅝	42¼	450	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	15½	4,205	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	16	15¼	15½	.....
50½	51	8,410	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51½	53⅛	50⅝	51	— ⅝
22½	23¼	210	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¼	23½	23½	23¾	.....
15½	16½	104	Colorado Midland pf.	16	16	16	16	— ¾
187	189	200	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	187½	187½	+ ½
49¾	50⅛	2,221	Consolidated Ice	49	51	49	50	+ ½
92	93	11	Consolidated Ice pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	.....
105¾	107⅜	100	Delaware & Hudson.	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
.....	15½	100	Denver & R. G.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
56¼	56½	1,825	Denver & R. G. pf.	56¾	57⅛	56¼	56½	— ⅛
37¼	37⅝	120	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
68	68	511	Evans. & T. H. pf.	68	68	66	67	+1
43⅞	44	2,905	General Electric	44¼	45	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
136	137	225	Great Northern pf.	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	— ⅜
.....	.....	105	H. B. Claflin Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
26½	26¾	200	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26½	26½	26½	.....
51	.....	10	Homestake	57	57	57	57	.....
112	112¼	4,852	Illinois Central	113⅜	113⅞	112⅛	112⅛	— ⅞
71⅜	71½	1,565	Illinois Steel Co.	71⅜	72⅛	71	71½	—1
9¼	9¾	200	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—1
33¼	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	— ⅞
52	52⅜	2,702	International Paper	54	54½	52¼	52¼	—1⅜
90	91	725	International Paper pf.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
49¾	49¾	600	Laclede Gas	50	50	49¾	50	.....
18	19	100	Lake Erie & West.	18	18	18	18	.....
74	74¼	225	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74½	.....
193	.....	25	Lake Shore	193	193	193	193	— ⅛
57⅞	57⅞	8,155	Louisville & Nashville.	58	58⅝	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
96	96¼	14,470	Manhattan Con	96⅞	97¼	95⅝	96⅛	+2⅝
156	157½	6,819	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153½	158	153⅛	156	.....
.....	.....	20	Michigan Central	166½	166½	166½	166½	.....
26¼	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis	27	27	27	27	.....
97	98	2,647	Minnesota Iron	97½	98½	96	97½	.....
12	12¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
34¼	34½	735	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
34⅜	35	4,041	Missouri Pacific	35½	35¾	34¾	34⅜	— ⅜
28	30	200	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
170¼	175	100	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	+1
32⅜	32⅝	730	National Biscuit Co.	32⅞	33	33	32½	—1¼
96	97	17	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
35⅜	35¾	853	National Lead Co.	35¼	36⅜	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
110	111½	100	National Lead Co. pf.	110¾	111¼	110¼	111¼	+ ¼
90	91	100	New Jersey Central	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	—1
96¾	98	330	New York Air Brake.	97	98	97	97	— ⅜
117⅜	117¾	2,625	New York Central	118¼	118⅝	117⅝	117⅞	+3½
.....	.....	450	N. Y., Lack. & West.	125	125	125	125	— ½
53¾	54½	600	Norfolk & West. pf.	54½	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
6¾	6¾	100	North American	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
38½	38½	22,006	Northern Pacific	38⅞	39¼	38	38½	— ⅛
77⅜	77½	25,532	Northern Pacific pf.	78	78⅝	76¼	77⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	16	1,104	Ontario & Western.	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	—1
75	76¼	110	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	75	75	—1⅜
35¾	35¾	300	Oregon Short Line.	35¾	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+1
45	46	584	Pacific Coast	46	46½	46	46½	.....
85½	87¼	1	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ¾
67	68	416	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
33¾	34	740	Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
118¾	119	148	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	—1
104⅞	105¼	20,435	People's Gas, Chicago.	105½	106½	104	104¾	.....
172	175	5	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	175	175	175	175	.....
187	189	5	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	.....
18¼	18⅞	240	Reading	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
43¼	43⅞	600	Reading 1st pf.	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
21⅜	22¼	25	Reading 2d pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
123½	125	200	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½	+2½
18½	19¼	40	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
66¾	67¼	565	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66¾	67	66	66	— ⅛
33¼	33¾	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¼	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	.....
12¼	12⅝	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	.....
82½	83	1,935	St. Paul & Omaha.	83¾	84	82	82½	—1
22	22¼	300	Southern Pacific	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	.....
9	9⅛	250	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
34⅜	35	4,900	Southern Railway pf.	34¾	35½	34⅝	34¾	.....
7⅞	8	411	Standard R. & T.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
29¾	30	5,695	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	30¼	30⅜	29¼	29½	—1⅛
14½	14⅝	2,430	Texas Pacific	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
172	176	20	Third Avenue	174	174	174	174	.....
40	50	100	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	45	45	45	45	+10
32⅜	32⅝	8,890	Union Pacific	33¾	33	31¼	32½	— ½
65¾	66	16,492	Union Pacific pf.	66⅜	66¾	65¼	65⅞	— ½
6⅝	6¾	3,662	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
42	45	20	United States Express.	44	44	44	44	.....
7¼	7⅜	800	United States Leather.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	71	4,420	U. S. Leather pf.	71¼	72	70½	70¾	— ⅝
42½	42¾	3,130	United States Rubber.	43¼	43½	42	42¼	—1¼
103¾	104¼	1,155	U. S. Rubber pf.	104½	105	104	104	.....
8¼	8¾	125	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,710	Wabash pf	22	22	21¼	21½	— ⅜
93⅝	93¾	2,174	Western Union Tel.	93¾	94¼	92¾	94	+ ⅛
14¾	15¼	100	W. & L. E. pf. $5 as. pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
1	2	100	Wisconsin Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	—1
6	8	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	7	7	7	7	+1
Sales.....		500,963						

Silver.

60¼	60¾	10,000	Bullion certificates ...	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅞

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
500 101
19,000 100
Am Spirits M Co 6s
9,000 87
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
40,000 ..... 72⅝
50,000 ..... 72¾
105,000 73
20,000 ..... 72⅞
10,000 73
1,500 ..... 72¾
21,000 73
10,000 ..... 73½
82,000 73
500 73
1,000 ..... 73¼
3,000 73
72,000 ..... 72¾
Gen 4s
20,600 ..... 95½
25,000 ..... 95⅝
25,000 ..... 95¼
2,000 ..... 95½
500 ..... 95⅝
1,000 ..... 95½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch, Trust Co Certfs
25,000 114
18,000 115
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000 93
Canada So 1st 5s
11,000 110
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
7,000 90
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
2,000 41
4,000 ..... 41½
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
2,000 119
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
8,000 ..... 87¼
10,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87¼
3,000 ..... 87⅝
14,000 ..... 87½
7,000 ..... 87¼
3,000 87
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
15,000 ..... 115½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101½
Chic, M & St Paul, Wis & Min Div
2,000 114
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
31,000 ..... 105⅜
19,000 ..... 105½
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
15,000 ..... 104½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $85 Paid
5,000 79
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
2,000 83
Denv & Rio Grande 4s
30,000 ..... 97¼
14,000 97
Den & R G Imp 5s
6,000 ..... 94¼
5,000 ..... 94½
Detroit City Gas 5s
20,000 94
18,000 ..... 94¼
5,000 ..... 94⅜
Erie Gen Lien 4s
3,000 ..... 72½
10,000 ..... 71½
5,000 ..... 71¾
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
5,000 93
Evans & T H Gen 5s
7,000 91
5,000 ..... 91½
2,000 91
Ft Wth & D C 1st
6,000 ..... 76¼
Green Bay & W Deb, B
3,000 ..... 4½
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
1,000 94
Total sales .....

Illinois Central, St Louis Div 3s
2,000 80
Ill Central 4s, 1953
50,000 ..... 101⅝
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
13,000 78
2,000 ..... 78¼
1,000 78
Lake E & Wn 1st
3,000 116
L Erie & W 2d 5s
1,000 103
L S & Mich So 3½s
2,000 106
8,000 ..... 106⅛
L S & M So 1st Coup
2,000 107
Louisville & Nashville, Col Trust 5s
7,000 104
Gen Mtge 6s
2,000 119
Louisville & Nashville, Unified Gold 4s
15,000 ..... 89½
5,000 ..... 89⅝
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
1,000 95
Metropolitan Elev 1st
9,000 117
Met St Ry Gen 5s
4,000 113
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 76½
5,000 76
Mo. Kans & Texas 2d
2,000 65
10,000 ..... 64⅜
Missouri Pac Cons
2,000 ..... 105⅜
5,000 105
Mutual Un Tel 6s
2,000 ..... 112½
Nash C & St L Con
5,000 104
N Y Cent & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
25,000 ..... 94⅞
76,000 ..... 95⅛
10,000 95
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
10,000 ..... 87⅝
20,000 86
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
4,000 ..... 68⅜
16,000 ..... 68⅝
51,000 ..... 68¾
5,000 ..... 68⅝
10,000 ..... 68½
15,000 ..... 68⅛
9,000 ..... 68¼
9,000 ..... 68¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
125,000 101
2,000 ..... 101¼
4,000 101
500 ..... 100½
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ..... 103½
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 84
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ..... 81½
Oregon Short Line, Inc B & Col Trust
25,000 ..... 57⅜
Reading Co Gen 4s
6,000 ..... 82½
3,000 ..... 82⅜
9,000 ..... 82⅝
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000 ..... 79⅝
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
2,000 ..... 90⅞
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 106
St L & San Fran 2d, Class C
1,000 ..... 115¼
4,000 115
St Paul & Dul 2d
4,000 ..... 107½
St P & Nor Pac 6s
25,000 $15f 129½
San An & Ar P 4s
8,000 ..... 68½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
9,000 90
St L Southwn 1st
44,000 ..... 79½
1,000 ..... 79¼
24,000 ..... 79½
2,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 ..... 79½
13,000 ..... 79½
St L Southwn 2d Inc
10,000 33
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
15,000 99
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ..... 103¼
So Pac N Mex 1st
11,000 ..... 103¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 97⅜
2,000 ..... 97⅝
5,000 ..... 97¾
2,000 ..... 97⅝
Standard R & T 6s
9,000 81
3,000 ..... 80⅝
15,000 80
Standard R & T Inc
19,000 22
5,000 ..... 21½
3,000 ..... 21¾
3,000 22
5,000 ..... 21½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birmingham Div 1st
4,000 94
1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 94
5,000 ..... 93⅞
Tex & N O Con 5s
10,000 101
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
3,000 ..... 45⅞
3,000 ..... 45½
5,000 ..... 45⅝
20,000 ..... 45⅝
10,000 ..... 45½
10,000 ..... 45¼
5,000 ..... 45⅝
20,000 ..... 45⅛
Toledo, Peoria & Wn 4s
5,000 77
Union Pacific 4s
1,000 ..... 98⅞
35,000 ..... 98⅜
4,000 ..... 98⅛
49,000 ..... 98¼
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
36,000 ..... 76½
Wabash 1st 5s
15,000 ..... 111¾
4,000 112
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000 ..... 90½
10,000 90
1,000 ..... 90⅛
Wabash Deb, Series B
25,000 ..... 33½
42,000 ..... 33⅝
35,000 ..... 33½
30,000 34
20,000 ..... 33½
5,000 33
West Shore Gtd 4s
17,000 110
15,000 110
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 52½
19,000 ..... 52⅜
65,000 53
30,000 ..... 53¼
23,000 ..... 53½
15,000 ..... 53⅜
10,000 $3 54
50,000 54
5,000 ..... 53⅞
5,000 ..... 53⅝
15,000 ..... 53⅞
14,000 ..... 53½
5,000 ..... 53⅝
25,000 ..... 53½
10,000 ..... 53⅜
10,000 ..... 53⅞
20,000 ..... 53½
15,000 ..... 53⅜
30,000 ..... 53½
$2,518,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105⅝	105½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	106
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	127	128
4s, c., 1925	127	128
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113
Currency 6s, 1899-1902	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1901	..	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..
Adams Express	110	115
Alb. & Sus.	180	200
American Coal	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel.	27	35
Am. Tobacco pf.	126	132
Ann Arbor pf.	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	106
Bklyn Un. Gas	126½	128
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27¾	28⅝
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	35
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	7	8½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½
Col. Midland	6½	7¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80
Col. & H. Coal	5⅞	6¾
Col. H. V. & T.	6	6¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	24
Com. Cable	170	..

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Coal	46	..
Del., L. & W.	..	151¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	16½	17½
Detroit Gas	63	65
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	8¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	134	..
*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n.	130	..
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie	14	14½
Erie 2d pf.	18⅝	19¾
Ev. & T. H.	29	30
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	18½	19
Kanawha & Mich.	6½	6¾
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15½	17
Keokuk & West.	29	32
King. & Pem.	3	9¾
Laclede Gas pf.	93	95
Long Island	50	58
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	6½	6¾
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	91
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	61
Minn. St. P. & S. St. M.	6	..
Minn. St. P. & S.	..	½
S. M. pf.	18	..
Nat. Linseed Oil	6½	7
Nat. Starch	7½	8
Nat. St. 1st pf.	78	77
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
New Cent. C.	41	42

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. & N. H.	193	195
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	78
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	14½	16
Ont. Mining	4	6
Ore. R. & N.	57	59
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	5	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	45
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68	64
Pitts. & West. pf.	8½	9½
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Rens. & Saratoga	185½	..
Rio Grande W.	27	29¼
Rio Grande W. pf.	67	69¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	59	60
St. L. & S. F.	8⅜	8¾
St. L. S. W.	5	6
St. P. & Duluth	22	26
St. P. & D. pf.	88	92
St. P., M. & M.	166	171
St. P. & O. pf.	156	163
Sixth Avenue	200	..
T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Twin City R. T.	29½	31
Wells-F. Express	120	125
West Chi. St.	14	20
W. & L. E. $8 as. pd.	2⅜	2½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,820	Am. Sug. Refs.	139¾	139¾	137⅝	138½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	38	38	38	38
540	Am. Tobacco	139¼	140	138⅜	138⅝
970	A., T. & S. F.	36⅞	36½	35⅝	35⅝
100	Bay State Gas.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,700	Brook. Rap. Tr.	63¼	63⅞	62½	63¼
13,210	C., R. & Qy.	116⅜	117½	115⅞	115⅞
17,150	C., M. & St. P.	113	115	113	115
8,510	C., R. I. & P.	105⅜	106	102¼	103⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West.	16	16	16	16
15	Den. & R. G. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½
180	Gen. Electric	44⅛	44⅛	44	44
1,480	Louis. & Nash.	57¾	58½	57½	57½
2,060	Manhattan	97⅞	97⅞	95⅝	96
640	Mo. Pacific	35⅞	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝
1,650	Nor. Pacific	39⅝	39⅝	38	38⅜
2,290	Nor. Pac. pf.	78	78½	76⅝	77¼
2,300	People's Gas	105½	106½	104½	105¼
20	Reading	18½	18½	18½	18½
150	Southern R. R.	35	35	34⅝	34⅝
290	Tenn. C. & I.	30½	30⅝	29½	29¼
380	Union Pacific	32½	33	31⅝	32
1,170	Union Pac. pf.	66½	66⅞	65½	65⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	42½	42½	42½	42½
150	U. P. D. & G.	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
240	U. S. Leather pf.	71	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝
30	Wabash pf.	22	22	21¾	21¾
100	West. Union	94	94	94	94

87,185

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$26,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	72⅜	73	72⅜	72¾
15,000	St. L. & S. F.	88	88	88	88
22,000	Texas Pac. 2d	46	46	45¼	45¼
19,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	53½	53¾	53½	53¾

$82,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Boston has three new companies added to its unlisted department. It indulged to-day in a lively market in the securities of one of them, or rather in the banker's trust receipts. Torrington Company, Class A, common stock, started at 27, gained to 30, and receded to 28½, a comfortable comparison with the $25 subscription price. The preferred started at 26 and rose to 28½, while the fives rose from 102¾ to 105, receding to 103.

As to old favorites, the market was heavy in tone, and not particularly active, apart from Sugar. Montana was off 2 more, at 222; Butte lost 1, to 22, and Osceola, 1, to 54. Victor gold was held within ½ of 8, and Dominion Coal was ¼ lower, at 24¾. United States Oil recovered ½, to 17¾. Mergenthaler was up 1½ more, at 192. Bell Telephone gained 1, to 281. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closed at 116, a net loss of ½ for the day. Atchison preferred was ⅜ lower, at 35¾. Union Pacific preferred was ⅜ lower, at 65⅞. Quincy Mining was off 1, at 118; Wolverine off ½, at 26½; Tamarack off 2, at 271. Atlantic was up 1½, at 26½. Call loans, 2½@3½; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	162	164
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	123¾	125
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	122½	123¼
Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Old Colony	193	194
Oregon Short Line	34½	36
West End	86¼	86⅞
West End pf.	106	..
Wisconsin Central pf.	1½	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3¼	3½
Arnold	16½	17
Atlantic	26	26¼
Boston & Montana	222	..
Butte & Boston	22	..
Calumet & Hecla	580	590
Centennial	17⅞	18¼
Franklin	13½	14
Osceola	53½	54
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6¼
Quincy	118	119
Tamarack	170	..
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	26	..

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280½	281
Dominion Coal	24¾	25
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112¼
Edison Electric Illuminating	190	..
Erie Telephone	75	75½
General Electric	43½	44
General Electric pf.	99	100
Illinois Steel	71	72
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¼	22
Pullman Palace Car	188	..

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Black Venus Easily Defeated a Good Field in the Belles Stakes.

DWYER LOSES BEN RONALD

An Extra Day's Racing Will Be Held at the Brighton Beach Track Today for the Benefit of the Sass Trust Fund.

If Black Venus, the speedy filly of E. O. Pepper which so easily captured the Belles Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, had been in shape on the metropolitan tracks earlier in the year she would undoubtedly have earned plenty of money for her owner, for she had little trouble yesterday in disposing of a fair field of two-year-old fillies in the race. The race was over the Futurity Course, and numbered thirteen starters, but Black Venus, whose work had been noted by the railbirds for some time past, and who was plunged upon, simply ran in front most of the way, and then came away from the others as if they were anchored. The favorite, High Degree, was coughing very much while the horses were at the post, and was never a factor.

The sixth race, the Russet Handicap, was probably the best race of the day, although the field was made up of only Jefferson and Thomas Cat. It was at a mile and a half on the turf, and as a two-horse race is rarely an interesting one, it did not arouse any enthusiasm. Jefferson went to the front at the start, and traveled along easily enough, his rider, O'Connor, being confident of opening up a gap sufficient to get away from his opponent. As they rounded the final turn Jefferson was half a dozen lengths to the good and was going easily. But Thomas Cat had no intention of being deserted in this manner, and before the furlong pole had been reached the leader had only an advantage. Slowly but surely Thomas Cat closed on the leader, and the sixteenth pole saw the beginning of a driving finish, in which jockeyship won the race for Thomas Cat. The latter was not really the best horse at the finish, but he was ridden by Sloane, while O'Connor had the mount on Jefferson, and in a contest for jockeyship the former was by far the better. It was really his riding that won the race, for in the fierce drive Thomas Cat won by only half a length.

M. F. Dwyer's luck, which has been none of the best since the season opened, went back again on him yesterday, after he won the second race with Ben Ronald. The latter had to be driven out to beat Maxime Gomez half a length for the winner's share of the six-hundred-dollar purse, and when he had earned that much for his owner he was bid up by John McCafferty $1,100 over his entered selling price, and bought for $1,600. The horse has been a consistent breadwinner for Mr. Dwyer, and his loss will be felt by Mr. Dwyer, who depends more upon the betting he get on his horses than upon the purses they win.

Lambent, with 129 pounds up, went a creditable three-quarters of a mile in the high-weight handicap, and lasted long enough under a drive to win by a neck from Hanlon.

There will be racing at the Brighton Beach track to-day, and the receipts will go to the trust fund that is being raised for the benefit of the widow of Charles Victor Sass, Secretary of the Brighton Beach Association. The use of the track is given free, and the officials have also tendered their services gratis. Pinkerton's force has also volunteered, and the horsemen contributed their share by making liberal entries in order to bring out a large crowd.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Hanley Mack, Enslin & Larabee's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 119 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
2—Manuel, George J. Long's b. c., 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spence;)
3—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., 117, 6 to 1.....(Taral)

Ned Wickes, 112, 20 to 1, (Turner;) Mr. Phinizy, 117, 7 to 1, (Sims;) St Lorenzo, 117, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) Grey Jacques, 112, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Favonius, 112, 100 to 1, (Littlefield;) General Shafter, 112, 15 to 1, (Claws n;) Water Girl, 109, 20 to 1, (James;) Sued n, 113, 30 to 1, (Williams,) and The Recluse, 109, 100 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have started and have not won during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo—Ben-my-Chree, 103 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sloane)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 99, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Joe Miller, J. E. Seagram's br. g., 98, 8 to 1.....(Dupee)

Hanwell, 111, 4 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Filament, 92, 50 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE—The Belles Stakes, for fillies two years old. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:12.

1—Black Venus, E. O. Pepper's blk. f., by Kantaka-Queenie, 115 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 107, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 107, 30 to 1.....(Clawson)

Pa Penitente, 118, 30 to 1, (Williams;) Full Dress, 107, 40 to 1, (Barrett;) Helen Thomas, 107, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Claroba, 107, 8 to 1, (James;) Maid of Harlem, 107, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rockdove, 103, 60 to 1, (Spencer;) Whiplash, 115, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) High Degree, 115, 7 to 5, (Sloane,) Effervescent, 109, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Lindula, 107, 25 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44 4-5.

1—Fennetta, Walter Smith's b. f., 3 years, by Fenelon-Floretta, 87 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Moody)
2—Slasher, E. Thomas's b. c., 3, 101, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Trianon, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 102, 4 to 1.....(James)

Dr. Withrow, 94, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Staysail, 91, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Hardy C., 89, 7 to 2, (Lamley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Heavyweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5 years, by Amphion-Starlight, 129 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Williams)
2—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's ch. g., 4, 104, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—St. Callatine, S. C. Hildreth's ch. f., 3, 122, 8 to 5.....(Clawson)

Lady Mitchell, 126, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Rossifer, 104, 12 to 1, (James;) Rinaldo, 111, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Fleeting Gold, 105, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Murillo, 103, 6 to 1, (Barrett,) and Mizpah, 109, 50 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half, on the turf. Time—2:35 3-5.

1—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 4 years, by Massetto-The Cat, 99 pounds, 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 90, 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Won in a drive by half a length.

SEVENTH RACE.—Free handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, which have run over the turf course during the meeting. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Time—1:49.

1—Balmock, Kensico Stable's ch. h., 4 years, by Turco-Sister Louise, 123 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Hirsch)
2—Arquebus, J. B. McQuaide's b. g., 3, 103, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Bon Ino, J. E. Seagram's br. m., 5, 98, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Glonoine, 104, 5 to 2, (Barrett;) Her Own, 100, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Endeavor, 100, 12 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

The Brighton Beach Programme.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Easter Card	117	Campus	102
Chivalrous	109	Somers	102
Anagram	109	George Simons	102
Diminutive	109	Rose May	101
Spurs	108	Menu	99
St. Clair	108	Clap Trap	99
Mark Miles	108	Belgrave	97
Satin Slipper	103	Our Annie	94
Beckon	102		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Merry Prince	106	Millstream	97
Continental	106	Miss Teany	96
The Winner	103	Merlin	92
Knight of the Garter	101	Longacre	92
Charentus	98		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Autumn	120	Leando	108
Frohsinn	120	Col. Teeny	105
Glenheim	119	Domineer	100
Easter Card	118	Turvey Drop	100
Alpen	112	Sublet	95
Chorus Boy	109	Wildairs	95

FOURTH RACE.—The Sass Memorial Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Bannock	129	Longacre	112
Leedsville	121	Sir Gawain	110
Floronso	118	Blaise Rock	105

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Tabouret	109	Saratoga	101
Harry Shawkard	104	Hilsehl	101
Gala Day	104	Fleeting Gold	101
Ortoland	104	Squire Abingdon	101
Hampden	104	Lerete	96
Frohman	101		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle selling race, for three-year-olds and upward. One and a half miles.

Meddler	150	Prime	132
Governor Budd	147	Widower	132
Bergen	147		

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Sept. 8.—The Grand Circuit races to-day at Charter Oak Park resulted as follows:

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., (Geers)	1	6	5	1	1
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Curry)	2	1	1	2	3
Rilma, b. m., (Foote)	5	2	3	4	2
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	4	5	2	3	6
Klamath, b. g., (Budd)	3	4	4	5	4
William Penn, b. h., (Ludwig)	6	3	6	6	5
Grace Hastings, ch. m., (Spears)	7	dis.			

Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:11; 2:10¾; 2:09¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Helena Duplex, b. m., (Demarest)	2	3	6	1	1
Effie Powers, b. m., (Scott)	1	2	1	2	2
Woodshed, ch. h., (Sterling)	4	1	2	3	4
Palmetto Prince, br. h., (Williams)	3	4	5	4	3
Trio, b. h., (Niles)	5	5	4	6	dr.
Eyelett, gr. m., (Doble)	6	6	3	5	dis.
Time—2:13; 2:09¾; 2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:11¼; 2:10½.					

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Celibate, b. g., (Curry)	1	1	1
Surpol, gr. h. (Curry)	4	2	2
Nibbs, b. g., (Boyce)	2	3	6
Castleton, br. g., (Spears)	3	5	7
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	7	7	3
Elbert, b. g., (Van Bokkelen)	5	6	4
Hattie R., br. m., (McDonald)	6	4	5

Time—2:14-; 2:14¾; 2:13¾.

2:30 Trot. Purse, $2,000.

Timorah, br. m., (Miller)	1	1	1
Robert Patchen, b. g., (Wilson)	2	4	2
Cuprum, br. g., (Lea)	3	2	4
Dollade Wilkes, blk. (Hyde)	4	3	3

Time—2:14¼; 2:15¾; 2:15.

2:08 Pace. Purse, $1,500, (Unfinished.)

Giles Noyes, b. g., (——)	1	1	4
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	6	5	1
Quadriga, ch. g., (Miller)	2	2	2
Courier Journal, blk. m., (Golden)	5	4	3
Charles B., blk. g., (James)	4	3	5
Brightlight, b. m., (Quinton)	3	dis.	

Time—2:08¾; 2:07½; 2:09½.

Handicap Pace. Purse, $1,000.

Helen R., blk. m., 20 yards, (Dickerson)	1	1	3
Monopole, ch. g., 50 yards, (Demarest)	2	2	1
Special Boy, ch. g., wire, (Williams)	3	3	2
Hal. C., br. g., wire, (Kinney)	5	4	4
Emma M., b. m., 90 yards, (Payn and Birney)	4	dis.	

Time—2:13¾; 2:17½; 2:22½.

At Chatham, N. Y.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:15 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $500.

Dariel, b. m., (Potter Brothers)	1	1	1
Lady Intrigue, (Satterthwait)	4	2	2
Sam Hill, Jr., blk. s., (Dodge)	2	4	4
Dyspepsia Pills, ch. m., (Deane)	3	3	3

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:19.

2:40 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $300.

John G., gr. g., (P. D. B. Scott)	1	1	1
Bonnie L., b. m., (Frank Matty)	2	4	2
Col. McCue, b. g., (Bailey)	3	2	5
Sandy Taylor, (Lang)	5	3	3
Hunter Hill, br. g., (Dodge)	4	5	4
Lightfoot, blk. g., (Webster)	6	6	6
Marion, b. m., (Ross)	7	7	7

Time—2:27¼; 2:29; 2:29½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Tom Thumb, b. g., (Moon)	2	2	1
Lecker Boy, ch. g., (De Groff)	4	1	2
Young Ruler, b. s., (Buckley)	1	3	3
Abby X., b. m., (Peter Manee)	3	4	4
Treat, b. g., (Dodge)	7	5	5
Hattie D., b. m., (Miller)	5	6	5
Miss Mullen, b. m., (——)	6	8	8
Lily Q., b. m., (Scott)	9	7	9
Bon Ton, b. g., (Carmichael)	8	9	7

Time—2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:19¼; 2:25.

A protest was filed in the 2:40 race against John G., the winner, on the alleged ground that he had a record of 2:34¾. The case will be referred to the National Trotting Association.

GOOD CRICKET AT MONTREAL.

The English Team Opens Its Series of Canadian Matches.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—The team of English cricketers which will play in New York and Philadelphia this month arrived here yesterday and opened its series of matches to-day on the grounds of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association at Westmount. The opposing team was representative of the Eastern League of Canada, an organization embracing the clubs of Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa.

The Englishmen had hardly recovered their land legs when play started, but Frank Mitchell played a good innings of 28, and was well seconded by E. H. Bury with the same score. B. J. T. Bosanquet, the visitors' fast bowler, had great success with the ball, and he took 5 wickets for 9 runs. The Canadians, although represented by fourteen players, fell 48 runs short of the Englishmen's first innings' score. Play will be continued in the morning, after which the visitors will leave for Toronto. The score:

P. F. WARNER'S TEAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
P. F. Warner, b. Boyes	4	Not out	5
C. J. Burnup, c. and b. Boyes	14	Not out	5
F. Mitchell, b. Boyes	28		
C. O. H. Sewell, run out	3		
V. T. Hill, b. Godwin	16		
G. E. Winter, b. Godwin	2		
E. C Lee, c. Walters, b. Godwin	7		
B. J. T. Bosanquet, b. Godwin	6		
A. Warner, b. Hill	16		
E. H. Bray, c. Southam, b. Godwin	28		
R. Berens, not out	0		
E. F. Penn, b. Godwin	0		
Byes	4	Bye	1
Leg byes	2		
Total	130	Total	11

EASTERN CANADA.

W. R. Gilbert, b. Bosanquet	8
W. W. Walker, b. Bosanquet	0
J. Boyes, b. Penn	2
F. W. Terry, b. Bosanquet	0
C. H. Hill, b. Penn	5
H. Ackland, b. Lee	20
H. Strickland, c. Bray, b. Winter	1
J. H. Walters, c. Penn, b. Winter	2
W. Philpott, b. Lee	5
B. A. T. Bell, not out	19
A. Hodgson, b. Winter	4
F. N. Southam, c. Bray, b. Bosanquet	1
J. Wood, b. Bosanquet	2
C. B. Godwin, run out	0
Byes	9
Leg byes	3
Wide	1
Total	82

TRAFFIC OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

Great Britain Led All Nations in Bulk of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—During the year ended June 30 last 4,842,078 tons of goods passed through the Suez Canal, borne by 1,792 ships. This information is furnished in a Consular report to the State Department. The report shows that the traffic receipts from this commerce were $8,636,920.

As might be expected, Great Britain is far in advance of all other nations in the number of ships passing through the canal, those under the British flag numbering 1,196 out of a total of 1,792. Germany comes second with 178, France had 107, the Netherlands 99, and Austria 49. Only 4 American vessels passed through the canal during the year, our commerce in the quarter exceeding only three of the commercial nations of the world, Argentina, China, and Greece.

Killed by an Exploding Gun.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—As Aaron Snell, a retired farmer of St. Johnsville, and Alexander Thompson of New York and his son were driving through East Creek this afternoon on a hunting trip, a loaded gun, which rested between Snell and Thompson, was discharged. Snell was killed instantly, while Thompson had his right eye blown out and was otherwise injured. The Thompson boy was sitting on his father's knee and escaped injury. Thompson is Captain of a New York excursion boat.

The Cornet a Complete Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A telegram received at the State Department from United States Consul Harris, at Nagasaki, dated Sept. 7, states that the ship Cornet was wrecked off the coast of Formosa, and is a total loss.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Baltimores Play a Fast JGame at Washington Park and Defeat the Brooklyns.

NEW YORKS LOSE IN BOSTON

Had a Patched-Up Team, but Blayed a Plucky Game—Locals Could Not Hit Willis, While Seymour Was Batted Rather Freely.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	77	42	.647
Cincinnati	78	45	.634
Baltimore	72	43	.626
Cleveland	70	50	.583
Chicago	67	54	.554
New York	65	54	.546
Pittsburg	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	57	58	.496
Louisville	53	72	.419
Brooklyn	44	69	.389
Washington	40	79	.336
St. Louis	33	88	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 6; New York, 1.
Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 5.
Louisville, 9; Cleveland, 7.
Cleveland, 5; Louisville, 3.
Cincinnati-Chicago game postponed.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Washington.

The game which the Baltimores won from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon was long drawn out, but not interesting. It plainly demonstrated just why the Baltimores occupy such a prominent position in the league race at present. They played a fast and snappy game at every stage. They gave the few thousand spectators an excellent exhibition of the hit-and-run style of baseball that makes the game so interesting to look at, and also did some of that scientific bunt hitting that characterized their playing two years ago.

The Brooklyn men played well in the field, but their work was not quite up to the Baltimore club's exhibition, and they were painfully slow on the bases. These were not their only faults, however. The principal one was their inability to make timely base hits. Several times during the game they had an opportunity to score runs that would have eventually won the game, but in each instance the home batsman was unable to hit safely.

Nops's left-hand delivery was unsolved until the sixth inning. Then he seemed to lose his speed. The home team hit him rather freely in the sixth, but could only score one run. In the eighth inning Lachance tried to score from second on Shindle's long hit to left, but a grand throw by Holmes stopped him at the plate. Jones made three hits off Nops in his last three times at the bat. Miller, the home team's pitcher, did fairly good work, but was a bit wild, he being directly responsible for two of the visitors' runs, while a passed ball by Ryan gave the visitors a third run. Magoon played a brilliant game; indeed, he seems too fast for the Brooklyn team in its present condition, even though it is his first year in the major league.

Harry Von Der Horst, Treasurer of the Baltimore club, yesterday notified Manager Selee of the Bostons that he would accept the offer for the Baltimores to play the Bostons a series of games after the season for $2,500 and a winner's share of the gate receipts. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	2	1	1	1
Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	0	4	2	1
Kelley, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	8	0	1
Holmes, lf.	0	1	0	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Nops, p.	1	2	0	1	1
Total	5	11	27	11	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	3	1	1	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	4	5	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	15	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1
Ryan, c.	0	0	3	2	1
Miller, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Total	2	7	27	20	3

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0—5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Baltimore, 11. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 6; off Nops, 3. Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Nops, 5. Three-base hit—Kelley. Two-base hit—La Chance. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Smith, Kelley. Stolen bases—Jones, 2; Keeler, McGann. Double plays—Jennings and McGann; Jones and La Chance; Magoon and La Chance. Passed balls—Ryan, 1; Clarke, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

NEW YORKS NEARLY SHUT OUT,

They Were Unable to Hit Willis's Pitching in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The New Yorks narrowly escaped a shut-out to-day, as Willis was very effective until the seventh inning, when the visitors made a few hits. The New Yorks had a patched-up team, but nevertheless played a plucky game. Both Gleason and Lowe played a fine game at second. Attendance, 4,500. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Long, ss.	2	2	2	1	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Bergen, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Duffy, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Stahl, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hickm'n, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0
Willis, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	6	11	27	8	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	1	1	1
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Grady, lf.	0	1	0	1	1
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	1	2	4	0
Warner, c.	0	1	6	3	0
Gettig, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Total	1	5	24	14	3

Boston	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 3; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Long, Bergen. Three-base hits—Stahl, Hickman. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double plays—Long, Lowe, and Hickman; Hartman and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Collins, Gleason, Warner, Gettig. Struck out—By Willis, 5; by Seymour, 5. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Willis. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Collins.

Louisville, 9; Cleveland, 7.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—Louisville and Cleveland played two great games of ball this afternoon, each team scoring a victory. The home team won the first game by a batting rally in the eighth inning. Altrock's wildness and errors of Davis and Clingman gave the Clevelands the second game. The darkness stopped the game at the end of the seventh inning. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	—9
Cleveland	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 7; Cleveland, 5. Base hits—Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 10. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Kittridge; Cleveland, Young, Cuppy, and Criger.

Cleveland, 5; Louisville, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1—5
Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Criger; Louisville, Altrock and Powers. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant umpire—Mr O'Day.

Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Both pitchers were erratic to-day, but the Philadelphias did the best hitting and practically won in the seventh inning. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

Washington	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	—9

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Washington, Killen and Farrell; Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cycling Race at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Huret, the Paris cyclist, won the twenty-four hour cycling race which ended here this evening, covering 829 kilometers, (about 515 miles 803 yards.) The of Marseilles, was second. C. W. Miller, the American cyclist, gave up the race after several falls.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

The facts in regard to the reported sale of the Olympia Theatre property will be found in another column.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for William H. Oliver to Mary Warden, for $22,500, the four-story triple flat, 596 St. Ann's Avenue, 25.3 by 121.8 by 25 by irregular.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Owen Healy the old building, 635 East Eleventh Street, 16.8 by 103.3, and from Anna Schafer, 629 East Ninth Street, 20 by 92.4.

It is reported that the William White estate has sold to a builder the plot at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 102.2 by 100.

The numbers of the two houses in West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, sold from the plans through Layton & Rogers, are 514 and 516, instead of 524 and 526 as was reported.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Mary E. Baker, for $17,043, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17 by 100.8.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, M. C. Milnor, referee, 508 Broome Street, north side, 40.3 feet west of West Broadway, 22 by 80, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,025.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 201 West Thirty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 22.4 by 90, five-story stone-front flat, with stores; 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of William W. Farmer in the foregoing on June 9, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 23.3 by 95; Patrick Skelly of 51 West Sixteenth Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 89.11; the Leopold Kahn Company, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $36,000.

Shell Street, north side, 349.4 feet east of Fourth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 36 by 40; V. Pinnalli of 13 First Street, owner; John R. Redy, architect; cost, $5,000.

Tenth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; Paul C. Petersen of 86 Fourth Street, owner; J. E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $2,800.

Davidson Avenue, west side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 48.6; Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner; A. B. Chestersmith, architect; cost, $5,500.

Grand Avenue, east side, 150 and 350 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 25 by 48.6; Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner; A. B. Chestersmith, architect; cost, $11,000.

Forest Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 24 by 75; Frederick McCarthy of 1,044 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Unionport Road, Van Nest, south side, for a three-story brick dormitory and work rooms, 153.8 by 69.4; New York Catholic Protectory, owner; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,420 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; Herman Livingston, owner; Abraham Caudy of 2,420 Eighth Avenue, lessee; cost, $300.

No. 413 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John Wagner of 413 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; John Carl, architect; cost, $100.

Gramercy Park East, northeast corner of Twentieth Street, to a ten-story brick and stone apartment house; the Gramercy Company of 160 Broadway, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $100.

REFEREES AND FORECLOSURES.

Justice McAdam Upholds His Course in Real Estate Sales.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court expressed himself yesterday as rather amused by the exception taken in certain quarters to his directing that four or five foreclosure sales, to be held before the close of the month, should be conducted by the Sheriff instead of by a referee.

"I have turned these sales over to the Sheriff," he said, "because I am clearly supported in such a course by a decision of the Court of Appeals in April, 1886, (102 N. Y., 300.) My pricipal reason for so doing is that although referees are allowed to handle property worth perhaps hundreds of thousands, yet they are not required to give any bond. Suppose that something irregular occurs while the property is in the hands of the referee, who is responsible? The Judge who appointed him might not be legally, but he certainly would be morally.

"I shall not, however, turn all foreclosures over to the Sheriff, and if the attorneys in the matter want a referee, one will be appointed. I do not see any necessity for such a hue and cry because in a few instances I have seen fit to do what is clearly within the provisions of the law, and what is done in nearly every other county in the State. The talk about trying to throw all the business to one auctioneer is ridiculous on its face, because this could be accomplished as easily through referees as through the Sheriff. So far

CULTIVATION OF FISH.

Commissioner Bowers's Annual Report —Green Oysters Not Unwholesome as Food.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The annual report of Fish Commissioner Bowers says that the operations of this branch of the Government during the last fiscal year were in many respects more extensive and important than ever before. The propagation and distribution of food fishes was much more extensive than in any previous year, exceeding by about 40 per cent. the work accomplished in any other similar period.

The number of adult and yearling fishes, fry, and eggs distributed in public and private waters or transferred to the State authorities was over 860,000,000, of which by far the largest number represented important commercial species, like the shad, cod, white fish, salmon, flat fish, lake trout, herring, pike, perch, and lobster. In the distribution of this enormous output from the hatcheries to the waters to be stocked, the cars and messengers of the commission traveled over 220,000 miles, entering every State and Territory.

An important new feature of the fish cultural work was the hatching of 1,500,000 fry of the grayling at the Bozeman (Mont.) station. This fine food and game fish has a very limited distribution, and its artificial propagation has heretofore been chiefly experimental. The hatching of the wall-eyed pike, which had been discontinued for several years, was resumed at the Put-in-Bay (Lake Erie) station in the Spring of 1898, and 81,000,000 fry were planted in public water. During the coming Fall the work of the commission in the West will be actively pushed.

The commissioner regards as especially worthy of mention the immense extension of the salmon hatching works on the Pacific Coast, where the enormous annual catch makes it absolutely necessary that the supply should be kept up by artificial means. There is every reason to believe that the take of salmon ova will be even larger than last year. The commission has conducted a very comprehensive biological survey of Lake Erie, the results of which will permit of more effective and intelligent dealing with the problem of how to maintain the fish supply of the lake.

The most valuable of the fishery resources of the country, the oyster, has been the subject of a number of special investigations. The prevalence of green oysters in the Chesapeake region and elsewhere proved very serious financially to the oyster growers, and received the prompt attention of the commission. It is the general opinion among oyster consumers that the green oysters are made so by copper with which they have beeen contaminated, and are therefore unwholesome. It has been repeatedly demonstrated and announced by the commission that the green oysters owe their color to vegetable matter which serves as food, and that no impairment in the food value of the oyster results from this condition

The desire of the commission to give the people of the Pacific Coast a plentiful supply of Eastern oysters has resulted in the shipment of a number of carloads to suitable points in California and Oregon. Prof. Washburn's observations, extending over the years 1897 and 1898, show that all the planted oysters have survived and grown, although there are yet no evidences of an increase in numbers.

GERMANY AND OUR TARIFF.

No Demand for Lighter Assessments Made to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—It is learned officially that the impression which has gone abroad to the effect that the German Ambassador here, Dr. von Holleben, has made a formal demand on the State Department for the same terms of duty on German products as are accorded to the French products mentioned in the reciprocity arrangement recently negotiated is erroneous. The allegation was that Germany had claimed, that by virtue of the "most favored nation" clause in the existing treaty between Germany and the United States, her citizens had the right to claim the benefit of any special reduction in tariff dues accorded to any other nation.

This proposition is unsound, according to the uniform practice and theory of our State Department, and the German Ambassador has not made any such demand. It is not denied, however, that Germany might claim and procure the benefits of any reduction in the tariff dues accorded to France under the reciprocity sections of the Dingley Tariff act if she cares to enter into reciprocity arrangement of her own upon similar terms, and there is some reason to expect that this result may be obtained in the course of a few months.

The Embla's Chief Cook Dies.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Fred Morrison, chief cook of the yacht Embla, who was burned in the fire which partially destroyed the yacht yesterday afternoon, died at the Stamford Hospital this morning from the effects of his injuries.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

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PRATT INSTITUTE.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

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MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.

Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, where the same is crossed by East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning

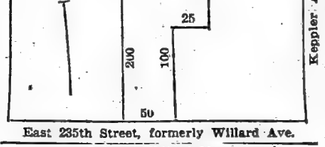
And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

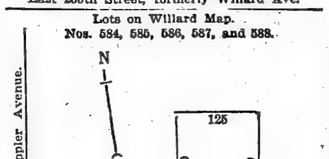
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map.
Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—A. MORTON FERRIS et al. against RICHARD C. WOTH et al.

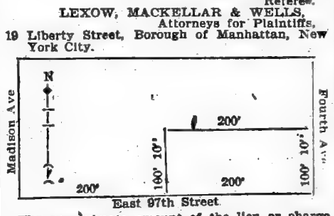
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of block, two hundred feet to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76, with interest thereon from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $281.47, with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $85, with interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 9th, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attys. for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-law6mFri

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF.

BUDINGTON, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Antoinette Budington, Clara Budington, Reuben Budington, Ann Eliza Budington, Alonzo Budington, James Budington, Catharine Quimby, Sara Martin, Ellen Preese, Eugene Allen and Emma Allen, infants under fourteen years of age, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the children of Emma Allen, a deceased daughter of Ann Budington, deceased, if they be living, and if they be not living, then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene and Emma Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them; Eugene Allen, whose address is unknown to petitioners, the father of said Eugene and Emma Allen, if he be living, and if he be not living then to all the heirs at law and next of kin of said Eugene Allen, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioners and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, the heirs and next of kin of ANN BUDINGTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Antoinette Budington and Clara Budington of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Budington, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CANNON & CANNON, Attys for Petitioners, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-law6wF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

WANAMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANAMAKER, Administratrix. HENRIE D. HOPSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1898.—Present Hon. William N. Cohen, Justice.

JOSEPH J. McKEE, Llewellyn T. McKee, William W. McKee, Mary N. McKee, James Thomas, R. S. Webb, and Elizabeth McKee Duncan, plaintiffs, against HOFFMAN MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation; Henry L. Burnett, trustee; Ernest G. Hoffman, trustee; Alfred W. Kiddle, A. R. Pope, Trustee; Felix Jellinek, Ezekell M. Johnson, Ralph L. Shainwald, Trustee; Silas S. Packard, J. Beaver Page, Adolph Hirsh, Ralph L. Shainwald, Charles Fishel, Herman Liebes, Mrs. Mathilde Hoffman, S. W. Mayer, A. B. Anshacher, William Krauss, Sol. Rothfeld, Elizabeth B. Nichols, and J. C. Shainwald, defendants.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur R. Pope, ancillary receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, it is, on motion of Charles R. Pelgram, attorney for said receiver, no one appearing in opposition,

Ordered, that said Arthur R. Pope, as such receiver, make, present and file an account of all his proceedings to this court, on the 23rd day of September, 1898, and that he give notice of its intended presentation and filing to the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation appearing on its books, by inserting and publishing notice thereof once in each week for three weeks beginning September 2nd, 1898, and ending September 22nd, 1898, in the New York Law Journal and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and that a copy of said notice be mailed to the above named parties at least three weeks prior to the filing of said account.

And it is further ordered that on filing such an account, and proof of publication and service of notice as aforesaid, let the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation, and all persons interested therein and in the distribution of its assets, show cause at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3rd day of October, 1898, why a referee shall not be appointed to take proof of the facts set forth in the petition and report thereon and to take, settle and state the accounts of said receiver to be filed herein; to ascertain the amounts with which the receiver should be credited and charged in his capacity as such, and to ascertain and state the amounts that should be allowed his attorneys for counsel fees and the disbursements on his behalf in all the proceedings for the dissolution of the Hoffman Machine Company and the administration of its trust.

Enter Wm. N. Cohen, J. S. C.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the foregoing order, to the stockholders, bondholders, and creditors, and to all other parties having an interest in the estate of the Hoffman Machine Company, that the ancillary receiver of said Hoffman Machine Company, a foreign corporation, will render to the Supreme Court a full and accurate account under oath of my proceedings as ancillary receiver of said corporation since, on, or about the 12th, 1898, the date of my appointment herein, and I will file said account in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1898.

Ancillary Receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, 143rd St. and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

CHARLES R. PELGRAM, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, late doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Frank Block, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-law6wF

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County and State of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Seymour Paper Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business in the offices of Messrs. Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown, Room No. 17, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1898. CHAS. E. O'HARA, JR., Assignee. au5-law6wF

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David MacAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

L. STEWART MELLIGAN, Assignee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saturday train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) with through connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) and CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 5 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 8 P. M.; landing at 1328 St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 1328 St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Sept. 22, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 3, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg. Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON. Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Rhyland.....Sept. 17 *Pennland.....Oct. 1
*Belgenland.....Sept. 24 *Paris.....Oct. 15

Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Westernland....Sept. 14 Noordland.....Sept. 28
†Kensington....Sept. 21 Friesland.....Oct. 5

†Second Cabin to London $42.50, Antwerp $45.00, Paris $50.00.

*†These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15, N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 5, 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinnen's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA.....September 10
MANITOU.....September 24
MARQUETTE.....October 1
MENOMINEE.....October 8

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 29, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.

THREE DEATHS AT A FIRE

The Result of an Explosion in a Vesey Street Wine Cellar.

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES

Those Killed Were Employed by Max Stiner & Co.—A Girl's Exciting Experience.

Three men lost their lives in a fire which followed an explosion in Max Stiner & Co.'s wine and liquor cellar, at 36 Vesey Street, late yesterday afternoon, and several other persons had narrow escapes from the fast spreading flames. At 5:20 o'clock an explosion, sounding like the report of a cannon, shook the five-story building in which the liquor dealers conduct their business, and almost at the same instant the ground floor was filled with clouds of smoke and flame. In the cellar, where the explosion occurred, were three men and a girl. The girl was the only one of these four who was saved.

The men who failed to escape were William Witt, foreman of the cellar, who lived at 65 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Rudolph Schoendorff of Jersey City, and another, who was said to be Carl Herlowitski. It was also said that his name was Latour, and that he was known about the place as "Paul." His address is not known.

The girl is Lydia H. St. Clair, about nineteen years old, who lives in West Broadway. On the ground floor were several men, among whom were Milton Stiner, the young son of the head of the firm; Joseph F. Fitzgerald, the head bookkeeper, and Charles F. Gorman, a salesman employed there.

At the time of the explosion Mr. Fitzgerald was standing near the head of one of the flights of stairs leading to the cellar. "It was not a moment," he said, in telling of his experience, "before the flames and smoke shot up in every direction. Gorman was standing behind the office railing, only three steps from the street, and I heard him yell at me: 'Get out of the building, quick.' The smoke was so black around me that I couldn't see him, but he must have made a dive for the front door. At any rate, he got out safely enough.

"But it was too late for me to go that way. The fire was leaping up in front of me already. I couldn't see one way or the other, the smoke was so thick, but there didn't seem to be so much flame in the rear, and I ran in that direction.

Escorted the Girl Out.

"When I got near the rear windows I heard somebody coming up the back stairs from the cellar, and the next minute I found it was the girl who had been working down there. She was nearly frightened to death, and I don't blame her, for she had had a pretty close shave. If she had been a minute later she probably wouldn't have been alive now. We ran to one of the windows, which was open. Between our place and the building in the rear there is an open space about six feet wide. It was a sixteen-foot drop from where we stood to the ground, and we couldn't get across to the windows opposite because they were closed in by iron doors. I climbed out on the blinds, and let myself out as best I could to the ground. Then I shinned over a ten-foot board fence, with spikes on top of it, and got into the next building's ground windows.

"I got some men to help me, and we put up a ladder to the girl, whom the smoke had nearly suffocated. I don't know how many other men were on our ground floor when the explosion came, or how they got out. They must all have run for the street."

The cellar where the three men and the girl were at work is 125 feet long by 25 feet wide. It was nearly filled with barrels of whisky, wine, and alcohol. The girl was at work behind a partition in the rear, pasting labels on bottles, and the men were moving about the liquor barrels. The girl did not notice what became of them when the explosion occurred, but rushed at once for the rear stairs.

Witt, the foreman, succeeded in reaching the top of the front stairs before he was overcome. When the fire was out his body was found there terribly burned.

For some time no one could learn how many lives had been lost. It was not without a good deal of difficulty that the firemen could induce young Mr. Stiner to give them any information. His father, he said, was somewhere up town. He declined to say how many persons had been at work in the cellar. Later he said about eighteen persons were employed by the concern, but he could not be prevailed upon to say how many were in the place at the time. The men's names he said, he did not know.

The ambulance waited for more bodies, and the firemen continued their search. On the ground in the front part of the cellar under the sidewalk they found the two other bodies lying side by side. They were both badly burned about their faces and arms. It was apparent that they had been hemmed in as soon as the explosion occurred, or had either become confused or had been unable to find their way through the smoke.

After carrying out the third body, that of Schoendorff, the firemen went into a subcellar, thinking they might find other bodies there. They found four feet of water in the place, but no bodies. Chief Kruger of the first fire battalion said he was confident there were no more who had lost their lives.

One of the employes said later that he had found the timebook and had accounted for all the employes. He said the man whom some of the employes believed was Latour, was undoubtedly Herlowitski.

The Damage Not Heavy.

The building was not greatly damaged by the fire, but Stiner & Co.'s entire stock of liquors was destroyed. Chief Kruger estimated the loss at $10,000. Young Mr. Stiner said the liquor destroyed was worth $40,000. He did not know, he said, whether it was insured or not.

The flames did not reach above the ground floor of the building, and were under control soon after the firemen arrived. The second floor of the building is occupied by J. B. Beers & Co., publishers, and the Grace Mop and Sponge Brush Company. On the second floor is J. Henry Probst, a printer, and Benjamin S. Demarest, a map manufacturer. The fourth floor is occupied by Charles Hart, engraver and lithographer.

What caused the explosion is a matter only of conjecture. Mr. Stiner said he did not know. Mr. Fitzgerald said it was as much a mystery to him as to anybody else. Chief Kruger had no theories to advance regarding it. "But one thing is sure," he said. "The flames spread like lightning when the explosion came. In the cellar where the men were working there were two tanks containing 2,500 gallons of pure alcohol. The whole cellar must have been full of flame almost in an instant. It is apparent that the explosion occurred in the middle of the cellar among the whisky barrels, and the men were very likely right on the spot at the time."

Young Mr. Stiner later denied that there was any pure alcohol in the place.

The bodies were taken to the Church Street Police Station and from there to the Morgue.

THE SECOND BROTHER DROWNED.

Palmist, It Is Said, Predicted the Boys Would Meet that Fate.

Herman Leddy, who lives at 16 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, called at the home of Deputy Coroner Kelly of Kings County late Wednesday night and inquired about the body of his brother, Theodore, who, it is believed, was drowned last Sunday night off the foot of Broadway, East River. Leddy said that his brother and two friends were in a small boat on Sunday morning towing a raft in the direction of one of the down-town docks when they were run into by the ferryboat Vermont. The small boat was upset, but all of the occupants of the boat were rescued except Leddy, who has not been heard of since.

The case had not been reported to the police or Coroner. The missing boy was one of three brothers, and the brother told the Coroner that his mother had an interview with a palmist and astrologer about thirteen years ago, and had been told that her three sons would meet death by drowning. A year afterward one of the sons was drowned while bathing.

"I am the only one of the three boys left now," said Herman to the Coroner. "I guess I'll be the next victim."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel Return.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel returned on Wednesday from an extended trip to Europe.



Boys' long-trouser suits that look boyish; that are short-trouser suits lengthened out—not men's long-trouser suits cut down,—are what you are seeking without knowing it.

We make that kind; sizes 12 to 16.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BISHOP TIERNEY'S NEW CHARGE.

He Accepts the Presidency of the Catholic Total Abstainers' Union.

At the convention of the Catholic Total Abstainers' Union of America held recently in Boston, the Right Rev. Michael Tierney, Bishop of Hartford, was elected the National President. Bishop Tierney has adopted a practice of asking all the children he confirms in his diocese to make a promise of total abstinence during the years of their minority, and when it was announced to him that he was unanimously elected, he wrote a letter to the Rev. A. P. Doyle, the Secretary, thanking the delegates for the high honor conferred on him, and expressing his confidence that every individual member of the union would exert himself to secure the redemption of the drunkard and the preservation of the sober and of the children. He says that these children if not cared for will be the drunkards of the future, and that united, persistent, earnest personal action will prevail against all odds, even intemperance.

BROADWAY TO BE TORN UP.

Work of Replacing Cable with Electric Power to Begin To-morrow.

The rapidity with which the work of converting the Sixth and Eighth Avenue car lines for the use of electricity has proceeded has induced President Vreeland to undertake earlier than announced the work of substituting electricity for the Broadway cables.

It was originally intended that the work of converting this road would not be undertaken until next year, but Mr. Vreeland decided yesterday afternoon to order that ground be broken to-morrow morning in front of the Bowling Green Building, on lower Broadway.

In order to interrupt traffic as little as possible the work will be opened only two or three blocks at a time, and when the most crowded portion of the thoroughfare is reached it is proposed to prosecute the work only at night. Mr. Vreeland says that he was induced to begin this work before the time anticipated for the reason that the contrast between the travel on the new electric lines of the Metropolitan and the cable road was so marked as to attract general attention among his patrons and justified the demand for an immediate change. The prosecution of the work will not interfere with the operation of the cable cars.

MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Attachment Issued Against the Old Seventh Veteran Organization.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against the Military Club of New York, at 751 Fifth Avenue, for $1,602 in favor of the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn, on two notes of the club, dated May 26, payable three months after date to the order of Charles M. Englis and Edward G. Arthur.

The club is the outgrowth of the old Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, which on Jan. 25, 1897, passed a resolution changing the name and extending the scope of the organization. Thomas Dimond became President and Edward G. Artnur Treasurer. The latter sent in his resignation as Treasurer and Director on Aug. 30 last. He declared that the club was insolvent; that the liabilities outside of the bonded indebtedness not less than $25,000, and that the assets are worth not more than $10,000. On Aug. 4, at the request of President Dimond, he said that he paid all the money on hand, amounting to $3,276, to Charles De Hart Brower, which money he understood was to be used to compromise the debts of the club to tradesmen and others, and on Aug. 22 a chattel mortgage was given to the Mutual Bank of New York on all the furniture and effects, to secure $4,000 loaned by the bank to the club. The proceeds, he was informed, were turned over to Mr. Brower, as trustee, to pay the debts of the club on which the Directors may be liable.

The attachment was granted on the ground that the club had disposed of its property. It was served on Mr. Brower.

WATER SUPPLY IN DANGER.

Typhoid Contamination Is Feared at the Hempstead Reservoir.

Brooklyn is seriously alarmed over the possibility that the city water supply may be contaminated as a result of the typhoid fever epidemic among the troops at Camp Black, on the Hempstead Plains. The health officers admit that the Hempstead Reservoir and some of the small ponds whence part of Brooklyn's water supply is drawn may already be infected. Dr. Robert A. Black, the head of the Health Department in the borough, has been for ten days quietly investigating the conditions in the vicinity of the camp. He has been assisted in his tests and examinations of the water which Brooklyn people drink by twelve experts, and his long report on the subject was yesterday submitted to the President of the New York City Board of Health.

The exact nature of the report has not been divulged, but Dr. Black has advised the residents of Brooklyn to boil their water before using it. He admits that the water in the reservoir and small ponds near the camp may already be infected, although no trace of the typhoid bacilli has as yet been found.

"We are trying to discover whether the feeders of the reservoir and the ponds run through the typhoid section of Camp Black," said Dr. Black yesterday. "Thus far we have not succeeded in determining that point. I have not yet recommended that Brooklyn temporarily cease taking water from the reservoir and ponds which it is feared may be infected, and I shall probably leave that in the hands of the Health Board of the greater city."

Although the Hempstead reservoir is nearly three miles distant from the point where the typhoid fever patients have been quartered in Camp Black, it is claimed that the water supply can be easily contaminated. The bacilli in the alvine discharges multiply very rapidly in the soil, and are swept by the rain into the feeders supplying the ponds and reservoir.

Dr. Black left for Camp Black last night to continue his investigations.

Trolley Fares in Westchester.

According to rumors current in Wall Street yesterday the Union Railway Company, (Huckleberry Road,) in which Richard Croker and several other prominent Tammany men are said to be interested, is negotiating for the control of the Yonkers Electric Railway. Beginning on Wednesday next passengers will be carried from any part of Mount Vernon to any part of Yonkers for one five-cent fare. As soon as permission is granted to lay tracks across the Harlem Railroad and the line in New Rochelle is completed through cars will be run from Yonkers to New Rochelle for a single five-cent fare.

A Train Load of Bad Melons.

Twenty-nine refrigerator carloads of muskmelons from Colorado were condemned by officers of the Board of Health at the Erie Railroad yard in Jersey City Wednesday, and were emptied on the meadows back of Jersey City.

Stern Bros

direct attention
to their celebrated
Alexandre
and Lupin
Kid and Suede
Gloves
in all styles and colors
Also
Driving, Cycling
and Golfing Gloves
in Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Taffeta

West 23d St.

CUBAN NATIONALIST PARTY

Steps Toward Its Organization Are Being Taken by Leading Cubans in New York.

FOR EDUCATION IN POLITICS

Proposed to Bring Cubans Into Conformity with the Programme of the American Government—Palma, Pierra, and Rubens at Work.

The Cuban revolutionary party in this city is engaged in the formation of a political party for Cuba, to be known as the Nationalist Party. The plans of the leaders have so far progressed that a meeting will be held to-day or to-morrow to select a committee of from 200 to 250 Cubans as a nucleus for the organization. The movement is in the hands of T. Estrada Palma, Fidel G. Pierra, Horatio S. Rubens, and others equally well known. So far the plans have been kept quiet, but the Cuban leaders will, within a few days, issue a manifesto setting forth their purposes, and cause it to be widely distributed among their followers, principally in Cuba.

According to Fidel G. Pierra, the principles of the new party will be based on the provisions contained in the war resolutions of Congress, passed April 19, 1898. In explaining this and other features, Mr. Pierra said:

"Our intentions are, in this movement, to follow closely the desires of the American Government, and the laws laid down by it for the rehabilitation of Cuba. When once the preliminaries of the party organization are arranged, we shall send a committee of two or three to Cuba to undo some political work that has already been started, and that is in conflict with the ideas of this Government. By this, I mean that some of our people have already made arrangements to hold, in a town in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, a political gathering in October for governmental purposes, and we purpose to see that it is stopped, and that no political machinery be put in operation in Cuba until, in the opinion of the American Government, the Cuban people are ready for it.

"Our reason for starting the Nationalist Party thus early is practically to begin a campaign of education. Our people in Cuba of course need such instruction. We wish, and we think we are able, to form a large and powerful party. It will contain, of course, the original revolutionary party, and we expect to be joined by the Left Autonomists, who constitute the most progressive and liberal element of that class.

"If the purely Spanish element wishes to assimilate with the new party, well and good. It will be received without reference to its sentiments of the past. The commercial interests of many of the Spaniards are important, and as they would suffer by returning to Spain, it is not unlikely that the new party will eventually contain many of the old-time royalists.

"How will the Cubans take to politics? Well, we are new in politics, naturally. It may be a slow process. What a Cuban arrives at by a process of political reasoning an American will reach by instinct. But we expect to prove that we are capable of self-government. The Cubans seen by the Americans during the war, with the exception of a few leaders, were of the lowest class, which forms not more than a third of our population. This is largely the negro class. Judged by them, the Cubans are judged unjustly. It is as though a cultured foreigner judged the body of Americans by, say, portions of your east side. There will always be discordant elements in every country, but when the American Government is ready for our elections, we hope to be prepared to meet the situation."

Mr. Pierra, in speaking of the commercial development of the island, said he expected few enterprises would be started by foreigners until after the Spanish soldiers had left. "And after that," he said, "we must raise something to sell."

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD TRENCH.

City May Compel Third Avenue Company to Pay for Closing It.

Commissioner of Streets James P. Keating yesterday sent a notice to President Elias of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to the effect that if the trench in King's Bridge Road is not closed within five days the city will do the work at the expense of the company.

The trench has been open for two years when the Third Avenue Company attempted to lay an electric car line there, but the work was stopped by mandamus proceedings. Recently, Commissioner Keating was mandamused to fill the trench, and the notice of yesterday was the result.

BOY ANSWERED POLICE CALL.

Burglar in Williamsburg Enabled to Escape Through a Mistake.

The police of the Clymer Street Station in Williamsburg are looking for the burglar who boldly took a gold ring and some money on Wednesday morning from the house of Dr. Frank B. Williams at 583 Bedford Avenue. The family of Dr. Williams is in the country, and only the housekeeper was at home while the burglar was ransacking the place.

The burglar alarm rang, and she turned the crank of a messenger call half a dozen times to summon a policeman. Instead of a policeman, a messenger boy came, and before he could bring an officer the burglar disappeared.

BABY'S BODY ON THE BEACH.

Coney Island Policeman Dug It Out with His Night Stick.

The body of a male child, about one year old, was found on the beach at the foot of West Thirty-first Street Coney Island, early yesterday morning. It has not yet been identified. Detectives Bauman, McCloskey, Gilpin, and Shea spent all of yesterday investigating the case, but learned nothing material.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning Roundsman Alexander Attwater found the body sticking out of the sand at low-water mark. The policeman unearthed it with his nightstick. It was clad in a white lawn dress, white linen and flannel petticoats, black stockings, and a gray shawl. Dr. John W. Pierce pronounced the baby dead and took the body to the Morgue. If it is not claimed to-morrow, it will be buried in Potter's Field.

The police believe that the child belonged to some poor woman, that it died from the heat during the past week, and that because of her poverty the mother buried it in the sand. It could not have floated ashore and become imbedded in the sand as it was found.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Styles from the Netherlands.

The coronation of Wilhelmina of Holland may have set you thinking of things Dutch—history, art and styles. Dutch heritage has left New York a liking for them all.

Do you know how many of the most picturesque furniture ideas hail from Holland and how extensively we adapt and develop them? Here are chairs, settles, quaint bandy-legged tea-tables and larger hall tables, all in mahogany, and unmistakably Dutch; here are a few delightful little cabinets for curios; sideboards with their open nooks for a bit of Delft, saucer racks and cup hooks,—Dutch in every line. Here are bed-room pieces, from rich, canopied beds, to queer squat writing desks.

Most of these are reproduced from famous pieces in old Holland. The shapes are all eminently usable, and varied enough to give as thorough-going a Dutch interior as one may wish.

Do you know how much you get for factory prices, in the best selected woods and accurate, made-for-centuries workmanship, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANY IN COURT.

Hearing in New Haven on the Question of the Solvency of the Connecticut Indemnity Association.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8.—A hearing on the question of the solvency of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, an assessment insurance company, was held to-day before Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court. The hearing was brought at the instance of State Insurance Commissioner Frederick A. Betts.

In the morning the company's officials appeared before Judge Baldwin with counsel, and argument for a further adjournment was made on the claim that through a third party the company had arranged with their death claimants to compromise claims amounting to $157,000 at a rate of not exceeding 25 cents on the dollar. They asked Judge Baldwin for another week in which to see if a similar compromise could not be arranged for the balance of about $30,000, alleging that if this could be accomplished the company would be solvent.

The hearing this afternoon lasted about four hours, and the company again asked for an extension of three days. Attorney Alling asked the court to fix an amount, he suggesting $60,000, to be raised by the sale of stock at par for cash, which would relieve the company of its embarrassment, and if this could not be done within three days the company would then withdraw all opposition to the appointment of a receiver. Commissioner Betts offered no objection to this, but stated that the responsibility rested with the Court, inasmuch as while this might make the company solvent for the time being, the relief might be but temporary. The hearing was adjourned at 6 o'clock, and Judge Baldwin will render his decision at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The company was organized fifteen years ago, largely with Waterbury capital, and now has about 6,300 policy holders and insurance amounting to about $12,632,000. It has done what has generally been considered a very successful insurance business until about a year ago, when a lot of New York men were taken into it for the avowed purpose of extending the business. Internal dissensions soon developed, which rumor has it were in a measure due to financial difficulties. The New York men withdrew and Col. John B. Doherty resigned as Secretary, Vice President Lewis A. Platt having since been in charge of the affairs.

A recent examination by Commissioner Betts showed that the company was not on a firm financial basis, and in July he ordered that no more policies should be issued, and his orders were complied with.

INSURANCE MEN CONFER.

Preliminary Meeting Held Regarding the Rate Situation.

A hastily summoned conference of fire insurance managers was held yesterday at the call of President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association to prepare the way for the meeting on Sept. 20, when an attempt will be made to secure some form of tariff agreement respecting rates. The proceedings of yesterday's conference, which was regarded by many in the light of a caucus, were announced to be confidential. The meeting was held in the rooms of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, of which Mr. Irvin is President, and seems to have followed directly upon the efforts of J. R. McCay, the United States manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, to obtain the views of different underwriters for the purpose of clearing away the obstacles to a rate compact. Among those present were President Mason A. Stone of the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York; Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw, and Henry E. Bowers, United States manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England.

A prominent underwriter said last night that if nothing further should be accomplished on Sept. 20 than the restoration of the coinsurance clause on all policies, more than half of the evil, resulting from open rates would be corrected, so far as future business was concerned.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Alexander Duncan, the home office manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived in this city yesterday for a general inspection of the United States branch of the company.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee to take testimony, in accordance with the order of Justice Bischoff, from all persons opposing the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, was adjourned yesterday, for the third time, until Oct. 10. No testimony was taken. The reference was adjourned at the request of Stern & Rushmore, counsel for the petitioners.

J. N. Lane, the general manager of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, will sail for this country on Sept. 14. Several important matters will probably come up for settlement upon his arrival. The United States branch of the company was under the joint management of William Bell and William Wood until the early part of the present Summer, when Mr. Bell died. Since then, there has been no step taken regarding it. There is also a United States trustee to be selected to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of Ashbel Green, the Vice President of the West Shore Railroad, which occurred last Sunday.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that English marine underwriters will soon face a serious question as to whether the insurance charges on vessels, bearing grain from Russia and the West, should be increased. He says: "Whether they will bear in mind the foundering of two first-class grain-laden steamers in the Atlantic last Winter, the chances are that this year the superior harvests everywhere will lead to such an increased demand for transportation facilities, that all kinds of worthy and unworthy vessels will be pressed into service with the consequence that there will be a greatly increased risk of loss."

Hotel at Round Island Sold.

Charles G. Emery of this city has purchased the Frontenac Hotel on Round Island, in the St. Lawrence, opposite Clayton. The hotel will be enlarged by its present owner. Herbert Van Wagenen, also a New Yorker, has an interest in the Round Island Company, and will assist Mr. Emery in perfecting plans for improvements.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

General Expressions of Surprise

at the much we have to show in women's new Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Skirts and Waists!

From now on we'll make "O'Neill's Suit and Coat Department" the focus of interest for New Yorkers. There will be exclusive styles far out of the crowd of imitations—assortments unmatched from ocean to ocean—prices copied from the alphabet of "O'Neill storekeeping," *fair and right.* As often as possible we'll use the newspapers as a searchlight to show up points of interest, but types cannot describe it. Please come to-morrow, and in future when you speak of the best suit and cloak house in New York you'll mean "O'Neill's." Anyhow, compare these prices for any quotations for new similar values:

Women's men-tailored cheviot Walking Suits, fly front jacket, new shaped skirt; entire suit lined; a worthy quality of colored taffeta. The price, to start early buying $19.98

Cheviot serge Dress Skirts, made with the new circular flounce and finished at top with two bands of material, percaline lined, velveteen bound—a late $10 skirt—but at an early price of $5.00

Silk Waists, of stylish Scotch plaids and high colored taffeta, blacks too, some come corded, others tucked; all worth $6. We can get $7 each by keeping them till October. You must buy now to get one at $4.98

H. O'NEILL & CO.

FUNERAL OF DR. ROBERTSON

Services of Simple Yet Impressive Character Held at His Apartments.

MR. INGERSOLL'S PANEGYRIC

The Influence of His Emotions Kept Mr. Ingersoll Away, and A. H. Hummel Read the Eulogy.

Funeral services for Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson, the freethinker and a physician of much prominence in this city, were held at 4:30 P. M. yesterday in the Beverwyck, 41 West Twenty-seventh Street, where Dr. Robertson had lived. In compliance with the doctor's oft-repeated request, no ministers were allowed at the funeral. An almost crude simplicity marked the services, but it detracted none from their impressiveness. A small circle of actors and other professional men and a few women, intimate friends of Dr. Robertson, heard the last rites.

Heaped upon the casket, which was placed in the doctor's apartments on the second floor, was a wealth of floral decoration, contributed as parting testimonials of friends. Among the beautiful pieces were a large wreath by Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee and a huge wreath of sombre ivy by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoyt.

Mrs. Robertson visited the apartments in the morning and saw the body. She was not present at the funeral services. Dr. Robertson had begun a suit for separation from his wife, with whom he had not lived for about two years, on the ground of desertion.

Some of those who attended the services were William R. Mead, Stanford White, Joseph Howard, Jr., John Delahunty, Judge Miles Beach, Charles Hoyt, George W. Floyd, José Mora, Col. Michael J. Bryan, Byron H. Cohn, and Harrison Grey Fiske.

It had been expected that Robert G. Ingersoll would be present to deliver a panegyric over the body of his old friend. Mr. Hummel announced that Mr. Ingersoll's emotions had been so strong that he was unable to be present. Mr. Hummel then read what Mr. Ingersoll had prepared to pronounce on the occasion. In solemn tones he recited as follows:

In the pulseless hush of death silence seems more expressive, more appropriate, than speech. In the presence of the great mystery—the mystery that waits to enshroud us all—we feel the uselessness of words. But when a fellow-mortal has reached his journey's end, when the darkness from which he emerged has received him again, it is but natural for his friends to mingle with their grief expressions of their love and loss.

He who lies before us in the sleep of death was my friend, and I was his. He was generous to his fellowmen and his hands were always swift to help, eager to save. He pitied the friendless, the hopeless. He was proud of his profession, the noblest, proud of his skill, of his success. He was quick to decide, to act, prompt, tireless, always forgetful of self. He lengthened life and conquered pain. Hundreds are well and happy now because he lived. This is enough. This puts a star above the gloom of death.

He was sensitive to the last degree, quick to feel a slight, to resent a wrong, but in the warmth of kindness the thorn of hatred blossomed and bore the fruit of friendship. He was not quite fashioned for this world. The flints and thorns on life's highway bruised and pierced his flesh and for his wounds he did not have the blessed balm of patience. He felt the manacles, the limitations, the imprisonment of life, and so within the walls and bars he wore his very soul away. He could not bear the storms. The tides, the winds, the waves, in the morning of his life dashed his frail bark against the rocks. He fought as best he could and that he fell was not his fault.

"He was honest, generous, and courageous. These three great virtues were his. He was a true and steadfast friend, seeing only the goodness of the ones he loved. Only a great and noble heart is capable of this.

But he has passed beyond the reach of praise or blame, passed to the realm of rest, to the waveless calm of perfect peace. The storm is spent, the winds are hushed, the waves have died along the shore, the tides are still, the aching heart has ceased to beat, and within the brain all thoughts, all hopes and fears, ambitions, memories, rejoicings and regrets, all images and pictures of the world he knew are now as though they had not been. And yet Hope, the child of Love, the deathless, beyond the darkness sees the dawn.

And we who knew and loved him, we who now perform the last sad rites, the last that friendship can suggest, "will keep his memory green." Dear friend, farewell. If we do meet again then we shall smile indeed; if not, this parting is well made. Again and again, farewell.

As he ceased, Miss Bridewell sang "The Lost Chord." The body was sent to Woodlawn and placed without ceremony in a vault.

Mr. Hummel, who is in charge of Dr. Robertson's estate, said that most of the property went to the University of Vermont. His jewelry, of which he had a large collection of valuable stones, was to be divided among Messrs. Ingersoll, Howard, and himself. Dr. Robertson also left two perpetual trusts, to be devoted to science in some form. Messrs. Mead and White are named as executors.

THE BETTINA GIRARD CASE.

Court Decision Prevents Her from Gaining Freedom Yet.

The efforts of Elizabeth Ordway, better known as Bettina Girard, to get out of St. Saviour's Sanitarium at Inwood-on-the-Hudson, have proved unavailing, at least for the present. Justice Bookstaver handed down his decision yesterday morning in the habeas corpus proceedings brought in behalf of the actress.

The Judge's decision practically places the case where it was a week ago. He says that unless within two days Miss Girard withdraws her demurrer in the proceedings the writ will be dismissed. In his decision Justice Bookstaver says:

"The relator having rested her case solely upon the demurrer, only questions of law are to be considered by me. The sufficiency of the evidence was passed upon by the Justice, who signed the committment. The relator by demurring admits the statements in the return that she went voluntarily to the sanitarium. It also appears that the relator went there with a full knowledge of the provisions of the committment."

The Justice then winds up by saying that the demurrer must be withdrawn, or the writ will be dismissed within two days. Justice Bookstaver's decision, therefore, does not end the matter, in case Miss Girard wishes to pursue it further. The decision plainly intimates that there is another course open to her in her fight for liberty, which may be successful.

CALFSKIN IMPORTERS PROTEST.

Treasury Ruling on Hides and Skins Declared Unjust.

A meeting of calfskin importers and calfskin tanners was held yesterday morning at the offices of J. H. Rossbach & Brothers to consider what step should be taken by way of protest against the Treasury ruling that all salted skins weighing more than ten pounds should be classed as hides, thus making them subject to a customs duty under the provisions of the Dingley act. Aaron Weil and L. Rossbach were appointed a committee to assume charge of the protest, and counsel will be employed to appear before the Treasury officials at Washington. After the meeting yesterday Mr. Rossbach said:

"The ruling of the Government is very unjust to importers. Very few hides are taken off in this country which weigh less than thirty pounds. The average weight of bull hides is eighty-five pounds, of ox hides seventy pounds, and of cow hides fifty-five pounds. Not since the war had there been a duty on either hides or calfskins until the passage of the Dingley act, which taxed hides while admitting free all skins except sheepskins with the wool on. Since then the Board of Appraisers ruled that the dividing line between calfskins and hides was twenty-five pounds for green skins and twelve pounds for dry skins. The present ruling, however, places the line at green salted skins, which weigh ten pounds.

"The committee just appointed will now push the matter, and every effort will be made to show the Government that the present ruling has no precedent in the trade. In Chicago extremely light hides have been defined as salted skins, weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds, and dry skins of corresponding weights."

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Beta naphthol imported by J. J. Keller & Co. was held to be free of duty under Paragraph 524.

Decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday as follows:

Merchandise imported by Swan & Finch Company, assessed as rendered oil, was found to be free of duty under Paragraph 645, act of 1894, as wool grease or degras.

Long pins, lacepins, and pins, metallic, imported by Veit & Son, were held to be dutiable at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 206, act of 1890.

Household effects valued at $39 and owned by J. F. D. Walker of Kansas City were denied free admission by the Collector on the ground that they were not brought here with the owner. This action was overruled by the board.

Gut leaders imported by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher and assessed for duty under Paragraph 448 as manufactures of eatgut, whipgut, or wormgut, were claimed to be free of duty under Paragraph 517. This claim was overruled because the articles in question had been subjected to a manufacturing process.

DEATH OF JOHN R. GRANT.

Boston Air Bagmaker Is Stricken in a Hotel Here.

John R. Grant, senior member of the firm of Grant Brothers of Boston, with whom the Government has a large contract for air bags for the raising of the vessels of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, was found dead in bed at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Grant had been at the hotel for three weeks. He had gone to bed apparently well the night before. Coroner's Physician Weston said that Mr. Grant had died from cerebral apoplexy.

Mr. Grant was to have gone to Cuba with Lieut. Hobson to superintend the use of the air bags in raising the sunken vessels. He lived at 79 Sterling Street, Boston. His wife has been notified.

LOSSES BY THE WIND.

One Man Had $50 Blown Out of a Window.

Frank Dinkel, a clerk in the office of the Eagle Pencil Company on the second floor of 377 Broadway, was robbed by nature on Wednesday afternoon of $50. A crisp bill was lying on his desk at the time of the wind storm, and a terrific gust whirled it out into the street and over the buildings across Broadway.

At the Army Building several of the clerks lost their hats, the wind blowing them from the desks. A pair of cuffs with handsome link buttons in them were carried into the East River, from an office on the fourth floor.

A glove dealer at 377 Broadway lost a lot of sample kid gloves. They were whisked out of the window. Some of them were recovered, having been found on roofs of neighboring buildings.

Fatal Explosion of Soda Tank.

Charles Weiss of 167 East Seventy-eighth Street, an employe of Light & Brothers, manufacturers of mineral waters, at Seventeenth Street and Avenue C, was rolling a soda-water cylinder into the cellar of the confectionery store of R. W. Hunerberg, at 19 Catharine Street, yesterday morning, when the cylinder exploded with terrific force, instantly killing Weiss and injuring Otto Rausch of 381 East Tenth Street, who was helping him. The explosion wrecked the windows of the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Welcome to 71st Regiment.
In aid of the Woman's Patriotic League Relief Association.
THE BOSTONIANS. Evenings
ROBIN HOOD. 9 P. M.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band. Sat. 3:30, 7. Daily, 3:30, 7 PM
Special Concert Programme This Afternoon.
VOCAL SOLOISTS:
Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis and Mr. Norman Crampton of the Bostonians, who have kindly volunteered.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P.M. sharp.
Bicycle Track, To-morrow, Sept. 10th, Jimmy Michael vs. Major Taylor
20 Miles. Unlimited Pace Riders.
ALL THE BIG MULTICYCLES.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS And Their FAMILIES.
Under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association a welcome to our military and naval heroes will be given at Manhattan Beach, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, 1898. Hours from 2 till 10 P. M. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and to their families. Special attractions and Military and Naval Fireworks every evening.

AMERICAN Best Ventilated Theatre. 42d St. & 8th Av.
2d Successful Season. BOCCACCIO
Castle Sq. Opera Co.
"Scored a Success."—Times.
Evg's, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 25c., 50c.
Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—IOLANTHE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
At 8:15. Matinées Saturdays at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
.....by ANTHONY HOPE.....
Virginia Harned as Ursula

THE COOL CASINO! MATINEE TO-MORROW YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Last Ngts Roof! Rice's Summer Nights!
Nxt. Sun. Evg., 1st & Only Ngt. in N. Y., Williams&Walker's Senegambian-Carnival. 60 in Co

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
STUART ROBSON
In a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas,
THE MEDDLER.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES, EVERY DAY, 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO., THE ENSIGN

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. | NOON TO 11 P. M.
FRANCIS CARLYLE. ISABELLE URQUHART.
BIOGRAPH, Fresh Air, CONSTANT LAUGHTER

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St.
Commencing To-morrow Evening.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN in ROYAL BOX
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Last Weeks. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
Seats 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

Academy of Music. 14th St & Irving Place.
DENMAN THOMPSON and the Original Co.
OLD HOMESTEAD Prices, 25c., 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

SAM. T. JACK

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; winds variable, becoming northerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,185. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

Page 1.

The authorities at Perpignan are taking steps to drive out the innumerable Spanish Reservists who since the recent call to the colors have been seeking refuge in France.

Albert Berger, four years old, ran in front of a team of horses at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street last night. One of the horses reared, and in falling crushed his chest. The child died a half hour later in the Manhattan Hospital.

The Madrid Liberal again asserts that Premier Sagasta will resign as soon as the Peace bill is passed by the Chamber. Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, has withdrawn his support from the Ministry, and Señor Sagasta is said to have told his Ministerial colleagues that they must be prepared for the fall of the Cabinet.

Senator Gray of Delaware yesterday accepted an appointment as member of the Peace Commission. The other members are Secretary Day, Senators Davis and Frye, and Whitelaw Reid. The commission will meet in Washington about Sept. 15, to receive the final instructions of the Administration before sailing for Paris.

Spain, it is asserted, has through the French Ambassador in Washington protested against the capitulation of Manila on the ground that it took place two days after the peace protocol had been signed. She also insists that this country shall compel Aguinaldo to liberate a thousand prisoners, who, it is asserted, were placed in his custody by Admiral Dewey.

A dispatch from Manila announces that the recruiting agents of the insurgents are causing further trouble by impressing the employes of foreign residents. The laborers on strike are leaving the capital, and it has become necessary in some cases to employ soldiers to take their places. Protestant services are being held in private buildings by the American Chaplains. Capt. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore has returned to Gen. Miranda the sword surrendered by him at the capture of Corregidor Island.

Page 2.

The First District of Columbia Volunteers arrived in Washington yesterday and passed in review before President McKinley.

All arrangements have been completed for the reception of Troop A upon its arrival to-day, and for the review of the troop by Mayor Van Wyck. The troop is expected early this morning on the transport Mississippi.

Seventeen sick soldiers are in the Post-Graduate Hospital, where they are getting the best of care. The surgeons had offered to take care of thirty patients weeks ago, but their letter was not answered by the military authorities.

The will of J. S. T. Stranahan was filed for probate in Brooklyn yesterday. It leaves most of the late philanthropist's property to his relatives, but his son did not live to share in the bequests. The estate is said to be worth less than a million dollars.

About 1,000 Spanish prisoners will shortly sail for Spain on the City of Rome. Every attention is shown to the wounded Spaniards, and berths have been altered for their comfort. Cervera and other officers of high rank will embark on the steamship.

Justices Cohen and Beekman yesterday sustained the action of Controller Coler in throwing out the bid of Vermilye & Co. for city bonds, on the ground that it was conditional. An application for an injunction and a motion for a mandamus was denied.

Secretary of War Alger and Gen Shafter witnessed a review of the troops at Camp Meade yesterday and inspected the camp. Both expressed themselves as pleased with what they saw. Secretary Alger resumed his journey at noon to Detroit, and Gen. Shafter went to Washington, where he expects to meet Gen. Miles to-day.

Officers of the Eighth Regiment, which returned from Chickamauga early yesterday morning, told of their experiences in Camp Thomas. All are agreed that the drainage from the camp, flowing into the creek from which the water supply was pumped, is responsible for typhoid fever. They also assert that the Eighth's camp was a model of cleanliness, and also that there was plenty of good food.

Dr. John Winters Brannan tells of his experiences with soldiers who were allowed to leave Camp Wikoff before they were in condition to travel. He has sent a letter to the President, suggesting that the sick volunteers and regulars be brought to this city properly, if at all. The hospitals of the metropolis are ready to accommodate the sufferers to the extent of their capacity. The physician cites cases in point.

Page 3.

Cuban Relief Headquarters received word yesterday that Miss Barton had arrived at Tampa, and would probably reach Washington on Tuesday. She made a report on Cuban work.

The Cuban-American League addresses a memorial to President McKinley urging that the United States pay the Cuban soldiers and hold securities of the island as guarantees of reimbursement.

Gen. Collis, Col. Brown and ex-Mayor Gilroy visited Camp Wikoff yesterday and found that it will be next to impossible to bring any troops here to parade. The regulars are clamoring to go home.

Gen. Blanco has appealed to the Spanish Government for funds, representing that the situation in Cuba is most distressing. The Minister for the Colonies asked the Treasury for 100,000,000 pesetas, but received only 30,000,000.

Eleven men of the Seventy-first, who were in want, were assisted yesterday by the Red Cross, and twenty-six sick men of the Eighth were taken to the hospital at Pelham Manor. Much other work was done by the society.

Post Chaplain Nave, at Fort McPherson, Ga., appealed to the Red Cross for clothing for convalescent volunteers, which the Government had refused to supply. The Red Cross authorized him to get all the clothes needed at its expense.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning at Camp Wikoff over the bodies of Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick, who were drowned in the surf. The bodies were afterward sent South. Gen. Wheeler and his children accompanied that of Cadet Wheeler.

Page 4.

The drug store of Rockow & Pick was wrecked yesterday by the explosion of a five-pound carboy of carbolic acid which Mr. Rockow had placed on a gas stove.

A blow on Sam Bolan's solar plexus whipped him in the tenth round of a twenty-five-round fight with Oscar Gardiner at the Lenox Athletic Club last night.

The receipts of yesterday's racing at Brighton Beach were given to the widow of Charles Victor Sass. The winners were St. Clair, Millstream, Alpen, Floronso, Gala Day, and Governor Budd.

James A. Tyng made a new record yesterday at the Morris County golf links, scoring the eighteen-hole course in eighty strokes. Other golfers played strongly, and the outlook is good for a brilliant tournament.

Bicycle Patrolman Cavanaugh seized the bridles of a runaway team on Riverside Drive and was dragged five blocks. One of the horses fell on him, breaking three of his ribs and otherwise injuring him. He was rescued by a brother policeman.

The Federal Steel Company, with a capital of $200,000,000, was incorporated yesterday at Trenton. The Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and several smaller concerns were amalgamated, but the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago has not joined yet.

Page 5.

A Plainfield man builds a fifteen-foot fence between his house and a neighbor's as the result of a quarrel.

Sixteen new mortars were tested at Fort Adams, Newport, yesterday. The reports shattered the windows in the officers' quarters and caused windows at Narragansett Pier to rattle.

Lizzie Russell, a seven-year-old girl, was shot and instantly killed by Mary Moran, fourteen years old, in the latter's home at Scranton, Penn., yesterday. The latter in play pointed a revolver at the Russell girl and pulled the trigger.

Mary Burns, twenty-three years old, of Brooklyn, is lying in St. Mary's Hospital there suffering from lockjaw, caused by fright. She was accused of theft by a former employer, in whose house she worked as a domestic, and when arrested became so frightened that lockjaw resulted. Physicians say she will die.

The Grand Army of the Republic Encampment concluded its sessions at Cincinnati and adjourned yesterday afternoon. Subordinate officers were elected, and the reports of committees were adopted. Resolutions praising the President and Secretary Alger were enthusiastically received. The report of the Committee on Pensions contained several complaints concerning the administration of Commissioner Evans, and advocated certain changes in the laws and rules.

Page 7.

The New Amsterdam Republican Club last night adopted resolutions by a unanimous vote, pledging support for Col. Roosevelt as candidate for Governor.

Capt. Hippolyte Nicolas, a well-known French fencing master, for seven years instructor of the Fencers' Club, while enjoying a bout with an old friend in his little salle last night, received a chance blow from a broken foil and died shortly afterward from the shock to his weak heart. The friend was arrested, as a matter of form, but the maître's death is attributed to a cardiac affection.

Page 9.

Charles A. Gerlach, the hotel manager, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His schedules show liabilities of $981,767, and his assets consist of five shares of stock of the Gerlach Hotel Company.

Page 12.

The Republican Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District voted solidly in support of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor.

Jacob Helmes fell dead while on his way home in a Staten Island trolley car yesterday afternoon. It is believed heart disease was the cause of his death.

Over 100 Democrats of the State attended a dinner given by the Democratic Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House last night. Senator McCarren, Senator Grady, and others outlined the issues of the campaign.

The movement for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor by the Independents took definite form last night at a meeting at the City Club. A statement was given out, in which a ticket selected by the committee was given. Col. Waring and F. W. Hinrichs were among those named on it.

It was declared yesterday that some of Senator Platt's trusted lieutenants in this city will refuse to obey his orders to oppose Gov. Black's efforts for renomination. It is believed that Edward Lauterbach is to lead Gov. Black's fight in this county. Mr. Lauterbach refused to discuss his conference with Mr. Black at Albany.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
United Service.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Knarwater Runs Down the Landana in the English Channel—Panic-Stricken Passengers Saved.

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 9.—The British steamer Knarwater arrived here this morning, and reported that last night while on the way down the English Channel she collided with and sank the British steamer Landana, Capt. Webster, bound from Rotterdam for Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa. All the passengers and crew of the Landana were rescued by the Knarwater and landed here.

The Knarwater struck the Landana amidships in a dense fog. The passengers on the Landana, numbering forty-five persons, were as quickly as possible ordered into the boats. The people having been in bed when the collision occurred, many of them were nearly naked. They were mostly negroes bound to Africa, and were so terrified that they were restrained with difficulty from jumping overboard.

After safely reaching the Knarwater the people all fell on their knees on the deck in prayer.

The women were the coolest among the passengers during the time of peril.

The Landana was a steel steamer, built at Middlesborough in 1897. She registered 1,827 tons.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL TRUST.

Stockholder Brings Suit in a Chicago Court to Secure Permission to Examine the Books.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Judge Dunn of the Circuit Court has ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus be issued against Alexander Euston, President, and Arthur H. Rugg, Secretary, of the National Linseed Oil Company to compel them to allow James H. Barnard, a stockholder of the company, to examine the books of the corporation and take memoranda therefrom. The writ was petitioned for Aug. 26 by Mr. Barnard, who asserted that he owned fifty shares of the company's stock, and had made several applications for permission to examine the records kept by the officers, in order that he might be able to vote understandingly at meetings of the stockholders. He said he was allowed to look at the books, but was refused permission to take notes from them.

At a preliminary hearing Tuesday morning the attorneys of the National Linseed Oil Company were given until this morning to file an answer to the petition. The answer set up that the books and records in question were in the custody of the Treasurer of the company, and not under the control of the President or Secretary. The answer was deemed insufficient, and the demurrer entered by Attorney William J. Strong, representing Mr. Barnard, was sustained, the Court ordering that the final order be prepared by the attorneys and presented at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Attorney Frank P. Blair, representing the company, presented an appeal from the decision, which was entered, the bonds being set at $5,000. Twenty days were allowed for the filing of the appeal.

HORSE CRUSHED A BOY'S CHEST.

Little Albert Berger Died a Half Hour Later in a Hospital.

Four-year-old Albert Berger of 313 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was run down by a team of horses at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street last night and so badly injured that he died half an hour later in the Manhattan Hospital.

The child and his mother were crossing the street. Mrs. Berger was wheeling a baby carriage, and could not pay much attention to the little boy. Before she could prevent him, he started to run across the avenue, and in so doing got in front of a team of horses attached to a piano wagon.

One of the horses reared and came down with full force, one of its hoofs crushing the boy's chest. The mother fainted at the sight. Both mother and child were taken to the Manhattan Hospital. When the boy died, Mrs. Berger was taken home.

William Armstrong of 323 West Fortieth Street, driver of the wagon, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

SAGASTA'S FALL IMMINENT

Is Said to Have Told His Colleagues to Expect the Cabinet's Overthrow.

SILVELA NOW AGAINST HIM

Withdrawal of the Conservative Leader's Support Regarded as Indicating His Desire to Obtain the Premiership—Polavieja's Manifesto.

MADRID, Sept. 9, via Biarritz.—The Liberal to-day again makes the assertion that Premier Sagasta will resign as soon as the Chamber adopts the Peace bill.

Wednesday's session of the Chamber ended with a violent attack upon the Government by Señor Silvela, leader of a section of the Conservative Party. In the course of his remarks Señor Silvela exclaimed:

"The Sagasta Ministry is a corpse, and we do not discuss corpses. We bury them."

The debate apparently weakened the Government.

It is reported that at yesterday's Cabinet council Señor Sagasta told his colleagues that they must be prepared for the fall of the Cabinet.

The Government's severe measures to prevent reports of the secret sessions of the Cortes are nullified by the Senators and Deputies of the Opposition, who are eager to inform the foreign correspondents as to what goes on.

The following statement has been made by an important Spanish official:

"Señor Silvela (the leader of a section of the Conservative Party) refuses the Government the support of his party, although he is fully aware of the difficulties of the situation. He is doubtless prompted by the desire to obtain power. We will do all in our power to realize his desire with short delay. The country will then see how soon the man who is now posing as a Liberal will be transformed into a despot dictator."

Gen. Polavieja has handed a copy of his manifesto to the newspaper men, but the censor forbids its publication. He also forbids its transmission by telegraph. It is probable that the General intends to read it to-day in the Cortes, and it is certain the Government will prevent him from so doing, and will insist upon a secret session.

BITTER TALK BY CANALEJAS.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies Señor Canalejas, in the course of a long speech, of violent and unmeasured abuse, denounced the Government collectively and individually for its conduct during the war and now in the peace negotiations. He declared that, whereas the issue with the politicians at first was war à l'outrance, it had become peace equally à l'outrance.

He produced a sensation by asserting that when Admiral Cervera asked for instructions and munitions of war the Minister for the Colonies replied to him, "May God help you!"

Señor Canalejas accused Señor Sagasta of constituting himself dictator merely to satisfy his personal ambition, and he attacked Lieut. Gen Correa, Minister for War, and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, mercilessly for their incapacity.

The sitting was suspended. Señor Canalejas will continue his speech to-morrow.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

American and Spanish Commissioners to Hold Their First Meeting This Morning at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 9.—The American Evacuation Commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to notify Capt. Gen. Macias that they were present, and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in most courteous terms. It asked where and when the Spanish Commissioners would meet the Americans.

About noon to-day the American Commissioners received a reply from Captain General Macias to their communication of last evening. Gen. Macias said the Spanish evacuation Commissioners would be ready to meet the Americans at the palace to-morrow morning at 10:30. Later in the day Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley, and Gen. Gordon held a conference at the Hotel Inglaterra regarding the attitude they will assume at the meeting.

Lieut. Sears, Rear Admiral Schley's flag Lieutenant, delivered the communication to the Captain General. He drove to the palace in a carriage. When at the gate a brick was hurled at him from the sidewalk. Being an old baseball player, he was able partly to ward the missile off with his hands, and it fell, striking him on the ankle, but doing only slight injury. This is the first incident of the kind since the Americans' arrival here. The Lieutenant did not deem it advisable to lodge a complaint, and the police made no arrest.

The American Commissioners are determined to brook no delay, as indicated by their action. Although Capt. Gen. Macias recognized their presence by official visits, they have not been notified of the appointment or of the names of the Spanish Commissioners, and the names of the latter have not been officially gazetted here, in spite of the fact that it is understood unofficially that Gens. Ortega and Vallerino and the Auditor of the War, Señor Aguilar, comprise the Spanish Commission. The thirty days expire on Sunday, and if the Spaniards are not prepared to proceed on that date they will be required to explain matters.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror and the gunboat Ponce de Leon sailed for the Island of Martinique to-day, where they will be placed in dry dock, as their bottoms are foul, before proceeding for Spain. The gunboats Isabella II. and Concha will follow on Monday. Some of the American naval officers regret the decision of Washington that these ships, which formed part of the defense of the island, were not held.

The barkentine Sceptre, from Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, with a cargo of fish, has arrived here. This is the first food cargo to reach this port since the blockade was raised.

The censorship of press dispatches by the Spanish authorities continues.

Fresh outrages are reported to have occurred in the interior. At Cocoas, in the neighborhood of Cialos, a number of brigands recently raided a plantation and shot the proprietor in the leg. A detachment of fifty Spanish soldiers has been dispatched from Arecibo to restore order.

The Fourth Ohio Volunteers are still at Guayama. The regiment has not been ordered home. There has been no new disposition of the United States troops to-day.

TO BE DRIVEN FROM FRANCE.

Spanish Reservists Seek Refuge There to Escape Military Service.

PERPIGNAN, France, Sept. 9.—The authorities here are taking steps to drive out the numberless Spanish Reservists who have been seeking refuge in France since the recent call to the colors of Spain of 100,000 men, of which number 20,000 are said to be intended for the Philippine Islands.

Carlist Propaganda in France.

PERPIGNAN, France, Sept. 9.—A lively Carlist propaganda is in progress at Cordagne, in the Pyrenees, under the auspices of the friars who recently returned from the Philippine Islands. Well-known Carlists have held frequent secret meetings there.

PEACE COMMISSION FILLED.

The President Secures the Acceptance of Senator Gray of Delaware—Will Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President to-day named Senator George Gray of Delaware as the fifth member of the Peace Commission. This completes the personnel of the commission, which stands: Secretary Day, Senators Davis, Frye, and Gray, and Whitelaw Reid.

In selecting Senator Gray, the President has given Democratic representation on the commission. The appointment probably will necessitate the retirement of Mr. Gray from the Anglo-American Commission which is conducting its sessions in Canada, as this commission will resume its work about the time the Peace Commissioners sail for Paris. The position was offered to the Senator several days ago, but at that time was declined. The President, however, further urged Mr. Gray to accept, and his final agreement was secured to-day.

Senator Gray is one of the best known men in Washington public life, having been a prominent figure in the Senate for the last twelve years. He was born at New Castle, Del., in 1840, and was graduated at Princeton. He served as Attorney General of Delaware, and later was elected to the Senate when Thomas F. Bayard entered the first Cleveland Cabinet as Secretary of State. Mr. Gray has been in the Senate continuously since then, serving with distinction, being one of the recognized forces in debate and in the shaping of important legislation. He is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Three members of that committee—Davis, Frye, and Gray—are thus on the Peace Commission. On foreign questions Mr. Gray has generally been regarded as opposed to expansion, his Senate votes having been against the annexation of Hawaii.

Now that the commission is complete, it is expected that the American case will be made up and the commission given its final instructions. The Commissioners will meet here about the 15th inst., prior to sailing for Paris, at which time they will meet the President and be made aware in a general way of the views of the Administration.

The announcement of Senator Gray's name was made shortly after the Cabinet met. Acting Secretary Moore was called to the White House during the meeting and the final decision was then announced. Senator Allison and other public men who were at the White House at the time expressed strong approval of the President's selection.

WAITING FOR THE RESOLUTE.

Havana People Impatient for the Arrival of the Evacuation Commission.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—All classes are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the United States Military Commissioners. The public has spent most of the day gazing seaward or watching the flagstaff on El Morro for the signal that the United States transport Resolute had been sighted.

There is a feeling of downright impatience at the commission's non-arrival. The general public, especially the Cubans, seem to imagine that the advent of the commission will immediately change the entire state of affairs; that prosperity will be in the wake of the Commissioners.

Everybody has some grievance to air or some plan to propose, which, it is fondly imagined, the commission will listen to and consider. One can really give no reason for the unbounded joy with which the approach of the Commissioners is awaited, but the emotion is quite hysterical, for the women and children are as much interested as the men.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Manitoba to Minnesota, increasing in magnitude, and covers the whole country from the plateau region to the Atlantic, except a slight depression in the West Gulf; accompanying this high area, very low temperatures have occurred in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Cheyenne reports 32 degrees, 32 degrees below normal; Denver, 40 degrees, 30 degrees below normal; North Platte, 40 degrees, 31 degrees below normal; Dodge City, 44 degrees, 31 degrees below normal. The temperature has fallen from 10 to 32 degrees from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the Middle Mississippi Valley and the lake regions. Showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the Lower Missouri Valley. A storm of slight intensity has moved from the central to the West Gulf. There will be a fall in temperature with extremely unseasonable weather from Texas through the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys to the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States. The cool weather will prevail several days in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	61	67
6 A. M.	67	60	65
9 A. M.	68	67	70
12 M.	80	72	74
4 P. M.	86	71	76
6 P. M.	84	70	74
9 P. M.	79	67	72
12 P. M.	74	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 71
Weather Bureau 66⅞
Corresponding date 1897 ..... 75⅛
Corresponding date for last 20 years 68

The humidity at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62 per cent., and 8 P. M. 50 per cent. The maximum temperature was 74, at 2 P. M., and the minimum 60, at 5 A. M.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaves South Ferry—Whitehall Terminal—and foot of Liberty Street, 1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday.—Adv.

A PROTEST FROM SPAIN

Points Out that Manila Capitulated After Peace Protocol Had Been Signed.

WANTS PRISONERS RELEASED

Insists Upon This Country Compelling Aguinaldo to Liberate 1,000 Spaniards "Placed in His Custody by Dewey."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government recently forwarded to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, a long and strongly argued statement respecting the Philippines, which he will communicate verbally to the Washington Government.

"Spain protests against the capitulation of Manila because made two days after the protocol was signed.

"It asks that the revenue from the Manila customs may continue devoted to the service of the Philippine loan of 1897, and, finally, it insists upon the United States compelling Aguinaldo to liberate a thousand Spaniards now in his custody, most of whom were placed there, the note asserts, by Admiral Dewey."

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Rebel Recruiting Agents Impressing Employes of Foreign Residents—Strikers Leave the Town.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 9.—The recruiting agents of the insurgents are causing further trouble. They have been impressing the employes of foreign residents, including those of the British Consul, and several of the foreigners have complained that the native grooms are taking their employers' horses and joining the insurgents.

The insurgents continue divided between those who advocate absolute independence and those who favor an American protectorate.

In conformity with the new regulations most of the Spanish steamers are taking out American registry. The native crews refuse to serve under Spanish officers, and the insurgents demand that the American authorities employ no Spaniards in any capacity whatever.

The men who went out on strike on account of an attempt to return to an equitable basis for the payment of labor, after the American authorities in the early exigencies of the situation here had agreed to the extravagant demands of the laborers, are disappearing, and it has become necessary to employ soldiers to take their places in some cases, while in other cases the matter has been compromised.

One of these strikes, as cabled on Sept. 5, caused the suspension of traffic on the horse-car lines of Manila, but they resumed operations to-day.

The American Army Chaplains have instituted Protestant services in private buildings.

MIRANDA'S SWORD RETURNED.

Spanish General Expresses His Gratitude at Capt. Dyer's Generosity.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 9.—The United States Consul here, O. F. Williams, in behalf of Capt. N. Mayo Dyer of the United States cruiser Baltimore, has returned to Gen. Miranda the sword which the latter surrendered to the American officer at the capture of Corregidor Island, at the entrance of the Bay of Manila.

The General replied that he was overwhelmed by the generosity of Capt. Dyer.

Philippines Customs Tariff.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—A comparison of the tariffs in detail showed that the new draft omits two surcharges of 20 and 10 per cent. upon a majority of the specific duties, which remain unchanged. Surcharges remain on a few textiles and yarns. Instead of the Spanish ad valorem duty of 8 per cent., the Americans propose one of 2 per cent. Exports are not changed, except for an addition resulting in 10s. per ton for hemp and half a crown per ton for sugar. The lighthouse dues recently abolished by the Spaniards are reimposed by the Americans, with a slight increase. The new schedule is postponed for the present.

Colored Troops for Manila.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 9.—Colored troops are to be sent to the Philippine Islands. Information to that effect was received here this morning from Camp Corbin, where there are several hundred negro volunteers from Virginia. They are to do garrison duty around Manila. The troops have received orders to go to Knoxville, where it is presumed they will take trains for the Pacific Coast and embark at San Francisco.

British Cruiser Salutes Dewey.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—The British cruiser Powerful arrived to-day and saluted Admiral Dewey. Gen. Otis responded from the Utah Battery in the Citadel. It was the first salute since the surrender.

ANNOYING AURORA BOREALIS.

Many Telegraph Wires Are Disabled for a Time by a Daylight One.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—For an hour and a half this afternoon the Western Union Telegraph lines were disabled by a daylight aurora borealis. At least, that is what the telegraph officials say, and the weather man corroborates them. At 2:30 o'clock strange shocks began to be felt upon the wires. These shocks came in waves of increasing violence. After this had lasted several minutes, the wires would work for a time as though there was nothing the matter. Then the shocks would recommence and work would be delayed again. Inquiry showed the same effect as far east as Buffalo, west beyond Omaha, and south to Tennessee. Washington said that it worked the wires to Georgia with difficulty.

A Western Union official said: "We have had trouble with the Aurora Borealis before, and it has been noticed that the weather was always as it is to-day. The shocks registerad a force of 280 volts upon some of our lines. The trouble is widespread."

Strange to say, the telephone lines were not affected. Forecaster Cox said: "The Aurora was very strong, and if the day had not been cloudy it could easily have been seen."

HOLLAND'S QUEEN IN PERIL.

German Paper Says an Attempt to Assassinate Her Was Made Two Weeks Ago.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Lokalanzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina near Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Soostdyt and Baarn.

A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her Majesty. The bullet missed the Queen, but plowed the cheek of a lady in attendance.

The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English Anarchist.

The strictest secrecy has been maintained hitherto as to the affair, in order not to disturb the enjoyment of the enthronement festivities.

WILHELMINA IN HER CAPITAL.

On Returning to The Hague the Queen Attends an Imposing Service at St. James's Church.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—The Queen of the Netherlands and her mother arrived here from Amsterdam this afternoon, and were received with the same ceremonial that marked the state entry of the royal party into Amsterdam. The streets and houses were magnificently decorated, and the cheering was continuous throughout the passage of the procession from the railroad station to the palace.

A special religious service for the Queen was held at St. James's Church. It was a beautiful and impressive ceremony. The Queen entered attended by a retinue of high officials. She was also attended by her mother, the Princess of Wied, and the ladies in waiting. The Queen wore a pale blue brocaded satin dress, with yellow gloves and pearls. The Queen Mother had on a silver-gray brocade costume. Prince Frederick of Wied, eldest son of the reigning Prince of Wied, accompanied by the former's mother, was present. The young Prince's mother is a Princess of the Netherlands, and it is popularly believed he will be Queen Wilhelmina's choice for a husband.

The young Queen sat on a chair on a high platform facing the pulpit. She was pale, and looked tired. Her Majesty joined in the singing, and listened to a long sermon delivered by the Court Chaplain, Dr. G. J. Van der Flier.

A chorus of 100 voices then sang a special anthem composed by Nicholas Beats.

Four rows behind the Queen were seated the Generals and peers, and a guard of honor lined the aisles.

The service ended with the singing of "Wilhelminus von Nassauwe."

On leaving the church, Queen Wilhelmina was preceded by four children from the Orphan Asylum, who strewed flowers across the path of her Majesty.

EVANS TALKS OF SANTIAGO.

Commander of the Iowa Addresses a Poughkeepsie Audience—Compensations for Hard Work.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9.—At the request of relatives residing here, Capt. Robley D. Evans consented to address a mass meeting held at the opera house to-night for the benefit of a fund for the relief of sick and suffering soldiers. When the gallant commander of the Iowa appeared on the platform he received a rousing welcome. The audience, numbering 2,000 people, stood up, and applauded for several minutes. Every mention of Capt. Evans's name or reference to the battle of Santiago was greeted with great enthusiasm.

When introduced, Capt. Evans said that any Government worth fighting for must care for the brave men who leave their wives and children, which is the hardest part of it, to face the bullets of the enemy, which is the easiest part of it. If this Nation ever learned this lesson, then, in the years to come the necessity for these meetings would disappear. Capt. Evans remarked that he was never taugh to make a speech, but, he added, "All the hard work at Santiago, all the sleepless nights, all the canned grub we had to eat, all is forgotten, because every man, woman, and child you meet loves you. I can assure you that it is a most delightful sensation."

Referring to the battle of Santiago, he said he really knew very little about it. Most of his part of it he saw through the conning tower and one end of the bridge. It was very smoky, and he saw more of his own ship than anything else. Capt. Evans described the beautiful appearance of Cervera's fleet when it emerged from Santiago Harbor.

"The Spanish vessels looked fine," he said, "but the men behind the Spanish guns did not last as well as ours."

Speaking of his sensations when the Spanish fleet was destroyed, Capt. Evans said: "If you can imagine a basket of champagne compressed into a teaspoonful and taken in one gulp, you can imagine how we felt. It was most exhilarating."

Capt. Evans referred particularly to the work of the Iowa in rescuing the dying Spaniards, and of the quick work of the American gunners in practically destroying the Spanish fleet in thirty-five minutes. He remarked: "That's what men behind the guns can do when they really learn how." He spoke of the brave Spaniards who were chagrined at the loss of their ships and the disgrace of their Government, and said that their disappointment was sad to see, "but," he added, "we were all glad of it."

"I had the good luck to save practically the entire crew of the Vizcaya and had the pleasure of being offered the sword of the commanding officer, which I declined. If there is anything I love in the world next to an American sailor, it is a soldier. If our country is ever attacked in the future, I hope it will find us as ready as we were on the morning of July 3, and, as my friends," (referring to A. L. Vervalin, a private of the Rough Riders who sat beside him,) "were on the morning of July 2, when they went over San Juan Hill."

WAGER BY DYING SOLDIERS.

Fish Bet Mitchell that He Would Outlive Him, but Died First.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—Among four soldiers who died at Camp Hamilton to-day were Capt. Albert Fish, Company E, Twelfth New York, and James Mitchell, Company M, Fifth Illinois. Both succumbed to typhoid fever.

Fish wagered Mitchell 50 cents that he would outlive him.

"I'll take you," said Mitchell.

This afternoon both were unconscious. Fish died at 1 o'clock and Mitchell expired fifty minutes later.

ALGER'S REQUEST GRANTED

The President Has Decided Upon an Investigation of the War Department.

SELECTING THE COMMISSION

Gen. Schofield and ex-Senator John B. Gordon Have Been Asked to Become Members of It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the War Department. Gen. Schofield and ex-Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia have been asked to accept places upon the commission.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—A telegram from President McKinley was received today by the family of Gen. John B. Gordon asking the General to accept a position as a member of "A commission to examine into the conduct of the Commissary and Medical Departments of the army in the recent war with Spain."

The specific object of the commission is stated in the telegram to be an examination into the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Bureaus of the War Department and into the extent, causes, and treatment of sickness in the fields and the camps.

Gen. Gordon is at Reynolds, Ga., to-night and inaccessible.

MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY.

The General's Friends Admit that He Has Placed Himself in a False Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Friends of Secretary Alger and of Gen. Miles are equally surprised by the turn matters have taken in the Miles-Alger controversy. The supporters of the Secretary are in rather high feather to-day. They feel that Gen. Alger has scored a decided hit in asking for an investigation of the War Department, and that Gen. Miles, on the contrary, has weakened his case.

Secretary Alger, it is generally admitted, has done the best thing that was left open to him, outside of ordering a court-martial, which would not have accomplished what he wished—the condemnation of Gen. Miles before the public. Gen. Miles, it is said by the friends of Gen. Alger, and admitted by many of the friends of Gen. Miles himself, has somewhat injured his cause by confessing that what he said and did was for the purpose of setting himself right before the public, and had in it no thought of an investigation that might vindicate the army by exposing the mismanagement of the war.

An official in the War Department said to-day:

"While my sympathy is with Gen. Miles in this matter, I must confess that the General has somewhat spoiled a good case by confessing too much. The public was quite ready to believe that he had made the withering criticism of Secretary Alger and Corbin for the purpose of shielding the army from future abuses by means of a thorough investigation and exposure of the mismanagement of the campaign in Santiago. He says, however, that he had no such purpose.

His Friends Surprised.

"We were surprised to learn that the only purpose that he had in view was the setting of himself right before the public. This in itself is a laudable purpose, and all will recognize that the General had a perfect right to state clearly what was his position and rank throughout the conduct of the campaign; that he was not, and could not be, superseded by Shafter, and that he was recognized by the War Department itself, despite its reassuring telegrams to Shafter, as the only head of the army. But every one knew this before. As Gen. Miles himself says, it is absurd for any one to discuss it.

Abandoned.

"But why should the General abandon the high ground of a public benefactor, and sink to the low level of a defender of his personal rights? We wanted to regard him as the knight errant of the cause of the army, as the champion of its rights, and the avenger of its wrongs. Does he demand an investigation of the wrongs of the soldiers? Does he ask for an inquiry into the apparently needless suffering of the troops in the trenches about Santiago? Does he plead for righteously putting the blame for this suffering upon the guilty?

"We find him, rather, striving to prevent himself from being overshadowed and robbed of some of his glory. This is all right, but there is a higher cause before the public conscience, and we had come to look upon Gen. Miles as the champion of that cause. Now, however, he himself abandons what we had considered his high position, and has contented himself with a personal vindication.

The Secretary's Opportunity.

"He has thus given the Secretary and his advisers an opportunity that they were quick enough to seize. The Secretary of War says: 'Gen. Miles wants merely to set himself right. He has done so very fully in a long interview and in a carefully prepared personal statement for the press. I am quite willing to let him have the satisfaction of this vindication, and put an end to this controversy.' This puts a period to Gen. Miles's endeavors, if he has been making any, to force an investigation into the management of the war.

"Again, Secretary Alger shows in his request for a court of inquiry that he has been well advised. He is so satisfied with this parthian shot and he left the city the same evening that Gen. Miles returned, confident that he had scored a tactical victory.

An Almost Invulnerable Position.

"Miles is left out of the investigation. He could be summoned now as a witness only. He can no longer appear in the high rôle of prosecutor of those, whoever they may be, who have caused or contributed to the suffering of the soldiers of his country. The inquiry will go ahead without his initiative, without his aid even. It is made not upon his charges or representations, for he has disclaimed that he wished to force such an inquiry.

"The Secretary has another source of self-congratulation. He occupies an almost invulnerable position. He is like the Spaniards in Morro Castle who put Hobson between themselves and the guns of the American fleet. He can say, 'Let them investigate. They will find out so much that they cannot afford to touch me.' Every shot fired at Alger will have to go through somebody else. Did we have incompetent men in the

Departments? Yes, but who put them there?

"Alger was but the cat's-paw drawing out chestnuts for hungry politicians. He can say to the court that Congressmen, Governors—possibly the President himself—demanded the appointment of certain civilians and beardless youth to posts of great responsibility. The Secretary may rest secure in his shelter behind the request for a court of inquiry.

"The request looks good and sounds good. It is an answer to all his enemies, to all his critics. But it will be found that there was considerable astuteness behind the apparently frank demand for an investigation. It was very clever. Few of the politicians who have clamored for an inquiry will be very anxious to have the Secretary pinned to the wall if he himself has to be skewered on the same frog stick."

Generally Regarded as a Victory.

These and similar views are generally expressed here to-day. Nearly every one considers the Secretary's request for a court of inquiry as a victory, and many express the belief that the investigation will result in nothing for the reasons given above by the official.

The matter has reached what is considered here as an acute political stage and has been taken from the army and put into the political arena. In the meanwhile the supporters and friends of Mr. Alger are very confident.

ALGER IN PITTSBURG.

Desires Full Investigation of the War Department, but Refuses to Talk About Miles.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Alger and party reached Pittsburg tonight en route for the Secretary's home, in Detroit, for about a ten days' stay. The Secretary, in an interview, said:

"I do not care about the charges and counter-charges seen in the newspapers. Absurd and nonsensical stories have been published, which have had the effect of alarming the soldiers' friends at home."

Secretary Alger, in response to a question, then said the reason he had asked President McKinley to order an investigation was that there had been so much publicity given to alleged mismanagement and complaints in the army that he desired the light to be turned on.

"I desire," he said, "the widest, fullest, and freest investigation, that the whole world may know the truth."

He was asked: "Do you desire to have included in the investigation the charges made by Gen. Miles?"

The Secretary replied: "I do not discuss my affairs with Gen. Miles with the newspapers."

ROOSEVELT AND ALGER.

Officer of Rough Riders Quoted as Saying that His Colonel's Letter Was Garbled.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 9.—The alleged suppression of certain important facts by Secretary Alger in his correspondence with Gen. Miles and the reported garbling done by the head of the War Department, call up the communications which passed between that official and Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

A well-known officer of the Rough Riders made this statement to The Eagle correspondent yesterday afternoon:

"Secretary Alger has been very consistent in his course. He has followed without deviation the plan decided upon by him at the beginning of the war, and if the people believe that the Miles affair is the only instance of his methods they are mistaken. If Mr. Alger had made public all that passed between himself and Col. Roosevelt things would have been shown up in a very different light. In the private letter made public by Mr Alger after the publication of the rounc robin, only such a part was used by Mr. Alger as suited his convenience. The Secretary cannot deny that he gave out garbled letters."

This assertion was made by one of the highest officers in the Rough Riders. He was emphatic in his declaration that there had not been a square deal between the Secretary and the commander of the troops. His conversation had reference to the action of Secretary Alger in making public the private letter in which it appeared that Col. Roosevelt reflected upon the volunteer organizations except his own, which participated in the Cuban campaign.

The publication of this letter was supposed to have been called forth by the plain language used in the Round Robin and in the letter which went with it, addressed to Gen. Shafter by Col. Roosevelt.

As to whether there had been a suppression of important features of his letter, Col. Roosevelt was seen at his tent just after an exhibition of horsemanship by a coterie of Rough Riders yesterday afternoon. Since his arrival the Colonel had refused to discuss anything in reference to the affair which precipitated the order from the Government for the troops to move from Cuba. He has been likewise silent concerning politics.

"Is it true," Col. Roosevelt was asked, "that Mr. Alger suppressed some part of your letter to him?"

Col. Roosevelt looked very much surprised.

"On that," he answered, "I have nothing to say—nothing."

"Is it true that at any time during the campaign the correspondence made public by him with which you were connected was garbled?"

"Really, on that, too, I have nothing to say," replied Col. Roosevelt, emphatically.

Just whether the Colonel will be drawn into the Miles-Alger controversy cannot be said, but there are those who declare that he knows a few things about the suppression of pertinent facts by the head of the War Department.

MILES'S PLANS FOR THE ARMY.

Believes that There Should Be One Regular Soldier for Every Thousand Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Miles was at his office early this morning, and immediately plunged into the midst of the work that has accumulated in his absence. He refused to say anything more about the controversy with the Secretary of War, waving aside all questions by remarking that he had made a full statement, and did not care to say anything else.

He called to see the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Meiklejohn, in the morning, and also paid his respects to the President. At no time, however, was anything said about the war or its management. The Assistant Secretary and the General merely congratulated each other on their apparent health, &c., and parted. At the White House the conversation was equally formal, consisting of perfunctory and conventional exchange of greetings. The scenes that have been promised did not occur, and an observer could not tell what, if any, volcanoes slumbered beneath the calm demeanor of the official.

In his office, Gen. Miles gave himself to the consideration of plans that he has been preparing for a long time for the enlargement and reorganization of the army. He says that one of the many lessons taught by the war with Spain is that this country must depend for defensive and offensive action upon a regular, trained army. It cannot rely upon volunteers.

This has been, he said, the verdict of experience in every war, but the country has had the lesson taught in a way that it cannot soon forget, and good may result in the provision for a suitable military organization. The General said that he had thought for some time that a regular basis should be fixed for the size of the army. He thinks there should be one soldier for every 1,000 inhabitants. This would make an army very little larger than the one as recently organized, and would, he thinks, prove sufficient for all purposes. As the population increased, the army would be increased gradually to meet larger demands for it.

The General said that he intends to perfect his plans and to submit them to Congress soon. The matter of retaining an army large enough for whatever purposes the Republic may have in view he regarded as of supreme importance. The late war proved, he added, that a small army is a very expensive army, and that economy in time of peace carried too far may prove the cause of disaster and needless suffering in time of war.

SICKNESS AT CAMP THOMAS.

Gens. Mattock, Sanger, and Roe Charge It to Mismanagement and Bad Sanitary Arrangements.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Sept. 9.—The report of Gens. Mattock, Sanger, and Roe, appointed as an examining board to ascertain the cause of the sickness at Camp Thomas, has been made public. The report was submitted some time ago, and was largely responsible for the removal of troops.

The board finds the ground not well adapted for the encampment of a large body of troops, but states that much of the sickness was due to mismanagement and poor sanitary arrangements. It reflects somewhat upon the Generals in command before the arrival of Gen. Breckinridge.

M'KINLEY'S AID WAS NEEDED.

Katenstein Had to Wire the President in Order to Get the Body of His Friend's Soldier Son.

Mr. Samuel Katenstein, a carpet merchant of Alliance, Ohio, now in New York buying stock, received a message yesterday from one of his customers in Alliance, Mr. Hahft, asking that the remains of Guy Hahft, who had died at Camp Wikoff, be sent home. Mr. Katenstein repaired to the Army Building to ascertain how to get possession of the body or how to get the War Department to ship the body home. Quartermaster General Kimball informed him that he could not get what he wanted unless he had an order from the Secretary of War.

Col. Kimball asked him if he knew anyone in Washington who knew the Secretary of War. Mr. Katenstein said he did not know anybody in Washington. After reflecting a few moments he said he knew the President back in Canton, and asked if he would do. Col. Kimball said he thought so, and a telegram was sent to President McKinley asking his aid in the matter.

Two hours later an order was received from Washington instructing that the body of Private Guy Hahft, Company K, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, be sent to his parents at Alliance.

HER MISSION WAS IN VAIN.

Mrs. Rop Came to Find Her Husband, Only to Learn that He Was Dead.

Mrs. K. Rop of Port Huron, Mich., arrived in Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad Thursday night. She told the Rev. C. F. Coykendall of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee that she expected to meet her husband, William Rop, of Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. She said he was sick at Montauk, and had received a furlough to go home. While she was waiting in the committee rooms a telegram arrived from a clergyman at Port Huron saying that he had been advised that her husband had died unexpectedly from typhoid fever, and that arrangements had been made to send the body home. He advised Mrs. Rop to return at once.

She took the midnight train for home, almost prostrated by her husband's death, as she had been led to believe that he was on the road to recovery.

Mother Identifies Dead Soldier.

Among the soldiers taken to Brooklyn from the transport Shinnecock Thursday was Frederick E. Trumble, a private in Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, who was carried to St. Peter's Hospital. He was delirious at the time, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning he died. No roster of the men had been furnished, and as Trumble's name was not on the incomplete list which the hospital authorities had been able to make up, no one knew who he was. Later in the day a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Trumble of Clinton, Mass., called at the hospital and said she was in search of her son, who, she believed, was one of those brought from the Shinnecock. She identified Trumbull's body as that of her son. Her grief was pitiful.

MR. STRANAHAN'S WILL.

His Son Did Not Live to Share in the Bequests—Estate Is Said to be Worth Less than a Million.

The will of J. S. T. Stranahan was filed for probate yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. It was executed July 17, 1880, and was witnessed by Martense B. Story and Eliot McCormick. The executors named were the testator's son, Fitch J. Stranahan, who is now dead; his daughter, Mary S. Croxson and Joseph A. Dana.

The testator left the Brooklyn Trust Company, as trustee, 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Atlantic Dock Company, the income to be paid to the widow, and, after her decease, one-half of the shares to go to Fitch J. Stranahan and the other half to Mrs. Croxson. If the son died without issue his half was to go to the daughter, and if the daughter died without issue the whole was to go to the testator's niece, Mary H. B. Dutcher. If the income of the 2,000 shares exceeded 5 per cent., the excess was to go to the son and daughter.

Five hundred shares of the same stock were given to the Brooklyn Trust Company in trust for the benefit of the son, and if he died without issue, for the benefit of the daughter. If she died without issue, it is to go to the niece. The income of 500 shares of the same stock is similarly bequeathed to the daughter. To Mary E. Burchard, his sister, or if she be dead, to her daughter Helvetia, the testator bequeaths 200 shares of the same stock; to his sister, Palcheria D. Burke, or, if dead, to her son, 100 shares; to the Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, 50 shares, as a memorial of his former wife, Miriam W. Stranahan. The testator also left to his nephew, William Dana, 10 shares; to Palcheria Hopkins of Utica 10 shares. To the widow is left the residence on Union Street, with the furniture, horses, carriages, &c. All the real estate was left to Fitch Stranahan, and all the residue of the estate to the son and daughter in equal parts.

A codicil gives 300 shares of stock to the widow, 100 shares to Mrs. Burke, his sister; $1,000 to Philip Kelly, who had been thirty years in his employ; $500 to his gardener, B. F. Murphy, and $500 to his domestic, Cecile Ducret. Another codicil gives $50,000 to the testator's wife, and, Fitch having died, gives all the residue of the estate to Mrs. Croxson.

By a final codicil the testator revokes the appointment of the Brooklyn Trust Company as trustee and substitutes the Kings County Trust Company. No schedule was filed, but it is said that the estate will amount to less than a million dollars.

INSISTS ON WEDDING A NEGRO.

Scotch Girl Says She Will Marry Him Despite All Consequences.

Maggie Wood, the Scotch girl, who came to this country on the Mongolian to marry Martin Hamilton, a Philadelphia negro, is still detained at the Barge Office. All attempts to persuade her to renounce her colored lover have proved futile. She was visited by a representative of the British Consul and a Presbyterian clergyman yesterday, and to their pleadings she gave the same answer: "I love him, and no matter what the consequences may be I will marry him."

Hamilton called at the Barge Office during the day to try to see the girl, but was not permitted to do so.

CUBANS WELCOMED AMERICANS.

Natives Were Glad to Receive the Bratten's Cargo of Provisions.

The steamer Bratten, Capt. Hohn, arrived last night in Quarantine from Cardenas with a cargo of sugar consigned to W. D. Munson. The Bratten left New York for Cardenas Aug. 17, with a full cargo of provisions and was the first vessel to enter that port since the signing of the peace protocol.

Capt. Hohn stated that his arrival in Cardenas was hailed with delight, as the supply of provisions was entirely exhausted, and that a great many of the people were subsisting on green corn. While in port Capt. Hohn was presented with a Cuban flag by some ladies who were much in favor of an early annexation to the United States. At the time of the Bratten's departure the state of affairs was very quiet.

ALGER VISITS CAMP MEADE

The Secretary of War and Gen. Shafter Witness a Review and Inspect the Camp.

PLEASED WITH WHAT THEY SAW

Secretary Alger Hurries on to Detroit and Gen. Shafter Goes to Washington—The Latter's Relations with Gen. Miles Pleasant.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Alger and Gen. Shafter were at Camp Meade to-day. They witnessed a review of the troops and made a hurried tour of the camp. Secretary Alger resumed his journey at noon to Detroit, and Gen. Shafter went to Washington. They were closeted together for an hour this morning in the Secretary's private car, which was run onto a siding at Camp Meade Station. While Gen. Graham was arranging for the review, Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter had another conference lasting thirty minutes. What passed between them neither would say, except that it was a private affair. Gen. Shafter said the Secretary was a very dear friend, and that they had been in the civil war together as Colonels. He is at work on his report of the Santiago campaign, and expects to complete it to-morrow.

Speaking of the controversy with Gen. Miles, he said: "It is all poppycock. There is no friction between Gen. Miles and myself, at least there was not any when he left Santiago. Our relations have always been pleasant, and I do not understand the meaning of all this talk. The General may have been talking, but I believe that much of it is due to antagonistic newspapers, whose motives are certainly not patriotic."

Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter, Mrs. Alger and their son, Capt. Fred Alger, who is suffering from camp fever, and was too weak to witness the review. Gen. Shafter brought with him his aide, Major Miley, and a little Cuban boy whom he took a fancy to while in Santiago and adopted.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter were driven to Gen. Graham's headquarters in an open carriage, with Col. Hecker and Major Hopkins, special aides to the Secretary.

After being received by Gen. Graham and his staff, the Secretary was asked if he would like a review. He said he would, and the entire corps of 20,000 troops were massed in two great fields and marched before Gen. Graham and his distinguished guests. It was an imposing sight, and Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter were very much pleased. Both said they were delighted with the camp and the superb arrangements. Secretary Alger complimented Chief Surgeon Girard on the sanitary condition of the camp, and gave directions to extend the water system to the general and regimental hospitals. He said it was too early to determine whether this would be made a permanent barracks. He would have to know more about the climate and its effect upon the boys before he took such action.

Secretary Alger will spend a week at his home in Detroit, after which he will make a tour of all the camps, beginning at Cincinnati and going to Lexington, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and as far South as Jacksonville. He will also visit the hospitals to see if the sick and injured are properly cared for.

When asked what he had to say about the criticism of the War Department, the Secretary replied that the people have no idea of the great task of equipping and sending an army across the water. "The War Department," he added, "asks no favors; all it wants and expects is fair treatment."

Gen. Shafter was delighted with the appearance and condition of the men at Camp Meade, and said it was an ideal location. He expects to meet Gen. Miles to-morrow in Washington. He said the Santiago campaign was one of the most successful in history, and that his army was in such a position that it could not retreat and had to force the fighting. Many chances were taken which would not have been taken in the face of an army other than that of Spain.

Shafter Wants His Old Command.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Shafter has expressed his wish to the Secretary of War that when the department commanders are sent to posts he would prefer to have his old command, the Department of California. It is probable that it will be given him, but the organization of the army upon its old basis is not likely to occur for some time.

Gen. Shafter in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Shafter reached Washington at 8:30 to-night, and went immediately to the Ebbitt House.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—From the portico of the White House the President to-day reviewed the First District of Columbia Volunteers on their return from the war. It was an inspiring sight as the District heroes marched under the portico receiving the salutation of the President, while a big crowd gave an enthusiastic welcome to the soldiers. The National capital was in holiday attire as a tribute to the District troops, Pennsylvania Avenue standing hung from end to end with flags and bunting.

The regiment left Montauk yesterday, and after some delay en route, reached here at 1:20 this afternoon. From early in the day the line of march had been thronged with a great concourse of people, who waited patiently until at 4 o'clock the bronzed and weather-beaten soldiers took up their march. It recalled somewhat that memorable march down Pennsylvania Avenue at the close of the civil war.

From end to end of the line of march there was a continuous ovation. At the Treasury a chorus of several hundred voices sang "Home, Sweet Home" above the rattle of the regimental drums. At the White House the President was assisted in reviewing by Senators George and Wilson, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Gen. Haynes. The troops presented a soldierly appearance, marching briskly despite the fatigue and experiences they have undergone. About the necks of the officers hung great wreaths of laurel, while from every gun barrel protruded a huge bouquet.

A pretty incident occurred during the review. The sick soldiers followed the marching men in carriages, each invalid carrying a large bouquet. One of the sick men raised himself as he neared the President and tossed his bouquet toward him. The President saw the act and, reaching out deftly, caught the flowers as they flew through the air.

At the conclusion of the review the regiment marched to the White House lot, back of the Executive Mansion, and was dismissed. A committee of citizens has undertaken to provide in every way for the returning soldiers, caring for the sick and providing employment for those out of work.

Passengers on the Campania.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening on the Campania from Liverpool and Queenstown were Lord Brassey, Governor of New South Wales; Lady Brassey, former Governor Frank Brown of Maryland, G. Cavendish Bentinck, Hall Caine, Dr. W. Easterly Ashton, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, Simon Borg, Robert M. Gallaway, R. L. Godkin, H. Hewey, Spencer Lyttleton, Mrs. Ogden Mills and family, Judge H. T. Mason, Miss A. Rehan and maid, F. W. Rhinelander, Edward Moore Robinson, M. P. Vlasto, P. C. Warren, George West, and A. Woodman.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The Memphis Grain Elevator, and Manufacturing Company and the Eagle Mills were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $242,000; insurance, $75,000. John Dolan, a cooper, was in the elevator when the fire broke out, and received burns which will probably prove fatal.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The tannery of Henry A. Miller in this city was burned to-day. It was one of the chief industries of Malone, employing about fifty men, and the loss will be very severe. Heit. The insurance, $12,000, will probably cover the loss, as much of the stock was saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Conshohocken Brewery plant, situated at Conshohocken, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. New machinery had recently been placed in the brewery, and the loss on building and contents will reach nearly $100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 9.—The Grand View Hotel at Highland Lake was destroyed by fire yesterday. All the contents, with the exception of the silverware and a piano, were consumed. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss will amount to about $40,000.

SPANIARDS SOON WILL SAIL.

More Than a Thousand Prisoners to Go to Spain on the City of Rome—Wounded Carefully Tended.

The City of Rome, which has been chartered to take to Spain the Spanish sailors who were taken prisoners at Santiago, will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., this morning and there will take on board about 1,000 of the men of Admiral Cervera's fleet, who were taken thither soon after they were captured. The steamship was to have left port yesterday. Lieut. Commander J. B. Azuar, formerly of the Infanta Maria Teresa, who has charge of the transportation of the sailors, wanted some of the berths on the City of Rome made wider in order that the wounded men might be made as comfortable as possible.

The wounded who arrived on the Old Dominion Thursday night are tended assiduously. The voyage from Norfolk did not seem to have injured them, and all appeared pleased at the thought of going home. The men are clad in pajamas, and those who were able strolled about the decks, smoked cigarettes, and watched the workmen on the pier and ashore. The three men who are not expected to live until the steamer reaches Spain were no worse yesterday. The poor fellows are lying on cots in one room, and are waited on very carefully by their shipmates. Their legs have been shot away.

Fifty officers who have been at Annapolis arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad early yesterday morning—all well. They were dressed in citizens' clothing, and seemed to be on a picnic, rather than returning home after having been defeated and having lost all their ships. They chatted and smoked as they were being taken to the City of Rome, and then enjoyed the breakfast that had been prepared for them. After breakfast several strolled away from the steamer and made a tour of the city. The senior of the officers was Commander José Maria Paredes, formerly second in command on the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa.

Among the officers who will sail home on the City of Rome are Admiral Cervera, Capt. Victor Concas, from the Infanta Maria Teresa; Capt. Eulate, from the Vizcaya; Paymaster Urdapilleta, Lieut. Commanders Pedro Vazquez, Diego Carlier, and Carlos Gr. Llanos; Commander José Mac-Kroon, and Captains of Marines Federigo Ballato, Eugenio Espinosa, and Angel Boados.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Blanco Asked to Stop Confiscation of Cattle—Soup Kitchens to be Closed.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—Señor de Castro, Civil Governor of Havana, has requested Gen. Blanco to issue a decree suspending the confiscation of cattle in the province, as has already been done in the Province of Matanzas. It is confidently expected that Gen. Blanco will adopt the suggestion and make the necessary order. The scarcity of cattle throughout the island is telling heavily in every branch of agriculture.

Señor de Castro to-day issued an order to the Presidents of the committees having the soup kitchens in charge in Havana, directing them to use up the stock of supplies on hand and then to close the kitchens. The order asserts that the conditions which originally rendered necessary the establishment of the kitchens have now disappeared, as, since the blockade was raised, business and farm life have resumed their normal activity, thus rendering charitable relief unnecessary. The order will go into effect to-morrow.

Admiral Cervera Reaches Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 9.—Admiral Cervera and his son arrived here at 10:45 o'clock this morning from New York, and went directly to the navy yard in carriages. The Admiral is now engaged in making preparations for the transportation of the seamen of his former fleet to their native country. The steamship City of Rome will carry the prisoners to Spain. She is expected here some time to-morrow, and will start for Spain on Monday.

Insurgents Maintain Order.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—Advices from all the Cuban camps show the sincerity of the desire of the insurgents to maintain order. All attempts at riot, violence, or robbery are summarily punished by imprisonment. Sept. 3 five men belonging to the command of Eduardo Garcia were court-martialed by the insurgents at Matanzas and sentenced to be shot for a theft of money and cattle. The sentence was carried out.

RECEPTION TO TROOP A.

Mayor Van Wyck was notified yesterday by the Reception Committee of Squadron A that the transport Mississippi, with Troop A on board, which the Mayor has consented to review, is expected to arrive at Quarantine early this morning. The parade will take place as soon as possible after the troop is landed at Cortlandt Street.

The Reception Committee has made all necessary arrangements for receiving the troop. The Starin steamer Ridgeway Park will start to meet the Mississippi one hour after she is reported. On her will be Lieut. Robert Kelly Prentiss of Squadron A and a detail of privates, all the squadron's staff surgeons and doctors, and several unattached medical men and a corps of trained nurses. A full supply of everything that can possibly be of help to invalid troopers is stored on the steamer, and refreshments for 1,000 men have been supplied. The Ridgeway Park will carry about 300 passengers, and is intended for the use of the troopers' families and friends. A band of music will be on board.

Chief Devery has detailed twenty-five mounted policemen to act as advance escort to the returning troopers, and has issued orders for the proper policing of the line of march.

The reception to the troop at the armory to-night will be a brilliant affair. The armory has been decorated, a band of music has been engaged, and a supper provided. Admission to the reception will be by invitation tickets.

Reception in Brooklyn to Troop C.

In anticipation of the arrival to-day of Troop C, Capt. Clayton, on the transport Mississippi, a sub-committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee met in Borough President Grout's office, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and arranged definitely the details of the reception. The ferryboat Brooklyn was placed at the disposal of the committee, and she will start as soon as word is received that the transport has been sighted. At the wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Troop C will be taken on board by the Brooklyn and taken directly to the Fulton Ferry dock, and thence escorted with Troop CC to the armory, where a reception will be given.

SPEAKER REED'S VIEWS.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed made his second political speech in the campaign this afternoon at a Republican conference held here. He said, among other things:

"We are passing through a transitory period; many questions are to be met and must be met and decided within the next few years, and some of us don't know how they will be decided. Perhaps the only way will be to apply to their solution sound common sense and compare notes with each other.

"After all, the solution of all questions must be left to the plain common sense of all the people. In our Republic all the people are the final judges of every public question, and the judgment of all is better than the judgment of one man. One man may be right some of the time, all men will not be wrong all of the time. We are to exhibit our good common sense by abstaining from a quick judgment. We shall for the next few years need all the wisdom, all the experience, all the patriotism of all the people in settling the questions that we must meet and decide."

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

THE EIGHTH'S EXPERIENCES

Officers of the Regiment Tell About Affairs at Chickamauga.

THE POLLUTED WATER SUPPLY

Drainage from the Camp Flowed Into the Creek from Which Drinking Water Was Pumped—Plenty of Good Food.

The Third Battalion of the Eighth Regiment, under Major Kirby, got to the armory at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, having arrived on the fourth section of the Pennsylvania train from Chickamauga. Many of the people who had waited until after midnight to receive the other two battalions after their triumphal march through the streets, made a night of it and waited for Major Kirby's command to appear. They also got a royal reception, but there is some dissatisfaction among the men because they were not allowed to camp in the cars until yesterday morning and then march through the streets at daylight.

Some seventy-five men slept in the armory on Thursday night. These, for the most part, lived at considerable distances, and were too tired to go home after 3 o'clock. They were all up early yesterday morning, however, and after reporting started for their homes. The men who are able will be obliged to report at the armory every day during their thirty days' furlough, and a list of those who returned and those in the hospitals will be prepared as rapidly as possible.

The absence of such a list caused a great deal of confusion and some sadness yesterday. The armory was besieged by an anxious crowd of women, who eagerly begged for some information concerning men in whom they had an interest. Many were obliged to wait a long time for the information they sought.

The Adjutant's Figures.

Capt. Wainwright Parish, the Regimental Adjutant, said that on the trains direct from Camp Thomas there were 911 men and 38 officers, making 949 in all. Of that number 130 were invalids, and 61 had to be taken to hospitals. The 130 invalids, who just arrived, and the 268 sent home a week ago, make 398 sick men in all. This makes a total of 1,217 men who came back from Chickamauga. While in camp, twelve men died and one died here last week. None died on his way from camp.

The main source of complaint about the camp was the water the men were compelled to drink and which the officers and surgeons say was the source of the typhoid fever and dysentery. "The camp of our brigade," said Lieut. Col. Jarvis, "which included the Eighth New York, Third Tennessee, and First Vermont, and the camps of a dozen or many other regiments, lay along the edge of a creek bed, that in dry weather was empty and after a heavy rain was a raging torrent. The sinks were directly in this creek bed, and when the rains flooded them they were washed into Chickamauga Creek, which was the source of the water supply.

"A dam was built across Chickamauga Creek just where this torrent flowed into it, and within five feet of this dam was the pumping station and pipe lines conveying water to the camps. This state of affairs went on for a long time, until typhoid fever broke out, as it was bound to do. Then the authorities suddenly woke up to the fact that they had better dam up the torrent and carry the pipe line above the dam. But as usual they woke up too late, for the damage had already been done, and typhoid was rampant.

Regiment's Camp Cleanly.

"The reports on file made by Major Benson of the First Division, Third Corps, say that the Eighth had the cleanest camp in the whole outfit. I have had some experience along these lines, and I personally inspected the camp every day. After the police duty there couldn't be found even a scrap of paper anywhere within the confines of our camp. On several occasions it was held up as a model to the other organizations.

"The men had all they wanted to eat, and it was of good quality. Some did not know how to take care of it, but that was their fault. The whole thing can be summed up in the fact that there was absolutely no excuse for keeping 50,000 men in one place for four months. Pollution of the ground and water was an inevitable result."

When asked about the general hospital, which seemed to be a fruitful source of complaint, Lieut. Col. Jarvis declined to make any statement. "The least said about that the better," he said, significantly.

Capt. Parrish said that there was much arduous work necessary to get water, and that therefore the men did not have the same opportunity for personal cleanliness that they would have had under better conditions.

"I have seen some of our men neglect important matters of personal comfort and health," he said, "because they did not care to walk a short distance to help themselves. But, notwithstanding that our men were not seasoned soldiers, there was official incompetency and misunderstanding above us, which tended to harass us on all sides.

"We got along well enough until typhoid fever broke out, and then the men were taken sick in great numbers. I have known as many as fifty men to be returned from the division hospital and allowed to go to their tents and mingle with well soldiers without even having had a bath, or without having had their clothes or blankets fumigated. Such things as that cause fever to spread.

Burning of Three Tents.

"Surgeon Major Neff of our regiment did all he could to relieve matters. Once he had a run-in with Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, at Camp Thomas, because Major Neff ordered some tents burned, which had been used for hospital purposes. When we started to come away Col. Lee asked what had become of the three tents, and when he found out, wanted to know by whose authority they had been destroyed.

"'If there is any inquiry about those tents,' Major Neff said, 'just say that I burned them, and if the United States Government cares more for three tents than it does for the lives of hundreds of soldiers, it is time the issue should be raised.'

"That closed the incident, but not every officer asserted himself as Major Neff did."

Surgeon Major Neff said: "The chief cause of illness in the Eighth Regiment was due to the impure water supply. The Chickamauga Creek was a filthy stream. Another reason for the sickness was that the country tried to do in a month what it usually takes years to do. We tried to equip, muster, enroll, drill, and transport an army of 300,000 men in a month, and the result was general misunderstanding, which arose largely from haste."

A number of men were taken ill in the armory yesterday and were attended by trained nurses and Major Neff in the temporary hospitals. Among these was Capt. Staubach of Company L. In addition to condemning the water supply, Capt. Staubach said the train service from Chickamauga was abominable.

"The engineer of the third section told me," he said, "that he was afraid to put on speed for fear of breaking the platforms of the cars in half. Some of these platforms were so rotten that one could stick his heel through them, and many of the cars were not lighted at all. In the Pullman attached to the train for officers, we had to use tallow dips after the first day out. We left Chickamauga at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and after running twenty miles, we were shifted into a freight yard, where we lay for fourteen hours, until 4 o'clock the following morning. All through we were handled like freight. When we arrived in Jersey City the engineer of the train had run us up the incline toward the passenger station, when he got orders to pull us out and run back to the Bay Street freight yards."

Unless Capt. Staubach improves by to-day Major Neff will order his removal to St. Luke's Hospital. His wife lives in North Tarrytown, and is unable to visit him, on account of her ill-health.

Plenty of Food.

Major Freeman denounced the stories that the men had not had enough to eat. "You will remember," he said, "that ex-Gov. Flower sent us $1,000 for the uses of the regiment. Well, we have $700 of that left yet, and it will be used as a fund for needy members of the regiment. That does not look as if we wanted for anything. Our great trouble was with the water and the hospital."

Mrs. McVickar of the Woman's Relief Corps of Mount Vernon yesterday sent carriages for Private James Hefferman of Company B and John Covert of Company M, who were in the temporary hospital, and had them conveyed to the Mount Vernon Hospital.

Capt. Claude Shulder of Company E, whose residence is in Albany, and Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Durand of Company I were sent to St. Luke's Hospital.

It was announced in the armory yesterday that any men of the regiment who had no means or who lived out of town could get their meals in the armory. There are rations enough for a full regiment for three days, and Col. Woodruff, at the Army Building, has sent word that such food as was needed would be forthcoming. There is a kitchen in the armory, where the cooking will be done.

Richard Pabst of Company G was taken yesterday from Tenth Street and Second Avenue, sick with fever, to Bellevue Hospital.

SOLDIERS GETTING BETTER.

Two of the Seventeen Patients at the Post-Graduate Hospital, However, Are Still Very Ill.

Seventeen soldiers, all suffering from malarial, typhoid, and other tropical fevers, are at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, at the corner of Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. They have been sent thither by the Red Cross, and probably to-day several more will be received. These soldiers are all receiving the best attention at the hospital, and many of them are on the high road to recovery.

When the soldiers were first brought back from Cuba, the Post-Graduate, with all the other hospitals in the city, wrote to Surgeon General Sternberg telling him that they had each a certain number of beds that were at his disposal for the reception of sick soldiers. No replies were received to those letters, and the different hospital authorities felt hurt that they had been so slighted.

When the soldiers began to arrive in the city they were sent to some hospitals, but, although the Post-Graduate had offered to take in thirty soldiers, none were sent there.

Dr. Thompson visited the hospital Sunday, and asked the Superintendent if some of the men who were arriving could not be sent to the Post-Graduate. The Superintendent told Dr. Thompson that they would take in thirty men, and the Red Cross officials, through Dr. Hall, were notified to send men to the Post-Graduate Hospital. The seventeen men received to date are:

AUSTIN, WALTER, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company B, Twelfth New York Volunteers, 338 West Eighteenth Street, city.
CRONIN, FRANCIS J., Lieutenant, Company L, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, 745 Amsterdam Avenue, city.
MARINE, RUFUS H., Troop A, Rough Riders, Johnson City, Ken.
MULHEARN, THOMAS, Company L, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, 3 Rutherford Place, city.
OSBORNE, GEORGE, Troop A, Rough Riders, City of Sidney, Australia.
FINCH, THOMAS, United States regulars, St. Louis, Mo.
STILLINGS, WALTER W., Company F, First Illinois Volunteers, 8,738 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
WENDT, WILLIAM F., Company L, First Illinois Volunteers, 6,622 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
MARTISEN, FRED, Company L, First Illinois Volunteers, 1,399 North Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
CAMERON, ARTHUR L., Company G, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, 331 Lyon Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
NASMYTH, Corp. JOHN A., Sixteenth United States regulars, Portland, Oregon.
DUPNEA, WILLIAM J., Second Massachusetts Volunteers, 20 Randall Street; Adams, Mass.
HAJEK, STEPHEN, Company C, First Illinois Volunteers, 77 Weed Street, Chicago, Ill.
McAULIFFE, CHARLES, Company C, First Illinois Volunteers, 10,204 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERTSON, FRED, Troop C, Ninth Cavalry, Dayton, Tenn.
REBMAN, AUGUST, Company C, Third Regular Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn.
PHELPS, ELMER, First District of Columbia Volunteers, Kent, Portage County, Ohio.

Osborne, the Rough Rider, is the worst case. His fever was very high yesterday, but the doctors hope to pull him through. John A. Nasmyth has developed pneumonia in addition to the fever, and he, too, is in a critical condition. Of the others, Austin, Cronin, Marine, and Stillings are rapidly getting well.

Fine Hospital Train for Troops.

Dr. M. S. French, General Secretary of the National Relief Commission of Philadelphia, arrived in New York yesterday with a hospital train. He came to get the Pennsylvania men expected to arrive in New York on the transport Mississippi from Puerto Rico. The train is made up of four Pullman cars, but Dr. French has brought money enough to get as many more as may be necessary. On the train are three doctors from the University of Pennsylvania and eight trained nurses, in charge of J. Mellor Tyson, a member of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department. All needed medicines and many delicacies have been also brought along.

Capt. Bell Succumbs to Typhoid.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 9.—Capt. Oliver Hillard Bell of Company D, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, died in the hospital at Lexington, Ky., this evening of typhoid fever. He is the third Captain and the twenty-second man in the regiment to die of the disease. The body will be brought to Wilkesbarre for interment.

More Supplies for Montauk.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of New York has sent in the past week to the different commands and hospitals at Camp Wikoff a large quantity of syrups, jellies, crackers, canned fruits, lime juice, cereals, pajamas, and bedding. Another lot will go to-day.

Ninth May Not Leave Until Monday.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 9.—The order for the Ninth New York to proceed to New York to-morrow has been countermanded, and it has been decided to pay the men here. They probably will not get away before Monday.

Veterans Will Aid Soldiers.

Col. Francis said last night at the Seventy-first Armory that he, with the other members of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, had been working very hard to give relief to members of the regiment, and that they were disgusted with the number of fakirs who were heard of. He remarked: "On all sides we hear stories of men of the Seventy-first who are in bitter want. People say that men of the Seventy-first tell them these stories. We are looking for men in want. They don't have

THERE MAY BE NO PARADE

Citizens' Committeemen Visit Camp Wikoff and Receive Little Encouragement in Their Project.

REGULARS WANT TO GO HOME

The Rough Riders Will Be Out of Service Before the Date Proposed —Still 1,300 Sick at Montauk —Gen. Young Leaves.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 9.—It begins to look as though there will be no parade in New York City of the soldiers now here. The Rough Riders have begun to disband, and to-morrow morning the regulars will begin to leave Camp Wikoff. It is said that every surgeon here has advised against any parade before October, and it is expected that there will be but little of the army here when that month comes.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. William M. Brown, and ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy of New York, came to the camp this afternoon, and had a talk with Gen. Bates. He did not give them much encouragement, and said the doctors had pronounced the troops unfit to parade. After the talk with Gen. Bates, the committee went to Col. Roosevelt's headquarters. They found him seated on the grass with 200 of his men about him. Storytelling was in progress. Col. Roosevelt at once joined the committeemen and had a long talk with them. When told that Gen. Bates had fixed Oct. 1 as the earliest possible date for the proposed parade, Col. Roosevelt said he would be out of the service then, and so would his regiment, so that there was little or no chance of the regiment taking part. He said the men were unwilling to parade without their uniforms and outfits. He did not think any arrangement could be made. The Colonel said he had advocated the parade from the first, and was still in favor of it, whether the Rough Riders could take part or not. He felt that the regulars should be honored. For the committeemen's benefit Sergt. Randall and Troopers McGinty and McGuiness gave an exhibition of rough riding. The committeemen left apparently much cast down and impressed with the belief that a parade is out of the question, or at least, only a bare possibility.

The Rough Riders have been detached from the Second Brigade, and their place taken by the Second Cavalry. This relieves Col. Roosevelt of the command of the brigade and places Col. Noyes in that position. The Rough Riders are so near muster out that their continuance with the brigade was thought useless.

Col. Roosevelt has recommended for a medal of honor Sergt. Karstein. The Sergeant was in the van at San Juan, and was wounded in the right shoulder. He should have gone back, but continued fighting until his arm was stiff from the wound, and then, when he could handle his gun no longer, he turned in to aid the hospital corps, and worked until he dropped. His wound was a serious one, but is entirely healed.

The men in the regular regiments do not want a parade. What they want is to get home. They are anxious to get back to their posts and settle down once more to life as garrison troops. They need months of rest and quiet to bring them back to the condition they were in when they sailed for Santiago.

The Ninth Cavalry will pull up stakes in the morning and move out of camp. It will be the first of the regular regiments to get away. The others are going as fast as they can get transportation. The commanding officers are continually wiring the Quartermaster's Department to get them away.

The sick list is getting smaller. Surgeon General Sternberg has ordered Col. Forwood to get all of the sick into city hospitals before the equinoctial storm breaks and makes them uncomfortable, and this is being done as rapidly as possible. The Shinnecock sailed for New York this afternoon with more than 300 sick, and the yacht Red Cross took fifteen more. The very sick will be gotten out of camp as well as the rest, preparations having been made by which they can be sent to the station by easy stages.

The morning reports showed 760 in the general hospital. The number sent away to-day brings the total down below 400. This total, however, does not represent all sick in the camp. A census taken to-day showed 700 sick in quarters. These men should be in some hospital, but do not want to go there.

Some of the regimental Surgeons are complaining that it takes from a week to ten days to get supplies from New York. They do not know where the fault lies, but feel the effects.

The hospital authorities wish the relatives of all soldiers who have died to know that the bodies are embalmed and all similar services rendered free by the Government.

Col. Forwood understands he is shortly to be relieved of duty here. There is nothing further for him to do here.

A fire started in the grass back of the hospital to-day and spread to a group of sixty-six unoccupied tents erected for the use of some incoming recruits. Thirteen of the tents were destroyed. No one seems to know how the flames started.

One of the war balloons which was in use in the Santiago campaign left here this evening for Omaha, where it will be shown at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. A detachment of fifteen men of the Signal Crops will leave for Omaha to-morrow morning to operate the balion. The detachment will be in command of Capt. Yancy of the Signal Corps.

Gen. F. B. M. Young left at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, where he will be in command of one of the divisions.

Two hundred and sixty-five colored recruits for the Twenty-fifth Infantry arrived here to-day from Camp Hobson and went into camp with the regiment.

Two more transports from Santiago are expected at any time, but did not arrive to-day.

President Has Not Sanctioned Parade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—It is stated at the White House that the President has not yet sent final word to Mayor Van Wyck of New York concerning the parade of troops in New York City.

CAMP WIKOFF'S DEATH LIST.

The death lists have been incomplete by one name for two days owing to the failure of those in charge of the Theosophists' relief tent to report the death of Private Guy Keshi, whose company and regiment are not known. He died in the tent a couple of days ago, and it was not until to-day that his death was bulletined. The deaths to-day were:

DRISCOLL, HENRY, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts.
O'ROURKE, THOMAS L., Company H, Ninth Massachusetts.
PROPER, GEORGE, Company E, Third Infantry.
TRIO, BERNARD, Company A, Tenth Infantry.
BROWN, EDWARD, Company M, First Illinois.
MASON, W. J., Company E, Ninth Massachusetts.
OSTERMAN, CHARLES, band, Ninth Infantry.
ROGERS, JAMES L., Company K, Seventy-first New York.
GRIGGS, WILLIAM H., Company M, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

201st New York Leaves Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 9.—The hospital patients are getting along finely, and it is now thought all will recover. The Two Hundred and First New York left this noon for Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and the other regiments will follow before Tuesday. The Two Hundred and First left thirty sick in the hospitals.

Connecticut Men Go to Camp Meade.

NIANTIC, Conn., Sept. 9.—The Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Tyler, left here this afternoon for Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn. It is scheduled to reach Middletown at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BURIAL ALLOWANCE INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Before leaving Washington Secretary Alger directed that an order be issued that, instead of the regular allowance of $10 for the burial of a soldier $35 should be allowed, and the remains transported home at the Government's expense.

In accordance with the Secretary's order, Paragraph 162 of the army regulations, was amended so as to read as follows:

The remains of deceased soldiers will be inclosed in coffins and transported by the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest military post or National cemetery, or, if so desired by their relatives, to their homes, for burial, unless the commanding officer deem burial at place of death to be proper when a full report of the facts and reasons will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army. The expense of transporting the remains is payable from the appropriation for army transportation or from funds specially appropriated for that purpose. The cost of expense of burial other than the cost of transportation will be limited to $35 for each enlisted man.

THEIR BODIES SENT SOUTH.

Funeral Services for Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick Held at Camp Wikoff.

MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 9.—The bodies of Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler and Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, who were drowned here night before last, left here at 9:30 o'clock this morning for the late homes of the two men—Wheeler, Ala., and Lexington, Va. The body of young Wheeler was accompanied by Gen. Wheeler, his three daughters, and his son Joseph. Lieut. Kirkpatrick's body was accompanied by Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman of the First United States Cavalry, who was detailed by the War Department.

Impressive services were held here early this morning, the Rev. Archibald Bradshaw, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, and pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, in New York, officiating. Gen. Wheeler appeared much broken by his misfortune. The service over, the march to the railroad station was begun.

The funeral procession left Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, four miles from the station, at about 8 o'clock, and marched on the main road right through the camp. It was headed by the mounted band of the Third Cavalry, and Troop A of the Third Cavalry acted as escort. Then came the two bodies on gun carriages, followed by Gen. Wheeler and his children and a number of officers of the camp. The procession was not long, but it was a very impressive one, and troops turned out all along the line to show honor to the dead.

The funeral party arrived in this city at 1 o'clock and passed directly to the Pennsylvania station, Jersey City, where a special car was in readiness for Gen. Wheeler. The bodies of Cadet Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick did not arrive, however, for some time, and it was 9:15 o'clock when the funeral party left by the Southern Express.

At Jersey City a guard of seven artillerymen from Governors Island carried the body of Cadet Wheeler from the landing pier to the train. Many flowers were received, among them a large wreath of immortelles from ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice. Gen. Wheeler was cheered at the pier several times, but the crowds were not large and there was perfect order.

PRIVATE WHITE'S DEATH.

He Was a Graduate of Williams and a Hero of the Santiago Campaign.

Private Hubbard W. White, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at Camp Wikoff on Thursday, Sept. 1, from dysentery and general debility, as the result of the Santiago campaign. His body was sent to Boston on Tuesday for burial.

Mr. White was one of the first to volunteer in the Seventy-first Regiment at the beginning of the war. He came of a fighting family. His father thirty-five years ago was one of the most prominent citizens of Boston and Hyde Park, Mass. His three elder brothers went to the front as commissioned officers in the rebellion, and each came home with higher rank. One of Mr. White's sisters married Col. Wildrick of the regular army; another sisted married Major James B. Burbank, United States Army, now stationed at Albany. White prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and subsequently graduated at Williams College, Class of 1877. After his college career he went into business in Boston, and became the leading metal broker in that city. There he joined the Boston Cadets. For the last ten years he had made New York his home.

THIRD REGIMENT COMING HOME.

Various Companies Will Be Mustered Out at Their Respective Armories.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast received word from the War Department at Washington this afternoon that the various companies of the Third New York Volunteer Regiment, now stationed at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, would be ordered immediately to their respective armories in this State, to be mustered out of service as soon as they arrived.

The Third Regiment is under the command of Col. Hoffman of Elmira, and it is composed of the separate companies of the Old National Guard from the central part of the State. All of the companies were in the fourth brigade of the State National Guard.

SURGEON DIES OF FEVER.

Gen. Lawton's Daily Bulletin of Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Gen. Lawton, in his bulletin concerning the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago to-night reports the death of Dr. E. S. Tyner, Acting Assistant Surgeon, from yellow fever. His dispatch follows:

"Total sick, 420; total fever, 260; total new cases fever, 38; total returned to duty, 71; deaths: Dr. E. S. Tyner, Acting Assistant Surgeon, yellow fever; Frank W. Douglas, civilian, chronic dysentery; Clifford Houghton, private, Company F, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever."

Gen. Misner Suddenly Expires.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Brig. Gen. John Kemp Mizner, United States Army, retired, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his residence in this city. He had been ill about a week, but was believed to be improving. He was sixty-three years old, and served throughout the civil war, receiving brevet commissions for gallantry at the battles of Corinth and Panola, Miss.

Private Meyers Dies at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—At an early hour this morning Private George H. Meyers, Company A, Ninth United States Infantry, who was recently brought from Montauk Point, died at the Newport Hospital. He was a native of Canada, and lived in Oswego, N. Y., where his wife resides.

A Seventh Infantry Man Dead.

Albert F. Gately, Company H, Seventh Infantry, died Thursday at Gouverneur Hospital. He came from New York on the Shinnecock from Camp Wikoff on Sept. 1. His home was at 71 Bolton Street, Boston, Mass.

Private McGinness Dies.

Ferdinand McGinness, a private in Company F, Twentieth United States Infantry, died Thursday in Roosevelt Hospital. He was taken there on Sunday from Montauk, and the attending physicians said his case had not been diagnosed up to the hour of his death. McGinness's home was at 1,423 Arlington Avenue, St. Louis.

Death of Sergt. Stanfell.

Sergt. Byron Stanfell of Company B, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, died Thursday in St. Mark's Hospital. He was taken to the hospital ten days ago from Camp Wikoff.

SIGNAL CORPS MEN TO RETURN.

Several Companies Will Probably Leave Puerto Rico Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has received a telegram from Puerto Rico, informing him that the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Volunteer Signal Corps Companies probably will sail for the United States on the transport Seneca, which will leave Ponce Sept. 14.

The Fifth Company, under command of Capt. Lamar, was recruited largely from Washington City and vicinity, and the Seventh Company, under command of Capt. John B. Inman, is composed largely of first-class telegraph operators recruited in Chicago. The Ninth Company was recruited by Capt. Edward B. Ives in New York and Albany. The Fourth Company, Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, consists of miscellaneous recruits.

It is probable that these companies will be furloughed and mustered out shortly after their return to the United States.

Troops Coming on the Alamo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following dispatch from Gen. Wilson, dated Ponce, Sept. 8, has been posted at the War Department:

Transport Alamo sailed at 5:30 o'clock with the following on board: Companies F, G, and H, Second Wisconsin, five officers, 200 men; Battery A, First Illinois, three officers, 70 men; Company H, First District of Columbia, 2 officers, 59 men; Battery C, Pennsylvania Artillery, 2 officers, 108 men; unattached, 6 officers, 50 men. Civilian employes, 30 men. Should reach New York Sept. 15. Total, 18 officers, 545 enlisted men.

MISS BARTON AT TAMPA

She Is Expected to Reach Washington on Tuesday.

HER REPORT ON CUBAN WORK

The Fine of $500 Imposed on a Transport, She Says, Was Because of a Technical Irregularity.

According to advices received at Cuban Relief Headquarters yesterday, Miss Clara Barton has arrived at Tampa, and will leave to-morrow for Washington. She will be met there by Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer of the Red Cross Executive Committee, and, together, they will confer with the State Department with reference to the future relief work in Cuba. Miss Barton is expected to reach Washington on Tuesday.

In her party of eleven are Albert Van Schelle, representing the Belgian Red Cross; Dr. J. B. Hubbell, general field agent; Dr. E. W. Egan, head surgeon; Dr. Charles R. Gill, assistant surgeon, and C. H. H. Cottrell, accountant.

A report of Miss Barton's work in Cuba was received yesterday from Dr. S. S. Partillo, Red Cross agent at Tampa. Miss Barton says that the fine of $500 imposed on the Government transport laden with Cuban relief supplies was because of a technical irregularity. The customs duties, she says, frequently more than double the value of the article.

The high prices, she says, have necessitated the establishment of chop houses by the municipal authorities to feed the poor. In the outlying villages from Havana she reports great suffering. In one city of 30,000 population there were fifty burials in one day. Similar conditions were found to exist in Matanzas, Cardenas, and Clenfuegos.

With reference to the arrival of the Comal, laden with 1,600 tons of supplies sent by the Government in aid of the Red Cross, Miss Barton says:

With the cargoes of two vessels (the Clinton being the other) lying in these waters, and the terrible need of the entire island west of Santiago Province, it seemed at first impossible that any conditions could be made which would prevent the distribution of that food. Consequently every effort was made both by the Red Cross and the officers of the Comal, but the best that could be obtained was the following: "That the customs laws were imperative; that on account could any duty or fee be remitted, but that this arrangement would perhaps be found possible, that the Colonial Government would pay the duty on condition that the food would be passed over to them for the use and distribution." This was a proposition that could not be entertained; neither could the immediate donors consent to it, nor could they believe that the people of the United States would for a moment listen to it. There remained then but one thing to do. The Comal would await its instructions from the home Government; the Red Cross, being free on the afternoon of the 1st of September, paid her fine of $500 in gold, met every possible contingency that could arise in any way, either as a distributor of food or as the representative of the International Red Cross, and sorrowfully drew anchor and sailed away for the United States.

In a private letter to Mr. Barton Dr. Partello said that the 1,000 tons of supplies on the Clinton had been placed in a Government warehouse at Egmont Key, and that they would be distributed among Cuban refugees.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

Eleven Seventy-first Men Apply for Assistance—Men of the Eighth Being Cared For.

Fourteen soldiers, eleven of whom belong to the Seventy-first Regiment, went to the Red Cross supply depot yesterday, at different times, and asked for assistance.

The men were clad in their uniforms. Only two of them were sick, but all were without any clothing save what they wore, were hungry, and had no money. They said that they were provided with lodging at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, but that they had to beg for food, as no provision was made for feeding well men there. All of the men were supplied with various articles of clothing, and five received full suits. They also received money to buy food with.

Twenty-six men of the Eighth Regiment were received yesterday at Pelham Manor Red Cross Hospital.

The demands on the Long Island branch of the Red Cross Supply Committee have become so great that the old St. John's Hospital at Twelfth Street and Jackson Avenue has been put in shape for the reception and care of sick men from Montauk. Twenty-two cases of supplies were sent there yesterday to make ready for sixty men who arrived in the afternoon. Mrs. Henry Marquand is in charge of this hospital.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Seward Webb and J. C. Yager, the auxiliary for the maintenance of trained nurses has leased two Wagner sleeeping cars, to be placed on the Long Island Railroad, running between Montauk and Long Island City. On each of these cars will be placed trained nurses and attendant physicians, and they will be provided with such supplies as may be found necessary.

Mrs. Alfred G. White has offered the Coney Island Seaside Home for Children to the Red Cross for use as a hospital. One hundred men can be accommodated. The offer has been accepted, and six nurses will go there.

Mrs. Boyd Cutting has opened her home at Oakdale for the care of eleven sick soldiers. Mrs. Valentine of Sing Sing, informed the women of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday that the Sing Sing Hospital had offered to take care of six men of the Seventy-first.

Mrs. Cowell yesterday sent two nurses to Sag Harbor, five to Camp Black, and four to Fort Hamilton. Five of the six male nurses sent to Portsmouth will go to Spain with the prisoners now at that place.

Contributions received by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross to date amount to $282,437.96. Yesterday's contributions were as follows:

The American Surety Company of New York, $1,000; Miss Elizabeth Armington and friends, (proceeds of lawn party,) $115.15; "E. P. C.," $25; Astoria Silk Works, (through THE NEW YORK TIMES,) $50; Oswald Lewyn, Nathan Kleinbaum, Willie Greenfield, Robert and Eddie Speis, (through THE NEW YORK TIMES,) $5; Auxiliary No. 92, Marshall, Mich., $20.75; Auxiliary No. 88, Evanston, Ill., $50; Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, $100; Miss Eliza G. Badlke, $100; Auxiliary No. 1, Robert Bacon, Treasurer, $5,000; "Anonymous," 25 cents; "Mrs. and Miss B.," $25; Mrs. Edmund Titus, $25; Auxiliary No. 44, Glen Cove, $125; proceeds of course of lectures, Gilbertsville, N. Y., $20; employes, engineers' department, Standard Gaslight Company, $2.70.

VOLUNTEERS WITHOUT CLOTHING.

Chaplain at Fort McPherson Appeals to the Red Cross.

In a letter received yesterday at Cuban relief headquarters from Post Chaplain Nave, at Fort McPherson, Ga., he says that Surgeon Taylor, in charge of the hospital, has refused to issue clothing to the volunteer soldiers, whose regiments have been ordered out of service.

"There are from fifty to one hundred sick men in this hospital," he says, "who have lost all their belongings by being shifted from hospital to hospital, the nurses failing to keep track of their effects, and they are here now without an article to wear except their sleeping shirts, in which they are now lying on their cots. Day after day some of these men reach a point in their convalescence where they are able to leave their cots. I have laid this before the citizens of Atlanta, and have been able to supply many with second-hand clothing; but the number now approaching convalescence and who have not been paid for a number of months, and whose clothing cannot be obtained now from the Government, is distressing to contemplate. If your society can see any way to help furnish clothing for these men so they can return to their homes, it will be a mercy indeed. I can get reasonable rates from wholesale dealers in Atlanta in such sizes as will answer the purpose. Cotton goods can be bought cheaper here than in New York."

In answer to this letter a telegram was sent to Chaplain Nave, telling him to get all the clothes needed, and the Red Cross would pay for them.

SHERMAN'S VIEW OF SANTIAGO.

Charges the War Department with Gross Neglect and Delay in Its Treatment of Soldiers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—H. V. Speelman, Chief Clerk in the office of State Labor Commissioner Jones, several days ago wrote a note to John Sherman, inclosing an editorial criticism upon Mr. Sherman for his attack upon the War Department for mismanagement in the Santiago campaign. The reply, just received by Mr. Speelman, refutes the recent publication that Sherman and Alger had patched up their differences. It is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1898.

My Dear Sir: Your kind note of the 5th inst. is received. I am not disturbed by the criticism of The Ohio State Journal. It is mistaken in the cause of my earnest interest for our soldiers, at and after the battle of Santiago.

Nor is it true that I am influenced by Gen. Miles, whom I have not seen for many months. Nor have I heard from him.

The treatment of our soldiers was harsh and cruel and this was caused by gross neglect and delay of officers of the War Department. I hope this will not occur again. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The editorial article in The State Journal charged that Sherman was influenced by the fact that Secretary Alger was instrumental in defeating him for the Republican nomination for President one time, and also declared Sherman was influenced by reason of his relations with Gen. Miles.

VALUE OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Importance of Intelligent Supervision Over the Complex Machinery of Ships in Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Russian naval Captain, Prince Lievin, who was sent by his Government with the North Atlantic Squadron to witness the operations before Santiago, has expressed the opinion that, aside from gunnery, one of the greatest weaknesses of the Spanish warships was in the engine rooms.

The Spanish Navy has no special engineer corps of command officers, and, like the French Navy, relies upon machinists to run the engines. The weakness of this system was revealed in active service, and nowhere so markedly as in the case of the torpedo boats and destroyers. The remarkably few instances of breakdowns in the machinery of our warships was attributed by Capt. Lievin entirely to the intelligent supervision over the complex mechanism exercised by the Naval Engineer Corps.

The Navy Department has learned that the French Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, has ordered that a torpedo boat be assigned permanently to the marine school at Brest for the instruction practically of naval cadets in the management of steam machinery. Heretofore, as in the case of our own academy at Annapolis, the cadets have had their whole training on sailing vessels, and had to learn the management of steam machinery after they went into service.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARDS.

The Battleship Oregon Will Be Floated Out of Dry Dock To-day.

The battleship Oregon will be floated out of Dry Dock No. 3 this morning, and will then take on her supplies of coal and ammunition, that were removed in order to lighten the vessel. It is said that she will be ready to sail before the end of next week. It is thought in the yard that orders will be received sending her to the Pacific Coast.

The hull of the battleship has received one coat of paint and another will be put on to-day. Some slight change is to be made in the loading mechanism of her 6-inch guns, which will make them more easily loaded and much more effective.

The battleship Massachusetts arrived off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning from Boston. She is to go in the dry dock as soon as the Oregon is floated out. She will be thoroughly overhauled and painted, and have some slight changes made in her interior.

The Texas, it is expected, will stay in the yard for about a week. In addition to the changes that are to be made to her six-inch guns she is to be supplied with new interior fittings and furniture.

ASKS PAY FOR CUBAN ARMY.

Cuban-American League Requests President McKinley to Advance the Necessary Funds.

The following letter to President McKinley was made public yesterday by the Cuban-American League, 115 Broadway:

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: The Cuban-American League would urge upon the Government of the United States that a plan be devised and carried out at the earliest possible moment for the payment of the Army of the Cuban Revolution. This would accomplish the immediate disbanding of the army, and the soldier would not have to return to his family emptyhanded, but he and they would have something with which to start in the world anew. Again, his good will toward the United States would be complete, he having received his pay at its hands.

Of course the funds for this purpose will have to be advanced by the United States, to be repaid by Cuba as soon as she has a Government duly organized, independent, or as a State in the Union, that can issue the necessary bonds, and in the meantime the United States will hold the island, the public lands, and collect the revenues, making her security ample.

Payments could be made on payrolls duly certified by Gen. Gomez as Commander in Chief of the Army of the Revolution, and these could be safeguarded in every way to prevent irregularity. The soldier upon being paid would make his affidavit of service and as to the correctness of his account, and at the same time assign his claim to the United States. Very truly yours,

W. O. McDOWELL, President.

A. A. AGUIRRE, Secretary.

BLANCO APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Gen. Blanco has appealed to the Government for funds, representing that the situation in Cuba is most distressing.

Señor Romero Giron, Minister for the Colonies, has asked the Treasury for 100,000,000 pesetas, but received only 30,000,000.

The Bank of Spain nominally holds 1,000,000,000 pesetas in internal 4s, but the sums supplied to the Government on this guarantee are already exhausted.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of the California Débris Commission to regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California, to take effect Oct. 15.

Col. Suter also is relieved from duty as Division Engineer of the Pacific Division, to take effect Oct. 15, and will transfer temporarily to Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, the works now under his charge, with all money and property appertaining thereto, and proceed to and take station at Boston, Mass., and relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of the works in his charge, together with all money and property appertaining thereto. Col. Mansfield, upon being thus relieved by Col. Suter, will proceed to and take station at San Francisco and relieve Major Heuer of the works temporarily transferred to him by Col. Suter, and assume the duties of Division Engineer of the Pacific Diision.

The detail of the following officers for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is announced: Major Henry C. Davis, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, (First Lieutenant, Seventh United States Artillery;) Capt. Julius A. Penn, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Second United States Infantry;) (Capt. Penn will report for duty at the Academy Oct. 15;) Capt. Robert L. Howze, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Sixth United States Cavalry;) Capt. Edward Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Seventh United States Cavalry;) First Lieuts. Granger Adams, Fifth United States Artillery; Samson L. Faison, First United States Infantry; Wilmot E. Ellis, Fourth United States Artillery; Joseph T. Crabbs, Ninth United States Cavalry; George P. Landers, Fourth United States Artillery; Palmer E. Pierce, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Edward D. Anderson, Tenth United States Cavalry; Richmond P. Davis, Second United States Artillery; Charles H. Hunter, First United States Artillery, and Frank G. Mauldin, Seventh United States Artillery; Second Lieuts. William Lassiter, First United States Artillery; Julian R. Lindsey, Ninth United States Cavalry; George Blakely, Second United States Artillery; Thales L. Ames, Third United States Artillery; Harry H. Stout, Sixth United States Cavalry; Samuel V. McClure, Seventh United States Infantry; Frank W. Coe, First United States Artillery; David M. King, Fourth United States Artillery; William M. Crulkshanks, First United States Artillery; William R. Smith, First United States Artillery; Jens Bugge, Third United States Infantry; Charles H. Paine, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Frederick W. Lewis, Twenty-second United States Infantry; James M. Williams, Seventh United States Artillery; (Lieut. Williams will report for duty at the Academy on the expiration of his present sick leave;) Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry; Joseph L. Knowlton, Second United States Artillery; Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., Fifth United States Cavalry; Samuel C. Hazzard, First United States Artillery; Herbert A. White, Sixth United States Cavalry; James W. Hinkley, Jr., Fifth United States Artillery; Mathew C. Smith, Second United States Cavalry, and Samuel Hof, Sixth United States Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, (Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) is relieved from further duty as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

The following named officers are relieved from further duty at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.:

Capt. James Parker, Fourth United States Cavalry; Capt. John H. Beacom, Sixth United States Infantry; First Lieut. John J. Pershing, Tenth United States Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles P. Echols, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Third United States Artillery; Second Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourth United States Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth United States Cavalry.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, will proceed to Montauk Point, and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army. He will then proceed to Quonsett Point, R. I., and Niantic, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting the artillery horses to be turned in by the commands to be mustered out of service at those places, and upon completion of this duty will return to his station in this city.

Capt. Thomas S. Grassetli, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Major Herbert Katz, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Depot Commissary at Newport News, and will proceed at once to Omaha and report in person to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, to relieve Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, from his duty as Acting Chief Commissary of that department and as Purchasing Commissary at Omaha.

Major Godfrey H. MacDonald, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report in person to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Austin H. Brown, Adjutant, Fourth United States Infantry.

First Lieut. Peter J. Reddy, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding officer at the latter station for assignment to duty with Capt. Lyon's company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Dock, United States Army, will proceed from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Camp Wikoff and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Kearney, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Gilbert, United States Army, will proceed from Philadelphia to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. B. Bluitt, United States Army, will proceed from Quincy, Ill., to New York City, and report in person to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by United States steamer Yucatan to Santiago, Cuba, and upon arrival there will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for duty with the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews, United States Volunteers, is extended twenty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. L. Coleman, United States Army, having reported in person to the Surgeon General of the army, will proceed to Fort Point, Galveston, Texas, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Charles M. Forrest, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Private William M. Allen, Hospital Corps, now at Sullivan's Island, S. C., is detailed as Acting Hospital Steward, and will be sent to Fernandina, Fla. He will report upon his arrival at that station to the commanding officer, United States troops, for duty.

Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

First Lieut. Frederick H. Gregg, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, at Anniston, Ala., for assignment to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, First Division, Hospital Ambulance Company.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Irving J. Carr, Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. George S. Young, Seventh United States Infantry, now at Denver, awaiting orders, will proceed to Camp Wikoff and join his regiment.

Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry, upon the expiration of his present sickness, will proceed to join his company.

Paragraph 15, Special Orders No. 197, Aug. 22, relating to First Lieut. Arthur W. Orton, Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is revoked.

Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and will proceed to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third Infantry, is honorably discharged as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, only, to date Aug. 31, on tender of resignation.

First Lieut. William E. Welsh, Tenth United States Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighth United States Infantry,) and First Lieut. William A. Raibourn, Tenth United States Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Infantry,) will proceed to join the Tenth United States Infantry.

Sergt. Arthur Wolfe and First Class Private Parker C. Reed, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will be sent to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and will report upon their arrival to the commanding officer, Sixth Signal Corps Company, for duty.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date: Major Bennett H. Tobey, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Carl W. Jefferies, Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. R. K. Barlow, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Andrew M. Mottsinger, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Beverly L. Thomas, Jr., Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert S. Brooks, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed from Paterson, N. J., to Camp Wikoff, and report for duty with his regiment.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Quartermaster Sixth Infantry, is changed to sick leave, and extended one month and twenty days, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence for ten days, granted First Lieut. William C. Bennett, Adjutant, Sixth Infantry, Aug. 20, and extended ten days, Aug. 24, is changed to leave for one month, on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the board of officers constituted for the examination of Lieutenants of the line, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department, vice Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, hereby relieved.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Thomas F. Cooke, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieut. H. E. Pearson, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William L. Hazen, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days.

The sick leave of absence granted Major E. B. Winans, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Thomas F. Lynch, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. Albert M. McGee, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Fred H. Wilson, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty-one days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Arthur E. Lewis, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Major Francis L. Oswald, Surgeon, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of the sick leave of absence granted Capt. John P. Trainor, Second New York Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Charles A. Vernon, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Henry La Motte, Surgeon, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, is extended to include Aug. 12.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. George W. Henneman, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, Seventh Artillery, is assigned to Battery E of that regiment. He will remain on duty with Battery C, Seventh Artillery, until

Wanamaker's

Open All Day as Usual.

Men's Top Coats

And Other Clothing Matters

WE have done it better this season than ever before, but that goes without saying. No store can stand still, and a clothing store least of all.

Nevertheless, it is always a gratifying thing to be able to say "Better," especially when the comparison is made with what was the *best* of a previous season. We have always carried our standard highest, — now we elevate it a little more.

Prove it by these:

At $10—Splendid quality Oxford mixed worsted; line with Italian cloth; Skinner satin sleeve lining. Also black unfinished worsted at same price.

At $12—Several shades dark mixed Covert cloths lined throughout with pure silk; good value at $15.

At $15—Fine Oxford mixed Vicuna, serge lined; with satin sleeve linings. Some clothiers would ask $20 for such a coat. Also black unfinished Worsted coats, silk lined and faced to edge. Sold usually at $20 and $22.50 by some houses. Our price, $15.

Boys' School Suits BOYS' School Suits for $3.50 each. Our idea of a "school suit" is not the every-day one that "anything will do." It ought to be particularly good in detail and material, and as good-looking as it can be without interfering with serviceability. Witness these suits as instances of what we think school suits should be. All sizes for ages 8 to 16 years, at $3.50 a suit, but only a hundred and fifty in the lot.

The "Wanamaker Special" is a boy's suit made expressly for us and in our own way. It is built for service under trying conditions. Extra strong and solid everywhere, — staved and braced and doubled to stand the hardest knocks; yet handsome, too, and dressy.

Five Dollars.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Glass and China Question THE new era in selling Pottery and Cut Glass Ware began in this city when our doors were opened. By trong and long strides it has been carried up to the present September flering.

Each day this week the distribution has increased, and the increase will be continuous as the importance of the bargains is more widely known.

The occasion is vital with facts. The effort is almost entirely on high-grade goods, but the prices are cheap in the true sense—many less than half the market value.

Austria produces fine china ware. We are selling Austrian reproductions of French Bread and Butter Plates at 25c. each. The French would cost you $1—you cannot tell the difference

There is a splendid variety of French Plates at $1 and $1.50 each—their ordinary value is $2.50 and $4. Critical buyers are taking them rapidly.

Representative Limoges Dinner Sets, beautifully decorated, are $25. Others of English Porcelain are $6. Also the richest qualities that are known to ceramic art.

Ten cents is a trifle, but it will buy a decorated China Cream Pitcher, or a plate of either of several sizes, or a Cup and Saucer —all imported.

In a little Bohemian village we get Tea or Coffee or Bouillon Cups and Saucers that we can sell you at 25c.—an obscure place but little known. As the china world goes worth double.

Bohemian Glass highly decorative, Vases are 20c. to $10. Their real value imported to-day is fifty per cent. more.

These are only hints intended to tell you how to replenish your china closet and mantel-piece at prices that will put beauty upon your dinner table, decoration in your home, and keep money in your pocket-book.

First Floor and Basement.

Flannelette Wrappers JUST received a lot of these in attractive new styles — warm and becoming—the sort you appreciate cool mornings. Temptingly little prices:

At $1.25—In pretty patterns; square yoke back and front; ruffle over shoulder; loose front, full back; ruffle, yoke and collar braid-trimmed.

At $1.50—Of figured flannelette; loose front, fitted back, with plaits from yoke to waist; pointed yoke back; square front; bretelles over shoulder; fitted lining to waist; full skirt; yoke, bretelles, collar and sleeves braid-trimmed.

At $1.75—Figured; full front, plaited back; pointed yoke back and bolero effect front; pointed ruffles over shoulders; yoke, bretelles and sleeves trimmed with cashmere.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HURT STOPPING A RUNAWAY.

One of the Horses Fell on Cavanaugh and Injured Him Severely.

Bicycle Patrolman Francis J. Cavanaugh was severely hurt last night while stopping a runaway on Riverside Drive. On the drive is a hill from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Cavanaugh was wheeling at the top of the hill early last evening when he saw a team and dirt cart speeding along. The driver, Anthony Souweice of 2,000 First Avenue, had lost control of the animals and was shouting for help. Cavanaugh wheeled after the runaway, and reached it at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He wheeled close to the horses, caught one of them by the bridle, and, sitting on his wheel, was dragged along to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street without being able to stop the running animals.

There one horse suddenly reared and then put one hoof through the policeman's wheel. The result was that the animal fell heavily on the policeman.

Bicycle Patrolman O'Rourke had seen Cavanaugh and was on his way to his assistance before the horse fell. He arrived in time to get the horse up. Cavanaugh was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where it was found three of his ribs were broken and he was injured internally. His condition is critical.

Cavanaugh has made a dozen thrilling stops of runaways during the two years he has been on the squad.

TYNG MAKES A NEW RECORD

He Plays the Morris County Golf Links in the Lowest Figures of the Season.

A HOST OF NEW ARRIVALS

Competitors for the Championship Practicing Hard for the Games Next Week—College Men Show Up Well.

A steady stream of golfers and championship competitors were pouring into the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., all day yesterday. The links were alive with players until late in the afternoon, and there was more excitement than is often the case in the ordinary open tournament. The names of many prominent golfers were registered in the club book, and some of the scores made were sufficiently low to occasion creditable comment on all sides.

In this latter respect James A. Tyng clearly carried off the honors of the day, for he made the long eighteen-hole course in the remarkably low figures of eighty strokes. This was a feat that had formerly been considered impossible by many members who understand the course well. The score was less by three points than the bogie score fixed by Willie Weir, the club professional, who knows what good golf is as well as any one in the country.

To do it Tyng had to play absolutely perfect golf Steadiness was its prominent feature. There were no sensationally brilliant plays, and four strokes was the lowest for any one hole.

Tyng has been resting from golf recently, and his game showed that the rest had been beneficial. It indicates him as one of the most dangerous competitors for the championship next week.

Each half was done in forty strokes, so Vanderpool's rare record of thirty-seven for the first nine holes on the previous day still stands unchallenged. The score is:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—

Out	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—40
In	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	5—40
Total									80

Jasper Lynch of the Lakewood Club, one of the new arrivals, played around with Tyng, but he did not play out all the holes.

Good Record by Travis.

Walter J. Travis also succeeded in making bogie figures for the course, finishing in 83 strokes. Both of these men, therefore, broke the best former record, which was 84 strokes. Travis played with Walter E. Smith, the college champion of Yale, and who had just arrived from Chicago. He did 90, a very creditable performance for a first trial. Their scores are:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

Out	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	5—42
In	5	4	5	6	5	3	4	5	4—41
Total									83

Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia—

Out	5	4	4	3	5	6	5	6	6—43
In	5	4	6	7	5	4	4	5	6—47
Total									90

A foursome that attracted general interest was played in the afternoon between former Champion Macdonald of Chicago and Professional David Foulis, and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Baltusrol, the former intercollegiate champion, and Willie Anderson, the Baltusrol professional. Bayard and Anderson won by the narrow margin of one hole. The game was even at the end of the seventh hole, and was again tied at the close of the fifteenth hole. Bayard and his partner took the sixteenth, and the last two holes were halved.

Findlay Douglas, who has been playing in low scores all the week, and is regarded by many as a possible victor, did the course in 88 strokes, with J. C. Rennard of Tuxedo. His card is:

Findlay Douglass, Fairfield County—

Out	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	5	5—43
In	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	5	6—45
Total									88

College Golfers Play Well.

James F. Curtis of Harvard, the present intercollegiate champion, was one of the new arrivals, and he played one round in the afternoon with James Stillman of Newport. John Reid, Jr., of Yale, who was runner-up in the last intercollegiate championship, did the course in the low figures of 88, playing with W. D. Vanderpool. Their figures are:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrews—

Out	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6—44
In	5	5	5	6	6	5	3	5	4—44
Total									88

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—

Out	5	4	3	7	5	5	5	5	6—45
In	5	5	6	7	5	4	3	6	5—46
Total									91

De Lancey Nicoll, who is becoming an able golfer, and is entered from the Westchester Country Club, was one of the enthusiasts on the links. J. G. Thorp came in from Boston, fresh from golf practice on the Bar Harbor links, and C. L. Tappin of the Westbrook Club, Islip, L. I., came down at noon and at once donned his golf costume. He, too, has been playing and winning prizes at Bar Harbor.

W. H. Sands, the St. Andrew's champion, reached the club in the afternoon, and lost no time in getting out on the links. J. B. Baker of St. Andrews was also there, and other new arrivals were W. P. Smith of the Huntington Valley Country Club, Penn.; George E. Armstrong, who holds the championship of the Staten Island clubs; J. R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Country Club, S. I.; Patrick Grant of the Palmetto Club, S. C.; J. D. Winsor, Jr., of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and F. H. Bohlen of the same club; William Waller of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago; A. Z. Huntington of Scranton, Penn.; C. P. Lineaweaver of Philadelphia; B. S. Horne of the Alleghany Country Club, Pittsburg; E. R. Driver of the Riverside Golf Club, Chicago; C. T. Stout of Staten Island, and Dr. Burdette O'Connor of Staten Island.

A Hole in One Stroke.

Percy Pyne, second, the youngest competitor, made a good record of ninety strokes for the course in the afternoon. He won the rare distinction the other day of making a hole in one stroke. This was the fifteenth hole, 165 yards, which he made from a cleek shot, the ball falling twenty feet from the hole on the drive, and rolling in.

Workmen were busy all day putting up several tents near the clubhouse, and everything presented championship activity. Many ladies were present, and watched with great interest the competitors for honors next week drive off from the first tee in the practice rounds. The greens were in admirable condition, having been freshly mowed. Over fifty new arrivals are expected to-day, and the links will be more crowded than ever with players.

Champion H. J. Whigham will not arrive until Monday morning, and he will be the guest during the week of W. Alston Flagg, Captain of the Morris County Golf team.

GOOD GOLF AT LENOX.

Percy Houghton of Harvard Defeats Abram Barker in the Finals for the Lenox Cup.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—The finals, thirty-six holes, for the Lenox Cup in the Lenox golf tournament, were played to-day, Percy Houghton of Harvard winning from Abram Barker of Agawam by two up and one to play. The match was a close one, and many spectators followed the men around the course. The feature of the game was Houghton's good driving and putting. Barker was also sure on the greens, but he was not as fresh as his opponent, although the latter has put in a lot of work and has to play in the first round of the match for the President's Cup to-morrow morning with Alexander Morten of Heitchester. The other match for this cup will be between G. A. Phelps and D. W. Bishop, Jr.

In their match to-day Houghton and Barker were even up at the thirty-third hole. Houghton at the next hole made the star drive of the day, fully 200 yards. Barker topped his ball and went into the high grass, but got out in good shape, and was on the green in three shots. Houghton got on the green with his second shot, and won the hole in four. Barker's next drive was 155 yards, while Houghton went 170 yards. Barker made a big lofting shot to the edge of the green, while his opponent approached to within five feet of the hole. Barker missed his put, and Houghton won the hole and match. He must win the cup again next year before it becomes his property.

The score for the last eighteen holes, which were played in the afternoon, was as follows:

Percy Houghton—

Out	4	8	5	7	6	5	4	4	6—44
In	4	3	6	8	5	5	4	4	5—44
Total									88

Abram Barker—

Out	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—42
In	4	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	5—45
Total									87

At the close of the match tea was served by the women of the club at a big tent erected to the west of the clubhouse.

Golf at Allerhurst.

The Allerhurst Golf Club a few weeks ago held a handicap tournament and offered as a prize a silver cup. This was won by W. G. Stockley of the Lakewood Golf Club. Some of the best local players were shut out from the finals by the handicaps.

Partisans of Mr. Stockley asserted that he would have won the match without handicap, while friends of the strongest home player maintained that if his handicap had not been placed below scratch the cup would have remained with Allerhurst.

Accordingly a match was arranged for last Thursday between Mr. Stockley and Dr. John S. White, Head Master of the Berkeley Lyceum. The match of eighteen holes was finally won by Mr. Stockley at the last hole by the close score of 1 up.

CRICKET AT MONTREAL.

English Team Defeats the Local Eleven—Score, 105 to 65.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—Capt. Warner's English team had no difficulty in disposing of the Montreal eleven to-day. The wicket was again heavy, rain having fallen during the night. The Englishmen were retired for 105, but all the Montrealers could put together was 65, the Englishmen, who made 180 in their first inning against Montreal's 82, thus winning by 88 runs. The score of to-day's innings follows:

ENGLISHMEN—SECOND INNINGS.

B. F. Warner b. Boyce	4
B. F. Burnup, c. Gilbert, b. Godwin	34
F. Mitchell, b. Godwin	4
C. O. H. Sewell, c. Southam, b. Boyes	5
V. T. Hill, b. Godwin	0
G. B. Winter, l. b. w., b. Godwin	0
B. Berens, b. Boyes	13
B. J. T. Besanquet, c. Strickland, b. Hill	17
A. Turner, b. Boyes	0
E. F. Penn, b. Hill	3
E. H. Bray, not out	10
R. C. Lee, c. and b. Hill	2
Extras	13
Total	105

CANADIANS—SECOND INNINGS.

W. R. Gilbert, b. Penn	2
B. A. Bell, c. Penn, b. Besanquet	0
J. A. Boyes, c. Mitchell, b. Hill	18
F. W. Terry, b. Penn	0
H. O. Hill, b. Besanquet	14
H. Ackland, b. Besanquet	0
T. Strickland, b. Besanquet	0
H. B. Walker, b. Penn	1
W. H. Pfillpott, c. Sewall, b. Penn	9
W. H. Walker, b. Penn	6
A. Hodgson, c. Winter, b. Winter	1
F. H. Southam, b. Winter	2
A. H. Wood, b. Winter	1
C. B. Godwin, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Godwin	85	4	51	4
Boyes	100	2	43	4
Hill	17	2	3	3
ENGLAND.				
Besanquet	60	4	17	4
Penn	70	5	20	5
Winter	28	3	14	3
Hill	15	1	5	1

SOLAR PLEXUS BLOW WON.

Gardiner Finished Bolan as Fitzsimmons Settled Corbett.

A solar plexus blow much after the style of the one which dispatched James J. Corbett in his fight with Bob Fitzsimmons at Carson City was last night responsible for the early termination of what was advertised to be a twenty-five-round bout at 124 pounds between Sam Bolan and Oscar Gardiner.

The fight was in the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, before a rather light crowd, and only nine full rounds and part of the tenth were fought.

About fifty seconds before the close of the tenth Gardiner made a vicious lunge at Bolan with his right. The blow fell short, but it was immediately followed by a terrible left-hand drive, which landed just above Bolan's stomach and effectually knocked him out.

All through the fight Gardiner had the better of it, and punished Bolan, who was unable to make any effective return, badly. In a preliminary ten-round bout between "Kid" Harris and George Rouss, at 105 pounds, Harris received the decision on points.

FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

Concern with $200,000,000 Capital Incorporated at Trenton—A Combination of Interests.

The Federal Steel Company was incorporated yesterday at the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of $200,000,000, half preferred, half common stock, and $40,000 was paid for State franchise tax. The act of incorporation was signed by Charles C. Cluff, Charles McVeigh, Benjamin C. Van Dyke, James B. Dill, E. H. Gary, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

Mr. Stetson represented J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and Mr. Dill of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, which organized and registered the Federal Steel Company as a New Jersey corporation. The companies which fused under this title were represented by Judge Gray of Chicago.

The consolidation was of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and several smaller concerns.

The American Holds Out.

The Federal may yet take in the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago, although President Lambert was yesterday quoted in a special Wall Street dispatch as saying:

We told the committee on what terms we were willing to come in and we learned on what terms the other companies might be willing to have us come in, and there was no great divergence of opinions. In the meantime our business is fine, splendid, and the outlook could not be more prosperous. We have made $500,000 just on our steel billet purchases before the late advances began. With business in such perfect shape we do not feel we need to depend on consolidation with the Federal Steel Company.

This statement was supplemented by announcement of the resignation from the American of G. H. Shuler, General Manager of the Cleveland district; E. T. Shuler of Chicago, Treasurer, and H. B. Shuler of Chicago, a Director. The explanation in each case was that they had disposed of their interest in the American, and intended to go into business for themselves.

Conditions of Incorporation.

Some of the conditions of the Federal Steel Company incorporation are:

The preferred stock shall be entitled, out of any and all surplus net profits, whenever declared by the Board of Directors, to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of, but not exceeding, 6 per cent. per annum for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of January, 1899, and for each and every fiscal year thereafter, payable in preference and priority to any payment of any dividend on the common stock for such fiscal year. In addition thereto, in the event of the dissolution of the corporation, the holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive the par value of their preferred shares out of the surplus funds of the corporation before anything shall be paid therefrom to the holders of the common stock.

The common stock shall be subject to the prior rights of the holders of the preferred stock, as herein declared. If, after providing for the payment of full dividends for any fiscal year on the preferred stock, there shall remain any surplus net profits for such year, any and all such surplus net profits of such year, and of any other fiscal year for which full dividends shall have been paid on the preferred stock, shall be applicable to dividends upon the common stock, when and as from time to time the same shall be declared by the Board of Directors, and out of any such surplus net profits, after the close of any fiscal year, the Board of Directors may pay dividends upon the common stock of the corporation for such fiscal year, but not until after the dividends upon the preferred stock for such fiscal year shall be actually paid or provided and set apart.

The corporate office of the Federal is at 60 Grand Street, Jersey City. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. finance the consolidation.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Receipts of the Day Were Turned Over to the Sass Memorial Fund.

FLORONSO WON THE HANDICAP

The Attendance Was Large, and the Crowd Went Home Well Satisfied —Five of the Six Events Won by Favorites.

Racing yesterday at the Brighton Beach track was for sweet charity's sake, for the receipts of the day were turned into the fund that is being raised for the benefit of the widow of Charles Victor Bass, and the racing public contributed generously. The association gave the use of its track, the racing officials gave their services, Pinkerton and his men worked for nothing, and the latter gave a generous-sized check, and Lander and his band followed the example.

The free list was entirely suspended, and owners, trainers, jockeys, officials, and the press, who had never paid admission to a race track, bought their way in. There was only one exception. Judge Simmons objected to paying, and his $2 was paid back to him.

The attendance at the track was large, and the racing excellent for the class of horses that took part, and as five favorites won, the public left the track in excellent humor.

Some of the owners who won part of the purses contributed their winnings to the fund, among them being J. L. Holland, F. F. Barrett, and C. Fleischmann's Sons. John McCafferty did not get into the purses, but he gave a check for $100. The fund has now reached a fair figure, and before it is closed enough will have been raised to place safely beyond the reach of want the widow of one of the most popular officials that ever held office on a race track.

Some Pretty Finishes.

The second race, at a mile and a sixteenth, brought out an excellent finish between Millstream, The Winner, and Continental, the trio finishing heads apart in the order named, according to the placing of the judges. It looked from the grand stand, however, as if Continental had gotten into the place by a good head. Miss Tenny, the favorite, was looked upon by the betting public as about the best thing of the day, and she was played as if the race were all over. She flattered her backers for three-quarters of a mile by jumping to the front and opening up a big gap. She drew steadily away, and Maher kept her going easily all the way up the backstretch, while Clawson, on Millstream, never tired of the chase, and kept urging his mount after the leader. On the turn from the backstretch Clawson's persistence was rewarded, for Miss Tenny quit, and Millstream passed her in a trice. But Millstream swung wide on the turn, and let Continental through, and when they straightened out for home The Winner joined them, and there was a three-cornered drive all through the stretch, in which Millstream was the victor.

The finish in the first race, a five furlong dash for two-year-olds, was an interesting one, for there was a fighting drive all the way through the stretch between St. Clair and Satin Slipper, in which the superior jockeyship of Maher won the race by a head for St. Clair.

Alpin had an easy victory in the two-year-old handicap, and Floronso an equally easy one in the Sass Memorial Handicap, at a mile and an eighth. Leedsville led for about half a mile in this race, and then gave way, stopping almost to a walk.

Gala Day, in the fifth race, also won in easy fashion from Frohman. Governor Budd had to be driven out to win by half a length from The Widower in the hurdle race.

The Races in Summary.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Maher)
2—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., 103, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Turner)
3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 99, 5 to 1.. (Clawson)

Beckon, 102, 10 to 1, (Dean;) Mark Miles, 106, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Belgravia, 97, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Captrap, 99, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rose May, 101, 100 to 1, (Collins;) Easter Card, 117, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Spurs, 109, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Chivalrous, 99, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Campus, 102, 100 to 1, (Jones,) and Our Annie, 95, 200 to 1, (Hadley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Millstream, H. Serodino's b. c., 3 years, by Quicklime-Monte Rosa, 97 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Clawson)
2—The Winner, G. E. Smith's b. h., 5, 105, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (Spencer)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 108, 4 to 1 ..... (Barrett)

Merry Prince, 106, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Miss Tenny, 98, 6 to 5, (Maher;) Longacre, 92, 12 to 1, (Moody,) and Quiver, 90, 30 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Son's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, 112 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3 ..... (Maher)
2—Leando, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 108, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (Spencer)
3—Glenheim, J. E. Madden's br. c., 119, 7 to 2 ..... (Sims)

Turvey Drop, 100, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Sublet, 95, 50 to 1, (Rodacker;) Domineer, 100, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Colonel Kenney, 105, 10 to 1, (Burns,) and Chorus Boy, 109, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sass Memorial Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Floronso, Green B. Morris's b. c., 3 years, by Ponso-Florence E., 118 pounds, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Burns)
2—Sir Gawain, J. A. Bennett's br. c., 3, 110, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
3—Leedsville, W. C. Daly's b. h., 4, 121, 2 to 1.. (Maher)
4—Blaise Rock, M. Murphy's b. h., 5, 105, 50 to 1 ..... (O'Leary)

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Glory, 104 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Spencer)
2—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 101, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Maher)
3—Hampden, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 3, 104, 15 to 1 ..... (Dupee)

Blissful, 101, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Saratoga, 101, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Squire Abingdon, 101, 50 to 1, (Trasch;) Ortoland, 104, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tabouret, 109, 4 to 1, (Barrett,) and Harry Crawford, 104, 60 to 1, (Blake,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:52.

1—Governor Budd, W. Oliver's b. g., 5 years, by Fresno-Rosa G., 147 pounds, 4 to 5...(Finnegan)
2—The Widower, F. D. Beard's b. g., 3, 132, even money ..... (Collins)
3—Bergen, Thomas Mooney's br. g., 5, 147, 12 to 1 ..... (Mooney)

Won in a drive by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Handcuff	115 Grey Jacques	115
Manilius	115 Chappaqua	115
Flying Scotchman	115 Favonius	115
General Shafter	115 The Burlington Route	115
Interferer	115 Ellerdale	115
Little Reggie	115 Himtine	115
Composer	115 Menu	112
Animus	115 Wildairs	112
Tophet	115 Al Reeves	112
Strangest	115 The Lady in Blue	112

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Floronso	126	Jefferson	110
George Keene	124	Glonoine	109
Lady Mitchell	119	Scotch Plaid	104
Alice Farley	117	Lady Marion	102
Laverock	116	Black Dude	100
Maximo Gomes	113	Endeavor	100

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's— excels all other Violet Perfumes.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern, for two-year-olds. Fuutrity course.

Martimas	128	Ahom	114
Autumn	121	Duke of Middleburg	114
Ways and Means	119	Black Venus	112
Dr. Eichberg	118	Manuel	111
Frohsinn	117	Rusher	111
Ethelbert	115	His Ladyship	107
Mr. Clay	115	Satirist	106
St. Lorenzo	114	Prestidigitatrice	106

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

The Friar	126	George Boyd	105
Mirthful	111	Sir Vassar	100

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Orion	112	Loiterer	104
Lord Zenl	108	L'Allouette	104
St. Callatine	108	Slasher	103
Nana H.	105	Tom Collins	101
Mount Washington	105	Oxnard	101
Rossifer	105	Ortoland	101
Clearentus	105	Ten Spot	100
Manassas	105	Kit	98

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Olindo	160	Brown Red	137
Woodpigeon	148	Baby Bill	135
Governor Budd	142	The Widower	135
Rheinstrom	142		

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sept. 9.—The event of greatest interest in the Charter Oak Park circuit meeting to-day was the attempt of Star Pointer to lower the track record of 2:03¾, which was successful, the mile being made in 2:00½. The quarters were 0:30¾, 1:01, and 1:31¼. It was hoped that he might beat his own world's record of 1:59¼, but the first quarter was too slow to admit of it. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Quadriga, ch. g., (Miller)	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	6	5	1	4	1	2	2
Giles Noyes, b. g., (Rush and Shillinlaw)	1	1	4	2	4	3	8
Courier Journal, blk. h., (Golden)	5	4	3	3	8	ro.	
Charlie B., blk. g., (James)	4	3	5	5	dr.		
Bright Light, b. m., (Quinnen)	8	dis.					

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:10¼; 2:10¾.

Handicap—Purse $1,000.

Wilderness, ch. g., by Prodigal-Fannie Witherspoon, (Johnson)	1	1	1
Notion, b. c., (Thomas)	2	2	3
McKinley, b. g., (Tinkham)	3	3	2

Time—2:18½; 2:19; 2:21.

2:13 Pacing.—Purse $1,000.

Slavonic, gr. g., by King Wilkes, (Bowen)	3	5	1	1	1
Grace C., b. m., by Judge Rice, (Bitting)	1	1	2	2	2
Melson, b. s., (McDonald)	5	2	3	4	4
Elton, b. g., (Dore)	4	4	4	5	5
Dixon, b. m., (Brayman)	4	3	4	3	3
Nea, b. m., (Burgh)	Dis.				

Time—2:11½; 2:12½; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:12½.

At Chatham, N. Y.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Racing results to-day at the Columbia County Fair:

Free for all trotting and pacing; purse $500.

Coleridge, b. s., (Abendroth)	1	1	1	1	1
Lady Intrigue, b. m., (Setherwait)	2	2	2	2	2
Sterling, ch. s., (Carmichael)	3	3	3	3	3
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	4	4	4	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:17½; 2:16½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Pearl J., b. m., (Carmichael)	1	1	1				
Carlos, b. g., (F. M. Dodge)	2	2	3				
Tudor, b. g., (Hallenbeck)	4	3	2				
Kitty Story, b. m., (Charles Story)	3	5	5				
S. W. T., b. g., (A. F. Dodge)	5	4	4				
Time—2:22¼; 2:25; 2:22½.							
2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.							
Annie Feeney, b. m., (Rooney)	5	4	5	3	1	1	1
Sam Steel, b. g., (Dodge)	4	2	1	1	7	2	3
Nancy W., br. m., (Abendroth)	3	1	3	7	4	3	2
Rebel, blk. g., (Ives)	2	5	6	2	6	ro.	
Howdy, b. g., (Minor)	7	7	7	4	2	ro.	
Searchlight, blk. m., (Hallenbeck)	10	10	2	8	8	ro.	
Nellie May, blk. m., (Joslyn)	8	3	4	5	3	ro.	
H. T. H., blk. g., (Rafferty)	6	10	6	6	5	ro.	
Staresse, ch. f., (Boice)	1	6	8	dis.			
Clemmie Dell, b. m., (Carmichael)	9	9	9	dr.			

Time—2:27½; 2:27½; 2:23¼; 2:26½; 2:27; 2:29¾; 2:29¾.

At Ithaca.

ITHACA, Sept. 9.—Summary of to-day races:

2:24 class, purse $300, (unfinished yesterday.) Charles Sedgwick had two heats, Lucy Possey one, and Glorietta one.

Lucy Possey, s. m., (Genung)	1	1			
Charles Sedgwick, b. g., (Morris)	6	3			
Glorietta, b. m., (Dempsey)	2	2			
Ruth, r. m., (Spangler)	3	..			
Corbina, b. g., (Brewster)	4	..			
Zea Mays, ch. m., (Congdon)	5	..			

Time—2:21¼; 2:28¼.

Free-for-all, 2:27 class, purse $300.

Hannis, Jr., ch. h., (Rhodes)	3	1	1
Ashwood, ch. h., (Clark)	1	2	2
Burton, blk. m., (Strong)	2	3	3

Time—2:27¼; 2:21; 2:24; 2:22¼.

2:40 class

THE GRAND ARMY ADJOURNS

Thirty-second Annual Encampment Concludes Its Sessions at Cincinnati.

OBJECTIONS TO PENSION LAWS

Committee Reports Adopted Without Debate—Praise for the President and the Secretary of War—More New Officers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The work of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was concluded late this afternoon. The anticipated discussion of the resolutions from the Pension Committee did not occur. The rule in almost every instance was to adopt reports presented, and in this way the pension report went through without objection, although it was modified later to take away an impression that might have arisen that President McKinley was under censure.

The encampment opened this morning with a small attendance, and proceeded to finish the election of officers. The following were elected by acclamation:

Senior Vice Commander in Chief, W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati.

Junior Vice Commander in Chief, David Ross of Delaware.

Surgeon General, Dr. Pierce of Nebraska.

Chaplain in Chief, Col. Lucas of Indianapolis.

The reports of committees were then made and adopted. The resolutions referring to the President and Secretary Alger obtained precedence when it was decided to consider the report of the committee on resolutions ad seriatim. The resolution referring to the President was first adopted by a unanimous rising vote in a scene of most enthusiastic demonstration. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic has watched with pride and satisfaction the wise, conservative, unselfish, patriotic, and statesmanlike manner in which our honored comrade, William McKinley, as President of the United States, has met every demand which the recent trouble with Spain imposed upon our country; that his wisdom and prudence in his endeavors to preserve peace with honor, as well as the vigor and patriotic order with which our army and navy were equipped for the conflict, when the war became imminent, have won our hearty and unreserved approval and commendation; and, rejoicing in the glorious termination of the conflict in which our country has been engaged, we hereby express our gratitude, not only to our distinguished comrade, the President, but also to the officers and men in the land and naval forces, for their heroic conduct and sublime achievements for humanity and the glory of our flag and country.

As soon as the demonstration following the adoption of this resolution was over, the following was read and adopted by a unanimous vote, without discussion, and with another demonstration of approval:

Resolved, That from knowledge formed of our experience as soldiers, during four years of active service, we recognize the unfaltering energy and patriotic devotion with which, as Secretary of War, Gen. Alger has borne the weighty responsibilities and performed the important duties, suddenly imposed by the recent war with Spain, creating and maintaining so large an army under such unfavorable conditions, the deeds of which not only shed lustre on the American soldiers, but also challenged the admiration of the world.

The report of the Committee on Pensions contained several complaints concerning the administration of the Pension Office, principally on account of the delay incidental to the issuing of certificates. It was represented that Commissioner Evans, although he had himself declared that, of the $25,000 claims pending in the bureau, 75,000 had received nothing at all, and that 200,000 surviving soldiers of the civil war received no pensions, had reduced his office force by the dismissal of 100 clerks, who, he said, were not needed. Objection was made, among other things, to the rule providing that widows having incomes of $100 or more are not entitled to pensions. The committee advocated a change of the limit to $300.

Some time after the adoption of the report of the Committee on Pensions a fear seemed to have come into the minds of some comrades that some blame had been attributed to the President, and Judge Torrance of Minnesota moved to expunge from the report the sentence: "This iniquitous rule is maintained up to this hour, and we submit it is not the treatment we had a right to expect from Comrade William McKinley."

Corp. Tanner immediately got the floor, and stated that his high regard for President McKinley was not exceeded by that of any member of the encampment; that in preparing the report it had been far from his purpose to cast any imputation upon the President, and he begged permission to add to the sentence which he sought to have expunged, "and we are confident that when he is once relieved from the mighty matters of National and world-wide importance which now command his attention he will see that justice is done."

The encampment unanimously gave permission to make this addition to the report, and the motion to expunge was withdrawn.

The application of the Ladies' Relief Corps to amend its constitution so as to enable it to use relief funds for the benefit of soldiers of the Spanish-American war was acted upon favorably by the encampment. The proposition to make eligible to membership in the Grand Army soldiers who have served in the war with Spain was laid on the table.

The ceremony of installing newly elected officers was performed by Comrade Wagner of Pennsylvania. The new Commander in Chief, James A. Sexton of Chicago, immediately after his installation received from Mrs. Alexander, President of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Department of Illinois, who was accompanied on the platform by Mrs. John C. Black, a beautiful bouquet of roses, accompanied by a felicitous speech of presentation, to which Commander in Chief Sexton made a happy reply.

The last action of the encampment was the adoption by a rising vote of a vote of thanks to the retiring Commander in Chief, Gen. Gobin, who briefly returned his thanks. At 2:30 P. M. the final adjournment took place.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic were in session all day and this evening in order to complete their sessions. The morning session was devoted to the revision of their ritual, the afternoon session to the election of officers, and the evening session to the installation and unfinished business. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Agnes Winslow, Chicago; Senior Vice President—Mrs. M. P. Cahoon, Elyria, Ohio; Junior Vice President—Mrs. Pauline Willis, San Francisco; Treasurer—Mrs. Etta Toby, Logansport, Ind.; Chaplain—Mrs. Margaret Stevens, Newark, N. J.; Counselor—Mrs. Flora M. Davey, Duluth, Minn.; Council of Administration—Mrs. Annie Lincoln, Duluth; Mrs. Emma Wall, Lawrence, Kan.; Mrs. Aurelia Sherman, Keokuk, Iowa.

The officers were installed by Mrs. Frances N. Wood of Topeka, Kan. President Winslow will appoint a Secretary and other officers in the near future.

MORTARS TESTED AT NEWPORT.

Reports Caused Windows at Narragansett Pier to Rattle.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—At Fort Adams to-day the sixteen mortars of the new armament received their first test. Each mortar was fired once, and every shot caused the hotel windows at Narragansett Pier, eight miles away, to rattle as if there had been an earthquake.

No great amount of damage has yet been reported at Fort Adams from the recoil, although several windows were broken in the officers' quarters, some distance away, and partly sheltered by the high bluff. No glass was broken at Commodore Morgan's villa, just across Benton's Cove, which is the nearest of the Summer residences, although the dishes rattled in the pantry and the windows shook.

Each shot used in the mortars weighed 792 pounds, and required about 600 pounds of powder. The shots passed over several craft in the bay and fell with a tremendous splash, causing a great column of water to rise each time.

Wreck on the Philadelphia and Erie.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Sept. 9.—The westbound Erie mail train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was wrecked this morning at North Bend, the locomotive jumping the track. Engineer John M. Butler of Harrisburg had both legs cut off and died soon afterward. Fireman John Kutz and the baggage master, both of Harrisburg, were slightly injured. The engine ran for 100 feet on the ties and then fell on its side. The baggage car was also derailed, but the passenger coaches did not leave the track, and none of the passengers was injured. Traffic was delayed a few hours.

THE W. B. DANIELS ESTATE.

Rights of the Millionaire's Son as Sole Heir Are Confirmed.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—The rights of Major William Cooke Daniels as sole heir to the estate of his father, William B. Daniels, the millionaire dry goods merchant, have been confirmed. Judge Riner of the United States Circuit Court has decided against the claim of Mrs. Lilyon B. Daniels for the widow's half of the estate, overruling her contention that her divorce was invalid because it had been obtained by collusion.

Major Daniels received an appointment as Adjutant General after the breaking out of the war with Spain, and was at the front at Santiago when the surrender was made. He is now ill in New York.

CHRISTENING OF THE ILLINOIS.

Gov. Tanner May Decide Whether Water or Wine Shall Be Used.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Gov. Tanner may be called upon to decide whether the battleship Illinois will be christened with water or champagne. Col. Joseph Leiter declares that his sister would engage in no controversy over the matter with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or any other organization, but would be guided in the matter by Gov. Tanner, who appointed her to do the christening, and whom she recognizes as representing the sentiment of the people of the State on the subject.

Col. Leiter said his sister would not enter at all into the discussion of the moral effect of water instead of champagne, but would simply confer with the Governor and follow his suggestions.

NEGROES DRIVEN FROM TEXAS.

Many Turned Out by White Caps Take Refuge in Texarkana.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 9.—Texarkana is in a state of alarm over the large number of idle negroes who throng the town, and the citizens are organizing vigilance committees for the protection of their property. The unusual influx of negroes recently is due to the operations of bands of White Caps in the Titus, Cass, Red River, Hopkins, and other counties in the cotton districts of North Texas, whence thousands of negroes have fled on account of notices having been posted, and in some cases violence having been used to run them out. Many of them have sought refuge in Texarkana.

A trustworthy colored man from Titus County says that while a number of negroes were at work in a field a mob of White Caps concealed behind a fence opened fire on them. The negroes fled, leaving three of their number in the field, wounded, and perhaps killed. They had been warned to leave the county and had paid no attention to the warning. Other similar incidents are reported by incoming negroes. In some localities in Titus County, which were formerly densely populated by negroes, not a colored man, woman, or child remains, according to the stories told by those who have reached this place.

FENCE PARTS FORMER FRIENDS.

Fifteen Feet of Boards Separate the Krausses and Campbells.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—The residents of Vine Street and vicinity are much interested in a fifteen-foot board fence that C. W. Krausse is erecting between his house and that occupied by Charles Campbell, the two buildings being but a few feet apart. The fence is the result of a neighborhood quarrel, which has raged with more or less intensity for some time past between the Krausses and the Campbells.

Just how the trouble between the two families started is not known, but it developed into a war of words between Mrs. Krausse and Mrs. Campbell. The men became engaged in a quarrel a few days ago. Since then the feeling between the families has been bitter.

The top of the fence reaches to the second story of each house, and runs from the back to the front of the lot. It shuts off the Campbell view of Vine Street from the east, but Krausse suffers equally with Campbell in this respect, because he will be unable to see any further than the western line of his own property.

Campbell is a tenant of Mrs. Louise Reick, who has consulted a lawyer with a view to obtaining redress.

NEGROES TO REPLACE MINERS.

Retention of 200 Deputy Sheriffs Made Necessary at Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 9.—George V. Penwell, President of the Penwell Mining Company, gave notice to-day that he would open his mine Monday, but would pay only 25 cents per ton, the price the non-union negroes are being paid at the Springside Mine. Said he: "I prefer white miners if they will desert the union; otherwise I must operate the mine with negroes and foreign labor."

The miners say they will not accept his offer and will not work under the scale of 33 cents; neither will they desert the union. This means the importation of several hundred additional negroes and the retention of 200 Deputy Sheriffs to guard them. The Pana Mining Company proposes to follow the same course as the Penwell Company.

President Cravens of the Miners' Union said:

"The miners will never accept the Penwell offer, as the result would be a general dissolution of the union—just what the operators have all the time been working for—and would provoke trouble between the miners and operators of not only Illinois but Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania." He added, "This is a question of life and death to the Miners' Union, and we will fight it out on these lines if it takes all Winter."

A mammoth stockade and quarters for imported negroes has been completed at the Penwell colliery.

Presbyterian Sunday School Movement

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Sabbath school department of the Presbyterian Board of Publication has invited the Sunday schools of the Presbyterian Church to make Sunday, Sept. 25, a great rallying day for the inauguration of an aggressive movement for the purpose of bringing 500,000 new scholars into the Sunday schools of the denomination by the beginning of the new century. Several hundred schools have already pledged themselves to make a special canvass for this purpose, and the movement is steadily making headway.

Fatally Injured in a Collision.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 9.—Fireman J. Bossi of Freight Train No. 174 on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, was so badly injured in a rear-end collision in the yard here to-day that he will die. His train ran into the Mansfield freight, standing in the yard. The rear car of the latter train was demolished and the locomotive of No. 174 badly damaged. Bossi was the only one injured. It is claimed that Engineer Chapin did not notice the danger signals.

Murder and Suicide in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—A man who had registered as H. Rockwell, Greeley, Col., was shot and mortally wounded in a room at the Oxford Hotel this afternoon by a woman who was registered as his wife. The woman then shot and killed herself. Rockwell was about forty-five years of age. The murderess was Florence Montague of Pittsburg. She had been living here for several weeks. The couple had been planning to take an overland trip by wagon.

Little Girl Accidentally Shot.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—While Mamie Marsh, ten years of age, of 21 Bank Street, and Hazel Blakeley, 9 years old, who boarded at the Marsh home, were playing in a bedroom in the house to-day, they knocked a revolver from beneath a pillow. While the children were examining the weapon it exploded and a bullet passed through Hazel's head. The physicians say she will die.

W. H. Tucker Commits Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—William H. Tucker of the firm of Tucker & Dorsey, manufacturers, committed suicide at his home on Fletcher Avenue this morning by shooting himself. Mr. Tucker had been despondent since the death of his wife, two years ago. He had been a prominent citizen for many years, was wealthy, and was conspicuous in Grand Army circles.

LOCKJAW CAUSED BY FRIGHT.

The Remarkable Case of Mary Burns, Now Dying in a Brooklyn Hospital —Fear Caused by Her Arrest.

A case which, if it is correctely diagnosed, is one of the rarest known to the medical profession, is that of Mary Burns, a girl of twenty-three years, who is now at the point of death in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. The physicians say that she is dying of lockjaw, brought on by fright.

Miss Burns lives at 1,209 Atlantic Avenue. Between July 15 and Sept. 1 last she was in the employ of Samuel Annon of 19 Herkimer Street as a domestic. After she left him, on Sept. 1, he claims to have discovered that jewelry and clothing valued at $56 were missing. He believed that Mary had taken the property, and determined to have her arrested. He swore out a warrant, which was given to Detective Raleigh. Yesterday, having ascertained the girl's abode, Raleigh visited her and served the warrant. The girl was crazed with fear. She wildly protested her innocence, and begged the detective not to arrest her. He paid no attention to her entreaties, and took her to the Gates Avenue Police Station, where, half fainting from freight, she was placed in a cell.

A few hours afterward groans and screams were heard coming from her cell. She was found to be suffering excruciating pain and unable to talk. An ambulance was sent for, and Surgeon Gaynor, who responded, took her to St. Mary's Hospital. He there declared that she was suffering from lockjaw, produced by fright. The girl grew rapidly worse, and will probably die.

According to several physicians who were interviewed on the subject, such a case is extremely rare. Most of those who were seen declared that it could not be tetanus, but a muscular contraction simulating that disease. Dr. Otis of 149 Hancock Street said that lockjaw of this kind was not unknown, but was very rare. He said it was possible that the girl did not have this form of lockjaw, but that she was coming down with the disease and that the fright might have hastened it.

Dr. A. Ross Matheson of 37 Seventh Avenue, expressed the opinion that the jaws were locked as a result of hysteria. Whatever might be the trouble, it could not be the genuine tetanus. Dr. Matheson said that hysteria, which produced a locking of the jaws, was generally a slight matter, and that he knew of no case in which it had resulted in death. If, therefore, it is this form of hysteria from which Mary Burns is suffering, the case is still more remarkable, for the surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital give no hope for recovery.

The surgeons at the hospital, however, do not modify their statement by any suggestion of hysteria. They say that the woman is simply suffering from lockjaw, and that the fright from which she suffered after her arrest and during her imprisonment brought it on.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Freight Rates Not Included.

Freight managers of the railroads in the Joint Traffic Association have ascertained that the agreement of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to restore rates to the standard basis applies to passenger traffic only. The freight rate situation remains unchanged. The principal trouble caused by the long warfare between the Canadian Pacific and the American trans-continental lines was on the west-bound passenger traffic, known as the Klondike business. That is practically over for this year. A settlement of the freight rate troubles was attempted at a recent meeting in Denver, and at that time it was agreed to refer the freight situation to arbitrators. These arbitrators are yet to be appointed. Railroad men say that if the Canadian Pacific management is sincere in its promises to maintain uniformity of rates, there may not be any need of appointing arbitrators, because if there is no disposition to cut rates the freight situation will adjust itself.

More Vanderbilt Consolidation.

Orders have been received at various junction points on the Vanderbilt lines of railroad to prepare for a general pooling of equipment by the New York Central, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, the Lake Shore, and the Michigan Central. It is proposed to treat all of the cars belonging to these different lines as of one system, thereby doing away with the expensive necessity of keeping separate car accounts. This step is regarded as of great importance in the general scheme of economical consolidation which the Vanderbilts are now developing. The executive head of this gradually sliding scheme is President Callaway of the New York Central Road. His previous Presidency of the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate Roads gave him a thorough familiarity with the extent and needs of that part of the Vanderbilt system covering the territory between Buffalo and Chicago.

KILLED HER LITTLE PLAYMATE.

Scranton Girl Points a Revolver in Fun and Pulls the Trigger.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 9.—Lizzie Russell, a seven-year-old girl, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Mary Moran, fourteen years old. The latter in play pointed a revolver at the Russell girl and pulled the trigger, the bullet striking her near the heart. The parents of the children are neighbors.

In the Moran house, where the accident occurred, an infant child lay dead, and the father was about to drive to Wilkesbarre to arrange for the funeral. He had laid the loaded revolver on a shelf, as he intended carrying it for protection during his ride home to-night.

The Moran girl was arrested, but was soon afterward released.

GEN. CLAY DIVORCED.

Aged Husband of Dora Richardson Granted a Judicial Separation.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 9.—Circuit Judge Scott to-day granted a decree of divorce to Gen. Cassius M. Clay. The decree destroys Mrs. Clay's interest in the estate, and restores to her her maiden name. Gen. Clay will continue his eccentric life as philosopher and author at Whitehall, and may accept some of the numerous matrimonial propositions, which, since his young wife's desertion, have come from all parts of the country. As for Dora, she'seems to be content in her vine-clad cottage at Pinckard, Woodford County, purchased by her aged spouse, where she can enjoy the company of her brother's children and her more youthful admirer, Riley Brock.

Southern Travel Not Impeded.

The following letter from George H Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, was received in New York yesterday: "Referring to newspaper accounts of yellow fever in the South, permit me to say that there is nothing to prevent passengers coming to or passing through New Orleans, or going to or through any point on these lines, including Shreveport. There are absolutely no restrictions on passengers coming from your territory destined to any point which we reach by our own lines or connections It is believed that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans nor in any city or town on our lines. There are a few suspicious cases in the country, some distance from our road. Everything points to a speedy removal of all cause for fear."

Mail for the Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Post Office Department is making every endeavor to facilitate mail communication with Alaska next Winter, and has authorized Postmasters at far northern points to pay the maximum allowed by law to carry on the service if necessary. A contractor has already undertaken to do this work, and this action of the department is taken as a safeguard to insure, if possible, the sending of mail from the Yukon country.

Dividend for a Bank's Creditors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Controller of the Currency Dawes announces his intention of declaring an additional dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia. This will make 45 per cent. in all.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Two Prospective State Conventions of the Christian Endeavor Workers.

NEW YORK MEETING IN UTICA

Well-Known Clergymen Will Take Part in the Three Days' Sessions of the New Yorkers—New Jersey Convention at Asbury Park.

Christian Endeavorers of New York State are to hold their seventeenth annual convention this year in Utica, the dates being Oct. 3, 4, and 5. The themes of the convention will be "Stand" and "Go." On the opening night, the Rev. John H. Elliott, the new pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church in this city, will preside at the meeting in the Opera House, and the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia at the meeting in the First Presbyterian Church. Each will conduct "quiet hours," and addresses will be made at both places by Col. J. G. Hallimond of the Volunteers of America.

On the second morning, the Mayor of the city will give the address of welcome, and President Elliott will respond. The two addresses of the morning will be made by the Rev. Dr. W. J. McKittrick of Buffalo and the Rev. Dr. G. M. Heindel of Utica. In the afternoon the meeting will consider the practical application of Christian methods, with the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, formerly of the Fourteenth Street Church, this city, in the chair. On the second evening three meetings will be held, the additional one being in Westminster Church. H. A. Kinports of this city will preside at the First Church, and John Willis Baer of Boston, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, and the Rev. William Patterson will speak. On the third day, missions will be considered, the speaker being Luther D. Wishard, the active worker in the forward movement of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. On the closing night three simultaneous meetings will be held, at which the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of this city, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Ranchester of Rochester, and the Rev. John H. Elliott. The programme is not yet complete, but unusual interest in displayed. The attendance from different parts of the State will be large. A few will go from this city. The Reformed Church rally will be held in the Reformed Church of Utica, the Rev. Peter Crispell, pastor. The presiding officer at the rally will be the Rev. John C. Gedney of Herkimer.

On the three last days of the current month the Christian Endeavorers of New Jersey will hold their State Convention at Asbury Park. Three meeting places have been provided in the Auditorium, Educational Hall, and the First Presbyterian Church. The President of the State Union is the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City. Sunrise prayer meetings are to be held on the beach each morning.

The features of Thursday, which is the first of the convention proper, will be, after the formal addresses of welcome, an open parliament on "The Pledge," conducted by Henry A. Kinports of New York, and speeches by Amos R. Wells of Boston, the Rev. Hugh B. McCauley of Freehold, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Metropolitan Temple. In the evening President Brett will give his annual address.

Missions will be considered on Friday forenoon. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair will give the formal address. Denominational rallies will be held at 10:45, and the Junior Endeavorers will take the rest of the day. The closing evening will be occupied by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of this city, who will deliver the convention sermon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 18.

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SUBJECT—Captivity of the Ten Tribes. Second Kings, 17: 9-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—If thou seek Him, He will be found of thee; but if thou forsake Him, He will cast thee off forever.—First Chronicles, 28:9.

There never was a better commentary on the truth of Solomon's Proverb, "He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy," than that which is given in the history of Israel. In individual cases it had been illustrated and explained many times before Israel became a nation. It has been so illustrated and explained many times since. In this history, however, we have it set before us, not as the experience of any one man, under special and peculiar circumstances, but as the experience of a great body of people, and that the great company of God's redeemed children, twelfths of all the tribes which came out of Egypt. And they were "reproved," not only "often," but through a period of more than 250 years.

Moreover, they were not a low, degraded, savage people, void of understanding, but, before their overthrow, they had attained to the highest civilization, refinement, and wealth, and their advancement continued even to the day of their destruction with ever-growing strength. When they were overthrown they had reached a measure of material prosperity hardly excelled by the most favored nation of our own day. They were not overthrown, therefore, because they were poorer, or weaker, or less intelligent, or even because they were more corrupt than other nations, but because they had hardened their necks and cast God behind their backs. (First Kings, 14:9.)

This historical commentary, therefore, makes this proverb an established fact of large import. It stands before us as a solemn law of God, a law which rests upon individuals as well as nations, and upon nations as well as upon individuals, and that without respect to their power, wealth, intelligence, or morals. It refers not so much to the conduct of men toward men as to the attitude of men toward God. Social conditions and moral conduct are the results of this attitude. This is a solemn fact which this history teaches all men to ponder well.

When the "Ten Tribes" became a separate nation under the name of "the Kingdom of Israel," Jeroboam first sat upon the throne. As a man, he was noted for his intelligence, energy, and skill. Under him the nation was not only auspiciously inaugurated, but it grew in power and influence. But "he did evil"—not in the sight of men—they thought he did well—but "in the sight of the Lord." This is the distinction which is always coupled with his name, whether he is spoken of by himself or in connection with any of his successors. He, however, did not introduce the worship of any heathen gods into his land, and there is no evidence that the people became exceptionally corrupt and vile under his administration.

Jeroboam's Scheme of Worship.

As we have already seen, he did not enjoy the supremacy of Jehovah, nor the obligation to worship Him. On the contrary, he took special pains to establish His worship in the land, and undoubtedly to foster morality. But it was not according to the Law as given on Mount Sinai. It was according to his own human devising—a scheme of his own mind. He ignored Moses, and all that God had declared through him. If he had lived in our day he would probably have been ranked among those leaders of thought whom, by a strange confounding of terms, we call "the higher critics"; leaders who exalt the human intellect, but debase the highest motives for human conduct. Like them he exalted his own will and imagination against the Word of God. He thus introduced a form of religious service which was very agreeable to human nature, but which lowered God and His claims in the eyes of men. It was the foundation cause of Israel's overthrow some two hundred and fifty years later, as seen in this lesson. For thus said the Lord by the mouth of the prophet Ahijah: "The Lord shall smite Israel as a reed is shaken in the water. And He shall give Israel up, because of the sins of Jeroboam, who did sin, and who made Israel to sin." (First Kings, xiv., 15, 16.) This prophecy has a significant application to much of the teaching of the present day.

After the death of Jeroboam the nation, as a general rule, continued to grow in all material wealth and power. But it also grew more and more corrupt. The seed which he had planted never has produced fruits of righteousness. The worldly, formal worship of God, which he set up in Bethel and Dan, soon demanded more display and more pronounced ministration to the human senses. This it always does. So it is not surprising that before long the worship of Baal and Ashtoreth they added to that of Jehovah. Then they entirely supplanted it. The house of Jeroboam was cut off; new dynasties arose and were overthrown, but the people grew further and further away from God.

Then Jehu, the son of Nimshi, was anointed by Elisha's directions to destroy the whole house of Ahab, and with him and his house the supremacy of Baal and Ashtoreth. Under Jehu began a new state of affairs. He called men to come and see his "zeal for the Lord." (Second Kings, x., 16.) It looked as if a new life had been given to Israel. But no. He no more submitted himself to God or respected His ordinances than any of his predecessors. His will was not one with God's will. It was only parallel to it, and running in the same direction. So God rewarded him for what he did and punished him for the spirit in which he did it. (Second Kings, x., 30.) In the fourth generation his house was as completely destroyed as were those of his predecessors. (Second Kings, xv., 12.)

After the overthrow of the house of Jehu five Kings followed each other in quick successor. Then Hoshea—who slew his "friend" (Josephus) Pekah, the ruling monarch—seized the Government. He was the last King that ever sat upon the throne of Israel.

Jeroboamism Did Not Die.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Jehu was the tenth King from Jeroboam, and Hoshea was the tenth King from Jehu. From Jeroboam to Jehu was not quite 100 years; from Jehu to Hoshea was a little more than 150. Under Jehu, Baalism in Israel was overthrown; under Hoshea Israel itself was destroyed. When Jehu ascended the throne the seed which Jeroboam had planted had grown into a great tree, and brought forth Baalism, with all of its corruption. He destroyed the tree, but he again planted the seed, for it is written of him, "From the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, Jehu departed not from after them." (Second Kings, x., 29.)

The same record, in almost exactly the same words, is made concerning every King which succeeded him, excepting Shallum, who reigned only six months. Baalism was never reinstated, but Jeroboamism everywhere and at all times prevailed. Of Hoshea it is said that "he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, but not as the Kings of Israel that were before him." (v. 2.) "According to the rabbis this superiority consisted in his removing from the frontier cities the guards placed there by his predecessors to prevent their subjects from worshipping at Jerusalem." (Smith's Dict.) This may have been so, or it may not have been. But if it was, his liberality did not prevent the seed which had been planted from growing and bringing forth more fruit. So, in the sequel, it is written: "The Lord rejected all the seed of Israel—for the children of Israel walked in all the sins of Jeroboam which he did—they departed not from them until the Lord removed Israel out of His sight, as He had said by all His servants, the prophets. So was Israel carried away out of their own land to Assyria unto this day." (Vv. 20-23.)

Before Hoshea became King, the Assyrian power, under Tiglath-Pileser, had begun to make inroads into the territory of Israel. (xv., 29.) He not only took possession of many parts of the northern section, but he broke up the worship at Dan by carrying away the golden calf. (Smith's Dict.) To add to the confusion of the times, Hoshea himself became King by means of a conspiracy against Pekah, whom he slew. (xv., 30.) Soon after he was seated upon the throne, Shalmanezer IV., who was probably the son of Tiglath-Pileser, came against him and put him under tribute. (v. 3.)

"But shortly afterward he learned that Hoshea, in spite of his submission and engagements, was again contemplating defection, and, conscious of his own weakness, was endeavoring to obtain a promise of support from an enterprising monarch who ruled in the neighboring country of Egypt." (Rawlinson) This Egyptian monarch was "So" or "Sheb." (v., 4.) Relying upon his promise Hoshea "brought no present to the King of Assyria as he had done year by year," or, in other words, he refused to pay the stipulated tribute. Immediately Shalmanezer again came against him. The promised help of Egypt was not forthcoming, and Hoshea was taken captive, and for the rest of his life he lay bound in prison in Assyria.

"A year or two later Shalmanezer made his third and last expedition into Syria. What was the provocation given him we are not told, but this time he 'came up throughout all the land,'(v. 5,) and, being met with resistance, he laid formal siege to the capital." (Rawlinson.) Although Israel's King was far away and in prison, yet for three years the people resisted the assaults of Assyria.

Shalmaneser Overthrown.

Before the siege ended, however, Shalmanezer himself was overthrown by a conspiracy under Sargon, who became his successor. He was a very successful monarch, and greatly enlarged the power of Assyria. He was the builder of the famous Khorsabad Palace, whose ruins have, in modern times, attracted so much attention, and given so much information concerning these ancient days. He is the King referred to as the one who "took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria." (v. 6.)

It was a complete destruction. The walls of the city were broken down, and all the "ivory palaces" were razed to the ground. As the prophet Micah had foretold, Samaria became "as an heap of the field, and as plantings of a vineyard," (Micah, i., 6.) Not only were the walls and the houses thrown down, but the very stones were gathered together in heaps, as when a farmer cleans his field in Springtime, that he may prepare his land for cultivation. Twenty thousand two hundred and eighty of the inhabitants—according to the Assyrian inscriptions—were carried away as slaves. According to the Scriptures, a much larger deportation than this must have eventually taken place.

In their stead "the King of Assyria brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Ava, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria, and they possessed Samaria, and dwelt in the cities thereof," (v. 24.) They came there as heathen, each company bringing with it the idols of the region from whence it came. When they came they found the land desolate. The wild beasts of the forest had greatly multiplied, and were very dangerous. The gods whom they had brought with them were powerless to deliver their worshippers from Nassauk. So they appealed to the King of Assyria to send them some one who could "teach them the manner of the God of the land."

In response to this appeal, "one of the priests whom they had carried away from Samaria came and dwelt in Bethel, and taught them how they should fear the Lord." (vs. 28, 29.) He probably, however, was one of those who had almost entirely lost the knowledge of God himself, and so was ill prepared to give these heathen nations any sound instruction. It, however, satisfied them, and they soon united with their heathen ideas some knowledge of the Mosaic Law, and became somewhat obedient to its demands. This was the origin of that large body known in "The Gospels" as "The Samaritans."

Two objects were accomplished by this removing of the people into foreign lands, and because of them the practice was common among conquerors at that time, and to a much later period. In the first place, by being thus scattered, it was difficult, if not impossible, for a conquered people to mature and execute any plans of rebellion. In the second place, it blotted them out as a nation. In the case of Israel this latter effect was particularly successful, as all their national records and all their tribal and personal genealogies were scattered and destroyed. They were never gathered together again afterward.

Thus "The Ten Tribes" became "The Lost Tribes." It was because they "sinned against the Lord, their God." (v. 7.) The history is a solemn sermon. It repeats itself in every age. It makes its own application.

Questions on the Lesson.

What proverb of Solomon does the history of Israel explain, and what is said of it?

What makes this proverb an established fact of large importance, and to what does it refer?

Who was the first King of Israel, and what is said of him?

What is said of the form of religion which he established, and to what modern leaders is he compared?

What is said of the religious condition of his people after his death?

What is said of Jehu, and of his work, and by whom was he succeeded?

To what interesting connection between Jehu and Jeroboam is attention called?

What is said of Baalism, and Jeroboamism, and of the reign of Hoshea?

Who came against Israel before Hoshea became King, and who soon afterward?

What led Shalmanezer to make a second invasion?

What is said of his third invasion, and of his overthrow?

By whom was Israel led captive, and what is said of its destruction?

What was the origin of the people known as "The Samaritans"?

What objects were accomplished by Sargon's policy?

Why was Israel carried away captive, and what is said of it?

St. Joseph's Seminary.

On Monday next St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, will reopen, and students are expected to report by 6 o'clock on that day. The morning following will be given to entrance examinations, and in the evening the annual spiritual retreat of seven days will begin. The Faculty chosen for the ensuing year is as follows: The Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, D. D., rector and Professor of Liturgy; the Rev. James Driscoll, D. D., Director of Philosophical Department, Professor of Sacred Scripture, Hebrew, and Latin; the Rev. Joseph Bruneau, S. T. L., Librarian, Professor of Dogmatic Theology and French; the Rev. James Fitzsimmons, Professor of Philosophy, senior course; the Rev. John R. Mahoney, D. D., Professor of Moral Theology, Canon Law, and Hebrew; the Rev. Francis P. Harvey, Professor of Church History and Homiletics; the Rev. John P. McGrath, Professor of Physics and Chemistry; the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Professor of Philosophy, junior course, and the Rev. James E. Cassidy, Treasurer.

MISSIONARIES FOR TURKEY.

Two companies of missionaries will leave this port to-day, bound for the Orient. The missionaries sail under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in pursuance of the policy of the board to send back to Turkey such of its workers as were forced to return to this country on account of the late internal troubles within the domains of the Sultan, and to send as many new missionaries as possible into the field. On board the steamship Aller will sail the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Willis C. Dewey, whose destination will be Mardin, Eastern Turkey Mission; Mrs. C. Frank Gates, wife of the President of the missionary college at Harpoot, and her two sons, and Miss Ellen M. Pierce, who will resume her duties at Aintab, in the Central Turkey Mission.

The steamship Winifreda of the Atlantic Transport Line will carry among its passengers Miss Louise Ellsworth, a graduate of the Wisconsin University; Miss Ruth M. Russell, a graduate of Olivet College, Mich., and Miss Theresa Huntington of Milton, Mass., who have just been appointed by the board and assigned to the Eastern Turkey Mission, and Mrs. John K. Browne and Miss Agnes M. Lord, returning missionaries.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

Preparing for New Year and the Day of Atonement.

More elaborate preparations than in former years are now making in the Jewish synagogues for the observance of the Hebrew New Year and Day of Atonement, which will occur on the 17th and 26th of September, respectively. These are the holidays which are observed the world over by orthodox and reformed Jews and sur the soul of the Hebrew to its most profund depths. With a Jewish population of 350,000, it will tax even the good-will and capacity of Greater New York to furnish halls, theatres, and chapels sufficient to provide for the proper observance of the day from a Jewish standpoint.

The chief places of worship, although supplying ample room during the greater part of the year, on these days will be crowded to their utmost, so that in some of them even standing room will be had with difficulty. Of the thirty-two synagogues in the city Beth-El, at the corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and Sharay Tefila, at 180 West Eighty-second Street, perhaps are the most pretentious. Beth-El is preparing to welcome the Jewish soldiers from the various camps in this vicinity who have gone out from the homes of its congregation and are planning to return in season to participate in the holidays dear to every Hebrew.

Only one-tenth of the Jewish population is enrolled upon the membership records of the synagogues. On these holidays the regular places of worship will throw their doors wide open so that rich and poor, members and non-members, will be welcomed.

The New Year will be ushered in by the blowing of the shofar, accompanied by other musical instruments. The order of service is of a ritualistic character, the union ritual being used in the reformed temples and the old ritual in the orthodox synagogues. No one part of the service is exalted at the expense of another, so the sermon and the ritual are supposed to counterbalance each other in value. The unique thing at the New Year service is the blowing of the shofar. The shofar is a trumpet made of a ram's horn, and its use is the signal for the people to scan the past by a quickened conscience, asking for the pardoning of sins committed, followed by a thoughtful consideration of the future year, with a prayer that it may be fruitful of good to the individual. The heartiness and sincerity with which this part of the service is entered into determines, in a large degree, its value to the individual.

The Day of Atonement occurs on the 26th, and has its peculiar significance and observance. The order of service is much the same as upon the New Year, but the burden of the prayers offered is for the blotting out of the sins of the vast year. To the intelligent Heb

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A PRETTY PLAN.

The political gossips have devised a plan by which PLATT may accept ROOSEVELT, see him elected, and yet save his machine, keep a tight grip on the administrative affairs of the State, and be an ever-welcome visitor in the Executive Chamber for the next two years.

The suggestion is that he nominate ROOSEVELT for Governor and WOODRUFF for Lieutenant Governor. The ticket would be elected and the officers-elect inaugurated. Two weeks after inauguration the Legislature will elect a Senator to succeed EDWARD MURPHY. Mr. PLATT would cause the Legislature to elect Gov. ROOSEVELT to the Senate. He would be compelled to resign, if not immediately, at least soon after the 4th of March, when, possibly, there will be an extra session of Congress. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF would succeed him, and PLATT would enter upon an era of unexampled political prosperity. Nobody would suit him so well as WOODRUFF. He could "get on" wonderfully with "TIM."

This is an absolutely perfect plan, save for one detail. Col. ROOSEVELT would not become a party to it. He would not resign the Governorship into the hands of WOODRUFF and PLATT, not even for the United States Senatorship. We cannot deny that his entry into the Senate would be fraught with intensely interesting possibilities. But political deals are not in his line.

We are afraid that PLATT cannot escape the personal disaster of accepting ROOSEVELT any more than he can escape the party necessity of accepting him.

THE INVESTIGATION OF ALGER.

The reported request of Secretary ALGER for an official investigation of the operations of his department is gratifying. It would have been even more gratifying if it had come two months earlier. At least so long ago it had become plain to everybody except the Secretary that neither the army nor the country had any confidence in him, and that the general belief was that the staff departments under his direction, and in great part by reason of his administration, were incompetent to do their work. Now that has been made plain to the Secretary. His request for an investigation is an acknowledgment that he is on his defense.

Of course such an investigation may be rendered of no value. It will be of no value if there is any reason to suspect that it is collusive. Even if there is no ground for that suspicion, it may be rendered of no value by undertaking to cover too much ground. A thorough investigation of "all matters relating to the conduct of the war" would take years. But a competent commission could investigate in a few weeks the charges against the War Department. They are that the services of commissariat and transport and the work of the Medical Department have been conspicuously ill done. Specific accusations upon these heads are believed to have been made by no less a person than the Major General commanding the army. As to the Medical Department, they have been made by some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. The technical responsibility of the Secretary of War for these things is made real by the fact that he has in no single instance publicly known made an example of a single incompetent subordinate, nor even gone so far as to order an official inquiry. On the contrary, he was maintaining, up to a week ago, that the privations and sufferings of our troops were necessary and unavoidable incidents of war, and that so far as the staff departments were concerned, everything was all right which everybody else believed to be all wrong. His responsibility is made positive if the charge is sustained that he has neglected to employ the services of experienced and capable officers of the staff departments and has added to them, often in high places, incompetent civilians appointed through political favoritism.

These are the charges which the commission should be appointed to investigate. If a competent and impartial commission acquits the staff departments and their common head and finds nobody to blame, the conclusion will be that the United States is incompetent to make war. If the richest and the most business-like Nation in the world cannot manage so simple a business as the dispatch, maintenance, and return of a little expedition of a single army corps without bungling it into inextricable confusion and complicating it with hideous scandals, then the people ought to know it. But if their resources have been frittered away by absence of foresight, absence of skill, absence of system, and excessive presence of politics, they ought to know that. In either case, after the investigation begins, it will be proper to withhold comment upon its subject matter until it is over. That will be the course of this journal.

NOT WITH GERMANY.

That is an odd rumor which seems to be believed in Madrid that the Philippines are to come under a joint protectorate of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. It is possible that such a disposition would suit Germany. It is certain that it would not suit either of the other powers concerned.

As we long ago pointed out, both the interests and the dignity of the United States require that she should maintain "the open door" in any possessions she may acquire in the Pacific. If a joint protectorate over them were to be thought of our partners would be the powers which accept and apply that principle. These are Great Britain and Japan. Germany may yet join them, but thus far she has maintained in her colonies the opposite principle of exclusive concessions and exclusive trade. Her acquisition of Kiao-Chau was the first violent step toward the partition of China.

It is unnecessary to remind Americans of the unmannerly and provocative conduct of the German warships at Manila Bay. It is argued that the German Government may not really be to blame for the threatening behavior of those ships, that the German Navy, being a new creation, has no traditions of official behavior, and that it is possible that the officer in command at Manila had no intention of being so offensive as in fact he was. He may simply have imagined that he was maintaining the honor and dignity of his country. All that may be true. But the effect upon the American mind is the same. It has been to make the Americans resolve that Germany shall derive no special benefit whatever from the result of our war with Spain.

The mere fact that German naval manners are so different from those of other services would indicate the certain failure of a joint protectorate with Germany. But we are not left to presumption. We have had experience. We undertook precisely the protectorate now suggested over Samoa. The result was that the British and American Consuls and naval officers found themselves arrayed on one side in permanent opposition to the representatives of Germany on the other. The official German methods and manners, inherited from the Prussian bureaucracy, are incomprehensible and intolerable to people brought up in British or American ways. What happened in Samoa would happen again in the Philippines. Moreover, the German Consuls in Samoa were subject to discipline from BISMARCK, who reproved them with vigor when occasion required, and considerably restrained their tendencies. There is no symptom of any such restraining influence in the present Government of Germany. We are now again in trouble with Samoa, owing to the impossibility of establishing a modus vivendi between German officials and those of other nationalities. We should certainly be at loggerheads in the Philippines within a month. This certainly would be conclusive against the suggestion reported from Madrid, even if that suggestion were not absurd and inadmissible on other grounds. If it were regarded as serious it would elicit a chorus of indignation in this country against which no Administration could stand.

THEOLOGY AND WAR.

That the world has made rapid progress of late years in at least one direction is clearly evidenced by the caution and moderation with which our correspondents have discussed the religious conditions and problems presented by Spain, Cuba, and especially the Philippines. None of the many letters on this subject which we have printed has contained anything necessarily offensive either to Catholic or Protestant sensibilities. In several cases they have taken the interrogative, rather than the affirmative, attitude, and though one could see from these communications that opinions vary as widely as ever, yet there has been no angry interchange of accusation and denial, no piling up of epithet and malediction, no claims that here lies all the truth, there all the error.

Fifty, or even twenty, years ago, it is quite certain, the prospect of acquiring territory in the West and East Indies would have brought to light a vastly greater amount of active, bitter intolerance than has now developed. Religious questions would have claimed and have received at least as much attention as those which were economic and political, and the attainment of a satisfactory understanding between the two countries would have been decidedly more difficult than it now promises to be.

The change, from whatever reason it may have come—whether from an abatement or a purification and elevation of spiritual ardor—is agreeable and convenient. There remain, probably, no inconsiderable number of people who regard the degeneration of Spain as a direct result of "priestcraft," and another not inconsiderable number by whom the inevitable separation of Church and State that American domination, or even influence, involves, is viewed with indignation and horror. But the members of both classes keep their emotions in good control; they have acquired a new and effectual respect for the feelings and opinions, as well as the rights, of those with whom they differ radically.

The emphasizing and confirming of this phenomenon is not the least important of the war's indirect consequences. It ranks close to the improvement in our relations with England.

MR. LEITER WILL PAY UP.

Young Mr. LEITER announces with a satisfaction that is undoubtedly heartfelt that the somewhat lively "wheat deal" in which he was recently engaged has been closed out, and all his debts have been paid except a trifle of $5,500,000 due his father for money advanced to pay the losses of the operation. The 14,000,000 bushels of wheat belonging to him which was turned over to P. D. ARMOUR and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at the time the market collapsed has been sold. Mr. LEITER announces that his efforts from now on will be devoted to reimbursing his father. "I do not intend he shall lose money through the support he gave me in my operations," says young Mr. LEITER. No man of true feeling will miss the fine filial quality of this declaration. Would that every parent might have such a son! This noble resolve almost atones for his mistake in judgment as to the amount of wheat he needed and could "carry." By industry, early rising, and frugality the young man will undoubtedly be able within a year or two to lift the last of the mortgages placed upon the parental realty. We must remember that he lives in Chicago, where fortunes come with an audible whiz, which, it must be confessed, increases in pitch and volume as they take their swifter flight.

But let no man say that JOSEPH LEITER has done harm to the tolling millions or given any Populist good cause to howl. In so far as his operation affected the market at all it tended to raise the price of wheat. If through his large buying and tenacious holding on to what he bought the farmers of Nebraska and Kansas were able to get higher prices for their wheat he was their friend and not their despoiler. Dollar wheat has made the Populist farmers of the West and Northwest rich, happy, and quiet. The erstwhile ululant Populist has been sobered and silenced by prosperity. Money is plenty and cheap in Kansas.

No man can measure with precision that part of the increase in the price of wheat that was due to the operations of Mr. JOSEPH LEITER. It must be remembered that the world's wheat crop this year is about one billion three hundred million bushels. In these days of instantaneous communication and quick transportation pretty much all of the world's supply is within the sphere of influence to which the world's market is subject. That is, practically no wheat is too far off to be without effect upon the price of wheat in Liverpool. Large as were the purchases of Mr. JOSEPH LEITER, they were not great enough to have much effect upon the price of the world's supply of more than a billion and a quarter bushels. If the tendency of the market had not been upward, if for reasons quite independent of Mr. LEITER'S buying and cornering, the wheat market had not been advancing, he would have been unable to carry the price to a dollar, his corner would have collapsed much earlier and with results less costly to the elder LEITER. Does this assertion require any other proof than the fact that at the moment when he was lifting hardest on the market, the price of wheat broke and went down with a rush that ruined him? The cause of the break was the discovery that the crop was to be many million bushels greater than previous reports had indicated. That was a cause quite foreign to Mr. LEITER'S operation. It instantly controlled the market. LEITER could not control it. He never did control it. He took advantage of it, acted with it, and made money until the market, altogether disregarding his puny efforts, went the other way.

But if LEITER did not raise the price of wheat no man can say that he lowered it. So far as he was able he made his attempt at monopoly conduce to the enrichment of the wheat growers. This truth would be inconceivably bitter for the anti-monopolists and foes of the Juggernaut if the wallet on the top shelf of the cupboard were not bulging with five and two dollar bills.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The golf tournament for the amateur championship, which will begin on Monday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, will be one of the most important athletic incidents of the current year. It is hardly an exaggeration to make the sweeping assertion that every one plays golf or wants to play it. It is one of the beauties of the game that every one can play it. It is a game that calls for all the strength and skill of youth and yet is not beyond the powers of men who have passed the halcyon days of lacrosse or lawn tennis. Golf is never violent, except in language, and the man who addresses terms of vehement objurgation to his ball will never, never become a close friend of Col. Bogie. Patience, coolness, suppleness, keenness of eye, judgment of force, and a serene disregard of bumptiousness, of intrusive bunkers, or the wily entanglements of lurking strawberry patches are some of the most necessary qualities of a good golf player.

The game has made such strides in this country that it would be a great benefit to it if the championship should be won by an American player. That such an issue will come is more likely this year than it was last, because the number of American experts is larger. FINDLAY DOUGLASS, however, still remains the most dangerous competitor in the list of entries. If he had been in his best physical condition he would probably have beaten WHIGHAM last year. As it was, he played up to that clever opponent extremely well. This year DOUGLASS will find his most dangerous foes among the younger golfers, who have come to the front with a rush.

It is likely that the old and steady players, TOLER, TYNG, TRAVIS, and their kind, will find themselves overcome by the dash and brilliancy of the young fellows, unless this very dash and brilliancy prove fatal in that vital point of play, the short approach. Yet it is natural to expect a great deal of such steady players as HUBBARD, VANDERPOOL, and REID. HUBBARD'S work at Newport was of a kind that wears out opponents and puts them several holes down at the end of a round, while VANDERPOOL'S 37 for nine holes at Morristown on Thursday was playing of the most brilliant order.

The older players are likely to show steadier nerve than the younger ones, and hence their play will probably in the long run show more consistency. But the young fellows make wonderful rushes, and they have gained a lot of valuable experience in the present season. It does not seem especially hazardous to predict that if DOUGLASS is beaten the new champion will probably be one of the younger set. As these are all Americans by birth a victory for one of them would be very popular, and would stimulate interest in a game which affords health and recreation without injurious strain upon any person's physical powers.

A DISQUIETING CALM.

Long experience with the mysterious workings of politics and pensions in the Grand Army of the Republic has rendered the country incapable of feeling much surprise at any action, however strange, which the organization may be moved to take on either of those matters. That fact alone can explain why nobody has been thrown into a state of wild amazement by the revelation, just made at Cincinnati, that Secretary ALGER is so vehemently admired and esteemed by the delegates to the annual encampment that any speaker suspected of an intention to criticise his conduct of the war is peremptorily silenced with unanimous shouts of angry protest.

Of course, there are a thousand obvious reasons why the veterans should be the very first to denounce the Secretary's methods and policies, why they should be the fiercest in resenting neglect and ill-treatment of American soldiers, why they should be most insistent in demanding the immediate dismissal of an official whose name has become a synonym for incompetence and heartlessness; of course, there is not one avowable reason why the veterans should praise or even excuse this man with a bad record in one war and a worse record in another. Everybody is perfectly well aware of all these things, and yet the proceedings at Cincinnati excite little comment of any kind. It might be well for the Grand Army to ask why.

It is a highly ominous sign when eccentricities like those in which the assemblage at Cincinnati has indulged are taken more or less as a matter of course by an observant public. When the composure manifested assumes the shape of quiet amusement it is apt to contain an appreciable element of derision; when weary indifference is the predominating feature the case is serious, for then, close to the surface, lies indignation.

It seems that the report that Great Britain had leased from Portugal the town of Lorenzo Marques, or Lourenço Marques, has been confirmed. This must be as great a disappointment to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin as it is to President KRUEGER of the Transvaal. The former prated a month ago about a possible entente between the Transvaal, Germany, and France to protect Portugal from British influence, and Oom PAUL, encouraged, had begun to think that such an arrangement would be very promising, as it might be the first step toward the South African Republic obtaining a strip of seashore. But the veil of delusion was gently raised a few weeks ago when Major D'ALBUQUERQUE was retired from the Governorship of Mozambique and Senhor FEVREIRA, Governor of Mossamedes, put in his place. Since then there have been rumors that there was a tolerably good understanding between Downing Street and Wilhelmstrasse. In the meantime, nothing has been said about Portugal paying the Delagoa Bay award, and no intimation has been received at Pretoria that she desires protection. Lourenço Marques will soon cease to be the stamping ground of bandit merchants and become honest, respectable, and truly commercial. Incidentally another link—small but capable of great strain—will be forged in the chain that will sooner or later connect Cairo with Cape Town.

Psychologists, sociologists, ethnologists, and students of ethics—to say nothing of every-day people who work when they must, play when they can, and, without much criticism, take things as they come—will note with surprised interest the fact that Gen. MILES is quoted as asking: "If one speaks the truth, is he held morally responsible for his words?" It is impossible to believe that a man with the age and experience which the General possesses really doubts that his inquiry must be answered with an emphatic "Yes!" Truth, to be sure, is a most admirable thing, and, if falsehood were its only alternative, his apparent implication would be correct—barring a few exigencies, fortunately rare and exceptional. But falsehood is not truth's only alternative; there is also silence. And in numberless instances the moral responsibility involved in a choice between truth and silence is not less grave than that between truth and falsehood. The General himself has just decided a problem of the former kind; a very large majority of his countrymen are convinced that he decided it well, but it is very far from axiomatic that his course was justified by the harmony of his words with facts. If that were his only defense, he would be a lost man.

ITALY AND DISARMAMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial of yesterday's TIMES on "Disarmament" contains some statements which do such injustice to Italy that I ask for a little space to correct them. As intimately conversant with Italian affairs in the position of correspondent of The London Times at Rome for the last twelve years, I do not hesitate to say that I know more of the real state of affairs on the peninsula than Sir Charles Dilke, whose decorations are impeachable on the double ground of his ignorance of the affairs of Italy and his animosity against the triple alliance.

It is absolutely untrue that Italy is, or has been, at the verge of bankruptcy. There is no power on the Continent of Europe, except Germany, so well able to meet all its engagements, if urgently pressed, as Italy. The wealth of the country is increasing at a greater rate percentually than that of France, and taxation, in spite of all the outcry of the wealthier classes, is light as compared with that in France, England, or America. Italian 5 per cents., paying 4 per cent. net, were above par in Italian currency when I left Italy in July last, and rising, and quoted at 92 and a fraction in England and France, the difference being mainly due to the premium on gold. The debt of Italy is about thirteen milliards of lire, (paper francs,) of which all but about one and a half are held in the country.

The outcry about overtaxation comes exclusively from the upper classes, who now, by corruption, evade their due share of it, and is raised to prevent any increase in the future. The taxes which weigh on the poor are not those of the central Government, but those levied by the municipalities on food stuffs.

The Italian Army actually under arms is 140,000 men, capable of being increased to 400,000 in case of war by the calling out of the reserves. The expense of this army is 230,000,000 of lire, (about $45,000,000,) and the entry into the triple alliance instead of increasing this army has diminished it, the German staff having on the conclusion of the alliance advised the reduction from 400,000 to 300,000. As it now stands, the force under arms is barely sufficient for garrison duty, and the recent republican rising at Milan compelled the calling out of the reserves up to the class of 1876. The adhesion to the triple alliance saves Italy probably $10,000,000 a year. The English Government, the most constant and disinterested friend of Italy in European politics, urged her entry and continuance in the triple alliance as indispensable to the efficiency of England's protection of the peninsula by sea. When, in pursuance of the triple accord between England, Austria, and Italy, on the Eastern question, (Turkish,) Crispi mobilized a corps d'armée for debarkation in Asia Minor, he was unable to meet the sudden invasion of Erythrea by the Abyssinians for want of an organized body ready for movement as a whole, and the disaster of Adua was in part due to this fact, the reinforcements sent out too late being of little groups of men borrowed from all the garrisons, and never properly made a solid, organized force, men and officers being unknown to each other.

The favor with which the project for disarmament is met by the Italian Ministry is due to the Government being in the hands of a clique which is opposed to the triple alliance and to any active participation in European affairs. Public opinion, though inert and ineffective, is by a large majority in favor of the triple alliance, but the King and all those surrounding him maintain a passive attitude in the alliance, calculating on keeping the defensive in case of a European war involving the Dreibund, thus enjoying its protection and incurring the minimum of its dangers.

These are the facts of the case, long since placed before the English public, Sir Charles Dilke included, but by him, as by all enemies of the Dreibund, persistently ignored.

W. J. STILLMAN.
Llewelyn Park, Orange, N. J., Sept. 8, 1898.

TREE PLANTING IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestions on the subject of tree planting on our streets is no doubt a good one if it were at all practicable. I have in years gone by had some little experience in the way of unsuccessfully trying to get trees to grow. Two almost unsurmountable obstacles exist. First, the saturation of the soil almost everywhere with gas, and, second, the practical impossibility of getting enough water through our pavements and sidewalks to supply any but small trees. I live in a suburban district, where trees get plenty of water, but failed to keep them alive in front of my house in consequence of the poisonous gas from a leak nearly 100 feet distant. If this can be the case in a country village, what can be expected in the city, with the miles of pipes, concerning which any gas company can certify that avoiding leakage is an impossibility. You may be sure that they would avoid it if they could, for with them it is a matter of dollars and cents. I should like to see the streets of New York over-arched as are those of New Haven, but do not believe that the thing is a possibility. W.
New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "H. W. P." takes me to task for certain statements which are the belief now and have been for fourteen years of the majority of Britishers, exclusive of the iron-clad devotees of anything Mr. Gladstone did being right simply because it was done by Mr. Gladstone. The death of the great statesman has removed him from the arena of the bitter hatred with which he was regarded just prior to his retirement. His devotees called him the G. O. M.—"Grand Old Man." Millions of his countrymen reversed this to M. O. G.—"Murderer of Gordon"—and the fact that last Saturday the London police were kept busy turning away people with wreaths for Gordon's statue marked "Avenged at last," and taking into consideration that the British are not given to hysterical outbursts around public statues, is sufficient proof of the depth of feeling I indicated, and which is shared by this British writer. "H. W. P.'s" quotations are exactly similar to my statements, only in different language. Should President McKinley send "H. W. P." on a mission, he would first have to ask "H. W. P." would he mind going, and when he had convinced him it was his duty to go Mr. McKinley would be responsible for the after acts and safe conduct of "H. W. P." Such was Gordon's case. Mr. Gladstone sought him, convinced him, sent him, promised him support, cowardly abandoned him, and just forty-eight hours too late Wolseley's army got to Khartoum. "Avenged at last!" Thank God.
New York, Sept. 9, 1898. P. R. S.

MOVEMENTS OF THE YANKEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reading of a paragraph in Sunday's TIMES, announcing the arrival at Quarantine of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, arouses within me a desire for information (which you may be able to furnish) as to the somewhat peculiar movements of this vessel within the past week or so; at least they are peculiar to a landlubber, who believes that it is the duty of the department of the Government to exercise economy in its operations.

On Saturday, Aug. 27, the Yankee arrived at Quarantine with the New York Naval Reserves, brought home for mustering out. She remained here until Tuesday, Aug. 30, when she went to Philadelphia. On Friday, Sept. 2, the reserves were sent back here by the Pennsylvania Railroad, (the Government presumably having to pay their fare,) and yesterday the Yankee returns here.

Can you tell me why this procedure occurred, and why the reserves were not mustered out here, and why they were taken to Philadelphia, and why they are not yet mustered out, as I understand they have not yet been? The whole business has a strange look to A TAXPAYER.
New York, Sept. 5, 1898.

Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia says that the Yankee was ordered to Philadelphia to take on another crew after the militiamen should have been disbanded. The crew of the Columbia, which had been laid up at the League Island Navy Yard, was transferred to the Yankee. The militiamen were disbanded and paid off in Philadelphia, but have not yet received their discharge papers, which are expected from Washington in a few days.

A Plea for the Regulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I through your columns thank with all my heart "A Loyal American" for remembering "our neglected regulars." It has made me burn to read of the fight at La Guasimas as "the fight of the Rough Riders." The regulars are the first to give fullest credit to the volunteers, and never will speak for themselves. The papers are clamoring for a parade of the Rough Riders in New York, but I think there are many citizens with enough real appreciation of the regulars to wish to see them, too, and praise them in the same breath as "Teddy's Terrors," with whom they fought the fight of La Guasimas.

Although the regulars are no State's darling, they ought to be the Nation's pride. And New York as the Empire City ought to be the first to clamor for a sight of them. E. R. W.
Cold Spring, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1898.

Another Day for Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a faithful reader of your valuable paper, and am horrified when I read of the sufferings of our noble soldiers, who have sacrificed homes for their country, and are being so inhumanly treated. When a mother suffers an ignorant maid to care for her children, and under her care they become sick from neglect, whom do we censure? Not the maid, but the mother. It is in order now that Mr. McKinley appoint another day of prayer, and that he implore the people of the United States to ask the Lord to forgive him for the sorrow and suffering brought upon them and our once peaceful and happy country by himself and none other. The underlings are not responsible; they do his bidding. E. M.
Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 8, 1898.

Platt, Alger, Hanna, and McKinley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tom Platt, Alger, and Hanna—what a lovely trio! The President ought to be proud of them. On the surface of affairs, Platt, who was his enemy, has done him less damage than the others, who are his friends. Of course, Hanna stands by Alger—why not? Both are beneficiaries of bad Cabinet appointments. What has become of Janus-faced Bliss in the shuffle and deal? Wonder if down in his slippers his opinion of Platt has changed, or the Senator has moved his mind regarding the occupant of the White House? DUTCHMAN.
New York, Sept. 9, 1898.

Canada Might Join the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Jamaica may join Canada, cannot the latter join the United States with profit to itself and ourself, and Great Britain be recompensed by the United States turning the Philippines over to her? It strikes me this would be a grand solution of a difficult problem. OZONE PARK.
Ozone Park, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1898.

The Cuban Nationalist Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the twelfth page of to-day's issue of your valued paper there appears a report of an interview had with me, in which my name and those of Señor Estrada Palma and Mr. Horatio Rubens are mentioned in connection with the preliminary work for the organization of the Cuban Nationalist Party. Your reporter has no doubt been misinformed. Neither Señor Estrada Palma nor Mr. Horatio Rubens has, as far as I know, anything to do with the movement, and I can say with all certainty that I am not associated with them for the purpose mentioned or for any other one. At the proper time the names of the gentlemen connected with the movement will be given to the public. I shall feel very much obliged by the publication of this letter.
FIDEL G. PIERRA.
New York, Sept. 9, 1898.

Who Profits by It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me who signed the contract that gave the Long Island Railroad the monopoly of taking troops from, and supplies to, Montauk Point? Also, can you obtain and publish a copy of said contract? If not, why not?

The Long Island Railroad has for years been a synonym for delay in transportation. Montauk is accessible to boat traffic, as is proved by the landing of troops from transports, but removal of sick men by boat is made impossible by said contract. Who profits? A SOLDIERS' FRIEND.
New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not All Alike.

"Some men," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "won't drink a drop; and, on the other hand, there are many who wont drop drink."—Philadelphia Record.

All a Bluff.

The Iowa has just taken about ten feet of water aboard through an open sea valve. As soon as peace is with us, the American warship begins her tantrums again. But we know now it's all a bluff.—Chicago Journal.

Slender Support.

"I'm willing to stand on my merits," exclaimed Willie Wishington.

Miss Ceyenne looked at him thoughtfully and then exclaimed: "Mr. Wishington, have you ever had any experience as a tight-rope walker?"—Washington Star.

Made It Harmonize.

"You didn't fasten your essay with a blue ribbon, as you usually do," said the editor of the magazine.

"No," answered the contributor. "My sense of harmony wouldn't permit it. This is an article on the management of the war. I tied it with red tape."—Washington Star.

A Needless Invention.

"If I ever tackle anything in the line of inventions," he said, "I shall endeavor to devise some scheme by which a person getting on an open street car can do it without sitting in the lap of the fellow who sticks to the outside seat."

"Pshaw!" she exclaimed, "do you want to spoil all the fun?"—Chicago Evening Post.

WELCOME.

Florence Earle Coates in The Outlook.

Come home! The Land that sent you forth
From East and West, from South and North,
Looks wistfully beyond her gates,
Extends her arms and waits—and waits!

At duty's call she stilled her woe;
She smiled, through tears, and bade you go
To face the death you would not shun.
Brave hearts, return! Your task is done.

Not as you journeyed come you back;
A glory is about your track
Of deeds that vanquished tyranny
And set a tortured people free:

Deeds, sprung of manhood's finest grace,
That envious Time will not efface;
Deeds that proclaim a Nation's worth,
And crown the Land that gave them birth.

America but waits to greet
And bless you, kneeling at her feet,
Your standards fair in honor furled,
The proudest mother in the world!

Come home! The Land that sent you forth
From East and West, from South and North,
Looks wistfully beyond her gates,
Extends her arms and waits!

EXPERT TALKS OF MONTAUK

Dr. William B. Pritchard of New York Inspects Camp Wikoff and Makes a Report.

FINDS GOOD AND BAD POINTS

Good Water Supply in the First Place—Model Hospital Service and Delays That Cost Many Lives—Fearful Sufferings of Privates.

"A True Pen Picture of Camp Wikoff" is the title of an article specially prepared for the current number of The Medical News by Dr. William Broaddus Pritchard of this city. Dr. Pritchard prefaces his article with the statement that he visited Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, Sunday, Sept. 4, and spent the entire day making observations and investigations regarding the general situation, especially with reference to the health and comfort of the soldiers. He says every possible facility for investigation was accorded to him.

In considering the natural conditions of Camp Wikoff, Dr. Pritchard found "an abundant water supply from a well, equipped with a modern pumping outfit, furnishing 700,000 gallons of pure water daily, which is distributed over the entire camp by a system which is as near perfect, both mechanically and hygienically, as is possible of attainment. The camp is accessible to an unlimited base of supplies, with facilities for transportation by both land and water, the schedule time from New York City by train being less than four hours, and by boat not more than eight or ten.

"The question as to the abandonment of Camp Wikoff," says Dr. Pritchard, "hinges of course, as has been abundantly intimated in both the lay and medical press, upon the probable development of typhoid infection of the water supply. I discussed this aspect of the subject with Dr. Nicholas Senn, Col. Forwood, and Major Brown. In answer to my inquiry Dr. Senn stated that he had nothing further to add and nothing to withdraw from the opinions which he had already expressed on the subject, which have been widely, though not altogether correctly, disseminated through the lay press. He believes that infection of the existing water supply is absolutely inevitable. How long it will take for this to occur is largely a matter of conjecture. It may take a week, or three weeks; it may exist already, or occur within a day or two. The continuance of existing conditions makes it an absolute certainty sooner or later. In this opinion Col. Forwood concurred.

Thinks Typhoid Unavoidable.

"This infection of the camp with typhoid fever is not in any way a reflection upon the wisdom or skill exhibited in selecting this camp. Typhoid fever, to a greater or less extent, is an inevitable accompaniment of all military camps. The United States Army records will show that even two or three companies in garrison for as long as a year will lose one or two men from typhoid fever. The larger the camp the greater the proportionate number of typhoid cases.

"Col. Forwood does not believe that the official water supply of Camp Wikoff is at present infected, and he further believes that the geologic conformation of the strata met in boring the well used is such as is most favorable to the preservation of the purity of the water.

"I was greatly pleased to learn in this connection from Col. Forwood that the impression created by the lay press that the regular army medical officers are not in agreement with Dr. Senn in his opinion as to the danger of a typhoid epidemic is absolutely false; on the contrary, he and Dr. Senn are in exact and harmonious accord on this subject.

With regard to the landing of soldiers at Camp Wikoff from transports, Dr. Pritchard says:

"A lookout watches for an expected transport. As soon as the vessel is sighted in the offing, Dr. Magruder goes out and boards and inspects her. All passengers to be landed are put through an elaborate routine of disinfection, which process includes, of course, all equipments, clothing, and, indeed, everything which is to be brought on shore. A specially designated medical officer is then notified that the transport is ready to be unloaded, being notified at the same time of the number of sick on board. This medical officer is supposed to remain on duty at the dock and superintend the landing of the sick, providing fresh milk, soup, necessary drugs and stimulants, as well as stretchers and ambulances. An officer from the Quartermaster's Department is also on duty here. These sick men are carried at once to the detention hospital. Now, knowing exactly when a transport is to arrive or how many sick are on board, each arrival involves a special order for supplies, ambulances, &c., through various channels, with all the cumbrous details of red-tape routine, involving invariably some delay.

Delay That Cost Lives.

"Such delay, together with inefficiency in providing for the situation, has cost more than one life, one poor fellow recently dying on the dock for the lack of a stretcher and a little whisky. If the medical officer in charge had had on his person for this poor fellow's use one-tenth of the whisky which he had in his person, one life at least could have been saved.

"It is self-evident, of course, that sick men in such quarters and under such circumstances should be landed as expeditiously as possible. Even an hour's delay might, and often doubtless did, mean the death of a man. A due appreciation of this necessity should have led, one would think, to the observance of every precaution in order to avoid delay, and yet, as a matter of fact, no vessel has been unloaded yet without the loss of several hours of valuable time unnecessarily. I myself was witness to this fact. The Roumania was sighted early Sunday morning in the bay. Dr. Magruder went out and boarded her. At 10 o'clock he notified the proper authority that the troops could be landed. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before she was brought to the dock. She had on board 660 soldiers, more than 200 of them sick. A part of the delay was due to slowness in filling the requisition for milk. This was not the fault of the officer in charge, however. Two hours more were lost hunting for the medical officer, who was finally found, I was told, asleep. It was expected that all the soldiers would be landed by 10 o'clock that night. To some of them that ten hours' delay meant death.

Conduct of Some Officers.

"In some reliably reported instances—one was mentioned to me specifically by an eye-witness—the landing of several hundred sick and starving men was delayed for hours by the inhumanity of the officers on board in insisting that they be disinfected and allowed to land first. The Colonel of the regiment had to exercise his full authority to control a condition of almost open mutiny among his officers. There were, of course, brave, humane, and kindly officers—officers who gladly sacrificed their own comfort for the welfare of their men. They were, in fact, in a great majority, but the brutes were far too numerous for the honor and good name of our army. It is to be hoped that this particular matter will occupy the closest attention of the proper investigating authorities. If one-tenth of what I was told is true, and I have no reason to doubt one word of it, more than one officer, regular and volunteer, should have his straps torn from his shoulders and his sword broken.

"The sufferings and hardships of privates on these transports, as seen by eye-witnesses who told me of them, almost exceed the limits of human belief. Ships have come in, notably the Mobile and Catonia, loaded with desperately sick men piled like baggage in the hot, stifling hold, with only army rations for food and not enough of that; rotten water, no medicines, and not even a Surgeon in attendance, while the officers, to their everlasting shame and disgrace be it said, have come in healthy, well-kept, and attended by servants, fed on the best food, including fresh beef and vegetables, and with not only water, but in some instances ice. My informant, who mentioned only what he saw, told me that no less than sixteen cases of insanity had been noted by him among the returning soldiers due to suffering and starvation.

GUNS TRAINED ON CANDIA

Another Bombardment of the City Threatened, and Martial Law Proclaimed.

TURKISH TROOPS MUST LEAVE

Admirals Will Recommend Their Removal from the Island, and the British Admiral Wants All Mussulmans Disarmed.

ATHENS, Sept 9.—News was received here from Candia this afternoon that another bombardment was imminent.

The fires continue. Four hundred deaths are already reported.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 9.—The Admirals of the foreign powers, replying to the protests of the Cretan Executive Committee against the recent massacres, have declared that they will recommend that their respective Governments solve the question definitely by the removal of the Turkish troops from the Island of Crete and the appointment of a Governor to be selected by the powers.

At the request of the Admirals, the Cretan Executive Committee has succeeded in inducing the Christian insurgents in Candia to retire outside the cordon.

The Admirals have requested the powers to send a battalion each to reinforce the international garrison.

The British Admiral, it is said, has demanded the disarmament of the Mussulmans.

Djevad Pasha, the Turkish military commandant, declares that he has given the Turkish military authorities at Candia strict instructions to assist in maintaining order. He declares that the Bashi Bazouks are responsible for the recent outbreaks.

To-day twenty-one additional bodies of Christians were discovered under smoldering ruins at Candia.

ATROCITIES BY BASHI BAZOUKS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Horrible stories of atrocity are told by the refugees from Candia. They say the Bashi Bazouks cut open the bodies of their Christian victims on the first day of the outbreak and threw the entrails into the flames of the burning houses.

"They hurled the British Vice Consul bodily into the flames, shouting 'Now let the English come and help him.'"

CANDIA, Sept. 9.—The daughter of the massacred English Vice Consul, with her baby, has disappeared. It is supposed that both have been massacred.

Italian Warship Ordered to Crete.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Messaggero announces that the Italian cruiser Lombardia, with 320 men, has been ordered to Candia.

THE FALL OF LI HUNG CHANG.

Excites Little Surprise in Pekin—Yu Lu, Late Viceroy-Elect of Sze Chuen, His Successor.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Li Hung Chang still retains his position as Senior Grand Secretary, but, anticipating dismissal, he will probably resign. His removal from the Tsung-Li-Yamen excites little surprise in view of the publication of the terms of the Lu-Han railway contract. The negotiations were conducted by him, and he deceived the Tsung-Li-Yamen regarding the true nature of the terms.

"It is not known whether Russia will acquiesce in the removal of the main instrument of Russian aggressiveness at Pekin, but it is believed that Li, having served his end, will be abandoned.

"His successor in the Tsung-Li-Yamen is Yu Lu, a Manchu, late Viceroy-elect of the Province of Sze-Chuen."

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says a New York syndicate has obtained a concession for a railway between Canton and Hankow, a treaty port on the Yang-tse-Kiang, about 700 miles from the sea.

BRITISH REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it understands that the Government intends to introduce a redistribution bill specially aimed at reducing the Irish representation.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary for the Colonies, is represented as "strongly in favor of the plan."

LITTLE GERMAN PRINCE ILL.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of Emperor William, is suffering from diphtheria.

The younger children have been removed, and the Empress alone remains at the new palace with the patient.

Prince August Wilhelm is ten years old, having been born at Potsdam on Jan. 26, 1887. He holds the rank of Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

SHEIKS SUBMIT TO KITCHENER.

KHARTOUM, Sept. 5—(Delayed in transmission.)—An interesting ceremony took place to-day, when the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, on visiting the Khalifa's arsenal, found drawn up outside a hundred of the principal sheiks of the city, who tendered submission and promises of allegiance.

Among them were many old rulers of Soudan departments that had been reduced by the Mahdists, numerous Turks, and Egyptians who were officers in the army of Hicks Pasha, defeated at the battle of El-Obeid, in November, 1883, and the native doctor of Gen. Gordon.

BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERIES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—J. W. Jago, formerly chief officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, and John Kynaston, who was third officer of the same steamer, were formally committed for trial to-day at the Bow Street Police Court, charged with robbing the mails on board the Britannic.

The prisoners were remanded on Friday last, when counsel for the British Post Office made a statement taken from a confession which he said had been made by Kynaston, detailing the manner in which the robberies were carried out.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN CRISIS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—The conference of West Indian representatives at the Island of Barbados passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the British Home Government, as a matter of right, as being the only available remedy for the industrial crisis, and also demanded the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty-fed sugar from the English market or the enforcement of countervailing duties.

No ultimatum looking to American annexation was adopted, although the question was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency to offset Cuban and Puerto Rican competition in the American market, should Great Britain conclusively refuse the relief demanded.

The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned, and the Jamaican delegate, in an interview, declares that, while annexation to the United States is improbable, the transference of the British West Indian islands to Canada is impracticable, besides promising no relief.

KING OF KOREA'S PROTECTOR.

Clarence R. Greathouse, His American Adviser, Recruits a Body Guard of Foreigners.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai says that Clarence R. Greathouse, the American adviser of the King of Korea, has recruited a strong force of foreigners at Shanghai, to act as a bodyguard of the King, who is said to be afraid to trust the Koreans.

Clarence R. Greathouse, who is a Kentuckian by birth, was appointed to Tokio as Consul General in President Cleveland's first Administration. In 1890 he went to Korea, where he ingratiated himself with the King, and was soon made head of the Post Office, and later on, Foreign Counselor.

He held this position until last March, when it was announced that he had withdrawn from office.

Mr. Greathouse was in California in 1870, and made a reputation there as a lawyer. For several years he was editor of The San Francisco Examiner.

MR. ASQUITH FOR AN ENTENTE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of Parliament for East Fife, and former Home Secretary, addressing the electors of St. Monance this evening, expressed his gratification at the movement for an entente with the United States, and acknowledged Lord Salisbury's "great services in promoting it."

"Nor should we forget," he added, "the valuable influence of the American Ambassador in the same direction."

With reference to the growth of the United States as a naval and military power, Mr. Asquith said he believed, paradoxical as it might seem, that the more points of contact Great Britain had with America the fewer would be the points of collision.

Mr. Asquith expressed his keen sorrow for the death of Hubert Howard, the war correspondent of The Times, who was killed at Omdurman, referring to him as a personal friend.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—There is a lull in the Dreyfus affair. It is believed that the real difficulty in the way of revision is that the only documents really relied upon are those said to have been obtained illicitly from a foreign embassy, and the Government is beginning to doubt the authenticity of these.

A semi-official note issued to-day denies that any foreign Government has made any sort of communication to the French Government relative to the Dreyfus affair.

This disposes of the statement made yesterday by the Rome Tribuna, which asserted that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, had informed the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, that the letters purporting to have passed between Emperor William and Dreyfus were forgeries and that, in case of their use in an eventual trial, he (von Munster) had been instructed to demand his passports.

STEPHAN MALLARME DEAD.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Stephan Mallarmé, the well-known essayist and poet, is dead.

Since the death of Paul Verlaine two years ago, Stephane Mallarmé has been generally recognized as the head of the French decadent littérateurs, although it is admitted even by many of his admirers that his poetry lacks the veritable inspiration of the muse, flashes of which not infrequently illumine the verse of Verlaine.

He was born in Paris in 1842, and for several years taught English in various lycees and colleges. His reputation as a writer began with his clever translation of the poems of Poe, published in 1875, and for some years past by his queer and often incomprehensible phraseology, combined with a fine disregard of the laws of prosody, he has held a high position among the decadents. "Divagations," published in 1896, is regarded as the best of his recent works. Among his other works are "Poésies," "Pagos," "Vers et Prose," "Vathols," "La Musique et les Lettres," "Villiers de l'Isle-Adam."

Unlike Verlaine, Mallarmé was no bohemian, in the Latin Quarter and Montmartre acceptation of the term. The finest work of the author of "Parallèlisme" was done in a room—the only "home" he really had in his later years—between two absinthes, or in a hospital bed, between twinges of rheumatism from which he suffered atrociously.

Mallarmé did not court the divine muse, through the intermediary of the insidious "muse verte." Nor did he live in a café. He occupied small but cosy rooms at 89 Rue de Rome, where on Friday evenings his friends met, ostensibly to discuss the latest school or phase of poetry or prose, but in reality to listen to Mallarmé talk. He was a wonderful conversationalist, and could talk eloquently on any subject from the latest law concerning the speed of bicycles to the most recent movement in the school of sympolical poets to whose group he had been accused of belonging.

No Revolution in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 9.—President Pierola authorizes a denial of the reports of revolutionary conditions in Peru. A few isolated groups of marauders have caused disturbances in some quarters, but they are now virtually crushed.

ST. PETERSBURG FLOWER SHOW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The United States Department of Agriculture has received through the Department of State a communication from Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, stating that the Imperial Russian Horticultural Society will hold an International Horticultural Exposition in St. Petersburg in May, 1899.

The United States is invited to take part in the exposition by sending exhibits and special Commissioners to prepare the American section. Exhibits of foreign exhibitors duly accredited will not be subject to customs inspection at the Russian frontier.

Privy Counselor Fischer von Waldheim, Director of the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg, has charge of the foreign sections of the exposition with the functions of President, and all inquiries relative to the exposition should be addressed to him.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Wellington Putnam, who is a member of the Faculty of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, has been appointed instructor of elocution in Columbia University.

A. J. Friedman of London, the baritone and vocal instructor, and pupil of Lampuerti and Stockhausen, has been engaged by Alexander Lambert, director of the New York College of Music.

Rehearsals for the production of "The Christian," in which Miss Viola Allen stars the coming season, are actively going on. The play before its first presentation in Washington at the National Theatre Sept. 26 will have been in most careful rehearsal for five weeks.

Mr. Pain, appreciating the fact that the schools will open later than usual this year, and that thousands of school children have been in the country all Summer and have not had an opportunity to see the "Fall of Manila," has decided not to close his fireworks amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach until next Saturday.

In honor of the fiftieth performance of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at the Casino, which is to take place next Wednesday night, the management will attire the chorus in an entirely new set of costumes. A new ballet of a more patriotic air than the one originally presented will be introduced at the finale of the first act.

The Alice Neilson Opera Company, after rehearsing in this city for many weeks in Victor Herbert's new opera, "The Fortune Teller," will leave for Toronto, Canada, to-day and prepare themselves for the opening which will take place either Tuesday or Wednesday night of next week instead of Monday night, as first contemplated.

A new three-act musical comique entitled "Wine, Woman, and Song," written by Edward Corbett, will be produced for the first time next Thursday night at Hartford. The travesty concerns Rip Van Winkle and his progeny, resuming their careers where Washington Irving and Dion Boucicault left off. The play will be produced for the first time in this city at the Grand Opera House the week beginning Sept. 19.

After rehearsing his company the entire afternoon yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "The Royal Box," which opens its season to-night, Charles Coghlan said, regarding his new play not yet named, and which he labored over during the Summer at his country home, that he considered it the best work he had done as a playwright. He said it was now completed, and spoke in most enthusiastic terms of it. He thought, in fact, that it even excelled his version of Dumas's "Kean," or "The Royal Box." There are thirty-two speaking parts in the play, and it will be produced some time in January.

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII

Its Form Is to be Modeled Upon that of Existing Territories.

LABORS OF THE COMMISSION

Islands to be Divided Into Municipal Districts—Pearl Harbor as a Naval Station—The Proposed Cable.

HONOLULU, Sept. 3.—It will be the "Territory of Hawaii." That is the name which the Annexation Committee has decided to recommend to Congress. This will be preserved in the political nomenclature of the United States as the distinctive origin of this part of the Union.

The form of the Government will be modeled on that of existing Territories. There will be no further departures from this than local conditions and National political considerations make necessary. The ultimate possibility of Statehood will not be barred. There will be no District of Columbia or Alaska form of Government proposed.

Local self-government will be given through the extension of the municipal idea. The islands will be divided into municipal districts, having control, under restrictions, of purely local affairs. Honolulu, for instance, will be a municipal district embracing the whole of the Island of Oahu. Hawaii may be divided into two districts, and Molokai, Lanai, and Niyhau may be attached to some other municipal district.

The question of a territorial Legislature has been fully settled. There probably will be one, but with limited powers. All the attributes of sovereignty, however, will be exercised by the National Government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be called on to consider themselves Americans, looking to the National Government as a source of National power.

In local affairs they will have the opportunity of exercising the highest attribute of American citizenship—local self-government. The form of government the committee will recommend will be one calculated to do away with the associations of national importance which have grown up in the last eighty or ninety years, and to create associations and the feeling of union with the United States of America.

Model for Puerto Rico.

It is pretty clear from what has been said by members of the committee that, in framing a form of Government for the islands, they have also been charged by the Administration with forming a model which can be adopted in Puerto Rico and in other new possessions the war has brought to the United States.

The committee is trying to so shape its work as to be able to conclude its labors Sept. 20. The visiting members will, in that case, be able to return to the mainland by the steamer of the 23d of September. This will be in plenty of time for the prompt presentation of the bill which will be drafted immediately after the opening of Congress.

The Commissioners visited Pearl Harbor on Sept. 1. Admiral Miller, who is thoroughly informed as to Pearl Harbor from a naval point of view, pointed out the advantages which originally induced the United States to secure concessions there for a naval station. Prof. Alexander pointed out the geological structure and the improvements that will be needed to make it an ideal naval rendezvous.

The Proposed Cable.

The Pacific cable may go around Honolulu. A shorter route by way of Alaska has been figured on. Gen. A. S. Hartwell said to-day:

"By the last mail I received communication from the company concerning the cable. Gen. Scrymser writes me that his company is annoyed at the delay required by the clause in the Hawaiian contract, which gives the Secretary of State six months in which to signify his approval or disapproval of the contracts. He states that he has had some correspondence with Secretary Day on the matter and has asked him to come to a final conclusion at as early a date as convenient.

"In the early part of the year the Secretary had expressed his disapproval of any contract being entered into at this end, and it was in consequence of his doing so that the condition was inserted in the Hawaiian contract requiring the approval of the Secretary of State. I am now informed the answer of Secretary Day has been received to the effect that owing to his relationship to Col. Spalding he has taken no part in the affair; that he would hand it over entirely to his assistant, Mr. Moore. However, I have no doubt that Secretary Day will not hesitate to inform the company of his intention on the contracts.

"If the company shall not avail itself of the Hawaiian contract it contemplates adopting the shorter Alaska route. Gen. Scrymser writes me that a cable with a landing in Alaska, thence to Japan, connecting with the established lines to China, Manila, and Australia could be built for less than $5,000,000, as against $12,000,000 via the Hawaiian Islands."

Clash Over Military Quarters.

There is a clash here between Col. Barber and the Hawaiian Government over military quarters. The Hawaiian Government, as it is known, at the end of August, withdrew its garrison of troops from the executive buildings and grounds. It was deemed that with the presence of United States troops at Honolulu there was no more need of troops to guard the public buildings.

The paid militia of Hawaii simply went out of existence. In the meantime the Hawaiin Government had informed the United States representatives after the 31st of August it would not be responsible for the military courtesies of this port.

The American authorities then signified their intention of occupying the late Hawaiian military headquarters, including the barracks under the Executive Buildings and the officers' quarters in the bungalow. To this intention the Hawaiian Government objected. It claimed that the buildings and grounds vacated by its military are purely civil in their character and their purposes entirely related to the administration of Hawaiian affairs.

In speaking of the trouble, Attorney General Smith said:

"There is no friction now, nor has there been any. The matter has been discussed by Gen. Merriam, Col. Barber, and Minister Cooper. The military authorities would like to move one company into the quarters vacated by Companies E and F of the National Guard, and the officers would like to use the bungalow as their quarters.

"The Government has objected to this for the reason that it is our earnest desire to keep the civil and military departments in future entirely separate. We desire to reserve the Executive Building and grounds entirely for civil purposes, and to convert the basement of the building into the necessary offices as they may be required.

"We have proposed that Col. Barber be given an office in the Bungalow and the men may be quartered in the other barracks. We have offered to assist Col. Barber in securing any quarters he may desire, but we are anxious to disassociate the military from the Executive Building and reserve it for civil officers. There has been no demand or refusal to comply with any demand, as has been reported. The matter has been discussed, and a decision has been reached."

It is the present intention to send the United States steamship Philadelphia back to San Francisco very soon, as Admiral Miller, having completed the mission on which he was sent by the United States Government, is anxious to return. It is close to his time of retirement from active service, and besides that Mrs. Miller is in San Francisco awaiting him.

Various officers of the Philadelphia are so sure that their ship will return to this port after landing Admiral Miller in San Francisco that they are making arrangements for that purpose. In fact the Philadelphia is the only ship available for duty here.

Yuchida, the Japanese Consul to Honolulu, arrived by the Copti last night. He is accredited as Minister to the Republic of Hawaii, although arrangements have been made for the proper acknowledgment of his credentials at Washington.

The transport Scandia arrived from San Francisco this morning.

Cabmen's Rights at the Park.

Farrell Gallagher, a cabman, thirty-eight years of age, of 988 First Avenue, was arrested Thursday, charged with violating the rules of the Park Department in taking his stand at the curb on Fifth Avenue, near the Park. Gallagher, when arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday, said that he had a license from the city to drive a cab and thought it was sufficient without getting a permit from the Park Board. The case went over until Tuesday, when the jurisdiction of the Park Board over the territory in question will be argued. The Central Park Hackmen's Association, as a result of Gallagher's arrest, met last night at 924 Seventh Avenue to protest against the action of President Clausen of the Park Commission in issuing permits to twelve cabmen and refusing them to all others. One hundred hack owners were present, and many vigorous speeches were made. At the meeting a large sum of money was subscribed to carry to the higher courts, if necessary, Gallagher's case.

NEWPORT HOTEL BURNED.

Ocean House, on Bellevue Avenue, Completely Destroyed by Fire Yesterday—Casino Slightly Injured.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—The Ocean House, one of the largest and best-known hotels on the Atlantic Coast and the centre of attraction to visitors in the city for over half a century, was burned to the ground this afternoon. Sparks fell all over the thickly settled portion of the city and caused three or four roof fires on buildings along Bellevue Avenue, principally at the Casino. None of them caused very much damage.

The Ocean House was owned by Henry J. Barbey of New York, and was valued at $100,000. The hotel was built entirely of wood and was four stories in height, with a frontage on Bellevue Avenue of nearly 200 feet, while two wings, also four stories in height, extended back for nearly the same distance. In one of these wings was the dining room, but the heating and cooking were conducted in a brick building a short distance away from the main portion of the hotel.

The fire was first discovered about 2:30 o'clock by an employe, who saw smoke issuing from a window in the fourth story of the dining room wing. This story was used entirely as servants' quarters, and nearly 200 who occupied rooms lost all their effects. An alarm was at once sounded, followed a few minutes later by a general alarm calling every piece of fire apparatus in the city to Bellevue Avenue.

By 2:45 the most fashionable street in Newport was filled with puffing engines and a tremendous crowd of cottagers and other citizens. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity, so that by an hour after it was discovered every portion of the hotel was in flames. Nearly all the guests were in the hotel, many having just finished luncheon when the alarm came. They were therefore enabled to save many of their valuables and a number had the good luck to get out their personal effects. The large safe in the office, which contained many valuables, was closed soon after the fire started, but at 10 o'clock to-night it was still in the smouldering ruins, too hot to handle.

Soldier Has Narrow Escape.

While the fire was in its early stages William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., William Burden, and Swimming Master Bover of Bailey's Beach, chanced to be in the neighborhood, and running into the burning structure brought from the fifth story one of the servants who had become hysterical from fright. After this they continued doing effective work until the heat drove even the rubber-coated firemen from their stations.

Mrs. R. H. Heidenheimer and her niece, Miss Heidenheimer, of New York, were en route home from Boston and had arrived in the early forenoon. They were on the cliffs when the fire started, and by the time they arrived on the scene the hotel was in ruins. They lost everything save the clothing they wore. In an alligator valise which was in their room was a large sum of money and jewels, which have not yet been recovered. The Consul General of Portugal at New York managed to save his effects in a trunk which was thrown on the lawn in front of Duncan's establishment opposite the hotel.

Charles Ernest Shoeber, a New York newspaper man who was at the hotel, found Mrs. Mary A. Abbott of New York hysterical in her apartments. He removed her to a place of safety and saved her jewels and personal effects, while he lost everything. The people of Newport, headed by Daniel B. Fearing, are taking up a collection for the hotel servants.

Three privates and one Corporal from the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, at Fort Adams, rushed into the burning building, believing they heard cries for help, and hunted about the second floor until the heat was so intense that they were compelled to make a hasty retreat. All but the Corporal escaped by the main stairway. The Corporal was forced to the window and jumped to the veranda below, some 50 feet, on a pile of mattresses, sustaining a broken ankle. His comrades rescued the American flags as the flames were about to destroy them, and these were taken back to Fort Adams as relics.

On the ground floor of the hotel, in a suite occupied by Warren Leland, Jr., the manager of the hotel, was his aged mother, who for some time had been confined by severe illness to her bed. Within a few minutes after the fire broke out Mrs. Leland was taken carefully out of the burning building and sent to the Newport Hospital in an ambulance. Mr. Leland was in New York, but his corps of assistants made every effort to save as much of the furniture as possible.

By 5 o'clock the hotel was in ruins. The loss is about $100,000, and the insurance in force $30,000, a similar policy having just lapsed. The furniture and much of the interior fittings were the property of the Lelands and were fully insured.

The Ocean House was built in 1842, but two years after it was destroyed by fire. A year later it was rebuilt as a three-story structure, but additions were made to it up to ten or fifteen years ago. It was under the management for many years of the Weaver family of New York, who, at the same time, had charge of the Everett House in that city. Four years ago the Leland Hotel Company took charge and had managed the hotel ever since.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Willing Spencer Gives a Dinner to John C. Livermore—Work of the Relief Association.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—Willing Spencer entertained at dinner last evening in honor of John C. Livermore, whose engagement to Miss Brooks was announced Tuesday. The guests included H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., John R. Livermore, Reginald Brooks, A. G. Vanderbilt, William Whitehouse, W. Kountze, William Stackpole, second, Van Renssaeler King, Potter Palmer, Jr., E. T. Gwin, and C. H. Hatch.

Something like $1,663 was recently subscribed here for the relief of the soldiers at Montauk Point, by the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association. Among the subscribers were Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Gordon McKay, John G. Hecksher, Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. William Birney, Alden Swan, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Yardley, Lyman Josephs, Jr., Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Frank W. Andrews and Mrs. Barton Hopkins.

Mrs. George J. Magill and the Misses Magill have left for Montreal, where they will hereafter reside.

Bishop White of Indiana, will officiate at Trinity Church Sunday.

The Baroness De Wadener is registered at the Club Cottage.

Mrs. Nevins is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William T. Bull, at Dudley Place.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz read a paper before the Town and Country Club at the Casino this afternoon on "The Fiji Island and Coral Reefs."

Senator George Peabody Wetmore and J. J. Van Alen are recent subscribers to the Newport Police Relief Association Fund.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin has forwarded to Mrs. Howard Walter, Chairman of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association the sum of $75, that Mrs. Baldwin and some little girls collected to purchase cots for the sick soldiers. The names of the little ones are Beatrice Goelet, Gladys Vanderbilt, Ruth Twombly, Edith Miller, Katharine Lawrence, and others.

Mrs. Robert Goelet entertained at luncheon this evening.

Col. J. J. Astor has returned from Washington.

J. E. Cowdin is registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Henry Sloane will give a dance at the Golf Club to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Grenville Winthrop and Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop of New York are at the New Cliff Hotel.

Miss Grace and Miss Braman of Boston are the guests of Dwight Braman at the latter's Cliff Cottage.

Mrs. A. Livingston Mason will go to Washington on a mission relative to having convalescent soldiers brought here.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy have returned to New York.

Miss Margaret Edes of Washington is at the New Cliff Hotel.

F. G. D'Hauteville will open his cottage the latter part of the month.

PALESTINE CLOSED TO JEWS.

Authorities There Ordered to Prevent Landing of Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Turkish Legation issues the following statement:

"The entrance into Palestine is formally prohibited to foreign Israelites and consequently the imperial Ottoman authorities have received orders to prevent the landing of immigrant Jews in that province."

OLD FENCING MASTER DEAD

Capt. Hippolyte Nicolas, in a Bout with a Friend, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

HAD FASHIONABLE PUPILS

In His Little Salle, They Founded the Fencers Club—Capt. Nicolas for Seven Years Was Their Instructor—His Friend Held by the Police.

Capt. Hippolyte Nicolas, ex-soldier of France, and for more than a score of years fencing master to the aristocracy of this land, has cried his last "touché." In a pleasant bout with a bosom friend at his picturesque salle at 27 West Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon the master was struck with a broken foil and his weakened heart ceased beating at the shock. Although there is every reason to believe death was due to natural causes, the sorrowing friend was placed under arrest by the police and held pending an official decision as to the cause of death.

In the Fifth Avenue Hall, as the building where the fencing masters' salle occupied the rear of the third floor, was called, Charles George Thiercelin, who is thirty-six years old and resides temporarily at 125 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Capt. Nicolas, took up the foils yesterday. The Captain had exercise enough with his pupils, but teaching them the noble art was far different from calling forth his own skill and agility in its exercise, and for the few months that M. Thiercelin has been in this country, the bouts between the two had been a source of great enjoyment to the Captain. M. Thiercelin himself was a master at fence. In fact, the Captain admitted he was a little his superior, and the frequent tests of skill had enlivened the Captain, who was sixty-three years old, more than anything since his boyhood days.

With lightning thrust and withdrawal the two friends lunged and retreated. Then M. Thiercelin's foil struck the Captain in the left shoulder. It broke off a few inches from the end, and the sharp end bored through the canvas shield and scratched deep into the Captain's flesh. He fell to the floor, and his friend in horror hastily called for Agnes Maston, the Captain's housekeeper, and ran to summon a physician. The Captain was able to murmur a few words to his friend before he sank into unconsciousness. Michael Coyne, a policeman of the Fifty-first Street Precinct, was also notified, and rang for an ambulance from the Flower Hospital.

Did the Shock Stop His Heart?

While neither the physician summoned nor the ambulance surgeon would venture an opinion, it was evident they considered death due to heart failure following the slight shock of the trifling wound. Upon the Captain's chest not a mark was visible, and the scratch on his left shoulder could not have produced death. Coroner Bausch was notified and a guard was placed over the body. M. Thiercelin was taken to the Fifty-first Street Police Station, and held as a formality. He could not speak English, but he protested in his native tongue his deep grief at the involuntary part he had played in the tragedy.

Around the walls of the quaint fencing hall in which the two maitres d'armes met with such woeful result were hundreds of foils, masks, canvas guards, and a curious collection of rusty broadswords, cutlasses, flint-lock muskets, smooth-bore muskets, and even rifles of modern date, the summary of the fighting career of the former soldier. There were also rows on rows of pictures clipped from illustrated magazines showing scenes from foreign salles d'armes of note, depicting fair women and noble men engaged in mimic passages of arms, in which not lives, but hearts were lost.

Other clippings there were that the Captain with modest conceit had pasted upon his walls. They told the story of the dead fencing master in words of praise. On several of them were engravings of the Captain in a younger day, showing a courteous, gallant Gaul, straight as an arrow, and keen of eye. The main points of his life were there stated. He had been a fencing instructor in this city since 1876. Previous to this peaceful life he had been a soldier in the Crimean war, the war of 1859, and the war of 1870, in the latter of which that of the Captain, then on Sixth Avenue, that his pupils formed the now swell and exclusive Fencers Club.

Origin of the Fencers Club.

In referring to the formation of this club a notice from the pen of a sometime enthusiastic fencer commented: "In all schools where amicable swordsmanship is cultivated schools of instruction in the exercise have frequently developed into clubs." Another slip added: "The design which the founder of the club had at its foundation was to impart as far as possible a thorough knowledge of the art to its members, and to a great extent ignore the fanciful. Hence the pupils of Capt. Nicolas did not waste their time practicing thrusts against a wall, but from the first faced a lively antagonist." It was thus that the Captain met his death.

Among the twelve originators of the Fencers Club, pupils of Capt. Nicolas, were Charles De Kay, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, and Karrick Riggs. Some of the early members were W. W. Astor, J. Leslie Cotton, and M. M. Howland. On taking new quarters, they engaged Capt. Nicolas as instructor and superintendent, and for seven years after 1883, when the club was founded, he remained in his dual position.

A framed and apparently highly treasured letter upon the wall of the Captain's salle marks his turning into the Autumn of life and of his profession. It is couched in kind language, but it told the Captain his active days were over. It was a communication from the Executive Committee of the Fencers' Club, saying that they had accepted his resignation with great regret, and that the club was ever mindful of and acknowledged with pleasure and with thanks the skillful, assidious, and uniformly courteous way in which he had performed all obligations assumed by him toward the club since it was organized.

Of late years the Captain had subsisted on the returns from a few pupils. He lived in apartments at the rear of his hall, and his windows, which overlooked Forty-third Street, were boxes filled with foliage, plants, and twining vines. Over each of the four windows was the death mask in plaster of paris of some notables dear to the fencing master's heart. For several years Capt. Nicolas had lived with only his housekeeper. His wife, known as Mme. Blanch, a milliner at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, had not dwelt with him for some time.

MORE TELEPHONE BUILDINGS.

The New York Telephone Company has decided to extend its facilities between Twenty-third Street and the Harlem River by erecting three new buildings, two of which will be centres of new exchange districts. The three new exchanges will be situated: One on East Twenty-ninth Street near Madison Avenue; one at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and one on Eighty-ninth Street near Columbus Avenue. The exchange on East Twenty-ninth Street, which will receive a geographical name not yet decided on, will cover a district taken partly from that of the Eighteenth Street exchange (at Eighteenth Street and Broadway) and partly from that of the Thirty-eighth Street exchange (at West Thirty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.) "Seventy-ninth" will replace the present Seventy-ninth Street exchange at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The exchange at West Eighty-ninth Street will be known as "Riverside," and will be the first of the three new offices to be put into service.

The Harlem exchange is to have a new switchboard, of the type known as the relay common battery board, in which the calling and clearing-out signals are made not by drops, but by incandescent lamps.

Legacy in Norway for A. Andersen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Consul at Christiania, Norway, has reported that one Andre Andersen has fallen heir to a sum of money from the estate of his father, and that the property is now held by the probate court of Nordre Helgeland, waiting the claimant. Mr. Andersen when last heard from was in the State of Washington.

Lehigh Valley Excursion.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run an excursion to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko Sunday, leaving West Twenty-third Street at 7:50 A. M. and Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street and the Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M. Return tickets will be $1.

A FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

An Errand Boy for E. P. Dutton & Co. Is Killed.

William Tee, employed as an errand boy in the stationery and book store of E. P. Dutton & Co., at 10 West Twenty-fourth Street, fell four stories through the elevator shaft yesterday afternoon, and received injuries from which he died an hour later at the New York Hospital.

Tee was riding up on the elevator with the elevator man, Thomas Lawson, when at the fourth floor Lawson for some reason thought he had lost control of the elevator, and said he could not stop it. Tee became frightened and jumped onto a ledge about two feet wide between the elevator shaft and the floor. The elevator went on to the sixth floor and was stopped.

Tee stood safely on the ledge, but he became dizzy, lost his balance, and fell to the basement. His home was at 220 West Sixty-ninth Street.

WEATHER BUREAU TO BE MOVED

Mr. Emery Will Be Domiciled in the American Surety Building.

A lease for three rooms on the next to the top floor of the American Surety Building was signed yesterday for the Weather Bureau, which will be moved within a few weeks from its present quarters, in the tower of the Manhattan Life Building. For three years and a half, since the Manhattan Life Building was erected, the rooms in the tower have been used rent free. Former Forecaster Dunn was a friend of some officer of the insurance company. When he left, the company promptly informed the Government that it must pay something over $3,000 a year for the rooms.

The moving of the bureau will take several weeks. Some of the apparatus will have to be duplicated so that observations can be carried on without any break. It is the intention of Mr. Emery to take observations in both places for several days and get comparative readings, for use later. A short steel tower for the instruments will be erected on the roof of the new building. Mr. Emory would not say what the terms of the new lease are.

BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday, as follows:

Pellets labeled "Pastilles de Reglisse," imported by G. Handelbaum & Co., were assessed for duty as confectionery at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 212, and were claimed to be dutiable as extracts of licorice at 45c. a pound under Paragraph 29. The protest was overruled.

Preserved cranberries in glass jars and in kegs, imported by Tode & Co., were assessed for duty at 1 cent a pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 268. They were claimed to be dutiable at 2 cents a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 262. This claim was sustained, the board holding that the fruit, so long as it had not lost its identity as cranberries, was dutiable as such whether green, ripe, dried, prepared, or preserved. The jars containing the berries were assessed at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 99.

English law reports imported by T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. of Philadelphia were assessed for duty at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 403, and were claimed to be entitled to free admission under Paragraph 621. The question in this was: Are law periodicals literature? The following definition of "literature" was quoted: "Literature is the portion of literary productions that excludes the positive sciences." "But we have no reason to suppose," says the board, "that the term is used in a restricted sense in the Tariff act. The provision, 'periodicals containing current literature,' in the Tariff act, might be fairly paraphrased to read 'periodicals containing reports of current events.'" The protest was sustained.

In another case a portable oven was held to be exempt from duty as a tool of trade, under Paragraph 645.

Buildings Burned at Ocean Grove.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Fire started in J. A. Wainwright's barn in Ocean Grove this afternoon, and owing to the poor facilities for fighting it, the flames spread to six other barns and four cottages on the block bounded by Benson, Whitefield, Peck, and Embery Avenues. The buildings, valued at from $20,000 to $30,000, were destroyed and a number of others were scorched.

Aldermen Ask for Special Meeting.

Twenty-five members of the Board of Aldermen signed a petition yesterday for a special meeting of the board to be held next Tuesday. The board at its last meeting adjourned to Oct. 4. The petitioners wish to meet at an earlier date to pass a resolution for the appointment of a commission of eight members to codify the building laws. The petition will be presented to President Woods.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philip M. Millspaugh.

Philip M. Millspaugh, a member of the Produce Exchange, and President of the Manhattan Oil Company, at 51 Front Street, died on Thursday, in his seventieth year, at Greenwood Lake, where he had gone on one of his weekly fishing excursions. Mr. Millspaugh, who was born in this State, entered a Henry Street refinery when a lad, and rose through every branch of the establishment until he reached the counting house of the firm. He afterward became general manager and President of the Manhattan Oil Company. Mr. Millspaugh is survived by his widow and four children. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. One of his many friends on the Produce Exchange in eulogizing him yesterday said: "Phil died as he wanted to die. He was a fisherman among fishermen. For a score of years he had spent all his spare time at Greenwood Lake, and he died in surroundings that he loved."

William T. Van Zandt.

William T. Van Zandt, a member of one of New York's oldest families, who had been occupying a cottage at

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1898.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 8th day of September, 1898, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and twenty-one (121) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

635	1003	1388	1824	2191	2563
662	1015	1403	1829	2198	2567
785	1016	1440	1839	2201	2568
748	1044	1453	1866	2230	2586
750	1084	1468	1907	2250	2593
777	1098	1482	1912	2252	2644
793	1109	1485	1935	2317	2650
797	1143	1486	1947	2351	2658
814	1148	1488	1965	2356	2669
831	1783	1508	1969	2379	2701
918	1196	1519	1970	2392	2708
927	1199	1527	1974	2390	2792
934	1229	1537	2013	2415	2802
938	1258	1552	2016	2424	2806
947	1276	1576	2038	2448	2840
955	1287	1591	2049	2461	2867
978	1288	1682	2098	2472	2877
984	1304	1732	2128	2484	2892
990	1337	1816	2173	2504	2900
994	1372	1823	2176	2511	2926
					2971

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 20, 1880.

INTEREST OF SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and cancelled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY R. CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Bear onslaughts upon the market yesterday were highly successful. Recessions in practically every stock on the list were forced; many of the declines shown by closing prices were of consequence. Emboldened by their successes of Thursday, Stock Exchange professionals were at all times actively and aggressively bearish, attacking the market at all points and renewing the ferocity of their pounding at every showing of a disposition to rally.

***

It was the selling for the short account that was really influential yesterday. Sales of this character forced recessions and stop orders were thus reached in large numbers. Commission houses were active sellers on this account. Brokers were kept busy watching margins and tarowing on the market the holdings of clients, who had been trading recklessly upon slim margins and who were tardy in responding to calls for further security. What liquidation there was was of this kind. Pyramids were toppled over, and from the opening of business on the Stock Exchange until the close, securities were continually passing from weak hands into strong ones.

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The bear contingent did not yesterday use the St. Paul dividend incident as its principal argument. Traders confidently predicted an unprecedentedly bad bank statement to-day, and upon this they based their enthusiastic attacks upon values. In fact, they fully discounted a bank statement far worse than to-day's can possibly be. From the apprehensions professed in bear quarters over this matter, it might have been supposed that some one had discovered that the entire surplus reserve of the New York banks has been wiped out during the past week.

***

On the decline yesterday there was buying of the best character. It was not aggressive; the strong interests who absorbed stocks made no attempt to keep the market up or to in any way impede the progress of the bears. They took stocks quietly and steadily. The same factors who were influential in the market's recent buoyancy were yesterday buyers of their favorite securities throughout the smashing raids.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¼; $253,500 3s, when issued, at 105½@105¼, and $5,160 do., small, at 105@105¼@105.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	½	Detroit Gas Co.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Delaware & Hudson..	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Malting Co.	1⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	1
B. & O. 2d in. pd.	2	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	⅝	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	2
Brunswick City	¾	Pacific Coast	2½
Canada Southern	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅜	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi. Gt. Western	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Pullman Car	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	⅞	St Paul & Omaha	½
Consolidated Ice	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Consolidated Ice pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	¾
Erie	⅞	Third Avenue	5
Erie 1st pf.	1	Union Pacific	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	2¼	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Minnesota Iron	1	Western Union Tel.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½
Brook. Rap. T. 1st.	1⅛	Manhattan Con. 4s.	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Mo. Pacific Con.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1⅝	Mob. & O. gen. 4s.	3
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s.	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2¾@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $143,826,608; balance, $6,381,136; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $201,334.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 11-16@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, but generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 116½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 80½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 59⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 121⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 68; St. Paul, ⅛, to 114½, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 91¼, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 38½. Erie sold at 14½; Atchison at 14⅛, and Pennsylvania at 61⅞. The Bank of England lost £6,000 bullion on balance.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,717,891, against $1,789,787 last week and $1,053,226 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,785,228, against $1,879,325 last week and $1,018,307 in the same week of last year.

APPLICATIONS TO LIST.

The following applications to list have been made to the Stock Exchange: West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $150,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds; Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $1,000,000 additional capital stock; the Washington Central Railway Company, $1,538,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds; Colorado Midland Railway, $150,000 additional 4 per cent. bonds, $85,000 additional 4 per cent. non-accumulative preferred stock, and General Electric Company capital stock as reduced $18,276,000 common, $2,551,200 preferred new certificates for same.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S REPORT.

The report of the New York Central Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1898, covering the operations of the system east of Buffalo, including all proprietary and leased lines except the Dunkirk, Allegheny and Pittsburg and the Beech Creek Railroads, will be issued to-day. It shows that $654,000 of operating profits was carried into surplus account. The report says:

The gross earnings from the operation of the system east of Buffalo, excluding income from investments, were $45,774,240.43, exceeding those of any previous year with the exception of 1892-3, the World's Fair year, when they were $512,127.07 greater.

The net earnings from operation, $16,283,-220.45, were, however, $808,591.82 in excess of those of the year 1892-3.

The expenses of operation, all taxes being excluded, were $29,511,013.98, an increase of $1,911,102.71 over those of the previous year. This was caused largely by the greater volume of traffic handled during the year. It was also due to the inclusion of $1,345,-148.54, representing extraordinary outlays for equipment and miscellaneous additions to the property, thereby continuing the long-established policy of the company in this regard.

The profit for the past year was $4,654,-471.16, and the surplus, after payment of 4 per cent. in dividends, $654,471.16, as against $51,866.80 one year ago.

During the period covered by this report financial transactions of unusual importance have been undertaken.

At a meeting held April 14, 1897, the Board of Directors adopted resolutions authorizing the execution of a mortgage to be dated July 1, 1897, (the beginning of the fiscal year just closed,) to secure an issue of $100,000,000 bonds, the principal to become due and payable in gold on July 1, 1997, and the interest at 3½ per cent. per annum to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July. This action was ratified at the stockholders' meeting held May 26, 1897.

Of the $100,000,000 authorized, $70,377,333 is reserved for the purpose of retiring a like amount of obligations outstanding on June 30, 1897, composed of six different classes of bonds, varying in nature, rates of interest, and dates of maturity; $14,622,-667 is reserved for the premiums necessary to retire the old bonds before their maturity, and for such other uses as the Board of Directors may approve, and the remaining $15,000,000 is to be held until Dec. 31, 1903, after which time it is to be available for construction, equipment, or other purposes.

During the past year $23,499,600.38 of the new bonds have been issued in exchange for $21,480,985.93 of bonds of the old forms, and a saving in interest has been effected amounting to $197,710.51.

New bonds to the amount of $2,019,000 have also been issued and sold for cash; $19,000 in connection with the exchange of old bonds for new, and $2,000,000 for the general purposes of the company.

On Feb. 4, 1898, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, aggregating $50,000,000, and agreed to issue in payment therefor $100,000,000 in gold bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1998, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August, and also provided for the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee, of all stock thus acquired, as collateral security for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds; the basis for this purchase being one one-thousand-dollar bond for five shares of stock at $100 each.

Up to June 30, 1898, $89,938,625 of Lake Shore collateral bonds have been issued in exchange for $44,969,312.50 in stock.

On April 13, 1898, resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors providing for the purchase of the capital stock of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at present $18,738,000, and agreeing to issue, in payment therefor, gold bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to the amount of $21,550,000, maturing Feb. 1, 1998, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August; and further agreeing to deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee, all stock thus acquired, as collateral security for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, the basis of purchase being $115 in bonds for $100 of stock.

Up to June 30, 1898, $17,137,415 of Michigan Central collateral bonds had been issued in exchange for $14,902,100 in stock.

The action of the board in obtaining control of these two properties was taken with the view of establishing, on a permanent basis, the unity of interests of the three companies.

The acquisition of these important roads makes a notable increase in the mileage controlled by this company. In 1869 it operated 337.67 miles of single track; in 1878, 1,104.20 miles; in 1888, 1,544.12 miles, and on June 30, 1898, the mileage of single track under its control is 6,309.77 miles.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Earnings from operation—	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
From freight traffic	$27,496,129.69	$1,645,398.23	
From passenger traffic	13,250,800.65	156,181.03	
From express traffic	1,285,779.07	31,712.19	
From transportation of mails	1,652,779.21	112,953.21	
From rentals	1,984,700.51	192,606.22	
From miscellaneous sources	163,241.30	19,965.05	
Total	$45,778,520.43	$2,159,115.93	
Expenses of operation—			
For maintenance of way and structures	4,060,633.14		$177,634.19
For maintenance of equipment	4,987,191.86	551,719.09	
For traffic expenses	18,735,462.46	1,519,573.84	
For general expenses	1,127,726.52	17,443.97	
Total	$29,511,013.98	$1,911,102.71	
Net earnings from operation	16,262,506.45	248,013.22	
To which add—			
Dividend on Lake Shore & Mich. So. stock owned	1,311,604.95	1,311,604.95	
Dividend on Michigan Central stock owned	248,368.33	248,368.33	
Dividends and interest on other securities	539,093.00	26,817.00	
Interest on loans, notes, and sundry bills	44,699.85		$45,326.76
Profits from sundry accounts	108,515.21	44,993.00	
Gross income	$18,514,097.79	$1,834,469.74	
Deduct—			
Interest on funded debt	$5,421,200.07	$1,401,440.07	
Rentals of leased lines	5,972,422.23	47,686.16	
Taxes on real estate	1,383,239.95		$164,995.32
Tax on capital stock	136,788.19		4,211.31
Tax on gross earnings	87,871.33		228.97
Interest on loans, notes, and bills payable	58,904.86		47,824.75
Total	$13,560,226.63	$1,231,865.38	
Net income	4,954,471.16	602,604.36	
From this net income for the year there should be further deducted—			$4,954,471.16
Reserve for redemption of 4 per cent. gold debentures of 1890			300,000.00
Balance available for dividend			$4,654,471.16
Cash dividends, four of 1 per cent. each			4,000,000.00
Surplus for the year, (transferred to profit and loss)			$654,471.16
Amount to the credit of profit and loss, June 30, 1897			11,464,999.96
Total			$12,119,471.12
From which deduct—			
Payments incident to refunding the bonded debt		$2,344,998.09	
Payments incident to issuing Lake Shore and Michigan Central collateral bonds		77,050.00	
Certain uncollectable and depreciated accounts written off		263,250.33	
			2,695,298.42
Balance to the credit of profit and loss June 30, 1898			$9,424,172.70

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

1897.	Freight.	1898.
$25,481,049.13	Earnings from transportation	$26,991,713.93
369,682.83	Earnings from miscellaneous sources	504,415.76
$25,850,731.46	Total earnings	$27,496,129.69
17,585,077.23*	Expenses allotted to the transportation of freight	19,350,895.90
$8,265,654.23	Profit	$8,145,233.79
cts. 0.68	Earnings per ton per mile	cts. 0.61
cts. 0.46*	Expenses per ton per mile	cts. 0.43
cts. 0.22	Profit	cts. 0.18
$1.84	Earnings per train mile	$1.83
1.25*	Expenses per train mile	1.29
$0.59	Profit	$0.54
(2,394.88 miles.)		(2,394.88 miles.)
$10,794.17	Earnings per mile of road operated	$11,481.21
7,342.78*	Expenses per mile of road operated	8,080.11
$3,451.39	Profit	$3,401.10
	Passenger.	
$12,706,780.26	Earnings from passengers	$12,861,010.70
125,030.97	Earnings from excess baggage	125,557.83
262,199.39	Earnings from miscellaneous sources	264,232.12
$13,094,619.62	Total passenger earnings	$13,250,800.65
10,014,834.04*	Expenses allotted to transportation of passengers	10,160,118.08
$3,079,785.58	Profit	$3,090,682.57
cts. 1.90	Earnings per passenger per mile	cts. 1.86
cts. 1.45*	Expenses per passenger per mile	cts. 1.43
cts. 0.45	Profit	cts. 0.43
$1.08	Passenger earnings, per train mile, (including mail and express.)	$1.07
0.68*	Passenger expenses per train mile	0.67
$0.40	Profit	$0.40
$5,467.76	Passenger earnings per mile of road	$5,532.97
4,181.77*	Passenger expenses per mile of road	4,242.43
$1,285.99	Profit	$1,290.54
5	Average number of cars in passenger trains	5
47	Average number of passengers per train mile	47
30	Average number of miles one passenger carried	30
33	Average number of cars in freight trains	34
270	Average number of tons of revenue-earning freight carried per train mile	299
290	Average number of tons of all freight (including company's) carried per train mile	329
184	Average number of miles one ton carried	192

*Revision of the figures published in last year's report, made for the purpose of comparison with those of 1898; taxes eliminated.

Comment Upon Earnings and Expenses

The increase in freight earnings was $1,-645,398.93, or 6 per cent.; the tonnage increase was 2,753,629 tons, or 13 per cent., and the tonnage carried one mile was 709,-958,351 tons greater, or 19 per cent.

The rate per ton per mile decreased from 6.8 mills in 1897 to 6.1 mills in 1898, the lowest annual average yet reached. This decrease is largely accounted for by the fact that 5 per cent. of the tonnage increase occurred in the low-class freights. The average distance each ton was carried was 192 miles, as compared with 184 miles in 1897.

The condition and volume of the way business, which furnishes the greater proportion of the tonnage and earnings, are significant as indicating the improved condition of trade in the communities served by this company's lines.

Passenger traffic has been well maintained during the past year. The earnings have increased $156,181.03 and the number of passengers carried 907,771 over the previous year.

The increases in passengers carried and in passenger mileage were almost in exact proportion to the increase in earnings; hence the rate per passenger per mile decreased but slightly in comparison with that of 1897.

Increases in the local earnings, and especially in the commutation business, are among the notable results of the year. The growth in commutation traffic during the past ten years has been very marked, both on the Hudson and Harlem Divisions, and along the line of the West Shore Railroad as well. Since 1888 the number of passengers and the earnings from this source have much more than doubled.

The decrease in the cost of maintenance of way was due to the fact that the extraordinary replacements of rail in the preceding eight years enabled the company to maintain its track superstructure without heavy renewals during the year just closed. (During the period referred to 235,000 tons of from 65 pound to 100 pound had been purchased for relaying 2,042 miles of track.) The roadway has received special attention, as the increase of $96,352.80 shows, and improvements of permanent value have been made in many of the company's station and shop buildings.

In the maintenance of its equipment during the past year, the company has spent $3,177,612.78 in what are known as "ordinary repairs," and $1,157,338.94 for charges of an extraordinary character. These latter included the cost of 1,090 new cars, 20 new passenger locomotives, the reupholstering of 150 passenger cars, and also the expense of dynamos and electrical furnishings for the Lake Shore and New York and Chicago Limited trains.

The 1,090 new cars were constructed at the company's shops at West Albany.

The condition of the rolling stock shows steady improvement from year to year, both in an inventory value and as regards tonnage capacity.

As fast as cars of 15-ton and 20-ton capacity have been condemned and destroyed, they have been replaced with others with a capacity of from 30 to 40 tons. Hence the inventory on June 30, 1898, when compared with that of June 30, 1888, shows that while the number of cars remains practically the same, the total tonnage capacity has increased from 313,957 tons to 658,905 tons—or, it has more than doubled.

The increase in traffic expenses, which include all charges incident to the procuring as well as to the handling of traffic, is the direct result of the much heavier volume of business. For example, the increase in freight tonnage was 3,101,828 tons, and 907,-771 more passengers were carried in 1897-8 than in 1896-7. This necessitated an increase of 3,251,968 miles in the engine mileage of 2,234,420 miles in train mileage, and the handling of 657,628 more freight cars. Car service charges increased $104,774.50; the station pay rolls increased $183,622.67, representing a monthly average of 274 men, and the pay rolls of engine and train crews, $314,124.15, a monthly average of 226 men. During the year the New York and Weehawken elevators received 31,411,163 bushels of grain in excess of the quantity received in the year preceding.

Condensed General Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

June 30, 1897.		June 30, 1898.
$164,611,166.40	Road and equipment	$164,886,637.53
1,458,621.90	Proprietary interest in other lines through ownership of stock	108,944,861.60
10,662,579.72	Ownership of other property	10,662,579.72
5,421,382.59	Advances for lessor and other companies	5,847,091.60
9,714,000.17	Current assets	10,742,220.97
	Sinking fund for the redemption of gold debentures of 1890	450,110.00
2,914,150.00	Securities acquired from lessor companies, (per contra)	2,914,150.00
$194,781,900.48		$304,947,651.42

LIABILITIES.

$100,000,000.00	Capitalization	$100,000,000.00
70,377,333.33	Funded debt	181,490,987.78
7,000.00	Bond and mortgage payable	7,000.00
$170,384,333.33	Total capitalization	$281,497,987.78
803,636.84	Loans and bills payable	457,391.28
111,276.00	R., W. & O. equipment notes payable	
9,103,504.35	Current liabilities	10,653,949.66
2,914,150.00	Securities held in trust for lessor companies, (per contra)	2,914,150.00
11,464,999.96	Profit and loss	9,424,172.70
$194,781,900.48		$304,947,651.42

ANOTHER ST. PAUL INCREASE.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in September were given out after the close of business yesterday. They were $813,229, and showed the following increases over the same period in the six preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$66,272
Increase over 1896	101,315
Increase over 1895	138,206
Increase over 1894	152,127
Increase over 1893	195,515
Increase over 1892	87,900

Buffalo-New York Excursion Rate Cut.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—This morning the West Shore announced a fare of $10 to New York and return, and the Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Lackawanna immediately met the cut. Previous to this morning the fare on any of these four roads was $16, the Lehigh charging $17 for passengers choosing to go on the Black Diamond express.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of August to-day will cover seventy roads, and will show 9.71 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern	$54,874	$11,781	
Ann Arbor	44,082	3,691	
Atlantic & Danville	11,850	2,310	
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	213,637	28,104	
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	122,562	28,161	
B., C. R. & N.	178,770	35,454	
Canadian Pacific	718,000	34,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio	384,696	30,726	
Chi. & East Ill.	108,284	21,557	
Chi. Great West'rn	188,652	12,433	
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	102,622	6,071	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1,119,147	145,316	
Chi. Term. Transfer	29,724	4,538	
C., C., C. & St. L.	474,970	58,301	
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	43,830	7,414	
Col., Sand. & Hock.	30,245	17,953	
Den. & Rio Grande	236,500	44,100	
Det. & Lima North.	15,102	5,732	
Dul., So. Sh. & Atl.	65,253	4,069	
Evans. & Indianap.	10,652	2,069	
Evans. & T. H.	41,638	6,340	
Flint & Pere Marq.	94,671	12,326	
Ft. W. & D. C.	28,486		7,185
Ft. W. & Rio G.	9,537	1,324	
Georgia	34,596		4,202
Georgia & Alabama	26,445	3,514	
G. R. & Indiana	86,652	13,884	
Cin. R. & Ft. W.	14,633	2,365	
Traverse City	1,329	112	
M., G. R. & Ind.	4,184	145	
Grand Trunk	668,096		87,684
Chi. & G. T.			
Det., G. H. & M.			
Intern. & Gt. N.	80,447		40,512
Iowa Central	64,294	14,678	
Kan. & Michigan	18,614	6,489	
Kan. City & Omaha	5,203		3,557
K. C., F. S. & Gulf	118,999	37,384	
Kan. C. Sub. Belt	17,354	3,656	
Keokuk & Western	18,255		1,801
Lake Erie & West	115,976	2,603	
Louis., E. & St. L.	46,823	2,734	
Louis., H. & St. L.	15,530		3,659
Louis. & Nash.	641,795	72,937	
Mexican Central	352,950	35,967	
Mexican National	157,294	14,760	
Minn. & St. Louis	71,305	7,899	
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118,014	10,333	
Mo., Kan. & Texas	240,737		28,116
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	915,000	45,000	
Central Branch	55,000	4,000	
N. Y., Ont. & West.	131,283	16,410	
Norfolk & Western	218,697		4,126
Northern Pacific	841,128	211,074	
Ohio River	24,328	1,675	
Oregon R. & N.	151,500		38,537
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	31,179	496	
Pitts. & Western	105,076	17,038	
Rio Grande South.	13,830	4,115	
St. Joseph & G. I.	29,835		7,915
St. L. & San Fran.	209,930		15,106
St. Louis Southw.	148,583	8,214	
Southern Railway	693,059	115,095	
Texas & Pacific	194,217		18,321
Tol. & Ohio Central	85,331	29,068	
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	75,883	4,372	
Wabash	445,267	88,142	
W. N. Y. & Penn.	92,200		18,700
Wheel. & Lake Erie	47,995	21,582	
Wisconsin Central	147,959	10,051	
Total (70 roads)	$11,961,755	$1,287,598	$229,373
Net inc. (9.71 p. c.)		1,058,225	

For the month of August full statements have been furnished by ninety-two roads up to the present, showing an aggregate in gross earnings of $44,482,584, an increase of $1,873,625 over August, 1897, or 4.37 per cent.

CONSERVATISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching the St. Paul dividend declared to-day, it was hardly unreasonable for the public to anticipate 3 per cent. for six months upon the common stock, out of the 8 3-10 per cent. earned for the year.

It should be remembered, however, that the Directors of the company are very large holders of the preferred stock, and that it is to their interest to accumulate for possibly rainy days. X.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Trading begun by outside brokers in the new Federal Steel Company's common and preferred shares deliverable when issued.

Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association roads arranging to have a restoration of passenger rates or Sept. 25, in conjunction with promised advance in rates by Canadian Pacific on the same date.

Deficit of $22,916 shown by Staten Island Rapid Transit for the fiscal year, a decrease of $49,540.

Decrease of $268,042 in New York Central's gross earnings for August, making a decrease of $602,075 since July 1.

Increase of $406,447 in Metropolitan Street Railway's balance after charges for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of $71,896 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $664,665 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $79,034 in Northern Pacific's total net income for July 1.

Decrease of $150,506 in Central of Georgia's total income for the year ended June 30.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf's earnings for first week in September largest in the history of the road.

Increase of $114,058 in Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's net earnings for the fiscal year and increase of $1,434 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus, after dividends, for same period.

Foreign cables stating that gold is being shipped direct to New York from Australia and Japan to relieve the strain on London.

IDIOSYNCRASIES OF THE STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Taking advantage of the disposition you express to hear from the "dear public," I beg to submit a few reflections concerning the idiosyncrasies of that part of our city ycleept "The Street." We have many streets—but there is only one The Street, and it is a daisy.

If some one could make a symposium of a week's so-called "Financial News" of any half-dozen newspapers which aim to reflect the conditions governing that locality it would certainly make interesting reading. Especially if there should be brought into a single chapter the events which lead from a rampant, rousing bull market, with all the glorious news of prosperity everywhere, (and hardly a single individual acknowledging enjoyment thereof,) with cheap money, extended possessions, new markets, the war ended, splendid crops, &c., and

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 9, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	...	55	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	...
38	38½	6,075	Am. Cotton Oil	36	37½	35⅝	36	—¾
85½	86½	395	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87¾	87½	86	86	—2
32½	33	2,120	American Malting Co.	33⅜	33⅝	31¼	32¼	—1⅜
83	83¼	1,040	Am. Malting Co. pf	83⅜	83¾	83	88	— ½
12¼	12⅝	1,170	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅝
36¼	36½	810	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36	37	35½	37	+ ½
136⅜	136½	68,068	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	138¼	139¼	135⅝	136⅝	— ½
31⅞	32	1,942	Am. Steel & Wire Co	32⅜	32⅝	31⅛	31½	—2⅛
86¼	86½	1,937	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
137½	137⅝	38,295	American Tobacco	139¼	139½	135	137⅝	—1⅜
10	12	100	Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	—1¼
133½	133⅝	1,540	At., T. & S. F.	133½	133½	131½	132½	...
34¼	34⅞	16,225	At., T. & S. F. pf	35¼	36	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
...	...	855	B. & O., 1st in. pd.	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33	...
41⅝	41⅞	5,200	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	42¾	42⅝	41	41½	—2
5	6	210	B. & O. Southw. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
3¼	3¼	1,085	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
62⅞	63	15,535	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	63⅞	62½	63	...
125¼	126½	475	Brooklyn Union Gas	127¼	127½	126½	126½	— ⅛
8¾	9¼	300	Bruns. City	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅝
73	77⅞	10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	74¾	74½	74½	74½	...
52⅞	53⅛	965	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53	53	— ½
86⅜	87	200	Canadian Pacific, ex d.	87¼	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	...
21¼	23	600	Central Pacific	21½	22½	21½	22½	— ¼
23½	23⅞	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	23⅞	23	23⅛	...
159	162	100	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	...
115⅞	115¼	31,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	116⅜	116½	114⅝	115¼	— ⅞
54¼	55	500	Chi. & East. Ill	55	55	54½	54½	— ½
107	107½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
15	15¼	9,100	Chicago Great West	15½	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅜
109¾	109½	84,701	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	111½	111½	108⅞	109½	—1⅜
156¾	157½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	157	157	157	157	— ½
131¾	132	1,935	Chi. & Northw.	133½	133½	131½	131⅝	—1⅜
175	...	20	Chi. & Northw. pf	175¼	175¼	175¼	176¼	...
102¾	103	18,010	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103½	103⅞	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅝
32	33¼	640	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	33½	34	33	33	—1
41¼	42	2,570	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	41	41½	— ⅛
15½	15¼	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅜
49½	50⅛	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	50	50⅛	...
23¼	23⅜	50	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	23	22½	23	...
5¼	6½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
6	6⅔	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	...
186	187	220	Consolidated Gas	½	187½	187½	187½	— ⅝
48	49	1,680	Consolidated Ice	...	50	48½	49	—1
92	93	190	Consolidated Ice pf	...	92	92	92	— ⅝
107	108	314	Delaware & Hudson	...	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ½
...	151½	10	Del., Lack. & West	150	150	150	150	...
55¼	55¾	8,178	Denver & R. G. pf	56¾	56⅜	55	55¼	—1½
64	65	300	Detroit Gas	...	64	64½	64½	+ ⅝
131	134	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	...	134	134	134	...
14	14¼	114	Erie	...	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
36½	36¾	850	Erie 1st pf	...	36¾	36	36½	—1
28	29	100	Evans. & T. H.	...	29	29	29	...
67½	68	220	Evans. & T. H. pf	...	67	67	67	...
4,200	4,300	4,200	General Electric	...	44¾	44⅜	44½	+ ½
134	135	600	Great Northern pf	135	136	134	134	—2½
112	112⅝	4,047	Illinois Central	113	113	112	112½	— ⅝
71¼	71⅝	1,600	Illinois Steel Co	71½	72	71	71⅜	+ ⅛
9	9½	100	Iowa Central	...	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
52½	53	1,480	International Paper	52½	53¼	52¼	52⅝	...
90	91	313	Int. Paper pf	...	90½	90½	90½	— ½
50	50	560	Laclede Gas	...	50	50	49½	...
18	18¼	200	Lake Erie & West	...	18	18	18	...
73	75	185	Lake Erie & West. pf	74	74	74	74	— ½
57¼	57⅝	14,931	Louisville & Nashville	57½	58	57	57¼	— ⅛
96⅜	96⅝	15,180	Manhattan Con	...	96⅛	96⅞	95⅞	+ ⅜
158	158⅝	9,120	Metropolitan St. Ry	157	159½	156½	158¾	+2¾
58¾	60	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	60	60	60	60	...
96¼	96½	2,964	Minnesota Iron	97	97¾	96	96½	—1
11⅜	12	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
33⅞	34¼	1,705	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	— ⅛
32¾	33	6,844	Missouri Pacific	33⅛	33⅛	32½	32⅝	—1⅜
27	28	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	...
170½	175	200	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	...
34⅞	35	1,982	National Lead Co	...	35½	35	35	— ⅜
109	110	644	National Lead Co. pf	110	110	109¾	109¾	—1¼
6¼	7	300	National Linseed Oil	...	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
32	32⅜	530	National Biscuit Co	...	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
95¼	97	210	National Biscuit Co. pf	...	95½	95½	95½	—1½
90½	90⅝	400	New Jersey Central	91	91	90	90	—1
96	96⅜	980	New York Air Brake	97	97¾	96	96	— ⅞
116⅝	117	8,105	New York Central	194	117¾	116¾	116⅞	— ⅞
193	195	130	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194	194	—1⅞
53¼	53¼	1,700	Norfolk & West. pf	53	53	52⅝	53	—1
6¼	6⅞	302	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
37⅞	38	28,255	Northern Pacific	38⅜	38⅞	37	38	— ¼
76⅜	76¾	30,330	Northern Pacific pf	77⅜	77⅝	76¼	76⅝	— ¼
15⅜	15⅞	600	Ontario & West	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
56	57	350	Oregon R. & Nav.	57	57	56	56	—2
75	76	250	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	76	76	76	76	+1
33	35	100	Oregon Short Line	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
44	45	210	Pacific Coast	44½	44½	44	44	—2½
84½	87	10	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	85	85	85	...
67¼	68	510	Pacific Coast 2d pf	68¼	68⅝	67½	67½	...
33	33½	2,202	Pacific Mail	34	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
118	118¾	940	Pennsylvania R. R.	118½	118¾	118	118	—1¼
104	104¼	18,970	People's Gas, Chi.	105¼	105⅝	103⅝	104	— ⅜
42⅜	43¼	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
61	63	250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	63	63	63	...
186¼	187	710	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187¼	186½	186½	—2
2	2¼	50	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	...
18¼	18½	2,300	Reading	18⅜	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	3,350	Reading 1st pf	43¾	43⅞	43	43⅜	— ⅛
21¼	22	800	Reading 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
57	59	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	59	59	58	58	—2
8⅜	8¼	210	St. L. & San Fran	...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	— ⅜
63½	66¼	210	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	...
32½	33	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
11¾	13	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
82	83	1,000	St. Paul & Omaha	82½	82½	82	81½	— ½
22	22¼	800	Southern Pacific	22	22	22	21⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	969	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	...
34¼	34½	3,504	Southern Railway pf	34⅜	34⅜	34	34¼	— ⅛
7⅝	8	370	Standard R. & T.	7⅝	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
28¾	29	5,570	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29½	30	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
14	14¼	3,070	Texas Pacific	14½	14½	13⅜	14	— ⅜
170	175	140	Third Avenue	173	173	173	173	—5
31¼	31¾	15,545	Union Pacific	32¼	32½	30⅜	31¼	—1⅛
64⅝	64⅝	28,915	Union Pacific pf	65¾	66	64⅝	64⅝	—1⅜
6⅜	6⅝	3,310	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
7¼	7½	200	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
69¼	69⅝	7,814	U. S. Leather pf	70¼	70⅝	69	69¼	—1⅛
40⅜	41	8,145	United States Rubber	42	43	40½	40⅞	—1⅜
101⅜	102¼	2,412	U. S. Rubber pf	104	104	102	102	—2
8¾	8¾	190	Wabash	...	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
20¾	21	2,570	Wabash pf	...	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
120	125	3	Wells-Fargo Express	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
...	...	400	West Chicago Street	...	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ¼
93¼	93⅝	4,449	Western Union Tel	...	93¾	93	93¾	— ⅝
2¼	2½	1,010	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	...	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
14⅜	15	100	W. & L.E. pf.,3d as. pd.	...	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Sales		583,395						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	...	Com. Cable	170	..	U. C. & St. L.	70	75
8s, 1918, when is'd	105¼	105⅜	Consol. Coal	46	..	National Starch	6	7½
8s, 1918, small, when issued	105	106	Den. & R. G.	15	17	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
4s, r., 1907	110½	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	16½	17	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	New Cent. Coal	41½	42
4s, r., 1925	112½	113½	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
4s, c., 1925	112½	113½	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Eastern Elevator	...	55			
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n.	130	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19	Norfolk So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Flint & P. M.	13	15	Nor. & West.	15	16
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	F. & P. M. pf.	35	39	Ont. Mining	4	6
			Ft. W. & R. G.	13	15	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	220	H. & St. Joslin	52	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
American Coal	110	130	Homestake	52	..	Peo. & Eastern	5	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	27	35	Ill. Cent. l. i.	96	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Am. Express	130	136	Iowa Central pf.	34	35	Pitts. & West. pf.	8½	9½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	115	115½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Am. T. & C.	96	98	K. C., P. & G.	18½	18⅞	Rens. & Saratoga	185½	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	128	132	Kanawha & Mich.	6½	6½	R., W. & O.	123½	125
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36½	Keokuk & D. M.	4	6	Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	K. & D. M. pf.	15½	17	Rio Grande W. pf.	67	69½
Buff., R. & P.	22½	35	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	King & Pem.	3	9¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf.	90	95
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Laclede Gas pf.	93	95	2d pf.	17½	19½
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	4	4½	Lake Shore	193	..	St. L. S. W.	5	6
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27¾	28⅝	Long Island	50	58	St. P. & Duluth	21	26
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. P. & D. pf.	80	91
Chi., Ind. & L.	8½	9	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P., M. & M.	165	170
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	35	Mexican Central	5½	5¾	St. P. & O. pf.	157½	165
Chi. Term. Trans.	7	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61
Clev. & Pitts.	169	..	Michigan Central	106	108	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	½	Minn. & St. L.	26½	28	Texas Pacific	8	9
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	91	Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	80	Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Col. Midland	6½	7	S. M.	6	..	Twin City R. T.	29¾	31
Col. Midland pf.	15	17	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	..	U. S. Express	41	45
C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	25						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Some issues declined to-day, but the changes were unimportant. On the other hand, Welsbach and Cambria Iron, recently two rather weak features, reflected improvement. There was more active trading in United Traction of Pittsburg, but prices were lower. Earnings of a character which foreshadow dividends sustained the Electric Storage Battery shares. Union Traction and United Gas Improvement yielded, the former a substantial fraction, the latter a point. Pennsylvania Manufacturing also was a trifle lower. The selling generally was of a good character.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	...
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	37¾	38
Northern Pacific pf.	76⅜	76⅞
Pennsylvania	59⅛	59¼
Reading trust certificates	9 1-16	9 3-16
Reading 1st pf.	21 11-16	22
Reading 2d pf.	10⅞	10 15-16
St. Paul	109¼	109¼
Western New York & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	157½	158
Philadelphia Traction	93⅜	94
Baltimore Consolidated	23	23½
Union Traction	21⅛	20½
Electric Storage	37¼	37½
Electric Storage pf.	41½	42
United Gas Imp.	121½	122
Welsbach Light	55	54
New Jersey Traction	50	51
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5¼	5¾
Choctaw	25½	...
Choctaw pf.	41	42
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s, pd.	20¼	20¼
Reading gen. 4s	82	83
Electric & Storage 4s	92½	93
Equitable gen. 5s	107	107⅜
Philadelphia gen. 5s, trust ctfs.	101¾	102⅛
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	10½	10¼
Consolidated Traction, Pitts., pf.	55⅝	55⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Biscuit common dropped to-day from 32⅛ to 32. It advanced to 32¼, but closed at 32⅛; the preferred fell from 95¼ to 95, but closed at 95¼. Steel and Wire common began at 32¼ and went off a point; the close was at 31⅞. The preferred opened at 85½, and closed a point higher. West Chicago was steady at 225. Diamond Match was offish, opening and closing at 139, after touching 139⅝. Metropolitan Elevated fives receipts advanced from 55⅞ to 55⅝.

Settlements:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138½
National Biscuit Co., common	32
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95
American Steel & Wire common	31⅝
American Steel & Wire pf.	85½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	0
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	6½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	32
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	25
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	45⅝
North Chicago St. R. R.	225
West Chicago St. R. R.	94⅝
South Side Elevated R. R.	62
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake St. Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	19⅜

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Trading was active today under free liquidation aided by the bear attacks. Stocks were dislodged to considerable extent, stop orders being reached. There was brisk selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Sugar, and the Atchison and Union Pacific. Specialties of recent prominence yielded little. Wisconsin Central 5s rose from 53⅜, to 56, the last previous sale having been at 52. Butte went from 22 down to 21¼, a 2¼ drop thus far this week. Old Dominion lost 1, to 27; Osceola 1, to 53; Montana 2, to 220; Centennial ¾, to 17¼, on small sales. Boston and Albany rose 3, to 238. Torrington Company, Class A, was up ½ for the day, at 29; 5s were up 1, at 104. Dominion Coal closed at 24¾, the same as yesterday. United States Oil lost ⅜, to 17. Atchison preferred lost 1⅛ net for the day; Baltic ⅛, to 15½; Union Pacific preferred 1¼, to 65⅝; Atlantic ½, to 26; Boston Elevated 1¼, to 62½. Victor sold at 7⅞@7⅝. Call loans, 2½@3½; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	237	237½
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	283	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	123	124
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123½	124
Fitchburg pf.	104⅜	105
Old Colony	192	194
Oregon Short Line	34½	36
West End	86¼	86½
West End pf.	106	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3	3½
Arnold	16	16½
Atlantic	28	27
Boston & Montana	220	220½
Butte & Boston	21½	21½
Calumet & Hecla	570	580
Centennial	17¼	17½
Franklin	13	13½
Osceola	52½	53
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	5⅝
Quincy	115	118
Tamarack	171	172
Tecumseh	2½	3

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	279	280
Dominion Coal	24⅝	24⅞
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	184	..
Erie Telephone	74	75
General Electric	44	44½
General Electric pf.	97	100
Illinois Steel	71	72½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	..	142
Philadelphia Company	36½	37
United States Oil	17	..
United States Rubber	40½	41½
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31⅝
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	6	6¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26⅞	27

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
36,240	Am. Sug. Refs.	138¼	139½	135⅝	136½
1,490	Am. Tobacco	139	139½	135¾	137⅝
100	At., T. & S. F.	133⅝	134	133⅝	133⅝
400	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36	34⅝	34⅝
20	Am. Cotton Oil	36½	36½	36½	36½
60	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,380	Brooklyn R. T.	63½	63⅝	62¼	62⅝
300	Central Pacific	22½	22½	22¼	22⅜
100	C., C. C. & St. L.	41⅞	41⅞	41	41
8,590	Chi., B. & Q.	116	116⅞	114⅝	114⅞
10,920	Chi., M. & St. P.	110⅜	111¼	108⅞	109¼
200	Chi. & N. W.	133	133	133	133
200	Chi. Gt. Western	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼
5,700	Chi., R. I. & P.	103¾	103⅝	101⅞	102½
20	Cent. of N. J.	90	90	90	90
260	Gen. Electric	44¼	44½	43⅝	43⅝
1,520	Louis. & Nash.	57⅝	58	56⅝	57½
990	Manhattan	96½	96⅝	95½	96⅜
920	Missouri Pacific	35½	35½	32⅝	32⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34	34	34	34
120	N. Y. Central	117⅝	117⅝	116⅜	117
1,880	Nor. Pacific	38½	38⅝	37½	37⅝
2,190	Nor. Pac. pf.	77⅜	77⅞	76¼	76⅞
2,660	People's Gas	105⅞	106⅝	103⅝	104¼
60	Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
460	Reading	18	18	17⅜	17⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I.	29⅜	29⅝	28½	28⅝
710	Texas Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
500	Union Pacific	32	32¼	30⅜	30⅝
2,550	Union Pacific pf.	65⅞	66	64¼	64½
450	U. S. Leather pf.	70¼	70⅝	68½	69¼
240	U. S. Rubber	42	42	40½	41⅛
50	Wabash pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
170	Western Union	93⅝	93⅝	92⅞	93
$1,170					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$33,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72⅜	72¾	71⅜	71⅝
25,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	87	87	86¾	86⅝
20,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	67	67⅝	67	67⅜
23,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	45	45	44½	44½
23,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	76¾	77	76½	76⅝
$1,000	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	54	54¾	54	54⅝
$155,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Samuel Thomas, and Henry W. Poor, at the request of a large number of stockholders and creditors of The National Linseed Oil Company, have consented to act as a committee to undertake the reorganization of that company. The stockholders are requested to deposit their stock, on or before Oct. 1, 1898, with the Central Trust Company of New York. The trust company will issue negotiable receipts for same.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	213	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28	28¾
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown	110⅜	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Olympia Contracts Not Yet Signed—One Sale at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Riverside Building Company the five-story twenty-five foot dwelling, 437 West End Avenue, recently completed under the supervision of Architect Clarence True.

The Globe Realty Company has sold to William Call the plot on Central Park West, 121.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, 52 by 100. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the site.

There were no new developments yesterday in the deal involving the Olympia Theatre. It was learned on the best authority that contracts have not yet been signed. The details of the transaction are substantially as reported in these columns yesterday. There is no probability that any hitch will occur, and the final closing may take place to-day.

David Stewart has sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to McCracken, Donaldson & Co., for immediate improvement, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, 100 by 99.11.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has purchased sixteen lots on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, including the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Jackson & Stern have bought from the Waldron estate, the old building, 28 Gouverneur Street, 23.11½ by 86.6.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mary A. Rousseau to Geroiamo Cella, for $16,800, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 147 West Fourth Street, 23.8 by 96.2.

It is reported that Henry Rothschild is the buyer of the plot at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

Urry Goodman has bought the old building, 240 Rivington Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Frances Grisch, for $18,000, the lot 431 Fifth Street, 25.8½ by 97.

Henry Marks has sold for J. H. & A. A. Teets, the three-story dwelling, 362 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 100.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry L. Sprague, for $40,310, the seven-story brick building, 508 Broome Street, 22 by 80.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have closed a lease for the seven-story mercantile building, 57 by 100, on the northeast corner of Washington Square and Fourth Street, for George P. Lles, for about $17,000 a year.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 9 and 11 Prince Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 40.11 by 68.5 by 77.6; Lilly R. Stern of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for six four-story brick dwellings, 18 and 17 by 85; James Livingston of 8 West Ninety-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 35 by 87.11; James Kilpatrick of 640 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

Alterations.

No. 258 William Street and 17 New Chambers Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; August Horrmann, owner; H. A. Lindenstein, architect; cost, $945.

No. 89 Avenue A, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; L. M. Rosenthal, owner; Emil W. Greis of 36 Union Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Chambers Street, south side, 115 feet west of Centre Street, to a three-story and basement brick Court House, (old General Sessions Building;) city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 140 and 142 West Thirty-third Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Edward F. Robinson of 59 Pine Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,500.

Hicks Street, west side, 290 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 48; Schwallenberg & Coryell of 1,410 Vyse Avenue, owners; J. Schwallenberg, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 102.9 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 80; Meyer Beyer of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $72,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 9.

ALLEN ST, 131, w s, 25x87.6; Isaac Lewis to Sarah R. Greenblath..... $1

BAY AV, n s, 60 ft e of North St, 30x100, City Island; George A. Scofield and another, executors, to Mary Glasier..... 325

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 32.8 ft n of 74th St, 2.2x22; Elizabeth L. Goodnow to Leopold R. Treu..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 227-229, s w corner of Willett St, 50x87.; Charles W. Hunter and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.. 1.

FRONT ST, s s, 62.10 ft w of Jackson St, 12.2x irregular; Walter T. Bennett, referee, to Smith Ely..... 450

GOERCK ST, 127 to 135, n w corner of Stanton St, 104x100; Richard Lathers and wife to Leon Tuchmann..... 1

HOME ST, s e corner of Union Av, 26.5x100; Union Av, e s, 51.5 ft s of Home St, 25x100; John W. Russell to Frances M. R. Wright..... 20,000

JACKSON ST, 79, 16.2x75; James Keese to Smith Ely..... 1

JACKSON ST, 79, 16.2x75; Edward Man to James Keese..... 1

JACKSON ST, 79, 16.2x75; Mary A. Andrews to James Keese..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 74.4 ft s of 72d St, 15x80; Samuel Howe, as special guardian, to Ferdinand R. Minrath..... 7,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 74.4 ft s of 72d St, 15x80; Samuel Howe and others to Ferdinand R. Minrath, 5-10 part..... 7,500

LOTS 3, 4, and 5, block 2,919, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate property, Charles B. Beck; Samuel Cohen and others to Louis Wirth..... 10

MARIAN ST, w s, 317.4 ft n of Becker Av, 50x100; Thomas Mallinson to Mary Mallinson..... 2

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edward Kaltenbach and wife to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company..... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x325, and other property adjoining Ephraim B. Levy to Alice Mahahan..... 2,800

NORFOLK ST, 57, w s, 25x100; Katharine Bohlin and others to Fannie Smith..... 27,000

PROPERTY adjoining junction of Centre Av and William St, 90.6x85x80x69; William H. Scofield and wife to Charles Harold..... 800

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x101.10x27.6x100; Leopold R. Greu and wife to Elizabeth L. Goodnow. 165,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, 27.8 ft w of St. Lawrence Av, 27.8x112.6x25x124.5; Adeline Grossmann to Sophia Hagemann..... 2,300

1ST AV, n w corner of 105th St, 100.9x100; Louis Lese to Simon Adler and another..... 47,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 100.5x irregular; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Mary A. Chisolm..... 395,000

18TH AV, n s, 183 ft w of White Plains Av, 18x114, Wakefield; William H. Glover to Josephine A. Smith..... 1

18TH AV, n s, 188 ft w of White Plains Road, 18x114; Frederick Reardon to William H. Glover..... 1

7TH ST, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90.10; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Lina Guchard..... 20,500

20TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x98.9; 29th St, s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x—x14.6x98.9; Mary E. Fitzpatrick to T. D. Bettens..... 207

52D ST, 422 West, 25x100.5; Mary A. Timlen to Frederick Groger..... 22,000

74TH ST, n s, 328 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2; Leopold R. Greu and wife to Joseph M. Williams..... 1

74TH ST, 25 West, 22x100; Elizabeth L. Goodnow to Leopold R. Treu..... 60,000

74TH ST, 162 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Helen B. Cumpman to Robert S. Morris..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 329.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16x102.2; Alexander B. Roberts to Frank R. Houghton..... 1

103D ST, 139 East, 16x100.11; 103d St, 143 to 147 East, 49x100.11; Simon Adler and another to Louis Lese..... 40,000

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Nelson D. Stilwell..... 2,000

122TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Carrie-belle D. Lanchantin..... 1,000

126TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Sophie Korfman to Dorothea Adelmann..... 1

127TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.11; Sarah Crawford to Kate C. Kelly. 1

135TH ST, 176 West 25x99.11; William F. B. Redman and wife to Elizabeth Thomas..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 268.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33x99.11; Alfred Lauterbach, referee, to Rudolph Mahler..... 33,000

156TH ST, s s, 134.6 ft e of Beach Av, 60x146; William Metz and wife to the trustees of the Deutsche Evangelisch-Lutherische St. Paulus Gemeinde Zu, East Morrisania..... 5

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 143 East 103d St, 3 years..... $5,500

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139 East 103d St, 3 years..... 5,500

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 147 East 103d St, 3 years..... 5,500

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herman to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 145 East 103d St, 5 years..... 5,500

BOLGER, Kate to the Dimock & Fink Company; 418 Mott Av; also n s of Fordham Av, 1,025 ft w of Main St, 50x200 to Bay Av, re-recorded, installments..... 3,200

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Ella W. Mills and Hoffman Miller, executors, &c.; n s of 148th St, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years.. 11,000

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Ella W. Mills and Hoffman Miller, executors, &c.; n s of 148th St, 176 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years. 11,000

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; n s of 148th St, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BRUCK, Anselm, to Joseph Wood; s s of 152d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 4,000

CHISOLM, Mary A., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; s w corner of 7th Av and 57th St, 1 year..... 350,000

COCKS, David B., to Irving Savings Institution; n w s of Decatur Av, 34.10 ft s w of Brookline St, 1 year..... 10,000

DUCHART, Lena, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 100 ft w of Avenue D, installments..... 4,500

DUCHART, Lena, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years..... 15,000

FERGG, Babetta, to Margaretha Sullivan; n s of 35th St, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 750

GALLAGAN, Thomas F., and Mary F., to Simon Sickel; s w s of 17th St, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A; 57th St, n e s, 290 ft n w of 1st Av, 1-6 part, and 17th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 7-12 part, 1 year.... 5,500

GLOVER, William H., to Rosa A. Skidmore, guardian, &c.; n s of 18th Av, 183 ft w of White Plains Road, 3 years.... 1,800

HAGEMANN, Sophia, to Marie Eichler; s s of West Farms Road, 27.8 ft w of St. Lawrence Av, 1 year..... 1,900

HARLUD, Charles, to William H. Scofield; n s of Centre Av, at s w corner of William St and Centre St, 1 year.... 500

HEIDEMARK, John R. and Annie T., to the Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution; w s of Tinton Av, 191.10 ft n of 163d St, 176 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years. 400

KING, John, to Thekla Rohe; 841 West 46th St, 3 years..... 10,000

KRAMER, Peter, to Jacob Werner; w s of Madison Av, 74.3 ft n of 101st St, 2 years..... 3,500

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Edward Winslow; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 22,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Frederick Snow and another; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 9,300

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 206 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Edward Winslow; n s of 112th St, 206 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 22,000

LINKE, Robert, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n s of 153d St, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year..... 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Charles W. Hunter; 227 and 229 Delancey St, 3 years..... 35,000

LUTJENS, Louis, to Henry Korn; Lots 7 and 8, block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 1 month..... 1,000

MALAHAN, Alice, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 300 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years..... 1,300

MAYER, Isaac, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee; w s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years..... 20,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Anne M. Stout, trustee, &c.; w s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years..... 20,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Anne M. Stout, trustee, &c.; s w corner of Madison Av and 117th St, 3 years..... 23,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Louisa Minturn; w s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years..... 20,000

McCARTHY, Callaghan B., to Union Trust Company; 334 East 106th St, 5 years..... 6,000

PENNEY, William N., to John Mullaly; n w corner of Morris Park Av and Delancey Place, re-recorded, 3 years..... 1,100

REUMENT, Helen A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 50th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 500

RUSSHON, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Elton Av, 50 ft s of 157th St, 1 year..... 22,000

SMITH, Fannie and Philip, to Eberhard Schmidt; 57 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 18,000

SMITH, Fannie and Philip, to Eberhard Schmidt; 57 Norfolk St, installments.... 2,000

THOMAS, Elizabeth, to Charles F. Emery; 176 West 135th St, installments..... 1,500

STREIFLER, Laura, to James Rogers; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 1 year. 3,350

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DEUTSCHE Evangelisch Lutherische St. Paulus Gemeinde Zu, East Morrisania, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 156th St, 134.5 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 14,000

TREU, Leopold R., to the American Bible Society; 25 West 74th St, 3 years..... 33,000

TREU, Leopold R., to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of University Place and 10th St, 5 years..... 80,000

WALKINSHAW, Jessie B., to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c.; w s of Sedgwick Av, Lots 8, 9, and 10, and lots in the rear thereof, on the map of Lewis G. Morris, 3 years..... 7,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 199.9 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 12,500

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 174.10 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 12,500

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 149.11 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 12,500

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 224.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 12,500

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 249.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 12,500

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 147th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 12,500

WIRTH, Louis, to Samuel Cohen; Lots 3, 4, and 5, Block 2,919, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 1 year..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Samuel, to Louis Herzog, 1-3 part..... Nominal

COHEN, Samuel, to Bernhard Cohen, 1-3 part..... Nominal

DOUBLEDAY, S. Ward, trustee, to Ollie T. Cushman..... $8,000

DOUBLEDAY, S. Ward, trustee, to Maude R. Cushman..... 11,000

FREUND, Max and Bernhard, to Randolph Hurry, (2 mortgages)..... 8,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and others to Joseph Frankel's Sons..... Nominal

MULLALY, John, to Agnes O'Brien..... 1,100

TRABERT, Mary C., to Henry Berk..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank, City of Albany..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank, City of Albany..... 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Gibson..... 15,000

WINDOLPH, Kunigunda, to Wolf Gang and another..... Omitted

Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT AV, 318 to 322; William Shea against Frederick Robertson, owner; Johann Wagner and Frank Davis, contractors.... 11

MOTT AV, 318 to 322; Walter Lerfass against Frederick Robertson, owner; Johann Wagner and Frank Davis, contractors..... 13

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Meeker, Carter, Booraem & Co. against August Johnson, owner; Carl Laggerson, contractor..... 860

WESTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 75x100; John Dunn, Jr., against D. B. Horton, owner and contractor..... 168

10TH ST, 201-203 East; Edward Lumley against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 47

50TH ST, 501 to 507 West, rear; Harry W. Bell against R. A. Wallace, owner; Treffenberg & Terry, contractors..... 19

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Cusick & Ryan against Anselm Bruck, owner; Antonio Gallo, contractor..... 600

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Harry W. Bell against Anselm Bruck, owner; Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor..... 176

87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; John V. Signell against Norman and Farber, owners and contractors..... 1,784

148TH ST, 473-475 West; David Salzberg against Vincent A. Bonugar, owner; —— Volante, contractor..... 82

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Marcus Nathan, with David Cohen, 14 payments..... $10,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

8D ST, 284 to 288 East; Thomas T. Roucher & Son, on Isaac Marx to the Pelham Hod Elevating Co..... 545

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 80; Thomas A. Maitland, executor, &c., against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Ackley.

PEARL ST, 20 to 24; Rachel Aronson against John G. Ritter and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

13TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x108.3; George H. Coutts against Lenora T. Hatfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Wild.

42D ST, 53 West; Annie D. Smith against the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. Smith.

98TH ST, s s, 300.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; New York Life Insurance Company against James Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

Postmasters May Be Candidates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Several inquiries have been received at the Post Office Department as to whether a Postmaster may be a candidate for office and retain his position. Mr. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General, has replied that there is nothing to prevent this being done, but that Postmasters must exercise discretion, and not use their positions for political purposes.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.22½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 59½@63½c; No. 2 red, 65@65½c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 2 yellow, 31¼c; No. 2 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 ry . 45c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, —c; Northwest, 90@90½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@8.55; lard, per 100 lb, $4.85@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The volume of speculation in cotton reflects continued hesitation on the part of the "outside public." Yesterday morning there was a decidedly easier feeling on 'Change. The first call developed a decline of 2@6 points; a further loss of 2@3 points promptly followed, after which the market ruled quiet, with but little further change. Throughout the forenoon a rather weak undertone prevailed as the result of unsatisfactory cables and conflicting crop news, with a less bullish average than heretofore. The feature of the cables which attracted the attention of the trade here was more particularly the subsiding tendency in the spot sales at Liverpool, these being reduced to 10,000 bales, against an average of 12,000 bales for several days past. The fact that the Liverpool market yesterday closed barely steady at a net loss of ⅛@1-64d, after having opened at an advance of 1-64d, was attributed by private cables to hesitation on the part of the English cotton trade caused by a reassured feeling regarding the cotton crop outlook, based on the later reports from the South. At the same time traders were not disposed to push matters at present prices, preferring to hold off for the Government report, due to-day at 11 o'clock. A more positive element of weakness was the decided gain in interior and port receipts. Some are expecting a bearish crop report from Washington to-day on claims that there had been a leak in the news to justify this view. It is claimed that the market is oversold and in no position to receive bullish news of any kind without a material advance. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 5@6 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.52	5.52	5.51	5.51@5.52
October	5.56	5.56	5.52	5.53@5.54
November	5.58	5.59	5.55	5.56@5.57
December	5.63	5.63	5.59	5.60@5.61
January	5.66	5.66	5.62	5.64@....
February	5.70	5.70	5.69	5.67@5.68
March	5.72	5.73	5.70	5.71@5.72
April	....	....	....	5.75@5.76
May	5.78	5.79	5.76	5.78@....
June	5.82	5.83	5.80	5.81@5.82

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5 13-16c for middling upland, and 6 1-16c for middling gulf, as compared with 7⅜c and 7¾c respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5 5-16c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, —c; Augusta, 5 7-16@5½c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5¼c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Gt. Brit.	France.	Con't.
Total yesterday	479	108	2,237
Thus far this week	16,664	973	6,467
Since Sept. 1	29,080	973	6,467

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Middling uplands, 3 9-32d. December and January, 306½b; January and February, 306½b; February and March, 307⅛s; March and April, 308b; April and May 309s; May and June, 310s; June and July, 310⅝s; September 310⅝b. September and October, 309s; October and November, 307⅛s; November and December, 306½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	.67¼	.69	.67¼	.69
December	.65 13-16	.65⅝	.65 13-16	.65⅝
May	.67½	.68¼	.67½	.68¼
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	.35
December	.35	.35⅝	.35	.35⅛
May	....	....	....	.37¼
Oats—				
September	....	....	....	.25⅛
Lard—				
September	....	....	....	$5.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.62⅞	.64	.62⅞	.63⅞
December	.61⅞	.62½	.61½	.62
May	.63⅜	.64⅜	.63⅜	.04¼
Corn—				
September	.30¼	.30¾	.30¼	.30⅝
December	.30¼	.30⅞	.30¼	.30⅝
May	.32½	.33⅛	.32½	.33⅛
Oats—				
September	.19⅞	.20¼	.19⅞	.20⅛
December	.19 11-16	.20⅛	.19 11-16	.20
May	.21 13-16	.22⅛	.21 13-16	.22⅛
Lard—				
October	$5.02½	$5.02½	$4.82½	$4.90
January	5.12½	5.12½	5.00	5.02½
Ribs—				
October	5.30	5.30	5.15	5.20
January	4.77½	4.77½	4.70	4.75
Pork—				
October	8.42½	8.47½	8.40	8.47½
January	9.35	9.35	9.25	9.30

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Speculation broadened out yesterday, prices had 1@1½c advance, closing at the top; news was bullish and the general market in better shape every way than it has been in a long time. The main facts leading up to the advance were early foreign buying and a rise of 1⅛@1¼d in the Liverpool market. This, with a late advance of 10@15 points in Paris wheat and 55 points in flour, was attributed to continued adverse Russian crop news, gossip about which has been a persistent factor on the bull side for some days past. As the advance here progressed it became evident that the short interest was larger than generally supposed, and when in the afternoon the Northwest became an active buyer of September, that option went up nearly 2c a bushel. The greatest strength of the day was observed in the last hour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—December, 58¾@58⅞c; September, 58½c; May, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 62@62½c; No. 2 Northern, 57@58½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 9.—No. 1 Northern cash, 65c; September, 63½c; December, 60½c; May, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 27c, new; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 2 white, clips, 28c; track, mixed, 24½@27c; track, white, 25@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 46½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Choice new malting, 47@49c; delivered at New York; feeding, 33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.—@$2.95; extra, No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.77½. RYE FLOUR—$2.45@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 60@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 90 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 75@77½c; city feed, 67½@70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal feed, $24, to arrive; screenings, 40@80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—Flour—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6⅝@6¼c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅜@6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅝. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3⅝@3⅝c. LARD—$5.22½; city lard, $4.95; refined, South American, $6.10; Continent, $5.50; Brazil kegs, $7.25; compound city, 4½@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; American finest colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was rather more stir in the Brazilian coffee futures yesterday. In the morning a prominent local bear operator was the principal seller. The first call developed a steady feeling, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. There was no further change for the rest of the forenoon; for the remainder of the day the market was featureless within narrow variations, and was finally steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
November	....	....	....	5.50@5.55
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
March	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
May	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
June	....	....	....	6.10@6.20
July	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.20@6.25
August	....	....	....	6.25@6.30

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, holiday. Hamburg, net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre, ¼f net lower; January, 38.50; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.25; December, 38.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 3 13-16@3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16@3⅝c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Penuysylvania, and West Virginia—Washed: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine, unwashed, 19@20c; fine, 19@20c; half-blood, combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter, combing, 29@30c; coarse, combing, 26@27c; half-blood, clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths, clothing, 28@29c; quarter, clothing, 27@28c; coarse, clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed: XX and X, 23c; fine, unwashed, 16@17c; fine, delaine, 27@28c; half-blood, combing, 27@28c; three-eighths, combing, 29@30c; quarter, combing, 29@30c; coarse, combing, 26@27c; half-blood, clothing, 27c; quarter, clothing, 27c; coarse, clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood, combing, 21@22c; three-eighths, combing, 22@22½c; quarter, combing, 21@22½c; common, combing, 19@20c; half-blood, clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths, clothing, 20@21c; quarter, clothing, 19@20c; low, clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas—Unwashed: Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Unwashed: Fine, choice, 14@15c; fine, medium, choice, 15@17c; medium, choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine, average, 13@15c; quarter, average, 13@15c; California—Unwashed: Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle counties, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Unwashed: Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, lo@11c; valley, No. 1, 18@20c; valley, No. 2, 20@22c; valley, No. 3, 19@20c; valley, lambs, 17@18c. Territory—Unwashed: Fine, choice, 12@14c; fine, average, 10@13c; fine, medium, choice, 16@17c; fine, medium, average, 13@14c; medium, choice, 17@18c; medium, average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@35c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; cape clothing, 18@20c; cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

Iron—No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron, warrants, $8.90; lake copper, ingots, $12.32½; tin, 16.15c; lead, 4c; spelter, 4.75c.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15; cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c asked; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; but

CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY'S CASE

Company Has Until Next Wednesday to Make Good Its Impaired Assets.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court, who gave a hearing in Chambers yesterday on the application of Insurance Commissioner Betts for the appointment of a receiver for the Connecticut Indemnity Association, announced his decision this morning. He will grant the company until 10 A. M. next Wednesday to make good its impaired assets, and if by that time there has not been sufficient capital raised to make the assets equal to the liabilities, a receiver undoubtedly will be appointed.

The figures presented by Judge Baldwin were: liabilities, $211,750; assets, $120,892, leaving a deficit of $90,858, to be raised in cash by next Wednesday.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The insurance on the property of Max Stiner & Co., 36 Vesey Street, which was badly damaged by fire late Thursday afternoon, was distributed as follows: On Stock—Scottish Union and National, $8,000; German-American, $2,500; North River, $2,500; Royal, $2,500. On Fixtures—Pacific, $2,500.

A meeting of the Insurance Brokers' Association has been informally announced for Sept. 21, the day following the proposed conference of managers for the adjustment of local rates. It was said yesterday, however, that it would be difficult to obtain a quorum for a brokers' meeting, unless the companies should unexpectedly take a definite step toward a compact on the previous day.

W. D. Dean of Atlanta, Ga., Southern general agent of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany and President of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, arrived in town yesterday. He declined to say anything in regard to the difficulties existing between the Kentucky and Tennessee Board and the Memphis Insurance Exchange until notified of the attitude of the Western Union, which has been in session at Niagara Falls this week.

President George P. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, when asked yesterday in regard to the report that the license of the company's Kansas State agent had been revoked by Superintendent McNall for using the Clarkson rate book, declined to make any statement as to whether the company would take any action, because the matter was within the jurisdiction of Eugene Harbeck of Chicago, the Western manager of the company. He said, however, that, while the dispatch of yesterday morning stated that McNall had asked the company to explain, no request for explanation had as yet been received.

Judge C. E. Foote, the Special Deputy Examiner of the Kansas Insurance Department, who examined several foreign fire insurance companies in this city last Winter, has returned, and is now engaged in examining the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. He will follow the course taken by him in regard to the Commercial Union, the Liverpool and London and Globe, and the Royal, which consisted of a cursory examination of the invested securities of the companies and their methods of paying loss claims, and the filing of the usual bills for expenses. The Judge had nothing to say yesterday as to his plans, after completing his investigation of the North British.

Secretary E. G. Snow, Jr., of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, said yesterday that the work of securing signatures to the new agreement was progressing favorably. This agreement differs from the last only in the absence of any stipulation to the effect that 95 per cent. of the companies operating in the suburban field must sign to render it effective. It will come before the companies for formal approval Oct. 11, and it is not believed that the subject will be acted upon in any manner at the semi-annual meeting of the association, Sept. 13. The weakness of the association has not been due to outside competition in any large measure, but rather to the existence of "scented companies." Certain managers have persistently declined to recognize all of the conditions of the present company as obligatory upon them. The value of the new agreement is found in the fact that the managers are signing it upon the assurance that no conditional signatures will be accepted.

The rate conference of fire insurance men, which will be held Sept. 20, has become the chief topic of discussion in the different offices. There was much speculation yesterday as to the import of President Irvin's informal visit to the city Tuesday. An English manager said the advocates of reorganization, who include most of the agency managers among their number, could scarcely hope for success, unless they were prepared for three things—the rating of every risk in the metropolitan district, the establishment of a uniform rate of brokerage commission, and a system of regulating the branch offices, which would amount to their practical abolition. These same conditions have been urged by so many managers lately that they really constitute a demand on the part of an element whose consent is essential to the formation of any agreement. The condition in regard to the branch offices is the only one which has so far excited much opposition, and its realization would be a difficult matter. Many underwriters state frankly that they agree with the statement of Vice President John G. Washburn of the Home Insurance Company that the time is not ripe for a tariff association. The supporters of Mr. Irvin's proposition are working very hard to secure general co-operation, and may accomplish more in the way of stable rates than is now anticipated.

INSTRUCTION.

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Catalogues on application.

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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Harnah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelsbn, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, Julius Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-law6wSa&o15

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson H. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William E. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them. You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,

Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 22 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,

Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 'au13-law6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,

Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,

Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s10-law6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

(Supplemental Citation.)

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au20-law6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my23-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & S. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALBERT R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh28-law6mSat

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bulwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York. Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 15th day of November, 1898, and that a default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-law6mS

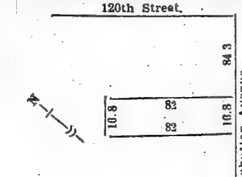
SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORA LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DANL CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.40, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee. s7-2aw3wW&Sa&s2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS, Assignee.

Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

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Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Cymric, Oct. 5, 3:30 A.M.
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon

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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
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8:40 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:15 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL

ACTION OF INDEPENDENTS

The Movement for the Nomination of Col. Roosevelt Takes Definite Form.

COMMITTEE SELECTS TICKET

The Names of Oren E. Wilson, Thomas E. Kinney, Edmund H. Titchener, Frederick W. Hinrichs, and George E. Waring, Jr., Follow that of Roosevelt.

The movement for the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of the Independents of the State for Governor, took definite form last night, when the men who have been agitating it met at the City Club and, after conference, gave to the press the following statement:

"A committee, as is known, has been in session for a month preparing an independent State ticket. Mr. Roosevelt's magnificent record makes him the natural candidate for Governor. We need not describe Theodore Roosevelt. Our reasons for nominating him are plain. We think that the evils of our public life can be traced to the exclusive control over nominations by the party bosses and their creatures. While Roosevelt is a party man, he is one in whom the masses of the people of both parties feel a confidence amounting to devotion, and who in his person represents independence and reform.

"There is nothing which his mind sees as evil that he would not expose as readily in his own party as in that of his opponents. To have such a man for Governor, with the experience in administration which he possesses, would be of incalculable benefit to the State.

"The feeling for Roosevelt and the desire for him is universal, and has been growing so uncontrolably strong that we feel we shall be doing a public service by giving the people a chance to vote for him for Governor.

"We do not know that he will decide to be a candidate in this election. We do not know that when nominated by us, in case he should be opposed by the regular Republican organization, he would find it his duty to run. We expect him to be free to deal with that situation, if it ever arises, with absolute deliberation. But our own duty is clear.

"It would be idle to conceal the deeper reasons which compel us to this movement and such action as leading candidates. The whole United States has recently had a terrible illustration of the evils which flow from the maladministration of public affairs under the spoils system. The results of corruption can generally be measured in dollars and cents or in moral degradation. This time we have seen these results as death and disease.

Reality of Ill-Government.

"That wave of public compassion which led to the instant removal of the troops from Santiago, where they seemed about to perish needlessly and by the thousand, and gave the men back to their families and their country, has recalled to the American people the reality of ill-government.

"It is enough to point out that the administrative system which led to those results is the same system upon which both National parties rely—that is to say, the use of office for the enrichment of a ring.

"We have completed our ticket for the lesser State offices, with the exception of one name. It is as follows:

"For Governor—Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay.

"For Lieutenant Governor— ——.

"For Secretary of State—Oren E. Wilson of Albany.

"For Controller—Thomas E. Kinney of Utica.

"For State Treasurer—Edmund H. Titchener of Binghamton.

"For Attorney General—Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn.

"For State Engineer—George E. Waring, Jr., of New York.

"All of these men are tried and sturdy opponents of the boss system in politics, and are well known throughout the State for their individual records.

"No attention whatever has been paid to the political leanings of these candidates, except that we have avoided choosing all from the same party. The men from New York and Brooklyn—George E. Waring and Fred W. Hinrichs—need not be described here.

"Thomas E. Kinney, the present Mayor of Utica, has practically spent his life in fighting machine politics. In 1885 he was elected Mayor upon a citizens' ticket against both political parties. In 1886 he was renominated by the Democrats and elected. In 1887 he was nominated and indorsed by both parties, and no candidate ran against him. He ran three times for State Senator against C. Goeshall, being defeated every time. In 1897 he was nominated by the citizens' movement, and indorsed by the Republicans and elected. He immediately removed the Chief of Police for refusing to take action in a matter which involved the Republican machine, and after months of litigation he has been sustained by the courts. In all that makes for decency in politics he is the first citizen of Utica.

"Oren E. Wilson of Albany was elected Mayor on a citizens' ticket, and gave an upright and non-partisan administration. He is identified with the fight against the machines in Albany.

"Edmund H. Titchener of Binghamton is a well-known business man of noted integrity, and has been for many years an opponent of the machines of both parties.

Want No Machine Men.

"It has been our endeavor to get candidates who have broken all ties with the machines that corruptly control their party organization.

"The committee which has had this matter in charge will prepare the certificates to be signed by 6,000 in the State and at least 50 in each county.

"We call upon all independent citizens and associations to aid us in securing the necessary signatures to the certificates in the respective counties and in conducting the campaign for the ticket. We conceive that it would be a calamity to the State if our independent citizens should be unable in this election to cast a vote for Theodore Roosevelt without at the same time indorsing a machine.

"The committee to fill vacancies will consist of men from all parts of the State; among them, John G. Milburn, Ansley Wilcox, Edward R. Rice, W. M. Brundridge, Theodore Bacon, Simeon Holroyd, Clarence A. Barbour, Paul Fuller, Boudinot Keith, A. S. Haight, and others.

"We need money at once, and prefer to raise it by public popular subscription, even in small sums, than by an appeal to individuals for large contributions. The clerical labors will be large, and must be paid for, but we do not intend to pay any persons for speaking or for political work. The campaign must be conducted by those who take part in it as a sacrifice and for the sake of the cause. Subscriptions may be sent to A. S. Haight, Treasurer, 49 Leonard Street, New York City.

"We invite correspondence and co-operation.

"PAUL FULLER, Chairman.
"BOUDINOT KEITH, Secretary, 111 Broadway."

Those at the Conference.

Among those who were present at the conference from which this address was given out, were John De Witt Warner, John J. Chapman, Isaac H. Klein, Paul Fuller, and Assemblyman Alfred F. Seligsberg and Perez N. Stewart. It was explained that the address had been prepared after consultation with representatives of the independent sentiment in all sections of the State, and that the ticket had been made up after full conference of the various elements represented in the movement.

The work of sending out petitions to be signed by not less than 50 voters in every county will begin early next week, and the projectors of the movement have no doubt that the necessary 6,000 names can be easily secured.

The name of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor was left blank, because it is the desire of the committee to nominate William Cary Sanger of Oneida for that position in case he can secure his release from the volunteer army in time to accept.

The consent of all the candidates named on the Independent ticket, it is understood, has been secured in advance, with the exception of that of the head of the ticket. Concerning Col. Roosevelt's attitude, Isaac H. Klein, who visited the Colonel soon after his return from Santiago, with a view to sounding him on the subject, said that they had no assurance that Col. Roosevelt would accept the nomination.

Not Prepared to Say.

"The impression I got from my conversation with the Colonel," said Mr. Klein, "was that, having so lately returned to this country and being unfamiliar with present conditions, he was not yet prepared to say whether he ought to accept a nomination coming from any source in hostility to the regular party organization to which he belonged." The independent committee, Mr. Klein said, would do nothing to embarrass Col. Roosevelt or to prevent his receiving the regular Republican nomination.

County Chairman Quigg said: "Col. Roosevelt is my candidate for Governor. I am for him, and as far as I am personally concerned, as his friend, I would like to see him get as many nominations as possible—the more the better—either before or after his nomination by the Republican Convention.

"His nomination by the independents certainly would not cause him to be thrown overboard by those who are now advocating his choice by the Republican organization. Everybody knows that Col. Roosevelt, if elected, will be nothing more nor less than Governor, and I should be glad to see every party or faction that wants him elected because he would be Governor in reality, nominate him as their candidate."

This view was generally coincided in by the Platt Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The action of the independents would have no effect, they said, on the course of the regular organization.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT CLUB.

Republicans There Vote Solidly in Favor of Col. Roosevelt's Candidacy—Mr. Bidwell Talks.

The regular meeting of the Republican Association in the Nineteenth Assembly District last night was presided over by George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port of New York, President of the association, and leader of the district. The meeting was held at 163 Western Boulevard, the regular meeting place of the association.

Ex-Police Justice Taintor presented the following resolutions, indorsing Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor:

"The Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the County of New York, appreciating the bearing which the impending election must have upon the decision of grave National issues arising out of the recent successful war for the overthrow of Spanish dominion upon this continent, anxious that the action of the people of this State shall uphold the hands of the President, and wishing to secure to the State of New York an administration which shall be distinguished for the purity and intelligence with which it is conducted, respectfully recommend to the Republican State Convention the nomination for Governor of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

"In his career the true American spirit has found constant expression. Honest and fearless as a legislator, just and intelligent in executive office, daring and successful as a soldier, his nomination will appeal to the people and will give assurance of undoubted victory."

George R. Bidwell made the speech of the evening. He said that under the conditions and circumstances now confronting the Republicans of New York Col. Theodore Roosevelt was their logical candidate. He spoke as follows:

"I believe that Gov. Black has made an admirable executive. He, of course, has made errors during his term, but they have been errors of judgment. In the course of a Gubernatorial term a man is liable to make many mistakes. Gov. Black has made many. He has made some enemies. Still, he has a great many friends. Under ordinary circumstances, he would be the logical candidate for re-election, but changes have taken places—changes which affect the Nation. The great State of New York is a part of the Nation.

"I don't for a moment think that Col. Roosevelt will make a better Governor than Gov. Black, nor do I believe that he is a man of more intelligence or greater ability, but, under the circumstances, it is well that we should defer to popular feeling and nominate Col. Roosevelt. Gov. Black is simply a victim of circumstances."

Ex-Police Justice Taintor also spoke upon the resolutions, which were seconded by John C. Coleman. The vote upon the adoption of the resolutions was unanimous.

NEW AMSTERDAM CLUB ACTS.

Resolutions in Support of Col. Roosevelt Are Adopted Unanimously.

The members of the New Amsterdam Republican Club met at their clubhouse, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, last night, in response to a written notice sent to them by John Stewart, President, and Ambrose Fowler, Corresponding Secretary, on Tuesday, in which it was announced that resolutions would be presented advocating the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor by the Republican Convention.

There was a large attendance and Louis A. Lehmaier moved the adoption of the following resolutions, which motion was seconded by William Bennett:

Whereas, Since the election of William McKinley in 1896, this country has entered upon an era of prosperity, which bids fair to become permanent under Republican rule, but which will undoubtedly change to adversity in case of the election of a Free Silver Democratic Congress this Fall, and

Whereas, It is therefore absolutely imperative that the State of New York should send to Washington a Republican Senator and Republican Congressman to uphold the sound financial policy of our President, William McKinley, and our Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, and

Whereas, The larger the vote is which is cast for head of the Republican ticket, the candidate for Governor, the larger will be the number of Republican Congressmen, State Senators, and Assemblymen elected;

Therefore be it Resolved, That in the person of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican Party has an available candidate for Governor, who will sweep the State by an unprecedented majority, and a candidate also, who by his course in the past gives absolute assurance that he will make an ideal Governor—just, able, and fearless.

Be it further Resolved, That Theodore Roosevelt should be nominated by the Republican State Convention as the candidate of the party for the office of Governor, and this club hereby requests and urges the delegates to the State Convention from the Twenty-first Assembly District of New York City, its representatives, to work for and vote for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for Governor.

Speaking upon the resolutions, Louis A. Lehmaier said:

"I believe that Theodore Roosevelt is the strongest man that the Republican Party in this State can put in nomination for Governor. He knows the needs of the people; he has a good record as a legislator; he has shown his courage as a soldier, his unselfishness in resigning his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his bravery at the front of the Rough Riders in their gallant charges in Cuba.

"This is particularly a time when we want the strongest man. With Theodore Roosevelt at the head of our ticket we will have the largest majority ever given a Republican ticket in this State. I know of no more popular, capable, nor deserving man in the Republican Party of the State of New York than Col. Theodore Roosevelt."

These remarks were received with cheers and tumultuous applause. Several others then spoke in favor of the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt. Among them were William Bennett, Frank Langley, Philip Bloch, and William H. Irving. Mr. Irving said:

"There are over 200 members of this club. There is only one holding an office—State Senator John Ford. The members of this club represent a good element—not office-seekers nor strikers, nor men who are in the habit of feeding at the public crib. We want no offices. We want good government, and above all a Republican Governor elected at the next election. By nominating Col. Theodore Roosevelt we are certain of victory."

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. Then there was more cheering.

Louis A. Lehmaier, after the meeting had ended, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Fully 175 of our 200 active members are opposed to Thomas C. Platt. The Republicans of this district have been for considerable time getting their thoughts and instructions from Platt via Quigg and via Abraham Gruber. They have done that long enough. They are going to nominate Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor now whether Thomas C. Platt likes it or not."

Central Club for Roosevelt.

At the meeting of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District Surveyor Silas C. Croft introduced resolutions advocating the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. They were unanimously adopted. The Thirty-fifth District has nine delegates to the State Convertion.

Rough Riders May Stump the State.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 9.—A number of the officers who have served under Col. Roosevelt have offered to stump the State for him if he is nominated for Governor. Col. Roosevelt has given them no other answer than to ask them to wait until he is nominated.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is a truism concerning stitches in the breast and lungs. The mending medicine is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

BLACK GAINS FROM PLATT

The Governor's Fight for Renomination Strengthened by Defections in This City.

LAUTERBACH TO LEAD REVOLT

His Friends Say that the Senator's Trusted Lieutenant Will Stick to the Governor—Mr. Lauterbach Refuses to Talk.

The developments of yesterday in the political situation indicated to outside observers that the fight which Gov. Black is making for renomination is going to be far more formidable than anybody in this vicinity expected. There is no longer any doubt that the Governor is in the race to stay, and that he believes he will be nominated in spite of the effort of Senator Platt to turn him down.

What is more important, it is now certain that this belief is shared by some of the shrewdest politicians in the regular organization in this city—men who have always stood close to Mr. Platt, but who are preparing to do all in their power to have the Governor renominated in opposition to the Senator's well-known wishes. This is construed to mean not only a fierce fight for the control of the delegates to the State Convention in every county in the State, including New York, but also a wide split in the local Republican organization.

The nature and proportions of this split were indicated when, after a conference of Republican district leaders friendly to Gov. Black's candidacy, held in this city yesterday, it was asserted with confidence that twenty of the Assembly district leaders in New York County are ready to break away from the control of Chairman Quigg and vote and work for the Governor's renomination in spite of Platt's orders to boom Roosevelt. Among the men who are counted on to take part in this break are Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson and Edmund L. Palmer, Port Warden John H. Gunner, Inspector of Gas Meters James L. Stewart, Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District, and Frank Bulkley.

The return of Edward Lauterbach from his visit to Gov. Black at Albany yesterday put a new phase on the situation. Mr. Lauterbach has long been one of Senator Platt's trusted lieutenants. He is at the same time a warm friend of Gov. Black and has consistently advocated the Governor's renomination since the issue was first sprung. When he went to Albany on Thursday to confer with the Governor, there was no concealment of the fact that the subject of their talk was to be the Chief Executive's race for renomination. Before he returned half a dozen rumors of the purport of the conference had preceded him, some to the effect that he had sought unsuccessfully to persuade the Governor to retire from the race; others that he had consulted with the Black managers with a view to establishing headquarters in the Governor's interest here.

Mr. Lauterbach Not Talking.

Mr. Lauterbach himself had nothing to say of his visit to Albany, further than to dismiss all these rumors as absurd. Concerning what passed between him and Gov. Black, he cultivated a silence the quality of whose eloquence was striking.

Nevertheless, the friends of Mr. Lauterbach that talked with him during the day came away convinced of several things that they construed as having an important bearing on the situation. Among them were these:

That Gov. Black will continue as a candidate for renomination until the convention makes its choice.

That Mr. Lauterbach is for the Governor now and purposes to stand by him until he is renominated or defeated.

That the Governor believes he has a good fighting chance, and that Mr. Lauterbach agrees with him.

Mr. Lauterbach is not regarded as a man who would go into a fight of this kind on mere sentiment. The fact that he has decided to enter the fight has caused some of the Platt leaders to prick up their ears and to abate somewhat the ardor of their protestations that Mr. Platt's candidate—whom they now believe to be Col. Roosevelt—will be nominated by acclamation. While admitting that the Black people must have made a strong showing to Mr. Lauterbach to induce him to believe that the Governor could be renominated, they insisted that Mr. Lauterbach, for once, had been deceived, and that Senator Platt would control the State Convention completely and beyond question.

Mr. Lauterbach's espousal of Gov. Black's cause will bring him into conflict with his successor in the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, Lemuel Ely Quigg. No love is lost between the two men, and some of those who have searched for a motive for Mr. Lauterbach's adherence to the Black cause profess to believe that it is owing to his desire to have Mr. Quigg turned down. Mr. Quigg is the original Roosevelt man among the organization leaders. He has boomed the Colonel of the Rough Riders early and late, and he has not hesitated to claim him as his candidate. If Mr. Lauterbach sets out to capture delegates for Gov. Black in New York itself, a hot and bitter fight is predicted between him and the County Chairman.

Deride the Black Invasion.

The Platt men yesterday made light of the effort of the Black managers to invade New York County, even with the active aid and co-operation of Edward Lauterbach. The claim was made that Gov. Black could under no circumstances secure more than twelve delegates in New York County, meaning those from the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Districts, which are controlled by the Brookfield Republicans. In the entire New York territory, including Kings County, it was asserted that the Governor's people could not count on more than twenty-five votes being cast against Mr. Platt's candidate. Friends of Mr. Lauterbach predict that he will capture half of the Kings delegation.

As to the Black strength in the State, the Platt leaders differ. Mr. Quigg said in Washington Thursday that it would not exceed 100 votes in the convention. Chairman Barnes of the State Executive Committee allows the Governor "upwards of 200."

Among Mr. Lauterbach's callers on his return from Albany yesterday was W. M. K. Olcott, who saw the Governor the day before Mr. Lauterbach did, and who is believed to be scheduled for the Attorney Generalship on the Black ticket. The politicians were inclined to put two and two together, and to reason that Judge Olcott will be found working with Edward Lauterbach for Black delegates from New York County. A Platt leader who stands close to the top insisted yesterday that neither Mr. Lauterbach nor Judge Olcott could control any votes except their own, but the Black men simply smile at this and say "Wait and see."

All of which is taken to mean that Senator Platt has the fight of his life on his hands and that the last vestige of hope of harmony in the Republican ranks has disappeared.

WOODRUFF IS FOR BLACK.

He States This Positively After a Talk with the Governor in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff came here to-day to attend a meeting of the Forest Preserve Board. He called on Gov. Black early, and then lost no time in telling the newspaper reporters that he had not given up the idea of a renomination, and, despite the stories to the contrary, intended to support Gov. Black in his canvass.

One of the first men he met after reaching here was Superintendent Aldridge, and together they went to the Executive Chamber. While they were there Charles S. Francis of Troy was brought in for a while.

In his talk with the reporters, Mr. Woodruff said:

"I am, as I have been at all times, with Gov. Black, and will use all my influence and persistent endeavors to secure for him as many delegates as possible from Kings County.

"And perhaps we may surprise some one," Mr. Woodruff added with emphasis.

Mr. Woodruff left for his camp in the North Woods at midnight, intending to make a short stay there and then return to Brooklyn to take up the fight for delegates, continuing it to the day of the convention.

Among the Governor's other callers were Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican organization, and Walter Atterbury of the Executive Committee. They declared that they were not only back of Mr. Woodruff in all his pledges, but were for Gov. Black as well, and would do all they could for him with the Kings County delegates.

Senator John Raines, fresh from Ontario, and Senator Hobart Krum, from the hop fields of Schoharie, paid their respects to the Governor and pledged their support to him. They have heretofore been stanch supporters of Platt.

Mr. Raines said he had heard it was a part of Mr. Platt's plan to place Timothy E. Ellsworth on the Roosevelt ticket for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Platt, he said, wants Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego for a leader on the floor of the Senate, and the only way to bring this about is to get Ellsworth out of the way. Mr. Raines said Mr. Platt acknowledges that Mr. Ellsworth was a decided failure as leader. The idea of disposing of Ellsworth, who at first was talked of for Controller, is not a new question with Mr. Platt.

ELECTION OFFICERS EXEMPT.

Employes in Metropolitan Districts Need Not Undergo Civil Service Examinations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Gov. Black has approved a resolution adopted by the State Civil Service Commission which places all the employes of the State Superintendents of Election for the metropolitan election districts in the class which is exempt from civil service examination.

This resolution practically only affects Superintendent McCullagh's chief deputy, chief clerk, and stenographer, because the provisions of the law calling for the appointment of the 600 special deputies provides that they shall be nominated by political parties, and that provision makes it impracticable to subject them to civil service examination.

MASSACHUSETTS GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Their Party Organization Is Discontinued by the State Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—Gold Democrats of this State no longer have a party organization. The State Committee met this afternoon, and after discussing the matter found that the consensus of opinion was that the organization should be discontinued, following the example of Gold Democrats in numerous other States this year.

Resolutions which take the ground that the silver issue is dead, so far as this State is concerned at any rate, and that the National Democratic Party organized for the defense of the gold monetary standard among Democrats no longer has a reason for continuing in existence, were adopted.

Colorado Conventions May Fuse.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 9.—The probabilities to-night seem to point to a fusion of Democrats, Populists, and the Teller branch of the Silver Republicans. At 8 o'clock this evening the conventions met, and several fusion committees reported that satisfactory progress was being made toward a tripartite fusion, and that they hoped to be able to report at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Adjournment was then taken till that hour.

Fusion Agreement in Washington.

ELLENSBURG, Washington, Sept. 9.—The Populist State Convention to-day conceded the demand of the Democrats for one Supreme Court Judge and a fusion agreement was reached. The Populists nominated B. F. Hauton of Tacoma as their candidate for Supreme Court Judge. James Hamilton Lewis was renominated for Congress by the Democrats and W. C. Jones by the Silver Republicans.

Utah Republicans for Free Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Chief Justice Zane was nominated for Supreme Judge and Alma E. Eldredge for Congress. The platform demands protection, bimetallism, and reciprocity, and says: "Independent of the action of any other Nation, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Hudson County (N. J.) Conventions.

The Hudson County Democratic Committee met at Jersey City last night and ordered the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held on Sept. 22. The primaries for delegates to the county and Congressional conventions will be held on Oct. 12.

No Fusion in Nevada.

RENO, Nevada, Sept. 9.—The Democratic Convention to-day rejected fusion with the Silver Party unanimously and will nominate a State ticket from Congressmen down.

BICYCLIST KILLED BY A CAR.

Bernard Klein Lost Control of His Wheel and Fell Under the Truck.

Bernard Klein, thirty-eight years old, a plumber, living with his wife and four young children at 610 Fifth Street, died yesterday afternoon in St. Mark's Hospital from the effects of injuries received a short time before by falling from his bicycle under a Second Avenue electric car, alongside of which he was riding.

According to the story of witnesses, the accident was due to Klein's inexperience or carelessness. Klein was riding north, alongside of another bicyclist, and appeared to be rather uncertain of himself. The other rider suddenly shot ahead, with the result that Klein seemed to become more unnerved.

Just as the electric car reached him, he swayed to the side of the track and struck against the side of the car, rolling under its body as he fell from the bicycle.

The wheels of the car, which was stopped almost instantly, did not pass over him, but his head and arms were caught in some of the machinery underneath.

Klein had been a bicycle rider but a comparatively short time. He bought the wheel for the purpose of saving money, which he would otherwise be compelled to pay out in car fare. The purchase was made against the protests of his wife, who declared that he would meet with some accident while riding.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM M. BROWN

The Landscape Painter Laid to Rest in Greenwood.

William M. Brown was buried on Thursday from his late home, 393 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. I. Southerton of the Baptist Temple. The burial was in the family plot at Greenwood.

Mr. Brown was born in Troy, N. Y., seventy years ago, but had lived in Brooklyn for more than forty years. He was famous as a landscape painter, and was one of the last of the veterans of the Hudson River school of artists. He was cotemporary with James M. Ward, William Hart, Kensett, and Wyant. His first great success was as a fruit painter, with the "Upset Basket of Peaches." This was bought by the art dealer William Schaus, now dead.

At that time chromo lithography was coming into notice, and Mr. Schaus, who purchased the painting for $2,000, made it the subject of a chromo, and realized a large amount of money from it. "Raspberries and Strawberries," "Wild Strawberries," "Apples," and other subjects from his brush were made famous by chromo lithography. Of late years Mr. Brown had done little in his profession because of an affection of the eyes. He leaves a widow and three children, Charles P. Brown, a dramatist; the Rev. Frank C. Brown, and Mrs. Ada J. Wilson.

Boy Hurts a Policeman.

Joseph F. Paspisthell, sixteen years old, living at 169 East Eighty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon undertook to get off a Broadway street car on the inner side of the track just as the car was nearing the Franklin Street crossing. The result was that he ran against Policeman Charles Hass, who guards that crossing, and both boy and officer fell to the ground with great force. Hass had one of his hands badly injured. The boy was not much hurt. Paspisthell was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, where he was lectured and then allowed to go.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS DINE

More than One Hundred from All Over the State Gather at the Hoffman House.

SENATOR M'CARREN'S SPEECH

The Chairman of the Campaign Committee Outlines His Plan for Making a Winning Fight.

Over 100 Democratic editors from all parts of the State attended a dinner provided by the Democratic Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House last night. The object of the committee in inviting the editors to this affair was, as expressed by the Chairman, to learn their views regarding how the fight against the Republican Party should be conducted in this campaign, and to unite upon some plan of action.

It had been predicted by some of the political gossips that free silver would be in evidence at the gathering to an extent that would be painful to the men in charge of the campaign. There was not, however, a single expression in favor of indorsing the Chicago platform. There were many editors present who espoused the cause of free silver, but either they did not advocate or did not care to say publicly that they advocated its indorsement in this campaign, or they were ignored by Senator McCarren when he singled out the speakers.

The editors gathered in the Democratic headquarters on the third floor, and at 8:30 o'clock marched down stairs two by two to the big banquet room on the ground floor, where American flags were draped on the walls. As they appeared at the door the orchestra inside started to play, and Senator McCarren and W. R. Hearst, editor of The New York Journal, led the procession into the room.

Senator McCarren's Address.

The speechmaking began an hour and a half later. Senator McCarren, as the presiding officer, arose at the head of the long middle table and outlined the issues of the party.

"The Campaign Committee of the Democratic State Committee," he said, "desires to extend thanks to the members of the Democratic Editorial Association and the other Democratic editors who have appeared here this evening. The committee also desires to say that it was appointed by the State Committee to do a work that, in the opinion of the State Committee, was necessary as a preliminary to the success of the Democratic Party in the State of New York at the election next November. Since the appointment of the committee it has placed itself in communication with the men who represent the Democratic Party in the respective counties of the State. It has also conferred with the Democratic editors throughout the State, personally and by communication.

"As a result of its work thus far, it is enabled to say that the Democratic Party throughout the State gives every indication of healing its breaches, coordinating its factional differences, and uniting its forces, for the purpose of electing the candidates to be selected at the approaching State Convention. The purpose of this gathering is to bring together the Democratic editors of the State, in order to ascertain by personal contact and expression of opinion, what are the views of those who speak for the Democratic Party through the columns of their papers.

"It is not the intention of the committee to launch into a political tirade at this time. It would be regarded as bad taste to attempt to lay down a code of procedure or a method of campaigning for the Republican Party. The committee believes it can best serve the interests of the Democratic Party in this State by a full and clear presentation of the issues that have been made by the present Republican State Administration and the one immediately preceding it. While it is no part of the duty of the committee to anticipate the action of the Republican Party, the press of this State unmistakably confirms the suspicion that the Republican Party is about to perform a political legerdemain. In exposing this deceit, the press can best emphasize its true function and illustrates its potency.

"The history of our country is replete with incidents that go to show the debt it owes to American journalism. I am not prepared to say that at all times the press as a whole has struggled for the attainment of the ends which ought to prevail in our country, but I am obliged to say that it has, with few exceptions, exerted itself in the direction that meant the perpetuity of our institutions.

"The record of the Republican Party in this State for the past four years is such a one as must call forth the unqualified condemnation of every citizen who favors honest government. From 1891 to 1895, inclusive, we had a Democratic Administration. During that time the affairs of the State were honestly and economically administered; the tax rate was reduced to a figure averaging for the four years about two dollars and two one-hundredths of a mill. From 1895 to 1898, inclusive, we will have had a Republican Administration. The affairs of the people were administered loosely and corruptly. The debt of the State increased, valuations were raised in round numbers about 490,000,000, and the tax rate will average for these four years about two dollars and sixty-seven one-hundredths of a mill.

"The increase in the tax rate, and the increase in the valuations were made necessary to meet the expenditures chargeable to the Republican Party in its desire to provide unnecessary places and sinecures for its followers, and appropriations to pay for contract work through which the State has been robbed. The canal scandal that is now occupying the minds of the people all over the State need not be reverted to at this time.

"The memorable canal revelation that distinguished the administration of Gov. Tilden was a trifling incident compared to the one that has been so clearly explained by the commission that has recently made its report. What is known as the Adirondack Reservation scandal is to a certain degree eclipsed for the moment. As we near the time for election, however, the people of this State will be called upon to pass judgment on the transactions growing out of that public theft, together with the treatment of our State militia.

Applause for War Heroes.

"The odious Raines law and Force bill are both measures that are regarded by a large percentage of the people of this State as calculated to visit injustice on communities because of their Democratic tendencies. These issues that I have referred to on behalf of the committee are the ones that the people of this State will be called upon to consider between now and election day, and they are not the only ones that should be exploited in this campaign. We admire the patriotism and military valor of Col. Roosevelt as we admire the patriotism and valor of every soldier and sailor who took part in the recent war.

"We have as great an admiration for the patriotism of the young Democrat of the Seventy-first Regiment or the young sailor in the navy who died at the gun, and whose names are now forgotten, as we have for the Republican Colonel who is fortunately alive. [Applause.] As partisans we claim credit for the Democratic Representatives in Congress who by their persistent advocacy of the Cuban cause precipitated the war. We think the Republican Congressmen who stood by them should receive the same commendation. We give to the Democratic citizens who contributed of their wealth to carry on the war, and sustain the Administration, the same praise we give to the Republican citizens who did the same thing. The Democratic share of the glory proceeding from the war is precisely the same as the Republican share.

"We have no desire to further arouse the indignation of the people by any reference on this occasion to the most disgraceful spectacle that has ever characterized a National or State Administration. We believe the scenes, the brutality, the barbarity witnessed at Camp Black, Camp Wikoff, Camp Thomas, and the other camps throughout the country will hardly ever fade from the memories of the present generation. We think that the treatment our soldiers received at the hands of incompetent and careless officials, whose existence was due to the political deal necessary to bring about the election of the present Chief Executive of this country, will be dealt with by the people in the proper way.

"Sufferings on the part of our soldiers who never left this country during the war, and that would bring expressions of sympathy from Gen. Weyler or Minister de Lome, in the opinion of the committee, will not be forgotten. "But," said the Senator, "we believe these matters should not be lugged into a State campaign."

Everybody laughed, and the Senator, after pausing a moment and smiling dryly, continued:

"Nobody doubts the personal honesty of ex-Gov. Morton and Gov. Black. Prior to their respective nominations they were as estimable citizens as could be found in the State of New York, but they were elected by the Republican Party as the candidates of that party, and their administrations stand for everything the Republican Party desired. No candidate that may be named by the Republican Party this year would stand higher in the estimation of the people than these candidates stood at the time of their respective nominations. No candidate who may be nominated and elected by the Republican Party will be able to do any better as a representative of his party.

"For these reasons we believe it to be the duty of the press to proclaim that all Republican candidates look alike. We also believe it to be the duty of the press, and ask its co-operation to point out the guilt of the Republican Party. We ask the assistance of the press in apprehending the Republican Party now that it has been detected, and is about to drop the goods and run away from its record. [Applause.] We think that not only the Democratic papers but the independent papers and all other papers should assist in holding the Republican Party up, and in making it plead to the indictment before the bar of the people.

"We make this appeal to the press, realizing the extent to which it makes sentiment and molds thought. Its facility for reaching the home and resort of the voter is greater than any other method or kind of dissemination. At this juncture in the affairs of the Empire State we believe no agency can be more powerful in bringing to a just punishment a party that has betrayed its trust."

The Senator, after finishing his speech, called upon Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, who spoke significantly in regard to the Chicago platform.

"The foe we are to meet this Fall," he began, "is intrenched behind breastworks of gold, and we should meet it with swords of silver."

There was a burst of applause, but there were many present who remained silent, and Senator McCarren looked surprised.

"But I don't mean," explained the speaker, "that we should drag the silver issue into the campaign, for I say we ought not to." This statement was greeted with applause much louder and more enthusiastic than had been the first. "I am as good a friend of William J. Bryan as any man in this country, but I say this is not a time to drag in the National issue on which we fought in 1896. As to our Governor of the State, he stands to-day in a peculiar position. I challenged him to meet me on the rostrum in his own city to debate the money question, and he dared not respond. But I hope we will meet him at the ballot box next November, and there we will bury him deeper than he buried us in 1896.

"Let us stand by the State issues. I believed implicitly in the National issues but I am willing to bury those things because I believe we have more important issues in the State. Let us go to the coming State Convention at Syracuse to bury the hatchet and our differences. If a lamb who has strayed away from the fold wishes to return, let us take him in. If we do all this we will roll up such a vote as has not been cast by the Democrats of the State in years and years."

Henry W. Bowes, Editor of The Bath Advocate, was the next speaker.

"I ran for Congress on a silver platform," he said, "and I was the worst-beaten man that ever ran in the district. We have plenty of State issues, and I am willing to forego the soreness of my defeat for the sake of winning the State. We are not electing National officers this year. The issues are right here. The question is, Can we find the men who can stand upon those issues—men who have stood by the party in good times and bad? If we find such men, we will win. If we do not, God help us!"

Roosevelt as a "Machine Man."

John A. Mason, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue and editor of The Harlem Reporter, said that in the gathering around him he saw an augury of success. "When there is complete harmony between the editors and those conducting the active work of the campaign," he said, "we cannot help but win." In speaking of Col. Roosevelt he said: "I can point to no man who has been more subservient to the commands of the Republican machine than he. He stands claiming to be the embodiment of independent sentiment, but there is nothing in his career that justifies such a claim. No Republican has been too bad to receive his support. No Democrat has been good enough to receive it."

Senator Thomas F. Grady, representing Tammany Hall, said:

"I prophesy the candidate will be a man who was and always will be a Democrat. I know the organization of this city desires nothing but Democratic success.

"I know the platform will embody the Democratic sentiment of the State, which is crystallizing every minute of the day—home rule, an honest Governor, who realizes that every dollar in the public treasury is stamped with the sweat of some wage earner of the State; equal laws; the greatest liberty for the people, consistent with public peace and order; the end of corporate power; the restoration of the cardinal principle of Democracy, that this is a government for the people and by the people, and from its success will come the welfare of the people."

Among the editors present were James C. Farrell, Albany Argus; ex-Congressman John M. Wiley, Buffalo Times; Fred W. Corson, Lockport Union-Sun; Fred Kessinger, Rome Sentinel; George E. Foster, Ithaca Democrat; Nelson G. Foshay, Highland Democrat; Henry Holland, Ogdensburg News; George F. Darrow, Ogdensburg Advance; John E. Kraft, Kingston Leader; G. G. Brownell, Kingston Call; S. H. Parker, Geneva Gazette; Michael McCabe, Haverstraw Times; W. S. Lawyer and George L. Lawyer, Binghamton Democrat; G. H. Loadwick, Amsterdam Sentinel; Herbert Huntington, Canandaigua Repository Messenger; Charles H. Buck, Glens Falls Messenger; Albert C. Lux, Clyde Herald; Frank P. Hulette and Thomas E. Warner, North Tonawanda Argus; W. A. H. Ely, Tarrytown Press-Record.

VIEWS OF THE EDITORS.

Confident that Their Party Is to Win a Great Victory.

Democrats who gathered at the Hoffman House last night predicted a great Democratic victory, and most of those who were seen expressed the opinion that the party would go united to the polls.

Editor Kelly of the Cattaraugus Union said: "The people up my way want silver pushed hard. We want a red-hot silver man for Governor. We will take off our coats and work for William Sulzer, if you fellows down here want him."

D. D. Frisbie of the Schoharie Republican and County Democrat said: "The Republicans will not win, even if Col. Roosevelt is nominated. It is a Democratic year."

Headquarters of Silver Democrats.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats of New York City has opened headquarters on the thirteenth floor of the Hudson Building, 32 Broadway. H. M. McDonald, Chairman, is in charge.



It's been a long Summer's play and now there's a Winter of work ahead—school; and it's not so very far ahead and he's not

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Review of Books and Art.
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F. HOPKINSON SMITH, AND SOME OTHERS.

It is a fine thing to conceive a good story and be able to narrate it well; to take life at first hand and relate its doings and its sayings, its pathos and its laughter as it appears to one's own self, unornamented by borrowed plumes. Too often nowadays fiction distracts the reader by asking him to identify Shelley and Browning quotations, when, to be worthy of a place in the ranks of literary art, it should rest for its thought and its sparkle on the writer's own genius. Catchwords and proverbs abound. Great thoughts are diluted for popular absorption by means of a heroine who acts according to rules from Emerson, or who is busy digesting Ruskin and other "every-day" books. These things helped some of us perhaps when we were growing up, but they are not art. "Applique work in literature," they were called a short time ago in a magazine article written not popularly for the public, but for a limited audience of students of literary technique. The phrase is industrial; it admits talent, but excludes genius.

Very few of us might claim the attributes of greatness for the work of F. Hopkinson Smith. He is too much interested in lighthouses to acquire a masterful style; his stories are likely to be lost on top shelves by a future generation which seeks some new thing; but he has, after all, one of the first and most essential qualities of a novelist, the gift for narration. "Tom Grogan" and "Caleb West" delight the reader with their directness. There are no side lights thrown on from the Middle Ages, there is no esoteric Buddhism filling up chinks in the minds of the women. We have docks and sailors, and the sea with its power and foam and hidden reefs portrayed as Mr. Smith actually saw them. We have city life as Mr. Smith finds it, busy, adaptable, and eager in the person of Henry Sanford; sophisticated, but not improper, in Kate Leroy. Other men might see differently, but this is F. Hopkinson Smith's way.

If art is a copy of nature, the great original, looked at through the personalities of those who stand and copy, then we might say that the movement of "Caleb West" is impeded by engineering technicalities, or that "Tom Grogan" is improbable; but we must admit that both are from a hand which knows better than to sin against the first duties of an artist. They please because they follow reality, not always the reality of incident, but the reality of the human heart, portrayed with the freshness and vigor of a man who himself knows the business and the emotions of men. Neither the stories nor their settings have trickled through the filters of any former literary alchemist.

UNCUT COPIES OF THE FIRST FOLIO.

In an article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27, headed "Not a Mountain of Gold, Nor Even a Hill," the statement was made that "it is a wise plan for those who know little of bibliography to leave bibliography alone." Disregarding that well-meant injunction, our friend The Boston Herald proceeds boldly to comment on another statement in the same article as follows:

"A writer in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in speaking of the various Shakespeare folios of 1623 and their condition, says: 'Fancy the sensation that would be created if an uncut First Folio were to turn up to-morrow at auction!' How often is this blunder to be committed? The very name implies a single fold to the sheet, hence the only uncut edge is that edge which is sewed."

Our friend does not seem to understand that "uncut" in such matters as these is used in its bibliographical sense, and in that alone. Our friend apparently does not understand that to all who have anything to do with collecting books, whether for pleasure or for profit, the word "uncut" is a bibliographer's and a collector's word rather than a printer's or a trade binder's. To those who collect, sell, or write about libraries, and to those who are interested in them, an "uncut" book is one whose margins have not been cut by the knife of the profesional bookbinder. Bibliographically, the word means nothing else, and for years it has been seldom used except in its bibliographical sense. Writers who still seek to use the word differently belong in the company of those who still believe an uncut book is one that has never been read. Our friend in Boston may have some bibliographical knowledge, but it is only the familiar kind that is good only as far as it goes.

An uncut copy of the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays will probably never come up for sale. George Steevens believed that the entire issue consisted of only 250 copies. No absolutely uncut copy can be traced to-day. The "largest and finest known" is the Robert Hoe copy, which was once in the Thorold library. It is 13 3-8 inches tall by 8 5-8 inches wide, and is remarkable for having leaves uncut in the front, top, and bottom margins, thus enabling one to see what size a copy would measure if found uncut. The top margin measures 3-4 of an inch, the front 15-16 of an inch, and the bottom 1 1-4 inches, the printed portion measuring 11 3-8 by 7 inches. An uncut First Folio would measure, therefore, about 13 3-8 inches. The Thorold and Hoe copy has been very slightly cut by the binder.

Additions have been made to the sculpture galleries of the Louvre. There have been put in place the plaster casts and terra cotta models made by Carpeaux for the adornment of the outside of the Opéra, which objects will be of interest to architectural students. A bust of a girl by Houdon, a statue which came from the Château de Chantelle, presumably of the sixteenth century, and above all a carving in wood of a Christ on the Cross, representative of Gothic art at its finest period, are the most recent additions.

Germany is now all right about the silver question, and the 16 to 1 people may count on her as a friend. At Soldin a great mass of silver coin has been dug up—21,000 pieces—silberpfennige of Pomeranian origin. Some of the coins were struck in 1246-78 and others in 1419. The agrarian element in Prussia is once more in funds.

TWO WORLD-PROBLEMS.

Benjamin Kidd on the Problem We Have in the Tropics—Mr. Colquhoun on the Transformation of China.

I.—MR. KIDD'S BOOK.*

To ourselves, just about making the most serious of all changes, brought about by the acquisition of new countries, all within the zone of the tropics, the work under notice by Benjamin Kidd is worthy of particular attention. The author of "Social Evolution" is a keen and close thinker, thoroughly informed, and at home in all the various topics, ethnological, geographical, and commercial.

To-day the two nations of English-speaking people, and more particularly the American one, "are in their relations to the tropical regions of the earth passing through a period of development which in the result is likely to profoundly influence the history of the world of the twentieth century." And what is to be our policy? That scheme of policy, it is evident, must be "in accordance with and proceeding from the principles which have governed in the past, and which are still governing the development of these people themselves at home." Suppose we were to put this in a plainer way? A father has a family in America, and rears and brings it up until his sons and daughters under his rule (supposably a good one) are able to care for themselves. Then by an accident this same man goes to Cuba or to the Philippines, and has to take charge of an adopted family. Is he to carry out the same rules as he exercised at home? In major part he must, adapting himself in some measure to different climatic and ethnological surroundings. But in the main he must educate his new charges on the principles determined on when he was living in the United States.

At this very hour, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands being partly ours and England victorious in the Soudan, opening more of Africa to her, it is curious to reflect that nearly all these countries "relate either directly or indirectly to the future government of tropical or semi-tropical regions of the earth." At the end of the last century the questions which occupied statesman and soldier were the propping up of dynasties and adjustments of the map of Europe. These were "trivialities," says Mr. Kidd, for to-day comes the era of "a vast, world-shaping rivalry, the struggles of the Western races for the larger inheritance of the future." As to that rivalry, it has been "decided on the whole overwhelmingly in favor of the English-speaking people." What are, then, the striking facts, "the significance of which has as yet scarcely been grasped by the general mind"?

"In the midst of the great controversy which for the last fifty years has raged round the question of free trade, as stated by the English school of economists, there is one aspect of the matter which, though of the first importance, has hitherto, for the most part, remained out of sight. Stated in its simplest and truest form, the central doctrine upon which the entire English theory of free trade rests is that it is of the highest advantage that each country should devote itself to those forms of production in which it has a comparative advantage, and that there should be free exchange of all products. As the forces of industrial rivalry have, however, developed themselves among the leading Western nations, as transport and communication have become cheaper and more rapid, and technical knowledge has been more widely distributed and more easily conveyed, rival industries may be seen flourishing in different countries and under varying conditions."

The one great active principle on which free trade is based must be interchange of products between the tropics and the temperate zones. Mr. Kidd here shows how large are these products. This was the trade of the United Kingdom in 1896:

Trade of the United Kingdom in 1896 with the tropics	£138,000,000
With the English-speaking world, (not including British tropics)	233,000,000
Total with the tropics and English-speaking world	£371,000,000
With the rest of the world	367,000,000
Gross total	£738,000,000

As to our country in 1895, the following remarkable analysis is printed:

Trade of the United States in 1895 with the tropics	$346,000,000
With the English-speaking world, (not including British tropics)	657,000,000
Total with the tropics and English-speaking world	$1,003,000,000
With the rest of the world	535,000,000
Gross total	$1,538,000,000

Taking the two countries, the trade of the United Kingdom with the tropics represented £138,000,000, the United States £70,000,000; the combined trade of the two with the rest of the world was

*THE CONTROL OF THE TROPICS. By Benjamin Kidd. New York: The Macmillan Company.

$473,000,000, or $2,365,000,000, the combined trade with the tropics amounting to about 44 per cent. of "the total trade with the rest of the world." Is it not evident then that "the complex life of the modern world rests upon the production of the tropics to an extent which is scarcely realized by the average mind"? How many of us could have imagined that the trade of the United States with the tropical zone "actually amounted to 65 per cent. of the total trade with the remainder of the world?" Is it likely under changing circumstances to increase or to diminish?

"There can be little doubt that in these circumstances the more advanced peoples, driven to seek new outlooks for their activities, will be subject to a gradually increasing pressure to turn their attention to the great natural field of enterprise which still remains in the development of the tropics."

The early type of colonization of a sensible power not Spanish was the Dutch one. The general idea, not that of extermination of the natives, was that a tropical territory was an estate, and it was called a "plantation" or "possession." The Dutch notion was that it was to be "worked for the largest profit it will bring in, mainly irrespective of other considerations." As there was slavery, the working of the East Indies and some of the West Indies under the early Dutch régime gave good money results. When slavery was abandoned, modifications were necessary. In Java to-day "the greater part of the land is claimed by the Government," and is worked under the culture system of 1832. There was forced native labor, which was an abominable thing. But there have been some changes made. The native labor is insisted on for coffee, but the plantation system is improving. In 1895, with coffee, cinchona, tin, opium, the Netherlanders sold from the Dutch East Indies products worth $160,000,000. The products of the Philippines in 1896, with Spanish restrictions, were worth $31,500,000, and those of Cuba not so many years ago were the very largest in value "of any tropical area of its size in the world."

Mr. Kidd makes these distinctions as the two essential characteristics in the relationships between a civilized power and a tropical dependency:

"(1) The placing in the foreground as a prime consideration that the occupying territory is to be worked like an estate in the interests of the country whose 'possession' it is supposed to be, and (2) the complete subordination of the native interests to those of the occupying power. However this type of relationship may be modified, the fact must be clearly recognized that the main idea underlying it is incompatible both with the spirit and the forms of modern civilization. No body of opinion could be expected nowadays to permanently support either in England or in the United States any scheme of political policy toward tropical dependencies admittedly founded on such a principle. But we appear, nevertheless, to be confronted with the fact that given the conditions which allowed of capital being invested and of labor being applied to tropical regions, even under this system there are unmistakable proofs of a large production and of a large resulting volume of trade."

Why are powers in Europe, as France and Germany, hankering after tropical possessions? The reason, Mr. Kidd advances, is that these countries are convinced that it is vital to them to forward a policy of expansion. There are two forces; that is, America and England, not to-day but in the future, which are bound to rule the civilized world—as Russia will hold in her sway the major part of Northern Asia, the uncivilized world. No one can accuse M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu with being a Chauvinist or not far-sighted, and he writes as to French colonization: "It is for France a question of life and death; either France must become a great African power or she will be in a century or two but a secondary European power. She will count in the world scarcely more than Greece or Roumania counts in Europe."

In Germany the press there is asking for the creation of a Greater Germany, applying the term to her colonies. Mr. Kidd writes that in these so-called colonies, where there are no colonists, where Germany is represented by officials, there will never be any white colonists, in the true sense." The French colonies, excepting Algeria, are pretty much like the German ones, "awaiting colonists who will never come." And to think that during the last twenty years "nearly 5,000,000 of square miles of the tropical regions of the world, or an area considerably greater than the whole of Europe, have been brought under the control of Continental powers of Europe under the conception of 'colonial expansion'"!

Yes, it is a gloomy, a grotesque spectacle of seeing these countries trying to rail off

"Immense regions in the tropics under the policy which has suggested their acquirement, regions tending, in the absence of white colonists, to simply revert to the types of States making for gain, and slowly but surely surrounding themselves with a wall of laws and tariffs, operating in favor of all European powers in possession to the exclusion of the interests of the rest of the world."

Such ideas as Germany entertains to-day were thrown overboard by England just after our Revolution, and the old stupidity was that it was an estate "to be worked for the exclusive profit of the power in whose possession it was." There has always been a policy of laissez faire at the bottom of English colonial government, and there have been bitter disappointments. It had been expected, in some cases, that there would have been a natural development. They might form great States. We are all born, according to the school books, free and equal, but mental and physical development differ. Mr. Kidd presents this as an example:

"Throughout the whole series of these events one ruling conception has occupied the public mind in both countries; namely, that these tropical regions, given the control of their own destinies, would forthwith begin to exploit their resources and develop into modern States. Yet if we look at the result to-day, it is hard to draw a picture which will do any justice to a condition of things so altogether deplorable. If we take, first, the case of Brazil, one of the best examples among these States, we have presented to view a gloomy spectacle. We have in this country a territory considerably larger than the United States; the region most richly endowed by nature on the face of the globe—a region possessing capacities of production probably beyond any that have yet been imagined. At the present time it is said to support a population of some 15,000,000 inhabitants, of whom only a relatively small minority are of European descent, these being concentrated principally in the seaport towns. The immense territories in the background are largely unexplored, almost out of reach of civilization, inhabited mostly by native Indians, imported negroes, and mixed breeds."

To the Brazils have come Germans, Austrians, Italians in quantity, Swiss, Irish—but these good people landed in a region presenting "unhealthy physical and moral conditions," and the latter hard phrase is not to be glossed over. In the Spanish republics of Middle South America we have always anarchy and bankruptcy. The troubles we may get into are not to be overlooked, and "it confronts the United States in the period upon which we are entering," and, according to the author, "the first step toward any successful solution of it is to look it fairly in the face and frankly recognize its nature."

What is the use of fighting against what are the positive laws of nature, as far as regards the white men, the inhabitants of England or the United States or the German, who want to live and carry on business in the tropics? The Anglo-Saxon is not fitted for the tropics, and to attempt to acclimatize him is a blunder. Just one of those things which can never be done:

"All experiments based upon the idea are mere idle and empty enterprises foredoomed to failure. Excepting only the deportation of the African races under the institution of slavery, probably no other idea which has held the mind of our civilization during the last 300 years has led to so much physical and moral suffering and degradation, or has strewn the world with the wrecks of so many gigantic enterprises. In the second place, the question of exploiting any tropical region by regarding it primarily as an estate to be worked for gain must be abandoned. The endeavor of the Continental nations of Europe to base the relationship of the occupying power to such territories and their inhabitants on the principle of profit, surrounding the regions with laws and tariffs, operating in the exclusive interest of the power in possession, must be regarded as merely a return in modified form to the old plantation system. Such a system is incompatible with the underlying spirit which is governing the development of the English-speaking peoples themselves, and it could, therefore, never have behind it that larger ethical conception which alone could obtain for it any measure of support as a permanent policy among these people."

As to natives governing a possession captured or taken from a country such as was Spain, Mr. Kidd thinks that such "a thing as good government in the European sense," as carried out by the natives, "never has been and never will be." Anthropologically, early man probably lived in a tropical country, where his physical wants were most readily supplied, but when he acquired mental development he had to leave the tropics. The tropics, then, do not tend to develop the native. But if we or England hold new countries peopled by a different race, tropical inhabitants must be developed, and there is the rub. Will development come by evolution?

"The first principle of success in undertaking such a duty seems to the writer to be a clear recognition of the cardinal fact that in the tropics the white man lives and works only as a diver lives and works under water. Alike in a moral, in an ethical, and in a political sense, the atmosphere he breathes must be that of another region, that which produced him, and to which he belongs. Neither physically, morally, nor politically, can he be acclimatized in the tropics. The people among whom he lives and works are often separated from him by thousands of years of development; he cannot, therefore, be allowed to administer government from any local and lower standard he may develop. If he has any right there at all, he is there in the name of civilization; if our civilization has any right there at all, it is because it represents higher ideals of humanity, a higher type of social order. This is the lesson which, slowly and painfully, and with many a temporary reversion to older ideas, the British peoples have been learning in India for the last fifty years."

The English may have governed India by means of the sulphate of quinine and a bayonet, but there have been more efficacious measures than these. England has sent there the very best Englishmen she could find without regard to their position or to their commercial relationships. She has laid no violent hands on "native institutions or native rights or native systems of religion, so far as respect for existing forms is compatible with the efficient administration of the Government." What the English have done is to have these for her underlying principles of success in the tropics:

"To keep those who administer the Government which represents our civilization in direct and intimate contact with the standards of that civilization at its best, and to keep the acts of the Government itself within the closest range of that influence, often irksome, sometimes even misleading, but always absolutely vital—the continual scrutiny of the public mind at home."

Because she has done this to the best of her ability, selecting her men, doing exactly what were not Spanish methods of making a colony a milch cow, England's very finest object lesson to-day is Egypt:

"Within a few years the country had emerged from a condition of chronic and apparently hopeless bankruptcy and attained to a position of solvency, with a revenue tending to outrun expenditure. Great improvements in the administration of the State departments had been effected. Public works which have greatly contributed to the prosperity of the country had been completed. The kurbash had been suppressed, the corvée had been reduced, the barrage had been repaired, the native administration of justice had been improved. Under an improved system of irrigation the area of land won from the desert for cultivation was enormously increased. The cotton crop, representing one-third of the entire agricultural wealth of the country, had increased 50 per cent. in a few years. The foreign trade increased to the highest point it had ever attained, and the credit of the country so far improved that within nine years the price of its unified stock had risen from 59 to 98."

What do we know about colonization? Absolutely, in a practical way, nothing. We have had some little to do with Liberia, and that is the most dismal of failures. We have messed a great deal with Hawaii, and religious and commercial powers have done much to sway the destinies of these islanders. Are we certain that there will be no causes for anxiety there?

It is to be expected that we are going to make some mistakes in carrying out this new business of ours. It is then the opportuneness of Mr. Kidd's volume we would call attention to. It is a book to be read, not only by all, but particularly by those who in Washington will have to solve the most difficult of all problems—how to control the tropics.

II.—MR. COLQUHOUN'S BOOK ON CHINA.*

Mr. Colquhoun's scope is of the widest. He gives an account of actual China, such as will interest men of business, politicians, and travelers. It would have been impossible for the author within the limits of a single volume to have treated the manners and customs of the Chinese, and yet scattered through the pages may be found much that is interesting relating to the habits of the people, and most particularly in regard to their mental attitude. As to the importance of the topic itself, that need not be expatiated on:

"The movements which are in progress in the Far East are of the gravest import, and I have not been able to resist the conviction that the immediate destinies of mankind are, to a considerable extent, dependent on the issue of these movements. And, although no race question be directly involved, one can scarcely avoid grouping the powers in combinations which will ultimately place the Teutonic peoples on the one side and the Slav-Latin on the other. This would leave Japan as a mediating factor of great influence in the evolution of the Pacific States. The onward march of Russia cannot be stopped, even by her own rulers, unless it encounters a solid barrier, while the unchecked advance of that power seems certain to confer on her the mastery of the world."

The geographical question Mr. Colquhoun first presents, recalling Victor Cousin, who said: "Tell me the geography of a country and I will tell you its future." Studying the China of to-day, the author writes:

"The region which interests us in our present examination is comprised by the eighteen provinces of China proper. These are Chihli, Shansi, and Shensi, on the north; Yunnan and Kweichau, on the southwest; Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in the south; Kansu and Szechuan, on the west; Shangtung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Fukien, on the east, and Honan, Anhwei, Hupei, Hunan, and Kiangsi, in the centre. China proper, speaking roughly, is bounded on the east by the Yellow and China Seas, reaching from Korea to the Tongking Gulf; on the west by Kokonor and Thibet, on the south by Tongking and the Shan States, and on the north by Mongolia and Russia. The principal islands still remaining to China of the hundreds which fringe the coast are Chusan and Hainan.

"The area of China proper measures about 1,500,000 square miles, being about half the size of Europe, seven times that of France, and seventeen times that of Great Britain. Each of the eighteen provinces, therefore, is, on an average, almost as large as the latter country. Though not so densely peopled as at one time supposed—mistaken estimates having been circulated by those who had not penetrated the country away from seaboard or rivers—it is yet thickly populated."

As to the population of China, that possibly will never be even approximately learned. It is now set down at 350,000,000, and that the author thinks may be near the mark, though the Chinese customs reports make it 30,000,000 more. The Russians think that twenty years or more ago the population was near 405,000,000. That population of 350,000,000 seems large, but it is only twelve times that of England. It varies with the geographical conditions. "The pressure upon the eastern seaboard and on the great waterways where they open out in the valleys and deltas is unparalleled elsewhere." The most populous provinces with an area of 800 square miles have an average of 270 inhabitants to the square mile. But, then, there are vast provinces with but 50 souls to the square mile. We are now beginning to understand one of the main causes of trouble in China, and that it is brought about by the Mohammedans:

"The proportion of Mohammedans in the population of China is large. Even in Pekin there are said to be as many as 20,000 Mohammedan families and in Paoting fu, the capital of the province, there are 1,000 followers of the Prophet. The Mohammedan communities are probably chiefly due to the gradual infiltration from Turkestan. Repeated massacres have not served to arrest their growth. And while Christianity, an exotic, seems to be waning, the change of religion gives to the Chinese convert of Islam the qualities he lacks—namely, independence, courage, and devotion. Their principal colonies are in Yunnan and the three provinces of the northwest, those of the former being known as Pantals or Panthays, of the latter as Dunganis. During the period of disturbance succeeding the Taiping rebellion, the Mohammedans in both regions threw off the yoke of China, but, having no cooperation, their risings were suppressed after a long and desolating conflict. The Moslem population is much larger than usually supposed, notwithstanding the numerous rebellions and the devastation of large regions, and probably is from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000.

*CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. With frontispiece, maps, and diagrams. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

From their numbers and character they form an important factor as regards the future of China."

Describing the foreign relations of China, the first Russian Cossacks having made their way to Pekin in 1567, the author tells of English intercourse with China, and this commenced later than that of other maritime powers of the West:

"The history of British trade with China preceding our direct connection with India is that of the East India Company, which in 1613 established a factory in Japan and some two years later opened agencies in Formosa and Amoy. An attempt was made in 1627 to commence trade with Canton through Macao, which proved unsuccessful, owing to the opposition of the Portuguese, who had been established there some seventy years. Nominal participation in the trade of Canton was granted to the British in 1635, but little progress achieved until Oliver Cromwell concluded the treaty with Portugal by which free access was obtained throughout the East Indies. When the Ming Dynasty in 1664 was replaced by that of the present Ta Tsing, a complete contempt for trade and strong antipathy to foreigners began to show themselves as a marked trait of the new ruling house. The company's factory at Amoy was destroyed in 1681, but the agents, in those days called "supercargoes," finding that the Manchus permitted trade to be carried on provided their supremacy was humbly acknowledged, sent ships to Macao, re-established the factory at Amoy, and soon after founded another on the Island of Chusan. Till that time every vessel upon arrival was boarded by an officer of the Hoppo, the imperial Superintendent of the native customs, and by an officer of the imperial household, who were propitiated by a cumshaw, or present, upon the amount of which depended the extent of the rates and duties to be levied."

Mr. Colquhoun, when studying the economic question, divides China into three zones:

"The northern zone comprises the country lying to the north of the Yellow River. The climate here is much too severe for tea or rice, and the land is mostly sown with millet and barley. The central zone, stretching from the Yellow River southward to the twenty-sixth degree of latitude, has much milder Winters than the northern, and rice and wheat thrive well there. It possesses, too, the better kinds of tea, the mulberry, the cotton tree, the jujube, the orange tree, the sugar cane, and the bamboo, which has been applied by the Chinese to a great variety of purposes. The eastern part of this favored zone is celebrated for its manufactures of silk and cotton; the middle of it is the granary of China, and might feed the whole country from its enormous harvests of rice; the west abounds in valuable timber. The southern zone, bordered by the sea, has much the same natural productions, but not generally of as good a quality, as the temperature is much higher. Numerous mineral and metalliferous deposits are distributed throughout all zones —coal and iron in the north, south, and centre; gold and silver in the provinces of the north, south, and west, and copper, tin, mercury, and lead in many parts. Finally, the mountains of the southwest, in Yunnan and Kwelchau, are rich in metals."

Of the abundance of coal, the author assures us, and there is no reason to question its fine quality. The author writes that at the present rate of consumption, as the whole world uses it, there is coal sufficient in the Shansi country alone for thousands of years to come. Salt and metals are in abundance.

Describing the industry of China, Mr. Colquhoun writes:

"Tea is still the largest element in the foreign trade, although rapidly diminishing on account of the competition from India. Its use in China is not so universal as imagined; in the north and west the people use preparations in which tea forms a small proportion, or else drink hot water. The "brick tea" for the Mongolian and Thibetan markets is principally prepared at Hankow. For the better qualities the Russians invariably outbid the English, and the finest kinds are consumed either in China or in Russia, where the upper classes are prepared to pay heavily for a fine tea, just as in the West high prices are paid for choice wine. Tea was used as a beverage in the earlier centuries of our era in China, whence a knowledge of the plant was carried to Japan, where the cultivation was established in the thirteenth century. The indigenous tea tree, believed by botanists to be the parent species, is found in Assam."

As to the labor:

"The people are sturdy and well built, those of North China being stronger than those of the south and more civil to foreigners. The poorer classes live almost entirely on rice and vegetables, to which they sometimes add small pieces of fish and meat. An artisan's wages vary, according to his skill, from 5d. to 10d. per diem. As a rule, they are diligent workmen, being good carpenters, slow bricklayers, excellent stonecutters, very fair navvies, indifferent blacksmiths, and bad at forge work and iron work generally. They do not appreciate the necessity of exactness or of fixing work truly in a lathe, but they have considerable powers of imitation. They are indifferent miners. When working by contract meals are provided on the premises. They work generally nine hours a day, lunching about noon and dining after the day's work is done, usually on rice, fish, and vegetables."

As to the Government of China and its present weakness, the author writes:

"So long as China was absolutely cut off from the rest of the world, so long, even, as she was not impinged upon or hemmed in, as she now is, by Western powers, it was quite possible for the empire to hold together, loose as the system was throughout. But two disintegrating processes have been at work. While, on the one hand, foreign nations have closed in upon China both by sea and land, internal communications have been gradually falling into greater and greater neglect. The growing weakness of the Pekin Government has, for a long time past, been becoming more and more apparent to the people and the officials, whose confidence had been completely shaken, even before the shock of recent events. The enfeebled control exercised over most of the eighteen provinces, especially over those remote from the capital, is largely due to Pekin being at the extremity of the country and to the defective condition of the communications. "Chinese" Gordon laid great stress on the importance of having the capital central, and he was right. The influence of the Pekin Government is exhausted before it can reach the southern and western provinces. The same cause that kills trade on its way inland paralyzes the authority of Pekin a few hundred miles from the capital. Absence of communication means failure of control, lack of power, want of grip: causes which chiefly contribute to the frequent occurrence of rebellions."

When considering the commercial development, or the two outsiders struggling for Chinese trade, the author writes:

"The two chief European competitors in Eastern Asia are Russia and Great Britain, the former representing land conquest, the latter sea trade. Russia has rapidly moved down from the north, Great Britain has made her way round the southern coasts and peninsulas. Russia now borders North China, and her war ports, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, and Talienwan, watch the Pacific and dominate the northern waters of the Chinese seas. Russia's commerce is as yet insignificant. Germany has been a serious trade competitor in the past, and will be still more so in the future. The United States and Japan are certain to develop their trade relations with increasing energy. Finally, France will continue her political campaign under the guise of commerce.

"All the facts regarding the unsatisfactory condition of our trade with China tend to teach us one lesson—how necessary it is to open China, to push our manufactures into the country, and pay the producer direct for his produce with the cottons, broadcloths, and other manufactures which we send to China. The question is one with which our commercial future is so closely connected that it is hard to understand why a deeper interest is not taken in it. The British manufacturer at home leaves the task entirely to his agent abroad, and he, hard-headed, practical business man, looks only to the immediate present."

The Englishman has in some ways not the qualities of the Russian, for John Bull is not Oriental, which the Russian is:

"The Russians, like the Germans, are very painstaking, enterprising, and pushing in business, not only in Mongolia, but also in the western provinces of China. Caravans from Moscow and Tobolsk actually find their way by the long, overland route to the City of Lanchau, and it is surely a significant fact that Russia is already able to compete against England in that region. Every one who has seen anything of Western China is struck by the lack of British commercial enterprise there, as in other parts of the interior of China; but in the northwest the traders of Russian Central Asia are gradually pushing their way and establishing a firmer hold upon the markets. The British trader works on a totally different system. He settles at the treaty port, declines to learn the 'beastly language,' and is content to intrust his goods to Chinese agencies for disposal inland. Thus illegal taxes are exacted during inland transit, which tend to destroy British trade."

As to ourselves, how do we stand in disintegrating China?

"The United States are deeply concerned in the China question, both from the industrial and political point of view. Already compelled by the force of circumstances to embark on a foreign policy and to look increasingly to foreign markets, they cannot but feel that the question is of vital importance to themselves. And it is evident that the Pacific Slope, though at present playing but a small part, is more closely concerned in the ultimate development of China than any other section of the States. These Pacific States are possessed of enormous natural resources; their manufactures, while still of minor importance, have quadrupled in twenty years, and will, in the course of time, find the most advantageous market in the Far East. And when the Nicaragua Canal is made, the Atlantic States also will be brought into closer connection with China and the whole of the Far East.

"The volume of the United States trade with China represented more than one-seventh of the entire foreign trade of the empire in 1896. While the import trade from China has increased slowly, the export trade to China has increased 126 per cent. in ten years, and is over 50 per cent. larger than the German exports."

These criticisms on the Chinese officials, indulged in by the author, we all know about:

"From his first induction into public service, the young official has to be jack of all trades, and even when in the higher grades some separation of function takes place it is a mere chance, or, at least, it depends on no consideration of special fitness for the duties, whether one is promoted to be provincial Judge, literary chancellor, or provincial Treasurer. No doubt this promiscuous experience sharpens the general intelligence, and it is perhaps therefore not so much a matter of surprise as it is sometimes thought that Chinese officials thrown into novel relations with foreigners should acquit themselves so well. Of course the principal lesson of their lives is caution, which educates their instinct for evasion and delay. The reality, they think, will always keep, and it is never too late for compromise. Hence they become adepts at plausible representations, which are so ingenious as to puzzle and sometimes nonplus an inexperienced foreigner who attempts to follow them through their mazes of argument. But they are not at all disconcerted when confronted with their own false premises. Honor is not stained by what is euphemistically termed by the Chinese "big-talk," in other words untruth. From the point of view of the efficiency of the Government service, however, it is obvious that the jack of all trades system must be fatal whenever an emergency arises. During the Japanese war its breakdown was conspicuous in the case of Li Hung Chang."

It is the squeeze system which is the ruin of the Chinese Government, for there always is peculation:

"The younger officials begin life as a rule in debt; they have frequently had to pay for their appointments, borrowing for the purpose at usurious interest, and they have to go on paying their official superiors on pain of being reported on. The highest personages in the empire receive large gratuities from officials gazetted to the provinces, and become rich from that source. And when a term of lucrative service is over, and the Governor or prefect is graciously summoned to Court—an honor which he strives to escape, as a rule—it is in order that the sponge which has been absorbing in the provinces may be squeezed in the capital. The cow has been turned into the green corn, destroying more than she has eaten; she has come home to be milked. One highly lucrative post—that of Hoppo, or Collector of Native Customs at Canton—is especially reserved for some worthy connection of the imperial family, who is expected to amass so much in three years as to be able to deal handsomely by his kinsfolk on his return to the capital. At every seaport there is a Collector of Customs, whose emolument is assessed with considerable accuracy by public opinion, ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 taels per annum at some of the more important secondary ports. An official incurs no odium and loses no good name unless his exactions are excessive or lead to public scandal."

As to the Chinese people who are born traders, the author copies that fine authority, Father Huc:

"The Chinese has a passionate love for lucre; he is fond of all kinds of speculation and stock jobbing, and his mind, full of finesse and cunning, takes delight in combining and calculating the chances of a commercial operation.

"The Chinese par excellence is a man installed behind the counter of a shop, waiting for his customers with patience and resignation, and in the intervals of their arrival pondering in his head and casting up on his little arithmetical machine the means of increasing his fortune. Whatever may be the nature and importance of his business, he neglects not the smallest profit; the least gain is always welcome, and he accepts it eagerly; greatest of all is his enjoyment when in the evening, having well closed and barricaded his shop, he can retire into some corner and there count up religiously the number of his sapecks and reckon the earnings of the day.

"The Chinese is born with this taste for traffic, which grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength. The first thing a child longs for is a sapeck; the first use that he makes of his speech and intelligence is to articulate the names of coins; when his little fingers are strong enough to hold the pencil it is with making figures that he amuses himself, and as soon as the tiny creature can speak and walk he is capable of buying and selling."

Wonder never will cease why France will mess with China, having enough to do in attending to her own business at home:

"The ambition of France, though continuous in intention, is spasmodic and incoherent in action. Its motive is political and antagonistic, not commercial and peaceful. Commerce is merely the stalking horse. Her population is stationary, her finances are in an unsatisfactory condition. Her military occupation has everywhere been a failure, except perhaps in Algeria, where she has a base close by, in Marseilles. Recruited at random, the French colonial officials are seldom either competent or trustworthy. Perhaps one out of ten may be reliable and efficient. The majority of these colonial officials, according to Chailley-Bert, set about the work of governing by bringing with them that passion for uniformity, that mania for routine, that love for making regulations, that dread of initiative and of responsibility, which crush the mother country as well as the most vigorous of her colonies. The French codes are applied without change in every quarter of the world, and in the modern Eastern possessions exactly as they were in the old colonies of France. The cost of administration is enormous and out of all proportion to the work accomplished, the establishment charges being invariably heavier than the cost of the public works themselves. The consequence is that the sole advantages that the West can give to the East, as a distinct advance in civilization, and the sole means which can make colonies prosperous—communications, roads, railways, canals, ports, hospitals, schools, in fact all the machinery of modern Western progress—are wanting."

And Russia?

"Foreshadowing the gradual extension of Russia into China, and the time when she would become mistress of Pekin; when, with all Manchuria organized behind her, she could occupy the Yellow River basin, Meadows rightly expresses the opinion that, should that occur, no combination of powers would then be able to oppose Russia. 'With 120,000,000 of Chinese to work or fight for her, nothing could stand between Russia and the conquest of the empire; not China alone, but Europe itself, would then be dominated, and it would cost the Russian Emperor of China but little trouble to overwhelm the Pacific States.' No extravagant opinion this, but a sound, far-seeing judgment from a writer whose name is to-day unknown to his countrymen.

"No British policy in the Far East can be successful unless it forms part of a world policy, and unless we are able to apply to the centre of gravity of a European combination force enough to control its balance. Our diplomacy must, in short, be supported by force, naval and military."

Mr. Colquhoun's conclusion is:

"For 300 years we fought France, and built up our empire in the process. And shall we not face Russia now, rather than allow ourselves to be first replaced by her in China and engulfed in the resulting deluge? For, with China Russian, Asia would soon be the Czar's, and the whole world would in due course of time be subjugated by Russia. If Britain be but true to herself, and draw the Anglo-Teutonic races to her side, she has still the means of averting this danger, which threatens the whole of those races through the domination of the world by the Slav power."

And his Gracious Majesty of Russia is just now singing the paean of Peace! No more valuable work of information can be found than "China in Transformation." Mr. Colquhoun cannot be called a partisan, for English ways of colonization have been the best the world has known. And we may even in the time not so far distant have to learn those methods. There is a famous Chinese maxim, which the author repeats, and it reads, "Chih tsai pu wei." It means, "The secret of government is inaction." That is good enough for home government, but, as far as we are concerned, our later captures cannot be treated in the same way as if they were situated just on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

You need not always take a classic, a mediaeval, or a Chippendale subject, as worthy of becoming your own bookmark. You may at times crib one, and in a recent ex libris collection we have seen some capital and characteristic bookplates taken from comic sources. In the last issue of the Philistine, on the cover there is a clever picture, entitled "Books to Burn." Seated on a pile of old tomes there is a sandaled monk who is watching with delight a real auto da fé of books. You are not to believe that the old monk is exercising an indiscriminate conflagration. He is only burning the useless books. Maybe those on the Index Expurgatorius. No book collector exists who does not, or ought not, to exercise choice, and so with a little adaptation this Philistine print might be found useful and to the point.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A Life of Frances Willard.*

As in most biographies of this nature, it is necessary to gather facts from a thicket of eulogy and tribute. The life of Frances Willard was one to inspire the deepest respect, however unsympathetic one might be with her theories of reform. She came of New England stock, and her ancestors seem, from the anecdotes told of them, to have belonged to the "choice grain" sent into the wilderness. Simon Willard, who was known as "the founder of towns," galloped thirty miles at the head of forty-seven horsemen to save the town of Brookfield from attack by three hundred savages, and this when his years were more than threescore and ten. Samuel Willard, whose beautiful face is shown in the present volume, was pastor of the Old South Church, in Boston, and opposed the hanging of witches. Solomon Willard was the architect of Bunker Hill Monument, who refused pay for his services, and of whom Edward Everett said: "His chief characteristic was that he wanted to do everything for everybody for nothing."

The grandfather of Frances Willard on her mother's side was an uncompromising foe of slavery before Garrison and Phillips were heard. "One Spring," Miss Willard's biographer records, "he employed a colored youth to help in the task of sheep shearing. The young African was the first of his people to find his way into that neighborhood, and his appearance at church or upon the streets of the village created a profound sensation. But John Hill (Miss Willard's grandfather) took the young man home and brought him to his table. Just before the family assembled for the evening meal one of his daughters went to her father with a private request: 'Sister Abigail,' she said, 'has a very poor appetite and cannot relish her food at the table with that colored man; can he wait?' 'No,' replied the father, 'but she can.'"

These qualities of courage and decision reappeared in Frances Willard. She was born in 1839. As a child she signed this old-fashioned and very unpoetic abstinence pledge inscribed in the family Bible:

"A pledge we make no wine to take,
Nor brandy red that turns the head,
Nor fiery rum that ruins home,
Nor whisky hot that makes the sot,
Nor brewer's beer, for that we fear;
And cider, too, will never do.
To quench our thirst we'll always bring
Cold water from the well or spring.
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate."

It was not until 1874 that she took any marked step toward showing her "perpetual hate" for intemperance. She was at this time Dean of the Northwestern Female College and Professor of Aesthetics in the Northwestern University. She had been a good teacher and a persevering student at home and abroad. When the wave of the Woman's Temperance Crusade struck Chicago in March, 1874, Miss Willard was thoroughly aroused by the indignities shown its members. She began to attend meetings, examine the mission work of the crusade, and confer with its leaders.

Decidedly straitened in circumstances, she was presently tempted by an offer from the Rev. Dr. Van Norman of New York tendering her a position as lady principal in his school for young women, with a salary of $2,400, and such duties as she might choose. On the same day she received a letter from Mrs. Rounds of Chicago asking her to take the Presidency of the Chicago branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was weak in organization and financially. She chose the latter position, and carried her enthusiasm so far as to decline a salary, although she was frequently oblized to walk miles for lack of carfare and to go without a meal because she had no money to buy it. Through her mother's common sense her poverty was revealed to the society, and a modest salary was at once provided. Miss Willard's faculty for organization soon came into play. She became a woman suffragist as well as a temperance leader, and her prevailing idea was to "sweep a wide circle" and unite all countries and many reforms in one association. This she partially realized in founding the "World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The remarkable "Polyglot Petition" against the liquor traffic and opium trade and "all forms of legalized vice" was written by her and presented to President Cleveland in 1885. The total number of signatures, counting indorsements and attestations, aggregated 7,500,000, which were divided among fifty nations.

After the death of her mother, in 1892, Miss Willard spent much of her time in England and with Lady Henry Somerset, who was nearly her equal in zeal. In 1896 500 Armenian victims escaped from the Turkish shambles to Marseilles. "The French Government was perplexed. It feared 'international complications,' and the poor refugees, penned in an open barn by the local authorities, were given a few cents each every day or two with which to buy bread." The situation got into the newspapers and attracted the attention of Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset as they were about starting on a bicycle tour. They went at once to Marseilles, and, with a Salvation Army officer sent by Gen. Booth to aid them, besieged the authorities until part of a charity hospital was turned over to their use. It was "three hundred years old, damp and musty, but there were great stone troughs of running water in the courtyard." A reasonable amount of comfort was presently obtained, and the Armenians were brought to this refuge.

"Their first problem was to procure suitable and sufficient food, and soon they were making soup by huge kettlefuls, meat and onions and red peppers bubbling together, and for each a whole pound of good bread was provided. The appetising odor penetrated the bare, long halls, and those of the weary creatures who could not assist gathered about the doors and eagerly waited. When all was ready, great bowls were set in rows along the floor. 'Surely,' said an aged priest, 'this is the kitchen of Jesus Christ,' and calling a young lad to him, laid his old hands upon the youth's head, and bade him say grace. The boy repeated the Lord's Prayer, and all the people chanted 'Amen.' The building was soon humming like a hive with hope and life and mutual helpfulness. The young men were washing clothes and scrubbing the floors; those who could were cobbling the shoes of the entire party, and the women were cutting and sewing needful garments from cloth furnished by Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset."

When the question of permanent provision for the Armenians arose, Miss Willard brought two hundred of them to this country through the co-operation of some of her associates, and her biographer says that there is already abundant testimony in confirmation of her judgment, as the Armenians are "proving themselves honest, intelligent citizens, of the kind which America may well be proud to own."

In a curious tribute written by an Armenian at the time of Miss Willard's death, she is called "the great heart, the heart of hearts, the lady of ladies," and the reader of this memorial biography must concur with this naïve estimate of her character, in spite of the tantalizing inequality and the exceedingly poor arrangement of the biographer's material, which was published in haste, doubtless to be repented at leisure. Among the many personal tributes and sketches with which the volume is concluded is one by Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, in which she says:

"It has always seemed to me that we have never yet sufficiently estimated Frances Willard as an intellect. Hers was strong and cultivated, and in proportion to its strength and culture her ethical purpose got its grip on her times. Dedication without equipment could never have done her work. Spirituality without intellectuality could not have moved the forces which obeyed the motions of her beautiful white hand. In the history of moral progress—brilliant, gentle, ever-powerful, but ever womanly—she will long illustrate the value of educated consecration.

"I have thought that the most memorable thing about Miss Willard's career as a reformer was its freedom from bitterness; she had extraordinary gentleness of soul toward all mankind. No evil was so black but that she credited every good quality she could to its champions; she always took her opponents at their best—they must have hung their heads for shame sometimes at the ideals of themselves held up before them and before the world."

It is interesting to read in the chapter on Miss Willard's leadership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of her ardent affection for the ill-fated "Temple," concerning the disposition of which there is now so much discussion. "We have received gifts from every civilized land," she said to a reporter who was interviewing her on the subject of the building, "not large amounts, but pathetic sums, given by the heart as well as the hand. For one, I will never live to see those true and honest hearts fall of their expectation."

*FRANCES E. WILLARD. A Memorial Volume. By Anna A. Gordon. Published by the Women's Temperance Publishing Association: Chicago. 1898.

A Story of Ancient Days.*

It is not an easy thing for an author, surrounded, as must ever be the case, with the traditions and associations of the age in which the writer lives, to lay the scene of a romance in another age, with other manners, other customs, and other people, and to so weave the thread of the story as to clothe the created characters with the half-forgotten fancies of an age long gone by; to recreate the characteristic sports and occupations, the arms and armors, chivalry and heraldry of the age described without doing violence, on the one hand, to the story or departing, on the other, from fidelity to detail. This is, however, the task that Miss May Halsey Miller has set before her in "Raoul and Iron Hand." Her story deals with a troubled and lawless age and the strained relations that existed between the peasants and the nobles in the North of France during the fourteenth century, and she has drawn a picture for us in which the life of those early times is carefully and faithfully portrayed. In the opening chapter we catch a glimpse of the military resources of the age and of the rude defensive appliances in current use. We see the attack on the chateau repelled by a shower of missiles and burning pitch poured down on the heads of the assaulting mob. Raoul, the hero, is seemingly done for when in his attempted defense of his mother he is disarmed and pitched over the castle wall headlong into the moat below by the leader of the besiegers, who had obtained entrance to, and a mastery over, the chateau through treachery. Raoul does not, however, perish, but by good luck lands upon a pile of less fortunate slain "Jacks." He is stunned, but recovers from unconsciousness in time to minister to Iron Hand, left wounded on the battlefield. Thenceforth this boy with a pale, sad face and wondrous beauty, noble born, and the giant peasant cast in their fortunes together. Their first refuge is in a cave wherein some hunted peasants, stripped of what property they had and tortured cruelly for lack of more, had gathered. The Winter thus passed, and by an accident to the horse of Sir Griffith, whereby the leg of the animal was broken and the cave thus discovered, Raoul and Iron Hand enter the service of this knight and the peasants are spared. The fortunes of Raoul rise, and by his skillful and daring rescue of Sir Griffith from the attack of a wolf during a hunt and the use of his musical and story-telling art he becomes a favorite of Sir Griffith, the freebooter.

The heroine enters the story in the person of Lady Ysobel, who was the only survivor of a ship wrecked by means of false beacon lights kindled for the purpose. Raoul counting himself a party to her misfortunes, attempts her rescue and is imprisoned by the grim old seneschal for his pains. Iron Hand is enlisted, and the release and rescue of Raoul and Lady Ysobel are both accomplished and she is restored to her father, Sieur de Clermont, into whose service both Raoul and Iron Hand now pass. Sir Griffith on his return home resolves to recapture Lady Ysobel, but by a mistake carries off her sister, and finding her singularly beautiful marries her, and the result was in this instance a husband for Lady Blanche. Raoul has many adventures, but by a series of brilliant deeds and splendid exploits at last receives the order of knighthood and wins his golden spurs. He punishes his rival, Almeric de Raguenel, who has triumphed often but is overcome at last, and Raoul marries Lady Ysobel as a proper and satisfactory culmination of events not always propitious. The book evinces no little knowledge of the history of the times described and is more than usually finished as to detail. A minor fault lies, perhaps, in the too frequent use of such terms as "swelling, undulating plain," "springy turf," &c. As a whole the book rises far above the average and bespeaks a ready welcome for the future works of Miss Miller.

*RAOUL AND IRON HAND; OR, WINNING THE GOLDEN SPURS. A Tale of the Fourteenth Century. By May Halsey Miller. Illustrated by Percival De Luce. Cloth, decorated cover, gilt top 8vo. Pp. 324. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Animals at Play.*

It must be confessed that upon first consideration the subject of the present book by Prof. Groos does not promise much. It will be found, however, to be a striking exemplification of the old saw which points out how easy it is to be mistaken. In spite of his unpromising subject, Prof. Groos has succeeded in making interesting and valuable, if not final, contributions to three distinct but cognate departments of inquiry, viz.: Philosophical biology, animal psychology, and the genetic study of art. There can of course be no question as to the great benefit of all research that tends to increase the sum of our knowledge, as this book does. Prof. Groos seems to have made his examinations with great care and to have avoided the error of being misled as to conclusions not amply sustained. The result, as Mr. Baldwin states in his preface, is a book that will exercise a wide influence on all the departments of inquiry where he has wrought.

Animal play is a serious business, and nature can be safely relied on as having had some design in the play instinct. As we come near to nature's heart we perceive more and more design and cunning method in all her works. The Empress moth, for example, in emerging from its cocoon is subject to apparent cruelty in passing through the small opening made therein, but when the reason for it is apparent, it will be seen that there is a method and a plan in it all, and a reason based upon beneficence. Play is in the nature of the experimental use of the latent animal forces, and enables the youthful animal to exercise in a preliminary manner the functions of its life and to fit and prepare itself for the time when play passes beyond play and becomes the serious life of the animal. In research of the kind that Herr Groos has accomplished, and which is formulated and crystallized in the present book, there must necessarily be some material that has less permanent value than have other portions, and the author on revision would himself no doubt reject some parts, but this is one of the penalties of pioneer work.

The whole is, however, useful as pointing the way, inviting and stimulating attention and discussion, and providing for the walking of others in the same path. The path once trod becomes more and more familiar, and the track at last becomes beaten, and, if too circuitous, can always be modified so as to add directness and subtract and eliminate crookedness. The crooked path becomes straight easier than is a new path made in an unknown and untried field. The epoch when the three Rs constituted the sum of necessary knowledge has passed away. This is indicated very strongly in the reaching out after an understanding of phenomena, such as is contemplated in the book by Prof. Groos. The case of animals is much like our own. The impulse to experiment continues into advanced age, and constantly tends to rise above its instinctive origin to freer, more individual activity, so that the fully developed animal probably also feels something of pleasure in exercising power. The caged raccoon has been known to devise a thousand ways to relieve the tedium of his many idle hours. Now he would sit up in a corner and with a most serious expression busy himself with binding a piece of straw across his nose; now he played absorbedly with the toes of his hind feet, or made dashes for the end of his waving tail. Then, having packed a quantity of hay in his pouch, he lay on his back and tried to keep the mass in place by holding his tail tightly across it with his forefeet. Whenever he could get at masonry, he gnawed the mortar and did incredible damage in a short time. When we compare animal action with human action, under circumstances such as this, we find only a very slight difference. Witness the solitary man amusing himself with a few pins, throwing them down, and then gathering them again by careful and long-continued search, and again making friends and companions of the rats of his cell, and say whether the difference be either in kind or degree.

Animals often amuse themselves by making noises. This enjoyment of noise forms part of their pleasure in breaking and teasing. Experiments with apes especially illustrate this. Voice practice is very common, and it is quite possible that even the howling of a young dog may be a kind of play. The same is doubtless true of young Homs, that from time to time rise up and give forth frightful roars that commonly excite the others. The purring of cats is like play. Then there are the deafening cries of the howling ape, considered by many as only an amusement. One kind of ape produces a flutelike note resembling the whistle of a bird, for which the lips are contracted. The swarming of insects is very suggestive of play. "With what joy in life insects swarm in the sunshine!" says Schiller, and even the fitful firefly indulges in a "pastime" when in the evening he flashes his light for a moment and is gone again. Fish amuse themselves by movement plays, birds by hopping and dancing and in other ways. It is surprising how much material there is in almost any given direction when once the attention is directed thither. Curiosity is a kind of play, according to the conclusions reached by Prof. Groos, who finds curiosity prevalent in some of the lower orders. Mice and other rodents are curious. So are all kinds of seals. Lizards, crocodiles, many kinds of fish, birds, especially crows and vultures, all have this purely intellectual form of playfulness, curiosity.

Glancing over the various kinds of plays, can we say that the animal pretends to follow a serious aim when he merely experiments, as when he runs about in a movement play, or springs after a block of wood as if it were prey, or scuffles with his comrade, or amuses himself with building, or treats a young animal of some other kind like a doll, or playfully imitates another or displays curiosity, or practices his courtship arts? Now, it is evident that the probability of conscious make-believe is a variable quantity in these cases. It seems to be quite certain in the frequently repeated hunting and fighting games, less so in experimentation, movement plays, and courtship, and least so in building, curiosity, and imitative play. What makes this difference? Probably the fact that in many plays there is not only sham activity but also a sham object as well, which, we assume, the intelligent animal recognizes as such, while in other cases this is wanting. If we could be certain that apes treat lifeless objects as dolls, this act would be in the foremost rank of illusion plays; if other animals would choose a fixed object as the goal of their races, this too would be most important. But we are not sure of these things, for speech is wanting to these creatures. The child that puts on his father's hat and says, "Now I am papa," proves that his is not mere imitation, and that he is conscious of the make-believe, while the monkey that imitates his master has no way of assuring us of the character of his actions. Still less can we ascertain whether the play of masses of animals, which we regard as imitative, is characterized by that absorption of the individual by the mass that is so essential to such play among men.

Prof. Groos has opened to our view a very wide and interesting field. He has with infinite patience and skill assembled facts and incidents of great value and importance, but his conclusions are at the best only tentative. He himself perceives the speculative

*THE PLAY OF ANIMALS. By Karl Groos, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Basel. Translated, with the Author's co-operation, by Elizabeth L. Baldwin. Preface and Appendix by J. Mark Baldwin, Professor in Princeton University. Cloth, 12mo. Pages 341. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.75.

character of much of what he has written. There is yet a great gulf fixed between us and the exact knowledge that is now and probably ever will be idealistic but absolutely unattainable.

Thackeray's Sketch Books.*

Mrs. Ritchie's biographical introduction to her father's "Sketch Books"—the fifth volume of "The Works of William Makepeace Thackeray"—gives additional zest to these capital works. The volume under notice includes "The Paris Sketch Book," "The Irish Sketch Book," "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," &c.

Facing the title page, there is a portrait of Thackeray, from a drawing of Maclise's, made "about 1840." Somehow it bears little resemblance to Thackeray as we know of his looks to-day. There is no broken nose. Still the fine shape of the head, the broad forehead remain. Spectacles make a difference. In the hand there are, however, something which looks like glasses.

Mrs. Ritchie begins at the time when her father went to Paris, leaving London "and his work and his home." Mrs. Thackeray had been very ill. Expenses were great, and Thackeray had to find the means. There was "anxiety and the difficulty of earning an income to meet it all." Thackeray is anxious about the success of "Titmarsh." His royalty amounts to 7½d. out of each half crown, and he calculates "100 copies, £3 2s. 6d.," and on the "100,000 copies, £3,125 0 0." Of course he is joking. He writes all this to Mrs. Procter, and winds up with "One hundred copies have already been sold, so that you see my fortune is very clear."

In 1841 Thackeray tells Mrs. Procter of his new novel, "Cecil." "I am about a wonderful romance, and I so long for the day when the three volumes shall be completed." Mrs. Ritchie's comment is, "If this romance was that well-known one without a hero, it did not finally come out for years, during which how many other ventures are there not to be counted!" Hard at his work, with such a burden, an ill wife and a young family, Thackeray did not repine. He wrote of his personal anxieties to Mrs. Procter in an amusing way:

"Please, when you write, not to give me any account whatever of any gayeties in which you indulge, or any sort of happiness falling to the share of you or anybody else. But if anybody meets with an accident, is arrested, ruined, has a wife run away with, if C. fails ill and is marked with smallpox, be so kind as to write me off word immediately, and I will pay the post cheerfully. * * * Despair, Madam, is the word. Byronish, I hate mankind, and wear my shirtcollar turned down."

About that time Thackeray writes his mother that he is "bitten with my old painting mania, and as soon as I have written that famous book you know of, and made a few hundred pounds, make a vow to the great gods that I will try the thing once more." "The Comic Tales and Sketches" being of 1841, "The Paris Sketch Book" had been published the year before. "Titmarsh," though no failure, had not been a money success. He says that only 140 copies were sold. "It has, however, been hugely praised by the press, and will serve to keep my name up, though a failure."

When in Ireland, making up material for "The Irish Sketch Book," Mrs. Ritchie writes: "My father's spirits vary very much." He was glad when the trip was about ending. He sees the Giant's Causeway, and tells the Purcells how the place "was so awful and lonely I fled from it." Then he had "a lonely dinner at a hotel, a huge place without a soul in it, the last company being a corpse which had just gone." It was in "The Irish Sketch Book" that the most delightful of all Thackeray's poems, "Peg of Limavaddy," appeared. His daughter writes: "One can feel the shadow in the poem, as well as the sunshine of it, and the courage and sweetness of the temper which enabled him to write it." "The Irish Sketch Book" came out in 1843.

As long before as 1835 Thackeray had the East in his mind. It was a mental preparation for his "Cornhill to Cairo." He tells his cousin William Ritchie of his plans—how he will write a book, get 300 guineas for it, and exhibit his sketches and sell his drawings, and he winds up with a picture of Perette and her broken jug of milk. Later on Thackeray had an idea of starting a weekly paper, "containing good work in reviews, good reviews, not notices. * * * A paper which should have a decided air of white kid gloves."

In 1844 he was to have come home, but had an offer "to go passage free by the Oriental Company to Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Tangier, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Jericho," and he writes: "I thought the chance so great that I have accepted. The book, of course, is ordered." During this jaunt Thackeray kept a note book. Some of the entries in the note book Mrs. Ritchie prints. Thackeray never was idle. On the trip he was writing for Punch and working on "Barry Lyndon." On the 25th of September he notes "a white squall in the morning," and that was the source of his brisk poem. On Nov. 8 there is this entry: "In these days did scarcely anything but work and design the character for Mrs. Perkins's ball." Now we may say, looking over the early works of Thackeray as they were known some half century ago in the United States, that it was "Mrs. Perkins's Ball" which was the first book of Thackeray's which attracted attention. The prints were immensely comic, but it was the text which was so catching.

How charming is this little incident. Mrs. Ritchie tells about her father on his return from the Levant:

"He came home by Naples and Rome, and I can remember his return. We were in Paris; he arrived in the evening, and he kissed me; but my little sister cried because he had grown a mustache during his absence, and she thought he was another papa. Then he folded a newspaper and kissed her through it, and next morning when he came down he had shaved off his mustache, and she flung her arms round his neck and knew him quite well."

In a letter of Thackeray's to his mother in 1845 he tells her that he has just found time to finish his book, "working away tant bien que mal" at an inn at Chelsea, and he adds:

"But I am guarded about Jerusalem, not wishing to offend the public by a needless exhibition of heterodoxy, nor daring to be a hypocrite. I have been reading lots of books—Old Testaments, church histories, travels—and advance but slowly in the labor. I find there was a sect in the early Church who denounced the Old Testament, and get into such a rage myself when reading all that murder and crime which the name of the Almighty is blasphemously made to sanction, that I don't dare to trust myself to write, and put off my work from day to day."

There is a footnote on the page, and Mrs. Ritchie writes: "I remember Mrs. Carlyle telling me that when my father was staying at Don Saltero's, at the end of Cheyne Row, they were first made aware of his being there by a note which the pot-boy brought over, asking for the loan of a Bible." As to paper, type, illustration, binding, this edition is admirable.

A Petty Italian Court.*

In a petty Italian duchy of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, Miss Frances Forbes-Robertson places her scenes. The Duke Cosmo is a type of the sensuous tyrant who stops at nothing. So as to gain his wicked ends, Cosmo stretches his enemies on the rack, or poisons or assassinates them. Everard's father has been murdered by Cosmo and Everard swears to have his revenge. Ordered by a personage unknown to him, Everard poniards somebody, who is supposably the Duke Cosmo's evil genius. In time Everard loves the pious Pilar Maruri, who has been brought up in the cloister. The Duke finds Pilar beautiful and would like to make her his mistress. Everard finds out that Pilar's father was the man he killed.

"The Potentate" is a trifle turgid in style, and why should Miss Forbes-Robertson use the word "Abbé" as applicable to one of the personages? Here we swim in the time of the Regency, and "Abbé" is certainly out of place.

A Love Story.*

Dicky Monteith, so far as his actions go, leaves a great deal to be desired. First, he had an inclination to tipple, and had decided Micawberish traits. He married a woman far below him in station, a country idiotic person, and he left her. Then he was a goose about money, and a promoter got hold of Dicky's cash, and Monteith never saw a penny of it again. Again, Dicky ought to have cared for the fortunes of a step-brother of his, which he did not, and so, when Vincent Hepburn turned up, a rather vulgar fellow, Dick had not a shilling. Having put Dicky in this unfortunate condition, Mr. Gallon proceeds to get his hero out of the mire. This business of reinstatement is managed in a fairly ingenious manner. The trick is done by Dicky marrying Miss Dorothy Weston, who was engaged to the step-brother, for the first Mrs. Monteith is retired by death.

Old Literary Landmarks.

Of the pulling down of old fanes we will never have an end of it. Londoners, that is, some Londoners, feel regrets that the premises occupied by the law publishers, the Messrs. Butterworth, and Dick's Tavern, adjoining them, are doomed to destruction. Think of it! On the ground where the Butterworth building stood, in the time of Edward VI. one Richard Tottel had his house, that is, following Moxson, his printing concern, and this Tottel, too, was a law publisher. Not far from Tottel, near Temple Bar, Godfrey printed and sold books, and he was Chaucer's publisher. This Temple Lane is also sacred to the memory of Robinson, not the ordinary Jack Robinson, but Robinson, who published great books in his time, and at Robinson's it is believed that Pope became acquainted with Warburton. Authors lived near Temple Lane so as to be handy to publishers. Hone dwelt near here, and so did Richardson. The Messrs. Butterworth are "the oldest representatives of that ancient connection between the past and the present." As to Dick's Tavern, in a period apparently remote to us this tavern was first called Richard's Tavern, and later, as its merits and its good wine and ale were better known, the familiar "Dick" originated. Steele knew Dick's, and a company of jolly fellows who met there called themselves The Twaddlers. Did not Thackeray tell us how Mr. Bungay was at Dick's when he invited a party to come and "cut their mutton with him"? At Dick's the old life, as in Queen Anne's reign, was renewed.

Then near to Dick's was the famous Cock, and Tennyson glorified a waiter there. And Thackeray, again, delighted in the Cock, for Henry Warrington in "The Virginians" orders a collation from the Cock. Then near this same Fleet Street were other taverns, or dining rooms, or, as we call them to-day, "restaurants," such as the Mitre, the Cheshire Cheese, the Grecian, the Crown and Anchor, and the Horn Tavern, and was it not from the Horn that that creation of love, light, and sweetness, Mr. Pickwick, procured his wine when he banqueted his friends in the Fleet? The Old Cock went its way long ago. Dick's has been closed for some time, and now it goes out of Old London. Englishmen, as they should, cherish these old memories. It is interesting, then, to learn that a correspondent writes to The Standard how his "grandfather, who lived at Middle Temple Gate, used to smoke his pipe at the Devil's Tavern with Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith," and so the ring of tobacco smoke is the link which unites the present with the past.

The House of Bentley.

An entire page might be filled if anything like justice were done to the house of Bentley, now, so far as the name goes only, among the publishing firms of the past. In the reign of King Charles II., strange to say, there was a Richard Bentley, but there was no family connection between this Richard and the Richard Bentley born in 1794. Richard sprang from an educated stock, and his father was the proprietor of a London journal, and a relative, John Nichols, carried on for years that imperishable publication, The Gentleman's Magazine, with its attending satellite Sylvanus Urban. Richard Bentley picked up type to begin with. He made his way, for in 1829 he was a partner in the Colburn concern. Then in time Bentley made a firm and a name of his own.

Ever since the time of William IV. Bentley was Publisher in Ordinary to the Sovereign. That title sounds big, but then this particularly fortunate publisher had once alone the privilege of printing and selling the works of royal authors, for even their royalties deign to spoil paper at times. But Queen Victoria was not bound to follow old-time precedents. We are not to suppose that there were any differences between the Queen and Bentley's as to "royalties." The "Leaves from Our Journal in the Highlands" the Bentleys did not have, but they published the "Shah's Diary During His Visit to Europe in 1878" and the "Emperor Maximilian's Recollections," and also the "Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary's Travels in the East." Supposably the Macmillans will be the Publishers in Ordinary through commercial inheritance. But the greatness of the house of Bentley arose from other, may we say commoner, sources. Old Richard Bentley, so it is said, had not such a grand way as a winning manner, and he gave prime dinners, and his banquets, held at the Red Room at New Burlington House, were momentous affairs.

Tom Moore tells of such a dinner in 1838. You see, Tommy liked good company, and it was composed of "the very haut ton of the literature of the day. * * * Our host very courteous and modest and the conversation rather agreeable." And the haut ton? It was made up of Dickens, Campbell, Harrison Ainsworth, Samuel Lover, and Barham. Bentley's Miscellany was a great publication. In it appeared Dickens's "Oliver Twist" and Ainsworth's "Guy Fawkes," and Cruikshank made the pictures. Dickens was under a half promise to keep on writing novels for Bentley, but in 1839 he thought he was not paid enough, and so he left the Miscellany. The Miscellany dropped out in the sixties, to be merged into Temple Bar, and George Augustus Sala was the founder of that. Among the leading books published by the Bentleys were the Standard Novels, and here are the works of Marryat, Bulwer, Cooper, Albert Smith and Susan Ferrier. Then, too, there were Bentley's Favorite Novels, and in these Rhoda Broughton and Mrs. Wood did good work. The first Richard Bentley died in 1871, and it was his son George who then ruled the destinies of the house until the recent merging of the concern into the Macmillans's.

"When Writing English."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased to read Jay Knickerbocker's note in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27 on the folly of writers who quote foreign languages in English articles. I fully agree with every word in Mr. Knickerbocker's article, and merely wish to join in the requests he makes in the case in question. I might say that I am acquainted with some of the sinning writers, and in one very prominent one I happen to know that he does not know one word of Latin, and yet his writings bristle with it. He takes his quotations from Webster's Dictionary! The pretended "display of knowledge" in this case, you see, is an arrant fraud. J. R. EGGLESTON.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1898.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Frances E. Willard. By Anna A. Gordon. 8vo. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Company.

The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D. 8vo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

The Hittites and Their Language. By C. R. Condor, Lieutenant Colonel R. E. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Early Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight. Edited by George Willis Cooke. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Socialism and the Social Movement of the Nineteenth Century. By Werner Lambart. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

John C. Paton. An Autogiography. Edited by His Brother. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Military Europe. By Nelson A. Miles. 4to. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

William Ewart Gladstone. Edited by David Williamson. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

History of Dogma. By Neil Buchanan. Vol. IV. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Wonderful Century. By Alfred Russel Wallace. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Jewish Religious Life After the Exile. By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lights and Shadows of American Life. By the Rev. A. C. Dixon. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

Guide to True Religion. By the Rev. P. Woods. 12mo. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

In Answer to Prayer. By the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ripon, &c. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75c.

The Parallel Psalter. With an Introduction and Glossaries. By the Rev. S. R. Driver. 16mo. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

POETRY.

The Blessed Damozel. By D. G. Rossetti. 4to. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Songs of Action. By A. Conan Doyle. 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.25.

FICTION.

I Am Ossington' Ghost. By Richard Marsh. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

John Burnet of Barns. By John Buchan. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Cross Trials. By Victor Waite. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Bijli, the Dancer. By James Blythe Patton. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

The Arms. By Andrew Balfour. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A Creel of Irish Stories. By Jane Barlow. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Fortuna. By James Blanchard Clews. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

The Lady of Castell March. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Klondike Nuggets, and How Two Boys Secured Them. By E. S. Ellis. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

A Little Puritan Rebel. By Edith Robinson. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

The Sleeping Beauty. By Martha Baker Dunn. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

Dickey Monteith. By T. Gallon. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Philosopher of Driftwood. By Mrs. Jeanes Miller. 12mo. Washington: Jeuness Miller Publications. $1.50.

Bonnie MacKirby. By Laura Dayton Fessenden. 16mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

The People of Our Neighborhood. By Mary E. Wilkins. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Building Construction and Superintendence. By F. E. Kidder, C. E., Ph. D. Part II. Carpenters' Work. 8vo. New York: William T. Comstock. $4.

Characters and Characteristics of William Law, Non-juror and Mystic. Selected and Arranged with an Introduction. By Alexander Whyttie, D. D. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

Problems of Modern Industry. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner. By Albert Lavignac. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

What Is Art? By Leo Tolstoi. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Meditations on Gout. By George H. Ellwanger. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Life's Book of Animals. Drawings by E. W. Kemble & Co. Oblong. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Natural Taxation. By Thomas G. Shearman. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The Paternal State in France and Germany. By Henry Gaullieur. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Labor Copartnership. By Henry Demorest Lloyd. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Missions and Politics in Asia. By Robert E. Speer. 16mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

A Word to Women. By Mrs. Humphrey. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

Auto da Fe Portuguese.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have not "been blundering ever since the time of the Inquisition," about "auto da fé," as "some one writes to Literature." The blunder is on the part of that "some one," who never heard of the Portuguese language. "Auto da fé" is Portuguese, perfectly good Portuguese, meaning literally "act of faith," and has been correctly used ever since the time of the Inquisition to describe its supreme sanction.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

* SKETCH BOOKS. The Paris Sketch Book of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh. The Irish Sketch Book. Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations of the Author and a Portrait. Biographical Edition. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

*THE POTENTATE. By Frances Forbes-Robertson. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

*DICKY MONTEITH. A Love Story. By T. Gallon. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WEALTH SPAIN STILL HAS.

Treasures of Great Value in Pictures and Books.

When the late war was still in progress and Spain was finding it difficult to raise money to carry on her part of it, a Spanish paper suggested that, though the national treasury was practically empty, an immense amount of wealth yet remained to be drawn upon in the shape of private fortunes, Church property, and art and literary treasures. The war is now at an end, and Spain might soon be confronted with another serious problem, did we contemplate asking her to pay us indemnity. Though her wealthy citizens might aid her, it is not impossible that she would in that case be forced to raise funds from some of the other sources indicated by the Spanish journal, and in this case her statesmen might come to consider the enormous value of her pictures and books.

There are, as is well known, in the Royal Picture Gallery at Madrid over 2,000 canvases, among which are some of the most beautiful pictures ever painted. Many of the world's best artists are represented in the collection, which is the property of the Crown, and the value of the gallery will be understood when it is stated that it contains 10 paintings by Raphael, 46 by Murillo, 64 by Velasquez, 22 by Van Dyck, 62 by Rubens, 43 by Titian, 25 by Paul Veronese, and 10 by Claude Lorraine. No one could hope to get together to-day such a collection, in which there is scarcely a picture that is not artistic work of the first class, and the writer who estimated that the 2,000 paintings are easily worth $200,000,000 spoke wisely and well within reason.

Though Spain does not possess literary treasures such as will be found in the national libraries of England, France, Italy, and Austria, she still has many precious things, some of them so valuable that they are beyond appraisement in money. Her private collections have not the importance they had in the days when Tichnor gathered the material for his "History of Spanish Literature," but the libraries of the Duke of Veragua and the Duchess of Alva, for example, contain too many books and manuscripts of value to be passed by with brief reference, and possibly the Duke might be patriotic enough to help his country by disposing of the correspondence of Columbus, which he prizes so highly. But the Biblioteca Colombina has, among other desirable things, four of the most valuable of all literary treasures, and Spain in her dire distress for money would find interesting an examination of the contents of the Royal Library at Madrid, the Biblioteca de San Juan at Barcelona, and the famous Library of the Escurial.

Of great interest is the Biblioteca Colombina, the library which contains some of the books of Columbus and which his scholarly son left marked with his own learning to the Cathedral of Seville. It once comprised over 20,000 volumes, but only a portion of the collection now remains. Fortunately, four volumes remain which were at one time the great discoverer's. One, with many annotations by Columbus, is the "Ymago Mundisen enus ymaginaria descriptio" of Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly, (or Alyaco,) published about 1483. Another, profusely noted, is the translation into Latin of the Marco Polo, made during the early part of the fourteenth century, and printed toward the year 1485. The manuscript known as "Libro de Profesias" is incomplete, but the eighty-four leaves that remain are in Columbus's large, bold, juvenile hand. Last of all is the "Pontifici Maximi Historia," &c., Venice, 1477, which, in addition to many marginal notes, has the four final leaves filled with manuscript extracts from St. Augustin and Josephus, while on the front flyleaf is in his hand in Latin the letter addressed by Toscanelli to Fernam Martinez.

Spanish literature is well represented in both manuscript and book form in the national libraries, though the Inquisition and the confessional destroyed many volumes. Books produced by the first presses of Spain are also to be found, and of the earliest Americana there are a large number of examples. As noted by Harrisse, the Library of the Department of Public Works of Madrid possesses the Tercera and Quarta Cartas of Cortez in duplicate, and the Segunda, Three Peter Martyrs of 1511, the Oviedo of 1526, the Mexican Doctrina of 1543, and the famous Ordinanzas of the same year.

The Library of the Crown, it may be said, has the Ordinanzas of 1543, 1553, and 1556, the Tercera Carta of Cortez in duplicate, a Vespucius Mundus Novus, (No. 23 in the "Biblioteca Americana Vetustissima,) and a Scyllacio. The Escurial, in which are so many wonderful manuscripts, has two extremely curious works, which relate to the history of Peru and Mexico, and there are a number of important volumes in the libraries of Barcelona and Toledo. Curiously enough, Spain does not possess a copy of any of the issues of Columbus's letters, though the original folio edition in Spanish (Barcelona, 1493,) existed in a unique copy in private hands there until 1890, when it went to France, then to England, and at last to the Lenox Library in this city.

Not so valuable as her pictures are the books of Spain, but they represent, together with the manuscripts, an immense sum of money. It was suggested when an indemnity was seriously thought of, that if Spain should be unable to pay, the Royal Picture Gallery would be acceptable, and transferred to Washington. In that case the more valuable and interesting of Spain's literary treasures could also have been considered as possibly coming to this country, and probably to the Library of Congress. But this matter of an indemnity is not now under consideration. Still, it is not altogether uninteresting to recall what we might have secured in lieu of money.

HERE AND THERE.

The story of an English author the man himself tells in Literature, and very bad luck had he, and in a measure the reasons for his misfortune seem incomprehensible. He has written nine books. At first he published on his own account, and if he did not come to grief he was just able to pay the cost of his books. Then a publisher who had his books went into bankruptcy. We know of some recent cases in England where, owing to exactly such commercial accidents, authors never received a penny for books which had been fairly successful. One of his works was highly lauded by The London Times, the author was called "a new Defoe." Then the publisher gave him a check for £50, and afterward told him "that he had lost heavily by his generosity. I suppose he lived by losing, for he was ready to bring out my seventh book on the royalty system." Then a Magnum Opus was produced. It went through several editions, and one was American. "Then came years of unfulfilled expectations," ending by the publisher buying him out "for a ten-pound note" as an act of charity. Next, the author tried another tap. He wrote "a low-class biography," and the story was dictated by "a brawny hero at the prime cost of a quart of stout and half an ounce of tobacco per chapter." A new publisher took the book. A passage in it gave rise to a long controversy. This book, No. 8, has been out four years, and the author's profits have been so far £30. The ninth book is of recent date. The author insisted on having an advance of £50 on the royalty. So far, according to the publishers' accounts, the author owes them £20. As to criticisms on his books, the author states that for one book, the sixth of his series, they "aggregated over twenty yards of closely printed columns, and almost as much reading as the book itself." With the No. 9 steady labor of book production was ended. The author now lives on "press notices." "Had I applied myself to addressing circulars with the same ceaseless diligence that I did to book production, I believe I should have made a better income by my pen." As to this writer's methods, they were most laborious, for he tells of drafting the manuscript of his first novel nine times, and that none of his books have been written less than four times. He counts it all up in this way: Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of words, and the days and hours taken to produce that much, and less money earned than had be written addresses for circulars. Why this author tells his distressing story is so as to have others of his calling give their experiences.

In The Outlook Mr. William Goodell Frost describes the people who are of Appalachian America. The men and women there still show strongly their Celtic origin, and are in a certain measure folks apart, who have been slow about "coming to town." Tinged with romance, Craddock has made one part of this mountain land her own, and that is Tennessee. Mr. William Goodell Frost's work has been to educate these Appalachian Americans by what is known as "Extension Work." "We will not teach them to despise the log cabin, but to adorn it. * * * Instruction in the arts of life-hygiene, forestry, thrift, &c., is provided to give them at once new motives and new resources. And, above all, we propose to teach them to make the most of common schools, which are barely in existence, but have in them the germs of all good." Lectures have been given by those who favor the extension plan, and one pertinent topic was "How to settle family feuds without bloodshed." Extension libraries and Extension publications are being used. Strange, but most interesting, are the returns. There are old English ballads with interesting variations and "countless specimens of old-time customs as well as other fossils from the hills." Just fancy a lecturer led blindfolded to his auditorium, a moonshine still, and some of the listeners, prudently turning their backs on the speaker. There may be some of Dr. Leipziger's crack orators who might volunteer to lecture on that queer country. The archaeological student, did he visit certain lonely log cabins in Tennessee, might see repeated there the ways of the Orkney and Hebridean Islands. To-day on the coast parishes of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Prof. Mitchell tells us querns are rare, but as shown in an illustration in The Outlook you see a woman grinding her corn in the old-fashioned way, rotating the stone by hand. Referring to our authority, that remarkable book, "The Past in the Present," Prof. Mitchell writes: "In certain circumstances they (the querns) do the work they are wanted to do better than anything else, and the reason why the present age continued to use them may perhaps be not different from the reasons which led to their invention and use by prehistoric man." What is Minneapolis, or any other great milling centre, to a poor old women who wants meal in the mountains of Tennessee?"

In Literature an English author tells of former grievances. His story runs as follows: He was a writer whose books found a ready sale on both sides of the Atlantic. There were seventeen of these books. For one, which is designated as "A," in the fourteen years the author had received £525. For another, "B," in one year £405. These royalties came from his English publishers. An American house paid the author £10 for the book "A," and for "B" the same amount. We now follow the words of the author, who signs himself Senex: "I saw in a literary circular, published by a firm in New York, an advertisement of ten of my books as issued by another New York firm. I said to one of the partners in the firm first mentioned, 'So —— and —— have been pirating my books.' 'Impossible,' he replied, '—— is an elder in a Presbyterian church.' This ought to have been convincing, but then there was the advertisement. 'Write to them,' said my friend. So I wrote: 'You have done me, I see, the honor of reprinting some of my books. Might I remind you of the author, of whose rights you are, I am told, commonly careful.' In a few weeks an answer came with a draft for £100. It ran thus, 'We have pleasure in forwarding the inclosed, and only regret that your letter anticipated our long-cherished intention to make you some acknowledgment.'" Then the author adds: "It is hard, you know, to part from anything that one has cherished for a long time." All this happened before the times of copyright. If only, concludes, Senex, "it had been granted fourteen years earlier I should have been the richer by several thousand pounds."

In Harper's Magazine for September, Mr. Sidney Whitman's article, "The Turk at Home," will give to many new ideas in regard to the vexed Armenian subject. In the first place the Turk, even if an official, is little given to talk. As far as the gift of the gab goes as represented by a French or German, or most particularly by a Russian, the Ottoman is nowhere. Said a Turkish friend to Mr. Whitman: "We are a taciturn people. We cannot defend ourselves in writing. We suffer rather in silence." Attacks on the Turkish Government, emanating in foreign papers, are there never noticed, "but there is certainly something to be said on the Turkish side. How many are the Armenians in Asiatic Turkey? According to reliable statistics some 800,000. They cannot be called a nation, and these are scattered "over an area half the size of Europe." Now what is their condition when compared with 5,000,000 Russian Jews cooped within the pale assigned to them by a strong Government," and that Government but yesterday begging for a period of eternal peace? Mr. Whitman writes that the Armenian revolutionists state that they cannot exist in Turkey on account of persecution "on religious grounds." The truth is that the Armenian language, creed, and schools are perfectly free in Turkey, and persistently interfered with in Russia. They accuse the Turk of religious fanaticism, whereas the high road from Trebizond to Erzeroum is lined on both sides with Christian monasteries and churches of various denominations." Is it generally known that for centuries Turkey has been the asylum of men of various creeds, when they were tortured, burned, or beheaded in other parts of Europe. Mr. Whitman tells many facts relating to Turk and Armenian, and the influences of missions for good or bad on the latter.

M. Henri Rochefort, the quarrelsome, is to have a remarkable send off. In the year 1900 is to appear "Les Adventures de Ma Vie," in which the rumpus-loving Frenchman is to tell of his innumerable contentions, for he must have been fond of scrapping from the time when he was teething. A wonderful book is to be made then in honor of this turbulent personage, and painters, sculptors, engravers, the best in the France of to-day, are to lay their artistic laurels at the feet of M. Henri Rochefort. Here are some of the contributors: Alexandre, Benjamin Constant, Jacque Blanche, Carolus Duran, Dubufe, Cheret, Dannat, Frappa, Harpignies, l'Hermite Laurens, Puvis de Chavannes, Royber, Sarah Bernhardt, (!) Tattegrain, Willette, and many others. The edition is limited to the 120 subscribers. The world knows M. Rochefort as the prime ruction maker of France, one who would rather fight than eat, and ever ready with words or rapiers. But there is one side of this gentleman, his very best, and it is his acquaintance with art. He has always been most efficient in French administration devoted to art, and has shown himself both shrewd and capable. Any incompetency or favoritism happening in France, where painting or sculpture were under Government control, M. Henri Rochefort has exposed. And for this much he is to be lauded, if for nothing else.

A most entertaining and plausible article appeared some weeks ago in The Spectator, wherein the charms of the Stuarts was accounted for. It was their Celtic blood, and the upshot was that in the Celt there always were lovable traits. Mr. Andrew Lang, in The Spectator of the most recent date, asks, "Where is the Celtic strain in the Stuart blood? The Royal Stuarts are a cadet branch of the Anglo-Norman Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. Their crown, of course, came through the daughter of Robert Bruce, (of Norman blood in the main line.) * * * A family less Celtic than the Stuarts of the direct line can scarcely be found." The answer is that in the blood of the Stuarts was that of David I. of Scotland, and because of that there was racial atavism, and Charles I. and his descendants reverted to the Celtic type. Did not the later Stuarts encourage the belief in their Celtic kinship? and why should they not? It's a mighty good stock anyway.

Lovers of the salmon, whether they have a splendid fight with him in a pool, or buy him by the pound on the marble slab of Fulton Market, have read and read over again, of that "salmon clause" which told that wherever salmon were abundant in the long past, apprentices had a promise from their employers that they should not be forced to eat salmon more than

once a week. That story, Dr. Brushfield states, is told in Ireland, the Netherlands, and in North America. Hunt all he can, Dr. Brushfield writes, that not a single indenture containing this clause can be produced. He thinks the salmon story is a fable. Even more than that, looking over the value of salmon, he finds that it invariably brought a fair price in the market.

Nevertheless, the story does exist, and the question arises, Why or how did it originate? Dr. Brushfield finds that Polwhele, the historian of Cornwall in 1806, wrote that leprosy once existed in Cornwall, and that "the prevailing notion is that leprosy was generated by the eating of salmon too frequently and at unreasonable times." Looking further, Dr. Bushfield came across an act of the Scottish Parliament of 1386, which provides that "corrupt swine's flesh or salmon exposed for sale should be confiscated by the Bailie and given to the poor leper folk." Any people who are exclusively fish eaters are liable to certain skin diseases, and an exclusive diet of salmon or codfish would be likely to prove unwholesome, and that is all there is about it. "Toujours perdrix" is against Nature's dietary canons.

Mr. Andrew Lang, a most gallant gentleman, has a grievance, and there are good grounds for his complaints. He writes in Longman's Magazine, "American ladies have invented a new game. They send your photograph on a neat card, and ask you to add your autograph—cost to you twopence halfpenny. They might lay in stock some English stamps 'for reply,' and they might inclose their own photographs, but they don't. It is a one-sided amusement." It is the twopence halfpenny which is a nuisance, since there is no quid pro quo. Having stated exactly what he wants, all the inventive American autograph "angels" (?) have to do is to send stamps, with their portraits, and then Mr. Andrew Lang will sign his own pictures and return the photo. If those neat articles, at the "Sign of the Ship," to be found in Longman's are curtailed in the future, the reason why will be that Mr. Andrew Lang's entire time is occupied in signing his name. But think if his request is heeded what a superb gallaxy of American girls he will possess.

The death of Sir William Augustus Fraser is recorded, who was in his seventy-fourth year. Sir William was a recognized authority on the life and exploits of the Duke of Wellington. His first book, entitled "Words on Wellington," had an extended circulation. A second volume, called "Hic et Ubique," on the same subject was also successful. His reminiscences of Lord Beaconsfield he published with the title "Disraeli and His Day." Napoleon III. was also a topic chosen by Sir William, but it attracted slight attention. The fact is that the history of the last Emperor of France has yet to be written. Sir William was one of the old members of the Carlton Club, and its most famous story teller. His father was on Wellington's staff at Waterloo, and so his son was familiar with the whole story of Napoleon's defeat. Sir William was one of the Queen's bodyguard for Scotland, and his title descended to Keith Alexander Fraser, which has the approved Scottish nomenclature.

It always sounds strange when one reads of discoveries made in libraries. It is supposable that you will find diamonds in a diamond mine, and not in a coal pit, and yet there seems to be nothing more common than to find rare books in exactly the place where they are stored, because they have not been carefully looked at or catalogued. In the Bristol Library, in a brown paper parcel stowed away in a lumber room, there has been found a grand folio copy of St. Augustine, the "De Civitate Dei," with the imprint Basel, 1479. A mediæval work on surgery, with illustrations, containing quaint drawings of the surgeons of that day and their method of operating on patients, has also turned up. But one big book just unearthed in the Bristol Library is Peter Martyr's "De Orbe Novo Decades," which is the earliest printed account of Cabot's voyages. Then, too, there is a book with notes, and the writing is supposed to be that of Chatterton.

Will the fight about "Senlac," over which the late Prof. Freeman once swung his mace, be renewed? Rev. Isaac Taylor, a great authority, sounds the war cry once more. Shall that contest be called the battle of Hastings or Senlac? Because Prof. Freeman insisted on Senlac, that name was said to be unauthorized, and, what was worse, pedantic. Some, who insisted on Hastings, declared that Senlac was only a French poetical term, derived from "sang," blood, and a lake, "lac." The Rev. Isaac Taylor says that in the chronicle of the foundation of Battle Abbey there is a tract of land described called "Santlache," which he calls Anglo-Saxon, although it does not sound so. In Domesday and early documents "leage," the dative of "leah," means a forest glade, and so becomes "lac." In English by wearing away and lingual abrasion, "Santlache" becomes "Santley," and that means now a sandy glade, and yet whether it shall be Hastings or Senlac is not quite clear.

A most delicate work is now being carried out in Paris. It is the restoration, or rather the fixing on canvas, of the frescoes painted by de Chasseriaux, which once adorned the walls of what are to-day the ruins of la Cour des Comptes, the building having been recently destroyed by fire. The process is known as that of l'entoilage, and that means to fix the pictures on canvas. The work is under charge of M. Tisserand, and with good chance of success.

AMONG BOOKMEN.

I.

Some of the True Ones, Lamb, Hunt, Hazlitt, and Southey.

We fell upon an article the other day under the heading "Among My Books" in a periodical devoted to literature, over the name of a writer of the front rank, which was taken up with a résumé of an old criminal trial! As we read it we could not, and we cannot today, imagine how the waif found its way there into a retreat having such a superstition. But while we read we slept, and as we slept we dreamed, and, lo! there were sitting around us the shades of some bookmen of other times. On those faces out of the past was a variety of expression, and each had in his hand, or on his knee, a book. Prominent among them—probably from his having on his head what looked like a nightcap—was Chaucer, and his eyes twinkled merrily. Lamb was beside him, and talking to him. We would not swear it, but we thought we heard a strong word now and then. At any rate, Charles's face looked exactly like what we have fancied it when he wrote of "the wretched Malone" whitewashing the painted effigy of Shakespeare, where he says, "By ——, if I had been a Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire, I would have clapped both commentator and sexton fast in the stocks for a pair of meddling sacrilegious varlets"; and that clear-cut head of his shook, while Chaucer's eyes twinkled. Montaigne, who had been sitting apart, all on a sudden was between them, silent, and listening to Lamb, with an occasional glance at Chaucer, his eyebrows raised as with a mixed feeling of wonder and resignation. Hunt was there, too, and stood leaning against the chimney piece, his face turned toward those three, with a thoughtful and troubled look. There were others there whom we do not remember so distinctly, antique figures, with whom we were not familiar, among them Petrarch, whom we should not have known had not Chaucer named him to Lamb, and many other shadows that have all faded and left "not a rack behind." Among all we saw in our dream, the only men now living were the editor of the periodical, who stood with his hat on his head, a flower in his buttonhole, and a cigarette between his fingers; and, sitting beside him, the writer of the résumé of an old criminal trial; but neither of them had any book in his hand.

The dream haunted us, and we dallied with it, and thought of what some of those men had left on record of their relation to their books. While thus employed we gave the paper to our old lady friend, who so dearly loves a real, genuine sensation, and when she had read the first line, which says, "There is a charm in old stories of crime," she took it straight into her own apartment and closed the door. That aroused us, and we shook off the dream, and resolved on putting down some of the things left us about their books by some of those men who lived among and loved them.

To the book-lover such a text is of fair promise, and the possessive pronoun imparts to it a certain delicacy of flavor, and draws our desires as bees are drawn to the honey-laden trees. For we like to know in what relation a writer stands to books—whether he is related or not—and what his books are, what of them he has "tasted," what "swallowed," what "chewed and digested," or what he owes to the various branches of study. We think that if "Among My Books" means anything, it means something like this. We like writers of books the more for knowing them to be lovers of books, but we wish above all to know where their likings lie, as well as where they "feed," where they "make their flocks to rest at noon." To discuss with us the question "What is a novel?" gives no insight of these things, nor any idea of what the writer's books are, if he has any. For we know that some great critics have owned few or none. Hunt says of Hazlitt: "W. H., I believe, has no books but mine." When we turn to the writers of the past who have been book-lovers and think of what they have done and have said of their relations to their books, we wonder if there is nothing more to be said, or if the race is now all gone, and an uneasy feeling comes over us when we try to find a reason for the contrast.

The easiest way of answering the question What is a bookman? is to point to men whom we know as such, and to what they have said of themselves, or has been said of them by others, and say this, and this, and this man were book-lovers. In all times they have left traces of their attachments, their partialities, and their supreme affections. They open their minds to us. They would have us rejoice in their joy and be partakers of their privileges. They do not hesitate to tell us freely what they owed to books, and to hear them shows how interesting such a subject can be made. Its main interest and value lies in the unreserved candor of the writers. Their interest in books extends to soul and body alike. They tell us of their preferences in form and dress, and the fitness thereof to subjects and epochs. For there is, for instance, a difference between a Pickering Aldine copy of Collins, in purple calf, picked up the other day, and a Collins clothed in the chastity of a dry goods store publication. How kind to the touch this is, how gracefully it opens, how clear and well set the page and faultless the printing. We read the poet with a sense of proportion. We feel that here soul and body are of one "form." And who could imbibe the spirit of the "Ode to Evening" printed on wood pulp?

And this reminds us of some of Lamb's sayings and distinctions:

"I have no repugnances. Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low. I can read anything I call a book. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow for such. * * * I confess that it moves my spleen to see these things in books' clothing perched upon shelves, like false saints, usurpers of true shrines, intruders into the sanctuary, thrusting out the legitimate occupants. * * * I never see these impostors but I long to strip them, to warm my ragged veterans in their spoils."

He liked the odor of the circulating library in volumns of "Tom Jones" and the "Vicar of Wakefield." Anticipating his advent on Lavinian shores, he addresses his books in "New Year's Eve":

"And you, my midnight darlings, my folios, must I part with the intense delight of having you (huge armfuls) in my embraces? Must knowledge come to me, if it come at all, by some awkward experiment of intuition, and no longer by this familiar process of reading?" Hunt says: "And I thought how natural it was in C. L. to give a kiss to an old folio, as I once saw him do to Chapman's Homer."

Hunt himself was a true bookman, and his essay, "My Books," is to a book-lover as green pastures, where he may wander as in a paradise

"Wherein all pleasant fruits do grow."

He is sitting among his books, and says:

"I began to consider how I loved the authors of those books; how I loved them, too, not only for the imaginative pleasures they afforded me, but for their making me love the very books themselves, and delight to be in contact with them. * * * When I speak of being in contact with my books, I mean it literally. I like to lean my head against them." And this reminds us of Bishop Hall of olden times, when he says: "Neither can I cast my eye casually upon one of these silent masters but I must learn somewhat."

And of Southey in his library:

"My days among the dead are past;
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse night and day."

Southey was a mighty bookman, and it is said of the nearly 14,000 volumes he possessed that they had all been methodically read, and most many times. We are reminded, too, of the delightful "Barry Cornwall":

"All round the room my silent servants wait—
My friends in every season, bright or dim,
Angel and Seraphim
Come down and murmur to me, sweet and low,
And spirits of the skies all come and go,
Early and late."

And of a mightier still, of whom it is said that, besides being a collector, he "copied with his own precious hand the manuscripts he rescued from time," put Homer, when it appeared, upon his shelves, and "worshipped it like the unknown god," and with his head resting upon a book, died. These were of those whom we call bookmen.

A. BLACKWOOD.

Irvington, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1898.

BOOKS FOR A BOY OF TEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books to be read by a boy ten years of age?

X. Y.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

Once upon a time, when the world was younger, boys of ten were boys of ten, "and they were nothing more." But we have changed all that; and when the writer reflects upon one boy of ten, whose chief delight was to study the construction of locomotives, and another who never tired of Shakespeare and Scott, to give a list of books suitable for that age is almost as perplexing as to give a list for a man of fifty. One must fall back upon "the average boy," and even he has become a doubtful and fluctuating character. For his general reading the following list is suggested:

"Robinson Crusoe," "The Swiss Family Robinson," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Christmas Carol," (Dickens;) "The Coral Island," (Ballantyne;) "The Two Jungle Books," (Kipling;) "Little Men," (Miss Alcott;) Hans Andersen's "Tales," "The King of the Golden River," (Ruskin;) "Water Babies," (Kingsley;) The Rollo Books—those on Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, and Rollo's "Tour in Europe."

Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses," "Gulliver's Travels," Hale's "Arabian Nights," Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Kingsley's "Greek Heroes," "The Young Marooners."

Maria Edgeworth's "Parents' Assistant."

Simple biographies of great men, with an earnest exhortation that they be not altogether of military heroes.

"Open Sesame." Vols. I. and II.

Many of these books are to be found in Ginn's Classics for Children, an edition always to be preferred to any other. "Stepping Stones to Literature," a series of readers published by Silver, Budett & Co., contains much that would be delightful and improving to a boy of ten, beginning with the Fourth Reader of the series.

On discussing this list with an "average boy," who was ten half a dozen years ago, he said defiantly: "The Henty books? Yes; you may say what you please, the Henty books taught me more history than any I ever read." One recalls here what old Mr. Weller said of the alphabet, "Whether it is worth going through so much to know so little is a question," but youth is prodigal of time, and the historical deposit left by "the Henty books" may make them a useful addition to the library of a young reader.

Returning again to the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, as edited by Messrs. Grenfel and Hunt, how close are resemblances shown between the men and women of the past, their ways of doing things, and those of today and their acts. One woman would write to another in September, 1898: "You will come for certain, Jane, won't you, for it's Labor Day? and do let us know whether it will be by boat or rail. Then we can arrange about a conveyance to the house. Be sure and let us know by return mail." Now Petosiris wrote to Serenia some thousands of years ago: "Be sure, dear, to come up on the 20th, for the birthday festival of the god, and let me know whether you are coming by boat or donkey, in order that we may send for you accordingly. Now don't forget."

THE NEW EDITION OF BYRON.

Material Heretofore Unpublished—New Facts from Another Source About Byron's Summer in Switzerland.*

The two volumes of this edition of Byron that have already been published give ample assurance of the value the edition will have to all who are interested in the poet's writings and in his life. They are simply indispensable, and all previous editions are easily superseded by them. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a few months ago called attention to some of the new matter which they contain, and readers will be glad to know that other volumes will be issued this Autumn. In a mechanical sense, also, the edition is a satisfying one—the paper being good, the type and press work excellent, and the binding attractive. Some of the illustrations are decidedly interesting—notably one of Byron's mother, who appears to have had a face and figure hardly more winning than was her conduct to her husband and her son. In the following columns readers will find some interesting new facts concerning Byron's Summer spent in Switzerland with the Shelleys, during which some of his most familiar works were produced. The writer of this paper, Mr. S. H. M. Byers, was at one time the American Consul General to Switzerland, and he is known as the author of several works dealing with the history of that country.

There were queer "goings on" during the Summer of 1816 between Lord Byron, the poet Shelley, and Mrs. Shelley and her sister. On Summer evenings one still hears the song of the nightingales among the trees by Lake Geneva. Their voices recall those other sweet singers who whiled their time away here, one and eighty years ago. It was something more than an accidental coincidence that the poets Byron and Shelley drew up at the same little hotel in Geneva. We shall see later that a fair English girl had to do with this agreeable coming together of celebrities.

The little Dover packet sailing for Ostend on the 25th of April, 1816, had a noted man among its passengers. The description on his passport said he was twenty-eight years of age, was born in London, was 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighed 170 pounds, had blue-gray eyes, brown, curling hair, complexion without color, and a very small head. It was the author of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" starting on his tour to Switzerland.

As the ship plowed out into the English Channel, the poet stood on the deck with his cloak about him to protect him from the wind. He looked at the receding shores of England, his native land, without a regret, but bitter anguish filled him with the thought that he was leaving behind

"Nothing that claimed a tear."

Near him on the deck, but with feelings not kindred to his own, were the same faithful followers, the yeoman and the page, whom his verses had already immortalized.

A short twelve months before, and this young poet, now fleeing his country, was Fame's idol. England had put him on too high a pinnacle, and, rueing her folly, her people were now busy casting the idol down. Deserted by friends, ruined in home, injured in fame, and pursued by the furies of slander, his eyes rested for the last time on the white cliffs of Dover.

That he had given his countrymen some good reasons for hatred none knew better than himself. He had committed many offenses against the canons of society—set his literary rivals in anger and stirred up hatreds in London beyond measure. But he was not a malefactor. Possibly his own exclamation that "either he was unfit for England or England was unfit for him," was a true proposition. Still a hundred years have not yet accounted for the fierce malignity of a whole people against this one man, further than to say, "It was the withering curse of slander."

One only, Augusta, remained true to him, and for that sister's faith among this "war of the many with one," her name has been set in the great places of English literature. Out of the wreck of the past Byron saved his courage at least, and if his heart was half breaking when he stepped from the Dover packet on to the shores of a strange land, it was with the resolve to throw back to England insult for insult, even though the battle should kill him in the end.

"The day of his destiny" was not over, as his enemies soon found out. For this the world of literature will be thankful a thousand years. The bitterness of the struggle left him with a soul on fire. If he was to be forced to drink from as bitter a cup as ever touched the lips of genius, he was determined the draught should prove a tenfold inspiration. The world was again before him, and he knew that

"In the desert a fountain is springing,
In the wide waste there still is a tree."

The restless spirit started for Switzerland along the banks of the River Rhine, whose waters are born in her glaciers. He traveled like a real English lord of his day, with considerable of display and extravagance. True, his debts at home were not paid, and true that had he not been a lord he would have been in jail on account of those debts months before. He had all he wanted, however, for his own uses, for now his poems, dashed off at white heat, were bringing him guineas by the hatful. In less than five years he received nearly £13,000 from his printer. He moved slowly along the river shores, immortalizing with his verse every scene his eyes rested upon. The field of Waterloo he rode over twice, with feelings of pain and pleasure, looking up the graves of friend and foe, and collecting souvenirs of the conflict that had raged there but a twelvemonth before. Bonaparte had been banished but recently, and Waterloo was still strewn with dead men's bones. The scene left an impression on the poet as he stood there on that "grave of France" that has been transfigured by his genius into the soul of every English-reading schoolboy in the world.

In a great coach, copied after one captured from Napoleon, the poet traveled on up to Basel and there entered Switzerland. Aside from recollections of Swiss heroism at the Morat battlefield, little impressed him as he passed in front of the Jura Alps by way of Berne, Freiburg, and Lausanne to his selected stopping place on Lake Geneva.

While Lord Byron had been making his tour to Lake Leman the cavalcade of another English poet was also on its way Swissward, and even to the same little inn. But what a difference in the methods of going! Percy Bysshe Shelley and his wife and his wife's stepsister, Claire Clairmont, have started for Switzerland through France on foot, but giving out on the way had employed a farm wagon to help them to their journey's end. The story of these two sisters and these two poets are among the sad romances of a century.

The little inn, called the "Secheron," where Byron at first lodged, and where the Shelleys had put up two weeks before, in spite of unpretentiousness, was the best at Geneva, and delightfully situated at the edge of the town. We know this as we do so many other things of Byron's Swiss life from good old Dr. Bonstetten, the friend of Gray, and for that matter the friend of all men. Bonstetten was a Swiss author who lived many years near Geneva, and he knew Byron well. Only recently the writer of this came across many letters of Bonstetten's, written from Geneva and printed only three years after Lord Byron's death. They are full of gossipy reminiscences of that period when all the world that was anything flocked to the shores of the Swiss lake. "This Dr. Bonstetten," said Byron in a letter to England, "is a fine and very lively old man. His friends have a mania for addressing volumes of letters to him. I first met him at Mme. de Staël's at Coppet." It was the answer to these "volumes of letters," Byron might have added, that helped make Bonstetten himself famous in Switzerland. The first time he met the author of "Childe Harold" he wrote: "Last night I saw Byron at Mme. de Staël's. I can compare no creature to him. His tones are music and his features the features of an angel. One sees, though, a little satan shining in his eyes, which, however, itself is half pious. The ladies are mad after him; like little bacchantes they surround him and nearly tear him to pieces. I hold him as greatest of living poets. Every stormy passion is witnessed in his glance. One sees the corsair in his look, which, though, often is good, tender, and even melancholy."

And, again, telling of the poet's surroundings and of Geneva in general, he says: "Byron has now rented a country house, Diodati, on the Savoy side of the lake, because this Swiss side is overrun with English. I never saw so many strangers in my life. There are eleven hundred English alone. All sorts of distinguished people from everywhere are here." Not only the two great English poets; there was de Staël, Lord Brougham, Kosciusco, Lady Hamilton, Mary Elliot, and a hundred other notables living either in the town or in some of the villas along the shores of one of the loveliest waters in Europe. "The road on the lake is beautiful. The whole way leads through arches of castanian and nut trees. One does not drive; it is simply floating in a carriage between the green and the blue, as if on clouds." Not the lake and the drives only were beautiful, but there, too, was the "clear, blue Rhone, the gray Arve, and at evening the nightingales." It was Byron's own idea of a land for poetry. "I must have a warm sun and a blue sky," he says. "I cannot describe scenes so dear to me by a sea-coal fire."

Society, too, was there in plenty, and the best, and a climate that was almost Italian. "Two hundred of us have bought the Palais du Prefet," wrote Bonstetten, "and every Saturday evening there is dancing and playing there, and a union of the best society on earth. Strangers are invited, and outside of Paris you will find nothing like it."

The Genevese were reputed in general to be cold and stiff toward strangers, but there were exceptions, and enough. Byron entered the charmed circle for a little while and then left it. It was not on his own account. He only entered it for a day, as it were, to introduce his companion, the young Polidori. The fact was, however, that Geneva society proper soon cut Lord Byron, for stories of his illicit loves and general loose behavior followed him from England. His reputed conduct, too, at his villa Diodati was not likely to be relished in the town of John Calvin, even if the stories were lies. Aristocratic English society on the banks of Lake Leman also affected to keep clear of the fast young Lord, but if they disliked him the feeling was quite mutual. The man who could despise the select 1,500 society pharisees of London did not need trouble himself about the 1,100 extremely overnice English on Lake Geneva.

He had surely a good friend in the great Mme. de Staël, and was a frequent visitor at her home in Coppet, on the opposite side of the lake. True, his presence in the salon of the brilliant woman sometimes shocked the supersensitive British ladies there, one of whom, seeing Byron on an occasion, simply fainted and tumbled over on the floor. There was no lack of coming together with the literary set whenever Byron wished it. It was the English pharisees and the proper old Genevese that cut the poet Lord. Where there was so much smoke, however, there was sure to be a little fire, and Byron did not mind being very "gay" whenever he felt like it, as the next year's debauches in Italy proved.

But the glorious scenes about the lake were now to attract every thought of his restless soul. One must read "Childe Harold" and the poet's letters to know how deep the draught he was drinking:

"Thus am I absorbed, and this is life;
Are not the mountains, waves, and skies a part
Of me, and of my soul, as I of them!"

If he was a little mad, as some, including his wife, were affecting to believe,

"He knew how to make madness beautiful."

The doings of Byron and Shelley and "the girls" would fill a book. The wonder is that so little ever was preserved. The biographies are provokingly scant, and of letters written by Byron in that Summer only a dozen or so are in existence. But, then, there are "Manfred," "The Prisoner of Chillon," "The Dream," a part of "Childe Harold," and "Darkness," all born on these bright shores in less than a twelvemonth, speaking of the genius of the place and of the men who helped to make Lake Leman immortal; and there, too, is Bonstetten, whose letters touched on everything and everybody.

The two poets bought a sailing boat—there were no steamers on Lake Geneva then—and spent days and days together on the water; not only days, but many and many a time almost the whole of the moonlight nights, and till dawn in the morning. They were alone. Who shall report the conversations, wise or brilliant, the deep dipping into mysteries, of these two geniuses out there on the quiet bosom of the lake, in the lazy sunshine of the day or under the moonlight of a half southern sky!

Their thoughts were never put in letters, but they were woven into verse immortal. In June the two young poets, in their boat, made a complete tour of the lake as happy as the nightingales singing in the castanian trees on the shore. At one point a storm overtook them and death seemed very near. Shelley, alas! escaped only to drown in a rougher sea off Italy. Together, the two, with books in their hands, followed in the tracks of Rousseau. Their past anguish was for a time forgotten in the midst of such lovely scenes. In a week they were back to Villa Diodati, where Mrs. Shelley and her stepsister, Claire Clairmont, waited their coming with bright eyes and bright intellects. Beautiful Claire Clairmont, the child of passion, blinded by her love for Byron, had urged the Shelleys to leave England that she might go with them and resume her relations with the poet at Geneva.

What her hopes were as to Byron the world can only guess. She did not let the Shelleys know why she wished to go to Switzerland. Nor were they aware that Lord Byron had known her intimately in London; they did not know that she was acquainted with Byron even, or that he was to be in Switzerland. She had a right to hope that he possibly would also marry her, and that she would soon stand in the place of the wife who had deserted him. Byron played with her heart for a Summer, amused himself with her beauty, and was glad when, in sorrow, she left Geneva and returned to London, where she gave birth to their illegitimate child. This was the little "Allegra," named after the cottage in which the Shelleys lived close to Diodati. In a codicil to his will, two years later, Byron left this child $25,000, but she died in an Italian convent before she was six years old. The whole story had been a dishonorable one. Byron, spite of his inspiring surroundings and his lofty thoughts, permitted no such small thing as the ruin of a human heart to trouble him. It was in July that Mme. de Staël persuaded him to attempt a reconciliation with Lady Byron, but his offer from Geneva was refused with scorn. He paid the proud, cold lady off in a common coin of his—a bitter poem, "The Dream," writen at Villa Diodati, "amid," as he said, "a flood of tears." One can believe it, knowing his real love, not for his wife nor Miss Clairmont, but for his cousin, Miss Chaworth, "the one beloved face on earth." Then, too, for the only time in his life, Byron attempted prose with the view of showing his wife up in a terrible romance. However, he heard she was ill, and instantly threw his manuscript into the fire. The act was on a par with all his other erratic doings in these years. Here, too, he commenced that unfinished sketch which his companion, the young Polidori, later extended into a ridiculous novel called "The Vampire," a romance that sold "tremendously" under the supposition that it was Byron's work.

When the nights were rainy or too dark for boating, the two poets and "the girls" spent the hours in conversation at Diodati. One night, at least, was devoted to ghost stories, made up largely for the occasion. The result of that night's marvelous talk was Mrs. Shelley's wonderful story of "Frankenstein." And another night we know of was spent by Byron and Shelley in discussing the possibilities of communicating life, or the vital spark, to inanimate matter.

Byron lived most abstemiously while in Switzerland. A bird would not have eaten much less than he did, with his thin slice of bread at breakfast, his small plate of vegetables and a bottle of seltzer at dinner, and his cup of green tea for supper. He rose late usually and breakfasted alone. There was much visiting back and forth between the occupants of Villa Diodati

*THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New Revised and Enlarged Edition. With Illustrations. Poems, Vol. I. Letters and Journals, Vol. I. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

and the little cottage, only ten minutes away, where the Shelleys lived. "There was never any lack of subjects for us to talk about, either, these evenings," wrote one of the party later, "and, grave or gay, we were always interested."

It was with the eye of true genius that Byron gazed daily on all the scenes about him. "Clarens, Montreux, Vevey, and Chillon! All about here," he exclaimed, "is a sense of existence of love in its most extended and sublime capacity, and of our own participation of its good and its glory." On the night of June 13 he witnessed a thunderstorm over the lake. The scene gave rise to the wonderful picture in the third canto of "Childe Harold," beginning:

"The sky is changed, and such a change."

The storm was to prove his unequaled powers of description, but the picture of pain and the burning soul and "hours torturing into ages," was reserved for a few days later, when, with his "Manfred," he should stand by the dizzy edge of the Jungfrau.

On the June trip around the lake with Shelley in a sailboat Byron saw Castle Chillon for the second time. Every one of its dark old dungeons and corridors, with their darker history, was re-examined together with Shelley, and when rain soon drove their little boat in shore at Ouchy for a couple of days, he wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon," with its glorious appeal to liberty. Chillon Castle appears to-day little different from what it was when Byron and Shelley walked through its dungeons or carved their names on one of the "seven pillars of Gothic mold."

"The day we went there was fine," says Shelley, "and the water calm. The prisons are excavated below the lake, and the principal dungeon is supported by seven columns. On one of them were engraved a multitude of names; one as ancient as 1670. Close to the very walls the water is 800 feet deep. We were told of a secret opening to the lake, by means of which the dungeons could be flooded with water." This secret opening was discovered by a Zurich professor as late as 1890.

Byron's name is still legible among the hundreds rudely engraved on the column to which Bonnivard was chained. To Murray he wrote on the 27th of June: "I shall say little of Clarens, Vevey, and Chillon, because all I could say must fall short of the impressions they stamp." He realized that some of nature's glories were only made to be looked at and worshipped, not painted or described.

In a day or two he visited the house and garden of Gibbon at Lausanne and plucked some rose leaves and acacias there to send his friend. The third canto of "Childe Harold" was now completed and ready to send to England. A few days before he had been with Mme. de Staël at Coppet again. "She has made Coppet as agreeable as society and talent can make any place on earth," he said afterward. He was at Coppet repeatedly and always found "notable people there, and the hostess charmingly brilliant," even if she did occasionally exhibit the reputed rake and "Napoleon of Rhyme" to her gaping guests.

In the early Summer his health was not good and his spirits were low, but the tranquillity of the scene and much boating on the lake soon made him himself again. His English enemies about Geneva went on lying about him, and spying, even with telescopes, every movement he or his friends made. His slightest peccadilloes, if discovered, were reported to England and monstrously exaggerated. He was accused of corrupting all the grisettes in the town, and his relations with Claire Clairmont were pictured in proportioned depravity. No wonder Lady Byron, hearing these things, abhorred the thought of living with him again. He claimed afterward to have led a very temperate and moral life on Lake Geneva, notwithstanding the lies told of him. His usual companions, besides the Shelley family, were his friends Hobhouse, and, for a while, Mark Lewis. Sometimes, too, his little Italian doctor Polidori, whom he had with him as a physician, and who had been at one time secretary to the poet Alfieri, sailed about the lake with him and Shelley. Whenever the weather permitted, however, and he was not at work composing in villa Diodati, his days were spent on the lake, either with Shelley or alone. He could not walk a great deal at this time.

Whatever the Genevese and the Britishers residing by the lake may have thought about keeping him "out of society," he was not there simply to seek society. In fact, he believed society "fatal to all great undertakings." It was the grandeur of the mountains he wished for, the repose of the lake, the opportunity for rest and health, and writing.

On the 17th of September, at 5 o'clock in the morning, he started off in company with Hobhouse on a thirteen days' excursion to the higher Alps about Interlaken and Meiringen. He went along the lake as far as Chillon in a carriage, except a little distance on the back of a colt, and coming back a few miles crossed over the mountains to the village of Montbovon, the party using horses and mules. By the 20th he was in the high valley of the Simmenthal, and all the way had feasted his soul on lofty Alps, green slopes, glaciers, blue lakes, and tumbling waterfalls. He heard Alpine shepherds playing their pipes and pretty mountain girls singing songs of love and fatherland. "In this journey," he wrote to his sister, "I have realized all that I ever heard or imagined of a pastoral existence. I have repeopled my mind with nature." On the 22d he was rowed in a boat the full length of Lake Thun. At Interlaken and the Jungfrau he entered upon scenes which he regarded as "beyond all description or previous conception. Glaciers, avalanches falling like thunder; storm came on—thunder, lightning, hail; all in perfection. Torrents, one of them 900 feet high, of visible descent, and looking like the tail of a white horse streaming in the wind, such as it might be conceived would be that of the pale horse on which death is mounted in the apocalypse." Here were the Alps, and here, for the first time, was their poet. His ardent soul and burning genius took in all the scene, even the sulphury clouds far below him that boiled up,

"Like foam from the roused ocean of deep hell."

It is no wonder that amid the terrific scenes that stood around him his soul should have conjured up such a poem as "Manfred." He had but to paint his own anguish and to depict the nature before him, for, in the words of Goethe, "he was a man inspired by the genius of Pain." Whether it was Byron's real self that was groaning in this wonderful soul-drama is uncertain. It is only sure that it might have been Byron's self, and that the entries in the daily journal he made of the scenes about the Jungfrau and his own experiences, are at times almost word for word the same as in the text of the poem. "Without exertion of some kind at this time," he writes, "I should have sunk under my imagination and reality." Personally, Byron was in as much despair and anguish as was his ideal Manfred. He had "that fearful gift," "the glance of melancholy." Goethe later wrote a review of "Manfred," and not only declared that Byron and his Manfred were "one person," but that Byron was pursued and tortured in spirit for all sorts of crimes, not excepting assassination even. The old German poet was also sure that Byron had stolen the moving principle in "Manfred" from "Faust." The poem was "a wonderful phenomenon," however. The poet admitted that much as to Manfred, and he regarded the soliloquy in the second act as "greater than the soliloquy of Hamlet." Byron saw this review later, with the accusation as to "Faust," and declared to his publisher that he had never even read "Faust," and knew no German, though Goethe's poem had once been read to him at Diodati. "It was the Steinbach and the Jungfrau, and something else, much more than 'Faust,' that made me write 'Manfred,'" he said. The poem was finished the next year at Venice, and Byron at first scarcely thought enough of it to copy it. To make the matter worse, Murray, when he printed it, accidentally left out its most important line, and nearly ruined it. The line was Manfred's last words:

"'Old man! 'Tis not so difficult to die."

"You have destroyed the whole effect and moral of the poem," wrote Byron to Murray. "Manfred" was by excellent critics pronounced the best of Byron's works, and Byron, too, regarded it highly later. There is to-day just outside of Interlaken an old, old ruin, with moss and vines, and even trees, growing on top of its crumbling walls. It is pointed out as the scene of "Manfred," and the tower where he struggled with the spirits.

By Sept. 26 Byron was out of the mountains and was at Yverdon. Just like other tourists, he had climbed the Wengern Alp, listened to the falling avalanches, ascended the Scheideck, looked at the Rosenlau Glacier, seen Grindelwald and the Reichenback Waterfalls, passed around to Brienz and Interlaken to Thun again, and, by way of Berne, he had gone down to the Lake of Neuchatel. He had traveled at his leisure through the very heart of the Alps. The Jungfrau he liked better than Mont Blanc, which he had seen in August, and he had looked on scenes by Interlaken "beyond all power of description."

But amid all the majesty of the Alps he never for one moment forgot that he was Byron. It looked as if the Nemesis of "Manfred" were pursuing him. The last entry in his diary of this little mountain trip sounded as if his heart were breaking. After saying how fortunate he had been as to weather, companions, &c., and how much he was a lover of nature and an admirer of beauty, he adds: "I have seen some of the noblest views of the world. But in all this the recollection of bitterness, and more especially of recent and more home desolation, which must accompany me through life, has preyed upon me here, and neither the music of the shepherd, the crashing of the avalanches, nor the torrent, the mountains, the glaciers, the forest, nor the cloud, have for one moment lightened the weight upon my heart, nor enabled me to lose my own wretched identity in the majesty and the power and the glory around, above, and beneath me."

In a day or two Byron was back to his villa on Lake Geneva and was soon preparing for his removal to Italy. A few days before he started on the mountain tour, Shelley, with his wife and Claire Clairmont, had left for England. To Claire the leaving must have been one of extreme sadness, for she was returning as she came, a ruined girl, and the object of her passion, her seducer, was not only staying behind—he was forgetting her.

On Oct. 10 Byron wrote his last letter from the villa Diodati, and four days later he had gone up the Rhone Valley to Martigny on his way to Italy over the Simplon Pass. In a fortnight he was in Venice, then the Sodom of Italy, where he was not only to give the world new proof of his exalted genius, but also proof as to how far he could drag that genius down into the mire. Just after crossing the Simplon he stopped at Milan and went to the theatre. "Never in my life," wrote one who was present, "have I seen a more beautiful and expressive countenance. A great artist would have to paint genius like that."

His stay in Switzerland had improved his health and spirits, and, though the bitterness that later was noticed in his writings, especially in his letters, commenced there, the cause of it all was in London, not among the Alps. A restless spirit, more than a desire to try Italy, took him out of Switzerland. He had, too, ambitions in a direction of which he said little, and of which the world knows less. He was not contented to be a Napoleon of rhyme only; aristocrat that he was, and in spite of noble blood, he looked with a warm heart on the struggles that were going on for liberty in different parts of the world, and longed to draw a sword in its defense. Even thrones were waiting men in Greece, in South America, and elsewhere in those days, provided the right man could come along and offer courage, money, title, and talents, instead of poverty, anarchy, and confusion. The poet possessed all these qualities, together with a spirit for immense adventure and love of glory. His early death probably prevented a consummation he had hinted at more than once when he said that writing verses was not his proper calling and that he "should yet be heard from."

One evening during a violent thunderstorm in Missolonghi, his restless spirit, that in itself was a storm, passed away. Had he lived a few weeks more Greece would have put him on a throne. It would have been a picturesque ending to a career as romantic, if not as tragic, as that of his own Sardanapalus.

S. H. M. BYERS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1898.

A STATUE TO GARNIER.

Charles Garnier, the late architect of the Nouvel Opéra of Paris, is in all likelihood to have a statue erected to his memory on a well-chosen site in Paris. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the monument will stand opposite the building which was the departed artist's greatest achievement and which constitutes his greatest claim to fame. A subscription to collect the necessary funds for erecting the statue has already been started by the Société des Artistes Français, the body whose annual exhibitions constitute what is now called the Old Salon, or the Salon des Champs Elysées, although no longer held there, and what used, in bygone days, to be the one and only Salon. Charles Garnier's admirers are legion, and the requisite sum for the projected monument has already been promised by eager contributions to the fund. The Société des Artistes Français very appropriately proposes to raise the statue to Garnier in the centre of the Place de l'Opéra.

This statement is found in a leading London journal, relative to the production of an "édition de luxe" in Paris: "Book connoisseurs would do well to bear in mind that no modern French paper manufacturer possessed a paper upon which wood cuttings (cuts?) could be printed without the danger of their ultimately turning a reddish brown. The ordinary papier de cuve procurable in France is of no durable value for wood cuts." The reason alleged for this is that the French washerwoman invariably uses chlorine compounds in whitening linen and cotton clothes, and in this way not alone is the fibre disintegrated, but traces of the chlorides defy eradication, and, though slow in their action on paper, ultimately affect the color of the ink.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, who, it will be recalled, publish Anna Katharine Green's detective tales, have had some similar stories by Dr. Rodrigues Ottolengui. The doctor's first essay in this line of fiction was brought out some time ago under the title of "An Artist in Crime." The volume was a bundle of stories whose chief fascination was in the mysteriousness of the crimes committed rather than upon the system employed in unraveling them. The doctor's detective does not reason by deduction as Sherlock Holmes used to do, but his tales are nevertheless fascinating. His new book, which will be published before the end of the month, is entitled "Final Proof; or, the Value of Evidence."

Frederick A. Stokes Company have in press Knarf Elivas's "John Ship, Mariner," a story of adventure in the time of Queen Elizabeth. John Ship was an English sailor, who was captured by the Spaniards, and was a prisoner in the Armada which attempted to invade England. He gives a graphic picture of the sea fight along the English Channel and the North Sea, until he is finally cast away on a remote island north of Scotland, where he has many thrilling adventures.

Charles Scribner's Sons' series of volumes called "Stories by Foreign Authors" has just been completed by a book which has been contributed to by Polish, Greek, Belgian, and Hungarian authors, and includes stories by Sienkiewicz, Bikélas, Maeterlinck, Lemonnier, and Jokai. It will be recalled that the previous volumes are one from the Italian, one from the Spanish, Russian, and Scandinavian, two containing the tales of German authors, and three of French.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press "Commercial Cuba," by William J. Clark. This is a book particularly conceived for business men, with maps, plans, and a commercial directory of the island. Mr. Clark's book is said to be an exhaustive picture compiled from personal observation and official reports of the condition and possibilities of every industry in Cuba.

A new edition of George W. Cable's romances in five uniform volumes is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. The works are "Old Creole Days," "Dr. Sevier," "Bonaventure," "The Grandissimes," and "John March, Southerner."

SONNETS BY SKELETON.

Further Contributions to a Symposium Started by "E. G.," and to Which New Impulse Was Given by "Pindar."

Last week's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW contained a striking series of sonnets, written by correspondents from several parts of the country, as replies to a challenge from a correspondent signing the name "Pindar." "Pindar" had supplied a skeleton of terminals, and doubted if a sonnet could be written conformably to them. The editor has not only received the sonnets printed last week, but several others. Below readers will find the later ones. "Pindar" has written a letter expressive of his present state of mind. That also is given:

With the War for a Theme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fascinated by "E. G.'s" letter and the "terminals," as given in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I, too, have applied the force pump and achieved a sonnet. My excuse for sending it is its timeliness, which goes to show that even terminals cannot handicap Pegasus. The sentiment, indeed, may not be altogether new, but the execution is all mine own! F. E.

Johnstown, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

Calm with immortal peace they sleep—
The hero hearts whose dying valor paves
A people's way to freedom. Ye hallowed waves
Then lull them with your requiem deep!
Here, at the House of Death, in tears I stoop
My loved one's laurels, free his brow again—
The uncrowned clay is mine, as mine the pain.
Depart, then, chaplet bearers! The cloud-ships sweep
Yon misted main of Heaven. Chide not if't seems
A pitying fleet which rides a rueful sky,
To murky souls a mystic argosy.
The peeans and the bays are mocking dreams.
I take mute way 'mid cypress paths alone,
While swells a nation's fullest triumphtone.

II.

With Dewey for Its Text.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Fenimore Cooper's niece, who was a schoolmate of Bryant's daughter, presented the latter's album to the author with a request for a couplet with his name attached he wrote as follows:

"Charming young lady, Miss Julia by name,
Your friend, little Cally, your wishes proclaim;
Read this and you'll soon learn to know it,
I'm not your papa, the great lyric poet."

I quote the incident lest in my attempted version in reply to "Pindar's" challenge I may seem to make any claim to poetic rank. If your columns are not closed to any further attempts in this line, I submit the inclosed. G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1898.

Calm was the morn when Dewey roused from sleep
The lazy guard who tramped Manila's paves,
A revelation from the tropic waves,
Then as a Triton from the briny deep.
Here, in China's seas, we learn to steep
My cup that cheers, as I drink again
The soothing liquid, that cries to my pain
Depart! and evermore remove and sweep
Yon terror from my heart as now it seems
A cloud that darkens from the lurid sky,
To damp my hopes, or wreck my argosy,
The spirit that comes unto me in dreams,
I quaff in silence and in part alone,
While newsboy cries "Extress!" in no undertone.

III.

Rough, but a Sonnet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank "Pindar" and others, through your valuable columns, for their appropriate replies to "E. G.'s" opinions on the sonnet. "E. G." concludes that because "Loveless" consists of fourteen lines, containing the necessary number of feet and ending in good rhymes, properly arranged, it must necessarily be a sonnet. This shows the danger of dwelling on the "outward and visible sign" to the exclusion of the inward and spiritual grace," and reminds me of Josh Billings's advice, to the effect that "Yu must cross your t's and dot your i's ef yu expeck to sukseed in poecktry."

The two columns of terminals "contrived" by "Pindar" struck me as having been taken from sonnets already constructed, which, judging from terminals to lines 5, 6, 7, 8, does not seem to comply with the demands of octave and sextet. I have, however, wrestled with the problem, keeping the form requirements in mind as much as possible. The following very rough result goes to show that, while "E. G.'s" "skeleton" process is a possibility, yet its products could hardly carry more weight than that attached to other forms of "freak literature":

SURCEASE.

Calm sea, at last thy restlessness finds rest:
The cloud-wrapped crescent, half appearing, paves
A broken path of dream athwart thy waves,
Then sinks from sight and leaves oblivion deep.
Here only, by the sandy, wave-washed steep,
My quickened sense tells o'er and o'er again
The slumbrous moans of half-remembered pain
Departing waves wring from thy passive sweep.
Yon moon rift melts: my restless spirit seems
A storm-tossed sea, lulled 'neath the midnight sky.
To brief surcease—yon crescent argosy
The magic wafter of these broken dreams.
I drowse beside the Past's dim shore alone,
While memory's waves make mournful monotone.

MELVILLE CRATER.

Englewood, N. J., Aug. 31, 1898.

Mental Color Blindness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"E. G." dismisses his three respondents in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 3 rather summarily by the statement that they said a good deal without saying anything in particular. This statement is astounding in the face of the fact that nothing could be more particular than a definition of the sonnet, namely, that it is an exalted thought or noble emotion adequately expressed in the space of fourteen lines. This definition differentiates the sonnet from all other forms of verse only with respect to the number of lines, so that "E. G.'s" attack on the sonnet form is the act of a Nihilist secretly bent on the destruction of all poetry. If "E. G." would be good enough to define what he understands a sonnet to be, he would no doubt oblige the admirers of the sonnet with a gibbet on which they would have no trouble to hang him for the edification of the cultured public; for how he could set up a standard that would glorify the sonnets of three or "four centuries past," to the exclusion of all sonnets written since, is a poser.

The sonnet differs from all other forms of verse only as the rose differs from the lily or the violet, and "E. G.'s" failure to appreciate its beauty only shows that he suffers from a mental color blindness which the eminent mental oculist, Dr. Titus Munson Coan, would be happy to treat at the rate of $8 per hour.

In regard to "E. G.'s" method of sonnet building, all that need be said is that, like acrostics, it is a harmless gymnastic exercise, for skeleton sonnets conjured up by "Pindar's" invocation are the only kind of spooks that "E. G." can ever expect to materialize at his séances.

EDWARD DOYLE.

New York, Sept. 4, 1898.

After Sowing Dragon's Teeth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I jotted down the two sets of terminals printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 29, and for "E. G.'s" sole edification, I had not the remotest idea that I was unconsciously sowing dragon's teeth. The number and variety of the answers you received were simply bewildering, though, were it not for "E. G.'s" splendid sonnet, with "Memnon's" production as a good second, I should still have remained fixed in my unwavering skepticism.

"E. G." in particular has dispelled all doubt from my mind, for he has written a sonnet with so much flesh and blood in it, so to speak, that no one could imagine that it was evolved from a mere skeleton. It is faultless in conception and brilliant in finish, and I don't think I would be overrating it to call it a perfect genre picture. The final couplet would seem to be a synechdoche of Byron's "Apostrophe to the Ocean," but this is hypercriticism, and it would not be fair to carp at such a splendid piece of verse-making as "At Evening."

"Memnon's" effort is not bad; he is a tyro in verse making he has a splendid opportunity to "hitch his wain" to the tail of "E. G.'s" comet. Major Ruffner of Charleston honors me by making his effort into an ode to my humble self, so it would be ungenerous on my part not to give it due recognition, yet while the doughty Major's sonnet is a well-engineered piece of work, I don't think it would stand the battering ram of criticism. Of the other writers it is only fair to say that their intentions were good, their work from a muscular standpoint cannot be found fault with, but to associate their productions with poetry is entirely out of the question.

"E. G." has conclusively proved that he is not only a poet, but a writer of charming prose, as can be seen from his scholarly and comprehensive estimate of American poets and poetry in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 3. His criticism of the "poetical powers that be" is rather slashing, but those great men must not lose their tempers at being railed at in such exceptionally elegant language. PINDAR.

New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

Fame.

I.

He saw it in the sunlight in its golden
splendor gleaming,
And strove to reach its pinnacle far in the
mountains green;
But what avail these vigils pale, this long,
incessant dreaming,
When the dreary stream of Tantalus flows
wearily between.

II.

Along the pathway lone and bleak how few
the roses springing.
He is footsore, tired, weary—if he only
could climb higher!
Ah! the world has coldly spurned him,
listened not unto his singing,
Would it listen to his swan-song—his farewell to life and lyre?

III.

He sang until the little birds grew strangely
mute around him,
His strains were borne afar and near upon
the breezes' breath,
They fancied him asleep when by his shattered lyre they found him;
Then Fame brought forth her chaplet—but
his brow was cold in death.

—EUGENE GEARY.

"John Jasper's Secret," a tale written by Charles Dickens the younger and Wilkie Collins, as a sequel to "Edwin Drood," the unfinished masterpiece of the elder Dickens, has been out of print for more than twenty years. There have, nevertheless, been many inquiries for it, not only as a literary production containing the key to "Edwin Drood," but as a literary curiosity as well. A new edition of this work will be shortly presented by R. F. Fenno & Co.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Gracious Deeds Done by Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"How'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good."

Reading in the last TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Susan Warner and of her habit of receiving every Sunday a class of cadets from West Point, to whom she devoted much of that energy and sensibility that so distinguished her, recalls many noble deeds and disinterested acts of kindness done by other distinguished women. Some of these acts are but trifling in themselves, yet they add beauty and grace to the character of those who did them; others are so grand and self-sacrificing that their influence is most helpful and uplifting to those who know of them. Moreover, these gracious acts present the doers of them in a kindlier, gentler light than any their genius could ever give them.

Selecting the incidents at random and without attempt at classification of any kind, i. e., by a sort of mental panoramic process, the first that occurs to me is one concerning Rosa Bonheur. This celebrated artist, who, as a young girl, helped support the family by copying pictures from the old painters, when in the zenith of her fame was applied to by a woman artist for assistance. Rosa at once took down from the wall a small but valuable painting and gave it to her, and for it the woman received a goodly sum. At another time, a young sculptor who greatly admired her work sent her $20, asking her for a small drawing and saying that this was all the money he possessed. She immediately sent him a sketch worth $200.

The following story is told of Jenny Lind: A young singer had been given a little part to sing in the opera with the great prima donna. She had practiced her two lines for weeks, and when her turn came, just after Jennie Lind's first aria, the young aspirant stepped forward, but the whole audience was gazing at the great artist, and nobody looked at the novice. However, Jenny Lind was more than a great singer; she was a good, kind woman; she understood the girl's uncomfortable position at once, and instantly walked to the back of the stage, pretending to look out of a window. She gave the stage and the audience to the young singer. In another instance, Jenny Lind showed her modesty and her womanly tact. Queen Victoria entered her box at the opera at the same moment that the prima donna came on the stage; there was tumultuous applause from the audience, but neither the Queen nor the singer responded, each thinking that it was meant for the other. Jenny Lind retired to the back of the stage, but to the continued applause the Queen would not respond, so the prima donna came forward and started "God Save the Queen," in which the audience heartily joined.

Mrs. Phelps Ward tells of a visit that she and Mrs. Fields paid to Lydia Maria Child. It speaks for itself in illustrating the graciousness of this great woman's life.

"We climbed the steep stairs of the boarding house thoughtfully. Each one of them meant some generous check which Mrs. Child had drawn for the benefit of something or somebody, choosing this restricted life as the price of her beneficence. She received us in a little sitting-room which seemed to me dreariness personified. Everything was neat, respectable, and orderly, but the paucity of the interior contrasted sadly with the rich nature of its occupant. I particularly remember the tint of the carpet—a lifeless brown. The room was so devoid of color as to seem like a cell; and the Winter day had been a dark one. As we sat talking the sun battled through the clouds, and then we saw that Mrs. Child had the afternoon side of her boarding house and knew how to make the most of it. She rose quickly and taking a little prism, which she evidently treasured, hung it in the window so that it caught the southwestern ray. Instantly the colorless room leaped with rainbows. The sweet old lady stood smiling in the midst of them. She directed them this way and that and threw them all over the empty spaces and plain furniture."

I have quoted at such length so as to include the rainbow incident, for it teaches the lesson of making one's own sunshine. Before the visitors left they persuaded the old lady to tell of her anti-slavery experiences, asking her, among other things, how she guarded against fraud in giving assistance to the fugitive slaves. She said: "Oh, there was a password!" When asked what it was she softly repeated: "I was a stranger and ye took me in."

Luc. Larcom's is another life devoted to duty that presents itself to the mind's view. Entering a factory at eleven years of age, working from 5 o'clock in the morning to 7 at night for five long years, preserving through it all her sweetness of disposition and her poetic nature, then advancing to the position of bookkeeper, studying every moment she could spare from her work, she was later fit to teach a district school in the West and so, by great perseverance and industry, climbed that ladder by which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies that Holland tells us about.

Two more women, by no law of association except in one slight coincidence, appear to me: Mrs. Oliphant, England's leading prose writer, and Mrs. Somerville, the great astronomer. The latter is remembered by her family as a domestic saint rather than as the famous mathematician. The former was a domestic heroine. At one time during Mr. Oliphant's long illness she wrote a three-volume novel in six weeks, nursing her husband day and night during that time; in this way she earned money to pay the family expenses.

Elisabeth Cady Stanton's whole lifework was based on a desire to soothe and comfort her father for the death of his only son. She promised him that she would try to do all that her brother might have done. Though only a child at the time, she ceased to give so much time to play and began to study Greek, believing that to be like a boy she must be learned and courageous. From that time forward she threw the whole enthusiasm of her nature into work, which developed later into efforts for the advancement of women and the improvement of the laws in regard to them.

There are many examples of filial devotion among women whom the world calls great, notably Margaret Fuller, who taught to help support her family, and when her father died she gave up an expected trip to Europe and worked harder than before.

Perhaps there is no better exemplar of this filial affection than Louisa May Alcott. "Her settled purpose was to better the fortunes of her family, and especially to give her mother that comfort and ease which she had never known in her married life." She taught, sewed, went out as a companion, became a hospital nurse, and wrote stories, until finally she wrote:

"Paid up all the debts, thank the Lord! Every penny that money can pay, and now I feel as if I could die in peace. My dream is beginning to come true, and if my head holds out, I'll do all I once hoped to do."

In a line with all her lifelong self-sacrifice, she set to work to write "Little Men," purposing to devote the proceeds to her widowed sister's use.

Concerning the poet sisters, Alice and Phoebe Cary, it is affecting to know of their devotion to each other, a devotion which culminated in Phoebe's vigil over Alice, which with the grief she felt at the loss of her sister, completely broke her down, so that she survived her by a few months only.

Another instance of sisterly devotion is that of the saintly Christina Rossetti to her gifted brother. Her filial duties were also most lovingly and beautifully performed. Indeed, her rare poetry is but the outcome of a long life of perfect self-sacrifice.

Many other instances of goodness, which is the truest kind of greatness, might be cited, but I forbear, quoting only, in conclusion, part of the dedication that Elizabeth Barrett Browning prefaced to an edition of her poems in 1862:

"To My Father.

"When your eyes fall upon this page of dedication and you start to see to whom it is inscribed, your first thought will be of the time far off when I was a child and wrote verses, and when I dedicated them to you, who were my public and my critic. Of all that such a recollection implies of saddest and sweetest to both of us, it would become neither of us to speak before the world, nor would it be possible for us to speak of it to one another with voices that did not falter. Enough, that what is in my heart when I write thus, will be fully known to yours. * * * Somewhat more faint-hearted than I used to be, it is my fancy thus to seem to return to a visible personal dependence on you, as if, indeed, I were a child again; to conjure your beloved image between myself and the public, so as to be sure of one smile, and to satisfy my heart while I sanctify my ambition by associating with the great pursuit of my life its tenderest and holiest affection."

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

Libby and Andersonville.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 13, 1898, in a communication from Mr. William C. Sebring, M. D., occurs the following passage:

Barbarism and cruelty are growing old-fashioned. The darkest blot on the Southern Confederacy was not the treatment of the slave, but it was the abuse of the prisoner at Libby and Andersonville. The world execrated this act much more strongly at the time than it did the treacherous murder of 3,000 prisoners by Napoleon.

This is but the repetition of a time-worn and oft-refuted misstatement. The undisputed records show that although a larger number of Union prisoners were held in the South than Confederate prisoners were held in the North during the civil war, yet there were fewer deaths among the former than the latter. The Union prisoners at the South received poor fare and poor accommodations because none better was to be had. They received the same fare and accommodation (necessary confinement to a limited prison area understood) as the Southern soldiers, their captors, themselves received.

The continued confinement and consequent suffering of the Northern prisoners at the South was due entirely to the rule adopted by the Federal Administration, as a part of their general war plan, to exchange no prisoners.

Amid the existing expressions of good-will and reconciliation for the present, the South would wish bare truth and justice accorded for the past.

HENRY A. M. SMITH.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1898.

War Heroes and Two Civil Ones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the things a thoughtful stranger visiting the Capitol of the United States will be struck with immediately is the paucity of statues of civilians he encounters in his walks. Any number of equestrian figures there are, and some other military effigies in stone or bronze. But with the exception of the statue of Marshall, in front of the Capitol Building, and that of Henry, in the Smithsonian grounds, no civilians are thus honored. An apparent exception is the representation of Franklin, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, Tenth and D Streets, Northwest. All this is easily accounted for by the fact that our people did not wake up to the necessity for having statues until the period of the civil war, and the heroes of the Nation naturally were the first to be provided for.

But it was of great civilians who have been honored in the Capitol Building that it was desired to write in this place, and not of military and naval heroes, however worthy of honor. And it is a noteworthy fact that the principal stairway corridors of the House of Representatives are graced with admirable paintings, life-size or larg-

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er, of the two great Americans who have within the century given that turn to events which these have taken in the molding of state policy and in the upbuilding of National character.

At the western staircase fronting the colossal painting of "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way" is Brooke's portrait of Chief Justice Marshall. The mighty jurist sits calmly in the old Supreme Court Chamber, a marble column the background, law books at his feet, a brief in his right hand, and both arms resting on the great armchair. He is clad in his official robes, but the old-fashioned black knee breeches and stockings are fully in evidence, as are the buckles on his shoes. A red-figured carpet relieves the sombre coloring of the picture. On the table lies a document bearing either the seal of the court or that of the United States. The Chief Justice is in feature and expression the impersonation of the law—severe without cruelty, strong without brute display, simple with majesty—the lines of forehead and cheek denoting resolution and mental restraint. The face is square, the mouth large and firm. Somehow the mouth is better in Story's statue, just as the figure is more majestic. Nevertheless, the portrait by Brooke will live in the memory. It is adequate.

On the opposite or eastern side of the Capitol, in front of the large painting, "The Emancipation Proclamation," and at the head of the stairway, stands the tall, sinewy, lithe, and graceful form of the Great Pacificator, greatest of parliamentary leaders, perhaps, since the times of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, and founder of the political school of American protection. Henry Clay's mobile face and most expressive mouth tell the story of his wonderful popularity. There is less subtlety in the face than in that of the portrait hanging in the Members' Lobby. He is represented in the former as standing in the act of showing South America on the large globe at his left hand. His right arm is brought round on that side with splendid grace, and both hands point with flowing motion to the left. Around are the implements of agriculture, of technic art, of scholarship and of science. Mr. Clay, as thus depicted, is advocating the policy of protection and internal improvements. He is at mature age, older than when he thundered for Greece and pleaded in Senate and Cabinet for the land of Simon Bolivar. The full-length portrait of Clay, here mentioned, was painted by John Neagle in 1843.

It was Marshall's decisions in the Maryland Bank case and in other cases of that period which laid the foundation of law on which the cause of the Union rested in the great civil contest. His doctrine of necessary powers in the Federal Government by implication overthrew the older doctrine of State sovereignty, and although Marshall never carried the idea as far as it has since been made to extend, it was his powerful mind and iron will that gave the adherents of the Union sovereignty their main pillar of support. It was Clay's attitude on leading National questions, his eloquent efforts on behalf of a protective tariff, in defense of a National bank, and in advocacy of internal improvements by the General Government, following his patriotic speeches against Great Britain's exactions in the era of the war of 1812, and his speeches and acts in denunciation of Turkish and Spanish tyranny—above all, his three Compromises—that set him apart as the foremost American statesman of the nineteenth century.

We are so apt as a Nation to forget our great men when they are not war heroes that I have written this little screed by way of recalling to the present generation two of them who seem to me, without reference to their views of policy, to be men of imperial grandeur in their public character. CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, Sept. 5, 1898.

The Unsurpassed Jane Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit an elderly lady to state that the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has forever won a place in her heart by his unqualified admiration for Elizabeth Bennet? I fully indorse his opinion that "fairest among women is Elizabeth Bennet," and, let me add, most charming among novels is "Pride and Prejudice." Dear Jane Austen how I love her! You must of course be familiar with all her works. Do you not think the scene in "Mansfield Park" where Cranford tells his sister that he has fully made up his mind to marry Fanny Price inimitable, faultless? But then there is so much to admire in Miss Austen's works—her delicate touches, the subtle charm of her wit, her wonderful delineation of character, her irresistible humor. Where among romance writers can you find her equal? I have heard that Macaulay, when wishing to gauge the literary quality of one unknown to him, put as a crucial question, "Do you like Jane Austen?" and from the reply the questioned either rose or fell in his estimation. I need not say how high he rose when answering in the affirmative. I sympathize with Macaulay. F. M. W.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1898.

Pluto Skimpole and Harold Skimpole.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interesting volume recently published of G. W. Curtis's early letters to J. S. Dwight, there are some extracts taken from a sketch which Mr. Curtis wrote long ago for "Homes of American Authors." In this he describes a gathering at Mr. Emerson's, and among others present mentions, "Pluto Skimpole," (Margaret Fuller's name for Mr. Alcott.) Now, how is this possible? The Countess d'Ossoli was drowned at sea not later than 1851; I think in 1849, and the name Skimpole certainly had no significance until Mr. Dickens chose it for the caricature of Leigh Hunt, which he gave to the world in "Bleak House." I have no reference book at hand, but I am quite sure that "Bleak House," which in this country was issued serially in Harper's Magazine, was not published before 1853, I should rather say 1854. The sarcasm of the nickname was so like that biting wit which made Miss Fuller so many enemies, teste Mr. Lowell's description of "Miranda, with an I-turn-the-crank-of-the-universe-air," that Mr. Curtis must have given her credit for some one else's witticism. Can you or any of your readers explain it? With renewed appreciation of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW,

E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 4, 1898.

Culture Among Business Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW "A. B. D." expresses great astonishment at the following statement found by him in Literature, the new weekly: "The heads of our great business firms have usually received a tincture and sometimes much more than a tincture of classical learning." At this apparently innocent remark "A. B. D." stands aghast. It "takes his breath away." It is inconceivable except as a "joke" and so on. In all which it seems to me "A. B. D." shows rather a preconception of what the head of a great business firm must be than a knowledge of what he really is. I have not an unusually wide or intimate acquaintance with business men, but without stirring out of my tracks I recall in the moment three men, each the head of a large business, so large, in fact, as to be readily recognized over our whole country, either of whom could well throw down the challenge if he did not think it beneath him to do so, to any such questioner of the possibility of culture in a business man.

One of these is a distinguished Greek scholar, so much so as to be an authority on mooted points. He is, moreover, a student of theology, especially in its historical aspects, and knows a great deal about art and architecture. Another is a man of wide culture and reading, and capable of expressing his thoughts in a rich and vigorous English that might well be the envy of many a "literary man," so-called. The third is a college-bred man, who, though he may have left his Greek and Latin in the rear, is still on easy terms with our English classics and with all the best thinking of our day, and capable of expressing himself on any topic with an admirable compactness and force.

Now, if I can, in a moment, recall three such men, it is probable that there are countless others; and, indeed, I have often thought that when a business man does maintain his intellectual life it has a vigor and a usability often lacking in that of the less practical man. Certainly we know that numbers of our most successful business men, successful on the large scale, even if they do not attain to learning in themselves, do still care enough about it to foster it in others, and that we owe to them, in great measure, the noble equipment of our universities, our libraries, and our art galleries. With what justice can it be said of such men that they and literature are at odds or that they are "anti-literary"?

I remember hearing a well-known literary man, accepted as such everywhere, widely traveled in our own land and in other lands also, express his astonishment at the amount of culture he found among the business men of this country. As an instance of this, he spoke of finding in the house of a business man in a Far Western State the best library of French and German literature he had ever seen in a private house. "In short," he said, "I am about making up my mind not to be surprised at finding culture anywhere." Surely this is the broader and kindlier philosophy. F. L. B.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1898.

Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the list of works on Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites, published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20, might be added the following:

Hall Caine's Recollections of Rossetti. 1882.
Destrée, (O. G.,) Les Préraphaelites. 1895.
Forsyth, (P. T.,) Religion in Recent Art, being Lectures on Rossetti, &c. 1888.
Nicholson, (F. W.,) D. G. Rossetti, (Round Table Series, No. 6.) 1886.
Rossetti, (W. M.,) D. G. Rossetti as Designer and Writer. 1889.
Sarrazin, (G.,) Poètes Modernes de l'Angleterre. 1885.
Sartorio, (G. A.,) Nota su D. G. Rossetti. 1895.
Sharp, (W.,) D. G. Rossetti. 1882.
Skelton, (T.,) The Table Talk of Shirley. 1895.
Swinburne's Essays and Studies. 1886. (Article on the Poems of D. G. R.)
Tirebuck, (W.,) D. G. Rossetti. 1882.
Wood, (Esther,) Dante, Rossetti, and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement. 1894.

Buchanan's "Fleshly School of Poetry," about which Mr. Emery inquires, appeared in The Contemporary Review for December, 1871, and was reprinted, with additional attacks on Swinburne and Baudelaire in 1872, in pamphlet form. Rossetti's "Stealthy School of Criticism" appeared in The Athenæum of Dec. 16, 1871, and a short rejoinder by Buchanan in the same journal on Dec. 30. Rossetti's letter was included in his Collected Works, (Vol. I.,) 1886.

Swinburne's pamphlet "Under the Microscope," (an answer to the enlarged "Fleshly School of Poetry,") was printed in 1872, and is now very difficult to obtain. In 1875, Swinburne wrote another article (in The Examiner) attacking Buchanan and the Earl of Southesk, (whose "Jonas Fisher" had just appeared.) This was called "The Devil's Due," and was the cause of the well-known libel suit. A few copies of "The Devil's Due" were at the same time privately printed in pamphlet form. These are now of excessive rarity, even the British Museum not possessing a copy. Indeed, until last year, no copy was known to exist.

ALEXANDER DENHAM & CO.

27 Bloomsbury Square, London, England, Aug. 31, 1898.

A Literary Club in Hartford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the subject of small literary clubs has been under discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I have been tempted to stick my pen into the matter, and now here goes.

For some years past, and until quite recently, I have had the pleasure and profit of being a member of "Les Chats Noirs," a club of thirteen men in Hartford, Conn. We met fortnightly, on Friday evening, in a room that we fitted up in the loft of a barn, and listened to papers on a series of authors and their works. The reading was interspersed with and followed by free discussion. Each Fall a list of authors was chosen for the Winter's work, and each member selected the author of whom he preferred to make a personal study. In May of each year we had a "Jabbie's night," when the men invited their lady friends, and some of the members gave a talk on some literary topic of general interest.

The club has been productive of a deal of hard work, and has been a great inspiration toward good reading, and withal of much social enjoyment. We tried to do things in a manner a little out of the ordinary and leave the old ruts to others. I inclose our last year's programme, and an invitation to our last ladies' night, which will give some idea of our way of doing things. * * * Please enroll me as a candidate for membership in the literary club apparently about to be born in this vicinity.

WILBUR MACEY STONE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

LES CHATS NOIRS, HARTFORD.

To the Members—Gentlemen: Your Committee on Subjects takes pleasure in submitting the following menu for your delectation during the coming season.

C. M. N., W. C. N., W. M. S.

1. Maurus Jokai.
2. Artist Authors—George Wharton Edwards, F. Hopkinson Smith, George Du Maurier.
3. Walt Whitman.
4. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
5. Modern German Drama—Gerhard Hauptmann, Hermann Sudermann, Ernst Adolph Wildenbruck.
6. Charles Dudley Warner.
7. James Lane Allen.
8. Riotous Romance—Stanley Weyman, Anthony Hope.
9. Charles G. D. Roberts.
10. Israel Zangwill.
11. Fantastic Fiction—Frank R. Stockton, H. G. Wells.
12. Satire and Sentiment—Ambrose Bierce, Percival Pollard.
13. Scandinavian Fiction—Henrik Ibsen, Jonas Lie, Biornstjerne Biornsen, Alexander Kielland.

Their Horn Book the same bidding you to a Gabfest on that first instructor of our ancestors the New England Primer being in commemoration of the completion of the Third year of Les Chats' sojourn in the Land of Letters to be holden in the rear of 243 Laurel Street in Hartford just before 9 in the evening of Friday the 27th day of May.

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A Club Eleven Years Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW you expressed a desire to hear something about small literary clubs, their membership, work, and growth. If it will be of any help to others in the formation of a literary circle, I shall be pleased to give you a short history of the Every Saturday Night Club of Waterville, N. Y. Being the originator and one of its founders, I take pride in the little society, which has flourished for eleven years, with such success that we are considered worthy to become one of the small divisions of the National and State Federation, also of the University Extension.

Our membership is limited to sixteen, as we meet at the homes of the members. The officers are a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian. These, together with two additional members form the Executive Committee. This committee arranges the courses of study, appoints sub-committees, and takes charge of the general business of the club. When the subject of study for the year is made out, a copy is sent to the Librarian of the University Extension. He selects our reference books, and for a small tax sends them to our librarian, with these and interesting articles from the leading magazines. We find plenty of material for our work. Let me say right here that your SATURDAY REVIEW and SUNDAY MAGAZINE are many times invaluable in furnishing information I have failed to find elsewhere.

These books we have the use of until the end of our meetings, when they are to be returned in as good a condition as when received. We have very attractive club calendars, containing our constitution and by-laws, also our subjects for study. We meet the first Saturday in October and close the first Saturday in May. We begin at 7 o'clock P. M. sharp, read until 9 P. M., when a half-hour recess is taken for discussion of the subjects given, while the hostess serves tea or chocolate with wafers, or some light refreshment most easy for the entertainer, there being restrictions against an elaborate spread. The evening ends at 9:30.

I think any lady wishing to join a club in the city will find it to her advantage and pleasure to form a small club among her friends instead of wishing to be introduced to a larger organization which is the proud possessor of a clubhouse, as it is apt to be lacking in sociability, unless one holds a high social position or has influential friends. Last year our subject was Egypt. I shall be pleased to send one of our calendars if it will be of any use to any one of your readers in laying out work for an embryo club, as our eleven years' experience has taught us many things we did not know in our "salad days" when we were green in judgment. I. B. J.

Waterville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

Literary Journalism in Late Years.

In The Literary Era of Philadelphia for September J. Aubrey Tyson says: "During the last ten years the large daily journals have made leading features of what they are pleased to term 'literary supplements,' which are issued with the Sunday or Saturday editions. A very few are creditable, notably the literary supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S [SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,] but the others are, for the most part, as badly written as they are unreliable."

Questions and Answers.

"A. J. A.," writing from Nantasket, Mass., asks "Which was the first volume published by R. W. Emerson, or the first bearing his name?" In a little club of which he is a member one maintains that the Concord "Discourse" of 1835 was the first book or pamphlet written wholly by Emerson, while a visitor from Denver claims that he has in his collection some pamphlet, the name of which he forgets, written some years previous to 1835. Emerson's "Historical Discourse" is generally accepted as his first publication, in the sense that it was the first exclusively his own, and bearing his name on the title page. In 1830 there appeared, however, "The Right Hand of Fellowship," written by Emerson and printed with a sermon by James Kendall. In this publication Emerson's name did not appear on the title page, but it is understood to have been Emerson's first appearance in print.

J. H. C. Stempel is informed that the "Dictionary of the Yiddish Language," compiled by Alexander Harkavy, is published by the author at 130 Madison Street, this city.

"Bryn Mawr" asks for the value of "a complete set of Boydell's Shakespeare—small books, 18 inches square; books of plates, 27 inches." Do you know of a purchaser? he asks. Our correspondent will do well to communicate with Mr. J. W. Bouton, 10 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Milton Bronner writes from Louisville, Ky.: "Several weeks ago in your SATURDAY REVIEW you spoke admiringly of H. B. Marriott Watson's stories about 'Galloping Dick.' You further state that Mr. Watson's first appearance in an American magazine was in the August Harper's. This is an error that I feel sure you will wish to correct. In the little Chap Book, now dead and gone, and filled with some of the best work of Bliss Carman and John Davidson, to go no further, there appeared two episodes in the life of Dick Ryder. July 1, 1895, there was published the story of 'The King's Treasury;' Sept. 1, 1895, appeared the story, 'The Jug and Bottle.'" We are glad to have had our attention called to the two stories of Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson's in the little Chap Book of 1895, for they had escaped us. If only we could read everything!

"M. R." of Hanover, N. H., inquires concerning the "Gothenburg System." "Or if it does not come within the province of literature, can you tell me where to look for the information?" The "Gothenburg" or "Göteborg" system applied to the licensing system initialed in Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 1, 1869, by which the town authorities contracted for three years for selling brändin, and to hand over to the town treasury the net proceeds of its trade. This system is in vogue in some prohibition States, where the only liquors sold are disposed of by the State authorities. Any good encyclopedia will give the particulars of the system.

"A Lover of Dickens" in Claverack, N. Y., asks for the name of the publisher of the following books, all by F. G. Hitton: "A Bibliography of Dickens," "Dickensians," "Dickens by Pen and Pencil." Inquiry is also made concerning any other books treating of Dickens. The authorized life of Charles Dickens is by John Foster, published in three volumes; there are two books on his public readings, "Charles Dickens as a Reader," by C. Kent, and "Pen Photographs of His Readings in America," by Miss Kate Field. The late George Augustus Sala published a valuable essay on his "Genius and Character."

"F." of Ogdensburg, N. Y., desires to know some book of travel descriptive of the Island of Elba and the cities of Leghorn and Magenta. Good articles on these places may be found in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, ninth edition.

W. F. Brown of Brooklyn would like to know whether there were more Irish or Germans in the war of the rebellion. Can anybody tell?

A. M. A. of Plainfield, N. J., wants to know the name of the author who is known as "The Tramp Poet." We believe that C. H. Miller, better known as Joaquin Miller, the author of the "Songs of the Sierras," and many other poems, has been called the "Tramp Poet."

W. H. S. writes to inquire the dates on which occurred the death of Raimundo de Madrazo and M. Boudine. Fortunately Señor de Madrazo is not dead; it was his father, the famous portrait and history painter, Don Federico de Madrazo, who expired in Madrid on Aug. 20 last. Eugène Boudon died in Dieppe, Aug. 10, 1890.

Mebbe It's from His "Jonathan Trumbull."

From The New York Sun.

The expression "eternal fitness of things" originated in Fielding's novel of "Sam Jones."—Augusta Chronicle.

We hate to differ with our accomplished contemporary, but is not the phrase in question taken from Fielding's "E. Benjamin Andrews?"

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A very curious thing is literary taste. According to Mr. Carlyle Smith, Mark Twain confesses that he has no literary taste. I don't believe it, for if it were true how could he have written as much good literature as he has written; for there are pages in "Huck Finn" and in "Joan of Arc" that only a consummate literary artist could have written. Still it is certain that there are many very clever writers who have a liking for what is second or third rate in literature, rather than for acknowledged masterpieces. The late James Payn was one of these. He could not tolerate "Esmond," and he evidently delighted in Miss Braddon and the lady who wrote "Molly Bawn." The fact which was recently mentioned—that Mr. Payn selected books to be reprinted in the Tauchnitz edition—explains what has always been to me unaccountable—the enormous excess of worthless over valuable books in that collection. In the Tauchnitz edition are 103 volumes by Miss Braddon and only four by Kipling. Ninety of Miss Florence Marryat's novels are in that edition, but only one by George Moore. Only five volumes by Hawthorne were thought worth reprinting in the Tauchnitz Library, but sixty volumes by Mrs. Hungerford are there, as are also ten volumes by Stevenson and sixty-seven by Ouida. More than once, when I have been stranded in some dull Continental town, I have searched the Tauchnitz catalogue in the hope of finding something to read, and have been disappointed. I formerly had a theory that the selection of volumes for that library was made by a committee of English governesses resident in Berlin, but it now appears that such was not the case. Mr. Payn was alone responsible for the intolerable quantity of Braddon and Florence Marryat and the very small proportion of Kipling and Stevenson.

Perhaps the explanation of this lies in the fact that Payn was for years worn out with pain and weariness. Like some other men in like circumstances, he may have found it easier to read a commonplace story than to read a story of the highest rank. Still the fact that he could not read "Esmond" points to a strange lack of literary taste. It is a great pity that the selection of the Tauchnitz books ever fell into his hands. That ought to have been a collection of all that is best in current Anglo-Saxon fiction, instead of a rubbish heap of third-class novels. Probably Mr. Payn was dimly conscious that his taste was defective, and with a view to defending himself in case such a charge should be brought against him, he thrust six volumes by Jane Austen among the hundreds of volumes by Miss Braddon, "The Duchess," Ouida, and the like. This of course would have enabled him to insist that his literary taste was really of the very best. If any one charged him with a lack of good taste, it would only be necessary for him to point to the six Austen volumes, and his accuser would be covered with shame.

Mr. Henry James's latest story has not been very cordially received. Of course there is very little story in it, but that was to have been expected. The charm of Mr. James's stories has always consisted in their subtle portrayal of character and their exquisite style. But in his latest effort Mr. James's cunning seems to have deserted him. The fact that a young woman seated in a telegraph office took interest in the messages that passed through her hands and temporarily postponed her marriage with the grocer's assistant does not interest the reader, especially when the thermometer is nearly ninety, as it has been for the past fortnight. And then, for the first time, so far as I can recollect, Mr. James's style has been involved, and in some instances nearly unintelligible. With every disposition to praise anything that Mr. James may do, the press has found it impossible to give more than a languid approbation to his new story. It is not worthy of the man who wrote the "Princess Casamassima."

The recent union of the firms of Bentley and Macmillan suggest the question, What will be done with The Argosy and Temple Bar, the two Bentley magazines? It seems highly improbable that The Argosy pays its expenses, and when there are no more posthumous novels by Mrs. Henry Wood to publish in it the magazine will probably be discontinued. Most people have forgotten that The Argosy was originally Charles Reade's magazine, but it never had any real success until it passed into the hands of Mrs. Wood and was devoted to the publication of that lady's ingenious romances. Of course the new firm will continue the publication of both Macmillan's Magazine and Temple Bar. The latter has always had a fair sale, and it has been admirably edited, especially of late years. It would be a pity if the Macmillans were to sacrifice it in the supposed interests of Macmillan's Magazine.

Mr. Neil Munro's story, "John Splendid," which has been running as a serial in Blackwood's, will be published in book form in a few days. It is a remarkable story, for the reason that the first two or three chapters are far and away better than anything that the kailyard school has hitherto given us, while the rest of the story is tedious and uninteresting. Why a man who began so well failed to maintain anything like the same measure of ability is inexplicable. I have never been more disappointed in a story than I was in "John Splendid." I hailed the opening of it with enthusiasm, but I have long since given up the attempt to read it. Still Mr. Munro has the root of the matter in him, and I have no doubt that he will some of these days fully justify all that I have said of him when "John Splendid" first made its appearance.

The other day The Pall Mall Gazette contained a story by Louis Becke entitled "Sunday at Nukutavau," which was in some respects fully worthy of Stevenson at his best, and if there could be higher praise than that for a story I do not know what it is. Mr. Becke has written dozens of South Seas stories which showed that he was intimately familiar with the Pacific, and some of which were thoroughly good, but he reached high-water mark in "Sunday at Nukutavau." If he ever writes a volume of stories of equal merit he will take a high place in English literature.

Mr. Morley Roberts has suddenly developed a passion for Alpine climbing, and after having made this season several bold ascents in Switzerland, he is now about to go to South Africa in search of mountains fresh and glaciers new. At least, so it is announced, though it will be a surprise to most people to learn that there are snow mountains in South Africa. About the tallest thing there, in the estimation of ordinary people, is Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and whatever else he may be he is not glacial. But there may be South African mountains, although we have not heard of them. If there are not, Mr. Roberts will doubtless invent them by an effort of the imagination, and he has already given us good reason to know that the things he invents are much more interesting than the prosaic things that have existed from time immemorial.

Mr. Kipling's new book of stories is anxiously expected. I am informed that it will consist chiefly of stories dealing with machinery. In other words, Mr. Kipling is this time to "sing the song of steam." In addition to stories that have already appeared in the magazines, the new volume will contain three or four new ones. I venture to hope that Mr. Elshemus will write a criticsm of the book for THE NEW YORK TIMES. I recently read a letter from him dealing with Mr. Kipling as a poet which was unspeakably precious. I trust that THE TIMES will not fail to obtain Mr. Elshemus's views of Kipling as a prose writer. They could not fail to be original and interesting.

The death of Dr. Ebers reminds one of his Egyptian stories, the chief of which was, if I remember rightly, called "Uarda." I wonder if any one ever read it. It was a combination of Egyptology and romance, and while Egyptologists said that it was a beautiful romance, people who knew nothing of Egyptology, but who were fond of novel reading, said that it was a wonderfully accurate picture of life among the ancient Egyptians. It was published in the Tauchnitz Library, and occasionally the traveler on the Continent still meets with some fellow-traveler sleeping peacefully in the corner of a railway compartment with "Uarda" on his knees. It had much of the romantic beauty and tender pathos of Smith's Classical Dictionary, and if a book could achieve popularity with Egyptian mummies "Uarda" would undoubtedly have been that book.

A novelist said to me the other day: "I don't believe there is any such person as Andrew Lang." At first I supposed he was joking, but on subsequent reflection I came to the conclusion that in all probability he was fully justified in his incredulity.

The amount and variety of work that has been done by "Andrew Lang" has long been a matter of wonder as well as admiration. Every year he turns out about four times as much copy as any other man or woman in England. And then there is his amazing versatility! He can write equally well on any subject from theology to golf, and whatever subject he may handle he shows that he knows all about it. It is certainly amazing that one man can know so much and accomplish such quantities of work, but if we assume that "Andrew Lang" is in reality a sort of literary firm or syndicate, he becomes easily explicable.

It will be said that hundreds of people have met Mr. "Lang," and that this fact alone is conclusive proof of his existence. But which Mr. "Lang" have they met? According to Miss Corelli, she has met a Mr. "Lang," who is to the last degree undesirable. Other people assure me that the "Lang" whom they know is the most genial of men, and still others describe him as a pale, studious man, without a trace of geniality about him. Does not this diversity of opinion point to the fact that several—probably half a dozen—different men are put forward by the syndicate from time to time to represent the mythical "Lang"? When I am told that Mr. "Lang" is a fragile student, who has written a profound work on the origin of religion, I do not doubt it, until I am subsequently told that Mr. "Lang" is a burly Scotchman, who is an authority on golf. I have the very best of authority for believing that there are at least five different "Langs" who are to be seen in the course of the season in London, and this fact makes me reasonably sure that no such individual as a real and permanent "Lang" exists.

All the evidence points to the conclusion that "Andrew Lang" is merely the name of a syndicate of clever writers, and that the various so-called "Langs" that are met in the flesh are representatives put forth by the syndicate to induce the public to believe in the existence of "Lang." This theory fully explains the vast amount of work published under the name of "Andrew Lang," and its amazing variety. If "Andrew Lang" is a real person, he must be in the habit of simultaneously writing a romance with his right hand and a theological work with his left hand, besides dictating paragraphs and reviews to three or four typewriter girls. I can believe a good deal, but I cannot believe in the existence of any such man.

The one Mr. "Lang" whom I thought I knew is such an excellent man in all respects that I should hesitate to criticise unfavorably anything that I supposed he had written. I should prefer to think that my judgment must be wrong if it differed from his. But now that I feel sure that "Andrew Lang" is merely a syndicate, I have no hesitation in expressing my deep disappointment with the recent "Lang" book, in which the origin of all religion is traced to a belief in ghosts. The "Lang" syndicate made a mistake in employing the writer of that book. The theological "Lang" who wrote the earlier "Lang" theological books was a much abler man, and if he is still living the syndicate should re-engage him at once and dismiss the present theological "Lang" as a demonstrated failure.

Sir George Newnes's new Robinson Crusoe can hardly be called a success. There is a manifest tendency on the part of the public to disbelieve in the absolute truth of M. De Rougemont's adventures. I think I pointed out last week that M. De Rougemont's shipwreck, as described by him, required us to believe in the existence of a vessel capable of feats such as no other vessel that was ever launched could possibly have accomplished. It has also been remarked that, inasmuch as the sandbank on which M. De Rougemont passed many weary months in the middle of the Pacific was only eight feet above high-water mark, it must have been completely swept by even a moderate sea. It is really a pity that M. De Rougemont did not have the forethought to have himself wrecked with a kodak and an unlimited supply of film. He could then have furnished proof of the truth of his description of his Pacific sandbank, which would have put his incredulous critics to the blush. Perhaps he will even now take the hint and discover a kodak in the wreck of his marvelous vessel. It is not too late for him to make such a discovery, and it will add much to the interest and value of his remarkable narrative.

There is another writer as to whom I am a little incredulous. "Via Lucis" is the title of a novel of very moderate merit, of whom we are told that the author, "Kassandra Vivaria," is an Italian girl, who wrote the book and immediately took the veil in a convent. Without doubt "Via Lucis" is the work of a girl, and it is of course possible that the author is an Italian nun. If so, the translator of her book is a person quite incapable of writing decent English. When we are told to take interest in a story, not because of its merit, but because the author is a nun, like the alleged Kassandra Vivaria or a cannibal chief like the alleged Louis De Rougemont, we naturally feel inclined to resent the request. Perhaps that is the reason why I hesitate to believe in the existence of Kassandra Vivaria. If she does exist, I trust she is a better nun than she is a novelist.

There has been a lively quarrel between Archdeacon Sinclair and Mr. Hall Caine. The Archdeacon said that there never could have been such a clergyman as Mr. Caine described in "The Christian," and Mr. Caine retorted that most people recognized in the clergyman aforesaid a likeness to the Archdeacon himself. At the end of the first round the betting was slightly in favor of "The Manxman." There will, of course, be another round, and perhaps the Archdeacon will have the best of it. Mr. Caine has, however, added nothing to his reputation by "The Christian." There was good work in his "Deemster" and very fair work in his "Manxman," but his latest tale seems to need a good deal of extraordinary advertising in order to keep it before the public. If it were not so extremely hot I should like to make a pun about Manx novelists and their tales, but I must postpone it until cooler weather.

Mr. Anstey, who wastes himself in Punch, has contributed a new story to The Idler, which is, however, to run only through two or three numbers. It would be ungracious to find fault with Mr. Anstey's contributions to Punch were it not that nature destined him for a novelist, and it seems a pity that he should fritter himself away in clever skits. He is one of the two or three men who have never yet given us the best that is in him. He has written half a dozen capital books, but he ought to write a great book, and some day he will do it—that is, provided he cuts himself free from Punch. His Punch sketches would be regarded as clever pot boilers were they written by a man who needed to make a certain number of guineas every week in order to live, but Mr. Anstey does not need to do that sort of work.

Mr. Anthony Hope, whose "Rupert of Hentzau" has been praised by half of the critics and mildly disapproved by the other half, is just beginning a new serial story entitled "Born in the Purple." It is to be published in The Queen, one of the enormous fashion papers that madden their proprietors by their growing circulation. The Queen is a mine of advertising wealth, but its advertisements have already swollen it to such a size that the proprietors lose money on the sale of every copy, and the more copies they sell the poorer they are. That they should in these circumstances publish a story by Anthony Hope, the inevitable effect of which will be to increase the circulation of The Queen, shows either that they are unselfish philanthropists or that they are willing to go to a good deal of expense in order to attract readers who at present buy rival papers. However, the public has nothing to do with the financial affairs of newspaper proprietors, and it will welcome gladly the prospect of a new Hope story, even if it does not prove to be a second "Prisoner of Zenda."

Of course Harmsworth's Magazine will force its way into this letter. After demonstrating on paper that a threepenny magazine could be sold at a profit, the Harmsworths now announce that the price of the second copy of the magazine will be threepence halfpenny. This is a practical abandonment of the threepenny magazine scheme to the rival house of Pearson's. A threepenny Pearson's magazine is to appear some time this month, and it remains to be seen if Pearsons can succeed where Harmsworth has failed. I cannot understand the object of publishing a threepenny Pearson's. Either it will be a failure, or, if it succeeds, it will succeed at the cost of the present sixpenny Pearson's Magazine, and it certainly will not be good policy to destroy a profitable sixpenny magazine for the sake of a threepenny one that cannot possibly bring the proprietors very large profits. Nevertheless, publishers may be supposed to know something about their business, provided of course they are not book publishers. There was once a book publisher who thoroughly understood the publishing business, but the angels clamored for him, and now proudly boast that they have the most remarkably curiosity in the universe. At least, so runs the legend, and there is a possibility that it may be true.

W. L. ALDEN.

OUR WONDERFUL CENTURY.*

Its Achievements and Those of Other Centuries—Its Great Failures.

Having now completed our sketch of those practical discoveries and striking generalizations of science which have in so many respects changed the outward forms of our civilization, and will ever render memorable the century now so near its close, we are in a position to sum up its achievements and compare them with what has gone before. Taking first those inventions and practical applications of science which are perfectly new departures, and which have also so rapidly developed as to have profoundly affected many of our habits, and even our thoughts and our language, we find them to be thirteen in number:

1. Railways, which have revolutionized land travel and the distribution of commodities.

2. Steam navigation, which has done the same thing for ocean travel, and has besides led to the entire reconstruction of the navies of the world.

3. Electric telegraphs, which have produced an even greater revolution in the communication of thought.

4. The telephone, which transmits, or rather reproduces, the voice of the speaker at a distance.

5. Friction matches, which have revolutionized the modes of obtaining fire.

6. Gas lighting, which enormously improved outdoor and other illumination.

7. Electric lighting, another advance, now threatening to supersede gas.

8. Photography, an art which is to the external forms of nature what printing is to thought.

9. The phonograph, which preserves and reproduces sounds as photography preserves and reproduces forms.

10. The Röntgen rays, which render many opaque objects transparent and open up a new world to photography.

11. Spectrum analysis, which so greatly extends our knowledge of the universe that by its assistance we are able to ascertain the relative heat and chemical constitution of the stars, and ascertain the existence and measure the rate of motion of stellar bodies which are entirely invisible.

12. The use of anaesthetics, rendering the most severe surgical operations painless.

13. The use of antiseptics in surgical operations, which has still further extended the means of saving life.

Now, if we ask what inventions comparable with these were made during the previous (eighteenth) century, it seems at first doubtful whether there were any. But we may perhaps admit the development of the steam engine from the rude but still useful machine of Newcomen to the powerful and economical engines of Boulton and Watt. The principle, however, was known long before, and had been practically applied in the previous century by the Marquis of Worcester and by Savery; and the improvements made by Watt, though very important, had a very limited result. The engines made were almost wholly used in pumping the water out of deep mines, and the bulk of the population knew no more of them, or derived any more direct benefit from them, than if they had not existed.

In the seventeenth century, the one great and far-reaching invention was that of the telescope, which, in its immediate results of extending our knowledge of the universe and giving possibilities of future knowledge not yet exhausted, may rank with spectrum analysis in our own era. The barometer and thermometer are minor discoveries. In the sixteenth century we have no invention of the first rank, but in the fifteenth we have printing. The mariner's compass was invented early in the fourteenth century, and was of great importance in rendering ocean navigation possible and thus facilitating the discovery of America. Then, backward to the dawn of history, or rather to prehistoric times, we have the two great engines of knowledge and discovery—the Indian or Arabic numerals leading to arithmetic and algebra, and, more remote still, the invention of alphabetical writing.

Summing these up, we find only five inventions of the first rank in all preceding time—the telescope, the printing press, the mariner's compass, Arabic numerals, and alphabetical writing, to which we may add the steam engine and the barometer, making seven in all, as against thirteen in our single century.

Coming now to the theoretical discoveries of our time, which have extended our knowledge or widened our conceptions of the universe, we find them to be about equal in number, as follows:

1. The determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat, leading to the great principle of the conservation of energy.

2. The molecular theory of gases.

3. The mode of direct measurement of the velocity of light, and the experimental proof of the earth's rotation. These are put together, because hardly sufficient alone.

4. The discovery of the function of dust in nature.

5. The theory of definite and multiple proportions in chemistry.

6. The nature of meteors and comets, leading to the meteoritic theory of the universe.

7. The proof of the glacial epoch, its vast extent, and its effects upon the earth's surface.

8. The proof of the great antiquity of man.

9. The establishment of the theory of organic evolution.

10. The cell theory and the recapitulation theory in embryology.

11. The germ theory of the zymotic diseases.

12. The discovery of the nature and function of the white blood corpuscles.

Turning to the past, in the eighteenth century we may perhaps claim two groups of discoveries:

1. The foundation of modern chemistry by Black, Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier; and

2. The foundation of electrical science by Franklin, Galvani, and Volta.

The seventeenth century is richer in epoch-making discoveries, since we have:

3. The theory of gravitation established.

4. The discovery of Kepler's laws.

5. The invention of fluxions and the differential calculus.

6. Harvey's proof of the circulation of the blood.

7. Roemer's proof of finite velocity of light by Jupiter's satellites.

Then, going backward, we can find nothing of the first rank except Euclid's wonderful system of geometry, derived from earlier Greek and Egyptian sources, and perhaps the most remarkable mental product of the earliest civilizations; to which we may add the introduction of Arabic numerals, and the use of the alphabet. Thus in all past history we find only eight theories or principles antecedent to the nineteenth century, as compared with twelve during that century. It will be well now to give comparative lists of the great inventions and discoveries of the two eras, adding a few others to those above enumerated:

Of Nineteenth Century.	Of All Preceding Ages.
1. Railways.	1. The Mariner's Compass.
2. Steamships.	2. The Steam Engine.
3. Electric telegraphs.	3. The Telescope.
4. The telephone.	4. The Barometer and Thermometer.
5. Lucifer matches.	5. Printing.
6. Gas illumination.	6. Arabic numerals.
7. Electric lighting.	7. Alphabetical writing.
8. Photography.	8. Modern chemistry founded.
9. The Phonograph.	9. Electric science founded.
10. Röntgen rays.	10. Gravitation established.
11. Spectrum analysis.	11. Kepler's laws.
12. Anaesthetics.	12. The differential calculus.
13. Antiseptic surgery.	13. The circulation of the blood.
14. Conservation of energy.	14. Light proved to have finite velocity.
15. Molecular theory of gases.	15. The development of geometry.
16. Velocity of light directly measured, and earth's rotation experimentally shown.	
17. The uses of dust.	
18. Chemistry, definite proportions.	
19. Meteors and the meteoric theory.	
20. The glacial epoch.	
21. The antiquity of man.	
22. Organic evolution established.	
23. Cell theory and embryology.	
24. Germ theory of disease, and the function of the leucocytes.	

Of course these numbers are not absolute. Either series may be increased or diminished by taking account of other discoveries as of equal importance, or by striking out some which may be considered as below the grade of an important or epoch-making step in science or civilization. But the difference between the two lists is so large that probably no competent judge would bring them to an equality. Again, it is noteworthy that nothing like a regular gradation is perceptible during the last three or four centuries. The eighteenth century, instead of showing some approximation to the wealth of discovery in our own age, is less remarkable than the seventeenth, having only about half the number of really great advances.

It appears then that the statement in my first chapter, that to get any adequate comparison with the nineteenth century we must take, not any preceding century or group of centuries, but rather the whole preceding epoch of human history, is justified, and more than justified, by the comparative lists now given. And if we take into consideration the change effected in science, in the arts, in all the possibilities of human intercourse, and in the extension of our knowledge, both of our earth and of the whole visible universe, the difference shown by the mere numbers of these advances will have to be considerably increased on account of the marvelous character and vast possibilities of further development of many of our recent discoveries. Both as regards the number and the quality of its onward advances, the age in which we live fully merits the title I have ventured to give it of—The Wonderful Century.

The struggle for wealth, and its deplorable results have been accompanied by a reckless destruction of the stored-up products of nature, which is even more deplorable because more irretrievable. Not only have forest-growths of many hundreds of years been cleared away, often with disastrous consequences, but the whole of the mineral treasures of the earth's surface, the slow products of long-past eons of time and geological change, have been and are still being exhausted, to an extent never before approached, and probably not equaled in amount during the whole preceding period of human history.

Equally disastrous in many respects has been the wild struggle for gold in California, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere. The results are hardly less disastrous, though in different ways, than those produced by the Spaniards in Mexico and Peru four centuries ago. Great wealth has been obtained, great populations have grown up and are growing up; but great cities have also grown up with their inevitable poverty, vice, overcrowding, and even starvation, as in the Old World. Everywhere, too, this rush for wealth has led to deterioration of land and of natural beauty, by covering up the surface with refuse heaps, by flooding rich lowlands with the barren mud produced by hydraulic mining; and by the great demand for animal food by the mining populations leading to the destruction of natural pastures in California, Australia, and South Africa, and their replacement often by weeds and plants neither beautiful nor good for fodder.

It is also a well-known fact that these accumulations of gold seekers lead to enormous social evils, opening a field for criminals of every type, and producing an amount of drink consumption, gambling, and homicide altogether unprecedented. Both the earlier gold digging by individual miners, and the later quartz-mining by great companies, are alike forms of gambling or speculation; and while immense fortunes are made by some, others suffer great losses, so that the gambling spirit is still further encouraged and the production of real wealth by patient industry to the same extent diminished and rendered less attractive. For it must never be forgotten that the whole enormous amount of human labor expended in the search for and the production of gold; the ships which carry out the thousands of explorers, diggers, and speculators; the tools, implements, and machinery they use; their houses, food, and clothing, as well as the countless gallons of liquor of various qualities which they consume, are all, so far as the well-being of the community is concerned, absolutely wasted. Gold is not wealth; it is neither a necessary nor a luxury of life, in the true sense of the word. It serves two purposes only: It is an instrument used for the exchange of commodities, and its use in the arts is mainly as ornament or as an indication of wealth. Nothing is more certain than that the appearance of wealth produced by large gold production is delusive. The larger the proportion of the population of a country that devotes itself to gold production, the smaller the numbers left to produce real wealth—food, clothing, houses, fuel, roads, machinery, and all the innumerable conveniences, comforts, and wholesome luxuries of life. Hence, whatever appearances may indicate, gold-production makes a country poor, and by furnishing new means of investment and speculation helps to keep it poor; and it has certainly helped considerably in producing that amount of wretchedness, starvation, and crime which, as we have seen, has gone on increasing to the very end of the century.

But the extraction of the mineral products stored in the earth, in order to increase individual wealth, and to the same extent to the diminution of National well-being, is only a portion of the injury done to posterity by the "plunder of the earth." In tropical countries many valuable products can be cultivated by means of cheap native labor, so as to give a large profit to the European planter. But here also the desire to get rich as quickly as possible has often defeated the planter's hopes. Nutmegs were grown for some years in Singapore and Penang; but by the exposure of the young trees to the sun, instead of growing them under the shade of great forest trees, as in their natural state and as they are grown in Banda, they became unhealthy and unprofitable. Then coffee was planted, and was grown very largely in Ceylon and other places; but here again the virgin forests were entirely removed, producing unnatural conditions, and the growth of the young trees was stimulated by manure. Soon there came disease and insect enemies, and coffee had to be given up in favor of tea, which is now grown over large areas both in Ceylon and India. But the clearing of the forests on steep hill slopes, to make coffee plantations, produced permanent injury to the country of a very serious kind. The rich soil, the product of thousands of years of slow decomposition of the rock, fertilized by the humus formed from decaying forest trees, being no longer protected by the covering of dense vegetation, was quickly washed away by the tropical rains leaving great areas of bare rock or furrowed clay, absolutely sterile, and which will probably not regain its former fertility for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years. The devastation caused by the great despots of the Middle Ages and of antiquity, for purposes of conquest or punishment, has thus been reproduced in our times by the rush to obtain wealth.

Even the lust of conquest, in order to secure slaves and tribute and great estates, by means of which the ruling classes could live in boundless luxury, so characteristic of the early civilizations, is reproduced in our own time. The great powers of Europe are in the midst of a struggle, in order to divide up the whole continent of Africa among themselves, and thus obtain an outlet for the more energetic portions of their populations and an extension of their trade. The result, so far, has been the sale of vast quantities of rum and gunpowder; much bloodshed, owing to the objection of the natives to the seizure of their lands and their cattle; great demoralizations both of black and white; and the condemnation of the conquered tribes to a modified form of slavery. Comparing our conduct with that of the Spanish conquerors of the West Indies, Mexico, and Peru, and making some allowance for differences of race and of public opinion, there is not much to choose between them. Wealth, and territory, and native labor were the real objects of the conquest in both cases; and if the Spaniards were more cruel by nature, and more reckless in their methods, the results were much the same. In both cases the country was conquered, and thereafter occupied and governed by the conquerors frankly for their own ends, and with little regard to the feelings or the material well-being of the conquered. If the Spaniards exterminated the natives of the West Indies, we have done the same thing in Tasmania, and almost the same in temperate Australia. And in the estimation of the historian of the future, the Spaniards will be credited with two points in which they surpassed us. Their belief that they were really serving God in converting the heathen, even at the point of the sword, was a genuine belief shared by priests and conquerors alike—not a mere sham, as is ours when we defend our conduct by the plea of introducing the "blessings of civilization." And, in wild romance, boldness of conception, reckless daring, and the successful achievement of the well-nigh impossible, we are nowhere when compared with Cortez and his 500 Spaniards, who, with no base of supplies, no rapid steam communication, no supports, imperfect weapons and the ammunition they carried with them, conquered great, populous, and civilized empires. It is quite possible that both the conquests of Mexico and Peru by the Spaniards, and our conquests of South Africa, may have been real steps in advance, essential to human progress, and helping on the future reign of true civilization and the well-being of the human race. But if so, we have been, and are, unconscious agents, in hastening the great

"far-off, divine event
To which the whole creation moves."

We deserve no credit for it. Our aims have been, for the most part, sordid and selfish; and if, in the end, all should work out for good, as no doubt it will, much of our conduct in the matter will yet deserve, and will certainly receive, the severest condemnation.

We are now in a position to form some general estimate of progress and retrogression during the nineteenth century, and to realize to some extent what will be the verdict of the future upon it. We have seen that it has been characterized by a marvelous and altogether unprecedented progress in knowledge of the universe and of its complex forces; and also in the application of that knowledge to an infinite variety of purposes, calculated, if properly utilized, to supply all the wants of every human being, and to add greatly to the comforts, the enjoyments and the refinements of life. The bounds of human knowledge have been so far extended that new vistas have opened to us in directions where it had been thought that we could never penetrate, and the more we learn the more we seem capable of learning in the ever-widening expanse of the universe. It may be truly said of men of science that they have now become as gods knowing good and evil; since they have been able not only to utilize the most recondite powers of nature in their service, but have in many cases been able to discover the sources of much of the evil that afflicts humanity, to abolish pain, to lengthen life, and to add immensely to the intellectual as well as to the physical enjoyments of our race.

But the more we realize the vast possibilities of human welfare which science has given us, the more we must recognize our total failure to make any adequate use of them. With ample power to supply to the fullest extent necessaries, comforts, and even luxuries for all, and at the same time allow ample leisure for intellectual pleasures and aesthetic enjoyments, we have yet so sinfully mismanaged our social economy as to give unprecedented and injurious luxury to the few, while millions are compelled to suffer a lifelong deficiency of the barest necessaries for a healthy existence. Instead of devoting the highest powers of our greatest men to remedy these evils, we see the governments of the most advanced nations arming their people to the teeth, and expending much of their wealth and all the resources of their science, in preparation for the destruction of life, of property, and of happiness.

Even more degrading, and more terrible in its consequences, is the unblushing selfishness of the greatest civilized nations. While boasting of their military power, and loudly proclaiming their Christianity, not one of them has raised a finger to save a Christian people, the remnant of an ancient civilization, from the most barbarous persecution, torture, and wholesale massacre. A hundred thousand Armenians murdered or starved to death while the representatives of the Great Powers coldly looked on—and prided themselves on their unanimity in all making the same useless protests—will surely be referred to by the historian of the future as the most detestable combination of hypocrisy and inhumanity that the world has yet produced, and as the crowning proof of the utter rottenness of the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century.

When the brightness of future ages shall have dimmed the glamour of our material progress, the judgment of history will surely be that the ethical standard of our rulers was a deplorably low one, and that we were unworthy to possess the great and beneficent powers that science had placed in our hands.

The people are being educated to understand the real causes of the social evils that now injure all classes alike, and render many of the advances of science curses instead of blessings. An equal rate of such educational progress for another quarter of a century will give them at once the power and the knowledge required to initiate the needed reforms.

The flowing tide is with us. We have great poets, great writers, great thinkers, to cheer and guide us; and an ever-increasing band of earnest workers to spread the light and help on the good time coming. And as this century has witnessed a material and intellectual advance wholly unprecedented in the history of human progress, so the coming century will reap the full fruition of that advance, in a moral and social upheaval of an equally new and unprecedented kind, and equally great in amount.

*From "The Wonderful Century: Its Successes and Its Failures." By Alfred Russel Wallace, author of "Darwinism," "The Malay Archipelago," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A LIFE OF MONTAIGNE.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

We say "Rare Ben Jonson," or, at least, his contemporaries did; why not say as well Delightful or Delicious Montaigne? Human love so overwhelmingly ratifies criticism in his case, as in a few other instances, (take Charles Lamb for a typical one,) that we approach him quite as much with the heart as with the intellect. But he was not merely a lover of his kind and a companion to those who worked in the spirit and were puzzled by the helplessly bewildering labyrinth of life, nature, and fate; he touched also the intellect of his time and the centuries that followed.

He was read by Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. His "Essays" is the one book that is known to have been in Shakespeare's library, and it still holds one of that poet's few extant and priceless autographs. Pascal deeply studied Montaigne. Emerson and St. Beuve exalted him—the former selecting him as the type in one of his great divisions of "Representative Men" and making his friend La Boetie the topic of one of his earliest poems. Byron, says Leigh Hunt, said: "Montaigne was the only great writer of past times that he read with avowed satisfaction," and John Sterling of Carlylean fame is only one of a numerous army, themselves mostly celebrated, that made pilgrimages to his château in Perigord out of reverent regard for him. From seventy-five to a hundred editions of the essays were long ago assured in various languages of the civilized world, and no great author is apt to leave the man behind them out of thought or reference.

It was "a single odd volume of Cotton's translation of the essays" that remained to Emerson from his father's library when he was a boy that drew his attention to Montaigne, and this is his account of the book's effect upon him: "It lay long neglected until, after many years, when I was newly escaped from college, I read the book, and procured the remaining volumes. I remember the delight and wonder in which I lived with it. It seemed to me as if I myself had written the book in some former life, so sincerely it spoke to my thoughts and experience." Some years later, when in Paris in 1833 visiting the cemetery of Père la Chaise, he "came to a tomb of Auguste Collignon, who died in 1830, aged sixty-eight years, and who," said the monument, "lived to do right, and had formed himself to virtue on the 'Essays of Montaigne.'"

This French essayist lived in a stormy and intolerant time. Every house was a fort, owing to both civil and religious strifes. The world then had not known so very long that their physical planet was round, and persecution for new or strange opinions was the generally accepted panacea against error. But Montaigne "kept his gates open and his house was without defense." A sectary or a politician of any sort found welcome with him, and none of any of the brands of bigotry made him serious trouble.

His form of thought, now so universally known, is largely a combined soliloquy and confession. He is above any other writer in any literature, first of all frank and honest. It seems sometimes as if he made the very worst of himself through a mental and moral dissection, relentless and unsparing. But he treated all topics with an equally free hand. His motto under the picture of a pair of evenly balanced scales was "Que scais—je? (What do I know?)' He would balance all the reasons, giving both sides their chance, and, if neither side of the scale dipped, he would hold his final conclusion in suspense. His physical as well as his moral diseases he puts in full sight, and is ever garrulous over them. It is genial garrulity rather than eloquence—though once or twice he is eloquent—that is his peculiar characteristic. He says:

"When I the most strictly and religiously confess myself, I find that the best virtue I have has in it some tincture of vice; and I am afraid that Plato, in his purest virtue, (I, who am as sincere and perfect a lover of virtue of that stamp as any other whatever,) if he had listened, and laid his ear close to himself, would have heard some jarring sound of human mixture: but faint and remote, and only to be perceived by himself."

There was never a child more sincere than this essayist, or a mind of more probity than his. His topics are a medley, and taken at random. He won't hold one a moment longer than it interests him. He skips to the most diverse—and the singularly unifying thread on which he strings them all makes everything homogeneous. Emerson calls attention to his "abundance of thoughts." He says:

"The sincerity and marrow of the man reaches to his sentences. I know not anywhere the book that seems less written. It is the language of conversation transferred to a book. Cut these words and they would bleed; they are vascular and alive."

Those familiar with the French of his age say that Montaigne went straight toward the best word in each instance. His style was a complete absence of artifice or posture.

One falls into the habit of speaking of "his book" as if the "Essays" were all that he wrote. But it is this one book that embodies him, and is, if I may use such a figure, almost a synonym of the man. Miss Lowndes, in her new and very learned account of Montaigne, says the "Essays" "must remain the chief source of our knowledge" about its author. But she has found not a few records that are ancillary, and that help us to understand him by making many things plainer that belong to his sixteenth century environment. Some traits that Miss Lowndes notes, though, of the man himself, are acute and illuminating. She says: "None, perhaps, has had so genial and warm a personality to portray, nor thoughts to record so unwarped by prejudice, so full of wholesome common sense and human wisdom."

"Certainly it was no spirit of a recluse that drove Montaigne, philosopher of life as he vaunted himself, to make his retreat within a tower; nor was it a scholar's passion that made a library his chosen home. * * * But in this relative aloofness, this detachment, is the distinguishing feature of Montaigne. It found expression in his premature retirement and in his adhesion to Pyrrhonism as a philosophic basis."

He retired at the early age of thirty-nine, "long worried with the servitude of courts and public functions," to be no longer an actor in but a spectator of life. How curiously, how charmingly, he meditated upon the "irony of things"! His friendship with La Boetie was truly an idyllic episode, for the like of which the loves of David and Jonathan and of Damon and Pythias are not extravagant examples. La Boetie was two and a half years older than his friend, and, dying at thirty-three, was separated from him early. Montaigne said of this friendship:

"We sought each other before we had seen one another, and by the reports we heard, the one of the other, which wrought a greater force in our affection than the reason of the reports may well bear out; I think, by some decree of Heaven. We embraced each other by our names; and at our first meeting, which was by chance at a great feast and meeting at the tower, we were so taken up, so at home and beholden between ourselves, that from thenceforward nothing was so near to us as one unto the other."

Charles Lamb says in a talk on spiritual repulsions that he can easily believe two entire strangers may meet each other and be so entirely different in their entire nature as to proceed at once to a pitched battle. Montaigne and La Boetie were the exact opposite of these supposititious characters, and so perfectly alike that the former could only account for the affinity by assigning it to a divine frenzy—a seizure of the will of each. All the rest of Montaigne's life, compared with the four years in which he carried on this friendship, were, to use his own words, "Naught but a vapor, naught but a dark and irksome night."

Tenderly, and almost with piety, did Montaigne officiate in smoothing his friend's last days. After his departure he held back from publication one of his writings, which, as a vehicle of public criticism, he thought might be misconstrued. But La Boetie's verses he carefully rescued and brought out—lamenting that the writer's carelessness about them was so extreme that many of the poems he wrote were irrecoverably lost. Miss Lowndes suggests that, while these poems were much in advance of the verse that was contemporary with them, they received not a little transfiguration through Montaigne's comment and regard.

Readers who remember Emerson's mystic and symbolizing poem on Montaigne's friend (in which the name is spelled "Etienne de la Boéce) may still like to see it again, and those to whom it is new will get from it the picture of a character in which love and sturdy truth are marvelously blended. I copy it below:

ETIENNE DE LA BOECE.

"I serve you not, if you I follow,
Shadowlike, o'er hill and hollow,
And bend my fancy to your leading,
All too nimble for my treading.
When the pilgrimage is done,
And we've the landscape overrun,
I am bitter, vacant, thwarted,
And your heart is unsupported.
Vainly valiant, you have missed
The manhood that should yours resist,
Its complement; but if I could
In severe or cordial mood
Lead you rightly to my altar,
Where the wisest muses falter,
And worship that world-warming spark
Which dazzles me in midnight dark,
Equalizing small and large,
While the soul it doth discharge,
That the poor is wealthy grown,
And the hermit never alone,
The traveler and the road seem one
With the errand to be done—
That were a man's and lover's part,
That were Freedom's whitest chart."

No doubt La Boetie did "resist" some of Montaigne's easy-goingness, and was not infrequently his friendly mentor. He did not "follow" him as a "shadow" "over hill and hollow," but he gave him support whether it was "severe or cordial." He was, in fact, Montaigne's "complement," and that is why they fitted so well together, most notable of all the double stars in friendship's sky.

But no account of Montaigne can be quite complete which omits reference to Walter Pater's ascription to him in "Gaston de Latour." Pater says: "The diversity, the undulancy of human nature! So deep a sense of it went with Montaigne always that, himself, too, seemed to be ever changing color sympathetically therewith. * * * Diversity of custom!—what was it but diversity in the moral and mental views, diversity of opinion? And diversity of opinion, what but radical diversity of mental constitution? * * * Death, life; wealth, poverty; the whole sum of contrasts; nay! duty itself, 'the relish of right and wrong,' all depend upon the opinion one has of them, and receive no color of good and evil, but according to the application of the individual soul. Did Hamlet learn of him that 'there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so'?"

There is very much more that Pater says of Montaigne which might be aptly quoted, but the reader will find it all in the chapter on "Suspended Judgments," in the book to which reference is made.

In returning to the "Essays," which were the growth of eight or nine years of Montaigne's life, it is to be noticed that their author says:

"Were my purpose to look for the world's favor, I had adorned myself with borrowed beauties, or had strained and sustained myself at my best pace. I wish to be seen in my simple, natural, and ordinary style, without artifice or study; for it is myself that I paint. My defects may be read there to the life, my imperfections and natural form as fully as the respect due to the public permits it. Had I been among those nations that are said to live still in the gentle liberty of the first laws of nature, I assure thee that I would very gladly have painted myself entire and naked. Thus, reader, I am myself the mother of my book; it is against reason that thou shouldst employ thy time upon so vain and frivolous a subject. Therefore, farewell."

But our author says of these essays quoting Teissier's remarks made nearly two centuries ago, "Few books have given rise to so voluminous and so various criticism." Referred to they have been "as the epitome of good sense and reasonable morals," and "widely condemned for their looseness and impiety." There is, at any rate, something in them for everybody's liking and dislike. Miss Lowndes quotes Malebranche, an unsympathetic critic, as saying that it is the imagination in the essays "which captivates every reader." They "have been a storehouse of pungent phrase and racy anecdote to many, from his contemporaries down, who have not in the least concerned themselves about the author's general attitude and temper." But not less than the imagination shown is the quiet, lambent humor—the philosophy that, where gray and Autumnal even, is still bathed in sunshine.

It has long been settled by a consensus of criticism whom we are to crown as the five greatest poets in all literature, and if among all books that are concededly classic ten were to be named, Montaigne's "Essays" could not escape the list. Of their author, too, Gibbon says that he and Henry of Navarre were the two most liberal men of the sixteenth century.

It only remains to be said that Miss Lowndes in her treatment of this author has not only acknowledged the world's debt to him, but has now made the world of intelligent readers greatly indebted to herself. Her book is the result of profound scholarship, and is the best and fullest study of Montaigne now extant.

JOEL BENTON.

* MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE. A Biographical Study. By M. E. Lowndes. Cambridge: The University Press. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MUSEUM MANAGEMENT.

We have already alluded to the recent report presented to Parliament by the Select Committee on Museums of the Science and Art Departments in England and Scotland. The one main point is the recommendation of the committee "that there be an Educational Minister of Cabinet rank, having a seat in the Legislature, aided by a Parliamentary Secretary." The committee also favored the appointment of a Secretary for the Science and Art Department like the Secretary of the Educational Department.

One fault which is shown to exist in the English museums seems to be the somewhat arbitrary methods of present individual Chief Directors, who do not consult with the practical officers of such institutions. One recommendation is that no appointments should be made to persons who have not special qualifications. It may be said "en passant" that, as far as our Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum are concerned, to-day they are beyond the pale of politics, but it must also be insisted upon that there did exist a time not so remote when efforts were made by stupid and ignorant "legislators" to inject politics into the Smithsonian and the museum, and to give ignorant and incompetent men places in purely scientific institutions.

The English press, which is well informed regarding their museums, are somewhat faultfinding and go into minutiae which the Special Committee, absorbed by the bigger plans, did not treat. In taking up the official list of Kensington Museum, there being a total staff of 774, the committee did, however, state that 160 of these persons were inter-related. These were the uncles, the cousins, and maybe the aunts of important persons. Sometimes, so the newspapers have it, a catalogue of an exhibition is published two months after the show is closed and the objects dispersed. A worse charge than this is the errors printed in the catalogue. As far as this difficult work of making a catalogue goes, as Mr. Charles Henry Hart might express it, "one man makes a catalogue and a million read it and pick flaws in it." So when there is an error you are sure to hear of it. Nevertheless, there have been some gross blunders committed by the Kensington catalogue compiler, which, as the French might express it, "jump at your eyes." In a catalogue there must be a sense of proportion. In the printed comment and explanation of the "National Engraved Portraits," Jackson, the pugilist, (he was Byron's master of boxing,) has eleven lines of biography, and Beaconsfield has exactly three.

Many are the complaints made relative to the Kensington Art Library, and you may read "Mill on Hamilton, ditto on the Floss," which sounds as if Punch had had a hand in it. In another place it is printed that "Ballantyne became a friend of Sir Walter Scott in 1873." Finally, the committee expresses astonishment that the compiler was paid 2 guineas a day for correcting his proofs.

New brooms are wanted, in more than one museum, the localities not necessarily transatlantic ones. To the seniors the honors and to the juveniles the work, is all well enough, but neither can the general of an army nor the head of a museum be competent if they are too fat or too old.

1898

COLLEGES IN AMERICA.*

An Interesting Scotch Tribute to Their Value and Marvelous Growth.

There are few things which strike one who visits America at the close of the nineteenth century more than the wonderful development of its universities and colleges—their number, their size, and their efficiency. It has no parallel in Europe; and the work which they are now doing is the most hopeful element in the complexity and the occasional embarrassment of American life. At first one is almost bewildered by the number of able and capable men and women everywhere in all the educational institutions of the United States. There may be few outstanding or dominant personalities in proportion to the number of skilled educators; but there is no lack of Presidents and teachers of the foremost rank and of specialists of rare ability.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information as to all the American colleges. In the official report of "The Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education" for 1898, we have a list of 402 colleges and universities, 12 of which are for women exclusively; but in a recently published work on "The American College in American Life," the colleges are set down as 695, of which 103 are for women exclusively. In another official return for 1896-7 I find 474 universities and colleges in which the co-education of the sexes is the rule, and 155 for women exclusively—in all 629. It is to be feared that, in this estimate, girls' schools—such as the noble institution at Ogontz, near Philadelphia—and the boys' American Rugby, at Lawrenceville, are included; but even in the smaller estimate of 402 colleges many must be included which are only good secondary schools. In contrast with what there is in America, in Great Britain and Ireland there are only 20 universities and university colleges all told; but there are 17 professional colleges —agricultural, naval, military, musical, and technical. There are 71 theological colleges, 44 training colleges, and 10 women's colleges—in all 160.

All the universities of the United States have had their origin—as Mr. James Bryce says—"in private munificence, or denominational zeal, or in State action." None of them were founded, like the great European ones, by imperial edict or Papal bull. They had, in one respect, a more significant origin. When America was first colonized one of the aims of the settlers was to have places of learning, educational institutions, among them; and it was only eighteen years after the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America that John Harvard—of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England—bequeathed one-half of his fortune for the founding of a similar college at Cambridge, near Boston. This was the first American college and it was the product of private munificence. Although only £800 was given to start it, that sum was the nucleus of vast subsequent donations; and Harvard, with its founder's name attached, remains to this day America's foremost college.

It is more difficult to classify the universities of America than it is to arrange those of Britain in departmental groups, the historical order of their foundation is so different from their academic position as educational institutions. But their types are mainly twofold: (1) Those founded (like our Oxford and Cambridge Colleges) by private munificence, with a head—generally called the President—in whose hands large governing powers are vested, as he has the virtual patronage of the chairs; and a body of Trustees, who manage the property of the university, who elect the President, and can dismiss him. The professors follow a definitely prescribed course of instruction, and have a certain control or oversight of the students. The latter live in dormitories within the college grounds, or in lodgings outside, as they choose. The majority of such colleges have a special religious or ecclesiastical connection, to which there is no exact parallel in Great Britain, or in France or Germany. (2) The second type or class is the college founded by a State, and governed not by private Trustees, but by a board of men termed Regents. The students live where they choose, as in the Scottish and German universities, and at the provincial university colleges of England. There is very little oversight or discipline maintained. Out of the classrooms the students are left to their own resources in matters of education and practice.

It is interesting, however, as showing the numerous phases which the universities and colleges of the world undergo in the course of their evolution—that some which began their career on the earlier plan (such as Harvard and Yale) have since adopted the latter one. Others, such as Cornell, at Ithaca, founded by the munificence of a private donor, have been left explicitly undenominational, and some, established by public State authority, have been left to the management of a body of self-renewing Trustees.

The great majority of the universities of America are in its Eastern States, from Boston in the North to Washington in the South, and westward so far as Chicago and Madison, but the accumulating wealth of the Eastern States has recently led to the foundation of colleges of great importance not far from the seaboard of the Pacific. The extraordinary increase in the number and efficiency of the American colleges dates from the time of the civil war. Its result was in many respects very different from that of the War of the Roses in England, and yet it has led to consequences quite as great. Since it ended America has become a country of vast material prosperity, of great commercial activity, and of corresponding wealth. When men become millionaires in that country—and there are very many of them—they sometimes find it difficult to know what to do with their money. They may found a family, but there is no peerage available to give a title which will go down to posterity. They soon exhaust the common gifts to public charities and philanthropies, and so, in lieu of other things, they found, build, and endow colleges, calling them after their own names.

This is doubtless so far due to a genuine love of knowledge; but their colleges have also become the means of transmitting the names of their donors to the future in solid stone; and these material structures, although they have subsequently undergone many changes, have sometimes been more enduring than a European peerage, which has died out in the course of time. The widespread desire on the part of the wealthy men of the United States to found colleges and universities, and to endow them largely in their own lifetime, is one of the most hopeful omens for the future of that country and for the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race on the continent of America. The very highest kind of education is almost everywhere appreciated in the States. That will evolve new features in the National character, and will slowly develop a new type of humanity, which will react on the American legislature. The kind of men who enter the House of Representatives, and are elected to sit in Congress, being more highly educated than their predecessors, will be more competent to guide the destinies of the Nation.

In all the universities of Europe we can trace the evolution of two radical types, with incessant modifications as these types have grown. One of them was transmitted direct from England to America and there retained, yet differentiated. The crossings, the variations, have been parallel to the new developments of organization in physical products. Within the universities there have been many ups and downs, and curious swingings of the pendulum to and fro; but there has been a steady development, and scientific study has steadily advanced along the whole line. It is well for the country at large that its type of university has varied. Some of them are very inferior to others; but what we, in the East, should realize is this—that all of those of the West have sprung up from a genuine love of knowledge—if not always of wisdom—and from a desire for the diffusion of knowledge throughout the entire stratum of society.

The foolish colonial policy of Great Britain toward America—which cost us and lost us so much—has had this signal advantage to our transatlantic cousins. It led to the assimilation of other European elements within the American race. These made them for a time in some directions almost anti-English, but they enriched the New World at the same time; and now that a new rapprochement between the two countries has begun, and is sure to grow, the great Anglo-Saxon race will be all the richer and stronger.

As already indicated, the earlier universities of America were framed on English models, and their curricula of studies were similar, but the War of Independence broke the English tradition in many ways, and, as France had helped America against England, it was natural that American sympathy should for a time turn to, and derive inspiration from, French institutions and ideals. At first it was the old country, indoctrinating one of its colonies with its great traditions. Afterward it was a new Republic, in revolt against the mother country and all its ways. Quesnay, a grandson of the French economist of that name, tried to found a French academy of arts and sciences at Richmond in 1780, and he succeeded in raising 60,000 francs for the purpose. The French influence continued, while Jefferson founded the University of Virginia, on the principle of centralization, but the effect of the French influence was neither educational nor elevated.

A new era set in with the fall of the French ascendency, and the broader and stronger development, which commenced about 1825, has been chiefly due to the growth of National American demands and their progressive realization. The change may be briefly described as a desire to find in university education a guide to life or a training for practical action. The progress, however, was slow. For many years the education was meagre and the libraries at the colleges were poor. In addition to English, French was the only language known, and the sciences were almost unknown; but the rise of a knowledge of the sciences, and of the modern European languages and literature, had a remarkable effect on the colleges of America. Chemistry was the first of the sciences to be taught and honored. Very slowly, at one academic centre after another, new subjects were introduced and honored—biology, political economy, &c. This widening of the curricula of study gave life to the colleges and humanized them. Science after science was added, and gradually, but in a very marked manner, the influence of Europe told rapidly on the growth of those American institutions. The decay of denominationalism and the rise of humanism in the colleges of America has run very nearly the same course as it has in the universities of Europe, especially of Germany.

It was inevitable that minor institutions should spring up in many of the States and assume the rank of universities. Each of the States can do as it likes in the matter of instituting, endowing, and recognizing colleges, and there has doubtless been some rivalry and even some jealousy among them. As in the case of churches, unnecessary colleges have been planted and sanctioned, and a degree-planting charter has been sometimes too easily obtained. I do not think, however, that any of these colleges should be, or possibly could be, suppressed. Their academic character might be changed, and the central educational bureau at Washington might with advantage have power to say whether any mushroom college should or should not have the power of conferring degrees. It is surely of immense advantage to the people of every land to know the source, and the nature of the source, whence its academic degrees are derived. Time was when an American degree, and especially a theological one, conferred honoris causa, was in Europe looked upon as altogether worthless. It is so no longer. The great universities of America are making their power felt, not only on their own continent, but in ours. The splendid work they are doing, the rapid development of learning and culture of all kinds within them, their admirable staff of teachers, their vast libraries and magnificently equipped laboratories, the facilities they offer to their best scholars to carry on post-graduate work in Europe, all these things guarantee a great future for them. And they are essentially, from root to branch, popular. Just as our Scottish universities have been, during all the centuries of their existence, "colleges for the people," so the smallest and most insignificant ones in the far Western States have, like the more famous ones in the American East, been open to all; and they have become centres of light to the masses, the "dim common populations" of the land. They have done good work in enabling many a poor lad to ascend in the social scale, not by mere "cuteness," but by rising on the steps of the ladder of knowledge. They have supplied the successful commercial men of their Western States to see that man "liveth not by bread alone, and that material prosperity is not the sole kind of success that a great nation needs.

It is difficult for an outside observer, whether he may have been allowed to enter the inner circles or not, to be either a dispassionate critic or a competent adviser on any point; but, as to the universities and colleges of America, it should not be difficult to introduce a measure into the House of Representatives and Congress, and pass it, which would give power to the Minister of Education at Washington to regulate the power of all the colleges in the matter of conferring degrees. No doubt the smaller colleges will in course of time be pushed aside in the struggle for existence, apart from all legislation, but so long as party spirit lives and sectarian tendencies exist in human nature itself colleges which the higher culture would wish to see abolished will continue to live. Let them live as long as they can, but let some central educational authority tell the Nation what is the value of the "education" and of the degree which they give. Surely in no civilized country of the world should there be from 400 to 700 degree-granting colleges existing and flourishing.

Taking them all together, the result is this: The universities of America have started on a career of progress which has placed them already in more respects than one on a footing of equality with those of Europe. They are relatively far wealthier than are the corresponding universities of Germany and France. What is much more important, they are doing splendid work in directions which may outstrip our own, and they have an assured future in the eagerness with which the millionaires of that great continent are devoting their wealth to subsidizing them and accelerating their progress.

It is a blessing to the Nation that no university in America is a mere "examining body." They all teach; and they all understand that the primary function of a university is to bring the teacher and the taught into a direct and vital relationship. I have referred to the great advantage which has accrued even from State jealousy in the matter of universities; and how some of the States have vied with others—both through private munificence and legislative provisions—to bring the benefits of the very highest and best education within the reach of the greatest number of units in each State.

All the great colleges were founded with a religious as well as an academic aim, and—as was inevitable—in a quasi-sectarian manner. They have all developed, however, and left this sectarianism behind. Harvard was at first Unitarian, Yale was Congregationalist, Princeton was Presbyterian, and Brown was Baptist. All this was inevitable to start with; but now students of all denominations resort to the great colleges indiscriminately, and the teaching staff of each of them is recruited from the best men that can be found, irrespective of denominational bias. At the university chapels the services are catholic, in the best sense of the term, the clergy of many denominations being asked to officiate in rotation.

*From an article by Prof. Knight of St. Andrews in The Edinburgh Scotsman, the result of personal observations during his recent visit to this country.

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To the new edition of this standard work have been added chapters on changes in public affairs in China during the time since the book's issue; on the new leaders, such as Li Hung Chang; on the war with Japan and its results, etc., etc.

PUBLISHED BY

The Macmillan Company,

66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Charles Scribner's Sons bring out to-day a new edition of "The Navy in the Civil War," being a series in three volumes giving the whole narrative of naval operations from 1861 to 1865, and the authors, it will be recalled, are Prof. J. Russell Soley, United States Navy, Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy; "The Book of Games," by Mary White; "Encyclopedia of Sacred Theology," by Abraham Kuyper, D. D., and "Problems of Philosophy," by John Grier Hibben, Ph. D.

It seems that Dr. Caird, late of Glasgow University, whose death was reported in these columns a week ago, left a considerable quantity of manuscripts, which is being prepared for the press by his brother, the Master of Balliol College. These manuscripts include addresses which were delivered annually to the University of Glasgow. They will probably appear in London through the house of MacLehose & Sons in early October.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish a new romance by Edna Lyall on Sept. 15. It is entitled "Hope, the Hermit." Other books by Miss Lyall are "Donovan," "We Two," "Wayfaring Men," and "Doreen."

W. Clark Russell has written a new tale of the sea for R. F. Fenno & Co., which is entitled "The Romance of a Midshipman." It will be published about the middle of the month.

Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" is to be shortly published in a new and elaborately illustrated edition by M. F. Mansfield & Co. At this time two striking couplets of the poem might be recalled:

"Far called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire."
* * * * * * *
"For frantic boast or foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord."

A new semi-bibliographical and literary magazine has just made its appearance in London. It is entitled "Library World: A Medium of Inter-Communication for Librarians." "Its first object," says the editor in his initial editorial, "will be to supply the continuous and punctual succession of news and articles of interest both to librarians and readers. Another object will be to elicit from the best informed writers practical articles on the more advanced departments of library practice, while its columns will always be open for the discussion of subjects of general interest."

The first serious history of the late war to appear will probably be Marrion Wilcox's "Short History of the War with Spain," which will be published in November by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Wilcox, it will be recalled, wrote an admirable war diary for Harper's Weekly during the period of hostilities. Possibly, however, Mr. Richard Harding Davis's history entitled "The War of 1898" may be presented to the public first. This volume is now passing through the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The bases of the history are Mr. Davis's articles in Scribner's Magazine, which have afforded so much interest during the last few months. The characteristic of this volume is that it will have the combined value of a wideawake war correspondent's momentary impressions and descriptions written in the midst of events and the carefully considered summing up by an especially serious, if not competent, student of war.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel, which has been prepared by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, entitled "Ashes of Empire," is an exciting tale of the time of the siege of Paris. It relates the adventures of two young men, an Englishman and an American, who passed through the siege; incidentally it gives a very pretty love story, the two heroines being two charming French girls.

"Holland and the Hollanders," by David S. Meldrum, author of "The Story of Margredel," is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Lady Jezebel" is the last tale from the pen of Fergus Hume. It will soon be issued from the press of M. F. Mansfield & Co. Since the days of "A Mystery of a Hansom Cab" each new story by this ingenious writer has found an eager public. "Lady Jezebel" deals with a mysterious and horrible secret in the possession of the heroine, a withered beldam, which all but dies with her.

"Students' Readings and Questions" is the title of a textbook by Miss Harriet Mason, instructor in rhetoric and English literature, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. It will be published next week by the Macmillan Company.

Mark Twain is the next well-known person to be "anecdotalized" by The Ladies' Home Journal. The humorist's closest friends have sent to the magazine for its next number some twenty-odd stories about him, none of which has ever been printed before.

W. J. Knapp, Professor of Roman Literature in the University of Chicago, is the author of the "Life of George Borrow," the title of which has already been mentioned in these columns. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the volume in co-operation with John Murray of London.

"The Roycroft Shop" of East Aurora, N. Y., announces an elaborate edition de luxe of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám," being the Fitzgerald translation of 1879, with the address of the Hon. John Hay at the Omar Khayyám Club, London, as a preface.

John C. Ropes has completed the second volume of "The History of the Civil War," which is being put to press by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The contents of Vol. II. are: "Fort Donaldson and Shiloh," "Peninsula Campaign," "Lee Takes the Offensive in the East," "Bragg Takes the Offensive in the West," "The Federals Resume the Offensive in the West," "The Battle of Murfreesborough," "The Federals Resume the Offensive in the East," and "Battle of Fredericksburg."

A new decorated edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," Fitzgerald's translation, is announced by the Macmillan Company. The decorator is W. B. Macdougall.

The posthumous autobiography of that veteran sailor, who died the other day near London, Sir Harry Keppel, the father of the British Navy, is soon to be published in London by Bentley & Son. Sir Oswald Brierley will illustrate it.

Although Henry Savage Landor is busily engaged in revising the proofs of his forthcoming volume on his experiences in Thibet, which will shortly appear from the press of Harper & Brothers in this country, he still finds time to get indignant with The London Athenaeum, which accused him of going to Thibet simply for the purpose of writing a book. In a letter denying this allegation, Landor writes: "Such is not the case, but having taken, chiefly for scientific research, a long journey of unusual interest in Thibet, and having met with experiences not perhaps quite usual in everyday life, I felt entitled on returning to Europe to record them in book form. * * * Considering that for the sake of science I nearly lost my life and have had my health and eyesight seriously impaired, such remarks seem all the more unfair and ungenerous."

Charles Eugene Hamlin has been at work in Bangor steadily for over two years on a biography of his grandfather, Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President during Lincoln's first Administration, Governor of Maine, United States Senator, and Minister to Spain. It will be sent to press shortly. The book is written in story form, and will be called "The Story of Hannibal Hamlin." It will contain 700 or 800 pages, and much important matter about the slave power, the Administrations of Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, which is fresh, will be included. Mr. Hamlin is well known in New York as a newspaper man.

The Norwich School! and that Norwich School takes us far back as exercising an art influence of very long ago, and yet it had a marked influence on English art, and was conspicuous because it awakened landscape painting in England. The master of it was John Crome, Old Crome, as he is best known, who, born at Norwich in 1769, died in 1821. He was the true father and founder of the Norwich School of Art. Then there was Cotman, who was born in 1782, and lived a long life, and he painted landscape, too, and was Secretary of the Norwich Academy of Artists. The Autotype Company purpose printing reproductions of the Norwich School, and will include the work of a dozen of these old artists, and the subjects are delightful ones—the streams, the groves, the coasts of England, with the old monuments.

"Dinner and Diners" is the title of a new monthly, which has for motto, "To Live Well, Eat Well." There are magazines devoted to fashions, but the one under notice thinks not of the outer men or women, but of the inner portion. There are contributions by illustrious chefs, and menus, plain or elaborate, printed. "Gourmandise" is treated as a historical study; then the decencies of the table are all carefully considered. "Dinners and Diners" is in English and German, and is nicely illustrated. It is published by The Dinners and Diners Publication Company of New York.

The Siegel-Cooper Company of New York publish "Book Notes; A Monthly Literary Magazine and Review of New Books." There are notices of current publications, with original stories. Music, the drama, and art are to be found in their particular departments. In addition to these features the magazine, which is an illustrated one, contains a list of the latest French books. The annual subscription is 50 cents.

The London publisher Duckworth announces a new edition of "The Tatler," in four volumes, by G. A. Aitken; it will be presented during the coming year. The first volume will appear about the middle of this month.

Octave Thanet, who has been writing some short stories based on labor problems for Scribner's Magazine, has included a number of these tales in a volume called "The Heart of Toil," which will shortly appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. Among the tales are "The Non-Combatant," "The Ways of an Election," "The Moment of Clear Vision," "The Conscience of a Business Man," "Johnny's Job," and "The Scab." Illustrations for the book will be by A. B. Frost.

A new edition of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Far in the Forest" is announced by the Century Company.

The Macmillan Company will publish, Sept. 16, the "Memoir of Bismarck; Some Secret Pages of His History," being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during twenty-five years' official and private intercourse with the great Chancellor. These secret pages of the German Prince's life were written by Dr. Busch during twenty-five years intimate relations with him. They throw much light, it is said, on many vexed questions in European politics.

The Macmillan Company have in press "The Forest Orchid, and Other Tales," by Mrs. Ella Higginson, author of "In the Land of the Snow Pearls."

A book containing a very fine collection of photographs of Oriental life and scenery is John Thompson's "Through China with a Camera," to be published in the late Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Chinese question is now so much in the fore that this volume, with its trustworthy information "and human documents," will be of more than usual interest.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. will shortly bring out a volume which will be of particular interest to book lovers. It is by the late W. E. Gladstone, and is entitled "On the Housing of Books."

The September Book Buyer has a portrait of Edmond Rostand, the young poet who suddenly burst into fame last January with the production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" on the Paris stage. On the opposite page there is an excellent likeness of Coquelin as Cyrano. An enthusiastic letter from Coquelin adds to the interest of the portraits.

It is rumored that Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield is at work on a new romance for D. Appleton & Co. The scene of the story is said to be laid in the West Indies.

The house of D. Appleton & Co. will publish next week Prof. John Trowbridge's "Philip's Experiments; or, Physical Science at Home"; "The Scientific Memories of Thomas Henry Huxley," (Vol. I.) edited by Prof. M. Foster and Prof. E. Ray Lankaster; "The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Gray; "Earth and Sky," by E. S. Holden, and Arthur Paterson's new novel of the civil war, "The Gospel Writ in Steel." Mr. Paterson describes the scenes in a Western town when the President first called for volunteers, and the story affords a graphic account of Bull Run, and, later on, of the stirring adventures met with in Sherman's march to the sea.

"Roma," by Reinhold Schoener, shortly to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a sumptuous work presenting pictorially the Eternal City in a most fascinating way. The contents are "Ave Roma," The Via Flaminia and the Pincio, "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi," The Corso, First Century of Roman Architecture, Construction and Destruction in the Second Century, Rome, The Vatican, and the Rénaissance, Modern Rome, The Royal Family, The Vatican, Sacred Places, Temple and Palace Ruins, Palaces, Garden, and Streets, The Carnival as It Was and Is.

"The Fall of Santiago," Thomas J. Vivian, author of "With Dewey at Manila," gives a complete, comprehensive, and vivid record of all the essential incidents of the campaign in Cuba. The book is in press at R. F. Fenno & Co.'s.

"The Gadfly" has left the ill-omened thirteenth edition, and is now in its fourteenth impression. Its tarrying time in the unlucky number was less than three weeks.

"Concerning Isabel Carnaby" is the title of the novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, which is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

R. F. Fenno & Co. will publish before long "Wedlock," a new romance by John Strange Winter, author of "Bootles' Baby."

Charles Scribner's Sons recently issued two important American editions of English books: "Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What It Is Due," by Edmond Demolins, translated by Louis Bert Lavigne from the tenth Paris edition; and "Wireless Telegraphy: Popularly Explained," by Richard Kerr, F. G. S., author of "Hidden Beauties of Nature," public lecturer on experimental physics.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. have ready "An Egyptian Coquette," by Clive Holland, which, like the author's former success, "My Japanese Wife," shows much research and painstaking. It is a tale of hypnotic suggestion, Egyptology, and certain phases of London literary life.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish Sept. 17 "War Memories of an Army Chaplain," by H. C. Trumbull, D. D.; "The Discharge of Electricity in Gases," by J. J. Thompson, M. A., F. R. S., Cavendish Professor of Physics in the University of Cambridge; "The Story of a Yankee Boy," by Herbert E. Hamblen; "Boys of Fairport," by Noah Brooks; "American Girls' Handy Book," by Lina and Adella B. Beard, and three new volumes by G. A. Henty, already touched on in these columns.

Robert Machray has written a new novel for Frederick A. Stokes Company, which will be published in the middle Autumn. It is entitled "Grace O'Malley, Princess and Pirate," being related by Ruari Macdonald, Redshank and Rebel. While most of the incidents in the novel are imaginary, many of the characters in it are taken from the actual history of England.

The author of "Nancy Noon" and the "Tormentor" has just finished his new novel for Frederick A. Stokes Company, which is entitled "The Destroyer." In his new novel, Benjamin Swift, the author, it is said, is more sparkling and brilliant than ever.

The Macmillan Company will publish shortly "From Chaucer to Arnold; Types of Literary Art," being an introduction to English literature. The work is edited by Andrew J. George, instructor in the High School at Newton, Mass.

"The Real Bismarck," Jules Hoche, translated by Mrs. Charles R. Rogers, will be published immediately by R. F. Fenno & Co.

Gift of a Medical Library.

OVER 20,000 VOLUMES ADDED TO THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE'S COLLECTION.

A valuable collection of books has just been received by the Academy of Medicine in this city, and the volumes are now being catalogued and placed upon the shelves in the library, in West Forty-third Street. The collection numbers 23,000 volumes, and is a gift from the Society of the New York Hospital. The library is particularly rich in classical medical books and early magazines and publications, many of the older ones now more valuable as works of reference or curiosity than of any practical utility to the modern practitioner.

The transfer of the library will be of benefit to both the giver and the recipient. In its former rooms at the New York Hospital the books were little used, and the rather limited additions made to it in recent years did not render it as serviceable to students and practitioners of medicine as the Academy of Medicine library, to which particular attention has been given to keep it thoroughly up to date. The transfer and gift, therefore, have been mutually advantageous. In rare and ancient works the Academy library has been greatly enriched, and it is the largest gift ever received. A fine bronze tablet mentioning the gift is about to be placed in the library rooms.

The acquisition of this large number of books brings the collection of the Academy of Medicine up to 80,000 volumes, the second largest of its kind in this country, the first being the library attached to the Surgeon General's office at Washington. Many queer medical treatises are to be found in this new collection, and the physician who can read Latin without difficulty and can find a little time from his labors to dig into some of these vellum-covered books will be amply repaid by the amusement derived from them.

The oldest work is a large vellum work printed in 1479. It is by Albertus Magnus, and is printed in fine old black letter, the capitals done by hand in red and blue ink, and several of the pages bear marginal notes, showing that in its day the old book proved of service to some one. There are several fine Elzevirs in the collection, and the number of works printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is quite large, many being published in Venice, Leipsic, Amsterdam, and London.

Another interesting feature regarding this collection is that the library was started by the Society of the New York Hospital in 1796, and has thus remained intact for over 100 years before changing hands.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement
SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

FEATURES:

Distinguished Bankers. Portraits of Edward E. Poor and Richard Delafield, President and Vice President of the National Park Bank of New York.

Guns that Won. Pictures of the big guns on our men-of-war, showing the method with which they are handled. Text by Henry Harrison Lewis, late of the United States Navy.

At Camp Wikoff. President McKinley's visit. Twelve pictures in all.

At Chickamauga. Picture of Company D, Eighth New York Volunteers.

The Canadian Commissioners. Half-page picture of the complete International Arbitration Commission in session at Quebec.

Return of Naval Militia. Picture of the home-coming reviewed by President McKinley and Mayor Van Wyck.

Bad Manners in Good Society. An interesting article by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

Edmund Clarence Stedman. Interesting story of the poet and critic. Picture of Mr. Stedman in his library at his home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville.

Frederick Douglass. Some anecdotes of the great negro, with a picture of the statue of Douglass to be unveiled at Rochester, on Sept. 20.

In the Theatres. Half-page of scenes from De Wolf Hopper's new comic opera, "The Charlatan," with pictures of Katherine Carlisle, Alice Judson, Nella Bergen, De Wolf Hopper, Alfred Klein, Edmund Stanley, Monk Price, and Arthur Cunningham. Portraits of Stuart Robson, Mabel Lane, Marie Burrough, Jessie Bateman, Sybil Carlisle, Marie Tempest, Hilda Moody, Paula Edwardes and Herbert Gresham in "A Runaway Girl," and a half-page scene from "A Runaway Girl."

Men and Women of the Hour. Portraits of Sir Thomas Johnston Lipton, the Queen of Denmark, Capt. G. H Parker of the Thirteenth Infantry, commanding the famous Gatling gun detachment of the Fifth Army Corps, and Bret Harte.

All About Laces. Illustrations of imitation and real Valenciennes imitation and real Chantilly, modern Brussels, Bruges and Duchess.

Fiction. "Max." By D. G. Charles.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A Club That Has Dinners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the inquiry of "W." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 13 and subsequent articles in the issues of Aug. 20 and 27 in regard to small literary clubs. I take pleasure in informing you that there is in existence a small club, organized in November, 1895, known as the Round Table Club, and would call your attention to the fact that its membership is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. This meets the suggestion of "Bellicent," in your issue of even date.

The annual dues are $15, payable half in February and half in October. That sum includes dinners. Meetings are held from October to May during the third week of each month. Dinner is served at each meeting. The Secretary of the club is George N. Thomssen of 432 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, and the Treasurer Samuel V. Constant, 120 Broadway. S.

New York, Aug. 27, 1898.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Fair; continued low temperature; winds westerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,185. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market variable.

Page 1

Troops A and C of Manhattan and Brooklyn, respectively, arrived from Puerto Rico yesterday on the transport Mississippi and paraded triumphantly through the streets of their respective boroughs to their armories, where they were warmly greeted. There were many soldiers of other cities on the transport.

Page 2.

The authorities at Washington are still considering the parade of troops in this city, and Gen. Miles hopes to bring it about if certain difficulties can be swept aside.

Page 3.

A letter from Clara Barton was received at the headquarters of the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday, in which she said she was undecided as to future work in Cuba.

The City of Rome sailed with ninety-four Spanish officers and men aboard for Portsmouth, N. H., where she will take on the remainder of the Spanish prisoners.

The hospital ship Missouri reached Montauk Point yesterday from Santiago with 248 sick soldiers, among whom are three yellow fever suspects. Thirteen men, including five members of the Seventy-first New York, died on the voyage.

The transport Resolute, having on board the Cuban Evacuation Commission, arrived at Havana yesterday morning. Soon after the arrival of the ship Dr. Congosto, Gen. Solano, and Major Garcia Benitz called on the Americans, after which the Commissioners visited the palace, where they were received by Capt. Gen. Blanco, who conversed with them in English for about twenty minutes. The Commissioners have not yet secured quarters ashore.

Page 4.

In the races of the Atlantic yachtsmen yesterday for cups offered by Vice Commodore Moore, the Moccasin won in her class, the Impudent in the next, the Rex in the third, the Mudge in the knockabout, and the Dixie in the dory class. There was a good breeze blowing, and fast time was made.

Page 5.

Michael defeated Taylor in the twenty-mile bicycle contest at Manhattan Beach. F. W. Richt won the five-mile championship.

The annual international Fall cricket games will take place this week, when the English team now in Canada will begin its tour in this country.

Page 6.

Gen. Shafter had nearly an hour's conference with the President yesterday, during which he went over the Santiago campaign, going into details as far as possible in the time at the President's disposal.

Secretary of War Alger reached Detroit yesterday, where he expects to remain for a week. He says the charges against his department do not worry him, and that the investigation to be made will be of the greatest importance as applied to the past and as affecting the future.

The President yesterday asked the following men to accept places on the commission which is to investigate the War Department's conduct of the recent war with Spain: Gen. Schofield, Gen. John B. Gordon, Grenville M. Dodge, Dr. D. C. Gilman, Charles F. Manderson, Robert T. Lincoln, Daniel S. Lamont, Dr. W. W. Keene, and Col. James A. Sexton. Gen. Schofield and Dr. Gilman are said to have accepted places on the commission, but Gen. Gordon has declined. It is said that Mr. Lamont will not be a Commissioner, and the others are doubtful. A high Government official, in speaking of the matter, said that the investigation would be a farce, and that the President had made an egregious blunder in taking the action he has, and placing himself in a false light before the country.

Page 7.

Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury said yesterday that they would stick with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Gov. Black's renomination. Mr Dady admitted that Black could not cope with Roosevelt in Brooklyn.

A statement authorized by Col. Roosevelt in regard to his intentions as to the acceptance of nominations for Governor was given out. He said he would be willing to accept the regular Republican nomination if offered. He would welcome an indorsement by the independents.

It was learned yesterday that the reason for assembling the up-State Democratic editors at the Hoffman House Friday night was to secure their assurance that they would ignore free silver in the coming campaign and endeavor to confine the fight to State issues alone.

Page 8.

Lord Thomas Brassey, K. C. B., Governor of Victoria, Australia, en route to that country, praised the fighting skill of the American Navy, and predicted a great future for it, if this country so desires.

It was learned yesterday that the establishment of a medical department of Cornell University in this city was made possible by a New York man's gift of over $1,000,000. A site has been purchased in First Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets. Plans for a building have been prepared. Land and building will cost over $600,000.

Page 10.

The Shinnecock brought 289 sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff, and placed them in local hospitals.

Charles Weimar, the first person arrested for violation of the new war revenue law, was arraigned yesterday. He paid his tax, together with a heavy penalty for his delay.

Franz Muller of Jersey City has been arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Meyer, his former housekeeper, who accuses him of sending her poisoned wine. Muller says the charge is made for spite.

A Brooklyn girl started to Manhattan on Aug. 14 with a young man, but disappeared at the bridge entrance. Later she wrote she had gone away with the man she loved. The couple have been arrested in Maine.

Hall Caine, the novelist, arrived in the city yesterday from London on the steamer Campania. He comes to witness the production of his new play, "The Christian." He is heartily in favor of an Anglo-American alliance.

The widow of Corp. McLeod of the Ninth Massachusetts, who died of fever some days ago at Governors Island, saw his name in a list of sick in a Boston newspaper and came to New York yesterday hoping to find him still alive.

A Boston clergyman yesterday took Maggie Wood, a Scotch girl, from the Barge Office through the most squalid portions of the negro district of the Tenderloin, in hopes of deterring her from becoming the wife of Martin Hamilton, a negro. The experiment seemed successful till the girl saw Hamilton again at the Barge Office.

The new Treasury regulation which prohibits persons not having a special permit from going on a steamship pier while baggage of incoming passengers is being inspected was the means of detaining for a number of hours yesterday the 1,401 passengers on the steamer Campania, which had to be anchored until the Etruria, sailing from the same dock at which the Campania would land, had left.

Page 13.

The annual session of the State Insurance Commissioners' Convention will be held at Milwaukee this week. An elaborate programme has been arranged. Important questions will be taken up.

The Ministerial Council was to have held a special sitting in Paris yesterday, with the object of hearing the War Minister's account of the Dreyfus case, but Gen. Zurlinden, finding he had not yet the grounds upon which to form a sound opinion, asked for an adjournment.

The steamer Coptic, which arrived from the Orient at San Francisco, brings the news from Hongkong that the American steamer Wingfoot, which was chartered by Consul General Wildman to carry dispatches to Admiral Dewey at Manila, is supposed to have gone down with all hands. She has not been heard from since her last departure for Manila.

Page 14.

The old building at Fulton and Water Streets, known for ninety years as Brown's Drug Store, was burned early yesterday morning.

Judge Schatz has threatened to fine and possibly send to jail any Mount Vernon boy under sixteen years of age caught smoking cigarettes. He is co-operating with the local Board of Education.

Page 15.

A Hoboken Justice left his bed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and married a couple in his nightshirt.

The wife of Gustav Rice took carbolic acid in mistake for a carbolic acid solution which she had been using as a gargle. She died before medical assistance could reach her.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic in his weekly cable letter pays particular attention to certain phases of British character as revealed by the news of the battle of Omdurman. Everybody in London is glorifying the charge of the Twenty-first Cavalry, although military experts admit that had the rush been made against one-quarter the number of disciplined German soldiers not one man would have been left to tell the fate of the regiment. Some comment is made on the news that the French Marchand expedition has been discovered at Fashoda, 400 miles above Khartoum, on the White Nile. The trouble in Crete is touched on from the fact that it may work out to be an element in the destruction of the peace of Europe. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, is criticised for remaining unmindful of the fact that the result of the disturbances will be the forced withdrawal of all the Turkish troops from the island. The tragic death of the Empress of Austria is briefly touched on. Lord Dufferin's speech concerning the Anglo-Saxon pact is gently criticised and one particular omission in his address is noted. Some space is devoted to the death of Hubert Howard, The London Times's correspondent in the Soudan, as there is to the case of Col. Rhodes, who should be reinstated in his former position in the British Army, many people think. The Czar's universal peace proposals are commented on in the light of the Alsace-Lorraine question, and Germany's particular temper on the subject is pointed out. The other themes making up the letter are paragraphs on Li Hung Chang, the Kaiser, and the British workingmen and cheap postage in India.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 13.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 8.

PEACE PROTOCOL ADOPTED.

Spanish Senate Agrees to Accept the Measure by a Sitting and Standing Vote.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—The Senate has adopted the Hispano-American protocol by a sitting and standing vote.

The position of the Ministry has been greatly shaken by the charges made yesterday against the Government, collectively and individually, by Señor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, and now a recognized lieutenant in the newly organized party headed by Gen. Polavieja.

It is believed that Señor Canalejas has documents to support his accusations of incapacity against Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister for War, and Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine. A majority of the Cabinet listened to the speech; and the silence of the Ministerial Deputies was most significant.

A Minister, in reply to a question to-day as to the rumor that a Ministerial crisis is imminent, said it was idle to attempt to conceal the fact that a crisis was inevitable and would come next week, after the Chambers had adopted the Government's bill authorizing the alienation of national territory as a condition of peace.

The Queen Regent, it is understood, informed Señor Sagasta yesterday that she would continue to bestow her confidence upon him for some days yet. Several prominent deputies are in favor of joining Gen. Polavieja's party.

During the Senate session to-day Senator Lastres of Puerto Rico, and Senator Pinedo of Cuba violently attacked the United States for "having seized the Antilles, regardless of justice and legality," and for "discarding the mask of humanity assumed in order to get possession of the two islands, the great majority of whose people is devoted to Spain."

Gen. Linares, discussing the Santiago surrender, says:

"If I had considered the capitulation contrary to the honor of my country and of the troops who had been my command for three years, I should have replaced myself at their head to prevent the town being given up."

Ohio Refuses Fever Victims' Bodies.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Dr. C. O. Probst, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has replied to several inquiries that it will not be possible to bring back to Ohio the remains of soldiers who have died of yellow fever in Cuba or elsewhere. The rules of the State Board of Health forbid it, and no exception can be made. The diseases which are absolutely debarred are diphtheria, membranous croup, cholera, smallpox, and yellow or typhoid fever.

Snowstorm in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—The first snowstorm is reported from Eastern Colorado, and it threatens to develop into a blizzard in Western Nebraska. No snow has yet fallen in Denver, but it is quite cold, and the indications are that snow will follow the fall in temperature.

Earliest Snow in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 10.—Snow fell in Western Kansas to-day. A heavy rain which followed soon melted the snow, which came earlier this year by one month than was ever known in the State.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has fallen in the Southern Rocky Mountain region and in Texas. Amarillo reports a fall of 22 degrees in twenty-four hours, and is 36 degrees below the normal. Pueblo is also 36 below the normal. Rain has occurred from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and in the East Gulf States. The centre of the high pressure area has remained nearly stationary in Southwestern Minnesota, and the pressure is high over the whole country from the plateau regions to the Atlantic except a slight depression in the West Gulf. The storm in the Gulf has moved slightly toward the West. A storm of considerable intensity appears to be developing in the Eastern Caribbean Sea, near Barbados. Rain may be expected from the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain region to the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and in the West Gulf States and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will remain below the normal over the whole country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, except in the Upper Missouri Valley, where there will be a slight rise.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	74	64	64
6 A. M.	71	61	65
9 A. M.	79	68	70
12 M.	88	74	76
4 P. M.	90	73	77
6 P. M.	89	69	73
9 P. M.	84	62	66
12 P. M.	77	58	63

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¼
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1897	81½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 12 M.; the minimum was 58 degrees at 12 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .60 and at 8 P. M. .70

EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA SLAIN

Stabbed on a Geneva Quay by an Italian Anarchist.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED

Says He Went There to Kill the Duc D'Orleans.

PART OF AN ANARCHIST PLOT?

Reported Movement to Assassinate Principal European Sovereigns.

Emperor Francis Joseph Apprised of the Tragedy While on His Way to the Army Manoeuvres in Hungary.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated here this afternoon by an Italian Anarchist.

The Empress, who had been stopping at the Hotel Beaurevage for several days, left the Hotel Beaurivage for several days, left a few ladies of her suite, and was walking from the hotel to the pier of the lake steamers. She had almost reached the pier when a man ran up behind her and plunged a sharp file into her back.

Some accounts have it that the Empress staggered under the blow and fell, but rose to her feet again and walked on board the steamer, where she fainted. Other eyewitnesses declare that her Majesty was carried on board the steamer in an unconscious condition.

It was not at first thought that she was seriously hurt, and at the request of the Empress's attendants, though against his will, the Captain started the boat. The Empress, however, did not regain consciousness, and the steamer put back.

Expired at the Hotel.

A stretcher was hastily improvised with oars and a sail, and her Majesty was carried to the hotel. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned, and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts to revive her were unavailing, and she expired at 3 o'clock.

The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file.

After striking the blow he ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Square des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station.

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying:

"I did it!" and "She must be dead!"

At the police station he declared that he was a "starving Anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich."

Later, when taken to the Court House and interrogated by a Magistrate in the presence of three members of the local Government and the police officials, he pretended not to know French and refused to answer questions. The police, on searching him, found a document showing his name to be Luigi Lacchenì, or Luccesi, born in Paris in 1873 of Italian parents; also that he had served in the Italian Army.

Assassin's Confession.

The assassin then told the Magistrate that he came to Geneva with the intention of killing the Duc d'Orleans, but the latter had already left.

Luccesi (or Lacchenì) followed the Duke to Evian, about twenty-five miles northeast of Geneva, on the lake, where he was again unsuccessful.

He then returned to Geneva, he said, and learned from the papers of the presence of the Austrian Empress. Yesterday he dogged her footsteps, but found no opportunity to carry out his purpose, though he watched the Hotel Beaurivage all day.

This afternoon about 1:30 o'clock, he said, he saw the valet of the Empress leaving the hotel and going toward the landing. He inferred from this that the Empress was going to take the steamboat, and he hid himself behind a tree on the quay, with the file concealed in his right sleeve.

In a few minutes the Empress, accompanied by her lady of honor, appeared, and the assassin struck the file home.

Luccesi confessed that he had been an anarchist since he was thirteen years old.

"If all anarchists did their duty as I have done mine," he said, "bourgeois society would soon disappear."

He admitted that he knew the crime was useless, but said he committed it "for the sake of example."

A great crowd quickly assembled around the Hotel Beaurivage, where the officials proceeded after interrogating the prisoner. The police vainly searched the scene of the crime for the weapon and possible accomplices of the assassin.

It appears that a boatman yesterday noticed three men closely following the Empress, who was making purchases in the shops.

The local Government, immediately on receiving the news of her Majesty's death, lowered the flag on the Hotel De Ville (City Hall) to half mast and proceeded in a body to the Hotel Beaurivage as a token of respect.

The excitement continued to increase, and many of the shops on the Kursaal were closed.

Swiss President Stunned by the News.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The President of the Republic and other members of the Government were stunned with horror and grief when the news reached the palace that the Empress, so beloved by all Europeans, had fallen a victim to an assassin within the borders of their country.

They immediately arranged to hold an extraordinary Federal Council on Sunday morning in order to consider the measures to take against the assassin. The latter must be tried according to the statutes of the canton in which the crime was committed, which forbid capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty that can be imposed.

When the Austrian Minister, Count Kuofstein, was informed of the tragedy, he hurried to the palace, and was met with expressions of the deepest sympathy. As soon as a special train could be arranged the Minister started for Geneva, accompanied by the Deputy Prosecutor General, who took up the case at once, his chief being on a vacation. He will hold a preliminary inquiry at Geneva to-night, or as soon as possible, and return to-morrow in order to report to the Federal Council.

The Federal authorities had been informed of the visit of the Empress, and they notified the Governors of the cantons the Empress expected to visit, instructing them to take special police measures for her comfort and safety if it appeared necessary. They were not informed of her Majesty's intention to visit Geneva, nor were the local officials there aware of her presence, as she was traveling incognito. Hence the police are not blamed, though the circumstances responsible for the lack of precautions are widely regretted.

All Switzerland is profoundly stirred with sorrow and indignation. The papers of all the cities have printed extra editions expressing horror of the crime.

MURDERER KNOWN IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The police here believe the murder of the Empress of Austria was the result of a plot of Italian Anarchists, and that the assassin is identical with one Luccesi, who is wanted by the Bologna police as a dangerous Anarchist. The man known as Luccesi was implicated in the recent troubles at Milan, after which he fled to Zurich.

While at Zurich, Luccesi was present at a meeting of Italian Anarchists, when seven were selected, including Luccesi, to assassinate the principal European sovereigns, including the King of Italy.

A French detective, who was present at the meeting in disguise, warned the French Foreign Office, which communicated its information to the Italian Government. As a result, King Humbert was carefully guarded, as was also M. Faure.

About a week ago another meeting of the same band of Anarchists was held at Zurich, and those who had been selected at the previous meeting were accused of cowardice.

Thereupon Luccesi said: "I will show that I am no coward. I will kill some one."

The following day he left Zurich and went to Basel, proceeding thence to Geneva.

THE NEWS IN AUSTRIA.

Public at First Incredulous—The Emperor Learns of His Bereavement at Schoenbrunn.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination became known here shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon. It spread like lightning. The streets were suddenly filled with multitudes of people, many becoming impassable for vehicles.

Extra editions were issued by all the papers. Many Viennese considered the report incredible, until the semi-official Wiener Abend Post appeared confirming the statements of the other papers.

Emperor Francis Joseph received the news at Schoenbrunn. His Majesty's journey to attend the manoeuvres at Zips, Hungary, was of course abandoned, and the Emperor left for Geneva on a special train.

All the papers accompanied the announcement of the murder with warm tributes to the Empress. They were eagerly snatched from the hands of the sellers and were read aloud to groups of citizens. The people are overwhelmed with grief, and all the theatres here and in the provincial towns are closed to-night.

The extra edition of the semi-official Wiener Abend Post appeared with black borders. It expresses "the universal sorrow felt at the loss of our noble Empress, whose life was one long chain of philanthropy," adding:

"She had gone abroad in order to obtain fresh strength, but only to become the victim of a wicked and mad attack."

It concludes with an expression of "sincere sympathy with the Emperor, upon whose beloved head such grief has fallen in the year of his jubilee."

People Weep in Streets of Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination of the Queen of Hungary and Empress of Austria was received here with consternation.

Men and women were seen weeping in the streets.

Everywhere mourning banners are displayed.

The Hungarian Diet will be convened in special session to-morrow.

Great Shock to the Aged Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Observer says:

"When Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, communicated the news to the Emperor, the latter sank speechless into a chair and remained for a long time motionless.

"The Emperor is reported to have said, sobbing: 'Shall I not be freed from grief and pain in this world?'

"The remains of the Empress will be brought to Vienna at once for a State funeral."

Grave fears are already expressed in London regarding the consequences of the shock to the Emperor, whose health has never recovered from the blow of Crown Prince Rudolph's tragic death. It is known that his Majesty lately has been very feeble.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—M. Felix Faure sent a telegram of condolence to Emperor Francis Joseph immediately upon receipt of news of the assassination of the Empress, and he has since countermanded the arrangements for the shooting party fixed for to-morrow at the Marley preserves.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Paris to The Sunday Times says:

"The assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria has created an immense sensation in the French capital, where the sympathy of the people is all the greater because it is remembered that her sister, Duchesse d'Alençon, perished in the terrible Charity Bazaar fire last year.

"Her other sister, the former Queen of Naples, has resided in Paris since the death of her husband, and the murdered Empress was a frequent visitor here, and familiar to Parisians.

"Sympathetic crowds gathered near the Austrian Embassy soon after the sad news began to spread through the city."

PRESIDENT SENDS A MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination of the Empress of Austria reached the State Department in a dispatch from Geneva, sent by Consul Ridgeley. President McKinley at once sent the following message of condolence:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1898.

To his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, Vienna:

I have heard with profound regret of the assassination of her Majesty, the Empress of Austria, while at Geneva, and tender to your Majesty the deep sympathy of the Government and people of the United States.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Baron Riedemau, Secretary, is the only member of the Austrian Legation in the city. Minister Hengelmüller being in New England.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 10.—The news of the murder of the Empress Elizabeth was communicated to Ambassador Hengelmüller at his cottage, at Pequot, where he has been spending the Summer. He was completely overcome by the shock.

THE MURDERED EMPRESS.

Once Pronounced to be the Most Beautiful Woman in Europe—A Brilliant Career.

If some Athenian soothsayer had arranged a roll of sovereigns of Europe who were likely to die by the Anarchist's knife, bullet, or bomb, it is quite likely that the name of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, would have appeared at the foot of the list. Although her virtues of a negative character prevented her from ever being a "popular" leader in the society of the Austrian Court, yet her many natural gifts, her once great beauty, and the peculiarly pathetic surroundings of her later years marked her as one who could have no excuse for maintaining enemies.

From her brilliant career, beginning in the middle fifties, when she was pronounced to be the most beautiful woman in all Europe, through the middle years of her life, conspicuous in the embodiment of the Court dignity which has rendered the functions of these last of the Hapsburgs the most remarkable in Europe for their ceremonial etiquette, down to the time of the eccentricities and sorrows of her last years, she has been a unique figure among European royalties. She was just seventeen years of age when she was married to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Their meeting and courtship were probably the most romantic in the chronicles of royalty.

She was born on the Christmas eve of 1837, the year that Queen Victoria ascended the throne. On her father's side she was allied to the house of Bavaria, whose titles for several generations had been those of Dukes. Her mother's father was Maximilian, Joseph II., the Elector of Bavaria whom Napoleon turned into a King and then into a valet. But he was a valet who, with their Majesties of Saxony and Würtemberg, caused the Emperor of the French serious annoyance. The granddaughter of such a man as Maximilian Joseph was proud of her ancestry. Napoleon might insult the Wittelsbachs, but he could not take from them their pride, even though he took their property, and Elizabeth, having both pride and poverty, displayed that characteristic of Lucifer which improverished German royalty holds most dear.

Elizabeth had early advantages of travel, during which period, under cheap but faithful governesses, she learned all the European languages. She was also taught to hunt, to ride horseback; she danced with great ease and grace; she was a good musician; in later years she added yachting to her recreations, all of which she followed with an eagerness that amounted to eccentricity, even to monomania. Her love for the field and the sea, and the chase behind the hounds, and the gay, bright music of the Bavarian folk airs she inherited from her father. He was the best zither player in Europe, and he had a strange habit of staying with the peasants in the Tyrolean Alps and playing to them on their national instrument as one of their kind was incapable of doing. But concerning her romantic meeting with the man who was to be her husband, and after forty-four years of married life to survive her:

She had an elder sister named Helena, who was very beautiful, very much, it is said, in the style of Elizabeth. The mother's ambition was that Helena should marry the young Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph. The Duke of Bavaria was then living near Munich, and there the Emperor sent word that he would visit him. On his way through the park he met a young girl playing with her dogs, and on reaching the palace he inquired her name, and found out that it was the younger sister of the one whom he had passively begun to regard as his possible fiancée. It was apparently love at first sight. The courtship was very brief. Although it was given out that Helena was broken-hearted at the loss of Francis Joseph, she consoled herself a few years later with the hand of the hereditary Prince of Thurn and Tuxis.

Whether Francis Joseph was really in love or fancied he was, it amounted to the same thing, and for a few years the union was deemed a very happy one, notwithstanding the embarrassments that met Elizabeth among the grandes dames of Austrian society. Although taking precedence over all other women of the realm, the Viennese ladies very soon showed her how they regarded what they termed her "barbaric" culture of Bavaria.

Through all the little social disturbances that filled the first ten years of the Empress's rule at the Austrian Court, Francis Joseph stood gallantly by his wife, and made no attempt to apologize for her queer manners. The Empress had been accustomed to take her daily glass of Bavarian beer, but the Court officials objected to this, until her husband was appealed to and declared her right to imbibe her national beverage where and when she pleased.

Francis Joseph never ceased to regard his wife with absolute respect, but his affection, after a few years of married life, is said to have wandered, which brought out the fact that the horsewoman from Bavaria had a temper which she freely indulged in when she deemed her vanity wounded.

Horsewhipped a Man.

She had a strength of arm which made it exceedingly uncomfortable for those who caused that temper to ruffle and lingered near. She once horsewhipped a gentleman on the grand staircase of the Imperial Palace. The chastised one, smarting with his wounds, rushed into the presence of the Emperor and demanded redress. The Emperor, who undoubtedly was really sorry for the fellow, who had been severely injured, attempted to give balm to his wounds in the shape of an Order of the Iron Cross of the Fifth Class.

The Emperor was also very fond of the opera, and there were few prime donne who visited Vienna thirty years ago who were not entertained by him. After each of his little escapades he would seek forgiveness from the Empress, until at last the hypocrisy of their position appealed to them both, and they agreed to differ, and remained most excellent friends until the last.

Like many large-hearted men of similar frailties, the Emperor pained Elizabeth more through sheer thoughtlessness than by malicious intent. One of the dearest memories of his life, it is said, has been to read over with her their old love letters, written in French and Italian, when the Emperor was in Rome, separated for the first time from his wife, who had staid in Vienna. Among her treasures is a jewel casket which holds a little boutonnière of edelweiss, given her by the Emperor during the period of their betrothal.

The peculiar construction of the Austrian Constitution implies that the Empress may be quite as important a personage as the Premier, and at times Elizabeth exercised the full powers of her function, very often to the discomfiture of a European State, and twice to the discomfiture of the Emperor's own subjects. Although she brought to her position as imperial adviser a knowledge of European politics and of diplomacy possessed by few statesmen of her time, and an experience which was augmented from every internal and external event, yet at the propitious moment, when the affairs of State required a firm hand moved onward through the course that had been carefully marked out, her Bavarian temper very often ousted both her knowledge and her tact.

She has sometimes been compared to her illustrious namesake of the sixteenth century in England, whom she resembled not a little in the masculine cast of her spirit. But Elizabeth of England, although she gave way to jealous passion in the affairs of her heart, her temper was even and calm when she administered the affairs of State. Experience never lost itself on Elizabeth of England.

In 1859, untaught by the reverses of the Austrian arms in Italy, she gave her voice for war with France, and Solferino taught her no lessons. When she engaged in the conflict with Prussia later, the moral of Sadowa was equally oblivious to her. In political policy she was a strict constructionist in all questions except where those of State and Church were combined. She was against making any concession to the liberties of her own Bavarians, to the Hungarians, and to those of other States, but she objected to the power of the priesthood, who sought to interfere in temporal matters.

Her Views of Religion.

Although a good Catholic, she looked upon religion for women as a matter of temperament, to be regulated by taste, policy, and tact. To go regularly to mass every day and to eat no meat on Fridays was the proper thing, not particularly for the soul's sake, but because it set a good example concerning the frugality of life to others. The devout Francis Joseph, who would go to mass and then entertain a party of opera singers at a banquet, she would reprove simply from the point of example.

Although the Empress passed a girlhood in the strictest economy, unlike Louisa, Queen of Denmark, she did not pursue her economis traits beyond the period of absolute necessity. Francis Joseph's civil list amounts to about $5,000,000 a year. A large portion of this the Empress took upon herself to spend. Her charities, although not large, were many, and while her personal expenses were not exorbitant, she expended a large amount of money on her pet sports, importing many valuable horses, and keeping a fine yacht in the Mediterranean.

As has been said, Elizabeth was never popular with the various nationalities that are under the Hapburg sway. This is, perhaps, owing to the fact that they resented a woman's meddling in the affairs of state more than they objected to the obstacles that she placed in the way of their many petitions for more liberal government.

Since the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, however, this complaint could not be made against her. After 1889 she left the affairs of state in the hands of her husband and his counselors, and with her great grief in her heart she wandered from one European watering place to another, or she rode wildly at full speed on her Arabian charger on the road at Mentone, or spent months on her yacht in the Mediterranean, or smoked countless cigarettes at her chateau in the Island of Corfu—all of which eccentricities have been recorded from time to time by the scandal mongers, and queries have even been put as to her sanity.

Paradoxical as it may seem, however, almost from the time that she withdrew her influence from State affairs, the conditions of the dual empire have not been particularly improved. Rebellious factions, political and religious, have arisen, which threatened not only to destroy the integrity of the empire, but to make the lot of future Hapsburgs in Austria filled with strife and dissension. There is no statesman, however, who is so far an advocate of female government as to ascribe the recent misfortunes to the withdrawal of the Empress Elizabeth.

She thwarted the schemes of the Hungarians nearly thirty years ago, but up to the day of her death she always declared her liking for the Magyars, and was always happy in one of the old feudal castles of that kingdom whose battlements were overgrown with the moss and ivy of the Middle Ages.

Happy Life in Hungary.

Thirty years ago her life in Hungary resembled that of a daughter of an English hunting squire. She arose with the birds, mounted her horse, and rode through the forest until breakfast time; she then wrote her letters, and later smoked a cigarette while her companion read to her the latest French, Italian, or English novel; in the afternoon she rode until dinner time, at which meal she always appeared in full evening dress, whether alone or among guests. Dinner over, her riding habit was again donned, and often the moon was high in the heavens before her horse was turned homeward.

She was happiest of all, however, in those old days when she took her holiday in Ireland, whose horses she admired, even beyond her Arabians. She spoke English fluently and appreciated British institutions, but she had no sympathy with her slow but sure movement toward the undoing of strict monarchical government.

"You English," she once said, "have done your best to render government impossible the world over, and the attempt to imitate you has done Austria more harm than either Solferino or Sadowa, or both of them together." Having no affection for the British Government, still she was able to appreciate at least one of its great reformers. She said of Gladstone: "He is one of the strongest men living," and then proceeded to draw with much ingenuity a parallel between him and Bismarck, whom she cordially detested.

Hapsburg Family Tragedies.

The Hapsburg family of Austria, the oldest reigning nynasty in Europe, seems, near the end of this nineteenth century to have nothing left but the memories of its past greatness. For the last two generations it has been as though some resistless fate had marked almost every member of it for a tragic death.

Three children were born to the Emperor and Empress—the Archduchess Gisola, who married her cousin, Leopold, Prince of Bavaria; the Archduke Rudolph, who married Stephanie, Princess of Belgium, in 1873, and who was found dead on Jan. 30, 1889, under circumstances which aroused every suspicion of assassination, and there is the Archduchess Maria Valaria, born in 1868, who married the Archduke Francis Salvator of Austria-Tuscany. The Empress Elizabeth had her heart set upon being succeeded by the Princess Stephanie, whom she greatly admired, and this fact added an additional pang to the sorrow of the mother and Empress, whose hopes for her children were so remorselessly shattered in 1889.

The present heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, Archduke Otho, has attained that position by a series of tragic events. Aside from the death of Rudolph there was the death of his uncle, Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, who was executed in 1867, and that of the Archduke Charles Louis, another brother of the Emperor, who died a few months ago. Nominally, the rights of succession fell to the latter's eldest son, the Archduke Francis, but he, who suffers from an incurable disease, has practically withdrawn from the field, leaving his younger brother, Archduke Otho, as heir presumptive.

TROOPS A AND C ARRIVE

Volunteer Cavalrymen of Other Cities Also Come on the Transport Mississippi.

PARADES AND WARM WELCOME

Hearty Receptions in Manhattan and Brooklyn for the Soldiers Returning from Puerto Rico—Throngs Wait in Streets for Hours.

The United States transport Mississippi, Capt. Goudie, which sailed from Ponce, Puerto Rico, on Sept. 3, arrived here yesterday, having on board Troops A and C of New York, the City Troop and Battery A of Philadelphia, Governor's Troop of Harrisburg, Penn., and Sheridan Troop of Tyrone, Penn., comprising a total of 23 officers 640 enlisted men, and 243 horses. The Mississippi brought besides the troops 58 civilians and four newspaper correspondents.

This body of troops was unique in the history of the war, in that every soldier on the Mississippi was a member of the crack organization of his respective city, and the personnel of the troops represented the wealth and influence of New York and Pennsylvania.

Yachts and tugs by the score circled about this transport. Each was loaded with all the delicacies that a palate could desire. Family carriages instead of ambulances were used on shore to carry the trooper who was too weak to take part in the glorious march home with his comrades. But here ended the contrast between the arrival of the Mississippi and the dozens of other transports that have come before.

The men and women aboard the luxurious small craft in the harbor or who crowded close up at the dock were the same anxious-eyed loved ones of returning soldiers, and the men in brown on the transports were very similar to many travel-worn, sallow-faced, hungry heroes that have been coming home for days from the fever-laden "front."

Every troop and battery was greeted far down the bay by a coterie of friends and rousing cheers as an introduction of what was to follow when they reached their final destination. Troop A, Manhattan's splendid body of volunteer cavalry, and Troop C of Brooklyn were repaid for all their hardships in the Puerto Rican campaign by the ovation given them by a proud city on their final march home to their armories.

The Reception on the Bay.

Long before sunrise yesterday morning the tugs and yachts bearing the watchers for the returning soldiers had begun to gather about the quarantine station on the Staten Island shore. Four tugs and steamers had reached there by 6 o'clock. The excursion steamer Ridgeway Park, donated by the Starin Transportation Company for the purpose, had on board representatives from Squadron A detailed to welcome their returning comrades of Troop A. The delegation was headed by Lieut. R. K. Prentice, and the little steamer was loaded down with hundreds of gallons of milk, coffee, and tea, crates of fruit, and big boxes of sandwiches.

The tug Belvidere carried a reception committee appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia to take charge of that city's returning soldiers. On the tug R. J. Barrett was a large party of Philadelphians, the guests of C. H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, who had a son on board the transport, and Mrs. Calvin Pardee of Philadelphia entertained a large party of anxious parents on the tug Klondike. All these had spent the night on Staten Island in order to be up early for the arrival of the Mississippi.

The transport was reported outside the bar at 9:20 A. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 11 o'clock. Her outlines had barely loomed in the shimmering mist around Sandy Hook when the waiting boats, which now constituted a good-sized fleet, put out in a frantic race from Quarantine to meet her. The meeting took place off Swinburne Island, in the Lower Bay, and thence the swarm of craft proceeded up to the dock at Henderson Street, Jersey City. The howling and screeching of welcoming craft ever increased in volume, and the cheers from the welcomers and the welcomed mingled in one mighty din of joy and gratitude, for the transport had no sad story to tell. Every man of every troop who had gone away was there on board, and with few exceptions were able to wave back a response to the welcoming salute from the wildly gesticulating crowds on the tugs.

The Transport Decorated.

The huge transport was a fluttering mass of color aloft. Guidons of each troop and regiment were suspended from the fore truck, big flags fluttered at the main and mizzen trucks, and from the jiggermast floated gracefully the beautiful homeward-bound pennant. The shrouds and rigging were brown with enthusiastic troopers, clinging like cats, while they waved ragged campaign hats at the passenger craft and the shore. The transport slowed up at Quarantine long en

ficers, 94 men, 2 civilians, 4 horses; City Troop, 3 officers, 93 men, 3 civilians, 6 horses; Sheridan Troop, 2 officers, 97 men, 2 civilians, and 4 horses; 11 orderlies of the First Army Corps and 13 horses; 23 civilian mechanics, 2 discharged soldiers, 3 officers' servants, and 12 enlisted men; 7 men of the Hospital Corps, 2 Signal Service men, 4 newspaper correspondents, and 24 private horses.

The pier was jammed with an enthusiastic body of friends and relatives principally of Troop A and of Troop C, the crack Brooklyn organization. A detail of men were sent on the dock to make room there for the landing, but these were quickly caught up and half-smothered by overjoyed relatives. They were followed by others, who fared likewise, and the crowd called for more until the pier presented a confused jumble of uniforms and black coats, fluttering handkerchiefs, and hysterical women, through which conscientious troopers vainly struggled and shouted orders. A single gangplank was put up, and instantly a score of soldiers tumbled down it into the arms of delighted relatives, who bore them away bodily. The gangplank was taken down and a narrower one raised, with no better effect. For nearly two hours this was kept up, and not fifty soldiers had been landed.

Police Restore Order.

A detail of police finally arrived and cleared the pier, when the work of debarkation began, but was continued slowly. The wounded were sent out first. Then followed the Pennsylvania organizations, who were cheered by the New York and Brooklyn troops on the steamer as they marched away. The Pennsylvania troops got away by 5:30 o'clock on special trains. The sick were carried on a special hospital train of three cars furnished by the University of Pennsylvania.

Troop C left the transport next and went on board the ferryboat Brooklyn, whence they were transferred to Brooklyn, amid the deafening salutes of river craft and the cheers of the multitudes on the piers.

The troop was accompanied on its triumphal water journey around the Battery by a Reception Committee, composed of a number of the most prominent residents of the borough.

Troop A, which had been patiently awaiting its turn to start on the last and most pleasant stage of its long journey, quickly followed Troop C out of the transport. The work of debarkation was necessarily slow and was hampered by the great crowd of spectators who thronged the dock, insisting upon embracing the troopers individually and collectively. After the men debarked their horses and baggage were unloaded. This was slow work, and all the equipments of the troop were not on the ferryboat Jersey City until 4:30, and at 4:40 the boat slowly pulled out for Manhattan.

Then every river craft that had a whistle used it persistently, and the passengers on every ferryboat that passed that rusty and dusty band of men and horses voiced their enthusiasm in repeated cheers.

The voyage of the Mississippi northward was slow and uneventful. Rather heavy weather was experienced during the first two days out, and half the passengers were seasick at times. During the voyage the stokers on the steamer became dissatisfied and refused to do their work properly. Several were disciplined, but their work was poor throughout the voyage. There were rumors that complaints would be made to the company concerning the slow service of the vessel.

THE PARADE OF TROOP A.

The street, sidewalks, and entrances to the ferry at Cortlandt Street were crowded with throngs and groups of impatient friends and relatives of Troop A. As early as 9 o'clock crowds began to gather. They soon learned that the troop would not arrive before noon, and that the procession was scheduled to start at that time. In the interim little groups of expectant friends and others drawn by curiosity arrived, blocked the thoroughfares, and then departed, only to again return at 1:30 o'clock. By that time all traffic at the foot of Cortlandt Street was suspended, the crowd having become so dense.

Inspector Grant and Capts. O'Keefe, Shultz, Maloney, Westervelt, and Dimond with a detachment of ninety-five men reaching from the City Hall to the ferry, down Church Street to the Battery, and up Broadway to the City Hall again, were detailed for the procession.

The little steamer Ridgway Park arrived at 3:30 o'clock at the Starin landing, just above Cortlandt Street. She had on board all the sick of Troop A. They were First Lieut. Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., E. W. Van Vleck, Morristown, N. J.; John Hancock, D. Grannis, Scarborough, and Arthur G. Goodby, 31 West Thirty-fifth Street. They were immediately placed in the hands of friends and taken to their homes.

Major Avery D. Andrews was in charge of the escort of ninety-five members of Squadron A, detailed to receive the troopers. His staff was composed of Capt. Bridgman, Lieut. George P. Rollins, Lieut. Sayre, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut. L. V. O'Donohue, Quartermaster; Lieut. Davidson, Veterinary Surgeon; Dr. Thomas H. Allen, Sergeant John M. Galway, and Capt. Arthur Crosby, United States Volunteers, formerly of Troop A.

All throughout the long delay patiently sat Major Andrews, his staff, and 95 troopers upon restive horses, surrounded by impatient crowds, while the mounted band of Squadron A played martial airs.

Arrival of the Boat.

At 5 o'clock the returning troopers marched from the ferryboat, while the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the cheering crowd gave them a rousing reception. They marched out by fours, under command of Capt. Howard G. Badgley and Second Lieut. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen. As the returning troopers marched up Cortlandt Street, Major Andrews, staff, and band escorted them. They mounted their own horses, although ninety horses from the city were ready in case of emergency. There were no sick horses, or any sick to ride in the carriages provided for that purpose.

Half of the escort that had formed in Liberty Street facing south broke into column of fours and followed in the rear, which sandwiched the troopers between an escort in front and one in the rear. In this manner they marched down Church Street, where banners were flying and flags were waving and the cheering was almost tumultuous.

As Major Andrews and the escort reached the Battery they could scarcely pass for the crowds. Then the line of march proceeded up Broadway. At every corner crowds had gathered to cheer. Many friends broke through the lines made by the police to grasp the hands of returning comrades.

In front of the Consolidated Exchange large crowds of brokers and Wall Street men had gathered.

The order of march was as follows:

Platoon of mounted police.
Squadron A Band, thirty-five pieces, mounted.
Major Avery D. Andrews, commanding the squadron.
Commissioned and non-commissioned staff.
Troop I, Capt. Oliver B. Bridgeman, commanding.
Lieut. W. Williams and Arthur G. Corning.
Troop 3—Latham G. Reed, commanding.
Lieut. Herbert Berry.
Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. Howard G. Badgley.
Lieuts. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.
Carriages and ambulances for convalescent and sick troopers under charge of Sergt. Frederick W. Jones, Jr.
Troop 2—Lieut. George P. Robbins.
Platoon of police.

Reception at City Hall.

In spite of the long delay, a great crowd of people had remained in the City Hall Park all the afternoon. Some became discouraged and went away, but their places were immediately taken by newcomers. The policemen drawn up in line around the City Hall Plaza held the crowd back for three hours, expecting the troop any moment.

The corridors of the City Hall were also filled with people, most of whom were city officials and their friends. The more prominent officeholders waited in the Mayor's office, where, among others, were Controller Coler, President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, Sheriff Dunn, and President Feitner of the Tax Department. Abraham Gruber and several other Republican politicians were also there.

When at last the music of the procession was heard the Mayor left his office and walked down the City Hall steps to the curb. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Alfred M. Downes, and his messenger, Edward Hetherton. The messenger carried the Mayor's flag. A few feet behind them followed the city officials, who had been waiting in the Mayor's office. As Major Andrews passed by he saluted the Mayor, who lifted his hat and held it in his hand until the first troop had passed. The Captain of each troop saluted, and the Mayor lifted his hat in reply to each.

There was little cheering from the crowd until the soldiers from Puerto Rico passed by, and then there went up a great shout of enthusiasm. Some of the officials standing with the Mayor joined in the cheering and the clapping of hands.

The Ride Up Broadway.

The ride up Broadway from the City Hall was amid thunders of cheers and applause of many thousands of citizens who lined the street, crowded the windows of the tall buildings on both sides, and followed the bronze-skinned cavalrymen along the sidewalks.

The contrast between the gorgeous uniforms of the escort part of the squadron who had stayed at home and the somber, almost ragged, clothing and torn hats and torn sleeves of the members of Troop A was so dramatically spectacular that the spectators almost went wild with admiration, and roar after roar arose from all sides. The sunburned riders braced themselves up more proudly upon their saddles and held their swords with a firmer grip.

When they reached Reade Street the order was given to sheathe swords, and clang went the sabres into the scabbards. The men seemed to feel relieved at the order, for now they could ride more at ease and look about at the throngs.

In the windows of the large cloak and other clothing manufacturing establishments near Canal Street were crowded young women and girls, dressed in their best clothes and waving flags and handkerchiefs. One pretty girl had attached long streamers of red, white, and blue gauze to her hat, which she waved gracefully from a second-story window. This attracted the attention of many of the riders, who waved their hands in recognition. Many boys and young men had pieces of board which they used as clappers, and added intensely to the din that was going on. When the band played "John Brown's Body," many joined in the chorus.

A little above Broome Street several sailors had got into a balcony and cheered so loudly that many of the riders looked up. Thereupon one of the tars salaamed so low that he nearly lost his balance, and might have tumbled into the street had not a comrade caught him. At Bleecker Street there was a halt of nearly ten minutes, and then the troop resumed its triumphal march. At Fourth Street the parade wheeled to the west and proceeded to Washington Park.

Long Wait at the Arch.

As early as 1 o'clock an expectant throng had gathered in front of the Washington Memorial Arch, and as the hours wore on without any sign of the approaching parade many left, tired out. When the strains of martial music were heard, however, recruits gathered to swell the throng almost to its former proportions. As the platoon of mounted police which led the march swung into Fifth Avenue, a great shout went up, but it was not until the veterans appeared that full vent was given to the excitement of the moment. Cheer after cheer was hurled at them as they passed by. Windows in residences that at first glance appeared to be unoccupied suddenly flew open and flags and handkerchiefs were waved from both sides of the avenue as far as the eye could see.

Houses that were really vacant were eagerly seized as points of vantage by the overflow from the sidewalks, and the stoops, window ledges, and gates were filled with enthusiastic spectators. Darkness was fast setting in and the troops broke into a gallop shortly after leaving Ninth Street, but a halt was made at Fourteenth Street, where the crowds had surged into the street and presented a seemingly almost impassable barrier until a squad of police forced a passage.

From Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street the procession moved with comparative rapidity. In that section most of the stores were brilliantly lighted and all available space in them was occupied by the proprietors and their friends. At Madison Square there were fully 3,000 persons massed around the line of march, and again a delay of several minutes followed. By this time it had grown dark, but still the streets were lined with people throughout the avenue. At the various hotels along the line the balconies and windows were filled with spectators, and, though most of them could not be seen, their presence was made known by their cheers and shouts of "Welcome home!"

Another short halt was made at the Union League Club, where members stood at the windows, cheering and waving flags. At the Plaza there was a tremendous demonstration by pretty women on coaches and in the hotel windows. The crowds were thinner above Fifty-ninth Street, and red fires were burned from Sixtieth Street to Ninety-fourth Street, where the parade turned east into Madisen Avenue, and went to the armory.

Features in the parade which attracted much notice were Chicito, a little gray Puerto Rico pony, which was given to Lieut. Frelinghuysen, and "Ponce," the Mascot. Ponce is a white bull pup. The former mascot of the troop fell overboard on the way.

RECEPTION AT THE ARMORY.

The armory was ablaze with light when the troop marched in at 8 o'clock. A great throng of its friends, many of whom had waited at intervals since noon, was there to greet it, and the immense hall rang with the hurrahs and the plaudits of women, who vied with each other in doing the returned heroes honor.

The troop dismounted before the armory, and entered the building on foot. This was to allow the relatives and friends of the men to greet them in the tanbark ring without the danger and confusion attendant upon the presence of the horses.

As the troop marched in it formed in column front, and was reviewed by Major Gen. Roe, who was attended by Col. Hurry and Major Holland of his staff, all in full dress uniform. Then ranks were broken, and the crowds from the gallery surged into the ring. Women in costly and handsome gowns threw their arms around the bronzed and dusty soldiers and kissed them. Mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts all came in for the same greeting, while men grasped the hands and patted the backs of the boys. It was a general jollification, and the members of the squadron in their blue and buff uniforms mingled with their travel-stained comrades, the whole presenting a scene of great beauty and picturesqueness.

Armory Beautifully Draped.

Almost every inch of the walls of the armory was draped with the Stars and Stripes, and silken banners floated from the balconies. Around the walls was stretched a blue velvet dado embroidered in gold, and this, contrasting with the red and white streamers and the myriad lights over all, made a scene of great beauty.

A Reception Committee composed of the following members of the squadron received the troop on its arrival:

Major Andrews, ex officio.
Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman.
Capt. Thomas H. Allen, M. D.
First Lieut. Louis V. O'Donohue.
First Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre.
First Lieut. Henry W. Williams.
Second Lieut. Arthur W. Corning.
Sergt. Major Lewis B. Gawtry.
Color Bearer George E. Throop.
Signal Sergt. H. Edwards Ficken.
Color Bearer Thomas B. Gilford.
Sergt. Walter Alexander.
Sergt. John M. Galloway.
Sergt. Frederick W. Jones, Jr.
Corp. John S. Barnes, Jr.
Corp. George B. Agnew.
Artificer John S. Sheppard, Jr.
Capt. Latham G. Reed.
Capt. D. Parker Morgan, D. D.
First Lieut. Robert K. Prentice.
First Lieut. G. Howard Davison.
First Lieut. Herbert Barry.
Second Lieut. George P. Robbins.
Orderly Sergt. W. Colgate Colby.
Commissary Sergt. Archibald B. Duffie.
Veterinary Sergt. Austin Colgate.
Ser-t. Charles F. Squibb.
Sergt. Carl S. Petrasch.
Sergt. John N. Stearns, Jr.
Co.p. W. F. Smith.
Corp. H. C. Smith.
Corp. G. DeWitt Williamson.
Artificer Robert W. Bush.
PRIVATES.—William Adams, E. Victor Loew, Jr., James G. K. Lee, Samuel H. Watts, Joseph Carson, A. R. Whitney, Jr., Precott Slade, Sherman Day, Preston Watson, Lamont Dominick, Arthur W. Francis, Henry S. Thompson, Augustin C. Smith.

After the reception the tired veterans were conducted to the banquet hall above, where an elaborate collation, of which champagne was a feature was served.

"It's a long time since we had any of that," remarked one of the troopers, as he drained his glass, "but it's worth going without so long for the new sensation."

Afterward there was a run on Turkish bath establishments, and when this luxury has been partaken of the men say they will feel as well as ever.

THE ROSTER OF TROOP A.

The following is a list of the members of Troop A, who returned yesterday from Puerto Rico:

Coudert, First Lieut. F. R., Jr.
Frelinghuysen, Second Lieut. J. S.
Leale, First Lieut. Medwin, M. D., (attached.)
Moen, First Sergt. A. R.
Bowne, Q. M. Sergt. F. D.
Cammann, Sergt. W. C.
Phelps, Sergt. S.
Emmett, Sergt. R.
Ward, Sergt. H. M.
Ward, Sergt. E. M.
Cromwell, Sergt. S. L. G.
Erving, Corp. J. L.
Huntington, Corp. F. C.
Wallace, Corp. W. J.
Riker, Corp. H. I.
Wright, Corp. W. R.
Ruland, Corp. I.
Brown, Corp. A. F., (commissary.)
Thomson, L. Corp. F. A.
Satterlee, L. Corp. H. S.
Braithwaite, Trumpeter A. E.
Bird, Farrier F. W.
Becker, Saddler F. W.
Glynn, Wagoner J.

PRIVATES.

Barry, R. P., Jr.
Batcheller, H.
Bayne, R. C.
Beales, J. A. G.
Benjamin, W. M.
Benkard, J. G.
Blake, A. M.
Bradley, R.
Brown, H. F.
Carual, C. F.
Chapman, J. D.
Childs, H. H.
Conrow, R. W.
Coyne, G. W.
Crombie, W. M.
Crowell, W. B.
Drake, W. W.
Dyer, L. T.
Emmet, T. A.
Fisher, H. J.
Fuller, C.
Gillespie, L. P.
Goadby, A. McM.
Grannis, R. D.,
Hall, S. R.
Heaton, W. W.
Hildreth, P. R. M.
Hill, J. S.
Henry, E. L.
Hoenighaus, F. W.
Holt, H. E.
Horner, H.
Kerner, C. H. Jr.
Kearney, P.
Killips, H.
Knudsen, A. S.
Lannon, J. D.
Ledyard, G. S.
Lee, J. W.
Littell, E. T.
Little, G. J.
Lockett, A.
Loveland, J. W.
McGinn, R. T.
McKinlay, J. B. D.
Monroe, V.
Morse, ——
Muller, L.
Outerbridge, F.
Perry, H. W.
Pierce, R. K.
Pierson, T. H.
Quimby, S. L.
Redington, G. O.
Slidell, T.
Smith, L.
Stevens, F. K.
Stillman, L. S.
Terry, J. T.
Troescher, R. F.
Valentine, L. B.
Van Vleck, T.
Veiller, F.
Wallace, G. S.
Webb.
Wharton, R.

The following members of Troop A were invalided home before the completion of the campaign:

Bruce Alger, Private.
Badgeley, Capt. H. G.
Leigh, Corp. F. W.
Iselin, Corp. J. H.
Kerner, Trumpeter H. S.
Muller, Farrier C. W.
Adee, Private G. T.
Barclay, Private R. C.
Manning, Private R. F.
Cannon, Private H. B.
Clark, Private J. G.
Cox, Private E. V.
Line, Private A. M.
Barclay, H., Hospital Steward.

WARM WELCOME FOR TROOP C.

The ragged, dusty veterans of Troop C, Brooklyn's crack military organization, got such a reception yesterday as they had never received when, in spick and span uniforms, they rode through the streets in time of peace. It was something to wonder at. At least the troopers thought so, for they stared around incredulously several times when the greeting was particularly warm, and when they broke up at the armory to receive their friends they kept saying, "Why, we never expected anything like this!"

They were met at Fulton Ferry by Troop C, under Capt. L. B. Smith, and the line of march was Fulton Street to Clinton Street, to Schermerhorn Street, to Lafayette Avenue, to Cumberland Street, to Myrtle Avenue, to North Portland Avenue. All along the line were massed spectators, waving flags and cheering. The crowd had begun to assemble before 2 o'clock, and waited patiently, flags in hand, to welcome Brooklyn's favorites. The stoops of houses were crowded and flags waved everywhere.

The people of the Hill section flocked with one accord to Fort Greene Park. The troopers were to pass along Lafayette Avenue, but most of the residents hung out big flags on their houses and hied themselves at once to the park. The park was filled with people, who camped on the grass in spite of the usual "keep-off" ordinance.

Fort Greene Park is the chief habitat of Brooklyn's peculiar institution, the baby carriage, and the baby carriage was there in great force, equipped with flags. Some patriotic papa hit on the idea of buying a flag and putting it in his infant's chubby fist, and every time the baby waved its arm the flag waved. The effect was so pretty that numerous other parents followed the example, and Fort Greene was dotted with babies gazing with wondering eyes at the troopers and convulsively agitating tiny flags.

Approach of the Troop.

A troop of soldierly-looking men, in bright, neat uniforms, came riding up the street. There was a hum of interest and excitement in the vast crowd. Some one said: "They don't look as if they had had many hardships." But the rest of the crowd knew that these men were the soldiers of Troop C, C, and waited. There was a little space after them, crowded with shouting boys and barking dogs.

Then came an electrifying sight. The bronzed, dirty, bearded, tattered soldiers of Puerto Rico hove in sight, and in an instant the crowd went wild. Perhaps it did not need the contrast with the bright uniforms of Troop CC to tell the story; perhaps the mute appeal to the sympathies of the crowd would have been as effectively made if they had come alone, but it lost nothing of its strength by the difference.

During the few minutes that the troops spent in riding past Fort Greene Park, there was no continuous cheer. It did not abate for a second. They rode on attended by a great and ever-increasing roar of sound, and when, as if doubting their ears, they looked toward the park, it was to see an apparently insane mob of men, women and children jumping up and down and waving flags, handkerchiefs and anything else that came handy, as if their lives depended on it.

But the greatest street welcome of all was in North Portland Avenue. The workingmen who live in that neighborhood have always felt a certain sense of ownership in Troop C, because the old Fourteenth Regiment Armory, which the troop uses, is one their street. From every window on the block leaned men and women, shouting themselves hoarse and waving flags, while the sidewalks were packed in solid masses from the gutters to the houses.

The moment the troop had passed by the street was suddenly inundated with another dense mass, which seemed to have sprung from nowhere, and he who got in this mass was so wedged in that he could not move, while the cheering became a perfect storm.

Reception in the Armory.

Even this paled beside the reception in the armory. Tickets enough had been issued to make standing room a difficult thing to find. As the troop formed on the tanbark, the cheering began, and for fifteen minutes there was hardly a break in it. There was a note in this cheering unlike any that had been heard on the street, for these were the friends, relatives, and sweethearts of the soldiers.

The women fairly shrieked, and the men, hats in these excited, kept roaring cheers at the tops of their voices. At last when the cheering seemed about to subside for sheer lack of breath, some one with a foghorn voice shrieked "Three cheers for Capt. Clayton!" and it began all over again, the troopers themselves joining in and waving their battered hats like wild Indians.

The committee in charge of the reception knew what would happen when the soldiers saw their loved ones, and had made due preparations. The soldiers were not to see their friends until the silk guidon, which was to be presented to the troop, had been formally handed over by Gen. James McLeer. The soldiers were then to partake of a dinner in the gymnasium, and after that their friends were to be allowed to demoralize them.

But this well-laid plan went aglee. Hardly had the soldiers dismounted and begun to get rid of their equipment when a horde of friends burst into the ranks. Within five minutes the troopers were charging all over the building in search of mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends, and all hope of order was gone. The hunger for a word with the long-absent loved ones was too great to be denied.

Many Affecting Scenes.

And what bear-hugs they gave and received! Dainty women in shimmering frocks would rush wildly into the brown arms of a tattered trooper and let him muss up the millinery in a way that was astonishing. A trooper would be fairly engulfed in his mother's arms, and be released only to disappear in his sister's embrace, and then in some one else's.

One trooper, who looked like a choice specimen of the "Weary Raggles" tribe, saw in the distance a sweet-faced old lady, who was trying to get at him through the crowd. In an instant he had burst through the press, and she was in his arms. She gave him an embrace, and then almost fainted. She would have fallen if he had not caught her and held her lovingly on his arm.

"Dearest," said a tearful wife, clinging to her husband, "you'll come home just as soon as you can, won't you?" The trooper promised, to the evident dismay of his little daughter, who pointed at his tattered garb and said: "Mamma, he ain't comin' home in those clothes, is he?"

"I want my papa!" wailed a small boy, trying impotently to get through the crowd.

"Who is your papa, my little man?" asked a tall officer, bending down.

"Capt. Clayton," said the child, and on the shoulder of the tall officer Bertram T. Clayton, Jr., made his triumphal progress through the intervening people, and was received into his father's arms.

The armory was ablaze with flags, and the word "Coamo" in green at one end of the tanbark ring reminded them of their exploit in Puerto Rico. Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank S. Angell, one of the privates, said, however, that Coamo was not much of a battle. What the troop was really proud of, he said, was its work at Aibonito Pass, six miles beyond Coamo, where it did the work for a whole regiment in holding the pass in the teeth of a hot artillery fire.

The troop was sent forward to take the pass, and they expected an infantry regiment to come up and reinforce them, but there was a mistake somewhere, and it did not come. The troop held the pass from 6 A. M. until 3 P. M., without reinforcement. The Spanish were massed in the hills, and did not attack and overwhelm them simply because they supposed the troop to be the advance guard of a regiment. They shelled the cavalrymen, and got the correct range, but failed to time correctly. This was all that saved the troop from being wiped out.

The Formal Reception.

When it was possible to drag the excited troopers away from their loved ones and round them up in the gymnasium, the dinner was served. The whole reception was under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee and the Women's Auxiliary of Troop C. At the close of the dinner Gen. McLeer presented to Capt. Clayton, on behalf of Mrs. J. C. Langstaff, the silk guidon of red, white, and blue. It bore the words "C., N. Y. V." in gilt letters. Gen. McLeer was wildly cheered when he referred to the work of the women, for the soldier boys, and again when he spoke of Capt. Clayton, and said: "It ought to be Col. Clayton."

Capt. Clayton was diffident and embarrassed when he rose to reply, but his men cheered him to the echo. He was applauded, especially when he said that if it had not been for the loving thoughtfulness of the women of Brooklyn in caring for his men he would not have brought home so many.

Congressman Driggs spoke briefly, and the soldiers sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home." Then they were allowed to disperse, and each soldier was captured by an adoring mother, wife, sister, or sweetheart and carried off home.

In spite of their rough appearance, the men were the healthiest lot of soldiers who have been seen in Brooklyn in a long time. Their comfort and health seems to have been well looked after. There were only four sick men in the troop, Sergt. McLeer, Corp. Armstrong, and Privates Mullarkey and Marx.

The healthiest people in the whole troop are the mascots, Michacho Hernando, a bright, funny little Puerto Rico boy, and Snooks, the dog. Snooks came home with an addition to her family. The pup was born in Puerto Rico, and the boys named it Brooklyn.

LIEUT. COUDERT'S EXPERIENCES

First Lieut. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., who commanded Troop A throughout the Puerto Rican campaign, was taken ill after boarding the Mississippi for the homeward voyage. He is suffering from coast fever, but was able to speak in glowing terms yesterday of the conduct of the troop, which he said had been several times commended by general officers.

Although the troop was not under fire at any time, it was constantly being drawn upon for details for surveying and reconnoitring, and in this way the members performed about the most trying service in the campaign. The narrowest escape experienced by any members of the troops was that of Lieut. Frelinghuysen and a detachment of twelve men, who were sent with a flag of true to Ciales, a small town near the San Juan Road, to notify the Spanish who held the place that hostilities had ceased.

The troopers found the place held by about 100 Spaniards, who promptly advanced in a threatening manner. The Spanish Captain sent word that he had heard nothing of any cessation of hostilities, and gave the word for his men to advance on the Yankees. The troopers stood their ground, but argued the matter, Lieut. Frelinghusen calling attention to the fact that his men had not drawn their arms. The Spaniards had by this time surrounded the little band, and were advancing upon them, when a Spanish courier dashed up, bringing orders from the Spanish General to cease hostilities. The brave little band of Americans were then taken within the village and feasted by their former enemies.

Another Experience.

The troop was aroused late one night by a message from Gen. Wilson, asking that a detail be sent at once to a village called Santa Isabel, eighteen miles from Ponce, where the troop was encamped, stating that it was reported that the natives were burning the village and massacring the Spanish residents. Lieut. Coudert took about forty troopers and made a second advance upon the place.

They were in the saddle in twenty minutes, and made the distance of eighteen miles in an hour and three-quarters, arriving at midnight. The report was found to be untrue, which was immediately communicated to brigade headquarters, and Lieut. Coudert and his men received a note of official commendation.

Lieut. Coudert draws a gloomy picture of the health of our army now in Puerto Rico. "From my own observations, and from information obtained from the surgeons," said he, "I am positive that fully 50 per cent. of our army in Puerto Rico is now incapacitated by sickness.

"I know of one regiment with 400 men on the sick list, and the sickness is not decreasing. The men have been sleeping for days with no other protection than ponchos. I know of one battalion of a Wisconsin regiment that has been in Aibanito for ten days, living on nothing but hardtack filled with maggots, and sleeping on the ground.

"The beautiful streams that abound in Puerto Rico are delusions. In every one of these the inhabitants do their washing and dump their filth, and every one is polluted.

"Ponce I think is about as unhealthy a city as exists. The stench there is something sickening, and the inhabitants are actually criminal in their neglect of all sanitary precautions. I actually saw one liquor vender go into the street where water had collected and skim off the clearer part and put it into his lemonade jar rather than walk a short distance to pure water. This was sold to the soldiers.

"But while sickness is rife, I think every effort has been made by our Surgeons to better the conditions. Floors are being put in the tents, and $8,000 has been expended in one day for sanitary improvements.

"Gen. Miles, I think, has conducted the campaign as well as it possibly could have been done under the circumstances, and the serious sickness among the troops is not his fault. The day before the order came to cease hostilities he remarked to me: 'If the cable would only stop working for one week we would have a lot of fighting all over this island and would have the business through with.'

"I think everything has been done for the men that could be done, and they have no complaint."

Bound to See the Troopers.

One of the oddest sights connected with the return of Troop A was witnessed yesterday on Broadway, near Fulton Street. A young woman, who was with two young men, found that she could not see over the heads of the people in front of her. She confided her troubles to her escorts, there was a hurried consultation, and a question put to her, to which she nodded assent. Then the two men seized her, gave a swing, and she landed on top of their combined shoulders. From this point of vantage she calmly surveyed the passing soldiers, resting a hand on each one of her escorts' heads to steady herself. Several of the troopers laughed heartily at the trio, and a passing photographer quickly took a snap shot of the young woman on her elevated perch.

BOY DESERTED BY TROOPERS.

Philadelphians Left Little Puerto Rican Negro in Jersey City.

Yardmaster McNally of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, last night sent to the Gregory Street Police Station a colored boy who, he said, was deaf and dumb. McNally said the boy had been found in the freight yard after the Philadelphia troops who came by the Mississippi, had started for home.

The boy, it proved, could talk only Spanish. Justice Martinez, who happened into the police station, talked with him. The boy was overjoyed to find some one who could understand him. He said he was Alcadia Debadu, fourteen years old, and that his home was in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He said he was sitting on the wharf when the soldiers embarked, and one of them, who spoke Spanish, asked him to take a sail. He ran on board the ship with the men, and did not learn until too late that the vessel was going to the United States.

It was learned that the boy was refused transportation on the train carrying the Philadelphia troopers, one of whom, the boy said, was the person who invited him aboard the ship. An effort will be made to send the boy back to Ponce.

GEN. MILES WANTS PARADE.

The President Is Willing and His Subordinates Now Trying to Arrange It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—There is some doubt after all as to whether the parade of the troops returning from Puerto desired by the citizens of New York can be arranged for next week, or indeed at all. Not that the consent of the President is lacking, for he told Gen. Miles to-day that the troops might parade if the conditions would permit, but the events of to-day may prevent the execution of that purpose.

Gen. Miles said to-night that the arrival at New York of the big transport Mississippi had not been taken into account in his calculations. There was aboard a large number of the crack troops of the Puerto Rican force, including the Philadelphia artillery, a large body of cavalry, and other troops that would have made an imposing parade in conjunction with those now on the way. But these had gone to the railroad cars immediately upon landing and been forwarded to their homes, and were beyond recall. Of the soldiers to come from Puerto Rico there were now only the troops under Gen. Wilson and Gen. Garretson, numbering about 2,000, and alone they would not make much of a showing on parade.

It would be possible, perhaps, he said, to make good the deficiency if the troops at Montauk could be brought to New York in time, by which he meant next Saturday. He had called up by long-distance telephone this afternoon Col. Kimball, the Quartermaster in charge at New York, and talked over the subject, but the result was yet in doubt.

There was a strong force of cavalry at Montauk that might be available. They could be put aboard vessels there and brought to Brooklyn to join in the parade. Or, perhaps it might be deemed feasible to have them make the journey on horseback from Montauk to Brooklyn, using their own horses, in which case they might cover the distance in about four or five days. He was not sure whether the arrangements could be made in the time that remained. Probably the soldiers would be glad to get away from Camp Wikoff by this time, as it was getting raw and cold there, and they would be more comfortable in their own barracks.

Gen. Miles's idea is to have the men parade and then be placed aboard the cars immediately, on the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and dispatched at once to their home stations. He was confident that they would be in physical condition for a parade, as the sick have been removed to the hospitals and there is nothing to hamper them. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn is now considering the proposition.

The Committee of Arrangements for a Peace Jubilee met in the City Hall yesterday, and received a report from the committee that went to Montauk Point to confer with the army officers there about the feasibility of a parade in this city. What this committee learned at Montauk has already been told. Ex-Controller Myers said it was possible for the committee to have a parade of its own soldiers whether or not those at Camp Wikoff took part. A sub-committee was finally appointed to see about arranging a parade of the soldiers who have returned here. The services of the Old Guard and of the First, Second, and Third Batteries were offered the committee as escorts to the soldiers, and were accepted.

Pennsylvania Troops at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The Third Pennsylvania Regiment arrived in the city to-day from Huntsville, Ala., and was given a joyous and enthusiastic greeting. The regiment marched through several principal streets to Industrial Hall, at Broad and Cherry Streets, where a luncheon was served. The sidewalks along the line of the procession were densely crowded and the boys marched through continuous cheering and handclapping.

THE NEW HAVEN ROAD'S REPORT

Statement of Its Affairs for Year Ending June 30 Is Issued.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10.—The Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to-day issued a general statement of its affairs for the year ending June 30, 1898.

According to the report the total gross earnings from operation for the year were $30,322,757.55, while the operating expenses were $20,391,685.58; the income from operation and other sources was $10,032,119.68. Taxes, interest, and rentals of leased lines aggregated $8,112,481.47, which left a balance of income applicable to dividends of $3,919,638.21.

There is no floating debt. The capital stock of the company on June 30 was 476,332 shares.

The statement details the merging of the Housatonic Railway and the Shopaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad, also the lease of the New England Road. On the 1st day of September there were 8,508 shareholders of this company and a capital stock of $50,437,000. In the distribution of shares, Massachusetts has 3,345, Connecticut 2,644, New York 1,455, Rhode Island 438, and other States 646.

Vanderbilt System Cars.

In pursuance of the consolidation policy in the Vanderbilt system of railroads, all interchangeable freight cars on the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central lines will hereafter be known as system cars, and they will be used in common by the lines named for all business except in certain specific instances. Requisitions for equipment from foreign roads will be filled with cars bearing the initials of one of the roads in the Vanderbilt system, and "system cars" will be accepted from connecting lines at all junction points. This arrangement will save a great deal of switching, and will enable the various Vanderbilt lines to bill orders for cars more quickly. There will be no immediate change in the working forces either in New York, Cleveland, or Detroit.

A Railroad Hospital on Wheels.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 10.—The hospital car constructed for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at a cost of $10,000 will be put in service on the road next month. The car has a drug store, operating room, wards, and office for the surgeons. This hospital on wheels will make trips from Sedalia, Mo., to Texas, hauling soldiers who are too badly injured to ride in coaches.

California's Birthday Celebration.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 10.—The forty-third anniversary of the admission of California into the Union is being celebrated here. Thousands of people from all parts of the State participated in the festitivities, which will last three days.

Miss Winnie Davis No Better.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 10.—No improvement was reported in the condition of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, to-day. Dr. Cleveland of New York has been summoned from Newport to hold a consultation with Dr. John A. Wilcox regarding the case.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WALLA WALLA, Washington, Sept. 10.—Nearly $90,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire here to-day. The fire started in the engine room of the Hunt Manufacturing Company and swept through the long frame building with such rapidity that the employes had scarcely time to escape. About 100 men are thrown out of employment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—F. Herholds & Sons, "American Wood Rim Company," was damaged $70,000 by fire to-day. The homes of a number of families in the neighborhood caught fire by the sparks from the flames, and the occupants were forced to seek refuge in the streets. There was no one injured. Loss to tenants small.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:10 A. M.—King's Bridge and William's Bridge Roads; William Patton; damage slight.

1:15 A. M.—616 Broadway; J. Becker & Co.; damage, $50.

1:55 A. M.—Oakland Place and Clinton Avenue, unknown; damage trifling.

2:15 A. M.—22 and 30 Fulton Street; G. Goetting; damage, $2,000.

7:20 P. M.—210 Mulberry Street; William E. Coville; damage, $50.

9:45 P. M.—Morris Docks, Harlem River; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—58 Ridge Street; Frank Post; damage slight.

Her Wish.

"I wish I were a man," she sighed.

"Why?" he asked.

She looked long and earnestly at the busy clock on the mantel, and then replied:

"If I were a man I'd have been in bed two hours ago."—Cleveland Leader.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in hip disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

BEST & CO. FILIPPINE BAZAAR

Children Dressed For-School

At the "Children's Store" have a certain satisfactory style about their outfits not found in garments bought where their clothes are only a secondary consideration.

Boys' Double Breasted Jacket Suits, made of strong, serviceable, all wool, fast color blue cheviot and stylish brown and grey mixtures; sizes 6 to 16 yrs. 5.00 to 8.50

Girls' Dresses, fancy all wool mixtures; full waist with jacket effect; collar, cuffs, belt and jacket of plain serge in contrasting colors, handsomely trimmed with braid; stylish and serviceable; 6 to 14 yrs. 5.50 to 7.50

Girls' Wool Waists, to be worn with separate skirts; new designs in polka dot, plaid and striped all wool materials; 10 to 16 yrs. 2.50 to

DIED ON SHIP FROM CUBA

The Missouri Reaches Montauk Point and Reports Thirteen Deaths During the Voyage.

FIVE OF THE 71ST REGIMENT

Private Ebbesen of Company L Expired Within Sight of Land—Three Yellow Fever Suspects Among the Patients.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 10.—The hospital ship Missouri arrived at Camp Wikoff to-day from Santiago. She started six days ago with 261 sick men. During the voyage thirteen men died. One died within sight of land early to-day. His was the only body which was not buried at sea. All died of fevers contracted in Cuba. The men who died on the voyage were:

CRAMER, WILLIAM E., Company E, Seventy-first New York.
EBBESEN, EBBIE, Company L, Seventy-first New York.
FITZGIBBON, JOHN J., Company L, Seventy-first New York.
RUSK, WILLIAM A., Corporal, Company G, Seventy-first New York.
ETTE, ARTHUR VON, musician, Company K, Seventy-first New York.
WILD, CHARLES L., Signal Corps, a former member of the Seventy-first New York.
HODGKINS, GEORGE M., Company H, Second Massachusetts.
WILCOX, G. A., Company A, Thirty-first Michigan.
DE WITT, G., Corporal, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.
SCATTLIFFE, G. M., Company M, First Illinois.
MILAN, THOMAS, Company A, Ninth Infantry.
YOUNG, F. J., Seventh Infantry.
ORCOTT, LEVY C., Company C, Ninth Infantry.

Private Ebbesen expired while the Missouri was rounding the Shinnecock light early to-day, and his body was brought to camp. The Missouri brought men who were taken sick after the close of the campaign and who were left at the Santiago hospitals. The trip north was made as comfortable as possible for the sick. Those who died were started north with the hope of saving their lives.

The 248 sick men on the Missouri were landed this afternoon and taken to the detention hospital. They were reported to be nearly all convalescent. The doctors who came north on the Missouri said the trip seemed to do most of the men good.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who were received at the detention camp from the Missouri, and who will stay in the hospital for the next five days, are: Company A—Thomas Turner, Henry A. Gragin, George C. Camp, George Farley, and Charles Guerney; Company C—George Forndell and Fred C. Moore; Company D—Archibald Bumbee, Charles A. Bunker, Albert Grisburg, Rollin Leonard, William E. Sherer, and C. H. Walbridge; Company E—Harold Hutton, W. H. McKenzie, and John E. Thayer; Company F—James Shorthead; Company G—Thomas H. Fitzgerald and Robert Gageway; Company H—Charles A. Longuire; Company I—James M. Saddler and Steward George H. Stephenson; Company L—Edward Kergen, Thomas J. Lindsay, Joseph Madden, Robert A. Gannon, and James T. Howard; Company M—Albert Irving and Arthur Kaufman.

Fears of Yellow Fever.

Three of the men who were landed from the Missouri are in a special detention ward. Their cases are under close inspection, as they might develop yellow fever. As yet the doctors say they cannot tell what kind of fever the men have.

Col. Forwood received word this afternoon from the Weather Bureau in Washington that there would be a drop in the temperature of 10 degrees within the next twenty-four hours. He at once made preparations to give the sick men extra clothing and furnish them with blankets. Montauk Point is one of the most exposed places on Long Island.

Major Mills, the mustering officer, did not begin mustering out the Rough Riders today. He examined some of them as to their physical condition, but this took so much time that the actual mustering out of the men was not reached. Col. Roosevelt says that Sept. 15 will find all of his men out of the service. The bronze medal which will be presented to each man in the regiment has been designed and ordered. The medals will be sent to the men by express, and as well as being badges of honor, will be the insignia of the organization of the Rough Riders, which was formed last week.

Col. Roosevelt has received money from August Belmont and other residents of New York for the Rough Riders. The money was sent to purchase delicacies for the men, but as they have all these they want, it is being distributed as a sort of pension fund to the families and relatives of men who were either killed in battle, wounded, or are sick. The well men are also getting some for Col. Roosevelt thinks that for two months after being mustered out they will not be able to do any hard work.

The Day's Death List.

The deaths reported from the detention hospital to-day were:

KEEGAN, JOHN J., Company G, Ninth Massachusetts.
SHAKK, CHARLES, Band, Third Cavalry.
WELSH, THOMAS, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts.

In the general hospital the deaths were:

HORAN, JOHN, Corporal, Ninth Massachusetts.
JOHNSON, R. R., Company E, Seventh Infantry.
MARZ, HUGO, Company I, First Illinois.
MIDDOUGH, L. E., Twentieth Infantry.
DONEGAN, E. J., Company A, Ninth Massachusetts.

Three more offers to care for sick soldiers were received this afternoon. W. Bayard Cutting said he had accommodations for fifty men at his Summer home at Islip. Mrs. Armitage, who has established a relief station at Bay Shore, can take twenty, and the Rev. M. Lagg of Jamaica can care for twenty-five.

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN WHO DIED.

Corp. William Albert Rusk lived with his parents at 166 West Thirty-fifth Street. He had been a member of the Seventy-first Regiment two years. He fought at San Juan. Before his regiment was called out he was a clerk in the store of Merritt, Elliott & Co., at 132 Duane Street. He was twenty-one years of age. His father is W. S. Rusk, a bookseller at 604 Eighth Avenue. Clarence Rusk, a brother, was in the same company with Corp. Rusk, and is now at his home confined to his bed.

John J. Fitzgibbon, Company L, enlisted as one of the call for volunteers. He lived at 333 East Twenty-third Street. He was once a pupil in Public School No. 40.

Ebbie Ebbesen lived at 714 East Marshall Street, Richmond, Va. He came to New York to go to the front with the Seventy-first Regiment, and was assigned to Company L.

Arthur Von Ette, musician, of Company K, was a peddler by trade. He lived at 245 Eldridge Street, with his wife and little boy.

NEW YORKERS AT CAMP MEADE.

Third Regiment to be Replaced by Three Other Commands.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 10.—The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana will leave camp to-morrow and the Third New York on Monday. No orders have been received for the muster-out of any New York regiments here, except the Third. The Two Hundred and First reached camp this morning from Camp Black, and will be joined Monday by the Two Hundred and Second and Two Hundred and Third Regiments.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment will start for Williamsport Monday week for muster-out. There is much dissatisfaction among the men, who want to be mustered out. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania is to a man anxious to quit the service.

Chief Surgeon Girard has asked for reports from regimental Surgeons as to the malaria that is said to exist in this locality, but thus far very little has been reported to him. All of the regiments coming to camp will be vaccinated.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment will break camp to-morrow morning and leave for Pittsburg.

Secretary of State James H. Hughes of Delaware visited camp to-day for the purpose of ascertaining how true the reports were that the soldiers from Delaware were being poorly fed. He visited all the companies during meal time and took account of the various bills of fare. Asked his opinion, Mr. Hughes said he was satisfied that the food was excellent.

Charges of desecrating graves of Confederate soldiers at Manassas have been preferred against Private Arthur Wise, Company F, Twenty-second Kansas, and he will be tried Monday by general court-martial.

Gen. Gobin, who is in command of the First Division, reached camp this afternoon, after a week's absence in Cincinnati attending the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

Brevet Commissions for Distinguished Conduct—Award of Medals of Honor for Conspicuous Bravery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The War Department has issued an order directing the commanding officers of military departments, army corps, and detached commands to send to the Adjutant General as soon as practicable the names of such officers, both in the regular and the volunteer service, as may be considered entitled to brevet commissions for "distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy."

Rules have also been issued governing the award of medals to officers and enlisted men as follows:

Medals of honor will not be awarded to officers or enlisted men except for distinguished bravery or conspicuous gallantry which shall have been manifested in action by conduct that distinguishes a soldier above his comrades, and that involves risk of life, or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the award will be governed by this interpretation of extraordinary merit.

Recommendations should be made only by the officers in command at the time of the "action" or by an officer having personal cognizance of the specific act for which the medal is granted. The recommendation must be accompanied by a detailed recital of the circumstances and by certificates of officers or affidavits of enlisted men who were eye-witnesses of the act.

The testimony must, when practicable, embrace that of at least two eye-witnesses, and must describe specifically the act or acts by which the person in whose behalf the recommendation is made "most distinguished" himself, and the facts in the case must be further attested by the official reports of the action, record of events, muster rolls and returns and descriptive lists.

CAMP THOMAS HOSPITALS.

Gens. Sanger, Mattocks, and Roe Report that They Were Inadequate in Every Way.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 10.—That part of the report of Gens. Sanger, Mattocks, and Roe which deals with the hospitals of Camp Thomas has been made public by Gen. Breckinridge. The three Generals, who worked some time as a hospital and camp examining corps, declare that the conditions in the various hospitals were found very unsatisfactory. They state that the hospitals were not provided with the proper necessities; that they did not have a sufficient number of attendants; that they were badly located, and that they were in every way inadequate.

FEVER STOPS AN ENCAMPMENT.

Connecticut Militia Mobilization Postponed—Outbreak of Typhoid.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—The annual encampment of the National Guard of Connecticut, which was scheduled to begin on Monday next at the State camp grounds, Niantic, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the appearance of typhoid fever among the members of the First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, who have just returned from Dunn Loring, Va.

Already nine cases of typhoid have developed in the regiment, and in view of the information received by Adjt. Gen. Haven from Major Rockwell, Surgeon in Chief, the Adjutant General issued an order to-day postponing the encampment. Surgeon Rockwell does not anticipate a general spread of the disease, but every effort will be made to expedite having the First Regiment furloughed.

WILLING TO SERVE STILL.

North Carolina and Idaho Troops Not Anxious for Release.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Col. Harris of the First North Carolina Infantry reported at the War Department to-day. He told Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Adjt. Gen. Corbin that his regiment had enlisted for two years, and if the department desired to retain them in the service that long they would willingly remain. He says the soldiers are a little fatigued now, but within two months they will be as fit for duty as ever. Secretary Meiklejohn said that the assurance of Col. Harries was very gratifying, especially in view of the fact that the pressure to be mustered out has been very strong.

Senator Shoupe of Idaho was at the department to-day with a request on the part of the Idaho troops that they be retained in service.

OFFICERS ON WAITING ORDERS.

Will Not Be Furloughed, Like Men of Their Commands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—General Order No. 139, published from the War Department to-day, directs that all commissioned officers belonging to regiments furloughed for sixty days be placed on waiting orders instead of being furloughed like their troops. This will facilitate the making of any changes in the orders to regiments, will give the officers better pay, and will afford the department a closer hold upon them in case of need.

Another paragraph of the order places upon the commanding officers at hospitals the responsibility for deciding whether or not soldiers sent home on sick furlough shall have sleeping-car accommodations, and requires the Quartermaster who is to be stationed at every general hospital to honor any such requisitions.

Fourth New Jersey Regiment Detained

CAMP VOORHEES, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Fourth New Jersey Volunteers did not leave for Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., this evening, as was expected, because the transportation of the troops had not been arranged for. The men, however, were all ready to move. It is now probable that the regiment will leave here on Wednesday next, unless the orders sending it to Camp Meade are revoked. Adjt. Gen. Corbin is now considering the matter. Gov. Voorhees wants the regiment kept in its present camp until ordered to Cuba or Puerto Rico.

Regulars Ordered to Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Capt. W. T. Stamper, commanding the Plattsburg Barracks, has received notice from Capt. Ebstein, commanding the Twenty-first Infantry, that his regiment has been ordered to return to its old post here. Capt. Stamper has also been notified that nearly 750 recruits for the Twenty-first Infantry, now at Lithia Springs, Ga., have been ordered to Plattsburg and will start at once. The citizens of Plattsburg are arranging for an ovation.

Illinois Troops Return Exhausted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The First Illinois Infantry, Col. Henry L. Turner commanding, arrived home to-day over the Lake Shore Railroad. There were 216 sick men who needed ambulance attention and hospital care. The returning soldiers were greeted by thousands of enthusiastic citizens. The distance from the station to their armory was only two miles, but the marching column was in such a condition that the men required three rests to cover that distance. There were no deaths since the regiment left Montauk Point.

Colored Troops Sent to Lexington.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Col. Huggins of the Eighth United States Volunteers, (colored immunes,) now at Fort Thomas, Ky., has been ordered to proceed at once with his regiment to Lexington, Ky. They will leave next Monday. This is in preparation for the final movement to Cuba. Private Eugene Adams, Company M, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died at the General Hospital at Fort Thomas of fever. This is the first death at this place for ten days.

Gen. Hains to Return to Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Gen. Hains of the Engineer Corps, who recently has returned from Puerto Rico, probably will be assigned to his former duty in charge of engineering work at Baltimore. Gen. Hains will at once resume his duties as a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK.

The Hospital Ship Red Cross Brings Fifteen Patients for Roosevelt.

The hospital ship Red Cross arrived yesterday morning from Montauk with fifteen patients for Roosevelt. The men were landed at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, and were at once transferred to the hospital. They are:

DUBOIS, WILLIAM E., Company F, Ninth Cavalry; exhaustion, malaria.
BELCHER, JOHN, Company D, Thirty-first Michigan; malaria.
DUNN, PERCY A., Company B, Seventh Infantry; malaria.
DODD, CARROLL, Company E, Eighth Ohio; malaria.
FROST, FRED C., Company A, Ninth Massachusetts; anaemia.
HAYDEN, JAMES, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; malaria.
HUMMEL, WILLIAM A., Company A, Second Infantry, malaria.
HOCHMAN, HENRY, Company K, First Illinois; malaria.
LANFORD, JOHN L., Company B, Twentieth Infantry; malaria.
POPE, THOMAS, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; diarrhoea.
QUINN, CORNELIUS, Company B, Eighth Infantry, malaria.
RILEY, FRANK, Company A, Ninth Infantry; exhaustion, malaria.
SMITH, J. W., musician, Thirteenth Infantry; malaria.
SUNDERLAND, PETER, Company H, Third Infantry; malaria.
TAYLOR, THOMAS, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; malaria and diarrhoea.

Surf Hotel Declined as a Hospital.

Since his return from a visit to the Southern camps with Gov. Black Health Officer Doty has been making every effort—sparing neither labor nor expense—to prepare Surf Hotel at Fire Island for the reception of 500 sick soldiers. Dr. Doty had received offers to transport the soldiers from the mainland to Fire Island from the President of the Wawayanda Club of Great South Bay, who placed the club's steamer at the disposal of the Health Officer, while the President of the village of Babylon, L. I., on behalf of the citizens, had agreed to supply all the boats necessary for this purpose. When the arrangements were complete Dr. Doty received a telegram from Surgeon General Sternberg, who declined the offer of the hotel by the State.

Sick to be Sent to Philadelphia.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania called at the Army Building yesterday to see Major Appel regarding the care of Pennsylvania soldiers here. Surgeon Appel was off to meet the Mississippi when the Governor called, but they met later on board the transport. The Governor said that Philadelphia was ready to take 500 sick in the city hospitals there, and it is likely that either the Shinnecock or the Relief may take 300 men from Montauk Point to Philadelphia soon. It is becoming too cold at Montauk Point for the sick to stay there much longer. Three hundred is about the limit of capacity of either the Relief or the Shinnecock with comfort to the sick.

A Vermont Soldier's Funeral.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 10.—The funeral of Private Harold S. Foyles, the first member of Company A of this city to die since the Spanish war began, occurred with military honors yesterday. The large Trinity Episcopal Church was filled to overflow. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Theodore B. Foster, the rector. It was under the auspices of his comrades of Company A, who were joined by more than 100 members of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Private James H. Kelly Dead.

Private James H. Kelly of Company D, Ninth Massachusetts, who was brought from the transport Shinnecock on Thursday, died in St. Peter's Hospital yesterday of typhoid fever. A few minutes after his death his sister Annie, from Charlestown, Mass., came into the hospital to make inquiries concerning her brother. She was heartbroken on learning of his death.

Body Brought Home for Interment.

The body of Corp. James Lansing Rodgers of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who died in the hospital tent at Camp Wikoff on Aug. 8 of malaria, contracted at Santiago, was brought to the home of Henry Bradley, 260 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, last Friday morning, and the funeral will be held from there this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Regular Private Dies of Typhoid.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10.—Washington Allen, Jr., Company F, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, died at the New Haven Hospital early this morning of typhoid fever. He was brought here from Montauk Point. His home was in Howell, Mich.

An Offer from Irvington.

Mrs. Hammond, who is in charge of the Red Cross Hospital at Long Island City, yesterday received a letter from Grace N. Dodge of Irvington, saying that she had accommodations for six sick soldiers, and would provide nurses for them.

Bedlow's Island Hospital Opened.

The new hospital on Bedlow's Island, which has been in course of preparation for a number of days, was yesterday occupied for the first time when fifty sick soldiers who arrived on the Shinnecock were transferred here. Dr. L. P. Smith, formerly at Fort Hamilton, is in charge, and there is a full staff of nurses.

More Accommodation in St. John's.

Sister Mary David, who is at the head of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday, announced that the new ward in the hospital was ready and that sixty soldiers could be accommodated. Mrs. Marquardt, the Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, out of her own personal means, put sixty cots in the ward.

Seaside Home for Sick Soldiers.

The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society has offered to the Red Cross Society the use of its Seaside Home for Children, at Coney Island, for sick or convalescent soldiers, and the offer has been accepted. Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3 will send surgeons and nurses, and will maintain 100 soldiers, which is the number the Seaside Home can accommodate.

CITY OF ROME SAILS.

Goes to Portsmouth to Take Aboard the Spanish Prisoners.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, carrying ninety-four officers and men of Admiral Cervera's fleet, sailed at noon yesterday for Portsmouth, N. H., where she is to take on Admiral Cervera, his staff, and the 1,400 released Spanish naval prisoners.

Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya and Capt. Concas of the Infanta Maria Teresa were among the City of Rome's passengers. Three of the wounded men whose deaths are hourly expected were also taken.

During yesterday morning the Spaniards, who had shore leave were seen about the shopping districts up town. They appeared greatly interested in the streets of New York and quite unconcerned as to the attention they attracted. Their appearance was especially conspicuous because of the variety of raiment worn, which was the same that they wore when they arrived here from Annapolis, principally pajamas.

Lieut. Miguel Segrera, in charge of the party which left on the City of Rome, spent the morning completing purchases for the trip.

Commander J. B. Azum of the Infanta Maria Teresa, who is conducting the deportation, said yesterday that the vessel would probably sail from Portsmouth on Tuesday, and the men will be landed at Santander, in Spain.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 10.—All the arrangements for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners from Seavey Island to the steamship City of Rome have been completed. The arrangements have been conducted by Commander Remey, under instructions from Washington, and Admiral Cervera. The men will board the City of Rome at 10 o'clock Monday forenoon. From that hour the United States will cease to have jurisdiction over them. The Spaniards will be turned over to Admiral Cervera and will be placed under the command of the members of his staff. Every precaution is being taken so that the Spanish prisoners will not have an opportunity to escape. In furtherance of this object Commander Remey has issued instructions not to allow any visitors, either at the navy yard or at Seavey's Island, next Monday.

Secretary of the Navy Long made an informal visit to the navy yard this morning. Mr. Long is on his way to Boston from Bucksfield, Me., where he has been spending a short vacation.

THE RESOLUTE AT HAVANA

No Salute Fired When the Transport Carrying the Evacuation Commission Enters Port.

SPANIARDS VISIT THE SHIP

Government Officials Call on the Americans, After Which the Commissioners Go to the Palace, Where They Are Received by Captain General Blanco.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—Shortly after daybreak this morning Morro Castle signaled that a steamer was sighted in the offing. The Mascotte of the Plant Line had just arrived, and Morro telephoned the Captain of the Port that the steamer sighted appeared to be an American warship. To this the Captain of the Port answered not to signal her. The ship proved to be the United States transport Resolute, with the United States Cuban Evacuation Commission on board, and which entered the port shortly after 7 o'clock. There were no Spanish flags flying at that time, and no salute was fired.

All the foreign and American shipping in port displayed every available piece of colored bunting, and the Resolute dipped her colors in answer to every salute. The Resolute was moored to a buoy close alongside the steel dock. She was surrounded all the morning by hundreds of small boats, which circled the vessel, while their occupants waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

Immediately after the arrival of the Resolute, which reached here flying some white bunting forward and an Admiral's flag from her mainmast, she was visited by the Commander of the French gunboat Fulton, who boarded the Resolute in full uniform. Shortly afterward a Government launch ran alongside having on board Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of the Government; Gen. Solano, the Chief of Staff, representing Capt. Gen Blanco, and Major Garcia Benitz of the general staff. Their visit lasted fully an hour. Gen. Solano wore a crimson sash with his uniform, Major Benitz a blue one, and Dr. Congosto wore a frock coat and silk hat.

At the expiration of the hour's conference with the United States Commissioners an officer from the Spanish warship Alfonso XII. paid his respects to Rear Admiral Sampson. His visit was of a very formal nature. Shortly afterward Gen. Solano, acting for Capt. Gen. Blanco, placed the latter's private carriage at the disposal of the Commissioners.

Blanco Receives the Commissioners.

At 9:15 the American Commissioners, accompanied by the Spanish officers representing Capt. Gen. Blanco, landed at La Machina wharf and arrived at the Palace at 9:40, where the Captain General's bodyguard presented arms as they appeared. Capt. Gen. Blanco, dressed in full uniform, received the Commissioners in the reception room, where, after the formal presentations had taken place, and the official courtesies had been exchanged, they sat down and conferred for about twenty minutes. The Spanish commander sat in the centre, with Gen. Butler on his right and Admiral Sampson on his left. Next to Gen. Butler sat Gen. Parrado, and at the latter's side was Gen. Wade. On Admiral Sampson's left sat Col. Clous and Capt. Hart, the official interpreter. The Captain General addressed the Commissioners in English, and asked them to excuse any mistakes which he might make, explaining that it was a long time since he had used that language.

The United States Commissioners left the palace shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by Gen. Solano and Dr. Congesto. They were driven to La Machina wharf, opposite the wreck of the Maine, where they took luncheon before returning to the Resolute. Col. Clous and Capt. Hart, accompanied by a Spanish officer then paid a visit to Admiral Mantorola and to the Captain of the Port, after which they returned on board the Resolute.

At noon Lieut. C. C. Morse, representing Rear Admiral Sampson, paid his respects to the British Consul, who returned the visit an hour later, when a salute was fired.

The first session of the Commission will be held to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock at the Colonial Government Offices, and, judging from conversation with the Commissioners, all the sessions will be behind closed doors. The Commissioners, who express themselves as well pleased with Havana, have not yet secured quarters ashore.

The general public crowded the wharves when the arrival of the Resolute became known, but there was no demonstration. Everybody behaved quietly and respectfully.

The Spanish steamer Ciudad de Cadiz left this afternoon for Spain, with 600 sick soldiers and two Generals and their staffs.

In addition to the Mascotte, which arrived this afternoon from Key West, the following vessels have entered the port within the last twenty-four hours: The schooners Pearl and Ellen M. Adams, from Key West; Manuel Jover, a coast steamer; the Aguila de Oro, from Cardenas, and the Isla de Cuba, from Sierra Moreno, all in cargo.

The drawing in the Government lottery took place to-day, and again the principal prize was drawn by the Government.

The American Evacuation Commission consists of Major Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, and Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler. The Resolute left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 4 o'clock last Monday afternoon.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN THANKED.

Gov. Wolcott's Letter to the Colonels of the Second and Ninth Regiments.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Gov. Wolcott has sent the following letters to Col. Clark of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and to Col. Lawrence J. Logan of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment:

Col. Embury P. Clark, Springfield, Mass.:

My Dear Sir: I desire to express to you personally and through you to the officers and enlisted men of your command, my high admiration of the splendid courage and earnest loyalty shown by the gallant Second Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, while a part of the army of the United States.

The second regiment from this commonwealth to be mustered into the national service, it was the first to leave the State for active service and again the first to set foot on foreign soil. It has been called on to endure extreme hardships and to undergo perils in battle and by disease. It has shown that the men to-day offer their lives as freely to their country's service as did their fathers, and that heroic courage is as common to-day as in the past.

You have returned with many vacant places in your ranks and with many of your number weakened in body, although unbroken in spirit.

For these brave sons who have died the commonwealth proudly mourns. For the living who have courageously fought and endured she gratefully renders her thanks and admiration. Both the living and the dead have won glory for the national arms, and have brought added lustre to the fame of the commonwealth. Their deeds will live in history and in the remembrance of a grateful people. ROGER WOLCOTT.

Gov. Wolcott's letter to Col. Logan was as follows:

Col. Lawrence J. Logan, South Boston, Mass.:

My Dear Sir: The Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, has return to this commonwealth, not as it went forth a few months ago. It has lost heavily in officers and enlisted men—it has fearlessly faced death on the field of battle and without quailing has beheld the stealthy approach of dreaded disease. But from danger and suffering it has plucked enduring fame. Your sons and your sons' sons will tell the stories of what their fathers suffered and achieved in the Summer of 1898.

The service which the country demanded of her sons was rendered with willing and generous devotion, and was illustrated by deeds of valor and by the quiet heroism of endurance. It is doubtful if any other regiment in the volunteer service has paid a heavier sacrifice than the Ninth.

The people of the commonwealth are not unmindful of this sacrifice, and will tenderly cherish the memory of the gallant dead, and of the heroism of the living.

I beg that you will accept for the officers and enlisted men of your command the thanks of the people of the commonwealth for your honorable service, as Massachusetts volunteers, in the army of the United States.

ROGER WOLCOTT.

PUERTO RICAN CONFERENCE.

Instructions of the Spanish Commissioners Delayed by the Non-Arrival of the Alfonso XIII.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 10.—The first joint meeting of the Evacuation Commissioners was held in the Council Chamber of the palace this morning. It was exceedingly formal. Major Gen. Brooke, Rear Admiral Schley, and Brig. Gen. Gordon, accompanied by their personal staffs, drove to the palace, where they were formally presented to the Spanish Commissioners—Gen. Ortega, Brigadier of Marine Vallerino, and Señor Aguila, Auditor of War. The presentation was made by Capt. Gen. Macias. Both commissions then retired to the spacious Council Room, hung with fine paintings, where credentials were exchanged.

The Spanish Commissioners were most courteous. They explained that their embarrassment was due to the fact that their instructions had failed to arrive, though expected on the Alfonso XIII., overdue since yesterday. They assured the American Commissioners of their confidence that the instructions would arrive during the day or to-morrow, and suggested an adjournment until Monday at 2 o'clock, to which the American Commissioners promptly agreed. The American Commissioners also agreed to the suggestion that the sessions of the commission should be held in secret, as many questions of a diplomatic character might arise which if given publicity might embarrass the work.

The two commissions will meet separately to begin with, and the joint sessions will be held to exchange propositions. The American official interpreters, stenographers, and typewriters are expected to-morrow. The American Commissioners will display a liberal spirit in the negotiations, taking the position that they can afford to be generous as to non-essentials. They are only anxious to bring about evacuation as soon as possible.

The Spanish officials have been at work several days making inventories of the Government property. Many officers have all their effects packed, and will welcome the day on which they sail for Spain.

YELLOW FEVER AT PONCE?

Gen. Brooke Discredits the Report that the Pest Has Appeared Among the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—There is some doubt as to whether or not yellow fever has actually appeared as reported among the American troops at Puerto Rico. A cablegram was received this evening at the War Department from Gen. Brooke at Ponce, in which he says that, while two deaths from that fever were reported from Gen. Young's command, he discredits the report that they are cases of yellow fever, and has ordered a careful medical investigation.

The officials at the War Department are meanwhile comforting themselves with the statement from medical sources that the wet and unhealthy season in Puerto Rico is rapidly nearing its end, and before October has fairly started, the weather conditions will be such that the fever will disappear, if it should turn out that it has really appeared among the troops.

TROOPS FOR PUERTO RICO.

Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania to Sail Wednesday.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 10.—The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was among the first troops to reach Camp Meade, has been ordered to sail from New York on Wednesday for Puerto Rico for garrison duty.

The First and Second Battalions went to Puerto Rico with Gen. Brooke and performed effective service in the campaign against Ponce. Col. Willis J. Hulings of Oil City, is in command of the regiment and will be promoted to Brigadier General when the Third Battalion joins him.

PUERTO RICO'S POSTAL SERVICE.

Report of the Operations of the Officials Stationed on the Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath to-day received the following cablegram from Postal Superintendent Robinson at Ponce, Puerto Rico, giving details of the operations of the officials of the department stationed in Puerto Rico:

Commencing to-day, service: Playa Ponce, by Juandiaz to Coamo, with the Spanish connection for San Juan, performed by army; Playa Ponce by Santa Isabel, Salinas, and Guayama to Arroyo, three times a week by army, daily by citizens; Playa Ponce to Give Guayanilla, to Yauco, daily service, with conection for Mayaquez, by citizens; Playa Ponce to Adjuntas, with connections to Utrado, daily by citizens. All offices within lines controlled by Alcades, except Playa Ponce, with stamp agency at Ponce. Citizen and army mail dispatched from here kept separate. Twelve Americans and one native employed at this station.

Seneca, with commission and clerks, arrived yesterday, and agents and clerks for Mayaquez and Guayama go forward to-day by order of commission. Will send Samuel W. Kingsmore to Coamo, W. W. Jelliffe to Utrado, E. Jiffkins to Yacco, with stamps and supplies. I request their regular designation, with full supplies, including money order and registration. Agent Whitney failed to sail by the Seneca. W. J. Lawn designated acting agent by commission. No undelivered mail.

Badge for a Santiago Hero.

The employes of Tiffany & Co. have presented to J. Morley Campbell, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, a gold-enameled badge in the form of the Union shield, surmounted by a laurel wreath, inclosing the number "71," which is held to the red, white, and blue hanging ribbon by a finely modeled and chased eagle. On the pin-bar is inserted in blue enamel "Third Battalion, Co. B, U. S. V." On the back is a suitable inscription. Campbell, who is a son of the Rev. J. W. Campbell, pastor of the West Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was a salesman for Tiffany & Co. when the war broke out. He was among the first to enlist, and fought in the three days' battle around Santiago.

Illinois Naval Militiamen Return.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Five hundred members of the Illinois Naval Militia were given an enthusiastic welcome yesterday when they marched through the streets on their return from the war. They had seen more fighting than any of the men who went from this State to the front, sixty of them being on the Oregon alone, and their welcome was in full keeping with the work they had done. Of those who arrived, 373 were from the City of Chicago, and the balance were from Quincy, Moline, and Alton. About 300 of the Illinois Naval Militiamen are still in the service.

Farragut Ready for Her Trial Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The new torpedo boat Farragut will be in condition to make her trial trip on Tuesday. The port cylinder, which was rendered inoperative when she was recently speeded on the bay, has been replaced.

Letter from Miss McKinley.

A letter received at Cuban relief headquarters yesterday afternoon from Miss Junia McKinley, the President's niece, who has charge of the Red Cross hospital at Camp Hobson, Lithia Springs, Ga., said that the last regiment would leave that camp for Montauk this week, and that the hospital corps would remain until the last sick man could be taken away.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:37	Sun sets...6:16	Moon rises...1:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:08	Gov. Isl'd...4:34	H. Gate....6:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:08	Gov. Isl'd...4:37	H. Gate....6:26

JACKSON'S,

18th Street and 6th Avenue.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT

$150,000

OF

HIGH GRADE GOODS

TO BE SOLD AT ONCE.

Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost on or before October 1.

This vast assortment of fashionable and desirable merchandise, comprising:

Suits, Jackets, Cloaks, Skirts,
Waists, Gloves, Umbrellas, Laces,
Veilings, Ribbons, Linings, Domestics,
Blankets, Muslin Underwear,
Wrappers, Millinery, Silks, Velvets,
Black and Colored Dress Goods,
Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Trunks and Valises, Perfumeries,
Hosiery and Underwear, &c. &c.,

Amounting to $150,000, must be turned into cash in less than three weeks.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 9 A. M.

6th Ave., cor. 18th St.—JACKSON'S—6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

Fixtures for Sale.

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.

British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Catania, Cuba and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lydia, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Westernland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German, steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 11, at 6:30 P. M.; per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) for China and Japan, close here daily up to Sept. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 3 and up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 27.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Sept. 6.
La Navarre, Havre, Sept. 3.
Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 29.
Queen Olga, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.
Susquehanna, Southampton, Aug. 25.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Anchoria, Gl

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

The Wind-Up of the Coney Island Meeting Was Marked by Numerous Accidents.

GEORGE BOYD'S AUTUMN CUP

Black Venus Won the Great Eastern Handicap in Hollow Fashion—Jockey Barrett Thrown in the Race and Badly Injured.

Sheepshead Bay never looked prettier nor was its track ever in better condition than yesterday, which was the last day of its Fall meeting. The weather conditions were perfect, and a large crowd turned out, for the card was an attractive one, its principal features being the Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, over the Futurity Course, and the Autumn Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, at two miles. The latter was one of the old-fashioned races that never fail to bring out enthusiastic crowds, for at such a distance, stamina, as well as speed, is put to the test, and the spectators are sure of seeing a race worth looking at.

But, while the day was a delightful one, it was one of accidents to horses and jockeys, and more than one boy went to earth, one of them, Barrett, probably to his serious injury. Barrett had the mount on St. Lorenzo in the Great Eastern. In the stretch the horse stumbled and turned a complete somersault, pinning the jockey under him. Barrett was picked up unconscious, and after an examination it was feared that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. Clawson, who rode Manlius, was pitched off while going to the post in the first race, but was not injured, and remounted. Anderson, who has been unfortunate in a number of jumping races this year, was thrown by Brown Red in the steeplechase, but was not injured.

The Autumn Cup saw the defeat of The Friar, for, after going a mile and a quarter, his stable companion, Mirthful, broke down, and The Friar had no protector as in a race a few days ago. There were only four candidates, and long before the race was well on it had assumed the form of a procession, for the speedy Friar went out in front and Mirthful kept him company. George Boyd and Sir Vassar trailed behind, and the order was not changed until a mile and a half had been covered, when Mirthful stopped short, and Sims dismounted. George Boyd set sail for The Friar then and overhauled him at the head of the stretch. Littlefield attempted to ride The Friar with whip and spur then, and that settled it, for Sloane easily outrode him, and George Boyd won by half a length.

In the Great Eastern, Black Venus had everything her own way, for she was out in front at the flag fall, and was never afterward headed, winning easily by a length and a half from Ethelbert. Martimas, the Futurity winner, ran a game race, but his impost of 128 pounds was too much for him, and he had to be content with third place.

The other races are sufficiently described in the summaries, which follow:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, at seven pounds below the scale. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:00.

1—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., by Himyar-Dantine, 115 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.... (Dean)

2—Composer, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 115, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Tarai)

3—The Lady in Blue, A. B. Barnes's b. f., 112, 5 to 1.....(Spencer)

The Burlington Route, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Champagne, 115, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) General Shafter, 115, 15 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Handcuff, 115, 8 to 1, (Dupee;) Little Reggie, 115, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Animus, 115, 15 to 1, (Penn;) Interferer, 115, 15 to 1, (Barrett;) Ellerdale, 115, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Eavonius, 115, 60 to 1, (Littlefield;) Manlius, 115, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Menu, 112, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Al Reeves, 112, 50 to 1, (James;) Wildairs, 112, 40 to 1, (Blake,) and Flying Scotchman, 115, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by ten lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:47 2-5.

1—Alice Fairley, Mrs. L. D. Gray's ch. f., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Margery, 117 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)

2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 113, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Clawson)

3—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's b. m., 4, 119, 5 to 1.....(Spencer)

Glonoine, 100, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) George Keene, 124, 4 to 1, (Williams;) Jefferson, 119, 12 to 1, (Collins;) Tavernick, 116, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Lady Marian, 102, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Scotch Plaid, 104, 15 to 1, (Dupee,) and Black Dude, 100, 50 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Third heat

Dead heat in a drive; six lengths between the first two and the third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $5,000 guaranteed. Of which $750 to second and $250 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Black Venus, E. O. Pepper's blk. f., by Kantaka-Queenie, 113 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.... (Sloane)

2—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 115, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Cunningham)

3—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., 128, 6 to 1.... (Taral)

Manuel, 111, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Dr. Eichberg, 118, 8 to 1, (Williams;) Ways and Means, 119, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Satirist, 106, 40 to 1, (Dupee;) Duke of Middleburgh, 114, 40 to 1, (Penn;) Prestidigitatrice, 108, 40 to 1, (Jones;) Autumn, 121, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Grey Jacques, 92, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rusher, 111, 50 to 1, (James;) Glenheim, 116, 30 to 1, (Sims,) and *St. Lorenzo, 114, 40 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup. A handicap for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $50 each, and $100 additional to start, with $5,000 guaranteed, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. Two miles. Time—3:32 2-5.

1—George *Bord, W. Lakeland's b. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Cachuca, 105 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)

2—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. h., 5, 126, 4 to 5 and out.....(Littlefield)

3—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's br. h., 5, 100, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

*Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 111, 4 to 5.....(Sims)

*Broke down.

Won in a drive by half a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28 2-5.

1—Ten Spot, R. Clark's b. g., 4 years, by Duke of Magenta-Fair Barbarian, 106 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Moody)

2—Tom Collins, Simms & Anderson's b. c., 3, 101 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)

3—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. f., 3, 104, 7 to 2.....(Spencer)

Orion, 112, 7 to 1, (Taral;) Oxnard, 101, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Manassas, 103, 20 to 1, (James;) Lord Zeni, 108, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Loiterer, 104, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Nana H., 105, 10 to 1, (Jones,) and Kilt, 98, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:25.

1—Woodpigeon, J. W. Colt's gr. g., 5 years, by Woodlands-Fanny Moore, 146 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Finnigan)

2—Olindo, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 6, 160, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Byrnes)

3—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., aged, 135, 12 to 1.....(Dayton)

Rheinstrom, 142, 6 to 1, (Cochrane;) Governor Bude, 142, 12 to 1, (Sheedy,) and *Brown Red, 137, 10 to 1, (Anderson,) also ran and finished in the order named

Won easily by ten lengths, four lengths between second and third.

*Fell.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS' ACTION

Application for a Date from the Pimlico Club Is Laid Over.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday. James P. Keene, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, and F. R. Hitchcock were present. An application from the Pimlico Driving Club for a Fall racing date was laid over for future action. The applications of William Houlahan and Vernon Asburn for reinstatement were denied after further investigation.

The Stewards restored William Cheriton and James Sennet, owner and trainer of the horse Our Johnny, to full privileges under the rules, except that the refusal of the entry of the horse will be continued. George B. Patterson and J. C. Thompson were restored to good standing, but the entry of the horse Burlesque will not hereafter be received.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay the bill for medical attendance upon Jockey Kuhn, who was injured during the Saratoga meeting, and also the burial expenses of Joseph J. Conroy.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Victory for the Lorillard-Beresford Stable at Kempton Park.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—At the first day's racing of the Kempton Park September meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut gelding Ilogio won the Waterloo Selling Nursery Handicap; Lady Bony was second, and Star of Hope third. Ten ran.

THE RACE MEETING AT ITHACA.

Contest in the 2:22 Trot Furnishes the Best Sport.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—There was a fair attendance on the first day of the race meeting in this city. Three events were on the card. The trotting race, 2:22 class, furnished the best sport, being hotly contested between L. H. Chase and Addie Fitz B. The summary:

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $250.

L. H. Chase, ch. m., (Manning).....2 1 2 1 1
Addie Fitz B., b. m., (Burlew).....1 4 1 2 2
Jim Smith, b. g., (Nolan).....4 2 3 3 3
Dixoneer, b. s., (Spangler).....3 3 4 4 4

Time—2:26; 2:22½; 2:26; 2:25; 2:28.

2:15 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $300.

Harry M., b. g., (Manning).....1 1 1
Cute, b. m., (Strong).....2 2 2
Broadwell, blk. s., (Cobb).....3 3 3

Time—2:22½; 2:22; 2:22¼.

Running.—Half mile; best two in three; purse $100.

Annie B., s. m., (Whitson).....1 1
Red Rose, b. m., (Taylor).....2 2
Nellie B., (Slaght).....3 3

Time—0:53; 0:52½.

HARNESS RACING AT AUBURN.

Last Day of the Western New York Circuit's September Meeting.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Western New York circuit closed its September meeting here to-day. The weather was chilly, but the track was in good condition and fast racing was a feature. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Pacing, purse, $300. Unfinished. Raven won, Rocky P. second, and Timepiece third. Best time, 2:13¼.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300. Rextell won, Dolly Patchen second, and Bourbon Sansell third. Best time, 2:25½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300. The Shah won, Free Silver second, and Ben E. third. Best time, 2:19¼.

MESSAGE FROM CLARA BARTON.

She Is Undecided as to Future Work in Cuba.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, sent a telegram to Miss Clara Barton at Egmont Key, Fla., on Tuesday, asking her if she would return to Cuba if customs obstacles could be removed; also if she favored the proposal of Agent D. L. Cobb to pay duties under protest and proceed with the distribution of supplies. Miss Barton probably did not receive this telegram until Thursday. Her answer was received here late yesterday afternoon. She says:

Dispatch of 6th received. My plan will be shaped by the wishes of President McKinley when I can learn them. I left Cuba not so much on account of the customs duties as to remove a possible obstruction to delicate Governmental regulations immediately pending. I think time should be given the commission to meet and act without a shadow of complication from outside parties, hence I did not myself adopt the plan of Mr. Cobb, but withdrew. I am ready to conform to any plan of relief which you so kindly suggest as soon as we can know we shall not be out of place in doing it. You have done perfectly right with the Morse.

The ice vessel Mary E. Morse about a week ago was placed in charge of Agent Warner at Santiago, who has had supervision of the distribution of supplies at Baracoa, Gibara, and other open ports.

Earlier in the day a telegram was received from Miss Barton at Tampa saying that she would leave there last night for Washington.

A Patriotic Ten and Fair.

The Defenders' Auxiliary Corps, New York Division, will hold a patriotic tea and fair under the auspices of its Babylon Branch, at Babylon, L. I., on Friday, the proceeds to be applied to relief work, and especially to hospital assistance for invalid soldiers. Attractions of various kinds are offered, and advantage is being taken of the occasion by the South Shore Country Club, upon whose new grounds the fair will be held, to open its new golf links with a match game. The managers of the fair are offering prizes and the entry fees for the game are to go to the fair fund.

German Wine for Our Soldiers.

Recently Heinrich Nohn of Waldhilbersheim, Kreuznach, Germany, a personal friend of the late Prince Bismarck, offered, through Ambassador White, at Berlin, to send a consignment of wine to the American soldiers. This offer was acknowledged by Mr. White, who accepted the offer on behalf of the President and people of the United States. A cable message received in this city announces that 1,000 bottles of German red wine were shipped yesterday through Consul General Mason.

203d Leaves Camp Black To-day.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 10.—The Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment will leave Camp Black to-morrow for Camp Meade, Penn. The big tents were taken down to-day, and to-night the regiment went to sleep under small shelter tents. The start will probably be made at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Two Hundred and Second Regiment will break camp on Tuesday. There were 177 men in the hospital to-day, nearly all of whom were down with malaria. There are two serious cases of typhoid in camp.

For the Benefit of Jewish Soldiers.

Any Jewish soldiers at Camps Wikoff and Black, or who are in the city on leave or furlough, who wish to attend divine services on the coming Jewish New Year's Day, are requested to put themselves in communication with Philip Cowen, publisher of The American Hebrew, 215 East Forty-fourth Street, or William Mitchell, Superintendent of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Avenue. Provision will be made for the attendance at Jewish places of worship, without any cost.

The Superstition About Friday.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The superstition that it is bad luck to be hanged on Friday will probably stand the test of time, but otherwise the evil fame of the day is pretty well dissipated—at least, that seems to be the case in New Orleans. Not very many years ago the passenger traffic out of this city showed a startling contraction every Friday, and the regularity of the decline left no doubt as to the cause. At present Friday is about as good a business day as any other for the transportation lines, and one prominent railroad man declares it is peculiarly favored by fortune. "I had the curiosity to look into the subject recently," he said, "and in eight years, which was as far back as my data went, I found that the accident record of Friday was the second lowest of any day of the week. Of course, one may take any day of either the week or the month and discover all manner of horrible things that have happened on it in the past, but I have never been able to find a reason why Friday should be marked for special stigma. It's an absurd fact, however, that railroad people were formerly obliged to take account of the superstition in making a forecast of business." A New Orleans jeweler had something interesting to tell along the same line. "The Friday idea is about extinct," he said, "but the jewelry trade was certainly affected by it in the past. I have known lots of people who wouldn't think of buying anything intended as a gift on Friday, especially if it was to be engraved, but nowadays one seldom hears anything of the kind. I suppose the world is getting more practical."

Not So Expert After All.

"Marriages performed days, nights, Sundays, and holidays," reads an advertisement in The Boston Globe. The advertiser no doubt ranks himself as an expert in the business, yet in every ceremony he has been called upon to perform there has been a hitch in the proceedings.—Denver Evening Post.

Hahne & Co.'s Opening.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week will be opening days in Fall and Winter styles of millinery and ladies' top garments at Hahne & Co.'s store, Newark. This store is one of the largest in the country, covering seven acres of ground, and having 100 complete stores under one roof.—Adv.

READY FOR GOLF HONORS

More Than One Hundred Would-Be Champions Play To-morrow at Morris County.

BIGGEST EVENT EVER HELD

Famous Golfers from All Over the Country Have Come to Compete—An Early Start Arranged—How the Club Will Accommodate Its Guests.

Seldom has there been such activity on the Morris County golf links, at Morristown, N. J., as during the past week, and the activity will be more than doubly increased during the coming week. Everything is ready for the big championship tournament, the result of which will be to determine who shall hold for the coming year the highest golf honors in the United States.

It will be the biggest golf event ever held in this country. This is clearly shown from the entries, both in number and in the character of the players. Among the 120 golfers who are eager to try for championship honors are practically all the experts in the country. The well-seasoned, experienced golfers who have won honors on the links during the past three or four years are in the list, and they are opposed by a larger number of younger fellows, many of them college golfers, than has ever been the case before.

The prominence of the college golfer has been one of the brilliant features of the golf world this season. From the time the colleges closed in June the best of these student golfers have played in nearly all the prominent tournaments, and have wrested many a coveted prize from the older cracks. In view of their success many critics are prophesying that the championship this week will be won by a college golfer. It is quite likely to happen, yet other students of golf claim that the college player has not yet reached that well-finished, steady and even game that is necessary to win a severe championship. The younger player may win in a contest of but two or three days' playing, they argue, but in a long, six-day tournament the older golfer will stand the test better. Before the end of the week it will be seen which of these opinions is the better one.

Contest Free from Petty Games.

Some slight but important changes have been made in the tournament this year. No other event beside that for the amateur championship of the United States will be played. It will be the fourth one held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, and the first in which the main factor will be kept absolutely in front. Formerly, besides holding the open championship in the same week, other games were arranged, such as a consolation cup contest, driving and putting matches, and occasionally a handicap or two. At the last annual meeting of the Golf Association, all these "side shows," as a member aptly dubbed them, were cast out of the championship week. The open championship was separated from the amateur event, and hereafter three months will intervene between these two important golf competitions.

The amateur tournament has been lengthened and will be a severer and better test of genuine championship ability than heretofore. The opening round will be 36 holes, medal play, and 32 men will qualify to compete at match play for the highest honor, instead of 16, as in former years. This qualifying round will be played Saturday. On following day the 32 honor men will meet in their first match-play round, which will also be 36 holes, just double the number of previous years. At the close of the day the number will be reduced to 16, and these will continue at match play on the succeeding days, the competitors being reduced at the end of each round one-half, until Saturday, when the last two men will meet in the grand final struggle for the highest honor in America, and possession for one year of the magnificent one-thousand-dollar silver cup given to the association by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, who was its first President.

The test of golf will be a long and severe one, but the victor will amply demonstrate his ability to be America's golf champion. He will win, not so much by brilliant golf, although several brilliant plays may be made, as by continued steadiness. It is the steady, even player that wins in the long run, and under the strain of the long contest the erratic golfer will surely fall by the wayside before the final round is reached. The winner receives as a permanent trophy a gold medal, a silver medal is given to the second man, and bronze medals to the third and fourth men.

A New Champion Will Arise.

That there will be a new champion this coming year is positive, in view of H. J. Whigham's recent letter to Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman of the Morris County Greens Committee. In view of his poor health since his return from Cuba, Whigham has decided that he is in no condition to compete. His name appears among the entries, and he hopes to be present, but unless he should change his mind very materially, he will not be among the starters. Should he start in the opening round his partner will be Donald Keene. For two years Whigham has held the highest golf honor in the United States, and Charles B. Macdonald won the championship at Newport in the first tournament held by the United States Golf Association. Both are foreign-bred golfers, Macdonald being an old St. Andrews man and a graduate of that university, while Whigham learned the game as a boy on the Huylake links, near Liverpool.

The question among the golfers now is: Will a native American player win it? They would like very much to see such a thing happen, but even with Whigham out of the race, former Champion Macdonald is looming up strongly again, and Findlay Douglas, a young Scotch golfer, who learned the game at old St. Andrews, is another dangerous competitor. C. B. Perkins of the Rockaway Hunt Club, who has lately returned from Chicago, where he played several times over the Wheaton links, states that Macdonald is playing a very strong game. Douglas also is doing admirable work, and in practice last week he equaled the best record previously made over the long course—84 strokes—done earlier in the season by Walter J. Travis and Winthrop Rutherfurd. Douglas won third place last year at Chicago, and Macdonald got the fourth medal. The silver medal for second place was taken by W. Rosseter Betts, who was graduated from Yale last June and is entered from the Shinnecock Hills Club.

Many Strong College Golfers.

Counting Betts, who is not playing so strongly as he did last year, there are sixteen college golfers entered, all of whom are sure to appear at the start. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are the chief representatives. The University of Pennsylvania has one, James B. Winsor, Jr., one of the ablest golfers in Philadelphia, and who was the intercollegiate high jumper last year. He is entered from the Union Cricket Club. One of the sixteen is still a school boy, Percy Pyne, 2d. He is preparing for Princeton, at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., holding its golf championship, and did the Morris County course last week in 87 strokes.

From Harvard are James F. Curtis, the intercollegiate champion and an exceedingly graceful and cool player; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., who has been doing fair work all Summer on the Stockbridge and Lenox links; W. Bayard Cutting, M. S. Barger, Gardiner G. Hubbard, who has recently directed attention to himself by his grand victory in the Newport tournament, and George C. Clark, Jr., who holds the Harvard championship. Yale will have some expert golfers in John Reid, Jr., who lately won the Saratoga tournament; W. B. Smith, the Yale champion, who comes from the Onwentsia Club, Chicago; T. M. Robertson, winner of the Stockbridge cup, and Courtlandt D. Barnes, who will become a Yale freshman this month. Princeton has Louis P. Bayard, Jr., former intercollegiate champion; W. D. Vanderpool, winner of the Otsego tournament, and John I. Blair, Jr., who won the Englewood Cup.

It is reasonable to expect that more than half of these sixteen will get places among the thirty-two who will be eligible for the future contests. The only really prominent names in the younger element that are lacking are those of Roderick Terry, Jr., a Yale graduate last June; Harry Hollins, Jr., who is a student in the Cutler School of this city, and C. Tiffany Richardson of Lakewood. Terry has been ill during the Summer, and is said to be in no golfing condition, while young Hollins is held back by paternal influence from big tournaments. He won the Shinnecock tournament from a big field of strong players. Richardson goes to Harvard this season, and a few weeks ago intended to enter the championship.

Older Players Eager for Honors.

Against this fine coterie of young golfers will be, besides Macdonald and Douglas, James A. Tyng, Henry P. Toler, Walter J. Travis, Foxhall Keene, H. C. Leeds, and Quincy Shaw of Myopia; A. M. Robbins, W. H. Sands, and T. W. Menzies of St. Andrew's; J. G. Thorpe of Cambridge, Dr. E. C. Rushmore and Richmond Talbot of Tuxedo, Winthrop Rutherfurd of Meadow Brook, A. M. Coats of Newport, and David R. Forgan of Onwentsia, Chicago.

It is interesting to observe the sustained interest that golfers have for the game. Of the sixteen who qualified at Shinnecock two years ago, eleven are entered for the present contest—Whigham, Bayard, Cutting, Tyng, Chadwick, Coats, Thorp, Macdonald, Sands, Toler, and Rushmore. At that time, while Whigham won first honors, the other three medal places were taken respectively by Thorp, Coats, and Toler.

Eighty finished the preliminary round at Shinnecock and forty-six finished last year at Chicago. It is probable that 110 of the 120 who have entered for this week's match will start to-morrow. There are likely to be few withdrawals, and the officers expect fully 100 to finish the entire thirty-six holes. Competent scorers will follow each pair over the course, and the full score of each player will be publicly posted. There will be no suppression or quiet tearing up of cards. The first pair will be started at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the pairs will then follow at intervals of four minutes. This will take just four hours to get the entire field off. The committee has made a rule that if either contestant is absent at his time for starting his name will be dropped to the foot of the list. Notices have been sent to each player telling him to the minute his exact time of starting.

Accommodations for the Crowd.

As the Morris County Clubhouse would not have sufficient accommodations for the large number of competitors and friends who will be on the grounds, two large tents for luncheon purposes have been erected, and the committees and officers of the Golf Association will have smaller tents for their private headquarters. There will also be special press and telegraphers' tents, a thing that has never been done before in any big tournament. The arrangements are perfect in all details, and far surpass all former methods of conducting the National golf event. The dressing rooms will be reserved entirely for the use of the contestants, and the club members have given up the use of their lockers for that week. An orchestra will also be on the lawn near the clubhouse every day.

George G. Kip of the Greens Committee has given special attention to securing a sufficient number of caddies, and will have nearly 140 on the grounds. The Baltusrol Golf Club will send twenty-five of its experienced caddies and the Morristown Field Club will give eighteen. The Essex County Club of Orange has promised a number if needed. The regular Morris County caddies and the extra boys Mr. Kip has secured in Morristown and Madison number about one hundred. These caddies are paid 15 cents an hour, or 10 cents a half hour. Those golfers who played in the Shinnecock championship, and had to find their caddies the best way they could, sometimes paying a boy from $1 to $2 a day, will appreciate this careful attention to the caddie service.

The Greens Committee of the Morris County Club has done a large amount of work in getting the links in the best possible condition, and, in connection with the officers of the United States Golf Association, will manage the tournament. It consists of Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman; George G. Kip, Edward T. Nichols, Richard H. Williams, and W. Allston Flagg. They will be assisted by a number of aids, all of whom will wear green badges. The House Committee, whose duties also are important and manifold, consists of Alexander H. Tiers, Chairman; Augustus L. Revere, Henry A. Henriques, and the following ladies: Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. Rudolph Kissel, and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. Carroll Mercer, commander United States steamer Mississippi.

HOLLAND—F. Pisart, Belgium; Ira Malcolm, London; Lord and Lady Brassey, London; Edward R. Orme, Liverpool; Spencer Lyttleton, London; David Lorimer, Liverpool.

IMPERIAL—Leon T. Ceymans, Albert Walfere and Otto Golschmidt, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—P. R. Thomson, London; J. P. Apsey, Johannesburg, South Africa; ex-Lieut. Gov. C. P. Saxton, Clyde, N. Y.; C. E. Gabain, Havre, France.

NETHERLAND—E. H. Butler, Buffalo.

WALDORF—G. Livingston, London; Lieut. S. Akiyama, Japanese Legation, Washington; Dr. R. Appert, Paris; M. Pugh, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss Abrams, laces; 51 Franklin Street.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss B. Dougher, laces; 51 Franklin Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, ribbons and laces; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Layton & Layton, Dayton, Ohio; W. H. Layton, notions; E. H. Layton, fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Almond, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Middleton, J. A., & Son, Shelbyville, Ky.; J. F. Middleton, notions, cloaks, and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sherwood, Higgs & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; S. Higgs, notions, hats, and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Council Bluffs, Iowa; A. Whitelaw, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Buck, G. N., & Co., Mattoon, Ill.; G. N. Buck, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Deane, R. H., & Co., Piedmont, West Va.; R. H. Deane, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Seed, J., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; J. Seed, dress goods, linen, and white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks, velvets, &c. the Imperial Hotel; J. Thomas Noonan, cassimeres, astrakhans, &c.; 36 5th; A. W. Reiber, upholstery goods, retail, the Gerlach.

Ebling, C. A., Findlay, Ohio; W. Ducomb, clothing; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Heyn Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; F. M. Campfield, tailors; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Zierden, W. E., Johnsonberg, Penn.; department store; St. Denis Hotel.

Summerfield, H., Staunton, Va.; millinery and dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Porter, R. D., Tupelo, Miss.; dry goods; New York Hotel.

Ohio Suspender Company, the, Mansfield, Ohio; B. J. Balliett, suspenders; Hotel Cadillac.

Holland, E., Cleveland, Ohio; Helen Eckford, milliner; Gilsey House.

United States Wall Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Voigt, paper; Hotel Bartholdi.

McGlogan, Margaret, Detroit, Mich.; dressmaking; Hotel Imperial.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Kate Melsoldrick, general dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, G. L., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Co., Louisville, Ky.; Gussie Ziegler, millinery; Everett House.

Pedigo, E. S., Bluefield, West Va.; dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Graham & Gasse, Lowville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

O'Neil, A., & Co., McKeesport, Penn.; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hamilton, Charles & H. H., Utica, N. Y.; T. F. Lloyd, groceries and drugs

Flory, J. P., & Hunt, Archibald, Ohio; J. P. Flory, general merchandise.

Sayers, Charles H., Co., Auburn, N. Y.; Emma A. Sears, 228 East Nineteenth Street.

Maas, I. R., Marion, Ind.; Saydie Maas, millinery, 47 East Ninth Street.

Maas, I. R., Marion, Ind.; I. R. Maas, millinery; 47 East Ninth Street.

Lee, Miss B. K., Madison, Wis.; millinery; 94 Huckens & Kaenzi, Rochester, N. Y.; William E. F. Huckens, millinery.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

Curious Piece of Impertinence.

From The Providence Journal.

Secretary Alger's letter to Gov. Wolcott is a curious piece of impertinence. The Governor wrote to the head of the War Department asking that better care be given to the Massachusetts troops and offering, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to help the Government with money or supplies; and all that Mr. Alger could say in reply was that the men should be envied for their heroism, and that "not one of them would exchange" it "for any earthly possession." Then he adds: "Does not this seem so to you?" Whether this be meant for levity or impudence, it is intolerable. A man in Mr. Alger's position capable of such a response to a serious inquiry needs no further conviction of unfitness. If he had a particle of conscientiousness, or even of sensitiveness to public opinion, he would be humiliated by his failure. As it is, he regards it with jaunty indifference. Every day that the President retains such a man in his Cabinet he provokes an indignant public against himself. Unless he takes action at once the scandal will have affected his Administration for good and all.

YACHT RACES WELL SAILED

Contests Among the Atlantic's Men for Cups Offered by Vice Commodore Moore.

A GOOD WIND AND FAST TIME

Moccasin Won in Her Class, Impudent in the Next, Rex in the Third, Mudge in the Knockabout, and Dixie in the Dory Class.

The Atlantic yachtsmen raced for cups offered by Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore yesterday afternoon, and the contests were highly interesting. The yachts raced over the usual club courses on the upper bay, and the contests in many of the classes were very close.

A stiff northeast wind was blowing all the afternoon, and fast time was made over the courses. The preparatory signal was given at 2:30 o'clock, and the boats were sent away in divisions in the following order: Sea Gull, Impudent, Ella S., Athene, Tiger, Mauwee, Zingara, Moccasin, Kangaroo, Dot, Qui Vive, Dorothy, Rex, Vagabond, Scrap, Midge, Golightly, Vif, Dixie, Baby, Martha M., Sis, Ariel, Damfino, Cleota, Ellie, and Mary.

It was a run to the first mark, with spinnakers to starboard; to the next mark it was a beat, and to the third mark, or the end of the first round, it was a broad reach.

The boats were timed at the end of the first round as follows: Moccasin, 3:50:51; Dorothy, 3:54:13; Sea Gull, 3:55:08; Rex, 3:55:18; Ella S., 3:55:21; Athene, 3:56:14; Vagabond, 3:57:24; Impudent, 3:59:00; Scrap, 3:59:16; Qui Vive, 3:59:30; Midge, 4:00:08; Mauwee, 4:00:36; Zingara, 4:00:52; Golightly, 4:09:54; Martha M., 4:13:57; Vif, 4:15:48. Cleota, 4:16:26; Mary, 4:18:52; Baby, 4:20:43, and Sis, 4:23:21.

After crossing the line, the sloops broke out ballooners, and after passing Norton's Point all jibed and laid their course to Buoy 12. After rounding this, all took in their kites and headed up the bay toward Swinburne Island, close hauled on the starboard tack. The Moccasin here, although the ninth one to cross the line, began to show her mettle. She first disposed of the small fry, and then passed the others one by one, lastly overhauling and passing the Sea Gull when off Buoy 11. The yachts still stood on toward Staten Island, bucking the ebb tide. When half way between the island and Fort Wadsworth, the Moccasin went about and headed for the mark, under the lee of Fort Lafayette. After rounding she broke out her gib topsail for the home mark. The Sea Gull set her spinnaker to port on this leg, but the Moccasin held her advantage.

The Moccasin finished first and won in her class, with the Sea Gull second. In the next class Impudent won, with Scrap second. In the third class Rex won and Dorothy was second. In the fourth class there were so many protests that no award was made. Midge won in the knockabout class, and Dixie won in the dory class. Following is the table:

SLOOPS AND YAWLS, SERIES A—START, 2:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Sea Gull, J. F. Ackerman	51.73	2:19:46	2:18:12
Zingara, Harrison Dyke	40.87	2:26:21	2:19:30
Athene, Mackey & Hewitt	55.12	2:26:39	2:26:39
Moccasin, S. H. Mason, Jr.	47.35	2:14:43	2:10:53

SLOOPS, SERIES B.—START, 2:40.

Mauwee, H. J. Robert	27.62	2:30:23	2:30:23
Impudent, L. Boury	23.70	2:27:41	2:14:57
Scrap, A. Bainbridge	23.70	2:28:15	2:15:31
Tiger, A. Harrison	35.00	Dis.	
Ella S., G. T. Smith	34.60	2:25:07	2:25:07
Kangaroo, C. H. Humphreys	31.06	Did not finish.	

CABIN CATBOATS, SERIES C.—START, 2:45.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	29.58	Disabled.	
Qui Vive, George Fiest	24.93	2:19:49	2:13:33
Vagabond, ——,	24.03	2:19:29	2:13:13
Dorothy, C. L. Johnson	28.06	2:14:15	2:12:40
Rex, F. M. Randall	26.52	2:16:30	2:12:18

OPEN CATBOATS, SERIES C.—START, 2:55.

Baby, C. M. Johnson	23.14	2:39:09	.....
Cleota, N. T. Corey	20.40	2:36:14	.....
Martha M., ——,	19.40	2:33:48	.....
Vif, ——,	20.33	2:34:28	.....
Sis, ——,	18.90	2:47:18	.....
Mary, ——,	24.60	2:34:35	.....
Ariel, ——,	21.50	Not timed.	

KNOCKABOUTS.—START, 2:50.

Golightly, E. Hope Norton	21.00	Did not finish.
Midge, F. W. Boyer	21.00	2:16:50 2:16:50

DORIES.—START, 2:55.

Shrimp, ——,	..	Didn't go course
Damfino, F. D

MICHAEL DEFEATED TAYLOR

Negro Over Two Laps Behind in Twenty-Mile Match at Manhattan Beach.

CONTEST WAS MONOTONOUS

Michael Confident and Loafed at First —Once He Awoke, His Clip Was Too Hot for Taylor—Richt Won the Five-Mile Championship.

"Jimmy" Michael increased his list of middle-distance trophies with the dusky scalp of Major Taylor, his short-distance superior, yesterday, by defeating the colored lad without much effort in a twenty-mile paced cycle race on the three-lap track at Manhattan Beach. The little negro, who has risen from the wheelroom of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club to the honor of beating the "lions" of the cycle track, was a popular man with the 5,000 spectators, but he showed he could not maintain the killing pace Michael habitually sets in his big matches. At the conclusion of the big contest, the "Midget" was two laps and 100 yards in the lead.

An early start resulted in an early finish and enabled the crowd to get home in more convenient time than formerly. Each competitor was privileged to have unlimited pace, which resolved into six quintuplets for Taylor and seven of the same capacity for Michael. Both men rode a one-hundred-and-twelve gear. In order to make it a speed duel unreservedly the men were started from opposite sides of the track.

At the end of the first mile Taylor was sixty yards in the lead. Michael and his pacing relay were clumsily moving along, apparently too confident to mind the gain of the dark-skinned pedaler.

Then "Dave" Shafter, Michael's manager, jumped into the field, and frantically admonished his charge to liven up. Michael responded, and swiftly began to lower Taylor's lead. In an attempt to continue ahead Taylor lost his pace, and when it had slowed down Michael was soon on an even footing with him. Never abating his gait, the "Midget" was soon still further ahead. Once Taylor, in a desperate spurt, almost reached him, but could not quite breast the little fellow. The race after that was like an exhibition ride for Michael, as he did not appear to pay much attention to the dusky cycler, who followed stubbornly somewhere on the track behind him.

Summary of the race follows:

Miles.	Michael's Time.	Taylor's Time.	Record.	Holder.
1.....	1:50 2-5	1:46 1-5	1:41 3-5	...Taylor
2.....	3:32 4-5	3:27 2-5	3:21 2-5	...Linton
3.....	5:18 2-5	5:16 4-5	5:00 2-5	...Linton
4.....	7:02 3-5	7:06	6:40 3-5	...Linton
5.....	8:47 2-5	8:52 4-5	8:22 4-5	...Linton
6.....	10:31 3-5	10:45 4-5	10:06 1-5	...Linton
7.....	12:15 1-5	12:38 3-5	11:48	...Linton
8.....	14:00 1-5	14:18	13:30 1-5	...Linton
9.....	15:46 3-5	16:05 1-5	15:14 3-5	...Linton
10.....	17:30 2-5	17:51 3-5	17:01 1-5	...Linton
11.....	19:18	19:43 2-5	18:48	...Linton
12.....	21:07 3-5	21:40 2-5	20:31 3-5	...Taylore
13.....	22:54 3-5	23:39 4-5	22:20 2-5	..Michael
14.....	24:48 1-5	25:34 3-5	24:00 4-5	.....Elkes
15.....	26:33 4-5	27:26 4-5	25:38 4-5	.....Elkes
16.....	28:20 4-5	29:20 2-5	27:17 3-5	.....Elkes
17.....	30:13	31:13 3-5	28:58 2-5	.....Elkes
18.....	32:02	33:04 4-5	30:39 2-5	.....Elkes
19.....	33:53 2-5	35:35 2-5	32:20	.....Elkes
20.....	35:42 4-5	.....	34:02	.....Elkes

The five-mile event for the amateur championship of the metropolitan district for the Saltonstall two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar trophy was interesting, and the finish, in which Richt won by a hand, was a great surprise.

The summaries of the short races follow:

One-third Mile Dash, Amateur. (Two Heats.)—First heat won by G. H. Collett, N. W., New Haven; second, E. C. Hausman, N. W., New Haven; third, George Schofield, K. C. W. Time—0:49 2-5. Second heat won by Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J.; second, F. L. Kramer, K. W. V.; third, Frank Munz, K. C. W. Time—0:48. Final heat won by George Schofield; second, G. H. Collett; third, E. C. Hausman. Time—0:49 4-5.

One Mile, Handicap, Amateur. (Two Heats.)—First heat won by C. K. Powell, Brooklyn, 125 yards; second, M. T. Dove, C. W., New York, 30 yards; third, P. G. Van Cott, N. W., 25 yards; fourth, George Schofield, K. C. W., scratch, fifth, H. Bohlert, New York, 70 yards; sixth, E. C. Hausman, New Haven, scratch. Time—2:22 3-5. Second heat won by F. W. Richt, K. C. W., 35 yards; second, J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, 25 yards; third, A. Welsing, P. W., 125 yards; fourth, H. Welsing, R. W., 100 yards; fifth, Frank Munz, K. C. W., 50 yards; sixth, M. C. Tattan, New York, 110 yards. Time—2:13 2-5. Final heat won by A. Welsing; second, P. G. Van Cott; third, M. T. Dove; fourth, E. C. Hausman. Time—2:17 1-5.

Five Miles, Amateur Championship of the Metropolitan District. For the Saltonstall $250 Trophy, to be awarded the club whose representative finishes first. To be won three times to become the property of the club.—Won by F. W. Richt, Kings County Wheelmen; second, P. G. Van Cott, Nassau Wheelmen; third, George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen. Time—12.37 2-5.

TOUR OF ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Annual International Fall Games to Take Place This Week.

The coming week will witness the beginning of the annual international Fall cricket games. P. F. Warner's English team, which is now on tour in Canada, will reach Philadelphia on Thursday and play its first American game on the following day.

After the game in Philadelphia the Englishmen will be opposed by a team of All-New York at Staten Island on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21 and 22. The local team has been selected and is R. T. Rokeby, R. E. Bonner, W. S. R. Ogilby, and Lohmann of the Staten Island Cricket Club; M. R. Cobb, C. P. Hurditch, F. F. Kelly, C. H. Clarke, J. F. Curran, O. Tolley, H. C. Wright, and F. W. T. Stiles.

The team will be under the Captaincy of R. T. Rokely, who has acted in that capacity in all the big games of the season, and should, therefore, have plenty of experience to guide him. The team hardly meets with general satisfaction, but it is likely that this would be the case in any event, owing to the difference of opinion which always prevails over the last two or three men on a team.

The Englishmen have a strong team, and they possess a greater variety of bowling talent than most of the foreign teams which have come here in recent years. B. J. T. Bosanquet is fast, E. C. Lee medium, J. L. Ainsworth, left hand; G. E. Winter, a bowler of most effective "lobs," and E. F. Penn, another good man, with a medium delivery. The chief batting should be done by C. O. H. Sewell, who is the chief run-getter for Gloucestershire. B. J. Burnup, the young Cambridge cracks, should also do good work, and Frank Mitchell is expected to do some tall hitting, and P. F. Warner some steady play.

The visitors will play twenty-two "colts" in Philadelphia after their match here, and will wind up their trip by a game against a representative eleven of Philadelphia at Germantown on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, and 3.

RIVERSIDE YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Number of Starters Disappointing, but the Races Were Fast.

The Riverside Yacht Club held its first regatta of the season yesterday. The entry list was a large one, but the number of the starters was somewhat disappointing. Three classes filled, the 15-footers, the 20-foot catboats, and the dories. The wind was blowing fifteen miles an hour at the start, and all through the race, and most of the boats were reefed.

The best race of the day was among the fifteen-footers, in which J. N. Gould on the Edwin II., formerly the Trilby, won by a good margin. In the twenty-foot class the Minnetonka had given the Topster an almost prohibitive time allowance and did not succeed in giving more than about half of it. In the dory class, the Black Cat, owned by C. H. Dayton, did not start until long after the Bass owned by W. Fischer. The Bass won, but not by more than 2 minutes 5 seconds. Her jib was carried away when she was outside, and she was so full of water when she finished that the crew came aboard the commitee steamer, after which the dory was towed into harbor. The summaries:

15-FOOTERS.—START, 3:20.

Yacht and Owner	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Edwina II., J. N. Gould	4:26:27	1:06:27
Mermaid, G. N. Stanton	4:33:47	1:13:47
Fiddler, M. P. Vultee	4:18:15	1:12:15

20-FOOT CATBOATS—START, 3:25.

Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	4:33:03	1:08:03
Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	4:35:12	1:10:12

DORIES.—START, 3:30.

Bass, W. Fischer	4:48:15	1:18:15
Black Cat, C. H. Dayton	4:50:20	1:20:20

The corrected times in the half-rater class were: Edwina II., 1:06:27; Mermaid, 1:13:47; Fiddler, 1:09:44. In the twenty-foot cat class the corrected times were: **Lobster, 1:04:04; Minnetonka, 1:08:03.**



Our Fall Styles are as artistic, well made and as durable as the one our friend is resting on.

Our Prices and Protection, "A year's guarantee or money back," hold our customers.

Samples and Fashion Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

We Have No Other Store.

HELD THEIR ANNUAL GAMES.

James McCreery & Co.'s Employes Met at Berkeley Oval.

The annual athletic games of the employes of James McCreery & Co. were held yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval. A special train from Grand Central Station carried the employes to Morris Heights, while the heads of the firm drove to the Oval, where refreshments were served at the clubhouse.

Great rivalry exists between the employes of the Eleventh and the Twenty-third Street stores of the firm, and the annual games are always looked forward to with great interest. The track was in excellent condition, and the events, which were remarkable for close finishes, were run off without any serious mishap, although there were several bad spills in the bicycle races. As women's races are not allowed on L. A. W. tracks, it was not possible to run off two of the most interesting events on the programme, a women's half-mile handicap and a one-mile bicycle race. First and second prizes, consisting of pins, watches, and jewelry, were awarded in each event. The officials of the day were: Referee—R. S. McCreery; Judges—W. J. McCreery, Thomas Roseveal, W. J. R. Frutchey, Robert Johnston; Timers—M. D. Rogers, J. Evans; Field Judges—George A. Hurd, T. Avery Collett, L. M. Miller, William Johnston; Clerk of the Course—F. J. Vail; Assistant Clerk of the Course—E. W. Solomon; Starter—W. B. Younge; Scorers—James Horan, George Gleason, Joseph Murray, T. Fialo; Judges of Walking—John R. Abell, D. J. Sullivan; Announcers—James J. Sparks, D. K. Ryan; Handicapper—W. H. Wilde; Committee on Games—Francis O'Connor, D. J. Sullivan.

Lehigh's Football Schedule.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 10.—The Lehigh University football schedule for the coming season is as follows: Sept. 8, Rutgers, at Bethlehem; Oct. 1, Princeton, at Princeton; Oct. 8, New York University, at New York; Oct. 15, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Oct. 22, West Point, at West Point; Oct. 29, Bucknell, at Bethlehem; Nov. 5, Lafayette, at Bethlehem; Nov. 12, Annapolis, at Annapolis; Nov. 19, Dickinson, at Carlisle; Nov. 24, Lafayette, at Easton.

NEWPORT BOAT RACE.

Old Colony Boat Club Crew Defeats Training Station Men.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—The best boat race that has ever taken place in this harbor was pulled off this afternoon between the Old Colony Boat Club crew and the racing crew of the training station. The latter were looked upon as the champions of Newport, but this title they have lost to the crew of the Old Colony Club. The race was for a purse of $100 in gold offered by O. H. P. Belmont.

At 6 o'clock the race started, with the course well lined with all sorts of pleasure craft, while the monitor Miantonomoh, the supply ship Celtic, the training station, Fort Greene, the Long Wharf, the torpedo station, and other vantage spots were well covered with people, who applauded the racing crews. The officials of the race, Lieutenant Commander T. C. McLean, United States Navy, referee; Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor Boyle, Postmaster D. E Young, and F. P. Garrettson; the judges with the donor, Mr. Belmont, and a bevy of young ladies, were on the launch Billow. The race over the Belmont-Garrettson course was a close one and resulted in a victory for the Old Colony crew, which won by 7 seconds and one and one-quarter boats' lengths. As the winning crew came alongside the judges' boat a gold purse set with rubies and containing $100 in gold was handed to the coxswain, who thanked the donor and then the victorious crew gave three cheers for Mr. Belmont, who made a witty speech of presentation.

In calling for the cheers, the coxswain said: "Three cheers for Mr. Belmont, our next Senator."

LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT ENDS.

Percy Haughton of Harvard Wins the President's Cup.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—The Lenox golf tournament ended to-day, the largest crowd of the week being present to see the concluding matches for the President's Cup. The course was in the pink of condition, and the day was clear and cool, with a westerly wind that troubled the players somewhat when driving.

The semi-finals were played in the morning, Percy Haughton of Harvard winning his match with George Phelps of Fairfield by 4 up and 3 to play. David W. Bishop, Jr., of Lenox beat Alexander Morten of Westchester 3 up and 2 to play. A large number of people followed Haughton and Bishop over the eighteen holes in the afternoon when the finals took place. Bishop played a fairly steady game, but his opponent's luck did not desert him, and Haughton easily won the match, 6 up and 5 to play.

The President's Cup, which thus becomes Mr. Haughton's property, is a beautiful piece of plate, presented by W. D. Sloane. It is suitably inscribed, and is ornamented with a view on a golf course, with a player in the act of making a stroke. The tournament has been a great success, and Mr. Haughton was warmly congratulated on his good fortune, not only in getting the President's Cup, but also for winning for the first time the Lenox Cup, which went into his custody as a result of the play yesterday.

Tea was served after the game in the marquee on the lawn and there was a large attendance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia, Miss Maud Curtiss, Miss Juliana Cutting, Walter L. Cutting, Percy Jaffray, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., J. T. Soutter, Miss Soutter, Forsythe Wickes, F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, S. Howland Robbins, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Miss C. Stillman, Miss Babcock, Miss Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. Charles H. Leland, Miss Luisita Leland, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Webb, George H. Morgan, Nelson Robinson, Richard MacKay, Roger Winthrop, Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, and Miss Marion Greenleaf.

Twelfth Regiment Benefit.

Company G, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, held a largely attended vaudeville entertainment and ball last night in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, for the purpose of raising funds to mitigate the suffering of the sick members of the Twelfth Regiment now in camp at Chickamauga. Many soldiers from the Twelfth, home on furloughs, were present.

BUSY DAY ON THE LINKS

Final Practice Rounds by the Championship Arrivals at Morris County.

ANOTHER LOW SCORE MADE

Professional Willie Anderson Breaks All Former Records—Good One by Macdonald—Newport Golfers Present.

A regular army of eager, energetic golfers took possession of the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, and kept the place in a state of excitement all day long. The last practicing was done before the all-important championship tournament to-morrow. To-day the links and clubhouse will be closed, and to-morrow morning at 7:30 o'clock the contest will begin, for which 120 golfers have entered.

Nearly all of this number was on the links yesterday. Prominent among the arrivals was the Newport contingent, including Foxhall Keene, A. M. Coats, and Victor Sorchan. Keene and Sorchan will be guests during the week of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who returned from Newport to their Madison home Friday night. With them also will be Lawrence Curtis, President of the United States Golf Association, who will reach the club early to-morrow morning. Foxhall Keene looked in good golf condition, and got out on the course at once with his clubmate, Coats.

From Boston there were two crack golfers, Herbert C. Leeds, the yachtsman and champion golfer of the Palmetto Club, Aiken, S. C., and Quincy Shaw, Jr. Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the association, was on the grounds, and although he is not a competitor in the big event, he defeated John R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Country Club, S. I., by three holes and two to play. John I. Blair, Jr., of Princeton played a tie game with George C. Clark, Jr., one of Harvard's best golfers.

Findlay Douglas beat John Reid, Jr., of Yale by one hole after a hot match, and in the afternoon they joined forces and played a foursome with Charles B. Macdonald and W. D. Vanderpool. The latter were defeated by four holes and three to play. The latter made the eighteen holes in 91 strokes and the victors in 85 strokes. In the morning Macdonald came dangerously near Tyng's record breaker of the previous day, when he turned in a card of 81. It is:

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago—										
Out	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	—39
In	4	5	5	6	5	4	4	5	5	—42
Total										—81

A still better score than this was made later in the day, when professional Willie Anderson covered the long course in 79 strokes. This takes precedence over all former scores, but Tyng's 80 still holds the lead in amateur ranks. Anderson is the professional of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., and made his record while playing with Francis M. Bacon, Jr., who is one of the Morris County entries. It is:

Willie Anderson, Baltusrol—										
Out	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	—38
In	5	4	5	6	4	4	3	5	5	—41
Total										—79

Walter J. Travis did an 88 for the course, beating the intercollegiate champion, James F. Curtis by two holes.

Among some of the prominent arrivals were E. I. Frost, Jarvis Hunt and Slason Thompson of Chicago; John Sippola, Milwaukee; Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Grenville Kane and Richmond Talbot of Tuxedo; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge; Fred O. Beach, Meadow Brook; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., of West Brook, H. P. Toler of Baltusrol; George C. Clark, Jr., and Courtlandt D. Barnes of Shinnecock; Ormsley McCammon of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.; G. T. Rice, Brookline Country Club; A. L. Ripley, Cambridge, R. E. Griscom, Philadelphia; T. M. Robertson and Harry Holbrook, Jr., St. Andrew's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly visited the club and Mr. Twombly donned his golf costume and played one round of the course himself. There is a bare possibility that Champion Whigham may start in the opening round to-morrow. If so, Foxhall Keene will be his partner. Everything is ready for the great golf struggle, and nearly all the prospective contestants will be in Madison or Morristown to-day.

World's Bicycle Meet for Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 10.—A private cablegram received from Vienna by Consul Rattray states that Montreal's representatives have secured the world's bicycle meet for next year.

LAST ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR

The American Troops Have an Amusing but Demoralizing Experience at Baracoa, Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 10.—After an absence of ten days the transport San Juan arrived to-day from Sagua de Tanamo and Baracoa with 2,000 Mausers and a large quantity of ammunition taken from the Spaniards at Baracoa. The San Juan carried four companies of volunteers for garrison duty, two companies for each town. On arriving at Baracoa on Sept. 1, Major Wylly and two companies disembarked, and, with due military ceremony, raised the first American flag that had been unfurled on the northern coast of Cuba. It was learned that over 1,500 Cubans, under Brig. Gen. Prudencio Martinez, were encamped about the town, and that a strict guard had been maintained by the Spanish, who numbered 800 men.

Major Wylly's camp was located on the hill overlooking the town, which at 10 o'clock that night became the scene of the last engagement of the Cuban war. The forage lights on the distant hills were mistaken for an advancing army of Cubans, supposedly to resent a patriotic demonstration that had taken place in the afternoon.

Capt. Harris, with two companies, was ordered ashore from the San Juan, and took up a position in the plaza, guarding the southern approach to the town. Major Wylly, in establishing a line of sentinels in advance of the pickets, neglected to notify the latter, who, hearing footsteps on the hillside, without challenging fired about sixty shots. No harm was done, but the men were much demoralized and there was considerable amusement among the Spanish officers over the incident.

At Baracoa the sanitary conditions were found fairly good, though there was some sickness. The poorer classes had suffered much from the war. The San Juan left the next day for Sagua de Tanamo, where were found 500 Spanish troops and 600 Cubans in the vicinity of the town. The general health there was good. Col. Francisco Valiante, Chief of the Cuban regiment, will be allowed to enter the town with his forces after the departure of the Spaniards. He will assist the civil Government at Sagua de Tanamo.

FAST RUN ON A BICYCLE.

A Toledo Woman Makes a Record in a Rainstorm.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Julia Bartley, a woman bicycle rider of this city, has just completed a 404-mile ride, continuous, in 46 hours and 50 minutes.

This feat is all the more remarkable for the reason that she rode all the way from Oberlin to Cleveland in a driving rain. On Aug. 21 Miss Bartley completed a double century from Toledo to Oberlin and return, and on Aug. 6 and 7 she made a century ride to Cleveland and return.

Thomas F. Bayard Weaker.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 10.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard was unchanged this morning. He is a trifle weaker, however, than yesterday.



SECOND ANNIVERSARY

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

The second year's work—it's done. Standing upon the threshold of the third—we look back upon the 12 months just completed with that pride and satisfaction that is the reward only of a good work well performed. We have conscientiously served you to the very best of our ability—never for a moment losing sight of the platform upon which we first and last solicit your patronage—the one thing above all things that we consider our special mission in this market, namely, to furnish:

Better Goods for the Same Money, or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere.

It has been the custom of this store to celebrate special occasions with special merchandise offerings, and The Big Store's second birthday shall not lack of proper attractions for you. Being an event looked forward to with great anticipation by the entire buying and selling organization of the establishment, the concentrated power of 60 heads of departments will now focus into one great effort—one grand climax of Bargains—that, in variety of offerings, range of values and unusual money-saving opportunities,

Will Eclipse Any and All the Merchandise Movements, Past or Present, Here, Elsewhere, Anywhere.

25,000 Beautiful and Useful

Anniversary Souvenirs

have been provided for the occasion and will be distributed free as follows:

Every day this week the first 2,500 ladies who enter our Sixth avenue Main Entrance will receive a coupon, which will be exchanged on the fourth floor for one of the Anniversary Souvenirs.

To be sure to get one you must come early.

STORE OPENS AT 8:30 A. M.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns and Baltimores Break Even in Two Interesting Games at Washington Park.

FINE EXHIBITION OF PITCHING

New Yorks Are Again Outplayed in Boston, Meekin's Pitching Proving Easy for the Champions—Cincinnatis Lose to Louisvilles.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	79	42	.653
Cincinnati	79	46	.632
Baltimore	73	45	.619
Cleveland	70	51	.579
Chicago	67	56	.545
New York	65	56	.537
Philadelphia	59	58	.504
Pittsburg	62	62	.500
Louisville	53	72	.424
Brooklyn	46	70	.397
Washington	40	81	.331
St. Louis	34	88	.279

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 8; New York, 6.
Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4.
Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 9.
Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

Games To-day.

New York vs. Washington in Weehawken.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Louisville in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

Two interesting games were played at Washington Park in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon between the Brooklyns and Baltimores. The home team was victorious in the first game by a score of 3 to 1, and the Baltimores turned the tables in the second game, winning by a score of 4 to 2.

The Brooklyn team's victory in the first game was almost directly due to the superb pitching of Kennedy. He had Maul, who holds the pitchers' record for the season, to contend against, but his work was far superior to that of the Baltimorean, who was compelled to suffer his fourth defeat of the season. Kennedy would have scored a shut-out, but a base on balls, followed by Kelley's three-base hit, gave the visitors their only tally in the ninth inning.

The second game was also a pitchers' battle between Yeager and Hughes, but the latter did the best work. He was particularly effective when things looked squally. In the fourth inning, after the Brooklyns had scored two runs, they managed to get all the bases occupied with only one out, but Hughes pulled himself together and stopped further scoring. The Brooklyns outfielded the Baltimores in both games, playing seventeen innings without the semblance of an error. Magoon, Hallman, and Griffin did good work in both games.

In the first inning of the second game Umpire Lynch was hit on the arm by a foul tip, and it was thought that his arm had been fractured. A physician was called from the stand, but his services were not required, and Lynch continued his work after a little rest. Score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...	1	1	4	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Jones, rf....	2	2	3	0	0	Keeler, rf...	1	2	0	0	0
Smith, lf....	0	2	0	0	0	Kelley, cf...	0	1	3	0	0
Hallim'n, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Magoon, ss..	0	0	3	3	0	Holmes, lf...	0	0	2	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	D'mville, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Shindle, 3b..	0	1	1	2	0	Ball, ss....	0	0	1	3	0
Ryan, c....	0	0	4	0	0	Robinson, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Maul, p....	0	0	1	3	0
Total....	3	7	27	9	0	Total....	1	5	24	12	0

Brooklyn....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
Baltimore....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2. Stolen base—Dementreville. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 5. Two-base hit—Jones. Three-base hit—Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Smith. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Maul, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Maul, 1.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...	0	1	6	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	1	0	1	3	1
Jones, rf....	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf...	2	2	2	2	0
Smith, lf....	1	0	1	0	0	Kelley, cf...	0	0	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	2	3	1	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Magoon, ss..	0	0	3	2	0	Holmes, lf..	0	3	2	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	D'mville, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Shindle, 3b..	0	0	0	3	0	Ball, ss....	0	0	2	3	0
Grim, c.....	0	0	2	1	0	Clarke, c....	0	1	3	0	0
Yeager, p....	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p...	0	1	1	1	0
Total....	2	5	27	12	0	Total....	4	9	27	12	2

Brooklyn....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore....	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hit—Hallman. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 11. Sacrifice hits—Magoon and Kelley. Double play—Shindle, Magoon, and La Chance. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 5; off Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Yeager, 2; by Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Grim. Hit by pitcher—Shindle, Grim, and McGann. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

NEW YORKS LOSE AGAIN.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The champions made it three straight to-day, batting Meekin hard in the first and second innings. Tenney made his reappearance at first base, and was warmly greeted by one of the largest crowds of the season. Gleason played superbly at second for the visitors, while Lowe's work was also of a high order. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamil'n, cf..	2	0	3	0	0	V. Halt'n, rf.	2	3	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b..	3	3	9	0	0	Seymour, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Long, ss....	1	1	1	4	0	Joyce, 1b....	0	1	8	0	0
Smith, as....	1	0	3	1	0	Gleason, 2b..	0	0	5	6	0
Lowe, 2b....	0	4	4	4	1	Grady, lf....	0	1	2	0	0
Colins, 3b..	0	0	1	1	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	2	6	1
Bergen, c....	1	1	5	0	0	Warner, c....	0	0	2	2	0
Duffy, lf....	0	0	0	0	0	Meekin, p....	1	1	1	2	0
Stahl, rf....	0	1	3	0	0	Glenn, ss....	1	0	0	0	2
Klobed'z, p..	1	1	0	3	0	*Doyle.....	0	1	0	0	0
Total....	8	11	27	11	1	Total....	6	10	24	10	3

*Batted for Glenn in the ninth inning.

Boston....	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8	
New York....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6	

Earned runs—Boston, 5; New York, 3. Home runs—Bergen and Seymour. Stolen bases—Hamilton and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Klobedanz, 2; off Meekin, 3. Hit by pitcher ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Klobedanz, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The St. Louis team won to-day by bunching their hits. Both teams fielded brilliantly, Sullivan, at short, stopping at least three hits, while Dahlen's play at the same position, getting into three fast double plays, was never surpassed on the grounds. Score:

Chicago....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis....	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The Cincinnatis could do nothing with Cunningham's delivery to-day. Hawley also pitched a fine game, but was poorly supported. Score:

Cincinnati....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	
Louisville....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—3	

Earned runs—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland, 9.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—The home team defeated the Clevelands to-day in a game noted for heavy batting. Hart relieved Tannehill in the seventh inning, and this saved the game for the home team. Score:

Pittsburg....	2	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	—10	
Cleveland....	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill, Hart, and Bowerman; Cleveland, Young and Criger. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Washingtons lost because of poor work in the field and a failure to hit with men on bases. Score:

Washington....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4	
Philadelphia....	0

WAR INVESTIGATING BOARD

President McKinley Has Asked Nine Men to Accept Places on the Commission.

TWO SAID TO HAVE ASSENTED

A High Official Says the Investigation Will Be a Farce and that the President Has Committed an Egregious Blunder in Taking Such Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—The commission that the President is to appoint for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the war continues to engross the attention of politicians and officials of the Government. The Miles-Alger controversy is considered as merged into this greater and graver question. The criticism of Gen. Miles and his relations with the War Department are now but a portion of the important question that the President has taken up for investigation, and the talk and speculation of the hour is upon the issue that Mr. McKinley's commission will bring out of the tangled web of War Department dispatches and of the confusion that is supposed to have reigned in Tampa and Santiago, and the suffering of soldiers during and since the campaign.

The President is looking about very carefully to select a commission that will be beyond suspicion. He realizes that he is treading on very dangerous ground, and that the people, whose interests he is assuming to champion, instead of waiting for them to institute their own investigation through their representatives in Congress, may say that he is really creating a commission to investigate himself and his Secretary of War. This is already being said pretty generally in this city, and it is quite probable that it will be said all over the country soon. He also understands that the people are not deceived by titles and appearances, and that they know that the Secretary of War is hardly more than the spokesman of the Executive in matters of the kind that are to be investigated.

He is therefore seeking to avoid as much criticism as possible in this delicate situation by appointing men against whom no complaint may be lodged, and, among others, he has urged the following to accept places on the commission: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. John B. Gordon, Grenville M. Dodge, Dr. D. C. Gilman, Charles F. Manderson, Robert T. Loncoln, Daniel S. Lamont, Dr. W. W. Keene, and Col. James A. Sexton.

The message which President McKinley addressed to each of these was as follows:

Will you render the country a great service by accepting an appointment as a member of the committee to examine into the conduct of the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Bureaus of the War Department during the war, and into the extent, causes, and treatment of sickness in the field and in the camps? It is my desire that the full and exact truth shall be ascertained and made known. I cannot too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish that this committee shall be of such high character as will command the complete confidence of the country, and I trust you will consent to serve.

It is said here that two of these men have accepted positions on the commission. They are Gen. Schofield and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University. It is asserted positively by some of Mr. Lamont's friends that he will not accept the position under any circumstances, as the commission is devoid of authority and liable to dwindle into a farce at any time.

Thinks the Commission a Farce.

Friends of the President say that it is Mr. McKinley's purpose to have an impartial, full, dignified, and entirely non-partisan investigation. While full credit is given here to the purpose of the President, it is thought by military officers and by Government officials that there can be but one result of the investigation, and that is a complete farce, because of the nature of the commission itself as well as by reason of the nature of the inquiry. Further than this, it is feared that the people will consider that the commission is created solely for the purpose of obviating a more thorough investigation of the matter by Congress.

The President has frequently expressed his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the war. He is merely acting now, it is said, for the public, which may, in a few months wish to act for itself and leave the President's investigation entirely out of consideration.

When asked about the commission to-day, Gen. Miles refused to discuss the matter. He said he had made his statement, and was willing to let the matter stand there. He had said all he cared to say at this time. The commission and its work was discussed, however, by a number of high officials. One of them, whose name, if given, would create a sensation, said:

"The commission will labor under the very great disadvantage of being recognized as a farce from its very inception. It cannot be anything else. To begin with, whom is it to investigate? The Secretary of War? Surely he is the official whom the public wishes investigated. But to investigate the Secretary of War, in his conduct of the late conflict would be to investigate the President himself. Alger is the representative and spokesman of Mr. McKinley. He does what the President wants done. He can do nothing else.

"Now, does any one think that the President should appoint a commission to investigate his own work? He is responsible ultimately, and his creation of a commission can mean that that commission must, in carrying its work to a legitimate and logical end, investigate his own part in the war. It was he who appointed Secretary Alger. It is he alone who can dismiss him from office, and it is he alone who is responsible for retaining him there. To investigate what Alger has done, with the oft-repeated approval of the President, is to investigate the President. There is nothing else to it.

Has No Idea Alger Has Done Wrong.

"If the President suspects that Mr. Alger has done something that he has withheld from him—something that he would not have approved if he had known of it—then Mr. McKinley had a way open to him for effective action. He should have appointed one or two men to investigate the Secretary's work and report to him upon it. This would have been a matter between himself and the Secretary of War. But in this instance the President has no idea that Mr. Alger has done any wrong.

"The Secretary has committed no blunders, in the President's view, and has conducted the war in an admirable manner. There is nothing to be investigated from Mr. McKinley's point of view. He is therefore acting only for the people, who think there is fault somewhere, and wish to have the blame laid where it belongs.

"Then again, the commission itself must be ridiculous. Never before in our history has there been such a body created. There is no law for it, no precedent for it. It will be absolutely without authority, without dignity, without power. It is not a court and can have none of the powers of a court. It cannot summon witnesses before it or enforce their attendance should it assume to summon them. It could not administer an oath to such witnesses who may choose to go before it. As it could not enforce attendance of witnesses it could not get any military officers before it because to testify against the President or against the Secretary of War would be, to say the least, a most dangerous thing; and retirement or dismissal might follow rapidly.

"On the other hand, testimony against the friends of the army and the army itself would not be safe so long as the officer so testifying cared to remain a part of the army. A court or a commission with the powers of a court could obviate this by throwing about its witnesses the utmost protection possible. All that the commission could do would be to ask certain men to appear before it and give statements as to what they saw, what they know, and what they think. It can go to the War Department, where Secretary Alger and his subordinates would be glad to show them how smoothly and successfully the war was conducted, and demonstrate that there were among the 300,000 soldiers, hale and healthy men, fewer deaths than among the same number of children, old and young persons, the sick and injured living in the District of Columbia. This may not satisfy an inquiring mind, but there are the figures.

"The commission could also pick up odds and ends of information and opinion; but would this be an investigation? Would Congress or the public place any confidence in its thoroughness, even if they should kindly not question its sincerity and disinterestedness? I think not. Its work would be worthless, as it could not draw out such testimony as would have any weight, if judged by the standards of our courts of justice.

Congress Should Investigate.

"It will be said everywhere that the inquiry now is merely intended to shut the mouths of critics and to prevent an investigation by Congress. If this be the purpose of the advisers of the President and of the Secretary of War, they will find that they are entirely mistaken in their opinion of the people. The matter is one that the people through their representatives should investigate, and not the President, who says repeatedly that there is nothing to investigate. The people think there is something to investigate, and it is the people who have felt most deeply the wrong to the men who went to the front. They will not be cheated out of their investigation. I do not say that the President has any such purpose, but it certainly looks as if his advisers have.

"It is plain that only a Congressional committee can make a thorough investigation of this matter. Of what earthly value will be the opinion of Gen. Gordon, of Gen. Schofield, or of Daniel Lamont? Their opinions might be worth a great deal if they were formed after a full and thorough investigation, but it is clear that such an investigation is impossible by the sort of commission that the President is about to create.

"Against the uninformed views of these estimable gentlemen we can set the better-informed views of military men who witnessed the abuses and wrongs of which they and the country are loudly complaining. The finding of the commission will not weigh against the opinion of men who are fully advised of all the mismanagement of the campaign, men who suffered because of it, and who saw the sufferings of others.

"It is a great pity that President McKinley has listened to the advice of men who have committed him to an egregious blunder, and placed him in a false light before the country. His commission is not only doomed to failure, but it will be the ridicule of the country, and subject the Chief Executive to the criticism that he is endeavoring to shut off a really serious investigation by the only body that has the right and the authority to make it."

It seems evident here that the President's friends are already beginning to take fright, and to be getting wary of the commission idea. They are beginning to intimate that an investigation might be left to Congress, as the Commissioners' work may be useless and discredited, and would result in serious criticism of the motives of the President.

MEN THE PRESIDENT SELECTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It would have been difficult for the President to have asked nine men more favorably known to the American people, and yet equipped perfectly for the work there is to be done. Lieut. Gen. Schofield was Gen. Miles's predecessor as commanding General of the United States Army, and has held the unlimited confidence of all of the Presidents of the United States since Grant, without regard to political adherence. His experience in the civil war as a corps commander eminently fits him to pass judgment upon the operations in the field just concluded.

Gen. Gordon had about the same experience in the Confederate Army as Gen. Schofield on the Northern side, and in addition he has represented his State of Georgia for two terms in the United States Senate and retired in the face of a popular demand for his re-election.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge is well known as a man of large business interests in New York, but even better among soldiers whom he led to success in the civil war. He also commanded an army corps and has never lost his interest in military affairs since entering civil life.

D. C. Gilman is one of the best-known educators in the United States, at present holding the post of President of Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore. He was selected by President Cleveland as a member of the commission appointed to settle the Venezuelan boundary controversy.

Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska was Senator from that State for two terms, and also served with distinction in the war as a division commander. His affiliation with the veteran element will give weight to any conclusions he may reach. He is at present in Washington. Robert T. Lincoln is of course so well known as to need no introduction to the public, and the same is almost equally true of Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War under the second Cleveland Administration.

Dr. W. W. Keene is a citizen of Philadelphia, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most scientific and ablest of the physicians of that city. In his selection the President supplies the technical talent necessary to insure a sound inquiry into the conduct of the Medical Department of the army. Col. James A. Sexton has been made known to the American people mainly by his election to the post of Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

GEN. GORDON WILL NOT SERVE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10.—Gen. John B. Gordon has declined to serve on the commission requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the Spanish-American war, giving as a reason his unstable health.

ALGER ARRIVES AT DETROIT.

The Secretary of War Says the Charges Against His Department Do Not Worry Him.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—Secretary Alger arrived at the Michigan Central Station from the East at 9:45 to-day. Accompanying him were Mrs. Alger and their son, Capt. Fred Alger, who is gradually recovering from fever contracted in Cuba; also Col. Hecker and Major Hopkins, the Secretary's war aides.

Gen. Alger remarked that all he would say now was that he was glad to get home, and especially to breathe Michigan air again. The Secretary was then driven to his residence, accompanied by Gov. Pingree.

After arriving home, Gen. Alger said he expected to remain for a week. When asked to make a statement for publication relative to the charges against his administration of the War Department, the Secretary said:

"What do you want me to do? Get down in the sewer with these sensational people? They are not worrying me. There is nothing to the charges, excepting somebody's desire to make political capital. The work the department has had to do in so short a time has been a very great tax. The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments have had the distribution of more than 900 tons of provisions and forage daily, a part of which has involved transportation more than half around the world. It is not surprising that some few slips have been made.

"I have asked the President to appoint the strongest commission possible to secure, to conduct an inquiry into the conduct of the war. It will be made up of some of the ablest army officers, and its work will be of the greatest importance as applied to the past and as affecting the future. Its greatest value will be in perfecting the entire organization of the army and applying in this provision the lessons of the past."

The reception given to Secretary Alger this evening by his fellow-citizens was a huge success. At 6 o'clock the Secretary was escorted from his residence on Fort Street to the Light Guard Armory by about 1,000 marchers headed by the Detroit battalions of the Michigan Naval Militia and Company M of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, the only Detroit company which participated in the Santiago campaign. In addition to the military there were several Grand Army posts, headed by Detroit Post, and about 300 of the Detroit letter carriers. Secretary Alger stood on the front steps of his residence with Gov. Pingree, while the procession passed in review. Then his and other carriages brought up the rear of the parade.

The new Light Guard Armory had been decorated with flowers and bunting in honor of the reception. The speakers' stage was backed by an immense picture of President McKinley, flanked on either side by a broad expanse of red, white, and blue bunting. At the front of the stage was a large picture of the Secretary, decorated with smilax. When Gen. Alger, Col. Hecker, Gov. Pingree, and the other speakers of the evening ascended the platform, the audience arose and cheered for the Secretary.

Gov. Pingree, after he had opened the meeting, selected Alfred Russell as permanent Chairman, who in accepting took occasion to eulogize the Secretary as an organizer of victories. Mr. Russell said that in Michigan Secretary Alger needed no defenders against the recent criticisms of his conduct of the war, as his friends here do not believe them. The Rev. Washington I. Gardner, a widely known Grand Army of the Republic veteran, followed Mr. Russell, and said that in after years Secretary Alger would take a place as the great Secretary of War. A number of others spoke, making five-minute speeches, all eulogistic of the Secretary. Mr. Russell then introduced Gen. Alger, who said in part:

"I thank God I am at home again. I had not expected such a welcome, and my heart is too full to be expressed in words. People not actually in it can scarcely realize the strain of the past few months. The organizing of an army of 200,000 men was a great task. That some things might have been done better, I have no doubt, but as regards the War Department, I ask the world to turn the strongest searchlight it has upon it. I am making no defense, as the department has nothing to defend. In war there are always sickness, death, wounds, and misery, but with one single exception there has been no complaint to the department from the men in the field. The men are all heroes, those who have spent their time in the great camps in the South, as well as those who fought in the terrible campaigns."

Secretary Alger praised the work of the Transportation Department, at the head of which was Col. Hecker of Detroit. Major Hopkins, the Secretary's personal aide, also came in for a share of praise. Secretary Alger facetiously remarking, "We could not have run the war without him."

The Secretary asserted that no State had a Governor who looked after his troops better and more accurately than did Gov. Pingree. The reception closed with three rousing cheers for "the whole Michigan outfit in the war."

PINGREE INCIDENT UNFORTUNATE.

Secretary Alger Does Not Think an Insult Was Intended.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Secretary of War Alger passed through Toledo this morning en route to Detroit. He was in excellent health and spirits and talked freely. He said: "I do not fear all this criticism of the treatment of the army. Wait until the boys return home and compare notes with the veterans of the civil war. Of course, some mistakes have been made in the rush, but not as many as were made during the war of the rebellion."

When questioned regarding the Pingree incident, he said: "That was unfortunate all around. I do not think any disrespect was intended for the Governor. I think he mistook a cheer for an attempt to cry him down. I know he did not intend to say anything unfavorable of me, as we are the very warmest of personal friends. I think the Governor misinterpreted some thoughtless and unwise applause as an intended insult to him."

Alger Delayed at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The reception which was accorded Secretary of War Alger at Detroit came near passing off without the guest of honor as a result of the officiousness of a Pullman car porter. Secretary Alger arrived here at 11:30 last night over the Pennsylvania lines, and was to have left for Toledo at 1:35 A. M. over the Walhonding Valley Railroad. He was asleep, and the porter refused to allow the car to be attached to the 1:35 train, claiming that Secretary Alger did not want to go until 6 in the morning. At 3 o'clock the Secretary awoke, and there was a scene. He hurried to the telegraph office in his pajamas and ordered a special. He got away at 5:16.

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MATTHEWS

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MILLINERY OPENING,

September 12th, 13th and 14th, to which we cordially invite our friends and patrons. All the latest Parisian styles will be exhibited, also a complete assortment of the latest productions from the leading French creators of Paris goods.

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MANUFACTURER'S SALE OF PIANOS

Never in the history of the piano business have there been such opportunities to buy pianos as this clearance sale offers.

Poor pianos are always cheap, but good pianos are seldom offered at reduced prices unless they have been used or have some fault.

Every Piano Offered at This Sale Is New, and has come from our factories within a few days and is fully guaranteed. Everybody knows that there is nothing better than a

STERLING.

It's one of the old reliable makes that has stood the test of time and won the admiration of the MUSICAL public in every civilized part of the world.

THEIR SUPERIORITY IS RECOGNIZED EVERYWHERE, and they should not be compared with the "CHEAP, ILL-SOUNDING AND POORLY CONSTRUCTED" pianos that are so profusely advertised as "great bargains."

BUY A STERLING and you'll have a **PIANO WITH A NAME** that is known everywhere and a reputation that you'll be proud of.

This Special Sale offers you an opportunity to save $75.00, $100.00 to $150.00, according to the style you may select.

Some Special Bargains in Slightly Used UPRIGHTS at **$90, $110** to **$140.**

15 SQUARE PIANOS. Any price buys them this week.

Some at **$15, $25,** and the best at **$50.**

Pianos Rented, Exchanged, Repaired, &c.

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The Latest Sensation in the Musical World,

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FREE! FREE! FREE!

FREE TO LADIES UPON APPLICATION.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS

Mr. Belmont Celebrates the Anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT VILLA

Report that the Former Miss Dresser Will Again Make Newport Her Summer Home — Personal and General Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—The anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, made memorable by Commodore Perry, was duly celebrated by Oliver H. P. Belmont, a descendent of that hero, to-day. Belcourt, Mr. Belmont's Summer residence, was tastefully decorated within and without with flags and bunting.

At noon a gun squad of the Newport Artillery Company fired a National salute of twenty guns in front of Belcourt, after which the squad, among other guests, partook of Mr. Belmont's hospitality. During the time the salute was fired Mr. Belmont entertained Congressman Melville Bull, E. J. Berwind, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., State Auditor A. C. Landers, and John V. Stewart. In the evening there were fireworks and illuminations at Belcourt.

Major H. C. Cochrane of the United States Marine Corps has returned from Santiago, and has assumed command of the marines at the training station.

The United States steamer Gloucester, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, United States Navy, whose fight with the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Terror and Pluton is now history, has been ordered here, and will take part in the naval reception. Mrs. Wainwright and Miss Wainwright are at their cottage in Jamestown.

Isaac Iselin of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

Dr. George K. Swinburne of New York is here visiting.

Charles F. Bates, with a big check for prizes shown at the Horse Show, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coogan of New York were visitors here this morning.

It is currently reported that George W. Vanderbilt will shortly purchase land for the purpose of erecting a handsome villa upon it, and thereafter pass his Summers here with Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was Miss Dresser, and who dearly loves Newport, her birthplace and home since childhood, save while she was visiting abroad.

The training ship Annapolis has sailed for New York.

Ross Winans has purchased from C. F. Bates The Proper Caper, one of the prize-winners at the Newport Horse Show, and C. T. Proctor of New York has sold to O. H. P. Belmont his bay horse Uncle Sam. Messrs. Strauss and Hexter sold Silverton, the prize-winner, to W. Watts Sherman.

Mrs. N. Morris has returned to New York.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Merrill have returned to Tuxedo.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. W. S. Wells entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained in honor of her son, Capt. S. M. Brice, who recently returned from Santiago, this evening.

Mrs. G. K. Fendleton has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, who is the guest of M. S. Barger, is registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Henry T. Sloane entertained at dinner at the Golf Club this evening. The dinner was followed by a small dance. The supper and dance rooms were decorated with American flags.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained at dinner on board the yacht Nourmahal this evening.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at The Elms this evening at dinner.

Mrs. Alexander M. Bruen has given $100 to Mrs. A. Livingston Mason with which to fit up a cottage for convalescent soldiers.

Mrs. William B. Ogden has gone to her home at High Bridge, N. Y.

Lord Herschell has left for New London, where he will be the guest of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have gone to Madison, N. J.

The fleet of thirty-footers started a race this afternoon, but the wind became calm and only the Asahi crossed the finishing line. It was after dark, and her time was not taken.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will go to New York Monday, closing Belcourt. Mr. Belmont leaves earlier this season than ever before, owing to his presence at the New York State Republican Convention being required.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have gone to Lenox.

The United States supply steamer Celtic, formerly the Celtic King, arrived here to-day from New York with beef, mutton, groceries, and provisions for the officers and men who are expected here on the various warships.

Commodore Gerry and family will leave here on Monday for Delaware.

THE WISSNER PIANO

In Its New Home.

Mr. Wissner is pleased to announce that his new and elegant warerooms at

538 and 540 Fulton St.

will be open to the public on Monday, Sept. 12, and a most cordial invitation is extended to everybody to call during the opening week.

Come and be entertained by a few moments' inspection of this magnificent piano emporium, which has no equal in this country.

Particularly interesting to contemplating purchasers will be the extraordinary discounts which will be given on all pianos during the week. Kindly favor us.

WISSNER HALL,
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SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
198 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

SHAFTER SEES THE PRESIDENT.

During the Conference the General Goes Over the Santiago Campaign —Favors an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Gen. Shafter had nearly an hour's conference with the President to-day. He came over to the White House from the War Department, after having called on Gen. Miles, with Col. Miley of his staff and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The General went over the Santiago campaign with the President, going into details as far as possible in the time at the President's disposal. On leaving the White House, the General said he had about completed his report, and would have it ready for delivery to the Secretary of War by Monday morning. He would leave then to take command at Camp Wikoff.

The General did not seem to credit the report that later on he would be put in command of the Department of California. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of a rigid investigation of the conduct of the Santiago campaign.

Thrown across two large easy chairs alongside of Gen. Shafter as he sat in the office of the Adjutant General this morning was a large Spanish flag, the royal standard, with the coat of arms in the centre. On one corner was pinned a card bearing the following inscription:

Spanish flag taken from the converted cruiser Mexico in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 17, 1898, upon the surrender of the city to Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, United States Army, on the same date.

The flag was brought to the department by Gen. Shafter, in accordance with the law which requires all captured standards to be deposited for safe keeping with the Secretary of War.

Gen. Eagan of the Commissary Department also called at the White House and had a talk with the President. Later on the General said that he had insisted upon a most searching investigation of the Commissary Department, and felt sure that when the truth became known it would be seen that very many of the published reports concerning the food supplied to the army were absolutely without any foundation.

A delegation of Friends from Baltimore called on the President and presented a memorial adopted at a recent meeting of the Friends' Union for Philanthropic Labor held at Richmond, Ind. The memorial set forth that, desiring the spread of civil as well as religious liberty, they appealed to the President in behalf of such policy and measures as shall maintain the position of the United States as a great and powerful representative of peace among the nations. The memorialists believed it incumbent upon every one charged with high responsibilities in our Government to direct the Nation away from the terrible course which makes the nations of Europe an armed camp. They also expressed the belief that the present may be an opportune time to renew the consideration of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

Earlier in the day the President reviewed the Lambs' Club of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 51 of Philadelphia, which was en route home from the Grand Army Encampment at Cincinnati.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Housefurnishing Sale Now On!

LADIES' SUITS FOR FALL WEAR.

Special Sale of Ladies' Fall Suits at One-Third Less Price than they will be Later in the Season.

BARGAIN No. 1—Ladies' Black Serge Suits, fly front jackets, all-silk lined, skirts lined with French percaline, all tailor made, guaranteed perfect fit, special $8.98, value $12.75.

BARGAIN No. 2—Ladies' Suits in black or fancy colored cheviots, jackets and skirts handsomely lined, skirts extra full and wide, special $12.49, value $18.00.

BARGAIN No. 3—Ladies' Suits, finest quality French broadcloth, skirts and jackets handsomely lined with silk, special $15.49, value $25.50.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A Boy's School Outfit is not complete without a new suit, or a pair of trousers, or a new shirt waist, etc., etc. By looking over this price list you may be reminded of what you need. Better grades of clothing at lowest prices.

Double-Breasted Suits, all wool, 25 new Fall styles, all sizes, at $1.98.

Dress Suits, very fine qualities, 25 new styles, all ages, at $2.98.

Blue Dress Suits, a beauty, 4 to 16 years, worth $4.00, special at $2.98.

Vestee Suits 3 pieces, for little boys 3 to 8 years, grand outfit, at $1.98.

Vestee Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years, Serges and Coverts, worth at least $5.00, Sale at $2.98.

50 Fall reefers, Blue Serge and Tan Covert, medium weight, sizes 3 to 7 years, beautifully trimmed, have sold at $3.50, for Monday, $1.50.

25 Fall Top Coats, Venetian cloth, 3 to 7 years, regular $3.50 coats, at $1.50.

Long Pants Suits, 50 new Fall styles, 13 to 20 years, a specialty in a suit, at $5.95.

Men's Pants, neat and excellent for business wear, all sizes, at $2.00.

Youths' Long Pants, an extraordinary good thing, 13 to 20 years, at $1.50.

Flannel Shirt Waists, all wool, regular 75c. quality, we offer at 49c.

School Waists for Boys, in French domet and Indigo blue at 23c.

Kilt Suits, for the youngest boys, 2 or 3 pieces, pretty styles, at $1.98.

Knee Pants by the thousand, only strong and all wool styles, at 49c. and 69c.

Boys' HATS and CAPS in all the leading Fall styles.

CHINCHILLA REEFER SALE.

Velvet Collar Reefers, 5 to 15 years, worth $6.00; sale price $4.50.

Sailor Collar Reefers, 3 to 8 years, worth $5.00; sale price $3.98.

Pay a small deposit on a Reefer and secure same. You may call for it any time between November 1st to 15th.

SHOES. SHOES.

Special Cut Prices for Monday. 850 Pairs.

Ladies' $2 Shoes, $1.45; widths C to E; sizes 2½ to 7; fine kid, cloth tops; button and lace on coin and globe toes.

Ladies' $2.50 Oxford Ties, $1.49; in kid and russet; bull dog and coin toes, hand turned.

Boys' $2 Shoes, $1.49; calf skin; sizes 12 to 5½; on opera, Yale and bull dog toe.

Misses' $1.50 Shoes, $1.19; fine kid button and lace; widths C to E; sizes 11 to 2.

Children's $1.25 Shoes, 98c; kid button and lace; sizes 7 to 10½.

Large assortment of styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes for Fall wear, at low prices for the quality offered.

CLEARING SALE OF

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND DRESSES.

A very large and carefully selected stock of Infants' Long Coats, made up of cashmere and Bedford cord, trimmed with ribbon and embroidery, 8 or 10 different styles, $1.98, $3.98, $4.98.

We have also a beautiful line of Infants' Short Coats of silk and Bedford cord, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, of handsome designs, prices ranging from $3.98 to $7.79.

Children's Handsome Short White Dresses, made of the very best nainsook, trimmed with fine embroidery, extra wide skirts, puffed sleeves and fancy yokes, special 98c., $1.25, $1.98.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Just received, special lots of Embroidered Mull Handkerchiefs, at 8c., 10c., 12½c. and 19c., being one-third less than regular prices.

SEWING MACHINES.

Our "SILENT" Sewing Machine is equal to any machine made, no matter what price; each machine fully warranted; prices $13.98, $19.00, $21.00 and $23.00.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Receiving daily shipments of plain and Jet Passementeries, Ornaments and Garnitures.

DRESS GOODS.

Early Fall Styles, Special Prices.

50-inch All-wool Cheviot Storm Serges in all the latest shades, 49c. per yard; good value at 68c.

50-inch All-wool Black Vicuna Twill Serge, a big bargain, 69c. per yard; good value at 98c.

45-inch Very Fine All-wool Fancy Suitings, in choice shades, 79c. per yard; equal to any $1 quality.

200 pieces 40-inch Very Handsome Domestic Suitings, in new colorings, 49c. per yard; well worth 59c.

156 pieces 38-inch Domestic Suitings, in fifty colorings and latest combinations, 39c. per yard; would be good value at 50c.

$1.35 quality, 46-inch new Fall Suitings in plain and fancy; as a leader, $1 per yard.

PLAIDS. PLAIDS.

200 pieces new Plaids at 12½c., 25c., 48c., 75c., and 98c. per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

SPECIAL.

$2.25 quality, Black, All Silk, Double Face Peau de Soie, wear guaranteed; a big bargain, $1.48 per yard.

24-inch rich quality Black Satin Duchesse, 98c. per yard; good value at $1.25.

75c. quality Black Taffeta Silk, full rustle, extra good quality; as a leader, 50c. per yard.

200 pieces Plain and Changeable Silk Serge Lining, a regular 50c. quality; as a leader, 39c. per yard.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.

New Reversible Wrapper Flannels, exquisite styles, at 10c. per yard, value 15c.

Yard-wide Cream White Shaker Flannels; the 15c. kind, on Monday, 9c. per yard.

Outing Flannels, bourette effect, light and medium dark assortment; intrinsic value 10c.; extra special for Monday, 5c. per yard.

Skirt Patterns with fancy stripe and plaid border effect, light color assortment, and medium weight, 25c. each; dark color assortment, heavy weight, 32c. each.

32-inch shrunk finish Wrapper Flannels in plain colors, mixtures, plaid and stripe effect, guaranteed all wool, value 45c.; Fall price on Monday, 29c. per yard.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

All-linen cream color satin finish Damask Covers, 8-4 size, with drawn border effect; value $1.50, sale price $1.00 each.

Extra heavy all-linen Bleached Table Covers with colored border effect; 10-4 size at $1.10 each, value $1.50.

Fringed Glass Doilies, assorted patterns, at 39c. per dozen. All linen Damask Doilies with colored borders, 18 inches square, at 69c. per dozen.

Full Bleached Hemmed Napkins, all linen, at $1.50 per dozen, instead of $2.00.

Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, with colored borders, at 16c. each, or $1.85 per dozen.

Extra Heavy Hemmed Linen Huck Towels, in white and with colored borders, a regular 25c. article at 19c. each.

70-inch Full Bleached Linen Finish Damask, new designs, a regular $1.00 quality; on Monday 69c. per yard.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

Your choice of yard-wide Fruit of the Loom or Lonsdale Muslin at 4½c. per yard. Monday only.

Yard-wide fine Brown Sheeting, a 6c. quality, on Monday at 4c. per yard.

Yard-wide Lonsdale Cambric, on Monday 9c. per yard.

Ollcloth 5-4 width 12½c. per yard; 6-4 wide 17c. per yard.

5-4 Bleached Pillow Case Muslin at 9c. per yard, a regular 12½c. quality.

49c.

UNEQUALED VALUE IN LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

EXTRA QUALITY!

Ladies' Gowns, square yoke of all-over embroidery, and embroidery ruffle; others with diagonal tucked yoke and insertion and embroidery edge; special price, 49c.

Ladies' Skirts, with cambric ruffle and cluster of fine tucks; special price, 49c.

Ladies' Umbrella Skirts, trimmed with embroidery, with or without under ruffle and yoke band; special price, 98c.

Ladies' Umbrella Drawers, deep embroidery, ruffle and yoke band; special price, 49c.

Ladies' Fine Muslin Chemise, pompadour and opera front, trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; special price, 49c.

Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, circular or square shape neck, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery; special price, 49c.

Ladies' White Lawn Dressing Sacques, full front tied with ribbon, watteau pleat back and sailor collar, trimmed with embroidery; sizes 36 and 38 only; special price 79c., formerly $1.00.

White Lawn Aprons, large size, with deep hem, others with satin stripe and insertion; extra value, special price, 25c.

NEWPORT'S HOTEL FIRE.

Contents of the Safe Found to Have Suffered No Injury.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—The débris about the safe of the Ocean House was removed to-day and the safe was forced open with crowbars and with the use of chisels. Some $3,000 in cash, books of the hotel, and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Mary A. Abbott, one of the hotel guests, were found intact and in excellent condition. A few of the papers were slightly scorched. The books were rather warm.

Lord and Lady Paget of London, who had been guests of the hotel, left on Thursday, disgusted with Newport and every one in it, as they were heard to express themselves. Baron Vanhorn of Dresden not only loses a large sum of money, but nearly his entire supply of clothing and some very valuable papers. He is at the Prescott, getting another wardrobe together.

BRITISH ADVANCE CHECKED?

White Force, Believed to be French, Reported at Fashoda on the White Nile.

FIRED AT DERVISH STEAMERS

Gen. Kitchener to Send a Flotilla of Gunboats to Investigate the Situation—News Causes a Sensation in London.

OMDURMAN, Sept. 7.—(Delayed in transmission.)—An important incident occurred this morning. It appears that the Khalifa Abdullah, a few days before the arrival here of the Anglo-Egyptian Army, heard that a force of white men had occupied Fashoda, about 600 miles south of Khartoum, on the west bank of the White Nile, and capital of a very fertile and densely populated district.

The Khalifa immediately sent two steamers to investigate the report, and one of them returned here this morning and surrendered to Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener. The commander of the steamer reported that on his arrival at Fashoda he found that place occupied by a force of whites. The latter opened a heavy fire on the steamer, which narrowly escaped annihilation, the crew losing many men in killed and wounded.

From the bullets found imbedded in the hull of the steamer it seems to be certain that the whites at Fashoda are a force of French troops. In any case, the British Commander will send a flotilla of gunboats up the White Nile as soon as possible, in order to investigate the situation of affairs at that place.

The Anglo-Egyptian cavalry has captured the principal wife of the Khalifa, the mother of Osman Digma, and Sheik Eddin. They were found in extreme destitution on the left bank of the Nile.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The news received from Omdurman to-day, showing apparently that Fashoda, on the White Nile, about 400 miles south of Khartoum, has been occupied by a white force, causes the greatest sensation here. Of course, it is possible the force at Fashoda may be British troops under Major MacDonald, but this is most unlikely, as the latest news received from Uganda announced that MacDonald had not left there at the end of May. But, it was added, he was expected to resume his expedition in a few days. However, it is extremely improbable that MacDonald's force could have covered the 600 miles, over a difficult country, from Uganda to Fashoda in this time, more especially as, so far as known, he had only one small steel boat with which to navigate the Nile.

Almost every one regarded the stories of a French expedition under Major Marchand being near Fashoda as nothing more than "bluff," but now there is little reason to hope that this is the case. The news that British gunboats are to start for Fashoda opens the question whether a conflict is likely to occur between them and the force occupying Fashoda. The great danger is that the headstrong French officer may open fire on the gunboats.

The strategic value of Fashoda has always been insisted upon. Scientists and geographers have repeatedly pointed out the possibility of easily damming up the Nile there and diverting the course of the river, so as to make Lower Egypt, whose very existence depends on the Nile, a waterless desert.

Additional evidence of the fact that Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener expects serious and important events to grow out of this new feature in the African situation comes this afternoon with the news that the newspaper correspondents with the expedition are not allowed to proceed to Fashoda, but have been ordered to return immediately to Cairo.

If the French should claim to exercise sovereignty over Fashoda either Great Britain or France must back down in order to avoid war. Successive British Cabinets under Lord Beaconsfield, the late William E. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, and the Marquis of Salisbury have warned France that Great Britain will consider interference in the Nile Valley as a cause for war.

THE MARCHAND EXPEDITION.

Why It Was Undertaken—For a French Equatorial Belt Across Africa.

Last December a report was current in Paris, coming from Suakin, on the Red Sea, through Abyssinia, that Commandant Marchand, the French explorer, had reached Fashoda, on the White Nile, 400 miles south of Khartoum. This report was not credited in London even after confirmation of the story that white men at Fashoda came up through Egypt. The British authorities did not believe that it was the Marchand expeditionary corps, but thought that it might be the party of Englishmen under Lord Delamere, which had gone north from Uganda on a private expedition of exploration just one year before.

The Marchand expedition was organized in 1896 on the western coast of Africa, and was one of the many expeditions sent out under the auspices of the French Government for the purpose of establishing an equatorial belt of French influence from Senegal and Dahomey and the Congo across the continent to the valley of the Upper Nile. They had orders to make treaties in the name of the French Republic with all native chiefs through whose territory they passed. The way had been prepared by Commandant Decazes and his successor, Liotard, and by other French explorers, whose activity in the Niger Valley forced England to strain every effort to keep her original sphere of influence there.

Commandant Marchand began his journey eastward from the Congo country in July, 1896. He had already to his credit seven years spent in campaigning in the French Soudan. He had with him two battalions of Senegal troops, and several French officers, among them Capts. Baratier, Germain, Simon, Mangin, and Lieut. Largeau, and a naval officer, whose mission it was to transport a gunboat from Oubgughi to the basin of the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

In April last, no confirmation of the news of the preceding December having reached Paris, the Colonial Office ordered reinforcements to be sent to him from the French Congo. These consisted of a dozen white officers and nearly 200 Senegalese, the excellent native soldiers whom the French have drilled into such an effective West African force.

In due time it was reported that this expedition had reached Stanley Pool. Another soon followed, in charge of M. Behogle, who was destined with a number of light boats for Lake Chad. M. Behogle had with him fifty men. At the last moment he changed his plans, and proceeded directly for the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the information that a portion of the Marchand expedition had met disaster there.

Coincident with these two expeditions that of the Prince Henri d'Orleans was organized to proceed from Abyssinia westward to effect a junction with Marchand, the news of whose arrival at Fashoda was still believed to be true. The unsuccessful attempt of the Prince, even with his large armed force, to penetrate the Soudan has already been related in these columns.

Meanwhile it is doubtful whether there is a French flotilla of steamers on the Upper Nile. It was reported recently that the Faidherbe had been transported in sections to the banks of the Suez, and there put together, but that on being taken to pieces she was found to be so worn that the idea of transporting her to the Upper Nile had to be abandoned.

Henri, Prince d'Orleans, reported on his return from Abyssinia, a month ago, that there was no doubt that Commandant Marchand was besieged at Fashoda, in very much the same condition that Gordon found himself in at Khartoum. It now seems likely that the rescue of the Frenchman will be performed by the Sirdar's forces. The French flag has, however, been raised in Upper Egypt, and future advices may show that the French equatorial sphere of influence across the continent has been completed.

GEN. KITCHENER'S REWARD.

Will Probably Receive a Grant of $125,000 and Be Raised to the Peerage.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Great Britain took Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's victory very calmly. There was not even a display of flags.

Gen. Kitchener will probably receive a grant of $125,000 and be raised to the peerage, when he is expected to take the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

Many interesting anecdotes of the victorious General are published. It is well known that, while all respect his great ability, he is very unpopular with the army, even among those serving with him. He has difficulty in getting aides de camp, and he is absolutely merciless in regard to work. But he does not spare himself in this respect, and he brooks no contradiction or advice.

His brother, Col. Kitchener, who has charge of the transportation of the expedition, shows some of the Sirdar's qualities.

Tourist Trips to Khartoum.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The tourist agencies are already planning trips to Khartoum, which this week has demonstrated to be less than nine days from London. Last Saturday Gen. Kitchener dispatched Col. Hope from Omdurman, the former dervish stronghold, on the River Nile, near Khartoum, to Cairo, and he accomplished the journey in eighty-seven and a half hours.

HOLLAND'S HAUGHTY QUEEN.

Made Her Mother Pick Up and Open a Book for Her in the Royal Theatre.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—With the enthronement festivities well-nigh over, Queen Wilhelmina is prepared to assume the responsibilities of royalty, which she realizes to the fullest extent.

The Queen values her high position, and the stories told of her self-will are evidently not exaggerated. The proclamation in the church originally began as written by the Prime Minister, "To the people of the Netherlands," but the Queen altered the phrase so as to read, "To my people."

During the special performance at the Royal Theatre, when the Queen and the entire house were standing during a chorus, the Queen's youngbook happened to be lying on the rail before her. With a sharp nudge of her elbow, she prompted the Queen-mother, who was standing by her side, to stoop, open the book, and hand it to her haughty young Majesty.

Her love of effect is evinced by the fact that a new window in honor of the house of Orange was placed in the church where the coronation occurred especially for the occasion, and the Queen arranged that the ceremony should be so timed that the sunlight, streaming through, should fall full upon her.

The people, however, love and reverence her, and her name is everywhere the signal for enthusiastic cheers.

On her return to The Hague a noted perfumer brought out jars and bottles of the rarest extracts, which were sprinkled on the ground or thrown into the air before the royal carriage.

GREAT DISTRESS AT ANTIGUA.

Acute Industrial Crisis—Relief Measures Taken to Avert Riot.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—Advices received here from Antigua, the British West Indian island of the Leeward Group, indicate that there is an acute industrial crisis there, owing to the shutting down of the sugar plantations, constraining the Government to inaugurate relief works in order to avert a threatened outbreak of riot and pillage among the idle and starving laboring population.

The sum of $10,000 has been appropriated for the immediate relief of the crisis.

POWERS TAKE CANDIA'S WALLS.

Ultimatum to the Turkish Officials to Lay Down Their Arms.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—According to a dispatch received here from Canea, Island of Crete, the troops of the various powers have hoisted their flags over the town walls of Candia, and the Admirals have sent an ultimatum to the Deputy Governor and the Turkish commandant, demanding that all arms be laid down by 5 o'clock this evening.

The warships, it is added, are in readiness to resume the bombardment of the place. One of the foreign warships has gone to Retimo, where disturbances are reported to have occurred.

GEN. ZURLINDEN'S REPORT.

Said that He Has Handed in the Papers with His Definite Opinion.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Liberté says the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case has led Gen. Zurlinden, the Minister of War, to the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty "as it did his predecessors," and that consequently the General has decided to resume the Military Governorship of Paris next week.

A semi-official note issued this evening says the Minister for War has handed to the Minister of Justice the papers in the Dreyfus case with his definite opinion thereon. The Council, it is added, will on Monday decide definitely upon the course to be taken.

Crew of the Hollinwood Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The German bark Gustave Adolphe, Capt. Osten, from Punta Arenas, passed the Isle of Wight to-day and signaled that she had on board part of the crew of the British bark Hollinwood, which was reported by the whaling schooner Mary E. Simmons as being on fire. The Gustave Adolphe further reported that the remainder of the Hollinwood's crew were on board the British ship Patterdale, Capt. James, from Freemantle for Hull.

British Exports Increasing.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Board of Trade returns for August are encouraging. They show an increase in the exports of 7½ per cent., which contrasts with the decrease of 3 per cent. for the past eight months. In imports, the improvement for August is 11½ per cent., or 5 per cent. larger than for the same period of 1897. One of the month's features is the expansion of exports to the United States, while the imports therefrom are about stationary.

Land Our Government's Munificence.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The newspapers comment upon the munificence of the United States Government, which has just paid the Widow Lorenzen, in Sonderburg, 2,100 marks, and bestowed upon her a pension of 560 marks for the loss of her only son, who was one of the victims of the Maine disaster.

New Japanese Minister at Washington.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 11.—M. Komura Jutaro, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Minister of Japan at Seoul, Korea, will succeed M. Hoshi Toru as Japanese Minister at Washington.

French Mail Train on Fire.

BOULOGNE, France, Sept. 11.—The morning mail train from Calais for Paris, with the English mails, was discovered on fire not far from Boulogne, as the result of a heated axle. A number of mailbags were burned and others damaged.

Cacerists Arrested in Peru.

LIMA, Peru—(Via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 10.)—To-day, by order of the Government, twenty Cacerist leaders, most of them former officers of the Peruvian Army, were arrested and sent to the dungeons of Callao.

Prince Max of Baden Betrothed.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Prince Max of Baden is reported to be betrothed to Vladimirovna, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.

CORNERSTONE LAID.

The New Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter at Rahway.

RAHWAY, Sept. 10.—The cornerstone of the new Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter was laid here this afternoon. Bishop Scarborough presided, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Cobb of Rahway, the Rev. H. H. Sleeper of Elizabeth, and the Rev. Charles Fiske of Westfield. Two years ago the old church, which stood here, was burned.

The Trustees of the new church are the Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., and William L. Marsh. The members of the Building Committee are the Rev. Thomas C. Conover, the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, John Smith, John Crowe, and Walter Smith. Arthur Mason Sherman is the missionary in charge.

STATEMENT BY ROOSEVELT

Says He Is Willing to Accept the Regular Republican Nomination if Offered.

WILL WELCOME INDORSEMENT

The Colonel's Reply to Independents Who Urge Him to Accept a Nomination at Their Hands—His Words Cause No Surprise.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday authorized a general statement of his intentions concerning the nomination for Governor. It was to the effect that he would accept the regular Republican nomination if offered him, and that in case of his nomination he would welcome the indorsement and support of the independents.

The statement was given to the press by Col. Lovell H. Jerome, who has been active in advocating the selection of Col. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate and who returned last evening from a visit to Camp Wikoff. It was as follows:

Now that the war is over and his regiment will be mustered out in a few days, Col. Roosevelt authorized the following statement:

That he was and always had been a Republican in the broadest sense of the word. While he was not seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, should it come to him he would gladly accept it as an honor and a duty, recognizing, as he does, the dignity and honor of the position. He means the regular nomination of the Republican Party by the delegates at the Saratoga Convention. Should he receive the nomination and be elected, he would be a Republican Governor—a Governor of the entire party—and he would most earnestly hope to receive the support of the Republicans throughout the State, irrespective of faction. An indorsement from the Independents would be most flattering and gratifying to him, and he would certainly hope for their loyal support toward his election should he be honored with the nomination. He has been devoting his entire time to the business of getting his regiment mustered out of service and looking after the welfare of his men. When this has been accomplished, and not until then, will he be able to give his attention to the political situation.

Col. Roosevelt's Comment.

When the substance of this statement was repeated to Col. Roosevelt at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, yesterday afternoon, he said:

"Col. Jerome's statement is substantially as I told him and several other of the independents who spoke to me as to whether or not I would accept an independent nomination if I were not nominated by the Republicans, but I am not responsible for the exact phraseology of Col. Jerome's statement."

This utterance, which is the first direct declaration made by Col. Roosevelt on the subject of his political intentions, attracted considerable attention yesterday. No surprise was expressed, however, as to the revelation made of Col. Roosevelt's position. In both organization and independent circles it has been assumed that Col. Roosevelt would remain, as he has always been, "regular," and the men who have engineered the movement for his independent nomination have not expected him to do anything that would interfere with his nomination by the regular organization.

At the headquarters of the Republican State Committee yesterday it was asserted by Platt men, like Chairman William Barnes of the Executive Committee, that the action of the Independent committee in putting Col. Roosevelt at the head of the ticket which they propose to nominate by petition would not affect in any way the action of the Republican Convention at Saratoga.

Wishes of Independents.

Members of the Independent Committee which promulgated a State ticket on Friday evening desire it understood that their movement is neither a City Club nor a Citizens' Union enterprise. The committee's meetings have been held at the City Club as a matter of convenience, and some of the members of the committee are members of both the Citizens' Union and the City Club, but neither of these organizations has any official connection with the nomination of the proposed independent ticket.

Speaking of the object of the new independent movement, Isaac H. Klein said:

"In addition to giving good citizens the opportunity to vote for Roosevelt for Governor without swallowing the entire 'machine' ticket, we hope, by uniting the reform forces of the State in this movement, to elect a Senator and Representative here and there, so as to give Col. Roosevelt, when he is installed as Governor, some independent support in the Legislature.

"With only 'machine' men there, his administration necessarily would be largely negative. He could keep bad bills from becoming laws, but he could not initiate good legislation to which the machine might be opposed. We want to put some men in the Legislature who are really independent, and who could be depended on to hold up Mr. Roosevelt's hands as Governor."

It is charged by Platt Republicans, on the other hand, that the real aim of the independent State movement is to secure the balance of power in the Legislature, with a view to dictating the nominee for Senator when Senator Murphy's successor comes to be elected.

STANCHFIELD FOR GOVERNOR.

His Candidacy for the Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination Launched.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democratic County Convention for Chemung County was held at Horseheads this afternoon, and on motion of Hosea H. Rockwell, the silver leader in this section, the following delegates, unanimously instructed for John B. Stanchfield for Governor, were elected to the State Convention: S. S. Taylor, J. J. O'Connor, and Robert P. Bush.

Mayor Denton was Chairman. He assailed the Republican Party, and predicted that, as Samuel J. Tilden broke up a canal ring years ago so another Democratic Governor in the person of John B. Stanchfield would break up another. Repeated calls brought Mr. Stanchfield to his feet and he said:

"At this moment I have but one word to say, and that is one of gratitude and warm appreciation. Since 1876, when we won the election and lost the Presidency, I have been in the thick of the fight for the principles of Democracy. For one-quarter of a century you have maintained your good offices, and I am grateful for your favors and confidence in me. If in the uncertainties of political life it should be my good fortune to win, nothing will I enjoy more than to come before the Democrats of Chemung County, and enjoy your words of praise, if you say: 'Well done, good and true servant.'"

S. S. Taylor, Robert P. Bush, and J. J. O'Connor were elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and A. J. Watson, T. J. Fenwell, and Jesse Hobson alternates.

BLACK VOTES FROM BROOKLYN.

The Governor Will Get at Least Three, from Woodruff, Dady, and Atterbury.

The result of the conference held in Albany on Friday between Gov. Black, on the one hand, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Chairman Walter B. Atterbury of the Kings County Committee, and Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Executive Committee, on the other, is that the Governor will get at least three votes from Brooklyn. He may get more, for Mr. Woodruff says he will continue to work for him, but, as all three admit that the Roosevelt strength in Brooklyn cannot be resisted there is a tendency among politicians to doubt it.

The story of the Albany conference, according to the three Brooklynites, is that they told Mr. Black that Brooklyn was for Roosevelt and advised him against opposing the Colonel; that the Governor announced his determination to stick, and that they agreed to stand by him.

"We saw the Governor," said Mr. Dady, "and we discussed the situation thoroughly with him. We told him of the Roosevelt sentiment in Brooklyn and how difficult it would be to hold delegates. We explained to him all about the independent sentiment in the city and its strength. The Governor's argument in his own behalf was strong and convincing. He believes he can be renominated, and has facts and figures given him by people from different parts of the State which, if true, would indicate his renomination. It would be to our political advantage to be with local sentiment, but, having given our word to support the Governor and he having decided to remain in the field, we felt in honor bound to continue our support, and told him so. We will do what we can to help him.

"Mr. Woodruff will sink or swim with Mr. Black, and my loyalty to Woodruff compels me to be for the Governor. The situation is embarrassing. There is no doubt that public sentiment is against the Governor, in June, when there had been no battle of San Juan, it was for him. Now the people are for Roosevelt, whose brave deeds in that battle are the talk of all."

Mr. Atterbury expressed the same sentiments, saying that the fighting at Santiago had changed public sentiment, which was formerly for Black. "He is the ablest Governor this State has had since the administration of John A. Dix," said Mr. Atterbury. "He is honest and incorruptible; he has defied the machine; he forced the passage of the Primary law at the request of Seth Low; he refused to permit amendments to the New York charter; he vetoed improper legislation; and, in spite of appeals from Mr. Payn, he vetoed a bill which it would not be wise for me to mention. For all this he is to be slaughtered in the convention by the machine and the independent element, for whom he sacrificed himself. They are crying for his blood. Mr. Woodruff will stand by him to the end."

Kings County politicians are skeptical about any strong effort on the part of Woodruff, Dady, and Atterbury to secure delegates for Black in that territory. They may vote for Black, but it is not considered likely that they will risk their political heads by fighting Platt.

MONTGOMERY FOR BLACK.

County Republican Convention Instructs Its Delegates for the Governor.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At the Republican County Convention in Montgomery County, held to-day at Fonda, the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Jacob Snell, Jay Hare, W. B. Charles, John Whittemier, John Hubbard, George H. Smith, Alfonse Walrath, and Jacob Saltsman. They were instructed for the renomination of Black for Governor.

The convention also adopted resolutions indorsing the administration of President McKinley and the conduct of the war, and Gov. Black's administration. The delegates were instructed to support Senator Krum of Schoharie for the nomination for the State Senate, and John K. Stewart of Amsterdam for Congress. Resolutions calling for the indorsement of Addison Colvin for State Treasurer were defeated.

Oneida County Democrats.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democrats of Oneida County held their convention in this city to-day. The platform "reaffirms allegiance to Democratic principles as enunciated from the time of Jefferson"; rejoices at the termination of the war; criticises unnecessary suffering of the soldiers, and attacks the Republican Party on State issues. The following nominations were made: State Senator—Thomas D. Watkins of Utica; District Attorney—J. W. Ray Hill of Utica; County Judge—D. F. Searle of Rome; Special County Judge—W. S. Mackie of Whitestown; Coroners—Dr. J. B. Brown of Utica and Dr. Medina Preston of Sangerfield.

Tioga Democratic Convention.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Tioga County Democrats met in convention this afternoon and nominated Harry B. Winters of Tioga for Member of Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention are M. S. Lynch, Owego; Marvin D. Fisher, Spenar, and Charles Dunn, Waverly. The name of Patrick Maloney is to be presented at the State Convention for State Treasurer.

Schenectady Democrats for Silver.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Schenectady County Democratic Convention held in this city this afternoon elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Daniel Naylon, Jr., Martin Kelly, and Peter Weber. The silver men were apparently in control of the convention and passed a resolution that the delegates vote only for an out-and-out Bryanite for Governor.

Seneca County Democratic Delegates.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democratic County Convention, in session at Seneca Falls to-day, elected Chauncey L. Becker, Henry Stowell, and William H. Kinn as delegates to the State Convention. No resolution of instructions was passed, and the delegates are unpledged.

THE VERMONT ELECTIONS.

Republican Plurality the Largest Recorded in Recent Off Years.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 10.—The returns from the town of Sunderland, in Bennington County, alone remain to come in to complete the tabulation of the State vote in Tuesday's elections. The town of Baltimore was officially heard from to-day, which made 244 cities and towns reported, the results of which give these figures:

Smith, Republican, 38,199; Moloney, Democrat, 14,616; Wyman, Prohibition, 1,020; scattering, 38. Smith's plurality is 23,583; majority over all, 22,525.

The average plurality of the Republican candidate for Governor in the last four off years is 21,145. Governor-elect Smith's plurality thus exceeds the average for the time stated by 2,432. His plurality is only exceeded by the plurality given Woodbury in 1894, (28,521,) when a vigorous campaign was conducted by the Republican State Committee. His home county and Grand Isle County show a gain in the Republican vote over that of 1894, and these are the only ones.

If a Republican is elected in Sunderland, (the only town to be heard from,) where the vote was 71 to 45 in favor of the Republicans in 1894, the complexion of the next General Assembly, as now reported, will be as follows: Senate, Republicans, 30; House of Representatives—Republicans, 203; Democrats, 39; People's Candidate, 2; Prohibitionist, 1. It is claimed that over fifty of the Republicans elected are in favor of high license or local option.

FUSION IN WASHINGTON.

Populists, Democrats, and Silver Republicans Combine Their Forces.

ELLENSBURG, Washington, Sept. 10. The Populist, Democratic, and Silver Republican Convention, representing the silver forces of the State of Washington, have agreed on fusion and nominated the following ticket:

Congresmen—James Hamilton Lewis, (Dem.,) Seattle; W. C. Jones, (Silver Rep.,) Spokane.

Supreme Judge—B. F. Houston, (Pop.,) Tacoma; M. M. Dodman, (Dem.,) Dayton.

Fusion was accomplished by the Populists conceding the Democrats, after a very stubborn contest, one of the candidates for Supreme Judge. After the individual conventions had adopted the formal motions of closing, a joint meeting was held in the Populist hall, at which the ticket was formally ratified. The conventions then adjourned.

Col. Dick Aspires to Congress.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 10.—It is stated by friends of Col. Charles F. Dick, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, that he will be a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio District, to succeed S. A. Northway, whose death occurred Thursday. Col. Dick refuses to talk on the matter until after the funeral of Mr. Northway.

The Weather Yesterday.

New Yorkers enjoyed delightful weather yesterday, with a clear sky, low humidity, and a temperature which at its maximum, at noontime, was only 75 degrees, and which fell from that figure to 58 degrees at midnight. Indeed, the emphatic change made warmer raiment comfortable in the early morning and late afternoon, and imperative for real comfort during the evening, when there was a decided chill in the atmosphere.

Fire on a Government Transport.

A fire in the coal bunkers of the Government transport Mobile was discovered yesterday. The Mobile is undergoing an overhauling at the Erie Basin. A gang of Italians was set to work by Stevedore Mather Desmond, and they succeeded, by working in shifts, in getting much of the coal out of the bunkers. The work continued into the night. It was said that the coal must have been burning slowly for two days before it was discovered.

EDITORS TO IGNORE SILVER

Their Pledges Secured at the Friday Dinner Gathering at the Hoffman House.

STATE ISSUES TO BE EXALTED

Chairman McCarren of the Democratic Campaign Committee Secures Assurances of Support—Candidate Must Not Antagonize Silver, However.

The political significance of the assembling in this city of the members of the State Democratic Editorial Association who were the guests of the Campaign Committee at dinner at the Hoffman House Friday evening, developed yesterday, when it was learned that the representatives of the party press had given formal assurance to the campaign managers that they would co-operate in the effort to have the State convention ignore the Chicago platform and confine itself to State issues.

The one serious apprehension that Chairman McCarren and his co-workers have had concerning the fight this Fall, has been that the extreme silver men might cause trouble by insisting on that issue being treated in the State platform. The importance of having the interior newspapers in line with the committee's policy of ignoring the financial issue, so as to unite all elements for the State ticket, was recognized, and it was largely for the purpose of bringing about an understanding on this subject that the Editorial Association was invited to meet here. When the editors came to town, several of the out-and-out silver men among them declared, in conversation, their intention to resist the proposal to ignore the Chicago platform, but when the speeches came to be made at the Friday night banquet there was not a word heard on that line.

After most of the editorial party had left the city yesterday, it was learned on excellent authority that, in conference with Chairman McCarren, the association's representatives had given him full and satisfactory assurance that they would not support a third ticket, even if the Syracuse convention ignored the Chicago platform. The only proviso was that the candidate for Governor should not be antagonistic to silver.

Chairman McCarren was non-committal as to the assurance given him, but he declared that the dinner had been a success in every respect. There were some editors present, he said, who were friendly to the silver cause, but their public utterances and private conversation showed, he thought, that there was substantial unanimity on the proposition to make the fight this Fall on State issues, subordinating all other differences to the necessity of presenting a united front to the Republican Party.

The Executive Committee of the Editorial Association met at noon yesterday at Democratic headquarters, in the Hoffman House, and discussed the details of the annual meeting of the association, which will be held at Syracuse during the session of the Democratic State Convention. At this meeting new officers will be elected, and in view of the hopes of Democratic success this Fall, it is expected that the contest will be livelier than usual, resulting possibly in a number of changes.

The present officers are: Stephen H. Parker of Geneva, President; John H. Farrell of Albany, Henry A. Reeves of Greenport, R. R. Soper of Elmira, George M. Shull of Mount Morris, and John Law of Malone, Vice Presidents; Frank P. Bulette of North Tonawanda, Secretary, and J. G. P. Holden of Yonkers Treasurer.

Editor E. S. Moore of The Chenango Union, who is an ardent advocate of the nomination of Elliot Danforth for Governor, said yesterday that the Democrats of Chenango were in better shape and more hopeful of victory than in years. "The party in our county," he said, "will be united in the coming campaign for the first time since 1890, and we are confident that we are going to win." Mr. Moore said that the Democrats of Chenango, which is Mr. Danforth's home county, are preparing to send a special train with a big delegation to Syracuse in the interest of their candidate.

FUSION IN COLORADO.

Conference Committee Report Adopted by the Democratic and Silver Republican Conventions.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 10.—The Conference Committee of the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists reached an agreement to-day, giving the Democrats the Governor and one Regent of the State University; the Silver Republicans the Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Populists the remainder of the offices. The agreement further provides that the patronage shall be equally divided between the three parties.

The Democratic Convention adopted the conference report amid great enthusiasm. Gov. Adams named Charles S. Thomas as his successor. Every county seconded the nomination, and Mr. Thomas was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The Silver Republican Convention also adopted the report, which was supported by Senator Teller, although many delegates expressed dissatisfaction because the Governorship was not given to the Silver Republicans. Nominations were made as follows:

Treasurer—John H. Fesler, Glenwood Springs.

Auditor—George W. Temple, Rio Blanco County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Helen L. Greenfell, Gilpin County.

Regent of State University—Harold Thompson, Cripple Creek.

A. M. Stevenson was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Silver Republicans by a rising vote ratified the nominations made by the Democratic Convention. Their platform as adopted demands that the mints of the United States be opened to the coinage of both silver and gold at the old ratio of 16 to 1 without asking or awaiting the aid or consent of any other nation. The money plank further says:

We arraign the gold-standard Republican Party for its attempted deception of the American people by false pretenses in favor of an international agreement for the free coinage of silver while actively engaged in furthering the designs of the gold monopoly and the bankers' trust; and we congratulate the American people that in the present attitude of the Administration, and in the declarations of the coming Republican State Conventions of this year the Nation has at last a frank avowal by that party of its absolute surrender to the gold-standard system.

The platform scores the anti-Tellerites, and declares that the attempt manifested in some quarters to claim the results of the war "as the property of a certain political party is not creditable to the patriotism of those who make it," and continues:

We declare our belief in the mission of the people of the United States as the evangel of liberty and self-government to the nations of the world, and in their ability to discharge all of the responsibilities which the fortunes of war have thrust on them. Wherever the flag waves it shall be a symbol of civil education, and to all men who gaze upon its folds a guarantee of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Charles A. Towne, Chairman of the National Committee of the Silver Republican Party, is commended for removing Richard Broad from the Chairmanship of the State Committee.

Foil Wound Did Not Cause Death.

Coroner's Physician Dr. O'Hanlon held an autopsy yesterday upon the body of X. Hippolyte Nicolas, proprietor of the New York Fencing Academy, at 27 West Forty-second Street, who died after receiving a slight wound in the breast, caused by the breaking of the foil of Fencing Master Charles G. Thiercelin, with whom he was fencing on Friday evening at the academy. Dr. O'Hanlon says Nicolas's death was caused by a rupture of the heart, due to the exertion and excitement of the bout, probably, and was not caused by the wound he received from the breaking of the foil. Thiercelin was remanded to the Tombs in $2,000 bail by Coroner Rausch yesterday.

CHAS. COGHLAN AS CLARENCE.

The Season Opened at the Fifth Avenue Theatre with a Revival of "The Royal Box."

Still another theatre was opened for the Fall and Winter term last night, when Charles Coghlan appeared at the Fifth Avenue in "The Royal Box," his own adroit adaptation of that eccentric and somewhat fantastical romantic drama of the elder Dumas, called "Kean; ou, Génie et Désordre." The audience was not quite as large as might have been expected, perhaps because not many supporters of the serious drama have yet returned to town, perhaps for some other reason. But the people who were there evidently enjoyed the play and appreciated at its worth the ripe skill of the principal actor.

"The Royal Box" is both a smart play and a useful medium for the display of Mr. Coghlan's art. It is also a rather shallow piece, with the ethics of which few of us would care to agree; but its performance never tires one, and is often uncommonly interesting. Mr. Coghlan was quite at his best last night. His voice was in perfect control, and his diction was delightfully fluent and varied. His expression of the various moods of the eccentric actor was wonderfully graphic, and in the strange, impassioned climax of the mimic play he rose to the situation with splendid force.

The supporting cast was, as a whole, fairly competent, and the actors had been well drilled. But none of them could be justly said to secure an individual triumph, excepting Miss Katherine Grey, whose denotement of the timidity and bewilderment, the despair, modesty, and girlish enthusiasm of Celia Pryse was apt and charming. This part was very well played last season, too, by Mrs. Marix, (Grace Filkins,) who was in Mr. Coghlan's audience last evening, as were also Mr. Hall Caine, Miss Viola Allen, and other persons of note.

ACCUSED OF STEALING $25,000.

Former Superintendent of One of Cudahy's Lard Refineries Arrested.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—John T. Leonard, Assistant Superintendent of Armour & Co.'s lard refinery at the Stock Yards, is under arrest at the Central Station charged with grand larceny. Leonard some time ago was Superintendent of the lard refinery of John Cudahy at Nashville, Tenn., and it is asserted that while in that position he robbed his employer of $25,000.

Detectives have been searching for him for some time and found him to-day in Armour's, where he had secured a position. Leonard denies the charge and says it is all a mistake.

A FEAT IN HOUSE MOVING.

Four Double Brick Flats to be Moved Seventy-five Feet.

From The Real Estate Record and Guide.

An interesting feat in house moving is being carried on at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street by Contractor Frederick Damm. The buildings, which are four five-story double brick flats, 100 by 75 feet, are to be moved 75 feet south from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and 35 feet east of Willis Avenue. The fact that the ground is hard-pan is a favorable factor in the operation, of which the following are the principal facts:

The outside and party foundation walls were torn away at intervals to allow the erecting of cribs and the east and west walls rest on sills which are lapped and stepped to conform to the four levels of the houses. The sills rest on the timbers, which go to form the cribs and which run completely under the building, east and west, there being 24 of them. A series of 14 run north and south under the building and interlace with the others to form a complete frame. Owing to the building being about 5 feet lower at the south side than at the north, the supporting frame is stepped off in four great steps each about 15 inches high, and at the north the frame is 7 timbers high, while at the south it is only 4. After this frame was built 325 ordinary four-inch jackscrews were placed under it at regular intervals. The buildings were then jacked up and the remaining walls removed. The tracks, 14 in number, were wedged up to the timbers and the jacks removed. The tracks are lubricated with a very greasy soap, which has body enough to keep the sliding timbers from actual contact with each other. The houses are moved by 20 of the jacks, which were used for lifting it. These are set in timbers and are buckled to the tracks by chains and are moved as the building progresses. They are distributed regularly throughout the frame and are operated simultaneously by signal.

After the houses are moved 75 feet south the direction will be changed to east, when what are now the tracks will become the carrying timbers and new tracks will be laid at right angles to the old ones. The building when properly situated will be lowered by jacks a distance of 3 feet, and the new foundation walls will be built up and wedged. Houses will be added at both ends of the row to complete the block. The houses have been moved at the rate of 6 feet a day without the slightest perceptible settlement. About 300,000 cubic feet of 12 by 15 inch yellow pine is being used in the work.

BLANCHE ROOSEVELT DEAD.

Well-Known American Singer and Writer, Married to the Marquis d'Alligri, Passes Away in London.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The death is announced of the Marchesa d'Alligri, (Blanche Roosevelt.)

Twenty years ago Blanche Roosevelt was better known to the world as a singer than a novelist. She had the distinction April 5, 1876, of being the first native-born American girl to make her début in royal Italian opera at Covent Garden, London. Her fame as a novelist came later, when she wrote "The Life of Gustave Doré," and was decorated by the French Academy for it, and when her life of "Carmen Sylva," Queen of Roumania, was translated into several European languages, and Sardou honored her by placing on the stage a novel from her pen, "The Copper Queen."

Blanche Roosevelt was born in Sandusky, Ohio. As a child she gave evidence of the music that was in her. Until her fourteenth year she sang entirely by ear. Her father was W. H. Tucker, her grandfather Gen. Roosevelt, who received Lafayette on his first visit to this country, afterward falling in the terrible battle of Lundy's Lane. Her grandmother was a niece of Lord Stanley. When she went abroad to perfect her education she adopted her grandfather's name, and was introduced in the best society by Minister Washburn. Miss Roosevelt spent two years there in literary labors, writing letters to several American journals, and in studying music. While in Paris she studied under Mme. Pauline Viadot, Malibran's sister. Mr. Gye then sent her to Lamberti, in Italy, the maestro, who coached all the Covent Garden artists. She was not pleased with Lamberti's method, and, going to Milan, she was introduced to Sergoi, cousin of the famous Grisi, then an old man, paralytic and eccentric, but with a rare musical method.

Her début at Covent Garden in "Traviata" was a brilliant success, from a London journalistic point of view. The following year, 1877, Miss Roosevelt gave concerts in Milan, and also at Lord Dudley's.

In the Autumn she sang with Faure, the great baritone, in Holland and Belgium. She then retired from the stage for a while for certain domestic reasons until 1879, when she gave concerts in Paris for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers, and appeared by

CORNELL'S MEDICAL SCHOOL

Its Establishment Here Made Possible by a New Yorker's Gift of Over $1,600,000.

LAND BOUGHT, PLANS READY

The Site Is in First Avenue at Twenty-seventh Street—Land and Building to Cost Over $600,000—A Snug Endowment Fund.

When it was announced, a few months ago, that Cornell University had arranged to establish a medical department in this city, to be opened in October of this year, it was known to few that this realization of a long-cherished plan had been made possible by a gift of money by a generous citizen of New York, whose liberality in furthering medical education for many years has been equaled only by the persistence with which he has refused to allow his gifts to be published. This fact was made known only a few days ago through the purchase of a tract of land and the filing of the plans and specifications for a building.

The amount of the gift is over $1,600,000, but none of the physicians connected with the new college when seen last night would tell the name of the donor. Dr. Lewis A. Stimson said, however, that the secret could not long be kept.

The plot of land that has been purchased is the entire front of the block in First Avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, and measures 200 by 100 feet. The plans for the building have been prepared by McKim, Mead & White. The building will cover the entire plot, and will be five stories in height. The cost of the land and building will be between $600,000 and $700,000, and the remainder of the amount given will be invested so as to insure an income of at least $40,000 a year.

"On the first floor of the college building," said Dr. Stimson, "there will be a large theatre that will extend to the roof of the second floor. The remainder of the first floor, and part of the second floor on the southern side of the building, will contain the largest and most elaborately equipped dispensary in the city. The dissecting rooms will be on the top floor, and the lecture rooms will be on the other floors. The laboratories will be scattered through the building. The dispensary will be used for small clinics, and this will be a departure from the system of clinics in other medical colleges."

It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy by October, 1899. The college has secured for use in the meanwhile a large building in the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, and laboratory instruction will be given in the Loomis Laboratory. The Faculty has already been organized and classes will begin in October of this year. The following is the list of the members of the Faculty:

Jacob Gould Schurman, President; Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. George Woolsey, Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Frederic S. Dennis, Dr. Frederick W. Gwyer, Dr. Irving S. Haynes, Dr. Joseph E. Winters, Dr. Charles Stedman Bull, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, Dr. Zorham Bacon, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Samuel Alexander, Dr. George Thomas Elliot, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, Dr. Charles H. Knight, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Dr. Francis W. Murray, Dr. Charles E. Nammack, Dr. F. Kammerer, and Dr. Ivin Sickles.

The following are to be instructors: Dr. Charles C. Barrows, Dr. Percival R. Bolton, Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, Dr. Dever S. Bryard, Dr. Charles N. Bancker Camac, Dr. Warren Coleman, Dr. Lewis A. Conner, Dr. Frank S. Fielder, Dr. Joseph Fraenkel, Dr. William Travis Gibb, Dr. George D. Hamlen, Dr. John A. Hartwell, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., Dr. J. E. Newcomb, Dr. Louis W. Riggs, Dr. John Rogers, Jr., Dr. Edmund Pendleton Shelby, Dr. William F. Stone, Dr. George K. Swinburne, Dr. Benjamin T. Tilton, and Dr. George Graw Ward, Jr.

The rapid organization of this medical college, it is said, is owing to the quarrel between the New York University and the faculty of its Medical College. Dr. Stimson said that all the members of the Faculty of the New York University Medical College, with the exception of the Secretary, went over in a body to Cornell University Medical College, and were joined by Dr. Flint, Dr. Dana, Dr. Alexander, and Dr. Dennis of Bellevue Medical College.

The New York University lost more than its faculty, for the donor of the $1,600,000 was one of the members who withdrew from the council in consequence of the quarrel.

A CORNELL STUDENT ARRESTED

Alexander Karse of This City Is Accused of Larceny and Suspected of Graver Crimes.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Alexander Karse of New York City, a student of Cornell University, was to-day arrested on a charge of larceny and, in addition, is suspected of grave crimes. He is a student in the electrical engineering department class of 1901, and is charged with having stolen $12 and a return ticket to New York from a fellow-student. His detection was brought about by his attempting to dispose of the ticket. Numerous students of the university have recently missed money and other articles. Karse is about twenty years of age, and is dumb. While young he fell on the ice, injuring his head, and since has been unable to speak. It is very possible that he is insane.

In addition to the charge of larceny he is suspected of incendiarism. He rooms with Charles B. Nandeville of this city, in whose house a fire, evidently of incendiary origin, occurred on Aug. 4 last. At the time of the fire no one was in the house, but Karse had been seen to leave shortly before. The fire was extinguished before it gained headway, but it was seen that kerosene had been poured over kindling wood in the cellar. A watch and other valuables were taken from the house. Karse was suspected at the time, and was subjected to an examination, but there was no direct evidence against him.

On July 20 Karse was the companion of Gustave Nintz of Ithaca, who was drowned while swimming from a raft at Renwick Beach, on Cayuga Lake. No one knew the circumstances, but Karse reported to those whom he called to the scene that young Nintz had gotten beyond his depth, and that he tried to save him, but was unable to do so. Students who had previously been swimming with Karse said that he had pushed them into the water from a raft, but, being good swimmers, they had considered it a joke. The drowning accident, combined with the fire, threw Karse under grave suspicion, and fellow-students have said that they were afraid of him, thinking that he was insane.

Karse is a short, muscular young man, and has shown ability to complete the first year of his work in the university. In the case of larceny there was direct evidence against Karse. He was arraigned to-day before the Recorder and pleaded not guilty, and, being unable to secure bail, was remanded to the County Jail for examination on Monday.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.08
Alpha Con	..	.03
Andes	.13	.10
Belcher	.19	.18
Best & Belcher	.27	.24
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	..	.23
Chalenge Con	.29	.19
Chollar	.17	.17
Confidence	.19	.43
Con. Cal. & Va.	..	.58
Con. Imperial	.61	..
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.16
Exchequer	.03	.02
Gould & Curry	.24	.20
Hale & Norcross	.89	.88
Julia	.01	..
Justice	.14	..
Kentuck Con	.05	.14
Mexican	.19	.18
Occidental Con	.77	.72
Ophir	.47	.25
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.21	.19
Savage	.15	.13
Scorpion	.02	.04
Sierra Nevada	.75	.70
Standard	1.50	1.39
Union Con	.20	.17
Utah Con	.08	.07
Yellow Jacket	.24	.22

Silver bars, 60¾; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Small Properties Still Makes a Good Showing for This Period.

THE OLYMPIA THEATRE DEAL

Latest Sales by Brokers—Justice McAdam and the Auctioneers—This Week's Auction Schedule—Its Attractive Features—Mortgages Filed.

The reports of the week started off with the sale of the Grenoble apartments, and if the last three or four days have not developed anything more exciting than well-sustained dealing in small properties, it certainly is not yet time for any calamity howl to begin. The expectation of an active Fall market is so general that every delay in its arrival seems particularly aggravating. This confidence is so great, moreover, as to lead many to look for a revival before it is really due, and for them "the watched pot never boils." If the middle of next month does not find things picking up in substantial fashion, it will be time enough to get out the telescope and look for the reasons. But that it will be necessary to do this is not probable—inquiries are plentiful, negotiations are progressing, and business of a tangible nature must result.

The popular question of the week among brokers and real estate gossips generally has been "Is it sold?"—the "it" being the Olympia Theatre. Any answer to this must depend largely on what constitutes one's idea of sale. Everybody whose name has been mentioned in connection with the deal admits that contracts have not been signed. On the other hand, there is authority for the assertion that both parties to the deal have signified in writing their acceptance of the terms, and that the contracts will be signed as soon as they can be drawn —and there the matter stands at present.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Clarence True has sold to Mrs. Anna B. Sewell, for about $75,000, the new five-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Eighteenth Street and Riverside Drive, 41 by 42. The buyer gives in part payment $32,000, the four-story dwelling 62 East Seventy-eighth Street, 17 by 100.

Francis M. Jencks has sold the plot at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Third Street, 97 by 62 by 95 by 75.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold the four-story dwelling 343 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8½.

Patrick Quirk is the buyer of the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 150 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Samuel E. Jacobs for $2,500 the four-story brick tenement 115 Avenue A, 24.5 by 100, and to Gustave Heidelberg for $22,000 the four-story brick tenement 83 Avenue A, 23.8 by 100.

Fay & Stacom have sold the building 37 and 37½ Catharine Street, now in course of erection, four-story and cellar tenement, 28 by 106, to Messrs. Keogh Brothers of Sullivan County, New York, on private terms.

The Auction Room.

The effort to stir up a hornets' nest over Justice McAdam's departure in a few instances from the custom of appointing referees to conduct foreclosures does not seem to have accomplished its end, and until the matter takes on a more serious aspect it is safe to say that auctioneers will not spend many sleepless nights. That the Judge's action is clearly within the law nobody will deny, and the only ground on which it can be attacked is that it looks like an attempt to throw all legal sales of realty into the hands of the Sheriff's auctioneer. That he had any such motive or that there is any gentle-art scheme on foot among the Supreme Court Justices to make such disposition of legal sales, Judge McAdam denies. He points out, furthermore, that if there was a desire to favor one auctioneer it could be accomplished as easily through a referee as through the Sheriff, unless a referee cared to throw to the winds all chances for future appointment by disregarding a judge's preference as to the auctioneer. Judge McAdam's statement that when the attorneys in a foreclosure want a referee they can have one, certainly robs his recent action of much of the severity which some have tried to attach to it.

It took six auctioneers to sell seven parcels last week—a record that is not very thrilling, but an occasional outsider bold enough to enter the bidding enlivened matters a little. Contrary to expectations, the plot at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street went to the plaintiff without competition. Two firms of operators, who recently made a joint purchase of an east side corner at auction, made something of a contest for two tenements in East Tenth Street, which resulted in one firm getting No. 387 and the other firm No. 389. The Labor Day suburban sales produced little that was interesting. In Brooklyn the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company sold the remainder of the Jane Robert estate, consisting originally of 1,840 lots, and in the Bronx, Auctioneer Ryan secured fair prices for a number of Mapes estate lots.

The first voluntary offering which has appeared on the schedule for several weeks is down for Wednesday, when Auctioneer Ryan will offer six lots at Marcher Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. The Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company will sell on Saturday 109 lots on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

For Thursday of this week, Philip A. Smyth has announced a partition offering of four parcels of the kind that usually go well at auction—the tenements 284 and 286 Mulberry Street, and the dwellings 220 East Fifty-third Street and 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Aside from this, the schedule is not so discouraging on account of its brevity as have been those of recent weeks, and there is a fair variety of properties well distributed over the city. No. 17 Eighth Avenue will be sold to-morrow, and following the sale of 508 Broome Street last week comes that of No. 510 on Friday next.

There were recorded last week 197 mortgages for $1,899,247, of which 47, for $435,965, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $741,532, were at more, and 41, for $721,750, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 195 mortgages, for $1,665,268, of which 76, for $762,743, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $360,025, were at more, and 24, for $542,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, 2,312 Southern Boulevard, east side, 115.5 feet north of Freeman Street, 17.8 by 101.5 by 13.11 by 102.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,312; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 17 Eighth Avenue, east side, 106.7 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs south 22 by east 93.4 by northwest 20.10 by northeast 11.10 by west 85.2, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,200.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 48 and 50 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $6,812.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, two lots on the west side of Marcher Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 25 by 287; four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Marcher Avenue, each 25 by 150.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 350 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 17.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $6,412.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 71 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 118 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,489.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, East Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, formerly Opdyke Avenue, south side, 175 feet west of Keppler Avenue, runs south 100 by west 25 by south 100 to the north side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street or Willard Avenue, by west 50 by north 200 by east 75, vacant; East Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 400 feet east of Keppler Avenue, 125 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 89, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,521.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk referee, 56, 58, and 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 184 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 33.4 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $34,884.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 284 and 286 Mulberry Street, east side, 92.11½ feet south of Houston Street, 19.11 and 20.2, respectively, by 90.8½, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear on 284, three-story brick and frame tenement and a three-story frame tenement at the rear on 286; 220 East Fifty-third Street, south side, 221 feet east of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 90 by 20 by 90, three-story brick dwellings; 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200.1 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.10 by 100.10 by 16.11 by 101.9, two-story frame dwelling.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 165 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,319; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 420 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, 17.11 by 102.2, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,677; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, northwest corner of Villa Avenue and Potter Place, 96.4 by 100 by 98.2 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,673.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement, on 532, one-story frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 130 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,496.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.—On the premises, at 2 P. M., by the referee, Harry V. Morgan, Lot 434, on the map of Washingtonville, in East Chester, being on the southeast side of Garden Place, 517.4 feet southwest of Bronx Place, 34.7 by 142 by 34.7 by 147. Due on judgment, $2,434.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 510 Broome Street, north side, 80.4 feet east of Thompson Street, runs east 19.5 by north 80 by west 6 by south 30.6 by west 13.5 by south 49.6, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,114.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.—On the premises, at 2 P. M., by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, 109 lots on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.8; Joseph Levin, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect, cost, $40,000.

Nos. 56 and 58 Oak Street, northeast corner of Oliver Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 50 by 63.4 by 62.3; Louis Perelstein of 96 Monroe Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 284 Madison Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 23 by 83.1; F. R. Horowitz of 156 Madison Street, owner; Samuel Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85, Minnie Schluter of 312 East Ninety-first Street, owner; Frederick Friend of 232 Ninth Avenue, architect; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 564 to 568 Fifth Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick and stone office and studio building, 52.8 by 71 by 97; C. F. Miller of 35 Wall Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $185,000.

Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 100.8, F. W. Gill of 217 Keap Street, Brooklyn, owner; G. W. Spitzer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $103,000.

Eighty-third Street, southeast corner of Riverside Drive, for six six-story brick and stone dwellings, 43.4 by 31 and 24 by 79.2; Riverside Building Company of 459 Boulevard, owner; Clarence W. True, architect; cost, $150,000.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 80 feet west of Central Park West, for a six-story brick flat, 45 by 89; F. W. Gill, owner; G. W. Spitzer, architect; cost, $55,000.

Grand Street, northwest corner of Willett Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87 by 95; L. L. Richman of 89 Bowery, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 225 feet west of Webster Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 50; Samuel Roglin of 201 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $3,000.

Charlotte Street, west side, 74.9 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 50.6; Frederick Barther of 1,325 Hoe Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,500.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 95; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $110,000.

Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 95; Herbert and Henry Jones of 110 Beekman Street, owners; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $110,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 21 by 63; Patrick J. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 455 to 460 Rosedale Avenue, for three two-story and attic frame dwellings, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose of 146 Central Park West, owner; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

No. 28 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 20 by 52; W. G. Wilson of 22 West Fifty-second Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 209 Grand Street, to a six-story brick dwelling; estate of Asher Weinstein, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 661 and 663 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; estate of James Kelly, owner; Peter Roberts, architect and builder; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

BLONDELL AV, e s, 96.4 ft s of Eastchester Road, 25x83.4x25.7x100; Henry C. Mapes and wife to Annie Moore..... 1

CLINTON ST, n s, 175 ft w of Grand Av, 50x100; James Madden and wife to Charles E. Cady..... 2,200

CORNELIA ST, 22, s s, 25x86x irregular; Michael Scanlon to Gesine Reinecke..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 20.7x100; John H. Metzler and wife to Julius B. Lorge..... 1

LOTS 40 to 43, map of Gleason property; Rachel Greer to John H. Gindrah..... 500

VALENTINE AV, e s, 151.2 ft n of 180th St, 148.6x—x88.5x irregular; Jules B. Lorge..... 1

5TH ST, 431 East, n s, 24.9x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Francis Grisch..... 18,000

17TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; Jacob A. Zimmermann and wife to Sarah C. Quinn..... 16,250

69TH ST, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Walter B. Atterbury to Ellen Bailey..... 1

92D ST, s s, 55 ft e of 4th Av, 17x80; Susan A. Martin to Joseph Stephens..... 1

100TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart.. 4,500

112TH ST, 142 West, 20x100.11; Adam Danwaider to Mary C. Murray..... 2,000

114TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 26x100.11; the Camercn Company to John Muller..... 1

14TTH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 17x99.11; William J. Murray and wife to Catharine A. Scannell..... Omitted

173D ST, n s, 35 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74x100; 173d St, n s, 127 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Denis L. O'Brien to John E. Scharsmith..... 10

173D ST, n s, 109 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; John E. Scharsmith and wife to Denis L. O'Brien..... 10

173D ST, n s, 54 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; John E. Scharsmith and wife to Thomas Charlton..... 12,800

Recorded Leases.

HAMLIN, Fanny, to A. J. Churchill; 825 and 825½ Broadway, and 47 and 49 East 12th St, 2½ years..... $5,000

MAYER, Isaac, to Jeremiah Healy; 1,782 Madison Av, s w corner of 117th St, 5 years..... $1,300 1,500

PRENTICE, A., to Rebecca Horowitz; 158 and 160 Orchard St, 5 years..... 4,400

Recorded Mortgages.

CADY, Charles E., to James Madden; n s of Clinton St, 175 ft w of Grand Av, 2 years..... 1,300

EGGERS, Dietrich, to Bowery Savings Bank; 750 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 20,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to James Rogers; n s of 159th St, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures material..... 5,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to the Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Limited; n s of 159th St, 173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures material..... 3,600

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to the Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Limited; s s of 160th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures material..... 1,200

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n s of 159th St, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, extends to 60th St, secures advances..... 692

GLOVER, William H., to Charles F. Emery; n s of 18th Av, 183 ft w of White Plains Road, Wakefield; installments..... 350

GRISCH, Frances, to Henry Morgenthau; n s of 5th St, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 1,500

KEANE, Thomas E., to William H. Busey; 62 Morton St, secures note..... 550

LORGE, Julius B., to William Hodgson and another; e s of Valentine Av, (widened,) 151.2 ft n of 180th St, 2 years..... 3,400

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Peter J. Ferrier, Lots 137, 140, 401, 413, 414, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, and 468, map of Arden property, 5 years..... 2,250

MACDONELL, Allan G., to Peter J. Ferrier;-Lots 35, 104, 114, 144, 145, and 151, map of Arden property, 5 years..... 1,750

METZLER, John H., to Harry Overington; e s of Valentine Av, (widened,) 151.2 ft n of 180th St, demand..... 4,000

MINGLE, Harry B., to Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association; n s of 136th St, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. 5,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Henry Morgenthau; n s of 5th St, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 16,000

NAUJIN, Theodore F., to West End Cooperative Building and Loan Association; e s of Newell Av, 350 ft s of Julianna St, installments..... 3,500

PHILLIPS, Peter, to Charles Jackson; 233 to 237 Cherry St, demand..... 3,500

QUINN, Sarah C., to Jacob A. Zimmermann; n s of 17th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av; demand, (two mortgages)..... 15,750

REINECKE, Gesine, to Michael Scanlon; 22 Cornelia St, 3 years..... 7,000

SCOTT, George D., to August Eimer; n w corner of 176th St and Montgomery Av, 3 years..... 5,000

THE ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 12th St, 68.9 ft e of 7th Av, 146.10x irregular to 11th St x150; 11th St, n s, 35 ft e of 7th Av, and 7th Av, s e corner of 12th St, 1 year..... 200,000

WESTERVELT, John, to Lucy E. Lynn; s s of 163d St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av., 1 year..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Samuel W. Bridgham and another, executors..... $9,000

MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt..... Omitted

OVERINGTON, Harry, to George E. Edwards..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charles A. Peabody, Jr..... 1,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Milliken Brothers against Frances V. N. Burling, owner and contractor..... 25,687

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 70x100; Charles Eggers against Maud Nesbit, owner and contractor..... 357

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 105x100; James McLaughlin against August Johnson and Carl J. Lagesson, owners and contractors..... 360

25TH ST, 58 West; Thomas W. Mullay against Leon M. Hirsch, owner or lessee; L. H. Henderson, contractor..... 37

109TH ST, s s, 123 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100; James McLaughlin against Vito A. Cluffi, owner; A. G. Pucci, contractor... 329

Lis Pendens.

FREEMAN ST, s e corner of Intervale Av, 18x85.10irregular; Josef Jansen against Anette A. Olsen, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Franklin.

LOTS 1, 2, and 12, map of Park Riverdale, belonging to H. F. Spaulding and others, contains 7 0-10 acres, 24th Ward; also parcel of 11 75-100 acres, part under water, adjacent and in front of land of Henry F. Spaulding, ½ part of all; Raymond S. White against Thomas H. Spaulding and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hobbs & Gifford.

LOTS 1, 2, and 12, map of Park Riverdale, belonging to H. F. Spaulding and others, contains 7 9-10 acres, 24th Ward; also parcel of 11 75-100 acres, part under water, adjacent and in front of land of Henry F. Spaulding, ½ part of all; Cornelia Spaulding against Thomas H. Spaulding and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hobbs & Gifford.

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of Villa Av, 29.7x122.6x25x138.4; Adolph Steiner against Frank P. Dursie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hahn.

22D ST, 417 East; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against John Dwyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

60TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Franklin L. Gunther, trustee, &c., against Henry Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Perkins & Jackson.

114TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Lottie Berls, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett.

AMERICAN NAVY PRAISED.

Lord Thomas Brassey Says that Training and Skill Won the Victories.

A typical English gentleman, courtly, affable, and earnest in demeanor, sat in a reception room of the Holland House last evening and talked about the American Navy in a manner pleasant for Americans to hear. He was Lord Thomas Brassey, K. C. B., Governor of the British colony of Victoria, in Australia, and one of the acknowledged naval authorities of Great Britain. Lord Brassey, with his wife and daughter, arrived here from Liverpool on the Campania yesterday. They will leave New York to-morrow for Vancouver en route to Melbourne, Australia, where Lord Brassey will resume his official duties.

The British Naval Annual, with which Lord Brassey has been identified for a long period of years, is now edited by his son, T. A. Brassey. In the number for 1898, however, Lord Brassey reviews the position of the British Navy, and comments with cordial approval upon the suggestion for a closer union between Great Britain and the United States.

In discussing the naval phase of the recent American-Spanish war last night Lord Brassey spoke in the tone of a critic, but with no attempt to conceal his admiration for the efficiency of the men in the American Navy.

"The results of this war made one thing clearly apparent," he said, "and that is that the training and the skill of the officers and men of the American Navy are greatly superior to the same qualities possessed by the officers and men of the Spanish Navy. The naval encounters between the United States and the Spanish forces have not thrown much light on the question of heavy and light armament, but they have demonstrated the enormous importance of the 'man behind the gun.' The men in the Spanish Navy showed that they were brave and ready to fight and die, but the better trained men in the United States Navy showed that they knew how to fight and win.

"The superior fighting quality of the American Navy has always been a marked feature. It was demonstrated away back in the time of the Revolutionary war, when you had nothing but frigates and privateers to fight with. In the recent war the United States naval forces overcame those of Spain chiefly because the officers and men on the warships were competent to take quick advantage of all the fighting resources at their disposal. The failure of the Spaniards to make effective use of their torpedo boats does not prove the torpedo boat valueless. Torpedo boats of the modern type, manned by officers and seamen competent to make the best use of them, are capable of putting large warships in great peril. It is a fact that the torpedo boats have their uses in naval warfare as well as the battleships. The torpedo boats can be made very effective in breaking a blockade, but, being vessels of light tonnage, they cannot, of course, go to sea. No navy is complete which does not possess an effective flotilla of torpedo boats. Great Britain is now building liberally large warships and torpedo boats of the most improved type. Both kinds of fighting boats are required on the seas, just as cavalry and infantry are needed in the land forces."

Speaking of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago, Lord Brassey said that from a naval point of view the attempt of the Spanish Admiral to run out of the harbor was "perfectly ridiculous." There was absolutely no chance for him to escape. Of the future of the United States Navy Lord Brassey said:

"In proportion to the amount of money which your Congress has expended in building warships, the American Navy is well supplied with battleships and cruisers of the best types. The money spent has been well applied. The record made by the Oregon was admirable. It was gratifying to note that in the case of that ship the trial speed was well sustained in action. This, however, was undoubtedly due to the double fact that the machinery was in good condition, and that the men were there who knew how to get the best results out of that machinery. In the management of the Spanish warships that skill of officers and men was apparently lacking.

"It will depend upon public opinion in this country whether or not the United States becomes a great naval power. The American people have unparalleled resources, they have the money, the mechanical ability, and the men required to build up a great navy. You possess advantages not equaled by any nation, not even by Great Britain. There is no particular in which you have not the potential capacity for the creation of a great navy if you choose to use it. Everything depends upon yourselves. The English people are more than ever convinced of the ability of the United States to become a great naval power, and we are very proud of the achievements of a kindred people. I believe that a close union between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations would be of incalculable advantage to the civilized world, inasmuch as such a union would go as far toward preserving universal peace as any influence could."

Lord Brassey added the opinion that the display of naval power made by the United States in the war with Spain had made it extremely unlikely that any other nation would attack this one. "The United States can rest pretty secure on that score," he remarked.

Ludwig Levy Left $86,900.

The will of Ludwig Levy, who commited suicide several weeks ago by hanging himself to a tree in the neighborhood of Cypress Hill, Brooklyn, was yesterday filed for probate in Brooklyn. The estate is valued at $86,900. Of this amount $45,000 is divided among the four sons and two daughters. The remainder goes to the widow.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction, Thursday, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order

SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION,

under direction of John H. Rogan, Esq., Referee,

284 and 286 MULBERRY STREET,

about 93 ft. south of Houston St., two lots, each about 20x90, with very good front and rear brick and frame buildings. Rears connect with Houston St. lots.

220 EAST 53D STREET,

bet. 2d and 3d Avs., 3-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick private dwelling, in good order; lot 20x90; "L" station at 3d Av. corner adjoining.

215 EAST 112TH STREET,

bet. 2d and 3d Avs. Very neat two-story high-stoop brick basement and cellar frame dwelling, in good order; lot 16.8x100.11.

JOHN H. ROGAN, ESQ., Referee,
38 Park Row.

LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, ESQS.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 115 Broadway.

JAMES KEARNEY, ESQ.
Defendants' Attorney, 220 Broadway.

Book maps at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.

A Northwest Fifth Ave. Corner,

on crown of Murray Hill, (leasehold;) an exceptionally desirable full-size dwelling, in perfect order; will be sold at a reasonable figure, with possession.

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. (6370) 10 Wall St.

MURRAY HILL.

FOR SALE, very attractive 25-ft. house, with large extension, near Union League Club, in perfect order; immediate possession.

APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV. (6365) 10 WALL ST.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA SIZE LOT,

Northw. cor. Ave. D and 9th St.

Covered with old buildings. Suitable for immediate improvement. Price low and easy terms. Apply to

GEO. R. READ,
10 WALL ST. (6357)

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
REAL ESTATE,
33 Nassau St. & 503 5th Av.
Westchester Co. Property Handled.

635 E. 157TH ST., 50x100; SM

The Old Must Give Place.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Too generous to begrudge to their sons any of the glory that they themselves have enjoyed, the veterans of 1861-5 must nevertheless view with some sadness the prospect of being relegated to the background by the men of the "Spanish war." For that is the inevitable prospect. Hereafter when one speaks of "the war" it will be assumed that he refers not to the mighty struggle between the States, but to the Spanish-American conflict. The veteran of Gettysburg, of Antietam, or of Shiloh, who begins an anecdote with the usual preface, "When I was in the war," will be interrupted by the question, "Which war?" And though to his way of thinking there was but one war, he will find to his chagrin that his auditors perceptibly lose interest when they hear him speak of Pickett's charge or Sheridan's dash up the valley instead of Teddy's Rough Riders and the Heights of San Juan. Nations, like men, have short memories, and young Achilles, with his harness still on his back, looms heroic in the public eye, while Nestor stands in the shadows at the rear of the stage. It is not pleasant, but it is human nature.

Expectation in Augusta.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Mr. E. B. Hook is expected back to-day from New York. This was his first visit to our American Babylon, and he will have some novel impressions. The best off-hand description of an elephant is supposed to have been given by a North Carolinian after seeing the mammoth for the first time.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT INSTITUTE,
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Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young couple; man as cook, wife as chambermaid and laundress. 406 West 422 St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in an American family; willing to assist with washing; best reference. 164 East 97th St., ring Flora's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Ladies' maid and seamstress; cuts and fits,; does all kinds of sewing; would like a position in a private family. R. D., 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day, or at home; references. 883 8th Av., near 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A refined American woman of forty would like position as housekeeper or companion to invalid lady; thoroughly reliable; best city or country reference. Advertiser, Box 184 Pelham Post Office, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—By experienced Englishwoman for a good family; best references; capable. St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 211 East 42d St.

Housewokers.

HOUSEWORK—By a respectable woman to do light housework; good reference; good cook. 205 East 31st St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young German-American girl to do general housework in a small private family. 180 Madison Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser and dressmaker; thoroughly understands her duty; best of personal references. N. N., Box 360, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a respectable woman as maid to an elderly lady; willing to assist with chamber work; good plain sewer; willing, obliging. S. S., 451 West 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady recommends competent laundress to do private family work at home. Care of Ketch, 820 East 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE SERVANT.—By an honest, industrious man; first-class recommendations from the Government authorities in Russia, the Russian Ambassador, Mr. de Wollant, Washington; D. C.; recommendations as first-class butler. Peter Crents, Box 211 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or valet; young man; single; plenty of experience; first-class references from English and American houses; last place, five years; write, Armstead, 253 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; moderate wages; city reference. V. D. M., 184 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; $4; good valet; moderate wages; best city references. Address care of Smith, 78 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; highest personal recommendations; thoroughly experienced; stylish, skillful driver; expert rider; temperate, painstaking, industrious, respectful, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Hugh, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey, by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; middle-aged and single; on gentleman's place, with greenhouses, lawns, and vegetable gardens; trustworthy, reliable, and experienced in all branches; able to take full charge of gentleman's place; best reference. Carl Ebers, care William Boettcher, 1,594 3d Av.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Who wants a first-class, good, sober, and reliable married man, one who has grown plants, flowers, &c., for exhibition, laid out grounds and buildings, has milked cows, drove horses, and been a general willing worker at all times? See references. Gardener, Box 668, Fotchogue, L. I.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By married couple; German; 30-35; no children; man gardener, coachman, or butler; wife good cook, &c.; best reference. William Smith, Oceanic, N. J.

Waiters.

WAITER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook and pastry; man as waiter; private family; first-class references. 129 West 24th St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a young man; colored; understands shaving, haircutting, in fact barber by trade; best of references for sobriety, honesty, and attentiveness. Roe, 127 West 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By reliable man; handy with tools; two or more houses; ten years' reference from last place. A. Crevalier, 22 Avenue B.

WELL-EDUCATED MAN OF 30, (MARRIED,) having had long experience in financial circles, desires position of responsibility in reliable banking house or corporation. Address E. McH. T., Box 197 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, WAITRESSES, laundresses, kitchenmaids, French and German lady's maids. Mrs. L. SEELY, 352 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A short distance in the country; must be thoroughly experienced in catering, management of servants, &c.; hotel housekeepers need not apply. Address L. P., Box 275, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A woman or a man and wife of middle age to take care of a house within thirty miles of New York, during the Winter; the woman must be capable of cooking and taking general charge of house when family visits it or once or twice a week; man must be useful on farm, and if gardener or carpenter; no children. M. N., Box 197 Times.

WANTED—Competent English nurse for child 2½ years old; good seamstress; city references required. Apply, 6 West 71st St., on Monday, between 9:30 and 11 A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
a.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Pk, N. J. West End H'l, op'n J'e 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov..
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Deal, N. J. Hathaway Inn, op. entire yr. golf links
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $20
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R.I. The Aquidneck, ap $2.50 up T.J. O'Neill
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way, ap. $1up
do..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do The G

THE SICK STILL COMING

Ambulance Ship Shinnecock Landed 289 Men in Local Hospitals.

ALL ARE FROM CAMP WIKOFF

Gov. Hastings and Dr. French of the National Relief Association Have Offered 500 Beds in Philadelphia Hospitals.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock arrived in this city yesterday morning at 7:40 o'clock with 289 sick soldiers from the general hospital at Camp Wikoff. The ship tied up for a few moments at Pier 40, East River, where she was boarded by Major Arpell and twenty-five policemen under Acting Capt. Brown of the Madison Street Station. The Shinnecock then proceeded to Bedlow's Island, and landed fifty-one patients for the new hospital there. Eight furloughed men also disembarked at the island, and went to the Army Building to secure transportation to their homes.

The ambulance ship then steamed down toward the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I., as Major Appell had expected to place fifty men in that hospital. He saw no evidences of preparation for receiving the sick men, however, so he ordered the boat to continue to Fort Hamilton. Here he landed 227 men, after which the Shinnecock returned to New York, and Lieuts. Murphy and Ralbourne were sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Corp. George R. Porter, Company A, First Illinois, was taken to St. John's Hospital.

The Shinnecock may make trips in the future to Philadelphia and place many of the sick in the hospitals there. Major Appell said yesterday that Gov. Hastings and Dr. M. S. French, General Secretary of the National Relief Committee, had offered 500 beds in Philadelphia hospitals for the use of soldiers transported from Camp Wikoff. The offer will likely be accepted.

Among the passengers on the Shinnecock yesterday was Private Charles McGriffin of Company B, Sixteenth Infantry. He is 6 feet 5¼ inches in height, and the tallest man in the army.

No one aboard the Shinnecock was very ill. Most of the men were convalescent or had light cases of malaria. Major Appell expects all will be about soon. The Shinnecock returns to Montauk this morning.

Following is the list of men sent to the hospitals:

Fort Hamilton Hospital.

ADAMS, ASHLEY, Co. B, 2d Inf.
ALLEN, FRED. B., Co. H, 4th Art.
ANDERSON, ROBERT, Co. E, 20th Inf.
ASPWORTH, R. J., Co. E, 9th Mass.
AURYANSON, F., Co. D, 71st N. Y.
BARBITT, ADRIAN, Co. I, 16th Inf.
BABCOCK, CHAS. E., Co. H, 2d Inf.
BAIRD, ALBERT, Co. G, 33d Mich.
BARD, JOHN, Co. A, 33d Mich.
BARDEN, FLORENCE, Co. F, 9th Mass.
BARNARD, JOHN C., Co. A, 21st Inf.
BARR, EDGAR, Co. F, 10th Inf.
BARR, LEROY D., Co. H, 22d Inf.
BARRON, CHAS. R., band, 1st Cav.
BATES, ROY M., Co. I, 2d Inf.
BAUER, JOHN, Co. E, 2d Inf.
BEHRENS, FRED, Co. A, 16th Inf.
BELCKER, BUD, Co. D, 2d Inf.
BLEUTT, WALTER, Co. I, 2d Inf.
BIDDERMAN, M., private, Co. I, 16th Inf.
BIEHLER, Alex., Co. E, 8th Inf.
BECK, CHARLES G., Co. F, 10th Inf.
BLANKENSHIP, F., Co. A, 10th Inf.
BLASK, MICHAEL, Co. C, 22d Inf.
BLOOM, GEORGE T., Co. B, 6th Cav.
BOGGESS, J. J., Serrt., Co. K, 6th Cav.
BORT, SIMON, Co. B, 7th Inft.
BOURGUARD, EDWARD, Co. K, 8th Ohio.
BRANDT, RUDOLPH, Co. M, 1st Illinois.
BROWN, JOHN A., Co. C, 16th Inf.
BIRKHARD, WM. L., Co. B, 10th Inft.
BURLESON, JOHN, Co. A, 1st Art.
BURNETT, JEROME, Co. E, 2d Inft.
CALLAHAN, JEREMIAH, Corp., Co. G, 1st Illinois.
CAMPBELL, GEORGE A., Co. C, 8th Inft.
CANTRELL, CHAS., Co. F, 10th Inft.
CHABOT, CHARLES, Co. I, 1st Illinois.
CHAMBERLAIN, CHAS. C., Co. G, 3d Inft.
CHAMBERLAIN, GEO. W., Co. I, 2d Cav.
CHANDLER, WILLARD, Co. I, 8th Inft.
CHINSKY, ALEX., Co. C, 12th Inft.
CHOQUETTE, HENRY, Co. H, 2d Inft.
CLARKIN, JOSEPH P., Co G, 6th Cav.
COCANOVER, J. W., Co. F, 10th Inf.
COLE, GEORGE A., Co. G, 22d Inf.
CONNOLLY, NORMAN, band, 10th Inf.
COOKS, FRANK, Co. G, 20th Inf.
CORNES, WILLIAM, Co. E, 10th Inf.
CRAVEN, JAMES, Co. B, 1st Dist. of Col. Vols.
CULTON, ALEXANDER, Hospital Corps.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, Co. G, 22d Inf.
DALREY, EDWARD, Corporal, Co. E, 22d Inf.
DARRETT, GEORGE, Co. D, 25th Inf.
DELANEY, HENRY, Corporal, Co. F, 24th Inf.
DENO, GEORGE W., Co. G, 10th Inf.
DERRICK, T., 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 10th Inf.
DESELL, CHAS., private, Co. A, 1st Cav.
DOENGES, Rudolph, Corporal, Co. F, 16th Inf.
DRENNAN, GEORGE S., Co. G, 2d Inf.
ELLIS, WILLIAM J., Co. H, 16th Inf.
ESSER, JOSEPH, band, 10th Inf.
FARRILL, ROBERT, Co. F, 3d Cav.
FELCH, ALSON A., Co. I, 33d Mich.
FOLSOM, EMIL W., Co. D, 2d Inf.
FONTAINE, R. M., Co. C, 10th Inf.
FOX, M. J., Co. F, 10th Inf.
FREEMAN, MOODY S., Co. F, 10th Inf.
FREET, JACOB B., Co. F, 20th Inf.
FREIBERG, ROBERT M., Co. F, 2d Cav.
GAJEWY, HERMAN A., Co. G, 71st N. Y.
GERMAIN, HARRY S., Co. F, 33d Mich.
GIBSON, EDWARD, Sergt. Co. G, 24th Inf.
GILBERT, ARTHUR, Co. I, 2d Inf.
GILSON, JOHN, Co. E, 8th Ohio.
GLOVER, HENRY H., Corp. Co. D, 1st Inf.
GUIENDER, ANTON, Co. B, 3d Inf.
GUIENER, JOSEPH, Co. B, 10th Inf.
GRAZER, CHAS., Co. B, 10th Inf.
GREEN, CHAS. E., Co. L, 9th Mass.
GREENFIELD, ANDREW, Co. D, 20th Inf.
GRIES, HENRY, Co. G, 10th Inf.
HEENER, PHILIP, Co. D, 16th Inf.
HEFFNER, JOSEPH, Co. A, 10th Inf.
HALEY, JAMES E., Co. A, 8th Inf.
HAMMER, FRED. W., Co. B, 10th Inf.
HAMMOND, GEORGE W., Co. F, 2d Cav.
HANEY, CHARLES R., band, 10th Inf.
HARRISON, EDWARD, Co. E, 6th Inf.
HARVEY, EDGAR, band, 22d Inf.
HERBER, ALBERT, Co. B, 22d Inf.
HEYDERICK, CHAS., Co. F, 16th Inf.
HIGH, SILAS L., Co. K., 3d Cav.
HILLEGASS, FRANK E., Co. E., 10th Inft.
HINDLE, JOHN, Co. B., 1st D. C. Vols.
HIPSHER, JOHN T., Co. B., 24th Inft.
HOPEWOOD, BRICK, Co. K., 16th Inf.
HORTON, ROBERT C., Corp., Co. C., 21st Inft.
HUGHES, PETER, Sergt., Co. F., 10th Inft.
ICKES, JOHN R., Co. M., 1st Illinois.
JONES, JAMES, Co. B., 10th Inft.
JONES, JAMES J., Co. H., 4th Art.
JONES, JAMES P., Corp., Co. C., 2d Inft.
JACKSON, PETER, Corp., Co. G., 24th Inft.
KANE, WALTER J., Co. C., 9th Mass.
KAUGHY, TERRENCE, Co. A., 10th Inft.
KELLEHER, CORNELIUS, Co. C., 9th Mass.
KELLY, GEORGE R., Co. G., 24th Inft.
KENNEDY, WALTER A., Co. C, 10th Inf.
KINK, ALBERT H., Co. F, 10th Inf.
KEEIFORTH, E. H., 1st Serrt., Co. B, 1st Cav.
KLOCK, HARLY R., Co. C, 22d Inf.
KNOCHE, VALENTINE, art. 10th Inf.
KRAMER, GEORGE, Co. B, 10th Inf.
KRAUSE, EDWARD, 13th Inf.
KRUPER, CARL, Co. B, 10th Inf.
HUNTZMAN, FRANK, Co. A, 2d Inf.
LAMBERT, EDWARD F., Co. D, 10th Inf.
LAREY, ARTHUR S., Co. F, 2d Art.
LOWE, CLIFFORD, band, 10th Cav.
LUCAS, SAMUEL, Co. F, 7th Inf.
LUCKY, JULIUS, Co. B, 3d Cav.
UTZ, GEORGE, Co. B, 1st Cav.
MAAS, EWALD, art., Co. B, 7th Inf.
McCALL, WILLIAM E., Co. D, 7th Inf.
McCANN, FRANK, Co. E., 17th Inf.
McCORMACK, JOHN B., Co. A, 22d Inf.
McCULLOUGH, PATRICK, Co. G, 7th Inf.
McFARLAND, HARLAN, Co. G, 10th Inf.
McGRIFFIN, CORP., Co. B, 16th Inf.
McPHERSON, EDWARD, Co. I, 7th Inf.
MACARDLE, JOHN, Co. H, 10th Inf.
MARKS, JAMES K., Co. F, 1st D. C. Vol.
MARSHALL, ARVIE E., Co. G, 16th Inf.
MARTIN, FRANCIS J., Co. A, 1st Cav.
MERRIWEATHER, NEWTON S., Co. K., 3d Cav.
MILLER, FRANK A., Co. B, 10th Cav.
MITCHELL, FRANK, Co. E, 10th Inf.
MITCHELL, NEVILLE S., Co. C, 2d Inf.
MOWE, GEORGE, Co. K., 71st N. Y.
MULLAY, GEORGE, Co. C, 9th Mass.
MURPHY, JOHN H., Co. C, 9th Mass.
MYERS, WILLIAM C., Co. F, 1st D. C. Vols.
NECKER, JOHN H., Serrt. Co. D, 10th Inf.
NOLAN, ARTHUR, Co. G, 6th Cav.
O'BRIEN, JOHN J., Corp. Co. E, 9th Mass.
O'CONNOR, CORNELIUS, Co. B, 9th Mass.
OLSEN, ALFRED E., Co. A, 2d Cav.
OPPENHEIMER, OTTO J., 8th Ohio.
PARKER, EDWARD, Co. D, 6th Inf.
PARKER, JOSEPH, civilian teamster.
PAWLEY, HOWELL, Co. I, 25th Inf.
PERRY, JOHN B., Co. K, 71st N. Y.
PICKLES, MILTON, Co. C, 10th Inf.
PITTENGER, GEORGE W., Co. C., 10th Inf.
PORTER, ARTHUR, Co. G, 22d Inf.
PRICE, LAWRENCE, Co. E, 17th Inf.
QUINN, NICHOLL, Co. I, 16th Inf.
RAAB, GEORGE, Co. E, 7th Inf.
REATH, CHARLES, Co. E, 2d Inf.
REDMOND, WILLIAM F., Co. D, 16th Inf.
REID, JOHN M., Co. G, 16th Inf.
REYNOLDS, OLIVER, Co. G, 4th Inf.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM F., Co. E, 9th Mass.
RIERDON, JOHN, Co. F, 9th Mass.
RILEY, JAMES W., Sergeant, Co. C, 2d Cav.
REYNOLDS, EDGAR, Corporal, Co. D, 22d Inf.
ROBERTS, EDWARD, Co. C, 16th Inf.
RODGERS, ANDREW A., Co. E, 24th Inf.
ROGERS, WILLIAM H., Co. F, 10th Inf.
ROSS, JAMES R., Corporal, Co. F., 24th Inf.
RUCHER, CLARENCE, Co. E, 24th Inf.
RUDE, ROBERT, Sergeant, Co. C, 22d Inf.
RUSH, JOSEPH, Co. F, 2d Inf.
RUSSELL, LEON A., Co. B, 2d Inf.
RUSSELL, JOHN F., Quart. Sergt., Co. B., 10th Inf.
SABERT, PETER S., Co. G, 22d Inf.
SANDERS, ALFRED G., Sergt., Co. E, 2d Inf.
SANDERS, CHARLES G., Co. I, 1st Cav.
SANDERS, JAMES R., Co. G, 24th Inf.
SAXTON, GEORGE L., Co. A, 2d Inf.
SCHULER, PETER H., Co. I, 16th Inf.
SCHNEIDERS, NICK, Co. F, 16th Inf.
SEYMOUR, DON, Co. C, 10th Inf.
SEXTON, CHARLES, Co. B, 25th Inf.
SHELFISH, CORNELL, Co. E, 2d Inf.
SIGFRIDSON, PETER E., Co. G, 3d Inf.
SIMMONS, FRANK, Co. I, 7th Inf.
SIMMONS, JAMES H., Corp., Co. D, 17th Inf.
SMITH, ADOLPH H., Co. A, 1st Illinois.
SMITH, HARRY, Sergt., Co. F, 7th Inf.
SMITH, OLIVER, Co. C, 6th Inf.
SMITH, ROBERT, Co. G, 6th Inf.
SMITH, VERNON, Co. I, 2d Inf.
SMULLIN, GEORGE W., Co. F, 2d Cavalry.
STAFFORD, MILLARD, Co. C, 2d Inf.
STANG, CASPER, Co. C, 2d Inf.
STANLEY, CHARLES, Co. I, 2d Inf.
STEELMAN, WILLIAM B., Co. E, Battery of Engineers.
STEWART, CHARLES, Co. H, 22d Inf.
STOKES, MARK, Co. G, 24th Inf.
SULLIVAN, MORRIS, Corp., Co. H, 10th Inf.
SWALLOW, THOMAS, Co. I, 1st D. C. Vols.
TEGELER, CHARLES, Co. H, 8th Ohio.
THOMPSON, FRANK, Co. F, 9th Inf.
THRUSSEN, FRED. W., Co. I, 1st Cavalry.
TRAVIS, EDWARD, Co. E, 10th Inf.
TROLL, WILLIAM H., Co. C, 2d Inf.
TULL, SAMUEL V., Co. D, 2d Inf.
VAN KIRK, THOMAS, Co. C 2d Inf.
WAITE, RALPH, Co. G, 8th Ohio.
WALLACE, ALBERT J., Co. E, 10th Inf.
WEAVER, SAMUEL, Co. D, 8th Ohio.
WELCH, OPIS, Co. A, 7th Inf.
WELLS, JAMES F., Co. F, 7th Inf.
WHITE, WILLIAM, Co. K, 1st D. C. Vols.
WHITING, HENRY, Co. B, 24th Inf.
WIESSAL, AUGUST, Co. C, 71st New York.
WILLEFT, EDGAR, Co. E, 10th Inf.
WILLIAMS, THEODORE H., Co. G, 10th Inf.
WINKLER, FREDERICK, Co. C, 2d Inf.
WINKLES, JOHN J., Corp., Co. K, 16th Inf.
WISE, MORRIS, trumpeter, Co. F, 3d Cav.
YAGEMAN, MAX, Corp., Co. G, 4th Inf.
YOUNG, JOHN W., Co. D, 1st Cav.
YOUNG, MICHAEL, Co. C, 7th Inf.

Bedlow's Island Hospital.

BALLWEBER, WILLIAM, Co. G, 6th Inf.
BELLINGER, J. V., Co. A, 33d Mich.
BENSON, FRANK, Co. I, 1st Ill.
BROWN, A., Co. C, 7th Inf.
BUFORD, JAMES, Corp., Co. E, 24th Inf.
BUSCH, HANS, band, 1st Inf.
CARNEY, JOHN, Co. G, 4th Art.
CHAPPELL, FRED., Corp., Co. F, 24th Inf.
EASTMAN, WILLIAM A., Co. A, 16th Inf.
ECKSTOTT, J. H., 16th Inf.
EIDT, M., Sergt., Co. C, 8th Ohio.
FEASTER, M., Sergt., Co. G, 10th Inf.
GARRISON, F. L., Co. G, 17th Inf.
GRAVES, J., Co. C, 17th Inf
HAGAN, THOMAS P., Co. C, 16th Inf.
HAVEN, ZAC., Co. B, 20th Inf.
HESS, JAMES, Sergt., Co. C, 8th Ohio.
HIDER, A., Co. C, 8th Ohio.
HINTON, EDWARD, Co. I, 1st Ill.
HOWARD, GEORGE W., Co. E, 21st Inf.
JOHNSON, JOHN H., Co. C, 2d Inf.
KING, WILLIAM H., Corp., Co. C, 10th Inf.
LEWIS, GEORGE W., Sergt., Co. E, 22d Inf.
MACEY, JOHN, civilian sailor.
MAIER, AUGUST, Corp. Co. G, 16th Inf.
MINTER, CHARLES C., Co. D, 24th Inf.
MULCAHY, ANDREW, Co. G, 1st Ill.
MURPHY, JAMES, Co. D, 18th Inf.
MURPHY, M. J., Sergt. Co. B, 3d Inf.
PERRY, EDGAR, Co. D, 2d Cav.
POWER, JAMES M., Co. E, 1st D. C. Vols.
PRICE, W. J., Co. E, 7th Inf.
PULLIN, JOHN, Co. C, 20th Inf.
RE[illegible]R, CHARLES, Co. B, 2d Inf.
RIVERS, EUGENE, Co. B, 20th Inf.
ROE, ROBERT B., Co. A, 1st Cav.
SCHATEWITZ, A., Sergt. Co. F, 2d Cav.
SEXTON, WILLI. M, Co. F, 8th Ohio.
SHEPPARD, FRANK H., Co. H, 22d Inf.
SMART, STEWART, Co. D, 1st Cavalry.
SMITH, MARTIN, Co. F, 8th Cavalry.
SMITH, OLIVER, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts.
THOMPSON, ROBERT, Co. B, 24th Inf.
THORNTON, W., Corp., Co. G, 24th Inf.
WALL, WM., Sergt., Co. I, 7th Inf.
WARE, A. J., Corp., Co. F, 12th Inf.
WELLS, JAMES F., Co. K, 1st Ill.
WITHERELL, F., Sergt., Co. K, 6th Mass.
WHITE, WILLIAM, Co. B, 2d Inf.
ZIDANOWICZ, J., Co. E, 7th Inf.
ZIMMERMAN, P. R., Corp., Co. E, 8th Inf.
ZOLLER, FRANK, Co. H, 71st New York.

Furloughs.

BERTSCH, P., Co. B, 8th Ohio.
BRECKENRIDGE, W., Co. F, 8th Ohio.
CLARK, JEROME, Co. D, 8th Ohio.
HERBERG, LINDER, Co. K, 6th Cav.
ROYER, C. M., Co. K, 8th Ohio.
WAGONER, M. L., Co. I, 8th Ohio.
WALSH, W. D., Co. E, Engineers.
WARDEN, R. I., Co. F, 1st Dist. of Col. Vols.

Hudson Street Hospital.

MURPHY, W. R., 1st Lieut., 33d Mich.
RAIBOURNE, WILLIAM A., 1st Lieut., 10th Inf.

St. John's Hospital.

PORTER, GEORGE R., Corp., Co. A, 1st Ill.

SAYS WINE WAS POISONED.

Mrs. Meyer Accuses Frans Muller of Jersey City of Trying to Kill Her.

Franz Muller of 139 Leopard Street, Jersey City, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of obtaining $500 from Mrs. Mary Meyer, his housekeeper, under a promise of marriage, was again arrested yesterday on a more serious charge.

After Muller's first arrest, Mrs. Meyer and her daughter went to West Hoboken to live. Mrs. Meyer yesterday charged that on Aug. 15 Muller sent a bottle of poisoned wine to her and her daughter. They drank a quantity of it and it made them seriously ill.

Muller says that the charge is made for spite. He says he did not send the wine to the house, but took it there himself, and that he drank as much of it as either of the women. He gave bail to appear for examination to-morrow morning.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is a truism concerning stitches in the breast and lungs. The mending medicine is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit on Monday and during the week their first importations of

High-class European

Plain and Novelty Dress Goods

consisting in part of

Persian Travers, Poile Thibet, Poplins combined with Velvet and Chenille, New Effects in Plaids with Zibiline Bayadere, Venetian Cloths with Velour Stripes

Black Dress Fabrics

Crepe Russe, Bayadere Frise, Poplin Damasse, Tucked Venetian, Epingline with Frise Travers, Silk & Wool Damasse in Novel Effects. Velvet Stripes on Poplin Grounds

Cloth Departments

French Broadcloths in the latest and most desirable colorings
English and Scotch Cloths in great variety
Fancy Check and Plaid Back Cloths

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

Special Values

in their

Upholstery Dep'ts

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $3.95 $5.95 $7.50 pr.

Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $6.50 $9.75 $14.50 set

Imported Tapestry Curtains, $4.75 $6.00 $7.50 $11.50 pr.

Tapestries & Damasks

suitable for coverings and hangings

Greatly Below Regular Prices

Reupholstering Furniture a Specialty

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow

Exctptional Inducements

in

Blankets

10-4 size, at $2.35, $3.95, $5.65

11-4 size, at $2.85, $3.65, $4.95

12-4 size, $3.45, $5.95

Also large assortments of

Cotton and Down

Comfortables

at

Corresponding Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

Monday

Special Sale of

All-Wool

Smyrna Rugs

26 inches by 54 inches, $2.00
30 " " 60 " $2.50
36 " " 72 " $3.50
7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., $17.00

Reduced from $27.00

West 23d St.

HALL CAINE IN NEW YORK.

The Novelist Comes from Europe to Witness the Production of His New Play, "The Christian."

Hall Caine, the novelist, reached this port on the steamship Campania yesterday morning and spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, superintending a rehearsal of "The Christian," his own dramatization of his latest novel. Miss Viola Allen, who is to take the part of Glory Quayles in the new play, was present at this rehearsal, and Mr. Caine took occasion to speak in cordial praise of her abilities. "The Christian" is to be played for the first time in public at the National Theatre in Washington on Sept. 26. It will be seen in New York early in October at a theatre yet to be selected.

This play of "The Christian," which, Mr. Caine says, is an entirely distinct piece of work, although having the same motive and the same principal characters as the novel, has been performed only once thus far. For copyright purposes a single performance was given at Mr. Caine's home, on the Isle of Man. The audience was not large. Although manifesting a very lively interest in the production of his new play in this country, the author of "The Christian" said he did not care to talk about it. He preferred to let the American public get acquainted with it and treat it on its merits as a play. He emphasized the fact that the play was entirely independent of the story. There was nothing in the play, he said, to suggest to an American audience a religious controversy. The unfolding of the play was simply in the nature of a love story.

Alluding to published reports that he had been invited to speak in New York and Washington on the subject of an Anglo-American alliance, Mr. Caine said that although he did not expect to deliver any lectures he would be very glad to do or say anything that might have a tendency to promote such an alliance. He was cordially in favor of it—first, because the British and the Americans were of kin, and, second, because such an alliance would be the most important factor in securing universal peace. Mr. Caine said:

"Englishmen see that England may have more than America to gain by a formal alliance; that the difficulties for America and the responsibilities incurred by America would be greater than her advantage. If that is the conclusion of the American people, the English people will still be satisfied, so long as the régime of good faith continues which would make such an alliance real, if it were practical. But in any case, I think Americans would do well not to lend too ready an ear to those who say the English desire for alliance is founded solely on self-interest. It is founded on a most genuine sympathy and good will."

Mr. Caine said that he intended to remain in this country for two or three weeks at least, and he expected to devote the greater part of his visit to the presentation of his play. Of his literary plans he did not care to speak at present.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Sept. 7 were $518,000, for the same period last year $492,000, increase $26,000.

Wabash to Extend Its Lines.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The unqualified statement is made by the Wabash officials here that a line will be built as soon as possible from Montpelier to Toledo, giving the Wabash a direct line from Chicago to Toledo. This would have been started some months ago but for the war.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"In Persian Markets Bought."

With the opening of Fall, rug news is interesting, particularly when it comes from such a mart of rich Oriental textiles as this.

We have gathered rugs from all the lands between Smyrna and the Himalayas. We have gone to the weavers and the trading points least frequented by Western buyers, and have bought out many specimens of rarest beauty.

This season, our "Ruggery" has become a scene of a magnificent display of Orientals of incomparable softness and permanence of vegetable dyes, and the Antiques have gained their soft lustre from exposure, not from being dipped in acids. All have the charm that comes from patient handwork, skilled by centuries of training and tradition.

Latest furniture novelties—durable and artistic, at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH ST.

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE CLAIMS

May Demand the Islands Because Manila Fell After the Protocol Was Signed.

AMERICA WILL STAND FIRM

None of the Captured Territory to be Returned to the Enemy—Insurgents' Treatment of Prisoners Not Inhuman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—There is some apprehension in the State Department and elsewhere that this Government may yet have some trouble with Spain over the Philippines. Dispatches and reports from Madrid seem to confirm the view that Spain will claim the islands upon the ground that Manila was taken after the signing of the procotol, and that, even when the capital fell, the rest of the archipelago did not, necessarily, fall with it.

For some time the department has received information that the Spanish Government was assuming to act in the Philippines as if it still ruled there. It has issued orders to its agents and military officers just as if it was still the source of supreme authority, and has appeared, to all intents and purposes, as the sole mistress of the islands, outside of the vicinity of Manila itself. These matters bode some difficulty, but the Administration expects to settle all troubles by holding a firm hand at Paris.

Spain has not, as reported, made a specific demand upon this country through M. Cambon, nor is it definitely reported that the Madrid Government will make a specific demand at the Paris conference. It is expected confidently, however, that Madrid will claim the Philippines upon the two grounds given above, and that there will necessarily be much discussion of these questions and some friction.

It is understood here that the Spanish representatives will go to Paris armed with voluminous documents that they will insist upon reading, and prepared to make endless speeches, which may or may not receive attention. They are fully equipped to discuss numerous questions that will arise for settlement, and if the American representatives permit it the conference threatens to last until the holidays at least.

The Administration is not willing, however, it is said, to have the conference drag itself out indefinitely. It wants the question of peace or war settled immediately, though without undue haste or discourtesy to Spain. It will make some concessions to Spanish sensitiveness, but none to Spanish demands. For this reason, the commission from this country is considered to have been shorn of its dignity and importance. It merely carries to Paris, it is said by diplomats here, the instructions of the Government, which might as well have been conveyed by a single man or through ordinary diplomatic channels.

It is well understood in Washington that the Administration will not yield an inch to Spain's claims. It recognizes that to do so, and to give up a grain of soil rescued from Spanish rule would be unpopular. It has been frequently said by Government officials that, to allow Spanish rule to curse again any land from which it has been driven, would be a crime, and the Administration, it is understood, is of the same opinion.

There have been some communications recently exchanged between the State Department and the French Ambassador respecting the condition of Spanish prisoners held at and near Cavite. It was represented to the State Department that the Spanish prisoners were being oppressively and inhumanly treated. Our military authorities at Manila were called upon to look into this matter, and their report showed that there was little foundation for the allegation, and that such hardships as were suffered by the Spanish prisoners were only those shared by the insurgents themselves when the latter lacked supplies. It is not known here that Admiral Dewey is responsible for turning any prisoners over to Aguinaldo.

The Administration is especially anxious, it is believed, to maintain its hold of the Philippine group. The expansion of the country demands coaling stations and naval bases in the Far East, forming, with Hawaii and the Ladrones, a continuous chain across the Pacific, and guarding the western coast of the United States. It also feels that it would be unjust to the people of the islands to turn them back over to Spain, against whose power they have so long struggled.

To annex the islands may, it is admitted, subject the Administration and the Republican Party to criticism, but this evil is not dreaded so much as the worse criticism that it had freed a people from Spanish rule and then delivered them again to their former masters. Besides, the Administration has received abundant assurance that the Filipinos are desirous of annexation, which they recognize as the best fate that could possibly, in existing circumstances, befall them.

The Peace Commission, will, therefore, have instructions to resist the demands of Spain, and to refuse to discuss the question of the restoration of Spanish authority in the islands. This is true with respect to all the other possessions of Spain that have fallen into the hands of the fleets or armies of this country. It is the determined policy of the Government to hold them, and to say as much very frankly to the Spanish representatives as soon as the conference meets in Paris.

There will be no meeting of the United States branch of the commission until the middle of next week. It is said that the Cabinet meeting next Tuesday will be largely consumed discussing the final instructions to be given to the American Commissioners, so that the latter are not likely to hold their meeting until after the Cabinet session. That meeting will be informal, and in fact there is no intention to hold a formal meeting on this side of the Atlantic.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

FALL EXHIBIT.

No such magnificent array of Furniture has ever been shown in America as that now presented in our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in fine Furniture be found.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture.

Styles to suit every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the crowning satisfaction of knowing that whatever may be selected it will be the very best in the market for the money.

Visitors to New York are cordially invited to examine our stock and plain-figure prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

WATERS PIANOS

If you want to get a GOOD TONED piano and get it REASONABLE don't fail to examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and ascertain our special prices, terms, and inducements before buying elsewhere. We can certainly suit you with a new, improved WATERS PIANO, both as to quality and price. Send postal for catalogue with our new THREE-YEAR SYSTEM of payments, giving you three years' time without interest.

We also offer a number of good second-hand pianos. BARGAINS. Payments only $5 per month.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

ERROR MADE HUSBAND ALIVE.

Corp. McLeod's Widow Came from Boston to be Told of a Cruel Mistake.

Because of an error made in compiling a list of soldiers in the local hospitals, a young wife who had mourned the loss of her husband by fever, and who had wept over a coffin containing what she had been told was his body, came hurrying to this city from Boston, thinking a great mistake had been made and her husband was still alive. Upon her arrival here she was informed by the military authorities that the body she had buried was really that of her husband, Corp. Thomas D. McLeod, and that the appearance of his name in the roster was accidental. She returned yesterday to her home in Boston.

Thomas D. McLeod was a Corporal in Company B, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was stricken with typhoid fever in Cuba, and taken to Siboney, where he was placed aboard the Concho, which arrived here July 31. McLeod, with other fever patients, was taken to Governors Island. He steadily wasted away, and died on the afternoon of Aug. 12.

Word was immediately sent to his wife, in Boston. The body was sent to Boston in a sealed coffin by the New York representative of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society, Immigration Commissioner McSweeney. It was interred in Maple Cemetery.

Two days ago Mrs. McLeod, while looking through some daily newspapers containing lists of soldiers in the hospitals, saw the name of Corp. Thomas McLeod of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. She started at once for New York and went to the hospital on Governors Island, in which she supposed her husband to be. She arrived yesterday morning, and was met by Major James P. Kimball, who informed her that the mistake was in the roster, and not in the notice of her husband's death. She would not be convinced until the hospital attendant was called who had prepared the body to be shipped to Boston. He mentioned having seen the initials "T. D. McL." tattooed upon the dead man's arm.

Immigration Commissioner McSweeney said last evening: "I prepared a list of all the Massachusetts men in hospitals in this vicinity, and also named those who had died. In publishing the names the Boston newspapers mixed the lists. This led Mrs. McLeod to believe her husband still alive."

BROOKLYN GIRL'S ELOPEMENT.

Left Her Escort at the Bridge and Went Away with Another Man —Couple Arrested.

Miss Maud Doering of 358 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, and Henry Tappan of 378 New York Avenue, Jersey City, started on Sunday, Aug. 14, to go to Manhattan Beach. They went to the Brooklyn Bridge to board a trolley car. There they became separated in the crowd and since then neither Mr. Tappan nor Mrs. Doering, the girl's mother, has seen her. They heard from her by mail, however, for on Tuesday, Aug. 16, each received a letter mailed in New York on the previous day, Tappan's letter read thus:

My Dear Harry: I am sorry that to please my own selfish heart, your kindness has been apparently so cruelly unappreciated. Try and forget it. Keep this quiet, I beg of you.

MAUD.

The letter to Mrs. Doering told her that Maud had "gone away with the man she loved," and advised her to tell all persons who inquired that she had gone to Philadelphia for a vacation.

Mrs. Doering consulted the Brooklyn police, and also placed the matter in the hands of Chief Murphy. All that either was able to learn was that Miss Doering had probably eloped with James T. McBride, a dentist of Orange. McBride, Chief Murphy says, is a married man, but does not live with his wife.

A friend of Chief Murphy told him on Friday that he had seen McBride and a young woman answering Miss Doering's description go into the Kneeland House, Boston, a few days before. Chief Murphy telegraphed to the Boston police, who replied that the couple had been stopping at the Kneeland House, but had gone to Wells Beach, Me. Their luggage had been checked to the Fairview House at that place.

Chief Murphy then telegraphed to the Wells Beach police to arrest the couple if still there. At 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday he received a telegram from Constable Charles S. True, saying that the couple were in custody. Chief Murphy then notified the Brooklyn police in order that McBride and Miss Doering may be extradited.

Supposed Murder Mystery Cleared Up.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—A case of supposed murder, backed by the strongest of circumstantial evidence, was cleared up today. John Ring of St. John, N. B., a detective, assisted by local Inspectors, found in this city Mrs. Samuel Mowatt, a former resident of Oak Road, Charlotte County, N. B., who was thought to have been murdered by her husband, who directly after Mrs. Mowatt's disappearance sold his property and left for parts unknown. So positive were the claims that murder had been committed that A. S. White, Attorney General of the province, ordered an investigation. Mr. Ring has been at work on the case for ten months. Mrs. Mowatt, when found, said she was tired of the humdrum life of the country.

S. Koch & Sons

24 West 23d Street.

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.

AUTUMN OPENING

TUESDAY, September 13.
WEDNESDAY, September 14.

Grand Exhibition

OF

Foreign and Domestic

MILLINERY

24 West 23d Street.
Fulton St. and Elm Place, Brooklyn.
10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

23d Street — Le Boutillier Bros.

Real Lace Curtains

2 to 4 Pair Lots.

French Renaissance Lace Curtains reduced from $25.00 to ... $15.00

Point de Paris Lace Curtains reduced from $12.00 to $7.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains reduced from $17.50 to $9.00

Irish Point Lace Curtains reduced from $5.75 to $4.50

Included in the above are some Curtains four yards long.

West Twenty-third St.

Vantine's | Vantine's

See the six windows.

Our six Broadway windows will for the next few days contain hints of special activity among the:—

CHINESE BLUE AND WHITE CANTON WARE,
FINE ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS,
ORIENTAL LAMPS,
CHOICE BRIC-A-BRAC,
ORIENTAL DRAPERY SILKS AND TAPESTRIES,
JAPANESE KIMONOS, OR HOUSE GOWNS.

But remember that there are six great floors inside, and that if it is Oriental and a good thing to have you can get it at Vantine's.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

MYSTERY OF THE SCIPIO.

Her "Discovery" at Sea Laden with Munitions Not Yet Explained by Naval Officials.

Among the Government's fleet of colliers secured during the earlier part of the war is the Scipio. She was formerly the British steamer Ravena of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, some of whose vessels on the Pacific were secured by the Government for the transportation of troops to Manila.

The Scipio came here at a time when many strange craft were arriving to find a purchaser in the United States Government, and attracted little attention. There also arrived at different times during the war vessels having in their cargoes smokeless powder and other

Sunday
Sept. 11-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Surprises in Dress Goods.

It is hard for us to surprise the public, because they have become so used to our doing remarkable things and making prices that others do not dare to even imitate, but we think these values would surprise anybody. Prices such as the makers of these goods never dreamed anybody would ever make, nearly all being less than it would cost to-day to manufacture the goods.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, 40 in. wide, a full range of street and evening shades and black, (these goods were manufactured to wholesale at considerable more than our present retail price:) per yard, 24

FRENCH HENRIETTA, 45 in. wide, a good assortment of street and evening shades and black, are good value to-day for 69c.; while they last, per yard, 39

BLACK NOVELTY SUITING, a pure wo sted material imported to retail for $1.00 per yard; 44 in. wide; at 39

CHEVIOTS, 50 in. wide, 12 different shades and black, made to sell at 70c. per yard; we offer the lot at 49

BLACK NOVELTIES, in floral and crepe effects, high-grade goods, imported to sell at $1.25 per yard, at 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Remarkable Prices in all Kinds of Notions.

A great sale of dressmakers' supplies to open the Fall season. Quality the best. Prices tell the story. No woman who loves economy can afford to pass this opportunity to buy the small things of dress at such little prices.

SKIRT BRAIDS—Alpaca colors, 2½ yd piece, 4

SKIRT BRAIDS—Alpaca, black, 4 yds., extra wide, 7

SKIRT BRAIDS—Worsted, black, 5 yds., 8

SKIRT BRAIDS—Mohair, black, 5 yds., 14

SKIRT BRAIDS—Brush edge, narrow, per yd., 4

SKIRT BRAIDS—Brush edge, wide, 5

VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING, double warp, black only, 5 yards in piece, value 18c.; while it lasts, 9

Our special quality l'Etoile Brand Skirt Binding—
1¼ in., 4 yds., 15
5 yds., 19
1⅞ in., 4 yds., 19
5 yds., 24
6 yds., 29

L'Etoile Repellent Skirt Binding—
4 yds., 29
5 yds., 36
6 yds., 43

DRESS BELTING—Cotton Glace, 9 yds., 9

DRESS BELTING—Silk faced, fancy, yd., 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

DRESS BELTING—Double Serge, dressmaker's name stamped free during this week on this Belting; 9 yds. in piece, 49

DRESS BELTING—Tolson's, double cotton, per yd., 4

Piping Cord for shirring, 1 oz. balls, 4

Elastic Super Lisle Loom, black or white, for skirts, &c., ⅝ in., 34 per doz.; per yard, 3
⅞ in., 41 per doz.; per yard, 4
⅝ in., 46 per doz.; per yard, 4
⅞ in., 52 per doz.; per yard, 5
⅞ in., 58 per doz.; per yard, 5
1 in., 64 per doz.; per yard, 6

SEAM BINDING, Prussian, per pc. 9 and 15

SEAM BINDING, taffeta, all silk, 10 yds., black or white, ½ in. wide, 12

SEAM BINDING—Colors, ½ in. wide, 14

WHALEBONES, all shell, finest Arctic, all guaranteed perfect—
6 in., per doz., 18
7 in., per doz., 21
8 in., per doz., 24
9 in., per doz., 27
36 in., light, per strip, 13
36 in., medium per strip, 15
36 in., heavy, per strip, 18
36 in., extra fine, full polished, 22
27 in., per piece, 7
30 in., per piece, 8

DRESS STAYS—Cable bone, washable, per set of 9, 12

DRESS STAYS—Featherbone, twill covered, sets of 9, 10

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

HOOKS AND EYES—Small, for collars, per card, 1

HOOKS AND EYES—Medium, per gross, 7; per card, 2

HOOKS AND EYES—Derby all brass, washable, sizes 3 and 4, black or white, equal for service to any hook sold for three times the money; per gross, 15; per card, 3

Hook and Eye Tape, per yard, 11

Francis Metal Loops, no sewing required, 2 doz in bunch, 2

DRESS SHIELDS, ALL GUARANTEED—Rubber, nainsook lined—No. 2, 5; No 3, 5; No. 4, 7; No. 5, 9

DRESS SHIELDS, ALL GUARANTEED—Light w'g't No 2, 10; No. 3, 11; No. 4, 12; No 5, 13

SEWING SILKS—Our special quality, Webster gilt edge, 100 yards, pure dye, black, per doz., 69; per spool, 6

SEWING SILKS—Keystone, 100 yds., black, per doz., 26

SEWING SILKS—Keystone, 100 yd. twist, black, per box of 25 spools, 29

Half ounce Machine Silk, black only, per spool, 19

SEWING SILKS—Brainerd & Armstrong, 50 yards, colored, per doz. 44

Skirt Yokes, woven in shape, 26 in., 10; 30 in., 11; 36 in., 14

Buckles for inside waist belts, have no teeth to scratch or tear, each, 2

Button Molds, per dozen, 1

Sewing Machine Bobbins, ready wound, per box, 5

Collar Stiffening, woven, per yd., 7

Collar Stiffening, in lengths, each, 2

Collar Lining, silk woven in shape, in all staple colors, per yd., 11

We Do China Decorating.

One feature of this department is our Decorating Shops on the premises. This will enable you to "match up" old sets of china, no matter where bought or how elaborate the design.

Our Etching and Printing Shops will reproduce on china from photographs pictures of churches or any public building by a new process. This should be of interest to Church Fairs, Hotels and Societies.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

China Bargain Tables.

These are on our 1st floor, main building. Their fame is widespread. Our factories at Rudolstadt, Steinschonau, Carlsbad and Limoges keep this section interesting, as we sell here their odd lots and broken dozens.

Beginning Monday and continuing throughout the week there is a special sale of odd plates, the very richest order of border and centre decorations, at half, sometimes less than, regular prices.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Hosiery Specials.

LADIES' HOSE, two thread fancy lisle, double toe and high spliced heels, boot pattern, also fancy striped; we have 107 dozen of our own importation, worth 50c.; to close out at 24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Underwear Values.

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS, Jersey ribbed, fleece lined, all sizes; special at 19

LADIES' VESTS, natural wool, long and short sleeves; pants to match; special at 69

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, camel's hair, ribbed bottom, pearl buttons and suspender tape, worth $1; at 49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' Tea Gowns.

LADIES' TEA GOWNS, cashmere, yoke prettily trimmed with lace insertion, 2.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' Silk Waists.

FANCY SILK WAISTS, lined throughout, large assortment of colors, some with tucked yoke, others plain, 2.99

SILK WAISTS, black Louisinne taffeta tucked and plain, (warranted to wear well,) 2.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ladies' Silk Skirts.

SILK SKIRTS, black and changeable, one wide ruffle, corded, 3.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Muslin Offering.

PILLOW CASE MUSLIN, 42-inch, (Fruit of Loom brand,) 8

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Upholstery Items.

Special inducements in advance samples of lace and tapestry Curtains, also Irish point Bed Sets.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, actual value $9.25 per pair, at 6.98; worth $11.00; at 8.48

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, actual value $7.50, at $5.24; worth $8.00, at $5.99; worth $12.00, at 8.99

IRISH POINT BED SETS, full size, worth $7.75, at $5.98; worth $11.00, at 7.98

PORTIERES, reversible tapestry, worth $7.50 per pair, at 5.49

PORTIERES, satin derby, new design, worth $12.00 per pair, at 9.98

PORTIERES, all silk damask, worth $15.00 per pair, at 11.98

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Special Sale of Groceries.

ORANGE AND RASPBERRY BEVERAGE, delicious beverage, in condensed form; elsewhere 10c.; 4 oz. bottle, this sale, 5

HAM AND BONELESS BACON, Red Star brand, finest quality, sugar cured, extra selected; this sale, per pound, 9

BLACKBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. cans, 9

SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, tall cans, 10

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.16; per can, 10

WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. cans, 10

BLUEBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. can, 10

SULTANA COFFEE, blend of high grade coffee, strictly pure, unexcelled for its strength, roasted in the bean; regular price, 14c.; this sale, per pound, 10

FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.66; per can, 12

SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12

ORANGE MARMALADE (imported), pound jar, 14

BUTTERED FLOUR, Martha Washington, 3 lb. package, this sale, 15

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, large cans, 15

RED STAR COFFEE, finest quality Padang, Java, and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in bean, nothing better, per pound, this sale, 27

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Wines and Liquors.

Two Star Whiskey, for three days only, fine old rye, rich and mellow, regular price 74c. per bottle— Per gal., 2.24 Per bot., 49

Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey (5 years old)— Gal., 2.24 Bot., 49

Monogram Rye Whiskey (8 years old)—Gal., 5.38 Bot., 1.23

Ramsay Scotch Whiskey (6 years old)—Gal., 4.19 Bot., 99

(Above prices include jug.)

IMPORTED WINES:—The celebrated Clossmann & Co., Bordeaux, high grade Wines, 25 to 40 per cent. less than sold elsewhere.

	Case, Pints.	Case, Quarts.
St. Julien, 1884,	7.99	6.99
Pontet Canet,	10.99	9.99
Chateau La Grange, 1878,	14.49	
Grand Vin Chat La Tour, 1874,	14.49	
Vin de Graves,	7.74	6.74
Barsac,	7.74	6.74
Sauterne, 1884,	8.49	7.49
Chauteau Doisy Haut Barsac, 1884,	8.99	7.99
Haut Sauterne, 1881,	11.99	10.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

For 40 Years the Leaders of Low Prices and This Is One of the Banner Bargain Sales of Our History.

For more than 40 years no other store has been able to equal our regular average of low price. Once in a while a competitor in desperation has cut the price on a single article lower than we had it, but we in turn always cut again, and were still the lowest. The leaders of low prices 40 years ago, the leaders of low prices to-day, we intend to be the leaders of low prices in the years to come.

Occasionally, as the years roll by, it is our purpose to particularly emphasize by a special sale the fact that "THE ATTRACTIONS OF OUR STORES ARE THEIR LOW PRICES." Then we cut wide open the former low prices, we forget for a few days the profits and the costs, and present our customers the best of goods at perhaps half the prices they would have to pay elsewhere for the same quality.

Just two years ago we had a sale similar to this one we propose to hold now. No such value giving was ever before offered by any other house. No such an opportunity to buy new Fall merchandise at a money saving was ever before presented by any other store. Very unwise will be the man or woman who fails to be here Monday. The items below will possibly not last longer than Monday, but the sale goes on all week, and Tuesday and each day thereafter new specials will be offered at equally reduced figures.

Everything that heart can wish for in China & Glassware

Closing Sale Fine China.

One of the sensations of these great sales will be the closing out of our entire stock of Copenhagen and Delft China. No such sale ever before occurred in the china business in New York. We have gone through the entire lines and marked prices down to almost half their former figures. Here are a few general prices:—

BLUE DELFT CHINA Dinner Plates, per dozen, from 4.44 to 2.97

BLUE DELFT CHINA Breakfast Plates, per dozen, from 3.96 to 2.28

BLUE DELFT GHINA Tea Plates, per dozen, from 2.58 to 1.69

BLUE DELFT CHINA Cups and Saucers, per dozen, from 3.96 to 2.28

COPENHAGEN CHINA Dinner Plates, per dozen, from 5.88 to 3.96

COPENHAGEN CHINA Breakfast Plates, per dozen, from 4.97 to 3.44

COPENHAGEN CHINA Tea Plates, per dozen, from 4.47 to 2.88

COPENHAGEN CHINA Cups and Saucers, per dozen, from 7.88 to 5.88

Above goods are fine enough to please the taste of the most fastidious.

(BASEMENT.)

A Plate Opportunity.

Whilst at Limoges our buyer collected from the many manufacturers there, including Havilands, a lot of sample Plates of the very highest class of decorations, some most elaborately painted, others magnificent specimens of gold and color work.

We place them on sale at about half their real value, and no lover of Fine China should miss this opportunity.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Specials in Books.

Extraordinary sale of finely bound standard sets.

Dickens's Works, 15 vols., fine half calf binding, 16.49

Dickens's Works, 15 vols., fine half morocco binding, 18.99

Dickens' Works, 30 vols., fine half morocco binding, 52.59

Eliot's Works, 8 vols., fine half calf binding, 8.42

Thackeray's Works, 20 vols., fine half calf binding, 30.19

O. W. Holmes's Works, 15 vols, fine half calf binding, 24.99

Hawthorne's Works, 15 vols., fine half calf binding, 27.49

Emerson's Works, 13 vols., fine half calf binding, 26.49

Fiske's Histories, 8 vols., fine half calf binding, 16.61

BOOKS RECENTLY ISSUED.

Life of Napoleon III., Archibald Forbes, 2.52

Women of Homer, by Perry, 1.81

The Grenadier, by James Farmer, 88

A Creel of Irish Stories, Jane Barlow, 88

Through China with a Camera, by John Thomson, 4.81

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

This department has been for 25 years and still is the most complete of its kind in the whole world. We show the artistic productions in china of

The Rudolstadt Art Pottery, The Royal Worcester Factories, Royal Vienna, Teplitz and Copenhagen,

and the highly decorated wares of the celebrated factories of LIMOGES, including all the HAVILANDS, OUR OWN and that of MESSRS. POUYAT & CO.

In GLASSWARE, those of BACCARAT, of Paris; GRAAF VON HARRACH, of Bohemia, and OUR OWN factories of STEINSCHONAU—in fact, a combination of every high grade line that can be found in the SMART SHOPS of the metropolis. In fact, nearly every representative maker of high grade glassware and pottery is represented in our stock.

This sale, however, deals with those articles most in demand at this season. They are EARLY AUTUMN SPECIALS that appeal to the masses, all desirable and of their class the best.

Cut Glass of the Right Sort.

During the summer months our buyers' efforts have all tended to a special fall display of rich Cut Glassware.

Our factories busy with new creations, new lines formed and last season's good ones strengthened.

Our first thought, "quality." The next, "low price." For the first time this season we shall show this line in its entirety, together with the celebrated "Straus Cut Glass," which received highest awards Columbian Exposition, Chicag , and at such low prices that it will throw all competition aside.

The sale will be made doubly interesting by the offer of two hundred Bowls, 9½ inches diameter, twenty rich and intricate designs, at one-half our usual low prices.

BERRY OR FRUIT BOWLS, 2.97, 3.49, 4.97 to 89.61

BONBON DISHES, .94, 1.24, 1.69, 1.87, 5.97

PRESERVE DISHES, 1.49, 2.98 to 9.97

WATER BOTTLES, 1.97, 2.97 to 6.97

CELERY TRAYS, 2.49, 3.97, 4.97 to 18.66

PITCHERS, 3.47, 3.97, 4.97 to 17.67

And then we deliver many of the larger pieces in neatly lined cases, making them more desirable as gifts.

Secour Straus Cut Glass with solid silver mountings at prices 1-2 to 1-3 what you have to pay elsewhere.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Stationery Values.

Monogram Dies, cut to order, 64

Paper, Stamped, per quire, 9

Fountain Pens.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, the $2.50 size; our price, 1.81

Good solid Gold Fountain Pens 46

(1ST LOOR, MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Decorated Dinner Sets.

The grandest assortment ever shown in this city, at prices that prove not only are we Never Undersold, but Always give Greater Values than can be had elsewhere.

DINNER SETS, English underglaze decorations, 113 pieces 6.87

DINNER SETS, American floral design, every piece gilt, 118 pieces, set complete, 9.63

DINNER SETS, Austrian china, decorated flowers and gold handles, 102 pieces, 11.87

DINNER SETS, Carlsbad china, pink fern border and gold edge, 101 pieces, 14.63

DINNER SETS, Limoges china, very prettily decorated and gilt, 113 pieces, 18.97

Our assortment of rich sets from 47.66 to 394.21 must be seen to be appreciated, as they are unsurpassed.

Library Tables.

You can see some extraordinary values in this line. For the most part they are brass. They all have the rich gold finish, and the onyx is all of the better kind; and then, too, they are much lower in price than at any previous season.

First we mention twelve TABLES, the very richest pieces ever produced. They were marked at from $29.97 to $150.00. We offer them to you at from 9.97 to 49.66

Then there is a splendid line of LIBRARY TABLES, gold finish and perfect quality, at 3.74, 4.97, 6.97, 9.97

Sale Extraordinary. Bouillon Cups & Saucers.

We offer the finest collection of High Grade Decorated China Bouillon Cups and Saucers ever shown in this city at the Lowest Prices ever heard of.

There are over fifty styles from the best English, Carlsbad, and Limoges manufacturers, including Havilands' latest novelties.

Your choice of

Lot 1—at 19 each
Lot 2—at 49 each
Lot 3—at 74 each
Lot 4—at 97 each
Lot 5—at 1.37 ea

(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Ave. Side.)

Sale of Fine China Bread & Butter Plates.

New shapes and decorations in Limoges and Austrian China.

Your choice of

Lot 1—at 10 each
Lot 2—at 15 each
Lot 3—at 19 each
Lot 4—at 37 each
Lot 5—at 47 each

(2d Fl., Main Build., 6th Ave. Side.)

Card Engraving.

Plate and 50 fine Cards, best workmanship guaranteed, 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Knives, Forks, & Spoons.

It is a recognized fact that we are leaders in the sale of these goods, and no matter what make we offer, it is for the best goods, and our personal guarantee is behind them.

For this sale we offer the Rogers Brand, at the following unusual values:

GRAVY LADLES, each 39
TEASPOONS, set of 6, 49
OYSTER LADLES, each 63
OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 69
FISH KNIVES, each 79
TABLESPOONS, set of 6, 98
DINNER FORKS, set of 6, 98
BUTTER KNIVES, each 16
COLD MEAT FORKS, each 32
CREAM LADLES, each 39
BERRY SPOONS, each 42
CAKE KNIVES, each 43
PIE KNIVES, each 54

TABLE KNIVES, solid metal, made of a non-tarnishable steel, per dozen 99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILDING.)

Lamp Specials.

TABLE LAMPS, decorated vase and shade to match; never before sold for less than $1.00, each 73

READING LAMPS, nickel or brass central draught burner, complete with dome shade; price elsewhere $1.20, each 89

BANQUET LAMPS, brass or wrought iron finish, with decorated globe or shade; regularly from $2.00 to $4.00, each 1.49

Furniture Specialties.

Our Furniture and Carpets are young departments, one only two years old this week, the other less than a year old, but both are growing to be giants. We want yo to know them, for they do us credit and saves money for you.

DINING CHAIRS, solid oak, heavy rungs and side braces, nicely finished, at 69

GILT RECEPTION CHAIRS, upholstered, seats covered in remnants of high grade satin damask, 1.79

DINING TABLES, 6 feet extension, 42 in. square top when closed, antique oak finish, 2.99

FULL SIZE COUCHES, spring edge, large head rest, trimmed with cord and heavy fringe, in your choice of velours, or corduroys, 4.99

LARGE SIZE ROCKERS, in oak, imitation mahogany and green finish, seats and backs covered with figured tapestry, well finished and worth $7.50; our price, 6.74

PARLOR SUITS, three piece, handsomely carved back, twisted post French legs, upholstered spring seats, in your choice of tapestry, at 12.49

(IN ANNEX.)

Floor Coverings.

FLOOR OILCLOTH, the usual 25 cent quality, 19

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, best quality, ten wire, good style, 54

SMITH AXMINSTER, the new greens, and all up to date decorations, 81

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, best made, new styles, with halls and stairs to match, 1.14

BIGELOW AXMINSTERS, the best quality; you all know their worth—it's $2.00 in most carpet stores 1.24

(2D FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Rugs and Mattings.

SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, 30x60 inches, regular price $3.00, at 2.24

GOOD CHINA MATTING, 40 yard rolls, the kind that usually sells at $5.25, now 3.69

WILTON RUGS, best quality, some are copies of the real Oriental goods, 36x63 inches, regular value $8, at $6.24; size 36x72 inches, worth $9.00, at 7.19

RANGPUR SMYRNA RUGS, in twelve different colorings, 9x12 feet, same quality as advertised as a great bargain by a large department store at $12.00; our price, 9.99

(8D FLOOR, MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Silk Selling as Never Known Before.

It is needless to commend the economy of our silk stock—everybody recognizes that fact. Often has this stock led the whole store in value giving. Now it proposes to do the unprecedented, as difficult as that is in view of past wonderful performances. Not to buy silks here now is to deliberately stand in your own light, if good quality and low prices are anything to you.

We particularly refer to a large collection of new Autumn Silks, which were purchased by us previous to the recent big advance in the general cost of production. There are many novel weaves, styles, and colorings, which are now offered at much less than similar goods could be manufactured to-day.

PLAID SILK, three toned, ten very choice combinations; regular price elsewhere 75c; for this special sale, 39

IMPORTED BENGALINE FACONNE, embracing a fine line of beautiful colorings, suitable for full dresses; importer assures us that these goods cannot be duplicated under 80c.; while they last, 49

BLACK BROCADED GROS GRAIN, 10 choice designs; quality recently sold by us at 84c.; now 59

BLACK RUSTLING TAFFETA, 24 inch, extra heavy; good value for 85c.; now 69

RUSTLING TAFFETA, checks and plaids, in a splendid quality, full 27 inches wide and good value for $1.25; now 79

RICH FANCY TAFFETAS, intended for high class waists, worth $1.00, at 79

BLACK BAYADERE GROSS GRAIN, all silk, 23 inches wide and worth $1.00, 79

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, recently sold at 98c.; now 79

ELEGANT BLACK SATIN BROCADES, suitable for skirts and whole dresses, three special numbers, .99, 1.25 and 1.48

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

A Marvellous Suit, Skirt and Jacket Chance.

Our great stock of ladi.s' ready to wear outer garments will shortly be the talk of all New York. The values which we have prepared to give are without duplicates in the history of American merchandising. Just one or two items as arguments in favor of quickly coming here to see the many other specials.

LADIES' NEW FALL JACKETS, of black cheviot cloth, with new shape sleeve, darted at shoulder, fly front effect, double stitched seams, and lined throughout with satin serge, 5.74

LADIES' SUITS, of extra quality cheviot serge, new style, fly front, coat and skirt lined throughout with superior quality colored taffeta silk, 19.99

LADIES' FALL SUITS, tailored, of cheviot serge, new cut, coat and skirt lined throughout with good quality taffeta silk, 10.98

LADIES' SKIRTS, of extra quality Sicilian, new fall flounce style, trimmed with two straps, percaline lined and velvet bound, 4.49

LADIES' SKIRTS, of good quality cheviot serge, new apron flounce, percaline lined and velvet bound, 3.39

LADIES' FUR COLLARETTES, fine grade electric seal, full sweep and storm collar, trimmed with four squirrel tails and seal heads, lined with heavy quality satin, 4.98

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Leather Goods.

LADIES' COMBINATION POCKET BOOKS and Card Cases in real seal seed lined, real alligator calf lined, real monkey self lined, sterling silver and sterling silver gilt rim, special at 79

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Jewelry Specials.

SOLID GOLD RINGS, set with fine fiery opals, at the following special prices: One stone, 79; two-stone, 99; three stone, $1.24; five stone 1.67

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

School Supplies.

Combination Carryalls, 16
Chalk, per gross, 4
Slate Pencils, per doz., upw'd from 2
Wood covered Slate Pencils, per doz., 6
Pencil Erasers, 1, 2, 4 and up.
Cedar Lead Pencils, per doz., 6
R. H. Macy & Co., rubber tipped Pencils, per doz., 29
Colored Crayons, per box, 6
Writing Tablets, 300 pages, 4
Pen and Pencil Tablets, 4
Scratch Pads, 3
Composition Books, stiff covers, upward from 9
Handy Flexible Note Books, 3
Compass and Dividers, 15

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING, REAR.)

THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The committee known as the Newport Naval Entertainment Committee which has charge of entertaining the officers and men of the warships here, is deserving of a vote of thanks by the City Council of Newport and her people as well for the service it has been and is still performing. Money was subscribed liberally, but largely by the Summer residents, while the Newporter gains by the large amount of currency these naval visitors are spending here. The Entertainment Committee is composed of Congressman Melville Bull, Albert C. Landers, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Oliver H. P. Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, Lispenard Stewart, Col. John Jacob Astor, and E. J. Berwind. These men went into the affair with the intention of working, and they have done so from the start, with the result that the visitors are having a splendid time.

All large dinner parties are now considered anything but complete without music. Music for the cottagers has become a necessity apparently, for one may hear reports almost daily that it would not be at all surprising when next season opens here to learn that orchestras had been brought to Newport by cottagers for their exclusive use, for small dances have been held most frequently after dinner parties, and the custom grows rapidly.

Rumor has it that the Executive Committee of Spouting Rock Beach has decided to reduce the cost of bathhouse rentals next Summer.

De Blois & Fldridge have rented J. C. Knight's cottage on Bellevue Avenue to Mrs. Henry B. Renwick of New York, who will occupy it next season.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT BETTER.

Enjoys Drives About Newport and Visits the Casino.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—The condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt since his return from Europe shows improvement, so far as one can judge from daily meetings with that gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt ride a great deal through the city, country, and along the Ocean Drive, Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite spot. On pleasant mornings Mr. Vanderbilt drops in at the Casino, where he meets and chats with his friends, attends a meeting of the Casino Governors, of which body he is Chairman, and later returns to The Breakers for luncheon. After he has had a short nap the trap is again ready. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt enjoy another drive, probably as far as their model farm at Portsmouth, where Mrs. Vanderbilt has already given a number of picnics in honor of her sons.

Mr. Vanderbilt walks unattended with the aid of a stick, and even his walk is becoming stronger. His features show marked improvement. He takes an interest in as many things as he did before he became ill. Newport has done much to keep Mr. Vanderbilt in good spirits. The Breakers will remain open until late this Fall.

MANY DINNERS AT LENOX.

Entertainment Planned for House Parties—Mrs. Richard C. Greenlear's Concert—Personal and General Notes.

LENOX, Mass., Sept 10.—A number of dinners, both large and small, have taken place this week, as so many of the cottagers have house parties, and a round of entertainments was planned for them. Mrs. Stillman gave a large dinner party on Saturday for Miss Babcock. Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt also gave a dinner on Saturday. Other dinner givers were Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mrs. Joseph Burden.

Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf gives a concert this evening in the music room at Windyside in aid of some poor children in the tenement house districts in whom she is interested. She was assisted in arranging it by Miss Meta Mackay and Miss Marie Winthrop.

Brayton Ives and his family are spending the month in Lenox at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. The new arrival is a granddaughter of Mrs. Francis C. Barlow.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn has presented the golf club with a copy of the fine etching of a golf scene in Scotland, known as "The Sabbath Breakers."

Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is a guest at Coldbrook, where Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes are entertaining a large house party, which includes Col. Hayes.

The Misses Thompson and Charles G. Thompson are among the guests at the hotel. Ernest Thompson is expected to come here upon his return from Puerto Rico.

Joseph W. Burden was seriously injured a few days ago by being thrown from his carriage. His horses were frightened by heavy thunder while Mr. Burden was driving up from Stockbridge. Mr. Burden is now able to be about on crutches.

Chaplain Jones of the battleship Texas gave an interesting lecture at the Schermerhorn Assembly Rooms Tuesday evening. He described the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

Miss Clementina Furniss has a large house party at Edgecomb. Among her guests are Mrs. William Street and Mr. Richards of New York.

Anson Phelps Stokes and a large party of friends arrived at Shadow Brook on Saturday.

Ensign Griffith, who has been on the Nahant ever since the beginning of the war, is expected to arrive in Lenox as soon as he is mustered out of the service.

Amelio Devereux has been spending the week here and attending the golf tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux spent last season in Lenox at Plumsted.

THE WEEK AT BAR HARBOR.

A Number of Valuable Properties Change Hands — Mr. Sherman's Plans for the Proposed Casino.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 10.—The social season at Bar Harbor is over, but the past week has witnessed several interesting incidents, principally the purchase of a number of valuable properties by moneyed men who are desirous of making Bar Harbor their permanent Summer home. Rufus E. Shapley of Philadelphia has purchased The Poplars of Alexander Moseley, and will occupy it next season. Mr. Shapley is a prominent lawyer in Philadelphia, and with his family will be a distinct acquisition to the Summer colony of Bar Harbor.

Charles W. Bergner this week bought one and three-quarter acres of land adjoining his property, and it is understood that he will build a new cottage. Devilstone, the beautiful Summer residence of James T. Woodward of New York, has been purchased by Mrs. Thomas A. Scott of Philadelphia. This property was formerly owned by George Vanderbilt, and is one of the finest residences in Bar Harbor. It is not far from the estate of Edgar T. Scott, who is now connected with the American Legation in Paris.

Mrs. Frances Isabel Morris of New York has purchased from the Acadia Land Company a beautiful tract of land on the brow of Malvern Hill, just opposite to the Kebo Valley Club, and commanding a fine view of the mountains and the sea. Mrs. Morris is a daughter of the late John A. Morris and a sister of D. H. Morris, well known in New York and Bar Harbor society.

Frederick Gebhard went to New York Sunday night to meet Reginald Ronalds of the Rough Riders, who will spend the next two weeks in Bar Harbor as a guest at the Gebhard cottage. Mr. Gebhard was accompanied to New York by Capt. Jack Follansbee of the Rough Riders, who had been his guest for a week.

Capt. Lee of the English Army is the guest of John G. Moore at Winter Harbor cottage. Capt. Lee has been suffering from fever contracted at Santiago, where he was with Gen. Shafter.

William J. Schieffelin, an officer in the volunteer army, will come at once to Bar Harbor to join his family and take a much-needed rest on his return from Puerto Rico.

A large dinner was given this week by De Grasse Fox in honor of President Franklin A. Wilson of the Maine Central Railroad. The guests present were Gen. John M. Schofield, Congressman Robert Adams, Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Judge Emery, Morris K. Jesup, Edmund Pendleton, Robert Clendenning, Charles Fry, Frederick T. Mason, Count Laugier Villars, Edward A. Coles, and A. C. Barney.

Senator Hale and Judge Emery spent Thursday at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Trunion Beale, Miss Constance R. Beale, and Miss M. S. Beale will return to Philadelphia late in the month.

Dr. Louis Starr of Philadelphia will remain at Bar Harbor until Sept. 23, when he will return to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes left Monday evening for Lenox, where they will spend a few weeks before returning to New York.

The Casino project assumed unusual proportions this week when Gardiner Sherman sent out a carefully prepared prospectus for such an organization. The plan includes the purchase of the Grand Central Hotel property on Main Street, the refusal of which has been obtained. It is proposed to lay out the grounds in flower beds, with shrubs and trees, with reservations for tennis courts, croquet, and bowling alleys. Buildings will also be erected to comprise shops, a concert hall, a salt water bathing establishment, a restaurant, and other casino features. It is proposed also to secure a fine orchestra for the season, apropos of which Walter Damrosch has signified his willingness to take an interest, and probably conduct the concerts. The result of Mr. Sherman's proposal, which is decidedly the most businesslike plan yet brought out, is awaited with interest.

The report of the Trustees of the Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical Hospital, of which Edward Coles of Philadelphia is Chairman, shows receipts of $11,223.10, disbursements of $4,965.14, leaving a goodly balance on hand.

A jolly clambake was given last week by Herbert Parsons and Dr. Guy Fairfax Whiting. The feature of the event was the roasting of two pigs over a bed of hot coals.

Do not buy a baking powder of doubtful quality when for a few cents more you can have "Cleveland's," a pure cream of tartar powder with a record of twenty-eight years' use among the best housekeepers.

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

does the work just right every time. Only rounded spoonfuls are required. The Government buys it for Army and Navy. All the leading teachers of cookery use it. Cook book free. Send stamp and address.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., 81 & 83 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

AT LONG BRANCH.

All of the Hotels But Two Have Closed Their Doors for the Season—Many Cottagers Remain.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 10.—After a successful and profitable season, every Summer hotel at this resort, with the exception of the Hollywood and Elberon Hotels, will close its doors on Monday next. The two hotels named will remain open for some time yet, as they still have a number of guests and their bookings for the remainder of the month are fairly good. This season has been the longest and hottest one experienced along the shore since the season of 1881, the year in which President Garfield died at Elberon.

There have been few departures among the cottage people as yet, and nearly every family will remain here until the close of September.

This is the closing week also at Pleasure Bay, the managers of which have given the people an excellent and very enjoyable programme during the season. "Mikado," which has taken so well at that place, was kept on for the closing week, and it was well patronized.

The work of the Elberon branch of the Needlework Guild of America is proving to be a grand success in every way. The officers are Mrs. F. W. Roebling, Treasurer; Mrs. Walter C. Taylor and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Secretaries. The Allenhurst division, of which Mrs. John N. Beach is Chairman and Mrs. J. R. Sharp Treasurer, is also doing valuable work. Allenhurst has thus far contributed 1,748 garments and $294 for delicacies. Elberon gave 4,197 garments, expending all money contributed in that way. The total amount raised by the guild for garments was $1,107.36. The Allenhurst branch contributed $523.31 and the Elberon ladies $584.05. The garments collected by the Elberon Guild were distributed between the Red Cross and Medical Supply Department of the United States Army, in command of Deputy Surgeon Brown of the Army Building, in New York, and the express companies have kindly forwarded all packages free of charge.

Mrs. Norman L. Munro, who owns twenty-six fine cottages at Norwood Park, gave to all her employes a grand entertainment and ball last Wednesday night. The affair was in charge of William Thompson, Mrs. Munro's head coachman. This was the fifth annual event of its kind enjoyed by Mrs. Munro's employes, and it was highly appreciated by every person present.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, formerly of the Emigration Commission, is a guest at the United States Hotel this week.

After a successful season, Proprietor Kelsey closed the doors of the Howland Hotel this week.

United States Senator James Smith, Jr., and his two sons are enjoying a two weeks' outing at Saratoga.

Lieut. W. D. Rose, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, and D. O. Sprague, Deputy Collector, are both rusticating at the United States Hotel this week.

Irving Brokaw of Elberon has just returned from a visit at the residence of the Hon. Abner McKinley, at Somerset, Penn. President McKinley was a guest of his brother at the same time that Mr. Brokaw was there.

Col. Clowry and family, who have been the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert, have returned to their Chicago home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Widener departed from Elberon Thursday for Asbourne, Penn.

Miss Sternberg, who has been a guest at Hollywood Hotel, left this week for Fleischmann's, N. Y.

Mrs. E. W. Bulkley of Elberon has returned to her cottage after spending a week in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

Henry Graves has left Monmouth Beach for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beadleston of Monmouth Beach are at Yellowstone Park.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Vanderhoef of New York, who are summering at the Murray cottage, North Long Branch, are among the expert players on the golf links of the Country Club, at Seabright.

Bayard Dominick and family of New York, who are spending the Summer at Monmouth Beach, left this week for a trip to Frontenac, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pioal of Monmouth Beach have returned from a trip to the Adirondacks.

Miss Mabel Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Wilson of Elberon, started Thursday for Denver, Col.

Mrs. J. J. Garrigan has returned to her Winter home at Newark, after passing the Summer at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hidalgo left their Ocean Avenue cottage this week for a fortnight's stay at Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanger Pullman of Chicago, Ill., are the guests of Mrs. George M. Pullman at Elberon.

The large Ocean Hotel closed its doors for the season this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Reick, who have been summering at Gallilee, have returned to New York.

The Rev. J. Ward Gamble of Salem, N. J., was visiting friends in town this week.

Former Alderman and Mrs. Augustus Chandler of Third Avenue are on an extended trip through the Lehigh Valley.

Mrs. K. Kreiser of New York, who has been spending the season, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hanft at their cozy Sea View Avenue cottage, has returned home.

Prosecutor and Mrs. Wilbur A. Heisley, who have been spending a month in the White Mountains, have returned to their home at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Smith of Peekskill, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. S. A. Nelson.

The Rev. Robert Blackburn of the First Presbyterian Church in this place returned home after spending two weeks in the Adirondacks.

George F. Baker of New York, who owns a handsome cottage at Monmouth Beach, has left there and gone on a trip to Seattle.

Miss Rose Davison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Davison, will be married tomorrow to Mr. Leo Jacobs at the Beth Miriam Temple, on Beth Avenue, this place.

SOCIETY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—As yet there are no signs here of the waning season, and luncheons, dinners, card parties, and other amusements are as frequent and well attended as at any time during the Summer. Montauk trips are as much the fashionable fad as slumming has been in times past, but mingled with the curiosity which undoubtedly prompts many of the visits is an earnest sympathy and desire to relieve the suffering, which has led to much practical good. Mr. Howard Townsend, who has been at the camp as agent and director of the Red Cross work since the commencement, has returned to his home here, and his place is now filled by Dr. Brewer. Mr. Townsend was quite worn out by his arduous labors.

The three days' holiday brought many visitors to Southampton, and gave new spirit to the usual routine. A large subscription dance was given at the Meadow Club on Monday evening, which was one of the gayest of the season. It was preceded by several dinners, and was altogether a most successful affair. Mrs. George Schieffelin gave a large luncheon at the Golf Club on Monday, and Mrs. John Terry a large luncheon on Saturday. A very interesting talk on Montauk was given by Mrs. James C. Ruggles at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Betts a few days since. Mrs. Ruggles has been untiring in her visits to the soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root have returned from their European trip.

Mr. Samuel L. Parrish is spending some time at Camp Wikoff, assisting in the work of the Red Cross Society. The Hon. Edward Mitchell and family have opened their cottage, Bonnie Dune, for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Thomas H. Barber will leave early in October for Honolulu, to join her husband, Col. Barker, who is military commander there. Lieut. Patterson of Troop A has returned from Puerto Rico, and is visiting his parents, Judge and Mrs. Patterson, who are spending the Summer here. Mrs. Lehman and Miss Swift, who are among the number of society women who have entered the business field within the last year, have had quite a successful season here, and the "little shop," with its tasteful display of lamp shades, bric-a-brac, and other fancy articles, has been well patronized.

Mrs. John Terry gave a small dinner and card party on Wednesday evening.

The Rev. Roderick Terry, the Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, who has recently returned from Chickamauga, is seriously ill at his residence here.

An interesting entertainment of games, bicycle races, &c., was given at the athletic and polo grounds on Thursday afternoon under the patronage of Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Milhau, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. George Clark, Mr. Charles E. Miller, Mr. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. Stephen Peabody, Mr. Frederick H. Betts, Mr. Edward H. Humphreys, and Mr. Samuel L. Parrish.

MISS ADA REHAN RETURNS.

Augustin Daly Announces Her Plans for the Season.

Miss Ada Rehan returned to this country yesterday on the Cunard liner Campania much improved in health and spirits by her long rest in Cumberland, England, where she had been for four months.

Augustin Daly, her manager, said yesterday that to-morrow it will be definitely decided when the company shall begin rehearsals. The plans thus far outlined for Miss Rehan, Mr. Daly said, were to open in Boston on Oct. 3, then visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, producing such plays as "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Country Girl," and "School for Scandal." Her first appearance in this city will be about the middle of October, in Sardou's comedy "Madame Sans Gêne," which will be followed by the production of Rostand's romantic play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," in which Miss Rehan will appear as Roxane and Charles Richman as Cyrano. Following these an elaborate production of "The Merchant of Venice" will be given.

Shortly before her departure for this country Miss Rehan went to Paris for a few days and purchased many of the gowns she will wear in the production of "Madame Sans Gêne."

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Maurice Grau Arranging for Performances for the Company.

Since Maurice Grau arrived in this country a week ago he has done much toward perfecting the final arrangements for the season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House and on tour. The season in Chicago will begin Oct. 7 and continue for three weeks, after which St. Louis, Cleveland, and Milwaukee will probably be visited. The members of the orchestra have been selected. Several new singers recommended by M. Capoul, who represents Mr. Grau in this country for this purpose during Mr. Grau's absence, have been heard on the stage of the Opera House during the past week. Some of these were accepted. A meeting of the Directors was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson and a general discussion had regarding the proposed Wagner cycles. These will undoubtedly be given at both matinée and evening performances, and for them a separate subscription list will be opened some time after the date set for the close of the regular season.

Mr. Grau will sail for England Tuesday to keep an appointment in London on Sept. 19, and will not return to this country again until he comes over with the members of his company in the early part of October.

MAY BUILD A PACIFIC CABLE.

Boston Syndicate Said to Have Contracted for One with Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Gen. Alfred S. Hartwell, who arrived here on the steamer Coptic from Honolulu, will leave to-day for Boston with a contract which, he says, was consummated between the Hawaiian Government before annexation and a syndicate of Boston capitalists, headed by James S. Scrymser, President of the Central and South American Cable Company, for the construction of a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, and from there to Yokohama.

The contract gives this syndicate an absolute monopoly of cable communication between Honolulu and Yokohama, but is silent regarding the right of competition between the islands and the United States.

LADIES' SILK SKIRTS.

NEWEST EFFECTS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

Not many words need be employed in a critical review of a week which brought forth nothing more edifying than an English farce of a very familiar type and a music-hall extravaganza. Both "A Brace of Partridges" and "Hurly Burly" are good enough in their way, but neither inspires much comment. Robert Ganthony, the author of the former, has learned all the tricks of his trade, and evidently made the building of his play a labor of love. It is all good workmanship of its common, unimaginative kind. Of the very old idea, doubtless borrowed from some predecessor by Plautus, of two persons who so closely resemble each other that their identities become confused, he has made all the fun that could be made. He leads carefully and deliberately up to every situation and then develops it to the utmost. He trusts nothing to the spectator's intelligence; he leaves nothing to chance.

Yet the effect, if not exactly sparkling or exhilarating, is certainly not heavy, and the farce is remarkable, also, for having a last act that is the best of the three, and in which the fun is kept alive until the time has come for the prompter's curtain bell—or buzzer, for the prompter's bell, alas, is a thing of the past.

The carefulness of the setting is in keeping with the traditions, which Mr. Charles Frohman now proposes to revive, of the Madison Square Theatre, while the acting is all creditable. Mr. H. Reeves-Smith, whose double-barreled name the printers seem determined to play havoc with, carries the difficult dual rôle with sufficient skill and great diligence, and is an actor of rather pleasing personality, too. Mr. Shelton and Mr. Thornbury play very "fat" and grateful rôles with good effect. The three women in the newly imported English company are all uncommonly attractive. Miss Mabel Lane because of her fine presence, her good voice, and her easy and tactful assumption of "grande dame" manners, and Misses Sybil Carlisle and Jessie Bateman because of their pretty faces and winsome manners.

"Hurly Burly" appeals to the irreclaimably pagan side of human nature in this metropolis. It has, ostensibly, as little moral as artistic purpose, but nevertheless, I fancy that the rustle of the wings of the "spirit that denies" can be heard amid all its tumult if one listens well. Still, I should not think of making the popular music hall of Messrs. Weber and Fields the text for a sermon, because sermons are not printed in this column.

Wherefore, there is nothing much to do with "Hurly Burly" except to commend again its scenic gorgeousness, a quality in which it fairly rivals the productions of more pretentious theatres; to comment shyly and with politeness upon its frank anatomical revelations, and to admit that while it does not quite equal its predecessors in wit and humor, or in ingenuity of divertissement, it is nevertheless much smarter and funnier than most of the music-hall shows one sees in this town.

To be sure, the week also brought a recurrence of "Secret Service" at the Empire Theatre, where Mr. Gillette's wonderfully clever play, a never-failing source of delight to one who enjoys fine studies of dramatic technique, will hold the stage a fortnight longer. It has been well received and there is no falling off of skill or sympathy in its performance.

E. A. D.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" prevails.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"A Day and a Night" draws well.

WALLACK'S.—"The Meddler" continues to please large audiences.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Charlatan" has made a big hit.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Trip to Coontown," which is full of fun and melody, will be this week's play.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Devil's Island" begins the last week of its run to-morrow night.

WEBER & FIELD'S.—"Hurley Burley" will be continued until further notice, while changes will be made in the piece from time to time.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Sothern and Miss Virginia Harned begin the third week of their engagement in Anthony Hope's "Adventure of Lady Ursula."

SAM JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque, as usual, will continue at this house, with a varied programme of vaudeville artists to make up the balance of the entertainment.

CASINO.—The extravaganza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," will reach its fiftieth performance next Wednesday night, when a new ballet will be introduced as the finale of the first act.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" ought to last well into the Fall. It is a charming play, and is beautifully staged, while the acting of Mr. Sothern, Miss Harned, and their company is excellent.

MURRAY HILL.—"May Blossom" will be the revival presented by the Robert V. Donnelly Stock Company this week, and as this successful play of David Belasco offers excellent opportunities for scenic display, the management proposes to take advantage of it.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Runaway Girl" continues to delight large audiences. "Follow the Man from Cook's," the band song; "The Boy Guessed Right," and "High Society" are all taking tunes, which one now begins to hear everywhere.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The Roof Garden season will close on Saturday night. The closing week's programme will include Isham's Darktown Aristocracy, Cook and Sonora, the four Emperors of Music; the Stewart sisters, Dunbar and Harris, and a half score of others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The popularity that the productions of the George W. Lederer Company have attained will enhance the welcome which will be given Louis Mann and Clara Lipman when they appear this week in "The Telephone Girl," attended by a strong cast and a particularly attractive chorus of wholly female voices, together with a long-skirted corps de ballet.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mme. Camilla Urso, the violinist, will make her appearance this week, while the remaining part of the programme will include a comedy, entitled "Bob Rackett's Pajamas," played by Harry Lacy and Miss Ida Van Sickle; a Cohen farce, entitled "A Wise Guy," with Hayes and Lytton in the parts; Herr Balty's five bears, and many good variety numbers.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new wax figure of Admiral Cervera was placed on exhibition yesterday, and represents the Admiral as shaking hands with Lieut. Hobson. The figure is an excellent one and perfect in detail. The uniform is the full costume of the head of the Spanish Navy, and, next to that of Emperor William, is the most expensive costume in the Musée. The figure of Columbia crowning a soldier and a sailor with laurels attracts much attention.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—As previously announced, Rice's "Summer Nights" will not close this evening, but will continue for one week more. Among the newcomers for the concluding nights are Miss Lillian Green, who will be seen in a serio-comic specialty, and Miss Mildred Howard De Gray, the barefoot danseuse. Herr von Palm, the artistic lightning worker in oils; Signor Negrini, Adelina Roattino, Arthur K. Deegan, Hattie Wells, Amorita and her ballet, Alma Doerge, the Sailor Ballet, Signor Ricci, Edwin French, and Millie Stoller. "Clorindy; or, the Origin of the Cake Walk," in its new position in the middle of the programme, will hold forth its attractions, the bill closing with that laughable burlesque "Way Up East." Williams and Walker's Senegambian Medley will be given in the Casino Theatre this evening, while the usual Summer-night entertainment will take place on the roof garden, augmented by Signorita Eleanora Giusti, an Italian prima donna assoluta, especially engaged for this occasion.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The Mordaunt and Block Stock Company will present "Rosedale," one of the plays most successful when this same company revived it last season. Frequent requests for its reproduction have prompted the management to put it on again. The cast selected consists of Joseph Haworth as Eliot Grey, Edgar L. Davenport as Matthew Leigh, Frank Mordaunt as Miles McKenna, William G. Beach as Colonel May, Theodore De Vere as Docksey, Alberta Gallatin as Lady Florence May, Una Abell as Rose Leigh, and Kate Denin Wilson as Tabitha Stork.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—"Bobby" Leach and his dog, who made the daring trip over the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara Falls, including the steel barrel in which they were inclosed, will be the feature on exhibition this week. Others in the curio halls will be the Lady Sprinters, introducing their stationary racing machines; Capt. Murphy, the Irish giant; the Dexters, mind readers; Campbell's Punch and Judy, and a number of others. In the theatre Graham's Vaudeville Company will offer the entertainment. A special bill has been arranged for to-day's concerts.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—Imre Kiralfy's Naval Show is gradually reaching the end of its engagement, and after the coming two weeks has elapsed the spectacle will take to the road, going from this city to Omaha. A committee sent by the Directors of the Omaha Exposition in search of a feature for the occasion of the grand peace celebration of America, have seen Mr. Kiralfy's naval spectacle, and were so impressed by its magnificence and historical importance that they at once arranged with him to present it at the Omaha Exposition during the Peace Celebration, which will begin there Oct. 9.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last two weeks of "The Old Homestead" are announced, and at the end of its engagement the New England drama will be followed by the English drama, "Sporting Life," which will be given its initial performance in America Monday evening, Sept. 26. Robert Hilliard will play the part created in London by Leonard Boyne, and Elita Proctor Otis will play the other leading rôle. The remainder of the cast will include Joseph Wheelock, Charles Walcot, Frank Burbeck, Frazer Coulter, R. Bert Paton Gibbs, Charles Gotthold, Marie Cahill, and Jeanette Lowrie. R. A. Roberts is staging the piece. There are seventeen different scenes in the play, and over 300 persons will be employed in the production.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

The German Liliputians Again—Sam Bernard as a Star.

The opening of the Herald Square Theatre was wisely postponed last week because of the hot weather. "The French Maid" will be put forward to begin the new season tomorrow night and will run three weeks and then give place to "The Hotel Topsy Turvey." Charles A. Bigelow retains the rôle of the nimble waiter, in which he was so successful last year, and Hallen Mostyn that of the rollicking sailor. Olive Redpath will appear in the title rôle.

The German Liliputians will appear at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday night in a new spectacular extravaganza called "The Golden Horseshoe." This is said to deal with an immense legacy which has been left by a woman in a Western town to midgets less than three feet high. The brother of the woman, the Sheriff of the place, a midget himself, is convinced that no other small people will turn up and is disagreeably surprised when quite an army of dwarfs appear to claim their share of the inheritance. The key to the treasure has been buried at the bottom of the sea, where it is found by the smallest of the midgets. The play is in four acts and twelve tableaus. The three ballets will represent a pink masquerade, a musical festival, and a submarine merrymaking. Living war pictures will be shown on a revolving stage, with all the Liliputians as heroes of the war.

Sam Bernard, a music-hall comedian of established popularity, will appear at the Bijou Theatre next Saturday night as the star in a new comic piece, with songs, called "The Marquis of Michigan." His rôle will be Herrmann Engel, accepted suitor of one Helen Hastings, heiress of a rich person called Dunn, whom Engel accompanies on a foreign tour. In Europe a professional "strong woman" employed in a circus falls in love with Engel. Dunn is taken with a fatal illness, and makes a will in favor of Helen Hastings, which for want of pen and ink and paper is remarkable. Young Engel is unable to execute the will without assistance, and, the time being short, he prevails upon Etna Vesuvius, the strong woman, to help him out. This she declines to do unless he marries her. Willing to do anything to protect the fortune of his sweetheart at home, Herrmann agrees. Almost immediately after the execution of the will Herrmann is set upon by a band of Italian brigands. There is a struggle between them and the strong woman, whom he sees thrown over a precipice. He escapes from the brigands on assuming that he is a nobleman whom the Italian Government is bound to protect. For want of a better title he proclaims himself the Marquis of Michigan, and the woman they have done away with as the Duchess of Illinois. This scares them sufficiently to let him go free and he returns to America.

He finds that his fiancée, Helen Hastings, has entered the practice of law, tells her of her uncle's death, and, believing he is free, asks her to be his wife. They are married forthwith. Other claimants to the fortune appear, and of course the strong woman survives the precipice episode and comes to America in search of her Marquis.

The cast will include Alice Atherton as the strong woman, Charles Jackson, Dan Collyer, William Burress, Maud Haslam, Maud White, and Grace Freeman.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The Bostonians concluded last evening the most successful engagement they have ever played at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, and are now off for a tour through New England. The success of the Bostonians in the special concerts Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and yesterday, in which they united with Victor Herbert in aid of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, was pronounced.

"Iolanthe; or, the Peer and the Perl," one of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, has been selected for the second week of the season of opera in English at the American Theatre. The management promises that the scenic equipment shall surpass anything in its previous productions. The first act pictures a forest. In the second act is shown a correct reproduction of the approaches to the House of Lords. The cast will contain a trio of new singers, Laura Denio, Alice Campbell, and John Carrington.

The London Daily News says that the ridiculous report which was published broadcast throughout Europe and America recently, to the effect that M. Paderewski had lost two of his fingers, was only one of a series of autumnal hoaxes which have been played upon the distinguished pianist. Report has had it that he was to be married, that he had lost his teeth and his hair. One year it was gravely announced that M. Paderewski had been bereft of his reason, but within the next few months he earned something like £40,000 on a recital tour in this country. The truth regarding the Polish pianist is that for some weeks past he has been putting the finishing touches to his new opera, and has been largely concerned in the installing upon his Polish estate of some Aberdeen Angus cattle. In November he will be in England to play at the Crystal Palace and to give some recitals before coming to this country.

CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Symphony concerts for young people, six in all, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, are announced to be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoons at 2:30 P. M. Music by the great masters, both classic and modern, will be given. Short orchestral and solo programmes will be arranged illustrating the chief musical forms, and with a view to stimulating the interest and reaching the comprehension of young people. It is proposed to have each number preceded by a short explanation of its salient musical and poetic features, illustrated by excerpts by the orchestra. In this manner, by bringing the explanation and performance of the work into close juxtaposition, it is believed a better comprehension will result and a greater interest will be aroused than by an analysis of the music apart from its rendition. The programmes will include the early and modern dance forms, marches, suites, sonatas, overtures, symphonies, songs, and choruses, which will be rendered by the best artists and a specially selected orchestra under the direction of Mr. Damrosch, who will also explain the various compositions. The dates selected for these concerts are Nov. 26, Dec. 17, Jan. 7, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, and March 11. Miss Laura J. Post, 24 East Thirty-third Street, will receive subscriptions to these concerts. Special rates are given to teachers and pupils of the public schools.

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GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S MELODIOUS **IOLANTHE.**
VILLA KNOX, LIZZIE MACNICHOL, LAURA DENIO, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, ALICE CAMPBELL, J. F. SHEEHAN, W. G. STEWART, RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, H. L. CHASE, and
"The Best Light Opera Chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Military Band. Elaborate Electrical Effects.
EVES. 1,100 RES'D SEATS. .25, .50.
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Same seats reserved for subscribers. No liability except to pay one week in advance.
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LAST TWO WEEKS. **DENMAN THOMPSON** & His Original Production,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
MATS., WED. & SAT., AT 2. EVE., 8:15.

WALLACK'S Evg., 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2.
STUART ROBSON
"Constant ripple of laughter."—Times.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S comedy, entitled
THE MEDDLER,
Interpreted by
Mr. John E. Kellerd, Mrs. Stuart Robson,
Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Miss Maud Granger,
Mr. Harold Russell, Miss Gertrude Perry,
Mr. Geo. Pauncefort, Miss Marguerite Tate,
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"An uncommonly dexterous comedy."—Sun.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
2D MERRY WEEK!
DE WOLF HOPPER
The March King's Latest Triumph, The
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Evening, 8:15; Saturday Matinée, 2:15.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre.
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," negro duet and dance. Most original thing ever seen.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. and Sat. 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. **SOTHERN**
Thursday Matinées Resumed this week.
AT 8:30. INSTANT SUCCESS of ANTHONY HOPE'S Romance,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
A brilliant romantic comedy.
At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
"Oh, but it was a funny play."—Evg. World.
"Success.

ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE

Berlin Officials Deny that Its Scope Is as Wide as Has Been Reported.

MANY OLD QUESTIONS SETTLED

It Is Admitted that an Agreement Has Been Reached Relative to Delagoa Bay and a Joint Loan to Portugal.

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BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The news of the important understanding arrived at between Germany and Great Britain has caused a sensation. The matter engrossed public attention throughout the week. The first reports were so exaggerated as to draw out formal denials from the Government here, which seriously feared that if such overdrawn versions of the affair obtained credence Germany's friendly relations with Russia would be endangered.

The correspondent here of The Associated Press has had several interviews with the Foreign Office officials authorized by the Government to discuss the subject. The most significant statement was made by an official who has the full confidence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow. It was as follows:

"An understanding has been reached between England and Germany on certain points which have long been under discussion and on some new questions. The agreement is limited and far from being of the wide-reaching nature represented by the newspapers. The reports in the English newspapers are mostly guesswork, the wish being father to the thought. There have been old questions in dispute, such as Togoland, in Southwest Africa. These are now settled, besides other questions which might have caused difficulty in the future, such as Delagoa Bay and a joint loan to Portugal.

"The significance of the agreement, however, does not lie in the importance of the subject matter, but in the fact that it furnishes the basis for more cordial relations. The Emperor's telegram was doubtless sent first to have knowledge of the completion of the agreement, and as indicative of his intent to carry out the spirit of the new understanding. The agreement will improve the relations existing between the two countries. There was a dark spot in the political relations of the two nations in South Africa, which has now been removed, and all fears of unpleasant relations there may now be discarded."

It will be observed that the German officials carefully avoid the use of the word "treaty."

The news of the understanding between Germany and Great Britain was received with mixed feelings. The Liberal press, which naturally gravitates toward Great Britain, greets it with outspoken friendliness, while the Conservative and Pan-German newspapers express fear that it may prove another edition of the Caprivi agreement regarding Zanzibar, which is still greatly condemned by the whole press. Hopes are also expressed that the agreement may not mean the complete abandonment of the Boers and German influence in South Africa.

Even the Vossische Zeitung, which otherwise hails joyfully the news of a better understanding with Great Britain, says the surrender of Germany's influence in South Africa would be fraught with evil, although it admits that the Transvaal Republic has disappointed its German friends.

There is much curiosity here in regard to Germany's quid pro quo, and in spite of the daily demands of the press for the publication of the terms, the Government does not intend to reveal them, both Cabinets having agreed upon secrecy. Germany, naturally, is greatly interested in the Portuguese loans, of which she already holds 161,000,000 marks. For seven years Portugal has only paid a third of the interest due, meaning a loss to her German creditors of 40,000,000 marks.

HOSTILE CRITICISM IN LONDON.

The Saturday Review Denounces the Understanding with Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Saturday Review dubs the Anglo-German agreement a new humiliation, and says:

"Mr. Chamberlain, having betrayed his party, has qualified himself to betray his country."

Continuing, The Saturday Review adds:

"But still more sinister influences are at work. They have thrust aside France in favor of Germany. There is a power in the English Court which is exercising continual pressure on the Government. That power, being German, works sedulously in favor of Germany. Thereto, no doubt, we owe the ruggered alliance.

"But this is a free country, and this influence will not be much longer permitted to misdirect the foreign policy of England. We are not speaking more strongly than the situation demands, when we remind the Court and Mr. Chamberlain that the people who have dethroned dynasties before will deal harshly with the party which is betraying English interests now."

WILLIAM II. ON THE LABOR BILL.

His Speech at Porta Received with Amazement in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Emperor William's remarkable speech at Porta on Sept. 7 has been received with amazement even by the ultra-royal newspapers, which express the opinion that he was either incorrectly reported or went further than he really intended.

As cabled at the time, his Majesty, speaking at a banquet at Oeynhausen, Province of Westphalia, on Tuesday, touched upon the Labor bill to be submitted to the Reichstag during the present year. He said it would provide for the imprisonment at hard labor of any one seeking to prevent workmen who were willing to work from pursuing their vocation, and would also provide for the punishment of those who even incited them to strike.

Later, his Majesty expressed the hope that the representatives of the people would support his efforts to protect national labor.

The Vorwaerts and other Socialist organs contrast this speech with his Majesty's previous expressions of friendship for the cause of labor, and they add that such a law will drive the last German laborer into the Socialist camp.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Emperor's Failure to Invite Caprivi Much Commented On.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—During the big army manoeuvres there were several occurrences of interest. For instance, the Emperor did not invite ex-Chancellor Caprivi to attend them, although he is Honorary Chief of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, which participated in the affair. This fact is much commented upon. Then the Emperor showered hundreds of decorations and orders upon officers and Westphalian officials.

At Minden he graciously welcomed the delegation from the Westphalian Peasants' Association, which is hostile to the Centrists, and whose President is Baron von Landsberg, a violent Agrarian, whom two years ago his Majesty refused to receive. This is interpreted as meaning that the Emperor's views have changed favorably in regard to Agrarianism.

At Oeynhausen he received his old nurse and foster-brother and conversed with them for two hours.

He returned to Berlin yesterday.

American Pig Iron in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce of Bochaun, referring to the fact that American pig iron was recently sold in Germany, expresses the fear that this may be the beginning of a lively competition, unless German rail freights are materially reduced. The report denies that the lower price of the American product is due to the greater technical excellence of its mining, and claims that it is due to the low freights in America.

Firebug Burns Imperial Property.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A number of buildings on Emperor William's estate, at Urville, German Lorraine, were burned by an incendiary this week. A Frenchman suspected of the crime was arrested.

DISASTER TO TORPEDO BOATS.

One Sunk, Two Disabled, and Twelve Seriously Damaged During German Manoeuvres—Seven Lives Lost.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The torpedo flotillas which have been participating in the manoeuvres in the Baltic and North Seas have suffered heavily from storms.

Besides a torpedo boat sunk on the Danish coast, two new large ones of over 150 tons were completely disabled, and had to be put out of commission, and twelve others were seriously damaged. Seven lives were lost.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Von Miquel Says the Right of Suffrage Will Not Be Interfered With.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Dr. von Miquel, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers, in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press, said:

"The German right to suffrage is fixed by the Constitution for elections to the Reichstag, and will not be touched in spite of all agitation in that direction. The date for the elections to the Diet has not been fixed, but it will be about the end of October. The Diet will assemble in January. The date for the convening of the Reichstag has not been fixed."

This is the first authoritative statement in regard to the suffrage.

New Krupp Gun Foundry.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Herr Krupp is to purchase the Duke of Altenberg's estate, at Pilo, where he will erect a large gun factory and establish practice grounds.

Big Fire in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A fire at the watering place of Salzehlir to-day destroyed thirty residences and much other property.

MAINE TOWN BURNED.

Child Perishes in Its Crib and $200,000 Worth of Property Consumed by Flames.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Sept. 10.—The greater part of the business section of this town was destroyed by a fire which raged from 10 o'clock this forenoon until well into the afternoon. The conflagration blotted out a number of the industries of the town and leveled a dozen or more stores and many dwelling houses.

So far as is now known, only one life was lost. A two-year-old child of a family named White was left in its crib and perished. The fire destroyed over thirty buildings, and the loss will probably reach $200,000. It is the most severe blow the town has sustained since it became one of the leading industrial centres of Maine.

The fire broke out in the sawmill of the International Paper Company, a large wooden building on what is locally called Mill Hill, on the south side of the town. It is thought the blaze was caused by a hot-box in the engine room. Within a very short time the entire sawmill and a quantity of lumber near it were a mass of flames, moderately high wind from the west prevailed. It soon became apparent that a disastrous fire was in progress, and the cities of Lewiston and Auburn were called on for aid.

The flames spread rapidly along the left side of Main Street. From the sawmill the fire spread to the pulp mills, and a leather-board plant also owned by the International Paper Company. The company's gristmill, which was leased to George C. Chandler, on the same side of the street, next caught fire, and within a few minutes the International Paper Company's planing mills, leased and operated by Raymond Brothers, were burning. All these buildings were of wood and burned very rapidly. At Raymond Brothers' the fire jumped over on to the right side of Main Street and gained a foothold in the large wooden machine shops of Millet & Brosnehan. These were destroyed.

The flames made a clean sweep down the right side of Main Street as far as Depot Street. All the buildings in the path of the fire up to this point were leveled. At the Sharof Brothers' building the fire swept down Depot Street and for a long distance burned everything in its path.

The local fire engine had to be abandoned near Raymond's planing mill owing to the intense heat. The fire continued down Depot Street, and at 1 o'clock it attacked the Riverside House. Before the fire reached the Riverside House the dwelling of Mrs. Hyde was blown up by dynamite, and similar steps were taken at the dwelling house of George Whittier. This was blown to pieces, but the dynamiting operations had little effect. Two engines from Lewiston and Auburn which arrived at 2:30 were soon pouring great quantities of water on the burning district, and at the Riverside House a determined stand was made to prevent the property beyond from catching fire.

At 1:45 the hotel was burning furiously. This afternoon while the fire was at its height a blaze was noticed in the Grand View House, some distance from the conflagration. From the nature of the blaze it is thought that it was started by an incendiary. It was extinguished without much damage.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the wind changed, blowing the flames in the opposite direction, and at 2:30 the fire was under control.

CORRUPTION IN THE KLONDIKE.

Englishman Makes Sweeping Charges Against British Officials There.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—To-day, which is now edited by Barry Paine, instead of Jerome K. Jerome, devotes pages this week to the exposure of the alleged "Klondike Fiasco," and especially to the reported corruption of officials. It publishes a letter from a prominent Englishman, who says:

"The police, Land Office, Post Office, Gold Commissioners' Office, and mounted police are all corrupt. The Americans are having the laugh over the Britishers about pure government. I would rather see the whole country handed over to the Yankees than see such a shameful state of affairs under our flag."

THOUGHT HE WAS THE "BOSS."

A Waiter's Novel Excuse to the Patron of a Restaurant.

A business man walked into a large restaurant on Fulton Street on a recent holiday afternoon. As he did so a waiter who was cleaning the glass in the front door looked at him and said "Good afternoon" in a pleasant manner. The business man returned the salutation, walked half the length of the restaurant, sat down at a table, and picked up a bill of fare.

Then he looked around and saw that there was something wrong. There were neither waiters nor guests in the restaurant, and the electric lights were unlighted. While he was pondering over it the waiter who had been cleaning the front door approached and said: "We're not open for business to-day, Sir."

"Why didn't you tell me that when I came in?" said the business man, rather testily. "I passed right by you, and you spoke to me. You could easily have told me then."

"To tell the truth, Sir," replied the waiter, "I thought you were the 'boss.' You look enough like him to be his twin brother, and I never knew the difference until you sat down and picked up a bill of fare. Then I saw you couldn't be the boss, so I came over to tell you."

The business man thought the waiter's excuse a good one, whether it was true or not, and left to seek another restaurant, feeling quite amiable.

Arrested in Easton for Theft.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Detectives Pilger and Applegate to-day arrested F. Wanamaker, alias F. E. Warren, a young man who on June 2 last robbed Mrs. Susan Thompson, a tavern keeper of Wilburtha, of $245, and her daughter of some $75 worth of jewelry. Wanamaker, who had been introduced to Mrs. Thompson as a son of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, had induced the women to come to this city from Wilburtha in order to deposit some money they had saved to pay on a mortgage. While here he obtained possession of the money and disappeared. When next he was heard of he was under arrest at Easton, Penn., charged with passing a bogus check. He was released, only to be arrested on the charge preferred by Mrs. Thompson.

Osceola at Charleston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Still another of the craft that was used in the blockade of Cuban ports during the recent war put in an appearance at the Charleston Navy Yard to-day. The latest arrival is the large tug Osceola, Lieut. John R. Purcell commander, which was used for scouting purposes.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN PARIS

Gen. Turlinden's Report on the Dreyfus Case Is Not Submitted to the Ministerial Council.

AFFAIR IS IN A GOOD CHANNEL

The Six Jurists Named by the Minister of Justice to Examine the Secret Papers Are Men of Unblemished Character.

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PARIS, Sept. 10.—Expectation was disappointed to-day. The Ministerial Council was to have held a special sitting, with the object of hearing the War Minister's account of the Dreyfus case, and the newly discovered delinquencies of the staff officers. But Gen. Zurlinden, finding he had not yet the grounds upon which to form a sound opinion, asked for an adjournment. He is a serious, honorable-minded, worthy colleague of the conscientious Brisson, and was chosen to investigate the Dreyfus affair as War Minister because he is not biased, and is weighted with a sense of the responsibility involved in the matter. Being a Protestant and of bourgeois breeding, he does not share the ultra-Catholic anti-Jewish feeling of caste at the War Office. Having been a prisoner of war in Germany in 1870, and being an Alsatian, he is warmly patriotic, and would sympathize with the military judges of Dreyfus should he find evidence of guilt. Gen. Zurlinden was to have given a verdict to-day. If against reopening the case, he would have retired to leave the Government a free hand. Judge of our disappointment when news was received that the Council had adjourned.

The Dreyfus affair is in a good channel. The Minister of Justice has named six accomplished, experienced, and keen jurists to examine the secret papers and everything connected with the depend on this committee. Not one of the six is a Jew, but one of them, M. Crepon, has been a student all his life of Jewish history. He has written "Monotheism of the Jewish People," a standard work. Another member of the committee, M. Lepelletier, has found relaxation from legal toil in Greek literature. He is the author of "Comparative Studies on Greek Modern Drama." All six are men of unblemished character, and in the habit of sifting evidence. The six will set to work as soon as the War Minister gives his opinion.

The country being now violently anti-Semitic and Dreyfus being a Jew, the Government will have to act warily and creep rather than walk forward. The late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession brought public opinion round to a revision, but the hostility to Dreyfus is not abated. The people feel that a mystery of iniquity is involved in the affair, and they want to penetrate it. They are beginning to understand that the General Staff is no better than when it rendered the military disasters of 1870 inevitable. The resignation of Gen. Boisdeffre as Chief of the General Staff is a standing puzzle, and it arouses suspicions that only a public trial can quiet. The people ask, Was Dreyfus an accomplice of Esterhazy? Were they both able to hold rods in pickle for their superiors? Was such power the reason why the trial was strangely conducted and Dreyfus relegated to the solitude of Devil's Island?

Henry's Suicide Shrouded in Mystery.

The darkest conjectures are seemingly justified by the circumstances connected with Col. Henry's suicide, which, the Jews remark, was accomplished on the day the Zionist Congress broke up. That event utterly discredits the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and, indeed, discredits the whole general staff. No more grewsome event has ever shocked human sentiment and conscience, and though it happened within sight of Paris, it is shrouded in mystery.

Col. Henry's is the second suicide connected with the Dreyfus affair. The first suicide was that of Lemercier Pickard, an Intelligence agent of the general staff of Col. Schwartzkoppen, the German Military Attaché here. He was found suspended from a hemplook in a ceiling. Was he murdered? Was he a suicide? The suspicious circumstances surrounding his death were hushed up by the late Government and M. Lepine, the former Prefect of Police.

The reported suicide of Major Count Esterhazy was a canard. He knows where too many skeletons are concealed not to feel safe. He will die a natural death, but fresh revelations may lead to others imitating Col. Henry. The Furies, as in the Greek tragedies, seem to enter into this drama.

The fall of Gen. Boisdeffre brings the drama home to the Imeprial Court of Russia, where, as a brilliant, aristocratic military attaché, he was a great favorite. He was admitted to the intimate festivities of the Imeprial family, and was a favorite waltzing partner of the Empress Dowager in her dancing days. The French republic sent him and a special embassy to the late Czar's funeral and to the present Czar's coronation, and great sums of money were allowed him to cut a dash. Finally President Faure took him to St. Petersburg to assist in the preparation of the Franco-Russian treaty. Why such a great personage resigns a splendid post passes comprehension, but the reopening of the Dreyfus case may solve the puzzle.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

THE WINGFOOT MAY BE LOST.

Dispatch Boat Is Supposed to Have Sunk with All Hands—Ship Baring Brothers Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived here from the Orient yesterday brings the news from Hongkong that the American steamer Wingfoot, Capt. Sherman, is supposed to have gone down with all hands. During the war United States Consul General Wildman chartered the Wingfoot to carry dispatches to Admiral Dewey at Manila. The little vessel met with several mishaps and was obliged to return to port. Since her last departure for Manila she has not been heard from.

The Coptic also brings news of the sale of the American ship Baring Brothers. She brought only 5,200 yen, the manganese ore, which formed a part of her cargo, 2,000 yen, and the remainder of the cargo 667 yen. The Baring Brothers was destroyed by fire at Kobe. Six of the men mutinied, and four of them were ordered back to the ship. Two took the alternative of six months' imprisonment. The night that the other two returned the vessel was set on fire, but the crime could not be fastened on the two sailors. The officers of the Baring Brothers, with their wives, will return to San Francisco on the next steamer.

Order of the Hoo Hoo Election.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The Concatenated Order of the Hoo Hoo elected officers yesterday as follows: Snark of the Universe—N. A. Gladding, Indianapolis, Ind.; Senior Hoo Hoo—Joseph Miles, Detroit, Mich.; Junior Hoo Hoo—P. B. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Scribenator—J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.; Bojum—R. W. English, Denver, Col.; Jabberwock—R. D. Inman, Portland, Oregon; Custocatan—H. W. Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.; Arcanoper—D. Tramway Call, Call, Texas; Gurdon—E. M. Veitmiar, Pittsburg. The next annual convention will be called to order in Denver at 9 o'clock and 9 minutes on the 9th day of the 9th month, in 1899.

Officer of the St. John Killed.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 10.—Jacob Jansen, the first officer of the St. John, which plies between Rector Street, Manhattan, and this place, was killed last night by falling from the boat. His body was found at 5 o'clock this morning lying on the pier here. It is believed that in the darkness he slipped from the upper deck of the vessel.

Falcon Island Has Disappeared.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 10.—News comes from Suva by the steamer Miowera that Falcon Island, recently situated near the Tonga Tabu group and immediately opposite the Nomuka group of islands, has disappeared, owing to volcanic action. There are about twenty native fishermen on the island, who doubtless have perished.

Forest Fires in Western Canada.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 10.—Alberni, the centre of an immense mining country, is threatened with destruction by forest fires which have been raging for several days. Unless the wind blows the flames away from the town, it will be destroyed.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the National Guard of this State during the absence of Major Gen. Roe, in addition to ordering organizations to Creedmoor and other ranges for general rifle practice, has assigned dates for supplementary practice at Creedmoor as follows:

For marksmen and sharpshooters, Oct. 7, 14, 21, and 28.

For marksmen and experts, Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29. Organizations ordered to Creedmoor for general practice at this writing are: Squadron A and Troop C C, Sept. 21; Seventh Regiment, Sept. 26, 27, and 29; Twenty-third Regiment, Sept. 23 and 24; First and Second Signal Corps, First, Second, and Third Batteries, and Fourth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Separate Companies, Sept. 22.

Troops of the Third Brigade will practice at the Rensselaerwyck range as follows: Third Signal Corps, Sept. 13; Twenty-third Separate Company, Sept. 14; Sixteenth Separate Company, Sept. 16; Twenty-third Separate Company, Sept. 19; One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, Sept. 20, 21, 22, and 23.

These separate companies will practice on their home ranges on the following dates: Tenth Separate Company, at Newburg, Oct. 7; Twenty-eighth, at Utica, Oct. 11; Twenty-seventh, at Malone, Oct. 12, and Thirty-ninth, at Watertown, Oct. 15.

Dates for the One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiments for rifle practice, will, it is expected, be announced the present week.

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An officer of the Ninth New York Volunteers, who recently resigned, writes as follows: "At last I am free, and already feel better, both mentally and physically, for another month under that ungrateful martinet Greene would have probably killed me. It was bad enough to exist under the many necessary discomforts at Camp Thomas, without the trials imposed by that political know-nothing. I shall try and keep in good health, and devote a portion of my future in getting even with the man who made life so miserable to myself and others, and truly hope there'll be a time some day."

***

At an election held last Tuesday, Capt. Saunders T. Honey of Company B was unanimously elected Major of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment. Capt. Honey is ex-First Sergeant in Company B, Eighth Regiment. First Sergt. Lathrop, Company E, has been appointed Battalion Quartermaster. The officers of the One Hundred and Eighth made the arrangements for the reception of the Eighth, which arrived at the armory last week. Col. Eugene K. Austin is expected to send in his resignation in a few days, as he moved out of the city, and finds it impossible to give the time necessary to the duties of the office. The Colonel will address a letter to the officers thanking them for their loyalty and the deep interest they have taken in the organization of the new regiment. Col. Austin's retirement will be greatly regretted, as he displayed great ability and energy in the organization of the One Hundred and Eighth, which his friends hoped would receive a suitable reward in the readjustment of conditions in the Eighth, N. G. N. Y.

***

First Lieut. W. F. Barber of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment of Volunteers, has resigned. First Sergt. Clarke of Company H is to be appointed Second Lieutenant, vice David Lowenbein, promoted First Lieutenant. A member of the regiment writes as follows: "If ever there was a disappointed lot of men, it is the rank and file of the Twenty-second. I might also say they are thoroughly disheartened as well, with the prospects of monotonous camp or garrison duty before them, which now seems certain for nearly two years. We little thought when we volunteered our services at so great a sacrifice in nearly all cases, that we should be retained in service after hostilities had ceased, but relied on the Government to promptly muster us out. With a few exceptions, most of our officers prefer to remain in the service, as they would be the gainers, financially, instead of losers. With the men, however, it is very different. The regiment is in fine condition, but we think the officers have drawn the line too fine, socially. The comradeship of the old Twenty-second is no more, and I regret to say there are too numerous instances where our line officers take less interest in the men than the regular officers do. They have lost sight of the fact that it is to the rank and file they are indebted for their present positions. I suppose, however, the Twenty-second officers are no exception to this apparent case of 'swelled head,' for there seems any number of examples of the same affliction in other commands. There is one thing, certain, and that is, if we had the experience over again, there are very few of us that would be carried away with the war fever of 'Free Cuba,' and at any rate, under the circumstances of the cold shoulder given us by our line officers, we would be better off in the regular army, for there company officers certainly see to it that their men have the best rations obtainable, and that the food is cooked properly, stables they look after the comfort of their men better in every way than our company officers do."

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The Second Regiment, a battalion of the Fourth Regiment, First Separate Company Signal Corps, and Machine Gun Battery of the Connecticut National Guard will assemble at Niantic to-morrow to go into camp for six days, under command of Gen. Russell Frost.

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The following officers, recently appointed in the Fifth Brigade, have passed the examining board: Quartermaster T. J. O'Donohue, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade, and the Rev. A. F. Bradshaw, as Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

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Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, alive to the necessity of having soldiers know how to shoot, has inaugurated a system of aiming drill for the men, supplemented by firing with blank cartridges. Capt. Hoyt has superintended the instruction personally, with the most beneficial results. Adjt. Crockett of the Seventy-first Regiment has been taken to St. Luke's Hospital, quite ill. He was also taken seriously ill while in Cuba, and had it not been for the careful nursing he received from Major Whittle, it is said, he would have died long ago.

***

Capt. David Wilson, Lieut. E. H. Koehler, and Lieut. A. M. Jacobus of the Second Battery have been appointed an examining board for non-commissioned officers.

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A meeting of the officers and men of the Fourteenth Regiment who were not taken with the regiment as volunteers is called for this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the armory. The object is to consider plans for taking part in a reception to the Fourteenth volunteers.

***

Company G of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment has elected Lieut. Frederick C. Harriman Captain. He joined the Guard as a private in Com. any K of the Seventh Regiment Oct. 29, 1889, was promoted Second Lieutenant of Company G of the Twelfth May 12, 1893, and First Lieutenant June 24 of the same year. He is highly esteemed in the service as an energetic and competent young officer.

***

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy, which has been in garrison at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., has been remarkably free from sickness. The only death in its ranks was that of Private Peter Gorman of Company D, who cut his throat a few days since in a fit of insanity. The Forty-seventh has been fortunate in having a good commissary department, good sanitary arrangements, and medical supervision, and last, but not least, advice from the regulars.

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Dr. Arthur M. Hamilton, appointed Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment by Col. Britton, has been formally commissioned.

***

Major Bennett H. Tobey of the Fourteenth Regiment of Volunteers has resigned.

***

The members of Company F of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, Capt. Marks, propose to enjoy themselves next Saturday afternoon and Sunday at Staten Island, and in this connection they have issued the following notice:

"The Indians of Company F, 'Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse' Chief, will hold their annual council and ghost dance on the hunting grounds of Burbank's reservation, New Dorp, Staten Island, on the sleep of the 17th sun, corn moon, (E. V., 17th and 18th September.) Tickets providing everything a Red Skin desires, 2 dollars. The Indians will assemble at the big wigwam, 125 West Eighteenth Street, next Saturday afternoon, when the trail will be taken up."

***

Despite promotions in the field, Gen. Fred Grant is still the Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment as a National Guard organization. When the regiment gets back into the Guard, it is generally believed that he will soon step out, and the suggestion is advanced that Col. E. E. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth will take his place. Were he made Colonel, it is said, enough men from the One Hundred and Fourteenth, which now numbers 750, would go into the Fourteenth to make it a strong twelve-company organization. Col. Britton by his activity in the One Hundred and Fourteenth has demonstrated his worth as a practical soldier. Many of the men now in the Fourteenth Volunteers will not stay in it on its return, as only 400 of the 1,300 were formerly Guardsmen, and so the One Hundred and Fourteenth must be depended on.

***

With the burial of Private Joseph Keeper of Company I, Ninth Regiment, Tuesday, Col. S. E. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth said the regiment had broken its record for firing details, the One Hundred and Ninth having turned out a firing detail every day from the Monday of the week before, and on some days two details. "This," said Col. Japha, "is the most eloquent refutation of charges that the sick are shammers." Col. Japha reports recruiting brisk in the One Hundred and Ninth. He has also asked for Oct. 8 and 5 for Creedmoor practice.

INSURANCE MEN TO MEET.

State Commissioners in Annual Convention at Milwaukee This Week—An Interesting Programme.

The annual session of the State Insurance Commissioners' Convention will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., this week, beginning on Tuesday and lasting four days. The programme, which is to be more elaborate than in any previous year, was arranged by Dr. William A. Fricke, the Wisconsin Commissioner. Gov. Schofield of Wisconsin and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee will deliver addresses of welcome, to which Commissioner Lambert of Pennsylvania will respond. Commissioner Carr of Maine will act as the President of the convention, Commissioner Fricke as Vice President, and J. J. Brinckerhoff, Actuary of the Illinois Department, as Secretary.

Among the addresses of the first day will be one on "The Foreign Fire Insurance Company and Its Business Methods," by E. F. Beddall, resident manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, and "A Review of Life Insurance from the Date of the First Convention of State Officials," by John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company. On Wednesday, addresses will be delivered by President Jacob L. Greene of the Connecticut Mutual Life, President J. R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life, and President George F. Seward of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. Mr. Hegeman's subject will be "Industrial Insurance." The leading address on the third day will be made by George D. Eldridge, Vice President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, on "The System of Assessment Life Insurance; Its Beginning, Development, and Future." William F. Moore, general manager of the United States Casualty Company, will read a paper on "Insurance and the Legislator." On Friday addresses will be delivered by John A. Finch of Indianapolis on "The Possibilities of National Legislation," and David Parks Fackler on "Should the State Require Companies to Make Any Surrender-Value Allowances; and, if so, What May be Properly and Safely Required?"

Superintendent Louis F. Payn of New York, Commissioner Betts of Connecticut, Commissioner Campbell of Michigan, Actuary Harvey of Missouri, Superintendent Matthews of Ohio, Superintendent Orear of Missouri, and Inspecter of Insurance Hunter of Toronto, Canada, will participate in the discussions.

Among the insurance men of this city who have been assigned to active parts in the convention, are Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy, Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw, Actuary Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life, William D. Whitney, Stewart Marks, and President F. C. Moore of the Continental.

Aside from the formal programme, the work of the convention will be largely confined to the questions of examinations, national supervision, and rates. The Commissioners of the States, under whose laws most of the strong insurance companies are organized, favor a recognition of the principle that each State should confine its examinations to its own companies. There will be a proposal for the establishment at Washington of a permanent bureau of the State Insurance Commissioners' Convention, with a view to securing the benefits desired by the advocates of National supervision, without seeming to infringe in any respect upon the rights of the different States. The third question relates to fire insurance rates and will develop little more than a discussion as to the ability of the State to call in the establishment of stable and equitable rates, thus doing away with the continual see-saw between excessive charges and periods of demoralization.

INSURANCE IN THE WEST.

The General Situation Relieved by Action Taken in Respect to Three Cities.

The action of the Western Union (fire underwriters) at its semi-annual meeting at Niagara Falls last week in granting to the Committee on Large Cities absolute authority over St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, has cleared the atmosphere. New York managers agreed generally yesterday that the great stumbling block of excepted territory was in a fair way to be removed in time, and that the union might now expect some relief from the continued fear of dissolution. Much depends upon the success of the efforts of the committee in St. Louis, which will be taken up first. If the single agency system in that city is not interfered with and overhead writing is avoided, the committee will probably be able to enforce union rules as to rates and commissions.

One of the New York managers, who attended the convention, said yesterday that the general situation had been much improved as the result of this meeting. "Fire insurance men," he said, "have much less to fear in the way of demoralization of rates and disappearance of profits now that only two cities in the union territory are exempt from its control. It is believed that many of the conditional resignations from the union will be withdrawn. Western underwriters at Niagara Falls commented strongly on the condition of rates in this city, where the home office managers have everything to themselves, and pointed by way of contrast to the success of the organizations that are controlled by the local agents of these same officials."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Dr. J. S. Bloomingston of the Illinois College of Law has been assigned to deliver a course of lectures on insurance at that institution.

The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has ordered a 25 per cent. reduction in the bale rate on cotton.

Hiram J. Messinger, Jr., Assistant Actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, has been appointed Actuary of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford.

Assessment life companies organized under the laws of the State of Illinois have been informed that they will be required to pay a tax equal to 2 per cent. of their premium income in Missouri. This is a retaliatory measure, Missouri assessment life companies being taxed to that extent in Illinois.

The New Orleans Board of Fire Underwriters has filed a petition with the City Council for the installation of an improved fire alarm system, and the Fire and Lighting Committee has made a favorable report upon the request. It is now asked that an appropriation of $125,000 for that purpose be allowed in the budget for 1899.

Women to Help Chicago's Jubilee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Potter Palmer has telegraphed from Newport, R. I., accepting the Chairmanship of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee of One Hundred appointed to assist in Chicago's National peace jubilee. The committee will assist in the reception of distinguished guests and in the arrangements for the grand benefit ball.

Fall River Mills to Resume Work.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 10.—There will be a general resumption of work by the cotton mills of the city next week. The weavers of the Borden City Mills refuse to work on Monday, but will hold a meeting. The management has made no attempt to prevent the proposed strike, which is over wages.

EHRICH BROS

SIXTH AVE. 23RD. ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN OUR LACE DEPARTMENT TO-MORROW.

LACE DEMI-JACKETS

We purchased and have just received from a Lyons (France) lace manufacturer his entire stock of Escurial and Marquise Lace Demi-Jackets at a price considerably less than 25c. on the franc.

They are very stylish and just the thing over Dresses, Waists, Blouses, &c., and can be put on with a few stitches. They come in black, white, ivory, cream, butter color, and two-toned effects.

The regular prices of these should be $1.10 and $2.50 each, but we offer **29c & 58c** them on Monday at.....

There's a choice in the lot, so come early.

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SICK MEN HURRIED HOME

Typhoid and Malaria Patients, Says Dr. Brannan, Were Furloughed Too Soon at Camp Wikoff.

SURGEONS DID NOT DIAGNOSE

Volunteers and Regulars, He Asserts, Were Allowed to Leave Montauk When They Were Not in Condition to Travel.

Dr. John Winters Brannan of this city, one of the attending physicians of Bellevue Hospital, is at present on duty at that institution, and is therefore brought into close relation with the sick soldiers in its wards. Dr. Brannan has also been called upon to consult with the physicians and others in charge of the Red Cross Relief Station at Long Island City, and has thus had opportunity to observe the condition of the soldiers on their arrival from Camp Wikoff.

During the past ten days a number of the volunteer regiments in camp at Montauk Point have been sent home "on furlough." Friday last the Thirty-fourth Michigan, Tuesday the Eighth Ohio, and Wednesday night the First Illinois were transported by rail to New York, and the papers have been filled with accounts of the scenes when the troops left the cars.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday last Dr. W. Gilman Thompson gave his views on the manner in which the Government was fulfilling its obligations to the volunteers, and yesterday Dr. Brannan was asked to give the result of his observations. He expressed himself as follows:

"I have read Dr. Thompson's statement in THE TIMES, and can confirm it in every detail. Before seeing it I had determined to visit Camp Wikoff to lay the matter before Gen. Wheeler, and to ask that the soldiers should be inspected individually in order to determine whether they were physically fit to travel. With this intention I went to the camp Tuesday last, but learned on the way thither that Gen. Wheeler was no longer the chief in command. I conferred, however, with Major Brown, the surgeon on duty at the field hospital. He was very courteous and was surprised and much concerned on hearing my statement. He said, however, that it would be impossible to carry out my suggestions, and, in addition, that the question was outside of his jurisdiction, his duties being confined to the sick in hospital.

"Surgeon General Sternberg was visiting the camp that day, and I had a long talk with him there, and again on the train returning to the city. Dr. Sternberg was also surprised at my accounts, and was hardly able to credit them. He said, however, that he would telegraph on the following morning to the Chief Surgeon of the corps at Camp Wikoff and direct that greater care should be exercised in shipping the men from camp.

Dr. Brannan's Suggestions.

"My suggestions to Dr. Sternberg were as follows: First, that every man seeking a furlough should pass under the eye and hand of a surgeon. If he had fever, whether due to typhoid or malarial infection, or was, for any other reason, unfit to travel, he should not be allowed to go off with the well men of his regiment. Second, that those men found to be sick should be placed in the field hospital, or else sent to New York in hospital cars or by boat in charge of surgeons, and then transferred by ambulance to the city hospitals.

"It happened that the Eighth Ohio had left camp a few hours before us, and on the arrival of our train at Long Island City Dr. Sternberg had an opportunity to see for himself the condition of the men at the station of the Red Cross Relief Committee. The building was filled with soldiers, some two or three

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"Hansom is that hansom does," murmured the returned traveler to herself as she stepped into a cab, had her trunk placed on top, two bicycles in front of her, and inside of half an hour was at home and all her luggage with her.

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There is a very wealthy and eccentric Baltimore woman who has a pleasant way each Summer of either entertaining herself or of being philanthropic, whichever way any one chooses to look at it. She has a beautiful Summer residence at a large and fashionable Northern watering place, where she goes each Summer and receives from time to time visits from charming women of Baltimore, to whom she sends special invitations. These are women belonging to that large number of women to be found in Southern cities—women who have seen better days. They are cultivated and delightful in every way, but they are comparatively moneyless. The hostess invites her guests to stay a certain length of time, usually two weeks, though a specially delightful guest may be asked to prolong her visit. Everything possible is done for the guests' entertainment, and they are made to have as delightful a time as it is possible in the house of a wealthy and generous hostess. Some things, however, are tacitly understood. There are certain subjects that are disagreeable to the hostess, and her guests naturally avoid these. Then dinner is a ceremonious affair, and no one would think of appearing at the table in anything but full dress; the hostess expects it. Some people might ask sometimes how it can be expected that moneyless women should have full-dress gowns. But those people do not know Southern women. They have not been accustomed to having a large amount of ready money to spend, and they know how to make the most of a little and their own talents in the way of home dressmaking. People may not always know it, but some of the prettiest, most stylish, and attractive Southern belles know more about the construction of their wardrobes than any dressmaker does, and the cost of a comparatively elaborate outfit can be brought down to a very low figure by a clever girl.

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"Don't try to make us believe that the only good servant is to be found in Germany," said the woman who has traveled, "for it isn't true. They have trouble in Germany as well as in America in getting good servants, though there may be a variation in the difficulties themselves. I found when I was in Germany that housewives there complained every bit as much as we do. The wife of our Consul told me of one peculiarity of the German servant, and one that I should find a trial. She said that the most disastrous thing that could be done was to praise a servant, that, being praised, they became conceited and impudent and altogether impossible to live with. She had an excellent servant herself, but was in mortal terror for fear she would at some time let fall a word of commendation and be obliged to part with her. There is the same practice among the servants in Germany that there is here in the way of circulating reports about employers, and a woman who has a bad reputation among servants finds it impossible to get one."

***

"The baby should not undertake to amuse the family until its first half year has passed," says Martha M. Russell sarcastically in Trained Motherhood. "His desires for rattles and toys originate only in the minds of his family friends. A child under three months old notices very little, and unless it is stimulated to grasp objects and play 'peek-a-boo' rarely uses its hands before the sixth or seventh month."

***

She is a clever writer now noted for her fluent and elegant English, a large vocabulary having been one of the accomplishments she began to acquire at a very early age. Her relatives tell the story now of how when she was a wee mite of a girl she was taking tea at the house of a relative, who asked, in serving his little guest, if she would take the ham fat or lean

"Thank you," the little lady remarked with dignity, "I will take it blended."

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Here is a receipt for Tortoni which can be made at home with but very little trouble and does not require a freezer with a bicycle attachment. It has merely to be packed in ice and salt. The receipt will make three pints of cream. The materials required are one pint of cream, one dozen macaroons, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, three-quarters of a cup of water, and three eggs. Boil the sugar and water together until it threads; beat the eggs, the yolk and whites separately, until very light, mix together and add the hot syrup, gradually beating with the eggbeater until it is cool, thick, and creamy. Add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and, when it is ready to freeze, one pint of cream, whipped stiff. Bring the macaroons to a crisp brown in the oven, and when they are cool roll fine with a rolling pin. Put half of the crumbs on the bottom of a three-pint mold, add the Tortoni preparation, and on the top place the rest of the macaroon crumbs. Fasten the cover on securely, and it is well to put a waxed paper over before tying on. Pack in ice and salt, and let stand for four hours. If desired, in place of the macaroons candied cherries, about 10 cents' worth, can be cut up and stirred into the mixture.

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"I usually make my own pistachio flavor," says the good cook. "It is made of the orange flower flavor and the essence of bitter almonds, but a very good way to do is to buy a little bottleful of some good confectioner whom you patronize. However, to do that you must be on good terms with him. Confectioners do not make a business of selling essences, and they are not anxious to do it. Pistachio nuts are very good chopped and used in the cream or in cakes and candies, but they are expensive. They cost, I believe, something like $2 a pound. By the way, did you know that pistachio nuts grew on a kind of turpentine tree? That seems a strange place to find one of our most delicate flavorings, doesn't it?"

***

The man who feasts all the year through on fresh fruits has learned a number of housewifely things connected with them. One is that peaches will not stain silk handkerchiefs or that they will not leave a permanent stain on them. As the man eats peaches at all times of the day, it frequently happens that he has a peach when he has neither finger bowl nor fruit napkin at hand, so he is obliged to have recourse to his handkerchief.

"And I have learned," he says, "that a silk handkerchief is the best thing I can use. Of course the fresh peach leaves a little stain for the time being, but it washes out without trouble. I always keep a stock of silk handkerchiefs on purpose to use in peach time." That is what he says. Possibly the good housekeeper will like to make an experiment before she brings together peach juice and anything that is valuable in the way of wash silk.

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"I suppose," said the Summer philosopher to the hotel proprietor, who had a large livery stable patronized by men, women, and children, "that your horses know more than some of their drivers."

"Well, I should pity them if they didn't," returned the hotel man dryly.

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There is a large amount of queer American patriotism that finds expression at Mount Vernon. The man in charge of the old residence of the Father of his Country is probably the most universal godfather, best man, and fond parent in the country. He is called upon to officiate in all those capacities by the baptismal and bridal parties who have their important ceremonies performed at Mount Vernon. He never knows how many times during the day he may be called upon to hold the baby, support the groom, or give the bride away, but of all his trials, the souvenir-seeking patriotic club woman is the worst. It was always supposed that it was one of her who stole a pillow sham marked with a "W" in the centre from the couch of George and Martha Washington, but that was merely a surmise. Perhaps it was not so much of a loss, anyway; there have been doubters who wondered if they really did have pillow shams in the time of the first President, anyway, but that is an irrelevant subject. The club woman whom the keeper found gathering flowers from one of the old-fashioned flower gardens was not.

"Madam," said the keeper, when he found her with the skirt of her gown filled with the fragrant masses, "didn't you know that it was against the rules to pick flowers here?"

"Well, I belong to a 'Martha Washington Society,'" returned the woman with a determined air, "I paid a dollar toward buying this place, and I intend to have as many flowers as I wish." And she did.

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Pittsburg is the city of disappointed housewives. The most energetic of them cannot make and keep things always clean, and to be barely respectable, from a housekeeperly point of view, requires constant work and vigilance. There is nothing that does not have to be scrubbed, even to the carpets on the floors.

"But I do keep my pillows clean," says one tidy Pittsburg woman. "I have them covered in the first place, and then every once in a while I put them out on the line and let the rain wash them, feathers and all. It is not necessary to wait for the rain, for water from the hose is even better. They are soaked through and through, and then hang on the line until they are thoroughly dry, and you have no idea how sweet and clean they are. It is strange that more people do not do it. I know comparatively few who do, and I think it is necessary, no matter how clean a city is. I have one friend who takes the feathers out of her pillows, puts them in a big cloth, and then soaks and rubs that. But that is too much work. When my pillows need that they must go to a professional, and they will not need that if they are properly treated after my methods."

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Roamers in the woods who know the trees and plants like to eat not only the young checkerberry leaves and berries, but black birch bark and the young leaves of the sassafras tree. These leaves are not only good and have a pleasant flavor, but they are of practical use. There is a slipperiness to them after they have been masticated for a time, and a little of this slippery pulp placed on a mosquito bite will allay the irritation immediately.

***

The pleasure enjoyed by the man who devotes himself to fresh fruits is not more strong than the discomfort of the woman who eats no fruit at all and to whom all fruit is disagreeable. No one who has not had the misfortune to be troubled in this way knows what an annoyance it is. There is occasionally some one who has an antipathy to one or perhaps two kinds of fruit, but seldom one who has a dislike to all. One woman who has this misfortune has a particular dislike to apples and bananas. She becomes conscious the moment she enters a room of the presence of an apple there, and her discomfort is so great that it is almost impossible for her to conceal it. The apple, which to ordinary people seems to have no particularly strong odor, is the one fruit which seems to be particularly abjured by the fruit antagonists and to give more annoyance than other fruits with a more pronounced taste and odor. From what these unfortunate antipathies arise people usually do not know; they are apparently inborn. The woman who eats no fruit at all believes that the peculiarity may be an inheritance in her family, as she has heard of members of it in generations back who, from time to time, have exhibited the same weakness.

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But the fruit sufferer is not so much annoyed as the flower sufferer, the victim of so-called hay fever. This tendency bars its possessor out of the greater number of Summer pleasures. Even a bunch of goldenrod brought into the room is a source of torture. One woman who knows her weakness thoroughly, from long experience, begins to prepare herself early in the season. She is careful in every way to keep herself in perfect physical condition. She keeps good hours, takes a liberal though temperate diet, and after a few months of careful living, by the time her enemy is ready for the attack she is so well fortified that she suffers comparatively little. But then, if, with undue confidence in herself, she weakens for a moment and takes a trip to the country, all the good she has gained is lost, and she is the same miserable victim that she has been before.

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An unfortunate Venus de Milo up town is posing for—of all things for a Venus—a laundry model. She is simply garbed in a black union suit, and a sign over her head announces that "Woolens washed here are warranted not to shrink." The black garment, however, is not exactly a satisfactory advertisement, for it has become that greenish-gray color that some blacks become after a number of washings, and all the attractions even of a Venus arrayed in that garment will not convey to the mind of the average person a belief that underwear will be well washed in that place.

A HARD QUESTION.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Sister," said Willie, "in Bible times
Didn't folks own their clothes?
It says even Solomon rent his coat—
He was rich enough, goodness knows."

She gave a sweet, little, knowing smile.
"It means that they tore them," she said.
"They did it to show their sorrow
When some one they loved was dead."

"Then, who did all of the mending?
What an awful job 'twould be!"
There was silence, and then, "Why, the preacher says
The Devil sows tares," said she.

PLAYING BIBLE STORIES.

It was a very hot day, and the children, mamma's three little men, had come in and gone up to the nursery for an afternoon nap. But they were having a romp beforehand, for nurse had been obliged to go down stairs, and was detained there. After a time, however, the noise from that part of the house ceased, and the children were as still as the proverbial mouse. There was not the sound of a footfall. Mamma became alarmed, and, hurrying up stairs to see what was the matter, a most unusual sight met her gaze. There were her three babies marching solemnly around the room, and not one of them had a rag of clothes on except the oldest, who wore a straw hat and carried an open umbrella.

"Why, what does this mean, children?" asked mamma, very much puzzled.

"Oh, mamma," cried all the children together, joyfully, "we are having such a nice game; we had to be undressed to go to bed, anyway, you know, and we are playing Adam and Eve."

"But what are you?" asked mamma, turning to her oldest boy with the straw hat and umbrella.

"Why, mamma," said the small boy in a reverent tone, but with a note of reproof in his voice, "I am the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CABLE CAR SOLILOQUY.

What the Girl Thinks to Herself as She Rides Along New York's Crowded Streets.

"Oh, dear, here I am on this front seat, and mamma has said I must never do it again. Well, how could I help it? It was just the way the car stopped. You don't have time to see whether there are seats in other places. I am just bound those horrid conductors shall never say, 'Step lively!' to me if I can help it, and I scramble in as fast as I can.

"It's so undignified not to be seated when the car starts. I can't always get into a seat, though I try the best I can, and I consider myself a pretty athletic girl. Dick says I am the quickest woman fencer he ever saw. It does make me so angry to drop down into the seat like a chunk of lead, as if I weighed 200.

"Oh, dear, isn't this exciting? I just love to ride on a front seat, and it almost scares me to death, too. It is like an exciting play, which sends the cold chills creeping up your spine. I don't know whether mamma objects to my riding on a front seat, because she is afraid I will be hurt if there is an accident, or because she thinks it is too exciting. It always makes her cross when I say I like creepy plays. She says I had better save my energies for something worth while.

"Oh, dear, it's begun. Isn't it fun? Just as true as the world, I thought that man was going to be run over. How in ever did he dare to walk so slowly? I wish I could. I know the motorman is mad, though, when he strikes the gong in that cross way. I can't help admiring the cool way men get around the city. I mean to do it myself, and sometimes I do, when a policeman takes my arm. I look around as carelessly as if there wasn't a car within miles, and it seems so easy that I make up my mind that I will always cross the tracks that way. But, then, the next time I have to cross alone, I just run, and I know I do it in a funny way, for I have to keep my head going from side to side to see where the cars are and which one is the most likely to run over me. I do hate to see women run. It looks so foolish when you are in the car and you know it couldn't run over them if it tried. But it isn't very exciting to have men on the track, for you just know they will always get over safely.

"Isn't that boy on that big wagon a little beauty? I always thought I should fall in love with a man who had eyes like that, but I've never known one yet. My, but he is a beauty! If he was a little older, I should lose my heart to him this very minute, rags and all.

"Oh, dear, what in ever is that driver coming on to the track for? If he does it, I shall have to shut my eyes surely. Oh, dear, oh, dear! We are going so fast, and that poor little boy's poor little bare legs are hanging right over the back. Poor little fellow! just see the pitiful way he looks at the motorman. It's enough to move a heart of stone.

"And just hear what that motorman is saying! If there weren't any people in the car I should put my fingers in my ears. I think I will hum a little tune any way, so I can't hear so plainly. I'd like to look away, but I am just sure that poor little boy is going to have his legs cut off.

"There, the driver is going to turn down that street. I'm glad. I should have hated to see that dear little boy all cut up. Did you ever! He's making an awful face at the motorman, he says, but could have believed it? Those lovely melancholy eyes, too! It's just as well, I believe, to fall in love with an ordinary every-day looking man. Think of having a man look unutterable things at you with those great soulful eyes, and then say something hateful or want something to eat! I guess things are best as they are. Mamma says I am not practical enough.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! There's a dog. That's the time when I get real thrills that make me cold even in very hot weather. Why doesn't some one call that dog away? He is just sauntering down the street with his back toward us, and I know he don't hear. How could he hear all the rest of the noise? He looks old, and I believe he's deaf too. There, he's coming right on the track in front of us.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh-o-o-o-o; I've got my eyes shut tight. I hope he won't make much of a noise when we go over him, and if I feel the jolt I think I shall jump right out.

"Dear me, I don't believe we've run over him after all. I feel as if I had had my eyes shut for half an hour. I guess I'd better open them. Why, the dog is gone! And that man on the end is looking at me and smiling, and that horrid girl with that sweet shirt waist on is looking at me in such a superior way. I just wonder if I said, 'Oh, dear!' out loud. I do forget sometimes, and it did look as if that dog was going on the track. It's a disgrace to have dogs running loose about a big city like this.

"There, there's a woman coming. Now that's the way I'd like to cross the street; just as quietly as if I was in my own house. Oh, dear, hurry up, can't you? There, I know I'm scowling, and mamma says she can almost see lines between my eyes. Why doesn't that woman hurry? Oh—she's—just—a—fool woman! There, I've said it, and mamma says it's a most unladylike expression. But what are you going to do when a woman is just plainly committing suicide before your very eyes? Well, she got over in time and without hurrying, but no one knows what might have happened.

"And I'm glad I said that about her, too, for I've passed my street. It's all her fault. If I hadn't been anxious to save her life, I should have seen where I was going.

"Why doesn't that conductor see me? I'm sure I've been standing up for five minutes. There, now he's ringing the bell. It is only a little past the street, and that stupid motorman might have stopped for me just as well as not. I've got to walk three blocks back now, and all the fault of that horrid woman and the conductor, and I'm just hot all the way through.

"Mamma's right, I ought not to sit on a front seat. I don't see why some one doesn't decorate me with a medal. I am sure I work as hard and get as tired as if I had saved all those lives. Dear me, this is a funny world, and I do believe I left that sample of ribbon at home that I came way down here to match. No, I didn't. Well, I'm glad to be in a store at last where if people get in the way I can just push 'em out and not get so cross about it."

DELICACIES FOR SOLDIERS.

Sent from the Woman's Exchange—Sale of Preserves to Begin To-morrow.

The war relief work has penetrated the Woman's Exchange at 12 East Thirtieth Street as well as so many other places in the city. They have received there an order from one patriotic woman for a continuous supply of calf's foot jelly and bouillon, and the contributors who supply those delicacies are kept busy preparing it for the sick soldiers. Another woman is sending in constant orders for the pure beef extract, and two or three contributors are kept at work on that, another contribution to the soldiers. More relief work has been set on foot there by means of a gift sent directly to the Exchange one day recently by a woman interested in its work. She sent $25 and asked the managers of the Exchange to invest it in a way they thought best. This they did by purchasing that amount of jellies at the half price which the consignors get at the sale of last year's preserves, and these were sent to the soldiers' relief associations, where they were very gratefully received.

The regular sale of preserves, which the Exchange always holds about the time it gets in a new Fall supply, will commence to-morrow. There are some dozens of tumblers of currant jelly and a few other things, but most of the preserves and table delicacies are in odd lots, and all are sold at about half price. Currant jelly, which was $3.60 a dozen, is $2; pickles and preserves, which were 50 cents and $1 for pint and quart jars, are 25 and 50 cents.

One of the excellent preserves, which is not so common as some others, is the green fig put up with ginger and sent by a Florida contributor. Another thing that is unique is a little Oriental digestive cordial, put up for the Exchange by an American woman. It is non-alcoholic, and in tiny bottles, a glass in a bottle, and very delicious. It is 10 cents a bottle, the regular price, and that remaining now is to be sold at the regular reduction half price, 5 cents. Home-made pickles, catsups, and an excellent cucumber salad pickle are among other things of which there are small quantities remaining.

THE PROOF.

Love is blind, the little stupid,
Well I know 'tis so;
For I bade the silly Cupid
String and bend his bow,
Send his sharpest, swiftest dart
Speeding into Dolly's heart.

* * * * * * * *

Zounds! The bungling rascal missed her
And brought down her youngest sister.
—R. S. P. in Brooklyn Life.

SHOULD WIVES WORK?

Opinions of English Men and Women—What an American Woman Thinks About It.

A number of interested individuals, men and women, in England, have been engaged during the past month in discussing through the columns of The Daily Telegraph the important question, "Should Wives Work?" The labor question is one of such great importance that a very general interest has been taken in the discussion; the contributors have been persons well able to give different views of the subject from the practical standpoint of experience, and it has awakened some interest in this country.

The solution of the problem is not given in a definite yes or no, but in the qualified way in which most important questions must be answered: It is best that married women should not leave their homes for any outside employment, but there may be exceptional cases where it is altogether advisable and desirable that women should undertake some business which will increase the family income. The greater number of correspondents, however, both men and women, answer the question decidedly in the negative.

Many of the letters sent in bore on their faces the evidence of what they claim—records of personal experience; some sad ones, and their general tendency is to show a disastrous effect upon the home and upon the man and woman belonging to it when the latter usurps the duties of the former.

John Strange Winter gives a first push to set the question in motion and begins by drawing attention to the fact of the increase of child murder in Great Britain. To some it might seem to point to increased savageness in the British character, he says, but others it, but shows a straw on the river of woman's advancement. He goes on to talk of the time when the ordinary girl will take up a trade or profession as naturally as a boy, while there will be clubs and politics for the richer women, all having their interests independent of men and the home. When she marries the woman will pay her share of the household expenses, her own personal expenses, for clothes, cigarettes, &c.

But where does the care of the house and the babies come in? asks the writer. The conditions require the presence of a deputy wife. She must of necessity become soon a primary instead of a secondary person in the household, and, being a person with "old-fashioned tendencies," she will in time become a rarity, and the wife proper will have to perform her twofold duties. "Can any woman work and not feel the strain thereof?" asks John Strange Winter. "Can any woman be man and woman, too, and still retain the tenderness and grace which are her heritage? Will the new state of things improve or destroy womanhood?" The people answer these questions.

Several professional women, talking sensibly of the subject, say that their business life will make them more careful in the choice of a husband, perhaps, but in the event of their at last finding the right man, they would not feel that they could do their duty by both—the home and business. An "Observer," speaking from a large and profound ignorance, is one of the few who believe that with method it is quite possible for a woman to direct her house and at the same time carry on an outside business, and that she will receive an increased respect from husband and children. But she must make sure in delegating her home duties that those in her employ are "trustworthy and capable." Benighted Observer! The millennium would have arrived if capable and trustworthy household helpers could be found.

One man objects to the wife's working for economic reasons, as an unfairness to both men and other women wage earners; a "Fogey" says there may be a few Harriet Beecher Stowes, but not many women could peel potatoes, hold a baby, and write a novel without the baby and the vegetables being neglected. The French woman is noted as a business assistant to her husband, and two writers, Frenchmen or men familiar with the life of French women, speak of their business efforts as a mistake. They result in a small percentage of children, and the children who do come into these business families are brought up by wet nurses away from home, where they remain until they are some five or six years old. The women themselves suffer, the writers say, from a demoralization from lax notions, and lose refinement from mixing all day with men who owe them no respect, but perhaps a grudge as competitors in the labor market.

Then there are working wives, who find only good in the practice. A professional woman claims that even the grubbiest baby requires bathing only twice a day, that young children sleep half the time, and the working woman balances any domestic lack by the help she gives her husband in time of financial distress. The professional woman is never a bore, she claims, and adds that her own husband is not at all neglected. A "Grateful Son" pays a warm tribute to his mother, an artist, who educated her boys, and a "Happy Professional Wife" claims to perform her household duties in two or three hours after her professional labors are completed for the day, and is still bright and fresh to welcome her husband in the evening.

There were some sad letters from women who had lost their husbands entirely in their desire for independence; from others who had commenced to earn money, only to be obliged to continue to support themselves, their husbands, and their children. And the "Professional Woman's Widower" wailed over his lost domestic joys.

An American woman who has read the correspondence with interest gives her opinion on the subject. Her words may be considered of interest, for she is herself a professional woman.

"I do not believe that a woman should enter into any kind of regular business outside her own home if she can possibly help it," she says. "No, I would not even have a young girl learn a business that she may support herself in case of need. No woman should enter the overcrowded field of labor unless she is obliged to, or has some talent, which in all cases I consider a divine gift, to be cultivated by education and practice. I do not believe the field of business is any place for a woman, for a great many reasons which need not be discussed. If it is necessary for her to support herself I wish her good luck, and there is no doubt but that she will be found perfectly well able to take care of herself, and she will find that in all her business relations, unless she is particularly unfortunate, she will be treated with great consideration. Nevertheless I still say that if a woman is not obliged to go into a business office it is no place for her, and there is no one who will echo my advocacy of home life as much as other business women.

"This will not seem to apply to the question, Should wives work? but it does indirectly, for the woman who has not been engaged actively in a business or profession before her marriage is not likely to take it up afterward. I believe that whereas it is unwise for unmarried women to work it is most disastrous for a married woman. I know of cases where I am sure domestic unhappiness and estrangement have come from no other cause. That is not where the man is a brute or an unusually selfish man. A proper man likes to support the women of his family. His daughters may under some circumstances become independent, but it is a great mistake on the part of the wife. She touches a tender spot in the sensibilities of her husband when she implies that he either is not able to support her or cannot give her everything she wishes. A moral question comes in there which I think the wife should consider well before she makes a strike for independence.

"If she does make the attempt against her husband's wish he may let her support him as well as herself, or he ceases to regard her comfort in small ways. She is earning her own luxuries, and he lets her get them as best she can.

"There are cases, of course, where husband and wife are both breadwinners and live happily together. There are many different circumstances which I never made public which enter into all conditions of life, but the deputy wife is usually a necessity where the wife proper is a wage earner.

"One of the first things that a business woman learns is the need of such a person. If she has a mother or a sister who will look after her interests and home comforts she is fortunate, but if she has not, she either looks around for a caretaker, overworks herself, or is thoroughly uncomfortable. A professional woman, when she gives up her profession and begins a domestic life, should make the best kind of a wife, for she knows better than any other woman can how hard it is to find her buttons off, her clothes unmended, and her dinner not ready when she comes home, tired and hungry, and what a melancholy thing is a house closed and desolate and with no one in it to give the weary one a welcome!

"I know professional women who engage a housekeeper to look out for all these things for them, and they find it necessary, if they are going to do good work outside. What can be expected of a woman who not only has no one to look out for her, but who has to look out for a husband, children, and a house and servants, I do not know. There are prodigies, but they are not often found. Statistics have proved in this country that where a girl, by housework, physical labor, or extra exertion of any kind, is trying to pay her expenses for an education, the equivalent of being a professional woman with a family—that she has neglected one or the other or has completed both, but with her health shattered. People who have looked into the matter say that the reason the ordinary woman student is not able to endure as much work as the young man student is because she has many outside interests and little housewifely duties to perform for herself which take her time and strength.

"Among the women who are engaged in professional work, either along the same lines as their husbands or who are working in different lines, but harmoniously, it will be found that there are small or no families, and little or no home life. Those are the people who might be expected to bring bright children into the world to be a benefit to it, but they have none, or possibly one or two. A woman who is engaged in an arduous profession cannot be expected to have strength enough to bring bright children or any children into the world.

"I know one clever and talented woman, the mother of a charming family, but she has never done anything that the world will know of. It is a sacrifice, she admits, for a mother to live the best years of her life confined closely to the home and her little ones. 'I fear the women who have become freed from these trammels will never be willing to take them up again,' she said. 'Women look at me with an expression of pity and commiseration because of the narrowness of my life. But I cannot help feeling that the sacrifice of a mother who gives her children the benefit of all her talents and cultivation while she develops not less surely, if in a more quiet way, than the individual who is a woman of affairs, lives a life that is well worth while.' I am sure, myself, that, whereas business and professional life for women may be all right under some conditions, the woman who combines it with matrimony is robbing Peter to pay Paul, or sacrificing both."

ROCKING CHAIR BARBERS.

They don't call them that in Brooklyn, they call them the "Lady Barbers," and presumably they are very proud to have such unique individuals within the borough limits. They have reason to be proud of them in a way, for they are healthy, wholesome, attractive-looking young women, said not to talk to customers, but that is a libel on both their sex and barbers at large. They do not hide their light under a bushel, and when they are engaged in their professional work they may be seen chatting with genuine barber-like vivacity, though it is possible that they use discretion in the use of conversational gifts.

There is nothing particularly unique in being a lady barber, though the profession is one that, for obvious reasons, is not overcrowded by feminine artists. There have been lady barbers in Washington for several years, adorning Pennsylvania Avenue with their sign and apparently doing a prosperous business, and there are others in other parts of the country.

But the interesting point about the Brooklyn feminine tonsorial artists is that much vaunted "feminine touch" which they have given to the establishment which they honor with their presence. This is the rocking chair, and it is a truly unique feature in the barber shop. It is used by the patrons during busy hours, but from about the middle of the afternoon until toward evening passers-by can see two rocking chairs drawn up near the door occupied by two plump female figures, each rocking back and forth cheerfully with white lace-trimmed apron strings flying in the breeze thus created, while a third female figure is ensconced in another "feminine touch," a big easy chair before the window. It is a sight to convert the scoffer. No, pessimist, let woman adopt whatever manly profession she will, she may even become a barberess, but she will never lose her femininity, if she has no other means of showing it than with a rocking chair and a fluttering apron string.

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AN OLD LANDMARK BURNED.

The Historic Brown's Drug Store in Fulton Street Gone.

A historic landmark, the old three-story frame building at Fulton and Water Streets, which for ninety years was known as Brown's Drug Store, was burned early yesterday morning. There has been a drug store in the ground floor of the building, it is said, for over a hundred years. Until a few years ago it was owned by the Brown family, the last member to run the store being Dr. S. A. Brown. The proprietor since has been Dr. George Goetting. How the fire started is not known. The damage was $1,200.

Policeman McCormick of the Old Slip Station was passing the building, when he saw the fire, and he rattled on the window to awaken the watchman, J. W. Schaeffer, but was unsuccessful. Finally he broke the window and shouted to Schaeffer. Schaeffer awoke, and attempted to come down the stairway. He found his escape shut off, however, and was obliged to jump from the second story.

CIGARETTE WAR IN MT. VERNON.

Judge Schatz Will Fine Boys Caught Smoking Them.

City Judge Adam E. Schatz of Mount Vernon yesterday sent the following letter to President Joseph S. Wood of the Board of Education:

Inclosed you will find a number of letters which I desire you to have read to the male scholars at the reopening of the schools on Monday. I believe you will agree with me that the school boys of Mount Vernon must be protected against the use of cigarettes. I shall assist you in every possible way to enforce the law, and in any complaint laid before me against the dealer, if the same is proved, I shall impose the full penalty.

Judge Schatz says he will impose a fine of $50 upon the first boy under sixteen years of age who is brought before him for smoking cigarettes. He says if fines prove ineffective he will send the offenders to jail. A circular announcing the intention of the Judge is being distributed.

Judge Schatz further says that the letters he sent President Wood were received from residents of Mount Vernon.

TROUBLE FEARED AT PANA.

White and Black Non-Union Labor to be Employed.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 10.—Serious trouble is feared Monday, when the Penwell coal shaft is started with non-union labor. Both whites and blacks will be employed, and the latter will be housed in a large building on the mine property, heated by steam and surrounded by a frame resembling a stockade.

The non-union men will be guarded by deputy sheriffs, the same as are the negroes at Springside shaft. Nine negroes from Springside paraded through the streets today. They were not molested by the strikers, Mayor Penwell fears the strikers may attempt to burn the buildings, and has placed men at the Volunteer Fire Department Headquarters with instructions to clang the big bell and arouse the town should a blaze be seen.

**104-Year-Old Frenchwoman Dies

CHICAGO'S COOL WEATHER

Violent Change Threatens a Greater Mortality Among Infants than During the Heated Period.

THE TRAGEDIES OF CITY LIFE

A Druggist's Clerk Unable to Get Work Turns Desperado—Americans Make Mighty Good Fighters, but Poor Soldiers, Says an Englishman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The thermometer fell from 95 to 55 in a few hours last Tuesday, and closed a hot spell which had caused several hundred prostrations and at least thirty deaths. Nor is the aftermath less serious. Physicians all over the city are busy attending to the ill, and the babies particularly are suffering from the violent change. It is said that the mortality among infants threatens to be greater now even than during the heated period.

What the physicians say is not esteemed by every one. For example, Wednesday an elevator fell, carrying with it a number of persons. Among the injured were two boys, whose friends are Baptists of a peculiar sort, who believe in the healing powers of prayer. The lads were taken to a small room and shut up there, medical aid was rejected, and the friends of the boys took turns in praying with them. The father of one of the boys admitted that his son's leg was fractured, evidently in more than one place, and that his temple was cut open and his skull injured. But he had confidence in the efficacy of the prayers of the righteous, even though the delirious cries of his boy penetrated the walls and reached the corridors where he stood talking.

Fanaticism takes many forms in a city like this, and in the same paper in which the account of this sectarian Christian excess appears is the story of Lum Ye, a Chinaman, who, having offended the Highbinders, suffered the loss of his tongue and cue. Both were cut by the knives of these banded assassins. The man's reason has also deserted him, and the Judge was obliged to send him to the Jefferson Asylum for the Insane, because he tried to end his life by jumping from a bridge. Under the circumstances it might be argued that the act did not necessarily indicate insanity. There are conditions under which this might show very good judgment, particularly in a person not restrained by Christian ideas.

The tragedies of city life assert themselves, nor will they let even the most optimistic escape. They bear witness, more than any other one thing, to the strange and terrible power of a city, and the heterogeneous character of it. This week, within a few blocks of the palaces on the Lake Shore, Mrs. George Roe and her four little children were turned from their poor home because of inability to pay the rent, and for three days have been living on the sidewalk, sleeping upon their little pile of household goods, with the sky for a roof. A drunken husband is the cause of the trouble. That's one picture. Here is another: Nelson Shannon, a dentist's assistant, having been discharged, was so dismayed at the prospect of being out of work that, to work upon the sympathies of his employer, he gagged and bound himself, after cutting open his head, and permitted himself to be discovered in this condition in the morning. He tried to tell a story of being assaulted by robbers, but he was not an adept in lying, and could not keep his countenance. He confessed at last to having practiced a deceit, and told the reason why. He was sent adrift.

A Druggist's Clerk Turns Desperado.

A somewhat similar case, but much more serious, is that of James Caldwell, who was a druggist's clerk, but was discharged, owing to hard times, not long ago, and who, having failed to secure a position, deliberately turned desperado. Three of the boldest hold-ups of the year were perpetrated by him. His innocent appearance gave him an advantage, and he could work his way close to the money drawer without awakening suspicion. He robbed Thompson's restaurant in broad daylight, emptied the till of a fashionable drug store on the boulevard one hot night when the sidewalk was thronged with people and when bicyclers were continually entering to patronize the soda water fountain, and at last was apprehended in rifling the saloon of Ward Fish, whom he shot, probably with fatal results. Shannon told his story without hesitation, and appears to be a young man of poor moral strain, who might, however, have gone his life through without showing his baser qualities had circumstances been heppier. He comes of a good family, is fairly well educated, and looks as if he were self-respectful.

Side by side with these grim pictures hang others, equally dramatic, but pleasing. There is the stirring episode of Mrs. Charles Edward Brown, a well-known young matron in society, saving from drowning her father-in-law, G. E. Brown, the General Manager of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Mr. Brown and his daughter-in-law were among a party of bathers. An undertow caught Mr. Brown, and he was unconscious when his daughter reached him and swam ashore with him. Then there is Thomas Mangin, a fireman of Muskegon, Mich., over here on a visit. He rushed up a ladder amid violent flames and rescued a cat from the fourth story of a burning building and brought the little animal down amid the wild cheers of the firemen and other spectators. Mr. Mangin explained apologetically that he liked cats. He seemed to think he had made a fool of himself, and went off to buy a new suit of clothes, the one he was wearing having been ruined by the water the firemen poured over him to preserve his life.

Fighters, Not Soldiers.

To go to the subjects of more importance, the chief topic of conversation on the streets, in drawing rooms, and in offices is the treatment the First Illinois has had at Montauk Point. The sluggish and inhuman way in which affairs there have been conducted is not in accord with Chicago ideas, and every one is prepared to stand by Col. Turner, who has at last rescued the boys from the wizard's tangle of red tape in which they were enmeshed, but only by an act of extreme insubordination. The Colonel said at last, after many delays, threatening fatal disasters to his men, that he would make his way to Chicago if he had to do it with loaded muskets. Col. Turner has laid himself open to court-martial, but he will be indifferent to military disgrace. For years he has been the good angel of the First Regiment, has spent a fortune upon it, knows every man personally, and is acquainted with the families of most of them. He felt deeply responsible for them, and did not propose to have them wantonly killed, even by army regulations.

"These Americans make good fighters, but mighty poor soldiers," said an Englishman apropos of the Illinois Volunteers the other day. "They don't die patiently unless they see a good reason for it. A good soldier does not ask the manner of his death nor quarrel about the conditions of his service."

The American to whom he was speaking was not daunted by this criticism. "You are quite right," he answered. "The men who enlisted in this State are not soldiers, do not aspire to be, dislike war, and want to get back to their families and their business. They went out to fight for the country, not to rot for her. They are amenable to discipline when there is sense in it. They do not propose to sacrifice their common sense, however, and they will not perish like sheep in the shambles to suit the army regulations. You are quite right. They are fighters, not soldiers, and now the fight is over they don't want to find death at the hands of incompetent Americans, when they failed to meet it at the hands of the Spaniards."

Chicago sent more men to the front than any other city in the Union, she is paying over $800,000 a month in war taxes, she sent out the finest young men in the city, has supported the families of these men during their absence, and does not now want to have those young men perish through criminal delay. These are the words to be heard in the mouths of all.

A Soldier Mysteriously Disappears.

The war makes strange romances. Oliver Herford, the artist, survived all the horrors of the Santiago campaign, to be lost in Chicago. He is the son of the Rev. Brooke Herford, once of the Church of the Redeemer, on Michigan Avenue, but now of London. Young Herford really lives in Chicago, but has been in Arizona for several years studying life on the arid plains. His illustrations are known in the pages of a number of the leading magazines. He enlisted in the Eleventh United States Infantry, under the command of Col. Isaac Derussey, was in the thick of the battle of San Juan, and returned in safety to this city, though weak with typhoid. He went to the North Side looking for an old school friend, but the house where he expected to find a welcome was empty, and he was about to leave when the family next door, seeing a soldier in uniform standing by the vacant house, and surmising the state of affairs, invited him to dinner. Mr. Herford was sent to the heart of the city in the carriage of the family which had shown him hospitality. The coachman says he boarded a Madison Street car, but he has not been heard of since, though every hospital in the city has been searched for him. The women of the Army and Navy Relief Auxiliary are in constant communication with his father.

It is possible that death as a deserter awaits Joseph Maruska. He returned to this city from Cuba, and was arrested on a charge of larceny. A furlough permit was found on him, made out in the name of Harry Bachrach, and Maruska claims, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, that he is the man the permit indicates. Meantime the actual Harry Bachrach lies at Fort McPherson, Ga., recovering from a wound received at El Caney and from typhoid fever, which his brother says he would have escaped had not his permit been stolen from him. Those who know about conditions at El Caney say that Maruska would not have secured the pass had he not stormed the heights side by side with Bachrach. The man must have had his moment of bravery, even if he is a deserter now.

Labor Day was a great holiday here; nearly every society in the city was in line. The next day school opened, with 200,000 pupils in attendance. The possible Anglo-American alliance is being opposed here by the Germans and other foreign-born citizens.

Receptions for the returning sailors and soldiers are being prepared by their friends, and Chicago is to see many festivities, which, however, will be tinged with melancholy, owing to the daily increasing "List of the dead." R. B. P.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY OPENING.

"Plebs" Hard at Work on the Preliminary Routine—Lists of the Candidates Admitted

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 9.—The process of "licking the new cadets into shape" is proceeding at the Naval Academy with all the vim and severity for which the institution is famous. Notwithstanding the fact that the hot spell was still on when the May members of the fourth class reported from leave, they were ordered to the regular routine of duties that fashions the "plebs" into the condition for the regular opening of the school on Oct. 1. This routine is to rise at 6 A. M. and take one duty after another—drills, swimming exercises, gymnastics, formations, roll calls, and boats on the Severn until 10 at night, with a few brief respites sandwiched between. The new recruits found it so fatiguing that several fell out of ranks in a faint.

The following is a list of the candidates admitted in May for the new fourth class and now being drilled: William Ancrum, South Carolina; Edward C. Anderson, Pennsylvania; Kelley D. Alsop, Mississippi; Don D. Baker, Ohio; Oscar F. Cooper, North Carolina; Emile P. Enfer, New York; Joseph O. Fishel, Maine; Frank B. Freyer, Georgia; Daniel F. Ghent, Texas; Frank D. Hall, Illinois; Robert Henderson, Massachusetts; Richard H. Johnson, Missouri; Thomas A. Mott, North Carolina; Frank D. Martin, Illinois; George J. Meyers, Iowa; William J. Moses, New York; Daniel J. Murphy, California; Neil H. Nichols, Michigan; Victor M. Nussbaum, Indiana; Maurice H. O'Rourk, Oklahoma; Thomas L. Ozburn, Illinois; Gilbert J. Rowcliff, Illinois; William T. St. George, New York; Francis J. Whiteled, New Mexico.

The list of those who, so far, have passed all their examinations, mental and physical, in the September examinations includes the following: J. Ottis Townsend, Iowa; Leroy Brooks, Ohio; Adolph Staton, North Carolina; Paul Symons, New York; Lewis P. Potterfield, Alabama; James Reed, Ohio; Harry J. Morton, Indiana; C. L. Hickman, Kentucky; Edward J. Marquartt, Indiana; William T. Conn, Maryland; Carlos Bean, Texas; Robert Wallace, Kentucky; James P. Lannon, Virginia; Lee Pryor, Missouri; Clayton Simmers, Pennsylvania; Hensley Lacy, Texas; Harold Childs, Vermont; Otto Dowling, New York; Harry Bawldridge, Missouri; Frederick Eslick, Tennessee.

The process of adding to the September members of the fourth class will continue until the 1st of October, when the Naval Academy will swing into its regular autonomy.

WORE NIGHTSHIRT TO WEDDING.

Hoboken Justice Left His Bed to Marry Belated Couple.

Justice McAleer of Hoboken, N. J., officiated at a marriage ceremony at Hoboken Police Headquarters at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He united a couple for better or for worse while attired in his night shirt, trousers, and a pair of slippers. On his head was an old straw hat. The Justice consented to quit his bed at his home, a block from headquarters, when the woman explained that the man had to leave Hoboken immediately.

The bridegroom was August Langkake, a petty officer on the steamship St. Louis. The bride was Annie Goeltz of 206 River Street, Hoboken. She is a dressmaker. The ceremony was witnessed by Sergt. Rathjen and Doorman Murray.

TOOK POISON BY MISTAKE.

Mrs. Rice Died from the Effect of Carbolic Acid.

Mrs. Amelia Rice, thirty-five years old, wife of Gustav Rice, an agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, living at 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, died early yesterday morning from the effect of carbolic acid taken through mistake for a carbolic acid solution.

Mrs. Rice had been suffering from a sore throat for some days. She had been using a carbolic acid solution as a gargle, and had a bottle of undiluted acid with which she made the solution. It is thought that in the night she arose to gargle her throat and got hold of the wrong bottle. Enough of the acid was swallowed to cause death. She was sleeping with her eleven-year-old daughter Theresa.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the child called her father and said something was the matter with her mother. Mr. Rice went to the bed and saw she was dying. He hurried across the street to the residence of Dr. John Shrady and also called Dr. Carr. They arrived too late to be of assistance.

COHEN'S ELECTRICAL SPREE.

Wrestled with a Street Battery While a Stranger Took His Watch.

Max Cohen of Philadelphia came to town on Friday to see the sights. In his peregrinations he chanced to run across an electric battery at Rivington and Orchard Streets, the owner of which offered to all individuals who happened to pass his way the glorious opportunity of testing their electrical capacity for the small sum of a nickel, "or only half a dime." Mr. Cohen decided to try his luck. He had just fairly gotten hold of the charged handles when he saw approaching him a young man who was earnestly and sweetly whistling "Get Your Money's Worth."

While Mr. Cohen was seriously thinking that he was getting it, the mellifluous whistler proceeded to put the advice suggested by his tune into action. Calmly and coolly, according to the story of Mr. Cohen, he put his hand in Cohen's waistcoat pocket, and from it extracted a handsome gold watch and chain. He had stopped whistling.

Naturally Mr. Cohen did not welcome the relief, and at once made a vigorous effort to prevent the theft. But there came the rub! The electrical current was by this time coming through the handles of the battery in great waves, and when Cohen undertook to drop the handles he found that they were not to be dropped. Instead they insisted themselves upon his unwilling hands; nor, do what he could, was he able to tear himself loose. His voice, however, had not failed him, and he said some things. In the meanwhile, the unknown visitor, evidently feeling satisfied with the result of the experiment, was fast disappearing down the street, accompanied by Mr. Cohen's watch and chain. Fortunately for the Philadelphia man the current finally died away, and he was able to start in chase after the thief. With the aid of Detective Reilly he succeeded in overhauling the man.

Yesterday, in the Essex Market Court, before Magistrate Mott, the man gave his name as Louis Levy, twenty-five years old, of 130 Allen Street. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. As for Mr. Cohen, it is said that now he even refuses to ride on an electric car, because of the electricity round and about.

Gen. Greene's Ancestry.

Gen. Francis V. Greene is a great-grandson of Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary General, not a grandson, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of last week.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Three Women in War Time.

1.

One said, with a smile on her proud young lips:
"I have brothers three; they are far on the sea,
For they serve on the decks of the fighting ships!
Is it strange that war comes home to me?"

2.

"And I, had I father, brothers, or friend,
I would give them all at my country's call!
My sorrow is I have none to send,
And my share in the glorious war is small!"

3.

But the third arose with face aglow:
"Mine are a hundred thousand strong—
Wherever my countryman meets the foe—
And my heart's in the war the whole day long!"
—EDITH M. THOMAS in the September Century.

Austria and the Czechish Problem.

From The Nineteenth Century.

But the Czechish problem seems to defy impartial treatment. Like the Irish grievance, to which it is so frequently compared, it still, after a similar history for a similar unmber of centuries, blocks the way and passes the wit of men and statesmen. But it is only the most serious part of a larger and more general difficulty. Austria may be compared to a school of languages divided into a number of departments, in each of which German and, in most, one other tongue are taught at the public expense. Broadly speaking, these are the conditions; but the tendency is for the antipathy against German to increase with the growing "patriotism" of each subordinate nationality. In Hungary the Magyars are deliberately trying to unteach German. If a stranger, ignorant of Magyar, wants to find his way about Budapest, he will get no help from street names or public notices; and of the poorer classes, only the older men can answer a German query.

The quay at Pressburg, a thoroughly German town, with but a small section of Magyars and Magyar-speaking people, has only "Pozsony" for its official designation; and you may hear ticket collectors giving voluble directions in the Magyar tongue to bewildered German peasants. In the question of languages the Hungarian Magyars are infinitely more despotic than the Austrian Germans, with infinitely les justification, since the scientific and commercial value of Magyar is small compared to that of a language which will take you from Hamburg to Venice, or from the Rhine to the Black Sea. Certain it is that the case of Pressburg could not be paralleled in the Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy. The traveler who passes through Bohemia will cross German districts where the railway officials call the name of the station in German, Czech districts where they call it in Czech, and bilingual districts where they call it in both languages. The injustice from which the Czechs are suffering is therefore one not of kind but of degree. There are already schools for the Czechs as well as for the Germans. There are already Czechish as well as German Government officials.

Possible German Designs.

Civil Service Commissioner Procter in September Forum.

Great Britain is now contending for the same freedom of commerce in China and the Far East. Wherever the British flag is planted the commerce of the world is admitted on the same terms as the commerce of the mother country. Here we have a sharp contrast between the two opposing forces. One represents the policy of closed ports, or monopoly and repression, the administration of colonial possession for the exclusive benefit of the home Government—this is the policy which Count Goluchowski advises Europe to arm to enforce. The other represents the policy of open ports, or equality of commercial interchange, local self-government, the revenues of colonies to be expended only for the benefit of the colonies—to prevent the extension of this policy Europe is arming and building warships.

The German Emperor has proclaimed that henceforth Germany is to be a world power, and Germany's determination to be a colonial power is well known. This can be accomplished only in one or more of three ways: (1) By acquiring possession of a portion of China or some other populous region in Asia; (2) by acquiring Holland and the large and populous colonial possessions of the Netherlands; (3) by colonizing in Southern Brazil and Argentina, and acquiring possessions there. Germany has as yet no colonial possessions suited to the settlement of people from Northern Europe; nor has she succeeded in inducing any appreciable number of her people to find homes in the German colonies in Africa and the South Pacific. The bulk of the large emigration from Germany comes to the United States, and it is evident that the German Government is taking measures to divert this emigration to countries where Germany may hope to derive in the future some benefit from these intelligent and industrious people, and where their descendants will not cease to be Germans, as they do in this country.

Weight of Deep Sea Water.

From The North American Review.

When marine life began to command notice, the question of the depth to which life could extend divided scientific thought into warring camps. About 1840 it was generally believed that the bathymetrical limit was about 300 fathoms, and some strange ideas were current as to the physical condition of water when under a pressure such as a depth of two miles would produce. It was thought that skeletons of drowned men, or even heavy cannon and the "wedges of gold" that popular imagination places in the sea, floated at certain levels, beneath which is water so compressed as to be impenetrable. In fact, water is almost incompressible, and the weight of a cubic inch of it at the depth of a mile is very little more than at the surface; but it was assumed that no living being could survive a pressure which at 1,000 fathoms is about a ton to the square inch.

We ourselves live under a pressure of about fifteen pounds per inch, and are unaware of it. Indeed, we sometimes waken on a morning when the barometer has risen, say, half an inch during the night, and consequently find ourselves sustaining an increased pressure of several tons not only without suffering, but with a positive feeling of buoyancy and good spirits. On the other hand, if the tremendous pressure under which we live be relieved as by a surgical "cup," severe injury may follow. Aeronauts suffer from this cause and marine animals dredged from great depth often reach the surface in a most lamentable condition, with eyes protruding and viscera distended.

The Baby in the Fadhli Country.

Mrs. Bent in The Geographical Journal.

We went to a village called Abr Shebba, more under the mountains. We were shown about very civilly, and taken to the door of a large dar, and asked if we wished to go in. We did not know if we were wanted, so made an indefinite answer. There was a difference of opinion, and at last they said the Bibi should go in; so I crossed the court and entered the house, and had hardly done so when my hand was seized, and I was dragged by a man through black darkness round and round. I stepped high, and as quickly as I could rushed after him. At the third round I saw a little light shining on the roughest possible earthen steps, and was pulled into a little room, where I was greeted with cries of amazement by some women, and then continued my way unaided to the top of the tower. The parapets were ornamented with gazelle horns.

After some time I wanted to go down, but I was on my way taken to a large room where manners demanded I should settle down for coffee. Every one was very kind, and for greater friendliness a naked baby four months old was placed in my hands. When I wished to return it it was made to sit on my knee. It soon kindly cried, and was, to my joy, removed. It had never in its life been completely washed, though several large spots and trimmings had been painted on its head.

Land Force of No Avail.

Sir Richard Temple in The North American Review.

The peace establishments of the French, German, and Russian armies are at least 1,850,000 men and, perhaps, may be 2,000,000, all highly organized. Their possible war establishments might amount to totals from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 men. On the other hand, the peace establishment of the British Empire amounts to 1,000,000 men—a part of which is equally well, and another part not equally well, organized with the European armies. The possible war establishment of the empire has never been seriously estimated. The peace establishment of the United States is under 30,000 men, doubtless well organized. Like the British people, the Americans have never reckoned their possible war establishment, but evidently they could if so minded raise it to a mighty strength. But neither British nor American leaders will, under the existing circumstances, consider land force as a dominant factor in any world-wide problem. Their thoughts will mainly be turned to sea force. They will anxiously inquire whether the sea force of an Anglo-American combination would or would not compare favorably with that of a European combination. It were needless to stop and show that all the European land forces would be of no avail against an Anglo-American combination, if that combination really possessed the mastery of the sea.

Goldenrod.

I know a field, a sunny field,
But not in sunny France;
And there is neither glint of shield
Nor gleam of pennoned lance;
Nor does the wind toss knightly plumes,
Nor silken tents unfold,
And yet in Autumn it becomes
The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

For when the haze of Summer days
Has melted from the skies,
And we, without reproof, may gaze
Up into heaven's eyes,
A host their plumes and banners shake
In joust with breezes bold,
And goldenrod's bright champions make
The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

The butterflies with blazoned wings
Are heralds for the fight,
And many a lovely lady flings
Her token to her knight.
And so, amid their gorgeous suite,
With pomp and wealth untold,
Summer and Autumn royally meet
On the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
—MARTHA HARTFORD in the September St. Nicholas.

Vegetarianism.

From The Open Court.

The question of food has no direct but only an indirect bearing upon mortality. It is more important how we eat than what we eat. We eat for a certain purpose. We eat in order to live, and our food must be adapted to the purpose. It must keep us in good health and must enable us to be efficient in our work. The question of food, therefore, must ultimately be decided before the tribunal of hygiene. The gourmand is not the connoisseur whose advice should be most highly valued in eating and drinking, but the physician, the man who knows the physiology of the human body and its needs.

The regulation of our diet, although it has only an indirect bearing upon morality, is nevertheless of great importance, and its neglect is accompanied with severe punishments. Physicians alone know how many diseases are due to a neglect of the simplest rules of dietetics, and many valuable lives, cut short before their time, could have been longer preserved for the good of their families as well as for the welfare of society at large.

A mixed diet is apparently the best food for man. It is possible for man to subsist on vegetables alone, but he will have to take larger quantities of food and eat more frequently during the day; otherwise his energy would scarcely be sufficient to meet all the requirements of an active life. Yet, on the other hand, man cannot live on a meat diet alone, for experience has proved that indulgence in meat is directly injurious to health.

During the Franco-Prussian war the army before Metz had not a sufficient vegetable supply, and was for some time confined to a pure meat diet, while the army before Paris in a similar way suffered from a want of meat, but enjoyed a superabundance of vegetables. The consequences were injurious only to the army before Metz, where diseases were increased, while the health of the army before Paris remained satisfactory. Pure meat diet apparently reduces in the system the power of resistance to infectious diseases, while the drawbacks of a pure vegetable diet are rather negative than positive, and some of them are avoided if food is taken in sufficient quantities.

Consumption.

Malcolm Norris in The Fortnightly Review.

The bacillus of tuberculosis finds, indeed, the most favorable conditions for its existence in the squalor of crowded slums, in the foul atmosphere of dusty workshops, in close courts and alleys, and in damp, dark dwellings where the sunlight never penetrates, and where there is no through ventilation. But it may thrive also in places where sanitary science has done its best. Even in this present age of sanitary grace consumption works frightful havoc among mankind, destroying far more lives than typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, smallpox, cholera, and all other epidemic scourges put together. It is estimated that at least one in every eleven persons in these islands dies of consumption, and there are several other forms of tuberculous disease which, if not equally fatal, appreciably swell the toll of death exacted by the same dread "conquerór worm." The annual number of deaths from tuberculosis in this country is nearly 60,000. In a report on tuberculosis recently presented to the Académie de Médecine by a committee appointed to study the question, the number of deaths caused in France every year by tuberculosis is given as 150,000.

It is computed that, taking all forms of tuberculosis together, one-fourth of each generation in France is attacked, and one-sixth is killed by it. A leading French physician did not exaggerate when he said, only the other day, of tuberculosis, that it "appauvrit et abâtardit notre race autant à elle seule que le malthusianisme, la syphilis, et l'alcoölisme réunis." According to a high authority, Prof. von Leyden of Berlin, the mortality from consumption alone in the whole of Europe is not less than 1,000,000 a year. The annual mortality in the United States from tuberculosis in its various forms is 163,500, or nearly 450 a day. These figures represent only the actual destruction of life caused by this terrible scourge. Who can estimate the amount of suffering for which it is responsible besides? It is needless to speak of the expense which it entails not only on individuals, but on the community.

At Night.

The sun is sinking over hill and sea,
Its red light fires a spectral line of shore;
Night droops upon our half-world mistily
With sombre glory and ghost-haunted lore;
The stars show dim and pallid in the sky,
Vague, wraith-white glimmerings of volcanic spheres,
And a slim crescent of the moon appears
Like some young herald in the hours that die.

Soon we who watch the fading of a day,
Who feel the cool winds of the ocean blow
Upon our dusk fields in sweet, vagrant way,
Freshening earth's arid spaces with their glow,
Stand forth amid the infinite peace of night,
An infinite peace for high and holy souls
That strive to find their far, mysterious goals
Beyond the horizon of their eager sight.

At this sequestered hour when tender sleep
Holds out to listless lives its precious boon,
When men grow weary of the fruits they reap,
Grow weary of recurrent dawn and noon,
Peace dwells upon them for a little while,
Like dew and shade upon the growing grass,
And, mindless of uncounted hours that pass,
They woo a deep oblivion and they smile.

Yet I, whose nights are full of waking dreams,
Sleep not—but watch the furtive moments drift
Like sluggish waves, and watch the fire-bright gleam
Of vibrant planets rolling straight and swift
Along their orbit pathways, even as life
Moves in its earthward orbit to the grave,
Till I, an atom, doomed to weep and slave,
Feel my fast kinship with celestial strife.

For now I see the universe outspread
Within my vision, as with close-shut lids
One may read clear the history of the dead
And stand with Pharaohs by the Pyramids,
Or sit within some rare Athenian home;
Yes, as the words and deeds of men are brought
Into the widening circle of my thought,
The stars grow real to me like deathless Rome.
—GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMERY in The Criterion.

The Sleeping Homes of Birds.

From The Spectator.

The habit of birds in regard to sleep are very unlike, some being extremely solicitous to be in bed in good time, while others are awake and about all night. But among the former the sleeping place is the true home, the domus et penetralia. It has nothing necessarily in common with the nest, and birds, like some other animals and many human beings, often prefer complete isolation at this time. They want a bedroom to themselves. Sparrows, which appear to go to roost in companies, and sometimes do so, after a vast amount of talk and fuss, do not rest cuddled up against one another, like starlings or chickens, but have private holes and corners to sleep in. They are fond of sleeping in the sides of straw ricks, but each sparrow has its own little hollow among the straws, just as each of a flock of sleeping larks makes its own "cubicle" on the ground.

A London sparrow for two years occupied a sleeping home bare of furniture. It came every night in Winter to sleep on a narrow ledge under the portico of a house in Onslow Square. Above was the bare whitewashed top of the portico, there were no cozy corners, and at eighteen inches from the sparrow was the gas-lit portico lamp. There every evening it slept, and guests leaving the house seldom failed to look up and see the little bird fast asleep in its enormous white bedroom. Its regular return during two Winters is evidence that it regarded this as its home; but why did it choose this particular portico in place of a hundred others in the same square?

Cavalry.

Lieut. H. C. Davis, U. S. A., in The Journal of the Military Service Institution.

The mobility of cavalry gives it its power. It must be here, there, and anywhere, not only before a battle, but during and after it.

As information as to the enemy is of more importance to the Commander in Chief than ever before, the cavalry must be able to furnish all that is necessary, and at the same time keep up a screen against the enemy's scouts and patrols. To "see and not to be seen" is as important before a battle as during its progress, and after the battle, too, if the best results are expected from a victory. It is already required that artillery be attached to cavalry; if, in addition to this, the cavalry is armed with a long-range carbine, which it knows how to use, the supporting column of light infantry, usually attached for important expeditions, may be left behind with a gain of mobility. This reconnoissance work is of the utmost importance, and the proper performance of it will bring more credit to the arm and be of more importance to the Commander in Chief than anything else that it can do.

It has been noted that all artillery will push to the front to open the combat, also that it will there be in danger from unseen infantry, and will need a cordon about its front and flanks. If infantry is to supply this guard, the artillery must do without it or wait till the infantry can get up. Here seems an opening for carbine cavalry; it can even precede the artillery and find out just what is before it. With this cavalry will ride the artillery officer, who is to make the reconnoissance and fix upon the artillery positions.

As soon as any serious resistance is met, the cavalry dismounts and throws out a line of skirmishers in front of the proposed positions. These may or may not be relieved when the infantry gets up. The opposing force will, of course, do the same thing, and skill in this preliminary work will tell in the subsequent battle.

During the battle a cavalry will have its hands full in watching the flanks of its own army, and in demonstrating on those of the enemy. The exact progress of the Crown Prince at Königgrätz should have been known to Benedek, and his arrival should not, as regards time, have been in the least a surprise.

The Morals of Science.

James Collier in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Public opinion in the mother country is usually divided; a single cross-section will show in what ways. "The agnostic don't send missionaries to Cochin China," cries the pulpit; North America was not colonized by the sensualistic school of philosophy, dogmatizes Bancroft. Yet the leaders of these very schools champion the cause of the oppressed. When Gov. Eyre and his subordinates were prosecuted in 1866 for having suppressed a negro rebellion in Jamaica with needless cruelty, it was Mill, then at the height of his fame, who instituted the prosecution, and he was backed by Spencer, not yet at the meridian of a career that was to eclipse Mill's, and by Huxley, coiner of the word agnostic. Is it that there is a close connection between a belief in evolution and a fellow-feeling for the lower races from which we sprang?

On the same side were the radicals, advocates of political freedom, the philanthropists, the "nonconformist conscience," and the evangelicals, who believe that negroes have souls. The opposite side was led by Carlyle, fresh from Frederick and his peculiar methods; Ruskin, with lance in rest against a new windmill; idolized Tennyson, Kingsley and Froude at heart, if not in act—England's best and greatest on the spiritualistic side; men to whom the distance between the white and the colored races was infinite, investing the former with absolute rights. With them were the military and official classes, high churchmen, and conservatives generally.

Leprosy Is Not Hereditary.

From The North American Review.

That leprosy is a contagious disease is unanimously admitted by the best authorities; but the exact manner of its contagion is certainly difficult to understand. There are many examples of persons living for years in the most intimate family relations with lepers and remaining uninfected. And often but one member of the family will acquire the disease. On the other hand, the history of the disease in different parts of the world shows that it never originates spontaneously, but that its origin can always be traced to human importation. There are also a very large number of recorded cases where leprosy has resulted from a single contact of an abraded surface with some lesion or secretion of an infected individual. These apparently contradictory facts must be explained on the theory that some peculiar, inherent predisposition, which exists only in a limited number of individuals, is necessary for the development of this strange disease. There is no reason to believe that leprosy is a hereditary disease.

Scotch Shootings.

From The Cornhill.

Inverness is the favorite, as it is the most beautiful, of the deer-producing counties. Here we shall be in touch with the best article and the highest prices. But the choice is not limited to one or two counties; for even of deer forests, the dearest and scarcest of the demenses on which sporting rights are for hire, there are annually from 70 to 100 in the market. The total aggregate rental asked for 70 such estates, on which red deer, ranging in numbers from 6 or 7 to 150 stags and hinds, may be shot in a season, amounted last year to £100,000. This total is made up of rentals varying fram £4,000 to £400. But in the County of Inverness alone, the sporting rights of the first twenty estates on one of the largest agents' lists amounted to just under £40,000, while that of the first ten reached £26,000. Five hundred and thirty-nine grouse moors; 458 mixed shootings, with every kind of fowl, from grouse and pheasants to snipe, rock pigeons, and Solan geese; 55 Winter shootings, yielding birds and beasts from snipe to red deer hinds, and 270 private fisheries, advertised by the same firm in a single season, testify to the recognition of this magnificent source of income to landed proprietors mainly north of the Tweed.

If we set the total amount value of the above list at £250,000, deducting the rent of houses with the sportings, we shall not be much above the mark; and adding to this another £100,000 for deer forests, we shall get £350,000 as the annual value of shootings let by a single firm of agents engaged in forwarding this pleasant and profitable business between landlord and sporting tenants across the border. In other words, this represents the interest at 4 per cent. of a capital value of £8,750,000, credited to the owners of these particular moors, woods, and runs, as the value of their sporting rights alone!

To Truth, the Savior.

Above the primrose paths of Peace upborne
Now would Thy servant mount and dwell with Thee,
O holiest and most pure! 'Twere good to be
With Pyrrho watching by the gates of Morn;
Or with brave Bruno sound the bugle-horn,
Summoning the warriors of the host to free
The souls of men from that dread tyranny
Whose baneful bondage wastes the lives forlorn.
'Twere good to see forth issuing from thy throne
Thy shafts of Light come hurtling thro' the air,
Slaying the darkness, piercing to the core
The creeds of falsehood. This, and this alone,
Can save mankind. This only can repair
The ancient wrong, and our lost faith restore.
—SAMUEL WADDINGTON in Literature.

Former Fraudulent Nurserymen.

From Mehan's Monthly.

The world must certainly be getting better, if history be truthful. Parkinson, who wrote the "Paradiseus Terrestris," in 1656, says, when writing of cherries: "The Arch-Dukes Cherrie is one of the fairest and best cherries wee have, being of a very red color when ripe, and a little long more than round, and somewhat pointed at the end, of the best relish of any Cherrie whatsoever, and of a firme substance; scarce one of twentie of our Nurserie men doe sell the right, but give one for another; for it is an inherent qualite almost hereditarie with most of them, to sell any man an ordinary fruit for whatsoever rare fruit he shall aske for; so little are they to be trusted."

In these days, the chances are 19 to 20 that the buyer would get the kind asked for, which is something to say of modern civilization. Parkinson was a druggist. It might be well to know whether dealers in pharmacy were as bad as the "Nurserie men" 250 years ago.

Rose Lace.

From Chambers's Journal.

Mrs. Maclean, wife of the rector of Tynan, County of Armagh, was the teacher of this Rose, or Raised, Point, (punto in aria is the term for the tiny "brides," or links, which join its sprays together;) and the same thought which prompted MotherMary Smith to unravel her "Point de Milan" till she found out the secret of the stitches, caused Mrs. Maclean to carefully examine the torn part of a piece of Venetian Rose Point which she possessed, until, after patient search, she too discovered it, taught it to some of the poor girls around, both teacher and workers patiently toiling on till the various stitches were perfectly understood.

The first flounces made at Tynan were exhibited in London in 1851, and purchased by the Primate of Ireland. But, on the death of the Rev. William Maclean, the centre of the work was changed to County Fermagh in 1865. And there, on the lovely shores of Lough Erne, do the girls carry on to this day the work taught them by Mrs. Maclean, who went to live there with her sister, Mrs. Tottenham, after the breaking up of the home in Tynan. A late writer on this subject (Miss D. Roberts) testifies that they are always improving, glad of old patterns from ladies who possess family lace, and very quick to follow out the designs and instructions of the teachers connected with South Kensington.

In Arcady.

Not a movement, not a murmur in the wind;
Not a bird-note, not a whisper in the air;
Not a fancy, not a feeling in the mind,
But the one thought, "It is very, very fair."

And the perfume, what a perfume, of the pine!
And the azure, what an azure, there below,
Where the waters in a long and creamy line
Come in wavelets! Ah, the Ocean has its snow.

Oh, the beauty of the downward-dropping rills,
As they fell, or seem to fall, without a sound!
The enchantment, old enchantment, of the hills,
With the mystery of silence all around!

As if spirits of the mountain and the deep,
Fancy's loveliest creations, still were there,
Who might wake up any moment from their sleep,
Nymph and Naiad, beauty's semblance, yet more fair.

Something dearer than the stillness of the wood;
Something livelier than the radiance of the green;
Who might teach us in a voice we understood,
That a heart is there in Nature, though unseen:

That a mother's heart is beating in her grace;
She hath wisdom, she is wonderfully wise;
There is purpose in each wrinkle of her cheek;
Love is lurking in the glances of her eyes.

And the wildness has departed from her life;
Peace is shining on her battlefields of old;
Here the mountain tells of earthquake and of strife;
There the valley has its cornfield, and its gold.

So we lingered, till the landscape seemed to blend
With the golden haze of sunset far away:
And we knew not the beginning from the end:
All was passing with the passing of the day.

All was passing, yet it cometh oft again
In the evening, like a well-beloved guest,
That remembrance of a beauty without stain,
Of a world just for a moment at its best.

Not a movement, not a murmur in the wind!
Not a bird-note, not a whisper in the air!
But engraven as a picture on the mind
Still I see it. It was very, very fair.
—A. G. B., in The Spectator.

The English Theatre.

Frederick Wedmere in The Nineteenth Century.

In the case of Mr. Pinero, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Sydney Grundy, and Mr. Carton, a really literary quality in the conversations they conduct, finds itself allied with a power of construction, a terse and forcible presentment of their subject-matter, to which the playwrights of my earliest day—Mr. Robertson with his "naturalness," Mr. Byron with his smartness—could never for a moment have laid claim. Still, it remains true that the occasional masterpiece in contemporary writing is not declaimed upon the stage—that the high-water mark of the literature of our time is not registered at the theatre. We owe much to the men of whom I

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THE DEAD EMPRESS.

The infra-human character of the assassin of Empress ELIZABETH of Austria is at once demonstrated by the fact that his victim was a woman. Even in the disordered minds of Anarchists and assassins the universal sentiment that prompts male humanity to exempt woman from the consequences of ferocious passion has commonly held sway.

It is futile to describe this assassin as an Anarchist. Consorting with the Anarchists and other criminals of Paris and brooding over their doctrines of violence may have unhinged his mind. But when he murdered the Austrian Empress he was merely a wild beast. No political theories, no desire to reform society and lift up the humble, could have prompted a fanatic of calculation and plan to assassinate the good and perfectly harmless woman who bore the title of Empress of Austria. No crowned head in Europe seemed more secure from the assassin's blow. No consort sharing the throne with a reigning sovereign was further removed from participation in acts of royal authority displeasing to the discontented and dangerous persons who call themselves Anarchists. It was a crime without possible motive or cause.

Although its effect upon the affairs of nations and the politics of Europe will be much less serious than the taking off of a reigning monarch, involving questions of succession and altered policy, yet the whole world will feel a thrill of horror at this crime, almost unexampled in its heartlessness. To the aged Emperor it comes as the last and cruelest of a long series of terrible afflictions which have made proverbial the misfortunes of the House of Hapsburg. The sympathy of the world for him will be profound and sincere. But messages of condolence will be powerless to lighten FRANCIS JOSEPH'S burden of accumulated griefs, now become almost too heavy to be borne.

THE CITY CLUB INDEPENDENTS.

The spirit of political independence blows through the State ticket nominated at the City Club Friday night like the Spring winds through a forest of pines. Every candidate named has at some time or at all times rebelled against party dictation. All of them have made boss-hunting an occasional pastime. None of them would be entirely happy if wholly "regular." Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is the best party man of the lot, which indicates with sufficient clearness the aggressive independence of the rest. Since the days of GEORGE CLINTON and PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT no man has ever seen such a ticket as this put before the voters of the State. Every name on it is that of a man of character, bearing a reputation not made exclusively in politics. Col. ROOSEVELT and Col. WARING give a distinction to the ticket that is, to say the least, unusual in machine-made tickets.

We judge that the gentlemen who have put these candidates in nomination have been influenced by their vivid recollection of last year's struggle with the obdurate PLATT about the nomination of Mr. LOW. This time they are resolved to run no risk of being embarrassed either by the misgivings of their candidate, the importunities of go-betweens, or the allurements of Quigg conferences. They have put up their ticket. Mr. PLATT can take it or leave it.

Nevertheless, the situation in this State election is wholly unlike that which confronted the Citizens' Union last year. Then a coalition with PLATT'S organization would have driven away from the Citizens' Union ticket much of its pledged and natural support. Any indorsement by PLATT'S convention that left room for the suspicion that the Low administration, if it came into being, would have a Republican leaning would have cost Mr. LOW a great many thousand votes. The soul of the Citizens' Union canvass was its non-partisanship.

There is no such situation now—nothing remotely resembling it. No independent candidate for Governor, running as an independent, would come within half a million votes of an election. The next Governor will be a Democrat or a Republican, nominated by a party convention, standing on a party and partisan platform, supported through the campaign by all the party orators and organs and by the regular organization committee, and when elected he will go outside of his own party in making appointments only when he must do so to find the man that suits him. If anybody is laboring under the delusion that Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is an independent he may be preparing himself for a great disappointment. Col. ROOSEVELT is a Republican. He has never been anything but a Republican. The statement Col. ROOSEVELT has authorized Col. JEROME to make for him leaves no room for doubt about his position. It is the courage that is in him to do the right thing, in spite of bosses and regardless of party, that makes him acceptable to independents.

It is not as the nominee of the City Club independents that Col. ROOSEVELT will be strong before the people. He is in all probability to be the nominee of the regular Republican Convention. That insures him all of the Republican vote save only that part of the machine vote in this city that may be made the subject of barter with Tammany. The rest of the votes he gets will be the votes of independents who would have voted for him anyway and of voters who are influenced by his war record. It is hard to see, therefore, why an independent nomination was either necessary or desirable. The members of the committee who nominated Col. ROOSEVELT put forth a statement in which they say, "we do not know that when nominated by us, in case he should be opposed by the regular Republican organization, he would find it his duty to run." Do they have any doubts about that matter? We hope they do not so mistake the mind and character of Col. ROOSEVELT as to believe that he would care to expend his energies in battling against both the political parties this Fall. But the committee shuts its eyes to the choice Col. ROOSEVELT may make and has in mind only its own duty, which the published statement declares is "clear."

It seems to us that the committee has made an independent nomination at a time when none was necessary. To take the field with an independent candidate to escape bad party nominations on both sides, or to compel one of the parties to accept the independent nominee is justifiable. To bring out Col. ROOSEVELT as an independent candidate at a moment when his strength and popularity have made him the inevitable candidate of his own party is to reverse the maxim about letting well enough alone. The action taken at the City Club, if it has any effect on the organization Republicans, will tend to make Col. ROOSEVELT more distasteful to them, and to diminish the chances of his nomination. Surely the gentlemen of this committee would not willingly do that.

We understand that the desirability of having a full party column under the independent emblem on the ballot, in order that independent candidates for local offices and the Legislature may not be neglected by the voter, was an influential consideration with the committee. If that is the case nothing would have been lost by waiting for the Republicans to nominate Col. ROOSEVELT, or at least until the intention to nominate him had been officially proclaimed. The Colonel himself asks for an indorsement by the independents, not for an original nomination.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY.

The reported opposition of the President to an investigation of the War Department is natural. In a sense it is even creditable. But it is very unfortunate for the rest of us.

At the root of all the mischief in the War Department is the belief that war is not a business requiring special training and apprenticeship. This is the belief of the American politician, and with all his attractive personal traits, the President is after all essentially an American politician. The belief is a part of the American politician's general disbelief in expertness and disparagement of experts. It has been greatly strengthened in the case of those American politicians who, like the President and Secretary ALGER, fought in the civil war, by the fact that that war was won by volunteers. The general animosity of Secretary ALGER against professional soldiers was strengthened by a personal grievance, since the regular officers, his superiors, who had occasion to note his behavior in the civil war, recommended that he be court-martialed and dishonorably dismissed for neglect of duty. But volunteers with no grievance, like the President himself, have derived from their experience in the civil war the belief that amateurs commanded by amateurs are as efficient as regulars commanded by regulars. They overlook that if the civil war was won by volunteers, it was also lost by volunteers. It was not for much over a year after the call for troops in 1861 that either side had an army. If either side had had an army, the other would have been crushed and overwhelmed before it could have got one.

Fortunately, the navy is exempted from this mischievous misconception. A distinguished army officer being asked the other day why the army had appeared in this war to so little advantage compared with the navy, apart from the actual fighting, bluntly made answer that it was because "any fool in Congress who puts on a Colonel's uniform thinks he is a Colonel, but he knows that if he puts on a Commodore's uniform that does not make him a Commodore." This fact accounts for the omission of politicians to attack the navy list in order to make places for their dependents and favorites. It accounts also for the facility with which other politicians, like the President and the Secretary of War, yield to their attacks upon the army list.

It is to the substitution of untrained, untried, and unexercised civilians for skilled offices in the staff departments that the wretched showing made by those departments is at least very largely due. For that substitution nobody is more to blame, we are sorry to say, than the President himself. That being the case, it is, humanly speaking, creditable to him that he should refuse to make his subordinate a scapegoat for his own acts. But it would be frightfully disastrous for the Nation if he should allow this generous impulse to lead him to obstruct such an investigation into the blunders and failures of the last war as shall prevent the recurrence of them in the next.

"COSAS D'ESPANA."

The scenes which the Spanish Cortes has been presenting during the past few days are not of good augury for the future of Spain. The hour of defeat ought to be the hour of reflection. It is true that Spain was beaten by superior numbers and resources, but the sweeping completeness of the victory, the failure of the vanquished to offer any resistance at any point, and upon the sea to make any fight at all, these are matters for national humiliation. They point to something rotten in the State. Nobody in Spanish politics shows a disinterested desire to go to the root of the mischief. Nobody admits that the whole nation is responsible. Everybody is anxious to shift the responsibility. Washington itself will not show a more unscrupulous playing of the political game, when Congress reassembles after victory, than Madrid presents in the hour of defeat.

The unwillingness to shoulder one's own share of responsibility is not confined to the politicians. It is equally exhibited by Spanish soldiers. AUGUSTIN escaping from Manila to avoid the personal humiliation of surrender, and BLANCO demanding to be relieved of the personal humiliation of superintending the evacuation of Cuba, shed some new light upon the Spanish "pundonor," which had not been so far illuminated that men of other nations find it easy to understand. We have seen that a Spanish soldier or sailor scarcely finds it necessary to "do or die." When he has been discomfited he does not seem to desire to show that he has made the best use of the resources at his command. It is not his professional efficiency that seems to concern him so much as the correctness of his personal attitude. That he should be blamed for being alive after a defeat would touch him nearly, and he would labor to show that his survival was not his fault. But that he has not fought his ship or his regiment as well as it might have been fought; that he is not professionally efficient, is a charge which does not seem to afflict him, and this means that it is not regarded as serious by his countrymen. That great personal bravery should co-exist with complete professional inefficiency is the natural result of such a national state of mind. It is not new, nor confined to Spain. CARLYLE observes of the English officers at Fontenoy that "they behaved in their usual manner, without knowledge of war or fear of death." Spanish warfare, as we have known it, combines personal gallantry and obstinacy of resistance with a complete want of military enterprise. It was this which Gen. SHAFTER noted in saying that he successfully took liberties and chances at Santiago upon which he would not have ventured with a different enemy. Perhaps the difference is the difference between the modern industrial spirit which regards war as a business and looks to the results, and the mediaeval spirit which regards it primarily as an arena for the display of knightly qualities. But it cannot be said that there is anything knightly in the disposition that Spanish Generals as well as Spanish politicians show in trying to evade their personal share of the national humiliation, and to shift it upon other soldiers. It is as much a part of military duty to haul down the flag, when so ordered, as to run it up. To shirk this duty has an air rather of shabbiness than of chivalry.

THE UPRISING IN CRETE.

The present disturbances in and around Candia, Island of Crete, have all of the bloodshed yet none of the dreadful forebodings that marked the uprisings in May and June, 1896. Strange as it may seem, this time it is the Mohammedan Cretans who are in revolt and not the Christian Cretans. And what spreads a spirit of confidence over it all is that the object against which the revolt will shortly spend itself is the concert of powers with England in the fore.

The causes which led to bloodshed two years ago and which ultimately precipitated the unequal struggle between Greece and Turkey arose from the fact that the Porte, refusing to carry out the articles of the Halepa convention, incited the revolutionary societies throughout the island under the direction of the "epitropy" or junta to rebel against the Turkish rule. The present disorder is brought about through the powers attempting to execute the seventh article of the protocol as arranged last January between them and the Porte. The convention reads as follows:

(1.) Crete will form in the future, as it did in the past, a portion of the Ottoman Empire under the sovereignty of the Sultan, the administration and the statutes of the island being modeled on those of Eastern Roumelia.
(2.) The island to receive an autonomous administration, and a Christian Governor, appointed by the Sultan for a period of five years, with the consent of the powers.
(3.) The Governor to have control of the military force, consisting of gendarmerie and militia.
(4.) The Turkish garrison to be reduced as order becomes re-established in the island.
(5.) The executive power to be vested in a National Assembly, in which all the sections of the population shall be represented, and bills to receive the force of law after having been sanctioned by the Governor.
(6.) The Governor to be empowered to conclude a loan of 6,000,000f. to meet the most pressing needs.
(7.) All the direct and indirect revenues to be assigned for the use of the island.
(8.) The island to pay the Sultan a tribute, the amount of which is still undetermined.

It was apparent to the powers that the first essential thing to be done was to choose a Governor. Prince GEORGE of Greece was put forward by Russia, seconded by England and France, but the Sultan, backed up by Germany, obstinately refused to accept the son of GEORGIOS I. as Governor. The Porte insisted that the Governor should be an Ottoman subject, but in return the Turkish Government was willing to give a much broader form of autonomy than could be conceived of, according to Article I., and suggested that the Government of Crete might be conducted on the plan of that administered in Samos and Lebanon, whose actual bond to the Ottoman Empire is a small tribute sent every year to the Porte.

For a time the question of Governorship was allowed to lapse and the Ambassadors of the powers in Constantinople vested in the Admirals stationed in Crete the power to execute directions sent them concerning the other articles of the protocol.

The new National Assembly met in March, but its personnel was made up almost entirely of Christians, who prepared to carry on legislation after their own fashion and to appoint their co-religionists to civil offices. It is undoubtedly true that the Mohammedan Cretans, seeing that they could hope for no voice in the National Assembly, had been advised by the Turkish authorities to absent themselves from that body. It is also probably true that the Moslems were often ill-treated in the towns where they were in a minority. They appealed to the Turkish military authorities for aid; all that prevented a massacre of Christians was the firm hand of the international military directed by the Admirals of the fleets. As has been intimated, the Mohammedans, instead of making the best of the situation as presented to them in Article V., skulked, and, wherever possible, tried to oppose by mob force the execution of the laws. It was the installation of certain civil officers by the international military the other day that provoked the Mohammedans to mob violence and then to apparently concerted rebellion.

Unquestionably the action of the Mohammedans has placed them at a great disadvantage. What they might have gained through moral effect by allowing their delegates to appear at the assembly has now passed from them. They can expect no aid from the Turkish military, and certain annihilation awaits them if they oppose with arms the international military. Their fate as the dominant power in Crete seems to be sealed unless they prove themselves to be more patient martyrs than their Christian neighbors were for so many years. One thing may be assured; there may be much Moslem blood shed in Crete, but the rule of the Turk has passed from the island forever. Foreigners will brook no OMER Pasha or HUSSELM AVNIZ Pasha this time; no Turkish hordes will be permitted to land to avenge the Faithful as they did in 1867. Cretan freedom seems to be dawning, but it is through a lurid sky.

A YACHTING GRUMBLER.

The year which is drawing to a close has been an exceedingly dull one in yachting. The closing of so many harbors and the presence of destructive mines in so many of the waters frequented by our cruising pleasure craft have restricted yacht racing to the contests of a few small vessels and cruising to trips between New York and Newport and similar short excursions. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying that a challenge for the America's Cup should have come forward. This makes it certain that the next Summer will be one of most decided interest in yachting. The victories of war will give way to the victories of peace, and the conquests of steel fortresses to the conquest of wind and wave by the helmsman's cunning craft.

It is a good omen that the conditions of the races have been agreed upon without the slightest friction and with a wealth of good feeling on both sides. The Irish gentlemen who came over to act for the Royal Ulster Yacht Club are charmed with the New York Yacht Club members, and the feeling is reciprocated. Everything is lovely, and only The London Field is vile.

It is a curious fact that The London Field, which is a Dunraven among sporting newspapers, cannot consistently mind its own business, or, failing to do that, talk about other people's with some mild show of human intelligence. The London Field ought to be aware that the America's Cup is a yachting trophy open to universal challenge under certain well-known conditions. No one is forced to challenge for this cup. Any one who does so knows that he must do it with a boat capable of coming across the Western ocean and capturing the prize. That is what the cup is here for.

Now, Sir THOMAS LIPTON has decided that he will try to come and take the cup. He has sent his representatives over, and they have shown that they knew perfectly the conditions surrounding it by accepting them without a single objection. But The London Field objects most strenuously. It declares that we ought to carry on the process of building our defender simultaneously with the building of the challenger, in order that we might not be able to derive advantages from the revelation of the lines of the Irish yacht. The only possible reply to this naive suggestion is that in fifty years our transatlantic brethren have been playing second violin to us in the yachting world, and we shall not need to have them teach us the tune till they learn it themselves.

Furthermore, this admirable London Field says that we ought to send our cup defender to England in the Spring and let her race in the early Summer regattas over there, in order to prove that she is capable of crossing the ocean as well as the challenger. On the face of it this looks like a fair proposition, for if we require the challenger to be a seagoing vessel we ought to be willing to meet her with one. But if we send our defender over to race in the early Summer races in England, why not send the cup along with her? Then if she were beaten by the challenger, the matter would be ended. But to have our defender beaten in the regattas by the challenger and then to bring the two of them all the way across the Atlantic to race off Sandy Hook—surely no one could have conceived such a stupid idea except the yachting inexpert of The London Field.

Our plaintive and complaining contemporary ought to wear next to its heart that solacing maxim, "What can't be cured must be endured." In spite of its philippics, yachting men will come after that cup, and they will accept those conditions which so excite the wrath of The Field and Lord DUNRAVEN. But some day some one who dwells on the eastern shores of the Atlantic will carry off the cup. It will be curious to read the advice of The London Field in that day of triumph. We have the comfort of knowing that we shall not have to take it.

Everybody who had occasion to pass along the business streets of this city during the hot spell had his sufferings from the heat intensified by receiving from numerous openings in the sidewalk along almost every block strong blasts of air evidently coming straight from a furnace. New Yorkers are so accustomed to this particular annoyance that they probably give it little thought, but obviously there is no slightest excuse for it, no poorest reason why it should be endured. There are ordinances to prevent the discharge of steam into public highways and they are enforced—at least sometimes and against some people. The torrid gales under consideration are less destructive than steam to brick and stone, but they are distinctly terrible to sweltering humanity, and they should be suppressed. The basements and cellars of big modern buildings are all more or less devoted to the combustion of coal, and of course provision must be made for supplying the unfortunates employed in them with fresh air, but that fact does not give the owners a right to scorch the general public as it passes by on its own property. Shafts to the roof provide an escape for steam, and they would do the same for hot air.

CHRISTENING WARSHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who shall break the bottle of wine over the bow of the American Girl, to be built with the funds raised by Miss Mears, is already a matter of contest, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union is up in arms, and insists that nothing but water shall be used at the christening of the Illinois next month. What a pale survival of a once bloody rite!

Probably but few who participate in these pretty christening ceremonies of modern times realize the great significance of similar events in earlier times. There seems to be but little doubt that on such occasions among primitive people human sacrifice was a nearly universal custom. Says Mr. Speth: "The neck of the victim was broken across the prow and his blood besprinkled the sides, while his soul entered the new home provided for it to insure its safety amid storm and tempest." Our harmless ceremony marks the advance of civilization. Of the original conception of the rite nothing remains. To provide a life for the new structure a life must be taken. It must be sprinkled with blood, for "the blood of it is for the life thereof." The new life would be a guardian spirit. It would insure protection. It was likewise an act of propitiation. Odysseus sacrificed "thighs of bulls" to Poseidon for favorable winds. Jonah was thrown overboard to appease the wrath of Heaven. Iphigenia was offered at Aulis to propitiate the angry winds. Assyrians sacrificed to the fish god Hea when about to go on the ocean. Enaeas sacrificed a white lamb to the favorable winds, a black lamb to the hostile winds, and a bull to Neptune when he sailed for Crete. "The Indian deposits tobacco," says Dr. Brinton, "on the rocks of the rapid that the spirit of the swift waters may not capsize his canoe. In a storm he throws over his dog to appease the angry waves." It is said it was at one time customary in Greece to offer a human sacrifice at the beginning of hostilities, and that three captives were sacrificed before the battle of Salamis.

On the completion of the temple Solomon's offering was 120,000 sheep and 22,000 oxen, and one regrets that the brief record does not tell the sacrifice when he had "made a navy of ships in Ezion-geber." The Phoenicians carried images of gods in the prow of their ships to whom the sacrifices were made, and figureheads similar to idols were carved on Polynesian war canoes, says Grant Allen.

Capt. Cook found the South Sea Islanders christening their war canoes with blood. When the Norwegian Vikings launched a ship they bound human victims to the round logs over which the vessel was run down into the sea, so that the ship was sprinkled with the blood of them.

The march of civilization substituted domestic animals for human victims, and these in turn gave way to images of animals and substitutes for blood. It is said there is a pretty custom among the Japanese of christening a ship by hanging a pasteboard cage full of birds over the prow of the ship, and when the vessel is afloat the cage opens, the birds fly away, and the ship begins her career as a thing of life.

In "Builders' Rites and Ceremonies," by G. W. Speth, is quoted from The London Daily Telegraph of Sept. 25, 1893, a description of the launching of a caique on the waters of the Bosphorus, when, according to the customs of the country, a sheep was sacrificed in honor of the occasion. Mr. William Simpson gives an account taken from a "Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at Tripoli," of the launching of one of the Bey of Tripoli's cruisers in 1784: "Just at the moment of its quitting the stocks, a black slave of the Bey's was led forward and fastened to the prow of the vessel to influence a happy reception in the ocean. Some embarrassment happened at the time of its going off, and Mustaphar, (the minister,) not having seen the black attached, said it was no wonder the vessel did not go easily off the stocks, for they had neglected to bind a black on board and send off with it. A beautiful lamb fitted for the purpose, washed white as snow and decorated with flowers and ribbons, stood on the deck, which, at the instant the vessel plunged into the water, received the fatal knife, being devoutly offered as a sacrifice to Mahomet for the future prosperity of the cruiser."

While the masses may not think it is of much consequence whether we use water or break a bottle of wine over the prow, the methods of christening ships are landmarks of great historical interest. That so few details of the ceremonies are to be found in the stories of nations is remarkable, and a source of great regret to those interested in the comparative study of the culture of ancient peoples. L. D. BURDICK.
McDonough, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1898.

MR. ALGER AS HUMORIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It sometimes happens that a man who signally fails in one direction surprises the world by achieving success in another. Mr. Alger has proved incapacity in the management of war, but he seems to be giving promise of some genius in the line of satirical humor. Every one knows of the streams of generosity which have flowed into the Montauk vacuum directly or through organizations. It is known that with all this personal bounty, conditions there are only fairly tolerable. Never have there been comforts enough to go round or to supply the constant newcomers. What the condition of things would have been without the gifts of private citizens, it is simply appalling to imagine.

So when Mr. Alger felicitates the sick men at Camp Wikoff upon receiving ice, lemons, &c., from their "grateful Government," it strikes one as a remarkable piece of satire.

Of course the paternal Government would be guiltless of partiality, and Mr. Alger would naturally say to all the soldiers that they are receiving just what the Government thought they deserve. To the Ohio troops, for instance, that stood the other day in the blistering sun for hours waiting for promised transportation, at least 200 of these men being ill at the time, the sun bath was entirely gratuitious.

Then there was the case of that soldier who arrived at Montauk on the transport Miami. He paid for his own hardtack on the voyage, and was cared for by comrades after landing. When it was found that he was very ill and had money with him he was given a furlough. Somehow, he has not the slightest remembrance how he got home. He is now under the care of two trained nurses, the physician visiting him three times a day, his friends anxiously watching the balance in which his life hangs.

There are the men stranded in different localities—the Government's creditors—but penniless as tramps, forced to accept alms in order to break their fast or reach their homes. Comparatively few of these when they get home can afford the luxury of doctors and nurses.

There are other centres of suffering. Bristow, for instance, is said to hold the palm for its number of very sick men. People are apt to imagine that the instances they know of are exceptions, whereas they are merely samples.

Not least to be pitied are the men kept in the dwindled camps for no earthly use, unless it be to give them a chance to get sick, instead of being paid and sent home on furlough preparatory to being discharged.

Perhaps on second thought it would be more discriminating to conclude that Mr. Alger lacks a sense of humor.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1898. VARUM.

CONCERNING CAMP WIKOFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the medical profession and as an old subscriber to your paper, I desire to offer my thanks for your efforts to expose the criminal negligence and incompetence which are responsible for the dangerous epidemic of typhoid fever now raging in the army. The conditions at Camp Wikoff, for example, portrayed in Dr. W. G. Thompson's letters are a disgrace to our civilization and a menace to the public health of the entire country.

For the present we are less concerned to seek for and punish those who are responsible for these conditions than to stop further damage. On the authority of Dr. Thompson and others we find:

1. Camp Wikoff is a site with a clay soil, full of basinlike depressions, without good drainage. There is no part of the camp in which typhoid fever patients have not lived in the tents. The entire soil is therefore hopelessly infected already.

2. The deepest and principal well is, I am informed, only about thirty feet deep, and is directly in the line of the surface drainage from the large hospital of 1,000 beds in which many typhoid patients have been lodged. The water supply is therefore doomed to infection, if not already infected.

3. Soldiers in the active stage of typhoid fever are allowed to go or are actually sent from the camp. These men are made worse, and death often results from the journey, sometimes on the way. These men scatter the germs of typhoid fever in the railroad cars and stations, along the tracks, and in public places all over the land, so that a general epidemic is a not impossible result. These men, properly in the charge of the United States Government, are, to the number of several hundred, forced upon the public and private hospitals of New York and other cities, to be treated at the expense of the latter, and in a measure to the neglect of the sick poor for whom those hospitals were designed.

4. The disinfection and proper discipline of the camp, upon which the safety of the army and of the public depends, are very inadequately carried out.

To correct these crying evils, immediate remedies are necessary:

1. Allow no sick man to leave the camp—the sick are well cared for there now.
2. Supply a water distilling plant at once.
3. Enforce strict discipline and rigid observance of hygiene.
4. Use sufficiently powerful disinfectants, scientifically employed.

Having talked with many in the profession and out of it, and finding an almost universal public opinion upon these matters, in spite of the whitewashing reports about Camp Wikoff by those in authority, I have felt it to be my duty to write that, so far as my information goes, Dr. Thompson is well supported in the stand he has taken. My own work is in a special field of medicine, and I have no personal knowledge of the camps, so that my name can add no weight to these lines, and I must ask you to omit my name in case you desire to use this communication in your columns, especially as this is not written for publication, but for the mite of personal encouragement it may afford. B. F. C.
New York, Sept. 9, 1898.

NOT A PROPER SELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An experience of sixteen years' residence and ownership of property on Montauk Point, Long Island, convinces the writer of this article that it is not a proper place for a large military hospital camp. Montauk, with proper care and intelligent attention paid to its water supply and surface drainage, is, and would continue to be, one of the healthiest, purest, and most beautiful places for suburban homes and Summer residences to be found on the Atlantic Coast. Those who selected Montauk for the purposes of a large military hospital camp have acted without knowledge and with hasty judgment. They have a very serious problem to solve, one graver than any other that has confronted them heretofore, before they are quit of it.

The writer fears that the Long Island Railroad Company, or the Land Company, in its desire to advertise its property on Montauk, as also to attract to its road a large transportation and increased earnings, has lost sight of the probable fact that in the future its lands will suffer from contamination of the water supply by the hospital and camp sewage that now flows into the lakes and ponds about Camp Wikoff.

It is strange that the Government through its medical branch of the army should have made such a selection. True, it was right in its judgment that Montauk is an ideal place, its climate equable, and tempered by ocean breezes that blow constantly over it. But this is only a superficial view. If they are, as we suppose, scientific men, well experienced in all questions affecting water supply and drainage, they must have noted the fact that the whole peninsula of Montauk is of glacial formation. Its rounded hills of clay and hardpan, its deep hollows and pond holes, the boulders scattered over the surface, all attest to the truth of this. The subsoil of Montauk that lies beneath the turf that covers all the hills and valleys is of clay, and of course impervious to water.

The water shed of that portion of Montauk where Camp Wikoff is situated is toward Fort Pond and Lake Wyandanne. There are no living springs that come to the surface to form brooks and streams. Hence the only water supply is obtained from wells. Camp Wikoff should only get its supply of drinking water from deep-driven wells, that go down to the water-bearing gravel beds that underlie Long Island so abundantly. To obtain this supply their wells will have to go as deep as 50 feet, and in many places 75 to 100 feet.

The sewage and drainage from the many camps and hospitals must go and follow the same way as the waters that fall upon Montauk. The clay subsoil holds them both in the same basin as it were, hence a contaminated water supply. Fort Pond and Lake Wyandanne become polluted. The germs of typhoid are scattered, and an epidemic breaks out with results more terrible than any yet witnessed. The geological formation of Montauk is such that once you poison the water supply it will be almost impossible to purify it again.

A proper system of drainage would have involved a large expense in grading and laying sewer pipes to the ocean, and not into the lakes, thus keeping the sewage from the water supply. Cost what it might of time and money, it should have been done before a sick soldier was landed on Montauk. In the opinion of the writer, the system of drainage at Camp Wikoff as now in use is absolutely dangerous. A.
New York, Sept. 10, 1898.

New Use for Seavey's Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one of the camps at which our troops have been congregated has proved unhealthful. Seavey's Island, on which the Spanish sailors—many of whom were grievously sick and wounded when taken there—were confined, has been shown to be particularly healthful. Seavey's Island is now to be evacuated by the Spanish prisoners. Why not utilize it for a camp for our own troops, who are to be retained for the present in the service? A. H.
New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

STATE ISSUES AND VIEWS.

From The Chicago Chronicle, (Rep.)

Sore beset and perplexed is the ancient Thomas Platt these days. The tilt of his archaic plug hat has now reached an angle of forty-five degrees, and there is an expression upon his countenance that reminds one of a wary old fox who has for once found himself in close quarters with the pack. Thomas is in the unpleasant situation colloquially described as "up against it."

From The Watertown Daily Times, (Rep.)

The appointments a Governor makes are what mark his administration for good or bad. The appointments made by Gov. Black at the demand of Mr. Platt are the only basis of criticism of his administration. Col. Roosevelt knows this, and he will make no bargains. And if he will make no bargains he will find Mr. Platt's support very suddenly withdrawn, unless he has changed much and cares no more for patronage.

From The Gazette and Free Press, (Elmira, N. Y.) (Dem.)

The award of the nomination, with Platt's consent, to Roosevelt will be sufficient evidence that he has developed, under temptation, the pliability which qualifies him for Platt's approval. His nomination will be no more endurable to the suffering people of the State of New York than that of any member of the dominant coterie unless it comes about despite the hearty opposition of the party boss.

From The Chicago Journal, (Rep.)

Mr. Platt would just as lief not nominate Mr. Roosevelt if he could win for his party with some one else. He thinks he can. Hence his eagerness to get something done to show his friends that Roosevelt is a large impossibility. He is finding lately that the Colonel is too hard to be hurt and is perfectly willing to "stand for" those interesting letters from the front, and as the security of his place in popular favor becomes more evident Mr. Platt's reluctance to nominate him for the Governorship of New York also grows. * * * The situation is instructive. Col. Roosevelt has not yet announced his intention of making the campaign, we believe, but should he do so it would give one of the most astute politicians in this country a very bad quarter of an hour, and perhaps a bad two years, if it didn't end him altogether.

NUGGETS.

How the Feud Began.

"My husband is very hard to please."
"He must have changed considerably since his marriage."—Vanity Fair.

A Great Discovery.

Mrs. Read—Isnt it strange?
Mr. Read—What, my dear?
Mrs. Read—There never yet has been a strike in an alarm clock factory.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Reminder to Politicians.

"I wants ter remind dese yere politicianers," said Uncle Eben, "dat de best job ob whits washin' yoh kin get done can't be guaranteed foh mo' dan six months or so."—Washington Star.

Between Girl Friends.

"He said I was a poem," she told her dearest friend gleefully.
"Oh, well," replied her dearest friend, "some people know so little about poetry that they think there's nothing to it but feet."—Chicago Evening Post.

Disappointed.

"What's the matter with your friend, the musical theorist? Everybody applauded his new composition, and yet he seems very blue."
"Yes, he's pretty thoroughly discouraged. So many people liked it the first time they heard it that he says it can't possibly be good music."—Washington Star.

"THE OPEN DOOR."

John Bull spake out in accents clear,
With something of the lion's roar,
(His cousin Sam was standing near)—
"Hello! You there on China's shore,
There's got to be an Open Door!
What say you, Sam?"
Cries Sam, "Encore!"

"This wholesale changing of the map
By the great powers everywhere
May be all right—and I'm the chap
Who takes the cake, they all declare,
But with the world my cake I share,
What say you, Sam?"
Cries Sam, "Ah, there!"

"The 'Open Door' for one and all,
Free Trade in every blessed spot
Where I am ruler—at the pole
Or in the tropics; cold or hot—
Fair field for all the blooming lot—
What say you, Sam?"
Cries Sam, "That's what!"

"I've got some millions to be fed,
And markets I must somehow get;
My life depends upon my trade;
All round the world I spread my net,
And for free commerce I am set,
What say you, Sam?"
Cries Sam, You bet!"

"I've got no use for Chinese walls—
We want no more, but rather fewer—
And, by my ten-pound cannon balls,
And first-class battleships galore,
This sort of thing I won't endure—
What say you, Sam?"
Cries Sam, "Why, sure!"

"My policy all round is Peace,
My mission is to spread the light.
I rule the waves that war may cease,
But in my arm's resistless might,
And for free markets I will fight!
What say you, Sam?"
Cries Sam, "That's right!"

"Say 'sphere of influence' if the phrase
More diplomatically flows
Than 'Open Door'—but don't you raise,
My friends, lest you become my foes,
Trade barriers; we may come to blows—
What say you, Sam?"
Cries Sam, "That goes!"

The Gang—ah, pardon me—the Powers
Retire to think a season, so
John turns to Sam and says: "'Tis ours,
Not mine alone, but ours, to show
The path on which world trade must go,
Hey, Sam?"
Cried Sam, "It-is-you-know!

"In fack, I calkilate," says he,
"'Twould be a ruther grand affair
If out thar on the Yellow Sea,
With your old flag mine should appear;
My duty in this thing seems clear,
What say you, John?"
Cried Bull, "'Ear! 'Ear!"

J. W. BENGOUGH.
Toronto, Sept. 8, 1898.

THE TALK OF LONDON

Glorifying the Charge of the Twenty-first Lancers.

FRENCHMEN ALONG THE NILE

Work of Brave War Correspondents with the English Army.

Still Discussing the Czar's Universal Peace Proposition—The Kaiser Shocks the British Workingman.

[Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—This has been the hottest week known in London for many long years, and the sensations which have poured in upon the British public daily have hardly allowed them a chance of cooling down. Even had the sun beat less fiercely upon England, every day has brought its fresh dramatic event, from the great Khartoum news of Sunday to the capture, announced this evening, of the Khalifa's principal wife by the camel corps. Without wishing to detract from the solid prestige acquired by the Anglo-Egyptian arms in this historical campaign, it interests the student of English manners to see how this people, as ever, pitch on some one incident of a great battle and glorify it almost to the exclusion of everything else.

The talk here to-day is as if the charge of the Twenty-first Lancers really constituted the battle of Omdurman, and as if around that charge were grouped certain subsidiary incidents, in which the infantry played up as decent supers to these cavalry stars. No one doubts the courage, almost mad heroism, of this ride; yet military critics quietly own, though not for publication, that had the lancers charged into one-quarter the number of disciplined German soldiers, not one man of them would have come out alive. But the people here will have pet heroes thrown magnified on the screen of popular imagination. The misfortune is that the patient and perilous work of the men who really won that great battle runs the risk of being overlooked and unrecognized.

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Events on the Nile.

All eyes to-night are directed on the Marchand expedition, which the returning Khalifa steamer reports at Fashoda. Out of this mountain of alarm surely will creep a mouse, for even if the British gunboats do discover a band of estimable Frenchmen, there is surely little cause to fear trouble. The Britishers, if I know anything of the cool head which will guide this expedition, will express a calm delight at meeting civilized French gentlemen in that outlandish place, and will offer them such refreshments as the Spartan regulations of the Sirdar allow them to keep on board. And if the gallant Frenchmen claim with much rhetoric to have annexed that part of the Nile, I take it that the probable attitude of the stolid Englishmen will be to treat the matter as a solemn joke or the explorers as members of a scientific expedition, whom the sun has slightly affected.

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The Troubles in Crete.

Far more serious, indeed of the utmost gravity, to the chance of European peace is the Cretan news. That Edhem Pasha, clear-eyed and long-headed, as we know him to be, did not foresee the coming massacre is not to be believed for a moment. It is far more probable that some of the bullets picked out of the wounded English will be found to have been fired from Turkish Government rifles.

One puzzle is why Edhem, who knows his book pretty well, did not foresee that this riot could have but the one inevitable result of driving every Turkish soldier from Crete and the English Navy into permanent possession of Suda Bay. Possibly it will be found that Edhem acted unwillingly enough under orders from the Yildiz Kiosk, the occupant of which is suffering severely from swelled head in consequence of the coming visit of the Emperor of Germany. The Sultan will have to be taught that it is safer to massacre thousands of Armenians than half a hundred Anglo-Saxons, and the teachers of this elementary lesson are already on their way to Crete from Malta and Alexandria.

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The Empress of Austria.

As if we had not had sensation enough already there comes to-night the news of the brutal assassination of the Empress of Austria, a gracious and fearless woman, who could have had no enemies among sane men. The why and wherefore of this idiotic crime cannot even be guessed at, but it may well be that, in the present delicate condition of Austrian internal affairs, it will be used to produce a crisis of European importance.

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The Anglo-Saxon Pact.

Lord Dufferin's speech at Bristol this week comes just at the right time. Owing possibly to an exceeding zealous but intemperate use of strong adjectives by men who slobber over great facts and serious impulses with sentiment, the words "Anglo-American alliance" have not been altogether without irritating effect on a nation of common sense men. It was well, then, that Lord Dufferin brought strongly before his hearers the base of the true sympathy which exists between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxons. Both are capable of a high degree of constitutional government, and both love liberty. This Lord Dufferin developed in such language as he alone can use.

One thing he did not say, which must never be forgotten in dealing with Anglo-Saxons. Two men or nations of that breed are capable of slanging each other with mighty words and telling each other their faults in blunt English, for that is one of the most striking graces of the Anglo-Saxon character. But let a third party only intervene and take sides, and the inevitable result follows that both the Anglo-Saxons shake hands and go for the outsider.

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The Death of Hubert Howard.

The London Times has had ill-luck, indeed, in the Soudan campaign, and the misfortune is greater as in Hubert Howard's death England lost a young man of perfect courage and exceeding great prominence. In appearence he exactly resembled the famous Holbein portrait of the Earl of Surrey, his direct ancestor. It is only two years ago that another son of Lord Carlisle's, Christopher, was killed in action. At first it was thought that Hubert had fallen in the cavalry charge of the Twenty-first Lancers, but we now know that he was hit by almost the last of the enemy's bullets.

Our people will best remember this noble young Englishman as the man who in the face of the gravest risk penetrated into the interior of Cuba, and was perhaps the first to enlighten his countrymen on the real state of things in the island. His was a singularly gallant figure, for there was little that his brain or muscle could not accomplish with ease, and his premature death has struck in England a sad note indeed. While more than careful of the safety of others intrusted to his care, or accepting his leadership, he was himself a man who knew not fear and had many times been eye to eye with death. His only fault was that he took too little thought for a life others prized so highly.

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The Case of Col. Rhodes.

The gallantry in action and serious wound of that other war correspondent, Col. Rhodes, have made people wish that the Government would reconsider its decision and return to him his commission in the regular army. There would be less sense of injustice in this connection had it not happened that this very week Sir Graham Bower has received his appointment as Colonial Secretary of Mauritius. Seeing that the South African Committee poured its severest censures on Bower, who is now trusted with another job, ordinary Britishers cannot see why equal clemency should not be shown to the man who nearly lost his life in doing double service to his country. Without tearing open old sores or raking up ancient history that would best be forgotten, the thing might be managed easily enough, and no gracious act on the part of the Queen would be so popular as this.

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Bennett Burleigh's Dispatches.

To those who notice with what stately reluctance The London Times is wont to quote from its colleagues or print the names of contemporaries from whom in seasons of press-hunger information has been most unwillingly gleaned, it is somewhat amusing to watch the action of this paper caused by its two correspondents at the front falling out of the ranks. The old order has, indeed, changed, giving place to a new, and Bennett Burleigh's fine dispatches to The Telegraph are printed in full, with courteous and graceful acknowledgments of the source whence they came.

Burleigh, whose story of the battle and capture of Omdurman is by far the best piece of press work done in this campaign, is one of those happily built men who seem able on emergency to do without food or sleep for a number of days which would prove quite fatal to an ordinary mortal. I well remember some eight years ago, when Burleigh was bitten with a fine enthusiasm for reaching and helping the submerged tenth of the democracy in London and at the same time of fighting the cause of the overburdened Italians and Ticinese, he would rush about from one meeting to another from early morning till far into the night, never showing signs of fatigue and apparently never eating a square meal and hardly ever sleeping more than a few minutes at a time.

These clear dispatches of his from the Soudan, turned out when, after a day of awful suspense and slaughter, men fell exhausted to the ground and slept where they lay, are, to say the least, remarkable productions of a high order.

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The Universal Peace Talk.

That the high temperature of the former cordial relations of France and Russia should sink quite so rapidly was a fall rather too quick for Russian purposes, and accordingly the newspaper Novosti has been put up to explain away the worst fears of France as to the proposed peace conference. Nothing was easier, or, in fact, more sane, than for Russia to suggest blandly that a neutralized Alsace-Lorraine would prepare the way for universal peace. Yet the sneers and shrugs with which even the unofficial suggestion has been received at Berlin almost suffice to show that Europe had better pigeonhole the idea for another generation. The shade of the great Moltke is invoked by the German of to-day, and his clear, strong expression of opinion quoted, in which he refuses to answer for the stability of the German Empire unless its western frontier be made secure by the annexation and fortification of the Rhine provinces.

I greatly fear that if a peace conference meets and the Alsace-Lorraine question has the first place on the agenda, Germany in its present temper would move an adjournment of the meeting till that day six months and carry the resolution or itself clear out in a huff.

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An Elastic Statesman.

There has been this week considerable excitement over the rumored dismissal of Li Hung Chang, as if that remarkable friend of the Empress Mother had not been degraded, deposed, and unfeathered some half dozen times before. It is amusing to see how in this Chinese business a large section of Englishmen are steadily looking eastward, not for signs of progress, but for some isolated fact which shall confirm them in the hope that at last the Pekin Court is yielding to pressure from the English Foreign Office. It is, of course, quite on the cards that the snubbed and insulted MacDonald may have insisted on the outward observance of form of his withdrawal, but even if this be the case, nothing short of authentic proof of the old diplomat's decease would convince me that the most elastic statesman of our time was not going to bob up again through the palace trapdoor on to the stage, a more central figure than ever.

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Kaiser and Workingman.

The British workman, that is, the British voter, who more and more every day deludes himself into the belief that he is intelligently following the relations of his own country with foreign powers, had at last almost shaken off the effect of the Emperor William's Transvaal indiscretion, and, on the strength of the imperial Soudan congratulations, had really prepared to receive him into favor again as a cousin, a friend, and a good fellow. Then, with a suddenness almost equal to the shock of the Czar's pacific surprise, came the German Emperor's Westphalian speech this week, threatening to introduce a measure prescribing the rough medicine of imprisonment at hard labor for any one inciting to a strike any German workman willing to work.

The shock to the British workman, who loves strikes even more than his beer, is severe; for though the misery, muddle, and starvation resulting from the South Wales coal business has been awful enough to open eyes that are closed by any other hands but death's, still the working Britisher sticks to his one quack remedy. This is the sole possession of which he is most proud, the power of dropping his tools himself and, come what may, of forcing his colleagues in thousands to play while outside of England men win and work.

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Cheap Postage to India.

The annual report of the Post Office has just been issued, and the Duke of Norfolk is able to show a profit of nearly three and a half millions sterling. This is good enough, and no doubt next year the Postmaster General will be proudly able to point to his four millions, if not more. I doubt much, however, whether the comfortable story of these large profits excites people as much as the announcement of the coming great reform in Indian postage.

For years the notion of penny postage to India had been sneered and laughed at as an impossible dream of men outside, who little knew the power of a permanent official. Yet now the Indian Government is about to face the predicted loss of some forty thousand sterling annually, and after next month must carry an ounce letter oversea from India to England for one anna.

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An Accomplished Man.

Although the hours he is to spend in this country are numbered before he sails westward to new duties, Col. Hay found time Wednesday to be present at the wedding of Arthur Hungerford Pollen with Miss Maud Lawrence at Brompton Oratory. Pollen is a remarkable man, who has won considerable distinction as a journalist, editor, and art critic. He is musician enough to write a beautiful "Tantum Ergo," performed at his own wedding, and he made a very gallant fight for a seat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest at the last general election.

His career should be watched by all interested in the fortunes of the English Liberal Party; for if politics attract him once more, he is certainly a force to be reckoned with. Miss Lawrence's father is a power in the City and is Chairman of the Linotype Company and Printing Machinery Plant Trust.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

Regarded in England as the Outcome of Anglo-American Friendliness and the German Entente.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The closer the Czar's rescript is scrutinized the more people here are confirmed in the belief that it is the outcome of Anglo-American friendship, which is patent to every one, and the more rapid growth of Anglo-German cordiality, which has been in the air for a year past.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, when interviewed on his arrival at New York, voiced the sentiment prevailing when he remarked that there was something peculiar about the disarmament proposal coming from such a source at such a time. In short, it is regarded here as a lullaby intended to lure Great Britain back to the policy of drift, from which Russia's overt acts of unfriendliness threatened to cause her to diverge.

Much greater faith is placed in the pending negotiations between London and St. Petersburg, which presage a friendly agreement in regard to China, than in the Czar's millennium.

As for Germany's real opinion, in spite of official platitudes and sympathy, Emperor William's speech at Porta on Sept. 8, when he announced that the best security for peace was the maintenance of a standing army ever ready for action, is in effect the burial bell of the Czar's rescript.

It is difficult at a distance to realize the heaviness of the blow the Russian Utopian proposal has dealt France and Frenchmen. The latter now see how lightly their ally regards obligations to them, and all hopes and illusions in regard to the lost provinces have been dissipated in a moment.

The shock has been so rude that Russia has deemed it wise to try to soften it by launching a suggestion for a compromise, whereby Alsace-Lorraine would be neutralized, thus establishing a zone between France and Germany and apparently removing the necessity for extensive armaments. The scheme is equally as practicable as the Czar's peace pyrotechnics. French self-esteem will never consent to give up its aspirations while Germany still holds to Marshal Von Moltke's belief that Alsace-Lorraine is necessary for the security of the western boundary of the German Empire.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A high official here says that the agreement between Great Britain and Germany was a necessary preliminary to their joining the Czar's peace conference.

In regard to the latter, a member of the Russian Embassy says he does not expect an early conference, and he admits the possibility of one or more of the powers refusing to join, in which case it would be dropped.

BRITISH ARMY SCANDAL.

Breakdown of the Commissariat Department at Army Manoeuvres.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—While the Transport and Commissariat Departments of the British Army, as exemplified by the admirable conduct of the Soudan campaign, appear to be beyond reproach on active service, there is no lack of allegations that there was a serious breakdown during the recent army manoeuvres at Salisbury Plain.

In the first place, owing to the resources of the War Office being inadequate to the demands the contract for the catering was given to Sir Thomas Lipton, and, if the reports are believable, the soldiers suffered considerable privations. Indeed, it would seem some of them suffered so much that they committed offenses, preferring prison to the treatment they were receiving on Salisbury Plain.

This is corroborated by the fact that the military prisons in the neighborhood were so overcrowded that the officials declared they would not receive any further prisoners.

Besides this, the sufferers from sickness and accidents complain of great neglect. They say they were without food and drink for hours, or until civilians succored them.

Chamberlain's Alleged Indiscretions.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A long cabled interview with Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now in the United States, has been received with incredulity by the English press. The Daily Chronicle says: "That he should have talked of a railroad through the Transvaal, from Khartoum to the Cape, or have disclosed the Anglo-German understanding, or performed other feats of a like description, is beyond believing. If these stories are true, then indeed Lord Salisbury's 'blazors' are quenched forever in the white light of Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretions."

Aghinst American Chewing Gum.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The health authorities have issued a warning against the use of American chewing gum, which is becoming the rage among children in the East End. The authorities consider it more dangerous than the ice cream which the Italians sell in the streets, and against which there has been a rigorous crusade.

A SEVERE BLOW TO FRANCE

The Unlucky Words from the Czar Have Dashed All Her Schemes to the Ground.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE FOR PEACE

Rising Generation Cares Very Little About Rehabilitating the Honor of Their Grandparents — Consequences of the Acquittal of Dreyfus to the Nation.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Never since Sedan have the fortunes of France reached a lower ebb than at the present moment. She seems to be threatened on all sides, and the danger at home is not a whit less than that which she has to fear from the hatred of her enemies, and the treachery of her friends. The announcement that the Czar is in favor of a general disarmament in Europe is without question a great blow to this country. It practically demonstrates the political valuelessness to France of the alliance with Russia. Hitherto the Franco-Russian alliance has been diverted from its original object, which was the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, into an instrument of offense against England.

From the Russian point of view its practical usefulness was, apart from this, the obtaining of a good slice of French savings. The French have been quite well aware all along how the situation really stood. But they did not begrudge their money so long as they believed in the power of their gigantic ally to help them in the supreme moment when the accounts with Germany had to be squared. They knew that Russia was at bottom indifferent to the realization of French ambitions, and was mainly concerned in solidifying her own position as leader of the hegemony of the East.

But with the promised suport of Russia, France was relieved from the German bogie; she could be on the side of peace—and it is to her credit to say that she has always been so—at her own free will and pleasure, and in pursuance of her own civilizing and humanizing ideal, without having to be peaceable under the threats of Germany. She was once again her own mistress; she had retaken possession of herself. She could cherish her dream pacifically but with confidence. For this she was willing to accept the incongruous partnership with the Northern Bear, to put her republican hand in that of the autocrat, and to fling away all chance of ever coming to a friendly understanding with Great Britain, whom she nevertheless recognizes as her natural ally. And now these unlucky words from the Czar have dashed all these schemes to the ground; have made all the self-sacrifices of poor France of no account. She is indeed to be pitied.

Two Currents of Opinion.

Still, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that there are two currents of opinion in France. We have the old generation, which knew Alsace-Lorraine when those conquered provinces formed an integral part of the Fatherland, which lived through the disasters of the war, helped to create the republic, and has guided the destinies of France ever since. It is from this generation that are drawn the statesmen of the present and most recent Ministries, the editors of the chief organs of public opinion, the great officers of State, the Generals and Admirals and principal ecclesiastic dignitaries—all, in fact, who have a say in the government of the country, in the shaping of its home and foreign policy. And these men have signed and sealed a tacit bond among themselves that never in their lifetime shall France abandon her hope of once again entering on the possession of Alsace and Lorraine.

That is all very well, but what of the rising generation, the generation which will constitute the France of to-morrow, which has been born since 1870, and has never shared in the possession of what was lost after the war? Do these young people realy care about regaining what was never theirs? I doubt it very much. They have their own future to work out, and they care very little about rehabilitating the honor of their grandparents. Indeed, it is extremely probable that they will act in much the same way as did the interesting progeny of Borkmann, in Ibsen's great drama. Borkmann's son preferred his own happiness and welfare to propping up the honor of a tottering house, which crumbled to pieces when he left it. The young Frenchman of to-day desires happiness and material progress, but he is not Don Quixote enough to throw away his energies in fighting for hopelessly lost causes.

Another important fact has to be considered, namely, that the taste for military glory has largely disappeared in France with the establishment of obligatory military service. The people who made the glory of war were the people who staid at home. They constituted the audience which applauded the spectacular drama, but took no part in it. Until the last war the French bourgeois was always able to purchase a substitute, who saved him from the rigors of conscription. He was thus able to attend to current business, and at the same time to cry "Vive l'Empereur!" with enthusiasm whenever a victory came in the way of the French Army. Now all that is changed. The Frenchman of whatever rank or calling has to shoulder the gun and strap the knapsack on his back. He may be sent away on colonial service on such an expedition, for instance, as that of Madagascar, where 10,000 men out of the 15,000 composing the invading army incontinently died of fever before a shot had been fired.

Thus the gilt has been completely worn off the military gingerbread so far as average feeling goes in France. France is for peace, and with each succeeding year her pacific mood is certain to become more than ever accentuated. She has given up the hopeless dream of turning the English out of Egypt. She has seen the military collapse of her two Latin neighbors, Italy and Spain. The example of the Greeks, who resemble the French so closely in temperament, was not calculated to encourage her, and finally there has been the Dreyfus case, which has brought out all the latent hatred simmering in the minds of the French middle class against the army.

France and the Dreyfus Case.

If the papers were any criterion, there should be at the present moment a lull in the scandalous agitation which this extraordinary affair has called forth, but if my information is correct, and it comes from an excellent source, before this letter reaches THE NEW YORK TIMES, or, at any rate, much at the same time, there will be a recrudescence of this dispute such as will throw all previous scenes into the shade. There is, I am told, every probability that a solution to the Dreyfus case is at last upon the point of being discovered. The revision of the Dreyfus condemnation will become necessary, and that, too, at the earliest possible date, while the acquittal of the prisoner is almost certain to follow. At present I have no further certain details to hand, but the end is now near, and the efforts of the devoted friends of the unhappy man still confined on Devil's Island are on the point of being crowned with the most triumphant success.

The consequences of such a solution to France must of course be tremendous. They will involve the definite triumph of the unmilitary over the military party, and the Government will receive a blow from which it can with difficulty recover. That France will come out of the affair with a lessened reputation I do not suppose for a moment. But her military prestige will suffer from the odium which cannot fail to befall her military chiefs, and that, combined with the Czar's cool proposal to disarm, justifies the conclusion that France as a political and social power has rarely been at a lower ebb than she is to-day.

The inquiry into the conduct of Major Esterhazy, which is being held by a board of his fellow-officers, under the Presidency of Gen. Florentin, drags out in the most extraordinary way, and has already lasted longer than any Conseil d'Enquête, which is not quite the same thing as a court-martial, by the way, has ever been known to last before. It would seem as if the Government hesitated to obtain the condemnation of the inculpated officer for fear of the consequences which might ensue. Both Drumont and Rochefort have taken sides in favor of Esterhazy, and they exercise great influence on a certain section of public opinion.

Contrary to the general belief, it is a fact, which I have from an excellent source, that all the phases of the Count's career were gone into at the inquiry; including, therefore, his rôle, whatever it may have been, in the Dreyfus affair. If Esterhazy be acquitted this will be another exceptional thing, for nothing is rarer than a military inquiry ending in the acquittal of the accused officer, for it is not the rule to commence such an inquiry unless the condemnatory evidence is extremely clear.

ROWLAND STRONG.

THE GOSSIP IN BERLIN

Newspapers Change Their Tone and Express Surprise at American Indignation.

INTEREST IN CZAR'S PROPOSAL

Bismarck's Private Memoirs May Soon Be Published—Lillian Russell's Artistic Performance Is Not Appreciated by the Music Hall Audiences.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—An editorial in THE TIMES of Aug. 20 asks whether there really is a statesman or a publicist in Europe, Teuton or Latin, who believes that Germany, Russia, and France, acting all together, have any terrors, in any question relating to the Pacific Ocean, for Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, acting all together? This question may readily be answered in the negative, nor do I perceive, so far as Germany is concerned, any sufficient reason why the ignorance of foreign statesmen should be so taken for granted by the American press, and this in spite of all the hatred the German press and people have given voice to throughout the war, and the ungentlemanly and tactless actions of the German naval commanders in Philippine waters. The attitude of the German Foreign Office has been perfectly correct throughout, and is so at the present moment. Whether it will continue so during and after the sittings of the Peace Commission in Paris is a totally different question, but I shall be surprised, whatever the commission may decide, to see Germany take any initiative against the United States.

At all events let Americans wait until the German Government has really shown its teeth to us, or at least given a low growl, before it indulges in sensational generalities about the hostility of the Kaiser's Government. The indignation of all good Americans at the attitude of the German people as a whole is, of course, eminently natural, and none have felt the bitterness of it as much as we who have been obliged to read the constant venomous attacks of the German newspapers and the insulting remarks of private individuals. Fortunately, however, public opinion has infinitely less influence upon the official actions of the Government than is the case in our country, or in France and England, and Americans must not forget that we have to do, not with the German people, but with the Foreign Office in Wilhelm Strasse, and no American can deny that we have been treated by Baron von Buelow in the fairest possible manner.

I have the very best of authority, namely, officials of the Foreign Office itself, for stating that the attitude of the German press has been a cause of the greatest embarrassment to the German Government, and I was told that the Foreign Office hoped that the American public would look to it and not to the sensational German press for the true attitude of the ruling classes in Germany.

Newspapers Changing Their Tone.

The German newspapers are gradually waking up to the fact that they have made egregious asses of themselves, and many of them have gradually changed their tone without attempting to explain why. Some of those that have been most virulent now pretend to be surprised at the general indignation against Germany expressed by their American colleagues. The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, the paper with the largest circulation in Berlin, which may be described as the "yellow" journal of Germany, expresses a great measure of this surprise, and naïvely asks what the Germans have done to deserve America's hatred. Nothing funnier than this question has appeared in any of the comic periodicals for many moons.

On the other hand the periodicals that have been on our side from the first, like the Frankfurter Zeitung and Die Nation, express jubilation, not only at our victory, but at the correct and chivalrous manner in which our sailors, soldiers, and diplomats have acted throughout the war. The former journal, which, although strictly democratic in politics, is read and respected by all classes in Germany, and is one of the few periodicals in this country which may be called a really first-class newspapers, welcomes the entrance of the United States into the arena of world politics in a most sympathetic, even enthusiastic, article, calling attention to the fact that the surplus of exports over imports for the year ending with June 30 last was over $6,000,000, whereas Germany shows a deficit of about $19,000,000 and England nearly $600,000,000 in the same time.

It also calls the attention of its readers to the significant facts that the United States is valued at over sixty-two milliards, so that the United States, having a twentieth part of the population of the world, possesses more than a fifth part of the world's riches; that the Union boasts of almost half as many miles of railway as all the rest of the world put together; that the receipts of the American railways amounted to nearly half those of the rest of the world; that the shipping of the United States registered one-third of the whole horsepower of the world; that they produced over three times as much cotton as the rest of the world together, and used more than a fourth part of this themselves; that they produced a fourth of all the grain, and half of all the coal in the world; that their telegraph lines were over half as long as those of the world; that of the seventeen milliards of letters sent in a year in the world, the United States alone sent five, &c.

War Department Criticised.

Attention is then called to the quality of the mechanical productions of the United States, to the industry, enterprise, and honesty of American merchants and manufacturers, and last, but not least, to the significant fact that the artistic growth of the country is keeping pace with its material expansion. Whether Europe wishes it or not, this young giant must and will soon find that he is producing too much for his own use, that he is growing out of his own magnificent country, and that he must look further for markets for his goods. Therefore his entrance into the realm of world-politics is not revolutionary, but a natural development, and, in consequence of this, a wholesome step.

Many of the German papers are at a loss to understand why the German Government has placed itself so unmistakably on the side of the Americans, for, in spite of what the Americans may think, this has been the tacit attitude of the Foreign Office. Germany cannot understand why a monarchical country should greet the rising influence of a republic with satisfaction. That word republic sticks in their crops. The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that it is natural for people of common sense to sympathize with that nation which is in the possession of a truly democratic form of government, and appreciation of the dignity of labor, tolerance for all kinds of opinions, an unprejudiced manner of looking at new questions, and the widest freedom of its citizens. All this cannot be found among the Spaniards. The paper then goes on to draw a picture of the backward step that humanity would make if Spain had won the fight. It confesses itself an enthusiastic admirer of the United States, but says that she has yet to prove by the manner in which she overcomes the difficulties of her new colonial station whether this admiration is perfectly justified or not.

There is one humiliating discord in this symphony of praise, namely, the remarks that have inevitably been called forth by the scandalous manner in which the Sanitary Department of the War Office has been mismanaged. The German critics, however, rightly ascribe this unfortunate condition of things not to the army itself, but to the system, unknown on the Continent of Europe, of placing a layman at the head of the Department of War. It is remarked that there are indeed many objections to the appointment of officers in active service to such a post, but that, especially in America, where officers are retired at the comparatively early age of sixty-three years, many retired officers could be found perfectly competent to fill this responsible position. I recommend this hint to all future Presidents of the United States. The suggestion receives additional weight from the fact that many of our retired officers, particularly of the navy, have been utilized in responsible positions during the present war.

Surprise at Czar's Proposal.

The newest sensation of international politics dates from yesterday morning, when the newspapers made us familiar with the astounding news, an old story to you by this time, that, of all people in the world, the Czar of all the Russias had proposed the appointment of a commission for the gradual disarming of the tremendous standing armies of Europe, with the millennium of peace in the near future. Here in Berlin people have not yet got over their astonishment at this totally unexpected bombshell thrown by the young man who was not supposed to have personal initiative enough to say "boo" to the traditional goose, and everybody is indulging in the wildest kind of speculations as to how the astounding news will be taken, first, by the French Republic, and second by his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia. The morning papers almost unanimously express their belief that the Czar would never have taken such a step without consulting the Emperor, but everybody is extremely curious in regard to France, as she is the very last country to wish for a general disarmament for the reason that such a step would mean the guaranteed continuation of the status quo, or, in other words, the irreparable loss of Alsace-Lorraine. Without doubt the Czar's proposition will form the centre of international interest for a long time to come.

It is curious to note that the German Conservative papers are all enthusiasm for the new idea, although when, years ago, Prof. Virchow made a proposition similar to that of the Czar, the Conservatives were among those who laughed loudest at such a hare-brained scheme. The weak point of any such idea, to-day as then, is that its carrying out would mean that the present political situation of the world was right and satisfactory, and this is what several of the great powers can never assent to.

One of the most interesting subjects here just now is that of Bismarck's private memoirs, which, to believe the press in general, have been already printed. According to Maximilian Harden, the editor of the semi-sensational weekly Die Zukunft, there is no truth in this statement. It is indeed well known that Prince Bismarck, aided by Lothar Bucher, brought to paper a great many of his recollections, extending from his earliest youth up till the day of his dismissal, which will in all probability be published as soon as the heirs are ready to take the step, but, so far as any one knows, there is no reason why the memoirs should be sent to Berlin to the censor. It is almost certain that up till now no contract has been made with any publishing house for the printing of the memoirs. It is stated with authority that the exact size of the volume and the date of its appearance have not even yet been decided upon.

Lillian Russell Not Appreciated.

The management of the Royal Theatre at Wiesbaden has just been attacked by a well-known publicist on the ground that during the past year historical dramas of a patriotic character by Count Philipp Eulenberg and Capt. Joseph Lauff have been given eighteen times, while only seven evenings were devoted to Goethe, four to Schiller, three to Kleist, and one each to Hebbel, Lessing, Grillparzer, and Freitag. Our critic of course wishes to prove that the Royal Theatre cares more for Court poets of a military stamp than it does for the Titans of German literature. For the Anglo-Saxon world, however, the criticism is also of interest, for the reason that one will seek long without finding a single theatre in any English-speaking city where the works of seven English classic dramatists have been given eighteen times during one year. In other words, a state of affairs which in Germany is considered to be disgraceful is still far more satisfactory from an artistic point than that which prevails in the best theatre of the great Anglo-Saxon race.

Lillian Russell, in her first appearance at the Wintergarten in this city, about a week ago, achieved a success d'estime so far as the more cultured portion of her audience is concerned, but her peculiar gifts do not shine in a music hall, and the Wintergarten is certainly nothing more than a music hall. Furthermore, the building is very long and high, the stage being in the centre of one side, with the result that, as Miss Russell herself says, one has to sing first into one end of the hall and then into the other, in order that the audience may all hear something.

As Miss Russell gives an extremely artistic and pleasing rendering of several well-known songs, including the Champagne Song from "Giroflé-Giroflà," her performance is far above the appreciation, and especially the expectations of her present audience, most of whom were led by the rather exaggerated ultra-American manner in which her coming has been advertised to expect somebody more in the line of Paquerette. In consequence of all this, Miss Russell is out of her proper sphere and does not please the audience of the Wintergarten as well as some one whose manner is more vulgar and whose voice is more strident. Arrangements are being made for her appearance in this city in several operettas, but I understand that nothing definite has as yet been decided upon.

Consul General Goldschmidt is still at Nauheim with his family, where he is likely to stay until late in the Autumn, as his health has not improved as rapidly as was hoped for. Ambassador White is at Homburg.

EDWARD BRECK.

GREAT HEAT IN EUROPE.

Water Famine Threatened in London—Iron Works Closed—French Army Manoeuvres Abandoned.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Tropical weather continues here and on the Continent. The thermometer in London on Thursday last registered 90 degress, which is the record for the Summer, while the returns for the past thirty years do not show any previous record above 87 degrees for the month of September.

The whole of Great Britain continues to be without rain, and the almost unbreathable atmosphere in London is intensified by a sultry white mist, which has been so thick on the Thames that the steamboats had to stop running.

There have been innumerable cases of sunstroke and apoplexy, and the iron works of Birmingham and the Black Country are closing on account of the heat. Fires are occurring among the trees and in the grass on the commons.

The conditions prevailing in the East End of London are specially pitiable. There has been the usual water famine, and for three weeks over 1,000,000 people, to say nothing of animals, have been suffering from the shortage. The situation is daily becoming worse, fevers are breaking out, and as the indications of rain are as scarce as the signs of snow, the supply of water has already been curtailed three hours daily, and promises to be further shortened.

The heat has also been very great in Paris, where an ice famine prevails, and the French soldiers have been suffering so much during the army manoeuvres that the latter had to be abandoned.

The Paris meteorological authorities hold that a sunspot is responsible for the extreme heat. M. Flammarion, the astronomer, reports that an enormous sunspot six times the size of the earth, making with other spots visible a group over 200,000 kilometers long, can be seen, and he adds that a violent abnormal agitation is occurring on the solar surface.

LI HUNG CHANG AND RUSSIA.

Promptly Reported All That Took Place When Sir C. Macdonald Visited the Tsung-li-Yamen.

PEKIN, Sept. 8, (delayed in transmission.)—An imperial edict announcing that the Emperor has no further need of Li Hung Chang's services as a Minister of the Tsung-li-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) was promulgated to-day. It is a short, curt dismissal, for which no reasons are given.

The news of Li Hung Chang's dismissal was not unexpected. A growing distrust of the great Chinese statesman has been observable for some time past among his colleagues. It will be a great blow to Russia, which country Li Hung Chang has faithfully served for months past.

Whenever the Tsung-li-Yamen received the British Minister, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, in audience, Li immediately visited the Russian Minister and reported the whole proceedings to him. Latterly there have been indications that Li Hung Chang was wholly in the service of Russia, and on Saturday last, in the presence of the Tsung-li-Yamen, Sir Claude Macdonald reproached Li Hung Chang for his conduct, and his dismissal from the Foreign Office was probably the immediate consequence.

It is expected that Russia will strenuously endeavor to bring about the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang. The courage of the latter gave him the leadership of the Chinese Foreign Office, where he was the only Minister prepared to vigorously answer harsh foreign demands.

A panicky feeling pervades officialdom here. The Emperor is daily edicting dismissals or promotions without apparent causes. A new edict, just issued, requires the Viceroys to tend to the capital lists of the men capable of bearing arms. This is looked upon as indicating the organization of a militia on the European model.

SPAIN SEEMS INDIFFERENT

The Press Scores the People for Unconcerned Way in Which They Accept Misfortune.

BAD POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Lack of Enthusiasm Displayed in Regard to the National Subscription—Newspapers Still Assert that the Americans Used a New and Powerful Explosive.

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 20, 1898.—After five or six weeks of skirting the coasts of this sleepy country and cutting across it in every conceivable manner, I leave it to-night with feelings of great joy. I wish I could take its cathedrals, its alcazars, and its Velasqueses with me, with perhaps a Murillo or two, but everything else, as the Germans say, "leaves me cold." It is a pity that, as Spain is too badly off to pay a war indemnity, our Government did not stipulate for the choice of a dozen of Spain's finest paintings. This may seem like a feeble attempt at a joke, but I mean it perfectly seriously. Such a clause in a treaty of peace would, to be sure, be a decided innovation, but nevertheless defensible from every standpoint.

There is no question that the presence in an American public gallery of ten or twelve of the best pictures in the Prado Museum would be of incalculable value to our artistic tastes and training, and that we should appreciate them far more than their present owners. Why should our Government not strive to enrich the country artistically as well as materially, especially as this clause would call for no financial sacrifice on the part of our enemy? An opportunity has been lost to show the world that something besides dollars has charms for us. Modern society does not approve the Napoleonic method of accumulating works of art, but I venture to predict that future treaties of peace will contain clauses such as I suggest.

Referring to the inevitable custom here of calling everything American "Yankee," let me give you a sentence such as one may find in the most respectable Spanish dailies, merely with a change of country: "As soon as peace with the Dagos is an assured fact the Dago Queen Regent and the Dago King will retire to San Sebastian, the usual Summer home of the Dago Court. It cannot be said that the Dagos exhibit great grief at the terrible disasters to the Dago arms, but," &c. How would this sound in an editorial of THE TIMES? Simply substitute "Dago" for Spanish and Spaniard, as the Spanish have "Yankee" for American, and you have the Spanish modus.

An editorial in The London Standard speaks approvingly of the calmness with which the Spaniards face their calamity. Let us see what the Spanish press itself says of this calmness.

The Madrid Heraldo muses thus: "Yesterday Madrid, the capital of a dismembered monarchy, the heart and brain of a people which has just been shorn of four centuries of epic poetry and still more of grandeur and power, crowded, as usual, to the bull ring. At the close of the entertainment the cafés and drinking houses echoed with noisy merriment. In the evening the people danced to the music of the street hurdygurdies, and not upon a single face was depicted the terrible misfortune that should strike every Spaniard to the heart. Madrid alone? Read the dispatches from other cities. Strange country!" Another paper deplores this "indifference which is more than even apathy," and asks where the spirit of the Spanish people is.

Bad Political Leadership.

The fact is they have had bad political as well as bad military leadership. Sagasta and his cronies have attempted in no manner whatever to keep up their courage or to arouse in them that spirit of enthusiasm which wins all the victories of this life, in peace or war. Sagasta did not take the people into his confidence, or even seem to do so, and the result was that they soon got sick of his shilly-shally, backboneless way of doing—nothing. The national subscription is indicative of all this. It started fairly well, but has "slumped" completely, barely reaching 25,000,000 pesetas at the present time. Think of it, in a nation of 18,000,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom, to be sure, cannot read. Perhaps they may be excused on this account! Eight pesetas amounting to $1, the Spanish people have contributed in four months about 11 cents a head for their agonized country! And yet the sentimentalists weep over Spain's lost glory. Faugh!

Young Lieut. Weyler told me that it was well known that the rich people contributed very little indeed, and ditto the rich clerical bodies. Look at the most popular class of people in the country, the bull-fighters. Here and there they have given their services at a benefit performance, that's all. Did they ever attempt in any way openly to ar

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had an uneasy week. The Stock Exchange market has been nervous and weakness has been shown. Bear pressure has had some effectiveness. Liquidation has shown in many quarters—most sales so made representing the removal from the market of weak-margined, over-pyramided account.

As explanation for the reaction brought about Wall Street has been urging the influence of disappointment over the fact that the St. Paul Railroad rounded out its fiscal year by making a dividend disbursement less by one-half of 1 per cent. than ultra optimists had forecast. For the first half of the year 2½ per cent. had been declared—one-half of 1 per cent. being an extra allowance in addition to the "regular" semi-annual 2 per cent., that declaration keeping officially the St. Paul dividend rate on an annual 4 per cent. basis. Since that distribution last Spring the St. Paul property has flourished exceptionally, and current earnings are still showing figures far beyond not only the record of last year, but still bigger gains over the top notch of years preceding. In view of this splendid accomplishment enthusiasts estimated that it was quite within the range of probability that the St. Paul Directors would raise the payment for the last half year beyond what was distributed for the first half; and on this calculation many small traders overbought the market, not St. Paul merely, but the general list—counting on tonic effects as certain to show throughout the whole market, with St. Paul having new claims to leadership. Contributing to these cheerful anticipations was the showing of the St. Paul's annual report, made public but a little while before the matter of dividend was to be officially settled—the report showing that materially more than 8 per cent. had been earned upon the company's common capital stock, even after 3 per cent. or more had been arbitrarily taken out of earnings and added to operating expenses, which 3 per cent. under old-time bookkeeping methods was naturally chargeable to construction account. A record like this was inspiriting enough to warrant all manner of hopefulness. Yet when the St. Paul Directors met they voted precisely the same payment to common stockholders that had been made for the first half of the fiscal year, 2½ per cent.

And the result on the Stock Exchange was almost utter demoralization for the whole market. St. Paul stock fell more than half a dozen points. Irrational—so every fair observer commented; but, apart from any characterization, there the record was—tens of thousands on tens of thousands of shares of St. Paul stock being traded in as quotations went lower and lower. They who had counted most on an increased dividend distribution had calculated that instead of repeating the 2½ per cent. of last Spring there would be a payment of 3 per cent. The official determination fell one-half of 1 per cent. short of what they who had been most optimistic had counted upon; and forthwith six points and more were knocked off the market price of the St. Paul's entire common capital stock's value—6 per cent. on $46,000,000, passing $2,750,000.

Performances like these have no relations with sanity. But in Wall Street you can't quarrel with figures. They are final, unquestionable, not to be appealed from—and logic as to the why and the wherefore of them goes utterly for naught.

A disappointment over the amount of money paid out to St. Paul stockholders might fairly be a matter for disappointment on the part of St. Paul's own stockholders—though to no such extent as was shown in this tremendous shrinkage—but with what sense could it be held to be a depressing influence upon all the rest of the stock market? The declaration of 2½ per cent. did not in any way involve the actual financial condition of the St. Paul property, did not disclose that there was reason for disappointment over the results of the company's operations. More than 2½ per cent. was earned—over 50 per cent. paid for the whole year. The status of the St. Paul Company as an earner was in no sense affected. As a matter of candor, criticism or disappointment or bearishness—altogether unimportant is the phrase—centred wholly in the fact that the company earned 50 per cent. more than it paid—that the company chose to keep money in its treasury, chose to safeguard itself for the present and future by adding to its surplus rather than immediately to make cash distributions.

The business man who conducts his affairs along lines like these is the business man who stands highest among his confrères. His prudence gives him status; it is above all other things to his credit that he insures against possible rainy days, that he does not spend all that he earns, that he practices the policy of being careful and sure, that he establishes ready resources.

Wall Street's market had been overbought and professional Wall Street wanted an excuse for hammering quotations. And thus it was that the sober and sensible and profitable policy of the St. Paul Company came to be rated asininely as a "disappointment."

Curent earnings of the St. Paul Company show that not merely the 5 per cent. rate just rounded out, not only the 8¼ per cent. shown last year, but over 10 per cent. is being earned. How a situation like this can warrant or excuse attack upon general American railway credit passes the comprehension of sanity.

In the St. Paul dividend there has been, moreover, disclosed an actual advance—in that while hitherto regular dividend declarations have been on a 4 per cent. basis, (additional allowances being each time specifically scheduled as "extra,") the distribution of 2½ per cent. made during the past week was wholly "regular," thus lifting the official annual dividend rate of the St. Paul Company from a 4 per cent. basis to 5 per cent. outright.

Stock markets demoralized by dividends increased, by cash surpluses established, will not stay demoralized.

In the St. Paul incident suggestiveness appears of what is coming to pass not in that quarter alone, but as a general American management policy. Altogether in harmony with the St. Paul declaration is the Northern Pacific record, where, after paying a full 4 per cent. upon the company's preferred shares, an additional 4 per cent. is set apart specifically as a sinking fund to guarantee dividend maintenance, the common shares of the Northern Pacific Company being temporarily (and only temporarily) deprived of the dividends which in the early future will be all the better and surer of lasting for the very reason of this conservatism in practice. The annual report of the New York Central Company made public yesterday further illustrates this advanced policy. In that report is shown the issue during the past year of $2,000,000 of bonds "for the general purposes of the company." This signifies more than it proclaims. It signifies that in some of New York Central's past accounting methods there have been tendencies which in the company's new administration are disposed of. New York Central becomes a trusty leader when every dividend it pays is earned beyond all question—and they who are closest to the property's control say that under President Callaway's administration it can be counted on as certain that figures will uniformly mean just what they seem to mean. New York Central's financial status is much the better for the "general purposes" to which proceeds of the year's special $2,000,000 bond issue have been applied.

Not altogether universal yet, however—unfortunately—is the tendency toward complete fairness in corporation accounting. The Jersey Central situation, with millions of floating debt disguised; the Manhattan Elevated's new disclosure of $1,900,000 floating debt, coincident with the payment of dividends unearned—and some other similarly significant representatives of angerous financiering—are sufficient to stay somewhat anticipation of anything like an immediate corporation millennium. None the less certain and inspiriting is the fact that progress most substantial in its character marks the current record.

Professional Wall Street affects to worry much over the money market situation. Call rates during the week were up as high as 4 per cent. Time rates did not correspondingly advance, however. Though all the talent on the Stock Exchange cries tight money, there really is no tight money—for the highest rates that have been touched on any day's average are less than the rates which Stock Exchange houses have at any time during the year been charging their customers. True it is that Clearing House bank reserves have materially decreased, but the temporary drifting of funds to the Government Treasury explains amply all this—and upon the assurance of every friend of the National Administration it can be stated that this Administration is a "business Administration," that it is not a cornerer of money, that security market interests have nothing to fear because of lack of sympathy at Washington.

SATURDAY.

After showing further weakness at the opening yesterday, the stock market braced up and developed much strength before the close. As was quite evident, the heavy decrease of surplus reserves shown by the week's bank statement had been fully discounted by the bears in their smashing raids of Friday, and consequently, although the statement was as bad as was generally expected, it did not adversely affect the stock market.

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Covering purchases were by no means as large as might reasonably have been anticipated, in view of the extent of the short selling of previous days. There was considerable "evening up," but the most conspicuous buying was that by floor representatives of strong financial interests—the same interests who were so influential in the market's recent buoyancy. Toward the close of business the buying of this character became aggressive. It was heaviest in the Granger and Pacific stocks.

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All other developments in the market were dwarfed by the sensational advance in Tobacco Trust. That stock ran up from 137⅞ to 144½, closing at 143½, with a net gain approximating 6 points. The movement in Tobacco Trust came primarily from aggressive buying by brokers having close relationship with insiders, who have recently been persistent buyers of the stock. Later there appeared to be a scare among shorts and their buying carried Tobacco up to its highest notch.

The heavy inside buying of Tobacco is believed to be based upon confidence in an increase from 8 to 12 per cent. in the dividend rate at the coming Directors' meeting. Furthermore, it is believed that the scrip is to be retired and other exhibits made of the Trust's strong financial position. It can be positively asserted that the Tobacco Company is earning between 15 and 20 per cent. on the common stock.

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As had been generally anticipated, the weekly bank statement showed a heavy loss in surplus reserves, amounting to nearly $8,000,000. Deposits decreased more than $20,000,000. Loans decreased nearly $6,800,000. The banks lost $10,600,000 specie and about $2,500,000 legal tenders. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $190,000,000, which is over $8,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $732,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $665,000,000.

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It should be remembered in connection with the bank statement that the week's figures represent "averages," and not the actual standing of the banks on Friday night. The enormous liquidation of stocks and repayments of loans of Thursday and Friday are not fully reflected. The average Wall Street commission broker is now borrowing 30 or 40 per cent. less money than he was on Monday and Tuesday.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $4,000 3s, when issued, at 105¼ @105⅛, and $1,000 do., registered, at 105⅝.

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In State bonds, $30,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 7¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Tobacco	5⅞	New Central Coal	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	New York Central	½
B. & O. 2d in. pd.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi. & East Ill.	½	Pacific Coast	1⅞
Chi. Gt. West pf. A.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Evans & T. H. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Central Pacific	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	West. Chi. Street	⅝
Inter. Paper pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo. Pacific Con.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Ore. Sh. Line, Ser. A.	1	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1
Penn. 4½s C.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $163,254,096; balance, $8,070,429; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $477,613.

Money on call in London at ½@⅝ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 11-16@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.84¾@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE PROSPEROUS WEST.

Mr. N. Wetmore Halsey of the bond house of N. W. Harris & Co. has just returned from an extended Western trip, during which he was afforded exceptional opportunities to gauge the actual state of affairs in that section. Mr. Halsey, always a confident believer in the West, comes back from his trip more enthusiastic than ever over conditions prevailing there and the bright prospects for widespread prosperity. To a representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Halsey yesterday said:

"The condition of affairs in the Central West is particularly favorable and gratifying. This year's crops appear to be excellent throughout that portion of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri traversed by the main trunk lines, with prospects in Kansas and Nebraska equally good. The product of the farms in that section for the season of 1897 was above the average, and the prices were so satisfactory that the two combined to put the farmer in a very happy frame of mind compared to any spirit he has shown for a matter of eight or ten years. Following upon the bountiful harvest and the satisfactory returns, comes this year another abundant yield of the various crops native to that section, and in addition to this very high prices for cattle and remunerative prices for hogs and other live stock.

"The Western banks have more money than they know how to employ profitably, and all local Western securities are in demand as never before. It seems to me that this augurs well for the future in many respects. There is no doubting the fact that the low prices of farm products, and in many sections the scant yields, had much to do with the general dissatisfaction among the agricultural classes which had its manifestation in the free-silver movement, the antagonism to railway and other private corporations, and a general feeling of jealousy toward accumulated capital in any form.

"It would seem as though the prosperity of the great empire known as the Central West is bound to have a lasting influence upon the interest basis at which money can be employed in this country. All of our municipal securities, as well as railroad bonds, have been selling on a lower interest basis during the present year than at any time in the history of this country. The question whether present low rates are permanent is one upon which financial men are bound to differ; the fact remains, however, that the small investor who wishes to place his funds safely, the executor of estates, and the trustee has a very serious problem to deal with in deciding whether to take long-time securities at present prices or allow funds to lie idle hoping for a changed condition that will make it possible to get better rates for money.

"A well-known Scotch gentleman, an international financier of high standing, who made a trip through these States and to the Pacific Coast last Spring, when the crops were just out of the ground, spoke of the 'Middle West' as one of the richest and most productive sections in the world, and expressed the belief that its influence on the future of this country would be very great. He had in mind especially the great trunk lines which had their origin and draw their sustenance from the farms and factories of the Middle States. He said he believed that the time was past when that rich territory, where Great Britain had invested so much money during the past twenty or thirty years would be obliged to pay rates for money that would make the securities appear attractive to British capital. In his opinion the great cities of the Central West were entitled to about as high a degree of credit not only as our Eastern cities, but as the average city of similar size in Great Britain, and that, owing to the prosperity so apparent there now and so likely to continue, there would be a strong local demand for their securities.

"An illustration of the impression the West now makes upon a fair-minded Eastern man is the statement made by a New York banker who made his first Western trip this season. His conclusion was thus tersely expressed: 'If they had discovered the Middle Western States first, the whole Atlantic Coast would still be a howling wilderness.'

"I profess to be an Eastern man, with several generations of New York traditions, but I am a firm believer in the great possibilities of the West, and particularly of the Central Western States of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. I never visit that section without being impressed with the fact that the development of their natural wealth, the thrift and energy of the people, must exert a great influence upon the future of the entire country."

NEW EUROPEAN SENTIMENT.

Mr. Elverton R. Chapman of the Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, who has recently returned from a two months' quest of recreation and rest, gauged in England, Switzerland, and France the disposition of European investors toward American securities from the standpoint of a financier and man of business and one of the keenest of keen observers. Mr. Chapman was especially interested in noting the views of London bankers and Stock Exchange men. Such expressions of opinion were given after Mr. Chapman had bluntly outlined the period of querulousness and distrust in which the tendency of European investors was to shun or fail to recommend our mortgage, gilt-edged, and speculative stocks up to the turning point when the issue between this country and Spain acquired the full moral support and sympathy of the people of Great Britain.

"I found, or rather discovered," said Mr. Chapman to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "both in Devonshire and London a turning point in sentiment, helped without doubt by the result of the war. The change now going on in England must inevitably result in a large demand for American securities. The friendly sentiment that I have spoken of largely helps the situation. On the Continent I had various opportunities of talking about this country's prosperity and prospects as a result of the expansion that is coming, if it has not arrived, East and West. Apart from some idle talk by German jingos in regard to what their nation would and would not do in the settlement of the question of the Philippines, there was everywhere an element of good feeling toward the United States.

"In London I had full opportunity of gauging the disposition of the most prominent financiers and members of the Stock Exchange in regard to American securities. I had a long chat with some leading bankers the day before my departure, and I believe that they expressed their views as sincerely as I was frank with them. I tested them with setting forth the situation that existed for six years prior to the determination of our contest with Spain, and did not omit one phase of the attitude of distrust and hesitancy that was displayed in Europe by financiers and investors. I set forth the disposition that had existed to decline to recommend American securities to investors, and I went further than suggesting that such disposition was mainly due to failure on the part of those from whom information was sought to keep closely in touch with the trend of affairs in the United States.

"I went over the whole ground, saying, among other things, that Europe almost wrecked us at one time through the sending back to us of securities that had been taken in Europe, and sketched our present position, the growth of our exports and the diminishing of our imports, maintaining that the trend of business would inevitably secure for us sooner or later the control of the money markets of the world, and summed up by asserting that a result of our prosperity would be, in obedience to the laws of finance, that the money would follow where money flowed.

"What I had to say was listened to with an attention that was as remarkable as it was gratifying. None of my contentions was disputed. In fact, the general opinion was that the change in sentiment in regard to American securities was not in process of development, but had come, and was daily increasing in force. One gentleman, a member of the most prominent Stock Exchange firm in London, in chatting over American investments said that for a long time the change in sentiment had been remarked, and that for several days the disposition to invest in American securities had increased in strength—in fact, he had seen within the past three days more of a tendency to appreciate our securities, bonds, gilt-edged stocks, and stocks in process of development, than he had seen during the preceding three years.

"There is, in my judgment, no likelihood, with the silver scare disposed of and the vast peace expansion manifested everywhere, of the tendency to invest in Americans waning. On the contrary, it is likely to be stimulated to dealings of unprecedented volume. These investments should not only influence the stocks on the top of the list of good dividend payers, but shares that from one cause or another have not yet paid interest, but are in a fair way to become remunerative."

NOTHING ADVERSE IN SIGHT.

Heads of financial institutions still have unabated confidence in the healthfulness of the business and money situation despite bearish clamor against security values. President John E. Borne of the Colonial Trust Company, a financier swayed by conservatism rather than enthusiasm, is one of those who express their belief in the future Discussing the general situation with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Borne said:

"Present high rates for money are due to the fact that the Government is absorbing large sums, and that there is beginning the annual movement of currency to the West, considerable amounts being drawn from New York banks. While I look for active money, I do not at all consider that there is the slightest danger of a monetary stringency. An active employment of capital is to be expected as a natural consequence, for business generally is not only in a healthy condition, but it continues to develop in the most satisfactory manner in every section of the country.

"Our railroads are still doing remarkably well. The record of increases is an almost unbroken one, and some of the statements have shown gains beyond the most favorable predictions. Crops promise to be large, and a profitable market for them is assured, and everything indicates a prosperous state of affairs. I believe that we will have a period of extended prosperity, and I am unable to see anything that can in the near future operate against it.

"We have undoubtedly an immense debit against foreign countries, owing to the extraordinary excess—from $500,000,000 to $600,000,000—of our exports over imports. But when that subject is referred to it is often overlooked that we have quite a numerically strong force of tourists abroad. The interest charges and freights we pay must also be considered, so that the actual amount of our credit balance is uncertain at all times. There is, however, after allowing for all this, an unquestionably large balance due us, and any extended high rates for money will no doubt result in the importation of large amounts of gold.

"I believe there has been an absorption of certain of our higher class securities during the last few months for investment in Europe, and particularly since we have approached the adjustment of our difficulties with Spain.

"The outlook seems to afford encouragement to the financier and business man alike, and no appearance of a setback is to be noted anywhere in the whole situation. A bright future is to be certainly expected throughout the country."

DISPLACING FOREIGN GOODS.

A development of some consequence in the white goods trade is noted in the encouragement given to American manufactured articles of the higher grades. Several lines of goods now produced in Eastern mills are said to be gradually displacing the foreign turn-out, which ranked as better quality and was formerly in demand. Mr. Charles Elmore, local selling representative of several New England mills, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of cotton goods manufacture, and expressed most confidential views as to the outlook. Mr. Elmore said:

"The white goods business is in a better condition to-day than it has been for three years. It is giving good employment now, and there is money being made in it. Those who buy most lines of the goods are disposing of them at fair profits. The demand is improving very rapidly.

"A feature of the trade is the receipts of renewal orders for the higher grade goods. Manufacturers here have lately given special attention to this department of the work, and they are able to turn them out at as low figures as the imported ones—lower in some instances. That the home article is giving satisfaction to consumers is evidenced by the fact that renewal orders are so often given. Our manufacturers are being well repaid for their efforts to give the consumers a product which is putting an end to the domination of good American markets by foreign-made goods.

"Many mills have more orders than they are able to fill. Fine goods of every kind, prints or dyes, can be made here so cheap that the other grades are certain to become less sought. Least activity is in quarters where the poorer qualities are manufactured.

"Some people may be inclined to the opinion that low prices for the goods mean that the business is not profitable. That, however, is a mistake. The full capacity of the manufacturers is being taxed to supply the demand. New equipments are daily taking place and the mills by supplying properly made and substantial goods are sure to maintain their hold on what is regarded as new trade. Inferior goods are becoming more difficult to sell, and hereafter there will be but little market for them.

"The indications are that business in white goods generally is returning to the excellent position in which it was five years ago. The mills are kept in motion, doing a satisfactory business, making better grades, selling their full production, and with the prospect of disposing of all their coming output at profitable prices. Customers know that in the majority of cases they do not need to look to the foreign manufacturer for the supplying of their wants, either in regard to style or quality."

AS TO PIG IRON WARRANTS.

Pig iron warrants—those of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company—are about to be placed upon the regular list on the New York Stock Exchange. At present the warrants are among the "unlisted" stocks, but for several years past there have been no transactions in them. They have, however, been constantly selling at private sales.

The rules adopted in 1889 for the buying and selling of pig iron warrants—unrevised until now—have proved rather complicated and confusing, and so seriously have they hampered the sale of warrants that trading in them has been altogether inactive. Recently the Pig Iron Warrant Company, through its President, Mr. George H. Hull submitted revised rules to the authorities of the Stock Exchange, who have them under consideration. The new rules will be approved, and it is believed that pig iron warrants will be actively traded in.

It is claimed that the listing of pig iron warrants on the Stock Exchange like a stock in which there could be active trading would place American manufacturers in a better position to compete for the larger contracts of the world, particularly those extending over long periods. This has for a long time past been realized by the trade here. Daily transactions in such warrants on the British Exchanges are very large, and the British iron trade is said to greatly appreciate the important part which a facility to procure them plays when contracts for large quantities of pig iron are to be obtained. American Warrant people have been well aware of the obstacles presented by the old rules for some time, but it was felt that the submitting of a set better adapted to all requirements had better be deferred until the Warrant Company should have in their yards at least 200,000 tons of iron.

Under the old rules, if a person made a sale and delivered a "Birmingham" warrant, he had to make a deduction of $3.75 per ton to furnish the New York market equivalent. If he sold any other grade of iron than No. 2 foundry, on which all calculations were based, it was necessary to either add or deduct when making the price, so that the delivered grade should be equivalent to No. 2 foundry. This involved rather much detail for busy people, and trading in warrants was consequently slight.

The American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company is now said to have 230,000 tons of pig iron in its yards, and the time has come for extending the sale of warrants through the greater opportunities presented by the Stock Exchange. The rules recently submitted do away with more than half the detail formerly imposed. Instead of everything being brought to the equivalent of "New York" delivery, the revised rules provide for delivery for any locality that may be mentioned, and the result of this will be to have the lowest-priced location made the basis of the transaction. Birmingham, Ala., is admitted to be the lowest-priced location, being the cheapest centre in the world for manufacturing pig iron, and sales under the new rules will run on a Birmingham basis. Birmingham is the one place in the United States that ships to every part of the civilized world, and it is also where the largest number of the company's warrants are. Out of the entire 230,000 tons probably 150,000 are in Birmingham warrants. In Great Britain sales of pig iron warrants are on a Glasgow basis.

American furnaces are generally sold ahead. With business activity and small stocks export trade arrives at a standstill. Consequently the American manufacturer with limited stocks to draw upon is at a disadvantage in the matter of contracts where large amounts of iron or steel are involved. The English manufacturer is always in readiness to undertake such orders, fluctuations in value being less of a factor with him and having assurance that he will be able to fulfill the largest contracts. An iron trade authority says: "The furnaces of this country have had one customer, and that is the consumer; in Great Britain the furnaces have two customers, the consumer and the dealer. Consequently, Great Britain will carry six months' stock of pig iron where we will carry but three weeks, and even less than three weeks."

At present the Tennesssee Coal and Iron Company is sold ahead to the extent of 319,000 tons. This is more than six months' product. This company is said to have only 42,000 tons on hand, which is close to what is called "bare yards," for a furnace cannot allow its yards to become absolutely bare. To-day this is getting to be the condition of the furnaces of America. Estimates to Aug. 1 showed that 185 stacks were in blast and 240 out of blast. A competent authority recently declared that it would be impossible to start up even 50 per cent. of the country's furnaces to turn out pig iron, the others on the list, according to his statement, being in ruins and simply retained by their owners on the list of furnaces in the hope of being able to sell them. The same authority added: "We are producing very nearly our actual capacity, and for this reason it would be next to impossible to make a fictitious advance or recession in prices."

It is freely predicted that the listing of pig iron warrants and the adoption of suitable rules for transactions in them would be followed by active trading, an important step being thus taken to place the iron business in a position which will enable our manufacturers to compete as successfully with the trade elsewhere in this matter of extensive export orders as they can in other directions. We are now about to have large demands for pig iron from abroad, and the expected official announcement of the listing of warrants on the Stock Exchange is awaited with interest.

THE FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

Expert Showing of Financial Technicalities of Consolidation.

An expert showing of the financial technicalities of the consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Lorain Steel Company, and other corporations identified with iron, steel, ore, railroad, and Standard Oil interests was presented in the Wall Street district yesterday.

It appears that the security holders of each company taken in by the deal will be treated as follows:

On the terms agreed upon the holder of 100 shares of Minnesota Iron, worth at Friday's closing price $9,600, gets 135 shares of preferred stock of the Federal Steel Company. The 35 shares are regarded as a dividend on Minnesota Iron, intended to reimburse the shareholders for the net earnings which, during the past five years, have been employed in creating the steel barge line on the likes. The new Federal preferred stock is to be listed at 80, making the 135 shares worth $10,800. The present Minnesota Iron stock carries a dividend of 1½ per cent.

The holder of Minnesota Iron has also the privilege of subscribing for 80 per cent. of 135 shares of preferred or 108 shares Federal Steel common at $25 a share. The new common will be underwritten at 25 and is to be listed at 40. This will, therefore, carry a profit of $1,600 to the subscriber. This sum added to the cash dividend and to the listed value of Federal Steel preferred makes a total value of $12,500 for 100 shares of Minnesota Iron, when the consolidation is completed. The holder of 100 shares of Illinois Steel, costing to-day $7,200, gets 100 shares of Federal Steel preferred, which, listed at 80, gives back $8,000. The holder of 100 Illinois Steel also has the right to take 80 per cent. or 80 shares of his Illinois Steel holdings in new Federal common at 25.

FINANCIAL.

The Time to Buy.
Use the Opportunity
The bear weapon, the not placing of St. Paul on a six per cent. basis, is a weak one, and likely to hurt those using it to depress prices. If the directors had made the dividend at six per cent. rate, the professional element would have been horror struck at the management's liberality to the stockholders, and would have sold the stock with just the same zeal as they did when the conservative distribution was announced. What was wanted was an excuse to raid the market. That was furnished, the raid has come, and the market is all the better for it. The bears have created an enormous short interest, that in itself will be a strong support to prices, but legitimate conditions are too strong to allow the market being forced down. This is no time for using pessimistic eyeglasses. It is the time to take advantage of the reactions and buy stocks of merit with confidence.
COURAGE IS A CONDITION PRECEDENT TO MAKING MONEY, AND THOSE WHO BUY ON THIS REACTION WILL HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OVER TIMID OPERATORS.

WHEAT.
Cash wheat is now selling at a premium over future options, for the reason that it is in large demand by local millers and by exporters as fast as it arrives on the market. Wheat at current prices is much more subject to advances than declines, and can be recommended as a purchase without hesitation.

COTTON.
Market has all the appearance of becoming active, and shows decided strength at current low prices; it has a strong following, and has every indication of being a large profit-maker.
Our SECURITY MANUAL is invaluable to Investors and Operators, especially at this time, and we are pleased to present it free upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will participate most extensively in the further advance in prices.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Determining the financial responsibility of the firm with which you deal is as important as selecting the right stocks.
New York, Boston, and Philadelphia National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

BANKING HOUSE OF
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New York, 53 Broadway,
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.,
Boston, 85 State St.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y.
PRIVATE WIRES.
A MARKET LETTER issued daily and sent FREE on request.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.
The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.
Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.
Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, ABRAM M. HYATT, 1st Vice-Prest. 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, ZELAH VAN LOAN Secretary, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Ubl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama, February 16, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

GAINS IN MINING SHARES.

Wall Street has been so taken up with the activity and buoyancy of the stocks in which its interests centre that no attention has been paid to the bull movement which Colorado mining stocks have recently been enjoying. During the past six months substantial gains have been made in the shares of Colorado gold mining properties, and there has been more active trading in them than for a long time.

It was probable the strike recently made in the Portland Mine, at a 900-foot level, that turned the speculative tide in Cripple Creek shares. Since that time reports of other good results from mines that have been able to work down to deep mining have been steadily coming in.

Deep mining in Cripple Creek has been so called at from 500 to 900 feet, but the recent successes at lower levels will probably stimulate the sinking of much deeper shafts like those of California and Nevada, where depths of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet are common.

Recent rich strikes in the Cripple Creek district in claims where gold had never before been found have led to considerable buying of the shares of "prospect" companies, insiders themselves having been large purchasers. Cripple Creek stocks have been steadily advancing for several months, and some decided changes in prices have been made. These advances have not been confined to the dividend payers, low-priced shares having had their measure of improvement. The following table, comparing prices of last March and the present time, shows how much Cripple Creek values have appreciated:

	1898. March.	1898. September.
Alamo	2	5
Anaconda	38	60
Arcadium	19½	19½
Consolidated	10½	19½
Elkton	82½	122
El Paso	9	16
Gold King	52	72
Garfield	13	38
Isabella	25	27
Justine	4	4
Jefferson	4½	10
Jack Pot	5	15
Lillie	74¼	119
Moon Anchor	97½	118
Matoa	13⅝	34
Portland	76⅝	148
Pharmacist	5¾	5¾
Rosa	13	20
Rawlings	51¾	64
Union	12⅝	25
Work	2¼	10½

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Wheat made a remarkable showing of strength in the Chicago and local markets last week. With bear influences dominant this cereal not only held up against tremendous pressure, but practically scored an advance even with large profit taking and unloading precipitated by the volume of Northwestern receipts and contradictory news of the Russian situation, which swayed dealings yesterday after the development of a strong bull movement. The course of wheat in Chicago and New York since Sept. 1 is shown in this table:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9	Sept. 10.
December	61¼	60⅝	60⅜	62	61⅛
May	63¼	62⅝	63	64⅛	63¼

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9	Sept. 10.
December	68½	65½	65⅜	66⅝	66½
May	67⅝	67	67⅛	68¼	67⅝

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The most assertive day of trading was on Friday, when it became evident that—as to bear predictions—at times "all signs fail." Cash wheat was again in the local market well into the seventies, and at 70½c for No. 2 red, wheat was not out of them yesterday. Conservative operators and traders on this day were merry with those who have not yet recognized the statistical position of the breadstuff, and who have disregarded the law of demand and supply in its relation to the trend of the market. Against an assertion made but a few hours before that "the inherent weakness of the wheat market, and especially in cash wheat, has become evident to the most ardent bull," they paraded the change-of-heart declarations, that speculators as a rule have gradually worked around to a different idea of the outlook, and that there was evidence of a change of feeling among bears, both Chicago and local.

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The situation has not changed in any material degree since the visible supply of wheat in this country was at record low mark. American stocks have not been replenished, milling activity has been feverish, there has been enough export demand to create higher freight rates and active business, the bear card of heavy Northwestern receipts petered out when the exports showed our visible supply increased to only 7,150,000 bushels, and reports on the Winter and Spring crops made the yield for 1898 rather below 600,000,000 than near to the far-heralded 700,000,000 harvest. The European situation remained unchanged at the close of trading hours yesterday. Stocks had not been replenished, the closing sentiment at Liverpool, London, Paris, and Antwerp ruled firm, with more or less important advances in quotations, and all that was needed to give a fillip to American prices was the development of an investment interest in the local and Chicago markets. This, it is said, has been delayed by contradictory reports on weather conditions and the corn crop, varying estimates on the Spring wheat yield, and the activity of the stock markets. It was predicted that wheat will soon be a magnet for investment funds. Once the tide of investment set on the cereal, the ruling prices for the Fall and Winter will be established. As to the English situation, no better gauge of it could be had than the fact that while the deliveries for the week ending Sept. 3 at nearly 200 towns were 28,300 quarters at 28s. 1d., those of last week were 46,800 quarters, at an average of 32s. 6d.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 121; St. Paul, ½, to 113⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 79⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 59½; Erie, ¼, to 14¼, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37¾. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 60⅞, and Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 66⅜. Atchison sold at 14, Canadian Pacific at 90⅝, Illinois Central at 116, and Reading at 9⅜. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110 1-16, for money and 110⅛ for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash on hand decreased 12,500,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 20,000 marks; "other" securities decreased 13,380,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 900,000 marks.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$506,823,550	$584,299,761	—10.2
Boston	69,840,526	75,346,593	— 7.3
Philadelphia	41,138,115	44,288,324	— 7.1
Baltimore	10,539,100	13,163,005	—20.0
Chicago	73,596,426	72,879,987	+ 1.0
St. Louis	22,199,464	22,947,133	— 3.3
New Orleans	3,839,190	4,338,497	—11.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$727,967,371	$797,283,300	— 8.7
Other cities, 5 days	135,014,882	130,017,946	+ 3.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$862,982,553	$927,301,246	— 6.9
All cities, one day	205,018,612	210,713,515	— 2.7
Total all cities for week	$1,068,000,865	$1,138,014,761	— 6.2

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 8 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897 a gain of 8.1 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 54.8 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 38.4 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 1.3 per cent.; compared with 1896 28.3 per cent., and with 1895 17.4 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 10, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	...	10	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	.....
35¾	36	1,330	American Cotton Oil	36	36¼	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
85	86	23	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87	87	85	85	.....
83	83½	110	Am. Malting Co. pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
130	136	5	American Express	130	130	130	130	.....
12¾	13	100	Am. Spirits Mfg	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
137	137½	21,940	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136⅝	137	135⅝	137	+ ⅛
115	115½	260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115½	115½	115	115	.....
143⅜	143½	58,450	American Tobacco	137⅞	144⅜	137⅝	143½	+5⅞
32¾	33¼	2,915	Am. Steel & Wire	32⅜	34	32⅜	33	+1⅞
85¾	86	480	Am. Steel & Wire pf	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	.....
13¼	13½	135	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
34¾	34⅞	3,538	At., T. & S. F. pf	34½	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	— ⅛
41⅝	42	1,720	B. & O., 2d in. pd	41⅞	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
⅞	1	320	Bay State Gas	¾	1	¾	¾	.....
63	63¼	4,607	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62¾	63½	62⅝	63¼	+ ¼
32½	35	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1½
21½	22½	150	Central Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½	—1
23⅜	23½	806	Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	.....
115	115⅞	6,971	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115¼	115¾	114¾	115⅝	.....
54	55	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	+ ½
107½	108	30	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	.....
15⅜	15⅝	1,412	Chi. Gr. West	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
40	41½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
27⅜	28½	120	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	9	100	Chi. Ind. & Louis	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
32	35	17	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30	30	30	.....
109⅞	110	22,906	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	109⅝	110½	109¼	109⅞	+ ⅜
157	158	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	157½	157½	157½	157½	+ ½
132¼	132½	900	Chicago & Northw	132	132½	132¼	132½	+ ¼
103	103¼	5,115	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103	103⅝	102⅝	103¼	+ ⅜
7¼	8½	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	7	7	7	7	.....
33¾	34½	125	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	34	34	34	34	+1
41⅜	42	500	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	—⅛
186	187	200	Consolidated Gas	186½	186½	186½	186⅝	—1¼
48½	49	370	Consolidated Ice	49½	49½	49	49	.....
55½	55⅝	650	Denver & R. G. pf	55¼	55½	53½	55⅛	+ ⅛
62	65	400	Detroit Gas	64⅞	65⅛	64⅝	64⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	200	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36¼	35¾	36¼	— ⅛
67	68	100	Evans. & T. H. pf	68	68	68	68	+1
43⅝	43⅞	1,510	General Electric	44¼	44¼	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅜
...	...	29	Harlem	350	350	350	350	.....
27½	28	4,525	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	27½	26½	27½	+1
112½	113	1,100	Illinois Central	112¼	113	112¼	112⅝	+ ¼
70	72	600	Illinois Steel Co.	71½	71⅞	71	71⅝	.....
53	53½	500	International Paper	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
90	91	399	Int. Paper pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅜	842	Laclede Gas	49½	49⅜	49¼	49⅜	+ ¼
18	19	100	Lake Erie & West	18	18	18	18	.....
73½	74½	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¾
57⅜	57¾	1,260	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅜	57⅝	57½	57½	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	7,620	Manhattan Con	96⅜	96⅞	95⅞	96¼	— ⅛
158¾	159⅜	2,093	Met. Street Ry	159	159½	158¾	158¾	.....
97	98	1,450	Minnesota Iron	97	97	96½	97	+ ⅛
11½	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	.....
33⅞	34¼	20	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
32⅝	33¾	2,080	Missouri Pacific	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
...	...	157	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	.....
32	33	100	National Biscuit Co	32	32	32	32	.....
34⅞	35	361	National Lead Co	34½	35	34½	35	.....
6	7	150	National Linseed Oil	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
40	42	100	New Central Coal	42	42	42	42	+1
94¼	95	300	New York Air Brake	95¾	95¾	94½	94½	—1½
117⅜	117⅝	2,310	New York Central	117½	117½	117	117⅜	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	570	Norfolk & West. pf	53¼	53½	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅛
38	38⅜	3,800	Northern Pacific	38	38¼	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	10,290	Northern Pacific pf	77¼	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	250	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
56	57½	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	56	56	56	56	.....
45	46	340	Pacific Coast	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	+1½
32⅞	33¼	1,300	Pacific Mail	33	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
118	118½	20	Pennsylvania R. R.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	.....
104	104¼	4,690	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅛	104⅜	103¾	104	.....
186	187½	24	Pull. Pal. Car Co	188½	188½	188½	188½	.....
17⅞	18¼	1,100	Reading	18	18	17⅝	18	— ⅛
43¼	43⅝	200	Reading 1st pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
8¾	8⅞	110	St. L. & San Fran	8¾	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
65¼	66	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
32½	32⅞	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
22	22¼	200	Southern Pacific	22	22	22	22	.....
8⅞	9	100	Southern Railway	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	34½	1,925	Southern Railway pf.	34½	34¾	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
7⅝	8	435	Standard R. & T.	8	8	7¾	7¾	.....
29½	29½	2,150	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29¼	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	14¼	430	Texas Pacific	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	.....
31	31½	8,200	Union Pacific	31	31	30¼	30⅝	— ¼
64¾	64⅞	6,935	Union Pacific pf	64⅝	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
6	6⅛	600	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
70¼	70½	4,755	U. S. Leather pf	69	70¼	68½	70¼	+1
42	42¼	3,553	United States Rubber	40⅞	42	40⅞	42	+1⅛
102⅜	103	1,184	U. S. Rubber pf	102	102⅞	102	102⅝	+ ¼
8¼	8½	450	Wabash	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
20⅝	21⅜	1,095	Wabash pf	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20⅝	.....
...	...	300	West Chicago Street	95	95	95	95	— ⅝
93¼	93½	910	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	92⅞	93	— ⅜
Sales		222,999						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Missouri Pac cons	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000 100⅝	1,000 105	10,000 106⅜	
500 100½	Mo, K & T 2d	1,000 106	
At, T & S F adjst 4s	8,000 64¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
12,000 72	14,000 64	5,000 44¼	
5,000 71⅞	10,000 64⅜	16,000 44½	
75,000 72	N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	1,000 44¼	
5,000 71⅞	25,000 95	4,000 44⅜	
10,000 72⅛	28,000 95⅛	16,000 44⅜	
10,000 72¼	Mich Cent col 3½s	10,000 44⅜	
10,000 72⅜	2,000 94	2,000 44⅞	
2,000 72½	10,000	5,000 44⅞	
10,000 71⅞	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	12,000 44¾	
5,000 72	5,000 99	65,000 45	
5,000 72⅛	2,000 98⅜	8,000 45⅛	
7,000 72	N Y, O & W con 5s	21,000 45¼	
9,000 71⅞	20,000 107	12,000 45½	
Gen 4s	Nor & W Ry con 4s	5,000 45½	
23,000 94¾	5,000 85¼	5,000 45½	
Canada So 1st 5s	2,000 85¾	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000 109⅞	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	10,000 76¼	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	15,000 67⅛	45,000 76	
1,000 90	45,000 67⅜	13,000 75¾	
5,000 89⅞	5,000 67½	10,000 75⅜	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	28,000 67¾	West Shore gtd 4s	
4,000 86¾	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	1,000 109¼	
5,000 86⅞	6,000 100⅜	2,000 109⅛	
1,000 86⅞	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	Registered	
21,000 86¾	10,000 103¼	1,000 109½	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Oregon R & N 4s	Wheel & Lake Erie 1st	
3,000 115½	10,000 99½	1,000 103	
Chi & Alton S F	Oregon S L inc A 5s	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000 111	1,000 74	1,000 111¾	
Chi, R & Q conv 5s	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000 114¼	1,000 112	1,000 90	
Chicago & Erie 1st	Pitts & West 1st 4s	2,000 89⅛	
1,000 111	4,000 90¾	Wabash deb, Series B	
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	Reading Co gen 4s	10,000 32¼	
7,000 105⅝	16,000 82½	10,000 32¼	
Chi, St L & N O 5s	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	23,000 32¼	
1,000 123½	10,000 79¼	10,000 32¾	
Col Midland 1st 4s	St L & S F 4s	5,000 32⅝	
21,000 70	3,000 80	5,000 33	
Evans & T H gen 5s	San An & Ar Pass 4s	2,000 32¾	
5,000 91	5,000 67½	8,000 33	
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000 67½	3,000 33¼	
3,000 75	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
16,000 75½	6,000 98	15,000 55	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	So Pac of N M 1st	20,000 55¼	
11,000 73	10,000 109¾	5,000 55¼	
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s	7,000 109½	15,000 55¾	
1,000 116½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	10,000 55½	
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	2,000 97	5,000 55⅜	
13,000 89¼	Standard R & T inc	5,000 55⅜	
12,000 89¼	7,000 20½	5,000 55⅝	
Manhattan Ry con 4s	10,000 20⅝	1,000 55⅜	
5,000 1st 94	4,000 21	5,000 55⅞	
Metropolitan Elev 2d	Tex & N O cons 5s	20,000 55¼	
1,000 103½	8,000 101¼	12,000 55⅜	
Met St Ry gen 5s	5,000 101	38,000 55⅞	
3,000s3 113	Union Pacific 4s	6,000 55½	
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	21,000 98⅝	5,000 55⅝	
10,000 76⅜	48,000 98⅜	4,000 55⅜	
5,000 76	18,000s3 98⅜	1,000 55⅜	
	8,000 98⅜	8,000 55¼	
Total sales			$1,366,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80		Norfolk So	60	68
3s, 1918, when is'd	105½	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	Nor. & West	14½	16½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104¾	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8½	North American	6½	6⅝
4s, r., 1907	110¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131		Ore Mining	4	6
4s, c., 1907	111¼	*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n.	130		Ore. R. & N. pf.	75½	77
4s, c., 1907	112½	Eighth Avenue	350		Ore. S. L.	33¼	36
4s, r., 1925	127¼	Erie	14	14½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	84	87
4s, c., 1925	127¼	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	67½	68¼
5s, r., 1904	112¼	Ev. & T. H.	28	29	Penn. Coal	330	
5s, c., 1904	112¼	Ft. W. & R. G.	13	15	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	Gt. Nor. pf.	133½	135	Peo. & Eastern	5	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	H. B. Claflin	91		P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	45
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	Homestake	51		P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	91	94
Alb. & Sus.	190	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	61	64
American Coal	110	Iowa Central	9	9½	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	
Am. Dist. Tel.	27	Iowa Central pf.	34	35	Pitts. & West. pf.	8½	9½
Am. Malting Co.	31½	Joliet & Chicago	160		Quicksilver	2	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33½	K. C., P. & G.	18¼	20	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Am. T. & C.	96	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Reading 2d pf.	21	22
Am. Tobacco pf.	129	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rens. & Saratoga	185½	
Ann Arbor	10	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Ann Arbor pf.	35	King. & Pem.	3	9¾	Rio Grande W. pf.	67	69½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	Laclede Gas pf.	93	95	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	105	Lake Shore	193		St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	57	59
Bklyn Union Gas	125½	Long Island	50	58	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17½	19½
Brunswick City	9	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. L. S. W.	5	6
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. S. W. pf.	12	19½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½		St. P. & Duluth	22	26
Canada Southern	53¼	Mexican Central	5¾	6	St. P. & D. pf.	88	92
Canadian Pacific	86⅞	Minn. & St. L.	26½	28	St. P., M. & M.	164	170
Chi. & Altqn.	160	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90	St. P. & Omaha.	81	81½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	St. P. & O. pf.	157½	161
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	Minn. St. P. & S. St. M.		6	Sil. bullion certs.	60¼	61
Chi. & N. W.	175	Minn. St. P. & S. St. M. pf.		18	Sixth Avenue	200	
Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅛	Mobile & Ohio	27½		Texas Pacific L. T.	8	9
Clev. & Pitts.	169	N. C. & St. L.	65	75	Third Avenue	170	175
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	N. Y. & N. E.	35	40	Tol. & O. C.	20	30
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	95¼	97	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Col. Fuel & Iron	21½	Nat. Lead pf.	109	111	Twin City R. T.	29	30½
Col. & I. pf.	23	National Starch	5	6	U. S. Express	41	45
Col. Midland	6½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7½
Col. Midland pf.	15	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	Wells-F. Express	120	125
C. H. & T. pf.	25	N. J. Central	90½		W. & L. E., $3 asst. paid	2⅛	2½
Com. Cable	170	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194	W. & L. E. pf., $5 asst. paid	14⅜	15
Consol. Coal	46	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14½	Wis. Central	1⅝	2
Consol. Ice pf.	92	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	65	75	Wis. Central pf.	5	7
Del. & Hudson	107	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36			
Del., L. & W.	151¼	N. Y. Dock	14	15½			
Den. & R. G.	14	N. Y. Dock pf.	33	36			
D. M. & Ft. D.	16½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Greenwich	165
American Ex.	170	Hanover	390
Broadway	225	Importers & Trad.	480
Central National	160	Leather Manuf's'	170
Chatham	290	Mechanics'	170
Commerce	204	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	1100
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Seaboard Nat.	175
Garfield Nat.	1000	West Side	275
German-American	112		

Stamped Envelope Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Postmaster General Emory Smith has awarded to the Plympton-Morgan Company of Hartford, Conn., the contract for supplying the department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for four years from Jan. 1, 1899. This company was the lowest bidder for the work.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$13,670,000	$2,800,000	$610,000	$12,410,000	25.4
2,050,000	2,216,200	Bank of Manh. Co.	16,048,000	4,343,000	1,241,000	18,643,000	29.9
2,000,000	1,037,700	Merchants' National	13,237,300	3,636,400	1,105,500	16,400,700	28.9
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National	9,944,000	2,139,000	639,000	9,547,000	29.4
1,000,000	2,563,200	Bank of America	20,476,900	5,336,100	1938,700	22,588,800	23.3
1,000,000	1,182,000	Phenix National	4,182,000	852,000	256,000	4,206,000	28.7
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City	75,789,600	20,859,500	23,831,300	28.1
750,000	130,700	Tradesmen's National	3,009,900	519,400	194,700	2,751,900	25.9
800,000	7,001,400	Chemical National	24,684,000	5,748,700	2,655,600	25,844,000	32.5
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,719,800	1,027,000	281,000	5,372,400	24.8
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National	7,724,600	1,827,900	627,200	6,068,000	32.2
300,000	120,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,068,700	233,800	40,700	1,145,900	25.9
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'	1,902,000	297,000	179,000	2,046,000	23.2
200,000	171,600	Greenwich	857,700	103,000	243,100	963,800	30.8
600,000	475,900	Leather Mfrs. Nat.	5,886,700	927,300	199,800	3,762,900	30.0
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,737,500	401,600	172,000	2,158,100	26.5
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York	3,907,700	438,000	118,000	3,047,000	18.2
5,000,000	2,527,300	American Ex. Nat.	25,749,000	2,070,000	2,562,000	19,676,000	23.5
5,000,000	5,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	28,520,700	2,814,400	5,301,500	22,068,900	25.4
1,000,000	1,669,200	National Broadway	6,971,500	1,734,400	148,400	6,834,800	27.5
1,000,000	989,900	Mercantile National	10,934,000	2,186,900	724,500	11,614,500	25.0
422,700	475,100	Pacific	2,355,100	779,000	337,900	3,000,500	37.2
1,500,000	868,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,699,500	4,531,500	561,600	19,256,000	26.4
450,000	978,600	Chatham National	6,098,100	895,300	856,800	6,164,300	28.4
200,000	252,500	People's	2,043,200	277,500	335,700	2,545,400	24.0
700,000	559,300	Nat. Bk. of Am.	10,721,100	1,823,300	709,000	12,051,900	21.5
1,000,000	2,238,700	Hanover National	33,767,400	9,323,300	1,641,000	45,833,500	23.9
500,000	357,100	Irving National	3,628,000	495,500	432

CONDITION OF GRAIN CROPS

Encouraging Statistics Issued by the Agricultural Department.

PROSPECT FOR CORN IMPROVED

Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Buckwheat Above the Average for Ten Years —Slight Decline in Oats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The September report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the following average conditions on Sept. 1:

Corn, 84.1; wheat, 86.7; oats, 79; barley, 79.2; rye, 89.4; buckwheat, 88.8; potatoes, 77.7.

The decline in the average condition of corn during August was 2.9 points, and the condition on the 1st inst. was 4.8 points higher than on Sept. 1, 1897, 6.9 points lower than on Sept. 1, 1896, and eight-tenths of 1 point higher than the mean of the September averages of the last ten years.

There was a marked decline during August in several of the principal corn-producing States, the decline amounting to 10 points in Iowa, 9 points in Kansas, and 23 points in Nebraska. On the other hand, twenty-one States, with an average annual production of nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels, show a more or less improved condition as compared with Aug. 1. There was an improvement of 3 points in Ohio, 9 in Indiana, 8 in Illinois, and 3 in Missouri.

The condition of wheat, 86.7, is 1 point higher than on Sept. 1, 1897, 12.1 points higher than on Sept. 1, 1896, and 5.1 points above the mean of the September averages of the last ten years. In accordance with its practice, the department has not yet made any quantitative estimate of the wheat crop, and will not do so until it completes its revision of the wheat acreage, which will show some increase over the preliminary figures.

The average condition of oats was 79, against 84.6 on Sept. 1, 1897, 74 on Sept. 1, 1896, and a September average of the last ten years of 80.8.

The average condition of barley was 79.2, as compared with 86.4 on Sept. 1, 1897, 83.1 on Sept. 1, 1896, and a September average of the last ten years of 84.8.

The average condition of rye was 89.4, against 90.1 on Sept. 1, 1897, 82 on Sept. 1, 1896, and 87.8, the September average of the last ten years.

The average condition of buckwheat was 88.8, as compared with 95.1 on Sept. 1, 1897, 93.2 on Sept. 1, 1896, and 87.7, the September average of the last ten years.

The average condition of Irish potatoes was 77.7. This shows a decline of 6.2 points during August, but the condition it still 11 points above that on Sept. 1, 1897, and only seven-tenths of 1 point below the mean of the September averages of the last ten years.

Nearly all the important tobacco growing States report from 89 to 98 per cent. of a full normal crop.

The rice crop promises to be much above the average, Louisiana leading off with a condition of 101.

Cloverseed reports indicate a reduced acreage, and, in the main, an unfavorable condition.

The sugar cane reports are exceedingly high, that of Louisiana, in particular, being 2 per cent. above a full normal crop.

There has been a further decline during the month in the condition of the apple crop, only four States in the Union reporting the slightest improvement during August.

Taking the country as a whole, there is probably about two-thirds of a full peach crop.

The number of hogs for fattening shows a decrease of 6.5 per cent. from that of last year. As regards condition, the reports are in the main very favorable, the general average being 96.1, as compared with 93.5 on Sept. 1, 1897; 94.5 on Sept. 1, 1896, and 94.3 the mean of the September averages of the last ten years.

COTTON CROPS DAMAGED.

Excessive Rains in the East and Insects in the West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The returns for cotton to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of 79.8 on Sept. 1, as compared with 91.2 on Aug. 1, a decline of 11.4 points during the month. The average condition on Sept. 1, 1897, was 78.3, on Sept. 1, 1896, 64.2, and the mean of the September averages for the last ten years is 79.4.

The decline during August by States was as follows: North Carolina, 6 points; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 15; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 14; Texas, 16; Arkansas, 4; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 8. In Indian Territory there was slight improvement.

Complaints of excessive rainfall, resulting in shedding and other unfavorable conditions, are general east of the Mississippi River while the boll worm and Mexican weevil have been very destructive in Texas. The average condition in the different States is as follows:

Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 81; Georgia, 80; Florida, 73; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 76; Texas, 75; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 95; Missouri, 94; Oklahoma, 90; Indian Territory, 9.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today:

MASSACHUSETTS.—East Blackstone, Phila Colvin.
NEW YORK.—Windom, W. A. Ellis, Jr.
VERMONT.—Waterford, Wilfred Cleasby.

LIGHT-HARNESS GOSSIP.

The Readville (Mass.) trotting meeting is now a thing of the past, and although there was some disappointment that Star Pointer did not repeat his marvelous feat of last year, when he wiped out the old world's record and placed a mark of 1:59¼ to his credit, the meeting was nevertheless a successful one. But although he failed to reach the mark he made last year, Star Pointer's performance is none the less remarkable, for on a track that was none too fast he covered a mile in better than two minutes, and although half a second behind his record, the presumption is that he would have equaled last year's work had the track been very fast.

The meeting was distinguished by the large number of favorites which fell by the wayside and the absence for the first time in the Grand Circuit series of that young stallion Directum Kelly, who was booked to win the five-thousand-dollar Massachusetts Stake. But the famous horse was sick and the race had to be decided without him. It proved to be a most sensational surprise to the general public. In the absence of Mr. Butler's grand horse, Nico, the four-year-old son of Arion, was picked to do the trick, but he showed none of the brilliant race-horse qualities which enabled him to win at Rigby and take a record of 2:09¾. The rank outsider, Caracalla, by Baron Keys, put in two heats in 2:10 and 2:10½, and then Belle J. and Grattan Boy took up the argument, the latter winning in a battle of seven heats. There were a few good judges who expected this victory, as he has been quietly touted for some time, and was recently bought by that good judge and trainer, Roy Miller. In the 2:11 trot those two crack stallions met, Tommy Britton and Singen; the public rather favored the latter, and he has a trifle more speed than the son of Liberty Bell, as he won the second heat in 2:09¾, but he could not keep up the clip, and Geers landed the Village Farm candidate in slower time. In the 2:30 class for three-year-olds that speedy filly Laurels, by Prodigal, was the favorite, but the bay colt Charley Herr put in a cracking first heat in 2:13¾, but he was able to win the third in 2:16. In the 2:20 class the chestnut gelding Chanty had a rather easy victory, though it was quite evident that the fleet gelding Nigger Jack was off, as after being second twice he had to be drawn. The young Steinways still continue to show how fast they can go, as in the three-year-old pace the bay filly Sylvanway, who won the race, landed the second heat in 2:11.

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The Gentlemen's Driving Club of Trenton, N. J., has lost no time in getting to work, and members are taking a decided interest in trotting matters, judging from the number of horses at the track and the work they are doing. They were all very busy last week. W. Scott Smith is there and handled Jimmie Goldsmith and a mare owned by Joseph Martin. The former he drove in 2:28 and 2:27¼, and the latter in 2:38 and 2:34. Grant worked John Taylor's mare two miles in 2:22 and 2:20. Rush Pitman drove the gelding Errick two heats in 2:25 and 2:22¼. The gelding Hearts was driven two miles in 2:25 and 2:23 by Howard Adams. He also drove the bay mare owned by Mr. Leigh of Princeton two heats in 2:29 and 2:26, and General Mercer two heats in 2:22 and 2:16¾. Thomas J., bay stallion, owned by T. J. Donoghue, went two miles in 2:27 and 2:24½. The handsome mare Medium Maid, owned by J. J. McCarty, was sent two heats in 2:38 and 2:34. Eberhart Vollmer drove his four-year-old mare in 2:50 and 2:47. John Cody drove his black gelding a mile and repeat in 2:38 and 2:40. Evidently Trenton will have plenty of material for the meeting this Fall.

***

There has not been very much sport at the Parkway Driving Club's handsome little track at King's Highway this year, but the members look forward to plenty of sport this Fall. There will be four days of racing this Fall, and speed will be the order of the meeting. The dates are Oct. 4 to 7, and the programme has been well arranged to secure good fields in all the classes. On the opening day we have the 2:17 and 2:40 trotting classes and the 2:35 pace, while the 2:16 pace and 2:27 trot will fill the second day's bill. The 2:25 pace and the 2:20 and 2:32 trotting classes will provide ample entertainment for the third day. On the last day of the meeting we have the 2:24 trot and the free-for-all trot and pace. The entry list will close on Sept. 20, but records made on that day will not bar. This is an excellent opportunity for local horses and there should be a large contingent from the State who will enter.

***

Col. R. G. Stoner, who died recently at his home in Paris, Ky., was one of the best-known breeders in the country. His stud at one time was large, and many winners came from it. Col. Stoner was an officer of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association from its beginning, and no man was better known to the visiting delegations to the Blue Grass district in October. His death removes from that section a prominent figure. He has crossed over the river to renew relations with such men as Col. Richard West, Dr. L. Herr, Col. R. S. Strader, W. H. Wilson, and others identified with the breeding history of Kentucky.

***

Superintendent John Quinn is usually one of the sunniest-tempered men to be found in a day's travel, but there is a limit to human endurance, even if it is that of a good-natured giant. The Speedway had been in excellent condition for some time, even though no rain had fallen, for Superintendent Quinn's sprinklers had been busy, but when the hot weather of last week got in its fine work and dried up the road almost as fast as the sprinklers could moisten it, even Mr. Quinn lost his temper, and instead of bowing and smiling to every driver he passed he mopped big beads of perspiration from his brow, and then sent out orders for additional sprinklers. Mr. Quinn did his best, but all the watering carts in New York could not have kept it in condition. The fact is the surface has too much sand in it, and too little clay, and to make a perfect roadbed a fresh coat will have to be put on it. It need hardly be said that the Speedway was almost deserted during the day, but as the sun sunk on the western side of the Hudson a few of the veterans put in an appearance. T. J. Brady, A. L. Kerker, Gen. Jacob Baiz, C. H. McDonald, Luke A. Burke, W. B. Bowne, E. de Cernea, and other well-known roadites were in the procession, but there were no rapid moves and they appeared to be performing a solemn duty instead of enjoying an evening ride.

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The last matinée of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland developed a large amount of speed, and a handicap pace, the first ever tried by a gentlemen's club, was one of the features. In the first event Col. William Edwards's bay gelding Emery, driven by John Devereux, won in straight heats, best time, 2:28. Devereux also drove the winner, Zella L., in the second race in 2:23¾, but in the third race, in which he drove Sirock, he had to play second fiddle to the bay mare Pasonte, driven by W. B. White, who landed in 2:16¼ and 2:15. The pacing handicap was won by the chestnut gelding Bacillus, who conceded 120 yards, and after being second twice, won the next two heats in 2:21¾ and 2:22 to the mile. The Toledo Club has proposed a series of inter-city races, which will probably result in two meetings, one at Toledo and one at Cleveland.

***

One of the prizes at the coming Orange County Horse Show, Saturday, Oct. 1, is the Juvenile Cup, offered by Mrs. E. H. Harriman for the best trotting foal of 1898. There is quite a desire to win this trophy, because it is the gift of a lady of cultivation and keen discrimination, and one of the strongest competitors for it will be Benjamin F. Tracy. His sucklings now at Stony Ford are large, shapely, richly bred, and possessed of the right kind of action. The show will attract large crowds to Goshen.

***

Liberal money is being hung up for distribution at Louisville. The track is a fine one and the meeting will begin on Monday, Sept. 26, and continue all the week. There will be three races each day, and two of them are five-thousand-dollar events. The classes are skillfully arranged. Every one that is open should quickly fill. Entries will close on Saturday, Sept. 10, with the Secretary, Frank P. Kenney. All purses are promptly paid at Louisville, and facilities for speculation are ample. The meeting precedes the one at Lexington and the shipment is a short one.

***

George H. Mills, who is the starter at the Chatham meeting, recognized a mare entered as Bella C. as the mare Jane, formerly Maud Pollard, and expulsion promptly followed exposure. The offenders were E. M. Hughes of Albany and Thomas Monahan of Troy. These two men can be prosecuted under the Burr bill, which was passed by the Legislature last Winter, and approved by Gov. Black.

***

Two export certificates, signed by L. Frobisher, have been returned to this country as carrying no value in Europe. The only certificates recognized in Europe are those issued by a duly accredited officer of the National Trotting Association. President Johnston will take steps to protect foreign buyers from deception.

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Last week at the Lexington track John T. Hedges drove the two-year-old filly by Simmons, out of Brown Bess, a mile in 2:24½. The Merchant, (2,) 2:25, by The Conqueror, showed Scott McCoy a mile in 2:23½, and the three-year-old Ilderim, by Simmons, stepped a mile for John Davis in 2:27¾, last half in 1:12.

***

President Auild of the St. Louis Fair Association is very sanguine that he will get Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry for a special race at the big fair there next month. The race should be close, fast, and exciting.

***

The $5,000 Sidewheeler Stake, to be decided at the Autumn meeting of the Terre Haute Park Driving Association, has received thirteen nominations. They are Anne Lee, 2:08¼; Miss Logan, 2:07½; Woodland Boy, 2:08¾; Klatawah, 2:06½; Split Silk, 2:08¼; The Swift, 2:09¾; Egozen, 2:06½, and five others. Those mentioned will make a great race.

***

The ex-champion pacer John R. Gentry now heads the list of 2:04 stallions as a sire of speed, having three in the list, with two of them inside the 2:20 list. Jim Ramey, the latest and fastest of the trio, is appropriately named after Gentry's first driver.

***

The famous old farm, Bosque Bonita, the old home of the late Gen. Abe Buford, near Versailles, Ky., has been sold to Mr. George H. Watson, the well known breeder of trotters at Frankfort, at $125 per acre. The farm contains 121 acres, and it is understood that Mr. Watson will build a handsome residence on the place and will reside there with his family in the near future.

***

One of the fastest pieces of horseflesh at Lexington, Ky., is the chestnut mare Maud Emperor, by Emperor Wilkes, who last week, driven by T. W. Price, paced a mile in 2:11¼, last quarter in 30 seconds. She has no record.

***

The Pittsburg Driving Club is so enchanted with the idea of inter-city amateur racing that it proposes to have matinée races with the clubs of Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo. This will produce four days of the highest class of amateur sport.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

The Horse Show at Newport Early in the Week Was Quite Successful.

BOSTON'S NEW SPEEDWAY

J. B. Haggin Has Shipped Forty-two Yearling Thoroughbreds to England as an Experiment, and American Breeders Will Watch the Result with Interest.

Newport, R. I., was in gala attire during the Horse Show, which was held on the Casino grounds on Monday and Tuesday of last week, for the show was practically the last big social event of the season, and all of the cottagers, as well as visitors from all parts of the country, turned out to take part in the show. The weather was fair, although the heat made visitors uncomfortable, and the attendance was large. The Casino grounds never looked prettier, and they made a splendid background for the stylish costumes of the women and the gay traps that brought them to the show. Newport was never more enthusiastic over any event than it was over its Horse Show, and with good reason, too, for the show was perfect in detail, and every arrangement had been made by the management for the comfort and convenience of the visitors.

On Monday there were seventeen classes down for decision, but darkness overtook the Judges before they finished their work and one class had to be carried over. The following is a list of the show officials: Executive Committee—Prescott Lawrence, O. H. P. Belmont, C. Hitchcock, R. Goelet, W. R. Travers, F. M. Ware; Secretary and Treasurer—H. F. Eldridge; Assistant Secretary—H. E. Field; Ring Committee—P. Lawrence, H. F. Eldridge, F. M. Ware. The classes judged included trotting stallions, roadsters, heavy draught horses, ponies in harness and under saddle, saddle horses, tandems, jaunting cars, and horses in delivery wagons.

Charles F. Bates carried off first honors with The Whirl of the Town in the class for horses and runabouts; with Hi and High Tide in the class for horses in harness; with Coxey and Whirl of the Town in the class for tandems, and he also captured the blue ribbon in the class for road teams. The jaunting car class was a new feature. H. P. Whitney won first honors with Ambition. The attendance on Tuesday, the second day of the show, was much larger than on the opening day, in fact, a seat of any kind could not be obtained. The racing element was very prominent, and the horses entered by them were very successful. In the class for horses, carriages, and appointments, the blue ribbon was awarded to Vulcan and Venus, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt. H. P. Whitney's Hurricane proved the best of the hunters shown over six jumps five feet high. Charles F. Bates's entries swept everything before them. Blue ribbons were awarded his horses in the class for horses in harness, with Whirl of the Town; high steppers, pairs, with Coxey and Brown Donna; also the red ribbon in this class, with Hi and High Tide; four-in-hands, fifteen hands or over; also fourth prize in this class, and in the class for high steppers, with Whirl of the Town.

***

The Morristown Field Club has issued an attractive prize list of the events to be decided at its second annual open-air exhibition, to be held Oct. 6, 7, and 8 on the show grounds of the Morristown Driving Club, Morristown, N. J. There are fifty-four classes in all, including events for trotters, roadsters, hackneys, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, polo ponies, hunters and jumpers, &c. Over $3,000 will be distributed in premiums. Besides the purses and cups the usual rosette will be given to the first, second, and third in each class. When money is offered as a prize plate will be substituted if the winner desires. Entries close Thursday, Sept. 22, and should be addressed to John M. Shaw, Secretary, 30 Broad Street, Room 1,210, New York City.

***

Forty-two yearlings from the Rancho del Paso Farm, the property of Mr. J. B. Haggin, were shipped to England on Saturday, Sept. 3, as an experiment. Mr. Haggin, their breeder-owner, believes that the Old World is in need of fresh American stock. The yearlings were shipped on the steamship Alexandria, and were under the personal care of Mr. Haggin's manager, John Mackey. There is no reason why these youngsters should not find a ready demand in the English market, and the experiment will be watched with great interest by all American breeders.

***

Plans for a polo tournament that will surpass anything yet attempted by the Buffalo Country Club are being perfected by the club officials, so that the only remaining announcement to be made is the date of the big event. It is expected that four visiting teams will be in attendance, and it will take ten days to play the matches arranged. Until recently the date of the tourney had been fixed for Aug. 22 to 27. Correspondence with the teams expecting to be present, however, brought the news that several of the best polo players in Chicago, St. Louis, and Boston clubs had enlisted in the army, and were either in Cuba or camped in the United States. Consequently it was found necessary to postpone the tournament until such a time as the club teams would either be strengthened by new players or the absent ones returned from the war.

***

At a meeting of the Country Club Directors it was decided to call the August tournament off and arrange to hold it in September instead. From information now in the hands of the club Directors, it is thought that the following teams will go to Buffalo with their polo ponies and play for the trophies offered: St. Louis Country Club team of St. Louis, Onwentsia Club team of Chicago, Myopia Hunt Club team of Boston, Rockaway Club team of Newport. The Buffalo Country Club will put two teams in the field, making six teams to compete for the cups. The teams will not be able to play every day, and with the preliminaries and finals for the six teams to try their skill in, ten days will certainly pass before the last match is pulled off. A tournament of such proportions will furnish rare sport for the lovers of polo in Buffalo.

The Buffalo team recently went to Chicago and participated in a tournament with the Onwentsia teams and the St. Louis team, but was beaten in the finals. This was largely due to the heavy handicap placed on the Buffalo players. "We made more goals than the other teams," said George Cary, "but, owing to the handicap we played under we were beaten. At the tournament to be held here the handicapping will be improved upon, and the Buffalo team will stand more of a show.

***

Work on the Boston Speedway is progressing rapidly, and when the big roadway is completed it will be a splendid model. It will run along the bank of the Charles River, and the broad road which will run parallel to the speedway will furnish ample space for those who do not own fast horses to enjoy the sport, and it will also give the owners of horses who do not care to be in the way when speedy horses are in a brush an opportunity to be on the road and follow a brush without interfering with the contestants.

***

The members of the Chicago Horse Show Association are busily engaged in trying to find a suitable building in which they may hold their show this Fall. No meeting has been called, owing to the absence of John A. Logan, Jr., and Frederick Kimball, who have been the prime movers in the Horse Show affairs. It is likely that no meeting of the promoters will be held until the return of these men. George Alexander, who has taken a prominent part in the association's affairs, says that the members are doing their best to find a building, and that if it were at all possible to hold the show the association would give one that would outclass the one given last year.

***

Twenty entries have been received for the Morris Park Special of $5,000, distance two miles, over the Withers Course, to be run on Saturday, Oct. 8. This is the latest stake opened by the Westchester Racing Association. The scores are: Ornament, The Friar, Ben Holladay, Algol, Don de Oro, Sir Walter, and Lansdale, four-year-olds and upward, and Plaudit, Pink Coat, The Huguenot, Mirthful, Warrenton, Sir Gawain, George Keene, Floronso, Laverock, Alice Farley, Rappahannock, Latson, and Longacre three-year-olds.

***

Good cobs, ranging in height all the way from 14½ to 15½ hands, are just now bringing more money in the market than was ever before in this country paid for the same class of horses. At Indianapolis lately geldings of this type have been sold at the auctions for $500, $355, $235, and other similar prices, and in Chicago values have varied from $1,000 for a handsome fifteen-hand cob, ready to go right into city work, down to $250 for good individuals out of the auction ring.

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At the last meeting of the Directors of the National Horse Show Association it was decided to drop the word "registered" from standard conditions. The reason for doing this is that the majority of horses eligible to registration are not registered. Trotters entered in these classes must possess standard qualifications.

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Arthur White, the turfman, who died recently at St. Louis, is not the local turfman and son of "Deacon" White. Mr. White, the owner of Geisha and other high-class horses, is very much alive, and is at the local tracks every day. The dead turfman was twenty-six years old, and was the owner of Tim Murphy and other horses. He confined most of his racing to the Western tracks.

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The Coney Island Jockey Club on Saturday, Sept. 3, posted a notice that on and after that date the starting barrier would be dispensed with and the horses would be started with the flag in the old-fashioned way.

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In the fifth race at Sheepshead Bay on Sept. 1, George B. Cox, the winner, was entered to be sold for $700. He was bid up to $1,500 by E. Purser, and was retained by his present owner at $1,505.

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F. D. Beard has purchased of J. E. Madden the bay gelding Widower, 3, by Bramble, dam The Widow. Terms private.

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J. W. Rogers has shipped all his horses to Morris Park, their permanent home quarters.

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T. E. Ryan has purchased of William Boots & Son the bay colt The Roman, 4, by imp. Brutus, dam Beauty by imp. Hercules; price said to be $5,000. The Roman is a high-class colt.

***

H. C. Walker has purchased of W. B. Sink the yearling colt by imp. Pirate of Penzance, dam Enquiress (dam of Saxony) by Enquirer; terms private.

***

John W. Schorr has purchased of Tom Murphy the bay filly Charina, 4, by imp. Charaxus, dam Clash. Price said to be $1,200.

***

T. A. Cook has sold to Hughey Jones the bay colt Truxillo, 4, by Aretino, dam Miss Leon, on private terms. Jones will take him to California.

CURRENT BASEBALL NOTES.

New York is not represented by a team capable of winning a pennant, although when the season first began there was not a devotee of the game in this borough who did not believe that the New Yorks were as strong as any other team in the fight. Conclusive proof of the team's inability to cope with the stronger clubs has been produced during the past two months. There is an absence of pennant-winning material, and fourth or fifth position at the close of the season is as far up as the New Yorks seem capable of finishing. It is true that they have been handicapped several times during the season because of injuries received by some of the best players, but then every other team in the League has experienced a goodly share of hard luck.

The Bostons for weeks had to do without the services of Hamilton, Tenney, and Bergen, three of their best players, but in spite of that team's crippled condition now and then, it was near the top all the time, because of the superiority of its other players and substitutes. The Baltimores did not experience as much hard luck as some of the other teams, but they have shown by their work during the past four seasons that they are in the leaders' class. The New Yorks made a grand finish last season, but then they did some good hitting, a branch of the game that they are palpably weak in this year.

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New material is required to make the New Yorks a pennant-winning team, and the new players needed must be good hitters. The pitching department is strong enough, as has been shown time and again during the last two months. All the pitchers, that is, the regular staff, can do effective work; indeed, they have done good work, but there was no support, either in the field or at the bat. The management is fully aware of the team's weak points and will do all in its power to place the kind of a team in the field next season that will be worthy of representing New York, which is the banner city in the National League. The outfield needs strengthening, and there are two weak spots in the infield. Joyce at first base has not been a success. He is a fair hitter, but he cannot play the base as it should be played. Hartman has done good work, and also some poor work, at third base, but what good work he has accomplished has been offset in a large measure by his weakness in batting. Doyle, so experts believe, should be used either at first base or as a catcher. He would make a star first baseman, but at short stop and in right field he has not shown up well. Gleason is the peer of all second basemen, but, like Hartman, he lacks hitting ability, which, in the long run, is essential to success.

There are some people who believe that Gleason should be traded for some good hitting second baseman, but it can safely be said that Gleason will not be parted with, as he is a big favorite with the patrons of the Polo Grounds, and then again Davis would fall out of place at short without Gleason at second, as there are no two players in the League who understand each other's tactics as do Gleason and Davis. They work like a piece of perfected machinery on the base line.

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Just where the New York Club is going to secure its new material is still a matter of conjecture. There are a number of good players who can be purchased or exchanged, but club owners ask exorbitant prices for their players. The Washington Club will have a number of players, including some good men, for sale; as when Arthur Irwin assumes the management of the team next season he will bring the best part of his Toronto team with him. It is said that the local management has already made a flattering offer for two outfielders now playing with the Washingtons, but no definite answer has been received. An offer has also been made to the Louisville Club for outfielder Dexter. The latter is a fine ball player and is anxious to secure a place on the New York team.

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There is now a report to the effect that F. De H. Robison is negotiating with Messrs. Abell and Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club for the transfer of the Cleveland team to Brooklyn. Several magnates vouch for the truth of the report, while others deny that there is such a deal on. It would be a profitable deal for both parties, apparently. In Brooklyn interest in baseball has been on the decline since the club failed to place a winning team in the field, and unless something is done very soon the Brooklyn Club will go to the wall. In Cleveland, where they have a winning team, there is no support on the part of the public. It is almost a positive fact that Cleveland will not be represented in the League next season, and as F. De H. Robison is in baseball to stay he will transfer the team to any good city. St. Louis seems to have been the point looked forward to by the Cleveland magnate, but he is reported to have said that now he favors Brooklyn. The Cleveland team, augmented by several of the Brooklyn players, would make a team that could cope with anything in the League.

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Seymour will probably pitch against the Washingtons in Weehawken this afternoon. The game is a postponed championship game and will be called at 3 o'clock. The grounds can be reached by the Franklin, Fourteenth, and Forty-second Street Ferries.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Monday of Autumn Suggestions.

The harvest is near, the granaries are filling, the orchards are fast ripening, the apples thump the ground and strew the grass with plenty; and as nature befriends us with her rich yield, so this store invites you to a harvest of newness in its opening of Fall Merchandise. Months of our seed sowing in the great market fields of the world, now bring unequaled newness and fashion from over the seas, while our own country almost surfeits every department with the most stylish, serviceable, best, and exclusive goods of the season. To bespeak the quality and genuineness of our merchandise in the way of comparison with inferior goods, often advertised elsewhere, may seem superfluous to you who know the character of this store. But at the beginning of our great Autumn Merchandising Movement which portends for you more than ever before, we sound a note of warning. Be sure you get the Maximum of quality at the minimum of price, rather than goods cheapened in quality to meet the prices created by experienced buying. Why this store sells goods in many cases cheaper and always as cheap as elsewhere, is because of these superior facilities; because of closer touch with the markets of the world. We never reduce quality when we reduce price or sell seconds or imperfect goods without a plain statement of the fact. Nor do we ever exaggerate values. Price and quality inducements are not confined to one day, but are to be had here every hour of every day in the week. As for to-morrow, it would take chapters to tell of the new Autumn Costumes, Capes, and Wraps, Silks, Dress Goods, Undergarments, treasures of quality and exclusiveness. Goods that can't lose their individuality; prices that are beyond competition and imitation.

Our Autumn Sale of Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Linens.

Everything gives way before a sale like this, as before natural events. It is one of those instances where long time preparation takes possession of goods below market rates, and in fact in many instances below cost. There are opportunities here to lay in supplies for the Autumn and Winter that have never been equaled before.

BLANKETS.
4.50 double bed size, 72x80 in., fully 5 lbs. weight, soft white wool blankets, bound with silk, 2.98 pair; compare with goods advertised elsewhere as a great bargain at 3.19 pair.
Fine white California blankets, pure Australian wool, single bed size, 5.50 pair; double bed size, 6.75 pair; extra large bed size, 8.00 pair. Manufacturers' sample pairs of white and colored blankets from 1.00 to 3.00 pair less than stock prices.

BEDSPREADS.
White bedspreads, Marseilles patterns, hemmed ready for use, 69 cts. each instead of 85 cts., 98 cts. each instead of 1.25.
Same with heavy fringe 1.19 instead of 1.49.
Good quality Marseilles spreads, 1.69 instead of 2.50.
Silkaline comfortables filled with soft white cotton, 95 cts. each.
Soft and downy figured silkaline comfortables, tufted with zephyr, 1.35 each.
Sateen covered down comfortables, 3.75 each instead of 4.95.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
Single bed sheets, torn (not cut) and nicely hemmed and ironed, 2 1-2 yards long, 1 1-2 yards wide, 25 cts., each.
2 1-2 yards long, 1 3-4 yards wide, 29 cts. each.
2 1-2 yards long, 2 yards wide, 33 cts. each.
2 1-2 yards long, 2 1-4 yards wide, 37 1-2 cts. each.
2 1-2 yards long, 2 1-2 yards wide, 40 cts. each.
Well made, good quality pillow cases, 42 and 45 inches wide, 8 cts. each instead of 12 1-2 cts.
50 and 54 inches wide, 10 cts. each instead of 15 cts.
100 dozen seamless pillow cases, 10 cts.; material alone cost 15 cts. yard.

MUSLIN AND CANTON FLANNEL.
Yard wide soft bleached muslin, 5 cts. yard instead of 7 cts.
Yard wide soft bleached muslin, 6 cts. yard instead of 8 cts.
Yard wide unbleached muslin, 4 and 5 cts. yard instead of 6 and 7 cts.
Soft unbleached canton flannel, 7 1-2 cts. yard instead of 10 cts.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
None of them less than 1-4 to 1-3 lower than ordinary prices and all pure flax.
Strong and durable cream Irish linen table damask, 33 cts. yard instead of 45 cts.
Very good quality cream Irish table damask, 2 yards wide, 49 cts. yard instead of 65 cts.
Heavy and serviceable Scotch bleached linen table damask, 41 cts. yard instead of 55 cts.
Strong and pure Irish flax bleached table damask, 2 yards wide, 63 cts. yard instead of 85 cts.
Superior quality pure flax heavy and fine Scotch bleached satin table damask, 68 and 72 inches wide, considered extra good value at 1.00, 75 cts yard. Compare with goods advertised elsewhere at 75 cts. as a great bargain.
Good quality Irish flax bleached damask napkins, 20 inches square, 1.19 dozen.
22 inches square, 1.49 dozen; 24 inches squre, 2.19 dozen.
Hemstitched bleached satin damask tablecloths, worth nearly a half more, 2 yards long, 2.39 each; 2½ yards long, 2.98 each; 3 yards long, 3.59 each; 3½ yards long, 4.19 each.
Hemstitched damask napkins to match if desired, 2.40 dozen.
All linen Scotch huckaback towels, 43 inches long and hemmed, 15 cts. each instead of 20 cts.
Heavy and soft all linen huckaback towels, 45 inches long and hemmed, 25 cts each.
Glass toweling, 24 inches wide, 12½ cts. yard.
All linen unbleached kitchen crash, 27 inches wide, 10 cts. yard instead of 15 cts.

Fall & Winter Underwear for Men & Women.

To say that these prices are about half only tells you half the story, you must see the goods to understand the whole story, all are guaranteed absolutely perfect.

Women's heavy fashioned ribbed cotton vests, self fronts and pearl buttons, high neck, long and short sleeves, with drawers to match, sizes 3 to 6; regular 35 cts. quality at 25 cts. each.
Men's extra heavy colored merino shirts, self fronts, pearl buttons and long sleeves, with drawers to match, natural and camel's hair, sizes, shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 40; regular 75 cts. quality at 49 cts. each.
Women's extra fine quality fashioned white ribbed merino vests, handsomely trimmed, high neck, long and short sleeves, with French band drawers to match, sizes 3 to 6; regular 75 cts. quality at 59 cts. each.
Men's extra fine medium weight natural wool shirts, with long sleeves, also drawers to match, sizes, shirts, 34 to 44; drawers, 30 to 44; regular 1.00 quality at 59 cts. each.
Women's extra heavy natural wool vests, high neck, long sleeves, with drawers to match, sizes 28 to 40; regular 1.35 quality at 1.00 each.

59 cts. for Children's 89 cts. School Umbrellas

Here are 600 22 and 24 inch Unique Umbrellas for children, something that a child will be proud of, containing almost all the style possible to put in an umbrella. They roll nearly as small as your finger, made of cotton taffeta, silk cases, steel rods, natural wood handles, regular little man handles, they are for both boys and girls, and for 59 cts. each.

New Fall and Winter Silks.

To glance over these interesting fabrics as they arrive each day in their newness and richness one can almost imagine a roam through the Autumn tinted forest or feel the inimitable colors of a beautiful sunset. What cunning in these new plain and fancy weaves, and the black are no less interesting. Here are some for Monday that are far better than the prices would indicate.

19 inch all silk black taffeta, bright, strong and lustrous grade, at 49 cts. per yard.
20 inch all silk black satin duchesse, fine and durable quality, special, good value at 59 cts. per yard.
21 inch all silk black satin duchesse, rich, heavy grade, especially adapted for full costumes, wonderful value, at 79 cts. per yard.
22 inch all silk black gros grain brocades, new designs in large and small patterns, an excellent wearing quality, at 89 cts. yard.
20 inch all silk colored satin duchesse, complete assortment of the new fall colors, also white, ivory and cream, very strong, value at 79 cts. yard.
20 inch all silk fancy striped taffetas, beautiful new color combinations in ombrie, pompadour and Roman effects, large variety of exclusive styles, at 89 cts. yard.

New Autumn Silk and Flannel Waists.

And a chance on Petticoats, Wrappers and Infant's Wear.

4.98 INSTEAD OF 6.00 AND 6.98.
175 new Fall silk waists, consisting of extra quality black taffeta waists, entire yoke tucked, ruffle front, stylish plaids and stripes.
50 very fine Canelle stripe taffeta waists, entirely new bias corded front, good value at 6.98.
All-wool flannel waists in fancy plaids, special 1.39.

COLORED PETTICOATS.
98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.48.
Extra quality black sateen petticoats, made umbrella shape, deep corded flounce, entire skirt lined with Domet flannel.
1.59 INSTEAD OF 2.25.
Fine black Italian cloth petticoats, lined throughout with Domet flannel, umbrella shape, deep flounce, corded.
3.98 INSTEAD OF 5.98.
A choice lot of taffeta silk petticoats in black, plain colors and shaded silks, made umbrella shape, flounce, with fancy cordings.

WRAPPERS.
59 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.00.
450 extra quality flannelette wrappers, in assorted dark and medium colorings, yoke back and front braid trimmed, lined to waists, extra wide skirts, all sizes.

INFANT'S WEAR.
39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
Fine silk caps in cream only, 4 sizes, handsomely embroidered. In this lot some pretty faille silk caps, trimmed with lace ruche.
Fine cambric slips, pleated front, lace edge, special 39 cts.
Fine white dresses, short, yoke back and front, tucked, also some with insertion, at 49 cts.; regular 85 cts.
1.98 INSTEAD OF 3.50.
An assorted lot of fine nainsook dresses in a variety of styles, some French effects, long waists, short skirts, handsomely trimmed with embroidery ribbon in the waists.
2.98 INSTEAD OF 3.98.
75 infant's short and long coats, cream only, made in cashmere or Bedford cloth, prettily trimmed with fancy silk braid and narrow ribbon.

1899 Embroideries at Half.

Here is a lot of beautiful samples which were gotten up as designs for manufacturers to select from. All new, unique, pretty patterns, blind and open work effects on nainsook, swiss and cambric, wide margins, cut out ready for use, sold only in strips at 2 cts., 3 cts., 5 cts., 7 cts., 10 cts., 12 1-2 cts., 15 cts., 19 cts., 25 cts., 35 cts., and 49 cts. per yard.

A Rug Opportunity.

Moquette mats, 68 cts. instead of 1.00.
Wool Smyrna rugs, 46 in. x 21, 1.25, instead of 2.00.
Wilton rugs, 2.75 instead of 5.00.
Fresh bales of Turkish, Persian, and India rugs at 5.00, 7.00, 8.75, and 10.50; worth double.
Room sizes Rangpur reversible rugs, sizes 6x9, 6.75; 7.6x10.6, 10.25; 9x12

SEPT

1898

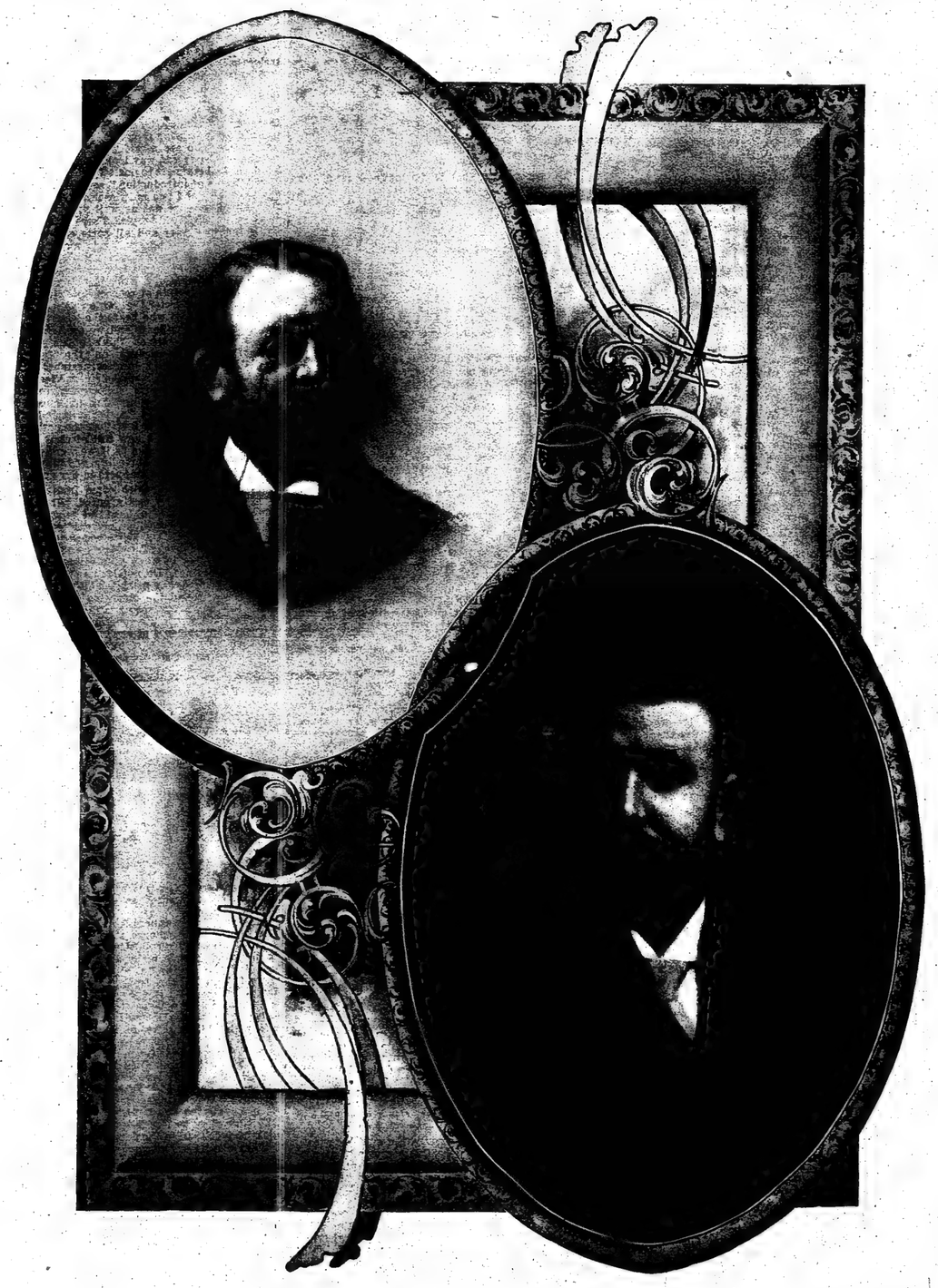
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EDWARD E. POOR AND RICHARD DELAFIELD.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK.

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SEPTEMBER 11, 1898.

BAD MANNERS IN GOOD SOCIETY.



IID we care to paraphrase Horace Walpole we might say that there are no bad manners in good society, for if manners are bad good society does not exist. Perhaps, therefore, our meaning may be better reached by the phrases fashionable society, prominent society, much-quoted society, that society which has its record in every newspaper, and which is the theme of every modern novel. Such society may be very much wronged by public criticism, because it is safe to presume that only its worst and most excessive features reach the public attention. Properly observed, there are no bad manners in what we call our best society. American people are too clever to have bad manners. All sensible men see that a good manner advances them in every career, every tactful woman has learned by observation that she must have good manners to establish herself in a desirable position.

Thus at a casual glance society seems to have attained its objects, which are neither ignoble nor vicious if they lead people to serene and cheerful days. If people make handsome homes, which are embellished with fine pictures and with other charming objects, and if they have the money to pay for it all, why should people not do this? If this creates fashionable society, one may be sure that good manners will predominate. Yet we hear always of "bad manners"; therefore some one suffers; some one is "put out."

So far as I can observe, the manners of the set have been much improved in the last ten years. Frequent visits to Europe and foreign criticisms have done a certain class much good, and the sober common sense of the Nation has done the rest. It would be quite impossible to find such flagrant instances of bad manners now as those once reported against young men in the past. The American man in good society (I do not say fashionable society) is the most chivalrous man on earth. It would be a pity if fashion should take him down, and I do not believe that it does.

But although there is a manifest improvement in these larger details, let us see what are the lesser faults. Let us ask what has the woman's rights movement done for manners? Has it softened and improved them? Has it made men more respectful? Has the adoption of masculine attire, hats and collars and vests improved the femininity of aspect, and has the bachelor maid brought in a greater refinement? Decidedly not. Nor is the association with the stable, the race track, the dog kennel, altogether a movement which is without its danger to good manners.

The healthful influence of sport is so great that one hesitates to believe that there can be any injury to good manners in the out-of-door exercise, which this all implies, but it is apparent in the language of young women that they now use with freedom the words commonly appropriated to horse doctors and English grooms in the old country and in the old comedies.

Another instance of bad manners growing out of familiarity with sport is the use of golf slang, which is most tiresome to those who do not understand that lingo, also the bicycle talk; one fair woman at a lady's luncheon in a fashionable city burst into tears because every other woman was talking of her wheel. Said she pathetically: "I have no wheel and therefore I have nothing to say." In a famous trial for insanity the patient laughingly said: "Perhaps I was crazy, for I thought my wheel went straight"—a remark which appealed to the populace.

"Do talk of religion, politics, literature, history, or even the war," uttered a lonely and bereft female at a recent dinner, "so that I can understand or make a remark," but her plaint was left unanswered. Her hostess allowed her to be swamped by a set of people who had but these narrow and individual experiences of their own favorite sports to talk of. One can be glad that Macaulay and Sidney Smith are not here to be golfized.

An accomplished hostess takes care that the conversation at her table is fitted to all her guests. She does not allow golf slang to predominate, or the bicycle to run down the middle of her tablecloth. She brings forward the modest talker and suppresses the too excessive one. She plays on her guests and their talents as an accomplished organist plays his great instrument.

"Beginning fitfully and far away,
She lets her talents wander as they list,
To build a bridge from Talkland for her lay,"

until suddenly every one finds himself unexpectedly witty, doing his best, and speaking the universal language. And in England at a hunting country house the hostess will so control the cross-country rider that he is not too technical or too boastful. This should be the aim of every hostess. A certain lack of cordiality and interest in her guests in the modern hostess is much commented upon in our modern American society. In some houses it seems to be quite all that a fashionable young married woman considers it necessary to do to throw open her door and then allow her guests to sink or swim.

That certainly is a bad manner, an inexcusably bad manner. It is said to come from England, and to be a part of our anglomania; but if we take royalty as a guide we shall find that at a garden party at Buckingham Palace the Queen did not ignore her guests, nor does the Princess Louise at Kensington Palace ignore hers. There are, to be sure, some rude women in England whom Punch occasionally immortalizes, such as the one who said: "Well, Mr. Gladstone, so you have popped up again," but they are marked and as much laughed at there as they would be here. While an English hostess is by no means fussy, I never saw one who did not show a great interest in her guests, nor one who did not seem to feel that during the hour which you spent under her tent she was responsible for your happiness.

One phase of bad manners which I have observed is the herding together of young women, who all talk at once in loud voices, no one listening to any one else. This is perhaps another instance of that toughness of integument which is fostered by sport, and should be guarded against, for a low, soft voice is an excellent thing in woman. A crying sin in society is a lack of punctuality, and the complaint grows that young women will make their toilets after the four-in-hand stops for them, and that some unpunctual men never come to dinner until the fish has grown cold.

To not observe these little courtesies has upset many an otherwise good temper. Love grows cold as well as the fish if a wife is unpunctual, and if the four-in-hand's rather nervous driver sees his team champing their bits he will not call again.

There is a need in society, also, so it is said, of that Welsh device by which gossip was stopped. There is a remnant of this device in a church in Walton-on-Thames, an iron gag made to fit the face and bearing this inscription: "This is a brydel for the women of Walton who speke too yedel," which I take it is old English for idle.

Idle tongues are the worst fruit of bad manners. The Quaker maidens of Philadelphia are taught by their mothers never to speak of any friend unless they can say something good.

We who have no caste, no aristocracy, excepting that of the well-mannered and the educated, must look out for our manners. It is only very lately that we have a decided caste, which is formed by money, and, as any sufficiently "smart" man can become rich if he works hard enough, that may keep the rich man from becoming a tyrant. We need not fear.

There is an objectionable class, however, engendered by the very rich man, unconsciously, be he ever so modest himself, and that is the toady—a man who will serve patiently for a dinner and a yacht. To these and to that vast body of pretenders who, seeing Newport and fashion from afar, aspire to be thought fashionable, does fashion owe much of its bad name and its reputation for bad manners.

From pretenders one may expect only bad manners, supercilliousness, rudeness, forgetfulness of obligations, and loud voices, bouncing attitudes, and a lack of respect, but we shall always preserve a caste of respectability. Americans are too clever not to know the use of an educated, refined, and cultivated class. If we have removed the necessity of what we once called good birth, we have substituted a caste far more subtle, less distinct, with a position more difficult to obtain, and quite impossible to describe, but this caste we all recognize; and we use to define members of this caste the phrase "He or she is such a nice person." And these nice persons make up our good society.

It is very often that they are also of the fashionable set, or above it, but here we reach the frontiers of the indescribable; no one can say where that set begins or ends. Its law is change; here to-day and gone to-morrow. Ward McAllister, who made the fashionable set the study of a lifetime, declared that he knew a fashionable person as the deaf, dumb, and blind girl Laura Bridgman knew textures, but, like her, he could only prove how he knew by picking out the finest.

We have not yet developed "Massarene" here, the hero of Ouida's detestable novel, which is said by English people to be not an exaggeration as to the worship of wealth, new wealth, in England. We have no Massarenes. We have certainly been very fortunate in the personnel of most of our conspicuously rich, self-made men. We have had as yet no Barney Barnato in Newport society. The conditions of American life, so extremely elastic that they allow of almost any entry, have not yet stretched themselves over such as he.

Givers of balls complain that there are young men who go to balls not to dance, but to hold up the doorposts. They can dance, and like to, but they believe that it is consistent with the cold contempt which has been imported from somewhere to appear indifferent to the pleasures of the evening. They refuse to be introduced to the young girls whom they were invited to amuse; they show no signs of animation until supper time. Why they should come to a place which is set aside for the sole purpose of dancing and then refuse to dance is inexplicable. A laudable desire to continue to strengthen the doorposts can hardly be argued as a sufficient reason. It is simply very bad manners, as all behavior which mars the pleasure of others is sure to be. But young Americans are the best dancers in the world, and they generally give their whole mind to it; therefore this is a very rare instance of bad manners.

The interruption of the pleasure of listening to music is a most serious charge against the manners of good society. Music is the medicine of the soul, it soothes the worries of the man of business, it refreshes the weary, anxious doctor, it lifts the broker from thoughts of money, stocks, and bonds, enterprises, anxieties, and strife; it brings the disappointed lover some assuaging balm, and it consoles the overwrought author who cannot make his heroine behave as he wishes her to. But if these fretted human beings must see the pampered children of luxury come in to the opera determined to talk and laugh, half the enjoyment of music is gone before it begins.

Bad manners show themselves sometimes in ingratitude to hostesses. One of the most hospitable hostesses in New York complains that young men do not pay their dinner visits, and when asked to her country house will not use their accomplishments. "Now there is Camperdown," she says; "he has a delightful tenor voice, but he will never sing at White Oaks, although he knows how much I wish him to do so, and he plays a good game of whist, but will never take a hand. He says it is trying to see women play, and that women have but two passions, love and avarice, which is clever but not true. If that is so, however, it would be a test of temper and good breeding for Camperdown to play."

And now for women, last but most important. What are their bad manners? They have the greater responsibility, therefore they must be not left out. The late Mrs. Lynn Linton, not the most amiable of critics, was fond of giving names to certain classes, one of which was "Frisky Matrons," which has lasted. She also described the sayers of sharp thing as "Electrical Batteries," the "Givers of Shocks." There are bright, witty, nervous creatures who are carried away by their own momentum. They sometimes make unexpectedly sharp and perhaps stinging criticisms of men and manners, which cling and which make the sayer unpopular; there are others who are regardless of people's feelings, and who utter intentionally cruel things. For this latter class no excuse can be offered. They are the greatest enemies of good manners; they are the brigands of good society, who cut off the ears of their captives unless heavily ransomed.

There is perhaps no word more hateful to the ears of a well-bred person than the word "chaff," which is now too frequently heard. When the article itself comes from the lips of a "fast girl" it is the sine qua non of bad manners; to chaff a shy man, or another more modest girl, what can be more reprehensible? The hardened and practiced flirt may delight in humiliating the deliciousness of a fresh and pure character, but it is not a style of bad manners which most attracts; even the remnants of that fast-departing sentiment of chivalrous respect which once animated mankind toward woman fades forever before it, and the halo which surrounds young women of delicacy is enchantingly enhanced by contrast with it.

There is another style of bad manners which is unluckily too popular, and that is the loud manner of the horsy young woman. This young woman may have beauty and high animal spirits, and she certainly has "go," but it is to be feared that her manners will deteriorate.

The tyranny of introduction should force no one into an acquaintance; therefore the English fashion of not introducing is the best. But, luckily, the Americans have not yet learned that the roof is an introduction, therefore the kindest fashion is to introduce those who meet in one's drawing room. It is bad manners to allow two people who are afraid to speak to each other to sit in an embarrassed way looking awkwardly. It is the height of bad manners to neglect a letter of introduction.

"A letter of introduction," says La Fontaine, "is a draft at sight, and you must cash it." It is to be feared that Americans are not as well mannered in this respect as are English people. There a letter means an invitation to dinner and all sorts of kind attentions. In America, where hospitality is most generous, and even carelessly bestowed, it is sometimes the fault of a busy man that he neglects a letter of introduction. In all our treatment of persons bringing letters we must preserve the principle of respect, knowing that it is to the writer of the letter that we owe the kindness with which we treat him who bears the letter.

The world is too large and we are too important to care what other nations think of us, but we may all congratulate ourselves on the fact that the English papers say with great earnestness that a young American lady, the wife of their new Viceroy to India, is expected by the charm of her manners to do much for the official usefulness of her husband during his term of office, as he has "rather stiff and pedagogical manners." That, and the fact that the arstist of Punch has given Uncle Sam a new suit of clothes and introduced him at a ball, looks as if we were getting credit for a superior quality of breeding, and that we may hope to have in future better manners in our good society.

The bad manners which come from impulsiveness or ignorance can be easily cured. It is bad manners to intrude upon a hero, to crowd around one of our newly returned sailors and soldiers, and to shake their hands until they ache, to weary them with manifestations of our love and gratitude and admiration, and to force ourselves in when they would like to be alone with their families. Do not let us shake off an Admiral's right arm. Let us mark the difference between the warm welcome and the obtrusive curiosity. Still less should we force ourselves upon those who are weeping bitterly over a young life generously given for the flag. It is hard in moments of excitement and joy and sorrow such as ours is now to remember that delicacy which is the soul of good manners. But the bad manner which is born of a generous impulse is a mistake easy to forgive. It is the bad manner born of deliberate rudeness, the coarseness which comes from an innate lack of refinement, the snub which is the child of presumption, all of which are too common in what we call fashionable society which should be rebuked and held up to scorn.

We not only try to cultivate the beautiful in every young soul but we demand of them the philanthropic and practical. We aim to make them Rowena in the house and Rebecca in the hall of the wounded knight. We are not satisfied with the amateurship of art, we demand that a girl shall be a first-rate artist in whatever she undertakes. She studies fencing and could ride Bucephalus. She can fire a pistol and sail a yacht. She hunts, and can relate how she "met," at such a field, "drew" such a cover, "threw off in such a direction," and "cast" at such a spot. Is there any danger from this masculine training? Will this Boadicea be as modest as she is accomplished and beautiful?

It is very bad manners for an entertainer to invite more people to her house than her rooms will hold. Women's dresses are ruined, torn off of them, and if it takes nine tailors to make a man, how many tailors does it take to make a woman? The striking contrast between the fresh toilet, with its complicated trimmings, as it goes into a crowded ball, and its utter ruin as it comes out, is pitiful. Rows of beautiful women with diamonds in the hair and at the neck, with trailing skirts of wavy magnificence or soft fluffiness, stand in relays on the grand staircase to come down pale and weary, wisps of finery and with toilets torn and soiled. Men look red and angry, some with ells of silk or satin or chiffon twisted about their ankles, the spoils of that crowded dance. It would have been better manners to have asked fewer people and to have given two balls.

But certainly society is less riotous than it was. It is less vicious than in the days of our forefathers.

What shall I say of women smokers? I have seen French and Spanish women smoke so much and so gracefully that I cannot look upon the habit with the horror which it once inspired, but I must say I have no pleasure yet in seeing an American lady light her cigarette or puff her chibouk. It seems unnecessary and unladylike. It looks like bad manners.

Happy we that as a rule our fashionable women are not given to excess in wine or in cigarettes. Some men still smoke in the elevator of a hotel, which is very bad manners, for that is a close place, and the bad cigar makes a woman's head ache. She cannot escape this instance of bad manners.

But as a rule there are good manners everywhere in America, and men are well bred and kind. If young people are careless it is for "want of thought," as when one whistles in company.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

1898

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

THERE is hardly any question but that as a boy Edmund Clarence Stedman, poet and now foremost of American critics, looked forth upon the world from his mother's doorway and decided to go forth and conquer a place in it. Like Gautier and George Eliot, he longed intensely for the poet's career, and to any one who has looked through his recently issued volume, "Poems Collected After Twenty Years," there would seem to be no reason why he should not have become a successor of Bryant and Whittier if he had concentrated his attention on his favorite art.

Many of his later lyrics, such as "Corda Concordia" and "Ariel," approach those of Longfellow and Lowell. But the commands of the time spirit were inexorable, and he thrust away much of his ambition as a poet in order to become a critic and the recorder of the works of his contemporaries.

He was not the pioneer among American critics. The road was partly cleared for him by his elder contemporaries, Lowell, Stoddard, and Lanier, but no poet of his generation was equally well equipped to write of "The Victorian Poets" and "The Poets of America" as he has written. By these and similar works, and by the grace and dignity of his own verse, he has found a unique place in American letters, somewhat resembling in dignity and respect a similar position occupied by Sainte-Beuve in France in the beginning of the century.

With the exquisite grace of style which was one of the abiding charms of the great French critic, or the brilliancy and dual power of acute observation possessed by Taine, Stedman yet attained the leadership in modern criticism by what Octave Thanet calls his "delicate and vivid intuition for all the imaginative qualities of his contemporaries"; and also by his conception of poetry as an ever-widening art, to which every century will probably add new creations and new rhythmical forms.

During three decades, beginning with 1850, America found her chief expression in a versatile group of New York writers, best represented by Bayard Taylor, George William Curtis, R. H. Stoddard, Stedman, William Winter, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, R. W. Gilder, Howells, Fawcett, and Boyesen. Of all, Stedman, perhaps, was the keenest of insight; the one most endowed with a sort of business reserve, the most dignified, delicate, and yet strongest supporter of what he has always conceived to be the dignity of letters. How these young men, led for a brief period by the lamented George Arnold, gave to American literature a plastic and original quality not before attained, will be told some time in the literary annals of the Nation. To their untiring energy we largely owe the establishment of the great New York magazines, (a realization of the wildest schemes of Edgar Allan Poe,) and whole libraries, poems, novels, and criticisms. Among this group no poet-journalist or ex-war correspondent occupied a higher place than Edmund Clarence Stedman.

The writer who comes at this late day to look into the beautiful home of Mr. Stedman must be content, in a measure, to leave the account of the poet's long, active life, since it began in 1833, as it has been written down by others. When he dwelt in Fifty-fourth Street, and later in Thirtieth Street, New York, his home was, as it is to-day in Lawrence Park, the centre of literary New York.

Before Mr. and Mrs. Stedman began gathering their literary friends about them years ago, it had pleased the humor of Boston to speed its arrows of wit at New York for the latter's pretensions of establishing literary circles and coteries. But when literary Boston was invited by the Stedmans to dinner, the satirical arrows seemed of a sudden to lose their edge. During the four or five years that Mr. and Mrs. Stedman occupied their house in Fifty-fourth Street, New York had a distinct literary centre. On Sunday evenings, the evenings at home, there was such a varied assemblage of guests as only a metropolis can bring together. Not only authors and artists, critics and professional men, but such of fashion as really possessed culture, found their way there. At the weekly dinners were to be met the distinguished foreigner, the latest successful novelist or young poet, and the wittiest and most beautiful women. Since the formation of that literary centre New York has made good its claim to literary supremacy and Boston has fallen to the rear, but the house of the Stedmans is still the centre, and at their receptions the wise, the witty, and the successful are ever present.

Their house is a fine old two-story structure, architecturally suggestive of the manors of our comfortable forefathers. It is situated in the centre of the literary and art colony at Bronxville. Lawrence Park, the home of the colony, is ninety acres in extent, and the dozen or so artists and writers who have their homes therein are all distinguished of their kind. There are no fences, and the wide, rolling lawn is common property.

From the many windows of the twenty rooms of this delightful home there are landscape pictures without number. The balcony from the second floor looks away over the treetops to where the Convent of St. Joseph, on the shores of the Hudson, miles away, lifts its towers toward the sky. It is a sea of green in Summer, a vale of many colors in Autumn, and a hollow of leaden, frosted twigs in Winter. Lawrence Park is a colony set on a hill, and the crown of the hill is the home of the Stedmans.

Once across the wide lawn and broad piazza and within the broad front door of this artistic home, the sense of light and breadth and comfort irresistibly takes hold of one. The feeling is that the place is pleasantly equipped with rarities of art and literature in the service of the poet. The furnishings are neither heavy nor gorgeous. They are light, warm in color, pleasing in outline, and, above all, abundant and serviceable. The reception room, into which the front door opens, displays a broad staircase to the floor above, and doors leading to the library, the dining room, the poet's study, and so on.

One is immediately made aware by the most pleasing devices that in this house the arts and not the upholstery are called upon to do the honors. These admirable results are due almost entirely to the taste and skill of Mrs. Stedman, who possesses a genuine artistic instinct for grouping and effect. A tour of the house is a passing in review of trophies won at sales, bits picked up in foreign travel, a purchase now and then of some choice collection, either of glass or china, or prints and etchings.

In the poet's study is a noted portrait of Miss Fletcher, the author of "Kismet" and "Vestigia," painted by her stepfather, Mr. Eugene Benson. Here also is one of the very earliest of Wyant's paintings, "An Irish Bog," which was the first work of that talented painter sold in the East. Mr. Stedman bought it when the artist was very much of an unknown. There are paintings of Poe and medallions of Bayard Taylor and Stedman by Donovan, and mementos of departed authors in great number.

The halls and walls of every room show treasures. Among the paintings are "A Lion and Lioness," by George Butler; Winslow Homer's "Voice in the Cliff," with the inspiring trio of faces and magnificent sweep of arms of women; "Longfellow's Wayside Inn," by Bellows; one of Bayard Taylor's aquarelles, and a sketch by Henry Bacon. And of books—he has a legion of the elect, autographed and otherwise, made sacred by ties of friendship. They are principally books of poems, including scarce first editions of American, English, and French books, collected without bibliomania.

Those who loved Eugene Field would delight in the little pamphlet of original poems written and illustrated in pen and ink by Field, and sent to Stedman with the most friendly dedication. They were good friends during Field's life, and the Horace of Sabine Farm never forgot the kindly service Stedman did him in securing a New York publisher for his first volume.

There is an amusing side to this friendship. Stedman, on urgent invitation, once visited Chicago to lecture before the Twentieth Century Club, and Field, who was then with The Chicago Record, sought to make merry the arrival by a pleasant journalistic announcement of the visit. Accordingly he started out in his bantering way to state that the Robert Browning Benevolent and Patriotic Association of Cook County had resolved to invite Mr. Stedman to a grand complimentary banquet at Kinsley's, and that a parade was to be formed which would conduct the famous guest from the railway station to his quarters on the morning of his arrival. The announcement then went on to say that the following would be the order of the parade:

Twenty Police Officers Afoot.
The Grand Marshal on horseback, accompanied by ten male members of the Twentieth Century Club, also on horseback.
Mr. Stedman in a landau drawn by four horses, two black and two white.
The Twentieth Century Club in Carriages.
Brass Band Afoot.
The Robert Browning Club in Frank Parmelee's busses.
The Homer Clubs afoot, preceded by a fife and drum corps, and a real Greek philosopher attired in a tunic.
Another Brass Band.
A beautiful young woman playing the guitar, symbolizing Apollo and his lute, in a car drawn by nine milk-white stallions, impersonating the Muses.
Two Hundred Chicago Poets Afoot.
The Chicago Literary Club in Carriages.
A splendid gilded chariot bearing Gunther's Shakespeare, autographed, and Mr. Ellsworth's first printed book.
Another Brass Band.
Magnificent advertising car of Armour & Co., illustrating the progress of civilization.
The Fishbladder Brigade and the Blue Island Avenue Shelley Club.
The Fire Department.
Another Brass Band.
Citizens in Carriages, Afoot, and Horseback.
Advertising Cars and Wagons.

It concluded by saying that the line of march was to be extensive, taking in the packing houses and other notable points. At Mr. Armour's interesting professional establishment the process of slaughtering was to be illustrated for the delectation of the honored guest, after which a poem by Decatur Jones, President of the Lake View Elite Club, was to be read, the whole to be followed by Mr. Armour entertaining a select few at a champagne luncheon in the scalding room.

The fact that this broad almost crude, Western humorism, thrust forward on an occasion savoring much of dignity, was enjoyed by Mr. Stedman in accordance with the spirit in which it was written, and that he replied with a bit of drollery, equally clever, expressed in a poem entitled, "She Never Called Him 'Gene,'" is sufficient to indicate the breadth and literary charity of Mr. Stedman's nature.

Of a different shade but similar texture were his relations with Bayard Taylor, George Boker, William Cullen Bryant, and all those who were with him in the early days. William Dean Howells, in his "Impressions of Literary New York," touches upon the time in question, and tells how he found Stedman "of a worldly splendor of dress," and envied him, as much as he could envy him anything, the New York tailor whose art had clothed him. Says Howells: "He had a worldly dash along with his supermundane gifts, which took me almost as much, and all the more because I could see that he valued himself nothing upon it."

Seemingly, Mr. Stedman's life lies down in Wall Street, where his banking house is, amid the hurrying throng of money makers and the excitement of the Stock Exchange. Yet, either by nature or through force of circumstances, he is the typical literary man of the day. He is the man of his epoch, of the moment—of the very latest moment. There is that in his make-up which gives him the air of constantly pressing the button which puts him in relation with the civilized activities of the world.

He was born man of the world as well as poet, with the sensitive response to his age and surroundings which has enabled him to touch the life of the day at many points. He owes it to an equally rare endowment, to his talent for leading two quite separate lives, that he has been enabled to maintain his social life free from the influences of his career as an active business man. The broker is a separate and distinct person from the writer and poet. The two, it is true, meet as one, on friendly terms, on the street or at the club. But the man of Wall Street is entertained with scant courtesy within the four walls of the poet's house. It is within them that his true life is lived.

And his has been an eventful life. He tasted Court life in Italy, while his mother was wife of the American Minister. He was a war correspondent in the civil war, which inspired one of his finest poems, "How Old Brown Took Harper's Ferry." Then he saw how men make money, and turning stock broker and banker laid up a competence.

Now, after twenty years, surrounded by many things that make life worth living, rich in friendship and the love of a world of scholars, he has put forth in the volume, "Poems Now First Collected," the dainty verses which were left scattered because of the pressure of other duties.

The students who have been benefited by the volumes of poetical history and criticism which Mr. Stedman has issued during these intermediate years since the last volume of poems do not realize that they have deprived him of the privilege of collecting these poems sooner. He has proved himself a self-sacrificing and untiring student, and there are not any in the literary world who do not rejoice that the later years of so earnest a life are full of honor and comfort.

THEODORE DREISER.



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN IN HIS LIBRARY.



HOME OF EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, AT LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE.

JOUR DE FETE.

O, to think that we have met,
Were it only for a while!
This as prince of days is set,
Crowned with Love's own coronet—
We are here, and we have met—
Sweetheart, smile!

O, to think that we have said,
Were it only in a breath,
Words on wings of flame that sped,
Thoughts by Love's enchantment led—
We have thought, and we have said—
Love, till death!

KATHLEEN HAYDN GREEN in Madame.

To Do.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

First Bunko Man—Is this old guy well-to-do?
Second Bunko Man—Both well and easy.

THE GUNS THAT WON.

THERE never was a nation that took less interest in the naval and military arms of its public service than did the United States of America just prior to the events which led up to the Spanish-American war. It is not stating too much to say that the average citizen did not know whether the term "thirteen-inch" as applied to a gun meant the length of the projectile or the diameter of the breech. Such pregnant innovations as the application of the rapid-fire principle to four, five, and six inch guns, or the manufacture of modern ordnance from wire, passed entirely unnoticed.

The American people pursued the even tenor of their way, concerned themselves with trade and recreation, and followed placidly their daily lives with scarcely a thought of their navy until the fateful hour came when a little electric spark flashed under the waters of Havana Bay, smote asunder a mighty battleship, and set the pulses of a whole Nation tingling. Since that hour the daily press, working overtime, has been unable to satisfy the thirst for martial information.

Dewey's glorious victory in Manila Bay had the same effect upon us as an unexpected discovery of muscle and pugilistic ability would have upon an ordinarily peaceable man. We were just awakening to the fact that possibly we were "some punkins" as fighters, when the tidings of Cervera's flight and the destruction of his formidable squadron reached the United States. That placed the seal of permanency upon naval popularity. We swore by our ships and our sailors, too. And we wanted to learn all we could about both.

The fact was early established that our grand successes upon the seas were due primarily to the marvelous marksmanship of our gunners. But that the possession of stanch ships, an efficient engineering force, and splendid guns added their quota cannot be denied. Each did its share beyond a question. The gunners of Sampson's fleet could not have exercised their skill if the engines had failed to carry them within range of the Colon and the Viscaya and the rest. And neither could the gunners have made such skillful shots—shots still astounding the world—if the American fleet had been armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loaders instead of monster ten, twelve, and thirteen inch rifles and powerful eight and six inch breechloaders and a multitude of rapid-fire guns. The guns had something to do with it.

Of these guns in Admiral Sampson's fleet that helped to win the memorable battle of Santiago Bay there were just 220, all told. They ranged from the vicious one-pounder to the colossal thirteen-inch breechloader, whose half-ton projectiles sent fire and death through the Spanish fleet off Santiago. The best of American skill and workmanship was represented in those 220 guns, and their trial by battle has proved to the whole world that the Yankee hand has not lost its cunning, even after all these years of inaction.

The history of gunmaking is one covering years of experiment in the United States, as well as in other countries. It is only since 1880 that anything has been done in the line of steel breechloaders by our own Government, but since that date progress has been rapid—so rapid, in fact, that today the work turned out in the shape of ordnance by our naval departments is unexcelled. At first it was found necessary to purchase steel abroad, as there were no foundries in this country capable of furnishing metal of the proper tensile strength, but it was not long before domestic plants, stimulated by the authorities at Washington, produced steel equal, if not superior, to that obtained in England.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT GUN FOUNDRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For naval uses, a factory, modern in every sense of the word, was established at Washington, and the work of turning out high-power guns for our ships began at once. It is from this plant that the guns which smashed the Spanish fleets were constructed, and it is upon it that the eyes of the world's ordnance experts are now turned.

The manufacture of a modern gun is extremely interesting. That same spirit which makes a toy pistol attractive to a child casts an atmosphere of fascination about the steel monster whose breath is the blast of death and whose mighty blow has the force of thousands of tons. The casual visitor to one of our battleships sees the enormous twin tubes projecting from the face of a turret, and, if he is favored, he is given a glimpse at the breech, with its intricate mechanism; but he knows little, if anything, of the vast amount of skilled labor expended in bringing the gun to its completed state. That part of it is as interesting as the process of firing the charge and projectile.

In the making of a gun a special grade of steel is required—a grade that has the strength to stand the sudden and terrible strain to which a high-power rifle is naturally subjected. Hardness and great strength are also required, because of the enormous blows the gun may receive from the enemy's projectiles in time of action. It must be elastic and tough, so that it can withstand the friction of the shell as it passes from the bore, and the steel must be of a nature to resist the scoring action of the powder gases. The gun steel used by the ordnance experts at Washington is manufactured by what is known as the Siemens open-hearth process.

After the ore is melted it is treated by the Whitworth process, the molten steel being poured into a strong cylinder and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure. In this manner the gas in the metal is thoroughly squeezed out, leaving a greater density, the cavities in the steel being completely closed up. The result is termed an ingot, which, after being allowed to cool, is tested, then reheated, and forged under a steam hammer.

The gun, whether it be a six-inch rapid-firer or a battleship's thirteen-inch pride, is not made in one piece. The gun material as prepared at the steel works is in the shape of hoops and tubes of different lengths and diameters. To gain this stage the ingot must be reheated, bored, and then drawn out on what is called a mandrel under a forging press. Then comes the annealing, necessary to remove any strains resulting from the forging, and finally the turning down to almost the finished size. When the former shapeless ingot commences to resemble a gun it is oil tempered by the following process:

The unfinished gun is heated slowly and carefully, then lifted from the furnace and lowered into a tank of oil. If it is a jacket or tube, the current of oil is allowed to flow through the interior. This process results in giving the metal an increased amount of elastic and tensile strength. It is now that the supervising officials from the Ordnance Department test the metal in the shape of specimens cut from each hoop or tube. The elastic limit required by the Government is 46,000 to 50,000 pounds to the square inch.

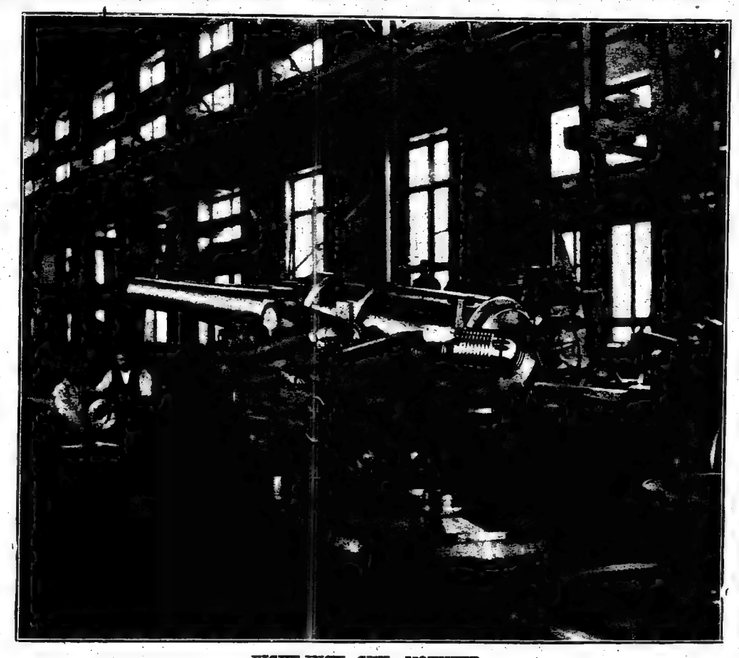
The gun reaches the Government assembling shop in the shape of tube, jackets, and hoops. The tube, which forms the centre of the piece, is placed in a lathe and bored to the proper diameter. Over the tube are then shrunk a jacket and the necessary number of hoops. Each one of these is prepared on exact lines, carefully planned beforehand. The process of shrinkage is the natural one, the hoop or jacket being heated and placed over the tube, and then permitted to cool. When all the hoops are in place the exterior of the gun is turned to its final shape. It is then thoroughly gone over by skilled workmen, who touch it up with files. After that the interior has to be bored and reamed out to provide a powder chamber at the breech. This chamber is about six feet long and two inches larger than the bore in the twelve-inch gun.

The final operation is the rifling. This is very important, and the utmost care is taken in conducting it. The bore of the gun is cut, from the powder chamber to the muzzle, with a large number of shallow spiral grooves, the object being to give the projectile a rotary movement as it leaves the muzzle. In the twelve-inch gun there are seventy-two of these grooves. The gun proper is now entirely completed and in readiness for the fitting of the breech mechanism.

The requisites of an efficient mechanism are that it should automatically and completely stop the escape of powder gas at the rear, that it should not weaken the gun, and that it should be easily worked. The chief part of each device is the screw gas check, and the chief part of the check is the breech block or plug which screws into the screw box at the end of the bore.

The head of the gas check is generally of mushroom shape. It projects into the tube, and has in the centre the vent, which is the aperture through which flame is communicated to the charge. These vents are usually two-tenths of an inch in diameter. Breechloading rifles are fired by means of a spring lock, which acts upon a primer inserted in the vent. Attached to the spring lock is a hammer, worked by a lock string. In firing, the lock string is jerked by the gunner, freeing the hammer, and allowing it to strike the firing pin, which connects directly with the percussion primer.

This primer consists of a brass case containing a small charge of meal powder, an explosive cap of fulminate, and a small object called an anvil. By the blow of the firing pin upon this anvil the cap is exploded and the charge in the gun ignited. The navy is now using a new breechloading



EIGHT-INCH GUN, MOUNTED.

rifle electric primer, which is connected by wires with the firing battery. By means of this primer every gun in the ship can be fired at the same moment.

In opening a gun breech for loading, three distinct operations must be performed. It (the breech block) is rotated by one motion withdrawn by another, and then swung back clear of the breech upon a tray provided for the purpose by a third. A new breech mechanism, designed by Lieut. Fletcher of the navy, makes it possible to perform all three operations by the continuous rotation of a single crank at the side of the breech. By aid of this Fletcher mechanism the time consumed in opening the enormous breech of a thirteen-inch gun has been reduced to 8.72 seconds, which enables the loading of the gun ready for firing to be performed in the marvelously short time of one minute and forty-seven seconds.

It is because of the constant efforts of our naval officers to improve the rapidity of fire of the ships' batteries that our recent successes in battle have been made possible. This fact is exemplified in the cases of Lieut. Fletcher and Naval Constructor Dashiell, both of whom have rendered signal service to the Government by their important inventions. The Dashiell breech mechanism, as applied to the rapid-fire guns, is now used extensively in the service, and it has proved extremely successful.

The consensus of opinion among the officers of Cervera's defeated squadron, that the poor showing made by their ships was due primarily to the perfect hail of smaller projectiles from the rapid-fire batteries of the American vessels—a hail of steel that beat down their men at the guns and swept the decks like spray from an angry ocean—proves conclusively that some part of the palm of victory must rest upon the splendid array of guns—those 220 guns at Admiral Sampson's command on the morning of Sunday, July 3, 1898.

HENRY HARRISON LEWIS,
Late of the United States Navy.

HOW "BULLS" ORIGINATE.

"Bulls" often originate in a misunderstanding of the meaning of words or terms, says a writer in The Spectator. A lady asked a widow whether her son was still in the orphanage in Dublin. "Och no, me lady," was the reply. "Sure he's an orphan no longer. He's now workin' at a thrade outside." At an inquest held recently in Galway concerning the death of a child under rather suspicious circumstances, a quack doctor, who attended the child, stated in the course of his evidence that he had given him ipecacuanha. "You might as well have given the Aurora Borealis," said the Coroner. Now, there is one thing an Irish peasant will not do, and that is, acknowledge his ignorance of any subject, so the quack doctor returned the prompt reply: "And sure, yer Honner, that was the very thing I was goin' to give him next if he hadn't died just thin!"

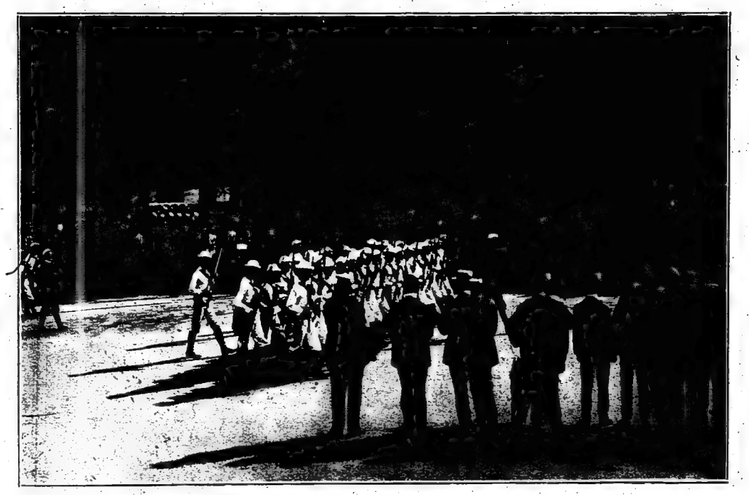
The incapacity of the average Irish mind to rapidly grasp the import of numbers is also the fruitful source of "bulls." Every one will remember Charles Keane's picture of the stevedore at the hatchway, shouting down to the men in the hold: "Now, thin, how many of ye is down there?" "Five of us." "Tnin, half of yes kum up directly," cries the stevedore.

GIBRALTAR.

The strict theory of Gibraltar, says a writer in The Fortnightly Review, is that it is simply a garrison prepared to stand a siege on short notice, and that nobody can be allowed to land in the place except by the favor of the Governor.

All the business of the city is carried on under covenants enabling the Government to destroy banks, hotels, and private dwellings on brief notice. Happily there has been no occasion to make any use of these stipulations since 1782, although England has waged three wars with naval powers in the interval. Of course the hotel company would have to assent to similar covenants, and should be prepared to see their building blown up by dynamite in certain eventualities. These are the risks of business in many parts of the world. But although England is daily becoming better prepared for war, and her people are getting conscious that their glorious position would be precarious if they were not prepared to defend it by the sword, the ordinary arrangements of life will continue to be made on the supposition of prolonged peace. The possibility of another siege of Gibraltar will not deter capitalists from the enterprises here suggested if the assent of the authorities can be obtained.

In general estimation the fortress is a great laboratory of military art, of which the secrets are only known to a few faithful servants of the Crown. Inquisitive strangers wandering over its heights may, it is deemed, seriously impair its capacities of defense. As a matter of fact, there are excellent plans of the fortress and all its batteries in every military cabinet in Europe. The real security of Gibraltar is the perfection of its armament, the admirable condition in which it is maintained, the spirit of its defenders, and, above all, the magnificent fleet within hail.



THE RETURN OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.
First Company of the Crew of the Nahant Passing City Hall.



FORWARD POWDER DIVISION, SECOND COMPANY OF THE YANKEE.

A CURIOUS DREAM.

A story is told in *La Tribuna di Roma* which would be of inestimable value to the Psychological Society of Cambridge, Mass., if only it had turned out as the reader imagines it will. A man was traveling alone in a second-class carriage from Genoa to Leguano. In the train he fell asleep and dreamed that there was a collision between his train and another. He awoke and rushed to the window, when he saw a train really running toward his train, and in his terror he opened the door of the carriage and jumped out. He lay on the line as if dead, but soon regained consciousness. It was at first supposed that he had attempted to commit suicide, and the police were called. But when Caleri—that was the man's name—could speak he described his dream and his terror when he saw the other train in front, and then his jump to avoid the collision. Curiously enough, although the train was moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with the exception of the faint, the man suffered no other inconvenience.

CLOUDLAND.

I lay on the grass,
And watched them pass,
Those clouds all fleecy white,
And as they flew
O'er the azure blue,
They formed for my delight
Faces fair,
And temples rare,
With towering minarets,
And mermaids bold
Seemed to unfold
And cast their filmy nets;
Huge monsters scowled,
And gaunt monks, cowled,
Peered from that far-off land,
Where wind and cloud
Weave veil and shroud
With mighty unseen hand.
—W. TYLER OLCOTT in Donahoe's.

SILENCE.

"There is a silence where hath been no sound;
There is a silence where no sound may be;
In the cold grave—under the deep, deep sea,
Or in wide desert, where no life is found,
Which hath been mute and still must sleep profound.
No voice is hushed—no life treads silently,
But clouds and cloudy shadows wander free,
That never spoke, over the idle ground.
But in green ruins, in the desolate walls
Of antique palaces, where man hath been,
Though the dun fox, or wild hyena, calls,
And owls that flit continually between
Shriek to the echo, and the low winds moan,
There the true Silence is, self-conscious and alone."
—THOMAS HOOD.



SOME ANECDOTES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE City of Rochester, N. Y., unveils a very handsome monument of Frederick Douglass on Sept. 20. Douglass was perhaps the most famous Afro-American of the century. He was a statesman, almost, and an example of what a negro can make of himself, provided he has the determination, though, to be exact, it must be said that the good white blood in Douglass's veins should be given some of the credit, and, too, he had a white wife. But allowing for all this, when we come to consider the obstacles he had to overcome, it must be admitted that his achievements are none the less remarkable

Douglass was born a slave on a Maryland plantation, but ran away as soon as he got big enough and found a domicile in New Bedford. Prior to this time, though a man grown, he had never had an opportunity to learn anything about reading or writing, and all his education—and he really was a well-educated man—dated from this time. There is a story about a kind lady who first took him in charge and taught him his letters and saw that he was started aright on the road of learning more.

The young man was overbright, learning very rapidly, but he never thought of active public life till one day by chance he was led to attend a meeting of Abolitionists near his home. That was long before the war, when Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison and others were agitating the freeing of the slaves. So young Douglass attended his first Abolitionist meeting, and so carried away was he by the vigorous eloquence of the speakers that he felt called upon to talk himself, though addressing a public meeting was something he had never done before. But he was filled with the enthusiasm of the moment; the memories of his own wrongs and those of his race spurred him on to eloquence, and he made an impassioned plea for his people that literally brought down the house. The young negro was as much surprised as any one at the success of his speech, but then and there he laid the way for long and faithful service to the Abolitionist cause, the leaders of which acknowledged him one of their most effective speakers.

Douglass was a born orator. His fame spread over all the country and even won him international renown. He went to England and talked for his people over there. He was warmly welcomed and indorsed by some of the most prominent men of the time. In Ireland he was welcomed by Daniel O'Connell, the greatest orator of Europe, who introduced him to an immense audience in Consultation Hall as "The Black O'Connell of the United States."

For more than twenty years preceding the civil war the voice of Frederick Douglass was heard from every platform in the Northern States in denunciation of the system of slavery. His addresses were a great intellectual entertainment. People who did not believe in his views would go to hear him, to be entertained, just as they would go to hear Edwin Booth play Hamlet.

He was a friend and counselor of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation. Frederick Douglass did a great deal to educate the people of the North to a degree that rendered that proclamation possible and successful.

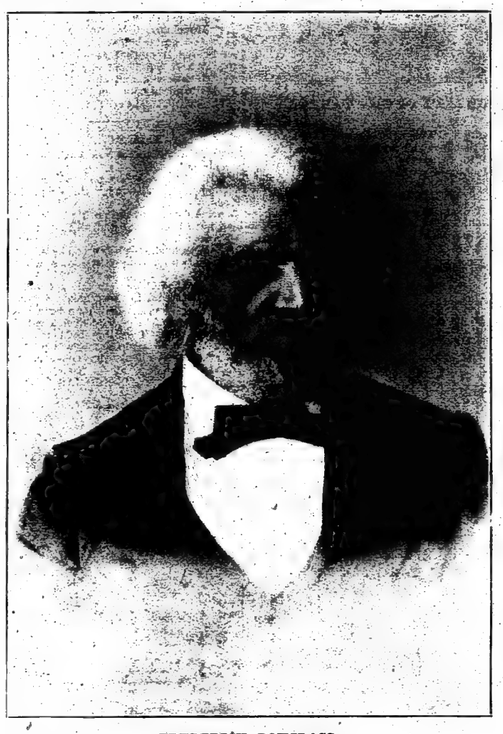
Frederick Douglass early made the City of Rochester, N. Y., his home, and Rochester remained his legal residence up to the day of his death. Whenever he voted, he voted there. His determination to do his duty, come what might, is illustrated in the following anecdote:

In 1866 the great Loyalist Convention was held at Philadelphia. The object of that convention was to facilitate reconstruction and hold the border States with the Republican Party. Every considerable city in the country was permitted to send delegates. The statesmen and orators of the North and of the border States were there. The people of the City of Rochester met in the City Hall to send a delegate to this convention. Henry Churchill was nominated. Henry Churchill had been a silver-gray Whig and a conservative Republican. The times demanded radicals then, and when the vote came a delegate arose and said he would like to know before he voted whether or not Mr. Churchill was radical. Mr. Churchill answered in the affirmative and was elected.

Immediately another delegate arose and said he was glad to learn that Mr. Churchill had become radical, and he thought he would like to have good company in going to this august convention. He said Rochester was entitled to two delegates instead of one, and he moved that Frederick Douglass be also elected a delegate, to be associated with Mr. Churchill in representing the City of Rochester in that convention. It was carried without a dissenting vote. But the next morning it was discovered that a storm was brewing. Telegrams came to Rochester from such men as Henry J. Raymond and other magnates of the Republican Party, advising that Mr. Douglass should stay away from this convention. It was feared that his presence there would drive off the border States. It was feared that it would raise the question of color, and prominent men were advised, if possible, to keep Mr. Douglass from getting his credentials.

Douglass had had nothing to do with his election, and knew nothing of it until it was all over, but on being consulted said he would go if furnished with credentials. The effort to prevent his receiving credentials failed, and Douglass got them and started for Philadelphia.

Everywhere on the way to the convention he received the cold shoulder, until, in the streets of Philadelphia, he met Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, who greeted him cordially, and told him he was glad he was there. Then he met Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, who also expressed their pleasure at seeing him. The fear that Douglass, by his presence in the convention, would be an injury to the cause was not well grounded. He was the favorite of that body. Although the orators of the Republican Party of the country were there in that convention, the two great speeches made there on that occasion were made by Frederick Douglass. One of them was inside the walls of the convention, and the other was an open-air speech on Chestnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS.



STATUE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS TO BE UNVEILED AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., ON SEPT. 20.

Frederick Douglass was always held in great esteem by the citizens of Rochester, though he took no part in local politics, and was never a candidate for office of his own seeking.

Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Douglass was by him appointed to the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia. When that office expired, or soon after, he was appointed by Gen. Grant, Recorder of that District, and later on was made Minister to Haiti. His public duties in connection with these positions kept him most of the time at Washington, or away from Rochester. Had he remained at home he undoubtedly could have been elected to the House of Representatives or any office within the gift of the people of Monroe County.

Another incident in the life of Mr. Douglass at Rochester occurred when the John Brown raid was made in Virginia. Douglass was openly accused of complicity with Brown in that matter. He was compelled to leave the country to save being kidnapped and lynched. He went to Canada, and from there across the Atlantic. While in Glasgow he attended a meeting which was addressed by the great British abolitionist, agitator, and orator, George Thompson. Thompson had advertised that he would make an argument against the American Constitution, and Douglass went to hear him. The Mayor of Glasgow presided, and the large hall was crowded. Mr. Thompson attacked the American Constitution with great vigor, but Douglass saw that he had given a wrong construction to the document. Thompson charged that it was a pro-slavery instrument, and was designed to perpetuate the institution of slavery. Mr. Douglass immediately announced that a week later he would reply to the argument of Mr. Thompson in the same place, and show that our Constitution is an anti-slavery instrument.

He did reply. The Mayor of Glasgow presided at that meeting, and the hall had the same crowded audience that had listened to Mr. Thompson. Mr. Douglass analyzed the Constitution of the United States, and held up the ignorance of Thompson to ridicule, and so powerful was his speech that at the conclusion the audience voted unanimously that he had won the case.

But it was his close connection with John Brown's raid that more than any one other thing endeared Douglass to the people of the North. Brown was the guest of Frederick Douglass, in Rochester, for several weeks early in 1858. He then had an eye upon Harper's Ferry as a place where he could get weapons, but fortifications in the hidden recesses of the Alleghanies were uppermost in his mind.

Frederick Douglass was then living in the southern suburbs of the city, in an isolated, neighborless place on the woody hillside. The fields and groves surrounding his house were the favorite tramping-ground of John Brown when he was trying to think out the problems of his daring project, and he was so full of them that he could think and talk of nothing else, wearying his host not a little in discussing them, in season and out of season. He had a set of blocks with which he would minutely illustrate his plans, and which, as Douglass used to tell the story, "interested my children more than they did me."

The attack upon Harper's Ferry was an after-thought, but the general plan of the raid was laid in detail when he was in Rochester. It was pronounced foolhardy and visionary by Douglass, who, however, stood by John Brown as far as he could in the risk of carrying it out; meeting him for a secret conference in an old stone quarry near Chambersburg, Penn., on the very eve of the attack. Brown wanted Douglass to go with him on his raid, but Douglass was wise enough to keep away, telling him he was going straight into a trap, and they parted forever, Douglass keeping out of sight as guardedly as he could.

Guests of the great ex-slave at Cedar Hill, the home of his closing years, in the suburbs of Washington, were sometimes shown the high writing desk which had been broken into the day after the raid by the officers who came in search of Douglass and of evidence against him. This was at Rochester. Six hours before their arrival he had left for Canada, but he had remembered in his flight what was in the desk—the Constitution of John Brown's refuge, drawn up by the old man himself, on three sheets of foolscap, in the plain, open, honest hand there could be no mistaking, together with the other incriminating papers, that would have condemned Douglass had they fallen into the hands of the officers.

Happily for Douglass there was a telegraph operator in Rochester just then who was quick to understand the enigmatical and unsigned message which he received in the midst of the excitement caused by the appearance of the United States Marshals, and the rumor that they were seeking for Douglass and proofs of his complication with John Brown. This operator was directed to see that the old desk was broken open at once, and its papers abstracted and hidden. No time was lost by him in carrying out his orders. This historic desk is still preserved, with the original draft of John Brown's Constitution, by the Rochester Historical Society.

A story is told, though it cannot be vouched for, of Douglass's first visit to Haiti after his appointment as Minister to that republic by President Grant. The population of Haiti being negroes themselves at first were inclined to resent a negro Minister from our country, though it did not take them long to find out their mistake. However, when Douglass arrived he was met with much ado by the Haitian authorities with a band of music, &c. Douglass and his friends remarked upon the strange tune the band played while escorting him to his hotel, but they all took it for a Haitian "Hail to the Chief." Imagine their feelings to find out soon after that it was a native version of a "coon" song then quite popular in the United States. But Douglass was a warm friend of the Black Republic, and they soon took back all their resentment and held him in great esteem.

ALAN MERIMAN.



Katherine Carlisle. Alfred Klein. Alice Judson. Edmund Stanley. Adine Bouvier.
Mark Price. De Wolf Hopper. Nella Bergen. Arthur Cunningham.

SCENE IN SECOND ACT OF "THE CHARLATAN," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.



SEPT

1.—Vice President Hobart and Secretary of War Alger. 2.—President McKinley and Vice President Hobart Passing Through the General Hospital, Escorted by Major
4.—President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and Secretary of War Alger on the Way to Gen. Wheeler's Headquarters. 5.—Col. John Jacob Astor. 6.—Pres
troducing the President to the Infantry—the President's Carriage Is on the Left. 9.—Arrival of President McKinley at Major Gen. Wheeler's Headquarters—Sec
with Drawn Sabres, Escorting the President Into Camp. 12.—Infantry Listening to the Speech of President McKinley.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S VISIT TO CAMP WI

1898







Gen. Wheeler. 8.—President McKinley Having a Talk with a Sister of Charity at the General Hospital—Secretary Alger Stands in the Centre of the Group. ent McKinley and Major Webb C. Hayes at Camp Wikoff. 7.—Mrs. Alger at Camp Wikoff—Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the Background. 8.—Major Gen. Wheeler En- tary Alger Is Standing in the Carriage and Gen. Wheeler Is Seen at the Left. 10.—The President at a Ward in the General Hospital. 11.—The Third Cavalry,

KOFF, MONTAUK POINT, LONG ISLAND.

THE DRAMA



Stuart Robson.

STUART ROBSON'S histrionic ability has never been over-estimated by his critics; indeed, it is doubtful if his skill of expression has ever been generally appreciated at its full worth. He has always been popular, but he has too often been regarded as simply an irresistibly funny man rather than a comedian of uncommon ability. Such is the penalty the humorist must pay. Funny his personality always has been, though never more delightfully so, it seems to me, than in the scenes of Frank Ell's bewilderment in "The Meddler" at Wallack's. But his success has never been wholly due to his naturally droll countenance and his extraordinary voice. He has always understood his art and practiced it carefully. Within a very limited range he has been almost great. He has probably lent life and humor to more bad parts than ever fell to the lot of any other comedian of distinction.

Mr. Robson has always been particularly happy in denoting in a comic mood, the working of a slow intellect, and his simulation of perplexity and bewilderment has always been felicitous. His method is invariably deliberate, and his acting frequently noteworthy for fine details. In Tony Lumpkin, I think, he failed, just as James Lewis did. The merry, boisterous, sporting fellow was not in his line. But I never saw Robson in any other failure, and I vividly remember his acting as Larry in "Treasure Trove," away back in the days of Leonard Grover's brief consulship at the Olympic Theatre.



The Late Dr. Aveling.



Mabel Lane,
In "A Brace of Partridges."

All the fun of his burlesque Crosstree in Burnand's "Black Eyed See-usan; or, the Little Bill that Was Taken Up," lay in its perfectly sustained gravity. Tobias Shortcut, in "The Spitfire," one of his best parts in the old farces, was an admirable delineation of the traits of a small, narrow-minded shop-keeper, placed by strange circumstances in command of a man-of-war under orders. Simon Cornichet, in "The Geneva Cross," hoping against hope for the requital of his love, and patiently bearing for its sake the trials of life in Paris under the Commune, with jackass, which he did not like, as his only food; poor half-witted Moulinet, in "Rose Michel," bringing his kitten, his single treasure, as a gift to the girl he hopelessly loved were comic characters created for us by Robson that seem to have a touch of real pathos as we look back at them now.

These belonged to his Union Square Theatre repertory, along with Modus in "The Hunchback," which people said he exaggerated because his Modus was funny instead of dull, and Hector Placide in "Led Astray." It was at Lina Edwin's Theatre, previously, that he acted Sim Tappertit in "Barnaby Rudge," and later he began his starring tour as John Best, the policeman, in "Law in New York," and unearthed a few scenes in "The Hypocrite" to act Mawworm. Col. Starbottle and Prof. Gillypodd came later, and then followed the memorable artistic partnership with Crane, during which he acted three Shakespearean rôles, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Abraham Slender, and one of the Dromios, nobody cared which, as well as Bertie in "The Henrietta," in these times his most famous character.

Mr. Robson must be well along in years now, for he belongs to the epoch of Owens, Sleeper Clarke, Jefferson, and Florence. But he is youthful in spirit and as lively as ever. He has builded a splendid new seaside home in sight of the twin lighthouses of the Highlands of the Navesink, and is the proud father of an attractive and versatile small boy.



MARIE BURROUGHS,
Mrs. Bancroft in "The Meddler."

Soon we shall have here "A Greek Slave," the successor in London of "The Geisha." Marie Tempest is the heroine, or one of them, at Daly's Theatre in London. The London Sketch, from which we copy her likeness, taken from an Alfred Ellis photo-

1898



"I DON'T THINK THAT'S THE SORT OF GIRL I CARE ABOUT."
Cyril Scott and the Cook's Tourists in "A Runaway Girl."

graph, thus sums up her career: "Miss Tempest made her first hit as the heroine to whom Mr. Hayden Coffin sang 'Queen of My Heart To-Night,' in 'Dorothy,' at the Lyric Theatre, twelve years ago. She went to America in 1801 to stay four months; she remained four years, returning to London, to appear in 'An Artist's Model,' in 1895. She has recently married Mr. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox, nephew of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He is known on the stage as Cosmo Stuart, and is thirty years old."

The lyrics in "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's are as smart and fluent as need be. Cyril Scott's song, "I Don't Think That's the Sort of Girl I Care About," is a fair example:

There are girls of every station with a liking for flirtation.
In whose company a pleasant hour I've sped;
From their charms I'm not detracting, though I may appear exacting,
But I've never found one yet I'd care to wed.
Take the type that's sprung up lately, rather masculine and stately,
With a well-developed chin and close-cropped hair,
In a costume bifurcated, which her tailor imitated
From the model which her brother used to wear.

Well, she rises with the lark and she scorches in the Park;
She's a lady there's a lot of wear and tear about.
But her boot's a number nine, for her foot's as big as mine,
And—I don't think that's the sort of girl I care about.

There's a wealth of adoration in your youthful admiration
For the deity who dances at the Halls,
While you cultivate devotion to the poetry of motion,
And you spend a little fortune in the stalls.
For there's something in her dancing, so unique and so entrancing,
That you worship every evening at her shrine,
And in ecstasy you mutter that the fascinating flutter
Of her petticoats is perfectly divine.
She can charm you with a glance, she can sup and she can dance;
She's a lady there's a lot of golden hair about.



She's admirers by the score, knows that two and two make four,
But—I don't think she's the sort of girl I care about.

The bogus Spanish song of Paula Edwardes and Herbert Gresham sounds better, perhaps, than it reads. But the first essential is that a song should sound well. Here is a bit of it:

Our voices are quite Guadalquivery,
And the tune's a bit recita-tivery,
But we're dressed in our best Spanish livery,
With gay castanet and guitar. Hola!
Vive Cadiz! Though we don't know where it is!
Tra, la, la, la, la.
Vive Navarre! which is just about as far,
Tra, la. la, la, la.

Our programme is free from vulgarity,
"Habla Español!" Tooral-arity!
We'll pass round the hat for your charity,
And tinkle our giddy guitar. Hola!
And though you may doubt our veracity,
Or question our vocal capacity,
Just look at our grace and vivacity
And hark to the giddy guitar. Hola!

Dr. Aveling, who died recently in London at the age of forty-five, was one of the leaders of the Ibsen movement in London. He wrote plays and criticisms under the name of "Alec Nelson." E. A. D.

London's First Roof Garden.

London is to have its first roof garden. Charles Wyndham, for many years manager of the Criterion, is to have a new theatre not far from the Garrick, in the Leicester Square neighborhood. This will include a fine roof garden, which can be entirely inclosed and used for Winter entertainments, like that in Mr. Hammerstein's ill-fated Olympia in New York.



THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

THERE is no doubt that no female personage of royalty, with the possible exception of Queen Victoria, has exercised for the last thirty years such a weighty influence on European politics as has Louise, Queen of Denmark; and to her even more than to England's sovereign is the title applicable—"the mother-in-law of the greater half of Europe." When we consider the comparative poverty and humble station that marked the early married life of Christian IX. and his spouse Louise, the results appear more remarkable.

Prince Christian, the fourth son of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, was, in 1850, a good young man of no expectations. Eight years before he had married for love Louisa, Princess of Hesse-Cassel. He had a small salary and she had a small dot. Together the young officer and his wife managed to make things meet for ten years. In 1852, however, a change, in appearance if not in material, came over their prospects. By the protocol of London, Prince Christian was formally recognized as heir to his wife's cousin, King Frederick VII. of Denmark. The couple received the title of Royal Highnesses, and Christian secured a position, as became his new dignity, as Commander in Chief of Danish Cavalry, whose personnel existed chiefly on paper.

At length, in 1863, Frederick died, and the poor Prince became Christian IX., King of Denmark. The late sovereign had been idolized by his subjects, and the Prince was not regarded with favor. The Danes had nothing against him, however, except that they did not consider his wife good looking. They called the King a "Teuton," and when he was proclaimed from the balcony of the Christiansborg they hooted and yelled in derision. The King, seemingly undisturbed, ordered his carriage and, taking his wife with him, proceeded to the Amaliansborg, where he was residing. Stones were thrown at the carriage, and one struck the Queen on the cheek. The King, highly incensed, was for calling out the military and having



Capt. G. H. Parker, of the Thirteenth Infantry.

Who was in Command of the Famous Gatling Gun Detachment of the Fifth Army Corps.

the mob dispersed by force of arms, but her Majesty quietly asserted herself, as she has often done since, and with consummate diplomacy said: "They are all good people who loved the dead King very much. Let us wait while they come to their senses; then they will be curious to see what we are like."

She was right, for after a little brawling about the streets of Copenhagen quiet was restored. But the populace of the capital city were not the only persons that gave King Christian and Queen Louisa trouble. They were kindly tolerable, and soon the Danish nobility began to take advantage of what they assumed to be weakness. One crisis followed another in the Cabinet; but somehow or other the royal pair managed to retain their composure. The King had trouble with one Parliament after another; each was offensive, even abusive, to the other—characteristics which each have retained until this day. Such was the beginning of the rule of a King and Queen who in at least one respect have had a most remarkable reign.

At the time of their accession to the throne six children had been born to them: Christian-Frederick, in 1843; Princess Alexandra, in 1844; Prince William, 1845; Princess Dagmar, 1847; Princess Thyra, 1853, and Prince Waldemar, 1858. At the time of the accession Queen Louisa was forty-six years of age, having been born Sept. 7, 1817; the King was one year her senior. Let us see what matches these children made and what careers the future had in store for them.

In the March preceding the inauspicious ceremony in Copenhagen, two events of importance, almost unlooked for, had taken place. On the 10th the wedding of the eldest daughter, Alexandra, with the Prince of Wales was celebrated, and just twenty-one days later the second son was elected King of Greece, under the title of Georgios I., by the Greek National Assembly. Nor did the extraordinary luck of that economical family of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg cease here. Three years later Princess Dagmar, under the name of Marie-Feodorovna, was married to the Czarowitch



THE QUEEN OF DENMARK,
Who Is Reported to Be Dangerously Ill.

of Russia, who through the bomb tragedy in 1881 was to become Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias. Since the death of her husband, Nov. 1, 1894, she has been the Dowager Empress. The rest of the family were thus disposed of: The third daughter, Princess Thyra, is the wife of the Duke of Cumberland, the claimant to the throne of Hanover and to the Duchy of Brunswick, a very wealthy personage. Christian Frederick, the Crown Prince, became the husband of Princess Louise, daughter of Charles XV. of Sweden; the third son, Waldemar, is the husband of Princess Marie, daughter of the Duc de Chartres, whose brother was the Comte de Paris, the Orléanist pretender to the throne of France. King George of Greece married the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, niece of the late Czar of Russia.

Queen Louise, an exception to the rule, is a very popular mother-in-law, and there are large family gatherings both in Summer and Winter at Fredensborg. The only faces missing at these reunions are those of the Prince of Wales and the proud Orléans Princess, who no longer lives with her husband. The good King and Queen have never shaken themselves free from their bourgeois habits of early life, and they take as much pleasure in seeing their children, and grandchildren, and great-grandchildren as any of their humble subjects do theirs under similar circumstances.

The Queen has steadily set herself to maintain her maternal influence over her august connections, and in the case of the Prince of Wales and the late Czar of Russia she succeeded to a wonderful degree. In short, all Europe should owe her a debt of gratitude as a peacemaker, although her action is less ostentatious than that of Queen Victoria. She relies more on the bonds of true affection than on diplomacy, although she calls her no mean command of the latter element into play when all else has failed. Both Castle Fredenborg and the humbler palace of Bernstoff she has made into regular family homes—holiday meeting places for Emperor and Empress, King and Queen, Princes and Princesses, and their offspring.

Although herself a strict Lutheran, Queen Louisa has most liberal views on religious belief, for by the ties of marriage she is connected with all of the great European sects—three of her children are married into as many varieties of the Protestant belief, one is a Catholic with the promise that the daughters shall be brought up in the Roman Church, and two, King George and Dagmar, married members of the orthodox Greek Church, in which faith all the children have been reared.



SIR THOMAS JOHNSTON LIPTON,
The Challenger for the America's Cup.

The Salaryless Don.

From The Washington Star.

He loved that word "manana."
But he found it fraught with pain
When he went to sign the pay roll
And was told to call again.

The Policy of Expansion.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Talking about the policy of expansion being profitable," observed the living skeleton, "I would simply say that I get a much larger salary than the fat woman does."



The Most Recent Photograph of Bret Harte.

SIR THOMAS JOHNSTON LIPTON.

NOW that Sir Thomas J. Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup has been accepted with due and complete ceremony, renewed interest will centre upon this man, who, through a career of scarcely one score and ten years, has entitled himself by worthy personal efforts to be called "remarkable" according to the best significance of that term.

In a sketch of Sir Thomas that appeared in a recent number of The Black and White of London, the writer says: "Although the great merchant's parents were both Irish, his life and his work, his courageous struggles, and the brilliant success which ultimately crowned them belong entirely to Glasgow." This is not entirely correct, for, although Sir Thomas, the son of a workingman, earned 2s. 6d. a week as messenger boy, about forty years ago in that city, the real theatre of his first achievement was New York. It was in this city that his business faculties were sharpened, and his mind developed through sheer self-responsibility.

His life's story, if printed in a book for boys, might, by careful parents, be regarded as improbable if not true, for it is one of those phenomena of human existence that verify the paradox that truth is stranger than fiction. While Thomas worked during the days in dingy Glasgow as messenger boy, he attended the schools at night with the indomitable idea that an education was the base of all things. As soon as he had learned to write and to figure and had a passing knowledge of the world's geography and of his own country's history he came to America. There are certain youths who need no school but the world; give them a start, and their ability in many lines develops naturally and evenly and as sure as fate itself. Benjamin Franklin was one of these lads; Thomas Johnston Lipton was another. The world is their school, and in it they are ever ahead of their contemporaries who have been blessed with college educations.

And here the writer in The Black and White errs again, for he says that the lad, "after a brief and uneventful visit to the

United States, returned to Glasgow and started the venture that has now led to world-wide success." According to Sir Thomas's own words, recalled by the writer of this sketch, the period of his "visit" here, although passing brief, was decidedly not without significance.

"My experience in America," said Sir Thomas, during one of his periodical "runs across," in June, 1896, "sharpened me, and I always felt that I got a good commercial training here."

On his return to Glasgow he borrowed from his parents £80 that they had saved by strict economy and opened a small provision shop. He was proprietor, clerk, and office boy—even his own scrubwoman. In the brief period of thirty years, note the difference! Now he has stores in every town in England, Ireland, and Scotland that is large enough to support a store—or his corporation has, which amounts to the same thing, for it was only recently that he decided to transfer his great business interests to the control of a company. He also has an office in New York and a packing house in Chicago. But this is not all. In addition he is the largest individual owner of land in the Island of Ceylon, where he grows tea, coffee, and cocoa. The Indian headquarters of the company is in Calcutta. He also has stores in Hamburg and Berlin. For his packing house in Chicago he kills as many as 3,000 hogs a day. But let him tell his own story of the great success that has attended his efforts, and note the moral that is to be drawn from his experience:

"I acquired all this by hard work. I often say I work twenty-five hours out of twenty-four. I try to do away with the middleman as much as possible. Then I believe in advertising. It is the lifeblood of modern trade. Everybody reads, and the newspapers and periodicals are the best mediums.

"I have my own printing office for job work, in which I employ 200 printers. I have 10,000 persons on my pay rolls. I never have had a strike, and never shall have one. I make it my business to look after the interests of my men and we live in peace and harmony.

"I would say to young men that the making of their future life is in their own hands. They often get opportunities but fail to accept them. If they are temperate and make up their minds to work hard and not make too much of a bargain about long hours, and do unto others as they would be done by, there is no fear of success not coming. They are bound to succeed."

It is not necessary to dwell on the generosity and philanthropy of Sir Thomas. His historic check for £25,000 was a feature of the Queen's jubilee year. Unlike other Britons who have attained success by strides, prosperity cannot spoil him. He has never abandoned his simple life and is to-day the same frank, cordial companion and friend he has been to those who knew him at any time these thirty years. His filial love has been the most beautiful trait in a rare character, but now that both his parents have passed away, he is left without a relative in the world.

THE LAY OF A "DIALS'" MUSICIAN.

Pack me up mi Consertyna; for the Summer's 'ere at larst,
And the mellow-'earted trippers, they are leavin' London farst.
Hi must katch 'em whilst they're 'oppin', for it's then the rhino flies,
Moosick's horf 'ere in the City, orl hi gets is "'Old yer nise."
But they'll tike it on like Christins when they're by the sad sea waives,
An' they'll jine the bally choris—City Fathers an' th'r wives.
But it's 'ere lies orl the diff'rence—Jack is John in London Tahn;
Turn 'im loose beside the hoshun, an' 'e doesn't care a brahn.

Pack me up mi Consertyna, hi must serenhard the gals,
Giv' 'em just a breath o' Vagner, an' a dash o' "Dear Old Pals";
Mike 'em think o' d'ys departed, when their moosick marster stood,
With the glimmer o' the sunlite glitt'rin' from 'is dymine stud.
That's the hobjec' o' good moosick; it should strike a tender chord;
Mike folks ansk if life's wuth livin'—touch a coster or a lord.
Lestwise, that's the w'y hi sees it, an' you bet the gime it p'ys.
Come, mi darlin' Consertyna, trill agen the good old t'ys.

—GEOFFREY PENWORTH in The Sketch.

The Crowning Woe.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"You don't seem to thoroughly realize how low you have got," said the Court.

The prisoner, a faded, battered specimen of manhood, on whose haggard face, deeply lined with the marks of dissipation, there still lingered faint reminders of better days long past, started as if struck.

"You do me injustice, your Honor," he said bitterly. "I can bear the disgrace of arrest for drunkenness, the mortification of being thrust into a noisome dungeon, and the publicity and humiliation of a trial in a crowded and dingy courtroom, but to be sentenced by a Police Magistrate who splits his infinitives—that is indeed a crushing blow."

And as they led him away he placed a trembling hand to his forehead and shivered like one in an ague.

Picturesquely Considered.

From The Chicago Record.

"Have you been interested in the war, Mrs. Chipper?"

"Yes; I've enjoyed it so much."

EDWARD E. POOR AND RICHARD DELAFIELD.

As the active heads of the bank that does the largest commercial business in this country, President Edward E. Poor and Vice President Richard Delafield of the National Park Bank are two of the interesting men of the New York financial world, and a word as to their personalities follows appropriately the sketches recently given in these columns as to the personnel of some of our city banks.

President Poor and Vice President Delafield can work interchangeably in the management of the National Park. They are warm personal friends, understand each other thoroughly, and are agreed as to financial policies and principles so entirely that each is always ready and prepared to do the other's work. Mr. Poor comes of an old New England family. Mr. Delafield was born on Staten Island, and has lived in New York all his life. Both are active and successful merchants. President Poor is the elder. He was born in Boston in 1837, was educated there, and took to business at the early age of fourteen. His first connection was with the dry goods commission house of Reade, Chadwick & Dexter. Then he came to New York, continued in the same line of business as senior member of the firm of Denny, Jones & Poor, now Denny, Poor & Co., with branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago.

Successful in business, Mr. Poor turned his attention to banking. He was one of the incorporators of the Dry Goods Bank. He was made a Director of the National Park in 1888, became Vice President, and then, three years ago, President. Other interests that engage him are the Passaic Print Works, of which he is Vice President, and the State Trust Company, of which he is a Trustee.

Though not a "clubman" Mr. Poor is a member of a quartet of clubs. He has an interesting family of seven children, and is fond of the home life which centres about his town house, at 16 East Tenth Street, and his Summer residence in Hackensack, N. J.

Before he became Vice President of the Park National Bank, Richard Delafield had made a place in the commercial community as the founder and head of the successful house of Delafield & Co. of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. By ancestry, birth, and training he is a New Yorker. As a boy he was a pupil of the learned Dr. Charles Anthon, whose teachings had much to do with forming habits of clear and vigorous thought in the minds of so many Knickerbocker youths. From Dr. Anthon's school he went direct to the school of practical business. Assiduous study there has landed him at the prime of life—he is just forty-five—at the head of a great trading house and second in command of one of the world's largest financial institutions.

A lively interest in public affairs has several times brought Mr. Delafield into conspicuous positions. He was President of the New York Commission to the World's Columbian Exposition and a member of the committee in charge of the quadri-centennial of the discovery of America. Organization registers show him to be a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, President of the Seaside Home of Long Island, an Executive Committeeman of the Varick Street Hospital, a Director in the Colonial Trust Company, and of the Thuringia and Frankfurt-American Insurance Companies, and a Vestryman of Trinity Church.

The home of the bank has been in this building since 1867. Its charter dates from 1856. In spite of the great growth of the business, its original capital of $2,000,000 has never been enlarged, the measure of its prosperity being represented by a surplus of $8,700,000. While the city business of the bank is enormous, its out-of-town connections are world-wide. The deposit of the bank is $50,000,000. It is the agent and depository of a long list of banks in Canada, Great Britain, and other countries, and to the banks in the Southern States it has long been a sort of "father confessor," extending help to them when needed, and thus playing a prominent part in the movement of the great cotton crop.

It is this wide-reaching sphere of influence that has built the business of the National Park Bank up to where it exceeds that of any other in the country and made it one of the notable institutions of the metropolis. Locally this sphere is soon to be enlarged. The Directors of the National Park have acquired an influential interest in the Plaza Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and the Plaza will be operated hereafter in harmony with the down-town institution.

In addition to President Poor and Vice President Delafield, the roster of officers of the National Park Bank includes the names of Stuyvesant Fish, as a Vice President; George S. Hickock, as cashier, and Edward J. Baldwin as assistant cashier, while among the Directors are Joseph T. Moore, George S. Hart, Charles Sternbach, Charles Scribner, Edward C. Hoyt, W. Rockhill Potts, August Belmont, Francis R. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, George Frederick Vietor, and Hermann Oelrichs—a list which, to those who know New York, both proclaims and explains the wide fame and high repute of the institution.

Caught.

From The Philadelphia North American.

He wooed her in the moonlight,
He wooed her in the dark,
He wooed her on the shveenoo,
He wooed her in the park,
But she never deigned to smile on him;
He thought he'd drawn a blank,
Till he met and wooed her one day
As he cashed a check at bank.



1898

SPOT

"MAX."

BY D. G. CHARLES, C. E.



MAX is not my name; neither was it my father's name, or the name of any of my relatives, but everybody calls me Max. The name was tacked on to me by one of my chums at college, and has clung to me ever since. The chum in question always imagined that I bore a very strong resemblance to the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, especially as I parted my beard in the centre and it was tow-colored, like the poor monarch's. I use the past tense "was" advisedly, because I have no beard now. I shave close—very close. I'll tell you why.

The year after I was graduated, I started out with the intention of doing Europe pretty extensively; at any rate, I was determined to see the best of it, but I did not. "Man proposes, God disposes," and works in a most mysterious way His wonders to perform, and the wonder is that I'm alive. I came very near joining the majority, and all because I had a blonde beard of rather uncommon hue and answered to the name of "Max."

The three or four days prior to leaving New York I spent in viewing the city generally, and poking myself into out-of-the-way corners where I could see new phases of life and gain some little knowledge of how the other half lives—or dies; for the difference is not so great as one would imagine. I spent a great deal of my time among the shipping which was rank with the odor of pitch and full of noise and tobacco.

The story of my beard can be told in three chapters, and the scene opens on a dark, dreary, wet October morning in the vicinity of "Pier 304."

Between the showers I had wandered into a dirty little saloon close to the water's edge, where the bowsprit of a four-masted schooner projected over the roof and one had to dodge around the dolphin striker to get in at the door. The bar was not very pretentious; half a dozen bottles comprised all the stock in sight, and the beer cooler consisted of an old sawhorse, nothing more. The floor was really cleaner than the rest of the building, for it had been well swept and sprinkled with cedar sawdust, which gave it an odor not altogether unpleasant. In the space in front of the bar were three small round tables, at one of which a group of Irish stevedores was engaged in a game of "seven up"; at another a drunken man was sprawling over the table fast asleep. The other table was unoccupied, so I drew up a rickety chair and sat down. For want of something else to do I watched the card players, and was thus occupied when I felt a slight tap on my arm, and, turning quickly, found myself confronted by an old and feeble man of probably sixty-five or seventy years of age and so doubled up as to appear but little taller than the table.

As I looked at him with surprise he leaned his head toward me, but seemed to keep his eyes riveted on the floor, and whispered very distinctly "Max!"

To hear my nickname mentioned at such a time and place and by such an individual caused me to start with unfeigned astonishment; an involuntary action on my part that was not lost to the old man, who with evident gratification rubbed his bony hands together and with a polite bow said, "Cart horse!"

Can you imagine my surprise? If you can number the grains of sand on the shore, you can; not otherwise. My surprise was so intense that it appeared to be contagious, for the card players raised their eyes from their game and looked at us, while one remarked: "Hello, Old Froggy has found a chum," and the quartet laughed aloud, while the old man, with a quick glance at me, hissed "Sacre-e!" and ambled as quickly as possible out into the street.

Without wishing to appear in any hurry, I followed, but "Froggy" was gone, and the "cart horse" was still an unknown quantity.

I had crossed the ocean and had been several weeks in London when the events that transpired in Chapter II. of the story of my beard took place. I had been to the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park, and was walking slowly around the inner circle in the direction of Primrose Hill when my attention was directed to a crowd that had gathered on the banks of the ornamental water. It was a public meeting of some kind, for a young man of herculean build and German accent was standing on a seat and exhorting in a most fervent manner, while frequent shouts and bursts of applause testified that many at least of his hearers were in sympathy with him.

As I listened to the logic and rhetoric of this ardent disciple of Herr Most, my eyes wandered around till they rested on a pair that were riveted on me. So intense was the gaze of the unknown that I almost felt its influence, and certainly felt no small degree of uneasiness when I noticed that the owner of those eyes was fully aware of my embarrassment. I did not move. I could not. It seemed as though I was chained to the spot, while my vis-à-vis edged through the crowd to my side. Even then I did not move, for I was transfixed, as it were; for, gazing directly in my face, was one of the most beautiful women I had ever seen in my life—lovely enough to have made an angel stand still.

She was about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, of divine mold, and dark as Erebus, with a face such as Raphael would have chosen for a Madonna, and a form that rivaled that of the Venus of Milo. And then there was a voice, soft and silvery as the lute of the dawn. I did not hear much of it, for at its first accents my senses reeled, and for the nonce I was bereft of reason. It simply said "Max!—Cart Horse."

How long I might have stood there with those cabalistic words ringing in my ears, goodness only knows, but a carriage with coachman and footman in scarlet liveries passed slowly by, and the crowd broke to get a glimpse of Alexandra, England's future Queen, as she rode by in all her stately loveliness. But what was that noise? What was it? It was like the murmur of a pent-up torrent, the moan of a captive breeze. It was the effort to suppress a cheer that welled up from all hearts, but which in that crowd, at least, must be kept down at all hazards. And with an effort they managed to succeed, for Anarchists do not favor royalty with any tokens of approval—certainly not.

That night as I sat in the Alhambra in Leicester Square, listening to Riviere's band, I could not refrain from cogitating over the events of the day, with especial reference to that ethereal vision in the park, and even as I did so, listening to some "Dreamland Faces" waltz, I heard once again my name, as though it were whispered through the air, "Max! Max!" and then the ponderous addenda, "Cart Horse."

There at one of the small marble tables, within twenty feet of me, sat the girl I had seen that afternoon in the park talking to the orator of that auspicious occasion, and between them sat a little wizened old man, whom I recognized in an instant as my friend from "Pier 304, New York."

That their eyes were fastened upon me I was certain, though I could not, for some inexplicable reason, look toward them, and as I walked slowly away the band struck up "There'll come a time some day," and I felt that the sooner it came the better, for matters were certainly beginning to assume a most interesting phase.

My rooms in Paris were at 43 Rue de Rivoli, a very quiet place, where one could always find some person who spoke English, and which was virtually in the centre of Paris, as we foreigners know it. I had spent several weeks most pleasantly, and had almost decided to leave for Marseilles, when one morning I noticed in Le Temps an announcement of a fête champetre at Mont Valerien, and as that was something that I had yet to see—an "al fresco" Parisian picnic—I made up my mind to attend. It was a grand affair, for the benefit of something or somebody. I forget which, but everybody and his wife was there.

Unless you have seen the grissette's holiday you have not seen Paris. You may have seen Cremorne or Mabile, or may be old enough to remember Vauxhall, but unless you have attended a regular under-the-trees Japanese lantern fête in Paris you might just as well have omitted the Louvre or Tuileries—you have not seen the Frenchman at home. I had formed an acquaintance, and I'll be honest about it. It was a lady; a girl whom I had met in a glove shop on the Rue St. Honoré, where you merely sit down and hold up your hand and your black scamed lavender kids are coaxed on by fingers far more dainty than your own.

We were enjoying a quiet cool bottle of Rodefer when we were startled by hearing two pistol shots in the carriage drive near us, and we found ourselves in the midst of a crowd of people wild with excitement. Gen. Tourbeloff, Chief of the Russian Secret Service in Paris, had been assassinated while returning from a meeting at the Embassy. The assassin had escaped; in fact, no one appeared to have seen him, but the gendarmes had a woman in custody. I managed to get near enough to see her face, and I shall never forget it, it was so beautiful. She saw me at the same instant that I saw her, and in a voice without a tremor, clear as a bell, shouted, with an air of bravado, "La Liberté! La Liberté!" and then, turning directly to me, uttered, once more those terrible words, "Max! Cart Horse!" and the next instant I was a prisoner.

Three gendarmes in uniform and as many more in mufti seized me from all sides, and in an instant I was helpless, being held as firmly as a fly in a spider's web. Remonstrance was useless. They could not understand English, and I knew but little French, but I understood enough to know that I was held as an accomplice of the assassin. I further learned that the circumstantial evidence was dead against me. It was a clear case, and nothing but the guillotine or galleys could expiate my crime. And to make matters worse, as I was being hurried away to the office of the Prefect of Police, I saw my late companion, an innocent girl, struggling in the hands of the crowd.

I was, after several interviews and examinations, taken to a small room that looked like a ward in a private hospital or asylum. It was about twelve feet square, with very high ceiling, and was lighted by a skylight from the roof. No chance of escape anywhere. I seated myself on the cot with which the place was supplied, and was wondering what on earth would happen next, when the door as opened, and I heard the welcome words "Good evening" in plain Anglo-Saxon. The visitor was a medium-sized man, with dark hair and mustache and a quick, restless gray eye that gave him rather a sinister expression—so much so, in fact, that I was confident that I had met the man before, but could not tell where.

As he entered the apartment some one outside passed in a small stool, upon which he seated himself, and, after looking me squarely in the face for fully a minute, asked, "When did you leave New York?" The question brought with it a ray of light and hope, for here, at least, was a man who knew something about me, and it might be the beginning of the end.

I replied in detail, giving all the information desired, while my interrogator appeared to take voluminous mental notes. Then he asked, "Where's La Fontaine?"

Not knowing, I could not say, and the next question was, "Where's Twenty Six?"

I was again at a loss to afford my visitor any satisfaction, and told him so in the most earnest manner possible. He smiled broadly as he shook his head, and gently remarked, "Cart Horse, you're a dandy."

I had certainly heard that voice before, but could not recall where, so I asked in the most innocent manner possible, "Where have I seen you before?"

"Ha! ha! Capitally done," said the visitor in evident glee; "you remind me of Fechter in 'Don Caesar.' You're excellent, 'pon my soul, you are," and he laughed outright.

Was he crazy, or was I, or both? And as I stood pondering over the question, my friend jumped up, slapped me on the back, and, saying "Capital! Capital!" left the apartment and slammed the door.

Then I was alone again for awhile, about an hour probably, when the door opened again, and in came two officers in uniform and a gentleman in civilian's walking dress. The visitors bowed politely, and I returned the salute, and to my delight one of them asked in English, "We have come to see if we can do anything for you. With whom would you like to consult?"

I replied vehemently that I was remarkably anxious to consult with anybody who could tell me why I had been deprived of my liberty and who could point out the best method, the most expeditious plan, of regaining it.

I was then told that there was a direct chain of evidence against me. I was an accomplice of the assassin of Gen. Tourbeloff, known in London, Paris, New York, and Berlin as "Number Fourteen," or, as they say in French, "Quatorze."

Here was one mystery exploded at any rate. "Cart Horse" or "Quatorze" meant "fourteen," but what the devil did all the rest of it mean? For the life of me I could not make out. I then told my story. It was carefully and attentively listened to, and many notes taken. At the conclusion, after I had gone over dates and events for the preceding six months, many questions were asked me, and my replies greatly interested my visitors.

At length the gentleman in plain clothes rose, walked to the door of the room, and tapped four times loudly upon it. In a few moments the man who had first visited me appeared, and, bowing to those present, awaited instructions. One of the officers in uniform then asked him, "Are you sure you are right?" and he at once replied: "Yes, I am confident."

"Where did you see him last?"

"In Regent's Park, London, at an open-air meeting, when Hoffman counseled the very act that has just been committed."

"Where did you see him before that time?"

"In New York, at Chris Kurtz's dive, on Pier 304."

"Who was with him?"

"Froggy La Fontaine," and then, turning to me, he said, "That's true, isn't it, Max. You remember seeing me playing cards in Kurtz's saloon in New York when you met Froggy?" And then I recognized the man, and replied in a half-dazed, mechanical sort of way:

"Why, yes."

"That is enough," said the evident leader of the party, and in an instant they were gone, and I was once more alone.

I cannot describe what my thoughts were, but I know that pictured in my mind's eye fabulous sums received by way of douceur, or damage money, and I believe that I even went so far as to arrange how the money should be spent. At any rate, I know that my imagination carried me far enough to realize that men and women are only overgrown children anyway.

I cannot tell how long I remained alone, but probably for half an hour, and then I was aroused from my reverie by the tramp of many feet and a confused babel of voices in the corridor. The door opened quickly, and, to my astonishment, there stood two gendarmes with a man between them, and by the power of some occult science or by some inexplicable manner, I knew at once that the prisoner was "Quatorze," and that he was my double. So he was.

For an instant there was perfect silence, and we stood looking intently at each other. Then there arose murmurs of astonishment as those present (and by this time there must have been twenty or more) looked first at the prisoner at the door and then at myself. Then there was a stir among those in the corridor, and in another instant I heard a cheery voice say: "Hello, Max, old boy, so you've turned Anarchist, have you," and in the hearty laugh that accompanied it I recognized Carter Van Allen, an old college chum, and attaché to the American Embassy at Paris.

He had been near me when I was arrested, and had at once instituted proceedings for my release. Even his influence and evidence might have been of little avail had not the police at that very identical time arrested in the Faubourg St. Germain Max Adler, the firebrand of the time being, the defender of Louise Michel, and "the fellow that looked like me."

It is not a very easy matter at this late date to chronicle such startling events in regular order or even to recall all the facts, but I know it was considered a most remarkable case, and there are many in Paris to-day who firmly believe that I had a hand in that dastardly murder. Certainly appearances were against me. The detective had seen me in a noted Anarchist resort in New York in company with a member of the Red League named La Fontaine. Several times in London I had been seen in similar company, and in Paris I was on hand when a murder was committed. That was all perfectly true, though of course it was accidental. To make matters worse, the members of the secret service had received a description of Adler that fitted me exactly, even to the mention of the fact that my beard "closely resembled that of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico."

Now you know why I shave.

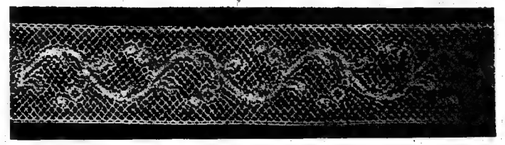


THE WATERMELON BUNCH.
Company D, Eighth New York Volunteers, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

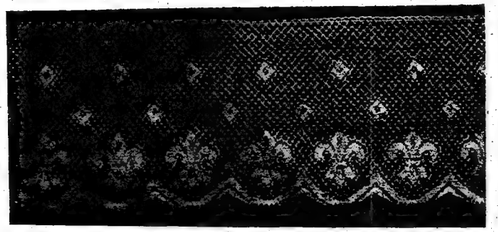
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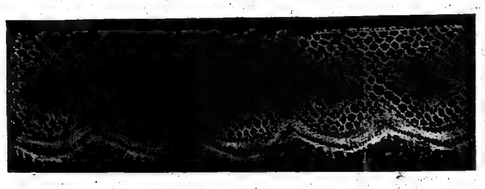
IMITATION VALENCIENNES.



IMITATION VALENCIENNES.



IMITATION VALENCIENNES.



REAL VALENCIENNES.

ALL ABOUT LACE.

BY MRS. ELSNER.

THE French nation was seized by a great craze for lace in the seventeenth century, when everybody, from the highest to the lowest in the land, practically went mad over this delicate trimming. Then began the extraordinary trade of smuggling lace into the country from Belgium by dogs, which lasted for generations, and was only really stamped out in 1820 to 1836, during which time a reward of 3 francs was offered for each of these dogs, and the extraordinary number of 40,278 of them killed! The mode of procedure for smuggling the lace was as follows: The dog was caressed, petted, and fed on all sorts of delicacies in France, and then sent over to Belgium, where he was beaten and horribly ill-treated, and afterward let loose inclosed in the skin of a bigger dog, and the intervening space being filled with lace. Naturally the dog made the best of his way back to his first home, and thus the lace was carried into France.

The ruff, or fraise as it was called, was first adopted by Henry II. to conceal a scar. These ruffs got to such an exaggerated size under Henry III. that his biographer declares the young bloods of that day looked like the head of John the Baptist on a charger. It was almost impossible for them to eat, so incumbered were they with these ruffs, and from France comes a delightful tale of how, one day, Reine Margot had to send at dinner for a spoon with a handle two feet long, with which to eat her soup.

A great deal was heard about the end of the seventeenth century of the "Steinkirks." This was a twisted lace necktie, and owed its origin to the Battle of Steinkerques, when the young French Princes of the blood were suddenly ordered into action. Hastily tying their lace cravats (in times of peace a most elaborate proceeding) they rushed to the charge and gained the day. In honor of this both the ladies and cavaliers of France and England wore their kerchiefs and cravats knotted or twisted in this careless fashion.



IMITATION CHANTILLY.

The fashion of lace-wearing in France had, however, reached the zenith of extravagance in the reign of Louis XVI. and then began to wane, and the finest of Indian muslins took the place of the heavy point. To signify her disapproval of this custom, Maréchale sent her grand-daughter, the Duchess de Mazin, an apron of sailcloth, trimmed with fine point, and six fichus of the same material similarly decorated.

Strange to say, Alençon is the only French lace not made on the pillow. In 1665, Mme. Gilbert, an Alençon native, acquainted with the manufacture of Venice point, was advanced 50,000 crowns by M. Colbert, who established her at his château, near Alençon, which became later the great centre for this lace. The King, Louis, who saw some of the lace, admired it immensely, and it was he who set the fashion in France of a gentleman decorating his toilette with lace, and point de France lace, as it was then called, became all the rage, was adopted by Court etiquette, and it became compulsory to wear it on all State occasions.

Point d'Alençon is of a solidity which defies time and washing. It is the only lace in which horsehair is introduced along the edge to give firmness and consistency to the cordonnet, rendered perhaps necessary, and make the point stand up when exposed to wind, as it was when mounted on the towering fabrics then worn by ladies.

In the accounts of Mme. du Barry, curiously enough, no point d'Alençon is mentioned, always "point d'aiguille" or needle point—the name by which "point d'Alençon" was known in England during the last century. The purchases of needle point, made by Mme. du Barry, were most extensive—Sleeves and lappets, for 8,400 livres; Court ruffles, at 1,100; a mantelet, at 2,400; a vest, 6,500; a grande coëffe, 1,400; garnitures, 6,010, &c.

Napoleon I. was a great admirer of Mechlin lace, and when he first saw the graceful Gothic tracery of the cathedral spire of Antwerp said, "C'est comme de la dentelle de Malines." Point d'Alençon also owes a good deal to Napoleon, for the manufacture of this beautiful lace was almost extinct when his patronage revived it to almost its former prosperity. Among the orders executed for the Emperor on his marriage with the Empress Marie Louise was a bed furniture of great richness—tester, canopy, curtains, coverlet, and pillow cases, and the design was mainly the arms of the Empire surrounded by bees.

But innumerable stories might be told, and countless books be written, about lace, and perhaps the most romantic of all tales connected with it comes from France. Almost every separate department has some superstition or old custom in which lace figures largely. Among the ancient families in Bretagne a bride wears her lace-adorned dress but twice, once on her wedding day, and only again at her death, when the corpse lies in state for a few hours before it is placed in the coffin. After the marriage ceremony the bride carefully folds away her dress in linen of the finest homespun, intended for her winding sheet, and each year on the anniversary of her wedding day fresh sprigs of lavender and rosemary are laid upon it till she dies.—The Ladies' Home.



MODERN BRUSSELS.







A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

Hoffman—I don't seem able to make a success of anything, lately.

Westeynd—Why don't you run a soda fountain? Then you'll have an excuse for making a fizzle.

HORSES IN MANILA.

Among the first things to impress a stranger are the horses, says a writer in The Century. Descended from horses brought from Mexico, they have become much smaller, while they are also much more shapely. In fact, I have never seen a better looking breed. There is nothing of the pony about their shape, though in size they range between forty-eight and fifty-two inches. At first it looked absurd to see them ridden by big men, whose stirrups hung down to the horses' knees, but I soon found out that they easily carried a rider weighing 200 pounds.

The foreigners have a jockey club, which holds two meetings a year at the beautiful turf track at Santa Mesa. To avoid sharp practice members of the club only are eligible to ride. This necessitates a scale of weights starting at 132 pounds and rising to 154 pounds. It demonstrates the speed and strength of these miniature horses that a mile has been run in two minutes and ten seconds by a pony carrying 150 pounds. Only stallions are used. Mares cannot even be brought into the city. Nobody walks; everybody rides; and on any special fiesta thousands of carriages fill the streets. I doubt if there is a city in the world that can turn out half the number of private vehicles in proportion to the population.

MY FATE.

The moon looked over the hill,
Coldly, dispassionate;
And the dreamy daffodil
Bowed by the silent rill,
Wan and disconsolate.
Never a breath of a breeze
Moved 'mid the ghostly trees—
Ah, the night was strangely still
When I sought my fate!

The moon looked into your eyes
Neither with love nor hate.
And I waited to hear your sighs
In tender or worldly wise,
As a dying man might wait.
I was doubting if Heaven were true,
'Till you breathed: "'tis you, 'tis you!"
Ah, the night was Paradise
When I found my fate!

—J. J. BELL in St. Paul's.

A Valuable Testimonial.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Gentleman," writes Mrs. Godfrey P. Jordie of 367 Boneyard Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., "for many years I was afflicted with tramps. One day last month I mixed a dose of your justly celebrated Agony Annihilator with a plate of cold beans and fed it to a large tramp who had been coming regularly all Summer. He has not been back since.

"With kindest regards, yours sincerely."

All the Requisites.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Ada—What a kissable mouth he has!

Dolly—Yes; wouldn't he make a lovely naval hero.

On the Wrong Scent.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Indignant wife—If you don't quit selling liquor to my husband I shall prosecute you to the full extent of the law!

Bartender—What's his name, Ma'am?

Indignant Wife—His name is Absalom Rambo.

Bartender—There ain't any man of that name comes here, Ma'am. Try the drug store next door.

Danger Sign.

From The Boston Traveler.

Junior—So you didn't propose to her, after all?

Weed—No, and I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom.

The Old Bugaboo.

From The Chicago Tribune.

First New Yorker—Still, what good reason is there for annexing the Philippines?

Second New Yorker—Confound it, if the Government doesn't annex them Chicago will!

It Looks That Way.

From The Baltimore American.

The next international clatter, according to all probabilities, will result from a big break in China.

Making His Time Count.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Hello, there," said the banker, as he entered his office and found a burglar resting in his easy chair, "What do you want?"

"The name of the maker of your safe," replied the crook. "I've tried all night to break it, but it beats me. I thought I might be able to sell a recommendation to the makers and realize something on my seven hours' work."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Saturday Review

OF

Books & Art.

The literary supplements that are issued with THE NEW YORK TIMES (SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART) are priceless in interest and influence; I cannot conceive a broader field for reaching the public and spreading the gospel of finer things and truer living. The supplement that comes with its message of books and art is the most useful and helpful review that I read, and I am glad always to pass word of it to my friends and to the patrons of the library.—Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1898. Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Librarian of the Prendergast Library.

Among the numerous periodicals to which I subscribe—three dailies and five weeklies—there is none so interesting, so satisfactory, and so ably edited as THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.—Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 26, 1898. C.

Allow me to express my appreciation for the great pleasure THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW gives to me. It is a perfect treasure of literary interest and delight, and to the grateful denizens of the sacred world of books its value is priceless.—Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1898. F. L. J.

I see nearly all the publications intended specially to interest book buyers and art lovers, but find THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW far and away the biggest dollar's worth procurable—both as to quality and quantity.—Framingham, Mass., Dec. 16, 1897. F. A. Whiting.

Sent to Mail Subscribers for One Dollar Per Year. Write for Free Sample Copy.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AN ESTIMATE OF BISMARCK.

Bismarck never did a wrongful act for petty or personal motives, says The Spectator, but only in order, as he thought, to serve his country. He would not have said that he could not love the fatherland so much, loved he not honor more, but rather that there was absolutely nothing he would not do to make the fatherland great and glorious. Hence the Ems telegram, which he doctored in order to bring on the Franco-Prussian war, and the Benedetti treaty. He was a great diplomatist, and at the same time a man of iron will, dauntless courage, and unconquerable spirit, but he cannot be called a great statesman. He forgot, or never knew, that it is useless to raise a great State unless its foundations are firm, and that no State has firm foundations when individual liberty is ignored and set at naught. He knew the uses of obedience, but not of freedom; and instead of trying to endow United Germany with this last best gift, he brutally trampled out the little the German people possessed before they became united. Hence Germany has much to go through before she can feel that she is in truth a State founded to endure.

Admirers of Bismarck and his methods will, of course, laugh at such predictions; but let us await the end, and watch the empire when tested by defeat or a great wave of industrial and agricultural depression. Then men will learn how grossly Bismarck erred in the art of government. His foreign policy was masterly, but States do not live by foreign policy alone.

Riches.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Though she was rich at that,
She had not been so long;
Just long enough to have her fatNess known as "umbong pwong."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bon Ami

The Finest Cleaner

MADE, CONTAINS NO SAND, GRIT OR COARSE SUBSTANCE THAT WILL SCRATCH OR INJURE.

CUTELIX

Is rapidly superseding toilet soap in the homes of refined persons who appreciate the importance of keeping the pores clean and their action healthy.

CUTELIX CO.,
253 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. SIMONSON



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21 & 22? STS.
THE LEADING HOUSE FOR
HAIR GOODS
HAIR DRESSING
Hair Ornaments

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have for this Fall season secured an unprecedented stock of

HUMAN HAIR GOODS
and
HAIR ORNAMENTS.

All that cultivated taste can demand will be most assuredly gratified in every particular!

You must examine the artistic make, designs, fine quality and superb workmanship to realise the exquisite productions I am able to offer.

The constant demand for more room in my

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

has also been attended to during this Summer. Ladies will find the most commodious and coolest parlors in the country, and our lady and gentleman artists cannot be equalled.

The greatest treat is our celebrated

SHAMPOO,

a pronounced success, and our Parisian gentlemen have made an envious reputation with their

MARCEL WAVE.

The art of

HAIR COLORING

has seldom—if ever—given the same satisfaction as that accomplished at my establishment. Appointments must be made ahead of time to avoid disappointment.

Will send new, beautifully illustrated catalogue gratis. Telephone call, 2,501 18th St.

A. SIMONSON,
933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

"SANS PHOSPHORE."

O! matches made in France to strike
On anything, it may be true
You are sans phosphore; I should like
To think for once less ill of you.
Voilà des choses que j'adore;
Des allumettes sans phosphore!

But though your makers may escape
These harmful fumes, I find the air
Is poisoned while I rub, and scrape,
And strike you, vainly, anywhere;
Car je suis toujours amateur
Des allumettes sans odeur.

Yet we might disregard the smell
If you would only give us light;
Sans phosphore, and sans feu as well,
For lucifers seems hardly right,
La France, c'est vrai, n'est pas fière
Des allumettes sans lumière.

—H. D. B. in St. Paul's.

PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI.—AUGUST 27, 1898.



PEACE!—AND AFTER?

SPAIN (to UNCLE SAM). "WELL, YOU WANTED HIM! YOU'VE GOT HIM! AND I WISH YOU JOY OF HIM!!"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair and continued low temperature; winds west.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,186. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 69⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

Page 1.

New Westminster, the chief city on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, was destroyed by fire.

It is believed that the donor of over $1,500,000 to the new Cornell University Medical College in this city is Col. Oliver H. Payne.

In a collision last night on the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, Conductor Henry Jaquins was killed and an engineer and fireman were hurt.

Democratic politicians were talking yesterday of an expected conference of leaders by which ex-Senator Hill and Richard Croker, and their respective followers, would unite on a "slate."

Friends of Gov. Black in Kings claim that the delegation at the State Convention will be divided evenly between Col. Roosevelt and the Governor. Other views, however, are to the effect that not more than three of the delegates from Kings will vote for Gov. Black.

Page 2.

The men at Camp Black are reported to be improving. The authorities profess to have no further fear of a typhoid epidemic.

At least four persons, and possibly a dozen more, were killed by the explosion of forty gallons of gasoline, which wrecked three brick buildings in Philadelphia.

The Rev. Hannibal Goodwin of Newark applied for a patent for a Kodak film twelve years ago. He has just secured it after having fought a Rochester firm during that period.

The building of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, at the corner of Nevins and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn, was partly wrecked by an explosion last night. Michael Campbell, a gas worker, was injured.

Salvatore Padovano, eleven years old, of 486 President Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday while bathing in a pond on the east side lands. William Graham, nine years old, of 299 Pearl Street, who pluckily tried to rescue him, was himself only saved from death by a policeman.

Page 3.

Gen. Bates has had orders to send all troops away from Montauk as rapidly as possible, and Camp Wikoff will soon be abandoned.

The new synagogue of the Congregation Adath Jeshurun, at 112 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, was dedicated yesterday.

John Victory of Washington, Secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, disappeared from Toledo while the affairs of his office were under investigation.

According to orders from Gen. Miles received at the Army Building there will be a parade Saturday of the home-coming Puerto Rican troops and probably of those in New York and vicinity.

"The Young Queen of Holland" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur's sermon at Calvary Baptist Church last evening. He reminded his hearers that this country and Great Britain owe much to the Dutch, and said that the inauguration of Wilhelmina was an event of international importance.

Page 4.

The body of Private Dunning of the Seventy-first Regiment, which was buried at Montauk on Aug. 22 without being identified, has been brought here and funeral services will be held to-day at the armory.

The Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of Bethesda Chapel, Brooklyn, who has just returned from the detention camp at Egmont Key, Fla., where he was sent as a fever patient, told a story to his congregation yesterday that aroused their pity and indignation. He says the camp is built in a malodorous swamp, and that the food served to the patients is unfit to eat, much of it being rotten.

Page 5.

The New York baseball team won a postponed game from the Washingtons in Weehawken yesterday.

Thousands visited the navy yard and went aboard the ships. The Iowa and Oregon were open to visitors.

Over 100 players will start to-day on the golf links at Morristown, N. J., for the amateur championship.

T. Alexander Santos, who represented Peru and Ecuador as Consul in this city, died from typhoid fever at his home in Short Hills N. J.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club will soon meet to consider the question of challenging the Royal St. Lawrence Club for Seawanhaka's Cup for 1899.

Thomas Summ, an inmate of Manhattan Insane Asylum, died yesterday from injuries inflicted upon him on Friday by Jacob Cottek, a fellow-patient.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, who was Secretary of the American Bible Society, died yesterday. He was an intimate friend of the Rev. Dr. C. R. Baker, who died in Austria last August, and whose remains arrived here Friday.

Lewis B. Smith, ticket agent of the Central Railroad at Elizabeth, N. J., died there yesterday morning after having attempted to kill W. S. Pugh the night before. Smith had been refused in marriage by Pugh's adopted daughter. His injuries were received in being run over by a train, under which it is believed he threw himself, thinking he had killed Pugh. Pugh's injury is slight.

Page 9.

A sloop containing three men was run down in the East River yesterday by the ferryboat Columbia, and the men had narrow escapes.

Page 10.

The clubhouse of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, on the Harlem River, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., preached yesterday from the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

About 2,000 master tailors met at Maennerchor Hall yesterday and protested against cut prices and department store competition.

The Rev. Mr. Biggs, at St. Michael's Episcopal Church yesterday, dwelt upon the need of playgrounds in the city where children could be kept out of the streets.

Commenting yesterday at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy upon the sufferings of the returning soldiers, the Rev. J. Neifert declared that the responsib for their condition should be fixed a those responsible punished.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday it was decided to draft a bill to regulate the height of car steps if an answer from President Guggenheimer to a complaint made to him is not received this week.

A small fire at a boarding house in East Thirty-first Street early yesterday morning caused a big panic. Sixty persons fled to the street in their night clothing, but one woman succeeded in carrying out a bath sponge and another a tumbler and four tooth brushes. A policeman fetched out a parrot and poodle, and the bird amused the bystanders by screaming "Extra! Police! Fire!"

The Rev. B. F. De Costa, preaching yesterday morning at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on "The Coming Battles for Civilization in the West Indies and the East," said that the imperial questions confronting the Nation may cost a heavy price, and that the people must unite in support of the new measures and policies that our mission of civilization and humanity will demand.

The big sawdust pit building of Smith's box factory at Greenpoint was destroyed by fire yesterday. The structure collapsed, and six firemen went down with it, but escaped serious injury. A fire truck was smashed by the falling bricks and timbers, but the driver saved himself by jumping under a small extension. James Burke of 931 Manhattan Avenue, who was assisting the firemen, was struck by the nozzle of a bursting hose, and his leg was fractured.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS

The Body to Lie in State at Vienna Friday and Be Interred Saturday.

GLOOM HOVERS OVER AUSTRIA

The Court Will Go in Mourning for Six Months—Emperor Francis Joseph Profoundly Shocked, but Has Fortitude.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The plans for the funeral of the late Empress Elizabeth, who was assassinated by an Anarchist yesterday at Geneva, contemplate bringing the body to Vienna next Thursday, a lying-in-state on Friday, and the obsequies of interment on Saturday.

Every flag in the city is at half mast today, and the theatres, races, and other amusements are suspended indefinitely. The Court will go in mourning for six months. A royal decree issued to-day suspends the Hungarian military manoeuvres.

All the Archdukes and the Archduchess Marie Valerie have arrived at Schoenbrunn. It was reported last evening that Emperor Francis Joseph had gone to Geneva by a special train, but this was an error. At noon to-day he had not yet left Schoenbrunn. The Crown Princess Stephanie, who has been staying at Darmstadt, has been summoned.

The Emperor's fortitude is the topic of universal admiration. He is bearing up manfully despite the terrible shock, which, in view of his age, had inspired the gravest apprehension. Although at first stunned and then slightly hysterical, he soon regained his self-control, and displayed remarkable calmness. Occasionally, however, completely overpowered by his grief, he moaned piteously, repeatedly sobbing the name of the Empress.

Addressing Prince von Liechtenstein, Chief Marshal of the Imperial Household, he exclaimed last evening:

"It is inconceivable how a man could lift his hand against one who never in her life injured anybody, one who did nothing but good."

Then he moaned: "Nothing is spared to me in this world." He managed to sleep several hours last night, and said this morning he felt comparatively well, discouraging the attempts of his attendants to display solicitude for his health.

The shock of the news crazed one of the Court servants, who rushed from the palace to Bury Platz, shrieking, "Where is the murderer of our Empress?"

Dispatches of condolence are arriving at the palace from all parts of the world, testifying to profound horror and sympathy. Among them are messages from President McKinley, from Emperor William, and from nearly all the European sovereigns.

A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph telegraphed the Austrian Minister, Count von Kuefstein, to consent to a post-mortem examination. Dr. Reverdin, Dr. Megedaus, and M. Golday, were intrusted with the examination of the wound on behalf of the judicial authorities, and accordingly proceeded to the Hotel Beaurivage, where they carried out their instructions. At the close of the examination they announced that death was caused by "internal hemorrhage from a triangular incised wound."

They decided that the injury was of a character to leave no grounds for the theory which had been advanced that the Empress, who suffered from weakness of heart, might have succumbed simply to the shock of the blow. The autopsy showed that the lung, as well as the heart, was pierced.

The Geneva Council will place upon the coffin wreaths intertwined with the Austrian and Genevan colors, and bearing the inscription: "A token of sorrowful sympathy from the people of Geneva."

Throughout yesterday's examination of the assassin his demeanor was one of revolting cynicism.

Empress Elizabeth was about returning to Caux, France, when she was murdered. Her suite had preceded her by train, leaving with her only her maid of honor, Baroness von Rothschild, and a manservant. The officials who visited the hotel to affix their seals upon the baggage, according to the strict law in force, found that the suite's luggage had accompanied the suite.

The last words of the Empress were addressed to the attendants on the steamer. Recovering consciousness for the moment, she feebly asked what had happened.

As yet the authorities have found no confirmation of the report that the murder was part of an Anarchist conspiracy, but a dozen persons with whom the assassin associated have been arrested for examination.

THE ASSASSIN AND HIS WORK.

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—A file found late this evening in the passage of a house on the Rue Des Alpes, has been identified by the assassin as the weapon he used.

His name, though heretofore variously given and published here as Laccheni, Lucchesi, and Luccessi, is now said to be Luigini. The Italian records show that Luigini was an illegitimate child, and took his mother's name. He has been twice arrested as defaulter from military service.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—Ten friends and acquaintances of the assassin of Empress Elizabeth were arrested here today. He had been working as a stone mason in this vicinity, and last month he took the preliminary steps to become a naturalized Swiss. His application papers, however, he withdrew last Monday.

INVESTIGATING THE CRIME.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The Federal Council met this morning and sent the following telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph:

"The Swiss Federal Council has the honor to express to your Majesty its profoundest grief and deepest indignation at the horrible crime to which her Majesty, Empress Elizabeth, has fallen victim. Our pain and indignation are all the greater owing to the foul crime having been committed on Swiss territory, where the departed, as she had often done before, was seeking recovery from bodily sufferings, which, as on previous occasions, she had every hope of finding.

"The Council hastens to assure your Majesty at the same time of its own warmest sympathy and that of the whole Swiss people in the irreparable loss your Majesty, the imperial house and the peoples of Austria and Hungary have suffered through your exalted lady's death."

The flag on the Federal Building is at half mast. The Council reassembled this afternoon to receive reports regarding the crime and to consider the steps to be taken. It is expected that the judicial authorities of the Canton of Vaud will conduct the inquiry and the trial.

The Geneva Cantonal Government met today and decided to issue a proclamation expressing the horror of the Government and people of Geneva and a decree directing a popular demonstration to-morrow. All the civil officials will march past the Hotel Beaurivage, followed by the citizens, all of whom are invited to participate. During the procession the great bell of the cathedral, associated with all Swiss national demonstrations of grief and joy, will be tolled.

DECEASED EMPRESS GUARDED.

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—No strangers are allowed to approach the coffin of the murdered Empress Elizabeth. The body has been embalmed and is dressed in white. The doctors photographed the wound, but the plate will be destroyed. It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph will not leave Austria, but will send high Court officials to take the body to Vienna. Flowers are arriving in profusion.

The assassin maintains his cynical demeanor and frankly congratulates himself upon the success of his crime. He says: "I am an Anarchist, but I belong to no committee. I acted on my own initiative. Let them do as they like with me. That is my strength."

HUNGARY EXPRESSES SORROW.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 11.—Both houses of the Hungarian Diet met to-day in extraordinary session. Long before the magnates and deputies arrived the Legislative Palace was surrounded by immense concourses of sorrowing people.

A band of 500 students, carrying craped banners, lined the road leading to the entrance to the Unterhaus. The President of the Chambers expressed the nation's sorrow and condolence, and in both houses motions befitting the occasion were adopted. The Diet then adjourned.

THE EMPEROR TO MR. McKINLEY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The President has received the following reply to his telegram of condolence sent yesterday to the Emperor Francis Joseph:

Schoenbrunn, Sept. 11, 1898.

Emperor of Austria to the President of the United States:

Sincerely touched by the expression of condolence and sympathy which you have been pleased to forward me in the name of the Government and people of the United States, I beg you to accept for that expression my warmest thanks.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales telegraphed their condolences to Emperor Francis Joseph last evening.

The Court Circular to-day says: "The Queen received last evening with feelings of the utmost consternation the startling news of the terrible crime. The Queen mourns profoundly the loss of her imperial Majesty, with whom she had been on terms of friendship for many years. She feels likewise most deeply for the honored and bereaved Emperor, who has experienced so many trials during his long and beneficial reign."

ALL EUROPE INDIGNANT.

Antagonism to Anarchists Whetted by the Shocking Assassination of the Empress of Austria.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The terrible news of Empress Elizabeth's assassination has thrilled Europe from end to end, and everywhere but one question is asked, How can society protect itself against Anarchism?

Special dispatches from every capital describe the effect produced and quote newspaper comments that palpitate with bitter indignation that a defenseless woman, who shunned politics and did nothing but good, should be selected at the moment of the approaching jubilee for the assassin's knife.

Perhaps the most poignant grief is displayed in Italy, because the public mind there is touched with shame that so many political crimes have been committed by Italians. King Humbert, with his own hands, wrote a telegram expressing the deepest sympathy. The Pope wired Emperor Francis Joseph as follows:

"May God give the strength of resignation to our dear son Joseph, who in so short a period has been tried by so many misfortunes. We pray that God may bestow upon the house of Hapsburg that peace and tranquillity which it merits by reason of its sentiments toward the Church and the Papacy."

The Pope ordered solemn masses in the churches of Rome for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

It is understood that the Prince of Naples and Emperor William, with Empress Augusta Victoria, will attend the funeral.

Another feature is the intense sorrow and sympathy evoked in Hungary. It is hoped that the sad event will tend to compose the political troubles between the two parts of the dual monarchy.

Emperor Francis Joseph, it is said, had been troubled from the beginning of the year with gloomy forebodings, and was often heard to express a fervent wish that the jubilee were safely over. His brother, Archduke Ludwig Victor, was dining at a restaurant in the jubilee exhibition at Vienna when the news of the assassination reached him. He hastened to Schoenbrunn, where, on meeting the Emperor, a deeply affecting scene ensued.

A number of Italian workmen were severely mobbed and ill-treated in a Vienna restaurant Saturday, and were only saved by the police from a worse fate. It appears that last Thursday Empress Elizabeth had read to her passages from one of Marion Crawford's novels, describing the Sicilian vendetta murders. She was much horrified at the details, which resemble those of her own death. It is understood the book had been chosen for her with the idea of dissuading her from an intended visit to Sicily.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN IS SAFE.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11.—A persistent rumor has been in circulation here and at Amsterdam to-day that an attempt has been made upon the life of Queen Wilhelmina, but it is utterly without foundation.

The tragedy at Geneva has shocked all classes, and there is a feeling of intense relief that the fêtes are practically ended without any annoyance from the Socialists here. It would be impossible to imagine the effect that would have been produced had the assassination occurred a week ago. The news was withheld from Queen Wilhelmina until to-day.

M. de Beaufort, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces that the original programme of fêtes will be carried out unchanged.

NEW WESTMINSTER DESTROYED

Chief City on the Fraser River in British Columbia Visited by a Disastrous Fire.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 11.—The business portion of New Westminster, the chief city on the Fraser River, was destroyed by fire to-day. There is not a public building standing in the central portion of the city.

Fanned by a fierce wind, the fire, which was started on the waterside by sparks from a passing steamer, spread with such rapidity that ten streets were blazing in three hours. Handsome blocks, banks, and churches were quickly burned. The cathedral of the diocese and several churches were destroyed. Two newspaper offices, the Canadian Pacific Railroad station, the telegraph office, three river steamers, a railway bridge, and a number of private houses are gone. The steamers destroyed were the Edgar, Gladys, and Bon Accord.

Many families were made homeless and destitute by the fire. Food and clothing are being dispatched from Vancouver to the ill-fated city.

It is not known how many people lost their lives, but it is feared that several were burned to death. It is said that a fireman named Campbell fell from the roof of a burning building and was killed, and that a woman dropped dead from fright. Two other women who were ill died while being taken from their homes.

Every industry except a planing mill and a canning establishment has been wiped out. Merchants have nothing left with which to do business.

The loss by the fire is estimated at $2,500,000, with insurance amounting to $1,500,000. The London Assurance Company is said to be the heaviest loser.

New Westminster, formerly the capital of British Columbia, is on the right bank of the Fraser River, about fifteen miles from the river's mouth. It had a population of 6,700 in 1891.

BIG FIRE IN JEROME, ARIZONA.

The Town Almost Destroyed—Three Persons Lose Their Lives.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Sept. 11.—The town of Jerome, Arizona, has been almost wiped out by fire.

Three lives have been lost.

The value of the property destroyed is very large.

CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It Is Believed that the Donor of $1,500,000 to the Institution Is Col. O. H. Payne.

It is believed by many persons interested in Cornell University that the donor of over $1,500,000 to establish the new Cornell University Medical College in this city is Col. Oliver H. Payne, although the members of the Faculty of the college refuse to confirm this.

Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, when asked about the matter yesterday, said:

"I am pledged not to divulge the name of the donor, and it is much against my individual wishes that I cannot give his name, because he deserves to be unknown."

Dr. Stimson went on to say that the donor had already made large gifts to medical institutions and also to individuals, but he never allowed his name to be made known. Several years ago he made a large gift to a medical institution, and the fact was not known for several years.

From other sources it was learned that the donor had been a member of the council of the New York University, and had resigned on account of the quarrel that arose between the university and the Medical College Laboratory, which at the suggestion of Chancellor MacCracken transferred its property to the university.

The Medical College Laboratory was organized in 1883, and in 1892 Col. Payne contributed to it $150,000, with which he satisfied the mortgages upon the buildings and canceled the certificates of interest held by the members of the governing Faculty, so that the title was free and unincumbered. Col. Payne was on the Medical Committee of the university. Chancellor took away the control of the Medical Faculty from the Medical Committee of the university and transferred it to the Executive Committee of the Council, which had among its members only one member of the Medical Committee.

The discussions that followed led to the resignation of Col. Payne from the Council.

CORNELL'S ACCUSED STUDENT.

Karst Refuses to See His Father—Indications of Insanity.

ITHACA, Sept. 11.—Alexander Karst, the Cornell student charged with larceny and suspected of incendiarism, refuses to see his father, who has come here from New York to investigate his doings. He threatens to plead guilty to the charges against him if his father insists on seeing him.

The elder Karst has discovered that many articles belonging to his son are missing, including a bicycle, a typewriter, and a shotgun. It is supposed that young Karst disposed of these to raise money. He also made extravagant purchases of clothing from a local tailor, and, being unable to pay the bills, other articles of property, together with the suits, were attached. Everything points to the conclusion that the young man is insane. His father is a New York engraver and is well to do.

STEEL SYNDICATE IN ALABAMA.

Capital Invested for the Establishment of a Huge Factory.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—A Joliet, Chicago, and Cleveland steel syndicate, of which John W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, is said to be the head, has through its representative, who has been in this city the past ten days, finally closed a contract with the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company to erect a factory at Ensley, near the Birmingham Steel Wire, Nail, and Rod Mills.

The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company is to furnish the other people with from 300 to 500 tons of steel per day at a given price for a fixed period. This company is now building a million-dollar steel mill at Ensley, and work on the new plant is to commence in thirty days and go into operation at the same time as the steel plant next May. The new syndicate is thought to be in the control of the Federal Steel Company, and it is believed that the output for their Ensley plant will be shipped abroad. It is denied locally that the syndicate is in the Wire Trust. The proposed plants will cost between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

REFORMS IN CRETE DEMANDED.

Expulsion of Fifteen Thousand Bashi-Bazouks Is Requested.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 11.—The foreign Admirals have sent an identic telegram to their respective Governments, requesting the immediate expulsion from Crete of the 15,000 Bashi-Bazouks in the island, the recall of the Turkish troops and authorities and the appointment of a Governor General as desired by the Cretans.

Typhoon Plays Havoc in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 12.—The central provinces of Japan have been swept by a terrible typhoon, which has caused heavy floods, doing immense damage, and destroying 100 lives.

Los Angeles Water Company.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 11.—Judge Oscar has appointed Frank A. Gibson, Cashier of the First National Bank, to be receiver of the Los Angeles City Water Company pending the decision in the litigation now under way between the company and the city.

INSURGENTS ARE STUBBORN

They Are Reported as Still Waging Relentless War in the Philippine Islands.

SPANIARDS ARE OVERPOWERED

The Rebels Spurred by Their Hatred of Spain and Their Vanity to Continue the Fight for Freedom.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sept. 9, says:

"The insurgent conquest of the Island of Luzon is rapidly approaching completion. Recent authentic reports announce the capture of successive Spanish positions; and at present the rebels control every foot of the island except Manila, Cavite, and a small portion of the Province of Albay.

"They hold over 9,000 Spanish prisoners, and have recently captured several thousand rifles, some cannon, a large quantity of ammunition, and several small armed steamers. The Spaniards held out valorously, but were fighting against the inevitable.

"It is undeniable that the action of the insurgents in pursuing the campaign after an armistice was declared has caused much useless suffering and destruction of property, and has annihilated their every claim to be considered in any respect as the allies of the Americans. Their motive has been twofold: First, an implacable hatred of the Spanish, with an innate racial thirst for revenge; and, second, their ambition to place themselves on record before the world as a successful revolutionary Government, and as complete masters of the Luzon provinces and as many adjacent islands as they may have time to occupy before the Philippine question has been settled by the Paris Commission.

Rebel Army Demoralized.

"They are now free to withdraw their troops, to make an expedition against Panay, and to capture Iloilo. By continuing the campaign now, regardless of the armistice, they put themselves in the wrong with everybody, just as, by crowding into the suburbs of Manila and refusing to vacate the same unless compelled by superior force, they have put themselves in the wrong with the Americans.

"Their action is doubtless due partly to a disorganization of their force, which, by their own confession, consists of a congregation of independent units, with chiefs, each ambitious of power and distinction, and all struggling for positions which will secure for them, by booty or otherwise, private fortune. This disorganization, which naturally affects the irresponsible individual soldier, has been constantly fomenting the irritation resulting from the dual occupation in the suburbs of Manila. The situation has been impossible from the beginning, and conflicts have been avoided only by great tact and the extraordinary patience of the American troops, who loyally observe their duty of preserving the peace of the town.

"The policy of permitting the insurgents to occupy the Spanish positions has been fruitful of many difficulties, not the least of which is the stimulus given to the conceit of the natives, who consider themselves the conquerors of Manila, although they captured not a single position when the town was taken.

"Gen. Otis has attacked the complicated questions he inherited from Gen. Merritt, his predecessor, with remarkable energy and decision, and is rapidly establishing order in every department, where comparative chaos ruled before. He has been fully occupied with matters more immediately concerning the military government of Manila, and only recently has he been able to study exhaustively the insurgent question and to satisfy himself regarding the equity of the insurgent claims, so as to solve a problem practically unapproached heretofore.

"Aguinaldo has persistently demanded, in terms not too polite, various impossible concessions—for example, an occupation of the Governor General's palace and other palaces, a written assurance that the insurgents will be permitted to occupy permanently their military positions around Manila, and protection for the insurgent vessels by the American fleet—with many other claims, including an innocent demand for a share of the booty captured by the Americans at Manila."

"After a careful review of the situation Gen. Otis arrives at the logical conclusion that the insurgents have no right to occupy the suburbs of Manila, and that Aguinaldo's claims have the support of neither equity nor reason. He has therefore categorically refused to consider Aguinaldo's demands, and to-day sent him an ultimatum, in terms plainly comprehensible and authoritative, that he must withdraw his troops from the suburbs before the 15th or suffer the consequences of refusal.

"The answer will probably be that Aguinaldo himself is only too willing to obey the order, but cannot explain to his troops the reasons why they cannot remain at Manila. This temporizing excuse, although now stale from too frequent use, conceals much truth. It is an undoubted fact that Aguinaldo has but a feeble hold on the organization. His power is fast waning, and the insurgents are threatened with disintegration into opposing factions unless some leaders are soon discovered who are able to harmonize the conflicting personal interests.

"It is reported that the Presidency of the Revolutionary Government will be offered to Cajetano Arellano at a congress at Malolos on Sept. 15. Arellano is a lawyer of excellent repute—the one man among the Filipinos who is universally respected. Hitherto he has consistently avoided politics; and it is doubtful whether he will undertake the task of steering a rudderless ship.

Incapable of Self-Government.

"Whatever may happen at the congress there is no possible assurance that the natives are capable of self-government. The educated class neither desires nor hopes for complete independence, and will welcome any protectorate which secures the people good government without a tinge of Spanish methods. The masses of the revolutionists, on the other hand, are bitterly opposed to any solution of the question which does not promise untrammeled independence.

"In the present exaltation of a fictitious victory, believing themselves capable of ruling the whole archipelago, without advice or assistance from any one, they entirely forget, as is evident from the tone of their official newspaper and from their daily actions, that they owe to the Americans the chief elements of success which they now boast. This blind conceit is a racial defect. It is the prominent and controlling weakness of their character.

"The revolution was started by the lower classes, who have until the present provided men and money to prosecute the campaign. The men are apparently inexhaustible, but the money is wanting. The upper classes have not yet offered any notable contributions to the revolutionary treasury, because they are not convinced of the ultimate recovery of their money.

"The activity of the insurgents in the northern provinces and the totally irresponsible nature of their government seriously threaten foreign commercial interests, which are very important. One English house alone has over a million dollars' worth of products awaiting shipment. Everybody is despondent concerning the possible action of the proposed congress, and the outcome of the present strained relations between the Americans and the insurgents. The situation is considered very critical."

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR MANILA.

Insurgents Deserting Aguinaldo and Trade Is Growing Rapidly.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Aguinaldo is becoming frightened of the future. He is removing his headquarters to Mokolla, the present position being too much at the mercy of the Americans. Many of the best men in the insurgent camp are deserting and going to live in Manila. They are disgusted with Aguinaldo's attitude toward the Americans, who have been most forbearing.

"A wonderful change has come over Manila. The careworn look formerly on everybody's face has disappeared. Business has been in full swing for a week. The American soldiers have flooded the banks and are changing gold dollars into silver.

"Four miles outside of Manila, in the rebel lines, crowds of natives hurry about with the air of conquerors, some with rifles, others with bayonets, some with merely bolas. The rebels are bitterly disappointed at not being allowed to occupy the rich Spaniards' houses in Manila. Every native passing the lines is searched and deprived of his arms."

AN AGREEMENT AT MANILA.

Spanish Governor General Has an Understanding as to Luzon.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands, and ad interim Governor General of Spanish territory in the Philippines, has wired the Government that he has arrived at "an understanding with the American authorities respecting the Island of Luzon."

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

A Conductor Killed and an Engineer and Fireman Hurt in Jersey City.

A collision, which cost one man's life and the injury of two others, occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad's elevated tracks, at Henderson Street, Jersey City, last night. The casualties were:

JAQUINS, HENRY, conductor, of St. Paul Avenue, Jersey City; killed.

TICE, HENRY, engineer, of North Paterson; right knee cap broken.

KELSO, ROBERT, fireman, of North Paterson; leg bruised. Both the injured men were taken to their homes.

The accident was caused by a collision between the Chicago Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad, due in Jersey City at 8:10 P. M., and engine No. 12 of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. It had just taken a train into the station, and was on its way to the roundhouse. It backed upon the eastbound track to Henderson Street, and was to go to the westbound track by a switch. While it was crossing this switch the Chicago Limited dashed into it.

Fortunately the train was going at half-speed, and it met with no damage. The engine was not even derailed. The passengers were badly shaken up, and many of them were thrown from their seats by the shock, but none of them was hurt.

The occupants of the Susquehanna engine were not so fortunate. The engine was derailed, and Conductor Jaquins was crushed between the water tank and the tender. An ambulance was summoned, but he was dead before it arrived. Engineer Tice and Fireman Kelso were thrown from the cab to the tracks.

The presence of Conductor Jaquins on the engine was due to the fact that he was going home, and as he lived near the roundhouse he thought to save time by riding on the engine. He was about forty years old, and leaves a family.

The engine was a complete wreck. The water tank was broken and the water deluged the street. The Chicago Limited was delayed until the wrecked engine could be hauled out of the way. The responsibility for the accident had not been fixed last night.

BRISK TRADE IN ALABAMA.

Heavy Dealings in Iron, Coal, and Coke—Large Export Demand.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—Activity in Alabama iron, coal, and coke, especially for export, is phenomenal. Sales of pig iron the last month amounted to 300,000 tons. Last month's shipments of pig iron and cast iron pipe were 130,000 tons. Of 22,000 tons booked by one iron firm this month, 20,000 is for export. Twenty-thousand tons were exported last month.

Orders for coke for Mexican and Central American smelting works have received quite an impetus. Shipments to these countries are very active. Export coal is also brisk.

Alabama furnaces are sold ahead to Jan. 1, 1899, and another advance of 25 cents a ton is not improbable.

MAN KILLED AT GREENFIELD.

Melvin Hamilton Shoots Patrick Twoomey—Plea of Self-Defense.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—Patrick Twoomey was shot and killed last night by Melvin Hamilton.

The shooting took place just outside the town. Hamilton had been visiting friends in the neighborhood, and was returning home. He had not gone far when he came across three men, engaged in a warm argument. According to Hamilton's statement, he passed the men, merely exchanging a few words, when Twoomey, in a fit of anger, rushed after and grasped him by the shoulder, saying with an oath, "I'll fix you."

Hamilton took a revolver from his pocket and told Twoomey not to make a step toward him. According to his story, Twoomey made the step and was immediately shot. Without waiting to see if Twoomey was hurt, Hamilton went back to the house where he had been visiting. Word was soon brought there that Twoomey was dead, and then Hamilton hunted up the police and surrendered, saying that the shooting was in self-defense. Hamilton is forty-six years old and Twoomey was twenty-three years old and unmarried.

Miss Winnie Davis Doing Well.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 11.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, continues quite comfortable.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm is apparently developing to the southwest of St. Kitts. Martinique reports barometer reading 29.78 inches; heavy south swell; highest water in years. Warnings have been sent to the islands in the vicinity of the storm. Very cold weather continues in the Middle Rocky Mountain regions. Denver has reported 30 to 36 degrees below the normal for the past three days. Showers have occurred from the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain region to the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen in the lake regions and the Northern plateau. Showers may be expected from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the middle Mississippi Valley. Continued low temperature in the Atlantic States; slowly rising temperature in the lake regions and Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	74	54	59
6 A. M.	75	52	57
9 A. M.	80	53	60
12 M.	86	60	64
4 P. M.	89	68	68
6 P. M.	82	68	68
9 P. M.	72	63	66
12 P. M.	69	58	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63½
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1897	78½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

The maximum temperature was 71 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 52 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 45 per cent.

A HILL-CROKER TRUCE

Democratic Leaders Said to be Preparing to Agree on a Slate.

A CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED

Senator Murphy and Hugh McLaughlin May Join a New "Big Four" of the Party Organization.

It is the understanding among Democratic politicians in this city that a conference of the leaders of the party will be held here in the course of the next week or ten days, at which a complete "slate" will be prepared for the coming State Convention.

On high authority, it was stated yesterday, that the chief participants in this conference will be United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Richard Croker, ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, and Hugh McLaughlin.

The meeting of these magnates, it was explained, was arranged when Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker called on Chairman McCarren of the Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House headquarters last Thursday. The object of that joint visit, it was understood at the time, was to discuss candidates, but no definite decision was reached, and it was agreed to adjourn the conference to some convenient date. The difficulties developed by the situation, as Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy went over it, were such that it was determined to invite Mr. Hill and Mr. McLaughlin into the conclave.

As Democrats who discussed the proposed conference in the Hoffman lobby yesterday figured it out, ex-Senator Hill is in a position to exercise a decided influence on the choice of the candidate for Governor. The three most active aspirants for the nomination are Elliot Danforth, John B. Stanchfield, and Frank Campbell. All of these, it is pointed out, have been pronounced Hill men, and, as between the ex-Senator and the head of Tammany Hall, might be expected to be more amenable to Mr. Hill's influence.

Hunting for Votes.

All three of these candidates are busily hunting for votes and each of them is expected to go into the convention with a respectable showing of pledged and instructed delegates. The chances are, it is urged, that the three will control a majority of the votes in the convention. With three of his close friends and long-time allies in possession of the votes requisite to name the candidate for Governor, Mr. Hill, it was declared, will have lost his old-time adeptness if he cannot convert the situation into one which would practically enable him to dictate the nomination.

In addition to the possibility of some such situation as this, both Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker are said to realize that it was Mr. Hill who planned the programme for the State campaign, which they now recognize as the only one on which the party can win—the ignoring of the financial question and the pressing forward of State issues—and they want his aid and advice in carrying out that programme.

As the man who alone can control the vote of Kings County, the venerable Hugh McLaughlin is wanted as a member of the proposed slate-making quartet. Nobody has ever been authorized to say to whom Mr. McLaughlin would throw his powerful influence in the event of a struggle between Croker and Hill for the control of the State Convention, and if the venerable Kings County politician goes into the projected harmony caucus the question may never need to be settled.

Chance for a Meeting.

Mr. McLaughlin is now at Jamesport, L. I., where he has been spending the Summer, but he is expected to return to his Brooklyn home to-morrow. Mr. Hill is expected in New York this week. Senator Murphy is at his home, in Elberon, which is in easy reach, and Mr. Croker is in this city, so that there will be no physical difficulties in the way of the four men getting together for a friendly talk over the candidates to be voted for and the platform to be adopted at the coming convention.

Democratic gossippers admitted yesterday that

member would vote. It was added that this division of the delegation did not represent the sentiment of the county, which is admitted to be overwhelmingly for Roosevelt, the delegates being held in line for Black only by their previous promises and their loyalty to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

This view of the situation in Kings is not shared by Messrs. Walter B. Atterbury and Michael J. Dady, who, while declaring that they will support Gov. Black because they promised to do so and because loyalty to the Lieutenant Governor demands it, admit that they cannot hold the delegation in line for Black against Senator Platt's orders.

By the Platt men it is asserted—and the assertion is borne out by the admissions of Messrs. Atterbury and Dady—that on a "show-down" the Kings County delegation would stand 119 for Roosevelt to 3 for Black, the three being Woodruff, Atterbury, and Dady.

Mr. Dady, who returned on Saturday from Albany, journeyed to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday to report to Mr. Platt the result of his conference with the Governor. The confidential talk he had with Mr. Platt did not lead any of the Republican politicians in the vicinity to expect Mr. Dady to conduct a very vigorous fight against Mr. Platt's candidate. He told the Senator that he had urged the Governor to get out of the race, but had assured him that he would stick to him if he remained in because he was pledged. He is understood to have informed the Senator also that Gov. Black could not hope for more than three delegates from Kings.

Mr. Dady was about the only Republican politician to visit Senator Platt yesterday, but County Chairman Quigg was there, smiling and confident of the nomination of Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor by acclamation, a prediction which was also made by United States Senator Mason of Illinois, who has been spending several days at the hotel, and who has talked over the local situation with Mr. Platt.

It was said yesterday that ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, who was at the Murray Hill Hotel during the day, but who did not go to the Oriental, had sent word to Mr. Platt that he could not consent to become a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. So long as Gov. Black and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff remain in the field, Mr. Saxton, it is said, has been considered as a good man for Roosevelt's running mate.

Republican gossip now makes Senator Nevada N. Stranahan the probable Platt candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The Oriental Hotel will close to-day. Senator Platt will spend a week at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, after which he is expected to return to the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the Winter. The sessions of the "Sunday school" will then be resumed.

Congressional Nominations.

MISSOURI.—Twelfth District—D. W. Scott, (colored,) Independent Republican.

ILLINOIS.—Twenty-second District—A. B. Garrett, Democrat.

COLORADO.—Second District—John C. Bell, Populist, Democrat, and Teller Silver Republican.

Colorado Populist Nominations.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 11.—The Populist Convention under the fusion arrangement with the Democrats and Silver Republicans has made the following nominations:

Lieutenant Governor, Francis Carney of Ouray.

Secretary of State, Elmer Beckwith of Boulder.

Attorney General, E. C. Campbell of Pueblo.

Regent of the University, D. M. Richards of Arapahoe.

A NEW ALABAMA RAILROAD.

The Illinois Central Believed to be Seeking Coal Fields.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—Another step has been taken by the Illinois Central in its efforts to enter the Alabama coal fields. First Vice President John C. Walling, General Manager J. T. Harahan, and Engineer G. B. Fitzhugh of the Illinois Central have been authorized by the Secretary of State to receive subscriptions to the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville Railroad.

This road is projected from Aberdeen, Miss., to the Marion County, Ala., coal field, near Marion, a distance of about 100 miles. The Illinois Central, or parties in close touch with it, bought a large area of coal lands near Winfield, several months ago, and had them extensively explored. The new road is the result of the purpose of the Illinois Central to get Alabama coal, of which it uses 200,000 a year.

The new line is also said to be the first link in a line to Nashville.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

Branch of the Aguilar Free Library in East 110th Street.

Ground has been broken for a new building in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to be occupied as a branch of the Aguilar Free Library. It will be a two-story structure of limestone and brick, with a frontage of 25 feet on One Hundred and Tenth Street and a depth of 100 feet 9 inches. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Herts & Tallant of 258 Fifth Avenue, and the cost is estimated at about $40,000. Providing the weather does not seriously interfere with the work, the building will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1. It will be an "open-shelf library," where the members can come in and select the books they desire out of the 55,000 volumes which the library will contain. On the ground floor will be a reading room, 25 by 24, and an office and a reference room for students and others desirous of making extracts. The second floor will be occupied with shelves, and a steel gallery will run between the two floors. In the basement will be the heating apparatus, toilets, &c.

The new structure is being built on the property adjoining the building 176 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, where the Harlem branch of the library has been located for the past couple of years. It has long been inadequate to the demands made upon it, there being absolutely no accommodations whatever for readers. Although laboring under a great disadvantage, this branch last year issued no less than 98,415 volumes. President Samuel Greenbaum, referring to the Harlem branch in his last annual report, said: "The Present quarters are absolutely inadequate for the work done, and, of course, seriously hamper the development of the branch. Our experience has proved beyond a doubt that a great demand for a library exists in this section, and a well equipped building would be valuable in increasing the circulation." Another new branch is contemplated on East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx.

CAMP BLACK MEN IMPROVING.

No Typhoid Epidemic Feared by the Authorities.

CAMP BLACK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—There are now 150 patients in the hospital here, and all are apparently on the road to recovery. There have been no new cases to-day, and none for the last four days, so it is believed the epidemic of typhoid which was threatened has been stamped out completely, and there is no danger of another outbreak. The hospital authorities have arranged to heat the hospital after to-morrow with oil stoves.

The Two Hundred and Second Regiment will leave on Tuesday. The Two Hundred and Third, which left to-day for Camp Meade, slept last night in the service tents, having packed up its big tents.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PRINCETON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The block of buildings on Main Street, known as Bank Hotel, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $50,000. Four business houses and the hotel property were burned.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The Masonic Temple was burned this afternoon. Loss on the building, $40,000. Frank L. Soutson, who had a large department store in the building, lost his stock, valued at $80,000.

RED BLUFF, Cal., Sept. 11.—Fire this morning destroyed a block of the finest buildings in the town. The loss will be more than $100,000. The principal sufferers are Darrough & Fickerl, the Bank of Tehama, A. L. Hoffman, R. P. Kestler, and D. S. Prince.

MILTON, N. H., Sept. 11.—The entire plant of the Waumbeck Woolen Mills was burned to-day with a loss of nearly $100,000. The mills have been idle since 1890, but arrangements were recently completed for resuming work, and they were to start up again Monday, giving employment to 500 hands. While the origin of the fire is unknown, it is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the picker room. Agent M. F. S. Whipple of the mills stated to-night that the company had $70,000 insurance on the property.

A PHILADELPHIA DISASTER

Several Persons Killed by the Explosion of Forty Gallons of Gasoline.

BODIES OF FOUR RECOVERED

Possibly a Dozen Others Are in the Ruins of Three Brick Buildings Which Collapsed—Many Occupants Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—By the explosion of forty gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 1444 South Street to-night at least four, and possibly a dozen more, lives were lost. The building in which the explosion occurred and those adjoining it on either side collapsed. Up to 10 o'clock, four, hours after the occurrence, four bodies had been recovered. Three of these were identified as those of Samuel Schattenstein, keeper of the grocery store; his nineteen-year-old son, Abraham, and a ten-months old child named Goldberg. The fourth body was that of a girl about ten years old.

How the explosion occurred is unknown. The front of No. 1,444 was blown into the street, and this was followed by the complete collapse of that structure and No. 1,442, occupied by Morris Goldberg's furniture store, and No. 1,446, occupied by Louis Sallonse's shoe store. The west wall of No. 1,440, occupied by L. Wanger's clothing store, was blown out. All the buildings were of brick, three stories in height.

In the confusion and excitement following the disaster it is impossible to secure anything like an accurate census of the occupants, but it is reported that the upper floors were crowded with families. As the explosion happened at the supper hour it is feared the loss of life was heavy. Many persons were injured.

After the recovery of the four bodies the authorities decided to postpone the search for additional victims until to-morrow morning, thus obviating the danger of working upon the mass of débris in the darkness. The corpses of Schattenstein and his son were picked up on the steps of No. 1,444. The unidentified ten-year-old girl was found pinioned by a mass of timbers in the rear of the same building, and the Goldberg child died while being taken to the hospital. The injured are:

GOLDBERG, MAGGIE, aged thirty-two, lacerated scalp and contused ankle.

GOLDBERG, YETTA, aged nine, contused leg and back and lacerated scalp.

HEALEY, MARY, aged sixty-five, fractured leg.

McPHILOMAY, ANNIE, aged forty, contused ankle.

ROTHERAL, HARRY, aged twelve, lacerated scalp.

SCHATTENSTEIN, ALEXANDER, aged, six, lacerated scalp; condition serious.

SCHATTENSTEIN, L., aged twelve, broken nose and lacerated scalp.

SCHATTENSTEIN, ROSE, aged eight, lacerated finger.

WISH, A. F., aged thirty-nine, fireman of Truck D, lacerated scalp.

Estimates of the number of persons missing vary from eighteen to six.

The accepted theory of the accident is that Schattenstein went into the cellar with a lighted lamp, which ignited the fumes of the gasoline. From the position of his body and that of his son on the front steps, it is thought they were emerging from the house when caught by the falling walls. The collapse of the buildings occurred within two minutes of the explosion, and the occupants had little chance to escape. Mrs. Goldberg snatched up her ten-month old child and rushed for an exit, but the child was so badly injured that it died within a few minutes. The mother escaped with only trifling injuries.

As the walls collapsed almost in a perpendicular direction, no passers-by were injured by flying débris. The force of the explosion was so great, however, that all the windows in the houses across the street were broken by the concussion.

LEAVING CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Few Soldiers There Now—The Ninth New York May Depart This Evening.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Sept. 11.—Troops K and H of Grigsby's Rough Riders were paid off and discharged to-day, being the last troops of the regiment in the park. Col. Grigsby and most of the officers of the regiment left this afternoon for their homes.

The Paymasters will begin paying the Ninth New York in the morning, and as discharges do not have to be issued to them it is intended to have the men all paid by evening, at which time it is probable they will leave the park. Four trains of 30 cars are on the sidings ready for them.

The Second Kentucky will be the last regiment to leave, and they will get away Tuesday morning.

The men left in the park enjoyed a fire last night at the expense of the Government, burning up Camp Thomas Theatre, a building that had been authorized by Gen. Brooke, in which Summer theatrical entertainments were given to the men of the volunteer army. The building was a large one and contained many thousand feet of lumber. Gen. Breckinridge has ordered an investigation to determine who are the guilty parties and proposes severe punishment if he can identify the incendiaries. This is the only act of vandalism of which the soldiers have been guilty at this camp.

All of the sick soldiers left at the park are now either at Leiter or Sternberg Hospital, and the field hospitals have all been disbanded or removed. The men are receiving the best of care, and are supplied with all the delicacies needed. Eighteen men were released to-day, and no deaths were reported. There are now in the hospitals not quite 700.

CAPT. AUNON'S DEFENSE.

Spanish Minister of Marine Replies to Senor Canalejas—Gen. Blanco's Orders to Cervera.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, replying to the attacks of Señor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, reminded the Deputies that when he became Minister of Marine the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera was already at Santiago de Cuba. Therefore, he declared, he could not be held responsible for the acts charged by Señor Canalejas. Moreover, he asserted that the Admirals met in council and expressed a unanimous opinion that the squadron should go to Cuba.

"Admiral Cervera, not having coal or food, was unable," said Capt. Aunon, "to leave the blockaded port of Santiago. He wanted to blow up his ships in the harbor, but I informed him that it would be preferable to leave the port and engage the enemy. Gen. Blanco ordered Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago, and fixed the day of his departure."

DISCUSSION OF THE PROTOCOL.

Final Vote in the Spanish Senate to be Taken in Public.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The Carlist, Republican, and Conservative Deputies met again last evening and approved their joint manifesto against a secret discussion of the protocol. A prominent Senator having objected to the sanctioning of the protocol yesterday by a sitting and standing vote, because in secret session, the final vote will be taken at a public session.

Señor Moret, formerly Secretary of the Colonies is President of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies having charge of the bill approving the protocol in that house.

Sick Soldiers Cured.

Five soldiers, who had been suffering from typhoid fever, were discharged as cured from Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday. They are Bloomfield Mills, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment; William Ratcliffe, Troop G, Rough Riders; Lewis Givers, Troop G, Rough Riders; Hiram E. Williams, Troop G, Rough Riders, and Daniel Hogan, Troop A, Rough Riders.

AMERICA'S IRON TRADE.

Mr. S. T. Wellman of Cleveland, Ohio, head of one of the largest engineering concerns in America, who has just returned from the congress of the Iron and Steel Institute held in Sweden, spent several weeks among British manufacturers, says The London Daily Chronicle. Mr. Wellman was the builder of the Ohio Steel Works, Cleveland, now owned by English capitalists. He is one of the leading iron masters in America, and his views on the industrial condition in England and America are of interest.

"My visit to England," he told a Chronicle correspondent, "has been for study and recreation quite as much as anything else, and I am proceeding now to Carlsbad and Russia for the same purpose. I have been in many of the manufacturing centres of England, met many of the leading men, studied the coal strike in Wales, and given my attention to the general status of the English steel and iron trade, particularly comparing it with our own.

"My business may not perhaps be regarded as entirely patriotic, though it may not seem uncharitable.

"I have been endeavoring to put into the hands of English steel and iron manufacturers machinery such as would enable them to produce these articles as cheap, if not cheaper, than we are doing in America. This may not seem a very patriotic thing for an American to undertake, but it is at least unselfish, is it not?

Big Shipments of American Steel.

"It is an interesting fact that is just beginning to dawn on many Englishmen that American steel and iron products are obtaining a startling hold as against British-made goods right here in Great Britain. I know within a very few days, for instance, of no less than 5,000 tons of American steel being sent to Harland & Wolff. Not long ago the City of Glasgow offered contracts for a large quantity of iron water pipes. The lowest three bidders were all Americans. It chanced that there was a technical flaw in the bids, which gave the astonished Scots a chance to readvertise, and again the lowest bidder was an American, and though the pipes were of special lengths not often used in the States the American won the contract.

"I have just received from America the newly compiled figures on American steel and iron exports, and I can tell you that in spite of the war, in spite of the Dingley tariff, the American exports have reached the highest values in their history, and that prominent among them all are manufactured goods."

"How do you account for that?"

"Well, I account for it very largely by the fact of our improved manufacturing machinery, which machinery England is, singularly enough, deprived of by the fact that the labor unions will not permit the employer to avail himself of them. In other words, I manufacture an automatic machinery-making appliance. One American workman is able to and does operate six of these machines. The English labor union compels the manufacturer to put a man at each machine, which naturally enough shuts him off from competing with the American.

"The result you can readily appreciate when I tell you that for ten years American exports to Europe have gradually increased, until they have wiped out the import side of the ledger and left us a handsome balance. The United States sold $30,000,000 of iron and steel products to European consumers, while in 1880 we exported only $12,000,000 and imported over $71,000,000. The exports of American steel rails advanced from $2,482,208 in 1897 to $4,613,376 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. In ten years our exports of locomotives increased in value from $500,000 to $4,000,000 a year, and we are now sending locomotives to Egypt and Japan.

Freight Rates Higher in England.

"Of course I do not lay all this to the power of the labor unions. The development of cheap ores, increased facilities for lake transportation, and cheaper railroad rates have all had a hand in America's advancement. Railroad rates in America are one-quarter less (per ton per mile) than English rates.

"When you realize that the iron and steel imports of the United States have decreased from $34,000,000 to $10,000,000 between the years 1893 and 1898, and our exports have grown from $30,000,000 to $70,000,000—an excess of over $58,000,000 of exports over imports—you may understand that the English manufacturer has had something to think about."

"How did you find the conditions of the English workingmen as compared with Americans of the same class?"

"I believe the Welsh coal striker to-day is better paid, better housed, and better fed than the average Pennsylvania or Ohio miner is. I believe the conditions surrounding the steel and iron workers of both England and Germany are better than those of America. There is no such system of pensions in vogue in America, for instance, as prevails at Essen, in Germany, and in many other large European establishments.

"Just how the English labor union has obtained such a strong hold I am not quite certain. It may be that all the coal miners in Wales being of one nationality, there is no chance to play the Irish or negro or Polish miner against him, as is done in America. They may have just grievances, but certainly their general condition does not strike me as severe. I believe the English workman is as well provided for, if he will work, as any in the world. That he will stand out against invention and prohibit his employer from availing himself of the advances made by other countries imposes a problem that is bound to tax the ingenuity of British statesmen to overcome."

THE STEAMER UTO ARRIVES.

Private Noyes of Troop A on Board—The Missouri Here.

The Norwegian steamer Uto, Capt. Bryde, arrived yesterday from Ponce, Puerto Rico, under charter to the United States Quartermaster's Department. She brought as passengers five Government employes and H. R. Noyes, private, Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry.

The United States hospital steamer Missouri, Capt. Luckhurst, also arrived from Montauk Point, where she landed 248 sick and convalescent soldiers from Santiago. The Missouri anchored off Bedlow's Island.

EXPLOSION AT A GAS FACTORY.

Brooklyn Union Co.'s Building Partly Wrecked and a Man Hurt.

An explosion occurred at 12 o'clock last night at the building of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, corner of Nevins and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn. Two hundred gallons of crude oil in the gas retort room exploded and blew out part of the roof and part of the wall.

One of the gasmakers named Michael Campbell was badly burned and removed to the Seney Hospital.

The cause of the explosion is not known.

INFANT'S BODY IN A FURNACE.

Discovery by a Fireman in the Electric Works at Fredonia.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Henry Dean, a fireman at the power house of the Electric Light and Power Company, noticed early this morning that the door of a furnace he had closed some time previously was open.

Upon looking into the furnace he saw a bundle wrapped in paper and cloth blazing furiously.

Dean pulled the bundle out of the furnace with a rake, and the covering, falling off, disclosed the half-consumed body of an infant.

How the body came there and whether life was extinct when it was thrown on the blazing coals are not known.

Three Soldiers Taken Ill.

Stephen O'Dea of Company G, Ninth United States Infantry, who started from Montauk yesterday for his home in Tampa, Fla., fell from exhaustion in the Central Railroad Station, Jersey City. He was sent to the City Hospital. Charles J. Shank of Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, who had been ill at Montauk, was prostrated in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station while waiting for a train to take him to his home at Dayton, Ohio. William Fox of the Fifth Artillery was taken sick in the Pennsylvania Station and sent to the City Hospital.

The St. Lawrence Gives Up Its Dead.

CORNWALL, Ontario, Sept. 11.—The St. Lawrence River has given up six more victims of the Ottawa and New York bridge catastrophe. They are those of W. J. Cubby of Paterson, N. J.; W. J. Jackson of Columbus, Ohio; Cyril Campbell of Wartmell, Wis.; Thomas Birmingham of Dublin, Ireland; William Sherman of London, England, and William Saunders of Cleveland, Ohio. Only three bodies are now missing.

THE ARMY INVESTIGATION

Several of the Men Selected by the President to Make It Decline to Serve.

ONLY TWO HAVE ACCEPTED

Mr. Manderson Said to Have Told Mr. McKinley that Anything Less than a Thorough Inquiry Would Increase Popular Clamor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President McKinley seems to be having as much trouble in getting up an investigating commission as he had with the Peace Commission. Gentlemen whom he wishes to serve on the board are fighting shy of it. Some have declined the honor, and some have asked for more time for consideration. Only two of the nine, it is reported to-night, are at all certain. Gen. Gordon has declined absolutely. It is reported that Mr. Lamont and Mr. Lincoln also have declined, and that Mr. Manderson and Gen. Schofield have asked for more time. It is said that Dr. Gilman and Gen. Dodge have accepted, and that Col. Sexton and Dr. Keen will do likewise. Mr. Manderson is considered doubtful, owing to a report of an interview he had with the President in which he is quoted as having said:

"You have no authority from Congress to make an investigation, and without that you are proposing practically to usurp the functions of Congress in impeaching and trying a member of your own Cabinet.

"If you propose to investigate the conduct of the war, you propose investigation yourself as Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and you know that that is something out of the question. Such an investigation as is suggested would fall to the ground of its own weight, for there are no means by which you can make it a lawful and thorough inquiry, and anything less searching will fail to satisfy anybody. The clamor which would follow such an investigation would be worse than the clamor which has been urging you into it."

Friends of the President say that he will not be annoyed over the selection of this body, but probably will let those who accept his first appointment constitute the commission. It seems probable, therefore, that the body of investigators will be quite small. There is some talk, indeed, of the inquiry being abandoned, as the President has not been encouraged in his zeal for investigating by the criticism the proposal has aroused.

SECRETARY ALGER PLEASED.

He Likes the President's Commission and Blames the Volunteers for Sickness in the Camps.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—Secretary Alger this afternoon expressed himself as well pleased with the President's selection of members of a commission to investigate the conduct of the commissary, quartermaster's, and medical departments of the War Department during the war. On the subject of sickness among the soldiers Gen. Alger said:

"The whole trouble has been in the volunteer troops not knowing how to care for themselves and carelessness in warding off disease. The regular army men have not been troubled as the volunteers have. They have had yellow fever, and fevers from exposure in the trenches before Santiago, but their general health has been good, and the proportion of sick and of deaths from sickness is very small.

"The most stringent orders have been issued in regard to keeping the camps clean. After my tour of inspection I will go over the whole situation carefully, and it is possible that a new set of regulations that will be better may be issued.

"The day before I left Washington I called Surgeon General Sternberg into my office and told him I wanted him to build Winter hospitals for 6,000 men. We will have enough hospitals, if we have to raise the 6,000 to 60,000. They will be located at points where they can be reached by transport, although just where is not yet determined. One of the hospitals, however, will be at Havana. It will be built just as soon as our troops are sent to the island. I do not know what they have in the city in the shape of hospitals, but I very much doubt if we would want to take any of their infected buildings for hospitals for our soldiers."

Brig. Gen. Duffield arrived here to-day from the coast of Maine, where he had been recuperating from illness incurred during the Santiago campaign. Secretary Alger visited him this evening.

BOY DROWNED IN BROOKLYN.

Companion Who Tried to Rescue Him Nearly Lost His Own Life.

Salvatore Padovano, eleven years old, of 486 President Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday at Steamer Pond, on the east side lands. He went into the water with nine other boys, and in wading about got beyond his depth and, being unable to swim, sank.

As soon as his comrades saw his plight they all, with one exception, hurried out of the water and ran. William Graham, the boy who remained in the water, is nine years old and lives at 299 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. He could not swim, but he waded in up to his eyes and tried to help Padovano.

At this juncture Policeman McGowan of the park squad, who had seen the other boys running, rushed to the scene. Graham had lost his balance and would have drowned, too, had not the policeman grabbed him. McGowan tried to rescue the other boy, but did not succeed. It was some time before the body could be found.

DEATH OF CHARLES HENDRICKS.

Man Formerly of Boston Found Dead in Lodging House.

Charles Hendricks, fifty-five years old, whose home is in Middleborough, Mass., was found dead in bed last night in his room in a lodging house at 14 Catharine Street. The dead man's nephew, Alfred Manceau, who had rooms with him for a year, was the last one to see Hendricks alive, when on yesterday afternoon he told his nephew to go out for a walk. When he returned at a late hour last night he was about to get into bed when he noticed something peculiar in his uncle's looks, and touching the body found it stiff and cold in death.

The young man said last night that his friends could look for another tragedy within a few days, as the blow was too severe for him to bear. Hendricks was formerly a shoe salesman for the Boston firm of Fields, Thayer & Whitcomb, which had stores in Taunton, Lowell, and Providence, and lost his all by the Boston fire.

His friends in Middleborough have been notified, and will take charge of the body. Heart disease following sciatic rheumatism is believed to be the cause of death.

Despondent Woman Drinks Acid.

Mrs. Gussie Gilbert, twenty-seven years old, of 237 East Twenty-sixth Street, drank acid at her home late last night, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital supposed to be dying. The woman has been ill for a long time, and only Saturday was discharged as cured from Bellevue Hospital. She seemed despondent when she returned to her home.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

DISAPPEARED AT CONEY ISLAND

Miss Louise King Went in Bathing and that Was the Last Seen of Her.

Louise King, twenty-two years old, daughter of Charles King, a retired merchant, of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan, went in bathing yesterday at 2:30 P. M. off Balmer's bathing pavilion, Coney Island. Soon after she disappeared. She was accompanied by her maid, Olma Linestrum. The maid is said to be an expert swimmer, and for a long time she had been trying to persuade her mistress to take her to Coney Island that she might teach her to swim. Miss King prepared for the water first, and after she had reached the beach instructed the maid to get a bathing suit for herself. When the maid returned to the beach Miss King was nowhere to be found. The maid, greatly alarmed, ran up and down the shore making inquiries, but no one seemed to have seen the young woman. Miss King carried with her into the water a white parasol, with which to shade herself, but this could not be found.

Roundsman Sheehan brought Miss King's clothing, which was of rich material and handsomely made, to the station house. Among the young woman's belongings were found a copy of Owen Meredith's "Lucille," in which were several marked passages.

The maid when examined by Police Captain Dunn said that Miss King's father was a retired grocer. She was detained at the station.

Mr. King was notified of his daughter's disappearance during the evening. The family was greatly prostrated by the news, and Mr. King immediately took steps to have a thorough search made. The beach was dragged, and a search was kept up throughout the night.

SANK WITH TWENTY ABOARD.

No Doubt the Schooners John H. Platt and Jessie C. Woodhull Are Lost.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 11.—Postmaster Symons, who chartered a tug and went in search of the schooner John H. Platt, which encountered the storm of Aug. 30, has returned to Brunswick with unmistakable evidences of the vessel's loss with all on board. Postmaster Symons's son was a passenger on the Platt.

A brother of Capt. Townsend of the schooner Jessie C. Woodhull accompanied Mr. Symons and he is confident that his brother's vessel also was lost.

A total of twenty persons were aboard the two schooners.

RACE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.

Negroes March to Avenge the Death of a White Woman's Assailant.

BROOKS STATION, Ga., Sept. 11.—The body of George Burton, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. Coggins, a white woman, was found this morning in Flint River, about three miles below Digby, riddled with bullets. A rock weighing several hundred pounds was tied to it. Burton was arrested yesterday at Senoya and was killed last night near the place where his body was found.

News has just reached here that 200 or 300 armed negroes are marching to Digby to avenge Burton's death. Every white man in town is armed to resist them.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

New York and Chicago Parties to Inspect the Work.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 11.—The steamer Finance, Capt. Sukeforth, of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, which arrived here from New York last Wednesday, with Mr. E. F. Craigin of Chicago, Col. Alexander Bacon, and Mr. Washburne, the contractor, stopped at Kingston, Jamaica, on her way out to take on board Mr. Eyre of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. of New York City.

The visit of the party was altogether unexpected, and yesterday it was ascertained that they are bound for Nicaragua, whither they have already sailed, on matters connected with the Nicaragua Canal.

URGENT MESSAGE TO MR. LONG.

The Secretary's Presence in Washington Desired at Once.

HINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 11.—Secretary of the Navy Long and Mrs. Long returned from their Summer home in Buckfield, Me., last night.

When Secretary Long reached home he found a dispatch awaiting him requesting his immediate return to the capital. He will therefore leave Hingham early Monday for Washington.

Mrs. Long is still in very poor health, and it is doubtful if she returns to Washington this Winter. On the trip home she was obliged to stop over one night in Portland, owing to her enfeebled condition.

RUNAWAY IN PROSPECT PARK.

A Mounted Policeman Stops the Team After Much Difficulty.

Mrs. J. A. Somers, wife of Dr. J. A. Somers of 3 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving a team of spirited horses on the West Drive in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon, when they became frightened and ran down the driveway, crowded with cyclists, and into Ninth Avenue.

At Flatbush Avenue Mounted Patrolman Campbell, who was giving chase, caught up and grabbed their bridle. The horses then reared and dragged Campbell from his saddle. He clung to his own bridle, however, and managed to pull himself back on to his horse. He renewed the chase, and at Flatbush Avenue and St. James Place brought the pair to a standstill. Mrs. Somers was cool throughout the excitement.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA.

A. J. Cross Comes to Protest Against Foreign Aggressions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—A. J. Cross, an American born negro from Sierra Leone, arrived here to-day on the Waesland from Liverpool. He comes to protest against foreign aggressions in Liberia, which he says the present Government is pawning out to the Germans, French, and English against the interests of Americans.

He says that the recent attacks on Sierra Leone by the natives were caused by the brutality of the foreign police, and that over 1,500 persons were killed by the natives under command of a warrior named Elburra. Many captives were taken, among them being the entire family of D. T. Johnson of Hot Springs, Ark., who were taken to Liberia by the steamer Laurada.

A KODAK FILM PATENT.

Newark Clergyman Secures It After a Twelve-Years' Fight.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, an Episcopal minister of this city, has received word that a patent for a Kodak film has been granted him, the patent having been pending at Washington for twelve years. It is the film that is being used throughout the world for photograph purposes, especially for cinematographs and like machines. The Eastman Dry Plate Company of Rochester, N. Y., made application for a similar patent subsequent to the filing of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin's application twelve years ago.

This caused a legal contest between the two claimants, which was carried from court to court until the priority of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin's invention was positively established. Then the Eastman Company tried to prevent the granting of a patent to anybody, but in this it has also been beaten.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:10 A. M.—212 West Sixty-second Street; Emma Gordon; damage slight.

1:45 A. M.—7 East Thirty-first Street; Miss De Forest; damage, $500.

10 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue; Metropolitan Rowing Club; damage, $8,000.

7:20 P. M.—340 Madison Street; unknown; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—657 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Michael Gerow; damage, $100.

This store is hea quarters for School Supplies of all kinds.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 14th St.), Sixth Av.

Fall Sale Fine Silks.

We are now offering a large collection of new Autumn Silks, which were purchased by us previous to the recent big advance in the general cost of production. There are many novel weaves, styles and colorings, which are now offered at much less than similar goods would cost to manufacture to-day.

PLAID SILK, three toned, ten very choice combinations; regular price elsewhere 75c; for this special sale, 39

IMPORTED BENGALINE FACONNE, embracing a fine line of beautiful colorings, suitable for full dresses; importer assures us that these goods cannot be duplicated under 80c; while they last, 49

BLACK BROCADED GROS GRAIN, 10 choice designs; quality recently sold by us at 84c; now 59

BLACK RUSTLING TAFFETA, 24 inch, extra heavy; good value for 85c; now 69

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, recently sold at 98c.; now 79

RUSTLING TAFFETA, checks and plaids in a splendid quality, full 27 inches wide and good value for $1.25; now 79

RICH FANCY TAFFETAS, intended for high class waists, worth $1.00, at 79

BLACK BAYADERE, GROS GRAIN, all silk, 23 inches wide and worth $1.00, 79

ELEGANT BLACK SATIN BROCADES, suitable for skirts and whole dresses, three special numbers, 99, 1.25 and 1.48

(1ST. FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Closing Out Copenhagen and Delft China.

One of the sensations of these great sales will be the closing out of our entire stock of Copenhagen and Delft China. No such sale ever before occurred in the china business in New York. We have gone through the entire lines and marked prices down to almost half their former figures. Here are a few general prices:

BLUE DELFT CHINA Dinner Plates, per dozen, from 4.44 to 2.97

BLUE DELFT CHINA Breakfast Plates, per dozen, from 3.96 to 2.28

BLUE DELFT CHINA Tea Plates, per dozen, from 2.58 to 1.69

BLUE DELFT CHINA Cups and Saucers, per dozen, from 3.96 to 2.28

COPENHAGEN CHINA Dinner Plates, per dozen, from 5.88 to 3.96

COPENHAGEN CHINA Breakfast Plates, per dozen, from 4.97 to 3.44

COPENHAGEN CHINA Tea Plates, per dozen, from 4.47 to 2.88

COPENHAGEN CHINA Cups and Saucers, per dozen, from 7.88 to 5.88

(BASEMENT.)

Fall Opening Cut Glass

Our factories are busy with new creations, new lines formed and last season's good ones strengthened.

Our first thought, "quality." The next, "low price." For the first time this season we shall show this line in its entirety, together with the celebrated "Straus Cut Glass," which received highest awards Columbian Exposition, Chicago, and at such low prices that it will throw all competition aside.

The sale will be made doubly interesting by the offer of two hundred Bowls, 9 1-2 inches diameter, twenty rich and intricate designs, at one-half our usual low prices.

BERRY OR FRUIT BOWLS, 2.97, 3.49, 4.97 to 89.61

BONBON DISHES, .94, 1.24, 1.69, 1.87, 5.97

PRESERVE DISHES, 1.49, 2.98 to 9.97

WATER BOTTLES, 1.97, 2.97, to 6.97

CELERY TRAYS, 2.49, 3.97, 4.97 to 18.66

PITCHERS, 3.47, 3.97, 4.97, to 17.67

And then we deliver many of the larger pieces in neatly lined cases, making them more desirable as gifts.

See our Straus Cut Glass with solid silver mounting at prices 1-2 to 1-3 what you would have to pay elsewhere.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

☞Remember we can suit the taste of the Millionaire and supply the wants of the Million.

EXODUS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Gold Hunters, with Insufficient Food for the Winter, Preparing to Leave Dawson.

TACOMA, Sept. 11.—Several thousand wary gold hunters are preparing to leave Dawson, having insufficient food to last them through the Winter. Klondikers just arrived state that the Fall exodus will begin this month. When they left, a thousand men were getting ready to come out overland.

J. G. Thogard, a rich Yukon man, is here en route to Washington as representative of Yukon miners, who urgently request the Government to locate an assay office or mint at Circle City. The miners want a place where they can deposit their gold and receive drafts on the United States Treasury on paying reasonable fees. They say the rapacity of the money brokers on the Yukon greatly retards business operations and that an assay office there would do more than anything else to insure speedy development of Yukon mining districts. Thogard declares these districts are now more promising than were those of Montana, Colorado, and Nevada when mines were located in Helena, Denver, and Carson City.

CHICAGO'S NAVAL RESERVE WAR

Commander Harrison Placed Under Arrest by Order of the Governor—Trouble Over a Boathouse.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Open warfare broke out last night at 12 o'clock between the factions of the Naval Reserves, and as a result, Commander E. H. Harrison of the First Battalion, has been placed under arrest, and Capt. Shaffner says he will have to stand a court-martial.

The fight was precipitated by Commander Harrison with eight members of the militia taking possession of the boathouse and ejecting the State custodian, Daniel F. Dagget, who was placed in possession a few days ago by Capt. Shaffner.

Shaffner at once apprised Gov. Tanner of what had been done, and the Governor directed Adjt. Gen. Reece to issue an order directing Shaffner to arrest Commander Harrison and any others who might interfere with the carrying out of his orders. The order from Springfield, however, was so slow in coming that Capt. Shaffner determined to act for himself. He issued an order to Commander Harrison directing him to restore possession of the boathouse. This Commander Harrison refused to do, whereupon he was placed under arrest, and Lieut. Commander Johnson took possession.

This evening the Shaffner faction learned that an attack would be made on Lieut. Commander Johnson, and the reserves were ordered to arm themselves to repel the attack. At 10 o'clock no news of the enemy had been heard.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

No New Cases in Jackson, but People Are Fleeing.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11

THE TROOPS WILL PARADE

Gen. Miles Orders Col. Kimball to Prepare Camp for Incoming Soldiers.

TO TAKE PLACE SATURDAY

It Will Perhaps Be in the Nature of a Review and Include the Home-Coming Puerto Rican Troops and Those in This Vicinity.

That the troops from Puerto Rico will parade in New York according to the original desire of Gen. Miles was made known officially at the Army Building yesterday, when orders were received from Washington by Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball to prepare a camp in this vicinity for the troops now en route from Puerto Rico.

The communication containing the order, which was from Gen. Miles, set forth that the parade would be held on Saturday next. The decision to have the parade was said to have been reached last Saturday after Gen. Miles had conferred with the President, and was said to be due to the General's representations and to the letter addressed to the President by Mayor Van Wyck.

As soon as Col. Kimball received his orders yesterday he communicated by telephone with Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey to ask if the offer of the Governor to the War Department tendering the use of the Sea Girt camp ground still held good. The reply came that it did. Gov. Voorhees made the original offer early after the war began, and the site was inspected by the Surgeon General's assistants. It contains mess halls, kitchens, very complete accommodations for troops, and good water, besides being regarded as a healthful location, but the offer was not accepted. It was not decided definitely yesterday that the Quartermaster will avail himself of the privilege of using the camp, but it was thought that it would be used. It was said also that a park in Brooklyn had been placed at the service of the department.

The transports Concho and Alamo are on their way from Ponce, and they are expected to arrive this week. On the Concho are Gen. Wilson and staff of the First Division, First Army Corps, and the staff of the Sixth Army Corps; detachments of United States Engineers, company C; unattached artillery, battalion, field, and staff; Battery A, Missouri Volunteers; Battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers; total, 33 officers and 530 enlisted men.

On the Alamo are Companies F, G, and H, Second Wisconsin; Battery A, First Illinois; Company H, First District of Columbia; Battery C, Pennsylvania Artillery; unattached, 6 officers, 50 men, and 30 civilian employes. Total, 18 officers and 545 enlisted men.

These are the troops for which Col. Kimball will arrange a camp.

Though none of the arrangements have been made yet for the parade, the belief was expressed at the Army Building yesterday that in all probability the parade would be made a grand review of all the troops that are able to march in and near New York, embracing not only those which have been in Puerto Rico, including Troops A and C, but those returned from Cuba as well as others that have been stationed in near-by camps at home.

THE DIXIE AT BALTIMORE.

Reception to Maryland Naval Militiamen to be Held To-day.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, having on board a large number of the members of the Maryland Naval Militia as part of her crew, arrived here this afternoon, fresh from her conquests in Puerto Rico. While there the crew of the Dixie took a prominent part in the capture of Ponce, which, next to San Juan, is the principal city on the island.

In recognition of this fact, and of other deeds of valor performed by the Dixie's crew, a popular reception has been planned to take place in this city to-morrow, which happens also to be a local holiday known as "Defenders' Day," commemorative of some of the stirring scenes connected with the war of 1812 which took place in and about Baltimore. The affair promises to be one of the largest ever held here.

THE DUTCH AND THEIR QUEEN.

Remarks by Dr. MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church.

"The Young Queen of Holland" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night.

"The inauguration of Wilhelmina as Queen of Holland," said Dr. MacArthur, "is an event of international importance and of deep religious interest. In her lies the hope for the perpetuation of the House of Orange. Her father was the late William III., tenth in the male line of the immortal William the Silent. That is a name that the Dutch can never forget.

"It is especially fitting just at this time when we are closing a war with Spain that we should be reminded of Spain's satanic cruelty to the Netherlands and of the rainbow of promise that now hangs over the sea-drenched country."

Dr. MacArthur said that this country as well as England owed much to the Netherlands.

"To the Dutch," said Dr. MacArthur, "Oliver Cromwell owed much of his advanced ideas of liberty. The same may be said of Hampden, Pym, and other British leaders. Much of the best blood in our own country is of Dutch origin.

"There are few nobler watchwords than those of brave little Holland, 'Endracht maakt Macht.' It was the spirit of this motto that inspired the Hollanders to great and noble deeds.

"The entire civilized world to-night joins in profound gratitude for the past and earnest hope for the future. We join lustily with the sturdy burghers in crying, 'Long live the young, noble, and beautiful Queen.'"

Christian Endeavor Convention.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 11.—The twelfth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies of New Jersey will be held here on Sept. 28-30. The meetings will be in the Auditorium on the beach, the First Presbyterian Church, and Educational Hall. The first session will be held Wednesday afternoon. Sunrise prayer meetings will be held each morning on the beach. The closing session will include presentation of banners, committee reports, convention sermon by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of New York City, and consecration service and roll call, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Owens of Paterson. The State and county officers will have headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel. The local Committee of Arrangements expects to entertain from 5,000 to 8,000 Endeavorers.

A SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED.

Congregation Adath Jesburun's New Quarters in Harlem.

The new synagogue of the Congragation Adath Jeshurun, at 112 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The old place of worship, at 125 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was given up on Aug. 25, since which time the congregation gathered at the new synagogue.

The latter, a commodious four-story brick building, was formerly occupied by the Portuguese Jews of Harlem, who had used it as a place of worship for twelve years.

The Congregation Adath Jeshurun, while not large, numbers in its membership the entire German orthodox Jew community of Harlem. In October next, after the Jewish holidays, Rabbi A. Neumark will open a school for boys on the top floor of the building.

The officers of the congregation, in addition to Rabbi Neumark, are: Hermann Cohn, President; S. A. Diamond, Vice President; Max Slomka, Treasurer; Isaac Sargent, Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Jacobson, Recording Secretary. The Trustees of the congregation are Julius Abraham, Morris S. Cohn, Philip Goldman, Ignatz Klein, Israel Davis, and J. Goldstein.

SUPT. McNALL'S EXAMINERS.

Their Methods of Work and the Charges They Make—Told About in Affidavits.

From The Topeka Capital, Sept. 7.

If agreeable to Judge Foster, the injunction suit of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company against State Superintendent of Insurance Webb McNall will be continued in the United States court till Sept. 20, at 10 A. M., at the request of the defense, on account of the illness of Attorney General Boyle, the attorneys having entered into an agreement to that effect yesterday.

The suit is to enjoin McNall from revoking the license of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company to do business in Kansas. McNall's reason for revoking the company's license is "that said company refuses to submit to an examination of its assets and to pay the expenses of such examination."

The company claims that McNall's action is illegal and void, and yesterday Judge Albert H. Horton, one of its attorneys, filed in the United States court a number of affidavits from officers of insurance companies in support of the claim.

These affidavits mostly were taken in Hartford, New York, and Philadelphia. They show that D. O. McCray, E. W. Tatman, and C. E. Foote are McNall's principal examiners, and the object of their introduction is to show that the charges for examination made by these men are extortionate.

McCray and Tatman examined the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, and Charles A. Shaw, Second Vice President of the company, testified regarding the examination. Here are some of the questions and answers:

Q.—State whether your company has been inspected or examined by the Kansas Insurance Department in 1897 or 1898, and if so, when?

A.—It was examined July 14-15, 1898.

Q.—Please give the names of the Examiners.

A.—E. W. Tatman and D. O. McCray.

Q.—How many days were the examiners actually in and around the business office of your company?

A.—About two days.

Q.—About what time in the morning did they come, and about what time did they leave during those two days?

A.—They came about 10 o'clock in the morning and left about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—State whether or not during those hours they took luncheon?

A.—They did, about an hour each day.

Q.—What bill did they render for the services alleged to be performed by them?

A.—A bill for five days at the home office, Chicago, and en route, of $25 each per day. The total amount of the bill for service and expenses was $402, for which a check was given to each for $201, at their request

A Philadelphia Company's Story.

E. T. Cresson, Secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, testified regarding the examination of his company by Judge Foote, as follows:

Q.—How long was he employed in and about the so-called examination?

A.—He came at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and left the office about 2:30 P. M. He went to dinner during that time and was away one hour. He was at the office between two and a half and three hours.

Q.—What bill, if any, did he render for his time and services?

A.—He rendered a bill for $115, which was paid by the company.

Q.—State what practical benefit such an examination as you have testified to as being made by C. E. Foote would be to the policy holders of your company.

A.—None whatever.

Q.—State whether or not in your opinion as an insurance man the examination by C. E. Foote was of any practical benefit to any one in your insurance company?

A.—No; none whatever.

Foote examined the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. Regarding this examination George C. Crowell, President of the company, says:

Q. How long was he actually employed about your office in making the so-called examination?

A. I am able to answer this question exactly, because it made an impression upon me. It lasted 115 minutes.

Q. What bill did he render for his services for this so-called examination of your company and how much was paid?

A. One hundred fifteen dollars.

Q. Then, I understand you to say that his examination was a dollar per minute?

A. In fact, it was shorter than that time, from the fact that it was cursory, it was rapid, superficial, and I might say that it was desultory.

Q. State, in you opinion as an insurance man and from your knowledge of the insurance business, whether or not such an examination so made by Judge C. E. Foote at the time referred to, would be of any practical benefit to any one interested in the company?

A. I should say it would be absolutely worthless.

Judge Foote's Ways.

W. E. Crowell, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, testifies that Foote made an examination of two and a half hours, and rendered a bill for $190, which was paid.

William Chubb, President of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, testifies that Foote charged $115 for about three hours' work on the books of his company.

According to affidavits on file, Judge Foote collected $517 for examining the Royal of London, $387 for the Liverpool and London and Globe, and $115 for the Girard Fire and Marine of Philadelphia.

E. C. Irwin, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, makes affidavit as follows:

"Judge Foote called at the home office of the Fire Association of Pennsylvania and stated he had been deputized to make the examination of the company. His attention was called to the fact that the Pennsylvania Insurance Department had only recently made an exhausted examination of the company a copy of the report of which had been furnished the Kansas department.

"He replied that he wished to investigate the real estate values, claimed in the company's items of assets. He called later and spent some time in conversation with one of our officers, discussing free silver politics more than the condition of our real estate holdings. A similar call covering the same plan of 'examination' followed the next day. In all, he was with us scarcely long enough to cover the time of one whole working day.

"During that time he must have satisfied himself, without recourse to our books and without examining the records or worth of a single piece of real estate, so far as I know, that our condition was such as to come up to the requirements of the Kansas department; for, in the afternoon of the day he finished his 'examination,' he went to our Secretary, told him he had finished, and a bill was presented for $157.

"Although no service could have been furnished either his commonwealth or our company by his call upon us, his bill was paid."

Affidavits are submitted to show that McNall's charges are greater than those of Insurance Commissioners of other States. Vice President Snow of the Hanover Company testifies that the Chief Examiner of the New York department, with seven other persons, spent over fifteen days examining his company, and charged only $960—less than $10 a day for each person.

Secretary Cresson of the Franklin testifies that the Pennsylvania department examined his company at a cost of $60.

President Crowell of the Pennsylvania State testifies that examinations of his company by his State department cost $50.

President Crowell of the Pennsylvania Fire testifies that an examination of his company by the Pennsylvania department costs between $80 and $100.

President Chubb of the Reliance testifies that the Pennsylvania department charged $50 for a two days' examination of his company.

JOHN VICTORY DISAPPEARS.

Letter Carriers' Secretary Evades An Investigating Committee.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The National Association of Letter Carriers wound up its session about midnight last night, but the investigating committee to which was intrusted the work of going over the books for the last eight years came to an abrupt halt owing to the sudden disappearance of the Secretary, John Victory of Washington, D. C. There were many things the committee wanted Mr. Victory to explain. Thursday afternoon he was seen at the St. Charles Hotel, but where he has been since then is unknown.

Since Sept. 1 the Secretary has received $1,100.58, most of it from the New York branch in the form of a certified check. Payment has been stopped on this. Victory was before the investigating committee Thursday and promised to appear again Friday. On account of his failure to do so the committee cannot make a full report.

New Church for Brooklyn.

Ground was broken yesterday afternoon in the presence of several thousand people for the new edifice of Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Church Society, of which the Rev. H. S. Knabenschuh is pastor. The site is in Lafayette Avenue near Broadway, Brooklyn. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, through whose instrumentality the church society was organized, dug the first spadeful of earth. Addresses followed, and among the clergymen who spoke were the Revs. S. G. Weiskottar, A. Steinle, F. W. Peterson, F. Goble, H. Millar, and Mr. Knabenschuh. It is expected that the new edifice will be in readiness for occupancy by Easter Sunday. It will be built of cream brick with trimmings of gray brick and terra cotta, and will cost $35,000. Of this amount Mr. Schieren has promised to secure $25,000.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Special showing of new Fall importations of Suitings and English Worsteds.

All wool Cravenette Soleils, waterproof,

98c., 1.25, 1.59, 1.89

All wool Corkscrew Diagonals, waterproof,

1.50 to 1.89

All wool French Vicunas,

1.25, 1.39, 1.45, 1.49, 2.39, 2.50, 2.75

All wool French Venetians,

$1.00 to $3.35

Imported fine Twilled Worsteds,

1.25, 1.49, 1.89, 1.98, 2.25, 2.98, 3.35

All wool Storm Serges,

50c., 59c., 65c., 75c., 98c., 1.25

H. O'NEILL & CO.

OUR COMMISSION AT HAVANA.

Opens Negotiations with the Spaniards—Another Meeting Will Be Held To-day.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The American Evacuation Commission landed this morning at 7:30 o'clock and rode from the wharf to the palace of the Cuban Colonial Cortes, where the first sitting took place to-day.

At the palace the Americans were welcomed by representatives of the Colonial Council of Secretaries and by the members of the Spanish Commission. After an exchange of salutations they entered the principal hall, where maps and charts of Spain, Cuba, and Puerto Rico were found spread out upon the tables.

The session immediately opened. The credentials of the two commissions were produced, and it was agreed that the second sitting should take place to-morrow. At the end of the sitting, which lasted twenty-five minutes, the American Commissioners were treated to refreshments. The American Commissioners later took a drive through the city.

To-day being the birthday of the Princess of Asturias the Resolute hoisted a silk Spanish flag on the mainmast, and this afternoon she answered gun by gun a salute fired by the Alfonso XII.

Benjamin Guerra, with other members of the Cuban Junta, arrived to-day on the tug Alfredo. The Alfredo, with her passengers, is still in the harbor.

Alabama Negro Volunteer Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 11.—Members of the Third Alabama (negro) Volunteers engaged in a riot at Anniston last night. The white officers finally restored order. Private Ocey Harper, colored, who was shot in the riot, died this morning. Another negro soldier may die.

RICHES HEAPED UPON HIM.

A Rich Klondiker Has a Fortune Bequeathed Him Abroad.

TACOMA, Sept. 11.—Great interest was awakened here to-day by the announcement that Andre Anderson of Tacoma had fallen heir to a large fortune now held by the Probate Court of North Heligoland, in Northern Norway. The local Norwegian colony immediately sent out messages to locate every Andre and Andrew Anderson in town, in the hope of finding the one on whom good fortune has smiled.

Twelve Andre Andersons were found, most of whom, however, proved to be Swedish born. These Andersons decided that the man wanted must be Andre Anderson, longshoreman and sailor, who left Tacoma last year for the Klondike. One report received here from Washington states that the man wanted in Norway left home young, became a sailor, and lived for years in Tacoma.

This description fits the case of Anderson, who is now in the Klondike, and who is reported by recent arrivals to have made another fortune there. He has told friends here that he formerly lived in Heligoland, where his father was wealthy. The next mail to Dawson will carry him notice of his Norway fortune.

BEET ROOT SUGAR IN RUSSIA.

A Great Future for the Industry Predicted by a British Consul.

From The London Times.

An elaborate report on the growth of the beet-root sugar industry of Russia since the first factory was constructed, in 1800, by Consul Smith has lately been published by the Foreign Office. The main object of the report is to show the magnitude and importance of this, one of the leading industries in Russia. The first factory was built by a landed proprietor on his own estate, in Tula Province, in 1800; between 1830 and 1840 there were over 600 factories at work, and it was only after 1840 that the industry began to force its way into Southern Russia. In 1860, the emancipation of the serfs having made it more difficult for the landed proprietors to work the factories, the industry began to be taken up by private firms and joint stock companies; the factories got better plant and machinery, were better built, and began to produce on a greater scale. At the same time the number began to decrease, so that while in 1848 380 factories produced 19,272 tons, in 1897-98 238 factories produced 754,758 tons. In the early years of the industry half a pound of sugar was extracted from four hundredweight of roots; in 1830 this had risen to six pounds, in 1848 to fifteen pounds, in 1882 to thirty-five pounds, and now to forty-four and a half pounds, the enormous increase being due to improved machinery and more scientific cultivation of the root.

The mode of levying the excise duty, first imposed in 1848, has varied from time to time, the average being 54.5 copecks per pood, while the average import duty has been 3 rubles 25 copecks per pood. The area under beet root has increased steadily year by year. In 1881-82 it was 641,113 acres, while in 1896-97 it was 869,881 acres. The export of sugar from Russia has also been increasing in recent years. In 1886-87 it was slightly over 55,000 tons, and in 1896-97 in was 117,000.

Meanwhile the importation of sugar to Russia has enormously decreased, although the consumption has greatly increased. More than half the existing sugar factories are in Kieff and the adjacent provinces. In 1887 the Government sanctioned the establishment of a syndicate of sugar manufacturers mainly to regulate the price and production, but in 1894 this body ceased to exist, and the Government itself took the matter in hand.

The report enters in detail into the various measures taken to keep up the price in the home market. From a number of statistics which are given it appears that "the countries granting export bounties or artificially regulating the production and prices are the very countries whose populations consume least sugar per head. This emphasizes very strongly the point that fostered industries are not for the general good, especially where these industries are producing quantities exceeding by 50 per cent. the present requirements of the population of the countries." The Consul thinks the Russian sugar industry has a great future, but it can only develop to its full extent when the system of taxing the home consumer and making him pay three times more than the price of the same sugar to foreign nations is abandoned. Exportation to European countries will increase, as well as to Asia, and, above all, the home consumption will increase enormously.

WIKOFF'S CLOSING DAYS

Gen. Bates Ordered to Send the Troops Away Without Delay.

MORE MEN COME FROM CUBA

The Saratoga Had Two Deaths and Twenty Sick Aboard—Statue for Col. Roosevelt to be Given by the Rough Riders.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—These are the last days of Camp Wikoff. Gen. Bates has received word from Washington that the men in the camp are to be moved away as rapidly as possible.

It is getting cold down here. Last night many of the men were unable to sleep because of the cold, and to-day from one end of camp to the other the men are complaining that their blankets are not heavy enough. It was 60 here at noon yesterday and but 4 degrees warmer at noon today, although the sun shone out strong and warm. There is no record of the weather for the early hours of the morning, but it felt as if the mercury were hovering about the forties. The men are not willing to stand this unless their big coats are issued to them, and most of these garments are at their home posts, left behind when the regiments went to Cuba. Even with the great coats for covering it would not be comfortable here at night now, for the men are still getting over the effects of the Cuban campaign and the change is too sudden to be comfortable. Some of the regimental physicians fear there will be as great danger holding the men here in the cold weather as there would be to have left them in Cuba. The only difference they say would be that pneumonia and consumption would do the work the fever started in Cuba.

The Ninth Infantry went away this morning, and it seemed almost miraculous that, after all the delays attending the getting away of the volunteers, the Ninth should march to the station and depart on almost schedule time. The Third Cavalry will break camp in the morning and begin its homeward journey. Shortly after this regiment gets away the Twentieth and Twenty-first Infantry will leave Montauk.

The detention camp will officially cease to exist in four days. It would have ceased tomorrow, only that more men from Santiago came this morning. When their terms of detention are over the camp will be abandoned. There are to-day 181 sick in the detention hospital, and of these 50 are on the road to recovery.

Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders are still engaged in the task of mustering out, with a fair prospect of the work being completed very soon. Col. Roosevelt is in every way aiding the Government officer in the work, and the seemingly unending tangle of two weeks ago is being straightened out.

The officers and men of the regiment are preparing to present Col. Roosevelt with a testimonial of their regard, in the form of a small bronze statue designed by Frederic Remington, the artist. It is called "The Broncho Buster," and represents a cowboy on the back of a bucking mustang. The testimonial will cost $250, and it is the intention to have every officer and man in the regiment subscribe something toward its purchase.

The transport Saratoga arrived this morning about 1 o'clock and anchored. She brought 250 negro teamsters and 30 men of the Volunteer Signal Corps. She had also on board 20 regular soldiers detained in Cuba after their regiments, some on special duty. Two negro teamsters died on the voyage. The transport left with 24 sick and arrived with 20. Two had recovered and 2 died. Among the officers were Lieut. Col. Frank Green and Col. Smith of the Hospital Corps.

There were many visitors in the camp today. Most of them were curious persons who wanted to see the camp, but quite a number came down in search for friends among the regulars. The going of the volunteers has caused a falling off in the number of the visitors.

The deaths reported to-day were: M. Ecks, Company E, Eighth Ohio; Howard Robinson, Company B, Third Infantry; Walter Elger, Company B, Third Infantry; Sharon Wyley, Company C, Ninth Massachusetts; David Hashammer, Company I, Eighth Ohio, and Bert Smith, Company B, Eighth Infantry.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock leaves for New York to-night with between 200 and 300 sick for New York and Brooklyn hospitals.

Regulars Go to Montauk.

A detachment of 200 men belonging to the First United States Infantry, on their way from Atlanta, Ga., to Montauk, arrived at the Bay Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday. They remained in the cars until daylight, when they ate breakfast in the railroad yard, coffee being served to them by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee. At 6 o'clock they were put on board the ferryboat John S. Darcie and sent to Long Island City.

CHANGES AT CAMP MEADE.

Some Regiments to be Mustered Out and Others to Take Their Places.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 11.—Two regiments left Camp Meade to-day for their home stations to be mustered out. They are the Eighteenth Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana. The Third New York and the Sixth Signal Corps Company will leave to-morrow. The signal company will go to Montauk Point to prepare for service in Puerto Rico. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Battalion is scheduled to leave Tuesday evening for New York, and will sail the following day on the transport Berlin for Puerto Rico. The battalion will be armed and equipped before starting, and probably will be away two years.

There will be a heavy movement of troops to camp this week. The first to arrive will be the Two Hundred and Second and Two Hundred and Third New York from Camp Black, and after them will come the Fourth New Jersey and the Fifth Massachusetts.

Col. Steel of the Second West Virginia has been assigned to the temporary command of the First Brigade, and has gone home on a forty-day furlough. When Gen. S. B. M. Young reports to Gen. Green he will be placed in command of the First Division. The division is now commanded by Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, who will return to his brigade. Col. W. J. Glenn of Pittsburg has been placed in temporary command of the brigade composed of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Fifth Massachusetts, and First Rhode Island.

The 203d for Camp Meade.

The Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment, from Camp Black, en route to Camp Meade, under command of Col. C. S. Schuyler, passed through Jersey City last night over the Central Railroad. There were 983 men and 42 officers in the command. Col. Schuyler said he left 100 sick in camp. The men arrived at the station on the ferryboat Central shortly after 7 o'clock. They went out in two trains. The first left at 8:10 o'clock, and the second at 8:15. Quite a crowd gathered to see them off, and the men were cheered heartily as the trains pulled out.

Fifth Massachusetts Goes South.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, broke camp at noon to-day and departed for Camp Meade, at Middletown, Penn. The regiment has elected to remain in the service, and its departure South is probably the beginning of a long term of military duty.

THE EIGHTH OHIO.

Privates and Company Officers Desire to be Mustered Out.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Col. Hard of the Eighth Regiment, "the President's Own," now on a furlough of sixty days, says the Eighth Regiment is to be held for service. He declared that the President had remarked to him last Saturday: "We will keep 100,000 of the volunteers for duty. The Eighth of Ohio is one of the best regiments, and it is my desire to retain it in the service."

Col. Hard says the regiment is ready to respond to any duty. Privates and company officers, however, want to be mustered out, and threaten to use round robin methods against regimental officers to get a discharge.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

The Only Known Solvent of Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder and also of the Diseases of Calculi existing in the Blood.

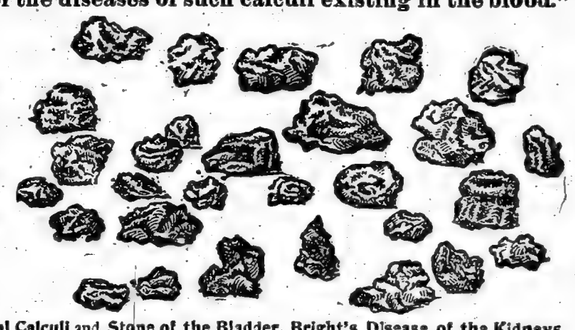
Nature's Great Antidote to Uric Acid or Gout Poison.

Dr. William A. Hammond, *Washington, D. C., Surgeon General U. S. Army (retired,) formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., referring to many cases of diseases of the Nervous System in which an excess of Uric Acid in the blood is often observed, says:*

"I have tried carbonate of lithia dissolved in water in various proportions, but it certainly does not, in cases to which I refer, have the same effect as BUFFALO LITHIA WATER and as a matter of prime importance it is not to be forgotten that the composition of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is such, and the experience of its use so complete, that no doubt exists of its great power not only as a solvent for calculi already in the bladder, but of the diseases of such calculi existing in the blood."

CASE OF MR. S.

Stated by Dr. George H. Pierce of Danbury, Conn.:



The plate here shown is from a photograph, which forms part of a communication of **Dr. GEORGE H. PIERCE of Danbury, Conn.,** reporting case of Mr. S—**Stone in the Bladder**—to the *New England Medical Monthly*, November, 1890, (see page 76 of that journal,) and representing some of the **largest specimens of two ounces and twenty-seven grains dissolved stone** discharged by him under the action of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

resulting in the thorough cleansing of the bladder.

Uric Acid Poison causes **Gout, Rheumatism, Renal Calculi** and **Stone of the Bladder, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Prostration,** some forms of **Dyspepsia** and **Asthma, Eczemas, Pimples, Blotches,** and other **Facial Eruptions.**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER dissolving and eliminating Uric Acid Deposition or its Salts is the most powerful of known agents, both for the relief and prevention of these and all conditions resulting from Uric Acid Poisoning. Facial eruptions are not only relieved by its use, but it imparts a softness and smoothness to the skin and a clearness to the complexion not to be obtained from any of the cosmetics of the shops.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. It is an undoubted, positive remedy for many of the most serious and most common ills that afflict mankind. An illustrated book can be procured on request, containing the testimony of the most famous physicians of this country and Europe as to the wonderful power of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in **Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Gravel, Indigestion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Exhaustion, Malaria, Alcoholism, Eczema and Blood Disorders, Diseases of Women, etc.** Send for the book and judge for yourself. Address

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

THE SPANIARDS AT SANTIAGO.

Condition of Departing Prisoners Distressing—Death Rate Over Eighty a Day—Food Scarce and Fever Raging.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 11.—Col. Ray, who returned from Guantanamo yesterday, reports the embarkation of all the Spaniards, save about eighty under Gen. Pareja. The American authorities are awaiting the arrival of the San Juan, with about 2,000 Spanish troops from Sagua de Tenamo and Baracoa. The steamer is expected on Wednesday. The Spaniards will be re-embarked here on the San Augustin and the San Francisco for Spain.

To-morrow the Bessie and two other vessels will leave for Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, carrying supplies for the Americans, Cubans, and Spaniards there.

The condition of the Spanish at Guantanamo prior to their departure for Spain, Col. Ray says, was most distressing. The death rate was over eighty per day, and Col. Ray believes that more than half will die on the passage. Seventy died on the wharf the day the San Ignacio was loaded, and there is yellow fever among those who remain behind.

Col. Ray had two mules killed for fresh meat supplies to the Spaniards. No fresh beef was to be had and the Spaniards were glad to get the mule meat. Indeed, there had been no meat of any kind in Guantanamo for three weeks.

The First Battalion of Col. Ray's regiment has contracted yellow fever from a Spaniard. Sixty cases have broken out.

Four hundred Cubans have laid down their arms at Guantanamo and gone to work on the plantations near the town. No rations are supplied to armed Cubans.

SPANISH PARTIES UNITED.

Senor Leon y Castillo Not to be a Member of the Peace Commission.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The attempts of Gen. Polavieja and Señor Canalejas to form a third party have only resulted in an increased cohesion of the great dynastic parties. Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, is returning to Paris. He has convinced Señor Sagasta that it will be best for him (the Ambassador) to remain outside the Peace Commission, having in view the possible necessity of negotiations with the powers concerning the Philippines."

CERVERA'S MEN SAIL TO-DAY.

Will Leave Portsmouth, N. H., for Santander, Spain, on the City of Rome—In Good Condition.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 11.—The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, fully equipped to transport the Spanish prisoners to Spain, arrived in the lower harbor this afternoon. The men at Seavey's Island, when they caught sight of the City of Rome, danced for joy. To-night there is great excitement at the camp.

Everything is in readiness on board the steamer and each man, and there are 1,688 of them, will have a bunk for himself throughout the voyage, which will last about eight days.

It is expected that the last prisoner will leave Camp Long at 10 o'clock, and that the City of Rome will drop down the harbor and pass out by the Whaleback Light not later than noon. The steamer will be headed straight for Santander.

There is hardly a sick man among the entire crew of the late Cape Verde fleet; all look fat and healthy and in striking contrast to their appearance of two months ago.

NO RELIEF FOR INSURGENTS.

Cubans in Arms Will Not Be Supplied with Food by the United States.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 11.—The Government has assumed a firm stand upon the matter of supplying food to the Cuban insurgents. Recently M. Balonzo made a request upon Gen. Lawton at Santiago that certain Cuban troops at Dos Caminos and Cobre be supplied with food. This application was in turn submitted to the War Department by Gen. Lawton.

It is now learned that the matter was referred directly to President McKinley, who responded through Gen. Corbin that no subsistence or other stores would be issued to any armed troops other than those of the United States, the law providing that issue be made only to inhabitants of Cuba who are in immediate danger of perishing unless they receive them.

This decision is expected to hasten the disarmament of the Cuban forces in all parts of the island as soon as it becomes known generally.

Plumbers Convene at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 11.—At the annual convention of the United Order of Plumbers of the United States and Canada yesterday it was voted to hold the next convention in Peoria, Ill., in Sept. 1899. After electing the following officers, the convention adjourned sine die: President—John S. Kelly, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Spencer, Buffalo; Auxiliary Secretary—James McKee, Pittsburg. Vice Presidents—Robert Gottfried, Boston; Eugene O'Connor, St. Louis; I. C. Persons, Norfolk, Va.; L. W. Tilden, Cleveland; W. J. Cleary, Scranton; Penn.; W. R. Higgins, Omaha; William F. Hogerty, Nashville, Tenn.; M. J. Maxwell, Toronto.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—W. E. Curtis, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—E. L. Pinckard and J. R. McAndrews, Second United States Volunteer Engineer Corps.

HOLLAND—Guy H. Norman, Jr., Newport, and Omer Leloup Belgium.

IMPERIAL—H. G. Bischoff, Mexico, and Boardman Hall, Boston.

GRAND—L. M. Brett, United States Army; First Lieutenant Richmond P. Davis, Second Artillery, and Second Lieut. B. J. Dillman, Seventh Infantry

WINDSOR—Leland S. Stillman, Puerto Rico; Perry, S. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Surgeon R. Burns-May, United States Volunteers.

HOFFMAN—Capt. J. Dann, United States ship Chester.

ALBEMARLE—S. Siegel, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Isaac R. Sturgeon, St. Louis, and R. E. Moody, Portland, Ore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. L. Smith, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 238 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss., dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Belk Brothers, Monroe, N. C.; J. M. Belk, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lebarth, J., York, Penn.; S. J. Lebarth, cloaks and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. K. McGoldrick, ladies' neckwear; Miss J. Millin, millinery; Miss M. McGeogan, notions; Miss A. McGeogan, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Fox, jewelry; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strouse Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strouse, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Sinsheimer, M., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Whitmyer, I. L., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; I. L. Whitmyer, notions and furnishing goods; H. Hughes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

L'aner, A., Washington, D. C.; G. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, linen and white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rider, S. D., South Bend, Ind.; dry goods and notions; Stuart House.

Rosenfield, Kront & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; F. L. Auker, notions; St. Cloud Hotel.

Carroll-Keech Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Carroll, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Wright, linens and white goods, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Seip Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio; J. Seip, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss Crohman, ladies' wear; Miss Burkheim, millinery, 89 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Burke Brothers, Union City, Tenn.; F. Burke, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. Fraze, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schmitz & Shroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Samuels, I. A., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery, underwear; Miss W. Boutz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lesalle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; J. Williamson, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Livingstone, C., Yazoo City, Miss.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Vry, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Vry, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; F. Katz, furnishing goods; 34 Thomas Street; Holland House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Lederer,

The Wanamaker Store

On the Threshold of Autumn

Store News of Unusual Importance

Millinery Forecasts

IN Connection with the showing of Fall Dress Goods, mentioned elsewhere in this news letter, there are some tempting hints of coming Autumn millinery styles.

You will find them in the Salons, with the dress-goods exhibit. Hat and gown are thus shown together,—the gown only in material, the hat in the highest form of perfection.

Early news is good news. These hats have a message for you.

Latest and Most Exclusive

IN and about *les petits salons*, Broadway and Ninth Street, second floor, is an exposition of fabrics and costumes that should command the interested attention of every woman within in convenient reach of this store.

Our collectors of merchandise produce each season the great leading stock of Dress Goods. Ignorance of our Paris Novelties is blindness to the highest textile products of the season. Therefore you will want to see the little show in which the latest Paris Dress Goods are prominent.

Paris has been slow and dull this year. Our war with Spain caused fear that America would not consume many fine goods this year. With American patronage gone Paris would expire. The novelties were so late and so scarce that only the best facilities could command them. Therefore our collection is even more exceptional than usual.

Among the Black Goods, chenilles and crepons prevail. The majority of the fancy styles have black grounds upon which matelasse, velour, cut plush and crepon weaves cavort designs in run-arounds, cubes, figures and leaves. But you are not dependent upon a halting pen for your knowledge—see them.

The latest Silks keep royal tryst with the Dress Goods; tailor-made Cloth Costumes exploit the new shapes in jackets and skirts. Just a hint of the coming costume show. A few millinery novelties bedeck the display with a touch of the impatience which makes the whole of our millinery interest vibrate with desire to reveal itself to the New York public. That, too, will come later.

Fail not to see these skirmishers of the Autumn business.

Fall Costumes and Wraps. THESE are "come-and-see" days on the second floor. There is a continuous exposition of Autumn ideas in appareling.

The results of the last few months of thought and study and selection by our merchandise people are coming, coming, coming. The show is never at a standstill. At the time of writing this we cannot tell you what there will be to show you this afternoon, except that it will be worth coming to look at.

Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Capes. The pick of the ideas and productions of two continents, selected by people who have made it their life's business to select for you. Come and see.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Lamps for Light and Decoration

TO-DAY'S show represents five months of preparatory work. In it are Lamps for $1 and Lamps for $150.00. Between these extremes, every sort of lamp that fancy can desire or utility demand; also many lamps that are real bargains.

At $25. Lamps with French china base and hand-painted globes. They are worth double, and the statement is moderate. Many of the finer lamps have no duplicates and many of the fine lines are exclusive to our New York and Philadelphia stores.

Among the bargains are Lamps at $15, from $35; at $5, from $10; at $3.50, from $6.

Beautiful things control the store, and chief among them is this assembly of the beautiful in lamps.

Onyx Tables and Cabinets are cognate with lamps and claim equal recognition. Big trading brings their prices down, and the following quotations are a third off normal:

ONYX TABLES
$3.50, $4.75, $5.75, $7.50, $9; up to $40.
ONYX CABINETS
$18, $22.50, $25, $30; up to $120.
Main floor, Tenth Street aisle, and Basement.

Annual Blanket Sale

IT will create little surprise among our readers to be told this morning that we are ready with the largest showing of good blankets ever made in New York. It is what is expected of us.

This early-fall blanket selling, like most of our prominent innovations and successes, has been widely imitated in almost every feature but one,—that one being *the* feature that is the secret of its success,—immensity of purchase.

Our purchases for this sale are in excess of fifteen thousand pairs of the best goods made in this country. Perhaps the combined buying of all imitators aggregates half as much. Sixteen mills are represented, scattered through New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the Pacific Slope. We have searched through them all for the best,—and have obtained it. We have sought for all the economic advantage given by the time and the bigness of the buying, and have secured it. Both will be perfectly apparent to you.

A few dozen hints follow, but blankets are goods to be *examined*, not described.

WHITE BLANKETS—For Single Beds, Weight 4 lbs.
$1 pair—The English "Fleece." Sightly, but all cotton; 66x80 in.
$1.50 pair—The "Bethel," a good serviceable blanket; 56x74 in.
$2 pair—The "Corkerhill," warm, well made; 58x78 in.
$2.50 pair—The "Swarthmore," white wool; 60x80 in.
$3.25 pair—The "Physician's Favorite;" pure wool filling on light spool cotton warp; 60x80 in.
$5 pair—The "Raynham;" beautifully finished; 60x80 in.

WHITE BLANKETS—For Double Beds
$2 pair—The "Chipley;" heavy, large size; 70x80 in; 5 lbs.
$3 pair—The "Swarthmore;" large, warm; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
$4 pair—The "Physician's Favorite;" pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
$4.50 pair—The "Wynnewood;" of fine white wool; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.

WHITE BLANKETS—Extra Large Size
$5 pair—The "Lansdowne;" pure wool, both warp and filling; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.
$6 pair—The "Sampson;" pure wool filling on spool cotton warp; 80x84 in.; 7 lbs.
$9 pair—The "Chesterbrook;" pure wool with pink and blue Jacquard borders; 80x88 in.; 6 lbs.
$10 pair—The "Thomson;" all wool, with fancy pink or blue borders; 80x90 in.; 7 lbs.

SPECIAL WHITE BLANKETS
The "Dewey" blankets are made to order, in special sizes and weights; pure wool filling on light cotton warp. $3.25 to $6 a pair.
The "Sierra Valley" blankets are made in California of pure wool, both warp and filling, $5 to $10 a pair.
The "Mission Mills" are too well known to need much mention; pure wool; fine California stock. $7.50 to $13.50 a pair.

SCARLET BLANKETS
Our scarlet blankets are all of pure wool both warp and filling, with black borders, fast dye.
The "Neshaminy," 58x76 in., $2.75 a pair; 66x78 in., $3.50 a pair.
The "Wissahickon," 4 lbs., 60x80 in., $3.25 a pair; 5 lbs., 70x82 in., $4 a pair; 6 lbs., 74x84 in., $5 a pair.
The "Wissinoming," 5 lbs., 72x84 in., $5 a pair; 6 lbs., 76x84 in., $6 a pair.
The "Riverside," 6 lbs., 76x84 in., $10 pair.

GRAY BLANKETS
Our Gray Blankets are specially selected and, whether of all-wool or cotton warp, are free from all oils and grease. In silver gray, sanitary gray, dark brown or blue. The finer grades are suitable for making wrappers as well as for bed use.
The "Silverton," 60x80 in., 4 lbs., $2 pair; 70x82 in., 5 lbs., $2.50 pair.
The "Lafayette," 60x78 in., 4 lbs., $3 pair; 72x80 in., 5 lbs., $3.75 pair.
The "Torresdale," 72x84 in., 5 lbs., $5 pair; 76x84 in., 6 lbs., $6 pair.
The "Palmyra," 70x80 in., 5 lbs., $6 pair; 76x86 in., 6 lbs., $7.50 pair.
Main and Third Floors.

Ornamental and Useful China and Glass THE daily continuous growth of the sales of china and glass ought to give the great current offerings command of all the special selling spaces in the store. Nevertheless, the Blankets, the Lamps, the Dress Goods, all crowd so hard that the China and Glass have been withdrawn from the aisle spaces and massed in the China Store, basement. There will be no check in the selling, however. It will go on increasing as the facts spread. People know that, usually, five dollars does not mean much in china or cut-glass. They are learning in thousands a day that just now and just here, five dollars often means ten, sometimes even more.

Nor is it always a matter of dollars. There are hundreds and hundreds of delicate and beautiful pieces to be picked up here for dimes and quarters and halves. One of the strongest evidences of the economic power of this movement lies in these smaller pieces,—cups, saucers, small plates,—at their present fractional prices.

Such a sale as this has never happened before. It is new to merchandising,—new even to our merchandising. But the principle that lies behind furniture, blanket, underwear, and other familiar sales,—*immense purchasing at favorable times*,—applies as successfully to the lowering of art-work prices as to those on more every-day articles.

BRIC-A-BRAC
Bric-a-brac. A large showing still, but going rapidly. Almost every piece is at half price, and the collection is of immense variety. 25c. to $10.

CUT GLASS
American,—the best,—in absolutely new designs. The offerings of a few days ago still hold good, though the selling's been very lively. Savings on immediate purchase are noted below.
Celery Trays, at $7; regularly $12.
Cake Plates, at $8.50; regularly $14.
Bowls, at $15; regularly $25.
Ice Cream Trays, $14; regularly $22.50.
Many other articles formerly $9, are now $5; and $6 pieces are now $3.50.

DINNER SETS
At $6—In two underglaze printed designs; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large meat dishes; these were $8 a set.
At $10—Porcelain, in 8 styles; handsomely gilded, and with beautiful flower decorations; sets are complete; would be cheap at $15.
At $25—French china, in two styles of decoration; gold stippled handles; 101 pieces; the best value in this class of goods we've ever seen.

FANCY PLATES
An assortment, the equal of which we have never known. Values that we are sure you have never known. The goods are of the qualities that sell regularly at double and treble our present prices. One lot at $1 each. A large quantity at $1.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Wanamaker Store

Humber Bicycles. An Unexpected Event A Short Story. A Definite Result

THE agreement by which the prices of Bicycles at retail were fixed by the Humber Company expired on the first of September;—the date that ends the merchandise bicycle season.

We expected that the low prices of this year would continue, as they were already forty per cent. less than last year. This expectation was based upon statements by a responsible representative of the Humber Company, that no wheels would be made in excess of orders. Thus there could not be any Humber Wheels to come on the market in our territory aside from our holdings.

It now appears that the Humber Company *has* manufactured a quantity of wheels in violation of the statements made to us. These wheels, including some 1897 models, are to be forced upon the market. We refused them.

With our private grievance the public has no concern. But we do not propose to be followers in questions of prices, under such conditions. Therefore we will sell a quantity of Humber Wheels, 1898 models, as follows:—

Roadsters, Forty Dollars
Tourists, Forty-two Dollars
Lady Humbers, Forty-five Dollars

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DETENTION CAMP HORRORS

The Rev. C. Herald Tells What He Saw and Suffered at Egmont Key, Fla.

BAD FOOD SERVED TO PATIENTS

Camp in a Malodorous Swamp—Congregation of Bethesda Chapel, Brooklyn, Indignant at the Treatment of Their Pastor.

Some weeks ago the Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of Bethesda Chapel, at Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, went South to do missionary work in the army camps in Florida. He went as a representative of the Army and Navy Christian Mission, of which Dwight L. Moody is the leading spirit, and which has been at work in all the Southern camps. He returned last week, and yesterday morning appeared again in his pulpit.

A large congregation was present to welcome their pastor back again, and when they saw him, sympathy and indignation were aroused. He left Brooklyn a strong, healthy man. He returned to his pulpit a shadow of his former self. He had evidently suffered greatly, and the feelings which his appearance aroused were increased by the recital which he gave of the condition of the camp in which he had last been.

Mr. Herald had not been in Florida long before he was stricken with the fever and sent to the detention camp at Egmont Key, near Key West. He said, in beginning his recital of his sufferings, that he did not know whether the newspaper stories of the conditions prevailing in other camps were exaggerated or not, but he did know that the half had not been told with regard to the conditions at Egmont Key.

This camp, the preacher said, is built on a swamp. The stench from the stagnant water is frightful. Of itself, and without reference to the condition of the rations which are served, it is enough to turn the stomach of a well man, to say nothing of its effect on a fever patient. To make things worse, the food served to the patients was utterly unfit for any human being to eat. Much of it was rancid. Mr. Herald found himself unable to eat it. His stomach refused it, and for five days he lived without a morsel of food.

At last he appealed to the cook, but at first in vain, as the cook said he dared not serve any but the regular rations. Finally, however, Mr. Herald's appeals made enough of an impression on the cook to induce that person to sell him a cup of coffee and a biscuit. For this the cook demanded and received $1.

When Mr. Herald again offered to buy the same food at the same price, the cook absolutely refused. He said he was suspected and closely watched, and did not dare take the chances. When the rations, which were in themselves not the proper food for sick men, were in passable condition, the stench from the swamp made it almost impossible to eat.

The tents, the minister said, were old and useless, and did not shed the water, which dripped in on the suffering soldiers. The men were not allowed to bathe, the water being over 100 feet beyond the limits of the detention camp. He asked permission to bathe, and it was refused. Finally he determined to have a bath in spite of the orders, and started for the water. He was stopped by the sentry, who threatened to shoot if he did not go back. When he expostulated, the man told him that men in a detention camp had no more rights than convicts.

The pastor's story excited the utmost commiseration and anger, and at the close of the service the congregation crowded around him to express their sympathy and indignation.

THEIR HONEYMOON AT MONTAUK

Dr. Dunnell and Miss Brosse Secretly Married in August.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 11.—It was announced here yesterday that Miss Florence E. Brosse, daughter of Mrs. Emma Brosse of 82 Church Street, was married to Dr. Charles A. Dunnell, in Brooklyn, on Aug. 21, by the Rev. R. Stanley Povey, rector of the Orange Street Episcopal Church.

Dr. Dunnell was here in June last, and gained the name of the "Boy Healer." While in this city he made the acquaintance of Miss Brosse. The honeymoon was spent at Montauk, where the bridegroom was helping to nurse the sick soldiers. Mrs. Dunnell returned to this city yesterday, and then the marriage was made public.

Henry Guy Carleton's Divorce.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Henry Guy Carleton, who is in this city rehearsing his new play, "The Cuckoo," denied yesterday a recent publication to the effect that Olive May, his third wife, had secured a divorce on the ground of infidelity. "The divorce was granted in Dakota," he said, "on the sole ground of incompatibility. Infidelity was not charged, nor was there a co-respondent named, as has been stated. The plaintiff resumes her maiden name and was given no alimony by the court."

Troops Land from Puerto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 11.—The steamer Panama arrived at Fort Monroe last night from Puerto Rico, bringing 255 soldiers belonging to Massachusetts, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Illinois regiments. Thirty men are sick and will go into the hospital. The others are well enough to go to their homes.

TALES FROM PUERTO RICO.

A Reading Man Says Our Soldiers Were Poisoned and Natives Were Threatened with Death.

READING, Penn., Sept. 11.—José R. Puente, a native of Santiago who has lived in Reading a number of years, told a startling story to-day of the poisoning of American soldiers in Puerto Rico by Spaniards. Puente, who is a member of the Reading Artillerists, recently returned from Puerto Rico with that company. He said:

"All the stores at Arroyo, where our command landed, are kept by Spaniards, and while at headquarters I was told by a native that these merchants were selling cocoanut candy mixed with tartago to the American troops. Tartago is a poisonous fruit that grows on thorn trees and resembles a green apple. Soldiers who ate the candy containing it were made sick and were saved from death only by timely and heroic action. As soon as I heard of the poisoning I reported the matter to the officials, secured some of the stuff, and found that I had been informed correctly.

"Several soldiers were also nearly killed by drinking liquor containing knockout drops, which was sold to them by Spaniards. Some of the Fourth Ohio boys drank a little of this mixture, and they did not get more than a square away from where they bought it before they dropped unconscious by the roadside. It was thought they would die on the spot, but they were saved by prompt action. The Spaniards who sold this drugged liquor were quickly informed by the officers of our regiment—the Fourth Pennsylvania—that if they sold any more they would be dealt with severely, and this stopped it.

"Another startling thing which I discovered was that the Spaniards had determined to mete out a terrible punishment to the natives who had given the American soldiers a welcome. They had planned to kill all who in any way participated in such demonstrations. The women were to have been squeezed to death by wooden corsets made of staves, and the men disposed of in other ways. I saw one of the rude implements. All that saved those poor creatures from a horrible death was the presence of the American soldiers."

Puente is a well-known Reading citizen and is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Kutztown, Berks County.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

The Spanish Commissioners Receive Their Instructions from Madrid.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 11.—The Alfonso XIII. arrived this morning from Barcelona, bringing instructions from Madrid for the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners, with mail and passengers. Many of the latter are residents of the island, who fled at the outbreak of the war, and the quays were lined with friends waiting to welcome their return. The Alfonso XIII. steamed into the harbor amid the booming of the forts and the shore batteries. This afternoon she proceeded to Havana.

The American Commissioners will hold their meetings in a building in San José Street rented by the Provincial Government and used as a Senate Chamber. It was selected by Col. Hunter, Secretary of the commission, none of the numerous public buildings controlled by the Spanish authorities being available.

This morning Señor Munoz Rivera, President of the Provincial Government, called upon the American Commissioners to pay his respects.

Soldiers Return to Sea Girt.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The members of the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, over 900 in number, who have been in town on an eight days' furlough, returned to Sea Girt this afternoon. The men left from the Central Railroad station, Broad Street, at 5 P. M. Several thousand persons saw them off, and there was nearly as much weeping and cheering as there was when they left home four months ago. Those members of the regiment who remained at Sea Girt to look after the camp returned home late to-night. There were about 300 of them.

Sixteenth Infantrymen for Wikoff.

Two hundred and thirty-five men of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, from Fort Cleary, Newman, Ga., under command of Lieut. A. B. Dunworth, arrived in Jersey City last night. Among the officers were W. S. Webb., Jr., and John Toffey, Jr., a son of ex-Sheriff Toffey of Jersey City, who was there with his family to meet his son. The detachment will leave for Montauk this morning at 5 o'clock.

Post-Graduate Hospital Not Ignored.

Alexander H. Candlish, Superintendent of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, wishes to correct the statement that the offer of the hospital to take in soldiers was ignored, and says that Dr. Sternberg sent a very courteous reply to the hospital and stated that he would send soldiers to the hospital.

Texas Volunteer Shot in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Companies D and M of the Third Texas Volunteers passed through this city yesterday en route home from Key West. While the train was in the Union Station yards Private J. G. Mouser was shot by Guard Bridgewater. Mouser was intoxicated, and, becoming boisterous, was reproved by Capt. Shields. This enraged him, it is said, and he drew a knife and lunged at the Captain. The guard then fired, the bullet entering Mouser's abdomen. He was taken to the military hospital.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS BURIED.

Funerals of Several Victims of the Southern Army Camps.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 11.—The funerals of Corp. Emil Kallmeier and Private W. G. Platts were held here this afternoon. Both men were buried with military honors, the One Hundred and First Separate Company attending that of Private Platts, and the One Hundred and Eighth that of Corp. Kallmeier.

Corp. Kallmeier, who was a member of Company A, Third New York Volunteers, was taken ill with typhoid fever while his company was marching from Camp Alger to Thoroughfare Gap. He was left at the field hospital at Bristow, Va., where he died last Wednesday. Private Platts was a member of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, and died Monday at Chickamauga. Corp. Kallmeier was twenty years old, and was engaged in the bicycle business. He was known throughout New York State, having officiated as referee at many bicycle meets.

HUDSON, Sept. 11.—The body of Charles H. Morrison, a private in Company D, Second New York Volunteers, who contracted typhoid fever at Tampa, Fla., and died at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 10, was brought to this city to-day and buried with Masonic rites.

CASE OF PRIVATE DUNNING.

His Body Buried by Mistake at Montauk—Funeral Here To-day.

One of the most pathetic among the many sad stories that have been told of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment since their return from Cuba is that of Private Thomas G. Dunning, whose funeral is to take place at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to-day at 2 o'clock. He died at the detention hospital at Camp Wikoff on Aug. 21.

Private Dunning was twenty years old and lived with his mother and sister at 312 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He gave up a remunerative position to enlist in the volunteer army, and applied for enlistment in the Ninth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-second Regiments successively, but was rejected on account of his height. In some manner, however, he succeeded in passing the Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, and with that command left for Santiago.

He participated in the battle of San Juan, and after it was over collapsed under the strain and fever which he had contracted in the trenches before the battle. He was picked up by some regulars and carried to a hospital. Up to that time he had written regularly to relatives and friends, but after that nothing was heard from him until he landed from La Grande Duchesse at Camp Wikoff on Aug. 17. His mother then received a letter in which he described his experiences. He advised his mother not to come to see him, but requested that she send him a box of foodstuffs. He hoped to march up Broadway and lead the mascot goat. The box of delicacies was duly sent. For eight days no word came from the young soldier, and then his mother wrote to the camp authorities, to officers of the Seventy-first, and to others, but no trace of her boy could be found.

On Sept. 4 she read in a newspaper that he had died on Aug. 21 and was buried the next day without having been identified. Through the aid of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association permission was obtained to exhume the body and bring it to New York. It will be buried with military honors.

Funeral of Sergt. Metz.

Christ Church, at Harrison and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, was crowded yesterday afternoon when the funeral of Adrian Metz was held. He died on Sept. 4 at Camp Thomas. Metz, who attained his majority while at Chickamauga, was an orphan, who was adopted by William Metz, a stationer at Court and Warren Streets. When the war broke out he joined Company D of the Ninth New York, and soon became Captain's clerk. A short time before his death he was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. The burial was with military honors in Greenwood.

Deaths in Brooklyn Hospitals.

Sergt. James B. Welch of Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, who died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, was the third member of that regiment to die since the sick soldiers were taken there on Thursday from the transport Shinnecock. The others were Privates Frederick E. Trumble and James H. Kelly. Sergt. Welch's body will be sent to his parents' home, in Clinton, Mass. Private Henry Bobson of Company D, First District of Columbia, also died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital.

Michigan Volunteer Expires.

Louis Ethier, twenty-three years old, of Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, died of typhoid fever in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. He had been in the hospital ten days, having been taken there from Camp Wikoff.

Funeral of Rough Rider Foster.

Ernest Almerion Foster, a Rough Rider, died of typhoid fever on Sept. 6 at his home, in Fort Worth, Texas, while his wife, formerly Miss Nina Lawrence, an English girl, was in New York on account of her health. The body was brought here, and the funeral services were held yesterday noon at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The body was then taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation.

Death of Corp. Tracy.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 11.—Corp. James Tracy, Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at the Fourth Corps reserve hospital yesterday, of typhoid fever. He went into the hospital immediately upon the arrival of his regiment here, but grew steadily worse. Tracy was enlisted in New York May 19, and was only twenty-seven years old. His remains have gone East for burial.

CADET WHEELER'S BURIAL.

Delayed by Tardy Trains the Body Will Be Interred To-day.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 11.—The funeral party accompanying the remains of Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, arrived here three hours late to-day and the funeral was postponed until to-morrow, in order that friends might attend and return on the afternoon trains.

A detail from the Fifth Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Craig, joined the party here to act as escort. Chaplain Tully of the Second Georgia also accompanied the party to Wheeler's Station, and will conduct the services to-morrow. Thousands of citizens assembled at the Alabama towns to do honor to Gen. Wheeler and his dead son, and the funeral to-morrow at 1 o'clock, will be one of the most notable ever witnessed in North Alabama.

SOLDIER'S BODY NEGLECTED.

Mistake of an Undertaker Causes Delay in Shipment.

Stationmaster Whitt of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, reported to the Coroners' Office yesterday morning that the body of Martin Iltis, a private of Company F, Third United States Infantry, was lying in a coffin at his station, apparently abandoned.

Iltis died at Montauk on Sept. 3 from fever. The body was prepared for burial and placed in a pine coffin, with a plate on top, bearing his full name and age. The coffin was sent to New York in care of the Pennsylvania Railroad agent, to be shipped to the man's home at Chaska, Minn. The body arrived at the Twenty-third Street station at 2 A. M. yesterday.

The body was sent to the Morgue, and the keeper there said it had been improperly boxed for shipment. In the afternoon a man who said he represented the Brooklyn undertaker who had shipped the body went to the Morgue and said there had been a mistake. The undertaker, he said, would have the proper casket provided so that the body could be forwarded without delay.

Sergt. Frank Stuart Dead.

Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Stuart, Company G, Ninth Regiment, died from disease contracted at Chickamauga at New York Hospital on Saturday. Sergt. Stuart was for many years Ordnance Sergeant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was an expert marksman. He was one of the last team that went to England to compete against the English team. Funeral services will be held at 327 East Thirty-seventh Street at 10 A. M. to-morrow. There will be a requiem mass at the Church of St. Gabriel, East Thirty-seventh Street. He left a wife and eight children.

Service for Private Reynolds.

A memorial service in memory of Daniel K. Reynolds, who was a private in Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The service was held by the Bible class of the church, of which the young soldier was a member. Reynolds was twenty-seven years old, and had been a member of the Seventy-first for four years. In the trenches before Santiago he was attacked with malaria and dysentery, and was sent North. He left Cuba on Aug. 27, but died at sea on the night of Aug. 30. He was buried at sea.

A Private Buried at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—The funeral of Private George H. Meyers of Company A, Ninth Infantry, who was brought here from Montauk Point and died at the Newport Hospital, was held this afternoon at Emmanuel Church, the Rev. E. H. Porter officiating. A detail from Fort Adams and several Grand Army veterans escorted the body to the Island Cemetery, where it was buried with military honors.

Private George Cook Dead.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Private George Cook of the Seventy-first New York died at the Hackensack Hospital today of typhoid. After the return of Cook from Camp Wikoff he was taken to the house of George Davis, who was his friend. He grew worse, and was removed to the hospital for better treatment. Cook was thirty-four years old and a native of England.

Fever Kills an Artilleryman.

John W. Phillips, private Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, died yesterday of typhoid fever at St. Catharine's Hospital. He arrived Tuesday from Camp Wikoff. His home was at Oakville, Ind. The funeral will take place to-day and the burial will be at Cypress Hills.

Sick Rhode Island Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Surgeon Gen. George H. Kenyon, sent here by Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, to locate the sick soldiers who belong in Rhode Island, arrived today. At the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital Gen. Kenyon found thirty-six sick soldiers belonging to his State. Capt. Place, who accompanied the Surgeon General, found thirty-two members of his regiment, the First Rhode Island.

QUIET SUNDAY AT SANTIAGO.

Officers Attend Religious Services—Work on the Spanish Wrecks.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 11.—Sunday was observed here to-day for the first time since the war terminated as a day of rest and worship. All the military and civil offices were closed, as were also the shops, and the city's appearance was unusually quiet. Religious services were held at the palace, and Gen. Lawton, Gen. Wood, and other American officers attended.

This afternoon the correspondent of The Associated Press visited the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers. The work of floating the Maria Teresa is nearly complete, but the Almirante Oquendo is not worth the cost of saving.

Santiago is now filled with Cuban soldiers from Gen. Castillo's command. One result is a large number of gala parties at the various clubs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Cooney, United States Army, will proceed from Washington to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Bath, United States Army, will proceed from Normal, Ill., to Jacksonville, and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Henkel, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James W. Hart, United States Army, will proceed from Washington to Sheridan Point, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer at that post for duty.

Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed from Newark, N. J., to Willets Point, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Major Morris C. Hutchins, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Montauk Point, and will proceed at once to Cincinnati and relieve Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, of his duties at that place. Capt. Palmer, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to New York City in time to take passage on the Quartermaster's steamer sailing from that port, Sept. 14, via Puerto Rico, for Santiago, Cuba, and upon arrival there will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Major William Williams, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Washington, and report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence for instructions.

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Montauk Point, and will proceed to rejoin his station, at Atlanta, stopping en route at the Sub-Treasury, New York City, and reporting in person to the Paymaster General of the Army in Washington.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Henry W. S. Sprague, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John L. Hines, Second Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Dock, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Chickamauga Park, and report in person to the Surgeon in charge of the Sternberg Hospital at that place for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Melchor G. Cockey will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to the commanding General of the Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty.

The following transfers are made in the Fourth Cavalry: Capt. Fred Wheeler from Troop G to Troop E, and Capt. Hugh J. McGrath from Troop E to Troop G.

Major George T. Vaughan, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the military service of the United States to take effect Sept. 16, his services being no longer needed. He will proceed to his home.

Major James R. Branch, Seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, upon the abandonment of the camp at Lithia Springs, Ga., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Edward Boeckmann, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15, his services being no longer needed. He will proceed to his home.

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City, and report in person to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers.

The extension of the sick leave of absence granted Major R. L. Turner, Surgeon, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Stephen J. Cobb, Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days from Aug. 31 on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and permission is granted to apply for a further extension of ten days.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. E. M. Fullington, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Major Andrew P. Biddle, Surgeon, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 8.

First Lieut. Duval West, Adjutant, First Texas Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 25.

Capt. T. J. Hay, Battery B, First Battalion, Heavy Artillery, California Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

Leave of absence to include Sept. 22 is granted First Lieut. Robert L. Archer, Adjutant, Second Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert L. Archer, Adjutant, Second Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 22.

Col. Albert L. Mills, First Lieutenant, First Cavalry, will report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, Aug. 30, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, and, upon the conclusion of his examination, will return to the place of receipt by him of this order.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John R. Seyburn, Eighth Infantry, is extended seven days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Morris C. Foote, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Henry Page, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once from New York City to Camp Wikoff, and report in person to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, (Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers United States Army); Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and First Lieut. William C. Rivers, First United States Cavalry, is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, at the call of the President thereof, to make regulations for the government of troops on transports. The junior member will record the proceedings.

Second Lieut. Rudolph Bumgardner, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, recently appointed from the Second Virginia Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and join his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. Rudolph Bumgardner, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date: Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. John R. Barr, Second Alabama Volunteer Infantry; Capt. P. F. Gleason, First Georgia Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Joseph B. Whiting, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. G. A. Cluett, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank Hudson Hess, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. James S. White, First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Adelbert S. Hart, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. William L. Thompson, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. George B. Hutchings, First Texas Volunteer Infantry.

The following named officers will report in person, in due time, to Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon United States Army, President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Sept. 20, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of their examinations the officers named will return to the place of receipt by them of this order: Second Lieut. John L. Morrison, Jr., Third United States Cavalry; Second Lieut. William H. Tschappat, Fifth United States Artillery.

First Lieut. Jesse Rowe, Assistant Surgeon First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding officer of the Sternberg General Hospital at that place for assignment to duty.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William W. Bryant, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

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The Untimely End of Jockey Barrett Marred the Sport on Sheepshead's Closing Day.

GRAVESEND'S FALL MEETING

The Stake Programme Is a Splendid One, and Should Attract High-Class Horses to Furnish Excellent Sport—Black Venus a Good Filly.

Getaway day at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday was marred by one sad accident and by several minor ones, but outside of these the racing was excellent. The accident in the Great Eastern Handicap which cost Jockey Barrett his life has not yet been explained, for St. Lorenzo was running at the end of the field when he toppled over, and it is scarcely probable that any other horse in the race could have bumped into him. He may have crossed his forelegs, and stumbled, but as the accident was not known of until the riderless horse dashed on with the others no one at the track offered an explanation.

One unpleasant feature about the accident was the manner of removing the injured jockey. He was laid upon a stretcher, and after he had been examined he was carried slowly across the field lawn within full sight of the spectators. Every glass that was leveled at the prostrate form told that the boy was badly injured, and this knowledge put a damper on the spirits of many of those present. Barrett was a Western boy and came East with Fred Foster several years ago. He was a good lightweight, and rarely missed a day in the saddle since the season opened. After the accident he was removed to the Seney Hospital, where he died on Saturday night.

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The Great Eastern brought out a good field of two-year-olds, but the easy manner in which Black Venus disposed of them was astonishing. The filly was in front almost from the start, and coming down the chute she could be seen rating along without much effort, a length in front of the field. Martimas, the Futurity winner, even with his impost of 124 pounds, was making a gallant effort all the way, for he was plainly beaten when the elbow of the Futurity course was reached. He struggled hard, however, to get up to the flying filly, but his effort was a futile one, and he had to be content with third place.

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Another accident during the day that was discussed at some length was the breaking down of Mirthful in the Autumn Cup. Mirthful's name has been on the tip of every one's tongue for some time past because of his in-and-out running, and especially because of the queer ruling of the Stewards not long since regarding the investigation into his running. It is probable, however, that the Stewards nor any one else connected with the turf will have cause to discuss the horse's work in future, for in the opinion of the veterinarians he will never again face the starter. He was a really good handicap horse, and was bred according to a pet theory of the late John A. Morris.

George Boyd, who won the race, was by no means the better horse, but he had a jockey on his back who knew how to help his horse in a fighting finish, and that knowledge Littlefield, who rode The Friar, lacks. The Friar led throughout the race until the last furlong pole was passed, and then Littlefield, seeing George Boyd coming behind him, got rattled and attempted to ride. He made that fatal mistake that he has made often before, for had he sat still and allowed The Friar to run on his courage, the horse could not have been worse off, and he might have won. There was no Mirthful to help Littlefield out, so George Boyd got up and won by a short margin. When The Friar won the Brighton Cup last year Littlefield made the same mistake, and by becoming rattled and attempting to ride, was almost beaten by Sunny Slope, but in that race he was fortunate.

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Followers of form have been all at sea during the Sheepshead Bay meeting, for while the Western horses who rest at Saratoga and come down annually to carry off a fair share of the offerings upset the calculations of the form players, the peculiar shape of the main track at Sheepshead Bay also works havoc with form students. Trainers and jockeys agree that, no matter how well a horse works on any track, there will be found in his races over the circular track at Sheepshead Bay much that is unlooked for.

Beginning to-morrow the Brooklyn Jockey Club will give a thirteen-day meeting, and as the Gravesend track is noted for its big percentage of winning favorites, form players will look to the meeting to recoup their Sheepshead losses. The meeting will wind up on Sept. 29, and after this week there will be racing every week day except Friday.

To-morrow's programme is a splendid one, with the Junior Championship as the main attraction. There is a fifteen-thousand-dollar stake, and although his class would seem to indicate that Jean Beraud has it at his mercy there may be another story to tell after the race. In the Flatbush Stakes last week Jean Beraud ran absolutely last from start to finish, beaten by horses that he had previously vanquished. The excuse made then was that he had been thrown out of his stride by Martimas at the start, but admitting that to be true it seems strange that a horse of his speed should not in a seven-furlong race have sufficient time to recover to get up again with the field. It may be that Sloane despaired of reaching the others after the accident and decided not to uselessly urge him, and perhaps injure him, and if that is so Jean Beraud will probably win easily. But if the race he made was the best he could do then there is something wrong with the colt, and if he starts he will probably be beaten.

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The stake programme for the Gravesend meeting is as follows:

Sept. 13.—Junior Champion Stakes, of $15,000, for two-year-olds; 63 eligible; three-quarters of a mile. The First Special, with $2,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 23 eligible; one mile and a quarter. The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $750 added; 24 eligible; about two and a half miles.

Sept. 15.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old, with $1,000 added; 44 eligible; five and a half furlongs. The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added; 29 eligible; one mile.

Sept. 17.—The Prospect Stakes of $2,500, for two-year-olds; 50 eligible; three-quarters of a mile. The Oriental Handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward; 28 eligible; one mile and a quarter.

Sept. 19.—The Youthful Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added; 42 eligible; five and a half furlongs.

Sept. 20.—The Greenfield Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; 28 eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

Sept. 22.—The Seabreeze Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; 26 eligible; one mile.

Sept. 24.—The Algeria Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; 55 eligible; five furlongs. The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; 32 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

Sept. 26.—The Flatlands Selling Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds which have not won $2,000 up to the date of entry; 44 eligible; five furlongs.

Sept. 27.—The Parkville Handicap, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; 25 eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

Sept. 28.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $750 added; 20 eligible; one mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles. The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added; 40 eligible; five and a half furlongs. Bayshore Selling Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added; 27 eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

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The Committee of Turf Writers having in charge the Sass memorial fund requests that all subscriptions, all entrance fees for the races on Friday, Sept. 9, and a few outstanding accounts for badges be settled not later than to-morrow, as the committee desires to make a final report to Benjamin Yates and Thomas B. Sidebotham, appointed as auditors and receivers of the fund by Mrs. C. V. Sass. All money due horsemen will be paid by check at the Brooklyn Jockey Club course to-morrow afternoon by the Treasurer of the fund. The horsemen and the racing public were generous in their contributions to the fund, which, with the money raised by the extra day's racing at Brighton Beach on Friday, has passed the ten thousand-dollar mark.

THE SEAWANHAKA'S CUP.

The Home Club May Challenge the Canadians for 1899—Ill-Feeling Dying Out.

The strained feelings that have existed since the last international yacht races for the Seawanhaka Club's Challenge Cup are rapidly assuming a more pleasant shape, owing principally to the efforts of the more diplomatic members of both the Royal St. Lawrence and Seawanhaka Clubs. The following notice, which is a direct result of the work of the diplomats, was issued from the Secretary's office at the Oyster Bay clubhouse on Saturday:

At the request of members, as procided in the by-laws, a special meeting of the club will be held at the Oyster Bay Clubhouse on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of considering the question of challenging the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club to sail a match for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup during the season of 1899, and matters pertaining thereto.

That a challenge will be issued by the Seawanhaka Club as a direct result of this meeting few yachtsmen doubt, but that there will be a race for the cup next year is not so certain. It is known that Designer Duggan, who has evolved the successful Canadian racer for the past three years, has announced that he would not again design a yacht for the races owing to his business arrangements, which preclude his giving the necessary time to the supervision and sailing of a yacht in the next races. It is equally true that Canadian yachtsmen have admitted that they have no other designer of small boats to whom they are willing to pin their faith against the best that the United States can produce. The expense of fitting out and sailing a boat during a series of trials and the international races is an item of considerable importance, and a prominent member of the Seawanhaka Club stated yesterday that the Canadians would probably permit the cup to go by default next year and return it to the donors instead of defending it.

Another yachtsman contended that it was probable that the St. Lawrence Club would accept the challenge of the White Bear Yacht Club, which was forwarded the day following the last of the August series of races at Dorval, and would defend the cup with the Speculator and not build a new boat. This would, of course, reduce the necessary expenses to a considerable degree, and would give American yachtsmen a line on the actual speed of the second best boat of the Canadian fleet. This scheme, it was contended would either show that the Speculator was fast enough to beat the best American production, or, by losing, the Canadians would be enabled to get rid of the cup in a graceful manner, and the late Dominion-Challenger incident would be speedily forgotten in the interest that is sure to accompany the races for the America's Cup.

OARSMEN LIKE FALL ROWING.

Harlem Enthusiasts Out in Force—Many Go to College Point.

Judging from the number of oarsmen on the Harlem River yesterday one would not have supposed that the last regatta of the season had been rowed and that the season was on the wane. From early till late the shells, gigs, and barges of the various clubs were in great demand, especially the barges, which carried large parties to College Point and North Beach. One of the first barges to be launched during the day was the Nassau Boat Club's eight, which was manned by the following crew: E. Muldner, bow; E. B. Harries, No. 2; E. Smith, No. 3; M. Champlan, No. 4; R. B. McCrodden, No. 5; J. Tonk, No. 6; F. Smith, No. 7; H. Cleaver, stroke, and O. D. Thees, coxswain.

The Wyanoke six-oared barge also made a trip to College Point manned by Mollow, bow; Miller, No. 2; O'Brien, 3; Engel, 4; Wilson, 5; Degan, stroke, and Mayne, coxswain. Other barges at the point were the Nonpareil, Dauntless, and Union eights.

Ruddock, the boat builder, has received an order for a double shell from the Dunn brothers of Brooklyn, formerly of the Varuna Boat Club. They intend to organize a new rowing club during the Winter, and build a boathouse at Sheepshead Bay.

The Dauntless Rowing Club will hold its annual Fall regatta next Saturday over the regular Harlem River mile course. The Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken and the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers have been invited to participate in the races. One of the features of the day will be the eight-oared barge race, for which there are eight entries.

The members of the Wyanoke Boat Club will tender a reception to their members who fought at Santiago at the boathouse on Sept. 24.

AMERICAN WHEELMAN WINS.

Triumphs Over Foreigners in the Vienna Championship Races.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—In the world's cycling championship races here to-day George A. Banker, the American cyclist, won the professional mile unpaced, by six inches, in 3:01. Verheyen of Germany was second and Jacquelin of France third.

Owing to the bad management of the meeting Banker declined to run off the match between the amateur and professional mile champions. Therefore Albert of Germany, the amateur champion, rode over the course.

For the Cricket Championship.

A new candidate has arisen in the contest of the Metropolitan Cricket League to decide as to the champion cricketer of New York, and C. H. Clarke, having passed the leaders and obtained an average of 53.00, bids fair to defeat both M. R. Cobb and R. E. Bonner for the prize. Two innings of ninety-six and eighty-four, not out, gave Clarke the figures, and as he has no more games to play it is quite likely that he will gain the trophy. The championship series will not end until Sept. 21, when Staten Island will play Roseville and New Jersey Athletic Club team A will play Manhattan. The records:

	Pld.	Wn.	Lst.	Dr'n.	P.C.
New Jersey A. C. Team A..	9	7	0	2	1,000
New Jersey A. C. Team B...	10	5	2	3	.714
Staten Island.....	8	3	3	2	.500
Manhattan	9	3	4	2	.428
New York.....	10	2	7	1	.222
Roseville	8	1	4	3	.166

GREENTHAM AND HIS PISTOL.

It Is a Spanish Affair, but It Frightened the Passers-by.

John Greentham, twenty-two years old, of 424 Amsterdam Avenue, became full of enthusiasm last Saturday over the return of Troop A from Puerto Rico, and was found by Policeman Doyle in Ninth Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street, in a joyful condition. Greentham was flourishing a huge revolver, which he thrust in the faces of passers-by, much to their terror. He was locked up on the charge of intoxication.

When the prisoner was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, Policeman Doyle produced the revolver, which has a bore as big as a blunderbuss, with an iron skeleton stock.

"It is perfectly harmless, your Honor," said Greentham to Magistrate Cornell. "It belongs to my brother, who was a sailor in the American fleet at the battle off Santiago. My brother picked this up with other souvenirs on the deck of the Almirante Oquendo. I don't wonder that the dagos lost the battle, if they carried guns like that. You couldn't hit the side of a barn with it, even if it was loaded."

"Take care and don't load it yourself," said the Magistrate. "I think you have been punished enough by having been locked up all night, and I will discharge you with a reprimand."

The ancient revolver was returned to Greentham, who said it would be kept as a heirloom in his family.

A TIN PLATE CONSOLIDATION.

Various Industries of This Class Preparing to Unite.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—William H. Moore of this city, once the head of the Diamond Match Company, has just returned from New York, where he has been engaged in a plan to form a tin plate combination. F. S. Wheeler and John E. Jenkins are his colleagues. Mr. Moore will not discuss the subject further than to admit the truth of the statement relative to the fact of formation.

The present movement is but one of several attempts in recent years to combine the tin plate industries, but owing to the refusal of the Monongahela Tin Plate Company to come in all previous efforts were fruitless. The willingness of this company, headed by Richard R. Quay, to "come in" now is believed to be largely due to the depressed condition of the tin plate industry, overproduction having spoiled the sellers' market for the better part of a year.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The Report of the L. A. W. Regarding the Condition of Roads.

EDWARDS'S TASK INTERRUPTED

The Doughty Rider a Victim to Exposure at Buffalo—He Now Hopes to Ride 365 Centuries During the Year — Racing Matters of Interest.

Many of the thoroughfares under process of repair or alteration a week ago have been so far completed that riding over the courses of which they form a part is feasible. Routes to select and sections to avoid are suggested in the weekly report of the League of American Wheelmen correspondents to the State Division headquarters, as follows:

MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, AND EAST OF THE HUDSON.—Seventh Avenue is in very good condition, though incumbered in many places with building material. St. Nicholas Avenue is good, but a little rough in spots. Lenox Avenue is generally fair; between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets excavations have been made on the east side in order to lay pipes. Riverside Drive and cycle path good. Central Park roads fair to good. Eighth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street not very good; from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street it is good, except for the occasional obstruction of the avenue by building material; from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, good, except above One Hundred and Fortieth Street, where the avenue is more or less the receiver for discarded refuse, making riding dangerous. The following streets between Eighth and Ninth Avenues are obstructed by building material, and care should be exercised when riding over them by night: Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, and Fifty-fourth Streets; Seventy-sixth, Eighty-seventh, and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, between Columbus and Manhattan Avenues; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues. Convent Avenue is now asphalted from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street north to One Hundred and Fortieth Street. Convent Terrace and King's Bridge Road, newly sidewalk riding all paved on both. Boulevard Lafayette, unridable, except on sidewalk. The Boulevard south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street is good. Manhattan Avenue is fair. Morningside Drive is excellent. Nassau Street is more or less perforated with holes in the asphalt. Care should be exercised when making crossings at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, as they are elevated above the roadbed. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Madison Avenue Bridge to Third Avenue, still in very poor condition, owing to the road improvements now being carried on. Roadbed of Madison Avenue Bridge is unfit to ride a bicycle over, owing to the numerous wooden splinters. Edgecombe Avenue is still in very good condition. Boston Post Road, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Jefferson Street, good; fair beyond that. Westchester Avenue, from Third Avenue to Prospect Avenue, good; fair to good beyond Alexander Avenue; from Third Avenue to Southern Boulevard, good. Webster Avenue is good to One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street. Sedgwick, Bailey, and Aqueduct Avenues, good; also Mott, Willis, and Undercliff Avenues. White Plains Road, Pelham Road, and City Island Roads, fair to good. Fort Schuyler Road, fair. Feather Bed Lane is good. The roads in the Borough of the Bronx are generally good. Macadam and earth roads of Yonkers, fair to good; edge paths, fair. Roads of Sing Sing very rough, especially on hills; the roads generally are in poor condition, the roads on the hills in many places being gutted to the bed rock. Roads of Matteawan, Rye Beach, Tuckahoe, and Chappaqua from fair to good; little rough. Macadam roads of Mount Kisco good, earth roads fair but stony; roads in village fairly good, some of the stones having been raked off; dirt roads soft and sandy, the worn-out dirt is never scraped off, and no attempt is made to drain the roads.

BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND.—Bedford Avenue is torn up in many places for the laying of pipes. Henry Street and Flatbush Avenue are full of holes. Coney Island Cycle Path has a new top dressing of finely crushed bluestone, which is very trying on tires and has caused many punctures. Fort Hamilton, Twenty-second, Eighteenth, and Cropsey Avenues in good condition. Harway Avenue is unfit for bicycle riding. The rain has greatly improved the Long Island roads. The dust is laid on the macadam roads, and the other roads on account of the light soil are in excellent condition. Queens County macadam roads running from Jamaica in all directions are first class. Roads to Lake Success are being macadamized and are unridable in portions this way. The road from Mineola, through Garden City and Hempstead to Rockville Centre is not yet completed. Road from Rockville Centre and Lynbrook to Long Beach is in good shape, except for a stretch of about half a mile where edge path is good. Roslyn, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, and Oyster Bay system is not yet completed, and frequent dismounts are necessary. These points are best reached from the turnpike running between Roslyn and East Norwich. College Point, Whitestone, and Bay Shore roads are all in first-class condition. Great Neck roads are excellent. Macadam road from Manhassett to Port Washington excellent. Repairs have been made on the road between Little Neck and Roslyn, and the riding is good. Road through Huntington, Greenlawn, Fairview, Smithtown, Stony Brook, to Port Jefferson fair. Port Jefferson east to Wading River poor. Wading River to Greenport by the way of Riverhead, Jamestown, and Mattituck, excellent. Road from Greenport to Orient Point is cycle path in good shape. Cycle path across Shelter Island is wide and good. Road from Valley Stream, Far Rockaway, Arverne, and Rockaway Park good. Road from Lynbrook, Hempstead, and Garden City, good. Merrick road good to Amityville. Side path and cycle path to Babylon good. East of Babylon roads are good to Patchogue; from Patchogue east to Brookhaven good, through Mastic and Moriches fair, except hill west of Moriches. East through West Hampton to Good Ground to Southampton fair. Southampton, Bridgehampton, East Hampton, and Amagansett good, by side path and cycle path. The beach between Amagansett and Montauk is not ridable. At Montauk every part of the camp is accessible to the cyclists, as there are paths running in every direction over the grass.

NEW JERSEY AND WEST OF THE HUDSON.—The heavy rain has cleared off all the roads of Newark, N. J., and placed them in excellent condition. Roads of Rahway, N. J., in excellent condition; repairs on road between Elizabeth and Rahway nearly completed; macadam and earth roads of Perth Amboy, Hackettstown, and Orange, N. J., from good to very good, very little dust; roads of Bloomfield, N. J., fair; roads of Mountain View, N. J., good; via Paterson, Newark, and Bloomfield, via Little Falls, Mountain View, to Pompton, the soldiers' camp; macadam roads of Goshen, N. Y., good, earth roads rough; earth roads of Montgomery, N. Y., very good; macadam and earth roads of Oradell, Hillsdale, and Harrington Park, N. J., good, earth roads somewhat dusty; earth roads of West Norwood, N. J., and Tappan, N. Y., sandy, but fair; Nyack, N. Y., good, but a little soft; earth roads of Nanuet, N. Y., loose dirt, bad riding, edge road riding only; turn pike for Knapp's Hotel at West Nyack for about three miles west is deep, loose dirt, poor riding; earth roads of Fort Montgomery and Valley Cottage, Haverstraw, fair to good; West Haverstraw roads not very good; Cornwall roads fair; roads of Roseton, West Park, and Esopus, N. Y., good, to excellent; roads of Ulster Park, wet and fair.

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After persevering against the most discouraging conditions of road and weather, Edward S. Edwards, the former member of the Century Wheelmen of New York who started out Jan. 1 of this year to ride a century each day, in the hope of continuing for an entire year, was forced to give up his original plan Thursday, after completing his two hundred and fiftieth consecutive hundred-mile ride in as many days on Wednesday. He had been riding in and about Buffalo, and was on his way to New York City, expecting to have reached here yesterday or to-day.

After riding in Ohio and Kentucky, Edwards continued his task in the lake winds and in the face of a heavy cold storm. When he finished his two-hundred-and-forty-ninth century his temperature was excessively high—104 degrees—and, although he finished one more hundred miles the following day without appreciable detriment, his abnormally high temperature led his physician to order him to stop riding for a few days. Edwards now intends to remain quiet until in better shape, and then return to his riding in the expectation of finishing 365 centuries before the end of the year. He believes that on favorable courses he will have no difficulty in making enough double centuries to round out the number of 365 before Dec. 31. His record for consecutive centuries already made far surpasses any previous showing.

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The following nominations for Representatives have been reported to Secretary-Treasurer Bull by the Nominating Committee of the various districts of the New York State Division:

First District.—(New York, Richmond, and Westchester Counties)—George R. Bidwell, Malcolm H. Bridgeman, John F. Clark, Eugene A. Crow, Dr. Wheeler K. Doty, George H. Freeman, Frederick M. Frobisher, Matthew Gibb, Dr. Calvin L. Harrison, John C. Hertle, Charles E. Heydt, Edward F. Hill, Jarvis C. Howard, Dr. Louis C. Leroy, Dr. Frank A. Myrick, Joseph Oatman, George C. Pennell, Dr. Henry G. Piffard, Isaac B. Potter, Louis Rosenfeld, George E. Scheffler, Arthur Selig, and Charles E. Sims, Jr.

Second District.—(Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties)—William Arnold, John Barnett, Charles F. Cole, R. W. Dye, Huyler Ellison, Waldo E. Fuller, Walter M. Meserole, Michael Furst, Charles J. Obermayer, George T. Stebbins, and Edward H. Walker.

Third District.—(Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Schnectady, Montgomery, Schoharie, and Fulton Counties)—William E. Underhill, Richard H. Robe, and H. O. Folger.

Fourth District.—(Wayne, Oswego, Cayuga, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, and Schuyler Counties)—George A. Morris and Will C. Greene.

Fifth District.—(Chemung, Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Cortland, Tompkins, and Tioga Counties)—Samuel J. Latham, and Ralph D. Webster.

Sixth District.—(Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, Livingston, Cattaragus, Chautauqua, Monroe, and Allegany Counties)—Walter S. Jenkins, William H. Baker, Charles U. Bastable, William W. Armstrong.

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The larger part of the card of events to be run off at the meeting of the firemen at Berkeley Oval, Saturday, are wheeling features, open to members of the Fire, Police, and Post Office Departments. For the past week the men entered have been training hard, and if their efforts are continued, the meeting, in point of cycle sport, should be up to the standard of the big amateur meet gatherings.

More than 100 entries have been received so far, and it is probable the preliminary heats will have to be run off in the morning. Many entries have been received from Brooklyn, especially from the Police Department. The card arranged is as follows: One-mile novice open, cycle race; one-mile handicap, open for all amateurs; one-mile championship, for Post Office employes; one-mile championship, for policemen; one-mile championship, for firemen; two-mile tandem, for employes of the Greater New York; five-mile championship, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; two-mile, for members of police bike squad only; one-mile, for club members only. (Sturgis Trophy;) putting 12-pound shot, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; running high jump, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; running hop, step, and jump, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; 100-yard dash, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; half-mile run, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; half-mile run, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; half-mile run, firemen only; half-mile run, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; one-half-mile walk, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; 220-yard dash, Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments; 75-yards, for fat policemen, firemen, and letter-carriers; consolation race, for a greased pig, open to non-winners of each event.

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Chairman Albert Mott of the Racing Board has suspended the Bay Ridge Athletic Club from sanction privileges pending settlement of prizes. He has also accepted as an amateur record the one-mile handicap made by Frank L. Kramer at Manhattan Beach Aug. 27; time, 2:08 4-5. Handicapper George L. McCarthy. Another amateur record accepted is that made by the Ingraham brothers at Charles River, the half-mile tandem against time, unpaced. Time 52 3-5 seconds. Aug. 31.

Professional records accepted include: Made by Fred J. Titus at Willow Grove, Penn., July 2, 1898—Three miles, against time, unpaced, 6:32 4-5; four miles, 8:50; five miles, 11:05 1-5. Three-mile, quintuplet, competition, made by W. F. Sager, H. Watts, E. W. Swanbrough, E. Voe Steeg, and F. B. Kent, at Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1898; time, 5:32 3-5.

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A large delegation of the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City attended the twenty-five-mile road race of the North Hudson County Cyclers on Labor Day, and were much interested in the riding of their clubmate, Walter C. Roome, who rode from scratch, notwithstanding the fact that Roome rode the last ten miles on a punctured tire, he finished right up with the bunch, and crossed the tape third for the time prize winner.

The banquet lamp which is to be awarded to the bicycle club having the greatest number of members at the summernight's festival of the Clio Wheelmen, Sept. 22, at Greenville Schuetzen Park, has been placed on exhibition. Several clubs have already signified their intention of competing for the prize.

Following is the score in the National championship to Sept. 8: Bald, 153; McFarland, 125; Major Taylor, 121; Kimble, 112; Cooper, 102; Arthur Gardiner, 90; Freeman, 65; Stevens, 60; Martens, 18; Jay Eaton, 16; William Martin, 16; John Fisher, 14; Tom Butler, 9; Rowler, 7; Kiser, 6; Fred Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 5; Jaap Eden, 4; Becker, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Karl Kaser, 3; Bourotte, 2; C. M. Bly, 2; Hills, Jr., 2; Watson Coleman, 1; H. E. Caldwell, 1; Cabanne, 1.

CONSUL SANTOS DEAD.

Represented Peru and Ecuador Here, and Was a Well-Known Importer.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—T. Alexander Santos, Consul in New York of Peru and Ecuador, died yesterday at his home in Short Hills from typhoid fever after an illness of three weeks. A widow and four children survive him.

Mr. Santos was a native of Ecuador, thirty-three years old, and was a member of the firm of Santos & Co., importers of South American products. He represented the house in New York. He was well known in society, and a member of the Baltusrol Field Club and the Short Hills Field Club.

INSANE MAN KILLS ANOTHER.

Fractured the Skull of a Fellow Patient at Manhattan Asylum.

Thomas Summ lies dead at the morgue of the Bellevue Hospital as the result of injuries inflicted upon him on Friday night while an inmate of the Manhattan Insane Asylum by Jacob Cottek, another inmate.

Cottek and Summ occupied the same ward in the asylum. About 9 o'clock on Friday night the keepers of the ward, John T. Ryan and John MacMahon, who were on the top tier, heard loud cries of "Help! Help! He's murdering me!" Both keepers rushed down and found that the cries emanated from the washroom. Here, at the entrance to the adjoining toilet room, they found Summ on his knees, his face covered with blood, while Cottek was standing over him, kicking him first with one foot and then the other. Cottek was seized and placed under guard. Drs. Campbell, McDonald, and Hyde attended to Summ, who said that Cottek attacked him because he would not allow him to enter the toilet room first. Summ died early yesterday morning.

Deputy Coroner Weston caused the body to be taken to Bellevue Hospital, where Drs. Campbell and Hyde performed an autopsy in the afternoon. Deputy Coroner Werton said that death resulted from a blow over the right eye, which caused concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Rosa Swabb, the dead man's sister, said last night:

"Early in June my brother, who was living at 518 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, was overcome by heat. He was a baker, and was forced to stand many hours every day in front of hot ovens. He gradually became worse, and on June 27 he was taken to the Manhattan Asylum. He was taken before the Harlem Court and committed for examination. Drs. Fitch, Wildman, and Robertson, who examined him, said it was a case of mild insanity, and that he would soon be better. He was single, and came from Baden, Germany.

Dr. Van De Water Did Not Preach.

A large congregation was disappointed yesterday at not hearing the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, at St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Dr. Van De Water is ill at his Summer home in Quogue, L. I. It was said at the church that he was not suffering from fever, and that his condition was not serious, although he was too unwell to look after his mail.

READY FOR GOLF HONORS

Over One Hundred Players Will Start To-day for the Amateur Championship.

THOSE WHO MAY QUALIFY

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly Entertaining a House Party of Golfers—A Week Full of Sporting and Social Attractions.

Golf will be seen to-day on the links of the Morris County Club, at Morristown, N. J., as never before in this country. Over 100 contestants will be ready, bright and early, to enter the great struggle for the amateur championship of the United States. Promptly at 7:30 o'clock will the first pair be sent off on the trial round from the first tee, and for four hours thereafter in a steady stream the other contestants will follow, each pair starting off at intervals of four minutes.

Long before the last pair of the 120 entries is off on its first round, the first couple will have finished the eighteen holes of the course, and this pair will be ready to continue the four-minute chain of playing as soon as the last pair has passed the first green. Then for another four hours will the eager golfers be kept starting on their second round, thus insuring constant attendance of some of the officials at the first teeing ground for an unbroken eight hours. Provided no delays occur, the last pair will start off on its second round at 3:30 in the afternoon. This means that from 7:30 in the morning to 3:30 in the afternoon there will be an unbroken succession of golfers driving off to the first green. It will be 6 o'clock before the final score is turned in, and then the exciting moment will arrive when the best thirty-two players are picked from the large list as eligible championship competitors during the remaining days of the week.

A golf tournament of this size has never been seen before in America, and even in England and Scotland, where golf is upon its native heath, the big amateur championship has never risen to 100 or more entries. The contest this week will be a mighty object lesson of the great popularity of the game in its newly adopted country, and to those who understand the technique of the sport it will reveal the high standard reached by our own native golfers within from two to four years.

Not an Easy Game.

Golf is not a game that is learned quickly, and any one who has tried it knows well enough how much steady and patient practice he needs before reaching the possibility of a prize-winner. In the matter of our National championships, the palm thus far has been carried off by golfers who have learned the game abroad. Charles B. Macdonald, the crack Chicago player, was the first real golf champion of the United States, winning the honor four years ago at Newport. He learned the game when a boy on the celebrated St. Andrews links in Scotland, and is a finished player of many years' experience. The same is true of the present champion, H. J. Whigham, who has held the highest honors two years. He learned the game several years ago on the Hoylake links, near Liverpool, and before coming to America was rated at scratch in that club of able golfers.

Whigham will arrive in Morristown early this morning, but he has stated that he will not compete, although his name is entered and he is drawn to play with Foxhall Keene as a partner. He has not been well since returning as a newspaper correspondent in Cuba, and has had no golf practice for months. Mr. Macdonald stated last week that Whigham might play in the opening round, but he did not think he would go on after that. So, under the circumstances, a new champion is sure to arise from these 100 players, and many are watching eagerly to see a native American golfer carry off the prize.

Of the golfers who learned the game in the old country, Macdonald and Findlay Douglas stand as the most prominent possibilities for the great honor. That the former is playing an admirable game is shown by a card of eighty-one strokes that he returned for the course last week, just one more than taken by Tyng in his remarkable amateur record of eighty strokes. Douglas has done eighty-four, and is known as a perfectly steady game. It is doubtful if he has taken over ninety for the course once during the week. Steadiness is his great point, although he, too, like all golfers, is vulnerable, as is evidenced by his defeat at the hands of M. R. Wright of Philadelphia by one hole.

A good, steady player who keeps his nerve when he draws one of these cracks will often stand an excellent chance to win. The mere championship fame of Whigham often aids him materially, not of his own seeking, however, for Whigham is one of the pleasantest and most agreeable golfers on the links, but the nervousness that an opponent is likely to feel who draws Whigham frequently prevents him from playing even his ordinary game.

Speculation regarding the thirty-two contestants who will survive the rigorous test to-day has been a common theme for discussion during the past week. On some names there is, of course, a consensus of opinion, but a wide latitude is seen regarding others. So many queer things may happen, and in a big event surprises are always sure to occur, that those who ought just to get in, if they play their best, are sometimes left just beyond the line. From a careful survey of the past and present records of the competitors, the probabilities of the following thirty-two for qualifying seem very bright. The majority of them without doubt will get in.

This List May Qualify:

H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, provided he starts; Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club; Findlay Douglas, Fairfield; Walter J. Travis, Oakland; James A. Tyng, Morris County; Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol; Foxhall Keene, Newport; A. M. Coats, Newport; James F. Curtis, Cambridge; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's; T. W. Menzes, St. Andrew's; W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's; George C. Clark Jr., Shinnecock; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook; T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock; M. R. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket; C. L. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt; Herbert C. Leeds, Myopia; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Myopia Hunt; Lewis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol; A. L. Ripley, Cambridge; A. L. Norris, Dyke Meadow; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County; D. R. Forgan, Chicago Golf Club; J. D. Winsor, Jr., Merion Cricket; W. B. Smith, Onwentsia; John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County; Richmond Talbot, Tuxedo; Percy Pyne second, Morris County; G. G. Hubbard, Newport, Richard Sykes, Denver, and J. G. Thorp, Cambridge.

Socially it will also be a big week in Madison and Morristown. Many of the golfers and their friends are being entertained by the residents. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have a large house party in their Madison home, including Foxhall Keene, Victor Sorchan, and President Laurence Curtis of the United States Golf Association. Robert B. Kerr, the Secretary, is with George G. Kip; Charles E. Macdonald is staying with Ransom H. Thomas, both of whom are Vice Presidents of the Golf Association; John Reid of the Executive Committee is with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams, and Henry May of Washington, D. C., another member of the Executive Committee, is with Dr. Henriques. Treasurer George D. Powle forms one of the golfing party with Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg in Morristown. Champion Whigham and F. H. Bohlen of Philadelphia are also in the party.

W. D. Vanderpool is entertaining four well-known college players, John Reid, Jr., John I. Blair, Jr., James F. Curtis, and George C. Clark, Jr. A. M. Coats of Newport is with Mr. G. G. Frelinghuysen, and J. G. Thorp of Cambridge is the guest of Richard H. Williams. Miss Cassatt and Miss Frances E. Griscom of Philadelphia will be with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers during the week. W. T. Marsh has a house party, including M. R. Wright of Philadelphia, W. T. Gray of St. Andrew's, and W. R. Thurston.

A golf dance will be given in the clubhouse Friday evening, and there will be many private entertainments during the week.

Jealous Woman's Victim Dies.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—W. H. Lawrence of Cleveland, Ohio, who was shot by Florence Richardson at the Oxford Hotel in this city last Friday, died at St. Luke's Hospital this afternoon. The Richardson woman committed suicide after shooting Lawrence. The shooting was the result of jealousy.

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THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE.

The President's investigating committee will be both impotent and superfluous. It cannot issue a subpoena, it cannot compel any witness to attend and testify. The task imposed upon the committee by the President is one of extraordinary difficulty. Not only must many of the witnesses testify against their superior officers, who have the power to retard their promotion and make the service intolerable to them, but the subject matter of this inquiry is in reality the conduct of the President himself. With what grace can this committee report irregularities or inefficiency in the commissary, Quartermaster, and medical bureaus, over which the President, as Commander in Chief, had supreme control? Can it be expected that this committee would censure its creator by reporting that ALGER was grossly incompetent and ought to have been dismissed long ago?

For a duty so stern and ruthless the full powers and all the lofty independence of a high court of law would be scarcely adequate. The President requests the gentlemen he at once honors and embarrasses with an appointment to this committee to "ascertain and make known" the truth. He can confer upon them neither the authority to ascertain the truth nor the courage, we may say the hardihood, to make it known. It is not surprising that some of his appointees decline to serve. The inquiry would consume months, and it is unlikely that anything would come of it in the end. Men of substance and self-respect, who would of course be desirous to comply with any request of the President, will find his invitation to take part in this inquiry, anomalous in form and doomed to be profitless in result, a sore embarrassment.

The President needs the aid of no committee of nine. His own personal powers of observation ought long ago to have ascertained and made known to him the truth. Knowing the truth and being able to fix the responsibility, he ought to have turned ALGER out. But if he be in doubt as to any details of camp management, transportation, or medical administration, two men having expert knowledge and the President's confidence, privately instructed by him, would in three weeks have brought him all the information he needs as the basis of action. As a matter of fact, if his mind has been open he is in need of no further information, and ought to act now. Information as to the shocking mismanagement of the War Department and its bureaus is a universal public possession. It cannot be suppressed or ignored—at least not with safety. The evidence against ALGER is piled mountains high. It convicts and damns him. Why does the President falter and hesitate? A demand for the resignation of ALGER is warranted and justified by facts that must be within the knowledge of the President. He makes no such demand, but under bad advice appoints a powerless committee of inquiry.

The keen judgment of the people long ago led them to the conclusion that ALGER was appointed for compelling political reasons. No other consideration would have prevailed with the President in favor of a man so unworthy and unsafe. But it is precisely there that President MCKINLEY is most exposed to errors of judgment and policy. His weakest side is his political side. If there are high political reasons for avoiding a break with ALGER those reasons would be apt to prevail with Mr. MCKINLEY against all others. Politics and "pull" are the pillars of Algerism. Politics put ALGER where he is and politics keep him there.

Death and disease and suffering and the whole terrible story of the camps and the transports, the appointment of sons of fathers with a "pull," and the want of attention and supplies to which the sick and wounded owed their sufferings have made every intelligent man and woman in the country acquainted with the shortcomings of ALGER. Every volunteer mustered out or soldier home on a furlough becomes a centre from which the truth about ALGER and detestation of ALGER radiate through the mass of the people. The elections are coming on. When their emotions are deeply stirred men vote as they feel.

Will the loss of the House of Representatives and of several Republican States open the eyes of the President?

IN THE INTEREST OF—DOVES.

Should the Illinois be "christened" with water or with wine? Judging from the Chicago dispatches this is a somewhat important question—just why we do not pretend to know, but as many respectable and well intentioned people appear to have no doubt on the subject it is certainly one worthy of discussion.

The custom of breaking a bottle of more or less intoxicating liquor over the bows of a vessel as she starts down the ways is a very old one, and the meaning of the custom has now become so vague that almost any interpretation that might be attached to it would pass for orthodox. Originally, of course, the rite was religious and performed by a priest, and the spectators of former days accepted the propriety of its details on faith. At present it is usual for some young woman of beauty or political influence or wealth to smash the bottle, and care is always taken to deprive the ceremony of any except secular significance. Everybody, therefore, interprets it as he or she chooses.

Certain members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have chosen to see in the use of wine a reprehensible exaltation of alcohol, and to fear that weak minds may thus be led astray. They might as easily and logically have regarded it as an admirable hint as to what all future crews and passengers of the "christened" vessel should do with the hated bottles, but that interpretation doesn't seem to have occurred to them.

The ceremony as now performed offends and grieves these good women. Some of us may consider their trouble fanciful, even a little absurd, but none of us has any particular interest in perpetuating this use of stimulants, so why not make a change?

When the Japanese launch a ship they loose a flock of doves from her deck just as she strikes the water. This is a custom in every way prettier than ours, more poetic, and easier to link with pleasant thoughts and commendable hopes and purposes. Here is symbolism that none could possibly find offensive, and unless we can invent better it might be well to imitate our artistic little friends in everlasting great Nippon.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

It seems hardly possible that Congress can permit itself at its next session to be led into any needless discussion of the bill introduced in the House on May 19 by Mr. Foss of the Naval Committee for the reorganization of the personnel of our naval service. The bill, as it stands, commends itself at once to every person familiar with the demands of the navy and with the character of the work done aboard contemporaneous men-of-war. Yet it is not impossible that some few dissatisfied officers may induce certain Congressmen to oppose this bill, the first which has seemed likely in half a century to solve the problem of the differences between the line and the staff, and to put an end to the stagnation in the lower grades, by reason of which one so frequently sees gray-headed Lieutenants.

Without entering into details, it may be said briefly that this bill contains three provisions which ought to insure its favorable consideration by both houses of Congress. These provisions are the amalgamation of the engineer officers with the line and the creation of a force of warrant machinists with substantial pay, the organization of a retiring board to insure the flow of promotions, and the allowance of retirement and pension privileges to the enlisted men of the navy on the same terms as they are allowed to those of the army. At this time, with the memory of the glorious work of the men behind the guns so fresh in every mind, the last-named provision will meet with the widest popular approval. We cannot do too much for our sailors, and that which this bill proposes to do for them is a simple act of justice too long delayed. He would be a bold Congressman who dared to ask for the suppression of this part of the bill.

But the general public is, perhaps, in some need of enlightenment as to why the engineer officers should be transferred to the line. The chief purpose of this movement is to end the jealousies which have for years and years existed between line and staff. Engineer officers of high rank do not like to take orders, as they now must, from a line officer of lower rank. The growing importance of the Engineering Department of modern ships makes this disinclination stronger, and at the same time that very importance is an additional argument in favor of compelling all line officers to be competent to do engineer duty, and vice versa.

As Col. ROOSEVELT, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said in a communication on this question to his superior, "Every officer on a modern war vessel in reality has to be an engineer whether he wants to or not. Everything on such a vessel goes by machinery, and every officer, whether dealing with the turrets or the engine room, has to do engineer's work." One has only to consider the great difference between the steel battle ship of to-day and the wooden corvette of thirty-five years ago to understand the full significance of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S remarks. The old ship was practically an auxiliary steamer. She used her canvas always when there was any breeze, and the only machinery aboard of her was that which operated her propeller.

Now we have ships with two, and even three, propellers, and hardly a vestige of rope gear on board of them. The New Ironsides had three steam cylinders; the Iowa has 152. The Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon each have over 90 engines. Ammunition hoists, turrets, loading machinery, smoke fans, dynamos, ash hoists, ice machines, steering gear, anchor chains—all these things and a dozen others are now operated by steam. Even the heavy boats on our battleships are hoisted and lowered by huge steam cranes. No one ever sees a hundred men hauling on a heavy rope any more. The hauling end of the rope is put around the nearest "gypsy head," and the engine does the work.

The men who superintend the working of all these parts of the ship's gear are the line officers and the petty officers under them, and, as Mr. ROOSEVELT says, they have to learn engineers' work whether they wish to or not. There is no longer any reason why the engineers should be a separate body, but there are fifty reasons why every line officer should be a thorough engineer.

The question of promotion is a troublesome one, but the bill provides for that, too, in a practical manner. Our ships need about three times as many officers below command rank as above it. Under the present system promotion is wholly by seniority, and consequently a man must simply outlive a number of his fellows in order to reach the higher grades. In the last few years of his career he rushes through the grades of Captain, Commodore, and Rear Admiral. All the more energetic and ambitious years of his life are spent in subordinate positions.

Mr. Foss's bill, which was prepared by a board composed of the highest line and engineer officers in the service, provides for promotion by examination before a board, which has the power to retire the less expert of those examined. No doubt mistakes will be made by such a board, but the sum total of evil will be enormously reduced. It is an absurdity to ask a man to serve fifteen or twenty years as a Lieutenant, as we now do, and finally to give him the chance to be an Admiral for twelve or fourteen months. That our navy has achieved its magnificent record is due to the splendid character of the men who serve in it, not to the system of promotions. All naval officers are agreed that that is bad, and the present bill is the first which has satisfied the demands of both line and engineers. It should be passed as soon as possible, in order that as many as possible of the heroes of the late war should reap the benefits of it.

SANTIAGO AND THE SOUDAN.

Comparison between our short campaign in Cuba and the long one which Gen. KITCHENER has carried on in the Soudan must result in the conviction that the American soldiers were the victims of gross incompetency on the one hand and of cruel neglect on the other. As basis for this conviction it is not necessary to believe that the Sirdar's advance up the Nile has been made without any mistakes or accidents, that supplies of food and medicine have never run short, or that the hardships of the long journey have had no effect on the health of the expeditionary forces.

Such dispatches as have come down the mysterious river would seem to indicate, indeed, that all has gone with the precision and smoothness of well-oiled clockwork, but it must be remembered that Gen. KITCHENER is a man with very pronounced ideas in regard to the rights of newspaper correspondents. If he could he would banish every one of them from his army, and as it is he has reduced them to the smallest possible number of perfectly docile persons, and has taken care that they wrote nothing that did not meet with his approval.

It is not at all remarkable, in these circumstances, that the reports have made very pretty reading, but despite all precautions there has been an occasional rumor of trouble. For instance, after the battle of Atbara, the wounded are said to have suffered because the supply of anaesthetics gave out long before all the necessary operations had been performed, and more than once the complaint, so familiar to ourselves, that the rations were unsuitable to the climate, has found its way into the London papers.

But, though Gen. KITCHENER'S commissaries and quartermasters have not performed the impossible, or even the supernatural, there is no doubt that they have done everything else. In a trying climate, and with difficulties of transportation to overcome compared with which our own were trifles, the health and strength of the invading army has been well maintained. Now, with victory won, it is ready for more work of any kind.

The contrast is sufficiently striking, even when cleared of all exaggeration, and Americans who do not study it with care will neglect a great opportunity to secure instruction.

NO LONGER A SPORT.

In spite of all its unpopularity baseball is a good game. It is necessary only to go to a contest for a college championship to be convinced of that. There one sees some loose playing at moments of great excitement, but there are intense earnestness on the part of the players, desperate eagerness to take every chance, and overwhelming anxiety to win by sheer force of superior playing. The spectators are strident in their enthusiasm. To be sure, most of them are moved by that delightful sentiment known as love for Alma Mater, but those who never saw a college cannot sit in solemn silence in the presence of a university game. They yield involuntarily to the spontaneous honesty, the jealous chivalry of it, and when Princeton applauds a good play by Yale, the disinterested spectator flushes with the reflected warmth of a genuinely sportsmanlike impulse.

But how different are the feelings with which one attends a professional game of baseball, if, indeed, one so far succeeds in overcoming his natural aversion as to go to see one. Professional baseball, as carried on at the present day, is without power to excite popular enthusiasm. As a matter of fact, ladies and gentlemen rarely, if ever, go to a ball game now. And it is indisputable that even the so-called "rooters," the persons who are proud of confessing in public that they regard hired baseball players as superior beings, are losing their love for the game. The attendance has fallen off materially in this city, where squabbles over the rules, the exchange of opprobrious epithets, and fines, and wide and vigorous "kicking," at the umpire's decisions by the players, are salient features of every game.

It is not sufficient to say that "rowdyism" on the ballfield has injured the popularity of the game. That feature has driven ladies and gentlemen away from the ballfield, but it is not the rowdyism, as such, that keeps the mob away. Profanity, vulgarity, and an occasional brawl have no such terrors for the average baseball "rooter" as some of our contemporaries would have us believe. It is not alone the rowdyism, but the spirit which lies behind it, that has killed professional baseball.

The quarrels, the quibbles, the disputes, and the brawls at ball games all have their origin in an intense desire to win games in some other way than by clean, sharp playing. Bullying Captains try to frighten umpires into calling balls on deliveries of the sphere across the plate or strikes on wild pitches. They try to intimidate umpires into calling men out who were on the base before the ball started, or safe who were out as soon as the ball was hit. Of course the brutal methods of these "kickers" lead to rowdyism on the ballfield. But it is the miserable, sneaking struggle to win unfairly that has disgusted the last adherents on whom professional baseball relied for its support.

The plain truth of the matter is that at bottom the masses have the true sporting spirit. They do not desire to see ball games won by sharp practice with the rules. They would not stand it with billiards years ago when RUDOLPH disgusted every one with his eagerness to get decisions in his favor. They would not stand it when DUNRAVEN tried to get a victory out of a foul. They are raging now over certain wretched work in starting horses that has not faded out of the general memory. And they are heartily sick and tired of baseball players who haggle and "kick" and claim and crawl, but who don't play ball. The people of this country are a sport-loving people. They are ready to spend their money generously on anything that is clean and smart. But they will not patronize baseball as long as there are continued endeavors to win victories by the bawling of players and not by hitting the ball.

Trees can live in the streets of New York because trees do live in them. Attempts to make every thoroughfare a shady bower would doubtless fail, but that is no reason why the residential quarters should remain arid deserts. There are several kinds of trees that are tolerant of all except the worst of urban conditions, and information in regard to them can be easily obtained for the mere asking. In numberless Continental cities trees grow and flourish in great numbers, simply because the people love them, appreciate their value, and provide for their wants, even though it costs a flagstone or two to do so. In America, unfortunately, the sons of fathers to whom trees were enemies to be destroyed, still maintain the old hostility, to a certain degree, and even those of us who think we have lost the feeling are easily discouraged when our first attempts at arboriculture come to grief.

It is not necessary to get into any great rage over the brick that was thrown at the representative of our Commissioners when he went to call on Gen. MACIAS. Lieut. SEARS suffered no harm that a bit of court plaster will not speedily remedy, and the miserable little crime was probably committed by an irresponsible street loafer. Nevertheless the incident is not without significance. A trifle in itself, it acquires weight from the fact that it casts light on Spanish ability and inclination to preserve order and insure safety in Spanish ports. It is an especially notable fact that the Lieutenant's assailant was not arrested. So far as the dispatches reveal, no attempt to arrest him was made. If that is true, the incident is not one that can safely be ignored. If bricks may be thrown with impunity, experiments will be tried with other missiles—bullets, for example. And it is not enough to say that the criminal was probably an irresponsible loafer. The authorities of San Juan are not irresponsible. The acts of the populace are the acts of the Governor and his subordinates until penalties are imposed and apologies offered.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your army articles with great pleasure and admire the correctness of your views. There is preparing in Washington a revision of the army and militia. Shall it be encouraged by those in present authority? Shall in the revision the authority of Governors of States be ignored? Shall the militia of the New England States particularly be a thing of the past?

The total unfitness of Alger and the Adjutant General to handle the highly important matter was shown in the call for volunteers and the demand that was made for the National Guard, particularly in New York and Massachusetts. This was the entering wedge of the Washington plan, and the respective Governors of all our Eastern States fell into the trap laid for them, and your State Adjutant General was a tool in the hands of those presumably astute manipulators. Unless our Governors show more independence than they are now doing our States will be federalized and centralized.

Weston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1898. L.

NO MORE TROLLEY BLOCKADES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new electric surface lines which are being constructed with such admirable expedition have a feature that seems to be of more than passing interest. In addition to the single large metal conduit required for the trolley, midway beneath the rails, there are on the outer side of each track twenty-four terra cotta tubes. The clever Superintendents tell casual inquirers that these clay drainpipes are a part of the electric system; that they carry the reserve currents; that the wires are to be brought from these tubes into the main tunnel at each manhole; and many other wonderful things. An Inspector of the Public Works Department, who was apparently assigned to some duty in connection with the construction, said he did not know what the numerous tubes were for—that they were a new thing on street car lines.

I have no grievance against the Metropolitan syndicate, and I do not know the terms of its charters and contracts. It must be that I have overlooked some news item which would explain this matter.

To whom do these forty-eight wire conduits belong?

Is a municipal subway commission co-operating in their construction or destined to have control of them?

If the railway company builds and owns them, what are they to be used for?

Has the company a franchise which permits it to house telephone wires or furnish electric light or power?

If so, what does it pay for the privilege?

New York, Sept. 7, 1898. F. M.

One authorized to speak for the Metropolitan Railway Company said Saturday that the questions involved in the foregoing communication were disposed of in public last year before the State Railroad Commissioners. The Metropolitan Railway Company, he added, is not going into the business of selling power or light. It needs all the energy created by its triple-phase system.

"These twenty-four terra cotta tubes," he added, "that seem to worry the writer of that letter, grow out of the plan to minimize the results of a breakdown on the line. With the overhead trolley a break in the current at one place paralyzes the entire line. In our system the line will be divided into sections, each independent of the others, and having independent power sent to and taken from it. Hence the ducts.

"At one end of the line your correspondent might have found but two ducts and at the other a hundred, according to the number of sections. I might add that, in case of a breakdown on one section, the cars on it, hauled to the next section, would find full power either way, so that interruption of traffic will be unimportant and speedily remedied. The system of imparting energy to the motors is one that insures almost absolute insulation, so that the current returning to the power house is almost as strong as that picked up by the motor."

The Dock at Fort Pond Bay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Soldier's Friend" in your issue of Sept. 10 asks some very pertinent questions about the contract between the Government and the Long Island Railroad. Perhaps the following facts may help the inquiry along:

When the camp was first begun the Montauk Dock Company offered the use of its dock at Fort Pond Bay to the Quartermaster's Department. It also gave the Montauk Steamboat Company permission to use the dock for the landing of freight, &c. The officer then in charge, acting, we presume, under orders, however, seized the dock for "quarantine" purposes and refused to allow any one to land at the dock, and it is still so held, consequently one means of supplying the camp was shut off.

New York, Sept. 10, 1898.

The Future of Mormonism.

Salt Lake City Letter to Baltimore Sun.

Mormonism shows no sign of disintegration, yet it is affected by the incoming of the Gentile world. Parties no longer divide as Mormon and liberal, but as Democrats, Populists, and Republicans. Socially, industrially, and in many other ways, the Mormon and Gentile are thrown together. The railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric car are here. Mormon boys marry Gentile girls and Gentile boys marry Mormon girls.

Mormonism is as earnestly devoted to polygamy to-day as it ever was. It can only advance as it is true to its own doctrine. The religion that comes from God must enforce and practice what it teaches. Polygamy—if of God—cannot be laid aside, cannot be suspended. Will the Christian nations accept polygamy as a divinely ordained institution and establish society on that basis? "Heavenly" marriages can be performed only in the temple, we are told. Yet such marriages lie at the very core of Mormonism. Is it possible or likely that the world will see bands of converts pushing on to Salt Lake City, there to undergo this peculiar ceremony?

Face to face with the civilization of America, so practical, so democratic, so inquisitive, in the light of the Gospel history accepted in its great fundamental teachings alike by the judgment of the ages and the consensus of the nations of Europe and America, can we say otherwise than that Mormonism is incongruous with Christianity and America, and with the history and customs of humanity, and may we not cherish the hope that not many years will elapse before its adherents shall share in the blessings of the Gospel in common with their fellow-citizens and Mormonism be as "a tale that is told?"

Smoking Out an Owl.

From The Portland Oregonian.

City Treasurer Hacheney is one of those old-fashioned men who get up first in the morning, build fires and make some coffee for the refreshment of himself and the others as they turn out. Monday evening he laid the fire in the kitchen stove as usual before going to bed. Yesterday morning when he opened the stove door to apply a match to the kindling he was startled by a vicious snapping and the sight of some hideous, sooty looking goblin, with huge eyes and ears, which caused him to jump half way across the kitchen and imagine the devil or one of his imps had taken possession of the stove. On recovering his equanimity he made an investigation and found that a gray owl had made its way down the chimney, through the stovepipe and draught, into the stove. Mr. Hacheney could hardly believe his senses, and at first imagined that some one had been playing a belated April fool trick on him, but the disclaimers of all the family and the fact that the owl was liberally covered with soot and ashes convinced him that the bird had come down the chimney.

Use of the Boston Franklin Fund.

From The Boston Transcript.

Before a great while the disposition of the Franklin Fund, or a large part of it, will be decided upon. The fund now amounts to $355,004; the amount turned over to the city by the Trustees of the fund in 1894 was $328,940. The legal questions which have prevented the use of the fund for the last three or four years have been settled, and its disposal is now in the hands of the Board of Aldermen.

Some time ago the Trustees of the fund appropriated the money for a manual training school and a site for it. Because of the legal questions raised nothing was ever done toward building the school. Tuesday an order was introduced in the Board of Aldermen for the appropriation of $200,000 of the fund for public baths. It is doubted whether the money can be so used, on account of the previous action of the Trustees, when they voted to use the money for a training school. If the law department decides that the vote of the Trustees declaring for a manual training school can be rescinded, it is likely that the Aldermen will vote at least a portion of the fund for baths.

Investigate! Investigate!

From The Holyoke (Mass.) Telegram, (Rep.)

The boys who died at Camp Wikoff were murdered—officially murdered. We now know that an order had been issued early this month to supply the regiments with food costing 60 cents a day. This order was pigeonholed in a desk in the War Department. In consequence of this act of negligence the poor, sick soldiers were obliged to eat nauseating food, mostly moldy hardtack and slimy beef. Nearly 100 have since died from starvation. Their weak stomachs refused the swill which the great United States Government offered them. So, we repeat, these boys were murdered, and some official in the War Department was their murderer. The Nation cries aloud: Investigate! Investigate! Investigate!

CHEAPER STAMPED ENVELOPES.

From The Washington Star.

Within a short time it is expected that the Postmaster General will issue an order reducing the cost to the public of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers. This is made possible by the extremely low bids received for doing the work. The Government does not seek to make money out of the people in the sale of envelopes, but endeavors to put their price near the cost. There is a slight advance in the price over the actual cost of the envelopes, but this is necessary to cover the cost of handling. The act of Congress of July 12, 1876, regulates this. It provides:

"No stamped envelope or newspaper wrapper shall be sold by the Post Office Department at less (in addition to the legal postage) than the cost, including all salaries, clerk hire, and other expenses connected therewith."

It is interesting to note the immense sums paid by the Government for envelopes in the past. Not only has the Government suffered by lack of competition, but the people have been made to pay more, and until other envelope-making concerns entered the field the monopoly kept up the prices. Thus in 1874 the price of the envelope most used by the public was $2.90 a thousand to the Government, and the people had to pay $3.20 a thousand. The profit to the Government under those figures was 30 cents a thousand, and, as over 300,000,000 are used, it will be seen an immense sum of money is paid out for this item alone.

Four years ago (and the department is now operating under this contract) the department awarded a contract upon a bid of $1.30 per 1,000 for the same envelope and figured on selling them to the people at $1.80 per 1,000, estimating its expenses of handling at 50 cents per 1,000.

The Government will be enabled to furnish envelopes under the new contract at a much lower price. It is understood that the reduction will be in the neighborhood of 50 cents per 1,000. And when it is recalled that the people will be able to purchase a bundle at the same proportionate cost, it will be readily understood what a saving will be made.

Under the new bid a man can go to any Post Office and purchase envelopes at $21.30 per 1,000, already stamped with two-cent stamps. This is approximately but 13 cents per 100 for the envelopes, or, to get it down much finer, only 4 cents for a package of twenty-five envelopes of the best Government grade. It must not be forgotten, of course, that the cost of the stamps must be added, but there is no merchant who can afford to compete with Uncle Sam at these prices.

STATE AND NATIONAL ISSUES.

From The Binghamton Chronicle.

Our Democratic friends who are afraid of National issues and insisting on State issues solely would do well to study the following from the Democratic NEW YORK TIMES:

"They must remember that there is a National matter besides the war which can and will be made an issue, and a decisive one, if they permit it. This is the currency. On this the position of the Democratic Party, as defined by its last National Convention and accepted by the New York State organization, is hopelessly bad. If the Democratic State Convention next month shall renew the indorsement of that position, it will go far to make the election sure of any Republican candidate, no matter how weak or unfitted he may be. The best Democrat in the State, should he be compelled to shoulder that blunder, would have great difficulty in defeating even Gov. Black. And his difficulty would be very greatly increased by the formal leadership of United States Senator Murphy in the party. * * * The moment that the currency issue is permitted to arise, the voters will not forget the utterly inexcusable course Mr. Murphy has pursued regarding it. Especially they will not forget that he disgraced his State by enrolling his name in support of the Teller repudiation resolutions at the last session. By entirely eliminating the currency issue, that is to say, by omitting all indorsement, direct and indirect, of the Chicago platform of 1896, it may be possible, so to speak, to sterilize Mr. Murphy's influence. To reaffirm the platform would be to bring Mr. Murphy into conspicuous and disastrous prominence."

Besides electing State Senators and Assemblymen who will elect a successor to Mr. Murphy, we shall elect thirty-four Congressmen who will aid in framing out future National policy. No, it will hardly be possible to confine the campaign to State issues. The best way will be to discuss all issues, National, State, and local.

NUGGETS.

In a Good Position.

If it's true that the Administration is behind Alger its position gives great facilities for properly locating a kick.—Philadelphia Times.

The President's Smoking.

"I saw an item in some paper the other day which said that the President had learned to smoke a pipe."

"Is that so? Having started in that line he may yet be able to smoke the Secretary of War out of the Cabinet."—Chicago News.

Ought to Know Better.

The Detroit Journal alleges that what the average man needs is a wife who is above being suspicious. The editor of The Journal ought to know better than to chew coffee just before he reaches the front step a night. It is enough to make any woman suspicious.—Baltimore News.

The Insurance Man's Guess.

"He is the stupidest man—he never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it," said the young girl of the clerk who had taken her to the Natatorium.

"Perhaps that is the only way he can make both ends meet on his small salary," remarked the insurance man.—Spokesman-Review.

Something Quite Different.

A newspaper report reads: "Never before in Boston Harbor was seen anything like the scenes enacted to-day at the arrival of the nine warships that have been doing duty in Cuban waters all Summer." Well, no; the scenes last Spring, when hysterical old ladies were hearing "distant firing at sea," were altogether different.—Chicago Record.

AN OCEAN SYMPHONY.

Sarah L. Tenney in Boston Transcript.

In ripples of mirth it began,
As the merry wavelets ran,
Leaping the sand,
Kissing the strand,
Laughing as only wavelets can.

To allegro movement it grew,
While over the sparkling blue,
In an ecstasy
Of childlike glee,
The racing, rollicking "white caps" flew.

Yet higher the glad waves leap,
And the bounding billows keep
Staccato time
To the musical rhyme
Of the waters as onward they sweep.

Now slower and sadder the theme,
Till the listening ear would seem
To catch the tone
Of a troubled moan,
The lingering, liquid notes between.

Then a silence deep, profound;
The ocean all around,
Breathless and still
As a Summer rill,
Whispers a plaintive, murmuring sound.

Now the rising winds begin
With a weird and ceaseless din;
Echoes of woe
From the depths below
Wail, like the sobs of a violin.

But the Storm King marches on,
His clans about him drawn;
Each crested wave
Becomes a slave,
His awful bidding to do anon.

The sea grows black with the strife;
The billows fight for their life;
With thunder crash
And lightning flash
The storm-girt, quivering air is rife.

The theme now changes again
To a dirgelike, minor strain;
The waves are sighing
For the dead and dying,
Whom they in pitiless wrath have slain.

A hush! Then the penitent waves
Break forth into jubilant lays;
No more they weep,
Deep calls unto deep,
In a rapturous crescendo of praise.

Oh, never on mortal strand
Is there music more sweet, more grand,
Than the melody
Of the mighty sea,
Swept by the touch of the Master's hand.

GEN. MILES'S STATEMENT.

From The Boston Post, (Dem.)

The man of practical action defies the politician; the soldier challenges the placeholder; the volunteer who has risen by merit to the highest grade in the army of the Republic throws down the gauntlet to the man who, with a record of dishonorable discharge from the service, has become his official superior by a trade for votes in a party convention.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Rep.)

The previous published interviews with Miles have greatly enlightened the public with respect to the strenuous efforts which Secretary Alger used to give the impression that all the glory of the surrender of Santiago belonged to Gen. Shafter, but it will be difficult for the discredited Secretary of War to combat the evidence which Gen. Miles now produces regarding the actual state of affairs.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch, (Ind. Rep.)

Gen. Miles makes no secret of his opinion that there has been a gross abuse of power in the handling of the campaign, and the American people are of the same mind. A court of inquiry and a general investigation are the least measures that will satisfy the public demand. There must be a showing up of information on which to base a reform of the system and for the more immediate purpose, to "turn the rascals out."

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

There is nothing particularly striking nor sensational in this recital, which has not been contradicted in any official quarter. The aim of the General commanding has evidently been to bring the actual facts of his connection with the closing episodes of the Santiago campaign prominently before the public, so that future historians may give credit for its outcome where credit is due. There was but little, if any, danger of error in this regard.

From The Baltimore News, (Dem.)

Gen. Miles is a good soldier and knows that obedience is a soldier's first duty. The fact that he is openly criticising his superiors indicates that he believes he has been badly mistreated and that he proposes, if possible, to force an investigation of the conduct of the war. If he is actuated by a desire to rid the army of politics and to show what havoc a political Secretary of War can create, Gen. Miles will have public sentiment back of him, even if he is putting both feet through precedent and red tape.

From The Boston Transcript, (Ind. Rep.)

Gen. Miles would make short work of a Captain who appealed to the public from his Colonel's decision. An army in a free country must be subordinate to the Executive, and this obligation rests as strongly on its senior General as on its junior Lieutenant. When an army appeals from its orders to the public it becomes a menace to the very people to whom it appeals. If Gen. Miles forces a question of discipline upon the Administration he will have only himself to blame.

From The Boston Traveler, (Rep.)

Gen. Miles, by open criticism of his superiors in time of war, has certainly laid himself liable to court-martial. But this is probably just what he would like, for a court of inquiry would bring out the facts, perhaps to the intense chagrin of Secretary Alger and some others of his associates. It is evident that this result is feared, and it is to be expected that every influence will be brought to bear to smooth down the ruffled plumage of the commanding General of the army. Whether he will yield to the arguments remains to be seen.

From The Worcester Spy, (Rep.)

Gen. Miles's intentions will develop more definitely after he reaches Washington. If he persists in his present course, it is hard to see how a court-martial or some form of official investigation can be avoided, however desirous the War Department may be to hush up the quarrel. Whatever the facts or the motives may have been, the appearances have been, from the first, that somebody in authority desired to relegate to the rear the two most experienced and most famous Generals in the regular army. It will be just as well if this matter is either established or disproved.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

There has been some talk of court-martialing Gen. Miles, but what is to be done with Alger? It is a little irregular for an officer to publicly make charges against the Secretary of War, but when those charges are proved up to the hilt, and they seriously involve the honor of the Secretary, the public will necessarily be more concerned about the office the latter holds than about the slight indiscretion of the bluff, straightforward soldier. Miles was the bravest of soldiers in the biggest of wars, and it is easy to see now why the man who is trying to persecute him was not.

From The Washington Post, (Ind. Dem.)

Gen. Miles must have known that Shafter was miserably equipped for the work assigned him. Why did he sanction that disastrous blunder? He was exacting enough when it came to his own expedition, and would not make a move in the direction of Puerto Rico until he was elaborately prepared. He found it easy, we infer, to let Shafter go in any old disheveled fashion. But Gen. Miles has raised this issue, and the Government is bound to join it with him. The case admits of no postponement, since the integrity of the War Department is at stake. Let us have an investigation, by all means. The whole country wants light upon this question.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

More important than the personal phases of this matter is the question whether a Secretary of War, a mere creature of petty politics, should be allowed to run the strategic and purely military operations of our army during its field campaigns in time of war. Here we find a second-rate politician from Michigan and a third-rate civil-war General of Volunteers trying to dictate the purely military operations of the Government. He holds up the commanding General, prevents his accompanying an important expedition, and, finally, writes a secret dispatch to a subordinate of that General calculated to work serious confusion at the front. Such a state of affairs is outrageous. It is a bad-smelling mess of too much Alger.

From The Boston Globe, (Dem.)

It is a great battle which Gen. Miles is making against old usages, intrenched conservatism, and buttressed conventionality. If he succeeds he will win a victory greater and more enduring than any he ever gained over warring Indians on our Western plains, and certainly the issue which he is forcing to the front must be squarely met. No finely devised policy of inaction can well be invoked by authority at Washington after such a reiterated challenge as that of Nelson A. Miles. For the War Department, in the face of the repeated charges, direct and implied, made by the General commanding our armies to keep a closed mouth and do nothing whatever would be practically confession of judgment in the presence of all men.

From The Philadelphia Times, (Ind. Dem.)

Gen. Miles's dignified attitude shines the more in contrast with the exhibitions of pettiness that have disgraced the departments at Washington, while his campaign in Puerto Rico, short as it was, was so brilliantly complete and apparently faultless, that it emphasizes the faults of those who undertook to do without him. It is not from him, however that fault-finding or criticism has come. He expresses the opinion that there has been too much of this already, and that the public has "lost sight of the success and glories of the war." From his point of view he is right. He returns triumphant and we have no doubt that even the incompetent Alger will be compelled to acknowledge his right to command. Yet the public cannot be expected to acquiesce quietly in the continuance of Alger and his gang in a position to do further mischief. The army is not safe with these conspirators in power, even though their great conspiracy has failed.

From The Brooklyn Eagle, (Ind. Dem.)

It is the protest of the professional and able man against the meddling and domination of the amateur and politician that Gen. Miles will utter, if he restricts himself to that phase of the quarrel. It is not discipline, and is not military to fight with the Secretary of his department, but certain incidents require airing. The army, in spite of its concentration of supplies, has too many military heads. It might as well be settled now whether the General of the army shall command that army in the field, or take the field and find that his men are moving, not according to his orders, but in obedience to secret orders from Washington, or some other point distant from the scene of war. Gen. Miles says that he did not go to Cuba as a visitor or adviser, as we generally understood at the North, but as commander, though he gives full credit to Gen. Shafter for his part in the operations before Santiago. The impression that obtained as to his errand was fostered in order to give more prominence to Gen. Shafter, who is a friend of Secretary Alger.

FUTURE OF PUERTO RICO

Its Possibilities Under the Manipulation of This Country Discussed by a Treasury Official.

CAPITAL AND LABOR PROBLEMS

Educational Advantages Limited to an Incomplete System of Public Schools—Earning Capacity of the Masses Very Small.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—"As a delightful Winter resort, a valuable tropical garden, and an important strategic point, Puerto Rico is a valuable acquisition to the people and Government of the United States."

This is the view expressed by the Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, who has just returned from a brief visit to the island.

"It must not be expected," said Mr. Austin, "that so small an island can become a large factor in supplying the $250,000,000 worth of tropical productions which the people of the United States annually consume, or that it can absorb a very large percentage of the $1,200,000,000 worth of our annual productions. Smaller in area than the State of Connecticut, and with a population less than that of Brooklyn, it may not be able to meet the samewhat extravagant expectations which enthusiastic people have formed with reference to it.

"Settled by Spain more than a century earlier than the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, its population is now more dense than that of Massachusetts, and the prospect of materially increasing its productiveness is not flattering. Mountainous from centre to circumference, the 1,000,000 people who occupy its 3,760 square miles of territory have put under cultivation most of the available soil, and while their methods of culture and transportation are in many cases very primitive, it cannot be expected that the productions of this densely populated and closely cultivated area can be largely increased or its consumption greatly multiplied.

"The valleys and coast lands are now well occupied with sugar estates, the area adjoining these is devoted to tobacco, and the mountai.. sides to the very peaks are occupied by large coffee plantations, with patches of cocoanuts, bananas, plantains, breadfruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits scattered among them. While the 200,000 of its population who live in cities and villages enjoy some of the conveniences to which our people are accustomed, the large proportion of the rural population is of extremely simple habits in the matter of food, clothing and habitation, and with small earning capacity and a small per capita of the depreciated currency cannot be expected to soon become large consumers of our products. A little rice, a very little flour, a few beans, and plenty of bananas, plantains, breadfruit, and vegetables satisfy their physical necessities, a few yards of cotton cloth for the adults and nothing for the children meet their principal requirements for clothing, while a few rough boards and a plentiful supply of plantain and palm leaves supply the material for the humble dwellings throughout the interior and in many of the villages.

"With about one-fifth of its population able to read and write, the knowledge of the outside world is extremely limited, and with only 150 miles of railroad and less than 250 miles of good wagon road on the island, the means of intercommunication are not such as to enable a prompt stimulation of its production or consumption. Most of the good roads, and some of them are very fine, run from town to town along the coast, though there is one exception in the military road connecting Ponce, on the south shore, with San Juan, on the north shore. Those of the interior, however, is only reached by bridle paths, over which transportation is effected by packs carried on small ponies. In the cities and towns most of the transportation is by bullocks, yoked in primitive fashion to two-wheeled carts and urged to their work by a sharp-pointed pole in the hands of a native driver, who walks in front of his team, turning to give them a vicious punch when they do not follow with sufficient speed. The cattle of the island are of a superior class, similar in appearance to the Jersey cattle, but with broad horns, the cows being driven from door to door in the towns and milked into bottles in the presence of the customer, while the calves stand patiently upon the sidewalk awaiting the removal of the peripatetic dairy to the residence of the next customer.

The Educational System.

"Education on the island is not of a high order. A sort of public school system prevails in some of the towns and cities, but in the interior reading and writing, except among the plantation owners and managers, are rare. Spanish is the popular tongue, though the natives of France, of whom there are quite a number, retain their language, and there are in the towns some English-speaking negroes from St. Thomas and other near-by English colonies who prove useful as interpreters to the Americans already on the island.

"One of the two daily newspapers published in Ponce prints one page in English out of compliment to the new conditions, most of the matter so published being extracts from the Constitution of the United States and sketches of the lives of our distinguished men. There are Catholic churches in all the cities and large towns, some of them dating back over a century, handsomely finished within and representing a large expenditure of money. There is one Protestant church at Ponce, said to have been the only one in the Spanish West Indies, but it is at present unoccupied. There are theatres in the principal cities, and several of the leading towns have telephones and are connected by telegraph lines aggregating about 400 miles in length, while cable communication is had with the United States at $1.17 per word.

"The currency and finances of the island are subjects with which our statesmen will have to deal. The Spanish Government in 1895 took up all the Mexican and Spanish coins in circulation and substituted special silver coins struck in the mint of Spain for this purpose. They bear on one side the Spanish coat of arms and the words 'Isla de Puerto Rico,' and on the other the face of the boy King and an elaborate inscription in Spanish. The largest of these is the peso, of 100 centavos, corresponding in appearance with our silver dollars, weighing 385.8 grains, and generally spoken of as a 'dollar.' There are also smaller silver coins of five, ten, twenty, and forty centavos, the twenty-centavo piece being known as the 'peseta,' also copper coins of one and two centavos.

"The Spanish Government makes no attempt to maintain the standing of these silver coins, and they represent little more than their bullion value, the banks and merchants gladly exchanging $1.05 in this coin for $1 in our silver or paper, and exchanges being sometimes made at two for one and even higher.

"The native drivers, boatmen, and vendors have already learned the superior value of our coins, and a twenty-five-cent piece in United States coin is readily accepted at from 45 to 50 cents in payment for their services. That it will be necessary to take up this fluctuating coin when our permanent measure of value permeates this island is generally conceded, but just what plan should be adopted in fixing the rate at which obligations made in Puerto Rican coin shall be paid in that of the United States is a matter for statesmen to determine.

Financial and Labor Problems.

"Another interesting question in this connection is whether or not the plantation labor which has in the past been satisfied with 50 to 60 cents per day in Puerto Rican money will be content to accept 25 to 30 cents per day in our coins in its stead. The silver money coined and sent to the island by Spain amounted to $6,000,000, or pesos, and there has been added about $1,000,000 in paper by certain of the five banks of the island, some of which stands at par with the silver, and some at a discount, but it is seldom seen in ordinary business transactions.

"The fact that our own Government has just sent in a shipment to the island a sum equal in value to one-tenth of the entire currency, and that it will be immediately put into circulation through its payment to the troops scattered over the island, furnishes a suggestion as to the probable increase of the currency and increased disparity in value.

"Statistically the productions and commerce of Puerto Rico have been already discussed. The exports amount to about $15,000,000 a year gold value, and the imports about $16,000,000. Coffee forms about 60 per cent. of the value of the exports; sugar, 20 per cent.; tobacco, 5 per cent., and the remainder made up of cocoa, rum, hides, sponges, cabinet woods, &c. Practically all the coffee goes to Europe, the grocers and dealers asserting that they can obtain higher prices, especially for the fine grades which rank with Java and Mocha, in France and Spain than in the United States, while the fact that the export duty on coffee, tobacco, and cattle was only one-tenth as much on articles sent to Spain as on those sent to other countries encouraged exporters to send their goods to Spanish ports.

"Of the importations about 50 per cent. are manufactured articles, largely cotton cloths, shoes, fancy goods, and articles of household use, 15 per cent. rice, 10 per cent. fish, 10 per cent. meats and lard, and 7 per cent. flour. Naturally most of this came from Spain, because the duty collected on articles from that country was only one-tenth of that on articles from other countries. While considerable sums are collected from the tariff, the Spanish Government also collected a large amount by other methods, dealers and property owners being required to pay to the Spanish Government one-half as much tax as was collected for the local Government, whose expenses were high, thus making the tax burden very heavy.

As a Field for Investment.

"Much interest is already being evinced by people from the United States in the matter of investments in Puerto Rico, and on this subject there is a variety of opinion. Coffee plantations are first considered, as they have a reputation of having paid from 15 to 25 per cent. profit annually upon their cost. They are held at high prices, however, from $75 to $200 per acre in Puerto Rican money, according to location, quality of coffee produced, age of trees, &c. The western part of the island is considered the best for coffee, and produces the celebrated 'Cafe Caracolilla,' which is all sent to Europe at the export price of 32 cents per pound in Puerto Rican money.

"Sugar plantations are considered next in importance, and are relatively higher in price because of the more expensive machinery required, while their attractiveness as investments is reduced by the fact that many plantations have of late been abandoned as such, and turned into cattle ranges. Tobacco has been very profitable of late because of the shortage in Cuban tobacco, for which it has been substituted, though whether it will continue its popularity when the Cuban article resumes its normal position in the market is uncertain. Tropical fruits have had little attention either among local exporters or American investors, but might prove more profitable than the other interests more discussed, as they are ready for shipment at a time of the year when the markets of the United States have not begun receiving the Florida or California fruits. The land in the valleys is extremely rich, and that of the mountain sides, even to the very top, is of good color and productive, especially for coffee and some of the fruits.

"Puerto Rico now resumes politically the relations with this continent which long ago existed physically. Torn by great natural movements from the mainland of which this group of islands doubtless formed a part, she is now restored by another great natural movement, which is reuniting the continents and countries and islands in a system of republics having one great purpose of co-operation and mutual advancement. Alone she can furnish but a small part of the tropical supplies for which we have been accustomed to send $250,000,000 abroad each year, but with the co-operation of undeveloped Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines, should they fall within our borders, would enable us to expend among our own people practically all of that vast sum which we have heretofore been compelled to send to foreign lands and foreign people."

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Contest Between Gen. Lee and Senator Martin Has Already Begun, and Promises to be Interesting.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—The contest for the United States Senatorship between Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Senator Thomas S. Martin has already begun in this State. The latter took the stump in his own behalf at Winchester on Tuesday, and declared himself for free silver and the other planks of the Chicago platform. It is now Gen. Lee's turn to commit himself on the financial question. He was Consul General to Cuba and out of the country at the last campaign, and therefore avoided declaring his attitude toward the Chicago platform. His friends, however, recognize the fact that Gen. Lee cannot, even if he wished to, longer fail to declare himself on the currency and other questions which are to be forced to the front in the coming Congressional campaign in Virginia. It is true that the pending contest has no direct connection with or control over the selection of United States Senator, but the fight for that honor will begin this year.

Gen. Lee, it is pretty well known, has already written a letter to a State Senator in Accomac County, in which he declared that had he been here during the Presidential campaign of 1896 he would have voted for William Jennings Bryan and the balance of the Democratic National ticket. The General says he has never failed to support the nominees and the platform of the Democratic Party, and he would not have made an exception had he been in this country at the last election.

Mr. Martin's friends are determined to press the fight against Gen. Lee, and will not hesitate to strike back with all of the energy and force of which they are capable. It is their purpose in this campaign to hold the General responsible for taking an active part in bringing on the war between this country and Spain. It was his energy and activity in pressing the claims of Cuba and representing the advantage which was to be gained in liberating the island from Spanish dominion which resulted in the war, they say. Lee's friends do not fear any such charge, as they feel assured that the people of Virginia and the country at large will fully indorse and support the action of this Government in the conflict.

The fight between Martin and Lee promises to be one of the most interesting that has been waged in Virginia since the war. The party leaders and all of the machine element are with Martin. The independents and a fair proportion of the masses can be counted among the adherents of Gen. Lee.

Martin starts out with by long odds the most perfect organization, which nothing but unbounded enthusiasm and the personal magnetism of Gen. Lee can possibly hope to overcome. Four years ago, when Lee was opposing Martin for the Senatorship, as he is now, President Cleveland contributed $1,000 toward the campaign fund in this State. This money was in two crisp five-hundred-dollar bills, which the President sent Lee in a note signed "G. C." This contribution played a conspicuous part in the legislative investigation which Lee's friends caused to be made as to the manner of Mr. Martin's nomination.

Not only will Gen. Lee have Mr. Cleveland's indirect support again in this struggle, but as far as possible, in a quiet way, that of the present occupant of the White House. Not only will Mr. McKinley favor Lee, but it is an open secret that between the two Democratic aspirants for Senatorial honors all the Republican leaders in Virginia will be found lined up on the same side. Of course they cannot and will not take any open part in the struggle which has already begun in the Old Dominion.

Bob Acres's Descendant.

From The London Globe.

It is now about a century ago that Mr. Bob Acres announced at Bath that "damns have had their day," giving this as a reason for the strange assortment of oaths with which he was used to interlard his conversation. Like most of the characters in Sheridan's plays who ventured into prophecy, his remark was singularly inept. That little word of four letters still holds its own, and by a strange irony of fate nowhere so strongly as on the stage. It is sad to have to say it, but no line, however witty, that was ever written, provokes so much laughter on the stage as this unmeaning expression. Its only rival is the bandbox upon which a stout lady sits in a moment of forgetfulness. And yet, regardless of the fact that many an actor's livelihood almost depends upon his emphatic enunciation of the word, the report comes from America that some one in authority intends to submit proposals for making the familiar expletive illegal on the stage of the United States. This descendant of Bob Acres cares nothing for the feelings of the actors, one of whose most telling effects will be taken away if his project ever succeeds in getting beyond its present nebulous state. The comic author, too, must be considered. Whenever his play is getting dull, and the fountains of his repartee have run dry, he has nothing to do but to insert his word of four letters, and a ripple of merriment runs through the stalls and culminates in a loud guffaw in the pit. Why it is so nobody knows, and we fear that the excellent American will labor in vain. What is unanimously accepted as wit by author, actor, and audience cannot be so easily put down.

Will Make a Success of It.

From The Boston Traveler.

If Gen. Alger keeps at interviewing himself, he will ultimately succeed in irrevocably writing himself down an ass.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. COL. PICQUART.—According to a decision of the Procureur de la Republique in Paris, Lieut. Col. Picquart, and his lawyer, Maitre Leblois, will appear before the Eighth Correctional Chamber, Sept. 21, on the charge of communicating confidential military documents. It will be recalled that Col. Picquart was at the head of the Secret Intelligence Department of the French Government at the time of the arrest and conviction of Dreyfus. The Dreyfus "dossier" necessarily was in his charge. He believed in the guilt of the artillery officer; later he became absolutely convinced that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau. It was his duty to collect all confirmatory evidence possible. This evidence, it is said, he transmitted to M. Scheurer-Kestner and to Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the Ile du Diable prisoner, the result of which was a public exposure of the alleged charges against Esterhazy. Whether the friends of Dreyfus obtained their information through the good offices of Lieut. Col. Picquart, it does not matter, as the evidence charging him with communicating military secrets was furnished by Lieut. Col. Henry, the confessed forger and suicide. Henry had testified that he surprised Picquart and Leblois looking over the Dreyfus "dossier" in the former's office, and what gave particular significence to this testimony was the fact that Henry asserted that he saw the secret document: "Cette canaille de D——," &c. Which statement, however, he afterwards repudiated at the Zola trial, when Maitre Labori sought to force from him a statement confirming the existence of the secret document. Another curious aspect of the case is that Maitre Leblois, not being a Government official, could not be prosecuted under the law of 1888. But the Juge d'Instruction found a fourth point which enabled him to hold Leblois However, this fourth point, making him an accomplice of Picquart, took the latter out of a court-martial and placed him at the tender mercies of the Correctional Police, whose proceedings may or may not be held in secret.

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THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN QUESTION BRIGHTENS.—The Ausgleich question will be brought up in the Austrian Reichsrath, which convenes Sept. 25. According to the cable dispatches of a fortnight ago Count von Thun, the Austrian Premier, and Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, had presented an agreement to Kaiser Francis Joseph concerning the future relations of the two parts of the dual empire. Although Baron Banffy still insists that the agreement must have Parliamentary ratification, it is understood that the claims of the Hungarians have been greatly modified. A week ago the Austrian Government issued the following communique: "The binding form of the Hungarian law of 1898, by Article I. of which the Hungarian Government is instructed to act independently of Austria if the stipulations of the treaty have not been sanctioned by Parliament at the end of the year, the pressure of time, and more than anything else the ardent wish to maintain the present form of treaty, induced the Austrian Government to take the resolution to appeal once more to the Reichsrath and plead with it for a speedy taking in hand of the States treaty with Hungary." The causes which have moved the Hungarians to modify their demands concerning the articles of the Ausgleich are to be found in the growing sentiment of the press at Prague and Budapest for a federation. In these cities the separatists' committees have issued a vast amount of literature, which began by being purely academic in tone, but later openly advised the disruption of not simply the dual empire, but the whole tissue of States which make up the two principal parts of it. The issue, which was begun between Austria and Hungary with threats of severing the bond between the two kingdoms, which are only bound together by the golden link of the crown, was never intended by either party, no matter how angry it became, to end in a dissolution of the empire. But now the Czechs, the Magyars, and other diverse nationalities, taking their creed from the text of the Hungarian threats, are carrying on a campaign for the establishment of a federation. It is this rapidly growing sentiment which has caused the Hungarian Government to make a move to conclude the Ausgleich negotiations as soon as possible, that their efforts as well as those of the Austrians may be devoted to restoring the status quo of the dual empire. It will be recalled that Austria-Hungary is an absolutely artificial State. There is nothing homogeneous about it, not even the esprit de corps which binds the German States together. Once let it lapse into federation and it abandons its status as a great power, and its component parts will sink to the level of the Balkan principalities.

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A ROBBER BARON IN SICILY.—A curious tale of a Sicilian robber Baron comes to light through a Palermo paper, and suggests an interesting study for sociologists. At Piazza Armerina, in the Province of Palermo, there lived in almost abject poverty a Sicilian nobleman named Baron Jacona, who had once been immensely wealthy, but who had dissipated all his properties and estate by riotous living, traveling, and gambling, before he had reached the age of fifty. The chronicles of twenty years ago speak of him as one of the most magnificent viveurs of Palermo and Naples. A fortnight ago he disappeared from the wretched hovel which he occupied, and the very next day the local newspaper rushed to the village bleeding profusely from a terrible cut in his forehead, and with the startling announcement that he had been waylaid and robbed by the Baron. The postman lost 900 lire, and, although the gendarmes immediately started out in pursuit of the Baron, at last accounts they had not caught him. It seems that the decayed gentleman, unable further to endure the humiliation of his position, had returned to the profession of his ancestors, and feeling their predatory instincts rising in his breast, had attacked the postman. The high estate to which the Jacona family had risen during the last two centuries counted for naught in the last representative of the race.

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GROWING TROUBLE IN ARMENIA.—Talk concerning alleged contemplated massacres in Armenia is again rife in Athens, and the Armenians near the western end of Lake Van are said to be arming themselves. A few days ago some revolutionists, who were surprised with arms, shot a Zaptieh and an Armenian messenger sent to order them to quit the house where they were holding a meeting. Famine reigns in the City of Mosul in consequence of three successive bad harvests. The military garrison has been called out to collect the taxes from the ill-fated breadwinners. Many Christians have sold their daughters to obtain bread, and have themselves become Moslems to escape starvation. It is asserted that 400 girls are begging about the streets of Mosul. The Asty of Athens asserts that $25,000 is necessary to keep the people alive through the coming Winter, and that the withdrawal of the American missionaries has immensely increased the difficulty of administering relief. The Christian Armenians of Mosul are advised by friendly Turks not to leave their houses, as a massacre at any time may break out; if they remain at home they are arrested either for arrears in their taxes or for no other reason than to satisfy the Sultan that they shall not take a hand in any disturbances.

GRAECO-TURKISH ALLIANCE PROPOSED.—There is a rumor in Athens that the visit of M. Rhalli, the ex-Premier, to Constantinople, to see the Sultan, had no other object in view than an attempt to pave the way for an entente cordiale between Greece and the Empire that might lead to a treaty of alliance. This news has stirred up a great deal of comment in the press of Athens, and the consensus of opinion is that no alliance can be formed with Turkey so long as the 3,000,000 of Greeks in the Epirus, Macedonia, Asia Minor, and the Archipelago remain practically enslaved to the Sultan. The Greeks under the rule of the Porte regard themselves as the victims of an odious and tyrannical administration, depriving them of all their natural rights. This sentiment the late victories of the Turks have only augmented. The ideals of freedom and dignity cherished by the traditions of the Greek people are repugnant to an alliance that they deem would be contrary to their honor and their conscience. Notwithstanding the sacrifices of the Christian powers, they are dissatisfied with the seeming blindness with which the Concert of Europe regards the evidence of the likelihood of fresh atrocities in Anatolia and in Crete. M. Rhalli has been severely criticised by all factions of the press for entertaining the idea that an alliance with Turkey might be acceptable to the Hellenes.

Other French Ministers May Resign.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—It is asserted that if the Cabinet still insists upon a revision of the Dreyfus case, Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, will resign.

Vesuvius Again in Action.

NAPLES, Sept. 11.—There is a distinct recrudescence of eruptions from Mount Vesuvius to-day, accompanied by rumblings and explosions.

REJECTED SUITOR KILLED

He Is Believed to Have Committed Suicide After Attempting Murder.

SHOT SWEETHEART'S GUARDIAN

A Strange Tale of Crime from Elizabeth, N. J.—Prominent Persons of the Place Involved.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 11.—Lewis B. Smith, ticket agent at the Central Railroad station here, died at the General Hospital this morning after he had shot Washington S. Pugh at his home, 163 Madison Avenue. It is believed that he committed suicide.

Smith was a widower, with two children, a boy seven years old and a daughter younger, who lived with their grandparents at Asbury. He fell in love with Miss Mabel Smith, who has lived with Mr. Pugh's family for ten years, and had called on her regularly since last Fall. He finally secured her consent to marriage, but in March last Miss Smith broke the engagement, and it is said Mr. Pugh ordered him to leave the house and not call there again. Smith seemed never to forget this.

Miss Smith is employed as cashier in the Metropolitan Hardware Store, on Broad Street. She went home with Mr. Pugh last night about 10:30 o'clock, and went with Mrs. Pugh to her own room, where they talked about Smith, Miss Smith telling Mrs. Pugh that she had met Smith that evening on East Grand Street, but she had avoided him.

After chatting awhile Mrs. Pugh went to her room. Immediately after Mabel shrieked. Mr. Pugh rushed to Mabel's door, but found it locked. He then rushed to his room, which connects with his son's room, from which a door opens to Miss Smith's apartments. He flung the door open, and seeing a man in the dimly-lighted room holding a revolver, quickly picked up a chair and hurled it at the intruder, who proved to be Smith, who had been under the bed during the conversation of Miss Smith and Mrs. Pugh.

Smith deliberately aimed at Pugh and fired. The bullet lodged in the third finger of his left hand. Then Mrs. Pugh rushed to her husband's side and dragged him back. Smith fled after snapping the weapon at Mrs. Pugh, and escaped down the stairs and out of the front door barefooted. Mr. Pugh pursued him to the sidewalk, but Smith was lost in the darkness.

The servant girl fled to the street in her night attire, screaming "Murder!" Two hours later she was found in a neighbor's cellar hysterical. The police soon arrived at the Pugh house and found Smith's shoes in the back yard.

Smith fled barefooted to the Spring Street station of the Central Railroad and jumped on the bumper between two freight cars attached to a drill engine, after telling Conductor John Sullivan that he would ride up to the yard with him. The train pulled out, and while passing between Madison and Jefferson Avenues a shriek was heard. The train was stopped and Smith was found between the tracks with both legs crushed at the hips. He was unconscious and was taken to the General Hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock this morning.

He was conscious about fifteen minutes before he died, and whispered, "Where's Mabel? Tell her——" He then lapsed into unconsciousness. Two brothers of the deceased arrived from Asbury this afternoon, and accompanied the body home. Miss Smith has been hysterical since the affair.

Smith was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and had a three-thousand-dollar policy on his life. Mr. Pugh is timekeeper for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabethport, and has been in its employ twenty-five years. Miss Smith is an orphan. Her mother a few years ago was housekeeper for Mr. Pugh.

It is believed that Smith threw himself under the wheels of the train, believing that he had killed Pugh. Smith was about forty years old, and was always of a quiet, unassuming nature, and enjoyed the full confidence of the Central Railroad Company, and was not addicted to drink.

AN OFFICER'S BAD BLUNDER.

A Fable Which Illustrates the Present Popular Feeling.

From The New London Day.

This morning a strong tug tied up at one of the New London wharves. Half a dozen United States Army officers, in full uniform, drove down in carriages and went out on the wharf. Their carriages were followed by several others without occupants. Each driver was in full livery, and the vehicles were gayly decorated. The empty ones contained dainty cushions.

The army officers bustled about as the tug made a landing. They looked as though they were going to see the Prince of Wales with his broken leg.

When the vessel was securely tied up and the gangplank run out, members of an ambulance corps began carrying out other men on stretchers. The poor fellows' wan faces showed they had suffered the ravages of fever and perhaps of starvation.

One of the army officers, who wore a star on his shoulderstrap sang with him some other insignia, with a great show of kindly and sympathetic interest, advanced and said to the ambulance men:

"Here, put the gentlemen right into these carriages, and they will soon be placed in comfortable beds, in real houses, where they will have the best of medical attendance. See that nothing is lacking for their comfort and convenience. When they are able to eat what they want, spare no expense. Quail on toast is not too good for them, for the great American people know how to be generous."

At these words three or four members of the ambulance corps dropped dead, and the litter they were carrying fell to the wharf. The sick man was rolled out upon the hard planking and it was observed that he wore portions of the uniform of a United States soldier.

The officer who had spoken, noticing this, looked very much surprised.

"Why, there must be some mistake here," he exclaimed. "Who are these men?"

One of the ambulance corps men who was still alive saluted feebly and said:

"These are sick American soldiers from Camp Wikoff, Sir."

"The devil they are!" yelled Surgeon General R. Tape Fraud of the United States Army. "I thought they were Spanish prisoners. Here, Lieutenant, tell those carriage drivers we don't need their vehicles. And you, Sergeant," to the ambulance man, "take these fellows out to Plum Island or any old place and set them ashore wherever you can make a landing without sinking more than one or two vessels. I'll have some old army tents sent out there as soon as I can get a requisition through, and also some hardtack and bacon and a few barrels of quinine if there is any left over from the supply sent to Cuba for Shafter's army."

Connecticut Tobacco Crop.

From The Hartford Times.

Throughout the Connecticut Valley tobacco region, in all this part of Connecticut, the tobacco growers are cheerful and confident of a prosperous year. Not only is the area planted to tobacco a large one, but the crop is an especially good one. It has escaper the peril of hail, and as to frost, that occurrence might as well be feared in Cuba as in this New England valley in the late persistent hot weather. After so long a continuance of extraordinary heat, people are naturally looking for a reaction that may even bring a possible frost. But even a frost now would not do very great damage, for nearly all the tobacco has been cut and housed. The fear of "pole sweat," in the extraordinary humidity of the late prolonged and intense heat, has happily proved groundless. The tobacco "sheds," or barns, are full; the quality is fine, and prices seem likely to average 22 cents or better. This means a prosperous year the the growers. The Cuba tobacco, soon to come in on very different terms than those which have been imposed by Spain, will not so much compete with the Connecticut wrappers as it will with the Western article. Much of this year's tobacco grown hereabouts is from Cuban seed direct.

British and German Ships Collide.

DUNKIRK, France, Sept. 11.—The British ship Alice A. Leigh, Capt. Rookes, hence for New York, passed Dungeness to-day, bound east, in tow, with fore and main upper gear gone, the result of a collision with the German ship Rickmer Rickmers, Capt. Ahlers, from Bassein. No lives were lost.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Attentions to Members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's Committee—Sunday Dinners and Luncheons.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—Messrs. Fife and Mellidowney of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's committee arrived here to-day and joined their brother members, Major Crawford and Hugh C. Kelly. The newly arrived visitors were taken for a drive, and Major Crawford showed them the ruins of the Ocean House and related his experience as a guest there on Friday, the day of the fire. The visitors, after going around the Ocean Drive, were taken to the Golf Club and there H. B. Duryea and other well-known yachtsmen entertained in their honor at luncheon. They will witness to-morrow a race of the thirty-footers.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Commodore George H. Perkins, United States Navy, entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Golf Club. Commodore Perkins gave a dinner last night at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander and Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske have returned from Europe.

Thousands viewed the ruins of the Ocean House to-day, and the hunters for mementoes were out in large numbers. Mr. Leland, former proprietor of the hotel, does not know what will be the outcome of the fire, as Mr. Barbey, who owned the hotel, is in Europe. Mr. Barbey's representative, Mr. Seaton, is expected in a day or two to look over the situation.

Bishop White of Indiana, who is the guest of Mrs. C. Parsons, officiated at Trinity in the morning and at Emanuel Church in the evening.

Mrs. Henry Sloane entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at dinner at the Elms this evening.

Mrs. Thomas F. Cushing has gone to Boston for a few days.

It is understood that ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice will remain at Beaulieu until late this Fall and perhaps all Winter.

Bishop Spaulding spoke at the 10:30 o'clock mass at the St. Joseph's Church this morning.

A collection for the Newport Hospital was taken up at St. Joseph's Church to-day.

Chauncey M. Depew will close his Newport season Friday.

Howard Gould has arrived here on his steam yacht Niagara.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have arrived on the steam yacht May.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice for a luncheon in the afternoon.

Herbert D. Robbins entertained at dinner this evening at the Casino.

THE AFRICAN FEVERS.

Dr. Koch's Investigations Concerning Malarial and "Black-Water" Fevers—Abuse of Quinine.

From The London Times.

Decidedly the most interesting portion of the annual report on the German colonies (Foreign Office Miscellaneous Series, No. 474) is that which describes the very valuable results of Dr. Koch's African inquiries in regard to malarial and "black-water" fever.

Dr. Koch, it will be recollected, went out to the Cape on the invitation of the Government to investigate the rinderpest. On his way back he also investigated "Texas fever," which attacks cattle in East Africa. These and other investigations have led him to formulate a theory in regard to malaria, the African scourge, and also with regard to "black-water" fever, which has carried off more than one distinguished British victim very recently in British Central Africa.

It appears that the fact observed by Dr. Koch in cattle of the transmission of disease through insects led him to the supposition that the same might be true of malaria, "a disease," he says, "of which we must be master, in order to profit by Africa." The forms prevalent in the tropics are of four kinds, two of them very rare. The other two are the ordinary intermittent fever (10 per cent. of the cases) and true tropical malaria, (90 per cent.) In the latter case, which has been studied for a long time, there is direct relation between the curve of the temperature and the development of the parasite. This is of great importance for determining at what moment to make use of quinine, which retards the parasites' development, but does not destroy it. A doctor is now able by examining the blood with the microscope to determine the exact moment at which quinine should be administered. Dr. Koch used this method, and sums up his results as follows: "Tropical malaria is very easily recognized, and can be cured with certainty." As to returns of the disease, he says that sanitary stations cannot prevent them, as climatic conditions do not affect returns of the sickness when once contracted.

As to preventive measures, Dr. Koch mainfains, the report says, that malaria is not infectious; that it has nothing to do with water; that it is not conveyed in the air or in food. On the other hand, it looks more and more probable that it is conveyed by mosquitoes. The period of incubation is about ten or fourteen days. The infection occurs in certain districts—that is, near the coast and in a zone round Kilima Njaro. At altitudes of 4,000 feet there is no infection. The mosquito net is one of the most important preventive measures at present, as was proved in the case of twelve Europeans who were sent to Usaram, of whom seven who did not use nets suffered from malaria in its severest form, while the other five, who did use them, remained entirely free from it. No race of men enjoy an original immunity from malaria—negroes, Hindus, and Chinese suffer from it as much as Europeans. If, then, negroes on the coast district appear to enjoy immunity either because they have inherited it from their parents or have acquired it in early youth, and if immigrants Hindus and Chinese acquire such immunity after a time, one may assume that a natural immunity exists. If this is the case it is to be hoped that science will succeed in producing artificial immunity against malaria.

From an article in The British Medical Journal it appears that Dr. Ross has discovered the malarial germs in the stomachs of mosquitoes, and that in all probability each kind of malaria is propagated by its particular insect. Messrs. Whitehead and Spring Rice, by whom the report before us was prepared, remark: "The wonder appear that by the simple expedient of using mosquito nets a European traveler could be safely passed through the dangerous fever belt till he reached the highlands, where fever cannot be acquired, although it may and does frequently recur. This fact would be of immense importance in the colonization question. Another important observation, if confirmed, is its 'black-water-fever is simply due to quinine poisoning, and that quinine should only be administered at certain stages of malarial fever, to be determined by the temperature. If this is so, African travelers or residents should be informed as to the proper use of quinine and of the dangers of its abuse."

The Spaniel at His Best.

From Outing.

"To see the spaniel at his best he should be taken to the haunts of the water-fowl. In the salt marshes, the lakes and streams of the East, and in the prairie sloughs of the West, he is indeed a great little dog. His stumpy legs may be poor performers on dry ground, but they are very efficient when it comes to swimming. The dog, too, is a hardy fellow, ready to face any weather and cold water whenever asked. As a retriever from water he is most desirable, while his intelligence and compact form make him the best of dogs for the ducking skiff. Of course, the Irish water spaniel is excluded from all references to short legs and clumsiness; a good specimen of this dog appears to be quite long-legged. The Irishman is also very active and full of dash.

"The chief value of the Irish spaniel to the sportsman is as a retriever. He is a worthy rival of the famous dog of the Chesapeake, and no weatherlis too severe, while few tasks are too difficult for him. He is game to the core, a very powerful, magnificent swimmer, and to all intents a natural retriever. His oily coat can bid defiance to cold water, while a vigorous shake appears to at once dry it. He is as hardy as a badger. He is a most intelligent and willing worker, and will show to the greatest advantage under conditions which would baffle almost any other retriever from water."

British Colonel Restored to Rank.

CAIRO, Sept. 11.—Queen Victoria has restored to his rank in the British Army Col. Frank Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, who was dismissed from the service for his participation in the armed raid into the Transvaal led by Dr. Jameson in December, 1895. Col. Rhodes was wounded at the battle of Omdurman, while acting as war correspondent for The London Times.

THE REV. DR. A. S. HUNT DEAD.

He and His Friend, Dr. Baker, Who Died in Austria, May Be Buried the Same Day.

The Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society, died yesterday morning at his home, 249 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. For twenty years he and the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker, rector of the Church of the Messiah on Greene Avenue, had been the most intimate of friends. Yesterday the two friends lay dead at their homes, in Washington Avenue, the one directly opposite the other. The remains of Dr. Baker, who died in Austria, were brought to Brooklyn on Friday and placed in his home to await the arrival of his family. Less than forty-eight hours afterward the body of his friend was lying in the house across the way. The Baker family will arrive on Tuesday, when arrangements for the funeral will be made. It is thought likely that funeral services will be held over the two old friends on the same day.

Dr. Hunt, whose death was caused by bronchitis, was in the seventy-second year of his age. For twenty years he had been secretary of the American Bible Society, and a few hours before he passed away he said: "My work for the Bible Society is finished, and yet it was not my work, but my Master's." Dr. Hunt was a member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and frequently preached not only in Methodist pulpits, but in those of other denominations. He became Secretary of the Bible Society in 1878. Prior to that time he had been successively pastor of the New York Avenue, South Fifth Street, First Place, Washington Street, Hanson Place, and Pacific Street Churches, in Brooklyn. He was unmarried.

WHY THE SPANIARD DELAYS.

Custom House Pickings the Chief Cause of Friction with Present Authorities at Havana.

From The Washington Star.

Custom house pickings are said to be the chief cause of the friction with the Spanish authorities at Havana. The action of this Government in paying duties on the food supplies on the Comal, while correct in international law because the Spanish flag is still flying in that part of Cuba, is nevertheless a concession that was made with regret. It is now the clear purpose of the Spanish officials to keep control of the Custom House up to the last minute. If the receipts were used to pay the expenses of the Government that is maintained there under Spanish authority, there might be less cause of complaint. Private advices, however, are to the effect that this is not being done. Since the protocol was signed and the blockade raised the customs receipts have been larger than in peace times. This was due to the large amount of goods which had been waiting a chance of shipment to the port.

Nobody connected with the Government in Havana had been paid for months, except the higher officials, who were able to provide for themselves. As the present customs officers and other officials know that their tenure is very short, they will make the most of it. Instead of the employes being paid they are still kept on promises. When the United States takes control it will probably be asked to pay the arrearages of hundreds of late employes of the Spanish Government, who will be entirely without means, and if some aid is not given them will be objects of charity. This is the situation as it is explained in letters recently received from Havana. Further than this, the Havana officials were insulting in their refusal to permit the landing of the supplies without the payment of duties. It was in the power of Capt. Gen. Blanco or of the Autonomist Cabinet, which is still nominally in authority, to have remitted the duties. Instead they refused and are putting every obstacle in the way of distributing the food. It is understood that the commander of the Comal wanted to bring the supplies back to the United States rather than pay the duties, but he was overruled in Washington.

The plan of having Havana the last place to be evacuated by the Spanish troops is not looked upon with favor, though it is in a measure the only feasible method. The troops in the central part of the island can all be mobilized at Cienfuegos, on the south coast. It has railroad communication with all points where there are Spanish garrisons. In peace times a line of vessels also ran directly between Cienfuegos and Spanish ports. It was here that the Spanish steamer Montserat brought her cargo of arms and supplies for Capt. Gen. Blanco after hostilities broke out. It was thought that the vessel would try and run the Havana blockade, but it got into Cienfuegos before a patrol

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
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Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.
Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.
Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.
Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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34 & 36 WALL STREET.
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TRADE IN
FEDERAL STEEL "WHEN ISSUED"
Common & Preferred.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Tight money continues the bear cry. For a few hours last week the room traders forsook their money arguments in favor of the St. Paul dividend, but they were soon back again, predicting dire results from the weakened position of the banks, as indicated by the weekly bank statement. Unless there is a further marking up of rates this coming week—unless there is some development in the money market upon which can be founded new tight-money arguments—there will be sore disappointment in the bear camp. Upon the hope of a money squeeze hang most of the bear calculations. It is the only factor in sight which can be even called adverse.

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And as yet there has been no indication of tight money. True, the banks have been losing millions to the Treasury because of Government bond operations; true, the annual movement of currency to the West for crop-moving purposes has begun; true, call money rates have advanced. This is the head and front of the money market's offending. Time rates have not stiffened to any extent; throughout last week offerings in that department were at all times liberal. There has been nothing to alarm the borrower of time accommodation. In fact he has been able to get his sixty and ninety day money as cheap, and sometimes cheaper, than the man who borrowed on call. That there have been some close examinations of collateral or that in view of a big stock market boom there should be some curtailing on the part of the banks is by no means illogical or unnatural. But certainly the Wall Street commission broker has as yet nothing to complain of; throughout the year he has been charging his customers more than he has yet paid for the money.

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During the week just ended there was a shrinkage in the demand for commercial paper. Under the circumstances this, too, is quite natural. When the banks are losing surpluses, it is their habit to curtail purchases of merchants' bills. On the other hand, there is no great volume of paper pressing upon the market; commercial note brokers report that they have not any great stocks on their hands.

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With the maintenance of present money market rates, gold imports in large volume are, in the opinion of every Wall Street banker, assured. There can be, according to all authorities, no substantial increase in the demand for money here or any decrease in the supply without calling vast sums of American money from where it is now lying in Europe. But so far, the demand for money has not promised to prove great enough to call in that which belongs to us.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN'S YEAR.

In his report to stockholders for the year ended June 30, President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company makes the following remarks upon the company's business during the year:

"While there has been a general improvement in business throughout the country, the section from which the company draws its traffic has not been highly prosperous during the year. Anticipation of war, and actual war, have checked the revival of business. Nor has the company derived any considerable advantage from the war in the movement of troops. Under these circumstances the results of operation for last year are highly gratifying. These results illustrate the recuperative power of the property, and confirm the opinion we expressed in our last report, that the company has been organized on a safe and stable basis.

"The company has already derived great benefits from the expenditures made in putting the property in good condition, and in providing additional facilities for the economical handling of its traffic. As a large percentage of the company's freight business is of the lower classes, and can only be secured at rates that leave a small margin of profit, it is necessary to secure a large volume of freight and to reduce the cost of transportation to a minimum. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom to continue such expenditures as will result in a reduction of the operating expenses, and especially the cost of the movement of freight. The work of reducing grades, wherever practicable, should be prosecuted as rapidly as may be found consistent with economy.

"The rates in the Southern territory have been fairly well maintained during the year, but rates of freight in the territory of the Joint Traffic Association have been and are in a demoralized condition without precedent in the history of unrestrained competition. The evil of rate cutting seems to have passed from the acute to the chronic stage, and ordinary remedies are no longer effective. Efforts made from time to time by the co-operative fast freight lines, of which this company is a member, to improve the rate situation by agreements with their competitors, have invariably resulted in a diversion of competitive traffic from those lines and a loss of revenue to this company.

"Congress has adjourned without giving the railroads the hoped-for relief by amending the act to regulate commerce so as to permit a division of competitive traffic, improperly termed pooling.

"On the other hand, Congress did not enact into a law the Cullom bill, which was introduced into the Senate at the last session of Congress. That bill, if enacted into a law, would have conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission additional and extraordinary powers, including the power to establish rates on all inter-State traffic.

"The condition of the roadway and structures has been much improved during the year, liberal expenditures having been made for maintenance, renewals, and improvements, (charged to operating expenses,) in addition to the expenditures for construction and betterments charged to capital account."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The past half year has been about as profitable for the Bank of England as was the corresponding half of 1897. At the end of August this year the "rest" is £3,746,000. Last year it was £3,743,000. A dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, the same as a year ago, may therefore be expected. At the end of February the "rest" was almost identical with the present amount, viz., £3,745,000, and a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid. For the past twelve months the bank has thus earned a dividend of 10 per cent. The price of bank stock is now 362½ cum dividend, giving a yield of £2 16s.—London Statist.

SOFT COAL PROGRESS.

In view of the practical completion of the arrangements for the consolidation of the several soft-coal roads, friends of those properties are calling attention anew to their improved financial conditions. During the past year the roads have been showing considerable progress. Illustrative of this is the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling property, the gross earnings of which for the year are in excess of $1,500,000, and the net earnings nearly $440,000. The company's fixed charges are $270,000, which is 5 per cent. on the $5,000,000 first mortgage and $400,000 general mortgage bonds. There is therefore $170,000 to be figured upon as applicable to dividends on the $5,000,000 preferred stock, that amount being about $30,000 short of the full 4 per cent. dividends. Had it not been for the coal strike which extended over two and a half months in 1897 Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's earnings for the preferred stock would probably have reached $200,000.

ST. PAUL TRANSFERS.

The following notice has been posted at the St. Paul transfer office at 30 Broad Street:

"Stock certificates presented for transfer with an assignment executed in blank on the certificate must have affixed thereto a revenue stamp of 2 cents for each share to be transferred.

"Where the assignment is on a separate paper, a like amount of revenue stamps must be attached to such separate assignment, which must be attached to the surrendered certificate.

"If instead of assignments as above provided a bill of sale or memorandum of sale is made, it must be by the person in whose name the certificate stands to the person or persons to whom the shares are to be transferred, and a like amount of revenue stamps must be affixed to such bill of sale and the bill of sale must be attached to the surrendered certificate for file in this office. And where a change of ownership is made in person on the transfer books of the company, a like amount of stamps must be affixed to the books and canceled as in other cases, and in such a case the transfer on the certificate needs no stamp."

POOR'S MANUAL FOR 1898.

The 1898 Poor's Manual is to be ready for distribution some time this week. The book will contain nearly 1,500 pages. Among other things, the work will give the following general statistics:

Mileage for the year 1897, 179,693, against 178,549 in 1896. Total cars in use, 1,262,743, against 1,272,688 in 1896. Capital stock issues show a slight increase, amounting to $5,453,782,046, against $5,290,730,567. Bonded debt shows a slight decrease, $5,411,058,525, against $5,426,074,969 in 1896. The excess of assets over liabilities is $299,901,913, against $364,806,935, the excess being smaller than at any year of the present decade. Total gross earnings were $1,123,546,666, against $1,125,632,025 in 1896, and total net revenue, including receipts from other sources, was $433,184,102, the smallest of any year since 1889, with the exception of 1894.

Statement of the operations of the railroads of the United States for the year 1897, compared with those for 1896, shows:

	1897.	Changes.
Miles road operated..	181,132.70	* 241.51
Tons freight moved..	788,385,448	*14,516,732
Freight mileage	97,842,569,150	*3,956,715,516
Passengers carried ..	504,106,525	†31,014,231
Passengers' mileage..	12,494,958,000	†559,882,243
Earnings from freight.	$780,351,939	*$9,927,926
Earnings from passengers	$253,557,936	†$11,755,322
Misc. earnings.....	$89,636,791	†$257,963
Total gross earnings.	$1,123,546,666	†$2,085,359
Net earnings	$338,170,195	*$5,836,439
Earnings per ton per mile, cent.....	0.798	*0.023

*Increase. †Decrease.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

Official announcement is made to-day of the terms of the consolidation of the Minnesota Iron, Illinois Steel, and Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Companies under the title of the Federal Steel Company. The terms, in brief, are as follows:

Each share of the Minnesota Iron Company, upon payment of $27.10 in cash, is entitled to 1 355-1,000 shares in the preferred stock of the Federal Steel Company and 1 84-1,000 shares in the common stock of that company. Each share of the Illinois Steel Company, upon payment of $20 in cash is entitled to one share in preferred and eight-tenths of a share in common stock of the Federal Steel Company. Each share of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, upon payment of $17.50 cash, is entitled to seven-eighths of a share in preferred stock and seven-tenths of a share in common stock of the Federal Steel Company. Shares of the several companies, to insure participation in this arrangement, must be deposited with the Colonial Trust Company of New York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston not later than Oct. 1, and the cash payments must be made to the trust companies not later than Oct. 10. Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited shares, and the cash payment when made will be noted on such receipts. The consummation of the proposed arrangement is dependent upon its acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the shares of each of the three constituent companies. If for any reason the arrangement shall not be carried out, the deposited shares and the cash payments will be returned upon surrender of the receipts.

FINANCIAL.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

IOWA LOANS.—Want New York money on best Iowa farm security. N. Y. City references furnished. Correspondence solicited. RICHARDCLINTON CO., Webster City, Iowa.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, by and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Monday, September 19th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 19th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.,
30 BROAD STREET,
New York, Sept. 8th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the common stock of this company, payable October 21st at the company's office in New York City.

The transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 23d day of September and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the third day of October following. FRANK S. BOND,
Vice President.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 3d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record, at three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of September, at which time, for the purpose of the payment of this dividend, and also of a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Minnesota Iron Company,
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Sept. 15th, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 15th, 1898, and reopened on Monday, October 17th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company:

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for an exchange of shares of the above-named Companies for shares of the Federal Steel Co., the undersigned give notice that in behalf of such Syndicate, they are each prepared to receive certificates for any such shares for purpose of such exchange on the following basis and subject to the following conditions, viz.:

Each existing share of Minnesota Iron Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$27.10** in cash) to be entitled to **1.355-1,000** shares in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **1.84-1,000** shares in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Illinois Steel Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$20** in cash) to be entitled to **1** share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **8-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of **$17.50** cash) to be entitled to **7-8** of one share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and **7-10** of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Shares of the Minnesota Iron Co., the Illinois Steel Co., and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Ry. Co., to insure participation in this arrangement, must be deposited with either of the undersigned Trust Companies not later than October 1st, 1898, subject to the above-mentioned cash payment in respect thereto, and such cash payment must be made to the same Trust Company not later than October 10th, 1898.

Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited shares, and the cash payment, when made, will be noted on such receipts.

The consummation of the proposed arrangement is dependent upon its acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the shares of each of the three constituent companies.

If, for any reason, the arrangement shall not be carried out, the deposited shares and the cash payments will be returned upon surrender of our receipts.

All shares for deposit must be assigned in blank and must have proper revenue stamps attached.

The shares of the Federal Steel Company are of the par value of $100 each. Suitable cash settlements will be made at time of delivery of the new stock in respect to fractions of shares of such stock accruing to any depositor.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway,
New York.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.

New York and Boston, September 10th, 1898.

MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
Bankers
AND
Stock Brokers,
50 BROADWAY,
(Ground Floor.)
MEMBERS { N. Y. CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE. N.Y.PRODUCE EXCHANGE
HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1898.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 9th day of September, 1898, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and twenty-one (121) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

635	1003	1388	1824	2191	2563
662	1015	1403	1829	2198	2567
695	1016	1440	1839	2201	2568
715	1044	1453	1866	2230	2586
750	1084	1468	1907	2250	2593
777	1098	1482	1912	2252	2644
793	1109	1485	1935	2317	2650
797	1143	1488	1947	2351	2658
814	1148	1488	1965	2356	2669
831	1183	1508	1969	2359	2761
918	1193	1519	1970	2362	2768
927	1199	1527	1974	2390	2792
934	1229	1537	2013	2415	2802
938	1238	1552	2018	2424	2806
947	1275	1576	2038	2448	2840
959	1287	1591	2049	2461	2867
978	1288	1682	2098	2472	2877
984	1304	1732	2128	2484	2892
990	1327	1818	2173	2504	2939
994	1372	1823	2176	2511	2928
					2971

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.69½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.20
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	19@19½c.

COTTON.

After opening steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower, the cotton market on Saturday was for a time slow and featureless, but soon turned feverish and showed irregularity with a strong upward tendency. Previous to the official announcement of the Government crop report there were all sorts of claims in circulation as to its character. In this connection it is only fair to state that Friday rumors were in circulation to the effect that there had been a leakage as to the purport of the official report, and that it was of a bearish character; there was some selling on this alleged "tip." As a matter of fact, the report, on making its appearance Saturday, was unmistakably bullish, showing the general average crop condition of 79.8 per cent. as against 91.2 per cent. Aug. 1, and as against predictions current Friday and Saturday morning, before the report was published, of 83@84 per cent. The "crowd," on the announcement of the bureau report, made a rush to cover. An advance of 3@6 points from the opening level was soon apparent. Trading was active; in good part for new speculative accounts. Covering, however, was the feature. The bears showed no little alarm in connection with The Chronicle's report, the nature of which was also bullish. The bureau report of 79.8 compares with former conditions as follows: Aug. 1, 91.2; Sept. 1, 1897, 78.3; Sept. 1, 1896, 64.2; in 1895, 70.8; in 1894, 85.9, and in 1893, 73.4. According to Saturday morning's weather report there have been further heavy rains in Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, with showers in Texas, Arkansas, and the Lower Mississippi Valley. The development of another cool wave was reported in the Northwest, with the temperature below the freezing point in the Dakotas and in Minnesota. Private crop accounts were also bullish and figured in the general stability of Saturday's market. Commission houses bought on the Government report. The cable news Saturday was of rather indifferent purport, and quite lost sight of and overshadowed by the extraordinary interest centring about the weather and crop news, especially in the bureau report. Liquidation just before the close of the market caused a reaction of 3@4 points, with the market finally barely steady at a net gain of 1@2 points. The trade is particularly interested as to the effect of the Government report on the English cotton market, and to-day's opening cables will be looked forward to with unusual interest on this account. Locally, sentiment remains rather bearish owing to the lack of speculative interest on the part of the outside element, who continue to trade in a spasmodic fashion, and give no permanent support to the market.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.52	5.52	5.51	5.52@5.53
October	5.55	5.58	5.51	5.55@ ..
November	5.57	5.61	5.55	5.58@5.59
December	5.60	5.65	5.58	5.62@5.63
January	5.64	5.70	5.62	5.66@5.67
February	5.66	5.72	5.66	5.69@5.70
March	5.72	5.78	5.70	5.73@5.74
April	..	..	..	5.77@5.78
May	5.78	5.83	5.77	5.80@5.81
June	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.83@5.84

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Middling uplands, 3 9-32d. December-January, 306⅛s; January-February, 306⅛s; February-March, 307b; March-April, 308s; April-May, 309s; May-June, 309½b; June-July, 310½s; September, 310@311; September-October, 308½b; October-November, 307b; November-December, 306⅛s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69¼	69¼	67⅞	68
December	66¾	66 13-16	65 13-16	66⅛
May	65⅞	68⅞	67½	67⅞
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	34½
December	35¼	35 5-16	34 15-16	35
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	63⅞	64½	62⅞	62⅞
December	61⅞	62 1-16	61	61
May	64¼	64¼	63 3-16	63¼
Corn—				
September	30½	30½	30 3-16	30¼
December	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
May	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32½
Oats—				
September	20	20	20	20
December	20	20	19 11-16	19¾
May	22	22	21¾	21¾
Lard—				
October	$4.85	$4.87½	$4.82½	$4.85
January	4.97½	5.02½	4.95	5.00
Ribs—				
October	5.17½	5.25	5.17½	5.25
January	4.72½	4.77½	4.72½	4.75
Pork—				
October	8.42½	8.47½	8.42½	8.45
January	..	..	..	9.30

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

After Friday's bull demonstration and consequent accumulation of long wheat, the market Saturday was in very poor shape to withstand the influence of 1,120 cars in the Northwest. A little foreign buying at the opening and an advance of ⅝@¾d. in the Liverpool market gave prices here a firmer start, but they soon turned weak and for the balance of the session were depressed by fairly liberal sales of long stuff and moderate offerings on short account, based on the idea of another liberal movement to-day and a good increase in the next visible.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—September, 58c; December, 57⅞c; May, 60½c; No. 1 hard, 62⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 61¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 10.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 63½c; September, 61⅞c; December, 59¾c; May, 62½c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 27c; new; No. 3 white, 25¼c; No. 2 white clips, 28c; track white, 25@36c; track mixed, 24@27c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 46½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Choice new malting, 47@49c, delivered, New York; 33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; low grade, $1.75@$1.77½, to arrive. RYE FLOUR, $2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73c. FEED, 40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60c; middling, bulk, 90@90c; rye feed, 75@77½c; city feed, 67½@70c; hominy chop, 65c; oilmeal, $24, to arrive; screenings, 40@80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 10.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾@6¾c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3¾@3¾c. LARD—$5.20; city lard, $4.95; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.50; Brazil kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4½@4¼c; Western, 4½@4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 52s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; American finest colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was but a small market for Brazilian coffee futures Saturday, except that just before the close there was something of a spurt, and sales for the day reached 13,000 bags. Opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, there was no further change for the rest of the session, except that the market closed barely steady in tone. There was very little to inspire confidence in the market. The news from Havre and Hamburg and from Rio and Santos was of a slightly unfavorable tenor, with the exception of the fact that Rio and Santos receipts were small; the movement at Santos for three days having been limited to 37,000 bags, while one day's receipts at Rio were 18,000 bags. This indicates a movement of new crop coffee below the expectations of most of the bears, and also less than a normal movement, and not calculated to justify the large crop predictions advanced earlier in the season. There was very little interest shown by spot buyers, and the market for Brazilian coffee for immediate delivery remained in a nominal condition, with a weak undertone, on the basis of 6⅝c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio and 6⅞c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
November	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
December	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
January	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
April	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
June	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
August	..	..	..	6.20@6.30

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$700; Hamburg, net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; Havre, unchanged; January, 38.50; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.25; December, 38.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16@3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@25½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colored, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c;

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are down for to-day to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, 2,312 Southern Boulevard, east side, 115.5 feet north of Freeman Street, 17.8 by 101.5 by 13.11 by 102.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,912; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 17 Eighth Avenue, east side, 106.7 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs south 22 by east 93.4 by northwest 20.10 by northeast 11.10 by west 85.2, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,200.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

A Ferryboat Runs Down a Sloop Containing Three Men.

John B. Larsen, Benjamin Sanders, and Thomas Sands all of 273 Furman Street, Brooklyn, were in a half-rater sloop on the East River yesterday. When off Broadway, Brooklyn, the ferryboat Columbia, which was making a trip to Manhattan, ran them down. Their boat, sitting low in the water, was not seen by the ferryboat pilot.

A moment before the boat was struck the three men jumped from it, each catching hold of one of the braces which support the ferryboat cabin. Two men in a skiff near by had seen the accident, and attracted the pilot's attention. It was then almost midstream. The two men, after some hard pulling, managed to get their skiff close to the ferryboat, and the three men were rescued. Their boat was saved, but was badly damaged.

Catholic Church Dedicated.

The Church of St. Anne and Joachim, in the village of Queens, was dedicated yesterday. The parish is now two years old, and is rapidly growing. The Rev. Frederick W. Dotzauer of Brooklyn is in charge of the church. On Sept. 12, 1897, the cornerstone of the new church was laid by the Right Rev. Mgr. P. J. McNamara, S. T. L., V. G. Yesterday's services were held at 9:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The new edifice is a brick structure costing about $18,000. It is 104 feet long, 50 feet wide, with a height of 36 feet. A tower of 132 feet adorns the front of the building. The Sunday school, which has a membership of about sixty, will occupy the basement. The building is of Gothic style, and has a seating capacity of 600. The church throughout has stained glass windows. A pipe organ, a gift to the rector while assistant at St. Nicholas's church, Brooklyn, from a woman parishioner, has been placed in the sanctuary. A beautiful Gothic altar, a present from the rector's mother, graces the church.

Central Park Suicide Was T. L. Belden

The cyclist who committed suicide by shooting beside his bicycle in Central Park on Saturday, was Thomas L. Belden, head bookkeeper for Sherry's establishment at Narragansett Pier. The identification was made at the Morgue yesterday by R. W. Frost of the Broadway Central Hotel, who says he had known Belden for years. According to Frost, Belden had wealthy relatives in Minneapolis and other cities in the West, one of his uncles being manager of a large railroad, which one Frost had forgotten. An effort will be made to give the relatives notice of Belden's death.

Bullet Wound in Floating Body.

In the North River, at Fifty-sixth Street, there was found yesterday afternoon the body of a man, who may have been murdered. In the right temple was a wound, which to all appearances was made by a bullet. Two men fishing found the body. The man to all appearances had been a mechanic. He was about forty years old, was slightly above medium height, had a bald head, and a sandy mustache.

Cornerstone Laid in Queens.

The cornerstone of the new Catholic Church of St. Patrick in the Dutch Kills section of Queens was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop McDonnell of the Diocese of Brooklyn. Father P. F. O'Hare of Brooklyn preached the sermon. There was a parade of the societies of the parish and other Catholic societies before the ceremonies. The new building is at the corner of Academy Street and Poynter Avenue.

May Die from Horse's Kick.

Andrew Ryan, twenty-seven years old, of 81 Railroad Avenue, a teamster, went to a stable in the rear of his home yesterday to attend to his horse. While in the stable he slipped and fell, and before he could rise the horse kicked him in the head, fracturing his skull and injuring him perhaps fatally. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid in private family; first-class city references. 101 East 40th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Ladies' maid and seamstress; cuts and fits; does all kinds of sewing; would like a position in a private family. R. D., 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—By experienced Englishwoman for a good family; best references; painstaking. St. Bartholomew's Parish House, 211 East 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman to work by day week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 152 West 52d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl who understands dressmaking as seamstress and to do light chamber work; private family. Laffey, 243 East 89th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; highest personal recommendations; thoroughly experienced; stylish, skillful driver; expert rider; temperate, painstaking, industrious, respectful, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Hugh, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey; by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, conservatory, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By married couple; German; 39-25; no children; man gardener, coachman, or butler; wife good cook, &c.; best reference. William Smith, Oceanic, N. J.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a young man; colored; understands shaving and haircutting, in fact barber by trade; best of references for sobriety, honesty, and attentiveness. Roe, 127 West 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By reliable man; handy with tools; two or more houses; ten years' reference from last place. A. Crevalier, 222 Avenue B.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mailborne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent English nurse for child 2½ years old, good seamstress; city references required. Apply, 6 West 71st St., on Monday, between 9:30 and 11 A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper S. Box 101 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 745 High Street, Newark, N. J. No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

635 E. 157TH ST., 50x100; SMALL HOUSE, $9,000; N. E. cor. 3d Av. and 163d St.; lot 50x172. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St., near Bowery.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

130-132 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servant's toilet; all light rooms, handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every

MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Superintendent on Premises.

THE "PARK MADISON,"
Madison Avenue, S. E. Cor. 25th Street.
FACING MADISON SQUARE.

Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.

The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience.

For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.,
(6357). and 10 Wall St.

THE CLEVELAND,
128-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT SINGLE FLATS, 58 TO 66 EAST 96th St.; wide street and entrance to park; seven extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $35 to $45.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

59 and 61 West 45th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs. Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water, and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St. A. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation, Full Lecture Course.
SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 069 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful 10 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
New Location, 175 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON,
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal.
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 948 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 907 5TH AV. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. CHAS. H. GARDNER, Principals. Elective courses, College Preparatory.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.

Summer address, Hoffiston, Mass.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

HORACE MANN SCHOOL Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommoda.e all desirable applicants.

Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

Stern's School of Languages of N. Y. City.
27 EAST 44TH STREET, N. Y.
177 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
Language Departments, added last year
Commercial Department; Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, and Spanish for people engaged in business.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,
13 Astor Place, near Broadway.
For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY
NEW BUILDING, 84th St and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square North,
A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AND YOUNG MEN.
SCHOOL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 29TH. For catalogue address N. Arch. Shaw, Jr., Prin.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, **-on-the-Hudson.**
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large handsome rooms; parlor dining room reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-on-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn, chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-law6mM

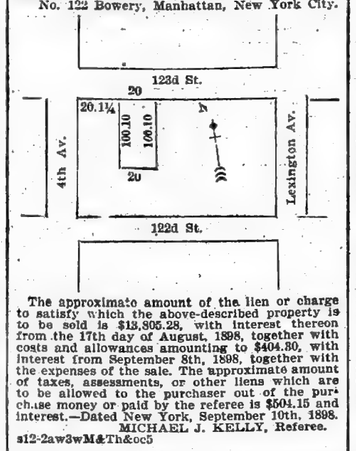
THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor, &c., and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date eighth day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant twenty feet one and one-quarter inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet ten inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,805.28, with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.80, with interest from September 8th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $504.15 and interest.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.
MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1898. Present: Hon. J. F. Daly, Justice.—In the matter of the application of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the GEORGE W. CHURCH COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

A motion in behalf of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the George W. Church Company, and the consent of Annie C. Church, together owning all the stock thereof; for an order requiring all persons interested in the George W. Church Company to show cause before the court, or a referee designated in the order at the time and place therein specified, not less than three months after the granting of the order, why the said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved; coming on to be heard, upon an order to show cause. Upon reading and filing the said order to show cause, together with proof of due service thereof, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, the petition of said William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, the consent of Annie C. Church, the schedules thereunto annexed, the affidavit of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court from the said petition and schedules that the stock of the George W. Church Company is owned as follows:

Nineteen hundred and ninety (1,990) shares by Annie C. Church, five shares by William T. Church, and five shares by William M. Kinder, the total amount of said capital stock consisting of 2,000 shares of the par value of five dollars per share.

And, that the George W. Church Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations as the same become due and payable, or to afford reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and that the petitioners deem it beneficial to the interest of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved.

Now, on motion of Everett D. Barlow, Attorney for the Petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the George W. Church Company show cause before William Hildreth Field, Esq., the Referee, appointed herein, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26 day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, why said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved.

It is ordered, that this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed therein for showing cause, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers in the City of New York. Enter. J. F. D.,
J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.
THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
s12-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.* jy25-law6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898 SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address PHOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route,
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00, (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40, (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., week days, 5:40, 9:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST. BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:10, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 midnight. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES. FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only, 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTAUK
Leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays 8:50 (Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:30 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays 9:00 (Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:30 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:53 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.
Cars for Wikoff's leave one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, P. M. 129th St. GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special from East 23d and 26th Sts.
Leave 23d St. 9.30 A. M., 2 P. M. Leave 26th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15 and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 23d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 26th and 23d Sts.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest

SCHOOLS OPEN THIS WEEK

Only Four of the New Buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx Ready.

LACK OF ROOM IN BROOKLYN

Large Increase in Attendance Expected — Supt. Jasper Says that Manhattan Will Take Care of All Applicants — Brooklyn Not in Such Good Condition.

Four of the twenty-two new public school buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be ready to receive pupils with the opening of the Fall term to-day. Half a dozen, it is expected, will be ready for use some time in September or October; four are scheduled for completion in November, one in December, and seven in January. John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, says:

"There will be fewer children refused admission to the public schools in these boroughs this Fall than in any previous year within my official recollection. In fact no child who wishes to attend school will be refused instruction because of lack of room. In every instance where there is not sufficient school room to accommodate all comers the School Board will be asked to authorize the creation of half-day classes. This system will enable us to give three or three and a half hours' instruction to one set of pupils in the forenoon with one set of teachers, and devote the same number of hours in the afternoon to another set of pupils with a different set of teachers. The half-day system will apply to our kindergartens as well as to other grades. We now have about forty-eight kindergartens."

The public schools in Manhattan and the Bronx are expected to open to-day with a registered attendance of about 225,000 pupils. This estimate is about 15,000 in excess of the average attendance last June, and the 15,000, according to Superintendent Jasper, represents the normal annual increase in public school attendance in these boroughs. There will be about 5,200 teachers employed in these public schools next term, not counting the teachers of evening schools. The immediate increase in the number of teachers over last year will reach nearly 400. When all of the new school buildings are ready for use many additional teachers will be required. There are, however, 450 licensed teachers now on the eligible list.

More than 9,000 pupils can be accommodated in the four new school buildings already completed. In each of these four districts the old school buildings also remain at the disposal of the School Department, and they will be used temporarily if necessary. The new buildings now ready for use are Public School No. 1, at Henry, Oliver, and Catharine Streets, with a capacity of 2,400 pupils; Public School No. 20, at Rivington, Forsyth, and Eldridge Streets, capacity 2,400; Public School No. 63, at Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, capacity of 2,100, and Public School No. 117, East Broadway, Scammel, Henry, and Gouverneur Streets, capacity 2,150.

Of the new school buildings which are nearly completed the two additions to Public School No. 2, in Madison Street, and in Henry Street, are expected to be in condition to receive pupils within two weeks from to-day. The furniture contract has not yet been let for these additions, but the money has been provided therefor. The new primary school building, No. 102, at City Island, will be completed about Oct. 1 with accommodations for 400 pupils. Public School No. 97, at Westchester, is also nearly ready for occupancy with its accommodations for 400 pupils. The new public school, No. 42, at Hester, Orchard, and Ludlow Streets should have been completed early in the present month, but Superintendent Jasper says he does not expect to put pupils in it before November. The delay has been caused by the steam-heating contract not being promptly approved. The furniture contract is yet to be let, but the funds for that purpose are available. The alterations on Public School No. 137 at Essex and Grand Streets are of such a character that this structure is officially rated among the new buildings. The prospects are that a part of this building will be ready for use not later than Oct. 1.

The New Schools Not Yet Completed.

Following are the new school buildings that will not be completed until after Nov. 1:

	Probable Date of Completion.	Number of Class Rooms.
No. 153.—Andrews and Burnside Avenues	Nov., 1898	14
No. 160.—Rivington and Suffolk Streets	Nov., 1898	39
No. 158.—Avenue A, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets	Nov., 1898	48
No. 40.—South side of Twenty-fifth Street, between First and Second Avenues	Dec., 1898	28
No. 159.—One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues	Jan., 1899	48
No. 164.—One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Brook Avenue	Jan., 1899	21
No. 165.—One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, and Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard	Jan., 1899	45
No. 166.—Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues	Jan., 1899	38
No. 167.—Mott and Walton Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets	Jan., 1899	30
No. 168.—Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets	Jan., 1899	30
No. 157.—St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street	Jan., 1899.	45

All of the new school buildings to be opened this Fall and next Winter in Manhattan and the Bronx will afford classroom accommodation for 35,250 pupils. Superintendent Jasper says that if there is still a lack of school facilities when all of these new structures are in use, the old school buildings which these are designed to replace will be continued in service until other new and modern schoolhouses can be built.

Some of the new school buildings introduce an innovation which the school authorities believe will prove both popular and beneficial. Roof play grounds have been constructed on all of the new schoolhouses in the lower part of the city where the streets are narrow and crowded and facilities for children's pastimes are scant. These roof play grounds are encircled and covered over with wire netting so that the little folks can play ball or tennis. It is intended that the pupils shall be admitted to the roof play grounds during the intermissions on school days, and after 3 o'clock P. M. These elevated play grounds may be reached by special stairways communicating direct with the street, so that persons may reach them without passing through the schoolrooms or hallways. The leaders of two New York bands have already tendered the services of their musicians to the School board for occassional afternoon concerts on these roof play grounds free of charge. No action has been taken on these musical propositions.

A training school for teachers will be opened to-day in the new public school building No. 1 at Henry Oliver, and Catharine Streets. These quarters will be occupied until Feb. 1, when, it is expected, the new model training school at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue will be ready for use. Mr. Augustus S. Downing, formerly Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, is in charge of this training school for teachers.

Not Schools Enough in Brooklyn.

The public schools in the Borough of Brooklyn will open to-day with insufficient classroom facilities in certain districts. The disadvantage under which the school authorities of this borough now labor is accentuated by the almost utter failure of the efforts that have been making for the past two years to obtain new school buildings. Only two new school buildings have recently been constructed in Brooklyn, and they will not be ready for use until some time next month. In December, 1896, the Committee on Schoolhouses and Sites of the Brooklyn Board of Education prepared a statement showing that twenty-four new buildings and additions were needed, and asking that provision be made to construct such buildings with as little delay as possible.

The application for these much-needed buildings has thus far resulted in the addition of only two new structures to Brooklyn's school facilities. Public School No. 116, in Knickerbocker Avenue, which will be completed early in October, will accommodate 1,400 pupils, and Public School No. 118, at Fourth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, will accommodate the same number. An addition is also under way at the Erasmus Hall High School, giving that institution classroom capacity for 200 additional pupils.

John H. Walsh, Associate Superintendent of Schools for the Borough of Brooklyn, says that with the opening of the Fall term to-day an increase of from 10,000 to 12,000 over the average attendance of last Spring can be counted on. "That is about the natural growth of the Brooklyn schools," said Mr. Walsh, "and we are not as well prepared to meet it this Fall as we ought to be. The aggregate number of pupils on register in the Brooklyn public schools last June was 130,906. The number of regular sittings at that time was 137,086. With the expected increase in attendance this Fall the number of pupils will far exceed the number of sittings. In some districts our schools are always overcrowded. The population increases more rapidly than we can build schoolhouses. Along the riverfront the schools are losing their pupils, but in some of the newly developed districts the school children appear to be growing up like mushrooms. There is a very large increase in the number of school children in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Wards, and in the Eighth Ward, also.

"The half-day class system relieves the pressure somewhat. Parents appreciate the fact that three and a half or four hours of instruction each day is much beter than nothing. These half-day classes are taught from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 1 to 5 P. M. Separate staffs of teachers are employed, and those who teach in the forenoon retire with their classes, giving way to a different set of classes and a different set of teachers. Were it not for this half-day class system we would be in bad shape with regard to the rapidly increasing demand for classroom. It is only found necessary to apply this system to the overcrowded districts, however."

There were fully 12,000 children in the Brooklyn public schools last June who were unable to obtain a full day's instruction. Some of these children received four hours' tuition, others three hours', and some only two hours'. Until the new buildings that are needed are provided this same difficulty will exist, only becoming aggravated with the lapse of time. In some of the overcrowded school districts it is feared that accommodations cannot be found for all of the children that apply even on the half-day class system. From 12,000 to 20,000 new school sittings are urgently needed throughout the borough.

SUFFERINGS OF OUR TROOPS.

The Rev. J. M. Neifert Says the Responsibility for Their Condition Should Be Fixed.

The Rev. J. M. Neifert, assistant rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, spoke yesterday morning regarding the responsibility for so much sickness among the soldiers. Incidental to a discourse on "Truth Will Not Shield the Guilty Nor Incriminate the Innocent" he said:

"A republic called for men to aid it in its warfare in the cause of humanity. That call was answered with alacrity by thousands of men who volunteered their life and service to their country. They fought on land and on sea with a bravery and efficiency that won the applause of the world. Many have shown themselves heroes equal to any in history. The small number killed in battle caused the greatest wonder and surprise of our time. Our soldiers have endured deadly climatic conditions; they have faced the most cruel and desperate enemy unflinchingly and without a murmur.

"But when the people, waiting to welcome them with unbounded enthusiasm, see these soldiers return bronzed by heat and soiled by dust, too weak many of them to march, too weak to walk, emaciated, with bodies racked and spirit crushed; when hundreds must be moved to barrack and hospital by ambulance, and all this not because of the enemy which they have conquered, nor in most cases of the climate, then the multitude give way to tears, and they ask, What is the truth?

"When the soldier—the lad who has offered voluntarily to serve his country—dies with these words on his lips, 'I have suffered the most brutal cruelty,' and when the young Lieutenant, still full of patriotism, seeing his end in this life exclaims, 'If the people knew the truth there would be a general uprising!' then the people of this country demand of their representatives 'What is the truth?'

"Why this tale of suffering and starvation in a land of plenty, and among a people noted for their liberality? Why this suffering of untold agonies? Is it the result of glaring incompetency? Is it brutal neglect? Bring to light the truth; fix the responsibility; punish the responsible."

SERMON OF DR. P. H. HOGE.

North Carolina Clergyman Occupies Dr. John Hall's Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., preached yesterday in the Rev. Dr. John Hall's pulpit in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hoge is said to be one of the possible successors to Dr. Hall, but the Elders of the church are inviting many preachers to fill the pulpit during Dr. Hall's absence, and will say nothing of the possibilities of any of them.

Dr. Hoge's sermon was a doctrinal one upon the value of the Word of God. "It is not my intention," said he, "to present this morning any argument as to the truth of the Bible. There have been much study and speculation and writing upon the nature of the sun, its composition has been analyzed by the spectroscope, many theories have been put forth as to the source of its heat and of its length of life. But no person, unless he is blind, ever wastes his time telling others that the sun shines.

"No one will attempt to deny the high grade of scholarship of modern Biblical criticism. But no one has followed the course of the modern criticism and not noticed that at its best the tendency has been toward a strengthening of the belief in the Bible."

The Rev. Dr. Hall will leave Ireland for this country early this week, and will be at home Sunday after next, when the Rev. Dr. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., will preach. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell of London will preach next Sunday.

THE NEED FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

Subject Discussed by the Rev. Mr. Biggs at St. Michael's Church.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Assistant Rector Biggs, who officiated in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning, said that the establishment of a public playground for children on the upper west side of the city was the outgrowth of a phase of Christianity which merited the approval of all philanthropic people. He thought there should be such playgrounds in all parts of the city where vacant lots can be secured and utilized for the purpose.

"The establishment of places in which the children can be free to enjoy out-door exercise and kept out of the streets," continued the preacher, "is a public enterprise in which we should be especially interested. It should be upheld not only by the private citizen, but by the city authorities. It is for the benefit of the whole community, and whatever is for the welfare of the community is entitled to general support and encouragement."

It is probable that the clergy, officers, and members of St. Michael's congregation will, in co-operation with the people of other religious denominations, endeavor to establish additional playgrounds on the west side between Seventieth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

THE REV. W. D. POWERS CHOSEN.

American Church Missionary Society Fills a Vacant Secretaryship.

Officers of the American Church Missionary Society have announced the election of the Rev. William Dudley Powers, D. D., of Montgomery, Ala., to the vacant Secretaryship in that organization. The vacancy in the office of Secretary was made by the resignation of the Rev. J. Thompson Cole, who has accepted a call to the parish of St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, near Philadelphia, where he will officiate as assistant minister.

The Rev. Dr. Powers is one of the most prominent of the clergy of the South. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was ordained a deacon in 1880 and a priest in 1881 by the Right Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, the Bishop of Kentucky, his uncle. He has had charge of parishes in Kentucky, Maryland, Georgia, and Alabama. In 1894 he accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, the largest parish in Montgomery, and one of the largest in the State of Alabama. It is understood that Dr. Powers will accept his election, and will soon assume his duties in the offices of the society in the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

The Rev. Mr. Cole, late Secretary, will leave immediately to take up his work at Cheltenham.

PANIC AT A BOARDING HOUSE

Alarm of Fire Sends Sixty Persons Flying to the Street in Their Night Clothing.

SOME AMUSING INCIDENTS

One Woman Manages to Save a Bath Sponge and Another a Tumbler and Four Tooth Brushes—Parrot and Poodle Rescued.

Tenants in the boarding house of Mrs. Ella De Forest Williams, known as the St. Albans, at 5 and 7 East Thirty-first Street, were routed out of their beds shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a fire which started in the basement of No. 7.

Mrs. Williams occupies a room in the basement, and she was aroused from her sleep by the crackling of flames and the smell of smoke. She hurriedly left her bed and looking out into the hallway saw a volume of smoke and a sheet of flame issuing from the linen closet on the same floor.

Dressed only in her night clothing and screaming "Fire!" she ran through the hallway and out into the street, where her cries were heard by a policeman, who turned in an alarm at the nearest fire box. Several of the servants, who also slept on the basement floor, were awakened by their mistress's cries and added their screams to hers as they ran through the halls alarming the boarders.

In a twinkling the establishment was in an uproar, and when the firemen had reached the scene they found the entire household of sixty persons shivering in their nightclothing on the sidewalk in front of the building.

Mrs. Williams asked one of the firemen to go into the house and get some clothing for the women to put on. He did so, and after rummaging about in the vacated rooms, brought down a supply of wearing apparel, which was distributed among the frightened women. One of the latter, in her flight for safety, had brought with her a large bath sponge, the first thing she had laid her hands on, while another saved a tumbler and four toothbrushes.

Mrs. Williams had scarcely composed herself after the first excitement when she bethought herself of her parrot and poodle, and she begged a policeman to go into the flames, if need be, and secure them for her. One of the bluecoats volunteered his services, and soon emerged with the cage containing the parrot in one hand and the poodle under his arm. The parrot amused the onlookers by calling "Extra! Police! Fire!" with all its might.

It took the firemen but a short time to put out the flames, which were confined wholly to the basement floor and the back parlor, and caused damage estimated at $500. When the excitement was over, the tenants returned to their apartments.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIREMEN.

Went Down with a Building Which Collapsed During a Fire at a Greenpoint Box Factory.

The great sawdust pit building of Edward C. Smith's box factory, in Box Street, Greenpoint, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and the lives of several firemen were imperiled by the collapse of the structure. The factory occupies an area of ground extending from Paige Avenue to Oakland Street and from Newtown Creek and Ash Street to Box Street. All the buildings are of brick, and two stories high, while the sawdust pit was of brick and frame.

The fire was discovered by Frederick Miller, a stableman, who first smelled smoke and traced it to the pit. He shouted for help, and while one man rang in an alarm at 8 o'clock near by, half a dozen others assisted Miller in turning loose the forty-two horses in the stable.

In the meantime the flames had enveloped the entire lower part of the building, and when the firemen arrived great clouds of suffocating smoke were rolling from the pit. Three additional alarms were turned in, which brought more than a dozen engines and truck companies, as well as two fireboats, to the scene.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, whose quarters are in Greenpoint Avenue, raised a ladder to the roof of the pit from Box Street, and six firemen, among them John Gillespie, the assistant foreman of Engine No. 30, and John Rourke and John Wall, dragged up a line of hose. The flood of water poured into the building caused the sawdust to swell, and slowly the braces holding the walls and roof together gave way, and an explosion in the sawdust led to the final and sudden collapse of the building.

The firemen went down with the bricks and timbers, but miraculously escaped serious injury. Truck No. 6, driven by Charles Morton, was smashed to pieces, but Morton saved himself by jumping under a small extension.

The brisk wind blew some of the sparks through the blowers connecting the sawdust pit with the shaving loft, and in a second that building also was on fire. James Burke of 931 Manhattan Avenue, who was assisting the firemen, had his left leg fractured by the nozzle of a hose which burst.

While on the way to the fire the team of Engine No. 13 became unmanageable on Greenpoint Avenue, and ran into a large plate glass window of Sigmund Heller's saloon. One of the animals was cut and bruised but not disabled.

The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The damage is estimated at $12,000.

FIRE AT A CLUB BOATHOUSE.

Oarsmen on the Harlem Help Metropolitans to Save Their Craft.

Great excitement was caused along the Harlem River yesterday in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street by a fire which partially destroyed the clubhouse of the Metropolitan Rowing Club.

Charles Evans, the janitor of the club, was working about the float shortly after 10 o'clock when he noticed smoke issuing from the second floor, and on investigating found one of the lockers ablaze. He promptly turned in an alarm, but when the engines arrived the entire roof of the place was on fire and the sparks were flying over the houses of the Nassau, Wyanoke, and Gramercy Boat Clubs near by.

To these the firemen give most of their attention. Finally the fire was extinguished without having ignited any of the other houses. The river was crowded with oarsmen when the fire started. They hurried ashore and helped the club members to save forty-six boats tied to the float and in the boathouse. Several of the boats, however, including the club's new four-oared shell, were badly damaged in their hasty removal.

When the fire was out and the excitement all over it was discovered that the scow in which the house was built was sinking. In order to keep it afloat it was necessary to send for a wrecking tug to pump the water out.

Blaze in Coney Island Meadows.

A fire which started in the meadows at Norton's Point, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, caused alarm to the inmates of adjoining cottages. The blaze was noticed by Detective Sergeant Bannan while passing West Twenty-ninth Street in a car, and he summoned the firemen. When they arrived the flames were spreading rapidly through the dry grass. Under the direction of Chief David Kirkpatrick some of the firemen hurriedly dug up the soil around while others turned the hose on the blaze, which was soon extinguished.

House on Staten Island Burned.

A two-story frame building owned by John Holtz, at the corner of Prospect Street and Burgher Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., was burned down at an early hour yesterday morning. The family, consisting of Mr. Holtz, his wife, and son Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, (son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holtz,) and their infant son, were asleep when the alarm was given, and had no time to save any of their personal effects. The loss is estimated at $3,500.

Horses Burned to Death in Brooklyn.

Fire broke out yesterday morning from some unknown cause in a brick stable in John Brandt's coal yard, at 624 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Three horses were burned to death, and several wagons destroyed. The total damage is placed at $2,500.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE NATION

Sermon by the Rev. B. F. De Costa on Our Coming Battles for Civilization.

The Rev. B. F. De Costa, preaching yesterday morning at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on "The Coming Battles for Civilization in the West Indies and the East," and taking his text from St. Luke xiv., 23-31, which suggests the need of counting the cost of building a tower or carrying on a war, said:

"Peace with Spain does not really mean an end of war, possibly not an end of military operations, when we view the attitude of insurgents in the lands where our victorious commanders have recently raised the flag. At least there will follow the battle of words, the contest between civilization and semi-barbarism. This must all cost. In one form or another the war will go on. What is it to cost?

"Spain does not rightly estimate the cost of the war, as her wounded vanity commands no price, and in giving up her colonies she will make a profitable bargain, and when the transaction is concluded find herself on the road to prosperity for the first time in 400 years. What will it cost us? Of money no one can yet speak, but we must stand ready in the coming years to meet heavy drafts upon our courage, patience, perseverance, and spirit of sacrifice.

"A great mission has been sent to us from God; and, whatever the cost, we must not shrink from it. It may cost a generation of garrison duty, years of trial and discussion, countless and perilous jangles over domestic and foreign policy, home rule, and the rule of distant colonies. The question that may soon distract the National Congress possibly will overshadow and dwarf the questions of finance and industry that heretofore excited alarm.

"These new imperial questions may cost a heavy price, and we need to begin at once to fortify ourselves and prepare for the heavy draft soon to be made, and rally a united and patriotic people to the support of all these new measures and policies that our great mission of civilization and humanity will demand."

UNITARIAN CHURCHES TO OPEN.

Services in Several of Them Will Be Resumed on Sunday.

Unitarian activities begin for the year on Sunday. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who has spent his vacation in the Adirondacks and the Rangeley Lakes, comes back to All Souls', Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, on that date.

The Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, will be reopened by the Rev. Robert Collyer, who has been abroad since April, but who returns next week vigorous for one of his years. The Rev. Dr. Minot Savage does not come back until Oct. 2. During vacation some improvements have been made, chief of which are the refitting of the chapel and the planning of a study for the Rev. Dr. Savage. Ever since coming from Boston he has used a part of the time for meetings of the ladies' committees.

The Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, has a new pastor who does not come until Oct. 2. The church is open, however, the preacher next Sunday being the Rev. George R. Dodson of California. The Unity and Second Churches, Brooklyn, and the Lenox Avenue, this city, open on the third Sunday of the month, after their usual custom.

On Sept. 29 the society at Montclair, which has a congregation of about 100, and worships in a hall, will install a pastor, the Rev. Dr. Savage preaching the sermon. The name of the new pastor is the Rev. Arthur H. Grant, who was President of the Young Men's Christian Association while a student at Cornell. He will be the first minister of the Montclair society. The society at Orange is still without a minister, but expects to extend a call to one within a month at the furthest. The new pastor of the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, is the Rev. J. F. Forbes, who comes from Taunton.

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

To be Erected by the St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Mgr. James T. Duffy, rector of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, has filed plans with the Building Department for the erection of a new parochial school building. According to the plans the building will be located on Degraw Street, 160 feet from Hoyt, and will be four stories in front and three in the rear. The cost of the building is estimated at $60,000. It will be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and a peaked mansard roof. Thomas J. Houghton, who supervised the erection of the new McCadden Memorial Hall in Williamsburg, will be the architect. The contract has not yet been awarded. The interior of the building will be equipped with the most modern improvements, and will be one of the finest of its kind in Brooklyn. St. Agnes's Church is one of the few Catholic churches in the Borough of Brooklyn that is without a parochial school, but it has been known for several years that preparations were under way for the erection of a building for that purpose. In fact, the property on which the building is to be erected was purchased several years ago, and the revenues collected from the rents from the tenants on the property have been added to the school building fund. It has been Mgr. Duffy's intention not to begin the erection of the building until he had sufficient money on hand to guarantee the completion of the work, without leaving a large indebtedness for the people of his parish to carry.

PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES.

The People's Singing Classes in this city will open Oct. 2 for their second season, and persons desiring to join are requested to make application now. The purpose of the People's Singing Classes is to teach how to read music. There are two grades—the elementary, for those who have no knowledge of music reading, and the advanced, for those who have already had some training in reading from notes. The elementary classes this season will be eight in number, and will be at Educational Alliance Building, Jefferson Street and East Broadway; Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, 210 East Fifth Street; Lenox Academy, (Grand Opera House,) West Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue; Independence Hall, 158 East Twenty-seventh Street; Adelphi Hall, 201 West Fifty-second Street, New York Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street; Harlem Arcade, 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and at Ebling's Casino, 150th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

The advanced classes for this season will meet at Cooper Union and at 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. In each grade the course consists of thirty lessons, the elementary course being devoted to the rudiments of music reading, and to practice in part songs for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, while the advanced grade will take up more difficult exercises in reading and will study well-known musical works.

The lessons are given on every Sunday afternoon from October to May. Mr. Frank Damrosch is the director of the system, and the instruction is under his supervision. These classes were founded in 1892 for the purpose of opening the study of music to the people of the city. They are self-supporting, and about 3,000 people enter them annually. Inquiries for information or for application forms should be addressed to the Secretary, 41 University Place.

Will Start a New Parish.

The Rev. Joseph H. Bigley, rector of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and King's Bridge Road, has been relieved from duty there and assigned to found a new parish between the parishes of St. Joseph's, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and All Saints', at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. His successor will be the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, formerly of St. Teresa's, in Rutgers Street. The Rev. James F. McEntyre of Amenia is to come to New York and assume the rectorate of St. Teresa's Church, and it is announced that the headquarters of the New York Apostolate, the Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Director, will also be at the Rutgers Street church named.



Our advertiser away on his vacation.
Savoy Hotel, London.

Messrs. Rogers, Peet & Co.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Old England certainly does take the lead in weather; why it's cool enough here for overcoats. Every one wears them big, baggy and short—except middle-aged men and men in evening clothes, then they are long and either black or very dark gray.

The trouble with us at home is, all the men seem so proud of their figures that they want to wear tight-fitting overcoats. Tell the salesmen to discourage it—it's all wrong; give them two sizes too large, if you can.

Here, brown mixtures are all called "Coverts," and they seem to be worn as much as ever. Mr. C—— told me before I left that he had bought 22 different kinds; it's all right.

I drew on you at sight last night for £20.

* * *

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Proposal to Draft a Bill to Regulate the Height of Street Car Steps.

WORK HOURS AT NAVY YARD

Assertion that the Eight-Hour Law Is Being Disregarded—Knights of Labor District Assembly Censured — The People's Choral Union.

Delegate James Ryan of the photo-engravers told the Central Labor Union yesterday that the committee of which he was Chairman had not yet heard from President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Assembly in regard to a complaint that was made by the Central Labor Union against the cable and trolley railroads. The complaint was made when Mr. Guggenheimer was Acting Mayor, and stated that the railroads had made the steps of their cars dangerously high, and that their employes would not stop the cars to let passengers off or take them on.

"The complaints against the railroad companies," continued Mr. Ryan, "keep growing, and now there are general complaints about the difficulty of getting on the steps of the cars at the bridge loops. Women often slip in trying to get on, and sometimes almost roll under the wheels."

"The other day," said a delegate, "my wife slipped from a Third Avenue car and was nearly run over."

Another delegate said: "A gripman would not stop for me, and I jumped but missed the car, and fell on my face. While I was down a heavy truck nearly ran over me."

Delegate John J. Pallas of the pattern-makers remarked: "I have often noticed the difficulty women and children have in boarding cars, especially the open ones. They do not step up. They have to climb up. Gripmen and motormen won't stop for men unless they are old and decrepit. Other men often miscalculate the distance in jumping on a car, and are dragged for some distance, holding on to the rail before they can regain their balance."

Delegates Perrine and Johnson said they both had narrow escapes in boarding moving cars. Car steps had been gradually made higher, and in Brooklyn, where the ground sometimes slopes from the tracks, the height to the car steps was two feet.

The meeting decided to wait another week, and if no answer is received from Mr. Guggenheimer the Central Labor Union will draft a bill regulating the height of car steps and requiring car employes to stop to let passengers off and on.

It was announced that membership lists were being made up for the People's Choral Union that was founded in 1894 and will open for the season on Oct. 7 in Cooper Union. This union was organized from pupils of the free singing classes that were founded by Frank Damrosch in 1894, the pupils being workingmen and workingwomen. To defray expenses a small fee of 10 cents was charged.

The People's Choral Union will take up Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," with the object of producing it at a concert to be given in Carnegie Hall in March. Handel's "Messiah" will also be studied during the year. After March preparation will be made to give a concert at Madison Square Garden by all branches of the People's Choral Union.

Delegate James Fitzgerald distributed the prizes that had been won at the Central Labor Union's games on Labor Day. Delegate Hawkesworth of the Engineers got a gold medal as first prize in a sack race, and Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians was awarded as second prize a silver-handled silk umbrella.

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers made a complaint against District Assembly 220, Knights of Labor of Brooklyn, which he said had been advertising the goods of a firm that employed non-union labor and was under boycott.

Another delegate said that No. 220 had filled the places of strikers with its own members.

The meeting thereupon passed a resolution of censure upon District Assembly 220.

Delegate Herman Robinson of the clothing salesmen complained about several clothing stores in the vicinity of Canal Street which, he said, employed non-union men and then advertised the goods as union made.

Delegate George H. Warner of the Machinists, said that the machinists in the navy yard were being worked over eight hours a day, which was against the law. Some of them were made to work twelve hours a day.

The meeting directed its Corresponding Secretary to write to the Secretary of the Navy, and ask him to instruct the commandants of all the navy yards that eight hours constitute a day's labor on all Government works.

WOES OF MASTER TAILORS.

Protests Against Cut Prices and Department Store Competition at a "Mass" Meeting.

"We object against all Signs, Advertisements, Price Lists, etc., with cut Prices for Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes."

"We object against all Cleaning Clubs or Cleaning Establishments, that take orders at cut prices."

"We object against all Clothing Stores and Tailors, who agree to keep the Clothes in order free of charge for a length of time that were either made by them or bought ready made from them."

"We object against all Cleaning Establishments who work for the Trade, and besides do Repairing for the public; thereby engaging in competition to the Merchant Tailor's trade."

These are the war cries that have been adopted by the Merchant Tailors' Association that has recently been organized. The members of the association called a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth Street, but although 2,000 circulars had been issued to as many "boss" tailors in the city, those who responded to the call did not number 200. Whether the remaining 1,800 favored signs and advertisements and cut prices and the other things to which the association objected, was not known.

William Goodman acted as Chairman of the meeting, and protested energetically against the cutting of prices from $1 to 50 cents for pressing a suit, which, he said, was ruining an honorable profession. Then he opened a vial of wrath which he proceeded to pour out upon the heads of clothiers and tailors who agree to keep clothes sold by them in order free of charge, and to press them at a low rate of remuneration.

"A man lives in Harlem and gets a suit made down town," said Mr. Goodman. "What right has the down-town tailor to mend those clothes free of charge and deprive an honest Harlem tailor from making a living by mending those clothes? What right has he, I ask?"

No one volunteered to answer this question, and Chairman Goodman sat down and was followed by Charles Kaskel, who seemed to be nettled at the comparatively small attendance, and denounced the absentees as unpatriotic.

"When President McKinley called for soldiers to go to Cuba to fight Spaniards, 200,000 men responded," remarked Mr. Kaskel, "but when we call upon the boss tailors to fight for their lives, where are they?"

"When you see a sign saying 'Suits pressed for 50 cents,' there is a whole leading editorial in those words upon the degradation to which the tailoring profession has fallen, and no editor in creation could say more.

"We boss tailors have to pay cash as we go along. We must pay our men, and if we do not pay rent we are evicted, but if a customer does not pay for his clothes we have no redress. So we cannot afford to reduce prices.

"I asked one tailor to take down his cut-prices sign, and he refused. So I ordered my scourer, who also does work for him, not to do so any more if he wanted to retain my custom. That's one way of getting round the bush, and if we organize our men into a union they will refuse to work for the cut-prices fellows, and that will be another way. I expect to put a sign in my window stating, 'This is a union shop,' and if all good boss tailors follow my example, good citizens will be ashamed to go into cut-prices stores."

A German speaker followed, and said that there were 2,600 boss tailors in the city, and formerly they were able to charge $10 for making a pair of trousers, but the department stores and some other men, who knew nothing about tailoring but opened cheap clothing stores, had ruined the boss tailors and reduced them to the ash-barrel business of mending clothes.

After some further discussion the meeting issued the following call:

"Every Merchant Tailor of the City of New York are hereby invited to attend a meeting to be held next Sunday at 2 o'clock p.m at Lion Park, Columbus Ave and 108th Street, for the object of founding an organization and for the purpose of finding such ways and means to fight against the impure and dishonorable competition of the Department Stores concerning the merchant tailor trade."

Sheet Plate Glass Glaziers to Meet.

The sheet plate glass glaziers will meet this evening at 64 East Fourth Street to consider the question of leaving the Knights of Labor. They belong to District Assembly No. 253, building constructors, which last Spring suspended several of its locals for refusing to obey an order of District Master Workman Hicks to go out on a sympathetic strike. Those locals were also connected with the Board of Walking Delegates, against whom the order to strike had been directed. The sheet plate glass glaziers objected to the suspension of the locals.

Annual Convention of Carpenters.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will hold its annual convention on Thursday in the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. There will be 300 delegates from all the cities and towns in the country, and they will represent about 60,000 carpenters. One of the subjects to be discussed is whether the brotherhood would sever its connection with the American Federation of Labor or not.

Otto Gipp Drowned.

Otto Gipp, twenty-six years old, of Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday while bathing with two friends at Bath Beach. They went in at the foot of Fifteenth Avenue, and Gipp, who was a good swimmer, went out too far. He became exhausted, and was drowned while attempting to get back. The body was recovered. Gipp was a grocery clerk.

A 115-Pound Nugget in Australia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 11.—Australian advices received here on the steamer Miowera say an immense sensation has been created all over Australia by the discovery near Lake Wynee of a gold nugget weighing 115 pounds and valued at $32,000.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FROM THE COUNTRY OF CONTRASTS.

"In Persia, we find a climate of sharp contrasts, hot sun by day and sharp cold at night, verdure and desert, bare rock and flowering meadow side by side, and we get wonderfully varied art, rich in color and fantasy."

This art is supreme in their rugs, and in our collection you can study the symbolism of design in prayer-rug and mosque-rug, the truthful art in the floral work and the balance and infinite variation in geometric designs, the beauty, (different in kind rather than in degree) of the work of the cultured localities and of the rude shepherd tribes. But notice the bold color contrasts. Full, rich colors are thrown against each other and massed together in a way that seems like absolute freedom. It would be disastrous with dyes less wonderful or skill less sure.

After all, only a small part of their charm can be known until they are studied at home. Their glow and color will cheer and vivify the rooms with a touch of poetry and romance.

Latest furniture fancies at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Burglars Carried Off the Safe.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—During the absence of the family of William Culver yesterday evening thieves broke into his residence at 120 Newton Street and stole a quantity of silverware, jewelry, and clothing. The silverware and jewelry were in a small iron safe, which the thieves placed in a truck with the clothing and then carried it away. The stolen articles are valued at $200.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES' SUITS.

Special Showing of

NEW FALL COSTUMES

At $18—Suits of cheviot serge with fly-front jackets and revers of satin; the skirts come full shape, and the entire suit is lined with a nobby high sol

SEPT

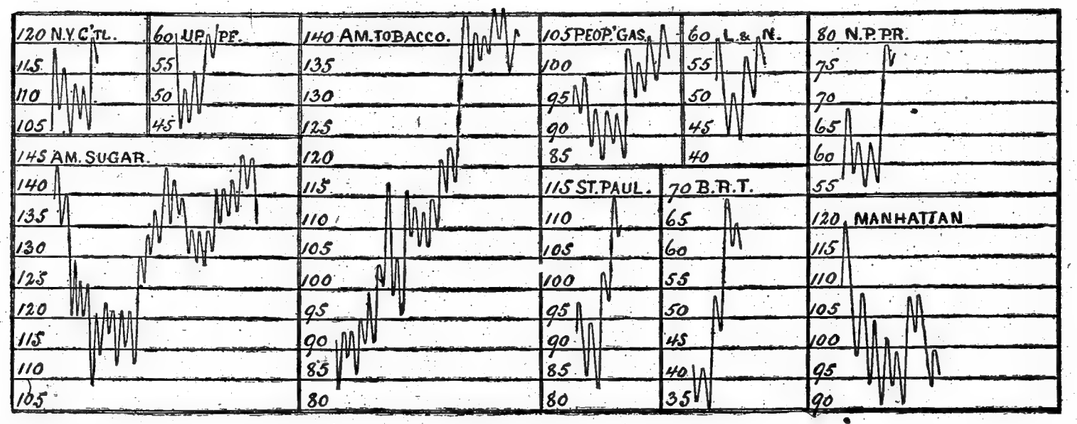
1898

The New York Times.

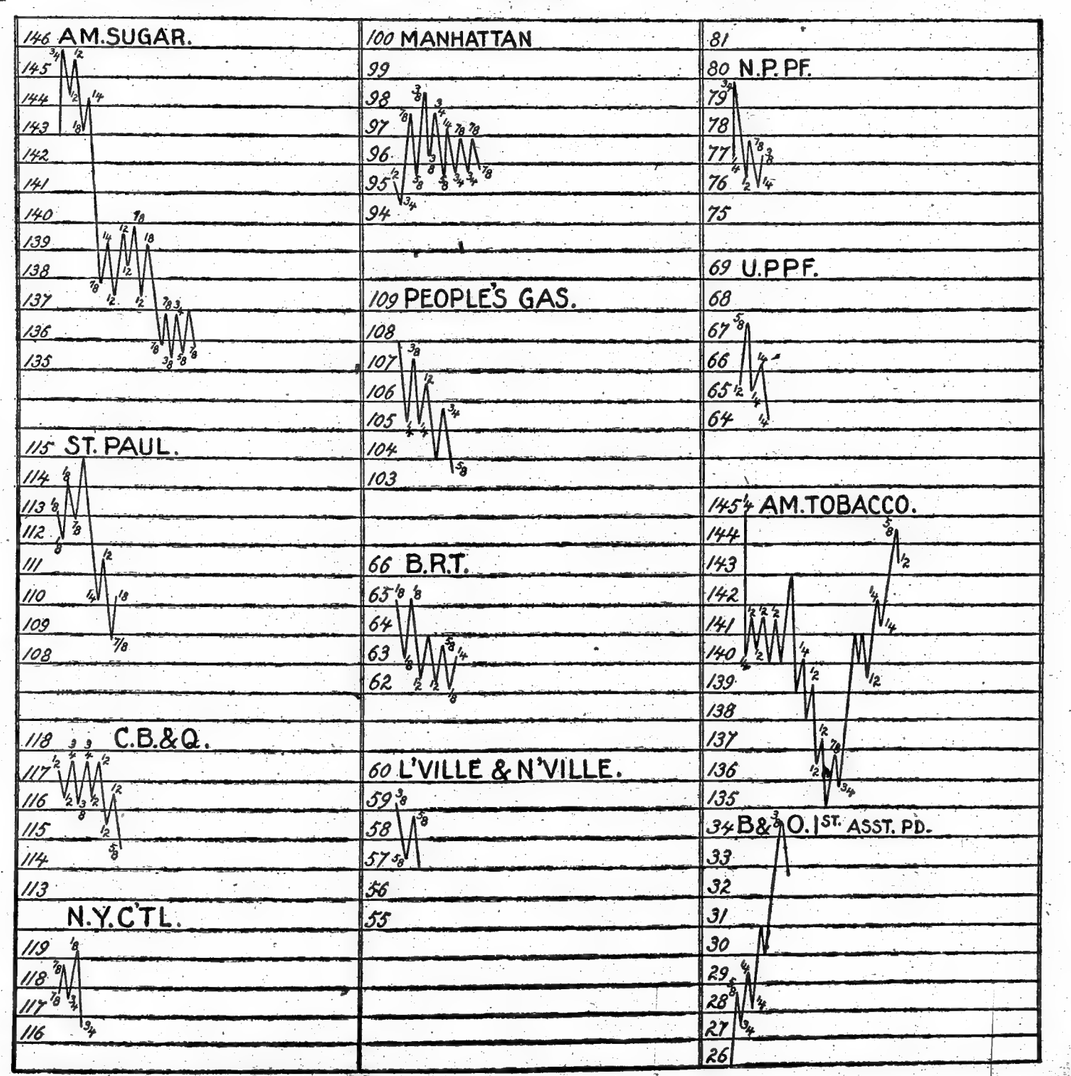
WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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RANGE OF PRICES FROM JAN. 1, 1898, TO DATE.



RANGE OF PRICES FROM SEPT. 1, 1898, TO DATE.



Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 10, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Sept. 10. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Sept. 10, 2,135,295.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending Sept. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Sep. 10,1898.
*187¼ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	110	...	– 2	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	111	114	110¼	112	158	125
38 August 18.	24 July 6.	33	33½	– ¾	American Malting Company	14,750,000			35½	36½	31½	32¼	...	5,287
87¾ August 18.	76½ May 9.	83	85½	– ¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	July 1, '98.	1¼	84½	85	83	83½	...	4,891
43½ July 9.	31⅝ September 9.	32⅝	33½	– 4½	American Steel & Wire	32,000,000			37	37	31⅞	32	...	9,947
92½ July 7.	77½ August 27.	82¾	86	– 4	American Steel & Wire preferred	32,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	85⅞	89¾	85	88	...	8,068
30¾ August 22.	15⅝ March 25.	35¾	36	– 2	American Cotton Oil	20,337,100			37¾	38	35½	35⅝	25	13,325
90¾ August 22.	62 March 14.	85	86	– 2	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,600	June 1, '98.	3	89¼	89½	86	86	75¾	1,415
140 July 26.	117¼ January 3.	130	136		American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	2½	130	135	130	135	117	30
15⅝ July 5.	6½ January 20.	12⅝	13	– ⅜	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,667,000			13⅜	13¾	12⅝	13	14¾	3,000
41⅜ August 25.	16 March 26.	36½	37	– 3	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000			36	39	35½	37	34½	2,475
146⅜ August 26.	107¼ March 26.	137	137¼	– 7	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	3	144¼	144¼	135¾	136	152⅞	302,201
119 January 6.	103 March 25.	115	115½	– ½	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	115⅝	115⅝	115	115	125¾	636
97¾ August 24.	*93 March 29.	96	98		American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1½	97½	97½	97½	97½	93	22
147 August 26.	83½ January 4.	143⅝	143¼	+ 1¼	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	141½	144⅝	135	143½	93½	134,300
15 February 3.	*10¾ August 8.	10	12		Ann Arbor	8,250,000			11	11	11	11	...	100
10¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	35	36½		Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35	35	35	35	33	20
14⅞ August 10.	10¼ April 21.	13¾	13⅞	– ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	16⅝	2,740
37⅜ August 22.	22⅞ March 12.	34⅜	34⅝	– 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,000,000			36¼	36⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35½	47,217
34⅜ September 7.	23 August 29.	...	42	+ 5½	Baltimore & Ohio, first instalment paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	39	39⅜	30	33	...	47,446
42⅜ September 9.	41 September 9.	41¾	42	+ 5½	Baltimore & Ohio, second instalment paid	25,000,0			42⅜	42⅜	41	42	...	7,010
7⅞ February 3.	*5 August 30.	5½	6	– ½	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	15,670,700			5½	5½	5½	5½	3	520
5¼ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3¼	3½	– ½	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3½	3½	3¼	3½	11⅜	6,565
69¾ August 23.	36 March 12.	68	69¾	– ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	36,000,000			64	65¾	62¾	63¾	35	57,887
128⅝ August 12.	106 March 26.	125½	127	– ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	127½	127½	126	126½	135	530
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	9	9¼	– ¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000			9¼	9¼	9	9	...	310
94 September 7.	25 March 12.	33½	35	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			31½	34	31½	32½	...	1,120
76⅛ September 7.	*61 May 3.	72	...	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	75½	76¼	75½	76¼	...	416
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 12.	61½	63¼	– 2½	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53⅝	53⅝	53	53	58¼	1,545
69¾ January 28.	57 April 21.	68¾	67½	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl., '98.	2½	68	68	67¼	67¼	73⅜	7,005
24⅛ September 6.	11 April 23.	21½	22¼	– ⅛	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	23⅜	24½	21½	21½	13⅜	3,270
26 August 17.	17¾ March 26.	23⅜	23½	– ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	00,533,400			24	24	23	23½	25⅜	7,595
166¼ February 11.	*150 March 14.	160	...		Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	160	160	160	160	165	420
120 August 18.	95⅞ March 26.	115	115¼	– ¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	June 15, '98.	1¼	117¼	117⅞	114¾	115¼	191	88,237
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	54	55	+ ¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	59	59	54½	55	61	2,064
113¼ February 1.	102 January 7.	107½	108	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '98.	1½	107	107¼	107	107¼	100¾	1,263
18 August 22.	9¼ February 24.	15⅝	15¾	– ⅛	Chicago Great Western	27,214,645			16¼	16½	14⅞	15⅜	17⅜	30,122
42⅜ August 22.	28 March 15.	40	41¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000			40⅜	41½	40	41½	37	900
30⅜ August 16.	26 April 21.	27⅜	28½	– ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190			28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	27¾	120
11 July 27.	*6⅜ April 4.	8¾	9	– 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8½	8½	8½	8½	12	353
36¼ July 27.	23 April 16.	32	35		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000			33	33	33	33	35¾	212
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	109¾	110	– ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,281	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	113	115	108¾	109¾	101¼	227,773
139 August 18.	140 April 25.	157	153	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	157	157½	157	157½	146	570
136⅝ August 23.	113¼ March 12.	132¼	132½	– 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern	36,027,200	July 6, '98.	2½	134½	134⅝	131½	132½	127⅛	6,435
*176 March 2.	163 January 3.	175	...		Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,377,600	July 6, '98.	1¾	175½	175½	175½	175½	163	20
109⅝ June 1.	80 March 25.	103	103¼	– 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	105	106¼	102¼	103¾	95⅞	65,548
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	7⅛	8¼	– ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	12,000,000			8¼	8½	8½	8½	...	220
37⅞ August 20.	22½ January 3.	33½	34½	– ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			34½	34½	33	34	...	3,835
47⅜ August 16.	25 March 12.	41⅝	42	– ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi., and St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¾	42	43	41	41⅝	41¼	4,990
19½ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15½	15⅝	– ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000			16⅛	16¼	15	15½	...	10,955
53⅜ September 8.	*40 August 15.	50¾	50½	– 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	52	53⅛	50	50½	...	8,510
28⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21½	22		Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			23½	23½	23½	23½	26¼	340
8¾ September 6.	*5 June 6.	6½	7½	– ½	Colorado Midland	3,420,300			8	8¼	7½	7½	...	461
*15¾ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	17	– 2½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800			17	18½	16	16	17	383
7 August 22	4¼ July 5.	...	...	– ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,709,000			...	6¾	6¼	6¼	...	200
8¼ February 10.	4⅜ July 30.	5¾	6		Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			6	6	6	6	6½	400
205¼ June 9.	167 March 26.	186	187	– ¾	Consolidated Gas	38,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	187	187½	186¼	186¼	216	770
52 September 2.	27¾ March 25.	46½	49	– 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	51	51	48½	49	38⅝	7,071
92⅜ August 31.	*81 March 25.	92	93	– ½	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	92¾	92¾	92	92	86	354
114⅜ February 3.	103 July 16.	107	108	+ 1	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1½	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	120	502
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	...	151½	– 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	July 20, '98.	1½	151	151	151	151	160	130
15⅜ September 7.	10 April 26.	14	15¼	– ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			14½	15½	14½	15¼	13⅜	2,900
68⅜ September 6.	40 April 21.	55½	55¾	– ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	56	58⅜	55	55½	48½	16,583
20 June 10.	8¾ April 21.	18½	17½	– ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000			17	17	16¾	17	12½	300
65¾ September 10.	45 April 20.	62	65	+ 1½	Detroit Gas	1,645,700			64	65¼	64	64¾	50	700
*135½ July 7.	*115 April 22	131	134		Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	134½	134½	134	134	123¼	60
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	14	14½	– ⅜	Erie	112,232,700			14⅝	14⅝	13¾	13¾	18½	254
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	36½	36¾	– 1½	Erie first preferred	42,844,...			38	38	35⅝	36¼	44½	1,950
30 September 7.	*20 February 17.	28	29	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	29	30	29	29	27	620
68 September 8.	*37 April 13.	67	69	+ 5½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	68	68	68	68	43¼	1,849
46⅞ September 6.	20¼ March 12.	43¾	43⅞	– ⅜	General Electric	30,460,000			46¾	46⅞	43¼	43⅜	38½	19,887
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	133½	135	– 5½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	137½	137½	134	134	141	1,155
94 August 26.	*87¾ June 20.	91	...	+ ½	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,108	July 15, '98.	1½	92½	92½	92½	92½	99½	113
*350 July 10.	*320 January 5.	...	...		Harlem	8,646,050	July 1, '98.	2	350	350	350	350	...	29
36¼ February 15.	15⅜ April 22.	27½	28	+ 1	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			26½	27½	26½	27½	...	5,235
*57 September 8.	43 April 2.	51	...		Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25, '98.	50c	57	57	57	57	60	12,161
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	*112½	113	+ ½	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	115	115	112	112¾	109	21,246
75⅛ September 6.	44½ April 21.	72	73	– 1¼	Illinois Steel Company	13,650,000	July, '96.	1½	73⅜	75¼	...	71⅜	49	8,423
10¼ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	9	9¼		Iowa Central	8,480,000			9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	11⅜	300
37⅜ August 16.	25 April 28.	34	35	– 2	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	35	35	35	35	39	400
56 August 22.	40 August 13.	53	53½	+ 4½	International Paper Company	13,040,400			57½	57½	52¼	53	...	11,838
93 August 22.	68½ August 18.	90	91	+ 1½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530 700	July 11, '98.	1½	90¼	90⅞	90	90	...	1,587
24½ February 10.	15 April 16.	18⅝	20	– ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			18½	18½	18¼	18¼	28¼	100
14⅜ August 9.	3⅞ March 25.	4⅜	4½	– ⅛	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	5½	5½	4½	4⅝	44	3,207
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	93	95	– 1	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	94	94	94	94	94½	150
23½ August 22.	12¼ March 14.	18	19		Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			18	18	18	18	20⅜	400
83 August 19.	60 March 14.	73¾	74½	– 2⅜	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	75	75	73¼	73¼	75	791
198 August 4.	170½ January 4.	183	...		Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '98.	3½	193	193	193	193	177	25
60⅜ January 31.	44 April 21.	57½	57⅝	– ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	58¼	58⅝	57	57½	61¼	40,156
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	96¼	96½	– 1½	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	97⅜	97¾	95⅝	96⅜	111¾	71,645
171⅛ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	153¾	153⅞	+ 5¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	152⅝	156½	152⅝	156½	...	22,923
114⅞ February 8.	90½ March 12.	106	108		Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	107½	107½	107½	107½	109¾	120
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	26½	28	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	200
91 June 27.	*83 April 11.	89	90		Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000			90½	90½	90	90	88	28
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	59	60	– ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	60¼	60¼	60	60	60	300
175 September 8.	*167½ January 4.	175	...		Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	175	175	175	175	...	457
99⅜ September 1.	57 January 20.	97	98	– 2	Minnesota Iron	12500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	99	99	98	97	60	12,161
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11½	12	– ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	62,450,000			12	12	11⅜	12	15⅝	610
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33⅞	34½	– 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			35	35¼	33⅜	34	39½	3,794
38⅜ August 11.	22 March 12.	33½	33⅝	– 2½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	35⅞	36	32½	33¼	39½	15,615
33⅜ February 4.	24¾ April 20.	27½	29½	– ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,230,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	31¾	300
36 August 15.	30½ August 1.	32	33	– 1½	National Biscuit	20,000,000			32⅜	33	32	32	...	1,365
99¼ August 9.	94½ August 1.	95¼	97	– ½	National Biscuit preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97	97	96½	95½	...	387
39⅝ August 23.	26½ March 26.	34⅞	35	– 2½	National Lead Company	14,965,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	37	37	34½	35	43	4,021
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	109	111	– 1½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	109¾	109¾	100	899
21⅞ May 23.	4 July 28.	6	7	+ ¼	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	6½	6½	6¼	6½	18	750
42 September 10.	41 August 4.	40	42		New Central Coal	1,000,000			42	42	42	42	...	100
98¼ January 8.	86½ March 26.	90½	91		New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	92½	92¼	90	90	97½	810
100 August 18.	14 April 5.	94½	95	– 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	99½	90¾	94½	94½	29	3,325
120⅜ August 8.	103 March 26.	117⅝	117⅞	– 1¼	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	118½	119¼	116¾	117⅝	113¾	10,840
195⅜ August 22.	*175¼ January 7.	191	194		New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,467,800	June 30, '98.	2	194	194	194	194	180½	130
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅜ April 20.	13	14½		New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			14½	14½	14½	14½	16⅜	100
40¾ January 29.	28 March 25.	33	36	– ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000			34½	34½	34¼	34½	42	100
125 September 8.	*120 April 20.	...	...		New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	125	125	125	125	...	460
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	52⅜	53⅜	– 1⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	54⅜	54⅝	52⅝	53½	44⅜	3,905
7¾ August 23.	4½ January 15.	6½	6⅞		North American	39,733,100			6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	902
41⅜ August 26.	19 February 24.	38	38½	– 1⅜	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			39¾	39¾	37¼	38½	19⅞	86,460
78⅝ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	77¼	77⅜	– 1⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	79¾	79⅞	76¼	77⅜	54⅜	93,712
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15⅝	16	– ½	Ontario & Western	58,113,982			16⅛	16½	15⅝	15⅝	18	4,464
61½ August 22.	33½ January 7.	56	57½	– 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	58	58	56	56	40	550
77¼ August 21.	65½ March 29.	73¾	77	– 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,968,560	July 1, '98.	2	76	76	75	76	73	669
37⅜ August 27.	19¾ January 3.	33¼	36	+ ¼	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			35½	36½	35½	35½	23	1,760
47½ August 19.	34½ July 20.	45	46		Pacific Coast	6,809,600			45	46½	44	45½	...	3,239
91 June 28.	*83 August 12.	84	87		Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	2	85	86½	85	86½	...	463
68⅜ September 7.	57 July 20.	67½	68¼	+ 2	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,974,400	July 20, '98.	1	65¼	68⅜	65¼	67½	...	3,252
35⅜ August 22.	21 April 21.	22⅜	33¼	– 1¾	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	35	35¼	32½	32⅝	37⅜	7,282
139⅜ February 7.	110⅜ March 12.	118	118½	– 2	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,363,250	May 31, '98.	2½	119¾	119¾	118	118	114⅜	1,936
108 August 31.	85⅞ March 26.	104	104½	– 2¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	105½	107⅜	103⅜	104	104⅞	70,133
47⅛ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	42⅝	43	– ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			43½	43½	43¼	43¼	22	510
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	61	64		Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	63¼	63¼	63	63	60	590
*175 September 8.	*108 February 25.	172	...		Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,285	July 6, '98.	1¾	175	175	175	175	...	63
*10 September 6.	5¾ June 11.	8½	9½		Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			10	10	8½	8¼	11	135
216 July 6.	163 March 12.	186	187½	– ¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	189	189	186½	186½	182½	1,128
2¾ January 27.	⅞ January 7.	2	2½		Quicksilver	5,788,700			2	2	2	2	...	50
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	6	8		Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4½	6	6	6	6	10	100
23½ January 6.	15½ March 26.	17⅞	18½	– ⅜	Reading	69,900,000			18¾	19	17⅜	18	27½	4,705
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 26.	43¼	43⅜	+ ¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			44⅛	45⅜	43	43¾	53⅝	10,210
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	21	22	– ¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			22	22	21½	21½	35⅜	690
32 August 23.	*21½ January 11.	27	29½		Rio Grande Western	10,000,000			29¼	29½	29¼	29½	25½	100
*125 August 31.	*116¾ March 26.	124	125		Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	124½	124½	124½	124½	...	200
8⅝ February 11.	5¼ March 7.	6	7		St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000			7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	8	100
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	57	59	– 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	60	60	58	58	48¾	415
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17½	19½	– ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			19	19	19	19	17½	240
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	8½	8¾	– ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	7¾	1,329
68¼ August 22.	52¼ March 12.	63¼	66	– 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	66	67	65½	65½	57½	1,810
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	32½	33¾	– 1	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	33¾	33⅝	32¾	32¾	21½	2,860
14⅜ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	12	12½	– 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			12⅜	12⅜	12	12	11½	1,491
171 August 26.	*121½ January 6.	164	170		St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	170	170	170	170	125	14
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	81	81½	– 2½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,462,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	83¼	84	81½	82	83⅜	2,7 3
22⅜ August 26.	12 April 13.	22	22¾	– ½	Southern Pacific	108,232,370			21⅜	22½	21⅜	22	27⅜	1,500
10 August 25.	7 April 21.	8⅞	9	– ⅛	Southern Railway	110,000,000			9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	1⅜	6,637
36⅞ August 27.	23⅜ March 26.	34½	34¾	– 1½	Southern Railway preferred	57,200,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	36¼	36¼	34	34½	37⅜	20,419
10⅛ August 20.	3¼ January 3.	7⅝	8	– 1⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	2,183
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	29¼	29½	– 2½	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	31½	31⅜	28⅜	29¼	34½	17,153
16⅜ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	13⅞	14½	– 1	Texas Pacific	38,795,700			15¼	15½	13⅜	14	15⅜	8,415
9½ August 19.	5 May 27.	8	9		Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000			7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...	1·9
19½ February 16.	153 April 21.	170	175	– 5	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	173	173	173	173	153½	160
45 September 8.	*27 August 26.	40	50		Toledo & Ohio Central preferred	3,705,000	July 25, '96.	1¼	43	45	43	43	...	100
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	31	31¼	– ⅜	Union Pacific	61,000,000			34	34	30¼	30⅞		47,935
67⅝ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	64⅜	64½	– 2⅜	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000			67⅝	67⅝	64¾	64⅜		81,076
10⅝ February 18.	4½ August 3.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,384,900			6	7⅛	6	6¼	7	25,422
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	41	45		United States Express	61,509,900	May 16, '98.	1½	44	44	44	44	...	20
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7½	7¾	– ¼	United States Leather	60,909 900			7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	9¼	1,925
74½ August 22.	53⅜ March 26.	70¼	70½	– 2½	United States Leather preferred	20,166,600	July 1, '98.	1¼	72½	72⅝	68½	70½	77	20,105
48⅝ August 17.	14¾ March 12.	42	42½	– 2½	United States Rubber	19,400,500	Feb. 15, '97.	1	45⅜	45⅜	40½	42	19⅜	19,419
109¾ August 17.	60 March 12.	102¾	103	– 2¾	United States Rubber preferred	21,240,400	July 30, '98.	2	104½	105½	102	102¾	69	6,429
9⅝ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	8¼	8½	– ⅝	Wabash	24,000,000			8⅞	8⅞	8½	8¼	8⅞	1,685
24¾ August 31.	14¼ March 7.	20¾	21¾	– 1¾	Wabash preferred	1,800,000			22½	22½	20¼	20⅜	23½	13,280
*125 August 31.	*112½ May 5.	120	125		Wells-Fargo Express	13,180,000	July 15, '98.	3	124½	124½	124½	124½	11½	8
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	...	...	– ⅝	West Chicago Street	4,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	93⅜	93⅞	93	93	...	1,

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 10, 1898.

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 10. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week End'g Sept. 10. $14,059,500					
Adams Express 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	50½
American Cotton Oil 8s	106½	107¼	106½	107¼	6
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	87	87	87	87	9
American Tobacco scrip	99	99	99	99	10
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	14
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	94⅞	95½	94½	94⅝	415
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72¾	73½	71½	71½	2,340½
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certs	114	114	114	114	2
Balt. & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Bch. 6s, tr. r.	114	115½	114	114¾	73
Baltimore & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988	118½	118½	118½	118½	39
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	101¾	102½	101¾	102¼	18
Broadway & 7th Avenue consol. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st consol. 5s	113	113	112½	112½	4
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	93¼	93¼	93	93	24
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	94	94	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109¾	109¾	15
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90¼	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	51
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	42	42	39½	39½	26
Central of Georgia, Middle Ga. & Alt. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	119	119	119	119	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	87⅝	87¾	86½	86¾	255
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	116	116	115½	115½	28
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	101¼	101¼	101½	101½	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	14
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	116½	116½	114¼	114¼	12
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	111	111	111	111	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	6
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	10
C., C. C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71	71	70	70	37
Colorado Midland 2-4s	60	61	60	60	30
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120½	120½	120	120	20
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83½	83½	83	83	9
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	95	95	94½	94½	12
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	94¼	94⅝	94	94	55
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	113½	113½	113	113½	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	114	114	114	114	1
East Tenn. reorganization lien 4-5s	100	100	100	100	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	102	101½	102	3
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104⅝	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛	6
Erie prior lien 4s	93¼	93¼	93	93	15
Erie 3d mortgage ext. gold 4½s	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	142	142	142	142	10
Erie general lien 4s	72½	73	71⅝	72¼	179
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol. 6s	89	89	80	80	2
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	89⅞	91¾	89¾	91	89
Fort Worth & Den. City 1st 4-6s	77	77	75	75½	47
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98	98¼	98	98	27
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	97½	97½	97	97	29
Green Bay debenture, B	4½	4½	4½	4½	3
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83¼	83½	83	83	11
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	94	94½	94	94	55
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅞	50
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104	104	104	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	80	80	80	80	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	78½	78½	77½	78	18
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¼	89½	89¼	90¼	22
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	64	65	64	64⅝	109
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	92	92	91	91	3
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104½	105½	104½	105½	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116½	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	103	102	103	7
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106¾	106	106¼	10
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107	107	107	107	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	100	100½	100	100½	26
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 5s, tr. r.	29	29	29	29	10
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	89¾	90¼	89½	89¼	51
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 6s	97	97	97	97	3
Louisville & Nashville gen. mtge. 6s	119	119	119	119	2
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	95	95	94	94	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	9
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	113½	113	113	23
Mexican International consol. 4s	76	76¾	76	76	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	105¾	105¾	104	106	24
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	83	83	83	83	5
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	112	112	112	112	9
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	76	76	76	76	3
Morris & Essex 7s of 1900	107	107	107	107	4
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	2
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94	94	93½	94	43
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	95	95¼	94⅝	95¼	223
New York Central debenture 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
New York & New England 7s	120½	120½	120½	120½	4
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	10
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	25
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	90	90	90	90	6
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	86	86	85¾	85¾	77
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68⅝	69	67½	67⅝	472½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101	101½	100¾	100¾	[illegible]
Northern Railway of California 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	34
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½	1
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	84	84	84	84	1
Ohio Southern general 4s	8½	9	8½	9	25
Ohio Southern general 4s, tr. r.	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8½	7
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100	100	96½	96½	39
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	20
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107	107	107	107	13
Oregon Short Line Income A	75	75	74	74	10
Oregon Short Line Income B	58	58	57¼	57¼	186
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105⅜	106	105½	106	67
Pennsylvania 4½s	113	113	112	112	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	70¾	70¾	70	70	8
Peoria & Eastern Income	22	22	22	22	10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	112½	113	112½	113	5
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	51
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	4
Reading general 4s	83	83¼	82⅜	82¼	148
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	125	125	125	125	10
Rock Island general 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	37
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	79½	79¾	79	79¼	26
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	99½	99⅞	99	99	35
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	106	106	105	105½	24
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	8
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	115½	115½	115	115	5
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	83	81	80	80	15
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79	79¾	75	75½	106
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	33	33½	32¾	33	94
St. Paul gold 5s	151	151	151	151	1
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	128¾	129¾	128¾	129¾	1
St. Paul consolidated 7s	152	152	152	152	1
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pac. Western 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	6
St. Paul 1st, Wis. & Minn. Div. 6s	114	114	114	114	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	151½	151½	151½	151½	1
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105½	106¾	105½	106¾	64
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	107	107½	107	107½	6
St. P., M. & M., East Minn. 1st Div. 1st 6s	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	100½	101	100¾	100	8
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	126	126	126	126	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	129½	129¾	129¼	129¾	25
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	67⅝	68½	66¾	67⅛	197
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	91	91	90	90	15
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	99	99	98	98	28
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	110	110	109¾	109¾	38
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	102½	102⅝	102¼	102¼	20
Southern Railway 5s	98	98	97	97	148
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	81¾	82	79¾	79¾	97
Standard Rope & Twine income	23	25¾	23½	25½	216
Texas, Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	95½	95	95½	95½	56
Texas & New Orleans consol. 6s	101	101¼	101	101	34
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	108¾	109¾	108	108	15

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 10, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	46¾	47	44⅛	45½	689
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	77	77¼	77	77	22
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	93	93	92½	92½	53
Union Pacific new 4s	98¾	99	98½	98⅝	445½
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	77	77¼	75⅞	75⅞	513
Virginia Midland gen. mtge. 5s	108	108	108	108	4
Wabash 1st 5s	112	112	111¾	111¾	81
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90½	89⅛	89½	154
Wabash debenture, Series B	35	35⅜	32½	33½	49
West Shore 4s	109½	110	109½	109½	44
West Shore 4s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	5½
Western Union collateral trust 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	52½	56	52½	55	1,403
Total sales					$12,347,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 10, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127	127½	127	127½	8½
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	1
United States 3s, when issued	105	106½	105	105⅝	1,477½
United States 3s, small, when issued	104¾	105¾	104¾	105	5½
United States 3s, registered, when issued	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	1
Total sales					$1,496,500

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 10, 1898.

	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	105	103	103	7
Tennessee Settlement 3s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	37
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	9	7⅞	7⅞	170
					$216,000
Total sales					$14,059,500
Grand total					

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE S, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Aug. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111	Aug. 30
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127⅞	Sept. 7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	121¾	Jan. 12	117⅞	Apr. 19	127¼	Sept. 9
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112	Aug. 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112½	Sept. 2
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105¼	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105½	Sept. 10
United States 3s 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	106½	Aug. 4	104½	Sept. 2	105	Sept. 9
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105⅝	Sept. 10	105	Aug. 12	105⅝	Sept. 10
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	117	Sept. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	105½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105½	Aug. 17	105¼	Aug. 17	105½	Aug. 17
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Alabama Class C	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s	100¼	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina 6s, 1919	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
North Carolina consolidated 4s	93¼	Aug. 18	87	May 10	92½	Sept. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	75⅞	Sept. 6	65	Apr. 22	75⅞	Sept. 6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	9⅞	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7⅞	Sept. 10
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts						

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 6
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Sept. 8
Central National	165	June 9	105	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	204½	Aug. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	490	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148	Mar. 8	148	Mar. 8	146	Aug. 30
Chemical	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
New York	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
Ninth	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
North America	283	Jan. 28	283	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Park	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. [illegible]
Phenix	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Republic	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Shoe & Leather	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
State of New York	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
Tradesmen's	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
West Side	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22
Western National						

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310 Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230 Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475 April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 10	New York County	900 March 22
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170 July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85 March 14

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 8, 1898	£24,762,051	.....
Sept. 9, 1897	26,363,675	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 8, 1898	75,163,618	£49,701,577
Sept. 9, 1897	80,880,258	48,666,312
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 8, 1898	28,352,000	14,805,000
Sept. 9, 1897	28,147,000	14,500,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 8, 1898	106,452,000	4,437,000
Sept. 9, 1897	93,176,000	4,686,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 8, 1898	35,090,000	12,634,000
Sept. 9, 1897	36,182,000	12,641,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 8, 1898	10,591,000	5,290,000
Sept. 9, 1897	9,028,000	10,630,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 8, 1898	14,864,000	2,169,000
Sept. 9, 1897	15,395,000	2,477,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 8, 1898	4,313,000	6,815,000
Sept. 9, 1897	2,632,000	6,858,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 8, 1898	2,917,000	1,458,000
Sept. 9, 1897	2,904,667	1,452,333
Total for the week	$354,523,069	$97,496,577
Total preceding week	349,763,304	97,520,594
Corresponding date last year	365,098,905	91,947,965

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days and 4 for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £251,167 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49, became 48.30 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 5,100,000f gold and 1,725,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94¾ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 10, 1898.

SEPT

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	98½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	93½	Aug 31	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	89	Aug 12	81	Apr 25	88	Sep 9	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	96½	Aug 15	85	Apr 26	94½	Sept 10	94½	95
Do., registered.	80½	Jan 22	80½	Mar 22	80½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	73½	Sep 7	54⅝	Mar 12	71⅝	Sep 10	71⅝	72
Atlantic & Pacific income.	..	Jan 7	..	Jan 7	..	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	96¼	Jan 24	96	Jan 5	96¼	Aug 9	..	99½
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b, Br., 1919	118¾	Feb 11	100	Apr 9	114¾	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	115¼	Sep 9	113⅜	Aug 19	114⅝	Sep 9	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1933-1923.	115¾	Aug 11	90	Jan 12	115¾	Aug 11	..	..
Do., registered	113¾	Jul 18	106¼	Jun 17	113¾	July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	114	Sep 9	90	Jan 22	114	Sep 9	..	..
Do., do., registered.	113⅜	Jan 27	95	Feb 4	111¼	Aug 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	118½	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118⅝	Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116	Aug 22	..	..
Do., P. L. M. C. certs.	116¼	Aug 9	97	Apr 6	116¼	Aug 9	..	..
Do., do., registered.	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞	Jul 20	112⅞	July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	100	Aug 15	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	..	..	..	103½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104½	Aug 5	103	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	..	..	..	102¾	Nov., 96	102½	..
Do. coupon off.	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Aug 13	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼	July 28	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98¼	Jan 17	102½	Sep 9	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	..	..	..	..	96	Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 8	27¼	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122¾	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108	Aug 13	102¾	May 2	106	Sep 2	..	105
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	105¼	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	103	Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	..	..	..	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	113	May 27	112	Jul	112¾	Sep 6	113	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	93	Sep 6	93	93½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	..	..	..	43	Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid.	93	Jun 27	80	Jun 27	93	June 27	..	..
Sca & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	..	..	..	70¾	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	92½	Sep 9	92½	93
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	106	Aug 25	91	Apr 2	104	Sep 9	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	108	Aug 19	104½	Jan 18	108	Sept 1	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127	Jan 28	127	Jan 28	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	124½	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123	Aug 31	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107	Aug 29	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	107	July 29	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	..	..	..	..	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	103	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾	Sep 10	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	107	Sep 9	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 8	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92½	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 20	89⅝	Sep 10	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	39½	Sep 9	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15½	Jan 6	10½	Jan 26	14	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8¾	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	6¼	Aug 22	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946.	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947.	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	90	Jul 6	90	Jul 6	90	July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103	Aug 9	103¼	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	..	..	..	..	113¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	115	Jun 30	100¼	Apr 27	114	Aug 30	..	114¾
Do., do., registered.	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼	Sep 9	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. 1st g. 5s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	90½	May 25	100¼	Sep 7	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91	July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	113⅜	Aug 18	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A.B.C.D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102	July 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102¼	June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	..	..	..	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	104	Jun 23	101	Mar 17	104	June 23	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	103½	Aug 8	100	Jan 6	103¾	Sep 10	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb 14	118¾	Jun 22	119	Sep 8	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	120½	Aug 2	115¼	Apr 20	120¼	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115½	Sep 10	..	..
Do., do., registered.	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	90	Aug 16	73¼	Mar 28	86⅝	Sep 10	86¼	86½
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s,1989	103½	Jun 30	90	Apr 25	104	Aug 31	102	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	94	Jun 12	90¼	Jul 20	90	Aug 1	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	97¼	Apr 11	102	Sep 9	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113½	Apr 21	111	Sep 10	111	Sep 10	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107	July 20	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	104½	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110¾	Aug 11	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	118	Jun 29	113½	Apr 20	115⅝	Sep 9	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105	Aug 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	110½	Aug 31	104⅜	May 16	110¾	Sep	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	114¾	Sep 10	114½	115½
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	111	Aug 23	105½	Feb 17	111	Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102	Aug 26	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	101¼	Aug 22	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	100	Jun 9	90	Jun 15	100	Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	101½	Sep 2	93	Mar 25	101½	Sep 8	101	101¼
Do., do., registered.	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	123	Aug 24	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur.6s,1907	116¾	Sep 9	114½	Jul 15	116⅝	Sep 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132	Aug 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered.	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106½	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109	Feb 11	100½	Jan 14	105¾	Sep 1	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	92	Aug 24	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	107	Aug 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902	151	Sep 9	140	Jan 29	151	Sep 9	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	145	Jul 19	137½	Jan 3	145	July 19	..	..
Do., 1st I. & M. 7s, 1903.	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	156	Aug 22	138	Jan 4	152	Sep 6	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	151½	Aug 30	130¼	Jan 5	151½	Sep 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st La.C. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Feb 8	114½	Apr 20	118	Sep 2	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	128⅝	Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118¼	July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	117⅜	Sep 9	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117	Feb 10	109⅝	May 23	114½	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115⅜	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114	Sep 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113	July 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127¼	Jan 27	127¼	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916.	..	..	..	..	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112	Aug 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105⅝	Sep 10	105½	105⅝
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121	Aug 1	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142½	Aug 16	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115	Aug 19	..	..
Do., registered.	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114⅝	Aug 8	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	124½	Aug 26	113⅜	Jun 2	124½	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered.	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	111	Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., registered.	107¾	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	119¼	Sep 9	114¼	May 23	119¼	Sep 9	116¾	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110½	Feb 9	107⅜	May 18	109½	Aug 30	..	..
Do., do., registered.	109¼	Mar 10	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	116	Aug 12	111	May 9	116	Aug 26	116	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103¾	Aug 19	99	May 16	103¾	Aug 27	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107⅜	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1906.	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	105	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar 2	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	105	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	132½	Aug 22	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	118	Aug 22	113¼	May 26	116	Aug 31	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 28	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132	Apr 21	129¾	Jul 28	131	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered.	131½	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130	Aug 12	130	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	105½	Aug 11	102⅜	May 7	104½	Sep 9	104½	104½

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Do., do., registered.	105¼	Aug 13	103¾	May 11	105¼	Aug 13	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	95	Sep 2	93	95
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70½	Feb 11	65¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 11	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	93	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	108¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., do., small.	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P. Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	138	Jan 24	126¼	Apr 25	135½	Sep 9	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	135	Aug 12	126	May 13	133	May 13	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	132¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	132	Aug 15	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122½	Feb 17	117¼	Apr	122¾	Aug 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	90¾	Aug 27	70½	Mar 28	88	Sep 9	87½	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	96¾	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	111	Aug 24	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73¼	Feb 4	69¼	May 3	70	Aug 19	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	92	June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	90¾	Aug 11	88	Jun 8	90	Aug 23	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	109	Aug 30	90¾	May 9	99⅝	Sep 9	..	..
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	85½	Jan 12	80	Jun 13	87	Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	90½	Aug 26	86	Feb 27	90	Aug 29	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½	May 23	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	..	..	..	..	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	107¾	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	79	Sep 7	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990.	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	22	Sep 9	..	..
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105½	Mar 2	105½	May 9	104	Aug 23	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	135½	July 28	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127⅝	May 11	127⅝	May 11	127⅝	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901.	..	..	..	..	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	Mar 30	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	61⅝	Sep 2	50	May 28	60	Sep	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	73	Sep 1	63	Aug 8	70	Sep 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931.	..	..	..	..	63¼	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$35 paid	79	Sep 2	79	Sep 2	79	Sep 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	126	July 23	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	140	July 18	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	107	Aug 31	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½	May 28	130	Apr 18	139	June 30	137	..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	133	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	136¾	Jan 20	136⅝	Jul 8	136⅝	July 8	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	..	..	..	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	103	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	145	Aug 11	143	May 7	145	Aug 11	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	143	May 4, 97	144	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½	Jan 25	120¼	May 6	125	Aug 31	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	119½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	116½	Mr 22, 97	117	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	98½	Aug 17	80	Apr 8	96½	Sep 9	96½	97¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr	5	111¼	Aug 30	110	111
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	95	Sep 6	85½	Jan 3	94½	Sep 8	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	98	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d.g.4s, Ser.A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	17	Aug 24	17	19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	105	Sep 7	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	92½	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 9	101	May 2	112¾	Sep 9	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	113	July 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	119½	Aug 2	116½	May 20	119¼	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	112½	Sep 7	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118	Jan 7	113	May 23	117	June 29	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147⅜	Feb 11	138	May 6	142	Sep 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 13	133	Aug 24	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	108	Feb 11	102	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	113¾

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	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½ May 27	116½ Apr 21	119 Sep 8	118	120
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Sep 24,97	108	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121 Jul 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	.. ....	.. ....	67 May, 93	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105 Jul 1	105 Jul 1	105 July 26	..	..
Do., 5s. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	94¼ Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½ Feb 8	100½ May 9	104 July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91¼ Feb 11	83 Apr 25	89¼ Sep 10	89	89¼
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	103 Jan 8	99 Apr 21	103½ Aug 2	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾ Feb 23	101½ Apr 6	104 Sep 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109¼ Jul 18	103 May 5	100½ July 18	..	..
N. F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	108 Jan 26	87½ Apr 5	97 Sep 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101 Jun 2	94 Feb. 5	100½ Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92 Sep 9	85 Apr 12	91 Sep 9	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 6s	109 Mar 19	103 Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¼ Jan 13	90 Apr 23	94 Sep 9	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	114½ Apr 6	117 Sep 8	..	117¼
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 26	101 May 5	163½ Sep 9	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	108½ Apr 28	113 Sep 9	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	114½ Apr 25	120½ Sep 6	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 14	119 Apr 21	120 Sep 9	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 12	117 Mar 12	120 July 1	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66 Feb 10	63 Apr 25	63 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	33 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	11½ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼ Aug 31	70⅝ Feb 10	76 Sep 10	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	.. ....	.. ....	42⅜ No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	110 May 16	115 Sep 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝ Feb 1	102½ May 25	105¾ Sept 2	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1931	127 Jan 10	121 Apr 26	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., registered	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	100 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	143 Jul 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb 1	100½ Apr 26	108 Sep 6	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31,97	..	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½ Aug 11	82¾ Apr 25	89¼ Sep 9	88½	89¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 27	57 Mar 25	64⅜ Sep 10	64	64¾
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88 Aug 9	83¾ Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89 Aug 23	80 Mar 12	87¼ Aug 31	84	85½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76 Aug 11	71 Jan 4	75¾ Aug 31	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼ Feb 18	75 Apr 23	83 Sep 9	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101 Mar 22	93½ Apr 1	103 Aug 31	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼ Aug 23	93 Mar 26	105 Sep 10	104	104½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112 Jul 13	103¾ Apr 26	112 Sep 9	111½	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½ Aug 15	85½ Jan 19	83 Sep 9	..	..
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	90 Aug 16	60 Apr 28	78¼ Sep 7	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	100 May 3	103¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109 Jun 30	106¼ Jul 7	106¼ July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. M. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½ Jan 7	107½ Feb 7	107 Aug 29	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1956	107½ Jul 27	102½ May 5	107½ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 6s, 1935	108 Feb 8	102 Mer 26	105½ July 25	..	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½ Jan 22	86 Apr 6	99 Sep 9	..	..
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100 Aug 10	86 Feb 26	100 Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 7	118½ May 24	122 Aug 27	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	119 Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81 Aug 8	70 Apr 26	76 Sep 9	76	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102 Aug 19	97½ May 27	102 Aug 31	102	102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May 23	123 Apr 4	130 Sep 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb 10	100 Apr 8	104 Sep 8	..	104
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119¼ Jun 23	113¾ Apr 21	116½ Sep 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	118 May 31	113¾ Apr 20	115¾ Aug 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112 Feb 23	106 Apr 21	108½ Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	113¾ Feb 8	106 Apr 1	116½ July 15	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1885-1904	108¾ Feb 19	108¼ Feb 21	108¾ Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb 9	102 Apr 1	105 Aug 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105¼ May 31	100½ May 6	104¾ July 8	..	..
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	104 Mar 26	104¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼ Aug 26	105½ Jul 22	107½ Aug 26	107	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Jul 6	104¾ Jul 6	104¾ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95 Jan 20	91¼ Jun 23	94 Sep 10	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼ Jul 29	94 Jun 23	96¼ Sep 10	..	..
Do., registered	95 Jul 1	94 Aug 8	94 Aug 10	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110¼ Feb 17	102⅜ Apr 25	109¼ Sep 10	109	110
Do., registered	110 Feb 7	101½ Apr 28	109½ Sep 10	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106 Jun 17	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	96 Jul 27	96 Jul 27	96 July 28	..	..
Do., do. registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	100½ Feb 3	107½ May 25	107½ June 13	107¼	..
Do., do., registered	109½ Jan 27	107½ Jun 3	107½ Aug 23	107½	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125 Sep 6	119½ May 12	125 Sep 6	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	114½
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb 14	123 Jun 23	123 June 23	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	100 Apr 21	106 Sep 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	160 Aug 18	145 Jan 6	160 Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅝ Aug 23	145 Jan 6	155 Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½ Aug 25	125½ Aug 26	126¼ Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120½ Aug 19	119 Feb 11	120¼ Sep 9	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114 Aug 18	112½ Jul 19	114 Aug 18	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109 May 31	106 Mar 7	107 Sep 10	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb 11	96 Mar 16	98⅝ Sep 10	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb 9	112 Mar 25	114 Aug 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	112 Mar 28	116 June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130 Aug 22	124 Jun 8	130 Aug 22	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127 Jun 27	124½ Jun 15	127 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	101½ Aug 31	90⅜ Apr 21	100⅜ Sep 10	100⅜	101
Do., registered	100¾ Aug 19	93 Apr 6	100¼ Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69 Sep 8	57 Apr 21	67⅝ Sep 10	67½	68
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	114 Aug 30	104 Jan 5	114 Aug 31	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105 Mar 5	102 Jun 27	102 June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	120 Mar 15	122 Aug 8	123	125
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124 Aug 8	118 Mar 17	124 Sept 1	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Cdl. Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91½ Aug 18	82 Apr 14	90 Sep 6	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½ Aug 8	74⅜ Apr 21	85⅜ Sep 10	85	86
Ogdens. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 28	102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½ Aug 9	80 Jan 13	84 Sep 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	8 Aug 18	9 Sep 7	4	8
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14¾ Jan 20	8½ Sep 7	8½ Sep 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	75 Aug 11	80 Aug 19	..	83
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jun 9	106¾ Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r. all in. 2010	62½ Feb 15	49¾ Apr 28	61¼ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jun 15	111 Apr 20	114½ Sep 6	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞ Aug 19	89 Apr 26	99½ Sep 10	99¼	99¾
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128 Jul 26	118 Mar 26	127⅛ Sep 2	125	126
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 14	121 Jun 13	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½ Aug 22	96 Apr 27	107 Sep 9	106	107
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½ Aug 3	58 Jan 5	74 Sep 10	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58⅞ Aug 19	39 Jan 4	57¼ Sep 9	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½ Aug 19	102 Jun 23	105⅞ Sep 7	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan 26	108 Apr 21	112 Sep 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	110 Jul 8	110 Jul 8	110 July 5	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113 Feb 8	109¼ May 13	113 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan 21	108 May 6	111 June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 6	106¾ Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼ Jan 25	140 Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Apr 19	107 May 25	107 May 25	..	..
Do, gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼ Feb 14	113¾ Feb 14	115¾ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½ Aug 12	95 Apr 12	101¼ Aug 12	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs.	96 Feb 15	96 Feb 15	96 June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17 May 23	15 May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½ Jun 2	18¼ Jun 2	18¼ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Apr 22	120 Apr 22	120 May 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½ Feb 23	85½ May 23	85½ May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	95½ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	105¼ Aug 17	104 Apr 2	109 Sep 7	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94 Jul 18	76¼ Apr 28	90¾ Sep 10	90	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53 Jul 22	39 Jun 15	50 Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼ Feb 8	77⅝ Apr 28	82½ Sep 10	82½	82⅝
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91 Aug 19	78¾ Apr 25	90 Sep 6	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅜ Feb 16	91 Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4-4s, 1940	66 Jun 16	54 Feb 2	66 June 16	..	72

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81 Aug 26	68¼ Apr 29	79¼ Sep 10	79	79¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼ Feb 15	111 May 2	114 July 20	115	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼ Feb 17	111¼ May 6	115¼ Sep 6	115	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼ Feb 23	113 May 24	115 Sep 8	115	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅝ Aug 24	114 Apr 20	120 Sep 9	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾ Jun 30	98¼ Apr 25	105¼ Sep 9	105	106
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100 Jun 23	92½ Apr 14	100 July 12	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	82¾ Aug 18	69 Apr 26	80 Sep 10	80	81
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½ Aug 10	90 Apr 6	97½ Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	79 Jan 26	70 Apr 26	78¾ Sep 9	78¼	79½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35 Aug 22	25 Mar 25	33 Sep 8	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar 7	115 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	113	115¼
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	105 Jun 27	107½ Sep 8	108½	107½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	122¾ Jan 28	120 Jun 21	122¼ Aug 16	123	124¾
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123 Aug 3	118½ Mar 25	122 Aug 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	132 Aug 30	126 Jan 5	132 Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¾ Sep 1	105½ May 10	108¾ Sep 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106½ July 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101¼ Aug 16	94½ Jan 10	100 Sep 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapol's Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132 Jun 19	118½ Apr 19	126 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	103½ Mar 18	107 Apr 29	103½ May 24	110	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110¼ Aug 18	103½ Apr 12	110½ Sep 7	110	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	111	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	50 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	50 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½ Aug 13	92 Apr 29	98 Sep 10	98	99
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105¾ May 17	100 Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	98¼ Aug 31	92 Jan 4	98 Sep 9	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111¾ Jul 28	107¼ May 25	110½ Aug 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110 Jul 1	105 May 11	109 Aug 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	83½ Aug 22	76¾ Apr 2	83 Sep 9	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 No 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb 26	127 Feb 26	127 Apr 20	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71 Aug 1	55½ Apr 25	67½ Sep 10	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	101¼ Sep	96½ Jan 3	101 Sep 10	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	106¾ Aug 19	100¼ Jan 4	108¾ Sep 8	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110¾ Aug 10	105¾ May 20	110½ Aug 10	110	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102½ Aug 25	92¼ Jan 6	102¾ Sep 9	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87½ Jan 15	81½ Jul 25	86½ Aug 30	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¾ Jan 21	105¾ Jan 6	108½ Sep 10	..	..
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98¼ Aug 24	87 Apr 28	97 Sep 10	96½	97½
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb 3	96 Jan 19	100 Sep 9	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	119 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 13	105½ Jul 14	106¾ Aug 2	106¼	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 10	112½ Feb 28	114 Sep 9	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	113¾ Aug 27	107 Apr 16	113¾ Sep 9	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123 Jun 6	118 Apr 13	110 July 28	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¾ Feb 18	112 Apr 28	115½ Aug 24	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125⅝ Jun 24	118 Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 6s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb 19	95 May 3	96 June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108 Jul 21	100 Mar 24	108 Sep 6	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107 Jun 8	102 Apr 14	107 June 8	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	90 Aug 25	87¾ Jul 29	90 Aug 25	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	119¾ Jan 11	110½ Apr 22	113¾ Aug 25	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103 Jul 19	103 Jul 19	103 July 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¾ Aug 16	109 May 18	112¾ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1945	110 Jul 22	105½ Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½ Feb 14	107¾ Aug 18	108 Aug 25	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	107¾ Aug 5	96½ Mar 12	106 Sep 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	50¼ Aug 24	28 Jan 4	45½ Sep 10	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb 21	117¼ Apr 26	122¼ June 20	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Jun 13	102¾ Jan 3	104 Sep 1	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Aug 19	102¼ Jan 3	105 Aug 19	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82¼ Feb 23	76 May 26	80 Aug 8	79	81

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 10...	2,135,250
Same week last year.....	2,703,592
Stocks to date this year.....	72,073,946
Corresponding date last year..	43,779,020

Bonds for the week.....	$14,059,500
Same week last year.....	17,710,220
Bonds to date this year.....	582,759,870
Corresponding date last year..	369,918,778

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Eden Musée Americain Company—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Welsbach Light Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Diamond Match Company—Books open.
Eden Musée Americain Company—Books open.
North Shore Traction Company—Books close.
Wabash Railway—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

Buffalo Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books close.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Books close for dividend and special meeting.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close for dividend and special meeting.
Niagara Falls Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Special meeting.
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Books open.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Friday, Sept. 16.

Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books open.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books open.
National Lead Company—Books open.
Niagara Falls Electric Company—Books open.
Standard Oil Company—Books open.
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad—Books open.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

Ann Arbor Railroad—Annual meeting.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 10, total transactions included 2,135,250 shares of stock, $12,347,000 bonds, with $1,496,700 Government and $216,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 11,'97.	Sept. 10,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	$2,703,592	$2,135,250	Dec. $568,342
Banks	25	35	Inc. 10
Mining	70	3,600	Inc. 3,530

BONDS.

	Sept. 11,'97.	Sept. 10,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	$17,710,220	$12,347,000	Dec. $5,363,200
State	15,800	216,000	Inc. 200,200
Gov'ment.	64,500	1,496,700	Inc. 1,432,200

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1½	Detroit Gas	1½
B. & O. 2d in. paid	3½	Evans. & T. H.	1
B. R. & Pitts.	1½	Evans. & T. H. pf.	5½
B. R. & Pitts. pf.	1½	Hawaiian Sugar	1
Can. Pacific	1½	Mex. Street Railway	5½
Del. & Hudson	1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Nat. Biscuit	1¾
Am. Malting	3½	Nat. Lead	2½
Am. Malting pf.	1¾	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Refg.	7	N. Y. Central	1¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Steel & Wire	4½	Nort. & West. pf.	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	4	Nor. Pacific	1¾
Central Pacific	1¾	Nor. Pacific pf.	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	4¾	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	2½	Pacific Mail	1¾
C., B. & Q.	2¾	Pennsylvania	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2¾	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	2½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	2¾	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Consol. Ice	1½	St. P. & Omaha	2¼
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	2¾	Stand. R. & T.	1¾
Gt. Northern pf.	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Ill. Steel Co.	1¼	Third Av.	5
Int. Paper	4½	Union Pacific	3
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	2¾
Iowa Central pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	2¾
Laclede Gas pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	2½
L. E. & W. pf.	2¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Manhattan	1¼	Wabash pf.	1¾
Minn. Iron	2	West. Union	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1	Peo. & East. Inc.	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	2	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2
Evans. & T. H. gen.	2		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Mob. & Ohio gen.	⅜
Brook. R. T. 5s.	1½	Ore. S. L. Inc. A.	1½
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1
Chi., R. & Q. conv. 5s.	1¾	Southern Ry. 5s.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st, 2-4s.	1¾	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	3	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Den. & Rio G. con.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, r.	1¼
Manhattan 4s	1	Wabash 2d	1⅜
Mo. Pacific con.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s.	107¼	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	108	111
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.	95	--
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock.	83½	85
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s.	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	112	114
Brooklyn City Railroad.	214	216
B'klyn City & Newtown stock.	210	--
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	114	116
Brooklyn El., when issued.	28	29¾
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.	59	60½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s.	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock.	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town.	255	--
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s.	110	--
Central Park, N. & E. River.	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street.	160	--
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st.	102	--
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	76½	78
Cleveland City Railway.	68	72
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s.	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway.	74	78
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	210	--
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s.	103	--
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	--
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	48	50
Columbus (Onio) cons. 5s.	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s.	100	101½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock.	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s.	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	101	103
Eighth Avenue.	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip.	108	--
42d St. & Grand Street.	360	--
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	98	101
Kings County Elevated.	5	5¾
Kings County incomes.	9½	10½
Louisville St. R'y. com.	34	39
Louisville St. R'y. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn).	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes.	--	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	78	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st.	107	108
Rochester Ry.	12	15
Rochester Ry. con. 5s.	98	100
Second Avenue stock.	170	175
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	106	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s.	114½	115½
Scranton Traction.	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s.	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s.	107	--
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d.	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad.	170	175
Twenty-third Street.	310	--
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	103	--
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	29½	31
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway.	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s.	113	114
West Chicago Street.	95	96
West End (Boston).	87	87¼
West End (Boston) pf.	106½	106
Worcester Traction common.	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds.	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety.	160	175
Atlantic	137½	--
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	--
Brooklyn	--	402
Central	1360	--
Colonial	200	205
Continental	187½	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust.	900	950
Fifth Avenue.	340	360
Franklin	225	233
German-American R. E.	--	30
Guaranty	425	--
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	--
Knickerbocker	240	280
Lawyers' Surety.	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust.	220	225
Manhattan	165	--
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.	235	--
Mercantile.	400	--
Metropolitan.	300	--
Nassau.	150	--
National Surety	--	202
N. Y. Security & Trust.	400	--
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust.	1200	--
People's.	--	256
Produce Exchange.	204	--
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	--
Standard	195	--
State	190	205
Title Guarantee & Trust.	280	290
Union.	1040	--
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	290	300
United States	1190	--
Washington	223	--

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	--	105
Continental	440	111
Citizens'	108	111
Eagle	235	245
Empire City.	90	95
Farragut.	--	100
German-American.	480	490
Germania	240	265
Greenwich	160	165
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	--
Home	195	200
Kings County.	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn.	150	--
New York	108	115
Niagara	160	165
North River.	125	--
Pacific	150	155

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	110	--
Rutgers	110	116
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	220	--
Williamsburg City.	870	--

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352	--
American Exchange	170	--
Astor Place	220	--
Bowery	--	295
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	65	70
Central	160	172
Chase	225	--
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	138	--
Columbia	--	155
Commerce	204	206
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	275	300
East River.	120	--
Eleventh Ward	225	--
Fifth Avenue.	2500	--
Fifth National	225	--
First National	2500	--
First Nat. of Staten Island.	120	160
Fourth National	173	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	--
Gansevoort	--	100
Garfield	950	--
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	--
German Exchange	265	--
Greenwich	165	--
Hamilton	105	--
Hanover	300	--
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	--	155
Hudson River	140	--
Importers & Traders'	480	500
Irving	147½	--
Leather Manufacturers'	170	--
Liberty	150	--
Lincoln	750	--
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton.	220	228
Mechanics'	170	178
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	--
Merchants' Exchange	117	--
Merchants'	151	--
Metropolis	--	400
Mount Morris	100	--
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	--
National Union.	225	--
New Amsterdam	250	--
New York	235	242
New York County.	1000	--
New York National Exchange.	75	90
Nineteenth Ward	--	110
Ninth National.	80	90
North America.	130	--
Oriental	130	--
Pacific	180	185
Park	340	360
People's	200	--
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	155	--
Riverside	190	--
Seaboard	176	--
Second National.	450	--
Seventh National.	125	--
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National.	250	--
State of New York.	103	--
Tradesmen's	93	94
Twelfth Ward.	125	--
Twenty-third Ward.	100	--
Union Square.	175	--
Western	140	--
West Side.	275	--
Yorkville	175	--

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley.	195	200
Beech Creek.	99	101
Boston & Providence.	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	200	--
Columbus & Xenia	200	--
Delaware & Bound Brook.	163	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	--
Erie & Pittsburg.	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	--
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids.	140	--
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	--
Mahoning Coal.	100	--
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	--
Naugatuck	245½	--
New York & Harlem.	350	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western.	123	--
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	--
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse.	202	--
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	--
Peoria & Bureau Valley.	182	--
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special.	160	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	139
Providence & Worcester.	200	--
Rome & Clinton.	125	--
Troy & Greenbush.	140	--
Utica & Black River.	160	--
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	256	259
Valley of New York.	112	113
Warren	173	--

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake.	89	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	--	9
American Press Association.	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock.	47	50
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897.	102½	104½
American Graphophone.	127½	135
American Graphophone pf.	137½	145
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending.	25	--
Barney & Smith Car common.	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	--	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	56
Celluloid Company.	74	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	106	107½
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock.	48	--
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	92	--
Commercial Cable.	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating.	82½	87½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	--	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	--
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company.	142¼	142¾
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¼	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	--	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel Co.	27	28½
Federal Steel Co. pf.	70	74
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	58½	59¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106½	107½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common.	--	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice.	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	90	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	--
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	105	73
Hudson River Telephone.	60	
International Paper 6s.	110	111
Iron Steamboat.	2¼	⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s.	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	--
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	116
Journeay & Burnham com.	--	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	72½
Lanston Monotype.	70	80
Lorillard pf.	117	120
Madison Square Garden stock.	--	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	12	--
Mechanical Rubber pf.	32	--
Mergenthaler Linotype.	191	193
Michigan Pen. Car com.	9	11
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	54½	57½
Mosier Safe Co. pf.	--	100
National Saw pf.	--	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock.	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	--
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s.	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron.	100	--
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	150	152
Nicaragua Construction	8	12
Northwestern Telegraph.	115	--
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing.	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat.	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer.	24½	25
Pneumatic Gun Carriage.	1½	3
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble.	245	--
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe.	--	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light.	100	105
Simmons Hardware com.	105	--
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	21	22½
Standard Distilling pf.	71	72½
Standard Oil	406	408
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	115	--
Swift & Co.	100	103
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	--
Texas & Pacific Coal.	51	56
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.	102	--
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	32½	40
Union Switch & Signal.	63	65
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	11½	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	94	100
U. S. Glass common.	25	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car.	170	172½
Westinghouse Air Brake.	320	330
Worthington Pump.	24	28
Worthington Pump pf.	91	94

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	65½	66
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s.	110	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95¼	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	23	24
Central (N. Y.)	175	--
Central Union Gas bonds.	--	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	103½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.	--	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s.	--	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	116	119
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	106¼	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s.	117	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s.	104	107
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock.	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s.	101	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	--
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City).	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s.	93½	96
Equitable 1st 6s.	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s.	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	80	90
Grand Rapids stock.	80	82½
Grand Rapids bonds.	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	73	75
Indianapolis stock.	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	104¾	106¼
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s.	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	98½	101
Mutual of New York.	327	335
New Amsterdam	29	30
New Amsterdam pf.	69	70
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	101	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock.	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock.	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.	78	82
Standard Gas, New York.	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock.	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	80	83
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	101	103½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$6,477,467
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	5,469,768
From Jan. 1, 1898	286,418,579
From Jan. 1, 1897	358,443,458

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1898	$5,947,016
Week ended Sept. 7, 1897	6,003,983
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,208,776
From Jan. 1, 1897	271,940,608

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$1,425,645
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	101,626
From Jan. 1, 1898	75,059,300
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,072,996

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$417,033
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	8,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,965,143
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,640,077

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$23,567,081

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$1,008,592
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	93,626
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,094,650

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$53,642
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	19,331
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,764,054
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,976,044

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$974,145
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	676,361
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,604,986
From Jan. 1, 1897	32,687,578

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$920,503
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	657,030
From Jan. 1, 1898	29,840,945
From Jan. 1, 1897	30,710,534

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$1,479,287
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	120,957
From Jan. 1, 1898	76,823,427
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,049,040

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$1,391,188
Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	684,361
From Jan. 1, 1898	38,570,131
From Jan. 1, 1897	62,327,355

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	$88,099
From Jan. 1, 1898	38,253,296

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 10, 1897	$563,404
From Jan. 1, 1897	56,277,315

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Breece	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.40	600
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	200
Phenix	.17	.17	.15	.17	800
Total sales					1,600

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.06	.06	.05	.06	500
Anaconda	.55	.55	.55	.55	500
Best & Belcher	.16	.28	.16	.27	800
Breece	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Chrysolite	.04	.14	.04	.14	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	.41	.65	.40	.65	750
C. & C. C. Con.	.09	.11	.08	.11	4,200
Golden Fleece	.35	.35	.35	.35	300
H. & Norcross	.90	.90	.90	.90	400
Horn Silver	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Iron Silver	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Isabella	.28	.28	.28	.28	500
Mexican	.17	.17	.17	.17	200
Mollie Gibson	.20	.21	.20	.21	500
Mount Rosa	.16	.16	.16	.16	500
Pharmacist	.06	.07	.06	.07	2,000
Potosi	.18	.22	.18	.22	600
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	400
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Total sales					12,750

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03½	.05½	.03	.05½	15,000
Am. Flag	.06	.09	.06	.06	500
Anaconda	.42	.54	.42	.53½	2,700
Anchoria	.82	.82	.80	.81	1,700
Cannon Ball	.003½	.003¼	.003	.003¼	6,000
C.C.Creek cn.	.08¾	.11	.08½	.11	15,000
Elkton	1.16	1.26	1.16	1.26	1,800
Garfield Con.	.12	.15¾	.11½	.13	14,000
Gold Magnet	.003	.005	.002½	.003	10,000
Golden Fleece	.25	.27	.25	.26	2,980
Isabella	.24	.28	.24	.28	6,000
Jefferson	.07	.07½	.06¾	.07½	6,500
Justine	.02½	.07½	.02½	.07½	33,400
Lillie	1.21	1.21	1.18	1.20	3,300
Mollie Gibson	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Old Gold	.002¾	.007¼	.002¾	.006	176,000
Pilgrim	.004	.004½	.004½	.004½	2,000
Portland	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	400
Rocky Mount.	.11¾	.15¾	.11¾	.15¾	13,200
Sentinel	.006¾	.006¾	.005	.005	31,000
Union	.19	.25	.19	.25	3,000
Work	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Total sales					347,500

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Sept. 10	$670,077,643	$38,608,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,598,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,228
Aug. 20	842,316,542	44,062,583
Aug. 13	778,612,866	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	36,354,966
July 30	844,528,239	39,372,795
July 23	830,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,160,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,883,622	62,609,979
June 25	653,289,887	43,167,023
June 18	763,432,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,665
May 28	706,878,300	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,382	46,850,199
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,086
April 30	681,853,566	41,233,796
April 23	628,189,250	35,963,111
April 16	630,047,708	32,534,274
April 9	635,826,308	36,536,229
April 2	782,961,674	55,889,842
March 26	611,838,204	38,986,193
March 19	795,675,895	48,969,832
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	903,511,563	41,839,437
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,185,643	37,429,794
Feb. 5	928,210,698	54,212,481
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	866,327,086	46,661,533
Jan. 15	891,167,231	46,965,062
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,889

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $7,014,275. The banks now hold $7,076,775 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $8,778,700, a decrease in specie of $10,611,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,424,400, a decrease in deposits of $20,187,700, and an increase in circulation of $68,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 10,'98.	Sept. 3,'98.	Sept. 11,'97.
Loans	$565,336,200	$573,115,000	$576,643,800
Specie	137,796,500	148,378,400	92,153,700
Legal tenders	52,285,800	54,710,200	95,052,600
Net deposits	731,962,100	752,389,800	642,149,900
Circulation	14,117,200	14,048,500	14,241,000

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 10,'98.	Sept. 3,'98.	Sept. 11,'97.
Specie	$137,796,500	$148,378,400	$92,153,700
Legal tenders	52,285,800	54,710,200	95,052,600
Total reserve	$190,082,300	$203,088,500	$187,206,300
Reserve required a'st deposits	182,973,525	188,097,450	160,537,475
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$7,076,775	$14,991,050	$26,668,823

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,981,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	23,968,775	52,172,525	22,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	31,875,300
Jan. 29	35,960,450	59,149,250	30,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	29,688,450	55,665,870	32,027,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	53,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,963,500	21,448,325
March 19	28,069,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,668,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,066,900	18,130,350
April 23	45,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,825	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,085,575	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,499,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	52,704,600	46,611,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,001,475	20,277,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,050	19,918,250
June 25	62,266,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,975	20,228,250
July 9	53,345,800	41,361,575	22,527,275
July 16	49,398,825	46,098,900	21,773,025
July 23	44,012,000	47,361,575	23,490,350
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,725,600
Aug. 6	39,383,000	41,042,125	13,315,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,862,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	38,839,250	30,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,543,300	29,517,700	8,826,300
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	6,787,823

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$7,076,775	1893	$2,986,225
1897	26,668,825	1892	4,781,975
1896	6,787,825	1891	8,732,775
1895	34,845,775	1890	*2,309,925
1894	61,834,275	1889	8,127,375

*Deficit.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. High st.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	220	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July,	1898	3½	*186	Feb.	3	*183	Jan. 4
..	..	American Bank Note	1,500,000	June	30, 1898	1	*43	Mar.	5	*43	Mar. 5
110	130	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept.	1, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	..
27	35	Am. Dist. Telegraph	3,344,700	May	16, 1898	1	30	Sept.	1	22	May 13
129	132	American Tobacco pf	11,935,100	Aug.	1, 1898	2	135	Aug.	26	*112	Jan. 26
105	108	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,420,000	July,	1898	3	*105	Mar.	9	*105	Mar. 9
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated certificates	13,283,600	..	..	..	28	Aug.	22	25½	Aug. 17
75	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug.	1, 1898	2	75	July	1	*65	Mar. 10
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July	1, 1898	75c.	79	Jan.	25	82	Jan. 4
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,473,500	June	1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar.	24	*166	Mar. 24
70	73	Chicago Great Western deb	15,300,000	July,	1898	2	73½	Sept.	2	*71	Aug. 4
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July	1, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July	1, 1898	1½	120	June	4	120	June 4
..	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July	20, 1898	1¼	90½	Aug.	16	77½	Mar. 9
160	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,730	Sept.	1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug.	8	*162½	June 24
..	½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	..	..	..	..	Jan.	28	¾	Apr. 7
..	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	..	..	Jan.	7	2	June 6
80	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb.	20, 1897	4	50	Aug.	19	65	Aug. 8
..	25	Col., Hock Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan.	2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb.	10	17	Jan. 17
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July	1, 1898	1¾	180	July	12	180	July 12
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1898	2	*46	June	27	40	May 17
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,225	July	15, 1898	1¾	99½	May	24	99½	May 24
50	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	703,500	Aug.	2, 1898	6	..	..	..	..	..
3	4½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	..	2¾	Aug.	5	2¾	Aug. 5
6½	9	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	..	..	..	8¾	Aug.	23	6	Aug. 4
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	..	..	..	66	Mar.	11	57	July 23
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of B'klyn	4,000,000	July	15	1898	*125	Aug.	10	*102½	Apr. 1
250	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July	29	1898	350	Aug.	29	*325	June 16
18½	19½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	..	..	..	21⅜	Feb.	11	15½	Apr. 22
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May	16, 1898	1	15	..	..	75	Oct. 14
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	7,238,200	..	..	..	45	Aug.	23	*9¾	Apr. 15
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb.	15, 1893	3	43	Jan.	28	*27	Mar. 26
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar.	15, 1898	2	25	Mar.	15	19¼	Jan. 24
13	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	..	10¾	Jan.	31	10	May 19
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July	1, 1893	3½	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July	1898	1½	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	..	..	..	*32½	Feb.	24	*30	Jan. 7
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,990,300	Aug.	1, 1898	1¼	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,900	Aug.	1, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	..
99	100	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	97½	Aug.	23	*94	Feb. 2
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	5,000,000	..	..	..	6¾	Jan.	2	6	Feb. 2
..	..	Keely Motor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	..	..	..	5½	June	11	*2½	Jan. 26
15¾	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Jan.	15, 1895	90c	2¼	Feb.	10	15	Apr. 16
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr.	1, 1898	1	3½	Mar.	1	30	June 2
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	..	..	..	4½	Aug.	10	2	May 19
3	9¾	**Lake Shore** certificates	..	..	..	..	190	May	27	*180	May 2
..	68	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov.	2, 1896	1	69½	Jan.	20	57	Aug. 17
50	58	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	..	51¾	Jan.	24	2	Aug. 31
2	6	Maryland Coal pf	1,576,000	July	1, 1898	2	*33	June	10	45	Mar. 28
45	52	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June	30, 1898	3	*152	May	31	*149	Mar. 9
..	..	Mexican Central	47,841,100	..	..	..	6¾	Jan.	8	4½	June 15
5½	5⅞	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	..	..	..	1½	May	2	1	Feb. 10
½	1	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct.	1, 1893	2	..	..	..	14	Sept. 9
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Aug.	27, 1898	2	*60	Aug.	25	*54	Jan. 20
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	..	7	Jan.	5	6½	Mar. 11
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Dec. 2
18	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	Aug.	1, 1898	1	60	June	1	60	June 1
65	75	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	..	..	..	9	Feb.	10	5	Apr. 23
75	77	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May	1, 1898	2	*81	Jan.	24	60	Mar. 25
20	25	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan.	27	15	Mar. 29
55	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1898	2	76	Jan.	31	*65	May 10
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	8,500,000	July	11, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr.	15, 1898	2½	..	..	..	..	..
11½	16¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	..	..	17	Feb.	11	11½	Apr. 21
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,500	..	..	..	7	Mar.	5	7	Mar. 5
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	1, 1897	75c.	*5	June	17	*3	Mar. 8
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan.	3, 1896	2	..	..	..	..	..
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May	1, 1898	4	*350	Feb.	25	*325	Mar. 23
1¼	1⅝	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	..	2¼	May	23	⅞	Jan. 4
5	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	..	5¼	Feb.	11	*3	Jan. 26
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July	1, 1898	2	*116	July	27	*116	July 27
185½	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185½	July	27	*182	Jan. 26
67	69½	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug.	1 1898	1¾	69¼	Aug.	27	50¼	Mar. 15
5	8	St. Louis Southwestern	18,500,000	..	..	..	9¾	Aug.	10	3¾	Jan. 24
22	26	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,000,200	July	5, 1887	3	27	Aug.	11	*17½	July 9
88	92	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,125	Sept.	1 1898	4½	*90½	Sept.	2	78	Apr. 20
157½	161	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,746,853	Aug.	29 1898	3½	155	Feb.	28	148	Jan. 5
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July	1, 1898	3½	..	..	..	195	July 19
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July	1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan.	24	143½	Jan. 21
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July	1, 1898	5	*144½	Jan.	3	*141½	Jan. 22
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	350,525	April,	1898	2½	100	Feb.	17	100	Feb. 17
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July	15, 1893	4	*80	Aug.	17	*80	Aug. 17
..	..	Texas Central	2,940,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan.	15, 1898	3	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5
50	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov.	25, 1893	1	*15	Feb.	10	*12	Aug 26
29	30½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	..	..	..	30¼	Sept.	2	19¾	Apr. 14
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July	1, 1898	1	..	..	..	64	July 13
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July.	1898	2½	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898	3½	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,000,000	July,	1898	2½	..	..	..	167	Aug. 24
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July	20, 1898	3	83	Jan.	17	86	Jan. 17
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov.	23, 1897	2	8	Jan.	13	7½	Jan. 5

Last Sale.	
Feb. 3	1898
Mar. 5	1898
Sept. 16	1897
Sept. 1	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Mar. 9	1898
Aug. 23	1898
Aug. 13	1898
Jan. 25	1898
Oct. 13	1897
Mar. 24	1898
Sept. 2	1898
May 22	1897
June 4	1898
Aug. 15	1898
Aug. 11	1898
Aug. 17	1898
June 6	1898
Aug. 13	1898
Aug. 18	1898
July 15	1898
Aug. 26	1898
May 24	1898
Dec. 31	1897
Aug. 5	1898
Aug. 27	1898
July 23	1898
Mar. 22	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 5	1898
Aug. 23	1898
Aug. 10	1898
Mar. 22	1898
Aug. 8	1898
July 7	1898
Aug. 17	1898
Aug. 31	1898
July 11	1898
Aug. 30	1898
June 7	1898
Sept. 9	1897
Aug. 31	1898
Jan. 28	1898
Sept. 2	1898
Mar. 5	1898
July 30	1898
Sept. 22	1897
Mar. 23	1898
Aug. 30	1898
Aug. 15	1898
July 27	1898
July 27	1898
Aug. 17	1898
Aug. 30	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 27	1898
Sept. 2	1898
Aug. 11	1898
Aug. 17	1898
June 6	1898
Aug. 13	1898
Aug. 18	1898
July 15	1898
Aug. 26	1898
May 24	1898
Dec. 31	1897
Aug. 5	1898
Aug. 27	1898
July 23	1898
Mar. 22	1898
Aug. 23	1898
Aug. 10	1898
Mar. 22	1898
Aug. 8	1898
Dec. 14	1897
Aug. 5	1898
Dec. 30	1897
Dec. 11	1897
Aug. 23	1898
Aug. 8	1898
Mar. 9	1897
Aug. 23	1898
Sept. 2	1898
July 11	1898
Aug. 10	1898
July 7	1898
Aug. 17	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 15	1898
May 31	1898
Aug. 11	1898
Aug. 9	1898
Nov. 18	1897
Jan. 28	1897
Sept. 2	1898
Mar. 5	1898
July 30	1898
Sept. 22	1897
Mar. 23	1898
Aug. 30	1898
Aug. 15	1898
July 27	1898
July 27	1898
Aug. 17	1898
Aug. 30	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 27	1898
Sept. 2	1898
Aug. 11	1898
July 19	1897
Jan. 22	1898
Jan. 24	1898
Feb. 17	1898
Aug. 24	1898
July 13	1897
Feb. 5	1897
Aug. 26	1898
Sept. 2	1898
Dec. 23	1897
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 27	1898
Aug. 23	1898
Aug. 10	1898
Mar. 22	1898
Aug. 8	1898
Dec. 14	1897
Aug. 5	1898
Dec. 30	1897
Dec. 11	1897
Aug. 23	1898
Aug. 8	1898
Mar. 9	1897
Aug. 23	1898
Sept. 2	1898
July 11	1898
Aug. 10	1898
July 7	1898
Aug. 17	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 15	1898
May 31	1898
Aug. 11	1898
Aug. 9	1898
Nov. 18	1897
Jan. 28	1897
Sept. 2	1898
Mar. 5	1898
July 30	1898
Sept. 22	1897
Mar. 23	1898
Aug. 30	1898
Aug. 15	1898
July 27	1898
July 27	1898
Aug. 17	1898
Aug. 30	1898
Aug. 31	1898
Aug. 27	1898
Sept. 2	1898
Aug. 11	1898
July 19	1897
Jan. 22	1898
Jan. 24	1898
Feb. 17	1898
Aug. 24	1898
July 13	1897
Feb. 5	1897
Aug. 26	1898
Sept. 2	1898
Dec. 23	1897

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 27	Sep. 6
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 9	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 2	Oct. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
Chi. & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 14	Sep. 19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sep 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 16
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 5
New York & Harlem (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1.	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Sep. 15	..	..
Rio Grande Western	*2	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
West Jersey & Seashore (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 15	Aug. 26	Sep. 16

*Payable in preferred stock at par.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	Sep. 15	Sep. 5	Sep. 15
Chicago City Railway	3	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	Sep. 21
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

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BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

41 Wall Street, New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of September, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$163,905,101.93		
Gold bullion	107,266,204.48		
		$271,171,306.41	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,106,549.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,650,470.00		
		35,456,079.00	*$235,715,227.41
Standard silver dollars	$401,897,435.00		
Silver bullion	823,283.71		
		$402,720,718.71	
Outstanding silver certificates	$401,508,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,689,953.00		
		394,928,551.00	7,792,167.71
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,703,642.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	95,324,638.00		
		$99,028,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		99,028,280.00	
United States notes		$70,531,715.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,270,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,945,000.00		
		18,325,000.00	52,209,715.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,851,353.00		
National bank notes	4,185,193.33		
Fractional silver coin	10,534,743.29		
Fractional currency	807.53		
Minor coin	1,134,344.82		
Deposits in National banks	69,433,360.26		
Bonds and interest paid	433,791.73		
		$89,574,094.01	
Less—National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,628,707.35		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,964,828.07		
Disbursing officers' balances	54,721,674.57		
Post Office Department account	3,065,747.46		
Miscellaneous items	2,127,145.55		
		75,506,103.12	14,067,990.89
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$309,785,101.01

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$724,064.86	$6,080,541.77	†$37,499,921.73
Internal revenue	892,728.81	7,371,314.56	57,557,846.83
Miscellaneous	17,752.48	345,543.42	4,369,347.56
Total receipts	$1,634,546.15	$13,797,399.75	$99,427,216.12
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	100,000.00	1,327,000.00	21,680,702.00
War	980,000.00	5,970,000.00	65,907,389.21
Navy	31,000.00	1,000,000.00	15,900,557.10
Indians	60,000.00	440,000.00	1,875,362.81
Pensions	100,000.00	4,975,000.00	30,717,629.64
Interest	100,000.00	300,000.00	3,963,962.56
Total expenditures	$1,371,000.00	$14,522,000.00	$145,046,193.31
Excess of receipts over expenditures	263,546.15	†724,600.25	†45,618,977.19
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	66,950.00	160,225.00	3,061,484.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	56,980.00	368,335.00	3,496,535.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,372,307.00	$92,903,203.00	$614,275,510.00
This fiscal year	4,550,990.00	323,585.00	4,879,385.00
This month	116,306.00	23,050.00	139,356.00
This day	13,140.00		13,140.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Exg. Ass.	$13,670,000	$2,800,000	$610,000	$13,410,000	25.4
2,050,000	2,215,200	Bank of Manh. Co.	16,948,000	4,343,000	1,241,000	18,643,000	29.9
2,000,000	1,037,700	Merchants' National	13,237,300	3,239,400	1,105,500	16,400,700	28.9
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National	9,944,000	2,139,000	663,000	9,547,000	29.4
1,500,000	2,563,200	Bank of America	20,476,800	3,395,100	1,038,700	22,582,800	23.3
1,000,000	226,300	Phenix National	4,182,000	952,000	236,000	4,208,000	23.7
1,000,000	4,119,400	National City	73,769,600	20,339,500	3,225,300	93,881,300	25.1
750,000	130,700	Tradesmen's National	3,909,900	619,400	194,700	2,751,900	25.9
300,000	7,001,400	Chemical National	24,634,000	5,748,700	2,855,600	25,844,000	32.5
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,719,800	1,027,000	281,000	5,272,400	24.8
1,000,000	1,702,100	Gallatin National	7,254,500	1,327,800	627,200	6,068,000	28.7
300,000	120,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,038,700	233,800	60,700	1,145,900	25.9
400,000	170,000	Mech. & Traders'	1,902,000	297,000	179,000	2,046,000	23.2
200,000	171,600	Greenwich	957,700	103,000	243,100	985,800	34.8
600,000	475,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,866,700	927,800	199,800	3,762,900	30.0
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,737,500	401,000	172,000	2,158,100	28.5
1,200,000	505,100	State of New York	3,907,700	438,000	118,000	3,947,000	18.2
5,000,000	2,527,300	American Ex. Nat.	21,749,000	2,070,000	2,562,000	19,676,000	23.5
5,000,000	3,464,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	28,520,700	2,314,600	3,301,500	22,086,900	25.4
1,000,000	1,029,200	National Broadway	6,071,500	1,734,400	148,400	6,834,600	27.5
1,000,000	984,900	Mercantile National	10,934,900	2,186,900	724,600	11,614,500	25.0
422,700	475,100	Pacific	2,355,100	779,000	337,000	3,000,500	37.2
1,500,000	868,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,639,500	4,531,500	561,500	19,256,000	26.4
450,000	978,500	Chatham National	6,608,100	885,300	856,600	6,164,300	28.4
200,000	212,500	People's	2,043,400	277,500	335,700	2,545,400	24.0
700,000	559,300	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	10,721,100	1,823,300	769,000	12,061,900	21.5
1,000,000	2,239,700	Hanover National	31,767,400	9,323,300	1,641,000	45,833,500	23.9
500,000	357,100	Irving National	3,628,000	495,500	452,000	3,810,000	24.3
500,000	876,300	National Citizens'	2,558,000	547,700	116,500	2,743,900	24.1
500,000	267,900	Nassau	2,500,000	425,000	264,500	2,987,500	23.2
900,000	657,200	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	6,042,000	943,800	493,600	6,021,500	23.8
1,000,000	181,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,081,300	525,900	303,800	3,383,800	24.4
1,000,000	1,330,800	Corn Exchange	9,314,300	1,433,600	1,143,000	10,460,000	24.7
1,000,000	600,000	Continental National	6,165,600	1,061,000	567,700	6,323,800	23.7
300,000	397,400	Oriental	1,534,000	150,400	344,000	1,772,100	27.8
1,500,000	5,561,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	31,389,000	4,912,000	717,000	23,861,000	23.5
2,000,000	3,204,800	National Park	33,297,800	10,541,500	2,636,000	47,192,500	27.9
250,000	147,700	East River National	1,332,000	217,400	96,100	1,262,700	24.6
3,200,000	2,016,100	Fourth National	21,374,000	3,412,000	2,425,000	25,263,000	23.1
1,000,000	495,800	Central National	10,901,000	3,058,000	890,000	14,832,000	26.6
300,000	711,000	Second National	5,847,000	1,409,000	386,000	6,804,000	26.3
750,000	281,100	Ninth National	3,203,100	554,700	244,400	3,373,100	23.6
500,000	7,584,400	First National	20,806,200	4,880,900	1,136,700	28,515,400	21.1
300,000	67,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,315,400	316,200	86,800	1,290,900	31.2
250,000	611,200	Bowery	2,919,000	426,200	423,800	3,371,000	25.2
200,000	443,400	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,277,100	559,100	277,500	3,638,900	23.0
750,000	298,100	German-American	2,818,800	392,800	259,400	2,677,000	23.8
1,000,000	1,116,000	Chase National	38,001,300	5,655,900	4,259,200	35,203,700	28.1
100,000	1,162,500	Fifth Avenue	7,883,200	1,496,600	880,000	9,047,100	26.2
200,000	570,800	German Exchange	2,116,400	168,500	624,400	2,928,900	27.0
200,000	745,300	Germania	3,323,100	552,900	558,400	4,425,600	25.1
300,000	711,900	Lincoln National	6,987,800	1,469,850	595,100	7,982,900	26.8
200,000	848,400	Garfield National	5,244,800	1,196,800	323,700	6,282,100	24.2
200,000	323,100	Fifth National	1,870,200	419,200	180,500	2,213,600	27.1
300,000	850,500	B. of the Metropolis	4,951,100	1,478,700	281,600	5,289,100	29.8
200,000	346,400	West Side	2,177,000	424,000	354,000	2,459,000	31.6
500,000	848,600	Seaboard National	8,635,000	1,709,000	1,206,000	10,789,000	27.0
200,000	348,300	Sixth National	1,830,000	271,000	129,000	1,547,000	25.1
2,100,000	721,700	Western National	27,934,300	5,735,900	2,261,900	32,502,700	24.6
300,000	537,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,428,000	1,068,200	548,000	5,648,000	44.3
1,200,000	938,000	National Union	11,758,000	2,663,100	554,100	12,556,900	25.6
500,000	329,600	Liberty National	4,258,800	900,300	318,100	5,014,300	24.2
1,000,000	335,500	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,174,500	853,000	110,300	3,797,100	25.7
250,000	298,400	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	3,049,500	493,300	252,000	3,231,000	23.0
$48,000,000	$61,703,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,588,500	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	75,292,300		665,895,200	137,766,500	52,285,800	781,902,100	

*As per official reports—45 National banks, July 14, 1898; 19 State banks, July 23, 1898.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Sept. 3 to 9, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Navahoe	Port de Paix	$1,400
Madiana	St. Thomas	125
American Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	100
Madiana	St. Thomas	160
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	820
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Augustia Victoria	Hamburg	121,563
Advance	Colon	143
Ker. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	290,330
Champagne	Havre	96,500
Ker. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	650,978
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	18,330
Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Matanzas	Havana	4,600
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	1,000
Gold Bullion—		
Jason	Cape Gracias	1,502
Advance	Colon	722
Matanzas	Havana	1,000
Alene	Cartagena	320
Lydia	Havana	7,500
Majestic	Liverpool	243,325
Alene	Puerto Colombia	940
Alene	Cartagena	2,915
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Havana	900
Ituaka	Vera Cruz	10,979
Catania	Vera Cruz	17,083
Silver Ore—		
Advance	Panama	80
Total		$1,479,267

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BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The markets started off last week with an excellent tendency, and prices rose in all departments under the encouragement of the Egyptian news, the reported Anglo-German commercial agreement, the absence of a rise in the value of money, and the promising trade returns, indicating that exports to the United States and Australia again were growing. Under such influences prices naturally moved up, until checked on Thursday by the Cretan outbreak.

The absence of an increase in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul dividends had a disastrous effect upon Americans, which again opened lower on Friday, though before the close yesterday all the tone had strengthened, and the finish in several cases was one-half of 1 per cent, above the worst. Union Pacific shares fell seven-eighths of 1 per cent.; Union Pacific preferred, 1¼; New York Central and Hudson River, 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1; Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅞; Southern preferred, ⅞, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, Wabash debentures, and others from ⅛ to ⅝. Central Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas rose each ⅛ point.

The discount rate on three months' bills was 1¾ per cent.; money for the day or week was easy at one-half of 1 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
1st week Sept.	$20,258	$24,292	$21,919
From Jan. 1	659,853	859,082	788,983
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
1st week Sept.	$71,090	$74,298	$21,919
From July 1	756,730	694,412	788,963
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
4th week Aug.	$143,524	$124,900	$119,665
Month	404,572	382,259	382,741
From July 1	854,188	741,409	745,398
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
4th week Aug.	$111,700	$111,200	$84,000
Month	271,500	279,000	217,400
From July 1	546,307	585,798	419,130
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ending June 30:			
Gross	$14,048,290	$12,332,515	$13,460,006
Op. expenses	10,968,367	9,364,665	10,203,703
Net	3,049,923	2,967,850	3,186,305
Other income	33,992	284,596	252,319
Total	3,388,915	3,252,446	3,418,624
All charges	2,906,024	2,924,140	2,844,510
Balance	481,891	328,306	574,114
Dividend pf.	575,000	375,000	500,000
Surplus	105,891	*46,694	74,114
*Deficit.			
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for July—			
Gross	155,574	115,874	167,421
Op. expenses	110,086	89,574	127,226
Net	40,858	26,500	40,205

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, $1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

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Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,187. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Italian Anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria made a complete acknowledgment yesterday that his work was a part of a general programme of the Anarchists. He declared that the "great must be struck," and said this applies not only to sovereigns and their Ministers, but to all "oppressors, who will be reached by the comrades." He also gave the full story of his life. Persistent rumors at Berlin were current yesterday to the effect that an Italian Anarchist fired three times at Queen Wilhelmina, the young ruler of Holland, two weeks before the enthronment, which was last week, and it is stated that the would-be assassin was arrested. A report from Madrid stated that the United States has agreed to suppress the belligerent insurgents in the Philippines pending the treaty of peace. Meanwhile, Aguinaldo is reported in advices dated from Manila yesterday as declaring that Americans have fulfilled their mission at Manila, and should leave the islands now to the rebels. Two Cabinet meetings were held at Paris yesterday, and it is reported one of them was to take action to induce Minister of War Zurlinden from resigning until after the military manœuvres.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

In the Spanish Senate yesterday Count d'Almenas, challenged to give the names of the commanders who he recently said ought to be disgraced, mentioned Gens. Weyler, Blanco, Primo de Rivera, and Admiral Cervera. A great uproar followed.

The supporters of Gov. Black and Col. Roosevelt yesterday put forth their claims of strength. The Black men claim 426 votes, while the Roosevelt men assert that 650 votes are assured now for the Colonel, and that other delegates are ready to turn.

Page 2.

The proposed parade of the troops returning from Puerto Rico and those at Montauk Point has been definitely abandoned.

The Citizens' Union last night formally indorsed the action of the independents in nominating Col. Roosevelt for Governor. Co-operation was promised in the matter of obtaining signatures.

Norman Taylor Harrington, who just before the breaking out of the war with Spain helped Consul Bowen to hold our Consulate at Barcelona against a mob, married Miss Anna Spencer at Mulwaukee yesterday.

Two boys found in a mudbank near a pond at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, two packages, one containing the battered head and the other the lower limbs of a woman's body. No clue to the perpetrator of the murder has yet been obtained.

In Brooklyn yesterday it was said that the Kings County delegates to the Republican Convention will not be solid for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for renomination. Those who will support Col. Roosevelt may desert him on account of his stand in favor of Gov. Black.

Page 3.

Gen. Alger said at Detroit yesterday that Gen. Miles's orders for the breaking up of Camp Wikoff had been anticipated by his own.

Private Charles Miner of the Nineteenth Infantry, died from yellow fever at Ponce, Puerto Rico on Friday. Sickness among our troops in the island is increasing.

It is expected that the American Military Commissioners in Cuba will reside at El Vedado, near Havana. Gen. Butler yesterday took photographs of the public buildings in the capital.

Friends of Gen. Wade stated yesterday at Washington that he will probably be appointed Governor General of Cuba. These friends feel that he has been neglected in the apportionment of honors since the war with Spain began.

The American and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners held a short session at San Juan de Puerto Rico yesterday, and the former made known the nature of their instructions. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department yesterday ordered four transports to Montauk Point for the purpose of saving sick and convalescent soldiers the fatigue and discomfort of a journey to New York by rail.

Gen. Bates has received orders to get all troops away from Montauk Point as quickly as possible. The sick are being taken away rapidly. Two regular regiments leave for their Western posts today. Gen. Bates said yesterday that the New York parade would be possible if men and horses could be brought here by sea.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock reached this city yesterday with the largest load of sick and convalescent soldiers from Camp Wikoff she has yet brought. They numbered 310 in all, and for the most part are on the road to recovery. The sick were cared for in hospitals in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Staten Island. One hundred and fifty of the men went to the Army Building to get furloughs and transportation to their homes.

Page 4.

Representatives of the new Cuban Nationalists met Saturday and took steps for the organization of the party on the Island of Cuba.

Alcadia Debadu, the little Puerto Rican negro left in Jersey City Saturday by Pennsylvania troops, for whom he would not be a mascot, will be returned to his home at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Judge Brawley, in the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., yesterday handed down a decision condemning the British steamship Newfoundland and its cargo to forfeiture as a lawful prize of war.

Complaints are being made at Washington that the delay of the departure of the Spanish from Cuba is impeding our trade with the island. The Administration, however, is not disposed to urge an abrupt evacuation.

The Navy Department has decided to award contracts for the construction of one of the new battleships to the Newport News Company, the Cramps, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, provided certain conditions can be arranged.

Archibald D. Busby, Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, has reached home suffering with typhoid fever. He had been left at Santiago to care for the sick of the Seventy-first, who could not accompany the returning regiment.

The body of Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the cavalry commander, was buried in the family burying ground in Alabama yesterday afternoon. The deceased was accidentally drowned at Montauk Point last week.

Dispatches from San Francisco yesterday told of a revolution in the Caroline Islands, which has resulted already, it is believed, in the complete liberation of the group from Spanish control, the natives taking the Government in their own hands. The news was brought by the steamer Coptic in letters from Honolulu.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, with Admiral Cervera and staff and over 1,700 Spanish sailors who survived the battle of Santiago, left Portsmouth, N. H., shortly after noon yesterday for Santander, Spain. As the liner passed down the harbor the spectators cheered the Spaniards and the steam vessels blew their whistles for several minutes.

Page 5.

Col. Casimir Andel of the Fourth Illinois was arrested at Jacksonville yesterday on charges preferred by Lieut. Col. McWilliams and other officers of the regiment.

By a tie vote the Annapolis City Council last night rejected its Finance Committee's recommendation to pay a bill of $33 to the Naval Academy Band, which serenaded Admiral Schley on his arrival in that town on Aug. 27.

Ninety-five golfers finished the first round in the big tournament on the Morris County links for the amateur championship of the United States. Of this number, thirty-two will continue the struggle to-day. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., made the best score and won the gold medal.

The twenty-round fight for the lightweight championship of the world between Frank Erne of Buffalo and "Kid" Lavigne, which was to have taken place at the Hawthorne Athletic Club at Cheektowaga last night, was stopped by the Sheriff, who would not even permit them to engage in a friendly bout. The officials of the club declare that they will sue the Sheriff for damages.

Page 7.

Ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley died at Ann Arbor, Mich., yesterday.

The Oriental Club held its annual outing yesterday, going to Roton Point, Conn.

John Pomeroy Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, in this city, died suddenly Sunday evening of heart disease at his Summer home in Tarrytown.

The Timothy D. Sullivan Association held its annual chowder yesterday at College Point. Three thousand members, outside politicians, and members of the Sullivan family, were present.

Frank Mutro, seven years old, was killed by a trolley car while on his way to school in Brooklyn yesterday. A policeman's promptness saved the motorman from rough handling by excited Italians.

Maurice Grau sails to-day for Europe. He announced the dates for two Wagner cycles, which will be given one in the afternoon and one in the evening in the Metropolitan Opera House this Winter.

Because the rector of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, in East New York, reinstated a disobedient choir boy whom Conductor Cornelle had dismissed, half the choir resigned just before Sunday night's service.

Page 10.

In the baseball games yesterday Pittsburg defeated Chicago, Washington defeated Baltimore, and Boston defeated Philadelphia. Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds to-day between New York and Baltimore.

Page 12.

Workmen in West Broadway yesterday happened upon an old wooden water main laid in 1794.

Chemist Lederle of the Board of Health made a report yesterday as to his examination of the whisky used in the Hilss poisoning case.

The school registration in Brooklyn yesterday was about 140,000. Superintendent Ward believed that more than 11,000 pupils could receive only half-day instruction.

The public schools, 405 in number, opened yesterday with an increase in attendance of 15,000 pupils. In the Borough of Manhattan the enrollment is 225,000. Many pupils were turned away for lack of room.

The investigation of the charges made against Superintendent of School Buildings C. B. J. Snyder by John W. Franklin, a former Inspector, was resumed yesterday before the Building Committee of the Board of Education.

Silverware manufacturers of this country are still uncertain as to whether the project to combine their interests will go through or not. A meeting of those concerned will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday.

The cabman who was arrested for soliciting trade in the Plaza, without having a special permit from the Park Board, was discharged yesterday, but Magistrate Olmsted held that the Plaza was within the jurisdiction of the Park Board.

A stubborn fire in the building at 54 Beekman Street last night destroyed a large stock of valuable oils belonging to Leerburger Brothers. Twenty firemen were overcome by the fumes of the burning oils, ten of whom received medical attendance. One was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The Newport, a six-story apartment house at 200 West Fifty-second Street, was damaged by fire early last evening to the extent of $8,000, while the loss to tenants was almost as much. Charles Lewton, the elevator boy, in the face of a blinding smoke, repeatedly took his car up the shaft and rescued several women.

No trace was found yesterday of Miss Louise King, the young woman who disappeared at Coney Island on Sunday after she had donned a bathing suit at a pavilion there. A statement in regard to the affair was made by William F. King, her brother. He told about the Mr. Chamberlain who he was certain knew nothing about the whereabouts of the missing woman.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
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SPANISH SENATE EXCITED.

D'Almenas Says Weyler, Blanco, Primo de Rivera, and Cervera Should Be Disgraced.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The session of the Senate to-day was stormy. Count d'Almenas, challenged to give the names of the Generals who he recently said ought to be disgraced, replied:

"Very well, as you wish it, I will. The Generals to whom I referred are Gen. Weyler, Gen. Blanco, and Gen. Primo de Rivera. I will also include in the same category Admiral Cervera."

This announcement led to an extraordinary scene of tumult.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has cabled to Madrid a protest against the imputations and accusations of Count d'Almenas in the Spanish Senate, and military officers here keenly resent the insult.

TEXAS TRAIN WRECKED.

High Water Causes a Plunge Through a Bridge and the Loss of One Life.

TEXARKANA, Texas, Sept. 12.—A passenger train on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, consisting of an engine and four coaches, plunged through a bridge at a point twelve miles south of Texarkana shortly after noon to-day. Prof. Caldwell, a school teacher of Queen City, Texas, was killed and a number of others more or less seriously wounded. Physicians have gone from this city to the scene of the wreck on a special train to render assistance. The extent of the disaster is not known.

Heavy rains have been falling in this city for the past thirty-six hours. All streams are out of their banks, and much damage has been done. Washouts are reported on all railroads. The accident was due to high water. A bridge had been weakened by the heavy rains, and when the train struck the bridge, the structure collapsed, precipitating the engine and four cars into the water beneath.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE.

Col. Sexton Alone Has Accepted the Invitation to Investigate the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Of the nine men whom the President has selected to constitute his commission of investigation, only one has accepted, while five have declined. Those who have declined are Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Gordon, Gen. Schofield, Mr. Lamont, and Mr. Manderson.

The sole acceptor is Col. Sexton. Gen. Dodge of New York has asked for time, but it is believed that he will accept. The Baltimore papers say that Dr. Gilman has also accepted, though it is not definitely known here. Dr. Keene is in Europe, but a favorable reply is looked for from him at any time.

The President, it is said, will not give out the names of any others he has in view, but will wait until he hears that they will accept the offer. He is afraid that the many refusals will soon discredit the entire project. Ex-Secretary of War Endicott is prominently mentioned to-night for a place on the commission, but it is not known that he will accept if the seat is offered.

It is thought that the commission will be reduced to seven, or even five, as the President is in a hurry to have it complete its work in time to hand its report to Congress.

THE ASSASSIN TELLS ALL

Declares "the Great Must Be Struck," and His Comrades Will Reach All Rulers.

WHY HE KILLED THE EMPRESS

Indignation Over the Murder Increases in Austria and Sympathy Is Expressed by Many Nations—The Emperor's Fortitude.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—On the order of a Magistrate the assassin of the late Empress of Austria was taken this afternoon from St. Anthony prison to the Anthropometrical Institute, where he was measured and photographed. Portraits were given to the press, and will be distributed to police in the cities where he has lived.

In the course of a second examination as to his history and the motives for the crime, he said he had never known his father or mother. He was brought up at Parma, Italy, in a charity school, and at the age of ten was thrown on the streets without resources. He worked as an unskilled laborer until he was twenty. Then he served in the Italian Army three years and a half.

On leaving his regiment he was employed as the valet de chambre of the Prince of Aragon for three months. At this time Anarchist ideas began to possess his mind, and—to use his own words—"prevented me from remaining in servitude."

In the course of a life of adventure he happened to be at Budapest in 1894. There, for the first time, he saw Empress Elizabeth. He was miserable and without work, and applied to the Italian Consul to be returned to Italy. The Consul sent him to Fiume.

His description of his subsequent wanderings was vague, but he said he seldom, if ever, obtained work. While staying at Lausanne he saw a file outside a junkshop, purchased it with no preconceived purpose, and made a clumsy wood handle for it.

In prison he has boasted of his crime, and he has addressed a letter to a Milan newspaper expressing a fear lest he be mistaken by Prof. Caesar Lombroso for a degenerate. Dilating in this communication upon the objects of militant Anarchism, he wrote:

"Above all, it is the great who must be struck. Not only sovereigns and their Ministers will be reached by the comrades, but all who make men miserable on earth."

He says he was not impelled by misery to kill the Empress, as such a course would have been idiotic; but he committed the deed "in order that such crimes, following one upon the other, might cause all who impoverish the populace to tremble and shiver." The document concludes with this declaration:

"I am an Anarchist by conviction."

The post-mortem examination of the remains of the late Empress of Austria, who was assassinated on Saturday last by the Italian Anarchist whose name has been variously given as Lacchoni, Luchosi, and Luigini, has revealed that the weapon completely transfixed the heart, penetrating three and one-third inches and making a wound one-sixth of an inch wide. The fact that her Majesty walked fifty yards to the steamer is ascribed to her remarkable will power and natural energy.

The body has been inclosed in a triple coffin and placed in a room transformed into a mortuary chamber. The walls of this apartment are veiled with black drapery covered with silver stars, and several Sisters of Charity are continually on their knees beside the bier praying for the soul of the departed. Near by stands the prayer table of the deceased, bearing her rosary and crucifix.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Figaro states that the weapon used by the assassin of the Empress of Austria was found in the lake. It was a three-sided file, very slender and sharp.

The post-mortem examination showed an almost imperceptible wound, the file having penetrated the heart and not causing exterior bleeding. The Empress, it seems, supposed that she had received only a violent blow. At first she maintained great coolness. When asked if she wished to return to the hotel, she replied:

"No; he only struck me on the breast, and doubtless wished to steal my watch."

The assassin made a complete confession, adding that he regretted that the death penalty does not exist in the canton where the tragedy occurred. The Geneva police believe that they are on the track of two accomplice of Lacchoni.

THE DAY WITH THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The Emperor of Austria and his daughters attended mass this morning in the private chapel of the Schoenbrunner Palace. His Majesty showed evidences of intense grief. But he said he did not lose faith in God and expressed a wish for confession and communion.

During the day the Emperor reread with much emotion a passage in the last letter he received from the Empress in which she expressed herself as being pleased at the prospect of returning to Vienna in a few days in order to witness the jubilee festivities. His Majesty discharged State duties to-day with the usual earnestness and insisted upon replying personally to the numberless messages of sympathy he has received since the assassination of the Empress.

THE EMPEROR TO THE POPE.

ROME, Sept. 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph telegraphed the following reply on receipt of the telegraphic condolences of the Pope:

"In the frightful misfortune that has struck me and my house, the words of your Holiness, full of holy indignation and affection, and inspired by that faith which henceforth is my only refuge, have conveyed sweet consolation to my broken heart. Holy Father, accept my most profound and most devoted thanks for your words and your fraternal benediction. Pray, remember with pity in your holy prayers henceforward the saintly soul, my blessed, well-beloved companion, myself, and my family. FRANCIS JOSEPH."

GENEVA MOURNS THE EMPRESS.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—The imposing demonstration of sympathy organized by the Federal Council commenced at noon to-day. The approaches to the Hotel Beaurivage were guarded by gendarmes.

The procession was headed by gendarmes with arms reversed. Then came four beadles with cocked hats and long cloaks, half yellow and half red. Their leader bore a crape-covered mace. They were followed by the members of the Government, the members of Parliament, the Diplomatic Corps, and the civic dignitaries. Then came a great mass of the people defiled bareheaded before the hotel in spite of the very hot sun.

In the meanwhile the historical bell of the Cathedral of St. Clemence clanged heavily. The procession lasted over an hour. All eyes were directed toward the terrace of the hotel, where stood Gen. Borzoviozy, Marshal of the late Empress's household; the Austrian Minister, and the members of the suite of the deceased. The majority of the stores were closed.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS MEET.

Arrangements for a Service in Memory of the Empress.

About fifty well-known Hungarian-Americans of this city, including Consul General Stockinger, met last night at the rooms of the Hungarian Literary Society, 93 St. Mark's Place, passed resolutions upon the death of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and arranged plans for a grand memorial service to be held in this city in the Grand Central Palace on Sunday night.

A committee, consisting of Morris Cukor, Marcus Braun, and Sigismund Loeber, will meet this afternoon in the office of Mr. Cukor, 61 Park Row, to arrange further for the memorial service on Sunday night. It is expected that there will be a large gathering of Hungarians and Americans. The ceremonies will be conducted in English, and a number of well-known speakers of this city will be present. Three combined Hungarian Gypsy bands will furnish the music. During the course of the services a cablegram will be read and immediately sent to the King of Hungary, telling him of the public mourning.

FIRED AT HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Persistent Rumors that an Attempt Upon Her Life Was Made by an Italian Anarchist.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Persistent rumors have been current here during the last few days that, despite all statements to the contrary, an attempt was made upon the life of Queen Wilhelmina about three weeks ago.

One newspaper, which reports an account of the affair given on the alleged authority of Count Limburg-Stirum, says that an Italian fanatic fired thrice from the woods while the Queen, with three ladies, was driving near her residence at Soest-Dyk. Two shots went wild, but the third lodged in the arm of Countess Limburg-Stirum.

The Queen preserved her presence of mind and ordered the affair kept a strict secret, owing to the approaching enthronement.

The would-be assassin was arrested—so the story goes—and confessed himself an Anarchist. Countess Limburg-Stirum is recovering.

SECRETARY DAY RETURNS.

Will Resign His Portfolio To-day—Peace Commissioners May Confer with the President Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary of State Day returned to the city to-day and immediately took up the matters before the Peace Commission. He said that he would hand in his resignation to take effect to-morrow. There will be an interim until the latter part of the month, as advices from Mr. Hay indicate that he will not reach Washington before that time. He will probably sail from London to-morrow or next day.

The Peace Commission will meet here, Judge Day says, on Wednesday or Thursday, probably Thursday, and will hold a short conference with the President. It is not thought that a long conference will be necessary, as Judge Day, the head of the commission, is thoroughly familiar with all the matters that will come up for discussion in Paris, and it will not be necessary for the members to go over the whole ground of the controversy here. The American side has been already fully made up by Judge Day and the President, and the commission will not have much work before it at the conference, or, indeed, in the meeting in Paris.

Judge Day says he thinks the conference in France will continue for at least two months. Others, however, think that it will not be drawn out to any such length, as the American representatives will not do much of the talking, but will calmly insist upon their instructions.

The members of the commission will sail from New York on the Campania Saturday.

HOAR MAY SUCCEED HAY.

His Appointment Would Create an Opportunity for Secretary Long to Become a Senator.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is understood that President McKinley has decided to offer the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Hay as Secretary of State, to Senator Hoar. The President is very anxious to have him accept the post. He thinks that Mr. Hoar would maintain the lofty standards established at that Court by such Ambassadors as Lowell and Bayard.

Senator Hoar is considered learned, a diplomat by nature and long training, tactful, and gracious. The only thing that stands in the way of Mr. Hoar's acceptance is his own health, which has not been strong for some time. His friends think, however, that he is strong enough for the duties of the post, and believe that he will soon be in excellent physical condition.

Mr. Hoar is, outside of his own qualifications, an ideal man in the estimation of the President. His mission to London would create a vacancy that could, and probably would, be filled acceptably by Secretary of the Navy Long, whose friends are anxious to see him round out his career by a long and unchallenged seat in the Senate. It is an understood thing that the President is especially pleased by the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the navy during the war, in which so much was accomplished by American seamen, and is anxious to promote any plans that may lead to a seat in the Senate for the Secretary of the Navy.

MASSACRES AT CANDIA, CRETE.

Women and Children Burned Alive or Slaughtered by Rioters.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The correspondent of The Times at Candia, Island of Crete, who has just landed after five days in the roadstead, says:

"About 600 men, women, and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week. The Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. The Mussulmans are ransacking the ruins of the burned quarter of the town, where the devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere. Such bodies of the slain as were not burned were removed yesterday in carts and buried outside the town limits."

The fastest train from New York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED," via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Its time is Five Hours.—Adv.

MANILA REBELS CHECKED

Spain's Request that We Prevent a Continuance of Slaughter Pending a Treaty Heeded.

INSURGENTS GIVE TROUBLE

Gen. Otis Instructed to Use His Influence with Them to Cause Them to Respect the Cessation of Hostilities.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, who has been acting for Spain in the peace negotiations, has cabled to the Government here the American reply to the Spanish note protesting against hostilities upon the part of the insurgents in the Philippine Islands in spite of the peace protocol.

The United States promises to send envoys to induce the rebels to respect the suspension of hostilities, and to prevent vessels leaving Manila with insurgents having the intention of propagating the insurrection in other islands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Madrid dispatch in regard to the American reply to the Spanish note protesting against hostilities on the part of the insurgents of the gone through the hands of the First Secretary of the French Embassy. He said that Ambassador Cambon had been absent from Washington several weeks, and the reply was not sent by him personally. If such a reply had been made, it would have come through the hands of the First Secretary, but he declined positively to say whether or not he had forwarded a message of such a character.

The officials of the State Department also refused to make known what the nature of the communications exchanged between the two Governments regarding this matter. It is known, however, that in response to urgent appeals from the Spanish Government to protect the Spaniards living in the Philippines from the insurgents during the continuance of the truce now in force, Gen. Otis was instructed to use his influence with the insurgent leaders to cause them to stop active hostilities for the time.

Touching the departure from Manila of insurgent parties on ships to carry the revolution among the other islands of the group, it is learned that no such expeditions have been sent out since the signature of the protocol, and the incident which formed the basis of the Spanish representations on this subject happened some time ago, when it was warranted.

DEWEY FEARS MORE TROUBLE.

Reported that He Declares the Manila Situation Critical, and Has Asked for Some More Warships.

MANILA, Sept. 12.—Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship.

The Spaniards assert Germany will take a coaling station here, and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands. The last Spanish garrisons at Ilicos and Laguna have surrendered, and the whole of the Island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Malalos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on Sept. 15, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

AGUINALDO AND HIS PLANS.

The Rebel Leader Says Americans Have Accomplished Their Mission and Should Leave Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 12.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader said the whole population of the Philippine Islands was willing to fight for its independence.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners. Later Aguinaldo said the "Provincial Government" was now operating twenty-eight provinces. He asserted that on Aug. 2 they elected delegates in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy." When questioned as to whether the future Filipino policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying, and asked what America intended to do.

The correspondent being unable to answer this question Aguinaldo continued:

"We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer.

"Would the Filipinos object to America retaining a coaling station if recognizing the independence of the islands or establishing a temporary protectorate over them?" was asked. Aguinaldo again declined to answer.

Pending the conclusion of the assembly, Aguinaldo said he was confident there would be no trouble between America and the Filipinos. The insurgent leader denied having received a request from Gen. Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request.

Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never conferred with the American authorities since the capitulation of Manila, and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm Americans crossing the lines.

The correspondent closely questioned him about last Saturday's incident, when the Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish a new outpost. The Filipinos objected, and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the Americans to withdraw in twenty minutes. They issued ammunition and intercepted the American reinforcements. Finally Gen. Hale ordered all the Pennsylvanians to advance, and the rebels withdrew.

The local Governor has explained that the incident was a complete mistake, and has repudiated his subordinate's action. Aguinaldo declared to this correspondent that the Filipino who made the trouble merely pretended to be an officer, and was not connected with the insurgent army. Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were "disseminating false reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and the Americans."

The whole interview conveyed the impression that Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, regards the mission of the Americans here as accomplished, and expects their withdrawal, "just as the French, with Lafayette, withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence, a war of humanity."

NAVAL BATTLE AT MANILA.

Spanish Gunboats and Insurgent Flotilla Reported in a Fight.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, received to-day an important dispatch from the Philippines, describing a conflict between the Spanish gunboats and an insurgent flotilla, in which the former successfully prevented an insurgent landing in the Visayas.

According to the dispatch, the insurgents had five vessels, all of which were sunk. The Spaniards had no loss, but the telegram asserts that hundreds of the insurgents are believed to have perished.

WANT THE PHILIPPINES FREE.

Three Insurgent Commissioners to Attend the Paris Peace Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—News has been received that Aguinaldo's three Commissioners to the American Paris commission have started from Hongkong, and will arrive in San Francisco on Sept. 30 as passengers on the steamer Gaelic. These men are native Filipinos who have been appointed by the insurgent dictator with the permission of the American commander at Manila. They will argue for the independence of the Philippines.

PHILIPPINES SHOULD BE HELD.

Our Former Minister to China Says We Will Need Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Charles Denby, former Minister of the United States to China, arrived here to-day from Pekin, and in the afternoon said his respects to the President. On leaving the White House Mr. Denby, in answer to inquiries, said that, in his judgment, the United States should retain permanent possession of all or practically all, of the Philippine Islands. To surrender them to Spain would be only to invite a controversy and possibly a war among the European nations for their possession, and if the United States is to make effort to secure any considerable portion of the markets of the Far East, the Philippines would be of very great advantage to us.

Mr. Denby thought that the Eastern question had been practically settled, for the present, at least. He did not believe that there was anything in the situation to justify the expectation of a partition of China among the powers. Russia already had secured territorial concessions, which completely satisfied all her desires in that particular direction; and as trade and trade facilities were the only objects of English and German concern in China, he saw no good reason why they should desire her dismemberment. In any event, Mr. Denby said he did not look for any immediate change in the present status.

EXPECTS TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Gen. Wheeler Says the President Does Not Expect a Settlement of the Philippines Question.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 12.—The Advertiser will to-morrow print the following as a portion of an interview with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and state that the General was in the presence of three gentlemen, one of whom is Samuel Blackwell, when talking to the reporter:

"I do not believe the war is over by any means; neither does President McKinley, who told me personally he had no faith that the Peace Commission would settle the differences existing with Spain over the Philippines. The Spanish claim that the battles at Manila were fought after the protocol was signed, and on these grounds will refuse to give up the islands.

Continuing, Gen. Wheeler said: "Spain will want us to give up the Philippines," and, laying emphasis here, "we will never do that. I am going back to duty, and really expect to be called into action again."

CHILD KILLS AN INFANT.

Mother Was Absent Attending the Funeral of a Murdered Cousin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—To-day while Mrs. Cornelius Driscoll of this city was attending the funeral of Howard Hansing, her cousin, who was murdered Saturday night by George White, her five-year-old daughter picked up a Flobert rifle to amuse her four-months-old brother, who was crying. In some manner the weapon was discharged. The bullet struck the baby in the forehead, causing instant death.

Spanish Machete as a Chicago Gavel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Mayor Harrison called the City Council to order to-night with the assistance of a Spanish machete. After a two months' vacation the City Aldermen were at their posts this evening, and the machete was used instead of a gavel. "The implement of war was presented to me by a member of the First Regiment, who took it from a Spanish soldier," said the Mayor this morning, "and so I presume I can say this will be the first time it has ever been used in a good cause."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has risen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys, the Middle Rocky Mountain and middle plateau regions. Rain has occurred from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the Mississippi Valley. The storm of very slight intensity in the West Gulf has moved to Eastern Texas.

Warmer weather may be expected from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, showers in the Ohio, Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys and the lake regions, and increasing cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	63	56	57
6 A. M.	59	55	58
9 A. M.	60	66	65
12 M.	65	67	70
4 P. M.	66	69	70
6 P. M.	63	67	70
9 P. M.	65	65	67
12 P. M.	64	61	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 65
Weather Bureau 63
Corresponding date 1897 63
Corresponding date for last 20 years 67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 5 P. M., the minimum was 55 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. .46 per cent.

CLAIMS OF REPUBLICANS

The Supporters of Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Black Make Assertions as to Strength.

THE FIGURES DIFFER WIDELY

Platt Men Claim 650 Votes Are Now Assured for Roosevelt and More Are Ready to Turn—Black Men Claim 426.

The contest between the Black and Roosevelt men in the Republican organization has reached the stage where both sides are ready to make a showing of their strength.

The claim was definitely put forth yesterday on behalf of the Platt men that as matters now stand there are 650 votes that can be counted on beyond the shadow of a doubt for the candidate favored by the Senator. This estimate, which may be accepted as representing the "organization" view of the situation, is based on a careful canvass of every county in the State. It includes only those delegates whom the Platt managers feel that they can count on as "iron-clad" for the organization candidate, whoever he may be, and it does not include many delegates who, while now known to be favorable to Gov. Black's renomination for one reason or another, are expected to fall in line with the organization when Senator Platt gives the word.

This semi-official statement of the Platt-Roosevelt strength was provoked by the following statement, purporting to show Gov. Black's strength as figured out by his friends:

Albany Co., 8; possibly	13	New York	80
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	Oneida	9
Cayuga	9	Queens	6
Chautauqua	20	Rensselaer	20
Chemung	9	St. Lawrence	9
Clinton	7	Saratoga	11
Columbia	8	Schenectady	6
Duchess	14	Schuyler	3
Erie	15	Seneca	5
Greene	6	Steuben	15
Herkimer	2	Warren	4
Jefferson	7	Washington	8
Kings	66	Wayne	2
Montgomery	8	Westchester	14
Monroe	29	Total	426

In addition, Gov. Black's friends claim the following delegates; Ulster, 13; Rockland, 5; Chenango, 7.

Errors Pointed Out.

In criticism of this claim, the Platt men pointed out a number of errors which they considered vitiated the entire table. Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the State Executive Committee pointed out, for instance, that the Black people claim eight, and possibly thirteen, votes in Albany County. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Barnes, "the Albany delegation is pledged to vote as a unit. The majority of the twenty-six delegates are for Roosevelt and the vote of the delegation will be cast for him with one exception, that of Frederick Easton, State Superintendent of Buildings, who will understand, vote for the Governor."

It was also pointed out that the Black table gives twenty votes from Chautauqua County to Black, whereas the county is entitled to only sixteen, and the Platt men claim that these will be divided.

Oneida is put down as giving nine votes to Black, but Henry J. Coggeshall, recently renominated for his eighth successive term in the State Senate from the Thirty-fourth District; Congressman James S. Sherman, and Thomas Wheeler, Division Canal Superintendent, constituting an Oneida party which called on Chairman Odell at Republican State Headquarters yesterday, reported that the delegation will stand twelve for Roosevelt and ten for Black—one more than the Governor's friends claimed.

As the Platt leaders size up the situation, the only counties that Gov. Black can count on complete are the following:

Columbia	8	Rensselaer	20
Clinton	7	Schenectady	6
Monroe	29	Ulster	13
Montgomery	8		
Ontario	9	Total votes	100

In addition to these counties, the Platt managers grant him another 100 delegates scattered throughout a score of other counties, or a total of 200 votes.

A Leader's Statement.

"That is the situation as it is to-day," said the organization leader who promulgated this estimate. "As a matter of course, the majority of the 121 delegates who are unplaced in this estimate, giving Roosevelt 650 and Black 200 votes, will come to Roosevelt before the convention meets, and if the fight for Gov. Black's renomination becomes a fight on the organization as at present led by Senator Platt, the Governor will not have anything like the 200 votes we now allow him.

"There are many friends of Gov. Black who would like to see him renominated and who will stick to him as long as they can without opposing the organization. But the minute they see that the organization has determined that it is inexpedient to renominate the Governor they will fall in line with the Roosevelt column. Take old and tried organization men like Hobart Krum of Schoharie. He is for Gov. Black, it is true, but he is with Mr. Platt first, and does anybody suppose that he will go into the convention and fight the Senator? Or does anybody who knows John F. Parkhurst of Steuben believe for a moment that, much as he may be for the Governor, he will go contrary to the wishes of the organization he has stuck to so long?"

In speaking of their plans, the Platt men invariably

the Governor again, and they declared with confidence that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated on the first ballot.

With 850 votes iron-clad and copper-fastened for Mr. Platt's candidate, there could be, they declared, no other result. The Black people, they pointed out, claimed only 426 votes, while 486 are required to nominate. As there will be only two candidates before the convention, this was in itself a practical admission of defeat, it was contended.

GOV. BLACK CONFIDENT.

Receives Encouragement from Congressmen Hooker and Ward, Senator Wilcox, and Others.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Gov. Black professes to be confident of renomination. He had several reassuring pledges to-day. Congressman Hooker promised the votes of the thirty-six delegates from his district, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. Congressman Ward said he could certainly pledge the eighteen delegates from the First and Second Westchester districts, and that he thought the six in the Third District would be for Black. Senator Wilcox said that at least nine of the fourteen Cayuga delegates would be for Black. He did not know the attitude of Congressman Sereno E. Payne, but believed him to be for Roosevelt.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton brought the Governor encouraging news from New York and other places, and declared his belief that Black would be nominated. He said he was certain that the Governor would receive the support of many of the delegates from Wayne County. John F. Parkhurst of the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, it is understood, has written a letter to the Governor, pledging his support. Mr. Parkhurst has always been reckoned a stanch follower of Mr. Platt.

The estimate of the Black men of the number of delegates pledged to Black caused considerable figuring here among the Roosevelt adherents. The Black strength, the latter say, will not exceed 185 delegates to the State Convention. In Albany County 3 of the 26 delegates, Lewis V. Thayer, who wants to be Warden of Clinton Prison; Robert Waters, and Frederick Easton, Superintendent of Buildings, are for Black. Unity rule prevails in the Albany delegation usually, and if such is the case this year, these men will be out-voted largely.

There is a new complication existing in the Albany Republican camp. Black's friends, aggrieved at the position William Barnes, Jr., has taken, and the attitude of his two newspapers during the canvass, have undertaken to defeat Mr. Barnes in his own district by electing Frederick P. Easton as Mr. Barnes's successor on the State Committee. Mr. Barnes has promised the place to Edward P. Cantine. The Black men have been at work on this matter for some days, and promise to use plenty of money if necessary to carry out their plans.

THE PLIGHT OF MR. WOODRUFF.

Roosevelt Delegates May Desert Him Because of His Stand for Gov. Black.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will not have a solid delegation from Kings County behind him in his fight for a renomination. This is the information given yesterday to Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Executive Committee by Harry A. Hanbury, leader of the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn. Heretofore it has been claimed that while the Brooklyn delegates would divide as between Gov. Black and Col. Roosevelt for Governor, they would be solid for the renomination of Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Hanbury served notice on Mr. Dady that this would not be the case.

The interview was held in Mr. Dady's office, and in spite of the Chairman's devotion to the Lieutenant Governor, he did not seem perturbed over the news. He refused to talk for publication, but Mr. Hanbury was less reticent.

"There is no reason why the Brooklyn delegation should support Woodruff," he said. "Mr. Woodruff will not support the organization, but insists on supporting Gov. Black. Why, then, should the organization go out of its way to renominate him? It is under no obligations to Mr. Woodruff, and he is no longer in touch with it. Neither do I see why, if Black is to be put aside, an exception should be made in Woodruff's favor. They should stand or fall together."

John D. Post, a delegate to the State Convention from the Twenty-third Ward, who was present, told Mr. Hanbury that Gov. Black could carry the State. Mr. Hanbury declared that this was impossible, and added:

"What we have to do is to sawdust the people into the belief that State issues are dead, and that we are following the course pursued by President McKinley in the National questions created by the war, and we will win. We have not done one thing during Black's administration to win us votes. The Republican Party has driven away thousands of votes, and we have got to win them back again. We can only do it by standing on National issues. The war can save us, and nothing else. I am for Roosevelt, because he will win."

Some of the old Low men in Brooklyn are disposed to be gleeful over Hanbury's statement that Mr. Woodruff is out of touch with the organization, and deserves nothing at its hands. They recall the interview given out by Woodruff after his rupture with Jacob Worth at the Oriental Hotel in 1897, at which Mr. Woodruff excused himself for abandoning Worth by saying that the latter was no longer in touch with the organization, and deserved nothing at its hands. Hanbury was a Woodruff man in that campaign, and in abandoning the Lieutenant Governor now he is turning against him the same arguments that Woodruff used against his own old leader, Worth.

The three lonely Brooklynites who have announced that they intend to stand by Gov. Black in the coming convention—Walter B. Atterbury, Michael J. Dady, and Timothy L. Woodruff—are having a hard time convincing the rank and file that there is no string attached to their support. The Third Ward Republican Union, at a meeting held in the Third Ward Republican headquarters, 200 Dean Street, last night, passed without a dissenting voice resolutions heartily commending the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Dady was present. He was asked by a reporter why he failed to protest against the resolutions. Mr. Dady smiled his famous smile, and said in his most confidential tones: "Well, don't you see, there would be no use in opposing them. The boys were determined to indorse Roosevelt, and you couldn't stop them." Then Mr. Dady joined a group of the men who had so outraged his feelings and chatted with them affably.

Congressman Loud Renominated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The Fifth Republican Congressional Convention today unanimously renominated Eugene F. Loud for Congress.

Would Not Name a Street Roosevelt.

The Street and Water Board of Jersey City is engaged in re-naming the streets from Forty-sixth Street to Fifty-fourth Street in Greenville. It had been strongly urged that the Santiago heroes ought to be remembered in the new names, and that to name a street, for instance, Roosevelt, would be both patriotic and appropriate. Another name suggested was that of Wainwright. The committee listened to the latter suggestion, and named Forty-eighth Street Wainwright, but ignored the Roosevelt suggestion. The board is Democratic, and it is said the members incline to the opinion that to name a street after Col. Roosevelt would be too much in the nature of a boom for him, now that he is so prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York.

Lenox Club's Indorsement.

A largely attended meeting of the Lenox Republican Club was held last evening at its clubhouse, 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, at which Col. Roosevelt was unanimously indorsed for Governor. In the absence of President Evans, Vice President C. H. Jackson occupied the chair. Brief addresses eulogizing Col. Roosevelt were made by ex-President George H. Sutton, Dr. W. C. Hands, Henry Grasse, George Streeter, and others.

Supt. McCullagh's New Offices.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh will to-day occupy his permanent offices at 587 and 587 Broadway. Superintendent McCullagh said yesterday that he would hold examinations on Monday of the candidates for places as deputies named by the Republican organization. The examinations will take place at his office, and those who fail to pass will have their places filled by other men named by the Republican organization who can come up to the stadard of requirements. The Democrats will be examined afterward.

THE CITIZENS' UNION ACTS

Formal Indorsement of the Nomination of Col. Roosevelt by the Independents.

CO-OPERATION IS PLEDGED

Central City Committee Meets, and After Discussion Nominations for Justices Are Made—The Work of Securing Signatures.

The Citizens' Union last evening formally indorsed the action of the independents who met at the City Club on Friday night last and put out a State ticket headed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. The Union further pledged its co-operation in the movement and authorized the use of its name and party emblem—the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty—by the independent committee.

This is construed as giving to the independent movement an importance which it did not before possess. Begun by a self-constituted committee, it now acquires the indorsement of the local political organization, which polled so formidable a vote in the last municipal election, with all the influence back of the movement that put Seth Low in nomination for Mayor. The local candidates of the Citizens' Union will be attached to the State ticket promulgated by the independents, and all will go in the same party column under the Citizens' Union emblem. Moreover, the Union will help in the work of securing signatures to the petition for the nomination of the State ticket.

This course was determined upon at a meeting of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union held last night at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street. R. Fulton Cutting presided, and among those present were Alfred Frank, Paul Fuller, George N. Cassatt, A. S. Frissell, E. L. R. Gould, Frederick S. Lamb, Fielding S. Marshall, S. Stanwood Menken, Edward D. Page, John B. Pannes, Samuel J. Rose, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., Calvin Tomkins, John De Witt Warner, John W. Weed, James R. Burnett, and Isaac H. Klein. Of these, Messrs. Fuller, Warner, and Klein are members of the Independent Committee which put forth the State ticket last week.

A Lively Debate.

An animated debate was provoked through the introduction by Paul Fuller of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is essential to the honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the city that such administration should be in the hands of men in no way pledged or subordinated to party bosses or faction leaders;

Whereas, The control over city affairs at present exercised by the State Executive and Legislature make it impossible to secure such honest administration unless these officials are equally independent of party dictation;

Whereas, The trammels of the present election laws make it impossible for independents to secure the full vote of those in sympathy with them otherwise than by the nomination of a full State ticket with the advantage of an emblem and a party column in their ballots;

Whereas, A committee of independents has placed in nomination a State ticket made up of candidates upon whom, if elected, the people may confidently rely for honest and independent administration of public affairs, and for earnest and zealous co-operation in securing home rule for this city, as well as for all municipalities throughout the State, and in securing such amendments to the election laws as will furnish the independent voter equal facilities with the party voter.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union approves the action of the Independent Citizens' Committee in placing in nomination an independent State ticket, authorizes the use of the Citizens' Union name and emblem by the said Independent Citizens' Committee, and pledges its co-operation with that committee to the extent of its functions as a local organization.

A number of speeches were made, all but two in favor of the proposition to indorse the Independent Roosevelt ticket. While there was some doubt on the part of certain members as to the wisdom of involving the union in a State movement, substantial unanimity was developed by the argument that, as the laws now are, the only means of accomplishing real municipal reform is through such a movement. On the final vote, the resolution, with its preamble, was adopted, with only three dissenting votes.

Judiciary Candidates.

The union then proceeded immediately to attach its own addition to the Independent State ticket in the form of nominations for Court Justices, proposed in the following resolutions, introduced by John W. Weed, and adopted:

Resolved, Pursuant to resolutions heretofore passed, that this committee do now take measures to place in nomination the following candidates for judicial offices, viz.: The Hon. Joseph T. Fallon, the Hon. William N. Cohen, and the Hon. Hamilton Odell, for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Department, and a candidate to be selected by this committee for one of the Justices of the City Court of New York, and that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to carry this resolution into effect. Such committee shall have the power to prepare the certificates of nomination, headed with the emblem of the Citizens' Union, the Statue of Liberty; procure signatures thereto, and file the same with the proper officers.

Now that the Independent State ticket is assured of the aid and comfort of the Citizens' Union, the committee having it in charge purposes to push the work of securing signatures to the nominating petitions, which they expect to begin sending out this week. The committee is in correspondence with certain men in the western part of the State with a view to filling the blank on the ticket left opposite the Lieutenant Governor's place. J. G. Milburn or James N. Adams of Buffalo may be named for the place, William Carey Sanger, who was wanted, being detained with his regiment, the Two Hundred and Third.

The Colonel's Acceptance.

There is no doubt among the men at the head of the independent movement that Col. Roosevelt will accept their nomination. The Platt men do not think the Colonel will do so. By the law, they point out, Col. Roosevelt must either accept or decline the nomination. When the independents have filed their certificates and petitions according to law they will formally tender the nomination to the Colonel of the Rough Riders.

Unless he formally declines, his name will go on the official ballot as the Independent candidate. If he declines, the Independent Committee will put another man in his place. That much was stated with authority yesterday. When asked about the remark attributed to Edmund H. Titchener of Binghamton, who is on the new ticket, to the effect that the ticket was put out to force Platt to nominate Roosevelt, and that, if Platt did so, the canvass for the rest of the ticket would be abandoned, Isaac H. Klein said.

"Mr. Tichener could not have said any such thing. He must have been misquoted. This ticket will not be withdrawn under any circumstances. If any candidate named on it declines the vacancy will be filled. The ticket represents a principle, and it is in the field to stay."

Regarding the statement from Col. Roosevelt given to the public by Col. Lovell H. Jerome, Mr. Klein said:

"I know that that statement does not correctly represent Col. Roosevelt's position when it says he will be 'a Republican Governor, a Governor of the entire party.' If that were his position, I am free to say he would not be acceptable as the independent candidate. But I know that Col. Roosevelt, if elected, would be the Governor of all the people, and not the Governor of any party."

The feeling of the Platt leaders who do not believe the Colonel will accept the independent nomination, is that he could not do so in justice to his colleagues on the Republican ticket. "How could Mr. Roosevelt," said a prominent organization Republican yesterday, "accept the regular Republican nomination and also accept a nomination from a faction whose object is the overthrow of that organization?"

When Edward Lauterbach was asked yesterday what effect the independent nomination of Roosevelt would have he replied sententiously: "Roosevelt's nomination would be an independent nomination under any circumstances."

Col. Roosevelt May Speak.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has been invited to speak at the annual picnic of the Riverside Republican Club at Lion Park this evening, and has agreed to do so if he is mustered out at Camp Wikoff in time. Representative Quigg, Justice Olcott, and ex-Assemblyman Austin are also expected to make addresses.

Train Kills Two Virginia Girls.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 12.—A buggy in which were Miss Laura Dellinger, her sister, Miss Alice Dellinger, and George Sisler, was struck by a freight train last night, and the two young women were instantly killed. Sisler was badly injured.

TROOPS WILL NOT PARADE

Plan Definitely Abandoned, a Sufficient Number of Men Not Being Available.

WAR DEPARTMENT CRITICISED

Failed to Notify Gen. Miles that So Many of the Soldiers from Puerto Rico Had Been Sent to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The controversy between the War Department and the commanding General over the contemplated parade in New York came to an end to-day, and the history of the entire affair was duly posted upon the War Office bulletin, which was used to publish news of victories in Cuba. Whatever may be the causes underlying the failure to get up some sort of parade in New York, the one proposed is dead, and there is much feeling over the matter in several departments of the Government.

The controversy has been going on since Sept. 6, when Mayor Van Wyck telegraphed to the President asking him to order a parade in the streets of New York. The matter was referred to Gen. Shafter, then commanding at Camp Wikoff, who said, in a dispatch of the 7th that the troops could not "creditably parade in New York City before the 1st of October."

On the 10th, Gen. Miles, to whom the matter had been referred, indorsed a recommendation that the Puerto Rican troops be permitted to parade through Brooklyn and New York, and to be joined by the other troops at Montauk, if they were strong enough, and suggested Saturday, the 17th, as a suitable day. Upon this suggestion, the President telegraphed to Mayor Van Wyck this morning that Gen. Miles had been "authorized to make the necessary arrangements" for the parade.

About noon, however, there began to be whisperings that after all there would be no parade. In Gen. Miles's office nothing definite could be ascertained, as he said the matter was out of his hands at present. The Assistant Secretary was equally noncommittal, saying that the whole matter would be given out later. There seemed to be friction somewhere, and it was soon learned that the friction was serious enough to kill off the parade and review.

When the history of the case, the documentary record, was posted, it was found that Gen. Miles had addressed a letter to-day to the Secretary of War, saying that when he made his first recommendation for a parade he did not know that the New York and Pennsylvania troops from Puerto Rico had been ordered home, and that now, as there are not more than 1,700 Puerto Rican troops at the camps, he advised against the parade.

There is a great deal of talk in the department about the real cause of the abandonment of the parade in New York. It is well-known that Gen. Miles was anxious all the time to give the people of New York and the troops from Puerto Rico an opportunity to see each other. His first plan was quickly quashed by the War Department, and it is said his second suggestion has shared the same fate.

The General said to-day that if he had known that so many of the troops from Puerto Rico had been sent home he would not have made the recommendation he did on the 10th. But the President and the Secretary of War knew this, and, it seems, did not think it worth while communicating the information to the commanding General.

There is also some criticism of the haste with which the department got the Puerto Rican troops away from the neighborhood of New York City. It is pointed out that while it was almost impossible to get sick men away from the camps, the troops from Puerto Rico, showing none of the suffering that the soldiers of the Santiago campaign endured and therefore not in so great haste to get home for rest and recuperation, were sent out of the reach of parades in short order.

THE PARADE NEGOTIATIONS.

Official Correspondence to Date Made Public by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Acting Secretary Melkiejohn this afternoon made public the entire correspondence to date relating to the proposed parade of troops in New York. It is as follows:

New York, Sept. 6.

Hon. William McKinley:

The people of the City of New York are sincerely desirous of witnessing a review of the United States soldiers, regulars and volunteers, before they are disbanded or distributed, and they earnestly hope and respectfully request that you will exercise your authority to give them an opportunity to see the troops and show their appreciation of the service which the soldiers have rendered to the country. A committee of citizens has this day been appointed to take action in this matter, and the people of this city are ready to act at once. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Sept. 6.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

Your message of the 6th is received. It would be very gratifying to me, if the health of the soldiers will allow, to permit a review which would enable the people of the City of New York to show their appreciation of the brave men in the last three months who have performed such heroic services to the country. I will direct that the commanding Generals, as well as the medical officers of the army now at New York and arriving there, shall report upon the probable effect upon the health of the troops of the parade you propose. If they report that it will not be injurious to the soldiers in their present condition, during a heated term, and is agreeable to the officers and soldiers themselves, it will afford me special pleasure to comply with your patriotic suggestion. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Sept. 6.

Major Gen. Shafter, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

The Mayor of New York has asked that the troops recently returned from duty in the field be allowed to parade in the city. In your judgment, is the scheme feasible in the very near future? The Secretary of War desires that you have full consultation with your best medical officers before making reply to this inquiry, having due regard to the wishes of the Mayor of New York, and at the same time the careful consideration of the well being of the officers and men of your command. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT,
New York, Sept. 7.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

I have consulted with Col. Forwood and Division Surgeons. In their opinion and my own this command cannot creditably parade in New York City before the 1st of October. SHAFTER, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Sept. 10, 1898.

Respectfully returned, recommending that the troops coming from Puerto Rico be encamped at Brooklyn, or the most available place near New York City, and parade through Brooklyn, over the Brooklyn Bridge, on Saturday, one week from to-day. Also, if in the meantime it shall be found advisable and it can be done without hardship to those troops at Montauk Point, L. I., that they unite in the parade as above suggested, and should next Saturday prove unfavorable on account of the weather, that the ceremony take place on the first fair day following. If approved, I will give the necessary instructions accordingly. NELSON A. MILES, Major General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

The commanding General at Montauk Point was instructed to consult his medical officers as to the advisability of the parade suggested in your telegram of the 6th inst. Major Gen. Shafter concurs in the report of these officers that in their opinion "it would not be advisable to parade the troops in New York or elsewhere before the first of October."

The exigencies of the service are such that these troops will be moved to a more suitable camp before that date, which will render their participation in the parade impracticable. The troops returning from Puerto Rico are already directed to proceed at once to their homes for furlough and muster out. Gen. Miles, however, recommends, under date of Sept. 10, that these troops "be encamped at Brooklyn or the most available place near New York City and parade through Brooklyn over the Brooklyn Bridge on Saturday, Sept. 17, one week from to-day," and he has been authorized to make the necessary arrangements to that end.

The following organizations remain to arrive from Puerto Rico: Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, two batteries Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, Battery A, Missouri Volunteer Artillery; Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, Company H, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1898.

To the Hon. The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Referring to letter of recent date regarding parade of troops in New York and Brooklyn, who I understood by recommendation regarding the parade of the Puerto Rican troops I was not aware that the troops from Pennsylvania and New York had arrived and had started for their homes, and it was also with the expectation that at least a portion of the troops at Montauk would join the parade, especially the cavalry and light artillery. Under the circumstances and owing to the fact that there is but a very small force left, approximately about 1,700 men, I cannot advise that the parade now take place. Very respectfully, NELSON A. MILES, Major General Commanding.

War Department, Sept. 12, 1898.
Approved. G. D. MEIKELJOHN, Acting Secretary of War.

Mayor Van Wyck, on receipt of the telegram from President McKinley yesterday saying that he had authorized Gen. Miles to make arrangements for a parade of the troops from Puerto Rico, sent the following:

Sept. 12, 1898.

Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of this date received. The people and officials of the City of New York will give a warm welcome to all troops that may parade here Next Saturday, and they sincerely regret that you find the conditions are such that all the regulars and volunteers cannot be then present. The citizens and officials of the City of New York extend to you and to the members of your Cabinet a cordial invitation to be present on that occasion as the guests of the city. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

The Mayor also summoned the Sub-Committee of Twenty, which has been in charge of the arrangements for the parade, to meet at the City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. Late in the afternoon Col. Amos S. Kimball, the Depot Quartermaster, received this telephone message from Washington:

"Montauk troops do not take part in parade. Such a small part of others remaining I cannot advise them taking part in parade. Do not think parade will be ordered. "MILES,
"Major General, Commanding."

Until this message was received Col. Kimball had been making necessary arrangements to bring the troops to this city from Montauk and to have them quartered at some camp near the city so that they would be in readiness for the parade on Saturday.

MAINE'S STATE ELECTION.

Republicans Carry the State by About 26,000 Plurality—Elect Four Congressmen.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The biennial State election for the choice of Governor, Congressmen, State Legislature, and county officers, resulted to-day, as was anticipated, in a Republican victory, but when compared with 1894 the usual majority polled by the candidates of that party was greatly reduced. The Republican plurality in 1894 was 38,978.

Returns at midnight from 191 towns out of 480 indicate Gov. Powers's plurality at about 26,000, a Republican loss of 21 per cent. and a Democratic loss of only 6 per cent.

The lower branch of the Legislature will probably stand 133 Republicans to 18 Democrats, a gain of 12 for the Democrats. The Senate, however, will remain unchanged, being as in former years, solidly Republican.

All four Republican Congressmen were elected, but Speaker Reed's majority was reduced by about 4,000. His plurality in 1894 was 5,184. This year he was opposed by ex-Congressman Luther F. McKinney, a strong candidate with the common people. Mr. Reed's lessened plurality is regarded, however, as due partially to a divided lack of interest on the part of his Republican friends in his district.

The full Republican ticket elected is as follows:

Governor—Llewellyn Powers of Houlton.
Congressmen—First District, Thomas B. Reed of Portland; Second District, Nelson Dingley of Lewiston; Third District, Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta; Fourth District, Charles A. Boutelle of Bangor.

The Democratic candidates were: Governor—Samuel E. Lord of Saco; Congressmen—First District, Luther F. McKinney of Brighton; Second District, John Scott of Bath; Third District, Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta; Fourth District, Andrew J. Chase of Sebec.

The Prohibition nominees were: Governor—A. S. Ladd of Augusta; Congressmen—First District, Daniel P. Parker of Portland; Second District, A. J. Wheeler of Auburn; Third District, Oliver S. Pillsbury of Fairfield; Fourth District, George M. Park of Presque Isle.

The People's Party nominated Robert Gerry of Ellsworth for Governor and the National Democrats Erasmus Lermond of Thomaston. The Populists also nominated Congressional candidates in each district, but did not make any county nominations. No State officers except Governor were voted for, as these officers are elected by the Legislature and appointed by the Governor.

The election throughout the State was marked by comparative apathy on the part of the Republicans. The Democrats, with an apparent desire to make a better showing than in 1894 and 1896, put some vim into the campaign, the result of which was seen in nearly every town.

The falling off of the Republican vote was anticipated by the party managers, and, while it was somewhat greater than they anticipated, it gave them no anxiety, and the loyal men of the party readily explained it. While the Democratic vote kept up well with that of the last off-year, 1894, it must be remembered that the vote that year was a falling off of 15,000 from the vote of the previous off-year, 1890.

The Congressmen, excepting Mr. Reed, had little or no opposition. Mr. Dingley did not make a speaking campaign, confining his efforts to conferences with the committees in the different shire towns. Congressmen Boutelle and Burleigh did even less, so that it may be said that there was never before a campaign in the State where there was so little said of National issues.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—J. H. Manley, Chairman of the State Committee, has sent the following dispatch to Mr. Hanna, Chairman of the National Republican Committee:

The Republicans of Maine have again proved their allegiance to the party and have loyally indorsed the National and State Administrations. They send words of hearty congrtulation to the President of the United States and to the heroes of the army and navy who, on land and sea, have so magnificently upheld the Nation's honor.

For the first time in the history of the Republican Party the campaign has been conducted without the distribution of any political literature and without a single speech being made, save those made by the Democratic candidates for Governor and for Congress in the First District.

While the total vote is light, slightly exceeding 100,000, we have elected our Governor by the largest majority ever given for the past twenty-five years, with the exception of 1894 and 1896.

Indications point to exceeding 25,000 majority. We have carried every county, elected every State Senator, and will have at least 130 out of 151 members of the House of Representatives, which insures the re-election of the Hon. Eugene Hale by a united Republican vote for the fourth term, to the Senate of the United States. Speaker Reed, the Hon. Nelson Dingley, the Hon. E. G. Burleigh, and the Hon. Charles A. Boutelle are re-elected by overwhelming majorities.

Mr. Manley professes not to be at all disturbed by the falling off from the plurality of 1894.

N. T. HARRINGTON MARRIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—Norman Taylor Harrington, one of the first heroes developed in the war with Spain, has been married to Miss Anna Spencer, daughter of Robert C. Spencer of this city.

Just before the breaking out of the war with Spain, Mr. Harrington was at Barcelona when the mob attempted to tear down the coat-of-arms of the United States Consulate. He went to the assistance of Consul Bowen, and they held the mob at bay until it was dispersed. Consul Bowen, in a letter to Mr. Harrington's mother, declares that recognition had never been accorded to the courage displayed by her son on that occasion.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—Fire destroyed the extensive printing house of the Rees Printing Company to-day. Loss, $85,000; fully insured.

SALISBURY, N. H., Sept. 12.—The Hotel Chapman, patronized largely by Summer guests, and the store of J. W. Little, containing the Post Office, were burned to the ground this afternoon. The hotel cost $7,200.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—A fire in the crowded down-town portion of the city broke out to-day in the Rush Building, in the portion occupied by the Konton Baking Powder Company. The loss is estimated at $75,000; fully insured. A very serious conflagration was narrowly averted.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5 A. M.—345 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Petro Rappello; no damage.

10:25 A. M.—176 East Eightieth Street; J. O'Brien; damage, $400.

12:10 P. M.—177 East Seventy-eighth Street; Anthony Sheridan; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—290 Stanton Street; unknown; damage slight.

6 P. M.—200 West Fifty-second Street; Amos R. Eno et al.; damage, $15,000.

6:30 P. M.—54 Beekman Street; Loerburger Brothers; damage unknown.

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY

Portions of a Woman's Body Found at Bridgeport, Conn.

WORK OF AN ANATOMIST

Head and Legs Neatly Severed from the Body and Wrapped in Glazed Paper.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—The Police Department is all agog to-night over a gruesome find of two packages on the mud flats of an arm of the Yellow Mill Pond which points conclusively to another murder mystery to unravel. The package in question contained the head of a woman cut from the body near the ear, and the lower limbs, which had been separated from the body, unjointed, and cut in two at the knees, then tied together again and wrapped up in a strong glazed paper. The head of the woman was battered and jammed on one side and had a cloth tied over the mouth.

The packages were noticed late this afternoon by three young lads who were on the north end of the bridge which crosses an arm of the Yellow Mill Pond. The boys were unable to get them and they called the attention of William Burr, a carpenter who lives in the vicinity, to them. He procured a rake, and finally landed the packages, and on opening them their contents were discovered. The police were immediately notified, and Coroner Doten had the parts of the body removed to the Morgue. Later the face was photographed.

The head is thought to be that of a woman about twenty-five years old, but it was impossible to form any opinion of the nationality.

Medical Examiner Downes was at once informed of the discovery, and he immediately drove to the scene, and later communicated with Gov. Dolen. Detective Cronin also happened to be in the neighborhood, and succeeded in retaining many apparently trifling articles, which will probably be of invaluable assistance in working up the case.

Medical Examiner Downes gave a permit for the dismembered parts to be removed to the Morgue, where they were taken shortly after 5 o'clock. After the head had been cleaned and made presentable as far as possible on account of its battered condition, photographs were taken for the purpose of possible identification. Two pictures in different positions were secured. It is the opinion of the authorities that the murdered woman was a person of more than ordinary refinement. The features, however, were wan and thin.

It is surmised that the woman was about 5 feet 6 inches in height; her hair was dark brown. It was braided in a manner usual with many women before they retire and was tied with a cotton cord. A number of the teeth were white and regular and some were gold filled, while only two or three in the back of the mouth were missing. The eyes were grayish blue. The pronounced characteristic of the face is the short aquiline nose, which it is believed will afford a strong means of identification.

The feet are small and shapely. The neck and also the limbs at the knees and thighs were severed in a manner showing a clean cutting of the flesh, and the work was cleverly done by some one conversant with anatomy, either a butcher or a medical person, and the authorities are inclined to believe that one of the former class was the guilty party.

Dr. Downes stated that the case was a most curious one and one of so many contradictions that the solution of the mystery promises to be no easy task. In his opinion, the body had been in the water about twenty-four hours when found. A large knife had been used to dismember the body, as in no place was the flesh torn. The limbs were sawed apart, but the entire work was done in a leisurely manner and evidently with much care, as no bruises were visible about the head. It is the opinion of the medical examiner that the death took place in the night, from the arrangement of the woman's hair.

It was also noticed that two stout cords were wound about the thighs so tightly as to cut into the flesh, and it was evident that whoever did the cutting was desirous to prevent the flow of blood. The limbs also had one leg of a man's cotton drawers, the kind that are worn in Summer, wrapped around them; it was of good material, but there were no marks on it to assist in identification.

Two stones, weighing about ten pounds each, were attached to the bundles. They were black and grimy and discolored from being in the water a long time, and they were undoubtedly taken from near the shore, where there is much refuse, by whoever tried to dispose of the remains.

All the articles which might assist in any way in the ferreting out of the crime were taken charge of by the police. The arms and the wrists are still missing, although a persistent search was kept up in the vicinity of the place of the finding of the other portions of the body until late tonight.

All sorts of theories are afloat, but up to midnight not the slightest clue had been obtained nor has there been any one reported to the police as missing. The place where the dismembered parts were found was a very lonely spot, and could be approached by night with little fear of detection.

The dentists of the city have been asked to examine the teeth to-morrow to see if any of them could recognize their work, which might assist in the identification.

OMAHA CURRENCY CONFERENCE

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—The opposing forces for the coming battle of the moneys are beginning to arrive and to prepare themselves with oratorical ammunition for the National Currency Convention, which is to begin at the exposition to-morrow morning and is to continue three days.

E. V. Smalley, editor of The Northwest Magazine of St. Paul, and also editor of Sound Money, a periodical published at Chicago under the auspices of the National Sound Money League, of which he is secretary, with Leadquarters at Chicago, came here yesterday and secured headquarters at the Millard Hotel.

The Silverites who have arrived are ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne of Duluth; George Fred Williams of Boston, and H. F. Dartine of Washington; Congressman Charles S. Hartman of Montana; George S. Hibley, of the American Institute of Money and Prices, of Chicago; Fred Dubois of Idaho; Anson Wolcott of Walcott, Ind.; and Judge Sheldon of Connecticut. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, Horace White of New York, and H. P. Robinson of Chicago came in this evening. Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio, and others are expected on the morning trains.

There is much interest in the conference among the men who have been asked to take part in the debate. Discussing the convention and the money question generally, Mr. Smalley said:

"The fact of the matter is that the agitation of the money question is simply a corelative of hard times. Now that the country is enjoying universal prosperity, the money question as an issue has died out. It is only the politicians who are trying to make it an issue. It would not have been heard, but all of the Democratic conventions of the States west of Chicago, for the want of an issue of some kind, reaffirmed the Chicago platform.

"We anticipated that they would try to make an issue of it, and so we thought this convention would be timely and of great educational benefit to the country. It would give all sides a chance to be heard, and in this respect the convention will be unique, for there has never been a national monetary conference in this country at which all the conflicting sides were represented, that at Indianapolis having been distinctly a sound-money conference."

Mr. Towne sees another side of the matter. He has just been to Colorado, where, he says, he had to depose Chairman Richard Broad and Secretary W. R. Freeman from their positions at the head of the State Central Committee of the Silver Republican Party because of their having been influenced by the gold standard people. He also charges the advocates of the gold standard with being responsible for the recent attempt at Colorado Springs to capture a silverite convention, at which one of the disturbers was killed.

"The silver forces are uniting in almost every State," he said.

STATE PRINTING BILLS.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Hearings were resumed by Controller Roberts to-day on the remonstrances filed early in the Summer against his paying certain bills of the State printers, the Wynkoop-Hallenback-Crawford Company, on the ground that they are excessive. Marcus T. Hun and Learned Hand appeared as attorneys for the remonstrants, and John T. Montigani represented the printing company.

Michael V. Dolan, as an expert, was on the stand during the greater part of the day. He testified that the character of the type and the make-up of specimen pages of certain documents made it evident to him that composition which had been charged for two and three times had not been recomposed.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Ames, United States Army, (retired;) J. W. Hope Johnson, Glasgow; Judge R. S. Wortruff, Trenton.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Holleben, Imperial German Embassy, Washington; Baron Speck von Sternberg and Baron Beno von Herman, Secretaries of Embassy; Gen. John P. Stockton, Attorney General of New Jersey; Count Lambert, France.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman B. B. Odell, Newburg; Algernon Sartoris, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—A. N. Graves, Liverpool; C. A. Wilson, London; W. Caryl Ely, Niagara Falls; George M. Paton, Liverpool; Richard Taylor, Leicester, England.

MANHATTAN—Dr. Cronhyatekha, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—Mason Bey, Cairo, Egypt.

WALDORF—Vicomte d'Avenel, Paris; A. W. Rannie, Hongkong; Col. F. H. Smith, Governor's Staff, Illinois; Col. J. H. Gilman, United States Army; G. Hugh Broome, London; Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army, (retired.)

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Angrel, Miss Nettie, Norwich, N. Y.; millinery.
Freas, William, Frankfort, Ind.; dry goods; Gilsey House.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson carpets and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens and white goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Birdsey, Waterloo, N. Y.; millinery, &c.; 128 West 21st St.
Boyle, George H., Lowanda, Penn.; books and stationery; Hotel Metropole.
Bowden, Mrs. O. K., Columbus, Ohio; laundry; 375 West Thirty-second Street.
Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; M. C. Bundy, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Metropole.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; B. Brandeis, clothing and furnishing goods; 328 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. K. Maloney, notions, fancy goods, stationery, and jewelry; M. A. Stupp, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bremond, J., Company, Austin, Texas; J. Bremond, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cahen, C., Olean, N. Y.; dry goods; New York.
Conant & Beswick, Hermore, N. Y.; W. E. Beswick, dry goods, &c.; Sinclair Hotel.
Collins Collway Company, Glenjean, West Va.; O. W. Hardy, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Cross, George D., The Lum

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Shinnecock Reaches the City with the Largest Load She Has Yet Brought.

MAJORITY ARE CONVALESCENT

Many Are Cared For at the Rooms of the Women's National War Relief Association—Complete List of the Arrivals.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock arrived at her dock, foot of Pike Street, yesterday morning before 8 o'clock with the largest load of sick and convalescent soldiers from Camp Wikoff she has yet brought. They numbered 310 in all, and for the most part are on the road to recovery. The list of sick shows a great number of cases of malaria, some typhoid, and one case of convalescent yellow fever. Among the sick was Miss Rose Dickmann, a nurse who contracted malaria in the hospitals at Siboney. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where her case was said to be serious. Others were later sent to St. Catharine's, St. Mary's, Marine, New York, St. Vincent's, and Mount Sinai Hospitals, and to Kellogg's Sanitarium.

Major Apel boarded the steamer at Pike Street, and after he had sent the patients for the New York hospitals ashore he ordered the boat to the pier at the foot of North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. Here ambulances and patrol wagons were in waiting, and seventy-seven men were transferred to St. Catharine's and thirty-two to St. Mary's Hospitals. The Shinnecock next proceeded to Clifton, S. I., where she landed seventeen men for the Marine Hospital and twenty-seven men for Kellogg's Sanitarium, at Prohibition Park.

The rest of the men were to be furloughed, and were put ashore at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, to be taken to the quarters of the Women's National War Relief Association, 316 East Fifteenth Street, at the request of Miss Helen Gould, Dr. Gallant, Miss Gould's agent, had ordered Fifth Avenue stages to carry the soldiers from the boat, but before they could arrive patrol wagons and carriages had appeared on the scene, and the men were quickly transported to the rooms of the relief society. They were given luncheon, and told they could then have the choice of returning to their homes, going into the country for a week or two, or spending a few days in New York. Most of the men couldn't overcome their desire to get back to their families, and as a result nearly 150 of them went to the Army Building to get furloughs and transportation.

It was planned to take several of the soldiers to Miss Gould's home in Tarrytown, but it was so late in the afternoon before Major Appell had distributed his patients that he was obliged to send Miss Gould a message saying it would be impossible to avail himself of her kind offer.

The Shinnecock will return to Montauk Point for more soldiers this morning.

The following is a list of the arrivals on the Shinnecock yesterday, with the disposition made of each man:

Furloughs.

ABBOTT, George A., private, Co. D, 22d Infantry.
ANDERSON, Gustav, private, Co. D, 22d Inf.
AXT, Albert, Sergeant, Co. H, 22d Infantry.
BACKUS, William, private, Co. D, 20th Inf.
BAILEY, John, private, Co. I, 9th Cavalry.
BAKER, John H., private, Co. E, 2d Infantry.
BENNETT, Ell J., private, Co. A, 7th Infantry.
BLAND, Thomas, private, Co. H, 8th Inf.
BOHLE, Henry, private, Co. G, 13th Infantry.
BORNE, William, private, Co. D, 20th Inf.
BROWN, David J., private, Co. I, 2d Infantry.
BROWN, George, private, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
BROWN, William, private, Co. F, 9th Infantry.
BURCH, James M., private, Co. A, 2d Cavalry.
BURNAP, Herbert, private, Co. B, 21st Infantry.
CAFFEL, Marian L., private, Co. G, 10th Cav.
CAHN, Jules, private, Co. B, 7th Infantry.
CASEY, Michael, private, Co. E, 10th Infantry.
CHILSON, George, private, Co. D, 2d Cavalry.
CLANCY, Henry, private, Company A, 9th Mass.
CONGLETON, Andrew, private, Co. F, 2d Cav.
COOPER, Archie, Corporal, Co. C, 1st Illinois.
COYLE, Frank A., private, Hospital Corps.
CRAGIN, Henry A., priv., Co. A, 71st New York.
DINSLEY, Leonidas C., private, Co. A, 1st D. C. Vols.
DYER, Edmunson, B., private, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
EISENBERG, George, private, Co. G, 8th Inf.
ERVAI, Ernest, private, Co. D, 2d Inf.
ESTES, Walter, Corporal, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
FORBIS, Robert H., private, Co. A, 17th Inf.
FRONDELL, G. W., private, Co. C, 71st N. Y.
GALE, Carroll M., private, Co. H, 1st Illinois.
GINNATY, J. S., priv., Co. L, 1st D. C. Vols.
GRAHAM, Alvin, private, Co. F, 2d Cavalry.
GRENN, William F., private, Co. C, 16th Inf.
HARRINGTON, Patrick, Sergt., Co. D, 22d Inf.
HARTLEY, Arthur, private, Co. I, 16th Inf.
HEALY, Thomas B., private, Co. E, 9th Mass.
HECKEL, Louis, private, Co. B, 20th Infantry.
HEDGES, George A., private, Co. A, 7th Inf.
HEENAN, Dan, private, Co. C, 21st Inf.
HENRY, William G., private, Co. C, 9th Inf.
HILLS, Hiram, wagoner, Co. C, 3d Infantry.
HOLM, Michael L., private, Co. G, 9th Mass.
HOLLIE, James M., private, Co. A, 25th Inf.
HOWARD, Crosby, private, Co. E, 3d Infantry.
HUNT, Byron J., priv., Co. F, U. S. Vol. Eng.
HOWARD, James P., private, Co. I, 71st N. Y.
ILLICK, Ray, private, Co. C, 2d Infantry.
IMHOF, Louis, private, Co. D, 2d Cavalry.
INMAN, Elmer, private, Co. K, 12th Infantry.
JANTZEN, Harry P., Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
JOHNSON, Robert S., private, Co. I, 7th Inf.
KAMENERER, John, Corp., Co. I, 1st D. C. Vol.
KEEGIN, Edward, private, Co. L, 9th Cavalry.
KILKARY, Charles P., Corp., Co. F, 6th Inf.
KOLMER, Fred., private, Co. G, 1st Illinois.
KRUMLICH, Raymond, private, Co. G, 8th Inf.
LARSEN, John M., Corp., Co. H, 1st Illinois.
LLEWELLY, M. Maxam, Sergt., band, 9th Inf.
LORSON, Charles, private, Co. D, 3d Infantry.
LUCAS, Clifford A., Corp., Co. I, 1st D. C. Vols.
LUNDMARK, John, Corp., Co. K, 3d Cavalry.
McDONOUGH, Ed. H., private, Co. G, 2d Inf.
McLEAN, Frank, private, Co. B, 12th Infantry.
MADDEN, James J., private, Co. L, 71st N. Y.
MEIGS, G. C., Q. M. Sergt., Co. F, 1st D. C. Vols.
MILLER, Charles, private, band 4th Infantry.
MILLER, John, private, band, 4th Infantry.
MORGAN, Richard J., private, Co. D, 9th Mass.
MURPHY, Wilford, private, Co. A, 9th Infantry.
MURPHY, Wm. J., Corporal, Co. H, 9th Mass.
MYER, John W., 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 17th Inf.
NANCE, Wm., private, Co. C, 2d Cavalry.
NELSON, Rennie, private, Co. F, 3d Infantry.
NORMAN, M. G., private, Co. C, 7th Infantry.
NOYES, Wm. H., private, Co. D, 1st D. C. Vol.
O'BRIEN, Clinton, private, Co. G, 9th Infantry.
OTEY, Walter G., private, Co. F, 3d Infantry.
PAGE, George L., private, Co. C, 16th Infantry.
PARKER, Jesse, private, Co. G, 4th Artillery.
PARSLEY, Daniel, private, Co. G, 17th Infantry.
PATTERSON, Robert C., private, Co. H, 7th Inf.
PESQUEIRA, José R., private, Co. F, 7th Inf.
PHANEUF, Wilford W., private, Co. M, 7th Inf.
PIERCE, James R., private, Co. G, 17th Inf.
PITTLE, Anderson C., private, Co. F, 16th Inf.
PRESSER, Herman J., private, Co. G, 8th Inf.
RAWLETTE, Virgil, private, Co. A, 10th Cav.
RICHMOND, Elbert, pvt., Co. G, 1st D. C. Vol.
RICHTER, August L., private, Co. E, 1st Ill.
RIDGWAY, Thomas M., private, Co. K, 1st Cav.
RICHARD, Fred, private, Co. B, 5th Artillery.
RINKER, Hanson J., private, Co. A, 2d Infantry.
RINEY, Wm., 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
ROBERTS, Sam, private, Co. E, 25th Infantry.
SCANE, Henry, private, Co. A, 9th Cavalry.
SCOTT, William J., Corporal, Co. I, 9th Cavalry.
SELWAY, Joseph, private, Co. C, 1st Illinois.
SHOLLER, Edward, private, Co. H, 2d Cavalry.
SHEEHAN, John, private, Co. C, 2d Infantry.
SHILLING, Alphonso W., Sergt., Co. D, 1st D. C. Vol.
SLATER, Harry, private, Co. K, 1st D. C. Vol.
SLATTERY, George T., Sergeant, Signal Corps.
SMITH, Walter C., private, Co. B, 7th Infantry.
STROWBRIDGE, H. J., private, Co. H, 3d Inf.
SULLIVAN, Wm. H., musician, Co. H, 1st Inf.
TAYLOR, Hugh L., private, Co. C, 6th Cavalry.
TAYLOR, Roscoe, private, Co. H, 8th Ohio.
THERSOEAU, Alphonse, private, Co. C, 22d Inf.
THORPE, Alve, private, Co. F, 20th Infantry.
TILLITZKY, Edward, private, Co. A, 12th Inf.
TONN, Fred J., private, Co. L, 34th Michigan.
TOOAGY, Joseph, private, Co. D, 8th Infantry.
VAN HAMAN, Earl, private, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
VANASKEN, Alvey J., private, Co. K, 1st Cav.
VICTOR, Perl, private, Co. D, 8th Infantry.
WRITE, Ira B., musician, Co. D, 22d Infantry.
WALDO, D. P., private, Co. E, 21st Infantry.
WALKER, Clarence M., Sergt., Co. D, 1st D. C.
WIDRIG, Sanford, private, Co. G, 9th Infantry.
WILLIAMS, David, private, Co. G, 1st Illinois.
WILLIAMS, George, Co. G, 1st Illinois.
WILSON, Charles A., private, Co. G, 17th Inf.
WING, Edward J., private, Co. K, 8th Ohio.
WOODS, Frank, private, Co. G, 17th Infantry.
WYANT, Hiram, private, Co. D, 2d Cavalry.
WALDO, David P., private, Co. E, 21st Infantry.
WALTER, Walter J., private, Co. K, 1st Illinois.
WARNER, Fred, trumpeter, Co. L, 9th Cavalry.
WILSON, Oscar W., private, Co. D, 22d Infantry.
YOUNG, William, private, Co. I, 8th Infantry.

St. Catharine's Hospital.

ASHTON, Budd, Co. A, 24th Infantry.
AUGUSTUS, Frank L., Co. E, 24th Infantry.
BERWEN, O. G., Seregant, Co. B, 1st Cavalry.
BLACK, John, private, Co. I, 1st Illinois.
BONNSLER, Frank, private, Co. F, 24th Inf.
BROWN, Fred W., private, Co. I, 2d Mass.
BROWN, Tracy, private, Co. F, 10th Cavalry.
BUSCH, George, private, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
CARY, Elias, civilian teamster.
CLARK, Andrew, private, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
CONGER, John, private, Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
COTTER, James P., private, Co. A, 9th Mass.
CRONIN, Jeremiah, private, Co. K, 8th Infantry.
DAIN, W. L., private, Co. C, 7th Infantry.
DAY, John, private, Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
DONNELLY, Wm., private, Co. H, 9th Infantry.
DRIGGS, Clarence E., private, Co. C, 4th Infantry.
DRISCOLL, Geo., Corporal, Co. D, 24th Infantry.
EVERITT, Abe L., private, Co. E, 6th Infantry.
FITZGIBBONS, J. P., Corporal, Co. D, 9th Mass.
FINK, Thomas J., private, Co. D, 10th Infantry.
GAGE, Herbert L., private, Co. G, 1st Illinois.
GARDNER, Wolford D., private, Co. D, 9th Inf.
GLEN, Frank S., artificer, Co. G, 71st N. Y.
GREEN, John T., Corporal, Co. G, 9th Mass.
GUY, John, private, Co. H, 25th Infantry.
HAAG, John G., Co. I, 8th Infantry.
HADDOX, Thomas, private, Co. H, 10th Infantry.
HAMMER, Van, private, Co. C, 2d Infantry.
HAMMOND, A., private, Co. B, 24th Infantry.
HAUSEN, Howard C., private, Co. A, 3d Infantry.
HARTUNG, E. E., private, Co. M, 1st Illinois.
HESS, Henry C., private, Co. E, 17th Infantry.
HEYWOOD, Sebino, Corporal, Co. F, 24th Inf.
HEINZ, Otto, private, Co. D, 8th Infantry.
HIPSHIRE, Riley, private, Co. G, 1st Illinois.
HILL, George L., private, Signal Corps.
HIXON, George, private, Co. A, 24th Infantry.
HYERS, Wm. A., private, Co. A, 9th Infantry.
JENSEN, Chris., private, Co. I, 2d Infantry.
JOHNSON, Sherman, wagoner, Co. C, 10th Cav.
KISSINGER, Elmer, private, Co. E, 6th Cavalry.
KRATKY, Charles, Corporal, Co. B, 1st Infantry.
LAGLE, Willis, private, Co. I, 1st Cavalry.
LANCASHIRE, Wm. H., Sergeant, Signal Corps.
LANG, Morris, private, Co. L, 33d Michigan.
LEONARD, Lara, private, Co. A, 10th Cavalry.
LEONARD, L., private, Co. A, 10th Cavalry.
LINDERMAN, Henry G., private, Co. E, 3d Inf.
McCORN, Hugh, private, Co. D, 10th Infantry.
McGEE, Clarke, private, Co. A, 14th Infantry.
McGIRR, James J., private, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
McINTYRE, Charles, Co. B, 1st Infantry.
McLINDEN, Wm. R., Sergeant, Co. G, 2d Inf.
MAGNUSSEN, Fred., private, Co. A, 7th Inf.
MATHEIM, Nels., Corporal, Co. H, 20th Inf'try.
MORGAN, S., private, Co. L, 1st D. C. Vols.
MORRIS, Willard, private, Co. B, 71st N. Y.
PARKER, Jesse E., artificer, Co. E, 3d Inf'try.
PETERSON, Hans, private, Co. A, 3d Infantry.
PHAR, John, Corporal, Co. F, 4th Artillery.
RADDATZ, Richard, private, Co. A, 1st Cav.
RICHSTEIN, Henry W., private, Co. C, 7th Inf.
ROOSA, Wm. H., private, Co. I, 2d Infantry.
SCOTT, Wm. C., private, Co. E, 2d Infantry.
SHEA, John, private, Co. D, 3d Infantry.
SHILLO, Conrad, private, band, 6th Cavalry.
SIMS, Edward, private, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
SMALL, Cyrus, private, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
SMITH, Joe, Sergeant, band, 20th Infantry.
SPARKS, Aaron, private, Co. E, 24th Infantry.
STANLEY, Leonard H, private, Co. E, 13th Inf.
THAYER, John, private, Co. E, 71st New York.
VAHEY, Michael W., Corporal, Co. C, 7th Inf.
WILLIAMS, Seth, private, Co. F, 10th Cavalry.
WOOD, Jacob, private, Co. F, 4th Artillery.
YAUCHSTETTER, J., Corporal, Co. C, 7th Inf.

St. Mary's Hospital.

ALLEN, Wm., private, Co. G, 17th Infantry.
AUGUST, Richard, private, Co. E, 6th Cavalry.
BLANFORD, Wm., Corporal, Co. H, 20th Inf.
CRANE, S. C., wagoner, 33d Michigan.
DERMOTTY, T., Co. D, 7th Infantry.
ELLIS, Wm., private, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
FAULKNER, Chas., Sergeant, Co. H, 10th Cav.
GEORGE, Alex., private, Co. H, 1st Illinois.
GREENCLAY, Sigfried, private, Co. F, 7th Inf.
HOLLBERG, Edward, private, Co. A, 6th Inf.
HOLLENBECK, private, Co. G, 4th Artillery.
KIRBY, Joseph, Co. K, 33d Michigan.
LONERGAN, J. J., private, Co. H, 7th Inf'try.
McMILLEN, Oliver, private, Co. B, 8th Infantry.
MARTLICK, Frank, 1st Sergt., Co. A, 3d Inf.
MASSAL, Felix, private, band, 20th Infantry.
MORTON, G., Sergeant, Co. A, 9th Cavalry.
NOLAN, J., Co. E, 3d Cavalry.
O'BRIEN, T., Co. G, 10th Infantry.
OLSON, Andrew, private, Co. A, 1st Cavalry.
PACKHAM, L. H., private, Co. I, 1st Illinois.
SAYRE, Benj., Corporal, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
SEWARD, Vinton, private, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
SHAFER, N., Co. H, 1st Illinois.
SIMPIER, Francis, Co. —, 3d Infantry.
SMITH, John, private, Co. H, 4th Infantry.
STOLZ, John, private, Co. B, 16th Infantry.
SMITH, Wheeler, Co. B, 24th Infantry.
WATSON, John, Corporal, Co. F, 10th Cavalry.
WRIGHT, David, Corporal, Co. G, 24th Infantry.
YONKERS, Joseph, civilian, teamster.

Kellogg's Sanitarium.

BISHOP, Walford, private, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
CAIN, Morris, private, Co. A, 22d Infantry.
CALDWELL, James M., private, Co. C, 2d Inf.
CHASE, Robert, private, Co. F, 2d Artillery.
DECKER, Thomas, private, Co. A, 4th Infantry.
DOW, John P., private, Hospital Corps.
FRANCIS, Joseph W., Sergeant, Co. B, 5th Art.
GAMINON, Henry, Acting Hospital Corps, U. S. A.
HEIN, Waley H., private, Co. H, 33d Michigan.
HUGHES, John, private, Co. H, 12th Infantry.
KORTES, Bernard, private, Co. A, 2d Artillery.
LOGAN, Sergeant, Co. G, 24th Infantry.
LOUCKS, Arthur, wagoner, Co. H, 7th Infantry.
MANSKA, John, private, Co. C, 3d Infantry.
MATTENGLY, George W., private, Co. E, 1st Art.
MURFHY, D. C., private, Hospital Corps.
PHILLIPS, Alfred H., private, Co. F, 16th Inf.
RUEM, John, private, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
SLATER, Charles A., Corporal, Co. K, 33d Mich.
SPENGLER, Albert, private, Co. D, 17th Inf.
STEINER, William C., trumpeter, Co. F, 2d Cav.
STERLING, Nicholas, private, Co. K, 16th Inf.
VARNEY, Harold, private, Co. F, 7th Infantry.
VAN DUSEN, James M., Co. E, 1st Art.
WIND, Arthur, private, Co. K, 1st Illinois.
WOODS, William, private, Co. F, 9th Infantry.
WYATT, Henry C., private, Co. C, Battery Eng.

St. Vincent's Hospital.

BETTES, Edgar H., private, Co. E, 10th Inf.
BROWN, Ammi, private, Co. A, 2d Artillery.
CORSON, John W., Acting Hos. Steward, U. S. A.
FITZSIMMONS, John, private, Co. D, 1st Ill.
GRABOW, Burt E., private, Signal Corps.
JACKSON, Stephen, private, Co. B, 16th Infantry.
KUNE, Henry C., 1st Lieutenant, 24th Infantry.
LITNO, Israel, private, Co. H, 1st Illinois.
McCOY, Robert M., private, Co. H, 16th Inf.
McKENZIE, Reuben, private, Co. K, 1st Illinois.
MUNCHOW, Ernest, private, Hospital Corps.
MURPHY, Cornelius, Corp., Co. G, 4th Infantry.
PETERSON, Gustav, private, Co. H, 3d Infantry.
QUINLAN, Matthew, private, Co. E, 8th In.
SCHILLING, Sylvan, private, Co. F, 24th Inf.
SHOWALTER, Volney McR., Surgeon, 12th Inf.
WALKER, Philip E. M., 2d Lieut., 16th Inf.
WALLIS, S. T., Act. Hosp. Stew., 1st D. C. Vols.
WHITE, Charles L., Corp., Co. K, 8th Ohio.

Marine Hospital.

ALLEN, William, private, Co. B, 24th Inf.
BRONNER, Wilford W., private, Co. M, 7th Inf.
COGSWELL, John W., private, Co. K, 1st Art.
CROWE, Paul, private, Co. G, 1st Illinois.
DAY, Alphonse, private, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
ELLWOOD, John L., private, Co. M, 6th Cav.
EVERS, George, private, Co. G, 1st Ill.
MILLER, Andrew, private, Co. C, 6th Cavalry.
ROBER, John W., private, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
ROETHLISBERGER, Ulrich, pvt., Co. M, 8th Ohio.
SANDERS, Joseph, private, Co. B, 24th Infantry.
STODDARD, Henry F., Hosp. Steward, U. S. A.
WARD, John T., Corporal, Co. G, 4th Infantry.
WILLIAMS, Charles W., private, Co. D, 2d Inf.
WILSON, Arthur, private, Co. A, 2d Artillery.
WOODKOSKI, Charles, private, Co. E, 6th Cav.

Mount Sinai Hospital.

WILL, Eugene I., Corporal, Co. F, 1st Illinois.

To Sacket's Harbor.

HARRIS, William J., private, Co. G, 9th Inf.

Bellevue Hospital.

DICKINSON, Rosa, contract nurse.

New York Hospital.

HARLEY, Alfred, 2d Lieutenant, 34th Michigan.

Hone.

GAVITTE, Halsey C., Chaplain, U. S. A.
FELDIRK, H. C., Captain, 8th Ohio.
LA MOTTE, Henry, Surgeon, 1st U. S. V. C. 117 East Fortieth Street.

Soldiers Admitted to Hospitals.

Among the soldiers admitted to the city hospitals yesterday were Private Philip Deutsche, thirty-five years old, of Company F, Eighth Regiment, to St. Luke's, suffering from typhoid-malaria; Eugene J. Wuild, Company F, First Illinois Volunteers, to Mount Sinai, suffering from typhoid; William Kelly, nineteen years old, Company I, Eighth New York, of 412 East Eighty-fourth Street, to the Presbyterian, suffering from typhoid, and John J. Fochcush, thirty-eight years old, of Battery M, Fifth United States Artillery, to Bellevue.

Troops to Leave Camp Black.

The Two Hundred and Second Regiment will leave Camp Black to-day and proceed to Camp Meade, Penn., for brigading. It expects to get away before noon and to be in Camp Meade by to-morrow morning. Capt. Flannagan, as senior officer, will be in command. The batteries have not received orders to start.

New York Private Dies in Camp.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 12.—Private William J. Mull, Company D, Two Hundred and First New York Regiment, died suddenly to-day of heart disease. Mull came to camp last night with his regiment, and was preparing to bathe in the Susquehanna River with some of his comrades when he expired. His body will be shipped to his home in New York City for interment.

Ninth New York Coming Home.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 12.—The Ninth New York Regiment was paid off to-day and will leave for home to-morrow. The Ninth will be mustered out at once and will not be furloughed, as has been the case with most of the regiments ordered to home camps.

Third New York Quits Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 12.—The Third New York broke camp to-day and started for Elmira at 8 o'clock this evening. They took all their sick along, as none of the cases is serious.

JOHN P. HAMILTON'S WILL.

Many Bequests Made to Charitable and Educational Institutions.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—The will of the late John P. Hamilton, who for several years was Vice President of the Citizens' Savings Bank of this city, was presented for probate to-day. The will shows that his estate is valued at about $150,000. Many public bequests were made, as follows:

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Board of Home Missions of the same church, $5,000; Board for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and their Widows and Children of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000; American Tract Society of New York, $2,000; Seaman's Friend Society of New York, $2,000; American Female Guardian Society and the Home for the Friendless of New York, $2,000 each; American Bible Society of New York, $1,000; Children's Aid Society of New York, $1,000; Institution for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled of New York, $1,000; Board of Education of Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Board of Church Erection of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Connecticut Industrial School for Girls at Middletown, $1,000; Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, to aid in the erection of new Sunday school chapels in the Western States, $1,000.

WHO WILL GOVERN CUBA?

The President, It Is Thought, Will Appoint Gen. Wade—The Island's Future.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It seems that Gen. Wade is at last to come in for some of the honors of the war. It is said by some of his friends to-day that he has been selected for the position of Governor General of Cuba. The same friends said that Gen. Wade should have been the commander of the Santiago expedition, and that he was entitled to the post, and was better fitted for it than Gen. Shafter. He is an athletic soldier, and as fit for active duty in the field as any trooper under him. Attention is called to the fact that the campaign was fought by subordinates, and that if Gen. Wade had been in command he would have been the first to land, the first in every reconnaissance, and the first to learn just where the Spaniards were and where they should be struck.

The claim is made that Gen. Wade has been overlooked at every stage of the war. The present purpose, it is said, is to compensate in part for this earlier neglect. Army officers are especially fond of the dashing cavalry leader, and have been offended by the way in which they say he has been treated. If he had been put at the head of the expedition, they say, he and the commanding General would have worked in perfect harmony, and there would have been none of the friction and recriminations that have marked the end of the campaign of Santiago de Cuba.

It is also said that there is no thought of sending Gen. Fitzhugh Lee or any great number of volunteers to Cuba. Gen. Lee, it is said, will not be given any position of prominence from this time on, the Administration, according to the reports, thinking that the Southern soldier and politician has got enough glory out of the war.

The Administration is also considering Gen. Wilson for the post of Governor General. Gens. Merritt, Brooke, Otis, Shafter, and others are considered as having had their share. It now seems probable, however, that Gen. Wade will be selected, and will have under him Gens. Wilson, Graham, and Lawton, or two of these.

These minor matters are merely conjecture and talk as yet, as no definite plan has been drawn up or even thought out. Nothing definite will be attempted until after the Peace Commissions have completed their work, and the Government knows just what territory has been acquired, and what is to be done with the remaining portions of Spanish soil that have fallen into its hands. It may be that only a small army will be needed in Cuba, but this will depend upon the graver question whether this country is to hold the island for the revolutionary Government or for itself.

If it is to send police to the island or the independent Government, not much of an army will be needed, but quite a large force will be expedient if the island is to be held permanently under the American flag.

OUR COMMISSIONERS IN CUBA.

May Stay at El Vedado—Gen. Butler Takes Photographs of Public Buildings in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The United States Cuban Evacuation Commissioners will not hold a meeting to-day. At 8 o'clock this morning Gen. Butler, two members of his staff and a doctor, landed at La Machina Wharf, and went for a carriage ride through the streets of Havana, taking photographs of public buildings, &c.

At 9:15 Col. Cloas, accompanied by Col. Hart, the interpreter, visited Señor Montera, the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing a sealed communication, understood to refer to the next meeting of the Commissioners and other details. For the present communications between the Commissioners are exchanged in writing.

No date has been fixed definitely as yet for the first official session of the commission, yesterday's meeting being only for an exchange of credentials. The instructions from Washington direct that the decisions, which are the outcome of the sessions, shall be secret.

The Trocha Theatre at El Vedado, formerly used as a hotel, has been offered to the Commissioners on lease, the owners undertaking to install electric lights, to put in baths and other comforts, and to have all ready for use within a week. Doubtless the offer will be accepted. El Vedado is a beautiful village five miles west of Havana on the coast, just beyond Punta Brava. There is excellent sea bathing there. The neighborhood is aristocratic, and there is regular steam transit between the village and the city.

The Commissioners are still living aboard the Resolute, and under the naval regulations they and their aides are obliged to return from shore daily at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. While on land the Commissioners spend most of the time at the Union Club, where every courtesy is extended them. All breakfasted on shore this morning, and interested crowds gathered to watch them. They express themselves as much pleased with Havana, and are making their arrangements for a long stay, possibly for a couple of months.

Yesterday Major F. Leverson, the English engineer attached to Gen. Blanco's headquarters, returned from Santiago de Cuba. To-day he paid his respects to the American Commissioners on board the Resolute, and later called upon the French officers on the Fulton. Major Leverson reports that he found everything quiet and orderly at Santiago, and speaks in high terms of the excellent results already obtained there under the American occupation.

YELLOW FEVER HELD IN CHECK.

Only One Case in Jackson, Miss., and that Closely Guarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following report has been received at the Marine Hospital Bureau from J. S. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Mississippi:

"One case of yellow fever in Jackson. Thoroughly isolated by cordon of four blocks, with another cordon outside of this. No other case in city; not even another of suspicious nature. All steps have been taken to stamp out and prevent spread of disease."

No new cases have been reported from Franklin, Norwood, Holly Springs, Galveston, or Key West.

Methodists Indorse the Czar's Note.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—At a meeting of the Chicago Methodist Ministers to-day it was decided to send to the Prime Minister of Russia a letter expressing their gratitude at his action in influencing the Czar to give to the world his peace proclamation and suggestions for the convention to bring about an international disarmament. A digest of the letter, which will be drafted this week, will be sent by telegraph to President McKinley. The officers of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union today sent a message of congratulation to the Czar.

Policeman Shoots Two Soldiers.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 12.—Edward Alexander Callahan, a private in the First United States Volunteers, (immunes,) was shot to death last night, and his companion, Jack Elliott, a civilian, was wounded in the abdomen. Harry Owens, a supernumerary policeman, surrendered himself. He says he attempted to arrest the men, who had imposed upon a little boy, and they threw him down, kicked him, and began knifing him. The immunes were paid off yesterday, and most of them were down town celebrating.

Alexander Karst Insane.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The complaint against Alexander Karst, the Cornell student charged with larceny, has been withdrawn and the prosecution dropped. Investigations made by Karst's father, who came from New York, have shown quite conclusively that the young man is insane and not responsible for his actions. To-day great trouble was experienced in getting him to leave the jail after his release had been arranged. He said that he was innocent and wanted to get justice and indemnity for his imprisonment. He will be removed from Cornell and placed under proper care.

Swallowed a Needle and Died.

A tailor in Chicago accidentally swallowed a needle and died as a result of the inflammation set up by the small needle. Little things frequently have great power, as is seen in a few small doses of the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, however, has an entirely different effect from the needle in this notice. The Bitters make nervous, weak, and sickly persons strong and well again. They are also good for dyspepsia and constipation.

ALL HOMESICK AT MONTAUK

The Regulars Are Anxious to Get to Their Stations and Want No Parade.

TROOPS TO BE TAKEN QUICKLY

Gen. Bates Favors Bringing the Men Here by Boats—The Sick Being Rapidly Removed—Two Regular Regiments Leave To-day.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 12.—The entire attention of the 15,000 soldiers still quartered at Camp Wikoff is now directed toward home. Most of them are delighted at the prospect of the New York parade being abandoned. The regulars are anxious to return to their stations. Gen. Bates's orders are to get all the troops away from here as soon as possible, but according to a statement made by him to-day he is not informed in regard to the means of transportation to be provided. He is unable to estimate the length of time that will be necessary to move the troops. Both Gen. Bates and Col. McClernand, Adjutant General on Gen. Shafter's staff, said to-day that it would be impossible to carry into effect the plan to have the troops here parade in New York next Saturday if railroad transportation alone is to be relied upon, as the Long Island Railroad cannot land troops and equipments in New York by that time, particularly the horses belonging to the seven regiments of cavalry and six batteries of light artillery. The railroad people themselves say they can handle an average of one regiment a day. The troops now here comprise seventeen regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, six batteries of light artillery, four batteries of heavy artillery, and six companies of the Signal Corps.

Gen. Bates said that if a sufficient number of lighters were sent here to supplement railroad transportation all troops and equipments could undoubtedly be taken to New York within two or three days, but he said he knew nothing in regard to any arrangement for steamer transportation.

The Third and Twenty-first Infantry Regiments expect to leave here by rail to-morrow morning, the former going to Fort Snelling, Minn., and the latter to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. No troops left here to-day, but 231 recruits for the Sixteenth Infantry arrived.

Gen. Bates was asked if there were any contracts between the Government and the Long Island Railroad which gave that company the exclusive privilege of transporting troops to and from this camp. He said that he knew nothing whatever about a contract. Gen. Bates said he believed the men would be carried more comfortably by water than by land.

Clearing Out the Hospital.

Great activity is being displayed by the medical department to disencumber the hospitals here of all patients that can possibly be removed. The army hospital boat Relief arrived here from New York this morning, and during the day took aboard about 250 sick men. The Relief left tonight for Boston, and the patients will be placed in hospitals in that city. The steamer will return here from Boston at once, probably arriving Wednesday, and will then take 200 more patients to New York and Brooklyn hospitals. The Shinnecock is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning, and she will take 200 or 300 sick to New York. A medical board is examining all patients in the hospitals, and determining which are in proper condition for removal. The members of the board say that every man who can be sent away with safety will be sent as soon as possible. With the departure of the Relief to-night there are about 500 men left in the general hospital, and 200 or 300 more in division and regimental hospitals.

The detention hospital has been abandoned. All patients there, numbering about forty, were removed to the general hospital to-night. It is expected that before the end of this week all the patients in camp will have been removed to hospitals in New York and other places, excepting perhaps 200 men suffering from severe attacks of typhoid, malaria, and dysentery.

Col. Forwood, who has had general supervision of the hospitals here, is preparing to go back to his post of duty in Washington. Dr. Brown may remain in charge of the hospitals here until they close.

Orders have been issued forbidding the vendors to sell pies, ice cream, and soda water to soldiers. Many cases of sickness have resulted from overindulgence in these.

The Day's Death List.

The deaths reported from the general hospital to-day were as follows:

WALTER ELLGER, Company G, Third Infantry, dysentery.
SAMUEL P. WILEY, Corporal, Company C, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid.
DAVID HOCHAUSER, Company I, Eighth Ohio, exhaustion.
BURT SMITH, Company B, Eighth Infantry, malaria.
JAMES P. TIERNAN, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid.
LOUIS BRAM, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.
FRANK TRINKHAS, Company F, First Illinois.
R. F. HARRISON, Company E, First Illinois.
GEORGE GLEASON, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts.
JOHN QUINN, Company G, Tenth Infantry.

WILL USE THE TRANSPORTS.

Sick Soldiers Will Not Be Subjected to Railroad Travel from Montauk Point.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-night gave out an extract from the proposal from W. E. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, which has the contract for transporting the troops from Camp Wikoff. He made this public, the Assistant Secretary said, to disprove the statements that the Government was dependent on the Long Island Railroad alone for transportation purposes, when as a matter of fact any vessel in the employ of the War Department could engage in this work. The following is the extract to which reference is made:

"This proposition to the Government is made upon the following condition, which I think reasonable and proper in view of the great concession on the rates quoted and large expenditures necessary to provide the facilities required: The military authorities to agree that they will not contract with or employ any other carrier for transportation facilities between Montauk and New York or Long Island points, and that no vessel owned or controlled by private individuals or corporations shall be permitted to land at or use the present or any future docks for passengers or freight to or from New York or Long Island points without the permission of the railroad company, it being, however, understood that any Government transports or vessels may discharge and load troops or supplies at such docks, and that any vessels may there take on discharge passengers from or to other points than New York or Long Island with the permission of the military authorities."

Mr. Meiklejohn to-day directed that the four transports, Mississippi, Roumania, Berlin, and Chester, proceed immediately to Montauk to transport to New York and Jersey City the troops ordered to their destinations. They will be joined Wednesday by the Obdam. The Assistant Secretary says the convalescents at Montauk will be removed to their homes as fast as possible, and the invalids as soon as they are able to travel to the general hospitals at Fort Monroe, Fort Thomas, and Fort McPherson.

ALGER ANTICIPATED MILES.

He Says to Break Up Camp Wikoff Was His Own Purpose.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Concerning reports from Camp Wikoff that the camp is preparing to break up under peremptory new orders from Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger said to-day:

"There is nothing new in that. Camp Wikoff from the first was merely intended as a detention camp. No change in purpose is indicated by these dispatches from my own orders, given before I left Washington."

Relative to a statement attributed to Gen. Miles to "never mind what Alger says," &c., the Secretary positively refused to speak.

STOVES IN MONTAUK HOSPITALS.

The Few Remaining Patients to be Made Perfectly Comfortable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—

Wanamaker's

Much in Little

FOUR lines that tell of merchandise movements of vast moment:

The Sale of Blankets.
The Sale of China and Cut Glass.
The Sale of Lamps.
The Exposition of Dress Goods, Silks and Millinery Styles.

All these have had their story told, and, if we may judge by results, further tellin is superfluous. If you are seeking anything included in these lines it will be well for you to review yesterday's store news. Or, better, come and see.

Miss Lemcke's Cooking-by-Gas lessons at 10.30 and 2.30 each day. Of course you will insist on a gas range for the new house or apartment. Our campaign of gas-cooking education is bearing fruit, the real estate men say.

Humber Bicycles THAT the matchless Humber bicycles should be sold at our prices of to-day seems like magic. It is not a fairy tale but downright fact that the 1898 models of the perfect Humber make and finish are selling thus:

Roadsters, $40
Tourists, $42
Lady Humbers, $45

How this has come about would make interesting reading. The hard facts are all the Bicycle Public needs to care for. But the lesson is *buy your Humber now*, for the great losses that are created by the present prices are insurance against the repetition of this chance.

Fifth floor.

New Furniture from Old IF the sofas and chairs show signs of wear, you are probably figuring on having them recovered. Perhaps you have wondered what the expense would be.

Little enough, we assure you, if you let us do it. It can be done in a very costly way, too, if you wish, but whether as cheaply as possible or as richly as possible, rest assured that the figure will be fair and reasonable for the work done.

There are many chances to get good coverings at less-than-usual figures. These, among them:

Silk and Cotton Damask, in 4 colorings, at 85c.; was $1.25.
Reversible Tapestry, in 3 colorings, at $1.15; was $1.65
Silk Tapestry at $1.45; was $2.25.
Metal and Cotton Tapestry, in 3 colorings, at $1.25; was $1.85.
Silk Tapestry in 3 colorings, $2.15; was $3.
Silk Damask at $2; was $3.
Figured Velvet at $2.25; was $3.50.
Silk Damask, in 9 patterns, at $2.50 to $3.50; were $3.25 to $4.75.

This important news also of Irish Point Sash Curtains, white and ivory:

At $1.25 pair—3 patterns; were $2.
At $1.75 pair—3 patterns; were $2.50.
At $2.50 pair—2 patterns; were $3.25.
At $2.75 pair—2 patterns; were $3.75.
At $3.25 pair—5 patterns; were $4.
At $3.90 pair—7 patterns; were $5.
At $4.35 pair—2 patterns; were $5.75.
At $5.65 pair—2 patterns; were $7.
At $5.90 pair—3 patterns; were $7.50.

Third floor.

Hebrew New Year Cards AN excellent assortment. Pretty little souvenirs in flat card or folder shapes, at 2c. to 12c. Novelty cards, 25c. to 55c. Hand-painted celluloid cards, 25c., 40c., 60c., 80c., $1.35, $1.50.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW ARMY HOSPITALS.

Large Building at Fort Monroe Nearly Ready for Use.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day furnished some interesting details of the plans of the War Department, to which reference was made yesterday by Secretary Alger, for the establishment of two large well-equipped Winter hospitals for the troops.

He said that, without attracting much attention the medical department had for some time been at work erecting such a hospital on the Government reservation at Fort Monroe, and he was pleased to be able to announce that Lieut. Col. Woodhull, the surgeon in charge, had reported that the hospital would be ready for the reception of troops next Friday. There is already at the fort a tent hospital in excellent shape, capable of accommodating 500 patients. The new hospital will be additional to this. It will be constructed of lumber after the style of regular barracks, and will contain 1,000 beds. It is intended for the reception of sick soldiers returning from Puerto Rico.

Looking ahead to the possibility of an extended occupancy of Cuban ports by the United States Army, with the resulting requirements upon the medical department for the care of the sick soldiers, Surgeon General Sternberg is planning for another hospital on an even larger scale at some of the Southern ports below Fort Monroe, and more accessible from Cuba. He has appointed a medical board to make an inspection of the available places, and the impression prevails that the hospital will be located either at Charleston or Savannah. The hospital ships Resolute and Missouri are under orders to prepare immediately for a return trip to Puerto Rico to bring back any sick soldiers requiring home treatment.

Rules for Men on Transports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Since the Government has come into possession of transports which will be retained permanently, it is believed to be necessary to amend and amplify the old regulations governing the conduct of troops on such vessels. A board has been appointed to deal with the subject. The composition of the board is as follows: Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., Lieutenant Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster, U. S. V.; First Lieut. William C. Rivers, First United States Cavalry. The board will meet at the Army Building, New York City, at the call of its President.

CERVERA SAILS FOR SPAIN

Leaves Portsmouth with the Officers and Sailors Who Survived the Battle Off Santiago.

ACCORDED A HEARTY SEND-OFF

The City of Rome Passes Down the Harbor Amid Cheers and Blowing of Steam Whistles—Officers Grateful for Kind Treatment.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 12.—The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, with Admiral Cervera and staff and over 1,700 Spanish prisoners on board, sailed from this port at 12:15 this afternoon for Santander, Spain. Of the number 1,668 men were from the prison at Seavey's Island.

The work of transporting the prisoners from the island was begun at 5:45 o'clock, and at 9 all were on board. Admiral Cervera with his son made farewell visits to the officers of the navy yard at 9 o'clock and afterward boarded the City of Rome.

On his way to the boat the Admiral spoke enthusiastically to those who accompanied him of the treatment the Americans had accorded to the Spanish prisoners, to his staff, and to himself. He detailed the many courtesies he had received at Portsmouth, Annapolis, Norfolk, New York, and Washington. He was favorably impressed with the American people and said he would carry home with him many happy recollections of the kindness and generosity of those high in official circles as well as of citizens in every walk of life.

These sentiments were heartily indorsed by his son, Lieut. Angel Cervera, and the other officers o fhis staff.

As soon as the prisoners were safely on board the steamer, the 104 sick men in the hospital were carefully moved, and the last man was carried on board shortly after noon. All the prisoners were warmly clothed in American uniforms, and as soon as they were sent below every porthole was filled with Spanish faces looking probably for the last time on America.

The day was a typical Fall day. The sun shone brightly during the forenoon. Thousands of spectators who were reviewing the scene from all kinds of river craft and from the shore cheered the Spaniards, who waved adieus in response.

At the request of Admiral Cervera, each man was furnished with a package containing sandwiches of roast beef and soft bread, as Admiral was doubtful whether the men would receive anything further to eat on board to-day.

A peculiar feature in the morning was noticed at the camp on the island. As the prisoners awoke they destroyed the mattresses they had been using under the impression that they would receive new ones when they got on board. There were many rueful faces in the crowd of 1,668 men when they were informed that no mattresses would be given out and that they would be obliged to sleep on the boards during the journey to Santander.

As the liner passed down the harbor on her way to the sea the spectators on small craft and on shore renewed their cheering and the steam vessels blew their whistles for several minutes. Admiral Cervera stood on deck looking toward the city until the vessel had reached the open sea.

The Spaniards had been on New Hampshire soil three months. The first batch of prisoners consisted of 692 men which arrived here on the St. Louis July 9; the remainder of 1,008 were brought here on the Harvard, July 15. During the sojourn here 30 have died in the hospital.

THE SHOOTING OF PRISONERS.

Inquiry Into the Affray That Took Place on the Harvard in July.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 12.—Col. E. S. Dudley, United States Army, of the Adjutant General's office, in Washington, is here, making an investigation of the shooting of Spanish prisoners on board the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which occurred just before the vessel left Cuba for Seavey's Island. He took the testimony of the marines and the Spanish prisoners and also had a long conference with Admiral Cervera on the matter.

The shooting, it is said, was the outcome of a dispute between a number of the prisoners and several privates of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who were on board. At the time it was reported that the Spaniards had mutinied.

THANKS FOR STERNBERG.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has received from Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, which is now in camp at Huntsville, Ala., a letter in which the change of camp from Tampa is warmly commended.

"We are camped in an attractive open valley," Gen. Coppinger says, "the fresh, cool, invigorating air of Huntsville hills steadily winning our poor, enfeebled men back to life and strength after the poisonous fever-laden swamps of Tampa. Our condition struggling at Tampa with typhoid and malarial fever was sad."

Gen. Coppinger says the corps and brigade hospitals are well supplied, and that the Surgeons and attendants are doing fine work. He commends the zeal of the physicians, many of whom are now broken in health as a result of their devotion to duty. He closes by thanking the Surgeon General for the promptness with which doctors, nurses, and medical stores were supplied to the corps.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 12.—The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment has been assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, with the Second West Virginia and the Two Hundred and Third New York.

Col. Glenn to-day assumed command of the brigade composed of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut, and Two Hundred and Second New York. Gen. Graham has decided to make two full divisions and a provisional division of one brigade. Gen. S. B. M. Young of Pittsburg will command one of the divisions.

Gen. Gobin returned to camp to-day and assumed command of the First Division.

The Two Hundred and Third New York and the Fifth Massachusetts Regiments arrived in camp to-day. Col. Whitney of the Fifth Massachusetts fell from his horse and broke a bone in his foot.

Col. Rickards of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Battalion has been ordered to move his command to New York to-morrow to take the boat on Wednesday for Puerto Rico.

The New Jersey Troops.

SEA GIRT, Sept. 12.—The enlisted men of the First Regiment who have been enjoying a week's furlough in Newark returned to camp last night, and those who remained here performing sentry duty received a week's furlough to-night. The blanks for mustering out the command are being prepared. It has been semi-officially decided to allow the married men in the Fourth Regiment to be mustered out should they so desire. Their places will be filled with volunteers from the First Regiment. The Fourth Regiment will proceed to Camp Meade as soon as the reorganization is completed. New Jersey's second regiment will be made up of volunteers from the Second and Third Regiments. The Second Regiment, now at Pablo Beach, Fla., will arrive here the latter part of the week.

To Carry Regulars Home.

Contracts were awarded by Quartermaster Kimball yesterday for the taking of three regiments from Long Island City to their permanent barracks. The New York Central will carry the Fourth Infantry to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for $15.25 a man. The Baltimore and Ohio will carry the Seventeenth Infantry to Columbus, Ohio, for $9.25 a man. The New York, Ontario and Western will take the Thirteenth Infantry to Buffalo for $6 a man. The three regiments are now at Camp Wikoff.

Artillerymen Go to Fort Slocum.

Battery L, Seventh United States Artillery, left Willets Point yesterday on the Government steamer General Meigs, for Fort Slocum, David's Island. The battery expects to receive orders shortly to go to Cuba for garrison duty. The battery has been occupying the barracks of Company C, Engineer Corps, which has returned from Cuba and has been in camp for a week waiting for its quarters to be vacated.

The Reason

Lundborg's Perfumes are so popular is, because they have the natural fragrance of the flowers.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Secretary Long's Plans to Avoid Injury to Officers Who Lacked Opportunities for Distinction.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary of the Navy Long, who passed through this city to-day on the way to Washington, found time while here to talk about two bills he has prepared relating to promotions in the navy.

He said one of the bills undertook to provide that promotions may be made without loss of standing to those not directly affected by the promotions.

The second bill, he said, dealt with the officers who had suffered in numbers and otherwise by the promotions already made, and aimed so to provide that they should receive the promotion which would have come to them at certain times had no exceptional promotions been made.

"I think it can be so arranged," said Mr. Long, "that these officers to whom opportunities for distinction did not come shall receive their due promotions without loss in point of time through the promotion of others; in other words, to save their numbers."

"Were not some of these promotions made in a measure independently of you as Secretary of the Navy?" he was asked.

"Oh, no. We had to make them. Besides, the men so honored deserved promotion. They had earned it. Not only that, but the law allows us to make promotions or give rewards in only three ways: 'For eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle,' 'for extraordinary heroism,' and by 'the thanks of Congress.' Thus we are left no provision by which we can reward the order of our bureaus, the men in our yards, like your own Commodore Howison, and the men away at different points from the scene of conflict, but whose work is just as faithfully done and is just as important in its way as that of any of the fighting officers."

Secretary Long also said that he recognized that many of the men in the service feel very deeply the position in which they have been placed by some of the promotions.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Newport News Company, the Cramps, and the Union Iron Works Each to Build One.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Navy Department has arrived at what it regards as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question of awarding the contracts for the construction of the three battleships. When the bids were opened, it was found that for the fast ships desired, the Newport News Company was the lowest, Cramp next, and the Union Works just above, and all within the limit of cost fixed by the act of Congress.

It was the original plan to award the contracts in that order, but upon examination of the plans submitted by the bidders, it was found that the only thoroughly satisfactory one was that submitted by Cramp, who had simply taken the alternate plans suggested by the Navy Department, which amounted to lengthening the hull of the ships from 15 to 20 feet in order to gain room for the more powerful engines required to drive the ship at a speed of 18½ knots, instead of 16 knots, as first proposed.

After considering the subject in all aspects, the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs has hit upon a solution of the question. It has invited the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works to amend their plans so as to make their ships identical with that proposed by Cramp. Mr. Scott of the California company has agreed to do this already, and the representative of the Newport News Company has verbally agreed to do the same, so it is the understanding that each of the companies will receive a contract for one ship.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Battleships Iowa and Oregon Will Be Ready to Leave This Week.

Work on the battleships Iowa and Oregon is being hurried in the navy yard and both these vessels will be ready to leave this week. While it is not known officially where they are going to be sent it is generally thought that they will be sent around the Horn to Honolulu in order to be near to Admiral Dewey in case he should require them.

The battleship Texas is another vessel that is said to be destined for a long trip. It has been reported that she is to replace the Olympia as Admiral Dewey's flagship. No official orders about these battleships have been received at the yard, but they are expected very soon.

The battleship Massachusetts was being lightened yesterday preparatory to being placed in the dry dock. The torpedo boats McKee and Morris were floated out of the dry dock yesterday.

COLLIERS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Four Fuel Vessels to Accompany the Oregon and the Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Navy Department is shifting some of the officers on the battleships Oregon and Iowa preparatory to their departure from New York on their long cruise to San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan.

The Department has just selected from among the fleet of colliers acquired during the war four of the best and largest to accompany the battleships on their long run. These are the Cassius, the Scindia, the Alexander, and the Aberendia, and their coal capacity is sufficient to insure a full supply for the big battleships as well as for themselves without subjecting the fleet to the refusal of any of the South American republics to take on coal on account of the technical existence of the state of war between the United States and Spain.

No attempt is to be made to drive the big ships so as to equal the famous run of the Oregon coming eastward, the need for the ships on the Pacific side not being so pressing as to warrant incurring the risk of injuring the boilers or machinery by keeping up full speed. It is expected that the battleships with their colliers will be able to start from New York about the end of this month.

Navy's Smokeless Powder Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The contracts for supplying the Navy Department with smokeless powder have been awarded to the California Powder Company and the Du Pont Powder Company, each to supply half a million pounds. The contract price is 80 cents per pound, the Government to furnish alcohol necessary for the production of the powder. The two companies were notified late last week that the contract had been awarded them, but the contracts have not yet been signed.

For a National Naval Militia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A movement for the creation of a National naval militia, with the Illinois Naval Militia as the nucleus, has been started in this city by local naval officers. Lieut. Commander John M. Hawley, head of the Recruiting Department of the United States Navy, officers of the Illinois Naval Reserve Association, and the militia are enthusiastically in favor of the project. Efforts will be made here to introduce the subject before the next Congress for action.

Revenue Cutter from the Lakes.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Onondaga, the last of the new United States revenue cutters on the lakes, left here to-day, pontooned in sections, for passage down the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. When reunited she will report to the Navy Department.

Otis Allen's Ninetieth Birthday.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 12.—Otis Allen, father of Hon. Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and of Major Thomas O. Allen of this city, celebrated his ninetieth birthday to-day. President McKinley sent a letter of congratulation. Mr. Allen is able to give some oversight to a large business and to drive about daily.

CAROLINE ISLANDS FREE

Spanish Government Believed to Have Already Been Overthrown by the Natives in Rebellion.

SPANIARDS ROUTED AT PONAPE

A Gunboat Dispatched to Guam for Aid Never Returns—Believed to be Held by the American Garrison There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The Caroline group of islands, which belong to Spain, is undoubtedly by this time in the hands of the natives of the group, with the Spanish garrison wiped out.

News of a revolution in the islands reached this city in letters from Honolulu by the steamer Coptic. The story was borne to Honolulu by a trading schooner which touched at the Carolines. The native Kings of the group, who had long been at war with each other, some months ago declared a truce, combined their forces, and began a war against the Spanish authorities.

The Spaniards were concentrated at Ponape, and it was here the natives made their attack. The blacks fought with such vigor and in such numbers that the Spaniards were compelled to retreat and take shelter in the barracks, which they held.

The gunboat Quiros was then dispatched to Guam for aid, but on arriving there found the American flag floating. The Quiros never returned, and at Yap, in the Carolines group, it was thought she was lost. The supposition is that the Ladrone garrison of Americans had possession of her. There were 200 soldiers in Ponape, but these were poorly supplied with ammunition and in no position to resist a prolonged attack. The belief is that the place was captured and the Spanish garrison slain.

The entire group, unless the Spaniards made an unexpected stand, must be by this time in the possession of the natives. This story is confirmed by James Wilder of Honolulu, who recently returned to Hawaii from a tour in the Carolines. He said at that time the natives were much discontented, and were preparing for a revolution.

There are about 700 islands and islets in the Caroline group, located in the Pacific Ocean. Of these there are forty-eight real islands, each surrounded by islets. The principal islands are Yap, Uliea, Lancotrek, Ruk, Bovebey, (Ponape,) and Nalau. The climate is temperate, and there are two rainy seasons a year, one in January and the other in August.

The people who inhabit the islands are mainly of the Micronesian family, with an admixture of Negritoes and Papuans, and there are some Japanese and Chinese also there. These islands are divided into two provinces, which have been dependent upon the Philippines. There is an eastern capital, Ponape, and a western capital, Yap. The islands were discovered in 1526 by a Portuguese navigator, and were named in honor of Charles II. of Spain by the Spanish Admiral Lazeano in 1686.

Recently there arose a dispute as to Spain's ownership of the islands, but the Pope as arbitrator upheld the Spanish claim. The area is about 270 square miles, and the population about 22,000.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES NEED AID.

An Appeal for Funds Made by the Protective Association.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association has issued an appeal, which reads as follows:

While gratefully acknowledging the generous help already extended to it, and recognizing the very liberal and patriotic support given to the soldiers through the Red Cross, the War Relief Association and other noble bodies of citizens, taxing heavily the generosity of our people, this association is compelled to make this further appeal for funds to carry on its work of assisting the needy families of volunteers from this city, from over 900 of which applications have been received to date.

The impression that the necessity for relief in such cases ended with the cessation of hostilities is erroneous. Such necessity will exist while the regiments from this city remain in service, and even after they have been mustered out some time must inevitably elapse before the breadwinners for these families can secure employment.

The Government should provide, and, according to official statements, is providing for the soldiers themselves, and some private contributions may with advantage be applied to the assistance of those at home for whom the soldier, in the majority of cases, is unable to make provision.

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Thomas L. James, Treasurer, at Lincoln National Bank, 38 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Miss Clara Barton in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Miss Clara Barton and party reached Washington to-day from Tampa, Fla. Those with Miss Barton were Dr. Winfield Egan, chief surgeon of the Red Cross; Gen. von Schell of the Belgian Red Cross; Dr. Gill, J. A. McDowell, Miss Lucy Graves, and Miss Annie Fowler of Illinois. The party is here waiting orders, and may be sent either to the Philippines or Puerto Rico. It is said that Miss Barton will make the President and Secretary of State a detailed statement of the action of the Spanish authorities in refusing the allow the Red Cross to land cargoes of supplies at Havana.

Work of Women's War Relief.

Dr. A. E. Gallant, representing the Women's National War Relief Association, on Sunday procured an order from Surgeon Major D. M. Appel instructing the Superintendents of all hospitals in and around New York to turn over to Dr. Gallant such convalescent soldiers as he might desire to remove to other places. They will be placed in the several hospitals where wards have been put at the disposal of the association, and in the lodging houses where rooms have been engaged. Two hundred and twelve of the sick soldiers who arrived from Montauk yesterday on the Shinnecock were cared for by this association.

Sisters' Appeal in Behalf of Sick.

The Sisters in charge of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, have sent out an appeal to the Catholics in the various parishes of the Long Island Diocese, for delicacies for the 100 sick soldiers, now being cared for by that institution. Any contributions of money or delicacies for the use of the soldiers would be gratefully received by the Mother Superior.

Sutton Relief Society's Benefit.

The vaudeville performance given at the Central Opera House, on East Sixty-seventh Street, last night, for the benefit of United States soldiers and sailors, yielded $90. The entertainment was given by the Sutton Relief Society, and the money was given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Association.

Death of Henry von H. Gunther.

Henry von H. Gunther, a trooper of the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, died yesterday of typhoid fever at Jacksonville, Fla. He was the eldest son of William Henry Gunther of 56 East Fifty-fifth Street, this city. Young Mr. Gunther, who was twenty-two years old, was living on a ranch, of which he was proprietor, in Wyoming, when the war broke out, and he then joined Gen. Torrey's Rough Riders, the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, which did not see active service. About ten days ago he was taken ill in camp with typhoid fever, and his parents went South to care for him. Last night his uncle, Franklin L. Gunther, received a telegram at his home, 530 Fifth Avenue, telling of the young cavalryman's death. The arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

Schooners in Collision.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 12.—The schooner George W. Glover of Rockland, Me., Capt. Jameson, loaded with lime, and the schooner Annie V. Bergen of Brooklyn were in collision at 4 o'clock this morning off Falkner's Island. The headgear of the Bergen was carried away, but she proceeded east. The Glover, who lost her main mast, main boom, and had her hull and rigging badly damaged, was compelled to put into Port Jefferson this afternoon for repairs.

Died on His Bicycle.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Anthony Estein, aged twenty-two, fell from his wheel dead last night. Death was caused by heart disease. Estein had been riding all day. He was taking the students' course in the General Electric Works, and his home was in New Orleans.

SOLDIER KISSED BY FIFTEEN.

Convalescent Seventy-first Man Has a Blissful Experience on a New Jersey Train.

On the Erie Western Express which pulled out of Jersey City Sunday morning was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment who had served through the Cuban campaign, and who, just out of hospital, was bound for the home of his family to recuperate. It was evident at a glance that he was none too strong. He was traveling alone, but the kind-hearted passengers, men and women alike, saw to it that he did not suffer for lack of attention. Fruit and cakes and other such articles were fairly showered upon him, and were accepted with a wan smile and a tired "Thank you."

At Paterson fifteen young women, accompanied by as many men, boarded the train. At once the young women espied the invalid soldier, and without more ado deserted their escorts and flocked about him. The young women were pretty, and the soldier began to show signs of returning health. They were so persuasive, too, that finally they induced him to tell some of his experiences. The result was that in a few minutes all the feminine part of the audience was in tears, and the soldier storyteller had to cut short his narrative.

All the while the train was howling along, and soon the home station of the young women was reached. Of course, that meant that they had to get off. Just as the station was reached, a demure-looking Miss, with the roses mantling her cheeks, looked bashfully about her, and then, with an independent toss of her head, stooped over the young soldier and kissed his pale cheek. Fourteen other young women promptly followed suit. Tears came to the eyes of the gallant Seventy-first man; and then the young women were gone.

The soldier looked happy for a long time afterward, and somehow it seemed that the remaining passengers on the train shared in his happiness. And it was worth noticing that even the escorts of the young women appeared not disposed to find fault.

71ST SURGEON HOME WITH FEVER

Dr. Busby Cared for Comrades at Santiago While Himself Ill.

Dr. Archibald D. Busby, Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was detailed to care for the members of the regiment who were too sick to leave Santiago with the organization, arrived in New York Saturday, having reached Camp Wikoff on the transport Missouri, suffering with typhoid fever. He was taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. E. H. Lewis, formerly Miss Amy Busby, an actress, in West Fifty-eighth Street.

Members of the Seventy-first Regiment speak in high praise of the work of Dr. Busby at Santiago. He gave medical treatment to the soldiers when he himself was suffering with disease. Dr. Samuel M. Brickner, who was called to attend Dr. Busby, said that he would probably recover

CADET WHEELER LAID TO REST.

Son of the Cavalryman Sleeps Beneath the Alabama Sod.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 12.—Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, who was drowned at Montauk Point, the youngest son of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, was buried in the family plot at Gen. Wheeler's country home this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The most prominent people of Northern Alabama attended and sorrowed with the family of the bereaved cavalryman they hold in highest esteem. The beardless boy lay in a metallic casket resting upon a base covered with the first United States flag unfurled over the Governor's Palace at Santiago.

Before noon the doors of the double parlors were opened and from that time until the pall-bearers from the Fifth Cavalry carried his remains to the garden thousands of people filed past to see the boy they had known from his youth. Chaplain Tilley of the Second Georgia Regiment conducted the service, assisted by Rector Wright of Tullahoma. The military escort and firing detail was under command of Lieut. Craig, Fifth Cavalry. The music was furnished by a double quartet from the Second Georgia and First Florida Regiments. Gen. Wheeler and family left for Montauk Point soon after the ceremony was concluded.

In the funeral party were Gen. Wheeler, Lieut. Joe Wheeler, the three Misses Wheelers, R. O. Beene of Washington, and Major Bates of Gen. Wheeler's staff. Gov. Johnston has appointed Lieut. Wheeler commandant at the State University, at Tuscaloosa.

Gen. Wheeler, careworn and half ill, is completely crushed by the death of his son. He said to-night that the undertakers and life savers at Montauk told him the young man evidently had lost his life in trying to save that of his companion, whose arms were locked around his son's body in a death grip, while his face was covered with scratches evidently from the other's finger nails.

Gen. Coppinger and staff, now at Huntsville, attended the funeral.

Hospital Train at Jersey City.

A United States hospital train of nine cars, to which two cars were subsequently added, arrived at the Bay Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City yesterday. Surgeons Richards and Capt. Shaw, who were in charge of the train, said they were ordered to report at Jersey City and await orders. Their cars will accommodate 135 patients. They expect to receive that number, but had no idea whence they were coming nor where they were going. The train came from Cincinnati, to which point it had taken a number of sick soldiers from Fernandina.

Nurse Goes Insane on Transport.

Josef Nillsson, a member of the hospital corps on the transport Missouri, became insane while the ship was on its way here from Santiago. His mind gave way under the strain of excessive work. He was brought ashore yesterday at the Barge Office, strapped to a stretcher. He was sent to Washington, under the care of an escort.

Delegation from Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has fallen in line with Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other States and has sent a delegation to New York to look after the welfare of the volunteers of that State. Dr. A. W. Kanouse and Dr. T. T. Beveridge of Appleton and Dr. Charles Ulrich of Oshkosh arrived here yesterday.

Nyack Artilleryman Dies.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Ralph Perry Smith of Battery A, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, died suddenly at his home here to-day. He arrived in New York from Puerto Rico Saturday on the transport Mississippi, suffering from dysentery and jaundice. He was brought to Nyack Saturday night on the steamer Chrystenah. He was in his twenty-first year, and was graduated from Princeton in June last, enlisted in Battery A, and went to Puerto Rico Aug. 3. He is the first out of fifty volunteers from Nyack to die.

Funeral of Private Dunning.

In the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the quarters of Col. Downs were transformed into a mortuary chapel. Here was held the funeral service over the body of Private Thomas G. Dunning of Company M, which was exhumed two days ago from among the unclaimed and unknown in the cemetery at Camp Wikoff. Chaplain H. M. Jones of the battleship Texas officiated. The burial was in Woodlawn, with military honors.

Funeral of Private Cook.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The funeral of Private George Cook of Company E, Seventy-first New York, who died yesterday at the Hackensack Hospital, will be held here to-morrow, and will be military in character. The body will be interred in the family burying plot of former Postmaster W. O. Labagh until such time as the Seventy-first's burial plot is selected. Cook was born in England.

Private Fitzpatrick Buried.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Private Philip J. Fitzpatrick, Company E, Corps of Engineers, regular army, who died at Camp Wikoff on Thursday, was buried here to-day. Arrangements were made to hold the funeral yesterday afternoon, but the body did not arrive.

Two Delaware Soldiers Dead.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 12.—Two soldiers died here to-day, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Peter L. Stewart, Company D, First Rhode Island Volunteers, whose home is in Ashton, R. I., and Delaware Ricards, Company I, First Delaware, of Bridgeville, Del.

Burial of Private Burke.

The burial services of Private John E. Burke, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, were held yesterday at Calvary Cemetery. There were no services at the home, 957 Second Avenue.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

The Spaniards Are Not Leaving the Island as Promptly as Might Be Desired.

OUR GOVERNMENT IS PATIENT

The Administration Does Not Desire to Enforce a Hurried or Undignified Departure Upon the Conquered Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Spaniards are not evacuating Cuba as fast as many people in this country wish them to. It is claimed by those who are urging the Government to take vigorous steps toward accelerating the retirement of the Spaniards from the island that the Government at Madrid is trying to hold on to the Cuban customs duties as long as possible.

If this be true it is a reason that all thrifty merchants can understand and appreciate. Spain has had nothing to consider but debts and outlay for months. It is gratifying to her to be able to take in some thousands of dollars of revenue from Cuban custom houses which many persons in this country think should be already open and free to goods from America.

The Administration does not, however, credit this charge against Spain, nor does it agree with those who make complaints that the Spaniards are not getting out fast enough. It recognizes that it is not an easy thing to pack 200,000 troops out of a country in a short time. The problem becomes quite serious when the country endeavoring to do this has no money, little credit, and few boats at her command, and it is willing to give Spain some latitude in the matter. It has no intention of acting in a hasty manner and ordering the defeated soldiers of Spain to move on. Much has to be done, and the Administration is willing to allow time for the performance of the great task that Spain has in hand.

The Administration is none the less determined that the evacuation shall be made as soon as possible. The Peace Commissioners that have just reached Havana will impress upon the Spaniards the necessity for moving out as rapidly as possible, according to the terms of the protocol. It is quite certain that the terms of the final treaty of peace will be more emphatic and peremptory. The Spaniards must go, but the Government is inclined to act good-humoredly in the matter, and let the Spaniards take as much time for dignified departure as this country can afford to let them have at its expense.

CUBAN NATIONALIST PARTY.

Manifesto Issued and a Committee Appointed to Provide for Organization.

At a meeting of representative Cubans held Saturday at 57 West Twenty-fifth Street a manifesto was read reviewing the antecedents of the present situation and setting forth at length the necessity of constituting a new Cuban party, to be called the Nationalists, which, without reference to previous political affiliation, should bring together and unite all the valuable elements of the population of the Island of Cuba interested in the well being and prosperity of its people for the purpose of organizing and reconstructing the country in conformity with the spirit of the resolutions passed by Congress on April 19. After referring to the military occupation of the island by the United States, explaining its natural and immediate consequences, and showing that the condition is only a transitory one, the manifesto proceeds:

In laying down that fact as a fundamental one we must not forget the debt of gratitude which we owe to the United States, nor the moral responsibility which the United States has assumed before the world, appearing as the sponsor of the people of Cuba and of their capability to develop and flourish in peace under the beneficent influence of justice and liberty. There is no incompatibility whatever between the duties and feeling of the American people and our own duties and feelings. On the contrary, they fully harmonize, since they emanate in both cases from the same exalted ideal of civilization and progress.

We have fought for the principle which the American people have laid down as the foundation of public law in America, namely, that those who govern derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Striving for our full autonomy for the purpose of organizing and governing ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our conscience and the conditions of our collective life, we affirm and realize the American principle and prove its virtuality and its efficacy in furthering the improvement of the individual man and of a people.

Laboring now for peace and order with the same ardor and constancy with which we engaged in war, we shall demonstrate that we were worthy of the sacrifices made by the American Nation in our behalf, and we shall dispel all suspicion as to our being unprepared for the political liberty which we have obtained. We shall thus fitly return the valuable service rendered us and at once relieve our benefactors from all anxiety, showing that their generous act will neither be injurious to them nor even the source of serious care.

The manifesto then outlines the conduct which should be followed by those who wish to see the people of Cuba prosperous and happy, and calls upon all who are animated by that feeling, whether Cubans or Spaniards, to join hands in the furtherance of that noble and patriotic purpose. The following resolutions were submitted and approved:

Whereas, The present situation in Cuba imposes the necessity of uniting the political elements of the country for the purpose of supporting the principles, and of achieving the object which inspired the war for independence; and,

Whereas, It is both necessary and convenient that we should conform our conduct and proceedings to the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States on April 19, 1898,

Resolved, That for the purpose of constituting in Cuba the Cuban Nationalist Party, we invite the co-operation of all the revolutionary elements and also of all the other elements of the Cuban population which sympathize with the object above stated, without regard to their previous political affiliation; and,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty shall be to publish and distribute a manifesto wherein the purposes and object of the proposed party are set forth at length, and to take all such other steps as may be necessary in order to convene in Cuba, at the proper time, a convention of delegates from all parts of the Island for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the party.

In conformity with the resolutions, a General Provisional Committee of Sixty was elected, representing the property holders, the commercial class, the various professions, the different sections of the island, and all shades of Cuban political opinion. Among these are the following well-known and influential men: Enrique José Varona, Carlos L. Párraga, Acting Secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Party; Juan F. O'Farrill, Carlos Zaldo, Ricardo Dolz, Francisco Chenard, Secretary of the Advisory Board of the Cuban Revolutionary Party; Manuel Sanguily, Edelberto Farrés, Fidel G. Pierra, Dr. H. Lincoln de Zayas, José M. Garcia Montes, Dr. J. A. González Lanuza, Pablo Desvernine, Dr. Raimundo Monocal, Nicolás Heredia, Luis Esteves, Tomás Mederos, Luis Arozarena, Nicolás de Cárdenas, Dr. Eusebio Hernández, Dr. Aristides Aguero, Dr. Diego Tamayo, President of the Advisory Board of the Cuban Revolutionary Party; Isaac Carrillo, Alfredo Hernández, Emilio del Monte, Carlos Font Sterling, Antonio Bravo Correoso, and Dr. I. Remirez.

Gen. Luque's Troops Reach Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The Spanish gunboats Intrepida and Antonio Lopez arrived to-day from Gibara and Nuevitas, shortly followed by the Lagari, with Gen. Luque's division, including thirty-two sick soldiers.

Cuban Church Property Respected.

ROME, Sept. 12.—The Pope to-day received in audience Mgr. Sbarretti, Auditor of the Papal Legation at Washington, who reported that the United States is disposed to respect church property in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

Havana Closed to Cuba Officials.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The yacht Alfredo arrived here yesterday, having on board Señor Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta of New York, and Señor Theodore Perez y Carasco. The Government did not permit them to land.

Imparcial's Correspondent Released.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The correspondent of El Imparcial of

MR. CLEVELAND CRITICISED

Republican Campaign Literature Arraigns His Method of Maintaining the Gold Reserve.

GOLD DEMOCRATS RESENTFUL

They Claim that Bonds Could Not Have Been Issued at Three Per Cent. and Point to the Premiums Obtained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The criticism of the measures of the Cleveland Administration to maintain the Treasury gold reserve, which is printed in the Republican textbook for the campaign of 1898, is exciting much sharp comment from sound-money Democrats and friends of Mr. Cleveland, who think that they made possible the election of President McKinley. It is only one of several indications of Republican ingratitude, they declare, which are likely soon to fill the gold Democrats with such disgust that they will stay away from the polls in November if they do not vote for conservative Democratic candidates for the House.

The proposition in the campaign textbook to which these sound-money Democrats object is, in substance, that the rate of interest at which the Treasury has recently floated 3 per cent. bonds would have resulted in a saving to the Treasury of $108,894,620 in thirty days, as compared with the actual rate at which the four loans were floated by Mr. Cleveland for the maintenance of the gold reserve.

One of the gold Democrats said to-day, in speaking of this statement:

"The writer in the campaign text book is not content, however, with the real difference which could have been shown between the rates obtained during the years of depression from 1893 to 1896 and the rates of 1898, but deliberately falsifies the figures in order to strengthen the indictment against Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. The principal of the loans floated by the Cleveland Administration is given at $262,315,400. No reference is made to the handsome premiums derived from the sale of these bonds, some of which were placed as high as 111 per cent., while the recent loan was placed at par, except that the author of the attack upon Mr. Cleveland says: 'Now, let us see what these bonds would have cost, premium barred, if issued under the same terms as those authorized by a Republican Congress.'

"The insertion of the two little words 'premium barred' may be intended by the author to save his conscience, but it does not mitigate the disgust which is felt for the misrepresentations of the handbook among some of the Democrats who had intended to contribute to the election of sound-money members of the House in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana.

"The handbook which bears the stamp of the authority of the Republican Congressional Committee, goes on to declare, 'and how easy it was to float a 3 per cent. bond was shown by the extraordinary demand of the public for the $200,000,000 placed in small sums last July at that rate.' The author is ignorant of or chooses to ignore the fact that no law upon the statute book permitted the issue of 3 per cent. bonds in 1894. Secretary Carlisle came as near as he could to issuing a 3 per cent. bond, and in fact issued a loan on better terms than the recent Republican loan when he placed the whole of the first loan of $50,000,000 in 1894 at premiums which brought into the Treasury $58,660,971 and reduced the net return upon the bonds to a good deal less than 3 per cent.

"The second loan, placed in November, 1894, was also placed at a net return of less than 3 per cent., and bonds for $50,000,000 brought into the Treasury $58,538,500. Both these loans were placed under conditions of extreme uncertainty in the business community, growing out of the effects of the Republican silver legislation of 1890, which had saturated the currency with silver and driven gold across the ocean. The placing of bonds at less than 3 per cent. under such conditions was an act of remarkably successful financiering. The whole premiums realized on the four loans placed by Mr. Cleveland were more than $30,000,000, and almost wiped out in advance the pretended loss attributed to the policy of the Cleveland Administration because it did not take the law into its own hands and issue a bond at 3 per cent. at par.

"But the misrepresentations of the campaign handbook do not end even here. The alleged relative expense of $108,894,620 is figured for some inscrutable reason for a period of thirty years. The fact is that $100,000,000 of the loans issued by Mr. Cleveland was issued for ten years, and can be redeemed at the expiration of that term at a large saving over the rates realized by the recent Republican war loan. Twenty years of the computed loss upon these bonds at 5 per cent. would therefore have to be deducted from the estimates of the financier of the Republican textbook in order to get an approximation to the truth. This single fact makes mincemeat of the entire calculations, and shows how far afield the editors of the textbook have seen fit to go in order to insult President Cleveland, falsify the financial record of the Administration which secured the repeal of the Sherman law, and slap in the face the million of gold Democrats who made possible the election of President McKinley and the maintenance of the public credit."

OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS.

Ruling that Transfers Are Subject to War Tax Stamp.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Adjutant General has issued in general orders a letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to an inquiry from the Paymaster General of the army, as to whether assignments or transfers of officers' pay accounts require stamps.

The ruling of the Commissioner is that if the money is due and payable on demand a two-cent stamp will be required, but that if the officer has anticipated his pay and is drawing money on the amount due him in the future, the orders for the payment of the money will require a two-cent stamp for each $100 or fraction thereof.

STAMP TAX RULINGS.

Questions Regarding Mortgages and Accident Policies Decided.

Collector Charles H. Treat has received rulings on the following points from Acting Commissioner Wilson at Washington on the war revenue law:

Where the holder of a mortgage by the usual agreement in writing releases a part of the premises, does the release require a revenue stamp, and, if so, what amount?

Answer—If the release does not revest title it is not subject to taxation. If it does revest title, it should be taxed in the same proportion to the amount borrowed as the amount released bears to the value of the real estate. The following illustration will explain: Real estate to the value of $15,000 has an incumbrance of $5,000. It is desired to release $5,000 worth of this property. The tax is computed on $1,666.66.

Does the renewal of an insurance policy, taken out previous to July 1, 1898, require to be stamped?

Answer—I understand that accident policies are written for a certain term, generally one year. At the expiration of this period the policy ceases to be effective. If the insured party desires to secure protection for another year, he pays the policy premium and receives a renewal receipt for another year. He causes it then, when taken in connection with the renewal receipt, to be a new policy for another period. If the original policy was written previous to July 1, 1898, and the period for which it was written expires after July 1, 1898, and it is then renewed, the renewal receipt is subject to the same taxation that the original policy would have been if written subsequent to July 1, 1898

Abolishing Excess Checks.

As a result of the war revenue law the railroads running into Jersey City have decided to do away with the system of issuing "excess checks" for the extra fare demanded of passengers who boarded a train without first having purchased a ticket. The Pennsylvania Railroad did away with the system several days ago, and now the Lehigh Valley and the Central Railroad of New Jersey have done likewise. The reason of this is that when the checks were presented for redemption, as they might be by their provisions, and the extra payment demanded back, the checks each had to be stamped with a one-cent revenue stamp, which was paid by the railroad, which therefore was out a cent by each transaction. Hereafter there will be no excess charge, and passengers without tickets will be asked to pay only the regular fare.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

Plans for the Absorption of the Cincinnati Northern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Ex-Senator Brice and several other Lake Erie and Western stockholders favor the absorption of the Cincinnati Northern, and it comes on the best of authority that the consolidation will take place. There has been positive opposition to the consolidation. It was claimed that this opposition grew out of the fact that the old Mackinaw was never able to pay its interest, not to speak of dividends.

The supporters of the consolidation claimed that the Cincinnati Northern would be a paying investment. The road is now in a very prosperous condition. It has developed that there is sufficient local business on the property to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness. Furthermore, as the country develops and when the company secures better terminals at Cincinnati, the management has hopes of paying dividends, but this is not expected in the near future.

The excellent showing of the Cincinnati Northern is making it a more desirable property for the Lake Erie and Western. As a branch of the Lake Erie and Western, the former would prove a far more valuable property. It would give the Lake Erie and Western an entrance into Cincinnati. This would form a good line from Cincinnati to Lake Erie, striking the lake at Sandusky, and also one from Indianapolis and Indiana connections.

Baltimore and Ohio Freight Lines.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—A great many rumors are afloat that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad intends consolidating its fast freight lines in accordance with the plan only recently adopted by the Vanderbilt roads. It does not seem to be a very generally known fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad did its fast freight consolidating over a year ago. There are two fast freight lines operating over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one being the Continental and the other the Central States Dispatch. These lines have a joint manager in the person of H. Noonan, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati, and there is nothing more to consolidate.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 12.—It is announced here that the receivership of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf and the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroads will end Dec. 31 next. The plan of reorganization, it is said, will be completed this week and will be published before Sept. 20 in New York. The sale of Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, known as the South Park Line, under foreclosure has been fixed for Nov. 11, and the Gulf will be sold about the same time.

Canadian Pacific Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A definite statement has been secured from the Canadian Pacific as to its intentions regarding the restoration of rates. It will use the basis in effect prior to last November, taking care to use the lowest rate in effect over any American line. This arrangement is satisfactory to all the American roads.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

J. R. C. Wrenshall has entered into duty as Acting Division Engineer, Maintenance of Way, in charge of the Third Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Cumberland, Md. He succeeds George L. Hall.

Officials of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company say in reference to yellow fever in the South that there is now absolutely no restriction on passengers destined to any point reached by their own lines or connections. Passenger trains are now being run to Corinth, Miss. The work of ballasting the Norfolk and Western line between Petersburg and Norfolk is now practically completed.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, and Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who are Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, have returned to New York from an inspection of its system, and, incidentally, much travel on the Oregon Railway and Navigation, the Montana Central, the Union Pacific, and other roads. The inspection trip was made with President J. J. Hill. Both men speak highly of the Great Northern's condition and prospects, and of trade, manufacturing, and agricultural prosperity observed on their trip.

IS ALLEN PIERCE ALIVE?

Soldier Who Occupied His Bed Died and Received His Name.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The parents of Allen Pierce, who was supposed to have died two weeks since at Camp Alger, and whose remains were supposed to have been shipped to Canandaigua and buried here, are at present in doubt about the remains brought home at the time mentioned being those of their son, for they are of the opinion that he is still alive.

They have learned that Pierce was taken ill, assigned to a certain room in the hospital; that his cot was labeled with his name, company, &c.; that after a time he was removed to another part of the hospital, and that another unfortunate was given his old quarters; that in making the exchange Pierce's name was left on the bed in the room, and that the soldier who took his quarters subsequently died. It is now almost certain that the remains sent to Canandaigua were those of the unknown soldier who was put in Pierce's bed.

A friend of the family has gone to Camp Alger to learn what he can about the matter. When the supposed remains of Pierce arrived home, the coffin was not opened, so that there was no way of identifying the body.

El Caney Wound Proved Fatal.

Private Joseph Dunwoodie, twenty-four years old, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, died last night in St. Luke's Hospital. His skull was broken by a shell at El Caney. He lived with his brother-in-law, Dr. B. A. Bailey, at 265 Alexander Avenue. He was a clerk in the employ of the Central Gaslight Company. He joined the Seventy-first Regiment four years ago. Dr. Bailey says the young man lay on the battlefield for forty-eight hours after being injured.

Death of Private Hopping.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 12.—Harry Hopping, nineteen years old, a private in the Sixth United States Cavalry, died at his parents' home, on Monmouth Street, today. He was not in Cuba, but when on the way from Tampa to join the regiment at Montauk he and another private nursed twenty fever patients. While in Camp Wikoff he was taken sick, but recovered in the hospital and was furloughed home. He had a relapse a week ago. He was a member of the Monmouth Troop before joining the regulars.

Funeral of Corporal Ewing.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 12.—The body of Corp. Joseph L. Ewing of Company B, Ninth New York Volunteers, arrived here this morning from Chickamauga, where he died in camp from fever. His father was a member of the Second Regiment of Maryland, and fought in the civil war. His great-grandfather on his mother's side fought at the battle of Waterloo. The funeral took place at 2 P. M. to-day from the Ardena Baptist Church, near here.

Despondent Klondiker Kills Himself.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 12.—G. E. Richardson of Chicago killed himself with a revolver at Telegraph Creek, on the Stickeen River route to the Klondike, on Aug. 31. He had just completed a terrible trip from Ashcroft, B. C., in company with four other young men from Chicago, and the party had narrowly escaped starving to death on the latter part of the trip. He was exhausted from traveling without food, and found that he had arrived at Telegraph Creek too late to go to the mines. Additional discouragement in the losing of several horses, it is said, decided him, and he carried out his idea of self-execution.

John Purcell Dead.

John Purcell, Commissioner of Jurors, died at his home last night at 16 Gold Street of pneumonia, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a widower, and leaves two daughters. He was born in the Eighth Ward of this city, and had lived there all his life, for the last five years being the leader of the Tammany Hall organization of the district. He was appointed Commissioner of Jurors by Mayor Van Wyck on Jan. 1.

CAMP LIFE AT HONOLULU

Experiences in Hawaii Related by a New York Soldier with His Regiment There.

SAYS IT IS A GARDEN SPOT

Honolulu Is Described as Being Abreast of the Times and Full of Enterprise—The Climate Is Very Pleasant.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 12.—James S. Barber, a member of the Kingston Company, stationed at Camp McKinley, in Honolulu, with the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, of which the Hudson River companies form a part, has written a letter to one of the local papers, in which he speaks of the doings of the regiment and the life in the Hawaiian Islands. In the course of his letter he says:

"We of the Kingston company realize that we have been located in the garden spot of earth. This is truly the Paradise of the Pacific. The climate is delightful, the temperature being about like July weather at home. The nights are just cool enough for comfortable sleeping. The sun starts in its work as soon as it rises without any foolishness, and while it is hot, it is not sultry, and a gentle breeze blows continually.

"A person rarely perspires except from violent exercise. There is one peculiar thing about this country, and that is that there is no twilight. It is only a few minutes after sunset before darkness comes. It is dark here by 6:30 o'clock. The population of Honolulu is composed of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Kanakas, and Americans. Their dress is very simple.

"There is a great field here for a corset manufacturer. The swell Kanaka men invariably wear a wreath of flowers on their hats. These wreaths are made of tuberoses, pinks, and a beautiful white blossom peculiar to the island. There are many white men with Kanaka wives, and there are all shades of Kanakas, from a dark brown to a cream color. The native language is rarely spoken, except among themselves. When talking to Americans the natives invariably speak very good English. There are many rich natives with swell turnouts, to whom the poorer classes remove their hats as they pass in their carriages.

A Glance at the City.

"A walk through the city soon convinces one that it is strictly up-to-date; also, the prices. Large stores line the principal streets, where anything can be purchased from a corkscrew to an anchor. Restaurants are numerous and a first-class meal can be purchased for two bits (25 cents.) Thoroughly American saloons, although un-American as to prices, are here, a nickel buys glasses of beer are sold for 25 cents. The wages here are exceedingly high, except for day laborers. I am told that dry goods clerks get $150 per month.

"There are three daily papers offices, two of which use linotypes. The linotype operators get $35 a week. Here a bicycle is a common thing. It is even used by the Chinese laundrymen, who skim along with their bundles of wash perched up in front of them, as nonchantly as though they were the only persons in the world who owned a wheel.

"The city also possesses electric lights, water works, and police, both mounted and afoot. In fact, it is 'just like New York,' and we have discovered that New York is good enough for anybody. One great feature here is stands where soft drinks are sold. Milk shakes, made of condensed milk when the other milk runs out, and other beverages usually sold in the United States, can be bought here, and the proprietors do a thriving business.

Anxious to Come Home.

"Although the lines of the First Regiment are cast in pleasant places, the question arises, 'How long are we to remain here?' We know that the war is over, but at the same time we know that that does not affect us, as we did not enlist for the war, but 'for two years unless sooner discharged.' Although this is a lovely place, we are not especially anxious to spend the remainder of our term of enlistment here.

"Several new reports are current every day, and all are said to emanate from Col. Barber. 'We are going to stay here two years,' 'We are going to be home to eat our Christmas dinner,' 'We are going to start for home in time to take part in the peace jubilee in Chicago, which will take place in a month or so.' Which report is true we cannot conjecture, but we are ready to return at the earliest possible moment. Had we known that we would never see service, but instead would be assigned to garrison duty, I know of many who would never have left home, but instead would have seen the rest depart.

A Perilous Trip on the Ocean.

"That the First Regiment has been landed safely on Hawaiian soil is really due to the kindness of Providence. For since landing, we have learned that the transport we came on was on fire five times during the voyage. One of the blazes was so serious that Major Chase remained awake for three nights afterward, so great was his anxiety for the safety of the troops. This was not told us until after we had landed, which was a good thing, for the men were so angry over the treatment they received on board that they would have been tempted to do something desperate.

"That the Government should have shipped us on such an old tub is an outrage. It is a matter of fact that the Johnson-Locke Company, or the contractors in their employ, cared nothing for our comfort; neither did they care for our safety. Their main object was to get us on board and started on our voyage. Had any accident happened, whereby we would have been thrown on our own resources for safety, many of us would have now been in the bottom of the ocean or would have died of starvation and thirst. Not a ship was sighted during the eight days out.

"The transport was licensed to carry 308 men, but the Captain claimed to have secured a 'special' license to carry nearly twice that number. Cattle on the railroads are treated with more consideration. On this 'transport' were six life boats, two life rafts, and life preservers which would have been discarded on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Think what would have been the result of a stampede in case of a panic, with such facilities for life saving! There would have been many sad homes in Kingston. Many a child would have been fatherless, many a wife a widow, and many a father and mother bewailing the loss of their sons. And all this, because of the greed of a miserly steamboat company.

"We breathe a sigh of relief when we think of our narrow escape, and have all sworn that before we will return in a like manner we will remain here until we have accumulated enough money to return in the style human beings should, instead of being crowded together like so many sheep and fed in a fashion which has long since passed out of existence, even among people who have never had an opportunity to know what decency is.

"God help the Johnson-Locke Company on the day of judgment; but if there is any way in which the First Battalion of the First Regiment can get square with them, you can safely bet they will do it."

ALGER HEARS AN OPERA.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—The handsome new Detroit Opera House contained its first audience to-night. Among those present were Secretary of War Alger and Brig. Gen. Duffield. De Koven and Smith's "The Highwayman," sung by the Broadway Theatre Opera Company of New York, under the management of John P. Slocum, had the honor of giving the initial performance.

When Gen. Alger, with Mrs. Alger and his son, entered their box there was a storm of applause. After the first act, the General, responding to repeated calls, thanked his friends for their hearty welcome, congratulated Manager Whitney and the people upon the splendid playhouse, and said that while he would rather have avoided speechmaking he had never retired under fire.

The audience continued cheering, and Gen. Alger, pointing across the theatre, said: "There's a hero of Santiago over in that box." Calls for Duffield brought the general to his feet with a modest speech.

Police Sergt. Kelly Found Dead.

Police Sergeant John Kelly, known as "Honest John" to the members of the force, was found dead in his bed at the East Fifty-first Street Station at 11:45 o'clock last night. Dr. Lamb, the Police Surgeon, pronounced the cause of death to be either heart disease or apoplexy.

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WILL NOT PAY THE PIPER.

Annapolis City Council Declines to Settle the Bill of the Band That Serenaded Schley.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 12.—By a tie vote to-night the Annapolis City Council rejected the majority report of the Finance Committee to pay a bill of $33 to the Naval Academy Band for the music it furnished in Admiral Schley's reception here on the evening of Aug. 27.

The Admiral had come to Annapolis to see his wife's family. Annapolis, his legal home and voting place, was all astir when they heard of his arrival. Mayor Green ordered the Naval Academy band to go to the Admiral's quarters and serenade him. Alderman Parkinson was his executive officer, and he telegraphed to the Academy band to come up from Bay Ridge and bring their instruments. They came.

When the band arrived at the Admiral's headquarters the people found that the Annapolitan Club, a fashionable organization, had captured the illustrious Captain and had taken him to their rooms, where James W. Ovens, on behalf of the club, delivered an address of welcome, to which the Admiral made reply, and then, in a conversational way, told about the battle of July 3. The affair was exclusive, and only the club's friends were present, and the club had the Admiral all to itself.

The capture caused great dissatisfaction in the city. The band was sent to the back yard of the clubhouse, and there it made fine music.

Counselor Moss to-night delivered a hot speech against the bill, saying the city's money ought not to be paid for such things. Similar bills, he said, had been rejected in Brooklyn and New York. Besides, he had seen citizens and taxpayers refused admission to the reception.

Alderman Parkinson explained that he had the band go to the club, and had put it in the back yard because there was not room in the club.

Alderman Bellis said the council could pay for this and that, and the refusal to pay this bill was simply spite work.

Counselor Moss denied this, and said subscriptions ought to be taken among the citizens to pay this bill.

Mayor Green said he would pay the bill out of his own pocket before a subscription should be taken up.

The vote to pay the bill was—Yeas, the Mayor, Aldermen, Bellis, Bright, and Parkinson, 4; Nays, Counselor Moss, Aldermen Ridout, Ellinhausen, and Bates, 4.

BIG FIRE IN ARIZONA.

Seven Lives Lost in the Conflagration at Jerome—Serious Damage to Property.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Sept. 12.—Yesterday's fire in Jerome was one of the greatest calamities in the loss of life and destruction of property that ever occurred in Arizona. Among those who lost their lives are the following:

Mexican woman and her two children.
Wilford, an undertaker.
A dry goods clerk, name unknown.
Two laborers, names unknown.

The number of missing to-night is placed at fifteen.

Many people familiar with Jerome place the property loss at figures ranging from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars. There was but little insurance, the aggregate being less than $50,000. The loss is complete, it being stated that not even the commonest articles of use were saved. Much merchandise and other valuable goods were removed to places on the hillside, but the heat became so intense that nearly everything was destroyed in the end. Following are some of the principal losses:

Dave Connor, hotel, value $40,000, loss total; C. O'Keefe, general merchandise, $50,000, loss total; Merrill Brothers, general merchandise, value $25,000, insurance nominal; Hoover & Gardner, resort, value $10,000, insurance nominal; Senate saloon, $6,000, insurance nominal; Annex, loss $7,000; George Lanham, loss $7,000; William Hook & Co., loss $7,500; Joseph T. Emberino, loss $10,000; Mrs. Boyd, lodging house, loss $6,000; St. Charles Hotel, loss $20,000; Grand View Hotel, $25,000, insurance nominal; fifty company cottages, loss $100,000, insurance nominal. Also, at least 200 additional places of business, including confectionery, tobacco, fruit, barbers' shops, meat markets, and like places, aggregating a big sum.

Contracts for rebuilding are already being made. The Bashford-Burmister Company, S. Hill, and others have sent over tents, and to this stock constant additions are being made, and a money subscription is being circulated and liberally signed.

GEN. POLAVIEJA'S MANIFESTO.

Says a "Drastic Purging of the Administration" Is Necessary—Not Aiming at Dictatorship.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Gen. Camilo Polavieja, former Governor General of Cuba and of the Philippines, in the manifesto declaring his readiness to place himself at the head of a neutral party in Spanish politics, denounces the "evils existing in the present political system" and declares that "every department needs cleansing."

His programme, therefore, begins with a "drastic purging of the administration," and then advocates "reform in taxation" and "purification of the electoral system."

After pledging his "unwavering loyalty to the throne," Gen. Polavieja says:

"Spain must shape her future career in accordance with her reduced sphere of sovereignty without losing her aspirations for the future. Above all things, full light is required. The Spanish people must no longer be deluded by misrepresentation as to the country's strength."

In conclusion he repudiates the charge that he is aiming at dictatorship and appeals to all Spaniards not to be "silent spectators of the ruin of our country," but to "concentrate forces and place me in power."

El Imparcial, El Heraldo, El Pais, El Tiempo, and El Globo approve the manifesto, which, however, meets with many signs of disapproval.

COL. C. ANDEL ARRESTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12.—Col. Casimir Andel of the Fourth Illinois was arrested this afternoon by order of Gen. Hubbard, commanding the Third Division, on charges filed against him by the Lieutenant Colonel, S. A. D. McWilliams, and three Majors, Lang, Bennett, and Elliott.

When the discussion of being mustered out came up these four officers, after calling on Gen. Barkley, their brigade commander, and Gen. Lee, and asking as to the prospects of the step, wired Gov. Tanner that most of the officers and fully 90 per cent. of the men wanted to remain and go to Cuba. Andel had the officers arrested, charging them with "making false statements and misrepresenting the regiment to the Governor."

No court-martial has been ordered, and the corps commander allowed the matter to drop.

The charges filed against the Colonel allege incompetency and ignorance of military rules, usages, and customs, and also charge that he kept a horse at the canteen in the name of the Chaplain on Government forage and feed.

A BIG DAY FOR GOLFERS

Ninety-five Players Finish the First Round for Championship Honors.

COLLEGE MEN SHOW UP WELL

Young Choate Wins the Gold Medal for the Lowest Score—Champion Whigham Fails to Qualify—The Fortunate Men.

Golf had its day yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J. The opening round for the amateur championship of the United States was played, and in the contest were practically all of the most prominent golfers in this country. Of the large number of 120 that had entered, 107 players started, and 95 finished the long competition of thirty-six holes. It was a weeding-out process, for every man knew that if he did not get a place among the best thirty-two his chances of winning the championship for this year would be over. The thirty-two players who turned in the lowest scores will be drawn to-day to compete at match play for the chief honor and the one-thousand-dollar silver cup, presented to the United States Golf Association by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer.

A gold medal was offered for the lowest score of the day, and this prize went to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., one of the leading Harvard golfers, and who is entered from the Stockbridge Golf Club. It was a proud moment for the college player to find himself elevated to the top of a long list fairly teeming with names known far and wide for golfing skill. It was also a further tribute to college golf, which has been so conspicuous in leading tournaments this season. Choate has not won any open tournament this year, so his low score yesterday came in the nature of a surprise. His game was even throughout, his first eighteen holes being done in 88, and the last eighteen in 87 strokes.

Good Work of College Golfers.

Besides Choate, Harvard got three more of her golfers in the eligible list—James F. Curtis, the intercollegiate champion; G. G. Hubbard, who recently won the Newport Cup, and W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Yale came close to her great athletic rival with three representatives—John Reid, Jr., Walter B. Smith, the present college champion, and R. D. Crowell, who was graduated last June, and is now playing from the Cleveland Country Club. Princeton also had three in the coveted list, but they were all graduated last June. They were W. D. Vanderpool, John I. Blair, Jr., and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., who was the intercollegiate champion last year. It was a great day for the younger set, and ten in the eligible list was a marked demonstration of their ability. Vanderpool, however, is on the anxious list, for he happens to tie for the last place with Alexander Morten of the Westchester Country Club at 189, and if the play-off this morning goes against him he will have to join the longer list of non-qualifiers.

These collegians entered from their regular clubs, and a survey of the thirty-two fortunate ones shows that the Philadelphia clubs furnish five representatives, St. Andrew's has four, Newport the same number, and Morris County three. For Chicago, Walter B. Smith and Charles B. Macdonald came close to Choate for gold medal honors, tieing for second place at 178, and with them was the Yale graduate, Crowell. Walter J. Travis and M. R. Wright pressed them close at 179. The latter plays from the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and has been playing on some of the best French and English links during the past Winter. He may prove a dark horse, for he led Findlay Douglas by one stroke.

Champion Whigham Competes.

One of the features of the tournament was the appearance of Champion H. J. Whigham in the ranks as an actual competitor. So many conflicting statements had been made regarding him that it was not known, except to a few whether or not he would actually compete. Since returning from Cuba Whigham has suffered from malarial fever, and while looking fairly well, is, nevertheless, quite weak, and is not able to endure a severe competitive test at golf with his customary ease and fortitude. Whigham's appearance was greeted with loud and generous applause, and his start furnished the belief that he would be able to get in the qualifying class. But lack of practice and illness are not helpful to championship golf, and the champion's weakness became very apparent after nine holes. His score for the first round was 95, and the next was 99, a total of 194, which left him badly out of the race. His partner was Foxhall Keene. The latter played an admirable game and earned one of the top places in the qualifying class.

The greens were in excellent condition, although of course many players condemned the greens after all was over for certain poor scores. Some did worse than they should by overanxiety to do too well. The first pair was sent off promptly at 7:31 o'clock in the morning, and the novel sight of lighting the home green with lanterns was witnessed in order to let the last three or four pairs see where to send the ball. The officers did their best to get the players off promptly, but slow play was more to blame for the late finish than anything else.

The broad club piazza was thronged with members and guests watching the start, and the scene was one of the liveliest in the history of the Morris County Club.

Among the large number of members and guests present were Paul Revere, President of the club; Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Frances E. Griscom of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, George G. Kip, Miss Kip, Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden, Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Grace Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Robert B. Kerr, John Reid, and John C. Ten Eyck.

The following is the eligible list, containing thirty-three names, as the last two tie for the thirty-second place, the scores for the first eight being given in full:

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 5 3 4 5 3 5 5 4 5—39
In ..... 5 6 7 6 5 5 4 6 5—49—88
SECOND ROUND.
Out ..... 4 3 5 6 3 5 4 4 5—39
In ..... 5 5 7 6 4 4 5 5 7—48—87
Total 175

Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 3 6—38
In ..... 5 5 7 6 4 4 3 6 5—45—83
SECOND ROUND.
Out ..... 4 3 4 6 5 6 5 4 7—44
In ..... 4 5 10 6 7 3 4 6 6—49—95
Total 178

Robert D. Crowell, Cleveland—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 6 3 5 5 6 5 5 4 5—44
In ..... 5 5 7 6 5 5 5 4 5—47—91

FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 5 4 4 6 5 5 6 4 5—44
In ..... 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—42—86
Total 178

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 4 3 4 5 4 5 6 5 5—41
In ..... 5 6 6 7 5 5 4 5 6—49—90
SECOND ROUND.
Out ..... 5 2 5 6 4 6 5 4 7—44
In ..... 5 5 6 6 4 4 4 5 5—44—88
Total 178

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 4 3 5 5 6 5 5 5 6—44
In ..... 4 5 6 5 5 4 4 6 6—45—89
SECOND ROUND.
Out ..... 4 5 5 5 4 3 6 4 7—43
In ..... 4 6 6 6 5 4 4 7 5—47—90
Total 179

M. R. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 6 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—44
In ..... 5 4 7 6 5 3 4 5 6—45—89
SECOND ROUND.
Out ..... 4 5 6 5 5 6 6 5 5—46
In ..... 6 5 5 6 5 3 4 5 5—44—90
Total 179

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 5 4 6 5 4 6 5 5 5—45
In ..... 5 4 6 6 5 4 4 5 5—44—89
SECOND ROUND.
Out ..... 4 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 7—42
In ..... 5 5 5 6 6 5 4 6 7—49—91
Total 180

A. M. Coats, Newport—
FIRST ROUND.
Out ..... 5 4 3 5 5 6 4 5 5—42
In ..... 5 5 7 6 7 5 6 5 5—51—93
SECOND ROUND.
Out ..... 4 3 5 6 5 5 5 4 6—43
In ..... 5 5 6 4 6 4 4 5 5—44—87
Total 180

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
James A. Tyng, Morris County	92	89	181
Albert H. Smith, Rydal, Penn.	89	92	181
R. E. Griscom, Philadelphia	92	89	181
Foxhall P. Keene, Newport	89	92	181
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook	86	96	182
G. G. Hubbard, Newport	94	89	183
James F. Curtis, Essex County	95	89	184
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris Co.	92	92	184
H. M. Billings, Ardsley	95	89	184
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia Cricket	89	96	185
Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol	93	92	185
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	93	92	185
J. G. Thorp, Cambridge	94	92	186
James A. Stillman, Newport	97	89	186
Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol	95	91	186
A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's	97	89	186
C. A. Lineanweaver, Philadelphia	89	98	187
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	93	94	187
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's	96	91	187
Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol	88	99	187
George D. Fowle, Philadelphia	94	94	188
Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	94	94	188
John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's	92	96	188
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris	91	98	189
Alex. Morten, Westchester	98	91	189

The following finished the thirty-six holes, but did not qualify:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
Percy Pyne, 2d, Morris County	98	92	190
Q. A. Shaw, Jr., Myopia	96	94	190
G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock	95	95	190
W. P. Smith, Rydall, Penn	93	97	190
C. F. Watson, Essex County	97	94	191
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	95	96	191
James D. Winsor, Jr., Merion Cricket	100	91	191
Marc M. Michael, Nutley	101	90	191
H. C. Leeds, Myopia	95	97	192
R. Talbot, Tuxedo	94	98	192
G. E. Armstrong, Staten Island	93	99	192
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	94	98	192
E. R. Driver, Chicago	93	100	193
John Sippola, Milwaukee	102	91	193
H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia	95	99	194
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo	89	105	194
R. Brooks, Newport	100	94	194
F. O. Beach, Meadow Brook	100	95	195
J. N. Manning, Auburndale, Mass.	91	104	195
J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County	100	95	195
Charles T. Stout, Staten Island	94	101	195
George T. Rice, Brookline	96	99	195
H. Holbrook, Jr., St. Andrew's	101	94	195
O. Hockmeyer, Staten Island	99	96	195
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	96	100	196
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	102	94	196
A. Z. Huntington, Scranton	97	99	196
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	100	97	197
B. C. Allen, Philadelphia	95	102	197
W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg	103	94	197
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt	97	100	197
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo	99	98	197
T. M. Robertson, St. Andrew's	96	102	198
A. L. Ripley, Cambridge	96	102	198
William Waller, Onwentsia	98	100	198
Patrick Grant, Aiken	94	105	199
R. D. Graham, Harbor Hill	98	101	199
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	100	100	200
A. Wright Post, Morris County	101	99

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TIME TO ACT.

When Congress on the 3d of March, 1887, repealed the Tenure of Office act it restored to the President the powers of appointment and removal vested in him by the Constitution. That act was a piece of special legislation intended to meet the necessities of a particular case. It was passed to curb President JOHNSON'S power to do mischief during his quarrel with Congress, and it was for violating its provisions by removing Secretary STANTON and appointing Gen. THOMAS Secretary of War in his place that impeachment proceedings were instituted against the President.

With the repeal of that act the President once more became possessed of the power to remove civil officers and appoint their successors without consulting the Senate, except for the confirmation of his appointments where such confirmation is required. President MCKINLEY, therefore, has the right and authority to demand the resignation of Secretary ALGER. By retaining him in office after the whole country has been made aware of his incompetence and worse, after the charges made against him have had voluminous and convincing proof in the shocking scandals of the camps and transports, places President MCKINLEY in a position visibly worse than that of President GRANT, who shielded Secretary of War BELKNAP from conviction in his impeachment trial by hastily accepting his resignation. GRANT was accused of a too great propensity to "stand by his friends," even when his friends were smirched by post-tradership scandals and whisky frauds. But BELKNAP'S resignation was a confession of guilt, and the President's acceptance of it was an admission that he could not "stand by" him. BELKNAP was charged with having taken a bribe for the appointment of a post-trader at Fort Sill. For "a little thing like that" he was impeached by the House and put on trial before the Senate, where the vote was 36 to 25 for conviction, most of the Senators who voted to acquit explaining that in their opinion the Secretary became a private citizen the moment his resignation was accepted, and was therefore beyond the reach of Congress. But if the acceptance of a petty bribe is held to be cause for impeachment, what is to be done with a Secretary upon whose guilty shoulders rests the awful responsibility of our typhoid-infected camps or our soldiers dying for lack of food and medicine, and the grief of families needlessly bereaved? If the President fails to remove ALGER can Congress fail to impeach him? It is inconceivable. The country's demand for that man's dismissal will be irresistible. Convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, he would, it is true, be punished only by removal from office, but would the President prefer to see him go out in that way? A resignation is a day's incident, an impeachment trial is the scandal of months.

The President's investigating committee was only a wretched compromise between dismissal and impeachment. The President must be very dull of perception if he did not see that that attempt failed at once and completely. The refusal to serve of most of the men who would have given weight to the committee's finding must have convinced the President that an investigation of three specified departments of the War Department, leaving ALGER, the head and front of the offending, out of the inquiry, would not meet the stern public demand, and that he ought to have known before. The committee is a barren futility. The Alger scandal is not to be silenced nor the just expectation of the people met by any such tactics.

It is only by the removal of ALGER now that the President can prevent his forced retirement later on with a record of impeachment and conviction that will doom him to go about like a branded felon to the end of his days. It is only by removing him now that the President can check the growing disposition to doubt whether his own devotion to the public welfare is altogether proof against the demands and commands of the set of unscrupulous political schemers with whom, most unfortunately, his own name has been too often connected in the past, not as a participant in their schemes, but as the beneficiary of them.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHANCES.

The Democrats of this State have before them one of the most interesting problems that ever confronted any party. Unexpectedly and not by their demerits, but through the blind luck of their opponents in profiting by the accident of the war, they are put in the position of having to make an up-hill fight. A few months ago the path to victory seemed to lie broad and open before them. The Republicans had abused the powers intrusted to them, and scandals, abuses, corruption, and the misuse of public money had put the people in a mood to turn the State over to the Democrats. The war with Spain had nothing whatever to do with the administration of public affairs in the State of New York, but unquestionably the feeling of exultation at our victories is materially helpful to the Republicans as an offset to the damage done by the canal scandal. But the most important contribution of the war to the Republican cause is the Roosevelt candidacy. That is indeed an advantage that immeasurably increases the difficulty of the Democratic position.

Union and harmony among the Democrats are the primary conditions of a hopeful fight. Those conditions, we fancy, will be realized. The character of the candidate and the tactics of the campaign remain to be determined. It is for the public interest that the Democrats should nominate a first-rate candidate. He might be elected, even over Col. ROOSEVELT, if the public resentment over the Alger scandal increases. But as an example and for the good name of the State, the candidate for Governor, even if doomed to defeat, ought to be a man of probity, able and of recognized standing.

With such a candidate the party will be defeated only because the candidate of the Republicans would defeat anybody. They will have the consolation of having put themselves in a position to deserve the confidence of the people next time.

THE FRENCH AT FASHODA.

The mild and general refusal of the London press to attach international importance to the fact that Commandant MARCHAND, with a strong force of Senegalese, is at Fashoda is ominous. Brief apprehension was raised in London as long as MARCHAND'S whereabouts was unknown, but the moment he was actually "located" the brows of the Britons cleared. Just the reverse is true in Paris. A fortnight ago L'Eclair even went so far as to propose that MARCHAND operate with the Anglo-Egyptian expedition against the "enemy of civilization," and that an arrangement of mutual advantage might be negotiated concerning the Upper Nile just as had been done in the Niger affair. How charming! but yesterday L'Eclair affirmed that France had a just claim in the Nile Valley, being its first occupant.

The dogged attempt of France to reach the Upper Nile from West Africa and establish an equatorial sphere of influence across the continent deserves credit. As an example of her archaic colonization system it is unequaled. Downing Street has not been unmindful of her successes, nor have the British people been unconscious of the deep humiliation of the recent Paris convention concerning the division of the Niger territory. They said the British lion slumbers and snores, while rival nations steal from under his very nose the fertile lands which the energy of British explorers had placed at the country's disposal. They saw DECAZES, LIOTARD, and MARCHAND depart; they heard of the rumored arrival of Commandant MARCHAND at Fashoda last December; they noted the departure of the young Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS from Abyssinia with an actual army in an attempt to form a juncture with the Commandant at Fashoda. In the meantime the Sirdar, with a movement as slow and irresistible as fate itself, was advancing up the Nile toward Khartoum.

And the resistless movement will go on. About 700 miles south of Fashoda a single Englishman, Major MACDONALD, has been patiently holding up the Union Jack for three years. It is in Uganda, that stretches westward around the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza from the northern point, where the Nile leaves the lake, to that indefinite territory known as German East Africa. A line of lakes ending in Lake Tanganyika lies between the Congo Free State on the west and the German frontier on the east. And further south is Rhodesia.

So far England has made no direct claim, nor has she furnished a programme of intended conquests. It was not necessary. With the occupation of Berber, of Kassala, of Atbara, and at length of Omdurman, civilization has followed the course of the Anglo-Egyptian arms up the Nile—or rather the preparations for a great civilization. Permanent railroads have been built and other lines of communication established. A great dam for the benefit of the Nile cultivators is being erected at Assouan. Incidentally tourist parties for Khartoum are forming in London. And this army of civilization, which is called Anglo-Egyptian, will pass on toward the south, throwing open to the world a wealthy and hitherto almost impenetrable continent. Nothing can stop the advance. Merely as a guarantee of the sincerity of the undertaking the Union Jack will be placed along the pathway. Africa will be of infinite importance to the merchants of the twentieth century.

And the French at Fashoda? They are exactly in the same humiliating position that an English expedition would have been in if it had had the heedless temerity to place itself in the way of Gen. GALLIENI'S Madagascan army as it marched on Antananarivo. Parisian journalists should think of this, stop making claims to Upper Egypt, muzzle the irrepressible HENRI, Prince D'ORLEANS, and invite the Sirdar to rescue MARCHAND and transport him to Paris before he is lost in the civilizing influences that are fast closing in upon him.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Nothing could be better adapted to inflame all the civilized world against the Anarchists than the murder of the Empress of Austria. The murderer embodies the spirit of Anarchism in such a form that nobody can mistake it. That spirit is equally exhibited in his act, whether we suppose him to have been the delegated agent of a gang or accept his own statement that although he was an Anarchist, he was acting on his own account. He did not pretend to have been the victim of any oppression on the part of the Austrian Government, or that he had any grievances which the murder of the Empress would tend to redress. He murdered her not so much because she was an Empress as because she was a woman of rank and wealth, belonging to the class which he hated because they were more fortunate than himself. There was no enthusiasm of humanity, however mistaken, in the murderer or the murder, no aspiration after a better order of things, nothing but bare envy, hatred, and malice.

These passions, with a morbid vanity, have constituted the inspiration of all the Anarchist assassins. They are simply land pirates and enemies of the human race. The human race is arrayed against them by its instinct of self-preservation. The manner of dealing with them is indicated by the nature of their crimes. They differ from other murderers in that their motive to murder is vanity. They do not fear death, although one or two of them have become terror-stricken when confronted with the consequences of their crimes. What they do fear is that their vanity and their love of notoriety may not be gratified. If it were certain not merely that they would be put to death, but that they would be put to death without having a chance to exhibit themselves, to exult publicly over their crimes, and to die with bravado, the breed would die out. An outbreak of Anarchism, which was more like an outbreak of a series of rabid dogs than any more human passion, subsided a few years ago after raging for a few months. It subsided not because envy, hatred, and malice were weaker passions than they had been before, but because the vanity of the criminals had been disappointed. There was no "glory" to be got from murder. The Anarchist showed himself a poltroon after he was caught. Others were put to death without a chance to brag or to exhibit themselves to their own kind as heroes. Thereupon Anarchist murders and outrages ceased. The fact gives a cue to civilized Governments for the treatment of Anarchist criminals. It is a pity, as intelligent Swiss must acknowledge, that they have made their country the only one in the world where an Anarchist murderer does not have before him the particular terror of the law which he finds most terrifying. But since it is so, it is to be hoped that the assassin of the Empress of Austria may be put away with the utmost speed and the utmost privacy, and with a minimum of opportunity to exhibit himself as a hero or a martyr.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It seems from the latest reports that we are under considerable obligations to AGUINALDO and his insurgents. So far, at least, as concerns the Island of Luzon, they are leaving the United States with an absolutely free hand. All that we demand in the protocol is the retention of the town, port, and bay of Manila until the future of the Philippines is determined. The protest of Spain against the validity of our capture of the city must have surprised most American readers. It seems quite empty and trivial, because, if we do not hold Manila by capture, we nevertheless hold it by the protocol, and it does not seem that Spain could found any claim upon the invalidity of one of the tenures by which we hold it, when she has explicitly acknowledged the other. But no doubt she was prepared to maintain that she was still sovereign, "de facto," over all the rest of the islands. AGUINALDO and his followers seem to have destroyed that contention by driving the Spaniards from all the footholds in the Island of Luzon which DEWEY and MERRITT had left them. It is reported that, Luzon being cleared of Spaniards, AGUINALDO is about to invade the neighboring islands and to sound in them his exultant and victorious gold whistle. However that may be, Spain cannot now pretend that she has any claim, founded upon actual possession, to any part of the Island of Luzon.

Another obligation which AGUINALDO has put us under is, to speak paradoxically, that he has released us from any obligations to himself. If he had loyally put himself and his forces at the disposition of the United States, and acted in co-operation with the American forces and in subordination to them, he would without doubt have been entitled to some recognition. It was likely that his demands for this recognition would have been exorbitant. Friendly foreign observers feared that Admiral DEWEY had made the one mistake of his administration in Manila by recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents and supplying them with arms, and that the United States might find very awkward the consequences of accepting AGUINALDO'S co-operation.

That may possibly have been true. It certainly is true no longer. By their independent and insubordinate attitude before the armistice between the United States and Spain and by their refusal to respect it and their continuance of hostilities since, the insurgents have deprived themselves of any title to American consideration. They are not our allies, and we can proceed to make our own terms with Spain without reference to their desires. The vanity and obstinacy of AGUINALDO have defeated themselves and been overruled to the advantage of the United States.

WEATHER WARNINGS.

Commendable promptitude and energy have evidently been displayed by the Weather Bureau officials to whom was recently intrusted the task of extending the service to the chain of islands connecting Florida with South America. In the regular summary of meteorological conditions sent out Saturday night and printed Sunday morning news was given of a severe storm developing in the Eastern Caribbean Sea, near Barbados. Yesterday the appearance of this disturbance in the neighborhood of Martinique was announced, and the French observers noted a marked change in the barometer and an ominously heavy swell from the south.

This is indeed timely warning, for though the general impression is that cyclones are erratic and move with great velocity, as a matter of fact their progress is slow and their habits are wonderfully regular. The course of the wind is not the course of the storm, by any means, and it is only in the latter that the mariner takes a particularly keen interest.

Given the knowledge that the centre of one of these atmospheric twisters is in a certain place to-day, there is no trouble in telling where it will be to-morrow. After the new stations are in working order, no cyclone should reach our South Atlantic Coast unheralded, but the rejoicing which their establishment justifies might be accompanied by a reproach or two because resort to so easy and inexpensive a source of information was not had years and years ago. In this instance, however, as in most others, late is better than never, by a good deal, and perhaps the reproaches can be omitted.

Appreciation of the utility of the Weather Bureau is already general, and this latest step will undoubtedly increase it. Those of us who stick to the land are chiefly concerned with hot and cold waves and rainfall. These come from the west, as a general rule, and the home stations could keep track of our own weather well enough. The coast sailor, on the other hand, gets much of his worst weather from the West Indies, and now he will know better than ever before what to expect.

A MISUNDERSTANDING CORRECTED.

When THE TIMES a few days ago gave conspicuous position on this page to an invitation, addressed to all its readers, whether regular or occasional, to send in for publication letters on any topic of general interest or importance, it little suspected that anybody would see in the words used either an assertion that in the past we had printed every communication which reached us, or a tacit promise to do so in the future.

The request for opinions and information from that part of the public which THE TIMES reaches was cordial and sincere, and care was taken to state that correspondents were entirely free to express their views, whether those views coincided with our own or not. It did not seem any more necessary to say that editorial discrimination would be used in selecting particular letters for publication, than it did to say that impropriety of language or idea would insure instant rejection.

Some things are matters of course, and one of them is the fact that no newspaper will or should admit to its columns any article, long or short, simply because it is "decent and rational." Some newspapers, THE TIMES among them, will not admit anything which doesn't possess those two qualities, but many other qualities must also be considered in every case.

All this is so obvious that we begrudge the space it takes to say it, but apparently there is need of the saying, for several people declare that they have a grievance against us. For instance, there is a gloomy man down at Fort Hamilton who writes:

"By the whole tenor of that article you desire the public to believe that you will publish decent and rational letters, although the writer's opinions may differ from yours. It is within my personal knowledge that, within the past two years hundreds of well-reasoned letters have been sent to you upon the subject of vaccination, showing its useless and pernicious character, which you have refused, or at least failed, to publish."

"Hundreds" is a good many, but that doesn't matter, because we are willing to admit that we "have refused, or at least failed," to print lots and lots of anti-vaccination letters. But, on the other hand, can the Fort Hamilton man deny that we have printed more than a few of them? Whether he denies it or not, we have and his reproaches do not trouble us a bit.

THE TIMES believes thoroughly in vaccination. It does not purpose to lumber up its columns with daily, weekly, or even annual repetitions of "arguments" against vaccination which have been definitely and finally disproved by reason and science; it will not give endless reiteration to statements which are possibly true and probably false; but it is more than willing to receive new light on this as on any other subject, and if to-morrow the evils of vaccination were shown to outbalance its virtues, we would join the "antis" instantly. That explains why we print some anti-vaccination letters and do not print others.

Incidentally the invitation to correspondents is repeated, cordially and sincerely.

Gen. COPPINGER has been moved to inform Gen. STERNBERG that Camp Wheeler, near Huntsville, Ala., is well placed and well equipped, and that the soldiers there are getting well and happy. That is indeed good news, and it is easy to understand why information so unlike that which comes from the other camps should have been made public by the War Department. It is not easy, or even possible, however, to understand why the department did not exercise its too famous blue pencil on the General's letter before giving it out. For though the communication commends Huntsville it condemns Tampa in the severest terms, and, just as the country has almost forgotten the glory of the Santiago campaign because of the shame that followed it, so in this letter many and many a reader will pass unheeded what it says about Camp Wheeler's "attractive, open valley," and "fresh, cool, invigorating air," to ponder on the statements about "steadily winning our poor, enfeebled men back to life and strength after the poisonous, fever-laden swamps of Tampa." On the theory that military surgeons are mere advisors, and that when bad sites for camps were chosen they could only suffer in silence, of course the letter vindicates the medical bureau—more or less; but how about the War Department?

HEROISM OF THE REGULARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a result of a tent-to-tent canvass of four of the regular infantry regiments at Camp Wikoff, I would like to corroborate and emphasize one or two facts touched upon in a letter from Montauk by Mrs. McCarthy, published in your issue of Wednesday, Sept. 3.

First, as to the character of the regulars; the writer states that they came away "with the conviction that every American soldier was a gentleman." It was, I confess, a great surprise, though a still greater pleasure, to find these men, under their terrible test, showing a spirit of courage and unselfishness, patience and natural courtesy that is an honor to American manhood—such as we have always been led to expect in the volunteer, but have now found glorified in our neglected regular. To one who has once seen these men as they lie now in their tents at Montauk, the word "regular" will always stand very near to the ideal of manly heroism.

Secondly, as to their officers; Mrs. McCarthy advises keeping away from the officers' quarters "if you are desirous of doing anything for their men." This appears to be good advice. It is a very curious fact that many of the officers, and even the Surgeons, among those regiments visited, appeared to be quite unconscious of the great seriousness of the situation, and gave reports surprisingly at variance with what we found to be the actual condition of their men. On our visit to the camp we went to the commanding officer, Surgeon, or Adjutant of each regiment, and had we taken their information as conclusive we should have brought our milk cans back without having taken off the covers. Going from tent to tent, as we did afterward throughout the regiments, we emptied our big cans, and twice bought more from local vendors.

In the matter of the water supply again the same inertia or indifference was evident. The men in the camps complained of the water and squeezed lemons into it to take away its taste, still realizing that it was dangerous to drink it. At the request of one of the commanding officers, an eminent surgeon, with whom the visit was made, explained a very simple process for making it absolutely safe to use. The Surgeon in charge at once raised objections, such as the difficulty of keeping the men from drinking the water directly from the hydrants before its purification in the manner suggested. Yet it is difficult to see the object of a military organization or its maintenance in camp unless it be for the proper control and protection of the men. The attitude of those in charge of the health of the men seems to be that of finding objections rather than the means of taking the precautions which they themselves acknowledged would be efficacious if properly carried out.

This apparent indifference to the suffering of the men may in some instances be due to sickness, but in the majority of cases appearances go to prove the contrary, and the officers are content to shift the responsibility upon the non-commissioned officers who are, for the most part, totally unfit for even their ordinary routine work. In one company I found the Sergeant trying to make out his report, though himself sick with dysentery. In the end tent we found the cook lying with his head buried in his arms shaking with a chill. Two or three men were watching him, and asked me what to do for him, explaining rather incoherently that he had to be up so early in the morning that he "got these chills."

In the adjoining regiment we found a tent in which lay a man groaning and munching ice savagely as he rolled from side to side in great pain. I asked where the Surgeon was and his tent mate said that he had not been by since morning, when he had told them they could have a little ice and that he was not expected again that day. We went at once to the kitchen, heated some water over the coals, filled a bottle, and with it tried to relieve the fellow's suffering. This sort of thing was going on within fifty yards of the tent where some of the officers sat chatting with one another. When we had asked them an hour before whether they needed any milk, broth, or eggs, they replied very courteously that the men were getting on very well and had everything that they wanted.

In the light of these facts, it is evident that there is—and quite naturally—a state of total disorganization in many regiments, which renders the ordinary system of camp discipline not only absurd, but dangerous and cruel. "Sick call" becomes a farce when there are but a handful of well men in the regiment, and the reports made out by a Sergeant, himself scarcely able to keep his roll, ought not to be made the basis for requisitions and sick reports by the officers and Surgeons of the regiment. If such be the case, it is not fair to put all the blame on higher officials for not furnishing what any stranger who peers under the tent flaps can see at a glance is needed, and terribly needed, by the men who lie there. It is difficult to imagine how any officer with such responsibilities upon him could find a moment's rest until he had made every possible effort and appeal in behalf of his men, yet Mrs. McCarthy writes, "Keep away from the officers' quarters if you are desirous of doing anything for the men."

Apparently she is right, though doubtless there are many in authority who are doing heroic work. The fact remains that while there seems no longer any question as to a sufficiency of supplies at headquarters, there is a crying need for their proper distribution. With all the provisions one sees in transit and stored up, both for Government and Red Cross, these regulars lying under their tents are still largely dependent for their care and nourishment, not upon the Government that has so many millions surplus that it pays its interest coupons in advance, but upon a little band of energetic and merciful women who, scouring the Hamptons day after day, in spite of distances and those often-quoted "difficulties of transportation," bring it somehow or other straight to where it is needed. GROSVENOR ATTERBURY.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

DISSEMINATING TYPHOID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clearing out of Camps Wikoff and Thomas is doubtless a good thing for the camps themselves, but is misery and death to many of the poor victims of typhoid who have been unceremoniously shipped to their homes with the fever still raging. This is a matter for which the Surgeon General of the army is certainly directly responsible. It is reported that Dr. Sternberg recently expressed surprise at the condition of many of the soldiers whom he saw at Long Island City on their arrival from Camps Wikoff and Black. No case of typhoid should have been removed from camp until after the temperature had become normal and the patient was fairly convalescent and able to stand the hardships of the journey. There is abundant evidence, however, that this safe rule was constantly violated, and yet we have not heard of the dismissal of any of the army Surgeons who have been guilty of such barbarity. Is Sternberg asleep or is he utterly incompetent? If he did not know of these things being done, he certainly ought not to remain at the head of a department where such things are done; and if he did know of them, it would be hard to find a fitting punishment for such an outrage on humanity. Further, is Dr. Sternberg, the "eminent bacteriologist," ignorant of the fact that each case of typhoid sent from camp may prove the starting point of an epidemic in the locality to which the case is sent? Is he simply trying to remove the odium from the camp, not caring how widely he disseminates the disease throughout the country at large? As a medical man I protest against such ignorance, incompetence, or willful wickedness. H. G. R.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow an expression of satisfaction at your complete and convincing disposal of the Presidential committee investigation. Now will THE TIMES not give its ideas of what the practical way is to sufficiently impress Mr. McKinley with the people's earnestness, so that, despairing of higher inspiration, the motives which seem to avert justice may be overborne by those which demand it. Shall Republicans petition by thousands? Shall mass meetings be held? There is courage and determination enough among men who, were it not for this blight upon his Administration, would be glad to support the President, and if the right men begin demonstrations the Algerine disease will be stopped. If a thorough diagnosis were possible it would be a good thing for the country, but it is too much to be expected. Even a committee from Congress would find too much political barbed wire.

I may take the opportunity here to say that within the limits of this city are Government hospitals from which, even as late as this, appeals for help are sent to relief organizations. Does the President realize how much "political" aid these societies are to him and his subordinates? Suppose their hard-worked officers and the generous people back of them had said that supplying necessaries was Government business. How many more men would have starved to death? Or suppose they unwisely repeated to Washington these appeals and gave the names of the hospitals and their surgeons? The rash applicants would probably be in unending trouble, and there is no reason to suppose that the sick would be benefited. This is so well known, indeed, that the officers do not all dare to make their needs known, and in some cases they are only heard of through the nurses.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898. W. L. H.

Reading Matter for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me it would be a good idea for the residents along the Long Island Railroad to give reading matter to the soldiers. As their train stops at every station this is a very easy thing to do, and adds a great deal to the comfort of the soldiers, who naturally find the long journey, with its frequent stops, very tedious. I know of a case where this plan was tried and the soldiers were very grateful to the givers. Magazines, paper-covered novels, and weeklies are equally acceptable.

G. A. YOUNG.

Centre Moriches, L. I., Sept. 10, 1898.

The Zionist Congress Report.

From The American Israelite.

We wish all readers to know that this report from the congress in Basel is the work of a youthful enthusiast, who writes as he feels, not as he verily knows. None outside of Russia, Roumania, and Galicia thinks of establishing a Jewish government in Palestine or anywhere else; none will ever give his consent to such a fantastic and utterly impracticable scheme, none will give up his nationality in this country or in Western Europe to become citizens in Utopia.

NUGGETS.

All for One Price.

"What a lovely new coiffure Miss Oldtimer has. Where did she get the style?"

"That comes with the hair."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Seasonable Suggestion.

The opening of the hunting season suggests that the man who fools with a gun that "isn't loaded" evidently believes in taking life easy.—Chicago Democrat.

An Interesting Prediction.

If Mr. Wharton Barker, who has been nominated for President by the Populists, stays in the middle of the road until November, 1900, he will have exciting times dodging scorchers.—Kansas City Journal.

A Chance for Fun.

"Little Jim is crazy to have school begin."

"Is he so fond of study?"

"No; but he says he wants to see how much his teacher knows about the new geography."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Very Amiable.

"Excuse me!" exclaimed the timorous man, "but may I disturb you for a few minutes on a matter of considerable importance to myself and possibly of some concern to you?"

"No, Sir!" replied the disagreeable citizen: "not unless you promise not to waste as much time talking business as you do apologizing."—Washington Star.

DE WHITEWASH BRUSH.

By de Reverend Samuel Johnsing, Pastor of de Thomsing St. Baptist Church.

De Scribes an' de Pharisees knowed deir biz,
When de sepulchres made a big smell;
Dey jis' done close em, and leave 'em as dey is
An' dey whitewash de outside well.

CHORUS:—
Den git out de whitewash brush,
An' tech up de sepulchre's stones;
You's sho' fo' to fall ef de kalsomine pail
Don't kiver de dead men's bones.

Boss Alger he 'pinted some fust-class men
Fer conductin' of de G. O. P.,
But fer pupposes o' war dey was—nine out o' ten—
De wust lot you ever did see.

CHORUS:—
But git out de whitewash brush
An' tech up de sepulchre's stones;
You's sho' fo' to fall ef de kalsomine pail
Don't kiver de dead men's bones.

Dey says dat our sojers done fought fust rate,
But dey stahved 'em an' left 'em to die.
I guess Marse Alger's not gwine fo' to wait
Till de common folks finds out why.

CHORUS:—
He'll git out his whitewash brush
An' tech up de sepulchre's stones;
He's sho' fo' to fall ef de kalsomine pail
Don't kiver de dead men's bones.

Dey's a heap o' widows, an' dey's orphans, too,
An' poh sick sojers, an' dead,
Dat never would 'a been—you knows it's true—
Ef dey'd been tukken kyar of an' fed.

CHORUS:—
So git out de whitewash brush,
An' tech up de sepulchre's stones;
You's sho' fo' to fail ef de kalsomine pail
Don't kiver de dead men's bones.

Dere's seberal Gin'rals an' a heap o' small fry
Dat's suttinly shakin' in dey shoe;
Ef dey don't look out, dey'll find bye'n bye
Uncle Sam he knows who's who.

CHORUS:—
Den git out de whitewash brush,
An' tech up de sepulchre's stones;
You's sho' fo' to fail ef de kalsomine pail
Don't kiver de dead men's bones.

I kinder 'specks Marse Alger hisself
Ain't as comfo'table as he was,
But he play like de possum, an' make b'lieve deff.
An' hope we won't bodder him; cos—

CHORUS:—
He's got out his whitewash brush,
An' 's techin' up de sepulchre's stones;
He don't mean to fail ef de kalsomine pail
Can kiver de dead men's bones.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" Revived by the Castle Square Company.

'THE FRENCH MAID' ONCE MORE

A New Comic Piece by H. G. Carleton Produced in Baltimore—Changes in the Music Halls.

At the American Theatre last night the Castle Square Opera Company brought forward one of the most delicious of the works of Gilbert and Sullivan, "Iolanthe." It is always a delight to listen to the dainty, melodious, and artistic music of this operetta and to revel in the polished wit and refined humor of the libretto. The manner in which the audience enjoyed it last night ought to be a conclusive disproof of the theory entertained by operetta managers that a really fine work is too good for the public. But facts do not count for much with such theorists. Meanwhile men and women of refinement are being weaned from operetta as a form of amusement, and a species of entertainment which is capable of rising to the highest level of amusing art is degraded to a combination of spectacle and nonsense. "Iolanthe" is foolery, but it is the foolery of the intellectual, and "age cannot stale nor custom wither" its "infinite variety."

The performance last night was admirable for its general excellence. There was not a single impersonation of striking merit, yet all of those engaged in the performance showed so clear a comprehension of the meaning of the work that the evening was one of enjoyment. The stage management was not always judicious, for persons who are uttering some of Gilbert's choicest lines should not turn their backs on the audience. But the only serious defect was the work of the conductor of the orchestra. This gentleman continues his unhappy habit of last season of hurrying all tempi so that not only are musical values impaired, but it becomes a physical impossibility for any singer to enunciate the words of the text. Gilbert's lyrics are too important to be ruined by such stupidity. Of the principal members of the cast Miss MacNichol, as the fairy queen, was most at home in her work, and Miss Gertrude Quinlan, who replaced Villa Knox as Phyllis, acted her part excellently, though she had some trouble with the music. Mr. Case sang Mount-ararat's music well, and Mr. Hitchcock was acceptable as the Chancellor. The cast was as follows:

The Lord Chancellor	Raymond Hitchcock
Earl of Mountararat	Harry L. Chase
Earl of Tolloller	Joseph F. Sheehan
Strephon	W. G. Stewart
Private Willis	John Carrington
Train Bearer	Frank Ranney
Queen of the Fairies	Lizzie MacNichol
Iolanthe	Laura Denio
Phyllis	Gertrude Quinlan
Celia	Alice Campbell
Fleta	Stella Madison

"THE FRENCH MAID" AGAIN.

Charles Bigelow's Flexible Muscles and Squeak in Use Again.

The Herald Square Theatre, smartly redecorated for the new season, was reopened last night with a revival of "The French Maid," which had already been performed 175 times in the same theatre. Some changes had been made in the distribution of rôles, but none which weakened the performance, while Hallen Mostyn, as the burly British sailor, and Charles Bigelow, whose grimaces, contortions, and squeaks are always amusing, as the preposterous waiter, were on hand, and Olive Redpath returned to the rather flimsy title rôle which she took up late last season.

There is some real fun in "The French Maid," as almost everybody must know by this time. The extremely nautical song, "'Twas Twenty-four Bells by the Waterbury Watch" and the twins' duet are capital. Miss Eva Davenport's caricature of the foibles of a flirtatious elderly woman is good comic acting, well worth seeing. Much of the music is very pretty, and the scenery and dresses serve well. This English musical farce will be in sight and hearing this time for three weeks, and will then give place to the first novelty of the Herald Square's season, "The Hotel Topsy Turvy."

Sir Hercules Hawser	Edward J. Heron
The Maharajah	Richard Ridgeley
Sir Drummond Fife	Matt. Woodward
Jack Brown	Hallen Mostyn
Paul Leguire	Edouard Jose
Camambert	George Honey
Harry Fife	William Armstrong
Lady Hawser	Eva Davenport
Dorothy Travers	Gerry Ames
Mme. Camambert	Yolande Wallace
Marie	Mamie Forbes
Suzette	Olive Redpath
Charles Brown	Charles A. Bigelow

"THE CUCKOO" BY CARLETON.

A New Farce Presented in Baltimore by the Smyth and Rice Troupe.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—"The Cuckoo," a new farcical play in three acts, by Henry Guy Carleton, was acted here to-night at the Academy by the company of comedians directed by Messrs. Smyth and Rice. The piece was favorably received by a large audience, and will probably prove a good successor to "My Friend from India," which it greatly excels in dexterity of construction and finish, if not in elemental fun.

The principal character in "The Cuckoo" is supposed to be the famous Gen. Flambeau of the French Army. His real name is Pierre Bruno, and he was formerly a coffee drummer, and met the widow of the real Gen. Flambeau in Sumatra shortly after that doughty warrior's demise. The real Gen. Flambeau was a hero of the Tonquin war. His widow was willing to marry this Bruno, but insisted upon retaining the General's name. The happy couple went to the Philippines, and persons who knew her as Mme. Flambeau naturally thought that he was Gen. Flambeau, and thus he unwillingly acquired his title.

After her death he meets a hero-worshipping lady of wealth, who marries him on account of the glory of his record. They come to Paris to look after her property. She is not content to have her hero husband in private life, but wishes to have him restored to the command of his old brigade, and secretly begins using influence with the Minister of War to attain this end. The War Office having long ago been informed of the General's death, naturally is anxious to see his ghost. The false Flambeau learns of his wife's campaign, and is plunged into complicated troubles. Another character is a young advocate, Lucien, who, knowing that the public has no confidence in a counselor of his youthful appearance, takes into partnership an old imbecile, who looks wise, and whom he advertises as a great advocate, Ambrose. Ambrose is fond of penuchle and the flowing bowl. Another character is a simple-minded but ambitious Alsacian heiress, who comes to Paris to capture a titled husband. The artful "General" has long been burdened with the chuckle-head son of the real Flambeau, and tries to marry him off, but fails. Another character still is Castagnelli, who has made a great discovery—laughing gas—discovered how to make it in a book, and has started a dental establishment. As he knows nothing of dentistry, he devotes his energies to getting his patients unconscious, and while they are still in that state he calls a Dutch dentist from around the corner, who does the work. He spends his money in scientific researches, but is in arrears with his landlord, which leads to his establishment being seized and to the confiscation of a set of false teeth, which the present Mme. Flambeau had given him to repair. As that esteemed lady's chief charm in the eyes of her husband is her exquisite teeth, her temporary loss of them gets both her and the dentist into trouble.

The title, "The Cuckoo," is derived from the fact that the concierge of the apartments wherein most of the action occurs has contracted with the tenants who are in arrears of rent that he will give the call of that remarkable bird as a signal that the landlord is approaching. Hearing this signal, the delinquents hide, and if they have paid the janitor a small fee he tells the landlord that they are out. If they have not paid him, he tells him they are in. This call is also given in the piece to herald the approach of other characters, and becomes such a note of warning that

when, in the ending act in a hotel parlor, an innocent cuckoo clock artlessly asserts the hour, every personage is alarmed.

Gen. Flambeau.....Frederick Bond
Fedor.....Leavitt James
Adrienne.....Helen Reimer
Elise Tricot.....Clara Hathaway
Ambrose.....John Ward
Juliette.....Meta Maynard
Lucien Lellande.....Edward S. Abeles
Marconi Castagnelli.....John Maher
Brumaire.....Joseph Adelman
Robo.....J. H. Hazleton
Vibert.....John Lucas
Pierre.....John Finn
Sabreur.....Frank Parry
Lolita.....Nita Allen
Elsa.....May Vokes

"The Evil Eye" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The first performance on any stage of Sidney R. Ellis's "The Evil Eye" was given to-night at the Auditorium, in this city, before a large audience. The play is fantastical and spectacular, and is full of laughable situations. It gives Robert Rosaire as Nid and Thomas Eliot as Ned opportunities to introduce their specialties.

Theatres and Music Halls.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The programme for the closing week includes Isham's Darktown Aristocracy as the main feature and the usual specialty bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Trip to Coontown," the musical piece which was presented last evening, proved successful, and was much enjoyed by a large audience.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman presented "The Telephone Girl" last night before a large audience.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The third weekly offering of the Donnelly Stock Company was David Belasco's "May Blossom." The play was tastefully mounted and costumed and acted with skill and sympathy.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"A Modern Venus" is shown every afternoon and evening, much to the apparent enjoyment of a throng of spectators, who fill nearly every seat at each performance.

EDEN MUSEE.—Admiral Cervera and the other war characters in wax attracted considerable attention. New war views were shown by the cinematograph. They include views of the operations of Gen. Miles's army in Puerto Rico, as well as the views in and around Santiago.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Mordaunt and Block's company appeared in "Rosedale" last evening. As Elliot Grey, Joseph Haworth, who was specially engaged for the part, gave an exceptionally fine interpretation. The other members of the cast did clever work.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The principal feature of the bill yesterday was the first appearance of Miss Camilla Urso, the violinist, who kept her audience interested during the entire time she occupied the stage. The rest of the bill was of the usual interesting kind, including Harry Lacy and Miss Ida Van Sickel, in a comedy entitled "Bob Racketts"; Hayes and Lytton, in a "Cohen Farce," and Herr Batty's five bears.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The performance of "A Brace of Partridges" at the Madison Square Theatre was somewhat delayed last night owing to the fact that the female members of the company went to Newport over Sunday and were late returning.

The title of the new burlesque to be produced at Koster & Bial's Thirty-fourth Street Music Hall on Sept. 19 was to have been "Around the Town," but owing to objections made by Edgar Smith, who claims the title for a musical comedy, the name has been changed to "In Gotham."

Charles Frohman has decided to engage a stage manager for each of his theatres instead of allowing them to run themselves practically alone. Robert Hickman will look after the Madison Square Theatre. Managers for the other theatres have not as yet been selected. Joseph Humphreys will be retained as general stage manager.

Miss Ethel Barrymore reached this city Sunday after causing more or less worry to her friends and relatives by returning by way of Quebec. It was only after she reached the Waldorf-Astoria that she learned the ship she came on, instead of stopping at Quebec, had continued on to Montreal, and consequently her baggage went astray. After considerable telegraphing by her uncle, John Drew, the baggage was located in Montreal and forwarded. Miss Barrymore had not conferred with Charles Frohman yesterday, consequently was not aware what company he intended to place her in.

PLANS FOR THE OPERA SEASON.

Maurice Grau Has Arranged for Two Wagner Cycles Here—He Sails To-day for England.

Maurice Grau sails to-day for England after spending ten very busy days in this city arranging the details of the coming season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. When seen yesterday afternoon, Mr. Grau said:

"During my short stay here I have accomplished a great deal. The two important matters that necessitated my coming over were the question of the Wagner cycles and the engagement of a suitable orchestra. These have been satisfactorily arranged. I have decided to give two cycles, one in the evening and one in the afternoon. The object of giving the latter is to enable a number of our out-of-town patrons to attend.

"The evening performances will be given on Thursday, Jan. 12; Tuesday, Jan. 17; Thursday, Jan. 19, and Tuesday, Jan. 24. 'Das Rheingold' will begin at 8:30 o'clock and will be continued without any intermission; 'Die Walküre' and 'Siegfried' will begin at 7, and 'Die Götterdämmerung' at 6:45.

"The afternoon performances will be given on Tuesday, Feb. 7; Thursday, Feb. 9; Tuesday, Feb. 14, and Thursday, Feb. 16. In this series 'Das Rheingold' will begin at 2:15 o'clock; 'Die Walküre' and 'Siegfried' at 1:15, and 'Die Götterdämmerung' at 12:45. These music dramas will be given with the best artists at our disposal, and I can assure my patrons that the casts are sure to eclipse those of Baireuth. There will be absolutely no cuts in these performances, each work being given in its entirety. In the matter of scenery and effects, the models used at the Festspielhaus will be closely copied. A great deal of interest has already been manifested in the cycles, and I expect them to be one of the principal features of the season.

"The list of artists I have engaged, which THE NEW YORK TIMES has already published, speaks for itself, and I expect a brilliant series of performances. The company will be the largest, most complete, and most expensive organization ever brought to this country, and I think our patrons will be more than pleased with the artistic results.

"I go from here to London, to consult about my next season at Covent Garden, and thence to join my family in Paris. I shall return here in six weeks. The company will sail on different steamships sometime between Oct. 20 and Oct. 23. After a day or two in this city a special train will convey the whole organization to Chicago, where the season will begin on Nov. 7 and continue for three weeks. I feel very much pleased with the outlook, the subscriptions have been unusually numerous so far, and I expect a record-breaking season."

Kate Dale Is Very Ill.

Miss Kate Dalé, an actress who made her last appearance in this city in "What Happened to Jones" at the Bijou Theatre late last season, is dangerously ill at her apartment in the Von Hoffman, 29 West Twenty-sixth Street, and not expected to live. Her malady is a severe affection of the throat. Miss Dale, who in private life is Louise Cudlip, is a very handsome woman. She made her first appearance in this city, playing minor parts in Mrs. Potter's company, three years ago, after which she acted Miss Fanny in "Chimmy Fadden." At the beginning of last season she was a member of Rich and Harris's company producing "The Good Mr. Best." Miss Dale remained with this company until it was disbanded in Chicago and then came East to take a part in Dorothy Morton's production, "Miss Brevity of Hongkong," which was also short lived. Miss Dale was married six years ago to Grey Cudlip, but was divorced three years after when she took to the stage.

San Juan Dore in Fireworks.

The assault on San Juan Hill will be reproduced at Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre each evening this week. The attacking force will be made up of members of the Seventy-first Regiment and Rough Riders of Col. Roosevelt's command.

A Japanese Concession in Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 12.—An agreement has been signed at Seoul, Korea, for the laying by Japanese of the railroad from Seoul to Fusan.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

May Irwin Sings at a Musicale Given by Mrs. Calvin S. Brice—Arrivals and Departures.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—A luncheon and musicale were given at Beaulieu, the Summer home of Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, this afternoon. The luncheon guests included Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins-Morse, Perry Belmont, Egerton L. Winthrop, T. Sanford Beatty, Grafton Cushing, Walter Berry, Joan Malcolm, M. P., Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Miss Milling, Miss Wetmore, Miss Burden, Frank Lawrence, the Misses Brice, John T. Brice, Miss Davis, Miss Bessie Marberry, and Eliot Gregory.

After luncheon the musicale began in the drawing room. Between the luncheon and musicale many of the cottagers dropped in and they each listened to the music from beginning to end. There was the irresistible May Irwin with a grip bag filled with negro songs, and she sang as she never did before or since her last appearance at Beaulieu two Summers ago, when Miss Irwin, chaperoned by Miss Ada Lewis, the "tough girl," and the stage manager delighted Mrs. Brice and about 300 guests. This afternoon May Irwin sang many songs, and when she had concluded the guests wanted more. Here are a few of the songs she sang, with chorus accompaniments by a number of guests: "The Dummy," "He Certainly Was Good to Me," "The Frog," "The Bully," and Mr. Austin."

The other artists who were heard to advantage were Emilio Gorgoza and Mr. Luckstone. The Second United States Artillery Band from Fort Adams was stationed on the lawn and discoursed a brilliant programme of music.

Major Crawford, Messrs. Hugh C. Kelly and H. McGildowny, members of Sir Thomas Lipton's committee for the international yacht race, concluded their visit here to-day. Major Crawford and Mr. Kelly going to Boston and Mr. McGildowny to New York.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Snug Harbor.

Mrs. F. K. Pendleton and Mrs. Edwin Parsons and E. L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Howard Gould will entertain at dinner tomorrow evening on board his yacht Niagara.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry left on the Electra to-day for Delaware, closing Seaverge for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have closed Belcourt and gone to New York.

The arrivals at the Hotel Aquidneck include Mrs. A. H. Washburn, Miss Washburn of Hartford, Paul H. Carter of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Deassis of Brazil, Charles S. Cox, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Charles of Providence.

The Argentine Minister is at the Logerot.

NEW CHARITY AT NEWPORT.

Fund in Memory of the Late Francis Brockholst Cutting.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, mother of the late Francis Brockholst Cutting, and her son, William Cutting, Jr., have sent to the Rev. Dr. Grace a check for $3,000 for the poor of St. Mary's Parish. The charity is not restricted to the members of that church, but to those who reside within its parish limits, irrespective of religion, creed, or color.

The letter containing the check was mailed from Hamburg and was received by Dr. Grace to-day. It states that Mrs. and Mr. Cutting each contribute $1,500, and that they wish to establish from Sept. 12, as a memorial to Francis Brockholst Cutting, a charity to be known as "St. Anthony's Bread," a certain sum for its continuance to be paid yearly or monthly, as they may deem best later on, to be distributed by the rector and assistant priests of St. Mary's within the limits of that parish.

Mrs. Cutting has always been a devoted member of St. Mary's Church, and has always been most liberal in its support. Recently she gave a valuable set of stations of the cross and had extensive repairs made to the convent at her personal expense. Tomorrow morning a solemn requiem mass will be sung at St. Mary's, at which all the children of the parish will offer their prayers for the repose of the soul of him in memory of whom the fund has been established.

NEWPORT'S NAVAL DISPLAY.

Officers' Ball Abandoned Owing to Lateness of the Season.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—The Newport Naval Entertainment Committee has received word from the Navy Department to the effect that the cruiser Montgomery, the monitors Terror, Puritan, and Amphitrite, and the collier Hannibal have arrived at Charleston after a heavy passage from Puerto Rico.

The committee, which began its work on Aug. 22, and which has met with a series of disappointments and drawbacks relative to the departure of these vessels, has decided to abandon giving the ball in honor of the officers at the Casino, owing to the lateness of the season and to the fact that so many of the young people have left Newport. The entertainments for the officers and men will be given. As to the land parade, all will depend on the consultation with the commanding officers of the various ships when they arrive here.

The ships were expected here by Sept. 2, but unforeseen delays occurred to keep them away. The Gloucester, the monitors, the Montgomery, and the torpedo boat fleet, besides other vessels which the committee is trying to have sent here, will make a good showing and may be here by the 15th inst.

SPORT AT NEWPORT.

O. H. P. Belmont's Encouragement of Boat Racing—Golf Matches.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—O. H. P. Belmont, takes a great interest in racing boats here, and his encouragement has led to many interesting races during the past two seasons. These races, thanks to his generosity, have been made a permanent Summer fixture. To-day he received the following letter as he was about to leave for New York:

Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, Belcourt, Newport, R. I.:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the members of the Old Colony Boat Club I beg to extend thanks for the generous prize presented by you to them as the winning crew in the race of Saturday last. The boys appreciate the purse, not alone for its real value, but as an evidence of your active interest in sports of this kind and your efforts to keep them alive.

With renewed thanks, I remain for the crew, yours most respectfully,

JOHN J. RILEY, Coxswain.

The two cups offered by Mr. Nathaniel Thayer have been won as follows:

Name.	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. T. Carpenter	88	8	80
H. R. Taylor	107	24	83

The outlook for raceboat affairs here next Summer is already bright, for there will be four crews competing for the annual prizes to be offered by O. H. P. Belmont and F. P. Garrettson.

Devotees of golf were greatly interested in the ladies' bogey match for a cup offered by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Miss M. H. Busk was the winner, with Miss Anna Sands a close second. Other contestants were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Louisa Porter, Miss Hubbard, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mrs. Barton Hopkins, and Miss Alice C. Rogers.

One day last week there was an interesting eighteen-hole match between Superintendent Willie Davis, who played against the best scores of both F. P. Keene and A. S. Carpenter, allowing each six strokes. Mr. Davis made two thirty-eight stroke rounds, with a total of seventy-six, within one of his record. Mr. Carpenter made the eighteen holes in seventy-eight, which, with the six allowance, gave him the match at seventy-two. Mr. Keene's score was in the eighties.

Superintendent Davis goes Wednesday to Morristown, N. J., where the amateur championship is being played, and in November will leave for Washington, where he will take charge for the Winter months.

It is currently reported that the Westchester Polo Club has arranged with the Newport Golf Club to raise the new polo grounds some eighteen inches, the work to be started and completed so as to enable the polo players to use the grounds in the Spring.

New Naval Commander at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—From a source which cannot be questioned it was learned to-day that Commodore F. J. Higginson, formerly commander of the battleship Massachusetts, and at present attached to the Lighthouse Board, had been offered the Newport Naval Station, which is scheduled to go out of existence on Oct. 1. Each of the three departments which still constitute the station will become an independent station in itself under present orders. But these orders are to be annulled before the time fixed, and the office of Flag Officer is to be retained. Commodore Higginson has done much for the system of naval training of apprentices, and while a Captain had command of the station.

Sanford-Burchard.

Mrs. Olive Wilmot Burchard, daughter of Samuel Wilmot of Newcastle, Canada, for many years Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, was married yesterday to Henry Sanford, Vice President of the Adams Express Company. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. Among those present were the bride's father, and her niece, Miss Fline Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Victor C. Thorne, Henry Sanford, second, Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Burchard, Roswell B. Burchard, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir, General and Miss Frisbee, H. S. Van Duzer, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie. The wedding party breakfasted with Mr. Wilmot, the bride's father, at the Hotel Buckingham immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford sail for Europe this morning, intending to be absent but a few weeks.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHOIR REBELS.

The Rector Reinstated a Disobedient Boy, and Conductor Corneille Headed a Secession.

Trouble between the rector and choir of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Pennsylvania Avenue, East New York, culminated Sunday in the resignations of several members of the choir. The organist and choirmaster, Arthur Corneille, had dismissed a boy named Green for disobedience and interfering with the singing. On Sunday night, fifteen minutes before the hour for the service to begin, the boy appeared in the choir and announced that the rector, the Rev. P. F. Duffy, had given him permission to sing.

Mr. Corneille ordered Green out, but the boy proceeded to put on his vestments and declared that he was going to stay. At this point the Rev. Mr. Duffy entered and asked what the disturbance was about. Being informed, he confirmed the boy's statement. About half the choir, led by Mr. Corneille, immediately laid aside their vestments, announced that they intended to resign, and took seats in the rear of the church.

In his sermon, the Rev. Mr. Duffy mentioned that trouble existed, and said that it had been caused by a "few evil men in the church." At this utterance the ex-members of the choir walked out of the church.

It is said that considerable dissatisfaction exists, apart from the trouble in the choir. It is claimed that the rector has broken up the two leading societies of young people in the church, St. Agnes's Guild and the Rector's Aid Society. These organizations were helpful in raising money for the parish. It is claimed that the Rev. Mr. Duffy broke them up by interfering in their affairs and by making numerous requirements which the members thought unjust and trivial.

SCHOOLBOY KILLED BY TROLLEY.

Brooklyn Policemen Rescued Motorman from Crowd of Excited Italians.

While on his way to school yesterday morning Frank Mutro, seven years old, of 17 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down by a Hamilton Avenue trolley car and instantly killed. He was crossing Hamilton Avenue at President Street when the car came along. The fender caught him and threw him into the net. The motorman, William Green, put on the brakes, and the car, after carrying the boy thirty feet, slowed down. The lad had so far escaped without injury, but he now rolled off the fender, and fell under the wheels. The car came to a standstill five feet away, but the boy was already dead.

The father was at work with other Italians in a trench about fifty feet away. He came to see what was the matter. At the same moment the mother arrived. When they saw the body of the child they became frantic. The crowd gathered around the motorman, gesticulating and yelling at him. The timely arrival of Policeman Roy saved Green from assault. Roy got on the platform and kept the Italians at bay with his club.

Green was put under arrest and later arraigned before Magistrate Bristow, in the Butler Street Court. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of homicide, and was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail. He said that the boy darted in front of the car as fast as he could run, and that it was impossible to avoid the accident.

ASSASSINS IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—According to advices received here from Barbados since the death of the Hon. Mr. Pile, Speaker of the House of Assembly, on Sept. 2, from the effects of the recent attempt to assassinate him, the Governor and five public officials have been anonymously warned that a similar fate has been decreed for them, "as a reward for their oppression."

The worst feature of the Pile tragedy is that the Government reward of $1,000 for information regarding the conspirators fails to induce their betrayal.

REINFORCING FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning it has learned that a military expedition, including sixteen officers and non-commissioned officers, sailed from Pauillac, France, last Friday with a view of reinforcing the French expedition in Central Africa under Major Marchand.

Great secrecy. The Daily Chronicle observes, is maintained in the matter; but the departure of the expedition is believed to confirm the report of the arrival of Major Marchand at Fashoda, on the White Nile, above Khartoum.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Temps and Liberte say to-day that the French Government has been made aware of the arrival of the expedition under Major Marchand at Fashoda.

COL. DU PATY DE CLAM RETIRED.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is officially announced that Col. du Paty de Clam has been placed on the inactive list and dismissed from his post in consequence of the General Staff's investigation into the Esterhazy case. President Faure retired Col. du Paty de Clam at the suggestion of the Minister for War, Gen. Zurlinden.

Two Cabinet meetings have considered the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case and adjourned until Saturday, at the request of the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, who is desirous of more time in which to consider the documents.

The Court has refused to release former Col. Picquart, pending a rehearing of the case against him.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times suggests that the second of the two Cabinet Councils held yesterday (Monday) was called specially to avert the immediate resignation of Gen. Zurlinden, Minister for War, who had he resigned, could not have accompanied M. Faure to the manoeuvres. The correspondent understands that, as M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, has consented to reconsider the Dreyfus "dossier," Gen. Zurlinden will postpone his resignation until he returns from the manoeuvres.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"President Faure declared to-day that it would never do for him to face the troops at the manoeuvres if coming from a Cabinet council which had adopted revision."

No Revolution in Peru.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Peruvian Legation at Washington has received a cablegram from Lima stating that there is no revolution in the country. In some places bands of marauders have appeared, who were dispersed on the approach of the Government troops sent to pursue them. Peru, says the message, is in the state of complete quiet, which it has enjoyed for some years.

Commissioner Peck in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, with his family and staff, has taken up quarters at the Continental Hotel until he can find suitable offices. Mr. Peck will see the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, and other French officers to-day.

THE SULLIVANS' CHOWDER.

The Association's Annual Outing a Hilarious Success—A Card Sharp's Costly Lesson.

It is rare that a card sharp falls by his own game, but that is what happened to an ambitious young man who came down from Boston yesterday to carry away some of the dollars of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and his followers. Instead he left $130 behind to be divided among the Bowery politicians and sports.

The fame of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association's annual chowder has spread far; for every year, from the moment the boat leaves the pier to take the politicians off for a day of merrymaking and clam eating until it is moored fast to the pier again at night, the Goddess of Fortune holds away. No game of chance is barred, and thousands of dollars change hands every few minutes.

The association went to Donnelly's pavilion at College Point on the steamer Sirius yesterday morning. Hardly had the boat swung out into the tide when the games were in full blast. "Kid" Benson was there with the big bookmaker's wheel, and, crowding him for space, at an adjoining table, was "Louie" Dirter dealing California poker, a new game in the East, to a horde of players. At another table was "Moe" Brown, raking in chips over the faro lay-out with the deftness of a Klondike dealer.

One of the games much in vogue on the East Side is "stuss," which somewhat resembles faro, and at this game "Charley" Kramer, who figured in the Lexow investigation, dealt the bank, while Mochs Hochstein, another East Side celebrity, kept a sharp eye out for "check-charmers." Italians, who form a considerable part of the voting population in the Senator's district, kept to themselves and played "saginetto" or "scoop." The minor gamblers also had a chance, and the dealer with a spindle or "under-and-over-seven" cloth had as much license to deal as the men who put thousands of dollars in play.

The chowder was the largest the association ever gave. Besides the 2,000 on the steamer, fully a thousand followed later over the College Point Ferry. At the grounds there was a rush for the breakfast table, and the meal was hastily consumed, for the games had started again in the grove and eating was not to be allowed to interfere.

Senator Sullivan and a few friends went off to the ball grounds, and when John Kelly, the Bowery lodging-house keeper, had won the fat man's race they carried him off to a private room in the clubhouse and made him sit in an open-limit poker game. The game went merrily, and bill by bill the Senator's wealth was decreasing, when a dapper young man entered and, with a cheery "Hello, Tim," sat down behind the players. To be on intimate terms with "Tim" means an entrée to anything that a Bowery man is interested in, so the players made room for him when he asked for a hand, and the Senator, thinking the stranger was some one from his neighborhood, raised no objection. The stranger lost steadily, but he wore a confident smile when a big jackpot was opened for $20. But his smile turned quickly to a look of dismay when he noted that the Senator had his eyes fixed on his rigid hand, and, thinking it wise, he threw down his five cards and also the three extra ones he had palmed. He made a hasty exit from the game and was escorted to the Ninety-ninth Street ferryboat, wiser, but $130 poorer. After this strangers were barred from the game.

The chowder was not a gathering of the members of the association alone, for politicians, big and little, from all parts of the city, and of all creeds, were there. There was, moreover, a great gathering of the Sullivan clan. There were Assemblyman Timothy Sullivan, ex-Assemblyman "Jerry" Sullivan, who used to be a baseball umpire; "Florrie" Sullivan, who has a place in one of the city departments; "Larry" Sullivan, "Paddy" Sullivan, "Denny" Sullivan, whose duty it is every year to act as peacemaker in case of fights; John Sullivan, the plumber, and a host of other Sullivans more humble. Then there were Senator Ahearn, Councilmen Murphy and Martin Engel, ex-Justice Divver, Oliver Dollar Smith, Alexander Rosenthal, Michael Padden, Sergeant-at-arms of the Council; ex-Assemblymen Daniel Gleason and Louis Davidson.

The trip down the river after dinner was the same as that of the morning, except that the games were played by lamp-light. The steamer reached Clinton Street at 9 P. M. and, amid a blaze of fireworks and shouts of "Tree cheers fer de Timmidy Ds," the crowd marched up to the club rooms on the Bowery.

THE ORIENTAL CLUB'S OUTING.

It Took a Patriotic Turn and was to Roton Point, Conn.

The Oriental Club had an outing yesterday. It traveled to Roton Point, Conn., to celebrate. Timothy J. Campbell, President of the club, and several hundred other Campbells, with their families, arrived at the Point shortly after noon on the General Slocum, having left the pier at the foot of Grand Street, East River, some three hours earlier.

It was the twenty-eighth annual excursion and dinner of the Orientals, and they departed somewhat from their usual custom. The feature of the day, as the card of invitation had it, was to "celebrate the glorious victories of our army and navy and the declaration of peace." There were patriotic speeches by President Campbell, William McKenna, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office; John D. Crimmins, and Thomas Pitman. There were baseball and athletic contests, and other forms of amusement. Small silken flags were distributed among the women as mementos.

Among those present were Sheriff Dunn, County Clerk Scully, Police Commissioner Hess, William H. Williams, James McKenna, Neil Bryant, Alfred Nugent, and many city office holders.

A BICYCLE TRADE FIGHT.

Wheelmen Reap the Benefit of a Deep Cut in the Price of Humbers.

As a result of a trade controversy begun by a minor Sixth Avenue department store's attempting to undersell the Wanamaker store in Humber bicycles, cyclists have reaped the benefit of a wholesale reduction in the retail price of the Humber. The contest between the Wanamaker store and the small department establishment, together with the Wanamaker announcement in yesterday's papers that the Humber Company had broken faith with the Wanamaker concern, was a general topic of conversation yesterday among cycle makers and dealers, and at the cycle clubs. The wheel has been carefully maintained at the top price and exploited as one of the standard makes. The company is an English one, but it has a factory at Westborough, Mass.

In February the Wanamaker concern announced that it had obtained the agency for the Humber wheel for the territory from Hartford to Washington, east of the Alleghanies. It began to sell Humbers soon after, the retail prices being $100, $102, and $106, according to the model. When the prices were dropped, about May 10, to $73, $75, and $79, it is claimed that the Wanamaker store was assured by the Humber Company that there would be no overproduction and that the Humber Company would make wheels for the Atlantic Coast territory only as ordered by Wanamaker's.

The agreement between the Wanamaker people and the Humber Company, by which the retail price was maintained, expired Sept. 1. Recently, according to the version of the story given by the cycle dealers, the Humber Company made about 1,000 wheels more than Wanamaker's had ordered. Of these 800 were offered to the Wanamaker store. They were refused. It is claimed that among these wheels were a number made up of 1897 parts in 1898 frames, and vice versa.

Then came the announcement by one of the minor department stores that it was selling the Humber wheel, all models, at $50. In its advertisement appeared a letter, purporting to have been written by the Humber Company, guaranteeing the wheels to be of the same quality as when the retail price was $115. The Wanamaker counter-blow came yesterday, when it was announced that the prices of Humbers, 1898 models, would be: Roadsters, $40; tourists, $42, and lady's model, $45. The Wanamaker bicycle department had a large patronage yesterday in consequence.

Robert C. Ogden of the Wanamaker firm refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

The North Side Board of Trade.

The first Fall meeting of the North Side Board of Trade was held last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. The question of the postal facilities in the Borough of the Bronx came up for discussion, and was referred to a committee. Letters from Gen. Shafter and Col. Roosevelt, in response to complimentary resolutions, were read.

DEATH OF JOHN P. TOWNSEND

President of the Bowery Savings Bank Succumbed to Heart Disease Sunday Night.

APPARENTLY IN GOOD HEALTH

The Well-Known Banker Had Just Finished Dinner with His Family in Tarrytown—Career of a Successful Business Man.

Without any premonitory symptoms of illness, and within half an hour after dining pleasantly with his family and some friends, John Pomeroy Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, in this city, died suddenly at his Summer home, in Tarrytown, last Sunday evening. Dr. Coutant of Tarrytown, who, though responding hastily to an urgent summons, found the banker dead when he reached his couch, said that the cause of death was heart disease. Mr. Townsend was at his office at the Bowery Savings Bank last Saturday morning and attended to business with his usual spirit and energy. All day Sunday he appeared to be in excellent health. He dined about 7 o'clock in the evening with his wife, his son Charles J. Townsend, O. D. Baldwin, his brother-in-law, and C. W. Canfield of New York. After dinner Mr. Townsend complained of a severe pain in his stomach. His wife and son assisted him to his bed, and almost immediately he became unconscious. Dr. Coutant, an old friend of the family, was sent for at the first alarm, but before he could get to the cottage Mr. Townsend had expired.

John P. Townsend was widely known both in business and social circles, and was held in high esteem. Not only was he a sagacious and successful business man, but he was a far-sighted and public-spirited man of affairs. His ability and influence were freely applied in recent years in the furtherance of reforms, both of a financial and political character, and he labored unselfishly in various ways to better the condition of the plain people. His high standing in the business community gave weight to his counsels, which were frequently sought in matters of public concern as well as in private enterprises. The dead banker came of early New England stock, his direct ancestor, Thomas Townsend, having come over from England and settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1637.

He was born in Middlebury, Vt., in 1832, and he spent the greater part of his boyhood in Troy, this State. He came to New York City in 1850 and began his business career with the firm of Wilson G. Hunt & Co. He soon engaged in the stave exportation business and established the mercantile house of Dutton & Townsend, from which he retired in 1882 after a successful business career. Three years later he became the President of the Maritime Exchange, having previously served as Vice President. He was also elected Treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange in 1885.

His Business Interests.

In 1888 pressure of other business compelled Mr. Townsend to retire from the Presidency of the Maritime Exchange, and in the following year he was unanimously chosen President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. During the five years that he held this office the business of that company developed substantially, and his resignation, which was tendered soon after his election to the Presidency of the Bowery Savings Bank in 1894, was accepted with expressions of regret.

Mr. Townsend's selection to succeed Edward Wood, at the latter's death, as President of the Bowery Savings Bank was regarded in business circles as an admirable choice. It was described at the time as a fitting recognition of the high character and uncommon business capacity of the man. For about thirty years he had been a Trustee of the Bowery Bank, for eight years its Second Vice President, and for nearly twelve years its First Vice President. As President of this great savings institution Mr. Townsend was progressive, alert, and aggressively watchful of the interests of savings bank depositors. He demonstrated his fitness to be at the head of one of the greatest savings banks in the world. Mr. Townsend was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, a Trustee of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and special partner in the Wall Street firm of Townsend & Smera, of which his son Charles J., is the head. He was Recording Secretary of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and was also a foreign associate and honorary President of the Society of the Universal Scientific Congress of Provident Institutions of Paris, France.

In 1853 Mr. Townsend married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Nehemiah Baldwin of this city. Their children are Mary E., the wife of Alfred T. White; Charles John Townsend, and John Henry Townsend. The family residence is at 53 East Fifty-fourth Street. Although domestic in his tastes, Mr. Townsend was a member of several social organizations. His clubs were the Union League, Manhattan, Groller, Reform, Up Town Association, and Down-Town Club. He was also a member of the National Academy of Design, the New England Society, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

A Student of Financial Questions.

Although an attendant of the Episcopal Church in early life, Mr. Townsend became a Baptist from choice, and he took an active interest in the welfare of that denomination. He was especially interested in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of which he had been a Trustee since 1864. He served for many years as Treasurer of that church, and in 1884 he was elected President of the Board of Trustees, an office which he held at the time of his death. In 1892 he wrote a history of the church from the time of its foundation, in 1848. He served as President of the Baptist Social Union, as a member of the Advisory Board of the Baptist Home Society, and on the Missionary and City Mission Boards. Mr. Townsend was an influential member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester, and he was the founder of the Townsend scholarship in the Department of Political History and Constitutional Law. He was also the author of the by-laws by which the Board of Trustees is governed. In 1895 this university conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Townsend. The Trustees supplementing this honor with a gracefully worded tribute to Mr. Townsend's accomplishments as a scholar and his ability as a financier.

Mr. Townsend was an earnest student of financial questions, and he wrote many valuable papers on that subject. He was careful in his arrangement of facts, and his literary style was original, clear, and entertaining. He wrote a variety of papers, which were printed in magazines, newspapers, and subsequently in pamphlet form. He treated the silver question with much force and originality from the sound-money standpoint, and he was recognized as an authority in the matter of the ratio of value between gold and silver. He prepared an exhaustive and interesting paper on "Postal Savings Banks," which had a wide circulation. At a public meeting called in June, 1894, to protest against the income tax Mr. Townsend presented the cause of the savings banks very effectively. He was the author of the treatise on "Savings Banks," for the Cyclopaedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and United States History. He was also the author of a paper on savings banks, which was read before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga in 1877, and of various papers on kindred topics, presented to the Congress of Provident Institutions in Paris. A few years ago he prepared a "History of the Bowery Savings Bank from its Organization, in 1834, to 1888."

Keenly alive to the duties and obligations of citizenship, Mr. Townsend kept himself well in touch with public events, and at all times manifested an intelligent interest in political affairs. He never held any political office, and he was thoroughly independent in the expression of his political convictions. He served on the Financial and Executive Committees of the Committee of Seventy during the campaign which resulted in the election of William L. Strong as Mayor of New York.

Funeral services will be held in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS M. COOLEY DEAD.

The Noted Constitutional Lawyer Succumbs in Ann Arbor After a Long Illness.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 12.—Ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley, for four years Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and widely known as a jurist and Constitutional lawyer, died at his home, in Ann Arbor, Mich., this morning, after a protracted illness. He broke down from overwork in 1891, and was obliged to retire from the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Subsequently he was treated by skillful experts in nervous diseases, with varying success. About a year ago his case was given up as hopeless, and his death was regarded as a matter of only a few hours. He rallied, however, and favorable symptoms developed temporarily.

Last Spring he returned to his home, in Ann Arbor, from a private sanitarium at Flint, Mich., where he had been treated principally for mental weakness. Although then able to recognize members of his family and old friends, he realized that he was failing steadily. In the latter part of June his memory failed him, and soon he relapsed into a comatose condition. Since that time he manifested consciousness only once, and that was when he inquired for his eldest son.

After his retirement from the Inter-State Commerce Commission in 1891, Judge Cooley made his home in Ann Arbor with his three children—Dr. Thomas Cooley, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan; Prof. Charles Cooley of the Philosophical Department of the University of Michigan, and Miss May Cooley. His other children are Fanny Cooley Angell, wife of Alexander Angell of Detroit, and Frank Cooley of Bay City, Mich. Judge Cooley was frequently spoken of as "the father of the Inter-State Commerce bill," he having had much to do with the preliminary agitation which resulted in the passage by Congress of that measure.

Thomas McIntyre Cooley was born near Attica, Wyoming County, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. Little is known of his immediate, and nothing of his more remote, ancestors. His father was a Massachusetts farmer, who had moved to the farm in Wyoming County in 1804, and apparently expected his son to follow the same calling. When seventeen years of age, however, young Cooley conceived the ambition to become a lawyer and began at once and alone a course of earnest study. He soon left the farm and went into the law office of Theron R. Strong of Palmyra. Here he remained only a year, when, in 1843, he removed to Michigan, settling on a farm near Adrian. He continued his diligent study of the law while working on the farm, and was admitted to the bar in 1845.

During part of the period of his early life in Michigan he acted as deputy in the office of the County Clerk, and Register in Chancery. For two years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Cooley practiced his profession at Tecumseh, Mich., after which he settled in Adrian. During these years also he edited a newspaper, The Watch Tower. He rapidly won reputation for good judgment and solid attainments, and in 1857 he was selected by the Legislature of Michigan to compile and publish the State laws, and the following year was also appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. The latter position he held for several years, publishing eight volumes of decisions and a digest of all the decisions of the State Supreme Court.

In 1859 Mr. Cooley was ch

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
CLARENCE CARY,
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.

Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers.....$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe.....76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor.....169.66

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT, Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Continued tight money talk and continued bearish aggressiveness resulted in further declines in the stock market yesterday. Money was a shade firmer; many banks marked up their call loans to 4 per cent. This gave the traders fresh encouragement and they hammered the market industriously. With the heavy selling for the short account there was also liquidation by commission houses, stop orders playing an important part in their operations.

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Wall Street interest was absorbed by the money market situation. There were no other developments of any consequence and speculators had plenty of leisure to consider the money market and grow apprehensive on its account. Because the banks showed a disposition to take advantage of existing conditions and get better rates for their loans than have hitherto been obtainable, Wall Street turned a willing ear to the tight-money cries and seemed almost ready to believe that a money market stringency, instead of being a possibility, is assured.

Calm men who look at the Wall Street situation seriously cannot find a bear argument in 4 per cent. money. They point out that the average trader has all along been paying that much and more to his broker in carrying charges. They point to the time money market, where sixty-day loans are readily obtainable at 3½ per cent., as a proof that money is not really scarce. But the rank and file of the Street, disregarding all logic, seem ready at all times to listen to the bear predictions of a tight money market, and to place enough faith in them to keep from buying stock for the moment.

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Security owners found much encouragement yesterday in the character of the buying. After the first break in prices strong financial interests made their appearance with scale orders in St. Paul, Burlington, Northern Pacific preferred, and other standard shares. This buying represented the confidence of the strongest men in the American financial world—the class of men headed by Mr. J. P. Morgan and the Messrs. Rockefeller. Among such men there is no less confidence in the future of the security markets than there has ever been. Many of them were in sympathy with the reaction, believing a natural market much better than an artificial one. But at no time have these financial interests weakened in their belief in materially higher security values. And after the violent reactions of the past few days they are stronger than ever in their bullishness.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 127¼; $14,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112; $113,000 threes, when issued, at 105¼@105⅛ @105¼, and $7,000 District of Columbia 3.65s at 116.

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In State bonds, $20,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 7½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1¼
Central Pacific	½	New Central Coal	½
Clove., L. & W. pf.	¾	West Chi. St.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅛	Evans. & T. H. pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Great North. pf.	⅞
Am. Malting Co.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1⅛	Illinois Steel	2½
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Int. Paper Co.	1⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	2	Kan. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Laclede Gas	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	½	Met. St. Ry.	1⅜
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	3½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	Minnesota Iron	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Norfolk & West. pf.	¾
Chi. Great Western	⅜	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. Gt. W., pf. A.	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W., pf. B.	⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅜	Ore. Short Line	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	½
Chi. R. I. & P.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅜
Cleve., L. & W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛
Consolidated Gas.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Consolidated Ice	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ev. & Ind. 1st con. 1 | Norf. & W. gen. 6s. 1

Bonds Declined.

Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
N. O. & St. L. con.	1	Wabash, deb. B	1½
Ore. S. L. con. 5s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2¾@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,665,014; balance, $214,973.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾@1 13-16 per cent. for short and 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ @$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@8½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 27c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 112⅞; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 115¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 58⅞; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 37; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 69½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 66⅝, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120⅜. British consols declined 3-16, to 109⅞, for money, and 109 15-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £40,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 12½c and exchange on London was 25f 27c.

PROVISION PRICES.

Says The Chicago Times-Herald in reviewing the provision markets:

"The lines are very clearly drawn now in the provision market. The English concerns are the bulls and the Cudahys are supposed to be the believers in lower prices. The English party, headed by White and by Wells, has taken most of the lard which the holders during the last month have sold. The Englishmen are supposed to own about 150,000 tierces. The outcome will depend upon the price at which the Winter packing is done. Those who have loaded up are of the opinion that the 3½c. hog, the basis of January product now, will not be realized. The bear crowd takes it for granted that there will be 3c. hogs before the season is over. There are lesser circumstances which will affect the outcome and which increase the uncertainty just now. An important one is the yellow fever. If the provision speculator could only foresee when this uncomfortable feature would be out of the way his problem would be very much simplified. The provision man has also to guess what the corn market will do. There never was any more bewildering situation in the pit than at this moment. The packers are usually about of one mind at this season. Now they are at sixes and sevens, some of them short, others long; some of them bullish, others bearish. It is the same way with the professional provision talent. It is this season not the talent against the outsider, but the talent divided against itself."

ST. PAUL'S ACTIVITY.

St. Paul figured for over 40,000 shares in yesterday's trading. Professional traders continued aggressive sellers, keeping the stock under pressure all day. No aggressive support was given St. Paul, but the buying of it, apart from that for covering purposes, was of a most encouraging character. Standard Oil interests were understood to have bought hundreds of shares at every ¼ decline, and it was said that such a scale order in the stock, without limit, is now in the hands of the Messrs. Rockefeller's brokers. Several of the larger commission houses were also heavy buyers of St. Paul. The trading contingent, however, continued to short the stock, and by means of such sales got it down to 108½, a new low price for this movement. St. Paul closed above 109, with a fractional net loss.

In sympathy with St. Paul, both Burlington and Rock Island showed weakness. The selling of the two stocks was much like that of their sister Granger, and of both there was excellent buying. Boston houses took Burlington, and of Rock Island there were inside purchases.

FACING THE FACTS.

Manhattan Elevated fluctuated between 96 and 97 yesterday, and closed at 96¾, without change. Over 11,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Chiefly the buying of Manhattan was by shorts who have become disgusted with the strength shown by the stock in the face of the weakness of the general market. Up to a few days ago the short account in Manhattan was large, but upon the stock's failure to respond to the general break, the shorts started to cover, and have been doing so ever since.

Manhattan Directors meet to-morrow, and it is likely that a recommendation as to the dividend for the current quarter will be made. Whether these Directors will continue to pay unearned dividends or whether they will adopt a more conservative course, is what is concerning Wall Street just at the present time. About a year ago Mr. Russell Sage was outspoken in his policy of "facing the facts," and at that time he expressed himself very strongly upon the question of corporations paying unearned dividends. To-morrow Mr. Sage will have the opportunity of applying his principles.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Most of the Wall Street banks have now marked up their call rates to 4 per cent., several of them taking that step yesterday. In the open market the bulk of the call loans were made at 3½ and 4 per cent.; the demand for money did not seem as great as heretofore. A canvass of half a dozen of the larger banks of the Street discloses that many Wall Street commission houses have taken up their loans when the call rate was marked up. There is much talk of the strictness with which banks are scrutinizing collateral at the present time, but as bankers point out this is altogether natural and customary, in view of the higher level of prices in the stock market.

Among banking interests there is as much confidence as ever in the improbability of any real money market stringency. In some quarters higher rates are predicted, but nowhere is it believed that there can be any actual scarcity of money. Gold imports on a large scale are expected to be announced before the end of the week.

TOBACCO TRUST ERRATIC.

Tobacco Trust bobbed around actively in yesterday's market, figuring for nearly 60,000 shares. The stock sold as low as 143, after having touched 146 in the early trading. It closed well up toward its highest price, with a net gain of 2 full points. The brokers who were so active in Tobacco Trust on Saturday were only occasional buyers of it yesterday. Apparently the shorts were responsible for the early strength of the stock. At its high level there appeared good selling, and the lack of support was divulged when it broke sharply to 143. Early sellers, however, turned buyers later, and to that was attributable the firmness of the stock toward the close.

Much mystery attends pending developments in Tobacco Trust affairs. That there is something of more than ordinary importance about to be divulged seems evident. Insiders continue to predict the establishment of a 12 per cent. rate instead of the present 8 per cent., and they are also talking of some action by Tobacco Directors which will disclose the company's strong financial position.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CONFIDENCE.

Morgan interests were buyers of the Northern Pacifics yesterday. They were most active in the common stock, of which nearly 14,000 shares changed hands. Friends of Northern Pacific insiders say that the management of the company is more than ever encouraged over the large earnings of the company, and over the prospects for continued increases. The road's report for the first week of September, it is understood, will make a better showing than previous ones. Throughout the reaction the Northern Pacific stocks have held probably better than any of the stocks in which there previously was as much activity and buoyancy.

SUGAR TRUST SUPPORT.

Wall Street yesterday seemed to be mystified by the continued firmness of Sugar Trust. That stock fluctuated over a comparatively narrow range, and in the face of the general weakness held its own well, closing with a slight fractional net loss. There was some covering of Sugar Trust, but the stock's firmness appeared to be due chiefly to supporting orders. The selling of the stock was chiefly by room traders and their followers, the popular theory being that in any market weakness Sugar Trust should lead the downward movement. And because Sugar Trust did not show any great weakness yesterday there were many disappointed bears in the Street.

PEOPLE'S GAS AND THE SHORTS.

People's Gas was notably firm and active yesterday. Traders who have recently been free sellers of the stock were given a fright yesterday by further intimations in high quarters that the Indiana Fuel Gas trouble has been practically settled. These statements were accompanied by fresh buying of the stock by insiders, and as a result there was a sharp covering movement by the shorts.

A CANADIAN OPINION.

In discussing the recent Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision in the rate war case, The Monetary Times of Toronto says:

"Though the decision of the United States Inter-State Commission is adverse to the claim of the Canadian Pacific for a continuance of the differential in its favor, the spirit in which it is made is eminently satisfactory. The Inter-State Commission is a peculiar and anomalous authority, American in character and essence; its existence implies the right and the duty of the State to regulate and direct competition between the railways. A differential is a right to charge lower rates than competing companies, with a view of redressing some differences in capacity, natural or acquired, among them. Whether the Canadian Pacific was ever entitled to a differential on the part of its business in which it claimed to be at a relative disadvantage, was not in question; the commission finds that in the present condition of things the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to a continuance of the differential. The company gracefully accepts the decision. It reminds the executive officers of competing and connecting lines that, in the decision of the Commissioners, no notice is taken of the fact that 'several of the more important railway lines in the United States are active competitors of the Canadian Pacific for Canadian traffic,' and it throws out the hint that 'if such an arrangement were practicable and in the public interest, the Canadian Pacific could well afford, and would be glad, to forego all claims of every description if its United States competitors made no inroads on the business tributary to its lines in Canada.' This may mean that the Canadian Pacific, for its own purposes, would like to see a railway commission set up in Canada. There has long been a suspicion that it has spoken through the mouths of individuals, ostensibly speaking on their own account, to that effect."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

Decrease of $222,343 in New York, New Haven and Hartford's surplus for the quarter ended June 30.

Statements of lines in Delaware and Hudson system for the year ended June 30; Albany and Susquehanna showing an increase in surplus of $160,727; Rennselaer and Saratoga a decrease in deficit of $43,968, and New York and Canada an increase in deficit of $2,175.

Arrival of a considerable amount of foreign gold.

Increase of $565,600 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

Surplus of $6,792 shown by Kings County Elevated for the quarter ended June 30, against a deficit of $54,585 for the corresponding period last year.

Decrease of 15,628 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $3,616 in deficit, after charges shown by Chicago and West Michigan for July, but decrease of $13,004 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $7,430 in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western's surplus for July, making an increase of $33,509 since Jan. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in September showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$49,380
Canadian Pacific	26,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	7,963
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	19,000
Chicago Great Western	3,0
Denver & Rio Grande	9,100
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,061
Evansville & Terre Haute	351
Iowa Central	9,639
Kanawha & Michigan	530
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	17,934
Kansas City Suburban Belt	3,388
Lake Erie & Western	21
Louisville & Nashville	12,1
Mexican Central	18,567
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,239
New York, Ontario & Western	2,349
Rio Grande Western	4
St. Louis Southwestern	2,22
Toledo & Ohio Central	7,004
Wabash	8,591
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12,04

The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$32,021
International & Great Northern	10,7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	22,7
Missouri Pacific	13,000
Central Branch	4,0
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,688
Pittsburg & Western	3,774
St. Joseph & Grand Island	400
St. Louis & San Francisco	1,357
Texas & Pacific	7,119

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Sept. 10.	Increase.
Loans, dis., investments	$60,259,000	$256,700
Circulation	1,588,800	218,600
Net deposits	67,732,100	860,800
Deposits with C. H. agents	9,280,000	1,141,100
Deposits banks & tr. co's	3,992,200	*271,500
Legal tender and b'k. notes	3,841,100	*3,200
Specie	3,486,200	*85,600
Total reserve	$20,599,500	$780,800
Reserve required	16,933,025	215,200
Surplus reserve	$3,666,475	$565,600

*Decrease.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard sold at 1.60.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .06, 600 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 800 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 500 Chrysolite at .14, 500 Mollie Gibson at .22, 800 Mount Rosa at .16@.15.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05@.05½@.05¼, 600 Anchoria at .73@.74@.73½, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10½@.11, 20,000 Cannon Ball at .003@.004½, 600 Elkton at .1.22@1.24, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12¼@.13, 500 Isabella at .28, 2,000 Jefferson at .07@.07½, 1,000 Justine at .03⅜, 1,800 Mollie Gibson at .21@ .22, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .20, 47,000 Old Gold at .005¾@.008½@.008, 5,000 Pilgrim at .004, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .15¼ buyer 30, 10,000 Sentinel at .007, 2,000 Union at .23@.24 @.23½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.30
Belcher	.10	Iron Silver	.63
Best & Belcher	.15	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Breece	1.20	La Crosse	.09
Chrysolite	.10	Leadville	.08
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Little Chief	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Phoenix Gold	.15
Deadwood	.28	Plymouth Con.	.08
Enterprise Min. Co.	.37	Standard Con.	1.60
Father De Smet	.19		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	3.50
Belcher	.12	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.14
Brunswick Con.	.08	Potosi	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Cholar	.20	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.15	Sierra Nevada	.65
Chrysolite	.14	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consolidated	.18
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.17
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.06
Gould & Curry	.12	Anaconda	.40
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.04
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.65	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.16
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.06
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.45
Little Chief	.20	Union	.20
Mexican	.10	Work	.08
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.20
Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.27
Miami	.42	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.003	Justine	.02¼
Rocky Mountain	.12¼	Lillie	1.12
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.05	Mount Rosa	.18¼
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.007½
Cripple Creek Con.	.10½	Sentinel	.004¼
Cannon Ball	.004⅛	Union	.22½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.09½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28	28¾
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	850	870
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9¼	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	29¼
Amsterdam preferred	67¾	68½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	101
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	27	29
Federal Steel pf.	69	73
Glucose common	59½	59½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	95
Lorillard Company	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	350
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21½	22½
Standard Distilling pf.	71	72½
Standard Oil Trust	406	407
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24½	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Sept.	$190,147	$140,767	$118,522
From July 1	1,314,366	1,252,149	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
1st week Sept.	$518,000	$492,000	$419,000
From Jan. 1	16,326,382	14,543,811	14,234,432
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,523	1,523	1,459
1st week Sept.	$74,346	$106,367	$113,078
From July 1	928,544	847,776	858,476
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Sept.	$224,768	$216,805	$201,081
From July 1	2,213,883	2,180,913	1,903,392
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
1st week Sept.	$99,600	$80,600	$77,000
From July 1	794,400	656,500	682,380
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
1st week Sept.	$115,793	$115,463	$111,676
From July 1	1,022,033	985,779	.....
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week Aug.	$22,820	$17,959	$22,472
Month	59,777	48,058	61,693
From July 1	129,535	90,387	127,959
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week Sept.	$170,300	$161,200

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7849	13883	18891	32092	37607	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37655	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
273	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18953	32261	37830	45419
288	7738	13952	18976	32288	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7763	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32339	37903	45507
374	7994	14030	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32414	37949	45607
423	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45587
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
613	8106	14174	19287	32737	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32818	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8173	14194	19333	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32944	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
731	8201	14334	19508	33023	38405	46421
733	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
738	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46428
737	8210	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8273	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19531	33118	38821	46453
752	8315	14427	19534	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1098	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8353	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8385	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1493	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1494	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20434	33298	38715	46531
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46533
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2209	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2212	8465	14818	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20575	33574	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2268	8636	14841	20305	33621	39114	46807
2265	8655	14842	20337	33643	39116	46813
2266	8686	14845	20339	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8826	14863	20725	33716	39187	46848
3089	8927	14865	20728	33717	39205	46894
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46907
3083	8936	14892	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20786	34028	39282	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3895	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3778	8965	15000	20830	34090	39544	47127
3783	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8995	15062	20911	34152	39719	47225
3929	9038	15102	20920	34137	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34167	39783	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34181	39792	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34236	39824	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21068	34293	39959	47287
4048	9273	15551	21082	34295	40011	47335
4078	9287	15593	21092	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15516	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4143	9347	15593	21114	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15905	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41369	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47480
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4198	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21961	34328	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	22483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15141	22485	34359	41560	47820
4235	9924	15770	22513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9925	15776	22514	34495	41604	47937
4248	9950	15781	22516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	22522	34513	41612	47955
4299	9990	15785	22514	34515	41623	48043
4328	10002	15820	22616	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15826	22640	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	23648	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34598	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28794	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15890	28904	34628	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4465	10175	15929	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28975	34696	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16042	28993	34709	42332	48536
4505	10563	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4508	10585	16045	29059	34738	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34747	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16069	29139	34768	42416	48922
4546	10603	16076	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10636	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4574	10646	16097	29229	34548	42509	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16106	29237	34882	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34909	43201	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4754	10838	16259	29357	35020	43325	49494
4763	10903	16259	29363	35032	43358	49497
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4868	11028	16342	29580	35111	43358	49620
4918	11029	16344	29582	35122	43370	49652
4963	11046	16356	29941	35123	43376	49692
4967	11048	16360	29964	35124	43378	49696
4943	11068	16381	29966	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29987	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16393	29976	35132	43532	49939
5107	11123	16395	29977	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29989	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5239	11157	16428	29729	35183	43848	49871
5239	11171	16460	29733	35187	43848	49897
5240	11211	16477	29784	35218	43849	49910
5243	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5246	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5259	11226	16484	29753	35270	43852	49923
5278	11230	16549	29794	35340	43904	49926
5300	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16552	29811	35348	43959	49932
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11253	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29832	35390	44099	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11320	16745	29877	35393	44122	50183
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16761	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29913	35399	44129	50213
5543	11548	16750	29941	35452	44132	50283
5553	11553	16762	29945	35465	44158	50294
5554	11556	16763	29950	35548	44137	50304
5555	11561	16802	29953	35547	44138	50588
5588	11604	16805	29952	35580	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29963	35617	44144	50672
5574	11609	16821	29966	35618	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35628	44147	50720
5583	11771	16828	30038	35634	44148	50722
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5664	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51059
5712	11787	16840	30120	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35909	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5849	11846	16859	30169	35992	44161	51163
5869	11847	16860	30170	36004	44168	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11891	16993	30197	36072	44168	51167
5918	11899	17006	30199	36113	44169	51206
5934	11911	17060	30216	36136	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44170	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36279	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51358
6191	12187	17179	30359	36416	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36534	44249	51556
6228	12310	17272	30540	36538	44290	51595
6244	12323	17304	30541	36597	44300	51716
6248	12427	17359	30847	36656	44301	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30728	36714	44330	52285
6377	12493	17556	30729	36720	44332	52324
6378	12501	17565	30729	36735	44333	52325
6379	12507	17867	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30735	36770	44386	52378
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6473	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12686	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6804	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6855	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52516
6861	12706	17820	31101	36780	44534	52551
6723	12724	17829	31183	36791	44539	52604
6806	12764	17867	31139	36795	44541	52636
6809	12770	17874	31199	36796	44612	52676
6815	12798	17879	31200	36797	44643	52763
6858	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6866	12833	17917	31363	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17921	31368	36868	44768	52820
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12890	17923	31371	36885	44825	52829
6988	12861	17955	31378	36886	44832	52901
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18086	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
7002	12885	18179	31411	37051	44968	53084
7010	12892	18190	31450	37053	44997	53088

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The stock market today was almost featureless. The copper shares commanded the most attention, and with the exception of Butte, showed good degrees of strength. Montana rallied to 222½, a gain of 2 points; Osceola gained a point, to 55, and then lost a fraction; Butte dropped to 22¼, and Old Dominion sold as high as 28⅝, on the report that the company was almost ready to resume transactions. The general list was extremely quiet and irregular, with, however, a good support characterizing all the specialties. The closing was moderately firm, and with prices generally close to the top. Call loans, 2½@3½; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	233	238
Boston & Lowell	226	
Boston & Maine	162	162½
Boston & Providence	283	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards		128
Fitchburg pf	105	
Maine Central	131	134
Old Colony	192	195
Oregon Short Line	34	35½
West End	86¼	86¾
West End pf	105½	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3	3½
Arnold	15½	16
Atlantic	26¼	26⅝
Boston & Montana	223	224
Butte & Boston	23¼	23½
Calumet & Hecla	580	585
Centennial	17½	18
Franklin	13	14
Osceola	54½	55
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5⅜
Quincy	117	119
Tamarack	173	—
Tecumseh	3	—
Wolverine	27	—

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	278½	280
Dominion Coal		24⅝
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	184	
General Electric	44⅜	45
General Electric pf	99	100
Illinois Steel	70	71
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	141	142
Philadelphia Company	37¼	
United States Oil	16¾	17
United States Rubber	41	41½
Westinghouse Electric	30¼	31
Westinghouse Electric pf	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	6	
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The market was dull and draggy to-day. The selling movement was concentrated upon a few stocks. The largest dealings were in Pennsylvania Manufacturing, which dropped from 20 to 19⅝, and Union Traction, which receded from 19¾ to 19⅜. The decline in Union Traction was accompanied by a report that the Directors will next Monday decide to call for the payment of an installment of $5 per share, the proceeds to be devoted to the cancellation of the loan obtained at the time of the absorption of the Hestonville. Uncertainty over the size of the dividend, which it is believed will be paid in October, continues to influence the course of Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and if the price of stock is to be taken as an indication, it now looks as though the dividend would not exceed 50 cents per share. There was a sharp advance in United Traction of Pittsburg preferred, but the market otherwise was lacking in strong features.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	21
Nor. Pac. common	37⅜	37½
Nor. Pacific pf	76¼	76½
Pennsylvania	9	59
Reading	9	9⅛
Reading 1st pf	24 9-16	24¾
Reading 2d pf	10 13-16	11
St. Paul	109	109¼
West. New York & Penn	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	157	158
Philadelphia Traction	92¾	93
Baltimore Cons	23	23½
Union Traction	19½	19⅝
Electric Storage	36¼	36¾
Electric Storage pf	41½	42
U. G. I.	121	121½
Welsbach	53¼	53⅝
N. J. Traction	50½	51
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5	5⅝
Choctaw	25⅛	25¼
Choctaw pf	41	42
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	19¾	19⅞
Reading General 4s	82¼	
E. & P. 4s	91¼	91½
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107¼
Philadelphia Electric 5s	101¾	101⅞
Con. Traction, Pittsburg	19½	19¼
Con. Trac., Pittsburg pf	55½	55½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—There was a lower tendency to-day. Biscuit common sold at the opening, seller 3, 32; cash, 32½; but it declined and closed at 31⅞. The preferred ranged from 95¼ at the opening to 95⅝; the close was at 95¼. Steel and Wire common sold down from the opening, 32 cash and 31½ regular, to 31 at the close. The preferred closed at 85, opening ½ higher. Match opened at 139½ and closed at 139⅛, after touching 139¾.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30⅝
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	50
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	138⅝
National Biscuit Co. common	31⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf	95½
American Steel & Wire common	31½
American Steel & Wire pf	85½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	30¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	31¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	25
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	49⅝
N. Chicago Street R. R.	222
W. Chicago Street R. R.	94
South Side Elevated R. R.	64
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. El. 4s	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	195

Kings County Road's Service.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company announces that it will begin the operation of bridge trains on Monday next. Through cars will be run between East New York and Manhattan. One train will be operated to every two of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 12, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	116	112	Adams Express	114	114	113	114	.....
34⅜	35	3,475	American Cotton Oil	36	36	33⅝	34½	−1⅝
84½	85½	940	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85½	85½	84⅝	85	−1
30	40	17	Am. District Tel	40	40	40	40	.....
31	32	4445	Am. Malting Co.	32¾	32¾	31¾	31⅝	−1⅛
82	82½	1,745	Am. Malting Co. pf	83½	83½	82	82	−1⅝
12½	12⅝	50	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	13	13	13	.....
136⅜	136⅞	22,640	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136⅝	137½	135⅝	136½	−½
114⅞	115½	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115	115	115	115	.....
30⅞	31¼	3,060	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	33	33	31	31	−2
84⅞	85	1,809	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85¼	−½
145½	145¾	57,065	American Tobacco	144	146¼	143	145¼	+2
133⅛	133¼	650	At., T. & S. F.	133¼	133⅝	132⅝	132⅝	−⅝
34⅛	34⅜	12,288	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34⅞	34	34⅞	−⅛
41¼	41½	1,760	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	42	42	41	41½	−⅛
5½	6	108	B. & O. Southw. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
3⅛	3¼	100	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
59⅜	59⅝	25,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62⅜	62⅜	59⅝	59¾	−3½
125½	126½	260	Brooklyn Union Gas	126	126	125½	125¼	−1
52⅜	53¼	110	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅜	52¾	52¾	−¼
86	86¼	400	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½	+¼
21	22	200	Central Pacific	22	22	22	22	+½
22⅝	22¾	2,250	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	23½	22⅝	22¾	+¼
160	...	140	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	.....
114	114½	18,745	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¾	114¾	113¾	114⅛	−1
53	54½	210	Chi. & East. Ill.	54	54	54	54	−1
107½	107⅝	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½
14⅝	14⅝	5,900	Chicago Gr. West	15⅝	15½	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
39¾	40	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40	40	40	40	−1⅝
27	27½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	−⅛
8¾	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
105	109¼	42,598	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	105¾	109¾	105¾	109¼	+¾
131	131½	2,130	Chi. & Northw.	132½	132½	131	131¼	−1½
102	102¼	11,050	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102¼	102⅜	101⅝	102	−1¼
7⅛	7⅝	180	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−1
33	33½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	−⅛
41	41½	560	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41½	40⅞	41	−⅛
15	15⅛	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15	15	−⅛
50¼	50⅞	800	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	50¼	51	50¼	50⅞	+⅝
184	185	980	Consolidated Gas	186¼	186¼	183⅝	184½	−1¼
48⅛	49	1,335	Consolidated Ice	47½	48¼	47	48	−1
92	95	200	Consolidated Ice pf	92	92½	92	92¼	+¼
105¾	107½	159	Delaware & Hudson	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜	−⅝
...	151	100	Del., Lack. & West.	151	151	151	151	.....
54⅜	55	1,070	Denver & R. G. pf.	55	55	55	55	−½
16	17	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16	16	16	−1
...	...	100	Detroit Gas	64½	64½	64½	64½	−⅝
131	134	42	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	.....
13½	13⅞	30	Erie	14	14	14	14	.....
35½	35¾	625	Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	−1
18	18¼	300	Erie 2d pf	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	−1½
28	29	200	Evans. & T. H.	29	29	29	29	.....
65	67	210	Evans. & T. H. pf.	66	66	66	66	−2
43¾	44	1,883	General Electric	44¼	44¼	43¾	44	+⅛
133½	134	710	Great Northern pf.	133¾	133¾	133⅛	133⅛	+⅛
27⅝	29	325	Hawaiian Sugar	28	28	28	28	+½
112	112¼	2,020	Illinois Central	112¼	112⅝	112¼	112¼	−½
68½	70	2,457	Illinois Steel Co.	73	73	69½	69½	−2¼
9	9½	100	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	−¼
34	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
51½	52	1,342	Int. Paper	52¼	52½	51⅝	51⅝	−1⅜
90	91

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Boston Increases Its Lead in the Race for the Pennant—Two Games at the Polo Grounds To-day.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	80	42	.656
Cincinnati	79	47	.627
Baltimore	73	46	.613
Cleveland	70	51	.579
Chicago	69	57	.548
New York	66	56	.541
Pittsburg	63	62	.504
Philadelphia	59	59	.500
Louisville	54	72	.429
Brooklyn	46	70	.397
Washington	41	82	.333
St. Louis	34	90	.274

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York, (two games.)

Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—Inability to hit Hart and two errors by Dahlen defeated the Chicagos. Katoll pitched a good game, but allowed the locals to bunch their hits in the sixth. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4. Errors—Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hart and Bowerman; Chicago, Katoll and Chance. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Washington, 5; Baltimore, 4.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The Baltimore club could not hit Mercer at critical stages of to-day's game, and the Senators earned their victory by clean cut, fast work. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Washington	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Washinton, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Philadelphia was never in to-day's game. Boston played all the points, making everything count and winning easily. The batting and base-running of Hamilton were the features. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1—7

Game called on account of darkness.
Earned runs—Boston, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Platt and Cross; Boston, Lewis and Dolan. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Smith.

MR. CROKER'S FILLY WINS.

The First Day's Races at the Warwick Autumn Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—At the first day's racing of the Warwick Autumn meeting to-day, Mr. Richard Croker's four-year-old bay filly Georgiana won the Leamington Handicap Plate of 150 sovereigns. This race is for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 5 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns, or 2 sovereigns in addition for starters.

Four horses ran over the course, distance one mile, and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Richard Croker's four-year-old b. f. Georgiana, by Minting, out of Democracy.. 1
Mrs. H. Wheatley's five-year-old b. c. Zobaho, by Galopen, out of Hall Mark.. 2
Mr. T. Sherwood's three-year-old b. f. Stream of Gold, by St. Angelo, out of Gold Stream.. 3

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent	133	Lord Zeni	111
Bendoran	133	Blarneystone	108
St. Catlatina	125	Bellall	105
Miss Miriam	124	Leando	100
Cardella	120	Fleeting Gold	98
Sunmore Queen	114	Don Blas	98
Canastar	114	Murillo	97
Limtine	112	Kilt	90
Glenine	112		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Leedsville	112	Decanter	97
Ben Ronald	106	Millstream	95
Gala Day	104	Twinkler	95
Merry Prince	104	Handpress	95
Manassas	101		

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes of $15,000 for two-year-olds; $150 each; starters to pay $250 additional; the club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $15,000, of which $3,000 to the second and $2,000 to the third; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Jean Beraud	125	Hungarian	107
Ahoy	115	Frohsinn	107
Marblehead	115	Great Sands	107
W. Overton	115	Rhinelander	107
Alpen	115	Kinley Mack	107
Scannell	115	Composer	107
Sir Rubert	115	Prestidigitatrice	104
Rusher	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special, for three-year-olds and upward, with $2,500 added. One mile and a quarter.

Algol	122	Handball	105
The Friar	122	Sir Gawain	105
Candle Black	105	Bangle	105
Swinkler	105	Alice Farley	102
Floronso	105	Briar Sweet	102

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Turvey Drop	109	Jerld	102
Easter Carl	108	Anagram	101
Helen Thomas	107	Diminutive	99
Ben Viking	104	Tender	99
Federal	104	Churus Boy	94
St. Clair	102	Chivalrous	94
Cathedral	102		

SIXTH RACE.—The Hitchcock Handicap Steeplechase, with $750 added, for three-year-olds and upward. About two and one-half miles.

Olindo	160	Diversion	147
Royal Scarlet	158	Chorus	139
Marshall	156	Baby Bill	138
Woodpigeon	154	Kinvarra	136
Trillion	148	Iranian	135

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The September meeting at Rigby began this afternoon. Summary:

2:12 class, pacing, purse $2,000.

Indiana, b. g., by Belair, dam by Woodford, (McCarthy)	1	1	1
Monopole, s. g., (Demarest)	2	2	2
Winfield, b. g., (Gatcomb)	3	3	3

Time—2:11; 2:11¼; 2:12.

2:12 class, trotting, purse $1,500.

Robert Patchen, b. g., by Patchen-Wilkes, dam by Robert McGregor, (Wilson)	2	1	1
True Chimes, b. m., by Chimes-Yours Truly, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	2	2
Cuticline, blk. g., (Middleby)	3	3	*
King Malcolm, b. s., (Proctor)	*		

*Distanced.

Time—2:16¾; 2:14½; 2:18¾; 2:16½.

2:22 class, trotting, purse $1,500.

Ben H., c. g., by George O., dam by Creeper, (McDonald)	2	1	1
Greenbrino, b. s., by Woodbrino-Jennie, by Kohinoor, (Gilbert)	1	3	2
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	3	2	4
Timorah, blk. m., (Miller)	4	4	3
Lisa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	*		

*Distanced.

Time—2:16¼; 2:15; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

Westchester County Horse Show.

The date for the closing of entries for the Westchester County Horse Show has been extended from Sept. 10 to Sept. 15. The show will open on the show grounds at White Plains on Sept. 27, and will continue to Oct. 1, inclusive.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The thirty-footer fleet held a race this afternoon with the wind brisk from the southeast. Sweepstakes were the prizes. The start was at 3 o'clock. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, P. Jones	5:56:18	2:56:18
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:57:30	2:27:30
Dorothy, H. Payne Whitney	5:58:02	2:38:02
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:58:21	2:38:21
Asahi, L. Warren	6:00:10	3:00:10

The Carolina Yacht Club of Wilmington, N. C., has offered a cup to be sailed for by the thirty-footers before they close their season. Pembroke Jones, owner of the Carolina, was formerly Commodore of the club, and it was in compliment to him that the trophy was offered.

The Esperanza, owned by Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., left for the westward this morning. While here she captured four flags, one second, and three thirds.

Attempted Double Murder in Missouri

BUCKNER, Mo., Sept. 12.—Charles Hamilton of Buckner rode up behind Mary Charlton and John Martin as they were returning home on a country road at midnight and without apparent reason shot and wounded both. The condition of neither is considered dangerous. Hamilton was arrested, but soon released by his uncle, who is a constable. When the affair became known considerable feeling was aroused, and a posse is searching for the would-be murderer. All concerned are about eighteen years old.

LEAGUE AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

National Circuit Date of Oct. 8 Transferred to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—Chairman Albert Mott of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has telegraphed W. P. Laing of this city that the National Circuit date of Oct. 8 has been transferred from Berkeley Oval, New York, to St. Louis.

This sanction carries with it the five-mile National championship and a 60-point score and insures the attendance of all of the crack riders, among them "Major" Taylor, whom it was stipulated was to be permitted to ride before the sanction would be granted.

Dan Creedon Loses to Jack Bonner.

Jack Bonner, the middleweight pugilist from Summit, Penn., gained an easy victory over Dan Creedon, the Australian boxer, in the second round of their fight at the Greater New York Athletic Club last night. Creedon was knocked down with a heavy righthand punch on the jaw, and in falling twisted his right ankle. He groped around and tried to regain his feet while the referee was counting off the seconds, but his ankle was too badly injured for him to stand up straight, and he fell again, counted out. Had this not occurred the fight might have gone on for many rounds.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DAVID AND MARCUS A. BETTMAN.—Deficiency judgment for $22,686 was docketed yesterday against David and Marcus A. Bettman, oil producers and real estate operators of 18 Broadway, in favor of Francis C. Reed, growing out of the sale at foreclosure of the premises 131 and 133 East Fifty-ninth Street and 744 Lexington Avenue.

OLDENBUTTEL & GREVE.—John Greve, surviving partner of Oldenbuttel & Greve, wholesale dealers in produce at 23 Harlem Market, First Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, made an assignment yesterday to William C. Hartman without preference. Louis F. Oldenbuttel, the senior partner, died on Sept. 3. They had been in business together for five years, and claimed a capital of $5,000. James Forrest said that the assignment was caused by the death of Mr. Oldenbuttel. The liabilities are about $2,000 and assets $500.

ART TRADES PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Art Trades Publishing and Printing Company of 70 Fifth Avenue for $3,427 in favor of Francis A. Dewson for money lent to the company from Nov. 11, 1897, to Aug. 11, 1898, represented by twenty-one notes. It was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was incorporated on July 1, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000; and published The Decorator and Furnisher monthly, which was started eleven years ago. Francis A. Dewson was President and Edward Dewson Treasurer.

ANGELO CAVAGNARO.—Angelo Cavagnaro, wholesale dealer in fruits and nuts at 224 and 260 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Peirano, giving preferences for $4,690, as follows: To Louis Peirano, $1,600; to Maria Desculsi, Jersey City, $1,000; to Gaetano Croce, $640; to Faber Morello, $350; to Julia Basso, Jersey City Heights, $400; to John Defferrari, Jersey City, $400, and to Angelo Musante, $300. Mr. Cavagnaro has been in business nineteen years. He was a member of the firm of Cavagnaro & Cuneo from 1879 to 1893, and then of Cavagnaro & Basso until the death of Mr. Basso, on Aug. 25, 1895. Scott Lord, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to bad business and poor collections. The liabilities are $12,000; nominal assets, $20,000, and actual assets probably $12,000. Mr. Cavagnaro resides in Jersey City.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Nora Boynton filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, the schedules showing liabilities of $72,355, and no assets except wearing apparel worth $114. Most of the debts were contracted in 1889, and among the creditors are Meyer Jonasson, $11,411; A. Friedlander & Co., $7,336; Schultz Brothers & Blath, $6,620; Fashion Manufacturing Company, $6,099; Popkin & Marks, $4,565; Bernstein & Adler, $4,456; William Diack, $3,775. Epstein Brothers, her attorneys, say that she is the wife of Melville C. Boynton, and was formerly in the cloak and suit business at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, but went out of business in December, 1889.

Henry and Jacob Kamsler, who composed the firm of H. Kamsler & Brother, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $3,335, and no assets. The liabilities are principally judgments obtained against them from 1883 to 1888. All their books have been lost. They were formerly in the general store business, with an office in Canal Street, this city, and store at Silver Cliff, Col.

Clothier Gottlieb Pays Up Old Debts.

Henry Gottlieb, formerly a wholesale dealer in clothing at 10 Walker Street, who failed in October, 1892, with liabilities of $35,000, has refused, his attorney, Herman Joseph, said yesterday, to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, but, on the contrary, has made a settlement with his creditors at an average of 40 per cent., and all the judgments on record against him have been satisfied. Since 1892 Mr. Gottlieb has been working as a buyer, until he made money enough to be in a position to adjust matters with his creditors. Mr. Gottlieb said yesterday that he had paid out $16,000 cash to his creditors, which he could readily have avoided by going into bankruptcy, but he refused to take the benefit of the new law. Many of the claims which he paid would have been outlawed in a few months.

Liens on a New Hotel.

Mechanics' liens aggregating $47,675 were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday on the new hotel which is being erected on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-first Street by Frances V. N. Burling, Albert Von Dendriesch, stone mason, of 985 Sixth Avenue, who has the fire-proofing and foundation contracts, claims $46,275, including extra work, and the firm of Moller & Sloane filed a claim for $1,400, the balance due on a contract for carpentering and materials furnished.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABEL, Edward B.—John Polhemus Printing Company	$243
ACKARY, George, and Antonio Tadross—J. Abood	198
BELLIS, Joseph H.—A. Goetze	79
BRONLET, Charles E.—C. C. Rice	77
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A.—Francis C. Reed	22,686
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A.—Francis C. Reed	22,686
COOPER, Franklin J.—E. J. Coe	95
CONVERSE, Eliza J.—Willard & Miller	206
CHATFIELD, John—M. B. Boggs	321
CLARKE, Lauren H., and William P. Chase—William H. Brauer	425
CUNNINGHAM, Joseph L.—A. Raymond & Co.	137
DOERSCH, Conrad—G. W. Simers, Jr.	385
FOLEY, Thomas P.—Osborn Cash Register Company	109
FEITNER, Alfred—C. T. Eldred and another	193
GRUNDMANN, David H.—J. Probst	104
GUNTHER, Annie—John Moriarty	85
GERLAIRD, Peter—C. S. Loder	388
GOLDBERGER, Samuel—C. Bishop	36
GORDON, Harris—Osborn Cash Register Company	94
HARNEY, Mary C.—Frederick M. Randell	9,043
KIRBY, J. Wilbur—W. S. Bennett	65
LINEHAN, John F.—Highland National Bank of Newburg	138
LEOPOLD, Samuel, and George W. Stephens—John W. Schelpert	660
LOMAN, Sarah—A. Grodzensky	41
MAAS, Diedrick H.—H. Maltbie	41
MAHRHOFF, Philip—J. H. Alroe	228
MALONEY, Thomas J.—Rupert A. Ryley Company	449
McKILLOP, Donald—New York Distilling Company	190
McKILLOP, Donald—Joseph Beck	143
McCU L., H. John—R. E. Thibout	74
MOULTON, Gary W.—Frederick Brandt, (three judgments,) deficiency	4,941
NOBLE, William—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	1,811
PERL, Louis—S. Ritter	85
POWERS, Catherine S.—B. Hauser	155
PATTERSON, Henry A.—H. E. Munro	139
PILKINGTON, Catherine—People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company	81
PHILLIPS, Oscar R.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	168
ROSENZWEIG, Aaron—J. Lessler	44
STEINTHAL, Raphael—P. Kiernan	477
STEINTHAL, Raphael—P. Kiernan	212
SINGING, Jasper H.—E. Elliott, (costs)	31
SCHLOZ, Henry—Robert Teller and others	33
SCHERER, Julius—M. H. Meyerhoff and another	197
SAYNISCH, Edmond—Acker, Merrall & Condit	251
SEXTON, George H.—Equitable Life Assurance Society	397
THE WALTER R. WOOD COMPANY, Limited—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	361
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. H. Stritch	301
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Oechs	125
THE HARLEM REPORTER COMPANY—M. Plummer and another	51
VAN HORN & ELLISON—T. N. Dwyer	64

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry Oppenheimer to John T. and James A. Farley, for improvement, the plot at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 101 by 100.

Maclay & Davies have sold for the estate of Richard Arnold to Mary Leroy King the two four-story private dwellings 1,118 and 1,120 Madison Avenue, on a plot 38 by 94.8½.

Louis Lese has purchased from the Buckley estate the lot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Fay & Stacom have sold to Keogh Brothers the six-story double tenement, now in course of erection at 37 and 37½ Catharine Street, on lot 28 by 106.

William Rankin has bought from Henry Wolfe and resold to a builder, for about $17,000, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 44 by 100.11.

It is reported that Willis B. Smith has sold the five-story flat 225 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100, taking in part payment a residence at Montclair, N. J.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ole H. Olsen, for $3,662, the two-story frame dwelling 2,312 Southern Boulevard, 17.8 by 101.5 by 13.11 by 102.7.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 48 and 50 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $6,812.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee. St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 107 to 111 Ludlow Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 30 by 77.6; Harris Maran of 200 East Eightieth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,921 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story stone and frame store; Peter McCaffrey, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 266 and 268 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings, with stores; Meyer Rosenblatt of 64 Pine Street, owner; Herman Ahrens of 156 West Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 94 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. T. F. Turner of 94 Park Avenue, owner; Hill & Turner of 44 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,199 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Henderson Wilson of 60 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; J. H. Brown of 232 East Ninth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 12.

BEACH AV, s e corner of 150th St, 75x120; David Cohen and wife to Mary Dunn.... 8,500
BOSTON ROAD, n s, 110 ft w of 170th St, 25x49.11x irregular; Janet C. Macdonald to George H. Purser and others.. 1
BROADWAY, e s, 26 ft s of Duane St, 24.10x86.8x24.9x86.2; Duane St, s s, 85.7 ft e of Broadway, 22x79.7x25.7x81.4; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to James R. Roosevelt and others, as trustees 195,000
CLIFTON ST, n s, 39 ft w of Jackson Av, 18x75; Manuel Perez and wife to Eliza L. Simpson and another 1
DELANCEY ST, 168, 25x100; Frederick J. Seelig to John Neadles $27,950
GRAND ST, 109, 111, and 113, 65.6x95.4x65x95.4; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to James R. Roosevelt and others, as trustees 195,000
LOT 48, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelston, Throggs Neck; Mary S. Wright and wife to Mary Henning 1
LOT 48, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelston, Throggs Neck; Mary H. Gulvin to Francis De R. Wissmann.. 1
LOT 89, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary J. McGuire 500
LOTS 2 AND 2½, Block 2,913, map of Bathgate estate; William H. Birkmire and wife to Richard W. Abbott 4,000
LOTS 46 AND 47, map of Central Morrisania; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to George H. Purser, Jr., as executor 86
LOTS 46 and 47, map of Central Morrisania, 50x150; George H. Purser, individually and as executor, to George A. Macdonald 10,000
MAPES AV, n w s, about 659 ft n s of Samuel St, 66x100; Lillie P. Gray to Karl Jaeger 1
MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 264 ft s of 116th St, 30.1x93.4x28x104.3; New York Improvement and Investment Company to Joseph N. Campbell 15,750
RAILROAD AV, e s, north part of Lot 46, map of part of Bathgate Farm, 25x150; Estella R. Trimble and another to George H. Purser 1
UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 75x80; Herman Wolff and others to Rachel Reiter 1
VALENTINE AV, w s, 74.5 ft s of 180th St, 50x100.5; James Higgins to William C. Bergen 100
5TH AV, e s, Lots 120 and 121, map of Village of Mount Eden, 100x100; Michael P. Jones to Adam T. Green 1,000
7TH ST, s s, east half of Lot 162, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Henry Whirtley to Julius and Elonora Schultz 500
90TH ST, n s, 274.7 ft w of Central Park West, 0.5x100.8; Ray N. Heller to George A. Fisher 1,200
107TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Albert A. Levi to John McGovern 21,750
117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Emil Green 100
128TH ST, 107 West, 25x99.11; Theodore J. Wood to Henry R. Frey 1
132D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.1; Bradley L. Eaton and wife to Joseph Levin 10
134TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; August Ruff to William Rogers... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Richard W., to William H. Birkmire; Lots 2 and 2½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 3 months 1,475
BURNS, James F., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 490, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 224
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; e s of Morningside Av, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, 1 year 15,750
CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; e s of Morningside Av, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, demand 14,250
CONLON, John B., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 162 and 163, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 675
DWYER, Thomas, to Charles J. Hardy; s s of 132d St, 235 ft w of 5th Av, demand 10,000
FAGAN, William J. and Nora, to Francis J. Eble, trustee; e s of Hoe Av, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years 3,000
GLASIER, Mary, to Samuel G. Dayton; n s of Bay Av, 60 ft e of North St, City Island, 1 year 163
GOFF, Charles A., to Herman Huber; 131 West 100th St, 2 years 1,000
GREEN, Adam T., to Mary C. Wilson; Lots 120 and 121, map of Village of Mount Eden, 2 years 650
GREEN, Emil, to Charles M. Rosenthal; n s of 117th St, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 15,250
JAEGER, Karl, to Lillie P. Gray; n w s of Mapes Av, 659 ft n e of Samuel St, 1 year 500
KLEMM, Kate E. C., to Caroline B. Lazzari; e s of Prospect Terrace, Lot 813, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 500
LEVIN, Joseph, to Bradley L. Eaton; s s of 132d St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 20,000
LEVIN, Joseph, to Bradley L. Eaton; s s of 132d St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 11,000
MACDONALD, George A., to George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c.; Lots 46 and 47, map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate farm, 1 year 2,000
MARX, Frances, to William D. Moore; n s of 13th St, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 15,000
McGOVERN, John, to Albert A. Levi; n s of 107th St, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 19,250
McMORROW, Patrick, to Irving Grinnell and others, trustees, &c.; 467 Central Park West, 5 years 20,000
MORGENTHAU, Gustave L, to Sarah M. Marvin and others, trustees, &c; w s of Avenue A, 73 ft n of 5th St, 2 years.... 16,000
PALMIERI, John, to Henry Gucker and others, trustees, &c.; 133 Mott St, 5 years 12,000
RODGERS, John C., to Hamilton Bank of New York; s s of 152d St, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 125x199.10 to 151st St, demand 60,000
ROGERS, William, to August Ruff; n s of 134th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 30,000
SPINDLER, Emil, to Elizabeth V. Ebert; 877 East 173d St, 3 years 4,000
THE ST. JOSEPH'S DAY NURSERY OF New York to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 57th St, 55 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 10,000
WOLFF, Herman, and another to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Union Av and 150th St, 3 years 16,000
WOLFF, Herman, and another to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Union Av and 150th St, 1 year 1,300
WOLFF, Herman, and another to Hannah R. Hackes; w s of Union Av, 80 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 7,000
WOLFF, Herman, and another to Marie Obry; w s of Union Av, 51 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 7,000
WOLFF, Herman, and another to Hannah Reiter; s w corner of Union Av and 150th St, 3 years 6,000
ZIMMERMANN, Katharine, to Martin D. Fink; n s of Leggett Av, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Allen L. Mordecai $100
LYTTON, Henry C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee ..... Nominal
MERRILL, Payson, to Rachel Reiter.. Nominal
REITER, Rachel, to Josephine Stendler.. Nominal
SHEVELL, Jacob, to Isaac Wasserug, (two assignments) 1,627
WIRTH, Louis, to Felix Gottschalk 4,750

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Albert von den Driesch against Frances V. N. Burling, owner and contractor 20,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Albert von den Driesch against V. N. Burling, owner and contractor 26,275
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Moller & Sloane against Frances V. N. Burling, owner and contractor 1,400
EAST CHESTER ROAD, s e corner of Van Courtlandt Av, 80x233x144x220.4; Santo Feldi against Matilda J. Callahan, owner; Giovanni Belfi, contractor 175
ELTON AV, 723 and 725; Conrad Fecher against Elizabeth C. Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor 238
MOTT AV, 318 to 322; Badasare Catalonotte against Frederick Robertson, owner; Johann Wagner and Frank Davis, contractors 14
MOTT AV, 318 to 322; Joseph Chiofalo against Johann Wagner and Frank Davis, contractors 10
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 75x100x100 to street x 25; George W. Martin against Maud Nesbit, owner and contractor 4,000
4TH ST, 32 to 38 East, 24th Ward; Louis and Edward Subitzky against Ida B. Lamphear, owner and contractor $261
8TH AV, 572; New York Electric Equipment Company against Charles Meulenbergh, as contractor 130
11TH ST, 58 East; Daniel Shea against Frank Brettell, owner and contractor.. 36
96TH ST, 12 West; Daniel Neuman against Feodor Von Raitz, owner and contractor; Minnie Von Raitz, owner 1,586
107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100; Caroline W. Riehl against Rose McQuade, owner and contractor 225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,
Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 28; Isidore Jackson, with Simon Jacobs, (eleven payments)... 9,000
PITT ST, 125; Leopold Schmeidler and another, with Isidore Mishkind, (eight payments) 12,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 128; Max Solomon against Lena Ziegler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Hershfield.
JACKSON ST, 8; Eastmans Company of New York against Timothy J. and Margaret T. Walsh, (action to have deed declared void, &c.;) attorney, I. H. Harris.
MADISON AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x70; Philip M. Lydig against August Jacob and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jay & Candler.
2D AV, 1,436; Fannie Aarons against Michael F. Tobin, executor, &c., and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Alexander.
19TH ST, 43 West; John C. Lord against Helen L. Randall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.
24TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Israel M. Schloss against Leopold Rosenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Zucker.
35TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x irregular; John Reid against William E. Conklin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.
72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; New York Life Insurance Company against Catharine I. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.
102D ST, n s, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100; Harold P. Cox against William H. Hamilton, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Martin L. Rickerson against John C. Fahl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Brooke.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	23—Roller vs. Loew.
2—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.	24—Wallach vs. Bram.
3—In re McDonald.	25—In re Hamilton Park Co.
4—Barrie vs. Howard Lockwood Pub. Co.	26—Faber vs. Ritch.
5—Lyman vs. Belden Club.	27—Lisner vs. Bachrach.
6—Whitman vs. Yohn.	28—Schmidt vs. Garrie.
7—In re Roome.	29—Stern vs. McAuliffe.
8—In re Harrigan.	30—11th Ward Bank vs. Sonneberg.
9—Opperman vs. Bohle.	31—People ex rel. J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Co. vs. Coler.
10—In re Rutty.	32—Prince vs. Kunitzer.
11—Martell vs. Tannebaum.	33—Altman vs. Calkin.
12—In re Schmit.	34—In re Austin.
13—Turtle vs. Turtle.	35—Bowen vs. Bowen.
14—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.	36—First Nat. Bank vs. Estey.
15—In re O'Connor.	37—Leszyusky vs. Red Wing Dul. & Sioux C. Construction Co.
16—In re Nat. State Bk. of Oneida.	38—Brickbeck Inv. Sav. & L. Co. of A. vs. Claus.
17—Stevens vs. Boyd.	39—Weld vs. Warren Safe Deposit Co.
18—In re Bache.	
19—McGovern vs. Hynes.	
20—Tracy vs. Frye.	
21—Tracy vs. Kircher.	
22—Tracy vs. Falvey.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jacob Edler.	62—Henry C. Overin.
2—John Hagan.	63—Elbert A. Whittlesey
3—Mary E. Dwinelle.	64—Charles K. Hamilton
4—Horace C. Theall.	65—John Hagg.
5—Robert Irwin.	66—Johanna Becker.
6—Clarence J. Barker.	67—Charles Ste

OLD MAN LYNCHED IN MISSOURI

Aged Assailant of a Young Girl Taken from Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

LIBERTY, Mo., Sept. 12.—Benjamin Jones, a gray-haired man, sixty-eight years of age, has been taken from the Clay County Jail by a mob of about seventy-five men and lynched. Jones committed an assault on Annie Montgomery, an eleven-year-old girl, Saturday evening, and confessed his guilt just before he was hanged.

After the commission of Jones's offense last Saturday, the child's father spread the news, and with the aid of Constable David C. Roberts soon located Jones near his home. An angry crowd gathered quickly, and it was with difficulty that Roberts managed to get Jones to jail. At a late hour last night the Court House was surrounded. It was quick work to get the doors open, and there was a rush into the jail.

The lynchers soon came out with the rope around the old man's neck. He was begging for his life, but no heed was paid to his appeals. He was led out by the hallway to the front entrance.

"Hang him right here!" shouted one of the masked men.

A few minutes were spent debating the matter, but the end of the rope had already gone over an iron beam of the porch. The old man stood trembling and groaning.

"Have you anything to say?" were the gruff words of the leader.

"I was drunk when I done it; Oh, I was drunk!" came the reply.

The command to swing him up was given. There was a quick jerk on the rope and the body was given a swing out into the air from the top step. The job was finished and the crowd melted away quietly.

Jones had served a term of two years in the Missouri Penitentiary for forgery. He had been traveling lately in Kansas and Oklahoma, selling medicines.

Policeman Gilligan Dead.

Policeman John F. Gilligan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station died Sunday night in Bellevue Hospital from prostration, as the result of the heat about ten days ago.

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No month is as delightful at Saratoga as September. Its leading hotel, the UNITED STATES always remains open until OCTOBER 1st. Steam heat in main building and throughout cottage suites. Orchestra until close of season.
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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
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Catalogue on application.
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Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
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THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
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Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Grades. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Individual attention. Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

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English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 70th year opens Sept. 28.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 68 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-law6mTu

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Robert P. Cook, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au23-law6wTu&o4

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanillat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:
Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the said Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 9th day of August, 1898.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au16-law6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor. 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-law6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 1, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-law6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heartley Pilling; Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au30-law6wTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-law6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 658 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-law6mTu&Th

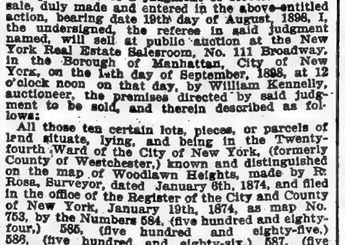
STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-law6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

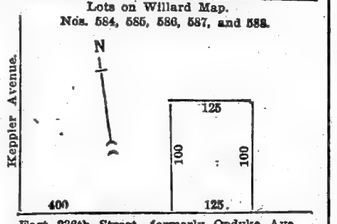
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Ross, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.
And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.
JOHN YARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map. Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.

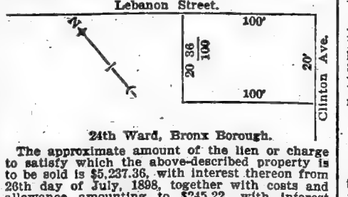


East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,180.29, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.
JOHN YARD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

Lebanon Street.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au30-2aw3w&s20.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Sabrsky, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
au2-law7wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.
People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed.
Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER,
[Seal.] U. S. Rev. Stamp. canceled. 10c. Clerk.
EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York.
s6-law6wTu

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—66 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large handsome rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9d St Is. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable, neat Protestant girl; willing and obliging; or care of children; good references. M. N. B., Box 327, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family or select boarding house; city or country; wages $35 to $40; good references. Martin, 204 East 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant; thoroughly competent; city or country; best references. Mary, 753 6th Av., near 45d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as experienced cook; middle aged; first-class references; city or country. 152 West 64th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as competent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 806 West 41st St., Room 5.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family. Mrs. Smith, 309 East 63d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Cutter, fitter; children, misses, or ladies; $1.50 day. Mrs. B., 349 West 53d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—A refined woman desires light duties; good home; moderate compensation; highest references. Capable, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Cuts and fits excellently; in a private family; city reference. R. K., 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to go out by day, or take fine washing home; undoubted city references. 536 3d Av., Costello's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; give over ten years' best city reference. R., Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey; by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—German; 37; married; no children; to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages; wife first-class cook. F., 141 West 15th St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By a young man; colored; understands shaving and haircutting, in fact barber by trade; best of references for sobriety, honesty, and attentiveness. Roe, 127 West 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By reliable man; handy with tools; two or more houses; ten years' reference from last place. A. Crevalier, 222 Avenue B.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANT

A FIERCE DOWN-TOWN FIRE

Many Firemen Are Overcome by Fumes of Burning Essential Oils in Beekman Street.

FOUGHT THE FLAMES TWICE

After Three Hours' Work the Firemen Leave the Building, Only to be Summoned Again—Leerburger Bros. Sustain a Heavy Loss.

A stubborn fire in the subcellar of the five-story building at 54 Beekman Street last night destroyed a large stock of valuable oils belonging to Leerburger Brothers, dealers in essential oils, perfumes, and supplies. Shortly before 6 o'clock a fine line of smoke was noticed issuing through a trapdoor in front of the store. A fireman with an axe was immediately summoned and went down in the basement to investigate. It was fully twenty-five minutes before he discovered the cause of the smoke. Two alarms were sent in at once. By the time the engines arrived the building was filled with smoke and the fumes of the burning oils. A third alarm was sent in at 7:40 o'clock.

The firemen, who first went down in the cellar, were overcome with the fumes, and an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was called. Fully twenty firemen were carried out of the building, and nine required the services of the hospital surgeon. They were John Castles, Chief of the Second Battalion; Capt. Charles Miller, Engine Company No. 6; James Clark, and James Sherry of Engine Company No. 31; William Auffarth of Engine Company No. 6, Patrick Sutton, Lewis Price, and Hermann Kuch of Engine Company No. 12, and Fred Lear of Engine Company No. 55.

There were twelve engines at the scene of the fire, and from eight to ten streams of water were kept playing in the sub-cellar for nearly three hours. A fire line of forty reserves from the Oak Street Station was formed by the police to keep back the large crowd of onlookers. Chief Bonner and Deputy Chief Croker superintended the fighting of the fire, which was kept below the ground floor of the building, and at 9:30 it was thought that all danger of further damage was passed.

It is not known whether the oil continued to smolder on the surface of the water in the basement, or whether the firemen had broken open some receptacles of oil in their struggle, but at 11 o'clock the fire started again more fiercely than ever. Three more alarms were turned in rapidly, and in half an hour the flames had once more been subdued. During the second siege four firemen were overcome with the fumes. They were Patrick Sutton, Lewis Price, and Herman Kuch, who had been overcome earlier in the evening, and Philip Werner of Engine Company No. 6. Kuch was taken to the hospital.

During the excitment attending the first part of the fire the three horses attached to Engine No. 20, which was connected with a hydrant at Beekman and Nassau Streets, became frightened and dashed off, pulling the hose from the hydrant. They were stopped in front of a window at 134 Nassau Street, but two horses attached to the tender of the engine also became frightened and ran down Nassau Street, being finally checked by a policeman at Broad and Beaver Streets.

The loss was large, but its amount was reported as unknown. Most of the loss was sustained by Leerburger Brothers. Outside of the damage to the sub-cellar and the destruction of the stock of oils there was little loss. Leerburger Brothers occupied the ground floor, basement, and subcellar. The other tenants of the building, Holton & Adams, printers, Peter Smith, pad binder; H. F. School, bookbinder, and the Heerbrandt Publishing Company, sustained a smoke damage. There was no one in the building when the fire was discovered, and the police report in regard to its origin stated that it was unknown. Two engines were left there for the rest of the night.

AN APARTMENT HOUSE FIRE.

Brave Elevator Boy in the Newport Rescues Several Tenants.

The Newport, a six-story apartment house at 200 West Fifty-second Street, a part of the Amos R. Eno estate, was damaged by fire early last evening to the extent of $8,000, while the loss to tenants was almost as much. Charles Lewton, the elevator boy, laid off at 6 o'clock to take his supper, and his substitute, a man known as "Charlie," had charge of the car. He discovered the fire on the top floor, and immediately called at each floor, calling "Fire!" and warning the tenants. When he got to the bottom he found Lewton, the regular operator, waiting for him. Lewton kept his wits about him, and to his presence of mind several persons probably owe their lives.

In the face of a blinding smoke he repeatedly took his car up the shaft, and in several instances rescued helpless women. While this work was in progress, a ten-year-old boy, who was riding his velocipede on the asphalt in the street, had heard the cry of fire, hastened to the firebox, a block away. He was not tall enough to reach it until he stood on the saddle of his machine. He turned in an alarm, and not until he heard the engines coming around the corner would he leave.

The firemen had little difficulty in getting control of the blaze, but they were somewhat hindered in their work by the indifferent police arrangements. Roundsman Cagney, in charge of the reserves from several of the nearest stations, was in command. At one time more than 100 small children got inside the fire lines almost in front of the building. Several of them had narrow escapes from injury, if not death, by the falling of a portion of the front wall.

The losses in detail were as follows: Mrs. Mainard, first floor, $1,500; H. Kane, second floor, $1,000; M. Walton, second floor, $1,500; Mrs. Stone, third floor, $1,000; Mrs. Emery, fourth floor, $1,000; Herman Bachs, a barber occupying one of the ground stores, $300; J. A. Balwil, cigars, $600, and Nelson & Gafney, tailors, $1,000. All of the merchants mentioned lost by water. With the exception of Mrs. Emery all the tenants were fully insured.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Formal Call for a Tariff Conference Issued by President Irvin.

The proposed conference of fire insurance managers in regard to the formation of a tariff association is now assured. President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia has sent the following invitation to the different companies:

The responses to the letter of Aug. 16, suggesting a meeting of officers and managers of insurance companies doing business in New York, are so strongly in favor of a meeting that it is incumbent upon me to call a meeting at the New York Board Rooms on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock. This meeting will be of sufficient importance to demand the presence of the officers and managers of the companies, but if you cannot be present in person please send a representative who will have authority to act and vote for your company. Let us come together prepared, if necessary, to yield our personal preferences for the general good of our business.

The general comment upon the conference yesterday was that little could be expected in the way of positive action. The gentlemen who are working with Mr. Irvin to secure a rate organization are understood to be following in a large measure the platform developed some time ago by President F. C. Moore and Vice President Henry Evans of the Continental Insurance Company. It seems likely now that the proposal offered will be some modification of this scheme. It will embrace a recognition of licensed brokers, provision for a grievance committee, a limitation of credits for premiums, and moderate rates, to be fixed, where specific, by disinterested persons, with proper rules as to rebates and short rates. It will also require that members of the association be preferred in all reinsurance written or contracted for, and that business shall not be placed with or accepted from outsiders until all members have full lines.

The point of chief difficulty is, what to suggest in regard to the uptown branch offices. It is generally agreed that branch offices and solicitors should be so restricted as to prevent the employment of brokers and the evasion of commission rules. But it seems improbable that any considerable number of underwriters will be of the same opinion as to what constitutes proper restriction. Some offices clearly wish a return of the old system, relying upon the honesty of the members to prevent bad practices. Many managers, however, state that the only restriction that will be trusted must amount to practical abolition.

Several of the more prominent managers, who have been saying that the time is not ripe for any compact whatsoever, do not now intend to be present at the conference. A large proportion of the companies will be represented, and the discussion promises to be lively. The week that must elapse before the meeting may see many changes in the proposition to be made by Mr. Irvin.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The merchants of Astoria, Oregon, are endeavoring to organize an insurance company by subscribing stock to the amount that each pays annually for insurance, the payments to be made monthly. It is asserted that the plan, if successful, will result in reducing insurance rates fully 50 per cent.

The Massachusetts Insurance Department will not be represented at the convention of State Insurance Commissioners, whose annual session opens at Milwaukee to-day. A Boston dispatch says: "It is no secret that Commissioner Cutting does not approve of the outside talent that is brought into the convention. He believes it is outside of the original purpose and scope of the association, and there is no warrant for it in the constitution of the association."

SILVERWARE MEN WAITING.

Still Doubtful as to the Plan to Combine Their Interests—A Meeting in View.

The project of certain financiers and silverware manufacturers to combine the interests of the chief concerns of this country which make silverware in one gigantic corporation, with a capital stock which may reach $30,000,000, is still regarded by silver men as uncertain of success. They are waiting developments with more or less confidence and a belief that the business needs strengthening in some way.

For a long time those interested in the corporation, the International Silver Company, which, it is proposed, shall absorb principal silver-plate manufacturing have been trying to settle with these on options on their stock, and hitherto they have not been able to come to an agreement. A number of unsuccessful meetings have been held, and now one is planned to take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, in which there may be important developments.

A dispatch from Meriden, Conn., where several of the large silver firms have plants, was printed yesterday, alleging that the International Silver Company had offered options to shareholders of four silverware concerns on their stock, the offers holding good till Sept. 17. The four firms, which are not specified, are said to make 75 per cent. of the silverware used in this country.

The silverware firms having plants at Meriden, which the combination doubtless will include, if successful, are the Meriden Britannia Company, the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, the Meriden Silver Plate Company, and Manning, Bowman & Co. A silverware man in touch with the present situation, who saw the dispatch referred to, yesterday said that the Meriden Britannia Company was the "father" of all the silverware concerns, and that its capitalization, with that of the three other companies, could probably not be purchased for less than $4,000,000. "The proposed combination," said he, "may yet fall through. We are skeptical, yet feel that it would be a grand, good thing if it should come to pass. The market needs something of the sort. The outsiders have been cutting the heart and soul out of the business. There's no money in it." By outsiders was meant the firms not included in the pool of silverware manufacturers, which was formed in 1879.

Mr. Thomas of the Manhattan Silver Plate Company, 253 Broadway, which has a plant at Lyons, N. Y., and Mr. Edwards of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, 218-220 Broadway, are credited with being the promoters of the proposed combination and having enlisted the interest of prominent capitalists. The manufacturers which have been approached by the combination include Rogers & Brother, 16 Cortlandt Street; the Rogers & Hamilton Company, 253 Broadway; the William Rogers Manufacturing Company, 149 Church Street; William Rogers & Sons, C. Rogers & Brothers, 29 Warren Street; the R. Wallace & Sons' Manufacturing Company of 226 Fifth Avenue and Wallingford, Conn.; the Rogers Brothers, making the 1847 brand, and William A. Rogers, 12 Warren Street.

THE CITY BOND QUESTION.

Application of Vermilye & Co. for a Writ of Certiorari.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court yesterday, reserved decision on an application made by Vermilye & Co., who bid for the total issue of city bonds at 105.03, for a writ of certiorari directing the Controller to review his action in declining to accept their bid, and awarding the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company at a bid of 104.94.

Justice Beekman on Friday last, denied an application by the Vermilye syndicate for a mandamus to compel the Controller to declare them entitled to the bonds. Justice Cohen also denied an application by Vermilye & Co. for an injunction restraining the Controller from awarding the bonds to any one else than their syndicate. When this decision was handed down, Vermilye & Co. instituted the certiorari proceedings.

THE HILSS POISONING CASE.

Chemist Lederle of the Board of Health Makes a Report.

Ernest J. Lederle, the chemist of the Board of Health, yesterday submitted a report to President Murphy of the board on the result of his examination of the whisky that was sent to the Hilss family and which resulted in the poisoning of several persons. The report is as follows:

"The fluid has the color and the odor of whisky, and tasted somewhat bitter. It contains atropine, (atropia;) alkaloid, the chief active principle of atropia belladonna (deadly nightshade) in considerable quantity, verified by chemical and physical tests. Quantity estimate in progress."

The physical tests were made on a dog, cat, and rabbit. Belladonna when applied to the eye dilates the pupil. In the tests the belladonna found in the whisky so dilated the pupils of the eyes of the animals that the whites could not be seen.

HENRY LOEFFLER IS ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Man Pleads Not Guilty to Three Indictments for Larceny.

Detective Mahoney of Brooklyn yesterday arrested Henry Loeffler, son of a real estate agent, on a warrant issued by Judge Aspinall of the County Court. Loeffler pleaded not guilty when arraigned, bail being fixed at $2,500, which was furnished by his father. Three indictments were found against him in 1897, one for grand larceny in the first degree and two for grand larceny in the second degree. Emil and Katherine Bender of 104 Harmon Street are the complainants.

They allege that Loeffler and a confederate obtained from Charles A. Fickerssen $600 belonging to the Benders. The men represented to the complainants, it is alleged, that Loeffler's friend desired to purchase the Harmon Street property, and that in order to enable him to comply with the terms of sale it was necessary that the Benders should mortgage the property for $600 and convey the property, subject to the mortgage. The mortgage was executed to Katharine Fickerssen, but Loeffler kept the papers, with the understanding that when the purchaser was ready to take title the $600 was to be paid over to the Benders by the mortgagee. It is charged that he represented to Charles A. Fickerssen, Mrs. Fickerssen's agent, that the Benders had authorized him to deliver the mortgage and receive the $600, which Fickerssen then paid over to him.

Loeffler is also alleged to have obtained $62.17 to pay the taxes on the property and $75 as part payment to a title guarantee company.

Appeal for a German Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for funds to support an old German couple who are in great distress. Last year more than $300 was collected by their friends to pay for their entrance into a home, but there being no vacancy at the time the money was placed by them in the hands of a dishonest person, who spent it, and they have for some time been supported by charity, principally by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The Legal Aid Society has brought suit to recover the money, but so far without avail. Any money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE LOUISE KING MYSTERY

No Trace of the Young Woman Who Disappeared at Coney Island Sunday.

STATEMENT BY HER BROTHER

William F. King Tells About the Mr. Chamberlain, Who, It Seems, Knows Nothing of the Missing Woman's Whereabouts.

The whereabouts of Miss Louise King of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, the young woman who disappeared at Coney Island on Sunday after she had donned a bathing suit preparatory to taking a swim, is still a mystery. As already related, Miss King's clothing was found in her bathhouse, and from the time of her appearance on the beach she has vanished utterly without leaving any trace that the police can find. She was accompanied by a maid, Alma Lindstrom, whom she also sent for a bathing suit, and that was the last sight the maid had of her. After waiting until dark for her mistress's reappearance the maid notified the police.

The young woman's family and the police have different theories to account for her disappearance, but neither are based upon any positive facts. The family inclines to the theory that she has been drowned, but they admit that there is a strong improbability in this under the circumstances. There was a large crowd on the beach Sunday at the time of Miss King's disappearance, and as far as can be learned no outcry was heard and no swimmer was seen to be in trouble. The police say they doubt that Miss King was drowned. The beach has been carefully patrolled for signs of any body that would come ashore and word has also been sent to all near-by points without result.

The Sister's Assertions.

At the King residence, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday, Miss King, an elder sister of the missing girl, said she thought her sister must have been drowned. "But it seems almost impossible, does it not," she added, "that such a fate could come to her on a crowded beach with plenty of help at hand for an emergency? Yet it is impossible that she could have gone away. She had no troubles of any kind, so far as we know, and while she had many admirers, she seemed to have no particular preference for any of them.

"Much has been made of the name of a Mr. Chamberlain. He was simply a friend, one of a large number who visited my sister, and, as for the 'trashy poetry found in the copy of 'Lucille' she carried, my sister became possessed of it in this way: Last week she took some paper books to a store to exchange for others, and in one she received in exchange she found this poetry. It amused her, and she slipped it into a book. She usually marked passages in books that appealed to her, so that no significance can attach to that fact."

Miss King stated that her brother, William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, and a member of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., had taken charge of the case and had put detectives to work on it.

At the residence of Mr. King, 17 East Sixty-third Street, last night his secretary stated that Mr. King was prostrated by the shock, and gave out a statement as emanating from him and bearing his signature.

Mr. King's Statement.

Mr. Chamberlain, who is referred to in the statement, was present in Mr. King's house when it was made. The statement is as follows:

I am the brother of Louise King, who is reported to have been drowned or disappeared in some mysterious or unexplained manner. My sister left her father's house, accompanied by her maid, Alma Lindstrom, yesterday afternoon, with the consent of her parents, for the purpose of going to Manhattan or Brighton Beach. It was her intention to give her maid an opportunity to swim, the latter being very fond of the water.

The previous Friday my sister Louise, accompanied by two other sisters, who are married, with children and servants, including my sister's maid, all went to Long Branch. The maid was then very anxious to go into the water, but was unable to do so. My sister told her that on Sunday or Monday she would take her to Manhattan or Brighton Beach and let her swim as much as she liked. Sunday, having permission, she went, as I have already stated, taking the maid.

From the time she left her father's house until the present we have no knowledge of either, except as contained in statements made by the maid, as already published. Certain statements were made as having come from the maid to the effect that my sister Louise had gone to the beach expecting to meet a man there, and that this was the same man who, it was also alleged, she had met at Long Branch on the previous Friday.

I find that my sister did not meet any man at Long Branch, but was with the party all the time. The man's name was given in some papers as Mr. Chamberlain.

Who Mr. Chamberlain Is.

There is a Mr. Chamberlain who has known my sister and my family well for some time. His name is S. L. Chamberlain. This Mr. Chamberlain was not with her on Friday or Sunday, nor had he any appointment to meet her on Sunday. It has been also alleged in certain quarters that Mr. Chamberlain had disappeared and that my sister had surreptitiously dissappeared with him, using Sunday as a method to throw her friends off their guard.

I have seen Mr. Chamberlain myself to-day. He has been at my house, is here now, and is perfectly cognizant of what is in this statement and concurs therein.

Mr. Chamberlain assures me that he has not heard from my sister; does not know where she is, or of any reason for her disappearance. If she has been drowned, it is a sad accident, and I will spare no means to find the body.

I have to-day been in communication with Police Headquarters and Deputy Chief Cortright, who has taken the matter in connection with the Brooklyn Police Department, and should the body be found or any trace of her be discovered, I will know it as soon as telephone can bring the news.

If she is on earth I will find her; if she is dead I will find the body if it be within bounds of possibility. I will stand by my sister. I want to dispose now of all statements that she went away to meet a man, or that she met a man in Long Branch while in company with my sisters.

Much has been made of the finding of a copy of "Lucille" where it was said her clothing was found. To this I attach no importance whatever. She probably took the book with her to read while on the way to the island, and in view of the general conditions as I know them to exist no importance can be attached to this.

Mr. Chamberlain, it was stated, is the Secretary of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, at 26 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decisions on New Questions Handed Down by the General Appraisers.

Decisions on new questions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday as follows:

Merchandise put up in small glasses with paper covers, labelled "Comfitures de Barle-Duc," imported by Godillot & Co., and consisting of currants with seeds extracted, boiled down with sugar into a sticky mass, was assessed for duty at 1 cent a pound and 35 cents ad valorem, under Paragraph 263. The claim that it was dutiable at 35 per cent. under the provision of the same paragraph for "jellies of all kinds," was sustained.

An importation of "Gaduol Merck" was assessed for duty at 55 cents a pound under Paragraph 67, for medicinal preparations in the making of which alcohol is used, and was claimed to be dutiable at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 3, or Paragraph 68. The protest was overruled.

Steel knife blades costing about 3 cents each and steel knife springs, costing about 4 cents a dozen, were assessed at 5 cents apiece and 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 153, and were claimed to be dutiable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 193. The board held that each blade or spring was dutiable at the same rate as pocket knives.

John Wanamaker imported leather needle cases lined with silk that were assessed for duty at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 450, for manufactures of which leather is the component material of chief value. Free admission was claimed under Paragraph 620. The protest was overruled.

Opening of
High Novelty
Dress Goods
For Fall.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE CASE OF C. B. J. SNYDER.

Investigation of the Charges Made Against the Superintendent of School Buildings Is Resumed.

The investigation requested by C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, of the charges made against him by John W. Franklin, a former Inspector, that improper material had been used in the construction of certain schools, and that the buildings were not in accordance with the requirements of the plans and specifications, was resumed yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Department of School Buildings, at 585 Broadway. The hearing was before the Building Committee of the Board of Education. The last hearing was adjourned in the midst of the examination of Mr. Snyder, and yesterday afternoon the cross-questioning of him was resumed by John B. Marshall, attorney for Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Snyder was asked if he was not aware that Thomas Quinn, who was foreman of the building at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and also of the school on Edgecombe Avenue, was the man employed by Mr. Gallagher, the contractor, for the alleged purpose of making openings in the buildings and "salting" the material. Mr. Snyder replied that he did not know positively that Quinn had done this, and that if he had known it he would have discharged him.

"Is it not possible for you, with the evidence given, to discharge Quinn?"

"Not in view of the facts that the Quinn matter will be taken up later and that there is not now any direct evidence against him."

Mr. Snyder was then asked if, in taking all of the evidence regarding the concreting, it did not show that somebody, either the contractor or some one under him, was guilty of fraud. Mr. Snyder replied that such was certainly true. He was then asked if Mr. Dennison was still in the employ of the department, which was answered affirmatively.

"Why do you keep this man employed, Mr. Snyder, when he made an affidavit which he admits was in motive false, if not in fact? Would you consider first personal interests or the interests of the public?"

"It would be making of it a personal matter," Mr. Snyder replied, "if I were to discharge Dennison now. This committee has said it would take care of his case, and I know it will."

The matter of "grouting" the brick work was again taken up at this meeting, Mr. Snyder showing that it was not from neglect that this had not been done, but because the building, being erected in Winter, it was impossible to employ this process as the after-effects would prove detrimental to the structure. Mr. Marshall asked if it was not true that when Mr. Franklin was inspecting the work on the Mott Street schoolhouse after his suspension, Mr. Snyder had not notified him that his services were not desired. Mr. Snyder replied that such was the case, as Franklin had been discharged and not suspended.

After further cross-questioning on technical matters, Mr. Marshall stated that he was ready to close the matter. The hearing was then adjourned, to be resumed next Monday afternoon.

CONTROLLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Many Changes Made by Mr. Coler in His Office.

Controller Coler yesterday made the following appointments of men to be attached to the Bronx branch office: J. David Barry, Assistant Cashier in the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Taxes, salary, $1,200; George Hyden, Assistant Deputy Collector of Arrears and Assessments, salary, $1,500; James F. Donnelly, James F. Keeler, and John F. Johnson, Assistant Cashiers in the same bureau at salaries of $1,200 each.

The Controller also made the following appointments: Richmond—David A. Rothschild, bookkeeper, $2,500; Queens—Duncan McInnes, bookkeeper, $3,500; Bronx—John Kelly, Deputy Collector of Assessments, $2,000; Charles W. Hoadley, Inspector, $1,400, and Stephen A. Nugent, Assistant Deputy Receiver of Taxes, $2,000; Manhattan—Charles E. Marr, bookkeeper, $1,500; James E. Power, Inspector, $1,500; J. J. Fahey, bookkeeper, $1,400; J. F. McGrath, Inspector, $1,500; Robert Bruce Weems, Inspector, $1,400; Walter Washburn, clerk, $1,500; Jacob Manheimer, Inspector, $1,400; E. W. O'Hara, Inspector, $1,500; Henry W. Rathyen, J. F. Loughran, John A. Gray, W. H. Ryan, and J. W. Mackay, Inspectors, $1,200 each.

The Controller is making several changes in his office which he has not yet announced.

ARREST OF CABMAN GALLAGHER.

The Plaza Held to be Within the Park Board's Jurisdiction.

The case of Farrell Gallagher, the hansom cab driver, of 936 First Avenue, who was arrested a few days ago for violating a city ordinance in halting at the Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue for business, came up yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. Gallagher has a license from the Mayor, and contends that he has a right to stand in the Plaza with the hackmen, who obtain special permits from the Park Board. President Clausen was in court and displayed a huge map showing that the Plaza is within the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners.

Ambrose H. Purdy, represented Gallagher and the other hackmen. He pointed out that inasmuch as the Plaza was within the jurisdiction of the Park Commission, and inasmuch as Gallagher was arrested for violating a city ordinance instead of a park regulation, he should be discharged. Magistrate Olmsted held that the Plaza was within the jurisdiction of the Park Board, but discharged Gallagher.

Mr. Purdy told Magistrate Olmsted that he was going to get a better case as a test. He said that he would have a cabman get a permit from the Mayor to stand in the Plaza, and then bring the matter on his arrest to a test.

Young Jewess Kills Herself.

Miss Bertha Markowitz, a Jewess, twenty-two years old, was found yesterday afternoon dead in her apartment on the third floor of 340 Cherry Street, death having been due to asphyxiation. From a letter the girl had written, it was clearly shown that she had committed suicide. Miss Markowitz worked for a manufacturer of wrappers named Goldfogle, in Pike Street. Samuel Mendelsohn of 189 Clinton Street, to whom the letter was addressed, and in which the girl stated that were she able to tell what caused her to kill herself, she would do so, said that Miss Markowitz had been in this country but four years, coming from Russia, where she left her parents and nine brothers and sisters. He stated that the girl had a sweetheart, but he did not know who he was, as she never mentioned his name. For some time she had been downhearted, and on Sunday she appeared much dejected. He knew that she had been under medical treatment for some time, and perhaps melancholia, superinduced by illness, caused her to take her life.

Murderer Reid Gets a Stay.

Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, yesterday refused to sign an order for a writ of error in the case of William Reid of Hoboken. He is under sentence to be hanged on Thursday for the murder of John Henry in Hoboken in May last. Former Judge William T. Hoffman then gave notice to the Chancellor of an appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals. This acts as a stay, and the execution will be postponed.



Our $3 Derby has gone through the fiery furnace of competition; has been weighed in the scales of time—season after season, and has never been found wanting.

We have tested it in so many ways that when we say it's as good as any $5 Derby made, we know whereof we speak.

The new Fall blocks are now ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

Attendance Greater by 15,000 Pupils than Ever Before in New York's History.

225,000 IN MANHATTAN ALONE

Many Pupils Turned Away in the Thickly Settled Districts—Plans for Lessening the Evil—New Training School for Teachers.

With little demonstration and with an unusually small amount of confusion, the 405 public schools in New York were opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. In the Borough of Manhattan the doors of 168 buildings were thrown open, and 289 schools began the season of instruction for 1898-9.

The attendance this year is the largest in New York's history. It shows an increase of, approximately, 15,000 pupils, and the register for Manhattan now presents a total of 225,000 or more. The lack of accommodations is felt most at the schools in the thickly populated portions of the city. Here the schools, in almost every instance, are inadequate, and many of the eager applicants were turned away yesterday because of the lack of room. The pupils who were accepted are in the hands of more than 5,000 teachers. More teachers, however, are needed, and in two weeks 250 or 300 more will have been installed.

The accommodations for pupils will also be increased, and in about eight months there will be seats provided for 4,000 more.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that no accurate estimate of the number that could not be accommodated can be formed until the reports of the Principals of the various schools are received. These will be made up as soon as possible, and it is expected they will be completed some time to-day. Every effort will be made, Mr. Jasper said, to afford the means of instruction to all who are desirous of coming to the schools. It is purposed to stick to the plan of holding two school sessions each day, and with two sets of teachers. The first session is scheduled to begin at 8:30 o'clock A. M., continuing until 12:30. At this hour a recess of half an hour will be taken for the purpose of airing the class rooms, after which the second set of teachers will begin the work of instruction, which will continue until 5 o'clock. Under this plan many thousands more of children than is otherwise possible will be afforded daily school instruction, until the new houses, now nearing completion, are ready for the reception of teachers and pupils.

The New School for Teachers.

Another feature in connection with the work of education is the opening of a new school of instruction for teachers, at Oliver and Henry Streets. As teachers are not permitted to teach without having some practical instruction in the work, this departure has the commendation of the Principals and the department officials as well. This training school opened yesterday with 55 pupils, although 400 can be taken care of with the present accommodations. The school is located only temporarily at this place, as a building for this purpose is now in course of construction and will be ready for occupancy by next February. This new building will be fitted for 2,400 pupils. This school is in charge of Augustus Downing and two assistants.

Public School No. 147, at East Broadway and Gouverneur and Henry Streets, was not opened yesterday on account of some defects in the plumbing in the building. It will, however, open to-day.

School No. 161, at 105 Ludlow Street, had 300 applicants for admission yesterday, with facilities for the accommodation of only 200. The other 100 will be taken care of when the two-term system is under way.

At each of the high schools an annex was opened yesterday, and about 1,500 new pupils were accommodated.

President Hubbell of the Board of Education instructed Superintendent Jasper yesterday to discontinue the use of the northerly half of School No. 90, at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. The reason for this is that directly opposite a new building has been begun, and the contractor thought the blasting might prove dangerous to the children. This part of the school will be closed until next Monday.

140,000 PUPILS IN BROOKLYN.

More Than 11,000 Will Have Only Half-Day Instruction.

All the Brooklyn public schools, except the annex to the Boys' High School, were opened yesterday. The annex will be ready for occupancy to-morrow morning, according to Deputy Superintendent of Buildings Frank A. Regan.

Borough Superintendent Ward said, after visiting a number of the schools, that he thought the registration would be about 140,000. He believed that over 11,000 would have to be placed in half-day classes. The half-day system was introduced in Brooklyn last year by Superintendent Maxwell because of the overcrowding of schools. Mr. Ward believes that, by the time all the pupils have returned from their vacations, it may be necessary to introduce half-day classes in the high schools.

THE WORK OF CHILDREN.

Exhibition Showing Progress Made by Vacation School Pupils.

The ten vacation schools which were in session for six weeks during the Summer closed on Aug. 19, and on the upper floor of the Board of Education Building at Grand and Elm Streets an exhibition was opened yesterday morning of the work which was done by the children who attended the schools. Every branch is represented, from the simplest childish pattern from the kindergarten to the most intricate and artistic work turned out by the advanced classes.

Last Summer when these schools were opened Miss Oakley of Flushing, L. I., was employed as a collector of material for nature study. She was required to furnish two barrels of this material per week to each of the schools. The studies were not on the usual subjects. It was all expression work, with the exception of the nature studies. The pupils were taught modeling, drawing, coloring, the process of making blue prints, of mounting the nature specimens, wood and iron work, and sewing.

At this exhibition is shown the work of children ranging in ages from six to eighteen years. The wood and iron designs by the boys and the sewing and embroidery done by the girls are especially worthy of note. Numerous devices, such as ornamental lanterns and designs in iron, and chests, inkstands, and other useful articles in wood, are among the most notable specimens on exhibition. From the girls' department there are many evidences of the proficiency and skill they have acquired in sewing and in embroidering.

A feature of this exhibit is the display of pictures made from descriptions. The teachers would describe some scene to the pupils, and the latter would sketch it without any other guide or copy. The charcoal sketches are also worthy of mention.

These schools were under the supervision of Associate Superintendent Seth T. Stewart.

OLD WATER MAIN DUG UP.

Workmen Happen Upon an Interesting Relic of the Last Century.

The workmen who are constructing the tracks and conduits for the underground trolley in West Broadway came yesterday upon an interesting relic of New York's water system of the latter part of the last century. Long thick logs of the thickness of stout telegraph poles, with a hole bored through them, were dovetailed together.

The centre holes, through which the water passed, were about three inches in diameter, and the wood was in a very good state of preservation, except for about half an inch from the outside surface. Several pieces of this pipe were sawed off and were given away as relics. These wooden mains were laid in 1794 from the first pumping station built in New York in Duane Street.

Killed in Grand Central Station.

Jeremiah O'Neill, fifty years old, of 278 First Avenue, was killed by the cars in the Grand Central Station last night. The man, who was a driver of a mail wagon had delivered a load of mail and started across the tracks inside the station at Forty-fifth Street, when a train of empty cars was backed up, knocking him down and crushing him to death. His body was found after the cars had been taken out of the station and was removed to the police station.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR YOUR HOBBY-ROOM.

A constant gathering of best decorative materials from the East—from all Europe—long study of interiors—of all the best periods, with a knowledge of American houses and climate, fit us to furnish a "den" to match your hobby.

It will depend altogether on the nature of the inhabitant. If of a Bohemian taste here are draperies and carvings from India, or perhaps Mexico; tables and chairs rich with fantastic carving, a Persian couch, mediaeval armor on the walls and Oriental rugs on the floor. If literary there may be only an old English writing table and a place for books, tapestries, etc. If for a smoking retreat ease-loving Turkey will give the ideas.

We can furnish the furniture, draperies, rugs, and all the peculiarly den-y things, and you may combine them at your own fancy. Or we will furnish ideas, plans, and materials, and do the work correctly. Your wishes regulate the cost, but it is always the lowest possible for the materials used, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SEEKS TO RECOVER THE CHILD.

The Gerry Society Is Directed to Produce Althea Jones in Court.

Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus directing E. Fellows Jenkins, the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to produce in court Althea Jones, sometimes called Althea Campbell, with a view to having her discharged from the society's institution, to which she was committed by Magistrate Meade on Aug. 29 last. The writ was granted on the petition of Harry B. Fewster, who states that on Feb. 10 last the child, who was then one year and eleven months old, was lawfully apprenticed by the Commissioner of Public Charities of the City of New York to him and to Blanche T. Fewster, his wife.

Fewster complains that since Aug. 29 Althea has been unlawfully imprisoned by Mr. Jenkins, at 297 Fourth Avenue. The imprisonment and detention of the baby were, he states, by no mandate of any court, but by an oral order of Magistrate Meade, and under the pretense that Althea is not physically able to appear before him to answer the charge of vagrancy, upon which she was arrested. Fewster charges that the examination by Magistrate Meade has been four times adjourned against his protests, and that the hearing is now fixed for Sept. 17. As he claims that the baby is not detained by virtue of the mandate of any Court, he asks that she be discharged.

The child had been taken from the house of Mrs. H. P. Curtis of 180 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by the representatives of the society, on the ground that it had not been properly cared for.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Black Dress Goods

New Styles, New Elegances, and Exclusive Novelties in Silk and Wool and Mohair and Wool French Crepons.

Mohair and Wool Bayadere Striped Crepons, $1.00, $1.10, $1.45, $1.59, $1.65 to $2.25.

Mohair and Wool Diagonal Frise Crepons, $1.10 to $1.59.

Mohair and Wool Striped Frise Crepon, $1.10, 1.29, 1.50, 1.65, 1.98.

Mohair and Wool Figured Frise Crepon, 95c, $1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.45, 1.50, 1.59, 1.65, 1.98, 2.25.

Imported Mohair and Wool Bayadere Crepons, $1.00, 1.10, 1.45, 1.59, 1.65, 2.25.

Silk and Wool Bayadere Striped Crepons, $2.25, 2.50, 2.98, 3.25, 3.85, 4.25, 4.50.

Velvet Bayadere Striped and Plaid Crepons, $3.50 to 5.25.

Silk and Wool Figured Crepon, $2.25, 2.50, 2.85, 2.98, 3.50, 4.50.

Silk and Wool Striped Crepon, $2.50, 2.69, 2.98, 3.49, 3.75, 3.85.

Silk and Wool Tucked Novelties, $2.25, 3.25, 3.75, 4.25, 4.50.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 8 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 8 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," negro duet and dance. Most original thing ever seen. "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Second Successful Season. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. IOLANTHE. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S. "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. EVES., 8:15. 1,000 RES'D SEATS, 25, 50. MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:15. 1,100 RES'D SEATS, 25c. NEXT WEEK—DOROTHY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. DENMAN THOMPSON IN THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Evenings, 8:15.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way. "Oh, but it was a funny play."—Evg.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably showers at night; warmer; winds southeasterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,188. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 71⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The feeling of indignation for Italians throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire on account of the assassination of the late Empress by an Italian Anarchist reached a climax yesterday at several places where riots occurred, and six deaths resulted. An Italian peddler was lynched and others were stoned by infuriated mobs. Representatives of the Austrian Court visited the body of the late Empress at Geneva, which will be taken to Vienna and buried Saturday. The French Cabinet is nearing a crisis while temporizing with the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case. It was reported from Paris yesterday that if a revision be ordered Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, will resign, and if not ordered, M. Brisson, Premier, will retire, which will cause a general breaking up of the Cabinet.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The plan to hold a parade of troops in this city on Saturday has been definitely abandoned, telegrams sent to Washington yesterday having failed to alter the decision of the authorities.

The trunk of the female body, the head and lower limbs of which were found on Monday in a pond at Bridgeport, Conn., was discovered yesterday upon almost the same spot. It is believed that it had been placed there between midnight and 4 A. M. The police, if they have a clue, have not made it public. Efforts to identify the victim have so far failed.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention declared in favor of the gold standard, Senator William E. Chandler having been defeated in a fight for recognition of bimetallism. The platform adopted declares in favor of territorial expansion. Frank W. Rollins of Concord was nominated for Governor.

The Cabinet held a meeting at Washington yesterday to discuss the instructions to be given the Commissioners to the Paris Peace Convention. The Philippine question seemed to be the only knotty problem to be solved, and no definite action was taken. It seems probable that the Administration will await the ripening of public opinion before urging any definite policy in the Far East.

Page 2.

It is expected that Capt. B. T. Clayton will be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District this Fall.

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment and the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth have arranged to welcome the Ninth, which is expected home to-morrow.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Independent ticket has not yet been selected. In a statement issued on behalf of the City Club, Col. Waring denies the report that the nomination of the ticket was the work of the club.

About 285 Rough Rivers came in from Montauk Point last night and were entertained by the Red Cross people in Long Island City. The men were hilarious at being mustered out and starting home, and enthusiastic over Col. Roosevelt.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention will meet at New Haven this evening. John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, is a candidate for the nomination for Governor, his principal opponent being Senator George Lounsbury.

Chairman Lemuel Ely Quigg of the Republican County Committee yesterday expressed the opinion that Gov. Black would not get more than 100 votes in the convention, and predicted that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated as the Republican Gubernatorial candidate on the first ballot.

The Third and Twentieth Infantry passed through the city yesterday, bound from Camp Wikoff to their Western station. Each had lost about one-half its men and few in the ranks appeared sound. The Two Hundred and Second New York passed through, en route from Camp Black to Camp Meade.

Page 3.

Gen. Brooke, in command at Ponce, Puerto Rico, has reported two deaths from yellow fever and one new case of the disease.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn announced yesterday that he was not for Black, praised Roosevelt, and criticised the Citizens' Union for interfering in State issues.

Thomas F. McCormick, for twenty years Law Judge of Union County, N. J., shot himself yesterday in a graveyard in Elizabeth. Financial troubles are the supposed reason.

Col. A. S. Kimball will send several transports to Montauk Point to-morrow at the latest, to bring troops to this city, where they will take railway trains for their various stations.

A man who registered at a Niagara Falls hotel as Peter Schemm, and who is reported to have been a Philadelphia brewer, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the Goat Island bridge into the rapids beneath.

The Vigilancia yesterday landed at Camp Wikoff 241 sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney. No more are expected. The camp is rapidly breaking up. Gens. Wheeler and Shafter are expected to return.

The transport Saratoga arrived in port yesterday with 9,000 rifles surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago and the bodies of Private W. H. Saunders of the Rough Riders and Private E. J. Ross of the Sixth Cavalry on board.

The bodies of Joseph Feldman of Newark and Katie Oates of Orange, N. J., who have been missing since Saturday, were found in the Passaic River yesterday. The young couple went rowing on the river Saturday night, and the next day the boat was found floating bottom upward.

The Rough Riders at Camp Wikoff yesterday presented Col. Roosevelt with a bronze replica of Frederic Remington's "The Broncho Buster." The Colonel made a farewell address, then shook hands with all his men and many of the colored troopers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. Shortly after four troops of Rough Riders were paid off and mustered out.

Page 4.

The American and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners for Cuba have decided to discuss important points by letter, and not to hold joint sessions at present.

An unconfirmed report has been received in Santiago that Gen. Maximo Gomez has resigned the command of the Cuban Army because he resents the attitude of the United States in assuming the government of the island.

The transport Manitoba, with Gen. Garrettson and staff, the Sixth Illinois, and other troops from Puerto Rico, arrived here yesterday. There were only nine men on the sick list.

The presence of Robert P. Porter in Havana on a special mission from the United States has aroused suspicion among the Cubans that this country purposes to establish a protectorate over the island. The Cubans are divided into two parties, one favoring annexation to the United States and the other absolute independence.

Page 5.

At the opening session of the Monetary Conference at Omaha papers in support of the gold standard were read by Edward Atkinson, Horace White, and Louis R. Ehrich.

John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, delivered an address last evening on "Life Insurance from the Date of the First National Convention of Insurance Officials, 1871-1897," before the National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters, in session at Milwaukee, Wis.

Page 7.

In the Spanish Senate Premier Sagasta, replying to charges against the Government, declared that Spain is an anaemic country, whose rulers have been unable to change the national character or avert disaster. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the protocol in secret session.

The revenue cutter Bear has reached Seattle, Washington, on her way South. She has on board 91 of the 116 seamen who were rescued from the ice off Point Barrow, where the whaling vessels on which they had shipped were crushed by ice floes.

Page 9.

Argument was heard in Philadelphia yesterday upon a suit brought by stockholders of the Bay State Gas Company to compel the concern to produce its books. Frauds are alleged to have been committed by J. Edward Addicks. The complainants desire to be informed of the disposition which has been made of $35,000,000 said to have been obtained by the sale of stock of the company.

Page 10.

Armament won the Junior Champion Stakes at the opening day of the Autumn meeting at the Gravesend track yesterday. Himtime, Handpress, Briar Sweet, and Woodpigeon won the other races.

The contest for the amateur golf championship of the United States was continued yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J. The number of competitors has now been reduced to sixteen, and at the close of to-day's games one-half of these will have been declared out of the race.

Page 12.

About 3,000 children were refused admission yesterday because of insufficient schools in Long Island City.

The City Council yesterday passed a resolution thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism and generosity.

The new Japanese tariff system is to take effect Jan. 1, 1899, this step marking the inauguration of Japan's new treaty relations with the Western powers.

Superintendent Ward of Brooklyn said yesterday that 15,000 school children in that borough must be content with half-day classes.

It has been arranged that the medals from the citizens of Brooklyn to the crew of the Brooklyn shall be presented Sept. 29 at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

The Rev. E. A. Meury acted as floor director and led the grand march at a ball given on Monday evening by the Ladies' Society of the Second Reformed Church, Jersey City Heights.

Maggie Wood, a Scotch girl, was yesterday released from the Barge Office and immediately wedded Martin Hamilton, a Philadelphia negro, to avert her union to whom she had been detained.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution forbidding the sale of cigarettes to those under eighteen years of age. Resolutions of sympathy with the Austrian Emperor was also passed.

Miss Hortense Thienne, an invalid, fell from the roof of her home, at 142 West Seventeenth Street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that she became faint while sitting on the coping and toppled over.

The Assessment Commissioners of Jersey City yesterday heard objections from property owners to the confirmation of the assessment for building the viaduct that connects lower Jersey City with the Heights at Thirteenth Street.

The International Silver Company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $15,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common stock. The consolidated concerns control 75 per cent. of the silverware made in this country.

The fate of Miss Louise King, who disappeared from the beach at Coney Island on Sunday afternoon, is still a mystery, but her family, after a thorough investigation, have come to the conclusion that she was drowned in the surf and her body carried out to sea.

Superintendent Jasper yesterday conferred with the Principals of the city schools relative to his plan to establish the half-day system, so as to relieve the crowded condition of the public schools. He also favored lengthening the noon recess from an hour to an hour and a half.

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brooks, charged yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, with assault upon Mrs. Annie Augustine, to whom he charged the death of his child, testified that he went to her home to kill her, but spared her lest Mrs. Brooks should be left alone.

A delegation from the Knights of Labor called yesterday upon District Attorney Marean of Brooklyn to ask that he act in regard to the alleged requirement of the trolley companies that their employes work more than ten consecutive hours. Mr. Marean found the statutes conflicting and advised an amicable settlement.

At a meeting of the National Democratic State Committee yesterday, a strong sentiment in favor of a full party ticket developed. The suggestion was made that the party indorse the independent list headed by Col. Roosevelt. In the absence of many up-State members, however, no action was taken, and the meeting adjourned till Tuesday next, when a full attendance is expected.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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THE PARADE PLAN KILLED.

Telegrams Sent to Washington Fail to Alter the Decision of the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The New York parade dies hard, but it is really dead now. To-day Gen. Miles received telegrams from Col. Greenleaf at Montauk and Gen. C. H. T. Collis of the New York Citizens' Committee, which he immediately turned over to the President for his consideration. Col. Greenleaf said that one-half of the soldiers at Montauk would be able to parade by Saturday, the 17th inst. This, Gen. Miles said, applied to the infantry; a much larger percentage of the cavalry would be in condition.

It is certain now, however, that there will be no parade, even if all the troops could be in condition to march through New York from end to end. It is doubtful if the matter will be opened again, and even if the President will reply to the renewed requests. There was never any serious intention on the part of the War Department to permit a parade, and having gained its point, it will not readily give up. The matter rests entirely with the President, but it is understood he will not give it any further consideration.

The Committee of Arrangements for a peace jubilee met again in the City Hall yesterday and decided to meet Gen. Shafter to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the General sent word he would be.

"There will be no parade," said Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, at the Army Building, yesterday. "It is a closed book. There will not be sufficient troops available, and there will positively and emphatically be no parade of troops in New York next Saturday. There will be no troops here to parade. They are being sent away as fast as they can be transported."

NEW MORMON PRESIDENT.

Lorenzo Snow Elected to Succeed the Late Mr. Woodruff.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 13.—At a special meeting of the Council of Apostles held this afternoon Lorenzo Snow was chosen President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Woodruff.

Lorenzo Snow is a native of Mantua, Ohio, but of New England parentage, and first made the acquaintance of the Latter-Day Saints while visiting at Kirtland, Ohio, after having completed his course at Oberlin College. There he was baptized, and ordained an elder, and from there he went forth to preach. As a missionary he was indefatigable in his labors, and between 1836 and 1872 traveled over 150,000 miles. In February, 1846, he crossed the Mississippi in company with others of the order, and three years later was ordained an apostle.

He has been an active promoter of the co-operative movement. He established in 1868-4 a co-operative store, and afterward a tannery, a woolen factory, and several co-operative farms.

THE BRIDGEPORT MYSTERY

Trunk of the Victim's Body Found Where the Head Was Discovered.

POLICE STILL WITHOUT CLUES

Efforts to Identify the Body Fail—Evidence that the Crime Was Committed in the City of Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—In almost the same spot where the head and lower parts of the legs of a woman's body were found yesterday, under the Sea View Avenue Bridge, the remaining portions of the corpse were discovered by passers-by early this morning. There is every reason to believe that the trunk was placed in the water at some time between 12 o'clock and 4 this morning. Two policemen and hundreds of people could not find the trunk yesterday afternoon, but at half past five this morning it was observed by the first person who went near the bridge.

Up to this time the remains have not been identified. They appear to be those of a woman about thirty years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, weighing about 115 pounds, with dark hair and dark grayish-blue eyes. The face is rather thin, and the general expression appears pinched. The body seems to be that of a person who had not had sufficient nourishment, and who lived in destitute circumstances. The features are generally good, the eyebrows being particularly noticeable for their beautiful pencilling. The teeth are set rather full in the mouth, and the lower row protrudes slightly. The front ones are filled with gold.

In the opinion of physicians, the dismemberment of the body was the work of an expert. It is also thought, from the superficial examination which has been made, that the woman was the victim of an operation which resulted fatally, and which led the operator to endeavor to get rid of the body without the aid of an undertaker.

The Work of a Surgeon.

The dismemberment had been made in four places. The head is severed from the neck, the trunk is cut in two just below the ribs, the thighs are cut off just below the body, and the legs are severed just above the knee. All the cuts are clean and free from rough marks, showing that a very sharp knife was used. The bones were also cut with a very sharp saw. There is no bungling of any kind. The work was done thoroughly, and is without doubt that of a man with a knowledge of surgery.

One part of the trunk was wrapped in a rubber cloth, and in addition it was inclosed in a piece of a carriage cover. The other part of the trunk was wrapped in cotton cloth, and around that more of the rubber cloth. String and cord were used to tie up the bundles and attach the stones. The string is the common hemp quality which is used often in hardware stores. The cord is of good quality, and is somewhat similar to what was once used for pictures before the days of wire hangings. There is also a piece of a corset string, which, it is thought, was taken from the woman's corset.

The corset string is the only article of woman's wearing apparel found with the remains. Part of a man's undergarment was found with the head. The garment had been torn in half, as though called into use in a hurry. A piece of cotton cloth was found stuffed in the mouth. The cloth looks as though it was torn off the corner of a sheet.

As soon as the matter was reported to Superintendent Birmingham he set his men promptly to work upon an investigation. So far if the police have any clue regarding the identity of the woman they are keeping it a secret. It is said, though, that they have a clue, and that startling developments may be looked for at almost any time.

The only thing that now seems assured about the case is that the murder was committed in this city. This conclusion is reached from the fact that the victim when first found did not appear to have been long dead, and from the discovery of the missing trunk this morning. When the head and limbs were found yesterday afternoon many were inclined to the belief that the crime had been committed in some other city, and that the remains had been brought here for burial, but the police are now generally satisfied that the affair occurred here. It is possible, they say, that the woman did not belong here. She may have come from some other city to receive treatment, they say, and lost her life in her effort to hide an offense which she feared society would never forgive. If such is the case, the crime will probably prove a hard one to unravel. If, on the other hand, the remains are those of a woman belonging in this city, or in some of the towns near by, her identity may be established, and with it may come the clue that will lead the police to the right track in their effort to run down the criminal.

Discovery of the Trunk.

It was just 5:15 this morning when Neil B. Larson, a young newsdealer who resides at 102 East Main Street and keeps a store at 175 East Main Street, started to cross the bridge from the south side on his way home. He was out early delivering his morning papers, and his route took him over the bridge. The young man felt a bit nervous, and he glanced hurriedly around, first to the right, then to the left. In the latter direction his attention was attracted by an object on the flats, about 25 feet from the bridge. Larson did not stop then. He decided to continue on and finish delivering his route and then return. It was a little after 6 o'clock when he returned. He was surprised to find that no one had as yet come near the spot. He got off his wheel this time and took a good look, and what he saw satisfied him that more of the missing remains was before him.

Just as he reached this conclusion, Henry R. Reddy of 7 Holly Street came onto the bridge. A boat was secured, and the young men rowed over to the bundle. Sure enough, it contained a part of the missing trunk, wrapped up in the rubber cloth and carriage cover and weighted with stones. In looking around again the young men were astonished to find another bundle. This second package was found beneath the bridge, as though some person had stood near the rail and dropped it. The first bundle lay as though it had been thrown with some force.

After the bundles had been taken ashore, word was sent to the police. The authorities took charge of the bundles and turned them over to Funeral Director Cullinan, who had the rest of the body.

In connection with the finding of the parts of the trunk it is to be noted that a team was heard to drive furiously over the bridge about 1:30 this morning and to return a few moments later, driving just as fast. John J. Calhoun, who lives on Sea View Avenue, about 300 feet north of the bridge, heard the carriage come down the street from the direction of the railroad and drive on to the bridge. The horse was going very fast.

Failure of Identification.

Mrs. Bacigalupo of Hoboken, N. J., arrived in this city this afternoon. She went directly to Funeral Director Cullinan and asked about the dead woman. She said she had read about the case in the papers and she was inclined to think it was her niece who had been killed. When the photograph of the head was shown to Mrs. Bacigalupo she could not make a positive identification. She remarked that it resembled her niece, Amelia Anstey, who left her home to come to this city about a month ago.

Mrs. Bacigalupo said that she had heard from her niece once or twice since then. The woman had obtained employment in the plush works, but had not been able to make a living, and had left the factory. Mrs. Bacigalupo had not heard from Miss Anstey since.

But Mrs. Bacigalupo says that her niece's ears were pierced, while those of the dead woman were not. She also says that her niece had no gold filling in her teeth. She, however, insists that there is a very striking resemblance otherwise, both in form and features. Superintendent Birmingham had a talk with Mrs. Bacigalupo this afternoon, and she showed him a photograph of Miss Anstey. The Superintendent states that there is a little resemblance, but that he is satisfied the dead woman is not Miss Anstey.

There is no truth in the report published in New York papers that the dismembered body is that of Rachel Warner. The latter is a professional nurse and lives at 243 Myrtle Avenue, with her two nieces. The latter went to the Morgue this afternoon and viewed the head of the unfortunate woman. They said at once it was not their aunt. They knew positively, because Mrs. Warner has false teeth, while those of the dead woman were natural. They said Mrs. Warner was in Waterbury.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Institution Loses Its President and Receives a Large Gift.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—When the Board of Regents of the University of California met this afternoon two decided sensations were sprung. Martin Kellogg, President of the University at Berkeley, tendered his resignation, and Mrs. Cora Jane Flood offered as a gift to the university the magnificent Flood mansion at Menlo Park and a large tract of other valuable property.

It is believed that the successor of President Kellogg will be Prof. Edmund James of the University of Chicago.

CORNELL'S PROPOSED BUILDING.

Plans for the Alumni Hall and Student Clubhouse Examined at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Sept. 13.—Plans for Cornell University's new Alumni Hall and Student Clubhouse, which it is proposed to build on the Cornell campus by means of contributions of the alumni of the university, were examined in the College of Architecture, in this city, to-day by Architects Robert D. Andrews of Boston, Walter Cope of Philadelphia, and Charles A. Rich of New York.

The plans under examination which have been offered in competition by graduates of the College of Architecture at Cornell, in this country and abroad, will be considered as suggestions for the final plans for the new building.

The building, it is said, will cost $150,000 and will be the finest of its kind in the country. A prize of $500 has been offered for the best original idea in the way of plans.

PRETTY GIRL A PRISONER.

Attempted to Steal $300 Worth of Silk in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Miss M. L. De Rochared, a young and pretty French girl, is locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station charged with attempted burglary.

Monday evening, as the clerks of The Fair, a large department store, were leaving the establishment, Miss De Rochared entered the store and concealed herself under a counter. She remained there without moving until 2 o'clock this morning, when she made her way into the silk department and packed up $300 worth of silk, which she intended to carry out when the store should be opened in the morning. She made too much noise, however, and was caught by two of the watchmen.

The girl, who is well educated, has been living in a fashionable boarding school on Drexel Boulevard. Her father is said to be a wealthy silk merchant of Paris, France, and she received from him every month a handsome allowance. Extravagant habits and need of money to pay her debts caused her to turn burglar.

AN ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

Farmer Kills His Sweetheart for Stepping on His Sore Toe.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13.—John Hill, a young farmer, attended a social with Miss Lucy Green near Aldrich last night. In the course of the evening the young woman offended him by receiving with favor marked attentions from other young men. On the way home they were heard by several couples in their rear quarreling in a heated manner over her alleged inconstancy.

The young man had a sore toe, which he had hit with an axe a day or two before. The girl, resenting his reproaches, told him she would tread on his toe if he did not quit quarreling. Suiting the action to the word, she gently pressed the sore toe with her foot. Young Hill became very angry at the act, and told her he would kill her if she repeated it.

"I never take a dare," she replied, and stepped on his toe again, this time severely.

"You will take lead just the same," said the irate man, and he shot the girl through the body with a pistol. She died a few hours afterward. Hill is under arrest, and claims that the murder was accidental.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SUIT.

Thomas F. Ryan Obtains Permission to Amend His Complaint.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—The opinion of Judge Simonton in the case of Thomas F. Ryan of New York against the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company and others was handed down here to-day. The plaintiff alleged that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company was in the control of eight subordinate railroad companies, constituting with it a system designated the Seaboard Air Line. The main cause of complaint was an alleged pooling agreement which was asserted to be the chief factor in making possible the above-mentioned control.

After passing on various demurrers, the Court orders that the complainant have leave, if he be so advised, to amend his complaint so as to make the signers of the pooling agreement or some representative or representatives of them parties to the suit, and, further, that the proceedings in the Circuit Court for this district be stayed until the proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland between the same parties be determined in some way. The Court holds that a suit pending in a State court is not necessarily a bar to a suit in the Federal court between the same parties.

NO FIXED PEACE POLICY

The Cabinet Met Yesterday, but the Philippine Issue Could Not Be Hastily Solved.

A VEXATIOUS PROBLEM

It Seems Probable that the President Will Wait for Public Sentiment to Mature — Commissioners Uninstructed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Cabinet met to-day to consider the matter of instructions for the Peace Commissioners, who sail for Paris Saturday. It was deemed so important a meeting of the President's advisers that all the members were telegraphed to be present, except Secretary Alger, and he was the only absentee.

The deliberations of the body proved to be important in one sense only, and that was that it gave its whole time to the consideration of a question which is of the gravest importance, but which cannot be settled until the sentiment of the country becomes a little more pronounced than it is to-day. The Cabinet determined nothing except that the question of the retention of the Philippine group in its entirety or in part must afait the agreement of the people themselves. It is considered that the interests, National and party, involved in the matter are too momentous even for the Cabinet to decide.

So the question is as open to-night as it was this morning. The President, ready to compromise and to yield something always for the sake of peace, is believed to be in favor of retaining only the large island of Luzon with the City of Manila for the purpose of having a coaling station, naval base, and a market in the East. He is distinctly opposed to the idea of conquest if his friends may be believed, but he realizes that to abandon all of the Philippines would mean the bringing down upon the Administration the censure of the country and the defeat of the Republican Party.

The Cabinet is undecided in this policy. It does not wish to give definite instructions at this time for fear that they may be overruled by the people of the country. An attempt has been made to probe public sentiment, but the Administration does not yet feel sure that it knows just what the voters want in the way of an Eastern policy. Whatever is done in Paris must be, it is felt, in the way of increasing the prestige of the party. It is considered extremely hazardous to give back to Spain or to deliver over to the pillage of Aguinaldo's insurgents any part of the Philippines. The country may not approve of such a course. If this were settled, the Cabinet to-day would have given very positive instructions to the Peace Commissioners. As it is, however, the commission will go to Paris without definite directions, and will have to parley with Spain until public opinion shapes and dictates the policy of the Administration.

It is said that the President fears a renewal of the war with Spain if this country should undertake to demand the entire archipelago, and that he is disposed to listen to the Spanish claim that the United States is not entitled of right to Manila, because that city and vicinity were captured after the signing of the protocol. Diplomats here show the emptiness of the plea of the Spanish Ministry that Manila was not fairly taken by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. So far as they were concerned there was no truce or armistice or protocol. For all they knew, war was still raging, and it was their duty to accomplish all they could in the way of ending it in the East. This is regarded here as the only just view of the matter.

As to the probability of a war with Spain over the Philippines, this is not considered at all serious. As a navy official said to-day, Spain has no navy, and without a navy she could not carry on war in the Philippines. She has agreed to the protocol, and it is regarded as absolutely certain that she will readily submit to terms of peace that include the complete surrender of the archipelago.

The President also, it is said, fears trouble with Aguinaldo and his band of insurgents. Students of the problem that is now confronting the Administration say that if this be true then any effort to hold Luzon would result in war with the rebels. Aguinaldo and his troops hold Luzon, according to the latest reports. If the President instructs the Peace Commission to claim that island, we may have to make war at once on the stubborn rebel fighters. War with these insurgents, they point out, would be just as probable if this country retains Luzon as if it retains the entire group.

Of course, the Peace Commission will not discuss the status in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Spain has already submitted to the inevitable, and is now clearing out of those islands. The only question is the one of the Philippines, and this seems to be troubling the Administration almost as much as it is Spain. In the absence of any definite utterance of the voters, decision is difficult. It may be assumed, according to reports of the President's position, that nothing will be done that will jeopardize the popular good-will, and if the country demands all the islands, the Peace Commission will do likewise. Until the sentiment becomes more clarified upon the subject it is doubtful if the President will give positive instructions to the commission. It is believed that the discussion will be dragged out until the will of the people of this country can make itself known. In the meanwhile the Commissioners will grope in the dark.

Several members of the Peace Commission have reached this city. Judge Day has been here since yesterday. Judge Davis and Whitelaw Reid arrived to-day. The Commissioners will hold an informal meeting to-morrow, and talk over the questions they will have to consider. They will hold a conference, it is thought, on Thursday, the 15th, to consider at more length the grave matters in hand. They will also confer with the President, and examine carefully the record of the diplomacy of the war with Spain. It is understood that, as in the case with the Cabinet meeting to-day, no policy will be determined upon, but the whole question of the Philippines is to be left open for the present.

ULTIMATUM TO EDHEM PASHA.

A Complete Surrender of Candia and the Rioters Demanded.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Gerard Noel, commander of the British naval forces in Cretan waters, to-day issued an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Military Governor of Crete, demanding that within forty-eight hours he should deliver up the ringleaders of the recent outbreak and massacre, surrender the fort and ramparts commanding the town, and disarm the Mussulman troops.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Only Two of Those Appointed by the President Have Definitely Accepted the Posts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—President McKinley has not yet procured a War Department Investigating Committee. The President counts upon four committeemen—Sexton, Gilman, Dodge, and Keene, but only the first two have accepted definitely. It was understood that nothing more would be given out about the men selected for the place, until they had accepted, so as to avoid the appearance of a breakdown in the attempt, but it was learned to-night that a seat on the commission has been offered to Evan P. Howell, formerly editor of The Atlanta Constitution of Atlanta, Ga.

It is said the President is still determined to have a commission, and will certainly have at least five members, and probably seven. Dr. Gilman came to the city to-night to confer with the President, and will call at the White House to-morrow.

The difficulty which is being experienced in the construction of the proposed commission for the investigation of the conduct of the staff branches of the army during the war with Spain has excited some discussion in military circles as to the possibility of the practical failure of an investigation by a commission.

It develops that there is a decided disapproval among army officers of the proposition to have the conduct of the war investigated by a civil commission, which cannot be clothed with any judicial authority. The objection is not on account of any prejudice against civil authorities interfering in military matters, but is due to the fact that testimony before a commission not possessing judicial authority would be in a manner voluntary, and would, it is said, put officers in the attitude of gratuitously giving testimony which might be damaging to individuals or to the administration of the War Department.

Army officers say that it would be no trouble to get all the information there is concerning the campaign at Santiago, the management of the war through the department, and the operations of the Medical, the Quartermaster's, and the Commissary Departments, if a tribunal or board were organized with authority to compel testimony, but that officers will not jeopardize their own interests, or put themselves in the attitude of being voluntary informers, when the composition of the commission making the inquiry is not such as to make it compulsory upon them to tell what they may know.

They say it will be impossible for a commission not having the power to compel testimony to get at the facts. Most officers, they say, will make it a point of honor as well as a matter of self-interest to decline to give testimony of any importance unless compelled to do so. If the commission could compel testimony, an officer giving testimony which might be damaging would have the excuse that he had no choice but to tell what he knew. In the absence of authority to compel testimony the witness would have a right to conceal or to decline to disclose any facts in his possession.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE IDEA.

This Country Will Probably Be Represented at the Czar's Conference for National Disarmament.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—President McKinley has not yet named a representative of the United States to attend the conference projected by the Czar with the purpose of securing a general disarmament of the great powers of the world. In the answer directed by him, however, to the invitation extended by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was transmitted by Ambassador Hitchcock, the President openly expressed his concurrence in the sentiments so loftily set forth in the Russian note, and promised if the conference is held to have the United States represented by some person.

As yet it is not possible to make a selection, for it remains for the Russian Government to say whether or not it regards the response made by the Governments invited to participate as sufficient to warrant the holding of the conference. It is not believed at the State Department that the sending of such a delegate would commit the United Sates Government to any certain line of policy beyond that specifically set forth in the call, namely, to engage to limit armament to certain proportions.

In this case our Government would not even be called upon to make any change in its establishment, for it is believed that with the extra troops called forth by the war and still retained in the military service the quota that would be allowed the United States would be far in excess of the requirements, supposing it is fixed in proportion to the least number of soldiers that any of the great European military powers would insist upon retaining as absolutely essential for purely police service.

LOST GRAND ARMY TICKETS.

Cincinnati Brokers Enjoined from Disposing of Return Coupons.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—There are many in the city yet who attended the Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment last week, and some of them have lost or disposed of their return tickets and are unable to get away. It is found that the ticket brokers are well supplied with these tickets. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern were allowed injunctions by Judge Jackson against the local ticket brokers restraining the latter from disposing of any of these Grand Army of the Republic tickets. Later in the day the Court allowed the applications of all the other railways here, enjoining the brokers against disposing of any of the tickets.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The disturbed condition continues in the Caribbean Sea, and a secondary storm from this disturbed condition is central to the north of Cuba, and has caused a north wind of twenty-two miles an hour off the east coast of Florida. Rain has occurred in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region. The temperature has risen from the middle and lower Rocky Mountain regions to the Mississippi River and in the lower lake region. Rain may be expected in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the lake region and East Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and rain to-night in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere. Warmer weather will prevail in the Mississippi Valley and slight changes elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	66	60	61
6 A. M.	66	58	62
9 A. M.	68	62	65
12 M.	70	65	70
4 P. M.	77	65	70
6 P. M.	78	62	68
9 P. M.	71	60	64
12 P. M.	73	60	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....65⅝
Weather Bureau.....61½
Corresponding date 1897.....71½
Coresponding date for last twenty years.65

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 58 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .61 and 8 P. M. .73.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR GOLD

The Republican State Convention Reaffirms the St. Louis Doctrine on the Financial Question.

SENATOR CHANDLER DEFEATED

He Led the Fight for Recognition of Bimetallism — Territorial Expansion Favored—Frank W. Rollins Named for Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13.—The Republicans of New Hampshire held their State Convention here to-day. More than 700 delegates presented credentials, constituting one of the largest political conventions ever held in this State.

The interest of the delegates centred in a contest over the wording of the financial plank of the platform. A large majority of them backed the Committee on Resolutions in the effort to have the convention declare unequivocally in favor of the gold standard. The minority, led by United States Senator William E. Chandler, favored the recognition of bimetallism.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger was the presiding officer of the convention. In taking the chair he spoke in part as follows:

"The administration of the affairs of the Nation since the inauguration of President McKinley has received the approbation of all patriotic and free-minded men, and hence there appears to be no good reason why the Democrats who supported him in 1896 should not remain with the Republican Party in 1898. A gratifying result of Republican success is the complete overthrow of the free-silver cause.

"No Administration in our entire history is more brilliant in its achievements and present possibilities, if courageously grasped and dealt with, or rich with promise for the American people. Hawaii, the gem of the Pacific, is already ours. Puerto Rico awaits simply the formal act of peace to become part of the territory of the Union. Cuba will by the free act of its own people in due time seek annexation to the United States. The Philippines, where our flag now floats, will never be given back to the tyranny and oppression of Spain. All of Europe expects us to take charge of those islands, and either keep them ourselves or dispose of them as may seem best for civilization and Christianity."

When Chairman Gallinger had concluded his address the Committee on Resolutions presented its report, which was adopted without discussion, the contest over the financial question having been settled in committee. The sections of the platform relating to National issues are as follows:

"The Republicans of New Hampshire reaffirm the St. Louis platform, especially indorsing the gold standard as therein provided, and congratulate the people upon the speedy fulfillment of its important pledges. We heartily commend the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley. The patience, the tact, and sagacity of the President have maintained the unity of his party, while securing the approbation of the whole people, irrespective of political affiliations.

"We commend the successful conduct of the war with Spain—a war prompted by the noblest sentiments of humanity. It has buried in oblivion that pessimism which for years has depreciated American spirit and honor. It has obliterated sectionalism and cemented the union of States as never before in our history. It has brought about a better understanding between the two great English-speaking nations of the globe, whose united action will contribute to the maintenance in the twentieth century of a universal peace among civilized nations.

"We approve of the increase of the navy; the upbuilding of our merchant marine; the enlargement of the regular army to meet the present requirements of the country; the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; the annexation of Hawaii and Puerto Rico; the provision for a free and stable Government for Cuba and its ultimate annexation.

"While reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extinguish the sovereignty of Spain, and make good our obligations to the peoples of those islands."

Frank W. Rollins of Concord was nominated for Governor, receiving 539 votes, against 138 for Franklin Worcester of Hollis.

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRATS.

State Ticket Nominated in a Convention Held at Dover.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 13.—The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated the following ticket:

Congressman—L. Irving Handy, (renominated.)

State Treasurer—William Ross, (renominated.)

State Auditor—Dr. L. A. H. Bishop.

The platform declares the devotion of the Democratic Party of Delaware to "all the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith which have come down from Jefferson and Jackson," and invites the voters who believe in equal rights under the law for all, and special privileges to none, to support the ticket.

The administration of National affairs under President McKinley is declared to be a disappointment, and it is set forth that prosperity has not returned, that trusts, combines, and monopolies have grown, and that no measures of economy have been introduced.

Concerning the money question, the platform says:

The necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted on all sides, and confessed by the President himself, who sent a monetary commission abroad to consult foreign Governments, and asked for the appointment of another monetary commission to consider the question here at home, but, notwith

ination of former Freeholder J. L. Van Buskirk for Sheriff. The Republicans had several aspirants, all of whom had many supporters. The Republicans here favored the nomination of Col. Barbour of Paterson for Congress. They held that Congressman Stewart, having served two terms, should step aside and give Col. Barbour a chance. It is predicted that Bergen County will send an almost solid delegation to the convention of Sept. 27, favoring Barbour.

Auburn Man for State Treasurer.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Cayuga County will present the name of John P. Jaeckel for State Treasurer. Mr. Jaeckel is City Treasurer of Auburn, having been elected to that position in 1894 and re-elected in 1896.

New Jersey Republican Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—It was learned here to-day that Attorney General Griggs has accepted the invitation to be temporary presiding officer of the Republican convention to be held in this city on Sept. 22.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

John Addison Porter's Fight for the Nomination for Governor at To-day's Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—The Republican State Convention will convene in the Hyperion Theatre here to-morrow night. The convention promises to be one of the most interesting of recent years, chiefly on account of the strong effort being made by John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, to secure the nomination for Governor.

This is the third time that Mr. Porter has been a prominent candidate for the nomination. According to the statements of the campaign managers of his rival, Senator George Lounsbury, the latter will be nominated on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. It is asserted that Senator Lounsbury is assured of the votes of 365 of the delegates, and as the convention will have but 504 votes, the nomination of the head of the ticket will be quickly disposed of. The Porter men pooh-pooh these statements and assert that when the ballots are counted there will be some surprises, as there are a large number of uninstructed delegates.

The candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Dewell, who is also seeking the nomination for Governor, promises to be an interesting factor. Mr. Dewell has managed his own campaign, and claims to have upward of fifty votes, and in the event of the convention not being able to choose either Lounsbury or Porter he will be in the field as the compromise candidate. Failing this, he probably will be renominated for Lieutenant Governor.

In his campaign for the nomination, Mr. Porter has attacked the men who manage the affairs of the party, alleging bossism, ring rule, and lobby control, and has promised to do away with these alleged abuses should he become Governor.

SILVER MEN IN NEW JERSEY.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the First District met here to-day. There was considerable trouble in organizing, owing to the split in the party in Camden County. The regulars and County Democracy both had full delegations on hand and claimed the right to sit. The convention tried to force the factions to arrange the county's delegation, but was finally compelled to give half the representation to each faction.

The resolutions are outspoken for bimetallism and the Chicago platform, and ask a Congressional investigation of the army scandals. Samuel Iredell, a lawyer, of Bridgeton, and an outspoken silverite, was nominated for Congress. He had no opposition.

MICHIGAN OFFICE TENURE.

LANSING Mich., Sept. 13.—Attorney General Maynard, in an opinion rendered to-night, decides that appointments made by the Governor to fill unexpired terms of elective offices cannot hold beyond the next ensuing general election, and thus upsetts both the theory and practice that has been in vogue in Michigan for years.

Ex Finlay Johnson of Ann Arbor, a member of the State Board of Education, and two Regents of the university, George A. Farr of Grand Haven, and Col. H. S. Dean of Ann Arbor, according to this opinion cannot hold their offices after the November election unless re-elected. This will make three more State officers to be chosen at the next election. Gov. Pingree has ordered the Secretary of State to place the names of candidates for these offices on the official ballots.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

No Candidate for Lieutenant Governor Yet Selected—City Club's Position Explained by Col. Waring.

The Independent Citizens' Committee which is managing the movement for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and a complete State ticket under the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union, has not yet begun the canvass for signatures to the nominating petitions. The blanks cannot be sent out, it was explained yesterday, until a candidate has been selected for Lieutenant Governor, and that probably will not be done before Thursday.

The committee has little hope that William Carey Sanger, who was its first choice, can escape from his military engagements in order to accept the nomination, and is now casting about for a candidate from the Western part of the State. Letters and telegrams have been received from half a dozen towns in that section, seeking representation on the ticket, and the names of several prominent farmers in Buffalo and elsewhere are being considered. The matter proving difficult to settle by correspondence, John J. Chapman has been asked to go up the State and arrange the matter.

The committee of the Citizens' Union charged with selecting a candidate for Justice of the City Court in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Central committee, will probably make its report to the next meeting of the Union on Monday night. It was learned yesterday that the name of Everett V. Abbott is under consideration for the nomination.

Some confusion having arisen in the public mind as to the connection of the City Club with the independent Roosevelt ticket, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., last night made public the following statement in behalf of the club:

"The impression seems to be very general that the nomination of the independent ticket was the work of the City Club. Indeed a direct statement to this effect has been made by more than one city paper. It is in no sense true. This club offers the hospitality of its house to those who are furthering great objects of unions and associations of which are only remotely related to its general purposes, and some of which have not originated with its own members.

"The committee of citizens, who, acting on their own motion, organized and carried to effect the nomination of the independent ticket, were not all members of the club. They only held their meetings, privately, in a room in the clubhouse. There has been no meeting of the club or of its council since long before this movement was set on foot.

"The club is no more committed to the action taken than a hotel keeper would be committed to any action taken by his guests or others meeting in a private room in his house.

"There can be no question that many members of the club are in sympathy with the action taken, but only in their individual capacity."

Riverside Republican Club Fete.

The fourth annual summer-night's festival of the Riverside Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was invited to be present and make a speech, and an enthusiastic member of the club circulated the report that the Colonel had sent a written acceptance of the invitation and would be present. This was the means of drawing hundreds of people to the park, who were disappointed when they learned the Colonel would not be present. The leader of the district, Abraham Gruber, said that the statement regarding Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the invitation was unauthorized by the club.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—While the returns from the State election are very slow in coming in, 228 towns out of 430 have been heard from, and they give Powers, (Rep.,) 40,397; Lord, (Dem.,) 22,296. The same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves, (Rep.,) 50,633; Johnson, (Dem.,) 22,973. This shows a Republican loss of about 20 per cent. and a Democratic loss of about 4 per cent. Revised figures in the First District, with three small towns missing, show a plurality for Reed of 5,312.

QUIGG ON BLACK'S CHANCE

Says the Governor Will Not Get More Than 100 Votes in the Convention.

ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY CERTAIN

Chairman of the Republican County Committee Predicts that the Colonel Will Be Nominated on the First Ballot.

Chairman Lemuel Ely Quigg of the Republican County Committee took a hand yesterday in the claim-making contest in which the Black and Roosevelt Republicans have engaged, with the result that he allows the Governor a bare 100 votes in the convention, and predicts the certain nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate on the first ballot.

Mr. Quigg was reminded that it has never been announced by Senator Platt himself that Roosevelt is the organization's candidate.

"I can speak only for the organization in this county," he said, "but so far as it is concerned, Theodore Roosevelt is our candidate and we have no second choice. What is more, we expect to see him nominated and elected."

The County Chairman's attention was directed to the statement emanating from friends of Gov. Black in Albany that all but four of the New York Congressional delegation are favorable to the Governor's renomination. That statement he said he knew to be wide of the mark. As a mater of fact, he said, he knew of sixteen members of the delegation who had already declared themselves as with Senator Platt and the organization in this fight. These are Representatives Belford of the First District, Hurley of the Second, Fischer of the Fourth, Bennett of the Fifth, Mitchell of the Eighth, Quigg of the Fourteenth, Low of the Fifteenth, Odell of the Seventeenth, Southwick of the Twentieth, Littauer of the Twenty-second, Chickering of the Twenty-fourth, Ray of the Twenty-sixth Belden of the Twenty-seventh, Payne of the Twenty-eighth, Gillet of the Twenty-ninth, and Wadsworth of the Thirtieth. The only Congressmen who have not come out for the Governor, Mr. Quigg declared, are Ward of the Sixteenth, Foote of the Twenty-third, Sherman of the Twenty-fifth, and Hooker of the Thirty-fourth.

The claim credited to Gov. Black's managers that he will get 80 votes from New York County, 9 from Queens, and 66 from Kings, Chairman Quigg pronounced "idiotic."

"Out of the 349 delegates in the Greater New York territory," he said, "there is no possibility of Gov. Black receiving as many as 50 votes."

Laughs at Payn's Remark.

The remark attributed in Albany dispatches to Louis F. Payn that he would "stake his head," on Gov. Black's nomination, aroused Mr. Quigg's risibilities. "There is no doubt," he said with a smile, "that Mr. Payn's head is staked on the issue in the State Convention, voluntarily or involuntarily. But when the roll is called in the convention he will find that he has staked his head on about 100 delegates out of nearly 1,000."

Mr. Quigg declared several days ago that he would be glad to see Col. Roosevelt get as many nominations as possible, from independents or anybody else. Speaking yesterday, however, of the proposed independent nomination of the Rough Riders' Colonel, he expressed the opinion that the Citizens' Union and "the seven individuals who thought it their function to nominate a State ticket" were doing Col. Roosevelt as much harm as they could.

"The Republicans," he said, "will not be affected in their attitude toward Col. Roosevelt one iota by anything the independents may do, but by putting up a State ticket with him at its head they are simply forcing him to decline their nomination out of necessary loyalty to his associates on the Republican ticket.

"The Citizens' Union last year professed to be simply and solely a municipal body, and it developed its strength on that plane. When it undertakes to create a diversion in the interest of Democratic success throughout the State, it will lose its influence with the voters of New York and will eventually destroy itself. If the independents were really sincere in their support of Col. Roosevelt, they would confine their action to an indorsement of his candidacy."

Chairman Quigg said that Gov. Black would not get more than 14 votes in the New York County delegation—5 of the 10 from the Twenty-first, 4 of the 7 from the Twenty-seventh, and 5 of the 9 from the Twenty-ninth. The Black men claim these three districts entire. The Governor will get from Kings not more than 17 votes, Mr. Quigg declared. This would allow him just 31 in all of Greater New York.

Collector George R. Bidwell, who stands close to Senator Platt, said yesterday that he did not believe the new independent movement which proposed to nominate a Roosevelt ticket by petition would amount to much in the coming campaign, even with the local backing of the Citizens' Union.

He could see, he said, no occasion or demand for such a movement at this time, and he didn't think the men who are engineering the scheme could create the demand. Mr. Bidwell said he expected to see Col. Roosevelt the regular Republican candidate.

Hamilton Fish Favors Roosevelt.

Hamilton Fish, who has been considered a possible "dark horse" in the Republican Gubernatorial race, came out yesterday in strong terms in favor of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Fish, it has been suggested, might be induced to go to the Assembly this year and become the organization's candidate for Speaker, but he said yesterday that he had no intention of becoming a candidate for anything, and that he could not afford to accept a nomination at the present time.

Visitors at Republican State headquarters yesterday were few, the most prominent among them being Frank Hiscock and Frank Hendricks of Syracuse and Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn. State Chairman Odell went down last evening to the Manhattan Beach Hotel, where Senator Platt is spending this week.

The regular caucus of the Assembly district leaders of New York County will be held at the local Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, this afternoon, preliminary to the meeting of the Republican County Committee on Thursday evening, at which arrangements will be made for the primaries on Sept. 20.

Chairman Quigg explained yesterday that this caucus will not be composed of the delegates to the State Convention, as has been published, but of the district leaders only.

Mount Morris Republican Club.

The Mount Morris Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held a meeting last evening at its club rooms, 1,758 Madison Avenue. President Lyons occupied the chair, and resolutions indorsing Col. Roosevelt for Governor were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were also adopted recommending to the nominating convention the name of ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews for Congressional candidate in the Fifteenth Congressional District.

McManus Association Picnic.

The picnic and Summer night's festival of the Thomas J. McManus Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District will be held this afternoon and evening at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. A military band will be in attendance and admission will be free.

Brooklyn Republicans for Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt was indorsed for Governor last night at a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Committee of Brooklyn, held at Bergen Hall, Court Street and Second Place. This ward is controlled by Magistrate Brenner. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was indosed for renomination.

Other Congressional Nominations.

New York—Twenty-sixth District, George W. Ray, Republican.
New Hampshire—Second District, Frank G. Clarke, Republican.
Pennsylvania—Thirteenth District, Charles N. Brumm.

Nomination for Congress Declined.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—James Halfhill, who was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District, at Lima, to-day, declined to accept, and the selection of another nominee was left to the District Committee.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE.

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler Reminded that New Regulations Are Required.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Letters, of which the following are copies, were sent to-day by John C. Birdseye, Acting Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission, to Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck and Controller Bird S. Coler of New York City.

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

Sir: Upon June 24th last, by order of the Civil Service Commission, a circular letter was sent you, together with a copy of Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898, and an opinion thereon of the Attorney General dated June 22, 1898, with certain suggestions regarding the modification of the civil service rules and regulations to comply with the above statute as construed by the Attorney General.

No response has been received to the letter above referred to by the submission of amended rules and regulations to the commission for its approval under the law. Your attention is respectfully invited to the following extracts from the civil service statutes and Penal Code:

Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1884, as amended in subsequent acts, inclusive of Chapter 186, Laws of 1898: "Section 8. The Mayor of each city in this State shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend, and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city, and for classifications and examinations therein, and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the provisions of this act. • • • Within two months after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of each of said Mayors in and by such regulations to cause to be arranged in classes the several clerks and persons employed or being in the public service of the city of which he is Mayor, and there shall be included in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, all subordinate clerks and officers in the public service of the said city to whom his power under this act extends. After the termination of three months from the passage of this act, no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing or hereafter arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed the examination, or is shown to be exempted from such examination, in conformity with such regulations. Such regulations herein prescribed and established, and all regulations now existing for appointment and promotion in the civil service of said city and any subsequent modification thereof, shall take effect only upon the approval of the Mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission. • • • It shall be the duty of all those in the official service of any such city to conform to and comply with any regulations made pursuant to this act, and to aid and facilitate in all reasonable and proper ways the enforcement of all regulations and the holding of all examinations which may be required under the authority conferred by this section."

Section 154, New York Penal Code: "Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding a public trust or employment, every willful omission to perform such duty, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor."

By order of the Civil Service Commission.

JOHN C. BIRDSEYE, Acting Secretary.

Hon. Bird S. Coler, Controller, New York City:

Sir: Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898, State of New York, passed on March 31st last, made necessary certain modifications of the rules and regulations of all cities to conform with the provisions of that statute. No such modification of the rules and regulations of your city has been sent to this commission for approval. Until regulations have been prepared and approved no appointment can be legally made. Your attention is invited to the following extract from the civil service statutes:

Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1884 as amended in subsequent acts inclusive of Chapter 186, Laws of 1898: "Section 7.—The City of the State in which rules and regulations have been adopted under the provisions of this act any officer of such city whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants shall not draw, sign, or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing, or issuing of any warrant on the Treasurer or other disbursing officer of such city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance of this act and the rules in force thereunder. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of this section may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payment of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond in an action in the Supreme Court of the State, maintained by a citizen resident therein, who is assessed for and is liable to pay, or within one year before the commencement of the action has paid a tax therein. All moneys recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this section must when collected be paid into the Treasury of the city."

By order of the commission.

JOHN C. BIRDSEYE, Acting Secretary.

MAY NOMINATE CAPT. CLAYTON.

Brooklyn Third District Democrats Ready to Back Him for Congress.

As far as the campaign in Brooklyn is concerned the Democrats will not be without a war hero this Fall. Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C will in all probability be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, now represented by Denis M. Hurley, Republican. Hurley has represented the district for two years. Capt. Clayton was ambitious of the honor in 1896, but the nomination went to John M. Clancy, whom Hurley defeated.

The Democrats are confident that Clayton will sweep the district. No man who went to the front from Brooklyn has come back to find himself such a popular hero as the Captain. He was formerly a regular army officer. Under his management Troop C won distinction so early in the war as the encampment at Hempstead, when it was widely praised for its efficient and business-like work. Later, at Camp Alger, it kept up its good work, and no regiment or company came out of the Puerto Rico campaign with more credit. The high favor in which Troop C is held in Brooklyn will, the Democrats believe, insure the election of its commander should he make the race.

Justice Titus's Boom for Governor.

John M. Wiley, Jr., of Buffalo, a well-known worker in the Democratic organization there, was at the Hoffman House yesterday, and spoke enthusiastically of Justice Robert C. Titus's boom for Governor. He said Justice Titus had the fifty-four delegates of the Eighth Judicial District, including the twenty-four from Erie County. Erie County's delegates have been instructed for him. "Justice Titus," said Mr. Wiley, "is in the lead in the race for the nomination. He has more delegates than Elliott Danforth or anybody else, and it is my opinion that he will win out at the convention. He is an able man, and popular throughout the State."

18th District Republicans Reunited.

Harmony reigns once more in the Republican organization of the Eighteenth Assembly District. The two factions which have been struggling for supremacy for the last three years, and which seemed hopelessly divided previous to the recent primaries, were reunited last night at a meeting held in Arneth's Hall, in West Thirty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Herman Joveshof was elected leader of the district at the last primaries after a bitter struggle, in which he was opposed by James Lowry. Both were present last night and made brief addresses. A silver cup was presented to Mr. Joveshof by the members of the district organization.

Bar Association and the Elections.

A special meeting of the Bar Association has been called for Tuesday next to take action upon the proposition that Judges who have served acceptably should be re-elected, and in respect of candidates for election to judicial office in the County of New York in November. The call was signed by many prominent lawyers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:15 A. M.—2,051 Eighth Avenue; Abraham Wise; damage, $150.
5:25 A. M.—349 West Fifty-third Street; E. Olsen; damage, $6,000.
5:50 A. M.—232 Cherry Street; Max Horn; no damage.
3:25 P. M.—154 Front Street; A. B. Ostrander; no damage.
6:40 P. M.—302 Monroe Street; unknown; no damage.
8:05 P. M.—223 West Sixteenth Street; Susie King; damage, $5.

ROUGH RIDERS ARE HERE

Men of Four Troops Come in from Montauk After Being Mustered Out.

FEASTED BY THE RED CROSS

The Men Hilarious at Starting Home and Enthusiastic Over Col. Roosevelt—Revolver Shots from Car Windows—Man Killed Stealing a Ride.

Eighty-five former members of Troop H of the Rough Riders reached Long Island City at 10 o'clock last night from Camp Wikoff, where they had been mustered out in the afternoon. The men started quietly toward the ferryhouse, when a yell caused them to prick up their ears and rush forward. The yell was from a comrade whom they had thought dead and buried, Frank Eaton, the old cook of Troop H, and formerly a broncho buster of Silver City, New Mexico. "There's Eaton—alive!" yelled one of the men, and they made for him in a body, almost smothering him in their joy. One of them, Corp. W. J. Johnson, who stands 6 feet 4 inches in height, and is familiarly known as "Long John," picked Eaton up in his arms. They slapped him and knocked him about in pure joy and amazement that he was there in the flesh.

Eaton, who looked in vain for his old "bunkie," Harry Saucier of Texas, had been lying at death's door in the Tampa Heights Hospital with typhoid fever. He recovered after his troop left Tampa, and went to visit his father in Detroit, Mich., on sick furlough. He had reached Long Island City en route for Montauk Point to be mustered out.

Eaton said that while in the hospital from the middle of June to Aug. 29, he got only one pill, his entire medicine. "Men were dying all around me," said he. "I pulled through only because I had a constitution like a bull." Eaton said the food at the Tampa camp was awful stuff, and insufficient.

Will Freeman of Troop F came in from Michigan with Eaton on his way to Montauk. He had been on furlough since emerging from hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he went after being wounded at San Juan in the left arm. He was near Sergt. Hamilton Fish when Fish was killed. "Fish," he said, "was shot through the heart and died instantly. Anybody who said Fish spoke to him after being shot must have made a mistake." Freeman's Captain is Max Luna, the only Spanish officer in the army and Col. Wood's interpreter.

Eaton and Uriah Sheard and First Sergt. G. A. Settle, all of Troop H, went to the Red Cross hospital near the station to stay over night, though none of them were actually sick. Sergt. Settle and Sheard were emphatic in condemning the poor and insufficient fare at Tampa, and said that Montauk Point was "Heaven to it." The water at Tampa was brought in iron pipes three miles to the camp, the pipes being about an inch under ground. "You didn't have to boil the water," said Sheard, "it was hot enough already."

The men of Troop H had each three months' service pay in his pocket, and most of them said they were going to stay in Manhattan and spend it. Some will go home to-day, but the majority will remain here several days seeing the sights.

Shortly after midnight the rest of the Rough Riders who were mustered out yesterday, comprising men from Troops M, K, and B, came in from Montauk, 200 strong. Col. Roosevelt remained at Camp Wikoff. The men were wildly hilarious on the trip down, and electrified the peaceful citizens of Long Island towns, who were just sinking into their first slumber, by firing revolvers at random out of windows, until the resulting echoes led their terrified hearers to think a band of highwaymen was out to pillage and destroy. Their shouts to one another rivaled their shooting and kept the train in a delirious turmoil. They reached Jamaica after a few delays to find that death had been with them on the trip in unsuspected form. An employe of a contractor, who had charge of the erecting of quarters at Camp Wikoff, attempted to steal a ride on the train, and was found mangled in the running gear of one of the cars. His body was taken out and laid on the platform and the train went on.

The men were welcomed at Long Island City by two members of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and by some of the people connected with the Red Cross Hospital. They were escorted in a body across the street to a room in the ferryhouse, where the Red Cross people had an inviting "spread" ready for them—sandwiches, hot coffee, and the like.

Mrs. Hammond and the women connected with the hospital management were on hand to minister to the soldiers, and invited some colored regulars of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who had seen Santiago service, to enter and eat as well. After the meal some twenty-five or thirty men went to the Red Cross Hospital for the night, and the rest took the ferryboat for East Thirty-fourth Street. The brief trip across was made lively by the high-spirited troops, who forgot all camp discomforts in their happiness at starting home. Mr. Shannon of the Board of Trade and Transportation made a little speech, offering them the hospitality of the board for the night, lodgings having been secured, and the men signified acceptance by hearty applause.

The devotion which the men manifested for Col. Roosevelt was worth seeing. Lawrence Montgomery, who owns a ranch at Hempstead, Texas, said: "Our old Colonel, Woods, is a quieter man, caring more for satisfying his own conscience than for other people's praise, and he doesn't rouse quite the feeling Col. Roosevelt does, though he is a splendid fellow. Col. Roosevelt is one of the coolest, grandest fellows, and the most popular that ever breathed. Every one in his regiment would die and go to hell for him right now. If Col. Roosevelt should call us back to the army—mind you, Col. Roosevelt, I don't say any other man—there is hardly a man in the regiment who wouldn't re-enlist."

One private spoke of Col. Roosevelt as "eighteen carat." Budd Cooper of Troop M, who lives at Muskogee, Indian Territory, said that the Colonel was "one of the boys." "He'll come right out in camp and eat with the men," said he; "eat hardtack with us, and share equally with us anything he's got. He's one of the best fellows that ever lived." Cooper said that the regiment as a whole wanted to parade, but that when they learned that other cavalry organizations, which had as good a right to parade as they had, must do without, they were satisfied not to parade.

All the men expressed their joy at getting home and back to work, as many have families to support. "I've a good job waiting for me when I get back to it," said Cooper. "I've tried to do my duty as a soldier, and now I want to go home and start work again."

A private beside him added: "It's jes' this way. We fellers are all glad to serve our country, and would be glad to turn out and fight if the call came. But we don't think we ought to go down to do garrison duty in Cuba."

B. H. Borrowe of Troop B, a brother of Hallett Alsop Borrowe, and Dudley Dean of the same troop, Captain of the Harvard baseball team of 1891-2, were among the arrivals, as were several Indians. A Philadelphia boy, Willie Wilson, who has an uncle in Troop M, was the only mascot present. The men said that Troops M and H were the only ones fully mustered out yet.

A Prisoner with Much Money.

A fashionably dressed man, with over $1,000 in Canadian bills and a card of introduction to the Calumet Club in his pocket, was arrested last night for creating a disturbance in front of the Holland House, in Fifth Avenue. When he was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station he gave the name of John Smith. Later, from private papers found on his person, it was learned that this was a fictitious name. Sergt. Jessor, who was in charge, at first refused to disclose the real name, but later, after a talk with Capt. Price, he gave it out that the name was A. H. Ryan, a rich Montreal contractor. In his hat appeared the initials "A. H. R." Some, however, believe that the man's real name is A. H. Reimeaux. When asked what his occupation was, the prisoner, with a laugh, declared that he never worked.

Maine Naval Militia Sent Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The naval militiamen who manned the old monitor Montauk, were paid off to-day and sent home. Sixty of the eighty men were from Portland, Me., and the other twenty from Camden, N. J. The Maine boys left here this afternoon for home over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOME WITH BROKEN RANKS.

The Third and Twentieth Infantry Leave for the West Lacking Half Their Men.

Three regiments of soldiers arrived at Long Island City yesterday afternoon. Two were regulars from Camp Wikoff on their way home. The other was a regiment of Volunteers, the Two Hundred and Second New York, going from Camp Black to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.

The regulars were the Third and Twentieth Infantry Regiments. The Third is on its way to Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twentieth is going to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The regulars broke camp at Montauk early yesterday morning. After being reviewed by Gen. Bates, in whose brigade they fought at Santiago, they marched to the railroad station and boarded special trains for Long Island City.

The Third Regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. Harback, was the first away. Its train left Montauk Point at 9:30 o'clock. It consisted of nine passenger coaches and one baggage car. It arrived at Long Island City at 2:45 o'clock. The men were all tired out, but there was no boat to take them away, and they sat in the shade on a pier or under the Red Cross tents for nearly two hours. They enjoyed the hospitality of the Red Cross, and ate chicken, roast beef, or ham sandwiches and drank milk, after which they felt much refreshed. The regiment was taken from Long Island City on the Laura M. Starin, and landed at the foot of West Thirty-third Street. Then it boarded a train which was waiting to take it over the New York Central Railroad and on to Fort Snelling.

The men were all pleased with the notion of getting home. They left the fort on April 19 for Mobile, 589 strong. From Mobile they went to Santiago, and took part in the assault on El Caney, and afterward at San Juan Hill. In battle they had twenty-six killed and wounded, but yesterday they mustered only 239. Where the others are no one can tell. Some are sick in Cuba, some are in hospital at Camp Wikoff, others are in hospitals in this city, some have gone to their homes on furlough, others are dead.

Ten Unable to Leave Here.

There was hardly a man in the regiment yesterday who looked well and strong. Many had just come out of the hospital. When they heard that the regiment was going home, they begged the doctors to let them go, and the doctors in many instances consented, believing that the men would get well quicker if they got away from the camp. Several of the men were so weak that the journey from Montauk was too much for them, and they had to be lifted from the cars by their companions, and were then taken in ambulances to the Red Cross quarters, where doctors attended them. The men pleaded pitifully to be allowed to go on. They declared to the nurses that after a short rest they would be able to travel, but the nurses and the doctors knew better, and they persuaded ten of the men to stay at least one night. Then, if they are no better, they will be sent to hospitals. The men left behind are: Sergt. John Reynolds, Company B; James Bamberg, Company F; Huto Bochmert, Company A; Robert C. Collings, Company B; Frank French, Company A; John Jones, Company F; Barnard F. McCue, Company H; W. H. Owens, band; Edward Shuleloski, Company D, and George W. Wilson, Company B.

While the men were on the pier they chatted about their experiences in Cuba and at Montauk Point. They would find no fault with anything except the hospital service, which they said was responsible for many deaths. "While at peace at Fort Snelling," said one soldier, "we have three Surgeons, one full steward, two acting stewards, and twelve privates in the hospital corps. When we went to the war these were left behind, and instead we had one assistant contract surgeon who was useless; one steward who never filled the position before, and two green nurses. We had no ambulances, and only one stretcher. When one of the men was shot in the abdomen and had to be carried to the rear, an army blanket had to be used, four men taking hold of the corners."

Another soldier said: "We had no fault to find with our treatment. We knew we were in for a hard time and we were not mistaken. The volunteers, however, did not realize this, and not being used to camp life or to roughing it, they suffered very much."

Three Died in Next Bed.

A non-commissioned officer, who had fever while at Santiago, said: "The hospital service was very poor, and when I was taken to the hospital I thought I never would come out alive. What made me worse than anything was having other ill men all around me. Three men who occupied the cot opposite mine died while I was in the hospital. Finally I made up my mind that I must get out, and I told the doctor I was well enough to join my regiment. He did not believe it, but agreed to let me go. One of the assistants gave me a drink of brandy, and I started to walk a mile and a half to where the Third was in camp. It took me just two hours and a quarter to walk that distance, and the men took care of me."

One soldier told a story about the "Spanish Reveille." It was after San Juan, and the men were tired out. Camp was pitched on the side of a hill, but this particular soldier thought he would have a more comfortable couch on the top, instead of trying to sleep on the slope. He slept soundly until the dawn, and then was awakened by a shower of bullets whistling about him and his mate. He quickly found that they were in range of the Mausers, and that what had been named the Spanish Revielle had been sounded. The two soldiers had to crawl down hill backward, dragging their blankets and kit with them, while they were laughed at by their comrades.

While the Third Regiment was waiting to be taken away, the Two Hundred and Second from Camp Black arrived. The men were marched on the ferryboat Central and taken to Communipaw, where they boarded trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey and left for Camp Meade. The regiment was 1,200 strong, and looked fine. It took four trains of ten cars each to take the men. The first train left the Jersey Central station at 7:40 o'clock P. M.

The Twentieth Regiment left Montauk Point by special train at 11:10 A. M. and arrived at Long Island City at 6:10 P. M. The train, according to the soldiers, stopped at every place it could. The regiment was in command of Lieut. Col. McCaskey. As soon as the baggage had been unloaded the men marched upon a barge that was waiting, which was taken to the Erie Railroad Station at Jersey City, where the men boarded trains for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. When the regiment left Fort Leavenworth in April there were eight companies of 72 men each, and later another company was formed and companies strengthened, making the total number of men in the regiment about 700. There were 374 men in the regiment yesterday. Of those missing, only 58 were killed and wounded in battle.

Dr. Aby, the Regimental Surgeon, who went to the front, said that the medical service was horrible, and that it was on account of this poor service that so many lives were lost. Dr. Aby said: "We were unable to obtain the simplest remedies for the sick men, and after Santiago had surrendered we sent into the town to purchase such remedies as were needed."

FATAL COLLISION IN KANSAS.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Three persons were killed outright and several others badly injured here to-night when a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train struck a carryall at the Douglass Avenue crossing. In the carryall were thirteen persons. The team was going at a rapid pace, and the driver could not stop at the crossing when he saw that the train was upon him.

The dead are Mrs. Sarah Avery, Mrs. W. H. Ford of Wichita, and John Cherry of Mulvane. Another woman, name unknown, was probably fatally injured. Mrs. Charles Jones, wife of the Chief of Police, had an ankle broken and a thigh bone fractured.

Seventy-first Relief Work.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Women's Relief Committee held a meeting in the armory last night, when matters concerning the relief work of soldiers were discussed. Announcement was made of the receipt of a check for $337 from Elizabeth Johnson, M. D., of 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, who represented the guests of the Edgemere. In a few days a report of the work of relief will be issued.

New York Batteries Going Home.

The three New York batteries of light artillery now at Camp Black are scheduled to leave that encampment to-morrow for this city; one of them, the Seventh, to continue to Rochester, where it was recruited. They will soon be mustered out of service. The design is to have the batteries reach their home cities by daylight, so as to facilitate parades to their armories.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

The Greatest Black Silk Bargain We Ever Knew.

Circumstances threw a certain silk manufacturer into a position where he had to have several thousand dollars quick. To raise this sum he determined to sacrifice part of his stock. This is how we came to get the greatest Black Silk bargain we ever owned, and we are going to offer it to you on the same basis. There was no chance for the manufacturer to argue; it was a quick swap of one dollar in money for two dollars in silk. He must have the money, and we've got the silks. They consist of several hundred pieces of rich Black Bayadere Satin, warranted every thread pure silk. In five beautiful and popular styles. All new and fresh from the looms. Not a yard sells regularly at wholesale under 50c. Your choice now at retail only 29

This store is headquarters for School Supplies of all kinds.

STATE RAILWAY MEN MEET

The New York Association Holds Its Sixteenth Annual Convention.

GATHER AT MANHATTAN BEACH

They Discuss Trolley Road Matters, and in the Evening See the Fireworks and Attend a Banquet—Address of Prest. Rogers.

Street railway men of New York State, representing about thirty electric railroads and $300,000,000 capital, met at the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday for the first of a two days' convention. It was the sixteenth annual meeting of the Street Railway Association of the State of New York, and besides attending to their routine business the members had their pictures taken, witnessed a special performance of Pain's fireworks, and attended a banquet at the hotel in the evening, at which there were many toasts on subjects foreign to railroad matters with which they had been dealing all day.

The gathering of the association brought together a host of railway supply men, who filled a large room of the hotel with things mechanical, including a new third-rail street system, shown by a set of tracks and a small car. The system is quite an innovation in its way, and is so arranged that only that part of the rail over which the car is passing is charged at the time. The railroad men were greatly interested in this novel mechanism.

The visiting members were received by a local committee, comprising Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights system; Albert L. Johnson, President of the Nassau Road, and John L. Heins, President of the consolidated "Smith" Street line.

The session opened with an address of welcome by G. Tracey Rogers of Binghamton. Mr. Rogers had a great deal to say about the railroads of New York City. He deplored the past attitude of the public toward local common carriers, and thought that railroads had been more or less abused by press and public; the "no seat no fare" agitation was an absurdity, and destined to lose itself in thin air.

Remarks by Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers said in part:

The affairs of the association at Albany have been conducted during the past year by the Executive Committee in a most conservative, dignified, and frank manner, asking for no special favors in regard to new legislation, and making no opposition to any laws introduced which would benefit the traveling public. We are to be congratulated upon the fact that the people elected to enact the laws of the State of New York are not Socialists, Populists, or Anarchists, but are as a rule clear-headed, conscientious representatives of an intelligent, honest constituency.

The rapid track construction in the City of New York has been one of the noticeable features in railroad history. The reconstruction of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines in twenty-five days after the ground was broken on July 20, so as to permit of the temporary operation of horse cars to the shopping centres for the convenience of the public, is a record unparalleled in city railroad construction.

During the day papers were read by H. S. Coo

DEWEY WANTS NO HELP

It Is Denied at Washington that the Admiral Has Asked for Any Reinforcements.

NO GREAT TROUBLE FEARED

Gen. Otis Will Have Power to Deal with the Insurgents in the Effort to Suppress All Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Despite the repeated denials of both the Navy and Army Departments many papers continue publishing dispatches from this city stating that Admiral Dewey is asking for help, and that the Administration will send to his assistance immediately two battleships. These reports are beginning to annoy the department officials as well as the President. There is no truth in them, according to Assistant Secretaries Allen and Melkeljohn.

Admiral Dewey has not asked for aid at all at any time. He has, on the other hand, repeatedly assured the Navy Department that there is no trouble to be feared in the Philippines, and that he and Gen. Otis are quite able to take care of any questions that may arise. Assistant Secretary Allen said this afternoon that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the department is contemplating sending battleships, or any ships at all, to the Philippines to aid the Admiral.

"This department," he said, "has received but one dispatch from Admiral Dewey for several days. That dispatch came this morning, and gave us the startling information that Dewey had discovered that he could buy jerked beef in Manila, and could thus save the trouble and expense of a trip to Australia for the purpose of getting some of this food supply for his men. I think that if he was expecting trouble, he would have said something about it; and we are confident that the Admiral will communicate with his own country and with the Navy Department rather than with casual newspaper correspondents in Manila, whenever he gets into trouble and needs help from this Government. The entire story is absolutely false."

In connection with this story there became current to-day another to the effect that the Germans were lingering about the vicinity of Manila, that Prince Heinrich and Admiral Diederich have not withdrawn their ships, but are near by, waiting orders from the Kaiser as to the Philippines or as much of the archipelago as the iron fist can grasp. It was also reported that Dewey had advised this Government that he expected trouble from the Germans, and has appealed for assistance. This, too, is strenuously denied by both the War and Navy Departments, and the State Department has received no query at all from the hero of Manila. It communicates with him through either the Navy or War Department.

The story originated here, and the navy officials have grown tired denying it daily for morning and afternoon papers. One reason for the confidence felt by the War Department officials in a peaceable solution of the difficulties is their knowledge of the peculiar fitness of Gen. Otis, the American military commander, for the discharge of just such duties—diplomatic as well as military—as now confront him. The officials are confident that if by discretion and judgment a clash with the insurgents can be avoided without losing any of our advantage, Gen. Otis may be safely trusted to exhibit these qualities.

Not much importance is attached here to the Spanish report on the destruction by Spanish gunboats of an insurgent fleet which attempted to make a landing on the Visayas Islands. Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that the insurgent navy consists of three small coasting vessels, carrying an aggregate force of about 240 men, while it was known that the Spanish Government had still one or two gunboats concealed somewhere among the islands of the Philippine group. The insurgent vessels started from Manila before the signature of the protocol. Now the military authorities here, after a careful consideration of the question, have concluded that it is incumbent upon them to compel the insurgents to an observance of the suspension of hostilities agreed upon between the United States and Spain, at least in cases like that in the vicinity of Manila, where by the action of the United States forces, naval and military, the residents had been deprived of the protection of the Spanish military and naval forces. It is state authoritatively that Gen. Otis has been given plenary powers to deal with this matter, although, as already stated, it is hoped and expected that he will be able to prevent a clash.

BETTER FEELING AT MANILA.

The Insurgents and Americans Are on Closer Terms.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"A better feeling prevails between the Americans and the insurgents, probably induced through the influence of the insurgent leaders assembled at Malolos. To-day Aguinaldo sent an officer to ask permission to move a detachment of troops from Londo, one of the suburbs of Manila.

The request was promptly granted, and a large detachment of insurgents evacuated Londo this afternoon, marching through the American lines in the direction of the water works and receiving proper military honors enroute. Both parties seem anxious to avoid a conflict."

ARMS FOR MANILA REBELS.

A Doubtful Report that an American Ship Unloaded Them.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—The American bark Abbey, with a cargo of arms and ammunition from the United States, which left Canton, ostensibly for Singapore, under heavy bonds, ten days ago, has now, it is said, landed 5,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and cartridges in Batangas Province for the insurgents. The report seems impossible, though it comes from a good source.

The indications to-day are that the insurgents intend to comply peaceably with the American request to leave the suburbs of Manila on Sept. 15.

INSURGENTS FREE SPANIARDS.

Reports from Spanish Sources Say Americans Are Taking Everything.

HONKONG, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch received here from Manila, from a Spanish source, says: "Aguinaldo has liberated all the Spanish prisoners.

"The Americans, in violation of the terms of the capitulation, have seized the public offices, destroyed the archives, disregard the municipal laws and are collecting the overdue Spanish taxes."

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Advices received from the Philippine Islands say the insurgents would release only a few of their prisoners. For instance, they will shortly set free the Spanish civil employes who are in their hands.

Major Gen. Merritt, it is said here, goes to Paris empowered to ask in the name of the insurgents an American protectorate over the whole of the Philippine Islands.

DECLINED AGUINALDO'S OFFER.

Arellano Refuses the Presidency of the Philippine Government.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Singapore correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn that Señor Arellano, the Filipino lawyer, declined Aguinaldo's offer of the Presidency of the Philippine Government on the ground that the latter himself, as the military leader, was best qualified for the post. On being asked to reconsider his decision, Señor Arellano suggested the advisability of awaiting the result of the Paris conference, declaring that if independence were granted his services would be at the disposal of the nation.

"I also understand that Gen. Wesley Merritt had a long private conference with Arellano."

Santiago Health Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following is Gen. Lawton's daily health report from Santiago: Total sick, 796; total fever, 471; total new cases fever, 73; total returned to duty, 207; death, Guy E. Pool, private, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever.

CAPT. CLAYTON TAKEN SICK.

Commander of Troop C Is Ill with Fever in St. John's Hospital.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C, who arrived from Puerto Rico on Saturday, was yesterday taken to St. John's Hospital suffering from fever. When the troop arrived the Captain seemed to be in good health, but on Monday night, while at the armory, he said he believed he had a touch of fever. Yesterday his pulse was above 100, and it was decided that it would be best to send him to the hospital. He was accordingly removed from his home at 126 Fenimore Street during the afternoon.

Privates Moon and Marx of Clayton's command are in the same hospital, suffering from typhoid fever.

SAYS STARVATION KILLED HIM.

Henry Carpenter, twenty-one years old, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, died yesterday at Monroe, Orange County. According to letters which the young man wrote after his return from Santiago and while he was in the hospital at Montauk Point his continued sickness was due, not to the climate of Santiago or to the fevers of the place, but to starvation. From Montauk he wrote to his uncle, Dr. R. A. Gunn, 41 East Twenty-first Street, that he was starving to death for lack of proper food. Food, accordingly, was sent him, but, Dr. Gunn says, it never reached the sick soldier.

It was Carpenter who, when Secretary Alger visited the camp and walked through the hospital, rose from his cot and in answer to the Secretary's greeting, "I'm glad you're doing well," replied: "But were not doing well; we're doing badly." A few days after that Carpenter was granted a furlough and left the camp, coming to this city, and later going to Monroe, where his father, Ethan Carpenter, lived.

Condition of Men in Hospitals.

The condition of the sick soldiers in the various hospitals is most encouraging, save at Fort Wadsworth, where the greater number of the sixty-seven sick soldiers recently landed are in a critical condition. In fact, only eight of the new arrivals are reported as being out of danger. Of the ninety-three cases at Bellevue only one is considered at all serious, while at "Camp Walworth," Miss Helen Gould's retreat at 314 and 316 East Fifteenth Street, the 100 soldiers now remaining there are in good condition. None of the other hospitals reports any necessarily fatal cases.

Member of Troop A Critically Ill.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—George W. Coyne, a member of Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, who returned last Saturday from Puerto Rico, was taken to the Elizabeth Hospital last night, suffering from typhoid fever. To-day he lies in a critical condition.

Sergeant of Rough Riders Ill.

Sergt. Ingersoll of Troop F, Rough Riders, was taken suddenly ill in front of 152 Bleecker Street, yesterday morning. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital, who found him suffering from fever and general weakness, and he was later taken away by friends.

Sick Women Nurses Doing Well.

Miss Rose Dickmann, the nurse who was taken to Bellevue on Monday from the Shinnecock after a siege of fever at Montauk, which she contracted at Santiago while nursing the soldiers, was reported to be doing well yesterday. Miss Dickmann is the daughter of a wealthy New Orleans merchant, and is but twenty-three years of age. Wilhelmina C. Schlatterer, the young Red Cross nurse who was taken to Bellevue several days ago, is also improving.

Soldiers' Deaths in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Walter C. Henzez, one of the youngest men, if not the youngest, who went through the Santiago campaign with the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, died to-day at his father's home in Charlestown of malarial fever. He was eighteen years old. Walter Sawyer, private in Company C, Second United States Infantry, died to-day at the City Hospital, and Angus Hoeval died at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Two Deaths at Fort Wadsworth.

Herman Reiner, colored, a private in Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Josiah B. Clark, a private in Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, who were removed from Camp Wikoff last week to Fort Wadsworth, died at the hospital yesterday from typhoid fever.

Funeral of Francis J. Stuart.

The funeral of Francis J. Stuart, Quartermaster Sergeant of the Ninth Regiment, took place yesterday morning from the family residence, at 337 East Thirty-seventh Street. The services were held in St. Gabriel's Church, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated, the Rev. Thomas A. Thornton officiating, assisted by the Rev. E. J. McCue as Deacon, and the Rev. W. J. Sinnott as Sub-Deacon. A detail of soldiers from the Ninth Regiment acted as escort, and a firing detail from the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment was also present. The interment was in Calvary. Stuart contracted the fever from which he died at Chickamauga.

SICKNESS IN PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from Gen. Brooke, who is in command at Ponce, Puerto Rico:

The number of sick among troops in Puerto Rico is 1,886, about 18 per cent; 177 typhoid, 147 malaria, and 1,262 other diseases. Investigation of two deaths at Ponce shows them to be yellow fever, which originated in Quartermaster's hospital. One more case has developed. All troops at Ponce have been removed to camps. Gen. Henry has taken precaution to prevent the disease spreading.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 13.—No new cases of yellow fever have been reported from Ponce. The total remains at four cases, including two deaths, both of privates of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry. The Board of Surgeons is investigating these cases, but has not yet made its report. Probably they will be found sporadic, and it is believed that they originated in the Spanish jail. Every precaution is being taken. Gen. Brooke is inclined to doubt the diagnosis.

Evacuation of Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 13.—The American Evacuation Commissioners today paid a visit of courtesy to the Spanish Commissioners. No session of the commission was held to-day. The American Commissioners are awaiting with curiosity a disclosure of the attitude of the Spaniards to-morrow.

Postal Clerks for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Fourteen postal clerks will leave New York to-morrow on the Berlin, to fill positions in the service in Puerto Rico. The Postal Commission, now in the field, will designate the places where these clerks will be employed.

MYSTERIOUS DOUBLE DROWNING.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—A mysterious case of double drowning was brought to light to-day, when the bodies of Joseph Feldman, nineteen years old, of 92 Wallace Street, and Katie Oates, twenty-one years old, of 60 Hill Street, Orange, were found in the Passaic River. Feldman's body was found near the Clay Street bridge this morning, and Miss Oates's body several hours later, three miles further up the river. Investigation revealed the fact that the couple had gone rowing from Yetter & Knolt's boathouse shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday night. They did not return and the next day the boat was found floating bottom upward near Belleville. Nothing was thought of the matter at the time by the owners of the boat, as it was common for people to hire boats and then turn them adrift when they reached their destination. It was not until the bodies were found that the matter was given a second thought.

The authorities are anxious to learn how the couple got into the water. Feldman and Miss Oates had been friends for some time, and were frequently in each other's company. He was in the newspaper business and she was employed in a laundry, living at home with her mother. When they started out on the river, the boathouse keeper says, Feldman was sober. It is not known how long they were on the river before they met death, but the fact that Feldman's watch stopped at 2 o'clock would tend to show that they had been out for several hours. How the boat came to be upset in the placid water is a mystery. One of the oarlocks is broken, and it is possible that when it gave way the sudden jerk that would necessarily follow may have upset the boat and that Feldman, in his effort to save the girl, perished with her.

LAST SICK REACH MONTAUK

The Vigilancia Lands 241 Soldiers from Siboney and Santiago at Camp Wikoff.

THE CAMP RAPIDLY BREAKING

Gens. Shafter and Wheeler Expected Back Before the End—Cavalry May Come Overland to This City —Cots to Havana.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 13.—The transport Vigilancia, the last expected to arrive here from Cuba, reached Camp Wikoff this morning from Siboney, and went to the pier about noon. She brought 241 soldiers and 20 nurses. Some of the men came from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney, and some from the yellow fever hospital at Siboney. The men were about evenly divided between regulars and volunteers. Most of the volunteers are members of the First Illinois, Second Ohio, and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan. There was no serious sickness aboard the Vigilancia, although about sixty men were taken to the general hospital here upon the steamer's arrival. Twelve of them had to be taken from the vessel on stretchers. The three following died on the voyage from Cuba:

HARVEY BLINN of Brooklyn, Twenty-first Infantry.

PRIVATE HESSNER, First Illinois.

PRIVATE McGUIRE, Second Ohio.

The bodies of Blinn and Hessner were buried at sea. McGuire died last night, and his body was brought ashore and buried.

The Twentieth and Third Infantry left camp, to-day. Orders have been received for the removal of three more regiments of infantry to-morrow. The Fourth will go to Fort Sherfdan, Ill.; the Thirteenth to various barracks in New York State; the Seventeenth to Columbus, Ohio. The Thirteenth will probably be taken to New York by water. Transportation has been arranged for the removal of the Twelfth Infantry to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; the Twenty-second Infantry to Omaha, and the Third Cavalry to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., but the date of their departure has not been fixed.

The Third Cavalry may go by boat to New London, but Gen. Sumner, who is now in command of the cavalry division, has requested that all the cavalry regiments upon leaving here be ordered to march by easy stages to Long Island City. Nearly all of the cavalry officers are said to favor this plan, as they believe it will benefit the men.

The Tenth Infantry has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala., for duty with the Fourth Army Corps.

The abandonment of Camp Wikoff will leave the Government with 3,300 hospital cots on its hands. About one-half of these are iron cots, and the present plan is to store them at Camp Wikoff until needed at Havana, and then ship them there from Montauk Point. It has already been announced that the Government intends to establish a 2,000-cot hospital at Havana upon the occupation of that city by the American troops.

Gens. Shafter and Wheeler are expected to come back within a couple of days, to be present at the breaking-up of the camp.

The death list to-day was:

CLAUGH, FREDERICK W., Company A, Second Infantry.

DARLING, EDWARD, Corporal Seventh Infantry.

MESSINGER, GEORGE, Company I, Twentieth Infantry.

CAMPBELL, LOUDON, musician First District of Columbia.

WILLBUR, JESSE, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry.

BOATS FOR MONTAUK TROOPS.

Col. Kimball Will Bring Many Men to This Point by Water.

Col. A. S. Kimball has decided to send transports to Montauk Point to bring troops here, it being found that the men can be carired more comfortably and speedily by water than by rail. The Chester, Berlin, Mohawk, and Roumanian are now coaling and loading provisions and supplies. They will probably leave for Montauk to-morrow at the latest, and will bring as many troops as they can carry back to New York.

The troops will be sent from New York by rail to the regular army stations throughout the country.

Marching Orders for Batteries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following changes in stations of troops are ordered: Light Battery E, First Artillery, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Light Battery K, First Artillery, to Fort Houston, Texas; Heavy Batteries A and B, First Artillery, to report by telegraph to the commanding General of the department of the Gulf at Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to camp or station until they can return to duty at Key West; Light Batteries A and F, Second Artillery, to Huntsville, Ala.; Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, to Fort Adams, R. I.; Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. These troops are all regulars, stationed now at Camp Wikoff, L. I.

Michigan Men Ask to be Discharged.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Secretary Alger, accompanied by Gov. Pingree, went to Camp Eaton, Island Lake, to-day, to inspect the Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry. This new regiment, it has been intimated, will be ordered to Puerto Rico or Cuba for garrison duty. Many members of the Thirty-fifth and their relatives are asking for the regiment's discharge now that hostilities are ended. The regiment is almost wholly composed of unmarried men, who were anxious at first to remain in the service, but recently nearly half of them have petitioned for discharge.

REVENUE LAW QUESTIONED.

Chicago Man Appeals a Case Involving Brokers' Contracts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Habeas corpus proceedings were begun in the United States Court to-day by James Nicol, a member of the Board of Trade, who was fined $500 last week for violating the new revenue law. The proceedings involve the constitutionality of the section of the law which compels brokers to make a written statement of all sales and contracts.

Nicols contended it was beyond the power of Congress to prohibit the making of oral contracts in the States. He also averred the tax imposed was not uniform, and was therefore unconstitutional. He said further, that if oats and other products were taxed on the Board of Trade these articles should also be taxed on a farm. Gen. Black, United States Attorney, replied to the arguments. Judge Showalter took the case under advisement.

CAPTURED SPANISH ARMS HERE.

The Transport Saratoga Brings 9,000 Rifles from Santiago.

The transport Saratoga arrived here yesterday from Santiago via Montauk. She brought here 9,000 rifles, Mausers and Remingtons, a part of the arms surrendered by the Spanish Army. They will probably be sent to the arsenal at Springfield, Mass.

At Montauk the Saratoga landed 250 negro longshoremen and laborers. The stevedores were hired at Charleston for work in Cuba and the Saratoga made an attempt to land them here, but the port physician refused to allow it. They will be put to work at Camp Wikoff. Two negro laborers died while the Saratoga was at sea.

The bodies of Private William H. Saunders of the Rough Riders and of Private E. J. Ross of the Sixth Cavalry were brought to New York on the vessel.

State Liquor Dealers' Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13.—The State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Convention opened to-day in this city. The project of establishing co-operative breweries throughout the State in places where there is a permanent disagreement with the brewers will be one of the most important features of the gathering.

Gen. Woodford at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 13.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. Woodford are in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask at "Yaddo."

COLLIER MANHANSETT ON FIRE.

Flames Discovered While the Ship Is Moored Alongside the Oregon.

The collier Manhansett, which arrived at the navy yard a few days ago, was found to be on fire yesterday. The Manhansett had a cargo of coal for the battleships Oregon and Iowa, and was moored alongside the Oregon. When the covering on the after hatch was removed, the coal was found to be on fire. The hatch was replaced and the steam turned on in the compartment. A board of inquiry has been appointed by Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the yard, to ascertain the cause of the fire.

The battleship Massachusetts will go in the dry dock to-day. All her coal and ammunition has been taken out in order to lighten her as much as possible. The yacht Elfrida will go out of commission to-morrow.

ILLINOIS NAVAL RESERVES.

A Gunboat to be Secured for Them—"Bluejacket Ball" Planned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Commander John M. Hawley, chief recruiting officer of the United States Navy, left for Washington this afternoon, after having promised to secure a gunboat and training ship for the Illinois Naval Reserves. The Yankton is a favored craft, and no doubt is entertained now, in view of Commander Hawley's promise, that a handsome gunboat will soon be stationed somewhere in the harbor for the tars who served so loyally in the war. The effect of the news was overcome partially later in the day by the announcement that Gov. Tanner will muster out the Chicago ship's crew within eight days.

Plans were set on foot to-day by Gen. McNulta for a grand "bluejacket ball," to be given in honor of the naval veterans of the Illinois Naval Reserves, to which Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, Admirals Sampson and Schley, Capt. Clark, and other naval heroes will be invited. Capt. Clark has promised to come.

The Brooklyn Ordered to Newport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Acting Secretary Allen has given orders for the cruiser Brooklyn, now at New York, to proceed to Newport, R. I., "to accept the hospitalities of the citizens of that place." The people have subscribed a considerable sum of money to defray the expenses of a reception to the sailors, and have arranged an elaboratte programme for their entertainment. Some of the big monitors are now on the way north from Puerto Rico, at last report being at Charleston, S. C., and they will also report at Newport if they can reach there in time.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Congressman Bull, President of the Newport Naval Entertainment Committee, received a dispatch from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen to-day which is as follows:

"Have just received a telegram from Capt. Rodgers of the monitor Puritan, stating that it is impossible to reach Newport by the 15th inst. Very much regret department's inability to get vessels to Newport as desired. These vessels have been since Aug. 24 en route from Puerto Rico to Charleston, S. C., a thing that could not possibly have been foreseen."

MUSTERING OUT CEASES.

No More Troops Will Be Discharged from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Pressure is still being brought to bear on the War Department to have more troops mustered out of the service. Efforts in this direction, however, are of no avail. It is announced to-day with increased emphasis that there will be no more troops mustered out.

The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as nearly as possible upon the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline. An effort is being made to eradicate the amateurish idea of independence among the troops and to bring them down to the strictest discipline.

The purpose at the outset when the muster-out began was to muster out 100,000 volunteers. A little over 96,000 have already been mustered out, and it is announced positively that there will be no more mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear. The retention of the volunteers now in the service and the efforts to improve the morale of the army are due to the Philippine situation more than that of Cuba and Puerto Rico, though there is a great deal of vagueness as to the danger apprehended there.

Second Georgia Infantry Released.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Second Georgia Infantry, now at Huntsville, Ala., has been ordered mustered out.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Peter Schemm of Philadelphia Jumps from the Goat Island Bridge Into the Rapids.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Peter Schemm, a brewer, from Philadelphia, jumped from the Goat Island bridge at Niagara Falls this morning, and his body was swept over the American falls.

Schemm arrived at the Falls last night on a Lehigh Valley train, and registered at the New York Central Hotel. This morning he engaged a carriage and went out for a drive. At Goat Island bridge he told the driver he would walk to get a better view of the rapids, and when in the centre of the bridge he shouted "Good-bye" and leaped over the railing.

The suicide gave no residence at the hotel, but it was learned from the porter of the sleeping car that he came from Philadelphia. He acted strangely, and shortly after registering he walked to the new bridge and inquired the distance to the water. He was told that it was 300 feet. People on the bridge watched him, and they feared he intended to jump over.

He returned to the hotel, and this morning, as stated, took a ride about the reservation. He stated to the driver that when he left home he had not intended to come so far as the Falls as he was not dressed for the trip, but intended to have stopped at Bethlehem, Penn. The body was in sight some distance down the upper rapids, as it every now and then plunged over a reef. Many bodies that go over the American falls are never recovered.

ENSIGN'S WIFE UNHAPPY.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman Sues for Divorce from Her Husband.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—During the session of the Supreme Court here next week there will be a few divorce cases tried, among them being Dorothy P. Norman against Hugh K. Norman, the papers being already served charging neglect to provide the necessaries of life.

Mr. Norman is an Ensign in the navy and is serving on board the Glacier, which was formerly the Delmonico, he having offered his services when hostilities broke out between Spain and this country. Mrs. Norman was a Miss Prindle of Gloucester, and married her husband about ten years ago, the event being a brilliant social function at the home of the husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Norman, at their villa Belair, on old Beach Road.

For some time past there have been rumors of divorce proceedings, but nothing of late had been heard, and it was believed that the case was settled without the aid of a court room, but to-day the news became known that papers had been served. Mr. Norman is a gentleman of leisure, having an independent income, and a member of the Newport Reading Room and Lawrence Club, as well as being a brother-in-law of Mr. F. H. Prince of Boston.

Salvation Army Meetings Stopped.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 13.—The Salvation Army meetings here have been ordered suspended temporarily by the Board of Health, owing to the fact that the noise at the meetings was dangerous to a sick person who lives next door to the hall in which the meetings have been held. Last night Chief of Police Rogers and Deputy Sheriff Howell had an exciting time with the Salvationists and a gang of followers. The Salvationists were refused admittance to the hall and a crowd gathered. The crowd threw some eggs and turned a hose on the officers, but they stuck to their posts, and no meeting was held. They had an easier time this evening.

MEN'S GIFT TO ROOSEVELT

The Rough Riders Present Their Colonel with a Replica of "The Broncho Buster."

LAST GATHERING AT MONTAUK

The Men Form in Hollow Square to Hear Their Leader's Farewell Words — Handshaking All Around—Then the Paymaster and Muster Out.

MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 13.—The Rough Riders this afternoon presented to their organizer and Colonel a bronze replica of Frederic Remington's "The Broncho Buster." The presentation was proposed several days ago, and within an hour the whole amount of money needed had been subscribed. Each member of the regiment, with the exception of the Colonel himself, contributed an equal amount. The officers wanted to give more than the men, but this was not listened to, and the cost of the handsome gift was equally divided by all.

The presentation this afternoon was of a formal nature. The regiment drew up in a hollow square, and then the color bearers and troop guides accompanied Lieut. Col. Brodie to Col. Roosevelt's tent, and escorted him to the centre of the square. The statue had been carried into the field and placed on a rough table and covered with a blanket. When the Colonel had been brought to the centre, Trooper William S. Murphy, who in civil life is a lawyer in a Western Territory, made a brief presentation speech. As he finished telling of the love which the regiment has for its leader, he drew away the blanket, and his last words were drowned by a yell from the troopers as the bronze piece came into view. This was joined in by troopers from the regular regiments, many of whom had gathered outside the lines of the Rough Riders.

When the piece was uncovered, Col. Roosevelt stood for a moment examining it, then said to the committee which had acted for the regiment in procuring the gift that nothing could have been selected which would have pleased him more. Then, addressing the regiment, he said:

"Really I do not know what to say. Nothing else could have possibly happened to touch and please me as this does. While I need not say to my officers that I hold them in deep regard, they will not mind my saying that the men seem just a little closer. I have never tried to coddle you, and I have never hesitated to call upon you to shed your blood like water. I am proud of this regiment beyond measure, because it is typically an American regiment. The cow-puncher was the foundation of this regiment, and we have got him here in bronze.

An All-American Regiment.

"It is an American regiment because it has in it men who represent all the classes who have given to America its honor and glory and its free institutions; men who have made the American country theirs by adoption and inheritance. No matter whether a man had a dollar or a hundred thousand dollars, here he treats his brother trooper as his equal and fights shoulder to shoulder with him. I have learned to love and respect you because of the way you have treated me. You shared your blankets with me and gave me a part of your hardtack when I had none.

"I am prouder of your gift than you can imagine. I have told you before that next to my family you are dearest to me. I shall prize your gift more than I prize the weapons I carried through the campaign of Cuba, and I prize them very dearly. The most vivid memories of you and your work will live in my mind all my life, and I suppose that similar memories of your regiment will abide with you—memories of those of your fellow-men who died in Cuba. I cannot mention all of them, but as examples you have Capron, O'Neill, and Fish.

"Before closing I want to say a few words to some of the men I see standing around me not of your number. I refer to the other regiments of the cavalry division, and principally to those two regiments which occupied the right and left flanks of you in the fight, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. [Cheering.]

"The Spaniards called them 'Smoked Yankees,' but came to know that they were an excellent breed of Yankees. I speak the sentiments of every officer and every trooper here, I believe, when I say that there is a tie between those two cavalry regiments and ours which we trust will never be broken.

"If this gift came from the officers I should prize it very highly, but coming from you, I cannot tell you how much I appreciate it. I am grateful to you for it, and I will cherish it with great care."

Cheers for "the Next Governor."

At the end of Col. Roosevelt's speech Lieut. Col. Brodie proposed three cheers for Col. Roosevelt, which were given.

Then some one proposed a tiger, which was given with a will. Hardly had the sound died out when Capt. Curry of the Rough Riders shouted: "Three cheers for the next Governor of New York." All yelled themselves hoarse, and then Col. Roosevelt said to the officers: "Can't you have the men come in single file? If they don't mind, I would like to shake hands with them." The men marched past their leader in single file and shook hands with him. After the Rough Riders, the colored troopers of the Ninth and Tenth who were present filed past, and Col. Roosevelt shook the hand of each.

For each man he had a word, and, in the case of his own men, he addressed each by his first name or that by which he is known in the ranks. The ceremony took an hour. While it was in progress the Paymaster arrived, and, before the last of the troopers had shaken hands with the Colonel, had taken possession of the rough table, and Troops K, M, B, and H were receiving their pay for three months. They were then mustered out. The rest go to-morrow.

SCHIEREN IS NOT FOR BLACK.

Ex-Mayor Praises Roosevelt and Criticises the Citizens' Union.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who is a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and a strong supporter of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, announced yesterday that he was not for Gov. Black.

He said he was absolutely unpledged, but left it to be inferred that he was for Col. Roosevelt, of whom he spoke in the warmest terms.

Mr. Schieren also condemned the Citizens' Union, which he supported last year, for interfering in State issues.

Women's War Relief Association.

At yesterday's meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association the total receipts were reported to be $35,455.66; expenditures, $17,357.68; balance, $18,097.98. Twenty-seven convalescent soldiers were sent to the Battle Creek sanitarium at Prohibition Park, S. I., and eight to Summit, N. J. The association turned over $1,000 to the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be spent in the care of sick soldiers.

Military Trials at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The Judge Advocate of the independent division of troops stationed here reports regarding the trials of men by court-martial that a total of 731 cases have been tried here since the troops came, and of this number only 58 were acquitted. Six of those acquitted were regulars. There were only thirteen serious cases, and only four of these were regulars.

Found Dead in His Bed.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 13.—Isaac Long, one of the leading merchants of this city, was found dead in bed this morning. He had not been ill. Mr. Long had been in business here for forty years and was wealthy.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

SUICIDE OF JUDGE McCORMICK.

Prominent Elizabeth Lawyer Shoots Himself in a Graveyard—Motive Not Known.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—Thomas F. McCormick, for many years Law Judge for Union County, shot himself this morning in St. Mary's Cemetery. His reason is not known, but it is surmised he was in financial difficulties.

Owen Kernan, a gardener, employed near the cemetery, was passing it at noon, when he saw what appeared to be a man asleep under a tree. He passed on, but later, thinking the man might be sick, he told Policeman Keiper. Keiper found Mr. McCormick dead. There was a bullet hole in his right temple, and in his right hand was a revolver. The Judge had seated himself with his back against a pine tree, and, thus sitting, had killed himself. The blood had flowed down over his clothing, and then the body had fallen to one side.

Judge McCormick was seen, about 10:30 o'clock, walking in the direction of the cemetery. Several women who knew him noticed that he was dressed unusually well. People in the neighborhood of the cemetery say they heard a shot about 11 o'clock, but no attention was paid to it.

When he left home this morning Judge McCormick appeared in good spirits. He went to his office about 10 o'clock, and sent one of his assistants to Newark to look after a case on call in the Essex County Court. From his office he went to the National State Bank, which is in the same building, then left the building. He was expected back in his office, and clients waited for him until after his body was found. The news of the suicide was soon known all over the city. No one wished to convey the news to Mrs. McCormick, and it was not until the arrival of Judge McCormick's brother at 2 o'clock that Mrs. McCormick was told.

Judge McCormick had long been prominent here. He was born in this city in 1844. He was educated in this city, at Seton Hall College, and at St. John's, in Fordham. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar. He was active in Democratic politics. He was long the county's legal adviser. In 1878 Gov. McClellan appointed him County Judge, and he was reappointed by successive Governors, serving four terms of five years each. Last Winter Gov. (now Attorney General) Griggs displaced him by appointing Judge Benjamin A. Vail. He leaves a widow and eight children, the eldest of whom is Dr. Daniel L. McCormick of New York.

BRITISH BARK AND CREW LOST.

The David Morgan Forty Days Overdue at Nagasaki.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—Private advices have been received in this city from London to the effect that the British bark David Morgan, Capt. McMillan, has probably been lost, together with her crew of nineteen men. The Morgan sailed from this port on March 25 for Nagasaki, Japan, with a cargo of 652,800 gallons of refined oil in cases and 5,000 gallons of lubricating oil. She has been out nearly 175 days, while the voyage should, under ordinary conditions, have been made in from 120 to 130 days. The vessel is owned in Glasgow by A. Weir & Co. She is constructed of steel, 249 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 21 feet deep.

GOLD IN PINE CREEK.

Free Quartz Found Near the Head Waters of the Stream.

POR TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 13.—The steamer Farralon arrived from Alaskan ports with about sixty passengers to-day. Among them were several direct from the Pine Creek mining district. Reports from that section are favorable for the future. Considerable excitement was created just before the party left by the discovery of remarkably rich quartz on a ridge near the head waters of Pine Creek, and since the first rush considerable free quartz has been found along the creek. The ledge is said to be very rich, and is thought to be the fountain head of the gold found in Pine, Spruce, and Birch Creeks.

Sixteen men belonging to the Standard Oil Company expedition were among those returning. The party prospected in the Shorley Creek district, and a number of claims were located. The company expended about $75,000 on the expedition which is now returning to spend the Winter. The Dease Creek Company's ground, which was a promising camp some years ago, is now the scene of active prospecting. The Cassion Company has had a large number of prospectors in the field, and has been rewarded by the discovery of several extensive quartz veins which are being developed.

Word comes from Juneau that two warrants for the arrest of Collector of Customs Ivy have been sworn out before the United States Commissioner at Juneau. Mr. Ivy is now on the Yukon, and in the discharge of his official duties. The warrants will be served immediately on his return. The warrants are the outcome of accusations against certain citizens made by Ivy last June while the latter was in Portland and prior to his going to St. Michael.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FAREWELL.

He Thanks the American People for the Sympathy They Have Shown Him.

The following is a literal translation of a letter received by The Associated Press from Admiral Cervera:

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11, 1898.

To the President of The Associated Press:

My Dear Sir: To-morrow I sail for Spain, and I wish to say to you, as the representative of the greatest news association in the United States, that I sail with my heart full of gratitude for the sympathy that has been shown me by the people of this country. My farewell, then, takes with it every assurance that the memory of this sympathy I shall warmly and actively conserve during the rest of my life.

I take advantage of this occasion to subscribe myself as your faithful and obedient servant, who kisses your hand.

PASCUAL CERVERA.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:40	Sun sets...6:11	Moon rises...4:17	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:11	Gov. Isl'd...6:32	H. Gate....8:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:22	Gov. Isl'd...6:40	H. Gate....8:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Catania, Cuba and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lydia, Tampico	1:00

The Wanamaker Store

A New Word of Linens

WE open this morning an exposition of the World's Best in Linens. There will be two features that will attract your attention at once. One is the real cheapness of the goods, the other, the peculiar and pleasurable novelty and "difference" of the weaves and forms and patterns. Both result from the same cause,—the power of the "personal touch."

The linen chief is an explorer by nature and training. He has spent months in his own peculiar field,—the out-of-the-way linen districts of the Continent, remote, seldom heard of, but noisy with looms. Modest little factories, most of them, whose year's product would barely supply one day's selling over our counters, yet rich with novel fancies, and with very small prices based on their small expenses. Many such lots have been seen, selected, gathered, and are here.

Then there are heavy lots from larger and more anxious makers,—trade triumphs. And, finally, the showing from the famous mills of Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands, in our usual amplitude of quantity and at the minimum of price that goes therewith.

Art works, too,—productions of the looms of Flanders with half a dozen centuries of linen evolution and improvement behind them. Linen elegance for gifts, linen substance and reliability for service; modest excellence and costly exquisiteness, scarce to be measured by the yard-stick. The choice is open to you, and its limits are the limits of linen knowledge.

Only a fraction of the story can be told. The detail below suggests perhaps a fiftieth of the truth:—

TABLE LINENS

At 35c. yd.—Part-bleached; for general use; 63 in. wide.
At 56c. yd.—Splendid quality half-bleached Irish Damask, in many pretty patterns. Full 2 yards wide.
At $1 yd.—Handsome full-bleached Double Damask, in about a dozen patterns. Almost 2 yards wide.

NAPKINS

At 95c. doz.—German drill that becomes white in a few washings; good, serviceable napkins; 18½ in.
At $1.50 doz.—Same quality as preceding item; these are 23 in.
At $2 doz.—Of snow white Scotch damask; several pleasing patterns; 20 in.
At $2.50 doz.—Of heavy Irish damask; pretty patterns; 23 in.

TRAY CLOTHS

At 25c. each—Splendid quality bleached German Damask hemmed Tray Cloths; 18x26 in.
At 50c. each—Fine bleached Double Damask Tray Cloths with hemmed ends and a row of open work; 21x30 in.

FANCY LINENS

At 10c. each—All-white Irish linen hemstitched Doylies, with hand-embroidery in centre, 7x7 in.
At 25c.—Momie linen Stand Scarfs; sewn fringe and pretty colored damask centres; 16x52 in.
At 35c.—Bureau Scarfs; same style; 16x68 in.

LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Ready-made Bed Linens, from the good substantial grass-bleached linens that wear so well. Nothing added to give a false weight or appearance. Just pure flax.
Sheets, 90x96 in., $1.87½ each.
Sheets, 90x108 in., $2.50 each.
Pillow Cases, 22½x36 in., 37½c. each.
Bolster Cases, 22½@72 in., 75c. each.
Each piece is neatly hemstitched.

TOWELS

At 12½c. each—Bleached washed Huck towels; ready hemmed; 18x36 in.
At 18c. each—Splendid quality bleached Huck Towels from Scotland. These are ready hemmed; 19x38 in.
At 25c. each—Of fine bleached Huck; all-white, with damask effect throughout; hemstitched ends; 20x38 in.

And These Matters:—

The Selling of Blankets and Comforts.
The Selling of Cut Glass and China
The Selling of Humber Bicycles at $40, $42, and $45.
The Selling of Lamps

Miss Lemcke's Cooking by Gas lessons at 10.30 and 2.30.
The Model Apartment is again open to view.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ILLINOIS TROOPS ARE HERE

Gen. Garrettson and Staff and 1,340 Men Arrive from Puerto Rico on the Manitoba.

ONLY NINE ON THE SICK LIST

Soldiers Angle for Dainties at Weehawken Dock with Mauser Bullets for Bait—Start for Home Made at Midnight.

The United States transport Manitoba, Capt. Gates arrived here yesterday morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico, having on board Gen. George A. Garrettson and staff and 1,340 troops of the Puerto Rican Army. These are the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. D. J. Foster, 41 officers and 1,102 men; Battery A of Danville, Ill., Capt. Yeager, 4 officers and 154 men, and 17 enlisted men and officers detached from various regiments of Gen. Henry's brigade in Puerto Rico. The transport also brought several civilians, among them being J. J. McKinley and John Barber, nephews of President McKinley, and two newspaper correspondents.

A better conditioned shipload of soldiers than those on the Manitoba have not arrived from the front since fighting ceased. The vessel cleared from Ponce with a clean bill of health, but nine men were placed on the sick list on the way north. They are suffering from malarial fever and other tropical diseases, but none of the cases is serious, and the troops as a whole are in good condition. As the men themselves expressed it, "a few good square meals will put them straight." The return of these soldiers has broken up Gen. Garrettson's brigade, the remnants of the Sixth Massachusetts and the Nineteenth Infantry being the only troops of the brigade remaining in Puerto Rico.

The Manitoba passed the Health Officer's inspection with little delay and anchored off Liberty Island until early in the afternoon, when she steamed to Weehawken, whence the troops will be shipped to their homes to-day over the West Shore Railroad. A Government tug from Governors Island with Mrs. Garrettson and several ladies and children on board steamed alongside the transport off Liberty Island and took off Gen. Garrettson and several other officers.

Transport Gayly Decked.

The big transport, gayly bedecked with flags and streamers, her upper deck works and rigging brown with swarms of yelling and gesticulating soldiers, was saluted enthusiastically by passing river craft and ferry passengers as she swept up the North River. Although the troops live far inland and found no welcoming relatives on the docks to greet them, there was a big crowd of their enthusiastic countrymen there to give them welcome back to their native soil.

A black wave of disappointment ran through the excited ranks of soldiery when the transport reached the Weehawken dock, when it was learned that the start for home was not to be made at once. But the chagrin was mitigated when it was learned that the delay was for the purpose of paying off the men. The men of the Sixth Illinois have not seen a Paymaster since leaving Camp Alger for the front, and money is as scarce among their ranks as snow balls in July. The Paymasters quite unexpectedly began their work about 8 o'clock in the evening, and worked all night, with the result that a train of twelve cars loaded with happy soldiers left at midnight over the West Shore Railroad for Illinois. Three additional trains of the same capacity will be required for the work, and it is expected that the last of the troops will have been started homeward by noon to-day. The regiment and battery will be mustered out at the expiration of the sixty-day furlough given to the men. The Sixth Illinois was recruited from Moline, Galena, Dixon, Galesburg, Rock Island, Freeport, and several other towns of that State.

The gangplanks were not lowered yesterday afternoon except to land a detail to carry aboard an extra supply of rations, and the men made the best of it throughout the afternoon, cheering and being cheered by the passengers on every passing steamer and shouting out wonderful stories about Puerto Rico to the spectators on the pier. Mauser cartridges constituted the circulating medium between the troops and the sightseers, and a brisk traffic was carried on throughout the afternoon.

Hucksters were there with big baskets of fruit, cigars, cakes, and other articles calculated to fascinate the hungry and penniless troopers on the decks above. But the spectators were anxious for Mauser bullets as souvenirs, and the soldiers had them by the score. Mausers ruled at about 10 cents' worth of fruit each. One of the missiles was lowered to the pier by a string, and the purchaser below, after patronizing the fruit peddler, would detach the souvenir and attach the fruit, which would be quickly hauled up. Throughout the afternoon the troopers thus angled for food, using bullets as bait.

The soldiers complained bitterly of the plainness of the food supplied to them at Puerto Rico, and on the Manitoba during the trip northward. The fare consisted of hardtack, bacon, rice, and coffee, and although there was plenty of this, the men say it grew to be almost revolting at times.

The Sixth Illinois was one of the first regiments of Gen. Miles's army to land on Puerto Rican soil at Guanico, and with the Sixth Massachusetts, fought near that place the first skirmish of the campaign. The regiment altogether marched 150 miles, and for a time in its rapid progress over the trail distanced its supply train, resulting in a shortage in provisions and medicines and consequent privation and suffering. For two days there was no medicine whatever to be had, and the men were put on the shortest possible allowance of rations. At times the men were forced to sleep on the ground, and considerable sickness resulted. The regiment buried nine men in Puerto Rico. All died of dysentery and fever, except Private Marris of Company K, who committed suicide with his rifle. Fifty sick men were left in the hospital at Ponce when the Manitoba sailed, but the general health of the regiment improved wonderfully during the last days of the campaign.

Dr. G. W. Crile of the Sixth Massachusetts, Brigade Surgeon on Gen. Garrettson's staff, said that sickness in the brigade, although it had been serious at the beginning of the campaign, has been decreasing recently owing to the adoption of a system of filtering and boiling the drinking water.

"The sickness in Puerto Rico," said Dr. Crile, "is caused almost entirely by the infected water, and is not in the air, as has been maintained by many. By simply boiling and filtering all drinking water and observing other very simple sanitary rules I am sure I could live as safely in any part of Puerto Rico as in New England. As an instance of the efficacy of boiling and filtering the water I will cite the cases of the various headquarters staffs in Gen. Henry's division. There has been sickness among the general officers at every headquarters except those of Gen. Garretson. Throughout the entire campaign I have not had to prescribe once for a single one of the thirty men comprising the officers and guard of our staff. We did the same duties as the others, lived in the same localities, and ate exactly the same food. We simply boiled and filtered all our drinking water and ate no fruit except at mealtime.

"The trouble with our soldiers was that they ate fruit at all times on the march and drank freely from the beautiful looking mountain streams. These streams are deadly, for the filth of all the residences in the mountains is washed into them.

Good Hospital Accommodation.

"So far as the hospital accommodations for the troops in Puerto Rico are concerned, I would as soon be sick there as in a hospital here. The hospital tents and buildings are floored, and the patients are provided with cots, blankets, sheets, pillows, and pajamas. The medical supplies are unlimited. These conditions, I admit, did not prevail at the beginning of the campaign, but the absence of conveniences and even necessaries are then unavoidable."

Gen. Garrettson was asked yesterday concerning the trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts which was said to have caused some of the officers to leave that regiment. Col. Woodward, the former Colonel of the regiment, stated recently upon arrival here that he resigned because he could not conscientiously carry out certain orders issued by Gen. Garrettson.

Gen. Garrettson replied that the matter had been made the subject of a report by him, which had not yet been published. Under the circumstances he did not feel at liberty to speak for publication concerning Col. Woodward's allegations.

"The Sixth Massachusetts did some good work," was Gen. Garrettson's sole comment.

THE DOUGLASS MONUMENT.

Unveiling Exercises to be Carried Out To-day as Arranged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the request of the members of the family of the late Frederick Douglass, who are now in Rochester, all of the programme arranged for the unveiling of the monument to the dead negro leader, will be carried out as arranged to-morrow. This is done because so many had reached Rochester or were on their way to take part in the ceremony before the announcement that the statue would not be completed in time to be unveiled could be made.

The exercises in Fitzhugh Hall to-morrow afternoon will consist of addresses by Mayor Warner, Miss Susan B. Anthony, George Raines, John C. Daucy of Wilmington, N. C., and Charles P. Lee; a poem, by T. Thomas Fortune of New York; extract from one of Frederick Douglass's speeches, read by a granddaughter, Miss Fredericka Douglass Sprague; contralto solo by Mrs. Charles P. Lee, and songs and hymns by a chorus of forty voices.

WRECK OF THE KANAPAHA.

The New York Sun's Dispatch Boat Completely Demolished.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 13.—The Norwegian steamer Albis of the Munson Line has just arrived from Nuevitas en route to Galveston. She brings the crew and correspondent from the newspaper dispatch boat Kanapaha, which was totally wrecked off Nuevitas on Sept. 8. All on board the dispatch boat were saved.

The Kanapaha was used as a dispatch boat by The New York Sun. She left Santiago with Gen. Miles's expedition for Puerto Rico, and on Sept. 1 sailed from Ponce for Havana. She struck on a reef Sept. 8 off the north coast of the Province of Santiago, Cuba, near the Bay of Nipe, and became a complete loss. She was in command of Capt. Atchison, and had aboard The Sun's correspondent, W. J. Chamberlin.

The Kanapaha was owned by W. L. Moore. She belonged formerly to J. Pierpont Morgan under the name of Corsair, which name she surrendered to the newer Corsair, since become the famous Gloucester of the navy. The Kanapaha was built at Philadelphia in 1880 and measured 248 tons gross, her dimensions being 173 feet length, 23 feet beam, and 11 feet depth.

GEN. GOMEZ DISSATISFIED

The Cuban Commander in Chief Said to Have Tendered His Resignation.

RESENTS AMERICAN CONTROL

In Favor of Resisting the Efforts of the United States to Govern Cuba by Force of Arms If Necessary.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 13.—An uncontradicted report was received by Gen. Lawton last night that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent Commander in Chief, had tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban Army to the Cuban Government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it is reported, has been protesting against the Cuban Government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and his explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the praetical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban Republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

The Cubans at Santiago were much excited by the report, and there was an animated scene at the San Carlos Club this morning when the matter was discussed. The report was disbelieved by many, who say that Gen. Gomez's resignation at this time is utterly improbable. Others, however, say Gomez resents the putting of the Cuban Army under the authority of the American Generals, and claims the Cubans should resist, even by force of arms, if necessary.

Maximo Gomez, who has commanded the Cuban forces since the insurrection broke out in 1895, was born in San Domingo in 1836. There he was an officer in the Spanish Army, and when the Spaniards were driven from the island Gomez went to Cuba, joined the patriots in 1868, and fought ten years, being the Cuban Commander in Chief from 1873 to 1878. He excelled as a guerrilla commander, and frequently crossed the Spanish trochas, or military walls, when they were looked upon as being impassable.

After peace was proclaimed, Gomez entered the service of Honduras, and in 1885, with Antonio Maceo and Crombot, attempted to renew the war in Cuba. After two years of preparation their plans failed and he returned to San Domingo.

Early in April, 1895, Gomez and José Marti left San Domingo for Haiti, whence they afterward sailed for Cuba in a large yacht, with about fifty well-armed men. They landed near Holguin, on the northern coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, where a large force of insurgents is said to have been awaiting them. From that time on Gomez has not ceased his efforts to wear out the Spanish forces and bring about the independence of Cuba.

The son of Gomez, known to his friends as "Panchito" Gomez, was killed in December, 1896, when Antonio Maceo met his death not far from Havana.

The report concerning the resignation of Gen. Gomez could neither be verified nor disproved yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta in this city. Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, when asked concerning the report, said he had not received any advices from the Cuban Government at Camaguey bearing on the subject.

THE CUBAN ARMY DIVIDED.

Followers of Gen. Gomez Opposed to the Policy of the Present Republican Government.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Next month, at the headquarters of the so-called Cuban Republican Government, at Cubitas, Province of Puerto Principe, representatives of the different corps of the Cuban Army will proceed to a Presidential election and a definite Constitution of the Government. Each army corps will send eight delegates, making a total of forty-eight electors.

There are two parties in the Cuban Army, one strongly supporting the policy of the present Government, and the other composed of followers of Gen. Maximo Gomez. Already four Presidential nomination tickets are in the field. On the first are the names of Bartolome Masso for President and Mendez Capote for Vice President; on the second, the names of Mendez Capote for the first place and José Muguel Gomez for the second; on the third are José Miguel Gomez and Pedro Betancourt, and on the fourth, Calixto Garcia and José Miguel Gomez.

At the camp of José Miguel Gomez a newspaper called La Nacion has been published for some time. It is described as a strong advocate of "peace and harmony," and carries with it the moral indorsement of Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is known to favor the early disbanding of the Cuban troops and a return to the arts of peace.

Gen. Gomez is still encamped on the Narcissa estate, at Yaguajay, Santa Clara Province.

CUBAN ARMY DISBANDING.

Not Anxious to Serve Without Hope of Back Pay—Officers on an Observation Tour.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 13.—Gens. Cebroco, Castillo, Pedro, Perez, and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to Gen. Lawton. Gen. Perez has 8,000 men in the vicinity of Guantanamo, whom he will disband this week by order of Gen. Castillo. There is now a general desire on the part of the Cuban Army to disband, as the insurgents have learned that the question of their back pay will not be considered by the Americans.

Lieut. Col. Rowan and Capt. Parker, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Charles Garcia, son of Gen. Garcia, and two other Cuban officers, arrived here late last night on horseback from Gibara, on the north coast. Lieut. Col. Rowan was sent here by Gen. Miles from Puerto Rico. He will make observations in Cuba, geographical, climatic, and military, for the Government. He was fitted out with guides, horses, and provisions by the Cuban commander, Feria, at Gibara, and visited Holguin, which is garrisoned by 12,000 Spaniards under Gen. Luque. Good health generally prevails among both Cubans and Spaniards in the northern part of the island. The Spaniards entertained Lieut. Col. Rowan and his Cuban companions hospitably.

SHAFTER'S REPORT RECEIVED.

Voluminous Account of the Santiago Campaign—The General to Command Here Temporarily.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Gen. Shafter to-day submitted to the War Department his report on the Santiago campaign, covering the entire progress of the military invasion of Cuba. The General, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Miley, visited the department during the afternoon, and in person handed the report to Adjt. Gen. Corbin. He also delivered two Cuban machetes to be presented to Mrs. Alger as mementos of the campaign.

The report is a voluminous document, covering, with the supplementary reports of division commanders, about 200 typewritten pages. Of this, Gen. Shafter's report forms about one-half. After submitting the report, Gen. Shafter conferred for some time with Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Gen. Corbin. It was announced afterward that the report would not be made public for the present, the desire being to place it first in the hands of the President and Secretary Alger, and allow sufficient time for consideration of its contents. After that there is little doubt that the material portions, and perhaps the entire report, will be made public. There is much interest in the view which the commanding General takes of several features of the campaign.

Gen. Shafter left to-night for New York, whither he goes to take command of the Department of the East temporarily.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Commissioners to Discuss Important Points by Letter.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—This afternoon the American and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners decided that, for the present, they would discuss the more important points to come under their consideration by letter and meet in joint session later to discuss details. Therefore no joint sessions will be held for some time.

Lieut. Roldan of the Spanish Navy, who acted for the local Spanish authorities at the time the American correspondents, Jones and Thrall, were released at Cabanas last May and delivered to the United States auxiliary gunboat Maple, has been appointed official interpreter to the Spanish Commissioners.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING & LADIES' TAILORING DEP'T.

(Third Floor.)

Orders can now be placed for Tailor Made Gowns, for which the most suitable and fashionable fabrics as well as the latest styles are shown.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Storm Precautions at Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—As a precaution against the storm reported to be traveling in this direction from Barbados all the warships in the harbor have been moved from their usual moorings and are now lying in the lee of the hills around Tricornia Bay and close to the dock. The United States transport Resolute has not changed her position, as her original mooring was chosen southeast of the dock at the first buoy, where she is sheltered by the Cabanas and Cassa Blanca highlands.

Havana Soup Kitchens Closed.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Two of the local soup kitchens have been closed.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK.

Services of Nurses Will Soon Be No Longer Required—Supplies Sent to Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Acting President of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, yesterday sent two more nurses to Sag Harbor and two to Fort Hamilton, and will send more to the latter place to-day. Miss Maxwell, who has been at Chickamauga all Summer, has returned to her post at the Presbyterian Hospital. With the gradual abandonment of the camps and the recovery of the men now in hospitals, the necessity for Red Cross nurses will cease, and they will soon return to their homes.

Mrs. Cowdin has under consideration the offers of three country homes to be used by convalescents.

The Red Cross Supply Committee yesterday filled requisitions from Jacksonville, Fort Wadsworth, Pelham Manor, Soldiers' Comfort Committee, and Puerto Rico. Orders filled for the latter place consisted of about $1,500 worth of groceries and delicacies and a lot of dry goods. They will go on the Obdam. One hundred cots were also prepared for shipment to Santiago.

The committee continues to furnish clothing to soldiers who call at the depot for it. About twenty-five call there every day.

E. T. H. Talmage of this city yesterday sent $250 to Miss Hoffman of the Supply Committee, with the request that it be spent on Montauk soldiers.

Reception in the Bronx to 71st Men.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx has completed arrangements for a reception to be tendered to the Bronx Borough members of the Seventy-first on Thursday evening, Sept. 29, at Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. The programme includes a vaudeville entertainment and a banquet, followed by speeches. Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, will make the address of welcome. Capt. Elmer F. Austin of Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, will speak in behalf of the soldiers. Addresses will also be made by Col. James A. Goulden, the Rev. C. W. Millard, Chaplain of the society; President Stearns, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall.

Hospital Train Goes to New London.

The Government hospital train which had been awaiting orders in the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City for two days was sent away shortly after noon yesterday, Major Charles Richards, the Surgeon in charge, having received orders to go with the train to New London, Conn. Transports were accordingly secured, and the train, with the two Assistant Surgeons and twenty trained nurses, was taken to the New Haven Railroad yards in Mott Haven, from which place it was sent by rail to New London. Major Richards said that he would receive sick from Camp Wikoff at New London, who would be taken on his train to the Plattsburg barracks.

Palace Car a Hospital for Soldiers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday placed a Pullman palace car at the service of the Rev. C. F. Coykendall of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, which he will have fitted up as a hospital for the use of sick and convalescent soldiers who arrive at the depot. The car will stand on the north side of the station, near the corner now occupied by the committee. Mr. Coykendall says it will be a great improvement on his present quarters, as it will insure his patients greater privacy, rest, and comfort.

NEW CHARTER FOR CHICAGO.

Proposed Consolidation of City, Town, and County Governments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The City Council has adopted a resolution providing for a commission of nine members to prepare an entirely new form of government for the City of Chicago. It is the initial step for a consolidation of the town, city, and county Governments. The resolution, after reciting the evils growing out of the present Justice court system, makes a general complaint of the present charter of Chicago as being behind the needs of the city. Six of the members of the commission are to be appointed by the Mayor and the other three by the County Commissioners.

HARVARD'S COACH MARRIES.

The Wedding of R. C. Lehmann and Miss Alice Marie Davis.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 13.—R. C. Lehmann, the English rowing man who has coached the Harvard crew for two seasons, and Miss Alice Marie Davis of Worcester were married at noon to-day at the Piedmont Congregational Church, in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of that church officiated, using the Episcopal form. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride, 9 Hawthorne Street, at which only the bridal party and the immediate friends of the bride were present. Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann will sail for England to-morrow on the Majestic.

Mr. Lehmann was attended at the ceremony by boating friends from both sides of the water. The best man was C. D. J. Goldie of the Cambridge crew, who was here with the bridegroom last season, and the ushers were F. O. Wethered of Marlowe, Captain of the Oxford crew in 1887; R. B. Etherington Smith, Captain of the Cambridge crew for next year; J. H. Perkins, Captain of last year's Harvard crew; Caspar Brown of this city, who rowed on the 1900 Harvard freshman crew; Dr. J. S. French of Port Deposit, Md., and Willard Taylor of this city. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jessamine Davis, Miss Rosemonde Peabody, and Miss Martha Peabody, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody, Jr., of Milton, in whose family Mr. Lehmann and Miss Davis first met, and Miss Florence Taylor of this city, bridesmaid, and little Misses Peabody and Davis as flower girls.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The neighbors of R. C. Lehmann, the English coach of the Harvard crew, who is to be married to-day at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Alice Marie Davis, are preparing to welcome him and his bride. A triumphal arch will be erected at his home, a banquet is being prepared, and the vicar will deliver an address.

CUBANS ARE SUSPICIOUS

The Mission of Robert P. Porter Regarded as Indicating the Future American Policy.

GUARDIANSHIP NOT FAVORED

Either Annexation to the United States or Absolute Independence Preferred to a Protectorate Over the Island.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The presence of Robert P. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission from the United States Government to study the financial and economic aspects of the situation, is regarded with suspicion by the party of Free Cuba as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship. Mr. Porter is preparing a revision of the Cuban tariff, which probably will be protective of Cuban industries, and is acquainting himself with every detail of local taxation. In this work he is assisted by a capable staff.

For the present his efforts are only preliminary, as, until after the definite settlement of peace, it will be impossible to establish the new régime. But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to occupy the island, which hitherto had been doubted by many, have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "encroachment upon our rights as citizens of the free and independent Republic of Cuba by the establishment of an American protectorate."

Commenting editorially to-day upon these developments, La Lucha says:

"It is easy to foresee a clash between the two tendencies, the two forces on the political horizon of Cuba—the sentimental independent party and the party of practical annexationists. On one hand stands the Cuban sentiment, which has struggled for freedom for three years; on the other is arrayed every material interest in the island, which looks first and foremost for the greatest and strongest guarantee not only that order will be preserved, but that there will be a future development and increase in those very interests.

"It is too early yet to predict with which party the victory will lie, but the leaders of the National Cuban Party should not allow themselves to be carried away by the natural exaltation and fiery temperament of their race. They should proceed with tact and discretion at this juncture, for, otherwise, annexation may become an accomplished fact far sooner than is expected. The leaders should act with prudence and furnish an example of strength and stability. Such conduct in them may result in there adding to the ranks of the Cuban National Party a large proportion of those who now advocate annexation, and in carrying with them the great landed and industrial interests of the island."

The problem of independence or annexation is the chief topic discussed, and the idea of an American protectorate, with military occupation, is nowhere favorably considered. Everywhere it is recognized that the choice is between independence and annexation.

El Noticeire, an evening paper, says that last night at a fashionable mansion on Armargura Street there was an important gathering to discuss the future of Cuba, which, in the opinion of those present, will witness the achievement of independence. A central committee was appointed, consisting of a President, Vice President, and thirty-six advisers, "into whose hands the promoters of the movement hope to deliver the destinies of the island as soon as Spain has formally relinquished her sovereignty."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department; Major Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, and First Lieut. George W. Durr, Ordnance Department, is constituted to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Camp Wikoff, for conference with officers who were at Santiago, Cuba, with a view to obtaining information useful to the Ordnance Department concerning the action in active service of the calibre .30 magazine rifle and its ammunition; the calibre .45 Springfield rifle and its ammunition, and the modern field artillery, with its ammunition and equipments. The junior member of the board will record its proceedings. The commanding General at Camp Wikoff will direct officers of his command who may be able to furnish information useful to the board to appear before it at such times as they can be spared without interfering with their other duties.

Capt. Frank P. Avery, Third United States Infantry, having been found by an Army Retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is ordered by the President.

Major Edward M. Hayes, Seventh United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to a station, and proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the office of the Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Dunn Loring, Va., and, accompanied by his authorized clerk, will proceed to Philadelphia, for duty pertaining to the payment of commutation of rations to soldiers on furlough under General Orders No. 114, of Aug. 9.

Capt. Walter L. Bouve, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, Sixth United States Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh United States Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeons W. T. Hamilton and Stephen M. Long, United States Army, will report in person to the commanding General of the troops at Camp Wikoff for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Philip F. Parrish, United States Army, will proceed from Afton, Va., to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter S. Chapman, United States Army, is relieved from duty at San Carlos, Arizona, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report in person to the commanding officer, Josiah Simpson, United States general hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Boyd, United States Army, will proceed from Pavilion, N. Y., to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers will report in person, in due time, to Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon United States Army, President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Sept. 20, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department, United States Army: Second Lieut. Alston Hamilton, First United States Artillery; Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth United States Infantry.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, and Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, or at such time thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. The junior officer will act as Recorder, and the professional examinations will be conducted under such special instructions as the board may receive from the Surgeon General of the Army, through whom the reports of the board will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. Upon the final adjournment of the board, Major La Garde will return to the place of receipt by him of this order.

The following-named officers will report in person, Oct. 3, to Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion thereof will return to their proper stations: Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army;) Major George E. Bushnell, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon United States Army.)

The leave of absence granted Major William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, United States Army, July 12, 1898, is extended to include Oct. 1, 1898.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William E. P. French, Third United States Infantry, is extended, on account of sickness, for one month.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Julius A. Penn, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, is changed to sick leave and extended two months, on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Fayette W. Roe, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, is further extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles V. Butler, Charles G. Eicher, Francis R. Percival, Frank W. Ross, and John T. H. Slayter are relieved from duty at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and will proceed to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, United States Army, will turn over the command of the United States hospital ship Relief to Major Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major Torney.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Frank H. Lord, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Major Walter K. Wright, Chief Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Chattanooga on official business pertaining to the settlement of his accounts, and upon the completion of this duty is authorized to delay seven days in reporting for duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer Third Army Corps, will proceed from Chickamauga Park to Cleveland and New York City on official business pertaining to the Signal Service, under such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and upon completion of that duty will return to his proper station.

Capt. Ralph Spotts, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home in Canton, Ohio, and await orders, reporting by letter upon arrival there to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, Chief Engineer United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Robert Craig, Signal Corps United States Army, (now Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps United States Army,) is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. William P. Goodwin, Fourteenth United States Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is ordered by the President.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Adjutant Eighth Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John A. Perry, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry A. Greene, Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. William Larrabee, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15, his services being no longer required.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, Second Cavalry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William E. English, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for three months, on account of sickness, is granted Major John H. Duval, Subsistence Department.

Leave of absence for fourteen days, from Sept. 3, is granted First Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, is extended two months.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, Twenty-first Infantry.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 13: Col. J. P. Wickersham, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry; Major George C. Ward, Jr., Surgeon Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Major Henry J. Thayer, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Herbert A. Clark, Quartermaster Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Griswold Green, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John T. Haines, Quartermaster Fifth Cavalry, is changed to sick leave, and extended twenty-three days on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, Aide de Camp, is further extended twenty days.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. F. C. Bennett, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, is honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15.

The leave of absence granted Capt. H. W. Corning, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, is extended fourteen days.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point and relieve Major John H. Duval, Subsistence Department, of his duties of Purchasing and Shipping Subsistence Agent at that place, and while on such duty will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

So much of Paragraph 56, Special Orders No. 207, Sept. 2, as announced the discharge of Capt. George Waters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Sept. 2, is revoked,

A MONETARY CONFERENCE

Three Papers Read at the Opening Session of the Meeting at Omaha.

GOLD STANDARD SUPPORTED

Edward Atkinson, Horace White, and Louis R. Ehrich Argue Against Various Plans to Fix Money Values by Legislation.

OMAHA, Sept. 13.—The first session of the Monetary Conference, which is to continue three days, was held to-day in the Nebraska Building on the exposition grounds. Many well-known students of financial questions were present and participated in the discussions. The conference was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton, who announced the object of the gathering as follows:

"You have been convoked for a patriotic purpose. That purpose is to candidly discuss the money question, with the intention of ascertaining the best currency for conserving the prosperity, strength, and honor of the American Republic. Three questions demanding your solution are:

"1. Is it the fixed legal ratio enacted between the coins which governs the relative value of the metals in bullion?

"2. Is it the relative value of the metals in bullion which governs the relative value of the coins?

"3. If no single and separate State can maintain a fixed legal ratio between the metals when coined in unlimited quantities, can an international agreement among the principal mercantile countries of the world do so?"

The first paper on the programme was by Edward Atkinson of Boston, and was read by the presiding officer, Mr. Atkinson being absent on account of illness. The subject of the paper was "The Inherent Vice of Legal Tender," and the substance of the author's argument was embraced in the declaration with which it opened: "Good money needs no act of legal tender. Only bad money calls for an act of force or legal tender to make people take it whether they want it or not."

Mr. Atkinson dealt with the history of coinage, and declared that the advocates of free silver, bimetallism, and greenbacks were alike misled by the fallacy that all money is the creation of law, and that it is law that gives it monetary force. They appeared to be incapable of dealing with the great facts of commerce. They substituted theories and fallacies which had been exposed over and over again in the history of the world, and which had brought disaster whenever and wherever adopted. Yet Mr. Atkinson said there were men apparently of sincerity and ability that proposed to force fiat money on an unwilling community.

History of the Gold Standard.

On account of the absence of Mr. Atkinson there was no debate on his paper, and Horace White, editor of The New York Evening Post, opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard." Mr. White said that the history of the gold standard was a narrative of attempts on the part of governments and people to make two metals, variable in their nature, stable in reference to each other. These attempts were honest but futile.

The pursuit of bimetallism was like the pursuit of an ignis fatuus. The nations, one after another, had abandoned it, so that in 1897 all countries of any commercial importance except four had adopted the single gold standard. The four were India, Chile, Japan, and Russia. All four were then silver-standard countries. All had since adopted the gold standard, or had taken steps to that end. The only nation that had gone back from gold to silver was Spain, and this had been in consequence of her recent misfortunes. Mexico and China were the only countries of any magnitude that voluntarily preserved the silver standard. There were no bimetallic countries now. As to international bimetallism, Mr. White thought that Senator Wolcott had preached its funeral sermon after he came back from his fruitless mission some six months ago.

Mr. White next considered the common saying that there is not gold enough in the world to do the business of the world, and said he could prove that there was enough gold to do our business. At the present time the banks of New York and Boston had three dollars of gold to one dollar of paper in their vaults. The reason for this was that the West and South had drawn nearly all their paper currency away from them. Gold had flowed in from abroad to take its place. If the West and South thought there was not gold enough to do their business, let them send this paper back to New York and ask for gold in exchange. The countenances of the New York bankers would be wreathed in smiles while handing it over to them.

The reason of this plethora of gold was easy to understand. The large crops of the last seven years, coinciding with partial failures abroad, had turned the balance of trade in our favor. Accordingly we had imported $111,000,000 of gold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. We had produced $58,000,000 in our own country, which we had retained, and we had received somewhere from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 from the Klondike. Our stock of gold had increased about $180,000,000 in a little more than one year. Our holdings of gold were now fully $850,000,000, being larger than those of any other country in the world, and it was perfectly absurd to say that there was not enough gold to do our business with. But the evidence was overwhelming that there was enough for other nations also. The amount added to the world's stock during the last eight years was $1,377,000,000, and it was increasing by leaps and bounds.

Redemption of Legal Tenders.

Mr. White sketched the several convulsions of credit that took place between the years 1893 and 1896, all growing out of doubts whether the Government could, if it would, or would if it could, continue to redeem its legal-tender notes on presentation. The various bond issues made for this purpose amounted to $262,000,000. He said it was due to good luck rather than to design that the promise of redemption of the greenback was kept during those years. It was good luck that we had an administration which was determined to use all its powers to that end. It was good luck that there were laws already on the statute book which could be used for that purpose, because the Congress then in session refused to enact any.

Mr. White argued in favor of the bill recently reported by the House Banking Committee which, while not retiring the greenbacks, puts upon the National banks the onus of current redemption of them, and gives the banks the privilege of issuing an equal amount of notes against their general assets, protected by a common safety fund lodged in the Treasury. This would furnish all the money that the business of the country needs, and it would be furnished at the times and in the places where it is needed, which the Government never can do, and which free coinage of silver never can do.

H. P. Bartine of the National Bimetallic League, who replied to Mr. White, spoke in support of the legal tender theory of money in general. He denied that either Mr. Atkinson or Mr. White had made any affirmative showing in behalf of the gold standard; in fact, he denied that any affirmative showing could be made for it. The same law that made 25.8 grains of gold a dollar could have made a dollar of half that amount, and under the law making this a standard dollar, if there were only one ounce of gold in the world it would not be worth more than $20.67. The gold standard, wherever it existed, was a creature of law and nothing else. Gold had no particular intrinsic value. Its value as a money metal was altogether extrinsic, depending upon its relation to other things, and its exchange value was altogether dependent upon the law of supply and demand.

The difference between the supporters of Bryan and those of McKinley in the last campaign, the speaker said, was only a difference of method. One element believed in the free coinage of silver independently and the other was waiting for international concurrence. He made the statement that in the last election practically 13,500,000 voters had gone on record for the free coinage of silver at some time, only 134,000 voting unequivocally for the perpetuation of the gold standard. He quoted Jevons to demonstrate that the general establishment of the gold standard throughout the world would operate disastrously to business. Speaking for an hour, he went into all the arguments in support of silver as a money metal, coordinately with gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A Colorado Gold Man's Views.

Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs spoke on "The Folly and Futility of Fighting Evolution." He said, in part:

"When the International Monetary Conference assembled in Paris in 1867 the remarkable fact was disclosed that although eighteen out of the twenty nations represented were using the silver or the double standard, their vote was a practically unanimous indorsement of the desirability and approaching necessity of the single gold standard. They were doubtless influenced by evolutionary facts, which were so powerful and so clearly defined as to have become irresistible. In the first place, they must have been impressed with the growing relative instability of the two metals. Silver, which had been worth but a little over $1.29 an ounce during the year 1845, sold up to $1.33 in 1851, down to $1.32 in 1852, up to $1.36 in 1859, down to $1.33 1-3 in 1861, up to $1.34½ in 1864, while in the very month in which the conference was sitting its price had again shrunk to nearly $1.32½ per ounce. In the more complex and more sensitive trade organizations of our modern times such fluctuations were becoming unbearable.

"The Paris conference realized that the comparative isolation of the nations was disappearing. The earth had shrunk to a fraction of its former size. The steam railroad was contracting space. Whereas it had taken a sailing vessel from six to twelve weeks to cross the Atlantic, the steamship was then crossing it in less than ten days. Just a year before the assembling of this conference the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid, and the space between Europe and America practically annihilated. This disappearance of national isolation was sure to intensify the struggle between gold and silver and to bring it to a decisive issue.

"The trained economic representatives of that Paris conference could not but have been powerfully swayed by the extraordinary fact that whereas the world's product of gold and silver had been but little over a billion dollars for the twenty years between 1830 and 1850, this production had suddenly, in the seventeen years between 1850 and the year of the conference, risen to approximately three billion dollars. More important still, however, was the fact that this astonishing increase of metallic money was contemporaneous with the growth of a system which, among highly civilized nations, was to render the use of metallic money less and less necessary.

Gold to Remain the Standard.

"The Paris Conference unanimously declared for gold. Its President had said that their work 'was only a seed sown, the germination of which could not be foreseen.' The Franco-Prussian war, three years later, suddenly ripened the seed to fruit. In 1873 Germany introduced the gold standard. The United States and the Latin Union were, in self-protection, compelled to follow, and gold became the single standard of the civilized world. We celebrate this year the silver anniversary of the gold standard. In these twenty-five years the evolutionary progressive tendencies have grown stronger and stronger.

"We will never revert to the silver standard unless we go back to the old conditions of life and trade. Gold will remain the standard. Evolution has decreed it. Silver will have its own work to perform. It will be used again in value owing to an increasing demand from the awakening civilizations of the Far East.

"My views on this great financial question have been the result of gradual evolutionism in my own thinking. I formerly believed in the possibility of the so-called international bimetallism. I have come with some pain and disappointment to disbelieve its possibleness and its undesirability. The American people will speedily concur in the same conclusion. The question of bimetallism would already have disappeared from our National horizon were it not for the exigencies of our politicians.

"I understand, and I deeply appreciate the bias of our silver-mining States. Like thousands of Far Western men, I have believed that this change of monetary standards, with its consequent accelerated depression of silver and resulting prostration of Western property values, has brought me to the brink of financial ruin. None the less I have honestly tried to keep my eyes open to the truth, and to resist the specious, delusive arguments which self-interest is always so ready to suggest. Every forward evolutional change in life and in civilization has brought disaster and suffering to some. Its ultimate effect, however, is to multiply the happiness and the well being of the many.

"Like their brethren in the South who but a few years ago were eager to sacrifice life and all for their 'lost cause,' the men of the West, redeemed from error, will yet live to bless their defeat in this monetary battle. And the younger men, breaking away from the wiles of politicians, and from the sophisms of deceived deceivers, will open their minds to the clear, impressive facts of financial history, will realize that the advent of the gold standard had become an inexorable necessity in our advanced and highly progressive civilization, and will appreciate and unreservedly admit the folly and the futility of fighting evolution."

MISSION OF CUBAN DELEGATES.

Representatives of the Junta to Agitate for Independence.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Several well-known Cubans arrived here on Saturday by the Mascotte, ostensibly as delegates commissioned by the Cuban Junta to facilitate the work of disbanding the Cuban troops. There is reliable authority, however, for the statement that they are really commissioned to agitate the question of Cuban independence. On Sunday night they were present at a meeting held at the residence of one of the most aristocratic families of Havana, and the question of independence was then discussed at length.

Señor Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta, who arrived here on the schooner Alfredo on Sunday, but was not allowed to land, was permitted to-day to go ashore to see his mother.

New Westminster Fire Incendiary.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 13.—It is generally believed that Sunday's fire was of incendiary origin. The police have arrested Jack Sheppard, a farmer, who has asserted that he knew the fire would happen. Sheppard is considered mentally unbalanced. He was recently in jail for a trivial offense, and when released swore to "do" the town.

Marblehead Ordered to Quebec.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Orders were received to-day by Commander Bowman McCalla of the unprotected cruiser Marblehead, at present in this harbor, to sail with his ship on Thursday morning for Quebec. The ship is ordered there to take part in the celebration, on Sept. 21, of the unveiling of a monument in honor of Champlain, the famous French explorer.

Hazel Blakely's Wound Fatal.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Hazel Blakely, nine years old, who was shot in the head last Friday by her playmate, Mamie Marsh, died to-night in St. Barnabas's Hospital. The children lived at 21 Bank Street, and were playing in a bedroom, when they found a 38-calibre revolver under a pillow. They began to play with it and it went off.



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LIFE INSURANCE HISTORY

John A. McCall's Address Before the National Association of Life Underwriters.

THROUGH TRIALS TO SUCCESS

The Failures of Nine Years and the Lessons Which They Taught—Rise and Value of Industrial Companies.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—At the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters this evening, John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, made an address. Mr. McCall's subject was "A Review of Life Insurance, from the Date of the First National Convention of Insurance Officials, 1871-1897." He spoke at length on the trials and difficulties which beset the organization of the first American life insurance companies and of the matters which came before the first convention of insurance officials, held in May, 1871.

Referring to the matter of taxation of American companies at that time as compared with the taxation of to-day, he said:

"The table shows an increase in taxation by States having tax laws in 1871 of about three-fourths of 1 per cent. for the same amount of business. In twenty-two States taxes are higher than in 1871, and in seventeen States they are lower. The most striking feature of the table is its inequalities. In twenty-five States and Territories, where the New York Life Insurance Company had $317,000,000 insurance in force in 1897, it paid $23,000 in taxes; in twenty-four other States and Territories, where it had $313,000,000 insurance in force, it paid $207,000 in taxes. The taxation of life insurance cannot be said to be founded on any recognized principles of equity or of political economy when in one-half of the Union it is taxed nine times as heavily as it is in the other half."

A Period of Disaster.

Continuing, Mr. McCall said:

"The nine years immediately following the first convention must be accounted the most trying period in the history of American life insurance. The number of companies which ceased doing business in New York was forty-six. Only four reinsured in companies that remained solvent; only ten others paid their liabilities in full. Receivers' reports are incomplete, but a careful examination of such as are accessible shows the total loss to policyholders by failures among American life companies to be about $35,000,000, nearly all of which occurred during this period.

"The loss to solvent companies of business, as well as prestige, during this period was very great. In 1870 the income of the companies doing business in New York was $105,000,000, in 1879 it was $76,000,000; in 1870 the new business was $588,000,000, in 1879 it was $168,000,000; in 1870 the risks in force were $2,024,000,000, in 1879 they were $1,440,000,000. Notwithstanding the removal of so many competitors from the field, the business of the thirty-one solvent companies was less in 1879 than that of the same companies in 1870; their income was $2,000,000 less, their risks in force were $70,000,000 less, and their new business had fallen off over one-half. The total new paid-for business of all the companies in 1879 was nearly $38,000,000 less than has since been written in one year by a single company.

Lessons Learned from Failures.

"It seems clear that the failures resulted from bad management in the broadest sense of the term. It was extravagant, wasteful, dishonest. It paid too much for services rendered; it did not take proper care of the results obtained. The data upon which it proceeded were not deceptive; no company failed because of an excessive death rate, nor (save in a single case) because it was impossible to realize a rate of interest equal to that upon which its premiums were cast. The assumption which failed was that the loading on the net premiums would equal expenses and losses on investments.

Some of the smaller companies were, indeed, honestly managed and re-insured while solvent; their mistake was in reinsuring in badly managed companies. There were others which might have been saved by more judicious handling on the part of officers of the law; their mistake was in approaching so near the "deadline" that officers of the law could drag them over it. In no other business is failure so disastrous as in life insurance; in no other is it so unnecessary; in no other is it, therefore, so inexcusable. It is of no use to lay the blame of failure upon the law that makes a net valuation the test of solvency, because this law existed before most of these companies began business. That was one of the conditions of their life, to be prepared for and conformed to, as much as any other condition.

"As it is the province of history to teach us how we may avoid the mistakes of our predecessors, I venture to suggest the following as some of the safeguards suggested by this study:

"1. The utmost care in making investment security to be always the paramount consideration.

"2. The necessity of frequent revaluations of securities, and of their rigid adjustment to changing conditions.

"3. The close study of a company's business upon the principles of the 'gain and loss exhibit' now required by several insurance departments.

"4. The assumption for purposes of practical administration of a higher standard of reserve than that by which the company's solvency is tested under the law.

"The first of these suggestions may reduce the rate of interest, but it will save the principal; the second will prevent any serious reduction of assets by insurance officials; the third will locate the fault of administration, if there be one, and the fourth will preserve a strip of neutral ground between the path the company has marked out for itself and the line to which it cannot come near with safety.

Years of Progress.

"The period from 1881 to the present time has been one of uninterrupted progress. There has been but one failure of importance, and the business has steadily grown in public favor. While it required fourteen years to regain the volume of insurance and income reached in 1872 and 1873, it required only seven years more to double it. This time the increase came under healthful financial conditions; it came to companies which had been tried as by fire, and it came to stay. The notable features of this period have been a decline in the interest rate, the rise of industrial insurance, the liberalizing of the policy contract, and an increase in the expense rate.

"Fortunately for the business and for the insured, the industrial business has been done by a few companies, and those doing the bulk of it have been managed with the highest integrity and skill. They have sought to furnish insurance that should be, first of all, safe, and then to make every device for lowering its cost inure to the benefit of policy holders. The industrial companies have had to overcome anew the prejudice which was formerly directed against the companies insuring for larger amounts. Professional philanthropists have again and again conjured up the spectre of children starved and murdered for the sake of an insurance that would scarcely afford decent burial.

"Over against the spectre the industrial companies have once and again set the facts, showing care in the selection of risks and in the payment of claims, and the further fact that the mortality among insured infants is lower than the average infantile mortality. Over against accusations of placing burdens upon poverty, the companies have shown that an increase in industrial insurance has gone hand in hand with an increase in savings bank deposits.

"No review of this period would be complete which failed to take note of the increased expense ratio at which the business has been transacted. In 1871 the ratio of expenses and taxes to premiums for insurance was 21.61 per cent.—the highest point it had yet reached. It then steadily declined to 17.38 in 1875—the lowest point since reached. From 1875 it increased to 30.47 per cent. in 1894—the highest point yet reached; and from that it declined to 29.28 per cent. in 1897.

"The Wisconsin insurance report of the present year shows that the expenses and taxes of all companies doing business in the State were 98 per cent. of the loading earned on premiums received. If we add to the loading the gain on lapsed and surendered policies, considering it as a 'surrender charge' to be used in replacing retiring risks, expenses

Rebating and Lapsing.

"Rebating and lapsing are twins, and, if I may perpetrate an Irish bull, twins born a year part. The lapse follows the rebate, and the rebate is a direct offshoot of improper relations between the agent and his home office. This brings the matter directly home to those of us who hold executive positions, and raises the question as to what kind of agency contract will secure new business in the best way, and by that means reduce lapses to a normal level the second year.

"In attempting to answer this question I of course presuppose that the home office is unalterably opposed to rebating, and is determined to stop it, and that it cannot be tempted by any mere volume of business into winking at facts which indicate its existence, nor induced to retain in its service either the large writer or the small writer if he has been clearly guilty of the rebate offense.

"Assuming that such executive intention exists the rebate evil and its twin—lapse—are not uncontrollable. Supplemental to all this in the company with which I am connected we have devised a plan which is briefly a system of annuities to agents, beginning after a definite period of service, fixed in amount by the persistency of the business secured, and continuing under well-defined condition for life.

"The results in our experience are already marked and gratifying; and while sufficient time has not yet elapsed to afford a complete demonstration, I am satisfied that we have taken a step in the right direction, chiefly because we have bound the agent, closely and directly, to the home office, and have made it to his interest to do his business honorably from the beginning.

"The industrial companies have found that the best remedy for lapses—which threatened to destroy them—is to pay a commission on the increase in premiums in force. This charges up all lapses to agents—so far as commissions on new premiums are concerned—and acts as a wholesale check on the writing of poor business, and on the lapsing of business which ought to persist.

"Whatever we may think of the applicability of industrial insurance methods to insurance under large policies, we must admit that the industrial companies have overcome difficulties that seemed insurmountable, and in the plan outlined above we have, I believe, the essence of the industrial companies' idea as to compensation of agents, which has done so much for them in saving their secured business."

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CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

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"MORE TROUBLE WITH SPAIN"?

Gen. WHEELER'S opinion that we are going to have more trouble with Spain over the Philippines will not be shared by many of his countrymen. We have ourselves pointed out that there was a chance that the opposition in Spain might take the form, not merely of a criticism of the conduct of the war, but of insisting that Spain was not beaten and should not have surrendered. Of course the proposition would be essentially absurd, but it is not certain that its absurdity would secure its rejection in Spain. If the opposition succeeded in turning out the Ministry on this ground they would be forced to make a show of withdrawing from the protocol. In this case, as Spain has a large army in Cuba intact, except for the withdrawal of the garrison of Santiago, it would be necessary for us to make a show of force. In any case it is desirable that we maintain an effective army until peace is actually signed, and so the universal and promiscuous mustering out of men who are just becoming soldiers seems premature.

But to say this is by no means to go the length of Gen. WHEELER, and to say that "the war is not over." Of course, if Spain could not fight us with a navy, she cannot fight us without a navy. She may, under the advice of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians, threaten war, but she is not in a position, military or financial, to make war. It would be crazy as well as criminal for a Spanish Ministry to pretend that she is not at our mercy. All the available force she has is the garrison of Cuba. She can neither reinforce it nor supply it. In Puerto Rico she has nothing. In the Philippines she has nothing. The peninsula itself is probably at our mercy, and it has been amicably suggested that we should follow the example of SOULT and loot the Madrid gallery for our indemnity. But at any rate Spain can do nothing to regain Puerto Rico, nothing to regain the Philippines, and nothing to save Cuba. A Spanish Ministry might conceivably bluster and make trouble, and it is to meet this contingency that it behooves us to keep a strong force under arms until peace is actually made. But there cannot be a public man in Spain who does not know that a renewal of the war would not only ruin Spain, but, what is more to the purpose with a Spanish politician, who does not know that it would ruin him.

ASTONISHMENT EASILY CALMED.

A journalistic defender of spoilsmen and of the spoils system makes the unanimous commendation which Col. HAY has earned and won since he went to London an excuse for wondering how "self-styled reformers" have the audacity to criticise a method of appointment to diplomatic and Consular positions that, in this and many other cases, has provided the country with most excellent representatives. Well, it doubtless does seem strange—to people unwilling or unable to give the matter a little thoughtful consideration.

So far as can now be recalled no would-be reformer, self-styled or other, has ever denied that men thoroughly qualified for maintaining the credit and reputation of the country have frequently been sent from the United States to foreign capitals. The work of these men is a part of history, and name after name might be mentioned of which every American is honestly proud. These facts, however, are not proof that political debts should be paid with more or less well remunerated berths in the foreign service; still less do they disprove that in almost numberless instances Consular positions have been given to politicians without one qualification for filling them, except a need of the attached salaries.

The truth is, that when it came to filling the obviously important posts, exactly those principles have been applied which should determine the selection of all our representatives, from the humblest Consular agent up through every rank. In other words, our admired and commended Ambassadors and Ministers have, with few exceptions, been chosen because of a confident belief that they were competent to protect and further National interests. It is true that this belief was based, not on a civil service examination, but upon personal knowledge. That is not an essential point, however, for the advocates of such examinations do not claim that they are the only means of discovering competency; they simply assert that examinations do establish competency, and that they furnish the one easy and practicable system when appointments are too numerous to be made from personal knowledge. They also claim that only by changing foreign service from an avocation to a vocation, with prospects of advancement when earned, can the existing scandals be abolished.

FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT.

It is curious to note how European opinion in general unites in regarding the Czar's proposal for universal disarmament as "a counsel of perfection" having no traceable relation to practical politics. There is, however, one conspicuous exception. It is admitted that it is likely to have highly practical results upon the relations of Russia and France. Even before the Parisian cry of alarm and resentment was raised it was anticipated in Russia. One leading journal of St. Petersburg, the Novoe Vremya, admits that the Czar's proposal constitutes "a material proof that France can look for no aid from Russia toward the realization of those aims on behalf of which she concluded her alliance with Russia." The London Times justly observes that this expression of Russian sentiment is "frank, not to say cynical." The bewilderment of the French over a proposal to disarm, leaving Alsace-Lorraine in the possession of Germany, must have been speedily turned into resentment by the reflection that it may probably have been precisely to convey this notification to France that the Czar's cool-headed advisers acquiesced in the promulgation of his impulsive manifesto, the generosity and humanity of his own motives not being by anybody called in question.

But it appears that the German acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine is not the only grievance upon the redress of which France will insist before she will consider any proposals for disarmament. The British occupation of Egypt is a grievance only less acute and important than that of Alsace-Lorraine. The French Ambassador at Berlin, who was naturally withheld by considerations of diplomatic propriety from discussing the major grievance, has revenged himself by unbosoming himself about the minor. "What power," he inquires, in an interview with the correspondent of a Viennese journal, "what power with important interests to defend on the Nile could consent to disarm until Egypt and the Suez Canal were again set free? At that conference England would at length be forced to show her hand and declare her ultimate aims."

In this there is nothing of cynicism. On the contrary, there seems to be something of naïve. England has been "showing her hand" in Egypt for some fifteen years and "declaring her ultimate aims" by actions which speak much louder than words. The interests of France upon the Nile may seem "important" to official Frenchmen, but they seem rather fantastic to other people, like the "interests" in Indo-China, which have for so many years appeared upon the wrong side of the French budget. On the other hand, that there should be no adverse control of the Suez Canal is of vital necessity to England, and her control of Egypt, apart from British financial interest in Egypt itself, is a means to the end of preventing such an adverse control. France had her opportunity for a joint control, and let it go. Of course, England can not and will not let go her control. If she were obliged to "declare her ultimate aims" in words she would very likely choose the words of a French Marshal on a famous occasion: "Here I am: here I stay."

"The policy of pouting" is no more engaging for a nation than for an individual. A nation whose international policy consists largely of grievances is likely to bore other nations, much as the individual who cherishes and airs his personal grievances becomes a social nuisance. France would be much handicapped by entering an international conference as a nation with two grievances. She would be the more handicapped because one of her grievances would make her the enemy of peace and the other the enemy of civilization.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

In uttering his now inconveniently famous declaration that "War is war," it is at least possible that Secretary ALGER voiced the prevailing sentiment of the official class with which much of his time is passed, rather than a callousness to human suffering peculiar to himself. The words are not necessarily reprehensible, for one can easily imagine complaints to which they would be a sufficient and proper reply. Unfortunately, however, the phrase is susceptible of many interpretations—of as many, probably, as it has users—and there can be very wide differences of opinion as to what consequences of war are inevitable and what avoidable.

A bureau chief is naturally prone to consider the army as a piece of mechanism, complex, but still a unit, designed for the accomplishment of certain ends. It is not his business to think much about individual soldiers, and he does not do it. Rules and regulations assume great importance in his eyes, and it is not easy for him to admit that this or that special case justifies violation of a "system" approved by high authority and sanctioned, if not sanctified, by the passage of the years. When such a man asserts that "war is war" he doubtless seeks to excuse the infliction of hardships which, to a man whose son has died of starvation or neglect, seem to be beyond excuse, and his attitude is taken as betraying levity of mind nothing less than criminal. So it is, from the bereaved father's point of view, and yet the bureau chief is probably as well intentioned as the average citizen.

Involved in this question is the fact that while we are distinctly a fighting nation, we are, to our inestimable credit and profit, as distinctly not a military nation. But we have military classes, and hence at times like the present bitter controversies arise. The professional army administrator follows his routine path, contemptuously indifferent to civilian criticism, while the general public, judging by entirely different standards, fiercely demands and finally compels the adoption of new methods.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

There seems to be a somewhat general inclination to suspect "crookedness" in the relation between the Government and the railways over which troops have been transported to and from the several camps. Whether or not these suspicions have a basis of fact is a question not definitely to be answered from any data now at hand. Many people think they see "something queer," something that hints of the use of influence that, among subordinate officials at least, may have taken a monetary form. It is easy to be too keen, however, and the mere drawing and keeping of an exclusive contract is far from indubitable evidence of fraud.

To be specific, the Long Island Railway has been the subject of much unkind comment. It has been plain enough that this road has tried to do considerably more than its facilities warranted it in attempting. Many soldiers, in consequence, have suffered, and more than one or two have died outright. Meanwhile the safe and convenient water route between the city and Montauk Point has been almost ignored, and the favorite explanation of this neglect has been the rumor of a contract under which the railway company was to have a strict monopoly of the transportation work.

It seems that the rumor was measurably correct. The railway officials now state openly that, in consideration of materially reduced rates, the Government promised to use no steamers except its own in carrying men and supplies to Camp Wikoff, and that everything else should go over the company's line. Of course THE TIMES holds no brief for the Long Island Railway, but simple justice requires the admission that, if the Government was willing to make such a contract, there was no reason why the railway company should not accept it.

In this instance as in so many others the whole responsibility rests on the War Department. That department could and should have ascertained just what the Long Island Railway was able to do, just how much there was to be done, and just what the doing was worth. The department was under no compulsion to get "materially reduced rates" at the cost of materially increased suffering, or even inconvenience among the enlisted men. It was not asked or expected to save money in that way, and if, to accept the most charitable theory, it has done so, the list of its sins and follies is thereby lengthened.

THE IOWA AND THE OREGON.

It is a matter for public congratulation that the navy of the United States will soon be increased by the addition to the active list of three of the finest battleships in the world. Since the wonderful performances of the Oregon in the late war with Spain the habit has grown upon our people of speaking of the vessels of the navy in superlative terms, but there are good reasons for believing that in most instances these terms are justified. The approaching departure of the Iowa and the Oregon on a long voyage to Honolulu, with Manila as their probable ultimate destination, calls attention afresh to far-reaching battleships as a class.

The powers of the Oregon as a seagoing ship have been thoroughly demonstrated, and the public will await with interest the record which the Iowa is to have an opportunity of making. The coal capacity of the three ships of the Oregon class and that of the Iowa is almost the same, but the Oregon and her sisters, the Indiana and the Massachusetts, are rated as capable of steaming 16,000 miles at 10 knots an hour, while the Iowa's steaming radius is put down as 7,400 miles. The Oregon has proved herself capable of better than 16½ knots an hour in action, and of making the long voyage from San Francisco to Key West at a better average than 10 knots an hour. It is probable that the Iowa can do as well, and the public will eagerly await the completion of her coming voyage.

The Kentucky and Kearsarge are accredited with a steaming radius of 6,000 miles at 10 knots an hour, while their armament by the substitution of 14 five-inch guns for the 4 six-inch guns of the Oregon class more than overbalances that of the older ships, though it numbers 4 eight-inch guns against their 8 each. These new ships will be powerful and timely additions to a navy upon which the country, with its extended outlying possessions, must rely more and more for its security. If we had these ships and the Alabama now in commission we should be spared the necessity of despatching the Iowa and the Oregon on their long voyage.

Perhaps the splendid achievement of the Oregon may be accepted as a recompense for the absence of these new ships at the beginning of the war. If we had possessed them then the Oregon might have reposed safely in the waters of the Pacific, and we might not have known that we had the best battleship in the world. But finding out things through the pressure of necessity is not quite the wisest process in war, and besides it is an especial privilege of the army, not the navy. We may rejoice, therefore, that we are to begin building three new battleships, and that they are to be capable of a rate of speed which a few years ago was deemed sufficient for a cruiser.

Since it is decided that the Iowa and the Oregon are needed in the Pacific it would be wise to send them thither by way of the Suez Canal. Indeed it looks, on the face of it, to be quite too good an opportunity to lose. Our navy has gained so much prestige abroad that we should lose no opportunity of impressing upon Europe a lively sense of our sea power. We cannot avail ourselves of the opportunity to let our great battleships flash along under the gaze of European experts if we send them to Manila or Honolulu by way of the Straits of Magellan. No one will see them as they skirt the coasts of South America except a few who already know what they look like. But if we send them through the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean we may be sure that Europe will see to it that the naval commanders in those waters observe what they are doing and how they do it.

This plan cannot be objectionable on the ground of expense or time. The Washington authorities have stated that the distance to Honolulu is about 13,200 miles. It is not quite 14,000 the other way. It would take the two vessels somewhat longer, perhaps, on account of the necessary delay in going through the Suez Canal, but the difference would not be a serious one. It would be more than counterbalanced by the fact that the ships would be able to touch at more ports where they could be reached by telegraphic communication. Furthermore, Manila would be directly in their course. Going to Honolulu by way of Magellan they would on arriving at Hawaii be cut off from cable communication at a point over 2,000 miles from this country and nearly 5,000 miles from Manila. That 5,000 miles could be saved in case of necessity by going the other way. It seems that all the arguments are in favor of going eastward, and the two ships ought to be sent in that direction.

While Gen. LAWTON is assuaging the ire of the Cubans by giving them offices and otherwise recognizing their interest in the island, his colleague, Gen. WOOD, is rapidly turning Santiago into a habitable city by clearing away the accumulated evidences of centuries of neglect. Buzzards as scavengers have their merits, and of course those unamiable but conscientious birds will retain under American rule all the privileges and exemptions which the Spaniards gave them. Their labors have been much lightened, however, by a vigorous employment of shovels and hoes, and already the reforming eye, precursor of the reforming hand, has been directed toward the stagnant waters of the harbor. Work of this sort is calculated to have a good effect on other things than death rates. It is practical philanthropy, and teaches lessons which, joined to those given at Caney and San Juan, cannot fail to correct many Cuban misapprehensions as to American abilities and intentions. It is a pity that all this good seed could not have been sown at Havana, where more people could see the crop and learn the methods of culture. But Havana's turn will come, and with regenerated Santiago to serve as a model, of course the conversion of the capital to new ways will be rendered more rapid and easy.

Military experts have professed some dissatisfaction with our little war because it left many problems unsolved and developed no particularly new methods of destroying life and property. But though the experts complain, they have not failed to note the defensive value of barbed wire as used by the Spaniards. This was really the most valuable lesson of the campaign, from the professional point of view, for, of course, it was about as well known before the war as since that men counted for more than ships and the determination to do for more than the willingness to die. But the barbed wire was a novelty; at any rate it had not hitherto been employed to any great extent in conflicts between men claiming to be civilized. The circumstance that in Cuba it was used by the losing side does not hide the fact that here is a cheap and convenient device for checking attacks from a foe of superior strength. Barbed wire will not stop bullets, but it will delay men, and delay even for five minutes is long enough to permit machine guns to do a lot of execution.

There is a pathetic as well as an amusing element in AGUINALDO'S demand for a share of the booty which the capture of Manila has thrown into American hands. His ideas of war are antiquated—not so very antiquated, by the way—and he naturally wants to do a part of the plundering as well as a part of the fighting. Of course, he is a most reprehensible person, but it must be remembered that he was born and brought up under the rule of a nation which, to speak well within limits, is not quite up to date. He is not a man without experience. Though he has never before seen the taking of a city as large as Manila, yet he has watched the capture of many a village, and has noted what course the victors pursued. He had every reason to suppose that European civilization is higher than American civilization, for the Spaniards had told him so. It is small wonder, therefore, that his mind ran on booty. AGUINALDO has much to learn and not less to unlearn. By working very hard, without any distractions like those necessarily incidental to the establishment of a native republic, he may succeed in accomplishing both tasks. Meanwhile it is well to judge him leniently.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gutters are dangerous things in New Orleans. A negro laborer was drowned in one of them in the heart of the city a few nights ago.

* * *

Secretary of State Lesueur of Missouri has refused to accept for filing, as required by law, either one of the Populist State tickets recently nominated. He says he cannot tell which is the regular and lawful ticket, and so has rejected both. He wants a judicial decision as to the "regularity" of the tickets under the State law.

* * *

Boarding-house keepers will rejoice to know that the war with Spain will not cut off entirely the supply of their staple table delicacy—prunes. California has come to the rescue with a crop of 84,000 tons this years from orchards which aggregate 55,000 acres. At least 10,000 more acres will be in bearing next year, and a crop of 100,000 tons of green prunes is prophesied for the first year of the next century.

* * *

Two of Boston's funny men "held up" John B. Schoeffel, manager of the Tremont Theatre, when he was driving from Boston to his Summer home, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, last Saturday night. They did it on a wager and for a "joke." It didn't seem so funny after Mr. Schoeffel had knocked one of them down and horse-whipped the other until he cried for mercy and only got it when he revealed his identity.

* * *

Because they did not have fire engines enough to successfully fight a big fire down in Memphis, Tenn., last Friday, firemen of the companies had to devote themselves at intervals to drenching the various squads of hosemen to prevent them from being prostrated by the intense heat. This is said to be the first time that a disastrous fire was ever subdued under such peculiar circumstances.

* * *

Baby mackerel have been a favorite breakfast dish at Boston seashore resorts this Summer. Fishermen have raised a protest against the wholesale destruction of these little fish, as they see a possible mackerel famine in the near future, something similar to the lobster famine of the present time. This object lesson has taught these toilers of the sea something, and there will be a howl in Boston for protective legislation for mackerel this Winter.

THAT FRENCH ROYALIST'S MISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to your valued paper of Tuesday last the Comte de Bejon de Larouziere, royalist, of Paris, lost no time in impressing upon the mind of the public the fact that he has come to this country for some other purpose than to simply visit his wife's relatives. The short period which elapsed between the time of his arrival and his appearance before the public as a defender of the tottering military cabal in France arouses something more than a suspicion of the object of his visit and the nature of the credentials he bears.

His statement gives every indication of careful preparation, and leaves no doubt that he knew perfectly well, not only what to say, but in what words to couch his expressions. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he comes as the emissary of that French party which has been placed in so precarious a condition by the recent astonishing developments in the Dreyfus case.

The Count as a hereditary nobleman naturally belongs to that party which has at all times been inimical to republican institutions, even in the limited degree in which they exist in France. He is a member of the royalist faction, according to his own statement, and of a necessity a violent partisan of the anti-Dreyfus factions.

He is a member of that party, viz., the nobility, which, at the instance of Pope Leo XIII, gave up open opposition to the Republic, and was counseled to fling aside the old, bitter antagonism and seek political power under the new régime. But instead of accepting existing conditions they began again to meddle with the affairs of the republic, to the embarrassment of the Government and the discomfiture of certain classes of the people.

The Count belongs to that faction which succeeding in uniting the ultramontaine party with the military party, and in securing for themselves the most important and influential positions. By this means they were once more enabled to demonstrate their chauvinism against all French non-Catholics, and especially the minority of all parties, the Jews. All the indications have tended to this point, which has finally proved the long-foreseen culmination.

Matters in France have now resolved themselves into this question: "Shall this new party govern France, or shall France govern herself according to her republican Constitution?"

The animus of the Count's statements is clearly shown in his estimate of the characters of those concerned in the Government and the Dreyfus matter. All who believe in the guilt of the unfortunate exile are nice gentlemen, while those who hold that Dreyfus might possibly be a wronged man are the exact opposite. It is true, the Count admits, that the army officers may have been prejudiced against Dreyfus, and may have forged letters and evidence to convict him, because they hate the Jews, but aside from the forged documents, the Count has it from an intimate friend who sat on the court-martial, there is enough evidence to convict Dreyfus. And yet the Count maintains that if there is to be a new trial, and Dreyfus be acquitted, there will be a revolution in France. So confident is the Count there will be, no new trial, that he offers the reporter who interviewed him valuable gems or Continental tours if there be a new trial granted. At the very moment the Count was indulging in these generous vaporings, the French Cabinet was arriving at the unanimous conclusion to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case.

That the Count has come to engage the sympathies of the American people for his new party is as evident as it is that his undue haste in unloading his instructions has made him ridiculous in the eyes of the American people, who are by no means as stupid and credulous as the husband of the beautiful California lady would have us believe. The unlooked-for rapidity with which events have transpired in France has upset the Count's calculations, and as he evidently had only one set of instructions along, his mission may be looked upon as a failure, and the incident as closed.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9, 1898. I. M. W.

A PROMOTION GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has seemed to me, first, that great injustice has been done in the navy in promoting men over the heads of others, who, while not in the eye of the public, have done their full duty, and, second, that some of the men promoted have secured more honor and more advancement than they deserved.

I wrote a friend, an officer in the navy, expressing this view, and asking an expression of his opinion. His reply, in part, is as follows:

"You ask my opinion of Hobson. All that can be said in regard to his action is that it was plucky and picturesque; otherwise it was a most complete failure, as he accomplished absolutely nothing; in fact, it might have done harm had the Spaniards taken advantage of the sense of security that our fleet had that they were bottled up. Hobson was a man with no experience whatever in handling a ship, and hence his failure. I think that there were hundreds of things during the war more plucky and better done, but they did not appeal to newspapers, not being as sensational."

My friend was on shore duty when the war broke out, and the Ordnance Department would not relieve him, stating that he was absolutely necessary where he was. President McKinley was appealed to, and stated that a man should stay where duty called, even if in doing so he had to sink self entirely. Now that the war is over, he has the mortification of having men in action promoted over him; in other words, he is put back on the list because he did well an unpleasant duty. Is this right?

READER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

WORD "AGED" MISAPPLIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you invite letters on all sorts of subjects, I venture to address you on what I, together with a large number of your readers, consider a grievance. It is a grievance which almost all the newspapers inflict, but I write to you, as THE TIMES is pre-eminently my paper. This is what I have to complain of: Every few days I notice a heading about an aged man or woman hit by a cable or trolley car or wagon or something of the kind, and immediately upon reading the word "aged" there comes before the mind a vision of bow-backed feebleness or slobbering imbecility that seems to have invited such accident. But when I come to reach the paragraph I often find that this so-called "aged" person is only forty-eight or fifty years old.

Now all this is extremely discouraging to a large number of your readers who range, say, from fifty to sixty years of age, and so far from regarding themselves as "aged," or "venerable" or "advanced in years," feel themselves not only quite strong, but even lively, if not frisky, and capable of much work and enjoyment yet in life.

It is for you to calculate how many of your readers you can afford to exasperate and possibly lose as subscribers by representing them as being of the feeble and helpless class indicated by aged. Cannot THE TIMES lead off in the reform by instructing its reporters to describe none of the ages I have indicated as in any sense aged or venerable people? Why not draw the line, say, at seventy-five, and class all under that age as juvenis and only those above it as senis, and so spare the feelings of a large number of your readers?

JUVENIS.

Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1898.

MORE TERRITORY DESIRABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Intelligent and thoughtful readers of a certain old and admirable political volume, entitled "The Federalist," wherein may be found the uncommonly able and instructive treatises of Madison and Hamilton and Jay, written more than 100 years ago, on the various theories and forms of civil government which had previously existed in all ages and countries of the world, must have been deeply impressed with the delicate yet decisive differences delineated between pure democracy on the one hand and true republicanism on the other.

Madison especially, in strong and stately diction, proved conclusively that, whereas democracy is generally content with fixed limits and rigid discipline for itself, and endeavors to attain its ends directly by demand of voice rather than by the circuitous means of delegations or by the indirections of diplomacy, the principles and peculiarities of republicanism, when prudently applied, are found to be more flexible and elastic and diffusive, and through trusty and astute representatives may reach out almost indefinitely, in any and every direction, for the just and full and final accomplishment of its purposes.

Sagaciously and rightfully administered, our American system of government, which, as the illustrious English statesman Gladstone himself has frankly admitted, is the wisest and best that has ever yet emanated from the heads and hearts of high-minded and well-meaning men, is superlatively adapted to whatever additional extension of influence and control, whether near or distant, that circumstances may suggest or dictate in the real interests of all concerned.

On the broad and benign bases of truth and justice and wisdom, five properly constituted and thoroughly organized republics ought to be quite competent to govern respectively and efficaciously, and equitably and honorably the five great continents, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa; and as there is now a strong and propitious tendency throughout the world, particularly among all the purely white and advanced and advancing races of mankind, to the aggregation, rather than to the disintegration, of huge nationalities, it is a question whether, for the universal and permanent welfare of all, both governed and governing, the unification and consolidation of powers thus faintly foreshadowed may not, within the next century, or the next, be effected as beneficent forces that will secure unprecedented amity and progress and prosperity for the whole human family.

As an indispensable characteristic of the unparalleled and superexcellent merits of the worldwide and world-embracing statesmanship thus suggested, effective and inviolable provision should be made for the public recognition and for the official use of not more than three of the living languages on any one of the five continents, and all the better if restricted to only one; still better, in fact, if eventually all the continents, and all the islands, and all the oceans, and all the seas could be induced to adopt and write and speak only one language—and that the language first uttered, with comparative accuracy and potency and grandeur, less than 400 years ago, by William Shakespeare and Francis Bacon.

Also much better, far better, infinitely better, if this contemplated world-covering and world-controlling statesmanship shall soon make such matchless and masterly discoveries and applications of the scientific and now more than half-hidden secrets of anthropology and ethnology, as will render it entirely certain and inevitable that anywhere and everywhere upon the earth, 200 years hence, or earlier, may be found, individually and collectively, only the homogeneous and superior and progressive race or races to which belonged George Washington and Abraham Lincoln and other big-brained and blue-blooded and fair-faced demi-gods.

As regards the Philippine Islands and all other insular territories recently under Spanish domination and misgovernment and mongrelism, excepting only those Iberian possessions washed on all sides by the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, and possibly Cuba, (for a brief and somewhat indefinite period,) in the Caribbean Sea, they ought, in my opinion, to be brought at once and forever retained within the jurisdiction of the United States. Very much and demonstrably less would this judicious action be for the aggrandizement of America than for the benefit of the said islands themselves, for they would become the immediate and abiding gainers of protection from despoliation and from despotism, and, at the same time, be left practically free to pursue their own vocations for their own behoof amid the friendly and exhilarating comportment of all their countrymen.

No matter how large the island, or how small; even though it should be of only sufficient area for a duck's nest, or so tiny that its entire superficies could be conveniently covered with the crown of a derby hat, it should soon be fittingly honored and blessed beneath the graceful and gracious folds of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Will President McKinley and his Cabinet and his Peace Commissioners bring to the said islands the anticipated advantages, and to ourselves the well-earned properties and prestige, thus fairly and fervently desired? If so, well and good; in which case I shall be inclined to vote for him for a second term, as I had the pleasure of voting to place him in his present position. If not, as a sort of tardy recognition of the brilliantly pre-eminent merits of our navy, our army having already, time and again, been accorded its full share of honors—far more than its share, in fact, since we so foolishly and disgracefully and shamelessly adopted Algerine methods—my preference for a Federal ticket in 1900 will probably be:

For President—George Dewey of the Philippines.

For Vice President—Winfield Scott Schley of the Antilles.

Meanwhile two years prior to the time indicated above, I sincerely hope to have the privilege of participating in the election of the obviously worthy and well qualified Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of the transcendently great State of New York.

Even under extraordinarily adverse and difficult conditions, and on occasions of almost bewildering emergencies, immense numbers of our people, very many more in proportion to population than can be found in any other country on the face of the earth, possess a profound genius and an amazing aptitude for devising and directing all the formalities and functions requisite for good government; so much so, indeed, that the merest brief, or the barest outline, of instructions from Washington to our Governors in far-off regions will amply suffice. Little or nothing else will be necessary but to tell them, in few words, to Americanize such and such places by means of the English language and common schools and secular education.

Sufficiently instructed in that simple and concise manner, the prescient appointees will know full well what to do; and, though they may be 6,000 or 7,000 miles away from the source of authority, they will doubtless perform their respective tasks with as much proficiency and probity and alacrity as if they were rendering similar services in Alaska, in Arizona, or in Oklahoma. Promptly aiding and facilitating our remote Governors and other civil service officials, if summoned to aid and facilitate, will be our ever-ready and remedy-finding and rectifying navies and our grand and glorious armies (minus Algers) on both the Atlantic and the Pacific; and those fighting and formidable forces will assuredly, if duty calls them to action, be only too happy to adduce additional and indubitable evidences of their courage and capacity to execute, with marvelous thoroughness and dispatch, the perilous tasks which they all so well and so commendably understand.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898. ONWARD.

THE TROLLEY TRACK CONDUITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question asked by your correspondent, Y. M., as to the use that is to be made by the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the very numerous underground conduits which they are laying alongside their tracks all over the city was ventilated some time ago, especially in conjunction with the Amsterdam Avenue four-track agitation, and the street railroad company then gave various specious explanations, such as given to your representative.

The true purpose of the conduits is probably to be found in the following section of the notorious so-called Eldridge Railroad bill, which passed the Legislature at Albany with amazing ease, and was stopped only by Gov. Black—to his credit, be it said—on the protest of citizens of New York, who went to Albany and exposed the many rascally provisions of the bill, which was all for the companies, and nothing for the people. The passage is as follows, Page 22, lines 19 to 23:

"And any such railroad corporation operating its road by electricity in any city of the first class may sell and deliver its surplus current at any point on its line to any other railroad corporation or corporation authorized to sell electricity."

Here was a bold attempt to smuggle into a long and tedious bill a new franchise of great value without one penny of compensation to the city. "Surplus current!" Who is to determine what is a surplus current? The company might generate electricity in enormous quantities and deliver it through conduits laid in the public streets without any compensation to the city.

Let the Metropolitan stick to its own and proper business, and it will receive public approbation and favor, and if it asks any more privileges, come out honestly and pay for them.

T. A. F.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

What Was Done in '61.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reading of the following resolutions, published by the United States Sanitary Commission shortly after the battle of Bull Run, (July, 1861,) may be useful:

Resolved, That it is the public conviction of this commission that the soldiers themselves, in their painful experience of want of leaders and protectors, would heartily welcome a rigid discipline exerted over their officers and themselves; that the public would hail with joy the inauguration of a decisive, prompt, and rigid rule, extending alike to officers and men; and that any despondency or doubt connected with our military and National prospects, or with the health and security of our troops, would disappear with the first indications of rigid order enforced with impartial authority throughout the whole army.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Commission assure Major Gen. McClellan in advance of all the moral support and sympathy of their numerous constituents, and beg him to believe that the humane, the intelligent, the religious, the patriotic, will uphold his hands in every endeavor to communicate a spirit of subordination, fidelity, and obedience to the troops, even by resort, if found necessary, to the utmost rigor of military law, believing that the health, comfort, and efficiency of the army are all united in their dependence on a strict, uniform and all-pervading military discipline.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898. M.

The War Department Investigation.

From The Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES foresees that the War Department investigation set on foot by the President will be "both impotent and superfluous," because the committee "cannot issue a subpœna nor compel any witness to attend and testify," and because an investigation touching the conduct of the President's subordinates would be in reality ar inquiry into the conduct of the President himself. Doubtless there will be difficulty in getting some witnesses to testify; but there will be thousands of willing inculpatory witnesses and hundreds of willing exculpatory witnesses, out of the mass of whose testimony the jury of experts may reach a proper verdict.

We do not believe it possible that the men named by the President will fail, upon examination, to make such report as will compel the President to give Secretary Alger his walking papers. But it would have been vastly better, as THE TIMES suggests, to have turned Alger out in answer to already apparent mismanagement and misdoing. A man in his position should be judged by results. He should not be permitted to escape censure by taking refuge behind the imperishable achievements of the soldiers who have been helpless victims of his incompetence.

NUGGETS.

Very Appropriate.

"I understand they sang the hotel keeper's favorite hymn at his funeral."

"What was it?"

"'Abide with Me.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Way.

"There's a young woman who makes little things count."

"How does she do it?"

"Teaches arithmetic in a primary school."—Boston Globe.

In Indiana as Elsewhere.

"In the beginning," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "man is much concerned that his little wife's heart shall always be light. Later, he pays more attention to the weight of the biscuit."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Borrower's Ruse.

Cuteleigh—I'm sorry to hear you're broke, Butcleigh.

Buteleigh—Broke! Who's broke? What's the matter with this (showing a handful of gold?)

Cuteleigh—Nothing. Lend me twenty, will you?—Chicago Journal.

TELLING THEM OF TAMPA.

George Hobart in Baltimore American.

Weary months I've spent in Tampa, where
the luscious hardtack grows;
'Tis a wondrous fruit, dear sister, which
fact ev'ry soldier knows.
And it grows—please pass the butter!—
grows in Tampa, as I said—
Sister! just a few potatoes! Mother, won't
you pass the bread!

There's another curious product of that
most peculiar land,
'Tis the pig-tree where the pork blooms—
Mother! this roast beef is grand!
And this pig-tree—Sister! pass the stewed
tomatoes down this way!
Well, this pig-tree—Mother! say, this home-
made pickle's all O. K.!

Tell you all about our camp life? Certainly
—please pass the bread!
Well, we got up in the morning and at
night we went to bed.
Then, sometimes, we—Sister! help me to
another piece of steak!
Yes, and then, again, we—Mother! what fine
gravy you can make!

Did we have good meals at Tampa? Yes,
indeedy—in a horn!
Best the land afforded—Sister! give me one
more ear of corn!
Meals down there were so delightful that
I—Mother! pour the tea!
So delightful that—Say, Sister! is that suc-
cotash I see?

Well, as I was saying, camp life is—Say,
Sister! pass the slaw!
Camp life is—Say, Mother! just a bit more
beef—er—medium raw!
To go back to camp life—Will I have some
chicken salad, say!
Will I? Well, you try me! Sister! won't
you pass the bread this way!

Down at Tampa—what's that, Mother? Did
I hear you mention pie?
Ice-cream, too? this must be heaven in the
glorious bye and bye!
Down at Tampa—easy, Mother! just two
lumps is all I take!
Down at—Oh! confound old Tampa! Sister!
won't you pass the cake!

RECRIMINATIONS IN SPAIN

Enemies of the Government Attack the Men Under Whom the Nation Met Disaster.

SAGASTA BLAMES THE RACE

The Premier Declares that Spain Is an Anaemic Country, Whose Rulers Were Unable to Change the National Character.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—There was another uproarious session of the Senate to-day. Count Almenas, referring to his statement yesterday giving the names of the Generals he recently said ought to have their sashes tied around their necks instead of around their waists, in which he mentioned Weyler, Blanco, and Primo de Rivera, after which he also included Admiral Cervera in the category, said Gen. Linares was also incompetent and ought to be arraigned.

Thereupon Gen. Weyler and others loudly protested against these charges, and Gen. Weyler called on Count Almenas to name those Generals who were accused of failing to do their duty. He added that if the accusations were true and the culprits could not be punished legally, the Generals would take the matter in their own hands and inflict proper punishment.

A great tumult ensued, the Senators standing, shouting, and threatening one another. The President of the Senate vainly strove to restore order, and broke his bell in attempting to do so.

When the debate was resumed Señor Gonzalos attacked the army. He said it had been worsted first by the insurgents and then by the Americans. Continuing, the speaker asked what had become of the 200,000 men sent to Cuba. He blamed Gen. Weyler and the late Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, asserting that the latter was omnipotent while in power, and might have done what he pleased.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, replying, said that neither Señor Canovas del Castillo nor himself had ruled long enough to change the character of the race, which was the true cause, he asserted, of the disaster to Spain. Later the Premier remarked:

"We are an anaemic country. We were attacked when acting as an honest man would. We defended ourselves. I have lost my prestige, but it is because I believe the path I am following is the best."

Gen. Weyler then made a speech of great violence, which provoked such an outburst that the Premier had to intervene, and call upon the General to explain his policy. Gen. Weyler replied that he had not threatened the Government institutions, but only those persons who had attacked the army.

The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, said the Government alone was responsible.

The Duke of Tetuan, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, defended Señor Canovas del Castillo, whereupon Señor Gonzales made another attack upon the deceased Premier, declaring the latter had foreseen the loss of Cuba, and had planned with Señor Sagasta to sign the surrender. The loss of Cuba, Señor Gonzales continued, was a just punishment for those who failed to learn the doctrine that the colonies should not be governed by oppression. The Senate then adjourned.

JAMAICA'S TRADE FUTURE.

Popular Opposition to Annexation to America—The Proposed Union with Canada.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 6.—The fate of the movement for the annexation of Jamaica to the United States is sealed. For a week or two the matter has been talked over, talked to death, and allowed to drop.

The result has not been owing to lack of sympathy from the better informed colonists and those whose material interests are involved in the future of the island. It may safely be said that these, to a man, favored the proposal. Otherwise, indeed, it would not have reached the importance that it did at the outset. But the color prejudice proved too strong, and even those who realized most clearly the magnitude of the crisis and the completeness of the solution that annexation would afford, dreaded to face the personal antagonism that their active support of the movement would invoke. Hence, when the full strength of popular opposition was felt, open sympathy promptly vanished.

The gravity of the crisis remains unaltered, however, and the darkness of the shadow of industrial doom cast over the island by the prospective admission of Cuba and Puerto Rico into the United States is in no way relieved by this concession to an unreasoning popular prejudice. In best informed circles it is felt that, failing a demand for annexation to the United States as an alternative, no representations that the Barbados conference may make to the Imperial Government will produce the least effect on the policy of the home authorities. For this reason there is already on foot an alternative annexation proposal which, while not nearly so promising as that for admission to the United States, yet holds out some prospect of relief from the crisis that so surely threatens the island.

The proposal now is to seek admission into the Canadian Dominion. While the sugar market there is not so large as that of the United States, it is better than no market at all. On the other hand, there would be no change of nationality, and the color question would not be touched. These are the two cardinal points at issue, and it is believed that Canadian annexation would so assimilate them and reconcile all conflicting interests as to be the most practicable solution attainable. On this there seems to be a general agreement of popular sentiment. It is not proposed, however, to take any definite steps in the matter until the Barbados conference has proved its utility—or otherwise. And no idea of the outlook can be formed here until mail advices are received of the course of the deliberations of the conference. This will not be until the end of this week, for, although there is a telegraph line to Barbados, the tolls are so prohibitive as to preclude its use.

That the Dominion Government and the people of Canada are favorably disposed not only to the annexation of Jamaica, but of the British West Indies as a whole, is a strong point in the propaganda. And the Canadian agent here, one of the brightest and most popular business men of Kingston, is just the sort of man to work up the movement. Its popularity at both ends is the best augury of its ultimate success. The Canadian agent, George E. Burke, in an interview, explained that the annexation of the island to the Dominion, while offering immediate relief and the possibility of future expansion to them, would bring to the great northern country just precisely what she most needs. That is, a tropical annex. To England it would mean that, while she retained her sovereignty, her Ministers would at once be relieved of the problem of providing for the future of the islands—a problem that has, up to the present time, completely baffled them, and for which no other practical solution appears attainable.

Annexation would, furthermore, be but a fuller development of negotiations that are actually now in progress between the Dominion and Great Britain, looking to the establishment of better trade relations between the former and the West Indian colonies, particularly in the matter of sugar. Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, could with ease settle the whole West Indian problem on these lines did he so please. But for some reason he does not appear to approve of this course. It is, however, believed that his powerful—or determining—influence may be enlisted if sufficient pressure in the form of convincing arguments be brought to bear.

The West Indies would be easily swallowed up in the Dominion. Their entire land area is not more than three-fifths of that of the Province of Nova Scotia, while the aggregate population is but a million and a half, and that of Canada is about five millions. The present expenditure is $9,700,000, as against a revenue of $9,500,000, but the readjustment under the Dominion, together with the impetus given to industry and commerce, is regarded as affording a sure promise of an immediate turning of the balance.

British Guiana remains to be considered. It is by no means certain that Canada would care to be burdened with that enormous extent of undeveloped and scarcely even explored territory. She has already enough and to spare of that sort at home. But provision must be made for the "Magnificent Province." And with but little encouragement from the United States it could be secured for the Union. Its utility to the United States as a foothold on the great southern continent cannot be overestimated, although its positive value as such appertains to the future rather than to the present—that inevitable future when the United States will have to assume authority over the turbulent States of the South.

So far as can be learned, there would be no strong, if any, opposition in the colony itself to annexation to the United States. There the color question is solving itself by the slow emigration of the blacks before East Indian immigration; and the coolie would not prove a factor for consideration. For the rest, the population is of a polyglot nature, such as would render it readily susceptible to assimilation with the United States. The acquisition of the colony could be arranged readily enough either by purchase or exchange. England has no interests in South America that Guiana can conserve more potently than Trinidad, while the concession of a coaling station to England at some point in the Pacific would prove ample compensation for the loss of the Guianese territory.

THE PROTOCOL ADOPTED.

Spanish Chamber of Deputies Acts on the Subject in Secret—A Manifesto Suppressed.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the Spanish-American protocol by 151 votes against 48. The subject was considered in secret session, the Republicans, Carlists, and dissenting Conservatives being absent. The President, the Marquis Vega d'Armijo, called Señor Urla to order for intimating that Gen. Primo de Rivera had enriched himself at the expense of the Treasury.

The Republicans, Carlists, and bolting Conservatives of the Chamber of Deputies have issued a manifesto, giving their reasons for opposing the Government. Its publication has been prohibited.

PREMIER SAGASTA'S POLICY.

Opposed to Granting New Claims of the United States.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Señor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, said no claims advanced by the United States after the peace protocol was signed or the Cortes Bureaux met to elect Peace Commissioners should be entertained.

NAT GOODWIN'S MISHAPS.

Thrown from His Horse in England, He Sustains Injuries.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Nat Goodwin, the actor, while out riding in the country yesterday near Woolwich, was thrown from his horse and sustained two bad fractures of the leg. He intended to sail for New York to-day, but was unable to do so, and says he will endeavor to start on a steamer leaving England on Saturday.

AMBASSADOR HAY RETURNING.

Former Minister to Turkey Also Coming Home on the Teutonic.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which is scheduled to sail from this port for New York to-morrow, will have among her passengers Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Hay; Mr. J. B. Angel, the retiring United States Minister to Turkey, and family; Mr. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mr. J. W. Doane, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to-day and presented his letters of recall.

POPULAR AGITATIONS IN PERU.

Believed that Argentina Is Furnishing Money to Promote Them.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 13.—It is rumored here to-day that the promoters of the present agitations in various quarters of Peru have obtained assistance in money and arms from Argentina and Ecuador.

The Peruvian Government to-day requested the Argentine Minister to notify three so-called Argentine tourists that they must leave by a steamer bound for the South before 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, as otherwise they would be exposed to arrest without protection from the Argentine Legation.

STARTS FOR THE ORIENT.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich Sails for a Trip Around the World.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 13.—The Royal steamship Empress of China has sailed for Hongkong and Yokohama. Among her passengers was Thomas Bailey Aldrich of Boston, who, with his family, is making a trip around the world. Aldrich will spend a month or two in Japan, and before he returns he will penetrate the heart of India. James F. Scrymser, President of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, is going to Japan to try and secure a bonus for the cable. He says capital has been guaranteed for the cable from San Francisco to Australia.

Emerson Bainbridge, M. P., Chairman of the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway and Sheffield Railway, was another passenger.

A CRISIS IN FRENCH CABINET.

Settlement of the Dreyfus Case Sure to Cause a Rupture.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Rappel and the Matin to-day say that at yesterday's Cabinet Council the Minister for War, Gen. Zurlinden, explained his reasons for opposing a revision of the Dreyfus case. The Premier, M. Brisson, and the Minister of Education, M. Bourgeois, these papers add, urged Gen. Zurlinden to change his determination; but the President, M. Faure, sided with the Minister for War, and excited discussion followed, and the Council was adjourned until the afternoon, when calmness was restored. M. Bourgeois then pointed out the consequences of the crisis, and further discussion of the matter was adjourned until Saturday next.

The newspapers here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the situation is serious. They say that temporizing will only delay the decision, which, if favorable to a revision of the case, will cause the resignation of Gen. Zurlinden, and which, if hostile, will lead to a withdrawal from the Cabinet of M. Brisson, and will result in a general crisis.

It is rumored that in view of the possible resignation of Gen. Zurlinden, M. Brisson has sounded Gen. Brugere, who, it is said, is disposed to accept the portfolio.

Among the rumors in circulation to-night regarding the Dreyfus case is one that an arrest still more sensational than any yet made is imminent. Another report says that when Gen. Zurlinden, Minister for War, resigns legal action for revision will be commenced before his successor is appointed.

Gen. Zurlinden at the last moment begged to be excused from accompanying President Faure to the manoeuvres.

The frank newspaper assertions that M. Faure is supporting Gen. Zurlinden in opposing revision have created considerable comment, and given rise to the notion that there will be no revision while M. Faure is President.

To-night four men, armed with clubs, attacked and severely injured M. Philibert Roget, Director of a Dreyfusite paper. One of the four is under arrest.

GEORGE J. GOULD INTERVIEWED.

Thinks the United States Is Entering an Era of Prosperity.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mr. George J. Gould of New York, who sails for home to-morrow on board the White Star steamer Teutonic, in an interview to-day said:

"All I have heard from home since we have been abroad has convinced me that we are on the eve of an era of prosperity, perhaps unprecedented in our history. The business outlook could not be better, and, with the splendid harvest they will have to move, railroad securities ought to boom. This, naturally, will have a beneficial effect on all sound stocks.

"I have been on a holiday here for two months, and can say little about the present status of the Manhattan and rapid transit questions. So far as I know, it has not changed since my departure."

Touching on politics, Mr. Gould said: "I believe the Philippine question will be peacefully settled to the satisfaction of the American people, but I have given it little or no thought." Referring to the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Gould remarked:

"I have not formed any plans in connection with the America's Cup challenge. I know nothing more about the matter than I have read in the newspapers. But, I may say, as a yachtsman, that I am pleased another challenge has been received for the cup. I hope nothing will prevent a race, and I trust the best boat will win."

ITALIANS ARE PUNISHED

Austrians and Hungarians Angered at the Murder of the Late Empress Elizabeth.

UPRISINGS AGAINST ITALIANS

Troops Called Out to Prevent Further Riots—Preparations for the Burial of the Deceased Empress.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Special dispatches from Vienna say the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire is infuriated against the Italians as a result of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and that violent anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place at Trieste, where the Italians and natives have been fighting in the streets with sticks and stones, sometimes using revolvers. Six deaths are reported to have occurred there, and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances.

At Gratz an Italian peddler has been lynched, and at Vienna fully 1,500 Italians employed on the municipal works have been summarily dismissed, in order to avert a popular revolt, and the Italian Embassy there is guarded by a strong body of infantry.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—It is asserted here that Luccheni, the Anarchist assassin of the Empress of Austria, being a foreigner, may be extradited to Austria.

The work of arresting suspects here and at Lausanne continues. One has confessed that he made the weapon used by the assassin, but all investigation fails to prove that the murderer had accomplices or belonged to any organization.

Luigini, or Luchessi, declares that if he had been in Italy he would have struck at King Humbert.

TO BURY THE EMPRESS.

Representatives of the Austrian Court Visit the Body at Geneva and Prayers Are Offered.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—On the arrival here to-day of the representatives of the Austrian Court they were conducted to the death chamber, and viewed the body of the Empress. The ladies of the party were particularly affected.

The Bishop of Fribourg, the archpriest of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genevese ecclesiastics in full canonicals blessed the body in the presence of the Court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water.

President Ruffy and the members of the Federal Council came from Berne in a body officially to tender the nation's sympathy. Large crowds of citizens, with heads bared, surrounded the station, and the Council rode in carriages to the hotel between files of gendarmes. There they were received by the Emperor's representatives and the suite of the Empress, all in deepest mourning.

Replying to President Ruffy's address of sympathy, Count von Kuefstein, the Austrian Minister, thanked the Swiss people "who in these unhappy days have given evidence of so great sympathy with the Austrians."

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies were published this evening. The body of the Empress Elizabeth will lie in state in the Hofburg on Friday and during the forenoon of Saturday, and the interment will take place at the Capucin Church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

THE WILL OF THE EMPRESS.

She Is Said to Have Bequeathed Her Jewels, Valued at $2,500,000, to Charities.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The will of the late Empress, it is said, gives full instructions regarding her obsequies. Lainz Castle is left to her favorite daughter, Archduchess Valerie, and it is reported she bequeathed her jewels, valued at £500,000, ($2,500,000,) to charities.

Achilleion, in the Island of Corfu, she left to Princess Gisela. The bulk of her fortune is divided among the grandchildren.

After reading the will Emperor Francis Joseph said:

"I must honor this unique woman in a special way."

It is understood that the Emperor will found a great charitable institution to immortalize her name.

The coffin has been closed at Geneva, and nobody, not even Emperor Francis Joseph, will see the face again. The body was finally enveloped in a black faille dress, the hair arranged with a diadem over the forehead and the hands folded lightly together, holding a cross and rosary. White roses form a garland around the whole body, concealing the white satin lining of the coffin.

Very few have seen her Majesty's features, as her face most of the time has been covered with a white cloth, while a white-flowered veil has covered the whole coffin.

AN ANARCHIST MANIFESTO.

ROME, Sept. 13.—An Anarchist manifesto, signed by "The Revolutionary Committee," has been distributed in Milan during the past few days. The police yesterday arrested an Italian who was engaged in distributing the manifesto. The prisoner, who had just arrived from Switzerland when he was seized, shouted, "Long live Anarchy!" "Death to the King!"

Some of the people in the crowd, present at the time of the arrest interfered with the police officers who made the capture, and several persons were injured on both sides before the Anarchist was lodged in the police station. The newspapers here remark that the recent riots at Milan commenced in a similar manner.

MILAN, Sept. 13.—The man arrested here yesterday while engaged in distributing a manifesto signed by "The Revolutionary Committee" is named Siles. He declares that he is a Socialist, not an Anarchist, and has been living in London, where he has acted as correspondent of the newspaper Avanti.

ROME, Sept. 13.—The anti-Italian demonstrations in Austria have made a deep impression here. The newspapers urge the Government to see that Italians are protected from unjustifiable attacks. Numbers of Italian workmen are returning to Italy, owing to the threats of the Austrians.

Memorial Services to be Held Here.

The committee appointed by the Hungarian-Americans to arrange for the memorial services to be held for the Empress Elizabeth, in the Grand Central Palace, on Sunday afternoon, met yesterday and prepared a programme for the occasion. Several well-known orators, including W. Bourke Cockran, Chauncey M. Depew, and Frederic R. Coudert, will be asked to speak. Invitations will also be sent to President McKinley, Gov. Black, and Mayor Van Wyck. A suitable musical programme has been arranged. Several Hungarian speakers will be present. A requiem mass for the late Empress will be said in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday morning, the services beginning at 9 o'clock.

William Will Attend the Funeral.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—Emperor William has notified the German Embassy here that he will attend the funeral of the late Empress of Austria.

Holland's Queen Not Attacked.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that the reports of the attempted assassination of Queen Wilhelmina and the shooting of Countess Limburg-Stirum are entirely without foundation.

Burial of Blanche Roosevelt.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The remains of the Marchesa d'Alligri, (Blanche Roosevelt,) the American singer and novelist, whose death was announced on Saturday last, were buried this morning in Brompton Cemetery. The funeral was private.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Some of the Cottagers Have Left the Resort, but There Is Gayety There Yet.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—Chauncey M. Depew has returned to New York, and will close his Newport cottage Friday.

Mrs. William B. Ogden of New York has taken No. 2 cottage for next season.

Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner this evening at White Lodge.

Viscomte George D. Avenel of Paris is at Berger's.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp, who will remain at her cottage until November, entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Astor will entertain at dinner Saturday evening at Beechwood.

Daniel B. Fearing has contributed $10 to the fund for distressed servants of the Ocean House, and it was given to the Rev. Dr. Porter for distribution.

George Child arrived from West Island today.

C. Norman Fay of Chicago is at the Club Cottage.

F. Lawrence Embree of New York has returned from Europe.

The Marquis de Merinville and Mr. Robert Goelet, Jr., are expected from Europe on Saturday.

Miss Hasbrouck of New York is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stitt of Philadelphia are at Wilbur's.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Sypher of New York are visiting State Auditor and Mrs. A. C. Landers.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice has gone to Washington for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane have gone to New York.

At St. Mary's Church to-day a solemn high mass of requiem, in recognition of the second anniversary of the death of Francis Brockholst Cutting, was celebrated. The attendance was large and included the children of St. Mary's School, who attended in a body.

Mr. Howard Gould sailed on his steam yacht Niagara for Fair Haven to-day.

Beginning to-morrow afternoon the hole play golf tournament for a cup offered by Mrs. W. K. Hopkins for a ladies' competition will begin at the golf club and continue throughout the week.

Superintendent Davis of the Newport Golf Club has gone to the Morris County golf links to witness the amateur golf championship games.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, commander of the Gloucester, arrived at Jamestown, where he visited his wife and daughter, and passed out of that hamlet to-day with hardly any one save his family being aware of his presence. All Jamestown wanted to see him and give him a proper reception.

Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich and family have left the War College permanently for their home in Pomfret, Conn.

A dance recital entitled "An Idyl from Theocritus and Other Scenes" will be given on the lawn of Miss Mason's residence, Rhode Island Avenue, Thursday afternoon. The recital is under the patronage of Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Calvin Brice, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mrs. C. K. Robinson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Berwind, Mrs. C. N. Beach, and Miss Mason. The dancing will be by Isadora Duncan, the recitative by Elizabeth Bloren Duncan, the accompaniment by Mrs. Dora Gray Duncan, and the music by Ethelbert Nevin.

PLANS FOR MRS. FISKE'S SEASON.

The Actress Will Not Be Seen in New York Before the Spring.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, who has been taking a long rest in the Adirondacks, has returned to New York in the best of health, and prepared to go through a most arduous season. Her company will soon begin active rehearsals. She will continue as an independent star, opening her season on Oct. 10, and will appear in all the large cities.

Mrs. Fiske will while on tour present "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," the double bill, "Love Finds the Way," and "A Bit of Old Chelsea," "Divorcons," a new one-act play by Horace B. Fry, entitled "Little Italy," and Sundermann's "Magda." On her return to New York next Spring she will present some new plays, the names of which her manager will not make public for the present. The company this season will be a remarkably strong one, many new members having been added to it. They include John Craig, who was with Augustin Daly; Charles J. Bell, Eleanor Lane, Olive Hoff, and Gertrude Norman, who has been a member of the Irving and Bernhardt companies.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Roland Reed has received from Madeline Lucette Ryley her new four-act comedy, "The Voyagers," which he will produce in Chicago on Oct. 3. The scenes are laid in San Francisco and Honoluiu.

It has not been decided yet whether Miss Alice Atherton, who has been engaged to play the leading female rôle in the "Marquis of Michigan," will sing her famous laughing song or not. She will sing several new songs, however, one by Glen MacDonough, entitled, "I'm Really Quite the Thing, When I'm at Leisure."

Arrangements have been made by Rudolph Aronson for the appearance of Signor Campanari at the first Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Oct. 23, of the British Guards' Band, under the leadership of Lieut. Dan Godfrey. Other artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will assist at succeeding concerts.

De Wolf Hopper, recognizing the importance of putting more life into the character of Demidoff in the first act of his opera, "The Charlatan," has introduced considerable new work, which enables him to go about the stage with more freedom. He has also altered his costume from that of the sombre gown to one of tatters and rags, more fitting to the part.

Leo Dietrichstein fits well into the rôle of the preposterous poster painter in "The Turtle" at the Manhattan Theatre. This personage is a suitable subject for a crazy poster himself. He wears a straight, flat-brimmed high hat, short, full-skirted coat, peg-top trousers of a huge plaid, and flowing cravat, while his whiskers are of the French style of the forties, still believed to be followed in the Latin Quarter.

Henry Lee, well remembered as an actor of "juvenile" and "leading" rôles in legitimate drama, and as a tireless exerimenter with all kinds of stage pieces, appears nightly now in the "olio" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall. His entertainment is called "Great Men—Past and Present," and he impersonates a dozen or more well-known or well-remembered personages with remarkable skill. The mimicry extends to the voice of the personage, when Mr. Lee is representing a living man whose voice is familiar, and each character is completely costumed.

Miss Della Fox, who intends affording the public this season an opportunity to judge of her talents as an actress as well as a vocalist, will produce a new operatic comedy, written for her by Edgar Smith and Louis De Lange, entitled "The Little Host." Miss Fox has engaged an excellent company, which includes no less than three comedians, two of them ex-stars. She will commence a tour of the principal cities early in October, afterward coming to this city, where a long engagement will be played. The story of the play is coherent and essentially up to date, some of the characters being counterparts of prominent New Yorkers who will be readily recognized.

There are some new things in "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's. One is the patriotic and topical encore verse which Miss Yvette Violette has been singing a week or more in "Oh, Listen to the Band." This is appropriate to recent events, and receives enthusiastic applause. The two comedians, Clarke and Hadaway, who do monkey tricks while the original verses are sung, appear gravely as American infantrymen in marching equipment in the encore verse. Another change is the omission of the "Archbishop" in a couplet of Paula Edwardes's song:

"Musical farces I'd quickly stop,
If my papa was an Archbishop."

The accent must be placed on the last syllable of "Bishop" to make the rhyme, and when Miss Edwardes, in her simulated cockney dialect, sings "grite [great] Bishop," as she now does, people do not know what she means. But, presumably, as the only Archbishops in this country are celibates, and the general ignorance of theatre audiences is frequently impressed vigorously upon theatre managers, Mr. Daly thought it politic to change the wording of the song.

Free Shakespeare Class for Women.

A free Shakespeare class will be formed in the Evening High School for Women, at 205 East Twentieth Street, as soon as thirty pupils have been secured. Those desiring to join the class should register at the school building between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

THE BEAR SAVES WHALERS

Revenue Cutter Rescues 116 Men from the Vessels Crushed Off Point Barrow.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE FLOES

Government Vessel Unable to Move Through the Frozen Seas for Thirteen Days—On Her Way South.

ST. MICHAEL, Aug. 26.—The revenue cutter Bear arrived in port this afternoon with 116 whalers belonging to vessels of the fleet that was crushed in the ice pack while in Winter quarters off Point Barrow on July 28, the first vessel of the season to arrive. She found the surviving members of the steamers Orca and Jessie H. Freeman and the schooner Rosario, and took them on board, giving them the first full meal they had enjoyed in many days.

The rescuing party found that provisions on the Belvidere, Newport, Jeannette, and Fearless, the vessels which escaped destruction in the ice floes, were getting very low. Each vessel was supplied with sufficient until the arrival of tenders from the South.

On Aug. 17, having fulfilled her mission of rescue and relief, the Bear started South on her journey to St. Michael with the 116 whalers whose ships were lost. Shortly after her arrival at Point Barrow the Bear was caught in the ice, and the pressure was so tremendous that some of her planks started, and preparations were made for abandoning the ship. Fortunately the pressure subsided, but the Bear was unable to free herself from the pack for thirteen days after first being pinched.

The Bear left St. Michael for the north on July 5, to rescue nine miners whose boat, a large steam launch, had been wrecked five miles south of Cape Ramanoff, while making the trip from Rampart City, on the Yukon River, to St. Michael, for provisions and supplies. All the miners were saved and the Bear proceeded on her way to Point Barrow. On the way several stops were made, and bills contracted by Lieut. Jarvis of the overland relief expedition were paid in goods wanted by the natives. At Point Hope, Lieut. Bertholf reported that the thirty-four reindeer which had strayed from the Laps' herd while crossing Kotzebue Sound on the way to Point Barrow, had been brought back to Point Hope, and, although several had been killed for food, the herd had increased by the birth of fawns to forty-nine.

Capt. Sherman of the wrecked whaler Orca boarded the Bear at Point Day. He reported the wreck of the Rosario and the serious condition of the Belvidere. It being impossible for the Bear to pass the ice barrier, food was sent to the Belvidere's men by a native in skin boats in charge of Lieut. Jarvis, who successfully accomplished his mission and reached Point Barrow only eighteen hours after the Bear's arrival there.

The Newport, Fearless, and Jeannette arrived before Aug. 3, when the Bear became fast in the ice, where she remained for thirteen days, it being found impossible to blast her way out. Stores were, however, transferred to the whalers on sleds. Finally, on Aug. 17, the Bear got loose from the ice, and with the rescued whalers started on her way south. A stop was made at Point Hope on the 20th, where the schooner Louise J. Kinney was found on the beach, where she had been wrecked the day before. Her officers and crew were taken on board. After making several stops the Bear arrived at St. Michael on Aug. 25, and left on the following day.

NEAH BAY, Washington, Sept. 13.—The revenue cutter Bear touched here on her way down the coast. She has on board Lieuts. Jarvis and Bertholf and Dr. Call, composing the relief party, and ninety-one members of the crews of the vessels that were wrecked, including the crew of the schooner Louise J. Kinney.

When the men went aboard the Bear after she reached Cape Smyth there were 116 in all. Twelve of these exchanged places with a number from the Fearless and 18 shipped on other vessels of the whaling fleet. Two shipped on the Morning Light at Kotzebue Sound, three shipped on some of the Yukon River steamers when they reached St. Michael, and twenty others shipped on the British steamer Ilala at Dutch Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following telegram from Capt. Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear, at Neah Bay, Washington, Sept. 12:

"Bear will reach Seattle 13th inst. Relief expedition and ninety-one shipwrecked men on board. Rosario was crushed by ice July 2; crew all saved. Jeannette, Fearless, Newport, Belvidere got out safely. All well."

Secretary Gage sent the following telegram of congratulation to Capt. Tuttle:

"The department extends its thanks and congratulations to you, your officers, and crew for the successful issue of your own, and the heroic work of the overland expedition for the relief of ice-bound whalers. Welcome home. Read at muster."

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 13.—The rescued whalers who arrived to-day on the revenue cutter Bear are anxiously waiting to hear whether the Pacific Steam Whaling Company will provide them with transportation to San Francisco. The whalers went north on a "lay," that is, they were to get a certain per cent. of their catch, but as their vessel and catch were lost, the company owes them nothing, and need furnish them the transportation only as a courtesy.

Of the vessels that were frozen in last Winter at Point Barrow the Fearless, Newport, and Jennie, which got out on July 4, had 4 whales. The Newport had been north 54 months, and sent out 40 whales. The Jessie Freeman had caught but 7 whales when she was wrecked. The Rosario had about 600 pounds of whalebone aboard when she went down. The Orca when wrecked had caught but 4.

The fleet that left San Francisco in March this year has done very well. The Jeanett had two whales, and William Davis had five and the Kaluk had five. Twenty-two whales had been captured at Cape Smyth Station. The vessels which went into Lady Franklin Bay July one year ago have made the following catch; Grampus, one, Narwhal, two; Bulega, two, and Peclene, five.

Scurvy made its appearance in the imprisoned fleet about three weeks before the relief expedition arrived. The prompt and energetic action of Dr. Call, who accompanied the expedition, prevented a spread of the scourge.

TURKEY'S EXCUSE NOT GOOD.

United States Refuses to Accept Her Repudiation of Responsibility.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—The United States, it is announced, has replied to a recent note of the Turkish Government, declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

Alpine Climber Killed.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Norman Neruda, an artist and well-known Alpine climber, son of the famous violinist, while descending Schmidkamin, in the Dolomite Alps, on Sunday, was struck in the head by a falling stone, receiving such serious injuries that the party of which he was a member was obliged to remain all night on the rocks. A rescue party arrived in the morning, but Mr. Neruda died in the arms of the guides who were carrying him.

Revolution in Central China.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "A revolution in Central China seems unavoidable. The rebellion in Hainan and the Province of Kwang-Si is being joined by thousands of the Literati, who are bitterly opposed to the Manchu Dynasty."

Fishing Privileges in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 13.—The Government will convene to-morrow a meeting of the leading fish dealers of the island with the view of eliciting their ideas regarding the scope of any arrangement which Sir James Winter should attempt to make with the American Commissioners at Quebec for granting United States fishermen fishing privileges in Newfoundland waters. The feeling among fish merchants is that no arrangement is possible between the United States and Canada.

TROOPS AT CAMP MEADE.

To Remain Until Conditions Are Fit for Them to Go to Cuba.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 13.—The troops will stay in Pennsylvania until heavy frosts in Cuba make it safe to send them there for garrison duty. To-morrow the Two Hundred and Second New York will arrive here, and before the close of the week the Fifteenth Minnesota and the Thirty-fifth Michigan will join Gen. Graham's command. When the Twelfth Pennsylvania goes home Friday, the mustering out, so far as the Second Army Corps is concerned, probably will be at an end. At corps headquarters the preliminary draft of Brigade formation has been made as follows:

First Division, Gen. S. M. D. Young, commanding—First Brigade (since the resignation of Gen. J. W. Plume, without a commander)—First Maryland, Seventh Ohio, and Tenth Ohio; Second Brigade, Col. Glenn, commanding, Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York, and Fourteenth Pennsylvania; Third Brigade, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commanding, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Fifteenth Minnesota, and Eighth Pennsylvania.

Second Division, Gen. George W. Davis commanding.—First Brigade, Gen. M. W. Sheaf, commanding—Two Hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia, and Fourth New Jersey; Second Brigade, Col. Corby, Fourth Missouri, commanding—Two Hundred and First New York, Fourth Missouri, and Fifth Massachusetts; Third Brigade, Gen. H. A. Cole, commanding—First Rhode Island, First Delaware, and Second Tennessee.

Third Division, Provisional—Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Thirty-fifth Michigan.

There are now in camp about 25,000 men. The Paymaster will conclude his work this week. He pays each regiment about $25,000. At the Red Cross Hospital there are thirty-eight patients, all suffering from typhoid fever.

Major Gen. Graham and his aid, Lieut. Overall, returned to-night from a trip to New York on private business.

Spanish Losses in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—El Noticeire announces that some of the buildings, formerly State property, which were sold at auction, have not been paid for by the purchasers, with the result that the treasury has suffered serious loss. The paper insists that the Government should make a complete inventory of State property sold under such conditions, in order to recover it from purchasers who have not complied with their contracts.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rogers celebrated their golden wedding last night in the room in which they were married fifty years ago. Many of the villagers took part in the celebration, and among the gifts received by the couple were a handsome loving cup and a snuff-box, which belonged to the mother of Mrs. Rogers, and which had been in the possession of her sister for years. Mr. Rogers helped to organize the Huntington horse car system, and was its Superintendent when the road passed into the hands of the Long Island Railroad a short time ago. He and his wife have been members of the Old First Church for fifty-four years. Mr. Rogers, who is an Elder, was Treasurer of the church for over forty years.

Chicago's Old Pumping Station.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Commissioner of Public Works McGann has taken to Mayor Harrison a report from City Engineer Ericson, calling attention to the dilapidated condition of the boilers and machinery in the Chicago Avenue pumping station. Four of the pumps have been in constant use from twenty-six to forty-five years, and are now in such a condition that it would cost more to make repairs than buy a new plant. Commissioner McGann says a new pumping station is needed, and that the cost of erecting the plant would be about $500,000. This is the oldest pumping station in the city. In 1873 it was the only pump used to supply the city with water.

Topeka's Hawaiian Floral Queen.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Miss Anna Rose of Hilo, Hawaii, who has accepted the invitation to act as Queen of the Floral Carnival at Topeka's Fall festival, will be met at San Francisco by a committee which will escort the young woman to Topeka. Upon her arrival here, Miss Rose will be established at a leading hotel, where Kansas will pay the homage due such an important personage. At the entertainments, where the Queen appears, she will be attired in royal robes.

Caples-Fletcher Wedding To-morrow.

Ralph C. Caples, General City Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, left the city yesterday for Kenton, Ohio, where at noon to-morrow he will marry Miss Ella Fletcher of that place. Mr. Caples is well known among railroad men of this city, and Miss Fletcher is the daughter of a leading merchant of Kenton. The couple will make their home in this city.

Booksellers and Newsdealers Meet.

The annual convention of the Booksellers and Newsdealers' National Association opened yesterday morning at the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The day was taken up with the transaction of routine business and the address of the President, Thomas F. Martin. In the evening a banquet was held. There are about 200 delegates in attendance. The meetings will be continued to-day.

Private Felt Succumbs to Typhoid.

Private Adam Feit of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described Bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-five 50-100 dollars ($48,855.50.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of September, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Although further declines in prices were scored yesterday in the majority of stocks, the general market was firmer and better in tone than it has been for some time past. Liquidation of speculative holdings was not as extensive nor as aggressive as heretofore, and the scare which spread throughout the Street seemed to be subsiding. The market lapsed into dullness, stocks figuring for as much as 20,000 shares being comparatively few.

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That forced liquidation of stocks poorly protected by slim margins which has characterized the market for some time past seemed to be pretty well over. Yesterday's selling was more largely professional than for a fortnight. The smaller Wall Street commission houses did very little in the market.

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On the other hand, there was continued buying by the strongest interests. Such purchases were not aggressive, but they were none the less persistent and extensive. Apparently the larger Wall Street interests look upon the reaction as having gone as far as necessary.

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New bear aggressiveness which was responsible for the weakness shown by some conspicuous stocks was based on an advance in the call money rates. Loans in that department were made as high as 5 per cent., although nearly all the business was transacted at much lower figures. This high rate obtained early in the day. Before the close offerings of call funds became liberal, and the rate dropped back to 3½ per cent. Time money again refused to keep pace with call loans. Loans for four months were at all times easily obtainable at 4 per cent., with shorter dates at a lower figure. The call market gave evidences of manipulation.

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Bear oracles worked hard to create general apprehension because of the money market's hardening tendency. Among the rank and file of speculators they have already met with some success, but at no time have really thoughtful Wall Street men been apprehensive of tight money. And, incidentally, it must be remembered that it has been the rank and file of speculators who have thrown over their stocks—not the thoughtful men.

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Business reports from all sections of the country continue uniformly inspiriting. Everywhere throughout the United States there is commercial expansion and progress and growing prosperity.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $8,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111⅝ $108,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105¼@105⅛, and $1,760 do., small, when issued, at 104⅝@104¾.

In State bonds $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	½	New Cent. Coal	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Lake Erie & West	⅞
Am. Malting Co.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Manhattan Con.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2¾	Minnesota Iron	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	½
At. T. & S. F.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Ore. Short Line	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Pullman Car.	½
Col. Midland pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Consol. Ice	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	Standard R. & T.	⅜
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
General Electric	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Illinois Steel	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Inter. Paper Co.	2⅝	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	1	Mich. Cent. 5s, 1902.	1¼
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 1st, P., t. r.	3⅛	Or. S. L. 6s	1½
C. of N. Jer. gen. 5s,	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¼
Laclede Gas 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	S. P. of N. M. 1st	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	1⅛
O. & M., Sp'd Div. 7s	1⅞		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $167,977,161; balance, $8,895,628; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $200,664.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 13-16 per cent. for short and 1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84⅜ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 94 15-16; and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 113; Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 66⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 70½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 116; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾, and Atchison, ¼, to 13¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 90⅝. New York Central at 120½, Erie at 14, and Pennsylvania at 60⅝. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.30 and in Rome at 107.62.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $8,666,204, against $5,947,016 in the preceding week and $7,859,411 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $320,748,980, against $279,806,019 in the corresponding period of last year.

BOSTON CONFIDENCE.

Says The Boston Evening Transcript in discussing the stock market situation:

Liquidation, or taking of profits, has been profuse; some of the larger operators have sold their stocks and joined in the bear drive. Of course the market will rally. There ought to be a material recovery, and the present range should invite buying. Doubtless it will do so, and for a time the market will fluctuate irregularly, being governed by developments in the money market, the peace settlement, the Philippines and home politics.

But with general business maintaining its present broad movement there should be room for further buoyancy in stocks before 1898 ends. The foreigners have not been thrown into panic by the failure to advance the St. Paul dividend, and London is quite likely to praise the conservatism of the action, buying stocks as freely, perhaps more so, than if the advance had been made. St. Paul is not high for a safe 5 per cent. stock, and it may pay more next year. Anticipation generally amounts to more as a speculative influence than realization, excepting when the latter is connected directly with profits, as at present.

DIVIDENDS UNEARNED.

The Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly 1 per cent. dividend on the company's stock.

An official statement submitted to the Board of Directors showed earnings above fixed charges and taxes for the current quarter (figures from date to Sept. 30 being estimated) amounting to less than $30,000 applicable to dividends. The regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on Manhattan requires $300,000. Earnings of $30,000 are equal to only one-tenth of the amount to be disbursed.

Paying $300,000 with but $30,000 earned charges $270,000 additional to Manhattan's floating debt, which thus crosses the $2,200,000 mark, or 7½ per cent. on the company's capital stock—practically two years' dividends.

EXPORT DEMAND FOR GRAIN.

One of the most encouraging developments of the past week has been the big export demand for grain. Engagements for shipment have suddenly assumed large proportions. Yesterday considerably more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat was taken for export, and since Friday nearly 3,000,000 bushels have been contracted for. There is also a heavy demand for corn, yesterday's export engagements amounting to sixty loads. Exchange market authorities point out that these engagements will mean an influx of grain bills, and say that they should have an important influence upon the sterling exchange market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Around noon yesterday a few call loans were made as high as 5 per cent. Previous to that 4 per cent. had been the ruling rate, but of a sudden there appeared a heavy demand for funds, and the figure was rapidly advanced. Equally rapid, however, was the decline. Soon after the high mark was made large sums were offered, and before the close call loans were being made at 3½ per cent. The bulk of the money loaned on call yesterday went at 4 per cent.

The tone of time money was somewhat firmer, but offerings were at all times liberal. Not more than 4 per cent. was asked for four months' money and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Even when 5 per cent. was being paid for call accommodation money for ninety days was to be had in plenty at better than 4 per cent.

TOBACCO TRUST'S STRENGTH.

Tobacco Trust was decidedly strong yesterday, selling up to within a fraction of 147, and, although suffering in the raids at the close, ending the day with a fractional advance. Brokers credited with close relationships with Tobacco Trust insiders were steady buyers of the stock throughout the day. The selling came chiefly from professional traders, among whom there is a very large short interest in the stock. Insiders continue positive in their assertions as to the excellent financial condition of the company, and in their promises of a 50 cent. increase in the dividend rate. On the authority of people having an intimate knowledge of Tobacco Trust affairs, it can be stated that the books show earnings of 15 and 20 per cent. on the common stock after payment of all prior charges.

PEOPLE'S GAS SETTLEMENTS.

People's Gas showed decided strength yesterday, selling up as high as 105⅝, and, although much of this gain was lost before the close, the stock made a fractional advance for the day. Much of the buying was done by inside interests and their friends. Reports of a settlement of the controversy with the Indiana Fuel Company were more definite in character than any hitherto in general circulation in Wall Street. Some time ago it was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the matter had been settled. As yet there have been no papers signed, but the whole matter is arranged, practically every detail having been gone over and agreed upon.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

St. Paul, which, next to Sugar Trust, was the most active stock in the market yesterday, was steadily sold by traders and by brokers, apparently liquidating small speculative accounts, and as steadily bought by brokers representing strong interests. Standard Oil representatives were heavy buyers of the stock and the brokers of other Wall Street factors were conspicuously active in the same way. Several of the larger commission houses also figured in the St. Paul buying.

Of both Burlington and Rock Island there were purchases of equally good character. Both of these stocks made fractional losses, but in general they showed more firmness than at any time since the St. Paul dividend disappointment.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE BEARS.

After holding up well above 136 during the greater part of yesterday, Sugar Trust was made a special target by the traders in the last ten minutes of business, and its price was knocked down to 133½. The scoop was rapid and well executed. Ostensibly, it was based on a report that sugar prices are to be cut at the beginning of October. Accompanying the raid on Sugar Trust there was aggressive selling of stock all around the room, and from all appearances the Sugar break was engineered more for effect than for anything else.

Speculative sentiment on Sugar Trust seems to be well mixed, although among the room traders there is a generally bearish feeling on it. Recently, however, the buying has been of a character such as to lead observers of the stock's market course to believe that interests of importance are at work on its bull side.

GERMAN DEMAND SURE.

The Chicago Times-Herald quotes the following letter from an important German provision trader:

"Provisions have been a disappointment. We did not expect lard to reach 5c. That drop has been a damper on speculation and has prevented dealers from purchasing, except for actual needs. We have had three weeks of hot weather, paralyzing business but splendid for harvesting, and immense quantities of lard and bacon have been eaten up. Consumption is sure to increase during the next few months. Cattle and hogs in Europe are scarce and dear. They must draw on America to a large extent. It will be all the same whether the price is 4c. or 6c. What we want is steadiness of your markets."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Allotment by the Bank of England of £2,000,000 India sterling bills for twelve months at £97 6s. 9d.

***

Decrease of $3,766,233 in exports of domestic merchandise from the United States during August, but increase of $107,028,162 since Jan. 1.

***

Regular quarterly dividend on Western Union recommended by the Directors.

***

Increase of $2,719,188 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $806,783 as compared with corresponding week last year.

***

Increase of $21,130 in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for July, but decrease of $13,019 since Jan. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in September showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$300
Detroit & Lima Northern	826
Flint & Père Marquette	5,730
Mexican National	5,779
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	1,791
Rio Grande Western	1,200
Southern Railway	64,757

***

The following showed decreases:

Forth Worth & Rio Grande	625
Ohio River	1
West Chicago Street	3,224
Wisconsin Central	2,107

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛d per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .06, 1,000 Brunswick at .10, 300 Consol. California and Virginia at .65, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consol. at .06, 200 Golden Fleece at .35, 500 Little Chief at .20 buyer 30, 200 Mexican at .20, 1,500 Pharmacist at .07@.08, 400 Phoenix at .15, 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04¾@.05½@.05, 1,000 Anaconda at .59@60@59½, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@10½, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .003⅛, 3,000 Copper Rock at .002@003, 500 Elkton at 1.24, 3,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12½@.13¼@13, 800 Golden Fleece at .27@28@27½, 2,500 Jefferson at .06⅜@.07⅛@.07, 1,000 Justine at .03½, 600 Lillie at 1.10, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.22, 2,000 Old Gold at .009, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .15 buyer .30, 1,000 Sentinel at .006 and 1,000 Union at .25.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.10	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.22	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.20	Little Chief	.18
Challar	.18	Mexican	.20
Chrysolite	.10	Ophir	.40
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Potosi	.18
Crown Point	.15	Plymouth Con.	.08
Deadwood	.28	Savage	.15
Enterprise Min. Co.	.37	Sierra Nevada	.60
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.60
Gould & Curry	.20	Union Consol.	.18
Hale & Norcross	.45	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.20	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Occidental	.70
Adams Consol.	.03	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.14	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.13
Best & Belcher	.20	Potosi	.18
Breece	1.00	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Belmont	.10	Savage	.15
Caledonia, B. H.	.70	Sierra Nevada	.70
Challar	.20	Standard	1.55
Crown Point	.15	Small Hopes	1.00
Chrysolite	.14	Union Consol.	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Utah	.07
Com. T. Co. stock	5.00	Victor	.03
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Yellow Jacket	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Argentum Juanita	.18
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.60
Gould & Curry	.20	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.04
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.25
Iron Silver	.65	Isabella	.22
Kingston & Pem.	.19	Mollie Gibson	.19
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.07
Little Chief	.22	Portland	1.40
Mexican	.15	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.20
Ontario	3.60	Work	.08
Ophir	.45		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Gold Coin	1.00
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.27
Miami	.40	Isabella	.20
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.06¾
Rocky Mountain	.12½	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.09
Alamo	.04⅜	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.59	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.005½
Cripple Creek Con.	.09⅜	Sentinel	.006⅛
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.24
Copper Rock	.002½	Work	.09½
Elkton	1.23		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 6s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	23⅜	25⅜
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39½	40½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	66	67
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	385
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	58
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	167	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	26¾	27½
Federal Steel pf.	65	70
Glucose common	58½	59
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.		8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	93
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21	22
Standard Distilling pf.	71	72½
Standard Oil Trust	404	405½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	160½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	180
Electro-Pneumatic, asst paid	1¼	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Beaumont	24½	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Sept.	$32,119	$31,819	$27,785
From July 1	318,682	299,476	275,304
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week Sept.	$9,275	$8,449	.....
From July 1	82,781	68,751	.....
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	635	635	635
1st week Sept.	$61,678	$55,943	$47,393
From Jan. 1	1,975,203	1,825,018	1,792,743
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Sept.	$7,488	$7,963	$6,840
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Sept.	$100,987	$95,208	$84,316
From Jan. 1	4,168,696	4,004,556	3,301,432
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Sept.	$27,415	$27,416	$24,102
From Jan. 1	620,993	620,980	663,402
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week Sept.	$164,714	$182,923	.....
From July 1	1,276,337	1,159,416	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
1st week Sept.	$50,300	$49,100	$39,800
From July 1	596,607	634,898	458,930
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,754
1st week Sept.	$491,579	$426,822	$359,622
From July 1	4,446,678	3,781,852	3,225,299
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week Sept. 11	79,861	83,085	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
1st week Sept.	$106,586	$114,693	$97,782
From July 1	956,148	967,426	.....

ADIRONDACK RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$208,305	$199,725	$8,580
Op. expenses	135,800	131,915	3,994
Net earnings	72,496	17,810	4,686
Tit. def. June 30.	442,137	471,081	*28,894

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for June—

Gross earnings	539,546	531,420	8,126
Op. expenses	443,259	341,826	101,433
Net earnings	96,287	189,594	*93,307

For the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	6,904,317	6,140,000	764,317
Net earnings	1,987,511	1,882,695	104,816

*Decrease.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for July—			
Gross earnings	$369,516	$391,338	$364,778
Op. expenses	243,919	286,921	290,722
Net earnings	125,597	104,417	74,056
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	568,894	581,913	542,122

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

100 shares Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company, 10 per cent.

50 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $13 per share.

120 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company common, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $5 per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,210	Am. Sug. Refs.	133⅞	134	133¼	133⅝
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12½	12½	12½	12½
8,570	Am. Tobacco	145⅝	146½	144¾	146
40	A., T. & S. F.	13	13½	13	13
450	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34½	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞
60	Bay State Gas.	3	3	3	3½
5,920	Brook. R. T.	59⅝	59⅝	58	58½
6,630	C., B. & Q.	114½	114½	113⅛	113⅝
10,780	C., M. & St. P.	109⅜	109¾	108½	108½
3,690	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅜	102⅝	101¾	101⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
30	Gen. Electric	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼
1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	....	11	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	
33	33½	2,402	American Cotton Oil..	33½	33¾	33	33	—1½
83	85	35	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	
30¼	31½	105	Am. Malting Co.....	31	31	31	31	— ¾
80	81	230	Am. Malting Co. pf...	82	82	82	82	
12¼	12¾	810	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¾
34¼	34½	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	36	36	34½	34½	—2½
133½	134	35,385	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	137¼	137⅞	133½	133⅝	—2¾
114⅞	115¼	26	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115½	115½	114⅝	114⅝	
96	98	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
145⅞	146	30,755	American Tobacco	145	146⅞	144½	146	+1½
28⅝	29	2,140	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	31	31	29	29	—2
83	83½	966	Am. S. & W. Co. pf...	85	85	83½	83¼	—2
34½	35½	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	35	35	35	35	—2
12⅝	13½	8,685	At., T. & S. F.....	13¾	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
33⅜	33⅞	10,755	At., T. & S. F. pf....	34½	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	— ¼
40½	41	3,440	B. & O., 2d in. pd...	41½	41½	40½	40½	—1
3⅛	3¼	900	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
58¾	58½	33,327	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59¼	59¾	58	58¾	—1½
124½	126	50	Brooklyn Union Gas..	126	126	126	126	
52¾	52¾	1,010	Canada Southern	52¾	53	52¾	52¾	
21	22		Central Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	
22½	22⅝	2,305	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅝	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
158	....	25	Chicago & Alton.....	160	160	160	160	
113¼	113⅝	13,563	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	114½	114½	113¼	113¼	— ⅞
53	54	545	Chi. & East. Ill.....	54	54	53	53	—1
107¼	108	110	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	107½	107½	107¼	107½	— ⅛
14⅜	14½	8,355	Chi. Gr. West	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
39¼	41	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40	40	40	40	
108½	108⅝	31,480	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	109⅜	109⅝	108⅜	108⅝	— ¾
158	158	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	157	157	157	157	— ½
130¼	130¾	2,750	Chi. & Northw	131¾	131¾	130	130¼	—1
101¾	101⅞	9,851	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102⅜	102⅝	101¾	101¾	— ¼
7½	8⅝	200	Chi., Term. Trans....	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅝
40½	41	565	C., C., C. & St. L....	41	41	40½	40½	— ½
14⅞	15	1,300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	15⅜	15	15	
50½	50⅝	1,110	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	
21	24	210	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	21	21	—2½
14	17	326	Colorado Midland pf...	15	15	15	15	—1
181	182	2,445	Consolidated Gas	182	183	180½	182	—2½
47¾	48	310	Consolidated Ice	48¼	48½	48	48	—1
92½	93	110	Consolidated Ice pf...	92½	92½	92½	92¼	
100¼	107¾	130	Del. & Hudson	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅝
149	151	10	Del., Lack. & West...	148½	148½	148¾	148¾	
54⅞	55¼	1,480	Denver & R. G. pf....	55½	55¾	54⅜	55	
14¼	16	550	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	15⅞	15⅞	14½	14½	—1½
13½	13⅜	25	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	
18¼	18½	200	Erie 2d pf.....	18	18	18	18	— ¼
28	29	300	Evans. & T. H. pf....	29	29	29	29	
66	68	300	Evans. & T. H. pf....	67	67	67	67	+1
43¾	44	1,783	General Electric	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43½	— ½
133	134	661	Great Northern pf....	133	133⅜	133	133⅜	+ ¼
28	28¼	500	Hawaiian Sugar	28	28	28	28	
112¾	112¾	1,300	Illinois Central	112½	112½	112¼	112½	+ ¼
66	67	2,138	Illinois Steel Co.....	68¼	68¼	65¾	66¼	—3½
48¼	49½	4,250	Int. Paper Co.....	51¼	51¾	48¾	49	—2⅝
89	90	1,747	Int. Paper Co. pf....	90¼	90½	89¼	89½	
184¼	187¾	125	K. C., Ft. Scott. & Gulf....	185¾	188	185¾	185¾	+ ½
48¾	49¼	200	Laclede Gas	48⅝	49	48	48¾	+ ¼
17	18	170	Lake Erie & West....	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
56¾	56¾	3,670	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅝	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
94⅞	95¼	29,236	Manhattan Con	96¾	96¼	94½	95	—1¼
152¾	154	4,061	Met. Street Ry	157	157	152	152	—5
93	94	5,624	Minnesota Iron	95¼	95¼	92¾	93	—3½
11¾	12	125	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
33¼	33½	690	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	33½	33½	33⅛	33¼	— ½
32⅝	32⅝	2,210	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33½	32	32¾	—1
26	28	100	Mobile & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
31½	32¼	805	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ¼
92½	97	125	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	95	95	95	95	— ½
34	34¼	830	National Lead Co.....	34¼	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
109½	111	29	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	111¼	111¼	110½	110½	
5	5½	405	Nat. Linseed Oil.....	5	5	5	5	+ ½
42	46	200	New Central Coal	42¾	43	42¾	43	+ ½
89¼	89¾	400	New Jersey Central ..	89½	90	89¼	89¼	+ ½
92⅝	96	200	New York Air Brake.	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	+2
116½	116⅞	1,590	New York Central.....	116⅝	117¼	116⅜	116⅜	— ⅜
52	52¼	1,150	Norfolk & West. pf...	52½	52½	51¾	52	— ½
6¼	6¾	500	North American	6½	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅝	16,763	Northern Pacific	37⅞	38	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	8,105	Northern Pacific pf...	76⅝	77	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅝	100	Ontario & Western...	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
74½	76	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77	77	75	75	
34	35¼	100	Oregon Short Line	33¾	34¼	33¾	33½	—1
44	45	288	Pacific Coast	45	45	44½	44½	—1
65½	67	272	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ½
32	32¼	285	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅜	— ¼
117½	117⅞	300	Pennsylvania R. R....	117⅝	117¾	117⅝	117⅝	+ ¼
103⅞	104	23,145	Philadelphia Gas	104	105¾	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅛
62½	63	900	P., C., C. & St. L. pf...	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ½
185½	186	101	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	186	186	186	186	— ½
183¾	183¾	1,430	Reading	183¾	184¼	18	183¾	+ ¼
43	43¾	3,100	Reading 1st pf.....	43	43¼	42¾	43¾	+ ¼
8	7	15	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
57	58	7	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	
64	64¼	410	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	64¼	64¼	64	64¼	— ⅝
31⅜	31⅝	520	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	
164	170	7	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	163½	163½	163½	163½	
79¼	80	375	St. Paul & Omaha....	81	81	79⅜	79¾	—1½
21	22	320	Southern Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ¼
9	9¼	305	Southern Railway	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
33⅜	33¼	1,935	Southern Railway pf..	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¼
7	7¼	525	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
27¼	28	1,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28¼	28¼	27¼	27½	— ⅝
13⅝	13⅞	1,270	Texas Pacific	13¾	14	13½	13¾	
173	178	10	Third Avenue	177	177	177	177	
29⅞	30¼	11,118	Union Pacific	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¼
63⅜	63¾	10,638	Union Pacific pf.....	64⅛	64⅜	63½	63⅝	— ⅜
5¾	5⅞	1,370	U. P., D. & G.....	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ½
40	44	5	United States Express.	42	42	42	42	
7⅛	7¾	10	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	
69⅛	69⅝	3,675	U. S. Leather pf.....	69¾	70	69	69⅜	— ¼
41¾	41⅞	2,455	United States Rubber.	41⅝	41¾	40½	41½	— ¼
101¾	102	1,284	U. S. Rubber pf.....	102	102¼	102	102	— ½
8⅞	8¾	200	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
20	20¼	2,565	Wabash pf	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	— ⅛
	95	200	West Chicago Street..	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	
92¼	92¼	2,662	Western Union Tel....	93	93	92	92¼	— ⅝
2⅛	2¼	510	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd..	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Sales.....		364,156						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	99	..	Col., H. V. & T...	5¾	6	N. Y. & N. H.....192	194
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105¼	105½	C., H. V. & T. pf..	..	25	N. Y., C. & St. L. 13	14½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Consol. Coal.....	46	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	65 75
4s, r., 1907.....	110¾	111¼	Den. & R. G.....	..	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	33 36
4s, c., 1907.....	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Dul., S. S. & A...	3 4½
4s, r., 1925.....	127¼	128¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Norfolk So.....	60 68
4s, c., 1925.....	127¼	128½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	134	Nor. & West.....	14 16¼
5s, r., 1904.....	112¼	112¾	Ed. E. Ill. of B'n.	130	Ont. Mining.....	4 6	
5s, c., 1904.....	112¼	113¼	Eighth Avenue ...350	..	Ore. R. & N.....	54 57	
Currency 6s, 1899.	102½	..	Erie 1st pf.....	35¼	35½	Pac. Coast 1st pf. 82½	86
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Ft. W. & R. G....	13	15	Penn. Coal.....300	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	116½	..	H. B. Claflin.....	91	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	1¼ 1⅝
			Homestake	51	..	Peo. & Eastern...	4½ 6
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Ill. Cent. l. 1....	96	100	P., C. C. & St. L.	42⅜ 43¼
American Coal....	110	..	Ind., Ill. & Iowa..	39	..	P., Ft. W. & C....172	..
Am. Dist. Tel.....	30	40	Iowa Central.....	9	9½	Pitts. & West. pf.	8 9
Am. Express 130		135	Iowa Central pf..	34	35	Quicksilver	2 2½
Am. Tobacco pf..125		130	Joliet & Chicago..160		..	Quicksilver pf.....	6 8
Ann Arbor.....	10	12	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Reading 2d pf....	21 22
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6	Keokuk & D. M..	4	5	Rens. & Saratoga.	185 ..
Boston A. L. pf...105		108	K. & D. M. pf...	15½	17	R., W. & O.....	124 126
Brunswick City....	8¾	10	Keokuk & West..	29	32	Rio Grande W....	27 29½
Buff., N. Y. & Pu.	30	35	King. & Pem.....	9	9¾	Rio G. W. pf....	67 69½
Buff., R. & P. pf..	72¼	75½	L. E. & W. pf....	74½	76	2d pf.....	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N...	75	..	Lake Shore.....	192¾	..	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅜ 8⅝
Canadian Pacific..	85½	86¼	Long Island	50	58	St. L. S. W.....	4½ 6
Chi. & Alton pf...170		..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. L. S. W. pf...	11½ 12
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	St. P. & Duluth...	21 26
Chi. Gt. W. deb...	70	73	Mexican Central..	5¼	5½	St. P. & D. pf....	88 92
Chi., Ind. & L....	8	9	Mex. Nat. certfs..	½	1	St. P. & O. pf....137	160
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	33	Minn. & St. L....	26	28	Sullivan certs. 60¼	61
Chi. N. W. pf..175		..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	90	Sixth Avenue... 200	..
Chi. Term. T. pf...	31	33	M. & St. L. 2d pf..	58½	59¼	Texas Pacific L. T.	8 9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	87	..	Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol. & O. C.....	20 30
Cleve. & Pitts....169		..	Minn. St. P. & S.	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40 50
Col. C. & I. Dev..	..	6¾	S. M. pf.....	18	..	Twin City R. T...	27 32
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Morris & Essex...175		..	Wells-F. Express..120	125
Colorado Midland.	4	7	National Starch...	5	7½	W. & L. E. pf., $5 asst. paid.....	14½ 14¾
Col. F. & I. pf....	80	90	Nat. St. 1st pf....	73	77	Wis. Central.....	1¼ 1½
Col. & H. Coal...	4	6¾	Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	25	Wis. Central pf....	4 7

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Reorganization Committee gives notice that they have called the third instalment of $2 per share of common stock and $3 per share of preferred stock, payable at the Central Trust Company on or before Sept. 20. This is the third instalment called by the committee, and, including the $1 per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the fourth payment.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WEXLER METAL GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday sold out the effects of the Wexler Metal Goods Manufacturing Company, at 116 Walker Street, realizing about $400.

HENRY CAHN.—Sheriff Acker of the Borough of Richmond yesterday took possession of the Casino Hotel, at Midland Beach, to satisfy a judgment of $2,918 held by Emil Bloch of New York against his brother-in-law, Henry Cahn, the proprietor.

ZIEGLER & LOWENSTEIN.—James F. MacCabe has been appointed receiver for the firm of Ziegler & Lowenstein, grocers, at 411 East Eighty-third Street, by Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, on the application of Margaret Ziegler, against Solly Lowenstein, for a dissolution of the copartnership and an accounting. The firm was formed on May 25, 1897. She alleged that Mr. Lowenstein gave a bill of sale of the business without her knowledge or consent to Robert Hill, whose agents ousted her from the store. The stock was valued at $700, and shortly after Mr. Hill gave a bill of sale of it to a New Jersey man for $100.

CHARLES H. PEARSON & CO.—Judgment for $144 was obtained yesterday against Charles H. Pearson & Co., flour merchants, of 437 Produce Exchange Building, in favor of Frederick E. Suse, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. Antoine E. Coronati, the junior partner, was not served with the summons. Mr. Pearson has been in the flour trade since July, 1895, and was sales agent here for an Ohio milling company. Mr. Coronati became a partner in January, 1898. They did some export business with Europe and the West Indies. The business recently came to a standstill on account of inability to meet contracts. The capital, it was said, was used up, and they owed some on differences.

Out of Town.

MORRILL BROTHERS COMPANY.—The failure of Morrill Brothers Company, jewelers of, Boston, was announced yesterday. The assets amount to $95,000, and the liabilities, $38,000. Inability to secure ready money was the cause of the assignment.

FRANKLIN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.—Chancellor McGill, in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, filed an opinion deciding that a receiver should be appointed for the Franklin Electric Light Company of Cape May. The application was made by the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation, a judgment creditor.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Irwin S. Loewenthal of 207 East Sixty-second Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $29,167, and nominal assets of $8,072. Of the liabilities, $12,931 are secured by an interest he had in some real estate at 206 West Seventeenth Street, this city, in Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., deeds to which he executed about May 1, 1888, and also by warehouse receipts. The value of the security is given at $3,050. The assets consist of bills receivable, $3,955, and debts due him, $4,110. Mr. Loewenthal was formerly in business with his brother, Abraham S. Loewenthal, as Loewenthal Brothers, commission merchants, who went out of business in 1888. Louis E. Salmon is the attorney.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Morris, and Robert Schroeder—The Osborn Cash Register Company..	$109
ATCHISON, Thomas A.—A. J. Connick.....	113
ABRAHAM, Louis—N. H. Cohan.....	278
BACH, Adam—Barbara Slavik.....	2,545
BUCKI, Charles L.—Hattie E. Bucki.....	833
BURT, Edward—W. Nylin.....	305
BEATTY, Clarence—Gallagher-Entwistle Company	433
BUEKLIN, Charles A.—A. Robinson.....	44
BRADY, John C.—Western Electric Company	888
CROHEN, Henry L.—J. Reid.....	447
CONANT, Roger O.—F. J. Maynard.....	103
DOMINION MINING AND CHEMICAL Company—Theodore E. Tack.....	822
ELLISON, Guy R. P. and S. Harry, also Alfred Van Horn—A. Plant and another.	540
GREENBERG, Charles and Samuel—W. Greenfield.....	710
GALLAUDET, Peter W.—C. E. Bonnell and others.....	36
HEVENOR, Robert A.—Jacob Stahl and others.....	713
HAY, J. Lewis, Robert Riggs, and Homer J. Beaudet—John P. Kane Company....	1,431
HARDT, Engelbert, and others—Samuel Wallach and others, costs.....	131
KUTNER, Rudolph—Aspell & Co.....	119
KREUSLER, Arnold—Garden Malting Company.....	864
KAYSER, Louis W., and Frank S. Landsmann—William L. Hauptmann.....	90
LOOSCHEN, Jared J.—C. E. Neier.....	206
LAW, Lizzie W.—J. Schwan.....	286
LAWLESS, Mary—S. Heller.....	98
LENOX HILL MEAT COMPANY—G. F. & E. C. Swift.....	789
LAIT, Abraham—W. Lifshitz, costs.....	94
MATHER, William A.—Armour & Co....	263
MULLIGAN, John—M. Gleason.....	205
McGOVERN, James T.—W. H. Henderson.	120
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Klinger, Jr.....	103
METHVEN, William—D. Kerbs.....	237
OSBORN, Charles S.—E. P. Hatch.....	463
OGIER, Howard F.—C. F. Weston and another.....	94
PEARSON, Charles H.—F. E. Suse.....	144
RUBINSTEIN, Nathaniel, and Henry Rochomowitz—A. Meisel and others.....	90
RAINES, William G.—M. C. Spencer....	105
ROCHMOWITZ, Henry—Neptune Meter Company.....	32
RENTON, George W.—A. Watson.....	137
SCHILLINGER, George, Louis Keller, and Frank Pietrowsky—J. Gallagher.....	308
SALOMON, Maurice C.—L. Rosenn and others.....	295
SMITH, Seymour G.—A. Neuman and another.....	221
STEIN, Joseph R., and Edgar S. Clark—Minnie E. Quimby.....	674
WOERNER, Albert M.—H. B. Bradbury....	564
WICKS, James D.—F. Millward.....	403

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hoyt vs. Horton.
2—Philips vs. Platt.
3—Wertz vs. Wirth.
4—Moscow vs. 42d St. Man., &c., R. R. Co.
5—Onequi vs. Postley.
6—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzgerald.
7—Biersdorfer vs. Higgins.
8—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Sperling.
9—Southgate vs. Hutchinson.
10—Cassell vs. Weissblatt.
11—Buffalo L., T. & Safe Dep. Co. vs. Medina Gas & El. Light Co.
12—In re Merriam Co.
13—Mutual L. Ins. Co. vs. Youmans.
14—Cong. Agudes Actum Anshei Barbriosk vs. Glock.
15—Aettel vs. Rulleyn.
16—Columbia Bank vs. Dunn.
17—Victor vs. Lewis.
18—Leach vs. Thornburgh.
19—Marker vs. Marker.
20—Whitman vs. Yohn.
21—Bouvry vs. Bouvry.
22—Levy vs. Levy.
23—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. City of New York.
24—Ramme vs. Werner.
25—Diepenbrock vs. Borgia.
26—Waldemann vs. Rassert.
27—Produce Exch. Trust Co. vs. H. B. King Bros. Pub. Co.
28—Moran vs. Flerund.
29—Rerger vs. Berger.
30—Hill vs. Sears.
31—In re 155th St.
32—In re 167th St.
33—In re Katonah Av.
34—In re 157th St.
35—In re 187th St.
36—In re Bremer Av.
37—In re Rose St.
38—In re Franklin St.
39—In re 188th St.
40—In re Bell.
41—Moran vs. Freund.
42—Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. vs. Evarts.
43—Marlano vs. Marlano.
44—John Weber & Co. vs. Gleason.
45—Lecour vs. Importers & Trad. Nat. Bk.
46—N. Y. Special Agency vs. King.
47—In re Lewis.
48—Schuhl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

William Raab.	Frederick W. Lange,
At 10:30 A. M.	Margaret A. Roberts.
Martha J. Stephens,	At 11 A. M.
Mary E. Binsse,	Catherine C. Raubitschek
John Hajek,	At 2 P. M.
Mary E. Nolan,	Emma S. Spear,
John McCullough,	Henry Cook.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Domenico Di Angelo, Giovanni Tofani.
2—Robert Clarkson, Thomas Dorgan, Arthur McNiece.
3—Joseph Mahoney.
4—Carmelo Reale.
5—George W. Holt. Pleadings.
1—Asher S. Kaufman.
2—Patrick Byrnes, Patrick Shea.
3—Frank Deppolder.
4—Frank Clark.
5—Jacob Dorf.
6—Thomas Grant.
7—Harry Robeson.
8—Joseph J. Sullivan.
9—George Anderson.
10—James Curtis.
11—Stephen Moore.
12—Charles Medansky.
13—Patrick Donovan.
14—Harry Goldstein.
15—Katie Murray.
16—Alfred L. Albrecht.
17—Harry Stern.
18—Edward Du Boise.
19—William Charles.
20—Thomas Williams.
21—Robert Helm.
22—Gustav Crandall.
23—John Hunter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the people.

1—John Moore.
2—Jennie Smith.
3—Beula Brown.
4—William Byrnes.
5—James O'Brien.
6—Matthew Lamb.
7—Bartel Becker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Birbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company vs. Cloud—Isaac B. Brennen. Matter of Roome—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Faultless Ribbon and Carbon Paper Company—Thomas E. Brown. Matter of L. Biebers, Son & Co.—Julius M. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Dinkel vs. Stephens—Louis Hanneman.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Margaret Ziegler vs. Solly Lowenstein—James F. MacCabe.

BAY STATE GAS COMPANY SUED.

Complainants Charge that J. Edward Addicks Has Perpetrated Frauds —$35,000,000 Involved.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—Argument was heard to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Dallas on the bill of equity filed by James B. Weir of New York, and a similar bill filed by Godfred, Morse & Co. of Boston to compel the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware to produce the books of the concern. Counsel for the defendant filed a demurrer to the bill.

The complainants in the first case state that they are stockholders of the corporation, but that notwithstanding they have made frequent efforts they have been unable to learn anything of the financial condition of the company, or of its management. The complainants aver "that the corporation defendant, acting at the instigation and under the control of J. Edward Addicks, has defeated various efforts which have been made on the part of the holders of income bonds by legal proceedings to obtain information concerning its assets and transactions, and that by making settlements with various litigants, solely for the purpose of shielding frauds upon the company, which had been perpetrated by J. Edward Addicks, all information has been thwarted."

It is also charged that the stock of the Bay State Gas Company fell from about par, or $50 a share, to $2 a share, and that it is the belief of the complainants that the depreciation was caused by fraudulent methods in connection with the company.

Counsel for the complainants stated that, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Weir had gone to the office of the Bay State Gas Company, in Wilmington, and demanded to see the stock transfer book, he was refused by Treasurer William H. Miller, who was in charge of the office. Counsel said that Mr. Weir asked Miller what had been done with the proceeds of the sale or disposition of 700,000 shares of capital stock of the company, valued at $35,000,000, and that the Treasurer said he knew nothing about it; that he did not handle the money. It was also charged that the stock of the company had been increased from 60,000 shares originally to 700,000.

Counsel for the defense said there was no claim that the stock had been issued illegally or unauthorizedly; that there had been no specific charge made of fraud. Counsel said: "If they want to bring us into court let them show some specific charge. Tell us wherein you charge us with fraud, and we will answer you."

The Court reserved its decision.

Ruling on the Stamp Tax Law.

Collector Charles H. Treat has received the following ruling from Commissioner Scott at Washington in regard to the stamping of an agreement of guarantee made by purchasers of merchandise for the payment of indebtedness incurred by them prior to a certain date, together with extensions of credit on purchases, &c. "If the instrument is a mere contract without any of the characteristics of a bond, and not executed by any company charging a premium therefor, it is not subject to the stamp tax."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s		
5,000	100	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
1,000	88	
At., T. & S. F. adjst 4s		
2,000	71¾	
10,000	71½	
5,000	72	
10,000	71⅝	
5,000	71¾	
500	71⅞	
25,000	71⅝	
28,000	71½	
11,000	71¾	
5,000	71⅝	
1,000	71¾	
5,000	71½	
20,000	71⅝	
2,000	71½	
46,000	71¾	
6,000	71⅝	
30,000	71⅞	

OPENING DAY AT GRAVESEND

A Race Has to be Declared Off in Order that the Law May Be Complied With.

ARMAMENT'S JUNIOR HANDICAP

He Easily Defeats the Field in the Rich Stake Event—Delay of an Hour and Twenty Minutes at the Post.

For the first time since the present racing law in this State became operative it became necessary yesterday to declare off a running race in order that the law which prohibits racing after sundown might be complied with. Even with this race chopped out of the programme which had been arranged for the opening day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting at Gravesend it was tight work to get the racing over before the time limit, and as a result there was considerable complaint on the part of the public as well as among the bookmakers, who want as many races as possible in order to give them additional chances to get the public's money. The opening programme of the meeting was a splendid one originally, for it contained among other prizes the $15,000 held out for division among the first three horses in the Junior Champion Stakes, and as the prize was such a rich one some of the crack two-year-olds of the year were starters. The race, however, was spoiled by a delay of an hour and twenty minutes, and Starter Fitzgerald was so disgusted with the result that after the race he walked into the Stewards' stand and tendered his resignation. The Stewards realized probably that Mr. Fitzgerald was excited because of this delay and of another in the previous race, and refused to accept his resignation, but granted him instead unlimited power, with the option of starting with a barrier of any sort. He resumed his work with the flag then, and got the fields in the next two races off in good shape.

Mr. Fitzgerald's work was never more arduous than it was yesterday, and although it grew late, and he must have known that it would be necessary to declare off a race in order to get within the sunset limit, he persisted in refusing to take breaks until the boys heeded his commands. Although he was long delayed, his starts, when he did get the horses away, were even, except in the Junior Champion, when W. Overton was deservedly left at the post. The starting yesterday was without the barrier in front of the horses, but from in front of a barrier stretched across the track, an idea suggested by P. J. Dwyer, the President of the association. The new order of things handicapped Mr. Fitzgerald, and the barried behind the start will be removed to-day and a barrier in front substituted.

The Junior Championship was not much of a race in its early stages, for after going a quarter of a mile the field was strung out, with Armament, an added starter, in the lead. Jean Beraud was evidently not up to his old form, or else the long delay at the post with 125 pounds up took all of the speed out of him, for he was never prominent. Once Armament got his nose in front he held the lead, and the efforts of Ahom and Comforter to get up to him were fruitless. Rhinelander, who came with a rush from behind, challenged the leader at the head of the stretch, and at the sixteenth pole he got up on even terms. That was the nearest he ever got, for Turner sent Armament along again, and a ding-dong finish resulted, in which Armament won by a short head.

Five of the candidates for the first Special declined, and Briar Sweet was left to be the favorite. She would probably have been favorite had all ten started, for she was easily the best horse in the race, as her easy manner of winning showed. She also raced in front from flagfall to finish, and the nearest any of the others got to her was one and a half lengths, which is the distance she beat Candle Black. Alice Farley and The Friar showed well for a time, and Algol also made a bid to get up to the leader, but all in vain.

It was so dark when the steeplechase was called that it seemed cruel to send horses and riders to the jumps. But the steeplechase is a stake, and as this could not be declared off, the horses and jockeys were given a chance. The result was that at the second jump Diversion went down and Marshall bolted. Baby Bill and Plutarch also went down, and although it was thought at first that Wynne on Plutarch was badly hurt, an examination proved him to be less injured than was previously thought. Olindo led all the way up to the turn and into the stretch, and it seemed as though he would win easily. But on the turn into the stretch Olindo went very wide, and Woodpigeon, coming fast, raced him to a head and landed the winner's share of the stake money.

P. J. Dwyer suffered another blow at the hands of John J. McCafferty, for, after winning the second race, a selling affair, with Handpress, McCafferty bid the colt up to $2,500, an advance of $1,500 over his entered selling.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Himitine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 2 years, by Himyar-Santine, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Burns)
2—Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3, 124, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Lambent, McClancy's b. m., 5, 135, 6 to 1.....(Williams)

Kenmore Queen, 114, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Blarney Stone, 108, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Bardella, 130, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Fleeting Gold, 791, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Lord Zent, 111, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Benderm, 122, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Kilt, 90, 60 to 1, (Moody;) Murillo, 97, 40 to 1, (Michaels,) and Billali, 105, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Pomona, 90 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 4, 106, 15 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Songer)
3—Merry Prince, August Belmont's ch. h., 5, 104, 5 to 2.....(Burns)

Decanter, 100, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Gala Day, 105, 7 to 2, (Spencer;) Twinkler, 95, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Millstream, 85, 5 to 1, (Dupee;) Kilt, 90, 60 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; heads between second, third, and fourth.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $150 each, starters to pay $250 additional, the club to add the amount necessary to make the value of the stake $15,000, of which $3,000 to second and $2,000 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., by Tremont-Armlet, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Rhinelander, John E. Madden's b. c., 107, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clauson)
3—Ahom, G. E. Smith's br. c., 115, 8 to 1.....(Williams)

Frohsinn, 107, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Scannel, 115, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Alpen, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Kinley Mack, 107, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Duke of Middlesburg, 115, 40 to 1, (Penn;) Hungarian, 107, 60 to 1, (Cunningham;) Composer, 110, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Marblehead, 115, 10 to 1, (Songer,) and W. Overton, 115, 4 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $100 each, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07¾.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 102 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 3, 105, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clauson)
3—Alice Farley, Mrs. L. D. Gray's ch. f., 3, 102, 8 to 5.....(Valentine)

Algol, 122, 3 to 1, (Burns,) and The Friar, 122, 4 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. About two and a half miles. Time—5:03.

1—Woodpigeon, J. W. Colt's gr. g., 5 years, by Woodlands-Fanny Moore, 154 pounds, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Finnegan)
2—Olindo, F. Gebhard's b. g., 6, 160, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Chandler)
3—Royal Scarlet, F. F. & R. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 150, 5 to 1.....(Cochrane)

Marshall, 156, 20 to 1, (Sheedy;) †Diversion, 147, 8 to 5, (Veitch;) †Plutarch, 139, 7 to 1, (Wynn,) and Baby Bill, 130, 20 to 1, (Byrne;) also ran.

Won in a drive by a head; ten lengths between second and third.

*Bolted. †Fell.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Effervescent 117	Jean Ingelow 110	
Prestidigitatrice 117	Helen Thomas 110	
Bettie Gray 110	Winepress 110	
Rose May 110	Frances Booker 110	
Gaze 110	Lady Lindsey 110	
Kensington 110	Theory 110	
Florence Breckinridge.110		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Sir Walter 126	Latson 113
Poetess 121	Banquo II. 105
Dr. Catlett 110	Bon Ino 99
Floronso 118	Marsian 94
Martha H. 116	Leando 91
Handball 109	Lady Marian 91

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Autumn 126	Rose O'Lee 107
The Kentuckian 124	Colonel Tenny 107
Glenheim 117	Exception 106
Ben Viking 110	Judge Magee 100
Manlius 109	

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Orion 112	Decide 103
Lennep 109	Tom Collins 102
Imperator 108	Blissful 99
Momentum 107	Lady Disdain 99
Tremargo 106	Fleeting Gold 99
Sensational 104	Marito 99
Miss Tenny 104	Uncle Louis 94
Harvey Reed 103	Bonnie Gem 94

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

Sir Gawain 116	Colonel Tenny 100
Bangle 116	Subject 97
Lillian Belle 113	Fast Black 97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Maximo Gomez 119	Arquebus 112
Glonoine 115	Clonsilla 112
Previous 115	Firearm 112
Central Trust 115	Whistling Con 112
Frohman 112	Lady Marian 112

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Baltimore Win Two Games from the New Yorks by Superior Playing—Locals Were Unable to Bat.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	80	45	.640
Cincinnati	79	47	.627
Baltimore	75	46	.620
Cleveland	70	51	.579
Chicago	70	57	.551
New York	66	58	.532
Philadelphia	60	59	.504
Pittsburg	63	63	.500
Louisville	54	72	.429
Brooklyn	46	70	.397
Washington	41	82	.333
St. Louis	34	90	.274

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 3; New York, 1.
Baltimore, 5; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

Two more defeats were chalked up against the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the local team being clearly outplayed by the Baltimores. The first game was well played, the New Yorks doing some good fielding, which cannot win games, however, unless backed up by good hitting and base running. The visitors hit timely and ran bases well. The locals did not make enough base hits in the two games to assure success in one game with a team of Baltimore's standing. Ruste, who occupied the pitcher's box for the locals, pitched well.

After losing the first game the 4,000 persons who turned out to witness the double bill, despite the poor showing made by the New Yorks recently, hoped for a victory in the second. Doheny, who did the pitching, received poor support. Nops, like Kitson, in the first game held the local baters in check at all times, and when the game was called, after the seventh inning, on account of darkness, everybody seemed to be relieved. The work of Umpire Warner, who officiated behind the plate in the second game, caused much unfavorable comment. It was Catcher Warner, however, who incited the crowd by turning around and scowling at the umpire after nearly every ball pitched, which created the impression that the umpire was giving the New Yorks the worst of everything. It was not until Kelley, the Baltimore player, told Warner that his actions were unbecoming a player that the latter stopped.

Holmes was not barred from the grounds, though President Freedman said before he went abroad that he would not allow Holmes on the grounds. Holmes did not play in the second game, but when he stepped to the plate the first time he received an ovation. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Jenn'gs, ss.	0	0	5	5	1
Foster, ss.	0	1	1	3	1	Kelley, cf.	1	3	1	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	6	4	0	Holmes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	Demont., 2b.	0	2	0	5	0
Warner, c.	1	1	2	3	0	Clarke, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Ruste, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total.	1	3	27	17	1	Total.	3	10	27	17	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Stolen bases—Keeler, and Kelley. Two-base hits—Kelley and Warner. Home run—Kelley. Double plays—Demontreville, Jennings, and McGann, (2.) First base by errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 3. Struck out—By Ruste, 2; by Kitson, 3. Passed ball—Warner. Left on bases—New York, 6; Baltimore, 3. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, lf.	0	1	2	1	0	McGraw, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Seymour, cf.	0	2	1	0	1	Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Jennings, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Foster, ss.	0	0	1	3	2	Kelley, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Hughes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	Demont, 2b.	1	1	5	3	0
Warner, c.	0	1	7	3	0	Robinson, c.	0	2	6	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Nops, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	0	5	21	13	6	Total.	5	9	21	9	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Stolen bases—Keeler, 2; Doyle. Two-base hits—Demontreville, Robinson. First base by errors—Baltimore, 2. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Hartman. Struck out—By Doheny, 7; by Nops, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Baltimore, 8. Umpire—Mr. Warner. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Bostons played a poor fielding game this afternoon, and the Philadelphias won easily. The locals fielded faultlessly, and their few hits were made when they were needed. Score:

Philadelphia	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 9. Errors—Boston, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The home team was easily beaten to-day because of Woods's fine pitching, aided by the Chicaga's sharp fielding. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Bowerman; Chicago, Woods and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Lawn Tennis at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 13. — Beautiful weather made the second day of the tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association an enjoyable one. The scores follow:

Men's Doubles.—C. S. Batt and E. H. Thayer of Tarrytown defeated Isaac Platt and Ewing Taylor of Poughkeepsie, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—Wylie Brown defeated Safford A. Crummey, both of Poughkeepsie, 6—2, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. W. P. Touch and Miss M. Weller of Newburg defeated Mrs. G. C. Graham and Mrs. E. Harker of Newburg, 6—0, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Mabel Ferris of Poughkeepsie and W. H. Spurgin of West Point defeated Mrs. E. Harker and E. A. Jova of Newburg, 6—1, 6—2.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The 30-footers raced this afternoon with a brisk wind from the south, starting at 3:05. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:23:07	2:18:07
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:25:31	2:20:31
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:26:12	2:21:12
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:23:03	2:23:03
Carolina, F. Jones	5:29:14	2:24:14
Asahi, L. Warren	Did not finish.	

Free Baseball for the Soldiers.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Frank De H. Robison has telegraphed to President Young of the National League the suggestion that all soldiers and sailors in full uniform who took part in the Spanish war be admitted to all League games free.

GOLFERS PLAYING TO WIN

Some Good Men, However, Fall Out of the Amateur Championship Struggle.

HEAVY DEFEAT FOR CHOATE

All of Harvard's Representatives Out of the Contest—Narrow Victory for Macdonald—Sixteen Left to Play To-day.

A number of excellent, some surprising and a few very singular incidents, occurred yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., where the big amateur championship contest of the United States is being fought. The competitors, who, on Monday morning amounted to over 100, have now been reduced to the more comfortable number of sixteen, and at the close of to-day's games one-half of these will have to postpone their championship victory, for another year, at least.

The college element of golfers suffered some reverses, but perhaps no more than might be expected. The thirty-two men who qualified in the medal play contest on the first day met to begin the match play rounds, that is, each one playing against another, and the one winning most holes in the thirty-six-hole competition, remaining to play again the next day. In the morning the tie for the last place between W. D. Vanderpool and Alexander Morten was played off. By the rules an extra hole is played, but as the first one was halved in four strokes, a second had to be played, and Morten won that in four strokes to five. This cut one of the possible college men from the eligible list, for Vanderpool was the champion golfer of Princeton last year.

His defeat left nine collegians in the thirty-two ranks. Heading the list was Joseph H. Choate, Jr., one of Howard's golfers and whose lowest score gave him the gold medal on the former day. By a peculiar irony of fate the severest defeat of the day was suffered by Choate at the hands of Walter B. Smith, the Yale golf champion, the match thus assuming some features of a college rivalry. When the first 18 holes ended in the morning, Smith led by 3 holes, but he went to work in slap-dash fashion later in the day, and soon had the game by 8 holes and 7 to play.

Yale Beats Harvard.

This, however, was not the only singular incident, for with Choate went down the entire Harvard contingent of qualifying golfers, the others being W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Gardiner G. Hubbard, and James F. Curtis. The former was beaten by Alexander Morten of the Westchester Country Club, and this occasioned one of the surprises of the day. Cutting led by 1 in the morning, but he played much poorer in the afternoon, and Morten won the game by 2 holes and 1 to play. Their scores were:

Alexander Morten, Westchester County—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....3 4 4 6 6 5 6 5 7—46
In .....4 5 6 8 6 3 4 5 5—46—92

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 7—45
In .....5 5 7 6 5 4 3 5 5—40—85

Total, (thirty-five holes).....177

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 6—42
In .....5 4 6 7 6 5 4 6 6—49—91

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....4 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 5—47
In .....4 5 5 6 5 5 4 7 .—41—88

Total, (thirty-five holes).....179

Hubbard, who has suddenly become famous as winner of the big Newport tournament, was drawn with a hard man, Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago. Hubbard is a Harvard junior, and his limited experience in the game is a wonder. He literally kept the former champion on pins and needles, and a great deal is told when it is stated that Macdonald did not feel secure until after passing the thirtieth hole, or twelfth in the afternoon.

The morning contest was barely taken by Macdonald by one hole. Twice Hubbard was ahead, and he forged ahead by one in the afternoon. He lost the game on poor half iron shots, a stroke requiring skill, and which he has not yet mastered. He outdrove Macdonald continually, and got a further ball with his brassie. Two bad half iron shots toward the end of the game left Hubbard's ball in the bunker, and he finally lost by four holes and two to play. It was a pretty match, decidedly the most popular of the day, and was followed by fully 200 spectators. The scores were:

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....3 4 4 6 4 4 5 4 5—39
In .....3 5 6 5 4 4 4 6 6—43—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....4 3 4 6 6 5 5 6 5—44
In .....4 5 6 7 4 4 3—38—77

Total, (thirty-four holes).....159

Gardiner G. Hubbard, Newport—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....3 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5—39
In .....4 4 6 6 5 4 4 5 6—44—83

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....5 3 4 6 5 5 4 4 7—43
In .....5 5 7 7 5 4 4—37—80

Total 163

Curtis Loses to Douglas.

James F. Curtis, the intercollegiate champion, went down by six holes and five to play before Findlay Douglas, whose steady cool game remains practically the same always. Curtis played his afternoon round much better than in the morning, when he finished six holes behind. Their scores were:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....4 3 4 5 3 4 5 6 6—40
In .....4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 6—42—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....4 3 4 6 4 5 5 5 5—41
In .....4 6 6 5—21—62

Total, (thirty-one holes).....144

James F. Curtis, Essex County—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....5 3 5 5 6 5 5 5 7—46
In .....4 5 7 7 4 4 4 5 5—46—92

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 8—43
In .....4 5 7 6—22—65

Total, (thirty-one holes).....157

John I. Blair, Jr., a Princeton golfer, led Travis by two holes in the morning, but the latter determined not to allow that in the afternoon, and finished a victor by four holes and three to play. R. D. Crowell, a Yale graduate last year, played his first round even with A. H. Smith of Rydal, Penn., but later had to admit defeat by two holes and 1 to play. The St. Andrew's champion, W. H. Sands, disappointed his friends by joining the defeated class, being put out by F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia's celebrated cricketer. The Morris County champion, Henry P. Toler, was beaten by George D. Fowle of Philadelphia after finishing the thirty-six holes all even, and Fowle won the extra hole. Foxhall Keene, James A. Stillman, and A. M. Coats all kept the Newport Club well in front. James A. Tyng defeated J. W. Menzies of St. Andrew's, and John Reid, Jr., a Yale golfer, survived the ordeal of the day. Most of the games were close, and the golf of a good order.

The Summaries.

The summaries, showing the victors and scores by holes, follow:

First Match Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, 4 up and 3 to play; Foxhall Keene, Newport, beat Rodman E. Griscom, Philadelphia Cricket, 5 up and 3 to play; Alexander Morten, Westchester Country, beat W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; James A. Stillman, Newport, beat Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, 6 up and 4 to play; J. G. Thorp, Cambridge, beat M. R. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket, 3 up and 2 to play; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, 6 up and 5 to play; Findlay Douglas, Fairfield County, beat James F. Curtis, Essex County, 6 up and 5 to play; H. Smith, Huntington Valley, Penn., beat R. D. Crowell, Cleveland, 2 up and 1 to play; F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia Cricket, beat W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 2 up; A. M. Coats, Newport, beat Hugh K. Wolfe, Baltusrol, 5 up and 4 to play; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, beat A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play; Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago, beat J. J. Hubbard, Newport, 4 up and 2 to play; W. B. Smith, Onwentsia, beat Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 8 up and 7 to play; Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, won by default from H. Mortimer Billings, Ardsley; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat C. A. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, 3 up and 1 to play; George D. Fowle, Philadelphia Country, beat Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol, 1 up, (37 holes.)

Free Baseball for the Soldiers.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Frank De H. Robison has telegraphed to President Young of the National League the suggestion that all soldiers and sailors in full uniform who took part in the Spanish war be admitted to all League games free.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business at Private Contract—One Foreclosure in the Salesroom.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four-story brick building, with store, 1,579 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-second Street, 19 by 61.

David Stewart has sold for Jacob Hess to Jacob C. Warshauer the two-story dwelling on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 53.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 60.

John Vols has bought from John Bittner the five-story flat 1,713 First Avenue, 23 by 100.

It is reported that Max Hart has purchased three dwellings on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, between St. Nicholas and Columbus Avenues, giving in part payment a plot on Westchester Avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Brenen, for $56,440, the five-story stone-front flats 48 and 50 West Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, two lots on the west side of Marcher Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 25 by 267; four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Marcher Avenue, each 25 by 150.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 350 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 17.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $6,412.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 71 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 118 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,489.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, East Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, formerly Opdyke Avenue, south side, 175 feet west of Keppler Avenue, runs south 100 by west 25 by south 100 to the north side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, or Willard Avenue by west 50 by north 200 by east 75, vacant; East Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 400 feet east of Keppler Avenue, 125 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 89, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,521.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 56, 58, and 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 194 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 33.4 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $34,884.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 28.4 by 88.9; Marguerite A. Johnson of New Brighton, S. I., owner; Paul F. Higgs, architect; cost, $49,500.

No. 21 Leroy Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 78; Elias Kempner, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,500.

One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 295 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story wagon shed, 25 by 25 by 40 by 45; Catherine Hunt of 416 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; E. Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 46 feet west of Crotona Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 41 and 20 by 46; Charles G. Jorgensen of 1,233 Hoe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 231.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, for two one-story brick stores; also One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 231.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, for four one-story brick stores, 50 by 80; The J. J. Gleason Company of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $22,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 37 feet north of Wendover Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 77 and 25.6 by 78; Louis Wirth of 914 Prospect Avenue, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $66,000.

Grant Avenue, north side, 225 feet west of Unionport Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38; Giuseppe Leparello, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $2,400.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-eighth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 42; M. J. O'Brien of 2,177 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $9,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 83.6; David Cohen, owner; R. Werner of 7 Teasdale Place, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 16 First Street, to a four-story brick flat; George F. Johnson of 28 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; William A. Treco, builder; cost, $500.

No. 50 Riverside Drive, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. S. Clarke, premises, owner; Howard Cauldwell of 10 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 342 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Timothy Quinn, premises, owner; E. F. Mackusick of 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick office; John J. Astor, premises, owner; A. M. Napier of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Ninth Street, south side, 155 feet east of Fourth Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Burke, owner; George P. Houlihan of 211 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, west side, 32.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Leopold Guttag, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Marmion Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Tremont Avenue, a three-story frame tenement; Filomena De Lorenzo of 1,990 Marmion Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x95; Edward H. Doyle to Union Real Estate Company.....
CENTRE ST, 144; Amelia A. R. Reglid to Charles F. Reglid.....
MARIAN ST, s e s, Lots 214, 216, and 216, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Richard M. J. Armstrong to Warren E. Sammis.....
PLEASANT AV, e s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, 33.4x100; John F. Steeves and others to Addie S. Lane, quit claim.....
WEBSTER AV, w s, 275.4 ft n of 179th St, 25x180; Edward McDonnell to Mary C. McDonald.....
WEST END AV, n w corner of 90th St, 101.5x100; Henry Oppenheimer to John T. Farley .....
1ST AV, n w corner of 105th St, 100.9x100; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herman to Henie Liebeskind.....
5TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Eugene A. Hoffman to Conrad R. Gross and others.....
13TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 23.7x83.7x22x88.10; Kate R. Fisher to Joseph Fisher, individually and as trustee.....
4TH ST, 61, n s, 142.5 e of Bowery, 25x98.2; Ida M. Fish to Louis Lese.....
11TH ST, n s, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; Gwen Healy to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....
83D ST, 441 East, 24.11x102.2; Amelia A. Vollmer to William Mann.....
116TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Ferdinand Kurzman and wife to Edward W. Wagner.....
110TH ST, n s, 200

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

END OF WESTERN "RATE WAR."

The Canadian Pacific Raises Fares Between Chicago and St. Paul.

Full trust is placed by railroad officials in the good faith of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in its declaration that on and after Sept. 25 it will advance passenger rates and end the "rate war." It has issued the necessary instructions to its agents, and as earnest of its fair dealing yesterday advanced its basing rate between Chicago and St. Paul to $11.50, removing thereby the last obstacle to complete restoration of passenger rates in the West. Its position now is that of our American differential line.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee, at its meeting in the Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, yesterday made arrangements to restore rates on the old basis Sept. 25. The Western Passenger Association is earnest and active in the matter. To-day its Chairman, B. D. Caldwell; John Sebastian of the Rock Island system, P. S. Eustis of the Burlington, George T. Nicholson of the Santa Fé, and George A. Heafford of the St. Paul lines will be in this city to secure the restoration of transcontinental rates. They will also arrange an emigrant business with the Canadian Pacific.

The question of abolishing differential fares is not likely to be vigorously agitated at present, owing to the hostile attitude toward the project of several lines.

Wabash Directors Re-elected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and debenture bondholders of the Wabash Railway Company was held here to-day, with a big representation present. There was a re-election of the old Directors and the reading and adoption of the annual report, which was made public last week. It was decided to buy, build, or lease a railroad, wholly or partially constructed, to fill the gap in the system and connect East Hannibal and Quincy, a distance of fifteen miles. The decision was also reached to buy, build, or lease a line to connect Moulton and Albia, Iowa, and make the Wabash a continuous line through those points.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf.

DENVER, Sept. 13.—A decree of foreclosure and sale of the entire Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, from Texas to Wyoming, was entered in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Judge Hallett. The sale will take place at Pueblo, Col., on a date to be fixed by Special Master Johnson. The suits leading up to the foreclosure were brought by the American Loan and Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company of New York on behalf of the holders of over $15,000,000 bonds, interest on which was defaulted. Receiver Trumbull says the Gulf Road will be reorganized and launched as an independent system about Jan. 1, 1899.

Railroad Notes.

C. W. Ten Broeck has been appointed New York agent of the Wabash and Lackawanna Dispatch, and will have his headquarters at 429 Broadway.

James G. Harris, Treasurer of the Union Pacific system, has, on account of failing health, resigned his position. Mr. Harris entered the railroad's service nearly thirty years ago, and has always been identified with the system.

European Mulatto to be Naturalized.

The first mulatto born in a European country to demand papers of American citizenship in the Supreme Court of this city presented himself before Clerk John H. Loos yesterday and filed his petition to be naturalized. He was Carl Winds, twenty-four years old, who lives on West Fiftieth Street. He came to this country in 1893.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.

Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 23, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

HORACE MANN SCHOOL — Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.

Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

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For annual catalogue address

Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

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Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

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L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next class's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 26th.

Year book on request.

In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address

MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
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INSTRUCTION.

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Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 26, evening classes SEPTEMBER 28.

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Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
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For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

135TH YEAR.

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The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.

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Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

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MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of PYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., lately doing business at No. 2,807 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 20th, 1898.
HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.
WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-1aw6wW

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Miscellaneous.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of John DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor.
BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day, of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said [L. S.] county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-1aw7wW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER,
Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAFE AND RESTAURANT TO LET IN MOST active part of Lower Broadway. Address P. O. Box 1,051.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
745 High Street, Newark, N. J.
No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work; every case making a cure.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester), known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

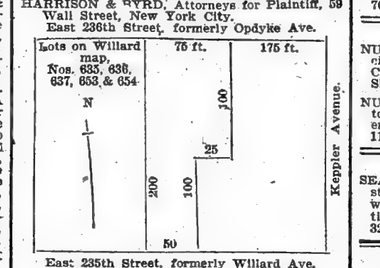
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

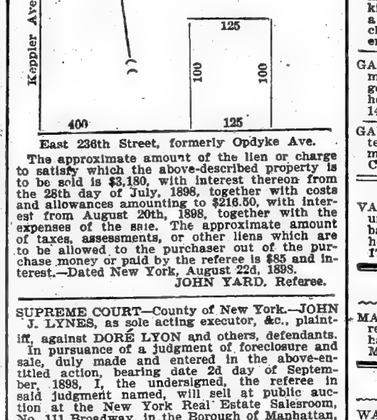
JOHN YARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map.
Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $485 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORÉ LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches in the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.
120th Street.

Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.
e7-2aw8wW&S&s28

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au10-1aw6wW

BOARD WANTED.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

BOARD WANTED—For gentleman and wife in refined private family; permanent if suited. PERRY, Box 216, Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large handsome rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large and small rooms in finely appointed house; all conveniences; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 931 St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

52D ST., 237 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Private family; three handsome rooms; very reasonable to acceptable tenants; references.

TO LET—A light hall bedroom, without board. Call this week, 235 East 48th St.; ring three times. C. SINDLINGER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Private family; can be well recommended. 330 West 17th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class family cook in a private family, having eight years' city reference; would do plain washing if required. J. H., 206 West 32d St.

COOK, &c.—COACHMAN.—By young couple; wife cook and laundress; man first-class coachman; best reference. 406 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; would like to go out by the day; $2 per day; references given. A. Hess, 861 Park Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a successful North German governess of much experience; teaches French, (acquired in Paris,) all grades of English branches, and prepares for high school; also music; resident or visiting governess; excellent references. Address, this week, Governess, Box 101, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated experienced French nursery governess; teaching French and German to growing up children; good sewer; excellent city references. E. L., 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSECLEANING.—By strong woman to go out housecleaning; best reference. H. Tompkinson, 322 East 34th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—By competent girl as general houseworker; private family; written and personal reference; wages, $18; permanent place desired. 217 West 36th St.; ring four times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; not seasick; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for infant; best of city references; wages, $22 to $25 per month. Call or address Nurse, 161 East 113th St.; ring Shanahan's bell.

NURSE.—By refined Swedish woman as nurse to one child; good sewer and mender; references. Address Miss Gustafson, 317 West 119th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French seamstress in private family; excellent dressmaker; willing and obliging; long experience; no objection to country; first-class reference. V. A., 322 West 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey; by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—German; 37; married; no children; to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages; wife first-class cook. F., 141 West 15th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly competent in all its branches; age, 35; single; German; with best references; in private place. C. H., care of Frankel, 320 East 59th St.

City.

Valets.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS MEET

State Committeemen Review the Political Situation and Discuss the Outlook.

FULL STATE TICKET FAVORED

Suggestion that the Party Indorse the Independent List Headed by Roosevelt—Decision May Be Reached on Tuesday.

A strong sentiment in favor of the nomination of a full National Democratic State ticket this Fall was developed at a meeting of the State Committee of that organization, held yesterday afternoon at 52 William Street.

The meeting was called for the purpose of reviewing the general political situation in the State and discussing the course to be pursued by the National Democrats in the coming State campaign. It was expected that a definite decision on that point would be reached, but on account of the small attendance, many of the up-State members failing to arrive in time, no action was taken, and the committee adjourned until next Tuesday, at which time it is expected that there will be a full meeting.

Robert A. Widenmann is Chairman of the State Committee, Calvin Tomkins Secretary, and Roswell P. Flower Treasurer. Mr. Flower was not present at the meeting yesterday. Edward M. Shepard was there, representing Brooklyn by proxy, and among the members present were Howard R. Bayne of Suffolk, Theodore Sutro, John De Witt Warner, John A. Henneberry, Herman A. Metz, Lawrence E. Sexton, Simeon H. Holroyd of Albany, and Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn. Syracuse was represented by proxy.

The committee met at 3:30 P. M. and remained in executive session for two hours. When it adjourned, it was stated that the discussion had been general, and that the political situation and prospects in the State had been gone over. While it was felt that the part to be taken by the party in the coming campaign was too important a matter to be determined without consultation with the up-state members of the committee who were unable to be present yesterday, the drift of the discussion was distinctly in favor of the calling of a convention and the nominating of a complete State ticket to be presented to the people this Fall, irrespective of what the Syracuse Democratic Convention may do. If the absent members of the committee prove of like mind, there will be a National Democratic ticket on the official ballot at the next election.

It was explained on behalf of the committee that there is no obstacle in the way of putting a National Democratic State ticket in the field, as the party cast more than enough votes in the last general election to entitle it to a place on the official ballot. Moreover, there will be plenty of time, even after the Syracuse Convention, to hold a National Democratic Convention and put forth such a ticket according to due process of law.

In the course of the discussion of what the party ought to do in this State, the suggestion was made that it indorse the Independent ticket, headed by Col Theodore Roosevelt, put out last week by an independent committee and indorsed by the Citizens' Union. There was no indication, it was said, as to how this suggestion might be received at a full meeting of the committee, but as among those present at the meeting were two members of the Citizens' Union committee which has indorsed the Roosevelt independent ticket, it is supposed that the proposition was not without supporters.

The membership of the State Committee will probably undergo several changes at the meeting next week, there being one vacancy resulting from the death of John Fennel, and several caused by resignations, to be acted on then. At present the fifty Senate districts are represented as follows:

1. Howard R. Bayne.	26. Frank B. Mayham.
2. George E. Payne.	27. James W. Green.
3. John A. Hennessey.	28. Herbert O. Bailey.
4. J. Herbert Watson.	29. Simeon H. Holroyd.
5. W. V. B. Bennett.	30. Isaac McConihe.
6. Herman A. Metz.	31. John B. Riley.
7. John H. Schultz.	32. John N. Webb.
8. C. J. Edwards.	33. A. Beekman Cox.
9. Peter Kinsey.	34. Charles H. Smyth.
10. Daniel E. Dowling.	35. Charles E. Holbrook.
11. ——.	36. William A. Beach.
12. Francis M. Scott.	37. William A. Poucher.
13. Theodore Sutro.	38. Irving H. Palmer.
14. Maurice J. Power.	39. Thomas M. Osborne.
15. Lawrence E. Sexton.	40. John E. Mulford.
16. Thomas Costigan.	41. George W. Drake.
17. J. De W. Warner.	42. D. J. Van Auken.
18. Calvin Tomkins.	43. Charles Roe.
19. Daniel O'Connell.	44. Henry B. Hathaway.
20 John A. Henneberry.	45. David Millar.
21. Edward McCue.	46. John M. Hastings.
22. George R. Crawford.	47. Franklin D. Locke.
23. R. A. Widenmann.	48. John Feist.
24. Guy C. Bayley.	49. Thomas L. Bunting.
25. John J. Linson.	50. F. A. Fuller, Jr.

The committee probably will make public a statement of its plans and purposes after the meeting next Tuesday.

SILVER COMPANIES COMBINE.

They Control 75 Per Cent of the Silverware Made in This Country— A Capital of Thirty Millions.

The Meriden Britannia Company and the Wilcox Silver Plate Company have issued circulars to their stockholders stating that the International Silver Company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $15,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common stock. Most of the stockholders of the Meriden Britannia Company, it is declared, have agreed to accept $50 in cash, $50 in preferred stock, and $25 in common stock of the consolidated companies for each share of stock. The Wilcox Company Directors have voted to accept $37.50 in cash, $35.50 in preferred stock, and $18.75 in common stock for each share of the company's stock. It is understood that most of the stock has been offered on these terms.

The Britannia Company will receive $4,400,000 for its plant, and the Wilcox Company about $1,375,000. In addition to these concerns C. Rogers & Brothers of Meriden will get $500,000. The Meriden Silver Plate Company and Manning, Bowman & Co. will also be included in the consolidation. The consolidated companies manufacture about 75 per cent. of the silverware used in the United States. Samuel Dodd, Secretary of the Wilcox Company, it is said, will be the President, and George H. Wilcox, President of the Britannia Company, one of the Vice Presidents.

SCOTCH GIRL WEDS A NEGRO.

Maggie Wood Released from the Barge Office on Advice of Counsel.

The Immigration Board of Special Inquiry acting on advice of counsel, yesterday permitted the Scotch girl Maggie Wood to enter the country. She had been detained in hopes that her marriage to Martin Hamilton, a Philadelphia negro, whom she had come here to wed, might be averted. Hamilton's lawyer threatened on Monday to secure a writ of habeas corpus, but the board released the young woman without awaiting the issue of the proposed legal proceeding.

Immediately the young woman was released she entered a carriage with her prospective husband, his lawyer, and the Rev. Pierce B. Tompkins of St. James's Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-second Street, and they were driven to the church, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

An Exhibition of Photographs.

The first representative American show of photographs will be opened to the public Monday, Sept. 26, at the Academy of Design. Works of the best known and most successful amateurs have already been received at the American Institute, 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, the residences of the artists and the localities of the subjects representing California, Florida, Oregon, Maine, and many of the intervening States. The floral phase of the exhibition will be in charge of Dr. F. M. Hexamer and promises to be of unusual interest. Dahlias will be marshaled in strong array, and the wild flower class will be particularly large. The photographic exhibition will be under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Baertlett, Secretary of the Photographical Section of the American Institute.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions Passed Forbidding Sale of Cigarettes to Children—Condolences to Francis Joseph.

The Board of Aldermen, which at its last meeting adjourned to Oct. 4, decided that that date was too late for the settlement of certain questions, and met yesterday at the same time as the Council. The board took action in regard to the sale of cigarettes to minors by the passage of the following, introduced by Alderman Velton:

Section 1—Any person who sells or causes to be sold or given away, tobacco or cigarettes, whether composed of tobacco or any other substance, to any child or minor under the age of eighteen years, within the limit of the territory embraced in the City of New York as now constituted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of $10 or ten days' imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the Magistrate trying such offense.

Sec. 2—All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The board also passed a resolution in regard to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, which is as follows:

Whereas, The people of the City of New York have heard with profound regret of the assassination of the Empress of Austria, while at Geneva, Switzerland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, hereby tender our sincere condolence to his Majesty, Emperor Francis Joseph, and the people of the Austrian and Hungarian dominions.

CITY'S THANKS TO HELEN GOULD.

The Council Passes Resolutions—To Abolish Turnstiles on "L" Roads.

The City Council yesterday passed a resolution, introduced by Councilman Wise, thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism in offering $100,000 to the Government for war expenses, and also for her interest in the sick soldiers and sailors returned from the war. The Finance Committee was instructed to prepare a souvenir book of the reception to Admirals Sampson and Schley, by the Mayor, on the return from Santiago.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably on the resolution, recommending the abolition of turnstiles on all elevated railroads.

DR. BROOKS INTENDED MURDER.

Says He Spared Mrs. Augustine Lest Mrs. Brooks Should Be Left Alone.

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brooks of 225 Second Avenue, Manhattan, was charged yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, with having assaulted Mrs. Annie Augustine of 554 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Some months ago Mrs. Augustine was arrested, charged with having caused the death of Dr. Brooks's infant child, Monte, by striking him with a can-opener. The Coroner's jury exonerated her, finding that the child died from natural causes.

At the time of her arrest Mrs. Augustine alleged that Dr. Brooks entered her apartments with a knife, and threatened to kill her. He struck her and her child several times, she said, and it was for this alleged assault that the doctor was yesterday arraigned.

Dr. Brooks testified that he entered the woman's rooms after he found that his child was dead. He did intend to kill her, but changed his mind before he arrived, because he knew that if he did his wife would be left all alone. He denied striking the woman, and said that he pushed her aside when she attempted to assault Mrs. Brooks, who had followed him up stairs. Mrs. Augustine declared that she merely pushed against Mrs. Brooks in trying to reach the street.

Magistrate Worth held the doctor in $200 bail for Special Sessions, paroling him in the custody of his counsel, Charles J. Campbell, until to-day.

THE HIGHWAYMEN RELENTED.

Jersey City Man Gets Back a Watch He Valued Highly.

William Kaufer of Eighth Street, Hoboken, was robbed of $4 and a silver watch in Clinton Street, near his home, at midnight on Sunday by three men. He asked them not to take the watch which, he told them, had been given to him by his father when he died. They insisted on taking it, however. Kaufer yesterday notified the police that he had recovered the watch and was willing to let the money go. He said that he was standing at Park Avenue and Sixth Street Monday night when a boy handed him a package.

"A man over there" said the boy, pointing to the opposite side of the way, "told me to give you that."

Kaufer says he looked across the street, but saw no one. When he turned his head again, the boy was gone. Kaufer opened the package and found his watch.

MEDALS FOR BROOKLYN'S CREW.

They Will Be Presented at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory Sept. 29.

The arrangements for the presentation of medals by the citizens of Brooklyn to the men of the cruiser Brooklyn have been completed. The cruiser will go into dry dock on Sept. 20, and the presentation will be made on Sept. 29. The Twenty-third Regiment will escort the crew from the navy yard to the armory of the regiment, where the presentation will take place. The line of march has not yet been decided upon.

At the armory there will be singing by a chorus of 800 public school pupils, under the direction of Prof. Albert S. Caswell, the Musical Director of the Brooklyn schools. Edward M. Grout, President of the borough, will make the address of welcome. The presentation address will be made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The medals will be presented by a committee of women. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will present a sword to Capt. Cook. After the ceremonies refreshments will be served to the sailors. In the evening the officers will be entertained at dinner at the Hamilton Club.

TROLLEY EMPLOYES' LONG HOURS

Brooklyn's District Attorney Tells K. of L. Delegation that Laws Conflict.

A delegation from the Knights of Labor, headed by Patrick J. O'Rourke, waited yesterday upon District Attorney Marean of Kings County with regard to the alleged infringement of the law by trolley companies in requiring their employes to work more than ten consecutive hours a day. The District Attorney spent some time in examining the law on the subject with the delegation. He said he believed the statutes conflicted. Chapter 415, Laws of 1897, Section 5, provides that no railroad employe in a city of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be "permitted or allowed" to work more than ten hours. Section 384 of the Penal Code, passed on the same day, provides that if the companies "require" their men to work more than twelve hours a day, they shall be punished with a fine of, not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

Mr. Marean advised the delegation to see the railroad officials as to whether or not an amicable understanding could be reached. He added that he would also present the matter to the trolley people, as they might have misapprehended the statutes. If he found that the railroads were violating the law he would prosecute them.

Dog Roused Inmates of Burning House

Thanks to a fox terrier named Prince, who barked furiously at the great clouds of smoke which early yesterday morning invaded his quarters, on the third story of the brownstone building at 313 West Fifty-third Street, the occupants of the house were aroused in time to make their escape in safety from the burning building. The fire started from some unknown cause in a saloon on the ground floor, owned by Ernest Olsen, who, with his wife and sister-in-law, also occupied the third floor. Mrs. Olsen undertook to enter the burning building a second time to save some pet canaries and fell overcome by the smoke. She was rescued by the firemen. The loss is $6,000.



If you deduct the hatter's label from his $5 Derby, what's the net value in Derby?

Our windows to-day answer that question; all good shapes, all sizes, all colors—one price, $3.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CROWDING OF THE SCHOOLS

Superintendent Jasper at Work on His Plan to Establish the Half-Day System.

MORE TEACHERS ARE REQUIRED

The Superintendent Confers with the City Principals and Will Make Recommendations to the Board of Education—A Longer Noon Recess.

The need of more room in the public schools was never greater than this year. Each day many would-be pupils are turned away, and they continue to come with no lessening of numbers. Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that the solution of the problem lay in the half-day system, and that immediate steps are to be taken for its establishment.

A large corps of clerks, under the supervision of Superintendent Jasper began yesterday morning the work of computing from the reports of the public school Principals the aggregate excess of pupils. The number proved so much greater than expected that no definite estimate could be reached yesterday. It is hoped the reports from all the schools will be received and filed today in the central department, at Grand and Elm Streets.

There will be a large number of deductions from the gross estimate, as in many instances the same pupil's name appears twice on the general register. This is because many children have, on being refused at one school, sought entrance at another. Whether they succeeded or not, their names are recorded each time.

Conferences were held yesterday between a number of Principals and Superintendent Jasper. The Principals from the grammar grades assembled at 11 o'clock in the morning and those from the primary schools at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The matter of forming half-day classes and that of asking the Board of Superintendents to employ the necessary teachers were clearly outlined by the Superintendent. Mr. Jasper said that he was considering the advisability of recommending a lengthening of the noon recess from an hour to an hour and a half. His suggestion was not received favorably by most of the Principals. Superintendent Jasper declined to discuss the matter after the meeting had been adjourned further than to say that he would probably recommend the lengthening of the recess.

The result of these conferences will be made known at the meeting this week of the Board of Education. What recommendations will be made to the board relative to the half-day system Superintendent Jasper refused to say.

At these conferences the attention of the Principals was called to the following resolutions, passed by the board at a meeting held on July 11:

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant permanent head-of-department licenses to any teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx who on the 31st of December, 1897, held permanent license, who then had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching, and who at that time were on the eligible list as Principals and have not yet been appointed as such.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant temporary head-of-department licenses to all teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx who on the 31st of December, 1897, held permanent licenses, and who then had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching and were of required grades.

Work on the New Training School.

The work on the new building designed for a training school for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is to be pushed with all speed, and if possible it will be completed earlier than February, the contracted limit of time. The site of this structure is at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, and the training school is to be run in the same building with an ordinary elementary school. There will be forty-eight rooms in the building and the training department will be divided into two divisions. After the pupils have received instruction in the science of teaching they will have an opportunity for actual teaching. The teachers for grammar schools will be selected from the training department not only for their proficiency and natural fitness, but with reference to their ability to act as moral instructors. Admission to the training school requires graduation from a high school.

Dr. A. P. Marble, Chairman of the Committee on High and Training Schools for Manhattan and the Bronx, has the direct supervision of the training school. In speaking yesterday of the requirements for admission he said:

"I do not think that a proper construction of the law requiring each pupil to be a graduate of a high school would mean that each one must have a diploma. If applicants are prepared to stand the examination and can furnish evidence showing that they are capable of taking the required studies, they are undoubtedly eligible, and should be admitted to the school.

Dr. Marble said that when the new school was ready it would be necessary to hold another examination. This examination, he said, would be held not later than Feb. 1. "There is no reason," he said, "why we should not have the school full instead of instructing only the fifty-five pupils who now attend."

The Debt Limit Decision Blamed.

The annexes to the high schools, which were opened yesterday, are reported by Dr. Marble as being in a very unfavorable condition. The furniture, he said, was not what it should be, and the buildings are in an unfinished condition. This he attributes to the city debt limit decision of the Corporation Counsel, which interfered with the work of building and equipping the annexes and delayed their opening. These additions are located at the Boys' High School, in Forty-sixth Street; the Girls' High School, in Eighty-seventh Street, and the mixed school, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Third Avenue. These afford accommodations for more than 1,000 pupils, who would otherwise be crowded out of the high schools.

HALF-DAY CLASSES IN BROOKLYN

Supt. Ward Says 15,000 Children Must Be Content with Them.

Borough Superintendent Ward of the Brooklyn schools said yesterday that 15,000 children in that borough would have to attend half-day classes because of the lack of school accommodations. He declared that, to keep up with the increase in population, at least six new schools a year should be erected. Last year two new schools were built.

"This condition of affairs is scandalous," said Mr. Ward. "We ought to have room for all children who wish to attend school, and we ought to give each a full day's instruction. Half-day classes are a makeshift. In Sweden, I believe, the whole school system is founded on a half-day basis for reasons of economy. In such a city as this poverty is no excuse. We are falling further and further behind each year."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL DEPARTMENT GLIMPSES

of things that are artistic and economical.

Clothes racks—unconventional affairs that do not mind being tucked into odd corners. Richly twisted poles, branching into arms at top, encircled by umbrella racks below, are among the brightest.

Chairs—quaint Colonial, Dutch, Flemish conceits. Rockers with flattened arms and hollowed seats; picturesque half-round chairs; odd three-cornered pieces—delightful examples of antique turning.

Settles, chests, tables—whatever the hall needs to make it look its cheeriest. Factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

3,000 CHILDREN OUT IN QUEENS.

The Board of Education Recommends Renting Buildings for Schools.

The public schools in the Borough of Queens reopened yesterday. About 3,000 children could not be admitted to the Long Island City schools on account of lack of accommodations. The Board of Education has recommended that buildings in different parts of the city be rented for school purposes. The recommendation of the local board will have to be approved by the general board before anything can be done.

The citizens of Long Island City are commenting on the fact that the Long Island City schools are costing more now than all the schools in Queens County cost before municipal consolidation.

BELIEVE MISS KING DEAD.

Family of the Missing Girl Are Now Convinced that She Was Drowned at Coney Island Sunday.

The fate of Miss Louise King, who disappeared from the beach at Coney Island on Sunday afternoon, is still a mystery, but her family, including her brother, William F. King, who has been making an exhaustive investigation, have come to the conclusion that she was drowned in the surf and her body carried out to sea. Mr. King has taken entire charge of the matter, and it was stated yesterday that all statements concerning it would come from him. Accompanied by Mr. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, Mr. King yesterday went to the house of his father, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and closely questioned the maid, Alma Lindstrom, who accompanied the missing girl to Coney Island.

The maid stated that she and her mistress had arrived at Balmer's Pavilion about 3 o'clock, after having taken the wrong train, their intention having been to go to Brighton. Miss King said she would go into the bathing pavilion and see what sort of place it was. She emerged shortly afterward in a bathing suit, and handed her pocketbook and key to the maid, telling her to get a suit, and then meet her on the beach. The maid secured a suit, but the bathhouse proprietor, not knowing her, refused to allow her to use Miss King's bathhouse, and she secured another. She said she went back to the beach, and not seeing her mistress among the crowd of bathers, she went into the water, always keeping a lookout for Miss King. At 7 o'clock, when all the other bathers had departed, the bathhouse keeper insisted upon her giving up the key to Miss King's bathhouse, which she finally did. The police were then notified, and when the bathhouse was opened every article of Miss King's apparel was found there.

Accompanied by her son, Mrs. King then examined the missing girl's effects in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street residence. Mr. King says her jewelry was all there, and not an article of clothing or underwear was missing, so that it would have been impossible for her to provide herself with another change of apparel, as alleged. Mr. King and Mr. Corwine then went at once to Coney Island, where Mr. Balmer, the bathhouse keeper, and his employes were examined, and they substantiated the maid's story in every detail. It was this investigation, Mr. King said, that convinced him that his sister had been drowned. He sent telegrams last night to all the coast resorts and the life saving stations, asking them to keep up the search and look out for the body at whatever cost.

Mr. King also said that another man who was mentioned in connection with the case in addition to Mr. Chamberlain, and who is a wealthy manufacturer in Glens Falls, came to the King home yesterday and reported that he had not seen Miss King and knew nothing of her whereabouts. He was present when the maid was being interrogated and assisted in the questioning. At the King home, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, it was stated that the maid was ill, and that neither she nor any member of the King family had made any other statement than the one above given. Mr. King denounced as absolutely false a story circulated yesterday afternoon to the effect that the maid had confessed to seeing her mistress drown and that she was too frightened to call for help.

JERSEY CITY VIADUCT.

Assessment Commissioners Hear Protests from Property Owners.

Assessment Commissioners Barr, Cronan, and Davis of Jersey City met yesterday to hear objections to the confirmation of the assessment for building the viaduct which connects lower Jersey City with the Heights at Thirteenth Street. Fifty protests were entered. One was from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The company's counsel said that the company had received no benefit whatever from the viaduct, yet it was assessed heavily. Counsel also claimed that any benefit that might have been conferred was offset by damages to its lands at the foot of Thirteenth Street.

Private owners objected that the work was done in a slipshod manner, and that the cost was excessive in consequence. Some of them said that the supports of the viaduct were already loosened, and that there was danger that it might fall. The hearing will be continued next Tuesday.

The contract price for the viaduct was $87,000, but the contractor has brought suit in the Supreme Court at Trenton for $7,000 additional for extra work.

Mr. Eyre's Trip to Nicaragua.

In regard to a cable message from Colon, United States of Colombia, dated Sept. 11, which stated that Edward Eyre of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. had at Kingston, Jamaica, taken passage on the steamer Finance, and that he was to go with a party to Nicaragua on business related to the Nicaragua Canal, a member of Mr. Eyre's firm said yesterday: "Our partner makes an annual visit to our many correspondents in South America. We have no knowledge that he has any more interest in the Nicaragua Canal than we have. It is possible that he may have good business reasons for going to Nicaragua, or that he may, while at Kingston or at Colon, have become interested in some Nicaraguan project. If so, we shall no doubt be informed of it in due course of correspondence."

Fireman Slattery Exonerated.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury held an inquiry yesterday into the death of Bernard McKenna of 83 East Ninety-second Street, who died Aug. 24 from a fracture of the skull, said to have been caused by a blow delivered on July 28 by Patrick Slattery, driver of Engine Tender No. 53, because McKenna impeded the progress of his truck. Slattery, who was present, was exonerated from all blame, the jury finding that McKenna had sustained his injury by falling against the curb.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is a truism concerning stitches in the breast and lungs. The mending medicine is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

New Styles.

BOYS' SUITS,

For School Wear,

Made from the latest fabrics.

2-Garment Suits, $3.50 to $10.

Trouser Suits, $7 to $20.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers

NEW JAPANESE TARIFFS

Important Changes to Take Effect at the Commencement of the Coming Year.

RESULT OF RECENT TREATIES

The Country to Enjoy Greater Liberty of Action than Heretofore in the Regulations of Duties on Imported Goods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation to the effect that on the 10th inst. the Government of Japan proclaimed that the new Japanese statutory tariff, as well as the English, German, French, and Austro-Hungarian conventional tariffs, would be put into operation on the 1st of January, 1899. This step marks the inauguration of Japan's new treaty relations with the Western powers. The revised treaties as a whole will go into operation on the 19th of July, 1899, but by their terms it was provided that, if the Japanese Government so desired, a new tariff might be substituted before that date for the conventional tariff, which has been in exclusive operation since 1866.

The new tariff will consist of two parts: First, the schedules of rates on certain articles specified in the treaties with the four powers named; and, second, the general statutory tariff enacted by the Diet. The conventional tariff will continue during the life of the treaties; the statutory tariff will be subject to the legislative will. The United States and other treaty powers, besides the ones having conventional tariffs, will enjoy all the benefits of those tariffs by reason of the favored nation clauses in their treaties.

The present conventional tariff, which has existed, substantially unchanged, since 1866, fixed a maximum of 5 per cent. ad valorem, which could not be increased except with the consent of the treaty powers. Japan will enjoy practically complete liberty of action under the new arrangement, since the new conventional tariffs are of limited scope and terminable at the end of a fixed period.

The four new conventional tariffs include about 120 articles, exclusive of duplicated items, and the average rate of duty is a little less than 10 per cent. ad valorem. The statutory tariff will show a slightly higher average. The following is a list of the new duties on some of the principal exports from the United States to Japan:

Kerosene oil, 10 per cent. ad valorem; iron and steel, manufactured, 10 per cent.; pig iron, 5 per cent.; machinery of all kinds, except agricultural, 10 per cent.; agricultural machinery and implements, 5 per cent.; locomotives and parts thereof, ships' engines and boilers, and parts thereof, 10 per cent.; phonographs, 25 per cent.; telephones and parts thereof, 10 per cent.; clocks and parts thereof, 20 per cent.; watches and parts thereof, 15 per cent.; gold and platinum, 30 per cent.; silver, 25 per cent.; umbrella frames, 15 per cent.; carriages and bicycles, 5 per cent.; grain of all kinds, except rice, 5 per cent.; rice, free; flour, 10 per cent.; pork, ham, and bacon, 15 per cent.; alcohol, 40 per cent.; chemicals, dyes, and drugs, from 10 to 15 per cent.; red and white wines, 35 per cent.; liquors, 40 per cent.; silver, 25 per cent.; tobacco leaf, 35 per cent.; cut tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 40 per cent.; hides, raw, 5 per cent.; hides, tanned, 15 per cent.; boots and shoes, 20 per cent.; sugar, raw, 5 per cent.; refined sugar, 20 per cent.; crystallized sugar, 25 per cent.; molasses, 10 per cent.; rubber goods, 10 per cent.; raw wool, free; blankets, 15 per cent.; other woolens, from 10 to 15 per cent.; cotton, raw, waste and spun, free; yarns, 10 per cent.; sewing thread, prints, and other manufactures of cotton, 15 per cent.; printing paper, 15 per cent.; glass, window, 10 per cent.; plate glass, 20 per cent.; looking glass, 25 per cent.; hemp and manufactures thereof, 10 to 15 per cent.; cement, 5 per cent.; lumber, sawed and unsawed, 5 per cent.; furniture, 20 per cent.; sporting goods, 25 per cent.; paintings, statuary, photographs, and art goods, 25 per cent.; steamers, sailing ships, and small boats, 5 per cent.; live stock, 5 to 10 per cent.

The foregoing list comprises substantially all of the duties in excess of 15 per cent. ad valorem. Their number is not large, and is confined exclusively to what are generally regarded as luxuries. The duties are generally expressed in ad valorem rates, but need not remain so, as the Government has power to change them to equivalent specific rates.

THE ELECTION IN GUATEMALA.

President Cabrera Was Re-elected by an Overwhelming Majority.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Minister Hunter telegraphs the State Department from Guatemala, under date of yesterday, as follows:

"The election of President of Guatemala, held during the first seven days of September, resulted in the election of the present incumbent, Manual Estrada Cabrera, by the largest majority ever given a Presidential candidate in this republic. Two candidates were voted for, Cabrera and Castillo, both Liberals, 316,500 votes being cast. Of this unprecedented large number Cabrera received 315,936 and Castillo 564.

"Peace, good order, and an untrammeled exercise of the election franchise marked the entire election. The National Assembly meets on the 18th inst. to declare the result, and the inauguration takes place on the 22d. The President is forty-one years of age, a statesman of broad, comprehensive views, possessed of rare ability and attainments, and was for many years Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of his predecessor. He assumed the executive functions of the Government on the 8th of April last as the constitutional successor of Barrios, who was assassinated, and enjoys the distinction of being the first President taken from civil life since Don Mariano Calves in 1839. All since then have been military chiefs. Cabrera's election means peace and prosperity to the country and an able, honest, and stable Government."

This appears to settle the report of riot and bloodshed in Guatemala by an incoming steamer, as Minister Hunter brings events up to yesterday.

AUGUST IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Former Fell Off from the 1897 Figures and the Latter Increased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for August shows the imports of merchandise to have aggregated $49,178,844, a decrease as compared with August, 1897, of about $9,500,000. Of the imports during August, $21,359,693 were free of duty.

The August exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $83,262,478, an increase of nearly $4,000,000.

The imports of gold amounted to $6,822,027, and the exports $1,955,908. The silver imports were $3,895,610 and the exports $4,798,978.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31, a decrease of $119,913,739 is shown in the imports of merchandise as compared with the same period last year, and an increase of $136,976,695 in the exports. During the same time the imports of gold increased over $90,000,000 and the exports decreased nearly $23,000,000. There was a decrease of $983,070 in the silver imports and a decrease of $3,742,799 in the exports.

Carpet Dept.

Opening of Fall Styles

This season, in connection with our opening, we offer unprecedented value in desirable patterns as follows,

Moquette, 60 cts.

Axminster, 80 cts.

Savonnerie, 90 cts.

Best Body Brussels and Velvet, $1.00 per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PASTOR LED THE GRAND MARCH.

Ball Given by Members of a Jersey City Church Voted a Great Success.

The Ladies' Society of the Second Reformed Church, on Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights, gave a dance Monday evening in Pohlmann's Hall, Palisade Avenue. Pastor E. A. Meury was floor director, and with his wife led the grand march. In a recent sermon Pastor Meury told his congregation he could see no objection to dancing with good company and in reasonable hours.

There was a large attendance of the congregation and some of their friends. They consider the party a great success, and will have another one.

Recreation Piers to be Closed.

It was announced by Secretary Burke of the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday that, in the absence of an appropriation, the recreation piers will not be kept open this Winter. The piers are designed to be inclosed in Winter and afford a place of recreation for the public throughout the cold season.

This is Headquarters for School Supplies of All Kinds.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE. 14TH ST.

The Purest Groceries. The question whether an article is pure or not need never be asked here. If it is on sale at all at this store its purity and reliability is guaranteed. It is a great thing to be sure your food is pure, for on the food depends health, happiness and life itself.

Good News for Chocolate Drinkers! A Cup of Stollwerck's Pure Cocoa Free and a demonstration of how to make it right. Then if you purchase a trial half-pound box we give you a silver-plated gold bowl spoon with your favorite battleship engraved on it. Centre Aisle—Grocery Dep't.

ORANGE AND RASPBERRY BEVERAGE, delicious beverage, in condensed form; elsewhere 10c.; 4 oz. bottle, this sale, 5
HAM AND BONELESS BACON, Red Star brand, finest quality, sugar cured, extra selected; this sale, per pound, 9
BLACKBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. cans, 9
SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, tall cans, 10
SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.16; per can, 10
WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, 10
BLUEBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. can, 10
SULTANA COFFEE, blend of high grade coffee, strictly pure, unexcelled for its strength, roasted in the bean; regular price, 14c.; this sale, per pound, 10
FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.66; per can, 12
SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12
ORANGE MARMALADE (imported), pound jar, 14
RED STAR COFFEE, finest quality Padang, Java, and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in bean, nothing better, per pound, this sale, 27

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Continuation of the special sales of Cut Glass, China, Notions, etc., etc.—Save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of Blankets by purchasing now at Macy's.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Second Successful Season. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. IOLANTHE. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. EVES., 8:15. 1,000 RES'D SEATS, 25, 50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 res'd seats, 25c. NEXT WEEK—DOROTHY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. DENMAN THOMPSON IN THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Mats. To-day and Sat., 2. Evenings, 8:15.

MURRAY HILL THEA. MAT. EVERY DAY. Entire house at Matinées 25c. Evgs., 25c. & 50c. Henry V. Donnelly: This Week, Stock Co. : Belasco's MAY BLOSSOM

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN. By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Camilla Urso. Harry Lacy. Hayes-Lytton. Biograph. Greatest Bill in New York.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. KIRALFY'S OUR NAVAL VICTORIES. Last Night Sat., Sept. 24.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. DAZZLING SURPRISES. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:30. CHARLES COGHLAN—THE ROYAL BOX

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Saturday Mat. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

WORLD IN WAX. NEW WAR GROUPS. EDEN MUSEE. Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway. STARTLING THE TOWN. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE TURTLE.

COLUMBUS Columbus Stock Co. Rosedale. Mat. To-day

14TH ST. THEATRE. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. DEVIL'S ISLAND. Next Monday, Sept. 19—The Dawn of Freedom.

HARLEM Ev. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2. Opera House. The Telephone Girl. NEXT WEEK....."GAYEST MANHATTAN" Louis Mann. Clara Lipman.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:45 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merrily Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers in the afternoon; rising temperature; winds southeasterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,189. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅛c; cash cotton, 5⅜c.

FOREIGN.—The Turkish Government sent a note to the powers yesterday refusing to comply with the request that its troops be withdrawn from Crete. The Porte lays the blame for the recent massacres at Candia, Crete, upon the British and the measures enforced there by the powers. The funeral train bearing the body of the late Empress of Austria left Geneva yesterday amid demonstrations of sorrow, and bells were tolled in Swiss towns where the train passed. It is now taken for granted that the French Minister of War, Gen. Zurlinden, will resign Saturday, because of the Cabinet favoring a revision of the Dreyfus case.—Pages 2 and 7.

Page 1.

The account book of the Paymaster of the Cristobal Colon has been washed ashore at Newport, R. I.

Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, the Georgia novelist, is critically ill in the City Hospital at Baltimore.

Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn was yesterday named for Lieutenant Governor by the independents to complete their State ticket. He accepted the nomination.

The Republicans of the Ninth Election District of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, (Walter B. Atterbury's) last night indorsed Roosevelt for Governor.

The Spanish Cortes was prorogued yesterday and the reading of the decree put an an end to a stormy session in the Senate. A duel between Count d'Almenas and Gen. Primo de Rivera is expected.

Senator Hoar has declined the offer of the Ambassadorship to England, and the post has been tendered to Secretary Long, who, it is believed in Washington, will also refuse it.

The police of Staten Island are mystified over the finding last night of a woman's body by a party of searchers who were looking for the corpse of a man which had been seen near the same place.

Our Peace Commission will assemble in Washington to-day to discuss the Philippine question. It is believed that a majority of the body is in favor of keeping the entire group of islands.

A painful impression has been caused in Madrid by a statement made by the Pais that this country will demand $20,000,000 indemnity in behalf of American citizens who have suffered through the insurrection in Cuba.

The Republican district leaders of New York County met last night, and fixed the dates for the Assembly District, County, Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions. Chairman Quigg was authorized to call together the State Convention delegates when he shall deem it advisable.

Cable advices yesterday brought news of the havoc played by a terrible hurricane in the Lesser Antilles. Hundreds were killed and thousands left homeless and starving. The dead were buried in trenches on the Island of St. Vincent, and many whose homes were swept away are being fed at the public expense. Cable communication has been cut off.

Page 2.

Senator Lexow yesterday announced that he would not accept a nomination for Senator or any other public office.

The reorganization of the League of Republican Clubs of the State of New York was perfected and officers elected yesterday at Saratoga.

Quartermaster Col. Kimball has been ordered by the War Department to sell 1,000 horses, formerly ridden by the Rough Riders, at auction in this city.

Rough Riders who had been mustered out were scattered about this city yesterday and were heartily received everywhere. About two hundred more members of the regiment arrived from Montauk last night.

President Schurman of Cornell University, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, and E. J. James of the University of Chicago were among those mentioned in San Francisco yesterday as likely to succeed Mr. Kellogg as President of the University of California.

Gen. Shafter arrived here from Washington yesterday and will start for Camp Wikoff to-day. He was approached on the subject of a parade, and plans are on foot for one, though the one proposed for Saturday has been abandoned.

The Connecticut Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers met in preliminary session at New Haven last night. John Addison Porter, the President's secretary, who is a candidate for Governor, yesterday issued a statement in which he arraigns the party organization of the State for "boss" methods, which he severely condemns.

May Antoinette Busby, the daughter of Edward Busby, of 107 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was married yesterday to Henry P. McGown, Jr., whose first wife is now known as Mrs. Harry W. Bell. Mr. McGown secured a divorce from her in 1896, the case attracting much attention, as the decision of Justice Russell set aside as illegal a divorce obtained by Mrs. McGown in North Dakota, and her subsequent marriage to Mr. Bell formed the statutory grounds on which the divorce was granted to Mr. McGown.

Page 3.

Four more infantry regiments left Montauk Point yesterday for their stations. There were four deaths in camp.

The Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh New York Batteries, the only troops in Camp Black, leave to-day for home.

The Obdam sailed last night for Ponce, Puerto Rico, carrying a battalion of Pennsylvania troops, sixteen postal clerks, and army stores.

Goods worth $5,000, shipped by the Red Cross for Santiago some time ago, have gone astray. The Supply Committee is investigating the matter.

Gen. Wheeler was in this city yesterday on his way to Montauk from Alabama. In an interview he gave his opinion of the Cubans and said he favored their enlistment in the United States Army.

The American Evacuation Commissioners met in San Juan de Puerto Rico yesterday. The reply of the Spanish Commissioners, setting forth their position in accordance with instructions from Madrid, was satisfactory. It is understood that the first detachment of Spanish troops, numbering 800 men, will start on their return to Spain in a few days.

Page 4.

Henry Lester, proprietor of the Princess Anne Cottage at Virginia Beach, Norfolk, and Arthur McLaughlin of Newark, N. J., and T. S. E. Dixon of Chicago, his guests, were drowned while bathing yesterday.

At the reunion of the Society of the Survivors of Kearny's First New Jersey Brigade, held at Boonton, N. J., yesterday, resolutions were adopted upholding the Administration in its conduct of the war and protesting against adverse criticism of the Government until an investigation has been made.

The so-called Provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba has issued a manifesto to the Cuban people explaining its position. The document recognizes the benefits of this country's intervention, recalls that the motto of the United States Government was absolute independence for the island, and declares that though the Provisional Government has not been recognized it has not been opposed. It announces that a new Assembly will be called to decide upon a future course of action. Another proclamation grants amnesty to those who have sided with Spain and announces a policy of conciliation.

Page 5.

The winners at Gravesend yesterday were Lady Lindsey, Bon Ino, Glenheim, Miss Tenny, Bangle, and Firearm.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 6; Pittsburg, 0. Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5. Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1. Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 2. Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 1. Boston, 11; St. Louis, 2.

Foxhall Keene furnished the surprise of the day at Morristown yesterday by defeating James A. Tyng in the tournament for the amateur golf championship. Macdonald, Travis, Stillman, Coats, Smith, Fowle, and Douglas won their rounds, and the eight surviving competitors will continue the match to-day.

Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese was the defendant in a civil suit for damages yesterday at Hackensack, N. J., brought by John Kenchewski. The plaintiff claims he advanced the money for the building of St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church at Palisade Park, with the understanding that Bishop Wigger was to give him a mortgage on the church. Bishop Wigger denied that he made any such agreement, and Judge Dixon postponed his decision.

Page 7.

Eugene O'Dea was shot and killed last night in front of the Oriental Club, 38 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. It is believed the bullet was intended for another man.

Contracts for thirty-six fighting vessels will be let within the next few days. Yesterday Secretary Long approved the contracts for building the three new battleships.

Newport residents are excited over an announcement made, it is said, on the authority of Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, that the Naval College at Newport is to be removed to Washington.

The identity of the woman whose dismembered remains were found at Bridgeport, Conn., remains a mystery. The police refuse to give information concerning their movements in the case. Coroner Dolen began his inquest upon the case yesterday.

The family living at 125 West Sixty-ninth Street returned home from the country last night to find Lena Bunk, a Russian servant, lying in her room with a broken skull. She received her injury in Columbus Avenue last Friday, through falling from or being struck by a cable car, and has since lain neglected.

Page 12.

President Callaway of the New York Central yesterday predicted an increase in traffic this Fall.

It was reported yesterday that the railways between Chicago and St. Paul had agreed to pool passenger traffic between those points.

Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota was stricken with paralysis yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio. His condition is said to be serious.

The funeral of John P. Townsend, who was President of the Bowery Savings Bank, was held yesterday at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

At the meeting of the Booksellers and Newsdealers' National Association yesterday officers were elected and Buffalo was selected as the meeting place for the next convention, to be held Aug. 15 to Aug. 22, 1899.

At a meeting of the Armory Board yesterday, Mayor Van Wyck said no more money could be given soon for building armories. He said as soon as money could be had it must be used to build more schoolhouses, the new library, and the new East River bridge.

The Borough School Board met yesterday and heard a report from Superintendent Jasper showing the crowded conditions. Several nominations were approved. The Board of Education also met and took up the question of the appointment of examiners.

A suit was begun in Brooklyn yesterday to compel the Clerk of Richmond County to fulfill the legal preliminaries for the election of Municipal Justices to succeed those holding office by appointment. The decision will affect all similar appointees in the city.

Detective Weiser of Brooklyn returned yesterday from Maine without James T. McBride, an Orange (N. J.) dentist, who had been charged with the abduction of Maud Doering. It was found that the girl was over nineteen. She persists in her infatuation for McBride.

Percy M. Herrick, a member of the Orange Club of East Orange, was fined $25 by Justice Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday for contempt of court, and incidentally told that he should pay his club dues. Justice Conlan also said that he proposed to find out if Mr. Herrick had the means to do so.

Gen. George W. Wingate yesterday discussed the effort to shift the blame for the camp scandals from the War Department to the volunteer organizations. He affirmed the entire responsibility of the department, and said there is a crying need for reorganization there, not in the National Guard.

Grace Reardon, the fourteen-year-old daughter of ex-Alderman Reardon of Jersey City, while under the influence of gas in a dentist's chair Tuesday afternoon, dreamed that her home was entered by burglars. That night a burglar gagged and bound her in her room, but was frightened away before he secured any booty.

Franz Muller, who was under ball to appear before Police Justice Potts, in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Mary Meyer, his former housekeeper, was found dead in bed in a room he occupied at the Washington Hotel, Hoboken. County Physician Converse, who examined the body, said there was nothing to indicate that Muller had killed himself, and that he would not make an autopsy unless the relatives demanded it.

Maud Riley, a Jersey City girl, was arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Nevin charged with atrocious assault. She tried to kill her stepfather, John Shugrue, because, she said, he had made a drunkard out of her mother. The prisoner's lawyer said the girl had brooded over her mother's condition until she had become insane, and he will ask to-day that she be committed for examination as to her sanity.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

A STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.

Men Find a Woman's Body When Searching for a Man's Corpse Which Had Been Seen.

The police of Richmond have a double mystery on their hands. Men went searching for the body of a man reported to be in the woods on Grymes Hill, and instead of finding a man's body they found under a heap of underbrush the body of a woman. The woman had been dead some time. She was shot by her own hand apparently, for a revolver lay beside her, but this does not explain the underbrush piled upon the body.

A woman whose name is not known started the search for the man's body. She said she was out gathering wood on the Cunard homestead on Grymes Hill, and had gathered an armful when she came upon the body of a man. The body had on a black coat, striped trousers, and russet shoes.

She said she was frightened and hurried home. She was positive in her assertions, and the description of the clothing leaves little doubt that she saw the body of a man where she says she did.

Who the woman who told this story was no one has as yet ascertained. She told it at Byron's Hotel, in Concord. Those who heard her supposed that every one else knew her, and did not bother to ask her name. It was not until late at night after the subsequent developments that the police began to try and find her, and then it came to light that not one in the crowd which listened to her story knew who she was.

Thomas Donohue and Richard Wall, two of the party who heard the story, organized a searching party and started for Grymes Hill. The party had only two lanterns, and had to keep together, and the search was slow, but the searchers, after an hour's work, found the body of the woman, which was in an advanced state of decay.

The police heard nothing of the affair until almost midnight, when they were told of the arrival of the body at the Morgue from the Coroner's office. The woman appears to have been about twenty-five years old. She was 5 feet 6 inches in height. She weighed about 130 pounds. The clothing was good. There was a purse containing 42 cents in a pocket.

The police and those who heard the unknown woman's story believe there is a second body in the woods.

Swiftly and luxuriously, the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1:00 P. M., arrives Baltimore 5:06 P. M., Washington 6:00 P. M.

HUNDREDS KILLED IN A HURRICANE

Fierce Storm Plays Havoc in the West Indies.

FORTY THOUSAND HOMELESS

Kingston, the Capital of St. Vincent, Reported Totally Destroyed.

CABLES ARE CUT OFF

A Tidal Wave Accompanies the Winds, and Many Estates Are Laid Waste —No Accurate Estimate of the Devastation and Loss.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Advices were received here late to-night saying that a terrible hurricane has swept over Barbados, in the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles. Two hundred persons have been killed and 40,000 rendered homeless.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 14.—According to the latest reports from St. Lucia the storm which broke upon the island Sunday night developed almost unprecedented violence, being accompanied by a tidal wave and tremendous rains. Numerous landslides were caused, and many houses, bridges, and cocoa estates have been destroyed. At least twelve lives have been lost.

Guadeloupe, the French island in the Leeward group, has experienced very heavy weather. Nineteen deaths are reported, and there have been destructive landslides.

A boat from the Island of St. Vincent, 100 miles west of Barbados, arrived to-day at the Island of Grenada and reports that St. Vincent has experienced the most violent and destructive cyclone ever known there. Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is totally destroyed. It is estimated that 300 lives have been lost in that island, and that 20,000 people are homeless. The bodies of the dead are being buried in trenches. Thousands are starving or being fed at the public expense.

The amount of property destroyed in St. Vincent cannot yet be estimated. Every small house is down and many large ones have been destroyed. The demolished buildings include churches, stores, and almost all the estate buildings. Three large ships are ashore on the windward coast, and many smaller vessels are stranded.

No information is obtainable here from Barbadoes as to the results of the threatened hurricane of last Saturday night. Communication is cut off and the worst is feared.

TERRITORY OF THE STORM.

The Islands Swept by the Winds Have Been Frequently Visited in Similar Manner.

The islands of the West Indies are frequently visited at this time of the year by severe storms of cyclonic nature, which originate in that locality. Those storms generally pass northward, covering an immense area, and doing considerable damage along the Atlantic coast. Guadeloupe, the French island in the Leeward group, which has felt the effect of the present disturbance, is the most important of the French possessions in the West Indies. It consists, properly speaking, of two islands, separated by a narrow channel not more than 30 to 100 yards broad, called the Rivière Salée, or Salt River. This stream is navigable for small vessels. The area of the Guadeloupe, including dependencies, is 625 square miles. The island is traversed by a mountain range, but most of the country is flat, marshy, and unhealthy. Three-fourths of the population are colored.

St. Vincent, one of the British West India Islands, which has suffered most severely from the hurricane, has an area of 132 square miles. A ridge of volcanic hills stretches from north to south. A volcano is situated in the northwestern portion of the island called the Souffriere, which has frequently been in violent eruption. The population of St. Vincent in 1891 was about 41,000. Kingston, the capital of the island, is situated near the southwest extremity. Its population is over 5,500. Of the entire population of the island, it is estimated that 30,000 are African negroes. Sugar is one of the principal exports, as the fertile fields make excellent growing country for the cane.

St. Lucia, another of the British West India Islands, is situated in the Windward group, and has an area of 242 square miles; its chief town is Castries. The population of the island is 30,000. St. Lucia is characterized as the home of the venomous reptile styled the fer-de-lance by the natives, which abounds on the sugar plantations, causing a number of deaths annually. Brilliant electrical storms take place among the hills of the island, while the outside sea is calm and clear. These storms are often witnessed by passing vessels.

Barbados is a possession of Great Britain, and is twenty-one miles long, having an area of 166 square miles. Bridgetown is the capital of the island, which has its own legislation, and is the most important member of the colony of the Windward Islands. The population in 1891 was 182,322. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to the coast extremely dangerous. A majority of the inhabitants are negroes.

The most disastrous hurricane ever known to have originated in the West Indies was in August, 1873. It resulted in appalling destruction among the islands and destroyed over 1,000 vessels on our Atlantic Coast. The rate of progression of these storm centres is often fifty miles an hour, while the winds composing the body of the storm occasionally reach the velocity of over eighty miles an hour. During a hurricane in August, 1871, the observers in Florida of the United States Army Signal Corps recorded a velocity of eighty-five miles an hour. The diameter of the cyclone often exceeds a thousand miles, and generally increases as the storm advances.

A dispatch from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, dated Monday last, said the latest advices received there, late on Saturday evening, indicated that a hurricane was approaching. Shortly after this dispatch was received cable communication was interrupted.

SENATOR HOAR DECLINES.

Not Well Enough to Accept Ambassadorship to England—Post Offered to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is understood to-night that Senator Hoar has declined the President's offer of the Ambassadorship to England. He withheld his decision in the matter as long as possible, as he was very anxious to oblige the President, although averse personally to accepting the responsible duties of the post in the present state of his health.

As soon as the President learned that Mr. Hoar would not accept he offered the post to Secretary Long. This was done yesterday, and it is believed that Mr. Long will decline also. If he does, it will be upon the ground that the health of his wife is such that it would be impossible for him to attend to the social demands of the position.

It was learned to-night in this connection that the post of Secretary of State was tendered to Mr. Long when Mr. Sherman resigned, and that the Secretary of the Navy declined for the same reason that leads him to reject the tempting offer of the English Ambassadorship.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Mr. McKinley Apparently Determined to Have an Investigation of War Department Branches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Up to this time the President has procured four, perhaps five, members of his commission to investigate certain branches of the War Department. The men who have actually accepted the invitation are Dr. Gilman and Col. willingness to accept or whose acceptance Sexton. Those who have signified their has been assured by their friends, are Dr. Keene, Gen. Dodge and Col. E. P. Howell.

The list of those who have refused the proffer of a seat on the commission has now increased to seven, and is as follows: Lamont, Lincoln, Schofield, Eustis, Endicott, Gordon, and Manderson. It is also reported that Col. Denby, who is just from his mission in China, declined appointment.

It is said that the President is a little annoyed by the reports that he thinks of abandoning the investigation. The criticism the project has already aroused is not pleasant to him, and especially the suggestion that the commission will be without authority and cannot enforce the attendance or testimony of witnesses. He has caused it to be given out that he has no intention of abandoning the scheme, and that he will certainly get enough members to make a suitable investigation.

Another criticism that has annoyed the President is the statement that has been made repeatedly that the investigation should not be confined to the Medical, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments, but should take in the entire War Department, so as to cover the management of the war, and not one or two portions of it. It is believed that the President is averse to a wholesale investigation, because it would be a practical investigation of Secretary Alger, as head of the War Department, and of himself as Commander in Chief of the army and navy and consequent source of Mr. Alger's authority.

However this may be, the President seems determined to have some sort of investigation, and to have it limited to certain subordinate brancnes of the War Department. This does not satisfy those who have demanded a sweeping investigation. An official said to-day that such a restricted investigation would not satisfy the country, and that those who feel that wrong management has been at the bottom of the suffering of the troops in Cuba and elsewhere will appeal to Congress for such an inquiry as will include the highest as well as the lowest officials.

It is generally believed here that if the matter had not reached so advanced a stage the President would gladly drop the entire matter and leave it for Congress to handle. The refusal of such men as Lincoln, Lamont, and Schofield to serve on the commission has not been gratifying to Mr. McKinley.

M. CAMBON VISITS BOSTON.

Says He Is Surprised to Find It So Large and Fine a City.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, was here to-day, accompanied by his son, M. Cambon had never been in this city before. He said in a brief conversation this noon that he had no idea that the city was so large.

"Your business centre," he said, pointing to the down-town district, "shows so much activity; there is so much going on there.

"And these avenues here," indicating the smooth thoroughfare before his hotel and the other streets in the Back Bay, "they are finer than Fifth Avenue, in New York, by far, and I have seen nothing to compare with them in any of the other cities I have visited. Your city spreads out more broadly that I supposed; I had no idea that it was so extensive."

TELL-TALE BOOK FROM THE SEA.

Accounts of the Paymaster of the Colon Washed Up at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—While passing along Second Beach a few days ago Philip Peckham, who resides in Middletown, noticed a book in the surf, and fishing it out took it home.

It proved to be an account book written in a foreign language, and to-day he took it to a drug store on Bellevue Avenue, the proprietor of which is a linguist. The latter found that it was the account book of the Paymaster of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The last record of the book shows a balance of 43,362 pesetas, and is dated June 1, 1898.

It is not believed that the book floated here from Cuba. One theory is that it was thrown overboard from one of the converted cruisers engaged in taking Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Portsmouth. Another hypothesis is that the book, showing a balance in the hands of the Paymaster at the time of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, was thrown overboard, for obvious reasons.

COL. R. M. JOHNSTON ILL.

Novelist Is in Baltimore City Hospital in a Critical Condition.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, the novelist, who has been sick in the City Hospital for several weeks, is reported to be in a most critical condition to-night, and the physicians at the institution express little hope of his recovery.

Col. Johnson has been a contributor to the leading magazines for a number of years. His best-known work is the "Dukesborough Tales," a collection of short stories illustrative of life in Georgia, where the author was born and lived for many years.

Col. Johnston served in the Confederate Army during the civil war. He was educated at the Mercer University, and occupied the Chair of English Literature at the University of Georgia for some time. He has lived in this city for the past thirty years.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION

Our Peace Commissioners to Confer Upon It To-day in Washington.

ISLANDS MAY BE RETAINED

Believed in Washington that a Majority of the Commission Is in Favor of Holding the Entire Group.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Peace Commissioners that are in this city, Messrs. Day, Davis, and Reid, called upon the President to-day and had an informal conference with him. Senators Frye and Gray will come in to-night, and the entire commission will meet at the office of the Secretary of State to-morrow and hold a conference upon the Philippine question.

After talking with the President to-day, Senator Davis and Mr. Reid called at the office of the Secretary of State and were engaged in conference with Judge Day for about two hours.

On Friday the commission will dine with the President, and again discuss with him the various phases of the intricate questions they will have to settle in Paris. To-morrow the members of the commission will consider all branches of the question and go over the history of the case with Judge Day, who is familiar with it from first to last.

Little could be learned to-day as to the position of the several members upon the question of the retention of the whole or part of the Philippines. As stated yesterday, the only thing determined upon is the retention of the Island of Luzon. Whether the commission will go further than this is not definitely known, though it is believed that a majority of the body favors holding the entire group.

Three Aspects of the Case.

There are three distinct aspects of the case. Either this country must hold the islands itself, turn them over to the insurgents, or hand them back to Spain. It is not considered possible for the United States to deliver the Archipelago into the hands of any other power than Spain.

If the American forces are withdrawn and the islands left to the insurgents, far worse trouble is feared than could possibly result from the attempt to hold the group. It is confidently expected that wholesale massacre would follow, the Spaniards be exterminated, and the islands given over to a reign of bloodshed and terror.

So unpopular is the idea of handing back to Spanish rule an inch of territory that has escaped it, either through the direct or indirect interference of this country, that the Peace Commission will not give it a thought, it is believed. If this be true, the demand of the Peace Commission would be the same as has been made upon Spain with reference to Cuba and Puerto Rico—to clear out. After that, this country could take up and settle the problems that might thereafter arise.

It is thought by politicians here that no matter what course this country determines upon, the Commissioners will practically have only to make a demand upon Spain, which this country would be compelled to enforce, by arms if necessary. It seems to be agreed that the continuance of Spanish rule in those islands will not be tolerated in any circumstances, and that, therefore, there is nothing to discuss with the Spanish representatives, as the representatives of this country would not debate the question of the policy of this country in matters that no longer concerned Spain.

The further question as to the disposition of the Philippines is one, it is said, that will have to be solved with the insurgents or the majority of the natives. If the United States is to oust Spain, it does not concern the Spanish Government what disposition may be made of the islands.

No Policy Yet Decided Upon.

The commission is very much afraid that its real policy may be disclosed before it meets the Spanish Commissioners in Paris. They think it would embarrass them in the discussions. It seems pretty clear, however, that no policy has as yet been agreed upon, further than the determination to hold Luzon at any cost.

For the rest, the commission awaits further information from the President, who, in turn, awaits the clearer and more emphatic announcement of the people. If the retention of the Philippines is seen to be popular, the Philippines will be retained. This is about the extent of the President's and the Peace Commissioners' policy.

READY TO GIVE UP THE PHILIPPINES

Spanish Politicians Would Trade Them for Economic Advantages.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The politicians for the most part favor an entire renunciation of the Philippines in exchange for economic advantages."

The Standard says editorially this morning:

"Spain appears reconciled, knowing that, whatever differences may arise in the peace negotiations, she is bound to yield.

"As to reports that indemnity will be demanded, the United States knows that no money can be got out of Spain, and is therefore unlikely to make such a demand seriously. If the United States secures Luzon it is most probable that Spain will give up the remainder of the islands as a useless incumbrance."

BIG INDEMNITY CLAIM TALKED OF.

Madrid Paper Says $20,000,000 Will Be Demanded for American Citizens.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—A painful impression has been caused here by a statement made by the Pais, saying the United States intends to demand $20,000,000 indemnity in behalf of American citizens who have suffered through the insurrection in Cuba.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners will strongly oppose this, it is claimed, but fears prevail that the United States will become pitiless and press its advantage to the utmost.

Christina Signs the Protocol Bill.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The Queen Regent signed the Protocol bill this evening.

The Spanish Peace Commission.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—It is expected that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will be appointed without delay.

INSURGENTS LEAVE MANILA.

Aguinaldo's Followers Obediently March Out of the Suburbs.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—The insurgents evacuated the suburbs of Manila to-day. They did so in a grand march, in which nearly 8,000 men took part, carrying rifles, colors waving, bands playing, and shouting "Viva Americanos!" "Viva Filipinos Libres!"

The merchants here expect heavy losses if a new tariff is enforced at an early date, because their present stocks, valued roughly at $5,000,000, have paid the highest duties.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Fully 15,000 insurgent troops evacuated the suburbs to-day. The Americans gave a parade and granted full military honors. Perfect harmony prevailed, and the natives were evidently delighted at the opportunity for a public display of the efficiency of their troops in drill.

"The firmness and tact of Gen. Otis have produced an excellent result. The Governor of Iloilo is facilitating commerce, according to his agreement, and trade with the southern ports is increasing daily."

JAPAN FAVORS AMERICAN RULE.

Wants Us to Hold the Philippines to Advance Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The newspapers reaching the State Department in the official mails from the East show that the almost universal expression in the public press of Japan is in favor of the United States holding permanently and governing the Philippine Islands.

The position taken is that this will be in the interest of peace and commerce and good government. The editorials insist that this is the only issue of the matter that will satisfy the highest interests of the islands and the demands of civilization. The papers declare that the United States, in assuming the control of the islands, will receive the moral support, if not the active co-operation, of Japan and Great Britain.

SPANISH CORTES PROROGUED.

Decree Ends a Stormy Session of the Senate—D'Almenas and Rivera May Fight.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, has obtained the Queen Regent's signature to a decree proroguing the Cortes, and with it ended a stormy session of the Senate.

Gen. Primo de Rivera had demanded an inquiry into his administration of the Philippine Islands and in so doing he said the attacks of Count d'Almenas were only "fur from the mouth of a miserable slanderer." Count d'Almenas was endeavoring to reply when Señor Sagasta read the decree proroguing the Cortes.

Count d'Almenas and Gen. Primo de Rivera approached the President in a hostile manner and a duel is expected.

Premier Sagasta afterward read the decree in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Government had intended the Cortes to sit until an indemnity bill for the suspension of the constitutional guarantees has been passed, but the threatened agitation on the part of Gen. Weyler and others, together with the evidence of divisions in both the Liberal and Conservative Parties, convinced Señor Sagasta of the advisability of closing down debates which would have hindered the free progress of the peace negotiations.

The Cortes will be next convoked to ratify the final treaty of peace.

Off to Join the Carlists?

MADRID, Sept. 14.—It is rumored that Señor Perolo, Señor Crespo, and Señor Lara, members of the Chamber of Deputies, started for the French frontier late this evening.

NORWEGIAN SHIP WRECKED.

Crew of the America Rescued in Midocean by the English Steamer Marengo.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The Norwegian ship America, Capt. Dahl, from Quebec for Greenock, Scotland, with a large cargo of lumber, was wrecked in midocean by a hurricane on Sept 4, her crew of eighteen men being rescued by the British steamer Marengo and landed here this afternoon.

The America left Quebec on Aug. 19, and had good weather until Sept. 3, when a gale from the eastward sprang up, and by night was blowing a hurricane. The ship labored hard, until some of her stays parted and her main and mizzen topmast crashed over the side. The fall of the heavy spars started her deck load of lumber, and in the heavy seas she soon began to strain, and afterward sprang a leak.

Getting into the trough of the sea, heavy waves came aboard, which shook the cargo still more, until by noon of the 4th the America was waterlogged and a wreck. The crew, all the members of which had long before taken to the rigging, set a signal of distress, and just before sunset the Marengo hove in sight and discerned her signals. The ship had drifted considerably during the gale, so that when the Marengo came in sight she was in latitude 48.51 north and longitude 34.22 west.

The work of rescue by the crew of the Marengo began at once, and, although a heavy sea, with a mass of wreckage hanging over the side, made the work particularly dangerous, seven men were at length taken off, while Capt. Dahl, with the balance of the crew, managed to launch and man the only remaining boat on the ship. By dark the America had been abandoned as a derelict, and the crew was safe on board the Marengo.

The America was a full-rigged ship, 1,350 tons net register, and was twenty-nine years old. Her home port was Christiania, Norway.

The members of the crew will be cared for by the Norwegian Consul in this city and later sent to their homes. The steamer Castrian, which arrived here yesterday, signaled the Marengo, which reported rescue, although signal letters of the wrecked vessel were made out to read almost like those of the Norwegian bark Alpha.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of slight intensity appears to be central off the southeast coast of Florida. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the lake regions, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Middle Atlantic States and Florida. The temperature has risen from the Middle and Lower Rocky Mountain region to the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley and in the Ohio Valley. Rain and slowly rising temperature may be expected from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather. Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	69	58	59
6 A. M.	66	56	60
9 A. M.	66	61	66
12 M.	69	67	72
4 P. M.	74	67	74
6 P. M.	72	66	70
9 P. M.	66	64	67
12 P. M.	62	64	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66¾
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1897	68½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 56 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 85 per cent.

Poland Spring Water.
Recommended and prescribed for its rare purity.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MEET

The Dates Fixed for Assembly District, County, Senatorial, and Congressional Conventions.

BLACK'S STRENGTH ESTIMATED

Mr. Gibbs Says the Governor Will Have 38 Votes from Greater New York—Chairman Quigg Authorized to Assemble State Convention Delegates.

The Republican district leaders of New York County met at the Republican County headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, last night behind closed doors and fixed the dates for their County, Senatorial, Congressional, and Assembly District Conventions. According to Lemuel E. Quigg, candidates were not discussed, and neither Col. Roosevelt nor Gov. Black was mentioned. The convention dates were fixed as follows:

Assembly District Convention, to nominate Assemblymen, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

County Convention, to nominate three Justices of the Supreme Court and one Judge of the City Court, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Senatorial Conventions, to nominate State Senators, Monday, Oct. 10.

Congressional District Conventions, to nominate Congressmen, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Besides fixing these dates the leaders passed a resolution authorizing the Chairman of the County Committee, Mr. Quigg, to call the delegates to the State Convention together "when in his judgment it seems to be advisable."

"There has not been one word uttered," said Mr. Quigg after the meeting, "referring to either Roosevelt or Black. When I shall call the State Convention delegates together I do not know."

There were a number of leaders present who have been standing by Gov. Black, among them Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-first District and Frank Bulkley of the Twenty-ninth. While these men still say they believe Gov. Black should be renominated, they are not predicting his success at the Saratoga convention. On the other hand, the Roosevelt men, who are in the great majority, say they have not the slightest doubt that Col. Roosevelt will be nominated. Frederick S. Gibbs, who was one of the first of the regular organization leaders to declare for the Colonel, said, as he came out of the meeting room:

"Black will have only 38 votes at Saratoga from Greater New York. Of the 184 delegates from New York County Roosevelt will have 170 and Black 18. Of the 132 delegates from Kings Roosevelt will have 112 and Black 20. Richmond is all for Roosevelt and so is Queens. After the convention you will find I have figured this out right.

"How many votes is the Governor going to have in the State? One hundred, if his name goes before the convention. I say 'if,' because Black's name may not go before the convention, according to my way of looking at the situation. I know I wouldn't allow my name to go before a convention if I knew I had no strength behind me, and I doubt if he will. Black has some good politicians behind him, and I don't think they are going to show their weakness."

The action of the district leaders will have to be ratified by the County Committee, which will meet to-night in the United Charities Building.

BLACK'S CAPTAINS IMPOTENT.

Their Brooklyn Followers Keep on Indorsing Roosevelt—Mr. Woodruff Says He's Unchangeable.

The friends of the three Black men in Brooklyn, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Walter B. Atterbury, and Michael J. Dady, still go on indorsing Roosevelt in the wards of the three leaders. Following hard upon the indorsement of the Colonel by Mr. Dady's Third Ward Republican Union came last night a similar indorsement by the Ninth Election District of Mr. Atterbury's Twenty-third Ward.

When Mr. Woodruff arrived in Brooklyn and began to examine his political fences yesterday, he found that his district had been captured by the Roosevelt forces. The Ninth Ward Republican Association had passed a resolution indorsing Roosevelt and directing the Secretary to send a copy to each delegate from the district. The most prominent men in the delegation are Mr. Woodruff, Jacob Worth, and Charles A. Moore.

Mr. Woodruff said last night that when the convention met he would be for Black as he is to-day, and that when it adjourned it would be found that he had not changed his position. This was in answer to the persistent rumors that he is not heartily for the Governor. Mr. Woodruff would say no more, but it is well known that he has assembled his leading supporters and vigorously protested against the indorsement of Roosevelt which has been going on in their wards. Mr. Woodruff told them that he did not want to have the Black movement made ridiculous by indorsements of Roosevelt and Woodruff for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It is not regarded as probable, however, that his protest will have much effect.

William Berri, who is a delegate from the Fourth Assembly District, and has until recently been for Black, has joined the Roosevelt procession. He says he is still a strong admirer of the Governor, but feels that he should yield to the evident

tion of our committee in selecting Mr. Osborne does not have to be ratified, because it had been already decided that, in case he expressed his willingness to run, he would be the candidate. We have begun the circulation of certificates. We need 6,000 signatures in the State and at least 50 in each county."

Col. Roosevelt Indorsed Again.

The Republicans of the County of New York of the Ninth Assembly District met at 292 Eighth Avenue last night and unanimously indorsed Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. There was no discussion.

LEXOW'S RETIREMENT FINAL.

The Senator Announces Definitely that He Will Not Accept Nomination for Any Public Office.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Senator Lexow announced to-day that he would not accept a nomination for Senator or any other public office. He added:

"Recently articles have appeared which convey the impression that confusion and uncertainty exist because of my failure to make a public declaration, and that upon this declaration will depend the open candidacy of the gentlemen most prominently mentioned for the Senate and Congress nominations in this district. It is editorially stated on the authority of Assemblyman Goodsell that he is a candidate for the Senate nomination only if I decline to accept a renomination, and the suggestion is made that Judge Tompkins may become a candidate for Congress in the event of the Senate nomination going to Orange County.

"It has been made manifest to me by the situation in the district and from personal communications from the gentlemen named that they, in the expectation that I might finally be persuaded to reconsider my determination to retire from public office, do not wish to pronounce their candidacy without reserve and will accept nothing short of a public statement as final and conclusive."

LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Reorganization Perfected and Officers Elected at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The reorganization of the League of Republican Clubs of the State of New York was perfected this afternoon, and the following officers were elected: President—Frederick Easton of Albany; Treasurer—James S. Barcus of New York; Acting Secretary—John W. Totten.

The Executive Committee embraces one from each Congressional district. A Vice President was also appointed for each county, to act as President of the local club. The Constitution adopted states, among other things, that "the object is to promote, in every legitimate way, the success of the Republican Party, its principles and candidates"; also, that "the league shall not be used in any way to further the interests of any candidate for office previous to nomination."

Resolutions were adopted affirming the principles of the National Convention at St. Louis, and indorsing the administration of President McKinley and Gov. Black. The principal address was made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain.

The principal address was made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain. Gen. Woodford spoke briefly of the necessity of Republican victory this year in New York State. He said that it might be possible to be beaten on the skirmish line this Autumn and yet win on the main line in 1900. But if we win in this State in 1898 we shall certainly win in 1900. A Republican Governor in New York now means a Republican President in the Nation then. Republican defeat here in New York this Autumn, he declared, will be accepted throughout the Nation as the defeat of President McKinley and as a declaration that New York does not indorse nor sustain the President.

In conclusion, he said that the Republicans of he United States, and they alone, are responsible for the settlement of the issues of this war. "We must give to Cuba a stable government," said he. "The flag is in Puerto Rico by right of conquest, and the island must remain American. The flag is in the Philippines. I will not say that wherever our flag has gone there our flag must stay, but this I will say, that wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must stay and abide forever."

MR. GOULD'S FRIENDS AMUSED.

His Proposed Nomination for a Senatorship Discussed at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 14.—George Gould's friends are amused over the report that the Republicans of Ocean County talk of nominating him for Senator. Some of his intimate friends said to-night that they did not know of his having any political aspirations, but preferred to let him speak for himself when he returned from Europe, which would be in a few days. Others expressed the opinion that Mr. Gould would be surprised when he learned his name had been mentioned in connection with the Senatorship.

George Gould has for some time been a resident and voter in Lakewood, and is eligible to be a candidate for public office in New Jersey.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARY.

Close Race for the Governorship with Gov. Ellerbe Leading.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14.—Returns from the second State primary, held yesterday, are not yet complete. Out of a total of 57,086 reported at 9:30 o'clock, Gov. Ellerbe has a lead of 1,698 votes on Featherstone, his Prohibitionist opponent. He is thought to be safe. About 10,000 more votes will come in, but it is unlikely that his lead will be reduced. It has been the closest race in many years for any office in this State.

Cooper, for Secretary of State, is elected, as are also McMahon for Superintendent of Education, Floyd for Adjutant General, and Garris for Railroad Commissioner.

SOLDIER UP FOR CONGRESS.

Lieut. Polk of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Made a Candidate.

SUNBURY, Penn., Sept. 14.—R. K. Polk of Danville was nominated to-day unanimously for Congress by the Democratic conferees of the Seventeenth Congressional District. The nominee is First Lieutenant of Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, now at Camp Meade, and is a nephew of President James K. Polk.

Other Congressional Nominations.

TENNESSEE—Ninth District, I. Riville, (Rep.)
MARYLAND—Third District, J. B. Schwanka, (Dem.); Fourth District, James W. Denny, (Dem.); Fifth District, John S. Cummings, (Dem.)
NEW HAMPSHIRE—First District, Cyrus A. Sulloway, (Rep.)

Maine Election Figures.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Additional returns of the State election from the backwoods districts and plantations make some changes in the general result and reduce Powers's plurality. Returns from 411 cities, towns, and plantations out of 515 give Powers (Rep.) 51,573; Lord, (Dem.,) 27,751, a plurality for Powers of 23,822. If the remaining towns show the same proportionate loss his plurality will be about 24,500.

Utah Democratic Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Senator Rawlins was made Permanent Chairman. B. H. Roberts was nominated for Congress on the first ballot. The resolutions reaffirm the Chicago platform, declaring that the use of both gold and silver as money is essential to the welfare and happiness of mankind.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:30 P. M.—72 Suffolk Street; Daniel Gross; damage, $25.

5:25 P. M.—648 Tenth Avenue; Hathaway & Co.; damage, $80.

6:20 P. M.—103 West One Hundred and Second Street; unknown; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Lincoln Avenue; New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad; damage, $5.

9:10 P. M.—58 Sheriff Street; Mrs. Wolff; slight damage.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS

Convention Meets in New Haven to Nominate State Officers.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER'S FIGHT

The President's Secretary a Candidate for Governor in Opposition to the Party Leaders.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—The biennial State Convention of the Republicans of Connecticut, called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices, assembled in the Hyperion Theatre to-night.

The session was very brief, occupying but little over an hour, and was devoted solely to the transaction of preliminary business. Orasmus R. Tyler of Torrington, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order and introduced Congressman Nehemiah D. Sperry of New Haven as the temporary Chairman of the convention.

In his address to the convention, Congressman Sperry, after briefly summarizing the events and preliminaries of the war with Spain and expressing admiration for the President's Administration, referred in terms of praise to the work of Congress. He then passed to the money question, upon which he said there must be no backward movement. He advocated Republican adherence to the gold standard, the development of the American merchant marine, the completion of the Nicaragua Canal, the institution and maintenance of a stable government in Cuba, and the reconstruction of Puerto Rico upon the "American plan."

At the conclusion of this address, which occupied a half hour, the convention proceeded to complete its organization. Samuel A. Eddy of Canaan was made clerk of the convention, and the following Assistant Secretaries were appointed: Frederick A. Scott of Willimantic, George A. Kellogg of Vernon, Charles B. Chapman of Preston, and Frank Healy of Windsor Locks. With the appointment of committees on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions, and the announcement of meetings of these committees and the county caucuses, the convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The three candidates for Gubernatorial honors are to be found in the persons of State Senator George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield, John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, and Lieut. Gov. James D. Dewell of New Haven. The most earnest contest is confined to the factions which seek the nomination of Secretary Porter or Senator Lounsbury.

The lines along which this principal battle is being fought were long ago drawn, and they have been gathering in tension daily for two months. Mr. Porter evinces no hesitation in announcing his platform, and frankly asserts himself a candidate against what he characterizes as "party bossism." In a nutshell, Mr. Porter's candidacy is avowedly one the purpose of which is antagonistic to the present Republican State organization.

Mr. Porter to-day issued a statement concerning the contest, in which he says:

"Leading one side is a powerful, well-organized, confident, and boastful coterie of politicians. On the other are delegates representing a majority of the Republican voters of the State, as proved by the result of the recent caucuses. The political uprisings which occurred a few days ago in New Haven, Hartford, Middletown, New London, Waterbury, New Britain, Putnam, and many other places furnish unmistakable evidence of the wishes of the people, and are so construed by the public.

"The fight is one between the friends of clean politics and the adherents of bossism of the type which seeks candidates available for its own purposes, and guarantees nominations months before the delegates to conventions are chosen. It promises every office prior to the election, and resorts to snap caucuses when representative citizens are away. It strives by other means, including the free expenditure of money, to smother a free expression of popular preference, and is bold enough to defy custom and the opinions of the community, if need be, at the risk of party defeat."

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

George Foster Peabody Succeeds William D. Bynum as Chairman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The National Democratic Committee held a meeting at the Palmer House to-day and elected George Foster Peabody of New York Chairman to succeed William D. Bynum. Mr. Bynum resigned upon the alleged ground that his personal business affairs prevented him from performing the duties of Chairman, but it is believed the real reason why he resigned was because the Executive Committee at its preliminary meeting this morning decided by unanimous vote to cut off the Chairman's salary of $400 a month, which Bynum had been drawing since the Fall of 1896.

Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago was proposed for the Chairmanship by ex-Mayor Hopkins, but as Mr. MacVeagh was out of the city, and it was not known positively that he would accept, he was not chosen. Mr. Hopkins was urged to accept, but he declined, and Mr. Peabody was elected.

Thirty-four States were represented at today's meeting, and with three or four exceptions the sentiment of the committeemen was strongly in favor of continuing the organization until 1900.

The retiring Chairman, Mr. Bynum, was severely criticised by C. Vey Holman, the committeeman from Maine. Treasurer Frenzel of Indianapolis reported that when the campaign of 1896 ended there was $33,000 in the treasury of the National Democracy. Since that time $5,000 has been expended. There was $1,500 which could be had when necessary from uncollected subscriptions. Mr. Bynum had received $8,200 as salary, while $60 was charged to personal expenses.

The Treasurer reported that $7,700 had been sent to Kentucky for the 1897 campaign, $1,700 to Iowa, $2,500 to Ohio during the campaign in which Hanna was elected United States Senator, and $600 to Kansas. Finally, he said that $1,500 had been expended for stationery and postage.

IRON ORE RATE CASE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The hearing today in the iron ore rate case brought three interesting witnesses before the Minnesota Railroad Commission. Robert Bentley of the Ohio Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, testified that no steelmaker's business could exist unless he could get ore at the same cost as the best of competitors, therefore Carnegie's cost regulated the entire production of ores.

Export trade, he said, was the future for steel trade and, to hold export trade, cost must be kept down. He believed the period had arrived in this country, where small profits and great units of business must be considered as governing the situation. In the line of reduction of rates inuring to the benefit of consumers, he stated that the very day Carnegie's new Pittsburg road made its low rates, all other roads between Lake Erie and the furnaces had to do exactly as well.

F. A. Bates of Cleveland did not think the mine owner on Mesaba could live unless exceptionally favored by the quality of the ore of his mine. He figured that fayalite ore costs 15 cents more than the selling price, the company making on its rails what it loses in mining, and selling at such a price that the miner being obliged to pay freights, would mine at an actual loss unless operating the best and cheapest mines.

Mr. Bates admitted the contention that Carnegie cost sets the pace for all mines, a fact that seemed to come pretty nearly settling the matter. He stated that nobody would buy mines, but was forced to admit that a good many had been bought of late by long-headed business men who had no railroads.

BLACK DIAMOND SYSTEM.

Proposed Sale of the Road to an English Syndicate.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 14.—William Kirkley, President of the Black Diamond system, is in New York to meet Sir Thomas Tancred, who represents an English syndicate which proposes to purchase the system. The two gentlemen will go over the road, reaching Toledo next week.

New Railroad in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Articles of incorporation were filed with Secretary of State Dobson to-day by the Fort Dodge and Omaha Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. The incorporators are J. F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge, and Charles E. Grafton, Niven C. Phillips, Henry B. Litchfield, and Clarence A. Moore of Chicago. All are connected with the Illinois Central, and it is proposed to build a line southwest from Fort Dodge to Omaha, via Council Bluffs. A preliminary survey was made some time ago.

MORE TALK OF A PARADE.

One Planned for Saturday Abandoned, but Another Is in Contemplation —Committee Sees Shafter.

Major Gen. Shafter arrived in the city yesterday from Washington. He will go to Montauk Point to-day to take charge of the camp. The sub-committee of the committee appointed to make arrangements for a peace jubilee and a parade of troops through the city, called on Gen. Shafter soon after he arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he is staying. It consisted of Gen. C. H. T. Collis, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Gen. Daniel Sickles, Gen. Howard Carroll, and President Randolph Guggenheimer. To the committee he said that he could give no information regarding the prospects of a parade other than that which the committee already had.

The members of the committee stated after the conference that all idea of a parade on Saturday had been abandoned. The only hope now, they said, was in two propositions that had been talked of. The first of these is for a parade of the 10,000 men at the camp upon their transportation to the Southern camps. The men will be left at the camp till the 1st of October, when they will be sent South on transports. It is the hope of the members of the committee that the transports will stop here on their way to the Southern camps and have the parade. The second proposition is for a parade of New York State troops. It is proposed that all the volunteer troops of this State be gathered together and that a parade of them be held, making the affair purely a New York one.

Gen. Carroll and ex-Mayor Gilroy talked with Mayor Van Wyck about this proposition after they had seen Gen. Shafter.

NINTH REGIMENT'S RECEPTION.

The Men Are Expected to Arrive in the City About Noon To-morrow.

Col. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment received a telegram last night from Col. Greene of the Ninth Regiment, which it was at first thought, because of the mystery surrounding its contents, would cause a complete revision of the plans made for the reception to-morrow of Col. Greene's command when it arrives in this city. Later developments, however, seem to indicate that there is no ground for this belief.

The first section of the regiment left Cincinnati at 3 P. M. yesterday, and took the route via Cleveland, Buffalo, and Albany. The programme includes a stop-over at Albany to-day and a review by Gov. Black. The regiment is expected to reach the Grand Central Station about noon to-morrow.

Col. Japha has telegraphed Col. Greene that he has arranged to escort the Ninth with the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth and the Ninth Regiment Veterans' Association. He also wired that the line of march would be from Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, and to the armory, where a collation would be served.

Brooklyn Veterans to Celebrate.

With the abandonment of the plan for the parade of the troops on Saturday the members of the Entertainment Committee of the Brooklyn War Veterans and Sons' Association announce that they have decided to hold their celebration at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, as originally planned. Veterans of the civil war and members of Troop C will attend in uniform, and others are expected to participate. A programme of military music has been arranged.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The President May Not Further Consider Parade Plans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—There is still some talk, though there is little hope, of reviving the question of holding a parade in New York. It seems that, since the report of Col. Greenleaf, showing that half of the troops now at Camp Wikoff would be able to parade on the streets by Saturday, the 17th, the matter could be arranged if there had not been so much friction and so much consequent bad feeling.

Gen. Miles does not feel in good humor about the affair, because he was kept in ignorance of certain facts, which, if he had known them, would have led him to advise against the parade in the first instance. The President wants no more to do with it, because he has already authorized it and forbidden it, and does not care to take any further steps in the project. The Secretary of War has been opposed to it ever since Gen. Miles proposed it.

Upon the receipt yesterday of the dispatch from Col. Greenleaf and the letter from Gen. Collins, Gen. Miles went to the White House and turned over the correspondence to the assistant secretary of the President. This has been, up to the present, the end of the matter. The President has intimated pretty broadly that he will not give the proposition any further consideration. It is doubtful if anything else can be done, as any suggestion of reviving the project would only cause more irritation, where an abundance already exists.

MICHIGAN BANKER FAILS.

D. F. Parsons of Burr Oak Makes an Assignment.

STURGIS, Mich., Sept. 14.—The bank of D. F. Parsons, at Burr Oak, six miles east of Sturgis, failed to open its doors this morning, an assignment having been made the night before. A. C. Hilbaugh of Burr Oak is assignee. Mr. Parsons has been engaged in the banking business in Burr Oak for thirty-five years. No statement of the assets or liabilities has yet been made, and none will be, the assignee says, until after an inventory has been made.

Citizens of Burr Oak claim that the deposits made by the people of that village and vicinity will amount to between $75,000 and $100,000. The people are wrought up greatly over the failure, charging that money was accepted on deposit up to within a few minutes of the assignment, while payment of checks was refused.

TO SELL ROUGH RIDERS' STEEDS.

Col. Kimball Directed to Put 1,000 Up at Auction.

One thousand horses, used by the Rough Riders, have been ordered sold in New York. The War Department at Washington yesterday afternoon telegraphed to Col. A. S. Kimball, Quartermaster General here, ordering him to bring the horses to New York and dispose of them at public sale. The department suggested that the horses ought to bring good prices, and as they had been ridden by the Rough Riders would be especially valuable to polo players and hunters.

Col. Kimball said last night that he would send the Mississippi down to Montauk Saturday to bring the horses here. He will confer with stablemen to-day and ascertain the best way and place to conduct the sale.

Writ of Mandamus Denied.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court to-day filed an opinion denying the application for a writ of mandamus to compel the officers of the town of Dover to resume the offices they held at the time that Dover became incorporated as a city under a legislative act, since declared unconstitutional. The Court holds that the City of Dover is a de facto government and its officials de facto officers, with a right to continue in office until ousted under quo warranto proceedings instituted by the Attorney General. The Court also says that the de facto officers, until ousted, may exercise the apparent powers of their respective offices.

Heavy Bankruptcy in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14.—D. Gruen, President of the Columbus Watch Manufacturing Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court to-day. This plant is in the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Gruen represents that his liabilities as a stockholder are $33,831.91 and as surety for C. T. Pfaff and others $36,950. Mr. Gruen sacrifices his entire estate.

202d New York at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 14.—The Two Hundred and Second New York arrived in camp to-day, and will be followed to-morrow by the Thirty-fifth Michigan and Fifteenth Minnesota. Col. Schuyler of the Two Hundred and Third New York has been placed in command of the First Brigade of the Second Division, in the absence of Gen. Sheaf.

ROUGH RIDERS WELCOMED

Those Arriving Here from Montauk Attract Much Attention from Citizens.

SCENES IN THE BIG HOTELS

Some Have Lively Experiences, but Little Trouble Results from Their Wild Western Manners—Reinforcements at Night.

The Rough Riders got into town yesterday, and as much of the city as they could round up was theirs for the day. The tenderfeet of the metropolis were at their mercy, and "tanglefoot" was a leader in the local market. About 300 of Roosevelt's men were branded at Camp Wikoff with discharge papers and turned loose on the range late Tuesday afternoon. They at once stampeded for New York with an average of $125 in their inside khaki pockets.

The men who were mustered out on Tuesday were members of Troops B, H, K, and M, and they reached this city about midnight. With few exceptions, they flocked toward the Red Cross corral at Long Island City or to the Olive Tree Inn in East Twenty-third Street, where free accommodations were given.

But this was only for the night. With the first blush of dawn the men were up and away. The "came to town" in true Western fashion, with a yell and a whoop, and the city promptly let down the bars for them.

They had left their Government arms behind them, but many of the men still wore their private "shooting irons," as they are personal property, and have been worn by the men since enlistment. To have taken these weapons would have been as the depriving of the bull of his horns. The men did not shoot, however.

During the early hours of the morning, East Twenty-third Street, in the vicinity of the Olive Tree Inn, many spectators were attracted by scores of Rough Riders who sat in front of the lodging house. Some of the soldiers did electioneering work for Col. Roosevelt. They praised him unstintedly.

Scattered Over the City.

Later in the morning the troopers scattered over the city promiscuously. Every big hotel and resort in the city had in its lobbies and cafés bunches of brown soldiery surrounded by a dark circle of citizens listening eagerly to the stories of war. They invaded the Hoffman House and Fifth Avenue Hotel in small herds, and even sampled the liquor in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Many of the Rough Riders were in the Wall Street district. They visited the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Assay Office, and the Exchanges, and were everywhere well received, and in some cases handsomely entertained. Four of them who had been cheered by the brokers when in the gallery of the Stock Exchange were invited to the floor. They were introduced to Chairman William McClure. Asked to "say something," one of them proposed three cheers for Col. Roosevelt. They were given and repeated with such heartiness that the building almost shook.

A party of six men from Southwestern New Mexico approached the Hoffman House bar at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and sized up the men at the small tables with a disappointed air. Finally one of the party approached one of the bartenders and confidentially inquired:

"Say, where's the lay-out?"

The bartender asked what the gentlemen would have.

"Why, it's just this way," said the other, leaning across the bar. "While you poison us all around with a little of your best bug juice we want to get steered up against a game. We don't care what it is, pasteboards or balls, so long as it's not a brace box or a set-up deck. I prefer Mexican monte, myself, but s'no matter so long as—"

The man was interrupted by the assurance that there really was nothing of the kind to be found in the vicinity, and the party then invited "the house" to "line up" and have a drink.

"Come up, gents, and name your brand," said the leader, in a commanding tone, indicating with a comprehensive gesture a score of habitues of the café. Nearly all of the invited arose in the traditionary style and took their medicine, and afterward the bartender assured the troopers that they had paid for the drinks previously and had forgotten the fact.

A Bowery Incident.

"Say, partner," said a stalwart Rough Rider to a Bowery policeman, shifting his revolver back a few inches from his hip, "what kind of a range is this anyhow? I hadn't had a drink for four weeks until a minute ago, and now I feel as if I'd gone up against a lead pipe. I've drunk rum clean through from San Antone to the Needles, but none of it ever hit me as hard as this. What kind of a game am I up against?"

The man had evidently received a dose of knockout drops, but his powerful constitution had saved him. His "coin belt" was all right, and he was steered in a northerly direction.

The policemen along the Bowery were kept busy giving wandering Westerners their bearings, but reported that no hostile movement between the natives and invaders had taken place.

A number of Rough Riders hailing from Arizona and Wyoming went down to Coney Island on the trolley cars. When in the middle of the bridge they fired a volley from their revolvers which almost gave the bridge policemen heart disease, but no arrests were made.

Most of the officers of the Rough Riders are at the Hoffman House. The Color Sergeant of the regiment is stopping there. A great many of the men went to bed in the big hotels yesterday. They told the clerks that they had not slept in a bed for months, and they were going to sleep for a whole day, and left peremptory orders not to be disturbed. Many of the men were discussing the fate of John Davis of Troop K, who on Tuesday night dropped from the window of the Columbia, on East Twenty-third Street, and broke his arms. Davis awoke in the night with an all-consuming thirst, and stepped out of the window, intending to walk across the street to a saloon. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An enterprising department store up town invited a number of Rough Riders into the store, where they were served with ice cream and other refreshments by pretty girls. The men were visibly embarrassed, and gravely bowed and scraped and lost their appetites in the presence of the girls.

Sergt. Nevin F. Gutaflus, who comes from New Mexico, and who is at the Waldorf, is a wealthy mine owner. He went to bed as soon as he got to the hotel, and at last accounts was sleeping yet.

Few of the men left the city yesterday, but a large number expect to depart to-day.

Arrival of Reinforcements.

Nearly 200 more of the Rough Riders arrived in town late last evening, and soon after reaching the New York terminal of the Long Island Railroad broke ranks. Many put up for the night at the Olive Tree Inn, but others went at once to the big hotels.

Nearly all the men carried bulky bundles, containing mementos of the campaign. A few had Krag-Jorgensens, obtained in some unknown way. The Government has refused to sell this arm to the soldiers, as it has too few to waste, and the soldiers who reserved this sort of arm did it through the employment of all sorts of crafty strategy. Quite a lot of Mausers were in evidence, and nearly every man had a Mauser cartridge stuck in the band of his hat.

Among the money deposited for safe keeping with the clerk, many of the men left sums ranging from $200 to $400. The size of these deposits is explained by the fact that many have not drawn a cent from the time of enlistment, and, as many live at the other side of the country, their transportation and traveling rations en route footed up to a respectable sum.

Troop H had agreed to rendezvous at the Hoffman House and to have a mutual leave-taking with their officers before the men left for their respective homes. Capt. George Curry was expected, but at a late hour he had not arrived from Camp Wikoff, and the plans of necessity were postponed.

One of the most noted among his fellows of the Rough Riders was Abel Duran, a Mexican of much prominence about the frontier. Abel speaks Spanish with a Greaser dialect to a finish. In the course of a long and exceedingly diverse career he has been a United States Marshal, a Government scout, and associated with other perilous vocations in the carrying on of which he has been more or less filled with lead. His face was scarred with marks of former conflicts, and, although he passed almost unscathed through the Cuban campaign, he looked like one of the greatest sufferers.

Robbed by a Woman.

His comrades spoke of him with a proper respect, except in relating an experience the former terror of Texas evildoers met Tuesday night. While Abel was skirmishing along Broadway he encountered a young woman of pleasing appearance. She wanted to know the way to Sixth Avenue, and Abel courteously directed her to the best of his ability, handicapped as he was by complete ignorance of the city. When she was well gone Abel found she had taken with her his watch, a small amount of money, and the photographs of his wife and children.

Another Troop H man who excited considerable interest was F. G. Wheeler, who had a hat marvellously decorated. On the under side of the brim an ugly snake crawled around. In Spanish was inscribed its name, which translated, means the "red snake of South America," a very deadly species. On the crown was a drawing of San Juan Hill, a picture of Montauk Point lighthouse, a fragment stating that the owner was from the New Mexican squadron, and the name of the owner encircled with a deadly wreath of machetes, bullets, guns, and revolvers. The design was all burned in with a sunglass, an operation requiring a fine command of nerves and an artistic eye.

Most of the men wore a campaign button inscribed "Our Teddy for Governor." The sentiment of the men was described by a trooper with a Sergeant's stripes on his arms, who was too modest to disclose his name. "I am a Democrat," he said, "but I hope Teddy will be New York's next Governor." This same Sergeant had plans for the future that seemed to strike the rest of the troopers favorably.

"I am going to the Argentine Republic," he said, "to punch cattle or to do anything else an active American can do in a South American country. I believe an American with his superior energy and activity can speedily gain a fortune there. It is a great country, and only waits for some one to develop it."

AN EXCITING NIGHT IN CAMP.

Ex-Rough Riders Dance Around a Big Bon Fire in Disregard of Taps.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 14.—With the exception of Col. Roosevelt and a few of the officers, the Rough Riders are out of the Government service. The last of the men and non-commissioned officers were mustered out this evening. Those who went away last night missed one of the hottest times in camp that the regiment has ever had. Of course it was the men mustered out yesterday who remained in camp that started the affair, for they did not have to obey orders any longer and could remain up after taps if they saw fit, but unofficially the whole regiment, from the Colonel down, took part.

There were no blankets for the men who had been mustered out and they determined to sit around the camp fire all night. As the evening grew older the fire grew larger and song and story circled around until the whole regiment had gathered. Taps came, and the men free from discipline could not leave the fires because they had no blankets; and the fun was going so fast that no one paid much attention to the bugle as it rang out in the ranks of the other regiments, and the fun went on.

About 11 o'clock Levi Jones, the Cherokee Indian who had been enjoying the night's fun, determined to do his share, and leaping into the light between the big fire and the circle of men, he began a solitary dance. Pollack, the Pawnee, stood it about half a minute, and then Rattlesnake Pete and McMikel, the Sioux braves, followed. The four had just gotten started when men from all sides leaped in and followed their movements. From that time until long into the morning dance after dance was taken up. The Sioux war dance and the stamp dance excited the troopers the most. Indian cries and war whoops were kept up all night. There was not a man in the whole regiment who slept last night, for although the officers were officially absent and took no active part in the affair, they enjoyed looking on and there was too much noise for sleep.

The Arizona men in the regiment met this morning to formally present the live eagle presented to them as a mascot by the Governor of Arizona to the National Museum at Washington, as had been proposed. When they were assembled Trooper Coe of Troop I asked what the National Museum ever did for the Rough Riders, and suggested that the eagle be sent around to Col. Roosevelt. They were all friends of Col. Roosevelt, so the eagle was voted his property. Trooper Coe made the presentation speech. It was: "Colonel, we men present that eagle to you and we want you to have it, and if any one knocks you send him to us and we'll fix him."

The tame lioness Josephine is still undisposed of, and Col. Roosevelt may eventually become the owner. He will also have the regimental colors. Some time to-morrow Col. Roosevelt and his officers will leave the camp, and go to Col. Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay, where the officers will be his guests for a few days.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS' STRIKE

Employment of Negroes Expected to Cause an Outbreak.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 14.—Serious trouble is feared in the third pool before the struggle for the enforcement of the Chicago coal mining agreement is ended. The mines are guarded by deputies and the strikers are encamped in the neighborhood.

Arrangements are being made for the importation of negroes to take the places of the strikers, and an outbreak is then expected. Last night two Slavs were ordered off the company's property at the Chasburg mine by a special policeman on duty there, and before retiring one of them fired several shots at Deputy Heyward, who put both men under arrest. They are awaiting a hearing. The miners' officials claim that the shooting was done by the guards.

This morning the strikers marched to the Gallatin mine, where a few men were working, and induced them to stop. Mayor Wilson of Monongahela City has issued a proclamation commanding all persons to abstain from assembling and congregating on the public streets and interfering with the peace of the city. President Dolan says every pit in the third pool is now idle, and that the fight will be extended to the fourth pool.

PLANS FOR BIG BORAX PLANT.

Will Be Erected at Constable Hook, N. J., by English Borax Syndicate.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 14.—The Pacific Borax and Red Woods Chemical Works, Limited, otherwise the English borax syndicate, has filed a trust deed of all its properties on the Pacific Coast to cover a loan of $1,250,000, which has been made by the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, of London, for the purchase on construction, through F. M. Smith, who is known as the "Borax King," of a large borax plant at Constable Hook, N. J., whither is to be removed most of the large plant which the Pacific Coast Borax Company has been operating in Alabama.

Extensive deposits of borax at Antofagasta, Chile, are also to be purchased. The deed recites that the works control borax mines or factories in San Bernardino, Inyo, and Alameda Counties of this State and Esmeralda County, Nev., and Curry County, Oregon.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The annual meeting of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company occurred here to-day. President Kneeland, who holds the majority of the stock, was in the city but did not attend the meeting. The old Directors will hold over. No further business was transacted.

What She Found in the Bouquet.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is a member of one of the Little Miami clubs who moves in the very best of society and who dwells in Avondale, who will not go out for some time to come. His gallantry and pecuniary means have never been commensurate. To meet certain contingencies he proposed a plan which proved to be a boomerang. He arranged with a gardener to let him have a bouquet from time to time in return for his cast-off clothes. One day he received a bunch of beautiful roses, which he at once sent to his fiancée. In sure anticipation of a friendly welcome he called at the house of the lady the same evening and was not a little surprised at the frosty reception with which he met.

"You sent me a note to-day?" the young lady remarked, after a pause, in the most frigid tones.

"I—a note?" he inquired, in blank astonishment.

"Certainly—along with a nosegay."

"To be sure, I sent you a nosegay."

"And there was this note inside—do you mean to deny it?" With these words she handed the dumfounded swain a scrap of paper on which the following words were written; "Don't forget the old trousers you promised me the other day."

THE LATE EMPRESS MOURNED.

Funeral Train Leaves Geneva Amid Demonstrations of Sorrow—Church Bells Tolled in Town.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 14.—The casket containing the remains of the late Empress of Austria, borne on a four-horse car and followed by two other cars almost buried in floral offerings, was conveyed to the railroad station here at 8:30 this morning. An enormous concourse of people witnessed the ceremony.

The cortege was led by the representatives of the imperial court, followed by the Federal Council, headed by the President, and the Genevese Council. The firemen lined the streets. The brilliant sunshine made a striking contrast to the gloomy aspect of the mourners. The funeral train left here at 9 o'clock.

The funeral car was ornamented with silver wreaths, was surmounted by a silver cross, and had white plumes at each corner. The casket was of polished oak, with silver mountings. It was almost hidden beneath floral tributes.

On the arrival of the hearse at the railroad station, which was hung with black drapery, the coffin was removed, the remains of the Empress were ceremoniously blessed, and the casket was placed in the railroad car, which was then hermetically sealed. After this the Austrian officials embarked on the train, and it departed from this city.

BERNE, Sept. 14.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the Empress Elizabeth made short stoppages at the principal towns in Swiss territory. Everywhere along the route church bells tolled respectful sympathy, and in some places wreaths were presented.

The assassin, it is said, has written to the President of the Swiss Confederation asking to be tried at Lucerne, where capital punishment is in force. He now admits that he attended an Anarchists' club at Lausanne, where it was decided to assassinate some great personage. Six members of the club have been placed under arrest.

The assassination has produced a great revulsion of feeling among the Swiss people in favor of capital punishment.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—In accordance with the Emperor's wishes, the remains of his wife, the late Empress Elizabeth, will be interred beside those of the Crown Prince Rudolph. The interment of Saturday, therefore, will be only temporary.

Solemn Mass at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Minister of Austro-Hungary has announced that a solemn mass for the repose of the soul of the Empress and Queen of Austro-Hungary will be celebrated at St. Matthew's Church on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. Cardinal Gibbons will celebrate the mass. President McKinley, his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and prominent Government officials have been invited to attend.

Anti-Italian Riots Renewed.

TRIESTE, Austria, Sept. 14.—The anti-Italian demonstrations here were renewed yesterday evening. An atack upon the Italian Club was feared, and a detachment of 200 policemen was sent to guard the building. The police and soldiery arrested 120 rioters. Many of the latter had arms in their possession.

ON MOUNT ILLIMANI'S SUMMIT.

Sir William Martin Conway, Explorer, Ascends the Lofty Peak.

LONDON Sept. 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it has received a dispatch from Sir William Martin Conway, the celebrated explorer, dated at La Paz, Bolivia, announcing his successful ascent of Mount Illimani, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, East Cordillera, about twenty-five miles east of La Paz.

Sir William Conway asserts that the ascent of 22,506 feet occupied five days. On the fourth day the Indians employed to carry the expedition's baggage bolted. The party suffered great weakness during the last hour they were on the summit, but no actual illness. Sir William Conway describes the view from the top as "astounding."

Mount Illimani, or Yllimani, is a serrated ridge, with four principal peaks. The snow part of the East Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snowclad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the coast. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its north side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the Lake of Illimani, 15,950 feet above the sea.

Sir William Martin Conway, who is a son of the late Rev. William Conway, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, and Canon of Westminster, has traveled much in Europe, Asia, the arctic regions, and in South America. Born in 1856 and educated at Cambridge, he was for three years, from 1885 to 1888, Professor of Art in University College, Liverpool. In 1892 he explored the Himalayas, surveying 2,000 square miles of mountain country and reaching an altitude of about 23,000 feet. In 1894 he traversed the whole range of the Alps. In 1896 and 1897 he explored the interior of the Island of Spitzbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Nova Zembla, crossing the island for the first time, and discovering that its central portion is a vast ice plateau.

He is the author of several books on mountaineering, and was formerly editor of The Alpine Journal.

YOUNG M'GOWN WEDS AGAIN.

May Antoinette Busby Is Married to the Former Husband of Mrs. Harry W. Bell.

May

GEN. SHAFTER ON SANTIAGO

He Reports Officially the Battle that Proved the Climax of the War with Spain.

HOW THE CHARGE WAS MADE

The Commander of the Campaign Says the Fear that Supply Ships Might Be Blown Away Hastened Operations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Gen. Shafter's report of the campaign which terminated in the fall of Santiago has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkation, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago. Gen. Shafter says the expedition was undertaken in compliance with telegraphic instructions of May 30 from headquarters of the army in which it was stated:

"Admiral Schley reports that two cruisers and two torpedo boats have been seen in the harbor of Santiago. Go with your force to capture garrison at Santiago and assist in capturing harbor and fleet."

The report gives in detail the troops assembled at Tampa. The cavalry was dismounted because of lack of transportation for the animals and because it was believed mounted cavalry could not operate efficiently near Santiago. This, Gen. Shafter says, was found subsequently to be correct. After reciting the delay at Tampa due to inadequate facilities, Gen. Shafter says that on June 7 he received orders to sail without delay, but not with less than 10,000 men. After some of the transports had already reached the lower bay, telegraphic instructions were received from the Secretary of War directing that the sailing of the expedition be delayed waiting further orders. This delay was occasioned by the navy reporting that a Spanish war vessel had been sighted in the Nicholas Channel. The ships in the lower bay were immediately recalled. The expedition sailed on June 14, with 815 officers and 16,072 men. Gen. Shafter briefly covers the trip and landing and his first meeting with Gen. Garcia, adding:

"During the interview Gen. Garcia offered the services of his troops, comprising about 4,000 men in the vicinity of Asseraderos and about 500 under Gen. Castillo, at the little town of Cujababo, a few miles east of Daiquiri. I accepted his offer, impressing it upon him that I could exercise no military control over him except such as he would concede, and as long as he served under me I would furnish him rations and ammunition."

After conferring with Admiral Sampson and Gen. Garcia, the plan of campaign was outlined by Gen. Shafter. The disembarkation was to commence on the 22d at Daiquiri, with feints by the Cubans on Cabanis, and by the navy at various shore points, in order to mislead the enemy as to the place of landing.

"These movements," Gen. Shafter says, "committed me to approaching Santiago from the east over a narrow road, at first in some places not better than a trail, running from Daiquiri through Siboney and Sevilla, and making an attack from that quarter. This, in my judgment, was the only feasible plan, and subsequent information and results confirmed my judgment."

The First Engagement.

Of the early operations and the skirmish in which the Rough Riders participated the report says:

"Gen. Young's brigade passed beyond Lawton on the night of the 23d-24th, thus taking the advance, and on the morning of the latter date become engaged with a Spanish force entrenched in a strong position at La Guasima, a point on the Santiago road about three miles from Siboney. Gen. Young's force consisted of one squadron of the First Cavalry, one of the Tenth Cavalry, and two of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry—in all, 964 officers and men. The enemy made an obstinate resistance, but were driven from the field with considerable loss. Our own loss was 1 officer and 10 men killed, 6 officers and 46 men wounded. The reported losses of the Spaniards were 9 killed and 27 wounded. The engagement had an inspiring effect upon our men, and doubtless correspondingly depressed the enemy, as it was now plainly demonstrated to them that they had a foe to meet who would advance upon them under a heavy fire delivered from intrenchments. Gen. Wheeler, division commander, was present during the engagement, and reports that our troops, officers, and men fought with the greatest gallantry. This engagement gave us a well-watered country further to the front on which to encamp our troops."

The report continues: "It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption.

"On June 30 I reconnoitred the country about Santiago and made my plan of attack. From a high hill, from which the city was in plain view, I could see the San Juan hill and the country about El Caney. The roads were very poor, and, indeed, little better than bridle paths, until the San Juan River and El Caney were reached."

Gen. Shafter explained at a meeting of Generals his plan of battle as follows:

"Lawton's Division, assisted by Capron's light battery, was ordered to move out during the afternoon toward El Caney to begin the attack there early the next morning. After carrying El Caney, Lawton was to move by the Caney road toward Santiago and take possession on the right of the line. Wheeler's division of dismounted cavalry and Kent's division of infantry were directed on the Santiago road, the head of the column resting near El Pozo, toward which heights Grimes's Battery moved on the afternoon of the 30th, with orders to take position there early the next morning, and at the proper time prepare the way for the advance of Wheeler and Kent on San Juan hill. The attack at this point was to be delayed until Lawton's guns were heard at El Caney and his infantry fire showed he had become well engaged.

Compelled to Give Battle.

"The preparations were far from what I desired them to be, but we were in a sickly climate; our supplies had to be brought forward by a narrow wagon road, which the rains might at any time render impassable; fear was entertained that a storm might drive the vessels containing our stores to sea, thus separating us from our base of supplies, and, lastly, it was reported that Gen. Pando, with 8,000 reinforcements for the enemy, was en route from Manzanillo, and might be expected in a few days. Under these conditions I determined to give battle without delay.

"Early on the morning of July 1 Lawton was in a position around El Caney, Chaffee's brigade on the right, across the Guantanamo road; Miles's brigade in the centre, and Ludlow's on the left. The duty of cutting off the enemy's retreat along the Santiago road was assigned to the latter brigade. The artillery opened on the town at 6:15 A. M. The battle here soon became general and was hotly contested. The enemy's position was naturally strong and was rendered more so by blockhouses, a stone fort, and intrenchments cut in solid rock, and the loopholing of a solidly built stone church. The opposition offered by the enemy was greater than had been anticipated, and prevented Lawton from joining the right of the main line during the day, as had been intended.

"After the battle had continued for some time Bates's brigade of two regiments reached my headquarters from Siboney. I directed him to move near El Caney to give assistance, if necessary. He did so, and was put in position between Miles and Chaffee. The battle continued, with varying intensity, during most of the day, and until the place was carried by assault, about 4:30 P. M. As the Spaniards endeavored to retreat along the Santiago road, Ludlow's position enabled him to do very effective work and to practically cut off all the retreat in that direction.

"After the battle at El Caney was well opened and the sound of the small-arm fire caused us to believe that Lawton was driving the enemy back before him, I directed Grimes's battery to open fire from the heights of El Poso on the San Juan blockhouse, which could be seen situated in the enemy's intrenchments, extending along the crest of San Juan Hill. This fire was effective, and the enemy could be seen running away from the vicinity of the blockhouse. The artillery fire from El Poso was soon returned by the enemy's artillery. They evidently had the range of this hill, and their first shells killed and wounded several men. As the Spaniards used smokeless powder it was very difficult to locate the position of their pieces, while on the contrary, the smoke caused by our black powder plainly indicated the position of our battery.

Cavalry Ordered Forward.

"At this time the cavalry division under Gen. Sumner, which was lying concealed in the general vicinity of the El Poso house, was ordered forward with directions to cross the San Juan River and deploy to the right on the Santiago side, while Kent's division was to follow closely in its rear and deploy to the left.

"These troops moved forward in compliance with orders, but the road was so narrow as to render it impracticable to retain the column of fours formation at all points, while the undergrowth on either side was so dense as to preclude the possibility of deploying skirmishers. It naturally resulted that the progress made was slow, and the long-range rifles of the enemy's infantry killed and wounded a number of our men while marching along this road, and before there was any opportunity to return this fire. At this time Gens. Kent and Sumner were ordered to push forward with all possible haste and place their troops in position to engage the enemy.

"Gen. Kent, with this end in view, forced the head of his column alongside of the cavalry column as far as the narrow trail permitted, and thus hurried his arrival at the San Juan and the formation beyond that stream. A few hundred yards before reaching the San Juan the road forks, a fact that was discovered by Lieut. Col. Derby of my staff, who had approached well to the front in a war balloon. This information he furnished to the troops, resulting in Sumner moving on the right-hand road while Kent was enabled to utilize the road to the left.

"Gen. Wheeler, the permanent commander of the cavalry division, who had been ill, came forward during the morning, and later returned to duty, and rendered most gallant and efficient service during the remainder of the day.

"After crossing the stream, the cavalry moved to the right with a view of connecting with Lawton's left when he could come up, and with their left resting near the Santiago road.

"In the meantime Kent's division, with the exception of two regiments of Hawkins's brigade, being thus uncovered, moved rapidly to the front from the forks previously mentioned in the road, utilizing both trails, but more especially the one to the left, and crossing the creek formed for attack in the front of San Juan hill. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. While personally superintending this movement, its gallant commander, Col. Wikoff, was killed. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieut. Col. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieut. Col. Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who five minutes later also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieut. Col. Ewer, Ninth Infantry.

"While the formation just described was taking place, Gen. Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry were ordered to follow Wikoff's Brigade while the Twenty-first was sent on the right hand road to support the First Brigade under Gen. Hawkins, who had crossed the stream and formed on the right of the division. The Second and Tenth Infantry, Col. E. P. Pearson commanding, moved forward in good order on the left of the division, passed over a green knoll, and drove the enemy back toward his trenches.

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire and advancing a short distance, both divisions found in their front a wide bottom, in which had been placed a barbed wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted, these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault, Col. Hamilton, Lieuts. Smith and Ship were killed, and Col. Carroll, Lieuts. Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded.

"Great credit is due to Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, who, placing himself between his regiments, urged them on by voice and bugle calls to the attack so brilliantly executed. In this fierce encounter words fail to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and their heroic men, for, while the Generals indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was, after all, the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan Hill and drove the enemy from the trenches and blockhouse, thus gaining a position which sealed the fate of Santiago.

"In this action on this part of the field most efficient service was rendered by Lieut. John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, and the Gatling gun detachment under his command. The fighting continued at intervals until nightfall, but our men held resolutely to the positions gained at the cost of so much blood and toil.

Gen. Wheeler Is Praised.

"I am greatly indebted to Gen. Wheeler, who, as previously stated, returned from the sick list to duty during the afternoon. His cheerfulness and aggressiveness made itself felt on this part of the battlefield, and the information he furnished to me at various stages of the battle proved to be most useful.

"My own health was impaired by overexertion in the sun and intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating actively in the battle as I desired, but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield, extending from El Caney on the right to the left of our lines on San Juan Hill."

Gen. Shafter follows in detail the movements of the troops, and the intrenching done during the night. He says:

"Gen. Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, attacked Aguadore as ordered, but was unable to accomplish more than to detain the Spaniards in that vicinity. On the night of July 1 I ordered Gen. Duffield at Siboney to send forward the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, both of which had just arrived from the United States. These regiments reached the front the next morning.

"All day on the 2d the battle raged with more or less fury, but such of our troops as were in position at daylight held their ground, and Lawton gained a strong and commanding position on the right.

"About 10 P. M. the enemy made a vigorous assault to throw my lines, but was repulsed at all points. On the morning of the 3d the battle was renewed, but the enemy seemed to have expended its energy in the assault of the previous night, and the firing along the lines was desultory until stopped by my sending a letter within the Spanish lines."

Gen. Shafter then gives the dispatches passing between him and Gen. Toral, already published. He proceeds:

"I was of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender if given a little time, and I thought this result would be hastened if the men of their army could be made to understand they would be well treated as prisoners of war. Acting upon this presumption, I determined to offer to return all the wounded Spanish officers at El Caney who were able to bear transportation, and who were willing to give their paroles not to serve against the forces of the United States until regularly exchanged. This offer was made and accepted. These officers, as well as several of the wounded Spanish privates, twenty-seven in all, were sent to their lines under the escort of some of our mounted cavalry. Our troops were received with honors, and I have every reason to believe the return of the Spanish prisoners produced a good impression on their comrades.

The Close of the Battle.

"The cessation of firing about noon on the 3d practically terminated the battle of Santiago; all that occurred after this time may properly be treated under the head of the siege which followed. After deducting the detachments retained at Siboney and Daiquiri to render those depots secure from attack, organizations held to protect our flanks, others acting as escorts and guards to light batteries, the members of the hospital corps, guards left in charge of blanket rolls which the intense heat caused the men to cast aside before entering battle, etc., etc., it is doubtful if we had more than 12,000 men on the firing line on July 1, when the battle was fiercest and when the important and strong positions of El Caney and San Juan were captured.

"A few Cubans assisted in the attack at El Caney, and fought valiantly, but their numbers were too small to materially change the strength as indicated above. The enemy confronted us with numbers about equal to our own; they fought obstinately in strong and intrenched positions and the results obtained clearly indicate the intrepid gallantry of the company officers and men and the benefits derived from the careful training and instruction given in the company and recent years in rifle practice and other battle exercises. Our losses in those battles were 22 officers and 208 men killed, and 81 officers and 1,203 men wounded; missing, 79. The missing, with few exceptions, reported later."

Gen. Shafter says the arrival of Gen. Escario at Santiago was not anticipated. He says: "Gen. Garcia, with between 4,000 and 5,000 Cubans, was intrusted with the duty of watching for, and intercepting, the reinforcement. This, however, he failed to do, and Escario passed into the city along on my extreme right, near the bay."

After speaking of Admiral Cervera's sortie, and the destruction of his fleet, Gen. Shafter says he again called on the Spanish commanders to surrender.

"On the same date I informed Admiral Sampson that if he would force his way into the harbor, the city would surrender without any further sacrifice of life. Commodore Watson replied that Admiral Sampson was temporarily absent, but that in his (Watson's) opinion, the navy should not enter the harbor.

"The strength of the enemy's position was such I did not wish to assault if it could be avoided. An examination of the enemy's works, made after the surrender, fully justified the wisdom of the course adopted. The intrenchments could only have been carried with very great loss of life."

How the Surrender Was Secured.

Gen. Shafter gives the varying efforts toward securing a surrender, and his reopening the engagement on the 10th, when the truce ended. On the 11th the surrender was again demanded. "By this date the sickness in the army was increasing very rapidly, as a result of exposure in the trenches to the intense heat of the sun and the heavy rains. Moreover, the dews in Cuba are almost equal to rains. The weakness of the troops was becoming so apparent I was anxious to bring the siege to an end, but in common with most of the officers of the army I did not think an assault would be justifiable, especially as the enemy seemed to be acting in good faith in their preliminary propositions to surrender.

"July 12, I informed the Spanish commander that Major Gen. Miles, Commander in Chief of the American Army, had just arrived in my camp, and requested him to grant us a personal interview on the following day. He replied he would be pleased to meet us. The interview took place on the 13th, and I informed him his surrender only could be considered, and that as he was without hope of escape he had no right to continue the fight."

Gen. Shafter then gives the details of the final surrender, his entry into the city, and the raising of the American flag. In closing he says:

Fighting Under Difficulties.

"Before closing my report I wish to dwell upon the natural obstacles I had to encounter, and which no foresight could have overcome or obviated. The rocky and precipitious coast afforded no sheltered landing places, the roads were mere bridle paths, the effect of the tropical sun and rains upon unacclimated troops was deadly, and the dread of strange and unknown diseases had its effect on the army.

"At Daiquiri, the landing of the troops and stores was made at a small wooden wharf which the Spaniards tried to burn, but unsuccessfully, and the animals were pushed into the water and guided to a sandy beach about 200 yards in extent. At Siboney the landing was made on the beach and at a small wharf erected by the engineers.

"I had neither the time nor the men to spare to construct permanent wharves. In spite of the fact that I had nearly 1,000 men continuously at work on the roads, they were at times impassable for wagons. The San Juan and Aguadores Rivers would often suddenly rise so as to prevent the passage of wagons.

"Often for days nothing could be moved except on pack trains. After the great physical strain and exposure of July 1 and 2, the malarial and other fevers began to rapidly advance throughout the command, and on July 4 the yellow fever appeared at Siboney. Though efforts were made to keep this fact from the army, it soon became known.

"The supply of Quartermaster and Commissary stores during the campaign was abundant, and notwithstanding the difficulties in landing and transporting the ration, the troops on the firing line were at all times supplied with its coarser components, namely, of bread, meat, sugar, and coffee. There was no lack of transportation, for at no time up to the surrender could all the wagons I had be used.

"In reference to the sick and wounded I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers without exception worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns.

"The discipline of the command was superb, and I wish to invite attention to the fact that not an officer was brought to trial by court-martial, and, as far as I know, no enlisted men. This speaks volumes for an army of this size, and in a campaign of such duration. In conclusion, I desire to express to the members of my staff my thanks for their efficient performance of all the duties required of them, and to the good judgment and bravery displayed on all occasions when demanded."

Gen Shafter recommends for promotion and brevets the following officers: Col. E. J. McClernand, Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, Lieut. Col. J. D. Miley, Major R. H. Noble, Lieut. Col. J. J. Astor, Lieut. Col. B. F. Pope, Major S. W. Crossbeck, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Col. Jan F. Weston, Major C. C. Starr, Major Leon Poudiez, Major H. J. Gallagher, Capt. Brice, Capt. E. H. Plummer, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., Capt. W. H. McKittrick, and Capt. Johnson.

He also mentions Dr. C. Goodfellow and Mr. G. F. Hawkins of New York for services performed, and expresses his warmest thanks to division, brigade, and regimental commanders, without exception. The reports of division commanders, which are attached, have been adready reported.

RED CROSS GOODS GO ASTRAY.

$5,000 Worth Shipped for Santiago Have Been Lost—The Work of Relief.

At the meeting of the Red Cross Supply Committee, at 552 Broadway, yesterday morning, a representative of the Ambulance Auxiliary said that $5,000 worth of supplies purchased by that auxiliary some time ago and shipped for Santiago, had never reached that place. The last heard of the goods they were on the Port Victor. The Supply Committee was requested to investigate the matter and see what has become of the supplies. A. S. Solomons of the committee left in the afternoon for Washington to see the authorities there concerning the loss.

Mrs. Frank Hunter of Auxiliary No. 2 now has charge of a department at the supply depot devoted to providing for the wants of the soldiers who call at the depot every day.

The Red Cross Executive Committee at yesterday's meeting discussed the question of how long it will have to continue its work, but no understanding was reached. Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen reported $50,313.26 on hand.

At a meeting of the Ambulance Auxiliary at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Marquand, who has charge of the Long Island City Branch of the Red Cross, reported that she had fed 7,000 men since this branch was established. Mrs. Valentine Mott reported that she had fed 18,000 men at Montauk Point as they went ashore from the transports. Mrs. Cowles read a letter from Col. Wood of Santiago, stating that supplies were greatly needed there. The auxiliary decided to send to him goods not to exceed in cost $2,000. The report of the Treasurer showed collections to Sept. 12 of $67,958.38, and a balance of $10,229.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's National War Relief Association was held yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel. Resolutions were passed thanking Mrs. Walworth for her services at Montauk Point, and Miss Helen Gould for her generous gifts to the association.

Contributions to the Red Cross.

Contributions received yesterday by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, were as follows:

Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 89, Montclair, N. J., $100; J. Sherman Foster, $25; Mrs. W. G. De Lamater, $10; Miss Emma L. Bridges, $10; Cortlandt Irving, $10; Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 6, $300; Albert L. Willis, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 47, Providence, R. I., $50; Reformed Church of Ellenville, N. Y., $4; employes of Pier 4, North River, $36.50; Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 9, of Hartford, $500; readers of The New York Herald, $512; Patriotic Women's Relief Association of Lockport, N. Y., $12; Potentate Osman Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, St. Paul, $100; Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 16, of Litchfield, Conn., $150; F. W. Erhard, $5; collected at Holdrege, Neb., $62 50; anonymous, $15; the Woodstock Company, $1.50; collection of Baptist Sunday School, Warren, R. I., $14; Charles F. Estwick, $10; anonymous, $1; William A. Evans, $20; Francis Halpin, $5; proceeds of entertainment by children at Hearth Stone Inn, Sullivan County, N. Y., $11; Ladies of Allenhurst, $5; Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 64, of Staatsburg, N. Y., $10; John L. Riker, $250; "Three Friends," $2. Total, $2,236.50.

Benefit for Seventy-first Unauthorized

Lieut. Col. Homer, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Seventy-first Regiment, has issued a statement in which he says that the entertainment which has been arranged ostensibly for the benefit of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment, and for which tickets are now being sold, was arranged without the knowledge or approval of the Relief Committee of the regiment or of any of the officers. Lieut. Col. Homer says that the necessities of all members of the regiment are carefully looked after by the Relief Committee.

Swallowed a Needle and Died.

A tailor in Chicago accidentally swallowed a needle and died as a result of the inflammation set up by the small needle. Little things frequently have great power, as is seen in a few small doses of the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, however, has an entirely different effect from the needle in this notice. The Bitters make nervous, weak, and sickly persons strong and well again. They are also good for dyspepsia and constipation.

GEN. WHEELER RETURNS

He Says a Strong Army Should Be Maintained to Back the Peace Commission.

HIS ESTIMATE OF CUBANS

He Favors Their Enlistment in the United States Army and Says Their Characters Are Not So Black as Painted.

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler arrived in this city yesterday morning in a private car. He was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and Major Beach. He had been to Alabama, where he took the body of his younger son, Thomas H. Wheeler, the naval cadet who was drowned while bathing off Montauk Point.

Gen. Wheeler spent most of the day visiting relatives and friends in the city, and started for Camp Wikoff at 5 P. M. He was seen prior to his departure, and when asked concerning the alleged interview in which he is said to have declared that both in his and in President McKinley's opinion the war was not yet at an end, he said:

"With reference to an alleged interview in the presence of the Hon. Samuel Blackwell, I can say I met that gentleman for a moment and shook hands with him, but I have not the slightest recollection of using the expressions which are attributed to me nor any expressions of a similar nature, and I am confident I did not use the expressions attributed to me regarding President McKinley, and I state further that President McKinley never used such an expression in my presence.

"It is true that in answer to questions as to the mustering out of volunteer troops I have expressed an opinion that a considerable portion of the volunteer force would be retained until peace is declared. From statements in the public press it appears that I have entertained fears that we would have some trouble or friction in adjusting matters in the Philippines, and, as a matter of fact, I have so stated in private, but certainly during the last week, at least, I have not authorized the publication of any interview on the subject."

Speaking further on the maintenance of the army, Gen. Wheeler said: "While I am at present in no position to give an authoritative opinion on what should be done with the remaining army, I feel at liberty to say that, while the war is to all intents and purposes at an end, still peace negotiations have not yet been definitely concluded, and, for that reason it would be wise to maintain an army strong enough and imposing enough to give our Peace Commission all the moral support that they should receive, but no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns.

Declines to Give Figures.

"How many men do I think ought to be kept in service? Well, I cannot very well go into figures. I think, however, the present number of troops who have not been placed on the mustering-out list, together with the regulars, will suffice. The Administration has gone over the ground very carefully, and has discussed the situation in all its phases. Should I suggest a definite number now it would seem as if I were trying to give the Administration points, and this I am not allowed to do in public."

On the subject of the occupation of Cuba, Gen. Wheeler expressed the opinion that a large force would not be needed for garrison duty on the island.

"The character of the Cubans," he declared, "has been somewhat misrepresented. They are by no means as black as they are painted. As far as I have come to know them, they are tractable and permit themselves to be reasoned with. It is merely a question of knowing how to handle them. You have got to make everything plain to them and appeal to their common sense. It must be borne in mind that their ways of thinking are entirely different from ours, and they look on things in an entirely different light, but once they understand that what we intend to do is for their good, they will hardly cause us any trouble.

"Take, for instance, the way the Cubans behaved before the battle of La Guasima. We had intended to have them co-operate with us and informed the Cuban officers of our intentions. In consequence of some misunderstanding the forces we expected they would place at our disposal did not arrive in time, but instead, 200 men under Gen. Castillo put in an appearance, and the latter announced that he was ready to go into the fight with us, but he wanted to place his men in the front. I pointed out to him that this would be impracticable and that, then, for instance, if they should receive orders from their General to go to Siboney and Gen. Chaffee, who commanded the brigade, should order otherwise, whom they would obey, and they replied they would follow their General. I showed them that this would result in a conflict of authority, which would do us more harm than good, and finally I succeeded in making them as docile and tractable as they could be. All they need is fair treatment and good diplomatic argument, and we shall have no trouble.

Enlisting of Cubans.

"The Administration has been seriously considering the question of enlisting Cubans for the United States Army, and I am quite in favor of the idea. I think they would make good soldiers with a little training under American officers, and once they absorb the American soldier's traits they can be relied upon to take care of Cuba themselves. Of course at present they are not fit to govern, and they will have no opportunity of doing so."

Asked what disposition he thought would be made of the troops now at Montauk, Gen. Wheeler said it had practically been decided to send all the troops whose posts were East of the Mississippi back to their barracks and the others will be distributed over various Southern camps in Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky until further orders.

Gen. Wheeler said he had not yet heard definitely whether there was to be a parade of the troops in this city or not, but if the Administration had decided that no parade was to be held, it was due to the advice of the physicians, who were of the opinion that the men were in no condition to undergo the hardships which would necessarily be involved. Another obstacle, the General thought, was the matter of transportation. Aside from the considerable cost, it would take several days to move the troops to New York, and the journey would be a tedious and disagreeable one at best.

As to his future plans, Gen. Wheeler said he had no idea what orders he would receive. He would assume command of the cavalry division at Montauk and await the pleasure of the War Department. He would only be in command of the camp for the night, as Gen. Shafter, his superior, would arrive at Camp Wikoff to-day.

INFANTRY LEAVING MONTAUK.

Four More Regiments Get Away for Their Stations—Four Deaths in Camp.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 14.—Present indications are that before the end of another week Camp Wikoff will be practically abandoned. There were originally eighteen regular infantry regiments here. Seven of them have gone away, and eight more are under orders to move as soon as transportation can be furnished. Four infantry regiments left to-day, the Fourth, for Fort Sheridan; the Thirteenth, for various barracks in New York State; the Seventeenth, for Columbus, and the Twenty-first, for Plattsburg. The Twenty-first went first to New London by boat; the three others took trains for Long Island City. The last of Roosevelt's Rough Riders left for New York to-night. The Twelfth Infantry will start for Jefferson Barracks to-morrow. The infantry regiments in camp to-night are the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth.

In regard to the cavalry regiments still in camp it has not been definitely determined when or by what route they will leave, though the general understanding now is that they will march from here to Long Island City. There are six cavalry regiments—the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth. These number between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

A number of the officers met to-day in one of the big tents formerly used by the hospital to complete the organization of the Society of Santiago. Gen. Bates presided. Owing to the absence of many officers from camp the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow. This society was started in the camps about Santiago after the capture. At the meeting to-day one of the officers showed a copy of the insignia of the original Society of Santiago, founded over 400 years ago, after the defeat of the Moors by the Spanish armies at Santiago in Spain. The plan of incorporating the main features of the insignia in that of the new organization was informally discussed.

The Roumania arrived this afternoon. She comes for the purpose of carrying troops from here to other points. Other transports are expected within the next couple of days. The Relief took 300 soldiers from the hospital to-day and started for Philadelphia. The Red Cross took fifteen sick to Norwich, Conn. There was only one serious case aboard, that of Chester Wolbridge of the Seventy-first New York, who is ill with typhoid fever.

Gen. Wilson left the camp to-day because of ill-health. Mrs. Quintard, who has been in charge of the nurses here, left to-day. Miss Hudson succeeds her. There are now 114 nurses and 45 attendants remaining.

There were four deaths in the camp hospitals to-day, as follows:

FITZGERALD, THOMAS, Company C, Seventy-first New York.
JOHNSON, Corp. LOUIS, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
BROWN, R. H., Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
NEWELL, Sergt. JOSEPH, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Sixth Infantry has been ordered from Montauk Point to Camp Thomas, Kentucky.

THE LAST OF CAMP BLACK.

The Three Remaining Batteries Leave To-day for Home.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 14.—This was the last day in Camp Black for the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Batteries, the only troops in camp. They leave at 2 P. M. to-morrow for home.

The Seventh Battery, Capt. Sherry, circulated a petition asking that it be retained in the United States service. Ninety names out of one hundred and six were signed.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Reply of Spanish Commissioners, Setting Forth Their Position, Satisfactory to Our Delegates.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 14.—The United States Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission met this morning. The reply of the Spanish Commissioners, setting forth their position in accordance with the instructions from Madrid, was received last night. It is satisfactory to our Commissioners, who hope the main details of the evacuation will be arranged within a few days. The protocol says "immediate" evacuation, which is construed to mean a reasonable time.

It is understood that a Spanish steamer is expected here in a few days from Cadiz to embark the first detachment of troops, the Principado de Asturias Regiment, numbering 800 men, which arrived here from Cuba prior to the outbreak of the war, and a battalion of engineers.

The Spanish soldiers dread yellow fever and this fear may hasten the evacuation of the islands. Over 1,000 Spanish troops perished during the epidemic of 1896.

The steamer expected here to embark the first detachment is the Conde Wifrodo of 2,767 tons, belonging to the Pinillos Line. She is commanded by Capt. Andraca, and left Cadiz on Sept. 1 for this port and for Havana.

SPANISH WARSHIPS SAIL.

Leave Puerto Rico in Accordance with the Evacuation Plan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Word reached the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Schley that all the Spanish war vessels in Puerto Rico had left that country. The names of the ships were given, but no mention was made of their point of destination. It is thought likely at the Navy Department that the vessels have left for some near-by port, probably Martinique. The war vessels included the Isabel II., a cruiser; the gunboat Criollo, the torpedo boat Terror, a small gunboat, name not given, and one other.

Their departure is simply in accordance with the plan of evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces, as provided for in the peace protocol.

PUERTO RICAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Four New Offices Opened—Spaniard Wants to be Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A further extension of the postal service in Puerto Rico has been made, the following towns having been designated as postal stations: Coamo, Utuamo, Yacuo, and Juandiaz. These offices will be in charge of officials sent from this country. In many cases the Spanish officials are permitted to administer the duties in such offices, but are under the supervision of American authorities. Where found unsatisfactory they are replaced by American officials, as is shown by a letter recently received from Agent Kempner by First Assistant Perry Heath.

The letter states that the military authorities at Guantanamo, Cuba, found the Postmaster to be a Spanish sympathizer, who was not trusted by the Cubans or foreigners. He was not considered a safe person to handle the mails, and Col. H. P. Ray therefore appointed a regimental Chaplain in his stead to serve temporarily. It has been recommended that a United States Post Office official be sent there as soon as possible with sufficient stamps to supply the demand, as none can be obtained at that place. W. E. Spicer will take charge of the office.

A Spaniard, who evidently believes that most friendly relations have been restored between this country and his people, has made application to be appointed Postmaster General of the Island of Puerto Rico. Eduardo Del Rio Gonzales is at present Chief Clerk of the Telegraph Department of Spain, and has exercised in Puerto Rico the functions of Central Administrator of Communications. He believes that he can remedy imperfections in the service and reorganize and develop it throughout the island. He stated these facts in a letter to the President, which was referred to Postmaster General Emory Smith.

Free Postal Delivery in Santiago.

Louis Kempner, in charge of the United States Post Office in Santiago, has written to Postmaster Van Cott saying that a system of free delivery was begun in Santiago on Monday last. The experiment thus far has been a success. The station at Santiago is a branch of the New York Post Office.



Hunter Baltimore Rye.

Warranted a Pure Tonical Stimulant.

TRADE MARK

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

THE OBDAM SAILS FOR PONCE.

She Carries Pennsylvania Troops, Postal Clerks, and Stores.

The Obdam, Capt. Walter Allen, sailed from Pier 22, Brooklyn, last night for Ponce, Puerto Rico. She had on board the First Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, seventy regular passengers, sixteen postal clerks, and a crew of seventy-five. Her cargo consisted, in the main, of commissary supplies for the regiments now in Puerto Rico. She carried also $5,000 worth of delicacies and two ambulances for the army hospitals.

The battalion goes to Ponce, and will at once join the rest of the regiment. Lieut. Col. Rickards has charge of the battalion, which contains 415 officers and men. It consists of Companies B, G, L, and M. There were also fifty recruits for the other companies of the regiment. The battalion has been at Chickamauga Park, Newport News, and Camp Meade. The men left Camp Meade at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, arriving in Jersey City at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. They reached the pier at which the Obdam was moored at 7 o'clock. They were not allowed to go aboard until 7 o'clock last night. Arms were stacked on the pier, and three meals, consisting of traveling rations, were eaten there. The men were all in good humor last night, and found no fault with the arrangement.

SWORD FOR ENSIGN POWELL.

Citizens of Oswego Compliment Him for Bravery at Santiago.

OSWEGO, Sept. 14.—Ensign Joseph W. Powell, who distinguished himself at the time the Merrimac was sunk in Santiago Harbor, having charge of the launch that went under the guns of Morro Castle for Hobson and his men, was presented with a gold-mounted sword and epaulets by the citizens of Oswego at a public meeting to-night. Ex-State Senator George B. Sloan presided, and Mayor Higgins made the presentation speech.

Seizure of Unstamped Drugs.

Collector Charles H. Treat, acting under instructions from Washington, yesterday caused the seizure of a quantity of drugs in the store of Alfred Stubbs, at 99 Maiden Lane. The seizure, which is the first under the war revenue law in this city, was made upon a charge of having on sale proprietary articles not stamped in accordance with the law. Mr. Stubbs will contest the case in the Federal courts. The value of the drugs seized is less than $500. Bond will be given and the drugs will be stamped pending the decision of the court.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:41	Sun sets	6:09
Moon rises	....		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:48	Gov. Isl'd	7:06
H. Gate	8:55		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:02	Gov. Isl'd	7:18
H. Gate	9:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A

The Wanamaker Store

Autumn Dress Goods

At What They Cost to Make

A STRANGE announcement at this season, but you have learned to expect the unexpected here. The facts are these :—

A large manufacturer had large hopes and wove accordingly. His plans were correct, his hopes well founded, but—well, you know what happened,—the war came, and conditions were upset, and advance sales were slow, and he finally found that he had more goods than hope of selling them.

The rest of the story is a matter of course. The goods are here, at just about the cost of weaving them and getting them on the market.

They are largely the plainer sorts of fabrics. The every-day kinds for wear and service, but handsome goods none the less, and fresh and bright and new in their Autumn tints and patterns.

At 25c. yd.—36-in. plain black Mohair; regular selling price 37 1-2c.
At 30c. yd.—42-in. all-wool black Etamine; regularly 50c.
At 25c. yd.—42-in. black soutache figured Mohair; regularly 50c.
At 50c. yd.—50-in. black all-wool Cheviot; regularly 75c.
At 22c. yd.—36 in. two-toned worsted Twills; regularly 37 1-2c.
At 28c. yd.—42-in. satin twilled jacquard Suiting; regularly 50c.
At 30c. yd.—38-in. tartan cashmere Plaid; regularly 45c.
At 40c. yd.—42-in. silk plaid Tartan; regularly 60c.
At 60c. yd.—50-in. navy blue Cheviot; regularly 75c.
At 30c. yd.—42-in. all-wool navy blue Etamine; regularly 50c.

The Fall Styles in Garments FALL Suits, Jackets, Capes and Wraps. If you wish to know what they are, you must come here. We are setting the pace, as well as the styles themselves. That is a double-barrelled statement of some strength, but we make it sincerely.

It is only the honest truth stated modestly that the New York,—(and therefore the American)—styles in ready-to-wear garments for the coming season, are founded on the information and material that we have collected, verified, approved and selected. You can prove this, if proof is necessary, by comparing the showing we make *now*, and the showings that will be made elsewhere, later.

Our aim is high in this line. We have attained undisputed leadership because we have earned it. We shall keep it by continuing to deserve it.

The styles are ready. A formal "occasion" will be announced later, but there's enough to see now. And you can't see it anywhere else.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cashmere Wrappers NEW, attractive styles, mostly in solid colors of red, garnet, blue and black, neatly plaited and prettily trimmed with ribbon and silk floss. One style at only $3.50, of red, blue or black cashmere, has full front and fitted back with Watteau plait; 3 rows of satin ribbon across bust; bretelles, collar and sleeves also ribbon trimmed. Many other styles at higher prices up to $21.

Cool Weather Garments for the Baby WISH to tell you principally about pretty little coats for immediate use. There's an assortment here you'll be pleased to look over. Pleased again when you ask "How much?" These are very moderately priced. Latest styles, of course.

At $2—Of cream eiderdown; with large circular collar, trimmed with two rows of lamb's wool; 1 and 2 yrs.
At $5—Of cream Bedford cord, with deep French cape, trimmed with 3 bands of lamb's wool; cream and cardinal; 2 and 3 year sizes.
At $4—Of colored lady's cloth; with long waist; new plaited skirt; large sailor collar and sleeves trimmed with rows of white braid; white leather belts; cardinal, green, brown, navy blue and gobelin.
Many other styles at little higher prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Linen Excellence and Cheapness A VERY strong feature of this stupendous linen showing lies in the satiny Flemish linens, of which we make a specialty. The advantages of these sturdy, honest, snowy weaves are well enough known. We have made them so, and well-liked, too. We need say very little more than that we never have shown more, and never had better values.

This is not to do injustice to those staple Scotch and Irish goods that will undoubtedly retain their present position in public favor for as many more decades as they have already held it. We show these too,—all of them.

Here are some pointers,—

TABLE LINENS
At $1 yd.—Handsome full-bleached Double Damask, in about a dozen patterns. Almost 2 yards wide.
At $1.45—Handsome Double Satin Damask; full-bleached and 2 yards wide.

NAPKINS
At $1 doz.—Of three-quarter bleach linen; dice pattern; splendid sort—the best we know at the price; 22 in.
At $3 doz.—Large handsome dinner napkins; full bleached; Irish make; 25 in.

TRAY CLOTHS
At 25c. each—Pretty and good Tray Cloths with sewn fringe; many good patterns; all white; 20x30 in.
At 50c. each—Fine bleached Double Damask Tray Cloths with hemmed ends and a row of open work; 21x30 in.

FANCY LINENS
At 50c. each—Extra wide all-white Damask scarfs, with hemstitched ends and open work; 20x53 in.
At 25c.—All-white Momie Scarfs, with knotted fringe, in stand size; 15½x54 in.
At 35c.—Bureau Scarfs in same style; 15½ x72 in.
At $1.25 each—Five-o'clock Tea Cloths of German Damask; prettily hemstitched all around; 52x52 in.

LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
Then there's linens by the yard—for those who prefer to make their sheets. These are extra heavy, sturdy, bleached Scotch Sheetings that will stand long, steady service. For single and double beds. 2 yds. wide, 65c. yd.; 2½ yds. wide, 72c. yd.

TOWELS
At 12½c. each—Large Huck Towels, bleached and washed ready for use; 19x38 in.
At 25c. each—Of very good bleached German Damask, with pretty colored borders and knotted fringe; 24x48 in.
At 30c. each—Of extra heavy all-white Irish Huck; excellent absorbers; ends are substantially hemstitched; 24x40 in.
At 50c. each—Of fine and pretty Damask; with hemstitched ends. All white or colored borders; 24x48 in.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DISORDER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Shooting of Henry Hildebrand —Drunken Soldiers Resist a Provost Guard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—When Walter Rosser, the Tennessee volunteer who is charged with the murder of Henry Hildebrand, a clerk in the Spreckels Market during a drunken spree, was booked at the City Prison, he began to recover from his intoxication. He surrendered a lady's gold watch and $65 in coin, and asked that care be taken of the valuables. Then he wept and said he realized his deep disgrace, but he claimed that he did not recollect anything about the shooting.

"My father and mother live in Stevenson, Ala.," said he. "My father is a Superintendent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. I am a member of the Signa Nu Fraternity and a graduate of the Vanderbilt University and am entitled to the degree of M. D. When the war broke out I was a student in classics, but left school and enlisted in the Tennessee Regiment at Memphis. My knowledge of medicine gained me the position of steward of Company B, which position I still hold. I have telegraphed my father and expect him to come to this city at once."

Judge J. H. Guerry of Georgia, who has lately come to this State to practice law, called on the prisoner and tendered his services as a friend of the family, and he was accepted. He will appear in court when Rosser is arraigned.

Eye-witnesses of the affair state that Rosser fired the fatal shot without provocation. He fought against arrest, and almost succeeded in escaping in the excitement, having slipped one hand through the steel handcuff. Col. Smith of the Tennessee Regiment deeply regrets the odium which the matter casts upon his command. He will compel all the men to surrender their weapons and may restrict their liberty in the future.

Some of the members of this regiment were concerned in a recent assault on a negro near the Presidio. Col. Smith, however, declares that most of his men are members of Southern families of good social standing, but that a bad element was acquired during the hasty recruiting necessary to increase the companies from 84 to 106 men.

Last night's murder caused Gen. Miller and Col. Smith to send out guards to arrest drunken soldiers and to return them to camp, and this work was continued until an early hour this morning. The appearance of the armed guards on the prominent streets caused considerable excitement. Albert S. Emmett, a private of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, resisted the attempt of the provost guard to take him from a saloon and struck the Captain of the guard a blow that knocked him down. Emmett was arrested.

A private of the Tennessee regiment who gave his name as James Johnson was arrested for discharging a pistol. Corp. Conley of the Seventh California was stabbed with a bayonet in the hands of a Washington soldier for attempting to prevent an arrest. There were several other encounters, but no one was seriously hurt.

TWELFTH NEW YORK'S BALL.

Grand Entertainment Given for the Ladies of Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—The officers of the Twelfth New York have taken Lexington society by storm. To-night a grand military ball given by these popular officers to the ladies of Lexington is in progress at Merrick Lodge Building.

Gen. Joseph P. Sanger and staff, the brigade commanders and their staffs, and the Colonels of the Eighth Massachusetts and the Twenty-first Kansas Regiments, of the same brigade, are present. Col. Leonard of the Twelfth New York, his staff, and nearly every Captain and Lieutenant in the regiment are in attendance.

The ballroom is handsomely decorated. The dining tables hold, besides handsome stands of cut flowers, a large bowl of delicious punch. A guard of honor is on hand, and the music is furnished by the Twelfth New York Military Band.

Among those present are Miss Marian Crosby of Philadelphia, Miss Huson of New York, Claude M Johnson of Washington, and E. N. Roth of Cincinnati.

THE KEARNY BRIGADE REUNION.

Veterans Protest Against Adverse Criticism of the War Department.

BOONTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—The Society of the Survivors of Kearny's First New Jersey Brigade held its annual reunion here to-day. Resolutions were adopted upholding the present Administration in its conduct of the war and protesting against adverse criticism of the Government pending the investigation. The army and navy were, by resolution, thanked for their part in bringing the war to a successful termination.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Edward L. Conklin of Newark; Vice-Presidents—E. S. Greene, Charles M. Russell, Nelson S. Easton, Washington W. Watts, William Riley, S. P. Genang, C. C. Mintle, S. H. Marsh, William Decker, and Thomas H. Pollock; Chaplain—the Rev. William H. McCormick; Treasurer—Thomas H. Tillou; Corresponding Secretary—S. B. Aspinwall; Recording Secretary—John Lawrence.

3 DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

A. McLaughlin of Newark Perishes with His Companions at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 14.—Henry Lester, proprietor of the Princess Anne Cottage at Virginia Beach, and two of his guests, T. S. E. Dixon of Chicago and Arthur McLaughlin of Newark, N. J., were drowned to-day while bathing at the beach.

The bodies of the first two were discovered floating on the water by Assistant Keeper Nadgett of the Cape Henry Lighthouse, while driving along the shore. A search is being made for McLaughlin's body.

It is supposed that McLaughlin was carried out by a receding wave, and the others were drowned in the effort to reach him.

CUBAN MANIFESTO ISSUED

So-Called Provisional Government Explains Its Position to the People.

NEW ASSEMBLY TO BE CALLED

Will Decide Upon a Future Course of Action—This Country's Promise of Independence Recalled and Emphasized.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.—The Council of the so-called Provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba, represented by Señor Bartolome Masso, President; Señor Mendez Capote, Vice President, and Señor Font, Señor Aleman, and Señor Moreno de la Torre, Secretaries, met at Santa Cruz on Sept. 1 and formulated a manifesto to the Cuban people, with an order to the military commanders of the Cuban Army, both of which have been promulgated.

The manifesto, which is an elaborate document, touches on the history of the movement for Cuban independence and the principles upon which the Cuban people have fought for their liberty. It proceeds, in part, as follows:

"The peace preliminaries have been signed, and the Government of the United States has imposed upon Spain an obligation to renounce all her rights of sovereignty over the Island of Cuba and to evacuate the territory immediately. The cessation of hostilities has also been agreed upon.

"Though the principal object of our revolution has been attained—that is, the destruction of Spanish domination—the work of this council is not yet at an end, for the Cuban Republic—the ideal for which we have fought—has not yet been constituted. Now that hostilities have ceased and Spain has renounced her sovereignty, it is the duty of this council to set before the Cuban people the feelings and purposes of the men who made the revolution.

Intervention of the United States.

"We always felt confident that through our own perseverance we would in the long run destroy Spanish domination, but we must acknowledge that an indefinite prolongation of the struggle would have annihilated the little that was left of our wealth and population. The entrance upon the field of a powerful and decisive factor, upon which we have always relied, and toward which the hearts of all Cubans have always turned, has put an end to the horrors of war, to the benefit of all concerned.

"This prompt solution, we must acknowledge, we could never have attained. It is proper to acknowledge the evident truth. That is the best title the United States has to our gratitude. We were abandoned by the world, some nations ignoring us through selfishness, others, ignorant of our real condition, considering us an obstinate and ungovernable people, because we did not accept the cajoleries and flatteries with which Spain tried to sooth our just anger.

"This was our situation when the people of the United States, their Government, and Congress came to our rescue, and took upon their shoulders the task of delivering us at once from an unbearable yoke, as our sufferings could not be endured or permitted longer. They have accomplished their programme brilliantly. What is more, they have liberated in one way or another from the rule of Spain all peoples oppressed by her. The liberation is definite and irrevocable. Spain has been expelled from this hemisphere.

"We are grateful. In nations as well as in individuals gratitude is ennobling. As we begin now our national life we, more than any other people, must be jealous of our national honor. It is therefore the duty of this council to explain to the people of Cuba what in its opinion are our duties toward the United States and toward ourselves, and what are the rules that ought to direct our conduct.

Not Recognized, but Not Opposed.

"When after a long struggle the United States Congress recognized the right of the people of Cuba to be free and independent, and ordered the Spanish forces to withdraw from the island, no Cuban Government was recognized, but the one we had constituted, though not recognized, was not opposed and has not been opposed. No steps have been taken to dislodge it from the place where it exercised its function, nor has it been considered an illegitimate authority which events have dissolved or destroyed for the good of the people of Cuba.

"It could not be otherwise. The United States could not interfere in our struggle for the sake of what our enemies might consider a political fiction. The American Government could intervene for the benefit of the whole people of Cuba, a part of whom, being under Spanish rule, was not free to express a purpose or a preference. The intention of the United States was that as soon as the obstacle of Spanish rule had been removed, the whole Cuban people should choose a Government that would shape the destinies of the Island.

"The people of the United States have all along appreciated the fact that the majority of the people of Cuba is in agreement with our principles, for the motto of the United States Government has been the same as our own—absolute independence for Cuba. Under these conditions, the Americans could not take a hostile attitude toward us or consider our authority illegitimate and harmful to the welfare of the Cuban people.

"These considerations have convinced us that we should not dissolve, and that the powers we have received from an assembly elected by the people under arms should not be abdicated. On the contrary, we feel that we should remain as a nucleus and guide for those who have vested such power in us.

"We have, therefore, decided to call together another assembly, which will determine our future course."

In conclusion, the manifesto gives a number of reasons why the proposed assembly should be convened and some Government or another chosen, "not with the character of a Government as yet, but as an official representation of those Cubans who fought against Spain and of those who, in the cities under Spain's control and in foreign countries, have helped and supported them."

TWO OTHER PROCLAMATIONS.

Authorities at Camaguay Grant Amnesty and Declare a Policy of Conciliation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Quesada of the Cuban delegation has received the following proclamation of amnesty issued by the Cuban authorities at Camaguay:

The Government Council in to-day's session ordered:

Whereas, Hostilities have been suspended and orders which hinder the movements of those charged with bringing about peace should not be enforced when the independence of Cuba has already been recognized by Spain and the United States.

Whereas, In such circumstances it is useless to deprive the Spanish Army of news and guides which in some cases it may even be a duty to provide, so that it may evacuate the territory as agreed upon with the United States.

Whereas, The war being ended, all animosity and hatred due to the struggle should cease, thus bringing about the union of all Cubans under our flag, which is the symbol of liberty and not of revenge.

Whereas, The leaders of the army should do all in their power to punish any attempt against personal security, and that no private vengeance shall be visited upon those who have served Spain.

Be it resolved:

First—To suspend until further order Paragraph 2 in the last part of Paragraphs 9, 10, 13, 14, and 15 of Article 48 of the Penal law.

Second—To grant amnesty to all those guilty of the crimes enumerated in Article 48 of the Penal law; and

Third—That these resolutions be circulated among the army and authorities of the republic, calling their attention to the evils which may occur if a policy of forgiveness and pardon is not observed.

DR. DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE,
Secretary of War pro tem.

Camaguay, Sept. 1, 1898.

Another proclamation received by Mr. Quesada was issued by Col. Morales, second in command of the Cubans in Havana Province. It reads:

A great and prosperous nation, our sister in republican ideals, has come to the help of Cuba as France gave her generous support to the democracy during its struggles for independence. Let us salute under our flag of the lone star the flag of the Stars and Stripes, and let us despise those reports circulated against all truth and reason by our conquered enemy, that the great Republic is trying to take possession shamelessly of our free and independent Cuba. Let us continue and not falter in these movements in which our star begins to shine brightly. Let us obey, soldiers of the army of liberation, for free and independent Cuba, and for the great American Republic.

Mr. Quesada says the amnesty proclamation shows how fully the Cuban authorities accept the suspension of military operations, and the proclamation of Col. Morales indicates that the Cuban commanders look forward to a free and independent Cuba without crediting Spanish reports of American designs for annexing Cuba.

THE CUBAN COMMISSIONS.

Report that American Delegates Will Return to Key West Saturday—Spanish Auxiliary Staff.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—It was rumored this afternoon that the United States transport Resolute, with the United States Evacuation Commissioners, would go to Key West on Saturday next, returning here after a few days, but the report lacks confirmation.

This morning Capt. Hart came ashore and delivered a sealed envelope to the Secretary of the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners.

The latter appointed its auxiliary staff to-day. This includes Lieut. Col. Luis Fontana, a staff officer; Col. Francisco Zamora, Capt. Luis Salazar, Capt. Eduardo Barron, Major Manuel Tapia Ruano, and Naval Lieut. Roldan. Señor Manuel Giranta will act as Secretary of the commission, and Major Juan Garcia Denitez will share the duties of interpreter with Lieut. Roldan.

Gen. Parrado has asked detailed statements from his subordinates as to the exact positions of the Spanish troops in the island with a view of preparing for their embarkation for Spain.

More than eighty cases have been packed at the palace of the Military Governor with archives to be shipped to Spain on the first steamer.

Independence Movement in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The Central Committee of the promoters of the movement for Cuban independence, appointed here Monday night, is actively appointing sub-committees in the provinces to second the efforts of the Cuban Junta in New York, and is making great efforts to persuade the Spanish residents that independence would have great advantages over annexation. The committee, which announces that it will soon publish a manifesto, calls on all resident Spaniards to help achieve independence.

Duty on Condensed Milk Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Treasury Department has recommended to the Secretary of War a reduction of the customs duty on condensed milk imported from the United States to all Cuban ports, from 3 cents to 2 cents a pound.

MRS. DALY CAME TOO LATE.

Her Son, a Private in the Eighth Regiment, Had Just Passed Away.

Private John A. Daly, Company E, Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, yesterday of typhoid fever.

When the report of Daly's death was made to Surgeon Major Appel's office, his mother was there asking for information about him. She was, however, not then told of his death, but was directed to the hospital, where the news was broken to her.

Quarrel Over a Soldier's Burial.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 14.—Former Postmaster W. O. Lebagh, who is acting as Commander of McPherson Post, G. A. R., may be court-martialed by the Grand Army for a violation of its rules. When Private Cook of the Seventy-first New York died here on Sunday, Mr. Lebagh took charge of the funeral, as the young soldier, who was an Englishman, had no relatives in this country. At the funeral McPherson Post turned out and the Grand Army of the Republic ritual was used. This is a violation of the rules of the organization, as Cook was not a veteran of the civil war nor a member of the Grand Army. Some of the members of the post opposed this, but the majority stood by Mr. Lebagh. Now those who objected say that Mr. Lebagh must submit to a court-martial, but the opinion seems to be that the threats will not be carried out.

Music at Soldier's Funeral Stopped.

William Flynn of 462 York Street, Jersey City, was buried yesterday from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Jersey City. Flynn belonged to the ambulance corps of the United States Army at Fort Monroe and died from typhoid fever. He had previously been a member of the drum corps of St. Peter's Lyceum, and the corps attended the services. After the mass they marched at the head of the cortège, playing a dirge. They had gone but a short distance when they were stopped by Police Sergt. Hopkins because they had not secured a permit as required by law. The procession continued to the cemetery without the music.

White Plains Soldier Dead at Montauk

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—News of the death of Thomas Fitzgerald at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, was received at his home here last night. Fitzgerald was about twenty-five years old and a member of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment. He was with his company all through the Cuban campaign. He came North on the Roumania and arrived at Camp Wikoff about ten days ago suffering from malaria and dysentery. Young Fitzgerald was private secretary to Lawyer Stephen S. Marshall before he went away.

Another Seventy-first Man Dead.

Private John Hoga, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, died last night of malaria, at his home, 224 East Thirty-sixth Street. He contracted the fever during the Cuban campaign.

Lieut. Samuel M. Porter Dead.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Lieut. Samuel M. Porter, Company E, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, home on furlough, died this morning of typhoid fever.

Deaths of Bay State Soldiers.

CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Private James O'Toole of Company K, Ninth Regiment, died here to-day.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Thomas A. Fulham of Company H, Ninth Regiment, died in East Boston to-day.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 14.—Private Henry A. Dacey of this city, late of Company H, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, died at Pittsfield, N. H., last night.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 14.—A personal letter forwarded to his parents by Gov. Wolcott to-day told of the death at Ponce of Private Charles A. Currier of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

Nurse of Sick Soldier Taken Ill.

Assistant District Attorney Townsend received a telegram yesterday saying that his wife was seriously ill in a New Haven Hospital. Mrs. Townsend's brother, Curtis Noble Earle, went to Santiago with the Seventy-first Regiment, and was in the San Juan Hill fight. He was taken down with typhoid fever while coming home on a transport, and was removed to a New Haven hospital. His sister nursed him day and night until she was herself stricken with a serious illness. Mr. Townsend went to New Haven at once.

RUNAWAYS ON THE BOULEVARD.

A Delivery Wagon Team Starts Off and a Cab Horse Follows Suit.

A team of gray horses attached to one of Wanamaker's furniture delivery wagons took fright at Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard last night and started at a rapid pace down the Boulevard. The driver and his assistant were delivering furniture, and knowing that the horses were frisky, had chained the hind and front wheels together, which made the delivery wagon swing about as it went sliding down the Boulevard.

At Sixty-ninth Street a cab driver abandoned his cab and the cab horse took fright and galloped down the Boulevard abreast of the furniture van. Desks, sofas, and household furniture of every description were scattered along in the wake of the runaways. Bicycle Policeman Shea stopped the team just in time to prevent its running into a group of people at the junction of the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue, and a citizen brought the cab horse to a halt.

Three Men Drowned in South Carolina

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 14.—Capt. Ichabod Willey of the wrecked schooner Bartlett of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Henry Vonharten, and a negro of Beaufort were drowned to-day by the capsizing of a small sailboat off Hilton Head. They were going to inspect the wreck of the Bartlett.

REGULARS PASS THROUGH

Fourth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry Come from Montauk and Continue West.

A STORY FROM SAN JUAN HILL

Members of the Thirteenth Corroborate a Report that the Seventy-first Fired by Mistake Into Their Ranks—Underbrush Lay Between.

The Red Cross Hospital people at Long Island City were kept busy yesterday extending hospitality to long columns of regulars that came from Camp Wikoff on special trains, bound for their various stations. There were the Fourth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry, or what was left of them, for battle and disease had thinned their ranks to a shocking degree.

The Fourth Infantry was the first to arrive, getting, in after a five hours' trip, at about 2:30 P. M., under Major Stephen Baker. Their regular Colonel, Robert H. Hall, is now a Brigadier General in the volunteer service, and is in Florida. Capts. Butler D. Price and George D. Webster, both Acting Majors, commanded the First and Second Battalions. There were 260 enlisted men out of 590 taken down to Cuba, and 7 out of 33 officers.

Officers and men were weak from the effects of the campaign, but showed the customary patience and discipline of regulars. They took the West Shore Railroad ferryboat Albany from Long Island City for Weehawken, where they took a train for Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The Thirteenth Infantry, the first regiment to mount the hill at San Juan and capture Spanish colors, reached Long Island City about 3 o'clock, in command of Col. A. P. Smith, whose Adjutant was Murroe McFarland. The men marched to the Red Cross Hospital, where they had a luncheon of sandwiches, coffee, and milk, and where one of their men, Private Chambers, who was suffering from malaria, and whose temperature was 106, was left. Major P. H. Ellis took three companies to Governors Island, where they are to do garrison duty, on the Government tug, General Meigs. These companies were stationed on the island before the war.

The rest of the regiment boarded the Long Island Railroad ferryboat Long Beach and started down the river, waving hats and handkerchiefs and cheering lustily to the passengers on ferryboats and getting responses in kind. They proceeded to Weehawken also, where they arrived at 5 P. M. Besides the Colonel's staff and the band, there were Companies A, G, H, and E. All but the last named, which will do duty at Fort Niagara, will be stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo. Companies I, K, L, and M are yet to be organized.

There were 169 officers and men in all that took the train. The regiment had 22 officers and 485 men when it left Tampa on the transport Saratoga. It returned with 10 officers and many fewer than 300 men.

Action of the Seventy-first.

The Thirteenth was one of two regiments that were said to have lost heavily by the accidental firing of Seventy-first men into their ranks. This statement was made by Privates Joseph Manges and James Brown of Troops E and C, respectively, Sixth Cavalry. They said that Thirteenth and Twenty-first men had told them that they had lost more in this way than by the Spanish fire. Adjt. McFarland of the Thirteenth was asked about this and said:

"I would not like to make that charge. It cannot be proved that the Seventy-first men fired into our ranks, and I prefer not to speak of it." The men, however, were more outspoken, and several of them said that the Seventy-first had fired in their direction, and that .45-caliber bullets such as were used only by United States volunteers, were afterward extracted from members of the Thirteenth. R. S. Smith of Company C said that the wounds made by the Mauser bullet and by the .45-calibre bullet differed greatly. "The Mauser bullet makes only a little hole," said he, "while the forty-five makes an opening as big as your thumb. After the battle of San Juan several of our men were found to have these wounds.

"One member of Company E said that he had extracted a bullet from the leg of Daniel Proud of his company, who is now recuperating in some hospital, after the battle of San Juan. "This was a United States bullet of .45-calibre," said he. "It was a glance shot that struck him, and the bullet entered only a little way, so that I was able to squeeze it out and dress the wound."

The men explained that, after their regiment had passed over the prostrate forms of some of the Seventy-first's men, whom they had come to support, and had gone on and had crossed the creek before climbing San Juan Hill, (which they did by a flank movement,) the thick underbrush hid the Seventy-first. The Seventy-first was getting a hailstorm of Mauser bullets and attempted to reply without having any definite idea as to where the Thirteenth was. As a result a number of bullets went astray and struck Thirteenth men. William Pierson of Company C said that the Seventy-first was without doubt a splendid body of men. "If they had been led by United States Army officers," said he, "I think they would never have flinched a particle. Several of them said that if they enlisted again they would want to do it under the regular army officers."

The Thirteenth men said that it was impossible to tell, when one of their men fell, whether he had been struck by a bullet fired from in front or behind, but that it was easy to tell afterward from the wound. The Spaniards used some .45-calibre cartridges, but these were of foreign make, and the bullets had brass covers. The regulars admitted that the volunteers had some excuse for wild firing in the position they occupied, where they could not see ahead through the thick brush.

Praise for the Volunteers.

Sergt. O'Neill of Company H said that the Seventy-first was as fine a body of volunteers as he ever saw, and he did not think any of the men lost their heads so badly as to fire into American ranks. Said Private Fred Binkley of the same company: "I don't believe the story at all. The Seventy-first didn't fire into our ranks as far as I have been able to learn. The Spaniards, many of them, used a .40-calibre bullet as well as a Mauser, and the wounds are much alike. I think that the report arose from this."

The Thirteenth men showed no disposition to complain of their treatment in Cuba or anywhere else. "I was surprised," said one man, "at the way they managed to provide for us. One night we got supplies when I didn't expect that we would have any food at all. The men had received three days' rations, and had thrown a lot of them away on the march. At the end of the day a fresh supply of food was brought to us at the top of a hill we had taken after long fighting.

"We heard the cheerful jingle of the pack mule trains when we were expecting nothing, and then the train hove in sight. If any one deserves praise, the men who brought up those pack trains do. A mule isn't a pleasant animal to have anything to do with at any time, and to lead up a pack train when the bullets were picking off the brutes every now and then was no easy matter."

About 9 P. M. the Seventeenth Infantry, with 17 officers and 286 men, drew into the Long Island City Station on a special train, and marched over at once to the Red Cross Hospital. Col. C. S. Roberts was in command, Major O'Brien being in charge of the First and Capt. Roach of the Second Battalion.

The regiment had seventy-six sick men and one Surgeon, Dr. Pitcher, to care for them. But the men were all anxious to go on with the regiment, and not one of them was left at the hospital. The regiment took a ferryboat to Jersey City to take train for Columbus, Ohio. It numbered 32 officers and 530 privates when it went to Cuba.

CHAPLAIN TERRY SICK.

He Is Taken Ill, but Not Seriously, While on Furlough at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 14.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, pastor of the South Church, Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and Chaplain of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, is ill here. He came here to spend his furlough, which he received on the return of the regiment from Chickamauga. He was not well when he arrived, as he complained of being run down and weakened by his stay in camp. He has now developed malarial fever, but as yet not of a severe type.

His condition is not serious, and it is thought a few days' treatment will start him on the road to recovery.

Troop A Private Sick in Philadelphia.

Private Amos R. Eno Pinchot of Troop A is in the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, recovering from fever. He was dangerously ill in Puerto Rico, the result of exposure and fatigue, partly due to his care of a comrade, who was left alone there. Private Pinchot staid with him and brought him down to within twenty miles of Ponce. There they were found by an army surgeon, who carried them both to Miss Margaret Chanler's hospital, where they were carefully looked after. Miss Chanler has taken care of over a hundred men. Those who are able pay a nominal sum, while the others are served equally well and entirely at her personal expense.

Santiago Sick Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following is Gen. Lawton's health report for to-day of the army at Santiago: Total sick, 911; total fever, 539; total new cases, 90; total returned to duty, 230. Deaths, Jacob Starke, civilian, cook, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever, Sept. 10; Private George B. Lovejoy, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea, Sept. 12.

Another Gould Retreat for Soldiers.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Miss Helen Gould has placed her place, "Woody Crest," which she devotes to the relief of poor children during the Summer months, to the use of convalescent soldiers, and there are now seven there. Seventeen more are expected in a few days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Commissary Sergt. Charles Bliesener, (appointed Sept. 8, from Sergeant, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry,) now at Camp Wikoff, will be sent immediately to St. Francis Barracks, Florida, where he will report upon his arrival to the commanding officer for duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. M. W. Gaither, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Frank E. Bateman, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. E. W. Kennedy, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Capt. Walter P. Blackman, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 19, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of that date.

Capt. Henry W. Boyer, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 30, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect that date.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 10: First Lieut. P. R. Newberry, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. E. B. Williamson, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Jacksonville, and report in person to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty: Major George A. Smith, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major Bial T. Bradbury, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major Milo B. Ward, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Major James M. Jenne, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report in person to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge of the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital at that place, for assignment to duty.

Major Henry I. Raymond, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Camp Wikoff, and report in person to the commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. William H. Norfolk, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

Major David C. Peyton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and will proceed to Philadelphia, and assume supervision of the sick in hospitals in that city.

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp Wikoff, and report in person to the commanding General, Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Santiago de Cuba, and will proceed by first opportunity to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and report in person to the commanding officer of the United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, is appointed a Special Inspector, to inspect public animals, reported as unserviceable, and which may be presented to him at Camp Wikoff, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The following transfers are made in the Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, from Company L to Company C; Second Lieut. Alvan C. Read, from Company C to Company G; Second Lieut. Peyton G. Clark, from Company C to Company L; Second Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, from Company G to Company M.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Fred H. Seurfuh, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. C. C. Salter, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Joseph W. Good, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Nathan M. Plower, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Samuel R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Francis D. Patterson, Assistant Surgeon, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. B. Franklin Cross, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to the City of Mexico, Mexico, and resume his duties as Military Attaché of the United States Legation at that capital.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Maxfield, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 10.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 10: Capt. Luther H. Peck, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Edmund C. Shields, Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Austin H. Brown, Adjutant, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieut. William O. Johnson, Second United States Infantry, is relieved from recruiting service at Ashland, Ky., and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth United States Infantry, recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, and now in New York City, will proceed to join his company.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Charles F. Crain,

THE OMAHA CONFERENCE

Advocates of Gold and Silver Deliver Arguments to Support Their Theories.

SILVER RECEIVES A HEARING

Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican National Committee Speaks in Support of the White Metal.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—The Monetary Conference resumed its session this morning in the Nebraska Building, on the exposition grounds. The first paper read was that of Judge M. L. Crawford of Dallas, Texas, who spoke in opposition to free silver coinage. Judge Crawford said that the adoption of the ratio of 16 to 1 would mean, not bimetallism, but silver monometallism, and that bimetallism could exist only on the statute books.

He claimed that no condition existing in this country would justify or excuse the adoption of a monetary system and standard of value at war with that maintained by all the great commercial nations of the earth. He continued: "More than nine-tenths of our commerce is with gold-standard countries. Our exports vastly exceed our imports; the balance of trade is in our favor, and, to settle it, gold is pouring in upon us in an almost unbroken stream."

Referring to the industrial prosperity and superiority of America, Judge Crawford said: "We don't want to change our policy. We can't afford to risk an experiment. All we want the Government to do is to maintain a financial system in harmony with other great nations of the world, and give us a banking system that will equalize the interest rates and loanable capital between all sections of the country. The good sense and enterprise of the American people will do the rest."

When Judge Crawford had finished, Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican National Committee, who was presiding, called Senator Allen to the chair and delivered his address. Mr. Towne subdivided his address into eleven propositions, as follows: "Money is purchasing power." "Stability of value the test of good money." "Falling prices an evil." "Appreciating money neither sound nor honest." "The gold standard unsound and dishonest." "There was every reason to anticipate the results of demonetization." "The effects of demonetization were foreseen and foretold." "Vain efforts to break the force of conclusion." "Present condition intolerable." "The restoration of silver the only alternative." "The United States alone can maintain the parity at 16 to 1." He said:

"The indisputable and portentous fact of the tremendous appreciation of gold is the central point of this great controversy. Rightly apprehended, it is alone absolutely destructive of all claims on the part of the gold standard to be considered a satisfactory money system. Any such claim is confronted with the insuperable fact that during the existence of that system, it has given the gold-using world a most unstable measure of value, one that has nearly doubled in twenty-five years. The gold standard and permanently higher prices are impossible companions. The continuance of that system means a continued increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, and, which is identically the same thing, a protracted fall of general prices."

Ex-Senator Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming followed Mr. Towne. He said, in part:

"For centuries, acting on theory only, there have been those who insisted that, by legislation, something could be created out of nothing. Many times has the experiment been made, and as many times have these experiments failed. There are those today, as there were yesterday, who claim that it is within the province of the Government to create money. This was not tried in the United States previous to the war period. It is difficult to tell how much the "greenback" acts cost the taxpayers of the United States. It has been estimated that they increased the cost of the war fully half; but, whether that be true or not, we know that they, to a great extent, undermined the credit of the Government when credit was most needed.

"The time has certainly arrived when the gold standard should be accepted by all the people. The Nation should be placed on a sound financial basis. Its currency should be uniform, and the Nation should go out of the banking business and not be thereafter compelled to go into the market and buy gold to maintain its established high credit."

The principal speakers at the afternoon session of the currency conference were George Fred Williams of Boston and Congressman Fowler of Elizabeth, N. J. The former spoke for silver and the latter for the gold standard.

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL.

The President Promises Recognition and Indorsement of the Movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Alexander H. Revell, Vice President of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, accompanied by Robert J. Thompson, Secretary; Secretary of State Day, and Controller Dawes, who are also members of the commission, called upon the President to-day for the purpose of engaging his co-operation and recognition of the Lafayette monument movement. They were cordially received, and the President referred to their efforts in the highest possible terms. He promised to give them fitting recognition and indorsement in a few days.

The present plans are that Oct. 19, the date of the fall of Yorktown, be recognized in all the schools and colleges of the United States as Lafayette Day, when exercises and collections will be made to raise the funds for the monument. It is expected that the celebration of United States Day at the Paris Exposition, on which occasion the monument will be unveiled, will be made especially conspicuous and be thus signalized above that of all other nations.

Our Naval Representative at Paris.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—At the request of Commissioner General Peck, Passed Assistant Engineer F. N. Bennett has been selected as a representative of the United States Navy on the Paris Exposition Commission. Mr. Bennett has just terminated forty-two months' service on the flagship New York. He was entitled to relief and shore service just before the outbreak of hostilities, but, at his own request, he was permitted to remain on the ship, where he served throughout the war with gallantry and earned the encomiums of his superior officers.

EXPORTS DURING AUGUST.

Decrease in Breadstuffs, Cattle, Hogs, and Mineral Oils.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The monthly comparative statement of exports of domestic products of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day shows that during the month of August the exports were as follows:

Breadstuffs, $19,903,329; decrease, as compared with August, 1897, about $5,000,000.

Cattle and hogs, $2,450,404; decrease, $500,000.

Provisions, $13,479,079; increase, $1,000,000.

Cotton, $3,689,514; increase, $2,000,000.

Mineral oils, $5,010,507; decrease nearly $700,000.

During the last eight months, the amount of breadstuffs exported increased about $78,000,000, as compared with the same period last year. The exports of cattle and hogs decreased about $3,000,000. Provisions increased about $16,000,000, cotton increased about $20,000,000, and mineral oils decreased about $5,000,000, showing a net increase of about $107,000,000.

THE ELECTION IN JAPAN.

The Constitutional Party Gets an Overwhelming Majority by Combination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—State Department advices show that the general election in Japan for members of the lower house of the Diet, returns of which have just been made, resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Constitutional Party, as the combination held by Counts Ocuna and Itagaki is called. The lower house stands: Constitutionalists, 253; Nationalists, 20; Independents and business men, 27; total, 300 members.

War Bonds Issued to Date.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Up to this time the amount of the new bonds issued is $123,870,640. Of this amount, $101,175,880 has been shipped to subscribers, $12,061,260 has been deposited to secure circulating National bank notes and $10,633,500 to secure public deposits.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks and Pittsburgs Play a Tie Game at the Polo Grounds—Poor Baserunning by Grady.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	81	43	.653
Baltimore	76	46	.623
Cincinnati	79	48	.622
Cleveland	72	51	.585
Chicago	70	53	.547
New York	66	58	.532
Philadelphia	61	59	.508
Pittsburg	63	63	.500
Louisville	55	72	.438
Brooklyn	46	71	.393
Washington	41	84	.328
St. Louis	34	91	.272

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Pittsburg, 6.
Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 2.
Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 11; St. Louis, 2.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

The game at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New Yorks and Pittsburgs resulted in a tie, each team having scored six runs when the game was called on account of darkness at the conclusion of the ninth inning. The locals lost a chance to win the game in their half of the eighth inning through the playing of Grady. He was on first base with only one out, but became careless and was caught off the base by a quick throw from Tannehill. He would have scored on a two-base hit by Meekin that followed, and Meekin's run, which was scored on Van Haltren's single, would have proved the winning run.

The locals were unable to hit Rhines's delivery until the fourth inning, and some good batting aided by an error and bases on balls, gave them five runs in three innings. Tannehill relieved Rhines in the seventh inning, but he was hit freely in the eighth. The visitors managed to make hits when the home team made blunders and Meekin gave bases on balls, which gave them their six runs. Doyle hurt his hand in making a running catch in the seventh inning and was relieved by Foster. Davis played his first game since the morning of Sept. 5 and did good work. Two games will be played this afternoon, including yesterday's tie game. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	0	1	2	2	0
Seymour, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Joyce, 1b	0	0	8	0	2
Davis, ss	0	1	6	2	0
Doyle, rf	1	0	0	2	0
Foster, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	1	1
Hartman, 3b	2	3	2	0	1
Grady, c	1	0	4	3	0
Meekin, p	1	2	2	0	2
Total	6	10	27	8	5

PITTSBURG.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, cf	0	1	1	0	2
McC'thy, lf	2	0	2	0	0
Clark, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Gray, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Bowerm'n, c	0	2	5	0	0
Ely, ss	0	0	5	4	1
Rhines, p	0	0	0	1	0
Tannehill, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	27	11	3

New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	—6
Pittsburg	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—Seymour, Davis, Van Haltren, McCarthy. Two-base hits—Bowerman, Meekin, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Donovan. Base hits—Off Rhines, 7; off Tannehill, 3. First base by errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Rhines, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Struck out—By Meekin, 1; by Rhines, 3; by Tannehill, 2. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 5. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

LOUISVILLES WIN IN BROOKLYN.

Secured a Winning Lead by Good Hitting in the Early Innings.

The Louisvilles defeated the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon by hard hitting in the first three innings. McKenna relieved Dunn in the fourth inning and the visitors could only score one run off his delivery. Cunningham was effective throughout. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Hallman, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Magoon, ss	1	2	1	4	2
LaChance, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	3	4	0
Ryan, c	0	1	4	1	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	2	0
McKenna, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	7	27	15	3

LOUISVILLE.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	3	0	0	0
Hartzell, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Becker, 1b	2	1	8	2	0
Ritcher, 2b	0	2	4	2	0
Cl'gman, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Kittridge, c	2	3	6	1	0
C'gham, p	0	1	2	3	0
Total	7	15	27	11	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Louisville	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 5. Two-base hits—La Chance, (2,) Griffin, Ryan, Clarke, and Ritchey. Home run—Kittridge. First base by errors—Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 11. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by McKenna, 2; by Cunningham, 2. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. Stolen bases—La Chance, Clarke, and Dexter. Bases on balls—Off McKenna, 1; off Cunningham, 2. Double plays—Shindle and Ryan; Kittridge and Ritchey. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunn, 1; by McKenna, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Arthur Irwin to-day assumed the management of the Washingtons, bringing with him some new players. Both games were lost because of poor pitching. The second game was called on account of darkness. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 6. Base hits—Washington, 16; Cleveland, 18. Errors—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Williams and Farrell and McGuire; Cleveland, Cuppy and Cruger.

Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 10. Error—Washington, 1. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McGuire; Cleveland, Powell and Cruger. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The home team bunched their hits in the first and fifth innings to-day and easily defeated the Chicagos. Fifield was hit harder than the score indicates. His support was good. Pitcher Dunkle has been released by the Philadelphia Club. Pitcher Phyle of St. Paul and Catcher Nichols of Springfield, Mass., joined the Chicago team here to-day. Score:

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	—	—10
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Chicago, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland; Chicago, Callahan and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Baltimores played the Cincinnatis to a standstill at Union Park this afternoon. Umpire Andrews's decisions were poor throughout the game, and during a heated discussion over his calling Corcoran safe at first in the fifth inning, Kelley was put out of the game. McJames was in fine form and with either good umpiring or perfect fielding would have shut out the Cincinnatis. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Clarke; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 11; St. Louis, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The champions scored runs as they pleased to-day, partly through good batting and partly through the wretched fielding of the visitors. Taylor pitched until he was practically batted out of the box in the fifth inning, while Willis was invincible after the fourth inning. A couple of errors by the home team allowed the visitors to score in the eighth inning. Score:

Boston	0	1	0	3	4	0	3	0	—	—11
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Boston, 16; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen and Bransfield; St. Louis, Taylor, Casey, and Clements. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Tennis at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 14.—For the third day of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association's tournament the scores were as follows:

Men's Singles.—C. S. Batt of Newburg defeated Ewing Taylor of Poughkeepsie, 6—3, 6—0; W. A. Spurgin of West Point defeated C. W. Millard of Tarrytown, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3; Mr. Spurgin defeated Safford A. Crummey of Poughkeepsie by default, 6—0, 6—0.

Ladies' Doubles.—Misses Carrie and Mabel Ferris defeated Miss Lydia Booth and Agnes Reeves, 6—0, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Carrie Ferris defeated Miss Lydia Booth, 6—2, 6—3.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

With All Powers Restored, Mr. Fitzgerald Made Some Excellent Starts and Was Applauded.

BANGLE'S LONG, GAME DRIVE

From the Head of the Stretch Down to the Finish, the Son of Iroquois Fought It Out Inch by Inch with Lillian Belle.

Starter Fitzgerald's work with the flag at Gravesend yesterday was in marked contrast with that of the previous day, for the starter had permission to use any contrivance he desired in order to effect good starts. The contrast between the starting on Tuesday and that yesterday was so marked that there will probably be no further objection made to the ordinary barrier while Mr. Fitzgerald is starter. On Tuesday he was handicapped by being obliged to use a barrier behind the horses, a device with which he had no previous experience, and the result was that the starting was delayed, visitors were irritated, and it became necessary to declare off a race to make the day's sport come within the pale of the law. But while the starter's work was condemned on all sides, those who shouted loudest seemed to lose sight of the fact that most of the starts effected were good ones, and that with a lot of unruly boys it is necessary, even if there is a long delay, to make the jockeys feel that they must obey. The long waits on Tuesday were productive of some good, for in yesterday's races the jockeys seemed to realize that unless they acted as the starter directed, they would not be allowed to go, even if it became necessary to declare off every other race of the afternoon, and they behaved well and the fields were sent off in good shape. Instead of groaning at starts, the spectators in several events in which the starts were made in front of the grand stand, applauded the starter's efforts.

During the afternoon ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark, who now has a fair string of horses, signed "Danny" Maher, the crack lightweight whom "Jack" Joyner brought out, to ride for him for the next two years at a salary of $10,000 a year. Maher is riding this season has been brilliant, and Mr. Clark has secured one of the cleverest lightweight jockeys in the country.

The racing was not distinctly high-class, for there were no stake events on the programme, but the contests were in some of the events exciting and the finishes close. The best race of the day was the fifth, an all-aged event at a mile. There were only five starters, of which two were two-year-olds, and outsiders. Bangle, Sir Gawain, and Lillian Belle were conceded to have the race among them, and so it proved, but Bangle, who was a 1 to 2 shot in the betting, had to make the race of his life to get first money, and then he won only by a head, and after a drive with Lillian Belle which lasted from the head of the stretch. Bangle was in front all of the way, but Lillian Belle kept always within striking distance until the bend into the stretch was made, when she challenged the leader, and the drive began. It was one of the prettiest drives of the year, for a single blanket could have covered both horses from the eighth pole home to the finish line, and up to the last jump the winner of first money was in doubt. Bangle, however, won by a head.

Miss Tenny, whose last two races were disappointing, redeemed herself by winning easily in the five and one-half furlong selling race. She led from start to finish, and won as she pleased.

Glenheim, John E. Madden's colt, who showed up so well this Spring, is rounding back to his old form, judging from the manner in which he won the two-year-old handicap. He was in front all the way, attended by Rose O'Lee and Kentucky Colonel, but neither could get to him, and he won by three-quarters of a length, driving, with Kentucky Colonel second and Ben Viking, who came fast at the end, third.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old which have not won $750. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Modred-Memento, 110 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5 ..... (Clawson)
2—Gaze, L. Stuart's ch. f., 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Spencer)
3—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 110, 10 to 1 ..... (Sims)

Prestidigitatrice, 117, 15 to 1, (Penn;) Effervescent, 117, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Theory, 113, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Frances Booker, 110, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Florence Breckenridge, 110, 40 to 1, (James;) Winepress, 110, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Jean Ingelow, 110, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Rose May, 110, 200 to 1, (Collins,) and Kensington, 110, 100 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55½.

1—Bon Ino, J. E. Seagram's br. f., 4 years, by Marauder-Bonnie Ino, 99 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... (Clawson)
2—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. c., 4, 119, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5 ..... (Powers)
3—Floronso, G. B. Morris's b. c., 3, 118, 4 to 1 ..... (Doggett)

Latson, 113, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Sir Walter, 126, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Leando, 91, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Lady Marian, 91, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Banquo II, 108, 60 to 1, (Jones;) Marsian, 94, 60 to 1, (Makin,) and Poetess, 121, 8 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Glenheim, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Hanover-Cinderella, 117 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Sims)
2—The Kentuckian, Simms & Anderson's ch. c., 124, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (Taral)
3—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 116, 6 to 1 ..... (Williams)

Manlius, 100, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Exception, 106, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Autumn, 126, 7 to 5, (Maher;) Judge Magee, 101, 40 to 1, (Jones,) and Rose O'Lee, 108, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—Miss Tenny, D. T. Pulsifer's b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Fair Vision, 104 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Maher)
2—Tom Collins, Simms & Anderson's b. c., 3, 102, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Ten Spot, R. Clarke's b. g., 4, 98, 20 to 1 ..... (Moody)

Lennep, 109, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Tremargo, 106, 15 to 1, (Jones;) High Jinks, 102, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Imperator, 108, 7 to 1, (Cunningham;) Momentum, 107, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Uncle Louis, 94, 100 to 1, (Hewitt;) Decide, 108, 30 to 1, (Frasch;) Marito, 99, 12 to 1, (Burns;) Bonnie Gem, 94, 60 to 1, (McCue;) Harry Reed, 104, 10 to 1, (James,) and Sensational, 104, 50 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¼.

1—Bangle, E. S. Gardner & Son's b. c., 3 years, by Iroquois-Bracelet, 116 pounds, 1 to 2 and out ..... (Maher)
2—Lillian Belle, J. D. Smith's b. f., 3, 113, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Spencer)
3—Sir Gawain, J. A. Bennet's br. c., 3, 116, 4 to 1 and 1 to 2 ..... (Doggett)

Fast Black, 97, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and Subject, 97, 40 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $750 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¼.

1—Firearm, August Belmont's b. g., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 112 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Burns)
2—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 3, 115, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Clawson)
3—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. c., 3, 112, 15 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Glonoine, 115, 12 to 1, (Williams;) Central Trust, 115, 8 to 1, (Frasch;) Previous, 122, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Arquebus, 112, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Frohman, 112, 8 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Tenneth	112	Freak	109
Oration	112	Seraphic	109
Cosmopolitan	112	Halo	109
The Burlington Route	112	Miss Smith	109
General Shafter	112	The Lady in Blue	109
Mark Miles	112	Etona	109
Bill Anthony	112	Inventus	109
Spurs	112	Veracious	109

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Doggett	109	Maximo Gomez	96
Ben Ronald	108	Longacre	97
The Winner	105	Twinkler	94
Knight of the Garter	101	Oxnard	92
Hats Off	101	Merlin	92
Joe Miller	100	Black Dude	90
Philip	98		

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies, two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

Black Venus	119	Diminutive	107
Anagram	112	Full Dress	107
Onondaga's Pride	112	Acuahla	107
La Penitente	112	Lady Sneerwell	96
Prestidigitatrice	107	Halo	96
Lady Lindsey	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Irish Reel	113	Glonoine	95
Continental	109	Handsel	95
White Frost	108	St. Callatine	93
George Keene	107	Nosey	92
Leedsville	105	Handpress	92

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. One mile.

Irish Reel	126	Whistling Con	108
White Frost	120	Her Own	103
Floronso	119	Great Neck	97
Lady Mitchell	114	Murillo	96
Lillian Belle	113	Filament	52
Banastar	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Slasher	115	Hardy C	112
Napoleon Bonaparte	115	Fairy Dale	112
Julius Cæsar	115	Emmanora	112
Tyrian	115	Sweet Sound	112
Brass	115	Excalibar	112
Dr. Withrow	112		

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—The Grand Circuit races at Rigby this afternoon resulted as follows:

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Bingen, br. h., by May King-Little Miss, by Little Jim, (Titer) 1 1 1
Alcidalis, b. m., (Doran) 2 2 5
The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers) 5 5 2
Georgianna, br. m., (Noole) 3 3 3
Louis Victor, b. g. (O'Neil) 4 4 4
Larbie the Great, b. s., (Peacock) ..... dis.
Time—2:08¾; 2:10¾; 2:08¾.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes, by Chimes, (Geers) 1 1 6 1
Flirt, blk. m., by Armont-Deception, by Almont Star, (Renick) 3 2 1 2
Mothmiller, r. g., (Trout) 6 3 2 3
Egozen, b. s., (Critchfield) 2 4 4 5
Terrill S., (Scannell) 4 5 3 5
Little Girl, r. m., (Bither) 5 6 5 4
Nea, b. m., (Burch) ..... dis.
Time—2:08¾; 2:09½; 2:11¼; 2:13¾.

Match Race.—Pacing; purse $2,500.

Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Patchen Josephine Young, by Joe Young, (Marks) 1 1
Chehalis, blk. s., (J. O'Neil) 2 2
Time—2:09; 2:01¾.

At Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Summary of to-day's races of the Island Park Trotting Association:

2:40 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Frank Rysdick, b. g., by Royal Rysdick, (Hayden) 1 1 1
The Kid, br. s., (Seaver) 3 2 3
John T., ch. g., (Gerrish) 4 3 2
Summit, ch. g., (Coyne) 3 3 4
Cascade, blk. h., (Dudleston) 5 5 5
Ollie B., b. m., (Swan) 7 6 6
Drex, blk. g., (Wilson) ..... 6 dr.
Time—2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:17.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Kitty Newman, s. m., by Red Wilkes, (Brinckerhoffer) 1 6 4 1 1
Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Cyclone, (Arthur) 2 1 6 2 2
Clar G., br. m., (Snyder) 5 3 1 3 3
Highland Maid, br. m., (McDonald) 3 2 2 6 5
Alert, b. g., (Powers) 4 4 3 4 4
Mack, b. s., (Bentley) ..... 6 5 5 5 dr
Time—2:16¼; 2:16½; 2:18¼; 2:18; 2:17.

At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 14.—The racing to-day resulted as follows. Summary:

Free-for-All.—Purse $400.

Belle Colley, b. m., (Clark) 1 2 1 1
Jimmie B., b. g., (Lawrence) 2 1 2 4
Quick Turn, b. g., (Bowdoin) 4 4 5 2
Peter Turney, gr. g., (Gillies) 3 5 3 3
Dennie B., g. g., (Wood) 5 3 4 5
Time—2:15½; 2:17; 2:15¾; 2:17.

2:35 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse $200.

Handy, b. g., (Dennis) 1 7 2 1 1
Birch Bud, br. g., (Sanborn) 2 1 1 2 2
Dinola, br. m., (Clark) 4 2 3 3 4
Lulu May, b. m., (Hendricks) 3 3 4 4 3
Clara, b. m., (Messenger) ..... 5 4 5 5 dr
Bobolink, br. g., (Donovan) ..... 5 5 dr.
Abonade, br. m., (Cook) ..... 7 6 dis.
Jersey Bell, b. m., (Fletcher) ..... 6 8 dis.
Time—2:21½; 2:24¼; 2:21½; 2:23½; 2:26.

The 2:27 trot or pace was unfinished. Queen of Salem took the first heat, Special Boy the second, and Miss Maxie the next two. The best time was 2:21¼, made by Special Boy in the second heat.

THE FREEDMAN-HOLMES DISPUTE.

New York Club Will Protest All Games in Which Holmes Played.

There will be another airing of the Freedman-Holmes dispute when President Freedman returns from abroad. The New York Club protested the first game on Tuesday, in which Holmes participated, and will also protest every game played by the Baltimore team, in which Holmes took part, from the date of his reinstatement by the Board of Directors of the National League.

Treasurer Edward E. McCall said that the club protested on the ground that Holmes violated the constitution, and that the Board of Directors had no legal right to reinstate him after its action at the first meeting of the board, when it suspended him for the remainder of the season. No definite plan of action will be taken until Mr. Freedman returns, and Mr. McCall intimated that the club, unless the league took some action, would let the courts decide the case.

Prize Collie Lady Gay Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14—Lady Gay, a noted collie, owned by Samuel B. Stannard, died last night at Mr. Stannard's kennel in this city. The collie was valued at $5,000, and has taken first prizes all over the country at bench shows.

Athletic Tournament at Berkeley Oval

Every athletic and bicycle club in the city will be represented at the race meet and athletic tournament of the police, firemen, and letter carriers, to be held at Berkeley Oval, on Saturday.

Toronto Cricketers Defeated.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—There was little hope of the Ontario cricketers saving a single-inning defeat when the match with Warner's English team was resumed at Rosedale this morning, they being in a minority of 200 runs, with four wickets down. On Monday and Tuesday, the English team compiled the record score for Canada of 437, to which the Ontario men responded with 133 and 104 for four wickets. Resuming to-day, the home team was all out for an additional 64, and were thus defeated by an innings and 140 runs.

Colored Pugilists Fight.

Frank Childs of Chicago and George Byers of Boston, both colored, fought twenty rounds at 105 pounds at the Lenox Athletic Club, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. At the end of the twentieth round Referee White awarded the victory to the Boston pugilist. Both men were badly punished.

Lavigne and Erne to Meet.

J. F. Dowdell has offered a five-thousand-dollar purse for a fight between Lavigne and Erne at Coney Island. "Billy" Lavigne, for the "Kid," accepts from Buffalo, and Kennedy for Erne. The fight is to take place on Sept. 23.

BISHOP WIGGER A DEFENDANT.

Man Who Sues for Damages Says He Violated an Agreement.

HACKENSACK, N

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THE CAUSE OF REPUBLICAN LOSSES.

The Tribune thinks the Republican losses in Vermont and Maine will be a good thing for the party. The Republicans were too confident. The war feeling had lulled them into a false sense of security. They thought the enthusiasm over our victories would incline everybody to vote the Republican ticket, and too many of them staid at home. These losses in the two strongest Republican States in New England will rouse them to vigorous exertions in the Congressional elections.

That is The Tribune's view.

What does the President think about it?

The Republican vote in Vermont fell from 51,000 in 1896 to 38,000 in 1898, a loss of 25 per cent., and the Democrats gained several seats in the Legislature.

In Maine returns from more than 250 towns show losses indicating a Republican plurality of not more than 23,000, against 38,000 plurality for the candidate for Governor in 1894. In addition to this the Democrats elected eighteen Representatives, a gain of twelve.

A party newspaper can afford to be mistaken about the cause of these startling Republican losses. Irritation over the prohibitory law in Vermont and overconfidence in Maine are good enough for any irresponsible commentator on the September elections. But the President cannot afford to be mistaken.

If there is to be a series of Republican disasters this Fall, extending even to the loss of the House of Representatives, the President will inevitably be held responsible. He is the head of his party, and the only member of it in a position to do or refuse to do things that may affect the vote of the whole country.

The prohibition and the overconfidence theory will not answer for the President. He must know the actual reason for his party's losses. As he examines his official conduct and policies in search for some offending cause, for some acts of omission or commission that may explain this unwillingness of the Republicans in Vermont and Maine to vote their party ticket, he will be duly impressed, we hope, with the imperative need of putting his finger on the real cause, not on some suspected and conjectural reason.

If he finds out the real cause he can remove it. If he deceives himself and attempts corrections at random without coming at the true source of the trouble, the returns of the November elections will be very painful reading for him.

THE MONEY SITUATION.

The announcement that $1,600,000 in gold has been engaged in London for shipment to this city and the probability that much larger shipments will soon be made ought to allay all uneasiness about any serious stringency in the money market. The very large credit we established in London by our trade balance of $600,000,000 last year has not by any means been exhausted by the recent European buying of our securities or by any other efforts. London owes us money which is subject to our call and will be called whenever the money rate, actual or prospective, makes it more profitable to employ it here than there. The interest rate here can hardly rise to the stringency level with the certainty of gold imports operating to relieve anxiety and make easy conditions.

It is evident, however, that this market must presently obtain a larger supply of cash to meet the double drain into the Treasury on the bond subscription account and into the interior for moving the crops. Ten weeks ago, on July 2, the New York banks had a cash reserve of $250,000,000 in specie and legal tender, a sum which was $62,000,000 in excess of the legal requirement. Last Saturday's statement showed that $60,000,000 of this cash had been lost and the surplus reserve was down to the low figure of $7,000,000. Should the drain continue through the present week, causing the disappearance of the surplus reserve, the banks would naturally resort to a contraction of their loans in order to restore the reserve and strengthen their position. But the demand for money continuing in the face of diminished accommodation, a resort would at once be had to gold imports to meet the needs of borrowers and maintain the supply of cheap money, upon which the activity of trade and speculation depends.

The United States Treasury now holds $302,000,000 in cash in excess of its outstanding obligations. This represents a loss of $7,000,000 since last Saturday, but a gain of $64,000,000 since July 14, when the first payments were made on account of the bond subscriptions. It is very evident that the money withdrawn from the New York banks has gone into the Treasury. Secretary GAGE has tried in various ways to return some of the money to active use, but thus far no plan has been suggested by which the Treasury alone would be able by anticipating interest payments and by bond purchases to put out cash enough effectually to avert a money stringency were one really threatened. The Government has $73,000,000 on deposit in banks. These deposits will doubtless be increased somewhat as the final payments on the bond subscriptions are made. The new war revenue measure puts the Government in a different position toward the money market than it has occupied for several years. So long as there was a large monthly deficit there was no danger that money would be locked up in the Treasury. But now that the war is over and the expenditures on war account are rapidly diminishing, the new stamp taxes added to the former revenues of the Government will presently produce a surplus which will remain in the Treasury unless extraordinary means are employed to get it out. And in addition to the increased inflow of money in the form of taxes large sums are going into the Treasury to complete the payment for the bonds. It is now evident that the Government will not need all of the $200,000,000 obtained by the sale of the 3 per cent. bonds, but there is no way to reduce the issue below the full sum bid for and awarded.

It is not the amount of the loan so much as the manner of making it that is a source of present embarrassment. Had the Government disposed of its bonds in the usual way, the only businesslike and profitable way, the terms of payment could easily have been arranged so as to cause a minimum of disturbance in the money market. But a "popular loan" is an unmanageable thing. To begin with the credit of the Government was damaged and a false standard of money value as measured by interest rate established by selling the bonds at 3 per cent., when in a properly managed bond sale the United States could borrow at a rate materially lower. The interest rate on United States bonds is the standard by which money rates are gauged. If the Government pays too high a rate, business men the country over have to pay more than money is really worth. The loss of some eight or ten millions in premium on the bonds was, of course, absolute. That was the immediate price the Government paid for yielding to the clamor of ignorant demagogues. The popular loan plan was a clumsy, artificial, and wasteful way of doing what the natural laws of trade have provided a very much better way of doing. It was a costly piece of folly.

If, through the sudden withdrawal of all these millions into the Treasury, business men are forced to pay a higher rate of interest for the money they borrow, they will naturally borrow less money and buy fewer goods. The business of the country suffers directly and largely from the consequences of issuing bonds on the "popular" plan to please the demagogues instead of on the businesslike plan of borrowing from the lender who was willing to accept the lowest rate of interest.

ANARCHISM AND NATIONALITY.

It was almost inevitable that the brutal murder of the Austrian Empress by an Anarchist who happens to be an Italian should arouse demonstrations against Italians in Austria. That might not be the case if the relations between the countries were not already strained. As a matter of fact, they have been strained ever since the Austrians entered Italy. The Austrian occupation aroused a hostility in Italy which nothing but the expulsion of the Austrians could have allayed. When, by the aid of France, that expulsion was effected as a sequel of the Franco-Austrian War of 1859, the resentment of the Italians subsided. It was succeeded by a corresponding resentment of the Austrians against the Italians for being expelled. That resentment has survived until now in the form of an acute touchiness concerning Italian proceedings which might be imagined to affect Austria. It is unfortunate, and it may be especially unfortunate for Italians dwelling or sojourning in Austria, that what is taken as a gross national insult as well as a horrible crime happened to be perpetrated by an Italian.

Of course it is quite unreasonable that there should be any national susceptibility excited. It does not seem that the two-legged mad dog who killed the Empress had any special animosity against her, either personal or national. He was willing to kill any rich and highly placed person, the richer and the more highly placed the better, above all preferably a Queen, and the Empress of Austria was the first "royalty" that he encountered. Doubtless he would have killed Queen MARGHARITA as readily as Empress ELIZABETH if she had come in his way. It is possible that he was not insensible to the eligibility of Switzerland as an asylum for Anarchist murderers, and that he desired to attain the glory of a murderer without actually risking his life. Indeed, the riotous Austrians who are persecuting peaceable Italians in Austria would appear to better advantage if they undertook an expedition to kidnap the assassin for the purpose of handing him over in Austria to the justice of which the Swiss law prevents the execution. It is not likely that Switzerland would seriously resent such a violation of its asylum.

THE OLD MONITORS.

The Hartford Courant publishes an interesting story of the voyage of the old civil war monitor Wyandotte from Boston to the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia. From this story it appears that the antique craft came near meeting the fate of her famous prototype. She left Boston on Sept. 5 in tow of the Wompatuck. When she had reached the open sea she ran into a fresh southwester, and by the time she was off Gay Head she was in trouble. The following day the sea was running over her decks, and all hatches were battened down. The wardroom hatch could not be made tight, and the men who were at work on it were almost swept overboard. The pumps were worked all afternoon, but the wardroom was flooded, and the Captain gave orders to provision the boats, as it seemed certain that the vessel would sink. Finally a heavy rainstorm beat down the sea, and the monitor was safe. But when she reached the League Island yard she was leaking at the serious rate of six inches an hour.

The truth is that the old monitors are not fit to be moved from the restful seclusion of navy yards. They are unfit to cope with an ordinary Summer blow. Furthermore, they are wholly out of date and not worth the expense or trouble of putting into commission. This view was held by progressive naval officers at the beginning of the war, but the opinions of some who had not kept pace with the march of naval development prevailed. The old vessels were refitted at a considerable expense and manned by crews whose numbers made a large pay roll. All Summer long they rode at anchor in various ports, and the men on board of them boiled in the seductive temperature of iron kettles. And this was all for nothing, for in a fight these vessels would have proved worthless.

Their armor consists of five inches of wrought iron plating on the sides and eleven inches on the turrets. Such armor would hardly stop a modern rifle ball. It would certainly afford no protection against even the secondary batteries of modern warships. Six-pounder and three-pounder rapid-fire guns would riddle these old monitors in a few minutes, and at a range which would render the attacking vessel perfectly safe. The old smooth-bore guns of the monitors are not effective at a range of more than 700 or 800 yards, perhaps 1,000. And even at that they throw a round shell which would do no damage to a vessel with modern armor.

These monitors cannot make over 5 knots an hour under their own steam, and they manoeuvre very clumsily. The theory was that they could lie in the channels leading into ports and keep small vessels at bay. But it takes about five minutes to turn one of their turrets, and in that time a swift torpedo boat destroyer could steam all around one of them, and fill her full of holes. A single shot from a four-inch rapid-fire gun would disable one of these out-of-date craft, and if it struck her turret would kill or wound every man in it. The single argument in favor of the old monitors is their size. They would, indeed, be hard to hit, but a negative quality of this kind is hardly an argument for spending a lot of money to put them on the active list.

A Southern naval militia officer, who at one time had command of one of these vessels, summed up their possible utility. He said, "If we can't hurt the enemy, we can at least sink our own ship in the channel, and prevent the other fellow from coming in." In short, these aged marine war machines would be good only to imitate the Merrimac of Santiago fame, and play the inglorious rôle of corks for some nautical bottle. Now that they have been returned to the navy yards from which they were taken they should never be brought out again. A single converted yacht is better than a fleet of them. In their day they did their work well, but they belong now to the retired list. No naval vessel can outlive thirty years of progress.

THE ABANDONED PARADE.

There seems to have been no special objection to a parade in New York of such of the returning troops as were in a condition to parade, except that the parade was suggested and desired by the Major General commanding the army. That magnanimous consideration appears to have been quite controlling with the War Department, and the people of the United States have already learned that whatever is controlling with the War Department is controlling with the President. That so shrewd a politician as Mr. MCKINLEY should have deliberately determined to carry such a tremendous incubus as ALGER into the Fall campaign would be incredible if we were not assured that it was true. If the President is not a free agent in this matter, but has in any manner abdicated his right to rid himself of an unprofitable servant, his case and that of his party are not in the least helped by the disclosure or the suspicion of that fact.

Meanwhile, it is a great pity that the parade should have been abandoned. The reports of the recent visitors to Camp Wikoff are to the effect that, speaking generally, there are no sick there. The sick have either recovered or been dispersed singly to hospitals or homes. The men who are left are quite capable of making a creditable appearance, and it seems that they are in favor of making an appearance. Gen. SUMNER's request to be allowed to march the cavalry the length of Long Island is clearly in the interest of economy as well as of discipline. Such a march is of itself a tonic to men who are in fair physical condition. It is one of the marches which are periodically undertaken in the army for practice in time of peace, though no troops since the civil war have had the advantage of a practice march with so large a command as that of Gen. SUMNER.

A parade through the streets of New York would be the fitting conclusion of such a march. It would bring with it to the troops that visible and audible recognition of their services by their countrymen to which they are so richly entitled. There could be no greater incentive to patriotic service. This we know from the acknowledgments that have been made by the officers of the navy of the roaring welcome that was given to them on their arrival in New York. It is not only the officers who are touched by such demonstrations. They relate that whereas upon their arrival there was much grumbling among the "jackies" over the announcement that they were not to anchor and claim liberty, but to steam up and down past the city, yet when they found what a reception was prepared for them, there was not a jacky who would have taken his day ashore instead of afloat. The parade of the soldiers who fought in Cuba would serve a similar purpose. The survivors of Las Guasimas and El Caney and San Juan are entitled to all the honors that have deservedly been shown to the destroyers of the Spanish squadron at Santiago. The United States Army is as gallant and as efficient a fighting force as the United States Navy. If it has not appeared to such advantage during the war with Spain it is because it has been mishandled and abused and underfed and ill-clad and left unsupplied by the incompetents of the staff departments behind the fighting line, under the direction of the chief incompetent of all. The American people are just. If the actual fighting force of the army were to parade in New York, or in any other city, they would show that they knew how to distinguish between the men who fought at the front and the men who bungled and blundered in the rear. Perhaps that is the reason why the parade is not to be allowed. It is sufficient if ignominious.

By taking pains to address part of his farewell speech to the negro cavalrymen, Col. ROOSEVELT emphasized a feature of the war that has not received the attention which it deserves. Everybody knows that the black troops fought as bravely at Santiago as those whom an application of water would have rendered more or less white; it is not so generally known that the black and white troops in this war have really fraternized, that to a degree which once would have seemed impossible racial prejudices have been swept aside by cordial recognition on the part of the white soldiers that the black ones were men as capable as themselves of energetic heroism. At Montauk Point and on the Long Island trains proof of this new feeling has been given in numberless instances.

CURRENT EVENTS.

An enterprising Texan, Samuel Webb, has already purchased an immense tract of land in Eastern Cuba for a cattle ranch. He is now preparing to ship thither 2,500 head of Texan cattle as a basis for the scheme that he expects will make him the Cuban Cattle King.

* * *

Clarence Mackay and his bride, she that was Miss Kitty Duer, are now "doing" California. The lady is everywhere heralded, not so much for her wealth or beauty, as for the reflected glamour of having been a bridesmaid at the wedding that made Consuelo Vanderbilt the Duchess of Marlborough. That makes her a nine days' social wonder.

* * *

Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia has begun his campaign for the United States Senatorship against Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Martin, who has the backing of the Democratic machine and the party leaders, is a free-silver man, and proposes to make his fight against Gen. Lee on that issue. Senator Daniel's seat, which becomes vacant next year, is the prize at stake, though Martin's term does not expire until 1901. But Martin cannot forget the fight of four years ago, when he bested Lee, and wants it all over again.

* * *

Last Sunday the Methodists of California celebrated with considerable religious fervor the ninetieth birthday of "Father" Lorenzo Waugh, who is said to be the oldest living preacher of that denomination in the world. He is a native of West Virginia, was a friend of Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Thomas H. Benton, and other famous men of his younger days, and went to California in an ox-team in 1852. He lives in Santa Barbara County and is still rugged, in the best of health, and vigorous in his preaching.

* * *

Philadelphians have evolved a new industry—falling off street cars and then settling claims for damages for a moderate sum. Three experts at this industry were caught last week, and in court on Monday one admitted to having settled three claims with the street car company for $50, $17, and $40 respectively. The wife of one of the trio also realized $50 by falling off a car and pretending to injuries which only cash would heal. The claim department attorneys of the traction company feel sure there is a "gang" of considerable size which has successfully carried on this petty swindle for some three months.

* * *

North Plainfield, N. J., bids fair to lose its official dog-catcher. He is a burly negro, and was officially asked to rid the town of its plague of polecats, the outcome of an ill-advised attempt of one of the villagers to reap a fortune from a skunk farm. The skunk farmer turned his animals loose when he went to the Klondike for gold. Dog-catcher Frisbie was ordered to kill all the odoriferous animals. He remarked: "I'se only got one suit ob clothes, and I doan' risk dat wid dem animals. I'se gwine to resign my office if y' insist on my killin' skunks." Whether to buy Frisbie a new suit of clothes or hire a new dog-catcher is now the municipal problem that confronts the Plainfielders.

* * *

The first vessel flying a Spanish flag to sail into New Orleans since war was declared last April, arrived there on Saturday last. She was the bark Jaime Mir, of 400 tons, to load with cotton for Barcelona. Capt. Puo, who commanded the vessel, was astonished when his colors were saluted all the way up the river, and because he was accorded a hearty reception on his arrival at the wharf where he was to load. So he said: "You Americans are a wonderful people, for you can fight vigorously and successfully, and instantly return to humane sentiments, and treat those you thrash as if they were never your enemies." The Captain and his crew had expected most anything but the sort of reception they received.

CAPT. SAMPSON'S PROMOTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take advantage of your courteous offer to at least read the communications that may be sent to you, and, thirsting for knowledge, would like to propound a query, actuated by the perusal of the reported statements made by Secretary of the Navy Long, and printed in this morning's TIMES. Replying to a query as to the manner in which certain promotions recently made in the navy were effected, he is reported to have said: "* * * The law allows us to make promotions or give rewards in only three ways: 'For eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle,' 'for extraordinary heroism,' and by 'the thanks of Congress.'"

Accepting this statement as correct, I am led to inquire as to the basis upon which Capt. W. T. Sampson has been promoted to be a Rear Admiral, for I have no recollection (and I have been a pretty faithful reader of the events of the entire war) of any occasion upon which Capt. Sampson (later made Commodore by regular advance in the list, but not until the war was over) has been mentioned in either newspaper or official dispatches as having displayed any of the qualities which the law requires shall be exhibited before promotion can be given.

It looks somewhat as if the Secretary had rather "give himself away" when making his statement, and I hope, as I believe do thousands of other fair-minded citizens, that the Senate, when called upon to confirm the promotion of Commander W. T. Sampson to a Rear Admiral, (and to a position in the list in advance of that of the real hero of the Santiago naval fight, which brought about the speedy termination of the war, that splendid specimen of an American naval officer, Winfield Scott Schley,) will decline to sustain the injustice done the service by the President and department, and relegate Sampson to the only position he is entitled to—that of Commodore. The writer has no personal feeling whatever toward Sampson, but his sense of justice and fair treatment has been aroused by the evident favoritism displayed toward Sampson from the very commencement of the war, when, without any reasons of expediency, he was foisted over the heads of officers his superiors in every sense, and this treatment continued when promotions were made.

Wrongs generally right themselves, and the solid, common-sense American idea of justice has put Sampson where he belongs.

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

ALGER SHOULD BE DISMISSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President is the Commander in Chief. Abundant evidence was available of the mismanagement of the War Department in time to save the lives of many of our soldiers by calling a competent person to its head. He has preferred to assume the responsibility of a disaffected and disorganized army in time of war rather than offend the Michigan machine managers, who had just received Alger so graciously. To dismiss Alger and rescue our army from his indescribable control would have possibly disaffected certain partisans in Michigan.

The appeal to be made is not to the President's love of country or to his solicitude for the army. THE TIMES has made these appeals from the beginning of the war, when all well-informed persons knew that things were going wrong throughout the entire military system. The appeal to be made is to the President's sense of duty to his party. There is poetical justice in the fact that the only member of the Cabinet who has conspicuously perverted his duties in order to promote personal political interests is the Secretary of War, and by so doing he has appreciably weakened the Republican Party. When will the politicians learn that the most astute and far-seeing policy is to serve the people well?

As the light gradually dawns upon the people the ghastly picture of Alger's work becomes more and more distinct. A hundred thousand witnesses will soon be engaged in revealing the facts to as many communities throughout the land. History teaches that the voices of those who have perished from political infamy grow even louder until justice is done. The voice of the martyr never wearies. It finds an everincreasing number of living tongues to demand vindication.

The Republican Party may be strong, but it is not strong enough to ignore the fact that the army has been disaffected and disorganized by recreant mismanagement, the responsibility for which is slowly but surely settling upon the Administration. The Republican Party may be strong, but it is not strong enough to retain Alger in office.

R. S. P.

New York, Sept. 14, 1898.

A REMINDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Truly, republics are ungrateful. Have we forgotten the incalculable benefits which Mr. Black has bestowed upon us that we now show some desire for another type of Executive? Has he not given us Aldridge, Payn, and the canal scandal, and, better and more than all, has he not given us Tillinghast? What better evidence of capacity and farsightedness could one ask than is shown in the appointment and retention of this most gallant and efficient officer? The war has brought forth no more shining instance of true genius finding its level than is exemplified by Gen. Tillinghast.

A mere Second Lieutenant in a separate company, a man who never had any opportunity to accustom himself to the handling of more than 100 men at a time, this brilliant officer rushed in where angels might have feared to tread, and by his capable management of the Guard in a trying time, made all the country stare in admiration upon the results achieved, and held up before the gaze of Europe an example of the vast possibilities of an untrained officer in a position of power and responsibility. With great public spirit he began his offical career by endeavoring to have the State allow a large salary to the Major General commanding, and in order that this salary might not be misused or wasted upon an unworthy object, he intended to so arrange that this Major General might be—himself. When this admirable plan was defeated by the efforts of several officers of regiments in this city and Brooklyn, notably those of the Twenty-second, Seventh, Twenty-third, and Thirteenth, he resolved that when an opportunity came these inconsiderate officers would bitterly repent their insubordination and wickedness.

At the time of the Grant celebration Gen. Tillinghast much increased his popularity by usurping, by the aid of the Governor, the position of his superior officer at the head of the parade, thus teaching that gentleman the much-needed lesson that efficiency, long service, and military precedence are but vanity and must give way before youth, inexperience, and political pull.

But with the war came his glorious opportunity to spend himself and others in the service of his country. First, he so worded the State's call for troops as to give the organizations which he most hated the option between certain destruction, as organizations, by volunteering, and probable disgrace and contumely by refusing to volunteer.

Then the position of the Colonel of the Thirteenth, taken by the advice of his superior officer, placed him in technical disobedience of orders. Quick to take advantage of the technicality, our gallant Adjutant General deposed him from his command, and disbanded the regiment, refusing to allow the Colonel to vindicate himself by court-martial, and leaving him absolutely without redress, thus impressing upon all officers of the Guard that discipline must be maintained, and that to gain the enmity of an Adjutant General with a pull is a dangerous pastime.

With the laudable intention of habituating the soldiers for coming hardships, they were sent to camp without uniforms, blankets, ponchos, tents, food, or pay. In a camp within rifle shot of the greatest city and mart of the western world, with $1,000,000 for expenses, and the certainty of getting as much more as might be required, the men were left to suffer from lack of food and were allowed to sleep in the mud without straw under or a blanket over them. The Adjutant General, nobly determining to share the hardships of the meanest private even to the uttermost, braved without flinching the horrors of a sojourn at the Waldorf-Astoria, and faced the perils of a private car to and from the camp without a tremor.

As all good citizens desire to stimulate trade, and as Gen. Tillinghast is, without doubt, the best of good citizens, he allowed the State to pay from 30 to 60 cents a day for the soldiers' food, which would have been dear at 10 cents. Because of the same civic virtues in the Adjutant General, the State paid $400,000 for 10,000 uniforms—$40 apiece. These uniforms could have been bought by the piece and made to order by the best tailors in New York City for less money.

Finally, when the troops were sent to the front, they were loaded upon transports and kept without food for forty-eight hours, and when at the front were deprived of their pay for six or eight weeks, thus receiving practice in the virtues of frugality, abstemiousness, and patience. Without their wages as workmen or their pay as soldiers, some of their wives and families were so inconsiderate as to starve, while others were so indelicate as to accept from charity that support which the State owed them, but which was non-forthcoming because of delay in the Adjutant General's office. If it is well to make sacrifices for one's country, what a debt does the soldier and his family owe to Gen. Tillinghast, who made it possible for them to sacrifice so much?

In the deep and strong admiration which we must feel for Alger do not let us forget the smaller men who with fewer possibilities and in a narrower field did their best to emulate the glories of Algerine statesmanship; do not let us forget Tillinghast, and do not let us forget the Governor, who appointed and retained in office this most notable example of the great American staff officer. If he wants a renomination shall he not have it? If he wants votes, shall we not give them? Deserves he not well of us?

It is not in our power to reward Tillinghast as we would wish, but at least do not let us forget Black.

W. H. F.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

ASPHALT ON SIXTH AVENUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the new charter the President of the Board of Public Improvements wields the sceptre of official power according to his own sweet will. This is noticeable in the fact that he proposes to asphalt Sixth Avenue from Thirteenth Street to Twenty-third Street only, when the storekeepers, property owners, and residents, both above and below these streets, demand that no favoritism shall be shown in public improvements, and that the whole avenue shall receive the same treatment. This part of he avenue where the improvements have been decided upon includes the large department stores, some owners of which are publicly known to have a pull with the machine. Can Tammany afford to show this favoritism in the face of an election? This is a serious question for President Holahan to consider.

There is no question that the proposed improvements will be injurious to the business on the other parts of the avenue by detracting from them the importance which otherwise they would maintain. Besides, it will increase the value of the property fronting on the asphalt and depreciate it on other parts of the avenue. Is this honest? Is it just? Is it fair? The excuse of the Commissioner for showing this favoritism is: "That the avenue was paved above Twenty-third Street only last year." This excuse is ridiculous.

The facts are that since then the roadbed has been dug up a number of times and the blocks put back, as usual, so as to destroy the grade of the street. Furthermore, the roadbed between Thirteenth Street and Twenty-third Street is in a much better condition than either above or below. Besides, this morning there were gangs of men stretched along from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-ninth Street repairing the roadway. Therefore, no conditions exist as would appear by the honorable President's statement for not treating the whole avenue alike.

There has already been too much favoritism and patchwork in laying asphalt. Such piecework destroys the uniformity of the street and benefits special property only. Either asphalt the whole avenue or none of it should be the rule, without exception.

MERCHANT.

New York, Sept. 14, 1898.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

From The Buffalo Express (Rep.)

How persistently and suspiciously the Democratic papers play the Black end of the combination!

From The Newburg Register (Dem.)

Gov. Black is said to be confident of renomination. He is likely to be the victim of quite a confidence game.

From The Rome Sentinel (Dem.)

When two rivals go to a Platt convention they generally fail to get the nomination, the crafty expressman giving it to some dark horse.

From The Troy Press (Dem.)

Aldridge is still at the head of the Canal Department, working with tooth and nail to renominate the Governor who keeps him there in the face of squandered millions and an outraged Commonwealth.

From The Buffalo Commercial (Rep.)

If Theodore Roosevelt is a candidate this year he will be the straight Republican candidate, and if he is in the field he will receive the independent, changeable vote. He is therefore unquestionably the coming man.

From The Rochester Post-Express (Rep.)

This is not a year when the Republicans of New York can afford to take chances. Our State has repeatedly demonstrated that it is a doubtful State. It is doubtful now, but to nominate Roosevelt will be to retain it in the Republican column.

From The Oswego Times (Rep.)

After taking notice of all the dust at present in the air, or that may be raised between times, it is a safe prediction that the convention, from floor to ceiling, will be one mass of red-hot, irrepressible enthusiasm for the Rough Rider candidate.

From The Middletown Press (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt is a straight Republican, and is not looking for recognition outside his party. He appreciates, as all men do, the good will and the sympathy of his fellow-citizens of all degrees and shades of political feeling, but he takes nominations only from the accredited representatives of his own party.

From The Little Falls Times (Rep.)

There is every indication that the flamboyant boom for the nomination of Roosevelt has spent its force. "The shallows murmur while the deeps are dumb," and while the champions of the Rough Riders' leader have been busy shouting for their idol, Gov. Black and his friends have been gathering in the delegates.

From The Syracuse Journal (Rep.)

It is quite evident that the people will be grievously disappointed if the Republican Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 27th inst., fails to nominate Roosevelt. There appears to be a spontaneous uprising in his favor, not so much because of his gallant conduct at Santiago as that a man of free thought and action is needed and demanded at this time. The cry of the Black papers that the defeat of Roosevelt in the convention will be the overthrow of Platt is nonsense.

From The Kingston Leader (Dem.)

Whether Boss Platt in his infinite wisdom will nominate Roosevelt for Governor will only be known after the Republican State Convention has been held, but the mere fact that the suggestion of Roosevelt's candidacy is considered by Platt is a confession of weakness and guilt on the part of the Republican machine, an admission that there is that in the record and conduct of the party that has put it in desperate straits where the only hope lies in creating a diversion and distracting attention from the real issues to Roosevelt's war record.

From The Binghamton Leader (Dem.)

Some of our Republican friends are trying to cultivate the impression that the Democrats are afraid of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor, but they are wrong, either unwittingly or intentionally. In the present demoralized condition of Republicanism, Democrats may with fairness and truth admit that Roosevelt is the strongest man the Republicans can nominate, but this is not admitting that he is invincible, or anything like it, for he isn't. He has his elements of weakness, too, and they will tell against him. His course as Police Commissioner in New York will cost him thousands of Republican votes in the large cities, and it is widely believed that he lacks the balance and the self-control that fit a man for the Governorship. As a mere attractive figure he cannot expect to wear until November, if, indeed, he shall not have palled on the public before the convention date.

From The Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

More of the old Platt lieutenants of the State are to-day with Black than with Roosevelt. The average machine politician prefers Black for well-known reasons. It is a violent assumption that Platt has learned political wisdom by the New York campaign of last year, and will now suffer Roosevelt to accept an independent nomination, entitling him to have his name printed on the ballot at the head of the second ticket, bearing the names of legislative candidates opposed to the Easy Boss. If any Republican supposes that Platt will endanger his control of the Legislature to elect any man Governor he must have forgotten the source of Platt's political power, which, to put it bluntly, rests upon the sale of legislation.

New York's Disgrace.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

The public schools of New York opened yesterday, and about 25,000 children were turned away for want of room in the Borough of Manhattan alone. That is the old City of New York as it was before the consolidation with Brooklyn and other adjoining municipalities.

Great, rich, and splendid as New York is in many things, almost any small city in the United States would be shocked to see its public school system so inadequate that a large percentage of the children seeking admission could not find room in the buildings provided by the Government. It would be felt that the municipality was failing in its highest duties, and nothing accomplished in any other direction could offset the lack of room for children seeking the training of the public schools. In this the view of the smaller cities of the United States is entirely correct.

New York disgraces the country when it fails to provide room for the children who need and are eager to obtain the free education which the State must give to all, rich and poor alike, who seek or need it. If the aims of American development are not to be defeated and the future of the Republic clouded by the peril of ignorant citizenship. The great size and prominence of the city make its failure the more injurious, not only locally, but throughout the land. Social discontent is fed by such civic crimes, from which the poor suffer more than any other element of the population. The effect is altogether evil, and the fact that New York is famous for its great wealth and for the prodigal expenditures of the municipal government upon such objects as the Harlem Speedway, a public race track provided for owners of fast horses, at the cost of some $8,000,000, aggravates the offense committed against sound morals and public policy.

School Facilities a Necessity.

From The Washington Star.

The public schools of Greater New York opened yesterday and nearly four hundred thousand children were enrolled. This is an admirable showing on the face of it, but there is another side to the picture. About twenty thousand children were temporarily refused admission, owing to lack of school facilities, and there will be no accommodations for them until the Copenhagen, or half-day system, is put in operation. The Superintendent of Public Schools had plenty of excuses to offer, but in this case where the people always are and should be slow to accept excuses. What they want and what they should have is plenty of school room. That schools are more economical than reformatories is an old idea, and as true to-day as ever. In large cities, in New York above all others, the street is no place for children. It is the duty of the State to provide ample school accommodations, and every child is entitled to an equal opportunity of acquiring an education. Two sessions a day for some and one session for others is a case of rank injustice, and the sooner the powers that be, not only in New York but in every city in the land, can be made to see it so the better it will be for the whole country.

Sympathy for New Yorkers Needed.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

There are many respects in which Greater New York does not deserve its name. Not the least of them is the fact that the opening of the present school term finds it with no room in the schools for 30,000 or more of its children. In the entertainment of sympathy for the undeveloped citizens of the Philippines and elsewhere those of New York should not be forgotten.

NUGGETS.

A Serious Omission.

The Czar, with his universal peace show, evidently neglected to get a first-class advance agent.—Richmond Times.

Promoted.

Willie—I'm head of my class to-day, pa.

Pa—So? How did that happen?

Willie—Well, the teacher gave us "Cervera" to spell. The nine fellows ahead of me failed, but I did old Cervera up, and the teacher advanced me ten numbers.—Philadelphia Record.

Society Talk.

She—We wintered in the South last Winter, and we summered on the Maine coast.

He—How delightful. Where do you expect to Thanksgive?

She—We haven't decided yet, but we have about made up our minds to Washington's Birthday at Mount Vernon.—Cleveland Leader.

A Biblical Query.

"Do you know all about the Bible, papa?" asked the little son of a citizen who prides himself on his Scriptural knowledge.

"Oh, I guess I could answer anything you might ask, Jimmie," was the imprudent reply.

"Was Job's turkey a gobbler or a hen?"—Detroit Free Press.

He Laughed Last.

"I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for $50,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?"

"Oh, yes, Sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."—Vanity Fair.

A SONG OF THE WEST.

From The Denver Post.

I sing of the West, of the peerless West,
Of the Eden where plenty reigns,
Where the sunlight gleams on the crystal streams,
And kisses the hills and plains,
Where the harvests laugh in the rancher's face,
And the fruit on the bending trees
Is all afush with a rosy blush
From the kiss of the saucy breeze.

I sing of the land where the miner's drill
Bites deep into nature's heart,
Where the powder roars as it rends the doors
To the golden treasure apart,
Where the smoke from the mills rises up and blends
With the clouds in its darkening flight,
And the pack train wends 'round the tortuous bends
Of the trail on the mountain height.

I sing of the vales where the flowers bloom,
Of the forests so deep and dark,
Where the wild deer plays through the Summer days,
And feeds in the grassy park,
Where the antlered elk in its majesty
The shade of the pinon seeks,
And the mountain sheep in their antics leap
From the crags of the towering peaks.

I sing of the homes on the widespread plains,
Or nestling amid the peaks,
Where the breezes play in their merriest way,
And God through the songbird speaks,
Where the dove of peace with its snowy wings
Is perched over every hearth,
Where the hearts are light and the eyes are bright,
And the echoes are rife with mirth.

Then hurrah for the West! for the peerless West!
Hurrah! for the home of health!
Where the valleys gleam like a golden dream,
And the mountains are gorged with wealth,
Where the people dwell in content and peace,
In the wilds or the busy towns,
Where the sun is bright, and the stars at night
Seem jewels in nature's crown.

TURKS ARE DETERMINED

Decline to be Dictated to by the Admirals at Candia—Troops Not Withdrawn.

THE BRITISH ARE BLAMED

Turkish Government Declares the Candia Riots Grew Out of Measures Enforced by the Powers—Quiet Is Restored.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—The Turkish Government has sent a circular to the powers, alleging that the British provoked the disorders at Candia, claiming that the present situation is due to the measures adopted by the powers in Crete and protesting against the bombardment of Candia.

Finally, the Porte announces its refusal to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete, in spite of the decision of the Admirals that such a step is absolutely necessary.

The circular has made a bad impression in diplomatic circles.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 14.—The Admirals of the international fleet at Candia have rejected the request of the Turkish authorities for an extension of time in which to comply with the ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, Turkish Military Governor of Crete, demanding that within forty-eight hours he should deliver up the ringleaders of the recent outbreak and massacre, surrender the forts and ramparts commanding the town, and disarm the Musulman troops.

It is reported that Mr. Riddle, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, is coming here in connection with the American demand for compensation for the destruction of the American Consulate.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 14.—The Musselman authorities, in view of the Admirals' ultimatum, have already arrested twenty ringleaders of the recent massacres here. The Bashi-Bazouks have consented to disarm, provided their arms are delivered to the Turkish authorities.

MARQUIS ITO VISITS CHINA.

PEKIN, Sept. 12.—The Marquis Ito, recently Premier of Japan, arrived at Tien-Tsin yesterday and is expected here shortly. The visit of the great Japanese stateman is regarded as likely to result in an offensive and defensive alliance.

The Marquis, it is asserted, is charged to examine into the possibility of China recovering her lost ground and becoming a useful ally. There is no doubt there has been a strong bias lately among the leading Chinamen toward Japan, whose reforms the Emperor of China has been attentively studying.

An imperial edict, just issued, orders Lu, the Director of the Northern Railroad, to commence a branch line to the western hills. Russia recently attempted to obtain a contract to build this road.

COL. HAY LEAVES LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Hay, left London to-day for Liverpool, from which port they sail for New York on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic. The staff of the United States Embassy, with the exception of Mr. J. R. Carter, the Second Secretary, and Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the Naval Attaché, who, however, were among those who assembled to bid farewell to Col. and Mrs. Hay, accompanied the latter to Liverpool.

A large number of friends assembled at the railroad station to bid the Colonel and his wife good-bye, and they were loudly cheered by all assembled there. The latter included the Queen's Master of the Ceremonies, Colonel the Hon. Sir William James Colville; Lady Harcourt, Mr. C. F. Adams of Boston, Prof. Charles Waldstein, Director of the American Archaeological School at Athens; ex-Senator and Mrs. Cameron, and the Mexican Minister.

Col. and Mrs. Hay traveled to Liverpool in a special drawing-room car.

ITALY AND COLOMBIA DISPUTE.

ROME, Sept. 14.—Italy, it is announced, declares that her diplomatic relations with the Republic of Colombia are ended, Colombia refusing to recognize the British Minister as the Italian representative during the latter's absence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch bearing on the diplomatic relations of Italy and Colombia has been received by Señor Rengifo, the Charge d'Affaires of the latter country here. It is rather brief, simply containing the statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs Paul that "diplomatic relations with Italy have been declared interrupted." It is pointed out that there is a slight difference in the wording of the dispatch from Colombia and that from Rome, the former saying that the relations were "interrupted," while the latter says they have been "ended."

Señor Rengifo has no reasons to suggest for the interruption of relations between the two countries, and in the absence of fuller information he declines to make any comment upon the reports. He has asked his Government for more specific news on the subject.

The suggestion is made here in well-informed quarters that in all probability Colombia has taken the initiative in this matter, and not Italy, as stated in the Rome dispatch.

"THE FORTUNE TELLER."

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 14.—Frank L. Perley added to the list of American light operas and opera companies by successfully presenting Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith's "The Fortune Teller" at the Grand Opera House here to-night. The Alice Neilsen Opera Company gave a remarkably smooth first-night performance, and the little prima donna scored decidedly in each of the three roles assigned her, she appearing first as a ballet school pupil, then as a gypsy fortune teller, and last as a Lieutenant of Hussars. Her musical numbers were redemanded several times, and the audience was warm in its approval throughout the evening.

The opera is in three acts. The scene is Hungarian, and the music rather inclines toward the Hungarian style. It is comparable to the best work Herbert has done before, the ensembles and finales being so strong as to closely approach grand opera. Eugene Cowles, Marcia Van Dresser, and Jennie Hawley made personal hits, while Richard Golden, Joseph Herbert, Joseph Cawthorne, Paul Nicholson, and Marguerite Sylva were intrusted with the comedy, which, while lighter than that of the average comic opera, is pronounced and abundant.

Among the novelties are a platoon of trumpeters and a corps of drummer girls. The chorus work was effective and the scenic productions the most complete and elaborate ever seen on the Toronto stage. Encores were numerous, the composer, librettist, and manager sharing the honors and calls with the star. The company goes from here to New York, opening at Wallack's Sept. 26. The cast includes:

Musette, a gypsy fortune teller.....
Irma, a pupil in the Ballet School } Alice Nielsen
of the opera at Budapest.....
Fresco, ballet master and stage manager at the Opera House.....Richard Golden
Count Berezowski, a Polish composer and pianist.....Joseph Herbert
Sandor, a gypsy musician.....Eugene Cowles
Captain Ladislas, a Hungarian Hussar.....Frank Rushworth
Boris, a gypsy, father of Musette.....Joseph Cawthorne
Mlle. Pompon, a prima donna..Marguerite Sylva
Vaninka .....Marcia Van Dresser
Rafael .....Jennie Hawley
General Korbay.....Paul Nicholson

WILL NOT WEAR POWDERED WIGS

The twenty-one ushers employed by Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's Music Hall tendered their resignations, with the exception of one man, last night to take effect at the end of the week. The season at this theatre begins next Monday night with the new burlesque "In Gotham," and in order to make it a notable one Manager Aarons, when abroad recently, conceived the idea that it would be rather novel to have all his employes attired in new and somewhat historical costumes and therefore secured some foreign designs which he brought back with him. These, which were intended for the ushers, consisted of red satin knickerbockers, white satin short coats, red waistcoat, stockings and shoes to match, and white powdered wigs.

The ushers were notified yesterday that Mr. Aarons desired to talk with them on the subject of wearing these costumes. Everything was perfectly satisfactory, as far as the uniforms were concerned, but when they were informed that in order to complete the outfit they would be required to wear powdered wigs and shave off their mustaches, they immediately rebelled. Hence the notice which was handed to Mr. Aarons last night.

New English Actress at the Lyceum.

Miss Hilda Spong of London has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to become a member of his Lyceum Theatre stock company, and she will make her first appearance at the opening of the company's season at the Lyceum Theatre early in November. Miss Spong's engagement is due to the fact that A. W. Pinero, the author of "Rose Trelauney of the Wells," the opening attraction, recommended her very highly to Mr. Frohman, and was particularly desirous that she should play the part of Imogen, which she originated in London. It is Mr. Frohman's intention to have Miss Spong appear in other productions of his, playing second parts to those of Miss Mannering. She has appeared in leading rôles in several of the melodramatic productions at the Drury Lane and Princess Theatres, and several years ago played in Australia.

Opening of the Bijou Postponed.

The Bijou Theatre management announced last night that the "Marquis of Michigan" would not be presented on Saturday night, but that its production would be postponed until next Wednesday evening. This action was made necessary on account of the illness of Miss Maud Haslam, who plays one of the principal rôles in the comedy. In order to give the performance properly, it was decided to have the play thoroughly rehearsed with the actress engaged yesterday to take Miss Haslam's place.

New Theatre in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Col. John D. Hopkins, the theatrical manager, formerly of the Hopkins Market Street Theatre, is arranging for a $400,000 theatre and office building on the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets. Col. Hopkins was recently ousted from the control of the Hopkins Theatre by the Tri-State Amusement Company of Chicago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nat Goodwin cabled his manager yesterday from London that his accident had occurred a week ago and that he was doing finely.

It is gravely asserted that there are "one hundred speaking characters" in "The Great Ruby," the new Autumn melodrama at Drury Lane, London.

Frank Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden and Metropolitan Opera House, started for home yesterday, having been abroad since April.

Lee Harrison, who is at present playing the part of the jailer in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," has been engaged to play one of the principal characters with the Rogers Brothers in "A Reign of Errors."

Mordaunt and Block have outlined a plan for the production of Shakespearean plays at the Columbus Theatre. This has been decided upon owing to the manner in which these plays have been drawing in other cities.

The first current attraction to announce a souvenir night is "The Turtle," at the Manhattan Theatre, when its fiftieth performance takes place, on Oct. 17. The management announce that they will distribute unique mementos.

To-night at the Irving Place Theatre the Lilliputians will open their season presenting a new spectacular play, "The Golden Horseshoe." Three ballets will be features of the performance. The company has been strengthened by the addition of William White, a handsome little fellow who measures three feet in his stockings.

Just one year ago last Tuesday Miss Maude Adams and her company made their first appearance in "The Little Minister" at the Lafayette Square Theatre, Washington, D. C., and yesterday Charles Frohman received the following telegram from Albany: "The members of the Maude Adams company have just drunk your health in bumpers together, with many happy returns of our birthday."

Miss Olive Redpath, who plays the part of Suzette in "The French Maid," was taken ill yesterday and prevented from playing her part at the matinée and evening performances. Having no understudy for the part the management called upon Miss Leonora Guito, who was Marguerita Sylva's understudy last season, and she assumed the rôle and did excellent work, notwithstanding the fact that she had not rehearsed the part in over a year.

The managers of Miss Viola Allen's starring tour in "The Christian" have changed their plans for the first performance, and instead of giving it in Washington, as they originally intended, will open the season and at the same time a new theatre in Albany, known as the Empire, on Friday, Sept. 23. The company will leave New York next Thursday afternoon and have a dress rehearsal in the evening.

"The Sign of the Cross" company, numbering twenty-four members, will arrive in this city from London Sunday next on the Atlantic Transport steamer Victoria, and will immediately leave for the Pacific Coast, where they will begin a thirty-two weeks' tour of this country, taking in all the large cities. They will open in this city for a three weeks' engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre toward the end of the season.

Francis Wilson and his company left last night for Rochester, where they will present for the first time, this evening at the Lyceum Theatre, the new opera "The Little Corporal." They will give four performances of the opera in that city and return to New York Sunday night prepared to open their New York engagement at the Broadway Theatre Monday night. Ludwig Englander, the composer of the opera, will conduct the orchestra on the opening night.

In one of the stage boxes at the Casino last night witnessing the performance of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" sat Gen. Shafter and four members of his corps whom he recommends in his report for promotion for faithful and meritorious services. They were Lieut. Col. and Inspector General J. D. Miley, Major and Adjutant General United States Volunteers R. H. Noble, Capt. Stewart M. Brice, and Dr. G. Goodfellow. In the audience were several members of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

The Prince of Wales is not receiving polite treatment on the local stage this week. Paula Edwardes, with a new cockney dialect, tells in song, at Daly's, what she would do if her "papa was the Prince of Wiles." At Weber & Fields's, the Prince is represented as a decrepit individual on crutches, and Peter Dailey presents him to the buxom, frank Glucose sisters, with the remark, "Those are the first actresses he ever met." What is more, the Prince's illustrious predecessor, the First Gentleman in Europe, is depicted in the play current at the Fifth Avenue Theatre as a disagreeable and purposeless cad.

In the talk one hears, now that people are coming home from the country and beginning to go to the theatres again, about current plays and shows, nothing is more highly praised than the exquisite stage pictures in the Anthony Hope play at the Lyceum. Mr. Sothern's pieces have always been beautifully and tastefully staged, but the ingenuity of design, the delicacy of fancy, the harmony of light and shade, the historical accuracy of dress, furniture, and equipment in the two views of a wealthy London bachelor's home life when the Hanoverian dynasty was young have not been surpassed even at the Lyceum.

Edgar Bruce, one of the best-known managers of London and the owner of the Prince of Wales Theatre, where "La Poupee" has had a long and successful run, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco, having completed an extensive tour of the United States. He will remain in New York until Saturday, when he leaves for England. Mr. Bruce is responsible for the original production abroad of "The Private Secretary," "Called Back," and "The Colonel." He is accompanied by his wife, and last night they occupied a box at the Madison Square Theatre, where they witnessed the performance of "A Brace of Partridges."

The revival of David Belasco's "May Blossom" by Henry V. Donnelly's stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre seems like an echo of the past with a vengeance. To be sure "May Blossom" is only fifteen or sixteen years old, but it was never elementally strong, its entire emotional force being expended in two short scenes, while its pictorial sentiment and its humor were made to fit the fashion of the time and place (the Madison Square Theatre in the Mallory régime) of its first performance. Moreover, in that first performance the acting and the scenic accessories were of a fine sort, while the quality of personal charm was strongly manifest in a cast which included Georgia Cayvan, in her fresh young womanhood; De Wolf Hopper, at the outset of his career; Le Moyne, in one of the most congenial rôles he ever acted, and Mr. and Mrs. Whiffen. The resources of a "popular price" stock theatre could not be expected to equal that. Nevertheless, "May Blossom" has done well at Mr. Donnelly's house, even if old plays of greater elemental strength do better, and this enterprising manager seems to be making "popular prices" for drama on the east side pay as well as they do for opera on the west side.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY

Contracts for Thirty-six Fighting Vessels to be Let Within a Few Days.

SECRETARY LONG'S AMBITION

Desires that His Administration of the Department Shall Be Marked by a Great Expansion of the Nation's Sea Power.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Long is very anxious to have his administration of the Navy Department identified with the great expansion of the sea power of the country. It has seen the Nation rise from the rank of a seventh or tenth rate naval power to the fourth rank, with still greater aspirations and possibilities. It has seen the greatest triumphs of the American Navy upon the high seas, and the most noteworthy naval victories that have been won since the days of Nelson.

The Secretary, however, is not content to have the department rest here. He wishes to take advantage of the enthusiasm that has possessed the whole country for its naval power and for its regained prestige and influence on the sea to have the navy carried to a still higher degree of efficiency.

So far as the personnel and material of the navy are concerned, it is believed that there can be found no higher standard of excellence, but increased territory, increased importance in the eyes of the world, and the acquired interest in many questions and policies that have heretofore not affected the country have led the Navy Department to consider the need of a still greater navy.

The present strength of the United States at sea will probably be doubled within the next two years. It may be trebled. Only England, France, and Russia have so important naval programmes. Within the last few months the United States has outstripped Germany, and will from this time forward possess a more powerful fleet than any that the Kaiser can send to the Philippines or Ladrones. Germany's meddlesomeness at Manila has taught its due lesson, and whenever some future Prince Heinrich sails thither with the "mailed fist" he will find that the American Navy will be on guard.

Within the next few days contracts will be let for building thirty-six fighting vessels. All have been authorized for some time, and have been discussed fully in the press, though it is not generally known what a tremendous increase this programme means in the Nation's navy.

Three first-class battleships are to be constructed. They are to be more powerful, swifter, and better fighters even than the Oregon, which is regarded as the best ship afloat on any sea. Besides these, there are to be four monitors for coast defense; twelve torpedo boats, and sixteen torpedo boat destroyers. There is also to be built a vessel for use on the lakes, to replace the Michigan. Cruisers, also, are to be constructed, and the submarine boat worked out to a success.

Secretary Long to-day approved the contracts for the building of the three battleships, and will soon dispose of all the others. He intends to press forward as vigorously as possible the carrying out of the naval programme, so that when he retires from his post, by election to the Senate or by expiration of his term of office, the navy of the United States will be the admiration and envy of the world.

He wishes the future of the country, so far as its career on the seas is concerned, to be assured by its naval strength, and wishes this naval power to be, in great part at least, the result of his administration of the Navy Department.

Battleship Contracts Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The contracts for the three new battleships have been awarded. One vessel goes to the Cramps, another to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and the third to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. They will be of 12,500 tons' displacement, with a coaling capacity of 2,000 tons and a speed of 18½ knots.

NAVAL ACADEMY IMPROVEMENT.

Recommendations Made by the Board of Visitors—Value of the Strict Discipline Maintained.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, just made public, makes the following recommendations for the improvement of the management:

1. That the appointment of candidates be made by July 1 of the year preceding their examination for admission, in order to permit them to be more fully prepared.

2. That those cadets who pass into the line and Engineer Corps be required, on the completion of their first three years' cruise, to return to the academy and pursue a two years' course of advanced studies in either ordnance, marine engineering, or electrical engineering.

3. That the department of seamanship be provided with a set of models of modern men-of-war, one of each type.

4. That the department of steam engineering be supplied with modern tools and machinery.

5. That the board approves of the general plan for the rebuilding of the academic buildings, and believes that if it be faithfully carried out the result will be befitting the dignity of this great Nation.

6. That a continuing annual appropriation be made for rebinding, in half or full morocco, valuable books in the library.

7. That the efficiency of the board of visitors will be increased by the appointment of a portion of the board for two or more terms, so that at least a portion of the board may be familiar with the duties which the board is expected to perform.

The committee on Discipline has this to say:

"We are pleased with the discipline and administration in so far as we have been able to observe. The discipline is exceedingly severe, but, in the opinion of your committee, none too severe for an institution designed to produce officers competent to command a modern battleship. To this rigid discipline we are largely indebted of the development of those superb qualities which distinguish the American sailor, and which enabled him to astonish the world by his operations in Manila Bay."

BROOKLYN GOES TO NEWPORT.

The Cruiser Will Be Thoroughly Overhauled on Her Return.

The cruiser Brooklyn left the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning for Newport, R. I., where she is to take part in the celebration at that port. She will return in a few days and will then go to the navy yard to be thoroughly overhauled. It has been reported that the Brooklyn was seriously injured by running ashore at Guantanamo, about a month ago. This report is laughed at by naval officers, who say that if it was thought the vessel had been injured in any way she would have been put in dry dock before this and not permitted to go to Newport.

The battleship Massachusetts was to have been put in Dry Dock No. 3 yesterday, but there was some delay in unloading her thirteen-inch shells and the docking was postponed until to-day. Considerable alteration is to be made in the vessel's equipment and armament while in the dock. Two of the torpedo tubes are to be taken out, and in place of the six-inch rifles she is to have six-inch rapid-fire guns. Her smokestacks are to be lengthened ten feet and her engines and boilers are to be thoroughly overhauled.

The torpedo boat Foote was taken out of the dry dock and the Rodgers floated in. The Cushing left the yard for Newport early in the morning.

FAURE DOES NOT INTERVENE.

Denied at Paris that He Is Figuring in the Dreyfus Affair.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A semi-official note, issued this evening, says: "All the statements of the newspapers regarding the alleged intervention of the President of the Republic in the Dreyfus affair are incorrect."

This is interpreted to mean that there will be no Presidential crisis. It is now taken for granted that Gen. Zurlinden, Minister for War, will resign on Saturday, all the efforts of his colleagues to persuade him to accept revision having failed.

When Gen. Zurlinden's successor is appointed, he will find the court of cassation already set in motion for revision.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Visit Miss Potter Palmer—The Spouting Rock Beach Season.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Fred D. Grant is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander arrived this evening and have opened their cottage.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, United States Army, is expected here to-morrow as the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who will entertain in his honor on Saturday evening.

A number of the convalescent soldiers brought from Montauk Point to the Newport Hospital will be taken to Mrs. A. Livingston Mason's villa to-morrow.

Miss Minnie Gray is visiting Miss Clapp.

Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller of New York is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman.

The Rev. J. G. Johnson of Boston is registered at the Prescott.

Mrs. Richard McCready gave a picnic at Lawton's Valley this afternoon, and Miss Ellen Mason gave a luncheon.

Theodore Myer of New York is visiting Frederick Sheldon.

Mrs. Charles W. Carpenter and Miss Carpenter of Ilion, N. Y.; R. S. Carpenter of Boston, and Ensign Charles W. Tuttle, United States Navy, are registered at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has contributed $100 and Miss Virginia Fair $20 toward the Police Relief Fund.

One of the life rafts at Spouting Rock Beach was taken away to-day, and it was reported that the season was to come to a close on Saturday next, although yesterday the bathing was the largest of the season. Efforts are now being made to have the beach remain open until Oct. 1, at the request of the stockholders and patrons.

The sum of $75, to be used for the purchase of cots for the soldiers, has been collected by a number of young girls among the cottage residents, including Charlotte Warren, Beatrice Goelet, Gladys Vanderbilt, Ruth Twombly, Edith Miller, and Katherine Lawrence. The money has been sent to Mrs. Baldwin, and will be used for the purpose for which it was intended.

Miss Bradfield of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. H. Lowndes for several weeks, returned home this afternoon.

Corp. Max Norman of the Rough Riders is now able to be out.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman is at Pomfret, Conn.

Commander George E. Ide, United States Navy, and Mrs. Ide are visiting Mrs. A. M. Bruen at the Pumpelly cottage, in Gibbs Avenue.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane and De Lancey I. Kane have returned from Europe.

The United States torpedo boat Cushing arrived at the torpedo station from New York this afternoon.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will entertain at luncheon on the 17th inst.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Astor have cards out for dinner parties for next Saturday evening.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. F. Stevens has rented from J. M. Hodgson the latter's cottage, Willow Bank.

Herman Oelrich is expected here on the 20th inst.

Mrs. J. R. Busk is convalescent.

Harry F. Eldridge has gone to New York for a few days.

Lieut. Moss, United States Army, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was brought to the Newport Hospital from Montauk Point, is rapidly recovering from his hard campaigning in Cuba, during which he, with his regiment, took active part in every battle fought. Lieut. Moss graduated at the head of his class at West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Engel of New York are visiting here.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren has cards out for a dinner party at the Logerot to-morrow evening.

Friday afternoon Prof. Alexander Agassiz will read a paper on the Fiji Islands before the Town and Country Club at the Casino.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preside.

Mrs. Astor will entertain at dinner on Saturday evening, Sept. 24.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has cards out for a large house party next week at her villa, Brookholt, at Hempstead, L. I.

Henry Walters will entertain on board his yacht Narada to-morrow afternoon.

Miss Belle Beach is now among the many young ladies who have taken up work with folis and has thus far proved an apt pupil.

The cottagers attended the performance of West's Minstrels this evening in large numbers, many theatre parties being included in the audience.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained this evening.

Mayor Doyle and a delegation of the Newport Naval Entertainment Committee will board the cruiser Brooklyn as soon as she arrives to arrange for the naval demonstration and series of entertainments, for which over $8,000 has been subscribed.

NEWPORT NAVAL COLLEGE TO GO.

Announced that It Is to be Removed to Washington.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—Word has been received here that Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has announced that the war college is to be moved from Newport to Washington. Capt. H. C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana, formerly President of the college, was offered his old office, but declined, with thanks. Yesterday Mrs. Goodrich, wife of Capt. Goodrich, who resigned the college Presidency to command the cruiser St. Paul, left the college with her family, for her home, in Connecticut. It is understood that the lower part of the building will be turned into a mess hall for naval apprentices and the upper part into quarters for training station officers. It is also said that an appropriation of $100,000 to erect a barracks for the apprentices, will be asked for.

The people of Newport are quite indignant over the removal of the college, and a bitter fight is looked for.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Johnston—Truell.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 14.—Miss Viola Thatcher Truell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Truell of 326 Central Avenue, was married this evening in the Seventh Day Baptist Church to Robert Taylor Johnston, Superintendent of the Campbell Printing Press Company of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Main, pastor of the church, in the presence of 500 guests. The maid of honor was Miss Mayme Irene Fieles of Lawrence, Mass., and the bridesmaids Miss Florence A. Whitney of Gloversville, N. Y.; Miss Marie Reed of Newark, N. J.; Miss Ethel Titsworth of Plainfield, and Miss Edith Harland of Manchester of Providence, R. I. The best man was Langdon Bartlett Wood of New York and the ushers Edward Fancher of Fanwood and Samuel Hollingsworth, Harry McGee, and William Burdick of Plainfield. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The couple will reside in this city.

Homan—Mosher.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 14.—Miss Maude Irene Mosher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mosher, was married this evening to George Laing Homan of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents on East Fifth Street by the Rev. Dr. I. L. Cottrell of Shiloh, N. J., an uncle of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Bernice Cottrell of Alfred, N. Y., and the best man George Rockfellow of Plainfield. After the ceremony a reception was held.

LAY ALONE WITH BROKEN SKULL

Servant Girl Found Starving in Her Room After Several Days.

Lena Bunk, a Russian servant, twenty-six years old, was found last night in her room at 125 West Sixty-ninth Street with a broken skull and almost dead from starvation. The house is a three-story brownstone private dwelling. Some weeks ago the members of the family which lives there went to the country, leaving the Bunk woman in charge. When they returned last night they found the place darkened, and had difficulty in gaining an entrance.

A search was made, and the servant found. Near her on a stand was a roughly scrawled note, saying that the girl had either fallen from or was struck by a car at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street last Friday. The woman was removed at once to Roosevelt Hospital. She had evidently been without food or care of any sort for several days, and her condition is serious. The case was not reported to the police, and it was only by accident that the policeman on the post learned of it. An investigation is in progress.

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER

Police Refuse to Give Information Concerning Their Movements in the Case.

REMAINS NOT YET IDENTIFIED

Supposed Resemblances to the Victim Prove Unsatisfactory as Evidence —Coroner Dolen Begins His Inquest Upon the Tragedy.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14.—This has been another day of mystery in the case of the woman whose remains were found in Yellow Mill Pond. The police have clues upon which they are working, but for reasons which they say are good and sufficient refuse to divulge the nature of any of them. It is evident from their actions that certain persons are under suspicion, and any moment may be prolific in developments of a startling nature. To-night the police are working on some clue, but whether or not it will prove of a definite character time alone will tell.

So far the remains have not been identified. Following the mistaken supposition that the murdered woman was Mrs. Rachel Warner, a nurse, which theory was exploded by that lady's nieces yesterday, it was sought to identify the face of the deceased as that of Miss O'Rourke, another nurse, whose features bear a striking likeness to those of the dead woman. This, also, proved a mistake.

Miss O'Rourke went to nurse a patient at New Milford about three weeks ago. She has a brother in this city who had not heard from her since the 1st of September. When the latter was consulted this morning about the matter, he said there was nothing in the rumor, and that it was not his sister at the morgue, although he had not been there to make sure.

C. W. Butterfield of 355 State Street called at the morgue this morning, and was certain the dismembered woman was Mrs. John Collins, who had lived at his house and left a month ago. This identification, which seemed very positive at first, was, like the rest, proved upon investigation to have no weight.

Dr. H. Adeline Thompson said to-day: "As you look down upon the hair for the first time it appears to be brown, but observed in the light it has a reddish tinge. This, I think, should be made known. I cannot help thinking that the crime was not committed in Bridgeport. I rather think from observation that the deed was done by some medical student, as no one without experience could have done such a neat piece of work."

A man who is well known in this city said to-day: "My sister went to New Haven Monday evening, and came home Tuesday morning, arriving here about 1:30. She was brought home in a hack Sea View Avenue way and taken across the bridge to her home. The hack turned round and went back across the bridge again." A butcher on Stratford Avenue said last night that he knew of two hacks going across the bridge Tuesday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, and that they were bringing home persons who had been out of the city the day before. These statements may explain the story told by John Calhoun of hearing a wagon on the Sea View Avenue Bridge Tuesday morning. It was supposed that the occupant of the vehicle was the murderer and that he deposited the trunk of the victim in the water at that time.

Officers have investigated the local livery stables in the hope that there might be something discovered in that line. It is rumored that the search was not altogether disappointing, but Superintendent Birmingham refused to deny or confirm all rumors about the hunt.

It is known positively that the police brought in one woman for investigation. This much Superintendent Birmingham would admit. She was not held. The woman, it is understood, has an office on the west side of the river. She was subjected to a searching examination. It is understood that she was fully able to prove her innocence. Superintendent Birmingham refused positively to give the name of the woman.

There was another report this morning that the police were following a clue which involved persons in the East End. It is known, despite the reticence of the authorities, that considerable importance is attached to the stone which was found fastened to the bundles. This stone is of a similar character to some that can be found in one or two localities, and it may turn out to be an important link in the chain of evidence which must be at hand if an arrest is made.

There can be little doubt that the local police have information which leads them beyond the limits of this city in their hunt for the perpetrators of the crime. Yesterday afternoon Detective Arnold was in New Haven, and was kept busy until late. He returned in the evening, and immediately had a conference with Superintendent Birmingham.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Charles A. Dolen commenced the inquest, and all the witnesses who had anything to do with finding the remains appeared to testify. After these witnesses had been examined the Coroner adjourned the inquest until to-morrow.

A CLUE AT MATTEAWAN.

Traveler from Bridgeport Acts Strangely, but Is Not Held.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 14.—A mysterious stranger drove up to the stable of Charles Nixon at Matteawan about noon today in a handsome turnout. His horse had the appearance of having been driven a long distance in a great hurry.

The stranger hastily told the stableman that his horse was very tired; that he had to go a long distance and that he wished to hire a horse there for a few days, asking the price. It was set so high that it was thought he would not accept, but he told the man to harness one at once. The stranger was informed that Nixon would first have to be consulted. He was then told that a horse could not be hired to him.

The occupant of the vehicle made inquiries regarding the boats to New York, saying he would take the rig there and sell it. He was told one left this city at 7 o'clock, but that another left at 2 o'clock which carried only passengers. Seeing an electric car coming, he said: "I'll take that," and jumped on the car, leaving no instructions regarding the horse. His actions were so suspicious that Chief of Police Mosher began an investigation.

It was seen that the wagon bore the plate of a Bridgeport firm. In the box under the seat was a bottle which had evidently contained some perfume and in which was blown the words "F. D. Booth, druggist, Bridgeport, Conn." There was also a small case in which were two small hypodermic syringes and a vial which was only partly filled. The latter bore the smell of chloroform.

Chief Moshier at once communicated with the Superintendent of Police at Bridgeport. Before he had heard the result of the investigation the man came back to Matteawan, saying he had changed his mind. About 6 o'clock Chief Mosher received word to let the man leave town, and he did so. The stranger said he was going to Ellenville, but, coming to this city, he left on the Ramsdell boat going south, which would land him in New York at about 11 o'clock.

BULLET FOUND WRONG VICTIM.

Eugene O'Dea of Brooklyn Killed Probably by Mistake.

A shot probably intended for some one else ended the life of Eugene O'Dea of 51 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, last night. O'Dea, who was eighteen years old, was a member of the Oriental Club, at 33 Carroll Street. Last night, with two fellow-members, Thomas Segonia and Joseph Boyd, he was standing in front of the clubhouse talking, when a pistol shot rang out, and O'Dea fell. The shot had pierced his head. His friends carried him into the clubhouse, where he died in a few moments.

The shot had come from across the street. That side of the street is peopled by Italians, and of late there have been frequent quarrels and threats of violence. It is believed by the police that these quarrels culminated in an attempt at assassination, but that the shot reached O'Dea by mistake or bad aim. Angelo Fusci, nineteen years old, of 160 Columbia Street, a second-hand furniture dealer, was arrested on suspicion, he having been one of the most prominent in the recent fights. O'Dea was the son of a tailor named John O'Dea, and was a clerk in a grocery store.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick Walker Lincoln.

Frederick Walker Lincoln, widely known as the "War Mayor" of Boston, with the history of which city he was closely identified for the last two generations, died last night at his home, in Dorchester, after an illness of only two days. He was Mayor of Boston, in all, seven years, a record that has not been surpassed.

Mr. Lincoln's grandfather was Amos Lincoln, who assisted at the memorable "tea party," commanded as Captain an artillery company during the War of the Revolution, and married a daughter of Paul Revere. Mr. Lincoln was born in Boston, Feb. 27, 1817. His parents were Louis and Mary Lincoln. After an elementary education in public and private schools of his native city, when thirteen years old he was apprenticed to a maker of mathematical instruments. He early rose in this vocation, and eventually branched out in the manufacture of nautical instruments, early gaining a position of influence among the business men of Boston.

In 1847 and 1848, Mr. Lincoln was a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and in 1853 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1857 he was elected Mayor of Boston for the following year. After three successive terms, he was defeated for re-election. An act of great local interest of the first term of Mr. Lincoln's administration was the uniforming of police. Bostonians, previous to Mr. Lincoln's advent as executive, sought high and low when looking for a policeman because the police wore civilian costume. When Mr. Lincoln instituted the change, while the policemen and many others considered it aping the customs of the Old World, and an indignity to place liveries upon free Americans, it was generally welcomed, and was universally followed.

Two years of private life, following Mr. Lincoln's defeat for the Mayoralty, were succeeded by four successive years in the Mayor's chair. During the famous draft riot in Boston, in 1863, Mayor Lincoln's firmness averted trouble that it was feared would be attended with consequences of the most desperate character. For this and other services he was made a complimentary member of the Loyal Legion. It was also during his second period in the Mayor's chair that the policy of widening and straightening Boston's streets was begun.

For several years after 1868 Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. He was Chairman of the Board of Overseers for eleven years, and in 1878 became Treasurer. He was also a member of the State Legislature again in 1872 and 1874. He held many positions of trust and honor in Boston financial, charitable, and educational institutions.

Mr. Lincoln was twice married, and had four children. One of these, Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr., is a member of the banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

J. Wesley Guest.

J. Wesley Guest, cashier of the Continental Bank and one of the best-known financiers of Baltimore, Md., died at his home in that city late Tuesday night from the effects of apoplexy, with which he was stricken Tuesday morning. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Guest was born in Accomac County, Va., Sept. 6, 1831, and went to Baltimore in his early youth. When still a young man he entered the National Bank of Commerce as a bookkeeper, and attracted attention by his knowledge of the banking business. He was later made cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, which position he held for over thirty years. He was one of the promoters in organizing the Continental National Bank, which commenced business in March, 1892.

Mr. Guest was twice married, his first wife being Miss Emily R. Muller of Baltimore, who died in 1876. About twelve years ago he married Mrs. A. Catherine Lockwood, who, with three daughters and two sons by the first marriage, survives him.

The Rev. John Prendergast Dead.

The Rev. John Prendergast, S. J., of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, died Tuesday at St. Vincent's Hospital, after a lingering illness. He was born in Savannah, Ga., fifty-two years ago, and studied in France and England. He was for many years a tutor at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md., and at St. Francis Xavier's College, this city. He was noted as a preacher and Biblical scholar, and spoke several languages. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The interment will be in the private cemetery at St. John's College, Fordham.

Dr. J. E. H. Nichols.

James E. H. Nichols, a successful physician of this city, died at Sapphire, N. C., last Saturday of consumption. His New York home was at 4 East Forty-third Street, and there he practiced his profession until about a year ago, when he went South for his health. Only a short time before his death Dr. Nichols left Asheville, N. C., feeling greatly improved. He was a specialist in eye and ear and throat

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Vice-President.
FREDK. L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:
The Pennsylvania Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1900, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.
Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and retained. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.
In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
April 11, 1883—G. W. Cross, New York.....$76.79
May 2, 1895—Estate of Thos. B. Tweedle, New York..... 84.21
Dec. 9, 1889—Edi Humy, New York..... 88.10
Oct. 10, 1872—J. Meyer, New York..... 72.21
July 6, 1872—Obermaier & Zapp, New York..... 55.25
Mch. 27, 1872—Wm. Stiegler, New York..... 55.37
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1898. C. F. KRAPP,
au18-1aw6wTh. 62, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn on account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 40, 181, 297, 431, 567, 850, 861, 1094, 1284, 2013, 2256, 2606, 2621, 3111, 3360, 3401, 3592, 3701, 3693.
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1898, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, 8 September, 1898.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ALLEN & WOOD,
20 Broad Street, New York.
Sept. 15th, 1898.
We have this day admitted Mr. STANLEY D. McGRAW to our firm, which will hereafter be known as ALLEN, WOOD & McGRAW.
ROBERT H. ALLEN,
SAMUEL G. WOOD.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

After suffering somewhat from continued bear aggressiveness just after the opening yesterday, the stock market developed new strength, and a substantial recovery of recently lost ground ensued. After the early drives by the traders, bear activity disappeared, and, relieved of this pressure, from which it has been suffering for several days, the market moved up steadily and easily during the rest of the day. The advance was not sensational; it gave no indication of being a mere temporary recovery. Stocks were naturally strong because the artificial pressure, which recently has been constantly effective, was taken away.

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Again quiet and shady buying by powerful financial interests and by the more important operators who sold out at a higher level was continued—the same buying which has been in evidence for some time, but which has not been influential because of the aggressive short selling and the forced liquidation of weak accounts. Yesterday this buying was effective. It was not any more aggressive nor extensive than it has recently been, nor were there any attempts at bull manipulation. The market was an entirely natural one. Except in some instances where shorts covered, the advances were even and steady—logical results of the increasing demand from interests satisfied that the reaction has gone to its full extent.

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The bear party quickly lost heart when the one factor upon which it has built its ... turned against it. Talk of tight ... was yesterday apparently given a dea... blow. Published assurances by Secretary Gage of his intention to do all in his power to prevent money market disturbances, liberal offerings of call loans at lower rates than have hitherto prevailed, and the announcement of big gold import engagements combined to nullify the bear arguments as to a money stringency. Although loaning at 4½ per cent. early in the day, there were transactions in call money below 3 per cent. before the close of business. And thus disappears, for the time being, at least, those tight money apprehensions by which Wall Street has allowed itself to be blinded.

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It was somewhat startling to the tight money preachers to hear from one of the most important gold importing houses of Wall Street—the house which yesterday announced import engagements amounting to nearly $2,000,000—the statement that the firm "does not expect to import much gold; certainly, no more for a week; very little gold is needed here." And this comes from a house which would profit by gold importations.

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A further decline in sterling exchange rates was another encouraging development indicating money market ease.

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It was noticeable that after an hour or two of strength in the market, commission houses, whose clients have been recently holding aloof, became buyers. That yesterday's advance came from buying of excellent character was shown just before the close, when traders engineered a drive at Sugar Trust similar to that of Tuesday afternoon, presumably intended for effect upon the market. Sugar Trust was knocked down some 3 points, but the rest of the market was not affected. Despite the raid, closing prices of the standard shares were practically the highest. Newly confident buyers are not to be disturbed by bear tactics.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½; $25,000 4s 1925, registered, at 127⅝; $1,000 do, coupon, at 127½; $344,000 3s, when issued, at 105⅝@105⅝; $8,500 do, registered, at 105¼, and $700 do, small, at 104¾.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 75¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	N. J. Central	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3⅜
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Am. Spir. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Northern Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	⅜	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
B. & O. 2d in. pfd.	½	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	Pullman Car	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., & Northw.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Union Pacific	1⅛
Evans. & T. H.	⅛	Union Pacific pf.	1
General Electric	1⅜	U. S. D. C. & G. r.	⅜
Illinois Steel	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	1⅞	Wabash	⅜
Met. St. Ry.	3½	Western Union Tel.	½
Nat. Biscuit Co.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	3½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅜	Inter. Paper pf.	1¼
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	4	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2¼	Pacific Coast	⅛
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	West Chi. St.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Canada Southern 2d	1	H., E. & W. T., 1st 6s.	1
Ev. & T. H. con. 5s.	3	Wabash, deb. B.	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

D. M. & Ft. D. 1st 4s.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.	1	Mo. Pacific trust 5s.	3
Mich. C. 5s, 1902	1½	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $150,190,297; balance, $7,951,464; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $577,798.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 13-16 per cent. for short and 1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were half a cent lower, at $4.83, for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅛@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental; Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛@5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 94⅜@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 112⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 65¾, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 90¼, Erie at 14, Erie first preferred at 36¼, Reading at 9⅝, and Pennsylvania at 60¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 13-16 for money and 109⅛ for the account.

OUR COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad, always a close and careful observer, in a letter to the editor of The New Orleans Times-Democrat, discussing the commercial prospects of that city, presents some very powerful reasons for confidence on the part of the American business world. Mr. Fish lays great stress upon the possibilities of the expansion of our foreign trade, pointing out that hitherto commerce of that sort has been neglected. Following are extracts from Mr. Fish's letter:

"What may not be done with proper and intelligent efforts in the way of increasing our trade with the rich tropical countries to the south of us? Many of these countries not only buy largely the manufactured articles which we produce, but breadstuffs and provisions as well. Each of them produces articles which we desire and consume. Considering the future, trade with them may be said to be in its infancy. Yet such as it is, we seem to be woefully neglectful of our duty, inasmuch as we command so little of it. While as a people we have been busily engaged in developing our own natural resources, England, Germany, and France, seeing the value of this commerce, have each steadily forged ahead in their strife for the control of that trade.

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"The rapidly-changing conditions in Cuba and Puerto Rico offer a field for an increased trade of no small proportions. The abolition of the discriminating and prohibitive Spanish tariff will, no doubt, enable our people to sell their wares freely in those countries.

"Let us see what that trade amounts to. Previous to the late insurrection, Cuba imported, annually, $78,000,000 of goods, and exported $66,000,000 worth. Of the goods imported, the United States sold about $12,000,000 worth, while we purchased the greater part of her exports. Not taking account of any increase in the growth of her resources under the new régime, we here have a difference between what we have sold in the past and what we may sell in the future to that country, of $66,000,000 a year.

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"The recent trip of the Oregon from California around Cape Horn to Cuban waters, and the anxiety of the Nation for its safety has awakened a new interest in the Nicaragua Canal.

"The opening of this waterway would no doubt give a great impetus to our commerce with the west coast of South America, as well as to China, British India, and Japan—countries which offer untold possibilities for the future of our manufactures. Japan is already taking largely of our raw cotton. It will also facilitate the carriage to and from the various countries, comprising Oceanica, which are no small consumers of our goods. We sold them $22,000,000 worth last year, and purchased from them nearly $27,000,000 worth. The Hawaiian and Philippine Islands furnished their quota of this interchange.

"China, with its 4,000,000 square miles of territory and over 400,000,000 of people, is about to be opened to the commerce of the world. We sell China only $10,000,000 worth of goods, though other countries sell her $140,000,000 worth. She exports $120,000,000 of merchandise, of which our share is $20,000,000.

"British India also affords possibilities with her 250,000,000 people, whose chief clothing is cotton goods. In 1897 there was imported into that country 1,976,000,000 yards of unbleached cotton goods, which our Southern mills are well adapted to make. This is cloth enough to girdle the earth forty-five times, but our country did not provide one-quarter of 1 per cent of it.

"We are all aware how Japan is developing, and what a promise she holds out for increase in our trade.

"Our commerce with the Philippine Islands, while not very large in the past, is no doubt destined to increase greatly. Heretofore Spain sold her 70 per cent. of the goods bought from foreign countries."

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"The value of our staple crops, other produce, and live stock for 1897-8 reached the enormous figures of $5,116,000,000, being an increase of $809,000,000 over that of two years previous. The total gain to agriculture for a period of a little more than two years was $1,000,000,000.

"The farm indebtedness paid off during the past two years is estimated at $100,000,000.

"The value of the last two wheat crops of themselves was $861,000,000. This was a gain of $401,000,000 over the two previous crops.

"For the past year we sold to foreigners $871,000,000 of agricultural products. In the same time we sold in the markets of the world more than we purchased therefrom by upward of $300,000,000.

"Our strides in manufactures have been no less. From a total of $102,000,000 exported in 1880 we have risen to $280,000,000 in 1897, an increase of $187,000,000, or over 183 per cent.

"Out net imports of gold the past year were over $100,000,000.' From the resumption of specie payments up to July, 1898, the United States imported $50,000,000 more gold than it exported. When to this is added the products of American mines, which amount to from thirty to fifty millions yearly, the query may be pertinent—'Is the United States a creditor nation?' With such achievements, with such resources and wealth, what is to be our destiny?"

THE CALL MONEY MARKET.

After loaning at 4½ per cent. in the early hours yesterday, call money was offered liberally and the rate declined to 2½ per cent. before the close. The bulk of the loans were made at 3½ and 4 per cent. At the latter figure one loan of $1,000,000 was made. The easing of the money market was due to the appearance of large amounts of money which were offered soon after noon. Before the close of business the announcement by Lazard Frères that they have engaged $1,600,000 of gold for shipment to this city was responsible for a still further decline in the call rate.

In addition to the engagement by Lazard Frères there were rumors of still larger gold engagements shortly to be announced. The importing firm accompanied their announcement with a statement that in their opinion very little gold would be brought in because of the small need for it in this country.

CONFIDENT OF THE PACIFICS.

The Northern Pacifics were notably strong yesterday, the common selling up to 33⅝ and the preferred to 77⅜, both substantial recoveries from the low figures. The buying of both stocks by interests identified with the management of the property continued. There was also good buying for foreign account. Northern Pacific's next weekly statement, it is understood, will be a record breaker. In high quarters there is confident talk on the stocks. It is pointed out that during the weakness they have at all times shown firmness.

Insiders were also large buyers of both Union Pacific stocks.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

St. Paul was bought steadily yesterday by representatives of the biggest financial interests. Standard Oil brokers continued their purchases, their operations of that kind yesterday being estimated at 10,000 shares. Western houses took considerable St. Paul, and also the other Granger and Pacific stocks. There was comparatively little covering in St. Paul; the short interest in the stock continues large.

Of both Rock Island and Burlington the buying was equally good. Interests close to the management of both properties were persistent purchasers.

Among the friends of the Granger properties there is new confidence, based on the settlement of the passenger rate differences. St. Paul's statement for the second week of September, which is due Friday night, will, it is said, make a most encouraging exhibit.

SUGAR AND THE BEARS.

Sugar Trust was the feature of yesterday's market. Nearly 90,000 shares changed hands, and it was the one weak issue. The stock sold "ex" the 3 per cent. quarterly dividend.

At the opening of the market bear professionals, continued the onslaught on Sugar Trust which they began late Tuesday afternoon. Again they were successful, and the stock broke sharply. Later, when the rest of the market developed strength, Sugar Trust moved up also, although at no time was the buying of it in any way aggressive. Just before the close traders again raided Sugar Trust, evidently with the idea of affecting the rest of the market. They were again successful, and broke the stock some 3 points, making it sell at 126½. There was subsequently a fractional recovery, but Sugar Trust's net loss for the day was 3½ per cent.

Talk of trade wars was general, and, among the bears, received much attention. All sorts of rumors of this sort were put in circulation during the day.

On the decline brokers often used by speculative interests in the management of the Trust were buyers, although they did not show any disposition to impede the progress of the raiders.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost authority in the iron trade, will say to-day:

Comparatively few large individual transactions have taken place during the past week, and the markets are quiet, particularly in the cruder branches. In the Central West, in Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, producers have sold their output till the end of the year, while consumers have covered requirements. It is too early to judge whether ultimately the latter may need additional quantities. The market is practically bare of steel billets in the Central West, so that Eastern consumers have turned to local steel works, who are having a good run of inquiries, but have not yet placed much additional tonnage. In wire rods there has been a moderate business.

Chicago has placed some good orders for structural shapes, but on the whole the requirements in this branch are not heavy. In New York, for instance, the total tonnage placed thus far this year is considerably below that of 1897. Some work is coming up, largely for the Government, and some new buildings are being contracted for, but throughout the country the business is not very good.

The plate mills are crowded throughout, and the bar mills are generally rushing, quite a considerable quantity of work having been delayed by the hot weather. The requirements of the car builders and of the implement makers are large, and a strong movement is on foot to secure somewhat better prices. The pipe mills have a very large amount of work on their books, and are enjoying a heavy current trade, so that the market is firmly held at the recent advance. The makers of boiler tubes will meet in Pittsburg and are expected by many to advance prices. The sheet trade keeps up at a lively rate.

There are indications that some of the large railroad systems will soon appear in the market to cover their requirements for next year. Inquiries of that character have already come to hand.

In the foundry iron trade current domestic business is light. Founders admit that they are doing a larger business, so far as tonnage is concerned, but the complaint is general that prices for manufactured cast goods are still too low to impart any buoyant feeling. Consumption, however, is heavy, and stocks are being reduced. Many of the largest makers, notably in the South, are bare of stocks and have their capacity engaged for a long time to come.

During the last two weeks there have been some heavy export sales, Southern furnaces placing at least 30,000 tons. In one case a 15,000-ton order from a leading Scotch house could not be accepted. With the approach of the cotton shipping season ocean room is becoming more plentiful. We understand that rates are now $3.25 from Birmingham to Liverpool, $3.40 to Manchester, and $3.70 to $4 for Continental ports.

The returns of the furnaces for Sept. 1 show that there has been an increase in the weekly production of pig iron of about 6,300 tons, while the reported furnace stocks were reduced 54,000 tons during August. This proves that the consumption is fully taking care of the make and is making steady encroachments upon the stocks.

In the metal market everything is quiet and steady. The effort to bring about a consolidation of the leading tin-plate plants continues.

PEOPLE'S GAS STRONG.

People's Gas yesterday got up to 105⅝, and made a gain of more than a point for the day. There was continued buying of the stock by inside interests, and Chicago houses were also active in the same way. Further positive assurances of a settlement with the Indiana Fuel Gas Company came from Chicago. Some of the buying of People's Gas yesterday was by shorts, although brokers having knowledge of the stock's market position say that there is still a heavy short interest in it.

DENVER PREFERRED.

During the recent reaction insiders have been persistent buyers of Denver and Rio Grande preferred. In these quarters there seems to be much confidence in the stock, which is evidently based on advance knowledge of developments regarding it. Wall Street has recently heard vague rumors of this sort. Friends of the Denver and Rio Grande property are talking confidently of its earnings and prospects, and intimate that changes are likely to be made in the preferred's dividend rate.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met yesterday for the first time since June, meetings having been discontinued through the Summer. The following securities were admitted to the list:

Consolidated Gas Company of New York.—$1,000,000 addition capital stock to be added to the amount now on the list, making the total amount listed to date $37,730,000.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.—$203,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1946, Nos. 18,551 to 18,753, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making the total amount listed to date $18,753,000, Nos. 1 to 18,753, inclusive.

Colorado Midland Railway Company.—$150,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1947, Nos. 7,112 to 7,261, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making the total amount listed to date $1,011,000, Nos. 6,251 to 7,261, inclusive.

General Electric Company. — $18,276,000 new common stock, the old common and preferred stock to be stricken off. (The old stocks will be traded in as unlisted stocks.)

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.—$4,076,000 first consolidated 4½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1936, Nos. 34,619 to 38,694, inclusive. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional first consolidated bonds to an aggregate amount of $6,382,000 upon receipt of an official notice from the company that said bonds have been issued in exchange for first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.

Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—$200,000 additional preferred stock to be added to the amount on the list, making the total amount listed on Sept. 30 $6,700,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $153,951 in Western Union's estimated surplus for the quarter ending Sept. 30.

Deficit of $97,211 shown by Brooklyn Elevated for the quarter ended June 30, an increase of $31,257.

Declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend on Evansville and Terre Haute preferred stock, the first dividend since April 15, 1897, when 1 per cent. was paid.

Agreement beginning next Wednesday whereby the railroads between Chicago and St. Paul will divide the passenger business between those two points.

Reduction in Union Ferry Company's quarterly dividend from 1 to ½ of 1 per cent.

Decrease of $51,301 in Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern's net earnings for July.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Western Union Telegraph, Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn, and Chicago and Northwestern preferred stocks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in September showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$3,456
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	82,621

***

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$545
Norfolk and Western	197

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	167½	Manhattan	200
Butch. & Drovers'.	65	Mechanics'	170
Central National	160	Mech. & Traders'.	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	150
City	1100	New York	230
Commerce	204	New York County.	1100
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Park	300
East River	130	Phenix	99
Fourth National	170	Republic	155
Garfield Nat.	1000	Seaboard National.	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	125
Hanover	390	State of New York	103
Importers & Trad.	480	West Side	275
Irving	147½	Western National	140
Leather Manuf's.	170		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

460 shares Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, with rights, $100 each, 121¼.

$500 United States 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1907, eight of $50 each and one of $100, 110¼.

$3,000 Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1904, coupons January and July, 119.

$1,000 Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, coupons April and October, 121¼.

$2,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1905, coupons April and October, 122.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1917, coupons March and September, 145¾.

$2,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, coupons February and August, 142.

$2,000 Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1900, coupons January and July, 109⅝.

35 shares Dayton and Michigan Railroad preferred, dividend on $50 each, 190.

75 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 175¼.

50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each, ex dividend, 173⅜.

20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 160.

25 shares Greenwich Insurance Company, $25 each, 165.

5 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 194½.

15 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 390.

$10,000 Oneonta and Otego Valley Railroad Company first Mortgage 6 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, due 1927, all coupons on, (hypothecated,) $500 each, 20.

$10,000 Oneonta and Otego Valley Railroad Company first Mortgage 6 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, due 1927, all coupons on, (hypothecated,) $500 each, 20.

83 shares Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 122¾.

16 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 126⅞.

25 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 156½.

$6,000 Addison and Pennsylvania Railway second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1932, June, 1895, coupons on and $400, do, scrip, $16 lot.

81 shares Addison and Pennsylvania Railway Company preferred, $100 each and $171.67, do, stock, $16 lot.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on Oct. 20 to its stockholders by the Texas and Pacific Coal Company.

It is announced that to-day is the last day for the payment of the penalty assessments on the bonds and stocks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Allen & Wood announce that they have admitted Stanley D. McGraw to membership in their firm, which hereafter will be known as Allen, Wood & McGraw.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Sept. 30, to stockholders of record Sept. 17.

Stock transfer books of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be closed from Sept. 13 to Sept. 30 for the purposes of dividend, payable on latter date.

The Manhattan Railway Company will pay a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on its capital stock on Oct. 1. The shareholders will hold their annual meeting on Nov. 9, preparatory to which the transfer books will close on Oct. 16.

OLD CLEARING-HOUSE SALE.

Association Divides the Proceeds and Releases the Trustees.

At a special meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday there was a final settlement of all financial business incidental to the sale of the old Bank Clearing House, at Pine and Nassau Streets.

In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court on a decision of Referees Odell and Brown, made last March, the money, $734,000, was ordered to be distributed among all the banks, members of the association at the time of the sale. A disposition was made on this decree.

The Trustees, F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; W. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, were released from any further liability.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of the following Bonds, Stocks and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1988.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874. Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Co.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds, except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

OVER 97½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding Bonds and **OVER 95½ PER CENT.** of the above-named Stocks (not including Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock and Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock) having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, that **deposits of the above-named Bonds and Stocks will be accepted upon a CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. of the par value of bonds and an additional CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE of stock deposited until and including SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such bonds or stocks will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and additional payments as the undersigned may impose.**

Unpaid coupons (or claims for interest on Registered Bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, may be deposited up to and including September 15, 1898, without additional charge. After that date no further deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, September 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York:
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York:
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York:
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London:
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
30	32	945	Am. Malting Co.....	30⅝	30⅝	29	30⅛	— ⅞
81¾	82	1,110	Am. Malting Co. pf...	80¾	82	80	82	
34½	34¾	6,375	American Cotton Oil..	32¾	35	32¼	34½	+1½
84½	85	1,170	American Cotton Oil pf	83¾	85½	83	85½	+ ½
130	135	31	American Express	130	132½	130	132½	
12½	12¾	900	American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
35¾	36	1,100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	34¼	35¾	34¼	35¾	+1¼
10		10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	130	130	130	130	
127¼	127⅞	3,915	Am. Sug. R. Co., ex d.	129	129¾	126½	127¼	—3½
112¾	114	260	Am. S. R. Co. pf., ex d.	112⅞	113	112⅞	113	— ½
145⅜	145½	3,725	American Tobacco	144	146¼	143½	145⅝	— ¼
125	130	20	American Tobacco pf.	130	130	130	130	
28¼	29	4,708	Am. Steel & Wire.....	27	29	25⅛	28¼	— ⅜
83⅜	84½	1,515	Am. S. & W. Co. pf...	82	84	82	84	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	685	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅝	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	13,880	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33¾	34½	33½	34⅛	+ ¼
41	41½	2,650	B. & O., 2d in. pd.....	40	41¼	39½	41	+ ½
30⅜	31¼	920	Bay State Gas	30¼	31¼	30¼	31¼	
59⅜	59½	29,907	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	57⅜	59¾	57¼	59¼	+1
124	125½	20	Brooklyn Union Gas..	125	125	125	125	
29	35	125	Buff., Roch. & Ptts...	32	32	32	32	— ½
71	72½	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	72½	72½	72½	72½	—4
52½	53	330	Canada Southern	52¼	52¾	52½	52½	— ⅛
21½	22¼	300	Central Pacific	21½	21¾	21¼	21¼	
22½	22¾	1,770	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22½	22¾	22¼	22½	
114⅜	114⅞	27,054	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	112⅜	114⅞	112¾	114⅝	+1½
55¼	55½	2,510	Chi. & East. Ill.....	53	55⅝	53	55⅜	+2⅜
105½	106¼	100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf., ex d.	106	106	106	106	
14¾	14⅞	5,150	Chi., Great Western..	14½	15	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
8	9	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
109¼	109⅝	37,745	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	108¼	109¼	108¼	109¼	+ ⅞
131½	132	2,050	Chi. & Northw.....	130⅜	131½	130	131½	+1¼
175		30	Chi. & Northw. pf....	177	177	177	177	
102	103¼	12,561	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101¼	103	101¼	103	+1¼
7½	8¼	2116	Chi. Term. Transs.....	7½	7½	7½	7¼	
31¼	33½	300	Chi. Term. Trans pf..	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
41	41¾	1,635	C., C., C. & St. L....	40½	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	15	1,000	Cleve., Cin. & Wheel.	15	15	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
49⅝	50⅜	1,510	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	50⅝	50	50	50⅛	— ½
20½	21½	920	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20⅛	21	20	20	—1
181	182	947	Consolidated Gas	181	183	181	181	—1
47⅜	48	1,720	Consolidated Ice	47	48	45⅞	48	
92½	93	11	Consolidated Ice pf....	93	93	93	93	— ½
106	107¼	358	Delaware & Hudson...	105⅞	107	105⅞	107	+ ¼
149	151	29	Del., Lack. & West....	151¼	151½	151¼	151½	
55½	56⅜	2,260	Denver & R. G. pf....	54⅝	55¼	54⅜	55½	+ ½
15	16	215	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	14½	14½	14½	14½	
13¾	14	60	Erie	13½	13¾	13½	13½	
35¼	35½	200	Erie 1st pf.....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ¼
18¼	18⅜	300	Erie 2d pf.....	18	18	18	18	
29½	30	300	Evans. & T. H.....	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅞
44½	45	2,175	General Electric	43⅜	45	43¼	45	+1½
133½	134¼	560	Great Northern pf....	133	133½	133	133½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	324	Hawaiian Sugar	27½	28	27½	28	
111⅞	112¼	2,065	Illinois Central	112	113½	111½	111½	— ½
67	68½	3,340	Illinois Steel Co.....	66	69	64¾	68	+1¾
9	9¼	125	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	
33½	34	210	Iowa Central pf.....	34	34	33½	33½	— ½
48	48¼	3,628	International Paper...	48½	49	48	48	
88¼	88½	1,050	Int. Paper pf.....	80¾	89¾	88¼	88½	—1¼
74¼	76	100	Lake Erie & West pf..	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ½
56¾	56⅞	9,200	Louisville & Nashville.	56	56¾	55⅞	56¾	+1
96¾	97	25,635	Manhattan Con	95	97¼	94⅞	96⅞	+1½
154½	155¼	3,021	Metropolitan St. Ry..	152¼	155½	152¼	155½	
89	90	35	Minn. & St. L.....	89¾	90	89¾	90	
58	59½	10	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	
92¼	93	11,199	Minnesota Iron	92¼	93	88½	92	—1
115⅜	115⅞	310	M., K. & Texas.....	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
33	33½	4,825	Mo., K. & Texas pf...	33	33¼	32¾	33¼	
32¼	32⅝	5,080	Missouri Pacific	32	32⅝	31⅝	32½	— ⅜
31½	32¼	205	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
34	34¼	1,190	National Lead Co.....	34	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
108	110	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
4¾	4¾	710	National Linseed Oil..	5	5	5	5	
89¾	90	410	New Jersey Central..	89½	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	+ ⅝
98	98¼	1 260	New York Air Brake..	96	99	96	98¼	+3⅝
116⅞	117	3,005	New York Central.....	116½	117¼	116⅜	117	+ ⅝
52⅜	52¾	1,650	Norfolk & West. pf...	52	52¾	52	52⅝	+ ⅝
6⅜	6¾	100	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	
38½	38¼	31,000	Northern Pacific	37	38¾	36⅞	38⅛	+ ⅝
77⅜	77¾	12,907	Northern Pacific pf...	76¾	77⅝	76⅞	77½	+ ⅝
15½	15⅝	250	Ontario & West.....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	
55	57	105	Oregon R. & Nav.....	53½	55¼	55½	55½	— ½
76	77	515	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	76	75	76	+1
44	45	150	Pacific Coast	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅞
66	68	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
32½	32¾	2,516	Pacific Mail	32	32½	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
117⅞	118⅛	807	Pennsylvania R. R....	117½	118	117½	118	+ ¼
104⅞	105	17,010	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¾	105¾	103⅝	105	+1⅛
62½	63	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	
186½	188	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	186⅞	187	186⅞	187	+1
18	18¾	1,380	Reading	17¾	18¼	17½	18¼	
42¾	42⅝	2,806	Reading 1st pf.....	42¾	43	42	43	— ¼
20¾	21	200	Reading 2d pf.....	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	— ½
65	66½	25	Rio Grande West. pf..	67½	67½	67½	67½	
55	57	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	57	57	57	57	—1
8¾	8¾	310	St. L. & San Fran....	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	
64⅝	65½	330	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	64	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ½
32	32½	805	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	31¼	32	31¼	32	+ ½
11⅞	12	450	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11¼	12	11¼	11¾	+ ½
80¼	80¾	1,700	St. Paul & Omaha....	79	80½	78¾	80	+ ½
21¼	21½	300	Southern Pacific	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
8⅞	9	2,035	Southern Railway	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
33½	34¼	8,015	Southern Railway pf..	33½	34	32½	34	+ ⅝
7¼	7⅜	656	Standard R. & T.....	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
28	28¼	4,805	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27½	28	26¾	28	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	820	Texas Pacific	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
		100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
31	31¼	12,380	Union Pacific	29¼	31¼	29½	31	+1⅞
64½	64⅝	15,782	Union Pacific pf.....	63½	64⅝	63¼	64⅝	+1
6¼	6½	2,850	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅛
41	45	10	United States Express.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
7¼	7¼	200	United States Leather.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
69¾	70	2,435	U. S. Leather pf.....	69	69⅞	69	69⅞	+ ⅛
41⅝	41⅞	3,645	United States Rubber.	41	42	40⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
102¾	103	1,808	U. S. Rubber pf.....	101	102	100½	102	
8⅝	8¼	900	Wabash	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
20¾	20⅞	2,605	Wabash pf.....	20¾	21	20	21	+ ⅛
120	124	17	Wells-Fargo Express..	120	120	120	120	
		200	West Chicago Street..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅜
92⅝	93	1,375	Western Union Tel....	92	92¾	92	92¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	2¼	410	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.		2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Sales.....		501,808						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Ft W & D C 1st	Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000..... 99¾	8,000..... 7	8,000..... 105
4,000..... 100	Gal, Tous & H 5s	Penn Cos gtd 4½s
Am Tobacco Co scrip	2,000..... 97¼	5,000..... 113
5,000..... 98	Gal, Har'g & San An. Mex & Pac Div 5s	Ptts & West 1st 4s
6,000..... 99	6,000..... 98	9,000..... 90
1,000..... 99¼	Ga Pac 1st 6s	Rutland can deb 5s, stpd
1,000..... 99¾	1,000..... 121	1,000..... 104
1,000..... 100	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	Rome, W & Og cons
At, T & S F adjst 4s	1,000..... 112	1,000..... 125½
46,000..... 71	H & Tex Cent gen 4s	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
14,000..... 70⅞	1,000..... 82	6,000..... 98
19,000..... 71	Hous, E & W Tex 5s	St L & S F G M 5s
10,000..... 70⅞	24,000..... 94	5,000..... 105
25,000..... 70¾	5,000..... 94½	St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s
25,000..... 71	5,000..... 95	1,000..... 108½
10,000..... 71¼	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000..... 71⅜	3,000..... 87	4,000..... 66
4,000..... 71½	Kan City & Pac 1st	10,000..... 66¼
21,000..... 71⅜	10,000..... 73	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 70½	Kan City, Pitts & Gulf 1st	10,000..... 102
80,000..... 71¼	5,000..... 77½	So Pac of N M 1st
5,000..... 71½	9,000..... 78	10,000..... 108½
10,000..... 71¾	5,000..... 77⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Gen 4s	8,000..... 78	3,000..... 96⅛
10,000..... 94½	Kings Co Elev 1st	33,000..... 96⅞
1,500..... 94	2,000..... 77	Standard R & T 6s
1,000..... 94⅛	L S & Mich So 3½s	1,000..... 77½
1,000..... 94	3,000..... 105⅝	Stardard R & T inc
35,000..... 94½	2,000..... 106¼	5,000..... 20
2,000..... 94⅜	3,000..... 106¼	87,000..... 20½
10,000..... 94¾	5,000..... 106¾	Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000..... 94⅝	1,000..... 106¾	1,000..... 93
1,000..... 94⅞	8,000..... 106¾	Tenn Div 6s
500..... 95	Lehigh Val Term 5s	1,000..... 93
1,000..... 95¼	2,000s20F..... 112	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,500..... 95	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	5,000..... 106⅛
5,000..... 95	8,000..... 119½	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	2,000..... 120	65,000..... 44
10,000..... 93	Long Island G M 4s	10,000..... 43⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s	3,000..... 88	42,000..... 44
8,000..... 104	3,000..... 90	18,000..... 44¼
Bur, C R & N 1st	Louis & Nash G M 6s	2,000..... 44⅝
1,000..... 106⅞	5,000..... 118½	28,000..... 44⅞
500..... 107	Unified gold 4s	1,000..... 44⅝
Canada Southern 2d	3,000..... 88¾	5,000..... 44⅞
5,000..... 108¾	L, N A & C 1st	5,000..... 44⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	1,000..... 113	5,000..... 45
5,000..... 88½	Manhattan Ry con 4s	5,000..... 44⅝
5,000..... 88	1,000..... 93¾	5,000..... 44½
1,000..... 89¼	4,000s10F..... 93¾	5,000..... 44¾
2,000..... 89½	Metropolitan Elev 2d	5,000..... 44⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s reg	6,000..... 103¾	5,000..... 44⅞
1,000..... 112	Met St Ry gen 5s	20,000..... 44⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	28,000..... 113½	1,000..... 44¾
11,000..... 85	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	24,000..... 44¾
5,000..... 84¾	5,000..... 76¼	10,000..... 44⅝
18,000..... 84½	10,000..... 76½	1,000..... 44⅞
4,000..... 84¾	Mich Cent 5s, 1902	20,000..... 45
5,000..... 85	1,000..... 105½	10,000..... 45¼
5,000..... 85¼	Minn & St L con 5s	19,000..... 45¼
1,000..... 85	22,000..... 106	15,000..... 45⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
12,000..... 115½	10,000..... 88	3,000..... 92⅜
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s	10,000..... 87½	Union Pacific 4s
5,000..... 93¾	45,000..... 88	46,000..... 97⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Mo, K & T 2d	5,000..... 97½
2,000..... 115½	4,000..... 62	10,000..... 97⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	10,000..... 61¾	20,000..... 97¾
2,000s3..... 110⅜	26,000..... 61½	20,000..... 97⅝
Chi, B & Q con 7s	Missouri Pacific cons	15,000..... 97⅝
5,000..... 115½	2,000..... 104	113,000..... 97¾
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s	Mo Pac trust 5s	5,000..... 97⅞
1,000..... 106¼	5,000..... 80	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	N Y Central, Lake Shore col 3½s	10,000..... 74½
34,000..... 105¼	10,000..... 94½	10,000..... 74⅝
10,000..... 105¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	30,000..... 74¾
9,000..... 105¾	11,000..... 105¾	50,000..... 75
Chi & Pac West 5s	N Y, N H & H 4s cons	10,000..... 75¼
3,000..... 116¾	Deb certfs	15,000..... 75½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	10,000..... 160¼	10,000..... 75¾
2,000..... 104	3,000..... 160	10,000..... 75¼
5,000b5F..... 104	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	10,000..... 75⅞
Chi, St P & M 1st	2,000..... 99	10,000..... 75⅞
2,000..... 135	1,000..... 99½	30,000..... 75¾
Chi Term Transfer 4s	3,000..... 99	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 87½	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	2,000..... 111¾
5,000..... 88	1,000..... 108	Wabash 2d 5s
Col & Ninth Av 1st	Norf & W Ry con 4s	21,000..... 88⅜
8,000..... 120½	5,000..... 85	Wabash deb, Series B
11,000s3..... 120½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	1,000..... 31¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s	5,000..... 66⅝	25,000..... 32
11,000..... 96¾	13,000..... 66⅜	8,000..... 32¼
5,000..... 96¾	8,000..... 66⅞	1,000..... 32¾
5,000..... 96⅞	20,000..... 66⅝	10,000..... 33
10,000..... 97	2,000..... 66⅞	West Shore gtd 4s
Den & R G Imp 5s	500..... 66⅝	1,000..... 109
500..... 95	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	Registered
6,000..... 94½	14,000..... 100¼	1,000..... 108¾
D M & Ft D 1st 4s	1,000..... 100¼	6,000..... 108⅞
2,000..... 94	25,000..... 100¾	W N Y & P gen
Detroit City Gas 5s	Registered	2,000..... 56
1,000..... 94	5,000..... 99½	Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
Erie gen lien 4s	10,000s3..... 99½	90,000..... 53
18,000..... 71¾	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	15,000..... 52¼
Evans & T H gen 5s	2,000..... 105¼	1,000..... 52¾
15,000..... 91½	3,000..... 105⅝	5,000..... 52½
5,000..... 91¾	Oregon S L inc A 5s	2,000..... 52⅝
7,000..... 91⅞	1,000..... 73	5,000..... 53
6,000..... 91½	5,000..... 74	11,000..... 52¾
5,000..... 92	17,000..... 74¼	15,000..... 53¼
2,000..... 92¼	Inc B & col trust	20,000..... 53⅜
5,000..... 92⅝	10,000..... 56¾	20,000..... 53⅜
5,000..... 93¼	5,000..... 57	13,000..... 53½
20,000..... 94	Reading Co gen 4s	20,000..... 53½
	10,000..... 81⅞	10,000..... 53¼
	23,000..... 82	
Total sales.....		$2,399,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Colorado Midland.	4	7	Nat. Biscuit pf.	94⅜	97
3s, 1918, when is'd	105¼	106¼	Col. Midland pf.	14	17	National Starch.	5	7½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	106	106	Den. & R. G.	14½	15	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112⅛	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4¼	New Cent. Coal.	42½	45
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼	D., S. S. & A pf.	6⅝	8¼	N. Y. & N. H.	192	194
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼	Eastern Elevator.	..	55	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14½
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	134	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113¼	*E. E. I. of Bklyn.	130	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Norfolk & So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15	Norfolk & West.	14	15½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Nor. & West. pf.	34	36
Adams Express	111	116	H. B. Claflin	91	92	Ont. Mining	4	6
Alb. & Sus.	180	220	Homestake	51	..	Oregon S. L.	33¼	36
American Coal	110	130	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	45	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	86
Am. Dist. Tel.	33	40	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Penn. Coal	320	..
Am. T. & C.	96	98	K. C., F. S. & G.	13½	19	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Ann Arbor	10	12	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Peo. & Eastern.	4½	6
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	36	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅞	43¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6¼	Keokuk & West.	29	32	P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Kingston & Pem.	4	9⅝	Ptts. & West. pf.	8	9
Brunswick City	9	9¾	Laclede Gas.	49	50	Quicksilver	2	⅞
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Laclede Gas pf.	92½	96	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Canadian Pacific	86	86½	L. E. & W.	17½	19	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Chi. & Alton	153	..	Lake Shore	192¾	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Long Island	50	58	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16	20
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	39¾	41	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	St. L. S. W.	4	6
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	28½	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. L. S. W. pf.	16	26
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Mexican Central.	5¼	5⅝	St. P & Duluth.	21	26
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	35	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & D. pf.	88	92
C., M. & St. P. pf.	156½	158	Michigan Central.	105	107	St. P., M. & M.	166	170
Cleve. & Ptts.	169	..	Minn. & St. L.	26	28	St. P. & O. pf.	157	160
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	6	..	Sil., bullion certs.	60¼	61
Col. F. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	..	80	South. Avenue	200	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	Mobile & Ohio.	26½	28	Third Avenue.	173	178
Col. & H. Coal.	4	6⅝	Morris & Essex.	175	..	Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6	Nat. Biscuit pf.	94⅜	97	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
C., H. V. & T. pf.	25	..				Twin City R. T.	27	32
Consol. Coal	46	..						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E.	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	100	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	95	110
Kings County Elevated	5¾	..
Kings County Elec.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	3	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	112	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	109	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27¼	28½
Amsterdam preferred	67	68
Amsterdam, 5s, with interest	99	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	88
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	85
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	90	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Lorillard and Augustus Spencer and brother the Spencer mansion, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, on a plot fronting 49 feet on the avenue and 149.10 feet on the street. The buyer's name is withheld, but it is stated that he will erect on the plot at once a ten-story store and office building. The price is reported to be about $270,000.

Adler & Herrman have sold to Robert Reisenberg the four-story flat with stores at 167 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 28 by 100.11.

From all that could be learned yesterday the report that the old buildings 15 and 17 John Street had been sold is decidedly premature, if not wholly without foundation. The property is owned by Mrs. J. M. Thorburn.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Thomas Stokes the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 50 West Fifty-third Street, 17.6 by 100.5.

W. M. Shackford of Daniel Birdsall & Co. has leased to W. H. Burgess & Co. for a term of years the store and basement at 40 and 42 Leonard Street, southeast corner of West Broadway.

McVickar & Co. represented the buyer and Horace S. Ely & Co. the sellers in the recent sale of the block front on the west side of First Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, to the Cornell University Medical College.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merz has purchased for about $18,500 the dwelling 316 East Fifty-eighth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Anna H. Wilde, for $6,400, the four-story brick tenement, with store, and one-story brick building at the rear, 350 East Thirty-second Street, 17.6 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret S. Eakin, for $10,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 71 West Ninety-fifth Street, 19 by 100.8½.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Frank D. Garrett, for $3,725, the plot on the south side of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, formerly Opdyke Avenue, 175 feet west of Keppler Avenue, 75 by 200 and irregular, together with the plot on the north side of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 400 feet east of Keppler Avenue, 125 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to David F. Merritt, for $36,000 each, the three five-story brick flats, 56, 58, and 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, each 33.4 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 284 and 286 Mulberry Street, east side, 92.11½ feet south of Houston Street, 19.11 and 20.2, respectively, by 90.8¼, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear on 284, three-story brick and frame tenement and a three-story frame tenement at the rear on 286; 220 East Fifty-third Street, south side, 225 feet east of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 90 by 20 by 90, three-story brick dwellings; 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200.1 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.10 by 100.10 by 16.11 by 101.9, two-story frame dwelling.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 165 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,319; subject to another mortgage for $9,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 420 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, 17.11 by 102.2, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,077; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, northwest corner of Villa Avenue and Potter Place, 96.4 by 100 by 98.2 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,673.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement on 532, one-story frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 130 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,496.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.1 by 86.8, Julius Bachrach of 375 Grand Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $82,500.

No. 89 to 93 Pitt Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.1 by 86.8, Julius Bachrach of 375 Grand Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $82,500.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Madison Street, for a one-story stable and a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 42, Adelaide Grossmann, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,350.

Morris or Monroe Avenue, west side, 280 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 15 by 15, R. Walter of 558 Avenue A, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 1,824 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of Bronxdale Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38, and a one-story frame shop, 15 by 20, Mathilda Kueckel of 410 Van Buren Street, owner; William Graul of King's Bridge, architect; cost, $3,250.

Main Street, south side, 260 feet east of Westchester Avenue, for five two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21 by 28, Watson & Baisley, owners; Lawrence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick office building, 37.7 by 84, Dominick O'Reilly of 206 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; C. A. Leonardi of 11 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 22 by 80, Caroline Schaefer of 1,977 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 16 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick and stone store and art gallery; Horace S. Ely of 19 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Brun & Hauser, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 38 West Eleventh Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Julien T. Davies, Jr., premises, owner; E. E. Payne of 49 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

No. 121 Mercer Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; John L. Riker, trustee, of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; James C. Hoes & Sons, builders; cost, $5,000.

Terrace View Avenue, north side, 206 feet from King's Bridge Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; estate of H. N. Camp of 55 Liberty Street, owner; George W. Yeandle, architect; cost, $800.

No. 17 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and frame dwelling; Hugh D. Auchincloss, premises, owner; Robert H. Robertson of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 710 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. Deickmann, premises, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $250.

Bristow Street, west side, 222.6 feet north of Jennings Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Louis Ebert, owner; Edward Klingerschmidt, architect; cost, $275.

No. 2,079 Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Michael O'Connell, premises, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

ALL REAL ESTATE PROPERTY, &c., in City of New York of Henry Heletas; William S. K. Wetmore to Edith M. K. Wetmore 1

BRADHURST AV, 37, w s, 227.7 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x70.3x18x72.9; Catherine Dellamore to Edward Dougherty 1

CALDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x115; Robert H. Hassard to Sarah Hassard 1

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 189.4 ft e of Clinton Av, runs n 80.4x s e 92.8 to point in said street 118.6 ft w of Crotona Av, 48.1 to beginning; United States Trust Company, executors, &c., to Eugene H. Hammond 1,200

KINSELLA AV, Lots 86 and 87, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, Van Nest; Ellen Collins to John Engel..... 1,500

LEBANON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Mary Lyons to Sarah L. Payne 100

LOT 82, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; Robert H. Hassard to Sarah Hassard 1

LOT 263, Block G amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Domenicangelo and Nicola Di Mario 450

LOT 490, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to James F. Burns 1

MADISON AV, 1,134, 20x70; Wallace C. Andrews to Julia A. Bruce..... Gift

MISSION PLACE, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, runs n 60.9 to Worth St x n w 116.5x irregular to beginning; The Washington Life Insurance Company to Marietta Wilsey 1

PARK AV, e s, 74 ft n of 109th St, 26.11 x80; Charles Dougherty to Julia Knapp..

POPHAM AV, w s, lots 189 and 190, map of Undercliffe Terrace; Emilie Coletti to Martha A. Hoffman 3,725

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 250.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x90; Veronica Vogel and others to Mary Poidow 1,700

UNION AV, w s, 25 ft s of Dawson St, 27x100; Robert H. Hassard to Sarah Hassard 1

8D AV, e s, 50 ft n of Spring Place, 75x 101x70x100.8; Margaretha J. Hoffman and others to Henry W. Gilbert..... 17,400

2D ST, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, Wakefield; John Harper to Henry W. Deans 4,500

84TH ST, n s, 304.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 99.8x102; John M. Ranken to the Eagle Realty Company 1

85TH ST, 340 East, 25x102.2; Mary Maloney to Louis Lese 100

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Edgar Coles to William R. Bell, Jr 1

104TH ST, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Edgar Coles 36,000

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Edgar Coles 36,000

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Edgar Coles 36,000

114TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Raffaele Bove and wife to Maria Palareno and Michael Bove..... Gift

127TH ST, 225 East, 18.6x99.11; Michael J. Scanlon, referee, to Sarah Heiser and another 10,000

149TH ST, 646 and 648 West; Albert E. Park to Hulda Wittner..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of Boulevard, 30x 99.11; Caroline Brinley to Albert E. Park ..... Exch

149TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of Boulevard, 30x 99.11; Edward C. Stone to Caroline Brinley ..... Exch

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Carl Vietz; 205 East 4th St, 20 years..... 750

MOORE, Casimir de R., as committee, &c., to Theresa Links; n s of 19th St, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11, 21 years from May 1, 1887 220

MOORE, William T., by attorney, to Theresa Links; n s of 19th St, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11, 21 years from May 1, 1887 220

OGDEN, Mary C., by attorney, to Theresa Links; n s of 19th St, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11, 21 years from July 1, 1887. 650

WELLS, James N., trustee, &c., to Theresa Links; n s of 19th St, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11, 21 years from May 1, 1887 220

Recorded Mortgages.

ALGER, William G. and Julia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,273 Madison Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BAILEY, Fred, to Theressa Schlosser, as trustee; 923 Jefferson St n s, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years..... 4,800

BAILEY, Fred, to Winthrop Earle; 923 Jefferson St, n s, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 750

BAILEY, Fred, to Winthrop Earle; 925 Jefferson St, 1 year..... 750

BAILEY, Fred, to Theressa Schlosser, as trustee; 925 Jefferson St, 3 years..... 4,800

BAILEY, Fred, to Henry White; n s of Jefferson St, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 1,578

BRANDT, Annie F., to George Wolf; s s of Teasdale Place, 425 ft w of Grove Av, 1 year..... $2,000

BOYLSTON, John W., to Susan W. Boylams; s w s of 12th St, 130 ft n w of 3d Av, and a plot in Brooklyn, demand.. 615

BOYLSTON, John W., to Abbie W. Williams; s w s of 12th St, 130 n w of 3d Av, and a plot in Brooklyn, demand.... 673

BOZZUFFI, John, to Domenick Bozzuffi; n e s of 176th St, 175 ft n w of Prospect Av, 4 years..... 2,600

COLES, Edgar, to John T. Terry and another, trustee, &c.; s s of 104th St, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11, (three mortgages,) 5 years..... 120,000

CORNELL, John M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 25th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 75,000

DARRAGH, John E., to Louis A. Wagner; w s of Amsterdam Av, 87.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 7,500

DARRAGH, John E., to Louis A. Wagner; w s of Amsterdam Av, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 7,500

DEANS, Henry W., to John Harper; n s of 2d St, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years... 1,000

FARIA, Maria L. De, to Mary Conlon; s e corner of West End Av and 105th St, 1 year 5,000

GILBERT, Henry W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 5th Av, 50 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 17,400

GROSSMAN, Carl and Emma, to Lillie Ruckert; Lots 134 and 135, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years. 525

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to United States Trust Company, executor, &c.; n s of Jefferson St, 189.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 2 years..... 720

KING, Nancy D. B., to Charles F. Emery; 101 and 103 East 59th St, installments.. 1,500

LESE, Louis, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 85th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 6,000

NUNAN, Catherine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 117th St, 187.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 4,500

OHLSON, Vecktor, to Fetty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; w s of Elton Av, 100 ft n of 160th St, demand..... 5,000

PARK, Albert E., to Julia Knapp; 648 West 149th St, 1 year..... 600

PARK, Albert E., to Julia Knapp; 646 West 149th St, 1 year..... 600

POLDOW, Mary, to John M. Lyon; e s of Rogers Place, 250.1 f. n of Westchester Av, 1 year 1,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and Westchester Av, (widened,) 1 year..... 5,000

RUGGLES, Grace B., and others to James McHenry; e s of Union Square, or Place, 62 ft n of 15th St, 3 years..... 21,000

SCHUSTER, William and George, to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees, &c.; 2 to 6 Christopher St, 3 years.. 20,000

SCHUSTER, William and George, to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees, &c.; 11 Avenue A, 5 years..... 10,000

WAGNER, Edward W., to Theresa Goldsmith and another; n s of 116th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100.11, 7 months....130,000

WILSEY Marietta, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; w s of Mission Place, 41.5 ft n of Park St, 2 years.....165,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DU BOIS, Frederick N., executor, to George G. De Witt and another, executors, &c..... 7,074

KELLY, Edmond, executor, to Edmond Kelly, trustee, &c..... Nom.

LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis P. Furnald.. Nom.

OVERBAUGH, Rhoda A., administratrix, &c., to Rhoda A. Overbaugh..... 7,000

RIGGS, Karrick, to Lena C. Kraetzer..... 18,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Clara D. Carpenter 2,000

VAN PAPE, Ernst, to Hyman Friedman.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 100x 100; Cody Brothers against James J. Wilson, owner and contractor..... 3,012

MADISON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100x 100; Union Granite Company against F. W. Gilbert, owner; R. S. Blackburn Plumbing Company, contractor..... 1,268

WALES AV, w s, 200 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x85; Angelo Secardino against — Chisling, owner; — Cowen, contractor 186

1ST ST, s s, 334.9 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x125; Charles Downey against Antonio Russo, owner; M. E. Stevens, contractor 201

8TH AV, 572; New York Electric Equipment Company against Herman Speer, lessee; Charles Meulenbergh, contractor. 130

12TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 114. Wakefield; Thomas F. Doyle against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners and contractors 98

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; William C. Bunting against John Paterno, owner and contractor... 87

109TH ST, s s, 109 ft w of 1st Av, 30x 78.11; Frederick Brandt against Antonio G. Pucci, owner and contractor..... 172

109TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 87.1; Frederick Brandt against F. C. Lomonte, owner and contractor..... 151

112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x 100.11; Michael Clair against Babette Blumenthal, owner, Antonio Verdeine and Jacob Kennero, contractors..... 28

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

17TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; Jacob A. Zimmermann, with Sarah C. Quinn, (twelve payments)..... 12,000

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV, s s, 175 ft n of 149th St, 75 to 150th St x200 to Union Av x75; Beach Av, s e corner of 150th St, 75x100; Union Av, s w corner of 150th St, 75x80; Samuel D. Rosenfeld against David Cohen and others, (action to cancel mortgage, set aside deeds, &c.;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich.

EAGLE AV, e s, 350 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Antonio Nutile against Angelo Manello and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 67.10 ft n of 52d St, 16.3x70; Harmon Hendricks against Heinrich Wessels and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

RYER AV, Lot 413, map of building lots at Fordham, part of farm of Charles Berrian, 25x 103.4x25x161.6; Ann White against Peter J. Everett, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Hawkes & Fleitmery.

127TH ST, s w s, 130 ft n w of 3d Av, 15x106.6, with a parcel in Brooklyn; Susan W. Boylston against Abbie W. Williams and others, (partition;) attorney, G. N. Boyd.

53D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; William J. Gilmartin against Isma Schreyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

114TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Peter Donald against Peter Behrens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

147TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Colt.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Curtiss vs. Sass.
2—Reeder vs. Sinclair.
3—Gittalson vs. Sass.
4—Leach vs. Haight.
5—In re 94th St.
6—In re La Fontaine Av.
7—Seggermann v s. Sworts Produce Co.
8—Todd vs. Woodruff.
9—Lundquist vs. Levy.
10—Richardson Morgan Co. vs. Mullen.
11—Clarkin vs. Clarkin.
12—Bertelsen vs. Southold.
13—Caporale vs. Beneditto.
14—Farrell vs. Larsen.
15—In re Marchell.
16—Palmer vs. Sullivan.
17—Fire Ins. Co. of Penn.
18—In re Leeber.
19—Hawes vs. Tamsen.
20—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
21—Goddard vs. The Am. Ameen.
22—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
23—People, &c., vs. Moran.
24—Wiedeman vs. Pecoraro.
25—Vietor vs. Lewis.
26—Cohen vs. Friedman.
27—Kretz vs. Schwappenhauser.
28—In re McDonald.
29—In re Hanigan.
30—Roy vs. Roy.
31—Toombly vs. Hoyt.
32—Hanson vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
33—People ex rel. O'Connor vs. Brady.
34—Galligan vs. Bowler.
35—Burnham vs. Burnham.
36—Mentlek vs. Mentlek.
37—People ex rel. Gaynor vs. Bd. of Police.
38—In re Rapp.
39—Lesher vs. Hass.
40—Rouse vs. Hass.
41—MacMillan vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
42—In re Zimare.
43—People, &c., vs. Kahn
44—Faubel vs. Clinton Bank.
45—Foster vs. Lee.
46—Rouse vs. Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford.
47—In re Fletcher.
48—N. Y. Build. L. Bkg. Co. vs. Steele.
49—In re 178th St.
50—In re Jerome Av.
51—In re Edgewater Rd.
52—In re 238th St.
53—In re 184th St.
54—In re E. 171st St.
55—In re E. 177th St.
56—In re E. 189th St.
57—In re E. 172d St.
58—In re Crean St.
59—In re Macomb's Rd.
60—In re E. 170th St.
61—In re E. 157th St.
62—In re E. 158th St.
63—In re Vyse St.
64—In re Bryant St.
65—In re Honeywell Av.
66—In re Longfellow St.
67—In re Hoe St.
68—In re E. 181st St.
69—In re Osborne Place.
70—In re Cannon Place.
71—In re E. 122d St.
72—In re public places, (two cases.)
73—In re Buckhout St.
74—In re Anna Place.
75—In re Aldus St.
76—In re E. 181st St.
77—In re Andrews Av.
78—In re E. 169th St.
79—In re Clinton Place.
80—In re Haven Av.
81—In re Valentine Av.
82—In re Jerome Av.
83—In re W. 135th St.
84—In re W. 171st St.
85—In re Tremont Av.
86—In re E. 230th St.
87—In re Anderson Av.
88—In re Macy Place.
89—In re W. 184th St.
90—In re W. 172d St.
91—In re Worth and Baxter Sts.
92—In re Exterior St.
93—In re Park View Terrace.
94—In re Hewitt Place.
95—In re Union Av.
96—In re Spencer Place.
97—In re Merriam Av.
98—In re Spofford Av.
99—In re E. 162d St.
100—In re W. 170th St.
101—In re Whitlock Av.
102—In re Elton Av.
103—In re W. 164th St.
104—In re Sedgwick Av.
105—In re W. 163d St.
106—In re W. 190th St.
107—In re Claremont Av.
108—In re 10th St.
109—In re 242d St.
110—In re McLean Av.
111—In re W. 53d St..
112—In re Broadway or Bdge. Rd.
113—In re Westch'r Av.
114—In re Rose St.
115—In re Katonah Av.
116—Wilson vs. Fleming.
117—Mariano vs. Mariano.
118—Brown vs. Brown.
119—Palmieri vs. Sullivan.
120—Lesner vs. Bachrach
121—Weld vs. Sage.
122—Brown vs. Mech. & Traders' Bank.
123—Perry vs. Perry.
124—Smith vs. Tuttle.
125—In re 153d St.
126—In re Schaller.
127—In re 153d St.
128—In re Owens.
129—Schulman vs. Pincus.
130—Worch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret Inglis. Caroline May.
Margaret Schweitzer, Louisa Edel. Magdalena Zeller, Helen D. Campman.
Elizabeth Frey. At 2 P. M.
Frederick Pfistschinger, Pauline Goetz. Mary Hall Wright.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J. —Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas Fitzgerald.
2—William Schoeps.
3—Paul Riminalli, William Brown, Thomas Grant.
4—Carmelo Reale.
5—Pasquale Avaletta.
6—Michael Murray.
7—Jacob Tuck.
8—Schachuer Schwerin. Pleadings.
9—Henry Staten.
10—Julius Weller.
11—Gussie Klien.
12—David Weinstein, Charles Cohen.
13—John Wilson.
14—Harry Mercer.
15—Annie Parsons.
16—Irving Wallowitz.
17—Martin Lewis.
18—James Garrey.
19—Morris Brown.
20—Della Foster.
21—Thomas Williams.
22—William Thomas.
23—James Walsh.
24—Peter Drivas.
25—Frederick Malanas.
26—John McKinney.
27—Michael McCarty.
28—Frederick Schaeffer.
29—Jennie Griffen.
30—William S. Mack. Patrick J. Ross.

Eugenie Laffen. Adele Geiss.
2—Louis Vause.
3—Morris J. Brady, Thomas Blarcom, James Schalve.
4—Frank Alstyne, John Leon.
5—Daniel Pinken.
6—Michael Johnson.
7—Michael McCarren, George Bowden.
8—George Trayer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

1—Harry J. Wall.
2—Daniel Sullivan.
3—Lucy Allen.
4—James Boyle.
5—Philip Doyle.
6—Matthew Lamb.
7—James Manning.
8—John Sullivan.
9—George W. Holt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Matthews—Francis C. Cantine. Hoyt vs. Horton—Rufus B. Cowling, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Lord vs. Sawyer—Julius H. Seymour. Dodge vs. Baldwin—Julius H. Seymour.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Gruber—James E. Duross.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Thomas A. Maitland vs. William Calhoun—Henry R. Waite.

UNDERWRITERS AT MILWAUKEE.

Convention Delegates Hear Addresses on Life Insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—The second day's session of the National Association of Life Underwriters was devoted to the delivery of addresses. The addresses at the morning session were made by Emory McClintock of New York, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on "General Plans, Reserves, and Investments"; Jacob L. Greene of Hartford, Conn., on "Special Features, Dividends, and Surrender Values," and Judge W. S. Nichols of New York.

Mr. McClintock, in his address, said that the subject assigned to him was exceedingly broad, embracing, in fact, the entire insurance field. "No life insurance company has ever yet successfully wound up its business affairs," he said, "and the successful life insurance company must go on forever."

To succeed the company must present an attractive plan of operation. The co-operation plan was unquestionably secure, in his opinion, because it cannot fail to meet its obligations, which are not, as a rule, very large. These societies usually come to an end, he said, because they fail to present attractive features; old members become tired of paying to keep up, and new members are hard to get because of the lack of attractive features.

This remark, he said, was made for the benefit of mutual insurance companies, which are anything but attractive to old line insurance companies, because they do not wish the continued existence of mutual societies, an effort to crush which was made in the last Legislature of Wisconsin in the proposed insurance code, which failed of passage because the mutual societies got after it in the committee.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Scottish Alliance Assurance Company, which recently purchased a controlling interest in the Reading Fire Insurance Company, will enter the United States, making its deposit in some New England State.

James Batterson, Jr., is temporarily acting as manager of the liability department of the Travelers Insurance Company for New York and New Jersey, in the place of E. W. De Leon, who resigned recently to become metropolitan manager of the Maryland Casualty Company.

The fire in the sub-cellar of Leerburger Brothers, dealers in essential oils, 54 Beekman Street, on Monday night, has occasioned several unlooked-for losses, the water in the flooded sub-cellar having worked its way into the neighboring cellars. Those affected are R. J. Waddell & Co., dry paints and colors, 52 Beekman Street; Conner, Fendler & Co., printing supplies, 56 Beekman Street; A. Isaacs & Co., sponges and chamois, 58 Beekman Street; Feliz Fournier & Knopf, calfskins, 36 Spruce Street; B. W. Jones, dealer in leather, 38 Spruce Street, and the Ellers & Movius Leather Company, 40 Spruce Street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow. The September meeting of the board will be on Sept. 21, when it is expected that the advisability of collecting fire insurance rate statistics will be taken up. What treatment it will receive will be largely determined by the result of the rate conference, called for Sept. 20 by President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association. The chances of positive action at this conference have been lessened by the fact that a number of important companies have not been invited to attend. It is said, however, by men who have been skeptical of the success of any attempt at organization that the possibility of a tariff association before Jan. 1, 1899, has been decidedly improved. They attribute this change to the fact that Mr. Irvin has apparently given up the idea of a limited association on the lines of the last one and is now working toward the adoption of something similar to the scheme known as the "Continental plan," which favors universal ratings in the metropolitan district.

Assessment on A. L. Barber's Property

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Michael J. Tierney of this village, the referee who inquired into the assessment placed on the property of A. L. Barber, adjoining the Ardsley Casino, has prepared his report. The referee finds that the assessment of $1,016,000 is too high and recommends that it be reduced to $741,000, which, he says, real estate men have declared is the real worth of the property in question. The referee does not find that the Assessors of Greenburg made their rating with any idea of being arbitrary, but thinks they erred as to the real value of the property. The property of Mr. Barber includes the old Astor place and the homestead of Cyrus Field.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.

116th Street, Amsterdam Ave. to the Boulevard.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—September 26th to October 1st.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences Monday, October 3rd.
For examination schedules and other information apply to the BURSAR, Room 109, LIBRARY.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

The Horace Mann School,
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET WEST. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.
Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,
45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.
Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.
Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium, Playground.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,
13 Astor Place, near Broadway.
For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) Intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.
In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY
NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

MISS CHISHOLM
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Kindergarten to College Preparatory. Special courses. Resident pupils. Wednesday, Oct. 5.
15 East Sixty-fifth Street.

THE MISSES WREAKS'
Graded School for Girls. College preparatory class.
Special students. Resident pupils.
12 East Seventy-third Street.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and the right of the said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful purchaser shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property hereby directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid in cash or in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.
se8-law6wTh&co20.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Court of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.

PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.

JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co., to present the same with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Rooms 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.
T. DARRINGTON TEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.
au11-law6wTh

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—
MARY TAYLOR DAENICKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT,
T. DARRINGTON TEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.
au11-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Elena B. C. Evans, plaintiff, against MARGARET GRAHAM, George W. Graham, John B. Graham, and James Franklin Graham, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John Graham, deceased; Margaret Graham, Katharine K. C. Lyman, Jan Van Dolsen, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, and "Mary" Washburn, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant William M. Washburn; Pedro R. de Flores, as general guardian for Maria C. M. de Flores, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s8-law6wTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Luhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore P. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the City Hall in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au11-law6wTh.

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chestnut, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goit, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kidder, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGaffey, Ellie, Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s15-law6w&o27.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28 law6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RESEIGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 66 New Street, New York City. ap7-law6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s15-law6w&o27.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next. Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM P. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mTh.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Au11-law6wTh&s22

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT G. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-law6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ewart & Moffat, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EWART & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward B. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Gulguard, Frank H. Gulguard, Charles Jenkins Hunter, Frances B. Austin, Charles Perry Austin, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Paulina H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Olivia Hunter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
s8-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

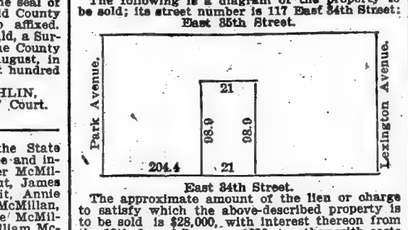
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 88, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page 504, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 14th day of September, 1898.

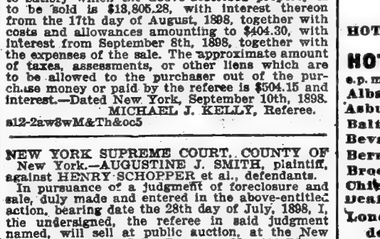
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—
ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date eighth day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,287.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au30-2aw8w&s20.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 115 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereto, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with either laundry work or wait on table; best references. Call Tuesday, from 10 to 3, at 416 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or to assist with housework. Annie Nolan, care Mrs. Mulgrew, 1,848 3d Av., corner 102d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good, plain cook; is competent in all its branches; strictly private family; no clubhouse need apply. 163 East 70th St.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best references. M. B., 490 7th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; can furnish best city references. 107 East 68d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant; is first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. P., 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the week or day; best city reference. 454 West 40th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a refined German, in American family, to take care of one or two grown children; wages, $18; no cards; references. 607 Hudson St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, who understands the making of children's clothes; in a private family; good reference. Seamstress, 11 West 97th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, sober, reliable German; best city references; in private house; wages, $45. Care Mrs. Carli, 884 3d Av., first floor.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Reliable, sober, honest, careful driver; willing; not too stout; between 30 and 40 years old; answer by note, with copy of last reference. Mrs. J., 242 East 15th St., Stuyvesant Square.

COACHMAN.—English; single; neat appearance; stylish, careful driver; first-class references. E. F., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or manager of large private estate, park, or similar place; thorough experience in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds and general routine work of a gentleman's place; well qualified in every respect to assume entire charge; a responsible, permanent position only desired; age 35; married, one child; reliable New York references, also from London, Berlin, Paris, A. W., Post Office, New Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey; by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—German; 37; married; no children; to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages; wife first-class cook. F., 141 West 15th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly competent in all its branches; age, 35; single; German; with best references; in private place. C. H., care of Frankel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class, middle-aged man; understands all its branches; best city reference. C., 316 East 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

FOREMAN.—By a French chocolate foreman having 25 years' experience, and first-class references; having been at the head of some of the largest factories in Europe and United States. Eugene Varnier, 117 West 27th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two girls; one as waitress, and to assist with chamberwork; other as laundress and chambermaid. Call, Thursday morning, 271 West End Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
e.p. means European plan. a.p., American; op., open
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asbury Pk, N.J. West End H'l, op'n J'e 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md. . .The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Deal, N. J. Hathaway Inn, op. entire yr. golf links
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, RI. The Aquidneck, ap $2.50 up TJ. O'Neill
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Sar'ga Spgs., N.Y. United States Htl., op. till Oct. 1
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gordon, E. P., A. P., $3.50
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
First and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 AM.
" West 22d St. Pier, 9 AM.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, . . . Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North

BURGLAR DREAM CAME TRUE

Grace Reardon, in Dentist's Chair, Had Prevision of Her Nocturnal Visitor.

TIED IN BED THAT NIGHT

Robber Was Frightened Away and the Girl's Father, a Jersey City ex-Alderman, Released Her—Her Tale Corroborated.

At a late hour Tuesday night ex-Alderman Michael Reardon of 408 Grove Street, Jersey City, summoned the police of the Second Precinct to his house. He said that the house had been invaded by a burglar who had bound and gagged his daughter Grace, fourteen years old, in her room. The house is a four-story frame building. Mr. Reardon uses the ground floor as a dairy and lives with his family on the three upper floors. The family consists of himself, wife, Grace, her sister Irene, and two sons, Walter and Mitchell.

Grace had visited a dentist Tuesday afternoon to have some teeth extracted. She was put under the influence of gas. When she went home she told her mother that after she had taken the gas she dreamed that she was at home and that the house had been entered by burglars. She retired early Tuesday night, her room being on the third floor. The other members of the family were down stairs, with the exception of Mitchell, who was asleep in his room on the fourth floor.

About 11 o'clock Irene, who is eighteen years old, and Walter, the youngest of the family, went up stairs. The boy went to his room on the fourth floor, and Irene entered the room adjoining her sister's. The two rooms communicate. The gas was out, which Irene thought strange. Before she had time to ask her sister why she had put out the light, a man ran from the inner room, pushed her roughly aside, and jumped from the window to the roof of an extension, from which he leaped to the ground.

Irene at once gave an alarm, and her father ran up stairs. When he appeared Irene screamed, "Save Grace! Save Grace!"

Mr. Reardon ran into Grace's room, and called to her. She replied in a muffled voice, at the same time struggling to rise. He found her lying on her face, and when he tried to raise her found she was tied to the bedstead. He took a knife from his pocket and cut the bonds that held her. When he lifted her up he found that a handkerchief had been fastened about her head and over her mouth. Her hands were also bound with a velvet ribbon which she used to tie up her hair.

The girl said that shortly after she fell asleep she awoke to find a man in her room. She called to her mother, but the intruder struck her lightly on the head with a child's chair that stood near the bed, and told her to keep quiet and he would not harm her. Then he took the ribbon and tied her hands, after which he fastened the handkerchief over her mouth. Then he tied her to the bedstead, and proceeded to ransack a bureau, a chest, and a closet. Before he had finished Irene entered the adjoining room and the man disappeared.

Policeman John W. Murphy, who was standing at Grove and Fourth Streets, responded to the alarm given by Mr. Reardon. He telephoned to the Seventh Street Police Station, and Capt. Kelly, Sergt. Cody, Detective Clark, and several reserve policemen were quickly on the scene. They surrounded the block, but could find no trace of the burglar. They also found that nothing had been taken from the house. Some of the policemen tried to make light of the girl's statements, asserting that she was still under the influence of the gas she had taken in the afternoon.

Mr. Reardon said that, while such a thing might be possible, the theory would not account for Irene having seen the burglar jump from the window, as she had taken no gas. Mrs. Reardon said the handkerchief tied over the girl's face did not belong in her house.

Grace said the burglar was a stout, stocky man, of dark complexion. She had a good look at him, she said, before he put out the light.

Mrs. Clara Edwards, who lives at 190 Third Street, and whose house overlooks the rear of Reardon's premises, says that she saw a man on the extension shortly before 11 o'clock. He jumped from the extension to a shed and thence to the ground, and disappeared over a fence.

Police Captain Kelly said yesterday that he did not see any reason to doubt the truth of Grace's story.

THE CREVELING PROPERTY.

Complaint of the Father Against the Son Is Withdrawn.

The complaint filed in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, a short time ago, by Adam W. Creveling of Washington, N. J., in regard to the deeds of his property in that town, has been withdrawn by him, with a full retraction of all charges against his son, the late Augustus Creveling. The facts in the case were not stated by Adam W. Creveling when the complaint was made, but are as follows:

A. W. Creveling was married for the second time on Sept. 1, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Thompson of Newark, N. J., and two weeks prior to this marriage, on Aug. 18, 1887, made the deeds, conveying to his children, Mary C. Hand and Augustus Creveling, two valuable pieces of property. These deeds remained in New York City, and were not recorded until last month, after his son's death. By the withdrawal of the complaint, Adam W. Creveling acknowledges his desire to provide for his children's interests and establishes the claim of Mrs. Augustus Creveling to the property.

The statement of Mrs. George Dawes, sister of the late Daniel Vliet, lawyer, of Washington, N. J., was also misrepresented, as the deeds for the above property were not in his care and no breach of trust was committed by him. A satisfactory settlement has been arranged.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MISS KING.

Missing Girl's Family Firmly Convinced that She Is Dead.

William F. King yesterday continued the search for his sister Louise, who mysteriously disappeared from the beach at Coney Island on Sunday, and nothing that he has been able to discover, he said, has in any way shaken his conviction that his sister met her death in the surf. Mr. King said that his sister and the maid left his father's house in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, at about 1:30 on Sunday afternoon, and they could not have arrived at Coney Island before 3:30. At 4 o'clock the tide began to ebb, he says, "and if this is so," continued Mr. King, "and my sister was swept off her feet and out into deep water she was carried out to sea and her body may not be recovered for at least nine days, when the gases generated will bring a body to the surface.

"My sister had a very beautiful voice, and in my endeavors to leave no clue uninvestigated I thought that she might have fostered a desire for the stage and have done something sensational to attain her ends. To-day I saw her music teachers and have been assured by them that she had no such ideas and her girl friends tell a like story. If anything, she had, I learn, a sort of aversion for the stage and she knew no theatrical people whatever. As only young women are taught at the school she attended, she met no men there. She never went out alone and while she had many friends, all of them were known to her parents and visited at her home."

Rumor of Trolley Deal Revived.

An old rumor about the consolidation of the Nassau and Brooklyn Heights Railroads was revived yesterday, and it was reported that negotiations were again under way. The only obstacle it was said, is that both parties are holding out for the best possible terms. This rumor has come to the surface at different times for two years, but this time it is based on the problems presented by bridge crossing. Congestion is caused by the use of different tracks by the various lines in leaving the bridge, and there are frequent delays. If the two companies should consolidate, the cars, it is said, could be run so as not to interfere.

Police Bicycle Squad for Brooklyn.

Chief Devery yesterday afternoon established a permanent bicycle squad for the Borough of Brooklyn. It will begin active service at 8 o'clock this morning in charge of Roundsman John T. Lake, who will have twenty-two men under him. The men will be stationed at the Gates Avenue Station, and will patrol the principal thoroughfares frequented by Brooklyn bicyclists.

MULLER FOUND DEAD IN BED.

He Was Under Bail to Answer to a Charge of Attempting to Poison His Former Housekeeper.

Franz Muller, seventy-two years old, was found dead in bed yesterday in a room he occupied at the Washington Hotel, at Washington and Ferry Streets, Hoboken. His stepson, Ferdinand Seichter, says Muller told him Tuesday night that they would never meet again. County Physician Converse, who examined the body, said there was nothing to indicate that Muller had taken poison, and there were no wounds on the body. He ordered the body taken to the morgue, and will not make an autopsy unless the relatives demand it. A revolver, fully loaded, was found in a silk hat belonging to Muller. The hat was in a box in a closet.

Muller was under bail to appear before Police Justice Potts, at Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Mary Meyer, his former housekeeper, and her daughter. She alleged that the attempt was made on Aug. 15, but she did not prefer the charge until Sept. 8. At that time Muller said he took the wine to Mrs. Meyer's house, and that he drank as much of the wine as the women did. In addition to this, Mrs. Meyer had previously caused Muller's arrest for obtaining $500 from her under a promise of marriage, which he failed to keep, and she had also brought suit against him for breach of promise, damages being laid at $25,000.

Among Muller's effects was a letter directing that his body should be buried beside that of his wife, who died last April. She owned some property in Hoboken, and after her death Muller produced a will which gave all the property to him. Her two sons by her first husband, on Friday last applied to Judge Blair, in the Orphans' Court, to have the will set aside on the ground that it was a forgery. The hearing was set down for Sept. 23.

M'BRIDE NOT AN ABDUCTOR.

Detective Returns from Maine Without Him—Maud Doering Over Nineteen—Her Infatuation.

Detective Weiser of Brooklyn, who was sent to Wells Beach, Me., to arrest Dr. James T. McBride for the abduction of Maud Doering, returned yesterday without his man. McBride is a dentist of Orange, N. J., who ran away with Miss Doering, a typewriter in a Wall Street office. It was represented that she was seventeen years old. McBride had prepared himself for the charge of abduction, and had retained a lawyer who looked up the girl's age and found that she was over nineteen.

When Weiser returned, the girl's mother was sent for. They went together to the office of the Health Department on Clinton Street, and ascertained that the girl had been born on April 30, 1879.

"Does that mean that I cannot get my girl back?" asked the mother.

"It looks that way," said Weiser.

"Then I will go to Maine if I have to beg my way, and plead with her," returned Mrs. Doering, leaving the office.

Weiser said that he had had McBride arrested on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, and that McBride had been remanded until Saturday. The girl seemed to be infatuated with him. The detective argued with her, telling her that McBride would surely abandon her and that she would become an outcast.

She looked the officer squarely in the face and replied: "Perhaps."

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE.

The Board of Directors to Hold a Meeting To-day.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held to-day. The result is awaited with unusual interest among insurance men, as it will be the first board meeting since the widely published report that Price, McCormick & Co. were seeking to purchase a controlling interest in the company's stock for the purpose of winding it up. Second Vice President Charles A. Shaw said last night that, so far as he knew, nothing had occurred in this connection since the statement that the scheme was believed to have fallen through was made on behalf of the management. Howard S. Gray of Chicago, the Vice President of the company, is in town, and will be present at the meeting. He came from Niagara Falls, where he attended the meeting of the Western Union.

On Aug. 5, Price, McCormick & Co. applied for a transcript of the Hanover stockholders, and later sought unsuccessfully to meet the Finance Committee of the company. This committee will make a report to-day, covering the whole matter. The Hanover is capitalized at $1,000,000, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a net surplus of $584,870. Its stock is quoted at 150.

TERMS OF MUNICIPAL JUSTICES.

A Suit to Compel the Election of Successors to Appointees.

William A. Shortt yesterday applied to Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, on behalf of John Schultes, an elector, for a peremptory writ of mandamus against John H. Ilsworth, County Clerk of Richmond County, directing him to publish, as part of a notice received from the Secretary of State, the city officers who may be voted for at the November election, especially a Justice of the Municipal Court for the First District of the Borough of Richmond, in place of John J. Kenney, and a Justice for the Second District, in place of Albert Reynaud. The petitioner deposes that the terms of the two Justices will expire on Dec. 31 next.

This proceeding affects all the additional Justices appointed in the City of New York this year. The petition sets forth that, being incumbents of elective offices, the Justices cannot hold office by appointment longer than the commencement of the political year succeeding the election of November next. The Secretary of State has transmitted to the County Clerk a notice naming each officer, except city officers, to be voted for at the coming election, and the County Clerk published a copy on Aug. 6, but omitted to publish as part of the notice each city officer to be voted for.

The matter was adjourned until to-day.

WANTS PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

Harry Siegel Brings Suit Against Jacob Siegel and Ida L. Alexander.

Harry Siegel has brought suit in the Supreme Court through his attorneys, Epstein Brothers, against Jacob Siegel and Ida L. Alexander for a dissolution of the partnership between them, the appointment of a receiver, and an accounting. The usual injunction was obtained, and the order to show cause was set down for Monday next. Epstein Brothers said that the business is perfectly solvent, that the assets are $20,000 and liabilities only $500. The partnership was formed on Feb. 25 last, each contributing $6,500 capital, to carry on two corporations known as the United States Loan Association and the Star Loan Association, which were organized under the laws of this State to make loans on personal property. The United States Loan Association was capitalized at $25,000, and Harry Siegel was elected as its President. As the company could make loans for sixty days only it was deemed advisable to start another company to renew the loans when they expired, and this was called the Star Loan Association. The offices were kept separate, the Star being at 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the United States at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

It was understood that the business of both companies was for the mutual benefit of the three partners. Harry Siegel gave his attention to the United States Loan Association, while the other partners looked after the Star. He alleges that they tried to take business away from the United States Loan Association by various means, and when he learned of it he demanded a dissolution of the partnership, said he would retire from both companies, and demanded one-third of the assets. He has $5,000 of the assets which he is ready to turn over to a receiver, and declares that the other two partners have $15,000 of the assets.

Ferry Official Resigns.

After thirty-four years in the service of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, William R. Ravestym, the Vice President and general manager, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the Directors. There was a reorganization of the company recently. It resulted in the election of Joseph J. O'Donohue as President and Joseph Riley as Treasurer and Secretary. Mr. Ravestym is seventy-eight years old.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

Supt. Jasper Reports Regarding the Crowded Conditions.

SOME NOMINATIONS APPROVED

The Board of Education Also Meets and Takes Up the Question of the Appointment of Examiners.

A regular meeting of the Borough School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Board of Education. The following report from Borough Superintendent Jasper was read:

I avail myself of this opportunity to give statistics more especially relating to the opening of the public schools, including the High Schools, on Monday, Sept. 12:

Pupils on register July 3	198,854
Pupils admitted Sept. 12	26,155
Pupils on register Sept. 12	220,431
Attendance Sept. 12	191,806
Refused admission owing to a lack of accommodation	8,547
Number of half-day classes	189
Number of half-day pupils	11,074
Number of sittings	227,658

With reference to the half-day classes, I would say that there is a necessity for the continuance of such classes at the present, but from present prospects the increase of school accommodations within the next eight months will very nearly remove such necessity.

The number of sittings reported does not include the new school buildings, in which schools had not been fully organized; these schools, three in number, will afford accommodations for 6,900 pupils.

The nominations of Augustus S. Downing of Albany as Principal of the Training School at an annual salary of $5,000, and of Edward Jones of Plattsburg and Welland Henrick of Cortland, N. Y., as assistants, at $3,500, were confirmed.

A resolution was adopted confirming the nomination by the Superintendents for positions as assistant teachers in the high schools of the nine applicants recently appointed. Five of these are for the Boys' High School, three for the Girls' High School, and one for the mixed school.

The matter of two new schools, one in One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the other at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was referred to the Committee on Buildings. Mr. Adams urged that there was no section of the city where schools were needed more, and others agreed with him.

An indorsement of the contemplated action of the City Council to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to children was read, and upon a vote being taken was unanimously accepted.

Resolutions of regret at the death of Robert Maclay, who was President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and at one time President of the Board of Education, were adopted.

Prior to this meeting there was a special session of the Board of Education called for the purpose of taking action in regard to the two Examiners recently appointed by Superintendent Maxwell. Of the thirty-seven applicants who were examined the following were declared eligible: George J. Smith, Walter L. Hervey, James C. Burns, William McAndrew, and Jerome A. O'Connell. Out of these five only two were nominated.

Mr. Maxwell explained that, in forming the Board of Examiners, it was necessary to have one each assigned to the branches of languages, mathematics, science, and history and geography. Only one passed in languages and the other four in history and geography. None certified in mathematics and science. Mr. Smith was therefore nominated as examiner in history and physical geography and Dr. Hervey in languages.

Mr. Kelly then moved that the consideration of the nominations be deferred until the full board of four was made up, and that the matter be held open until the eligible list had been enlarged sufficiently to meet the requirements. His motion was adopted.

MAYOR TALKS ABOUT SCHOOLS.

At the Armory Board Meeting He Takes Up Various Questions.

Mayor Van Wyck expressed his views in vigorous fashion in regard to the public schools and other matters at a meeting of the Armory Board yesterday. Major Avery D. Andrews of Squadron A appeared before the board, and asked if larger quarters could not be provided for the squadron under his command.

"The armory on Ninety-fourth Street," he said, "was built to accommodate a troop of 100 men. But we have grown from a troop to a squadron, and the building is badly crowded."

"New York is proud of its armories," said the Mayor, "but I am afraid we will not get any more for some time to come. The city has been unable to issue any bonds because of the debt limit being reached, and when we have reached that condition when we can begin to reissue bonds there is a public library to be built, and the East River Bridge, not to speak of new schools. If it were possible, I would have men at work on the bridge night and day. We need at least four bridges between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The schools, too, have opened, and we find that there are thousands of school children in the city unprovided with school room. The Board of Education is the only board over which the Mayor exercises no control. I have on my desk a list of new school buildings going up, which, under the terms of the contract, should have been completed before this. There is one school in particular which should have been completed eighteen months ago. It is still unfinished, and yet I can do nothing because Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder, who has charge of the buildings, is not subject to removal by me. If I had it in my power, I would remove him this minute."

"The great trouble with the Board of Education is that its members do not devote all their time to it. Men who practice law or other professions, or who have private business on their hands to occupy their time, cannot give the necessary attention to the work of School Commissioners. The system is all wrong. The men in the School Board ought to devote all their time to the board's affairs."

The Armory Board received requisitions for supplies for the different armories. They were referred to a committee. The requisitions amounted to $146,000. Of this sum, $16,000 was for improving the sanitary condition of the Seventh Regiment Armory. Gen. Butt, in speaking to the board about the requisitions, said: "I know the Colonels of regiments make requisition for everything in sight, so as to get what is actually needed. Some get all they need and others get very little. It is a game of grab."

CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mayor Van Wyck Receives a Letter from Acting Corporation Counsel.

Mayor Van Wyck had nothing to say for publication yesterday about the letter from the State Civil Service Commissioners, which calls attention to the fact that the Mayor must submit local civil service rules to the State Board for approval.

Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly sent to the Mayor yesterday a letter regarding the Attorney General's opinion to which the State Civil Service Commissioners had referred. This opinion the Mayor had referred to Mr. Connoly. Mr. Connoly said in his letter:

This matter has received proper attention, but its importance has been much lessened by the decision recently rendered by the Appellate Division of the First Department in the case of the People ex rel. Leet against Keller. It was held in that case that Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898, amending the general civil service laws of the State, Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, does not apply to the City of New York.

The Mayor, through his secretary, sent word to John C. Birdseye, Acting Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission, that the latter's communication had been referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Wedding Party in Jersey City.

Judge John A. Blair's office in the Weldon Building, Jersey City, was invaded yesterday by a wedding party. The bride said she was Emily E. Rowley, eighteen years old, of Manhattan, but gave no address. The bridegroom gave his name as Richard P. Kerns, and said that he lived in Toronto, Canada. He gave his age as twenty-five years. The prospective bridegroom presented a certificate, duly signed by County Clerk John G. Fisher, and as the five days prescribed by law had expired since the certificate was issued, Judge Blair performed the ceremony. Mr. Kerns said that he would leave with his bride last night for his home in Toronto.

A Real Estate Dealer's Sudden Death.

Elijah Brainard, fifty-four years old, a real estate dealer of 24 State Street, was found dead yesterday morning in the hall of the house at 402 West Twenty-third Street, where he lived with his wife. Death was probably due to apoplexy.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

FUNERAL OF J. P. TOWNSEND.

Simple But Impressive Services are Held at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Funeral services, impressive in their simplicity, were held in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday afternoon for John P. Townsend, the President of the Bowery Savings Bank in this city, who died of heart disease at his Summer home in Tarrytown on Sunday night. In the assemblage which filled the church there were many elderly men prominent in financial and mercantile circles. The body was brought to this city from Tarrytown yesterday morning and taken to the church. The services, which began at 3:30 P. M., were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders.

After reading appropriate scriptural selections Dr. Sanders, in lieu of a eulogy, made an eloquent prayer in which he gave thanks for the good that John P. Townsend had done in this community, both by deeds and by his example as an upright and earnest man. The musical selections rendered by the organ and the church choir, under the direction of Homer N. Bartlett, organist, were particularly impressive.

The chief mourners were the widow, with her son, Charles J. Townsend; another son, John Henry Townsend; and the daughter, Mrs. Alfred T. White, with her husband; also Charles H. Townsend, a brother of the deceased; O. D. Baldwin, Mrs. A. A. Baldwin, Dr. Jared G. Baldwin, Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., and David A. Baldwin. The pall bearers were James Stillman, Stephen Baker, Robert M. Galloway, John S. Tilney, William V. Brokaw, Charles T. Cook, John J. Sinclair, James A. Benedict, Charles T. Barney, E. V. Loew, Charles R. Flint, Henry C. Berlin, Mark W. Maclay, and George Jeremiah. Many old friends and business associates of the dead banker were present, including several of the officers and employes of the Bowery Savings Bank, and a delegation of members of the Maritime Exchange, of which Mr. Townsend was formerly President.

The body was taken from the church to the Grand Central Station, whence it was conveyed to Tarrytown and placed temporarily in the receiving vault of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

SHOT AT HER STEPFATHER.

Jersey City Girl Tries to Kill Him, as She Said He Made a Drunkard Out of Her Mother.

Maud Riley, twenty years old, of 245 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, where she is employed as a servant, was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin yesterday, charged with atrocious assault in firing a revolver at her stepfather, John Shugrue, of 190 Eighth Street. The bullet grazed his head, making a scalp wound. Miss Riley admitted the shooting, but said her stepfather had made her mother a drunkard in order that he might get control of a house she owned. Their drunkenness, she said, had driven her from home, and she had resolved to end it by shooting her stepfather.

She went to Wood & Menagh's, 134 Newark Avenue, and bought a revolver and five cartridges for $2. Then she went to the house, and finding her mother and stepfather intoxicated, fired all five chambers at him, only one bullet, however, hitting him. He ran from the house, and she gave herself up to the police.

James Kelly, Miss Riley's counsel, asked that the case be postponed until to-day, which request was granted. He said the girl had brooded over her mother's condition until she had become insane. He will ask to-day that she be committed for examination as to her sanity.

DELINQUENT CLUBMAN FINED.

Mr. Herrick Is Punished for Contempt of Court and Told that He Should Pay His Club Dues.

Percy M. Herrick, a member of the Orange Club of East Orange, was fined $25 by Justice Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday for contempt of court. Mr. Herrick owes the Orange Club $54.51, and a judgment for that amount was taken on June 1 last. Subsequently the delinquent clubman was ordered to appear and be examined in supplementary proceedings, so as to determine if he was able to pay his debts.

Otis & Pressinger, who represent the club, did not press the examination, having arrived at an agreement with Mr. Herrick, whereby the latter was to pay one-third of the judgment down and the remainder in two months. Several days went by and Mr. Herrick made no effort to carry out his end of the agreement. After waiting for some time, Lawyer Otis got an order from Justice Conlan, ordering Mr. Herrick to again appear for examination. The order was served, but Mr. Herrick apparently paid no attention to it, and yesterday he was directed to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in failing to obey the previous orders.

Lawyer Otis argued that Mr. Herrick was perfectly able to pay the club what he owed, but that he showed no disposition to do so. He stated that when he first talked of bringing suit to recover the amount due the club, Mr. Herrick told him that he could go on and sue, but that he never would get anything. Mr. Herrick's lawyer said that his client intended to pay when he could, but that he had been very busy lately, and when the court orders were served on him he was about to leave for Boston on business.

Justice Conlan was inclined to pursue the usual course and suspend punishment in the contempt proceedings, provided that Mr. Herrick submitted to examination at once. Counsel for Mr. Herrick insisted, however, that a judgment should be passed in the contempt matter. Justice Conlan thereupon fined Mr. Herrick $25 and ordered him to appear and submit to an examination to-morrow.

"I think," said the Justice, in passing sentence, "that this man should pay his club dues, and I propose to find out if he has the means to do it."

BOOK AND NEWSDEALERS.

They Elect Officers and Choose Buffalo as Their Next Meeting Place.

The members of the Booksellers and Newsdealers' National Association continued their session yesterday at the Grand Central Palace. After a discussion in the morning on various matters, officers were elected as follows: President—Thomas F. Martin, New York; First Vice President—W. D. Madigan, Lancaster, Penn.; Second Vice President—I. Ottenheimer, Baltimore; Treasurer—T. J. Quinn, New York; Secretary—F. R. Sampson, New York; Custodian—C. F. Pettie, Bridgport, Conn.; Chairman Executive Committee—J. H. J. Reilley, Providence, R. I; Executive Committee—D. Brophy, New York; William Wilson, Baltimore; J. E. Gray, West Everett, Mass., and A. W. Rice, Stoneham, Mass. During the afternoon the advisability of starting a paper to represent the interests of the booksellers and newsdealers was discussed. Nearly all agreed that such a venture should be entered into, but no definite plans were arranged.

It was decided to hold next year's convention at Buffalo, from Aug. 15 to 22 inclusive.

The Board of Classification.

One opinion handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday was as follows: H. Wolff & Co. protested against an assessment of duty at 50 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem (under the provision in Paragraph 320 for "labels for garments or other articles composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre") upon certain woven strips of white cotton, about three-quarters of an inch in width and one yard or more in length, with letters of the alphabet woven therein with red threads. The protestants claimed that the goods were dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem, either as tapes or otherwise, under Paragraph 320 or 322. The board found that the merchandise had been properly assessed.

Ex-Inspector Williams Saves a Life.

While fishing Tuesday night from a dock at Cos Cob, Conn., Constance Sperce, the man who interpreted for "Frenchy" in the Shakespeare murder case, fell into the water and was fast being carried out with the tide, when ex-Inspector of Police Alexander Williams, who happened to be near at the time, plunged into the water and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in getting Sperce, who by this time was unconscious, safely to shore.



$5 Derby in disguise for $3. The shape is there, the felt is there, the workmanship is there, the color is there, the wear is there.

What more do you want?

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VOLUNTEERS NOT TO BLAME

Gen. Wingate Says the War Department Cannot Shift Responsibility for Camp Scandals.

ARMY REORGANIZATION NEEDED

Not the National Guard, but the Regular Service Needs Reforming, He Says—Experience of the Civil War Was Disregarded.

Gen. George W. Wingate, ex-Inspector General of Rifle Practice for this State, spoke yesterday in strong condemnation of the effort, evident in Washington and elsewhere, to shift the blame for the condition of the various army camps from the shoulders of the War Department to those of the State volunteer organizations. Gen. Wingate has been President of the National Guard Association of the United States for twenty years, and has done much for the National Guard. His manual of rifle practice was practically adopted by the regular army.

"I feel that I speak for every Guardsman in the United States," said Gen. Wingate, "when I denounce the attempt of the War Department to saddle upon the volunteers the awful responsibility for the camp conditions that have sent the flower of our young men to needless graves and to premature decay. When the War Department says that its brigade and division heads did not know the condition of affairs, and tries to make it appear that the Colonels of volunteer troops failed to report to them the actual conditions, I want to ask what the daily sick list was for. Every day the doctors made out lists, showing the well and the sick. This list was sent to brigade and division headquarters. When the heads saw that there was 20 per cent. of sickness in a certain command, why did not the commanding officer of the division make it his business to find out why it was so? Do you suppose for a moment that during the civil war Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman would not have known what was going on in his camp? The brigade and division heads knew perfectly well that the Colonels were under orders to put their troops in certain places in the camp, and to keep them there.

"We are told by a noble army of apologists that the trouble was red tape, or, in other words, regulations. Do they expect the American people to believe that the army regulations are like acts of Congress that cannot be changed at once? Every sensible citizen ought to know that the regulations of the army are simply orders like those given by the head of any big business house, and can be changed whenever the occasion requires it. During the campaign around Vicksburg Gen. Grant wanted to get his men in a hurry over a certain dangerous piece of country. I think it was Milliken's Bend. He issued orders to the Quartermasters to load up every wagon with rations as fast as it came up and send it right off without waiting a second for the vouchers prescribed in the regulations. Grant got his men where he wanted them, and no one ever heard anything about his wanton disregard of red tape.

Some Recent History.

"The War Department says that the National Guard needs to be reorganized to avoid these scandals in the future. The need of reorganization lies exclusively with the regular army, and the department is trying to cover up its own inefficiency by trying to make it appear that the volunteers broke down in camp. Nothing is further from the truth. The selection of the camp site at Chickamauga was the work of the regular army. What more hideous blunder was made than that? Were the volunteers responsible for that? After putting the troops in a camp that simply invited death, the men are blamed now because they ate some watermelon or drank cold water after drills, or now and then ate some green fruit.

"What was done when the United States undertook to move the Seventy-first Regiment out of Camp Black. Right here in New York City there was so much delay that the troops were nearly twenty-four hours without rations. After doing all it could at Washington to break down the men by the selection of unhealthful camps and insufficiency of rations, the department now gets up in righteous indignation and yells at the volunteers: 'Why did you get sick, anyway?'

"Look at the situation at Camp Thomas: We take an army there to season it. After three months, when it ought to be fit to fight for its life, it can scarcely march half a dozen miles, and a large percentage of its strength is in the hospitals. If we had kept our brave boys there long enough we wouldn't have had an army at all. I need not dwell on the camping in the woods, except to say that every book on military camping warns against camping in shaded places, always recommending the open, sunny places as the most healthful. If the National Guard needs reorganization, then what must the army need when three general officers—Gens. Roe, Sanger, and Mattock—say in their report that no lime or other disinfectants could be secured from the Medical or Quartermaster's Department, although repeated requisitions were made for them? We were told that the camp at Chickamauga was established for the purpose of giving opportunity for the manoeuvring of large bodies of troops, but nothing of the kind was done except in the matter of a few parades.

"The idea of forming one large, unwieldy camp is now seen to have been monstrous. Better far to have had small camps with 5,000 to 10,000 men in each. It was proved in the civil war that small camps were the best. Regiments could be more easily moved about in them, and the responsibility would fall directly upon the division commander.

Too Much Centralization.

"I think it would be difficult to get volunteers now. Before we can gain the confidence of the people who make up the volunteers we must make a complete reorganization of the army. We must sweep away the whole system of centralization now existing at Washington. A General like Gen. Wheeler, for instance, if he wants to move his men, should be allowed to do so without having it done through Washington, and a General should have the power to tell his Quartermasters what he wants, and see that it is enforced. The French had the same trouble in their war with Germany. They undertook to run the war from Paris. As soon as the troops got into the field the departments broke down, simply because it is physically impossible for any one man to run a big army. We want to change things so that the Adjutant General will sit back where he belongs, and not practically rank the commanding General, and tell him what troops he shall or shall not parade with. Would the Adjutant General have dared to interfere with Gen. U. S. Grant as he has with Gen. Miles?"

Gen. Wingate read a letter he had just received from Col. H. M. Boles of Scranton, Penn., formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. The Colonel said that he believed that a crisis had arrived in the military history of the country, and a reorganization of the army was imperative. Gen. Wingate is receiving from all parts of the country correspondence of a similar tenor. Gen. Wingate is a veteran of the civil war, and many veterans are among his correspondents.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Art cannot be carried, like a packing box, from one country to another."

Nor prices of furniture either. Look at such a house as every one can recall—modern in all particulars except some antiques which are clumsy, uncomfortable and ill-adapted to modern usage. Everything in the house seems out of place and in bad form.

But there are beauties in antique of different countries, and we reproduce all those beauties. But we do something more. While retaining the character and all the good parts we reject the useless parts.

That is why our furniture is ideal. While having the charms, the romantic and the mythological flavor of the antique, it is thoroughly in keeping with the present day needs—we make it comfortable and comforting with our low factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45, AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Capt. Chapman Again Transferred.

Chief Devery yesterday transferred Capt. William Hogan from the Mercer Street Station to the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station, and Capt. George S. Chapman from the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station to the Mercer Street Station. Chapman was in charge of the Mercer Street Station just prior to the shake-up last Spring. Chief Devery said that the changes were made for "police reasons."

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

NEW FALL WAISTS.

First showing to-day of Ladies' New Fall Waists, in Flannels, Velvets, and Brilliantines, in the newest shapes and materials. Prices range from

98c. to $6.75

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

of choice Mixed Suitings, new half fitting box front, inlaid velvet collar and new shaped skirt. The entire suit is lined with good quality of silk . . $25.00

Ladies' Suits from

$8.98 to $145.00

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Saturday Mat. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:30. CHARLES COGHLAN—THE ROYAL BOX

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald. Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way "Oh, but it was a funny play."—Evg. World. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:15. B'way & 38th St. Sat. Mat. 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2. STUART ROBSON in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, —THE MEDDLER.—

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway. STARTLING THE TOWN. TURNING AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Beginning to-night, 8:15. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Monday, Sept. 19th, FRANCIS WILSON and Company, Presenting THE LITTLE CORPORAL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. The Frisky Favorite, THE FRENCH MAID

Ever Gay CASINO! 8TH WK! Mat. Sat. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day. THEA. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c. This week, Belasco's MAY BLOSSOM.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. Cole & Johnson, A Trip to Coontown. Next week—" Wine, Women & Song."

COLUMBUS. Columbus Th. Stock Co. Rosedale. Next Week, Chauncey Olcott, Sweet Inniscara.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN. *.*THURSDAY MATINEES TO-DAY AT 2. ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE, THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. Miss Harned as Ursula. At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. IOLANTHE. 2d Successful Year. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. Evs., 8:15. 1,000 Res'd. Seats, 25c., 50c. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. NEXT WEEK, "DOROTHY."



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. DAZZLING SURPRISES. 60

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,190. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cash cotton, 5 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—The ringleaders in the disturbances in Crete have been arrested and delivered to the British Admiral, and it is considered probable that all the terms of his ultimatum will be complied with. The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, which sailed from this port Sept. 6 for Liverpool, was sighted yesterday southwest of Brow Head, disabled and in tow, and is expected to arrive at Queenstown to-day. The body of the murdered Empress Elizabeth of Austria arrived in Vienna last night. Two Anarchists have been arrested in Switzerland for alleged complicity in the assassination. Two English aeronauts yesterday ascended to the altitude of 27,500 feet. The boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina will be submitted to the arbitration of Queen Victoria. Lord Salisbury is reported to have yielded to the Russian conditions relative to the Niu-Chwang Railroad. The French expedition, under Major Marchand, assisted by 10,000 Abyssinians, is reported to have occupied Fashoda on the White Nile, south of Khartoum. Gen. Kitchener, commander of the British Army in the Soudan, has started for Fashoda with a strong force.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Miles is confined to his bed by a mild attack of malarial fever, believed to have been contracted during the West Indian campaign. No alarm is felt by the members of his family.

Justice Robert C. Titus, who is in the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is rapidly gaining strength in the western part of the State. There are a host of candidates for places on the State ticket.

The Navy Department is about to carry out its plan for sending the battleships Oregon and Iowa to the Pacific. Secretary Long says this will not be a violation of the protocol, but naval officers disagree with him. The real object of sending the vessels is said to be to provide a force sufficient to check the desire of Germany to seize the islands in the Pacific.

It was generally admitted among Republicans in this city yesterday that Roosevelt's nomination as Governor is inevitable. Republican leaders declared that Roosevelt will not accept the independent committee's nomination. The Republican County Committee fixed the dates and places for the Assembly, Senatorial, Judicial, and Congressional Conventions.

A German military critic has published in the Frankfurter Zeitung an article in which he declares that the United States has become a controlling power in the world. He shows that in wealth, resources, and development America is beyond comparison with any other single nation, and he finds in our freedom, energy, tolerance, and self-reliant citizenship the causes of our power rather than in the republican form of our Government.

Page 2.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners will be appointed to-day.

The New Jersey Democratic Gubernatorial Convention will be held at Trenton Sept. 28.

The members of the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Batteries arrived in this city yesterday from Camp Black and were welcomed by a large crowd of admiring friends. The men were in excellent condition, and had no complaints to make of their treatment while in camp.

The first reports of the storm in the West Indies were not exaggerated. The survivors are flocking into the towns for food and shelter. Reports of the loss of life are still incomplete. The British ship Loanda and the barkentine Grace Lynwood, from this port, were wrecked. The warning of the storm given by the new West Indian service of the United States Weather Bureau resulted in great saving of life and property.

The American members of the Peace Commission have received their final instructions from the Administration and were entertained by the President at a farewell dinner last evening. The Spanish delegates are to be told at the outset that there can be no deviation from or modification of the demands of the United States. All preparations have been made for the departure of the American representatives, who are to sail from New York on the Campania to-morrow.

The officers and men of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment are indignant over the practical refusal of Col. Greene of the Ninth Regiment to accept their escort from the railroad station to the armory, on West Fourteenth Street, when the latter regiment arrives from Chickamauga this afternoon. The men of the One Hundred and Ninth have been ordered to assemble at the armory at 1 o'clock, and if a sufficient number of men present themselves so as to make a good showing in a parade, the wishes of Col. Greene will not be regarded, and the One Hundred and Ninth will turn out in spite of the rebuff. It is expected that the Ninth Regiment will arrive at the West Thirtieth Street Station of the New York Central about 3 o'clock. The sick men, however, are expected in at 6:30 o'clock this morning on a special hospital train, and a force of Red Cross nurses will meet them and look after their immediate needs.

Page 3.

A Congress of Filipinos under the leadership of Aguinaldo assembled yesterday at Malolos to consider the future of the islands.

Gen. Otis reported to the War Department that the Philippine insurgents were withdrawing from Manila in obedience to his demand.

The work of the Spanish and American Commissioners in charge of the evacuation of Puerto Rico is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Red Cross has made arrangements by permission of Surgeon-General Sternberg to facilitate the transfer of nurses among neighboring hospitals when need arises.

In a speech delivered yesterday at Freeport, Ill., Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio said that the people will demand the condemnation and punishment of those who, by neglect or overt act, caused suffering, sickness, and death among our troops.

At the meeting yesterday of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association it was reported that there is much suffering among soldiers' families in Brooklyn. The association will continue its work all Winter.

Many of the Rough Riders who had planned to leave New York yesterday decided to remain over, as they were so well pleased with the city. More of the troopers also arrived from Montauk. Some of those looking for fun adopted odd methods to amuse themselves.

An attempt has been made by Spaniards at Manzanillo to seize a supply ship of the Cuban Army. The vessel was fired upon from a fort and one insurgent was killed. Gen. Lawton will take no action, Manzanillo being without the territory embraced by the terms of capitulation.

Albert Stetson of 99 Nassau Street has preferred charges to Gen. Miles against Capt. Leonard T. Waldron of Company M, Two Hundred and Second New York, whom he charges with assaulting him in the Jersey Central Station, in Jersey City, when he (Stetson) made inquiries about the soldiers' rations, which he alleges were insufficient.

The United States transport Concho arrived yesterday morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico, after a rough trip, with Major Gen. James H. Wilson, 33 officers, and 530 enlisted men. The ship's doctor reported all well at Quarantine, and, after a brief inspection of Health Officer Doty allowed the Concho to proceed to the Bay Street pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, where the troops landed, and later in the day started for their homes. Gen. Wilson declined to say anything, except that he was glad to get back.

Page 4.

Four regular infantry regiments were yesterday ordered from Camp Wikoff to Alabama.

The sixteenth annual convocation and camp meeting of Faith Curists began yesterday in Jersey City.

Gen. Shafter reached Camp Wikoff yesterday and resumed command. Gen. Wheeler pronounced impracticable the proposed march of cavalry to New York. The Shinnecock left camp for this city with 215 sick.

It is denied that strained relations exist between the American and Spanish Commissions for the evacuation of Cuba, and the delay in their action is said to be due to the failure of the instructions of the Spanish Commissioners to reach Havana. There is much distress in the city on account of lack of food. The Cubans who desire the independence of the island have selected many provisional governments, whose conflicting claims may cause trouble.

Officers who were present at the engagement at El Caney profess to be surprised by what they claim are inaccuracies in Gen. Shafter's report of the battle. They say he is mistaken concerning the hours when the fighting began, and that the Spanish forces, instead of being equal to Gen. Lawton's division in numbers, were not half so many. They complain that scant justice is done what they call the most brilliant charge of the war—the storming of a hill by three companies of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments.

Page 5.

Evan P. Howell, who has been asked to serve on the commission to investigate certain branches of the War Department, came to town yesterday. He will see President McKinley to-morrow.

Louis Brown, an architect with McKim, Mead & White, was arrested in the early morning hours yesterday while going from his office to his home with a bundle of plans. It took him an hour to convince the Sergeant that he was not a "suspicious person."

Findlay Douglas created a sensation on the Morris County links by playing the course in seventy-six strokes, breaking both the amateur and professional records. In the semi-final round to-day for the championship, Douglas will meet Travis, and Macdonald will play Smith, the Yale golfer.

In the contest for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in Connecticut, Mr. Porter, the President's Secretary, received only 120 out of 493 votes. His fight had been made against the party organization. State Senator George E. Lounsbury was nominated for Governor, 356 votes being cast for him.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 7; Pittsburg, 3. Pittsburg, 6; New York, 1. Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1. Boston, 10; St. Louis, 0. Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 0. Washington, 12; Cleveland, 7. Cleveland, 12; Washington, 10. Baltimore, 15; Cincinnati, 1. Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

Page 7.

Richard Busteed, the lawyer, died suddenly Wednesday in the Home for Incurables, at Fordham, of paralysis.

Mme. Gadski of the Charles A. Ellis Opera Company arrived here from Europe yesterday. She has been studying Italian rôles, in which she is to appear here this season for the first time.

The body of the young woman found on Wednesday night was not identified yesterday. The police theory is that it is a case of suicide. There are some features of the case, however, which tend to weaken this theory.

Page 10.

A jury in the Bergen County court yesterday awarded John Kurchewski a verdict for $1,100 against Bishop Wigger of the Newark Catholic Diocese.

Acushla won the Willow Stakes for fillies and George Keene the Speculation Stakes at the Gravesend track yesterday. The Lady in Blue, The Winner, White Frost, and Tyrian won the other races.

Page 12.

President Guggenheimer is preparing an ordinance to regulate the stopping of street cars and the height of their steps.

Among Mayor Van Wyck's callers yesterday were Seth Low and Richard Croker. Mr. Low said he called simply to pay his respects.

Superintendent of City Schools Maxwell has requested that all teachers send him their photographs for purposes of indentification on pay day.

William Hickey was accidentally shot by a Mauser rifle while engaged in unloading the transport Saratoga in Brooklyn yesterday. The wound was fatal.

Alfred La Rossa, a Cuban living at Arrochar, S. I., was perhaps fatally injured yesterday while experimenting with a dynamite gun that he had invented.

Brooklyn school teachers learned yesterday that they would not receive the increase in salaries by which they expected to receive this year as much as the teachers in Manhattan.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company resolutions were unanimously adopted repudiating the proposition of Price, McCormick & Co. to convert it into a trust company.

Col. D. B. Cooper, General Manager of the Honduras Syndicate, returned here from Honduras yesterday. The report that the plans of the syndicate had failed was denied. An early resumption of the work of developing the country is expected.

According to a report issued yesterday by the Board of Health the death rate for 1898 was smaller than for the corresponding period in 1897 up to the time the hot wave struck the city. The total deaths up to and including Sept. 10 were 28,264, against 27,857 for 1897.

Albert E. Kingsnorth, an Englishman, who recently arrived in this country, and who disappeared from a Staten Island boarding house on Tuesday, shot himself in the head yesterday in a Sixth Avenue hotel because of failure to get an expected remittance. He said that his wife had betrayed him. He may live.

Judge Lippincott, in Jersey City yesterday, decided that a man is not necessarily a resident of New Jersey because he votes in that State. To satisfy a claim, a New York milk dealer levied on forty cows owned by David Block, and the latter applied for an order vacating the attachment on the ground that he had voted at the last election held at New Durham. The application was denied.

Alderman Minsky of the Eighth Assembly District has brought suit to have set aside a bond signed by him for Abraham Goldstein, whose wife had him arrested for desertion. The Alderman claims the bond was obtained by fraud as a result of a conspiracy between Goldstein and his wife. The Alderman has been paying the wife $5 a week, and says that the Goldstein family lived on the money.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except fair in New England. A storm appears to be developing off the South Atlantic Coast and may strike the North Carolina coast to-day. The temperature has risen from the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region to the Upper Mississippi Valley. It has grown cooler in the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and on the northern plateau and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected in the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and Middle and North Atlantic States. It will grow warmer in the Mississippi Valley and there will be slight changes in temperature elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau; is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	59	62	64
6 A. M.	56	63	65
9 A. M.	62	66	70
12 M.	65	66	70
4 P. M.	67	70	72
6 P. M.	66	69	71
9 P. M.	64	68	70
12 P. M.	60	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	66¾
Corresponding date 1897	62¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

AMERICA A GREAT POWER

German Military Critic Finds the United States Beyond Comparison with Other Nations.

INTERESTS IN THE EAST

Freedom, Energy, Tolerance, and Self-Reliant Citizenship Considered of Greater Value than Republican Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The State Department has received from Consul General Mason, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a translation of an article appearing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, written by a German military critic, on the results of the war between the United States and Spain. It is as follows:

"The conclusion of peace which ends the Spanish-American war marks a new epoch in history not only for the United States, but likewise for Europe. The United States has taken an important step toward the exclusive control of the American continent; it has also reached beyond that and claimed its share in the conduct of the world's affairs.

"Since it now controls the West Indies, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal no longer will be delayed. Then with the eastern and western portions of the country in union they will be brought into closer relations, which will be of important significance, not only for the commerce, but for the naval power of the United States. From San Francisco westward, by way of Hawaii and the Ladrone and Philippine Islands, which will be developed into strongholds of American power, the United States will reach across the Pacific Ocean to the Asiatic coast and will have a powerful voice in deciding the destiny of Eastern Asia, for it has there just as important commercial interests to foster and protect as any of the European powers. That it realizes fully the importance of this and other questions at issue is evinced by the promptness with which it is proceeding to a notable strengthening of its navy and standing army.

America's Vast Resources.

"With what force and energy the United States enters upon its rightful position among the controlling nations of the world will be shown by a glance at its material resources and productive capacity. There is, first, the fact that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, the United States had a surplus of exports over imports amounting to 2,500,000,000 marks, ($595,000,000,) while all the European nations show a more or less important deficit in their balances of trade—Germany about 700,000,000 marks, ($166,600,000,) and England about 2,400,000,000 marks, ($571,200,000.)

"Other comparisons are equally instructive. John Shafroth, in his speech before the House of Representatives on the 26th of May last, gave the following statistical data: In the year 1890 the property of the United States was valued at $62,000,000,000, while the property of the whole world was estimated at $290,000,000,000. The American people, who number 70,000,000 souls, or one-twentieth of the population of the globe, possess, therefore, more than one-fifth of the entire wealth of the human race. The United States has 182,000 miles of railways, half as much as the remainder of the entire world. In the year 1892 the freight transported in the United States was equivalent to 845,000,000 tons carried a distance of one mile. The annual earnings of the railways of the United States are about $1,000,000,000, nearly half of the railway receipts of the whole world, which amount to $2,515,000,000. The steam marine of the United States registers 14,400,000 horse power, one-third of the registered steam tonnage of the world.

"In the year 1896 the United States produced 10,000,000 bales of cotton, and out of the 13,000,000 bales produced by the whole world the United States alone consumed 3,500,000 bales—that is, more than one-fourth of the entire cotton consumption of the human race. Its production of cereals is more than one-fourth of the crops of the world. Its output of coal in 1897 reached 198,000,000 tons, while all other countries combined produced only twice as much—in round numbers, 400,000,000 tons. The telegraph lines of the world included in 1897 4,908,000 miles of wires, of which 2,256,000 miles are in the United States. The postal service of the world transports yearly 17,000,000,000 letters, of which the United States alone sends 5,000,000,000. The mechanical appliances which the United States employs to aid and supplement human labor comprise more than one-fourth of the equipment of the entire world.

Beyond All Other Nations.

"These figures, to which might be added others equally significant, will suffice to show that the people of the United States in respect to their resources and capacity of performance can no longer be compared with any other single nation; the comparison must be made with the entire rest of the world. They form the clearest and most convincing proof that the United States is in fact a great world power, and as such must have a world policy.

"Thus far there is not the slightest cause to regret the development of this power. We believe, on the other hand, that it is a cause for rejoicing to all mankind. We can, indeed, see the numerous dark spots which shadow the condition of the American people, but when one compares with these the many bright spots it is seen that there are far more lights than shadows. The American National character wins when compared with that of other nations, and it must be remembered that in the frankness and intelligence of this National character its tireless energy and ardor for improvement are found the conditions and the strength which modify even the defect of the people and shield them from the dangers of degeneration. Labor, freedom, tolerence—these are the foundations upon which American Statehood rests, and upon which it can securely rest in future.

"The Americans have no aristocratic caste, born with the pretension of being better than other men, and for whose benefit the masses should toil; they have no clericalism which seeks to rule and finds in all progress an enemy that must be resisted at every cost; they have, finally, no bureaucratic traditions which stifle every movement toward freedom and make the citizen the slave of the machinery of State. This does not please many European diplomats and their adherents, and they give unrestrained expression to their aversion to the 'free-and-equal masses,' the 'plebeians,' &c. They would even give expression to this aversion in overt acts if, indeed, the United States had not already become too great a power to be bullied.

Republicanism Not the Secret.

"The Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin has been greatly distressed over the reasons which have led us in the present war to the side of the United States. After considering and demolishing several of such reasons, it is all the more forcibly struck by the final one, 'because the United States is a Republic.' That is very superficially conceived. If we had ever rhapsodized over the republican form of government, as such, we should have been long ago thoroughly cured of such delusions by what has happened in France. We are not concerned with the outward form, but with the substance—the independent, self-reliant citizenship; the respect for honest labor; the tolerance of free thought and action; the generous, unprejudiced humanity of thought, feeling, and deed. All these things we have not found in Spain, nor among many of the friends of Spain.

"What would have happened had Spain triumphed in this war? National darkness, narrowness, and corruption would have prevailed, and everywhere the advocates of political and clerical absolutism, which the Spanish governmental system breeds and fosters, would have gained new and important strength. But this has not happened, and for these reasons it can be fairly said that the victory of the United States is a triumph for progress and again for mankind.

"The New World power has now some new and difficult problems to solve. Cuba will present a serious task, and the Philippine question will be still more complex and difficult. Cuba can be managed by the Americans alone, but the Philippines are a realm in which the interests of other great powers meet and collide. From the manner in which the United States Government meets and solves this problem will be seen and demonstrated whether it can command the wisdom and moderation proportionate to its opportunity and power."

GEN. MILES FEVER-STRICKEN.

Commander of the Army Has a Mild Malarial Attack, Resulting from the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Miles is confined to his bed with a touch of fever, resulting in part from the work and exposure of his recent campaigns. The General has been ailing for some days, and although he came to army headquarters for two hours yesterday, there was already some evidence of fever. To-day the fever symptoms were rather more marked, and the physician who was called in insisted upon the General's remaining in bed.

The attack causes no apprehension to the General or his friends. It is said to be of a malarial character, like much of the fever developed after exposure in Southern latitudes. Gen. Miles's family and friends have been urging him to leave Washington and take a complete rest at some watering resort. He has resisted this, not being willing to admit that the campaign had made inroads on his health. It is believed, however, that he will now yield to the advice of physicians and friends and take a vacation at some quiet resort. Owing to the strong recuperative powers of Gen. Miles, it is hoped at army headquarters that he will be up and about very soon.

Gen. Miles's report on the Puerto Rico campaign is not likely to be submitted for some time, for the General has not yet thoroughly started on the work, and now his illness is likely to make a further postponement. The reports of most of the division and other commanders who served under him in Puerto Rico have been submitted, and these will be made part of Gen. Miles's report. Gen. Garretson, one of the Puerto Rican commanders, who has just returned, was at the War Department to-day. He has submitted his report to Gen. Miles.

Col. Greenleaf, the Surgeon on Gen. Miles's staff, is absent at Montauk Point. Dr. Cook, a Washington physician in the temporary service of the army, is attending Gen. Miles.

GAMBLERS HARD PUSHED.

Chicago's Mayor Transfers Lax Policemen of the Gambling District.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Failure to suppress handbooks and charges of undue intimacy with the gambling element were the causes of the transfer to-day of several policemen, the central gambling detail, to the quieter and more secluded regions of potato patches and long-distance heats. The order of transfer came from the Mayor direct, and he added that the men were lucky to be held on the force.

Incidentally it developed that Mayor Harrison is taking a keen personal interest in the fight against the gamblers; that he has not an abounding confidence in the integrity of his police department, and that he is employing private detectives to follow the city officers and report personally to him any failure in duty. It was owing to the work of one of these private sleuths that the four Central officers were transferred, in spite of a vigorous protest from Chief Kiepley. However, when the Mayor laid the facts before the Chief, Mr. Kiepley could not do otherwise than acquiesce.

RACED FOR HER FATHER'S LIFE.

Mrs. E. S. Stocking of Chicago Was Two Minutes Too Late.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—If Mrs. E. S. Stocking had reached her aged father, William W. W. Crawford, to-day two minutes earlier she would have prevented him from taking his life. Crawford, who was sixty years old, and lived at Thirty-fifth and Halstead Streets, was seen by his daughter to pass her home, at 1,050 West Harrison Street, and as he had been in a despondent mood for some time, she went out and followed him.

She saw Mr. Crawford enter a drug store, and leave it before she could reach him. When she got to the store she was informed by the druggist that Mr. Crawford had purchased a vial of laudanum. Fearing her father was about to end his life Mrs. Stocking hastened after him. He was by this time two blocks further up the street, and she saw him enter a saloon. She arrived at the saloon after her parent had departed, but she learned that he had called for a glass of beer into which he had emptied the contents of a small bottle, which he had left empty on the bar. The bottle was labeled laudanum. Mrs. Stocking overtook her father, and hastened with him to her home. She at once summoned a physician, but all efforts to save him were of no avail.

Claims Damages for Fright.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 15.—J. T. Brock of Montgomery County has brought suit in the District Court against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for $10,700, which he claims as damages on account of a severe fright he received while recently crossing the company's tracks. Mr. Brock sets up in his petition the fact that he was not physically injured, but was so badly frightened at thinking a train was going to strike the wagon in which he was riding that he has since been prostrated and unable to follow his daily vocation.

ROOSEVELT PAST A DOUBT

Black's Followers Despair and the Colonel's Backers Say His Fight Is Won.

LOUIS F. PAYN ABANDONS HOPE

He Returns to Albany to Tell the Governor that the Renomination Is Lost—Local Politicians Desert to Roosevelt.

Any doubt that may have lingered in the minds of local Republicans of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor by the Saratoga Convention was dispelled by the developments of yesterday. Louis F. Payn, who had come to town to do what he could to stem the Roosevelt tide, returned to Albany yesterday afternoon discouraged and despondent, to tell the Governor that the task is hopeless. Last night city leaders like John H. Gunner, who had been talking for Black, came out for Roosevelt.

These were the surface indications of the process of solidification which the Roosevelt boom was undergoing locally. At the State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at the county headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, all the talk was based on the accepted fact that Roosevelt is to be the organization candidate. Some of Gov. Black's friends continued to claim that he had a fighting chance, but they did not undertake to substantiate the claim with figures, and the Platt men treated it as a "bluff," made necessary by the Governor's determination to stay in the race despite the advice of many of his best friends.

There was a suggestion that the Governor might yet be induced to save himself and his supporters embarrassment by withdrawing from the contest before the convention assembles. The presence of Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Executive Committee, in Albany yesterday started a report that he had gone there to try to induce the Governor to retire from the race, and to patch up a peace between him and Senator Platt. Mr. Dady, while remaining loyal to the Governor along with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and County Chairman Walter B. Atterbury, is known to regard the Governor's fight as hopeless. So does the Lieutenant Governor, who for all practical purposes is out of the race, and so does Mr. Atterbury.

Black's Will Unchangeable.

Platt Republicans who spoke of Mr. Daly's alleged mission to Albany expressed the opinion that it would be bootless. Gov. Black, his critics say, is an exceedingly determined, not to say obstinate, man, and when his mind is made up he is difficult to change. Having announced that he is in the race to stay, they do not expect to see him retire now, no matter how wise events may make such a course.

For the same reasons, a report from Albany that Gov. Black, Louis F. Payn, and Senator Platt are to get together in this city one day this week and arrange a treaty of peace was generally discounted. While Senator Platt's friends said there was no reason why he should not meet the Governor, they did not believe Gov. Black would listen to any such proposition. The Governor, after setting out to defeat Platt, could not now, they pointed out, come to him for a conciliation without making himself ridiculous. Moreover, it was recalled that the Governor has already declined to accept the nomination for United States Senator, which offered the only basis for a compromise. County Chairman Quigg, when asked about this report last night, pronounced it baseless. At Chairman Odell's headquarters no stock was taken in it.

John H. Gunner, leader of the Twenty-eighth District, who was appointed by the Governor Port Warden, cast the most significant straw into yesterday's political wind. Mr. Gunner had stood out steadfastly for Black until last night, when he announced that he was from that time on for Roosevelt. The three other delegates from the district had already declared for the Colonel, so that it now stands solidly for the organization's chosen candidate.

The Twenty-fifth District, of which Charles A. Hess is leader, will probably declare for Roosevelt at a meeting to be held to-night. Mr. Hess is among the Republicans that have bitterly resented what they regarded as Mr. Quigg's presumptuous effort to force them into support of Roosevelt. He has, in consequence, rather leaned to Black, not that he loved the Governor more, but Quigg much less. Yesterday, however, he made a call on State Chairman Odell, from whom he learned definitely that Roosevelt is the organization candidate. The district has been ripe for Roosevelt resolutions for a long time, and Leader Hess will not try to prevent their passage at the meeting to-night.

Roosevelt and the Independents.

While the Republicans who gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday talked generally on the line that it is "all over" now so far as the Gubernatorial nomination is concerned—that Roosevelt is Senator Platt's candidate and is bound to be nominated on the first ballot—they talked also with confidence on another line—that Col. Roosevelt will not accept the nomination for Governor if tendered him by the Independent Citizens' Committee and Citizens' Union combined. They declared this with such positiveness as to provoke the inference that some assurance to that effect had been received from the commander of the now disbanded Rough Riders. This impression was confirmed when a Republican leader who is credited with knowing all that is going on in the "inner circles" made the same assertion.

It was thought that there might be an outcropping of the Black-Roosevelt contest at the meeting last night of the Republican County Committee at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, but the expectation was not realized, the proceedings departing at no point from strict routine. County Chairman Quigg presided. George R. Manchester officiated as Secretary. The hall was comfortably filled with Committeemen, among whom before and after the meeting, there was a quantity of Roosevelt talk.

The chief business of the meeting, the fixing of the dates and places for the various nominating conventions, was disposed of in accordance with the schedule made up at the Executive Committee meeting on Wednesday evening, as follows:

A County Convention to nominate three Justices of the Supreme Court and one of the City Court will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, on the night of Thursday, Oct. 6.

Congressional District Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress from the Eighth to the Fifteenth Districts inclusive, will be held on the night of Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Senatorial District Conventions in the Tenth to the Twenty-first District, inclusive, will be held on the night of Monday, Oct. 10.

Assembly District Conventions will be held on the night of Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The delegation from each Assembly District to the County Committee was, on Frederick S. Gibbs's motion, constituted a Campaign Committee, with power to add to its numbers as it sees fit.

Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on the night of Saturday, Oct. 1, to ratify the nominations made at the Saratoga Convention. For the benefit of delegates to that convention, Chairman Quigg explained that the railroad fare will be $4.10 for the round trip, the tickets requiring identification for the return. The headquarters of the New York delegation will be at the United States Hotel.

The County Chairman requested that all delegates register at these headquarters, so that they might be informed in case of a call for a meeting of the delegation, a request which was interpreted to mean that the delegation is not to be called together until it gets to Saratoga.

Chairman Quigg announced that it had been learned that the primary election law does not provide for the election of Assembly District committees at the primaries to be held on Sept. 20. The advertisements of the Police Board concerning these primaries, as published yesterday morning, contained notice of the election of such delegates, but the mistake was corrected in afternoon newspapers. It was suggested that this error might affect the legality of the primaries, but nobody in authority in the committee entertained that view.

The sole sign of the Roosevelt boom, visible at the meeting of the committee, was the making of a bet by two members of the body on the result of the Gubernatorial contest. The odds were $50 to $20 that Roosevelt will be the nominee.

AN OPEN DEMOCRATIC RACE.

Hill and Croker Not Yet Meddling in the Gubernatorial Fight—Some of the Candidates.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, said last night that there would be no strong indications as to who would receive the Democratic nomination for Governor until the delegates gathered at Syracuse. "There doesn't seem to be anybody very far ahead in the race so far," he remarked.

It is the prevailing opinion that neither David B. Hill nor Richard Croker has decided upon a candidate. They are letting things take their course, and are watching with keen interest the struggles of the men already in the race for the nomination. The strength of Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo has been growing very rapidly the last few days. Politicians here think he is making fully as good a showing as Elliot Danforth. Justice Titus's friends claim that he will have all the fifty-four delegates from the Eighth Judicial District. This district comprises the Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming. Orleans is claimed by Mr. Danforth's friends, and there is a strong sentiment for Mr. Danforth in Allegany. So far as Cattaraugus is concerned, it is argued by men who are not in sympathy with Justice Titus's boom that Thomas H. Dowd of that county will do his best to influence the delegation against the Gubernatorial aspirations of any man from that end of the State, because he is after the nomination for Attorney General. It might lessen Mr. Dowd's chances if the man to head the ticket were picked from that district.

John M. Wiley of Buffalo, one of the Titus boomers at the Hoffman House, said last night: "If Justice Titus is the next occupant of the Executive Mansion, no Democrats will have to come in by the back door."

A candidate for the nomination who is also gaining strength is Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer. It has been whispered about that the Judge is Mr. Hill's choice. It has been said that he is too old a man to head the ticket, but his friends reply that he is not much older than Samuel J. Tilden when he became Governor, nor than Lucius Robinson.

There are scores of candidates for the other places on the State ticket. Among the candidates for Secretary of State are S. S. Pomeroy of Niagara County and Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster, Secretary of the Campaign Committee. Those most prominently mentioned for the nomination for Controller are John B. Judson of Fulton County and Calvin J. Huson of Yates.

The following are in the race for the nomination for Attorney General: Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, Thomas H. Dowd of Cattaraugus, Henry V. Borst of Montgomery, Norton Chase of Albany, A. D. Wales of Broome, Joseph A. Kellogg of Warren, John Foley of Saratoga, Eugene B. Travis of Westchester, and T. F. Conway of Clinton. The Clinton County delegates were instructed for Mr. Conway last Thursday.

Among those in the race for State Treasurer are John N. Carlisle of Jefferson County, Patrick Maloney of Tioga, and William B. Dye of Orleans. Frank L. Bapst of Buffalo is the most prominently mentioned for State Engineer. He has the Erie County organization behind him.

Senator McCarren and the party leaders here are growing more and more confident of Democratic success at the polls next November. Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that he could see hardly a possibility of Republican victory. The results of the elections in Vermont and Maine have encouraged all. The leaders say they believe it is a Democratic year, and that the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, if made, will do little for the Republicans' chances. They expect very little trouble from the silver element in the party. Even most pronounced advocates of silver in the organization have stopped talking about it, and have decided to help the party win on State issues, no matter whether the Chicago platform is indorsed or not. There are few in the organization who believe that the free-silver plank in the Chicago platform will be indorsed by the convention at Syracuse.

Sen. McCarren Sees Hugh McLaughlin.

Hugh McLaughlin, who arrived home from Jamesport, L. I., Wednesday evening, was at his desk in the auction rooms, in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Many Democratic politicians of Brooklyn came there to shake hands with him and tell him about the situation in their districts. Mr. McLaughlin said there would be perfect harmony in the State Convention, but that is all he would say in regard to politics. One of his callers was Senator McCarren, who had a long talk with him. Mr. McCarren later reported to Richard Croker at the Savoy, Manhattan.

FLEET TO CHECK GERMANY.

The Real Object of Sending the Oregon and the Iowa to Pacific Waters—The Protocol Not Violated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Navy Department is about to carry out its programme arranged some time ago for returning the Oregon to the Pacific and for strengthening the fleet on the Western Coast. Secretary Long said this afternoon that the Oregon would be accompanied by the Iowa and would go slowly to Honolulu and afterward to the Pacific station. He said that the bounds of the United States having been extended, there was more necessity for having a stronger force in the Pacific.

He was asked if the sending of these battleships in the direction of Manila could not be construed as a violation of the spirit of the armistice. He replied that he did not think so, and that the protocol recognized that this country holds possession of Manila. It was not necessary to wait for the meeting of the Peace Commission to settle this point, he said. He did not think that the protocol would be violated if the ships went to Honolulu or further.

This is not the general opinion, however. It is said by naval officers that the sending of any ships in the direction of the Philippines at this time, while it may not be a violation of the letter of the protocol, is a distinct violation of its spirit. Even if the ships are not sent with the distinct view of reinforcing Dewey, it may still be claimed, with good reason, that it places them within striking distance of Manila, and would, in the event of a renewal of the war, prove to be in fact such a reinforcement.

Whatever may be the present view of the Secretary of the Navy, the ultimate purpose of the mission of these ships seems to be the material strengthening of the Pacific fleet. It is not Spain as much as it is Germany, however, that the Navy Department and the Administration have in view. No more vessels, it is conceded, are wanted in the Pacific or elsewhere to settle issues with Spain, if she should care to renew the war. Dewey has a sufficient force in Manila Bay, and the Atlantic fleet could soon make it necessary for the Spaniards to keep their ships nearer home than the Pacific.

But there is no doubt that the Administration is preparing for a possible—perhaps a probable—issue with Germany. The Kaiser has his eyes upon the Philippines, the Carolines, the Ladrones, and, indeed, upon anything that is Eastern. Germany longs for naval bases, coaling stations, and possessions in the far East, and it is considered the part of prudence to prepare for the time when this desire is sought to be gratified, and German men of war go on predatory excursions into the Pacific.

$1.00 Sunday Excursion to Manchunk, via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 18th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.

AMERICA'S PEACE TERMS

Members of the Commission Receive Final Instructions from the President.

NO DEVIATION IS PERMISSIBLE

Spanish Delegates to be Told that No Modification of the Demands of the United States Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The State Department to-night gave out the following statement concerning the discussion between the members of the Cabinet and the Peace Commission to-day:

"The members of the Peace Commission, with the exception of Senator Gray, whose absence was due to his inability to withdraw as counsel in a case in which he was engaged some time before his appointment as one of the Peace Commissioners, have spent the greater part of yesterday and to-day in a free discussion of the duties with the discharge of which they have been intrusted by the President. Senator Gray is expected during the evening, and before sailing will have a full conference with the President and his associates.

"While, for obvious reasons, it was determined that the nature of the instructions as to the negotiations about to be entered upon should for the present be kept secret and made known only after definite results shall have been reached, it is possible to state authoritatively that the commission goes to Paris fully prepared to follow a course of action mapped out for it as the result of the consultations of the last two days.

"At the very outset, it will be made clear to the Spanish Commissioners that, as in the case of the preliminary protocol, there can be no deviation from or modification of the demands

permit considerable work on the trip, and it is expected that the Commissioners will hold meetings on shipboard. The party will go direct from Liverpool to London, and there stop for a day's rest, then proceeding to Paris by the way of Dover and Calais.

Senator Frye Non-Committal.

Senator Frye called at the War Department during the afternoon and had a talk with Acting Secretary Meiklejohn. While they were together Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, who is a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, joined them. In the course of a good-natured exchange, Mr. Smith urged Senator Frye to hold on to the Philippines as an entirety, as well as all other territory of which we were possessed as a result of the war. Mr. Frye diplomatically avoided committing himself, beyond remarking that this idea seemed to be growing. As Mr. Frye came from the department he was asked if he favored a retention of the Philippines, to which he replied: "I never have given my views on that to any human being."

OUR FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY.

A Committee Representing the Saratoga Conference Submits a Memorial to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The committee representing the Saratoga conference on future foreign policy called on the President this afternoon by appointment and presented an engrossed copy of the resolutions heretofore published, adopted at that conference, and a memorial amplifying the different subjects considered. The first remark of the President after the reading of the memorial by Chairman Rogers was:

"Gentlemen, you came at the supreme moment. I will to-day give the Peace Commissioners their final instructions, and you are here in time to have your recommendations heard and considered before that is done."

The President said he had followed with great interest the discussion of the Saratoga conference, and was sure that it had done great good throughout the country. He especially commended the committee for having given so fair a hearing to both sides and for having been able to agree on resolutions. The President, in closing a five minutes' talk to the committee, said: "I propose to do the best I can with such knowledge and light as I have, and I hope my acts in the matter will be approved by the deliberate judgment of mankind."

The committee at a subsequent meeting unanimously resolved that a permanent committee or organization should be perfected to agitate the questions touched upon in the resolutions and memorial. The following officers were elected, and were authorized to complete the organization: Henry Wade Rogers, President; Henry M. McCracken, First Vice President; Samuel Gompers, Second Vice President; Wirt W. Howe, Third Vice President; Ralph M. Basley, Secretary; Samuel A. Robinson, Treasurer.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

The Madrid Government to Name Its Representatives To-day—What Spanish Laborers Ask.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet Council to-day. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, outlined the situation, and said that the Government had received no reply from Washington to its request for the repatriation of Spaniards in the Philippines. The Peace Commissioners will be appointed to-morrow.

BARCELONA, Sept. 15.—The National Labor Society has sent a petition to the Government asking it to do everything possible to retain possession of the Philippine Islands, and to demand a preferential tariff in Cuba and Puerto Rico for Spanish goods.

SPAIN'S RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Queen Regent Attentive to the Sick—Animosity Toward Cubans.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The Queen Regent pays daily visits to the sick soldiers who have returned from the colonies. She has ordered the convalescents to be conveyed in the royal carriages to the Casa del Campo, in the Royal Park, and is paying from her own purse for proper food for the invalids.

The correspondent of The Associated Press has conversed with officers, invalids, and others who have returned from Santiago de Cuba. They all extol the kindness of the Americans after the surrender. They do not display the slightest animosity against the Americans, but they entertain bitter feelings against the Cubans.

The steamer Leon XIII. has arrived at Vigo, with Gen. Toral and 2,478 soldiers and officers from Santiago de Cuba.

REPORT AS TO CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Sailor from Santiago Thinks Only the Maria Teresa Will Be Saved.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 15.—James L. Pierce, chief yeoman of the converted yacht Hornet, arrived to-day from Santiago, bringing with him the flag of the Vizcaya.

He reports that all the Spanish warships probably will be total losses except the Maria Teresa, which had steam up in one boiler when he left.

Hobson and the wrecking crew were hard at work, but the heavy surf retarded them to a great extent.

No Late News of the Colon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is said at the Navy Department that no report has come to the department from Lieut. Blow, in charge of the raising of the Spanish warships, near Santiago, since Aug. 26. At that date he reported that it would be useless to attempt to raise the Colon. Meanwhile Constructor Hobson has been dispatched to undertake that task, and, at the instance of Chief Constructor Hichborn, who was disposed to afford Lieut. Hobson every opportunity to carry out his plans, the Secretary of the Navy ordered the work to continue, subject to the discretion of Commodore Watson, in command of the force on the station. Commodore Watson has been assigned to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and whether he has directed Hobson to abandon the effort to raise the ship is not yet known.

MASSACHUSETTS IN DRYDOCK.

The Bottom Plates of the Battleship Will Be Cleaned and Painted.

The battleship Massachusetts was floated into the dry dock at the navy yard yesterday morning. The tugs Nina and Narkeeta towed the big warship in, and Naval Constructor Bowles superintended the docking. The bottom of the Massachusetts was very foul, and it will take the men some time to clean her and paint the bottom plates.

The Oregon has been moved to a berth near the receiving ship Vermont. One of her smokestacks has been lengthened, and work on the other one is progressing. It is expected that the Iowa and Oregon will be ready for sea this week, but it is not likely that orders will be received for their sailing much before the end of the month. The tug Wompatuck arrived from Boston yesterday morning.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR'S.

Soldiers Who Wish May Obtain Furloughs on that Day.

Orders have been issued by Adjt. Gen. Corbin allowing furloughs to Jewish soldiers who wish to leave their camps to celebrate the Jewish New Year's. Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, has extended an invitation to all soldiers who wish to attend services to present themselves there for accommodation, and similar courtesies come from the West End Synagogue and Temple Emanu-El.

It has been suggested that the officers present be entertained at the homes of their coreligionists either New Year's Day or Atonement Day. If any of these wish to open their houses they are asked to send their names to the office of The American Hebrew or to William Mitchell, Superintendent of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Avenue.

If there are any soldiers on furlough going to their homes who wish to stop over at Philadelphia during either of the holidays, they will be looked after by Dr. Krauskopf if they notify him or The American Hebrew office in time.

TO WELCOME THE NINTH

109th Regiment Prepared to Receive Their Comrades on Their Arrival from Chickamauga.

COL. GREENE IS CRITICISED

Old Officers of the Ninth, Now of the New Regiment, Say the Colonel's Refusal to Accept Their Escort Is Due to a Grudge.

Both the officers and men of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment are indignant over the practical refusal of Col. Greene of the Ninth Regiment to accept their escort from the New York Central station at West Thirtieth Street to the armory in West Fourteenth Street when the latter regiment arrives from Chickamauga this afternoon, and if a sufficient number of men present themselves, so as to make a good showing in a parade, the wishes of Col. Greene will not be regarded, and the One Hundred and Ninth will turn out in spite of the rebuff. Elaborate preparations were being made at the armory last night to receive the men who have been in camp at Chickamauga, and they will find a royal welcome awaiting them whether their Colonel approves of it or not.

The trouble began when Col. Japha telegraphed Col. Greene that he had arranged to escort the Ninth with his command and the Ninth Regiment Veterans' Association from the station to the armory, and in reply, received a telegram which read: "Have accepted escort of Veterans' Association only." Col. Japha was astonished at the contents of the message and at first could not understand why his offer had been declined. The situation was quickly explained to him, however, by some of his officers who had served under Col. Greene at Chickamauga and had resigned on account of differences with their commanding officer, but had been assigned back to duty with the One Hundred and Ninth. They made it clear to Col. Japha that Col. Greene bore them a grudge, and therefore did not care to have them as part of his escort.

Col. Japha declined to make any comment on the subject last night. He said: "I cannot discuss the matter at present, as there is no need of causing any friction on an occasion of this kind. I want to have the Ninth made as comfortable as possible, and want to show them as much respect and consideration as I can. My regiment has been ordered to assemble at 1 o'clock, and if a sufficient number of men present themselves so as to enable us to make a fairly good-looking parade, we shall certainly go to the station, await the Ninth, and escort them to the armory. There is a misunderstanding somewhere, but at present I have nothing to say. On Monday, when everything will be over, and I have had time to look into matters, I shall have something to say, but until then my lips are sealed."

Other officers in the One Hundred and Ninth took no pains to hide their indignation, and expressed themselves freely on what they termed the arrogance of Col. Greene. Major George T. Lorigan, one of the officers who resigned at Chickamauga, was quite emphatic in his denunciation of Col. Greene's action. Said he: "This is what might have been expected of a man who has shown so little consideration for the feelings of his officers and men. Of course his impertinent telegram will not interfere with our plans for according our comrades a reception of the proper kind, but still it is disagreeable to feel that their commanding officer is trying to mar what must be a happy day for the men of the Ninth. He is simply angry because about nine officers who were virtually compelled to resign their commissions on account of the shameful treatment accorded them by the Colonel have been for the most part assigned to duty with the One Hundred and Ninth, and will of course form part of the escort. He does not consider that it is not to him alone we extend the courtesy, but that it is mainly intended for the officers and men who have been our comrades for many years and whom we are glad to welcome home."

Col. Japha has issued orders for the men of his command to assemble in the armory at 9 o'clock to-day. As the regiment is made up of new men, it is hardly probable that the full number of men will be on hand. Should there not be enough to warrant a parade, the men will receive the Ninth at the armory. Refreshments will be served, and the new arrivals will be entertained as long as they desire to stay.

It is expected that the Ninth will arrive about 3 o'clock at the West Thirtieth Street Station of the New York Central. The sick men, however, are expected in at 6:30 o'clock this morning on a special hospital train. A force of Red Cross nurses will await them and look after their immediate needs, and ambulances will be on hand to convey the men seriously ill to the hospitals. A large room in the armory has been furnished with cots for the sick, and nurses will be in attendance under the supervision of the War Committee of the National Society of New England Women. The Ninth Regiment Veterans' Association will form part of the escort, and will spend some time with the boys when they arrive at the armory.

NINTH REGIMENT AT BUFFALO.

Nine Hundred Volunteers on Their Way Home from Chickamauga.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Nine hundred of the Ninth New York Volunteers on their way from Chickamauga Park to New York reached Buffalo this morning at 11 o'clock. They were dismissed at the New York Central Station with instructions to report there again at 3 P. M. to continue their journey eastward. In the meantime the soldiers made themselves at home, intermingling with the crowds assembled on the streets to do homage to the returning Thirteenth regulars.

The Ninth Regiment will stop at Albany, where it will be reviewed by Gov. Black to-morrow morning. The regiment will arrive at the New York Central Station in New York at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. There are about 1,000 men in the command.

WELCOME FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

Members of the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Batteries Arrive from Camp Black and Parade.

Welcomed by a large crowd of admiring friends, who gave them a reception almost as enthusiastic as that tendered the soldiers from Cuba, the boys of the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Batteries, arrived in the city yesterday from Camp Black. They were met at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry by Capt. Wendel and staff of the First Battery, together with Lauerman's First Battery Band, and escorted to the headquarters of the Second Battery, at Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, where a tempting collation awaited them.

Reveille sounded in the camp at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and the men immediately set to work pulling down and packing tents, wich operation was interrupted at 6 oclock by the call to breakfast. The work of breaking camp was completed at noon, and the march to the train began at 12:30. At 3 o'clock the men arrived in Long Island City, to the number of 318, exclusive of officers. They marched up Thirty-fourth Street to Madison Avenue, thence to Twenty-sixth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and up that thoroughfare, lined with cheering crowds, to Thirty-fifth Street, to Park Avenue, and down to the armory at Thirty-third Street.

The batteries brought no equipment with them with the exception of their tents and cooking utensils. Their work in camp consisted of long marches through the country, which put the men in excellent condition. They experienced little or no sickness and had nothing to complain of. They arrived at the Second Battery's armory at a little after 3:30, and after a lively reception the Fourth and Seventh Batteries started for their headquarters, the former under Capt. Schmidt, to the armory of the First Battery at 336 West Forty-fourth Street, and the latter, commanded by Capt. Sherry, to Rochester. So enthusiastic were the boys of Capt. Sherry's command that they placed that officer upon their shoulders and started up Park Avenue.

Most of the artillerymen are very anxious for the batteries to remain intact. They have all received furloughs for thirty days, but believe that the Government has only taken the step in order to remove them from Camp Black, where the men were menaced by malarial and typhoid fevers.

A NEW YORK SOLDIER INSANE.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Man Sent to the Government Asylum.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 15.—Gustavo de Agnero, a member of the Hospital Corps of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, was sent to the Government Insane Asylum this morning. Agnero was afflicted with a peculiar brand of insanity. He imagined he was rich and wanted to buy the Huntsville Hotel. He would talk for hours about the property and then go to the telegraph office and write a message to New York for money.

The attendant who cared for him on the way to Washington allowed him to write a dispatch before departing to-day, in which he asked for five billion dollars, saying that unless the money was rushed he might miss the property. His associates say Agnero was a bright fellow until his malady developed, and even then was sound except when he came within sight of the hotel or telegraph office.

Typhoid at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 15.—There are fifty cases of typhoid fever in the Second Division Hospital and forty cases in the Red Cross Hospital. Many of these are from the New York regiments which have come recently from Camp Black. Private George F. Weddle of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, whose home is at McKeesport, fell from a freight train to-day in Harrisburg and fractured his skull.

Officers of the Twelfth Resign.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—The Twelfth New York has lost two more officers, Lieut. F. L. Hoppin of Company E and Capt. J. Mayhew Wainright of Company L have sent in their resignations, to take effect at once. With Capt. Stebbins, Capt. Huston, and Major Burns they left this afternoon for home. Capts. Huston and Stebbins are on leave of absence for ten days, and Major Burns on sick furlough.

Schenectady Welcomes Soldiers.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 15.—Companies E and F of the Second Regiment returned home to-night and got a warm welcome. On the campus of Union College an address of welcome was made by Mayor Duryea. Major Yates of the Second Battalion responded. Then 15,000 people sang "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

New Fields of Duty for Commodores Watson and Kautz, Capt. Evans, and Commander Clover.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Changes in the navy are rapid in these days of readjustment. Officers who were heretofore at the head of bureaus and divisions, are returning from the war, and their places are being reestablished, or they are being assigned to new fields. Many who were called from their retirement for short service in time of necessity are being again retired with still greater honors than they enjoyed before the war.

Important changes are made almost daily. To-day Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa was, at his own request, detached from that ship. Secretary Long said that the Captain would be assigned to a position on the Inspection Board, which is to be re-established at once. Capt. Evans had served longer than the usual time, and was entitled to shore duty. His next sea service will, it is thought, be in the flag ranks.

Commodore Watson has been ordered to the Pacific. He has been relieved of the command of the Eastern Squadron, and ordered to take charge of the navy yard and station at Mare Island. Commodore Kautz, now in command of the naval training station at Newport, has also been ordered to the Pacific. He will replace Admiral Miller, who is now at Honolulu, and will sail as soon as possible from San Francisco for his new post.

Commander Richardson Clover will soon resume his post at the head of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

Chief Engineer G. W. Melville, who was announced as retired in the naval orders to-day, has a record of thirty-eight years of service, running back to 1861, and has made his name an imperishable part of the naval history of the country.

BRIDGEPORT CASE UNSOLVED.

Remains Said to be Those of Nellie Lauckerey of New Haven—Police Continue Silent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15.—No solution has yet been obtained for the mystery surrounding the case of the woman whose dismembered remains were found in the Yellow Mill Pond. Identification of the remains has not yet been officially established. The police, if they have any information, refuse to make it public.

A young woman and her mother, who would not give their names, called at the Morgue late last night and viewed the picture of the mysterious head. The young woman was positive the remains were those of Nellie Lauckerey, daughter of a painter in New Haven, who lives on Day Street. This girl has been missing for two weeks, and no trace of her can be found. Some time ago she married a man by the name of Smith, but two weeks ago the latter left her, and shortly after the young wife was missing.

At 2 o'clock this morning two West Haven policemen called at the Morgue and viewed the remains for a considerable length of time. Then they went to the police station and were closeted with Superintendent Birmingham for some time. They claimed they knew the girl and also a young man that was thought to be implicated in the case. They would not divulge any names, but said they would look into the case thoroughly.

The inquest over the remains was postponed from to-day until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, owing to the inability of the police to get all the witnesses here before that time.

DORA CLAY TO BE MARRIED.

Divorced Wife of the Kentucky General to Wed a Sawmill Laborer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Dora Richardson Clay, the divorced "child wife" of Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, is to be married to-morrow at Pinkard, Ky., to Riley Brock, an employe in a sawmill at Valley View.

The marriage will be solemnized at Dora's home—the one which was purchased for her by Gen. Clay.

It was generally believed that Dora would marry Will Bryant, over whom she had so much trouble with the General, but she forsook him about two months ago and has since been receiving constant attention from Brock, who is twenty-four years old and handsome.

Buffalo Corporation Fails.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—The Spaulding Machine Screw Company went into the hands of a receiver to-day preparatory to voluntary dissolution. The company was incorporated five years ago with a capital stock of $300,000, to manufacture bicycle parts. The attorney for the company stated that the assets were about $150,000, and liabilities, outside of the capital stock, $200,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

8:40 A. M.—105 Allen Street; D. Tilkin; damage, $50.

9 A. M.—8 Gouverneur Street; Michael Bover; no damage.

12:05 P. M.—92 Essex Street; A. Weisman; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—468 Lenox Avenue; William Harlick; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—650 Tenth Avenue; Fannie Gallagher; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Fire this morning destroyed an implement warehouse, five barns, and a cottage at White House, a village near here. Loss, $8,000; caused by lightning.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 15.—Fire this morning destroyed the large factory building of John Arbenz, occupied by the Acme Box Company and the tomato catsup works of Exley, Watkins & Co. Loss, $50,000.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM

First Reports of Havoc Wrought in St. Vincent and Barbados Not Exaggerated.

SURVIVORS ARE IN DISTRESS

Country People Flocking Into the Towns for Shelter and Food—Reports of Loss of Life Still Incomplete.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The dispatches received at the Colonial Office from the British authorities in the West Indies indicate, as a whole, that the earlier reports of the havoc wrought by the hurricane were not exaggerated. They show widespread devastation. Owing to the breakdown of the telegraph and telephone systems, the real extent of the disaster is still unknown; but financial aid is required to meet the distress.

People are flocking into Kingstown, St. Vincent, from all the country round for shelter and food. Everywhere it appears that all the small buildings and many large ones were destroyed, and there is no doubt that the fatalities were numerous.

Sir Cornelius Moloney, Governor of the Windward Islands, cables that two vessels were sunk, and that the fate of many others is unknown.

The Governor of Barbados, Sir J. S. Hay, reports that the hurricane was of ten hours' duration. Already he has been notified officially of sixty-one deaths and thirty-one persons seriously wounded. The reports from the country districts in the island are incomplete, but there has been a heavy loss of Government and private property. Assistance is urgently required.

TRINIDAD, British West Indies, Sept. 15.—A steamer which has arrived here from Barbados reports that fearful havoc was caused there by a hurricane on Saturday night. The destruction of property was immense. It is believed over 150 persons were killed throughout the island, and numbers were rendered homeless and destitute. The shipping suffered seriously. Four vessels broke from their anchorage and were driven to sea. They had not returned when the steamer left Barbados. Many local vessels were wrecked or blown out to sea.

Bridgetown, the capital of the Island of Barbados, is a scene of desolation and ruin. Demolished or roofless houses are to be seen on every side, and hardly a tree is standing. Particulars from the country are still wanting.

ST. VINCENT, British West Indies, Sept. 15.—The official reports reduce the number of deaths here during the hurricane. It was at first estimated that 300 lives were lost, but it is now believed the number is considerably smaller. The exact figures are not given.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 15.—The Governor of St. Vincent has cabled to the Governor of Jamaica imploring the latter to send prompt assistance to the sufferers on account of the recent storm. The Island of St. Lucia has also suffered slightly. The American Weather Bureau here locates the storm as passing St. Kitts and going northward.

SHIPS WRECKED AT BARBADOS.

The Barkentine Grace Lynwood from This Port a Total Loss.

BARBADOS, Sept. 15.—The British ship Loanda of 1,447 tons, Capt. Dodge, from Rio Janeiro, and the American barkentine Grace Lynwood of 592 tons, Capt. Gilley, from New York for Port Spain, both lying at this port when the recent hurricane arose, were blown out to sea and have not been heard of since. Further losses have been sustained, principally to coastwise vessels.

ST. VINCENT, Sept. 15.—The ship Loanda and the barkentine Grace Lynwood were cast ashore here and wrecked.

Miller, Bull & Knowlton of this city are the owners of the Grace Lynwood. They got word yesterday that this vessel was a total loss, but the Captain and crew of ten men were safe at St. Vincent. Capt. Gilley was not on her this voyage, and she was in charge of Capt. Rafford. She had a general cargo. The vessel was built in 1890 at Bucksport, Me.

WEATHER BUREAU WARNING.

Efficiency of the New West Indian Service Demonstrated by the Recent Storm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Weather Bureau furnishes the following statement:

"The hurricane which created such destruction in the West Indies on Sunday night was detected at its inception Saturday by the new West Indian Hurricane Service of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. At 8 A. M. on Saturday observations on the islands of Martinique and Trinidad gave slight indications of a disturbance southeast of the Windward Islands. At 12:40 P. M. a special observation at Barbados indicated a fall of nearly 1.10 in the barometer during the preceding two hours. This movement of the barometer at Barbados, taken in connection with the whole atmospheric survey, made four hours previous, satisfied the forecast officer that the hurricane would soon develop over the Windward Islands, although to the non-expert there were no indications of a coming storm.

"Hurricane warnings were immediately dispatched to all ports in the islands of Barbados, Martinique, St. Kitts, and St. Thomas and they were advised to prepare for a destructive storm. Cable communication was perfect and the warnings were promptly received. They were informed that the hurricane would move from a point south of Barbados, and that it would travel slowly northwesterly, with wind increasing to a hurricane velocity. Advisory messages were sent to Colon, Curaçao, San Domingo, Trinidad, and Santiago. A message was also sent to Admiral Watson's fleet, lying in the harbor of Caimanera, Cuba.

"How completely these warnings were verified by the coming of the storm twenty-four hours later is shown by the press dispatches of this morning. While the destruction of life and property has been great, there is no question but that hundreds if not thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property were protected by the complete warnings given by the United States. These warnings were of profit to the commerce of all nations. Without considering the saving in human life, they have, from a commercial standpoint, fully justified the President in asking for the necessary appropriation and in personally directing the inauguration of a complete and efficient meteorological service."

The Chief of the Weather Bureau to-day reports that the hurricane has passed over the eastern portion of the West Indies and is now probably central somewhere east of the Bahamas. It is not certain that it will reach our South Atlantic coast. However, careful observations will be taken to give warning of its first approach.

A Boston Bark Wrecked.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—A cablegram was received to-day from St. Vincent, stating that the Boston bark Lapland, on her way home from the west coast of Africa, was wrecked on the Island of St. Vincent during the hurricane that swept over the Windward Islands on Monday. Capt. Cates and crew had a miraculous escape, landing in their own boats during the height of the storm. The Lapland was valued at about $12,000, and was insured for $2,000. She was built at Bucksport, Me., in 1880, and registered 582 tons.

CURRENCY CONVENTION CLOSES

Final Arguments Made by Advocates of Gold Monometallism, Bimetallism, and Fiat Money.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15.—The third and last day of the National Currency Convention began with a paper in support of an unlimited issue of irredeemable currency by the Government by A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic Union. A reply was made by Congressman C. N. Fowler of New Jersey, who supported bank currency.

President Wills of the Kansas Agricultural College this afternoon argued for public control of money. He charged the banks with securing legislation inimical to the interests of the people and by manipulations having produced the panics of 1873 and 1893.

L. H. Weller of Iowa followed with an argument for fiat money.

It was intended that Congressman McCleary of Minnesota should explain the provisions of his currency bill, introduced at the last Congress, but the paper money champions fired questions at him so fast that his entire forty-five minutes was taken up in answering them, and his paper went over to the evening session. A paper by William C. Cornwall of Buffalo, on "Deposit Currency," was read by E. V. Smalley, Secretary of the National Sound Money League.

This evening A. W. Wright of Chicago elaborated upon a plan for a free banking system without Government supervision, Prof. K. Allen Smith of the Washington State University and Judge Sheldon of Connecticut contended for the quantative theory as regulative of prices, and Congressman De Armond drew a grewsome picture with only a 5 per cent. gold reserve to redeem an immense volume of bank paper under the present system in case of general panic.

Mr. McCleary's exposition of his currency bill followed, and then came the closing speech of the convention, an argument for fiatism, by Gen. Warner.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

They Will Gather at Trenton Sept. 28 to Choose a Candidate for Governor.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—Col. Edward Livingston Price, Chairman of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee, has issued a call for the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention. It will be held in the Taylor Opera House, Trenton, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at noon.

The convention will be made up of 1,035 delegates, the basis of representation being one delegate for every 200 votes cast in 1895 for Chancellor McGill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and an additional delegate for every fraction over 100 votes. Each polling place in the State, however, will be entitled to one delegate.

Chairman Price has appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas Eckard P. Budd of Mount Holly Chairman of the special committee of five to receive suggestions for the platform. This committee is to be composed of members of the Democratic State Committee. Col. Price will be one of the committee.

The temporary Chairman of the convention will be either Senator William D. Daly of Hudson or ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas William B. Gourley of Passaic. A committee of seven members of the State Committee, consisting of Col. Price, Senator Daly, ex-Senator Keys, Surrogate David S. Crater, ex-Assemblyman Lanning, William B. Pugh, and William D. Wolfskeil, will select the temporary Chairman.

COL. WARING TALKS POLITICS.

He Says that the Raines Law Caused the Defeat of Seth Low.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was urged to accept the honorary Presidency of the Fellow-Citizenship Association last night at a meeting of that organization in the East Side House Settlement, Seventy-sixth Street and the East River. Col. Waring at first declined the honor, but the members were so insistent that he agreed to take the matter under advisement.

Col. Waring made a speech, in which he touched on local politics. He said it was the Raines law that was responsible for the defeat of Seth Low. Temperance, he said, was a good thing, but it had been overdone. He said the reformers made the error of antagonizing a large number of respectable citizens who had been taught from earliest childhood that there was no harm in moderate drinking. Another considerable part of the people who do not believe in drinking were in sympathy with those who did, and these two elements preferred Tammany Hall, "with all its corruption," to its opponents, who had attempted to "govern this great metropolis as they would a village."

Col. Waring advocated a coalition with "the decent supporters of Tammany Hall," and said that no attention must be paid to "they thugs of that organization." With such a coalition brought to a success, this city would have an ideal government.

The association has arranged for a series of meetings to be held every Tuesday evening until July, 1899. Many prominent speakers have been secured.

Kansas Democrats Support Populists.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 15.—The silver wing, comprising the majority of Kansas Democrats, has opened headquarters in this city, and announces that time and money will be expended in an effort to aid the Populists retain control of the State Government by supporting the ticket headed by Gov. Leedy. There has been some effort among the conservative members of the Democratic Party in this city to prevent this, but the radicals are in the majority, and what was first believed to be an indifferent union of these elements now proves to be a complete fusion which, it is thought, the Republicans will have difficulty in overcoming, although Cyrus Leland, National Committeeman, says the State will be carried by a big Republican majority.

Voorhees Has a Clear Field.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—The action of Congressman Pitney in withdrawing to-day as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor leaves the field alone to Acting Governor Voorhees, who will probably be nominated by acclamation at next Wednesday's convention in this city. Congressman Pitney had a conference yesterday with Senator Sewell, and to-day he wrote a letter to Gov. Voorhees saying that, in the interest of party harmony, he would withdraw.

Utah Nominations.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 15.—The Populist State Convention to-day nominated J. M. Bowman for Supreme Court Judge and Warren Foster for Congress. The Democratical nominee for Supreme Court Judge is R. N. Ruskin.

Nevada Republican Ticket.

RENO, Nevada, Sept. 15.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated a full ticket, headed as follows: Governor—William McMillan of Storey County; Lieutenant Governor—J. W. Ferguson.

The South Carolina Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—The returns in the Gubernatorial contest are practically complete. Out of a total vote of 65,287, Gov. Ellerbe's majority over Featherstone, Prohibitionist, has grown to 3,437.

A CONGRESSIONAL DEAD-LOCK.

Republicans of Sixth Maryland District in a Hard Fight.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 15.—The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock to-night to meet again to-morrow, after having taken 1,181 ballots in an ineffectual effort to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Each of the five counties composing the district has a candidate, and the delegates from those counties have voted solidly for the local favorites on every ballot thus far cast.

The Sixth District is the home of Senator Wellington and of Senator-elect McComas and is regarded as solidly Republican.

Congressional Nominations.

MISSOURI.—Eleventh District, Charles F. Joy, Republican.

ALABAMA.—Fifth District, Willis Brower, Democrat.

OHIO.—Seventh District, John L. Zimmerman, Democrat.

ILLINOIS.—Eighteenth District—Benjamin F. Johnson, Republican.

MARYLAND.—First District, Wilbur F. Jackson.

COLORADO.—First District, John F. Shafroth, Fusion.

This store is Headquarters for School Supplies of All Kinds.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Extraordinary Sale of Men's Colored Shoes



It has been determined to make a great sacrifice sale of our entire stock of Men's Russia Calf and Tan Kid Shoes in Fall weights. These shoes have been on sale until to-day at $4.99, $3.74, $3.69, and $2.82. None in the lot sold lower and the majority of the stock are the $4.99 and $3.74 qualities. There are a variety of styles of toe; all are made on new and desirble lasts. Not a single back number shoe in the entire lot. All have welted and stitched soles, English backstays, brass eyelets and all the other little improvements that are well regarded. The lot goes on sale at 8 A. M. to-day and Saturday, and while they last the price is 2.44

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

STATEN ISLAND'S MYSTERY

Body of the Woman Found on Grymes Hill Still Unidentified.

POLICE THEORY IS SUICIDE

The Fact that the Clothing Was New and the Revolver Not Rusted Leads to Suspicion.

The body of the young woman found in the woods on Grymes Hill, on Staten Island, on Wednesday night, is still unidentified at the borough Morgue, at Clifton. The autopsy seems to show that death resulted from a bullet fired from the revolver found beside the body. The police think the young woman killed herself. There are some features about the case, however, which tend to weaken this theory. The fact that the clothing on the body was new leads some to suspect that a murderer may have replaced the clothing as a deception.

The woman was from about twenty-two to twenty-six years old. She was about 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed about 110 or 115 pounds. The hair, which was a dark brown in color and very plentiful, appears to have been wavy. The clothing was all new, with the possible exception of the blouse, which was of black silk. This may have been worn for some time. The skirt was of a dark-blue cheviot. Beneath this there was a false skirt of changeable silk about 18 or 20 inches deep, the upper portion of which was of a light-weight material. Beneath this skirt there was another of striped silk. The underclothing was all white muslin. It was being worn for the first time, and had been purchased ready made, as each piece bore its price-mark in lead pencil. The shoes, which were low cut, were in keeping with the rest of the clothing, being brand new. They were marked as being No. 2, but as they were fully a 3½ or 4, they are supposed to have been marked by some maker's special size mark. In one was a stamp showing they were purchased on Aug. 25. The hat found beside the body was a black rough-straw without other trimming than the black band about it. On the left hand was a yellowish tan kid glove.

The body was found lying partly on the left side, the left hand under the body. The right hand, which was ungloved, was pointing forward, and beneath it was the revolver with which it is almost certain she was killed. In the magazine there were three brass shells. All had been fired. There was found a black Russia leather cardcase, containing a quarter, a dime, two nickels, and two pennies.

A pin found fastened in the left breast of the woman's blouse was a diamond-shaped, gold-bordered one of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Drs. George Mord and S. D. Whitman after an examination said the woman had been dead less than two weeks. She does not appear to have worn rings or other jewelry.

One of the things which puzzle the authorities is the fact that the revolver, although a cheap one, is as bright and untarnished as when new, its nickel coating not having been affected by the rain and dews. There is a possible explanation of this in that it may have caught in the folds of her skirt. Another thing unexplained is the condition of the hat. It does not show the marks of exposure, and has not warped as straw hats exposed to the wet do. It is in perfect shape, and the gloss is still on it. The hat lay a couple of feet from the body, and was not sheltered in any way. Most peculiar, however, is the condition of the long, black-headed hatpin which was stuck in the hat. The steel portion is bright and clean, and shows no sign of rust. This pin was exposed to the dews and rain presumably for ten days at the least. The leather pocketbook shows no sign of exposure, and was soft and pliable.

Only one man called at the morgue yesterday for the purpose of trying to identify the body. He said the body was not that of the woman he was seeking. He refused to tell who he was or whom he sought. He returned to Manhattan.

Bicyclist Struck by a Train.

Fred Sands, twenty-two years old, a newsdealer of 21 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, and a well-known amateur athlete, while on his bicycle last night was struck by an incoming Long Island train, at the corner of Atlantic and Alabama Avenues, Brooklyn. He will die.

Steel Plant at Marion, Ind.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 15.—C. F. Springer, representing the United States Steel Casting Company, is in Marion for the purpose of locating a steel plant, which will cost $100,000, and will employ 600 men.

Refused to Indorse Danforth.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—In the Otsego County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Elliot Danforth for Governor were defeated, although the convention was very evenly divided. The county organization opposed anything that appeared to be instructions.

The Baby "Had Been Used."

From The Chicago Journal.

Johnny is six years old, and he lives on a North Side street, just off from Lincoln Park. And he is a wise boy for one of his years.

A little sister arrived at the house not long ago. Johnny was sent to the grocery store on an errand a few days later, and the proprietor began to quiz him about it.

"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said the grocer.

"Yes, Sir," said Johnny.

"Do you like that?" was queried.

"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play 'mibs' with him an' baseball an' tag, an' all those things when he got bigger."

"Well," said the storekeeper, "why don't you exchange your little sister for a boy?"

Johnny reflected for a minute. Then he said, rather sorrowfully:

"We can't now. It's too late. We've used har four days."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Indications that Six of the Nine Places on the Board Are Practically Filled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The work of procuring a commission to investigate the subordinate branches of the War Department drags on slowly. The President now has four of his commission of nine, and he is quite certain of getting two more. Gen. Schofield, who declined at first, has been prevailed upon by the President to reconsider the matter. Mr. McKinley was very anxious to have a former Secretary of War on the commission, and he did not wish to permit Gen. Schofield to reject the offer of a seat on it. As the General is hardly in a position to refuse what is practically an order from the President, it is thought he finally will accept.

Col. E. P. Howell of Atlanta, Ga., former editor of The Atlanta Constitution, is likely to be the sixth member. The other four, besides Schofield, are Gilman, Sexton, Dodge, and Keene.

It is reported every day that the President has asked Col. Denby, who has just returned from China, to accept a seat, but the report is denied at the White House. The President is reported as saying that he will stick to the project of investigating the branches of the War Department sing

ROUGH RIDERS STAY OVER

Many Who Planned to Leave Here Yesterday Remain in New York.

MORE ARRIVE FROM MONTAUK

Odd Means of Amusing Themselves Are Adopted by Some of the Troopers—An Experience of Three in a Motor Carriage.

Many of the Rough Riders who counted on getting away to their homes yesterday, after a day and night of sightseeing, have changed their minds. After the severe strain of three or four months of camp life they have come to the conclusion that New York is too good a place to leave in a hurry. Not even their own people in the South and West, they declare, could show them more indulgence and more genuine hospitality. The ranks of the troopers were augmented yesterday by new arrivals, who came on every train from Montauk.

In most cases they had friends waiting for them, and those who did not had not far to go to meet somebody who was willing to escort them where good things flowed in abundance. Broadway, from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second Street, swarmed with Rough Riders. Every hotel furnished its quota of men in uniform, escorted for the most part by civilian friends, who evinced no little pride in their charges.

Many of the members of Col. Roosevelt's regiment are wealthy men, and they took care that their less fortunate comrades wanted for nothing. The troopers who sought quarters in less expensive hostelries near the Long Island Ferry were not permitted to stay there long. Early in the day details from the contingent enjoying itself on Broadway called on them and moved them, bag and baggage, to more luxurious lodgings.

The Rough Riders seen about town yesterday were to a man either from the Far West or the Southwest. The Eastern men have all by this time gone to their homes. Twenty-four hours of sampling of New York's good things left its unmistakable mark on the men in buff. Some were a trifle unsteady in their gait and others looked more or less penitent, but all were jolly when an opportunity for fun arrived.

Ride in a Horseless Carriage.

A group of three was standing at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, when an automobile pulled up directly in front of them. One of the three had seen the horseless vehicle in motion, and it excited his curiosity. In company with his two comrades, he walked up to the driver and began an inquiry into the mechanism of "the new-fangled wagon."

"Say, Jim, my pony wouldn't do any stunts if this yer thing got in its way, would it? There'd be a sample of rough riding for fair. Let's take a ride on the blamed thing, anyhow." The three troopers worked themselves into the cab and gave orders to "start her up." The novel sensation of riding on pneumatic tires without visible motive power began to take effect immediately, and soon their hats were seen whirling on the outside of the cab, while the occupants sent forth a series of yells. The operator was about to stop the vehicle, when one of the Rough Riders poked his head out and yelled: "Never mind us, go ahead. We're having lots of fun."

The driver seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion and put on top speed. Thereafter he had the right of way. For about six blocks the vehicle rushed on, and spurred on by the crowd that watched them from the sidewalks, the occupants continued their antics until a policeman, signaling the operator to stop, stepped up and mildly suggested that a ride on a less busy thoroughfare would probably be more enjoyable and less dangerous. The Rough Riders got out and declared they had had enough.

The good feeling engendered by the late war between the army and navy was amply demonstrated when a party of sailors stumbled across a quartet of Rough Riders near the Thirty-third Street elevated station. All were in high spirits, and the greeting was most cordial. "Say, Jack," shouted a member of Troop K, "didn't I see you at Santiago just before we went on the Miami. I believe I borrowed a drink about that time and I'm ready to pay it back right now." The debt was canceled a few feet away.

Brass Buttons in Demand.

Most of the uniforms seen on Broadway yesterday were bereft of all brass buttons. The troopers gave them away with a lavish hand and still could not satisfy the demand. Women with children were the most favored, as they sent their youngsters to beg buttons.

A tall trooper from Arizona bought the entire stock of a flower girl at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and amused himself by throwing small bunches of flowers in front of every woman who passed by as long as the supply lasted. The flowers were picked up at once, and a smile generally rewarded the generous donor, who in return would gravely stand at attention and salute.

Another big trooper, who admitted he had not seen a bed since he left camp on Tuesday, and who was in consequence a little the worse for wear, staggered into a fashionable millinery shop in Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, and at once made himself comfortable in an easy chair. His appearance was a distinct surprise to the proprietress and the saleswomen, but they realized his condition and set about straightening him out. Black coffee was provided for him and he soon recovered. He thought it his duty, however, to cheer his benefactresses, and his thoroughly Western yells brought a policeman to the scene, who good-naturedly took him to the nearest hotel and got him a room.

The policemen treated the soldier guests with much consideration and only two Rough Riders were arrested. John Rouse, who hails from Indian Territory, appeared before Magistrate Olmsted in the Yorkville Police Court. He was more of an honored guest than a prisoner, and the policeman who made the charge against him said he had not exactly arrested the man, but had taken him in for shelter and protection. His offense consisted in gathering a crowd of tramps, lining them up on the sidewalk, marching them to the nearest saloon and treating them to drinks. This performance being repeated several times, the policeman thought the tramps might suffer, and he put a stop to the proceedings by taking charge of the host. Rouse said he was sorry he had caused any trouble, and the Magistrate, with a few complimentary words for Col. Roosevelt and his command, discharged the prisoner.

Frederick Dubois, another Rough Rider, whose home is in New Mexico, did not fare as well. He was taken before Magistrate Mott in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of being partially intoxicated. Though the complaint was put in the mildest form, the Magistrate inflicted a fine of $5, which was promptly paid.

The Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company of Arizona will give the Rough Riders from Arizona a free excursion to West Point this morning on the steamer Sirius. The steamer leaves Twenty-third Street at 8:30 A. M. All Arizona Rough Riders and Rough Riders from the Southwest will be invited.

Scenes at the Theatres.

Rough Riders were more in evidence in the theatres and music halls last night than any time since they have made their appearance in this city, and their demonstrations were not only indulged in by themselves, but were reinforced by many of the patriotic citizens who really became enthusiastic at the appearance of the men and joined in the ovations at the various places of amusement.

At the American Theatre, when Raymond Hitchcock, who plays the part of the Lord Chancellor, sang one of his songs in which Roosevelt and his Rough Riders are mentioned, the thirty men who occupied orchestra seats rose together and gave their yell several times, until it was taken up by nearly the entire house.

A large delegation, numbering over 100, witnessed the performance of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at the Casino, and not until Eugene O'Rourke and his band of imitators of the Rough Riders made their appearance did they make themselves heard, and then they cut loose with the peculiar yell, and it was fully ten minutes before the play was allowed to proceed.

De Wolf Hopper, at the Knickerbocker, included a verse in one of his songs demonstrating the bravery of the Rough Riders, which excited enthusiasm by those present, and he was also greeted by hearty applause.

Notwithstanding the large business being done at Weber & Fields's, any member of the Rough Riders presenting himself at the door was granted admission free, and in consequence of this there was a fair representation present at the performance of "Hurly Burly."

Charles E. Thompson, who says he is a clerk, living on Jersey City Heights, and Charles L. Duelin, a Rough Rider, "living anywhar and everywhar," were arrested and lodged in the West Thirtieth Street Station late last night, on the charge of disorderly conduct and discharging firearms. They formed each other's acquaintance opposite Bartolomew Clancy's saloon, 482 Sixth Avenue.

Duelin permitted Thompson to examine his revolver. Pointing across to Clancy's saloon, Thompson dared the Westerner to shoot, telling him he could not hit the letter "C" in Clancy. Before he knew what had happened the Rough Rider had fired, the bullet not only taking "C" in its flight, but demolishing the heavy plate glass window.

Sale of Rough Riders' Horses.

Col. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, conferred with stablemen yesterday morning and decided to begin the sale of the Rough Riders' horses on Tuesday. The thousand steeds will be brought from Camp Wikoff to New York on Saturday or Monday. The sale will be held at the stables of Fiss, Doer & Carroll, in Twenty-fourth Street.

ROOSEVELT MUSTERED OUT.

He Goes to His Home at Oyster Bay and Is Warmly Welcomed.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 15.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the First Volunteer Cavalry was mustered out last night. After the men had been mustered out he reported to the Paymaster and drew six weeks' pay due. Then he walked over to the mustering officer and received his discharge.

Regulations provide for the Colonel to be the last man mustered in when a volunteer regiment goes into service and to be the first of the officers mustered out. After Col. Roosevelt started along the line as Colonel and returned as Mr. Roosevelt, the officers followed in his steps, and the last of them was mustered out.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 15.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt returned to his home here this afternoon and is now enjoying a much-needed quiet rest at his elegant residence on Cove Neck, about three miles from the little railroad station. He arrived on the train which reached here at 3:21 P. M., having ridden all day from Camp Wikoff. He had with him Lieut. J. A. Ilhenny and Dr James R. Church, who had been with him through his Cuban adventures.

As the villagers recognized him at the station, they took off their hats in salute, and many shouted out words of welcome, to all of which the Colonel bowed his acknowledgments. At his home he found the American flag hanging out from an upper window over the front door from its pole, and he patriotically saluted it.

To a reporter who called upon him a short time afterward, the Colonel said he had positively nothing to say for publication. He had decided to remain quiet on all political or personal matters, and intended to take a few days' absolute rest and quiet in his home. He was now in private life again, and would not for several days have anything to say on public affairs.

The people of the village, however, are actively engaged in getting up a "Peace Jubilee" and Roosevelt reception, as they call it, and the Rev. H. H. Washburn, who is Col. Roosevelt's pastor here, has already seen him and got a promise from him to appear and address his fellow-townsmen whenever they set a date for their meeting.

This evening a brass band got together and marched around town playing airs of a patriotic character. The only thing the people can find to talk about to-night is Col. Roosevelt and his home-coming, and they feel that they cannot do too much to show the high esteem in which they hold him.

Rough Rider Killed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Private Albert Eckdohl, Troop H, of Col. Griggsby's Rough Riders, was killed here yesterday by an electric car. As he alighted from a westbound car he was struck by a car moving in the opposite direction. Eckdohl enlisted in Col. Griggsby's regiment from Ledgewood, N. D., where he has been employed for several years as a foreman in a machine shop. He was formerly a cowboy. He was one of the best horsemen in his troop.

PUNISHMENT FOR NEGLIGENCE.

Congressman Grosvenor Says the People Will Condemn Those Who Caused Soldiers to Suffer.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 15.—Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio to-day, before the joint reunion of the Forty-sixth Illinois and Stephenson County soldiers of the civil war, held here, made an address, in the course of which he discussed the ravages of disease among our troops who enlisted in the war with Spain. After commenting on the success of this country in its conflict with the Spanish Army and Navy, he said:

"Now we come to the sombre and less satisfactory features of this war. Men have died. Up to the present time it is believed that the death list by bullets and wounds and by disease has reached the terrible figure of nearly 3,000 men. Eleven thousand men fell dead and wounded at Chickamauga, and more than 16,000 men fell dead and wounded at Gettysburg. One hour at Gettysburg cost the American people more lives than has this war up to the present time. There were more sick in the Spring and Summer of 1862 in the Union Army than have been mustered into this service, including the regulars. This simply shows that war is war, and that you cannot have a war in any other way.

"Let us consider a regiment of troops which does not see war. Twelve or thirteen hundred young men are suddenly called together to defend their country, and march to the camp of mobilization and instruction. They live upon one spot of ground, the size of a regiment; they eat the rations of the United States Government, ample in quantity, ample in character, but cooked and distributed by the uninitiated cooks of the country. They have changed climates; they are drinking different water, and they are exposed to all the things which are incidental to a camp, and during the first four or five months, and ordinarily during the first year, they are exposed to almost all the diseases that afflict the human family.

"As the last gun of Santiago boomed over the fever-stricken hills of Eastern Cuba, the flag of Spain went down, never to rise again on the Antilles, and the war was over. But sickness and death held high carnival, and now the test of the Surgeon General's department was made by a condition of things unparalleled in the history of the world that we have known. It is not strange to hear it said that there has been a lack of efficiency shown in some places by the Medical Corps of the army. The American people will hold, first, that suffering caused by the act of God, which could not be met by the ordinary foresight of man, shall not be charged up against our officers, but that the suffering of soldiers and the lack of care and attention to the sick, that could have been prevented by the utmost activity of the representatives of the Government shall be thoroughly investigated, and all the facts made known, and that those who have contributed by negligence or overt act shall receive the condemnation and punishment which a crime of this terrible character justly demands, but we shall not forget how weak we were in the beginning, and how the Government was driven, as it was, to precipitate action, and how faithfully the great departments of the Government have accomplished the tremendous results to which I have referred."

TOO MANY GENERAL OFFICERS.

Proposed Reduction of the Number of High Volunteer Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The War Department will soon take up the question of mustering out a considerable number of general officers of the volunteer army, including Major Generals and Brigadiers, now that the volunteer forces have been reduced so largely. All regimental officers have gone out of service with their respective regiments, but the entire force of general officers still remains.

The first business of the department will be to reorganize the several corps and divisions, on the basis of the reduced number of regiments, and when this is done general officers will be named as corps commanders, division commanders, &c. The reorganization can be effected with about half of the general officers now in service, so that when the new assignments are made those officers remaining unassigned will be mustered out.

It is believed, however, that, with the war closed, a considerable number of the high volunteer officers will signify their wish to leave the service, and will resign, so that the number which it will be necessary to muster out will be comparatively small.

OFFICER STRUCK INQUIRER

Albert Stetson Prefers Charges to Gen. Miles for an Alleged Unprovoked Assault.

CIVILIAN'S REMARK RESENTED

Capt. Waldron of Company M, 202d New York, Would Have No Questioning About His Soldiers' Rations—Scene in Jersey City Station.

Albert Stetson, an electrical engineer at 99 Nassau Street, has preferred charges to Gen. Miles against Capt. Leonard T. Waldron of Company M, Two Hundred and Second New York, whom he accuses of assaulting him brutally and without provocation, unless a mildly phrased inquiry into the treatment of the privates in Capt. Waldron's company be considered provocative. Mr. Stetson has a relative who is a private in Company M. When Mr. Stetson heard that the regiment had been ordered from Camp Black to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., he went to the Jersey Central Station in Jersey City Tuesday evening to say good-bye. He found the regiment there and four trains being loaded for Camp Meade. He noticed that a train was being held a long time after everything seemed ready for departure. He asked a bystander why it was so.

"Great Scott, man! Don't you know that the train can't leave till the officers finish their supper in the restaurant," was the answer.

Then Mr. Stetson entered the train. Coffee was being served out to a portion of Company M. An hour later, after some insistence on the part of those present, hardtack and two spoonfuls of beans out of the cold cans were doled out to each man. Mr. Stetson learned that no further rations would be given out, and he became indignant, especially as he had heard there was a plentiful supply of meat on the train. He left the car, but not until he had heard from all sides bitter complaints about food.

"Now you get an idea of what they did to the boys at Camp Thomas if they treat us this way right in sight of New York!" yelled one big soldier from Syracuse.

"Is it any wonder men get sick?" called out another.

To this accompaniment of protests Mr. Stetson started to find an officer. The first man he met with shoulder straps was a Lieutenant, who told Mr. Stetson very pleasantly that he knew things were pretty bad, but he could do nothing. He suggested that Mr. Stetson go higher. Another officer to whom he spoke a moment later seemed much surprised when Mr. Stetson asked if there was no way to add to the allowance of each man. Straightening himself, he glared at the civilian, then thundered out:

Not a Civilian's Affair.

"Who in —— are you, and what —— business is it of yours?"

Mr. Stetson suggested that he had a relative in the regiment.

"Well, don't bother me about it," roared the officer; "go and see McKinley about it. He's the one that's responsible." Several officers, who had finished dinner, heard the language of their brother officer and joined in the abuse. Mr. Stetson tried to make head against the outburst, saying that he had made his inquiries like a gentleman and expected gentlemanly treatment in return. He told of the short rations he had seen furnished.

"You're a —— liar," came a voice from the group.

"Name the company. You can't, you miserable loafer," said another.

Mr. Stetson promptly mentioned Company M. When he did so he was standing with his arms at his side. Scarcely had the words left his lips when he received a staggering blow in the face from the fist of Capt. Waldron.

"What do you mean by disgracing your uniform?" said Mr. Stetson.

"I'll take it off then," said the officer, "and give you more of it without any uniform."

"Don't, don't," came from several of the group of officers. "He's too old a man for you to hit."

By this time the men in the cars had heard of the tumult outside, and the windows and platforms of the cars were soon thronged with indignant soldiers, who called out that they would not see any man ill-treated because he had stood up for them.

"What he said was dead straight!" shouted a man from the car, but no officer called him to account, for the looks of the men were threatening.

Says He Can Prove Everything.

Mr. Stetson was accompanied by a friend, a well-known lawyer of Nassau Street. At this juncture he came into the controversy, repeated what Mr. Stetson had said, and declared he could prove every word of it. After considerable loud talking the officers climbed on board the train, which shortly afterward pulled out.

This is Mr. Stetson's story as embodied in his formal complaint sent to Gen. Miles in Washington. Mr. Stetson when seen yesterday said that he had nothing to add to the formal statement. He said that the treatment he had received had been witnessed by so many that he would have no trouble in proving everything he had charged. "I am doing this in no spirit of revenge," he said, "but with a desire to keep the army free from such ruffians."

TROOPS SEIZE A TRAIN.

Ohio Cavalrymen Insist Upon the Use of Tourist Sleeping Cars.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15.—At the Union Station last night about midnight Troops A, D, and C, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry of Cleveland, took forcible possession of a train, and refused to permit it to be moved. The soldiers were brought in here from Huntsville, Ala., in tourist sleepers, but the contract only called for their use as far as Columbus, so the Pennsylvania Railroad officials ordered the Cleveland men out that the cars might be returned to Cincinnati.

The men refused, and when an engine was coupled on to the five cars an armed line of guards was thrown around the train. The railroad people were forbidden to move the cars, the intention being to have one of the Cleveland roads haul the cars. The men were to have left here before midnight, but it was after 2 A. M. when Major Webb Hayes and District Passenger Agent J. M. Harris finally compromised the matter. The cars went through on a special train, and a claim for the extra service will be filed by the Pullman Company.

KILLING OF SPANISH CAPTIVES.

Col. Dudley Investigating the Mutiny on Board the Harvard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Col. Dudley of the Judge Advocate General's Department reports to the War Department that he is about to conclude the investigation into the killing of the Spanish prisoners on board the United States steamer Harvard, after the battle of July 3. Col. Dudley reached Portsmouth before the City of Rome sailed for Spain with the Spanish prisoners, so that he was enabled to take the testimony of a number of them, including Admiral Cervera and several of his officers.

Even from the Spanish account, it is said, it does not appear that the American sentinels were to blame for the unfortunate affair. One of the prisoners persisted in passing the rope boundary of their confines, and when the American sentinel sought to drive him within bounds several of the other prisoners swarmed over the rope, while the others became so highly excited and assumed so threatening an attitude that the small guard, consisting of about ten United States soldiers, fired upon the offending prisoners. No officers, either American or Spanish, were present at the time, which happened to be at night, else trouble might have been avoided.

The testimony of the troops on the Harvard, consisting of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts Regiments, will be secured, although as the latter was on guard at the time it will not be necessary, in the Colonel's opinion, to take the testimony of the Michigan men. As the Massachusets regiment has been furloughed, great difficulty has been experienced in finding any of the soldiers who witnessed the affair, and Col. Dudley is now engaged at Boston in that task.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. OTIS.

The American Commander at Manila Reports the Submission of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department from Manila as follows:

"Affairs much more satisfactory. Demands for withdrawal of insurgent forces complied with and all withdrawn or withdrawing to-day except small forces in outlying districts, which are not obeying insurgent leader. Aguinaldo requests a few days in which to withdraw them by detachments and punish their commanding officers. Over 2,000 already withdrawn.

"No concessions granted insurgents, but strict compliance with demands of 8th inst. required. General good feeling prevailing. Manila quiet and business progressing favorably. No difficulty anticipated. Have been compelled to confine Spanish prisoners temporarily within limits of walled city."

CONGRESS OF FILIPINOS.

Aguinaldo's Followers Assemble at Malolos to Consider the Future of the Islands.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday says:

"I am the only foreign journalist present at the insurgent congress at Malolos, which has been selected as the temporary capital of the revolutionary Government.

"Early this forenoon Aguinaldo, accompanied by a large staff of Generals and Ministers, moved in state from the convent, now occupied as his military headquarters, passing between lines of infantry and through streets decorated with palms and banners and packed with thousands of peasants in holiday dress, to the church half a mile distant. Here he was received by the Assembly delegates and conducted to a platform in the chancel, from which he delivered a brief message in the Tagalon language, afterward repeating it in Spanish.

"The substance of the message was mostly congratulatory on the happy termination of the revolution and the complete conquest of the territory. He made a flowery appeal to the delegates, asking them, by the memory of the illustrious patriots of Philippine history, to follow the example of England, America, and France in preparing a Constitution and promulgating laws to secure the complete and permanent liberty of the people of the Philippines. The message excited but little enthusiasm, because it was absolutely non-committal.

"The Assembly then proceeded immediately to organize, preparatory to a discussion on the proposed constitution and code of laws and the election of a President. The absence of several of the most prominent and influential natives was particularly noticeable, as indicating an intention to hold aloof until the policy of the Congress is fully declared.

"A strong party, intoxicated by the present measure of success, favors opposition to any foreign protectorate, being confident that the people can govern themselves. Wiser counselors strenuously oppose such a suicidal policy. Apparently unanimity now exists only in the determination to free the islands forever from Spanish rule. This is the universal feeling, and it will probably prove the controlling power in determining the final action of the Congress."

Spaniards Accuse Aguinaldo.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—According to reports from Manila, one-third of the prisoners of Gen. Aguinaldo have died of bad treatment.

SPANIARDS BREAK THE TRUCE.

Attempt to Seize a Supply Ship of the Cuban Army—One Insurgent Killed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 15.—Gen. Lawton this afternoon received information from a Cuban courier from Manzanillo that four days ago the Spaniards there violated the armistice by attempting to take possession of the Cuban vessel Fernando, which was carrying supplies for the Cuban Army. On board was a guard of twelve men. They were fired upon by Spaniards in the fort near the bay, one Cuban being killed.

Immediately information regarding the occurrence was given to Gen. Rios, in charge of the Cuban forces surrounding the town, and he threatened an attack if the boat were not allowed to land her cargo. There was no further trouble, but the Cubans dispatched a courier to Gen. Lawton, with a request that an armed force be sent to Manzanillo. This request will not receive compliance, as Manzanillo is outside the territory embraced by the terms of capitulation.

Capt. D. J. E. Farnhamfield, Quartermaster, learned several days ago from Cubans that two rapid-fire guns formerly used by the Spaniards were concealed near the city. He succeeded in discovering their whereabouts. His informants fear Cuban resentment, as it is believed that the guns were hidden by members of the Cuban Army. One gun was found in a dilapidated house in the outskirts of the city. The other was where the Spaniards had evidently left it when they were routed from Purzon, in the vicinity of San Juan Hill. It had been placed amid thick bushes, and had been painted green as a further protection against discovery. Probably this is the hitherto unlocated gun that did such havoc among the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. Both guns had been apparently taken from the Spanish warships, as a portion of deck tackle was lying near each. They were delivered to the Ordnance Department this morning.

Col. Sargent's Fifth Regular Infantry has reported to Gen. Wood its readiness to enter at once upon its garrison duty. Col. Hood's regiment broke camp to-day on Alameda, where it has been stationed since its arrival a month ago, and removed to a new station on the San Luis Railroad, at the town of Alta Sanco, eighteen miles north of Santiago. The condition of the regiment, as the matter of health is much improved, a little over 100 only remaining on the sick roll. The site of the new camp is at an elevation of a thousand feet above the sea—a beautiful platteau among the mountains—where the water is excellent. The men are looking forward eagerly to the change. A large force of Cubans now in the vicinity of the new camp is impatient to be dismissed from service.

With the exception of the Massachusetts, which will sail in a few days, all the Government vessels have left Santiago Harbor. The Seguranca and Mateo left yesterday. To-day the Triton left, towing the transport Cumberland; the Underwriter towing the Laura, and the Tarpon towing the Suwanee.

FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Lawton Reports the Total Number of Cases as 741.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The following is Gen. Lawton's health report for to-day:

"Total sick, 1,266; total fever, 741; total new cases, 84; total returned to duty, 384; deaths, Alexander Pullam, Private, Company D, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever; John Davis, private, Company A, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever; Placide Jesurin, private, Company C, United States Volunteers, bilious fever; Michael Lawrence, Company C, Eighth Illinois, pleuro-pneumonia; William Ryan, Sergeant, Company I, Twentieth Infantry, chronic entritis, following acute dysentery; —. Owens, private, Company B, Fifth United States Volunteers, typhoid fever."

Major William E. Baldwin Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Major William E. Baldwin of the Sixth Illinois Volunteers died to-day in the Orthopedic Hospital of this city of typhoid fever. He was brought to this city about ten days ago on the hospital ship Relief from Puerto Rico.

William May's Body Found.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The body of William May, a gardener, thirty years old, was found floating in Mahlstedt's ice pond here this afternoon. In one pocket of the dead man's clothing was a letter addressed to his wife Mary, who lives at 437 West Fortieth Street, Manhattan. All the letter said was "Good-bye." May had been despondent for some time, and had often threatened to take his life.

Miss Winnie Davis Doing Well.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 15.—Miss Winnie Davis is much improved to-day, and the prospects are good for her rapid recovery to health.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New Jersey—Mount Arlington, Emelia Warner; New York—Millersport, John Roskopf.

TRANSPORT CONCHO HERE

She Brought Troops from Puerto Rico and Reported All Well on Her Arrival.

MAJOR GEN. WILSON ON BOARD

He Refused to Say Anything Except that He Was Glad to Get Back—Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Indiana Men Welcomed by Their Friends.

The United States transport Concho, which left Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sept. 8, arrived at Quarantine at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She had on board Major Gen. James H. Wilson, 33 officers, and 530 enlisted men. The trip from Ponce had been a very rough one, and the men were delighted when they got inside the Hook and into smooth water. Many of them had been seasick on the voyage, but this was the only ailment, and at Quarantine the ship's doctor reported all well. Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the port, boarded the vessel, and after a brief inspection released her, and she went to the Bay Street pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Jersey City, where the troops landed.

Gen. Wilson stood on the bridge of the Concho as she came up the Bay. He declined to say anything except that he was glad to get back and that all on board were well. He came to the city as soon as he landed and later in the day went to the Army and Navy Club. The members of the staff were: Lieut. Col. Bliss, Chief of Staff; Major Louis A. Craig, Assistant Adjutant General; Major John McC. Woodbury, Chief Surgeon; Major Henry H. Carleton, Inspector General; Major Charles A. Varnedoe, Chief of Commissary; Capt. W. B. Allison, Jr., Provost Marshal; Capt. A. P. Gardner, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. John C. Breckinridge, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Frederick S. Titus, Headquarters Quartermaster; and the following aides: Capt. Campbell E. McMichael, Capt. Erskine Hewitt, Capt. Osmond Latrobe, and First Lieutenants John W. Black and E. W. Fullington.

There were also these unattached officers on the Concho: Col. Eugene Griffin, First Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. Col. Black of Gen. Miles's staff; Lieut. Col. Burpee, Judge Advocate, and Contract Surgeon West.

The Concho had on board the following troops: Detachment United States Engineers, Company C, 27 men; Battery A, Missouri Volunteers, Capt. Frank M. Rumbold in command, 3 officers and 155 men; Battery, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Capt. James B. Curtis in command, 4 officers and 164 men; Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Pittsburg, Lieut. Eichenlamb in command, 3 officers and 164 men. There were also 17 headquarters clerks and orderlies.

Soldiers Welcomed by Friends.

A committee of citizens of Indianapolis, accompanied by Congressman Overstreet, met the transport at Quarantine to welcome the Indiana artillerymen home. The committee was composed of John W. Kern, Sterling R. Holt, Samuel E. Rant, Mrs. O. H. Palmer, and Mrs. I. V. Webb. The members of this committee seemed to know every one in the battery, and the soldiers were delighted to see their friends. A committee from Pittsburg was also on hand to receive Hampton Battery B of Pittsburg. This committee included Col. S. W. Hill, H. B. English, Capt. W. H. Wassen, George B. Marshall, Nathaniel Preston, Capt. A. E. Hunt, and J. P. Henderson. They had made arrangements to feed the soldiers at Taylor's Hotel, and the soldiers declared the feast to be the finest they had ever partaken of.

The Missouri Battery was met by Lieut. W. J. Murray of St. Louis, who is a member of the battery, but remained at home when the battery left, on account of the illness of his mother. Hostilities were ended before he could join the battery. The soldiers cheered wildly when they saw their Lieutenant. The St. Louis Battery had two convalescent ment, the only ones on the ship at all indisposed, and they were well enough to walk ashore. They were Privates Max Scanlan and Michael Burke.

The soldiers had to unload their rations and accoutrements from the ship, and this kept them busy for several hours. The Pennsylvania and Indiana men carried their things 600 feet to the trains in the yards, while the Missouri men piled their things in the ferry station and waited for the ferryboat Albany, which was to take them to Weehawken. The Albany arrived at 9 o'clock and was loaded with difficulty, as she had to back out into the river every few minutes in order not to interrupt the regular ferryboat service. The boat finally got away, and as she cleared the slip the men cheered their friends left behind. The first train with the other soldiers on board pulled out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 5:30 o'clock, and the others followed shortly afterward.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Work of the Spanish and American Commissioners Proceeding Satisfactorily.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 15.—The work of the United States Evacuation Commission is proceeding rapidly. Two sessions were held yesterday. There has been no hitch yet. Both sides profess satisfaction, and by mutual agreement no details of the deliberations are made public. The report circulated here that the American Commissioners have agreed to pay $7,000,000 for the Spanish fortifications and other property is preposterous.

The steamer Yucatan has arrived here from Ponce with Prof. Amil and the stenographers and employes of the American Commission on board. She will return to Ponce and from there will sail for Santiago.

Capt. Brady says it is now generally believed in Ponce that the reported yellow fever cases in the Nineteenth Infantry were incorrectly diagnosed. Although three companies, C, D, and F, are still quarantined, the soldiers are not alarmed.

The Spanish steamer City of Cadiz, with Spanish troops from Guantanamo on board, has arrived here and is embarking the sick soldiers from the hospitals before proceeding for Spain. The Spanish officers and men are loud in their praises of the treatment they received from the Americans in Cuba.

The Spanish warships Terror, Isabel II., Concha, and Ponce de Leon sailed yesterday for the Island of Martinique, where they will be docked before proceeding to Spain. Their departure was quiet. There was not a single cheer from the people or a salute from the forts. The crews of these ships aggregate 600 men.

A Brewery for Honolulu.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has received applications for instructions from persons who desire to establish a brewery at Honolulu, Hawaii. In reply he explains that the United States internal revenue laws are not yet applicable to the Hawaiian Islands, and that if any Americans build breweries there they will have to be governed by the laws heretofore prevailing in those islands. Commissioner Scott, however, adds: "It is supposed that the internal revenue laws of the United States will ultimately obtain in the Hawaiian Islands."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Union Pacific Treasurer.

F. V. S. Crosby has been appointed Treasurer of the Union Pacific System, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James G. Harris. Mr. Crosby has a full acquaintance with the business of his position, he having acted as Treasurer during the illness of Mr. Harris.

Withdrawal of Saratoga Specials.

The New York Central announces the withdrawal from service after Saturday of the Saratoga, Lake George and Montreal special trains leaving New York at 9:40 A. M., and arriving in New York at 9:30 P. M. The through day service to and from Clayton will also be discontinued.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

Arrangements Made Through Gen. Sternberg to Facilitate the Transfer of Nurses.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Acting Chairman of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, yesterday received permission from Surgeon-General Sternberg to appoint or transfer Red Cross nurses on request of the surgeons at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, Governors Island and Camp Black. The constantly changing numbers of sick men at these hospitals necessitate rapid transfer of nurses. Three nurses were sent to the Ninth Regiment Armory yesterday.

The women of the Land and Sea Auxiliary of the Red Cross Society have charge of the work of supplying clothing to soldiers who call at the supply depot, 552 Broadway. Between forty and fifty men called yesterday. Supplies were sent to Fort Hamilton, the Ninth Regiment Armory, and Fort Wadsworth.

Contributions received yesterday by Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross Society were as follows:

Auxiliary No. 15, $200; A. W. Carter, $5; Balmville Union Sunday School, Newburg, N. Y., $17.43; Mrs. John J. O'Rorke, $25; William Dulles, Jr., $25; B. A. Mafrha, $1; Miss Abbie C. Corbin, $5. Total, $278.43.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Mrs. Scrimgeour Reports that There Is Much Suffering in Brooklyn.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday morning. Mrs. Douglas Hollister, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, reported that the twenty women and six children who had been for some time at Nyack, N. Y., had returned home, and that forty convalescent soldiers would be sent there.

Mrs. James Scrimgeour, Chairman for the Borough of Brooklyn, reported that the necessity for work there is increasing. There is much suffering among the families of soldiers, she said.

Resolutions of condolence were passed in regard to the death of John P. Townsend, a member of the Advisory Board of the association.

The association expects to continue its work among the families of soldiers all Winter. It has $3,468.68 in the treasury.

SPOILED FOOD IN THE ARMY.

Rules for Purchasing Rations Meant to Prevent Such Conditions.

Inquiry was made at the office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, in the Army Building, yesterday as to the conditions under which it was possible for inferior supplies and spoiled food to be issued as rations at domestic camps. Published reports of such cases and complaints of soldiers were the cause of the inquiry.

It was explained by officials in the office that bids for all subsistence supplies are based on proposals setting forth the articles, the quantity, the kind of package, and the quality, and that sample must be submitted with the bids. The quality, based on an inspection of the sample, and the price, both entered into the decision of award.

It would not be possible to examine each individual package, case, or can of goods shipped after the award, numbering thousands and amounting to hundreds of tons weight, but the officer of a company, regiment, or brigade drawing supplies is required to pass upon them, and when not up to standard there is provision for the ordering of a board of survey.

Shipments are sometimes made direct by the seller to a camp, but large quantities are also sent to the Army Building and stored pending shipment. Specimens of goods shipped are taken from the lots at random and examined to determine if they come up to the grade of the sample on which the award is made. Tons of material are frequently rejected, and hundreds of tons are now lying on piers, where they have been intercepted and condemned.

Regarding the provisions sent to Montauk Point, it was said that in addition to the army rations there were being sent daily to camp Wikoff 50,000 pounds of ice, 2,000 gallons of milk from Long Island farmers, 100,000 eggs, and hundreds of tons of other stuff not called for in the rations.

Mausers Sent to Springfield.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The War Department has directed that the Mauser rifles, captured from the Spanish troops in Cuba and brought to New York Tuesday, be turned over to the Ordnance Department. There are about 9,000 of them. The Ordnance Department in turn ordered them shipped to the armory at Springfield, Mass. There they will be thoroughly overhauled and, if possible, placed in order, either for the use of our own troops, or possible, as it has been suggested, that as souvenirs of the war, these weapons, at public sale, would bring a price more than sufficient to pay for an equal number of new Krag-Jorgensens, and thus avoid the difficulty of having two kinds of ammunition in the army.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:42	Sun sets...6:07	Moon sets...6:03

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:26	Gov. Isl'd...7:43	H. Gate....9:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:42	Gov. Isl'd...7:56	H. Gate....9:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, La Plata

The Wanamaker Store

Worthy Blankets and Comforts

THE rough and ready way of judging blanket values is by comparing weights. A seven-pound blanket is generally supposed to be worth more than a six-pound one. Perhaps.



Housekeepers know that blanket-worth lies in wear and warmth. This means weight of wool to an extent, certainly, but quality more than all else. Judging by weight is only half-judging, and the method, having the evil merit of a little truth, is particularly dangerous.

Blankets here are *best*, and quality questions are settled before you enter the store. We have the largest assortment that has ever been brought together, but there isn't one in the lot that isn't a leader of its kind. When you notice weights, note quality also; the price will always fit the two together, and will be *less* than the two together can elsewhere be found.

BLANKETS

At $1.50 pair—The "Bethel," for single beds; 54x74 in.
At $2.50 pair—The "Swarthmore;" for single beds; 60x80 in.
At $4 pair—The "Wynnewood;" for single beds; 60x80 in.
At $3 pair—The "Swarthmore;" for double beds; 70x80 in.
At $4 pair—The "Physician's Favorite;" for double beds; 72x84 in.

Fourth avenue.

DOWN COMFORTS

At $3.75 each—Covered with fine figured sateen; filled with pure odorless down; corded edge; 6 feet square.
At $5 each—Covered with finest American sateen; pretty designs; 6 feet square.
At $8 each—Covered with figured China silk; filled with odorless down; 6 feet square.
At $10 each—Covered with plain or figured China silk; interlined; 6 feet square.

Humber Bicycles THE Humber at $40 is an incongruous and "impossible" condition of affairs, that will not last long nor come again. It is a trite truth that "the best is the cheapest," but you seldom find the best not only the cheapest but actually the lowest-priced.

The unusualness of the event, however, will not prevent your profiting by it. This is ideal wheeling weather, and here is an all-but ideal wheel-bargain pat to the occasion.

Humber Roadsters, $40
Humber Tourist, $42
Lady Humbers, $45.

Fifth floor.

Some New Styles in Petticoats FIRST showing this morning of the newest ideas in Fall petticoats. The collection comprises garments of striped and figured percalines and black and figured sateens. They're not expensive,—witness:

At $1—Of figured percaline; deep umbrella ruffle on bias; six rows of cording on bottom; ruffle lined with crinoline.
At $1—Of black sateen; deep umbrella ruffle trimmed with four rows of braid, lined with flannelette.
At $1.25—Of fine quality black sateen; deep umbrella ruffle, very full and lined with flannelette.
At $1.50—Of fancy striped percaline; corded umbrella ruffle, lined with crinoline.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Top Coats for Fall Wear PRICES range from $10 to $30. We do not carry the poor kinds,—they are too expensive. Styles? Right, of course. Quality? This is Wanamaker's.

We have a very high standard in this Clothing Store, but it is set on goodness, not on price. "The best for the least" is the aim. Judge by these how we hit the mark,—

A covert cloth overcoat of very fine quality, silk lined, at $12.
An unfinished black worsted overcoat, silk lined and silk faced to lapel edge, at $15. We'll match it against $20 and $22.50 coats.
Covert cloth overcoats in new shades; silk lined; silk velvet collar; at $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hints for Dressy Boys THIS Clothing Store gives a great deal of attention to the needs of the little fellows. They know correct styles, most of them, and a great army knows they get nothing else here. Here are two especially good offerings of stylish clothing:

Covert Cloth top-coats, Fall weight, well made and trimmed; sizes 3 to 8 years;—the usual $5 coat—at $3.75 here.
Little Giant Suits for boys 8 to 16 years; of fancy cheviots, sewed with silk; trousers with double seats and knees; handsome, durable suits for school wear; they're $5 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NO CAVALRY MARCH HITHER

Gen. Wheeler Returns to Montauk and Opposes the Plan.

SHAFTER AGAIN IN COMMAND

The Shinnecock Leaves Camp Wikoff for This City with 215 Sick—Three More Deaths.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 15.—Camp Wikoff has had three commanders in less than twenty-four hours. Gen. Bates, who has been in command during the absence of Gens. Shafter and Wheeler, was relieved last night upon the arrival of Gen. Wheeler. At noon Gen. Wheeler was relieved by Gen. Shafter. There is not likely to be another change. Gen. Bates left this afternoon for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he will command.

There will be no cavalry march across Long Island. Gen. Wheeler says such a trip would be useless or worse; that the men are not in condition to stand it, and that if a long march in division is desired, the South is the place for it at this time of the year. The cavalrymen will probably go directly to some Southern port by transport. Gen. Wheeler says the Sixth, at least, will probably be sent to Huntsville, Ala., to go to Cuba with Gen. Lee's corps.

Gen. Wheeler expressed the opinion that the camp here will not be abandoned before Oct. 10.

The Shinnecock went away this afternoon bearing 215 sick to New York. If she cannot place them in New York they will be distributed in hospitals as close to that city as possible, or may proceed to Philadelphia. The Red Cross took fifteen sick across the Sound this afternoon.

The afternoon train carried away the Paymasters, who have been busy here two weeks. All the men have been paid, and from now on regular monthly payments will be made.

The transports Chester, Berlin, Roumania, and Manitoba arrived to-day and are anchored in the bay ready to take troops away, but just what ones is uncertain. Three transports could be loaded in a day here without any hurry. By hurrying things three times that number could be loaded. The deaths in the hospital to-day were:

BOYLE, JAMES, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts.
LUCKENHEIMER, Private, Eighth Infantry.
GIBBON, T. F., Company K, Ninth Massachusetts.

Dr. Brown, who has been responsible for the general hospital here, is slated for promotion, and it is said will shortly be a Colonel. When the hospital here is cleared Dr. Brown will superintend the packing up of the tents, cots, and all appliances, and Christmas, if not an earlier day, will witness him in command of the same outfit still, but located upon Cuban soil as the general hospital of the army of occupation. It is understood he is to have the selection of his staff of assistants, and that he will take a number of the men who served under him here.

FOUR REGIMENTS ORDERED SOUTH.

Infantrymen Will Leave Camp Wikoff for Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Four regiments of infantry were to-day ordered to proceed from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, to stations in Alabama, as shown by the following telegram to the commanding General at that camp:

The Acting Secretary of War directs that the First and Second United States Infantry be relieved from duty with your corps, and be ordered to proceed by rail to Anniston, Ala.; also that the Eighth and Sixteenth United States Infantry be relieved and ordered to proceed to Huntsville, Ala. Commanding officers of these regiments will report by telegraph to the commanding Generals of the above stations probable time of their arrival.

By order of Major Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

FAITH CURISTS IN SESSION.

Annual Convocation and Camp Meeting Begins in Jersey City.

The sixteenth annual convocation and camp meeting of the Church of the First Born, Faith Curists, began yesterday on the church grounds at Chapel Avenue, Jersey City. It will continue ten days. The Rev. Martin D. Hancox, pastor of the church, presided. He was assisted by Robert and Antoinette Jackson. The opening services, which consisted of prayer and singing, were attended by about 300 persons, among whom were delegates from Faith Cure churches in New York, Pennsylvania, and other parts of New Jersey outside of Jersey City.

After the services Richard M. Livingston of 222 Centre Street, Germantown, Penn., told of a cure that had been effected in his case. He said that he used to be a repairer of chimneys, towers, and church steeples. With the aid of ropes he climbed up the outside of the structures. He was injured several times. In 1895 he fell 116 feet from the tower of the Court House in Savannah, Ga. He was badly hurt, but recovered. In 1897 he fell 229 feet from the steeple of St. Columba Roman Catholic Church at Ottawa, Ill. After his recovery he found himself a cripple, and could only walk with the aid of two canes.

A short time ago he heard of the faith cure, and concluded to try it. He placed himself under the care of Pastor Hancox, who prayed over him, but he experienced no relief until Sunday, Sept. 4, when he was baptized in the bay. He was obliged to use his canes to walk into the water, but after his immersion Pastor Hancox told him to throw away his canes and walk to the shore in the name and power of Jesus. He did so. After reaching the shore he walked all over the lawn and had been walking without any trouble ever since.

Other persons who have been cured will give testimony to-day.

National Insurance Commissioners.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—The convention of the National Insurance Commissioners at its meeting to-day decided that the next convention should be held in Detroit the first or second Tuesday of September next year. Papers were read to-day by George D. Eldredge of New York, L. G. Fouse of Philadelphia, Adam Warneck of Boston, A. F. Dean of Chicago, and others. The following officers were elected this evening: President—E. H. Dearth, Minnesota; Vice President—M. D. Campbell, Michigan; Secretary—J. J. Brinkerhoff, Illinois; Executive Committee—F. A. Betts, Connecticut, Chairman; E. T. Orear, Missouri; W. S. Matthews, Ohio; F. A. Kurts, Maryland; W. G. Stone, Kentucky.

Banquet to Swedish-American Sailors.

The Swedish-American citizens of New York last night tendered a reception and banquet to the Swedish-American sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron in Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. About 125 bluejackets from the Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, and Texas and the torpedo boats Dupont and Porter were present, and a like number of patriotic New York Swedes.

Informal Reception to Capt. Lee.

Among the recently returned army physicians from the South is Capt. G. B. Lee, a nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was in charge of the Medical Department of the Jacksonville camp. Last night the physicians and surgeons of Bellevue, with which hospital Dr. Lee was connected before the war, tendered him an informal reception. Capt. Lee will accompany Gen. Lee to Cuba.

GEN. SHAFTER CRITICISED

Officers Engaged at El Caney Express Surprise at Inaccuracies in His Report.

BRAVERY OF THE SPANIARDS

Their Magnificent Fighting Against Heavy Odds—Scant Justice Done Those Who Participated in a Brilliant Charge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Shafter's report, or so much of it as was given out by the War Department, has caused much comment in military circles here. Army officers are astonished, they say, to see so many inaccuracies in the document. Some of these are trivial enough, but they indicate to the mind of the careful and painstaking soldier and officer that there must have been a corresponding neglect of the more important facts of the campaign.

Such inaccuracies as the statement that the battle of El Caney opened at 6:1', whereas it began at 5:45; the like statement that the assault of the Spaniards at night on the 2d of July was at 10 o'clock, whereas it was about 9, and the statement that the Spanish forces engaged at El Caney were equal to those of Lawton's division, whereas they were not half so many, are taken to indicate merely that they are notes made at some distance from the scene of action, and devoid, therefore, of that accuracy which is the chief virtue of modern military science.

The statement that Col. Miles, with his brigade, occupied the centre at El Caney is also surprising to military men. It has been generally supposed that Col. Miles had been ordered to march on toward Santiago by way of the Casa De Crot; that his brigade formed the extreme left of the American line, and that he did not take part in the battle until Ludlow was so hard pressed that he needed reinforcements. Miles, the officers say, then wheeled and pushed his three regiments in between Ludlow and Chaffee, and thus became the centre after the morning fighting. Col. Miles is reported as having made this statement to an officer on the field of El Caney on the afternoon of July 1, just after one of the companies of the Twenty-fifth (colored) regiment under Miles had taken part in the storming of the brick fort.

As to the relative numbers of forces engaged, it is generally conceded that the Spaniards did not have more than 800 to 1,000 men, while the American forces were composed of three brigades of at least 1,200 to 1,500 men each, and this force was increased in the afternoon by the arrival of Bates with another brigade. Few, comparatively, of the Spaniards were killed, few were captured, and few escaped. It is thought that not more than 1,000, or 1,200 at most, can be accounted for by any sort of figuring. The truth is, officers who were present say that the Spaniards fought magnificently, even after all allowances are made for the excellence of their defensive works and the strong fort and fortified house that had to be taken by assault.

But that to which military men object most is the scant justice done to the valor of the three companies that made the most brilliant and daring charge in the war. Officers who were in the battle think it unaccountable that a bare mention of the assault should have been deemed sufficient by the commander of the United States forces. It was the opinion of the military attachés and of officers who saw the fight that the storming of the hill by the three companies of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-fifth was the finest achievement of the entire war.

The action at El Caney, it is said, was a sore disappointment to the commander, because, instead of an easy march over the rifle pits, he found that he had to hurl overwhelming numbers against a handful of Spaniards, fired by the spirit that defended Saragossa and Gerona. The checking of the advance that had been planned was an irritation, and the result, the capture of a barren hill that could have been left in the rear, and which amounted to nothing so far as strategical value was concerned, was a sore grievance. If the army had marched on toward Santiago, leaving El Caney with its handful of Spaniards alone, the enemy would have been compelled to retreat into the city or to surrender. This, at least, is the opinion of many officers who had gone over the entire ground before the battle, and who witnessed the fighting from the field itself, and not from a point several miles to the rear.

THE LINSEED OIL TRUST.

Stockholders Asked to Facilitate a Plan of Reorganization—Several Millions Needed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Directors of the National Linseed Oil Company mailed a copy of the following circular to each of the stockholders of the corporation to-day:

For the purpose of putting the affairs of this company upon a solid basis, so that in the future it can conduct its business with its own capital, instead of relying upon its ability to borrow from banks, your Board of Directors has requested Frederick P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company of New York, a man of the highest standing, to associate with him equally prominent financiers, and with their aid formulate a plan of reorganization for your consideration and approval.

It is our desire to secure as quickly as possible, through the aid of these gentlemen, several millions of dollars of fresh capital, thus enabling us to pay off every dollar of indebtedness, secured or unsecured, and leave sufficient money in hand to carry on our great and growing business. We are glad to state that Mr. Olcott has acceded to our request, and has associated with himself Gen. Samuel Thomas and Henry W. Poor, reserving power to add to the committee as emergencies arise.

The committee desires to know that the movement has the support of the holders of our stock. This support should be shown by depositing the stock with the General Trust Company of New York. The trust company will issue to you a negotiable receipt for the stock deposited. As soon as the majority of the stock is deposited the committee will formulate a plan and submit it to you for your approval. If you do not approve the plan submitted, then, regardless of the action of the stockholders, your stock will be returned to you upon your surrender of the receipt of the trust company.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was attended by a number of the largest stockholders; a committee was appointed, of which Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo was made Chairman, to confer with Messrs. Olcott, Thomas, and Poor of the Reorganization Committee. We urge that you facilitate this effort by promptly sending forward your certificates. The expense will be merely nominal.

The circular is signed by the following Directors of the company: W. P. Orr, Alexander Euston, Marcus Simpson, J. P. Keiser, Franklin D. Locke, D. S. Holmes, Charles Hodgeman, and T. G. McCulloch.

GREEN GOODS VICTIM'S TRICK.

He Gets Even by Taking $2,000 in Good Money by Force.

The police of the Newtown Precinct of Queens Borough have two men and $2,000 in good money and a green goods lay-out, which they captured yesterday afternoon. The men are John Unggary of South Norwalk, Conn., and his son, John, who is seventeen years old. The elder man about two years ago was swindled out of some money by the green goods game, and accordingly when a few days ago he received a letter in the nature of a "feeler," he decided to get back his lost money.

He answered the letter and was invited to meet the green goods men in Manhattan. He took with him his son and a loaded revolver, and when they reached the meeting place—an old house on the banks of Newtown Creek in Maspeth—and the good money was produced, he drew his revolver and began firing, effectually frightening away the swindlers, who left their good money behind. Then the police, attracted by the shots, arrived and took Unggary, his son, and the money in charge.

Fever Conditions at Jackson.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 15.—Four new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health to-day from Orwood and five from Taylor's Station. Miss Lulu Taylor of Taylor's Station is not expected to live. Inspector Gant reports two suspicious cases at Oxford. They are being investigated. The freight quarantine against Jackson has been raised to permit the shipment of articles not likely to carry infection.

LIEUT. CUTLER CENSURED.

His Abuse of the Naval Militiamen Who Served on the Yankee Is Denounced.

Stories of the alleged ungentlemanly and abusive treatment of the Naval Militiamen on board the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee by Lieut. William G. Cutler, the navigating officer of that vessel during her famous cruises in Cuban waters, continue to multiply.

The men of the Yankee are at present nearly all out of the city enjoying a well-earned vacation, and are willing to let the whole business rest until their return, but their relatives are loud in their indignant complaints concerning Lieut. Cutler's attitude toward the militiamen, inspired wholly, they say, by the fact that the men did not belong to the regular service.

A well-known woman whose son and several relatives and friends were on the Yankee, in speaking of the matter, said yesterday: "My son has come back from the cruise of the Yankee in such a pitiable state of nervous exhaustion that we are very anxious about him. There are some things which hurt gentlemen worse than Mauser bullets, and those are perpetual insults, sneers, and curses inflicted when they are in such a position that they cannot resent them.

"On board the Yankee Lieut. Cutler did everything in his power to humiliate and degrade men who I suppose he felt were in a better position socially than he was and whom he had in his power. I know he called one lad scarcely eighteen whom I have known since he was a baby—brave, earnest, and true—a 'damn dirty little puppy.'

"When the Yankee was lying off Tompkinsville on May 29 a supply boat was sent down from the navy yard with stores, with a regular officer in charge and regular jackies as a crew. Lieut. Cutler was on the bridge, and he called down to the officer on the tug: 'Do you need any help in putting those stores on board? Shall I send some of our men?' Not that they would be any good, for they are all fools and idiots.' This at the top of his voice so that both volunteer and regular crews could hear him.

"He always called the men 'heeroes,' and would say such things as 'Send a couple of dozen of those damn heeroes here and see if the fools can do anything at all!'

"He very nearly ruined the dynamo on the ship and the electrical apparatus, for he would not ask one of his 'fool tars' to attend to it, although a dozen and more of them were expert electricians, not only theoretically but practically, and one of them in charge of important works on shore. He would not acknowledge that they could know anything.

"When the Yankee came into port on July 6 I spoke one day to Dr. McGowan, the Surgeon of the Naval Militia, and thanked him for his kindness to the boys. His answer was, 'I am doing my best, but they are all being nearly killed with nervous strain. It is terrible. The boys will all break down under these despicable insults.'

"The men all went into this war from the highest and purest patriotism. They were prepared to slave and live hard. Actually, they did work faster, longer, and better than the regular sailors do, for in coaling ship they twice worked forty hours out of forty-eight, and the regulars never would do this.

"But the fact that they suffered hardships and were worked as they never dare work regulars, was never once complained of, but to have all the heart and courage taken out of you by a sneering, cruel coward, who could take advantage of his position to make 250 men's lives a burden to them, is what is complained of. Lieut. Hubbard was harsh, but he never was like Lieut. Cutler."

Lieut. Cutler was on duty at the Naval Academy from 1889 to 1892. He served as an assistant instructor in the department of physics and chemistry. He staid his full term, but, said an Academy attaché, "not a cadet was sorry when he left." Said another who knew him, "He was disliked by men, cadets, and officers."

"He reported the cadets for everything," said one who knew him there. "He seemed to be on the watch to report them for the least little thing. He interfered with the duties of the employes, and was the most disagreeable man I ever knew."

ROUGH RIDER EBERMAN DEAD.

He Was Formerly a New York Policeman and Succumbed to Typhoid.

Henry J. Eberman, a private of Troop K, Rough Riders, died yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, having been removed from Camp Wikoff about a week ago. Eberman contracted typhoid fever at Santiago. According to the story of his wife, who visited him daily after his arrival at Camp Wikoff three weeks ago, for the first few days of his sickness he was shamefully neglected and was compelled to lie on the ground, no cot being provided for him.

Eberman, before his enlistment in the Rough Riders, was a policeman attached to the Delancey Street Station, and it was on the suggestion of Col. Roosevelt that he joined the Rough Riders. He was appointed to the force Dec. 11, 1895. He was born in Germany thirty-two years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He was married three days before going to Cuba.

First Illinois Volunteer Dead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Private M. J. Ritchie of Company H, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was buried with military ceremonies this afternoon at Fort Sheridan. Only two persons who had known the young soldier when he departed buoyantly for the war and to his death were at the grave. No relatives were present. The pallbearers were bronzed veterans. Ritchie is supposed to have a sister living in Buffalo, but all efforts by his comrades to locate her have been of no avail. The young infantryman died Monday of peritonitis contracted in Cuba.

A Kansas Soldier Dead.

Harry Rew, a member of Company E, Twentieth Infantry, died yesterday afternoon in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, of typhoid fever. He had been admitted to that institution on Tuesday. Rew's home was in Wilmington, Kan.

Death of a Michigan Private.

Fred Curry, a private of Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan, died at St. Francis's Hospital of typhoid fever yesterday afternoon.

Death of Henry Tolke.

Henry Tolke, Company I, First Illinois Volunteers, died in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever.

Dr. Lindheim Cannot Recover.

George W. Lindheim, surgeon of the Red Cross and Corporal of the Eighth Regiment, who was accused of extreme cruelty in his treatment of the 260 men of his regiment, over whom he had charge on the journey from Chickamauga to New York, is dying. Two physicians who are attending him say there is no chance of his recovery. Dr. A. Monae Lesser, Chief Surgeon of the Red Cross, is convinced that the hard work done by Dr. Lindheim and the worry over the criticisms of his work is the cause of the young surgeon's condition. He has been unconscious now for five days. He is twenty-seven years old, and became a surgeon of the Red Cross three years ago.

Col. Patterson Much Better.

Lieut. Col. James H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry, Regulars, who was wounded at El Caney, and at one time reported dead, has so far recovered from his injuries that he was able to visit the Army Building yesterday. He is a brother of Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, with whom he has been staying while ill. Col. Patterson said yesterday that his life had been saved by the antiseptic bandage in his "first-aid-to-the-injured" package. Col. Patterson is the senior Lieutenant Colonel of the Army, and it is said to be probable that he will be promoted to be Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry.

Children of Soldiers in Need.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—In the course of the investigation by the school authorities of this city as to why certain children did not report at the opening of the schools, it was found that many of them were children of members of the First Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and that they were not able to attend school through lack of clothing and shoes. It is said, too, that some of the children have had to go to work in the department stores in the city to help support themselves and their mothers and younger brothers and sisters.

A New Jersey Captain Taken Sick.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 15.—Capt. Frank De Ronde of Company F, Second New Jersey Volunteers, was brought to his home here to-day seriously ill, although the case as yet has not developed into typhoid. Capt. De Ronde was seized with sunstroke shortly after his arrival in Jacksonville, Fla., but recovered. He was carried on a stretcher from the train to a carriage.

NO DISCORD IN HAVANA

American and Spanish Commissions Not Affected by Incidents That Might Have Caused Trouble.

ORDERS FROM SPAIN AWAITED

Delay in Their Arrival Prevents the Commissioners from Acting—People Suffering for Food—Cubans Working for Independence.

HAVANA, Sept. 14, via Key West, Fla., Sept. 15.—The rumors to the effect that strained relations exist between the Spanish Commission and the United States Cuban Evacuation Commission are absolutely unfounded. There have been no real hitches, in spite of several incidents that might have led to trouble.

For instance, when the United States transport Resolute, with the American Commission on board, arrived here on Saturday morning, she did not fire a salute on entering the harbor, but later she fired the regulation salute when visited by the British Consul, who has been acting for the United States. This action was commented upon at the palace, in consequence of which explanations were exchanged during the evening, with the result that the Resolute on Monday morning flew the Spanish colors in honor of the birthday of the Princess of the Asturias, and at noon the same day, when the Spanish flagship Alfonso XII. fired a salute, upon the occasion of the royal birthday, it was answered by the Resolute.

On Saturday morning, shortly after the arrival of the Resolute, a shell exploded in the Ordnance Park, killing two soldiers. The local newspapers were not allowed to publish anything about this incident, so as to avoid misinterpretation by sensational newspapers. The explosion was purely accidental.

Another incident occurred on Sunday. When the Commissioners arrived at the palace of the Colonial Government, where their first meeting took place, they were ushered into the state room, where on a table in the centre were displayed maps of Spain and Cuba. The members of the commission and staff removed their swords and, in so doing, inadvertently placed them over the map of Cuba, covering the whole length of the island. One of the Cuban attaches present noticed this, approached the table, and quickly removed the arms. The incident, however, did not pass unobserved by the others present, who have since commented good-naturedly on the occurrence.

Spanish Instructions Delayed.

No importance or significance is atached to any of these incidents by the officials here. The true reason for the delay in the meetings is the absence of instructions from Madrid, which failed to arrive on the last mail steamer from Spain as expected. The Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII., which left Puerto Rico for this port yesterday, is expected to have on board the instructions from the Spanish Government. The reason that the first formal session of the Commissioners took place on Sunday was the understanding that the Commissioners must meet within thirty days after signing the protocol. The powers of the American Commissioners appear to be very limited, their instructions requiring them to submit every question to Washington before acting.

It has been reported that the American Commissioners have discovered fraudulent transfers of Government buildings and other property to private individuals and foreigners since the signing of the protocol, and that they had protested against the illegality of these transactions. The story is absolutely unconfirmed, and is flatly contradicted in every quarter. It originated in a report to the effect that grounds belonging to the Government, known as City Block No. 19, had been ceded to the Spanish Club for the purpose of building a clubhouse and Consulate, but no transfer of Government property has been recorded since Aug. 12.

Robert P. Porter and Gen. Butler have moved to Vedado. The other members of the American party are still living on board the Resolute. Mr. Porter yesterday visited and interviewed leading merchants, lawyers, and planters to learn personally from authoritative sources the needs and conditions of the Island. He will go on Friday to Cienfuegos, where he probably will stay five days, returning by way of Matanzas. Mr. Porter's mission is limited to making a full report to the President of everything affecting the economical and commercial side of the situation. He will return to Washington and confer with the President before taking any action.

Urgent Need of Supplies.

Personally and unofficially Mr. Porter will urge the sending of supplies by the United States Government to the Cuban camps, where there is a great lack of supplies, which condition of affairs may give occasion for repeated outbreaks.

Two free soup kitchens in this city were closed yesterday, and the closing of others will follow. These kitchens have been distributing to needy persons over thirty thousand rations daily. Their discontinuance, based, according to the Civil Governor's circular, on the assumption that distress and want have disappeared from the city, will have the effect of throwing thousands of unfortunate people on public charity. Beggars are again infesting the streets and carrying filth and disease germs all over Havana. An immediate arrangement for the distribution of rations, now that the Spanish Government refuses to continue to feed the hungry, is imperative. The steamer Comal, with a cargo of undistributed supplies, having received orders from Washington to return to the United States, sailed this afternoon for Key West.

The "meat ring" continues to keep the price of meat at from 50 to 60 cents per pound, in spite of the protests made to the Government by responsible firms, who offer to import cattle and place meat on the market at 25 cents per pound. Caibarien is reported entirely without meat. The Havana municipal authorities probably will regulate the retail prices of meat, bread, milk, and other articles of general consumption.

The situation here is unchanged, and everything is very quiet and peaceful. The Spaniards are giving evidence of an intention to accept the outcome of the war, but many Cubans hold nightly meetings in private residences, demanding the absolute independence of the island and protesting against the delay in recognizing it. Each meeting is electing its own President and Ministers, which action may lead to great confusion when the day comes for inaugurating a permanent government.

Hundreds of Spanish officers have asked to be discharged from the army. They refuse to return to Spain, where starvation stares them in the face. Many of them have formed classes to study English, hoping to succeed in obtaining commissions in the United States Army when they are proficient in the language.

Position of Cuban Aristocracy.

The course to be pursued by the host of Counts and Marquises, holding titles of nobility in Spain and here is exciting much interest. The members of the aristocracy of Cuba are all Spanish grandees, holding Castilian titles, of which they are very proud, and which they will renounce with great reluctance. These grandees, who have been holding their titles for generations, formerly owning vast properties in the island, where they have been established for centuries, form the most rabid party of Cubans. They will be forced either to remain loyal Spanish subjects and continue enjoying the privilege of rank and title or relinquish all claims to these honors. A similar alternative is presented to a long list of Cubans, widows and orphans of Spanish officers, drawing pensions from Spain, which are their only means of support. The list of such pensioners numbers over two thousand.

The Mayor of Havana, the Marquis Estaban, an Autonomist, has sent a gift of a magnificent saddle horse to the insurgent chief Mayia Rodriguez. At the same time gifts were sent to him from a well-known Councilman. A former aide of Gen. Pando has also presented a horse to the insurgent chief Andros Hernandez. There is an evident desire upon the part of Cubans holding office under Spanish rule to conciliate the extreme Cuban element, especially in insurgent army circles. While these gifts are purely personal, the conduct of the donors has been adversely criticised in official circles.

UNEASINESS IN CUBA.

Feverish and Widespread Agitation of the Inhabitants in Favor of Absolute Independence.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The predominant feature of the situation is the feverish and widespread agitation of the Cubans in favor of the absolute independence of the island at all costs. Manifestos are being circulated inviting the co-operation of Spanish residents and merchants to this end, and pointing out that either annexation or an American protectorate would mean death to all trade with Spain in a couple of years.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, who, only a fortnight ago, gave expression to extremely moderate views, counseling harmony and patience, now expresses himself as strongly in favor of "absolute independence or nothing." He says the Spanish element cannot afford to delay uniting with the Cubans, as a "necessary basis for the establishment of conditions that will forbid and prevent the United States grabbing and taking easy advantage of the treasure both Spaniards and Cubans have fought for at an expense of rivers of blood on each side."

Gen. Gomez says, if report speaks truly, that "those who fear independence belong to the same family of cowardly curs who fled from Havana at the first rumor of bombardment." These, he declares, are, however, a minority, and "almost the entire Spanish population remains, protecting their homes and defying the dangers of war, and will now remain to unite their efforts with those of the Cuban party, working together with the Cubans for the development of the island and the return of prosperity."

A leading evening paper yesterday published a local letter purporting to voice the opinion of Catalonia in favor of independence, and promising aid and co-operation. How far the influence of the party agitating for Cuban independence may extend it is at present difficult to estimate; but the fact is, its agents are working like beavers. Some former sympathizers with the annexation movement are to be found to-day in the ranks of the independence movement.

This violent impetus given to the agitation for independence is the result apparently of the arrival of the Resolute, or rather of the arrival of Mr. Porter, and the examination he is making into tariffs, municipal taxation, and other matters of internal government which the Cubans had expected to handle and administer themselves. Mr. Porter's operations are viewed with suspicion by an important section of the Cubans, who keep on calling meetings and protesting against a "usurpation of privileges purchased at such a sacrifice." They insist upon absolute freedom,—unrestrained liberty or a fight to the death.

One reason why many Spaniards who at first favored annexation have now changed their opinion is that they fear the competition of American rivals as storekeepers, hotel managers, and restaurateurs. They are afraid that the Americans instead of coming to buy out their establishments and stocks at fabulous prices based upon the old Spanish duties will open shops next door, import goods at low duties under the new régime, ruin their business, and reduce them to poverty.

Exactly the same spirit prevails among the planters, especially the smaller ones, who had hoped to sell at good prices the old French and Belgian machinery which they had bought at high prices, and imported under excessive duties. They realize that the American syndicates will bring American machinery much cheaper, and paying practically no duties, establish a large central market close to theirs, and push them to the wall.

The awakening of all such dreamers to the reality of future American competition causes them now to shout loudly for Cuban independence, under which they would expect to enjoy the blessings of lenient laws without fear of active competition. All this amounts practically to a silent admission of Cuba's inability to offer, if left to herself, the guarantees of stability that would induce foreign capital to come here to develop the island's natural resources. The deduction seems to be this: With Cuba independent, no foreign capital and no competition; with Cuba under American rule, a competition against which the Cubans would not have the energy or the power to succeed.

These questions are uppermost in every mind, making general uneasiness and discontent, preventing the resumption of the normal tone of the market, and blocking trade and enterprise.

DOINGS OF OUR COMMISSIONERS.

Shopping, Bicycling, and a Visit to the Havana Government Pawnshop.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The American Evacuation Commissioners passed the day quietly. Rear Admiral Sampson came ashore to do some shopping, and returned to the Resolute, with his staff, in the course of the afternoon. Gen. Butler, who is now living ashore, went on board the transport this morning to confer with Gen. Wade and Dr. Laine, the commission's physician, regarding the sanitary arrangements at the Trotcha Hotel, which will be ready in a few days for the reception of the Commissioners and the entire staff. Several Adjutants of the Commissioners took bicycle spins to-day at El Vedado, the village just west of Havana, where the Trotcha Hotel is situated.

This morning members of the commission visited the Government pawnshop to buy pledged goods; but they were informed that these were only sold once a month at auction. The next sale will take place Oct. 1, when many valuable articles will go under the hammer. The attaches of the commission expect to attend in force, as possibly this will be the last sale of the kind, for the establishment will come under the general head of Government property.

Capt. Lloyd C. Griscomb, Gen. Wade's aide, will go to Matanzas in a day or two to look over the field there, and report to the commission.

Resumption of Maritime Trade.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The line of steamers plying between Caibarien and Nuevitas has resumed the sailings interrupted by the blockade. Among the vessels that have arrived here within the last twenty-four hours are the steamers Matanzas and Santiago from New York, the Croatia from Hamburg, and the Lafayette from Vera Cruz, all with passengers and cargo. The outgoing steamers of the French and Spanish lines, bound for Spain, carry full complements of passengers.

Debt Causes Darkness at Cardenas.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The electric plant at Cardenas has suspended public lighting, the municipality being in debt $300,000 to the concern.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Camp Wikoff and will return to his proper station at the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Robert L. Howze, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry,) will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Fort Myer, Va., on official business pertaining to the transfer of records, property, and funds to the several Adjutants of the Sixth Cavalry, and upon completion of that duty will join his proper station, at West Point, N. Y.

Major Campbell E. McMichael, Assitant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 1.

Major Simon P. Kramer, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to Jacksonville and will report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Chester B. White, Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 12.

Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed at once to Fort Riley, Kansas, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles E. V. Cannon, United States Army, will proceed from Chickamagua Park to North Easton, Mass., and await orders.

Major Frank M. Hammond, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and there pay the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and on completion of this duty will return to Washington.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur D. Snyder, United States Army, is extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Major Graham D. Fitch, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Spencer Cosby, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from his duties in Puerto Rico and will proceed to and take station at Philadelphia and report in person to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Frederick H. Bugher, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Major John W. Barker, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers.

Capt. George K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed on temporary duty as Acting Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona Territory, to succeed First Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, Seventh Cavalry, who has been relieved at his own request, to take effect upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. Edward L. Patterson, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States at his own request, to take effect Oct. 12.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Hubbard Williams, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Edward Lulkhart, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the

CONNECTICUT NOMINATIONS

John Addison Porter Overwhelmingly Defeated in the Republican Gubernatorial Contest.

SENATOR LOUNSBURY CHOSEN

Fight Against the State Organization Proves Unavailing—Mr. Porter Receives Only 120 Out of 493 Votes.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15.—The Republican State Convention, which assembled in this city last night, completed its work to-day in a session lasting from 10 o'clock this morning until near 5 o'clock this afternoon. Congressman E. J. Hill was the presiding officer. The following candidates for the State offices were nominated:

Governor—George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield.

Lieutenant Governor—Lyman A. Mills of Middlefield.

State Secretary—Huber Clark of Willimantic.

Treasurer—C. S. Mersick of New Haven.

Controller—Thompson S. Grant of Enfield.

Attorney General—Charles Phelps of Vernon.

The convention in many ways was one of surprises. Never before in the history of Republican politics in Connecticut has there developed so bitter a contest as that which waged in its ante-convention stages between the forces seeking the nomination for Governor, Senator Lounsbury on the one hand and John Addison Porter, the President's Secretary, on the other.

Mr. Porter forced the fighting from the standpoint of a candidate who stood on a platform avowedly constructed as opposed to the State organization of the party. The fight was early outlined, and it was carried into the earliest caucuses and primaries. As a result, probably no convention was ever before held in Connecticut when so few delegates entered the convention hall uninstructed and untrammeled by resolutions of preference.

Mr. Porter's Defeat Overwhelming.

The surprise of the day, perhaps, therefore, was the unexpectedly overwhelming victory which rewarded the efforts of the Lounsbury forces. But one ballot was necessary to secure a nomination. The official ballot stood: Lounsbury, 356; Porter, 120; Dewell, 16; Merwin, 1.

A second surprise was forthcoming in the defeat of Lieut. Gov. James D. Dewell of New Haven, who became a candidate for a renomination to that office after he had polled a small vote in the Gubernatorial contest. He was defeated by Lyman A. Mills of Middlefield, in a ballot which resulted: Mills, 211; Dewell, 155.

Two ballots were required to reach a nomination for the State Secretaryship, Huber Clark of Willimantic on the second ballot defeating W. S. Downs of Derby and John McGinley of New London. Out of a total vote of 369, Mr. Clark received 205. There was no contest in the Treasurership candidacy, and C. S. Mersick of New Haven was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

On a second ballot, Thompson S. Grant of Enfield was nominated for Controller, defeating John H. Barnes of Norwich by 35 and Morris C. Webster of New Britain by 172 votes. The office of Attorney General appears for the first time on a Connecticut State ticket, and this convention named the first Republican candidate for that office in the person of Charles Phelps of Vernon. He won by the narrowest of margins, defeating John R. Buck of Hartford by the vote of 128 to 127.

The Platform.

The convention adopted the following platform:

The Republican Party of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, indorses and sustains the Administration of its great leader, William McKinley, and declares that by his devotion to his country, by his fidelity to the high trust reposed in him by the American people, by the wisdom and patriotic character of his public acts, speeches, and messages, he has endeared himself to the hearts, and won the confidence and love of, his countrymen.

It heartily approves his course in seeking, first, a solution of the differences at issue between our country and Spain without war; commends his wise and prudent forbearance in exhausting every honorable means of averting the war, and while in the meantime so endeavoring to maintain peace with honor, preparing for conflict, and, when it could not honorably be avoided, meeting it with rare skill, and with sublime courage conducting it to a glorious victory, and to solidify that the people of all sections of our country have been patriotically united as never before.

It declares that the statesmanship, wisdom, and commanding courage which he has displayed during this trying period entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the American people. It declares its most unbounded confidence in him and in his Constitutional advisers, and congratulates the people of America upon the sagacity, firmness, and patriotism which have marked the conduct of the war, and have brought it in so brief a period such marvelous success. It confidently appeals to the electors of the State to trust to the President and his Constitutional advisers to wisely determine the conditions of peace which necessarily involve our future relations to Cuba and the ultimate disposition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

The brave soldiers and sailors of our Republic, in all other wars in which they have engaged, have won undying fame and covered the time-old flag with glory and with honor. They have endured much sickness, many hardships; have made great sacrifices, some even unto death, and all alike have conquered, and will ever receive the highest praise and the most profound esteem of a grateful and generous people. It, therefore, declares its appreciation of the noble and patriotic services of all our brave soldiers and sailors, and of their heroic sacrifices. And if by the misconduct or incompetence of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, it implicitly trusts that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, guardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

It declares that by the platform of their State Convention of April, 1896, the Republicans of Connecticut were among the first to unequivocally advocate sound money, and to unreservedly favor a "single standard of value and that standard gold." That this declaration has met the approval of the great majority of the intelligent voters of this State is shown by the overwhelming victory gained by our party in November of that year through the ballots of both the Republican and patriotic gold Democrats. That this is the true, safe, and great principle of an honest and successful financial policy is already indicated by the revival of trade and industry, and the constantly increasing prosperity of our country, which, under the improved tariff and revenue laws has been enjoyed since it has been declared as the keynote of the financial policy of the Republican Party.

Single Gold Standard Advocated.

After the experience of the last two years, it reaffirms its advocacy of the single standard of value, and that standard gold, as the only financial policy which will assure public confidence and National credit at home and abroad, and which will promote such investment of capital in the enterprise of commerce, trade, and manufacture as will insure a remunerative employment to the farmers, mechanics, and wage earners of America.

It believes that the impossibility of effecting an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver has been clearly demonstrated, and therefore favors such National monetary legislation as will maintain our paper and silver currency at a parity with gold, by which the weight of a gold dollar shall be established at the present standard, and by which every paper and silver dollar and every obligation for the payment of money shall be redeemable in gold, and such changes as in our present monetary system as will furnish ample credit facilities for conducting business in all parts of the country, by the retirement of Government notes and the issue of bank notes so secured as to insure their redemption in gold of the present standard of fineness. To the accomplishment of these results it cordially asks the co-operation and support of all gold Democrats and patriotic Americans, and earnestly invites them to unite in the support of its platform and tickets.

It pledges itself to maintain the principle of protection to American labor and American industry, with reciprocity, and favors such alterations in the existing tariff and revenue laws as the changed conditions growing out of the Spanish war may require, and those which may be found necessary from time to time, and it favors the most stringent legislative prohibitions against cheap pauper emigration, protecting to the fullest extent the American wage earner against imported cheap labor.

It believes in making our navy large enough to command the respect of all nations and adequate to the protection of all our interests in every part of the world, and it favors such an increase in first-class vessels of war and equipment as will enable the Government to fully protect our country's interests in every quarter of the globe.

It demands a system of seacoast and harbor defenses commensurate with our interests and amply sufficient to protect us from successful hostile attacks, and a sufficient increase of the regular army to man at all times these defenses in case of foreign war.

Need for the Nicaragua Canal.

It declares that the completion of the Nicaragua Canal has been absolutely indispensable to the extension and protection of our trade and commerce and the carrying out of an adequate system of National defense, and it therefore demands that the Government shall take the necessary steps to complete it as soon as possible, and maintain the exclusive control thereof.

It approves the annexation of Hawaii, and is in favor of acquiring and controlling such additional lands, naval stations, and harbors as will enable us at all times to give the most complete protection to our growing commerce with Asia and the countries of the Far East.

It reaffirms its position in favor of upbuilding the American merchant marine and demands such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end.

The Committee on Finance in the Republican Legislature of 1895 recommended economy in all State expenditures and asserted its belief that hundreds of thousands of dollars might be saved the State by the pruning of State appropriations without detriment to any of its institutions. Accordingly, the General Assembly of 1897, in the line of this suggestion, created a committee to make an investigation, whose report will be presented to the next General Assembly. The Republican Party, therefore, pledges itself, in the light of that report, to adopt such legislative enactments as will insure the most economical administration of all departments of the State Government and such curtailment of State expenses as can be accomplished without detriment to the State and without impairing the efficiency of its institutions.

It pledges itself to favor such legislation as will reform and improve the organization of the Connecticut National Guard and provide it with the latest and best arms and equipment.

It cordially indorses the administration of State affairs by Gov. Cooke and the State officers associated with him in the Government of the State and the control of its offices and institutions for the able manner with which it has been conducted, and extends its thanks to him and them for the economy which has been shown to be practicable as indicated by the accounts of the various departments, demonstrating prudence and economical management without detriment to any of the institutions of the State.

SENATOR LOUNSBURY'S CAREER.

His Early Life and Service in the Connecticut Legislature.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—George E. Lounsbury, the Republican nominee for Governor of Connecticut, was born in Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., in 1839. His parents removed to Connecticut when the son was but a few weeks old. His father and all his near ancestors were natives of Stamford, Conn.

Mr. Lounsbury was graduated with high honors from Yale College in the class of '63, and three years later was graduated from the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown. In 1867, with his brother, Phineas C. Lounsbury, he embarked in the shoe manufacturing business as a member of the firm of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co. of South Norwalk.

In 1895 Mr. Lounsbury for the first time in his career became a candidate for public office, and was elected a State Senator from the Twelfth District. In the Legislature of that year he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance. In 1897 he was reelected to the State Senate, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Humane Institutions. His father, Nathan Lounsbury, was a member of the Legislature in 1875, and his brother, Phineas C. Lounsbury, was Governor of Connecticut in 1887 and 1888.

Senator Lounsbury is still extensively engaged in the shoe manufacturing business.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN TICKET

Senator Wolcott Bitterly Arraigns Silver Republicans and Calls Chairman Towne a "Political Tramp."

DENVER, Sept. 15.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Henry R. Wolcott of Denver.

Lieutenant Governor—Charles E. Noble, Colorado Springs.

Secretary of State—W. H. Brisbane of Leadville.

Treasurer—Fred O. Roof of Las Animas County.

Auditor—George S. Adams of Weld County.

Attorney General—D. C. Goodale of Powers County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Lucy Scott, Denver.

Regents of the State University—Harry Gamble, Boulder; Mrs. Jennie G. Caswell, Grand Junction, and L. C. Greenloe, Denver.

Chairman of the Central Committee—A. B. Seaman, Denver.

Henry R. Wolcott, the nominee for Governor, is a brother of the junior Senator of Colorado.

One of the features of the convention was the speech of Senator Wolcott, who served as temporary Chairman. Senator Wolcott began by congratulating the convention that it was not called upon to confer with any other party as to its nominations, and that the delegates need not quarrel for three days over a division of the spoils, "like hungry dogs fighting over a bone." He said that the convention at Colorado Springs showed the price of the party which had tried to steal the name and organization of the Republican Party, under the name of Silver Republicans, was two or three places in the State House.

Referring to the division of the Silver Republican Party, he said that a political tramp named Towne was called here from another State to tell Colorado voters how to conduct their convention." He asserted that Mr. Towne had no authority, as claimed by him, and stated that the Silver Republican Party was first organized in Colorado and Mr. Broad was elected State Chairman for Colorado months before Mr. Towne was named as National Chairman.

Senator Wolcott's arraignment of the silver Republicans who followed Chairman Towne was very bitter. He was glad, he said, that they had forever left the Republican Party. Speaking of the Broad convention, he said he hoped this convention would find some means of co-operation. Most of its members, he said, could find all the silver they wanted in the name Republican.

The platform of the Silver Republicans, presided over by Senator Teller, Mr. Wolcott said, was devoted largely to vilification of the junior Senator from Colorado. He wished to send them the message that when they had dug his political grave and buried him in it, they could never write "renegade" over it.

Among the declarations of the platform of to-day's convention are the following:

The Republican Party is and always has been a bimetallic party. The Republicans of Colorado are earnestly devoted to the cause of bimetallism. It has no sympathy with monometallism, and believes that the final imposition of a single standard upon the people of this country would work irreparable injury. Its members believe that the proper place for a Republican bi-metallist is in the ranks of the party and not out of it. In the future, as in the past, Republicans represent Colorado at the National capital will be found working for the restoration of silver.

True bimetallists are necessarily believers in hard money, gold and silver, as the basis of our National circulation. The Democratic attempt to raise money for our war with Spain by issuing $150,000,000 of irredeemable legal-tender notes not backed by a dollar of gold or silver would, if successful, have been the most serious blow that could have been dealt to the cause of silver. It was fortunately defeated by Republican votes. And, when the Democracy had failed at this attempt at paper inflation, that party attempted to defeat the passage of the bill to raise revenue for the carrying on of the war and to pay our soldiers and sailors.

We congratulate those eminent statesmen, Senators Morgan, Turpie, and Mantle, for rising above their party and for refusing to stand by their associates in an attempt to cripple our country in its hour of need. And we further congratulate those earnest and true Republicans who by their efforts and their voices aided in securing the passage of the Wolcott amendment to that measure requiring the coinage of the silver seigniorage.

With reference to the war, the platform says:

We rely with confidence upon the ability and patriotism of the present National Administration to settle all the intricate and important questions which are now presented to the people of this country by the conclusion of the Spanish war.

An effort was made by a delegate from El Paso County to introduce a resolution favoring the annexation of the Philippine Islands, but a storm of protests followed the reading of this resolution, and there was no second to his motion to adopt it.

Mistake Causes Child's Death.

August Jandig, the eight-weeks-old son of Edward Jandig, a saloonkeeper at 1,371 First Avenue, died last night under circumstances that will require the Coroner's attention. The child had been sick, and the father had two prescriptions filled at the drug store of Emil Roller, 1,439 First Avenue. These medicines he gave to the child, but notwithstanding, it kept growing worse. A doctor was called, and it was then learned that instead of his own two bottles of medicine, Mr. Jandig had been given two bottles of medicine prescribed for a Mrs. Franz, who lives at 401 East Seventy-third Street. Emil Roller, the druggist, could not be found last night, and his clerk denied all knowledge of the case.

Trusted Clerk in Serious Trouble.

Ernest A. Ingersoll, twenty-four years old, until two weeks ago an employe of the drug house of L. Feuchtwanger & Co., 191 Fulton Street, was locked up last night in the Church Street Police Station, charged with grand larceny. On Sept. 2 last Ingersoll, who has been in the firm's employ since he was a boy, received $1,020 in checks which he was to deposit in a Wall Street bank, and also a check for $300, payable to bearer, which he was to get cashed. He disappeared that day, but was traced to Buffalo, where he was arrested.

NEW RECORDS BY DOUGLAS

The Fairfield Golfer Plays the Morris County Course in Seventy-six Strokes.

KEENE IS BEATEN BY TRAVIS

Games To-day Will Decide the Two Championship Competitions—Macdonald and Smith Will Meet in the Semi-Final Round.

Findlay Douglas, the young Scotch golfer, and now champion of the Fairfield County Golf Club at Greenwich, Conn., gave the strongest evidence yesterday on the Morris County links of the grand golf he is capable of playing. As a possible winner of the amateur championship, he revealed to the crowd what a dangerous competitor he will be if he wins his match to-day and gets in the final round. He played the finest golf of the week, and furnished news that traveled like wildfire from one end of the links to the other. In brief, Douglas broke all previous records over the course, and by wide margins, too. The amateur record of eighty, made last week by Tyng, suffered badly, and Willie Anderson's professional record of seventy-nine was lowered by three points.

This surprisingly low score was made by Douglas in his afternoon round with James A. Stillman of Newport. It stamped the day as the most brilliant of the tournament, and the memory of it will be bright for years to come in American golfing annals. When it is recalled that able golfers were willing to wager a short time ago that the course would not be made in 80 strokes this year, and when its possibility was demonstrated these and other golfers were eager to bet that 80 would not be beaten in the championship contests, some idea may be gained of the severe task accomplished by Douglas when he took four points from the amateur score.

The clubhouse was in excitement over it for nearly an hour afterward, and a mighty volume of applause broke from the spectators around the home green when Douglas finished. His golf was perfect. His long work and the more delicate short strokes on the greens were equally accurate. Two sixes appear in the card, and one on the eleventh hole was caused by falling into the bunker. In his morning round Douglas equaled Tyng's record of 80. The ease and steadiness of his play throughout the day were remarkable, and now, toward the end of the conflict, he appears keener than ever. Stillman played a good game, doing an 84 in the morning and holding Douglas's lead down to three holes, but the terrific pace in the afternoon was deadly, and Stillman went down by 9 holes and 8 to play. The first nine holes of this afternoon's round Douglas did in 36, beating by 1 point the record for these holes, made by W. D. Vanderpool.

The scores for both rounds were:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	4	4	4	3	4	6	5	4	6	—40
In	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	—40— 80

SECOND ROUND.

Out	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	—36
In	4	6	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	—40— 76

Total 156

James A. Stillman, Newport—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	6	—41
In	3	4	6	6	5	5	3	5	6	—43— 84

SECOND ROUND.

Out	4	5	4	6	3	6	5	5	6	—44
In	6	5	5	7	5	5	4	6	8	—46— 90

Total 174

Travis Defeats Keene.

Douglas will meet Travis to-day in the semi-final round. A great deal depends on the victors to-day, for they will be the final competitors for the championship. The other pair will be Charles B. Macdonald and Walter B. Smith, both from Chicago. So far the finish will be a battle between the best man of the West and the best man from the East. Smith is the Yale golf champion, and is the only college man to gain a place in the semi-finals.

Travis becomes the opponent of Douglas by defeating Foxhall Keene by five holes and four to play. This was the most popular contest of the day, and, although fitful showers of rain fell while it was in progress, the dampness did not deter an enthusiastic crowd from following the players over the links. Keene made the first hole in the morning, and was surprised to see Travis take the next in two strokes from a thirty-foot put. The Newport man kept the advantage for nine holes, finishing one ahead, and going to Travis with unerring persistency until the last two holes were reached, which were won by the Oakland man, and left him two up on the morning round.

Keene's friends did not give up hope in the afternoon, but Travis was immovable, and his everlasting all-around steady game kept him well in the lead. He did the first nine holes in the low figure of thirty-eight strokes, and holed some magnificent puts, one of thirty feet on the third hole, and another of forty feet on the fifth hole. The first brassie shot of the day was made by Keene at the eleventh hole, when his ball lay close to a big tree. It was a narrow shave to get it straight, for the ball, but Keene took the chance, and sent the ball for fully 170 yards. At the thirty-second hole the game ended in the Oakland golfer's favor. The scores:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	5	2	4	5	6	5	5	6	6	—44
In	4	5	6	5	5	3	4	5	4	—45—89

SECOND ROUND.

Out	4	3	3	5	3	5	5	4	6	—38
In	4	5	6	5	4	/				—24—62

Total, (thirty-two holes) 151

Foxhall Keene, Newport—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	4	4	4	7	5	7	3	6	5	—45
In	6	5	5	6	5	3	4	6	5	—48—93

SECOND ROUND.

Out	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	—43
In	4	4	6	6	5					—25—68

Total, (thirty-two holes) 161

Yale Golfer Still in It.

The figures of nine up and seven to play for Macdonald give a one-sided view of his match with A. M. Coats. The Chicago man played a careful game, and doubtless could have cut a few strokes from his score had he been pressed. The byeholes were played out in the afternoon, and Macdonald finished in the very good figure of 83 strokes. The scores:

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	5	5	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	—44
In	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	5	—43—87

SECOND ROUND.

Out	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	6—40
In	4	5	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	5—43—83

Total 170

A. M. Coats, Newport—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	4	3	4	6	6	6	5	5	5	7—46
In	4	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	8	6—52—98

SECOND ROUND.

Out	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	—41
In	4	6	7	7	5	4	4	5	6	—48—89

Total 187

Walter B. Smith, the Yale man, had almost as easy a time in his game with George D. Fowle of Philadelphia, as his Chicago companion found with Coats. Smith finished the game at the thirtieth hole by the score of seven up and six to play, in his favor. His driving was a sight to watch, for few golfers can excel him in getting his ball away from the tee. He made a magnificent 240-yard drive to the eighth hole in the morning. The distance is 350 yards, and Smith took the hole in three strokes. Macdonald did it as well in the afternoon, but none of the other players equaled that low figure for this hole. Smith finished seven in the lead in the morning and was content to hold his own in the afternoon. The scores:

Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	4	3	6	5	5	6	4	3	4	—40
In	5	4	5	6	5	4	3	5	6	—43— 83

SECOND ROUND.

Out	4	3	6	5	5	3	4	6	4	—40
In	4	6	6							—16— 56

Total, (thirty holes) 139

George D. Fowle, Philadelphia—

FIRST ROUND.

Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	7	—47
In	5	4	5	6	6	4	4	5	7	—46— 93

SECOND ROUND.

Out	3	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	5	—41
In	4	5	6							—15— 56

Total 149

The summary of the day's play is:

Third Match Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat Foxhall P. Keene, Newport, 5 up and 4 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat James A. Stillman, Newport, 9 up, and 8 to play; Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago, beat A. M. Coats, Newport, 9 up and 7 to play; Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia, beat George D. Fowle, Philadelphia, 7 up and 6 to play.

LOUIS BROWN'S PREDICAMENT.

The Architect Is Arrested in Early Morning While Going Home with a Bundle of Plans.

Louis Brown, an architect associated with McKim, Mead & White, fell under the ban of the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station at an early hour yesterday morning as a "suspicious character." Mr. Brown lives at the Alpha Delta Phi Club, 35 West Thirty-third Street, and is well known among the men of his profession. He was unfortunate enough to be arrested and held at the station house for an hour or more until his identity as a reputable citizen was established in the mind of Sergt. Jessor.

Mr. Brown was engaged Wednesday in the preparation of some important plans, and he received a request from his employers to make all haste with the work. He remained in the office all the evening, and it was nearly 1 o'clock before he departed. He had rolled up his plans, intending to finish his work at the club.

The architects' offices are in Fifth Avenue, opposite the Union Club. The janitor let Mr. Brown out, and before he reached the opposite curb he was confronted by Policeman Carmody.

"What have you in that bundle?" demanded the officer.

Indignant at being stopped so unceremoniously, Mr. Brown replied:

"None of your business. You have no right to accost me."

"Come, now, don't get fresh," answered the officer. "Tell me what's in the package, and be quick."

Mr. Brown again declined to satisfy the policeman. Instead he vigorously remonstrated, but the officer cut him short, and took him to the station.

"This man wouldn't answer my questions," explained the policeman to Sergeant Jessor, "I guess he's crooked."

Mr. Brown then explained matters, and he told his name and residence, and finally identified himself by means of his name engraved on his watch case and by private papers, but still the Sergeant wasn't satisfied. The plans, Jessor thought, were not very good property anyway for a well-dressed man like the prisoner to steal. But his actions were suspicious and that settled it. Finally the officer was sent to the Alpha Delta Phi Club to see if some one could be found to identify Mr. Brown.

In the meantime the architect fumed and became angrier every minute. "Major Kipp, at Police Headquarters, is my friend," said he, in desperation. "Telephone him, and it will be all right."

"This ain't no telephone station," was the reply, "and I won't telephone."

Presently Policeman Carmody returned from the club with the information that he hadn't been able to raise any one. Once more Mr. Brown went into a detailed explanation. He had been at the station over an hour, and the Sergeant was provokingly deliberate.

"Well, I guess you can go," said Jessor finally. "But you be more civil to policemen hereafter, I tell you."

Mr. Brown, losing no time, started for his club in a white heat. Yesterday, in telling the story, he said he would consult a lawyer and have both policeman and Sergeant up on charges. "It's an outrage," he declared, "that a reputable citizen cannot go along the streets at night without being molested in such manner."

Capt. Price's view of the case is different. He said: "The policeman did perfectly right. He's a good policeman. My orders in such cases are strict, and Mr. Brown should have known enough at that hour in the morning to answer questions properly."

MERCHANTS ARE UP IN ARMS.

Sixth Avenue Store Keepers Indignant that the Thoroughfare Is to Have Only Partial Asphalt Paving.

There is a feeling of discontent pervading the atmosphere along Sixth Avenue, in the section between Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Streets. The merchants whose establishments are situated there have a grievance against Commissioner of Highways Keating, the Board of Estimate and Apportioned, or some of their more southerly rivals, just whom is uncertain, and are circulating a petition to right matters.

The trouble arose over an appropriation of $51,000 made by the Board of Estimate for the repaving of Sixth Avenue from Thirteenth to Twenty-third Street with asphalt. This appeared a piece of favoritism on the part of Tammany Hall to the storekeepers on the section above the favored one, and they traced it directly to the fact that certain of the fortunate storekeepers stand well with the Democratic organization.

The offended merchants feel that their business will be injured by the superior pavement to be laid in front of their rivals' shops, and that all the Sixth Avenue stores should be treated alike in the matter of paving. Adolph Lührs of Adolph Lührs & Sons, 514 Sixth Avenue, is the merchant who started the petition to equalize paving on Sixth Avenue. On Aug. 17 he wrote to Commissioner James P. Keating, protesting against the alleged discrimination in favor of the big department stores, whom he classed as a menace to the welfare of the community. On receiving no answer he wrote on Aug. 23 to Mayor Van Wyck, and the next day to Senator Thomas F. Grady, on whom he urged the political inadvisability of Tammany's antagonizing the smaller merchants of the city by a show of favoritism. From the Mayor's office the matter was referred again to Commissioner Keating, and he wrote to Mr. Lührs as follows:

I beg to say that in asking for an appropriation to repave with asphalt the section of Sixth Avenue referred to, this department acted in the interests of the community, and will at some future day give due consideration to the advisability of laying an asphalt pavement on that avenue north of Twenty-third Street. I may add, however, that the pavement north of said street on Sixth Avenue was laid last year under the direction of the Department of Public Works and is in fair condition.

This reply was by no means satisfactory to Mr. Qührs, and he has decided to carry his petition, which he had already started, all through the slighted portions of Sixth Avenue, and get a formidable array of signatures. It reads as follows:

To the Mayor and Commonalty of Greater New York:

Greeting: The undersigned respectively represent that they are citizens of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York; that they are merchants engaged in buying and selling merchandise on Sixth Avenue or said borough; that said avenue is a leading business thoroughfare, mostly occupied by retail dealers; that the honorable Commissioner of Highways proposes to make a great public improvement on said avenue by asphalting the roadbed between Thirteenth and Twenty-third Streets; that said proposed improvements show great partiism to a few large storekeepers, who represent but a small number of the merchants engaged in business on said avenue; that said proposed improvements will be injurious to the business interests of those merchants engaged in business between Thirteenth and Twenty-third Streets, by detracting from their respective localities the importance which otherwise would naturally accrue to them under a fair and equitable distribution of said public improvements;

Wherefore, Your petitioners respectfully protest against special favoritism shown by the Honorable Commissioner of Highways in the aforesaid public improvements, and demand that Sixth Avenue shall be asphalted from Fifty-ninth Street to Carmine Street; thence Carmine Street to Varick Street, and Varick Street to Canal Street; otherwise, that no part or portion of said avenue shall be asphalted as now contemplated by the Honorable Commissioner of Highways.

This petition has been signed so far by Mahler Brothers, Adolph Lührs & Sons, H. Stern, Marx Levy, William R. Frank, Osterweis Brothers, Harjes & Wright, Charles ("Silver Dollar") Smith, the Warwick Valley Milk Association, F. E. Roen & Co., and some twenty others above Twenty-third Street and below Thirty-sixth Street. A son of Mr. Lührs said yesterday that Sixth Avenue was an especially good subject for asphalt paving because of its level extent.

Jacob Mahler expressed little hope of any satisfaction this year, but considerable feeling on the matter. "The entire paving of Sixth Avenue would be a benefit even to the merchants in the favored section," said he, "because so many bicyclists would turn down it with their custom. The present plan is an unfair one, due to the influence with Tammany of some Sixth Avenue merchants. The set that got up the petition to have their section asphalted, did it so secretly that we knew nothing of it, or we could have put in a petition of our own. Their petition went through in two days."

Commissioner Keating declared that absolutely no favoritism had been shown, and the same statement was made at the office of President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements by Secretary Mooney. "The petition was presented," Mr. Keating said, "for this appropriation, and the board granted it. I should be happy to pave the whole avenue if I had the means, but those other merchants presented no petition. As for my yearly allowance for repaving, I use it principally on stretches in front of schools, churches and hospitals, where noise might be offensive or injurious. If the merchants on Sixth Avenue who have a grievance put in a petition for asphalt paving next year, I suppose they will get what they want just as the other merchants did, but the budget is closed for this year."

Two Bicyclists in Collision.

Arkel Pororrian, twenty-six years old, of 547 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Ernest Estey, twenty-six years old, living in the Baptist Home, 3 West Eighty-fifth Street, collided on their bicycles last night at Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street. Pororrian suffered from a shock and Estey received a gash in his forehead. Both were taken to the New York Hospital. Their bicycles were badly damaged.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks and Pittsburgs Win and Lose a Game at the Polo Grounds.

HOME TEAM WINS THE FIRST

Local Players Make Five Consecutive Hits in the Sixth Inning—Second Game Lost Through Poor Fielding and Batting.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	83	43	.659
Baltimore	78	46	.629
Cincinnati	79	50	.612
Cleveland	78	52	.584
Chicago	70	58	.547
New York	67	59	.532
Philadelphia	61	59	.508
Pittsburg	64	64	.500
Louisville	56	72	.438
Brooklyn	46	72	.390
Washington	42	85	.331
St. Louis	34	93	.268

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 0.
Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Washington, 12; Cleveland, 7.
Cleveland, 12; Washington, 10.
Baltimore, 15; Cincinnati, 1.
Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago-Philadelphia games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New Yorks won and lost a game with the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The double bill did not attract a large crowd, and about 400 persons, including half a dozen Rough Riders, who let out a war whoop after every good play, took chances of getting a wetting. They saw the locals play fast baseball in the early game, but the effort seemed too much for them, and the Pittsburgs won the second game about as easily as the New Yorks won the first. In the game which the locals won sharp fielding by both teams was the feature. Two double plays made by the New Yorks were notable for the quickness with which they were completed. Hartman, Seymour, Gleason, and Davis gave splendid exhibitions of fielding.

Seymour, who faced the visitors, did not have to extend himself, and just pitched fast enough to win comfortably. Hart, who started out to fool the local batsmen, was in a fair way to succeed until the sixth inning. Then he lost his bearings, and before he got straightened again, the locals had scored five runs, enough to win the game. Hart started the sixth inning by giving three bases on balls, and this the locals followed up with five consecutive hits. He was then relieved by Leever.

There was a good start to the second game, the locals getting one run in the first inning. Gettig, who faced the Pittsburgs, did good work, but after fielding well for four innings, the locals fell into their old habit of making blunders, and lost the chance of winning the two games. Joyce and Warner were the chief offenders. The former muffed an easy throw from Gleason in the seventh inning that was responsible for two runs. Joyce was roundly scored for his poor work. One "rooter" in the open stand suggested that he use a basket instead of a glove.

Leever, who did such good work in the first game, after relieving Hart, started out to pitch, but the locals took a strong liking to his curves in the first two innings, and he was replaced by Tannehill. The locals made six hits in the first three innings, including a three-bagger, but only scored one run. In the third inning the bases were occupied, with only one out, but they failed to score. Donovan's batting in both games was a feature. He went to the bat five times in the first game, making a hit each time. Foster, who played in left field for the locals, did good work, he carrying off the fielding honors in the second game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'ft'n, cf.	0	3	1	0	0
Seym'r, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	1	4	2	0
Davis, ss.	2	1	1	4	0
Grady, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0
Tim'n, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0
Warner, c.	0	2	5	0	0
Foster, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Total.	7	13	27	15	0

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Don'v'n, rf.	0	5	1	0	0
O'Brien, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
McCarthy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Gray, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	6	2	0

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TWELVE PAGES.

A BUSINESS NUISANCE.

What President FISH of the Illinois Central Railroad has to say in regard to the future of the export trade of the country is authoritative and sound. He has the opportunity of extensive knowledge and the breadth of view to use it. Unquestionably the trade of the Orient, with its population already ten times as great as that of our own country, and the nearer and even more promising trade of our neighbor continent to the south are bound to yield rich returns to the energy, enterprise, and business capacity of the American people. Still more important for the immediate future is that development of our own vast and varied resources to which such combinations as that over which Mr. FISH ably presides are constantly contributing. The advance in the real wealth and progress of the Union, made secure by the railways that add their transportation facilities to those of the Mississippi, and steadily unfold the possibilities of all the tributary territory, is probaby greater than can be got in a long time yet from all foreign exports, exclusive of food products.

All these agencies are carrying the United States forward in a way that amazes and puzzles the observers in foreign lands. To this progress there is but one serious drawback, and that is at once so serious and so absurd that our patience with it is unaccountable. This is the fact that the whole financial system of the United States, and especially our currency, is exposed to costly and dangerous disturbance from the fluctuations of party politics. This is not a hasty or vague generalization; it is a definite and practical statement of fact. Think of it a moment. Two months ago nothing seemed more sure than that the party of which Mr. MCKINLEY is the official leader, with all the prestige of brilliant triumph in a short war, the burden of which the people had hardly felt, would secure the easy control of the next Congress, and would be in a position to apply positively the financial principles to which it was committed. It was then known to be the ambition of the President to distinguish his Administration by the completion of a currency reform as essentially good for the country as his success in foreign war. To-day it is, in the opinion of the best political observers in the Republican Party, extremely doubtful whether a working majority in the House of Representatives can be retained. And this rapid and impressive change in the political prospect is due to nothing but the folly and weakness of the President in dealing, or refusing to deal, with one incompetent member of his Cabinet.

The puerile politics by which Mr. ALGER is retained in the War Department threatens to make all financial legislation impossible. It renders not only possible but probable the restoration to at least negative control of legislation of the Democratic Party, with all its ignorant and wild notions as to currency unabandoned. It compels the country, on the very verge of a period of unexampled prosperity, to face a possible renewal of the agitation for inflation and repudiation. It brings within the range of probability another Presidential election turning on the fundamental principles of finance, and puts at the hazard of the polls the honor and credit of the Nation and the stability of all business enterprises. Into the tremendous operations of a wealthy, powerful, and productive people it injects the uncertainty of political conflicts.

Such a state of things is an unqualified nuisance, and it should be abated. Until it shall be the business men of the country are subjected to a heavy and entirely needless handicap. And it is they and they alone who can abate the nuisance.

ELLSWORTH AND PLATT.

Our neighbor The Sun stands like a rock against the renomination of the Hon. TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH for the Senate. The Ellsworth Press-Gag bill, which enjoyed the distinction of having the approval and support of both Mr. PLATT and Mr. CROKER, took its name from the Senator from the Forty-fifth District, who was its sponsor at Albany. This notorious measure was obnoxious to all the newspapers of the State, but the country editors attacked it with such bitterness that Gov. BLACK caught the drift of things and killed it. The odium of the bill attaches to its introducer. The Sun thinks that ELLSWORTH would be a very heavy load for the Republicans to carry in the Legislative canvass.

But our neighbor understands very well that both ELLSWORTH and his bill are merely instruments in the hands of a higher power. Accordingly it drops two bricks down the chimney of that higher power. Here are the bricks:

"Since Mr. ELLSWORTH cannot be renominated without the intervention of the central Republican authority, the party at large throughout the Empire State will be held responsible for it if it is done.

"Is the folly that tried to force the Ellsworth bill into the law of this State still flourishing in sufficient power to imperil the election of a Republican Legislature by trying to put ELLSWORTH into the New York Senate in the Republican name?"

Mr. PLATT has been called many names in his day. To be called "the central Republican authority" will tickle his ear. That is a euphemism for boss. But to be called "the folly"—and by The Sun!

That is a warning and a threat. Will Mr. PLATT heed them? Apparently not. A Lockport dispatch printed in The World yesterday says that ELLSWORTH insists upon a renomination and conveys this interesting information in regard to PLATT:

"Rural editors, without regard to party, are in the main against him. But ELLSWORTH has demanded the aid of PLATT on the score that his unpopularity is due to his obedience to PLATT's orders. PLATT has responded with the assurance that ELLSWORTH will be returned.

"Apparently there is vigorous opposition to ELLSWORTH in the counties of Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee, which comprise the Forty-fifth District. But it is a fake opposition created by PLATT to keep the real enemies of ELLSWORTH out of the field."

This will interest a great many persons besides rural editors and The Sun. Is PLATT really going to stand by ELLSWORTH and make another trial of the Press-Gag bill and the corrupt Bi-partisan Rapid Transit bill? Both of these were fathered by ELLSWORTH. His renomination would make PLATT and the Republican Party responsible for these evil projects of legislation. One was a measure of revenge, the other of business. If PLATT renominates ELLSWORTH everybody would understand the reason. Everybody would know that the bills which failed last Winter were to be brought forward again at the coming session.

The Sun is right. ELLSWORTH is a heavy load for the Republicans to carry in their Legislative canvass. They ought to lose the Legislature on their party record, even if ELLSWORTH is dropped. If they attempt to vindicate him by a reelection, voters who are not party slaves will engage with a fiercer joy in the work of defeating all Senate and Assembly candidates of the Republicans in close districts. A Legislative programme that includes ELLSWORTH should be beaten at the very start.

A SHARP REMINDER.

The President's investigating committee is a thing of shreds and patches. The men of real competence for the work, the men whose grading would have had weight with the country, have declined to serve. They would not be sent on such a fool's errand. The President deceived himself if he supposed that LAMONT, LINCOLN, or ENDICOTT would accept places on a commission having no standing in law and no power to get at the facts. The committee idea was a mistake. The President ought to drop it.

The Republicans of Connecticut, at their convention yesterday, in addition to defeating the President's Secretary, gave the President some sound advice. In that resolution of the platform in which the Republican Party of Connecticut declared its appreciation of the bravery of our soldiers and sailors there is this passage:

"And if by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials, their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, it implicitly trusts that the President and his Constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment."

That is a portrait of ALGER, Mr. President, perfectly lifelike and unmistakable. And the Connecticut Republicans advise you to investigate him—you and your Constitutional advisers. You need no committee. Let Congress order such investigations as it pleases. You have nothing to do with that. But Congress meets in December. The elections are held in November. No committee huggermugger will have the slightest effect with the people. Will the "past or present political affiliations" of ALGER deter you from acting, Mr. President? That is a pretty sharp reminder, and from your own party.

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPORT.

There need be no hesitation in admitting that Gen. SHAFTER is not personally popular in the United States Army. It would be quite absurd to dissemble this truth in print, when it is attested by almost every officer and soldier and correspondent who has returned from Cuba. It is not necessary to inquire into the causes of his want of popularity. Personal manners of course count for a good deal. For a good deal count also the facts that Gen. MILES is popular in the army, and that Gen. SHAFTER was evidently and aggressively put forward by the War Department to an extent which was justified neither by his seniority nor by his services. From the day of the assembling of the troops at Tampa it has been clear that it was the purpose of Secretary ALGER to push Gen. SHAFTER at the expense of the commanding General of the army. If this had been because Gen. SHAFTER had made a more brilliant record, in war or in peace, than Gen. MILES, this advancement of him would have been not only justifiable but laudable. But, since this was notoriously not the case, the army and the country have been inclined to regard the pushing of Gen. SHAFTER as simply part of the abyssmal incompetency and scandalous favoritism of Secretary ALGER, and Gen. SHAFTER has suffered accordingly.

Now this is manifestly unjust, and the inference from the incompetency of the Secretary to that of his favorite General may be pushed much too far. It is true that the curt and not very respectful reference to the commanding General in the account of the negotiations in Gen. SHAFTER's report tends to bear out the supposition that Gen. SHAFTER was himself an active party to the proceedings of the civilian whom he recognized as his chief rather than the soldier who was his permanent superior. This mode of treatment does not seem very prudent. Secretaries of War come and go, though Secretary ALGER by no means exhibits that alacrity in going which the army and the public demand. Commanding Generals remain until the age of retirement unless something more serious is proved against them than being snubbed and overruled on professional questions by inexpert politicians, or even than writhing under these indignities, as Gen. MILES may plausibly be accused of having done. It seems that the real interests of Gen. SHAFTER, now that what may have been his visions of exclusive glory and of promotion over the head of his superior have been rudely dispelled, lay rather in standing well with the permanent MILES than with the transient ALGER.

All that, however, is Gen. SHAFTER's own affair and should not affect the public judgment of his conduct of military operations. We believe the sober judgment of the army and the country will be that upon the whole that conduct has been highly creditable and that Gen. SHAFTER has deserved well of his country. Very great weight is to be ascribed to the testimony of Gen. GUY HENRY, whose opinion, after looking over the ground at Santiago, has been quoted to the effect that he knew no other officer who could have achieved the same results in the same time. The difficulties of supply, upon which Gen. SHAFTER dwells in his report, were without doubt enormous, and they were surmounted. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that the commander of the expedition was personally in favor of falling back some miles from the line of investment and intrenching himself to await reinforcements. This disposition he was induced to change by the vigorous remonstrance of his subordinates, and especially of Gen. WHEELER, to whom the country owes a great debt of gratitude. But, all the same, the responsibility of decision was with Gen. SHAFTER, and he decided in favor of the course which proved successful. It may perhaps be said that, as his subordinates "stiffened his back" upon the question of keeping up or giving over the attack, his superior stiffened his back to insist upon the surrender. Here the responsibility may be said to have been divided, but it was Gen. SHAFTER who took charge of the negotiations and conducted them to a successful issue. The Spaniards, in their own chosen and carefully intrenched position, were brought to surrender to a force of Americans not superior, fighting and attacking in the open. Making every allowance for the destitution of the Spaniards, the game was won by a bold "bluff" upon the part of the Americans. When they talked of the reinforcements they expected, they were aware that the whole available force of the United States Army was already in front of Santiago. Gen. SHAFTER played his cards well. He impressed upon Gen. TORAL the weakness of the Spanish position without betraying the weakness of his own. Doubtless the result was due to luck, but also it was due to pluck, and it is for his share of the pluck, as well as for the energy and vigor with which he had prepared and pushed the attack, that Gen. SHAFTER deserves credit. Everybody will be glad to see that he claims no larger a share of it than he deserves, but accords the chief praise to the dashing and persistent courage of the officers and men upon the fighting line.

MILITIA REORGANIZATION.

The general discussion of the volunteer organizations which took part in the late war, and which were originally part of the militia forces of the various States, ought to do a great deal of good. Gen. WINGATE's view that the National Guard, as it is erroneously called, does not need reorganization is obviously incorrect. The National Guard does need to be reorganized in order that it may become genuinely National. It is the existence of a dozen different systems in various States that causes the confusion in part, while another cause is the difference between all of these systems and that of the regular army. The very existence of the different systems leads to those opportunities for political manipulation which have caused so much harm recently.

A former National Guard officer, in a letter to one of our contemporaries a few days ago, called attention to the fact that volunteer officers who had spent years in learning their military duties were turned out on the eve of war and political appointees, of certain incompetency, put in their places. There can be no doubt that there is much justice in this assertion. Another correspondent, writing to THE NEW YORK TIMES, declares that the Adjutant General of this State, a political appointee, used his influence to prevent regiments which had opposed his aspirations to the stars of a Major General from going into the service intact. Our correspondent might possibly have asked with some pertinency who caused the complete disappearance of the Major General which the State of New York went to some trouble and expense to secure. At the first call he was made a Brigadier General, and, like the Princes in the fairy tales, lived in peace forever afterward.

It seems an unavoidable conclusion that the militia of the States needs to be rebuilt in a way that will prevent its political reorganization in time of war. It must be admitted that this offers a problem which presents some considerable difficulties. The Constitution of the United States gives the States the right to appoint their own militia officers, but the same paragraph gives Congress the authority to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia. It seems as if this paragraph would afford a channel through which the workings of the various State and National Legislatures might flow together, for another section distinctly declares that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace," &c.

If Congress has the authority to give the States permission to keep troops, and also to provide for their organization, the way is open to a remodeling of the National Guard on a basis which will make it a practical, not a nominal, force of volunteers ready to be called into active service when needed. The States should be willing to aid in this work, for certainly none of them will wish ever again to see their sons abused as they were in the war which recently ceased. The appointments of all officers above company officers should be made by the Governors of the various States, but no commissions should be issued except to appointees who had passed examinations before a board composed wholly, or in part, of regular army officers. Men who obtained commissions in this way would have reasonable assurance that in time of war their known fitness could not well be ignored by the National Government in favor of gentlemen with political pulls.

Furthermore, Cogress should pass a bill giving the President power to order into active service the whole or any part of the National Guard without calling upon its members to volunteer. Men would then join the militia with a full understanding of the responsibilities incurred by them. We should be spared such curious spectacles as the raising of regiments by men with no military training, while thoroughly equipped organizations remained uncalled. Regular army officers have in times not far passed expressed the opinion that the Seventh Regiment closely aproached regulars in efficiency. Will the advocates of the present organization declare that there is nothing wrong in a system which either ignored that regiment in the general call to arms or permitted it to stay at home of its own choice?

MORE WORRY THAN WIND.

This is hardly the moment when much success can be hoped from an attempt to prove that the West Indies are not swept by destructive storms with any such frequency as is generally supposed. The records show, however, that in none of these islands is there much more danger from high winds than there is in regions with vastly better reputations than theirs in this respect. Indeed, the West Indian, in a way, is more fortunate than the inhabitants of temperate climes, for his weather is allotted to him in accordance with well observed rules; for at least three-quarters of the year he can dismiss all apprehensions of trouble with the elements.

And, though the "hurricane season" comes around with the regularity of the years, the hurricanes themselves are much more widely spaced. The trouble is that in August, September, and October the islanders know any day may, just possibly, see the air moving twice or three times faster than an express train, with disastrous consequences to life and property. Consequently they watch the barometer and the sky during those months with an anxiety that causes them to forget the joys of their longer periods of composure.

It is quite true that cyclones sweep over every one of the islands every year, but the average cyclone, paradoxical as the statement may seem, is too big to do any particular damage. Not they, but hurricanes, work such havoc as that now reported from the Southern Antilles, and the hurricane is a secondary storm of small dimensions and exaggerated vehemence that any cyclone might develop, but which, as a matter of fact, not one in twenty of them does develop.

Coming to particulars, Cuba has not been swept since the September of 1888 by a hurricane energetic enough to attract more than local attention, and Cuban memories must go back to the October of 1882 to find another cataclysm worth talking about. Martinique went through a terrible experience on Aug. 18, 1891, and, until this week, neither that island nor any other in the whole great archipelago had since made an important contribution to storm annals. Guadeloupe's last great hurricane was in September, 1865; the Bahamas have not been seriously damaged since 1886, Jamaica's one calamity in thirty years dates back to August, 1880, while Antigua and St. Kitt's have been happy, so far as hurricanes go, since the August of 1871.

Few of our prairie, South Atlantic, or Gulf States can show records as good as these. The truth is that the West Indians are more worried than hurt by their great gales. If they didn't know just when a disaster is more or less probable, their minds would not dwell on the subject any more than ours do.

Gen. WOODFORD's statement in regard to the Philippines is a happy one:

"The flag is in the Philippines. I will not say that wherever our flag has gone there our flag must stay, but this I will say, that wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must stay and abide forever."

It is one of the duties of the Peace Commissioners appointed by the President to determine—if the President has not himself reached a conclusion—by what means this result can be reached, but the result will be as earnestly desired by the civilized nations of the Continent as by our own people.

The nomination of Mr. LOUNSBURY by the Connecticut Republicans may be, as Mr. J. ADDISON PORTER announced beforehand, the triumph of "bossism" of an offensive and corrupt type, but the platform on which the candidate is placed is thoroughly creditable in several regards. It is especially clear, sound, and courageous in regard to the currency. The following resolution is not a mere generality; it looks to definite and effective action in the future:

"The Republican Party of Connecticut favors such National monetary legislation as will maintain our paper and silver currency at a parity with gold; by which the weight of a gold dollar shall be established at the present standard, and by which every paper and silver dollar and every obligation for the payment of money shall be redeemable in gold, and such changes in our present monetary system as will furnish ample credit facilities for conducting business in all parts of the country, by the retirement of Government notes, and the issue of bank notes so secured as to insure their redemption in gold of the present standard of fineness."

THE DIRECT VOTE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is now before the people one of the most important questions in relation to the election system which have been submitted for popular consideration in many years. It involves the possibility of a change in the primary system of a radical nature. It is a matter which the members of each party must pass upon separately. They may take action concerning it at the party caucuses which occur this week. A discussion of it is, therefore, timely, particularly as none of our leading papers has as yet published detailed information regarding it.

Section 14 of the primary law permits either party to adopt the plan of choosing its candidates by direct vote at the primary election. It applies to all city and county nominations. It abolishes the convention. Its importance is apparent. Permit an explanation in your columns in simple form of the operation of the proposed plan, and a brief statement of the principal arguments used for and against its adoption.

This is how the direct vote plan works: If a man wishes to put up a friend for the nomination for Alderman, for example, he will put his friend's name on a paper called a "nomination paper," take it around and secure the signatures of a few of his neighbors, certainly not more than twenty-five, and then file the paper with the City Committee. For the primary election the City Committee prepares a ballot on which is placed the name of this man with those of two or three others, perhaps, put up in the same way. On this ballot, the voter finds the names of two or three men up for each nomination. There are seldom more than three—often but one or two. The voter chooses the man he wants as the party candidate for each office. The man who receives the largest number of votes becomes the party candidate, and his name is put on the ballot for the general election. So the man whom the largest number of the party voters choose is the nominee. If there had been such a system in use last Fall, the Democratic voters would have had a ballot at the primary election with the names of Van Wyck, George, and Dayton on it for the Mayoralty nomination. The man the largest number wanted would have been the party candidate. The fight between Low and Tracy would have been settled in this way.

In Cleveland, Ohio, this system has been in use several years. The Republicans nominate all their city and county candidates in this way. The voters like the system. Some of the "leaders" do not. It is hard to work "deals" under such a system. In 1892, under the convention system, 5,173 Republicans voted at the primary election. In 1893, under the direct vote system, 14,123 Republicans voted at the primary, and in 1896 23,965 votes were cast at their primary. This certainly shows that the people will take part in the primary election under this plan. The evidence of practical experience is worth more than a deal of theorizing. If the plan works in Cleveland, it will work in New York.

The following is a sample of the official ballot used at the Republican primary election in Cleveland in the Spring of 1897, the figures at the left of the names indicating the vote for these candidates in one election district:

Mark an (X) in the square to the left of the name of the candidate to be voted for.

Vote for One Name Only.

For Mayor.
[110] ROBERT E. McKISSON.
[99] DAVID MORISON.
[23] F. W. WALZ.

Vote for One Name Only.

For City Treasurer.
[131] CHARLES W. CHASE.
[56] AUGUST J. ESCH.

For Judge of Police Court.
[188] WM. F. FIEDLER.

For Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court.
[112] THOMAS M. KENNEDY.

Vote for One Name Only.

For Clerk of Police Court.
[58] ART. A. KUNTZ.
[86] JULIUS A. BLASIS.
[43] A. B. HONECKER.
&c., &c.

The direct vote plan, in one form, has been in use in Boston by both parties for several years. It has proved a success there as applied. It is praised by Democrats and Republicans. They choose the candidates for Common Council and the members of the party committees by direct vote. They choose delegates to conventions for the other offices. But the people want to know whom the delegates stand for; so they now generally place the name of the man who is up for a nomination above the group of delegates. The voters pick out their candidates without paying attention to the delegates. In a word, the candidates are really chosen by popular vote. In Boston, in order to thus place a name upon the primary ballot, the signatures of only five voters are required. They seldom have more than three names up for a nomination. This shows that the fear that there may be many candidates for each nomination at the primary is groundless.

Ours is a government by the people. But few of the voters, however, in our city take part in the nominating of the party candidates, which is, as we all know, the most important feature of the process of choosing our rulers. Few can take part under our present system, that is in the sense of really exercising an influence upon the result. The primary law admits of a change being made, and of the full control of the machinery of nomination being again placed fairly in the hands of the people. Do the people want it?

The writer believes that the citizen who desires to have our institutions endure can at present render no greater public service than by attending the caucus of his party and making a firm demand that the members of the City Committee be instructed "to support the plan of nominating candidates for all city and county offices by direct vote at the primary election, abolishing the conventions, as allowed by Section 14 of the Primary law." J. B. A.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1898.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the deplorable conditions in our camps and among our soldiers are practically things of the past, it becomes an easier matter to obtain a perspective and to determine their relative value in the history of the war as well as the causes from which they sprang.

National and public actions are followed by inevitable results and history shows us that crime or even folly in a nation has a stagy and theatrical way of sooner or later avenging itself upon the heavy villain. Spain herself affords us a recent example, and if we want another object lesson we need look no further than the history of this war in our own army. The condition of politics in this our glorious country has been for many years steadily deteriorating. To-day in the larger number of our cities and often in whole sections of country one man represents the municipal government. This power he attains not as a universal recognition of his probity, his tried services to city, State, or country; his undeniable fitness for the post of leader and arbiter, but by long and unscrupulous effort, by trickery, by purchase, by intimidation, by personal influence and bribe among his immediate supporters, who in turn use the same means to secure the votes and influence of their own coterie—wheels within wheels, down to the humblest workingman or street brawler, who perchance does not understand our language, and comprehends only the money that is paid him. And having attained this power, he uses it—for what? Simply and only for his own ends, evincing only enough consideration for the interests of the city or country itself that the people may not become too exasperated and deprive him of his power. Fortunately for him, however, nations as a rule are merely a conglomerate mass of individual lumps of selfishness, and it takes a sharp stick to make them get up out of the muck and find a cleaner bed.

To-day the President of the United States, doubtless when out of politics a man of business probity and honor, is at liberty to pay a political indebtedness incurred in the struggle for the Presidential chair, by appointing to and retaining in a most responsible position a man who has demonstrated at every turn that he is most colossally unfitted for it. If a clerk use his employer's money for his own needs he is called a thief, but under the present political conditions the President of the United States is at liberty to use thousands of agonized, martyred human lives to pay a dishonest political debt, and incur no greater penalty than is contained in the expressions of disapprobation in the columns of his daily newspaper—if he choose to read them.

Yet it is political therapeutics to confine attention and treatment to these effects of a more deeply seated cause. To blame for these horrors which have been so much greater than the horrors of the war itself are the people who have made such things possible; the citizens, the voters, who, having power in their hands, yet tolerate these unclean conditions of politics, who endure the penny politician, the ward boss, the Platt, the Croker—any one who buys, sells, or intimidates votes for his own ends, be they what they may, so long as they are not solely the first and best interests of the Nation itself. To blame for it is the rich man who stays away from the polls from indifference, the poor man who yields his conscience to a threat or a bribe, the buyer and seller of positions of public responsibility—every man in every grade and class who has so far tolerated the Augean stable of our politics.

I once read of a philanthropist who after passing a free-lunch counter day after day stopped one day and beginning at one end ate his way steadily to the other. "There!" he sighed as he finished, "the next man will get something fresh!"

As a result of the sufferings from incompetence and mismanagement—to use no harsher terms—among our poor soldiers, let us hope that the next war—if we might hope the next election!—will be differently handled. K. A. B.

New York, Sept. 15, 1898.

A Blot on the Escutcheon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gross mismanagement of matters pertaining to the welfare and maintenance of our troops has done much to deaden, if not to destroy for a time at least, all feeling of patriotism on the part of the rising generation.

The Government had ample means at hand to do what was needful, but the men appointed to make provision for our soldiers were either grossly incompetent or criminally negligent.

However this may be, the shameful facts remain to blur the brightness of what would otherwise stand out in history as a record of this country's honor and humanity. When the sick and wounded soldiers of a nation have to be provided for by the charity of the people while the coffers of its Treasury are full to overflowing, there is little to encourage patriotic sentiment, and it would be extremely difficult to find volunteers for another war if they were needed.

While the rapacious politician was feathering his nest with the proceeds of dishonesty, the Government squandering millions in the reckless extravagance of political wastefulness, those who fought her battles are allowed to take care of themselves, or be taken care of by charitable citizens.

This is a condition not at all American, nor one calculated to breed patriotism or love of one's country and its institutions.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, Sept. 15, 1898.

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

Let us refer the annexation question to a popular vote rather than trust to one man's guess as to what the people want.

From The Washington Times, (Dem.)

Every consideration of the present peace of the Philippines and the future peace of America urges the retention by this country of every foot of the archipelago. * * * We have no right to ask them [the insurgents] to cease their warmaking unless we can distinctly promise that America intends to annex all the islands, and extend to them the advantages of our republican administration.

From The Boston Journal, (Rep.)

It is announced in Washington with emphasis and apparent authority that President McKinley has instructed the American Peace Commissioners to demand in the Paris conference the unconditional cession of the entire Island of Luzon to the United States. If this is the President's purpose—and every surface indication points that way—then the American people will unhesitatingly approve it.

From The Boston Post, (Dem.)

It was hoped that the demands of the Government would be limited to a coaling station, with sufficient territory adjoining and full commercial rights and privileges. The City and Harbor of Manila would fill the requirements. If we take the whole island, we apparently shall have to conquer it from the native insurgents, and that will be only the beginning of trouble. We may hope that President McKinley's instructions are less comprehensive than report gives them.

From The Boston Traveler, (Dem.)

With the islands once under our control the question of their future disposition can be considered in all its bearings, and the decision will undoubtedly be wise and fitting. The difficulties which would attach to the conveyance of any of the islands to another power are apparent, and it would scarcely be good policy to intrust them to a Government of their own. The sole remaining expedients are the retention of the islands as American territory, or the assumption of a protectorate over them.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

It is unnecessary for so strong a country as the United States to bother itself about pretexts at all, but if the squeamish and morbidly sensitive think one desirable, we can follow the Hawaiian precedent by allowing a handful of American adventurers to establish a so-called Philippine Government, and then request us to annex them. Humanity, right, and justice are fine planks for a war platform at the beginning of a conflict, but they are out of place when it is over and practical men are disposing of the spoils.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rep.)

We believe that this sentiment in favor of keeping the islands will grow until the Nation is unanimous. It is true it involves some new problems, but the country has grappled with many new problems and always with success. We believe that the addition of these islands is for the great benefit of the Nation and to the natives. We can introduce civilization into a land where there has been little of modern progress, and we believe that the trade of those islands will be invaluable to this country. We trust that the report that this country will assume the whole of the islands is true, and that it will be accomplished right speedily.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Ind.)

Under such conditions it is an invariable tendency of average human nature to take refuge in compromise, and the President has shown more than once before this that he is not exempt from the common failing. On one side he is urged to establish the jurisdiction of the United States over the entire Philippine group. On the other he is warned that the part of wisdom is to decline the undertaking to which circumstances have invited us, and to leave it to Spain and the insurgents to settle the future of the Philippines between them. Amid this conflict of opinions he is conceivably inclined to take a middle course, and such a course is precisely the one which cannot be logically defended.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.)

Is there any reason why the United States cannot do as well as the Netherlands in the administration of colonies? Wherein are the Dutch superior to the Yankees as colonizers? * * * The intelligent Filipinos see what the Dutch have done in Java, Madura, and outlying colonies, and they long for the beneficent effects of a similar colonial system in their own case. It is at once the privilege and the duty of the United States to enter upon a colonial career no less beneficial to all concerned than the Dutch East Indies. To shirk the duty and to throw away the opportunity would be a confession that we have neither the courage nor the ability to follow where little Holland has led.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Rep.)

The most obvious course for our Peace Commissioners to take, if they desire to have their work satisfactory to all Americans, regardless of political opinion, is to make a thoroughly conscientious effort to relieve the United States of the necessity of violating all American precedents and traditions with reference to Old World entanglements. If there shall be found no honorable way out, then the American people will accept a new and undesirable responsibility without murmuring, as they always accept burdens when duty imposes them. It is in this spirit only that the American Commissioners should approach this most difficult problem—a problem whose magnitude is being added to by the conduct of Aguinaldo and his associates.

From The Newark Advertiser, (Rep.)

The President and his Cabinet must know that the vast majority of the American people are opposed to handing over any portion of the Philippines to Spanish rule again, and that nothing short of the retention of the whole group will satisfy the public mind. It is not forgotten, either, that any treaty negotiated by the Peace Commissioners will have to receive the sanction of the Senate. We believe that the outcome of negotiations will finally be the cession of the Philippines to the United States. Spain cannot reconquer the islands outside of Luzon, and they would, anyhow, be too costly for her to hold, while the sale of any of the territory to a European power would be likely to cause a war. The plain logic of the situation is for American sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat, (Dem.)

Jamaica was a far richer country and a far more desirable acquisition, but the proposition [annexation] was completely snubbed by us—we did not want it. Jamaica comes again with her offer, but no one seems to welcome it, and even the most rabid expansionists have had not a word to say. Probably they believe they have as much as they can do taking in the Philippines and the Spanish West Indies without annexing a portion of the British Empire at the same time; but we may expect to hear from them as soon as they have swallowed the first lot, for why should we stop at Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Carolines, Philippines, Ladrones, and all the other islands? The same argument in favor of taking them under the Stars and Stripes applies to Jamaica, Barbados, and the rest of the world.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

If our diplomatic, naval, and military authorities are of the opinion that, for the time being, it is necessary for us to hold and occupy the Port of Manila, and a strip of territory adjacent thereto, in order to prevent the native Government from making reprisals, we might continue such occupancy for years, until Aguinaldo and his associates, or their successors, could make it evident that they can be trusted to hold the city, and give proper protection to all classes of its inhabitants. But this temporary occupancy of Manila, while trying to bring the Filipinos into a condition needed for self-government, would be altogether different from the formal announcement of permanent occupancy of the great Island of Luzon. Under the former conditions we could doubtless arrange for the friendly co-operation of the Filipinos; under the latter we do not see how it would be possible for us to avoid a long term of warfare, in which, while we might slaughter scores of thousands of these Filipinos, whose only fault was their wish for political independence, we could not fail to sacrifice the lives of thousands of our own citizens in what history would record to be a despotic and inhuman war.

NUGGETS.

A Family Trait.

"My doctor says I ought to lead an active life."

"Well, say, marry my wife's sister; she'll keep you on the jump."—Chicago Record.

Characteristics.

"I was here first," said Aguinaldo, resentfully. "Why should Dewey be considered so much more of a man than I am?"

"Well," replied the candid adviser, "your methods are different. Dewey keeps his eyes open all the time and you merely keep your mouth open."—Washington Star.

Well-Earned Pride.

"What's the matter with that fellow that you just introduced me to? Has he recently inherited a great fortune, or did he do something in the war for which people have made a hero of him? He seems to be wonderfully swelled up over something."

"Oh, I forgot. I ought to have mentioned the fact that his dog took a prize at the bench show last week."—Cleveland Leader.

Getting Hobson's Perquisites.

"That Sergt. Bunker is certainly a terror."

"What has he done now?"

"As soon as we got off at the station he rushed up and kissed the three prettiest girls in the crowd—all perfect strangers."

"What did they say?"

"They said, 'Oh, George, when are you coming home again?'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A VIRTUOSO.

From The Washington Star.

He was far from prepossessing, and they wondered, one and all,
How he ever got a chance to answer to his country's call.
His gait was rude and shambling, and his eyes were small and dim,
And annoying depredations were most always traced to him.
But the disapproval didn't reach its climax till one night,
When, bearing an accordion, he gayly hove in sight;
And they vowed an awful vengeance to be wrought without delay
When tranquilly he sat himself beneath the stars to play.

But they paused again to listen to the notes so harsh and shrill,
And presently the voices that had uttered wrath were still.
The instrument was sounding strains that mothers used to sing
When childish eyelids answered to the twilight shadowing.
That "Nellie Was a Lady" it would hoarsely tell them all,
And "Hard Times Come No More" and "When the Leaves Begin to Fall."
It sang straight to their hearts, and ears that once had been dismayed
In sweet remembrance listened as the old accordion played.

Oh, happy organ builder, if the creature you devise
Can equal those crude harmonies that faltered to the skies!
Oh, thrice triumphant master, if such plaudits you can win
As you rest your loving cheek against your faithful violin!
The sternest mood grew gentle as with voices soft and low
They joined and sang in chorus those dear tunes of long ago.
And their favorite musician will forever be the scamp
Who found the old accordion and brought it into camp.

CRETAN RIOTERS ARRESTED

Ringleaders Taken Into Custody and Delivered to the British Admiral.

HIS ULTIMATUM RESPECTED

Its Terms Probably Will Be Complied with Without Resistance—Objections to Trials by an International Commission.

CANDIA, Crete, Sept. 15.—An aide de camp of Djevad Pasha boarded the British flagship last evening and announced that he had an important communication for the Admiral. He said that thirty-nine houses from which the British troops had been fired upon had been demolished, and that 113 of the ringleaders of the disturbances had been arrested. He added that the Embassies of the powers at Constantinople in deference to the request of the Sultan had agreed that the prisoners be tried by an international commission.

This alleged decision of the Embassies did not accord with the demands made by the British Admiral, Gerard Henry Noel. Such an arrangement would increase the difficulty experienced in disarming the Mussulmans, as it would encourage them in the belief that the Sultan of Turkey still influences the Embassies of the powers at Constantinople.

Later forty-three of the ringleaders who had been arrested were delivered to the British Admiral, and it was considered probable that all the terms of his ultimatum would be complied with without resistance.

It is doubtful whether Great Britain will consent to include the outrage on her flag with the questions of pillage and the massacre of Christians, which are purely international questions.

DR. ANGELL ON CRETE.

Retiring Minister to Turkey Says the Powers Must Act Vigorously.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The morning papers publish an interview with the retiring United States Minister to Turkey, Dr. James B. Angell, who is a passenger on the White Star steamer Teutonic, which left Queenstown this afternoon for New York. Dr. Angell expressed somewhat despondent views as to the condition of Crete.

"The powers," he said, "must act vigorously. In any event, they will find they have hard work before them. The Sultan is a cute and determined man, who has acquired extraordinary prestige with his people since the Turko-Grecian war. Turkey will desperately resist giving up Crete. America has no interests there, save those of humanity."

SALISBURY YIELDS TO RUSSIA.

China Stops Negotiations with the English Syndicate Relative to the Niu-Chwang Railroad.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Despite Lord Salisbury's declaration that he would brook no interference from any other power in the Niu-Chwang Railway loan contract, he has now yielded to all the conditions Russia imposed. As a result, the negotiations with the English syndicate have been broken off and those with the Russo-Chinese Bank have been resumed."

ITO'S MISSION TO CHINA.

The Japanese Statesman Welcomed—Change in Chinese Policy.

PEKIN, Sept. 14.—The Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman who is understood to be visiting China for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, arrived here to-day, and was received at the railroad station by notabilities specially ordered by the Emperor to welcome the distinguished visitor.

An edict has been published, extending the postal operations throughout the empire and replacing the present system of Government couriers. The frequent edicts introducing reforms and cutting down expenditures prove that the Emperor's advisers are bent upon a policy which can only be the result of a complete change of opinion. Most of the Chinese and the old European residents look upon the change as being too sweeping and irritating to the official classes. But it is evident the Emperor has decided to abolish many abuses, and his efforts are welcomed by all the enlightened Chinese, who, however, counsel moderation.

Japan Orders Cars in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—An order has been received by the St. Louis Car Company for 250 street cars for the Japanese Government. The order, which will be filled, calls for the completion and shipment of the cars within the next 90 days. The amount to be paid for the cars is $300,000.

Missions Attacked in China.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily News says reports have been received there of serious rioting at Ho-Chau, fifty miles from Chung-Kiang. The American and French missions have been attacked and the latter burned.

THE AURANIA DISABLED.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 15.—The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, which sailed from New York on Sept. 6 for Liverpool, has been reported off the south coast of Ireland, disabled and in tow. The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which left here this afternoon, on her way to New York from Liverpool, sighted the Aurania southwest of Brow Head. It was with difficulty that her signals could be distinguished, on account of the fog. The Teutonic then altered her course in order to report the Aurania at the signal station.

It is believed here that the Aurania will head for this port. It is surmised that the International Line steamer Russia, which was due here this morning, is towing the Aurania. There has been some anxiety regarding the Aurania, which is forty hours overdue. She should arrive here to-morrow morning.

The Aurania has on board the following saloon passengers: H. J. Bartholomew, A. R. Bennett, R. Dalton, H. G. Donald, Leslie F. Edwards, Mrs. and Miss Hewitson, Capt. W. D. Holland, Capt. G. W. Lewis, C. Matsunaga, A. A. Ryan, John Ryan, W. M. Sharples, Jr., J. Takenouchi, M. Vaocas, and Dr. John S. Gorman.

The Aurania is one of the older vessels of the Cunard Line. She was built in 1883 at Glasgow, is 470 feet long, has 57 feet beam, and 37 feet depth of hold. She is constructed of steel, and is of 4,030 tons net displacement. She has no mail on board. Her commander is Capt. Alexander McKay.

The report that the Aurania had been sighted in tow, off Brow Head, was not credited at the local office of the Cunard Line last evening. The officials of the line said that it would be impossible for an accident to the Aurania to have been reported and the New York office to have received no word. They acknowledged, however, that the machinery of the Aurania might have become out of order, but thought that the cause of the delay was the dense fog off the Irish Coast.

E. J. Adams of the White Star Line, when asked about the report, said that, though the line had received no word of the accident to the Aurania, yet he believed the cablegram might be true. The line had been advised by cable that the Teutonic had left Queenstown at 11:30 A. M. This would make it possible for her to meet the Aurania, as reported. He believed that if the case were serious Capt. John G. Cameron would tow the Aurania back into port, even though the Teutonic carried the mail.

Passengers Detained in Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 15.—The number of passengers who intended embarking on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic when she called here to-day, bound from Liverpool for New York, exceeded her accommodations by 150 persons. Those who were unable to obtain passage are detained here awaiting the sailing of another steamer.

AUSTRIA IN MOURNING.

The Body of the Murdered Empress Arrives at Vienna—Emperor to Go Into Retirement.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the late Empress of Austria entered the empire last night. Everywhere there were vast, silent crowds and the tolling of bells. Many floral wreaths were brought to the train to be placed on the casket.

The Governor and officials of the Tyrol were drawn up on the platform of the railroad station at Innspruck when the train arrived there.

The funeral train arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. Prince von Lichtenstein, the Chief Court Marshal; the officers of the General Staff, and a military guard of honor, were waiting at the railway station, which was heavily draped with crape.

The clergy having blessed the remains, the procession started for the Hofburg. The whole route was lined with troops, and immense crowds, bareheaded, stood silently watching. The soldiers presented arms as the procession passed. The streets were imposingly decorated.

On reaching the Hofburg the remains were transferred to the chapel. Emperor Francis Joseph, with the principal mourners, had driven from Schönbrunn to the chapel to attend the ceremony of blessing the body.

The scenes at the station, in the streets, and near the Hofburg were weird and solemn. Nothing was omitted. The ceremony was most elaborate and impressive. There was no music and the stillness was only broken by the muffled drums, the suppressed sobs of the populace, and the words of command, which sounded sharp and shrill, though given in an undertone.

As the coffin was borne to the chapel the choir chanted the "Miserere." The Emperor's coming had been kept secret from the public. He was accompanied by his daughters and his sons-in-law. After the benediction all departed except the Emperor and the relatives, who remained alone with the beloved dead until shortly before midnight, when they returned to Schombrunn.

Among the wreaths, the one from President McKinley attracts much attention. It has the Stars and Stripes intertwined, and bears the inscription: "From the President of the United States; a tribute of heartfelt sympathy to the memory of a noble and gracious lady."

All the festivities in connection with the jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph have been completely abandoned. The Emperor will spend six months in almost absolute retirement, only attending to State business, and not going even for the usual Autumn deer shooting.

TWO ANARCHISTS ACCUSED.

Swiss Authorities Arrest Them for Complicity in the Assassination.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 15.—Two important arrests have been made here in connection with the assassination on Saturday last of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

A vagrant named Gualduppo, who was arrested on the eve of the crime, has now been recognized as a dangerous Anarchist. It is believed he is the man who made the handle for the file with which the Empress was murdered.

The second prisoner is an Anarchist named Barbotti. He is charged with harboring Luccheni, the assassin, for several days.

Both Gualduppo and Barbotti have been conveyed in custody to Geneva, where they will be charged with complicity in the assassination.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—Luccheni, the assassin of Empress Elizabeth, appeared to-day before the Correctional Chamber. He entered the court smiling, saluted the public with a wave of the hand, and asked the President of the tribunal in good French to allow him an interpreter. The examination appeared to show a plot involving other Italian Anarchists.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON ANARCHY.

He Speaks of the Necessity of Combating Revolutionary Designs.

PRENZLAU, Prussia, Sept. 15.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here to-day for the purpose of attending the army manoeuvres. Replying to the Burgomaster's address of welcome, his Majesty said they lived in serious times and that revolutionary designs must be forcibly combated. He added:

"The necessity for this was shown by the accursed act of a few days ago. Every citizen should support the Emperor and his Government."

Anarchist Meeting in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—At an Anarchist meeting held here last night the speakers avoided referring to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, and cautiously discussed the proposed peace conference and Emperor William's strike speech.

Mr. Cockran Will Speak.

W. Bourke Cockran has consented to deliver one of the orations at the memorial services in memory of Empress Elizabeth to be held Sunday afternoon in the Grand Central Palace by the Hungarian-Americans of this city.

GEN. MERCIER AND DREYFUS.

The Responsibility of the Former Is Involved in Revision.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Matin to-day says that, while the Cabinet is divided as to the authenticity of certain documents in the Dreyfus case, all the Ministers admit they were not communicated to the defense. Hence, the paper adds, a revision of the trial will bring up the question of the responsibility of Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War at the time Dreyfus was convicted. This, it is explained, is the reason for the hesitancy of the Cabinet. There are rumors that Gen. Mercier will be retired on half pay.

The Echo de Paris says M. Emil Zola is in Switzerland, and that he will return to Paris early in the month of October. He is said to be preparing an address to the public, which will be posted in the principal towns of France.

Arrest in Dreyfus Case Imminent.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Aurore, M. Clemenceau's paper, announces that the arrest of an officer who assisted in the preparation of the Dreyfus dossier is imminent.

CHILE-ARGENTINA DISPUTE.

Queen Victoria to Arbitrate the Question of the Boundary.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Argentine Minister here says that the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina will be submitted to the arbitration of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times says:

"There is no likelihood of war between Chile and Argentina. Both Governments agree fully to arbitration, without limitation."

KING OF KOREA RECOVERING.

A Lady of His Household Suspected of Poisoning Him.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 15.—Further advice received here from Seoul, the capital o Korea, say that the King of Korea, who, with the Crown Prince, became ill on Sunday last, the supposition being that they were poisoned, is recovering. The Crown Prince, however, is still quite ill.

It is now believed that the poisoner was a lady of the household, but doubts are expressed as to whether she was actuated by jealousy or political motives.

Activity of Mount Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Sept. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is now presenting the grandest spectacle since 1872, due to a violent outburst of activity. The central crater and a number of new mouths are vomiting lava and ashes. Three imposing streams are flowing down the mountain side, burning the chestnut woods at the base of Mount Soma, nearly reaching the observatory, destroying part of the funicular railroad leading thereto, and threatening the barracks of the carabineers.

Russia Negotiating a New Loan.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, has arrived here for the purpose of effecting a new Russian loan among the German bankers.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

The German Liliputians Begin Their New Season at the Irving Place Theatre.

MME. GADSKI HERE AGAIN

Gossip of the Theatrical Stage—Francis Wilson's Make-Believe Napoleon.

The German Liliputians came back to town last evening and began the labors they delight in for the new season at the Irving Place Theatre, where the atmosphere suits them and they suit the atmosphere. Their audience, which was numerous and friendly beyond all measure, was largely made up of our German-speaking fellow-citizens with their wives and families, but the ability to understand spoken German nevertheless is not essential to one's enjoyment of the performances of that estimable little comedian Franz Ebert, and his clever associates, little Zink, Max Walter, Selma Goerner, and the others.

In the first place one may buy for a dime a book which contains a synopsis of the play as clear as any synopsis of a thing so hopelessly meaningless as "The Golden Horseshoe," by Herr Robert Breitenbach, could be. The book contains the words of the songs in both languages. The house bill also contains a sketch of the plot which is much more coherent than the piece itself. And, moreover, Ebert, Zink, and Fräulein Goerner frequently speak English sentences, with a delightfully droll pronunciation, and these few sentences, which are all utterly trivial, are quite as important as any line of the German text.

The scene of "The Golden Horseshoe" is Kalamazoo—and when Selma Goerner pronounces that word you have to laugh—the adjacent swamps and the bottom of the contiguous sea. The little folks are in pursuit of wealth and must first find a certain golden horseshoe, which, it seems, is in the possession of the naiads in the unfathomed but not dark caves of ocean. Anyhow, they secure it in a scene full of seawood and things and peopled by countless young women in tights.

The ultimate result of every happening in the spectacular drama is now, as it has been for ages, young women in tights. The hero is pursued by demons, and is rescued by young women in tights. The Prince journeys to the moon and is welcomed by young women in tights. Similarly, the Liliputians, in their new piece, are surrounded, guarded and upheld by cohorts of young women in tights.

Incidentally the little comedians appear as runaway apprentices, mechanical dummies, transatlantic tourists, Salvationists with tambourines, frogs, (when they render a capital croaking song,) mermaids and mermen, and heroes of our war with Spain.

Franz Ebert's sense of humor and sense of proportion, his artistic instinct and repose, his facial play and queer little tricks and manners do not grow stale. He is still Robin Goodfellow, with the artistic perception of a Coquelin. The tiniest of all the merry crew is Helene Linder, who will probably grow.

The scenery, of German manufacture, is appropriate and rather elaborate, while the pink masquerade ballet and the evolutions in the sea caves are very showy tableaus.

MME. GADSKI ARRIVES.

Prima Donna of the Ellis Opera Company Has Been Studying Italian Roles.

Mme. Johanna Gadski, one of the prima donnas of the Charles A. Ellis Opera Company, arrived yesterday from Europe after a two and a half months' stay at her home in Berlin, where she returned after singing nine months in this country, both in concert and opera, and appearing during that period on an average of three times a week.

Mme. Gadski, shortly after her arrival, was seen at the Cambridge. She said she was delighted to return and very anxious to resume her concert and operatic tours, which jointly will keep her in this country fully as long as her stay here last season. She has sung in public very little during her absence, devoting nearly all her time to the study of Italian rôles, in which she will be heard this season for the first time. They include Aida, Valentina in "Les Huguenots," and the Countess in "The Marriage of Figaro," in addition to the other Wagnerian rôles in which she has already appeared. Mme. Gadski says she regrets that she cannot appear in New York owing to the fact that, by an arrangement between Maurice Grau and the Charles A. Ellis Company, the latter will not give opera here this season. Thus far engagements have been made for her appearance in concert prior to the opening of the regular opera season, in Philadelphia, at the Worcester and Maine music festivals, with the Boston and Chicago Symphony Orchestras at Pittsburg and Minneapolis.

Mme. Gadski participated in a concert given Monday on the steamer for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund. Mme. Gadski sang an aria from the "Marriage of Figaro," a composition of Walter Damrosch, "My Wife"; Richard Wagner's "Träume," and "Der Engel," and concluded the programme with Arthur Bird's "Cradle Song." She is accompanied here by her husband.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The play at the Murray Hill Theatre next week will be Bronson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop," which is elementally strong, and involves a situation appealing directly to the hearts of all normally constituted men and women.

Katharine Kidder will act Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal" for the first time in New York at the Grand Opera House week after next. Louis James will be Charles, and Frederick Warde Joseph Surface. The orchestra will probably play "Old Time's Rocks."

The forty-odd real darkies that have been giving a cake walk in the Casino extravaganza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," ever since its production, have been replaced by Caucasian members of the company, and it is surprising to see how much more fun they get out of the affair than the originals did. The white actors travesty the already exaggerated walking of the colored folks.

Collectors and preservers of theatrical playbills have much to answer for, because they deliberately hand down from one generation to another a mass of misinformation, stupidity, and typographical bewilderment. For instance, how will that person who in the next century becomes the proud possessor of a bundle of present-day New York bills ever be able to make up his mind what the real name was of a lively young lady in the Daly Company in 1898 who appeared in the house programmes variously as Mabel, Mabelle, and Mabell, and as Gilman, Gillman, Gilmann, and Gillmann? Another young actress of this hour, now in Francis Wilson's company, bears the eminently respectable, if volcanic, patronym of Crater, but what her given name is, who can tell? According to the bills it is Arline, Arlene, Aline, Alene, or Allene, or all five.

The new review or extravaganza at Koster and Bial's next week promises to be as elaborate in a scenic sense as any piece of its kind lately produced here, and to be full of "local color." One of the stage pictures, for instance, will represent the main floor of a big department store, another the Police Court at Jefferson Market, and a third a corner of the Polish Jews' colony on the lower east side. Josephine Hall will have a prominent part. A department store scene will be a feature, also, of Edward Corbett's new extravaganza, with the suggestive title of "Wine, Women, and Song," which will be put forward at the Grand Opera House next week. In this piece Rip Van Winkle is brought to life again up in the Catskills, and proceeds to the metropolis by the West Shore Railroad, to have what is popularly called a "good time." A burlesque of "The Turtle" will be one of the divertissements. Well, "The Turtle" is as full of sleep as Rip Van Winkle was. It even has a sleep scene.

Great expectations are entertained of Francis Wilson's new rôle, Petitpas, in Englander and Smith's new operetta, "The Little Corporal," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre next Monday night. Petitpas is a peasant, and servant to a proscribed French Marquis, whom he saves from a mob and accompanies to Egypt in the wake of Napoleon's army. The Marquis is incorrigible, however, and is condemned to be shot for writing a satirical song about Napoleon. Then it is that funny Petitpas, who has long prided himself on his resemblance to Bonaparte, assumes the character of the General, and secures his master's release. But presently Petitpas himself, still in the guise of Napoleon, falls into the hands of Arabs, who fancy they have secured a great prize. Wilson ought to make much of this spurious Napoleon if the character is well developed by the librettist. He can certainly look Napoleonic enough. It is probably nothing more than a curious coincidence that Mr. Wilson has long been a student of Napoleonic literature and an indefatigable collector of First Empire pictures and bric-à-brac. That pursuit would scarcely tend to a travesty of Napoleon, and a very comical Bonaparte is what Mr. Wilson's admirers now expect of him.

SOCIETY NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Arrivals and Departures of Cottagers and Visitors—Dinners and Other Entertainments.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—At the meeting of the Town and Country Club to-morrow afternoon at the Casino Theatre Prof. Alexander Agassiz will read a paper on the Fiji Islands.

J. A. De Blois is in New York for a few days.

Mrs. W. C. Buchanan and Mrs. Nobler of New York have ended their visit at Mrs. William J. Swinburne's and returned home.

A number of the convalescent soldiers were transferred to-day from the Newport Hospital to the cottage at Halidon Hall, there to be cared for by Mrs. A. Livingston Mason.

O. H. P. Belmont to-day forwarded his check for $50 to Daniel B. Fearing for use of the distressed servants who were employed at the Ocean House, recently burned.

Lispenard Stewart will leave Wednesday for Canada to go on a hunting trip.

Surgeon Charles S. Cowie, United States Navy, and family are at the Gorton cottage for the Winter.

Montgomery Rooseveit has returned to Newport from his island in Moosehead Lake. He will spend a few days here.

F. Cope Whitehouse will give a reception to-morrow afternoon for his cousin, Mrs. Ide, wife of Commander Ide of the navy.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. H. D. Burnham entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. John G. Weaver of New York is here for a few days.

Miss L. V. Carmine and Miss F. M. Carmine of Baltimore are at Mrs. Wilbur's.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will entertain at dinner next Monday in honor of Vicomte George d'Avenel of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Burden will remain at Fair Lawn until November.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, A. Lanfear Norrie, and R. G. Hone have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop will close their Newport season to-morrow.

Dwight Braman is visiting the Russian Ambassador at New London. The Russian Ambassador says he had a most agreeable time during his visit here; he considers Newport the finest resort of its kind in America, and probably the most beautiful island in the world.

Gen. Corbin, United States Army, will visit Mr. Dwight Braman at his cliff cottage.

The dance recital entitled "An Idyl from Theocritus and Other Scenes," was given this afternoon on the lawn at Miss Mason's villa on Rhode Island Avenue. The dancing was by Isadora Duncan, the recitation by Elizabeth Beoren Duncan, the accompaniment by Mrs. Dora Gray Duncan, and the music by Ethelbert Nevin.

NO PARADE AT NEWPORT.

Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn Prefers Not to Land His Men.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, in command of Capt. Francis A. Cook, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. Senator Wetmore, Congressman Bull, Mayor Boyle, and members of the committee to arrange the proposed entertainment of the officers and men of the naval vessels in Newport Harbor, visited the cruiser, and after a conference with Capt. Cook decided to abandon the proposed land parade as a part of the celebration.

Capt. Cook said that a large number of the officers and fully 150 of the crew are absent on sick leave, and that the battalion formation of the ship's company is very much broken up. It was then decided that the entertainment of the sailors should take the form of a ride on the electrics to Island Park, where a clambake and a vaudeville performance will be given. One division will go Saturday and one Monday.

Besides the men of the Brooklyn, those of the Miantonomoh, torpedo boat Cushing, supply boat Celtic, collier Justin, and tug Leyden, now in the harbor, will be invited to the bake and entertainment. The Vicksburg is expected here from Portsmouth in a day or two.

AN ALABAMA COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Action Precipitated by a Run on Its Bank at Jasper.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 15.—The Jasper Trust Company, operating a bank at Jasper, Walker County, assigned to-day to John A. Gravelee, the cashier. The assignment was precipitated by a run on the bank which began Tuesday, and resulted in all the deposits, except $20,000, being withdrawn. The run was caused by the litigation, now in progress in the Federal Court, growing out of the fight between the English and American stockholders of the Jasper Town and Land Company and the Corona Gas and Coke Company for control of the latter corporation.

The American stockholders have secured the appointment of J. W. Burk as temporary receiver for the Land Company, and are seeking to have his appointment made permanent and extended over the Corona Company, an offshoot of the Land Company and the bank, a large share of the stock of which is owned by the Land Company. This impaired confidence among the depositors in the bank.

The bank is perfectly solvent. Its assets are $80,000, with $65,000 of liabilities, including $33,000 capital stock and $20,000 deposits. The depositors, it is announced, will get every dollar due them. The arguments in the litigation which caused the assignment ended to-day, and Judge Bruce will render a decision upon the receivership very soon. Over $1,000,000 worth of property is involved.

A MEDAL FOR A SEAMAN.

W. S. Robinson of the Battleship Oregon Is Rewarded for Heroism.

An act of heroism performed by Seaman W. S. Robinson, under very unusual circumstances, in June, 1897, led to an interesting ceremony on the quarter deck of the battleship Oregon yesterday afternoon. Robinson was on a train, beating his way to San Francisco. The train stopped on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, which connects the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, and while the train was standing there a woman got off and jumped from the bridge. Robinson leaped after her, and, with great difficulty rescued her. For this heroic deed a medal was presented to him yesterday afternoon.

All hands were mustered on the quarter deck by Capt. Barker at 5 o'clock, and the medal was presented by Commodore Theodore Krombach of the Brooklyn Division Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Mr. Robinson accepted the medal and thanked the donors in a few words.

The medal is of oxidized silver, with carving representing a life belt and two oars crossed, with an anchor in the centre.

Griswold—Stokes.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 15.—Mary Anna Stokes, youngest daughter of the Rev. John D. Stokes, pastor of the Easthampton Presbyterian Church, and Dr. James Brown Griswold of Lyme, Conn., were married last evening, the father of the bride performing the ceremony. After the wedding breakfast the young couple were taken to Sag Harbor, where they boarded Mr. Griswold's yacht, on which they will spend their honeymoon.

Elliott—Sherwood.

Miss Alice Miller Sherwood and Dr. Middleton Stuart Elliott, Surgeon of the United States battleship Oregon, were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 108 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Anita Simmons of Brooklyn.

FRENCH OCCUPY FASHODA

The Marchand Expedition There, Strengthened by a Force of 10,000 Abyssinians.

KITCHENER TO ENGAGE THEM

The British General, with a Strong Force, Probably Now at the Disputed Point—Efforts to Suppress the News.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"News has been received here of the occupation of Fashoda (on the White Nile, south of Khartoum) by the French expedition under Major Marchand, assisted by 10,000 Abyssinians under Ras Makonnen, the principal General of Emperor Menelik."

The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan telegraphs that he has had an interview with the Captain of a boat which has returned from Fashoda, and that the Captain's description of the flag raised there leaves no doubt that it is French.

The Captain says the garrison at Fashoda menaced him, and would have sunk his boat if they had possessed a gun. After getting out of the zone of the garrison's fire the Captain landed and ascertained from natives that the dervishes at Fashoda had been attacked by a force of eight Europeans and a hundred Senegalese soldiers, who defeated the dervishes, killed a hundred, and drove the rest in precipitate flight from the town. The correspondent says:

"There is no doubt that this is the Marchand expedition."

The dispatch was sent from Assouan, and the Captain interviewed belonged to the steamer Tewfikieh, one of the dervish steamers which surrendered to Gen. Kitchener on its return from Fashoda. The correspondent describes Gen. Kitchener's efforts to prevent the news reaching England. He says:

"I wired this identical news a week ago from Omdurman. The Sirdar flatly refused to allow any correspondent to accompany him south of Omdurman, or to go independently. He compelled us to sell our horses and camels, and then told us that unless we returned northward forthwith he could not guarantee us transportation.

"Gen. Kitchener has sent 1,800 Soudanese, 200 men of the Cameron Highlanders, two batteries of Nordenfeldt mountain guns, and several Maxims, on board the gunboats Sultan and Sheikh. The Sirdar accompanies the force on the steamer Dal. Probably they have already arrived at Fashoda."

The correspondent says, also, detailing an earlier movement, that the gunboat Sultan was sent up the Blue Nile to intercept a dervish garrison 2,500 strong, coming to reinforce the Khalifa. The gunboat found and engaged the enemy, killing a thousand, and driving the remainder back. He adds: "It is officially announced that the Khalifa is now surrounded and must be taken, alive or dead, within a few days."

LOFTY BALLOON ASCENSION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Next to the highest balloon ascension on record was made here this afternoon from the Crystal Palace, Suydenham, by Stanley Spencer, the well-known aeronaut, and Dr. Berson.

The balloon, which was inflated with pure hydrogen and has a capacity of 56,500 cubic feet, attained a height of 27,500 feet. At a height of 25,000 feet the air was so rarefied that the occupants of the car were compelled to breathe compressed oxygen by tubes. The temperature was 61 degrees below freezing point. The atmosphere was clear and the coast distinctly visible.

The balloon finally descended near Romford, in Essex.

Anglo-American Union Advocated.

STROUD, England, Sept. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce of this place entertained the delegates of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to-day. John Candler of Boston, who was among the speakers, advocated a closer union between the ports of Bristol and Boston. In the course of his remarks he said that never in the history of Great Britain and America had the two countries been so closely bound together, and he expressed the belief that it would be impossible in the future to break this bond of union.

DEATH OF RICHARD BUSTEED.

Richard Busteed, the lawyer, died suddenly Wednesday in the Home for Incurables at Fordham. Ten years ago he retired from active business on account of failing health and a year later suffered a severe stroke of apoplexy followed by partial paralysis. Three years ago he went to the Home for Incurables at Fordham and improved in health. At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, while sitting in a chair reading, he had another paralytic stroke, to which he succumbed. A brother, George W. Busteed of New York, survives him. The funeral services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Richard Busteed was born at Cavan, Ireland, on Feb. 16, 1812, and was the son of George Washington Busteed, a Dublin barrister who later was made Colonel in the British Army. The father then became Secretary of the Island of St. Lucia, but his zeal in the cause of emancipation got him into trouble, and after a visit to Ireland he moved to Canada, and at London established a paper called The True Patriot. Young Richard learned the trade of typesetting in this office, and then accompanied his father to different cities in the United States, finally coming to New York, where he found employment on The Commercial Advertiser. While working here he was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Church.

In 1840 Mr. Busteed visited Ireland, and on his return to this city devoted himself to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was very successful in trying several extradition cases, and established a wide reputation in his profession. In 1856 he was appointed Corporation Counsel of New York City, and held this office for three years. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1860 and was a bitter opponent of Lincoln; but after the attack on Fort Sumter he joined the ranks of the war Democrats and became a stanch supporter of the Union. On Aug. 17, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was stationed first in New York, and then in Washington.

His radical ideas on the slavery question raised many enemies who exerted all their influence to prevent his confirmation. In December, 1862, he assumed command of a brigade at Yorktown. Subsequently the Colonels in his command sent a letter to the Senate expressing their approval of the improvement in discipline made in the commands under him, but before his name could be sent to the Senate he resigned his command. On Sept. 17, 1863, President Lincoln appointed him United States District Judge of Alabama, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 20, 1864. In the Autumn of the following year he opened his court, and decided that the test oath presented by Congress was unconstitutional so far as it applied to attorneys practicing before United States courts. This decision was adopted by Judges in other States, and finaly by the United States Supreme Court.

In November, 1865, Judge Busteed had a controversy with the military authorities in Alabama that involved important questions relating to the suspension of the habeas corpus act. In 1874 he resigned his office and returned to this city, where he resumed the practice of law.

Dinner for John F. Egan.

A complimentary dinner was given last night for John F. Egan, the former political prisoner, who for three years has represented the Amnesty Society of Ireland in this country, and who has been appointed Sword-bearer to the Corporation of Dublin, and will sail for Ireland to-morrow. The dinner was given in the New Amsterdam Hotel, and was presided over by Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile.

Petition for a Hotel Receiver.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15.—J. O. Shoup of Dayton, formerly manager of the Chittenden, asks in a petition filed to-day that a receiver be appointed for the hotel and all the other property owned by the Chittendens, amounting to $600,000. Mr. Shoup pleads several unsatisfied judgments in support of his claim.

To Build an Arkansas Railroad.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Choctaw Construction Company was incorporated to-day to build a railroad in Arkansas. Capital, $600,000. The incorporators are Francis I. Gowon and Charles E. Ingersoll of Philadelphia and Robert H. McCarter of Newark.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Samuel Eliot.

Samuel Eliot died yesterday at his Summer home in Beverly Farms, Mass. Dr. Eliot was once President of Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn. His death was caused by heart failure.

Dr. Eliot was born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1821, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1839. He was for two years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, and subsequently traveled and studied in Europe. His first school was a charitable institution which rescued children from the streets.

In 1847 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," that were intended to form a part of a "History of Liberty," which he had meditated for several years. The first installment appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," altered to that of "History of Liberty, Part I., the Ancient Romance"; followed in 1853 by Part II., "The Early Christians." In 1856 he published "A History of the United States from 1492 to 1850," and in 1880 a selection of "Poetry for Children." Many addresses, reports, and articles were printed by him in periodicals.

Dr. Eliot was Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, from 1856 to 1864, and was President of the college from 1860 to 1864. In 1871-73 he was University Lecturer at Harvard; from 1872 to 1876 he was head master of the Girls' High School in Boston; and from 1878 to 1880 he was Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools. Up to the time of his death he remained at the head of several literary and charitable institutions in Boston.

Col. John G. Fay.

Col. John G. Fay died suddenly on Wednesday at his home, 20 West Fifteenth Street. He was born fifty-nine years ago, in Westchester County, and was descended from Lord Pell of Pelham Manor, the holder of the Long Reach Patent, which he transferred to the Huguenots, giving them possession of New Rochelle in the early part of the eighteenth century. Col. Fay spent most of his life at his home, in East Chester, and remained a bachelor until about seven years ago, when he married Mrs. Andrew J. Ackerman, formerly Miss Katherine Clark of this city, who survives him.

Col. Fay served in the war of the rebellion in the Third New York Volunteers. At the close of the war he became a lawyer, but for the last few years had not practiced. Some time ago he was Supervisor of New Rochelle, and for years was a Vestryman of St. Paul's Church, East Chester. The funeral will be held from St. Paul's Church, Vesey Street, this city, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and burial will follow, with Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic ceremonies, at Greenwood Cemetery. Col. Fay was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Farnsworth Post, and of the Hiawatha Lodge, F. and A. M. of Mount Vernon. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Gen. James Jensen Dana.

Gen. James Jensen Dana, United States Army, retired, died in Keene, N. H., yesterday, after a short illness. He was born in Waltham, Mass., April 9, 1821, was commissioned Lieutenant of the Fourth Light Artillery in 1855, went through the civil war, rising to the rank of Brigadier General in the Quartermaster's department. After the war he served in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nebraska, and was placed on the retired list in 1884.

Gen. Dana, with Mrs. Dana, had been visiting his old friend Lemuel Hayward of Keene, as has been his custom for years. He leaves one son, Richard Dana of New York. The remains will be taken to Washington for interment in the Arlington Cemetery with military honors.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. J. W. JOHNSON, who for seventeen years prior to 1893 was President of the Oregon State University, died yesterday at his home in Eugene, Oregon.

JOHN GAMBLE, who was fifty-seven years old, died on Tuesday at 476 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and a shipping and commission broker at 174 Front Street. He began business when a youth and succeeded the firm of James Hunter & Co. Mr. Gamble in the civil war was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He was a member of this regiment's veteran corps and of Monroe Post, G. A. R. Funeral services will be had at his late home to-night.

Dr. JOSEPH KUFNER, sixty years old, died Wednesday at his residence, 420 West Forty-seventh Street. He was born in Germany, where he pursued his studies, both at the University of Vienna and at Münich. Thirty-five years ago he came to America and took up the practice of medicine in this city. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and three sons. The funeral services will be held to-day at his late residence, and the interment will be in the Lutheran Cemetery, Long Island.

PETER C. ANTHONY, one of Brooklyn's oldest citizens, died Wednesday at his home, 191A Halsey Street. Death, which resulted from old age, was hastened by injuries sustained by Mr. Anthony while a passenger on a Broadway cable car in February, 1897. Mr. Anthony was born eighty-three years ago in Sharon, Schoharie County, N. Y., and came to this city about forty years ago. He engaged in the real estate business, retiring several years ago. He had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years, although his business interests were largely in Manhattan. Four daughters and three sons survive him. Funeral services will be held at the residence this evening at 7 o'clock, and the interment will take place in Bloomfield, N. J., to-morrow.

SMALLEST CADET AT ANNAPOLIS.

An Alabama Boy So Bright His Diminutive Stature Is Ignored.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 15.—Naval Cadet D. C.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices { 252 FIFTH AVE., cor. 28th St. / 489 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 200 BROADWAY, cor. Beade St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.

U. S. Government Bonds

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of Two Dollars per share of common stock, and Three Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment, the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the third installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the fourth payment.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 2d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-five 30-100 dollars ($48,855.30.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of September, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BADGER ELECTRIC COMPANY (Lt'd).

Notice is hereby given that under terms of Articles 10 and 11 of mortgage, dated October 1st, 1891, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, Bond No. 76, for $1,000, has been drawn for redemption at 104 and accrued interest on October 1st, 1898, and will be paid on presentation at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 2d, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A HUNDRED-SHARE CERTIFICATE OF Secor Marine Propeller Co. stock, at bargain, to close an estate. WALTER C. STOKES & CO., Brokers, 66 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

The upward movement in prices was continued yesterday, again the market moved up easily and steadily in response to the increasing demand for the standard shares from outside investors and speculators. Buying by important financial interests showed conspicuously, and the bearish activity of the professional contingent was less than for some time. Throughout the list there were substantial recoveries, several issues regaining all the ground lost through a fortnight of bear shouting and pounding.

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To-day's market gave further proof that the natural tendency of the market is upward. Stocks are relieved of the artificial pressure from which they have been suffering for some time; the logical demand for securities is influential again; prices consequently advance. The quick recoveries of the past two days show clearly the two factors which brought about the reaction. There were pyramids and thinly margined holdings of stock and there was confident bear aggressiveness. These two influences are now well worked out and the market goes on normally.

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It was shown yesterday that those speculative interests, so weak of position as to grow apprehensive over tight money preaching, are out of the market. Just before the close the call money rate ran up to 5 per cent. and there were big transactions at that figure. A week ago such a development would have caused a panic—light-weighted speculators would have rushed to throw overboard their holdings and professional bear operators would have gleefully pounded stocks and helped along declines. Yesterday the advance in money rates did not even produce a tremor. It came upon a market already liquidated—a market in which, as the bear party evidently reasoned, professional hammering could not have been permanently effective. Speculators nervous over the money market situation have already sold their stocks.

***

Substantially higher prices cabled from London before the New York opening did much to improve Wall Street sentiment. Other developments—largely increased Government deposits in the New York banks, the Treasury Department's plans to relieve the banks of their heavy payments on bonds, easier time money, a further decline in sterling exchange rates, a sharp advance in wheat prices—all contributed to inspire Wall Street with new confidence and to make all the more evident the good judgment of those interests, big and little, who did not allow themselves to be frightened by the tight money reaction.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $329,100 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105¾; $1,000 3s, registered, at 105¼, and $10,600 3s, small, at 105⅛@105¼.

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In State bonds, $18,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76@76¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Internat. Paper Co.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Int. Paper Co. pf.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Kan. City, F. S. & G.	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2½	L. E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	3⅞	Minnesota Iron	4½
Am. Steel & Wire	4½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead Co.	1¼
At. T. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	2	Northern Pacific	3½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅜
Canada Southern	⅝	Ontario & Western	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Ore. R. & Nav.	½
Central Pacific	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅜
Chi. & East. Illinois	½	Pullman Car	1
Chi. Gt. Western	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	A 1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	⅛	St. L. Southw. pf.	¾
Chi., N. Northw.	⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	6
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	1⅜	Texas Pacific	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1¾
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	3⅛
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
General Electric	1¼	Wabash pf.	⅝
Great North. pf.	4¼	West Chi. St.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Illinois Central	1	W. & L. E., $5 as pd.	⅝
Illinois Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.	5½	Oregon Short Line	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1⅛
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅝	Nor. P. prior 4s, reg.	1½
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1	Or. Short L. inc. B	1
Evans. & Ind. 1st	1	Penn. 4½s	1¼
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s	3	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Minn. & St. L. con.	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Wabash 2d	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, tr. r.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st. 2-4s	1	Rio G. West. 4s	1
Mut. Union Tel. 6s	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $141,418,822; balance, $10,211,340; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $757,279.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅞@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛@5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, 1⅝, to 68¾; St. Paul, 1, to 113⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 80¼; Erie first preferred, ½, to 37½; Illinois Central, ½, to 116; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 59, and New York Central, ¼, to 120¾. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60⅝. Atchison sold at 13½, Canadian Pacific at 90¼, Erie at 14¼, and Reading at 9⅜. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 15-16 for money and 110 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increase, £231,000; circulation decrease, £332,000; bullion decrease, £101,243; other securities decrease, £62,000; other deposits increase, £437,000 public deposits decrease, £242,000; notes reserve increase, £265,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability it 41.31 per cent., as compared with 40 per cent. last week, and against a decline from 52 per cent. to 51.70 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increase, 25,350,000f.; Treasury accounts current increase, 3,850,000f.; gold on hand decrease, 7,800,000f.; bills discounted increase, 6,975,000f.; silver on hand decrease, 4,400,000f.

ATCHISON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The full annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system for the year ended June 30, 1898, has just been issued. Following are figures and extracts from the report, signed by President E. P. Ripley and Chairman Aldace F. Walker:

The following is a summary of the operations of the system for the fiscal year:

Total earnings from operation	$39,214,099.24
Total operating expenses	28,506,335.12
Net earnings	$10,707,764.12
Receipts from other sources	182,027.17
Total revenue	$10,889,791.29
Taxes, rentals, and other charges	2,007,218.05
Balance applicable to fixed charges	$8,882,573.24
Fixed interest charges	4,992,148.30
Surplus for fiscal year	$3,890,424.94
Surplus from preceding year after deducting charges shown on profit and loss account, including 3 per cent. interest paid on adjustment bonds	52,220.62
Total surplus to June 30, 1898	$3,942,645.56

Out of this surplus your Directors, pursuant to the provisions of the company's adjustment mortgage, have declared interest to be payable to the holders of adjustment mortgage bonds at the maximum rate of 4 per cent.; and the same will be paid accordingly on Nov. 1, 1898, at the company's office, in the City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of adjustment mortgage coupons No. 2. This payment ($2,053,840) will reduce the above surplus to $1,888,805.56.

Arrangements have been made for the retirement of the guarantee fund notes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company falling due Nov. 1, 1898, (of which the amount outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year was $8,605,000,) through the employment of general mortgage bonds, reserved for this purpose. The amount of guarantee fund notes which had been exchanged under this arrangement on June 30, 1898, was $5,655,000. The remainder will be retired prior to Nov. 1 next, or will be paid in cash on that date. By this transaction annual interest charges will be reduced approximately, $112,220. When completed no securities will exist prior in lien to the general mortgage except Chicago and St. Louis divisional bonds, $1,500,000, falling due in 1915; sundry miscellaneous divisional bonds, aggregating $693,210, and equipment bonds, $1,000,000. The equipment bonds are being paid off at the rate of $250,000 per year, and the New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, holds cash and securities applicable thereto in the amount of $307,669.86.

The securities on hand June 30, 1898, are conservatively estimated as worth $2,423,256.64, all being free Treasury assets except $135,000 general mortgage bonds. There was also on hand cash to the amount of $2,587,743.98. On that date, in addition thereto, the company was entitled to issue and sell new general mortgage bonds to reimburse itself for expenditures previously made on capital account to the amount of $4,435,667.

Since July 1, 1898, the sale of such general mortgage bonds, to the amount of $3,500,000, has been accomplished and other adjustments made, leaving the condition of the Treasury on July 31, 1898, as follows:

Cash on hand	$5,568,167.79
Securities on hand	2,700,752.56

The amount to the credit of rolling stock replacement fund July 1, 1897, was $513,-291.98. Monthly charges have been made to operating expenses and credited to this fund in respect to all equipment removed from service during the year, in amounts equal to the present cost of corresponding new equipment. These credits aggregated the sum of $564,662.03, making the total fund available during the year for the acquisition of new equipment $1,077,954.01. The amount expended during the year from this fund was $879,952.03, leaving $198,001.98 carried forward to the next fiscal year, and now in process of expenditure.

The large increase in gross earnings of the Atchison system is chiefly due to bountiful crops in Texas, Kansas, and California, to the development of mining interests, and to the general improvement in business conditions throughout the West. The wheat crop of Kansas, the cotton crop of Texas, and the fruit crop of California were all larger than for several years past, and the last was larger than ever before. It has seemed wise to your Directors to take advantage of this year of large gross income to prepare for the possibility of less favorable conditions in the future by continuing the work of putting the property into condition to be operated with the maximum of economy. It will be noticed that the large expenditure made has been chiefly for betterments under the accounts, "maintenance of road and structures" and "maintenance of equipment." It will doubtless be found desirable to continue the replacement of wooden bridges with a permanent work, but in other respects the extraordinary betterment expenses paid out of earnings may be expected to largely decline after the present calendar year. Permanent work during the fiscal year has included the following items:

489 miles of track ballasted, new, and renewed.

531 miles new steel laid, including rails rerolled.

236 miles second-hand steel laid.

11¼ miles wooden bridges and trestles dispensed with or replaced with permanent work.

The return of prosperous conditions throughout the country at large has revived many railway projects which, if carried through, would be in some instances competitors and in other instances connections and feeders of the Atchison system. Some of these projects have present merit, but most of them are in advance of any real demand, and if built would have a hard struggle for some years, even though ultimately profitable. Your Directors have not felt that it was necessary or desirable at present to assume largely increased obligations, and with few exceptions have declined to render assistance to the construction of roads which in time might possibly become of considerable value as auxiliaries. It is, of course, true that the policy of inaction in such matters may have to be modified in order to protect your existing property.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

DEBIT.

To operating expenses—		
Maintenance of road and structures	$8,281,397.88	
Maintenance of equipment	4,659,277.99	
Transportation and traffic	14,468,014.58	
General expenses	1,097,644.67	
		$28,506,335.12
To rental of tracks and terminals		295,540.58
To taxes		1,420,123.05
To balance carried down		8,992,100.49
Total		$39,214,099.24
To interest on bonds		$4,992,148.30
To advances to subsidiary companies written off		28,754.13
To assessments paid		1.25
To proportion of discount on general mortgage bonds		26,599.13
To sundry items chargeable to operating accounts in readjustment, including improvements on leased lines		236,199.91
To balance, being net income for the year, carried to profit and loss account		3,890,424.94
Total		$9,174,127.66

CREDIT.

By earnings—		
Freight	$28,588,716.76	
Passenger	7,347,361.59	
Mail	1,088,260.75	
Express	1,119,627.64	
Miscellaneous	1,070,132.50	
		$39,214,099.24
Total		$39,214,099.24
By balance brought down		$8,992,100.49
To income from investments		104,028.69
By interest, discount, and exchange		59,033.78
By Land Department account, (net)		18,964.70
Total		$9,174,127.66

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S GAINS.

The Northern Pacifics were the features of yesterday's market. The common was the most active stock on the list, figuring for more than 68,000 shares, and it was also the most buoyant, touching a new high figure—41½—and making a net gain of over three points. Northern Pacific preferred was also notably strong, selling at 78⅝ on a much smaller volume of trading.

The heavy European buying of both stocks continued, and there were also extensive purchases by brokers known to be acting for local banking interests. Mr. Hill's Stock Exchange representatives were also active in the Northern Pacific crowd. The heaviest buyer of the day was Mr. Housman.

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As foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Northern Pacific's statement for the first week of September, which was made public after the close of business yesterday, breaks all previous records. The increase for the week is more than $100,000, the total gross earnings amounting to nearly $600,000. The increase amounts to more than 20 per cent. Friends of the Northern Pacifics have been predicting that current earnings would prove great surprises in Wall Street, and this statement confirms their forecasts.

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Among interests identified with the Northern Pacific management there is continued confidence in the property and its securities. Not only are steadily increasing earnings counted upon, but there are intimations of pending developments of great importance in the affairs of the company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Call money was steady around 3½ per cent. during the greater part of yesterday, and the bulk of the loans was made at that price. Transactions were heavy, and many banks and trust companies which have recently held aloof from the call market appeared with liberal offerings. Just before the close of business the rate advanced sharply, and transactions were made at 5 per cent. The closing figure was 4½ per cent.

Time money was easier in tone than heretofore. There were liberal offerings for four months at 4 per cent.

SUGAR TRUST BEARISHNESS.

Sugar Trust, next to Northern Pacific common, was yesterday the most active stock in the market, transactions during the day aggregating over 55,000 shares. The stock touched a new low figure for this movement, selling at 126¼, but, despite the pressure under which it was kept all day, it made a substantial net gain of between 1 and 2 points. Wall Street sentiment on Sugar Trust is decidedly bearish. The recent stories of new competition and of decisions on all sides to carry on a fierce and profit-absorbing trade war seem to have received general credence. Practically every room trader on the Stock Exchange is short of Sugar Trust, and every one of them is professing to know all about Mr. H. O. Havemeyer's account books. It is everywhere asserted that Mr. Havemeyer has sold out his stock because of his advance knowledge of what the Sugar Trust is going to in its war with competitors. This is a little unusual for Mr. Havemeyer, for hitherto that gentleman has shown a great deal of ability in managing his own affairs and keeping his private business from the knowledge of Wall Street professionals.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RATES.

The Canadian Pacific's acquiescence in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision in the rate war is completed by the following official schedule of rates, filed with the commission and sent out in circular form to the road's agents. The circular issues from Montreal:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Rates to Kootenay and Pacific Coast Points via Fort William or Sault Ste. Marie and Soo-Pacific Route. To take effect Sept. 25, 1898:

To	From New York, Via Montreal, Prescott, Brockville, or Buffalo and Toronto. Limited. 1st Class.	2d Class.	From Chicago. (Basing rates only.) Limited. 1st Class.	2d Class.	From Kansas City. (Basing rates only.) Limited. 1st Class.	2d Class.
Vancouver, B. C.	$76.70	$66.70	$60.50	$50.50	$50.00	$40.00
Victoria, B. C.						
New Westminster, B. C.						
Seattle, Wash.						
Tacoma, Wash.						
Portland, Ore.						
Nelson, B. C.	74.20	66.70	58.00	51.50	47.50	40.00
Rossland, B. C.	75.20	67.70	59.00	52.50	48.50	41.00
Astoria, Ore.	78.20	68.20	63.00	53.00	51.50	41.50
San Francisco, Cal.	77.50	66.75	60.50	50.50	50.00	40.00

To make rates from points not shown: Add lowest current first-class limited and second-class rates to Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Chicago, or to Kansas City, by any route, to the rates from Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Chicago, and Kansas City respectively shown above, not exceeding at points on the direct lines between New York and Montreal, Prescott, Brockville, Suspension Bridge, or Buffalo, or on the direct lines between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Suspension Bridge, or Buffalo, the rates shown above from New York and Washington, and Baltimore and Philadelphia, respectively. Lower rates must not be applied via Suspension Bridge or Buffalo than the rates quoted above of like class from those points respectively.

Above rates to Vancouver, B. C., will apply also to the following points: Aberdeen, Wash.; Anacortes, Wash.; Bellingham, Wash.; Blaine, Wash.; Coupeville, Wash.; Deception, Wash.; Edmonds, Wash.; Everett, Wash.; Fairhaven, Wash.; Fidalgo, Wash.; Guemes, Wash.; La Conner, Wash.; Montesano, Wash.; Nanaimo, B. C., (via Vancouver and steamer;) Oak Harbor, Wash.; Oocsta, Wash.; Phinney, Wash.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Samish, Wash.; Sedro, Wash.; Sehome, Wash.; Snohomish, Wash.; Steilacoom, Wash.; Utsalady, Wash. Rates above quoted must not be exceeded in selling to intermediate points on the direct line.

Above rates to San Francisco, Cal., will apply also to following points via Shasta route: Lathrop, Cal.; Stockton, Cal.; Marysville, Cal.; Tehama, Cal.; Red Bluff, Cal.; Williams, Cal.; Redding, Cal.; Willows Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; Woodland, Cal.; San José, Cal.

TOBACCO'S NEW HIGH PRICE.

Tobacco Trust yesterday sold at 150½, the highest price ever reached by the stock. All day it was notably strong on heavy buying by brokers generally supposed to have close relationships with insiders—the very insiders who are promising their friends that the next Tobacco Trust dividend will be at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The stock made a net gain of nearly 4 points for the day, closing near 150. Yesterday's buying was at times very aggressive, and the supply of the stock seemed to be rather limited. It is said that there is a substantial short interest in Tobacco, which is centred in two or three offices—a fact of which the friends of the stock have full knowledge.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

The iron and steel stocks were decidedly strong yesterday. Minnesota Iron sold up to 94¾, making a net gain of over 4 points. Judging from the recent activity and buoyancy of these shares, it is likely that the Federal Steel issues, which are now traded in on the curb "when issued," will soon become conspicuous.

According to the latest reports, the Johnson Steel Company is to go into the combination, and it is the plan to quadruple that concern's output.

This news is highly encouraging to friends of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Road, for it means materially increased traffics and materially increased earnings for the property.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDENDS.

Both Union Pacific stocks figured conspicuously among the buoyant issues yesterday. The common ran up to 33 and closed at that price, with a net gain of 2 points, while the preferred sold up to 66⅝, and made a gain of 1⅜ points. There was considerable buying of the stock based on anticipation of action upon the preferred's dividend in the near future. Wall Street seems to be all at sea as to the dividend, and there are many guesses at the rate. In some high quarters it is intimated that there will be declared 1½ per cent. semi-annually, to be followed by a declaration of 2½ per cent. for the second half of the year, making 4 per cent. in all. According to predictions by friends of inside interests, the Union Pacific statement will show larger figures than are generally looked for.

AS TO PEOPLE'S GAS.

People's Gas made another gain of between 1 and 2 points yesterday, selling as high as 106¾. Inside buying continued heavy and Chicago houses were also active in the same way. Wall Street generally looks upon the recent inside buying of People's Gas as highly significant, although in some professional quarters there is still outstanding a large short interest in the stock. It is not improbable that before the coming week has progressed far official announcement will be made of the Indiana Fuel Gas settlement.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

Of all of the Granger stocks there was persistent buying of good character yesterday. Wall Street interests identified with the properties were active in this direction and out-of-town houses also figured in the buying. Boston took considerable Burlington, and Chicago was a buyer of all three of the group. London houses also took considerable St. Paul. Friends of the Grangers are talking with new enthusiasm, because of the settlement of Western passenger rate disputes.

THE NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC.

General Electric new stock was traded in on the Stock Exchange for the first time yesterday. It sold between 76 and 77. The old stock which has been transferred to the unlisted department sold up to 46½, making a gain of between 1 and 2 points. The old General Electric is to be exchanged for the new on the basis of one share of old for three-fifths of a share of new.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO STRONG.

Buying by reorganization interests was responsible for a further advance of 2 points in Baltimore and Ohio certificates. They sold yesterday at 43¼. Wall Street continues to hear rumors of strong financial interests having corralled the syndicate's holdings of Baltimore and Ohio stock.

ANOTHER REFUNDING PLAN.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the New York, Ontario and Western Company has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. some $6,000,000 general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds which hitherto have been held in reserve in the company's treasury for the purpose of retiring the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, which run until 1939, but which are redeemable at 105 next year. There are $5,600,000 of these bonds outstanding.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Arrival of $425.42 of gold from Europe.

Decrease of $1,032.74 in August export shipments of silver from Pacific Coast points, making a decrease of $2,610,797 from Jan. 1.

Dealings for the first time in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange in Baltimore and Ohio prefererd stock and bonds, deliverable when issued.

Decrease of $209,154 in Erie's surplus net earnings for the quarter ended June 30.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,124,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad.

Election of Andrew G. C. Sage of New York and Albert J. Wright of Buffalo to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Production of Anthracite Coal for August officially placed at 3,783,000 tons, against 4,086,000 tons for the same month last year.

Decision of the stockholders of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad of Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad of Indiana to consolidate the two companies.

Boston Clubhouse Sold.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The Algonquin Club's house, on Commonwealth Avenue, one of the most elaborately equipped buildings of the kind in the country, was sold to-day by the Trustees of the bondholders, under foreclosure proceedings. The assessed value of the property is $232,000. It was bought today for $141,000 by a syndicate, which is interested in the club, and which will promote its interests.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32002	37677	45898
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
228	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13985	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
613	8074	14188	19247	32681	37956	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33063	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38688	46459
888	8316	14447	19668	33124	38660	46468
1074	8325	14477	19689	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46491
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20464	33296	38715	46631
2105	8411	14584	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20556	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33593	38958	46735
2255	8484	14838	20604	33599	39202	46806
2268	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2280	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2368	8656	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 15, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	117	18	Adams Express	114	115	114	114	.....
31½	32½	10	American Malting Co..	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31⅜	.....
82	82½	850	Am. Malting Co. pf....	82	82½	82	82	.....
35⅜	35½	4,420	American Cotton Oil..	35½	36¼	34¾	35½	+1
85½	87	145	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	86	87	86	87	+1½
130	135	10	American Express	132½	132½	132½	132½	.....
12⅜	13½	880	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ½
37¾	38	1,000	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	36	38	36	38	+2¼
128½	128⅝	55,419	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	127½	128⅝	126¼	128⅝	+1⅝
112	114	281	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
140½	149⅝	43,476	American Tobacco	148	150½	145½	149⅝	+3⅞
127	130	300	American Tobacco pf..	130	130	130	130	+5½
32½	32¾	2,445	Am. Steel & Wire.....	29½	32¾	29½	32¾	+4½
85¾	85⅞	275	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ¾
12⅞	13¼	200	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13	.....
35	35¼	7,960	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	34¾	35⅞	34½	35½	+1
42½	43	4,983	B. & O., 2d in. pd.....	42	43¼	42	43	+2
71¾	72	2,900	B. & O. pf., when iss..	70	72	70	71⅝	.....
3⅛	3⅝	900	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
60	60¼	20,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60	60¼	59	60¼	+ ⅞
53¾	54	100	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅞
87¼	87½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	86¾	87½	86¾	87½	+ ⅝
22⅜	23¾	515	Central Pacific	23	23½	23	23½	+1½
23⅛	23¼	1,350	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22¾	23⅞	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
158		10	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	.....
115½	115¾	20,149	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	115⅛	116	114⅞	115½	+ ⅜
55¼	55½	1,010	Chi. & East. Ill.....	55⅜	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞	+ ½
15⅜	15½	4,845	Chi. Gr. Western.....	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½	+ ⅞
40¼	41	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1¼
8¼	9	133	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
110⅜	110⅜	35,990	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	110	110⅜	109¾	110¼	+1
157	158	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	158	158	157	157	.....
132¼	132½	670	Chi. & Northw.....	132	132⅝	132	132¼	+ ¾
175		8	Chi. & Northw. pf....	175½	175¼	175½	175¼	.....
103⅞	104	7,690	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	103½	104	103¼	104	+1
34	35	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	34	34	34	34	+2¾
41¾	42¼	325	C., C., C. & St. L.....	42⅜	42⅜	41¾	41⅞	+1
15⅝	15⅞	1,500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	+1⅜
51⅝	51⅞	4,550	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	50	52	50	51⅞	+1⅞
21¾	22	980	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	20	21⅞	20	21⅞	+1⅞
182	183	508	Consolidated Gas.....	182½	182½	182	182	+1
48	48¼	920	Consolidated Ice.....	48	48	47½	48	.....
91¼	92	100	Consolidated Ice pf....	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¾	.....
106¾	107⅝	300	Delaware & Hudson....	107¼	107¾	107	107	.....
56½	56⅝	1,955	Denver & R. G. pf....	56	56⅝	56	56⅝	+1⅛
36⅜	36½	1,300	Erie 1st pf.....	36	36¼	36	36	+ ½
77	78	1,400	General Electric	76½	77	78	77	.....
45¼	45¾	4,942	General Electric, Old..	45	46¼	45	46¼	+1¼
137½	138	775	Great Northern pf.....	134	137¾	134	137¾	+4½
28	28¼	340	Hawaiian Sugar	29	29	28½	28½	+ ½
113	113½	1,314	Illinois Central	112½	113¾	112¼	113	+1
67	68¼	2,317	Illinois Steel Co.....	68½	70	68¼	68¼	+ ½
50¼	50½	2,555	International Paper...	48½	50½	48¼	50½	+1½
90	92	735	Int. Paper pf.....	90	90	89	90	+1¾
18⅝	19¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¾
74½	76½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75½	75½	75	75	+ ½
57¼	57½	6,475	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅜	57½	56¾	57⅜	+ ⅝
97¼	97½	13,915	Manhattan Con	97	97½	96⅝	97¼	+ ⅝
156	156	1,281	Met. Street Ry.....	153¾	156	154½	155¾	+ ¼
59	59½	31	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	60	60	60	60	.....
94½	95	6,210	Minn. Iron, ex div....	91½	94¾	91¼	94¾	+4½
11½	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	.....
34	34½	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
33¼	33½	3,105	Missouri Pacific	33½	33½	32⅞	33¼	+ ¾
26½	20	18	Mobile & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
35¾	36	160	National Lead Co....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+1¼
110	113	205	National Lead Co. pf..	110	110	110	110	.....
4	5	225	National Linseed Oil..	5	5	5	5	.....
40	45	100	New Central Coal	43	43	43	43	.....
90½	91	110	New Jersey Central...	90	90	90	90	+ ½
99	99½	918	New York Air Brake..	98	99¼	98	99	+ ⅞
116⅞	117	900	N. Y. Cent., ex div....	116¾	116⅞	116½	116⅞	— ⅛
52¼	52⅜	3,320	Norfolk & West. pf....	52⅞	53¼	52⅜	52½	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	100	North American	6¼	6½	6½	6½	.....
41⅜	41½	55,605	Northern Pacific	39	41⅝	39	41⅜	+3¼
78½	78⅝	16,908	Northern Pacific pf....	77⅜	78⅝	77⅝	78½	+1⅜
15¾	15⅞	500	Ontario & Western....	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
56½	57	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
32½	33	227	Oregon Short Line	35¼	35¼	33	33	— ½
45	46	528	Pacific Coast	45	45½	45	45½	+1
83	86	25	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	.....
33	33⅛	2,210	Pacific Mail	32⅜	33½	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
118¼	119	400	Pennsylvania R. R....	118⅜	118⅜	118¼	118⅜	+ ⅛
106⅜	106½	17,830	People's Gas, Chicago.	105½	106¾	105¼	106⅜	+1⅜
7½	8½	50	Pitts. & Western pf....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
188	190	126	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	188	188	188	188	+1
18⅜	18⅝	200	Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
43¼	43⅝	360	Reading 1st pf.....	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅜
21	21½	400	Reading 2d pf.....	21	21	21	21	.....
8¼	8½	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
65½	66¾	210	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	65½	66	65½	66	+1⅝
33	33⅜	1,030	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
12¼	12½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
81⅜	82	706	St. Paul & Omaha....	80½	81½	80½	81½	+1½
159	160	115	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	160	160	160	160	+6
21¾	22¼	671	Southern Pacific	21⅝	22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅛
9	9¼	1,700	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
34¾	35	2,174	Southern Railway pf..	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅞
7⅜	7½	110	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
28¾	29	2,085	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28¼	29	28½	28¾	+ ¾
14¾	14⅞	800	Texas Pacific	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
175	178	50	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	.....
32¾	33	19,230	Union Pacific	31⅝	33	31⅝	33	+2
66¾	68¼	22,610	Union Pacific pf.....	65¼	66⅝	65¼	66⅝	+1¾
6½	6⅝	3,138	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
68½	69¼	2,282	U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	68¾	69½	68⅝	69½	+ ⅞
45½	45¾	16,175	United States Rubber.	43¾	46	43	45¾	+3⅞
104¼	104½	2,025	U. S. Rubber pf.....	103	105	102¾	104½	+2½
21½	21¾	3,095	Wabash pf.....	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅝
	95	400	West Chicago Street..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	+ ½
93	93⅝	1,000	Western Union Tel....	93⅛	93⅝	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
2	2½	310	W. & L. E., 83 as. pd.	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
15	15½	600	W. & L.E. pf.,$5 as. pd.	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¾
Sales.....		461,070						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Evans & Ind 1st Con		Pittsburg & West 1st	
17,000	100	2,000	92	6,000	90¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	91	Reading Co Gen 4s	
5,000	89	Evans & T H Gen 5s		2,000	82⅜
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s		5,000	96	18,000	82¼
35,000	72	10,000	96½	1,000	82⅜
50,000	72⅛	5,000	97	12,000	82¼
10,000	72⅛	9,000	96½	Rio Grande Western 1st	
50,000	72	12,000	97	3,000	88¼
4,000	72⅛	4,000	96½	5,000	88¾
30,000	72	20,000	97	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
7,000	72¼	11,000	79	11,000	79
10,000	72¼	St L Southwestern 1st		4,000	79
10,000	72⅜	4,000	79	San An & Ar P 4s	
10,000	72¾	Ind, Dec & Wn 1st		5,000	66½
1,000	72¾	1,000	103½	10,000	67
13,000	72¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s		1,000	66½
85,000	72	10,000	103¾	7,000	67
5,000	72⅛	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	
20,000	72	10,000	105	3,000	102½
5,000	72¼	Louisville & Nashville, Pens & Atl 1st		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
14,000	72¼	4,000	106	10,000	96⅝
Gen 4s		Unified old 4s		31,000	97
3,000	95¼	13,000	89	Standard R & T 6s	
80,000	95⅛	Mex Inter		5,000	78
500	95	8,000	76⅜	Standard R & T Inc	
1,000	95	2,000	76½	15,000	21
30,000	95⅛	Mil & N 1st, 19..		51,000	21½
15,000	95	Main Line		Tex & N O Con 5s	
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1885-1925. Eng Certfs		5,000	120½	10,000	100¾
10,000	114¾	Minn & St L Con 5s		4,000	101
10,000	114⅞	23,000	107	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
6,000	115	Mo. K & Tex 1st 4s		3,000	106¼
26,000	115⅝	10,000	88¾	3,000	106⅜
Balt & Ohio Ext 4s, Trust Co Certfs		5,000	88½	10,000	106½
7,000	119	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		3,000	106¼
Balt & Ohio 3½s, When Issued		5,000	62¼	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
20,000	96¼	30,000	62½	10,000	47½
45,000	96⅜	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s		6,000	47¼
215,000	96¼	6,000	84½	120,000	47½
Balt & Ohio 4s, When Issued		Mo, Kan & East 1st		50,000	47
30,000	93⅜	1,000	102	113,000	46½
7,000	93⅝	Mo Pac 1st Cons		15,000	46¾
40,000	93¾	5,000	104½	5,000	46⅝
80,000	94	2,000	104¾	5,000	46⅜
13,000	94⅛	Mob & Ohio Gen 4s		20,000	46¾
25,000	94¼	5,000	76½	10,000	46⅝
B & O Southwn 1st, Guaranteed		Mutual Un Tel 6s		40,000	46½
5,000	102¼	5,000	111	10,000	46¾
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		N Y Central Deb 5s		5,000	46⅝
4,000	104½	5,000	108¼	Union Pacific 4s	
Canada Southern 2d		N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s		20,000	98
5,000	109	10,000	94½	40,000	98⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc		Mich Cent Col 3½s		31,000	98
5,000	40½	2,000	93½	5,500	98
5,000	40⅝	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s		2,000	98¼
Central of N J 1st Consol, 1899		10,000	107	43,000	98
12,000	103⅜	15,000	107¼	2,000	98⅛
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s		18,000	98
16,000	85¾	24,000	100	500	98⅜
20,000	86	10,000	100⅛	40,000	98
5,000	86¼	5,000	100¼	5,000	98¼
10,000	86	2,000	101	Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s		5,000	100¾	10,000	76
10,000	101	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s		15,000	76⅛
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		65,000	67	10,000	76⅜
6,000	115¼	65,000	67⅛	26,000	76½
12,000	115⅞	26,000	67¼	2,000	76⅝
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		25,000	67⅜	7,000	76¾
2,000	110	40,000	67½	2,000	76¼
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		19,000	67⅜	4,000	76¼
1,000	115	Nor Pac Ry Pr Lr 4s		5,000	76¾
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s		5,000	100⅞	4,000	76¼
2,000	101½	50,000	101	2,000	76¾
Chic, Mil & St P Gen 4s, Series A		5,000s20f	101	1,000	76¼
10,000	105½	33,000	101¼	10,000	76
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s		20,000s20f	101¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
6,000	142½	10,000	101¼	5,000	112
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s		15,000	101½	4,000	111½
20,000	104	5,000s20f	101⅞	7,000	111¼
6,000	163½	Registered		Wabash 2d 5s	
Chic Term Tran 4s		10,000	100¾	10,000	88¾
10,000	88	5,000	101	3,000	88½
Col Coal & Iron 6s		Northern Ry of Cal 5s		5,000	88⅞
3,000s5f	100	10,000	103½	13,000	89
Col Midland 2-4s		Oregon R & Nav 4s		3,000	89½
2,000	59	5,000	99¾	1,000	89¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		10,000	99½	Wabash Deb, Ser B	
1,000	97	14,000	99¾	9,000	33⅞
1,000	96½	Oregon Short Line 6s		5,000	34
Den & R G Imp 5s		1,000	126	10,000	33½
4,000	94¼	Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s		5,000	33⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s		1,000	105⅝	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	93¾	3,000	106	13,000	54
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st		Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s		2,000	53½
1,000	104	25,000	74¾	5,000	53⅞
Erie Gen Lien 4s		25,000	75	20,000	54
10,000	72⅛	Inc B & Col Trust		5,000	54⅛
Total sales		2,000	58	17,000	54¼
		Penn Cos Gtd 4½s		15,000	54
		2,000	114¼	10,000	54⅛
		Peo & Eastern 1st		15,000	54½
		6,000	79	21,000	54½
					$3,161,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	167½	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	225	Manhattan	200
Butch. & Drovers'	65	Mechanics'	170
Central National	160	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	230	Merchants'	150
Chemical	2100	New York	230
Commerce	204	New York County	1100
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Park	300
East River	130	Phenix	150
Fourth National	170	Republic	150
Garfield Nat.	1000	Seaboard National	170
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	105	Seventh National	125
Hanover	390	State of New York	103
Importers & Trad.	480	West Side	275
Irving	147½	Western National	140

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in September showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan, $13,669; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, $5,690; Northern Pacific, $100,299.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share and besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable the 26th instant at the office of the transfer agents. This means a total of $6,933,750 paid in dividends to date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...
3s, 1918, when is'd.	106⅝	106¼
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105¼	106
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112½
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128½
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128½
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113¼
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	...
Alb. & Sus.	180	220
American Coal	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40
Am. T. & C.	96	98
Ann Arbor	10	12
Ann Arbor pf.	35	35½
Balt. & Ohio, when issued	33	33½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6
Boston Land Co.	105	108
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	123	125
Brunswick City	9⅛	10
Buff., R. & P.	29	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	70	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	30
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	35
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80
Col. & H. Coal	5½	6¾
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	25
Consol. Coal	46	..
Colorado Midland	4	7
Col. Midland pf.	14	17
Del., L. & W.	149	151

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,790	Am. Sug. Ref.	128	128⅝	128¾	
3,790	Am. Tobacco	145⅛	150	145¾	149⅜
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
680	C. T. & S. F. pf.	34½	35¼	34⅜	35
40	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,060	Brook. R. T.	60	60⅞	59	59⅝
5,850	C., B. & Q.	115¼	115⅞	114⅞	115⅜
18,770	C., M. & St. P.	110	110⅝	109¾	110¼
2,690	C. R. I. & Pac.	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
60	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅜	15	14¾	15
70	Chi. & Northw.	132	132	132	132
210	Gen. Electric	45½	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
1,070	Louis. & Nash.	57½	57⅝	56¾	57⅜
2,570	Manhattan	97¼	97⅝	96¼	97⅛
220	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	33¼
160	N. Y. Central.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅛	116⅞
7,570	Nor. Pacific	38½	41⅜	38½	41⅜
1,890	Nor. Pac. pf.	77¾	78¼	77¾	78⅛
20	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
8,700	People's Gas	105⅜	106½	105	106⅜
20	Reading	18½	18½	18½	18½
70	Southern pf	34½	35	34⅞	35
150	Tenn. C. & I.	28½	29	28½	29
10	Texas Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
780	Union Pac	32¼	33	32	32⅞
3,220	Union Pac. pf.	65½	66½	65¼	66½
90	U. S. Rubber.	43½	45¾	43½	45¾
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
40	Wabash pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	West. Union	93¾	93¾	93	93

$3,710

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	72	72½	72	72⅛
17,000	C. & O. 4½s	86	86	86	86
12,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	66½	67	66½	67
21,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	47	47½	46½	46½
31,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	76	76½	76	76½
26,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	54	54¼	54	54¼

$123,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,400 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 300 Brunswick at .11, 600 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 2,000 Crescent at .03, 1,000 Crown Point at .20, 800 Little Chief at .23@.24, 100 Mexican at .25, 200 Potosi at .20, 300 Small Hopes at 1.05, 200 Standard at 1.65, seller 3.

On the Mining Exchange, 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04¾@.05, 200 American Flag at .05, 600 Anchoria at .74@.75, 4,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¼@.10½@.10⅝, 25,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.006, 300 Elkton at 1.24, 4,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.12½@.12¼, 2,500 Golden Fleece at .20½@.31@.30½, 3,000 Jefferson at .06⅞@.07¼@.07, 1,200 Mollie Gibson at .21@.22, 600 Mount Rosa at .20, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .15¼, buyer .30; 2,000 Sentinel at .007, 1,500 Union at .24@.24½@.24, and 5,200 Waldorf at .05¼@.05½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.10	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.35	Leadville	.03
Breece	1.15	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	.25
Chollar	.20	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.18	Savage	.18
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.80
Enterprise M. Co.	.40	Standard Con.	1.60
Father De Smet	.10	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.25
Horn Silver	1.25		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.60
Adams Consol.	.05	Occidental	.80
Belcher	.18	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.34	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.13
Breece	.85	Potosi	.25
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.15
Chollar	.18	Sierra Nevada	.90
Crown Point	.18	Standard	1.60
Chrysolite	.14	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.90	Union Consol.	.22
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.10
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.23
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.04
Gould & Curry	.22	Anaconda	.54
Hale & Norcross	.80	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.05
Horn Silver	1.30	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.68	Golden Fleece	.27
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.19
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.17
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.07
Little Chief	.22	Portland	1.40
Mexican	.23	Specimen	.03
Moulton	.20	Union	.02
Ontario	4.00	Work	.09

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.06	Elkton	1.23
Gold Magnet	.002	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.29½
Miami	.40	Isabella	.20
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.06¾
Rocky Mountain	.12	Justine	.02½
St. E. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.06
Waldorf	.05	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.04½	Mount Rosa	.19½
Anacon

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Acushla, a Speedy Filly, Won the Willow Stakes After a Long Drive.

GEORGE KEENE IS A WINNER

He Showed a Great Reversal of Form for the Better and Simply Played with His Field, Winning from St. Callatine by 4 Lengths.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Cark, who on Wednesday signed "Danny" Maher, the clever lightweight jockey, to ride his horses during the next two seasons, showed up a fairly good filly yesterday in the Willow Stakes, at five and a half furlongs, for in order to win Acushla had to cover much more than the required five and a half furlongs, and had also to stand a withering drive through the stretch. It would not have been necessary for her to have been put to such a strong test had Clawson, who rode her, paid strict attention to business, for while he was looking around throughout the race he managed to place the filly in several bad pockets. He did not get away any too well, and before the first furlong had been traversed Acushla was at the end of the field, and Lady Lindsey and Whiplash were out in front. Black Venus, whose recent victories promised so much for her, was also a starter, and was made a decided favorite, but she showed none of her brilliant speed which marked her in her previous races as a rare filly. She was never prominent, and ran a very poor race, finishing fifth. The two leaders had the race almost to themselves for half a mile, and then Prestidigitatrice joined them. It looked at the head of the stretch as if the latter would win, but Acushla, who had improved her position by going around the field from the pockets, came with a great burst of speed on the outside and just nipped the Morris filly by a head at the post.

The other stake on the programme—the Speculation—was a selling affair, and it brought about one of those startling reversals of form that sometimes give players bad headaches. In his last four races George Keene has not shown speed enough to keep him warm, yet he won the Speculation Stakes in the easiest possible manner, beating St. Callatine by four lengths. St. Callatine, the favorite, was in front for the greater part of the mile journey, but George Keene was always in attendance, and when they were straightened out for home he went past the filly as if she was a tortoise and was eased up.

White Frost was responsible for a big plunge in the fifth race, a handicap for all ages at a mile, and the steadily inpouring of money on him forced his price down from 2½ to 1 to 2 to 5, which Banastar, who opened favorite at 6 to 5, gradually went up in price to 11 to 5. Filament, a 100 to 1 shot, jumped out in front at the start, and showed the way around until fairly well into the stretch, when he tired and fell back. Banastar had been running along in second place, with White Frost sticking close to him, and when Filament was passed they had the race to themselves. White Frost, however, had the most speed, and in a drive forged to the front and won by a length.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—The Lady in Blue, A. B. Barnes's b. f., by Himyar-British Blue Blood, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)
2—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 112, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Oration, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 113, 7 to 1.....(Taral)

Yankee Man, 112, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Veracious, 109, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Ellerdale, 112, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) General Shafter, 112, 8 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Bill Anthony, 112, 40 to 1, (Hirsch;) Freak, 109, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Juvenitas, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Miss Smith, 109, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Cosmopolitan, 112, 100 to 1, (O'Leary;) Eteona, 111, 100 to 1, (Stewart,) and Seraphic, 109, 100 to 1, (James,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half, a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54.

1—The Winner, George E. Smith's b. h., 5 years, by Favor-Happy Sally H., 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Twinkler, Mrs. S. C. Oldferty's br. g., 4, 98, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 4, 108, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

Knight of the Garter, 102, 25 to 1, (James;) Oxnard, 92, 15 to 1, (Hastings;) Maximo Gomez, 99, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Merlin, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Longacre, 92, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Joe Miller, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Philip, 99, 100 to 1, (Enton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08½.

1—Acushla, W. H. Clark's br. f., by Miser-Cruiskeen, 107, pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 107, 30 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sims)
3—La Penitente, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., 112, 5 to 1.....(Maher)

Whiplash, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Black Venus, 119, 7 to 10, (Spencer;) Lady Lindsey, 107, 8 to 1, (Burns,) and Effervescent, 108, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head, two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3 years, by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—St. Callatine, S. C. Hildreth's ch. f., 3, 93, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 109, 30 to 1.....(Baker)

Handpress, 92, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Glonoine, 95, 7 to 1, (Dupee;) Handsell, 95, 3 to 1, (Burns,) Crowhurst, Bill Anthony, 112, 40 to 1, (Hirsch;) Freak, 109, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Juvenitas, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Miss Smith, 109, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Cosmopolitan, 112, 100 to 1, (O'Leary;) Eteona, 111, 100 to 1, (Stewart,) and Seraphic, 109, 100 to 1, (James,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won easily by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—White Frost, E. S. Gardner & Son's br. f., 4 years, by Iroquois-Wildflower, 120 pounds, 2 to 5 and 3 to 10.....(Maher)
2—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 3, 113, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 4, 108, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

Knight of the Garter, 102, 25 to 1, (James;) Oxnard, 92, 15 to 1, (Hastings;) Maximo Gomez, 99, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Merlin, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Longacre, 92, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Joe Miller, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Philip, 99, 100 to 1, (Enton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

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3—La Penitente, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., 112, 5 to 1.....(Maher)

Whiplash, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Black Venus, 119, 7 to 10, (Spencer;) Lady Lindsey, 107, 8 to 1, (Burns,) and Effervescent, 108, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

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Handpress, 92, 7 to 1, (Moody;) Glonoine, 95, 7 to 1, (Dupee;) Handsell, 95, 3 to 1, (Burns,) Crowhurst, Bill Anthony, 112, 40 to 1, (Hirsch;) Freak, 109, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Juvenitas, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Miss Smith, 109, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Cosmopolitan, 112, 100 to 1, (O'Leary;) Eteona, 111, 100 to 1, (Stewart,) and Seraphic, 109, 100 to 1, (James,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won easily by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—White Frost, E. S. Gardner & Son's br. f., 4 years, by Iroquois-Wildflower, 120 pounds, 2 to 5 and 3 to 10.....(Maher)
2—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 3, 113, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 4, 108, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

Knight of the Garter, 102, 25 to 1, (James;) Oxnard, 92, 15 to 1, (Hastings;) Maximo Gomez, 99, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Merlin, 92, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Longacre, 92, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Joe Miller, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Philip, 99, 100 to 1, (Enton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

1—Tyrian, F. Y. Alexander's b. c., by Tyrant-Stella, 115 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Maher)
2—Fanny Dale, Burton & Co.'s b. f., 112, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Emmanora, T. Costello's ch. f., 112, 30 to 1.....(Cunningham)

Brass, 115, 12 to 1, (Taral;) Slasher, 115, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Hardy C., 112, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Dr. Withrow, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Julius Cæsar, 115, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Napoleon Bonaparte, 115, 40 to 1, (Fenn;) Sweet Sound, 112, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and Excalibur, 112, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by eight lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Entries for the Oriental Handicap.

The following horses have been entered for the Oriental Handicap, one mile and a quarter, to be run at the Gravesend track to-morrow: Algol, 126; The Friar, 123; Ben Holladay, 119; On Deck, 117; Havoc, 115; Dr. Catlett, 114; Sir Walter, 113; Bannock, 112; Pink Coat, 111; Floronso, 110; Poetess, 108; Semper Ego and Damien, 107 each; Sly Fox, 105; Handbell, 103; George Keene and Rappahannock, 102 each; Whistling Con and Sir Gawain, 100 each; Buela, 97; Twinkler, 96, and Blaise Rock, 90.

Fund for Jockey Barrett's Family

The following contributions have been received for the fund for the family of the late Jockey A. Barrett: Coney Island Jockey Club, $250; Queens County Jockey Club, $100; J. A. Bennett, $80; Jockey Sims, $20; Jockey Clawson, $55; Jockey Maher, $20; Jockey Burns, $22.50; Jockey O'Connor, $10; Jockey O'Leary, $10; Jockey Dupee, $10; Jockey Spencer, $55. F. O. Hanlon, Assistant Secretary, will receive contributions at the Brooklyn Jockey Club course on race days or at the office of the club, 173 Fifth Avenue, New York. All contributions to the fund will be acknowledged through the press.

Morristown Club's Horse Show.

Preparations are fast nearing completion for the Morristown Field Club's second annual horse show, Oct. 6, 7, and 8. On Monday evening the boxes will be sold at auction at the Field Club's house, and on Thursday, Oct. 22, the entries will close. Judging from the enthusiasm and interest manifested in the show there will be a large and spirited demand for the boxes. Entries are being received at a rate that assures a notable display of horses. Contests for tandems, four-in-hands, and jumpers promise to be exceptionally interesting, as do also the events in which women drive.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15.—To-day's events at the Grand Circuit meeting at Rigby Park resulted as follows:

2:05 Class.—Pacing, Purse, $2,000.

Searchlight, br. s., by Dark Night—Norah Mapes, by Dictator, (Geers).....1 1 1
Roan Wilkes, r. s., (Baggs and Marsh).....2 3 2
Bumps, b. g., (Nelson).....3 2 3
Planet, b. s., (Demorest).....4 4 4

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:08; 2:07¼.

2:26 Class.—Pacing, Purse, $1,500.

Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine-Flaxey, by Bourbon Wilkes, (O'Neil).....1 1 1
Split Silk, c. m., (Wilson).....2 2 2
Cane Wilkes, r. g., (Kent).....3 3 3
John G., br. g., (Riley).....4 4 4

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¼; 2:13¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,500.

Dicne, b. m., by Eros-Gracie S., by Speculation, (Keating).....1 1 2 1
Townlady, b. m., by Wilton-Kadijah, by Red Wilkes, (Cheney).....6 5 1 8
Jupe, b. m., (McCarthy).....2 3 4 2
Stamboulette, b. s., (Van Bokkelen).....3 3 3 4
Equity, blk. g., (Geers).....8 9 8 3
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh).....4 4 5 6
Red of Waronoke, br. s., (Reynolds).....5 8 6 5
Ruby, b. m., (Storr).....7 6 9 9
Dexter K., ch. s., (Woodbury).....9 7 7 7

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¼; 2:11½; 2:13¾.

At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 15.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:29 Class.—Purse $200.

William T., blk. m., (Smith).....1 1 1
Sherman Chief, b. g., (Coffin).....3 2 3
Minnie B., blk. m., (Wade).....4 3 2
Bijou, br. m., (Graves).....2 7 7
Nellie C., ch. m., (Clark).....8 4 4
Woodburn, b. m., (Vapewell).....5 5 8
Listen, b. m., (Etheridge).....6 6 6
Lady Ellsworth, br. m., (Hurley).....7 8 5
Howdy, b. g., (Minor).....9 9 dr
Allie Boy, b. g., (Blumenthal).....10 10 dr

Time—2:25¼; 2:26; 2:25.

2:19 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse $300.

Hal P., b. g., (Wade).....7 4 1 1 1
Prince Will, b. g., (Smith).....1 1 2 4 6
Princess Eulalie, sr. m., (Byron).....2 2 4 2 2
Mayringo, b. g., (Holmes).....9 7 5 5 3
Honest John, br. g., (—).....4 5 8 8 4
Gambit, b. g., (Wickwire).....8 8 3 7 dr
Lady Intrigue, b. m., (Hathaway).....3 3 3 7 dr
Balloon Jib, br. g., (Durkes).....8 5 9 3 dr
Bob. Gran, ch. g., (Nichols).....6 6 8 6 dr

Time—2:21¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:20; 2:22.

One heat was stepped in the 2:29 race, and it was by Wakeman, b. g., Etheridge.

At Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—To-day's racing at Island Park resulted as follows:

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

U. S. Bond, b. g., by Frank Noble, (Howell).....1 1 1
Darklight, br. m., by Twilight, (McDonald).....3 2 2
Willie Mead, b. g., (Burgess).....2 6 6
Ray C., ch. m., (Coyne).....4 3 4
Luke Morgan, b. g., (Nichols).....7 4 3
William Brookfield, br. g., (Snow).....6 7 5
Lizzie T., b. m., (Brigham).....5 8 7
May Cristine, b. m., (Arthur).....8 5 8
Bonnie McCurdy, ch. g., (Wilson).....9 9 9

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¼; 2:16¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Barney's Baby, b. m., by Barney McGregor, (McDonald).....5 1 1 1
Island Boy, b. g., (Almoner, (Davis).....1 3 5 6
Dohrman, b. g., (Hunt).....4 2 4 2
Admire, br. m., (Hutton).....2 4 3 4
Hurricane, blk. g., (Rennick).....6 7 2 5
Little Nance, rn. m., (Coyne).....3 5 3 3
Lady Frances, br. m., (Dudleston).....7 6 6 7
Ballisant, ch. m., (Porter).....8 8 7 8

Time—2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:17½.

Tennis at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 15.—The scores in the tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis League to-day were as follows:

Men's Doubles.—E. H. Thayer and C. S. Batt defeated E. A. Jova and W. A. Doud, 6—3, 6—3. W. A. Spurgeon and C. B. Millard defeated Edmund Platt and Roger Selton, 6—2, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles—Miss Mabel Ferris and W. A. Spurgeon defeated Miss Agnes Reeves and Edmund Platt, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—E. A. Jova defeated Wylie Brown, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. E. H. Thayer defeated C. S. Batt, 6—2, 6—3.

Consolation Games.—Mrs. E. Harter defeated Miss Emily A. Taylor, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4. Mrs. E. Harter defeated Miss Weller by default, 6—0, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss E. Weller and E. A. Jova defeated Miss Lydia Booth and Isaac Platt, 4—5, 6—4.

The Sportsmen's Review Trophy.

The Sportsmen's Review announces that it will offer a gold and silver cup of the value of $500 as a trophy emblematic of the live-bird or wing-shot championship of America. It will be first offered in open competition at the new Cincinnati Gun Club grounds next month. The introductory shoot will consist of a fifty-live-bird contest, under the American Association rules. The holder of the cup will be subject to challenge, and must forfeit or defend the cup within sixty days after being challenged. After the expiration of three years from the date of the first contest, the winners of the cup, either in open competition or by challenge, shall engage in a twenty-five-bird race for the absolute possession of the trophy.

Philadelphia Cricketers Win.

A team of the Philadelphia Colts, who are to play P. F. Warner's English team next week, visited Staten Island for a game yesterday, and succeeded in scoring a victory over the local club in a full two-inning game by thirty-six runs. A wretched wicket was responsible for the very low scoring, and helped H. W. Middleton to obtain the remarkable bowling record of eight wickets for eight runs in the first inning. The best batting of the game was done by N. Z. Graves and F. G. Pearson, both of whom played in good form and made a good stand for the first wicket. For Staten Island, Dr O'Connor was the only man to reach double figures in the first inning, but G. N. Boyd and Lohmann made a good stand in the second.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—The fleet of thirty-footers to-day raced for the cup offered by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., over the Jamestown course. They went over the course twice, with the wind from the east. The start was made at 3:03. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, P. Jones	4:06:02	1:03:02
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4:08:27	1:05:27
Wawa, R. Brooks	4:09:07	1:06:07
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4:09:17	1:06:17
Asahi, L. Warren	4:10:30	1:07:30

Berkeley Oval Suspension Raised.

Manager Gibbs of the Berkeley Oval racing track at Morris Heights announced yesterday morning that the suspension placed on the track by Chairman Mott of the Racing Board, had been removed. This will allow the games of the Firemen's Cycle Club to go on to-morrow.

BISHOP WIGGER LOST THE SUIT.

The New Jersey Jury Awarded John Kurchewski a Verdict of $1,100.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 15.—A jury in the Bergen County court to-day awarded John Kurchewski a verdict for $1,100 against Bishop Wigger of the Newark Catholic Diocese. The suit was tried before Judge Dixon.

The plaintiff claimed he advanced the money to build St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church at Palisade Park. He said Bishop Wigger promised to give him a mortgage on the church, but Bishop Wigger denied this. Kurchewski loaned $1,000, and the additional $100 awarded him was for interest.

Little Hope for the George F. Manson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The American bark George F. Manson, now out 135 days from Sydney, N. S. W., for this port, has been almost given up for lost. It is thought that she went down in the great storm that prevailed off the Australian coast four months ago. The underwriters are offering 80 per cent. to reinsure the vessel.

The Buteshire a Total Wreck.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 15.—The British bark Buteshire was totally wrecked last night on the south coast of Chandeleur Island. Capt. Curtis and crew were saved. The vessel was bound from Buenos Ayres to Ship Island and was insured.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Transactions Make Up the Day's Business—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Simon Hoffman for $16,500 the lot 437 Fifth Street, 25.1½ by 97, and to the same buyer for $18,000 the lot 428 Sixth Street, 24.5½ by 97.

Interested parties were still silent on the subject yesterday, but it is generally understood that Jacob D. Butler is the buyer of the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

John Rankin has sold the two five-story tenements 166 and 168 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, each 25 by 100.

John C. Henderson has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 149.9, together with one lot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 51.

John Peters has sold for Anna Tucker the five-story double flat 571 Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100.

James Hunt has bought for about $25,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 53 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.

Albert Levi has sold to John McGovern for improvement two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 125 feet east of the Boulevard.

It is reported that Mrs. Carrie Bendheim has sold the four-story American basement dwelling 288 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 15.6 by 75 by 99.8.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Well & Mayer the old building 635 East Eleventh Street, 16.8 by 103.3.

Four parcels offered by Auctioneer Smyth in partition proceedings yesterday attracted considerable attention from outsiders, but the heirs showed no disposition to let the property pass out of their hands and became the purchasers as follows: To William Casey, for $13,700, the four-story front and rear brick tenements 284 Mulberry Street, 20 by 89.9 by 20 by 89.4; also, to Thomas Casey, for $11,700, the three-story brick tenement at the rear, 286 Mulberry Street, 20.2 by 90.8 by 20.1 by 90.2; to Catharine Casey, for $10,300, the three-story brick dwelling 220 East Fifty-third Street, 20.1 by 90; also, to Thomas and William Casey, for $5,450, the two-story frame dwelling 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.10 by 101.9 by 16.11 by 100.10.

Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edmund Coffin, for $11,230, the three-story brick dwelling, 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Simon E. Bernheimer, for $7,000, the two-story brick dwelling, 420 East Eighty-fourth Street, 17.11 by 102.2.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Anna F. Ramsdell, for $3,600, the plot, northwest corner of Villa Avenue and Potter Place, 96.3 by 100 by 98.2 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Mrs. Cohn, on private terms, the five-story flat building at 1,642 Madison Avenue to a Mr. Mullen.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

On the premises, at 2 P. M., by the referee, Harry V. Morgan, Lot 434, on the map of Washingtonville, in East Chester, being on the southeast side of Garden Place, 5174 feet southwest of Bronx Place, 34 by 142 by 34.7 by 147. Due on judgment, $2,434.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 510 Broome Street, north side, 80.4 feet east of Thompson Street, runs east 19.5 by north 80 by west 6 by south 30.6 by west 13.5 by south 49.6, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,114.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 104 Cherry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.10, Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers, architects; cost, $20,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86.4, A. G. Muhlker of 18 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Pollard & Steinnam of 19 Union Square, architects; cost, $18,000.

Boulevard, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 37 by 90, John P. Lee of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $50,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Merrill Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 26, John Brush of 339 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; B. Ebling, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88, Philip Kransch of 1,427 Bryant Street, owner; A. Balschun of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Highbridge Road, north side, 1,500 feet west of Jerome Avenue, for a one-story frame barn, 40 by 50, John Claffin of Morristown, N. J., owner; H. Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 165 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame chapel, 24 by 49, Second Church of the Disciples, owner; cost, $2,500.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 104 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 36, J. C. Wicot of 1,116 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for three three-story brick dwellings, 16.8 by 35, L. Ryan of 281 Madison Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Cottage Grove Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Cornell Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, Carl M. Watson, owner; G. G. Springsteel, architect; cost, $2,200.

Alterations.

No. 142 Park Row, to a three-story brick dwelling and store, Martha M. Shrady of 239 Lexington Avenue, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $800.

Bolton Road, Inwood, to a two-story frame dwelling, Mrs. Anna Unger of 8 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; George H. Griebel, architect; cost, $5,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, west side, 256 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story frame tenement, Mary Wayrtisek of 350 East Seventy-second Street, owner; R. Glen, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

ATTORNEY ST, 8, s e s, 20.7x100; Catharine O'Rourke to Anna E. O'Rourke.....$1
AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 190th St, —x220x 4x97.4x220; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Christian Stoehr.....1
AVENUE A, w s, 96.8 ft n of 5th St, 25.2x100; Henry Morgenthau and wife to Theodore Keller.....24,000
AVENUE A, w s, 48.10 ft n of 7th St, 24.5x100; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Samuel E. Jacobs.....22,500
BOULEVARD, w s, corner of 109th St, runs 85x w 100x irregular; J. Ledlie Hees to George F. Moore.....1
CHERRY ST, 155, s s, 20x60; 7th St, s s, Lot 356, map of village of Wakefield, 100x114; Kate N. Godfrey to Augustus Noll.....1
CLINTON ST, w s, part of Lot 92, map of Village of Morrisania; Reuben M. Provost and wife to Joseph Pickard.....4,400
ELIZABETH ST, e s, Lot 42, map of Edward Livingston property, 20x87.9; Rosina Pati to Pasquale Pati.....1
EVADNA ST, n s, 194.4 ft e of Main St, 50x100, 24th Ward; William H. Lohsen to Thomas A. O'Brien.....1,200
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n e s, 68.6 ft e of Clinton Av, 21.6x100; Henrietta C. Schroeder to Edward B. Estabrook.....100
FINDLAY ST, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x200; Herman Lutz and wife to Enoch C. Bell.....1
FINDLAY ST, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x200; George Burkel and wife to Herman Lutz.....1
GERARD PLACE, n e corner of 157th St, 100.11x82.6x100x77.9; John De Hart and wife to Mary Schafer.....1
HENRY ST, n s, 83, 23x75; Ray L. Burger to Michael Fay and another.....1
LENOX AV, 154 and 156, e s, 50x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Isidor Kaufman.....100
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; Henry H. and James Wotherspoon to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....1
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; James Fogers and others to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....10
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; Frank Faile and others to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....10
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; Hart & Crouse, assignees, &c., to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....10
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; H. Raabe & Son to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....1
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; John Cullen to Luke A. Burke, suit claim.....1
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; Israel O. Blake to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....264
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; Jane M. Hamilton to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....1
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; William H. and Frederick K. Hussey to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....1
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; Frederick Brandt to Luke A. Burke, quit claim.....1
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 70th St, 20.5x75.6; Frederick W. Mertens and others to Charles Haase.....35,000
LOTS 295 and 306, map of Arden property; Allan G. Macdonald to Thomas H. Hoyes.....1
LUDLOW ST, 122 and 125, w s, 37x87.6; Michael Fay and others to Ray L. Burger.....54,250
MERCER ST, 71, 25x100; William Gilllian to Leopold Weil.....1
MISSION PLACE, e s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, 66.9x irregular; Marietta Wilsey to Charles T. Hoffman and others.....1
MONROE ST, n s, 22.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 20x67.4; Bernard Golden and wife to Bridget Foley.....10,100
RAILROAD AV, Lots 46 and 47, map of Central Morrisania, 100x150; George A. Macdonald to Fred Bailey.....13,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 115.5 ft n of Freeman St, 17.9x101.5x13.11x102.7; Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, to Ole H. Olsen.....500
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Anna M. Tucker to H. B. Rexer.....1
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Mansion St, 50x100; Samuel McCarthy and wife to Adeline Grossman.....2,000
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 100x100; Henry A. Loderhose and wife to John McK. Mahon.....100
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 100x84.3x102.3x110.10; George W. Arthur to Henrietta Hoppock.....1
WEBSTER AV, e s, corner of 174th St, 100x84.3x102.3x110.10; Ellen Lutz and others to George W. Arthur.....1
WEST ST, s w s, Lot 12, map of Wardsville, 50x120x50x123; James F. McMahon to James McMahon.....2,000
WEST ST, s w corner of Lot 11, map of Wardsville, 50x117x50x120; James McMahon to James F. McMahon.....2,000
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75.3 ft n of Thwaites Place, 49.4x108.4x40.3x 109; Arthur J. Mace and wife to Charles M. Thwaites.....1,000
WILLIS AV, 302, n e corner of 140th St; John M. Linck and wife to Henry A. Loderhose and wife.....100
2D AV, 733, w s, 20x83; Henry Levinson and wife to Hannah M. Brown.....13,750
5TH AV, w s, 28 ft n of 119th St, 72.10x 136x—x—; Ned Strouse and others to William H. Hall.....14,000
5TH AV, w s, 28 ft n of 119th St, 72.10x 136x—x—; Ida Herzfeld and others to William H. Hall.....1
5TH AV, w s, 28 ft n of 119th St, 72.10x 136x—x—; Joseph Strouse and wife to William H. Hall.....14,000
5TH AV, 1,448 and 1,450, w s, 50x100; Sophie Rothschild to William Schuster..10
5TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x 97; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Simon Hoffmann.....16,500
6TH ST, s s, 225.3 ft w of Avenue A, 24.5x97; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Simon Hoffmann.....18,000
6TH ST, 319, n s, —x281.9; Conrad Zeiger to Theobald Seelinger.....1
22D ST, Lot 144, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.6; John Campbell and wife to Sarah L. Campbell.....1
24TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 7th Av, 74.8x irregular; Robert T. Varnum, referee, to John Webber.....52,500
40TH ST, 314 East, 25x98.9; Friedrich Borrman and wife to Metz Sommer.....22,100
56TH ST, 59 East, 16.8x100.5; Annie M. Delmar to Edward Van Ingen.....35,000
66TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Johanna Lesem to Mary B. Harmon.....74,500
71ST ST, 345 West, 18.9x102.2; Charles E. Curtis to F. T. Hope.....1
76TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Richard J. Cain to Donato Dei Giorno..13,000
79TH ST, 156 East, 20x102.2; Morris Jacobs and wife to Gustave Solomon.....28,000
88TH ST, s s, 221 ft e of East End Av, 25x100.8; Elizabeth R. Maas to Abraham Z. Herrman and others.....21,250
88TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.8; Ellen Carson to Abraham Zadek and others.....21,250
92D ST, 56 East, 17.9x100.8; Mary A. McNamee to G. V. Morgan.....26,500
98TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Mary Malcolm and another, executors, to Edward J. McGuirk.....$8,500
98TH ST, 312 West, 19x100.11; William H. Picken to Henry J. Ohlkers.....1
115TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100; Max Sommer and wife to Mary Hermann.....22,000
127TH ST, 221 East, 25x99.11; Mary Schafer to John De Hart.....1
131ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, runs e 125 ft to avenue x n 99.11x w 125x 99.11; James M. Horton to Dimock & Finck Company.

NAVAL OFFICERS' ESCAPE.

The Experiment Schooner Freeman Blown Up by a Torpedo and No One Injured.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15.—During a test of Cunningham torpedoes in Priest's Cove, near here, this morning, the experiment schooner Freeman was blown up by the explosion of a projectile and sunk. A dozen men were on board of her at the time, but all escaped injury, except a few who received slight scratches.

Lieut. Holman, one of the survivors of the battleship Maine, and Lieuts. Oliver and Marshall, the Government board of survey from the Newport Torpedo Station, who were on board the ship, had a miraculous escape. They were standing near the place where the explosion occurred and were in the midst of the crash of wreckage which followed.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery, as two torpedoes were fired without accident yesterday, and one this morning. The projectile which caused the damage was fired under apparently the same conditions.

The schooner Freeman was built at Ipswich, Mass., in 1802, and registered ninety-three tons gross. She is probably a total loss.

WAS DETERMINED TO DIE.

Missouri Spiritualist Succeeds After Four Days of Suicidal Attempts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—The dead body of Fred Langsdorf, aged forty years, a bookbinder and Spiritualist, has been found on the bank of the Kaw at a point near Armourdale, Kan. He had committed suicide after taking a dram of morphine and a dram of prussic acid in small quantities covering a period of four days, and then opening the veins of his arm. During the four days he ate nothing, and drank only a pint of river water.

Langsdorf's suicide was a wonderful show of determination. An ante-mortem statement of the suicide, found in a little notebook beside the dead body, told how he had on Wednesday, Sept. 7, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, taken several grains of morphine, and sat down under a tree to await death. In the notebook is given a minute account of his feelings after swallowing the drug, and his happiness at being so near the "other side," upon which he calmly dilates.

Thursday a notation tells of the suicide's regret and wonder at the poison not having taken effect, and of the increased doses which he has taken. A liner or two on Friday repeats his regret at his inability to kill himself and of more poison taken. On Saturday he has, he says, taken thirty grains of morphine and sixty grains of prussic acid, and this amount of poison having failed to do its work, he will open the veins of his arm with a bookbinder's cutting tool which he had. There the writing ended.

When Langsdorf's body was finally found where it had lain for hours everything indicated that he had gone through what his ghastly diary related. No cause for the act is known.

MAINE FARM HAND MURDERED.

Called Out by a Stranger and Found Dead in the Morning.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 15.—Ivory Boothby, a farm laborer, employed by Mrs. Abbie Parcher of North Saco, was found dead this morning with a bullet hole in his body. Boothby, who was about forty-five years old, was called to the door of the Parcher house last evening by a stranger who said his carriage had broken down and that he needed assistance. He asked the farm hand if he would aid him. Boothby left the house with the stranger nd did not return. The next morning he was found dead near the roadside.

The dead man's pockets were turned inside out and a pocket-book which he usually carried was missing. It is thought that he had about $25 or $30 in it. So far as is known he had no enemies, and robbery is the only motive suggested by the police. No clue to the identity of the stranger has been discovered.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Man and Child Shot by a Woman, Who Then Kills Herself.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Joseph F. Villier, a street car motorman, his two-year-old child, and a woman named Nellie McGuffin, were found dead in a room in the Enterprise Hotel at 8 o'clock this morning. From notes left by the woman, it was learned that she had first given Villier and his child morphine in sherry wine, but, fearing that this would not be effective, had shot Villier through the right temple and then turned the revolver upon herself, death being instantaneous in each case. The child was already dead from the effects of the drug.

Villier was twenty-six years old and a widower. The woman was a domestic, who had once been employed by him.

HEARING FOR DR. G. E. WEST.

Asks Reinstatement as Secretary of the Brooklyn Health Board.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—Attorney-General Hancock gave a hearing to-day on the application of Dr. George E. West of Brooklyn for permission to bring an action in the Supreme Court in the name of the people for reinstatement as Secretary of the Board of Health for the Borough of Brooklyn, the position now held by Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne. Dr. West alleges that he was unlawfully ousted from office for political reasons. He was represented by Albert R. Moore and the Brooklyn Board of Health was represented by Daniel D. Whitney, Jr., of the New York City Corporation Counsel's office.

Jackson Is Indicted for Murder.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Bergen County Grand Jury to-day indicted Nicholas Jackson for murder. He is accused of having bound his six-year old boy Lewis to the West Shore tracks near Teaneck several months ago. The body of the lad was found cut to pieces. Jackson is a negro, and it is said that he did away with his son because his wife, whom he had married but a month before the alleged murder, objected to supporting her husband and the child of his first wife.

Collector of the Port of Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 15.—Frank F. Patterson of The Camden Daily Telegram was this morning appointed Collector of the Port of Camden, vice David B. Peterson, whose term had expired. Mr. Patterson, who is one of the oldest newspaper men in the State, was born in Gloucester County.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

24 AND 26 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET,

between 6th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.

Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

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116 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.

Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address

Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

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IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.

In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners

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Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal. Hotel San Remo, West. Cor. 75th Street.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 948 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

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Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.

Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 81st year begins Sept. 21st.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 5:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.

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$1. OUTING

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AND THE

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VIA

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.. 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

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EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 25 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 300 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Miscellaneous.

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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.

Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands pastry and desserts; private family; first-class city reference; wages, $35. Josephine, 129 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in institution, hospital, or school; best references. Mrs. A., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good plain cook; competent in all her duties; good reference. 40 West 10th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Moderate salary; willing and ambitious. Miss J. A. Williams, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

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LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; Protestant; private family; good city reference. C., Box 332 Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the month; city reference. 214 East 42d St., care Mrs. Shuhl.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, ladies', gentlemen's, and families' washing at home; excellent laundress; dry in open air; city reference. Miss McNay, 417 West 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced, excellent butler; good valet; temporary place for few months while family is traveling. P. O. Box 406, Newport, R. I.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; neat appearance; first-class in every respect; stylish, careful driver; first-class references. Chiss, care of West End Stable, 73d St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; neat appearance; stylish, careful driver; excellent references. E. P., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 25; good references; good wages. Kearin, 219 East 37th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or manager of large private estate, park, or similar place; thorough experience in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds and general routine work of a gentleman's place; well qualified in every respect to assume entire charge; a responsible, permanent position only desired; age 35; married, one child; reliable New York references, also from London, Berlin, Paris, A. W., Post Office, New Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey; by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—German; 37; married; no children; to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages; wife first-class cook. F., 141 West 15th St.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By German, speaking English; understands the care of greenhouses and horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Ch. W., 212 Bowery.

GARDENER.—As plain gardener; useful man; good references; wages moderate. M. L., 37 East 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

FOREMAN.—By a French chocolate foreman having 25 years' experience, and first-class references; having been at the head of some of the largest factories in Europe and United States. Eugene Varnier, 117 West 27th St.

FRENCH COOK.—By man and wife; wife as first-class cook; man as waiter; city reference. Jule, 129 West 24th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent English or American nurse; good seamstress; to take care of a child 2½ years old; city references. Apply Monday, between 9:30 and 11 A. M., at 6 West 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and reliable coachman who has been accustomed to the care of high-bred horses, for a gentleman's country seat, not far from New York. Apply by letter, inclosing references, to B., 30 Broad St., New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must have first-rate Wall Street or banking references, good business handwriting, and be quick and accurate at figures. Address, stating age and references, Bankers and Brokers, Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE.

STAMPS FOR SALE.—Two unused, complete sets of Canadian Jubilee Stamps; par value $16.21½ per set; also the New Brunswick 6d. yellow stamp, 1851 issue; unused, and perfect specimens. J. A. WACS, 140 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, in and for the County of New York, at Part 3, thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1898.—Present Hon. William N. Cohen, Justice.

JOSEPH J. McKEB, Llewellyn T. McKee, William W. McKee, Mary D. McKee, James Thomas, R. S. Webb, and Elizabeth McKee Duncan, plaintiffs, against HOFFMAN MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation; Henry L. Burnett, trustee; Ernest G. Hoffman, trustee; Alfred W. Kiddle, A. Pope, Trustee; Felix Jellinek, Estell M. Johnson, Ralph L. Shainwald, trustee; Silas S. Packard, J. Seaver Page, Adolph Hirsh, Ralph L. Shainwald, Charles Fishel, Herman Liebes, Mrs. Mathilde Hoffman, S. W. Mayer, A. B. Ansbacher, William Krauss, Sol. Rothfeld, Elizabeth R. Nichols, and J. C. Shainwald, defendants.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur R. Pope, ancillary receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, it is, on motion of Charles R. Pelgram, attorney for said receiver, no one appearing in opposition,

Ordered, that said Arthur R. Pope, as such receiver, make, present and file an account of all his proceedings to this court, on the 23rd day of September, 1898, and that he give notice of its intended presentation and filing to the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation appearing on its books, by inserting and publishing notice thereof once in each week for three weeks beginning September 2nd, 1898, and ending September 22nd, 1898, in the New York Law Journal, and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and that a copy of said notice be mailed to the above named parties at least three weeks prior to the filing of said account.

And it is further ordered that on filing such an account, and proof of publication and service of notice as aforesaid, let the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and officers of said corporation, and all persons interested therein and in the distribution of its assets, show cause at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Part I. thereof at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23rd day of October, 1898, why a referee shall not be appointed to take proof of the facts set forth in the petition and report thereon and to take, settle and state the accounts of said receiver to be filed herein; to ascertain the amounts with which the receiver should be credited and charged in his capacity as such, and to ascertain and state the amounts that should be allowed his attorneys for counsel fees and the disbursements on his behalf, in all the proceedings for the dissolution of the Hoffman Machine Company and the administration of its trust.

Enter—Wm. N. Cohen, J. S. C.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the foregoing order, to the stockholders, bondholders, and creditors, and to all other parties having an interest in the estate of the Hoffman Machine Company, that I, A. R. Pope, as ancillary receiver of said Hoffman Machine Company, a foreign corporation, will render to the Supreme Court a full and accurate account under oath of my proceedings as ancillary receiver of said corporation since, on, or about January 12th, 1898, the date of my appointment herein, and I will file said account in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23rd day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1898.

A. R. POPE,

Ancillary Receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, 143rd St. and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

CHARLES R. PELGRAM, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-law6wF

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City.

my27-law6mF.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Stuckhausen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES MAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-law6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Rafo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-law6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, deceased. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County, of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A.M.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 A.M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 N. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 10, Jan. 2, Mch. 27
EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Nov. 7, Jan. 30, Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Dec. 5, Feb. 27, May 8

Fast route to Philippine Islands.

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**

MIOWERA, Sept. 22. WARRIMOO, Oct. 20.

Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway

FAMILY LIVED ON ALIMONY

Alderman Minsky Tells How He Was Tricked Into Supporting a Constituent.

THE GOLDSTEINS' CLEVER PLOT

Wife Had Abraham Arrested for Desertion and Minsky Signed His Bond—Has Since Paid $5 a Week While Goldstein Loafed.

Louis Minsky, Alderman for the Eighth Assembly District, and erstwhile an optimist—in so far as his political experiences have permitted—has had his confidence in the goodness of human nature rudely shocked by one of his constituents, and has found himself out of pocket as well. The constituent has gone on the theory that "It will do no harm to an Alderman to help his constituents," with the result that Alderman Minsky has practically been paying alimony to the constituent's wife and the couple have lived very comfortably thereon.

This discoverer of the art of living without work, according to affidavits in the hands of David W. Rochmovitz of Rosenthal & Rochmovitz, 18 Franklin Street, is a Russian yclept Abraham Goldstein, who, with his wife Rachael, was living up to last March at 112 Suffolk Street, in the heart of the Alderman's domain. It is said that Goldstein knew the Alderman in the old country, where both were on the same economic footing, and that the acquaintance was renewed in this land of the free.

A small tailoring business that Goldstein established in Minsky's neighborhood brought in enough for himself, wife, and five children to live upon, but the tailor was a student of politics, and the idea came to him to use his knowledge.

According to the affidavits, he arranged with his wife to abandon her, to all intents and purposes of his money-making plan. She was then to have him arrested and forced to pay her alimony. It worked to a charm. On Feb. 18 Goldstein duly went into duress, and was directed by the court to pay his wife Rachael $260, in weekly installments of $5. As he had no valuables, of course he could not be released from custody unless some one went surety for him.

He summoned Alderman Minsky, who came readily, smiling, and stopping to pat a little child on the cheeks in his good nature. To the Alderman Abraham represented that he was one of his stanchest henchmen, would vote for him as long as he wished, and that doubtless he would be able to run the votes of many of his neighbors into the proper channel. He suggested, in consideration of these propositions, that the Alderman go on his bond. Presto! the Alderman had signed it, and, after playfully chucking Abraham in the ribs in remembrance of the old days, had blithely gone his way to attend to the municipality's affairs at City Hall.

Abraham hid his smiles until he reached home, when he and Rachael, in the excess of joy, threw the tailor's goose and other implements out of the window, where the neighbors promptly accepted the windfall before the Goldsteins regained their sober senses, and went to look for them. Since that time Abraham has been officially loafing, and has paid his wife none of the installments.

On her complaint, as had been foreseen, the bondsman was held responsible for the husband's remissness, and the thoughtful couple immediately, so the affidavits say, began to live on the bounty of the Alderman.

The Alderman resides at 83 Orchard Street, not very far from the home of the Goldsteins, and rumors of a trick percolated through the intervening streets, and finally to his ears. His uncertainty at length became belief, and he put the matter in the hands of his lawyers. Among the proofs shown to substantiate the foregoing version of the case are two affidavits. One is from Louise Singer, a neighbor of the Goldsteins, who attested as follows:

I met Abraham Goldstein a few weeks ago, and in a conversation that took place between us he admitted that he and his wife had entered into a scheme wherein and whereby to trick Alderman Louis Minsky into providing for the support and maintenance of his wife and five children at the rate of $5 per week, supplementing his remarks by a statement, namely, that times are very bad and work is scarce, and that it will do no harm to an Alderman to support his constituents.

Abraham Letsky of 34 East Fourth Street, who made the other affidavit, confirmed the statement of the Singer woman, saying he had overheard the conversation. When he undertook to reprimand the said Abraham Goldstein, his wife had defended him by saying that the Alderman was rich.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court by Alderman Minsky's lawyers to have the bond set aside on the ground that it was obtained by fraud. The case is expected to come up some time in October. As a side issue, Herman Stiefel, a Deputy Corporation Counsel, to whom it has been assigned to collect the alimony, is pressing the Alderman hard. The two are political enemies in the Eighth District, and the legal contest is expected to be severe.

Alderman Minsky feels much hurt at the ingratitude of his fellow-countryman. He is determined to win his case.

"I would spend $10,000—if I had it—rather than pay that alimony," he has been heard to say.

A VOTER NOT A RESIDENT.

Judge Lippincott Rules as to the Legal Rights of a New Jersey Man.

Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, yesterday decided that a man is not necessarily a resident of New Jersey because he votes in that State. John McAdam, a New York milk dealer, obtained a judgment against David Block for $1,300. To satisfy the claim McAdam levied on forty cows owned by Block which were kept on a farm at New Durham, N. J. The attachment was made under the law relating to non-resident debtors. Block applied to Judge Lippincott for an order vacating the attachment, claiming that he was a legal resident of New Jersey.

At the hearing he testified that he slept at the farm where his cows were kept, and that at the last election held at New Durham he voted there. Judge Lippincott ruled that Block's evidence did not show that he was a resident of the State. It merely proved that he had voted at the time stated, and that it did not make a man a legal resident of the State to cast a vote at one election. The application was denied and the attachment will stand.

THE USES OF ELKS' "TEETH."

They Are Restricted to a Fraternity and the Aborigines.

The recent advertisement in a jewelers' weekly of "500 Elk Teeth For Sale," with an invitation to write for prices and samples, led to an inquiry by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Though the notice appears among others which advertise precious stones, and might lead one to believe that the masticators could be turned to purposes of personal embellishment, it is nevertheless true that they are worn to a very limited degree.

Taxidermists say that the "teeth" are not teeth at all, in the common sense. They lie clear and clean of any tooth in the elk's head. They are in either side of the upper jaw, two inches from the front of the mouth. Immediately beneath the "tooth" is a toothless hollow. The part of the "tooth" below the gum bulges blunt and round, and is similar in shape to some of the wooden golf sticks.

The taxidermists say they do not know what use these organs are to their original possessors. In trade they bring a fair price, because they are used as the insignia of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Makers of the badges carry them in stock, made up as watch charms and cuff buttons. For this use the single root of the "tooth" is encircled with a gold band, with the order's emblem of the 11 o'clock toast on one side, and the letters "B. P. O. E." on the other.

The American Indians use the "teeth" for ornament, often in the form of wearing apparel or necklaces.

Foreign Anthracite Markets.

Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, will go to Europe to-morrow to learn whether a market exists there for our hard coal. He will go to many European centres and make a thorough investigation of the markets.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE DEATH RATE FOR 1898.

It Was Smaller Than Last Year Until the Hot Wave Struck the City.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Board of Health has directed the Sanitary Superintendents of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens to establish night service at their respective headquarters. The purpose is to facilitate the work of relieving distress among the poor who are unable to solicit aid during working hours.

A report was issued by the board yesterday giving the death rate for the year up to Sept. 10. It is in part as follows:

"Up to the end of August the mortality of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx had been 27 less than in 1897 and 3,468 less than in 1896, the total number of deaths up to the corresponding period in 1896 having been 30,307; in 1897, 26,866, and in 1898, 26,839. The high temperature and humidity of the early days of September, however, increased the number of deaths up to the close of the week ending Saturday, Sept. 10, to 28,264, against 27,857 for the corresponding period of 1897, and 31,180 for 1896; the total for the present year being 407 greater than in 1897, but 2,916 less than in 1896.

"The following meteorological data for the twelve weeks between June 18 and Sept. 10 and the corresponding period of 1896 and 1897 are of interest:

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of weeks with a maximum temperature of 90° or more.	6	3	11
Number of days with a maximum of 90° or more	19	5	20
Number of days with a maximum of 85° or more	34	29	40
Number of days with a minimum below 70°	47	46	36
Number of weeks with mean humidity of 80° or more	6	6	3
Number of weeks with mean humidity of 75° or more	1	1	9
Number of weeks with mean humidity of 70° or more	5	5	12

Mean humidity for twelve weeks: 1896, 89 per cent.; 1897, 69.2 per cent.; 1898, 78.3 per cent.

The table shows that there has been only one week this year, since the week ended June 19, that did not have at least one day with a maximum temperature of 90 degrees or more. There has not been a week during the same period when the mean humidity was as low as 70 per cent.

MR. VAN WYCK'S TWO CALLERS.

Seth Low and Richard Croker Talk with the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck had two prominent callers yesterday. One was Seth Low and the other Richard Croker. They did not come together, nor did they meet one another. Mr. Low said he had come to pay his respects to the Mayor.

Mr. Croker declined to say what he had come for, but when some one asked him about the Democratic nomination for Governor, he said incidentally: "Well, I suppose I may have something to say in the matter."

STREET CAR STEPS AND STOPS.

President Guggenheimer Preparing an Ordinance to Regulate Them.

An ordinance to compel surface railway companies to place the steps of their cars not more than nine inches above the street level, and to compel the operators to stop whenever a passenger signals, is being prepared by President Guggenheimer of the Council. Mr. Guggenheimer conferred yesterday with representatives of the Central Labor Union, which favors such an ordinance. They told him that the high steps on cars were responsible for a great many accidents, and that the refusal of motormen to stop was also responsible for many.

Mr. Guggenheimer says he will introduce his ordinance at the Council's next meeting.

The City Bond Contest.

Vermilye & Co. were again unsuccessful yesterday in their efforts to prevent Controller Coler from awarding the issue of city bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision denying the application of James A. Trowbridge and others, comprising the firms of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for a writ of certiorari to review the Controller's action in awarding the stock to the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Deputy Treasurer Chosen for Kings.

County Treasurer John W. Kimball of Kings has appointed Thomas F. Farrell of 197 Powers Street, Brooklyn, Deputy Treasurer. The office has been vacant since April 30, Treasurer Kimball assuming its duties in addition to his own. Mr. Farrell, who is a member of the legal firm of Wills & Farrell, was formerly Clerk of the Kings County Board of Supervisors. The salary attaching to the Deputy Treasurership is $3,600 a year.

A DYNAMITE GUN EXPLODES.

Mr. La Rossa Is Severely Injured While Testing an Invention of His.

While trying a new dynamite gun invented by himself, Alfred La Rossa, a Cuban living at Arrochar, S. I., was severely and perhaps fatally injured yesterday afternoon. Some time ago Mr. La Rossa, who was closely identified with Cuban revolutionary affairs, had been experimenting with a dynamite gun designed for field work. He had attained considerable success, and at the end of the recent war he offered his invention, which he intended presenting to the Cuban Army, to the United States Government. Experts examined the gun and were so well pleased with it that Mr. La Rossa was given permission to take his gun to the Sandy Hook testing grounds and have it tested by the officers there. The test was to have been made to-day.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. La Rossa took the gun into the woods near his home to give it a few preliminary trials before starting for Sandy Hook. The first shot was discharged all right, but the second burst the breech lock and shattered it. Mr. La Rossa was standing about twenty feet from the gun and one of the pieces struck him on the left jaw, making a compound fracture. He is also thought to have been injured internally. He is at the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

KILLED BY A MAUSER BULLET.

A Longshoreman Shot While Helping to Unload a Transport.

William Hickey, a longshoreman, of 59 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in the Long Island College Hospital from the effect of a Mauser bullet wound received less than an hour before.

Hickey was one of a number of longshoremen who were employed unloading rifles from the United States transport Saratoga at the foot of Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The Saratoga arrived a few days ago with arms which had been in use and captured during the campaign. These were of the Mauser and Springfield makes, and were being transferred to a lighter for shipment to the navy yard.

The laborers had been warned to be careful in their work, although they had been assured that all the cartridges had been removed from the weapons. The men soon grew careless, however, and the rifles were thrown about promiscuously. Shortly after noon one of the Mauser rifles, which had been thrown recklessly upon a heap of others, exploded, and Hickey fell with a bullet in his right thigh, which had cut the femoral artery. An ambulance was summoned from the Long Island College Hospital, and the man was hurried to the hospital, but did not rally from the excessive hemorrhage and died within less than an hour.

The police made an investigation and reported that the fatality was due wholly to an accident.

German Baptist Clergymen Meet.

About forty German Baptist clergymen of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, and New Jersey met last night at the Second German Baptist Church, Wallabout Street, near Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn. The purpose of the gathering was the organization of the Atlantic Baptist Conference, a branch of the Eastern Conference. The organization will be completed to-day.

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Three Dollars

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Fall Derby Hats,

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HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

TO BUILD UP HONDURAS

Big Concessions and Plans of the Scott-Astor-Depew-Valentine Syndicate.

WORK SOON TO BE RESUMED

General Manager Cooper's Return from Honduras—Favorable Report Concerning Debt Settlement—Railroad Work to be Pushed.

Col. D. B. Cooper, General Manager for the Honduras Syndicate, which is composed chiefly of New York capitalists, returned to this city yesterday after some months' sojourn in Honduras. Immediately upon his arrival he conferred with William S. Valentine, the organizer of the syndicate, and after the conference both gentlemen denied the reports, lately published, that the plans of the syndicate had failed, in consequence of trouble with the Government of Honduras. Col. Cooper said that during his recent visit to Honduras his reception by the Government was of a very cordial nature, and he was well pleased with the outlook, and also with the prospects for an early resumption of the work planned by the syndicate.

The Honduras Syndicate, which was formed about six years ago, holds, in consideration of an annual payment of $500,000, a sweeping concession from the Central American Republic of Honduras, which gives it the right to collect the customs revenues of that republic; to settle the bonded indebtedness of the republic; to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; to establish and operate a general banking institution, and to run a coast line of steamships. Chauncey M. Depew is President of this syndicate, and its other members are George S. Scott, John Jacob Astor, Benjamin F. Tracy, W. Seward Webb, F. B. Jennings, I. G. McCullough, Charles MacVeagh, Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., and William S. Valentine. George S. Scott, well known in New York financial circles, is the largest stockholder. In addition to the concessions named, the Honduras Government granted to this syndicate 500,000 acres of land with mining and colonization privileges.

It was with the avowed idea of developing the resources of Honduras and inviting immigration and colonization that the syndicate went to work to extend the old Honduras Railroad from ocean to ocean, and to establish the financial credit of the Republic of Honduras by settling its heavy burden of bonded indebtedness, which amounts to about $32,000,000. Nearly all of this indebtedness is represented by bonds held in Europe. The interest has never been paid on these bonds, and the proposition to settle the debt, which is now under consideration, is on a basis considerably below the face value of the securities.

Debt Settlement Probable.

William S. Valentine, who is the spokesman of the syndicate, talked frankly about its prospects and plans yesterday afternoon in his office, 51 East Forty-fourth Street. With regard to the liquidation of the $32,000,000 Honduras debt, he said: "The arrangement existing between the Government and the syndicate for the settlement of the foreign debt was originally of an experimental nature. When representatives of the syndicate visited England in July last, it was found necesary to modify the contract so as to co-operate with the plans of the foreign bondholders, and satisfactory arrangements were made with the Council of Foreign Bondholders, who showed every desire to work in harmony with the scheme proposed by the Government and the syndicate. This was reported to the Government, and propositions were at once made by it for a change in the tenure of the contract; and it can now be assured that at the coming Congress in Honduras these changes will be made, and the syndicate will make a success of everything confided to it by the Government."

Col. Cooper conveyed to the syndicate yesterday verbal assurances that the Honduras Government was disposed to deal fairly with the syndicate in the mater of these bonds. The contract which the syndicate has with the Honduras Republic does not provide that the syndicate shall take any part of the outstanding bonds or pay any part of the debt; the syndicate is to act simply as the agent of the republic in bringing about a settlement. It is expected that this settlement will take the form of scaling down the debt materially, and extending it over a long period of years.

In undertaking the management of the customs revenues of Honduras the syndicate has in view an augmentation of those revenues for establishing more rigid and economical methods of colection than have hitherto prevailed. By the terms of its contract with the Government the syndicate is entitled to use in the development of its plans all customs revenues collected in excess of about $1,000,000 in silver, which amount was the normal annual receipts at the time the contract was signed. There is a prospect that with good business conditions the syndicate may increase this annual customs revenue to $1,500,000, or even more.

John Jacob Astor's Interest.

Col. John Jacob Astor has taken an active personal interest in the affairs of the syndicate. He visited Honduras in company with William S. Valentine and others last Winter, and looked over the syndicate's plans with much care. He was present at the opening of the syndicate's bank, and, according to Mr. Valentine, he expressed confidence in the practicability of developing the country. Mr. Astor helped to arrange for the relaying in standard gauge of the completed section of the new railroad.

Speaking of the railroad construction in Honduras Mr. Valentine said: "The syndicate has completed five miles of new railroad, and has graded ten miles additional. The old line, with a mileage of fifty-seven, has already been transferred to the syndicate by George S. Scott and myself, who acquired control of it from the Government some years ago. This makes the present road sixty-two miles long. When completed it will be about 220 miles long. The recent suspension of construction work does not mean that the syndicate has abandoned its plans by any means. The syndicate had fully organized all of its work, had its complete staffs in all its departments, and had some 1,200 men at work pushing the railroad to completion when on the breaking out of the war with Spain, and the prohibition against shipping any material that could be considered contraband of war, as also the difficulty of chartering steamers for the shipping of supplies to Honduras, made the works run short of all necessary material, and after the last pound of dynamite had been used we were compelled to shut down the works for the time being. A large number of the laborers who had been imported into the country were returned to the United States at the syndicate's expense.

"The syndicate has no fear of the competition of the Guatemala Railroad, nor of the Nicaragua Canal, for the former is only a local enterprise and the latter for many years to come will necessarily be one of the best customers to the Honduras Railroad; and, furthermore, the immense natural wealth of Honduras will make the road pay well. This assertion is substantiated by the immense increase in traffic which the road has shown since the syndicate began extending its line. In our opinion, Honduras has advantages over all other countries—not excepting either Cuba or Puerto Rico—for developing the commercial interests of this country and the offering of great opportunities to colonists of small capital. We calculate that the development of Honduras will give an outlet to the unemployed labor of this country."

Work Will Be Resumed.

Mr. Valentine said he did not know how soon work would be resumed on the Honduras Railroad. Much would depend on the progress of the debt settlement. There was no doubt, however, as to the resumption of work, and the vigorous prosecution of the plans of the syndicate. Up to the present time, he said, the syndicate's bank in Honduras had no other business than the management of the customs revenues. It was expected that business would be made for the bank as soon as the work of developing the country was resumed. Mr. Valentine remarked that the concession for establishing a coast line of steamers was held by a few individuals, who were part of, but independent of, the syndicate.

Chauncey M. Depew, who holds the office of President of the syndicate, said that he had not yet undertaken to familiarize himself with the details of the plans for developing Honduras, but he understood their general scope and believed that the constructive work would be resumed.

THE HANOVER FIRE COMPANY.

Directors Adopt Resolutions Repudiating the Plan to Convert It Into a Trust Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of this city, yesterday afternoon, the efforts of Price, McCormick & Co. to secure control of the company's stock, for the purpose of converting it into a trust company, received a decided check. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It having come to the notice of the officers of this company that certain persons not heretofore interested in its welfare, or who have obtained a small interest within a short time, are about to, or have, approached the stockholders for the purpose of securing the control of the majority of the stock; and

Whereas, The attention of the Committee on Finance and Accounts having been called to the matter, they directed that a circular should be sent to each stockholder, over the signature of the officers, advising them of the fact, and that in their judgment any such movement was not in the interest of the company, and that no reason existed for a change in the management; and

Whereas, Two circular letters have recently been brought to our attention, bearing the printed signature of Price, McCormick & Co., and addressed to "A stockholder of record of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company," in one of which it is asserted in the following words: "This company (the Hanover Trust Company) we propose to organize under the auspices and with the assistance of your present Directors," therefore be it

Resolved, That the action taken by the officers and the Committee on Finance and Accounts has our heartiest approval, and we, the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting held this 15th day of September, 1898, take this occasion to entirely disapprove of any attempt which shall have for its object the securing of the control of the company's stock, either for the purpose of reinsuring, closing up, or for any other purpose other than the prosecution of the business for which it was created;

Resolved, That we repudiate the impression sought to be conveyed in the aforesaid circular letter of Price, McCormick & Co., that as a Board of Directors, or as individual members thereof, we are interested in, or that we have rendered or will render any assistance to, the plan or scheme set forth in the said letter;

Resolved, That the results of this company's business for the past few years under the present management have been profitable and satisfactory, (its surplus having increased from $110,000 on Jan. 1, 1895, to $620,000 on July 1, 1898,) and that the officers have our fullest confidence, and shall continue to have our most cordial support.

Resolved, That the whole subject relative to the attempt of Price, McCormick & Co. to obtain control of the stock of this company be referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts, with power to take such action, through our attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, as may be deemed wise to protect the business of the company and its stockholders.

Some time ago Price, McCormick & Co. bought 100 shares of Hanover stock, and in the early part of August demanded a transcript of the stockholders of record. It was generally reported at that time that the intention was to secure control of the company's stock for the purpose of winding it up at a reasonably large profit. An attempt to secure a meeting with the Committee on Finance and Accounts failed, and then a circular was sent to certain stockholders containing a proposition to convert the company into the Hanover Trust Company, the company's stock to be exchanged for that of the trust company at 175.

A prominent manager said last night that the proposition of Price, McCormick & Co., as finally developed, might have a beneficial effect upon fire underwriting interests by calling attention to trust companies as channels of investment. A large amount of outside capital has been invested in fire insurance in the last few years, and many managers state that the real cause of the disruption of the New York Tariff Association was the overabundance of capital which induced many to take every legal advantage of the rules in order to secure business from the brokers.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The Irvin conference in regard to local fire insurance rates, which will be held Tuesday, is now generally regarded by the majority of underwriters as likely to lead to some sort of a tariff association within the next few months. The prospect of organization next week, however, is regarded by nearly all of the managers as poor.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that "the heaviest loss falling upon London marine companies and Lloyds recently is that of the Pectan, a vessel owned by Samuel & Co. of Leadenhall Street, and which formed part of their Shell line of tank steamers. It was voyaging between Calcutta and Hamburg with a cargo of linseed. The hull, valued at $235,000, is covered in London, while the cargo, estimated to be worth $250,000, falls on the Calcutta agencies of British and German firms."

Hoboken Turtle Club Dines.

The Hoboken Turtle Club held its fourth and last breakfast and dinner of the season yesterday at the King's Bridge Hotel, King's Bridge, N. Y. Breakfast was served at 8 A. M., covers being laid for 100 members and friends, who thoroughly enjoyed the green turtle steaks, eels, and bluefish. At 4 o'clock about 150 sat down to dinner and partook of the green turtle soup for which the club is famous. Music was furnished by Rampone's Eighth Regiment Volunteer Band, and addresses were made by Mayor John G. Reene of Yonkers, H. H. Brockway, President of the club; Charles H. Heyzer, and others. A number of officers of the Eighth Regiment were among the guests present.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAR

It's the School Shoe

Whose fit affects a child's comfort now and in after life, for this is the one worn the most and if not right may spoil the feet for a lifetime.

If a fit costs no more than a misfit, why not have the fit? The variety of shapes and sizes offered here, where children's things are the exclusive business, makes this always possible.

Our Dongola Top Shoe, with calf foxing, and a broad, solid leather sole, made on an easy last, is as sensible a shoe as boy or girl can wear to school. We will guarantee not only a perfect fit, but perfect satisfaction. $2.10 to $3.50, according to size.

60-62 West 23d St.



Our fall suits are ready, and of course as the fall is the season of subdued colors, plain and quiet mixtures predominate; yet, as in all large families there's apt to be a noisy member, so our clothing family has a few pronounced novelties just enough to relieve all monotony.

Suits, $14 to $35;
Overcoats, $14 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' PAY

They Will Not Receive the Increased Salaries They Expected.

WANTED AS MUCH AS OTHERS

Because of a Charter Interpretation They Will Receive Less than Teachers in Manhattan This Year.

The 3,200 teachers, Principals, and heads of departments in the public schools of Brooklyn were disagreeably surprised yesterday to learn that the increase in salaries which they have confidently expected will in all probability not be granted. The increase seemed a certainty up to a few days ago. Henry W. Maxwell, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Borough Board, said yesterday that he had every reason to believe that the schedule prepared and approved by the local board for the purpose of equalizing the salaries with those of Manhattan teachers will have to be laid aside this year.

The whole question turns upon the interpretation of the city charter as it affects the apportionment of money for the payment of teachers' salaries. The money was expected to be divided on the basis of the number of teachers and the number of pupils in each borough. In the estimate submitted by Superintendent Ward of Brooklyn each half-day and short-term class is rated as a full day, while this is not true of the other borough reports. Under this arrangement Brooklyn made a gain of $360,000, whereas Manhattan and the Bronx lost $250,000, Queens $70,000, and Richmond $35,000. As only $250,000 was needed to provide for the increase in salaries, Brooklyn expected to have $110,000 more than was actually needed for this purpose.

It appears now that the Manhattan members of the Board of Education are to make an effort to have this apportionment revised. The matter will come up for final adjustment on Sept. 26, and Chairman Maxwell said yesterday that the way things were drifting the outlook for the Brooklyn teachers was gloomy to a degree.

"It appears," said Mr. Maxwell, "that a question has arisen among the members of the Board of Education from the different boroughs over the appropriation of the general fund. This fund is for the payment of teachers' salaries. The Borough Board in Brooklyn requested the Board of Education of New York to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the $250,000. The representatives of the Brooklyn board were informed that the new apportionment would insure them much more than the amount needed, and for that reason no application was made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and none can now be made for the current year. It now turns out that the question is being raised by the representatives of Manhattan and the Bronx whether the apportionment desired by Brooklyn is required under the charter. I am very much afraid the question will not be settled satisfactorily to Brooklyn, and if not the teachers will have to be content with the old schedule for another year."

TEACHERS' PICTURES WANTED.

Supt. Maxwell Demands Them for Purposes of Pay Day Identification.

Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell has requested all the public school teachers of the city to send to him their photographs, to be used for purposes of identification.

"The only means of identifying the teachers when they draw their pay," said Superintendent Maxwell yesterday, "has been by their signatures. This hasn't been entirely satisfactory. Several times women impostors have represented themselves as teachers, and have tried to draw salaries, but unsuccessfully so far."

There was some doubt expressed yesterday as to how the teachers will look upon the Superintendent's plan. "It seems to me," said a woman in the City Hall yesterday, "that it's a little too much like the Rogues' Gallery system. I'm sure, if I were a teacher, I wouldn't like my photograph kept in the records."

Harlem Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has issued its annual prospectus to young men. The association conducts evening educational classes, the first term of which for the season of 1898-9 will open Oct. 3. The physical department in connection with the institution is in good order, and includes an artesian swimming bath, as well as other baths; two bowling alleys, a running track, and a general gymnasium, with a trainer always in attendance. There is a good reading room and library; and many lectures and entertainments, free to members, have been arranged. There are two large rooms in the building, especially fitted up for boys.

Accused Pugilists Go Free.

The adjourned case of Thomas Butler, the prizefighter charged with homicide in connection with the death of Alexander Scott, who died shortly after having been engaged in a bout with Butler before the Greenwood Athletic Club on Aug. 25, came up in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Clarke said he had been unable to find any violation of law in the case, and did not oppose the application for discharge. The other ten defendants, who were charged with taking part in the contest, were also discharged.

First Aid to the Injured.

Classes for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured are now forming for men and women. The course for women will commence on Monday, and those wishing to join should apply to the Secretary, at Room 506, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Evening High School for Women.

The Evening High School for Women, at 211 East Twentieth Street, will resume its sessions on Monday, Sept. 26. The school is open every evening for registration from 7 until 9 o'clock.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUBSTITUTES FOR SUNLIGHT.

The various tones of yellow, if properly handled, can often be made to successfully replace the lacking brightness in a dark room. With furniture and hangings appropriately harmonious we will completely transform a hitherto cheerless apartment. We will do all the ordinary carpenters' and plasterers' work, and will then carry out the decorative scheme to your satisfaction, charging nothing for expert advice and only factory prices for materials, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

Commissioners Allowed More Money.

Charles V. Gabriel, Edward McCue, and Patrick A. McManus, the Commissioners appointed in the condemnation proceedings for the acquirement by the city of the lands necessary for the widening of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, from the Southern Boulevard to the Harlem River, recently applied to Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court for an extra allowance for the services rendered by them, on the ground that the work done by them had been of an unusual and extraordinary character. They asked for $8,500 each. Justice Cohen yesterday awarded them $2,000 each.

Stern Bros

are now showing their

Fall Importations

of their celebrated

Alexandre & Lupin

Kid, Suede and Pique

Gloves

in the latest styles and colorings.

And in addition will offer

Friday & Saturday

Ladies' 4-Button Pique Gloves, in tans, mode, brown, red and black, at 89c

Ladies' 4-Button Real French Kid Gloves, in white, pearl, tan, mode, brown and black, at 98c

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN. At 8:30. Matinées Thursday & Sat. THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. ....by ANTHONY HOPE.... Virginia Harned—as—Ursula

KIRALFY'S OUR NAVAL VICTORIES. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Last Night Sat., Sept. 24.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS. 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2. STUART ROBSON in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas. —THE MEDDLER.—

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN. By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald. Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Saturday Mat. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Camilla Urso. Harry Lacy. Hayes-Lytton. Biograph. Greatest Bill in New York.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. The Frisky Favorite, THE FRENCH MAID

Ever Gay CASINO! 8TH WK! Mat. Tmrrw! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day. THEA. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c. This week, Belasco's MAY BLOSSOM.

COLUMBUS. Columbus Th. Stock Co. Rosedale. Next Week, Chauncey Olcott, Sweet Inniscara.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. WED. & SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. Cole & Johnson, A Trip to Coontown. Next week—"Wine, Woman & Song."

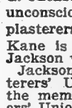
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1898-1899. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, Nov. 28th, and continue for 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.) Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department before October 1. After that date new subscribers will be located in the order their applications are received. Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dept., Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. City.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. IOLANTHE. 2d Successful Year. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. Evs., 8:15. 1,000 Res'd Seats, 25c., 50c. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. NEXT WEEK, "DOROTHY."

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:30. CHARLES COGHLAN—THE ROYAL BOX

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way "Oh, but it was a funny play."—Evg. World. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges. Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. DENMAN THOMPSON IN THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Evenings, 8:15.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. DAZZLING SURPRISES. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

WORLD IN WAX. NEW WAR GROUPS. EDEN MUSEE. Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

Koster & Bial's MUSIC HALL. Adm. 50c. Cake Walk and 10 Big Vaudeville Acts. Reopening Regular Season MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Monday, Sept. 19th, FRANCIS WILSON and Company, Presenting THE LITTLE CORPORAL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway. STARTLING THE TOWN. TURNING AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

BIJOU. WED. EVE., SEPT. 21. SAM BERNARD. Marquis of Michigan.

14TH ST. THEATRE. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. DEVIL'S ISLAND. Next Monday, Sept. 19—The Dawn of Freedom.

HARLEM Ev. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2. Opera House. The Telephone Girl. Louis Mann, Clara Lipman. NEXT WEEK....."GAYEST MANHATTAN"

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 3:45 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

PENNILESS, HE TRIED SUICIDE.

Kingsnorth Expected Remittance from Wife in England—Says She Betrayed Him.

The attempted suicide yesterday of a man who had registered under the name of Henry James at a hotel at 133 Sixth Avenue cleared up a case that had been puzzling the Staten Island police for two days. The man was Albert Edward Kingsnorth, forty-two years old, an Englishman, who came to this country five weeks ago to take a fresh start in life. Kingsnorth hoped to find work here, but was waiting for a remittance from the sale of the furniture in his house at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England.

On the way to America on the steamship Etruria he had met D. Harrison, a fellow-countryman by birth, but an American citizen. Kingsnorth told Harrison that he was extremely short of money, and Harrison took his new acquaintance to his boarding house, kept by Mrs. B. Dunn, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I. There Kingsnorth staid till Tuesday, writing home frequently, without getting answers, in spite of his almost daily trips to the Rosebank Post Office. On Tuesday he started for Rosebank

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,191. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cash cotton, 5 11-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Sarrien, the French Minister of Justice, has completed the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case, and will report to the Cabinet Council to-day his intention to refer the matter to a commission for revision. It is expected that the Cabinet will adopt the proposal for revision, but a Ministerial crisis may result. Austria is in mourning for the assassinated Empress Elizabeth. The Prince of Naples, on his way to Vienna, was attacked by two Anarchists, one of whom was arrested. The disabled Cunard Liner Aurania has arrived at Queenstown in tow of the British steamer Marino. It is rumored that a fresh conflict between insurgents and Turkish troops has occurred in Crete, in which Christians were killed and wounded. Gen. Kitchener, the British commander in the Soudan, intends to present an ultimatum requiring the French expedition under Major Marchand to quit Fashoda at once.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Toral's house at Vigo and the transport Leon XIII., on which he was compelled to take refuge, were stoned yesterday by a mob, infuriated at the sight of his ragged soldiers.

Members of the Independent Citizens' Committee expressed confidence yesterday that Roosevelt will accept their nomination. Its rejection, they said, would cost him 100,000 votes and the Governorship.

Secretaries Long and Bliss and Attorney General Griggs arrived here last night on the same train with the Peace Commission. Secretary Long spoke to a reporter regarding naval affairs of current interest.

The members of the Peace Commission left Washington on their way to meet the Spanish Commission in Paris. Their instructions are not definite, the President being undecided as to the position to be assumed with regard to retention of the Philippines.

It was said at Republican Headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt will call to-day on Senator Platt. It is believed that a formal statement from Mr. Platt calling for Col. Roosevelt's nomination for Governor will follow their consultation. It is believed in this city that Gov. Black will keep up his fight for renomination.

The remains found in the Yellow Mill Pond at Bridgeport, Conn., have been conclusively identified as those of Grace Marian Perkins of Middleborough, Mass. She is said to have disappeared from her home three weeks ago, in company with Charles Bourne, a young man residing in the same town. The latter's whereabouts are unknown, but his friends say he will be on hand to give testimony if the police demand it.

Page 2.

The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester arrived at Gloucester, Mass., yesterday, and met with a grand reception.

Gov. Black said yesterday that if there is to be any conference between him and Senator Platt the Senator must come to Albany.

Jacob Worth's late political inactivity was explained yesterday, when it transpired that he is very ill. His physicians told him he could not survive August.

The Shinnecock arrived from Montauk yesterday with 316 sick and convalescent soldiers. The sick were distributed among hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Perry Belmont's friends at Babylon, L. I., captured the Democratic primary in the First Election District of the Second Assembly District Thursday night by a ruse.

The Ocean County (N. J.) friends of ex-Senator George G. Smith, who is again a candidate, say that George Gould's Senatorial boom was launched without his knowledge, for the benefit of the Republican campaign fund.

Camp Wikoff is experiencing chill weather. Yesterday the men walked about in blankets. The Fourth and Twenty-second regiments left camp by train and the Sixth and Tenth and two batteries of the Sixth Artillery boarded the transport Chester. Five deaths were reported.

Dr. George W. Lindheim, the Red Cross surgeon who was in charge of the Eighth Regiment train from Chickamauga, died yesterday. His attending physicians say that the hard work on the train and worry over the criticism passed upon him, together with the fever, caused his death. He was twenty-seven years old.

Page 3.

The Cuban Revolutionary Club held a private meeting yesterday. The speakers, it is said, were in favor of accession to the plans of the United States.

Lieut. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of Troop A, who is lying ill with typhoid at his father's home, was yesterday pronounced only "comfortably sick" by Dr. Dillingham.

Fifty Cubans who were shifted from Santiago docks to a place where the work was lighter but where they were unable to steal went on strike on Wednesday. They were discharged.

Secretary Long yesterday issued an order reorganizing the North Atlantic fleet, which has been reduced to thirty-one vessels. The militiamen on the Dixie and Badger are to be mustered out.

The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses has accepted two large homes which have been offered for use as hospitals. The list of contributions to the auxiliary since Aug. 25 was given out.

A large army is being assembled in Southern stations for Winter camps, preparatory to the military occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. No trouble with the insurgents in Cuba is anticipated in official circles in Washington.

Gov. Bloxham yesterday issued a call addressed to the Governor of each State for a National convention to assemble at Tampa on Feb. 8 next, for the purpose of discussing plans for a reorganization of the State militia service.

President Masso of the Cuban Republic has issued an address to the Cuban Army, announcing the end of the war, praising the soldiers as models of abnegation and heroism, and expressing gratitude for the assistance rendered by this country.

While George Noble and Miss Effie McKibbon of Birmingham, Ala., were driving home from a country camp meeting on Thursday night, a negro fired at them and wounded the girl. It was reported yesterday that the negro had been caught and lynched.

Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, who commanded the Seventeenth Infantry at El Caney, died suddenly at his home in Columbus, Ohio. Excitement attending the return of his regiment to Columbus is believed to have caused the stroke of apoplexy which resulted fatally.

The neglect of Gen. Shafter's report on the Santiago campaign to make proper mention of Gen. Miles has occasioned criticism by friends of the latter, but their intimations that the report was censored by the War Department before it was given to the public are denied.

In a letter written at Tampa July 31 by Policeman Henry J. Eberman, one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who died on Thursday at St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, of typhoid fever, he tells of the hardships suffered by the men in camp, and says he would never volunteer again.

Page 4.

The Alamo arrived yesterday from Ponce, Puerto Rico, carrying about 500 enlisted men and officers, who complained that they were half-starved on shipboard. The troops left Jersey City on special trains for home.

The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners in Puerto Rico have agreed to begin at once the concentration of the Spanish troops at San Juan for the purpose of being shipped to Spain. Our soldiers will occupy the territory abandoned and raise our flag.

Details of the evacuation of Puerto Rico were practically completed by the commission yesterday. Lares, Aguadilla, San Sebastian, and the Island of Vieques are to be given up on Monday, and the whole Spanish army will embark as soon as transports are sent from Spain.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Pittsburg, 6; New York, 0. Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 7. Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2. Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 0. Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

Findlay S. Douglas and Walter B. Smith will settle the championship golf supremacy to-day on the Morris County links. The features of the semi-final round were the defeat of Macdonald and the poor game played by Travis in his match with Douglass. In the evening the golfers forsook the links for a dance in the clubhouse.

Page 5.

Every coal merchant at Frankfort, Ky., has been indicted by the county Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy. The coal men combined to fix prices.

The People's Gas Improvement Company of Trenton, N. J., has made a rate of $1, with 15 per cent. discount at 15 days, to meet a cut in prices by the Trenton Gaslight Company. It promises a 50-cent rate when its plant is completed, and to meet all cuts by competitors.

Application for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company was made in the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, yesterday. Mayer Bernhard, a shareholder, who filed the application, alleges fraudulent mismanagement and misappropriation by the company's officers and Directors.

The advent of the year 5659 of the Jewish calendar was celebrated last night in all the city synagogues and in 150 halls specially fitted up for the festival. All could not contain the throngs of worshippers. Many soldiers were in the congregations, having received ten days' furlough.

Page 6.

A report issued yesterday by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that, in spite of the large production of petroleum in Russia and the Dutch West Indies, the exportation of illuminating oil from the United States has steadily increased, although prices have fallen.

Page 7.

Gen. Otis, commander of the United States forces at Manila, reported that he was not in need of reinforcements.

Sixty-nine Street Opening Boards will soon be constituted by the appointment of 207 Commissioners. A Supreme Court Justice talked yesterday of the abuse of the law by prolonged sittings.

Solemn requiem mass for the soul of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Consuls General of eight countries were present.

Page 10.

Prof. William R. Daly, the noted life-saver, died in South Boston yesterday.

Mrs. J. H. Salisbury of 170 Central Park South was seriously injured in a runaway accident at Tarrytown yesterday.

It was learned yesterday that the standard lines will soon submit the question of differential fares for adjudication by the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association.

Page 11.

Col. Roosevelt and Albert Shaw are now mentioned in San Francisco in connection with the Presidency of the University of California.

Page 12.

The internal revenue collections for July amounted to $27,804,573.

As a result of the contract recently made by the Post Office Department, stamped envelopes will be much cheaper after Jan. 1.

A scaffold at the third story of a new building at Intervale Avenue and Home Street fell yesterday. One workman was killed and three were injured.

Twelve thousand 3-cent internal revenue stamps were stolen from the bookkeeper's office of the Internal Revenue Department in Brooklyn, some time Thursday morning.

Superintendent Stewart said yesterday that the ten vacation schools had proved of great value, while they cost less than the estimated $15,000. There is still room for pupils in two high schools.

Half the members of the crew of the English merchantman Queen Margaret mutinied yesterday, and refused to weigh anchor, because, they said, the other half was composed of land lubbers.

The fishing schooner Alice C. Jordan was run down and sunk by the steamship Gloucester off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., early yesterday morning, and nine members of her crew were drowned.

The examination in the case of Amelia J. Cornell, accused of perjury, was continued yesterday before Magistrate Flammer, Charles L. Brooke, the lawyer prosecuting the case, was on the stand.

A number of Milwaukee's city officials are in town on their annual Eastern tour. They are much pleased with the recent improvements in New York, and leave this evening for Boston, returning to Milwaukee on Monday by way of Niagara Falls.

J. E. Boitel, a cigar dealer who has been carrying on a fight against ex-Gov. Morton, who wanted to get back a lease given to Boitel, has come off victorious, getting more money from Mr. Morton than he at first asked. The case was settled out of court.

Nine hundred and fifty officers and men of the Ninth Regiment arrived here yesterday from Chickamauga. With few exceptions, the men looked hale and hearty. Twenty-six sick men came in on a hospital train and were conveyed to their homes and city hospitals.

John Charles Collins, an artist, sixty-three years old, attempted to kill himself Thursday by taking opium in his room, on the top floor of the five-story tenement at 17 Bleecker Street. He prospered at times, but recently has been very poor, and his wife was forced to earn a scant living for herself and husband by going out as a wash woman.

Rough Riders were still in evidence about town yesterday, and they spent the day having a good time. A number of them went on an excursion to West Point as the guests of the Copper Queen Mining Company of Arizona. The big golden eagle, the mascot of the regiment, was taken to Central Park and placed in the cage with the other eagles.

The Fourteenth New York Volunteers, who have been in camp at Anniston, Ala., arrived yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The men who were well enough marched through Brooklyn's streets to their armory, and received an enthusiastic welcome. The sick, numbering fifty, reached Jersey City early in the morning, the majority of them going to their homes.

Master in Chancery Williams, in Jersey City, yesterday took testimony in the divorce suit brought by John Chatterton, known on the stage as Signor Perugini, against Lillian Russell. Mr. Chatterton testified that they first quarreled in Philadelphia on account of the fact that Miss Russell played draw poker and would not stop when he asked her to. He also said that on one occasion he received more applause than Miss Russell, and that she was with difficulty prevented from breaking the contract on that account.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

INDIANS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Rescue Prisoners from Sheriff at Leech Lake Agency, Minn.

WALKER, Minn., Sept. 16.—Deputy United States Marshal Morris Onary Kushing and Shabon Dash King, arrested pillagers at the Leech Lake Indian Agency to-day, and while trying to get them on board a steamer to bring them here, the prisoners were rescued by their band. The Indians refused to give up the criminals, and are much excited.

They have just been paid their annuities, and whisky has been smuggled into the agency. In consequence the Indians are insolent and ready for trouble.

Indian Agent Southerland has decided to rearrest the men, if troops have to be called out to do it.

Poland Spring Water.
Recommended and prescribed for its rare purity.

PEACE COMMISSION STARTS

Its Members, with the Exception of Senator Gray, Leave Washington.

INSTRUCTIONS NOT DEFINITE

The President Still Undecided as to the Position to be Assumed with Regard to Retention of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — The Peace Commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, who is expected to join the party at New York to-morrow, left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania road without any ceremonies. The Commissioners were accompanied by a considerable staff of attachés, including Edward Savoy, the faithful and trusted messenger, who has stood guard at the doors of the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State for many years, and who in Paris will stand guard at the doors of the rooms where the Commissioners will take up their quarters.

Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, was notified at the last moment that the President desired his attendance upon the Commissioners at Paris in the capacity of an expert, for no one in the United States Navy is so well informed as this officer as to the needs of the navy in the matters of coaling and naval stations. He will follow the Commissioners on the next steamer.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and M. Thebaut called at the State Department to-day and had a short talk with Secretary Day. It was mainly to say goodbye to the Secretary prior to his departure for Paris, and to convey to him in behalf of the French Government assurances that every courtesy and attention would be given the American Commissioners. The French Government has invited the Commissioners to meet in the famous Salon des Ambassadeurs, which is a part of the Foreign Office, and is one of the most sumptuous apartments in Europe. The invitation has been accepted.

It is understood that the Ambassador's visit was not to present any new phases of the Spanish question, which is now committed to the several commissions dealing with various branches of the peace settlement. It is probable that M. Cambon will leave for Paris in about two weeks, but this is not finally settled. In case he goes, it is said the trip will not have any significance in connection with the meeting of the Peace Commission at Paris, although the important part he took in bringing about this settlement may make his presence opportune for consultation.

Secretary Day Resigns.

To-day Secretary of State Day handed in his resignation, as did also Assistant Secretary of State Moore. This will leave Assistant Secretary Adee in charge until the arrival of Secretary Hay, as the President has decided not to appoint an assistant in the office of the Secretary of State until the arrival of Mr. Hay, and to allow Mr. Hay to name his own assistant. Mr. Moore has been selected by the Peace Commissioners, because of his great familiarity with the questions involved, to go to Paris as their counselor.

Although the Cabinet held a formal meeting this morning, and although Judge Day and other members of the Peace Commission held conferences of all sorts, there was no further disclosure of the instructions received by the commission. The exact nature of its instructions is purposely left vague in the public mind, so as to admit of changes after the Commissioners shall have opened the discussion with the representatives of Spain.

The President would rather compromise a little and concede something to Spain than to hold the entire group of the Philippines. He is, it is said, still a little afraid that Spain is willing to fight rather than give up her sovereignty in the group. But the President is waiting for the expression of public opinion. For this reason the instructions are not definite, and the authority of the commission is not made clear.

President's Advisers Oppose Him.

There seems to be little doubt that the Cabinet and the commission are not in full accord with the President. The majority in both are in favor of holding the islands and of demanding their immediate surrender by Spain, but they have deferred to the wishes and alarms of the President, and will wait for further exchanges of opinion after they reach Paris.

The members of the Cabinet are solicitous about insisting upon the statement that the instructions to the commission are definite, but it is certain that they are not definite in the sense that the United States demands the cession of the Philippines or that the United States demands the cession of Luzon only. They are said to be very definite in that they direct the commission to take no positive step until a demand can be made that will have the sanction of the people of the country.

Outside of political considerations, it is thought that there is divergence of opinion sufficient to allow the President to adopt either course, and demand the retention of all or of part of the group of islands, and still be within reasonable accord with public sentiment as it may now be ascertained. The atmosphere may be cleared soon, and the will and wish of the people be made more definite. Before this is done, and while popular sentiment appears to be forming, the President and his advisers are trying to keep well in line with the tendency of the popular will, and are endeavoring to act in this matter so that the public will not fail to indorse the policy of the Administration.

An Eye to the Elections.

In view of the fact that the elections are occurring with more or less falling off in votes on the Republican side, the Administration feels that it must have an eye to the probable effect its Philippine policy may have upon the result at the polls. It is said that the Administration is of opinion that the public will resent very plainly any abandonment of conquered soil to the Spaniards or to warring insurgents. It is felt that the popular demand is not so much for the acquisition of more territory as it is against giving back to Spain any territory that has been wrested from her. This would be considered as a distinct loss to civilization and humanity, and it is not clear what course can be pursued other than the retention by this country of all the land it has acquired by conquest.

The Administration, however, is hesitating. It has no settled policy, and has not had a settled policy in regard to the Philippines since Dewey first made it clear that he was going to stay at Manila until the American flag flew over the city. All other questions arising out of the war have not embarrassed the Administration so much as this single problem, and even if the Administration felt that it could afford to abandon the islands to Spain or to Aguinaldo, it would still be confronted by the fear that the country would resent having the scene of Dewey's victory pass back into Spanish hands or lapse into the barbarism which would be certain to follow the insurgent triumph.

Shrewd politicians who have studied the matter and the vacillating policy of the Administration, say that there is no doubt that finally the President will counsel the holding of the entire group, and do so in a way to give the appearance of having been of this view from the start.

COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE HERE.

The Party to Sail This Afternoon on the Campania.

Judge Day and Senators Davis and Frye of the Peace Commission arrived in this city yesterday. Judge Day came on the Congressional Limited, and repaired to the Manhattan Hotel. Senator Frye came by the same train, and went to the Fifth Avenue. Senator Davis came earlier, and registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Senator Gray will not join the party until to-day, as he was unavoidably detained by legal business in Delaware. Whitelaw Reid, the other member of the commission, came in on Thursday.

Judge Day, when seen last night, said that there would be no meeting of the Commissioners prior to the sailing of the Campania this afternoon. In reply to a question relative to the nature of the instructions given to the Commissioners regarding the negotiations at Paris he said that he had nothing to add to the statement he had already given to the press. "Our instructions are strictly confidential," he said. "Not all the details have been arranged, and will not be until all of the members meet. There is plenty of time yet for the perfection of details."

The Commissioners' party sailing to-day by the Cunard Line steamship Campania will be composed as follows: Judge and Mrs. William R. Day, Senator and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, Senator and Mrs. William P. Frye, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Senator and Mrs. George Gray and the Misses Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moore and child, Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Branagan, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Rodriguez, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Martin, Francis R. Stark, J. R. Buck, Edward Savoy, Henry Freeman, Mr. Corbin, son of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, attaché of the commission, and Miss Atkinson and Miss McNaughton, stenographers. Miss MacArthur, sister of the Assistant Secretary, will cross with the party, but will leave them on arrival for travel.

SECRETARY LONG IS HERE.

He Is Going East on Private Business —He Talks Regarding the Navy.

With the members of the Peace Commission, who arrived here from Washington last night, were Secretaries Long and Bliss and Attorney General Griggs. The party separated at Jersey City. Secretary Long, accompanied by Capt. Clover of the United States ship Bancroft, went to the Manhattan Hotel. Secretary Long said:

"There is no significance in my visit to the city. I am simply on my way to Hingham, Mass., to attend to some private matters."

When asked what the ultimate destination of the Oregon and the Iowa were, he said:

"These warships have been ordered to Honolulu."

"Won't they go from there to Manila?"

The Secretary reflected a moment, and said: "Yes; they might go to Manila. You see we robbed the Pacific Squadron of two vessels, and it is no more than just that we return them again after we have got through with them."

In talking on the subject of the new vessels, he said: "Congress at its next session may see the advisability of an increase in the number of war vessels. The three that have been awarded to Cramps, the Norfolk yard, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco will be formidable vessels. They will have an increased coal capacity, an increased speed, and increased tonnage. This has been one of the results of the observations from the war."

In discussing the utility of the torpedo boats, Secretary Long said: "The use that the Spanish made of the torpedo boats cannot be taken as any illustration of their effectiveness or lack of it. It was the same way with their war vessels. It was the man behind the gun that did the work. Possibly with better men, the torpedo boats would have been more effective."

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, Appointed to Preside Over the Body.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Peace Commission has been appointed. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, will preside. The other names are withheld until the Queen Regent has given her approval. It is reported that the other members of the commission are Señor Villarrutia, Gen. Corero, Gen. Azcarraga, and Señor Urzaiz.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Foreign Minister, and Señor Moret, former Secretary for the Colonies, are engaged in drafting the instructions for the commission.

The Queen Regent has signed the joint bill passed by the Cortes, authorizing the cession of national territory under the terms of the protocol.

TORAL ATTACKED BY A MOB.

His House at Vigo and Steamer on Which He Took Refuge Stoned by the Infuriated People.

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 16.—A crowd of about 700 people besieged the house of Gen. Toral to-day, demanding that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba on board the Spanish steamer Leon XIII. be immediately landed. They proceeded to the quays cheering the troops, and were with difficulty dispersed by soldiers of the garrison.

Afterward a crowd of about 1,500 people returned to the quays, and when they saw the soldiers landing barefooted and nearly naked they became infuriated, and surrounded Gen. Toral's house, hooting and hissing and stoning the building.

Eventually the Spanish General succeeded in escaping to the Leon XIII. On learning this the mob gathered on the dock, and stoned the steamer for half an hour, smashing the cabin windows. The vessel was obliged to leave the place where she was moored.

BRIDGEPORT MURDER CASE

Remains Identified as Those of Grace Marian Perkins of Middleborough, Mass.

RECOGNIZED BY HER FATHER

Murdered Woman Said to Have Disappeared from Home Three Weeks Ago in Company with Charles Bourne.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 16.—The first chapter in the unraveling of the mystery connected with the death of the young woman whose dismembered body was found in the Yellow Mill pond early in the week was brought to a close to-day with the positive identification of the unfortunate victim as Grace Marian Perkins of Middleborough, Mass., and as soon as the legal formalities are complied with, the remains will be taken by the undertaker now having them in charge to Massachusetts.

It was hoped by the girl's parents that the remains could be shipped to-night, but Coroner Doten intends to hold an inquest, and will probably summon some of the dead girl's relatives in order to get sworn statements of her identity before he will give a permit for the removal. They are now packed in charcoal awaiting their final disposition.

The establishment of the identity of the young woman in such a brief time affords great encouragement to the belief that the perpetrators of the tragedy will not long escape arrest, but the progress that is being made in this direction by the police is being carefully guarded, and to all inquiries Superintendent Birmingham replies with the stereotyped "Nothing new," and not a word will be said about any features of the case.

The story of the girl's disappearance and the events leading up to them was told to Undertaker Cullinan by the father of the unfortunate woman after he had identified the remains as those of his missing daughter. How the girl came to be in Bridgeport is as yet an unsolved question, and her father cannot explain it, nor can Charles Bourne, the young man with whom she was last seen, be found.

Early in the day Undertaker Cullinan had telephonic communication with the Middleborough (Mass.) dentist who did work for Miss Perkins. This dentist, whose name the Bridgeport officials refuse to disclose, not only described accurately the fillings which have been found in the dead woman's teeth, but he designated and described faultlessly one of the upper molars, which had been filled with a peculiar "soft" filling.

Additional information has also come from Massachusetts to the effect that Miss Perkins left Middleborough three weeks ago, presumably with one Charles Bourne, a young man of the town, and that since that time all trace of her has been lost. The police here when pressed for information refused to give it, but it is known that they are making extraordinary efforts to locate Bourne. Furthermore, evidences are not wanting that the police, despite their repeated denials, are exceedingly eager to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. "Nancy" Guilford.

Again to-day the New Haven field was entered by the detectives, and it is learned that at the New Haven county jail important information was gleaned. Not long ago Dr. Gill, then of New Haven, and now serving a State prison sentence upon conviction of malpractice, was a prisoner at the New Haven jail awaiting trial in the Superior Court. The jailer has been looking over the discarded effects of former prisoners at his jail, and has come across three articles of clothing formerly owned by Dr. Gill. On each of these pieces of clothing, it is stated, appear the fateful characters, "G, 51." Meanwhile the efforts of the police and detectives engaged upon the case have been redoubled, and startling developments, possibly an arrest, are expected soon.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Sept. 16.—Frank W. Perkins of this town has returned from Bridgeport, Conn., where he viewed the remains of the young woman found in the Yellow Mill Pond near that city recently, and he says he is satisfied that the dismembered body is that of his daughter, Grace Marion Perkins.

Mrs. Perkins was overcome by the intelligence that her husband brought home, and is prostrated by the shock. Their daughter was twenty-one years old, and had been missing from home since Aug. 25, when she left here ostensibly to go to Onset, where she was to visit friends. Mr. Perkins is a miller, employed at the gristmill at Middleboro Centre. He is highly respected, and his daughter had an excellent reputation. She was employed in a bakeshop here.

The members of the Perkins family held a conference to-day and decided that the identification of the girl was complete. Frank Perkins, the father of the girl, stated that he had ordered a Bridgeport undertaker to ship the remains to Middleboro to-night by the Shore Line express. Arrangements have also been made for the funeral, which will be held Sunday at the Perkins home. The services will be private, and no hour has been set, and an effort will be made to keep curious persons from the immediate vicinity of the house.

It has been stated that Charles Bourne, a twenty-year-old youth, was the girl's suitor. Several persons have been found who assert that Bourne and Miss Perkins were seen at Tremont on Sept. 11, where they were about to board a train. All trace of them seems to have been lost at this station. Bourne's friends, while not offering to explain his absence, state that he can be accounted for, and that his whereabouts for the past two weeks will show that he had nothing to do with the disappearance of the young lady. The members of his family refuse to give any information as to his absence.

It is understood that young Bourne is only a short distance from this town and will come forward if wanted by the police to give evidence. He has not, however, been seen here for several days.

Another Resemblance Reported.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Richard R. Thomas of Warrior Run, this county, thinks the body of the woman found in the river at Bridgeport is that of her daughter Grace. She says the description of the murdered woman tallies exactly with that of her daughter. Miss Thomas has been living in Stamford, Conn., for five years past. She was in the habit of writing once a week to her mother until about a month ago, since which time nothing has been heard from her.

Mrs. Guilford Goes to Montreal.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Nancy Guilford, the midwife who disappeared from Bridgeport, Conn., after the finding of the murdered girl's remains in the Yellow Mill Pond, has now disappeared from Wellsburg, a village six miles from here, where she came from her home. Inquiries at the railroad station show that she went to Montreal by way of Albany on a night train Wednesday. Her daughter remains at Wellsburg.

The Staten Island Mystery.

The autopsy upon the body of the young woman found dead in the woods near Concord, S. I., Wednesday night was finished yesterday without any additional light being thrown upon the case. The body, which had not been identified, was buried in the poor farm cemetery.

SAY ROOSEVELT NEEDS THEM.

Independents Believe Their Nomination Is Worth 100,000 Votes and Will Not Be Rejected.

"We are confident that Col. Roosevelt will accept our nomination," said Isaac H. Klein of the Independent Citizens' Committee yesterday. "If he declines our nomination and runs as the regular Republican candidate only, I believe he will be defeated."

This declaration expresses the attitude of the men who are directing the movement for placing Roosevelt at the head of an independent State ticket to be nominated by petition. Mr. Klein's belief that the Colonel will accept the independent nomination is shared by John De Witt Warner, Boudinot Keith, Alfred F. Seligsberg, and others who are prominent and active in the movement. This belief is not, it is explained in each instance, based on any definite assurance or promise from Col. Roosevelt, but on the judgment, which the members of the independent committee have of his character and views on political subjects.

Mr. Klein explained his belief that Roosevelt's refusal of the independent nomination would insure his defeat as the regular Republican candidate on the ground that a large proportion of the vote cast for Seth Low last year will be thrown to the independent State ticket this year. "If Roosevelt is elected," he said, "he must be elected by New York and Kings Counties. He is to be made the Republican candidate because he can reduce the Democratic vote. If 100,000 independents vote against him in Greater New York, he will be beaten, and I believe he will lose that many votes if he rejects the nomination tendered him with the backing of the Citizens' Union."

Mr. Klein added that the independents had no objection to Col. Roosevelt's accepting the regular Republican or any other nomination in addition to their own.

Attention was directed yesterday to the fact that, by the provisions of the election law, it will not be possible for the independent committee to file its nomination certificates with the Secretary of State earlier than Sept. 30. The law provides that these certificates must be filed not more than forty days and not less than twenty-five days before the election, which occurs on Nov. 8. Unless the committee decides to tender Col. Roosevelt the independent nomination before it becomes legally effective, the offer cannot, therefore, be made until after the Saratoga Convention. Mr. Klein said yesterday, however, that it would not be necessary to wait for the formal filing of the nomination certificates in order to notify Col. Roosevelt of his selection as the independent candidate.

The blank petitions to be circulated throughout the State for the 6,000 signatures necessary to nominate the State ticket were in process of preparation yesterday. They will be printed to-day, and the work of circulating them will begin at once. The committee is confident of securing the fifty names needed in each county inside of a week.

Headquarters for the independent State movement have been secured at 42 East Twenty-third Street, in the same building as the Citizens' Union Headquarters, but not in the same rooms. The campaign will be conducted from these headquarters, which will be opened to-day, and it will be pushed from this time forward.

CROKER TALKS OF ROOSEVELT.

Says His Nomination Is a Confession of Republican Weakness.

Richard Croker said yesterday that he was satisfied that the Republicans would nominate Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. "It is a foregone conclusion," he said, "that he would not be nominated if all these Republican misdoings were not staring the party in the face. His nomination will be a confession of weakness."

GOVERNOR KEPT HIS HAT ON.

Mr. Black Failed to Uncover for the Ninth Regiment's Colors.

ALBANY, Sept. 16—Crowds lined the short route of march covered in this city to-day by the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers. The regiment, after parading about a mile, passed down on the Washington Avenue side of the Capitol at 10:30 o'clock, where they were reviewed by the Governor. In the reviewing party with the Governor were Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Major Burbank, United States Army, and Col. Fred Ham of the Governor's staff.

There is considerable adverse criticism on the apparent lack of military knowledge of the Governor and his Adjutant General in reviewing the regiment with their hats on. The Governor did not even uncover when the colors went by the reviewing stand.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Atlantic States, lower lake region, and Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and Middle Rocky Mountain regions. The temperature has fallen decidedly from the Middle Rocky Mountain region to the Middle Mississippi Valley, and has risen in the northern plateau. The storm Thursday off the South Atlantic Coast has moved to the New England coast, but is quite a distance from the land, and will not give high winds. Showers may be expected in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys; generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and remain stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	59	67	66
6 A. M.	60	65	68
9 A. M.	62	67	70
12 M.	69	68	73
4 P. M.	77	72	74
6 P. M.	78	72	74
9 P. M.	74	67	72
12 P. M.	74	68	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70
Weather Bureau	68¼
Corresponding date 1897	69½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees, at 5 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 95 per cent.

$1.00 Sunday Excursion to Manchunk, via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 18th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.

ROOSEVELT TO SEE PLATT

The Candidate Is Expected to Call To-day at the Republican Headquarters Here.

FORMAL STATEMENT EXPECTED

It Is Believed that the Party Leader Will Pronounce the Colonel His Candidate—Black Expected to Fight to the End.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is to be nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention, is expected to visit the party headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. While there, he will meet and confer with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell.

Following upon this conference, the expectation among Republicans generally is that Mr. Platt will make a public statement of his position regarding the Governorship. If he complies with his custom, this statement will be given out on Sunday night for publication in the Monday morning papers.

There was no effort yesterday to make a secret of the coming meeting between the prospective head of the ticket and the recognized head of the party organization. The contrary rather was the case, evidences appearing of a desire on the part of the Republican politicians to advertise as widely as possible the fact that the "Hero of Santiago" was coming to call on the party leader. Mr. Platt himself admitted that he expected to have a talk with Col. Roosevelt soon, and Chairman Odell said he understood that the Colonel would call at headquarters to-day. Col. Roosevelt himself was quoted in dispatches from Oyster Bay as saying that he expected to come to New York for a day or two; that while here he would probably go to Republican headquarters; and that, if he did so, it would be "for the purpose of seeing Mr. Platt, Mr. Odell, and the others."

This meeting is expected to settle the question of the Republican Gubernatorial nomination formally and finally. It is settled already to all intents and purposes. While Mr. Platt has made no public pronouncement of his preference, he has told local leaders who have called on him in the last few days that Roosevelt was to be the organization candidate. It was in obedience to such direct orders that district leaders like John H. Gunner and Charles A. Hess, who had been holding out against the Roosevelt rush, fell into line; and it was as the result of the Senator's thus discarding his neutrality that, for the first time, it was openly admitted at State headquarters yesterday that Roosevelt is the organization's choice.

Gov. Black Will Fight It Out.

Nothing could be heard here yesterday of Gov. Black's campaign for renomination, which he is understood to be still determined to wage to the bitter end. Michael J. Dady's alleged peacemaking expedition to Albany was reported to have proved unproductive. No stock was taken by Republicans who are best prepared to speak on the subject in the story that another tender of the Senatorship had been made to induce the Governor to retire from the race. It was urged by the Platt men that that would be too big a price to pay for the Governor's withdrawal, seeing that he is already beaten, and that such a compromise would hardly neutralize the bitterness the Black men have developed. The Governor has said to friends who have talked with him within the last forty-eight hours that he will stay in the race if he gets but one vote in the convention, and those who know him believe he will do exactly that.

With the Governorship substantially settled—for local Republicans take it for granted that the meeting between Col. Roosevelt and Senator Platt will be "satisfactor"—there was considerable talk yesterday about the other places on the State ticket. So far the talk has run free, and there is good reason to believe that no "slate" has been made up.

For the Lieutenant Governorship, three candidates are being talked about—James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe, Speaker of the Assembly; Senator N. N. Stranahan of Oswego, and Titus Sheard of Herkimer.

For Secretary of State, the two recognized candidates are Andrew Davidson, the present Deputy Secretary, and J. B. H. Morgan of Seneca, who is in charge of the New York office of the State Insurance Department. The understanding is that Mr. Davidson will probably receive Senator Platt's support, and the nomination.

For Controller, two, and possibly three, candidates will be in the field. Addison B. Colvin, now State Treasurer, and W. J. Morgan of Erie, now Deputy

vote and work as a unit for Roosevelt for Governor. The resolution was offered by Julius M. Mayer.

PLATT MUST COME TO BLACK.

Any Conference Must Be Held in Albany, the Governor Says.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Gov. Black said to-day:

"I am not going to New York on Saturday. If there is a conference between Platt, Roosevelt, and myself it will be in this (the Capitol) building."

This was in reply to a question whether he would attend a conference which it was announced will be held in New York to-morrow, looking to settling differences between him and Platt, so as not to carry the fight into the convention.

FALLING AWAY FROM GOV. BLACK

His Brooklyn Strength Dwindling from Three Votes to Two.

The Black strength in Brooklyn seems to be dwindling down from three to two. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Michael J. Dady are still for Black, but Walter B. Atterbury yesterday announced that he was not going to fight for Black.

"I am not opposed to Roosevelt," he said. "I fully realize that the people are for him, and the delegates will represent the wishes of their constituents. I have not asked any of the delegates from the Twenty-third Ward to the State Convention to vote in any particular way. I shall endeavor in the convention to reflect literally and honestly the sentiment of the people in the Twenty-third Ward."

MR. WORTH DYING, DOCTORS SAID

Brooklyn Politician Has Survived Date They Set—Has Been Long Ill.

The inactivity of Jacob Worth during the ante-convention stage of the State campaign has puzzled many of his Brooklyn friends, as well as his opponents. The reason for it did not leak out until yesterday, when it was learned that Mr. Worth has been in the hands of physicians for several months. He was told by his doctors that he could not live through August, but his strong constitution and great vitality enabled him to falsify the prediction.

Mr. Worth does not look like a sick man. His trouble is wasting away of the liver, and has been in progress for a long time. He will not, of course, be able to attend the State Convention, to which he is a delegate from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's district. He is a supporter of Gov. Black's renomination.

PERRY BELMONT'S FRIENDS WON.

His Delegates Chosen at the Democratic Primary at Babylon, L. I.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 16.—The friends of Perry Belmont carried the Democratic primary in the First Election District last night by a clever ruse. Mr. Belmont and Deputy Postmaster Charles R. Flanly each wants to be the delegate from the Second Assembly District to the Democratic State Convention. Each worked to carry the First District primary.

Before the Flanly men could put delegates in nomination the Belmont followers had named Edward Daily, Andrew J. Weeks, T. Brewster Kellum, Joel S. Davis, and John E. Arnold. Flanly's friends were so busy circulating ballots and instructing their voters that, in the confusion, they did not oppose a motion instructing the Secretary to cast one ballot in favor of the Belmont delegates. This was carried, and the Belmont delegates were declared duly elected. When the Flanly men learned what had come to pass they marched out of the meeting feeling much humiliated.

Mr. Belmont was beaten in his own district, the Second, but he will probably be the delegate, for it is conceded that he will carry the three other districts.

GEORGE GOULD'S SENATORIAL BOOM.

Lakewood Republicans Say It Was Launched Without His Knowledge.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Republicans of Ocean County, and especially the friends of ex-Senator George G. Smith, are stirred up over the mention of George Gould as a possible candidate for Senator from this district. Mr. Smith's friends are anxious to secure for him another term. They say George Gould has no notion of becoming a candidate for Senator, and that if he did, he could not secure the nomination from the Republicans, because he is not a politician. They say that when Mr. Gould returns from Europe he will be too busy to bother with politics.

It is difficult to trace the origin of the talk of Mr. Gould's being a candidate, but some say an attempt has been made to work up a boom for the young millionaire without his knowledge, with a view to having him put some money into the Ocean County campaign this Fall.

Quigg's Opponent Indorsed.

The New Amsterdam Republican Club, which met last night at 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, unanimously passed a resolution indorsing James S. Barcus for the Congressional nomination in the Fourteenth District. This is L. E. Quigg's district. In accepting the indorsement, Mr. Barcus pledged himself to stand by the President at all times, and to fight for the maintenance of "the single gold standard of value." He also declared it time for the overthrow of "the intelligent despotism" which has long ruled the district.

SILVER DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

They Meet and Make Plans for the Syracuse Conference—Sulzer Indorsed for Governor.

A meeting of Chicago platform Democrats was held at the Union Square Hotel last night, and steps were taken toward sending a delegation from this city to the conference of silver Democrats to be held at Syracuse on the evening before the State Convention. Representatives from every Assembly district in the city had been invited to be present to report on the work of organizing the silver Democrats, but there were only a few who came. There was present, however, a representative from almost every Senatorial district in the city. Henry M. McDonald, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the city, presided, and at the opening of the session made a speech, in the course of which he made some significant remarks.

It was the desire of the Democratic Party, he said, to nominate candidates who believed in the principles of the Chicago platform.

Somebody present interrupted the speaker by asking what was to be done in case silver Democrats were nominated at the Syracuse Convention.

"I think," replied Mr. McDonald, "that there is not the slightest possibility that such a thing will be done. However, if the State Convention should nominate men agreeable to our principles we could flatter ourselves with having won a glorious victory."

"The objects of our organization," continued Mr. McDonald, "are, first, to secure the recognition of the Democratic platform of 1896 by the party in this State; second, to secure the nomination of men who supported the regular ticket in 1896 openly and thoroughly. If the Syracuse Convention does not do this, we will organize another Democratic Party in New York State, and put our own candidates in the field."

The speaker was asked by one of his hearers whom the silver Democrats might nominate, and some one shouted: "Judge Gaynor."

Mr. McDonald said he had no doubt that a representative from every assembly district in the State would be present at the Syracuse conference. He announced that O. S. Snyder of Buffalo, President of the Bimetallic League, would preside at the conference, and that speeches would be made by John Carmody of Penn Yan, ex-Attorney General Tabor, William S. McLaughlin of this city, and others.

In spite of the activity of the Chicago platform men, more especially in Albany, the party leaders say they do not fear that they will make enough trouble to endanger the success of the ticket. The leaders hope to pacify them by nominating for Governor a man who was loyal to the regular organization in 1896. They think very few of the silver men will insist on an indorsement of the Chicago platform.

Another echo of the Chicago convention was heard last night at a meeting of the German-American Double Standard Union, at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street. At this meeting a resolution indorsing William Sulzer for Governor was passed. The resolution further declares that the union will demand that the party organization reaffirm the Chicago platform at the Syracuse convention, and nominate no man who was not loyal to William J. Bryan. The union decided to do all in its power to bring about the nomination of Mr. Sulzer.

Democrats Table Silver Resolutions.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—At the Democratic Congressional Convention, held in this city to-day, resolutions declaring for free silver and for Bryan in 1900 were tabled.

Gold Democrats Win in Orleans.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—At the Orleans County Democratic primaries to-day the silver men, under the leadership of James A. Hanlon, were overwhelmingly defeated. The County Convention to-morrow will be controlled by William B. Dye, the leader of the gold faction, who is a candidate for State Treasurer.

Arkansas's Vote for Governor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16.—Complete official returns in the State election give the following vote for Governor: Jones, (Dem.,) 75,441; Auten, (Rep.,) 27,525; Morgan, (Pop.,) 8,310; McKnight, (Proh.,) 631. The highest vote recorded by a State officer was Little, State Treasurer, 80,226.

Nominated by Populist Bolters.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 16.—The Populists of the Fifth Indiana District, who bolted the Populist Convention here last month, when S. R. Hamill, the Democratic nominee, was indorsed, met here and nominated A. J. Farrow of Putnam County for Congress.

Congressional Nominations.

Mississippi—Third District—T. J. Jones, (colored,) Republican.

West Virginia—Fourth District—Oliver Gorrell, Populist.

Colorado—First District—Charles Hartzell, Republican.

Ohio—First District—John F. Follett, Democrat; W. B. Shattuck, Republican. Second District—Charles L. Swain, Democrat; J. H. Brownell, Republican. Seventh District—J. L. Zimmerman, Democrat.

Wisconsin—Second District—James Edwin Jones, Democrat.

Supt. McCullagh Begins Work.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday began the work of carrying out the new law under which he was appointed. He issued notices to the proprietors of licensed lodging houses requiring them to make sworn daily reports of the names of their lodgers, beginning thirty days before the election.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST'S DEAD.

Some time ago Col. Homer of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association sent out requests to the Captains of the Seventy-first to send him such data as they could of the condition of their companies before the war and at the present time. He said last night that he had received replies from Companies L, E, F, and I, and that these were very incomplete. He expressed the belief that the list could never be accurately made out, owing to the fact that many of the First Sergeants, who were charged with keeping the records, were either killed in battle or have since died. Many of the books were lost in Cuba.

Col. Homer has, however, prepared a partial list, showing the number killed in battle to have been 14, and the number that have since died from disease 76. This makes a total of 90 men killed and dead since the Seventy-first marched down Broadway on its way to the front.

Col. Homer said last night that the Veterans' Association and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Seventy-first have much relief work on their hands, as the condition of many of the returning veterans is such that they are unable to work even if they could secure an opportunity. He said it looked as if many of the men and their families will have to be supported throughout the entire Winter. At the present time ninety families are being assisted, and Col. Homer suggests that contributions are still welcome to be used to this end.

Col. B. W. C. Ward of the Veterans' Association left the city last night for Camp Wikoff to bring home three of the members of the Seventy-first who are ill at that place.

A Veteran Private Dead.

Joseph Brown, fifty-seven years old, a private in Company B, Tenth Infantry, who was removed from Camp Wikoff a week ago to the Fort Wadsworth Hospital, died yesterday from typhoid fever. He had been in the service for twenty-two years.

Three Deaths in St. Peter's Hospital.

Three deaths were reported in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. They were: Private Thomas Hartigan, Company H, Eleventh Regiment, of dysentery; Thomas Ryan, a member of the crew of one of the transports, of typhoid, and Xefer Manz, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, also of typhoid.

Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—News reached the War Department to-day of the death at Santiago of Lieutenant Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry. The officer resigned from the army about a year ago, but re-entered the service upon the outbreak of the war, and died in the line of duty.

Brooklyn Soldier Dies of Typhoid.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Albert O. Kellogg of Brooklyn, a member of Battery C, Seventh United States Artillery, died to-day of typhoid fever in the Presbyterian Hospital. Kellogg came here from Puerto Rico on the hospital ship Relief.

Death at Camp Black.

CAMP BLACK, Hempstead Plains, Sept. 16.—Private William Malia of Company M, Two Hundred and Third Regiment, died in the hospital last night of pneumonia. His body was shipped to his home, in Utica, to-day.

Funeral of Private Fitzgerald.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The funeral of Private Thomas Fitzgerald of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, last Tuesday afternoon, took place to-day in St. John's Roman Catholic Church. During the funeral most of the business places closed out of respect to the dead. The services were conducted by the Rev. James J. Kelley, who celebrated solemn high mass, assisted by Fathers Sullivan of New Rochelle and Heaney, as assistant in St. John's.

Seventeen-Year-Old Soldier Buried.

The funeral of Winfield Scott Hancock Jones, seventeen years of age, a member of Company A, Eighth Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father, W. S. Jones, 1,522 Third Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Straeder, the Chaplain of the regiment, officiated, and the company attended in a body. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery. Young Jones was stricken with typhoid fever at Chickamauga, and died there. His body was brought home on Thursday.

Funeral of Adam Feit.

The funeral of Adam Feit, twenty-two years of age, a member of Company H, Eighth Regiment, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father, Adam Feit, of 215 East Eighty-ninth Street. Young Feit came to the city with the Eighth Regiment a week ago, and developed typhoid fever. The Rev. Father Kelly of the Church of Our Lady of the Good Council officiated. The company to which the deceased belonged attended in a body. The interment was in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Henry Von H. Gunther Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Henry Von H. Gunther, twenty-two years af age, a member of Troop H, Second United States Cavalry, who died at Jacksonville from typhoid fever, took place yesterday morning from the home of his parents, 50 East Fifty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Greer officiating. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Private Hogan to be Buried To-day.

Private John G. Hogan of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at his home, 224 East Thirty-sixth Street, a few days ago, will be buried at 11 o'clock this morning from St. Gabriel's Church, Thirty-seventh Street, near First Avenue. A detail of the regiment will attend the funeral.

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Shinnecock Brings 316 Ill and Convalescent Soldiers from Camp Wikoff.

SOME OF THEM ON FURLOUGHS

Patients Are Distributed Among Hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs—List of the Ambulance Ship's Passengers.

The Shinnecock arrived here yesterday morning from Montauk, having on board 316 sick and convalescent soldiers of various commands.

The Shinnecock first touched at Pier 40, East River, where the furloughed men and the sick, who were sent to hospitals in Manhattan Borough, were landed, and then the ship went to the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, where the rest of the sick were sent ashore and transferred to the various hospitals in ambulances.

The following is the list of the men who came on the Shinnecock, showing those furloughed and those who were sent to the hospitals:

On Furlough.

ALLEN, Homer, Co. D, 16th Infantry.
ASHEWORTH, W. H., band, 6th U. S. Infantry.
ANDERSON, William, Corporal, Co. C, 8th Inf.
ASTHEIN, Milton, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
ANDREWS, Carl, Co. D, 3d Cavalry.
AUSTIN, W., Sergeant, Co. K, 6th Cavalry.
BURKE, J. G., Co. G, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
BELLAMY, Albert, Co. F, 10th Infantry.
BEIGH, William, Co. I, 2d Infantry.
BROWN, W. A., Co. C, 10th Cavalry.
BRODDICK, Leopold, nurse.
BETTERS, Fred, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts Vol.
BUCHTER, Stanley, Co. C, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
BROWN, Frank, Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
BASS, John, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
BRADY, Patrick, Co. D, 1st Infantry.
BRITT, Thomas E., Co. I, 2d Cavalry.
BUERMAN, John, Co. F, 8th Infantry.
BYERS, Wilfred B., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
BRADY, Thomas, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
BRISCOE, Henry C., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
BLOOMFIELD, W. H., Co. M, 2d Cavalry.
CONROY, William T., Co. H, 9th Cavalry.
COYLE, Aninias, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
COLE, Marshall, Hospital Corps, Volunteers.
CARR, Walter E., Co. A, 2d Infantry.
CLOVER, Fred A., band, 9th Cavalry.
CARTER, Lewis S., Co. M, 22d Infantry.
COLLINS, T. P., Corporal, Co. G, 8th Infantry.
CARTER, W., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
DAVIS, John F., Co. H, 2d Infantry.
DONK, Edwin E., Co. H, 7th Cavalry.
DUCLE, Charles, Co. A, 10th Infantry.
DOOLEY, James, Co. D, 1st Infantry.
DENECKE, Louis, Co. L, 71st New York Vol.
DRAPER, William, Co. E, 8th Infantry.
DRISCOLL, W. B., Co. —, 2d Infantry.
DUKE, Levi, Co. A, 22d Infantry.
ENOS, Joseph, Co. M, 25th Infantry.
ELSNER, Alexander, Co. F, 5th Artillery.
ECKERT, Louis, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
FISCUS, Stanton, Co. C, 8th Ohio Volunteers
FALVEY, Michael, Co. C, 16th Infantry.
FISCUS, Howard A., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
FRENCH, Elgy, Sergeant, Co. D, 16th Infantry.
FRANK, Max, Co. B, 17th Infantry.
FENKOVITS, Charles, Co. B, 6th Cavalry.
GRAY, Thomas H., Sergeant, Co. G, 6th Inf.
GLASS, Glastus, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
GREEN, William A., Co. H, 16th Infantry.
GOODWIN, Henry J., Co. M, 3d Cavalry.
GREEN, Edward, Co. D, 2d Infantry.
GRAFF, William, Sergeant, Co. G, 16th Inf.
GARCON, Edward, Co. B, 22d Infantry.
HASTER, John B., Co. B, 10th Infantry.
HIGGS, Temple E, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
HARRIS, Henry L., Co. K, 9th Infantry.
HOEHER, Luther B., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
HOBGOOD, A. C., Co. D, 24th Infantry.
HUFIELD, Fred K., Co. K, 1st Cavalry.
HARRIS, Lyman, Co. A, 2d Infantry.
HARTH, George C., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
HAWKINS, Emmett, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
HARNE, Robert, Co. D, 1st Cavalry.
HERRON, William J., Co. G, 6th Infantry
HOGAN, John, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
HICKEY, Haylor B., Co. H, 20th Infantry.
HENNET, Patrick, Co. G, 3d Infantry.
HOWARD, J., Corporal, Co. B, 2d Cavalry
HANNAGAN, Stephen, Co. D, 16th Infantry
HALL, Faul, Co. —, 2d Infantry.
HARTFIELD, Ray, Co. D, 6th Infantry.
HEADLER, Orrdlie, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
HOLLINGSWORTH, William, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
HAMILTON, C., Co. H, 3d Cavalry.
JEFFERSON, Thomas, Co. D, 25th Infantry
JOHNSON, James R., Co. E, 2d Infantry.
KENNEDY, Thomas P., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
KERR, Richard B., Co. D, 7th Cavalry.
KRUESEN, Edwin, Co. K, 16th Infantry.
CANCUSE, Robert B., band, 20th Infantry.
KIRBY, Charles B., Co. B, 9th Cavalry.
LOVELY, Leroy H., Co. H, 2d Infantry.
LAWSON, Thomas, Co. K, 1st Cavalry.
LOGG, Howard, Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
LAW, Frank, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
LEVY, Alfred, Hospital Corps.
LUCAS, Lars, Hospital Corps, 34th Michigan.
LONG, Levi P., Co. G, 8th Infantry.
LUCAS, Joseph, Corporal, Co. E, 7th Infantry.
LAMBERT, Walter, Co. F, 6th Infantry.
LEONARD, M. D., Michigan Vol. Hosp. Corps.
LACOPPIDAN, William, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
MILNE, Alexander, Co. K, 8th Infantry.
MARSEI, Garret L., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
MAHER, Michale J., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
McCANN, John, Co. K, 2d Infantry.
MILLER, George W., Co. B, 16th Infantry.
MANROTH, Gustav M., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
McKEE, David, Co. F, 6th Cavalry.
McDAVID, Harry, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
MAY, James A., Co. K, 2d Infantry.
MAINE, Robert, Co. H, 2d Infantry.
McSHEFFERY, Joseph, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
McLEID, Joe, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
MILLETT, John E., Co. H, 7th Infantry.
MORGAN, William A., Co. B, 3d Cavalry.
McDONALD, James A., Co. B, 3d Cavalry.
MARSHALL, William, Corporal, Co. B, 6th Inf.
McCARTHEY, Thomas, Co. G, 10th Infantry.
MARDIS, Lewis, Co. D, 6th Infantry.
MAY, Robert J., Co. F, 22d Infantry.
MEYERS, D. W., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
MYERS, John, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
MARK, Thomas E., Signal Corps, Volunteers.
MADDEN, John, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
NOVAK, Joseph J., Co. F, 1st Cavalry.
NULSON, Joseph L., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
NELSON, Edward, Co. M, 2d Infantry.
O'DONNELL, Patrick, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
O'DONNELL, Thomas, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
OWENS, John, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
OLSON, Alfred, Co. A, 3d Cavalry.
PROCTOR, George W., Co. E, 6th Infantry.
PENCE, Malvin, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
PROSSER, Walter, Co. C, 16th Infantry.
PETERSON, James A., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
PENNY, Onie, Co. I, 2d Infantry.
PILLING, Fred D., Co. G, 8th Infantry.
PETERSON, Otto W., Co. G, 16th Infantry
PARK, Harry W., Co. E, 16th Infantry.
PARTIER, Charles, Major, 5th Infantry.
ROBINSON, Henry C., Co. F, 34th Infantry.
ROUGH, Harvey, Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
ROSS, Samuel, Co. C, 9th Cavalry.
RAMSTADT, Henry D., Co. K, 7th Infantry.
REARDON, John, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
REKCAFT, Rudolph, Co. B, 1st Cavalry.
REACH, William, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
RAWLINGS, Michael W., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
RANWORTH, Harry, Co. B, 10th Infantry.
REDEISH, Elmer E., Co. E, 16th Infantry.
RICE, Edward, Co. H, 16th Infantry.
SCHAEFFER, William, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
SMALLEY, Merwin, Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
SWEENEY, John L., Co. L, 16th Infantry.
SADLER, Joseph, Co. I, 71st New York Vol.
SEZFRETH, Herman A., Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
SHIELDS, Patrick J., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
SMITH, Edward, Co. E, 16th Infantry.
SHORTELLE, James, Co. F, 71st New York Vol.
STAFFORD, Charles H., Co. B, 22d Infantry.
SMITHY, Gillett, Co. C, 12th Infantry.
STANLEY, Charles, Co. H, 7th Infantry.
SHOUP, Glenroy, Co. D, 22d Infantry.
SEARCY, Allen G., Co. B, 1st Artillery.
SENTERS, Charles C., Co. C, 10th Cavalry.
SHOVER, Oscar, Co. H, 2d Cavalry.
TEMPLE, Abraham, Co. A, 10th Cavalry.
TENLEY, Josh E., Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
TIERNER, Samuel, Co. B, 25th Infantry.
TREAT, Upham, Co. F, 1st Cavalry.
THOYER, Walter S., Co. K, 16th Infantry.
TAYLOR, Charles R., Co. F, 17th Infantry.
TAYOR, Collie J., Co. H, 1st Infantry.
TREE, Isaac M., Co. I, 7th Infantry.
ULRICH, John B., Co. K, 6th Cavalry.
VAN BOUESEN, Elmer, Co. H, 21st Infantry.
VANCE, Charles S., Co. E, 9th Cavalry.
WOODS, William, Co. D, 24th Infantry.
WIDHOLM, Theodore, Co. M, 1st Cavalry.
WILLIAMS, David, Co. G, 24th Infantry.
WICKHAM, William, Co. D, 6th Cavalry.
WEISE, Neil, Co. M, 12th Infantry.
WHITMAN, Harry, Co. K, 12th Infantry.
WILLIAMS, Samuel J., 6th Cavalry.
WHITE, Spencer, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
WALKER, John, Co. A, 6th Infantry.
WEST, Learner, Co. L, 2d Infantry.

St. Peter's.

ARENDT, Edward, Co. F, 1st Illinois.
ALLEN, Michael W., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
ALTHOFF, Albert J., Co. G, 16th Infantry.
BRYANT, Grant, Co. —, 25th Infantry.
BEAD, John, Co. A, 17th Infantry.
BROWN, Henry C., 33d Michigan Volunteers.
BURTON, Arthur, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
BUTTEN, Francis, civilian teamster.
CREAMER, John, Co. —, Infantry.
CRIQUE, Florence, Co. B, 16th Infantry.
COULTER, Harry, 2d Infantry.
COX, Louis D., Co. B, 1st Cavalry.
CARSON, W. C., Hospital Corps, 2d Tenn. Vol.
CONROY, Edward F., Co. D, 16th Infantry.
CASS, John, Corporal, Co. H, 6th Infantry.
FOX, Charles, Co. D, 7th Infantry.
FUEHRER, Samuel, Co. D, 7th Illinois Vol.
FRAZIER, Benjamin J., Co. B, 24th Infantry.
GRIFFIT, David, Co. M, 2d Infantry.
HEDD, Co. G, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
HORNING, E., Co. A, Sergeant, 2d Cavalry.
HOUSTON, Thomas, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
HERR, James F., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
HURTON, R. L., Co. I, 34th Michigan Vol.
HALE, George, Co. G, 2d Infantry.
HALL, George, Co. A, 21st Infantry.
HARRIS, Rand, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
HUGHES, Harry J., Co. D, 2d Infantry.
KLITZ, Michael, Co. M, 7th Illinois Volunteers.
KING, John A., Co. I, 7th Illinois Volunteers.
KEATING, John, Co. M., 7th Illinois Volunteers.
LYNCH, D. J., Corporal, Co. K, 12th Infantry.
LEWIS, William R., Co. B, 8th Infantry.
LINDMEYER, John W., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
LUBBARS, Charles, civilian fireman.
McCART, John J., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
McINTOSH, Alexander C., Co. I, 8th Infantry.
McCONNELL, Erwin, Co. C, 22d Infantry.
MANGEAT, Andrew, Co. A, 8th Infantry.
MIDDLETON, Clifton, Co. B, 1st Vol. Cavalry.
O'DONNELL, William, Co. B, 9th Infantry.
POWER, William, Co. A, 8th Infantry.
PETERSON, Charles, Co. H, 1st Illinois.
PALMER, William, private in band, 10th Cav.
PETERSON, John, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
RUGGLES, Harvey, Co. K, 33d Michigan Vol.
RICE, Claude, Co. L, 2d Infantry.
RUSSELL, George F., Co. C, 2d Infantry.
REENOLDS, Albert J., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
RAMSEY, Joseph, Co. C, 10th Infantry.
SCHUETTE, Louis, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
SETTLERS, James, Co. H, 25th Infantry.
STEFFLER, Langtry, Co. G, 6th Infantry.
SMITH, William, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
STRATH, John, 2d Infantry.
SMITH, D., Corporal, Co. I, 9th Cavalry.
SHEDL, William H., Sergeant, Co. A, 10th Inf.
STACK, Thomas, musician, Co. E, 10th Infantry.
SUBLETT, Allen G., Co. A, 10th Infantry.
SHEA, Dennis, musician, Co. D, 1st Infantry.
SHEEHAN, John J., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
SHELLINGTON, Isaac, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
STEBBINS, Frederick W., Co. I, 16th Infantry.
TRUE, James F., Sergeant, Co. A, 12th Infantry.
TUCKER, Sidney, Co. —, Regt. —
WILD, Nels, Co. D, 3d Infantry.
WALSH, Thomas J., Co. C, 2d Cavalry.
WHEELER, Elisha, Co. E, 18th Infantry.
WILSON, William, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
WRIGHT, George, Co. K, 34th Mich. Vol.
WITHINGTON, Richard, Co. G, Rough Riders.
ZUCK, Charles W., Co. E, 21st Infantry.

St. John's.

BRADLEY, Morris, Corporal, Co. D, 10th Inf.
BROWN, John, First Sergeant, Co. K, 16th Inf.
CAHILL, George K., 12th Infantry.
DICKINSON, John, Co. M, 10th Cavalry.
HICKMAN, Samuel, 2d Infantry.
HALLER, E., Co. E, 1st Cavalry.
SHAFFER, John C., Co. B, 8th Infantry.
WILSON, Robert, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
WATTS, Orient C., Sergeant, 7th Infantry.

Brooklyn City.

BURNS, Stephen H., Co. K, 2d Infantry.
BECK, Henry, Co. B, 3d Infantry.
HURST, J., Hospital Corps, 71st N. Y. Vol.
NICHOLS, William H., Co. M, 2d Infantry.
SCHULTZ, Louis, Sergeant, Co. C, 6th Cavalry.
SCOTT, Drew, Co. L, 2d Infantry.
VOYLES, Reuben, Co. D, 2d Cavalry.
WITCHER, Addison, Corporal, Co. F, 9th Inf.

St. Mary's Hospital.

HOLLINGSWORTH, John, Co. M, 6th Cavalry.
KNIGHT, Gayer, 2d Infantry.
LEWIS, Leroy, Co. G, 8th Infantry.
McCORMICK, P., Co. I, 1st Illinois Vol.
MARKS, Herman B., Corporal, Co. D, 3d Cavalry.

Long Island College Hospital.

BAIRD, James F., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
BARTH, Lewis, Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
BRAHAM, Draper, Co. F, 4th Artillery.
BECKMAN, Michael, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
COLLINS, James A., Co. E, 8th Infantry.
CLINTON, Thomas, Corporal, Co. A, 8th Inf.
CORNISH, Glenn, Co. C, 1st Infantry.
CLEMENT, John, Co. —, 2d Infantry.
CASE, David A., Co. I, 2d Infantry.
DANAHER, Timothy, Co. E, 8th Infantry.
DRISCOLL, Florence, Co. H, 9th Infantry.
ERWIN, Lewis, 2d Infantry.
FULKS, Levy R., 2d Infantry.
FRANKLIN, William B., 1st Lieutenant, 9th Inf.
GAYTION, William, Co. H., 24th Infantry.
HENDERSON, D. H., Co. C., 25th Infantry.
HUTCHINSON, John, Co. E, 24th Infantry.
HART, John H., Co. C, 6th Cavalry.
JOHNSON, Jack K., Co. D, 25th Infantry.
KARNEY, John, Co. B, 8th Infantry.
KANE, Henry, Co. I, 12th Infantry.
LUND, Hans, musician, 2d Infantry.
MADDOX, Thomas R., Co. C, 10th Infantry.
MARQUAY, William, Corporal, Co. M, 2d Cavalry.
MITCHELL, Isaac, Co. A, 9th Cavalry.
MORTON, Richard, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
NELSON, James, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
NICHOLS, James J., Co. L, 2d Infantry.
PURSELLEY, James A., Co. G, 4th Infantry.
POWERS, John W., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
REIF, Frank, Co. K, 2d Infantry.
RUSH, Charles, Co. B, 20th Infantry.
SPEILBERGER, Emil, Co. F, 3d Infantry.
SHARPERSON, Joshua, Co. K, 9th Cavalry.
WARD, Edward, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
WHITTLESEY, Frederick, Co. A, 2d Cavalry.
WALL, August, Sergeant, Co. H, 1st Infantry.

Roosevelt.

FINLEY, George A., Co. E, 1st Cavalry.
KIRKPATRICK, T. J., Lieut. Surg. U. S. A.
LUDLAM, Herbert W., Co. I, 1st Illinois Vol.
REDMAN, Joseph E., Sergt., Co. E, 71st N. Y.

St. Vincent's.

WALSH, William, Co. D, 71st N. Y. Volunteers.

Bedlow's Island.

McNULTY, John, private, Hospital Corps.

SLOW WORK IN HAVANA.

No Session of the Cuban Evacuation Commission Yet Held—Bad Conditions in the Island.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—Admiral Sampson and his staff came ashore this morning and drove around the town. No official business has yet been undertaken, and no sessions of the commission have been held.

Robert P. Porter left this afternoon for Cienfuegos, where he goes to make a survey and report upon the conditions existing there. Before leaving he visited Gen. Maya Rodriguez at the insurgent camp, upon invitation of a number of prominent Cubans, where he enjoyed a typical Cuban breakfast. He was accompanied by Senor Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta in New York, whose mission here is accomplished, and who will return to-morrow by the steamer Mascot. While here he assisted at many Cuban Independence meetings.

Capt. Dendy, Spanish Military Attaché, left this morning for Europe by the steamer Lafayette. Major Leverson, the British Attaché, will leave to-morrow on the steamer Santiago for New York.

Capts. Hart and Coster and Dr. Laine, representing the American Commissioners, yesterday afternoon visited the Civil Governor and requested that sanitary improvements be made at Degado, where the Trocha Hotel is situated, in order to prevent an increase of malaria, which is already prevalent. They also requested that the streets be lighted with electricity. The Civil Governor at once recommended to the Mayor that he should give orders that immediate attention be given to the Commissioners' request.

The trouble between the municipality and the Spanish Bank continues, the bank refusing to deliver sums of money collected which should be applied to the payment of interest due on loans of $7,000,000 and $3,000,000, which it was ordered by a Cabinet decision to turn over to the municipality, to be applied to other expenses, suspending temporarily payment of the interest due on the loans. Señor Ricardo Galbis, Governor of the bank, protested to the Captain General against the decision. The result of the protest is unknown, but a decision is awaited with interest as affecting the national credit.

Advices from Matanzas report a terrible condition of neglect at the San Carlos Cemetery there. Twenty-nine bodies gathered between the 3d and 12th inst. are unburied and in an advanced stage of decomposition, infecting the whole neighborhood and creating a fearful stench. The bodies had been left unburied because no proper documents accompanied them making their burial regular. Red tape forbids the burial of unknown dead, and most of the unburied bodies were picked up in the streets without any means of identification. The civil Governor, when a protest was made by the residents and press of Matanzas, at once ordered the Chief of Police to make an investigation and to order the immediate burial of the bodies, threatening him and his subordinates with severe punishment for such criminal neglect.

Advices from Calbarien say that the condition of the Cuban troops at Camp Rojas is dreadful, the inmates of the camp lacking food and clothing. Gen. Francisco Carrillo, commanding the camp, has addressed a circular letter to the business men and planters of the district, requesting that a meeting be held at the Estate Reforma, in the neighborhood, to consider ways and means for relieving the situation, as he is determined to observe strictly the provisions of the armistice which prevent the troops from stealing cattle and other food, while at the same time it is impossible to hold out without relief until a definite peace is concluded.

Advices from Sancti Spiritus, in the Santa Clara Province, say that extreme poverty exists among the lower classes there, and that clothing, supplies, and medicines are greatly needed.

Since the blockade has been raised 2,424 passengers have arrived at this port. The German steamer Macedonia, from Vera Cruz, arrived to-day with passengers and cargo.

TROOPS TIRED OF INACTION.

New Yorkers and Others at Camp Meade Are Dissatisfied.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 16.—A majority of the men in camp are becoming more and more restless, and unless the War Department acts promptly there may be mutiny in some of the commands. An officer in the Two Hundred and Second New York, which arrived Monday from Camp Black, and officers of numerous other regiments admit that the volunteers are tired of inaction and with no prospect of anything but police duty in the new possessions of Uncle Sam they want to go home.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:40 A. M.—816 Seventh Avenue; Electric Cab Company; damage, $25.

12:50 A. M.—769 Columbus Avenue; Albany Beef Company; damage slight.

4:15 A. M.—821 East Eighteenth Street; J. Rudley & Co.; damage, $30,000.

12:45 P. M.—415 East Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The paint works of the Tilelte Manufacturing Company were damaged by fire this afternoon to the extent of $30,000; partly insured.

SHIVERY DAYS AT MONTAUK

Cuban-Clad Soldiers Stalk About in Blankets and Long to Get Away.

LEAVING BY TRAIN AND BOAT

Remnants of the Fourth and Twenty-second March to the Railway Station—Sixth, Tenth, and Two Batteries Board the Chester.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 16.—This was the most cheerless and depressing day the soldiers in Camp Wikoff have experienced here. Rain fell most of last night and there was a cold northeast wind to-day. It went through the thin clothing of the soldiers, and many of them went about in their blankets. They were mostly clad in the uniforms they wore in Cuba, which are not fitted for this climate. The men view with pleasure the presence of the transports in the bay, for they take it to mean that their own stay here will be brief.

The regiments ordered to Huntsville, Ala., are not envied, for every one here is certain they

MASSO TO CUBA'S ARMY

Quaintly Worded Address Issued by the President of the Island Republic.

END OF THE WAR ANNOUNCED

Soldiers Praised as "Models of Abnegation and Heroism"—Gratitude to the United States for Its Assistance Expressed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Señor Quesada of the Cuban Junta has received the following address to the Cuban Army, issued by President Masso of the Cuban Republic:

"To the Army of the Republic:

"It is a pleasing duty, which the Government Council could not but fulfill, and which at the same time it deems as the highest gift of fortune, to announce to the Army of Liberation the end of the struggle carried on in these heretofore rich but now devastated fields, before all the world, between dignity and injustice.

"There is no need to say whose is the victory. Cuba, panoplied by a feeling of honor and the defense of right, was aided in its weakness by the magnitude of the necessary sacrifice, and went into the struggle with the firm and serene resolution of one who faces death, to conquer death itself, seeking refuge in immortality. The stubborn resistance had to result in our complete destruction or triumph. And as there remain Cubans in existence, success cannot belong to Spain.

"All the vigorous efforts of the nation that discovered this new world, and was its mistress, made during three years and a half of dire war, carried on by combined arrogance and egotism, have not been sufficient to prevent the final effacement from this hemisphere of that grasping and proud people, to the eternal shame of its name and material ruin of its power, expiating finally its grave fault by such a heavy punishment.

"Its honest and implacable judge was another nation—blessed by fate, youthful, pushing, generous, just.

"The United States of North America, from the moment the cry of Feb. 24 was given, rose alarmed, casting its eyes across the small sea which separates us toward this bloody and agitated land. Moved by our convulsions, the United States could not continue to live the pleasant life which their prosperity guarantees them and which other countries indifferent to our misfortunes have continued to live.

"The United States gave in their cities hospitality to our people; in their manufactories our rifles were made; from their shores came numerous expeditions; their press, with immense and constant clamor, called for justice, praising our triumphs, publishing our sufferings, encouraging us with their sympathy and promise of help, while it protested against and condemned the atrocities of Spain. American diplomacy drove the infamous Weyler out and terminated the criminal policy of concentration; the United States have continued their great work of humanity and justice, sacrificing their own peace, offering their own treasure, and giving their own noble blood, constituting themselves the executors of their verdict by which the Empire of Spain is forever extinguished in the Antilles, and Cuba becomes sovereign in the enjoyment of her independence.

"Every Cuban heart, therefore, instead of bitterness and sorrow, must be proud of having done its duty, and grateful to its protector.

"And the army of the revolution should also receive the congratulations of the rising republic; it deserves our boundless gratitude. The Government Council, therefore, salutes the Cuban soldier, who has been a model of abnegation and heroism; it has shown a perseverance equal to its bravery.

"The American people, our ally of yesterday, our host of to-day, our friend always, is contemplating Cuba and will witness our Constitution. Let Cuba be worthy of herself and she will be worthy of the friendship of the United States. The Cuban Army will do its part, it having fought under the motto embodying our ideals: Country and liberty. We have at last a country and will deserve liberty. Our love for Cuba will cause us to have little trouble in establishing a calm, present harbinger of a prosperous future.

"Neither interest nor hatred were the motives which impelled us to this war. No one who gives up his home and suffers hardships and misery is capable of such baseness. The Cuban flag, so gallantly defended and stainless, will not be in the hour of peace soiled with crime or violence or revenge. The good judgment and magnanimity of the Cubans will gain for them the admiration of the world; they will deserve a place in history, for they will have seen their work accomplished and their country redeemed and triumphant.

"The President,
"BARTOLOMÉ MASSO.
"Camaguey, Sept. .., 1898."

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

Large Force Assembling in Southern Camps for Transference to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The military movements are being directed rapidly toward the assembling of a large army in Southern stations for Winter camps, and preparatory to the military occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. About 70,000 troops are now in the South, and orders will be issued sending the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry from Montauk to Southern stations. The Third Cavalry already has gone South, and the First and Second Infantry were yesterday afternoon ordered to Anniston, and the Eighth and Sixteenth to Huntsville. This leaves the Seventh, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, the Second Volunteer Engineers, and Companies G and H, Fourth Artillery, at Montauk. Within a day or two these last remaining troops will be ordered South, and Camp Wikoff will be no more.

The major part of this army is destined for service in Cuba, with a much smaller force for Puerto Rico, and a reserve in the Winter camps. It is not the intention, however, to send the army of occupation to Cuba until after the unhealthy season has passed, and meanwhile the troops will be put in the best possible condition.

On account of the desire of the War Department that no chances shall be taken in the way of exposure of the troops to the dangers of the unhealthy season, no impatience is felt at the rather slow progress of the work of the Commission of Evacuation at Havana. Great satisfaction is expressed at the progress being made in Puerto Rico, and the evacuation is expected to occur speedily, but, in connection with the occupation of this island, the same anxiety as to the health of the army is not felt, nor are there similar difficulties in connection with establishing the Government, Puerto Rico becoming at once a part of the territory of the United States.

In assembling and organizing the army for the occupation of Cuba, the consideration of possible trouble with the organized insurgents is not being taken into serious account. The Havana dispatches stating that there has developed a strong sentiment "in favor of independence and opposition to annexation," coupled with hostility toward the United States, is read with rather an air of amusement by officials of the Administration, who suggest that it is absurd to give as a reason for hostility on the part of Cubans toward the United States that the Cubans are in favor of entire independence.

The purpose of the Cubans to establish a stable, independent form of government is strictly in accordance with the terms of the President's proclamation, and therefore furnishes no reason for a feeling of hostility. All the information in the possession of the War Department, it is said, indicates the most cordial relations and harmony of purpose between the Cubans and the representatives of this Government.

CUBANS GO ON STRIKE.

Were Shifted from Santiago Docks to a Place Where They Could Not Steal.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 15.—Yesterday fifty Cubans who had been employed about the docks were placed on easier work by Lieut. Hanna. To his surprise they went on strike, absolutely refusing to work at all. Of course they were discharged.

They have been paid in rations, and the opportunity to steal at the docks was too attractive to be resisted. The products of their thieving they would sell to the small dealers, thus adding to the legitimate results of their labor.

Being well fed seems to render the ordinary Cuban indisposed to work.

OUR TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

Reports that They Suffer for Want of Food Denied—Better Mail Service Required.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 16.—Contrary to reports that seem to have been circulated in the United States, representing that the American soldiers were dying of starvation at Santiago—reports that elicited an inquiry from the War Department regarding the matter—the troops here have ample supplies of every kind, except that in some instances the fresh meat supply has been unsatisfactory.

The fact is that the meat sent here in refrigerator ships, owing to the delay in unloading, becomes more or less tainted before it can be used. It is estimated that at least 40 per cent. is quite useless. Less than half the meat issued to Col. Hood's regiment has been fit to eat, and naturally there has been some complaint.

Near Santiago are great fields of pasturage, and the United States Government would do well to send live cattle here instead of contract meat. The cost would be less and the satisfaction far greater.

Aside from the sickness that is incidental to acclimatization, the trouble among our soldiers is chiefly mental, and a better mail service would do much to remedy it. Scarcely any mail has reached here. The men, more or less enervated by the climate and deprived of communication with their homes and families, worry, grow despondent, and sicken from suspense. To nine out of every ten sick soldiers at Santiago a letter from home would be better than medicine. United States mail boxes are being put up in the streets, and the office facilities are ample. All that is needed is a regular mail service.

CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY CLUB.

Members Are Said to Favor Accession to the Plans of the United States.

The Cuban Revolutionary Club held a private meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Junta, 56 New Street, to discuss the future government of Cuba, and the policy of the Cubans. The speeches were, of course, in Spanish. The speakers generally, it was said, favored a course which would avoid friction with the plans of the United States.

Cubans, they said, should strive to secure an adjustment which would enable this country, at the earliest time possible, to feel that it could transfer to the people of free Cuba the powers that have temporarily fallen upon itself, through the victories of its arms, and with due regard to the responsibilities thereby imposed.

Regarding the visit of Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary party, to Cuba, said to be for the purpose of harmonizing Cuban factions in presenting a united front against annexation, Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, said yesterday:

"There is nothing to show that this Government is not as sincere now in its promises to secure Cuban independence, as it was at the time it sent its ultimatum to Spain. Mr. Guerra, no more than any other leader, has any idea that there is danger of American annexation. The understanding of Gen. Gomez now is that an American army of occupation is to be sent to Cuba for the purpose of preserving order. There are three important movements to be undertaken there soon—the evacuation of the Spanish troops, numbering about 150,000 men; the disarming of the Spanish volunteers, and the disbanding of the Cuban Army.

"All Cubans realize that the longer these movements are delayed the longer prosperity to the island will be postponed. After these movements have been arranged by the American authorities, that is, by the military authorities of the army of occupation, then will come a free election under American auspices and the installation of a stable government. There is no feeling in Cuba and among Cubans but of gratitude to the American Government for intervention."

GRATEFUL SICK SOLDIERS.

Dr. Ducker, on Behalf of the Men in Santiago Hospital, Thanks All Who Have Helped Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following note of thanks to those who have contributed to the relief of our sick in Cuba has been received by one of the field correspondents of The Associated Press:

United States Yellow Fever Hospital,
Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 29, 1898.

In behalf of the sick who have been and now are in this hospital, I wish to thank the noble men, women, boys, and girls of the United States, who have contributed to the relief of our poor sick in Cuba. If those who have aided in this good work could see only one of the beams of delight from the eyes of the convalescents or the sad smile of pleasure from the pain-furrowed brow of the sick when something is given with the words, "take this, it will do you good," or, "use this, it was sent from home," it would repay the givers a hundredfold for all their trouble and expense.

Only heaven's recording angel with a pen divinely inspired could picture the want, the suffering, and sickness of our soldiers on this island. Our sick in this hospital when they have received the much-needed delicacies sent from America have never failed to cheer up as though there were in the mere fact of the gift, and seldom do they fail to say with sparkling eyes, "God bless the dear people at home."

ORLANDO DUCKER,
Surgeon in Charge.

The hospital in question has been established on an island in Santiago harbor, about two miles from the city. The letter quoted states that conditions have greatly improved during August, but there is still much need of delicacies such as can only be had through the kindly contributions from this country.

Yellow fever has been less a scourge than had been expected, the death rate being held down to 12 per cent., but typhoid has proved deadly, chiefly owing to the impossibility of obtaining the light nourishment so necessary in the treatment of the disease.

Santiago Sick Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following is Gen. Lawton's report for yesterday of the health of our troops at Santiago: Total sick, 1,222; fever, 837; new cases, 145; returned to duty, 318. Deaths—Francis Casey, private, Company K, Second United States Volunteers, typhoid fever, Sept. 15; Charles W. Kingston, Corporal, Company M, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever; Jerome Lavassar, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever.

WOULD NOT VOLUNTEER AGAIN.

Letter Left by Dead Rough Rider Shows His True Feelings.

There is on file in Clerk Kipp's office at Police Headquarters a letter written by Policeman Henry J. Eberman, who was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and who died on Thursday at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. The letter was written on July 31 at Tampa. It is as follows:

In compliance with my wife's request to write a letter to headquarters on the last day of every month as evidence of my still being alive, I herewith respectfully give notice that I haven't been given a chance to die yet, unless it was by starvation, which I counteracted by spending all my money for provisions; nor is it likely that the remainder of the Rough Riders will ever go into battle during this or any other war. The present one seems to be ended, and Uncle Sam will never get these volunteers to volunteer again. I am sorry that I enlisted, and my greatest wish is to get away from here. If there were an opportunity to withdraw honorably from the service I would quickly take advantage of it, for this is not at all like life in the regular army, where everybody knows his business. With the exception of the few regular officers detailed for service with this regiment, Roosevelt is the only man qualified to hold command.

Having been a Sergeant of the Seventh United States Cavalry, I was assigned to Troop H of New Mexico, as instructor, a troop which was left in Tampa, because of the extraordinary incompetency of its officers, two of whom knew absolutely nothing of military affairs. I succeeded in obtaining a retransfer at the last moment to Troop K, the New York contingent, whose members are by far the best, because of their education and intelligence, but it was too late, and I could not have bought one of those men to take my place and remain in Tampa for $1,000. So a few were left, half of whom are always ill, to take care of 117 horses. My hands are horny, and I have not worked so hard for many years, and never have I suffered such discomforts and inconvenience. There being no prospect for active service, I hope that we will soon be discharged.

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver, and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution, and nerves like steel.

REPORT OF GEN. SHAFTER

Its Neglect of Gen. Miles Leads to Criticism by Friends of the Latter.

WAR DEPARTMENT SUSPECTED

Intimations that the Report Was Censored Before It Was Given to the Public Denied by Interested Persons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Shafter's report upon the conduct of the campaign for the capture of Santiago de Cuba and the Spanish fleet still continues to provoke criticism in military circles here. The report is so meagre in certain portions, and apparently so reserved in others, that it is pretty generally believed that it was censored by the War Department and parts of it cut out. This suspicion is strengthened by the failure to mention Gen. Miles's share in the surrender of the city.

Gen. Miles is mentioned in one place only. In a short paragraph, Gen. Shafter thus speaks of the visit of the Commander in Chief and the part the latter took in the negotiations for the capitulation of the city by Gen. José Toral:

"July 12 I informed the Spanish commander that Major Gen. Miles, Commander in Chief of the American Army, had just arrived in my camp, and requested him to grant us a personal interview on the following day. He replied he would be pleased to meet us. The interview took place on the 13th, and I informed him his surrender only could be considered, and that, as he was without hope of escape, he had no right to continue the fight."

Even in this paragraph, as is pointed out by military critics, Gen. Miles is not credited with any active share in the proceedings, and is, indeed, in strict agreement with the position that Gen. Shafter has heretofore assumed in regard to the visit of the Commander in Chief, given only a subordinate place in the matter. This scant mention of Gen. Miles is naturally resented by the latter's friends, and leads them to the suspicion that some portion of the report must have been cut out by the War Department, as they refuse to believe that Gen. Shafter purposely omitted to mention the part that Gen. Miles performed in these negotiations.

To-day Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn was asked if the report of Gen. Shafter had been submitted to Gen. Miles before it was printed. He replied that it had. This is the course in such matters, and the report as prepared by Gen. Shafter had, it is said, been duly handed to Gen. Miles, and he supposed the General had read it. Mr. Meiklejohn also said that not a word had been cut out or inserted, and that the report as printed was exactly the report as written by Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Miles is sick, and is still confined to his room, but Gen. Gilmore of his office said this afternoon, in reply to the question whether Gen. Miles had seen Gen. Shafter's report before it was printed, that the General had seen it. He said it had been submitted in typewritten form, signed by Shafter himself, with whose signature Gen. Gilmore said he was quite familiar.

Gen. Miles, it is said, made no protest, and none was made for him. Some of his friends say that it was felt to be futile in the present state of opposition to him in the War Department to protest against what seemed to be an intentional slight upon the part of Gen. Shafter. They add that the full records, most of which have been published already, put the matter in an unmistakable light and show exactly what share Gen. Miles took in the negotiations that led to the surrender of Toral and the capitulation of the garrison at Santiago de Cuba, and of the other corps in the military district of Santiago. They say the ultimate record of the war will lose sight of personal differences and give to each actor in it his due credit or censure.

GEN. HASKELL'S SUDDEN DEATH

Commander of the Seventeenth Infantry at El Caney Stricken with Apoplexy in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Haskell died suddenly at his home at the Columbus Post at about 4:30 this afternoon. He was stricken with apoplexy, the excitement through which he had passed during the day being the immediate cause of the attack. Gen. Haskell commanded the Seventeenth Infantry at the battle of El Caney, and was wounded in the left shoulder and knee. He came home about a month ago, and was rapidly recovering. The wound in his shoulder, however, had paralyzed his left arm.

This morning the Seventeenth Regiment returned home, and Gen. Haskell went to the station in a carriage to welcome his men. He rode at the head of the regiment through the city to the post, and the cheers of the immense crowds of people that lined the streets were directed almost as much to him individually as to the regiment. At the reviewing stand the crowd surrounded the carriage, and flowers were fairly showered into the vehicle from every side.

Although not assisting, as formerly, Gen. Haskell appeared rugged, and his sudden death was a terrible shock to his family and friends. At 4:30 this afternoon Capt. Clay called at Gen. Haskell's residence to pay his respects. The General was resting at the time, but came down stairs. They had been engaged in conversation about five minutes when Gen. Haskell suddenly started to his feet, clasping his hands to his head, then fell to the floor. The only exclamation made was "Oh! Oh!"

Clay sprang to his assistance, and was surprised to find that his pulse had ceased to beat. Post Surgeon Pilcher was called, and stated that death was caused by apoplexy. Mrs. Haskell was prostrated by her husband's death. Besides the widow, two sons survive.

Gen. Haskell was born in Cincinnati Nov. 19, 1838. He was appointed a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in 1863, and served throughout the war. For gallantry he was brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. He became Captain in the Twenty-third Infantry July 28, 1866, and was promoted to the Twenty-fourth on June 28, 1872. He became Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry Aug. 27, 1896.

From January, 1869, to January, 1872, he was in command of the San Juan Islands, which at that time were a bone of contention between the United States and Great Britain. This matter was settled by arbitration, Emperor William of Germany deciding in favor of the United States. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the Tactics Board, and helped compile the military tactics which are now used by the army. From 1891 to 1898 he was a member and President of the Board of Examiners of officers for promotion, and was President of the board that examined non-commissioned officers seeking commissions.

When Col. Poland was appointed Brigadier General at the outbreak of the war Lieut. Col. Haskell assumed command of the Seventeenth Infantry, and led that regiment in the battle of El Caney, in which he distinguished himself for bravery. He led the regiment through the succession of barbed wire fences that surrounded the blockhouses at El Caney until he was shot. First a bullet struck his right foot. Soon afterward he was shot in the left shoulder, and in another instant he received a bullet in his knee. He remained the rest of the day on the firing line, such attention being given to his wounds as the improvised hospital service provided.

For his bravery at El Caney he was recently promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

LIEUT. COUDERT'S FEVER.

It Is Only a "Comfortable Sickness," Dr. Dillingham Says.

Frederic R. Coudert telephoned yesterday to President Murphy of the Health Board requesting that a Medical Inspector be sent at once to his residence, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, where his son, Lieut. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of Troop A, is lying ill with typhoid fever. Dr. Dillingham was dispatched to the residence, and later said that he had been requested to find whether any of the plumbing was defective, so that the patient might have the best possible conditions surrounding him.

Dr. Dillingham said he found a few minor defects in the plumbing, which will be at once remedied. Lieut. Coudert's illness, he said, had been contracted in the field. His condition, the doctor said, was not such as to cause any alarm. "He is comfortably sick," was the way Dr. Dillingham put it.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE [G] MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

THE FLEET REORGANIZED.

Several Vessels of Sampson's Command Ordered Out of Commission—Militiamen to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Long this afternoon issued an important order reorganizing the North Atlantic fleet. The fleet is reduced from a force of about 100 vessels to 31, the remainder being detached ready for disposition in the future.

As reorganized, the fleet will consist of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Amphitrite, Puritan, Miantonomoh, Terror, Cincinnati, Montgomery, Newark, San Francisco, Detroit, Marblehead, Mayflower, New Orleans, Bancroft, Marietta, Topeka, Castine, Nashville, Wilmington, Machias, Princeton, Fern, Hist, Resolute, Potomac, Scorpion, and Alvaredo.

The four vessels of the Morgan Line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie, with the auxiliary cruisers Badger and Panther, are ordered to be laid up in reserve at League Island. The following vessels now at the Norfolk Navy Yard are also ordered out of commission: Siren, Stranger, Tecumseh, Viking, Wasp, Frolic, and Apache. Their crews, except in the case of short-service men, will be transferred to other ships.

The Dixie is manned by Maryland Naval Militiamen, while the Badger, which served as a marine transport as well as a cruiser, carries New Jersey men. These will be honorably mustered out of the naval service.

There will be no change in the flag officers of the North Atlantic squadron in consequence of the reorganization. Rear Admiral Sampson, though in Havana on detached duty, will still remain in command of the squadron, while Commodore Philip will be in command of the second section of the fleet.

This reorganization of the fleet is probably the beginning of the execution of a programme for the reorganization of all the forces on the various stations, which will include the revival of the European station, the rehabilitation of the South Atlantic station, and perhaps the creation of a Southern Pacific station.

THE NAVAL AUXILIARY FORCE.

Disposition of the Eight Remaining Vessels of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Capt. John Bartlett, retired, who has been in charge of the United States naval auxiliary force, today made a report to Secretary Long announcing the closing of that feature of the naval defense plans.

He says that during the past week disposition was made of the eight vessels of the force that still remained in commission, as follows: Catskill and Wyandotte put out of commission at League Island, Elfrida put out of commission at New York, Aileen on her way to New York to go out, Minnesota, New Hampshire, St. Louis, and Dale turned over to the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, respectively, for the use of the naval militia, and Portsmouth, turned over to New Jersey for similar use.

The Captain says:

"When the colors have been hauled down on the three vessels now being put out of commission, all of the fleet of the north auxiliary force will have been disposed of. At various times since the creation of this force, forty-nine vessels have been attached to it, and I take pleasure in stating that none of them has suffered any casualties, and that there has been but one death, and but very few cases of illness among their officers or the members of their crews."

Mr. Allen Visits the Navy Yard.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen visited the navy yard yesterday morning and spent the day consulting with the commandant, Rear Admiral Bunce, and inspecting the battleships and other war vessels in the yard. He visited the Iowa, Oregon, and Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts, which is in Dry Dock No. 3, has been scraped, and has received the first coat of anti-fouling paint. Work on the other vessels is progressing favorably, according to Naval Constructor Bowles.

The Three New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The three battleships which have just been contracted for and have been assigned to the builders are as follows: The Ohio to the Union Works of San Francisco, the Missouri to the Newport News Company, and the Maine to Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The ships are to be built in thirty-three months. Formal notices of the awards were sent out to-day to the successful bidders.

Chaplain McIntyre to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a court-martial for the trial of Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon, who is accused of publicly denouncing his brother officers who engaged in the battle of July 3. The court will meet in Denver on the 26th inst., and will consist of seven members, headed by Commodore McCann, retired, with Capt. Lauchheimer as Judge Advocate.

TO REORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

Call for a National Convention to Discuss Plans Issued by the Governor of Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 16. — Gov. Bloxham to-day issued a call addressed to the Governor of each State for a National convention to assemble in Tampa Feb. 8, 1899, for the purpose of discussing plans for a reorganization of the State militia service. The call is as follows:

Impressed with the necessity for a thorough reorganization of our State militia service, as discussed by members of the National Harbor Defense Convention at Tampa in 1896, I have deemed it proper to issue a call for a National convention in this interest to assemble at Tampa, Fla., on the 8th day of February, 1899.

The object of this convention will be to discuss and suggest methods for placing State troops on the most effective footing. Questions relating to arms, equipment, tactics, clothing, food, and transportation will be considered and discussed by experts. Special attention will be given to the subject of camp sites, sanitation, and all precautionary measures that modern science can suggest to insure the comfort and health of troops.

A commodious building will be arranged for exhibits of such articles as may be deemed desirable for army and navy use.

In the interest of patriotism and welfare of the country, I respectfully request Governors of the various States of the Union to appoint delegates from their land and naval militia service to this convention.

The army and navy of the United States will be represented by prominent delegates.

A circular will be issued in due time giving full details as to proposed work desired by this convention.

The Repatriation of Spanish Troops.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Five steamers are ready to transport the returning Spanish soldiers and civil officers, with the archives and munitions of war, from Cuba. But it is believed it will take four months to bring the troops back to Spain.

To Ladies obliged to use a stimulant

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

is recommended because of its

Gentle Mellowness, Absolute Purity and Great Age.

TRAINED NURSE AUXILIARY

Two Homes Offered as Hospitals Have Been Accepted.

MANY LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS

A Complete List of the Donations of Money Received and Reported Since Aug. 25.

The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses has decided to accept the offer of the Church of the Incarnation of this city, made through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, tendering the use as a hospital of its Summer Home for Children, at Peekskill, which is now vacant. It will accommodate fifty patients. The Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission House, at Atlantic Highlands, offered by the Trustees of the Reed Alumnae League, has also been accepted. It will accommodate eighty-five patients.

The Port Chester branch has contributed supplies valued at $305, made 983 garments, and raised $316, which fund it is intended to increase by giving an entertainment on Thursday. The Irvington branch, of which Mrs. W. Lapman Bull is Chairman, has within the last week sent in 1,200 garments to the supply depot. The New Hamburg branch, including Wappinger's Falls, Hughsonville, and Fishkill, under the leadership of Mrs. John Borland, has sent 1,000 garments and collected $346.35. The White Plains, with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, as Chairman has supported twenty-one nurses for the past two months and a half, and conducted a large sewing society, which has forwarded over 1,500 articles of clothing. The suburban committees, at Lenox, Lee, Pittsfield, Williamstown, Stockbridge, Bar Harbor, Orange, Northern Westchester County, Elberon, and Seabright, which have worked only to secure contributions of money, have collected in all not less than $18,000. The disbursements of the society to date amount to $49,255.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the auxiliary, held at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Thursday afternoon, the amount received since Aug. 25 was reported to be $11,546.17.

These contributions were as follows:

Through Mrs. E. G. Janeway, proceeds of an entertainment given at St. Hubert's Inn, Adirondacks, $510.

Through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid: Robert S. Brewster, $100; George L. Stebbins, $20; Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, $50; Mrs. Thomas H. Bauchle, $25; William Hall Penfold, $100; Edmund Penfold, $25; Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, $100; Miss Penfold, $100; Miss Catherine Cameron, $5; Alfred T. White, $100; Miss F. G. White, $100; Miss H. K. White, $100; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, $25; Mrs. Whitney Warren, $30; Ogden Mills, $100; Mrs. William D. Sloane, $1,000; William D. Sloane, $500.

Through Mrs. Moses Hopkins: Mrs. Maria E. Butler, $25; Mrs. David Kimball, $25; Mrs. James T. Pyler, $15; Mrs. J. M. Cornell, $10.

Through White Plains Branch, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Treasurer: Methodist Church of White Plains, $50; Presbyterian Church of White Plains, $150; St. John's Roman Catholic Church of White Plains, $100; Episcopalian Church, $150; Baptist Church, $25.

Through Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting: From Mrs. Anne W. Harper, for "Colored Congregation," Orange, Va., $1.98.

Through Lenox Branch, Miss E. S. Barnes, Treasurer: George H. Morgan, $25; Mrs. W. B. Kendall, $5.

Through Tuxedo Branch, Mrs. George Griswold, Treasurer: Nicholas Fish, $100; Stanley Mortimer, $250; village Post Office suite box, $2.45; Mrs. Vogel, $25; Miss Breese, $25; children's tableaus, $22; monthly subscription, $100; F. W. W., $10; Mrs. George G. Freylinghuysen, $200.

Through New Hamburg Branch, Mrs. John Borland, Treasurer, $70.30; Wappinger's Falls, $50.86; Fishkill Village, $93.93.

Through Wappinger's Falls, Mrs. T. E. Goring, Treasurer, $58.40; Mrs. C. Borland, $8.25; Mrs. J. A. Robinson, $50.

Through Tuxedo Branch, Mrs. George Griswold, Treasurer: Proceeds of Catholic fair given by the ladies of St. Carmel Church, $501.94; Mrs. Lena F. Hayes, $5; Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, $600.

Through Mrs. W. M. Fleitman: From friends, $15; Mrs. C. C. Burnett, $5; Mrs. Frederick Billings, $50; Dr. Henry D. Sill, $5; from several members of Christ Church, Tarrytown, $25; Mrs. Alexander M. Welch, $5.

Through Auxiliary No. 20, Red Cross Society of North Westchester, Mrs. James Lounsberry, Treasurer, $150; anonymous, $15.

Peekskill sub-committee, $50.

Through Mrs. Morgan Dix: Vestry of Trinity Church, New York, $500; the Rev. Morgan Dix, $100; Miss S. Mount, $100; Miss C. A. Mount, $100; Miss A. Leary, $25; Mrs. Isabelle D. Lockwood, $25; Mrs. E. N. Dickerson, $50.

Collection at a meeting at Paul Smith's New York Hotel, Sept. 8, $134; Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, $25; Mrs. Castrie, $15; F. W. Meyer, Esq., $100.

Through Mrs. William Post: W. Nightingale, $2; Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, $250; Mme. de Vaugrigneuse, $10; Charles Stuart Smith, $100.

Through Mrs. Mitchell: Mrs. Agnes M. Agar, $10; Mrs. Burrill, $25; Miss Edith Newbold, $25.

Through Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell: Mrs. Harris Ely Adriance, $25.

Through Mrs. William Post: John C. Pegram, of Providence, $10; Miss L. B. Jennings, $100.

Through Miss A. T. Van Santwood, $75; Mrs. Sidney Webster, $250.

Through Narragansett Pier Branch, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Treasurer: J. F. A. Clark, $25; the Misses Baldwin, $10; Mrs. Jefferson Davis, $5.

Through Mrs. John M. Bowers: Mrs. W. B. Warne, $25.

Through Lucius T. Ingham, Woman's Christian Temperance Union Society of West Stockbridge, $54.55; through Mrs. Winthrop Stockbridge Branch, $217.58; through Miss Greenleaf, mite box, $5; through Miss Trenor L. Park, from friends, $144; through Mrs. F. G. Janeway, $25; through Mrs. J. M. Bowers, $5; through Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal, $9.25; through Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, $10; through Mrs. G. G. Freylinghuysen, Mrs. Ballintine, $20; through Bar Harbor Branch, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Treasurer, $556; through Orange (N. J.) Branch, Miss Clara V. Watson, Treasurer, $250; through Elizabeth Branch, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Treasurer, $5; through Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, "A Friend," $250; through Mrs. David S. Cowles, Treasurer Rye and Harrison Branch, $600; through Scarsdale, Miss E. G. Crane, Treasurer, $26; through Mrs. Trenor L. Park, $140; through Riverdale, N. Y., Branch, Miss Cora Randolph, Treasurer, $85; through King's Bridge Relief Committee, Mrs. F. E. Todd, Treasurer, $50.

J. C. Clark, $5; Mrs. Mary W. Henderson, $5; Mrs. Helen L. Phelps-Stokes, $250; Mrs. Hortense C. Nelson, $20; Miss V. Scott Hoyt, $50; anonymous, $10; "A Friend," $5; Mrs. John Graham, $5; Mrs. F. R. Root, $5; Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, $500; Mrs. James S. Crofts, $50; Mrs. H. M. de Ruyter, Lenox, $5; Mrs. Hugh J. Jewett, $100; Mrs. Thomas Hunt, $50; Miss J. A. Ballintine, $10; Mrs. William Kennon Jewitt, $25.

Red Cross Contributions.

Secretary John P. Faure yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions to the Red Cross Relief Committee: A. F. W., $75; the Rev. D. A. Gibbons, $1; citizens of Randolph, N. Y., $13.05; Beth Emeth Soldiers' Guild of Albany, N. Y., $100; John I. Kane, $100; collected at Prout's Neck, Me., $24. This makes a total of $285,336.74 thus far contributed.

RACE PREJUDICE IN THE ARMY.

Texas Regiment's Refusal to Accept Pay from a Negro.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Paymaster General Stanton has turned over to the President all the papers relating to the recent unpleasantness growing out of the refusal of a Texas regiment to receive pay from Major Lynch because he is a negro.

The President has taken no definite action beyond expressing approval of Gen. Stanton's course in sending a sharp dispatch to the commanding Paymaster of that department, stating in effect that as Major Lynch had been regularly commissioned by the President as an army Paymaster, the troops must take their pay from him or else go without pay. Thus the matter stands, with the papers before the President.

There is a possibility that a new question may arise on the point of insubordination in refusing to receive pay from a Paymaster regularly commissioned to make payments.

LYNCHING AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Negro Who Shot Miss McKibbon Speedily Pays the Penalty of His Crime.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16.—George Noble and Miss Effie McKibbon were driving home from a negro country camp meeting, about 10 o'clock last night, when they found the road blocked by a party of negroes returning from the same place.

Mr. Noble cried out, "Clear the track," and the crowd opened; but as his buggy passed through the crowd a negro, who was probably offended by Mr. Noble's manner, drew near and deliberately fired a pistol at the occupants of the buggy, the ball entering Miss McKibbon's neck and inflicting a probably fatal wound.

The negro made his escape, but posses formed as soon as Miss McKibbon could be gotten home and the story told, and it is reported to-night that the negro was caught and lynched.

R. H. MACY & CO. | R. H. MACY & CO.

FROM MANUFACTURER TO CONSUMER

How One Great Retail Concern Is Able to Make Its Low Prices by Reason of Its Manufacturing Facilities.

THE GREAT FACTORIES OF R. H. MACY & CO.

They Sell Cheaper Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only, and Are Thus Satisfied with a Small Margin of Profit, and Have No Great Bookkeeping Expense and No Losses Through Bad Accounts.

There are many stores in New York, and all have their particular attractions. Some stores base their claims for patronage upon their beautiful buildings or their style and exclusiveness. Each store, of course, puts forward as best it can the chief attraction which it possesses.

R. H. Macy & Co. believe that the thing customers are most interested in is the prices at which the goods are sold, and not the magnificence of the shelving from which the goods are taken or daintiness of the words with which the figures are told.

They have for their attraction, and have had for their attraction for more than forty years, the very low prices which no others have been able to meet on similar qualities.

At these stores the rule, which knows no exception, is that the prices must always be lower than they are anywhere else. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred Macy's regular prices are lower than other people's special prices, but if in a moment of desperation any other store cuts below their prices they in turn cut again and are still the lowest.

R. H. Macy & Co. make it their business to be posted on the price of every article advertised or sold without advertisement by any of their competitors. They have for that purpose people trained to investigate, and thus protect themselves and their customers. You can safely trade there without shopping, for they have shopped before you and have cut under any existing prices elsewhere.

Every season as it passes sees Macy's stores with better facilities to serve you promptly and economically. To-day they have larger stocks, finer assortments than ever before, but chief of all, the attractions of their stores are their low prices.

When you ask why they can afford to always sell so much lower than others, they point you to their great factories. They manufacture a large part of their goods, which no other store does, and thus you have no middleman's profits to pay when buying there. They can thus sell their goods at retail at the prices other stores have to pay at wholesale.



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Glassware Factory at Stein Schonau, Bohemia.

Reason One why R. H. Macy & Co. sell cheaper than any other house is because they have a glassware factory in Stein Schonau, Bohemia, where table glass as well as fancy glassware of every description is made. Bohemia glass rivals in beauty the exquisite creations of the ancient

Wanamaker's

Women's Gloves
75c. a Pair

THIS is a fitting leader to a column of bargain news. Three thousand pairs of women's glace gloves have just reached us from Grenoble, and we are going to sell them at seventy-five cents a pair. It will not take long to do it.

Colors are tan, brown, pearl, white, black. Three-clasp, embroidered, silk bound. Lambskin, but softer, finer, and more pliant than some grades of kid we have seen. An excellent glove.

A fair dollar-and-a-quarter value,—sometimes sold at a dollar with a flourish of trumpets.

75c. a Pair

Further Classification in China Bargains

SUCH china selling as this makes holes in assortments very fast. We are keeping the "classified" tables full of odds and ends and pickings, and richer finds than you can make here will seldom occur.

At 10c. each—Breakfast plates, tea plates, cups and saucers, sugar bowls and cream jugs—all in very pretty flower decorations and gilded; equal to the kinds we've been selling regularly at $2 and $2.50 doz.

At 25c. each—After-dinner coffees, oatmeal sets, sugar bowls, spoon holders, teas and saucers, pin-trays and pen-boxes; a splendid assortment, and the values even better than the foregoing offering. A great portion of this lot has sold at $9 doz.

At 50c. each—This is a collection of goods that have been $20 to $24 doz., and comprises comb and brush trays, cups and saucers, teapots, pitchers, sugar bowls and salad dishes.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Women's Tourist and Golf Capes

THERE are many new and very attractive styles shown in this lot—a recent arrival from over the sea. Soft, fleecy Montagnac beaver is the material; in black, navy blue, steel gray and brown, all with bright plaid backs; some with both sides in pretty plaids. An easy, comfortable, and, at the same time, a stylish garment. A decidedly handsome one at $18—from that, by easy stages, up to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black and Blue Cheviot Suits for Men

HERE are four qualities of the most satisfactory suits for service we know of. They are stylishly made, of course. Every suit in the stock is sewed with silk, hand-made button-holes, hand-padded shoulders and collars. Inspect the suits and you'll surely not find fault with these prices.

At $12—In black or blue; single breasted sack suit; serge lined.

At $13.50—In black cheviot; double-breasted sack suit; serge lined.

At $15—In black cheviot; double-breasted sack suit; satin shoulders; all wool diagonal lining; also satin-faced to button-holes; serge lined.

At $16.50—In black or blue cheviot; double-breasted sack suit; serge lined.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

De Joinville Scarfs at $2

WE'VE always sold this style and quality of scarf at $3.75. Exclusive men's furnishing stores ask $5. This lot of 1,000 French-made scarfs, the clean-up of one of the best designers and weavers, goes on sale this morning at $2. They're very large—large enough to make two ordinary scarfs.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Clothing for Boys Big and Little

WELL and fashionably made, of good quality, in excellent assortment, and moderately priced. With those recommendations for our boys' clothing, little wonder at the lively selling here daily. A few random but seasonable offerings:

At $5.50 to $9—Boys' military capes; of all-wool navy blue cheviots; lined throughout with fine quality red flannel; hoods lined with red; 3 to 16 years.

At $3 and $3.75—Sailor suits for boys, 3 to 12 years. Of all-wool flannels; trimmed with silk soutaches in various colors; very stylish.

At $5—A specially good wearing suit of wide-wale, hard-twisted serge; 12 rows of silk soutache on collar; 9 rows on shields with silk stars; suits in white, black and red.

At $4.50—A fine all-wool navy blue flannel suit; trimmed with blue and white silk soutache; silk cord lanyard.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MOTHER SAW SON DROWN.

John Murray, five years old, of 103 John Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday before his mother's eyes. The little fellow was a sufferer from sore eyes, and was obliged to have them bandaged. His mother thought it safer that she should accompany him when he went out to play, and she went with him yesterday for that purpose to the dock at the foot of Bridge Street.

The boy played by himself on the dock for some time, and finally got some distance from his mother. In his half blinded condition he got too near the edge. The mother saw his danger when it was too late, and started toward him with a cry of warning. As she uttered the cry the boy fell from the dock and disappeared in the water, and was drowned before help could reach him. Mrs. Murray was taken to her home, where she now lies utterly prostrated and in a critical condition. The body has not yet been recovered.

Louisville Jockey Club Events.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The new Louisville Jockey Club to-day announced its fixed events for 1900. They are the Kentucky Derby, $6,000; the Clarke Stakes, $4,000, and the Kentucky Oaks, $3,000. These are for foals of 1897, now yearlings. The entries close Oct. 15.

MORE TROOPS FROM PONCE

The Alamo Arrives with 500 Men, Who Say They Were Half Starved Aboard.

FOOD WAS DUMPED OVERBOARD

Officers Condemned It as Unfit to Eat—Men Got Sandwiches in Jersey City and Were Grateful—Soldiers' Graveyard at Ponce.

Five hundred and one enlisted men, sixteen officers, and twenty civilians arrived yesterday morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico, on the transport Alamo. The steamer left Ponce on Sept. 8, and, on account of the foul condition of her bottom, made a slow passage. High winds and cross seas were encountered, and made things very unpleasant for the soldiers. The men complained, too, that their food was poor, and that there was little or no ice, so that they found the voyage no pleasure excursion.

The soldiers were Companies F, G, and D of the Second Wisconsin, in command of Major Frank W. Gruetzmacher, 251 men and 12 officers; Company A, Provisional Battalion of Engineers of the First Illinois, Capt. Taylor E. Brown; Company H of the Engineers of the First District of Columbia, Capt. Henry Looker; Battery C of the Pennsylvania Volunteers from Phoenixville, 166 men, Capt. Brown, and 134 men of the United States Engineer Corps.

The Alamo arrived at Quarantine early, and, after being passed by Dr. Doty, went to the Bay Street pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City. Quite a large crowd had gathered to welcome the soldiers home, and the men were heartily cheered. All were in good health, except two, Henry Howard of Alexandria, Va., and John De Vanney of Little Rock, Ark. These men were taken to the relief hospital of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee. The Illinois men attracted considerable attention because they were the first to land in Puerto Rico. The regiment went ashore July 25 at Guanica, and was the only Illinois command that entered both Cubas and Puerto Rico.

After the men landed they ate, and were supplied with coffee. They chatted freely while waiting for the trains, and all expressed great pleasure at being home again. One of the Wisconsin men said: "We've had all we want of Puerto Rico, and I think the Government would have a hard time getting volunteers again. Things have been managed too badly this time. Coming back from Puerto Rico we have been nearly starved. The meat was bad, and the officers condemned most of it, and it was thrown overboard. The beans were sour, and we could not eat them. No one could eat the canned salmon. All we had was canned tomatoes and hardtack. The boat was overcrowded. We were packed in like sardines. The last three days of the voyage it stormed, and all the port holes had to be closed, and the hold was very close and uncomfortable then. The officers did all they could to mend things, but they could not do much. We have fared badly ever since we left home. Three days before we left Puerto Rico we had to eat hardtack that was marked 'condemned.' We haven't tasted potatoes since we left home."

The men looked tired and dirty. They seemed very grateful for the sandwiches given to them by the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, and one man declared that he did not remember when he had anything that tasted so good.

Surgeon De Saumbre said: "The voyage was a very unpleasant one, and that is putting it very mildly. We were eight days on the water, and during that time I have had but seven meals. The food on the ship was unfit to eat. It had to be thrown overboard. We had a little ice when we left, but that soon went. It is very fortunate that there has been no fever on the ship, or the suffering would have been horrible."

Major Jeff R. Pennsylvania, who represents Gov. Hastings, was at the pier looking after the Pennsylvania Battery. He helped the men in every way possible, and then went home with them in the afternoon. One of the Pennsylvania men said: "All I had on that ship was some cornmeal mush. I couldn't eat the hardtack and tomatoes, and now I've got to get some of those sandwiches." He saw a woman distributing some, and was very grateful when she gave him one.

Soldiers Buried Among Filth.

Frederick Roy Martin, correspondent of The Boston Globe, was on the Alamo. He is one of a committee organized at Ponce to raise subscriptions to purchase a piece of ground for a cemetery for the soldiers. Mr. Martin will issue the following circular:

The majority of the American soldiers who have died in or near Ponce, Puerto Rico, are buried in a graveyard in which only the poorest natives have been interred. The other cemetery is crowded. The Quartermaster's Department stated that it has no authority to purchase land; the commanding General says he is same, and in consequence the dead are being buried where no American community would permit human beings to be interred. The place is almost inconceivably filthy. It is actually below the level of the sea. Two feet of water stands in every freshly opened grave, and at times the sea rushes over the entire graveyard. Intolerable stenches rise from stagnant pools; goats and pigs overrun the graves, and the immense land crabs which infest the spot make the desirability of reinterment most pressing. In Puerto Rico there is not an acre of land less appropriate for the purposes to which this has been put.

The troops all left on special trains for their homes during the afternoon.

Federal Cemetery for Puerto Rico.

To secure a suitable place for the burial in Puerto Rico of United States soldiers who have died or may hereafter die there, Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, Nineteenth Infantry, Ponce, Puerto Rico; M. T. Moloney, Chicago, and Frederick Roy Martin of The Boston Journal have taken steps to buy ground for a Federal cemetery, which shall be presented to the Government. They have secured an option upon desirable land three-quarters of a mile from the centre of Ponce, on the road to Adjuntas. Five thousand dollars will pay for the land, its preparation, and for the reinterment of bodies already buried, which work will proceed at once under the direction of Chaplain Sutherland.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Details Practically Completed—Lares, Aguadilla, San Sebastian, and Vieques Island to be Given Up Monday.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 16.—The details of the evacuation of the island were practically completed at a meeting of the commission to-day, and all now depends upon when the Madrid Government shall place transports at the disposal of Capt. Gen. Macias for the embarkation of the troops.

Failure to send transports will embarrass the Spanish Commissioners, but the American Commissioners will probably not set an absolute time limit for the evacuation without instructions from Washington.

The Spaniards do not desire to concentrate all their troops here, for fear of endangering their health, until they are informed when the transports will arrive.

On Monday, in addition to Lares, Aguadilla, and San Sebastian, the Spanish will evacuate the Island of Vieques.

The movable property and military equipment which the Spaniards may properly remove from the island, if they desire to do so, will be inventoried separately. The commission may arrange to purchase such equipment as it desires to retain. This will include field guns and possibly certain movable fixtures in the public buildings and a vast quantity of Cardiff coal, which was shipped here for Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment are sick, and the men are anxious to return to their homes.

More depredations are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Utuado. Several Spanish haciendas have been burned and two Spanish planters killed. These outrages are attributed to the lower classes of the natives, actuated by a spirit of revenge, and to a lawless gang of brigands who have been operating near Ciales. The Spanish planters fear for their lives, and are extremely anxious that the Americans should obtain control in order to afford them protection, as the United States is powerless now to preserve order in places within Spanish lines.

Upon petition of practically all of the residents of Utuado, Gen. Henry has dismissed the old Alcalde and appointed Señor Ramirao Martinas in his place. The latter has inaugurated an American régime, and has held an election for all municipal offices, including policemen. Utuado is the first town in the island to possess officers chosen by the popular will.

The steamer Juan Forgas arrived here from Barcelona with provisions for the Spanish troops, but as there is a supply for two months still here, the steamer proceeded for Havana, where she will discharge her cargo.

Puerto Rico's Prospects Improving.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from its Puerto Rico correspondent, in which the writer says he thinks the enthusiasm with which the Americans were received will cool considerably when the inhabitants discover that they must toil as hard under American as under Spanish dominion. The future prospects of the island, however, the correspondent says, are wonderfully improved, and the island will probably become almost a close market for American goods.

DOUGLAS TO MEET SMITH.

Amateur Championship Will Be Decided by These Two Golfers To-day—Macdonald Out of the Game.

By a singular coincidence the final round for the amateur golf championship of the United States will be played under almost the same conditions that characterized the deciding contest last year on the Chicago Club links. This all-important conflict, the finish of six brilliant golfing days on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J., will be played to-day, and the rivals for the highest honors will be Findlay S. Douglas and Walter B. Smith. A year ago H. S. Whigham and W. Rosseter Betts were the contestants. Whigham is an English golfer and a finished player, having learned the game as a boy in his native land. His club now is the Onwentsia Golf Club, near Chicago. Betts was a student golfer, then in Yale College, but a graduate last June, and entered from the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. Thus the East and the West met in the last battle on the links. So it will be to-day, only in the present case the foreign golfer hails from the East and the Yale student from the West. Douglas represents the Fairfield County Club of Greenwich, Conn., and Smith enters from Whigham's club, Onwentsia. He is also a Yale golfer, holding his college championship.

The contest will also be one of experienced golf against the knowledge acquired within recent years, Smith being hardly more than a three years' student of the game. Douglas is a young man, and before coming to America three years ago, was a student at St. Andrew's, and Captain of his class golf team. He is a good, finished, and steady player, and is regarded as the winner, although Smith is counted on to give him a lively match.

Douglas defeated Walter J. Travis by the surprisingly high score of 8 holes and 6 to play. This caused general amazement, for Travis was expected to make a far better showing than that in his semi-final round. In the morning he did well, holding Douglas down to a lead of 1 hole, and naturally a close game was awaited with interest in the afternoon. When the Oakland champion and victor in so many big tournaments began losing one, two, and then three holes, the crowd of nearly 500 spectators, who were pressing on in the wake of the players, at first was surprised, then amazed, and finally so disappointed that many cut loose from the match when it was seen that Douglas was a sure winner and joined the followers who were interested in the Smith-Macdonald contest.

The Douglas-Travis Match.

Travis absolutely went to pieces, and has never before shown such loss of nerve in a trying match. His game was far inferior to his morning play, and particularly was it observable where it had least been expected, on the putting green. In his game on the previous day with Foxhall Keene putting had been one of the great features of Travis's play. It may have been nervousness or a temporary physical breakdown from the long strain, for Travis had not been well up to two weeks before the tournament. His poor putting commenced at the start of the afternoon round. An easy put missed lost him the first hole. The next two were halved in four.

In going over the railroad Travis hit the wire and played another without penalty. Douglas drove him, and using the iron on the second made a magnificent carry to the green. Travis purposely played short of the bunker, and went on the green in three, and then needed three puts to hole out, while Douglas was content with two. In driving to the fifth, a hole Travis invariably made, he used his brassie, but his long second shot failed, and the ball bobbed into the sand bunker. This hole and the next Douglas took, playing splendid golf. The seventh Travis literally gave away. Douglas drove into the sand bunker, and on his niblick out the ball rolled into the deep hollow beyond, and his next went over the green. Travis meanwhile had reached the green beautifully, and had a good chance to get the hole in four from a six-foot put. He missed by 12 inches, and to the consternation of the gallery missed the next, the ball almost hanging on the cup. Douglas took six and the hole was halved.

The next two went against Travis. On the eighth he made a grand attempt to hole out from thirty feet, but the ball ran directly over the hole, and he then failed by a three-foot put to halve. On the homeward stretch Douglas took two holes and Travis one, the one-sided match ending at the thirtieth hole of the entire contest. Of the twelve holes played in the afternoon Douglas made 8, Travis 1, and only three were halved. The contest in the morning was a good one, Douglas making the low score of 80 strokes and Travis 86. The Scotchman had a lead of 2 at the eighth and eleventh holes, but at the fifteenth Travis tied the game. Douglas finished the round, however, one ahead. The score:

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield—

FIRST ROUND.

Out ..... 4 3 5 4 5 4 4 5 5—39
In ..... 5 4 6 5 4 4 3 5 5—41— 80

SECOND ROUND.

Out ..... 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 6 4 4—40
In ..... 4 5 5 .. ..—14— 54

Total (30 holes) 134

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

FIRST ROUND.

Out ..... 5 5 5 6 4 5 6 4 5—43
In ..... 4 6 6 5 3 3 4 5 5—41— 84

SECOND ROUND.

Out ..... 5 4 4 6 6 5 6 5 5—46
In ..... 6 4 6 .. ..—16— 62

Total (30 holes) 146

Macdonald's Defeat a Surprise.

Charles B. Macdonald and Walter B. Smith furnished some interesting and exciting golf, and Macdonald also gave the crowd a surprise by coming out end man. Not that Smith's ability as a golfer was not fully recognized, but the experienced and finished play of Macdonald was relied upon to aid him in defeating the younger golfer. The morning round went steadily against the older man, and he finished 3 down. Smith played an even game except at the twelfth hole, where he went into the bunker and needed several shots to get out, taking ten strokes for the hole. As it was, he finished in 87 strokes, to 86 for Macdonald.

The latter did his best in the afternoon, that was evident, and two or three times made the young man's friends tremble. He made the first two holes in succession, doing them beautifully in three strokes each. Then two were halved, and by getting the fifth, Macdonald tied the game. It was even golf at the next two. Driving from the high tee to the eighth green, Smith sent one of his tremendously long balls, but it rolled into the woods adjoining the course, and being out of bounds, he had to drop a ball on the tee and play two. Macdonald took the hole, and his lead of one for the first time in the day made his friends hopeful. He disappointed them on the next, going into the bunker on short shots and taking nine for the hole. At the twelfth hole Smith had regained his lead, being two ahead, but Macdonald then made two straight, and the game was tied, with but four holes left to play.

Smith drove beautifully on the green to the fifteenth, and Macdonald fell in the road. He lost that, and Smith also took the next, sending a ball across the punch bowl on to the green, Macdonald falling short. The seventeenth was halved, and that ended the match in Smith's favor by two up and one to play. The home hole was played out, and the scores were:

Walter B. Smith, Onwentsia—

FIRST ROUND.

Out ..... 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 6—42
In ..... 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5—45— 87

SECOND ROUND.

Out ..... 4 4 5 6 5 4 5 5 5—48
In ..... 4 5 5 7 6 3 5 5 5—48— 86

Total 173

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out ..... 5 3 5 6 5 6 5 5 5—45
In ..... 5 5 6 6 4 4 5 5 5—44— 89

SECOND ROUND.

Out ..... 5 3 5 6 4 4 5 4 9—43
In ..... 5 5 6 5 4 4 5 4 4—42— 85

Total 174

In the evening a golf dance was given in the clubhouse by the members to the visiting golfers and their friends. The Reception Committee who managed the affair consisted of Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Are Easily Beaten by the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds.

A DRAW GAME IN BROOKLYN

Errors by Magoon Enable the Louisvilles to Tie the Score—Boston Wins from St. Louis and Baltimore Downs Cincinnati Again.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	84	43	.661
Baltimore	79	46	.632
Cincinnati	79	51	.608
Cleveland	74	52	.587
Chicago	71	59	.546
New York	67	60	.528
Philadelphia	62	60	.508
Pittsburg	65	64	.504
Louisville	56	72	.438
Brooklyn	46	72	.390
Washington	42	86	.328
St. Louis	34	94	.266

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 7.
Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 0. (forfeited.)
Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

The game played by the New Yorks against the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was not good enough to win a victory over a minor league team. The Pittsburgs won as they pleased. Gardner, a pitcher who has never made any record, fooled the locals as easy as Seymour could a team of collegians. They came to the bat inning after inning and simply popped the ball into the waiting hands of some fielder. There were only a few persons present, owing to the threatening weather, but a majority of these left for home long before the game ended. Doheny's curves were easy enough for the visitors, and they made a hit every time a hit was needed. Off and on the field the New Yorks displayed that tired feeling, and half the time when they did get a man on first base there were no coachers. At one stage of the game there was a chance to escape a shut-out, but Warner spoiled this by a stupid piece of base running in trying to get to second base on a short hit to right field.

The locals had out a "mixed" team yesterday. Joyce was not feeling well enough to play, and Grady played at first base, where he fielded splendidly. Hartman took a day off to visit a sick relative, and Foster, who replaced him at third, made several good plays. Gilbert, who was a member of the Washington team for a few days, drifted into New York, and was sent into right field, where he misjudged a hit in the second inning that netted three bases and sent in three runs. He is fast on the bases, however, and hits to ball hard.

Another new player will make his appearance on the Polo Grounds Monday. Latimer is the new man's name, and he is said to have made quite a reputation as a catcher in Dayton, Ohio.

The St. Louis team is on the schedule for to-day, and an interesting game is anticipated. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
VanHaln, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Grady, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	1	3	0
Gilbert, rf.	0	1	1	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Foster, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0
Warner, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	0	7	0
Totals	0	6	27	22	1

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	3	1	1	2	1
O'Brien, cf.	0	3	3	0	0
M'Carthy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	2	4	1	0
Gray, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	6	1	1
Schriver, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	2	3	1	0
Gardner, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	6	10	27	11	2

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg ..... 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 x—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Stolen bases—Gilbert. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hit—O'Brien. First base by errors—New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Schriver, Gray, Gardner. First base on balls—off Doheny, 3. Struck out—By Doheny, 5; by Gardner, 8. Passed ball—Schriver. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 7. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

ELEVEN INNINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Louisvilles Tie the Score Because of Magoon's Errors.

The Brooklyns and Louisvilles played a tie game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the game being called after the eleventh inning on account of darkness. The Brooklyns gained what appeared to be a safe lead by good hitting, but errors by Magoon enabled the Louisvilles to tie the score. The Pittsburgs will play in Brooklyn to-day. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1b	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	3	1	1	0
Jones, rf.	2	1	3	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	2	5	4	0
Magoon, ss.	1	2	3	5	1
La'chce, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	7	11	33	16	1

LOUISVILLE.	R	1b	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Hoy, cf.	2	1	5	0	0
Hartzell, rf.	0	2	2	1	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Decker, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0
Rickey, 2b.	2	1	2	3	0
Clingman, ss.	0	1	5	5	0
Kitt'dge, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Dowling, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Total	7	12	38	15	1

Brooklyn ..... 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
Louisville ..... 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 2; Two-base hit—Magoon. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Ryan. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Louisville, 7. Struck out—By Yeager, 4; by Dowling, 2. Base on balls—Off Yeager, 4; off Dowling, 4. Double plays—Magoon, Hallman, and Lachance; Hartzell, Clingman, and Wagner. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Passed ball—Ryan. Umpire Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The Philadelphias won the first game to-day by forfeit. McFarland overslid the plate in the fifth, but succeeded in touching the base before Donahue touched him with the ball. Mertes, Acting Captain, kicked so long and so vigorously that Umpire Gaffney declared the game forfeited. The home team were not in the second game at any stage. Their fielding was execrable. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 1 0—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Griffiths and Donahue; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland.

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago ..... 3 0 0 0 1 1 4 0 1—10
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 16; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Nichols; Philadelphia, Connor, T. Murphy, and M. Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney; Assistant Umpire, Mr. Smith.

Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Champions enjoyed a batting game to-day and hit Taylor's curves all over the field. The visitors also batted Lewis hard, but it was confined to the first two innings, and only 2 runs resulted. The ball was sent over the fence four times during the game. Score:

Boston ..... 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 3—10
St. Louis ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Boston, 15; St. Louis, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald; Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Cleveland won to-day's game in the seventh inning on two singles, a base on balls, and an error. Casey's generalship in accomplishing double plays was the feature of the game. Score:

Washington ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3
Cleveland ..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 0—6

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The Baltimores made it four straight with the Cincinnatis to-day in a game that was in doubt at all times, and in which both sides played good ball. Kitson had good control of the ball and pulled his side out of several tight places. Score:

Baltimore ..... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson; Cincinnati, Damman and Wood. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

New York and Brooklyn To-morrow.

The final game of the series between the New Yorks and Brooklyns will be played at the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken, to-morrow afternoon. It is the game postponed on account of rain, May 11, at the Polo Grounds. Seymour will probably pitch for the New Yorks. The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

Brooklyns Release Shindle.

Third Baseman Shindle will play his last game with the Brooklyns to-day. He has been released, and Wagner of Washington has been secured to take his place. Anderson, who it was said early in the season had been sold to the Washington Club, was only loaned, and will return to Brooklyn in a few days.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

First Day's Play of the English Eleven at Philadelphia Results in a Draw.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The first day's play in the international cricket match between Capt. P. F. Warner's team of English amateurs and the representative eleven of the strongest Philadelphia cricket teams may be described as a draw. The weather and turf conditions were unfavorable at first, and the locals were retired for the rather discouraging total of 94. They were at bat the greater part of the day, but at 3:30 P. M., when the Englishmen went in for their first inning, the weather had cleared up beautifully, and the outlook was propitious for good scoring.

The first pair, Capt. Warner and F. Mitchell, started off well, scoring 44 before the first wicket fell. The next four wickets, however, went down with less than a dozen runs added to the score, and when the eighth wicket fell and play was stopped for the day, the Englishmen had only 79 runs. They have only one more wicket to lose, as, because of the illness of three of their players, they are batting only ten men in the first inning.

Several of the Philadelphia players made their first appearance in an international match, but on the whole the eleven played good cricket, the bowling of Clark and Morton being especially noteworthy. The best batting was done by King, who was not out for 28 runs, and Bates, who scored 21. The only other Philadelphian to achieve double figures was Capt. Brown, who made 19. For the Englishmen Capt. Warner scored 25, Mitchell, 21, and Bosanquet 20. Ainsworth carried off the bowling honors, retiring seven of the ten local batsmen. Play will be continued to-morrow and Monday.

The detailed score follows:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

N. Z. Graves, b. Bosanquet	3
A. M. Wood, c. Bray, b. Ainsworth	0
F. H. Bates, c. Bray, b. Bosanquet	21
W. W. Noble, c. Bosanquet, b. Ainsworth	3
R. D. Brown, st. Bray, b. Bosanquet	10
P. H. Clark, st. Bray, b. Ainsworth	5
J. B. King, not out	28
W. Thayer, b. w., b. Ainsworth	0
J. E. C. Morton, b. Ainsworth	8
H. C. Townsend, b. Ainsworth	6
J. H. Scattergood, c. Bray, b. Ainsworth	5
Total	94

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

P. F. Warner, c. Scattergood, b. P. H. Clarke	25
F. Mitchell, c. Morton, b. P. H. Clarke	21
C. H. Sewell, c. Bates, b. P. H. Clarke	2
V. T. Hill, b. Morton	3
A. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Scattergood, b. King	20
G. E. Winter, b. Morton	2
E. H. Bray, b. Morton	4
A. Warner, c. Brown, b. Morton	0
R. Borens, not out	0
J. T. Ainsworth, to bat	0
Eyes	2
Total	79

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Rigby Park closed to-day. Summaries:

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Night-Haggin mare, by Algona, (Keating)	1	1
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	2
Kelfina, g. m., (Cheney)	4	3
Quaridge, b. g., (Miller)	5	4
Passing Belle, b. m., (Burch)	3	5
Botanica, b. s., (March)	6	6

Time—2:06½; 2:06½; 2:08.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Genevieve, ch. f., by May King-May Be, by		
Almonastra, (Payne)	1	1
King Malcolm, b. s., (Proctor)	2	2
Regal Nelson, b. s., (Gilbert)	3	3

Time—2:27½; 2:23¾; 2:16¾.

At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 16.—Summary of to-day's racing:

2:25 Class.—Purse $300; trot and pace.

Michael Strogoff, b. g., (Holmes)	3	1	1	2	1
Wakeman, b. g., (Eldridge)	1	2	2	1	3
Red Bird, b. g., (Sanborn)	2	3	4	3	4
Just Right, ch. g., (Cook)	4	5	5	3	4
Gov. Page, b. g., (Norton)	5	4	4	5	5
Timothy A., ch. g., (Blumenthal)	Dis.				

Time—2:21½; 2:20½; 2:20½; 2:20½; 2:31.

2:23 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $300.

Alcazar Queen, blk. m., (Greyman)	1	1	1
Lucina, g. m., (Smith)	4	3	2
Don Aldo, b. g., (Holmes)	3	2	5
Viola, b. m., (Hurley)	2	5	4
Gray Fern, (Stewart)	6	4	3
Bessie Hessell, blk. m., (Clark)	6	6	dr

Time—2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:29.

2:27 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $800.

Rob S., b. g., (Wade)	1	1	1
Nancy Russell, b. m., (Gaffney)	3	2	3
Mason Boy, b. g., (Fiahler)	2	3	4
Franklin Boy, g. g., (Lacy)	4	4	2

Time—2:32; 2:31¼; 2:32¾.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lillian Belle 128	Blarneystone	114
Imperator 123	Armament	114
L'Alouette 123	Atlantus	113
Lord Zeni 122	Saratoga	112
Ten Spot 122	Blissful	111
Buffoon 117	Right of Way	109
Sensational 116	Queen of Beauty	104
Charentus 115	Fleeting Gold	104
King Barleycorn 115		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

JEWISH YEAR 5659 BEGINS

Its Coming Celebrated with Rejoicings in All the City Synagogues.

SOLDIERS HOME TO WORSHIP

They Formed a Conspicuous Portion of Last Night's Congregations—The Synagogues Insufficient for the Throngs.

With pomp and ceremony the Jewish new year was ushered in last night, and faithful Jews throughout the world observed the festival of good cheer and happiness. The synagogues of this city and some 150 halls fitted up for the occasion were crowded last night when the celebration began, and —especially in the orthodox synagogues on the east side—the elaborate services lasted far into the night, although they had begun at 6 o'clock. In the synagogues of the reformed congregations the services were much briefer but quite impressive. In the larger synagogues admission was almost wholly by ticket; yet many worshippers unprovided in this way presented themselves and were accommodated after the seat holders had been placed. At nearly every place of worship many who came to pay their devotions were turned away.

One of the features of this year's celebration was the presence in the synagogues of many soldiers of Jewish faith. Adjt. Gen. Corbin issued last week an order granting furloughs to such Jewish soldiers as desired to spend their holidays at home, and the great number present in uniform at the various places of worship showed how many Hebrews had responded to the country's call. The majority of these came from the volunteer regiments, the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, and the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh of Brooklyn were largely represented. Most of the synagogues had issued cordial invitations to the soldiers to attend, and wherever a boy in blue presented himself a seat was quickly found for him and he was the recipient of much attention, especially from the young women, who vied with each other in making the soldiers feel at home.

Some of the boys came with their families, and many a father, mother, and sweetheart was proud to show that his or her own boy had been among those who responded to the call for volunteers.

About forty members of the Forty-seventh, now in barracks at Fort Adams, Newport, received ten days' furlough to spend at their homes. The men left Newport yesterday in heavy marching order, with instructions to report at Governors Island at the expiration of their leave, to ascertain where their regiment is stationed. The majority of these attended services in Brooklyn last night.

In the Lower East Side.

In the down-town east side districts, especially in the vicinity of Hester, Ludlow, Allen, and Eldridge Streets, every loft or hall in any way suitable for the purpose had been turned into a place of worship. Many of these had been previously inspected by the Building Department, and impromptu fire escapes had been erected where their presence was deemed necessary.

As if by magic last night all the marts of the east side closed their doors, and business was at a standstill. The shops will continue closed to-day. Houses looked as spick and span as possible under the influence of the ante-holiday housecleaning, and the men, women, and children were arrayed in their best costumes. The women in all the places of worship made brave displays of Fall modes and millinery, and the evening, after services, was employed in making calls on relatives and friends and wishing all a happy new year.

Special musical services had been provided in the larger temples, and even the smaller congregations had provided themselves with extra readers and singers. In many of the synagogues the Shofar or Ram's Horn was blown. In the more orthodox the services will be continued on Sunday, as two days are celebrated here according to the ancient custom.

In the Temple Israel of Harlem Dr. M. H. Harris delivered a lecture last night on "The Influence of Good Wishes." The sermon to-day will be on "The Jewish Question." This morning's topics at some of the other principal places of worship will be: Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, "The Larger Life and Larger Visions," (in English;) West End, "Sunshine and Shade"; Atereth Israel, the East Eighty-second Street, "Individual Contributions for a Prosperous Year"; Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, "The New Era."

In all the regular places of worship collections will be taken up to-day for the prosecution of Jewish effort and for the poor. The contributions annually amount to many thousands of dollars, and are divided among the Jewish hospitals and other charities.

The celebration last night ushered in the year 5659 of the Jewish calendar.

Joseph C. Biglin Dead.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 16.—Joseph C. Biglin, who was badly injured in a runaway accident about eight weeks ago, died at his home, on Grand View Avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning. At the time of the accident Mr. Biglin had his right ankle fractured. About three weeks ago blood poisoning developed, and the physicians found it necessary to amputate the leg. Since then he steadily grew worse. Mr. Biglin was fifty-five years old, was Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New York for about twenty years and a brother of Barney Biglin of Manhattan. He was President of the village. A wife and one daughter survive him.

Letter Delivered After Twenty Years.

ARCOLA, Ill., Sept. 16.—On March 3, 1878, Crocket Graham of this city wrote a letter to Mrs. Mattie Graham, who, it was supposed, lived at Crossville, Tenn., at the time. Mrs. Graham left Crossville the latter part of February of that year and moved to Talihina, Indian Territory. Recently the letter was delivered. Graham had written admiringly of his boys, Ernest and Elmer, respectively four and two years of age, but who, before the letter reached its destination, had grown to manhood. The former is now a member of Company A, Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Jacksonville.

John Condon of Chicago Blind.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—John Condon, one of the best-known sporting men in the country, and manager of the Harlem race track, has become totally blind. He is at present at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he went for treatment. The affliction did not come as a shock to him, for he had anticipated such a result for some time. Although receiving treatment from specialists, he hardly expected a permanent cure. Mr. Condon has been a well-known sportsman at Chicago for twenty-five years. In 1891-2 he became the recognized head of the old Garfield Park track syndicate.

Proposed Gas-Stove Trust.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—An important meeting of representatives of the gas and gasoline stove manufacturers of the United States was held at the Hollenden Hotel here early this week. Every precaution was taken to keep the news of the meeting from becoming public. It is understood, however, that preliminary steps were taken toward the formation of a combination. Another meeting of the manufacturers will be held here Oct. 1.

W. B. Stickney a Suicide at Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16.—Warren B. Stickney representative of the Nichols Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., shot himself dead to-day. The cause of suicide is believed to be the loss of deceased's home through his financial difficulties. Mr. Stickney was once Superintendent of Schools at Chicopee, Mass. He leaves a wife and two sons.

President to Visit Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—A telegram was received to-day from Washington, stating that President McKinley will visit Indianapolis on his way to Omaha and make a short political address. The exact date of his coming has not been arranged.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM.

Three Hundred Persons Killed and Twenty Thousand Injured and Rendered Homeless.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—The hurricane of Sunday was undoubtedly the worst similar visitation experienced by the West Indies during the century, not excepting those of 1819 and 1867, both in violence and extent. The hurricane swept along the island chain from Barbardos westward to St. Vincent, and thence northwest of St. Kitts, where it was last heard from.

Barbados suffered mostly from the rain, which destroyed the crops and roads as it did in St. Lucia and other islands, while the centre of the storm swept St. Vincent and Guadeloupe.

Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place there. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed and 20,000 were injured and rendered homeless. Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of provisions, the people are all starving. The island has been absolutely gutted by the wind and floods from the mountains in addition to the waves along the coast. There has been great loss to shipping along the track of the cyclone.

Relief funds are being raised in response to an appeal from the Governor of St. Vincent, where all descriptions of food and cloth and other necessaries were lost in the general destruction. The demand for building materials is unlimited.

No details of the work of the hurricane have been received from Guadeloupe.

SUFFERING IN BARBADOS.

Inhabitants Will Need Relief for a Long Time to Come.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Queen Victoria has sent a message of sympathy with the sufferers from the hurricane to the Governor of Barbados, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has also forwarded him a sympathetic message from the United States, where Mr. Chamberlain is now on a visit. The Governor of Barbados has renewed his appeal for aid. He cables that three-quarters of the population is without shelter and food, and that they are crowding into the populous centres, which, he explains, will not accommodate their own inhabitants.

Cargoes of food have been ordered to supply the immediate wants of the sufferers, but the relief must be continous and must be kept up for a long time to come.

Warnings of the Hurricane.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Kingston (Jamaica) correspondent of The Daily Mail testifies to the useful action of the recently established United States weather station there, which prognosticated and issued warnings of the coming of the hurricane on Saturday.

Many Vessels Probably Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The hurricane which swept the Windward Islands on Saturday last was encountered on Sunday morning by the Norwegian steamship Avona, which arrived at this port yesterday. Capt. Frestad, the master of the Avona, believes that many vessels, unable to live in the sea, foundered and will never be heard from.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Amounts to be Limited Owing to Many Applications from Banks—No Stringency in Money Market.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The statement was made at the Treasury Department to-day that, by reason of the excess of applications from banks for deposits of public funds, the department finds it necessary for the present to limit the amount which can hereafter be granted to any one depository to twice the amount of its capital, the purpose being to distribute the funds as much as possible among banks in all sections of the country.

The amount of money received from the sale of bonds now on deposit with depository banks is about $70,000,000, and during the coming week this sum will be increased by about $5,000,000.

The amount of United States 6 per cent. bonds issued in aid of the Pacific railroads, maturing Jan. 1 next, so far received at the Treasury for redemption under the Secretary's offer of Sept. 3, is $473,000.

The fact that so few of these bonds have been sent in is regarded by the Treasury officials as proof that there is no stringency in the money market in any part of the country.

WAR ON A COAL COMBINE.

All Coal Merchants in Frankfort, Ky., Indicted on Conspiracy Charge.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Franklin County Grand Jury has indicted every coal merchant in Frankfort, charging conspiracy.

The coal men combined the last few months, and have been supplying the trade at prices agreed on by the commission.

GEN. MILES IS BETTER.

Army Commander Free from Fever, but Remains in Bed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Miles is much improved, having no fever to-day. On the advice of the attending physician, however, the General will remain in bed for the present. The plan for a rest from duty is about given up, and he is expected back at army headquarters soon.

TRENTON GAS COMPANIES' WAR.

The New Concern Promises a 50-Cent Supply and Will Meet All Cuts.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Trenton Gaslight Company's $1 rate, with 15 per cent. discount at fifteen days, which will go into effect on Oct. 1, was met to-day by the People's Gas Improvement Company, a new concern, with a $1 rate and 15 per cent. The advertisement in which the People's company announces its purposes says:

> When this company's extensive works are completed, we will be in a position to furnish gas to the citizens of Trenton at a rate per 1,000 feet of 50 cents or less. If you are desirous of obtaining high-grade gas at a very low cost, make no contracts, sign no papers. This company will meet all conditions of competition from any source.

The promise of still further reduction is identical in language with that made by the old company.

Horse Dealer Killed in Runaway.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Reed Fretz, forty-seven years old, a horse dealer, was so badly injured in a runaway accident to-day that he died this afternoon. Fretz was driving a spirited horse from Somerville this morning, when the bit in the horse's mouth broke. The animal ran away. Fretz was thrown upon his head, fracturing his skull. He was unable to recognize his fiancée, dying without regaining consciousness.

Texas Millionaire Dying.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—D. Villenueve, a reputed millionaire of Austin, Texas, is dying at the City Hospital. For two weeks Mr. Villenueve has been stopping at the Lindell Hotel, under the care of physicians. This forenoon groans were heard coming from his room, and an investigation resulted in finding him suffering from the effects of a dose of morphine taken some time in the night.

Salvation Army at Dawson.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 16.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived to-day from Skaguay with 150 Klondikers, who left Dawson Sept. 2. The amount of gold brought out is estimated from $50,000 to $200,000. The Salvation Army has just completed large barracks at Dawson, and has already commenced taking care of the sick and relieving distress.

Gas Plant at Lincoln, Ill., Sold.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Lincoln gas plant was sold to-day to Joseph H. Vail of Chicago, representing Eastern capitalists. The consideration was $200,000.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL CO.

Application for a Receiver Made in Chicago—Fraudulent Mismanagement Alleged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Application for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company was made in the United States Circuit Court late to-day. The bill was filed by Meyer Bernhard, who states that he is the owner of twenty-five shares of the stock of the corporation.

Bernhard sets up the claim that the National Linseed Oil Company has become thoroughly discredited chiefly through the operation of its officers and Directors, and so embarrassed financially that it is no longer able to prosecute its business effectively and with profit, or to carry on the objects for which it was incorporated. The Court is asked to appoint a receiver, and to order that the affairs of the corporation be liquidated and settled.

The bill of complaint reviews the history of the company from the time of its organization, 1887, under the name of the Enterprise Storage and Transit Company, up to the present time. The bill asserts that by reason of gross and fraudulent mismanagement on the part of its officers and Directors, and the misappropriation by them of its moneys, revenue, and income the company has been paralyzed in its operations, and been unable to meet its financial engagements.

It is also declared that the officers and Directors have been utterly unmindful of their duties and obligations as such, and in violation of the trust imposed in them, and contrary to law have, in the name and in behalf of the company, engaged in speculative ventures in which large sums were lost.

New Church Conference Organized.

The Atlantic Conference of German Baptist Churches was organized last night at the Second German Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Wallabout Street, near Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg. The conference consists of representatives from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Delaware. Officers were elected as follows: The Rev. R. Hoeffin, Chairman; the Rev. E. Anschuetz, Vice Chairman; the Rev. A. P. Micha, Secretary; the Rev. H. Von Berge, Assistant Secretatry, and L. L. Knuth, Treasurer.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Count A. Lambert, France.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; E. B. Craig, State Treasurer, Tennessee; Dr. Angelo Orvieto, Florence, Italy; Congressman W. Allen Smith, Michigan; Ex-Congressman M. P. Stevens, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—Ensign C. R. Miller, United States ship Oregon; W. E. Kepp, Puerto Rico.

MANHATTAN—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; ex-Secretary of State Day, Washington.

WALDORF—T. Edgerton Bryant, London; G. J. McCarthy, Mexico.

WINDSOR—Col. J. H. Soper, Honolulu.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Armstrong, A., Allenwood, Penn., general merchandise; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Stephenson, dress goods and woolens; T. Donaldson, hosiery; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bergh, L. A., Dagustmines, Penn.; general dry goods; Occidental Hotel.
Bennett, O. W., & Brother, Weedsport, N. Y.; F. M. Harrington, hardware; Ashland Hotel.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carter, F. A., Phoenix, N. Y.; Josephine Myers, millinery; 113 Washington Place.
Colwell, Mrs. A. A., Cuba, N. Y.; millinery, &c.; 238 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Cross, L. J., Friendship, N. Y.; millinery, &c.; 162 West One Hundred nad Twenty-third Street.
Carney, F. M., Geneva, N. Y., dressmaking; Amsterdam Hotel; Nellie Carney, dressmaking, Amsterdam Hotel; Mary E. Broderick, millinery; Amsterdam Hotel.
Decker, E. L., & Son, Towanda, Penn.; Mrs. J. R. Decker, tailor, &c.; Sinclair House.
Dodd, Miss C. M., Wyalussing, Penn.; millinery; Margaret Louise Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ladrien, clothing; 86 Grand Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. H. Whitmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, furnishing goods and notions; Gerard House.
Elly, M., Tupper Lake, N. Y., general merchandise.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.
Florsheim Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Shreveport La.; M. Strauss, hosiery; 77 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; T. S. Kinsmaa, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Gollop, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Fear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss Dolan, ladies and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gloo, T. & F., Herkimer, N. Y.; T. C. Murray, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.
Hansburch, J. H., Rochester, N. Y.; jeweler; Imperial Hotel.
Hartwell, Richards & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, furnishing goods; 236 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. L. Currier, ladies and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Hayes, E. H., Lexington, Ky., millinery.
Hamilton, H. H., Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. H. H. Hamilton, drugs and groceries; 27 Manhattan Avenue.
Hardy, Misses, Hamilton, N. Y.; Marion E. Hardy, millinery; Margaret Louise Home; U. J. Hardy, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Hudson Brothers, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Thomas Hudson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Kinney's Five and Ten Cent Store, East Liverpool, Ohio; Mrs. B. H. Kinney, general merchandise; Metropolitan Hotel.
Kramer, William, & Son, Dansville, N. Y.; F. L. Kramer, clothing.
Kirby, S. B., Marysville, Ohio, dry goods, &c.; 102 East Twenty-second Street.
Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Wilkinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Layton, F. B., Danville, Ill., dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Lipman, Mrs. Isaac, Gloversville, N. Y.; Isaac Lipman, millinery.
Lawrie, W., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Proctor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
McFuters, John, Kane, Penn.; china, &c.; Hotel Albert.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. & L. McCarthy, upholstery goods; 266 West Broadway.
Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Mallett, millinery and ribbons; 38 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Morton, Mrs. S. W., East Randolph, N. Y.; millinery and dry goods.
Munger, H. G., Herkimer, N. Y.; Mrs. H. G. Munger and Mrs. R. E. Steele, dry goods.
McFuters, John, Kane, Penn., china, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Monong Department Store, Monongahela City, Penn.; Claude E. Towne, department store.
Munhall, A. C., Washington, Penn., electrical supplies; Continental Hotel.
Millis, E. S., Boonville, N. Y., dry goods, &c.; 61 East Eleventh Street.
Nicolaus, W. A., Urbana, Ill.; newspaper; 7 East Thirty-first Street.
Norton, L., New Albany, Penn., dry goods; William F. Fawcett, dry goods.
Parker, W. F., Franconia, N. H., store.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, dress goods; W. B. Moore, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Bishop, J. C., Staunton, Va.; department store; New York Hotel.
Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Winsted, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, clothing; 55 White Street.
Rochester Cycle Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. R. Gould, bicycles.
Rockwell Brothers, Wellsville, N. Y.; H. H. Rockwell, dry goods; 250 West Forty-fourth Street; Clarence M. Finch, dry goods; 250 West Forty-fourth Street.
Rutherford, J. H., Gouverneur, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Rowley, Jennie M., Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaking; 120 East Twenty-fourth Street.
Richardson, C. T., Herkimer, N. Y., produce; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Rothschild, A. ... & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Gelder, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Rosenfield, J., & Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; J. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; 636 Broadway; Gerard House.
Rosenberg, R., Bradford, Penn.; department store; 110 East Seventy-sixth Street.
Schaum, M. P., Baltimore, Md.; B. F. and M. P. Schaum, dressmaking; Continental Hotel.
Sheehan, D. E., Elmira, N. Y.; millinery, &c.; 5 West Twenty-second Street.
Schwab, C. S., Lyons, N. Y.; millinery.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; N. Wartheimer, boots and shoes; 22 Lispenard Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces and embroideries; 454 Broome Street.
Sternberg, F., & Co., Surprise, N. Y.; E. W. Sternberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Tafferty, C. S., Campdown, Penn.; general merchandise; St. Stephens Hotel.
Truesdale, Stortz & Dey, Rochester, N. Y.; G. S. Dey, bicycles, &c.; 120 East Twenty-fourth Street.
Vanderwater & Robinson, Chase City, Va.; George E. Robinson, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Wells, J. B., Sons & Co.; Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. R. Patterson, dry goods.
Wrenn, E., Springfield, Ohio; furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Weinstein, E., Ridgway, Penn.; general dry goods; Occidental Hotel.
Whiting, E. L., Sherburne, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wheaton, Dell M., Munda, N. Y.; millinery and notions.
Zimmerman, Mrs. J. E., Butler, Penn.; L. D. Borland, dry goods.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through the Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Young Men's Christian Association of New York Adds a New Feature to Its Work.

A BIBLE STUDY RALLY DAY

A Model Plan Formulated for Studying the Bible—Suited to Every Belief—Pastors of All Denominations Will Co-operate.

The fourth Sunday in September will hereafter have a new significance to all members and those who are interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Beginning with Sunday, Sept. 25, it will be observed as Bible Study Rally Day by the associations of New York State and to some extent throughout the Nation. It is purposed to make the day one of as great importance as that set aside in the church calendar as the Day of Prayer for young men.

The new rally day is the outgrowth of years of experience, especially the past three years, during which time the New York State Executive Committee has evolved and perfected the idea and blocked out the courses of study, while the International Committee has put the matter in print, and is now undertaking to procure its adoption by every State organization.

Like all other helpful methods employed in the association's work among young men, this plan grew out of the need of uniformity. Since its founding the Young Men's Christian Association has been the centre of Bible study, but in almost every instance each association has followed its own ideas, which resulted not only in confusion, but a waste of much valuable energy. State organizations have sought to correct this evil by securing uniformity throughout the State, and have met with some success, but not until this new plan connected with the idea of a Bible Study Rally Sunday was carefully outlined did it appear that the model plan had been formulated. As soon as the New York State plan came to the notice of the International Committee, which stands at the head of the associations throughout this part of the world, the committee determined to introduce it to the State and National organizations on this continent. The Massachusetts State organization, which had already developed a plan of its own, has adopted in preference the model plan of this State.

The Plan Outlined.

The Bible study scheme, as set forth by the International Committee, is divided into five departments: First, devotional; second, for training Christian men in personal and public work; third, for general instruction in the Bible, by the inductive method; fourth, special one-year courses; fifth, boys' department. The scheme involves a three years' course of study in all the departments, except the fourth, which is devoted to special work. The course of study for use in the fifth department, for boys, is now in preparation. The third department, for general instruction in the Bible, marks a new step in the work of the association. This course involves a most thorough study of the Bible, by the inductive method, under the guidance of the Rev. W. G. Ballantine, LL. D., Instructor in the Bible in the Young Men's Christian Association Training School, Springfield, Mass. The course has not been printed yet, but associations desiring to follow it may do so by sending a registration fee of $3 to the International Committee, together with 10 cents for each set of questions required covering the season's work. The registration fee entitles the leaders of the classes in the local association to correspond with Dr. Ballantine during the year about difficult points in the lessons.

Young men, whether members of the association or not, are welcome to join the classes, and without any charge except a nominal one to cover the cost of printing the prospectus. Those of an inquiring, progressive, or even skeptical turn of mind will be attracted to this course of study, because it is so flexible and comprehensive that something will be found for every shade of belief. While such as may believe in the "higher criticism" and the other extreme, the most orthodox will find congenial lines of study, yet it will be the endeavor of the leaders to follow the golden mean. This, however, will not be understood as an invitation to controversy upon disputed points of theology, for nothing could be further from the purpose of the plan.

Pastors Will Help.

In the propagation of this plan it is expected that the co-operation of the pastors of all denominations will be secured, who will be requested from time to time to preach or give addresses upon the Bible on Bible Study Rally Day. Their talks will not be of the Bible alone, but rather will they present some tangible plan of Bible study, in order to quicken the interest, and at the same time offer a method which may be adopted by their congregations. In addition to this effort the Secretaries of all local organizations will be expected to magnify the importance of the special day by securing an address at the association rooms which will set forth the points in the plan, and at the same time crystallize the results of the effort by forming the classes for the year. The same plan will be adapted to work in colleges, and pushed with the same energy, so that at no distant day Bible Study Rally Day will be recognized as one of the important days of the year to all interested in Bible study.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 25.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly. —Psalms, lxxxiv., 11.

Our lessons for the last three months have carried us over a period of about two hundred and fifty years of time. They have related to God's dealings with the "Ten Tribes," known as "The Kingdom of Israel." They have covered the entire history of that kingdom, from its beginning to its end. Nineteen Kings sat upon its throne. Some of them reigned for several years; some for only a few months; one for only seven days. One of them was succeeded by his sons to the fourth generation, but most of them were overthrown by conspiracies, so that the nineteen Kings represent no less than nine distinct families.

In the beginning of our course we saw how this kingdom took its place among the nations of the earth. It was born in a day by the breaking up of the great kingdom of David and Solomon. The reason of this rupture is given: "The Lord was angry with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice, and had commanded him concerning this thing—that he should not go after other gods—but he kept not that which the Lord commanded. Wherefore the Lord said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept My covenant, and My statutes which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant." (First Kings, xi., 10, 11.)

The establishment of this kingdom, therefore, was not the result of the uprising of a people to throw off a foreign yoke. Neither was it the result of conquest. Neither was it the taking of one people out of the midst of another people, as God's people were taken out of Egypt. It was the direct act of God. He divided His own "peculiar people," (Deuteronomy, xiv., 2,) whom He had chosen for Himself, into two parts. One part He placed under Rehoboam, the son of Solomon; the other part under Jeroboam, whom Solomon had made "ruler over all the charge of the house of Joseph." First Kings, xi., 28.) The part under Rehoboam consisted of the two tribes Judah and Benjamin. It was the southern kingdom, and was known as "The Kingdom of Judah." The other was made up of the other ten tribes. It occupied the whole northern part of Palestine, and was known as "The Kingdom of Israel."

The capital of the southern kingdom was Jerusalem. There was the Temple, which God had "hollowed," (First Kings, ix., 3,) with its altar of sacrifice and great laver supported on twelve oxen of brass; with its holy place, containing the tables of shewbread, the golden candlesticks, and the altar of incense, and with its most holy place, wherein was the mercy seat covering the ark of the covenant. To that place God had commanded all of His people to repair three times a year to worship Him, (Deuteronomy, xvi., 16,) and there the sacrifices which He had appointed were to be offered daily. All of these were types of great spiritual truths, which were to be as lasting as time. To ignore or belittle them was to ignore and belittle the truths which they represented.

The capital of the northern kingdom at first was Tirzah, but for the most of the time it was Samaria. In that kingdom there was no temple, and none of the regularly appointed priesthood. In the place of these Jeroboam set up "two calves of gold" (First Kings xi., 28,) to represent the cherubims on the mercy seat of the ark, and he "made priests of the lowest of the people which were not of the sons of Levi." (First Kings, xii., 31.) The "two calves" or representatives of the cherubims were placed at the opposite extremes of his kingdom—in Bethel, at the southern end, and in Dan, at the northern.

By this device—as God's dwelling place was "between the cherubims" (First Samuel, iv., 4; Psalms, lxxx., 1)—he would have the people understand that all the land was holy, and that He could therefore be worshipped anywhere. By abolishing, also, some of the feasts and changing the time of others he led them to believe that He could be worshipped at any time. He thus made the manner of God's service a matter of human judgment rather than of God's appointment, and the time of it a matter of personal convenience and fashion. Thus he set at naught all that God had ordained by the mouth of Moses.

God's Dealing with His People.

Our lessons have, therefore, not brought before us God's way of dealing with heathen nations, with people who have no knowledge of Him whatever, but in them we have seen Him dealing with His own people whom He brought up out of Egypt. They were His redeemed people. They stand for all, for whom Christ died. But by dividing them into two kingdoms, He separated them into two great classes. Both acknowledged His supremacy, and bowed before Him. But the one did it after the manner of His appointment; the other after the manner of their own appointment. The latter were the vast majority. They always have been, and probably they always will be, until the Millennium. It is to His dealings with this class of people that our recent lessons have had to do. During the next three months our attention will be turned to the other class.

In studying the Scripture history of this northern kingdom our thoughts have not been fixed to any great extent upon the characteristics and work of the various Kings who have ruled. They have been presented to us generally only as the legal and historical representatives of this great mass of the people. They stand for what the people were and did. Every one of them spiritually, although not genealogically, was a lineal descendant of the first King, Jeroboam. Their one striking characteristic mentioned with unfailing regularity, is, they "walked in the way of Jeroboam, and in his sin wherewith he made Israel to sin." (First Kings, xv., 26; xvi., 2.)

But while the great body of the people thus rendered to God only an outward, formal, recognition, they were not left destitute of instruction. Although they believed a lie, yet He did not give them over to believe it. Many of His prophets were still in the land. At one time there were "four hundred," who were at least nominally such. (First Kings, xxii., 6.) Obediah, the Prime Minister of Ahab, protected one hundred from the fury of Jezebel. (First Kings, xviii., 4.) Schools flourished in different places for the special training of prophets, who should witness for God; as at Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho, and Mount Carmel. (Second Kings, ii.)

Many of the people also still retained their allegiance to Jehovah and were devout in His service. Obediah, the leading man in the worst period of their history, "feared the Lord greatly," (First Kings, xviii., 3,) and showed the sincerity of his faith by nobly braving the anger of the Queen. God Himself assured Elijah that there were "seven thousand in Israel" who had "not bowed unto Baal." (Second Kings, xix., 18.) Many prophets also are mentioned as employed by God to speak to the people, as well as to their Kings. Some are unknown, being spoken of simply as the bearers of His messages. (First Kings, xiii., 1-11; xx., 13-38-35.) Others are named, as Abijah, Shemaiah, Iddo, Azariah, Micaiah, Zedekiah, Jonah, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Micah, Elijah, and Elisha.

Thus, while the great mass of the people followed the teachings of Jeroboam without thought or care, there was still a leaven through all these years of earnest, God-fearing men, who lived devout lives themselves and who did not hesitate to lift their voices and use their influence to uphold a true faith in God and obedience to His Law. Such men are always seen at such times. But they do not materially influence the great body of those about them. So God deals with the people as all of one mind, but He always cares for His own.

Elijah and Elisha the Prophets.

The two principal prophets by whom He made Himself known were Elijah and Elisha. They mark the character of all His dealings. Their very names are significant of this.

The first to appear was Elijah. His name signifies "The Almighty God." It is made up of two Hebrew words, "El" and "Jah." Both of these are names of Jehovah; together they intensify the idea of "The Almighty." In the person of this prophet He stands before the people, declaring His wrath against sin and pronouncing judgment on the sinner. Hence the prophet appears suddenly in the history, without any record as to his origin, and whenever he came before the people he was always unexpected. He delivered his message in a few words, but they were always words of judgment. Then he disappeared, and those to whom he had spoken knew not where to find him. He lived apart from men. He was never sought out to give relief, excepting in one instance—when he restored the son of the widow of Zarephath to life; and even when she came to him it was with a conscious sense of God's wrath against sin. "O thou man of God," she said, "art thou come to call my sin to remembrance?" (I. Kings, xvii., 18.)

He thus brought the people face to face with the stern, uncompromising demands of God's Law. When they trembled before the divine presence on Mount Carmel they coupled his name with their acknowledgment, "Eli-jah-hu; the Lord, He is The God. Eli-jah-hu; The Lord, He is The God." Then when his work was done, God sent His angels, and a chariot of fire, and took him by a whirlwind into Heaven. Nine hundred years later he, the great enforcer of The Law, again suddenly appeared on the earth with Moses, the giver of The Law, to commune with Jesus Christ concerning His great work of satisfying The Law.

The other great prophet was Elisha. His name also was made up of two Hebrew words contracted into "El" and "Sha," the one signifying "God," and the other "Help," or "Save." Together they declare tha "God is Saviour." Hence we find Elisha always with the people in their troubles. He lived among them, and they went to him fearlessly and confidently. He healed the water of which they drank, and made it "living water." He went into the house of mourning, and gave life and health by coming into personal contact with the dead, eye upon eye, mouth upon mouth, hand upon hand; so he comforted her who rested upon his promises. He supplied the daily wants of men, sympathizing with and helping them in their losses, and delivering them from their fears. By coming to him in an obedient faith, the leper was cleansed and the hungry were provided with bread. When he put his hands upon their hands, they were victorious; when they ignored him, they were defeated.

Thus, these two prophets God dealt with the people. They were people of the same character during all their history, never as a body growing better, but always growing worse. For nearly one hundred years He manifested Himself to them as the "El-Jah," the Almighty God," who would by no means clear the guilty as "a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that" hated Him, (Ex., xx., 5, 6.) Then for more than one hundred and fifty years He manifested Himself as the "El-Sha, the Almighty Savior," "showing mercy unto thousands of them that" loved Him and put their trust in Him.

Repentance Through Terror.

But neither His "goodness" nor His "severity" brought them to repentance. They were afraid and cried out in terror when the storm raged and the lightning flashed and the earth quaked at His presence, but their hearts were neither touched nor turned. When the rain fell in gentle showers and the dew descended regularly upon the grass, and the sky was clear, and the earth quiet, they forgot Him, and bowed down again to their idols. When the "still, small voice" of His grace pleaded with them, then they shut their ears, and hardened their hearts, and would not hear. So He gave them into the hand of their enemies, and they led them away into captivity. So they were lost.

Thus God is ever dealing with His people—by His law and by His love. And history declares that it is always in the same order—first law then love—for no man can appreciate His love until he feels the force of His law. As God, Ruler over all, He makes known His law. As "our Father in heaven" He makes known His love toward the lawbreaker. By His law we have "the knowledge of sin." (Romans iii., 20.) By His love we have the knowledge of salvation. (John iii., 16.) So we have first "Moses giving the law, then Joshua leading into the promises, First El-Jah the Almighty God, then El-Sha, God, the Saviour. First, John the Baptist; then Jesus Christ. First the law, and then the Gospel.

Well may He say to all people in all time by the mouth of His prophet: "What could have been done more to My vineyard that I have not done in it?" (Isaiah v., 4.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What period of time has our recent lessons covered, to what have they related, and what is said of the Kings who ruled?

With what event did our lessons open, and what is said of the division into two kingdoms?

What was the capital of the Southern kingdom, and what is said of it?

What were the capitals of the Northern kingdom, and what did Jeroboam do?

What did Jeroboam lead the people to believe, and what was the result?

With what kind of people has God been dealing in our recent lessons, and for whom do they stand?

What is said of the various Kings who ruled in the Northern kingdom?

What evidence have we that the people were not left in ignorance of God's will?

Who were the two principal prophets of this period of history?

What is said of the name of Elijah, and of his characteristics?

What demands did he bring before the people, and what is said of his appearance on the Mount of Transfiguration?

What is said of the name of Elisha, and of his characteristics?

What difference in God's manifestation of Himself was revealed by these two prophets, and what is said of the result?

How does God always deal with men, and what is the order of His deal

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THE AMERICAN DEMANDS.

The demands to be made by the United States Peace Commissioners at Paris, it is announced by the Secretary of State, have been fully determined on and the Spanish Commissioners will be made to understand that these demands will not be abated or modified in any manner as a result of the negotiations. This relates, of course, only to the structural parts of the treaty. Matters of minor detail will naturally be discussed and adjusted by the commission under instructions from Madrid and Washington. In making demands upon Spain, instead of submitting propositions to her, we but follow the precedent of the protocol and assert the conqueror's privilege. The vote by which the Cortes accepted the terms of the protocol shows that the consequences of defeat are now clearly and candidly recognized at Madrid. The treaty must be made satisfactory to us—that is fundamental.

While no right-thinking person would wish to procure or compel a premature revelation of the nature and extent of our demands, we think the public will become involved in a woeful muddle of misunderstanding if it listens with a credulous ear to the various and conflicting statements of the purport of the instructions to the Peace Commissioners. There is no public curiosity about Cuba or Puerto Rico. Their fate was predetermined by the protocol. The future disposition and control of the Philippines is the only open question of moment. It is upon that question that the public mind is interested and expectant. The answer to that question will reveal the National policy mapped out for the United States by the Administration.

That we must and shall hold the Island of Luzon with its City and Bay of Manila is accepted as certain. There can be no ground of authority or probability, however, for the report that we shall demand the absolute cession of Luzon alone, leaving the other islands of the group to be held by Spain and governed by her in a manner satisfactory to us, we reserving the right to veto the transfer of any of the islands by Spain to any other power. No peace commission on earth could draw up a treaty providing for such a preposterous arrangement that would not instantly be denounced as rotten and futile by every experienced statesman.

It is not given to the Spaniard to govern either Cubans or Tagals in accordance with our ideas or in a manner to win our approval. A Spanish Government subject to control from Washington would be from the outset wholly American, and in no particular Spanish. We should either have to apply the strong hand at once or else find ourselves in a perpetual broil with the Spanish authorities in the Philippines and at Madrid. The relation implied in this arrangement would be an entanglement from which we should pray to be delivered if we were ever fools enough to enter it.

The best evidence of the weakness and peril of leaving the Philippines, outside of Luzon, to be administered by Spain under a semi-protectorate exercised by us is the historic fact that precisely that arrangement has existed in regard to Cuba for very many years. It has been a settled principle of our policy since MONROE'S Administration that we should neither permit any European power to wrest Cuba from Spain by violence nor to acquire it by purchase. For nearly fifty years we have been insisting that Spain must maintain a better Government in Cuba. That is to say, we were the actual guarantors of Spanish sovereignty over the island, and, beginning with remonstrances that ripened into demands, we put ourselves in the position of guaranteeing good government to its people. The natural and inevitable end of that situation was war and the driving out of Spain. War and a second driving out of Spain would be the natural and easily foreseen consequence of leaving any of the Philippines to Spain while we held Luzon.

Spain has never really governed any of the islands south of Luzon, except by a possession and settlement of some parts of the coast, as at Iloilo. The people of all the islands, so far as their preferences have been manifested, prefer annexation to the United States to a continuance as Spanish subjects. The European powers, it also appears, would be better content if the Philippine question were settled once for all by our taking all the islands than if it were left as a continuing provocation to intrigue and cause of anxiety by leaving Spain in possession of some of them. Luzon is not by any means the richest of the islands in respect to natural productiveness. Mindanao, lying between 6 degrees and 10 degrees north latitude, is capable under development of a tropical luxuriance and variety of products. Samar, Panay, Negros, and Mindoro, under a Government that would stimulate and not forbid development, could not fail to become rich possessions. If we want Luzon for commercial reasons, we want the rest of the islands. If we propose to take Luzon away from Spain for reasons of humanity and obligation, those reasons apply with equal force to the rest of the group, where Spanish oppression will be not less cruel and baneful. It is reported from Madrid, indeed, that Spain would not consent to retain the other islands if we keep Luzon. To her they would be a bill of expense. The islands are ours now by virtue of the protocol. Spain clearly relinquished her sovereignty when she agreed to leave their future destiny to be determined by a treaty which she knew must be drawn by us, and to which her assent was obligatory. The title vests in us and becomes indefeasible the moment we draw a clause in the treaty effecting their cession to us, for Spain must sign the treaty even with that clause. The protocol commits her to an acceptance of any terms we may impose as to the future control of the Philippines. The alternative to acceptance is war.

If the President has decided to retain any of the Philippines we are warranted in concluding that he has decided to retain them all. Neither he nor any thoughtful American is unaware of the serious nature of the problems of colonial administration to which we have thus far been a stranger. But no wise American would care to see those problems made more difficult and embarrassing by creating in the Far East the same intolerable situation to end which in the West Indies we have been forced to go to war.

THE FRENCH ON THE WHITE NILE.

The performances of the French upon the Upper Nile are quite inexplicable, except upon the theory that it is necessary to withdraw public attention from the French Army at home by fixing it upon the feats of that army abroad. It is not to be denied that "the honor of the French Army," what with HENRY and MERCIER, is in a very bad way, and that it is very desirable that attention should be diverted from it as much as possible.

Even so the diversion seems too insignificant to effect this purpose. The assertion that the Senegalese battalions under Major MARCHAND and half a dozen other French officers are accompanied by "10,000 Abyssinians" may, it seems, be safely dismissed. To secure the Abyssinian alliance and the leadership of the Abyssinians was the object of the mission of Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS, who is in Paris relating the assurances of MENELEK that no operations would be undertaken for some time to come. It is to be supposed that if the Abyssinians were actively engaged he would have returned to the scene of action.

One advantage the French expedition has is that it can remain where it is for many months without being molested. It is in the track of the slow and glacial advance of the British southward, but the rate of that advance will permit the French a long occupation before matters really become serious. Fashoda is about four hundred miles south of Khartoum and still further north of the British outpost at Niganda. While the feat of marching across the continent with an expedition is calculated to strike the imagination, and may even look extremely perilous, it is in fact entirely safe, except from natural danger. Eventually, and so far as the interests of civilization are concerned, it is much as if the British had thrown an expedition across Persia to make a pretense of threatening the Russian conquest of the Khanates. It is also, as we have before pointed out, entirely futile for its avowed purpose. But if it succeeds in getting itself and its commander sufficiently talked about in Paris, there is reason to believe that it will be fulfilling its real purpose in saving the face if not the honor of the French Army.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON ROOSEVELT.

Many of the Democratic papers throughout the State have been giving to the Republican Party frequent and urgent warning of the risk it runs in making THEODORE ROOSEVELT a candidate for Governor. It is not likely that the advice is taken very seriously by either its authors or those to whom it is addressed. Probably both regard it as due to that sort of superficial and futile shrewdness which seems a part of ordinary politics. The Democratic editors feel that ROOSEVELT would be a dangerous candidate for them, and try to persuade the Republicans not to name him; the Republicans understand the motive and, so far as they are influenced at all, incline to do what their opponents urge them not to do.

It would be more candid, and, we think, much better policy from a purely partisan point of view, to discuss a man like Col. ROOSEVELT fairly and clearly. This, at least, would tend to make the Democratic Party understand its own situation and what it must do or leave undone if it expects to receive popular approval at the Fall elections. There is plenty to say about the Colonel which is true and which makes him, in some respects, not so strong a candidate and not likely to be so good a Governor as his most enthusiastic admirers believe he would be; but if only this side of his record and character be considered, the event will certainly disappoint his critics. They will find that they have greatly underestimated his strength.

In a general way it may be said of Col. ROOSEVELT that he is a man of rash and extreme utterance and of hasty action, and that is what many of our Democratic contemporaries are saying over and over with emphasis. But if his career be examined carefully, it will be seen that his utterances are rash or extreme only when he is talking of abstract propositions, or matters of no immediate practical importance, or those as to which he is not clearly informed. And his hasty action is generally taken on small or relatively remote things. When he has to deal with a question of real consequence, and especially with one where his own duty and responsibility are direct and immediate, he weighs his words and his action and becomes sober, careful, and broad-minded. That was shown when he was a youngster in the Legislature; still more during the trying years when he had so large a part in the administration of the civil service law under Mr. HARRISON, and later when he was in the Police Department of New York. In all these posts he disappointed both his friends and his opponents by the rabid development of traits which they did not think he possessed and which do not usually go with some that undoubtedly he did possess. There is every reason to believe that he will give the people of the State the same experience if he is elected Governor.

So far as the Democratic Party is concerned, it is plain that it will need to put its very best man on the very best platform in order to make a stand against Col. ROOSEVELT as a candidate for Governor. They are very bad advisers who try to make the party think otherwise.

OUR REMARKABLE EXPORTS.

Five years ago the exports and imports of the United States for the year ending with August were very nearly equal, and both amounted to $1,728,000,000. In the year closing last month the total trade was $1,858,000,000, an increase of only $130,000,000, but the ratio of exports to imports had radically changed. The exports had advanced to $1,236,000,000 and the imports had fallen to $622,000,000, barely one-half of the exports. The greater part—nearly the whole—of this increase in exports has taken place in the last two years, while the most marked decline in imports occurred in the last year. The exports, which were $906,000,000 in 1896, were $1,067,000,000 in 1897, and in the year just closed were $1,236,000,000. The imports were $737,000,000 in 1896, rose to $757,000,000 in 1897, and for the year just closed fell sharply to $622,000,000. The inference is plain that this large decrease in purchases abroad must have been offset by increased expenditure and production at home.

The figures of exports for the eight months ending with August, 1897 and 1898, are interesting. The total of exports was $779,000,000 and the increase over last year was $137,000,000. Of this increase $80,000,000 was in breadstuffs, $17,000,000 in provisions, and $20,000,000 in cotton. In the export of breadstuffs the cities of the Atlantic seaboard maintained about the usual relation to each other, while some very striking advances were shown in the ports of the Northwest and the Gulf. These are shown in the following table:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Eight Mos. Ending August, 1897.	1898.
Galveston	$2,636,568	$6,814,712
Mobile	338,257	657,297
New Orleans	7,939,927	14,341,653
Puget Sound	1,523,547	4,541,145
San Francisco	9,388,226	7,989,274
Willamette	1,567,972	7,797,269
Duluth	1,067,627	760,078
Superior	1,334,239	2,131,585

It will be seen that the exports of the three Gulf cities increased from $11,000,000 to $22,000,000, and those of Puget Sound, Willamette, and Superior from $4,435,000 to $14,470,000, which is a total increase of over $20,000,000, or more than one-fourth of the increase for the whole country.

The exports of cotton for the year ending with August were practically the same in value for 1897 and 1898, but the increase in the amount was great, the average export price having fallen from 7.5 cents to 5.9 cents. As usual, the United Kingdom took about one-half of the total, but the increase over 1897 was small in proportion to that of other countries. Some of the increases were noteworthy. Belgium, for instance, doubled the quantity taken, from 41,000,000 pounds to 82,000,000 pounds. Germany advanced from 687,000,000 pounds to 943,000,000 pounds, or 38 per cent. British North America increased from 41,000,000 pounds to 60,000,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. But the most remarkable change is in the exports to Japan, which advanced from 32,000,000 in 1897 to 109,000,000 in 1898, bringing her from the eleventh place to the seventh.

A TALE OF A STEEPLE.

Whatever one may think of faith cure, there is no use trying to deny that the followers of the cult are a remarkable, a wonderful people. They are holding a "convocation" in Jersey City this week, and at one of their meetings a delegate arose and gravely told to grave listeners how he had been cured by faith of injuries which he had suffered in consequence of falling 229 feet from a church steeple. Exactly what his injuries were the delegate did not reveal, but he said that they were such as to force him to use two canes. From this his hearers were justified in concluding that he was severely hurt, and without any apparent effort they kept their faces as straight as did the man who was testing their—well, call it their faith.

That they stood this test successfully is evidenced by the fact that instead of endeavoring to conceal from the world the—well, call it the romanticism of their fellow-believer, they supplied the reporters with his name and residence, and allowed the tale to go forth to a coldly incredulous world.

This course may not have been as dangerous as might be imagined. The episode will excite the smiles of the unthinking, but others will recognize its importance. Of course it proves nothing in regard to faith cure, but how great is its significance as respects the faith curers! And the accurate logician will deduce from it, not the conclusion that they are beneath the serious consideration of sane persons, but that they are a social factor of almost alarming importance. When folks reach the state of mind indicated by the telling, hearing, and promulgating of a yarn like this one, they are apt to make a stir in the world. Faith is a strong lever, and these people have it. They are as fearless of derision as they are of the laws against manslaughter, and, though they will cure much fewer maladies than the scientific hypnotists do, yet they will make every cure count for vastly more.

"LANGUAGE" ABOUT LANGUAGE.

It is painful, almost agonizing, to be obliged to record that even in Edinburgh itself, nowadays, evil things are openly said about the cultivators—so pious, so patriotic, and so successful!—of the literary kailyard. Hitherto we have endeavored to maintain our faith in the surpassing excellence of every tale that floated a little world of bad English in a comparatively large sea of Scotch whisky; we have ascribed the occasional jeers at this sort of fiction which have reached our ears and eyes to the jealous envy of Sassenach scribblers, whose works were less effective than those of the kailyarders in reddening the noses and lightening the pockets of the general public. But now the very foundations of our faith are disturbed, and the theory of racial prejudices must be abandoned. The once timid, but of late rather bold, critics have been reinforced by the Scottish Text Society, and all is over!

At the recent annual meeting of that society its Chairman, Mr. J. A. FINDLAY, urged upon his hearers the necessity of doing something to save their venerated "language" from impending destruction. The authors of what is called the kailyard school, he said, are fast corrupting it by filling helpless libraries with books written in "gutter Scotch," and the only hope of safety lies in the immediate publication of a dictionary in which will be crystallized and preserved for all time the orthodox words used by real Caledonians.

The term "gutter Scotch" is nothing less than terrible when applied, as Mr. FINDLAY did, to works that have achieved whatever fame a multiplicity of readers can give. The Edinburgh iconoclast went so far as to mention as made up of "gutter Scotch," books that have come to rank in popular estimation with, if not a little above, the productions of the minor prophets. The list cannot be given here—yet. Let the Scots fight the quarrel out among themselves first. It will be safer to take sides after the battle is over. But "gutter Scotch"! Well, well, well!

It is carrying the prejudice against color rather far to refuse money from a negro Paymaster, but some of the Southern volunteers have decided that their dignity would be injured, though their dollars would not be, if the latter came to them from the Government through the hands of a black intermediary. JOHN R. LYNCH has represented a Mississippi district in Congress, but the Second Texas Infantry will have none of him as Paymaster. They have already maintained this position for a month, to the great inconvenience of their pockets, which are painfully empty, and whether they or the War Department will yield first is a decidedly interesting question. In law and theory, of course, the Texans are altogether in the wrong, and it would be easy to assert that no compromise with them should be made. It would not be so easy, however, to commend the department for raising the issue. Some problems can most wisely be left for solution by time. There doubtless are several regiments that would welcome a Paymaster, whatever his tint, with effusive joy; there are more than a few Paymasters to whom the Texans would have no objection. In these circumstances, what need was there for action sure to cause a tiresome controversy? Secretary ALGER must be greedy indeed for trouble to manufacture it in this way.

The announcement from Paris that all the Ministers admit that the documents upon which DREYFUS was really convicted had not been shown to him or to his counsel is quite conclusive as to the article of "justice" which was dispensed by a French court-martial. That this was the case was the burden of the charge made by M. JAURES in the Chamber of Deputies. The evident fact is that as the document which was chiefly relied upon to support the conviction was confessed to be forged, the document which was chiefly relied upon to bring about the conviction is as good as proved to have been garbled, and the name of the prisoner, which was not in it, was read into it by the Minister of War. That the reopening of the case will follow is as certain as that France is a civilized country. But the force of the pressure that is brought to bear by the army to decivilize France is sufficiently shown by the refusal of the new Minister of War to assent to a reopening of the case, after all the light that has been shed upon its dark places.

TREES FOR THE CITY STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present Summer will long be remembered by New Yorkers for its exceptional heat and humidity and general discomfort. Even for those who are able to pass their nights in the suburbs it has been bad enough, but for the great mass of hand workers and brain workers, who have had no escape from overheated walls and sidewalks, it has been hard indeed; and who can reckon the resulting impairment of health and work?

Is there no remedy? We cannot change the climate, but we can, if we set about it intelligently, screen ourselves from many of its discomforts. In hot weather, the natural impulse of man and animals is to seek the shade and to prefer some shelter that is itself shaded. Is there any shade in New York? Even the shady side of the street is heated by the sun part of the day, and it is open to the hot blast and glare from the opposite side. Walls and pavement alike absorb and retain the heat till they feel like furnaces.

Yes, there is a remedy, and a simple and natural one—the tree. Rows of trees planted along the city streets are the only way by which the burning rays of the sun can be prevented from heating the walks and pavements; and with cool walks and pavements the streets, and even the houses, will be cooler.

There is no large city in the world so absolutely bare of trees as New York. Why do we enjoy the cities of Europe so much, even in our Summer travels? Why do we think Paris and Brussels and The Hague and Dresden and Vienna so beautiful? Think a minute, and you will say it is the trees, the beautiful broad avenues overarched by foliage, where walking is agreeable even at noon on a Summer day. Think again what any of these cities would be if stripped entirely of its trees. As ugly almost as New York!

Why can we not have such things here? Why cannot our streets be cool and enjoyable, instead of being fiery furnaces that we scarce dare venture into? Why does not each householder plant in front of his door the sheltering tree, whose shade will be grateful to himself and to the passer-by?

Oh, well, you say, this is all very pretty, but I don't know anything about trees, and I haven't time to attend to it. Quite likely, but the remedy is at hand. The New York Tree Planting Association, now in its third year of successful operation, stands ready to help you. They have already set out hundreds of trees in our streets, and their experience has been so successful that they can tell you just what kind of tree to plant and when and where and how to plant it, and can probably induce your neighbors to join in the work, so as to beautify and improve your whole block. Write a line to the Tree Planting Association, 64 White Street, New York City, and you will at once receive the desired information.

The season for planting will soon be at hand. October is perhaps the best month. Don't delay, for every year counts in the growth of a tree.

We can hardly expect that New York will ever become a Summer resort, but, with a reasonable length of its streets and avenues shaded and beautified by handsome trees, we can certainly expect that it will be at least a tolerable Summer residence for those who cannot get away.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

A. W. COLGATE.

New York Sept. 16, 1898.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the exercise and indulgence of our righteous wrath against individual officials—big and little—for the amazing abuses in our War Department are we not in danger of forgetting the root from which all this cruel evil has sprung and grown and without which it were impossible?

Why does not the President remove Secretary Alger? Why does not Secretary Alger remove the offending officials under him? are questions in every one's mouth. The answer is simple; there is no mystery about it. It is because each and all hold their offices by a sort of right—under a contract for a consideration either expressed or implied; a contract by no means to be violated, except for the obvious interests of party; else what security for future transactions? And so long as the voters of this country allow public offices to be obtained by such means and held by such tenure just so long will the public service—which even in smooth times runs along only fairly well—in emergencies be convulsed by incompetence, coupled with the conceit which is the handmaid of ignorance.

Let our brokendown and suffering soldiers carry this truth to their homes all over the land, and point to it as the primary cause of their hollow cheeks and ruined constitutions. GEORGE T. LYMAN.

Bellport, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1898.

DURING THE REBELLION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article of your correspondent, Henry A. M. Smith, on "Libby and Andersonville" calls up recollections in my own mind, and I want to add my mite to help prove that there is a good deal of "humanity in man," whether born north or south of an imaginary line. I saw the Bull Run prisoners march through St. Charles Street, New Orleans, on their way to Texas in the early part of the war, and they looked hearty and well fed as if they had simply been on a prolonged picnic, and in much better physical condition than the Union troops that I saw march through the same street a few months later. That was, of course, in the early part of the war before provisions and medicines, particularly quinine, became as scarce as later in the conflict.

I had also a dear friend in Libby, and saw him in New York when he came from there, sick, broken down, but not in worse shape than many have returned from our own Chickamauga. War is war and is hell, but the worst of it is not on the battlefield, and Libby and Elmira should both be dropped into the limbo of the past and forgotten. C. H. M.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1898.

"CHAPMAN, KLEIN & COMPANY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the good Lord protect Theodore Roosevelt from his fool friends. It seems to have escaped notice or comment that the handful of men who without any party, organization, or committee behind them had the impudence to nominate a full State ticket, are exactly the same men who in 1895 wrecked the Good Government clubs (the most promising independent movement this city had seen) by nominating an independent ticket which did not obtain 2 per cent. of the votes on election day. Messrs. Chapman, Klein & Co. are the "impossibles" who will wreck any political ship they are allowed to steer, prancing off miles in advance of the times and the people, living in the clouds, and never content to take men as they are and not as they wish them to be.

Providence, or what you will, has brought about an ideal situation to the reformer, for certainly both the devil and the archdevil (Platt and Croker) would rather have any man for Governor than Roosevelt, and now when a tidal wave seems likely to engulf the bosses, at least for a time—we hope it may drown them—come these impracticables, and give Platt the one chance he has of defeating or preventing Roosevelt's nomination. "Teddy" is the only Republican who this year can attract Democratic votes, and thousands of us will vote for him because we know that if he finds anything rotten at Albany in goes the knife and out comes the corruption.

The more serious matter is that the Citizens' Union, or a committee of it, has indorsed this crazy ticket. With all due respect to that committee—I know many of them—it is certain that in this case they do not represent the Union, and I hope that when the certificates are circulated for signature the members and followers of the "Cits" will refuse to sign, repudiate this action, and send their protests to headquarters to let our officers and committees know what the members really want. Who will subscribe to a fund to send Chapman, Klein & Co. to South Africa or the north pole about the 1st of every September?

CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, Sept. 16, 1898.

Emperor William and Peace.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Speaking of the German Army, "God grant," says the Kaiser, "we may always be able to care for the world's peace with this keen and well-preserved weapon." The world's peace is in a bad way if it is in the keeping of the man who sent that officious dispatch to Kruger and who poked his meddlesome nose into the Philippines.

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPORT.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American, (Ind.)

In short, Gen. Shafter's report is a document of self-defense, principally by inference.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Gen. Shafter seems to have a lofty opinion of the War Department. He hails from Michigan.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

It may as well be understood at Washington that "doctoring" Shafter's report and refusal to take notice of Miles's public statements will not prevent the public from getting to the bottom of this ugly scandal, even if, in order to do so, it is necessary to effect an entire change of Administration.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, (Rep.)

In his official report Gen. Shafter says there was an abundance of commissary and Quartermaster's supplies at Santiago, and there was no lack of transportation facilities except roads. What people are desirous of knowing, however, is why the army could not be fed after the battle. The troops made no complaint of what they suffered before the capitulation of the city.

From The Boston Transcript, (Ind.)

Gen. Shafter's report does not add much to the public's knowledge of the Santiago campaign, it having been carefully edited in the War Department. The public has learned thus far very little from official dispatches. * * * The War Department's editing has been pretty promiscuous, as Artemus Ward would say, for Gen. Miles says it let dispatches become public that should have been kept secret.

From The Washington Post, (Ind.)

No recriminations, no backbiting, no attempt to throw mud at the men who tried to discredit and even supersede him at Santiago. There may be points about that campaign, particularly the transportation of the sick and wounded after it was over, upon which we shall ask Gen. Shafter to give more detailed accounts later on, but in the main his report is a complete vindication of a brave and able soldier who did his best under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Better still, he has proved that he has a heart in proportion to his body.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

Gen. Shafter's report of the Santiago campaign, covering all the operations of the army under his command from the time of departure from Tampa to the fall of Santiago, gives the first connected story we have had of that brilliant and successful effort, and he must be a poor American who can read it without experiencing a thrill of patriotism at the recital of the daring bravery of our soldiers. It is a simple, human story of warfare fought with determination, courage, and perseverance, yet with a humane spirit that dulls the edges of armed strife, that sets the Anglo-Saxon soldier upon a pinnacle high above the warrior of any other race.

From The Syracuse Standard, (Rep.)

Gen. Shafter's report of the battle of Santiago is an authoritative account, yet not for that reason alone will it be read. It is not more circumstantial than many official recitals which have appeared before, nor has it the literary quality which some of those narratives displayed. It will be read because it is a story of heroism that will not soon grow old, one of such intrinsic interest that it depends not at all on the gift or art of the teller. Santiago is one of the epics of the American people, already gathered into history with the noblest deeds of their race and nationality. As long as a survivor of that three days' conflict remains Americans will be glad and proud to listen when he speaks of El Caney and San Juan.

From The Washington Times, (Dem.)

To many cynical, and to more sophisticated persons, this report will prove no disappointment. Especially are they not surprised that no recognition is made of the fine generosity of Gen. Miles, who, after getting Gen. Shafter out of a threatening situation—saving him from retreat and perhaps annihilation—courteously went aboard the Yale and allowed Gen. Shafter to take all the credit of the surrender. He takes it, too. Some passing acknowledgment of the noble unselfishness of his superior might have been graceful, and it would not have detracted from any glory that belongs to or will be popularly accorded to Gen. Shafter. Well, we must take our military geniuses as they are, with all their peculiarities, and be grateful if they handle the sword better than the pen.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register, (Dem.)

The interesting feature of the Shafter report is his purely direct and official comment upon the adverse conditions, which developed so much disease in camp and caused so much humiliation at home. * * * We find in Gen. Shafter's report, which must be accepted as the word of a soldier and a gentleman, evidence in abundance to bear out our view that though distress and suffering overcame our army, they were in a great measure the inevitable consequence of the expedition. * * * The only thing worth knowing about the war is the truth, and that can only be established by those concerned in it and with its prosecution. This we are slowly but surely arriving at, with this certain result, that the actual shortcomings will be firmly established, and the necessary legislation undertaken to organize the staff corps of the army upon a permanent and scientific basis.

NUGGETS.

A Natural Inference.

Freddy—Why don't he speak, ma?
Mamma—He is too young, my son.
Freddy—Ain't he got any speaking tube?—Harper's Bazar.

Hot Business.

"Fightin's hot business," said Willie, as he read about the regiments. "First thing they got peppered at by the enemy, an' then they get mustard out by their own Gov'ment."—Harper's Bazar.

As He Looked at It.

Mrs. Enpeck—Ah, well; things are never so bad but that they might be worse.
Mr. Enpeck (in whom the lion has suddenly been aroused)—I know it. I might be a Mormon and have three or four of you.—Chicago News.

Has Its Advantages.

"A conflict at arms," said the person with Utopian ideas, "is always unnecessary and deplorable."
"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, thoughtfully, "this one wasn't without its benefits. It enables a great many ladies to speak of 'before the war' without embarrassment."—Washington Star.

A Question of Locality.

"I'll tell you one thing," said Madpop to his long-suffering wife, "if Willy does not behave himself I'll give him the worst spanking he ever had. He'll get it in the neck."
"Do be serious, my dear," replied Mrs. Madpop. "The neck is no place on which to spank a child."—Harper's Bazar.

THE NATTY BICYCLE GIRL.

From The Somerville Journal.

Before she got her bicycle she sometimes used to make
The beds and wash the dishes, and help her mother bake,
She would even sweep the parlor and dust the bric-a-brac,
And once she did the washing, though it almost broke her back.

But now she's got her bicycle she doesn't do a thing
About the house, but day and night she's always on the wing.
She's done a dozen centuries, and more, I've heard it said,
While her mother does the washing, sweeps and dusts, and makes the bread.

She looks extremely natty in her brief bicycle skirt.
She often talks with strangers, and she has been known to flirt.
Her health was never better; brown and rosy is her skin,
But her mother, if you'll notice, is looking worn and thin.

OUR FRUITS IN GERMANY

Apricots and Peaches Said to Have Been Treated with Sulphurous Acid.

STATUTE FORBIDS THEIR SALE

Dealers Request Consul Barnes to Inform American Shippers that the Trade in Our Exports Is Imperilled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The State Department has received a report from John A. Barnes, Consul at Cologne, Germany, giving the reasons for Germany's objection to American fruit. Mr. Barnes says:

"My attention has recently been called to certain objections to the manner of preparing American fruits, especially apricots, for the German market, which have been made by the local authorities of the town of Neuwied, in this Consular district. A large importer of American fruits in this city has received and disposed of over 100,000 marks ($23,800) worth of American apricots alone during the past year.

"Until recently, this class of fruit has been exempt from the attention and criticism of German officials, but a few days ago this importer, with many others, was cited to appear before the local authorities of Neuwied for the purpose of a discussion and explanation regarding the preparation of American apricots which were being sold there.

"This fruit had been received, for the most part, from New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, and San José. Many samples have recently been taken from the local dealers by the police officials of Neuwied for analysis. This has resulted in the discovery that these apricots had been treated in America with a preparation of sulphurous acid. Their sale, it appears, is in direct violation of a statute of the German law.

"Persons interested in the sale of American fruits here strongly desire to remove all reasons for these investigations, and have requested me, through the Department of State, to call the attention of the American shippers to this condition of affairs and to the absolute necessity of abstaining from the use of sulphurous acid, or any such preparation, in the exportation of fruit to this market. A persistence in this practice will undoubtedly result in the entire exclusion of such fruits from Germany.

"Stricter attention must be given to the German laws. American dealers are still shipping to this market dried apple slices which have been cured upon zinc frames. This process has been strongly condemned by the German Government, and the sale or handling of fruit thus prepared is interdicted by law. These violations are suicidal in their effects, and damaging to the several branches of American trade. It is the opinion of importers here that in some instances American pears are also treated with the sulphurous acid process.

"It is of no consequence that competent medical authorities here have decided that the use of fruit treated with sulphurous acid is not detrimental to health. It is sufficient for the watchful local official to know that the law forbids the sale of such fruit, and that his supreme duty consists in the strict enforcement of the law as he finds it upon the statute books. American fruits are so far superior to other fruits found in this market that it would seem an easy matter for them to dominate the trade, without a resort to practices which tend to discredit them."

ILLUMINATING OIL EXPORTS.

Statistics Showing That, While Prices Have Fallen, American Shipments Have Steadily Increased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The United States illuminates the world more effectively and completely each year. Despite the fear so frequently expressed of late that the large production of petroleum in Russia and the Dutch East Indies and the increased use of electricity for lighting purposes would reduce our valuable exports of illuminating oil, the year just ended has shown the greatest exportation of that article in the history of that important branch of our foreign commerce, and the figures for August show the largest exportations of oil for any single month on record. The reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the exports of mineral oils in the fiscal year 1898 passed the billion gallon line, the total, including all classes, being 1,034,269,676 gallons, against 973,514,946 gallons in 1897 and 890,458,994 gallons in 1896.

The large production of mineral oils in other parts of the world, while it has not reduced our exportation, has probably reduced the prices which our producers and exporters have been able to realize. The exports of oil in the year 1898 were practically double those of 1888 and three times those of 1878, but the money received for them was only about 25 per cent. greater than that received either in 1878 or 1888. The total receipts for the 1,034,269,676 gallons of oil exported in 1898 were $56,126,578, while for the 578,351,638 gallons exported in 1888 the receipts were $47,042,409, and for the 238,841,303 gallons exported in 1878 the receipts were $46,574,974. The average export value of refined illuminating oil was, in 1872, 24.9 cents per gallon; in 1878, 14.4 cents per gallon; in 1888, 7.9 cents per gallon, and in 1898, 5.2 cents per gallon, having thus fallen from 24.9 cents to 5.2 cents from 1872 to 1898.

Notwithstanding this steady fall, the production and exportation continues to increase, the exports having increased more than 60,000,000 gallons in the past year over that of the preceding year, and more than 100,000,000 gallons over that of any earlier year, while the production for 1897 was 2,528,067,984 gallons, against 2,033,331,973 gallons in 1894, 1,476,867,546 gallons in 1890, 1,017,174,396 gallons in 1885, 836,394,132 gallons in 1880, and 510,825,588 gallons in 1876. Thus while the price has been steadily and rapidly falling the quantity produced and the quantity exported have as steadily and rapidly increased. The production in 1897 was five times that of 1876, and the exportation of last year nearly five times that of 1876. Great as the fall in price has been, the exports of illuminating oil bring over a million dollars a week into the country, and have in the past twenty years added a round billion of dollars to our foreign sales.

The following table shows the quantity and value of our exports of mineral oils of all grades since 1875:

Year.	Gallons.	
1875	221,955,308	$30,078,568
1876	243,660,152	32,915,786
1877	309,198,914	61,789,438
1878	338,841,303	46,574,974
1879	378,310,070	40,305,249
1880	423,984,899	56,219,625
1881	397,660,262	40,315,869
1882	559,954,590	51,232,706
1883	505,331,622	44,913,079
1884	513,660,092	47,103,248
1885	574,668,180	50,257,947
1886	577,781,752	50,199,844
1887	592,803,267	46,824,915
1888	578,351,638	47,042,409
1889	616,195,459	49,913,677
1890	664,068,170	51,403,089
1891	709,819,439	52,026,734
1892	715,365,819	44,806,992
1893	884,221,230	42,142,053
1894	908,252,314	41,496,806
1895	884,502,082	46,660,082
1896	890,458,994	62,383,403
1897	973,514,946	62,635,087
1898	1,034,269,676	56,126,578

The following table, showing the countries to which our oil has been exported in 1897 and 1898, indicates the wide distribution which this article of our commerce obtains:

Exported To	Gallons. 1897.	1898.
United Kingdom	213,627,168	212,985,562
France	9,065,114	12,835,631
Germany	124,261,435	152,203,222
Other Europe	244,386,854	260,431,316
British North America	10,013,517	11,087,502
Central American States and British Honduras	1,256,760	1,064,989
Mexico	836,928	1,106,853
San Domingo	526,671	579,825
Cuba	68,747	243,202
Puerto Rico	276,195	200,542
Other West Indies and Bermuda	4,224,737	4,108,714
Argentina	10,394,716	11,099,132
Brazil	20,563,693	20,561,084
Colombia	1,245,285	1,063,622
Other South America	10,213,795	11,283,540
China	42,627,184	44,523,552
British East Indies	21,361,346	35,752,592
Japan	47,411,176	53,398,185
British Australasia	16,847,914	20,495,398
Other Asia and Oceanica	46,111,698	34,358,656
Africa	10,474,918	12,292,744
Other countries	63,548	42,088

DREYFUS CASE REVISION

M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, Proposes to Refer It to a Commission.

CABINET WILL ACQUIESCE

Gen. Zurlinden, the Minister for War, the Only One Likely to Oppose the Action Contemplated—Cabinet Crisis Possible.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The newspapers here say the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, has completed the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case, and that he will communicate to the Ministers, at the Cabinet Council to be held to-morrow, his intention to refer the matter to a commission competent to undertake a revision of the proceedings. The general opinion is that the Cabinet will adopt the proposal for a revision of the case unanimously, with the exception of the Minister for War, Gen. Zurlinden, who yesterday informed the Minister of Justice that he intended to resign if it developed that he did not agree with his colleagues.

The Figaro, Matin, and Rappel say they believe that, in case Gen. Zurlinden resigns, M. Brisson, the Premier, is resolved to take the portfolio of Minister for War and give the portfolio of Minister of the Interior to M. Vallée.

According to the Gaulois, the result of the decision of the Minister of Justice will be a Ministerial crisis, as, this paper claims, other Ministers will also resign. It is understood that M. Marujeouls, Minister of Commerce; M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, and M. Biger, Minister of Agriculture will accompany Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, in retiring.

President Faure returned here at midnight, and was received with an ovation by a small crowd which had gathered apparently betokening that a large section of the public still opposes a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings.

FAURE TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

The President Praises Its Devotion and Says France Has Recovered Her Place in the World.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—President Faure, at the conclusion of the army manoeuvres to-day, says a dispatch from Gonnetines, had lunch with the officers, and made a speech, during the course of which, after praising the tactical knowledge and devotion of the officers and the discipline and drill of the soldiers, he said:

"In the name of the country I thank the Generals, officers, and soldiers who left their homes to serve with their whole strength the noblest conceivable ideal. The trials through which we have passed have always drawn closer the union of the fatherland and the army. I see these children of the French family, filled with the same enthusiasm, spirit, and faith, gather around the flag in order to defend the common patrimony of honor. In this union, under the aegis of republican institutions, lies our strength. Thanks to it, France has overcome the terrible event whose recollection will never be effaced from our memory. It is by this union that France has reconquered her place in the world. I drink to the honor of the army."

Gen. Negrier replied, declaring that the army was never more respected or more united, and adding: "We never had greater confidence in our men, and this confidence is returned by them."

President Faure conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Gen. Alfred E. Bates, the Military Attaché of the United States Embassy in London, who has followed the manoeuvres.

There was great cheering for the army and for France as the President was leaving the review ground. A Socialist Deputy, M. Breton, refused to uncover as M. Faure passed, and was threatened by the crowd with shouts of "Down with traitors!" "Down with Dreyfus!" M. Breton had to make a speedy retreat.

Cannon Shots from Devil's Island.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A curious story is published to the effect that a passenger steamer while passing Devil's Island approached closely in order to enable the passengers to see the habitation of Capt. Dreyfus, and was disagreeably surprised by four cannon shots fired from the island. It was learned afterward that all vessels venturing too near were similarly greeted.

THE AURANIA AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Disabled Cunard Liner Reaches Port in Tow.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16.—The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, Capt. McKay, from New York on Sept. 6 for Liverpool, which was yesterday reported off the south coast of Ireland, disabled and in tow, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. The Captain of the Aurania reports that the crankshaft broke at 9:30 P. M. on Sept. 13. At 5:15 o'clock on the following evening, while the steamer was 110 miles west of Fastnet, the British steamer Marino, Capt. Webster, from Montreal on Sept. 2 for London, sighted the Aurania, and subsequently took her in tow.

All on board the Aurania are well. The sea was calm during her passage, and no unusual incidents, with the exception of the breaking of the shaft, are to be recorded.

The Aurania will wait here for the arrival of a tug, which will tow her to Liverpool. All the passengers will be landed at this port.

CONFLICT RENEWED IN CRETE.

Christians Reported to Have Been Killed and Wounded.

ATHENS, Sept. 16.—It is rumored that a conflict between insurgents and Turkish troops has occurred near Candia, Crete.

According to the report, some Christians were killed and a number wounded.

Poisoning of Korean Royalty.

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 16.—It is reported here that a high official of the palace named Ko has made a confession that he ordered the cook of the royal household to poison food intended for the King and the Crown Prince, both of whom became seriously ill on Sunday last. The official further confessed that the poisoning plot was instigated by a former interpreter attached to the Russian Legation here, who was once a Court favorite, but who is now in disgrace.

United Ireland Ceases Publication.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—United Ireland, which was established by the late Charles Stewart Parnell in 1881, as the organ of the Land League, has ceased publication. Lately it has been the organ of the Reunion of the Nationalist Parties.

The Earl of Desart Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Earl of Desart, William Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, J. P., D. L., is dead. He was born on July 10, 1845. He was formerly a page of honor to the Queen and a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He was the Fourth Earl of Desart.

Wyndham to Succeed Curzon.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—George Wyndham, Conservative, Member of Parliament for Dover since 1889, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, in succession to the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, the newly appointed Indian Viceroy.

Peru's Minister of War Dying.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 16.—Señor Cuadres, Minister of War, is dying. He has received the last sacrament.

Peruvian Minister's Wife Ill.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 16.—In consequence of the indisposition of his wife, Irving B. Dudley, the United States Minister to Peru, has gone to Chesica.

MOURNING FOR THE EMPRESS.

The Public of Vienna Permitted to View the Casket in the Chapel of the Hofburg.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The public was permitted to view the casket containing the remains of the late Empress of Austria today. It reposed on a catafalque in the chapel of Hofburg, where masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased Empress were celebrated incessantly at three altars until noon.

On the casket were four wreaths, sent by the children and grandchildren of the Empress, while many other floral offerings were upon the walls of the chapel. At the head of the casket were the Imperial Crown, the coronet of an Archduchess, and the jeweled orders of the late Empress. At the foot of the casket were a black fan and a pair of white gloves. Life Guardsmen were stationed at each corner of the catafalque.

It transpires that a painful scene occurred at the church Thursday night. The Emperor was prostrated with grief. Upon arriving at the Hofburg Chapel his Majesty became almost unconscious from the intensity of his emotions. Many of those present wept in sympathy.

There was a steady procession of people until the church closed at 5 o'clock, among them Prince Albert of Belgium and other persons of high rank. Even after the doors were shut thousands remained outside. The Presidents of both houses of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments deposited wreaths near the casket.

After the blessing of the remains, Emperor Francis Joseph knelt down and repeatedly kissed the coffin. He asked the maids of honor whether her Majesty suffered much. They replied that she did not.

Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, has again protested against the attacks that are being made upon Italians throughout Austria. Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has replied that the Emperor has given personal directions with a view of preventing a renewal of the attacks.

PRINCE OF NAPLES ATTACKED.

One Anarchist Was Arrested, but His Companion Escaped.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a report of an attempted Anarchist outrage on the Prince of Naples at Leoben, Styria, during the course of the Prince's journey to this city.

One Anarchist named Tizzi was arrested. Another, named Cabiglio, escaped.

The Prince of Naples has arrived here in safety. No details as to the reported attempt upon his life are obtainable.

Italian Arrested in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Sept. 16.—An Italian named Giovanni Silva has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice of the assassin of Empress Elizabeth. It appears that he minutely described the circumstances of the crime and justified it on Saturday last before the details were known to the public. A dispatch received here from Budapest suggests the possibility that the real name of the assassin is Succiati.

Emperor William Starts for Vienna.

POTSDAM, Sept. 16.—Emperor William has started for Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—Emperor William has telegraphed a wish that no official reception shall be given him upon his arrival here.

MASS FOR THE DEAD EMPRESS.

Eight Consuls General Attend Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Empress Elizabeth of Austria was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. It began at 9 o'clock, with Archbishop Corrigan seated on the throne in the sanctuary, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle by his side. The front pews in the middle aisle were reserved for Government representatives, and there were present the Consuls General of Austria, Switzerland, France, Japan, Turkey, Greece, Russia, and Guatemala.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. Schultz, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Daly as Deacon, the Rev. T. J. Murphy as Sub-Deacon, and the Rev. T. F. Myhan as Master of Ceremonies. At the close of the mass the Austrian Consul General, Baron Stockinger, stood at the end of the middle aisle near the entrance, and received a shake of the hand and a word or two of sympathy from the representative of each Government.

FRENCH MUST QUIT FASHODA.

Gen. Kitchener Intends to Present an Ultimatum—Indifference in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Cairo says that Gen. Kitchener has absolute authority to claim Fashoda as Egyptian territory and to expel the present occupants forcibly if necessary. Fashoda, the correspondent says, will then be occupied by an Egyptian garrison.

The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent, says that Gen. Kitchener intends to present an ultimatum demanding that the French expedition under Major Marchand quit Fashoda forthwith.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Official circles and the public generally are in no way perturbed by the news from Fashoda. On the contrary, they appear to be indifferent.

REBELLION IN FORMOSA.

Semi-Savage Tribes Object to the Extension of Japanese Rule.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 16.—Mail advices from Japan state that another formidable rebellion against Japanese rule has broken out in Formosa, this time in the southern part of the island. There is a tendency toward general insurrection among tribes in all southern districts.

Two battles have been fought, one near Taichu, the other near Taihoku. The tribes were defeated by Japanese troops and police. Many were killed and wounded on each side, but details are not obtainable. The rebellion is the outcome of an attempt by the Japanese administration to extend its jurisdiction over the semi-savage tribes living in the interior.

Five hundred persons were killed and wounded by these semi-savages, 1,500 captured, and over 200 houses were burned. Their booty was valued at 257,000 yen. On the other hand, 946 robbers were killed and 1,450 taken prisoners.

Chile-Argentina Boundary Dispute.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—The probabilities of a peaceful solution of the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile increase. The Chamber has voted confidence in the Government, authorizing the mobilization of 80,000 men, if the Chamber considers such action opportune.

Gen. Sickles's Daughter to Wed.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times this morning announces that a marriage has been arranged between D. E. M. Crackanthorpe, Secretary of the British Legation at Madrid, and Miss Ida Sickles, daughter of Gen. Sickles.

Another French Cardinal.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Journal des Debats learns that the Pope has decided to appoint another French Cardinal resident in Rome, making the eighth French member of the conclave.

Missionaries at Hochou Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the missionaries at Hochou are safe.

A Brooklyn Boy's Peculiar Death.

Willie Sautter, the young son of Druggist Charles Sautter of Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Sunday under peculiar circumstances. The boy had been kept confined for some months in a cellar under the drug store, because of a peculiar mental disease, which, it was declared, would be aggravated by the sunlight. The cellar had been fitted up in comfortable style, and the boy seemed to be quite satisfied there. A week ago the father decided to take the boy to Dobbs Ferry and try the open air remedy as a cure for the disease. About twelve hours after the arrival at Dobbs Ferry the boy was seized with convulsions and shortly after died.

STREET OPENING BOARDS

Two Hundred and Seven Commissioners Soon to be Appointed.

WHERE THE LAW IS WEAK

A Supreme Court Justice Points Out the Evil to the Taxpayers of Prolonged Sittings—Mr. Whalen's Views.

The approaching appointment by Justice Gildersleeve of 207 Commissioners of Street Opening again brings the taxpayers of New York face to face with a vast expenditure of money unnecessarily, but strictly under the provisions of the law.

The streets to be opened are in number sixty-nine, and these are nearly, if not altogether, in the annexed district, so that, according to high legal authority, the continuance of the commissions need not be strung out to an interminable number of sittings, as in thousands of previous cases.

The Commissioners will constitute sixty-nine different boards of three members each, and will doubtless be appointed Monday. If the old rule is followed, each board may have a clerk and a stenographer, and in some instances a special counsel, to say nothing of extra sittings for "unusually difficult and extraordinary services."

The decision on Thursday by Justice Cohen, in the East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street opening from Southern Boulevard to the Harlem River, granting an extra compensation of $2,000 to each Commissioner, wholly outside of the statutory fee of $6 per sitting, has caused some comment among legal authorities.

In this case the Commissioners had been sitting at intervals since 1895, and for that time they were paid $4,000 each, their original claim being for $10 a day under the law previous to consolidation.

A Justice's Ideas.

In speaking yesterday of the abuses growing out of the law, a Supreme Court Justice said:

"This is a political snap, and what can you do about it? While the per diem is regulated, the number of sittings cannot be. There is no doubt that a conscientious board would close up the ordinary street opening proceedings in a comparatively short time, but who ever saw a conscientious board where it has been made up of ward workers and that ilk? Neither the Court nor the Corporation Counsel can regulate these sittings. For if they are prolonged, sanction is given them by Section 998 of the charter, which provides for additional allowances 'in any proceeding of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character.'

"The trouble therefore lies in the fact that every board thinks it has a case of this kind. Of course, the remedy to the taxpayer is in the courts, and it was only last month that Justice Barrett wrote an opinion, in which all the Justices concurred but one, reversing an order appealed from, in which the additional compensation amounted to $22,000.

"Then, again, special counsel in times past have been appointed by the Corporation Counsel, whose compensation has generally been approved or passed by the Corporation Counsel, and taxed by the court on the Corporation Counsel's approval.

"Sometimes one clerk has acted on half a dozen committees and instructed the Commissioners in their duties, the clerk doing most of the work and, incidentally, drawing the least pay. And I may add that frequently one Commissioner has acted on many boards, the number of his appointments being limited by the extent of his 'pull.'

Suggestion for Reform.

"It has been suggested, and with reason, that there should be a permanent form of Commissioners, with moderate salary, appointed in each county, to perform all duties pertaining to street openings, a system which would be economical and at the same time bring to the work competent and experienced men. But all hope of reform in this direction must be abandoned until the State Constitution in that regard is amended, for Section 7 of Article I. provides that, 'When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.' Under this provision and the statute enacted under it, Commissioners are appointed not with special reference to their qualifications, but with regard to their pull with the powers that be. The Commissioners thus appointed having obtained their positions, it is not surprising that they make the most of them."

As a consequence of the coming appointments by Justice Gildersleeve, there has been a great scramble for places. Men who failed to get office under the City Government before have been waiting for just this opportunity, and they have besieged Corporation Counsel Whalen to recommend them for appointment. But so far as he is concerned the names have all been selected, and now the hungry applicants are in waiting. It is safe to predict, a lawyer said yesterday, that they will "conscientiously" prolong the opening of their particular street as far into the future as possible.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was asked last night if in the appointment of these new Commissioners, of which by virtue of law he is entitled to nominate one on each board, he would stipulate that they should not charge more than the regular per diem. He replied:

"I never allow any more than the legal rate. And I wish you would say for me that I have consistently opposed all claims for excessive compensation. I shall appeal Justice Cohen's decision, as I have appealed every case where these excessive fees were demanded. I do not consider that the Judges have any right to make such awards of the people's money."

The King's Bridge Road Trench.

The trouble over the King's Bridge Road trench, over which there has been so much litigation between the city authorities and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, has finally been settled, and a contractor will begin the work of filling in next week at the expense of the company. It is a question, however, how much of the trench he will fill in, as it is said that the company will petition the Municipal Council on Tuesday for a franchise to construct an underground trolley.

City Estimates for 1899.

The provisional estimates for 1899 for the city departments were printed in The City Record yesterday. The Commissioner of Highways asks for $2,496,761 for Manhattan, $1,244,845 for the Bronx, $689,088 for Brooklyn, $370,622 for Queens, and $185,574.17 for Richmond, making a total of $4,995,890.17. The Commissioner of Sewers asks for the whole city, $1,478,366. For the Department of Buildings $491,416 is asked. The Fire Commissioner asks for $2,511,786.50. The estimates for every department show large increases.

Charles Welde, Juror Commissioner.

Charles Welde, formerly Police Justice, was yesterday appointed Commissioner of Jurors. The salary of this position is $5,000 a year. Mr. Welde succeeds John Purcell, who died a few days ago. He is Tammany leader of the Thirty-first District. It was announced yesterday that Councilman Patrick J. Ryder would succeed Mr. Purcell as Tammany leader of the Third District.

Another City Bond Case.

The application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to award them $500,000 of bonds of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and $500,000 of East River Bridge bonds, for which they were the highest bidders, was denied yesterday by Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court.

The City Civil Service.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent an opinion to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday in regard to the letter sent the Mayor by the New York Civil Service Commission. Mr. Whalen sustains the position taken by the Mayor, and holds that the only civil service laws applicable to this city are those contained in the charter.

CONSCIENCE TROUBLED HIM.

Young Man Gives Himself Up for Burglary After Four Years.

Everett H. Merritt yesterday was arraigned yesterday before Judge Aspinall in the Kings County Court, charged with burglary in the second degree. He broke into the house of James C. Rustin on March 17, 1894. Merritt had surrendered himself, and when asked by the Judge whether he was guilty or not guilty, he said:

"Your Honor, I made up my mind that the best thing I could do was to give myself up. I have been living a straight life for the past year in Connecticut. There was no requisition for me; they even hesitated to send me down here."

Judge Aspinall directed that a plea of not guilty be entered for Merritt and said he would assign counsel for him.

Merritt is twenty-four years old, and is well dressed and of good appearance. He said that Rustin was his brother-in-law; that he went to Rustin's house to borrow money, and finding no one at home, broke in and took clothing, a watch, and $6 in cash. He left the city, and after staying in several different places settled in Derby, Conn., and changed his name.

He was converted to Christianity and went to work, but was continually haunted by remorse. He joined the Third Connecticut Volunteers, stationed at Niantic. He could not rest under the burden of his conscience, however, and not wishing to have his Connecticut friends know his misdeed, he left the regiment and went to Massachusetts, where he surrendered himself.

RETURN OF H. E. MOSS.

The "Britannic Barnum" Will Sail on the Campania To-day.

After a brief visit of ten days in the country, H. E. Moss, known in Great Britain as the "Britannic Barnum" and managing director of all the music halls throughout the United Kingdom, will sail for home to-day on the Cunard steamer Campania.

Mr. Moss said last night that his visit was more a pleasure trip than a business one, but notwithstanding he visited many places of amusement and has practically booked some American attractions for his houses abroad which he thought would be successful. Inasmuch as the contracts had not been signed, he would not make them public for the present.

Regarding a theatre in this country, Mr. Moss said he was favorably impressed with several, but doubted very much whether he would acquire any of them for several years to come.

HE WORKS FOR NOTHING.

A Draughtsman Seeking Employment Accommodated in Jersey City.

A well-dressed young man applied for work yesterday to Chief Engineer Van Keuren of the Jersey City Street and Water Board. He said he wanted no wages. The application was such a decided novelty that Mr. Van Keuren employed the young man at once.

The new draughtsman said he was Theodore Nicolesco, twenty-eight years old, and lived in Roumania. He spoke English well. He said he was wealthy and was making a tour of the world. He makes it a practice, he said, when he decides to stop in any city, to secure a place in the city engineering bureau, if possible. He works a short time and then secures a certificate. These he will take home with him as souvenirs. He has worked in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and the City of Mexico. He is living at present at 340 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan.

GEN. CLAY'S DIVORCED WIFE.

Vigilance Committee May Visit Her and Riley Brock.

PINKARD, Ky., Sept. 16.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay sent his divorced wife a long telegram last night, and she did not marry Riley Brock to-day as was predicted. She declined to allow any one to see the telegram.

The coming of Dora Richardson and Riley Brock to this place and their living in the same house, has caused much gossip, and it was more pronounced to-day than usual. Unless they marry or Brock leaves they may be visited by a Vigilance Committee. Turnpike raiders flourish in this section, and it is fashionable to regulate the morals of the community by mob law.

CHAPLAIN CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Rev. Mr. Carstensen of Indianapolis Scores Army Medical Management.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—The War Department to day telegraphed to Chaplain G. A. Carstensen of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, which has just returned here from the South, calling on him to affirm or deny the text of an interview credited to him in an Indianapolis paper.

Among other statements credited to the Chaplain is one that the "General in Chief" of the Medical Department was a veterinary surgeon who had devoted all his life to doctoring horses. In describing Camp Thomas, Chaplain Carstensen is quoted as saying: "Exaggeration is not necessary. Facts are more condemnatory than fiction. The real conditions were bad enough, God knows."

The Rev. Mr. Carstensen is pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city.

Land Company's Assessment Reduced.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Former Judge M. J. Tierney of New Rochelle, the referee appointed to hear the appeal of the Lorena Land Company, against the assessments on their property as made by the Assessors of the town of Greenburgh, has made his report. He finds the assessments have been excessive, and reduces them from $996,000 to $720,500. The referee in his report states that he finds the excessive assessment to have been laid in good faith, and therefore recommends that no costs be charged to the Assessors.

Gen. Schofield Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Schofield called at the White House to-day and had nearly an hour's conference with the President regarding the matter of his acceptance of a place on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war. On leaving, the General said that the matter was still in abeyance, but probably a decision would be reached at another conference to be held to-morrow.

Spends $1,000 to Save $50 Fine.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—Former Mayor L. V. F. Randolph of Plainfield, President of the Atlantic Trust Company of New York and a Deacon in the First Baptist Church here, is defendant in an action brought by Peter Robinson, a colored ash cart driver, who alleges that Mr. Randolph, without provocation, deliberately whipped his (Robinson's) horse on the public streets. The case was tried last January, and a verdict of $50 rendered against Mr. Randolph. His lawyer then advised him to settle the case. It is said that Mr. Randolph's expenses already amount to $1,000, now he has just appealed the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton.

Our Flag the Oldest.

From The Paris Figaro.

It is not generally known that the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States is older than any one of the present flags of the great European powers. It was adopted in 1777 by the Congress of the thirteen Colonies of North America, then at war with the mother country. The yellow and red Spanish flag came out in 1785, the French tricolor was adopted in 1794, the red English emblem, with the union jack in the upper corner, dates from 1801; the Sardinian (now the Italian) flag first fluttered in 1848, the Austro-Hungarian flag was one of the consequences of the compromise of 1867, the present German flag first appeared in 1871, and the Russian tricolor is quite a recent affair.

The only modification that the American flag has undergone since its origin consists in the addition of a new star every time a new State is taken into the Union. The stars now number forty-five, and, unfortunately for Spain, it is more than likely that they have not yet come to the end of their multiplication.

It Was a Necessity.

She—You never did care for me. You only married me for my money.

He—Now you are not only cruel but absurd. I should like to know how I could have got your money any other way?—Boston Transcript.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones Entertain on Board the Yacht Narada.

A SAIL LUNCHEON AND DANCE

Prof. Agassiz Reads a Paper on the Fiji Islands Before the Town and Country Club—Other Entertainments.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained about sixty-five guests on board the steam yacht Narada this afternoon. The vessel recently returned from Venice, where for over three months she was detained owing to the war with Spain, and to-day's affair was a celebration of the craft's home-coming.

The guests were taken up the bay for a sail, and luncheon was served on board. The Hungarian Band and the Egyptian palmist were on hand to entertain the guests. The yacht was handsomely decorated. Aquatic flowers and foliage were employed chiefly, together with handsome specimen palms and tropical vines.

Each of the half dozen small tables at which the guests were seated for luncheon held a centre-piece of Egyptian lotus flowers, used with their own quaint foliage. Small round baskets of flowers were placed about the after-deck and the cabins. The guests danced after the luncheon.

Col. Samuel R. Honey has returned from Europe.

Miss Kane of New York is the guest of Mrs. Walter L. Kane.

Mrs. Frank Ellery and daughters will sail for Europe next week to join Mrs. Ellery's aunt, the Princess Polete.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles G. Gilliat have returned from Pomfret Centre, Conn.

Cope Whitehouse gave a reception this afternoon at his apartments in the Berkeley in honor of his cousin, Mrs. George E. Ide, wife of Commander Ide of the United States Navy.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will entertain at luncheon to-morrow. Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertains at dinner to-night.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz read a paper on "The Fiji Islands" before the members of the Town and Country Club at the Casino Theatre this afternoon. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided.

Court tennis has become a popular exercise for the ladies. Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp and Miss Virginia Fair have been added to the list of the ladies who are playing on the Casino court.

Harry E. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Newport Horse Show, leaves to-morrow for Boston and New York in the interest of the horse shows to be held in those cities this Winter.

Egerton L. Winthrop has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., intend to pass the Winter in California.

Mrs. H. F. Prince is entertaining Mrs. Ladenburg at Kingscote.

Baron and Baroness Von Zeidwitz are at the Caldwell Villa, guests of the Marquis and Marquise de Merinville.

Goold Redmond, entertained at Graves's Point this afternoon.

It is reported that the Ashhurst estate, on the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Old Bush Road, has been sold to W. W. Tompkins of New York, who has been passing the Summer at the Muenchinger cottage, on Mill Street.

Commodore Norman H. Farquhar, United States Navy, is the guest of Commodore George H. Perkins, United States Navy. Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy, are at the Robinson. Ensign and Mrs. Henry J. Ziegemeier are passing a few days here with friends. The Misses McCalla, daughters of Commander B. H. McCalla, commanding the United States ship Marblehead, are visiting here.

Perry Belmont has returned from New York to his cottage, By the Sea.

Robert Goelet, Jr., has returned from Europe.

The thirty-footers started this afternoon to race, but the wind died out, and the boats returned to their several anchorages.

Congressman Bull received word from the Navy Department this evening that it will be impossible to send the Gloucester to Newport.

SAILORS FETED AT NEWPORT.

Entertainment Provided for Officers and Men of Visiting Warships.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Visitors to the cruiser Brooklyn were numerous to-day. They came from all places and in all sorts of craft, from an improvised dugout to a big steam launch. Capt. Cook received his friends and told some very interesting stories of the fight with Cervera's fleet. The cottagers visited the Brooklyn in considerable numbers, and the officers have received more invitations to social functions than they will be able to accept.

In the course of the day Capt. Cook, accompanied by Capt. Murphy of the Brooklyn Marine Guard, called upon Mayor Boyle to return the visit of the city Chief Executive.

To-morrow afternoon the officers from the Brooklyn, Miantonomoh, Celtic, and Austin will be the guests of the Newport Clambake Club, on Easton's Point, where a genuine Rhode Island bake will be served, and in the evening they will be entertained at dinner at Berger's. Lispenard Stewart of the Newport Entertainment Committee has charge of the arrangements.

At noon the blue jackets from the various warships will land at Kinsley's wharf, where they will be met by Congressman Melville Bull and State Auditor Landers, who have charge of the entertainment of the men, and the Newport Band. The sailors will march to Bull Street, where a special train of cars will be in waiting to carry them to the Island Park. Here a clambake and vaudeville show will be given. The programme will be repeated on Monday for the men who are compelled to remain on board to-morrow.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Noe—Perkins.

Miss Helen Perkins, daughter of Hosea Ballou Perkins, was married Thursday to Henry Martin Noe, at the Inwood Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Eightieth Street and King's Bridge Road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George S. Payson, pastor of the church. Miss Ida H. Allen and Miss H. Louise Disbrow, nieces of the bride, attended her, and the ushers were J. Pell Disbrow and F. J. Sperry. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's father, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and King's Bridge Road.

Bleeker—Davis.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—Miss Bessie Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis of 65 South Maple Avenue, and George W. Bleeker of Chicago, were married last night at the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church, East Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Chambliss, pastor of the church. Miss Florence Davis, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the ushers were Herbert E. and Charles E. Bleeker, brothers of the bridegroom, and George W. and Albert T. Davis, brothers of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Bleeker will make their home in Chicago.

Tuttle—Fowler.

Miss Olive Estelle Fowler of 337 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was married at noon Thursday to Dr. William Longfellow Tuttle, in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the church. Immediately after the ceremony the couple started on a tour through the South. They will be at home after Oct. 1 at their residence, 54 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Morgan—Locker.

Matthew Morgan, son of the late Charles Morgan of this city, married Miss Ethel Mary Locker, daughter of J. E. Locker of Dieppe, France, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Wednesday. Mr. Morgan has resided abroad for some years. His parents died several years ago.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Gen. Otis Reports that He Has a Sufficient Force—Position of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following dispatches were received to-day from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Sept. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

In my opinion, based upon present indications, no further force required. Insurgent leaders in politics and army in excitable frame of mind, but better portion amenable to reason and desire to make approved reputation before civilized world. OTIS, Commanding.

Manila, Sept. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Telegraphed situation briefly yesterday. Insurgents have acceded demand and evacuated entire City of Manila, except small force in one outlying district. No difficulty anticipated and no concessions made to them. They express strong desire to maintain friendly intercourse with United States Government in all particulars. They organized Congress Thursday at Malolos, twenty miles north of city, to frame plan of government. Manila very quiet. Military government being perfected gradually and large force policing and cleansing city. Health of command satisfactory. Trade and commerce active.

Treasury receipts since August 14, $540,000, Mexican current money. Philippines monthly expenses will aggregate at least $350,000; nearly one-half required to subsist 13,000 Spanish prisoners. Believe that receipts will largely exceed expenditures. Tariffs and duties imposed, as directed by President on July 12, but received in currency of country as on gold basis, would almost double former Spanish duties.

United States laws applied for admission of Chinese and opium; sales of licenses for lotteries and other pastimes opposed by public morals discontinued. OTIS, Commanding.

THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

Aguinaldo Confesses His Ignorance of the Forms of Government.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—The Philippine National Assembly was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from all the provinces, and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, at 9 o'clock in the morning, entered the hall of the old convent recently occupied by the Spanish local Government. It is an extremely plain room, adorned only with some religious pictures. The insurgent leader was in evening dress, according to the Spanish custom. The others wore ordinary costumes.

Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America!" by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members, who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army and thanking the friendly nations which had set the historical example of liberty and had assisted a downtrodden race. Continuing, Aguinaldo urgently and eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles," and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos." The Assembly then adjourned for the day.

A Spanish delegate suggested that business be resumed in the afternoon, but a Filipino objected and accused the Spaniard of attempting to undermine the Constitution. To this the Spaniard replied that he was a sincere republican, and that his only desire was the welfare of the country. Thereupon the Filipino apologized and the proceedings terminated.

During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived, and Aguinaldo was kept busy receiving visitors, including the American Consul. The correspondent of The Associated Press had a private interview with Aguinaldo, who is extremely unwilling to compromise himself with the natives. He said that a majority of the Filipinos had been struggling for freedom for years and centuries, and that they now believe that object has been attained.

Aguinaldo professed entire ignorance of the autonomous systems in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates, and of American State autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea, and only understood "absolute independence." Personally he believed a protectorate for the Philippine Islands was necessary, but he feared that the people would be disappointed in this. He had not studied political economy, and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony, and said he had never heard of a Malay protectorate.

The insurgent leader said there was no need of protection for the Philippine Islands because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army, with the exceptions of the garrisons at Hongkong and Singapore, and he had never seen those troops on parade.

Aguinaldo declined to discuss the American Army, but protested his undying gratitude to the Americans.

He said the Americans had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and now that they had finished the task it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity, and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded Government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great nations should protect and aid a young nation instead of grabbing her territories. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the National Assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast. Further conversation was prevented by the strains of a brass band, but Gen. Aguinaldo was interviewed also by a dozen American journalists and one Japanese.

A Spaniard, supposed to be an officer uniformed, traversed the town, sneering at and denouncing the principal Filipinos. On his resenting a friendly remonstrance he was placed under arrest.

Several Filipinos assure this correspondent that they have personally witnessed horrible tortures at Iloilo—the feet of natives held to a candle flame for hours, electric currents applied to the most sensitive parts of the body, and various other atrocities—all intended to extort confession. This is scarcely credible, but there are numerous alleged witnesses of such outrages and several who show scars of recent origin and unhealed. Some say they escaped only through bribing the Spanish officials.

It is natural that there should be a yearning for revenge upon the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, but these are not maltreated. The correspondent saw several who were at perfect liberty, having peaceful employment, and, apparently, quite content to remain.

Crisis at Manila Passed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Manila dispatches reporting that Aguinaldo has assembled all of the Filipinos at Malolos give no apprehension to War Department officials, as they feel satisfied that the opportunity for a real crisis was past when Aguinaldo removed his forces from the suburbs of Manila. So long as the American forces in and about Manila are left untrammeled there is no disposition to restrict Aguinaldo in holding meetings of his followers outside of the immediate field of American operations.

Gen. Augustin Nearing Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Gen. Augustin, former Captain General of the Philippines, accompanied by his family, arrived to-day at Genoa, and is about starting for Spain.

National Criminal Code Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President has appointed ex-Representative David K. Watson of Ohio a member of the commission engaged in the work of codifying the criminal and penal laws of the United States. The appointee at one time held the office of Attorney General of Ohio. The retirement of Judge A. C. Thompson, a member of the commission, who was today appointed Federal Judge of the Southern District of Ohio, made a new appointment necessary.

Vessel on Fire and Abandoned.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The Captain of the steamer Ciud

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
21 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, J. KENNEDY TOD, CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITTRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company, said bonds being secured by mortgage dated December 1st, 1879, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay a proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons, on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, September 24th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale. HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, said bonds being secured by mortgage dated December 24th, 1879, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay the proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, September 24th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above described mortgage no holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale. HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Continued confident buying of all the standard shares brought about further buoyancy in the stock market in the early hours yesterday. Later renewed bear aggressiveness checked the upward movement to some extent, but, despite the later selling, stocks held their own and lost but little of the ground recently gained. The market was broader than heretofore. Total transactions approached 500,000 shares.

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During the morning there was a rush of buying orders which, added to continued purchases by strong interests, carried many stocks up to new notches. General sentiment seemed to be vastly improved, London's higher range of prices helping considerably. The influence of the Treasury's announcement in regard to increases in Government deposits in the local banks was shown in the buying by commission houses who only a few days ago were advising clients to liquidate long stocks because of the probability of tight money. Commission houses were more active on the buying side yesterday morning than they have been for some time.

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The later bear aggressiveness was founded principally upon anticipations of an unfavorable bank statement to-day. The bears made much of such predictions and sold stocks on a large scale. Again they made a special target of Sugar Trust, where there is an evident lack of support, hoping by this means to bring about a general selling movement. Once more, however, although successful in Sugar Trust and breaking that stock substantially, they were defeated in their plans to hurt the general market. There was the same steady, quiet buying which has been so influential during the past few days, and against this the sellers did not make much headway except in one or two specialties.

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Among the day's encouraging developments was the announcement of the engagement of nearly $1,000,000 gold for import. These engagements were unexpected, exchange market authorities having announced their belief that no further gold would be imported this week.

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Little attention was paid to the immediate money market. Some loans were made as high as 5 per cent., but the bulk of call transactions was at 3½ and 4 per cent. One big financial institution which has not recently been a lender in the market appeared offering large amounts of money at 4 per cent.

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Regarding current predictions of a bad bank statement to-day, it is pointed out in banking circles that because of the system of compiling the weekly averages this week's showing may not fully reflect the favorable developments of the past day or two. It developed yesterday that the banks' Government deposits have increased this week $8,000,000—a gain over the $6,000,000 reported on Thursday. Under the average system this week's bank statement will not show this in full—a fact that should be kept in mind when considering to-day's bank figures.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111½; $1,000 do., registered, at 110½; $81,000 threes, when issued, at 105⅝, and $1,000 do., small, at 105¼.

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In State bonds $7,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	5	Internat. Paper Co.	3⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	⅞
Am. Malting Co.	2¾	Laclede Gas	⅞
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Tobacco	⅜	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	5
B. & O. Southw. pf.	¾	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pullman Car	1
Consol. Ice	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Detroit Gas	2½	Southern Pacific	¾
General Electric	1½	Union Pacific	¾
General Electric, old	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Illinois Steel	1½	Wisconsin Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Consol. Ice pf.	2
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Great Northern pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	4⅝	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅜	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas	1½	Reading	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅞	West Chi. St.	½
Chi. & Northwest	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st.	1½	N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st 4s.	1¼
B. & O. 1st, P. B. 6s.	3⅜	N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	1
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	3	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st.	1½
Evans. & T. H. 5s.	3	Rio G. W. 4s.	1
Lake E. & W. 2d.	1	West. Un. coll. tr. 5s.	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $259,077,376; balance, $9,683,182; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $727,284.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for short and 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.83⅞ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific 1, to 69⅝; St. Paul ½, to 114½; Illinois Central ½, to 117; Atchison ⅜, to 13⅞, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 59¼. Declined—Canadian Pacific ½, to 89½; New York Central ⅝, to 121; Pennsylvania ⅜, to 61, and Erie first preferred ¼, to 37¼. Erie sold at 14, Reading at 9½, and Northern Pacific preferred at 81. British Consols declined ⅛, to 109 13-16 for money and 109⅞ for the account. The Bank of England lost £54,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 40c, and exchange on London was 25f 27½c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,957,468, against $1,717,891 last week, and $1,837,076 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,060,633, against $1,785,228 last week, and $1,796,604 in the same week of last year.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S YEAR.

Record-Breaking Figures Approaching 10 Per Cent.—Vast Improvements Out of Earnings.

Illinois Central's full annual report for the year ended June 30, 1898, will be given out to-day. As forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it will show available, after the payment of full fixed charges and rent, between 10 and 11 per cent. on the capital stock. The report is as follows:

As shown in the last annual report, the Illinois Central Railroad Company had, throughout the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, operated 3,130 miles of railroad.

During the year ended June 30, 1898, there were added:

	Miles.
On July 1, 1897, the Hodgenville and Elizabethtown Railway	11
On July 1, 1897, the Troy and Tiptonville Railroad	5
On July 1, 1897, the Louisville Division, exclusive of the Ohio Valley Railway	440 miles
On Aug. 1, 1897, the Ohio Valley Railway	139 miles
Total Louisville Division	579
On Oct. 1, 1897, the Chicago and Texas Railroad	75
On Nov. 1, 1897, the Stacyville Railroad	4
Total	678

Exclusive of the 807 miles of railroad owned and operated by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, the average number of miles of railroad operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company during the year has been 3,775, an increase of 645 miles, or 20.61 per cent. over the number which had been operated throughout the year preceding.

The following is a summary of the company's business for the year ended June 30, 1898:

Gross receipts from traffic	$27,317,819.67
Expenses of operation	$17,363,057.11
Taxes	1,292,413.19
	18,655,470.30
Income from traffic, being the excess of receipts over expenses of operation and taxes	$8,662,349.37
Net receipts from sale of lands	59,305.53
Income from investments, including those held in the surplus dividend fund, and miscellaneous profits	2,177,063.81
Excess of income over operation expenses and taxes	$10,898,718.71
Surplus dividend fund brought forward June 30, 1897, as shown in last report	924,461.93
Available for fixed charges and dividends	$11,823,180.64

From this there have been paid:

Interest on funded debt, and bonds drawn under sinking fund	$3,043,545.00	
Rent of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad	2,139,659.89	
Net rent of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad	793,452.79	
Rent of the St. Louis Division	533,406.05	
Total fixed charges and rent		6,510,063.73
Leaving available		$5,313,116.91

This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividends payable March 1 and Sept. 1, 1898, 5 per cent. on $52,500,000	$2,625,000.00
Insurance fund and betterments	1,726,451.73
Carried forward to surplus dividend fund, as of June 30, 1898, and set apart as applicable to future dividends	961,665.18
Total	$5,313,116.91

The sum taken from the year's earnings has been used for the following purposes:

There have been added to the insurance fund	$501,451.73
There have been paid out for betterments, commonly ch'ged to capital, including therein an allowance of $132,000 for additional automatic couplers and air brakes applied during the past six months	829,000.00
There have been set apart as a fund to provide, during the next eighteen months (July 1, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1899,) for the entire cost, on the basis of contracts already made, of all the automatic couplers and airbrakes required by law in respect to the company's equipment, and of attaching them to the cars	396,000.00
Total	$1,726,451.73

As compared with the preceding year:

		Per Cent.
Gross receipts from traffic have incr'sed	$5,206,882.63 or	23.55
Expenses of operation have increased	2,679,113.43 or	18.25
Taxes have increased	240,472.48 or	22.86
Income from traffic in excess of expenses of operation and taxes has increased	2,287,296.72 or	35.98
Net receipts from lands have increased	5,865.44 or	10.97
Income from investments and miscellaneous profits, including income from investments of surplus dividend fund, have increased	66,307.56 or	3.14
Total income in excess of expenses of operation and taxes has increased	2,359,469.72 or	27.63
The sum available for fixed charges and dividends has increased	2,363,020.69 or	24.98
Total fixed charges and rent have increased	749,365.71 or	13.01
The sum available for dividends has increased	1,613,654.98 or	43.62
The sum appropriated from earnings for various purposes has increased	1,576,451.73 or	1,050.97
Surplus dividend fund has been augmented by	37,203.25 or	4.02

The outlay on capital account has been as follows:

Illinois Central Railroad		$1,908,889.59
Chicago and Springfield		76,438.15
Kankakee and Southwestern		1,717.39
South Chicago		209.52
Chicago, Havana and Western		3,450.60
Chicago, Madison and Northern		55,326.09
St. Louis Division (St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute)		11,906.07
Chicago and Texas		201,569.33
Mound City		37.81
Canton, Aberdeen and Nash		30,567.18
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans:		
Main Line	$208,606.98	
Memphis Division	68,917.17	
Louisville Division	270,703.99—	543,228.14
Total		$2,833,339.87

Of which there was defrayed:

From the Louisville Division fund	$270,703.99
From the fund for betterments set apart from the earnings of the year ended June 30, 1897	$150,000.00
And from the earnings of the year ended June 30, 1898, as shown above	829,000.00— 979,000.00
Total	$1,249,703.99
Leaving charged to capital	$1,583,635.88

The insurance fund has been increased from $409,527 to $1,000,000 by the addition thereto of $590,473

The Cairo Bridge fund by 42,871

The Western lines bond fund by 50,836

The original charter of the company reserved to the State of Illinois, in lieu of taxes, 7 per cent. of the gross receipts of the 706 miles of railroad built thereunder. The sum so paid the State has this year been $658,723, which, if capitalized at 3½ per cent., would give $18,820,657 as representing the proprietary interest of the State of Illinois in the Illinois Central Railroad.

The other portions of the railroad, both in Illinois and elsewhere, are taxed in accordance with the laws of the several States. The taxes paid in respect to them have this year amounted to $633,690.19, as against $448,348.89 in the year preceding, the increase being $185,341.30, or 41 34-100 per cent.

While it is true that the average number of miles of railroad operated, exclusive of the 706 miles specially taxed as above, has this year been 3,069, as against 2,424 in the year preceding, this increase of 645 miles amounts to only 26 61-100 per cent.

The Yazoo Branch, running from Jackson to Parsons, in Mississippi, (140 miles long,) which had been leased years ago from the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, was turned back to that company June 30, 1898, and from and after July 1 the Illinois Central will operate 140 miles less railroad and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley 140 miles more.

The net earnings of the St. Louis Division were $548,139

The total charges for rent and interest on bonds secured by mortgage on that division were $533,406

But of this sum there was collected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for interest on bonds held by it 31,007

Making the net charges of the St. Louis Division 502,399

And the earnings of the St. Louis Division exceeded the net charges by 45,740

The net earnings of the Louisville Division were $687,517

The total charges for rent and interest on bonds secured by mortgage on that division were $666,570

But of this sum there was collected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for interest on bonds held by it 164,685

Making the net charges of the Louisville Division 501,885

Excess of the earnings over the charges $185,632

The report then goes on, in detail, to give a history of various railroads which have been acquired during the year:

Ohio Valley 139 miles
Hodgenville and Elizabethtown 11 miles
Troy and Tiptonville 5 miles
Stacyville 8 miles

giving, in each case, the charges assumed and the reasons for the lease or purchase.

As the report shows in detail, the settled policy of the company to improve, from year to year, the standard of maintenance, has been adhered to, the maximum weight of rail having been increased from 75 pounds to 85 pounds per yard; the standard width of embankment for single track from 18 feet to 20 feet; the maximum capacity of coal cars from 30 tons to 40 tons, and the maximum weight of locomotives from 74 tons to 79 tons.

Following the large amount of rail used in the preceding year for renewals, (30,155 tons,) there has this year been used for that purpose 31,325 tons.

Grades between East Cairo and Fulton, in Kentucky, have been reduced to a maximum of 38 feet to the mile, and the company has undertaken the reduction of grades between Fulton and Memphis, from a maximum of 60 feet to one of 26.4 feet against south-bound traffic, at an estimated cost of $1,200,000.

The connection of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad with what was formerly known as the Yazoo Branch will, when some less expensive work shall have been done at other points, afford—over your line from Chicago to Memphis, that of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, thence to Jackson, Miss., and your line from Jackson to New Orleans—a route approximately 942 miles long, having nowhere, except between Carbondale and Fulton, grades exceeding 23 4-10 feet to the mile against south-bound traffic. The use, on these 99 miles between Carbondale and Fulton, of heavy locomotives will readily overcome the grades of 38 feet to the mile there prevailing. It will certainly be eighteen months, and perhaps longer, before the advantages of these changes can be fully felt.

The number of officers and employes, other than Directors of the corporation, registered on the books of the company as stockholders, has increased to 733, and their holdings amount to 2,536 shares.

The stock is being gradually purchased by those resident on and near the line. In each of the ten States in which the company is operating railways there are a number of stockholders, varying from 4 in Indiana to 732 in Illinois. The total number of stockholders in these ten States is 1,115, and the number of shares held by them, 23,630.

There are resident in the United States 3,365 stockholders, owning 237,709 shares; in Great Britain, 2,896, owning 229,252 shares; elsewhere, 120, owning 57,983 shares.

Exclusive of one large block of shares, held for more than thirty years past in trust by a Dutch syndicate or administration office, against its own certificates, good to bearer, which are widely scattered among hundreds of owners, the average holding of the remaining proprietors registered on the company's books is less than 75½ shares. In the United States the average is but little over 70½ shares.

All told, the books show 8 holdings of 5,000 shares, or over; 51 of 1,000 shares, or over; 80 of 500 shares, or over; 681 of less than 500, but more than 100 shares; 391 of exactly 100 shares each, and 5,170 of less than 100 shares. The number of stockholders registered on the books is 6,381. Barely one-eighth of them own over 100 shares apiece.

The report quotes from that of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, which is an independent corporation, operating for its own account 807 miles of railroad, formerly known as the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad.

Obviously that property is prospering, as the net earnings of these 807 miles, which in 1892-3 had been $759,139, were in 1897-8 $1,569,028.

As the Illinois Central Railroad Company owns all of the first mortgage bonds, all of the second mortgage bonds and all but $96,000 of the third mortgage bonds, which are non-cumulative income bonds on which no interest has ever been paid, it is fair to say that the capitalization of the Illinois Central Railroad relates not only to the 3,808 miles of railway which that company had in operation June 30, 1898, but also to the 807 miles owned and operated by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, making together 4,615 miles.

The report closes with the following general remarks:

"The fact that the St. Louis Division and the Louisville Division, considered locally by themselves, have each earned during the year somewhat in excess of the charges incurred in respect to them, while in itself gratifying, by no means measures their value to this company, which is more clearly reflected in the increased earnings of the property taken as a whole.

"Your Directors are more than ever convinced that the profit of the business lies in reaching in the large cities the vast traffic originated in and distributed through them, for which your railway affords the natural outlet to the Gulf of Mexico.

"The possibilities of the trade with Cuba and the West Indies are now engaging so much public attention as to call for no comment in this report."

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Railroad and equipment		$145,044,505.87
Stocks owned		6,119,376.58
Bonds owned		39,114,467.92
Material and supplies		1,863,406.38
Assets in insurance fund	$1,000,000.00	
Assets in surplus dividend fund	961,665.18	1,961,665.18
		$194,103,421.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock of Illinois Central R. R. Co.—		
Authorized	$60,000,000.00	
Less Unissued	7,500,000.00	
Issued and outstanding		$52,500,000.00
Leased line stock of Illinois Central R. R. Co.		10,000,000.00
Funded debt of Illinois Central R. R. Co.	104,047,925.00	
Funded debt of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co.	16,234,000.00	120,281,925.00
Louisville division fund		2,647,056.77
Net liabilities		2,193,314.86
Set apart to provide for dividend payable Sept. 1, 1898		1,312,500.00
Set apart as a fund to provide for cost of automatic couplers and air brakes		396,000.00
Profit and loss		2,810,960.00
Insurance fund	1,000,000.00	
Surplus dividend fund	961,665.18	1,961,665.18
		$194,103,421.93

ANOTHER ST. PAUL GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in September were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $818,002, and show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$103,871
Increase over 1896	193,155
Increase over 1895	80,644
Increase over 1894	103,540
Increase over 1893	149,174
Ioncrease over 1892	74,687

So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare with following years as follows:

Increase over 1897	$170,144
Increase over 1896	294,470
Increase over 1895	218,859
Increase over 1894	320,687
Increase over 1893	344,689
Increase over 1892	162,587

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of September to-day will cover sixty-seven roads, and will show 6.15 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern	$32,119	$300	
Ann Arbor	20,253	1,966	
Atlantic & Danville	10,742	125	
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	190,147	49,380	
Buff., R. & P.	71,090		3,119
Can. Pacific	518,000	26,000	
Central of Georgia	74,346		32,021
Chesapeake & Ohio	224,788	7,963	
Chi. & East. Illinois	99,668	19,063	
Chi. Great Western	115,794	330	
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	72,632	3,456	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	818,229	66,272	
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,657		546
Chi. & W. Michigan	47,307	13,668	
C., C., C. & St. L.	388,567	82,622	
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,419	6,670	
Denver & Rio Grande	170,300	9,100	
Det., G. R. & W.	33,732	5,881	
Det. & Lima North	9,275	826	
Evans. & Ind.	7,757	1,062	
Evans. & T. H.	25,384	350	
Flint & Pere Mar.	61,674	5,730	
Ft. W. & R. G.	7,438		581
Georgia	22,294		8,397
Grand Rapids & Ind.	46,802	6,940	
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	10,038	2,079	
Traverse City	738	5	
M., G. R. & Ind.	3,140	142	
Grand Trunk— Chi. & G. T. / Det., G. H. & M.	535,185		11,248
Inter. & Gt. N.	69,787		10,740
Iowa Central	47,784	9,839	
Kanawha & Mich.	11,448	530	
Kan. City & Omaha	4,855		1,948
K. C., P. & G.	70,125	17,934	
Kan. City Sub. Belt	12,198	3,388	
Lake Erie & West	71,971	2	
Louis., E. & St. L.	32,398	2,076	
Louis. & Nash.	426,750	12,195	
Mexican Central	231,920	18,567	
Mexican National	100,987	5,779	
Minn. & St. Louis	53,970	1,239	
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	105,994	27,189	
Mo., Kan. & Texas	233,898		22,720
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	502,000		13,000
Central Branch	22,000		4,000
Mobile & Birm.	5,023		680
N. Y., Ont. & West.	78,215	2,349	
Norfolk & Western	246,422		197
Northern Pacific	596,127	100,299	
Ohio River	27,415		1
Oregon R. R. & N.	144,171	1,791	
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	18,601		1,687
Pitts. & Western	61,109		3,773
Rio Grande Southern	8,914	799	
Rio Grande Western	50,400	1,200	
St. J. & G. I.	29,404		406
St. L. & San Fran.	127,797		1,358
St. Louis Southw.	95,203	2,227	
Southern Railway	491,579	64,757	
Texas & Pacific	125,642		7,119
Tol. & Ohio Central	30,213	7,004	
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	50,335	1,880	
Wabash	285,576	8,592	
Wheel & Lake Erie	29,169	12,041	
Wisconsin Central	105,586	1,477	9,107
Total (67 roads)	$8,281,060	$611,222	$132,551
Net inc. (6.15 p. c.)		478,671	

THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

In reviewing the sterling exchange situation, Messrs. C. Schumacher & Co., authorities in that line, say:

"A further decline of nearly ½c. in sterling and ¼c. on Continental sales which took place in our market since the 9th inst., brings exchange nearer to the gold import point than it has been this season. It is therefore rather strange that so very little gold has actually been engaged abroad for this side, while about three weeks ago, with exchange ¾c. to 1c. higher and money only 1½ to 2 per cent., here the engagements for gold imports were on a much more liberal scale.

"Whatever might be the cause of it, we begin to think that we shall soon need much more gold from abroad than we had expected when the season commenced. For several days past it has been very difficult to place exchange for forward delivery at decent figures, because our banks and bankers have no room for it nor anything to absorb it, and with money now at 4@5 per cent., are naturally loath to part with their funds in purchasing remittances to London, where money is only worth 1⅞ per cent., or to Paris; where it is worth but 1⅝ per cent. The only country in Europe where money is high is Germany, where discount is quoted 3½@3¾ per cent.

"In London strong efforts are evidently being made to keep the money rates down, in the belief that we shall not need much gold from there. Time will show whether this surmise is correct or not. In the meantime money here remains at 4@5 per cent., in spite of all the Government's efforts to relieve the market. The Government has now on deposit in various banks over $70,000,000 of its surplus, and cannot possibly do more. For all that, we are inclined to think that our money market will return to lower figures very soon.

"The supply of grain bills was very moderate during the week. Of cotton bills the actual receipts were likewise small, and far below those of the corresponding weeks of former years. But the amount in sight for delivery during the rest of this and for all of next month is pretty large. On the whole, however, there is no disguising the fact that Europe is not as much in need either of our grain or of our cotton as it was last year. The prices realized for our crops of 1898 must therefore naturally suffer in proportion.

"The demand for the import trade continues small, nor has the arbitrage business in stocks and bonds contributed much to the demand, since our purchases for European account of the last few days about equalize the amounts received back during the week."

IN THE BIG IRON COMBINATION.

The recent activity and strength of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling shares is attributed by those in a position to know to the probable inclusion of this railroad in the far-reaching plans of the Federal Steel Company. It is stated that this road is to form one of the various transportation lines which are to serve as auxiliaries of the steel combination. The Federal Company now owns the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern and the Chicago, Elgin and Joliet Railroads, whereby connection is made with and its products delivered to all lines centring at Chicago. By the use of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad and its own lake service of boats, the Federal Company brings ore direct from its own mines to the smelting works at South Chicago and Milwaukee. The company is its own coke producer, owning and operating one of the largest plants of mines and ovens in the Connellsville (Penn.) coke region. With the control of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, supplemented by its own fleet of Lake steamers from Lorain, it would require only a small investment for the Federal Steel Company to connect its coke ovens with its furnaces and mills by its own lines of transportation. The carrying out of such a scheme would, it is pointed out by the friends of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, add materially to the value of that property.—New York News Bureau.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Sale of £39,000 gold by Bank of England for shipment to New York.

Surplus of $89,128 shown by Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville for year ended June 30, against a deficit of $75,061 in the previous twelve months.

Acquisition of securities of the Alabama Steel Company approved by stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Deficit of $164,091 shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for July, an increase of $72,922 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $239,572 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of $120,387 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Surplus of $127,472 shown by Evansville and Terre Haute for the year ended June 30, against a deficit in the previous year of $27,186.

Decrease of $1,886 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus for August, but increase of $170,983 since Jan. 1.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 3,000 Anaconda at .60, 100 Best and Belcher at .35, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .84, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 Horn Silver at 1.35, 200 Mount Rosa at .17@.16, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08, 100 Standard at 1.65, 400 Yellow Jacket at .26.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04¾@.05@.04⅞, 1,000 Anaconda at .58@.59, 600 Elkton at 1.21@1.22, 1,200 Gar

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 16, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	120	223	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	+5
36	36¼	2,096	American Cotton Oil	35⅞	37	35⅞	36	+½
84½	85¾	252	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	86	85	85	−2
32½	33	575	Am. Malting Co.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	+2⅜
82¾	83½	230	Am. Malting Co. pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	+1½
12⅝	12⅞	389	American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13¼	12⅜	12⅞	−⅛
36¾	37	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	39⅜	38½	36⅜	36½	−1⅜
123⅞	124	103,058	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	128⅜	128½	123½	123⅞	−4⅜
..	112¾	294	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112¾	112¾	112	112	−¾
96	98	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	....
150½	150⅝	35,605	American Tobacco	148½	152½	148½	150½	+⅞
129	130½	200	American Tobacco pf	130	130	130	130	....
32	33	2,068	Am. Steel & Wire	35	35	32¼	32¼	−⅛
86	87	1,025	Am. Steel & W. pf	86¼	86½	86⅛	86⅝	+1⅜
13½	13¼	760	At., T & S. F.	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
35¼	35⅜	7,250	At., T. & S. F. pf	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35⅞	+⅛
35	36	5	Ann Arbor pf	36¼	36¼	36½	36¼	....
43½	44	11,395	B. & O., 2d in. pd	43¼	44¾	43¼	43⅝	+⅝
34	35	2,000	B. & O., when issued	35	35½	35	35	....
71¼	71¾	1,773	B. & O. pf., when iss	72	72⅞	71⅜	72	+¼
6	6⅛	740	B. & O. Southw. pf	6	6	6	6	+⅛
3	3⅛	2,020	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
58⅜	58⅝	19,470	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	60½	60¾	58⅜	58½	−1⅝
123	124½	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	125	125	124	124	−1½
8¾	9¼	200	Bruns. City	9	9	8¾	8¾	−⅛
53½	54	25	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	....
86	87	200	Canadian Pacific	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	−⅜
23¾	24½	325	Central Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
22	23¼	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+⅛
115⅝	115¾	14,505	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115⅞	116⅜	115⅛	115½	....
54⅞	55¼	500	Chi. & East. Ill	55½	55⅝	55	55	−⅛
105¼	106¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+½
15⅛	15¾	4,430	Chicago Great West	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅜
41	42	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+⅜
27	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	28½	28½	28½	28½	+¾
8¼	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
110¼	110⅝	21,595	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜	+⅛
157	158	5	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	158	158	158	158	....
131¼	131⅞	1,675	Chi. & North'w'n	132½	133¼	131	131¾	−¼
103¼	103⅝	9,354	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	104¼	104⅞	103⅛	103¼	−¾
7¾	8⅜	20	Chi. Term. Trans	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	....
34⅜	38⅜	660	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅝
42	42¼	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L	42¼	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	+½
15½	16	1,280	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16	16⅝	..	16	+⅛
51⅝	52⅜	3,950	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	51⅞	53	51⅝	51⅞	.....
21¾	22	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21¾	−⅛
4	6¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	6¼	6¼	..	6¼	.....
181½	182½	250	Consolidated Gas	182	182	181⅞	181⅞	+⅛
48¾	50	1,210	Consolidated Ice	48½	49½	48½	48½	+½
89	90	310	Consolidated Ice pf	90	90½	90	90½	−2
107¾	107⅞	405	Del. & Hudson	107¼	107¾	107¼	107½	+½
56¾	56½	1,460	Denver & R. G. pf	56½	56¾	56¼	56¾	+½
15½	16½	200	D., M. & F., Dodge	16	16	16	16	+1½
..	..	1,150	Detroit Gas	64	67	64	67	+2½
13¼	13⅝	154	Erie	13¼	13½	13⅛	13½	−⅛
36	36¾	160	Erie 1st pf	36	36	36	36	−⅛
17⅞	18⅛	100	Erie 2d pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	....
20	20⅜	16	Evans. & T. H	20	20	20	20	....
67	67½	55	Evans. & T. H. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	....
78	78¼	1,335	General Electric	79	79½	78½	78½	+1½
46¾	46⅞	4,900	General Electric, Old	47	47¼	46½	46⅞	+⅛
137	138	670	Great Northern pf	138	138	137	138	−¾
91	92	80	H. B. Claflin Co	91	91	91	91	....
28½	29½	330	Hawaiian Sugar	28¼	29¼	28½	29¼	+⅛
113	113⅝	1,807	Illinois Central	113¼	113¼	113	113¼	+⅛
69¼	70	1,451	Illinois Steel Co	69	70	69	70	+1½
53½	54½	3,252	Int. Paper Co	53	54⅝	53	54⅝	+⅜
89	90	525	Int. Paper Co. pf	90½	90½	89¾	89¾	−⅛
18¾	19½	225	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
40¼	50	240	Laclede Gas	49½	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+⅛
93	94	100	Laclede Gas pf	94	94	94	94	....
17½	19	100	Lake Erie & Western	17¼	17¼	17½	17½	+⅛
74¼	74½	450	Lake Erie & West. pf	73¾	73⅞	74½	74½	+½
57¼	57⅝	5,650	Louisville & Nashville	57½	57⅞	57¼	57¼	−⅛
96	96¾	4,430	Manhattan Con., ex d	96⅜	96⅝	95⅞	96⅛	−⅛
155	155¼	1,014	Metropolitan St. Ry	155	155	154½	154½	−1¼
105	107	10	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	....
89	90¾	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	....
94¼	94⅝	1,145	Minnesota Iron	95	95	94⅜	94⅜	....
33½	34	34	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34	34⅜	33½	33½	....
34	34¼	4,815	Missouri Pacific	34	35	33¾	34½	+1
33	33½	615	National Biscuit Co	33	33½	33	33¼	+1
92½	97	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	96	96⅛	96	96⅛	+1⅝
110	113	57	National Lead Co. pf	35	35	34½	34½	−⅝
110	113	51	National Lead Co. pf	111	111	110½	110½	....
2½	3½	10	National Linseed Oil	4¼	4¼	4	4	....
88½	91	115	New Jersey Central	90	90	90	90	....
102¾	103⅝	2,876	New York Air Brake	99¼	104	99¼	104	+5
116¾	116⅞	660	New York Central	117	117	116¾	117	+⅛
190	193	3	N. Y., N. H. & H., ex d	190	190	190	190	....
14½	15¼	46	Norfolk & West	14	14	14	14	....
52¼	52⅝	1,280	Norfolk & West. pf	52⅝	53	52⅜	52¼	....
65	67⅝	100	North American	65	67½	65	67½	....
41¾	41⅞	72,350	Northern Pacific	41¾	42¼	41⅜	41⅞	+⅛
78¾	78⅝	11,675	Northern Pacific pf	78¾	78¾	78	78¼	−⅛
15½	15⅝	150	Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
57	58	500	Oregon R. & Nav	57	57½	57	57½	+⅛
33¼	34	200	Oregon Short Line	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	+½
46	47	980	Pacific Coast	47	47⅜	47	47	+1½
83	86	25	Pacific Coast 1st pf	83	83	83	83	....
68	69	400	Pacific Coast 2d pf	68	68¾	68	68¾	+2
33	33½	1,575	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+½
117¾	118¼	664	Pennsylvania R. R	118¼	118¼	118	118	−1¼
105	105¾	8,779	People's Gas, Chicago	106¾	106¾	105	105⅛	+1
187½	190	220	Pull. Pal. Car Co	189	189	189	189	+1
18	18¼	300	Reading 1st	18⅛	18⅜	18	18	+⅛
43⅝	43¾	830	Reading 1st pf	43½	44	43½	44	+⅛
8⅛	8⅜	700	St. L. & S. F.	8¼	8¼	8	8	−⅛
65½	67	220	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	+½
32¾	32⅞	840	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33	33¼	32¾	32⅞	+½
11¾	12¾	512	St. Louis Southw. pf	12	12½	12	12½	−⅛
168½	170	803	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	169½	169⅞	169½	169½	+1½
81¾	82¼	500	St. Paul & Omaha	82	82¾	82	82	+½
22	23¼	300	Southern Railway	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅜
9	9⅝	510	Southern Railway pf	9	9	9	9	+⅛
34⅝	34⅝	3,292	Southern Railway pf.	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	+⅛
7¾	8	380	Standard R. & T	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
29⅜	29½	2,933	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	+⅛
14½	14⅞	850	Texas Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
33½	33⅝	31,199	Union Pacific	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	33½	+⅛
67	67⅛	33,500	Union Pacific pf	67	67⅝	66⅜	67	+⅝
6¾	6¾	1,060	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	−⅝
7¾	7¾	5	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	....
69¾	69⅝	3,490	U. S. Leather pf	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅝	+⅛
45¾	46	10,463	United States Rubber	46¼	47⅜	45¾	45¾	....
104¾	105	2,190	U. S. Rubber pf	105	105½	105	105	+¾
21½	21¾	2,415	Wabash pf	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	....
..	95	200	West Chicago Street	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
93½	93⅞	1,129	Western Union Tel	93¾	94	93½	93½	+⅛
2⅛	2¼	2,115	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛	+⅛
15	16	900	W. & L.E. pf.,3d as. pd.	15½	16	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
1⅞	2¼	800	Wisconsin Central	1½	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
Sales.		499,245						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
3,000 100
5,000 ..... 100¼
9,000 100
Am Tobacco Co scrip
10,000 100
At, T & S F adjst 4s
44,000 ..... 72¼
75,000 ..... 72⅜
5,000 ..... 72¼
61,000 ..... 72⅝
2,000 ..... 72¼
20,000 ..... 72⅜
17,000 72
32,000 ..... 71⅞
25,000 72
Gen 4s
66,000 95
1,000 ..... 95½
500c 95½
7,000 95
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 88
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
1,000 115
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch, Trust Co certfs
10,000 115
B & O 3½s, when iss'd
50,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 ..... 96⅛
B & O 4s, when iss'd
15,000 ..... 94⅜
95,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅝
40,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅜
15,000 ..... 94⅜
20,000 ..... 94¾
20,000 ..... 94⅞
10,000 95
20,000 ..... 94⅞
10,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94⅞
20,000 ..... 94⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
16,000 93
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 109½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
5,000 ..... 89¾
14,000s10F 90
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
6,000 ..... 40¾
7,000 41
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 ..... 86½
5,000 86
5,000 ..... 86¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ..... 109½
1,000 ..... 109⅞
15,000 110
Chi, B & Q 5s S F
1,000 105
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s
6,000 102
Chicago & Erie 1st
6,000 ..... 110½
Chi & N W gen 3½s
4,000 ..... 102½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 104
6,000 ..... 103⅞
Chi Term Transfer 4s
31,000 88
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st
10,000 ..... 121¼
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
1,000 83
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000s20F 97
1,000c 97¼
E T, V & G divisional 5s
1,000 114
Erie gen lien 4s
5,000 ..... 72¼
6,000 72
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000 ..... 92¼
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000c 141½
Evans & T H gen 5s
5,000 97
5,000 ..... 97½
3,000 ..... 97¾
12,000 98
5,000 ..... 98¼
35,000 99
3,000 100
5,000 99
2,000 100
Total sales $2,734,500

Evans & Ind 1st con
1,000 ..... 92½
4,000 94
Ft W & D C 1st
25,000 79
Galv, H. & H 5s
5,000 ..... 97½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98⅜
Ga Pac 1st 6s
1,000 121
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
10,000 ..... 95½
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
2,000 82
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s
5,000 ..... 93¾
Ill Central 4s, 1953
3,000 ..... 101¾
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 78
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
5,000 104
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
10,000 120
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000 90
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
3,000 89
5,000 ..... 89½
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000 ..... 113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76¾
Minn. & St L con 5s
5,000 108
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 89
8,000 ..... 88¼
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000 63
10,000 ..... 62½
Missouri Pacific cons
5,000s20F 105
16,000 105
5,000 ..... 104¾
3,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104¼
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
10,000 ..... 102½
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000 ..... 106½
1,000 107
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000 107
20,000 ..... 107¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
4,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101½
4,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 ..... 101¾
1,000 ..... 101⅞
Norf & W Ry con 4s
20,000 ..... 85½
Nor Pac 1st reg
1,000 ..... 112½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
80,000 68
3,000 ..... 67⅞
63,000 68
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅝
12,000s20F 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101¼
Registered
5,000 ..... 101¾
5,000 ..... 100⅞
Oregon R & N 4s
9,000 ..... 99½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000 106
Inc B & col trust
1,000 58
5,000 ..... 57⅞
25,000 58
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000 79
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 ..... 110½
Reading Co gen 4s
85,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82¾
13,000 ..... 82½
2,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82½
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 ..... 89½
8,000 ..... 89¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 ..... 98½
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
5,000 105
St L S W 1st
25,000 79
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000 109
San An & Ar Pass 4s
22,000 67
15,000 ..... 67½
5,000 ..... 67¼
9,000 ..... 67⅜
1,000 ..... 67½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 97
1,000 ..... 97½
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 78
8,000 ..... 78½
10,000 77
Standard R & T inc
25,000 ..... 21⅜
5,000 ..... 21½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 47⅛
40,000 ..... 47¼
6,000 ..... 47⅜
12,000 47
25,000 ..... 47⅛
10,000 47
7,000 ..... 46⅞
8,000 ..... 46⅝
10,000s3 ..... 46⅜
16,000 ..... 46⅝
25,000 ..... 46⅜
13,000 ..... 46½
10,000 ..... 46¾
Union Pacific 4s
5,000 ..... 98½
38,000 ..... 98⅝
6,000 ..... 98½
500 ..... 98½
11,000 ..... 98½
500 ..... 98¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
41,000 ..... 76½
19,000 ..... 76⅝
31,000 ..... 76½
21,000 ..... 76¼
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 111½
2,000 ..... 111¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 90
Wabash deb, Series B
98,000 34
10,000 ..... 34½
40,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34⅜
5,000 ..... 34½
15,000 ..... 34⅛
5,000 34
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000 ..... 109¾
Registered
3,000 ..... 109½
Western Pacific bonds
8,000 ..... 102¼
West Union deb 7s, '75
1,000 ..... 105½
West Union col tr 5s
10,000 113
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 55
5,000 ..... 55¼
110,000 55
1,000 ..... 53¼
5,000 ..... 53⅝
19,000 ..... 55½
22,000 ..... 55¾
25,000 56
2,000 ..... 56⅜
20,000 ..... 56¼
20,000 ..... 56⅝
1,000 ..... 56½
20,000 ..... 56⅝
47,000 ..... 56¼
7,000 ..... 56¼
20,000 ..... 56½
20,000 ..... 56⅝
1,000 ..... 56¾
20,000 ..... 56½
5,000 ..... 56⅝
9,000 ..... 56⅝
25,000 ..... 56½
10,000 ..... 56⅝
35,000 56
20,000 ..... 55¾
10,000 56

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
5s, 1918, when iss'd	105⅝	106
3s, 1918, small, when issued	106	106
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112½
4s, r., 1925	127½	128½
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..
Alb. & Sus	180	220
American Coal	110	130
Am. Express	130	135
Ann Arbor	10	12
Boston & L. pf	106	108
Buff., R. & P. pf	29	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.,	72½	75
Bur., C. R. & N	75	..
Chi. & Alton	156	..
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	73
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	30	35
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	..
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev	..	⅝
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	i	2½
Col. F. & I pf	..	80
Col., H. V. & T	5⅝	6
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	25
Consol. Coal	46	..
Colorado Midland	4	7
Col. Midland pf	14	17
Del., L. & W	149	151
Den. & R. G	14	15
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A	3	4

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchan ge quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50,630	Am. Sug. Refs.	128½	128¾	128⅜	128⅜
20	Am. S. Mfg. Co.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
2,720	Am. Tobacco	149	152⅝	149	150½
430	At. T. & S.F. pf.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½
120	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
7,280	Brooklyn R. T.	60⅜	60¾	59¼	59¾
5,190	C., B. & Q.	116	116¾	115½	115⅝
8,770	C., M. & St. P.	110½	110⅝	110¼	110⅜
1,490	C., R. I. & P.	103⅜	104½	103	103
10	Chi. & Northw.	131½	131½	131½	131½
1,300	C. St. P. M. & O.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¼
140	Gen. Electric	46⅞	47	46½	46½
1,920	Louis. & Nash.	57⅝	57⅞	57½	57¾
2,680	Manhattan	96½	96⅝	95⅞	96
650	Mo. Pac.	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	34
40	N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾	116⅝	116⅝
50	Nat. Lead	35½	35½	35½	35½
3,950	Nor. Pacific	41⅞	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝
1,860	Nor. Pac. pf	78¾	78⅞	77⅞	78
2,040	People's Ins.	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅝
50	Southern pf.	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
250	Tenn. C. & I.	29½	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2,340	Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅞	33⅜	33⅝
4,110	Union Pac. pf.	67	67¾	66⅝	66⅝
100	U. S. Rubber	47¼	47¼	46	46
250	U. S. Leath. pf.	70	70	70	70
50	Wabash pf.	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
80	West. Union	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜

107,270

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	72½	72½	72½	72½
5,000	N. Y. C. deb. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅛
13,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	67	67	67	67
28,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	47¼	47¼	47	47
55,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	55½	56½	55	56½

115,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County Inc	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf	8	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	27¾	28½
Amsterdam preferred	70	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	89
Consolidated Gas bonds (N. J.)	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int	111	218
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st 5s	93	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	73	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	39	43
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28	28¼
Federal Steel pf	70	70½
Glucose common	59¾	60¼
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Distilling	22	23
Standard Distilling pf

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—W. W. Astor Sells More of His East Side Holdings.

Parsons & Singer have sold for James W. Taylor to Harriet A. Hartnett, for about $45,000, the five-story apartment house 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32 by 85 by 100, the seller taking in part payment, about $38,000, the four-story dwelling 60 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Maximilian Morgenthau has purchased from William Waldorf Astor 533 East Fifth Street, an irregular plot, having a frontage of 19.5 feet, a depth of 97 feet, and a rear line of 83.5 feet. Mary C. McMahon has also sold to Mr. Morgenthau, through Charles Griffith Moses, 535, 537, and 539 East Fifth Street, with a frontage of 72.6 feet and irregular rear lines. The two purchasers give Mr. Morgenthau a plot 91.11 by 97, 149 feet east of Avenue B.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Mrs. Maria M. Knapp, as executrix of the estate of William K. Knapp, to the Marx-Ernst-Nathan Company, a tract of about thirty-two lots known as the Knapp property, at One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets and the Boulevard. The property comprises the block front on the east side of the Boulevard, and extends easterly on both One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets about 365 feet. The property was sold for improvement on private terms.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mrs. Bertha Millward to William Rankin the lot on Central Park West 25 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Oppenheim & Metzger have sold to J. F. Farley the plot recently purchased by them on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Riverside Drive.

Mandelbaum & Leavine have sold to Isaac Harlem, for about $35,000, the four-story brick building, with stores, and the three-story building at the rear, 608 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to David Ritterbrand, for $21,960, the seven-story brick building 510 Broome Street, 19.5 by 49.6, with an "L" at the rear, 6 by 30.6.

The Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company announces for to-day, by order of the executors of the estate of Henry Johnson, the sale of 109 lots in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn, located on Ocean Parkway, Avenue P, East Fourth and Fifth Streets. The Parkway lots are of extra depth, 140 feet, and are eighteen in number, extending from Avenue P to the grounds of the Parkway Driving Club. Eighty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 240 Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 24.9 by 91.3; Leopold Kaufmann of 35 and 37 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 363 and 365 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 33.4 by 39; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $32,000.

One Hundredth Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.7 by 75 and 25 by 66.6; Weil & Mayer, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $43,000.

Nos. 97 and 99 Suffolk Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.6; Leopold Kaufmann, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 115 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 35 by 80; J. E. Nichols of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $105,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 659 feet north of Samuel Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 25; Karl Jaeger, owner; Henry Jaeger, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 218.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for three four-story and basement brick tenements, 16 and 25 by 74, Vincent A. Bonagur of 495 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,713 and 1,715 Broadway, to a two-story and basement brick store and lofts, 51.5 by 96.11; John A. Mooney, 373 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Jordan & Giller, 19 Park Place, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 321 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and lofts; William Baumgarten of 321 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

Northwest corner of Ninety-second Street and Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; George Ehret, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a two-story brick boiler and engine house; the Dimock & Fink Company, owners; B. & J. P. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 280 Broome Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Marks T. Knapp, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 16.

ANNA PLACE, n s, at Centre Mill Brook, —x—; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Anna M. Zboroski 50
AUDUBON AV, w s, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x80; Jacob Hess to Mina Warshauer 1
BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 180th St, 31.5x69.10x17.2x71.3; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 3,900
BOSTON ROAD, s s, 248.11 ft from the n s of Woodruff St, runs e 50x s 152.2x62.6 x108.1; Fanny Crompton to Charles W. Crompton 4,000
BROOME ST, 508, n s, 22x80x irregular; H. C. Milnor, referee, to Henry L. Sprague 4,000
BOULEVARD, e s, 48.11 ft n of 148th St, 75x100; Henry Brash to John P. Leo.... 100
DORRIS AV, e s, Lot 9, Block F, map of Doré Lyons's property at Westchester; John Heck to Charles Blumenthal 1
ELIZABETH ST, 164 and 166, 50.1x98.8; Charles H. Clark to William E. Clark .. 1
ELIZABETH ST, 164 and 166, 50.1x98.8; William E. Clark to Rocco M. Marasco and another 40,000
GREENWICH ST, 324, 17.7x irregular; Emma C. Miller to Daniel Robert 1
HOE ST, s w corner of Home St, 26x76; 24th St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Edward McCann to Lawrence McCann..Omitted
LOTS 151 and 152, map of Section A of Vyse estate; William Wetterer and wife to Emil S. Levi 1
LOTS 533 TO 535, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Jacob Zerrenner 1,500
MADISON AV, 871, 22.2x63; John T. Williams to Adelaide E. Baylis 100
MARTHA AV, s e corner 239th St, 50x 100; Patrick J. Conlon to Owen T. Martin 1
PITT ST, 89 to 93, 75x100; Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c., to William and Julius Bachrach 57,500
PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Lelia P. Adams to Charles Althof 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, 50x100x irregular; Edward McCann to Lawrence McCann ..... Omitted
STANTON ST, 122, n s, 25x65.11; Philip H. Fett and others to Isidore Jackson. 1
SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 162d St, 50x 100; Annie E. Raynor to Carrie Alexander 5,500
TERRACE PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Eagle Av, 50x100; Henry W. Droge to Charles F. Volk 6,000
TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.8 ft s of 167th St, 79.8x74.8x irregular; Robert W. Haft to Emma G. Bratton 1
UNION AV, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, 16.8 x100; Frank A. Wahlig to Philip Klee and another 6,400
WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 72.3x87.3x irregular; John A. Philbrick and wife to Charles Gardner 1
2D AV, s w corner of 6th St, 24.3x105; William Stolzenberg to Frederick Stolzenberg and another 1
3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; 56th St, n s, 111 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Henry A. Bogert and others to Augusta E. Breese 1
3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; 56th St, n s, 111 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Mary T. Spencer to Augustus E. Breese 1
3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; 56th St, n s, 111 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; James B. Taller to Augustus E. Breese 1
5TH AV, n e corner of 117th St, 100.11x 110; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Sophie Rothschild 100
11TH ST, n s, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; Pincus Lowenfelder and another to Leopold Kaufmann 1
18TH ST, s s, 434 ft w of 6th Av, 23x92; Marie L. de Agreda to Caroline F. Wight and another 1
21ST ST, n s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Marie L. de Agreda to Marie L. Wight 1
47TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.5; Edward McCann to Lawrence McCann ..... Omitted
53D ST, s s, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; William Wellington to George Heibig and another 14,000
56TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x80.5x 72.7; Henry Nathan to Thomas F. Roys and another 1
56TH ST, 422 West, 25x72.6x25.2x75.6; Rubin Niklad to Thomas F. Roys and another 1
62D ST, 220 to 226 West, 100x100; Adolph M. Meyer to E. W. Wagner 120
64TH ST, s s, 87.6 ft w of Park Av, 12.6x 100.5; the New York Life Insurance Company to Sarah Lazarus ..... Omit
65TH ST, 160 West, 18x100.5; Henry L. Sprague to Charles F. Hoffman 1

72D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; John H. Shrite and others to Fitts Frary and Hampson Company 1
114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 62.8x100.11; John Acker and wife to George Brickelmeier 10
114TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.10; Nathalie Wagner and another to Frank Mazzotta 1
133D ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; George Lockwood, referee, to Morris S. Thompson 1,000
134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Jacob Roos to Louis Lese 6,500
138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 ft to 139th St; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman to Abe Solomon. 17,000
160TH ST, n w corner of Convent Av, 25x 99.11x68.5x108.11; Matthew C. Kervan to Percival J. H. Whittaker 100
150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Thomas F. Roys to Rubin Niklad and another 1
151ST ST, n s, 91.4 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 114.2; William R. Bronk to F. H. Graham 20,000
155TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Philip V. R. Van Wyck, referee, to Michael J. Mahony and another 13,350
159TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Elton Av, 16.10 x100; Joseph H. Slavens and others to Edward S. Long and another 1
176TH ST, n s, small gore, being part of bed of Old Morris St, being 95 ft s of Mount Hope Place and 183.6 ft w of Anthony Av; Samuel H. McGrath to Austin J. James 1
179TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Jacob A. Zimmermann and wife to Kate Bolger 100
180TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Tiebout Av, 16.8x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 3,875

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Charles F. Biele; 505 East 5th St, 25x97.1, 10 years 750
TOWNSEND, John, to Valentine Wille; 99th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 12.5x irregular, and property on s s corner above, 13x—x18x—, 18 years 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Carrie, to Annie E. Reynolds; e s of Summit Av, 125 ft s of 162d St, 2 years 2,000
BACHRACH, William and Julius, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c.; 89, 91, and 93 Pitt St, 1 year 32,500
BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 159th St, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 5,000
BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 160th St, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 5,000
BOLGER, Kate, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s s of 179th St, 81 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year 3,000
BOLGER, Kate, to Carsten H. Bohlen; s s of 179th St, 81 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year 3,500
BOLGER, Paul S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67 East 53d St, 3 years 22,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Jerome Av, 50 ft n of Potter Place, ½ year 2,500
COSTELLO, Mary A., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Aqueduct Av, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, 3 months 2,000
DEMPSEY, Mary E., to David E. Oppenheimer and another; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year 2,000
DEMPSEY, Mary E., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 22,000
DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Ada L. Shiland; s s of 110th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 21,000
DICKSON, Sarah J., and others to Columban J. Kelly; w s of Brook Av, 148 ft s of 160th St, 3 years 1,000
DUCHARDT, Lina, to Abraham Goldsmith; 60th St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, (rerecorded,) 5 years 15,000
FLAMMER, William G., to J. George Flammer; e s of 6th Av, 80.5 ft s of 43d St, leasehold, demand 4,000
FRIEDMAN, Leo, to Horatio G. Curtis; s s of 6th St, 268 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years 21,000
GRAHAM, Frances H., to William R. Bronk; n s of 151st St, 91.4 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 4,000
GISSEL, Herman C., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 25 Christopher St, 3 years... $4,000
HAUBERT, Catharine, to Joseph Hellman; s s of 16th St, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 1,000
HELBIG, George and Margaretha, to Elizabeth M. Wellington; s s of 5th St, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 8,000
JACKSON, Isidore, to Philip H. and Amelia Fett; 122 Stanton St and 160 Essex St, 2 years 18,000
JAMES, Austin J., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; interior lot, 95 ft s of Mount Hope Place and 208.6 ft w of Anthony Av, extends to 176th St, 3 years 2,500
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; n s of 11th St, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 1 month 4,000
KLEE, Philipp and Helena, to Frank A. Wahlig; w s of Union Av, 50 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 1,400
LESE, Louis, to Jacob Roos; n s of 134th St, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 6,250
LEO, John P., to Henry Brash; e s of Boulevard, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 2 years 25,000
MARASCO, Rocco M., and Dominick Abbate to William E. Clark; 164 and 166 Elizabeth St, 2 years 15,000
McNAMARA, Esther, to John H. McGuffog; Lots 138, 270, and 271, map of partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, Westchester, 3 years 600
MIKLAH, Rubin, and another to Thomas F. Roys; 558 West 150th St, 4 years.... 2,000
MOORE, Ida E., to Henry Rabe, Jr.; n s of 111th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.. 4,000
NAARDEN, Charles, to John A. Philbrick; n w corner of Westchester Av and Brook Av, 1 year 14,000
REGAN, Daniel J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 720 Lexington Av, 1 year 2,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Frank A. Seitz; n e corner of 5th Av and 117th St, 1 year 56,050
SCHMIDT, Ella F., to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; s s of 60th St, 333 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 18,000
SCHAWEL, Jacob, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 20 West 33d St, 3 years 3,000
SKOELLIN, Christian, to Helena B. Acker; s s of 174th St, 100 ft e of Bathgate Av, 2 years 800
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n w corner of 5th Av and 112th St, demand 4,000
SOLOMON, Abe, to Simon Adler and Alexander S. Herrman; n s of 138th St, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 ft to 139th St, 1 year, (2 mortgages) 31,500
STROBEL, Katharine, to John Wentsch; 333 and 335 East 16th St, demand 1,500
THERIOTT, Louisa, to Mary Conlon; 118 Wall St, 1 year 5,000
TOELBERG, Niels, to Adeline Warner; e s of Brook Av, 121.3 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 4,500
TOELBERG, Niels, to Rafael D. De La Cortina; e s of Brook Av, 102.9 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 4,500
TREACY, Patrick S., to Denis D. Collins; e s of Frederick St, 25 ft s of William St, 5 years 1,750
TREACY, Patrick S., to Denis D. Collins; s e corner of Frederick and William Sts., 5 years 1,750
TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; n s of 180th St, 25 ft w of Tiebout Av, 1 year 500
WARSHAUER, Nina, to Jacob Hess; 386 Audubon Av, 2 years 650
ZERREMER, Jacob, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 533, 534, and 535, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 1,350

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALVORD, Elmore D., to Herman Wronkow ..... Nom.
COLLINS, Maggie U., to John H. McGuffog $50
DAVIS, Jennie B., to P. Turk 500
DE VEAN, Joseph M., to Mount Morris Bank 2,500
FAY, Michael, and another to Charles Rensch ..... Nom.
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (3 assignments).. 4,250
HASSELL, Joseph, to John F. Kayler.... 38,216
HILDRETH, J. Homer, to Sophie Kortman 3,000
METZLER, John H., to John H. McGuffog ..... Nom.
NATHAN, Marcus, to Henry S. Hotchkiss. 1,100
NIVISON, Mark, executor, &c., to Richard S. Treacy 1,500
RAYNOR, Annie E., to Charles S. Ward. 3,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (4 assignments) ..... Nom.
VOLK, Charles F., to Robert W. Cooper.. 66,202
WASHBURN, William T., and another, executors, &c., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c. 4,067

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x 95; John Kingston & Son against Moritz Mandelstein, owner; Smith & Co. and Frank Van Pelt, contractors 9,600
UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 75x 50; William H. McWhirter Company against Herman Wolff and Michael Chisling, owners and contractors $202
3D AV, 110; B. Fitzpatrick & Son against John McGurk, lessee; Conrad Strebel, contractor 1,700
109TH ST, 338 and 340 East; John Laura against Vito A. Cluffi, owner; A. G. Pucci, contractor 10
125TH ST, 503 to 507 West; Jacob Rabinowitz against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 180
Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897,
138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 to 139th St; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman with Abe Solomon, (eleven payments) 200
 22,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x 70; Philip M. Lydig against August Jacob and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jay & Candler.
MERCER ST, 113 and 115; Frederick Moeller against John Heyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.
TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 425 ft w of Grove (now Trinity) Av, 100x100; Louis Wirth against Annie F. Brandt, (specific performance;) attorney, E. J. King, Jr.
10TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; James V. Lawrence, individually, &c., against William H. Whitty, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. E. & A. J. Prime.
17TH ST, n s, 126 ft e of 8th Av, 52x100; James F. Halloran and another against the Colonial Brewery, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. McElhinney.
24TH ST, s w s, 433.4 ft s e of 10th Av, 14.8x 80, leasehold; Kate W. Handren against Richard W. Elliott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Colt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMUND JOHNSEN.—Amund Johnsen, builder, at 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday confessed judgment for $1,581 to the United States Mortar Supply Company.

OWENS & CO.—Schedules of Owens & Co., manufacturers of sodawater fountains at 655 First Avenue, show liabilities of $2,824, nominal assets of $4,409, and actual assets of $3,160. George P. Heimberger, the assignee, said that all creditors would be paid in full.

FRANCES A. SPAULDING.—Joseph Swan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frances A. Spaulding by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of Joseph F. Egan, as executor. It was stated in the order that she could not be found, but it was discovered that there was $220 in the Second National Bank to her credit.

PAUL DREHER.—Paul Dreher confessed judgment yesterday for $21,017 in favor of William A. Higgins for money loaned and merchandise purchased on his behalf by Mr. Higgins from Jan. 1, 1895, to Aug. 1, 1898. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Rinn, but the address of Mr. Dreher was not given. It was stated that he is not a resident of this county.

LEOPOLD R. TREU.—Leopold R. Treu, builder, of 352 Fourth Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $6,438 in favor of the National Elevator and Machine Company for balance due for elevators in buildings at 7 Great Jones Street and the corner of Tenth Street and University Place. Many judgments have been entered against him in the past few months.

MAX ISAACS.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Max Isaacs, wholesale dealer in clothing at 46 Great Jones Street, who has closed out, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for $656, in favor of Hardt von Bernuth & Co., which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. It was served on two Bowery clothing dealers who are supposed to owe money to Mr. Isaacs.

FRED HEYMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received two writs of replevin yesterday against Fred Heyman, manufacturer of skirts and wrappers, at 152 to 156 Wooster Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, aggregating $2,979; one in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company for $1,537, and the other in favor of Sol Friedman & Co. for $1,442. The Sheriff went to the factory and levied upon the goods called for in the replevins. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said that they understood that his liabilities are $18,000. Mr. Heyman was surprised at the action of the two creditors, but said that he did not care to say anything about his affairs at present. He has been in business since January, 1894.

SELIG & STERN.—Gruber & Bonynge, representing several of the creditors of Selig & Stern, manufacturers of children's clothing at 661 Broadway, from whose place the stock was removed Sept. 9, have since been actively searching for a portion of the goods. Writs of replevin in favor of four creditors amounting to about $2,000 were issued to a Deputy Sheriff Sullivan against John Doe and Richard Roe. The Sheriff found a lot of goods at 121 Division Street, which the creditors claimed belonged to them, and he took away eleven rolls and six pieces of cloth. J. Solomon has put in a claim for the goods at the Sheriff's office.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Jacob Falkenberg filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities of $30,774 and nominal assets of $3,020. Herman Joseph, his attorney, said that Mr. Falkenberg was formerly a manufacturer of shirts at 396 and 398 Broadway, and had been in that business ten years, but was unsuccessful and gave up in April, 1896. There are thirty-nine creditors, the most important being Isaiah Fuller, $4,009; F. Vietor & Achelis, $2,756; Wallach & Sons, $2,647; Jacob S. Bernheimer & Co., $2,562. The assets are outstanding accounts due him from dealers in this city, Troy, Utica, Stamford, Boston, Honesdale, Penn., and St. Louis.

Robert F. Shaen of Yonkers filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city yesterday showing liabilities of $7,869 and no assets. He was formerly in the dress goods business at 476 Broome Street, and was President of the R. F. Shaen Company and the Pluette Company. The largest creditors are Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $4,700, and Converse, Stanton & Cullen, $1,876.

WANTS A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Partners Cannot Agree as to the Disposition of the Assets.

Mrs. Rosa Jacobs and William Jackson, composing the firm of R. Jacobs & Co., importers of handkerchiefs at 444 Broadway, have had a disagreement, and Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, on behalf of Mr. Jackson, have commenced proceedings for the appointment of a receiver. They said that the firm had come to an end and the partners could not agree as to the disposition of the assets. The liabilities are about $18,000 and assets equally as much. Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Jacobs established the business here in his wife's name twelve years ago, and Mr. Jackson became a partner in November, 1895. Their last statement showed assets on Jan. 1 of $28,000 and liabilities of $7,000

Mr. Jacobs yesterday, it is said, put the affairs in the hands of the creditors, who held a conference at the office of Epstein Brothers, 320 Broadway, and another conference will be held on Monday. Mr. Epstein said he expected everything would be satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Jacobs asserts that the firm is perfectly solvent, and that the assets considerably exceed the liabilities. He says that the value of the stock alone is as much as the liabilities, in addition to which there are the outstanding accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, James and William J.—Germania Bank $7,989
ATWOOD, Fred J. H.—Bank of New York National Banking Association 622
BARNETT, Benjamin—Benjamin F. Haas and another 683
BARNETT, Benjamin—Samuel Sachs and another 1,455
BRUCE, George E., and B. J. Hurley—A. Schworer, by guardian 653
BROWN, Benla, and Jogeph Krankel—The people, &c. 1,000
BERNEY, Louis, and Harris Fordinsky—The people, &c. 5,000
BRUCKHOF, Louis—E. C. Hazard and others 449
BELLIS, John R. and Joseph H.—H. Merritt 32
BARNEY, Charles H.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company 38
CAREBERRY, Thomas F. G.—Wilson.. 112
CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—Ball-Warren Commission Company 2,040
CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—Henry C. Lester 1,222
CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—Cassius C. Ball 1,557
CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—George L. Lemon 377
CROSHER, Henry P.—Stumpp & Walter. 66
COUGLE, William R., and Richard W. Elliott—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receiver 3,882
DOUGHERTY, Thomas—Thomas J. Stewart Company 23
DAVISSON, Amantha M.—Thomas J. Stewart Company 23
DWYER, John—A. Friedlander 289
DAVIS, Lewis K.—Thomson Meter Company 145
DREHER, Paul—William A. Higgins 21,017
DURROW, James W.—F. Marshall and another 125
DETCKEN, Nellie—M. Duncan 224
EVERLETH, Walter—W. L. Salmon 122
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—R. Lamb and others. 192
F. S. HUTCHINSON COMPANY—T. D. Browning 146
HAHN, Frances—John Kress Brewing Company 1,401
HACKETT, Edward M.—W. W. Richards and another 81
HALLER, Christian—J. H. Veil 53
HURLBURT, F. Randolph—W. C. Tamney 104
JOHNSEN, Amund—The United States Mortar Supply Company 1,583
JACOBSON, Solomon—L. G. Koss 1,750
JENKINS, Ida L. and Mamie E.—The Pelham Hod Elevating Company 510
JORALEMON, Nicholas H.—Irving National Bank 2,029
KEATINGE, John—M. T. Keatinge 93
KATZ, Julia—H. Josephy 203
LIVINGSTON, John W.—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers 1,027
LEVISON, Isidor—C. H. French and others 394
LINDSEY, Edward D.—L. Greenebaum... 43
LYON, Morris—W. E. Tefft and others... 163
MULEOLLAND, Joseph P.—Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited 297
MAYHAM, Henry J.—Benjamin S. Mayham 1,822
McGIVNEY, Margaret—The Eastern Brewing Company 227
MENDELSOHN, Herman—H. Hahlo and others 612
MACKENZIE, Arthur H.—C. Bradley.... 200
MEYER, John—C. Edel and another..... 210
MANGOLD, William—Consolidated Ice Company 214
MADAMS, John J., and Morris Eckman—J. E. Linde Paper Company 34
OSBORN, William—F. P. Pike 4,033
PRYOR, Kate J.—J. A. Gifford 80
PEPPERELL COMPANY—M. Mayer... 262
RUHLING, Frederick—J. M. Levy 264
REYNOLDS, Frank—F. M. Teed 416
ROSENBERG, David—W. Mathis 17
ROTHENBERG, Julius—A. E. Becker.... 223
RANFT, Bertha—E. Heller and another.. 174
SINCLAIR, Samuel—H. W. McMann and another 428
SWINNERTON, James—A. J. Connack.... 112
SLOMAN, Joseph—The Whitehead & Hoag Company 38
SHATTUCK, Annie R., administratrix—N. S. Shattuck 23
SILVER, John S.—J. Jaffred Butler..... 304
SCHWEITZER, William J., and Peter L. Wilbur—L. Loeb 141
TREU, Leopold R.—National Elevator and Machine Company 6,488
TUCKER, William W., and Mogul Manufacturing Company—F. R. Kavanagh... 881
THE ALWERS & BERKELE COMPANY—Edgar W. Hawley 635
THE FIRST CATHOLIC SLOVAK UNION in the United States of America—A. Kolar 822
THE F. W. CUTTRELL COMPANY—W. F. Wahrenberger 434
WEISENBACH, Joseph—L. V. Hengstler and another 186
WALDMANN, Henry & Selma—A. Lilienthal and another 1,246
W. W. ALLISON THOMPSON COMPANY—M. Maze 137
WHITE, Webster—W. H. Gray, (two judgments) 234

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Southern Railway About to Secure an Entrance Into Evansville and St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—A railroad deal of more than ordinary interest is rapidly progressing to a successful termination, and in a short time the formal announcement will be made that the Southern Railway has acquired control or possession of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated and of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge crossing the Ohio at Louisville.

The first step toward the consummation of this scheme was the recent purchase by gentlemen directly connected with the Southern Railway of the Kentucky and Indiana bonds held by the American National Bank of this city. The Southern has been quietly at work for some time negotiating for the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, now in the hands of Receiver George T. Jarvis, and it is stated by those in authority that the deal has been all but consummated.

This will give the Southern an entrance into Evansville and St. Louis, points which it has long desired to touch, and it will be a direct competitor for business from these points, and will have a voice in the making of rates between these two cities, which privilege it does not now enjoy.

THE FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

Acquisition of the Lorain and Wheeling Would Connect Its Termini.

The acquisition of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway by the new Federal Steel Company is classed as one of the plans of this two-hundred-million-dollar corporation which would go far to complete its system of transportation lines, which are to play such an important part in its economies and profits. The Federal at present possesses the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern and the Chicago, Elgin and Joliet Roads. By them it connects with and delivers its products at Chicago. Then the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern and its boat service on the lakes enable the Federal to take its ores from its own mines to the company's smelting works at South Chicago and Milwaukee. Besides, the Federal owns in the Connellsville coke region one of the largest coke-producing plants in the United States. With the Lorain and Wheeling under its control, the Federal could, with the other auxiliaries and at small cost for short connections, link its coke ovens with its furnaces and mills over its own tracks and by its own water systems.

A rumor that the Federal will absorb the Carnegie Works was pronounced by those who should possess the best of information as "possible, but certainly premature."

TO ADJUST DIFFERENTIALS.

Standard Lines to Appeal to the Joint Traffic Association.

A subject of discussion among railroad people yesterday was a report that it is planned to submit at an early day the question of differential fares to the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association for adjudication. Inquiry among officers of standard lines resulted in practically a corroboration of the story. If the plan is carried out the Central and Pennsylvania systems, with their Chicago connections, making six companies, will early next week present the plan with arguments in brief, and a day will be set for a hearing.

This is likely to bring out stubborn resistance from the weak or differential roads, and the result of the attempt may be regarded as doubtful.

New Railroad for Mexico.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Papers incorporating the Potosi and Rio Verde Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State today. The company is capitalized at $200,000 and purposes to construct a narrow-gauge road, sixty-six miles long, to be operated either by steam or electricity from the City of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in a southeasterly direction to the District of Rio Verde. The Directors are Donald C. Brown of San Luis Potosi, Robert S. Towne, George F. Peabody, Edward M. Shepard, A. Foster Higgins, Charles J. Nourse, Jr., Herbert H. Dean, Samuel H. Ordway, and Francis N. Holbrook of New York City.

Cleveland Electric Railway Dividend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Directors of the Cleveland Electric Railway to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable in October. Recently there was a big boom in the stock forced by Harry A. Everett and his friends, owners of suburban lines and large stockholders in the road, who bought up considerable stock in an effort to gain control and make it a 4 per cent. dividend-declaring road. The action to-day was evidently the result of an agreement growing out of the fight.

Freight Steamer's First Trip.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—The steel steamer Troy, built by the Detroit Dry Dock Company for the Western Transit Company to operate in connection with the New York Central Railroad, left for Duluth on her first trip last evening. The Troy is 403 feet in length and carries 5,250 net tons of freight.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Thuringia American Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in New Jersey, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, and Michigan.

The Frankfort American Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to transact a casualty insurance business in Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company at the regular meeting on Thursday, repudiating the efforts of Price, McCormick & Co. to secure control of the company's stock for the purpose of converting it into a trust company, were generally commented upon in most of the fire offices yesterday as calculated to deter the presentation of similar offers to the stockholders of other companies. Vice President Howard P. Gray of the Hanover, who has been in town to assist the other officials of the company in the matter, will leave today for Evanston, Ill.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday, preliminary to the monthly meeting of the board, which will be held on Wednesday. There is much interest as to what will be reported regarding the expediency of collecting rate statistics in the metropolitan district, after the manner of the statistics now collected by the Fire Patrol Committee

MINERS' OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Vice President Dodd in Jail—Monongahela Strikers Quiet.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Penn., Sept. 16.—Sheriff Kennedy and a posse of six deputies arrested Miners' Vice President Dodd and forty-one strikers to-day on charges of riot, inciting riot, and assault and battery. Among the prisoners were the members of the New England Band, who have been furnishing music for the strikers, and as they marched to the station to take the train for Washington the band played "Marching Through Georgia."

A large crowd witnessed the arrest, and there was great excitement, but there was no disorder. The strike situation is quiet. A few men went to work this morning at the Cateburg Mine, but there was no trouble. The district officials have decided not to furnish bail for the prisoners, and they will remain in jail.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Col. Roosevelt's Name Now Mentioned in Connection with the Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Regents of the University of California have not yet indicated who is likely to succeed Dr. Kellogg as President of the institution.

Among those mentioned for the place are Theodore Roosevelt and Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews. The general impression, however, is that some member of the Faculty will receive the honor.

New Ohio Federal Judge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Judge A. C. Thompson, member of Congress from Ohio in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, has been appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, to succeed Judge Sage, retired.

Fell Down a Shaft to Death.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—George E. Cheney, a banker of Crete, Neb., walked into the elevator shaft at the Drexel Hotel last night and was killed by the fall. The elevator conductor had neglected to close the door.

Sixty-eight Street Cars Burned.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 16.—The reserve street car barns of the Montreal Street Railway Company caught fire to-day and sixty-eight cars were burned. The loss amounted to $150,000, but was fully covered by insurance.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
(Ten miles from Boston.)

Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics selected to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

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Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Indorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Prof. West, of Princeton.

Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300. Class for little boys—special advantages.

The Horace Mann School,
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET WEST. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.

Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
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Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate preparatory department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,
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Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

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177 West 79th Street,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Trosser will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.

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French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c. Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
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English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.
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Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes. College Preparation. Full Lattice Course.
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Autumn half, 19th year, begins
MONDAY, SEPT 26.
Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15.

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A Select School for Girls. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 24th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training; afternoon outing class.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th, 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.

Catalogues on application.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,
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For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.—L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request. In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 5th. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
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Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

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Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

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Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS, Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary, Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

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Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal,
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

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Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

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PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 5, 1898, the undersigned, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of ALBERT A. HILTON, (formerly doing business under the name of Hilton, Hughes & Co.,) will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 20th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all his right, title, and interest as assignee as aforesaid, of, in, and to the unsettled and uncollected accounts and judgments set forth at pages one to one hundred and twenty-eight, inclusive, of Schedule V. of an account filed by said assignee, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Borough of Manhattan, on April 26, 1898.

Catalogues giving description of the accounts and judgments to be sold may be had at the office of the assignee, (Room 171, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, New York,) and of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, New York City.—Dated New York City, September 6, 1898.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT,
Assignee.

RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Assignee, 280 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898, and that all creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Goebenhofer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Goebenhofer, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of August, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.

Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Harnah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John Ella, Philbrick, Persella Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Plohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s10-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 346 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
au20-1aw6wS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH A. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing, for the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.
jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of August, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-1aw6mSat

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Wesley Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WESLEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.
jy9-1aw6mS.

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Rant, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s17-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of transacting business, at the office of Aimet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1898. SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-1aw6m8.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORÉ LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and e

BROOKLYN SOLDIERS HERE

Fourteenth Regiment Arrives from the South and Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome.

BOYS PARADE IN THE DARK

The Three Privates Miller Have a Sad Home-Coming—Mother of William Hayes Hears Some Bad News Which Turns Out to be False.

The Fourteenth Regiment arrived yesterday from Anniston, Ala., and proceeded to its armory, in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, amid crowds of enthusiastic citizens. The first section of the regiment's special train, which left Anniston on Wednesday afternoon, reached Jersey City at 6 o'clock in the morning with 50 sick soldiers, besides 14 members of the Hospital Corps and 11 privates to look after the comfort and welfare of the sick men. These are not all the sick of the regiment, for 18 were left behind in Anniston, as they were too sick to be moved.

The section consisted of four hospital cars, two baggage cars, and a stock car, and was in charge of Major Arthur H. Bogart, a Surgeon of the regiment. Nearly all the sick men are suffering from malaria, but there are three mild cases of typhoid fever among them. The train was sidetracked in the Bay Street yard to await the arrival of the General Meigs, which took the sick men to the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Nearly all the Brooklyn hospitals had ambulances waiting, and patrol wagons were also on hand to carry the men who were not going to hospitals. The majority went to their homes, and those taken to hospitals numbered only fifteen. These were:

Brooklyn Hospital.

L. ZUNDT Company E.

Long Island College Hospital.

H. HART, Company C.
E. HOLDEN, Company H.
E. KURZ, Company B.

St. Mary's Hospital.

O. JANSEN, Company G.
A. JONES, Company M.

Seney Hospital.

F. BUTLER, Company B.
A. LARRALL, Company G.
G. LAYTON, Company B.
A. SORENSTROM, Company G.
D. WOODHOUSE, Company M.

Haven of Rest.

ANTHONY ARCHIMBOND, Company —
W. J. McDONOUGH, Company M.
J. PRENDERGAST, Corporal Company D.
D. A. TIERNEY, Company M.

Soldiers Parade in Brooklyn.

The remaining sections of the train kept straggling in to Jersey City at different hours during the afternoon, and the plans of the Reception Committee in Brooklyn were completely upset. The intention had been to have the regiment parade through the streets of Brooklyn in the forenoon or early in the afternoon, but the arrival of the train in sections disappointed thousands of people who waited in the streets for hours. A sub-committee consisting of Postmaster Francis H. Wilson, Gen. James McLeer, and William Cullen Bryant spent several hours in Jersey City waiting for the first detachment of well men to arrive.

When the second section did pull in to the yard about 1,000 persons were waiting for it. The soldiers, who looked healthy and happy, put their heads out of the window and waved their caps in response to cheers. Sandwiches, coffee, and fruit were distributed to them, and they waited on the cars for the arrival of the third section, which was under Col. Wilder. It was after 5 o'clock when the last section arrived, and the first sections waited through the whole afternoon in order that the regiment might parade as a whole.

Meanwhile the Brooklyn streets along the line of march were crowded with expectant throngs as early as 11 o'clock in the morning. It was only 6:15 o'clock when the march began, but by the time the regiment reached the places where the crowds were it was pitch dark. The people who had waited on Court Street and near the Borough Hall had become tired and gone home, and there was a very meagre representation at those points. But the other points along the line of march were crowded with a swarm of men, women, and children, who seemed to be above any such consideration as dinner.

Friends stood on the sidewalk, straining their eyes in the darkness to recognize familiar faces. The peculiar influence of the parade in the dark seemed to fall on the throng, and there was little cheering, except by a shrill-voiced vanguard of small boys, who raised a din that could not have been surpassed by a brigade. The spectators stood and fluttered their white handkerchiefs in the darkness.

Sad Home-Coming for Three Soldiers.

It was 8 o'clock when the soldiers marched into their military home, headed by Conterno's Band, playing "Home, Sweet Home." They marched around the armory, and then broke ranks. The armory was fairly jammed with a crowd that had come to cheer, and carried out its intention. The cheering began the moment the soldiers entered, and it was ten minutes before it showed the slightest sign of abatement. A luncheon had been provided for the soldiers by the Reception Committee, and they were not long in falling to work. Col. Wilder ordered that the men should sleep in the armory, and had fully determined that no furloughs should be given until to-day, but there was one case in which he changed his mind, Detective Sergt. Miller of the Hamburg Avenue Police Station approached him and asked a leave of absence for his three sons. The Colonel told him it was impossible.

"Colonel," said the detective, in a voice broken with emotion, "I am sure you won't say that when you hear why I ask. The sister of these boys, my daughter Irene, died last Saturday. The funeral has been held, but we have delayed the burial until to-morrow in order that my sons may attend it. If you refuse this furlough, we shall be bitterly disappointed."

Miller's voice broke, and he was unable to say more. Without a moment's hesitation Col. Wilder ordered the immediate issuance of furloughs to the three Millers, and the father went away comforted.

The mother and two sisters of Private William Hayes of Company E were at the armory waiting to welcome him. They did not see him, and began to make inquiries. One of the men to whom they spoke, unwilling to tell them that Hayes was dead, referred them to Chaplain Wilson, who had now arrived. The Chaplain sought to break the news to them gradually. He engaged them in conversation, and when the mother said, "Will is a good, devoted boy," the Chaplain saw his chance.

"Yes," he said, "he was, indeed, a good boy."

The significance of the word "was" was instantly appreciated by the mother. She seized the Chaplain by the hand, looked him in the face with an expression of fear and agony, and cried out, "Is my son dead?"

Before the Chaplain could reply a soldier stepped up and said: "That was a false report, Sir. Hayes is not dead. I saw him very sick, but alive, and apparently beginning to mend, just before we left Anniston." The three women thanked the soldier with a fervor which was hardly greater than the Chaplain's, and then left the armory.

When the men have been paid off and other necessary business has been transacted, they will receive a thirty days' furlough. Until then they must remain at the armory.

ROUGH RIDERS CELEBRATING.

They Take Possession of the Tenderloin and Have a Good Time—Mascot Eagle in the Park.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders held possession of the city yesterday, although their numbers were depleted by about three score on account of an excursion given for their benefit by the Copper Queen Mining Company of Arizona and by as many more who started west en route for their homes. They were most picturesquely abundant in the vicinity of the Hoffman House. They held forth there the entire day, and accordingly crowds were attracted to that spot. They turned the heart of New York into the heart of the wild West, and the most decorous fell in with the spirit of the atmosphere and the lingo of the plains.

Some of the boys had tales of woe to tell, though they did not tell them woefully. Tom McDonald found himself the centre of an admiring group, who slapped his back and fell on his neck in such a manner that he thought that he was in truth a hero. People seemed to think they owned the Rough Rider, and when Tom finally broke away he found that they had in fact appropriated $74 in cash and a ticket to his home, at Muskogee, Indian Territory. "Long Bill" was conspicuous in the crowd about the Hoffman House by the spurs he insisted on wearing.

Fifteen of the Rough Riders, led by S. A. Kennedy, went to Central Park in the morning with the big golden eagle the regiment had presented to Col. Roosevelt, and which had been the regiment's mascot during the war. The men handed Superintendent Smith the following note:

This is the golden eagle (the Indians call it "War Eagle") which the Rough Riders had as their mascot. Just at this moment I have no place to keep him. Will you keep him for me? I will arrange the terms later.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The eagle was placed in the cage with the others, and so great was his size that he towered above the other eagles in the cage, who seemed to be afraid of him. Pretty soon an acquaintance was struck up between the Rough Rider eagle and one of the others. A minute later all the others were near the big golden eagle, and there seemed to be a friendly feeling among them. One of the Rough Riders insisted that the late mascot was telling his companions about the fight at Santiago.

Rough Riders were of course in evidence throughout the Tenderloin, and some of them had stories other than those of Santiago to tell before the Police Magistrates. One, Charles L. Dolan, had spent the preceding evening in a West Twenty-eighth Street saloon, where someone dared him to fire his revolver. Dolan tried his marksmanship on a chandelier. When arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning he presented a letter signed by Col. Roosevelt recommending him for promotion to a First Lieutenancy. The Magistrate lectured him, expressing the hope that he would be as good a citizen as he had been a soldier, and then discharged him.

Sanford J. Lane, a Rough Rider from the Indian Territory, and stopping at the Gilsey House, reported to the police last night the loss of a gold watch, diamond-set in the back, valued at $400, and $800 in cash. He says he was robbed somewhere in the Tenderloin, but had not the slightest idea where. He said he did not care a picayune for the money, but wanted to recover the watch, as it was a keepsake. The detectives promised to look for it.

Nearly all the Rough Riders at the Hoffman House wore badges bearing the device, "Roosevelt for Governor." The bar tenders could not serve thirst quenchers fast enough to satisfy the cavalrymen and their numerous friends. There were men there of all branches of the service, sailors from the Oregon, negro cavalrymen, and Michigan and Massachusetts volunteers, and many others in worn uniforms of blue or brown. When the excitement was at its highest a fight started, because some young man accused a Rough Rider of not paying for his drink.

Dr. Frank Donaldson, the Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, has requested that all sick Rough Riders in city hospitals send their names to him at the Hoffman House, in order that provision may be made for their care.

LILLIAN RUSSELL AND POKER.

Signor Perugini Tells What Caused the Separation Between the Actress and Himself.

Master in Chancery Washington B. Williams took testimony in Chancery, Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday in the divorce suit brought by John Chatterton, known on the stage as Signor Perugini, against Lillian Russell, who has also brought a countersuit against her husband. Miss Russell's interests were looked after by James G. Minturn of Hoboken, while Mr. Chatterton was represented by Messrs. Redding, Wall & Greef. Mr. Chatterton was the first witness called. He testified that he and Miss Russell were married in Hoboken in January, 1894, by Justice Moller, and lived together in New York four months. They lived happily, he said, until they went on the road.

"We had a very successful tour," continued Mr. Chatterton "and everything was pleasant until we reached Philadelphia, when my wife rebelled against all authority on my part. She used to return to our hotel after the performance, and insisted on playing draw poker in the morning."

"Who did she play poker with?" asked Mr. Minturn.

"Oh, with other members of the company," replied Mr. Chatterton. "I demanded that that sort of conduct should stop, but she refused to listen to me and said she would do as she pleased. We had many quarrels in consequence, and as a result my wife left me and went to another hotel. We continued to perform together, however. On one occasion I received more applause than she did, and it was with difficulty that she was prevented from breaking the contract on that account."

Witness said that he made several efforts to effect a reconciliation, but his wife would not listen to him. He also wrote to her, but she never replied.

"I have not seen her for four years," said Mr. Chatterton in conclusion, "nor have I heard from her, except through friends."

Digby Bell testified that he was a friend of the couple, and had interested himself to bring about a reconciliation between them. His efforts were useless. As an evidence of this he said that when Chatterton and Miss Russell concluded their engagement at Newark she said, as the curtain went down for the last time: "Thank Heaven! that's the end of the ordeal; the end of him."

Subsequently, at Buffalo, he said to Miss Russell that he hoped to see her and Chatterton living together again. She said he never would.

Miss Ellsworth testified that she met Miss Russell a year after the separation, and told her she occasionally met Mr. Chatterton.

"'Well,' said Miss Russell, 'the next time you can tell him he can go to the devil, and that I will never live with him again.'"

The hearing will be continued next Thursday.

Mr. Chatterton's suit is based on the grounds of desertion; Miss Russell's countersuit alleges cruelty.

SEAMEN REFUSED TO SAIL.

They Said the Crew Were Half Landlubbers and So Mutinied.

There was a sort of opera bouffe mutiny yesterday on a vessel down the bay, and, according to one of the reports, the mutineers were subdued by the use of sabres in the hands of the mates. They don't as a rule carry sabres on merchantmen, and this mutiny, such as it was, occurred on the merchant ship Queen Margaret, a four-masted Britisher, Capt. Faulkner, loaded with case oil for Hongkong, and lying at anchor preparatory to sailing off Liberty Island.

Inquiry developed the fact that a crew had been put aboard Thursday night. When morning broke about half of the men were dissatisfied with the other half. The first half characterized the other half as made up of common landlubbers. In consequence the seasoned salts complained, but the ship was undermanned, and they refused to perform the first requisite for getting under way—weighing anchor. The tug William J. McCaldin, which was to tow the ship to an offing, put some extra men aboard to help out, and the anchor was raised. The tow then proceeded, but Capt. Faulkner changed his mind when off Robbins Reef, and again dropped the anchor, to wait till the storm in the forecastle should blow over.

Whitney & Co., the agents, said that they guessed it was nothing serious, as the Captain had not sent up any report. He would probably wait till the men had "sobered up" after their stay ashore.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Anderson was celebrated at their home, 1,059 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Anderson is well known among the hat merchants of this country. He was one of the pioneers in that line in Manhattan, and was engaged in business in this city for nearly half a century. He retired from business several years ago.

The Port Victor Arrives.

The United States transport Port Victor, Capt. Brickley, which left Santiago Sept. 10, arrived in port last night and anchored in Quarantine. She brought eleven passengers and twelve pouches of mail. Among the passengers were Major Giborga of the Cuban Army, Francis Huan, George Delagroix, Capt. J. Mather, and Dr. Athy.

VALUE OF VACATION SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Stewart Says the Record Has Been Gratifying—Room in the High Schools.

A statement of the cost of maintaining the ten vacation schools during the Summer has been completed, with results that Superintendent Stewart says are very gratifying. The apportionment for these schools was $15,000. The statement shows that the expenses have been $14,131.

"The good these schools did," said Mr. Stewart, "is almost inestimable. The number of juvenile arrests during the time the schools were in session was diminished by 50 per cent. The number of accidents was correspondingly lessened. The fact that the children had occupation and also that playgrounds were provided for them is the reason for this admirable showing."

A number of children's clubs have been formed in various parts of the city, and some of them have made application to Mr. Stewart to be allowed the privilege of meeting in the schoolrooms. One club on the east side has 5,000 boy members. The use of schoolrooms will be granted in a number of instances.

The specimens of the work done by the pupils of the vacation schools are to be bound into book form and used as a standard of excellence by which the next year's work will be judged. Letters have been sent to the School Superintendents all over the country, asking for suggestions.

Superintendent Jasper has completed his school-visiting list. The Superintendents are divided into groups of two each, and schools in all parts of the city are assigned to each group. In this way the teachers have the benefit of two Superintendents instead of one, as was formerly the case.

Dr. Marble said yesterday that while there were pupils who were unable to get into the high schools, there is room for 75 or 100 more at the mixed school in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and at the annex in One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Several additional teachers have been added to the corps of instructors employed at the training school. Miss Caldwell, one of the assistant supervisors of music; Miss Ransom, supervisor of drawing, and Miss Nicholai, instructor in physical culture, are to spend two and a half hours of each week at the training school.

AN ARTIST TRIES SUICIDE.

John Charles Collins, Once Well-to-Do, Is Driven to Desperation by Poverty.

John Charles Collins, sixty-three years old, an artist, driven to desperation by poverty, attempted suicide in his room, on the top floor of the five-story tenement, at 17 Bleecker Street, Thursday by taking opium. He was found unconscious by his wife, Kate, when she returned from work at 7 o'clock in the evening, and she, not knowing what was the matter with her husband, labored until 4 o'clock yesterday morning trying to revive him. She then called a policeman, who sent the unconscious man to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is said that he may recover.

Mrs. Collins said that her husband was the son of a wealthy merchant. Thirty years ago she was employed as a servant by the family, when young Collins fell in love with her and married her, despite the opposition of his parents. The artist prospered at times, some of his pictures, his wife said, selling for as much as $1,500. For some time past they had been in poor circumstances, and were forced to live in the garret of the tenement, paying $2 a month for their wretched room. All their personal property had been pawned to buy food, and nothing was left but a bed, a chair, and her husband's easel. Her husband had been despondent for some time, and had threatened to kill himself. The old couple had had thirteen children, but all are now dead.

The artist had painted a picture, which he called "Lights and Shadows." The picture told the story of a little child dying in an attic, while its mother watched by its bedside. The dying child was the likeness of the artist's favorite daughter, and the watching mother's face was that of his wife. The attic represented the miserable apartment in which he and his wife lived. He had intended to hang the picture in the Academy of Design, and hoped to be able to sell it for a good sum. Two weeks ago he was forced to pawn it for $20, but redeemed it a few days later, and again pledged it for $10 with a picture dealer, whose name Mrs. Collins does not know.

Thursday he was served with a dispossess notice, as he had been unable to pay his last month's rent. Mrs. Collins had been going out as a washwoman, trying to earn enough money to support herself and husband, but she was unable to procure steady employment.

THE CORNELL PERJURY CASE.

The Examination Is Continued Before Magistrate Flammer.

The examination in the case of Amelia J. Cornell, defendant on a charge of perjury, arising out of a proceeding to annul a marriage, in which Mrs. Lillian Allen Reynolds-Klopman figured, was continued before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Lawyer Charles L. Brooke, who is assisting Vernon M. Davis in prosecuting the case in behalf of Guy H. Reynolds, was placed on the stand. In answer to a question from Lawyer Steinhardt, who represents the defendant, Mr. Brooke stated that he called at the house of Miss Alta Edie on June 29, 1897, and found Irene Allen, Mrs. Klopman's sister, and her mother there with Miss Edie. He said that he congratulated Miss Allen on her resolve to tell the truth in the case. The result of the interview with Miss Allen was incorporated by him in an affidavit, which was signed by her. He promised Miss Allen that he would protect her sister, Mrs. Klopman, so far as he could, since it was Mrs. Cornell whom it was aimed to punish for perjury. The witness said he could recall but one interview with these persons.

Lawyer Steinhardt then stated that it was at the place that a plot was hatched up between the parties to convict Mrs. Cornell of perjury. The statement was followed by a wordy wrangle between the lawyers. The witness refused to say where he obtained the letters introduced as evidence in previous hearings on the ground that this was a privileged matter between lawyer and client. Lawyer Steinhardt appealed to Magistrate Flammer, who upheld the witness.

Guy H. Reynolds, the complainant, then took the stand, and related his attempts in 1895 to find the Rev. Charles Sidney Dudley, who was alleged to have married him to Mrs. Klopman in 1888. At this point the examination was adjourned until Oct. 5.

Yesterday afternoon Magistrate Flammer received a letter from Lawyer Brooke asking him to direct Lawyer Steinhardt to file with the Magistrate a copy of his accusation, which purported to charge Brooke with having been a party to a conspiracy to convict an innocent woman of perjury, in order that the matter might be laid before the Appellate Division. Magistrate Flammer said that he did not see his way clear to proceed in such a case.

SCAFFOLD FALLS; ONE KILLED.

Three Other Men Injured While at Work on a Building.

One man was instantly killed and three were injured by the falling of a wooden scaffold yesterday noon at Intervale Avenue and Home Street. The man killed was John Kearns, forty-seven years old, of 180 Prospect Avenue. The injured men are John O'Rourke, 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, broken leg, taken to Fordham Hospital; Joseph Seery, 5 Sterling Place, Yonkers, concussion of the brain and bruises, taken home; John Dorman, 785 Elton Avenue, broken leg, taken home.

The scaffold was built at the third story of a new five-story building. The four men were at work, with a lot of mortar and bricks beside them. The weight of the men and materials was too much for the scaffold.

The owners of the building are Bowman Brothers of 1,251 Stebbins Avenue. John Lynch of 200 Third Avenue, who built the scaffold, was arrested. He told Magistrate Wentworth that he was simply a laborer under the foreman, a bricklayer named James McGovern, and he was discharged. the police set out to arrest McGovern. He was found at his home, 667 Union Avenue, last night, and was locked up in the Morrisania Station.

Gen. and Mrs. Earle Return.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle have returned from the "Barracks," Normandie, N. J., to Earle Cliff, Washington Heights.

NINTH REGIMENT ARRIVES

Officers and Men Come Home from Chickamauga in Good Condition.

THE 109TH ACTS AS ESCORT

Twenty-six Sick Men Are Brought in on a Hospital Train and Are Conveyed to Their Homes and City Hospitals.

In high spirits and, with few exceptions, looking hale and hearty, the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, 950 strong, of whom 35 were officers, arrived in a special train of three sections at the West Thirtieth Street Station of the New York Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon, from the camp at Chickamauga. An early morning train had brought twenty-six sick men, who were landed at the Grand Central Station.

Four of the sick men were in a serious condition and were taken to the Presbyterian, New York, and Bellevue Hospitals, while the other twenty-two, after having had their first wants attended to by the Red Cross Society, at the station, were removed to their homes or to the temporary hospital in the library of the Ninth Regiment Armory. With the main body of the regiment were only five men who were ailing, and one of these became so ill on the way to the armory that he had to be carried on a stretcher.

Preparations to receive the regiment had been in progress all morning at the armory in Fourteenth Street, where the members of the One Hundred and Ninth had been ordered to assemble at 1 o'clock. Long before that time, however, the officers of that regiment were on hand, and, assisted by the committee of the Society of New England Women, had made all necessary arrangements for the reception of the arrivals from the South. All fears of friction between the Colonel of the Ninth and the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth were dispelled when Col. Japha received a telegram from Lieut. Col. Kirkland dated Albany, at 10 o'clock, which read: "Col. Greene perfectly agreeable with your arrangements. Make the reception grand." Orderlies were hastily dispatched to round up as many men of the One Hundred and Ninth as possible, and nearly 500 of them were on hand early to take part in the parade.

This turn of the affair over which a disturbance had been feared was due to the visit of a committee from the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment to Albany, which saw Col. Greene, the commanding officer of the Ninth, and talked very plainly to him concerning the telegram he sent Col. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth, which practically declined the proffered escort of the home men. The officers and men of the One Hundred and Ninth were much wrought up over the matter, and were determined to parade. Col. Greene, it is said, received the committee coldly, and said that he was not responsible for the telegram, as he had only acted according to the wishes of the Board of Officers of the Ninth. Col. Greene was told by the committee that the One Hundred and Ninth desired to honor the Ninth, and that if he had any personal grievance against any officers, it was not the time to seek revenge, but that all efforts should be used toward peace and a royal welcome to the Ninth, and that he could make his fight later. Col. Greene then, it is said, told the committee he would accept the escort of the Ninth.

Throng at the Armory.

A great crowd had gathered in front of the armory when the One Hundred and Ninth marched out, headed by a military band and the Ninth Regiment Veterans' Association.

Until the last moment it was not definitely known where the Ninth would be landed. Information came to Col. Japha that a bulletin had been posted at the Grand Central Station that the trains would stop at Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue. He at once telephoned to the offices of the New York Central and learned that the Ninth would be taken to the West Thirtieth Street station. In consequence of the ensuing delay the escort arrived at the station ten minutes after the first battalion had disembarked.

The soldiers had hoped to be landed at the Grand Central Station, and when at Spuyten Duyvil they learned that they were to go to the freight yards there was a storm of protest. In the ensuing confusion about half a dozen men made their way to the engine and threatened to take possession of the cab. They declared they had wired their friends to meet them at the Forty-second Street station, and insisted on being taken there. Cooler heads prevented further trouble, and the train went on to its destination without delay.

The second and third sections arrived before 5 o'clock, and as soon as the men could form ranks the start for the armory was made. The Ninth Regiment Band, which had come up on the first section, led the line of march, and after the regiment came the military band engaged by the One Hundred and Ninth, the Veterans' Association, under Col. Hussey, and the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. In this formation the parade was made from West Thirty-second Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, through to Fourteenth Street, and to the armory.

A Warm Welcome.

Great crowds lined the sidewalks throughout the line of march, and the men were greeted with cheers and shouts of welcome. At Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue the crowd was so great that the soldiers had to fight their way through, and the entrance to the armory had to be cleared several times by sentries and policemen before a passage could be made.

At the armory all was in readiness to receive the men. Large tables, draped with American flags and loaded with sandwiches, fruits, and all sorts of delicacies, were placed on the drill floor, while about thirty women stood ready to serve coffee and tea to the soldiers. The officers were served in the gymnasium. The galleries were filled with men, women, and children, and no sooner had the first soldier set his foot inside the armory than the whole place rang with cheers and became a sea of waving flags and handkerchiefs. The friends and relatives of the boys at once surged to the floor and the soldiers were showered with caresses.

The meeting between Col. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth and Col. Greene of the Ninth seemed cordial, but the latter took no notice of the officers who had resigned from the Ninth and had been assigned for duty to Col. Japha's command. When seen in reference to the charges of arrogance and cruel treatment made against him by Major Lorigan, Capt. Timpkins, Lieut. Leonhardi and other officers who had left him at Chickamauga, Col. Greene said:

"I am not yet ready to make a statement on this subject. I have issued orders to all my officers not to talk for publication, and that includes myself. When the time comes I will have a good deal to say in reference to these charges, and will tell the whole story from beginning to end. As for the condition of the regiment, it speaks for itself. We came back 950 strong. We left 1,300 strong. Twenty-six sick men came here this morning in a hospital train, fifteen were left behind at Chickamauga, twenty-two are dead, and about 300 are home on furloughs. I took advantage of the order of the War Department which allowed me to give a thirty days' furlough to all sick men, or men who were convalescing, and I took men who had already returned to duty after being sick out of the ranks and sent them home on leave. This accounts for our depleted ranks, but I can safely say that we came back in as good, if not in better, condition than any other regiment in camp."

Officers' Opinions Differ.

As far as could be learned the officers of the Ninth are pretty well divided as far as their opinion of Col. Greene's conduct is concerned. None would allow his name to be used, but some spoke in high terms of the Colonel's soldierly qualities, while others said he lacked tact and kindness in dealing with his men, and adhered merely to regulations without making allowances for the men's condition. Sentiment in the ranks is also divided.

The bitterest complaints, however, were made against Major Hubbard, the Surgeon of the regiment. The bulk of the work of the Medical Department, the men declare, devolved upon Assistant Surgeon Wilson, who did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings, but could not handle the large number of cases that were brought to his attention.

The men refused to be quoted at present. They declare they would wait until they were mustered out, and then would speak their minds freely. All were disgusted with their camp experience, however, and said they would sooner stand a court-martial with the certainty of conviction and imprisonment than return to that pesthole at Chickamauga Park.

It was late in the evening before the armory was cleared. The men were compelled to hold impromptu receptions until nearly 9 o'clock, and then they hurried away to their homes to remain until called upon to appear at the mustering out ceremony.

All the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers wore the regulation blue uniform, the same in which they had sweltered under the Georgia sun and which caused them no little inconvenience in the warm weather of yesterday, while all the commissioned officers had cool khaki uniforms.

NINE LOST IN A SHIPWRECK.

Schooner Alice C. Jordan Run Down by the Steamship Gloucester Off Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The steamship Gloucester, Capt. F. M. Howes, of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which arrived here this forenoon from Baltimore, reports that at 1:30 o'clock this morning she collided with the fishing schooner Alice C. Jordan of Gloucester, off Martha's Vineyard, and that nine of the Jordan's crew were drowned. Capt. Jeremiah H. Warren and six of the crew were saved and brought here on the Gloucester, which, with the exception of the loss of her foretop, escaped injury.

The names of the drowned are Harry H. Gow of Gloucester, —— Scott of the Provinces, a brother of Capt. John Scott of Gloucester; James H. Russell of Gloucester, Jeremiah Ryan, Gloucester; Charles Smith, Gloucester; Maurice Monson, and Henry Parker.

Those saved were Capt. Jeremiah H. Warren, Gorham W. Parson, Joseph Pitts, Norman M. Isaacs, H. C. Carey, J. C. Haydon, and Haron Butland.

The steamer sailed from Baltimore on her regular trip to this city, touching at Norfolk, which port she left Wednesday night. When north of Cottage City she crashed into the schooner, which had sailed across her bows. The schooner was cut down to the water's edge and sank before nine of the crew, who were asleep below, could reach the deck. Six others and the Captain were rescued by the Gloucester's men.

The boats of the Gloucester searched for a long time for traces of the missing men, but nothing more was seen of them, and the vessel resumed her voyage to this port.

Capt. Warren, describing the collision, said:

"The weather was perfectly clear, although the sky was overcast, and the approach of the steamer was noticed by the lookout fully twenty minutes before she crashed into us. The schooner kept to her course, believing that the steamer would pass her in safety, but, as she came nearer it was seen that a collision was inevitable, and those on deck shouted a warning to those below.

"The Gloucester struck the schooner with fearful force nearly in the centre of the port bow and cut into her fully a third of her breadth. Joseph Pitts, Jeremiah Ryan, and I were on the deck when the vessels came together. Ryan was killed by a falling spar from the steamer.

"Four of the other five men saved were asleep in the after part of the vessel. With the exception of one man, H. C. Carey, every man in the forecastle went down. Carey says that three of them were killed in their bunks when the steamer cut into the side of the vessel. The other five men made frantic efforts to escape, but could not reach the deck before the vessel filled and plunged to the bottom."

Capt. Warren, although he blames the steamer for the collision, said he was grateful to Capt. Howes, the officers, crew, and passengers for their kind treatment of himself and crew.

The Alice C. Jordan was built in Essex in 1883, and was owned by William H. Jordan of Gloucester. She registered 86 tons gross, was 80 feet in length, and 22 feet beam.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

Collections for July Amounted to $27,804,573—Returns from Special Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The monthly statement of the collection of internal revenue shows that during the month of July the total receipts amounted to $27,804,573, a net increase, as compared with July, 1897, of $8,381,710.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $8,294,253; increase, $156,858.
Tobacco, $3,444,877; increase, $999,362.
Fermented liquors, $7,352,821; decrease, $1,405,977.
Oleomargarine, $185,504; increase, $75,656.
Special taxes as follows: Bankers, $2,089,500; billiard rooms, $94,430; brokers, stocks, bonds, &c., $79,700; brokers, commercial, $45,820; brokers, Custom House, $1,590; pawnbrokers, $18,298; bowling alleys, $18,235; circuses, $4,500; other exhibitions, $3,699; theatres, &c., $9,691. Total special taxes, $2,365,333.

Miscellaneous, $6,140,476, the principal item of which is documentary and proprietary stamps, $6,133,695.

The statement shows a decrease of $1,490,760 in the receipts from beer. This decrease is accounted for by withdrawals of beer from warehouses to avoid the increase in the tax. These withdrawals were futile inasmuch as beer will be assessed the amount of the stamp tax when offered for sale. The returns for August probably will show a corresponding increase.

MRS. W. B. KEEP DIVORCED.

Wife of the Northwestern Railway's Counsel Secures a Separation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Mrs. W. B. Keep, wife of the attorney of the Northwestern Railway, obtained a divorce here to-day, the grounds being infidelity and desertion. Two witnesses were introduced to prove the charges.

The bill says they were married in October, 1891, at Milwaukee. Mrs. Keep was Edith Frances of San Francisco, and inherited considerable money just previous to her marriage. She met Mr. Keep here in 1890, and their marriage created considerable excitement among the friends of the bridegroom. In 1891 Mr. Keep made a sensation by assaulting S. Miller Kent, an actor, who was then playing at the Columbia Theatre here, claiming that Kent was too attentive to Mrs. Keep.

In 1893 Mr. Keep sued for divorce, claiming to have married Mrs. Keep in New York in December, 1891. He charged her with cruelty and attempting his life at the Holland House, New York. Since then their married life has been most unhappy. About two months ago he placed his household goods with an auctioneer for sale, but they were attached by a New York dressmaker for a bill of $800. Mr. Keep is the son of a former Vice President of the Northwestern Railway.

CHEAPER STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Consumers Will Benefit by Post Office Department's New Contract.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The contract recently made by the Post Office Department for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, will, as calculated by Third Assistant Postmaster Merritt, save the consumers of these articles at least $1,000,000 a year.

There is a very marked difference between the prices which will go into effect Jan. 1 next and those which prevail under the present contract. Among the twenty different kinds of envelopes and wrappers to be supplied are five which are more generally used than the others. Commercial size envelopes are among these. The present contract price per 1,000 is $1.60, and there has been a reduction of 40 cents per 1,000 on them. On extra letter size, there will be a reduction of 60 cents per 1,000. Extra letter size for inclosing circulars will be $1.06 per 1,000, a reduction of 8 cents.

The price of newspaper wrappers, $1 per $1,000, will remain the same, but legal size wrappers will be 96 cents lower, the present price being $2.16 per 1,000.

Trenton Woman Wants a Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—A bill was filed this afternoon in the Court of Chancery by Hannah M. Cochran against her husband, Andrew Cochran, proprietor of the Ironside Pottery, at Bordentown, asking for a divorce. In her bill Mrs. Cochran charges her husband with infidelity and names as co-respondent Tryphena Murphy of this city. The Cochrans were married in 1875 and have resided together in this city until a short time ago. Mrs. Cochran asks for the custody of their two children, and also that a proper allowance for the support of herself and children be awarded.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

FIRST IRISH IMMIGRANT CAT.

Mrs. O'Sullivan Couldn't Leave Tabby Behind, She Said.

A bag and a tabby cat were the possessions brought by Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan over the ocean with her on the steamship Servia. They all came from Ballybunnion, County Kerry, Ireland, where Mrs. O'Sullivan's ancestors have lived for generations.

But the new generations, her children and grandchildren, are growing up in the New World, and, as she was growing feeble, she said that at last she too was obliged to say good-bye to the cabin and find rest for her last days among those who would care for her. She hated to leave the old place, she said, and as for the kitten she couldn't part with that, and so it came along with her, the first immigrant Irish cat that has been passed through the Barge Office.

St. John's Hospital in Need of Funds.

The Rev. Albert C. Bunn, rector and Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, has issued an appeal for $10,000 for the hospital, which is in urgent need of funds. The hospital was put to much additional expense in doubling its accommodations to care for sick soldiers. Checks may be sent to the Treasurer, Frank L. Townsend, Brooklyn Trust Company, or direct to St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn.

Soldiers Seeking Work.

Secretary Mildenberg of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee is endeavoring to secure suitable employment for the men recently mustered out of the various branches of the military service, and asks employers desiring men to communicate with him at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.



Here's the difference between a tailor and a retailer:

If you can afford a first-rate tailor and a first-rate price for a first-rate suit, there's a certain satisfaction in it; if you can't afford a first-rate tailor, there's no satisfaction and a decided waste of money, to say nothing of time, in a second, third or fourth-rate tailor.

We are retailers.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Stores closed at six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. **IOLANTHE.** 2d Successful Year. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. Evs., 8:15. 1,000 Res'd Seats, 25c., 50c. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. NEXT WEEK, "DOROTHY."

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30. CHARLES COGHLAN—THE ROYAL BOX

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. STUART ROBSON in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, —THE MEDDLER.—

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON. Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. DAZZLING SURPRISES. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day. Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.

KIRALFY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN OUR NAVAL VICTORIES Last Night Sat., Sept. 24.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. DENMAN THOMPSON IN THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Evenings, 8:15.

Koster & Bial's MUSIC HALL. Adm.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

SOMETHING MORE THAN AN INDEMNITY.

We have reason to be glad that a Spaniard, not an American, made the suggestion, while the war was at its height, that hard-pressed Spain had yet a reservoir of incalculable wealth in her treasures of art and literature. The wise patriotism of the remark will not bear scrutiny, but it happens to have done no harm, and the attention which it has attracted to Spain's literary and artistic possessions has been as THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week showed, both interesting and instructive. Until a few years ago, when what is called "the Mediterranean trip" came into popularity, Spain had been off the route of tourist travel, and, while everybody could talk of the Tribuna in Florence, the Louvre, or the Pitti Palace, one heard few reminiscent ejaculations regarding the Royal Gallery at Madrid. The war was an interruption to travel, of course, and the fervid patriot who talked of selling manuscripts and pictures that Spain might fight a little longer did a better service than he guessed, and probably better than he can appreciate, for his country. There was danger that, with the war's close, and the wide awakening to the nation's mediaevalism, there would have been a tendency to put her out of mind. The jog to memory that in certain such truly cultured possessions as art and books she has wealth immeasurable thus came opportunely and with good results.

But when the remark was made there was one New York paper which quickly took it up. Running over the two thousand paintings that are in the gallery on the Prado and arranging the old masters in groups, it tried the hopeless task of putting a value on the collection. It named $300,000,000 as "cheap for the lot at auction," and followed up the commercial estimate with the declaration that Uncle Sam might do well to accept from impoverished Spain an indemnity in "art goods." Events moved rapidly; Uncle Sam did not ask for millions, having fought for liberty not lucre, and the idea, with whose bare statement there was little sympathy, passed into ancient history.

Yet there really is something to recommend the thought, as a thought and nothing more. No doubt, in the histories which are some day coming, we would seem to have been mean in robbing Spain of her art treasures, but we should have always the excuse that they came to us as the fortune of a righteous war. Perhaps that doesn't sound like a good excuse, but it explains why many of the choicest treasures of the Louvre are where they are, and yet no one thinks of criticising France for owning them—and few even remember how she got them. As for the character of the wars, there is no comparison. If the paintings thus had come to us, we could have built a gallery in Washington suitably to house them, and what a trophy of victory it would have made! A fine school of art would have grown up alongside of this National gallery, for such a collection is an inspiration in itself, and it wouldn't be necessary for our aspiring art students to go to Paris and our successful artists to expatriate themselves and their work. They would have something beautiful to look at here at home. And the popular art idea would receive that refinement and education which, under our breath, we can admit that it sadly needs. But even before we had grown to appreciate the beauty of the old masters and art for art's sake, we should be traveling to Washington to see the Prado collection. We should want to do that much glorying, and great hordes of us, marching into the gallery prepared to "remember the Maine," would come out wonderfully refined and softened and remembering things a deal more creditable, now that the Maine has been avenged, and things which would make us more valuable to our country.

It is all an idle dream now, but, considering it quite impersonally, would it not have been in keeping with the historic drift of civilization that the rich young giant of the West should take not money, but art, from its vanquished and worn-out European foe? The years have clearly brought an improvement in the morale of "the course of civilization."

COURTESY AND COPYRIGHT.

Experience has shown that the present copyright law leaves much to be desired. The fact that the State itself does not take action unless the delinquency is directed against itself has been often adversely criticised by publishers. The State stands ready to expound the law, but it does not take the initiative in prosecuting a delinquent where the action is directed against a private citizen.

Of course it would be impossible for a bureau of plagiarism to be established where forthcoming books might be condemned because the ideas therein were found not to be original. In this matter there seems to be no way but that the injured party must first make complaint. Not so with titles, however. An alphabetical list could easily be kept by the Librarian of Congress; should a duplicate title claim copyright, those interested could readily be informed that the title they proposed was already under the protection of the law and that a duplicate could not be issued except through permission of the original holders.

Publishers in America seem to be very courteous toward one another in regard to plagiarizing titles. They usually refrain from duplicating if requested not to do so. During the late war when there appeared to be a call for books patriotic, L. C. Page & Co. of Boston brought out a volume edited and collected by R. L. Paget and called "Poems of Patriotism." Sixteen years ago Prof. Brander Matthews edited a volume with a similar title for Charles Scribner's Sons, a new edition of which has just been published. The Scribners objected, we are informed, to L. C. Page & Co. employing their title "Poems of Patriotism." Nevertheless, the Paget book appeared and seems to have been well received. Thus it appears that a purely ethical question has been raised, which some persons think should be codified.

SIX BOOKS OF VERSE.

Bliss Carman and Charles G. D. Roberts Among the Authors.

Reviewed for The New York Times by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

When Matthew Arnold prophesied that the poet's art is not to die, and (to use his own words) asserted that "the future of poetry is immense," he might have meant that there will be no end of it in quantity. But it was in no spirit of levity that he put forth his famous dictum. What he intended to predict was that no advance of science or prevalence of Philistinism will ever make poetry an obsolete thing. There may be periods of decadence, intervals in which no great singer appears, but the lyre itself will not go unstrung or unstruck. It will perennially have its devotees who must be heard and who will give an anchor to hope and wing to future aspiration.

There has been a noticeable trait in the evolution of modern verse that one only needs to go back one generation to see. If you take up any ante-bellum anthology or book of poems (of course it is the civil war I refer to) you will see that in the main what Emerson calls the "what" is much more noticeable in them than the "how." The message to be given—the story of the lyric, so to speak—was more than its form. Poets of acquired fame in the early days (though some of their fame may already have faded or become dim) are surpassed in technique every day now by writers of verse not currently known who appear in our literary weeklies and magazines. The older poems at least said something, in a forthright way, while the newer style makes a parade of subtlety and polished form, and sometimes tortuous ambiguity, which last quality is supposed to certificate the work as highly original.

This reversion from sturdy matter to this manner is carrying a good purpose too far. Form is a right goal to strive after, and the perfection of it is greatly to be desired if the thought it embodies is not left emasculate. But to have literary gymnastics merely in poetry, with no mental contents under them, is like having a concert of exercises in music to show expert fingering where no mental scheme or resolved harmony follows.

With young and immature versifiers color and epithet are sought, as if (after Ruskin's image) to throw a bucket of paint against the wall is to make a picture.

These remarks, however—preliminary mainly—concern our modern poets in general, and are not pointed at any one or more of them in particular. They are merely proffered because the general trend of modern poetry suggests them. Poets of power will not be snuffed out even if they have been a trifle colored by the hue of their time.

"By the Aurelian Wall," by Mr. Bliss Carman, is what we have all now learned to expect when a book appears from his quick and cultured pen—a series of faithfully written lyrics full of rare and surprising expression. Delicacy of outline like Fuseli's lines in art, fresh-phrased beauty, and an arrangement of story, circumstance, environment, and climax that has noticeable touch and finish. There should be human interest, too, in good poems—even a personal equation that is felt; and in Mr. Carman's cluster of poems here presented these qualities do not fail to appear.

They are poems sad of necessity; for who can remember Keats and Shelley and Stevenson, to say the least, among the eighteen epicedial titles here presented, without feeling the pathos in every couplet and quatrain? The poems are not shaped for separable passages, but I quote below from the one celebrating Keats:

"By the Aurelian Wall,
Where the long shadows of the centuries fall
From Caius Cestius' tomb,
A weary mortal seeking rest found room
For quiet burial,

"Leaving among his friends
A book of lyrics.
Such untold amends
A traveler might make
In a strange country, bidden to partake
Before he further wends;

"Who shyly should bestow
The foreign reed-flute they had seen him blow
And finger cunningly,
On one of the dark children standing by,
Then lift his cloak and go.

The child treasures the toy and makes wild music upon it.

"He learns the silver strain
Wherewith the ghostly houses of gray rain

*BY THE AURELIAN WALL, AND OTHER ELEGIES. By Bliss Carman. 18mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.
NEW YORK NOCTURNES AND OTHER POEMS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 18mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.
THE REVELATION OF ST. LOVE THE DIVINE. By F. B. Money Couth. Square 12mo. New York: John Lane.
THE SHRINE OF LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. By Lucien W. Rule. 18mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.
*TRIALOGUES. By William Griffith. 16mo. Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company. $1.
*PERENNIA. By Alice E. Henscom. Square 16mo. Cleveland: The Helman-Taylor Company.

And lovely valleys ring,
When the untroubled white throats make the Spring
A world without a stain;

"Then on his river reed,
With strange and unsuspected notes that plead
Of their own wild accord
For utterances no bird's throat could afford,
Lifts it to human need.
* * * * * * *
"But he can only tell
How the flute's whisper lures him with a spell,
Yet always just eludes
The lost perfection over which he broods,
And how he loves it well.

"Till all the countryside,
Familiar with his piping far and wide,
Has taken for its own
That weird enchantment down the evening blown—
Its glory and its pride.

"And so his splendid name,
Who left the book of lyrics and small fame
Among his fellows then,
Spreads through the world like Autumn—who
knows when?—
Till all the hillsides flame.

"Grand Pré and Margaree
Hear it upbruited from the arresting sea;
And the small Gaspareau,
Whose yellow leaves repeat it seem to know
A new felicity.

"Even the shadows tall,
Walking at sundown through the plain recall
A mound the grasses keep,
Where once a mortal came and found long sleep
By the Aurelian Wall."

The geography entwined in the penultimate stanza avouches Mr. Carman's Dominion relationship—and from the Dominion also has come to us Prof. C. G. D. Roberts. His "New York Nocturnes and Other Poems" seem to bring with their burden the crispness and clarity of the northern sky. This poet, too, has contributed much to American current poetry that has struck a high mark, and has made his name familiar wherever our best magazines are read. No exaction of the muse he disrespects, touching always aptly and smoothly the topic to which he turns. With him art obliges, and melody must have a proper part. In a brief lyric below we have a glimpse of his philosophy of

LIFE AND ART.

"Said Life to Art: 'I love thee best
Not when I find in thee
My very face and form expressed
With real fidelity.

"'But when thee my craving eyes
Behold continually
The mystery of my memories
And all I long to be.'"

The following poem he titles,

PRESENCE.

"Dawn like a lily lies upon the land
Since I have known the whiteness of your hand.
Dusk is more soft and more mysterious where
Breathes on my eyes the perfume of your hair.
Waves at your coming break in livelier blue;
And solemn woods are glad because of you.
Brooks of your laughter learn their liquid notes,
Birds to your voice attune their pleading throats.
Fields to your feet grow smoother and more green;
And happy blossoms tell where you have been."

Very timely at this date is—or soon will be—this lyric of

THE FALLING LEAVES.

"Lightly He blows, and at His breath they fall,
The perishing kindreds of the leaves; they drift,
Spent flames of scarlet, gold aerial,
Across the hollow year, noiseless and swift.
Lightly He blows, and countless as the falling
Of snow by night upon a solemn sea,
The ages circle down beyond recalling,
To strew the hollows of Eternity.
He sees them drifting through the spaces dim,
And leaves and ages are as one to Him."

"The Revelation of St. Love the Divine" is a poetic discourse on the tender sentiment by F. B. Money Coutts, who is an English writer of previous volumes in verse and prose. But it is a somewhat baffling book that he offers us on a propaganda that is but dimly defined. He writes with no lack of vigor, however, and hurls ascriptions and anathemas, respectively, with forthright directness on behalf of the right kind of love and the wrong kind of love, with much fault thrown in to indicate the damage that the State and the religious sentiment work upon the fascinating ideal which he struggles to picture. There is no end of heated ardor in his lines, and they are marked by a very strong virility of expression. Something in his manner suggests a flavor of Coventry Patmore, to whom also love was a commanding and captivating topic. But Patmore's touching grace and tenderness are wanting in this author. A few stanzas, showing Mr. Coutts's style, I copy below:

"Upbraid me not because I sing
Outside the violets and thyme;
I cannot keep within the ring
Where pretty poets pluck their rhyme,

"And twist gay garlands for the feast,
Believing that mere shape and hue
Ennoble man above the beast,
Or worms that know not what they do.

"The fairness of the flower is not
Within itself, but in the Mind
Its heavenly beauty is begot
By the Eternal Type behind.

"And so I count the humblest reed,
Toned to the stream of thought that flows
About the world an apter weed
For minstrels than the trellised rose."

After eulogizing art as the best thing in the world, the author, in concluding his rhymed thesis, doubts, as perhaps the reader of the poem will, whether he has made his opinions on Love clear, for he writes:

"I close: and yet I have not said
The things I give my life to say.
O subtle tint! O subtler shade!
O Glory! Still so far away!"

Of love also another poet—this time an American writer—makes his theme. "The Shrine of Love, and Other Poems," by Lucien V. Rule, is a sonnet sequence almost entirely, and in the main poem is that without exception. This title poem is divided into eight sections, and its great and dominant burden is the faithlessness of woman's love. The reiteration of epithets upon love's uncertainty and betrayal would furnish matter for a respectably large anthology of sorrow, and so the dedication of the book in six-line stanzas is to the "lonely lives" and souls who have been disappointed in love, or disappointed in not having a chance to be disappointed.

Except for the tiresome diffuseness and monotony of nearly one hundred and seventy sonnets, tied together in the title poem, where no particular variation of phrase or view is to be had, the effort Mr. Rule has put forth would obtain more credit. Without trying to follow the story set forth—which is helped out by brief prose interludes—I give here some of the sonnets that do not fail to strike the book's average line of merit:

"When my warm heart was wont to yearning woo
At Beauty's shrine for each slight smile she deigned
To give, I said: 'Were glorious love but gained,
The skies above would be forever blue!'
But of this love, alas! I little knew!
Each summit of affection, when attained,
Though rapturous it seems, still leaves me pained,
Another height near heaven looking to.
O soul elixir that ne'er satisfies,
Would all the notes of mating birds were mine,
That in our flight of music wild and sweet
To sing my adoration I might rise!
And yet what strain of melody divine
Could half the lover's bosom feels repeat?

"I wonder not that thy dark eyes desire
No more to sweetly seek and meet my own;
Nor that thou wishest now to be alone.
The tender sound of love's melodious lyre
Would strike thy spirit like a flame of fire.
Thou art a land from which the birds have flown
To find a fairer and more genial zone;
A sunset whose faint gleams no more inspire
With rapture, but harass with harsh unrest
And what am I? A hopeless wanderer
Among bare bowers, where birds no longer nest;
A weary and belated reveler
Amid sad, lonely halls from whence delight
And love and melody have winged their flight!"

In a sonnet on Page 68 occurs this line:

"My love shall hover like a seraphim."

Mr. Rule's lyrics and his Grecian and war verses are not equal to the best lines that precede them. This volume has some pleasing illustrations of nature, and it may be said if the author is young and studies with faithfulness the exactions of the muse, and especially to be reticent when nothing offers itself that demands expression, he may be able in the future to go a step higher on the poetical ladder.

In "Trialogues," by William Griffith, an attempt is made to outline certain phases of life or character to be found in our large cities, as the author informs us in his prefatory note. Three persons, Alan, Norman, and Giles, meet in the rooms of a public house in a Western city, and, in light, dramatic verse, throw back and forth light filaments of thought upon scenes in the street. They meet four times—in the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter—and usually close their talk with imbibitions of the foaming ale. Some poetic things are said of nature, and there are casual rhapsodies of sorrow. Even the growing fame of Alan, who is a poet is acclaimed or reported, for Norman says:

"I heard it in a London mart;
I heard it near Berlin, amid
The caravans, and in the heart,
The very heart of old Madrid.

"I heard men marvel as they praised
The mighty mother who, at last,
Brought forth and mightily upraised
A singer who could shame the past."

To which Alan replies:

"Yet in War's breath it doth suffice
To say that we who sing—alack!
Are but as foolish little flies
Blown in a dusty window crack."

Near the close of the last scene Giles, the third talker, sees an orchard,

"Wherein by many a spreading tree,
Beneath the blossoms' sway,
In sweet forgetfulness I see
The little children play.

"While vocalized, the air now shakes,
As, after waiting long
Beside her nest, the mother breaks
Into a world of song—

"Till gathering from far and near,
The wondrous lyrics ring,
With daffodils aroused to hear
The leaping laugh of Spring.

"For high the golden day has grown,
Where, with the darkness gone,
Around the lily stars are blown
The roses of the dawn."

"Perennia," by Miss (?) Alice E. Hanscom, is a carcanet of nature verse celebrating the months and some of the phases of the circling year. Her motto of overture reads as follows:

"Time, circling, slips from old to new,
Ever does Thought respond, pursue,
Follow the fleeting of the year,
With each fresh season reappear,
And breathe in broken echo-sound
Vibrations from the noiseless round."

A predominance of aspiration over perfect fulfillment is to be expected in a first book by a presumably young writer, but some of the author's fancies bring to us not a little of the breath of nature. I copy this on a well-known Spring flower:

"Little Hepatica
In the dim wood
Waits for the storm to pass
'Neath her gray hood;
Veils face and heart
Awaiting the sun,
Offers pure pearl tints
Then, one by one.
Storms could not win
What sun glances could,
Heart of Hepatica
In the dim wood."

In the following we have the author's treatment of the season nearest us, under a September title:

"With purple all the highways shine
To honor passers-by,
And spires of yellow drawn in line
Show princely courtesy.

"Soon will these tapers in the trees
Triumphal torches blaze,
And bronze and ruby at each breeze
Sprinkle the country ways.

"The heart should votive tapers burn
For wine and oil untold.
Yearly it may the truth discern
That beauty grows not old."

JOEL BENTON.

LONGFELLOW'S CUP OF TEA.

Some great writer once observed that every true poet must possess great femininity. The remark had an apt appropriateness as regards Longfellow's personality. The tenderness he let the world read through his poems was but a reflection of the gentle sympathy filling his heart for humanity. Women and sad-eyed children realized this trait of mother love that intertwined with the manly attributes of his nature. It was this femininity that caused him to preserve a courteous demeanor toward inquisitive strangers who bearded the poet in his den, when an ordinary man's stock of patience would soon have been exhausted and the Paul Prys sent about their business. It kept him affable, and even amused, when two long-limbed Westerners, garbed in linen dust coats to their heels, overtook him at his threshold one morning and eagerly inquired if Gen. Washington had not once made this house his headquarters. Longfellow replied in the affirmative, the travelers beamed with satisfaction, guide and note books were consulted, and the exterior of the house closely scrutinized. Then, as an afterthought, one of them asked who owned the place now. The poet replied that it belonged to a man of the name of Longfellow. The name fell on deaf ears; its magic was lost to the stranger.

"Longfellow—Longfellow," repeated the stranger, "I've not heard of him," and, dilating upon the pleasure of having seen Washington's headquarters, the linen dusters meandered down the path.

A touch of the feminine was also shown in Longfellow's interest in household affairs. Though his daughters were pattern housewives, certain details of the ménage appealed to him. The writer was lunching once with the family. Longfellow was at the head of the table, and before him stood the teapot, cream jug, &c.

"Did you ever see an old man presiding over the teapot?" he asked as he poured out a cup of the amber beverage that cheers, &c. "I always like to make the tea myself," he continued, "though most people consider that specially a woman's province."

But so well did our host perform his duties that no fine lady could have dispensed tea with more graceful hospitality.

When luncheon was over and Longfellow led his guests into the garden, the love he felt for the flowers, the reverence for the beauty and loveliness of nature shining in his eyes, transfiguring his speech, showed again the traits which the world deems belong more to gentle woman's nature. Sitting beneath the shade of his favorite tree, ("in the cathedral," as he called it,) one loves to recall him and to dwell upon the memory of this great poet, whose life overflowed with sweet kindliness, as his poetry did with tender beauty.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

Signor Falchi has just reported to the Academica dei Lincei the work carried out by him under the auspices of the Italian Government in the exploration of old Etruscan sites. In the ancient Vetulonia portions of the old city walls were found. Etruscan remains never are numerous, because there have been searchers in the remote past. Objects of domestic use are always rare. Signor Falchi has brought to light a necklace made up of small figures of some four-footed animal. But one find was of great interest. It was a terra cotta head of a woman, finely modeled, and bearing a fixed expression of dignity and scorn. It has been called a Niobe, and shows the best Greek influence. The head has found a place in the Etruscan Museum at Florence.

The death of a well-known etcher and lithographer, Félicien Rops, is announced. Some of Rops's lithographs, his recent ones, are highly prized by American collectors. Mr. Rops was born at Namur, and was in his sixty-ninth year. The subjects which suited Rops the best were not always in good taste, but he had great vigor and originality. As often as not his sketches had a political significance. His latest work was given over to illustrating low life in Paris, but, though he gave the traits of this debased existence, his pictures had never the quality of Gavarni. The liking for subjects of this character dates from very far back in Paris, and the master of it was Jacques Callot, who lived in the time of Louis XIII.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Carroll of Carrollton.*

The appearance of the present biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton is most timely, for there has never been a time when a greater amount of interest has been manifested in all things Revolutionary than at present. Those who are able to trace back lineage to some hero of the Revolution are thrice happy, and they stand envied by those less fortunate in this respect. Societies like the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution have awakened widespread interest in the military, political, and other figures that stand out prominently, and around and about Charles Carroll, the last of the signers whose biography has not hitherto been fully written, is clustered not a little of the romantic and the dramatic, which the author has seized upon and rendered into enduring historic prose. Among those who turn their attention to the collecting of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton's is placed as among those most readily obtained. He must, if such authorities be any guide, have written thousands of letters in the course of his long life. Charles Carroll's life may be divided roughly into three periods: Thirty years, more than half of them spent abroad, in preparation for the patriotic duties which awaited them; thirty years in the service of his State and country; and thirty years in scholarly retirement, where, as a close and interested observer of public events, he remained in touch with the outside world even to the last months of an unusually long earthly career. Charles Carroll has a long and honorable paternal Celtic pedigree. He was born at Annapolis Sept. 19, 1737, and at ten years of age young Charles the third was sent to school at the Jesuits' College of Bohemia, on Herman's Manor, in Maryland, where among his fellow-students were his cousin, John Carroll, afterward Archbishop of Baltimore, and Robert Brent of Virginia, who married a sister of John Carroll. From Bohemia the two Carrolls went together, in 1748, to St. Omer's, the famous Jesuit college at the town of the same name, in French Flanders. Charles Carroll remained here six years, and then went first to the College of French Jesuits at Rheims for a year, and afterward to the College of Louis le Grand, at Paris. He studied civil law at Bourges in 1753, returning to Paris again, where his father came over to visit him in 1757. He left Paris for London in this year and studied law at the Temple for three or four years. In 1765, at the age of twenty-eight, he returned to America. During this period, while Charles was in Paris and London, an interesting correspondence was maintained between the father and the son that touches upon the events of the world and the time that were contemporaneous with the more personal affairs of Charles Carroll and his father. The earliest letter of importance belonging to this period is as follows:

Oct. 10, 1753.

Dear Charley: I received your several letters of Aug. 30, Dec. 20, 1752, and March 6, 1753, which are all most welcome to me, and altho' a hurry of business prevents my often writing to you, you may be assured you are always in my thoughts, and that I most earnestly wish your happiness. As you have no such avocations, I desire I may often hear from you. Since you have not a good dancing master you were in the right to discontinue learning, but when you can meet with a good one you must resume it, for nothing contributes more to give a gentleman a graceful and easy carriage. You may some time hence meet with a good painter, and then with your mother I shall be glad to have your picture in the compass of 15 inches by 12.

Your opinion of Europe and the people there will be much altered when you return to your native country. Fops are the object of contempt and ridicule everywhere, but it is from the fine gentlemen you are to take example. Dear child, I long to see you, but I did not send you so far only to learn a little Greek and Latin. Where you are you can only lay a foundation for other studies, which may hereafter be profitable to yourself and useful to your friends. When you have gone thro' them the rest of your life will be a continued scene of ease and satisfaction if you keep invariably in the paths of truth and of virtue. The husbandman annually repeats the toil of dressing, plowing, and sowing for his harvest. When you have completed higher studies your toil will be over, and your harvest will daily and always come in. I am very glad to see you are so sensible of the advantages of a virtuous education, and that you are resolved to make the best use of it. Mr. Wappeler informs me you are third in your school, which gives me great pleasure, and as your judgment unfolds itself and ripens I expect to hear of your still rising; aut Caesar aut nullus. The ambition to excel in virtue and learning is laudable.

We are still threatened by our Assembly, but I hope by the interposition of our friends in London it will not be in their power to hurt us. A continual calm in life is no more to be expected than on the ocean.

Pray present my humble services to your master, whose care of and kindness toward you deserve greater acknowledgments from me than I have in my power to repay. I am under the same obligations to Mr. Wappeler and Newton, which pray let them know with my humble service and compliments to them. I desire also my compliments to Mr. Falkner, and am very glad to hear he is contented in his station. If you please he may be of service to you in arithmetic. Jacky, I suppose, is gone up the hill. Remember me to Watty, Mr. Warring, and all the Marylandians. Your mamma, grandmamma, and Jenny and all your friends in general are well. I hope the books got safe to you, and that Cicero's life has in particular given you pleasure.

You entered into the seventeenth year of your age on the 19th of last month, being born the 8th of September, 1737, old style. Your judgment, therefore, will enable you to enter into the reason of the rules and lessons you are learning. Children learn like parrots; memory and practice aid them chiefly, but men of sense do not content themselves with knowing a thing, but make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the reasons on which that knowledge is founded. I beg you will carefully observe this in your present and future studies. Memory may fail you, but where an impression is made by reason it will last as long as you retain your understanding. I cannot wish to have a better account of you than what I have from Messrs. Carvall, Wappeler, and Newton, and I doubt not you will daily merit it more and more. If you do, it will afford me the greatest comfort and satisfaction and increase the love I have for you. I am, dear Charley, most affectionately, your father. CHARLES CARROLL.

To Mr. Charles Carroll, at Blaudike.

The father wrote again to his son Sept. 30, 1754.

"You say that you do not like poetry nor succeed in it as well as in your other studies. This will find you at Rheims. You will there enter upon a new stage and enjoy a greater degree of liberty than you have hitherto had. I trust that your conduct may be instructive and edifying to your school fellows.

"It gives me great pleasure that you are so exceedingly fortunate as to have your cousin Anthony with you, who can so much better serve you. Cherish and be thankful for the blessing, and to show that you are so behave always with all possible respect toward him. Never be on the reserve with him or backward in asking his advice in everything, though to you seemingly insignificant. Look always upon him as your friend and not as your tutor."

His father again wrote, July, 1761:

"I again seriously recommend it to you to learn the art of bookkeeping; half an hour a day with a master will be sufficient. Learn arithmetic also methodically; surveying with a compass and chain will not take so much time as bookkeeping, and the knowledge of it and to cast up the contents of any survey is absolutely necessary to every landed gentleman here."

In the Annapolis paper of Thursday, Feb. 14, 1765, there appeared the following notice of the arrival of Charles Carroll of Carrollton:

"Tuesday last arrived at his Father's House in Town, Charles Carroll, Jun'r, Esq. (lately from London by way of Virginia,) after about sixteen years' absence from his Native Country at his Studies and on his Travels."

The first and formative period of his life ended, he came home, at twenty-seven, an amiable, upright, accomplished young man, with the polish of European society and the solid acquirements of serious culture, anticipating only the sweets of social life among friends and kindred, in the affluent ease of his class, the slaveholding and manorial aristocracy of colonial Maryland. But already America had entered into the penumbra of the political eclipse from which the Colonies were to emerge as sovereign States in 1776. The Stamp act was the supreme and burning question of the hour, and Charles Carroll, in his retirement, could not escape the influence of the agitation and ferment surrounding him. He caught the contagion of patriotic enthusiasm, responding warmly to the appeals of the local leaders. From his correspondence it is evident that he had a full realization of the importance of the Stamp act, and that his sympathies and influence were arrayed against the measure.

After several matrimonial disappointments Charles Carroll was finally married to Mary Darnall on June 5, 1768, his wife being thus an early example of a long and expanding line of June brides. Meanwhile the tax on tea was exciting the Colonists, and the Boston Tea Party passed into history as a protest against taxation without representation. In Maryland Charles Carroll took an active part in his opposition to the tax on tea, and he is said to have proposed the destruction of the brig Peggy Stewart, whose owner had offended by paying the obnoxious tax. The rising tide of popular feeling put aside the hitherto considered religious disability of Charles Carroll as a "Papist," and we find him in 1774 entering upon his public life, in which he was destined for many years of conscientious and conspicuous service. He was active in the consideration of ways and means for erecting a powder mill, salt and saltpetre works, and for the manufacturing of arms and other paraphernalia of war. He was one of the agents designated by the Continental Congress to represent the Colonies in Canada, of which the other two were Benjamin Franklin, then over seventy years of age, and Samuel Chase. Returning from there and with the other delegates making a writen report, (which document has unfortunately been lost,) we next find Charles Carroll a member of the Continental Congress, to which he was elected, in recognition of rendered services, and in which originated the world-renowned instrument, the Declaration of Independence. When asked by John Hancock, the President of Congress, whether he would sign the document, Charles Carroll promptly replied, "Most willingly," and immediately signed his name. It was admitted that few risked as much in a material sense as did the wealthy Marylander. The pretty legend to account for the addition "of Carrollton" to his signature to the Declaration has not been established, and it will be found that all of his correspondence is thus designated and signed. The following letter to George Washington shows the same form of signature:

Potts Groves, 22d September, 1777.

Dear Sir: I would just suggest the propriety of sending sound, active persons to Bristol and Trenton to impress wagons to remove what Continental stores are at those places, and may be carried thither from Philadelphia in consequence of your orders to Col. Hamilton. This measure is the more necessary as the order of Congress for removing these stores is suspended till their meeting at Lancaster, which may not be for some days. Mr. Smith, one of our delegates, being returned home, I must proceed to Congress to keep up a representation from our State.

I desire my compliments to the gentlemen in your family, and wish your Excellency health and success against our common enemy. I am with great esteem your most obedient humble servant.

CH. CARROLL of Carrollton.

To his Excellency Gen. Washington.

In his home circle Charles Carroll was singularly happy, although in his busy political life we obtain only occasional glimpses of the happy domestic circle which had gathered around him. He had seven children, the youngest of whom was born in 1780. His wife died within the year thereafter. Mr. Carroll survived her for more than half a century. We have most interesting historical reading in the present biography and a most delightful picture of the times and the problems that characterized them. Charles Carroll stands out as an example of what a man of education, wealth, and refinement may do for the public good if he choose to put forth his hand in such a direction. The present detailed account of his public services will be most acceptable to all historical students, and cannot help but enhance and substantiate the already high reputation of this pure and noble-minded statesman, the peer in character and intellect of any of the great Revolutionary leaders.

*THE LIFE OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, 1737-1832, with his Correspondence and Public Papers. By Kate Mason Rowland, author of "The Life of George Mason." Cloth, decorated cover, gilt top. 8vo. 2 vols. Illustrated. Edition limited to 750 copies. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $6.

Stories by Jane Barlow.*

The name of Jane Barlow upon a title-page is now a certificate of excellence. Her knowledge of Irish character and her ability to make it understood are familiar to her readers, and a collection of her Irish stories is like a bunch of pleasant herbs. In this "creel" (basket) she has brought together various types that illustrate, without any pretense of illustrating, the superstition and warmheartedness, the hot temper and deep melancholy of the race she knows best of all. There are lovers quarreling, lying, flattering, abusing; there are old women expostulating in wrath and sacrificing themselves in love; there are hints of the narrow gulf between the moody imagination of the Celtic mind and actual insanity. Impartiality and sympathy are admirably blended, and the feeling in closing the book is of having seen life as it exists in the little village of Raheny.

One of the stories has to do with the adoption of a child belonging to the tinkers, a set of nomadic "rapscallions," by an old woman who finds her "great company." The child has fallen on the rocks and hurt herself, and the old woman has nursed her. In the course of time the child's mother, returning from a professional tramp through the country, learns of her daughter's mishap, and sets out to reclaim her. Four days she has to trudge and three nights to "shelter"; this journey in wind and weather, and the purchase of a little "flour cake," richly yellowed with soda, for the convalescent Judy, are the only proofs furnished of unmistakable maternal affection. When she arrives at the kitchen door she sees Judy comfortably installed in an armchair, waited upon by the old woman, and obviously enjoying herself. After a brief period of struggle, the mother turns to slip away:

"'Sure, she has her chance there, me jewel,' she said to herself. 'I'll let her be.' But she was not destined to depart uninterrupted. As she turned to go, one of her cans swung, clanking against the door edge, and Judy had espied her before she could retreat.

"'Why, there's me mammy!' Judy said. 'It's comin' she'll be to take me home.' Her exclamation began jubilantly, but ended in a minor cadence, for her present quarters were in most ways very much to her mind, and being still less vigorous than usual made her feel all the more loath to resume the rough faring upon which she looked back across this brief novel experience of cozy chimney corners and ample meals. It struck her that her mammy might have arrived more appropriately some other time; some time, of course, but other certainly; and the opinion betrayed itself on her countenance.

"'Well, and what way are you, Judy?' said Mrs. Flower, pausing as she found herself observed; 'grandly you look to be set up in there, bedad.'

"'Oh, she's doin' finely,' said Mrs. Moran. 'You'd better step inside, ma'am—if you're Judy's mother,' she added, though she could not forbear a mistrustful glance from her visitor's bedraggled rags to her own clean boards and good bit of carpet. 'It's wet walkin' to-night.'

"'I dunno but I'd a right to stop where I am,' said Mrs. Flower, standing still. 'Drippin' I am, sure enough; the showers this day'd drinch a water-eel. I was on'y trampin' round wid the things; and as for takin' you along, Judy, 'deed, for the matter of that, sorra the hurry I'm in at all, unless them that have got you so be.'

"'There's no hurry whatsoever,' said Mrs. Moran rather stiffly. 'Let alone that the child's noways fit to be streelin' about the counthry.'

"'The saints above know I've no wish to be saddlin' meself wid her,' said Mrs. Flower defiantly. 'It's just a livin' torment she'd be to me, and divil a hap'orth else.'

"'Well, to be sure, one'd ha' thought you might ha' found somethin' more agreeable to say of your own child,' said Mrs. Moran, 'even supposin' it isn't convenient to have her along wid you these times.'

"'Convenient, is it?' said Mrs. Flower. 'Be jabers, it's them that has the rarity of the likes of her knows the trouble of it. Trcth, you might be tired bangin' her about and givi' her abuse from one day's end to the other, and get no good of her at the heel of the hunt.'

"'Deed, then, if you can contrhive nothin' better to do wid her than that, I'd a dale sooner she stayed where she is,' said Mrs. Moran, with increasing sternness and a change of mind about the propriety of offering Mrs. Flower a cup of tea. 'She's an unnatural crathur,' she said to herself, 'and all she cares for is to be shut of the child.'

"'Well, good-bye to you, Judy,' said her mother. 'I'll not come near you, I'm that muddy and wet.'

"'But you'll be comin' back some time soon, mammy?' said Judy, who had hitherto kept silence, somewhat shocked and affronted at her mother's disparagement, which was a new experience to her, as at home Mrs. Flower had been always wont to defend Judy's character and extol her without much cause, 'for lendin' a great hand wid the childer,' and other domestic virtues. Now, however, Judy was stricken with remorse as she saw the familiar black shawl and weather-worn face disappearing into a darkness which led toward the dreary noises of the wild night. She got out of her armchair, and, despite Mrs. Moran's remonstrance, ran across the room and down the passage, hobblingly, because she was still lame from her fall.

"When she reached the porch, her mother, though close by, was almost swallowed up in the gloom which had superseded the last glimmers of twilight. Only in the furthest west lingered a dull red band, hardly more luminous than a drift of the dead beech leaves. Judy stood on the steps peering out, with the hearth-glow behind her. 'Stop a minute, mammy,' she called; 'I'm after forgettin' to bid you good-bye or anythin'. And I'll ax herself inside to be wettin' the tay—'

"Mrs. Flower looked round, and halted for a moment. Then she shook her fist menacingly at her daughter. 'Be off and run in wid you out of that, you young divil!' she shouted hoarsely. A gust of wind intercepted and bore away the words, but her threatening gesture was plain enough against the fading wrath of the sunset. And it was the last that Judy ever saw of her unnatural mother."

The above is an admirable example of Miss Barlow's terse, vivid style, unincumbered by comment or diffuse description. Dreary accidents of fate are not softened by her, and the characters—the souls—involved have the great charm of fidelity to human nature. There is nothing monstrous or even exaggerated in her types; the rich, potent, suggestive natures, moved by impulse and duped by imagination, are so true that the reader enters at once into comprehension of their lives and alien environment. They go out and come in, they show pride and envy, they loiter and laugh, and dance on the mud floors of the little hillside cabins. They thread the black bogs and pick their way over treacherous turf among daisies and celandines. They are children of their own island, and but faintly resemble the transplanted Irish girl and man, of whom, after all, we know little more than the external aspect. Barrie's mother found it strange that her son should always be writing about the little village in which he lived, and apparently could not understand that his instinct had led him along the direct road to fame.

Miss Barlow, by the same instinct, never wanders far afield, and her veracious portraits have shown us a group of villagers as picturesque as Tammas Haggart and Christy and Nannie and Henders and Sanders. The landscape, too, is delicately drawn, and glimpses of spacious skies and slopes covered with smooth rich green, and of white fogs trailing up from the sea, suggest the alluring beauty of the Emerald Isle, in which so much poverty and misery have dwelt. In the first story of this collection the scene is laid at the time of the famine of the late forties, when a "quare, ugly blackness" came on the "pitaties," and gaunt beggars dropped dead by the roadside. Another story presents a crisp picture of emigration and return, a lad and lass mending the tattered fortunes of their families by sending money from the States, and returning, man and wife, break in upon a "kaley" or conversazione in the house of Fergus the weaver. Still another describes a "surree," an entertainment somewhat more elaborate than the "kaley," and another vividly depicts the excitement of an entire village over a "cheap" excursion to Dublin, the general impression being that "four-and-twinty pince" for four-and-twenty hours of pleasuring was not cheap at all.

Thus many sides of a simple life are shown with a power and skill that have not diminished an iota since the first book of Irish idylls that came from Miss Barlow's pen.

*A CREEL OF IRISH STORIES. By Jane Barlow. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1898.

Arlo Bates's New Novel.*

Had it pleased Mr. Arlo Bates to call his new novel, "The Puritans," historical, he could hardly have been gainsaid, for not one incident is fancied in its main story, the course of a certain episcopal election in the Diocese of Massachusetts. It is perfectly true that there were long months during which every method of persuasion and every form of influence known to politics were used for and against the high and the broad candidate; months in which women forgot the spirit of St. Paul's injunction and argued, pleaded, coaxed, and beguiled in the name of religion, and it is also true that there were later months in which they repented very heartily and it is unlikely that their folly will ever be repeated. Such as it was, it makes a very good groundwork for a story in which all the important char-

*THE PURITANS. By Arlo Bates. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

(Continued.)

acters are either clerics or women, and in which the oft-repeated spiritual tragedy of the two Newmans works itself out in the case of two deacons, one driven to unbelief, the other to the Catholic Church. That each has a love story complicates both cases, and that both are self-deceivers relieves the book of the odium of being controversial, and removes it to the region of pure art. The author is no advocate, and nowhere gives an opinion as to the creed or the unbelief of his characters, but any observer of human nature knows that the chief result of his fairness will be that he will be attacked on all sides, whereas a partisan is as sure of defenders in the rear as of assailants in the van.

Among the minor details of the story are descriptions of certain novel forms of spiritual dissipation, and of the beautiful seriousness with which Boston receives the ministrations of any one choosing to approach her in missionary guise. A Persian mystic subtly inculcating the innocence of immorality; a "Christian Faith Healer"—that is, a sublimated humbug of the Christian Scientist species—and a spiritualistic "medium" of the variety given to "materialising" flowers, are in turn met by the young deacons, and the drawing room meetings at which they perform are described with much humor. The vagaries of a wayward social leader and the portraits of the High and Broad candidates for the Bishopric furnish two noteworthy chapters. The woman's crowning piece of daring is to manage that a deacon shall come to escort her from a carnival ball to a midnight mass; the Broad Church candidate, declared by his opponents to be "no better than a Unitarian," and "too frank by half to be honest," manipulates men with skill to be envied by the most adroit demagogue, and the High candidate uses any means to gain his end, even to that of talking of sins revealed in confession.

The acts of all three are carefully traced to personal faults, and no more reflect discredit upon their Church than the defection of the deacons, and the care with which the author has guarded himself against the accusation of using real personages in his story bears witness to his truthfulness in disclaiming any intention of such conduct in his former books. If his men and women bore no resemblance to any actual human being, they would be little more satisfactory than those disgusting caricatures deemed humorous by some comic artists; if those who see them have no eye for the difference between the shadow and the substance, so much the worse for them, and in the end so much the worse for the author, compelled to review and revise his work with an eye to its stupid misinterpretation. That Mr. Bates has succeeded in preserving the consistency and naturalness of his characters says much for the development of his skill since the early days when the Back Bay was accustomed to affix a label to all his men and women, while the South End and the suburbs solemnly questioned whether or not certain incidents were imaginary. As it stands, the novel accurately exhibits a certain group of Bostonians, children of the Puritans, but also children of to-day, devout even in unbelief.

Mr. Lloyd on Labor Copartnership.*

In a series of essays that go to make up the last book of Mr. Lloyd, he has given us an account of a journey undertaken by him through Great Britain and Ireland about a year since to see what was being done in the field of production by the co-operative societies. It is surprising that such a measure of success appears to have been attained in England in this field. Mr. Lloyd states that there are more than 150 of these co-operative establishments in England, some of them over a generation old. That they have long since passed the experimental stage is self-evident when it is known that they have an aggregate capital of upward of $5,000,000. Their annual product is $10,000,000, and a profit of $500,000 per year remains as the final result. Theoretically, the idea is easy and simple enough, but we of the United States have not seemed to have undertaken the matter in the right way or there has been some other unfavorable element present that has not produced the desired results with us. The picture drawn for us by Mr. Lloyd is a most attractive one and shows the workingman playing the President of industry and playing it well. The Golden Rule in business, which even Archbishops have despaired of application, is not only attempted, but made practicable by unassuming workingmen. "We must make men as well as money" and "We must help our brothers" is their daily bread. Not all co-operation is free from failure. Sometimes losses are shown even with all care and under systems that have shown profits in other cases, but much is accomplished in the way of upbuilding and in the general spread of intelligence. When every dollar of profits, before it is divided, must first pay its contribution to the fund for schools, literature, lectures, to help spread this gospel of self-help by each other, help which these simple people do not think themselves smart enough to get taught out of endowments made by pirates, there can be but one result into which beneficence enters as something more than a mere element.

The English workman has solved the woman question by giving to woman equal recognition with men, and women may be seen at the workbenches who sit as Directors in the board of the factory in which they are wage earners, not because of sentiment, but because they acquit themselves to the satisfaction of those whose votes place them in the Directorate. Such is one of the interesting novelties presented in the economic question as seen through the eyes and pencil of Mr. Lloyd, which it would perhaps be as well for us to cherish and remember. London is not so promising a field for co-operation as is Leeds or Manchester or Glasgow, and it is outside of London that one must look for the star examples of co-operative effort. The causes of this lie on the surface, and hardly need to be described. The population of London, whose markets are the greatest in the country, is constantly fluctuating, the distractions are innumerable. London has been called the great co-operative desert. Mutual confidence is lacking, which is ever a plant of slow growth at the best, and one of impossible growth where people lack opportunity of knowing each other. Perhaps this offers an explanation as to the non-success of co-operation also in New York, where similar conditions prevail. The idea of it all is based on charity, not in the restricted sense of almsgiving, but in the larger and wider sense in which, when everything worth preservation in the world is summed up, we are told, "And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." When to the dull, poor lives of those who, in the indifference of modern society, are forgotten or remembered only as unworthy of those things which are considered indispensable to the so-called higher classes, shall be added many of those things that please the eye and the ear; when it shall no longer be true that every house is like every other house in its unredeemed ugliness, and when to the charm of simple architectural adornment the cultivation of flowers, &c., shall be added the uplifting power of home music and other diversions, whether through the agency of co-operation or otherwise, we may look for a new population of working men and women. Trade unionism will no longer flourish, and if the principle could be carried out far enough, the sum of human happiness would be increased and its misery decreased accordingly.

The problem which Mr. Lloyd presents will appeal to the thoughtful reader and open up at once a field of most attractive speculation. Under proper leadership in certain districts there might be successful labor copartnership even in the United States.

*LABOR COPARTNERSHIP. Notes of a visit to Co-operative Workshops, Factories, and Farms in Great Britain and Ireland, in which employer, employe, and consumer share in ownership, management, and results. By Henry Demarest Lloyd, author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth." Cloth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pages 351. New York and London: Harper Brothers. Price, $1.

William Law's Writings.*

William Law, possibly one of the most persistent writers in the English language, was born at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, in 1686. He died at the same place in 1761. Daniel Defoe was born in 1661, Jonathan Swift in 1667, Joseph Addison in 1672, Alexander Pope in 1688, Joseph Butler in 1692, John Wesley in 1703, Samuel Johnson in 1709, and Oliver Goldsmith in 1728. The best books of Law's famous contemporaries are all more or less known to every one who loves books—Crusoe and Gulliver, Homer and the Essay on Man, The Spectator, The Tatler, the Vicar of Wakefield, the Analogy and the Sermons, as well as Southey and Boswell—but many who count themselves well read have never read a single line of William Law. And yet there are few, if any, authors in English literature, it may safely be stated, whose works afford greater delight and reward readers of an original and serious cast of mind than just the almost wholly forgotten works of William Law. In intellectual strength and attainment Law is quite equal to the very foremost of his most illustrious contemporaries, while in that fertilizing touch which is the true test of genius, Law stands quite alone. Law's theme was more interesting, more important, and, of all subjects, the most productive, the Divine nature and human nature, sin, prayer, love, and eternal life, and yet he was forgotten. William Law exemplifies the mutability of human judgment as to the value of literary products and emphasizes the fact that fame is like a river that beareth up things light and swallow and forgetteth the weighty and solid things. As a young man Law took high rank among the polemical writers of his day and as a pamphleteer. He stands out almost alone in his spirited protest against the corruption of the eighteenth century stage, in a tract under the title "The Absolute Unlawfulness of the Stage Entertainment Fully Demonstrated."

Ten years of the life of William Law were passed in the service of Mr. Edward Gibbon at Putney as the tutor of his son, who was afterward the father of the famous historian. These years were characterized by great intellectual activity and great happiness, and we are deeply indebted to John Byrom's Journal for the impressive picture that he has given us of Law's life at Putney. Here it was that he formed the acquaintance of John Wesley, then an Oxford student, and to whom he was at that time a sort of oracle. While here his book, "The Serious Call," appeared and received widespread attention. Of this book it was said: "It is sustained by a brilliancy of genius, and has risen to a rank of favor with the intellectual and the tasteful, which no neglect and no vituperation of its enemies can overcome."

At fifty years of age Law was as enthusiastic and perhaps more regular in his habits than when he was a scrupulously methodical student at Cambridge. Summer and Winter he rose to his devotions and his studies at 5 o'clock, not of necessity, but from a sense of duty. "I have a great deal of business to do," he would say. "I have a hardened heart to change. I have still the whole spirit of religion to get." Law's life was idealistic, and his whole heart was in the ministry. He did the work given into his hands not in a halting, half-hearted style, but with all the power he could exert and with a life course marked by good deeds, pure living, regularity of habits, and charity, he occupied himself with the most sublime objects of human contemplation. Death held for him no terrors, and his last words were triumphal ones. As a saint, William Law, his earthly work well done, passed from earth.

In this age with its tendencies toward self, infidelity, pride, worldliness, envy, covetousness, and a thousand other evils against which William Law thundered, it is not strange that he should lack popularity. The world, symbolized by what we know as yellow journalism, holds nothing but oblivion for such a man as William Law, but to those who read in the words, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," something more than mere legend, the name of William Law and his work stands for that which is consummate as far as earth's products can be. We scarcely know the significance of humility, meekness, prayer, except as a function or a ceremony, fasting, self-denial, and early rising in these degenerate days. It is interesting to notice the way books were regarded by William Law and to contrast his ideas of them with the ideas held by many in our day. Mr. Law writes:

"Reading, when it is an exercise of the mind upon wise and pious subjects, is, next to prayer, the best improvement of our hearts; it enlightens our minds, collects our thoughts, calms and allays our passions, and begets in us wise and pious resolutions; it is a labor that has so many benefits, that does so much good to our minds, that it ought never to be employed amiss; it enters so far into our souls that it cannot have a little effect upon us. We commonly say that a man is known by his companions, but it is certain that a man is much more known by the books that he converses with. Those closet companions with whom we choose to be alone and in private are never-failing proofs of the state and disposition of our hearts. * * * You perhaps think that it is a dull task to read only religious and moral books, but when you have the spirit of religion, when you can think of God as your only happiness, when you are not afraid of the joys of eternity, you will think it a dull task to read any other books. Do not fancy, therefore, that your heart is right, and that you are well enough affected with religion though you had rather read books upon other subjects, for it is there that you are to charge your dullness. Religion has no hold on you, the things of eternity are not the concerns of your mind, it is dull and tiresome to you to be wise and pious, and that makes it a dull task to read the books that treat only upon such subjects. When it is the care of your soul to be humble, holy, pious, and heavenly-minded, when you know anything of the guilt and misery of sin, or feel a real desire of salvation, you will find religious books to be the greatest feast and joy of your mind. * * * If you have every day more time than you can employ in reading, meditation, and prayer, if this hangs upon your hands and cannot be turned to any advantage, let me desire you to go to sleep or pick straws; for it is much better to do this than to have recourse to corrupt and impertinent books. Time lost in sleep or picking straws is better lost than in such exercises of the mind. Consider further that idle and spare time is a dangerous state, and calls for great care and watchfulness; to have recourse to evil and impertinent books is like inviting the devil because you are alone. If you could read ill books when you were in haste or in a hurry of other matters, it would do you much less harm than to read them because your time hangs upon your hands. So that that season which you take to be an excuse for such reading is a stronger argument against it, because evil thoughts and vain subjects have twice the effect and make double impressions when they are admitted at times of leisure and idleness. Consider again to what a miserable unchristian state you are reduced when you are forced to have recourse to foolish books to get rid of your time. Your fortune, perhaps, has removed you from the necessity of laboring for your bread; you have been politely educated in softness; you have no trade or employment to take up your time, and so are left to be devoured by corrupt passions and pleasures. While poor people are at hard labor, while your servants are drudging in the meanest offices and employments, you, sentenced with idleness and indulgence, are relieving yourself with foolish and impertinent books, feeding and delighting a distorted mind with romantic nonsense and poetic follies. If this be the effect of riches and fortune only to expose people to the power of disordered passions and give them time to corrupt their hearts with madness and folly, well might our blessed Lord say, 'Woe unto you that are rich!'"

The present biography is especially interesting in that it deals with a unique man and an age singularly prolific in noteworthy characters, among whom William Law was not the least conspicuous.

*CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WILLIAM LAW, NONJUROR AND MYSTIC. Selected and arranged with an introduction by Alexander Whyte, D. D., of St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh. Rubricated title. Cloth, decorated cover, uncut edges. 8vo. Pages 328. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Imported by Thomas Whittaker, New York. Price, $1.5.

Europe in This Century.*

Recent events and present political and imperial aspirations have added new interest to those great problems of policy that always vex, and frequently embroil, the Governments of modern Europe. Most of these problems have arisen in this century, or have at least assumed new aspects or wider and more ominous proportions since the remaking of the map of Europe by Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna. Many Old-World questions have persisted, but they are vexatious chiefly because of their modern development and their bearing upon issues that have arisen within the century.

Prof. Judson has made a useful summary of these problems, and has compressed within 300 pages an accurate and luminous review of the political history of Europe since 1800. Amid the confusion that inevitably results from reading the mass of intricate details in the voluminous works on modern Europe, it is refreshing and clarifying to take a view of the whole field, as if from an unclouded peak. The reader of this small volume will miss, joyfully perhaps, the minute facts, and small policies, and political plottings that have, of course, some bearing upon history; but he will get a clear view of the European situation, and be better able to understand the significance of apparent trifles. The work will be found useful as an introduction to a deeper study of the subject, or as a review of previous study, or as a companion and "key" to the exhaustive volume of Fyffe, and to the elaborate histories of special epochs.

Behind modern Europe, as the source alike of its progress and of its most troublesome problems, is the French Revolution. The modern world will date its own beginnings from the meeting of the States General of France in 1789. Prof. Judson well says that the questions of the last decade of the nineteenth century "are such as arise from the unfolding of society since the French Revolution." It was the upheaval in France that taught the masses in Europe their first lessons in democracy, which alone is liberty. The chain has not rested securely upon the limbs of slave or serf since the storming of the Bastille. Russia, America, England, and the Latin-American States freed their slaves because of the triumph of certain theories of human rights that were fought for in the revolution; and Germany and Italy, now the bitterest enemies of France, owe their national unity and the measure of freedom they enjoy, to the organizing of Frenchmen in the cause of human rights.

Men have thought and acted for themselves more in this century than in all previous time. The thinker is, after all, the real man of action. Without him armies would not move, revolutions would not overthrow tyranny, and the freeman would not evolve through years of striving from the serf and slave. The revolution of 1789 and the Napoleonic era set the world to pondering upon its wrongs and how best to right them. The attempt to right these wrongs, to readjust human society, has created modern Europe and its still unsettled problems.

Both Church and State have lost power in this struggle. The Papacy has shrunk to the limits of the Vatican, and young Italy menaces it even there. The State has ceased to be autocratic, and has become more or less democratized. The next step would seem to be complete democracy, and final Socialism. Beyond inevitable Socialism, dreamers feign to see a golden age of peace, and virtue, and happiness, but political theorists see only anarchy, the mad license of the mob, and the ultimate restoration of monarchy and tyranny in their worst form. But whatever may be the outcome, the yearning and struggle of the masses for a larger freedom and opportunity will constitute for years to come the greatest problem of the modern world. Its effect is felt daily in every monarchy and, to a less extent, in every democracy of Europe. In Germany, in Russia, and in Italy, as well as in England and France, it has become the most serious question with which statesmen have to deal. Even in the United States the measure of freedom has not been found large enough to satisfy human aspirations.

Prof. Judson thinks that peace in Europe

*EUROPE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Henry Pratt Judson, LL. D., Head Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. The Chautauqua Century Press. 1894.

1898

may be despaired of until France has her revenge for Sedan and recaptures Alsace and Lorraine; and as long as the Turk remains in Europe. The peace proposal of the Czar seems futile in the face of these and other unsettled problems. France will not consent to peace at the cost of her perpetual humiliation; and the national dreams of the Norwegians, of the Greeks, and of the peoples along the Balkans, and the Vistula, and the Danube seem to defy the powers that have been most successful at robbing to enjoy in peace the spoils of centuries of war.

Since the expansion of our own territory the United States has become vitally interested in many of the problems of modern Europe. It will have to enter into closer relations with England, France, and Denmark in the West Indies; and with England, Germany, France, and Russia in the Pacific. It is becoming more essential daily for a student of our own history to understand the contemporary history of Europe. A handy volume that clearly sets forth the main facts and questions of the present period in Europe is, therefore, timely and welcome.

Another Book on the Navy.*

The American genius for the prompt and proper appreciation of market values is illustrated in nothing better than by its facility for constructing books for the demand of the hour. A few days after some striking event an American author or syndicate of writers will have written, and an American publisher issued, a volume covering the entire subject. The work may not be well done, but it is marvelous that it could have been done at all in so short a space of time.

The history of "The Nation's Navy" that Mr. Morris has compiled is one of this kind of books. It seems to have been inspired by Dewey's victory before Manila, and was ready for sale by the time that great event and the magnificent achievement of the fleet at Santiago had aroused the intensest National interest in everything connected with the American warships. The haste with which it was too evidently prepared prevented it from being more than a rapid and superficial review of our naval history. As such, however, it answers its purpose well, and gives, in a hundred pages, a bare though not uninteresting account of the career of our navy from the fight at Machias to the glorious culmination at Manila and Santiago. Mindful of the haste of its preparation, the reader must not be startled by such statements as: "The wooden walls of the ships of our ancestors have been replaced by walls of steel, the swelling sail by the whirling screw, St. Elmo's fire by the searchlight," and so on. One can readily imagine Paul Jones, for instance, using the rays of St. Elmo's fire to take a view of the Serapis as Sampson turned his searchlight to look for predatory torpedo boats at the mouth of Santiago Harbor!

The story of our navy needs either a lyric like Tennyson's "Revenge" or a great work like Mahan's "Sea Power" to do it justice. Its history is magnificent; in many respects it is marvelous, and in one respect at least it is unparalleled. No maritime power ever accomplished so much against such odds or created an efficient navy in such adverse circumstances; in no other navy have there been so many wonderful single sea fights of ship to ship, and no people, from the Greeks at Salamis to the British at Trafalgar, has ever matched us in the prowess of the men who have fought our ships. The grand record of development, from the time that Jeremiah O'Brien in a lumber sloop captured the armed British schooner Margaretta near Machias, May 11, 1775, to that more glorious time when Dewey and Schley and Sampson raised the navy of the United States into world-wide prominence and made it the envy and admiration of all naval powers—this cannot, of course, be told hastily in a few chapters. The author of this book merely mentions the most striking facts in that history, but even this bold record has the impressive effect of Homer's list of the Greek ships or of Milton's catalogue of the gods.

It is interesting to note that the first and latest achievement of our navy was upon the waters of the West Indies. Commodore Hopkins, in March of 1776, carried by assault from his ships the forts of New Providence, held by the British, and captured a hundred cannon and valuable stores. Two weeks later he defeated the British twenty-gun sloop Glasgow. This first triumph of our navy has been overshadowed, but it cannot be obliterated, by the splendid victory over Spain in the Caribbean.

The larger part of Mr. Morris's book and by far the more carefully prepared part is devoted to descriptions of the ships of our navy, and of those of the principal other navies of the world. Due attention is given to the achievements of American genius applied to the invention of instruments of destruction. To the ingenuity of our engineers and mechanics is due the modern battleship of steel driven by steam, the torpedo and the torpedo boat, the monitor and iron-clad, and the craft which promises to revolutionize all naval warfare, the submarine boat. In this connection it is worthy of remembrance that it was from a peace-loving Quaker, Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia, the shipbuilder, came the suggestion which developed into a grand naval programme, a grand naval power, and a grand naval history. It was he who devised the ships that were to outsail and outfight their British foes in the war of 1812. They have two ships to our one, said the Quaker, then one of ours must be superior to any two of theirs, and it was so.

It is well to have the history of our navy retold often in this time, when that navy is entering upon a wider field and into a new destiny. It is good to refresh one's self with a "draught of the old times" before our faces are set too steadfastly to our larger and more portentous future. Paul Jones and the Bonhomme Richard, Isaac Hull and the Constitution, Perry and his gallant little fleet, Decatur, Lawrence, Ingraham, Farragut, and the Merrimac and the Monitor—it is well to remember these again, while so much is being said and sung of the new heroes, new victories, and "imperial" policies and dreams. The past is ours not less than the present and the future.

*THE NATION'S NAVY: OUR SHIPS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS. By Charles Morris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1898.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars, as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The discovery of American writers by the English press proceeds apace. After the discovery of Stephen Crane came the discovery of George Cable, and last week one of the weekly literary journals discovered Ina Coolbrith. I wonder if Miss Coolbrith—she used to sign her name Ina D. Coolbrith—is still remembered in America? She made her first appearance in print outside of the California press in the early numbers of The Galaxy magazine. Her poetry never attracted the attention that it deserved, but now that she has found an English critic who is full of admiration for her, perhaps she is about to come into the honor that she deserves. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has improved the occasion by writing a letter in which she asserts that New York, and the East generally, dislikes all California writers, and treats them with contempt until such time as they are recognized by the English press, when New York instantly grovels at their feet. Which things are plainly an allegory, and have more reference to Mrs. Atherton and her work than to Miss Coolbrith. I rather doubt the truth of Mrs. Atherton's assertion, especially in view of the fact that Mark Twain and Bret Harte, who are certainly California writers, were recognized by New York almost as soon as they were by San Francisco. It could be wished that in the course of their explorations in the wilds of America, and especially Californian literature, the English press would discover Charles Stoddard, whose delightful South Sea Island sketches would compare very favorably with those of one or two recent writers, who have made the South Seas their peculiar field—if it is permissible to speak of the sea as a field.

Sir George Newnes has undertaken to exploit not exactly the South Sea, but the South Polar Sea by fitting out an antarctic exploring expedition. The expedition sailed last week, and of course its ostensible purpose is to enlarge our knowledge of the south polar basin. In addition to this worthy object, the expedition is expected to find material to add to the interest of Sir George's magazines, especially the most recent of them, The Wide Wide World. Naturally the expedition will discover things the account of which will form interesting reading, but persons who are fond of geographical facts will be glad to know that M. Louis de Rougemont is not a member of the expedition. M. de Rougemont wrecks himself in such remarkable ways and on such extraordinary sandbanks that it strains one's credulity to read of his adventures. In the language of the English and American sailor, de Rougemont's adventures can be taken alongside, but they cannot be hoisted in. If he had been made a member of Sir George's antarctic expedition it is just possible that the official account of the expedition might meet with an unpleasant amount of disbelief.

That the average reader dislikes to believe the tales of travelers who claim to have seen things that the average reader never has seen, and never can see, is undeniable. Every great explorer has proved the truth of this remark. In all probability Mr. Savage Landor, when his book of Thibetan travel appears, will be told that some of his adventures are incredible. In fact I have already heard rumors of an attack which is to be made on his credibility. But he has had the wisdom to publish as a part of his book the report of a Government commission which investigated the story of his torture by the Thibetans and confirmed it in every particular. This ought to spike the guns of the incredulous, but nevertheless there will be scores of people who will say that he never was tortured in the way and to the extent that he claims to have been. In point of fact there is not the slightest reason to doubt Mr. Landor's word, but some people like to doubt tales that their own experience does not verify. Which reminds me of a conductor of a certain New York "yellow journal," who issued orders to his subordinates to abuse everything European. His explanation of this order was that not one American in a hundred can ever visit Europe, and that all those who are compelled to spend their lives in America are naturally pleased when the countries which they can never see are abused. That editor was wise in his particular yellow generation, and he would have no difficulty in understanding a man who should say that he does not believe that Landor's story is true.

The Bacon-Shakespeare controversy has given birth to a new book. Miss E. Marriott has taken the trouble to confute for the fiftieth time the absurdities of the Baconians. Her book is unquestionably a clever one, and if a Baconian were capable of reasoning it would convince him of the utter folly of his theory. But, as Solomon would have said, though you bray a Baconian in a mortar, yet will not his Baconian idiocy depart from him. I propose some of these days, when I have abundant leisure, to write a book proving that Shakespeare's plays were written by Shakespeare's wife. The plays teem with evidence of this theory—that is to say, of evidence of the sort which appeals to the Baconian mind. An argument in support of the feminine origin of the Shakespearean plays could be constructed which would seem absolutely impregnable to such people as Judge Holmes and Ignatius Donnelly. There would be no need to discover a cipher in support of the theory, as Mr. Donnelly did when he wrote his book on the Shakespearean cryptogram. When my book appears, the Baconians will hang their heads with shame to think that they could ever for a moment have fallen into the monstrous error of believing that any mere man, whether his name was Shakespeare or Bacon or Donnelly, could have been capable of writing such masterpieces of fantastic literature as the Shakespeare plays.

Why people should ever write under an assumed name is a mystery. If a man or a woman does good work, why should he be ashamed to put his name to it? And what man or woman ever wrote anything believing that it was other than good? There is Mrs. Craigie, who wrote several capital novels under the name of John Oliver Hobbes. Why on earth did she not put her own name on the title page? Now that she writes under her own name, there are thousands of stupid people who fail to identify her with John Oliver Hobbes, and she is thus compelled to make a second reputation for herself, instead of being contented with one. Similarly Mr. Robert Barr, who is now widely known as an exceedingly clever and successful novelist, began with writing under the name of Luke Sharp. To this day he has quantities of admirers, who know him only as Luke Sharp, and who would never think of reading a book by Robert Barr. But there seems to be a secret charm for some men in writing under an assumed name, though it would be extremely difficult for them to give any rational and satisfactory explanation of their practice.

Mr. Jerome's new book has had a long and appreciative review in Literature, in the course of which he receives some measure of the appreciation which is his due. The trouble with Jerome is that his books have sold too well. If "Three Men in a Boat" had sold less than 5,000 copies, it would have received double the praise that has fallen to its lot. It is the same with Mr. Rider Haggard's earlier novels. They sold so well that there was a general protest among the critics. I grant that Mr. Haggard's style is far from perfect, and that his books cannot be classed among works of art, but they were certainly entertaining stories, and if they had sold only a few thousand copies each their merit would have been plainly perceptible to nine-tenths of the critics. We are so constituted that we do not like to see another man's book selling by the hundred thousand. Of course we do not acknowledge this to ourselves, and in most cases we do not even suspect the existence of such a feeling, but the fact remains that when a writer sells an enormous edition of his stories we instantly say to ourselves that they must be rubbish because the public likes them, and thereupon we proceed to pick flaws in them. Nothing is easier than to find flaws in Jerome's books, and when we have pointed them out, and then mentioned that the writer is a cockney, we have shown to our own satisfaction that his books are contemptible productions. Jerome's new book has many passages which can be successfully ridiculed, but it has genuine humor, and quantities of it. Any man who tries to write a humorous book is certain to write a good deal of rubbish. All we have a right to demand from him is that he should give us enough real humor to atone for the forced and false humor that he may write. That Jerome does this cannot be denied by any impartial man. Who is willing to forget for a few moments that more than a hundred thousand copies of "Three Men in a Boat" were sold?

Mr. Carlyle Smythe, who wrote of the "Real Mark Twain" in the last number of The Pall Mall Magazine, laid himself open to various sarcastic comments by alluding to Mark's "basic seriousness," and quoting as proof of the existence of this curious sort of seriousness Mark's fondness for the Tannhäuser music. Of course, Mark Twain is serious. No man who was not thoroughly serious could ever have written the wonderfully humorous things that Mark Twain has written. But Mr. Smythe will hardly succeed in convincing his readers of anything except that Mark Twain takes more pleasure in serious than he does in humorous writing. It must grate on the man who wrote that admirable book "Joan of Arc" to find that the only things the critics could find to praise in it were the humorous passages. Whereas the glory of the book was the power and pathos with which the author painted Joan.

Mr. H. G. Wells is, I am sorry to say, quite ill. The precise nature of the disease from which he is suffering has not been mentioned, but there can be little doubt that it is in part at least the result of overwork. He has been cruelly driven by publishers, who wished to exploit to the utmost his very great and thoroughly deserved popularity, and no man could have done the work he has done for the last three years without feeling the effects of it. Every one will hope that his illness will not be of long duration, and that he will have the obstinacy to refuse to do another stroke of work until he has the rest which he needs.

Mr. Morley Roberts is going to the Cape, not to climb mountains which do not exist, but to write a novel, the scene of which is to be laid in South Africa. Recently it was announced that he was about to write a theological novel, and also that he was to climb the South African Alps. His admirers will be glad to know that he is not to attempt any such impossibilities. Alps, in order to be climbed, must exist, and theological novels, in order to be written, require a more or less unhealthy author. Mr. Roberts is one of the healthiest of men, and as such is as incapable of writing a theological novel as was Charles Dickens himself.

Among the new novelists whose popularity is steadily growing is Mr. George Burgin, whose newest novel will be issued by the Pearson house this Autumn. Mr. Burgin has genuine humor and a happy talent in constructing coherent and readable plots. With each of his books he has widened his circle of readers, and, what is better, has improved the quality of his stories. He was recently the occasion of the most preposterous charge of plagiarism that I have ever yet known. Mr. Burgin had mentioned in the course of a letter published in one of the great dailies that the Canadian habitant usually has a large family. Thereupon some one wrote a letter saying that this peculiarity of the habitant had been previously mentioned by Dr. Drummond, and that consequently Mr. Burgin was guilty of plagiarism. As a specimen of combined feminine malevolence and silliness, this charge seems to me unequaled. It reminds one of Punch's burlesque of the charge of plagiarism brought against Alexander Smith. Smith had written of some one who expired with a curse on his lips, and Punch suggested that this was plagiarized from the lines, "He breathed his last sigh by the side of his dam." Good old Punch! He may nod now and then, but he has said thousands of delightful things.

Mr. Kipling's new book of stories has not yet appeared, but it is to be published early in the season. It is five years since he published a book of grown-up stories—for the Jungle Books were hardly of the grown-up sort, although grown-up readers found them fascinating. It will be interesting to compare the new volume with "Many Inventions." If it does not show progress, it will be because Mr. Kipling has already reached the topmost height to which a story writer can attain.

W. L. ALDEN.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The return of cool weather and the advent of Autumn, which have so stimulated matters in the business world, have also made a stir in the art interests and life of the city which have lain dormant during the hot weather of July and August. Several of the leading artists have been in town during the week for a few days' stay on the way from seacoast to mountains, or vice versa, to lay in fresh art supplies, make arrangements for the Winter, and ascertain the outlook, as far as possible, for the coming season. The dealers are rearranging their shops and galleries, are beginning to return from their Summer trips abroad, and are receiving by every steamer pictures, etchings, and engravings which will soon be unpacked and displayed for the crowds that will shortly arrive from the country.

The exhibition season will open unusually early this year, as the old Academy of Design has been leased for some weeks by the American Institute of Photography, which will hold a display there of photographs, beginning on Monday, Sept. 26. Following this exhibition will come the annual Autumn exhibition of the academy, which will open on Nov. 7 and last until Dec. 3, and which will be followed by the loan exhibition of portraits in aid of the Orthopedic Hospital. The dealers promise an unusual number of special exhibitions in their galleries during the season, and it is known that a larger number of fine pictures of the modern French and early English schools have been purchased during this Summer abroad than for many years past. Their importation will make the Winter art season notable.

Herman Schaus will arrive from Europe about Oct. 1. He writes that he has secured a number of important canvases, and these will be soon received. His house has an unusually good line of fine etchings and engravings and old English prints this Autumn, and a visit to the gallery is at present well worth making. William Macbeth, who took a well-earned vacation of a month, has reopened his attractive little Fifth Avenue gallery, in which he purposes holding several special one and two men exhibitions during the season. Charles Klackner, who spent the Summer in London and Paris, returned last week. Mr. Klackner reports there is still more demand in London for good black-and-whites than here. At the Klackner gallery there are at present some portraits by A. F. See of Gens, Shafter, Miles, and Merritt and Admiral Dewey, which are faithful likenesses. The portraits of Gens. Shafter, Miles, and Merritt are in one frame and are half lengths. Mr. See has painted them in full uniform. The portrait of Admiral Dewey, which has been well reproduced in photogravure, depicts him on the bridge of the Olympia during the battle of Manila and has much movement and life.

Julius Oehme will open his new gallery with the display of a number of important canvases early in October, and Edward Brandus, who has fitted up a new and handsome gallery on the first floor of the large building on Fifth Avenue next to Durand-Ruel's, will also signalize his opening by showing some fine pictures. Knoedler & Co., S. P. Avery, Jr., and Charles Blakeslee will soon have their galleries arranged for the season, and due notice will be given of the important pictures they have to show.

The September number of The International Studio, although it has several interesting articles, is scarcely up to the standard of its predecessors. The American Art Notes are, of course, lacking in news, and are filled with a further review of the Fortunys in the Metropolitan Museum, which contains the pertinent question as to why American water color art is totally absent from the museum, and long quotations of John La Farge's recent interesting contributions to "The Field of Art" in Scribner's. The most notable articles in The Studio are those on the work of James Clark, the English figure painter, by A. L. Baldry; an interesting study with clear illustrations of Celtic sculpture, by J. Romilly Allen; a thoughtful and instructive essay on expressive "line," by Frederick Wedmore; some drawings by P. J. Billinghurst, and some charming designs for the decoration of a library by Gerald Moira and F. Lynn Jenkins.

The Art Club of Philadelphia will open its tenth annual exhibition Nov. 14. This will remain open until Dec. 12. Lists must be sent in before Oct. 22, and exhibits will be received only from Nov. 2 to Nov. 5. Two gold medals, one for painting and one for sculpture, will be awarded.

William M. Chase, Cecilia Beaux, and Will S. Robinson will be among the instructors at the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts during the coming season, while W. Lewis Fraser, formerly manager of The Century Magazine, will have charge of the special branch of illustration. The academy will award the traveling scholarship of $800, with the Toppan and other prizes, at the end of the school year.

John W. Beattie, Director of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, has recently returned from a European tour. He has received promises of contributions for the Autumn exhibition of the institute from many distinguished foreign painters, among them Cazin, Detaille, Gérôme, Henner, Monet, Roll, Thaulow, Israels, Mesdag, Sisley, Pissaro, Sargent, Orchardson, Poynter, and Roche. The Studio, in its remarks regarding the coming exhibition, well says that, "considering the thousands of American artists who exhibit during the season, and that probably not more than fifty pictures, mostly water colors at low prices, were sold at the exhibitions of last season, it must be confessed that it requires a great deal of nerve to spend a whole Summer in preparing a picture for the Carnegie exhibition with no hope of realizing from it beyond that it may take one of the prizes."

BRITISH LIBRARIES.

Public Ones of Recent Origin—Still Far Behind the United States—Librarians Militant and Triumphant.

The annual meeting of the Library Association of Great Britain took place in Southport a few weeks ago. The association at this meeting celebrated its coming of age and the fact that it recently had been granted a royal charter. The inaugural address was delivered by the President, the Earl of Crawford. He spoke of the gratification afforded by the granting of a royal charter. The association had generally dealt with public libraries, while he proposed to speak of the study rather than the reading room, of the individual collector rather than of the controlling body.

It were waste of time, he said, to expatiate on a fact so self-evident as the benefit conferred on the human race at large, not only by the collectors of great libraries, but by the bibliographers who had made such collections their study and thus furnished the key wherewith to unlock the treasures they contained. What might be less open to observation was the fact which grew ever more and more on one's apprehension, that a choice and well-ordered private library exercised an ennobling influence upon the family which possessed it, and through such families upon society. The like might be said of pictures and works of art, indeed of any intellectual heritage duly prized, for it was seldom indeed that the mere possession of and consequent daily familiarity with such treasures failed to induce intelligent interest in them and through that interest an elevation and refinement of sentiment and character in the successive generations of the family thus distinguished.

While public libraries were the glory of nations and blessings to humanity, private libraries were of equal value in the great account, provided only that large and liberal hearts presided over their collection, custody, and communication. He was in no way opposed to the public library movement. For both to run together side by side in perfect amity there was ample room and to spare; but the more he considered the outlook for the future, the more he felt convinced that one of the glories of the country had gone not to return. The public demand had raised a rival to the amateur which his purse could not withstand were his aim to be as of old. Rare and valuable works became daily more rare and of higher price not because of destruction or waste, but because they were absorbed by the libraries of cities and towns, there to remain until the coming of the Maori to view the wreck of London. Time, competition, and betterment, to use a new word, alike conspired against the individual and left only the limited cabinet collection which was so dear to our neighbors across the Channel.

To the individual who might desire to be initiated into the mysteries of this most entrancing sport, he would say, "First deliberate with yourself and your friends as to the subject of your pursuit, and then set yourself down to learn all its many bearings; find out what you ought to possess yourself of without delay, what may be left for subsequent acquisition." Unless they were extraordinarily fortunate in their selection, they would find that others had gone over the same ground before them and had left trails which they might follow up and develop with increasing delight in the acquisition of that knowledge which was denied to those others. Should they, on the other hand, find that nothing had been written before on the subject, let them bear in mind that their responsibilities were greater, and that those who in the future might follow in their steps would have the right to look to their work to guide them.

Papers were then read on varied subjects of interest to librarians. In connection with this meeting The London Times has printed an article directing attention to the great strides which the public library movement in Great Britain has made in recent years. Three cities claim to have started the first public library in England—London, Bristol, and Manchester. It is not of interest to discuss the rival claims, but it is worthy of mention that there was a public library in London, founded by the famous Richard Whittington and William de Bury, certainly as early as 1425.

The first Public Library bill received the royal assent and became law on Aug. 14, 1850, and the first adoption of the act took place at Manchester. It is interesting to note that a public subscription in that town brought in £12,823, of which £800 was raised by a committee of workingmen. The building was opened in September, 1852. Among those present at the inaugural ceremony were such well-known men as Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, John Bright, Monckton Milnes, afterward Lord Houghton; Lord Shaftesbury, and Charles Knight. Liverpool was not to be outdone by her rival, and the public library in that town was opened a month later. But the movement had not taken a great hold upon the people. Its progress was slow.

Up to the passing of the education act of 1870 only about fifty adoptions of the library act had taken place in the whole of the United Kingdom; and only one of these—at Westminster—was in London. After this we find a slight impetus. The spread of education produced a new class of readers. And so, in 1886, the number of places at which the acts had been adopted had increased to 133; but, incredible as it may seem now, only four were in London—Wandsworth, Fulham, and Lambeth having joined Westminster. Before this, in 1877, the Library Association had been formed, as the outcome of an international conference of librarians held at the London Institution in October of that year. The year of her Majesty's Jubilee, 1887, saw an enormous record of public opinion in favor of public libraries, no less than ten adoptions taking place in London alone. From 1887 to 1891 there were 105 districts which availed themselves of the acts, the total adoptions up to the end of the latter year being 238. In the next five years this figure was increased by nearly 100, so that at the end of 1896 there were established under the public libraries acts no less a number than 330 libraries—265 in England, 32 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, and 16 in Wales. In these figures 36 London districts are included.

Since the end of 1896 to the present date there have been about 20 further adoptions of the acts, giving a total of about 350 places which have public libraries, the population of which is equal to about half the population of the United Kingdom. These libraries contain over 5,000,000 volumes, and issue about 27,000,000 books each year. The annual attendances of readers is about 60,000,000.

In comparison with these figures the following, recently published, will be interesting: There are 844 public libraries in Australia, with 1,400,000 volumes; 298, with 330,000 volumes, in New Zealand; 100, with 300,000 volumes, in South Africa. In Canada the public libraries contain over 1,500,000 volumes. In 1896 the United States of America, according to Government statistics, possessed 4,026 public and school libraries, containing 33,051,572 volumes.

In connection with these facts, the following comments by The London Times on some of the papers read last year at the London International Library Conference will be found interesting: "It is often alleged of the conferences of libraries, as of those of other learned associations, that the excursions and junketings provided by their hosts are far better attended than the lectures and discussions. In the International Library Conference held last year festivities were certainly prominent enough, but the handsome volume of 'Transactions and Proceedings' (printed for members of the conference) proves that there was also plenty of serious work. On the whole, the average quality of the papers here printed, as compared with those read at the first international conference, held in 1877, is in keeping with the great progress which the library movement has made, both in this country and in America, during the last twenty years, progress of which the trebled membership of the conference is itself eloquent.

"Despite this success the keynote of the 1897 meeting may perhaps be found in the remark of Mr. Melvil Dewey, (the inventor of the 'decimal' classification,) that 'the librarian must be the librarian militant before he can be the librarian triumphant.' In the papers read by American members this militancy mainly takes the form of a missionary spirit which regards the whole population of five years old and upward as heathens to be converted to the gospel of good reading, and is ready to go out into the highways and hedges to bring them in. The American librarian advertises his wares as if he wanted to sell them, turns every school into a depot, intrusts parcels of books to householders for circulation among their neighbors, and then cross-questions the readers to find out what they think of them! An interesting paper by Miss James, a librarian of Pennsylvania, describes the special training which many of these enthusiasts obtain at the American 'library schools,' and shows how much greater are the facilities for such training, and the inducements to undergo it, in the United States than in England. A paper on 'Some Tendencies of Modern Librarianship,' by Mr. MacAlister, the Secretary of the conference, contains some frank speaking on this point. In England he says: 'Our present plan is to take boys of tender age and merely rudimentary education whose circumstances compel them to earn something. There is no question with them of choosing librarianship; they want a berth and scan the advertisements, and whether it be a shop or a library is a matter of indifference if a few shillings can be earned immediately.'

"At the root of this bad system is the poorness both of the pay and the prospects of the average English librarian, and it is not surprising (though ratepayers will groan to hear it) that the militancy of many of the English speakers at the conference was directed against the restriction of the library rate to a penny in the pound. But the insistence by library committees on 'previous experience' as a first qualification, even for junior assistantships at 15s. a week, practically closes the career of a 'Free Librarian' to any one who is not ready to begin by sweeping the library floor, and against this needless exclusion of better educated candidates Mr. MacAlister's paper is a valuable protest. Fortunately, however, this over-estimation of the most mechanical kind of training only represents a passing reaction against the old belief that a fondness for reading was the sole qualification a librarian need possess. The peril is rather for the future than for the present, and the high quality of the papers here printed, both of those dealing with technical points of more general interest, such as Mr. Tedder's Spencerian study on 'The Evolution of the Public Library' and Dr. Dziatzko's 'Aids by Public Bodies to the Art of Printing,' shows that the librarians of to-day, while knowing their business far more thoroughly than their predecessors, are as yet in little danger of suffering from unduly narrowed interests."

"The History of Philadelphia," by Miss Agnes Repplier, which will be published in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company, is in some sort uniform with that volume of Miss Grace King on New Orleans which was brought out a year or two ago. Miss Repplier traces the fortunes of the Quaker City from the day that Charles II. gave the province of "Sylvania" to William Penn. It is a long story, full of light and shade, and its attractiveness is considerably enhanced by the illustrations, which are reproduced from drawings made by E. C. Peixotto.

SUPERSTITION.

Points from Dr. Brinton's Recent Magazine Article.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in his "Popular Superstitions of Europe," sounds a warning note. If "Europe" enters into the title of the article to be found in the September Century, the subject treated by Dr. Brinton, in as far as the caution goes, is in a large measure applicable to the United States. We are not prepared to follow Prof. Evans, who believes that there is a recrudescence of superstition in Europe; nevertheless, in France, in Bavaria, in certain parts of Germany, and in Austria there are cropping out new varieties of miracles, and these miracle-mongers have many followers.

In the United States that large influx of foreigners from the South of Europe, who are densely ignorant, may bring about the wildest of beliefs—those which these particular races have cherished for thousands of years. But the United States is not a good soil for the culture of the miraculous, and spells, portents, and mumbo-jumbo stand a good chance of extinction here by being laughed at. Nevertheless superstition does find adherents in New England. Sometimes it takes that milder and more silly form, as shown by Christian Scientists, where it is believed that the Son of God will cure a toothache and even supply a new crop of dentine so as to fill a cavity, or, to follow out the idea further, that by the prayers of some female Scientist, a man who has lost a leg, say before Santiago, may have it grow out again, imitative of the lobster. There are, however, some dreadful superstitions still rife in "educated" New England. Mr. George R. Stetson, in his paper entitled "Animistic Vampires in New England," presents the horrid fact that such barbaric superstition can be found coexisting "with a high general culture."

A clever German has written that superstition is "an excrescence on religion." This expression need not in the least diminish our steadfast belief in the goodness or the power of God. But all human study would be worthless did we not feel certain that primitive man followed first his superstitions. It was only in that long process of time that some men threw aside their superstition, and a religion of some kind or another was formulated. Then came untold centuries before there was refinement of thought, and still there was superstition, and maybe there always will be. It is the coarser element of the brain that still retains the taint, and in certain individuals or races it keeps on invariably coming to the front. It is a matter of inheritance, maybe, a trace of a mental disease, which is apparently not to be eradicated. It "coexists," as Mr. Stetson writes, "with a high general culture."

The interval between the torturing of the Salem witch and 1898 is long, and yet in England, and particularly in Ireland, in Germany, and some little in the United States, the witch still soars aloft on her broomstick. Dr. Brinton writes:

"Deep down in the heart of man bides the firm conviction that he dwells in the midst of an unseen world, peopled with strange powers, who incessantly thwart the plans of his own life. Above, beneath, close by, he knows them, feels them, but they elude his grasp. Futurity and fate lie in his hand; omens and portents are the hints they give, and there are states of soul and mighty crises when they become apparent to sight and hearing."

There always will be the beldame who will tell to the gaping ignorants of "warlocks and dopelgangers, corpse lights, and white women and the scores of evil things which assail the high estate of man." To-day the American Indian tells the story around the camp fire, and in the furthest East the identical yarns are repeated. And in Europe, where these stories awakened the slumbers of medieval barbarism, these tales are ever alive.

Dr. Brinton refers to the science of folk-lore which collects, classes, and investigates these early legends. Not calling in such authorities as Andrew Lang or Joseph Jacobs, let us take that admirable and practical archaeologist and folk-lorist, the late very much lamented Capt. John G. Bourke. To him the science of folk-lore was as a rag bag. You stowed away the frippery, the tatters, and you made, if you could, a patchwork. But the trouble was to know what was old, what was new, and when satisfied as to these important points, whether a symmetrical pattern was possible. What folk-lore was good for was the preservation of any of the golden threads, if such existed. As to the rest, for want of ability in sorting, the rags were to be thrown into the rubbish heap or to be sent to the paper mill. The great generalizers, the Cuviers or the Humboldts or the Darwins of folk-lore, are not yet born. The borrowing, the interchange of the story, are so difficult to spot. Major Powell says so wisely: "Borrowings were possible, but certainly not at the beginning. Was not intellectual unity about the same at the beginning?" And so man invented about the same story, though divided by an impassable ocean from his fellow just as he invented almost identical stone axes or knives or arrow points. Why, then, are the folk stories the Chinese laundryman tells to-day so like the legends of old classical Greece? The reason is that 'the psychic factor remains the same.'"

Dr. Brinton's "Popular Superstitions in Europe" is the work of a scholar who is master of a special science, and that is folk lore and archaeology, and for the sifting of the first the latter calling is a necessity. Then, too, as a philologist, learned in all the languages of the Old and New World, Dr. Brinton has few equals.

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LETTERS TO R. W. GRISWOLD.

Raymond, Greeley, Holmes, and Whittier Among His Correspondents.*

Rufus Wilmot Griswold, now best remembered as the editor of Poe, whose correspondence is the basis for the present publication, was born on Feb. 15, 1815, at Benson, Vt., where his father, also named Rufus, was a small farmer. The boyhood of Horace Greeley, four years older than Griswold, was spent in West Haven, the town adjoining Benson on the south. Young Griswold was for a time, through the kindness of his brother Heman, a student at the Rensselaer School at Troy. In March, 1837, Griswold married Caroline Searles, and for some months dwelt with her family at 51 1-2 Clinton Street, New York. Before the close of this year he was licensed to preach. In those days, however, clergymen—particularly Baptists—rarely had a systematic training, and it is not probable that his studies were long-continued or thorough. One of the earlier letters in the present volume is from Henry J. Raymond, then a boy of seventeen in college, and reads as follows:

University of Vt., Burlington, Dec. 23, 1837.

Sir: The Phi Sigma Nu Society of the University of Vt. have elected you to an honorary membership of their fraternity. Should you think fit to accept this testimony of their regard, you will please signify it to them through me.

The society would also present their sincerest thanks for the valuable autograph of Washington Irving which was given by yourself to the society. With great respect and esteem, &c., H. J. RAYMOND, Sec.

In September, 1837, Griswold, then twenty-two years of age, issued the prospectus of a magazine to be called The Anthology. He was then Secretary of the Antiquarian Society of New York. In February, 1838, The Vermonter was started at Vergennes, with Griswold as editor. The following letter received a few weeks subsequent shows clearly that Henry Clay was not held to be without flaw by at least one of his correspondents:

New York, 22 April, 1838.

* * * Rufus! Take the name of that scoundrel Henry Clay out of your paper! He is too mean a foe to the Abolitionists even to deserve a vote from you or I, or any other man who has any regard for the right. Do you have Whittier's paper? If not, read the extracts from it on the first page of the last Emancipator, and be ashamed of Clay! * * * Your ob't serv't,
OBADIAH ALLEN BOWE.

In March, 1834, Horace Greeley, then twenty-three, in company with Jonas Winchester, had started The New Yorker. About four years later Mr. Raymond wrote Griswold as follows:

U. V., June 3, 1838.

Dear Griswold: * * * Can you find out who wrote an article in The New Yorker of April 28 entitled "Thoughts on Poetic Excellence," wherein my review is somewhat [severely] handled. I believe the first writing I can get time to do must be for Greeley to answer that. If you have a chance to do it without inconvenience, I would also be obliged to you if you would procure from Greeley for me 3 or 4 copies of those Nos. of the "N. Yorker" that contain my notice of Dana. I have no copy now, and I would like to send one to Dana, as well as one or two for some friends. * * * Yours sincerely,
H. J. RAYMOND.

In July, 1839, Griswold was assistant editor of the publication called Brother Jonathan, a paper of four pages. The Tattler was a daily issued under the same management. Shortly after the appearance of Brother Jonathan this characteristic letter to Griswold was sent by Mr. Raymond:

Burlington, July 20, 1839.

My Dear Griswold: The first intimation I had of your whereabouts determined me to write to you. Lacking time just then, I delayed it for a few days, when the arrival of the "Tattler" called my resolution to mind; and the subsequent reception of that up-to-the-sky-to-be-lauded, biggest-of-all-possible newspapers, and most beloved of all brethren, "Brother Jonathan," made me resolve "in the gloomy recesses of a mind capacious for such things," to despatch an epistle to your address about the quickest. How do you flourish? How I would like to shake your dexter, and see you shake your sides as of old! And wouldn't I like to ramble over your library again, and hear you tell your stories and talk as is your wont? "Oh! no, certainly not!" How on airth do you expect to find matter enough to keep Brother Jonathan alive for any length of time! He is even infinitely more rapacious than other Yankees. In the course of about a year you will have published all that has ever been written; and at the same rate in just about another year you will get through with all that you can write; and then what will you do? The appearance of this hugest of mammoths caused no small stir among the good citizens of this unaccustomed-to-large-sights seeing place. Winslow (he of the Sentinel) was in the P. O. when I received it; and you would have laughed to have listened to his exclamations as I unfolded the sheet to his wonder-struck eyes, and announced old Rufus W. of the Vermonter as editor. He ended his outbrust by this sober sentiment: "Well," said he, "no one can deny that Grigwold is talented and industrious; but he is too d—d unscrupulous!" You were not very scrupulous in your notices of the Burlington Sentinel!—Stacy's eyes stuck out just one mile. And Harrington's, too; you ought to have seen him. The copy you sent me has been the rounds of the college. A deputation from each class of 10 made an attack upon it in full and solid phalanx, and after a hard siege of 10 hours retired from the field and encamped for the night.

The battle was renewed at daybreak with increased vigor and proportionate success. And now we are waiting for another number. Please to consider me a subscriber. Stansbury has not been here since the 4th of July. He will not stay away long, however, for there is a certain pair of gold spectacles here that fit his eyes exactly. He wants to get them; you recollect the Yankee that (on a wager) would sell his horse for a penny, but the buyer must take his cat for $100. There's just such a fixture to Ed's spectacles; I guess he'll take both and be content with the bargain. (The comparison is not good, but 'twill do.) What an abominably stupid thing the Vermonter is now! Simpson and Grandey, I think, write most of the editorials. Grandey has not shewn himself this long time.

College matters jog on with their usual monotony. Our commencement happens the 6th Aug. We are expecting something worth while in the way of an oration before our societies from Prof. Taylor Lewis of your university. We received a letter from your friend J. G. Whittier declining the invitation to deliver a poem on account of his health. He spoke of an intention to visit Europe soon. I think the probability is that Park Benjamin will be asked to give us a poem next year. I hope he will come. He would do it up in style and could be depended upon. Immediately after commencement you may expect Mann and myself in New York. We shall stay two or three days and we hope to see you as often as your leisure will permit. Have you any part of that collection of American poetry under your control yet? By the way, who wrote that article on American poetry in the Democratic Review? I thought it essentially heterodox.

Geo. Combe and lady and Thad Stevens passed through here a few days since toward Boston. Thad is a fine looking man, but Combe is a Scotchman, (vide Dr. Johnson for the inference.) Your old and tried friend A. C. is about town as usual with the habitual mahogany countenance. He swears occasionally about you. We expelled him from the Phi Sigma Nu Society on account of his Washington scrape. H. A. corroborated all your allegations. May I depend upon you for an introduction to Benjamin and some other of your N. Y. worthies? Bishop Hopkins returned from England with an empty pocket. He expected to raise about 150,000 and got some 5,000! 'Tis said that he will be obliged to sell his establishment. Our university lately had a donation of some 20,000 from one Mr. Williams in the eastern part of Vermont. Harrington and all your friends send their respects. Cannot you send me a few lines in return by Mr. Weaver? I am ever yours sincerely, H. J. RAYMOND.

Griswold, while not a profound writer or observer, was an intelligent man. He was an exceptionally interesting talker. He did great and meritorious services to our growing literature, and assisted in fostering many writers who without his encouragement would have hopelessly laid down the pen. It is more than usually interesting to see the various points of view photographed, as they are, instantaneously in the letters in his collection, from which selections are here given:

Albany, Feb. 17, 1840.

Rufus W. Griswold, Esq.: I understand by the last Tattler that you have abandoned Boston and returned to New York—very good. Very well; I write to say that I shall probably want you the coming season, if your services are purchasable, as I believe they generally are. I do not wish you to forego any good offer you may have or receive; but I shall probably be glad to hire your services from the first of May (probably sooner) to the first of December next if they can be had on reasonable terms. My plans may fail; but I should like to know how you stand at present. Address me a line on the receipt of this, defining your position. Yours, H. GREELEY.

Please state what you will ask me per week for the time above mentioned. Don't get in any more scrapes till I come down, which will be the first Saturday after the river opens. Yours, H. G.

Griswold's loss to theology was a gain to literature, and his literary labors exceeded in intrinsic value those of many other American writers of his time. No man did more than he to present the claims of American literature to the attention of the American people, and he made many a thorny path of investigation smooth for the future historian without receiving any other reward for his industry than the praise of the few who shared his peculiar enthusiasm, and the satisfaction of successful research. The letter here printed to Graham will show what sums were paid to an eminent author then:

New York, Oct. 19, 1841.

My Dear Sir [Graham:] * * * Would you like to have an occasional poem from Professor Longfellow? I think I could get him to write for you at $20. He asks $25. I thank Mr. Poe heartily for his just notice—just as regards censure. Yours faithfully,
PARK BENJAMIN.

We read in Godwin's life that Bryant, when asked to put a price upon the poems he contributed to The United States Gazette in 1823-5, suggested $2 each. This rate was raised by the publisher to 16 cents per line. Epes Sargent wrote:

New York, May 19, 1842.

Mr. Dear Griswold: I have requested the Harpers to send you a copy of my little book. Please keep the authorship a secret, and if you can get the accompanying notices published, one in the North American and the other in the Evening Journal, without betraying it, do so. I shall be much obliged, and will cheerfully reciprocate the favor at any time. Nothing new. Pray send me the [Saturday Evening] Post occasionally. I have an article for the mag in preparation. Yours truly, my dear G., EPES SARGENT.

To Bayard Taylor, Griswold was a serviceable friend just when the young author desired introduction to the larger world of literature, and he helped him to the publication of his first volume of verse. One of Taylor's dedications was to Griswold "as an expression of gratitude for the kind encouragement he has shown the author." Dr. Holmes is represented in this book by two letters, one of which is as below:

Boston, Sept. 1st, 1843.

Mr. Dear Sir: I read a poem at the dinner table of the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge the other day which I should like to publish in Graham's Magazine if the editors want it and are willing to pay for it.

It consists at present of 166 lines in the heroic measure—but I should be inclined to make it about two hundred, or very nearly that, by certain additions. I believe that for me it was remarkably happy, but you may think it no great thing. At any rate, it has more points in it than most things of the kind that I have done lately.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Frost, on the part of Godey's Lady's Book, made me some liberal offers for anything I would give him. I answered that I felt bound to offer them to you first, but without the least idea that I should so soon have anything to publish. I therefore mention it to you and end my proposals with these questions:

1. Do you want such a poem?
2. What will you give for it?
3. Are you afraid of a hit at repudiation in it?
4. Can it be published in your magazine word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma?
5. Do you want to see it before you meddle with it?

This is a very straightforward business letter, and does not require any answer unless you want the Poem. If so I shall hear from you. Believe me very truly your friend, O. W. HOLMES.

P. S.—No tender feelings are concerned which might interfere with editorial interest.

We can in a measure understand something of the joy that comes to the autograph collector when he has to do with such letters as appear in the Griswold collection. Even an indifferent man would doubtless cherish the Holmes letter or that from Whittier which follows:

Worcester, 9th mo. 8d, 1845.

Esteemed Friend: Thy favor of the first of the last month has been received to-day. I send thee a trifle of mine; and hope the proceeds of thy proposed publication will be devoted to the cause of the poor slave. Touching the free negroes, of whose sufferings thou writest, they must wait for relief until slavery be abolished. They should willingly defer their sensual gratification for the benefit of their brethren in bondage, and be content to live in wretchedness, and die of starvation, for the good of the cause. Thine truly,
JNO. G. WHITTIER.

The volume also contains letters from Washington Irving, E. P. Whipple, J. T. Headley, J. T. Fields, J. C. Calhoun, Henry Thoreau, H. Clay, Alice Cary, John G. Saxe, D. G. Mitchell, J. Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry R. Schoolcraft, James Freeman Clarke, N. P. Willis, and many others. One muses among the letters, meeting with old friends and landmarks, on every hand, and the pages are rich in reminiscent gems. No one who is interested in the life, letters, journalism, and literature of fifty years ago can take up this volume and read it without a great deal of genuine pleasure as well as benefit.

*PASSAGES FRROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS OF RUFUS W. GRISWOLD. Cloth. 8vo. Pages 382. W. M. Griswold, Cambridge, Mass.

THE TWENTY-FIVE BEST AMERICAN NOVELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editor of a weekly journal asked me last week to suggest a series of articles that should make his paper talked about all over the country. You have given me an easy task, I told him; all you have to do is to make a list of the twenty-five best American novels and print each week in turn the most striking chapter from each. Not one out of fifty of your readers will agree with your judgment, and five out of ten will prefer a chapter other than the one you publish.

My friend the editor did not think favorably of my idea, and the subject was dropped. Since then I have been asking myself what really are the twenty-five best novels written by American authors, and the task of selection has puzzled me not a little. This was the list I finally made up, the novels being arranged without any reference to special greatness:

Cooper's "Spy."
Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."
Poe's "Arthur Gordon Pym."
Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables."
Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Curtis's "Prue and I."
James's "Princess Casawassima."
Tourgee's "Hot Plowshares."
Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham."
Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes."
Fawcett's "Quality of Mercy."
Fawcett's "Ambitious Woman."
Fawcett's "Evil That Men Do."
Fawcett's "New York Family."
Wheeler's "Toltec Cup."
Smith's "Col. Carter of Cartersville."
Mrs. Harrison's "Anglomaniacs."
Crane's "Red Badge of Courage."
Saltus's "Transaction in Hearts."
Frederic's "Damnation of Theron Ware."
Townsend's "Daughter of the Tenements."
Ford's "Honorable Peter Sterling."
Matthews's "His Father's Son."
Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne."

Some of the novels, of course, are of too recent date for us to form any final judgment about them, and we must wait before we are able to arrive at a perfectly unprejudiced estimate. But the severest critics, I think, must approve of three-quarters of the list; the remainder is a matter of personal opinion. F. R.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

Among the Fall announcements of Francis P. Harper are "The Early Wills of Westchester County, 1664-1784," being a careful abstract, with genealogical and historical notes, by W. S. Pelletreau, issued uniformly with "Early Long Island Wills" and "Wills of the Smith Family"; "Weather Lore: A Collection of Proverbs, Sayings, and Rules concerning Weather," by Richard Inward, President of the Royal Meteorological Society; "The Romance of Book Collecting, with Anecdotes of Book Hunting and Book Hunters," by J. Herbert Slater.

Mr. Collingwood's "Life of Lewis Carroll," which will be published befong long, by Fisher Unwin of London, is the one authorized by the late writer's family. It will contain a good many extracts from Mr. Carroll's diary, including a record of a Russian tour with Canon Liddon. Among Lewis Carroll's effects were three albums filled with photographs taken by himself. They include hitherto unpublished portraits of Mr. Ruskin, Lord Tennyson, Lord Salisbury, the Rossettis, the Duke of Albany, and Mr. Holman Hunt. These will appear in the forthcoming work, together with several fac similes from manuscript magazines edited by Mr. Carroll.

Among the volumes promised Sept. 30 by D. Appleton & Co. are "The Widower," by W. E. Norris, and J. A. Altsheler's new novel, "A Hero of the West, a Romance of 1812." In this new romance, which, like other work of Mr. Altsheler, is typically American, the author opens with some interesting pictures of social life and political conditions in Washington just before the War of 1812. One feature of the book is the dramatic account of the capture of Washington by the British and a description of the battle of New Orleans.

THE BATTLE OF GOLDEN HILL.

Fought in John Street in 1770 in Defense of New York's Liberty Poles—The First Blood Shed in the Revolution.

Many have been the complaints against New York because of its apathy in respect to its own history, rich as it is in interesting incidents. Of late, however, those who have eyes for something beyond the merely mercantile must have noticed that at various points in the lower part of the city bronze memorial tablets have been erected the brief inscriptions on which are full of meaning and cannot fail to awaken thoughts of reverence in the minds of those who recall the events they perpetuate. It is the purpose of this article to repeat the story of one of these occurrences—the Battle of Golden Hill—in honor of which a tablet has been affixed to the building that occupies the northwestern corner of John and William Streets. The tablet, dedicated to the city by the Sons of the Revolution, bears the following text:

GOLDEN HILL,
Here, January 18, 1770,
The fight took place between the
"Sons of Liberty"
and the
British Regulars, 16th Foot.
First Blood in the
War of the Revolution.

Any one walking along John Street, from Pearl to William to-day, will readily discover the hill in this neighborhood. "Golden" was applied to it because of its abundant crop of grain, which it is said waved gracefully in response to the gentle breeze, and looked, in truth, like a hill of gold.

In the year 1770 what is now City Hall Park extended considerably beyond its present limits, and was known as "The Fields," and later as "The Common." It is historic ground. Here many public meetings were held, many important questions were argued, and many decisive moves in the stirring struggle for liberty took place. In the early days of the Revolution it was an open field, occupied along its northern border by a long line of wooden barracks inclosed within a high board fence, and by the "New Jail," now the Hall of Records or Register's office. Many of the Stamp act demonstrations occurred in "The Fields," and here, after the repeal of the obnoxious law on June 4, 1766, the King's birthday was celebrated. A flagstaff was erected for the occasion, bearing a flag inscribed "The King, Pitt, and Liberty." This was the first of New York's liberty poles. This pole soon became an object of hatred to the soldiers, and on the 10th of August they cut it down. The indignation of the people at this outrage was unbounded, and the next day a meeting was held to discuss the situation and to raise a new pole. An armed party from the barracks attacked this meeting and several persons were wounded. The new pole was erected shortly after, and before long met the fate of its predecessor. Thus began a number of conflicts between the soldiers and the people that eventually prepared the latter to resist, with the bitterest of hatred, the representatives of the King. The active spirits in these contests were the Sons of Liberty, a band of citizens made up largely of the working classes, at whose head were John Lamb, Isaac Sears, Alexander McDougal, and other energetic leaders.

A third pole was raised, and this, too, was cut down. Immediately a fourth was placed in position, secured with braces and iron bands. An attempt was made to blow this up with gunpowder, but proved unsuccessful. Renewed efforts on the part of the redcoats followed, but as the soldiers were each time driven off, they finally desisted. We gather an impression of the feeling aroused at the time from the following newspaper clipping:

"As mankind were made for society, every person who willfully annoys or disturbs that society without any pretense but purely evil, ought to be held in the utmost detestation as a common enemy. And, as in the present case, the cutting this post down can only be done to affront all the Sons of Liberty in this place, the perpetrators would do well to consider the consequences; let their notions for doing it be what they will; for they may know that such a body of the people who would not yield to be enslaved by the most august body on earth, will not tamely submit to such a mean, low-lived insult on their liberty, as this is; and if ever the perpetrator is discovered, he may be almost assured New York will be too hot to hold him long."

The pole, according to the records, stood in proud defiance until Jan. 16, 1770, when at midnight the soldiers came out from the barracks, pulled it down, sawed it to pieces, and piled them up in a heap in front of one of the popular taverns of the day. When the deed was discovered, the bell of St. George's Chapel in Beekman Street was rung, and early next morning 3,000 people stood around the stump of the pole, declared their rights and their determination to maintain them.

The next day two men were found posting scurrilous handbills, signed by the Sixteenth Regiment and defying the people and the authorities. They were arrested by Sears and another Liberty Boy, and an attempt was made to rescue them by some of their fellow-soldiers, who, finding that they were likely to be overpowered, retreated through the fields until they reached Golden Hill, followed closely by a large crowd of people. A reinforcement coming up, the soldiers here made a stand, but the people, smarting under the wrongs they had suffered, were not to be checked. They rushed upon their oppressors, and soon dispersed and disarmed them, numbers being injured on both sides. Francis Field, a Quaker citizen, who had been standing peaceably in his doorway, was wounded severely in the cheek. Three other citizens were cut and a sailor was badly hurt.

The people, in spite of the fact that they were no match for the armed soldiers, kept the latter busy, and even when further reinforcements arrived held their own. A party of officers now appeared on the scene and ordered the men to their barracks. Thus the battle of that day was ended, but the trouble was by no means over. The soldiers, humiliated by the thought of successful resistance on the part of the people, whom they looked down upon with contempt, were now more determined than ever to wreak vengeance on their despised opponents. The next morning they renewed their lawless proceedings by attacking a woman on her way to market.

In the various encounters the sailors generally sided with the citizens. About noon a collision occurred between some soldiers and seamen in which a sailor was thrust through the body. While this disturbance was going on, the Mayor appeared on the scene and ordered all to disperse, but the soldiers paid no attention to the civil authority. Word was thereupon sent to the barracks in Whitehall Street to request the officers to use their influence, but the messengers were intercepted and forbidden to proceed. A party of Liberty Boys, who were enjoying a game at a ball court at the corner of Broadway and John Street, learning of the affray, hurried out, and being joined by a number of citizens, put the soldiers to rout. Later in the day the soldiers sallied forth again and disturbed a meeting of the people in the Fields. They attempted to deprive them of their canes, whereupon a fight took place in which the soldiers were finally defeated and driven back to the barracks. The two days' conflict thus came to an end, the people triumphed and their rights were maintained.

A strip of ground was now purchased and a new pole was erected. This was the fifth and last Liberty Pole. It was sunk deep into the earth, secured with iron bands and bars, and bore the inscription, "Liberty and Property." Commenting on the Battle of Golden Hill, a writer more than forty years ago observed:

"It is strange with what silence these struggles of the people of New York against their oppressors has been passed over by different historians; even Mr. Bancroft merely says in his account of the Golden Hill affair that there was a struggle for two days between the people and the soldiers, and devotes several pages to the Boston massacre, which did not take place until nearly two months afterward, and without the principles which actuated the Liberty Boys to prevent any encroachment on the civil power by the military. Surely a contest of two days' duration must be more than a mere street brawl. Boston has preserved the identity of the spot where grew the Tree of Liberty on her Common; cannot New York imitate her example and perpetuate the spot on which was erected the first Liberty Pole in the Fields?"

Happily the city can no longer be charged with this reproach. Last year the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed on the inner wall of the main Post Office a handsome tablet bearing the following inscription:

On the Common of the City of New York
Near where this building now stands there
Stood from 1766 to 1776 a Liberty Pole, erected
To commemorate the Repeal of the Stamp Act.
It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of
The Tories and as repeatedly replaced by the
Sons of Liberty, who organized a constant
Watch and guard. In its defense the
First martyr blood of the American
Revolution was shed on Jan. 18, 1770.

ALBERT ULMANN.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd in his "The Control of the Tropics" treats the matter of the aboriginal races found in the tropic zones from the proper standpoint, which is the anthropological one. "The ultimate fact underlying all the relations of the white man to the tropics is one which really goes to the root of the whole question of the evolution which the race itself has undergone. The human race reached its earliest development where the conditions of life were easiest, mainly in the tropics." But as to the further development that took place "outward from the tropics." Evidently the first man could have only existed under what were favorable environments. If there might have been animals whose presence was dangerous, at least early man had to find an abundance of food. There must have been roots or fruit. Such a condition could not have existed in the frigid zones. No particular stress is to be put on that monkey form, presumably the nearest approach to man, found by Dubois in Java; nevertheless, if this anthropopithecus is accepted as a creature living in the tropical zone, so far nothing approaching this form has been discovered in colder countries. Any particular ape taking on a skeleton something resembling man is still very far remote from man himself. Yet the argument seems to be conclusive that it was in a warm climate where early man existed. Common sense would indicate that as the only possible environment of the first of the Homonidae. Then the aboriginal of the tropical zone must be considered as an undeveloped child, that is, mentally, and we will be better prepared to face further contingencies if we accept the anthropological data, for, as Mr. Kidd writes: "However we may be inclined to hesitate before reaching this view, it is hard to see how assent to it can be withheld in face of the consistent verdict of history in the past, and the unvarying support given to it by facts in the present."

STRENGTH GONE ASTRAY.*

Rather more than a year ago "The Descendant," appearing anonymously, gave a new sensation to the jaded novel-reading public. The plot was original and dramatic; the characters were charged with vitality; the style, sometimes crude and uneven, was striking in its picturesqueness and power. The modest, unheralded volume was a literary event. The author had struck a new and strong note in fiction. "The Descendant" was unique in its daring, its virility, its "iridescence," to use one of the author's favorite words. Since the scene was laid in what may be called Bohemian New York, conjecture was disposed to ascribe its authorship to some young journalist or artist, or, perhaps, to some student of science familiar with the ways of the "Quartier Latin" of the metropolis. When the writer was revealed as a young girl, a Virginian, born and bred in what is, perhaps, the most sheltered and conservative society in the world, the astonished reader could find no parallel for her achievement, save in those marvelous stories that began to steal out of Haworth parsonage half a century ago.

It is natural that a second book should have been eagerly expected; natural, too, perhaps inevitable, that the second book should not satisfy expectation. Yet, after all due allowance has been made for the recoil from extravagant hope, we must confess that "Phases of an Inferior Planet" is distinctly a disappointment. The very titles of the two stories indicate the difference between them. "The Descendant" is simple, direct, suggestive; "Phases of an Inferior Planet" is vague, strained, far-fetched. The divergence runs throughout the volume. In "Phases of an Inferior Planet" there is none of the spontaneousness of "The Descendant." The style has lost its chariot wheels and moves heavily. The author falls sometimes into the vice of "fine writing," notably in the opening pages. Some sentences remind one of Mme. d'Arblay's Johnsonese. The writer is hardened by her scientific knowledge, which produces the impression of "intellectual fat, rather than intellectual muscle and sinew." She sometimes lapses into an exploitation of her learning that cannot fail to carry her older readers back to the days of the ponderous pedantries of "Macaria" and "St. Elmo."

Like its predecessor, "Phases of an Inferior Planet," belongs to the world of Bohemia. It is to be doubted whether even in that world womanly purity is compatible with the absolute and unprotected liberty of Miss Glasgow's young girls. We receive certain situations with the same incredulity with which we hear of the doings of Glory Quayle. The hero, Anthony Algarcife, is as perplexing as his name. His creator apparently believes in him; she does not intend to represent him sinking like another Tito into depths of infamy. Yet what is one to say of a pronounced unbeliever becoming a priest of a ritualistic Church? One can fancy a man taking holy orders in all sincerity of purpose, and afterward drifting into skepticism and lacking the moral strength to break his bonds—a Robert Elsmere without the courage of his convictions. But what man with a shred of honor, with a ray of decency, would deliberately enter a life in which he knows every word and every deed must be a lie? And what man would accentuate the lie by writing with equal power anonymous articles against Christianity and signed articles in her defense? This might well be an episode in the dual life of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In real life, often as the impossible becomes the actual, we may safely say of this history, "Impossible!" And yet it is apparent that the author intends Algarcife to be, upon the whole, a noble character and to enlist the sympathies of the reader.

There is, nevertheless, much to admire in "Phases of an Inferior Planet." Were it the author's first story, it would be pronounced, with all its faults, a book of great power and promise. But because it is strength gone astray, because it shows decadence instead of progress, we take alarm at the tendencies that may prove fatal. The characters are shown with a firm hand, the dialogue is brilliant, the situations are effective. As in "The Descendant," the story is full of verve and daring. The insight of genius is shown in the portrayal of the young mother with her newly born child and over the cradle of her dead. The truth and tenderness of the delineation are perfect. Not less admirably drawn is the picture of poverty in the great city, that hardest of all poverty, the poverty of the sensitive and cultured, and the revolt of a luxurious nature against its sordid conditions.

We find, too, as in its predecessor, wonderful flashes of wit and wisdom, searchlights turned upon the weaknesses and the deep places of human nature. It is sacrilege to say so, and we rather expect the sky to fall upon us, but if certain of Miss Glasgow's gems of coddensed philosophy were shaken together with an equal number of George Eliot's, we think that only an expert could unerringly asort them.

Mrs. Browning said of "Jane Eyre" that it possesses "qualities half savage and half free-thinking." This may more truly be said of both of Miss Glasgow's stories. Especially of "Phases of an Inferior Planet" may we add Mrs. Browning's criticism of a greater novel: "Very clever, very effective; but cruel to human nature. A painful book, and not the pain that purifies and exalts. Partial truths, after all, and those not wholesome."

Miss Glasgow has shown that she can feel finely and portray tenderly the elemental and eternal whole truths of life. Should she renounce what is bizarre and strained, high achievement is possible to her. But in the path that is tempting her, there are rocks ahead, and the road is strewn with the bones of other travelers. As she stands at the parting of the ways, the critic feels an imperious call to speak a word of warning, although, like the most of its kind, that word is pretty sure to be a "warning of Cassandra."

*PHASES OF AN INFERIOR PLANET. By Ellen Glasgow, Author of "The Descendant." New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1898.

LOUVRE OF NATIONS

America Fast Becoming That—Art Treasures We Now Have—An English Tribute to Our Industry.*

It does not seem to be commonly realized that America—that is, the United States—is on the way to become the Louvre of the Nations. From year to year its public galleries have been enriched with masterpieces of all the modern schools; and by purchase, bequest, or gift, many valuable and some great pictures by the older Italian, Flemish, and Spanish masters have been added to the already imposing store of National art wealth. In New York pre-eminently, but also in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and in other large cities from New Orleans in the South to Chicago in the North, and from Baltimore in the East to San Francisco in the West, there is now so numerous, and, in the main, so distinguished a congregation of pictures, of all schools and periods, that the day is not only at hand, but has arrived, when the native student of art no longer needs to go abroad in order to learn the tidal reach and high-water mark in this or that nation's achievement, in this or that school's accomplishment, in this or that individual painter's work. In time, and probably before long, the great desideratum will be attained: the atmosphere wherein the creative imagination is sustained and nourished. At present the most brilliant American painters must follow the trade-flag of art, and that banner flaunts nowhere steadily but in Paris and London.

There are now in America more training schools, more opportunities for instruction, more chances for the individual young painter to arrive at self-knowledge than were enjoyed of old by the eager youth of Flanders, of France, of Spain, even of Italy. But the essential is still wanting, without which all these advantages are merely as stars among the branches. There is no atmosphere of art in America at large. Of course, I speak broadly; and it must be remembered that exceptions emphasize rather than discount this conclusion. In many of the ateliers in New York and Boston there is a quick and informing spirit; every here and there a nimble and delectable "air of art" prevails, a fortunate but purely local and intransmissible spiritual environment for a few; and there are men like Mr. Lafarge, like Mr. St. Gaudens, like Mr. Macmonnies, who achieve their ends worthily in Washington or New York, without influence from or heed or thought of London or Paris—men who must be persuasive to the artistic instincts and patriotic aspirations of many among the younger generation. But, broadly speaking, there is no atmosphere of art in America. A short time ago, in the course of conversation, I spoke to this effect in a thriving New England city. My companion was an influential citizen, who, like the aesthetically minded evangelical grocer in Mr. Le Gallienne's latest book, "wished to make art hum" in his particular town. He was amazed at my generalization, and added, still bewilderedly: "But look here, now, our art gallery is not only one of the best in the States, after New York and Boston, but there isn't a small shopkeeper in the place but is proud and pleased to come and look at the pictures. As for Saturday afternoons * * * you should see the 'young idea' trooping in with the teachers and school-marms! Just you see for yourself, and you'll say no more about there being no atmosphere of art in this country, leastwise in this particular town."

It lies thus: in the great majority of towns throughout the States there is no art atmosphere at all; in a few there are candle tions which do not actively militate against, which occasionally, and as it were half unconsciously and half reluctantly, permit the development of such an atmosphere. For the spirit of art is a shy Ariel, and it loves little those haunts of men where even the business and social interests are purely parochial—and the parochialism of the smaller cities and towns of the States has to be experienced in order to be realized. But every few years the radical influences at work are transmuting these conditions, and though neither Boston, nor Washington, nor even New York are yet art centres in any way comparable to London, or Paris, or Munich, the time is not far distant when the inevitable must happen. It is well to remember that one of the greatest of modern English artists was born and spent his boyhood in the Birmingham of sixty years or so ago, and that the Birmingham of the thirties was in every respect more parochial, more unrelievedly dismal, more devoid of any mental atmosphere save that of commercialism and a sad reliogosity, than is Pittsburg or any other as dismal or more dismal American manufacturing centre. If that unpromising Birmingham gave us Edward Burne-Jones, the most poetic and individual of the later Victorians, the so infinitely better-circumstanced towns of the States may well be the nurseries of young genius less sorely handicapped. It is men, not environments, which constitute the chief developing influences; and young Burne-Jones's friend and fellow-undergraduate, William Morris, and his accepted master, Rossetti, had far more to do with his career than the many disadvantages and possible advantages of Birmingham.

In actual respect of art treasures the great cities of the States are already beyond our own provincial cities and towns, among which only Liverpool and Glasgow stand out pre-eminent; though now Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and many others are ambitious of a like distinction.

There are the obvious reasons of widely dispersed wealth, of enterprise, of individual, local, and national pride, and, of course, of mere speculation, to account for the continual immigration into the States of works of art of exceptional interest and value. It is, for one thing, recognized that Mr. Jonathan Dives need not keep racehorses if he does not care for racing, nor a yacht if he does not care for yachting, nor even a "place in the country" if he prefers urban life; but he must own pictures. It is almost the paramount sign of culture, and culture in America is largely identified with ample means. Mr. Dives readily enough falls in with this general persuasion, for he knows that if he delivers himself over to wise guidance, and buys with discretion, he makes a good investment against the hazards of fortune, and in any case does not stand to lose. In Europe, pictures purchased by private individuals are generally lost to the public; in America they commonly change ownership with periodic frequency, and soon or late are loaned or bequeathed to civic or national collections.

For many years it has been the ambition of picture-collectors in the States to add to the private and national treasures of French art. There is justification for the remark of a precocious, or perhaps only convinced boy, who in reply to a question from his examiner answered that Barbizon was somewhere between New York and Boston. Jules Dupré, Casin, Benjamin Constant, Carolus Duran, are better known by the banks of the Hudson than by the banks of the Thames. Even a decorative artist like Puvis de Chavannes has an American public. But of late the public taste has become more eclectic. It selects where and what it will. Some of the best German and Italian, many of the best British contemporary pictures, also find their way to transatlantic collections. The chief agents in London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Rome, are on the alert to gratify wealthy American clients, for even "old masters" are allured by the spell of the carte-blanche.

New York, naturally, has become the art metropolis of the States. Already the art wealth of this great city is almost incalculable. Boston comes next, then Washington. But notwithstanding the general idea to the contrary, the finest private collections are not in New York. The famous Lorillard-Wolfe, Marquand, Jay Gould, and other once private collections are now wholly or in part public, and are to be seen at the magnificent galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Certainly, as regards modern French art (with some good examples of Spanish and a few of English art,) it is unquestionable that there is no private collection in New York or Boston, or Washington, to compare for a moment with that of Mr. W. T. Walters at Baltimore. Of all the "homes of art" to be seen in America, Mr. Walters's is pre-eminently "the House Beautiful."

It is, however, to the great public exhibitions only that most visitors turn, and, so far as British visitors to the States are concerned, to those at New York and Boston. Whatever else the art lover visiting America sees, he would not dream of missing the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the magnificent galleries of the Boston Public Library, where the finest mural painting oversea is to be found. To the ordinary tourist, the "National Gallery" of the United States is the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park, New York. Let me, therefore, give some idea of what may be seen at this great institution, and at other public galleries in New York, before specifying what is to be found elsewhere.

Within the last ten years the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has become one of the most interesting of all national art collections. This is in large measure due to the splendid bequests by which it has been enriched, and notably by the collections of the celebrated American connoisseur, Mr. Henry Marquand, and of Miss Catherine Lorillard-Wolfe. Since the completion of the north wing, about three years ago, the galleries themselves must be accounted as among the finest buildings of the kind. Some idea of the value of the bequests may be gained from the fact that in one year were presented to the National trustees the whole collection of Miss Wolfe; the splendid bequest of Mr. Marquand, including fifty-two oil paintings by old masters and pictures of the English school; twenty valuable examples of the modern Dutch and American schools from the collection of Mr. George I. Seney; the famous "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur, presented by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt; and the not less famous "Friedland, 1807," by Meissonier, the gift of Judge Henry Hilton, who also presented Detaille's fine "Defense of Champigny." It is a pity in some respects that the conditions of these bequests prohibit a systematic arrangement of the pictures, for both the Marquand and the Wolfe collections have to be kept isolated. This is in reality the chief drawback to all the art collections in America. Bequests of the utmost value in themselves are frequently marred in the giving by stipulations which, while excellent for the preservation of the memory of the donor, are apt to interfere materially with the educative influence which the pictures, properly classified and arranged, might be expected to exercise.

Besides the valuable collections, in the Metropolitan Museum, bequeathed by Mr. Marquand and Miss Lorillard-Wolfe, there is the small but fine loan collection of Mr. Joseph Jefferson. This consists of twenty-seven pictures in all. Among these the most interesting early work is the portrait of Madame Cardon by Rembrandt, a painting displaying remarkable insight and grip of character, as well as a rich and vivid coloring. With this exception, and that of a fine example of Sir Thomas Lawrence, all the Jefferson pictures of importance are modern. Sir Thomas Lawrence's large canvas depicts the four grandchildren of John Julius Angerstein. It is a matter of interest that this Mr. Angerstein was the able connoisseur whose private collection, obtained by Government purchase early in the present century, was the nucleus of our own National collection. George IV. is said to have been the first to suggest the propriety of purchasing the Angerstein collection, which consisted of thirty-eight pictures; and a grant of Parliament of £60,000, proposed by Government, was voted on April 2, 1824, to defray the outlay of purchase and the expenses incidental to the preservation and public exhibition of the collection. The initial exhibition, the immediate forerunner of our National Gallery, was opened to the public in the house of Mr. Angerstein, in Pall Mall, on May 10, 1824. This example of the art of Sir Thomas Lawrence at the Metropolitan Museum in New York is an extremely pleasing one, with all the grace and distinction of that artist at his best, and with the vivid strength in handling which characterized his work after his election to the Royal Academy. Even more interesting in itself, however, is the admirable portrait by the same artist of the famous English tragedian, John Philip Kemble. Here Sir Thomas Lawrence had a sitter after his own heart; and certainly he has well interpreted for us the actor who was not only so celebrated in his own profession, but was also known as one of the most refined and cultured minds of his day. It is interesting to turn from the "Kemble" to the portrait of another famous actor—for close by hangs Gainsborough's portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan—and to note that these two fine portraits belong to one who is himself in the front rank of American actors, and is at the same time a painter of high repute; for Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the loaner of this collection, is also the distinguished American actor and only less distinguished painter of American landscape.

Among the modern paintings in the Jefferson collection are several examples of the modern Dutch and French schools. I have seen nowhere a more beautiful example of the art of Daubigny than the lovely "Dieppe." Here the painter, with, it must be admitted, the transforming vision of the poet, has depicted the little French sea town from the landward side of the harbor. The painting is beautiful, luminous, and has all that wonderful freshness and accuracy of color which gave to Daubigny's work so much distinction. One other picture here ranks with the "Dieppe" in beauty—Corot's "Ville D'Avray," one of the most delicate and exquisitely detailed pictures which ever came from the brush of the prince of nature-interpreters. Another noteworthy picture in the section is a canvas by Thomas Couture. Every lover of modern French art knows Couture's celebrated "Romans of the Decadence" in the Louvre, painted just exactly fifty years ago, masterly alike in composition, drawing, and color. There are not, however, many pictures by Couture, out of France at any rate, which show him in his more distinctly imaginative mood. Indeed, even in France he is known practically only as the history and genre painter, as the brilliant pupil of Gros and of Paul Delaroche. But in "The Spring," one of Mr. Jefferson's pictures, he reveals himself in a new, striking, and poetic manner. The scene depicted is that of an almost nude man stooping to drink at a spring on a wild and gloomy hillside luridly lit by the setting sun. In composition, in color, in atmosphere, this small canvas is one of the gems of the national art collection of New York. Two very fine examples of modern Dutch domestic art bear the names of Josef Israels and Albert Neuhuys: that of Israels being the fine picture, which I remember having seen in the Salon, called "The Madonna of the Cottage"—a peasant woman washing the baby on her lap. Neuhuys's picture portrays a mother and babe also, though here there is no straining after any arbitrary symbolism. One of the best of Van Marcke's pictures is here—"Cattle with Landscape," vivid, and full of that wet shimmer of Northern Spring which characterizes so much of his work, with its fresh sunlight and almost over-emphasized brilliancies of atmospheric changes. Mr. Jefferson was equally fortunate in securing one of the most beautiful examples of the fine if austere art of Anton Mauve. "The Departure of the Flock," a vision of a shepherd leading his sheep across a great silvery brown upland, is one of the triumphs of that modern Dutch school of which the late Anton Mauve is, perhaps, the most notable exemplar. The Jefferson loan collection not inaptly ends with a fine "Ideal Landscape" from the brush of Mr. Jefferson himself. Here we have the work of one who is as poetic an interpreter of Nature as George Inness, the chief of American landscapists.

The other rooms of the Eastern Gallery (Nos. 5, 6, and 7) are of particular interest. Severally they comprise the loan collection of the late Mr. Jay Gould (loaned by Miss Helen Gould,) the bequeathed collection of Mr. Henry Marquand, and the pictures presented by Mr. George Hearn, with others of great value presented to or purchased by the trustees. The few pictures of the late Jay Gould are among those which have most to do with the development of the art students in New York, for they represent admirably the varied aspects of contemporary French art. The collection begins with the small but exceedingly fine "Cattle in Pasture," by Rosa Bonheur, a little picture full of atmosphere and the exquisite suffusion of afternoon light, and not less beautiful because it is one of the least mannered works of the famous French artist. Next it hangs a vivid painting, "Cavaliers at Lunch," by the brilliant but unequal Ferdinand Roybet. Among the next score of canvases special mention should be made of a fine landscape by Jules Dupré; of an excellent Shakespearean subject (Bassanio choosing the leaden casket) by Cabanel; and a striking little forest scene on wood by Diaz. The remaining space of this room is mainly devoted to the work of American painters, though it has one large and popular foreign work in the canvas of the Bohemian artist, Vaclav Brozik. Many will remember the great success in Paris of his two best-known pictures: "The Embassy of the King of Bohemia and Hungary at the Court of Charles VII. of France" (Salon of 1873; now in the Berlin Museum,) and "The Condemnation of John Huss by the Council of Constance" (Paris, 1883,) which was purchased by national subscription for the Prague Museum. Strangely enough, most of the smaller pictures of this eminent pupil of Heloty and Munkacsy are in American private collections. That by which he is represented here was presented a few years ago by Mr. Morris Jesup. It represents Christopher Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, at the moment when the contract between Ferdinand and Columbus is about to be signed, Isabella having offered her jewels to defray the expenses of the expedition, because of the exhaustion of the Spanish Treasury on account of the Moorish wars. But, despite this Bohemian masterpiece and excellent examples of the art of Grolieron, Charles Jacques, and other foreign painters, the best work here is by Americans. Foremost comes the great work of George Inness, "Peace and Plenty." This, perhaps his masterpiece, is a huge landscape irradiated with a Claude-like glow, and both in its distinctive merits and characteristic defects exemplifies the art of the most eminent, if singularly erratic and unequal, of American painters. Much finer, however, as the less-known or less-talked about "Autumn Gold," by the same painter, than which Turner himself never painted anything richer in sunset glow, or made foreground leaves more aflame with living light. Among several fine pictures I must content myself with mention only of an admirable painting of the Spanish Peaks in South Colorado, by Mr. Samuel Colman, whom one might take to be an American pupil of Giovanni Costa; and a very lovely Nature study by the young Pennsylvania painter, William Anderson Coffin, called "The Rain." Mr. Coffin was a pupil of Rosa Bonheur, and gained the bronze medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889. At the Society of American Artists in 1891, the Webb Prize for landscape was awarded to him for this very picture, "The Rain," one of the loveliest pictorial studies of the gray and green effects of clearing rain which I have ever seen.

It is an abrupt change to enter the Marquand Gallery. Even within the limits of a single room no effort has been made to attain any systematic arrangement. Thus Hogarth rubs shoulders with Moroni, Vandyck with Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt with Gainsborough, Lucas Van Leyden with Old Crome, and Constable with Van Dyck on the one side, Velasquez and Massaccio on the other. Perhaps the gem of the Marquand collection is "The Deposition From the Cross," by Jan Van Eyck. This small panel-picture is in the very finest manner of the great Flemish master. If, as is commonly supposed, it was painted as a predella for an altar-picture of much larger size, it is interesting as an almost unique instance of an early Flemish predella panel. If, again, as probabilities indicate, Van Eyck so intended it, he wholly departed from the custom of his country, and followed the Italian and Spanish disposition in regard to altar-pieces. Everything points to the fact that this beautiful little work was the third predella for the celebrated picture of "The Triumph of the Christian Church," now in the Madrid gallery. The Madrid picture consists of the main central panel only, and nothing certain is known of the other two of the three predella panels, of which this in the Marquand collection is supposed to be the third. What is authentic in its history indicates that it was obtained in 1887 from the collection of the Hamborough family at Steep Hill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight; but further back than 1839 all is supposition. The perfection of Van Eyck's technique is as obvious in this small panel as in the masterpiece in Madrid. The scene represented is that of the body of the Saviour, extended on a shroud or winding-sheet held at the end by Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea. In the centre the fainting Virgin is upheld by St. John, while on the left Mary Magdalene is seen advancing. The shape and dimensions of the panel (13¾ by 10 inches) leave little doubt that it was originally painted as one of the series of predella subjects. Another fine Van Eyck here is "The Virgin and Child," the Virgin, dressed in a long scarlet robe, standing in a niche of richly sculptured Gothic architecture, and looking tenderly down at the child whom she holds against her breast. This is the panel which was in the King of Holland sale in 1850; was exhibited at Manchester in 1857, and at the Royal Academy some time in the seventies, till its transferrence from Mr. Beresford Hope to America. It is the work described in Waagen's Art Treasures, iv. 199.

Besides these two fine examples of Van Eyck, the Marquand collection boasts several canvases by Frans Hals. One or two of these are of doubtful authenticity, however, though there is little question as to "The Wife of Frans Hals"; the charming and refined "Portrait of a Man," which came from the collection of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire; and "The Smoker," a young peasant negligently dressed in a brown jacket, with disordered hair, and smoking a long clay pipe, with two women in the background laughing, and one of them resting her hand upon the man's shoulder. Some readers will remember the third, as it was exhibited by Mr. Wilberforce at the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition of 1887. Near it hangs the very beautiful "Music Lesson" of Gabriel Metsu, from the Perkins collection; and not far from it a clever but not absolutely authentic "Portrait of a Gentleman" by Gerard Terburg, which is too vaguely spoken of as purchased in London in 1883. Mr. Marquand was proud of his several examples of Velasquez, and with justice. Those in his collection begin with the fine portrait of Queen Mariana of Austria, the second wife of Philip IV. A similar portrait of this fantastic example of Court beauty is in the Belvidere Gallery in Vienna. The present canvas was formerly in the Duncan collection, and was purchased by Mr. Marquand through Mr. Martin Colnaghi. Velasquez's fine portrait of himself, a small half-length bust of twenty-one to twenty-seven inches, is that which early in the present century passed into the possession of the then Marquis of Lansdowne indirectly from one of the royal palaces of Spain. The American catalogue has the following extraordinary entry: "Purchased from the Prince of Peace." We do not know the collection, but suspect that the often-heard-of Raphael must be sought for there. From the same collection (the catalogue says "from the Gallery of the Prince of Peace") is a portrait of Olivarez, also from the Marquis of Lansdowne collection. The fine boy portrait of Baltasar Carlos (eldest son of Philip IV.,) a very fine work, is the picture formerly in the possession of the Earl of Desborough.

After his Velasquez pictures, Mr. Marquand was proudest of his canvases by Rubens and Rembrandt. There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the beautiful "Susanna and the Elders," although there is no record of the earlier history of this picture, nor any of its having been engraved or reproduced. On the other hand, it is obviously not only by Rubens himself, but belongs to his finest period. Here, as often elsewhere, his model was Helen Fourment, whom he married in 1630, and who died in 1640; so that presumably this particular painting is to be relegated to one of these ten years. More obviously a portrait-study is the "Portrait of a Man"—the same picture as that which a few years ago was in the possession of Lord Methuen, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition in 1877. There is an account of it

*From an article entitled "The Art Treasures of America." By William Sharp. Published in The Nineteenth Century for September. (Leonard Scott Publication Company, 112 Wall Street.) The first article in a series.

in The English Connoisseur, London, 1766, i. 336. The large "Pyramus and Thisbe," a dramatic and resplendent composition, while not absolutely convincingly by Rubens, is possibly the actual handiwork of the great Flemish master. It was purchased from a private collection near Venice. Personally, I am inclined to the view that it is the work of the Rubens studio rather than of Rubens himself. Of the small landscape pictures by Rembrandt, few galleries contain anything finer than "The Mills," which Mr. Marquand looked upon with justice as one of his treasures-trove. This very beautiful little work has an inscription upon the back of the picture which may or may not be authentic, to the effect that the old red mill in the foreground was that in which Rembrandt was born. "The Mills" is a sombre landscape of a warm brownish tone, overlaid by dark gray clouds heavy with rain, which are reflected in the waters of the canal and hang over the distant landscape, shadowing almost to obscurity the long line of mills that border the canal. The old red mill, which stands in the foreground, with its tiled roof, massive walls, and arched gateway, the moving figures, the quay, and the boats which drift upon the waters of the canal, dwell, like Rembrandt himself, in a perpetual golden glow. In its own kind as fine is a slightly larger but still small canvas, "The Adoration of the Shepherds," a picture similar, except in certain minor differences, to that of the National Gallery in London. Between these two hangs a powerful portrait of a man with long black hair falling on both sides of his wide, flat, linen collar; purchased from the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1883, and painted, according to Dr. Bode, about 1640.

There are, however, no portraits in the Marquand collection to surpass in interest the two splendid examples respectively of Hans Holbein and Leonardo da Vinci. The superb portrait of Archbishop Cranmer bears the date 1539 in the left-hand corner of the picture, which came to Mr. Marquand from the collection of Mr. Jesse of Ruthin, North Wales. The famous Archbishop is represented wearing a long forked beard, and is clad in a black furred gown, with a black cap on his head. He stands upright behind a table covered with green cloth, on which are placed an hour-glass, a book, and a sheet of paper whereon is inscribed in finely formed characters the Latin version of the 5th chapter of Second Corinthians. The companion work of Leonardo affords an interesting contrast, and yet a more interesting similarity. In both instances each great painter has striven his utmost to represent truly and beautifully the sitter as seen through the pictorial imagination. The lovely little panel of Leonardo depicts the half-length, full-faced portrait of a young patrician, with a wreath of foliage around her head and holding in her hand a salver of fruit. She has long, flowing, golden hair, and is attired in a rich dress of Italian fifteenth-century fashion. In all probability this admirable and unique little work should be referred to Leonardo's early period; that is, before he went to Milan. At one time this Leonardo was one of the treasures at Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, at first in the ownership of Lord de Ros, and afterward of Lord St. Leonards. It is not with any of these works, however, that the Marquand collection opens, but with the well-known picture by Hogarth, formerly in the collection of C. H. Hawkins (and engraved in 1786 by M. Knight,) of "Miss Rich Building a House of Cards."

Among the English pictures in the Marquand collection stand out pre-eminent Constable's famous "Lock on the Stour" and "The Valley Farm." The former is the picture which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, and sold on the first day of exhibition for £157 10s. It was purchased by Mr. Marquand from Alfred Lucas, brother of the engraver who reproduced it. Still more beautiful is the large and noble canvas entitled "The Valley Farm," which, by the way, was also painted on the banks of the Stour near Flatford Mill. This particular canvas is claimed to be the original picture, and that in the National Gallery in London is affirmed to be a copy; but it is not explained what authority there is for this assertion. Certainly the fact remains that "The Valley Farm" in the Marquand collection is one of the finest Constables in existence. Gainsborough's lovely picture of "A Girl with a Cat" is here too, looking more beautiful than I remembered it in London some ten years or more ago. It was purchased from the executors of Sir Francis Bolton in 1887. The cat in this picture is one of the most wonderful pieces of animal painting which Gainsborough ever achieved. Also from the collection of the late Sir Francis Bolton comes the same painter's fine "Landscape," a large canvas of 74½ by 55½ inches. There is but one Turner among the Marquand pictures—that of "Saltash." It is that which affords a view of the river Tamar in the foreground, with a barge at a dock on the left, with groups of men, women, sailors, and horses. It was painted about 1813, and was purchased in 1851 by John Miller of Liverpool for 300 guineas. A letter from Mr. Ruskin dated Nov. 22, 1852, says: "I once bid up to £300 for it, but it went higher, and I had no more to give." "Saltash" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1885, and was purchased by Mr. Marquand in 1886.

The most important canvas of the small collection presented to the Museum by Mr. George A. Hearn is a very fine example of the art of Richard Wilson. Entitled "The Storm," it is rather larger than most of the landscape studies of the famous father of English landscape painting. It shows great knowledge under that curiously austere handling which characterizes the painting of this eminent master. There is a good example of one of the less-known English painters, James Stark—whose masterpiece, "Valley of the Yare," is in the National Gallery—called "Willows by the Watercourses," fine enough to justify his name as "the riverside painter." "The Midday Meal" is adequately representative of George Morland: and the same may be said concerning J. S. Cotman with his "Coast Scene"; Hogarth with "The Shepherdess"; Sir Joshua Reynolds with his interesting portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George II., and Commander-in-Chief at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden; Sir Henry Reyburn with his portrait of William Forsyth; and John Hoppner with his "Portrait of a Lady," better known as "The Lady with the Coral Necklace." In the same room, but not belonging to the Hearn collection, are some fine examples of English art, beginning with a really excellent portrait of the Duke of York by Sir William Beechey.

Side by side with it is a fairly good example of the painting of Pieter van der Faes (better known as Sir Peter Lely,) though his faults of cold and conventional coloring and his superficial mannerisms are certainly conspicuous. Of the three or four Reynoldses, the most important is the large canvas depicting "The Hon. Henry Fane and His Guardians, Inigo Jones and Charles Blair." This picture was purchased some ten or more years ago by Mr. Junius S. Morgan of London, from the Earl of Westmoreland, and was by him presented to the Metropolitan Museum. It had been in the gallery of the Earls of Westmoreland, at Apsthorpe, in Northumberland, since it was painted, about 1774; the young Henry Fane, who is the central figure of the group, having been the second son of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and the same who afterward succeeded to the title at the age of fifteen. This well-known picture is reproduced in the third volume of the published engravings of works by Sir Joshua Reynolds. I believe there are two or three places where the "original" of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Thomas Campbell, the poet, is to be seen. Possibly that in the Eastern Gallery at the Metropolitan Museum is the actual original; personally I am inclined to doubt if the painting is by Sir Thomas Lawrence at all. If so, it has neither that richness of coloring nor that insight into essential characteristics which distinguishes the best work of that artist. Next it hangs one of the loveliest of Turner's pictures—the beautiful "Conway Castle," a view of the walled town at the base of the hill, with a rainbow drifting over the water to the right. This is probably one of the finest examples of the art of Turner, in his most controlled period, which are to be found in America.

Byron's Boyhood in Aberdeen.*

The proposal to erect a statue of Byron in Aberdeen is receiving a considerable amount of support—outside of Aberdeen, at all events. Such a statue has been frequently suggested, but until now the suggestions have borne no fruit. The circumstance that exactly one hundred years have elapsed since Byron left Aberdeen Grammar School has led to the proposal being revived, and it seems not unlikely that the movement will take practical shape.

Byron spent about ten years of his early life in Aberdeen. His father, Capt. John Byron, having married Miss Gordon of Gight, an Aberdeenshire heiress, had proceeded forthwith to squandor her fortune. In this he succeeded speedily and most thoroughly; and ultimately (everything else having gone) Gight had to be sold. It now belongs to the Earl of Aberdeen. After the sale of the estate, John Byron, with his wife and their son, aged two years—the future poet—removed to "the Granite City." Their household there was not a happy one. By and by husband and wife separated, and John Byron went to France, where he died—the first benefit he ever conferred upon his wife.

Mrs. Byron was left with an income of £150 a year. She herself was utterly incapable of training her boy; but as soon as he was old enough he was sent to school. At the age of five he became a pupil of Mr. Bodsey Bower, an old man, a mixture of ignorance and pedantry, who kept a school in the Longacre of Aberdeen. It was a filthy hovel—Prof. Blaikie has described it as "low in the ceiling, with small, ill-glazed windows, dust-begrimed roof and walls, and unwashed floor, worn here and there into holes." The scholars who attended "Mr. Bower's English School"—so it was designated—belonged to a rough class, and only by a vigorous use of the "tawse" was order, or a semblance of order maintained. But young Byron was not long under Bodsey Bower. On his removal from the school in the Longacre he was for a little while under tutors; and then, at the age of seven, he was sent to the Aberdeen Grammar School, the principal school then, as it is now, in the city.

Of his progress there little is known. He may or may not have been a diligent student, but it is pretty clear that he was not a distinguished one. The school itself, although of a higher class than "Mr. Bower's English School," was almost as rowdy. Being a "Latin school," Latin was the only language used by the boys—except, it is said, when fighting. But fighting occupied a prominent place in the daily life of the institution. In fact, the school was absolutely notorious for its rowdyism, and had been from time immemorial.

There is a tradition that on one occasion the boys of the Grammar School mutinied and armed themselves with pistols and other firearms, and that the Magistrates had to be called in to quell the rebellion. This was fully a century and a half before Byron's day, but even in his time, and later, the school endeavored to live up to its ancient reputation.

Stories, more or less veracious, are handed down regarding Byron and his Aberdonian school days. One of these is to the effect that on the morning after he became Lord Byron he was addressed by the master as Domine, and that this sounded so like the name applied in Scotland to a pedagogue (dominie) that Byron, regarding it as a nickname, burst into tears. He was then eleven years of age. Soon after his succession to the title and estates, his connection with the Granite City terminated. Aberdonians are, unquestionably, proud of that connection; but it still remains to be seen whether their desire to commemorate it is sufficiently strong to make them untie their purse-strings.

*From The Pall Mall Gazette.

LOWELL AND SPAIN.

Interesting Passages from His Official Letters.

James Russell Lowell, appointed Minister to Spain by Mr. Hayes, arrived at Madrid Aug. 14, 1877, and his first dispatch is dated Aug. 20 of that year. In The Critic for September there is to be found a series of dispatches and letters written by Mr. Lowell, and quoting from the introduction to these letters, "no clearer insight into the affairs in Spain at the present day can possibly be had than is to be obtained from the reading of his official dispatches to the Secretary of State at Washington." The American Minister, in his first dispatch, writes an acknowledgment of the services rendered him by Mr. A. A. Adee, then Chargé d'Affaires in Spain, and, with the compiler of the article in The Critic, we have to acknowledge the courtesy and straightforward business ways of Mr. Adee, and all of us pay tribute to the services of "an able and experienced official, whose career pleads trumpet tongued for the cause of rational civil service in all departments of our Government."

The first grand function, to use the proper Spanish term, was the reception of Mr. Lowell by the King. The Court was "summering at La Granja," and our Minister was "kept waiting twenty minutes behind the hour appointed." Mr. Lowell was a punctual man, and possibly was impatient when the grand introducer came and apologized. Mr. Lowell said "that he was personally satisfied, but that it should be remembered that it was not he but the United States that was kept waiting." It turned out, however, that the King was not at fault, and had been waiting in the audience chamber, and so it was Mr. Lowell who had to "ask pardon."

Writing from the legation at Madrid Dec. 13, 1877, Mr. Lowell describes the King's coming marriage:

"The King is very intelligent, and performs all his ceremonial functions with grace. The Princess is good-looking, of suitable age, and has been well and sensibly brought up. The match is said by those best entitled to know to be one of affection on both sides, and so seldom does love contrive to win his way into a palace under any disguise, that I am quite ready to believe he has managed it at last. Malice, no doubt, would contrive to find ground in this case also for some suspicion of a dynastic arrangement, based on the hope of an Orleanist restoration in France by the management of the Duke of Broglie. It is so hard, however, to make out the truth of history, even after it has been written with seeming clearness in events, that it is hardly worth while attempting to divine the precise bearing and significance of such parts of it as do not contrive to get written at all. If any such hope conduced to the present matrimonial arrangement, it has been apparently baffled by the admirable self-restraint of the French people. It would certainly have been a very natural and even praiseworthy hope, if ever entertained, from a Spanish point of view, but that it had any influence at all in the affair is nothing more than a surmise that has sometimes suggested itself to my mind during the last few months. At any rate, it is a truce, not a peace, that has been arrived at in France, and that as the result rather of a drawn battle than of a victory."

Civilities were interchanged, and the President sent a congratulatory dispatch, which Mr. Lowell presented in person, the King receiving it in a most affable manner. The description of the marriage, and the festivals following, Mr. Lowell tells of. He had not forgotten the lessons of history:

"If the ninety years since the French Revolution have taught anything, it is that institutions grow, and cannot be made to order—that they grow out of an actual past, and are not to be conspired out of a conjectural future—that human nature is stronger than any invention of man. How much of this lesson has been learned in Spain it is hard to say, but if the young King apply his really acute intelligence, as those who know him best believe he will, to the conscientious exercise of constitutional powers and the steady development of parliamentary methods, till party leaders learn that an ounce of patience is worth a pound of passion, Spain may at length count on that duration of tranquillity the want of which has been the chief obstacle to her material development. Looked at in this light, the pomps of the wedding festival on the 23d of last month may be something more than a mere show. Nor should it be forgotten that here it is not the idea of law but of power that is rooted in the consciousness of the people, and that ceremonial is the garment of authority.

"Madrid, as you know, being an improvised capital, is not the see of a Bishop, and, accordingly, has no cathedral. The Atocha is a small church, and the ceremony there was necessarily private, thus lacking the popular affluents and the perspective which a building of ample proportions would have given to it. But the splendor of the costumes, especially those of the higher clergy and the heralds-at-arms, which are the same now as 500 years ago, gave one the feeling that he saw the original scene of some illuminated page in Froissart. I was struck by the great number of times that the phrase Rey Catolico de España was repeated during the wedding service, and with the emphasis which the officiating prelate, the Archbishop of Toledo, seemed to lay upon the adjective, the legal title of Alphonso XII. being Rey Constitucional. I was struck also with the look of genuine happiness in the faces of the royal bride and bridegroom, which strongly confirmed the opinion of those who believe that the match is one of love and not of convenience."

Mr. Lowell, following the ways of mediæval Spain, attended a bull fight, a performance only on a par with an English or an American man fight.

"The day was as disagreeable as the Prince of the Powers of the Air could make it, even with special reference to a festival. A furious and bitterly cold wind discharged volleys of coarse dust, which stung like sleet, in every direction at once, and seemed always to threaten rain or snow, but, unable to make up its mind as to which would be most unpleasant, decided on neither. Yet the broad avenue to the amphitheatre was continually blocked by the swarm of vehicles of every shape, size, color, and discomfort that the nightmare of a bankrupt livery stabler could have invented. All the hospitals and prisons for decayed or condemned carriages seemed to have discharged their inmates for the day, and all found willing victims. And yet all Madrid seemed flocking toward the common magnet on foot also.

"I attended officially, as a matter of duty, and escaped early. It was my first bull fight and will be my last. To me it was a shocking and brutalizing spectacle, in which all my sympathies were on the side of the bull. As I came out I was nearly ridden down by a mounted guard, owing to my want of any official badge. For the moment I almost wished myself the representative of Liberia. Since this dreadful day the 16,000 spectators who were so happy as to be present have done nothing but blow their noses and cough."

There were, however, prettier sights to see, and Mr Lowell enjoyed the dancing in the Plaza de Armas of the palace. There were

"Deputations from all the provinces of Spain, in their picturesque costumes. The dancers were rather curious than graceful, and it was odd that the only one which we are accustomed to consider pre-eminently Spanish, the cachucha, was performed by two professional dancers. The rest had, however, a higher interest from their manifest antiquity and almost rudimentary character. When the dances were over, the deputations were ranged in file, and passed in review by the King and his guests. One was struck by the general want of beauty, whether of face or form, in both sexes, and by the lowness of stature. But there was great vigor of body, and the hard features had an expression of shrewdness and honesty. By far the prettiest among the women were those from Andalusia."

The poor Queen! She died when Mr. Lowell was in Spain:

"At the time of the royal marriage I told you that the crowd in the streets was indifferent and silent. My own impression was confirmed by that of others. The match was certainly not popular, nor did the bride call forth any marks of public sympathy. The position of the young Queen was difficult and delicate, demanding more than common tact and discretion to make it even tenable, much more influential. On the day of her death the difference was immense. Sorrow and sympathy were in every heart and on every face. By her good temper, good sense, and womanly virtues, the girl of seventeen had not only endeared herself to those immediately about her, but had become an important factor in the destiny of Spain. I know very well what divinity doth hedge royal personages, and how truly legendary they become even during their lives, but it is no exaggeration to say that she has made herself an element of the public welfare, and that her death is a national calamity. Had she lived she would have given stability to the throne of her husband, over whom her influence was wholly for good. She was not beautiful, but the cordial simplicity of her manner, the grace of her bearing, her fine eyes, and the youth and purity of her face gave her a charm that mere beauty never attains.

"Seldom has an event combined more impressive circumstances. Youth, station, love, happiness, promise, every element of hope and confidence were present to give pathos to the sudden catastrophe. It seemed but yesterday that she had passed through the city in bridal triumph. On that day, as in most Spanish ceremonies of the kind, an empty carriage, called a coche de respeto, was one of the peculiar features of the procession. On the day of the funeral the coche de respeto was the huge vehicle (prophetically as it should almost seem, named de ambos mundos,) drawn by eight white horses, in which we had seen her pass a happy bride. Surely the two worlds were never more impressively brought face to face."

Gen. Grant visited Spain in 1878, arriving at Madrid on the 18th of October, and Mr. Lowell gives in full all the details of his reception. At the conclusion of his dispatch he writes:

"Every possible attention and courtesy were shown to Gen. Grant during his stay by the Spanish Government, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs took occasion to tell me that these civilities were intended not only to show respect and good-will to Gen. Grant, but to the Government and people of the United States.

"Gen. Grant several times expressed to me very warmly his pleasure and satisfaction at the manner in which he had been received and treated. Both he and Mrs. Grant spoke repeatedly of the great enjoyment they had had in their visit.

"From Portugal Gen. Grant goes to Cadiz, and thence to Malaga. From Malaga he will visit Granada, Cordova, and Seville, going thence to Gibraltar. Mr. Silvela begged me to keep him informed of the General's movements in Spain, in order that the necessary orders might be given for his fitting reception everywhere by the public authorities."

As to the King's second marriage, Mr. Lowell does not describe it, for he says in his dispatch of Dec. 15, 1879, "that the ceremony differed in no respect from that of two years ago." The rest of the dispatch is, however, significant, for the American Minister appreciated precise political conditions then as they are apparent to-day:

"The only notable difference was the presence of the Queen mother, who naturally absented herself from the former ceremony in which a daughter of the brother-in-law who had been the main instrument of her dethronement was the bride.

"It is a curious fact that the ex-Queen was received wherever she showed herself in public with the most noisy demonstrations of popularity, in marked contrast with the silence with which her son and his Austrian bride were received. This was partly, no doubt, intended to heighten the emphasis of the public indifference toward them, but it was also proof of her personal popularity, which is still very great in spite of all her faults and follies, and perhaps it might be said in consequence of them.

"I do not mention this as having the least political significance, but only as a fact worth recording, and as another proof that the very qualities or defects of character which make those that are marked by them bad rulers, are a large constituent in the affection with which they are regarded by the unthinking. The father of Isabel II., one of the basest men and worst Kings that ever lived, was always popular, mainly because he contrived to pass off as careless good humor the cynical want of feeling with which he perpetrated his treacheries, perjuries, and cruelties.

"The new Queen attracts sympathy by the gracious cordiality of her manners, her youth, and the dignity of her bearing. She is good-looking without being beautiful; she has the projecting chin of her race, though softened in her by feminine delicacy of feature. One seems to see in her a certain resemblance to Marie Antoinette, and she mounts a throne that certainly seems less firm than that of France when her kinswoman arrived in Paris to share what all believed would be the prosperous fortunes of its heir apparent. Such associations lent a kind of pathos to the unaffected happiness which lighted the face of Maria Christina."

STILL OF THE SONNET.

"E. G." Writes Again—A Word on Dr. Coan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to thank the writers who so generously and cleverly came to my assistance by giving such lucid illustrations of the passionless pastime of sonnet writing in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. That trio of doubters, "Pindar," Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Emery, have no doubt ere this reached the conclusion that the sonnet needs no other definition than that it is merely a mechanical production—a slow, creeping thing, dragging its snail-like course through the ages and taken up only by those who have neither the ability nor inspiration to achieve the more natural and difficult forms of versemaking.

Mr. Doyle, more than the others, shows the irascibility of the sonneteer by asking me once more for my definition of the sonnet, laying special emphasis upon this point. Readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will remember that I have defined and analyzed the sonnet until my stock of rhetoric became almost exhausted, but since he is so persistent, I shall endeavor to give him another definition in the course of this letter. Mr. Doyle says "E. G.'s" attack on the sonnet form is the act of a Nihilist secretly bent on the destruction of all poetry. Now, if to be a Nihilist is meant one who purifies the intellectual atmosphere from the miasma occasioned by the sonnet and other kindred doggerel I would unequivocally plead "Guilty," and the pages of this journal stand in open denial of any charge of secrecy on my part. But when he says: "If 'E. G.' would be good enough to define what he understands a sonnet to be, he would no doubt oblige the admirers of the sonnet with a gibbet on which they would have no trouble to hang him for the edification of the cultured public," it is nothing if not pathetic, and only goes to show that sonneteers, too, could become rabid in the very warm weather just passed.

To paraphrase Dean Swift's syllogism: "All words are wind, but sonnets are words, ergo, all sonnets are wind." This would cover the situation thoroughly, but perhaps Mr. Doyle would not be displeased if I expressed myself through the gentle medium of rhyme in defining the sonnet.

SONNET ON THE SONNET.

What is a sonnet? Well, 'tis fourteen lines;
For instance, let us take the words "I write,"
And let the next line end with "fright" or "tight,"
'Tis just as simple as the daylight shines.
Imagine, then, you delve in Poesy's mines,
So that your progress will seem "out of sight."
Trot out some other phrases recondite,
And there's your octave's scholarly confines.
Now for the sestet—that is easy, too.
Take any words at all, howe'er complex,
So that they make a little rhyming noise;
The editor will find your sonnet true,
And thankfully present you with an X—
Then take it out and spend it with the boys.

Mr. Doyle asserts that "the sonnet differs from all other forms of verse only as the rose differs from the lily or the violet." A very pretty idea—at long range, but I think if Dr. Titus Munson Coan tried to analyze it closely he would be more than earning his nominal rates of $8 per hour. Mr. Doyle seems to have some grudge against Dr. Coan, the reason of which I suppose is best known to himself, but in my honest opinion the genial doctor is a public benefactor, in that he can kill off more bad poetry and at higher rates than any man in the country. Dr. Coan is well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the land. His office is the Mecca of our "mute, inglorious Miltons"; proud parents from all parts bring their youthful prodigies there and Dr. Coan examines their maiden efforts, and his criticisms are immeasurably profitable to his youthful clients—as well as to himself. Many editors will testify to the fact that $8 per hour would be a very low rate for the perusal of certain kinds of poetry, so that, taking everything into consideration, Dr. Coan's prices are not at all exorbitant. The budding genius who is willing to meet Dr. Coan's terms, and finds after a while that the blossoms of his fancy will only net him about $1.75 per blossom in the society weeklies, will soon become alive to more remunerative work, such as buying codfish at 5 cents a pound and selling it at 10 cents. The day of the starveling poet is past—there is no longer room for him in the social and literary atmosphere; he is merely the butt of the jaded paragrapher. The Edgar Poes, the garreteers, have departed; more's the pity, from a poetical point of view, and our reigning masters of the lyre, flushed with wealth and importance, mount Parnassus behind their own locomotives.

This probably accounts for the forced and meagre character of their poetry, and only exemplifies the aphorism of the mountain producing the mouse. The late war brought forth a mass of indifferent stuff, mostly bombast, and is it not strange that with all our spread-eagleism in literature, as well as in politics, we have not yet given to the world a Béranger?

E. G.

A Vandal at Large.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his answer to "E. G." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 26, Mr. Edward Doyle threw to the ground one of my most venerated idols—Keats's sonnet, "On Looking into Chapman's Homer"—and I have patiently awaited each succeeding issue of your interesting journal to see the vandal duly published and the image set up in its pristine beauty on the lofty pedestal to which it belongs. I do not profess to be a critic, but the fact that the sonnet in question haunts with its beauty every one who has ever read it is evidence enough of its perfection. When, moreover, my individual feeling is confirmed by the opinions of such critics as Leigh Hunt and Richard Henry Stoddard, the latter of whom, after quoting it, lacks words for the expression of his admiration, and can only exclaim: "Keats, I bow before thee!"—I cannot help but ask, Who is Mr. Edward Doyle, anyhow, that he should brush aside those expert exponents of poetry, and, without so much as apologizing to them for his boldness, proclaim that this masterpiece is not without flaws?

E. BENEDICT FANSHAWE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1898.

Sonnets that are Not Sonnets—Writes Two in Half an Hour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With amused interest I have read the unusual controversy on the sonnet in the three numbers of your esteemed weekly, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I waited intentionally for a word or two of comment until I could read the productions from those who had taken up "Pindar's" bold challenge. And now that a host of answers have been received I beg permission to prove that sonnets cannot be written by "skeletons."

"E. G." tried willfully to lead the world away from the beauties of the true sonnet. He invented a silly game which is well enough for old maids to play, but is wearisome to literary men. Therefore I was surprised to see such a number who tried their pens at weaving a cloak for "Pindar's" skeleton. I must admit I am guilty of the same offense, as the two sonnets, herewith inclosed, attest. Yet their production has convinced me that sonnets are not evolved by purely mechanical means, as "E. G." wishes the literary world to believe, but that sonnets are the result of an inspiration. It took me just fifteen minutes to write "Alone" and fifteen minutes to write "Sweet Company," but I do not consider them true sonnets. On the other hand, when I am inspired with an unusual thought it takes me only eight to ten minutes to transcribe the thought in the prescribed grooves of the true sonnet. By using prearranged rhymes it is impossible to attain to the real purport of the sonnet, which is the immortalization of a sublime thought or a noble emotion. Ere I take pen in hand half of my sonnet lies clear before my inward eye, and all I do is to copy it on the sheet of paper. But when terminals are given, thoughts and images must necessarily be dependent on the terminals—hence, as all the sonnets you printed show, the sonnets will be similar, without any thought worthy of memory.

"E. G.'s" "At Evening" is merely a description of some ocean scenery; there is no new thought in all the fourteen lines, and there is no climax to the "hand-sewed" composition—simply because of the opening no definite thought has been used. It would be offensive to Petrarch's soul to call "E. G.'s" lines a sonnet.

First of all, a sonnet must contain a thought, sublime or instinct with high poetry. This can never be done by writing a sonnet by skeleton. And that thought must thrill each line of the fourteen lines. One must be imbued with some lofty thought before thinking of writing a sonnet. When that thought grows persistent in one's mind then it is time to think of clothing it with the sonnet's garb.

"A sonnet is a moment's monument."

That rare sonnet by Rossetti is a fair example of what a sonnet should be.

"E. G.'s" iconoclastic diatribe will not harm the sonnet's unending reign in the world of letters. The sonnet is not courted by women only—true men revere it. Shakespeare was no old woman, to be sure; nor Milton, nor our Saltus, Jones Very, and others. In fact, it needs a virile mind to write a fine sonnet. But, of course, there are sonnets and sonnets!

Mr. Melville Chater writes wisely, for, truly, "E. G.'s" idea of writing a sonnet belongs in the class called "freak literature." It might amuse your many readers to see another way of writing a sonnet. Instead of each line containing five feet, some French poetaster invented a sonnet having only one foot to the line. The French are great in devising new forms of verse, but "I do not take much stock" in such "freak literature." Of course, I have tried a hand at all, and the following is one of my efforts:

THE SWEETEST, SHORTEST SONNET.

Dove!
Bliss
Is
Love.
Prove
This?
Kiss,
Love!
Life
Seems
Sweet:
To meet
Wife—
Dreams.

But all this is not poetry. A sonnet must be born in the poet's soul—it must have fire, meaning, and rare imagery in all of its parts; it must have unity, and it must have a climax whereon it stands, able to defy the ages. To insure this random terminals will not do, but a flash-thought is requisite, and a poet's creative power must mold and furbish this thought till it glows like a diamond in the sonnet's form.

Poetry is not mechanical; it is vital—blossoming suddenly in a human soul. Mere form has no value—there must be spirit as well. "Scorn not the sonnet," wrote Wordsworth. If one has not the poet's sublimity of conception in the soul, nor his austerity of thought—in short, where Milton-thoughts do not prevail, it will be useless to write a sonnet, for a sonnet means grandeur of plan, sublimity of thought, and intensity of emotion.

MELOS.

New York, Sept. 14, 1898.

SWEET COMPANY.

Calm is the day; and Marion falls asleep!
The glorious sun the breezy wood-lake paves:
A series of golden spangles on all waves!
Then sound from far fair organ-tones so deep,
Here I am hearkening; and now I steep
My memory in her sweet love-words again.
The sight on Marion makes all mortal pain
Depart. But listen! the forest wildstorms sweep!
Yon sapling bend; the thunder's awake, and seems
A terror-voice to sound the cloud-racked sky!
To last not long; for like an argosy
The sun bursts on the lake to give it dreams.
I gaze all soothed, for I am not alone
While Marion's laughter rings with blissful tone!

ALONE.

Calm is the sea, as though it were asleep.
The moon its bosom with golden ringlets paves.
A sense of awe rests on the breeze-wrought waves.
There rise drear tones along the brooding deep:
"Here will I dream, and in the stillness steep
My love-lorn thoughts, as oft before, again.
The bitter anguish, and the long-felt pain
Depart"; then storm-winds o'er the ocean sweep:
Yon headland, dark against the moon-glow, seems
A stubborn wraith of Woe, that threatens ah! sky,
To deepen his gloom, that hath no argosy
The which bears Hope aboard for all his dreams.
"I shall yet triumph on earth!" he cries alone;
While now the storm groans harsh with loud weird tone.

"E. G." Sonnets Recall an Old Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I read "E. G.'s" comical comments on the sonnet published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20 I felt as one does when meeting an old friend after the lapse of many years. When I was a boy, one of the book waifs knocking about the house—I think it was an "Annual," or gift book—contained an article wherein its author showed how every man might be his own poet. The formula was the same as that set forth by "E. G."—terminal words, or skeletons, upon which the flesh and blood of poetry (?) were gradually evolved. The article was intentionally jocose, but "E. G." is even more amusing, owing to his evident seriousness. To be sure, the products of the originator of the scheme, like the efforts of the self-discovered poets who have recently been playing at the old game, lack the vital spark that Bryant, in his "The Poet," shows is not imparted by a mere facility in verbal juggling.

We have "E. G.'s" word for it that his "Loveless" was written to show "what a meagre amount of brains it takes to write a sonnet." There is a delightful ambiguity about the statement that offers food for thought. But then there are as many degrees of merit in poetry of all forms as there are in pictures, while machine-made verses have about as much to do with poetry as with the precession of the equinoxes.

"E. G.'s" lines entitled, "At Evening," written in response to "Pindar's" request, he calls "a pretty respectable sonnet of the hand-sewed variety." Oh, no; it is machine-made all the way through, and as perfunctory as the act of a butcher compounding a sausage after a fixed formula.

Major Ruffner's alleged sonnet is unfortunately handicapped in the race for life, owing to its sadly mutilated "feet." But what can one expect from an incubation of "about fifteen minutes" even on Sunday? If the better the day the better the deed, what would fifteen minutes on, say, a Monday hatch forth? If the poor lame duckling could talk back it might add the lines:

"Since I am so quickly done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

The worthy Major, like "E. G.," gives the customary self-gratulatory quack over the arrival of his offspring, and informs us that his achievement was "easy." I suppose all the other tyros might say the same of their own work, but easy writing is hard reading.

I hope the major-minor poet will not take umbrage at what Irving would call "good-natured villainy"; he (Irving) wrote "raillery," but when the proof came to him with the substituted word he let it remain—he knew a good thing when he saw it.

It seems to me that "E. G." and others who, like him, inveigh so sweepingly and cocksuredly against the sonnet are unfair in selecting that form of poetical expression for their onslaughts. Certainly the percentage of mediocre poetry in other modes of construction is quite as large as is that among sonnets, probably very much larger. For him to set up his ipse dixit against the trained critical judgment of a long line of poets of world-wide renown, and to assert that no sonnets will stand the test of time, save "some written three or four centuries ago," sufficiently prove him to be altogether lacking in what constitutes rational criticism. He might as well say that the ability to produce lasting works in painting, sculpture, and music died in the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

"Scorn not the sonnet; Critic, you have frowned,
Mindless of its just honors * * *"

So says Wordsworth, a poet whose sonnets may be thought by some to approach in merit even the "pretty respectable" ones of "E. G." himself.

I wonder if the newly risen critic derived his inspiration from the article by the old-time originator of the word game, or from the "Heavenly Muse" lately exploited in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, Sept. 12, 1898.

COMMENT AND QUERY

"Plato Skimpole."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "E. L. C.," in your last SATURDAY REVIEW, probably wrote of "Plato Skimpole," and not of "Plato Skimpole," as your types render him. But I write to correct a less obvious mistake. Your correspondent says that Mr. Curtis gives Margaret Fuller credit for some one else's witticism. But if he will turn again to Page 96 of "The Early Letters" he will see that "Margaret Fuller's name for Alcott" is in brackets. It is Mr. Cooke, therefore, the editor of the letters, who makes the mistake, if mistake it is. I suppose "E. L. C." is right about the date of "Bleak House," but even if he is not, and Margaret Fuller could have known of Dickens's "Harold Skimpole," I should doubt very much whether any one but Curtis was responsible for the nickname of Alcott. It is quite certain that Curtis bore the undivided blame of that nickname among Alcott's friends, and I have never heard one of them, even Mr. Frank Sanborn, suggest that it was not original with him.

JOHN W. CHADWICK.

No. 626 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1898.

Curtis, Not Margaret Fuller, the Author.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. L. C.," in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10, inquires concerning the alleged application of "Pluto Skimpole" to A. B. Alcott by Margaret Fuller. The name given was not "Pirto," but "Plato Skimpole." Mr. F. B. Sanborn says, in The Springfield Republican, that Curtis himself "invented the unhandsome nickname of 'Plato Skimpole' for Alcott, which he never deserved."

The first half of it, however, is far from being inapt or slanderous, and for whatever was unkind in the part borrowed from Dickens there may be offered for Curtis the excuse of youth.

Margaret Fuller's death occurred July 19, 1850, in the tragical shipwreck of the Elizabeth, off Fire Island.

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 12, 1898.

The Imp and His Pluto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it because printing imps find associations with hades more conducive than queries concerning philosophy, that the question which I asked about P-l-a-t-o Skimpole, in the hands of those overruling powers became Pluto Skimpole, with less than half of the original significance? And now, some one will kindly explain that I made a mistake, and demonstrate the difference between Pluto, as lord of hades, and Plato, a Greek philosopher. Indeed, I know it. With resigned despair,

E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 11, 1898.

Now Who Was This Aspasia?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to attempt an explanation of the apparent difficulty which your correspondent "E. L. C." brings to your notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10. It appears that in one of the early letters of George W. Curtis reference is made to a sketch which he wrote long ago for the work known as "Homes of American Authors," and in which sketch he mentions Bronson Alcott as Pluto Skimpole, giving to Margaret Fuller credit for the invention of this characteristic cognomen. Your correspondent is bothered to understand how Margaret Fuller (the Countess of Ossoli) could have given the name to Alcott with any significance, as she is supposed to have perished before Dickens, in his "Bleak House," invented the name of Harold Skimpole for an alleged caricature of Leigh Hunt. To begin with, Mr. Curtis did not credit Margaret Fuller with the witticism of applying to Alcott the name of Skimpole; at least this was not done in his paper in "Homes of American Authors." In my edition of that work, published in 1853, Mr. Curtis is on record as saying: "The Orphic Alcott—or Plato Skimpole, as Aspasia called him—well known in the transcendental history of New England," &c. If Aspasia was Mr. Curtis's name for Margaret Fuller, then he did intend to convey the idea that she had given the name of Plato (not Pluto) Skimpole to Bronson Alcott. But was Aspasia really Margaret? "Bleak House" was published in monthly parts in 1852-3. The Countess of Ossoli perished in a wreck off Fire Island, July 16, 1850. Therefore she could not have invented the combination of Plato Skimpole for Mr. Alcott. Who, then, was the witty Aspasia who gave the Orphic seer that sobriquet?

N. B.

Castine, Me., Sept. 13, 1898.

The Original and the Translation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 27th ult. an extract from The Cornhill in regard to the death of Sir John Moore. Apropos of the subject, I inclose you the beautiful French poem, which has been supposed to be the original of Charles Wolfe's English classic, "The Burial of Sir John Moore." If it should meet your approval will you be good enough to publish it? There are doubtless among your readers many who have never seen this admirable French lyric, and who have heretofore regarded Wolfe's chef d'oeuvre as an original poem. The translation, indeed, is a work possible only to genius of the highest order, and it seems rather unfortunate that the translator did not render a just meed of praise to the French original. Is it possible that the poems were written independently of each other?—hardly. It is barely

possible, however, that the English may antedate the French poem. Can any reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW throw any light on this matter? The French poem was published years ago in Bentley's Miscellany, and it is stated that it was found in an appendix to the writings of a French officer who had served in the East Indian wars. It is also suggested as probable that Wolfe obtained the poem from his kinsman, Theobald Wolfe Tone, on his return from France. Now, among the literati who read THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW perhaps one of them can give the name of this poetic soldier and the date of his writings.

T. J. TAYLOR, M. D.

Brunswick County, Va., Sept. 12, 1898.

I.

Ni le son du tambour; ni la marche funèbre,
Ni le feu des soldats, ne marque son départ;
Mais du brave, à la hâte, à travers les ténèbres,
Mornes, nous portâmes le cadavre au rempart!

II.

Dé minuit c'était l'heure, et solitaire et sombre—
La lune à peine offrait un débile rayon;
La lanterne luisait peniblement dans l'ombre
Quand de la bayonette on creusa le gazon.

III.

D'inutile cercueil ni de drap funeraire,
Nous ne daignâmes point entourer le héros;
Il gesait dans les plis du manteau militaire
Comme un guerrier qui dort son heure de repos.

IV.

La prière qu'on fit fut de courte durée;
Nul ne paria de deuil, bien que le coeur fut plein!
Mais on fixait du mort la figure adorée—
Mais avec amertume on songeait au demain.

V.

Au demain! quand ici ou sa fosse s'apprête;
Ou son humide lit on dresseeavecsanglots,
L'ennemi orgueilleux marchera sur sa tête,
Et nous, ses veterans, serons loin sur les flots!

VI.

Ils ternironi sa gloire—on pourra les entendre
Nommer l'illustre mort d'un ton amer—ou fol—
Il les laissera dire—Eh! qu'importe à sa cendre,
Que la main d'un Breton a confié au sol?

VII.

L'oeuvre durait encor, quand retentit la cloche
Au sommet du Befrol, et le canon lointain
Tire par intervalle, en annoçant l'approche,
Signalait la fierté de l'ennemi hautain.

VIII.

Et dans sa fosse alors le mimes lentenient,
Près du champ ou sa gloire a été consommée.
Ne mimes à l'endroit pierre ni monument
Le laissait seul à seul avec sa Renommée.

[Wolfe's poem originally appeared in an Irish newspaper, The Newry Telegraph, in 1817, and it appeared with his initials (C. W.,) attached, but other newspapers, (there were many of them,) in reprinting it, often left off the initials, until at last the initials were forgotten, and then a crowd of claimants to its authorship arose. This resulted, finally, in a defense of Wolfe made after his death, in 1823, by Archdeacon Russell, who published a memoir of him giving the facts as to his having written the poem. Our correspondent's French lines seem to be a translation from some one of these anonymous newspaper reprints of the original. Proof that the above is a translation lies in the internal evidence. Several words are used in a sense not French, and in one or two cases the transiator has given a literal construction to the English word which entirely destroys the spirit of the original. The word "Breton," in the last line of Stanza VI., for example, could mean to no Frenchman "Briton"; a "Breton" is a native of Bretagne and can signify nothing else.—ED.]

Emerson's First Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the inquiry of your correspondent, "A. J. A.," relative to Emerson's first published writings, and your reply thereto, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10, I desire to call your attention to an almost unknown pamphlet by Emerson, and "exclusively his own."

I refer to his "Letter to the Second Church and Society" (of Boston,) dated Dec. 22, 1832, on his resigning charge as pastor of the congregation, an eight-page pamphlet bearing the title quoted, together with the imprint of I R. Butts, Boston. It is extremely scarce, only one copy being known, and can hardly be the pamphlet alluded to by your correspondent's Denver visitor as antedating the Concord "Historical Address" of 1835—though when once announced it may possibly become as familiar to catalogue readers as did the "unique" "Tamerlane," or even Whittier's "Narrative of James Williams."

Among "almost unknown" titles may be included the first separate issue of "A Sabbath Scene," by Whittier, of which the Boston publication of 1853 has been generally accepted as the first edition. This is antedated by a double column quarto broadside entitled: "June, 1850. A Tract for the Times! A Sabbath Scene, by J. G. Whittier," of which a copy was recently discovered by a Boston bookseller. There also exists a reissue of Whittier's poem, "The Sycamores," printed, with the author's permission in "miniature book" form, in aid of a fair at Nantucket in 1857.

There could be compiled an interesting catalogue consisting of little known reports of proceedings, and similar publications, in which are enshrined many special contributions by our most eminent authors; this would embrace poems, addresses, &c., never collected or even credited to the respective authors. Perhaps some pious hand may eventually engage in the discovery—or restoration of these lost children—but a man should, before entering upon any such undertaking, consider the enjoyment to be derived from his task as sufficient reward.

P. K. FOLEY.

Boston, Sept. 12, 1898.

Themes for Novelists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Paul Bourget had intended in his latest novel, "La Duchesse Bleue," to make a study of a writer of genius who becomes, under depraving influences, incapable of feeling what he still remains capable of executing, but abandoned the idea long before his romance was finished. He still hopes that some other novelist will take up this problem of artistic psychology, and suggests that Henry James could treat the theme with great success.

Such a study, a document of a soul, as it were, if done brilliantly by a literary artist, would be a notable contribution to psychological fiction. But three men there are who could give us a successful treatment of the theme—Henry James, George Moore, and Paul Bourget himself—Bourget who has made so many studies of souls, most of them sordid, decadent souls; Bourget, to whom story-telling means analysis, and who is a vivid thinker on life rather than a novelist.

A theme of equal interest and one almost disregarded by our modern analytical novelists is that of the man of partial genius who becomes, after one or two successes, artistically sterile. If Bourget's intended hero is a tragic figure, the sterile artist is a personage strangely pathetic. We see all around us the men who have succeeded once or twice and have failed again and again throughout their lives, the men who have almost been famous with a strikingly original novel, play, picture, or poem. For a brief space every one talks of them, and then they are forgotten and slip gradually into the deep and bitter waters of oblivion. They still imagine finely their stories and poems, their dramas and paintings, but when they put pen to paper and brush to canvas they work without imagination, without emotion, without intellectual passion. The old fire is gone, and slowly they come to realize that they are only men of talent and perhaps never were geniuses.

George Moore's Hubert Price, the hero of his "Vain Fortune," is just such a failure. Moore divides the sterile artists into two distinct categories, in the first placing those who rise almost at the first bound to a certain level, but never reach again the original standard, and drop a little lower at each successive effort until their work becomes indistinguishable from the ordinary artistic commercialism of the time. Price, who wrote one play that succeeded and several that failed, is among those in the second category, who have surrendered all things for love of their art and who seemed at starting to be the best equipped to win, but who fail, impossible to tell how or why.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

Fortunate Unfortunates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Happy the man who dies in the flush of a great achievement! He might have lived to tarnish it. Dying, the world takes for granted he was worthy to go on achieving. Epaminondas as Mantinea, Gustavus Adolphus at Lutzen, Nelson at Trafalgar, and Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville perished at the moment of grandest triumph. In all likelihood none of these illustrious commanders would ever have diminished by a leaf the laurels he had won in the service of his country. But there is an absolute certainty in their careers up to the point when death came to crown them with immortality. It is men cast in baser mold, who nevertheless sometimes accomplish the greatest things, that do despite after awhile to noble actions. Had Arnold died at Stillwater his fame would have been fragrant forever.

The great man whom an assassin's hand sends to Pluto's realm is fortunate in his exit in that it fixes upon him the sympathetic admiration of the world throughout all ages. Henry IV., William the Silent, and Abraham Lincoln seem sanctified by the "deep damnation of their taking off." Something of the same kind happens to the great dignitary, whose office, more than his ability or virtue, lifts him up to the gaze of mankind. Garfield and Carnot, the French President, belong to the latter class.

But of all classes of fortunate unfortunates the happiest is the patriot who, surviving defeat to his country or his cause, whatever it is, and contemning the ills that surround him, loftily performs his duty as a citizen, conscious of rectitude and superior to adversity. Such a man was John Milton. Blind, hated, neglected, he composed and published the Paradise Lost after the Restoration. Such a man was Robert E. Lee, who from the military leadership of a formidable revolution, quietly retired to instruct the youth of the South and reknit the tissues of the Union. Such a man also was Francis Déak, who won in peace for Hungary what he and Kossuth had failed to win in war.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1898.

Current Events Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe "Current Events Classes" have not been mentioned in connection with the various literary clubs and circles under discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

The current events classes which have come under my notice are composed of young women whose school days are just over. The meetings are once a week. Each member, the President excepted, has a topic assigned to her. The topics are Science, Literature, Art, and Music, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France, and (for want of a better name) "The Rest of the World."

The reports are oral, and each one is limited to six or seven minutes. The members are supposed to read the newspapers and periodicals carefully in order to give full and satisfactory reports. It depends upon a member's skill in selecting and presenting the necessary facts, whether her report is instructive and interesting or dull and disjointed.

The duty of the President is to conduct the meetings in a businesslike way, to check overtalkative members, and to forbid heated discussions upon politics, or the latest problem novel, &c. The President, as a rule, has a few remarks to make after each report, and is prepared to add any facts of importance or interest which have not been stated. The members of the class, the President included, write reviews of magazine articles and of new books (not novels) to be read before the class. Two reviews are read at each meeting. The reading of a review usually takes fifteen or twenty minutes. The success of a class of this kind depends upon the earnest and conscientious work done by those who belong to it. The meetings will be failures unless each member is wideawake, well read upon up-to-date matters, and interested in her topic.

C. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1898.

A Literary Club—Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the recent discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about small literary clubs, I feel moved to tell your readers of such a club which has existed for some eight years in Bristol, Conn. Its especial peculiarity is its simplicity of organization and the flexibility of its programme, which permits the free indulgence of individual tastes and capabilities. The members, twenty in number, of both sexes, meet each Autumn and draw dates, covering each alternate Monday night through the Winter. That is all the machinery; on the appointed evening each member entertains the club with a paper, reading, or literary exercise of some sort, on whatever topic he may choose. Thus each one rides his own hobby, and shares with the rest the pleasure of whatever he has been especially enjoying. Every one's topic is congenial to him, and is quite sure to be interesting to the others. The club is known as "The Crabs."

I have been especially struck this Summer with the appropriateness of some of Kipling's fine poems to embody the feelings of Americans; of course this applies particularly to his "Recessional," his "Hymn Before Battle," and his "Song of the English," but in view of the experiences of our soldiers, we are far more able than heretofore to realize the truth of his many vivid songs of the camp, the duties of the common soldier, the training of the recruits, &c. What a pity that our volunteer soldiers and sailors had not learned his lesson of

"Getting through with dirtiness, getting through with mess;
Getting through with doing things rather more or less."

I quote from memory, and perhaps inaccurately. But I wish particularly to call attention to the fine stanza in his "Song of the English," as embodying in strong, clear, language, the task now before the American people in their new possessions.

"Keep ye the law; be swift in all obedience;
Clear the land of evil; drive the road and bridge the ford;
Make ye sure to each his own,
That he reap what he hath sown.
By the peace among our peoples let men know we serve the Lord."

What better text could be set for our National study!

EPAPHRODITUS PECK.

Bristol, Conn., Sept. 14, 1898.

The Moon That Guided Columbus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As "Memnon" "does not feel in any sense responsible for the outcome" of his sonnet printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 3, he probably will not be hurt at the pointing out of a small difficulty in his arrrangement of the moon. He will remember that it is a difficulty which he shares with no less personages than Coleridge and Robert Louis Stevenson. The only moon that shines in the western sky at nightfall is of course the crescent moon. If Columbus had no more effective omen to lure him westward than the "moonlit pathway" which a crescent moon would produce his perseverance is the more remarkable.

T. H. E.

Buffalo, Sept. 9, 1898.

An Old Man's Verdict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must admit that I am well pleased with your SATURDAY REVIEW. It gives valuable information and coming weekly can be used advantageously. I have taken another literary paper from its beginning, and I take even a third publication; but I could get along very well with only yours. Although in the eightieth year of my age I like to read reviews of books as they are issued, even if I read a very small number of the books. I think your publication well fills a vacancy which previously existed and that the favorable terms for which you furnish it should secure for it an extensive circulation among those who love good books.

G. H. ATTWOOD, M. D.

North Woodbury, Conn., Sept. 10, 1898.

"The Tramp Poet."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your very readable SATURDAY REVIEW of the 10th inst. I notice the query of "A. M. A." of Plainfield concerning the "Tramp Poet," whom you associate with Joaquin Miller. It is the writer's impression that Mr. Miller is known as the "Poet of the Sierras." William Devere, author of "Jim Marshall's New Planner," is popularly known as the "Tramp Poet of the West."

STERLING PLACE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1898.

The Gothenburg System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10, Page 603, last column, I notice that "M. R." of Hanover, N. H., inquires concerning the Gothenburg System.

I beg to say that if "M. R." will make application to the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C., she can be supplied with a Report on the Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic that was made by the department in 1893. I do not know of any later source of information.

OREN W. WEAVER,
Acting Commissioner, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1898.

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The House of Hidden Treasure.

A Novel. By MAXWELL GRAY, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," etc. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

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AMONG BOOKMEN

Some of the Real Ones, Shelley, Chaucer, Milton, Shakespeare and Montaigne.

II.

"Oh, for a booke and a shadie nooke,
Eyther in-a-doore or out;
With the grene leaves whispering overhede,
Or the streete cryes all about,
Where I maie reade all at my ease,
Both of the newe and olde;
For a jollie goode booke whereon to looke
Is better to me than golde."

To such men as we have spoken of, or, rather, have let speak for themselves, books were veritable comforters of the soul. The bookman measures men by their love of books, and there can hardly be a truer measure. We use it, in a sense, every day; we put a man down by the paper he reads. A man with a "yellow" newspaper in his hand, or, should there be such as might be seen throw away THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, we should not sidle up to either of those and propose a conversation on the teachings of Emerson. The love of books is a mutual love, which begets no jealousies. The better our friend loves the object of our affections, the better we like him for it.

Hunt must speak for Shelley—for that high soul rarely speaks of himself—and he never can think of him without expressions of tenderness and an almost sacred enthusiasm. "No man," he says, "was a greater lover of books than he." At the risk of unduly startling some simple souls, whom we would not willingly offend, let us say, on the authority of Hunt, that one of his companions was the Bible. "That will surprise no one," he says, "who knows the spirit of his skepticism." And if he had to choose one book that might be preserved if all others were lost, his choice would be that same book. What vociferous shoutings have we heard, even from pulpits, against that man, by men not worthy to untie his shoes, and what a "sorting out" there will be by and by. Hogg, too, must speak for him: "He was to be found book in hand at all hours. * * * Not only at Oxford, in the public walks and High Street, but in the most crowded thoroughfares of London." And Trelawny tells of finding when his body was recovered in one pocket of his jacket a volume of Sophocles, and in the other one of Keats, "doubled back as if the reader in the act of reading had hastily thrust it away."

Let us go back and

"Call up him who left untold
The story of Cambuscan bold."

He was a genuine sitter at books, and tells us that only reviving nature in the month of May, when the birds were singing and the flowers springing, could get him away from them:

"And, as for me, though that I can but lyte,
On bokes for to rede I me delyte,
And to hem yeve I feyth and ful credence,
And in myn herte have hem in reverence
So hertely that ther is game noon,
That from my bokes maketh me to goon,
But it be seldom, on the holyday;
Save, certeynly, whan that the month of May
Is comen, and that I here the foules singe
And that the floures ginnen for to springe,
Farwel my book and my devocioun!"

And the eagle tells him, when bearing him up to the House of Fame, that it is Jove's will, and as a reward for, among other things, his devotion to his books:

"Thou wolt make
A-night ful ofte thyn heed to ake,
* * * * * * *
For whan thy labour doon al is,
And hast y-maad thy rekeninges,
In stede of reste and newe thinges,
Thou gost hoom to thy hous anoon;
And, also domb as any stoon,
Thou sittest at anchor boke,
Til fully daswed is thy loke,
And livest thus as an hermyte,
Although thyn abstinence is lyte."

We have from Milton that "a good book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Milton was a hard student, giving his days and nights to his books, and his blindness was attributed to his "wearisome studies and midnight watching." But his was the exceptional case, for these habits cost him his wife. The Cavalier's fair daughter, finding his studious ways and seclusion distasteful, after a brief month of married life went home to her father's house.

Of Shakespeare's relation to books, in the sense we are considering, not much is known. We know that he owned a copy of Florio's Montaigne, now in the British Museum, and that is about all. He puts in the mouth of Prospero what another than a lover of books is not likely to have written, and perhaps it says as much as anything we are now likely to know:

"Knowing I loved my books, he furnished me
From my own library with volumes
That I prize beyond my dukedom."

We come now to that man who speaks for himself and of himself as no other man that ever wrote. Montaigne had the unmistakable marks of the genuine bibliophile, in never traveling without books, though he would sometimes pass days and months on his travels without looking at them. He used the same candor in speaking of his books as on all other topics. He admits that generally he did not read but when he was tired of doing nothing, and that an hour's reading at one time was "a great deal" for him. But he says of his books that they "do not mutiny at seeing I have only recourse to them for want of other more real, natural, and lively conveniences; they always receive me with the same kindness." His library was in the third story of a tower, and was round, and lined with books, except where his table and chair stood. There, he says, he "endeavored to make himself absolute monarch." Man is not only the most "proper study for mankind," he is the most attractive and diverting; and Montaigne's perennial subject being his own self—of whom he treats with the most astonishing candor—when he speaks of his books and his relation to them, he is so irresistible that the inducement to quote is a sore temptation, for there is pleasure in the very act of transcribing him.

He is careful to keep us in mind that, in whatever opinions he expresses, his wish is "to show the measure of his own sight, not that of the things." He confesses his borrowings from books, and in what he makes use of he hides the authorship to awe the critics, or if they should attack him that they may, he says, "give Plutarch a fillip on my nose, or put themselves in a heat by railing against Seneca, when they think they rail at me." In his reading he aimed to divert himself, or, if he studied, "it is," he says, "for no other science than what treats of the knowledge of myself, and instructs me how to live and die well." He cared little for new books, "because the old ones seem fuller,—and of stronger reason." His favorite reading was poetry and history. He thought Virgil's Georgics "the most finished work in poetry." In aids to writing he holds himself most indebted to Plutarch and Seneca. Of those two he gives us a delicious piece of criticism and tells us "they have both this great convenience suited to my humor, that the knowledge I there seek is discoursed in some pieces that do not require any great trouble of reading long, of which I am incapable."

He does not approve Cicero's methods, and on this subject shows, as it were, Cicero and himself side by side. His remarks are so incisive and droll and outspoken, that, before we know it we find ourselves looking at his portrait to see what we can detect there. He says: "When I have spent an hour in reading him and try to recollect what I have thence extracted of juice and substance, for the most part I find nothing but wind; for he is not yet come to the arguments that serve to his purpose, and the reasons that should properly help to loose the knot I would untie. * * * I would not have an author make it his business to render me attentive, or that he should cry out fifty times, 'O yes,' as the clerks and heralds do. The Romans in their religious exercises began with Hoc age; as we in ours do with Sursum corda, which are so many words lost to me; I come thither already fully prepared from my chamber. I need no allurements, no invitation, no sauce; I eat the meat raw, and instead of whetting my appetite by these preparations, they tire and pall it." Of his books on history he says: "The historians, however, are my true men," and, "above all, Plutarch is the man for me." He read Cæsar "with more reverence and respect than is usually allowed to human writings." Being rather doubtful of the truth of some things as represented by Tacitus, he says he is content to "let them deliver us history more as they receive it than as they believe it." And here again he gives us of himself a delightful disclosure: "I who am monarch of the matter whereof I treat, and who am accountable to no one, do not, nevertheless, always believe myself. I often hazard sallies of my own fancy, which I very much suspect, and certain quibbles at which I shake my ears; but I let things go at a venture. I see that others get reputation for such things; 'tis not for me alone to judge. I present myself standing and lying on my face, my back, my right side, and my left, and in all my natural postures. Minds, though equal in force, are not equal in taste and application." As he says in another place: "My defects will appear to the life, in all their native form, as far as consists with respect to the public. Had I been born among those nations who, 'tis said, still live in the pleasant liberty of the law of nature, I assure thee I should readily have depicted myself at full length and quite naked."

He adopted a custom to note on each book he read the date at which he finished it and his judgment upon it. The reason of this he gives as being to guard against the treachery of his memory, of which he says: "Memory is a faculty of wonderful use, and without which the judgment can very hardly perform its office; for my part, I have none at all. * * * The more I mistrust it, the worse it is; it serves me best by chance; I must negligently solicit it; for if I press it 'tis astounded, and, after it once begins to stagger, the more I sound it, the more it is perplexed; it serves me at its own hour, not at mine."

Our industry would be sorely discouraged if we should be asked why we have quoted so largely from Montaigne, instead of why we have not quoted more. We know not what it is that most of all gives him his abiding interest and power, except it be that in his kaleidoscopic mind each man can see himself, as he cannot in himself. When we hear the book-talk of such men, the wonder we expressed whether or not the race of bookmen was all gone, will we think seem justified and natural. There are editors we know of to whom we could recommend for their contributors a course of Montaigne and some others; only that we once heard a decent sort of clergyman say that he had never yet been able to advise an editor—not even to his salvation.

A. BLACKWOOD.

The Macmillan Company published last Wednesday a new edition of Boulger's "History of China," in two volumes. It has many new portraits and maps, is thoroughly revised, and brought down to date by the author, Demetrius C. Boulger. There were also presented a new edition of "The Story of Gladstone's Life," by Justin McCarthy; a cheaper new edition of the "Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster," by Edmund Sheridan Purcell, and "The Control of the Tropics," by Benjamin Kidd, author of "Social Evolution."

HERE AND THERE

Comment on Recent Events at Home and Elsewhere.

The United States Naval Department to-day declares that it wants some dozen or more of torpedoes, specifies the desired steam radius, and gives in detail the many requirements. Then it sets composedly in its office and opens the bids of the various builders, with a close eye to specifications and cost. In 1814 we wanted one "Steam Frigate," and how many know what were our naval aspirations then? These are the orders of Daniel S. Tompkins issued at New York July 14, 1814, and addressed to Brig. Gen. Steddiford: "Sir: You are hereby required to detach from your brigade and station at the site for building the steam frigate one Sergeant, one Corporal, and twelve privates. It is to be hoped volunteers can be procured for the service. The apprehension of attack and invasion of that particular point at this juncture creates an emergency in which I think it proper to exercise the authority vested in me by the militia law. I rely upon your known promptitude and patriotism for an immediate compliance with this requisition." In a note Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, tells what was the steam frigate, which was designed by Robert Fulton. It was a floating battery, the plans of which had been submitted to Congress. She was "the first steam man-of-war ever constructed," and was launched in the Hudson River Oct. 29, 1814. Her length was 145 feet, width 55 feet, and she carried 32 carronades and 2 100-pound columbiads. Her name was the Demologos. But she never went formally into commission. She blew up in 1824.

A much-valued correspondent sends us a letter from a well-known American artist now living abroad, from which the following is an extract: "I am glad to learn that a new building for the National Academy of Design is assured, and that the great, rich New York public is assisting the fund. There can be no worthy American art home for its display without a more loyal and constant public interest. They might drop the sham Corots, Daubignys, and 'early English' (fresh from Glasgow and Belgium) for good and all and help the living art at home. Meanwhile Congress puts us in the same category as the art 'frauds,' and by putting a duty on the works of such artists as Sargent, Abbey, Dannat, Harrison, Boughton, and many others, punishes them for staying away long enough to make an honorable effort and name for American art abroad, (and now and then to aid and comfort the stranded artist or other countryman.)" Does it not seem worse than stupid that a Sargent or an Abbey should have stamped on them "made in England," as if they were Brummagem goods? That is a tariff for revenue with a vengeance and Chinese in character. We are indebted to "the American artist" for the neat compliment he pays THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Such laudatory notices addressed to us are still frequent. Praise from so many sources acts as an incentive for better work, for there always remains a hiatus between aspiration and performance.

How shall we print it, "The librarian who reads is lost," or "The librarians who read are lost"? Does this latter phrase imply that reading librarians no longer exist? Prone to frequent libraries, endeavoring to answer the innumerable questions sent us, we never approach a librarian without the apology "de rigueur," which is: "We come to you not only for books, but for brains," and we have invariably found both. The librarian who knows only the outside of his books we do not think exists. If he did, he would at once be supplanted by some automatic device, where it would be only necessary to push a button and then a book would be extracted from a shelf and dumped down on a counter. Personally we have to thank librarians in New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere for most valuable aid given us. The manufacture of catalogues, endless and distressing tasks, the minute details so necessary when tens of thousands of volumes are to be cared for, the innumerable administrative calls made on these gentlemen, never seem to disturb them. So returning to the phrase, "The librarian who reads is lost," we insist that he is not lost. It may be that, endowed with some finer quality, the librarian knows what is inside of a book without having opened it. Anyhow, it is marvelous to find out how much the librarian does know, and how suggestive he is. It is of all callings the one which brings forth the most wonderful display of memory.

The Prussian spiked helmet is as great an absurdity in military rig as is or was our bearskin shako. The Chinese regular up to a few years ago tried to make himself look like a tiger, but his assumed ferocious mien did not prevent his turning tail and running away like a cur. American good common sense has all to do with the dress of the soldier of to-day, but it has taken a century and more before the ideas of a Frederick the Great could be done away with. Referring to the dress of the past, here are certain orders, issued from the headquarters of New York July 10, 1810: "The Commander in Chief * * * authorizes the said troop of cavalry to uniform and equip themselves with blue coats, buff facings, lining, cuff and collars and buff coloured underclothes." That crack company from Troy, "The Trojan Greens," of 1809, were to adopt this dress: "Green short coats, with black facings, trimmed with yellow cord, caps of the description heretofore worn by the company, with green or white under-

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clothes." In the military papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, as Mr. Hugh Hastings presents them, you may find that ninety years ago the Governor finds fault just as we do to-day because of a politico-military system, where subordinates were jumped over the heads of superior officers. May we not repeat Alphonse Karr's words, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose"?

To show how little conceit there was in Spurgeon, and how he took a lesson, if it were well and kindly imparted, this excellent man tells that when he first began preaching at Music Hall some one used to write him, sending him a list of his mispronunciations and verbal slips. At first it was not unlikely that Mr. Spurgeon resented such criticisms, but after a while he was convinced that same self-appointed mentor or coach was both correct and good-natured. Sometimes, writes Mr. Spurgeon, he was wrong, but for the major part he was right, but "his remarks enabled me to perceive many mistakes, and to avoid them in the future." After a while, Mr. Spurgeon says, "I looked for his weekly memoranda with much interest. If I repeated a sentence which I had used two or three Sundays before, he would write: 'See the same expression in such and such a sermon.'" Mr. Spurgeon, like everybody else, had his pet quotation, and he used this line, "nothing in my hand to bring," rather frequently, and his commentator wrote him: "We are sufficiently informed of the vacuity of your hand." A piety that was conspicuous, a straightforward manner, and wonderful honesty, were the great traits of Spurgeon, and this little story of his shows his good common sense.

Miss Austen, her merits having been very much discussed of late, here is a quotation of the lady's, which the late James Payn cited. Payn was discussing that "insolence," as he calls it, of a certain class of critics, who had neither the ability to judge or the appreciativeness necessary for the discussing of fiction. This is what Miss Austen wrote: "Although our productions have afforded more extensive and unaffected pleasure than those of any other literary corporation in the world, no species of composition has been so much decried. From pride, ignorance, and fashion, our foes are almost as many as our readers, and while the abilities of the nine hundred and ninety-ninth abridger of the history of England are eulogized by a thousand pens, there seems to be a general agreement to slight the performances which have only genius, wit, and taste to recommend them." As one of "the literary corporations," Jane Austen describes the feeling in regard to fiction which was of her time, but which we are certain finds no existence to-day. We do not think the "abridger" of to-day stands much chance of immortality, but he is likely to make just as much money if not more than the rank and file of story writers.

A great deal of fault has been found with Poultney Bigelow and Richard Harding Davis for their comments, not on the army, but the management of it when in camp and in action. Events prove that the fight before Santiago was a soldiers' battle—the individual pluck of the men, backed up by the line officers, winning the battle. Gen. Shafter did what he could, but an ill man and a heavy man is of little account in a campaign. Just because Gen. Wheeler, with his 140 pounds, more or less, could shin up a tree and see for himself what was going on, he was better fitted for service than was his superior officer. In the coming October Scribner's Mr. Richard Harding Davis writes: "He [Gen. Shafter] did not take Santiago. His troops, without the aid they should have received from him of proper reconnoissance and sufficient artillery, devotedly sacrificed themselves and took the hills above Santiago with their bare hands, and it was Admiral Cervera, who, in withdrawing his guns, which covered the city, made a present of it to the American Army." No one questions the courage, the devotion, of Gen. Shafter, only he was physically incapable of doing much.

That little King of Spain has been asking (according to an account of him found in an English paper) some curious and distressing questions. It was the professor of history who had to reply to certain posers propounded by his minor Majesty Alfonso XIII. "How did Spain lose Chile, Mexico, and her other American colonies?" The professor told him about it as well as he could. Poor pedagogue! If he was truthful, what a humiliating confession it had to be! But did the professor gloss over the facts as a Spaniard might, even when teaching a boy King the history of his own country? Then the young King was taken aback, so the story goes, and wanted to know "what he was to do so as to lay hands again on what once belonged to Spain." "You must grow up and be a man," said the professor, "and when you are a man—" "H'm!" muttered the boy, disenchanted, "when I'm a man it is not a history professor's advice I shall be asking. I shall have a Prime Minister to tell me then." One might say, with a variation of the old text, "Put not your trust in Prime Ministers, and particularly Spanish ones."

America's oldest art school, the Pennsylvania Academy, will open its doors for the Fall term on the 3d of October. The instructors will be Mr. W. M. Chase, Mr. Henry Thouron, Mr. Thomas P. Anschutz, Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge, Mr. Charles Grafly, and Mr. W. S. Robinson. Dr. George McClellan will teach anatomy and Mr. W. Lewis Fraser of The Century will give a series of talks on "Illustration." In addition to these able teachers, Miss Cecelia Beaux will give her aid. During the past few years there has been a constant increase of students at the academic schools, the advantages of the rooms and the liberal treatment of those attending the various courses attesting to the popularity of the management. Among the prizes offered is that of a traveling scholarship. For the last eight years such prizes have been awarded, and in 1897 two students enjoyed those privileges gained solely by merit. Applicants may obtain the fullest information by addressing Mr. Pierce, the Curator of the Pennsylvania Academy.

There is this fact in regard to a well-known and deservedly popular author, who in private life showed the same amusing qualities as in his writings. This gentleman, when he had produced an article which pleased him, was in the habit of presenting it to a friend to read, but at the same time when the paper was being read would approach his fist very close to the face of the reader, and with a threatening gesture, would ask for "an unbiased opinion." Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, in "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," intimates that such minatory manners are possible. "I was once drinking coffee," he says, "with a novelist who happened to be a broad-shouldered, athletic man. A fellow-member joining us, said to the novelist: 'I have just finished that last book of yours; I'll tell you my candid opinion of it.' Promptly replied the novelist: 'I give you fair warning—if you do, I shall punch your head.'" Alas! for the candid critic, if he be undersized. Authors always were cruel and vindictive; critics, humble and long-suffering.

Two capital papers in McClure's for September have to do with the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and are written by George E. Grahame and W. A. M. Goode. Both of these gentlemen witnessed the fight, the first on board the Brooklyn, the second on the New York, and the writers represented The Associated Press. Mr. Grahame and Mr. Goode were complimented by Capt. F. A. Cook for their gallant behavior during the action. These articles are fully illustrated, the pictures having been taken during the fight or immediately after it. The other articles in this number are "Gen. Custer's Last Fight," "When Mountains Blow Their Heads Off," "The Commercial Promises of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines," and for fiction there are "The Gift of Abner Grice," by Robert Barr; Olive Thanet's "The Peace Offering," and John A. Hill's "A Peg-Legged Romance."

What can be nicer than the story of Mrs. Beecher Stowe in Edinburgh, when introduced to William Chambers? The first thing she said in her off-hand way was, "You publish a magazine yourself, don't you?" Commenting on this, Payne writes: "So might a visitor have observed to the Pope, 'You have a church here, have you not, St. Peter's or some such name'"? After all to be publisher or editor of a magazine is something, and it does give position and authority, and the Chambers brothers may have been rightly proud of their Journal, a publication which has always been sound and instructive, and has helped in no small degree to educate the public. For years Chambers's Journal had the plainest guise. Now there has been a change in the general get up. The type is larger, the paper better, but all the other good old features remain.

How do they print books and illustrate them in the Far North, say in Copenhagen? The Danish Tourist Society, which has for representative in New York Mr. John Volk, presents for notice a beautiful brochure which is intended to increase our knowledge of Denmark. As far as paper, typography, and illustration go the publication is perfect, and if this is an example of the Danish press, we have rather to learn how they do things in Copenhagen than to lay down the lesson. Occasionally it is good for us to come down from our high horse and freely acknowledge that there are some things which foreigners can do, if not just as well, even a little better than ourselves. The book is instructive, for in it are found exactly those things a tourist will want to know about Denmark and its cities, and all the ways of reaching them.

Every ship must founder, every landmark must be torn down, and great palaces and humble dwellings that have had some notoriety are sure to perish. The last little pang is the possible tearing down and utter annihilation of Tom Moore's cottage, which stood on Muswell Hill, and that part of big London is to be used for building purposes. Here in this cottage Moore is said to have written the larger part of "Lalla Rookh," that most remarkable of Eastern stories, and the more strange because Moore had never been in the Orient. You may be certain that Moore held many a jolly meeting in his cottage and in fine company, and Byron liked Moore's little abode. Later on Moore went to Wiltshire and lived at Bowood, in a house adjoining Lord Lansdowne's park.

Again and again we have to express not our astonishment—for it is a pleasure now—when we look at publications intended for the millions, which magazines originate in centres of population remote from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago. Here is Self-Culture, published in Akron, Ohio. It is a magazine of 128 pages, containing articles soundly and soberly written, and wonderfully well illustrated, and the trend of all the papers follows exactly the one idea, that of self-education.

"A fig for your dates," as the Smyrna man said to the Tunisian, the latter being of course as an African chronologically perfect. But why should that fruit the fig be held so cheap? Why do we say, "A fig for him"? A folk-lorist finds that the Portuguese, to prevent the influence of the evil eye on their asses and mules, hung around the neck of their animals an amulet which they called a "figa." Southey, so a correspondent writes to Notes and Queries, took the pains to tell what was the Portuguese nonsense. But, with all respect to folk-lore, we fail to see that the story points to anything at all. Figs, when found where they grow, are sold at a comparatively low cost, and besides that a bushel of fresh figs is not as good to eat as a single apple or peach.

We all know how gifted is Mr. W. A. Rogers, whose admirable caricatures and spirited sketches appear in Harper's Weekly, but the artist shows that he can handle his pen as cleverly as he does his pencil. There is a letter of his in Harper's Weekly, which accompanies an illustrated page of his. Mr. Rogers describes the sad scenes he witnessed at Camp Wikoff, and what he writes of the horrors there is terribly effective.

In Queen Anne's time there were book purloiners, and parochial libraries suffered, but in those days curators exercised drastic measures, and could obtain special searchwarrants from a Justice when any one was suspected.

BISMARCK'S OWN MEMOIRS.

A Berlin dispatch in The London Standard says: I am informed that nothing has yet been settled with regard to the publication of the Bismarck memoirs. The Zukunft prints some interesting letters from the Prince to Count Albrecht Bernstorff, who had been Prussian Envoy in London, and who was recalled to succeed Schleinitz as head of the Foreign Office. They will appear in the sixth volume of Prof. Horst Kohl's "Bismarck Annual." They were written in 1857-62, from Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Paris, and elsewhere. In one of the St. Petersburg letters, dated November, 1861, the Prince says: "A certain feeling of gratitude for our attitude in the Oriental war still exists, and the hatred of Austria induces people to regard us with comparative good will. On the whole, however, the estrangement from, may I say, oblivion—Prussia is increasing." Bismarck then describes the feelings of the members of the Russian deputation to King William's Coronation at Konigsberg, who, including the Grand Duke, complained of the cold reception they had had from everybody, except the King himself, he continues:

"The main thing seems to be that the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles had ignored the Russians. Clarendon Magenta had played the leading part, the decorations had been bestowed too late and were not magnificent enough, &c., with complaints of Budberg, at whom the Grand Duke also rails. All that is gossip, and I give it only to shade the picture of the situation for you personally, not to draw political inferences from it. The currents in which the international politics of our own day move are too broad and powerful to be influenced by individual chagrins. The astonishment of the Russians at the shooting of our artillery, of which they relate fabulous things, is of more practical value to us than the completest satisfaction with the reception and decorations could have been."

In a letter written in January, 1862, Bismarck discusses the question of the recognition of Italy:

"My conviction is that we must invent the Kingdom of Italy, if it do not arise of itself. Its establishment must go through critical transition stages, which we, however, must try to shorten. When once it stands completed, on its own feet, I cannot imagine any creation that ought to be more welcome to Prussia. The only drawback of the situation is Italy's dependence. I understand that the King would find it difficult to resolve to abandon the cause of the Italian Princes. But Prussia has no reciprocity to expect if she espouses that cause. Neither from the Pope nor from Austria nor from the expelled dynasties have we to look for gratitude if we sacrifice to them our interests and the understanding with England. Supported by our recognition and England's, the continuance of the new State is to a certain extent guaranteed. Even if we only maintain the Ricasoli Cabinet, the whole duration of the status quo in Italy depends on it. If that collapse, a far-reaching prospect of war and trouble opens, as Ricasoli, not untruly, I think, told M. de Brasier. In general, I cannot convince myself of the correctness of the theory that the recognition of a new State implies some judicial approval of the manner in which it originated. It rather means, and augurs for the new Government, a duration long enough to admit of one arranging for regular business relations with it in the interest of one's own subjects. The British have the practical habit of recognizing new political organisms with great facility, without thereby accepting responsibility for their duration. Should King Francis return to his States, England would refrain from once more accrediting an Envoy at Naples, out of regard to her own interests, perhaps, but certainly not on account of her previous recognition of Victor Emmanuel."

In another St. Petersburg letter, of February, 1862, Bismarck states that Gortschakoff had shown him the London dispatches, including Brunnow's report of the Queen's health, and adds:

"One cannot read what he says of the Queen's state without anxious sympathy. He says that since Prince Albert's death the Ministers have not even seen her Majesty, and that the Cabinet Council necessary before the opening of the session was held in front of the open door of her room, without her appearing in person. As to the position which King Leopold has, with tacit permission of the Minister, assumed owing to the Queen's inaccessibility, you will already have had news from London. Baron Brunnow expects that, under these circumstances, the Opposition will courteously abstain from attacking the Cabinet, and that the latter may count on an armistice at home so long as the session lasts."

At the end of a letter from Montpellier in September, 1862, Bismarck writes:

"Reuss is longing for my return to Paris. He wants leave of absence to shoot birds of some kind. I see no objection to intrusting Hatzfeld with the business for some days, if necessary. He promises to become, for his years, an able and wary, even if a somewhat pedantic, man of business."

SEPT 1898

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company published this week Lyof N. Tolstoi's "The Christian Teaching." The author of "Anna Karenina" and "The Kreutzer Sonata" has in his new work given a series of religious vistas through which various subjects are regarded by the Russian novelist and philosopher. The book is brought out simultaneously in England and America, although it has not yet appeared in any Continental country, not even in Russia.

G. P. Putnam's Sons sent to press this week "Money and Bimetallism," by Henry A. Miller. This is a dissertation on money and credit, their uses and methods of operation, in which is exposed the fallacies in the theories and "the vanity of the claims of bimetallists."

"Through Armenia on Horseback," by the Rev. George H. Hepworth, which has already been described in these columns, was published to-day by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book is fully illustrated.

In "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur H. Siebert, which will shortly be presented by The Macmillan Company, an appendix is furnished, containing a list of notable fugitive slave cases, a directory of more than 3,000 names of underground operators, arranged alphabetically, and a bibliography.

Cutcliffe Hyne's "Captain Kettle Stories" have brought forth a great deal of praise for its young author, his ingenious plots, and knowledge of the sea. The first of these stories is contained in "The Paradise Coal Boat," announced by M. F. Mansfield & Co. The rest of the volume presents a quite remarkable collection of sea tales.

The title of Miss Grace King's new book, to be published in early October by The Macmillan Company, is "De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida." The story is based upon the Spanish and Portuguese accounts of "conquest" by the brilliant armada which sailed under de Soto in 1538 to subdue the natives and bring this country under the Spanish crown. The book will be illustrated by George Gibbs.

J. W. Headlam of Kings College, Cambridge, has just completed a work undertaken four years ago on the late Prince Bismarck. It will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons in their Stories of the Nations series. The title of the work is "Bismarck and the New German Empire: How it Arose and What it Displaced."

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish next week T. J. Ellinwood's "Henry Ward Beecher," Benjamin Swift's "The Destroyer," George Gissing's "The Town Traveller," and Robert Machray's "Grace O'Malley; Princess and Pirate, Told by Ruary Macdonald, Redshank and Rebel"—all of which have been briefly described in these columns.

William Archer, the well-known literary and dramatic critic of London, the discoverer of Ibsen, has an article on Anglo-American literature in the October number of The Pall Mall Magazine. "Mark Warren," a specialist in the art of war, will make an interesting comparison of the armies and navies of the six great powers for the same number. The article will be illustrated by several curious diagrams. The series of articles on the historic houses of England will be continued, and this time Holland House, celebrated for its associations with Addison, Walpole, Fox, and others, will be described and what it characterized noted.

The Macmillan Company has in press a new book by Herbert E. Hamblen, author of "On Many Seas," and "The General Manager's Story." Mr. Hamblen has written this time an American boy's story of stirring adventure on land and sea. The tale is entitled "Tom Benton's Luck," and is illustrated with eight full-page drawings by L. Walton Taber.

Among the features of the October number of The Home Magazine will be "The Lesson of the Panama Canal," a picture of the wreck and ruin at Panama, by W. V. Alford; "Japan from a Woman's Point of View," by Harriet Maude Miller, and Theodore Waters continues his "Story of the War" from the July number. The articles are all adequately illustrated.

Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" is to appear in a new edition shortly from the press of The Macmillan Company. Three of the essays of this volume, including the first, which gives it its title, are of particular importance. The title rôle is borne out by a discussion of the views of the late Prof. Drummond in his "Ascent of Man," of Dr. Kidd in his "Social Evolution," and of Mr. Balfour in his "Foundations of Belief."

"Roman Africa: Archaeological Walks in Algiers and Tunis," by Gaston Boissier, author of "Cicero and His Friends," "Rome and Pompeii," "The Country of Horace and Virgil," is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. This authorized English version is by Arabella Ward.

A new volume on popular ornithology by Prof. Daniel Giraud Elliot, entitled "The Wild Fowl of the United States and British Possessions, Embracing the Ducks, Geese, Swans, &c.," will be presented this Fall by Francis P. Harper. This volume will be uniform with "North American Shore Birds," and "Game Birds of America."

At length, after weary waiting, there seems to be a chance that Dr. Max Nordau's new novel will see light in London, over half a year after it made its appearance in Germany and France. Its title, as already announced, has not been changed, and still is "The Drones Must Die." The tardy appearance of the book is owing to the difficulty that the translators have had in preserving Dr. Nordau's Teutonic idiom in the English. Dr. Nordau knows English and French, speaking and writing these languages fluently, but he always composes his books in his mother tongue, which is German. The London publishers of "Degeneration," "Paradoxes," and "Conventional Lies," are preparing cheap editions of these works.

"An American Cruiser in the East," by John D. Ford, fleet engineer of the Pacific Station, now with Admiral Dewey, will be published Sept. 20 by A. S. Barnes & Co. It is the record of a peaceful cruise covering a period of six years on the Pacific and Asiatic Stations, in the United States steamship Alert. The Secretary of the Navy has approved of its publication, thus it may be expected not to reveal diplomatic or naval secrets, but will rest for popularity solely as a story of travels. This book cannot be mentioned without drawing attention to a feature which, although not literary, adds much to the beauty of the volume in furnishing a clear imprint and half-tone pictures, which have all the light and shade and nice detail of photographs. The book is printed on a new kind of paper, which is thin and highly glazed. The paper was made by a secret process.

Two additional announcements are made by Charles Scribner's Sons: "Introduction to the Old Testament: Part I., The Canon," by William Henry Green, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, and a new volume by A. B. Frost, containing many humorous drawings similar to the "Bull Calf and Other Stories," which is in its sixth thousand, and "Stuff and Nonsense," which is in its fourth.

Five volumes of fiction will be presented Sept. 25 by Dodd, Mead & Co.: Jerome K. Jerome's "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow"; Bernard Capes's "Adventures of the Comte de la Muette During the Reign of Terror"; William Farquhar Payson's "The Titlemongers"; Paul Laurence Dunbar's "The Uncalled," and "The Minister of State," by A. J. Steuart. Of the above volumes already described in these columns, it will be recalled that Mr. Dunbar's book is a realistic picture of the sordid life in a small town in Ohio. It is a character study more than anything else, and is said to be a new proof of the versatility of this young negro writer, whose collection of short stories, "Folks from Dixie" and "Lyrics of Lowly Life," a volume of poems, were so very well received. "The Titlemongers" is a society novel by the author of "The Copymaker"; its scene is laid in Paris and Newport. The characters are types, and are said to be interesting. Among them is a young French nobleman, who, having spent all his estate in Paris, finds himself at the mercy of his creditors. One of them suggests that they form a syndicate to send the debtor to America for the purpose of marrying an heiress. He meets the heiress, and, failing in love with her, disappoints the syndicate, although in the end he honorably satisfies their demands. The book by Bernard Capes is a romance which presents a series of vivid impressions of the extraordinary events of the French Revolution, with the abnormal individualities developed by the stress of that period.

Longmans, Green & Co. published last Thursday a new and cheaper edition of "Forty-one Years in India from Subaltern to Commander in Chief," by Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar. The new edition is in one volume and has forty illustrations. They also published on that day Prof. S. H. Hodgson's "The Metaphysics of Experience," "Problems of Modern Industry," being a collection of essays by Sidney and Beatrice Webb; "The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Baronet, First Marquis of Halifax," with a new edition of his works now for the first time collected and revised, by H. C. Foxcroft.

The following volumes, which have been touched on in these columns, will be presented Sept. 24 by Charles Scribner's Sons: "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer; "The Heart of Toil," by Octave Thanet; "Worldly Ways and By-Ways," by Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") and two volumes in the new edition of George Meredith, "Evan Harrington" and "One of Our Conquerors." There will also be published on the same date "Antigone," by Paul Bourget, translated from the French by William Marchant. The full title of the volume is "Antigone and Other Portraits of Women," which is perhaps as good a translation as could be made out of the French title, "Voyageuses." According to the ingenious idea which binds these stories together they contain portraits of various women encountered in the journeys of which the author is so fond. Each, however, is the centre of a dramatic narrative and each offers a theme for the study of feminine psychology.

B. M. Croker has written a new novel for R. F. Fenno & Co., entitled "Peggy of the Bartons," which will be published shortly. The author of "Pretty Miss Neville" and "Beyond the Pale" is said to have maintained her usual charming style and brisk conversation in her latest achievement. Another book announced by the same firm is from the German of Ossip Schubin, and is entitled "The Story of a Genius." Ossip Schubin is the pseudonym of Aloysia Kirchmer, an Austrian authoress of growing popularity. She was born in Prague, in June, 1854, and her early youth was spent on the country estate of her parents. Since her eighteenth year she has traveled extensively, spending her Winters in some of the larger Southern cities of Europe. Her work is said to show the keen observation of a cosmopolitan. She is well-liked in England.

The Works of Shakespeare, "The Eversley Edition," with short introduction and footnotes by Prof. C. H. Herford, in ten volumes, is announced by the Macmillian Company.

Frederick Rathbone, the great English expert on ceramics, has completed the text for the beautiful édition de luxe of "Old Wedgwood, the decorative of decorative ceramic work, in color and relief, invented and reproduced by Joseph Wedgwood, F. R. S. at Etruria, in Staffordshire, 1760-94, with sixty-seven full-page illustrations in the color of the originals, and smaller wood blocks." The biographical and descriptive chapters and a list of marks used at Etruria and explanatory text to each object illustrated are by Mr. Rathbone. The publisher is Bernard Quaritch of London, whose agent in this country is J. W. Bouton of New York.

A most interesting and artistic child's book has just been issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. It is "Ruth and Her Grandfadder," by Todd, with drawings by Edward B. Edwards. In cover and illustration, imprint, bindings, and general make-up, the volume is a small education in the art of the beautiful for infant eyes.

"The Golden Age of Transylvania," by Maurus Jokai, author of "Black Diamonds", and "The Green Book," is among the Fall announcements of R. F. Fenno & Co. Arthur Paterson's "Father and Son" will also be presented by this house. The English publishers of "Father and Son" are Harper & Brothers. The story has already appeared as a serial in The London Times. R. F. Fenno & Co. also offer Jules Hoche's "The Real Bismarck," translated by Mrs. Charles R. Rogers.

John R. Spears, the author of "History of Our Navy," is rapidly completing the last pages of his book. "Our Navy in the Spanish War," Mr. Spear showed in his naval history his ability as a historian as well as an expert in naval affairs. During the late war he spent his time with the fleet in Cuban waters as correspondent for a New York newspaper, and thus is able to give many descriptions at first hand.

An important book to students of English political life is in preparation at Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "Pitt: Some Chapters of His Life and Times," by the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne.

That curious little volume called "The Life of Washington," by Mason Locke Weems, which was published in 1800, and told the story of the cherry tree and a lot of other interesting but fabulous episodes in the life of the Father of His Country, is to have a new edition published by Dodd, Mead & Co. This edition will be edited by Paul Leicester Ford and presented uniform with Mr. Ford's edition of "The New England Primer."

No. 2 of the American Explorer Series, published by Francis P. Harper, will be "Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Mississippi: The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenteur," edited by Dr. Elliott Coues from an unknown manuscript. The same firm will also bring out in connection with George Allen of London an important series on library work and management under the editorship of Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum. The monographs so far arranged for are "The Free Library: Its History and Present Condition," by J. J. Ogle; "Library Construction and Architecture," by Frank J. Burgoyne; "Library Administration," by J. Macfarlane; "The Prices of Books: An Inquiry into the Changes of the Price of Rare Books, Which Have Occurred at Different Periods," by Harry B. Wheatley.

William Cranston Lawton has made a new book for the Macmillan Company entitled "The New England Poets." Prof. Lawton is already known as the author of "Art and Humanity in Homer" and "Successors of Homer." His last book is a study of Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, and Holmes. The story of these six lives is told briefly, the author's attempt being to show their artistic environment and sources of inspiration, not to emphasize purely personal relations and traits.

"American Prose Selections, With Critical Introductions," by various writers, and a general introduction edited by George Rice Carpenter, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition, Columbia University, is the title of a book to be published in October by the Macmillan Company. The volume is intended as a supplement to the five volumes of Craik's "English Prose," and follows the general plan adopted in that series and in Ward's "English Poets." The critical essays of the volume should be valuable. In them Charles Eliot Norton writes of Lowell, Col. T. W. Higginson of Thoreau, W. D. Howells of Curtis, Dr. John Fiske of Parkman; Prof. Brander Matthews of Irving, Prof. H. T. Peck of Webster, Charles E. Gates of Poe. Other essays are by Barrett Wendell, C. F. Richardson, W. P. Trent, Munroe Smith, E. E. Hale, Jr., Norman Hapgood, Richard Burton, George Santayana, and Hamlin Garland.

"The Story of the West Indies," by Amos K. Fiske, is among the new announcements of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will include a brief account of the physical origin and general characteristics of the islands, their condition prior to discovery, a record of the Spanish discoveries and of the buccaneering period, a geographical and statistical description of the groups, and a comprehensive account of their present political status.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have among their Fall announcements Robert Browning's complete poetical works, "the Cambridge edition," edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, the only fully annotated line-numbered edition, in twelve volumes; "A General History of the World," by Victor Duruy, formerly Minister of Public Instruction and member of the Academy, translated from the French and thoroughly revised, with an introduction and summary of contemporary history from 1848 to 1898, by Edwin A. Grosvenor, Professor of European History in Amherst College; "Municipal Monopolies," a collection of papers by American economists and specialists, edited by Edward W. Bemis of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Ferdinand Brunetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature," the authorized translation by Ralph Derechef.

C. Arthur Pearson of Henrietta Street, London, the founder of Pearson's Magazine, announces that preparations have been made to bring out an American edition of his periodical, the initial number of which will be issued Jan. 1, 1899.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish Sept. 23 "Spanish Literature," by J. Fitz Maurice-Kelly; "Philip's Experiments, or Physical Science at Home," by Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard University, and "David Harum," a story of American life, by Edward Noyes Westcott, already described under "Books and Authors."

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press "Some Persons Unknown," by E. W. Hornung, author of "My Lord Duke," "The Rogue's March," &c. Mr. Hornung is widely known as the author of tales which are invariably bright, clever, dramatic, and forceful. He always has an involved plot and a mystery, whether his scene is laid in Australia or England.

Thomas Whittaker announces a fine library edition of "The Cathedrals of England," in two volumes. The descriptive text of each chapter is written by the Dean or Canon of the cathedral described, while the illustrations, of which there are 168 in all, are chiefly by Herbert Railton, whose style in sketching is very well known.

Petrus Johannes Blok's historical work that will shortly be presented in America through G. P. Putnam's Sons, has, for sufficient reasons, had its title changed from "A History of the Dutch People" to "A History of the People of the Netherlands."

The information will be welcome that in October The Macmillan Company is to bring out a new volume of stories by Rudyard Kipling. There are also to be published by the same house three posthumous tales by Mrs. Oliphant. Two of these refer to Scottish town life in the early century.

Word comes from Paris that M. Paul Maurice, a friend and admirer of Victor Hugo, is collecting the love letters which the poet addressed to his wife before and shortly after his marriage, with a view to publishing the collection before the end of the year

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.

FEATURES:

Joseph Jefferson

Full-page portrait of America's representative actor.

Admiral Dewey's Sword

Page of illustrations and description of the ten-thousand-dollar sword to be presented to Rear Admiral Dewey by the people of the United States.

A Great Home-Coming

Full page of pictures of the return of Troops A and C, and the parade in New York.

The Bones of Columbus

The proposal on the part of the Spanish authorities to remove the bones of Columbus from Havana to Spain, prior to the American investment of that city, makes interesting a number of illustrations of these relics.

The Dead Empress

Picture of Elizabeth, wife of the Emperor of Austria.

Where Spirits Materialize

Description of Lily Dale, the Summer home of the Spiritualists; nine illustrations of spiritualistic science; spirit writing on slates; mediums surrounded by spirit friends. This is one of the most remarkable collections of pictures concerning Spiritualism that has ever been published.

Insect Life in Cuba

Description of some of the horrible creeping insects that were encountered by the American troops while in their campaign in Cuba.

Saratoga Floral Fete

Ten illustrations of the most picturesque turnouts which took part.

Newport Horse Show

Ten illustrations, with a number of portraits of well-known persons.

In the Theatres

Portraits of Alice Campbell and Laura Denio of the Castle Square Opera Company; Mme. Kronold-Koert, one of the principals of the International Opera Company; Alice Judson, Rutland Barrington, in "The Greek Slave" in London; Blanche Johnson, in "What Happened to Jones"; Dora Duley of the London Gaiety Theatre; Miriam Nesbit, in "The Tree of Knowledge"; Amelia Stone, and Haidee Wright.

Fiction

"The Pride of Steel," by W. J. Brestin.

Atlantic Yacht Club

Portraits of all the officers of this organization—Col. David E. Austin, Secretary; George Church, Treasurer; Fleet Capt. Thomas L. Watson, Commodore Frederick T. Adams, Rear Commodore B. F. Whitlock, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore. Pictures of the Gould and Adams trophies, which have been competed for in the last season.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,192. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market variable.

FOREIGN.—The threatened crisis in the French Cabinet came yesterday, when a majority of the members ordered the appointment of a special committee to report on the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case. This caused Gen. Zurlinden Minister for War, and M. Tallaye, Minister of Public Works, to tender their resignations, which was not a surprise. The late Empress of Austria, whose recent assassination at Geneva shocked the civilized world, was laid to rest at Vienna yesterday. The funeral was attended by vast crowds of sorrowing people, as well as by many dignitaries, and the city was draped with black. The Philippine Assembly continued its work yesterday, and rejected by unanimous vote a proposal for a Spanish-American protectorate over the islands, refusing to listen to any proposition looking to a continuation of dealings with the Spanish Government. Lord Salisbury has demanded that decisive action be taken in Crete to avenge the recent massacres of British subjects. It is feared in London and Paris alike that serious differences between England and France may grow out of the situation at Fashoda.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 1.

The American Peace Commissioners, with their party, left for Paris, via Liverpool, yesterday on the Campania.

It is believed in Washington that our Peace Commissioners have been instructed to demand Spain's immediate withdrawal from the Philippines.

Col. Roosevelt met Senator Platt yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After a two hours' conference, in which Messrs. Odell and Quigg participated, it was announced that the Colonel will be the "organization candidate." Col. Roosevelt said that not a single condition had been suggested by Mr. Platt in tendering his support. The Colonel received a letter from R. Fulton Cutting regarding the nomination by the Independents, but refused to say whether or not he will accept their nomination.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, for more than thirty years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city and one of the leading clergymen of the world, died at a small town near Belfast, Ireland, yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause of death, which came after two days' illness. His wife and two of his sons were at his bedside. The notice of his death was a complete surprise to his friends and family in New York, as he had considered himself in such good health that he was on the point of returning to this country. The interior of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has been draped in black.

Page 2.

By two purchases just completed property on Michigan Avenue, Chicago, with a frontage of ninety-eight feet has been added to the McCormick estate.

Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday issued a statement on the responsibility in the medical department of the army, in which he explained that he was not to blame for the troubles in the field and in camp.

President McKinley is still experiencing great difficulty in securing men of prominence to serve on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war by the War Department. Only five members have been secured so far. Yesterday Gen. Schofield declined the President's offer of an appointment to the commission, and offers have now been made, it is said, to Gen. Ruger, Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, and Gen. Jackson of Tennessee.

Grace Marian Perkins, whose father had positively identified the remains of the victim of the Bridgeport murder as those of his daughter, yesterday returned alive and well to her home in Middleborough, Mass., in company with Charles Bourne. At the time of her arrival her father was on the way from Bridgeport, bringing her supposed corpse. Her grave had been dug, and is in plain view of the family residence, and all arrangements for her funeral had been made. The crime committed at Bridgeport, therefore, remains a mystery.

Page 3.

Most of the railroad offices are advertising the fact that half rates will be granted to Rough Riders traveling home at their own expense.

There has been a falling off in the demands made upon the various war relief organizations. This was especially noticeable yesterday.

Col. Roosevelt bade farewell yesterday at the Hoffman House to such of his Rough Riders as still remained in the city. Most of them intended to leave for their homes to-day.

The quarantine at Ponce, Puerto Rico, has been raised. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported, and the belief is growing that the alleged existing cases were incorrectly diagnosed.

The question of who shall be Colonel of the Ninth Regiment when it re-enters the State service threatens to revive old regimental feuds. Col. Greene's friends claim that he wil continue in command. There are several aspirants for the place.

Through a misapprehension of Col. Wilder's orders, sentinels of the Fourteenth Regiment yesterday refused to admit members of the One Hundred and Fourteenth to their own armory in Brooklyn. Considerable bad feeling resulted.

The appearance of some of the members of the Ninth Regiment in linen collars yesterday morning at the armory, where the men had assembled to receive thirty days' furlough, caused a fight which was quelled only after the armory guards had drawn their swords. Private McClelland of Company K was thrown to the floor and struck in the eye, receiving an ugly wound.

Page 4.

Theodore Roosevelt will address his Oyster Bay (L. I.) neighbors Wednesday afternoon. It is believed that he will shun political topics.

Walter B. Atterbury and Charles A. Moore have resigned from the Union League Club of Brooklyn because of an alleged growth of "mugwumpery" among its members.

The Democratic convention held yesterday in the Borough of Richmond to choose delegates to the State Convention passed resolutions condemning the alleged State canal frauds and the War Department.

The Democratic Convention of Babylon, L. I., yesterday unanimously instructed its delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention to support Perry Belmont for delegate to the State Convention. Mr. Belmont's election is regarded as assured.

A party of up-State Democratic politicians has come to town to propose to the Tammany leaders that the Syracuse Convention shall reaffirm all Democratic principles "from Jefferson down," and thus evade specific indorsement of the Chicago platform.

The headquarters of Col. Roosevelt's independent supporters were opened yesterday at 42 East Twenty-third Street. Isaac H. Klein said the independents would support Col. Roosevelt despite Mr. Platt's friendliness toward him, as long as the Colonel continues to represent good government.

Lieut. Crimmins of the Sixty-ninth New York has received a commission in the regular army, and is under orders for Manila. Lieut. Emmett, aide on Gen. Coppinger's staff, has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment. Corp. Charles Gallagher died at the corps reserve hospital at Camp Wheeler yesterday.

Findlay Douglas, the Scotch golfer and now of the Fairfield County Club, at Greenwich, Conn., won the amateur golf championship of the United States yesterday in the final contest on the Morris County links. His opponent, Walter B. Smith of Chicago, a Yale student, played a plucky game, but at last had to acknowledge defeat by five holes and three to play. The largest crowd that has ever witnessed a championship tournament was on the links, and the day was full of exciting and interesting features.

Page 5.

The athletic tournament of the Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments was held yesterday at Berkeley Oval. Sixteen events were contested. M. J. Cummings won the Sturgis trophy for the second time.

Kilt, a 100 to 1 shot, won the Highweight Handicap easily at Gravesend yesterday. Manuel secured first money in the Prospect Stakes and Algol in the Oriental Handicap. The other races were captured by Manassas, Satin Slipper, and Tantris.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 8; St. Louis, 2. Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 1. Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 5. Chicago, 9; Washington, 0. Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 4. Louisville, 4; Boston, 2. Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 9.

Page 6.

The big battleship Indiana went to the navy yard yesterday. She will be placed in Dry Dock No. 3 as soon as the Massachusetts is taken out.

It is said that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is planning to establish a new line of Atlantic steamers, and to place a large fleet of grain boats on the upper lakes.

Thirteen transports purchased by the Government for service during the war are to be retained and fitted out as troop ships—some for infantry, others for cavalry, and the rest for artillery.

Chaplain H. W. Jones of the battleship Texas delivered his address, "Personal Recollections Before Santiago de Cuba," before a large and appreciative audience last night at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 153 East Eightylseventh Street.

The report that Messrs. Armour, Field, Ream, and Hill had secured control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a step toward a great Northern transcontinental system, is denied by President Hill and P. D. Armour, who declare that the road will not be connected with the Great Northern or any other line. In Wall Street yesterday the story was laughed at.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, who was at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday morning, returned to Washington in the afternoon. In talking of the navy in the war Mr. Allen said that it had brought forward two very important types of vessels in the repair ship and the water ship, which had proved to be very valuable acquisitions to the navy.

The United States Consul at Canton, China, has filed a report with the authorities at Washington exposing the favoritism in commerce Russia is exacting of China, and showing for the benefit of American manufacturers how this will eventually cripple our trade with the densely populated Chinese Empire. He shows that Russian imports are taxed one-third less than the American goods landed at Chinese ports.

Page 7.

James W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, has sent to the State Department a report upon the Shansi concession, by the terms of which the Chinese Government has granted to an English syndicate having £6,000,000 capital mining and railroad rights over territory embracing 71,000 square miles.

The Hammerstein Amusement Company, of which William Hammerstein is the President, yesterday signed a lease for the lot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, and will build an amusement house there to cost $250,000. Oscar Hammerstein and his wife are the practical heads of the company.

Page 10.

The consolidation of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg and the Walker Company of Cleveland was announced yesterday.

A tablet in honor of Gen. Rufus Putnam was unveiled in the house of the hero at Rutland, Mass., yesterday by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The oration of the occasion was delivered by Senator Hoar in the Congregational Church.

The Spanish steamer Gran Antilla, which reinaugurates the service of the Compania Trasatlantica Española between New York, Havana, and Mexican ports, arrived yesterday from Havana—the first vessel flying the Spanish flag to enter New York Harbor since the war began.

The young woman whose body was found at Concord, S. I., on Wednesday was last night identified as Anna V. Sullivan of 307 West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan. The identification was made by her brother and sister, who said the dead woman must have killed herself while despondent from sickness.

William Jones, the night watchman at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Millstone, was made prisoner by four thieves Friday night, and after being bound and gagged was placed in a box car. The men then entered the station, and blowing open the safe secured a small amount of money, overlooking $300 in a secret compartment.

Rosh Hashona, the feast of the Jewish New Year was celebrated in all the synagogues of the city yesterday, great throngs attending the services. Business in Jewish stores was almost entirely suspended. The Rev. Dr. Wise and other rabbis preached on the observance and significance of the day. Dr. Wise made a significant reference to the Dreyfus case.

Page 14.

A conference of fire underwriters will be held on Tuesday for the purpose of organizing another tariff association. The Continental plan may be proposed.

Princeton University will reopen on Wednesday with what is said to be the largest freshman class in its history. Several changes have been made in the Faculty.

Officials of the Board of Education will meet to-morrow for the purpose of devising some means of providing for the children who have been crowded out of the schools.

Frederick Dangerfield will arrive here from London soon and begin the painting of scenes for the opera, "The Queen of Sheba," which will be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House this season.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic in his weekly cable letter says that the air of London is full of queries which Englishmen are unable to answer. The French at Fashoda, the Dreyfus case, de Rougemont's remarkable tales, the riots in Crete, and even the question of Col. Hay's successor at the Court of St. James—are all puzzling Englishmen intensely. The puzzles of France are commented on in the light of the recent Cabinet resignations and the measure of ex-Minister of War Cavaignac is adroitly taken. The general impression is that the gravest crisis since 1871 menaces the republic. A glowing tribute is paid to Emile Zola, who now proves by his patience and dignity that it was not réclame that the novelist wanted when he assumed the rôle of defender of Dreyfus and the advocate of justice and of truth. For one man in Paris who a few months ago cried "Conspuez Zola" there are now a hundred, who look with penitent awe on him as a man of heroic courage. The sudden action of Great Britain in Crete when British sailors were murdered cannot go on and ultimately benefit the islanders, for the concert has been aroused and will once more try to direct the affairs of the unhappy island. Mr. Frederic characterizes the present time as the diplomatic silly season when all diplomacy seems to be muddled. The Austrian tragedy is touched on, and grave apprehension is expressed concerning the effect of the murder of Elizabeth on her imperial husband, Francis Joseph. In regard to the Fashoda question, it is pointed out that France can in no way make good her claim to the possession of that part of the Upper Nile, as since 1869 it has been considered Egyptian territory.

Page 19.

Dried fruit commission merchants in this city, in talking yesterday of the report of John A. Barnes, Consul at Cologne, Germany, as to the reasons for Germany's objection to American fruits, expressed the fear that if the shipping of "doctored" fruits, as described by Mr. Barnes, was continued, that the American fruit trade abroad would be greatly injured, if not altogether ruined.

Page 22.

The military and civic Italian-American societies will celebrate on Tuesday the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Italian national holiday by a parade and a festival.

Experts in the manufacture of silk expressed the opinion yesterday that there was considerable doubt as to the practicability of Szczepanik's photographic and electric process.

The wall paper men who have been living at the Gilsey House since Sept. 1, last night finished their yearly labor here, and have left for their homes throughout this country and Canada.

The residuary legatees of Robert Irwin, who died seven years ago, have brought suit to have set aside the claim upon the estate of Irwin A. Powell, the heir, on the ground that he has disobeyed a clause in the will which forbade contests. Over half a million dollars is involved.

Arrival at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 20.
Business Troubles.—Page 19.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
United Service.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 6.

ROOSEVELT MEETS PLATT

After Their Conference the Colonel Is Announced as the "Organization Candidate."

NOT ONE CONDITION IMPOSED

The Colonel Says that None Was Suggested by Mr. Platt—Quigg and Odell at the Conference—Roosevelt and the Independents.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt came to town yesterday, and had a two hours' conference with Senator Thomas C. Platt, at the conclusion of which it was officially announced that the Colonel had agreed to become the "organization candidate" for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, and would receive the support of the 700 delegates which the Platt men claim to control.

This, in the opinion of State Chairman Odell and his associates in the management of the party machinery, insures the nomination of Col. Roosevelt on the first ballot in the Saratoga Convention.

The conference between Col. Roosevelt and Senator Platt was arranged for by William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who went to Oyster Bay on Friday evening in company with Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., and saw the former commander of the Rough Riders at his own home. In compliance with the appointment then made Col. Roosevelt came to the city shortly after noon, and, after transacting some private business down town, met County Chairman Lemuel Ely Quigg, and drove with him in a cab to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The widely heralded announcement that Roosevelt and Platt were to meet at Republican headquarters had meanwhile attracted a large crowd of local politicians, newspaper men, and curiosity-impelled onlookers, who thronged the hotel lobby from 2 o'clock, the hour when the Colonel was expected to make his appearance, until he had actually come and gone. In the throng were Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, who walked up and down with the air of a man expecting a visitor of importance; Congressman Littauer, James A. Blanchard, Frederick S. Gibbs, George R. Manchester, John A. Weekes, Jr., Charles A. Hess, John F. Plummer, and other local leaders conspicuous for their close relations with Mr. Platt. William Brookfield, anti-Platt Republican, who is for Black, and Lovell H. Jerome, an anti-Platt Republican, who is for Roosevelt, were interested spectators.

Mr. Quigg's Flank Movement.

With a flattering appreciation of Col. Roosevelt's aversion to doing anything that might be construed as an effort to conceal his visit to Mr. Platt, the waiting crowd expected him to come in at the main entrance. Mr. Quigg was acting as the Colonel's guide, however, and by Mr. Platt's chief lieutenant he was steered into the ladies' entrance instead and hurried up to Chairman Odell's room before the crowd knew of his arrival, a fact which prevented the demonstration in his favor which had been brewing for hours. So great was the haste of the Colonel's guides to smuggle him out of the reach of the throng in the lobby that when Col. Roosevelt halted at the elevator, Chief Clerk Fox of the State Committee piloted him up the side stairs instead of waiting for the elevator. Col. Roosevelt wore civilian clothing, but his hat was of the army type, which gave him a semi-military air. He looked bronzed and a trifle thin, but his step was markedly firm and his general appearance that of a man in perfect health and spirits.

Up stairs in Chairman Odell's room Senator Platt and Mr. Odell, who had left the assemblage down stairs but a few minutes before, were waiting. Mr. Platt has not yet reoccupied his apartments at the hotel and he had come up from Manhattan Beach especially for this interview. When Mr. Quigg and Mr. Roosevelt entered, the doors of the room were closed and remained so for two hours.

It wanted a few minutes of 3 o'clock when the conference began. While it continued, the gathering down stairs grew, and as one hour passed and another drew near to its close, speculation as to what subjects should so long prolong the interview became rife. There had been an impression that the conference would be confined substantially to an offer of the organization's support by Mr. Platt and its acceptance by Col. Roosevelt, and when it lengthened beyond expectation, some of those who were waiting below became suspicious that a snag had been struck in the negotiations.

It was a few minutes before 5 o'clock when a whisper that "He's going" attracted the crowd to the front entrance of the hotel. That proved a false alarm, for at about the same moment Col. Roosevelt came down the stairs into the lobby opposite the clerk's desk alone. He remained in that state of solitariness just long enough for the crowd to catch sight of him. When it did, it closed around him as the ocean closes around the vessel launched upon its bosom. The next moment the Rough Riders' Colonel was the object of a fire of questions as rapid and confusing, if not as dangerous, as the Mauser bullets he faced at Santiago. Good-naturedly he answered them as nearly in order as he could, interrupted now by one of his own men, now by some new admirer, for a grasp of the hand.

An Unconditional Nomination.

Out of the volley of questions Col. Roosevelt caught and answered a request for a statement of what had occurred at the conference he had just left, by saying:

"I have had a very pleasant conversation with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell—"

"He was going on to say more when he was interrupted by the query:

"Will you accept the nomination for Governor?"

"Of course I will," was the prompt reply. "What do you think I am here for?"

Then, of his own accord, Col. Roosevelt said:

"In answer to a question that has been asked me by gentlemen of the press, I desire to say, so that you all may hear, that not a condition of any sort or kind has been suggested in connection with my acceptance of the nomination."

The Colonel seemed desirous of having this very clearly understood, and he repeated it in another form, with added emphasis.

A young man who had been waiting about the hotel for hours pressed his way through the mass that hedged in the Colonel and handed him an envelope.

"Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Cutting asked me to hand you this," he said.

The Colonel hastily tore open the envelope and read the communication, which was from R. Fulton Cutting, the official head of the Citizens' Union committee which has indorsed the independent nomination of Roosevelt. When he had finished, Col. Roosevelt asked for a pencil, and scribbling an answer on the back of the letter, returned it to the messenger who had brought it.

Col. Roosevelt was asked if he would accept the independent nomination.

"Concerning that," he said, "I have nothing to say now. I have just had a letter from Mr. Cutting in relation to it."

The statement was made later by a Platt Republican who knew what occurred at the conference that Col. Roosevelt most positively will not accept the independent nomination as a nomination. He will, it is asserted, reply to the notification of that nomination in a letter which will not be a rejection of the independent support, but so satisfactory an explanation of his party attitude as not to alienate the independent vote.

With difficulty and by force of arms Col. Roosevelt elbowed his way through the crowd toward the Hoffman House, where he was to meet his former troopers. Before he got away an enthusiastic admirer proposed "three cheers for the next Governor of New York." They were given, with an added "tiger." The Colonel simply smiled.

Mr. Platt Would Say Little.

Senator Platt left the hotel for Manhattan Beach soon after Col. Roosevelt had gone. All that he would say for publication was this:

"I had a satisfactory and interesting interview with Col. Roosevelt. I found him to be what all know him to be—a thoroughgoing Republican."

Chairman Odell of the State Committee talked briefly of the interview with Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Odell said that but four persons were present—Col. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Mr. Quigg, and himself. Mr. Quigg, however, took no part in the conversation. Col. Roosevelt had been asked, the State Chairman said, whether he would accept the nomination, and he had said that he would. "There were no conditions or stipulations," said Mr. Odell, "and no intimation of any character that could lead to the suspicion of a condition. Col. Roosevelt is a Republican in every sense of the word, and if he be elected Governor he will be the Governor of the whole people."

Continuing, Chairman Odell said, significantly:

"I believe Col. Roosevelt will be nominated and elected. I am for him and expect to vote for him, and there are 700 delegates to the State Convention who will do the same thing."

Mr. Odell said that Col. Roosevelt had not been asked to decline the independent nomination. "That is a matter I suppose he will settle for himself," he said. "I don't imagine he will reject any indorsement that may come to him."

The State Chairman said there was nothing in the charge that Col. Roosevelt had come to the party headquarters in obedience to "orders" from Mr. Platt. The Colonel had come, Mr. Odell declared, entirely of his own accord, and the suggestion of the conference had emanated from Col. Roosevelt, not from Mr. Platt.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, asked concerning the conference, said that it had been entirely satisfactory. "Everybody is pleased" he said, "and everything's all right. The conference has not changed the situation. Nothing was offered Col. Roosevelt, and nothing exacted of him. He was not asked to become a candidate; it was assumed that he was a candidate. He is the organization's candidate now, and has been ever since public sentiment so clearly demanded his nomination."

Roosevelt's Running Mate.

Mr. Quigg said that there had been no discussion between Mr. Platt and Col. Roosevelt as to who should be the Colonel's running mate. "I would like to see James M. E. O'Grady nominated for Lieutenant Governor," said Mr. Quigg, "but it seems to be settled that he is to go to Congress. If Kings County remains for Mr. Woodruff, New York undoubtedly will cast its vote for him and he may be nominated." Mr. Quigg said that Col. Roosevelt, if nominated, would be credited to Queens County.

When the throng of Republican larger and lesser lights that had gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to witness the settling of the Gubernatorial question dispersed, it was with the definite understanding that Theodore Roosevelt had been offered and had accepted Mr. Platt's support, that he will be nominated at Saratoga, and that he will decline the nomination of the Independents while inviting their indorsement and support.

WHEELER THEIR CONGRESSMAN

Democrats, Populists, and Republicans in Alabama Unite at the Polls to Honor Him.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 17.—Democratic primaries were held in the Eighth Alabama District to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was the only candidate and received all the votes cast. By common consent there was a general outpouring of the voters to give the veteran of two wars an enthusiastic indorsement.

Prominent among the workers for him were his two former opponents for the nomination, the Hon. Samuel Blackwell and Judge William Richardson. The Populists and the Republicans were also admitted to the polls and helped to swell the vote cast for Gen. Wheeler. All parties have agreed upon him as the proper man for the office, and not a vote will be cast against him on the final election. Not in the history of Alabama has there been such an enthusiastic indorsement of a candidate for office.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. The temperature has generally risen in all districts, except stationary temperature in the extreme Northwest and a decided fall in Texas and in the Red River of the South Valley. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred on the South Atlantic Coast, in the Red River of the South and Middle Mississippi Valleys. A storm of slight intensity appears to be developing off the Atlantic Coast of Florida. Fair weather will prevail in all districts except light showers in the Atlantic States, upper lake regions, and Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature will rise slightly in New England and the lower lake region, and will fall in the Middle Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	73	66	68
6 A. M.	72	65	69
9 A. M.	76	66	72
12 M.	76	76	78
4 P. M.	72	76	79
8 P. M.	68	73	77
9 P. M.	60	70	75
12 P. M.	55	69	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅞
Weather Bureau	70½
Corresponding date 1897	69
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 65 degrees, at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 99 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

PEACE COMMISSION SAILS

The Party, Numbering About Thirty-five, Leaves for Paris on the Campania.

ABSENCE OF DEMONSTRATION

A Large Crowd Present at the Pier, but the Commissioners Go Aboard Without General Recognition—Judge Day Expects to Head the Commission.

The American Peace Commission, with its large retinue, consisting altogether of about thirty-five persons, sailed yesterday at 2 o'clock for Paris, via Liverpool, on the Cunard Line steamship Campania. The ship had a good-sized passenger list, and the usual steamer day crowd which always comes to speed departing friends was considerably augmented by the presence aboard of the Commissioners.

There was an almost entire absence of demonstration, so far as the commission was concerned, as few in the crowd recognized the members as they made their way separately to the ship. They went about the business of departure as though they were bent merely upon a pleasure trip, and not upon a mission which affects nations. They departed as unostentatiously as could be imagined.

By 1 o'clock all had arrived. Senator Gray, who had been detained in Delaware, did not reach this city until yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gray. He did not meet the other members of the commission until he boarded the ship, where he was warmly greeted.

The suites occupied by the Commissioners are the most sumptuous ones on the Campania. They are situated on the upper deck. The rooms of all were filled with flowers sent by friends, many of whom came to witness the departure and say good-bye.

Judge Day and his wife occupy Suite No. 25, on the port side of the steamer, and the adjoining suite, No. 26, was assigned to Senator and Mrs. William P. Frye. No. 27 is occupied by J. B. Moore, who will act as Secretary to the commission; his wife, and child. Four similiar suites on the starboard side were set aside for Senator and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Senator and Mrs. George Gray and the Misses Gray. The Commissioners' assistants were quartered in saloon berths.

Judge Day's Remarks.

In speaking of the work of the commission, Judge Day jocularly said that the public would doubtless like to know all about the instructions of the commission in advance, and what they all think about them, together with several other things which have not yet occurred.

"Just be patient awhile," he added. "Spanish diplomats work slowly, and the exposition of State secrets now might give offense in many quarters. Seriously, we all understand the wishes of the Cabinet with reference to the terms of the treaty, and I think I am safe in saying there will be practically no change in the conditions set forth after our conference with the Commissioners of Spain. I think America's terms will be regarded as reasonable, and therefore I believe the work of the commission will not be impeded by useless discussions or obstacles thrown in our way.

"We do not now anticipate any serious disagreement. As to the length of time necessary to finish up the business, I think the routine part may be cleared away in from one to two months. I can say nothing more definite."

In reference to the question as to who would be Chairman of the commission, Judge Day seemed to think that the precedence of his name on the list of Commissioners would indicate that the honor would fall to him.

None of the other Commissioners would discuss their work, or its probable outcome.

Views of Senator Frye.

Senator Frye, however, was moved to speak, in this manner:

"I regret the necessity which calls me to Paris, but a deep sense of duty compels me to respond to the urgent request of the President. We will not deviate from the instructions, but if we are not allowed some independent action the President might as well have sent five schoolboys on the peace mission. But one of the Commissioners that I can recall has made public his views on the questions involved. That is Mr. Reid, who embodied them recently in a magazine article. He may, however, change his ideas when the time comes, if they should be inconsistent with his instructions or the ideas of his associates."

As the big liner, the American colors flying high aloft, moved out into the stream, the crowd which had surged about the gangways made a rush for the pierhead to say the last farewells. Many of the assistants to the commission were on deck, but the Commissioners themselves remained out of view until after the steamer had pulled well down stream. A good American cheer, however, greeted the ship as she slowly warped out. A noisy group was just about to start another, when suddenly from the crowd aboard came in stentorian tones:

"Three cheers for ould Oyreland!"

At the same time a green flag broke to the breeze and was waved frantically by the owner of the voice, who appeared at the side with smiling face but unsteady gait. The crowd responded.

"Now, again, three cheers fo—"

But here the voice and the flag and the unsteady legs became mixed up. A kindly hand took charge of Ireland's champion.

QUESTION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain, It Is Believed in Washington, Will Be Requested to Withdraw from the Islands at Once.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Several members of the Peace Commission intimated before they left this city that they were not going to Paris for a long debate on the Philippine question. They also intimated that they were left some degree of independence, and that otherwise the Administration would not have sent a commission at all, but would have confided its instructions to a single representative of the Government.

The two statements, though apparently in conflict, are supposed to mean that, while the instructions to the Commissioners are definite enough along certain lines, there is yet abundant margin for discussion upon minor questions touching the retirement of Spain from the islands.

Those to whom the members of the commission talked prior to their departure received the impression, that, no matter what the demands of this country may be in their entirety, they will include the immediate withdrawal of Spain not only from Luson, but from all the islands. This is considered imperative, and it will be the first demand made upon the Spanish representatives. The Administration considers that the further questions as to what disposition this country may make of the Philippines, how many islands of the group it may choose to retain, how many it may leave to the insurgents, and other questions of the sort are matters to be decided by the United States without the aid or suggestions or consent of Spain.

It may be, therefore, that the Commissioners will make but this one demand—withdraw. That, it is said, is really the only question at issue between the two countries. It matters not to Spain, it is said, whether the United States is to hold the islands or is to turn them over to the insurgents, or sell them to England, or leave them fallow for the depretory fleets of the Kaiser. These are questions for this country to consider and to settle with its own conscience or views of expediency.

No Beating About the Bush.

In this respect it is said the instructions of the commission may be deemed final and definite enough. If such a demand were made, Spain would undoubtedly, pursuing her usual dilatory policy, seek to discuss the question at length; but this will not be permitted by the representatives of the United States. They will give the Spanish Commissioners reasonable time in which to make any argument they may choose, but if it drags on too far a peremptory demand will be made for the immediate withdrawal of the Spaniards from the islands and the relinquishment by Spain of her claim to sovereignty.

To this demand there could be but one of two replies, a refusal or a compliance, and that would end the conference. It would then be war or peace, and the Administration could then take up for itself the question as to the final disposition of the islands. This demand would place the Philippines in exactly the position occupied by Cuba and Puerto Rico. The protocol settled the fact that Spain had ceased to exercise any sovereignty in the islands. Beyond this, what this country will do with the islands is left to this country alone.

It is thought here that even in the face of such a demand by the Administration, the Spaniards would have much to say. It is of some moment to them what disposition is to be made of the islands. If they are to be left to the insurgents, it is thought that Spain would protest bitterly, and in such contention she would have, it is agreed, the moral sentiment of the world with her. She would have a right to protest, it is thought, against a reversion to savagery in her ancient colony, which if she did not govern with entire wisdom, she at least gave some the benefits of civilization. She would doubtless prefer that the islands be taken by the United States.

A Contingency Awkward for Spain.

On the other hand it is said, if the Administration is to demand only Luzon, leaving the other islands to Spain, it would place that country in a very awkward plight. She would rather have the United States take all than part. It would entail upon her the stubborn defense of the islands against a foe that the Americans have encouraged and strengthened, and the result would be ruin and bloodshed, ending in the triumph of the rebels and the devastation of the Philippines. It is thought that such a war, once begun, would soon affect the loyalty of the natives of Luzon, and that this country would have to turn its arms against the insurgents.

But no matter what demand is made by this country, the Spanish Commissioners will have a great deal to say, if the American representatives wish to listen to them. It is thought, therefore, that the most statesmanlike way out of the difficulty would be a clear and earnest demand that Spain withdraw from the Philippines, leaving all other questions for this country to settle for itself, as being most concerned.

It is thought that this is the instruction given to the commission, and that as soon as the representatives of the two countries meet the conference will begin the adjustmnt of this question so that Spain may act in the matter without loss of dignity and with the least abasement of her pride.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Peace Commissioners were appointed to-day. They are Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, who is President of the commission; Gen. Correo, and Señors Abarzuza, Villarutia, and Garnica. The Spanish Commission, the dispatch adds, will start for Paris on Sept. 25.

AMERICA'S NEW EMPIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 17. — How the United States wil administer its new possessions, and how large these possessions will be, continue to be the subjects for considerable speculation in the European newspapers. David Christie Murray writes:

"The Republic has drawn upon her shoulders the mantle of empire, and has taken the sceptre of empire in her hands, and has set upon her own head the crown of empire, and the whole world knows that it is the richer for the fact. It is one of the most momentous historical happenings of modern years, and is full of good augury for the progress of the adaptive and inventive spirit of the land we know well already, and that she will conform herself to her new duties all men who are really acquainted with her people are assured beforehand."

Girl a Peace Stenographer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Miss Sarah Atkinson, daughter of Dr. A. D. Atkinson of this city, is stenographer in Spanish for the Peace Commission, and sailed with the commission this afternoon. Her brother, City Surveyor Asher Atkinson, went to New York to see her off. Miss Atkinson's appointment was a surprise to her. The selection was made on Thursday.

FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

One Case Officially Reported in the Crescent City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service was to-night informed of a case of yellow fever in New Orleans, La., in the following telegram from President Aouchon of the State Board of Health:

"One case of positive yellow fever resulted here. All proper precautions taken."

Emile Zola May Become a Priest.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The London Life claims to have information that M. Emile Zola is about to become a Catholic priest. It says the Vatican was approached on the subject a fortnight ago, and that the Pope has given his assent to the ordination of the distinguished author six months hence. M. Zola's conversion is said to have been made by Father Cougon, the pastor of a small parish church, and intimate friend of the novelist.

Poland Spring Water.
Recommended and prescribed for its rare purity.—Adv.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL DEAD

The Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Expires Near Belfast, Ireland.

HEART DISEASE THE CAUSE

He Was on the Point of Returning to New York—The Story of His Life of Unusual Activity.

BELFAST, Ireland, Sept. 17.—The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, died this morning at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Magowan, his sister, at Bangor, County Down. Death was due to heart disease, and followed an illness of only two days. Mrs. Hall, his wife, and two sons, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall and Prof. Robert W. Hall, were at the bedside. He had been in ill-health for four months, but had shown improvement, and was intending to return to New York, passage having already been secured for himself and wife on a steamer leaving Liverpool to-day.

A cable message received from the Rev. Thomas C. Hall by Bolton Hall, another of the sons, now at his Summer home, at Islip, L. I., yesterday morning confirmed the news. It was a distinct shock to the members of the family who are in this country, for although it was known that Dr. Hall was not in robust health, the dangerous nature of his ailment had not been appreciated. On Thursday a cable dispatch was received by Bolton Hall, containing the first intimation of his father's serious condition. It was from the members of his family in Ireland, and read: "Father failing. Sailing postponed." Friday another cablegram, ominous in its assurance, read: "Resting easier." Yesterday morning the dreaded information arrived in this form: "Father passed away peacefully—Thomas C. Hall."

Although it was known to few persons outside the immediate family, when Dr. Hall left New York in June fears were entertained for his physical welfare. His parishioners and the public believed the strain of a long life of the severest intellectual activity demanded a season of quiet for his mental powers. But his family knew it was his heart that was affected, and his physicians peremptorily ordered him away to a period of inaction, mental and physical. He went to Buxton, England, which he left for his sister's home at Bangor about Sept. 1. Bangor is a small summering place, about twelve miles out of Belfast, and the placid existence there, amid peaceful scenes, led the doctor to believe he might in time return to the profession he had honored.

Although at variance with the announcements of his expectations when he left New York, Dr. Hall, according to the assertions of those of the family in this country, had no hope of immediately returning to his work. It was his fond hope to ultimately reassume the mantle he had perforce thrown off, but he realized it could not be for months. From his letters to this country he seemed hopeful. A fortnight ago his stepson, William Irwin, of 1,070 Lexington Avenue, received a letter saying that the heart was the only organ on which the doctor felt anxiety.

What disposition will be made of the body is not known here. Dr. Hall had a lot at Woodlawn, but it is possible his mortal remains may be interred in the plot at Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, where the bodies of his father and his father's father are laid. As soon as word was received in this city, the work of wreathing the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in mourning attire was begun. The pulpit was hung with black and a huge streamer of black draped around the galleries and bound into sections with festo

Lanier, Robert Hoe, and Elliott F. Shepard.

That marvelous capacity for hard work that had always distinguished the eminent divine was revealed while yet a child. He was born at Ballygorman House, Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829, of Scottish parentage, that had been established at the old homestead since 1600. When thirteen years old he entered Belfast College. His early training had been along the line of the austere and stern religious life that marked the demeanor of the Calvinist, and with solemn views of duty he applied himself conscientiously to his tasks. At fourteen he was an instructor in English and Latin. His proficiency in his studies was evidenced by his winning repeatedly the prize offered for excellence in Hebrew. At nineteen he accepted the position of Head Master of the young ladies' department of the foremost academy at Belfast.

He was licensed to preach when he was twenty years old, and was at once chosen "the students' missionary" in the west of Ireland, and stationed at Camlin, four miles from the town of Boyle. This mission had been established by Mrs. Elizabeth Bolton Irwin, widow of John Irwin, whose family for many preceding generations had carried on the large estates, and resided in the manor house at Camlin. Kindred sympathies drew them together, and Mrs. Irwin cast her lot for life with the young mission worker.

Surrounded by the uncouth and untutored peasantry of the West of Ireland, it is significant of his later career to note his great success in his first field. The poor and uncultured men and women who gathered to hear him understood and loved him. His fame spread with his influence.

In June, 1852, he was installed in the important charge as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Armagh, the most prominent church in the North of Ireland, where he remained six years. His next ascent was as the assistant of and successor of the aged head of the Church of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. Encroachments of the business district sent the congregation to what is now the Rutland Square Presbyterian Church. In this field Dr. Hall's abilities developed and his capacities extended until his fame was not bounded by the shore of the kingdom. Queen Victoria, in recognition of his successes, conferred upon him the appointment of Commissioner of Education for Ireland.

Called Here in 1867.

It was on a visit to this country in June, 1867, as a delegate of the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly, that the session of the Fifth Avenue Church invited the young foreigner to preach. The pulpit had just been vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Nathan L Rice, on account of ill health, and after the young Irish preacher had returned home, he was called by cable to accept the vacant trust. This was in July. It was November before he came to America and assumed charge. In the intervening months he had perfected himself in a characteristic manner.

Among his stanchest admirers was Robert Bonner, who subsequently gave $100,000 for the construction of the present church edifice. Realizing that Dr. Hall would be at a temporary disadvantage because of his unfamiliarity with American religious thought, Mr. Bonner sent Dr. Hall copies of all the leading religious publications, and by careful perusal of their thought, Dr. Hall, on his arrival, was fully in touch with his people.

Almost from the start Dr. Hall became and continued to be the most powerful and influential minister in the United States. The church body rose rapidly in power and numbers. In 1872 there were 853 communicants. Eleven years later it had 1,900 members. Its present membership is over 2,600. As it grew in numbers and spirit, the charities and missionary work of the church society branched out extensively. For a number of years the society has maintained thriving dependencies that include the Romeyn Chapel, in East Seventy-fourth Street; the Alexander Chapel, in East Sixty-third Street; a Chinese mission in East Fifty-ninth Street, and a Children's Home at Atlantic Highlands. In the sustaining of these outshoots, as well as encouraging such organizations as the Young People's Society and the Woman's Auxiliary, Dr. Hall was the active and leading spirit.

When he became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hall received a salary of $6,000 in gold, then at a large premium. His compensation was later raised to $10,000, and subsequently increased to $15,000. An additional income from wedding fees and personal gifts resulted in a total of several thousands more. In 1895, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ford of 507 Fifth Avenue, died, and bequeathed Dr. Hall an annuity of $3,000 from her estate. Mrs. R. L. Stuart, one of Dr. Hall's most devoted parishioners, also left him at her death a legacy of $10,000.

Many Positions of Trust.

Apart from his attention to the needs of his charge, Dr. Hall had held manifold positions of respect and honor. He was a member of the Council of New York University when Howard Crosby retired from the Chancellorship in 1882. Dr. Hall was elected his successor, and held the position for ten years. He was President of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in America for a long time, and was also Vice President of the American Tract Society, and a Director of the American Bible Society. He was a Trustee of the Union Theological Seminary until its attitude toward orthodox Presbyterianism compelled him to retire. He was also a Trustee of Princeton University, Wellesley College, and Wells College.

In literary achievements Dr. Hall displayed a prolific pen. Before coming to this country he edited The Children's Missionary Herald, which was the pioneer of its kind in Ireland. While in Dublin he edited The Evangelical Witness, now called The Weekly Witness. For ten years he conducted a column of "Questions and Answers" in Mr. Bonner's paper, The New York Ledger. Among the books he has published are "Family Prayers for Four Weeks," (1868;) "Papers for Home Reading," (1871;) "Familiar Talks to Boys—Questions of the Day," (1878;) "God's Word Through Preaching," (1875;) "Foundation Stones for Young Builders," (1880;) "A Christian Home and How to Maintain It," (1883,) and, in conjunction with G. H. Stuart, "American Evangelists," (1875.)

His Attempted Assassination.

As Dr. Hall was returning home from service on Nov. 30, 1891, an attempt was made to assassinate him. John Roth, an insane real estate dealer, fired three shots at him, none of which struck its mark. Dr. Hall escaped into his house and bystanders caught the lunatic and turned him over to the police. From documents found on him it was disclosed that for five years he had entertained a violent hatred for Dr. Hall as well as for Bishop Potter and Judge Hilton, each of whom he was watching for. Dr. Hall that morning had announced that in the afternoon he would preach from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God." At the hour announced, 4 o'clock, he appeared unperturbed and preached without a reference to his providential escape. Roth was sent to an asylum eventually.

A distressful incident in Dr. Hall's church work was the case of Herman Warszawiak, who came to America seven years ago with influential letters of introduction to Dr. Hall, upon whose reference he was admitted to full association with the mission workers of the Fifth Avenue Church. Warszawiak turned his attention to the Jewish quarter, and began a campaign of proselyting with much success. In December, 1896, he made an application for ordination to the New York Presbytery. His application was refused, and charges against his moral character were made. Many allegations of a serious nature were instituted, all of which were denied by Warszawiak. He was dismissed, however, from membership after conviction by the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hall was reluctant to believe in Warszawiak's guilt, and read from the pulpit his dismissal with manifest pain. Warszawiak appealed to the New York Presbytery without avail.

Dr. Hall's Resignation.

The circumstances of Dr. Hall's resignation from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and his subsequent re-consideration of the step, although events of the early part of this year, are still fresh in the minds of many. Sunday, Jan. 9, Dr. Hall finished the morning service with a simple statement that after fifty years spent in the ministry and thirty years' association with the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, he thought it would be for the best interests of the church that he be allowed to retire. He therefore presented his resignation, to take effect on the election of his successor. This action took the congregation completely by surprise, and evoked numerous vigorous protests. It became known that several influential members of the Session were opposed to the retention of Dr. Hall as pastor on the ground that his methods were too old-fashioned, and that the attendance and revenues were falling off.

An intimation had been conveyed to him that the best interests of the church would be subserved if he became pastor emeritus and permitted a younger man to take active charge. As soon as the congregation comprehended the situation there was an extraordinary manifestation of love and loyalty to the veteran pastor. At a largely attended meeting the desire that he remain the active pastor was expressed. After some formalities, his resignation was withdrawn and he was enthusiastically reinstated as pastor and leader. Several of those members of the session opposed to the retention of Dr. Hall subsequently retired and sought other church homes.

Amid the tireless days of one of the busiest of men, Dr. Hall's Summer voyages across the Atlantic had been his only recreation. It is said of him that he never saw a play or heard an opera. When he was young he sometimes went boating or fishing. His only exercise of late years was walking, in which his pastoral duties allowed him freedom. On his Summer trips he would visit the haunts of his childhood, or stroll through the bookstalls of the English cities.

A memorial service will probably be held by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in his honor in the near future. Robert Bonner last night said no arrangements had been made yet. The Session will convene at 10 o'clock this morning and consider what action shall be taken.

A Recent Pathetic Letter.

A letter of interest was written by Dr. Hall from the George Hotel, Buxton, England, under date of Aug. 2. In view of Dr. Hall's death, Robert Bonner decided last night to make it public, as it throws such a strong light upon the state of the pastor's health and mind at the time of writing, and his solicitude for his people; and also as it shows that while Dr. Hall realized his health would in all probability compel his resignation, the desire to remain with the congregation he so dearly loved seemed to outweigh all physical considerations, even with the warning voice of his physician still ringing. The letter says:

I write this letter to you, not only because I have long regarded you as a faithful and true friend, but because I do not know of any of the Elders of the church being now in the city. I know that you are at home and deeply interested in the welfare of the congregation, with a part of whose interests you have close and influential connection. I have been at this place since I arrived in England on the 11th of June, and as far as appetite, sleep, and freedom from pain are symptoms, I have gained since coming here.

But here is the point which causes me anxiety—not so much regarding myself as regarding the dear congregation, my love for which has grown stronger than ever during this long term of enforced inactivity. The physician who has examined and prescribed for me before has been dealing with me as a patient. He agrees with the medical gentlemen in New York who ascribed my sickness to a disordered state of the heart, and he is very decided in the opinion that for me to proceed with preaching would endanger life.

In reply to my plea that I have known of the irregular action of my heart for many years, he urges that in my advanced years I should change the position, and he quotes two ministers whom he warned as he now does me, who died in the pulpit.

I have now entered on my seventieth year, and I cannot but fear that were I to attempt the continuance of the entire work, it would be labor and sorrow, not only to myself and friends, but to the congregation. Why then, do I write you? That you may understand the situation, that you may talk confidentially over it with the Elders and Trustees as you have opportunity, and do whatever is to be done to obtain a minister who would be the responsible occupant of the position as I became when following Dr. Rice.

I need not tell you, dear Mr. Bonner, with how much pain I realize my position; not on my own account, but on account of the many dear friends with whom I have been associated. My daily prayer has been that the congregation might be led unitedly to the choice of a good minister of Jesus Christ, and I have hoped that in the procuring of supplies, some one might be heard of whom the people would approve.

Talks of His Plans.

In all likelihood my wife and I will remain here the greater part of this month, and before sailing for home, Sept. 17, make a visit to London and our kindred in Ireland.

My physician admits improvement in the action of the heart, and I would not reach or give out any decision as to my duty until the means now being used have their full trial. I mean by this that I am not justified in making public my resignation as long as there is hope of regained strength. But I wish the officers of the church to know of the possibility and to avail themselves of the opportunity of providing for it. In view of the facts as I have tried to state them it will be necessary to have supplies for the Sabbath after my return.

We had a pleasant visit from my son Tom, who is regaining his strength, and hopes to return to America soon after we start.

Dr. Hall closed the letter by telling Mr. Bonner he might use the letter with the church officers, but enjoined him from giving publicity to the statements, having no thought, of course, that the summons was so soon to come.

The Rev. Mr. Connell of London, who is on his way to the missions in China, will preach at the church to-day. He was recommended by Dr. Hall in a recent letter to Mr. Bonner, who said that Mr. Connell was "the successor of three eminent London clergymen."

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

The President Appoints Senator Gray's Successor on the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster left Washington to-day for Ottawa to be present at the adjourned meeting of the United States and Canadian Joint Commission. The President has selected a successor to Senator Gray as a member of this commission, but the announcement is withheld pending the acceptance of the offer.

It is expected that this session of the commission will last about two weeks, and it is probable that after a further recess the entire commission will gather in Washington some time before the meeting of Congress.

Father Albinger Was Worth $25,000.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—County Treasurer Carpenter of Westchester to-day discovered that the Rev. Joseph Albinger, who died at the home of his relatives in Staratsford, Germany, about a year ago, was worth about $25,000, though no one in Mount Vernon was aware of the fact, while he was connected with the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory. A few days ago an elderly woman who acted as housekeeper for the Rev. Father Albinger while he was here, in searching an old desk in the rectory, came across some keys and some papers belonging to Father Albinger. These were turned over to County Treasurer Carpenter, with the result that it was discovered that he had deposited in a safe deposit vault in Manhattan twenty-five purses with about $10,000 in German gold in them and securities worth $15,000 more. The fortune will be turned over to the dead priest's sister in Germany.

Young Man Shoots Himself.

A smooth-faced young man, about twenty-five years old, shot and killed himself in Central Park, near the Conservatory Lake, about 7:30 o'clock last night. Besides ordinary articles and three pennies the man had a Coney Island Jockey Club badge, numbered 7,545, for the Fall season of 1898, and a grand stand badge, numbered 12. The police are inclined to believe he had lost all his money on races, and had decided to kill himself for that reason. He was 5 feet 8 inches tall, and had dark hair and dark eyes.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ruddiman celebrated their golden wedding yesterday with a reunion at their residence, 371 Walton Avenue. The couple were married by the late Rev. Dr. Aleaxnder of the old Duane Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ruddiman is now seventy-five years old and his wife eighty. There were present at the reunion the six children of the couple, twenty-three grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

Revolver Practice at Creedmoor.

The First, Second, and Third Batteries, New York State Artillery, will go to Creedmore for revolver practice next Thursday. This will be the first time the batteries have been able to get permission to have revolver practice.

Automobile Company Incorporated.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—The American Automobile Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office to-day. The chief office of the company will be in Plainfield. It will engage in the manufacture of motors and other electrical appliances.

How About Your Blood

Is it pure and is your skin clear, fresh and fair? Or do you have pimples, blackheads, boils, sores and eruptions? Hood's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure. It will cure all blood diseases, give you a good appetite, strengthen your nerves and make you feel strong and healthy. To-day buy and begin to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, and be cured.

Hood's Pills act easily, effectively. 25c.

GRACE M. PERKINS NOT DEAD

Alleged Victim of the Murder at Bridgeport Returns to Her Home.

HER GRAVE HAD BEEN DUG

Her Father on the Way with Her Supposed Corpse at the Time of Her Arrival in Middleborough, Mass.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 17.—The supposed victim of the Bridgeport (Conn.) murder, Miss Grace Marian Perkins, arrived at her home this afternoon in perfect health, to the great joy of the family and the unbounded astonishment of the entire community. Her father was not in town, for at the time of his daughter's arrival he was on his way back from Bridgeport with the remains which he had identified as those of Grace, and for which the funeral arrangements, including the digging of the grave, had already been completed.

Miss Perkins came from Providence, R. I., and was accompanied by Charles Bourne. At first it was stated that the couple had been married. This was afterward denied by Charles Thompson, the uncle of young Bourne. So unexpected was the coming of Miss Perkins and young Bourne that, outside of Mr. Thompson and one or two friends who had been previously notified, there were very few at the railroad station when the train came in.

The young lady, however, was immediately recognized by the bystanders at the station, and the news spread around town with incredible rapidity. A carriage with a messenger bearing the news was dispatched to the Perkins home, and Mrs. Perkins, the mother, suffered almost as badly from the shock as she did two days before, when the circumstances of her daughter's supposed horrible death were gently broken to her. The news had also spread throughout the neighborhood before Miss Perkins drove up to the house, and there was a large crowd at the gate, as the young lady stepped from the carriage and ran into the house.

Her welcome was most touching. A greater portion of the family had hastily assembled, and tears flowed freely. Her mother was the first to clasp her in her arms, and for some minutes, both were so overcome by their emotion that they could not speak. Miss Perkins's greetings with her brothers and others of the family were not less affecting, and it was some minutes before they could realize that the good news was really true.

The circumstances attending the astonishing reappearance in the flesh of the supposed victim of an awful tragedy were highly sensational, because of the widespread interest in the mysterious discovery in Bridgeport and the positive identification of the parts of the body by Frank W. Perkins as being the remains of his daughter. The affair has so engrossed the interest of the town, and in fact nearly the whole of Plymouth County, that the unexpected appearance of the supposed victim seemed almost incredible, and few would believe it until assured that Miss Perkins was really at her home once more.

So positive had Mr. Perkins been that his daughter was the victim of the foul crime that he had gone to Bridgeport to get the remains and had sent word from there to his family to make every arrangement for the funeral, which was to take place to-morrow. Just across the street from the Perkins house is a little cemetery, and, only this morning, in response to the request of the uncle of Mrs. Perkins, a grave had been dug by the sexton in the family lot, and the new earth thrown up beside it could be plainly seen from the home.

Half an hour after Miss Perkins arrived home, a local undertaker's wagon drove up to the house, and in it was the coffin which had been ordered by the family. The funeral arrangements had even gone so far that the family minister had been notified and asked to conduct the services.

Miss Perkins and young Bourne were recognized by acquaintances at several way stations which they passed while on their way in the train to Middleborough. At Taunton, Mass., Miss Perkins is said to have told one person that she and Mr. Bourne were on their way home to be married.

John E. Merrick, an uncle of the young woman, in the absence of her father, gave out the following statement:

"We think that Grace and Charles Bourne have been married, as they have been off on frequent trips during the past two or three months. Grace knew nothing of the sensation until yesterday morning when she read of it in the papers. She sent a letter to her mother only ten days ago, but the latter never received it."

Later in the evening Miss Perkins herself, after many importunities, consented to speak, but all she said was: "I am glad to be here, alive, truly alive, and it is truly me!"

Mr. Perkins arrived from Taunton about 10 o'clock, and drove immediately to the Perkins house. The meeting between father and daughter was even more affecting than between mother and daughter, but the shock was evidently too great, for late to-night it was reported that Mr. Perkins was very ill.

Mr. Perkins was met at Taunton by David Surrey, who assured him of his daughter's safety. The father said he would not believe it until he saw Grace with his own eyes. He and Mr. Surrey came on to Middleborough, bringing the casket containing the murdered woman's remains, as soon as possible.

THE NEWS AT BRIDGEPORT.

Safe Return of Miss Perkins Adds to the Mystery.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 17.—Bridgeport received the news of Miss Perkins's safe return to her home in Middleborough with astonishment. The fact that the positive identification made by Mr. Perkins of the remains as those of his daughter was, after all a mistake, has left the circumstances surrounding the finding of the dismembered body in the Yellow Mill Pond involved in mystery deeper than at any previous stage of the case. The police are reticent, as usual, about the matter, and no developments have occurred since the news came from Middleborough this afternoon.

The early developments in the Yellow Mill Pond murder mystery to-day had for their features the postponement until 2 P. M. of the Coroner's inquest, originally scheduled for 10 o'clock; the decision of the authorities to permit the removal of the remains to Middleborough, Mass., prior to the inquest if the relatives of Grace Marian Perkins so wished; the preparation of the dismembered body for its transportation; and, most important of all, official action which names Bridgeport as the place of death.

Owing to the telegraphed information from Middleborough that Frank W. Perkins, the supposed father of the victim, could not reach Bridgeport until 1:30 P. M., the inquest was postponed until that hour. Meanwhile the decision of Coroner Dolan was that the remains of the dead girl could not be removed before the inquest was revised, the official identification of the body to be made through Undertaker Cullinan, who undertook by affidavit to identify Frank W. Perkins as the man who positively recognized the head of the body as that of his daughter.

In accordance with this decision Undertaker Cullinan was permitted this morning to prepare the body for transportation, and the dismembered corpse was placed in a metallic casket, to be taken to Middleborough.

Mr. Perkins reached this city shortly after 1:30. He was accompanied by Marcus A. Merrick, a relative, of Middleboro. They proceeded at once to the office of Coroner Dolen, and the inquest was held. The Coroner examined Mr. Perkins at length as to his identification of the dead woman's head. No new facts were developed, and the father rehearsed the now familiar details of the teeth, birth marks, chicken pox scars, and finally, in response to the Coroner's question, "Are you sure that the body is that of your daughter?" Mr. Perkins replied, "I swear it now."

Undertaker Cullinan identified Mr. Perkins as the man who positively claimed the remains as those of his daughter, and the proceedings closed. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Merrick then went to the railroad station and, with the remains of the supposed Miss Perkins, left for Massachusetts at 2:30.

The certificate of death covering the case was formally filed with the Registrar of Vital Statistics this forenoon, thus becoming public property. The certificate was found to contain information hitherto withheld from the public. In addition to entries giving the "duration of the disease" as "a few days," the primary cause as unknown, the secondary cause as septicaemia, and the date as unknown, the certificate states that Bridgeport is the place of death.

SLIGHTLY USED

Æolians

At Reduced Prices.

We will offer during the coming week a large assortment of Æolians at reduced prices. These instruments have all been in use, but have been remodelled and refinished so that in a majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments. They are guaranteed to be perfect, mechanically and musically.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to obtain a first-class Æolian at a largely reduced price.

It will continue for one week only.

Among the instruments offered are:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Æolian Orchestrelles	$1500.00	$1000.00
Æolian Grands	750.00	500.00
Æolian Chippendales	600.00	400.00
Æolian Pianos	750.00	500.00
Æolian Style 1600	500.00	350.00
Æolian Style 1450	350.00	250.00
Æolian Style 1030	275.00	150.00
Æolian Style 950	225.00	120.00

A discount of 10% for cash will be allowed from the above figures or the instruments will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The Æolian Company,
No. 18 West 23d St., New York.

This is taken as indicating that the authorities are in possession of some evidence the existence of which they have thus far seen fit to deny.

The evidence-gathering process continues with unabated efforts. Superintendent of Police Birmingham and Detectives Arnold and Cronan were out all night, and this morning they were entirely unapproachable because of an evident pressure of business.

Last evening, so it was learned to-day, the Superintendent was in consultation with Prosecuting Attorney Giddings and President Baldwin of the Police Commission, and it is unofficially announced to-day that the conference dealth with the question of ways and means.

The police at present have not at their disposal any funds with which to follow inter-State clues which may appear promising, and the Police Commission, it is predicted, will make representations to the State that a contingent fund is necessary. In this connection it is stated that Samuel Fessenden, State Attorney for Fairfield County, has detailed a detective to work up the case in behalf of the State, and those pretending to have the knowledge assert that this State detective is seeking Dr. "Nancy" Guilford.

It is presumed that the remains will be sent back to this city at once, and that they will be buried by the town authorities without further delay. It was intended to bury the body Friday, but the appearance of Mr. Perkins upon the scene interfered with that plan.

BISHOP-ELECT HAS ENEMIES.

His Election to Diocese of Iowa Is Openly Opposed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 17.—The Rev. Thomas E. Green, Bishop-elect of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa and rector of Grace Church of this city, declared he will pay no attention to the letter now being circulated among the clergy and laity of the diocese asking him to decline the office to which he has just been elected. Furthermore, if his opponents take their contest into the House of Bishops and try to defeat his confirmation there he is willing to meet and fight them on that ground.

"I know nothing about that letter except what I saw in the newspapers," said Dr. Green to-day. "But I see no reason why I should take any notice of it at any time. The gentlemen circulating it are at liberty to do so if they see fit, but I see no reason why I should concern myself about the matter in the least. I shall certainly pay no attention to it."

It was suggested to Dr. Green that his opponents said, if he refused to decline the nomination, they would contest his confirmation before the House of Bishops, to which he replied: "They may if they wish. We may be willing to meet them on those grounds when they come."

PROPERTY DEAL IN CHICAGO.

Holdings of the McCormick Estate on Michigan Avenue Increased.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—By two purchases just effected property on Michigan Avenue with a frontage of ninety-eight feet has been added to the holdings of the McCormick estate. A total of 236 feet out of the 296 feet on the lake front thoroughfare, between Monroe and Madison Streets, is now controlled by the McCormick heirs.

Harold F. McCormick, Vice President of the big harvesting machine company, has purchased from O. M. Powers the seven-story building and leasehold of the ground, 38 by 171 feet, at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Monroe Street. The price paid was $200,000. The terms of sale also included an agreement giving the purchaser an option on the land for the sum of $100,000, or a total of $300,000 for both land and building. The Tax Commission recently placed a valuation of $359,000 on this property.

By another transaction Mr. McCormick secured from George A. Armour the thirty feet frontage adjoining the corner to the north. Contracts have already been arranged for the erection of a seven-story fire-proof building. The Armour property was valued by the Tax Commission at $107,570.

TO RESTORE A BRIGHT MIND.

Experts at Work on the Case of a Chicago Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Three of the best-known alienists in this city and one of the foremost surgeons in America are closeted together for several hours each day earnestly discussing the case of Frank Collier, Chicago's once famous, but now erratic, attorney.

It is probable that in a few days Dr. J. B. Murphy will perform the operation of trepanning under the advice of Dr. Brower, Dr. Church, and Dr. Patrick to bring back to Mr. Collier the full possession of the brilliant mind which brought only a few years ago from his law business an income of nearly $70,000 a year.

One night in 1889, after speaking at a political meeting, Mr. Collier was set upon and beaten into insensibility. His skull, it is thought, was fractured behind one ear, and since then at times the attorney has done sensational things which he had never done in public before. He dressed in the gayest colors, and at every opportunity placed himself in a conspicuous place and performed some strange feats.

At one time he rode with a companion on horseback through the broad corridors of the County Hospital and into a dozen rooms of the building. He was at one time confined to an asylum for the insane, but escaped, arguing his own case, and winning it before the Insanity Clerk. He argued his own divorce case, and has appeared successfully several times recently in the courts.

CHAMPAGNE FOR THE ILLINOIS.

Gov. Tanner Favors the Use of Wine at the Christening.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—Gov. Tanner has decided the battleship Illinois shall be christened with champagne, and to-day sent a letter announcing his decision to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, Jessie Brown Hilton, and Helen L. Wood, the committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who protested against christening the battleship with wine. The letter is in part as follows:

"In the matter of following the time-honored custom of christening batticships there is no desecration of the laws of temperance. The ceremony is not one from which any evil could possibly be set forth, and the most sacred religious ordnance, the sacrament, the world commemorates with deepest solemnity and honor, is one in which wine is used as a symbol. Therefore, I dismiss the subject as one unworthy of so much agitation. If left to me, the battleship Illinois will be christened according to the time-honored custom."

WAR INQUIRY COMMISSION

Great Difficulty Experienced in Getting Prominent Men to Serve Upon It.

GEN. SCHOFIELD NOW DECLINES

Only Five Members Have Been Secured So Far—Appointments Offered to Gens. Buger, S. D. Lee, and Jackson, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President is still perplexed over his investigating commission. It seems almost impossible to get nine men of prominence to accept seats on it. After considerable effort and the offering of appointments until the thing is held cheap, the President has procured the acceptance of only five men, Gillman, Dodge, Denby, Sexton, and Howell, with the probable acceptance of a sixth, Dr. Keen, a friend of Surgeon Sternberg.

It is said by friends of the President that he is not satisfied with the present composition of the commission, as it does not represent the army as strongly as he desires. For this reason he has insisted upon Gen. Schofield's accepting the appointment, in spite of the General's aversion to serve. Although the insistence of the President was equal to a command, Gen. Schofield, after deliberating quite a while, positively declined the offer to-day. His action was a sore disappointment to Mr. McKinley.

The refusal of Gen. Schofield has also made it more difficult for the President to get any one else to take a seat on the commission. The most prominent men to whom the offer was made promptly declined. Among these are ex-Secretaries of War Lamont, Lincoln, and Endicott. Such apparent aversion on the part of these men to serve has not added to the commission's prospects of success.

The President has felt it incumbent upon him to hold out inducements in order to get nine Commissioners as originally intended. He is reported as saying that he is anxious for good men, and E. P. Howell, who had a talk with him to-day, stated in an interview that it is a public duty for men whom the President selects to serve without question. "I think," said he, "it is as much a duty as if called on for service in a soldier. It is due to the President and Secretary Alger, who requested the investigation. If it goes to Congress politics will enter into it. The President wants the investigation by men who are not identified with politics."

Mr. Howell has himself been very strongly identified "with politics" in the South. His advocacy of Bryan, it is said, was the cause of his severing his connection with The Atlanta Constitution. Mr. Howell's statement that it is not thought desirable for Congress to investigate the conduct of the war by the War Department is considered here as inspired by the President, or at least as embodying what he said to Mr. Howell.

When the commission was first talked of it was said by the President's friends that nothing was further from his mind than taking such steps as might interfere with a Congressional investigation, and that he wanted it understood that he was not trying to make his investigation take the place of an investigation by Congress, if the National Legislature wished to investigate the matter.

As a further inducement to serve, the President is reported as having said to Mr. Howell: "Every paper and document in the War Department would be placed at the disposal of the commission," and that he would look with disfavor upon any effort to prevent a full and free investigation.

Despite these assertions, army officers say that the evidence of men not under oath would not be such evidence as would be accepted in a court of justice, and nothing less than such evidence, as accords with the judicial methods of the country should be used either in vindication or in condemnation of the War Department in its conduct of the war. It is conceded that the commission will have no authority and no power, and this renders it worthless, in the opinion of many, as a court of inquiry.

It is said that the President has offered an appointment on the commission to Gen. Ruger, to Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, and to Gen. Jackson of Tennessee.

INVESTIGATION BY CONGRESS.

Will Be Begun Immediately the Legislature Convenes, Says Senator Mason.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Senator William E. Mason declares that even though the Administration permits the investigation of the War Department to lag it will not be able to stifle the criticism, and that an investigation will be begun by Congress immediately after it convenes.

"What good would an investigation by a commission do anyhow?" the Senator queried. "Such a commission, even though appointed by the President, could not administer an oath, could not enforce the attendance of any person at its sessions, and in fact could do nothing more than to look wise and take such evidence as might come to it voluntarily."

"Then do you thing the matter is going to lag and drop out of sight in due time?" he was asked.

"Congress won't permit it to lag, by any means," replied Mr. Mason. "As soon as Congress meets, the subject will be taken up, you may rest assured of that. A Congressional inquiry would amount to something. If the friends of Secretary Alger and the Administration don't demand an investigation to clear their skirts, you may be sure it will be asked for by some of the people on the other side."

STERNBERG DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Surgeon General Issues a Statement on Responsibility in the Army Medical Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Surgeon General's office of the army to-day gave out the following statement on the "responsibility in the medical department of the army":

"Numerous letters from private individuals and editorial articles have appeared in the newspapers of the country since the commencement of the war with Spain which indicate that there is a widespread misapprehension with reference to the responsibility of the Surgeon General of the army.

"It would require superhuman power to meet the expectation of many of those who have criticised the Surgeon General for his administration of the affairs of the medical department of the army. His responsibility is great, and to properly perform the duties incumbent upon him he must devote his entire time and energies to the administration of affairs pertaining to his office. But it is quite impossible for him personally to administer or even to supervise the medical administration of armies in the field. For this purpose there is a Chief Surgeon for each military department, a Chief Surgeon for each army corps, for each division, and for each brigade. These Chief Surgeons are directly responsible to the commanding Generals of the troops with which they are serving. The Surgeon General has no direct authority over them.

"It is the duty of commanding officers of regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps to correct any abuses existing in their several commands and to bring to the attention of higher authority any neglect of duty or improper conduct on the part of medical officers under their orders. The regulations of the army and orders from the War Department give directions with reference to camp sanitation, the care of the sick, &c., and it is the duty of commanding officers to see that those regulations and orders are obeyed.

Cannot Be Held Responsible.

"To hold the Surgeon General of the army responsible for the conduct of five hundred or more regimental Surgeons, appointed by Governors of States, most of them without any previous military experience, is absurd. The same is true as regards the 600 contract doctors who have been employed. The urgent need for medical assistance made it impossible to have boards for the examination of these doctors, and it was necessary to judge of their fitness upon such indorsements as they were able to present. If some of them have proved to be incompetent or negligent or intemperate, this was to have been expected among so large a number, selected in this way.

"But even if the corps, brigade, and division surgeons, the regimental surgeons, and the contract doctors were well qualified in every other respect, a large majority of them were without previous experience with reference to the care of troops in camp; they were unfamiliar with the methods of obtaining supplies, and they could only become efficient medical officers after having gained experience and familiarized themselves with army methods.

"In short, the Surgeon General of the army is not personally responsible for the neglect or incompetency of medical officers, whether regular or volunteer. What, then, are his responsibilities?

"As chief of the Medical Department he recommends the assignment of medical officers to duty as Chief Surgeons of army corps and of military departments, and these Chief Surgeons are responsible for the proper administration of medical affairs in the commands to which they are attached. The Surgeons of divisions and brigades, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General, are ordered to report to commanding Generals of army corps for assignment to duty, and, after being so assigned, they are responsible for the administration of medical matters in the particular division or brigade to which they have been assigned.

Duties of the Surgeon General.

"The Surgeon General himself has direct charge of all general hospitals, of the medical supply depots, of hospital ships, of the army medical museum, of the enlistment and distribution of members of the hospital corps, of disbursements for artificial limbs, of the payment of all bills against the Medical Department of the army, &c. In addition to this numerous papers are referred to him by the Adjutant General of the army for an opinion, and he has an enormous correspondence on various subjects from persons both in and out of the army.

"An an indication of the exent of the official business which passes through the office of the Surgeon General, it may be stated that a clerical force of eighty-six experienced clerks has been found insufficient, and it has become necessary to apply for additional clerical assistance.

"The Surgeon General is responsible for the purchase and issue of medical supplies for the army; but it is the duty of medical officers on duty with troops to make timely requisition for supplies, as it is quite impossible for the Surgeon General to foresee what the requirements may be for troops located at various posts and camps in our own country and in the islands now in our possession.

"So far as possible the Surgeon General has endeavored to anticipate the wants of the army in the field, and at each of the larger camps a branch supply depot has been established. The war has been largely conducted by telegraph, and telegraphic requisitions for supplies are constantly being received. These are at once transmitted to the proper supply depot with orders for issue, but there is often unavoidable delay at the supply depot in getting the supplies packed and shipped, and unexpected delays frequently occur in securing transportation of these supplies to the point where they are needed. These are matters for which the Surgeon General is in no way responsible.

"Again there has been much criticism with reference to the sending of soldiers unfit to travel on so-called hospital trains. The Surgeon General has at his disposal but one hospital train, and this is a train of tourist sleepers, thoroughly equipped for transporting sick men.

"The trains which are going from one part of the country to another with troops, and which frequently are reported as carrying sick men unfit to travel, are not in any way under the control of the Surgeon General of the army. As a rule, he knows nothing of their departure or arrival, and it would be quite impossible for him to have supervision of the sick who are placed upon those trains by regimental surgeons, often very injudiciously, and no doubt in response to the urgent solicitation of the men, who wish to go home with the regiments that are to be mustered out.

No Control Over Transports.

"Again, the transports which have been employed to carry sick or convalescent soldiers from Santiago are not under the control of the Surgeon General, and as a rule he has no information with reference to their departure or the preparations made for the sick to go upon them. These preparations should be made under the direction of the Chief Surgeon at the point of departure, but the transports themselves are under the control of the Quartermaster's Department.

"The only ships would have been fitted up expressly for transporting sick soldiers are the hospital ships Relief and Missouri. These are under the immediate control of the Surgeon General, and are thoroughly equipped for the work for which they are intended."

B. Altman & Co.

LACE CURTAINS, PORTIÈRES, DRAPERY MATERIALS, ETC.

On Monday, September 19th, will be shown, Renaissance and St. Gall Lace and Sash Curtains in the various styles, including a large variety of inexpensive goods, ranging in price from $4.00 to $12.50 per pair.

Portières and Table Covers of Jute Velour, Silk Lamballe, Tapestry, Embroidered Velour and in Oriental effects.

Japanese and Turkish Embroideries, Lounging Cushions, Tabourets, Screens, etc.

Brass and White Enamelled Bedsteads, Cribs, Mattresses, Feather and Down Pillows, etc.

Drapery Fabrics and Furniture Coverings, comprising Damasks, Taffetas, Moires, Wool Tapestries, Velours, etc. Careful attention given to the execution of orders for Drapery Work, Hangings, etc.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

A stock of India, Persian and Turkish Carpets; Daghestan Bokhara, Shiraz and Kirman Rugs, in various sizes, will be offered on Monday, September 19th, also

Small Kazak and Ghendjes Rugs; sizes 2 feet 10 inches, to 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 4 to 5 feet long, ... $10.00 and $12.50

Large Kazak and Mosoul Rugs; sizes 3 to 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 to 8 feet long, . . . $15.00, $17.50 & $19.50

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, September 19th, will show in their DEPARTMENT OF

ROOSEVELT MEETS HIS MEN

Rough Riders Receive Their Chief with Joyous Yells at the Hoffman House.

BADE HIM A FINAL FAREWELL

Most of the Troopers Will Leave for Their Homes To-day — Crowds Cheer the Colonel as New York's Governor to Be.

The cup of happiness and good cheer of which Roosevelt's Rough Riders have been drinking deeply during the last few days, and which has been kept brimming by New York's hospitable citizens, was drained to the dregs yesterday when, for the first time since they left Camp Wikoff, their Colonel, the man they have grown to love and revere, appeared among them. They had been expecting him all day, and were amply prepared to give him a reception that would demonstrate to him their appreciation of all he had done for them. Nearly a hundred of them, either in full uniform or with some of the insignia of their regiment, lounged around the Hoffman House from early morning, eagerly expecting Col. Roosevelt to join them, and, for the last time before they went their several ways, to give expression to the affection and spirit of camaraderie that bound them together.

In the course of the day they learned that the Colonel would arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 3 o'clock, and they gathered in front of the hostelry to bid him welcome. No sooner did he step out of the cab that conveyed him from the Long Island Railroad station than shouts and yells rent the air, and ex-Congressman Quigg, who accompanied him, had to execute a rapid side-door flank movement to get the Colonel into the hotel and up to Senator Platt's room. For two hours the troopers were compelled to wait. At last the Colonel came down the steps. Before he had time to place both feet squarely on the floor of the lobby he was surrounded by a yelling, enthusiastic crowd, of which Rough Riders formed no inconsiderable portion. From that time on he was tugged and jostled and questioned until he reached the street.

Through the dense throng he kept edging his way toward the door, trying his best to escape to the Hoffman House, where he knew the Rough Riders were expecting him. Somebody in the crowd shouted: "Are you going back to Oyster Bay to-night, Colonel?"

"Yes," came the answer through the din, "if I can; but if this keeps up I'll be perched on the roof and will stay there till long after my last train leaves."

Rescued by the Police.

At this point Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who had been lounging around the hotel all afternoon, shouted to the crowd to clear the way and let Col. Roosevelt out. By dint of hard work a small passage was opened and the Colonel squeezed through. At the door the crowd again surged forward and pushed him to the sidewalk. Four Rough Riders were standing near the curb. They heard the familiar voice of their Colonel directly behind them. In a moment they had fought their way to his side, and with a "Well, by gum, if that ain't the Colonel," were working both his arms like pump handles. He called them both by name and said he was glad to see them and hoped they were having a good time.

"Colonel," one replied, "this good time is killing us. It's worse than San Juan. The people here are loading us up, till we're ready to drop under the strain. We were just waiting to see you again, and now we're going home. Good-bye, Colonel, and God bless you. Jim, left turn, git!"

Still jostled by the crowd, which was growing with every moment, the Colonel made his way to the Hoffman House lobby. His entrance was heralded by an Indian yell that penetrated every nook of the ground floor, and from all sides Rough Riders came pouring out to greet him. They formed a circle around him and fell over each other in their efforts to shake hands with him and exchange a word. Nor were they the only ones. The entire corridor was jammed, and every minute somebody would yell, "Three cheers for the next Governor of New York!" and they were led off by the Rough Riders, were deafening.

It had been the firm intention of Col. Roosevelt to shake hands with all the Rough Riders present and bid them farewell, but this was impossible. Try as they might, the troopers could not break through the solid wall of humanity that encircled the Colonel. They gave it up in despair and consoled themselves with yelling and shouting to the Colonel what they wished to say at parting. He replied as often as he could, but at last the heat and the din became unendurable.

The Colonel's Farewell Speech.

"Boys," he shouted, "this is too much for me! I cannot stand it any longer. You'll have to excuse me, and if I get a chance later I'll shake hands with all of you. I love you all. Good-bye." With that he made his way out of the Hoffman House, and, jumping into a cab, started off to the Long Island Ferry, which he reached just in time to catch the 6 o'clock train for Oyster Bay. About half a dozen Rough Riders followed him for three or four blocks, but he was driven away so rapidly that they were compelled to give up the chase.

Yesterday being probably the last day the majority of the Rough Riders will spend in this city, they made the best of their opportunity, and enjoyed themselves in true Western fashion. Neither the public nor the police seemed to have grown tired of their antics, and both look on what would be regarded misdeeds if committed by ordinary mortals with a smile of indulgence if not encouragement. Although there were barely 100 men of the famous regiment left in the city yesterday, they were much in evidence in Broadway, from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-fourth. For some reason or other the Rough Riders have chosen that part of the city as the particularly desirable quarter, and there they disported themselves without interference.

One man, with the foundation for a night's spree already well laid, staggered past the Fifth Avenue Hotel with a roll of bills in one hand, while the other was firmly grasping a comrade for support, shouting at the top of his voice as he flourished the greenbacks:

"This is some of Uncle Sam's money, and here's a man what's willing to spend it. Come on all ye who are thirsty, and likewise very dry, and I will buy ye drink."

This somewhat irreverent paraphrase brought an amused smile to the face of a clergyman, who was passing by, and he remarked to a bystander that he was almost tempted to accept the invitation.

While most of the Rough Riders have been receiving the adulations which has fallen to their lot with a feeling that they were entitled to at least a large portion of it, one young trooper made a characteristic remark to a man who had spent some time in quietly admiring him. The trooper was standing in front of the news stand at the Hoffman House, and the man had been gazing at him five minutes. The man who had faced bullets at San Juan without wincing quailed beneath the scrutiny, and finally snapped: "Yes, my dear sir, I am the man that was struck by a cannon ball back of the ear. I am he, and I hope you'll know me when you see me again." Then he marched on double quick to the refreshment counter.

Tired of Much Flattery.

From the behavior of the Rough Riders yesterday it was evident that they wanted to escape attention that was forced on them in too ostentatious a manner. Several of them were regaling themselves at an uptown saloon, when a well-dressed man edged up and tried by every means to inveigle them in conversation and treat them to drinks. At first they paid no attention to him, but finally, when his efforts became too pronounced, one of their number, a short, slim young man from the West, turned around, looked the interloper over from head to foot, and then deliberately turned his back toward him, amid the general laughter of his comrades. The offender left in a hurry.

Most of the Rough Riders will leave for their homes to-day, and they spent the night taking in what sights they had either voluntarily or involuntarily missed during the day. A number of them have already discarded their uniforms, but all have retained their hats with the picturesque drawings and inscriptions. They are proud of their regiment, and will wear the "R. R. R." pin somewhere about their clothes until the medals, which will be given to every man who served in Col. Roosevelt's command, are issued.

BEST & CO
THE LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for School Wear at Low Prices.

Girls' School Aprons, fine lawn: new bretelle shape, 6 to 12 years, 55c.

Girls' School Hats, stitched brim, soft cloth crown: side trimming of cloth loops and white brush pompon; stylish and serviceable, 2.75

Imported Knit Petticoats; fine wool; handsome design, dainty colors, soft and warm, 2 to 10 yrs. 55c., 75c., 1.00

Girls' Stylish School Reefers, rough finished cloth, in all the leading colors, box back, double-breasted front; handsomely trimmed with black braid and anchor buttons, 6 to 14 yrs., 8.00

Boys' Neckwear; a very large assortment made from silks selected especially for "Boys" wear; tecks, puffs, four-in-hands, bows and string ties, 25c.

Boys' Fall Weight Sailor Suits, made of all-wool, fast color, blue cheviot serge; silk hand embroidered emblems, 3 to 10 yrs., 4.85

Boys' Blanket Bath Robes; grey, with woven borders of light blue and pink, 2.50 & 2.75

Boys' School Waists, all wool flannel; plaited, button front; red, brown, grey and navy blue, 4 to 12 yrs., 95c.

When really Good things can be had here at such low prices, to buy the kind so often advertised for children is simply extravagant.

60-62 West 23d St.

HALF RATES FOR SOLDIERS.

Patriotic Regard for Rough Riders on the Part of Railway Ticket Agents.

A perusal of some of the big-lettered placards displayed by several railroad ticket offices on Broadway within a few days, would justify the inference that some of the Western railway companies are animated by a patriotic sense of gratitude toward United States soldiers, especially the Rough Riders. "Half Rates for Rough Riders" was the most conspicuous sign that these Western railway ticket agents put out during the week, and in each instance the explanatory text of the announcement had a pronounced patriotic tinge.

Early in the week the Santa Fé route posted a notice headed "Rough Riders' Headquarters," and offering to arrange transportation for all Rough Riders direct to their homes at one-half the regular rates. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad agent promptly hung out a large poster worded as follows: "Appreciating the Services Rendered by the Rough Riders, and All Soldiers, This Road Will Sell Them Tickets at Half Rates to All Points." A similar announcement was displayed by the Missouri Pacific agent, and most of the railroad ticket agencies on Broadway, between Chambers and Canal Streets, gave prominence to the fact that Rough Riders could be accommodated with half-fare tickets.

"Patriotic?" said the young man behind the counter of the Santa Fé office, in reply to a comment on the wording of some of these posters, "Oh, yes, we are all patriotic, and we are all friends of the Rough Riders, but we are hustling for business just the same. You see the Trunk Line Association made a half-rate fare from New York to Chicago for all soldiers traveling at their own expense. The Western roads consequently had to cut their rates in two from Chicago to points west and south. The Santa Fé system, which reaches New Mexico, Arizona, and Indian Territory, where most of the Rough Riders live, began the cut, and all of the other Western roads got in line as soon as possible. Each road is now striving to get as much of the business as possible. We are all more or less dependent on the trunk lines. They get most of the passengers at the start, and send them over whichever Western line they choose. The New York Central agent has sent out nearly 500 of these soldiers this week."

This half-rate concession on the part of the railroads applies chiefly to soldiers who have been mustered out, or are on furloughs. Such soldiers are obliged to pay their own expenses; those who have been mustered out have their mileage money, which in many instances amounts to ten times as much as their railroad fare. Soldiers still in the service, who are carried by the railroads in regiments or companies, are paid for by the Government under special contract. The per capita fare stipulated in some of these contracts has been less than half rate. Competition for this "soldier business" has been very sharp on the part of the trunk lines.

EVENTS IN HAVANA.

Our Commissioners to Occupy Trocha Hotel—Banco Espanol to Stay—Dr. Dudley's Floating Office.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—Gen. M. C. Butler, one of the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards, went aboard the steamer Resolute this morning for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Wade and Admiral Sampson, the other members of the commission. No meetings of the commission have been held as yet.

To-night the Spanish Commissioners will meet at the palace of Gen. Parrado, second in command in Cuba.

The members of the American Commission are still on board the Resolute, but expect to take up their quarters at the Trocha Hotel on Tuesday. They will pay $150 a day for the use of the entire building and their board. All are in good health.

One of the firemen of the Resolute yesterday evening fell into the water reservoir, and died a few hours after the accident. He was buried this morning, all the officers and crew of the steamer being present at the interment.

Señor Eduardo Dolz, Secretary of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs, in today's issue of La Lucha denies the authenticity of the signature which appeared as his to the document signed by all the Radical Representatives in the Colonial Cabinet favoring Cuban independence. Señor Dolz's statement places the other members in a very delicate position, as before the document was signed it was read, and discussed by all the subscribers, which fact leads to the inference that if Señor Dolz was not present at the discussion his name was used without authority.

Yesterday the Directors and shareholders of the Banco Español held a meeting to discuss the new situation of the bank from the moment Spain's sovereignty over Cuba ceases. It was decided to continue the institution under the same name as at present—Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba—but to change the title of Governor to that of President. Director Ricardo Galbis, the present Governor of the bank, was elected President by a unanimous vote. A Board of Directors was also elected.

The capital of the bank will be $8,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, replacing the old five-hundred-dollar shares, which will be exchanged at their full nominal value. The Board of Directors, which will consist of twelve members, will be made up entirely of Spaniards. The institution will in future do a private banking business.

The health regulations require that passengers by the Plant Line steamers, via Key West, for the United States, shall be provided with a certificate in order to avoid unnecessary quarantine at Key West or Tampa. For this reason there has always been an American health officer here, but Dr. Dudley, thinking it unsafe to stay ashore, has established a floating office on board the Mascotte, coming and going on her every trip.

The passengers complain that this action of the doctor obliges them to take the chances of suffering quarantine or not according to his decision after their arrival on board, and assert that it puts them to great expense and trouble, and especially as, if they are refused a certificate after having purchased their tickets and boarded the steamer, they must lose half their passage money if they elect to stay here in preference to undergoing quarantine.

GEN. BLANCO WAS SULKY.

Refused at First to Receive Our Commissioners in Person.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—It is learned on authority of an official source that when the American Evacuation Commissioners arrived on the steamer Resolute, Gen. Blanco decided to appoint an officer to represent him in receiving the commission, refusing to receive the Commissioners in person.

Gen. Parrado, second in command in Cuba, and Gen. Solano argued with him a whole day, pointing out that such action would be a direct affront; that the commission, composed of two Generals and one Admiral, representing the United States Government, had come here in pursuance of an agreement with the Government at Madrid; that he was personally expected to receive the Commissioners, and that a refusal on his part to do so could only be regarded as a slight.

Gen. Blanco was finally brought to reason and persuaded to receive the commission in person in full-dress uniform. It is understood that the Captain General expected the visitors to appear in full dress, which they did not do, thereby causing considerable comment. The matter was discussed on board the Resolute, the staffs considering that they should certainly pay an official visit to the palace in full dress. This, however, was not done, owing to the delay in the delivery of a dress uniform ordered by Gen. Wade before the sailing of the steamer.

CUBAN TROOPS KEEPING ORDER.

Thief Shot at Matanzas and Another Handed Over to the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—Advices from Matanzas report that the Cuban troops are maintaining order and enforcing rights of property with rigid severity in that district. The advices state that yesterday afternoon a colored man named Domingo Aldama was tried by court-martial and shot on the Los Angeles estate for having stolen the day before an ox belonging to the estate. In the same district another prisoner, Domingo Pichardo, who was accused of a minor theft, was delivered to the Spanish outposts at Los Molinos.

These acts are looked upon as evidencing the sincerity of the Cuban troops in their efforts to enforce law and order.

At the same time the Cuban troops throughout the island are suffering woefully from lack of food and clothing, and their condition demands immediate attention and relief in order to prevent serious outbreaks.

THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

Proposal of a Joint Spanish-American Protectorate Unanimously Rejected by the Filipinos.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—The Philippine National Assembly, which was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday, continues in session, and is proceeding with the work of appointing committees, formulating rules of procedure, and other routine matters.

The assembly to-day unanimously resolved to reject the proposal of a joint Spanish-American protectorate over the Philippine Islands, or anything of a Spanish nature. There are three parties represented in the Assembly, one favoring absolute annexation and another absolute independence, while the third is formed of compromise annexationists, who apparently predominate, and who suggest internal autonomy.

The Assembly will probably conclude its discussion of this matter in a few days. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is reticent in regard to the pending questions.

MANILA CIGARMAKERS COMPLAIN.

May Go on a Strike, Demanding Higher Wages.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—All the cigarmakers here have notified their employers that they will cease work altogether unless their wages are increased, although they already refuse to work more than four days each week.

The employers on Sept. 15 had agreed to pay the demanded increase, conditional on the agreement that the employes would work full time, as the demand for the product was greatly in excess of the output. The operators, however, refused to accept this condition, and they will probably go on strike.

Provisions Shipped to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The British steamer Condor finished loading Government stores, and this afternoon started on her voyage for Manila. She is carrying a very heavy cargo, and a few soldiers, who have been ordered to join their regiments in the Philippines. The steamer Coptic, which sailed to-day, also carried a large amount of Government stores, which will be reshipped to Manila from Hongkong.

FALLING OFF IN RELIEF WORK.

Demands Upon the Various Organizations Are Becoming Fewer.

There has been a very noticeable falling off in the demands made upon the various war relief societies. Business has been almost suspended at the headquarters of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, 58 William Street. Stephen E. Barton has been taking a vacation in New England, but is expected home to-morrow. As far as is known, no conference has yet taken place between Miss Barton and the authorities at Washington. The future work of the Relief Committee depends upon the result of this conference.

Friday was a dull day at the Red Cross supply depot, 552 Broadway, and yesterday there was so little to be done that "those in charge left early in the day. Each soldier that calls is given, among other articles, a full suit of underwear. There were no callers yesterday afternoon.

The several organizations now engaged in providing for the comforts of families of soldiers say that they expect to continue this work all Winter.

SPANISH FOURS MORE STEADY.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Spanish 4s closed today at 42¾.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—Spanish 4s closed today at 66.35.

LISBON, Sept. 17.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 58.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. International securities were maintained. Spanish 4s advanced, and American securities did not move.

BROOKLYN REGIMENTS CLASH.

Men of the 114th Kept Out of Their Armory Through a Mistake.

A misunderstanding resulted in friction between the Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiments in Brooklyn yesterday. The Fourteenth arrived from camp on Friday and at once took possession of the armory. Yesterday Col. Wilder placed a guard at each entrance to the armory, with orders not to admit visitors. The orders were so implicitly obeyed that officers and men of the One Hundred and Fourteenth found themselves barred out, and were highly indignant. There was talk of making Col. Wilder understand that the Fourteenth was now a regiment of the United States Army, and had no right to a State armory except by courtesy of its occupants.

Col. Wilder was much surprised when told by a reporter of the feeling among the members of the One Hundred and Fourteenth. He said that he understood very well that an army regiment had no right to State property, and that he had never intended that the men of the One Hundred and Fourteenth should be excluded. He said that some of them had been admitted, for he had seen them in the armory. He thought the fact might be that members of the One Hundred and Fourteenth had presented themselves in civilian dress and, not being recognized by the guard, had been excluded. It was necessary, he said, to exclude the public in order that the men might be paid off without confusion. The soldiers were paid during the forenoon.

The members of Troop C, which was paid off on Friday, have received leaves of absence until Nov. 15, when the troop will be mustered out of the United States service.

SITUATION AT SAN JUAN

Daily Routine of Life Goes on as Usual in the Puerto Rican Capital.

HISPANO-AMERICAN AMENITIES

Spaniards Are Extremely Polite and Appreciate the Courtesy of Our Officers in Saluting First Those Whom They Outrank.

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SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 6.—The quieting influence of the American conquest of Puerto Rico was felt last here at the capital, where the unconquered but morally defeated Spanish Army is now being concentrated preparatory to the final evacuation and relinquishment of the island.

The natives, who secretly sympathized with the invaders and who would have hailed with delight this deliverance from oppression and misrule, were overawed by the presence of the Spanish authority to which they have bowed so long. During the three weeks since they have known that the terms of peace gave Puerto Rico to the United States they have not dared to exhibit their satisfaction. Secretly many of them began the study of the language of their deliverers, but English was a tabooed language.

An English gentleman who entered the city two days after the peace protocol was signed, and who knew no Spanish could find no interpreter; in fact, could find no one who professed a knowledge of English save her Majesty's Consul. But with the arrival of the American Evacuation Commissioners the whole atmosphere changed. Every native Puerto Rican who understood a word of English sought out the Americans, who came in the train of the Commissioners and lavished an English word or a broken sentence upon them with an air of pride.

Their fear and dread of the Spanish soldiery in the streets and Spanish officers in the hotels and cafés disappeared at the sight of the American uniform. They felt that there had already been thrown about them the protecting aegis of the United States, although the Spanish flag still flew from Morro Castle and the evidences of Spanish authority still confronted them on every hand.

It must be said to the credit of the Spaniards that so far as known there has not been a single instance where they have undertaken to arrest or punish these displays of pro-American feeling, which but a few weeks ago would have instantly sent the offenders to prison or perhaps to a worse fate. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as the city is full of Spanish soldiers, who show on their faces the deep resentment they feel.

The officers and the higher officials feel their humiliating position keenly, although they try to deceive themselves with the boast that Puerto Rico was surrendered, not conquered, and that their honor is unsullied. It is not strange that they should yield control of the island with reluctance, for to the officers of minor rank service here means double salary, house rent, subsistence at the expense of the province, and the high officials, military and civil, enormous salaries, position, and opportunity, which in the majority of instances is the equivalent of wealth.

Officials Scrupulously Polite.

But despite their chagrin the Spanish officials have been scrupulously, indeed, punctiliously, polite in their attitude toward the American officers. When the New Orleans first entered the harbor, a week ago, salutes and formal visits were exchanged immediately. When our officers came ashore they made it a point when they met Spanish officers on the street to salute them first, even though in many cases they knew they outranked those to whom they showed this courtesy, naval etiquette the world over requiring the subordinate officer to first salute him who outranks him.

It was a bit of courtesy which took something from the sting of defeat and relieved the tension. That it was appreciated by the vanquished was evident by the spontaneous heartiness with which the salutes were returned.

When Admiral Schley reached here on the Seneca and the Spanish gunboat Isabel II. replied to the Admiral's salute, as his double-starred pennant was raised on the New Orleans, the Admiral ordered the Spanish flag hauled to the peak and saluted. The official exchange followed the arrival of the Peace Commissioners with almost mathematical precision. The Brigadier of Marine, Commodore Vallarino, called upon Admiral Schley, as the etiquette of the occasion required, Vallarino being Schley's inferior in rank, and this visit the American Admiral returned the next morning.

Major Gen. Brooke and Admiral Schley, as the highest military and naval officers, on the afternoon of their arrival proceeded to the palace, accompanied by their respective staffs, and paid their respects to the Captain General, who is a Lieutenant General in the Spanish Army. The interview took place in the grand salon of the palace, under a massive gold-framed portrait of the Queen Regent and the youth for the protection of whose crown this war, so disastrous to Spain, had been waged. The call lasted scarcely ten minutes, most of the time being occupied in introductions.

Admiral Schley, who speaks Spanish fluently, engaged the Captain General in conversation after the introductions were completed and the principals had seated themselves, with the members of their staffs ranged behind them. Gen. Brooke spoke through the official interpreter, notwithstanding the suspicion that he is a Spanish scholar of no mean ability.

The Captain General, with his staff, rode to-day to the Hotel Ingleterra, at which Admiral Schley is stopping, and returned the Admiral's visit. Later he called upon Gen. Brooke at Rio Pedros.

Pending our assumption of possession here, the daily progress of this highly interesting old Spanish town goes droning on. Every one appreciates the fact that the curtain is about to rise upon a new era, but nothing yet is changed. Gen. Otego, who is in active command of the Spanish troops, makes his daily tour of inspection of the forts, batteries, and barracks as if Spain was to continue in control forever. The military band plays three times a week in the Plaza de Alphonso XII., while the promenaders and the people in the cafés idly discuss what will happen when the Americans take over the government, and especially whether an American military band will be provided for them.

The sentries at the forts still decline to allow Americans or others entrance, just as they have for years. Even the censorship of the cable is still vigorously enforced, and American correspondents must take all their dispatches to the palace, where they must receive the indorsement of the secretary of the Captain General before they will be accepted by the cable company.

San Juan's Defenses.

Rear Admiral Sampson's bombardment of San Juan in the early part of the war, although it dismounted no guns at Morro Castle, against which the principal fire was directed, and killed and wounded less than fifty people, bears testimony to the remarkable gunnery of our jackies.

The Morro and the buildings on the high ground in its rear and the high scarp which is built up from the sea are simply riddled. Great craters are blown out in places by the twelve and thirteen-inch shells, and the walls are pitted by the hail of smaller shells. One entire building was blown to pieces, and a whole section of the Cuartel lies in ruins.

The fact that many of the shells were wasted in the retaining sea wall is not to be wondered at, because the parapet has embrasures for guns, and from the place where our ships lay would naturally be mistaken for a sea battery.

There were very few modern guns either in the Morro or the more pretentious fortification known as San Cristobal. A few Krupp guns comprised their equipment, the remainder being muzzle-loaders of ancient pattern. Most of the latter were mounted over parapets of masonry. In fact, the defenses of the town oppose every theory of modern military science. They might have been considered impregnable fifty years ago, to-day they are even formidable.

And yet Capt. Gen. Macias had prepared to make a show of resistance even after his whole army had been driven back into the capital. The two bridges over which one must pass to reach the city, which is situated upon a rocky island, had been mined, and probably would have been blown up. Macshias would have left himself and 40,000 people starving on a rock in the sea.

The water of San Juan comes from Rio Piedro, eight miles away. If the main were cut, the city would not have a drop of water, save such as could be caught on the roofs.

QUARANTINE AT PONCE RAISED.

Belief that Supposed Cases of Yellow Fever Were Wrongly Diagnosed.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 17.—Reports received here from Ponce say that no new cases of yellow fever have developed there, and the opinion is growing that the existing cases of sickness have been incorrectly diagnosed.

The quarantine has, therefore, been raised, and Lieuts. Elkins and Wardman of Major Gen. Brooke's staff and Lieut. Fielder and six cadets from the cruiser Cincinnati sailed for New York to-day on board the British steamer Caribbee, Capt. Scott, which had arrived from St. Thomas.

Puerto Rican Postal Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The report of Postal Agent Robinson at Ponce, Puerto Rico, gives some interesting data regarding the postal business done on the island during the month of August. There was a total of 792 pouches received during the month and 116 registered letters and packages. Thirty-seven pouches of mail were dispatched from the island, and 167 money orders were issued, amounting to $5,228.28. Three hundred and seventeen foreign registered letters and 456 domestic registered letters were received.

Three Soldiers Dead in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. Brooke announcing deaths in the army at Puerto Rico: "Deaths on 16th as follows: Mayaguez, Private Ferdinand Strasser, A, Eleventh Infantry; Guayama, Corp. William P. Markinson, F, Fourth Ohio; General Hospital, Ponce, Private Philander Young, K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, all of typhoid fever."

To Embark Spaniards in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 17.—It is reported that Captain General Macias today received information from Madrid that two steamers had sailed for San Juan for the purpose of embarking troops for Spain.

Spaniards Offer to Sell Coal.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 17.—The Spanish authorities have offered Rear Admiral Schley 6,000 tons of coal at $6 per ton. He has cabled to the department at Washington for instructions.

FIGHT IN THE NINTH'S ARMORY.

Soldiers Who Wore Linen Collars Were Attacked—Swords Drawn to Quell Disturbance.

Some of the Ninth Regiment men who returned Friday from camp in Chickamauga Park displayed their fighting spirit yesterday morning in an encounter in the armory, where the men had congregated to receive thirty days' furloughs. The belligerent attitude of the men, who were awaiting the arrival of Col. Greene, was caused by the appearance of a dozen of the men in white laundered collars. After the soldiers had indulged in all kinds of pranks, Private Brennan of Company C was commanded by his comrades to divest himself of his white linen collar and necktie, and in a minute the collar was torn from his neck and trampled upon by his tormentors. Private Bole of Company K was the next victim. He tried to resist his comrades, who with a yell wrenched the collar from his neck and threw it on the floor. Resistance was useless, and Bole, who is dubbed "The Clerk," took his treatment without a murmur.

The climax in the war against collars was reached when Neil McClelland of Company K, who resisted the attack made upon what was termed a "choker," was thrown to the floor and struck in the left eye, receiving an ugly wound. The cry of "Knife" was raised, and the wildest confusion followed. Bayonets were displayed, and for a time it looked as if there would be serious trouble. The armory guards drew their swords and succeeded in restoring quiet and separating the combatants.

No arrests were made, and the injured soldier left the armory to have his eye patched up in a near drugstore.

It was nearly noon when Col. Greene reached the armory. He said that the relations between Col. Japha and himself were of the most pleasant character, and that he hoped that they would continue so. The furloughs given the men, it was understood, were entirely conditional, as it is not officially known as yet whether or not the regiment will be continued in service. The men were instructed to answer roll call in the armory Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Leaving their guns and other accoutrements at the armory, the volunteers left for their homes, discussing the wisdom of not wearing laundered collars on their return to the armory Wednesday.

THE COLONELCY OF THE NINTH.

The question of who shall be Colonel of the Ninth Regiment when it again becomes a National Guard organization threatens to stir up old feuds in the regiment. The friends of Col. James G. Greene, in command of the Ninth Volunteers, declare that he was elected at Peekskill last Spring while the regiment was still a National Guard organization, and that consequently he will be the Colonel of the regiment when it is mustered out of the United States service. They made this claim openly in the armory before the soldiers had been back from the front half an hour, and yesterday reiterated it.

This pronouncement, it is said, has fallen like a thunderbolt among the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth and those of the Ninth who threw up their commissions in Camp Thomas owing to differences with Col. Greene. These officers have maintained all along that Col. Greene was simply a volunteer Colonel and that the mustering out of the regiment would end his career as commanding officer of the Ninth. Among these officers are several aspirants for the place. Friends of Col. Japha have mentioned him for the Colonelcy. Capt. Morris is talked of as a dark horse, and Major George T. Lorigan is favorably spoken of.

Col. Greene has thus far given no expression to his intentions. It is claimed that with the exception of three, all the officers of the Ninth are with Col. Greene. Others claim that on a vote Col. Greene would be defeated.

PERMANENT CAMP AT MONTAUK

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 17.—It was announced to-day by Major R. G. Elbert that Camp Wikoff will not be discontinued so long as troops are kept in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Montauk Point will be used as a detention camp, and all soldiers coming North will be sent here to pass several days, in order that any disease they may have may develop before they get to the cities.

The population of the camp was decreased to-day by several hundred, for 111 sick soldiers were taken away on the hospital ship Shinnecock and the transport Chester, with the Sixth and Tenth Infantry, and Batteries A and B of the First Artillery, departed, both ships going to New York. The Chester also has on board many artillery horses. The troops and the horses from the Chester will be landed in Jersey City some time tomorrow and will continue their journey to Huntsville, Ala., by rail. The sick from the Shinneeock will be distributed among city hospitals.

The transport Berlin is in the bay and has on board the First, Second, Eighth, and Sixteenth Infantry, and Battery E of the First Artillery. She, too, has horses in her hold. The Berlin will get away to-morrow. Her troops go to camp at Anniston, Ala.

The horses of the Rough Riders, about 1,100 in all, were loaded on the transport Mississippi, and the ship will sail for Manhattan to-morrow.

Gen. Wheeler will remain here until he gets the infantry and cavalry started to the Anniston and Huntsville (Ala.) camps. Then he will resign his commission in the volunteer army to attend to his Congressional duties. He will remain in Washington until next March. Then, Gen. Wheeler says, he will again enter the volunteer ranks and take command of the cavalry which is sent to Cuba, if he is called upon.

It was said to-day that Gen. Wheeler intended introducing an important bill at the coming session of Congress having some bearing upon the Santiago campaign. The General would say nothing about it.

There were four deaths reported in the hospital, as follows:

LAFFERTY, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 2d Infantry; typhoid.
CORCAHAN, David, Co. K, 8th Ohio; typhoid.
FOX, Michael, Corporal, Co. F, 2d Infantry; malaria.
TAYLOR, Edward, civilian, teamster; pneumonia.

Chief Surgeon Brown to-day received a telegram to the effect that the New York hospitals could accommodate 600 patients. This exceeded the number of patients in camp by forty-nine, according to the morning hospital report. Dr. Brown said to-day that since the camp had been established over 10,000 soldiers had received attention. He said that the death rate had been 1 per cent., which was low for a hospital.

Col. John Jacob Astor was here to-day and had a conference with Gen. Shafter. Gen. Shafter this evening went aboard Col. Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal, and was saluted with thirteen guns. Gen. Randolph accompanied him. The two Generals will go to Newport to-morrow with Col. Astor, and will be his guests.

Gen. Wheeler to Serve in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Major Gen. Wheeler will have command of the cavalry which is to form part of the army of occupation for Cuba and Puerto Rico

B. Altman & Co.

Will show on Monday, September 19th, in the LACE DEPARTMENT, Fall Importations of Laces, comprising many novelties, among which are:

ROBES in Duchesse, Appliqué, Luxeuil, Beaded, Braided and Ruffled effects, in the various new shapes.

LACES, including the Milanaise, Tresse, Moderne, Chenilled, Ribbon Application, Pompadour and Spangled effects, in Edges, Guirlandes and All-Overs.

And will also offer

BLACK RUFFLED ROBES, formerly sold for $25.00 to $35.00 each, at . . . $12.75 and $19.00

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' GLOVES.

Autumn styles and tints in Walking, Driving, Reception and Evening Gloves, also assortments of Golfing and Cycling Gloves.

MONDAY, Sept. 19th.
300 Dozen 8-Button Kid Suède Gloves, Tans, Browns, Modes and Slates; former price $1.50, at
95c Pair.
(Rear of Rotunda.)

B. Altman & Co.

PARIS NOVELTIES

of special interest to Dressmakers and Ladies' Tailors, in Cut Steel Bodices and Belts, also Belts of cut steel mounted on velvet or silk, ornamented with various stone settings; Clasps and Buckles of Rhinestone, Jet, Cut Steel and Gilt, for Costumes, Cloaks and Wraps, *now on sale in Jewelry Department.*

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

NEW MONEY ORDER RULE.

Postmasters May Issue Orders Payable at Their Own Offices.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—An order issued to-day by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath authorizes Postmasters to issue money orders payable at their own offices.

This practice has not been heretofore followed, and the new departure will be an accommodation to a great number of people, who, not having bank accounts, desire to follow this economical and absolutely safe method in payment of bills, &c. These money orders may now be used, for illustration, in payment of gas bills, merchants and grocers' bills, &c.

In smaller places the person indebted to a farmer may have an order drawn in favor of the latter, payable to him at any time, and sent to him by a neighbor, who obtains and delivers the mail for the neighborhood, the entire cost, say, for $10, being but 10 cents.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New Jersey—Echo Lake, Celestine Schuister.
New York—Pierrepont, Charles Beakman.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...5:44	Sun sets...6:04	Moon sets...7:02	

High Water This Day.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...8:44	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:49	
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...9:05	Gov. Isl'd...9:15	H. Gate...11:04	

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Benison, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Gran Antilla, Havana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

Adirondack, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Santa Martha	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS:

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to

DOUGLAS GOLF CHAMPION

The Young Fairfield Player Wins the Highest Honors in the United States.

SECOND PLACE FOR SMITH

He Plays a Plucky Game, but Goes Down by Five Holes and Three to Play—Large Crowd Witnesses the Match.

Findlay S. Douglas won the amateur golf championship of the United States yesterday in the final contest for this honor on the Morris County Club links, at Morristown, N. J. This deciding match brought the long and arduous golf tournament, which has been in progress since early Monday morning, to a close, and in excitement and interest the finish was a worthy one to the most brilliant championship golf contest ever held in America. It has been the longest Douglas won his honors fairly, and deserves that much-coveted title of champion. For six days he has been playing steady, consistent golf, forced to win every match in order to reach the longed-for goal of the final round, and the excellence of his game during the last week has won him scores of new friends and admirers.

His opponent, to whom no small credit is due for the plucky and well-played game against odds which were strongly against him, was Walter B. Smith, next to Charles B. Macdonald the pride of the Western representatives, and who was entered from the Onwentsia Club, the same as the former champion for the last two years, H. J. Whigham, comes from. It was therefore, as last year, the West against the East in the final struggle, only in the present case the East had the advantage of the more experienced and foreign-bred golfer. For the first time since the championship cup has been played for has it been won by an Easterner. Whigham, the finished English golfer, held the honor and cup for two years, and just previous to that Charles B. Macdonald, a Scotland St. Andrew's golfer, won the championship.

Douglas himself is a Scotch golfer, being, like Macdonald, a graduate of the celebrated St. Andrew's University, and in one sense a graduate from its famous golf links. Douglas was graduated in 1896, and came to America soon after. He was Captain of his class golf team and one of the gold-medal golfers at St. Andrews. He is twenty-three years of age, and Smith is only twenty, so the present tournament witnessed the triumph of the younger golfers over the older fellows. Douglas soon after making America his home joined the Fairfield County Club of Greenwich, Conn., and has been its recognized champion ever since.

Douglas a Finished Player.

He has not competed in many tournaments, but when he has done so, it has always been with credit. He won the Chicago Cup at the championships last year, but was put out by Whigham in the semi-final round, and had to be content with one of the bronze medals for third honor place. Last November, when at Lakewood, he defeated Whigham, a thing which he had been anxious to do. His style is perfect, well finished, easy, steady, and confident. He gets a full quick swing, and in approaching and putting, he is delightfully accurate. In this short work he showed yesterday marked superiority over his young Western rival. On a few holes his putting was ragged, and he made one bad drive, but, taking it all in all, his game, if not so brilliant as on Thursday when he lowered the record to 76 strokes, was a splendid exhibition of golf, played more with an eye to care than the taking of risks for star plays.

He won the match and the championship at the end of the thirty-third hole, or the fifteenth in the afternoon round, by the score of five holes and three to play. Douglas will now hold for the coming year the $1,000 silver championship cup presented to the United States Golf Association by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, and he also receives, as a personal souvenir of his victory, a gold medal.

Walter B. Smith, the plucky runner-up, takes second honors, and the silver medal. The third honor and a bronze medal fall to Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I., and Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Golf Club retains the fourth honor, which he also won last year. These four men, therefore, are the honor golf men of the United States for 1898. Walter B. Smith, besides being a Westerner, is a Yale student, holding its golf championship, and for the last two years has been a member of the championship Yale team. He first played the game on the Onwentsia links, near Chicago, and is thus a genuine American player. His success is a delight to the pure-ly American element in the game, as well as to the college golfers.

Of nine collegians who qualified in the first thirty-two Smith was the only one to reach the semi-finals. He bends his body over the ball at quite a sharp angle, his knees being far from the orthodox style of nearly straight. He gets great power in his drives, and has a reputation of being one of the longest drivers in the country. Of this he has given evidence at various times during the week, but those who looked for particularly long drives yesterday were disappointed, for few that could properly be termed stupendous came. In distance Douglas was fully his equal, and in accuracy his superior.

How the Game Started.

The first hole went to Smith by better work on the green, Douglas failing to raise the terrace below the green on his approach. The short second was halved neatly in three. Then Douglas played miserably to the third, going in both bunkers, and finally giving it up. But after this he got his game and reeled off five in succession to the visible consternation of the Smith's friends, whose auspicious start had added life to their hopes. Smith's great weakness on most of these holes lay in his short play. In reaching the green and holding out, Douglas was distinctly ahead of him. Smith missed two or three ordinary puts to halve holes, and on the eighth hole drove a ball out of bounds and followed it up by a miserable brassie shot from a ball he had to drop on the tee. Douglas's approach to the 350-yard green could not be excelled, for in his second short his ball was within eight feet of the hole. After a poor iron shot Smith abandoned the hole.

The ninth hole was halved in six, Douglas going into the sandbank and Smith throwing away a winning chance by absurd putting. The next three holes were halved, Smith throwing away a chance to win the twelfth by poor puts. He retrieved himself by taking the long thirteenth, 545 yards, in five strokes, his last being a twenty-foot put that made the gallery fairly howl with delight. Two more were halved, and then Smith in sending too long a ball to the sixteenth hole over the punchbowl ran in the grass by the fence, and needed two to get out. Each got one of the last two, and the morning round closed with a lead of three for the Fairfield man.

The Play of the Afternoon.

In the afternoon round Smith started off in the same dashing manner that characterized his game in the morning, and by winning the first two holes, cut his opponent's lead down to one. The gathering, which were three times the size of the morning crowd, and numbering fully 700 persons, reddened their hands by the vigorous applause bestowed upon the young Westerner. His success was merely temporary, and at the end of the fifth hole Douglas was one more (three) in the lead. The latter lost the eighth by his first bad drive, sending the ball out of bounds, but as Smith did the same thing on the ninth, the score of the round closed with Douglas still three up. Smith sent another ball out of bounds on the next, allowing Douglas to get a lead of four. Two were halved and Douglas advanced his lead to five at the thirteenth, after poor approaching by Smith. The latter took the fourteenth nicely, but played abominably to the fifteenth, sending one ball out of bounds and the second short of the bunker. This going against him, the contest was ended with Douglas the victor in a score of 5 up and 3 to play.

A mighty cheer greeted the new champion, and the crowd surged forward eager to grasp the champion and shower congratulations upon him. The plucky Onwentsia golfer also came in for fully as generous a share. It was the greatest crowd that has ever witnessed a championship tournament. Golfers were present not only from New York and all its suburbs, but from Boston and other New England points, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, and numerous other cities.

A few minutes later the crowd gathered in front of the clubhouse and listened to a brief speech from President Laurence Curtis of the United States Golf Association, who congratulated the victor, saying that the best golfer had won, and then presented the medals. The audience responded with cheers and waving of hats, and then cheered the Morris County Club and its committees for the manner in which the tournament had been conducted. The Golf Association held a meeting during the day and voted $1,000 to the club toward defraying the tournament expenses, and then the National golf contest of 1899 for the amateur championship was over.

Golf on Plainfield Links.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 17.—The play for the Mrs. Fisk Cup was continued this afternoon on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club grounds, with the following result:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
A. A. Tilney	96	15	81
Henry Ryder	102	18	84
W. R. Richards	93	7	86
W. F. Murray	106	16	90
Fred Walse	114	32	82
H. W. Beebe	105	11	94
C. W. Harton, Jr.	108	14	94
H. C. Tracy	127	18	109

GEN. MILES'S ARMY PLANS.

Consults the President Concerning Garrisons for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Islands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Gen. Miles returned to duty to-day, looking little the worse for the touch of fever with which he suffered. He had a conference with Acting Secretary Meiklejohn. He has appointed a board consisting of Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Inspector General, United States Volunteers; William H. Daly, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Capt. J. B. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, to look into the condition of the immune regiments which have been raised by the United States directly. These immunes are now quartered at Jacksonville, Fla.; Anniston, Ala.; Galveston, Texas, and Lexington, Ky., and the board will visit these points. The inspection is preliminary to the execution of the plans of Gen. Miles for the selection of garrisons for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Gen. Miles and Acting Secretary Meiklejohn called on the President to-day concerning several important questions involved in the reorganization of the army on the basis of the changed condition arising since the war. This, it is stated, is not to a peace basis, but rather an intermediate stage between a war basis and a peace basis, owing to the many requirements in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and elsewhere.

As a result of the talk with the President, the changes to be made were pretty fully matured, but they will not take the form of definite orders until early next week or soon thereafter. In general, the plan consists in reducing the volunteer army about one-half, which branch of the work is already well under way, and then redistributing the remaining forces, regular and volunteer, to our new possessions and dependencies, viz., Manila, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Ladrones, &c., at the same time maintaining sufficient garrisons in the United States. The number of men required for our outlying possessions is now being carefully considered, but a final decision is dependent somewhat upon the opinions of the Commissioners at Havana, San Juan, and Paris.

In the redistribution of troops, a new military department will be created, including Cuba and Puerto Rico. It was thought at first that the garrisons in these islands would be made a part of one of the Southern departments of the army. Gen. Miles is satisfied, however, that they should be kept distinct from the army organization within the States, and a separate department for the Antilles will result. The name of the new department has not yet been fixed upon.

Besides determining the number of men for the several garrisons in Hawaii, Manila, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and elsewhere, the question of selecting the regiments for the several duties is being considered. The whole subject is being treated not so much as a war measure, as there is little idea that the troops will be called into actual service in any quarter, but rather as a means of establishing adequate military and policing forces to sustain the military form of government which necessarily must be kept in operation in all of these localities, save Hawaii, for some time to come.

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA.

Problem Presented by the Death of Malietoa Laupepa — Electing His Successor—Germany's Position.

From The London Times.

By the death of Malietoa Laupepa the vexing problem of Samoa enters on a fresh phase. The cumbersome machinery of the Berlin General act must again be set in motion, and amid the discord of Consuls and threats of civil war we may expect to see a German puppet placed at the head of the Malo in Mulinu'u. Poor, shifty Malietoa, assuredly the saddest man in the Pacific, has at last laid down his burdened life and sought refuge from Consuls in the grave. He was a kindly, dispirited creature, utterly cowed by his deportation to the German Cameroons in 1889, but in his passive way he played his part under the treaty and signed his name whenever called upon to do so. One can scarcely say that he did more in the Government of his country, and scant thanks did he get for the little he did do. He was continually lectured and bullied, pulled this way and that by contending white officials, and being too weak in character to attach himself resolutely to the representatives of one nation, he in turn earned the ill-will of all three. But to the end of his days he flinched in fear of the German rod and never dared refuse them what they asked, though he was ever the first to tell tales on himself and set in motion the machinery that would undo his own work. Malietoa was the poorest man in official Samoa, and his unkingly wage of £30 a month was always in arrear and seldom paid in full. Had it not been for the generosity of the American Government in presenting him with the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalia, he would never have had a decent house to live in. Indeed, from the very beginning of his reinstallation under the Berlin General act, it was the official habit to slight and deride the ostensible head of the Government.

This attitude of our officials toward the King was unwise and productive of some of the evils from which the islands are at present suffering. By the pressure of the United States the Germans in 1889 had been compelled to abandon their protégé, Tamasese, and return Malietoa Laupepa from the Cameroons, whither they had carried him into exile. They had no love for the new régime, and it was always their policy to make it ineffective and ridiculous, partly from revenge, partly to sicken the great powers with the whole notion of Samoa, and thus pave the way for the single control of Germany. Again and again has this consummation been nearly attained, but at the critical moment one or other of the Anglo-Saxon Governments has interfered to save the independence of the group.

It is difficult to foretell what will now take place in Samoa. The treaty provides for the election of Malietoa's successor, "according to the laws and customs of Samoa." This sounds very straight and businesslike to the European ear, but to a man acquainted with the chaotic state of the islands at the present moment it suggests civil war and German intrigue. The only considerable part of the group that has made any attempt to pay its taxes in the past and rally to the defense of Apia and the Government in times of danger and invasion is the middle slice of Upolu, called the Tuamasanga. Numerically, these loyal Samoans are far fewer than the rebels or semi-rebels in A'ana, Atua, Manono, and Saval'i, who have never paid any taxes and have twice borne arms against the Government. Who is to decide as to the eligibility of these electors?

Young Tamasese, the son of the man whom the Germans made King for a brief period, will doubtless be proposed as the German nominee. This young man bore arms against the Government in 1894, and was mildly suppressed by the concerted action of her Majesty's ship Curacoa and his Imperial German Majesty's ship Falke. But, unlike Mataafa, who was punished by five years' exile for the same crime, plus the worse one of being pro-English in his sympathies, young Tamasese was fined a hundred rifles and ordered to disband his following. Two questions suggest themselves: Is it fair to the loyal Tuamasanga to make a rebel chief King of Samoa? Is it politic for Britain and America to allow the appointment of a King bound hand and foot to the German cause?

CHANGES IN THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Lieut. Emmett Made Adjutant—Lieut. Crimmins Under Orders for Manila—Corp. Gallagher Dead.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 17.—Another victim was to-day added to the Birmingham wreck, when Corp. Charles Gallagher of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers died at the corps reserve hospital. Internal injuries were sustained by Gallagher while en route from Florida, and he was stricken with typhoid fever. The combination was more than his system could bear. His remains will be sent to New York for burial.

Lieut. Granville Emmett, who has been serving as aide to Gen. Coppinger's staff, has been released, and will accept the Adjutancy of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. His new appointment will give him the rank of First Lieutenant.

First Lieut. Martin Crimmins, now with the Sixty-ninth New York, was to-day notified of his appointment to a like position in the regular service. He was assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, and will start in a few days for Manila to join his regiment.

When the Sixty-ninth New York boys first came to Camp Wheeler they were a little wild, but Col. Duffy has tamed them down, and they are now behaving beautifully.

LIEUT. C. W. SEWARD DEAD.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Lieut. Charles W. Seward, twenty-three years old, of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at his home, 107 Park Street, Montclair, last night from heart failure, superinduced by typhoid fever. With his younger brother, Emmett Seward, Jr., Charles went out with the Ninth Regiment. Both were Lieutenants, and were stricken with fever at Chickamauga. Charles was sent north on sick leave and seemed to improve the first few days he was home, but then suffered a relapse. Emmett is ill in the hospital at Chickamauga.

SERGT. MEEKS DEAD.

It Is Said He Was First to Reach the Block House at San Juan.

Sergt. Elmer C. Meeks of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, died last night at his home, 70 West Sixty-eighth Street, of typhoid fever. He was twenty-four years old and was engaged to be married to Miss Annie Walton of Woodstock, Canada, who is on her way to this city and does not know of his death.

Meeks joined the regiment in 1896; was made a Corporal in 1897, and a Sergeant in 1898. He served through the campaign in Santiago, and is said to have been the first man to reach the Spanish block house on San Juan Hill during that fight. When the regiment left Santiago he was left behind, it is claimed, through a mistake, as a yellow fever patient. He came up on the Roumania, arriving Sept. 5, suffering from typhoid fever.

One of Torrey's Rough Riders Dead.

Sergt. George G. Nellis of Torrey's Rough Riders, officially known as the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, died at Jacksonville on Thursday, and his body is now on its way to the home of his stepfather, N. J. Plumb, 619 Warren Street, Brooklyn. Sergt. Nellis was a wealthy mine owner, who abandoned his business to enlist as a private in the Rough Riders, and was soon promoted to Sergeant. After graduating from a public school, he went into the employ of one of the elevated railroads in Brooklyn, and rose to the rank of engineer. Five years ago he went West, and after managing a ranch in Oklahoma for a while, settled at Deer Creek, Col. He soon became prosperous, and at the time of his enlistment was owner of a silver mine and part owner of the mining town of Critchell. The funeral will be on Tuesday.

Death of Private W. P. Duff.

Private William P. Duff of the Eighth New York died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital of typhoid pneumonia. He was admitted to the hospital two weeks ago, and was delirious most of the time after his arrival.

Two Soldiers Succumb to Typhoid.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Two soldiers died to-day at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of typhoid fever contracted in camp. They are Fred C. Teasdale of Hornellsville, N. Y., a member of Company K, Third New York Volunteers, who was brought to this city from Camp Meade, and William A. Sargeant of Sabotha, Kan., a member of Company C, Third Missouri Volunteers. The latter was brought here from Camp Alger about ten days ago.

New York Soldier Dies of Typhoid.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 17.—The three New York regiments which reached camp this week from Camp Black brought with them several cases of typhoid fever. Private August Cargill of Company K, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, died to-day, and his body was shipped to his home at Catskill.

A First New Jersey Volunteer Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Private Frederick R. Schwabe of Company D, First New Jersey Volunteers, died of typhoid fever at his home, 108 Elm Street, last night. When he went away, May 1, with his regiment he was in good health. He returned to Newark from Sea Girt two weeks ago. Shortly after his arrival he became ill and sank rapidly.

Ninth Regiment Private Dead.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Private John O'Toole of Company A, Ninth Regiment, died at the Carney Hospital this morning. Private O'Toole was ill with malarial fever at Santiago, and was in a critical condition when admitted to the hospital here. He was twenty-five years old.

Massachusetts Volunteer Dies.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 17.—A telegram was received here this afternoon from Lexington, Ky., stating that Corporal J. H. Nichols, Company H, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, had died in the General Hospital at that place from typhoid. He was twenty-seven years old.

Regular Dies in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—David Callahan, aged forty, a member of the Third United States Infantry, whose home was in Troy, N. Y., died at Grace Hospital to-day from typhoid fever. He was received in the hospital from Camp Wikoff Sept. 4.

Gen. Haskell to Rest at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The War Department has decided that the remains of Brig. Gen. Haskell, who died suddenly at Columbus yesterday, shall be interred at Arlington, although the exact moment has not been fixed. Major Roberts has been instructed to send one commissioned and six non-commissioned officers from Columbus as an escort to the remains.

Bangles in the South.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Bangles have come back, and once more their soft jingle will announce the girl who is right "in the push." Women must have their fetters, no matter how they cry about independence, and this instinct, together with the liking for trophies of contest, brings back the Summer girl, saucy and triumphant, with her wrist a-tinkle with engagement bangles. Think of that! They are tiny rings of unalloyed gold or silver, just big enough to squeeze the hand through. Gems uncut and set in rings are linked to the circle and swing free. Especial significance attaches to the gem. A sapphire and a ruby may imply "Stephen and Rose." Or a turquois may hang between tiny letters I and U. That means "I love you," because the turquois is called the stone of faithful love this season. The combinations are endless, and the more endlessly they are combined the quicker is the girl who wears them. Each bangle is not supposed to actually represent engagement, but it may, and there are other combinations that lend interest to the decorations.

Harvard's Oldest Graduate.

The oldest living graduate of Harvard, Dr. William L. Russell of Barre, Mass., who will cross the century line if he lives until October of next year, is still enjoying Ciceronian old age. He is still fond of walking and an expert at whist and croquet.

DEMOCRATS AT MEDINA.

Danforth Faction Controls the County Convention—Nominations.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Danforth faction which downed James L. Hanlon as Orleans County Democratic leader at the primaries yesterday, ran everything at the county convention to-day, and although the Chicago platform was indorsed, that was about all Mr. Hanlon got out of the convention.

Dean F. Currie, who has twice before, in 1882 and 1885, been defeated for the Assembly by the smallest majorities ever known in Orleans County, was again nominated, and a delegation to the State Convention instructed to support William B. Dye of Albion for State Treasurer, was elected, headed by Mr. Dye himself, with John J. Ryan of Medina and Harry O. Jones of Holley. The administration of the War Department was condemned.

Frank Adams Acer of New York was present at the convention in the interests of Mr. Danforth.

ATTERBURY AND MOORE RESIGN.

They Say Brooklyn's Union League Club Grows More "Fugwump."

The resignations of Walter B. Atterbury and Charles A. Moore have been accepted by the Union League Club of Brooklyn. These men have hitherto been almost as prominent in Union League affairs as they have been in Republican politics. The reason for their resignations is said to be dissatisfaction with the alleged "mugwumpery" of the club.

Mr. Atterbury, it is said, thought the club should have supported him for Sheriff last year, instead of which the club indorsed nobody, and a large proportion of its members worked tooth and nail for the ticket headed by Seth Low. Atterbury did not then abandon the club, but of late it has seemed to him to be growing more "mugwump" than ever, and he has decided to get out.

OPPOSITION TO ODELL.

Rockland County Republicans Support Judge A. S. Tompkins for Congress.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Republicans of Rockland County held a convention at New City this afternoon. Judge A. S. Tompkins was chosen Chairman. The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Senator Lexow, Gen. Ira M. Hedges, Watson Tompkins, Fred L. Writner, and Marsh S. Cropsey.

Resolutions were offered that the delegation be instructed for Roosevelt. The resolutions were, however, at the request of Senator Lexow, withdrawn.

The convention gave Judge A. S. Tompkins, unanimously, the privilege of selecting his own delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote for him as a candidate in this—Congressman Odell's—district.

RICHMOND DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Democratic Convention Scores State Administration and War Dept.

The Democratic Convention of the Borough of Richmond was held yesterday at the German Club rooms in Stapleton. Delegates were elected to the State Convention at Saratoga. They are Nicholas Muller, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, and Dr. John L. Feeny. The alternates are Franklin C. Vitz, Theodore De Hart, and Nathaniel Warre.

Resolutions were passed [illegible] administration of Mayor [illegible] condemning the Republican [illegible] istration for the alleged [illegible] War Department was accused [illegible] inhuman treatment of the soldiers.

ROOSEVELT AND INDEPENDENTS.

Mr. Klein Says They Will Support Him While He Represents Good Government.

The Citizens' Committee, which has in charge the movement for the nomination of a State ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday opened its new headquarters at 42 East Twenty-third Street. Isaac H. Klein was in charge. Mr. Klein said that the acceptance of Col. Roosevelt by Senator Platt as the organization candidate would not keep the Independents from supporting him. "So long as Roosevelt represents good government," said Mr. Klein, "we will continue to support him."

The work of sending out the nominating petitions will begin to-morrow.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK WEDNESDAY.

His Oyster Bay Admirers Believe He Will Shun Political Topics.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 17.—The peace jubilee, at which Col. Theodore Roosevelt has promised to address his neighbors, is to be held at the railroad station on Wednesday afternoon. The Oyster Bay Band will play National airs and the Village Glee Club will sing a new song dedicated to Col. Roosevelt, and entitled, "The Rough Riders." Some of the Rough Riders are expected to be present. The citizens of Oyster Bay have been asked to illuminate their houses in the evening.

Although Col. Roosevelt's friends here regard his nomination for Governor as a foregone conclusion, they say they are getting up the celebration to honor him more as a soldier than a politician, and it is not believed that his speech will deal with politics.

PERRY BELMONT INDORSED.

Little Doubt that He Will Go as a Delegate to Syracuse.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 17.—The Democrats of the town of Babylon held a convention this afternoon at Lindenhurst to elect delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention. There were twenty-five delegates present, representing election districts in Babylon, Lindenhurst, and Amityville. Four-fifths of the delegates were stalwart supporters of William J. Bryan for President. Townsend Wright of Amityville presided.

A resolution was passed unanimously instructing the delegates to the Assembly District Convention to present the name of Perry Belmont for delegate to the State Convention. The other towns have declared for Mr. Belmont, and he will probably be unanimously chosen as one of the three delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM PUZZLE.

Country Democrats Come to Town with a Plan for Solving It.

A party of Democratic politicians from up the State was in town last night with a plan which was presented to the leaders here, and which, it is asserted, solves the puzzle of how to deal with the Chicago platform at the Syracuse Convention. "Our plan," said one of the visitors, "is to have the Syracuse Convention indorse all the doctrines of the Democratic Party from Jefferson to the present time. That would, of course, include the doctrines promulgated in 1896, and would save us the necessity of mentioning free silver. The free-silver agitators in the State could not object, and it would not be such a pronounced reaffirmation of the Chicago platform as to alienate the gold men in the party."

This plan will be submitted to Richard Croker. It has already been submitted to several Tammany leaders, who said it impressed them favorably.

Silver Men to Meet at Syracuse.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The New York State Executive Committee of the Chicago platform Democrats, at a meeting held here to-day, decided that it was incumbent on the members of their organization to meet in Syracuse at the same time that the Democratic State Convention is to meet there, for the purpose of using their every effort to have the convention indorse absolutely the Chicago platform. Members of the committee say they will hold a convention of their own if the regulars fail to indorse the Chicago platform.

New Jersey's Republican Chairman.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Franklin Murphy, who has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee for six years, announced to-day that he will not again accept the office, not even if the Gubernatorial candidate should name him. "This is final," said Mr. Murphy.

Congressman Bailey's Opponent.

BELCHERVILLE, Texas, Sept. 17.—The Republicans of the Fifth District yesterday nominated Dr. A. W. Acheson to oppose Mr. Bailey for Congress.

A "Tip" to Congress.

From The Hartford Courant.

The energetic way in which the Connecticut Republicans indorsed the Nicaragua Canal is suggestive of the fact that the war has taught one lesson that the country will apply at the earliest opportunity. That work will be undertaken as soon as Congress has time to get behind it.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, aide de camp, is extended ten days.

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Benicia Barracks, California, and assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, commanding United States hospital ship Missouri, will proceed to Washington on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the army, and on completion of that duty will return to New York City.

Major John G. Davis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Montauk Point, N. Y., to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to the commanding General of the Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty.

Special Order No. 212, War Department, Adjutant General's office, Sept. 8, 1898, directing the honorable muster out of the service of the United States of Second Lieut. Albert W. Forman, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, having been issued under a misapprehension, is revoked.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster under his direction.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 17: Capt. Edward See, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Davis Freeman, Adjutant Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John M. Rogers, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. John J. Broderick, Assistant Surgeon Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. F. L. V. Hoppin, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Melville C. Wall, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Windsor P. French, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William H. Camfield, Jr., First New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 12, 1898, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. Lee Beck, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15, 1898.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Arthur Gallagher, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 16, 1898, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Edward W. Whitfield, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from duty with the signal service at Santiago, Cuba, and will proceed at once to New York City, N. Y., and report for duty with the Ninth Signal Corps Company.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. Wyeth Cook, United States Army, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as examiner of recruits in Washington.

Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the Second Army Corps, and will report in person, upon the completion of his present duties, to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Y. Aby, United States Army.

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will make such journeys between Camp Meade, Middletown, and Harrisburg, Penn., as may be necessary on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department of the Army.

Major Charles A. Smylie, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 14.

Leave of absence from Sept. 14 to Sept. 30, is granted Capt. Sydney B. Williamson, Fourth Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. Capt. Williamson, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

Major Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty at Santiago, Cuba, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf and will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Sandiago, for assignment to duty with the station at Santiago, Cuba.

The leave of absence granted Major William M. Bemus, Surgeon, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 23, 1898, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States; Capt. Edwin E. King, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 15, 1898; Capt. James Plunket, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. H. Silverman, Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Albert M. McGee, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, to take effect this date.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, Third Cavalry, Aug. 22, 1898, is changed to a leave of absence on account of sickness, and extended ten days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, Quartermaster, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Aug. 24, 1898, is extended one month on account of sickness, with permission to apply for further extension if necessary.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieut. C. G. Wherritt, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. David M. Caldwell, Battalion Adjutant, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 15, 1898, is still further extended one month and ten days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to visit Havana, Cuba, is granted First Lieut. Carlos F. Carbonel, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, aide de camp.

The oral orders of Aug. 19, 1898, directing Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, to wait orders in this city for the convenience of the Government, are confirmed by the Secretary of War.

Second Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, First Cavalry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1898, vice First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, Sixth Cavalry, who is hereby relieved.

Capt. Warner Harrison, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to take effect Sept. 30, 1898.

Major Clement A. F. Flagler, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed from New York City to Washington, and report in person to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for instructions.

The following-named officers will report in person, without delay, to Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, First Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, Aug. 30, 1898, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles Morton, Third Cavalry; Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Thomas D. Dugan, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry, (Major and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers;) First Lieut. John W. Heard, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Frank A. Barton, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Robert E. Sewell, Seventh Cavalry, (Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.) Upon the completion of his examination, Lieut. Allen will return to the place of receipt by him of this order.

First Lieut. Charles H. Martin, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Huntsville, Ala., and will proceed at once to Santiago, Cuba, and report in person to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Volunteer Signal Corps Company.

Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, United States Army, is relieved from further duty with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report in person to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Judge Advocate of that corps.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. John S. Windisich, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 25, 1898, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The sick leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. W. S. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. George H. Estes, Jr., Twentieth Infantry, Aug. 24, 1898, is extended one month and fifteen days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. John M. Parra, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Rufus M. Townsend, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Commissary of Subsistence, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will proceed from Huntsville, Ala., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, to relieve Capt. Abraham Benedict, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers. Capt. Benedict, upon being thus relieved, will report in person to Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Depot Commissary at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., for duty as an assistant in his office.

Major Charles Adams, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson, United States Volunteers, will proceed from this city to his home and await orders.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Major George W. Moses, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Capt. Charles A. Worden, Seventh United States Infantry.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, for one month and fifteen days, Aug. 30, 1898, is changed to a leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieut. George A. Nugent, Fourth United States Artillery, will, upon his muster out of the service of the United States as Captain, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, proceed to join his battery.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., for duty pertaining to the muster out of service of volunteer troops.

Leave of absence for one month from Sept. 5, 1898, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Benton Curtis, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bansford is ordered to report for examination for promotion at Washington, Sept. 19, and retired.

Assistant Surgeon W. L. Bell is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the naval hospital, Mare Island.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Barr is detached from the navy yard, League Island, Sept. 17, and ordered to the navy yard, Boston, Sept. 19.

Ensign F. P. Hill, Ensign W. C. Bliss, Ensign L. H. Talbot, and Lieut. W. H. Stayton are detached from the Aileen and ordered home.

Commander L. C. Logan is ordered to command the Machias.

Commodore R. L. Phythian, retired, is detached as Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, and ordered home.

Commander C. H. Davis is detached from command of the Dixie, when placed in reserve

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Manuel Had an Easy Time in Disposing of His Field in the Prospect Stakes.

A GOOD THING THAT FAILED

The Western Men Plunged on Simon W. in the Second Race, but Manassas, a Long Shot, Won First Money.

The public form among the two-year-olds continues for the remainder of the racing season to be as perplexing as it has been for some time past. The verdict at the end of the season will be that this year's batch of two-year-olds is far from high class. One after another the supposed cracks of the season have gone down in defeat, and a new star has arisen each time, only to be sent to earth again in some race a few days later. First it was Glenheim, then Jean Beraud, later Martimas, and more recently Black Venus. The latter was beaten a few days ago, but there were so many excuses offered for her defeat that she was expected to redeem herself when it was found that she was an added starter yesterday at Gravesend in the Prospect Stakes.

In her race a few days ago she was an odds-on favorite, and besides being badly handled by Spencer she showed an inclination to run through the fence. These things were offered as an excuse for the filly's defeat, but in the Prospect Stakes yesterday none of these excuses would hold, for although she was capably ridden by Taral and showed no desire to run out, she could develop no speed. She was at the tail end of the field of eleven at the start, and after running for half a mile she improved her position a trifle, but she was never a factor in the race proper, although Taral got all the speed out of her she was capable of. Autumn, who has really been the most consistent performer among this year's two-year-olds, chased after Rhinelander, who obtained a slight advantage at the start, and before going a furlong he was in front. He held his lead until he had made the turn into the stretch, and it looked as if he would earn first money, but Manuel, who had been held in a comfortable position, shot forward and passed him, winning easily by a length and a half. Autumn being the same distance before Rhinelander.

Some Long Shots Win.

The Oriental Handicap brought out a field of seven good ones, among them being game old Sir Walter, who is now eight years old, and the hero of more hard-fought finishes than any horse on the turf to-day. He received a liberal support, and for a time he looked a dangerous customer, but a mile was his limit, and after going that distance he dropped back beaten. The race was at a mile and a quarter, and throughout the entire journey Algol was in front, clear of the field, except at one stage, when old Sir Walter raced up to him and ran him to a head. But he soon shook off the old horse, and his lead was not contested afterward. He won in a gallop by four lengths, while in the closing up at the end, Dr. Catlett and Whistling Con came fast and finished second and third in the order named.

Surprises were in order in the first two races, against the winners of which all sorts of fancy prices were to be obtained. Kilt brought joy to the hearts of the holiday players, who always back long shots, by beating Blarney Stone early and with such remunerative prices as 100 and 150 to 1 against her chances. Manassas, too, helped to make things lively by winning the second race, and odds ranging from 30 to 1 to 100 to 1 could be obtained against his chances.

Simon W., a good thing from the West, was played as if the race was all over, and men who have raced in the West seemed astonished that the Eastern bookmakers could have the temerity to lay as good as 7 to 5 against his chances. They took all they could get at that price, and then waited contentedly for the race to be over so they could cash in. Simon W. flattered their hopes for seven furlongs and then closed up like a jack-knife, while Manassas, driven out, came on and beat Merry Prince a length for the money.

In the two-year-old selling race Satin Slipper, the favorite, won, but it was a costly victory for her owner, for while first money was $450, it cost him $895 to retain the filly after George Murphy had bid her up. In the hurdle race, Governor Budd, Frontiersman, and Manchester alternated in the lead, until in the stretch Tantris came on and in a drive beat Manchester a head for the money.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Kilt, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., 3 years, by Kantaka-Woodbena, 93 pounds, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....(Corbley)
2—Blarney Stone, S. C. Hildreth's ch. c., 3, 114, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 115, 15 to 1.....(Taral)

Fleeting Gold, 104, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Imperator, 123, 10 to 1, (Cunningham;) Buffoon, 117, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Armament, 114, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Queen of Beauty, 104, 60 to 1, (Dupee,) Saratoga, 112, 40 to 1, (Turner;) Atlantus, 113, 100 to 1, (James;) Right of Way, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) *Lord Zeni, 122, 4 to 1, (Clayton,) and *Sensational, 116, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47¾.

1—Manassas, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4 years, by Potomac-Elvira, 107 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(James)
2—Merry Prince, August Belmont's ch. g., 5, 106, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Burns)
3—Simon W., H. E. Leigh's ch. h., 6, 106, 7 to 5.....(Turner)

Millstream, 101, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Decanter, 102, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hats Off, 106, 150 to 1, (Dupee;) Merlin, 97, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Black Dude, 97, 60 to 1, (Hewett;) Lady Disdain, 102, 60 to 1, (Jones,) and Marito, 89, 10 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $2,500 added, of which $1,800 to the winner, $500 to second, and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Manuel, George J. Song's b. c., by Bob Miles-Espanita, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Autumn, A. H. Joyner's br. g., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Rhinelander, J. E. Madden's b. c., 107, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Frohsinn, 107, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Black Venus, 112, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Dr. Eichberg, 112, 10 to 1, (Lewis;) W. Overton, 112, 7 to 2, (Burns;) Ways and Means, 112, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Duke of Middleburgh, 112, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mr. Clay, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Hilee, 104, 30 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $100 each, with $2,500 guaranteed, of which $1,800 to the winner, $500 to second, and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07½.

1—Algol, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. c., 4 years, by Top Gallant-Equality, 126 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
2—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. c., 4, 114, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 3, 100, 20 to 1.....(Moody)

Twinkler, 96, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Sir Walter, 113, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Buela, 94, 3 to 1, (O'Connor,) and The Friar, 123, 2 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., by Kingston-Lady Stylites, 99 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Roysterer, O. L. Richards's blk. c., 104, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Easter Card, P. Abrahams's b. c., 108, 15 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Tut Tut, 102, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Country Dance, 103, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Claptrap, 99, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ben Viking, 111, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) Duke of Baden, 102, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rose May, 101, 100 to 1, (Collins;) Tender, 102, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Spurs, 97, 100 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Anitra, 99, 30 to 1, (Crosthwaite;) Chemisette, 103, 20 to 1, (James;) Mrs. Jimmy, 97, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Miss Smith, 105, 40 to 1, (Turner,) and Federal, 109, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle selling race, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:51¾.

1—Tantris, F. E. Fontaine's br. g., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sister to Jim Douglass, 146 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Barry)
2—Manchester, J. W. Colt's b. g., aged, 150, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Finnegan)
3—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 147, 5 to 1.....(Hogan)

Marshall, 153, 5 to 1, (Penn;) Frontiersman, 132, 3 to 5, (Cochrane;) The Widower, 132, 6 to 1, (Collins;) Duke of Durham, 144, 100 to 1, (Kelly;) Bergen, 150, 100 to 1, (Mooney,) and *Baby Bill, 150, 15 to 1, (Byrne,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Mile by Star Pointer in 1:59 3-4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Star Pointer this afternoon in a trial heat to beat his record of 1:59¾, paced a mile on the Belmont track in 1:59¾. The fractional time was 0:28½, 0:57¼, 1:28½. The time for the half-mile, 0:57¼, is the fastest ever made for the distance by a horse in harness.

AMONG THE CRICKETERS.

The Manhattans and the New Yorks Play a Draw Game at Prospect Park.

Yesterday was an off day for local cricket and only one game was played. This took place at Prospect Park, where the Manhattan and New York Clubs had a drawn match. The game was noted for the fine innings of H. Tattersall, who carried his bat right through for a good score of 70. A. Cleaver was the only other double-figure scorer on his side, but for New York C. Byers made 22, C. Hole 14, and W. Hughes 12. The totals were: Manhattan, 130; New York, 63 for 4 wickets.

The Staten Island Cricket Club was scheduled to play the Roseville Cricket Club in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League at Roseville. The islanders felt disinclined to play on the poor wicket at Roseville and endeavored to induce their opponents to play at Staten Island, and upon their refusal to do so forfeited the game.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

English Team Wins the Opening Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The English cricket team won their first match in this country to-day, defeating the Gentlemen of Philadelphia by the score of 154 to 153, with 8 wickets to spare.

When the first day's play closed yesterday afternoon the Philadelphians had scored 94 runs in their first innings and the visitors had made 79 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. To-day the remaining two wickets went down for a total of 84 runs. The Philadelphians were jubilant at the prospect, as the weather, though a trifle warm, was perfect for good cricket, and they went in for their second innings confident of their ability to win. They took an awful stump in their batting, however, being retired for a beggarly total of 59 runs. The batting was the poorest that has ever been seen here in an international match.

Needing 70 runs to win, the Englishmen went in for their second innings this afternoon, and scored that number for the loss of two wickets.

An exhibition match will be played on Monday. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week the Englishmen will play in New York, coming back here Friday for a match against the Philadelphia Colts.

Lawn Tennis at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 17.—The tournament of the Hudson River lawn tennis clubs was closed to-day, with the exception of the mixed doubles, which are unfinished. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Edward Thayer of Tarrytown defeated E. A. Jova of Newburg, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles. Championship Match.—Mrs. Pouch defeated Miss Mabel Ferris, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

In the final round in mixed doubles Mr. and Mrs. Pouch met Miss Mabel Ferris and W. A. Spurgen. The former won two sets and the latter one, after which play was suspended on account of darkness. The match will be finished on Tuesday afternoon.

Thirty-footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—In a mist and fog the fleet of thirty-footers raced over the Jamestown course this afternoon with the wind southeast. The start was made at 2:51. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed time.
Carolina, P. Jones	5:21:19	2:30:19
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:21:31	2:30:31
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:22:17	2:31:17
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:22:58	2:31:58
Asahi, L. Warren	5:39:02	2:48:02
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	

CARNEGIE PLAN TO DRY ORE.

Scheme to Dry Out Water Contained in Iron Ore at the Mines and Thus Save in Freight Charges.

From The Pittsburg Times.

Another gigantic scheme is proposed by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, to further cheapen the cost of iron ore at its Pittsburg furnaces. Experiments have been made with a view to drying the moisture out of the ore at the mines, and so successful have been the results that it is estimated that over $700,000 can be saved annually in freight rates if the scheme is used. This will place the Carnegie Company in a remarkable position, will make its advantages regarding ore supply at least equal with those of the Federal steel combine, its great rival, and will tend to further reduce the price of steel.

The Oliver Mining Company, of which the Carnegie Company owns five-sixths and Henry W. Oliver one-sixth, now consumes over 3,000,000 tons of ore every year, of which 2,400,000 are mined at its own mines. Its experts have realized for some time that in this enormous tonnage was a great percentage of water on which the company was needlessly paying a high freight rate for over 1,000 miles, and analyses of the different ores have been made with a view to effecting a saving somewhere.

Over 600,000 tons of ore are being mined yearly at the Mountain Iron Mine, on the Mesaba Range, Minnesota, in which the moisture runs 12.25 per cent. of the ore. The Oliver and Lone Jack Mines, on the same range, are annually producing 400,000 tons, in which the moisture is 11.90 per cent. The Pioneer has been producing this year over 100,000 tons, 37,750 tons having been mined last month, about 7.5 per cent. Not far from 1,000,000 tons a year are being shipped from the great Norrie Mines, and in this the moisture runs 10.3 per cent., while the 300,000 tons mined at the Tilden Mine show the moisture there to be 13.9 per cent., the highest found anywhere. The Oliver Company also uses a large tonnage from the mines operated by the Lake Superior Consolidated Mining Company, the moisture in its ore running as high as in the others.

The Oliver Company determined to find how much of the moisture could be eliminated, and an experimental plant was erected at the mines. Already it has been found that about 10 per cent. of the water on an average could be dried out. Some difficulty was found with the Mesaba ores, which at best are very dusty. A small quantity of the ore was lost by blowing away. This is not considered a serious obstacle, and it is believed by the experts, who have been figuring on the question from all sides, that even counting the cost of the fuel in heating the ore and the ore lost the scheme would save thousands annually for the company.

Dr. N. P. Hulst, manager of the Oliver Company, has been conducting the experiments, and has found that while the ore would probably occupy the same space in the vessel or car, and possibly more as a result of the drying, it would weigh fully 12 per cent. less, and would enable the boats to carry a greater tonnage. The ore is now put in the boats in a comparatively thin layer, because of its great weight. The ore will not absorb moisture again after it is placed in the stock pile, so that once dried at the mines the saving would be continued clear to the furnace. So far no plans have been prepared for carrying the experiment out on a commercial scale. That is one of the knotty problems confronting the company.

Elizabeth of Austria's Hair.

From The Boston Herald.

The Empress of Austria's hair was the wonder of Europe. It was so massive a weight that until within a very few years it was allowed to hang loose as much as possible to relieve the heat of the head. When dressed for walking or any outdoor occasion it covered the head with superb braids and rolls, but it must have been a great inconvenience to a woman with the nervous organization of her Majesty, and her hairdresser's job could not have been an easy one. The color and fine texture of this glory were retained through all her mental troubles, although in quantity it had lessened. In fact, the Empress's hair and exquisite figure kept her "a beauty" long after youth had flown and her complexion and skin were impaired by disease.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

St. Louis Players Prove Easy Victims for the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

RUSIE FOOLED THE VISITORS

The Locals, on the Other Hand, Hit Sudhoff at Will—Brooklyn Wins and Plays a Tie Game with Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	84	44	.656
Baltimore	80	46	.635
Cincinnati	80	51	.611
Cleveland	74	53	.583
Chicago	72	59	.550
New York	68	60	.531
Philadelphia	62	61	.504
Pittsburg	65	65	.500
Louisville	57	72	.442
Brooklyn	47	72	.395
Washington	42	87	.326
St. Louis	34	95	.264

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 8.
Chicago, 9; Washington, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 4.
Louisville, 4; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 9.

Game To-day.

New York vs. Brooklyn in Weehawken.

The close game that had been anticipated at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon between the New Yorks and the St. Louis players resulted in an easy victory for the locals. Two thousand persons, including about thirty-five members of the Catholic Protectory Band, witnessed the encounter. Two thousand is a record attendance for a Saturday at the Polo Grounds. It was probably the strains of music that demoralized the visitors, but Rusie had a great deal to do with their downfall. He pitched good ball, as he has been doing recently, and for a change the locals did not hit pop flies, but surprised everybody present by hitting the ball hard and timely. Sudhoff has proved a puzzle for stronger teams than the New Yorks on numerous occasions, but yesterday sixteen base hits were made from his delivery. The visitors made six off Rusie, but the big fellow did not try very hard when he saw how easy his task was.

In the field the locals played a good game. Gleason made two misplays on easy chances, but redeemed himself by making a number of clever plays. Doyle was at first base, and his work yesterday warrants his being stationed at the initial bag permanently. Joyce is reported to be suffering with rheumatism, but he can safely take a rest while Doyle is able to play. In Hartman's absence Foster, the ex-collegian, is filling his position acceptably at third base. It is rumored that Hartman's absence is not due to a sick relative, but that he was heavily fined and refused to play unless the fine was remitted. Manager Joyce, however, denies this, and claims that Hartman will return to-morrow.

Gilbert's work in right field on Friday did not meet with Joyce's approval, apparently, and he was among the missing yesterday. Grady played in right field, and in the eighth inning, in sliding to second, hurt his knee, and was compelled to retire. Seymour proves a useful player. He is being played every day, and when not pitching plays in the outfield. He made three singles yesterday, two of them helping to score runs. The New Yorks and Brooklyns will play a postponed game in Weehawken this afternoon. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, lf	1	3	0	0	0	Dowd, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss	2	2	2	3	0	Stenzel, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	3	13	0	0	Harley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Grady, rf	0	2	0	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	1	1	3	1
Gettig, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Clements, c	0	1	2	1	0
Seymour, cf	1	3	0	0	1	Quinn, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	5	8	2	Tucker, 1b	0	0	11	0	3
Foster, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Smith, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Warner, c	0	2	7	0	0	Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rusie, p	2	2	0	0	0	*Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	16	27	17	3	Total	2	6	24	7	4

*Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning.

New York.....1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 2—8
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Doyle, Stenzel, Quinn. First base by errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle; Cross and Tucker; Warner and Davis; Smith and Tucker. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Davis. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Gleason, Harley, Tucker. Struck out—By Rusie, 6; by Sudhoff, 1. Passed ball—Clements. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 5. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

BROOKLYNS PLAY WELL.

They Defeat and Play a Tie Game with the Pittsburgs.

The Brooklyns made a splendid showing in two games with the Pittsburgs at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Dunn's consistent pitching practically won the first game for the Brooklyns. They made a bold bid for the second game, but the best they could do was to play a draw. Clark saved the second game for the Pittsburgs by making two three-base hits when the bases were occupied. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	3	4	0	0	McCr'y, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0	McC'thy, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b	1	2	2	1	0	Clark, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	3	8	0	Gray, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
La Ch'e, 1b	0	2	12	1	0	Padden, 2b	1	0	1	3	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	Schriver, c	0	0	8	2	0
Ryan, c	0	1	1	2	0	Ely, ss	0	0	3	1	2
Dunn, p	0	0	1	0	0	Rhines, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	6	12	27	12	0	Total	1	6	24	12	0

Brooklyn.....2 0 3 1 0 0 0 0—6
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Smith, Hallman, La Chance, Ryan, and Ely. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 8. Struck out—By Dunn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Dunn. Stolen base—Jones. Base on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Rhines, 1. Double plays—Shriver, Ely, and Gray; Magoon and La Chance; Magoon, Hallman, and La Chance. Hit by pitched ball—Jones, Padden.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	0	1	1	McCre'y, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Jones, rf	0	1	2	0	0	O'Brien, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Smith, lf	0	0	1	0	0	McCar'y, lf	2	2	5	1	1
Hallm'n, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	Clark, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
Magoon, ss	1	3	2	5	0	Gray, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	2	1	9	1	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Shindle, 3b	2	3	5	1	0	Schriver, c	1	0	4	2	0
Ryan, c	2	1	6	2	0	Ely, ss	1	1	3	2	0
Miller, p	0	1	0	3	2	Hart, p	1	2	1	2	0
Total	8	11	27	12	3	Total	8	13	27	15	1

Brooklyn.....1 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 0—8
Pittsburg.....2 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 5. Two-base hit—Magoon. Three-base hits—Clark, 2. Home run—La Chance. Sacrifice hits—Miller, McCreery, McCarthy, and Padden. Stolen bases—Griffin and Miller. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2. Struck out—By Miller, 4; by Hart, 3. Passed ball—Schriver. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 1; off Hart, 6. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Louisville, 4; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The champions dropped a game to the Louisvilles to-day through inability to hit Cunningham at the right time. The visitors also fielded in splendid style, and Clingman cut off a number of seemingly safe hits. Nichols, while hit hard at times, was effective, but his team did not back him up well. Score:

Louisville.....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Louisville, 3. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The Cincinnatis defeated the Philadelphias to-day in a hard-hitting game. The home team came within one run of winning the game in the ninth inning by a batting rally. In the fifth inning Pitcher Dwyer was hit on the head by a batted ball and was rendered unconscious. He was taken to a near-by hospital, where it was found he had received a slight concussion of the brain. He is doing well to-night, and probably will leave the hospital to-morrow. Score:

Cincinnati.....0 4 1 2 0 0 3 0 0—10
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 5—9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 16; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer, Hawley, and Wood; Philadelphia, Pratt, Orth, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Chicago, 9; Washington, 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Chicagos outplayed the Washingtons to-day at every point. Baker's pitching was fairly good, but his support was poor. Score:

Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago.....3 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 0—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Base hits—Washington, 6; Chicago, 12. Errors—Washington, 7. Batteries—Washington, Baker, Donovan, and McGuire; Chicago, Phyle and Nichols. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 4.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Baltimore kept up its winning streak by defeating the Clevelands this afternoon. The game was in doubt up to the eighth inning, when McGann hit for a home run when the bases were filled. Score:

Baltimore.....0 1 2 1 0 0 1 4 *—9
Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Clarke; Cleveland, Young and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

OHIO MEN SAVED THEIR FLAG.

Carried It with Them Into a Confederate Prison and There Managed to Conceal It.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The following account of the flag of the Forty-eighth Ohio carried in the parade on Wednesday, the 7th inst., creating much enthusiasm along the line of march, is given by one of the veterans who helped conceal the flag while in prison:

"It was at the battle of Sabine Cross-roads, Louisiana, April 8, 1864, that our brigade was the advance guard," said the veteran. "We were attacked by the combined forces of ten regiments, under the command of Gen. Dick Taylor. To meet this overwhelming force of the enemy Gen. Banks sent our division, composed of two brigades under Gen. W. J. Landrum, numbering 2,413. Then at the same time the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Corps were within the sound of our guns, waiting to see the outcome of this unequal contest. Gen. Banks was present when the battle opened. For about two hours of hard fighting we held our original line, when a heavy enfilading fire was poured into us on the right, followed by a rapid fire from our rear. We were caught between two lines with empty guns. After trying in vain to break through, we were forced to surrender, and before sundown the Forty-eighth Ohio, Nineteenth Kentucky, Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Regiments and Capt. White's Chicago battery, numbering about 1,200 men, were on their way to the Confederate prison at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas. We arrived there after seven days' hard marching.

"When the Confederates closed in on us, our color bearer, Isaac Scott, tore our regimental flag from the staff and gave it to a messmate, who concealed it in his haversack. When he received his first Confederate food ration, consisting of cornmeal, he poured it in on top of the flag. The flag was concealed in various ways for some time. The prison authorities finally learned that there was a Union flag in the prison. One day a Texas regiment was marched into the stockade and the prisoners were all formed in line and then searched. Other searches were made, but they failed to find the flag, though coming uncomfortably near it. The night following this search we took the flag from its burial place and Capt. James Soury securely sewed it under the lining of the blouse of Capt. David Gunsaulis, where it was worn for some months among the Confederate guards, but they did not suspect what a 'precious charge to keep' he had.

"After seven long months at Camp Ford, the Forty-eighth was marched to Shreveport, La., and from there by boat to the mouth of the Red River, for exchange. When we reached the Mississippi River we were met by Col. Dwight, our Commissioner of Exchange. We were ordered on board the St. Mary, where a brass band from New Orleans and a number of ladies, wives of Union officers, were awaiting our arrival. Just as Capt. Gunsaulis stepped on board the Union vessel, he was caught by some of his comrades and his blouse was promptly torn in pieces, and the flag quickly adjusted on an improvised staff and flung to the breeze. The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" amid the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and the boys felt amply repaid for their efforts in keeping the flag. The Confederate agent of exchange on his return to Camp Ford related the story. He said it was the most exciting scene he had ever witnessed, and said the Forty-eighth deserved great credit for preserving its flag as it had."

An Odd Old Chap.

Office Boy—Old Skadkins is a funny old rooster.

Clerk—How so?

Office Boy—So inconsistent, you know. He's mad as a hatter if I only whistle just a little bit, and almost to myself, and his daughter will bang away on her piano at home for hours, and Skadkins won't say a word.—Boston Transcript.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Major G. M. Dunn, First Volunteer Cavalry; Senator W. B. Allison, Iowa.

FIFTH AVENUE—Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; J. J. Sullivan, Warren, Ohio; John W. Foster, Washington; Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Rochester; Col. T. H. Wede, Minneapolis; ex-Mayor F. H. Wright, St. Paul.

HOLLAND—C. H. Gibbs, London; A. Drucker, M. P., London; J. B. Pioda, Swiss Minister, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Bishop Sessums, Louisiana; John B. Don, Dundee, Scotland; John Van der Taller, Antwerp.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in This City.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. J. Schwartz, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Co., The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods and silks; 115 Worth Street.

Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Samish, notions and fancy goods; 637 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Council Bluffs, Iowa; A. Whitelaw, notions; 436 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Nugent, R., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; J. G. Nugent, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

McAdair, J., Lexington, Va.; millinery, carpets, fancy goods, and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Antrim, B. F., & Co., Pittston, Penn.; F. H. Antrim, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, notions and white goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Gloo, T. & F., Herkimer, N. Y.; Mrs. T. C. Murray, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

Earle & Rogers, Penn Yan, N. Y.; J. D. Rogers, dry goods, &c.

Gloo, T. & F., Herkimer, N. Y.; Miss Annie Walsh, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

Earle & Rogers, Penn Yan, N. Y.; J. R. Rainke, dry goods, &c.

Adams, M. L., Fort Plain, N. Y.; E. R. Adams, millinery; Kensington Hotel.

Brown, Mrs. R., Erie, Penn.; hairdresser.

Adams, M. L., Fort Plain, N. Y.; M. L. Adams, millinery; Kensington Hotel.

Hussey, C. G., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. S. Buvinger, draughtsman.

Euritt, D. E., Staunton, Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mary Power, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hussey, C. G., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Emma P. Buvinger.

Jarvis & Baker, Warren, Penn.; H. W. Baker, dry goods; Stuart House.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. F. Michaels, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schwendler & Dougherty, Dansville, N. Y.; Elizabeth Schwendler, millinery.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Frank Morath, dry goods. Hotel Albert.

Parker, Harry W., Clyde, N. Y.; commission merchant.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; N. B. Hyde, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Fitzgerald, Mrs. F. B., Elmira, N. Y.; millinery.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. H. A. L. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wiggins, Mrs. E. C., Utica, N. Y.; cloaks.

Chapman, O. D., Coldwater, Mich.; jeweler; St. Cloud Hotel.

Driscall, Mrs. Nellie, Lyons, N. Y.; millinery.

Luedders, E. D., Coldwater, Mich.; O. E. Luedders, boots and shoes; St. Cloud Hotel.

Dyer, John S., Dansville, N. Y.; dry goods and carpets.

Briggs, O. & B., Friendship, N. Y.; Bella Brigg

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA

United States Consul at Canton Exposes the Favoritism Russia Has Exacted in Commerce.

AMERICAN BUSINESS INJURED

One-third Less Duties Charged on Russian Imports and Exports by the Chinese—Our Kerosene Oil Rivaled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Consul Bedloe, who is stationed at Canton, China, has made a report to the State Department on the successful efforts of Russia to control the Chinese markets. He says:

"In recent reports which I had the honor to submit to the department special attention was invited to the manner in which Java and Russian oils are crowding out our American kerosene from the great markets of the densely populated Empire of China, and I pointed out the advantage which our rivals have in the important matter of freight, the sources of supply being much nearer China than our American petroleum wells.

"I now beg to respectfully draw the attention of our people at home who are interested in the important matter of American trade, in addition to the points to which I referred in my reports on American oil in China, to another and very grave menace with which our trade in China will probably soon be threatened. It is the system by which Russian merchants will undoubtedly seek to expand their trade with the Celestial Empire as soon as through railroad communication is completely established between Russia in Europe and China, via Siberia and Manchuria.

"It must interest and concern our American manufacturers and exporters to note the extension of the Russian efforts to obtain territorial concessions from China, and their possible effect on American trade in the Chinese Empire. The importance of this question to our manufacturers and the gravity of the issues involved are made clearer by a retrospective view of Russia's action in other parts of Asia, where the Russian merchants have to meet British competitors. Russia's success in Central Asia in pushing her products ahead of her rivals will undoubtedly be repeated in China, with a result serious to us where our trade interests clash with her own in cotton goods, kerosene and flour. The Russian system will be applied in China to all rivals in trade when the through railroad line enables Moscow manufacturers and merchants to pour their products into the Empire of China on terms and under conditions which Russians will be in a position to fix as they please.

"It appears from the published text of the agreement which the Chinese Government is alleged to have made with the Russo-Chinese Bank, that the Chinese have bound themselves to charge one-third less import duty on all Russian goods entering China, through a Manchurian port, than is paid on similar products from other foreign countries landed at a Chinese port.

"Export duties are to be reduced one-third in favor of Russia.

"All Russian manufactured goods intended for the Chinese markets are to be charged lower transit dues than those shipped from non-Russian ports. Such an arrangement for the preferential treatment of Russia's trade would prove a serious matter for American manufacturers and merchants in the markets of the Far East, and would deal a heavy blow at American commerce.

"The bounty system has been applied in Central Asia and adjoining frontier lands with the result that no foreign product which Russia produces has been able to hold its own in the Eastern markets accessible to Russia or within her 'sphere of influence.' Competition has been killed by the device of countervailing grant or bounty in aid of Russia's industry.

"Of course, this rebate or bounty system of Russia does not come under the head of 'preferential duties,' but it works wonders for Russian trade. Why not help our American trade by similar means? The Russian method, if enforced in China, will surely injure our trade in oil, flour, piece goods, and other products we send to China when once the Russians have completed their railway across Siberia and are in a position to supply the Chinese markets with products of their own European factories.

"The system of Russian bounty will seriously affect our American kerosene interests when it is extended to oil-tank trains through Siberia and Manchuria, bringing millions of gallons of the Russian (Batum) petroleum to China. We will, of course, hold a portion of the trade, owing to the superiority of our American kerosene, which is so popular that the agents of the Russian and Dutch oils put up their goods in imitation of it, and even brand the label as genuine American kerosene.

This counterfeiting, imitating, and false labeling in China is not confined to unscrupulous people in the oil business, but immense quantities of goods 'made in Germany' and also from Belgium, and 'Fairbank's scales,' made in Osaka, Japan, are sent to China and palmed off as American products."

HOW TO SHIP GOODS TO CHINA.

Consul General Goodnow Gives American Shippers Some Valuable Hints Concerning Chinese Traders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, has sent to the State Department the following hints for American exporters to China:

"Most of the business with Shanghai from the United States is carried on by drawing on the purchasers in China with documents attached.

"The principal banks doing business with the United States here are the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The rate of exchange is always the rate on the day on which the draft is presented for payment.

"I find there are two great obstacles in the way of business with America. In the first place American firms do not take care to fill the orders exactly. There is somewhat of a feeling at home, 'Oh, anything will do for the Chinese.' As a matter of fact, there are no people more particular than the Chinese. Their customs and their superstitions must be considered, as well as the things which come into account in other countries.

"It is a great thing to have a lucky trademark. It is above all necessary to handle the goods through a man on the ground in whom the Chinese have confidence. They do not think anything of the firm at home; they think of the man directly with whom they deal. This man, if he is a wise trader, knows the demands of the trade and caters to it, and, however eccentric some of his directions may seem in ordering, they should be followed to the letter. In the next place, almost all English and German firms have an arrangement by which all claims for damages through packing, &c., are settled very promptly through the arbitration of their Consul at the place where the goods are delivered. Most American shipments are made without any such agreement, and the consequence is that should the goods be damaged through faulty packing, &c., the parties interested are so far apart that the local dealer here is forced to stand the loss rather than to bear the expense of suit or arbitration in America, and the result is that on even terms or at some difference he buys his goods from England or Germany.

"He is willing to pay the higher price for a certainty of a speedy, just, and inexpensive settlement of any damages there may be."

THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS

The Regiment Will Not Be Mustered Out for the Present.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—It was learned last night that the Third New Jersey Volunteers would be held for the present without change. Releases of individual members of regiments now in the service are being granted. To-day the preliminary steps were taken for the discharge of two Camden men, who are employed in banks which need their services. Similar discharge papers have been made out for others, but no general order will be issued, says the Adjutant General.

The regiment is located at Pomp Lakes, excepting Companies C and K, are still doing service at Fort Wadsw under command of Major De Hart. The Third Regiment is the only New Jerse Regiment that has been in active service, and since leaving Sea Girt has been doing garrison duty.

REFITTING OF TRANSPORTS.

The Government to Have Thirteen Finely Equipped Troop Ships for Regular Service.

Thirteen transports, owned by the Government, having been purchased from the original owners at the beginning of the war, are to be fitted up and transformed into first-class troop ships, with comfortable quarters and accommodations. The transport Mobile left New York yesterday for the Cramp shipyard, where the contemplated changes will be made. Other ships to be kept in service and improved are the Mohawk, Mississippi, Obdam, Massachusetts, Minnewaska, Michigan, Roumanian, Scandia, Arizona, Rita, Panama, and Mortura.

Col. Hecker, chief of the Transportation Bureau, held a conference at the Army Building yesterday with Col. Kimball, Major Summerhayes, and the two civilian members of the Board of Survey, Messrs. Kirkham and Reade, marine architectural experts. They decided on the plans formulated for the improved transports. All branches of the army will be considered in fitting out the boats. Some will be for cavalry, some for infantry, and some for artillery.

The Mobile is to be an infantry transport. She will have a capacity for carrying two full regiments—about 2,600 men. On the spar deck will be a cabin and mess rooms for officers. Forward on this deck will be a promenade 200 feet long, for the men. On the main deck will be the galleys and mess roomns for the men, and aft a sick room, with 76 cots. There will be racks for small arms.

The sleeping apartments will be between decks, where, in tiers of two and three, will be arranged metal folding bunks with wire springs. When the weather will not permit troops to remain on the promenade deck, they can fold the upper tiers of bunks against the walls and use the lower ones as seats. Such accessories as shower baths, electric lights, heat, and forced ventilation will be added.

The cavalry transports will each have a deck devoted to accommodations for horses, including slings for allowing the animals to rest. The artillery boats will have racks for the cannon and guns. Sanitary measures have been especially studied by the board, and the serving of food to the men, the watering of the horses, and the exercising of both will be made possible under much more convenient conditions than in the boats used during the war with Spain.

SAW CERVERA'S FLEET SUNK.

Chaplain Jones of the Battleship Texas Tells of the Events Before Santiago de Cuba.

Chaplain H. W. Jones of the battleship Texas delivered his address, "Personal Recollections Before Santiago de Cuba," before the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 158 East Eighty-seventh Street, last night, and was warmly received by a large audience. Dr. Jones witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet and told vividly of what he saw. He also told minutely of the movements of the Texas from the time she was ordered South and, in speaking of the sinking of the Merrimac, said that after Hobson's brave act the Americans found out that inside of Santiago was one Spaniard who was a man and a soldier, and his name was Admiral Cervera. The mention of the Spanish Admiral's name was greeted with great applause.

"The Maria Teresa fired the first gun on the memorable Sunday morning," said Chaplain Jones, "and then I knew that the Spanish were licked, for Capt. Philip had said that in this war, as in the rebellion, the side that fired first on the Sabbath was defeated, and so it proved."

After detailing the sinking of the Spanish fleet, Chaplain Jones said: "I am not a bloodthirsty man, and yet I bless God for the war just over. I bless God that it has wiped out all isms, and that we see the Catholic priest and the Methodist minister together asking God to bless our country and its people. It has stamped out also the meanest sentiment ever devised by politicians to get votes—that the money element is against the workingman—for we have seen the example of a noble Christian woman, after offering her money to equip an army, attending herself to the wants of the stricken soldiers. I bless God that the war has given us a Helen Gould. [Great applause.] And I bless God that for the defense of this flag the North and the South have fought together and died together. Sectionalism has been banished forever, and under the Stars and Stripes we stand together, one united people, each ready to die in defense of a nation's honor and ready to respond to a nation's call."

THE MARIA TERESA.

Cervera's Flagship May Be Floated To-morrow—Ten of Her Six-Inch Guns Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Capt. Crowninshield, who was to-day acting as Secretary of the Navy, received a cablegram from Commodore Watson at Guantanamo, stating that the wreckers have recovered ten six-inch guns from the Spanish flagship Maria Teresa, and placed them on the collier Leonidas. The Commodore says that it is expected the Spanish ship will be floated next Monday, and he will start for home Tuesday. He is under orders to take command at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The reports received at the Navy Department indicate that the big tropical hurricane which did so much damage in Barbados, did not strike near the United States naval vessels at Caimanara, but passed well to the eastward.

It is learned that the monitor Amphitrite, which was recently reported as broken down at Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, is now on her way to Norfolk in tow of the cruiser Yosemite. She sailed from the Mole on Sept. 11, and as she has had bad weather, and tows slowly, she is not yet due at Norfolk.

The Sylvia, at Norfolk, and the Hector and Vesuvius at Boston, have been ordered out of commission.

The Cincinnati sailed to-day from San Juan for St. Thomas.

TO REPAIR THE INDIANA.

The Big Battleship Is Taken to the Navy Yard.

The battleship Indiana went to the navy yard yesterday morning. She was accompanied up the bay by the tug Nina. On reaching the yard she fired a salute and was then berthed near the stone dock. She is to be put in Dry Dock No. 3 as soon as the Massachusetts is floated out, which will be some time this week.

The yacht Alleen arrived during the day from Montauk Point. She will go out of commission this week.

The torpedo boats Porter and Talbot were floated into Dock No. 2 to be cleaned and painted.

THE REPAIR AND WATER SHIPS.

Assistant Secretary Allen Says They Are Valuable to the Navy.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen was at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday morning. He said that he had been overlooking matters in the navy yard, and had found everything going forward satisfactorily. He returned to Washington in the afternoon.

Mr. Allen declined to say anything about the movements of the ships of the navy. In talking of the navy in the war, he said that it had brought forward two very important types of vessels in the repair ship and the water ship, which had not received much attention from the public in the exciting times of the war. He said that the repair ship Vulcan was a very valuable acquisition to the navy, and had done immensely important work. She is the only vessel of her kind in any navy, but the United States will have another in a short time, one now being fitted out.

Assistant Secretary Allen also spoke highly of the water ship as a vessel of great value in war. These vessels can get water from pipes in a city or town, or can go into a fresh water stream and pump it up. There is one of these vessels now building in Philadelphia, to be called the Arethusa.

The Bennington for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The gunboat Bennington has come down from Mare Island under sailing orders for Honolulu. It is expected that she may go to Samoa, though the Mohican, which has just gone to the navy yard, is destined for the Apia station. The Bennington will relieve the flagship Philadelphia at Honolulu, and the latter vessel will probably return to this city, where Commodore Kautz is expected to relieve Admiral Miller.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEAL

Report that It Is Part of a Plan for a Transcontinental System Denied.

THE ROAD TO BE REORGANIZED

President Hill and P. D. Armour Declare that It Is Not to be Connected with the Great Northern or Any Other Line.

A statement was published yesterday that Philip D. Armour, Marshall Field, and Norman B. Ream had secured control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; that they had made James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, the dominating factor in the reorganization of the system and gained for Chicago and the Northwest what was practically a trunk line from ocean to ocean, controlled by Chicago capitalists, and that if any road completed the gap between the terminus of the Great Northern Railway in St. Paul and the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio in Chicago, it would be the Chicago Great Western Railway.

It was said that Mr. Ream had engineered the deal and would become a member of the Executive Committee of the reorganized road, and that either Mr. Field or Mr. Armour would become a Director, although in all probability the trio would be represented by Mr. Ream. President Hill's connection with the transaction, it was added, indicated that he would be the prime factor of the operating department of the new Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The details of the transfer of the properties of the road, it was further asserted, had been discussed at a conference held in the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, at which President Hill, Mr. Ream, John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio; Oscar G. Murray, receiver, and William M. Greene, General Manager of the road, were present.

Laughed at in Wall Street.

This story was laughed at in Wall Street yesterday.

At the office of Speyer and Co. the statement was made that the reorganization syndicate, of which the firm was at the head, announced officially a week ago that it had disposed of its interest. Its acquirers were not then named. If they were Messrs. Armour, Field, Ream, and Hill, such a fact did not establish intention to make up a transcontinental system or to do other than put the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on a stable and dividend-paying footing.

The Chase National Bank is closely identified with the Great Northern, and its President, James J. Hill. Henry W. Cannon, President of the bank, said several days ago that Mr. Hill, who was reported as having secured control of the Baltimore and Ohio, had no intention of excluding the Great Northern to make up a transcontinental system. At the bank yesterday, while the officers declined to discuss Mr. Hill's affairs, they said they were certain that if he had acquired control of Baltimore and Ohio it was as a private individual, and that he contemplated no linking of it with Great Northern.

One identified both with the interests of the bank and those of Mr. Hill said that if in his private capacity and outside of his sphere as President of the Great Northern Railway Company Mr. Hill had acquired an interest in Baltimore and Ohio, it was both as an investment and to place him in an advisory rather than in a directing capacity in its future. The idea of creating a transcontinental system with Baltimore and Ohio and Great Northern, he added, was never seriously entertained by Mr. Hill. In fact, his outspoken policy was unwaveringly opposed to any extension of Great Northern below St. Paul. He had said that he wished to antagonize no Chicago railroad interest by entering St. Paul, and in all his transactions no act of his has been inconsistent with this policy.

A Wall Street publication yesterday classed the story of a Baltimore and Ohio-Great Northern transcontinental system as "characteristic," and added:

"There is no reason to suppose that there is anything more in the matter than has already been stated. From present appearances, it is very improbable that the deal involves any connection between Baltimore and Ohio and the Great Northern Road through the medium of the Wisconsin Central, Chicago Great Western, or any other property."

The stock market did not respond with alacrity to the story of a union between Baltimore and Ohio and Great Northern interests. Baltimore and Ohio common, which closed on Friday at 34@35, opened at 34½, went to 34½, highest, and closed at 34½. Great Northern preferred was unchanged at 137@138.

Statement by President Hill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad returned from Chicago to-day and made this statement regarding the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization story:

"Any connection I may have with the Baltimore and Ohio is simply for the purpose of putting that road on its feet and making it what it was at one time—one of the most important roads in the country. Recently it has failed to such an extent that it was an incubus.

"Any connection I may have with regard to the Baltimore and Ohio has no connection with the Great Northern. Neither has the Great Northern or myself any connection with any railroad between St. Paul and Chicago, and, furthermore, neither do I expect to have any such connection. Some one who is responsible for statements to the contrary has an imagination that is altogether too vivid."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—At the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stockholders' meeting, held in this city to-day, only routine business was transacted, and the old Directors and officers were re-elected. P. D. Armour of Chicago, when asked about the Baltimore & Ohio deal, replied:

"I confirm the transaction referred to. The line is not to be a transcontinental line, but simply the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There is no deal concerned with it relating to the lines between Milwaukee and Chicago."

President Bacon Explains.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 17.—President E. R. Bacon of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, who has been engaged for some time with the New York committee, Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, and the receivers, in assisting the readjustment of the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was in town to-day and was interviewed about the purchase of the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

He said that a number of representative men identified with large railway, manufacturing, and commercial interests in the Northwest, Chicago, New York, and other cities on the company's line had been for some time negotiating for the purchase of a more substantial interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and that such negotiations had been brought to a successful conclusion. Under the reorganization ample means had been provided for cutting down grades, increasing capacity and facilities of the road, and putting it in a condition to promptly and economically handle largely increased business. The reorganization managers had also decided that the subsidiary lines, including the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, should be likewise treated, and arrangements were not being concluded to readjust the affairs of such lines and secure capital to put them in the same condition as the main line.

Mr. Bacon declined to state whether the present receivers would manage the affairs of the company in the future.

Sensation at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The statement that the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway system is about to pass out of the hands of those who have for so long a time been identified with it, and the consequent inference that Baltimore would probably cease to be the headquarters of the company, caused a profound sensation here to-day, but nothing definite can be learned as to details and the probable effect upon the future of the road.

Alexander Shaw, Frank C. Hambleton, and other members of the committee appointed by the Baltimore stockholders to undertake the reorganization of the system, profess to know nothing whatever concerning the reported deal, and aside from the Garrett holdings, the transfer of which was reported several weeks ago, it is not known that any large blocks of stock have been parted with by any Baltimoreans.

President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, which institution is the largest holder of the preferred stock of the company, said to-day that he was not prepared, until further advised, to say anything concerning the probable effect of the deal upon the suits now pending in the United States courts to define the status of that class of securities.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PLANS.

Establishment of an Atlantic Steamship Line and of a Grain Boat Fleet on the Upper Lakes.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—In its decision of the question of the right of the Canadian Pacific Railway to issue differentials on transcontinental traffic, the Inter-State Commerce Commission the other day referred to the Canadian Road in the following terms:

"To-day of all these competing lines the tracks of the Canadian Pacific alone extend from ocean to ocean. * * * It has steamship connection with Asia by its own steamers. It may be doubted if the name of any of its rivals, perhaps of any American railroad, is more generally known throughout the civilized world than is that of the Canadian Pacific."

The statement is a true one, but if the Canadian Pacific is at present one of the best-known railroads of the world, it will be still better known if the comprehensive projects which its Directorate now has in view are realized. These embrace nothing less than the establishment of a new line of Atlantic steamers, to be duly subsidized by the Canadian Government, the placing of a large fleet of grain boats on the upper lakes, and the virtual complete control of the grain carrying trade from the fields of the Canadian Northwest to the markets of Europe.

In addition to its railway and steamship enterprises the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is gradually erecting in all the principal cities of the Dominion palatial hotels, to which it will be its policy to divert as largely as possible the traveling public going and coming over its lines. Already at the chief cities and towns of the Northwest the railway owns and operates the leading hostelries, and in Quebec, in the East, it holds in the Chateau Frontenac an impregnable position, rendered even more secure by its recent purchase of the old Hotel St. Louis, which it has closed up. In Montreal the Place Vigor Hotel has just been opened, and the experiment here will soon be followed by similar ones in Toronto and Ottawa.

Taken all in all, the plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as they are gradually being unfolded to the outside observer, contemplate the establishment of what will probably be the greatest monopoly of its kind ever attempted. The hotel proprietors of Montreal and Quebec are up in arms against the aggression of the railway company in what they consider their special sphere of activity, and the efforts of the company to secure Federal subsidy for a line of Atlantic steamships will undoubtedly be strenuously opposed by the steamship lines now in existence.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FOR CHINA.

One Will Be Built with American Capital Between Han-Kow and Hongkong

The American-China Development Company organized by ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, President of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and others, has contracted with the Chinese Government to build a line of railroad from Han-Kow to Hongkong, a distance of 900 miles, with such spurs as may be necessary to connect centres of population and business with the main road. The contract comprehends the construction of docks and other necessary adjuncts to the system. The company has now a staff of engineers in the field to map out the course of the line, which should tap a population estimated at 360,000,000.

The cost of the road will be not less than $30,000,000. This system at Han-Kow should in time connect with a road now under construction by a Belgian-French syndicate, and thus create direct railroad communication between Pekin and Hongkong.

SAFETY APPLIANCES ON TRAINS.

Statistics Showing the Number of Cars and Engines Equipped on June 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—An amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act approved March 2, 1893, required railroads engaged in inter-State traffic to equip their rolling stock with safety appliances by Jan. 1, 1898, but the commission, under authority conferred by the amendment, extended the terms of the act for two years.

The last report of the statistician to the commission shows that 1,693 railway employes have been killed and 27,667 injured.

The order of the commission granting the extension required the unequipped carriers to furnish semi-annual statements showing the cars and engines equipped during the period with couplers and brakes as prescribed. The first report of the roads under this order shows that of 294 petitioning carriers 290 owned on June 1, 1898, 1,153,290 freight cars, an increase of 20,567 over the number as reported owned on Dec. 1, 1897.

There are 119,614 freight cars reported equipped with automatic couplers and 67,202 reported equipped with train brakes during the six months ending June 1, 1898, which makes a total of 792,443, or 69 per cent., of the freight cars equipped with automatic couplers and 510,630, or 44 per cent., equipped with train brakes up to June 1, 1898. Of 32,323 locomotives owned June 1, 1898, there are 29,102, of 90 per cent., which are equipped with driving wheel brakes.

There are 360,467 freight cars out of 1,153,290, or 31 per cent., that are still unequipped with automatic couplers and 642,660, or 56 per cent., that are unequipped with train brakes, and 3,221, or 10 per cent., of the locomotives unequipped with driving wheel brakes up to June 1, 1898.

ALLEGHENY AND WESTERN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Said to Have Bought Its Right of Way.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—The Buffalo, Roohester and Pittsburg Railroad has been extending its line from Punxsutawney to Butler, Penn., forty-two miles, and had contracted with the new Carnegie line to carry it into Pittsburg. Contracts for grading, tunneling, and bridging had all been let, and thousands of men were employed on the road.

The work has suddenly been stopped, and with it came the rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had bought the right of way, and the road would not be built. The Pennsylvania at present hauls all the Buffalo, Roochester and Pittsburg's traffic into Pittsburg over the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The branch, named the Allegheny and Western, being built by the Buffalo Road, was to connect the Brice system at Butler. The completion of this line to Butler with Pittsburg and Chicago connections would make it a formidable competitor of the Pennsylvania lines.

The Pennsylvania officials here say they know nothing of the alleged deal. It is said that all but two stockholders of the proposed road have agreed to sell.

POUGHKEEPSIE AND EASTERN.

Dissolution of the Company Postponed—The Road Paying Expenses.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 17.—The dissolution of Russell's Sage's Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company, which was scheduled to take place to-day, was postponed for three months, to give the receiver an opportunity of establishing the road on a paying basis. During the administration of the receiver, Joseph J. Slocum, for the last three months the road has paid operating expenses for the first time in its history.

The receiver says that he expects traffic from a new source, and this is believed to be from the proposed connection with the Hudson River State Hospital, which will be consummated in a short time. It is estimated that the revenue from this source will be in the neighborhood of $10,000 a year. When this deal is made it is believed that Mr. Sage will settle with the creditors and stop the proceedings for dissolution. He says that the Poughkeepsie and Eastern has in two years cost him $200,000.

NATIONAL GUARD'S FUTURE.

Gov. Voorhees Will Send Delegates to the Tampa Convention.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Gov. Voorhees to-day received a letter from Gov. Broxham of Florida, inviting him to appoint delegates to a convention, to consider the best plan for reorganizing the National Guard of each State, to be held in Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 8, 1899. The object of the convention, the letter states, is to discuss and suggest methods for placing State troops on the most effective footing.

Gov. Voorhees said that he should probably appoint three delegates, two of whom would be high military officers and the third a naval officer.

The Corn Crop of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 17.—According to a report published from the Kansas Department of Agriculture by Secretary F. D. Coburn, the corn crop of Kansas will yield 24,663,000 bushels, 16 per cent. less than last year. The acreage this year is 13 per cent. less than last year. With the old corn now on hand Kansas has 127,500,000 bushels. In the same report statistics are given to show that the acreage of wheat to be sown this Fall will exceed that of the season just passed by 5 per cent.

Historical Flag as a Gift.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Company C of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, which is doing garrison duty at Fort Wadsworth, received a historical flag last night. It was a gift from George C. Stratemeyer, the Surveyor of the Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and a former member of Company C of Elizabeth. He lived here in his early life. The flag was the First United States emblem raised over the Custom House at Honolulu, on Aug. 12 last.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

FALL DRESS GOODS

The latest Foreign and American Fabrics, comprising Broadcloths, Melrose Cloths, Bayaderes, Cheviots, Serges, Whipcords, Scotch Cheviots, Leutina Cloth, Silk and Wool Plaids, Bicycle Suitings, etc.

40-inch Cheviot Mixtures, Scotch effects, pure wool and worsted mixed with spun silk, producing a neat effect and excellent wearing qualities, 49c. per yard.

American Novelties, neat mixtures, good wearing fabrics, 29c., 39c., 49c. per yard.

Granites and Melrose Cloths, 49c., 69c., 75c., 98c. per yard.

50-inch Cheviots, pure worsteds, all colors, special for Monday at 59c. per yard.

50-inch Ladies' Cloth, all wool, 49c. per yard.

54-inch Habit Cloth, fine wool, all colors, melton mixtures and black, 59c. per yard.

50-inch American Broadcloth, 75c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

50-inch Foreign Broadcloths, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per yard.

Fine Whipcords, 48 inch, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

Storm Serge, steam shrunk, all colors; also navy blue and black, fine worsted, 49c. and 59c. per yard.

American Novelties, on bargain table, were 39c., 50c., 69c., on sale at 29c. per yard.

Plaid Dress Goods, 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c., 85c. per yard.

50-inch Venetian Cloth, solid colors and mixtures, value $1.00, at 89c. per yard.

SILKS.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, all silk, worth 69c. and 75c.; special lot of 50 pieces, at 39c. per yard.

Stripe Silks, fall styles, 79c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

New Plaid Silks, 59c. and 85c. per yard.

Taffeta Glace, 49c., 69c., 79c. per yard.

Plain Taffeta, all colors, 59c., 75c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

Satin Brocade Velours, wear guaranteed, suitable for skirts, 39c. per yard.

Brocade Gros Grain, all silk, 39c., 49c., 69c., 79c. per yard.

Brocade Satins, 69c. and $1.00 per yard.

Black Taffeta, 49c., 59c., 69c., 89c. per yard

Satin Duchesse, all silk, 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 98c. per yard.

Lyons Satin Duchesse, superior grade, $1.25 per yard.

Fancy Silks, black grounds, colored swivel figures, stripes or brocades, 69c. and 85c. per yard.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Crepons, Bayadere, Chevron and Billow Weaves, lustrous mohair, choice of 50 newest designs, never intended to sell for less than $1.00 and $1.25; marked special for this sale at 75c. per yard.

French and English Crepons, all the newest effects, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 per yard.

Black Brilliantines, silky lustre, best English make, marked at prices saving 25 per cent.:

38-in., 39c., 50c., 59c. per yard.

45-in., 39c., 49c., 69c., 89c. per yard.

36-inch Storm Serge, pure worsted, 29c. per yard.

42-inch Wide Wale Lustre Wool Serge, steam shrunk, 49c. per yard.

Steam Shrunk Storm Serges, will not spot or shrink, 49c., 59c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 per yard.

50-inch Cheviots, pure worsted, 59c. per yard.

English Cheviots, 69c., 89c., $1.25 per yard.

Granite and Melrose Weaves, 49c., 59c., 75c. per yard.

Black figured Brilliantines, were 89c.; now 19c. per yard.

VELVETS.

Silk-face Velvets, 89c. grade, about 15 slow-selling colors, 600 pieces, Monday at 29c. per yard.

Manufacturers' Ends of Silk Velvets, all grades, marked from 5c. to 50c. each.

Stripe and Plaid Velvets, 65c.

Silk-finish Corduroy, for waists, were 85c., at 59c. per yard.

OUTING FLANNELS.

Heavy Outing Flannels, checks or stripes, light and medium colors, superior grade, 5c. per yard.

Tremont Flannelettes, light and medium colorings, checks, and stripes, wool finish, 6½c. per yard.

Teazledown Flannelettes and California Flannels, light, medium, or dark colors, wool finish, choice of over 100 new styles, 9c. per yard.

Baby Flannel, pink, blue, or cream, 9c. per yard.

Printed Cashmere Twill Flannelettes, fleece back, styles same as printed French wool flannel, choice of 150 styles, 8½c. per yard.

COTTON DRESS GOODS

Rugby Tartan Plaids, bright colorings, wear guaranteed, excellent for waists or school dresses, 12½c. per yard.

Shepherd Checks, were 10c., at 5c. per yard.

Shepherd Checks, were 15c., at 8½c. per yard.

36-inch Percales, newest styles, 12½c. per yard.

Apron Ginghams, best made, 5½c. per yard.

10c. Dress Ginghams, 5½c. per yard.

24-inch Percale Finish Print Cloths, new Fall styles, 4½c. per yard.

Garnet Foulard Prints, 4½c. per yard.

Indigo Print Cloths, best make, 5½c. per yard.

Mourning Print Cloths, Simpson's best, 5½c. per yard.

30-inch Cretonne, for drapery furniture covering and art work, 9c. per yard.

Cretonne, Bedford cord weave, worth 19c., at 12½c. per yard.

Bates's Seersuckers, 8½c. and 10c. per yard.

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl. and Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

GRAND FALL

Millinery Opening

—AND—

CLOAK AND DRESS GOODS DISPLAY

Monday, Sept. 19th.

BOYS' CLOTHING

FALL OPENING.

Grand display of all the new and leading styles for Boys and Young Men—Our selections are larger than ever—We sell fine Clothing at low prices.

ATTRACTIVE VALUES.

The Best School Suits, in blue and mixtures, all wool, at $1.98.

A select variety of most beautiful Dress Suits, at $2.98.

Blue Dress Suits, very elegant material, in Assabet Cheviot, at $2.98.

Suits with Vests, blue and serge, also pretty fall mixtures, 10 to 16 years, at $5.50.

Long Pants Suits, 13 to 20 years, our great leader, 25 styles, at $5.95.

Sailor Suits, blue and pretty fall plaids, neat combinations, at $2.98.

Vestee Suits, for little boys 3 to 8 years, pride of our stock, at $1.98, $2.98, and $3.50.

Pants for young men, 13 to 20 years, extra strong and neat styles, at $1.50.

Knee Pants and Flannel Shirt Waists, special good values, at 49c.

Most successful Advance Sale of Chinchilla Reefers and Top Coats at a saving of 25 per cent. Pay a small deposit on either and have it laid aside for future call.

Clothing—Second Floor.

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Fall Opening of Exclusive and Attractive Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Capes, Jackets and Collarettes. Below we shall itemize six very special bargains for Monday to make the day interesting to all of our customers.

ITEM No. 1—Ladies' Fall Suits, black and colors, Fly and Box Front Jackets, lined with very pretty silk, skirts percaline lined and velvet bound, for Monday only, $5.29.

ITEM No. 2—Ladies' Black Kersey Cloth Capes, trimmed with straps and buttons, full sweep for Monday only, $3.25.

ITEM No. 3—Ladies' Black French Kersey Cloth Jackets, box reefer fronts, new style sleeve, self faced, for Monday only, $3.98.

ITEM No. 4—Ladies' French Seal Fur Collarettes, 10x80, lined with good heavy silk, for Monday only, $1.69.

ITEM No. 5—Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets, plain and fancy cloths, coat and empire backs, fancy collars, sizes from 6 to 14 years, for Monday only, $1.98.

ITEM No. 6—Misses' and Children's Wool Dresses, all lined, trimmed with fancy braid and silk, full skirts, plain and fancy goods, from 6 years up, for Monday only, $1.98.

Dress Goods Dept

Our New Fall Styles have just arrived and include the Finest Products of the Most Celebrated Domestic Mills.

800 pieces plain Dress Fabrics in all the new shades of blues, brown, etc.

French Poplins, Vicuna Cloth, Drap d'Ete, Serge Imperial, Cheviot Serge, Henrietta, Broadcloths, Vigoreux, Foule, Venetian Twill, Lansdowne, and Ladies' Cloth. Prices range from 35c. to $1.75 per yard.

FANCY DRESS STUFFS.

Royal Armure, Granlate, silk and wool, Bayadere, Checks, and Plaids. Prices range from 39c. to $2.00 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Extra Special Bargains for Opening Week.

60 pieces 50-inch all-wool Storm Serges, 49c. per yard; worth 68c.

175 pieces 38-inch choice domestic fancy Suitings in new colorings, 39c. and 49c. per yard.

100 pieces all-wool navy blue and black Storm Serge, extra good quality, 29c. per yard.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

New Silks in Plain and Fancy.

Handsome Tucked Silks, $1.35 per yard.

New Plaid Silks, 75c. to $1.65 per yard.

New Stripe Silks, 75c. to $1.50 per yard.

New patterns black brocaded Silk, 39c., 59c., 75c., 89c., $1, and $1.50 per yard.

New Taffeta Silks, extra rich quality, 75c., 79c., 89c. per yard.

New Japan Taffeta Silks, full 23-inch, 48c. per yard.

New Changeable Serge Silks, all colors, 39c. per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse, wear guaranteed, big values, 75c., 98c., $1.19, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00 per yard.

Black Gross-Grain Silks, wear guaranteed, 68c., 89c., 98c., $1.25, and $1.50 per yard.

Fancy Black Silks, for waists, 79c. per yard.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

THIRD FLOOR.

A visit to this Department will repay you whether you desire to buy or not—Our stock of Lace Curtains, Portieres, Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics is second to none in the City. We quote a few Special Money Saving items for Monday.

Ruffle Muslin Curtains, 3 yards long, 40 inches wide, value 98c.; special 69c. pair.

Ruffle Swiss Curtains in novelty stripes and coin spots, value $1.50; special 98c. pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, full width, value $1.35; special 98c. pair.

175 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide, Irish Point, cluny, novelty and Brussels effects; actual worth $2.25; special $1.59 pair.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"

193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1618.

GERMAN HOSTILITY CONDEMNED.

Ceramic Manufacturers in Session at Berlin Express Neutral Sentiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The War Department has received from the

THE EMPRESS LAID AT REST

Vienna Crowded with Dignitaries and Visitors Generally Who Witnessed the Ceremonies.

CITY DRAPED WITH BLACK

Sad and Impressive Scenes in the Church Attending the Benediction—Twenty-three Persons Fainted During the Procession.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The funeral of Empress Elizabeth was celebrated with impressive ceremonies this afternoon. An imposing procession proceeded slowly from the Hofburg Chapel to the Church of the Capuchin. The houses along the route were deeply draped with black, and the streets were crowded with people wearing mourning emblems.

The funeral car was drawn by eight horses, and was escorted by a large force of troops and a long train of dignitaries, Court servants, pages, and footmen, bearing lighted tapers.

The church was draped with black, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, Mgr. Gruecha, officiated. The services were brief, and when they were finished the casket was lifted from the catafalque and borne down the stairway to the vaults, where the final benediction was pronounced.

Emperor Francis Joseph, at 9 o'clock this morning, received the special representatives of foreign sovereigns.

An hour later he received the visiting sovereigns, with the exception of the King of Saxony, whom he personally greeted at the railroad station.

Emperor Francis Joseph, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Baron von Buelow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, received Emperor William at the railroad station. The Emperors shook hands and kissed each other's cheeks three times. They then proceeded to the church, where Emperor William, in behalf of himself and the Empress of Germany, deposited on the casket containing the remains of the late Empress of Austria a floral wreath which his Majesty had brought from Germany.

The aspect of Vienna to-day was more sombre than upon any day of the week of mourning. Hardly a house was without black draperies, and the entire populace seemed to have poured out into the streets. Every train brought hundreds of people from the country, and every one, even the persons belonging to the lower classes, wore mourning. The street lamps were all alight, shining dimly through coverings of crepe.

The Chapel Illuminated.

Great torches threw glaring flames over the royal chapel in which the remains of the late Empress have lain in State since yesterday morning. The doors of the chapel were closed at noon, thus barring out thousands of people who were anxious to see the casket.

At 4 o'clock the tolling of bells announced the starting of the procession. The route from the Hofburg to the Church of the Capuchins, whose vaults entomb the Hapsburgs, is so short that only a small proportion of the population was able to crowd into the adjoining streets. While the procession was being formed, the church was filled with the foreign Princes, who arrived without ostentation in closed carriages, and who were conducted to the front pews.

Even the rafters and floor of the church, in the centre of which stood the catafalque, were hidden with black drapery. Outside a company of distinguished Generals and staff officers were aligned. A detachment of cavalry led the procession, followed by a single horseman, a Court officer, attired in a Spanish costume. Then came carriages, in which were seated the servants of the late Empress, and they were followed by a second detachment of cavalry. After these horsemen were three Court carriages, drawn by six horses covered with funeral trappings, escorted by footmen. They contained the Court dignitaries and ladies in waiting.

The Imposing Parade.

A train of servants followed, walking two abreast and then came the most imposing feature of the procession. Several companies of the Foot Guards and a squadron of the Horse Guards, followed by a detachment of Yeomen, all gorgeously uniformed, preceded the colossal eight-horse funeral car. On either side of it were four footmen and four pages with lighted tapers, but the immediate escort of the car was composed of six stalwart gentlemen of the Archer Guard, eight Yeomen, six Hungarian Life Guards, and eight mounted Life Guards. Following the car were several bodies of infantry and cavalry.

A large number of priests in full canonicals met the procession at the Augustines' Church and proceeded with it to the Church of the Capuchins. The clergy there marched down the aisle before the coffin and united in intoning prayers, which were also exquisitely chanted during the service by the Court choir.

During the last prayer the coffin was lifted from the catafalque, and the clergy, bearing torches, walked before it. Emperor Francis Joseph, attended by the highest officers of State, bearing wands, followed. This procession slowly passed from the sight of the congregation down a stone stairway to the vaults.

After the last benediction had been pronounced in the vaults the mourners reascended, and the High Chamberlain handed the key of the vault to the capuchin who is the guardian of the imperial mausoleum.

After the departure of the foreign Princes and Representatives Emperor Francis Joseph drove to Schoenbrunn. The imperial family dined at the Hofburg. The King of Saxony was present. Emperor William, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Baron von Buelow, with their suites, dined at the German Embassy. Afterward Emperor William held a circle, and then proceeded to the railway station, starting for Berlin at 9 o'clock this evening. There was no official leave-taking.

The other royalties also left during the course of the evening.

During the passage of the funeral procession from the Hofburg Chapel to the Church of the Capuchins twenty-three persons fainted.

MASS FOR AUSTRIA'S EMPRESS.

President McKinley, Members of the Cabinet, and Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers Were Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—An imposing funeral mass, commemorative of the murdered Empress, Elizabeth of Austria, was celebrated at St. Matthew's Catholic Church to-day, Cardinal Gibbons being the celebrant. The ceremony was official in character, under the auspices of the Austrian Minister, and among those in attendance were President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet, the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Governments in their brilliant diplomatic uniforms, representatives of the United States Army, Navy, and Supreme Court, and a large gathering from private life.

The Austrian Minister, Mr. von Hengelmüller, was attended by all the members of his staff, the Military Attaché, Baron Riedl, in the uniform of the Austrian Imperial Guard; and Capt. Rodler, Naval Attaché, in the uniform of the Austrian Navy, acting as ushers. Minister von Hengelmüller wore the striking costume of the Hungarian "Magnat," denoting high diplomatic rank. It was of sombre black satin coat, knee breeches, and high boots, and a heavy black velvet cloak hung from the left shoulder. His sword, scabbard, and hilt were hidden with windings of crape.

As the carriages of the President and Cabinet reached the church, Mr. von Hengelmüller left his pew and met the President at the church door, escorting him to a pew to the front and right of the chancel. With the President were Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Postmaster General Emory Smith, and Acting Secretary Adee. Back of them, as representatives of the army, sat two of the officers of Gen. Miles's staff, Col. Maus and Lieut. Col. Michler, in fatigue uniform, while the judiciary was represented by Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States. Many other officers of the State, War, and Navy Departments also were present. The Diplomatic Corps occupied pews opposite those of the United States Government officials.

With the Austrian Minister sat Ambassador Cambon of France, wearing the heavily gold embroidered uniform of an officer of highest diplomatic rank, with a wide silk sash from shoulder to hip. He left his pew after the President and Cabinet were seated, and, crossing the aisle, paid his respects to the President and Cabinet officers. The German Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Speck von Sternberg, with the German Military, Naval, and Civil Attaches, in full uniform, the Minister of Switzerland, where the assassination of the Empress occurred, and the representatives of Russia, Norway and Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, China, Japan, Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, and Chile, most of them in Court and diplomatic attire, were present.

In the absence of the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote sent a large floral cross of white roses and carnations, which was in the middle of the chancel, facing the congregation. The Embassy was represented by Capt. Paget and Mr. Young.

The church interior was simply arranged for the occasion. Back of the chancel hung long crape draperies, covering the windows and darkening the altar, and the pulpit was draped with heavy bands of crape. Cardinal Gibbons was assisted in the mass by a large number of priests and acolytes, the usual rich vestments being put aside for those of black and white. In his sermon the Cardinal said a grievous crime had shocked the civilized world; the hand of an assassin had struck down an inoffending lady, the consort of an Emperor of vast and historic regions. The crime had occurred not when the Empress was seated on her throne, amid pomp and majesty, which might have excited the passions of some fanatic, but while she was peacefully walking the street.

"The man that strikes at the ruler of the nation is an enemy of social order," declared the Cardinal. Public peace and tranquillity depend upon the execution of the law; on the ruler or executive of a nation depends the execution of law and the maindependens tenance of stable government. It behooves us, therefore, to uphold the head of the nation, whose person, as a ruler, is sacred. The Cardinal paid a touching tribute to the beauty of character of the late Empress, and asked that the prayers be given not only for the repose of her soul, but also for the solace of the stricken Emperor. Among all the tributes of sympathy which had gone to the Emperor, he said, none had been more touching and gracious than that of the President of the United States. The Cardinal recalled the world-wide sympathy coming to the United States on the assassination of President Garfield, which, he said, leveled all partisanship in this country, bringing together Democrats, Republicans, Administration men, and anti-Administration men in a common sorrow. Thus out of the blood of a martyred President was sown the seed of patriots, and the Cardinal hoped that out of this last abhorrent tragedy would come also good lessons and good results.

The music following the mass was of a high order. Following the ceremony the President and his party returned to the White House.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISTS.

Germany Will Not Take the Initiative, Though Favoring It.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The assassination of the Empress of Austria at Geneva, Switzerland, on Saturday last, by an Italian Anarchist, has led to a violent outcry in some of the reactionary organs for repressive measures against Anarchists. Indeed, some of them went to extremes, advocating measures against Socialists and their "allied political parties." Statements have appeared in several of the newspapers to the effect that the German Government intended to take the initiative in proposing international action.

Official circles, however, deny any such intention, but they declare that any proposals on the subject will be well received by the German Government, which will do all possible to co-operate with united action. In spite of this there is no chance of any sweeping, repressive legislation being adopted in the Reichstag, as the Centre Party, without which no such measure could pass, says, through its leading organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung:

"The murder of President Carnot gave birth to the Umsturz bill of 1894. We may, therefore, except that Luccheni, (the assassin of the Empress of Austria) will cause a second edition of the bill to be introduced. But, if so, it will suffer the same fate—defeat. Even the least informed persons are aware that Socialists and Anarchists are not identical."

The Vorwaerts remarks: "Behind the Reichstag stands the German people, who understand that legislation in the guise of fighting the Umsturz will only benefit capitalists and severely injure the rights and well-being of the laboring masses."

The Liberal newspapers all denounce the idea of repressive legislation, but there is a strong current in Court and Government circles in favor of such measures, and a dispatch was sent to William by the spokesmen of the leading industrial associations of the Rhine and Westphalia welcoming in advance any steps "to repress the enemies of the State and ethical order," is significant, especially as it was sent so soon after his Majesty had personally, in a speech, pronounced himself in favor of such repression.

Diplomatic circles will not be surprised if Russia and Austria set on foot a proposal for international action against Anarchists, but they consider it extremely doubtful whether Great Britain, the United States, and Switzerland will co-operate. The Deutsche Zeitung suggests that all the European Governments agree to deport confessed Anarchists to a far-away island and keep them there until they die.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Salisbury Has Given Orders that Decisive Action Must Be Taken to Avenge the Massacres.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An indication of the activity in the official world concerning the situation is Crete is found in the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury, who went for a quiet holiday to take the waters of Contrexéville, had a special telegraph office established at his hotel this week, in order to deal with the mass of official telegrams pouring in and out. It is understood the British Premier has ordered that the most vigorous measures be taken at Candia, Island of Crete, where British troops were recently fired upon by Mussulmans, the execution of which only awaits the arrival of sufficient reinforcements of her Majesty's soldiers, who now number 2,000 there, while another battalion is on its way to Candia from Egypt.

The most recent advices tend to show the powers are disposed to give Great Britain a free hand to obtain reparation for the massacre of Christians and the insults to British arms. Admiral Noel, the British naval commander in Cretan waters, has already arranged with the other Admirals for the immediate withdrawal of their military contingents. The British squadron now lying before Candia is powerful enough to raze that place to the ground in a few hours.

The Turkish authorities at Candia are playing their old game of surrendering a number of nobodies as the ringleaders of the massacres, while a number of Beys who are known to be the real instigators of the trouble are still at liberty and are likely to remain so unless considerable further pressure is brought to bear upon the Turks. As it is, the prompt action of the British Admiral gave the Sultan a bad fright. He sent his Foreign Minister to rouse the Ambassadors from their beds at 2 o'clock in the morning in an endeavor to persuade them to put a bridle upon Admiral Noel, but he received cold comfort from the representatives of the powers. The British Chargé d'Affaires replied to the Turkish representations in the strongest terms. He said the Mussulmans were "unprovoked murderers of British sailors," and that the British Government took the most serious view of the matter.

In the meanwhile the situation at Candia is critical. Thousands of the most notorious Bashi-Bazourks have now left the town and have fortified themselves just inside the military cordon, while outside the cordon a body of Christian insurgents is gathered. They are like cats watching their prey, ready to spring forward if the Bashi-Bazouks attempt to leave the town. The chances of bloody fighting hinge upon the Turkish Government's reply to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Governor, who has asked for instructions, after having been notified by Admiral Noel that the Mussulman population must be disarmed. The British Admiral is apparently determined to enforce the disarmament of the Bashi-Bazouks, whether it is agreeable to the Sultan or not.

Demand Disarmament of Mussulmans.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 17.—Admiral Noel, the British naval commander here, handed Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Governor, yesterday evening, a demand for the disarmament of the Mussulman population. The Pasha is awaiting the instructions of the Turkish Government on the subject.

BRITAIN'S ADVANCE IN AFRICA.

France and England May Come to Serious Differences in Regard to Fashoda.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The absence of news from Fashoda, the important place about 400 miles south of Khartoum, which is reported to have been occupied by a French force, has put the British upon tenter-hooks, but they have implicit faith in the British commander, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, and have cheerfully assumed that the British and Egyptian flags are already flying there, whether Major Marchand, the French commander, is there or is not there.

The British newspapers have taken a most uncompromising attitude in regard to Fashoda. They are daily issuing warnings to France, telling her to stand off or trouble will follow, and there is no doubt the Marquis of Salisbury will have the nation behind him, even if Gen. Kitchener has to oust Major Marchand from Fashoda by force of arms.

The Spectator says: "If we go to Fashoda and quietly take possession, France will not order us out. If she did and we, naturally, refused to go, she won't attack us. Nothing else, however, will serve her turn, as, if the matter is settled locally, we must win. If, then, the French are at Fashoda, we do not see any reason to be greatly alarmed. The most they will do is to try to make the occupation the ground for a good bargain. The Bahr el Grazal (a river flowing into the Nile a little way south of Fashoda, and really a continuation of the Nile) and its affluents might, it is conceivable, be conceded to her on certain terms."

The French newspapers, which first took the matter quietly, are now indulging in truculent articles. They declare that if Major Marchand is really at Fashoda he will stay there. The idea that Fashoda is within the Egyptian sphere is pooh-poohed. Otherwise, it is asked, what right has Great Britain to Uganda, which also belonged to the former Egyptian Equatorial Province.

The Echo de Paris says:

"The Sirdar's forces dare not fire upon Major Marchand, for France is behind him. England must now consent to a European conference, unless she wants war."

The Soleil adopts the "Perfidious Albion" line of argument and thinks the report of Major Marchand's arrival at Fashoda is a British trick to prepare public opinion for an immediate advance upon Fashoda before the French arrive there.

The interesting announcement is made here that the whole cost of the Nile campaign since 1896 has been only £2,000,000, ($13,000,000,) including £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) spent upon the Soudan railroads, of which 500 miles have been constructed during that time.

Gen. Kitchener has decided to destroy the tomb of the Mahdi at Omdurman, which was so prominent a mark for the British artillery during the bombardment. This step will be taken in order to prevent Omdurman becoming a second Mecca.

WILLIAM'S TRIP TO TURKEY.

The Emperor Will Be Welcomed by the Sultan Royally.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The approaching visit of Emperor William to Turkey is arousing considerable interest. The Sultan is making extraordinary efforts to please the Emperor during the latter's stay at Constantinople. The palace intended for his reception is being fitted up with lavish luxury. The decorations alone will cost 1,500,000 marks. Emperor William will stay about twelve days at Constantinople. The Turkish troops, it is asserted, are somewhat dissatisfied on the subject, as their arrears of pay have been devoted to the expense of Emperor William's visit.

The preparations at Jerusalem for the visit of Emperor William are in full swing. Streets are being cut through the city and the regular mountains of rubbish in the Bazaar Quarter have been removed. The garrison of Jerusalem is especially active in drilling in order to impress the Emperor, though many of them are barefooted and wear nondescript uniforms, while the officers are little better clad. All of these soldiers, however, are to receive new uniforms for the festivities organized in honor of the visit of Emperor William to the Holy Land.

POISONING OF KOREA'S KING.

A Cook at the Palace Confesses to Drugging Coffee.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 17.—Advices received here from Seoul say that the King of Korea, who, with the Crown Prince, became seriously ill on Sunday last, supposedly from poison which had been placed in the food, continues to progress toward recovery, while the Crown Prince is still quite ill. A cook of low rank in the palace has confessed to having poisoned coffee prepared for the King and the Prince.

Re-election of a Liberal Unionist.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The election held today for the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Mr. Arthur Pease, Liberal Unionist, resulted in the return of Mr. Pike Pease, the Liberal Unionist candidate, by a majority of 1,408 votes over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Owen C. Philipps.

The polling was as follows: Mr. Pike Pease, Liberal Unionist, 3,497; Mr. Owen C. Philipps, Liberal, 2,089; Liberal Unionist majority, 1,408. At the last election Mr. Arthur Pease was returned by 3,354 votes, against 2,607 votes cast for Sir Theodore Fry, the home rule candidate.

Increased Taxation in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 17.—An edict has been issued making the new tariff apply to the Island of Formosa on Jan. 1. The difference of opinion which existed among the members of the Cabinet over the budget has been settled, the Minister of Marine and the Minister for War agreeing that reductions be effected in the Department of Finance. There is still a deficit, however, of 30,000,000 yen, to meet which increased taxation is necessary.

The Aurania Towed to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Aurania, Capt. McKay, which became disabled off the Irish coast by the breaking of the crank shaft while bound from New York for Liverpool, and was towed in here by the British steamer Marino, has left here in tow of a tug for the latter port.

Late Brazilian Minister Recalled.

LISBON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that Señor Mendonca, late Brazilian Minister at Washington, has been recalled from Portugal.

HE EMBRACED THE ACTRESSES.

A Rough Rider from Alabama Has a Good Time on the Bowery.

Rough Rider Lewis W. Brewer of Alabama came to town yesterday from Montauk Point with a companion of the same command. Both men brought their horses, and, armed to the teeth, they started out to see the sights. At night they wound up on the Bowery, going to a concert hall near Houston Street. They were hilarious.

A performance was in progress and Brewer, to make things more interesting, jumped on a table and let out a serious of yells that were heard a block distant, which badly frightened actors and audience alike. Following this he drew his revolver, and blazed away at the ceiling. Then before he could be stopped he jumped from the table, and sprang upon the stage, where he seized half a dozen of the female performers and put his arms around them in fond embrace.

He was at last induced by a policeman to leave the building, but later he returned and caused more trouble. A colored soldier undertook to help him, but the offer was rejected, and, instead, Brewer turned upon his would-be friend, and a fight ensued. He was finally locked up in the Mulberry Street Station.

Chicago Steel Car Fenders.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Mayor Harrison said to-day the street railroad companies would be compelled to equip their cars with fenders at once or pay the penalty. "I promised to give the roads a reasonable time to select a suitable fender," he said: "Both sides want the best in the market. This was the reason for postponing the enforcement of the ordinance until after the street railway convention in Boston. The moment I am convinced the companies are playing for delay I will begin to exact the penalty provided for a failure to comply with the ordinance. If the street-car people want a conference on this subject before prosecutions are begun I am perfectly willing to meet them."

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

Minister for War Zurlinden and Minister of Public Works Tender Their Resignations.

BELIEVE DREYFUS GUILTY

Their Places Were Hastily Filled at a Subsequent Meeting of the Cabinet—Dreyfus Case to be Investigated.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers to-day it was decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to a commission to be selected by the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien. The Minister of War, Gen. Zurlinden, and the Minister of Public Works, Senator Tillaye, left before the Council adjourned, and afterward tendered their resignations.

The Council met at the Elysée Palace at 9:30 A. M., President Faure presiding. According to a semi-official note, the Minister of Justice said that after having examined the papers he felt unable to decide upon the question of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until he had taken the opinion of a special commission of the Ministry of Justice. The Cabinet thereupon authorized the Minister to summon a committee for the purpose.

Gen. Zurlinden, sending his written resignation to Premier Brisson, made the following statement:

"I have the honor to beg you to receive my resignation as Minister for War. An exhaustive study of the papers in the Dreyfus case has convinced me too fully of his guilt for me to accept, as the head of the army, any other solution than that of the maintenance of the judgment in its entirety."

M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, in offering his resignation, said:

"The Council having decided to appoint a commission to consider the request for a revision of the trial of the convict Dreyfus, I am unable to accept any share in the responsibility for that step which, in my opinion, involves a revision of the case."

Later in the day another Cabinet Council was held, at which Gen. Chanoine, commander of the First Division of the First Army Corps, (Department of the North and the Pas-de-Calais,) was appointed Minister for War, in succession of Gen. Zurlinden, and Senator Godin, representing French India, was appointed Minister of Public Works, succeeding M. Tillaye.

As he was leaving the Elysée Palace after the Cabinet meeting a large crowd of people cheered the Premier, M. Brisson, with cries of "Vive la revision!" apparently showing that popular feeling was changing in favor of a reopening of the Dreyfus case.

The committee summoned by M. Sarrien to decide upon the question of the proposed revision will begin to consider the matter on Wednesday next.

Gen. Zurlinden had been the military Governor of Paris for a little over seven months when, on Sept. 6, he assumed the portfolio of the Minister of War surrendered by M. Cavaignac. It has been generally understood that he would resign the moment that the Cabinet agreed that a reversal of judgment in the Dreyfus case might be necessary, or steps were taken by the Ministers which should make this step possible. M. Tillaye came in as Minister of Public Works with the rest of the Brisson Cabinet last June. He is a Parisian by birth and is fifty-three years old. He has been a Deputy, or Senator, since 1878. At the time of his appointment to take charge of the portfolio as the Minister of Public Works Le Figaro commented on him as follows:

"He is Childebrand of the Luxembourg. Do you know Tillaye? What do you think of Tillaye? One might imagine that, after the manner of a pseudonym, he conceals the modesty of a masked minister. Even in the Senate a number of his colleagues assembled doubting his existence, and the ushers when people pressed them with questions, gave forth vague gestures or confessed their ignorance. Biographical archives and dictionaries of contemporaries are mute in regard to him, and one looks in vain for his portrait among the vendors of photographs. He does exist, however; he has even manifested his existence by aiding the ferocious Joseph Fabre to interrogate the Garde des Sceaux Darlan, who died under the operation; but his campaign against the re-election of M. Scheurer-Kestner to the Vice Presidency of the Senate was crowned with success. But that signifies nothing. He is a dot, a mere point of location; that is all."

COUNT ESTERHAZY IN LONDON.

A London Paper Declares He Has Been There Ten Days.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Observer this morning states that Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has been in London for ten days past. The fact, the paper says, is known to very few here and is not suspected in Paris. Count Esterhazy is occuping a flat near the corner of St. James's Street and Pall Mall, Southwest. He has shaved off his mustache, and it is not easy to recognize him.

He explains that there is no longer justice for him in his own country and says that what he did was done in blind, unquestioning brutal obedience to orders from a superior. "If I were ordered to take a gun and shoot my own brother, I would do so, without hesitation," Count Esterhazy declared. He added that out of the 1,000 documents in the Dreyfus dossier, approximately 600 were forged, and that he was prepared to show by whom and in what circumstances the forgeries were committed.

INDIFFERENT TO MILLIONS.

Marshall Field of Chicago Refuses Flattering Offers for Property.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A banking company, maintaining large establishments in Paris, London, and Berlin, and looking about for a location in America, as its choice, settled in Chicago, because of the city's central position. The company's attorney's attention was called to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Temple as a desirable building, and negotiations were immediately begun to secure it.

Marshall Field was to be offered $1,200,000 cash for the real estate, which was considered a fair valuation. The $300,000 Temple Trust bonds issued by Mrs. Carse, and the $600,000 building bonds issued by the building association would be taken up, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was promised headquarters on the eleventh floor, free of charge, as long as the organization remains in existence, thus getting double the space it at present occupies, a free lease in perpetuo of Willard Hall also to be a gift to the National society.

When all these matters had been satisfactorily settled a formal offer was made to Mr. Field through the company's lawyer, and the answer received was that neither the building nor ground would be sold except to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The National officers then asked Mr. Field on what terms he would sell to them, and the reply they received was that he would not sell to anybody.

Trolley Car Flung from the Track.

A north-bound trolley car of the Yonkers and King's Bridge line was flung from the track last night at Old Broadway and Van Courtlandt Avenue, and four persons were injured by pieces of glass. No one was seriously hurt, and all went home. A railroad tie, which had been placed on the rails, directly across the tracks in the path of the car, was responsible for the accident. The car was going at a good speed, and in the darkness the tie could not be seen. The police are investigating the case.

The Chester Arrives from Montauk.

The United States transport Chester, having on board a number of troops from Camp Wikoff, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:35 o'clock this morning.

The Frankfort Reel Inventor.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

B. F. Meek, inventor of the Frankfort reel, known to fishermen all over the world, is eighty years of age, but still works in his shop at Louisville, Ky. He is a watchmaker, and invented the famous reel in 1835, while in business at Frankfort. Hence its name. He never took out a patent.

HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW VENTURE.

An Amusement House, to Cost $250,000, to be Built on Forty-second Street.

The Hammerstein Amusement Company, of which William Hammerstein is President, signed a lease yesterday for the plot on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. The lease was given by the McBride-Davidson interest, which holds the property on a lease from the Livingston estate, and is for a period of five years, with the privilege of renewal for twenty-one years and twenty-one years, making forty-seven years in all. It carries all incumbrances.

Ground will be broken on Tuesday for an amusement house, which is to be used as a music hall, to be known as Hammerstein's Victoria, and to cost $250,000. The plans and specifications will be decided upon tomorrow at a conference which Mr. Hammerstein will hold with the architect, John B. McElfatrick.

Briefly outlined, the house will have a small auditorium, a very large promenade, one tier of boxes, one balcony, and no gallery. The dimensions include a frontage of 100 feet on Seventh Avenue and 131 feet on Forty-second Street, the full size of the lot. Upon the property, which has been occupied for the last eighteen years by a stable, the original Tattersalls was located many years ago. The lot is one on which George Lederer had an option several years ago.

William Hammerstein, who figured as the President of the new amusement company, is a son of Oscar Hammerstein, who, with his wife, is said to be back of the company. The rental to be paid for the lot is $10,000 for the first year and $7,000 for each succeeding year.

Work was begun yesterday removing from the Olympia all the property there, such as carpets, drapery, decorations, and chairs, which belongs to Mr. Hammerstein.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM.

Effect of the Hurricane Worse than Heretofore Reported—Danger of Famine and Pestilence.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 17.—Details of the hurricane are constantly coming in which show the disaster to have been worse than was at first reported. The destruction at Barbadoe was fully equal to that at St. Vincent, while St. Lucia also suffered considerably.

On the Island of Barbados the entire area of cultivation was obliterated, while a majority of the residences and other buildings were destroyed, and two-thirds of the dense population of 160 to the square mile were rendered homeless. The population was seeking shelter at Bridgetown and other centres, only to find them little more than masses of ruins. The consequent distress is unparalleled in the history of the West Indies and the Governor has cabled that instant and continuous outside relief is absolutely necessary in order to avert a widespread famine and, possibly, a resultant pestilence.

The actual extent of the fatalities has not yet been ascertained, owing to the extent of the ruin wrought throughout the island.

Apparently the damage in St. Lucia was not so large as at other places, although it was very serious. Many plantations and houses were destroyed, temporarily paralyzing industry. The loss of life in St. Lucia was comparatively small.

No estimate of the shipping casualties is yet possible.

ALGER TO INSPECT CAMPS.

Will Spend Six Days Visiting Volunteers in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Alger will commence Monday a hurried investigation or inspection of the Southern camps of the volunteers. Surgeon General Sternberg and Col. Hecker and Major Hopkins of his staff will meet him in Cincinnati Monday morning to begin a round among the camps. It is expected that the camps at Lexington, Ky.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Huntsville, Ala., and Jacksonville, Fla., will be visited.

It was stated at the War Department today that Mr. Alger will return to this city on the 27th inst. This will allow not more than six days in which to visit and inspect these five or more camps.

A large part of the time will also be consumed in traveling.

BELIEVE IN FAITH CURE.

What One Man Said in Jersey City About Taking Medicine—Some Cures Reported.

"I would just as soon stand up now in the house of God and curse Him as take medicine of any kind for physical ailments."

Such was the statement made yesterday by Jacob A. Krumrine of this city at the annual convocation of the Faith Curists at Mount Zion Sanctuary, in Jersey City. The business of the Jacob A. Krumrine in the Directory is put down "pat. meds."

"The afternoon session of the divine healers was in progress, and seventy-five or more persons, believers in the cure by faith, were gathered in the Tabernacle. Toward the close of the meeting Mr. Krumrine was introduced by Pastor Robert Jackson to those present. He said it would ill become him to speak to them against their faith or to change them in it.

"You couldn't do it," came in earnest tones from all parts of the room. Continuing, he said he had talked to them at a former meeting on the subject of baptism and condemned their method, but before he left he was shown his error and was baptized in the way they approved. He said that some time ago he was suffering from a chronic affliction for which he was unable to find relief. He finally determined to go to a specialist in Chicago and undergo an operation. On the eve of his departure his stenographer, a young girl from the Industrial School of Jersey City, told him of the marvelous results of the divine healers' efforts and persuaded him to consult them before leaving for the West. He talked and prayed with the pastors, and says that through their mediation he was restored to health.

Pastor Jackson invited any one present to give personal testimony of his experience with the faith. A number responded, among whom was Mrs. Gassman of Jersey City. She was a strong believer in the faith cure, and had talked so constantly of religion and of healing by prayer and the laying on of hands that her husband and family thought her insane. She was placed in the Kings County Asylum, where she remained for three months. Day and night she prayed, unfaltering in the belief that by the Divine Hand her release would be effected. At the end of this time an order came from the courts for her release, declaring her to be of sound mind.

An old woman of seventy years told of her spiritual healing. She had suffered for years from a cancer in her head, and could find no cure. Her throat and head were swollen so that she could not swallow food, when she sent for Pastor Antoinette Jackson. "Sister Jackson came," she said, "and with the first touch of her hand I felt the first relief I had known since my suffering began. She prayed with me, and from that moment I commenced to improve. Soon the pain was gone and I commenced to improve, and to-day I am healed and rich in health and spiritual life."

Pastor Hancox, who is at the head of the Mount Zion Sanctuary, said he did not want it understood that their teachings were the same as the Christian Scientists. "We teach a deep soul experience," he said, "and those who are healed are brought through a physical life to the beauties and joys of a spiritual existence."

Fun-Loving Princesses.

From The Boston Herald.

The two elder daughters of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg are real mischief-loving girls, married and mothers though they be, and it is absurd to expect them to walk a crack simply because they are so unlucky as to be royalties. The Grand Duchess of Hesse is unlike her giddy sister, the Crown Princess of Roumania, inasmuch as she lacks the happy power to take a joke or the wit to make one, but otherwise she is a bright young thing, whose husband is very much of an unlicked cub. But the "Edinburgh girls," as they were called till their marriages, suffer the penalty of occupying conspicuous positions, and every act is scrutinized by the none too wise or friendly eyes of their respective households. It is very droll, just the same, to hear of the Grand Duchess having been "kodaked" by her sister as she was emerging from a mud bath at Schwalbach, and easy to imagine the rage of a mud-enveloped Venus when the madcap Princess added to the insult by sending prints of her to relatives and friends all over Europe. Of course there has been the dickens to pay in that family circle ever since. But girls will be girls, no matter what their station.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Entertains Adjt. Gen. Corbin—Mrs. Astor Has a Dinner Party.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin paid a flying visit to Newport this evening to visit Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. Because of stress of official business, the Adjutant General was compelled to return to Washington late to-night.

Mrs. Palmer gave a dinner in honor of her visitor. The table and drawing room decorations consisted of American Beauty roses. The Hungarian Band and the Mandolin Quartet played during and after the dinner. The guests included Gen. Corbin, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, and Honore Palmer.

This evening Mrs. Astor entertained at dinner, the guests being Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. Willing Spencer, Frank Lawrence, Harry Lehr, Mrs. Davis, Miss Hoffman, Miss Burden, Miss Gray, Vicomte George d'Avenel, Ian Malcolm, Perry Belmont, and J. F. Brice. American Beauty roses were used for table decorations.

Mrs. George L. Rives is shortly to have a large and handsome stable erected on the Whiting estate.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden has cards out for a dinner party Monday evening in honor of Vicomte George d'Avenel.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have returned from New York. Mrs. Fish entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain at dinner Friday evening next.

Mrs. E. S. Willing has issued dinner cards for Tuesday evening.

Miss Clapp gave a sailing party this afternoon on the launch Truant, which was placed at Miss Clapp's disposal by Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

J. B. Eustis has gone to Washington for a few days.

Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach entertained at luncheon this afternoon at her villa, Heartsease.

W. G. Dows of Jacksonville, H. H. Cushman, United States Navy, and S. L. Doremus of Hackensack, N. J., are registered at the Aquidneck.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club is the guest of Goold H. Redmond, who entertained in his honor to-day at Graves Point.

A number of the naval officers were entertained at dinner this evening by the cottagers.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry arrived in his steam yacht Electra from New York today.

Henry G. Marquand, President of the Redwood Library, has contributed $100 to that institution for the binding of books.

Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor entertained at dinner this evening. Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

NEWPORT ENTERTAINS SAILORS.

Courtesies Extended to Officers and Men of Visiting Warships.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—About 200 bluejackets from the Brooklyn and other warships in the harbor were taken to Island Park this afternoon on the electric cars for an outing. The programme at the park included a clambake, vaudeville show, music, and dancing. The sailors were landed at Kinstrey's wharf from the ships, and headed by the Newport Band, marched to Broadway, where they boarded the cars. On Monday another detachment of sailors from the ships will receive a similar entertainment.

The officers of the ships were guests this afternoon at a clambake given by the Newport Clambake Club at its clubhouse at Easton's Point, and this evening were entertained at dinner at Berger's. Gov. Dyer and other officials and officers of the naval stations and Fort Adams were invited. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the ships, several proposed features of the celebration, including a land parade with a large military escort, were abandoned.

Commodore Albert Kautz, United States Navy, commandant of the naval station, visited Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn this morning and was received with the honors due his rank. The officers of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers also visited the ship in a body. Many of the cottagers visited the cruiser this afternoon. Capt. Cook and his officers have received many cards for luncheons and dinners for the rest of their stay here.

Everett—Mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—Miss Caroline Kane Mills, this afternoon at 1 o'clock, in St. John's Episcopal Church, was married to Alexander Lee Everett of New York. The Rev. C. A. L. Richards, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence N. Mills of Oxford College, England, father of the bride, and Bishop Coadjutor McVickar officiated. M. I. Goddard, her uncle, gave the bride away. Mr. and Mrs. Everett will live in New York City.

WALL PAPER TRUST BOUGHT OUT

Field in Ohio Relinquished to the Brown, Eager and Hull Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 17.—The National Wall Paper

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Steady Improvement of Business Sustains the Hope of Coming Activity.

IMPORTANT SALES LAST WEEK

Latest Dealings by Brokers—Voluntary Offering Fails at Auction—Long List of Foreclosures This Week—Its Features—Mortgages Filed.

Many who expect to see a revival in the real estate market come like a storm out of clear skies have found reasons to continue their grumbling during the week; but to those who find encouragement in smaller evidences of strength and improvement the transactions have not been without interest. The amount of dealing in small properties, it is true, has shown a substantial increase, and, in addition to this, there were at least two sales of such size and character as to justify the belief that a welcome variation of Summer reports about five-story flats and four-story dwellings is at hand.

The feature of the week, of course, was the sale of the Spencer property, at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to Jacob D. Butler. It is reported on good authority that the plot has been resold to a builder, with a loan, but whether or not this is the fact, the essential feature of the deal is that the property is out of the hands of an estate, and that the erection of another building on that rapidly developing business section of Fifth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, is doubtless a matter of only a few months.

The other noteworthy sale of the week, details of which were reported yesterday, was that of the Knapp property, about thirty-two lots, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. Here, again, the deal signifies nothing except that the lots have been brought into the market, and have come into the hands of a concern which, if its past operations count for anything, will keep them in the market and not hold on to them any longer than it has to.

There is always an effort to make little of a transaction in which professional operators are involved. When some wealthy individual or estate invests $500,000 in Broadway property there is much talk about "an investment movement" and the "stability of New York realty." This is all very true, but the operators and their dealings are the life of the market, and a few more sales of the character of the two mentioned above would go far toward alternating that dead and alive condition which pervaded realty transactions for the last few months.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for John E. and Frederick E. Mason of California the old buildings 42 and 42½ Hamilton Street, on a plot 38 by 70.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Clarence True the four-story American basement dwelling 302 West Eighty-first Street, 24 by 100.11.

The Bradley & Currier Company has sold to William Rankin, who has resold to a builder, the lot on the north side of Eighty-third Street, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Heilner & Wolf have sold the old building 56 East Thirteenth Street, on lot 25 by 96.

Charles Martin has sold for Mrs. Maria Schmidt, for about $36,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 635 Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that George W. Arthur has sold to Samuel Russell the plot southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 100.11 by 73.

A. M. Broden has sold the four-story brick building northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Samuel Langer has sold to Morris Singer the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Rutgers Place and Clinton Streets, taking in exchange 48 Chrystie Street.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co., whose main office is at 338 Columbus Avenue, have opened a branch at 1,740 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Louis Cohn to Charles Brogan, for $25,000, the four-story flat southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 90 by 100. The seller takes in part payment, about $20,000, the two three-story brick dwellings 1,206 and 1,208 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and an adjoining lot, 33.4 by 90. Mr. Cohn has resold 1,206 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

Sarah Ryan has sold to Jacob Levy the five-story flat 167 East One Hundred and Second Street, 27 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The week's only voluntary offering, and the first to interrupt the ordinary run of foreclosures in some time, met with a decidedly cool reception. Six lots in the neighborhood of Marcher Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street were included under the announcement, but the sale ended with the bidding in of one parcel and the withdrawal of the remainder. The partition sale of properties in Mulberry, Fifty-third, and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets belonging to the Casey estate attracted what looked to be a businesslike crowd, but intending purchasers saw that their efforts would be useless in view of the decision of the heirs not to allow the property to pass out of their hands.

That the voluntary offering should have fallen flat is not surprising, and will not, it is to be hoped, cause other owners and auctioneers with sales under consideration to retire. Posters for several public auctions will appear during the next month, and that bidders were not plentiful for six lots beyond the Harlem River should not cause any apprehension for the success of more desirable offerings in the sale-rooms.

The legal sales for the coming week are more numerous than they have been for the last two months, but the list is noticeably free from any particularly valuable parcels and the prospect of outside competition is small. Two partitions, involving 231 West Nineteenth Street and 419 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, are down for Friday. Two of the foreclosures which Justice McAdam turned over to the Sheriff also appear on the schedule—a large plot at Barker and Sheridan Avenues, and 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, the former to be sold on Tuesday and the latter on Thursday. A plot of about 18 lots on Sedgwick Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, will be sold in partition on Wednesday. Several west side dwellings between Seventy-second and One Hundredth Streets may produce some bidding if the incumbrances do not prove prohibitive.

There were recorded last week 213 mortgages, for $3,415,450; of which 83, for $1,361,902, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $796,548, were at more, and 34, for $1,257,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 237 mortgages, for $2,804,323; of which 87, for $1,126,350, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $749,873, were at more, and 40, for $928,100, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. J. G. Hall, referee, Hampden Street, formerly East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Andrews Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,701.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 17 Eighth Avenue, east side, 106.7 feet south of Twelfth Street, runs south 22 by east 93.4 by northwest 20.10 by northeast 11.10 by west 85.2, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,200.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William B. Hornblower, referee, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,509.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James T. Malone, referee, 508 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 173 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $3,931.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, northeast corner of Barker Avenue and Sheridan Street, 91 by 75, vacant; Sheridan Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 91 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $721; on the latter, $308.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 4 Lexington Avenue, west side, 66 feet south of Twenty-second Street, 24.4 by 75 by 24.6 by 69.6, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,584.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,999 Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,483.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, between High Bridge and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, eighteen lots, together with a hotel and outbuildings, known as Kyle's Park. Subject to mortgages for $12,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, John H. Clapp, referee, twenty-seven lots and one two-story frame dwelling at the northwest corner of Morris Park Avenue and the Unionport Road.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 341 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16 by 95.6½ by 16 by 95.10, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,428; subject to another mortgage for $19,365.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement on 532, one-story frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 135 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 476 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 462.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 98.9, seven-story brick store. Due on judgment, $10,000; subject to other mortgages, on 135 West Ninety-seventh Street, $14,000; on 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, $102,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 37.8 feet south of Quarry Road, 19.10 by 95, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,027.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 24 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,491.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham, referee, Washington Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of the present line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 75 by 145, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,315.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis V. Bright, referee, southeast corner of Walnut Street and Second Avenue, West Farms, 50 by 100, vacant; Second Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Walnut Street, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 100, vacant; Sixth Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Walnut Street, 100 by 100, vacant; northwest corner of Grove Avenue and Walnut Street, 176 by 75 by 189 by 25, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,298.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,493.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 207.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,724.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 140 feet east of Park Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 109, $2,790; on 111, $6,521.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 103 by 25 by 103.10, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,341.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, 1,772 Madison Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.5 by 110, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,389.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 545 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,829, subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Russell Lord Tarbox, referee, 231 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 95.8 by 25 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 195 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $3,800.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Norman T. M. Mellis, referee, West Street, West Farms, north side, 100 feet east of Mohegan, or Grant, Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 80; Henry Rothschild of 104 East Eighty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $61,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 50 by 101 and 50.8 by 108.4; Nathan E. Clark of 26 East Eighty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $155,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, for two seven-story brick flats, with stores, 56 by 105 and 43.11 by 93; John Schnoering of 693 West End Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $160,000.

Forty-sixth Street, north side, at the North River, for a one-story coal pocket, 38.2 by 31; Cutting estate, Times Building, owner; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $400.

Devoe Street, south side, 70.6 feet east of Line Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 23 by 46; Margaretha Busse, owner; George H. Budlong of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $4,200.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, for two one-story frame stores, 35 by 55; Jane Skelly, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jackson Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 24 by 75; Frederick McCarthy of 1,044 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 39 and 41 Ann Street, to two five-story brick office buildings, M. A. C. Levy on 20 Broad Street, owner; L. Moses of 47 West Ninety-seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

West Street, southeast corner of Bank Street, to a seven-story brick factory, Enoch Morgan's Sons Company owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

Duane Street, north side, 25 feet east of Elm Street, to a seven-story brick electric power station; also 117 and 119 East Twelfth Street, to a two-story brick electric power station, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 296 and 298 Monroe Street, to a three-story brick shop, Harriet L. Carroll, owner; Small & Schumann, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 711 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, Henry Holt, owner; G. Atterbury, architect; cost, $450.

Woodruff Street and Lillian Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, Henry C. Reid, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $400.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 49.6 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, Irene Rhodes of 520 Tremont Avenue, owner; E. Maurer, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 90 ft n of Fitch St, 18x78; Charles Delecker to Adeline Delecker 4,500

BERRY ST, n s, 225 ft w of Anthony Av, 20x90; Michael Reid to Joseph A. Reid. 6,500

LOT 50, Block A, map of Hudson P. Rose; Frank A. Smith to Hudson P. Rose..... 1

LOT 90, map of building lots, William's Bridge Station, 25x100; Sophie Duden to Nellie O'Brien 800

MARTHA AV, s e corner of 239th St, 50x100; Owen T. Martin to R. B. Beirer.... 1,200

82D ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Felix Brown 24,200

108TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Jennie E. Teechman to Samuel McConchie. 4,750

108TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Thomas H. Bell and others to Samuel McConchie....Exchange and 152D ST, 594 West, 16x74.11; George R. Smith and wife to Edgar Barber..... 500 1

154TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; 2d Av, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, 24x100; Louisa Wagener to August P. Wagener 1

Recorded Leases.

DAVIDSON, Anna F., to The Hammerstein Amusement Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 42d St, 1 year 3½ months...$10,108

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r. EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of CHARLES L. FLEMING, dec'd.
Nos. 841, 843, 845, and 847 St. Nicholas Ave., No. 861 St. Nicholas Ave., and No. 503 Canal St.,
corner Renwick St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

We dnesday, October 5, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 841 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., n. w. corner of 152d St., 3½-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwelling; hardwood trim; decorated; gas fixtures; size of lot 20x100.11.

NOS. 843, 845, 847 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., adjoining above, three three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwellings; hardwood trim; decorated; gas fixtures, &c.; size 18.10x90 each.

NO. 861 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., n. w. corner of 153d St.; very choice plot of about seven lots, with splendid large three-story brick mansion thereon; hardwood floors; decorated; fine grounds, &c.; suitable for residence, school, or institution; size of plot 219.10x100x irregular.

NO. 503 CANAL ST., northeast corner Renwick St., valuable four-story brick Building, with Store; well rented; size of lot 24.7x38.7x42.6x irregular.

70 per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage for three or five years at 5 per cent.

WILLIAM CLARKE ROE, Esq., Attorney for Estate, 99 Nassau St.

SAME DAY.

NO. 879 WEST END AVE., corner 103d St., valuable three-story and basement brick Dwelling; possession; size 20.11x70.3½. Terms liberal. Further particulars at auctioneers', 66 Liberty St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, AUCTIONEER.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
44 LEROY STREET, near Bedford St., 2½-story brick dwelling, 18.9x35x50.

70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 5 per cent.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

40 minutes via Erie Railway.
Two unusually attractive houses, 12 and 14 rooms; newly decorated; ample grounds, fine old shade; stables; five minutes' walk to station. Rent, $550 and $700. Illustrated circulars.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Nutley office opposite station.

NUTLEY, N. J.

40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Nutley office opposite station.
P. S.—Send for illustrated circular.

LARKINS, Mary E., to John C. Fayen; 1,930 Amsterdam Av, 10 years.....900-1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and others to Adolph M. Bendheim; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 157th St, 200 ft to 158th St x100, demand $2,000

BROWN, Felix, to Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 82d St, 262.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments..... 22,000

EBERTH, Carl R., to Henry Kroger; e s of Audubon Av, 50 ft n of 180th St, 2 years 2,000

FINUCANE, Thomas E., to Ronald K. Brown, attorney; 182d St, s s, Lots 39 and 40, map of Wardsville, West Farms, omitted 1,500

FOWLER, George E., to Jafed W. Bell; e s of Prospect Av, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, demand..... 2,000

JOHNSTONE, Alexander, to William Johnstone; s e corner of West End Av and 103d St, 1 year..... 25,000

LONG, Edward S., and another to the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 159th St, 100 ft e of Elton Av, installments 4,000

PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Edward S. Prince; old e s of Washington Av, 190 ft n of 167th St, 1 month..... 900

Assignments of Mortgages.

MAHLER, Henry H., to Arthur J. Raymond $1

RAYMOND Arthur J., to Mary A. McBride 1,850

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Saugerties Savings Bank..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Warwick Savings Bank..... 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EASTCHESTER ROAD, e s, 00 ft s of Van Cortlandt St, 18x100; Vought Brothers against Matilda Callahan, owner; Giovanni Belfi, contractor..... $207

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 119th St, 33.3x100.11; William O'Connell and another against Laura E. Mander, owner; Arthur C. Mander, agent..... 1,000

103D ST, 148 to 150 West; Samuel Milietti against John Robinson, owner; Nicolas Messina, owner and contractor..... 65

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; William H. Gill against Joseph Cerrito, owner and contractor..... 507

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, 30.1x93.4x28x104.3, the New York Investment and Improvement Company, with Joseph N. Campbell, (fourteen payments)..... $14,250

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, e s, 25.10 ft s of 61st St, 20x75; Pauline Baum against Moritz Spier and others, (partition;) attorneys, Cohen & Levy.

124TH ST, 52 East; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against William Prosnitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Wright.

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Charles W. Truslow, trustee, against James L. Montgomery and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. W. Angel.

152D ST, 598 West; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, against Henry B. Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. S. Melvin.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.10	.09
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.16	.17
Best & Belcher	.34	.37
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.29	.26
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.21	.21
Confidence	.52	.55
Con. Cal. & Va	.80	.86
Crown Point	.17	.16
Gould & Curry	.23	.24
Hale & Norcross	.80	.83
Julia	.02	.01
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.24	.26
Occidental	.90	.90
Ophir	.55	.57
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.19	.22
Savage	.18	.17
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.82	.86
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con	.23	.25
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.22	.23

Silver bars, 59½; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

Roof Raising Extraordinary.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The raising of the immense steel and asphalt roof of the New York Life Insurance Building, at La Salle and Monroe Streets, is a feat that is attracting the attention of engineers over all the country. The roof is 200 feet above the level of the street, weighs 2,000 tons, and it is being raised twelve feet. It is now perched up on piles of blocks, and each day it is raised about two feet with so little disturbance that neither passers-by in the street below nor occupants of the building notice it. The work is said to be an unprecedented feat of engineering. The roof is 80 by 100 feet square, and is constructed of steel beams, fireproof tiling, and asphalt. In the raising the water tanks are carried with it, and all the dynamos, wiring, and elevator accessories, but the water supply, electric lights, and other conveniences of the building have not been interfered with. Steel beams and braces are ready to be put in place as soon as the desired height is reached, and the space will then be inclosed to add one more story of offices and to increase the elevator capacity of the building. Until the work is done, when people look up from below and see the 4,000,000 pounds of steel and asphalt perched on piles of blocks 200 feet above their heads, and know that should it get slightly out of level there would be grave chances of its coming down, there are grounds for a slight uneasiness.

Color Line in the Army.

From The Springfield Republican.

That Texas regiment which refuses to take its pay from a negro Paymaster is properly subject to severe discipline for insubordination, but it should at least be forced to the choice of taking pay from the negro or going without it. Ex-Congressman Lynch, the Paymaster in question, is an intelligent and capable man, but this is not to the point. He is the duly constituted agent of the Commander in Chief of the army for this service, and it is the commanding authority more than Mr. Lynch that is assailed.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHOICE RESIDENCES
FOR SALE AT
Cathedral Heights,
ADJACENT TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Attention is specially called of all who are contemplating the purchase of a residence to five beautiful dwellings on the

North Side of 113th St.,

85 feet east of Riverside Drive. They are from 19 feet to 22 feet wide, four stories high, and in point of desirable and commanding location are unsurpassed by any that are contiguous to Riverside Drive, being also in direct access, by electric cars, with the lower part of the city. These houses have been built by day's work for the owner by Harvey Murdock, builder, under the supervision of C. P. H. Gilbert, architect.

The well-known reputation of the builder and architect is a guarantee of the excellence of the material and workmanship employed in all parts of their construction, while the capital of the owner enabled him to spare no pains or expense to render them most desirable and handsome residences. They are now open for inspection, and will be sold on liberal terms to desirable purchasers. For further information and particulars as to prices, ranging from $37,500 to $42,500, apply to the agents of the owner,

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST. AND 55 LIBERTY ST.,
or
CHARLES E. SCHUYLER & CO.,
967 BOULEVARD, NEAR 108TH ST.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Four-story brownstone brick house; fourteen rooms, ten mirrors, containing latest and best improvements, as butler's extension, billiard room, tiled kitchen, and bathrooms, porcelain bath and washtubs surrounded by tiling, inlaid floors and wainscoting, handsome buffet, burglar alarms, electric light twenty-four hours; Marvin combination lock safe built in wall, long-distance telephone, artesian water, filtered; gas and coal range, artificial refrigeration, steam heat, and hot water supplied.

STABLE FOR SALE.

NO. 139 W. 51ST ST.,
between 6th and 7th Avenues.
A complete 2-sty. brick 25 ft. stable; recently overhauled. Contains 7 standing and 2 box stalls; has lift for carriages; coachman's quarters. Sold with immediate possession.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVENUE. (6361) 10 WALL STREET.

A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, PANTRY, AND BATHROOM EXTENSION HOUSE, NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST. BOX STOOP. STONE ORIEL. BEST MODERN PLUMBING; DECORATED; FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE; CARETAKER IN HOUSE. CHAS. BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

VERY DESIRABLE DWELLINGS

37th St., nr. 6th..$40,000 | 67th St., nr. Mad.$75,000
38th St., nr. 5th..100,000 | 68th St., nr. Mad. 75,000
50th St., nr. 5th.. 60,000 | 69th St., nr. 5th..200,000
68th St., nr. 5th.. 85,000 | 72d St., nr. 5th..110,000
65th St., nr. 5th..130,000 | 72d St., nr. Mad.100,000

Also others prominently located on Madison and Fifth Avenues.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
REAL ESTATE,
33 Nassau St. & 503 5th Av.
Westchester Co. Property Handled.

PRIVATE HOUSES AT A BARGAIN.
260 West 89th St.
233 West 136th St.
542 West 142d St.
Examine the above houses and call on us.
BRADLEY & CURRIER CO.,
121 West 23d St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Three-story and basement brownstone house, pantry extension, 18th St., near Irving Place. Apply at 105 East 18th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DETACHED HOUSES, BEDFORD SECTION, For Sale, To Let, or Exchange. Fine, attractive places; some with stables.
C. J. SANDS & LYONS, 505 Nostrand Av.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

BOWNE PARK.
Highest Ground in Flushing. Handsomest Houses—only three now left. More building—ready for occupancy Oct. 1st.

Flushing is by common consent the most beautiful suburb of this city. It is near the geographical centre of Greater New York.

Nine and ten room houses, all improvements, water, gas, electric lights, furnaces, at $4,200; lot 50x100; three minutes from depot.

Also, 300 lots at $250 up—easy terms. Property carefully restricted.

JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
Builders, Murray Hill Station,
FLUSHING, L. I.

FOR SALE AT
BAYVILLE, L. I.
THE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF THE LATE
Colonel S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
consisting of about seventy acres
of land fronting on Long Island Sound, together with small residence containing thirteen rooms; stable, farmer's house, and outbuildings. Excellent beach for bathing. Magnificent view of Sound. Landing pier for yachts on Sound.

The property also includes a water front on Oyster Bay, with dock, icehouse, &c.

For views, etc., apply to the agents,

McVICKAR & COMPANY,
Successors to S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar.
187 FULTON ST., or 1,368 B'WAY, near 37th St.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—New; 7 rooms, bath, high attic, and cellar; furnished; all improvements; nearly half acre ground; good view ocean; 40 minutes city; fare, 10c.; $3,200. Dr. HUNTER, 1st St., New Dorp.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.

A Summer and Winter Residence; all improvements; newly decorated, large grounds, outhouses; fronting Passaic River; 9 miles from New York; near depot; price reasonable; terms easy. E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway.

Rutherford Cottages; all improvements; from $2,000 up; terms easy; also nice building sites on the installment plan. E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

REVILLON BUILDING
15 WEST 28TH ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.,
OFFICES TO RENT
FROM $20 PER MONTH.
Janitor service, elevators, electric lights. Steam heat and all improvements. No extras. Inquire on premises. Open Evenings.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—Dock property, above 122d St.; lease; East River, and improved preferred. Address T. A. THORNE, Sun Up-town Office, 1,265 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom; piano; all conveniences; suitable for bachelor. Inquire 243 East 14th St.

REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING
Refined Surroundings



$27.50 PER MONTH
BUYS THIS HOUSE.
Visit TO-DAY

15 minutes from 34th St. Ferry via L. I. R. R. Commutation, 70c. Trolley from New York City Hall.

HOUSES ALL FINISHED.
Terms arranged to suit any pocketbook.

Fine Lots on Instalments
with building loans.

For best trains boats leave 34th St., N. Y., today, 11:50 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M. Week days, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20 P. M. Carriage meets trolley from Brooklyn via Flushing Av. and all trains from New York. Free tickets on application to

Realty Trust
60 and 62 Liberty St., New York.
Brooklyn Branch Office, 38 Court St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SEA GATE.
Special Offering and Opportunity During September

Will be given intending purchasers who will improve, by the erection of

Cottages for Next Season.

This choice, select, and restricted settlement, with every modern city improvement, situated at the entrance of New York Harbor, overlooking the Narrows, commanding an unequaled marine view, with over 4,000 feet of beach.

On Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay.

Direct private boat service from Battery, New York, within 45 minutes.

PARTICULARS AT OFFICE OF
Norton Point Land Co.,
120 Liberty Street, New York.
203 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country seat, at Greenwich Point, on the Sound, about seven acres; 485 ft. water front; 26 miles from New York; house contains 20 rooms and four bathrooms; extension contains kitchen, laundry, sleeping rooms, and bathroom for servants; high elevation; stable, six stalls, two box stalls, abundance of carriage room; safe anchorage for yachts; fine bathing beach; house handsomely furnished; all conveniences of city home; absolutely healthy. Apply at office of OWNER, 602 and 604 West 22d St.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.

A well-known river front of 12 or more acres, with handsome stone and frame mansion, coachman's house, stable, &c. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES
$75
MONTHLY.

Ten rooms; others fourteen rooms; at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.

Now open for inspection.

138th and 139th Sts.
(7th and 8th Avs.)
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.
Elevated Station 140th St.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

DeBlois & Eldridge,
1 WEST 38TH ST.
Have desirable List of Houses for Rental and Sale.
DeBlois & Eldridge,
1 WEST 38TH ST.

Excellent Private Dwellings To Let, ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

20 WEST 48TH ST.....$3,800
126 WEST 12TH ST.....1,600
1,335 LEXINGTON AV.....1,100
Permits from
G. W. BASEFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.
Brokers treated as Brokers.

73d St., West,
Between Central Park and Amsterdam Av.
3 and 4 story houses, fully decorated.
Steam heat and electric light.
Estate of Alfred Corning Clark,
No. 25 West 23d St.

123 WEST 55TH ST.

17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway,
Or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

328 WEST 88TH ST.—High-stoop; 3½ stories; 18x56; extension; three bathrooms; open plumbing; cabinet finish; all modern improvements. Apply to owner, JOHN H. ODELL, 640 West End Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE on Lenox Hill, neighborhood Madison Av. and 69th St.; rent, $2,500.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE CHELSEA.
222 WEST 23D ST.
A select and refined Family Hotel; elegant suites of rooms, with private halls, new, modern conveniences, either furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by the year. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MODERATE RATES! Families seeking a central and

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT INSTITUTE,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 26, evening classes SEPTEMBER 28.

High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.

For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

REOPENS SEPT. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under the masters.
BEGINNERS' CLASS, for little boys; tuition, $160; 4 vacancies.
25 BOARDERS received, under 4 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.
FIREPROOF BUILDING, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.
MILITARY DRILL. PHYSICAL TRAINING, 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.
BERKELEY OVAL—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.
Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,

622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)
THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
CONSOLIDATED WITH
THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Indorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. West of Princeton.
Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300.
Class for little boys—special advantages.

The Horace Mann School,

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET WEST. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.
Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 29, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

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45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities.
Commercial course, primary and junior departments.
Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

VISITATION ACADEMY OF FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, &c., address DIRECTRESS, Academy of the Visitation, Frederick City, Md.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. **Individual attention.** Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill, Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

Collegiate School.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL, 177 West 79th Street,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 81st St.
DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
for Boys and Girls.
Reopens Tuesday, September 27.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting, Languages,
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service,
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

MISS CHISHOLM
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Kindergarten to College Preparatory. Special courses. Resident pupils. Wednesday, Oct. 5.
13 East Sixty-fifth Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

THE MISSES WREAKS'
Graded School for Girls. College preparatory class.
Special students. Resident pupils.
12 East Seventy-third Street.

The Veltin School for Girls.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
OCTOBER 5TH. 160-162 WEST 74TH ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

ST. DAVID'S HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (Founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St.—Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal; Mrs. V. L. MATTHEWS, Vice-Principal.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Reopens Oct. 5. 32 W. 40th St.
MISS DAY and MISS REED, Principals.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

AT R. D. CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,
44 West 34th St., N. Y.; 229 Ryerson St., B'klyn.
Spanish, French, English, Portuguese, &c.
All depts. under celebrated European Specialists. SPANISH, FRENCH: Fourth year of the FREE COURSES, by the infallible CORTINA METHOD. Wednesdays: Spanish, 7 to 8; French, 8 to 9 P. M., beginning September 28th. Register now.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av.
Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal,
Hotel San Remo, West. Cor. 75th Street.

UTICA, N. Y.
Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

"COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTY, LAST of the season, from San Francisco, Oct. 29th. Limited numbers, six months tour." Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

LUTECE FRENCH SCHOOL, PROF. CHOPARD, Director, 210 West 42d St.—French taught by the demonstrative method; natural, easy; best results being always obtained; circulars.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 848 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls

Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

KYLE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Flushing, N. Y.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; boys always under supervision.

SHORTHAND and Typewriting thoroughly taught; satisfaction guaranteed; evening class opens first Monday in Oct. BURNZ SCHOOL, 33 W. 8th St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 109 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

Twenty hour lessons; pupil's residence; French or piano; $12. Miss M., 1,269 Broadway.

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COOK—WAITER, &c.—By French couple; wife first-class cook, pastry, dessert; husband, waiter, useful man; desire position in private family. Couple, 129 West 24th St.

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Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman work by day; best references given; private family. Hyder, 332 East 47th St.

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GOVERNESS.—A lady highly recommends her visiting governess, (American, having taught in here and leading city families from four to seven years,) to parents desiring thoroughness combined with rare adaptation and power to impart knowledge, and the influence of a refined and high moral character; personal references. Instruction, Box 198, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By well educated French lady as visiting governess; good city references. Berthe, 1,503 3d Av.

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HOUSEKEEPER or MAID.—Present employer desires to secure a situation for middle-aged Englishwoman as housekeeper or maid; able to assist in education of children; music, German, French. Finch, Passaic, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Moderate salary; willing and ambitious. Miss J. A. Williams, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in charge of servants and every requirement of refined household; desires responsible similar position; or as matron; will wait for desirable position. Unexceptionable Reference, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

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HEAD LAUNDRESS.—By head laundress in private family, or do all the work in small family; first-class reference; wages, $25. 636 2d Av.

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NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, Protestant, age 17, as assistant nurse or to assist with chamberwork in a private family. 76 West 50th St.; care Smith.

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WASHING.—Fine family washing, home or by day; best work guaranteed; reference. Hughes, 244 East 46th St.

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Miscellaneous.

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CARETAKERS.—Family of three adults would care for private residence during absence of owner, or would care for and snow house for sale or to rent; references. Can be seen at present employer's, 40 West 38th St.

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COACHMAN.—Protestant; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; a thoroughly competent man in every respect; a first-class city driver; has lived with some of the leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St.; private stable.

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COACHMAN.—Married; English; best of references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. G., 1,019 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Can recommend highly; sober, experienced; has veterinary knowledge. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By English couple; no children; age twenty-nine; man thoroughly understands care fine horses; well posted in greenhouse work and all out-door gardening; can milk; wife excellent cook and laundress if required; sober, willing, and obliging; good reference. John H. Rendall, 456 3d Av.

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Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German; married; no children; practical in every branch of gardening, greenhouses, and vegetables; has full experience in care of stock; also horses, cows, and poultry; can operate incubator; wife first-class butter maker; is willing to take charge of dairy and poultry; wishes position on large country place. Gardener, 75 Park Row.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By German, speaking English; 22 years of age; understands the care of greenhouses and horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Ch. W., Mills Hotel No. 1, Bleecker St.

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A.—Young lady expecting to learn stenography will be taught in the offices of a reputable court reporter, where she will be assured a remunerative position when qualified. F. LUSK, 32 Broadway.

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable and experienced nurse for one child, 2 years old; personal references required. Apply at Sherman Square Hotel, Boulevard and 71st St., Suite 54, Monday morning.

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WANTED—Young man as bill clerk in office of manufacturing jewelry firm in Maiden Lane; one who understands stenography, and when desired can operate Remington machine; must write a good business hand, and be quick and accurate at figures; reference required. Apply, in own handwriting, to Post Office Box 90.

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Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, A. p. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
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New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1.50 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2
do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50
do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
San'ga Spgs., N.Y. United States Htl., op. till Oct. 1
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
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Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM | Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM | Phoenicia, Oc. 22, 10:30 AM
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61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

ROSH HASHONA FESTIVITIES

The Feast of the New Year Observed in City Synagogues by Reverent Jews.

THE REV. DR. WISE'S SERMON

He Rejoices that on the Day of Justice and Judgment God's Hand Is Righting the Wrongs of Dreyfus — Other Sermons.

Rosh Hashona, the Jewish feast of the New Year was observed in all the synagogues of the city yesterday with great ceremony and rejoicing. On this great day the pious Jew refrains from all business, and the busy marts along Broadway and Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street presented an uncommon appearance from the fact that many of the largest business houses were closed. On the east side, among the most orthodox Jews, business was entirely suspended, and the synagogues, many of them halls specially hired for the occasion, were thronged from early morning until several hours after noon by eager devotees to the Throne of Grace, that their names and those of their families and friends might be inscribed in the Great Book for a happy and prosperous year; for it is upon this day that the pious Jew believes God to sit in judgment, and that the fate of all mankind is inscribed, to be sealed finally on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement.

"Mayest thou be inscribed for a good year" is the universal greeting between friends and relatives, and the reply is invariably:

"Mayest thou likewise be inscribed, and may thy inscription be sealed, for a good year."

The synagogues, not only those where the rich are wont to worship, but those where the lowly congregate, were kaleidoscopic pictures of ever-changing color, in which the gay costumes and bonnets of the women contrasted with the black frock coats and silk hats of the men. Thousands of children in holiday attire congregated about the places of worship to wait for their parents and offer them their good wishes, and the young men and women were also largely in evidence, all in best bib and tucker. The theatres were crowded at the matinées, a great part of the audiences being Jews, but for the most part the day was spent in calling on relatives and friends and in the interchange of presents, accompanied by wishes for the new year.

In the case of the orthodox congregations the services will be continued to-day in much the same form as yesterday, as, following the ancient custom, the stricter Jews celebrate the feast for two days. In nearly all the synagogues there was an elaborate service of song, and in the larger houses of worship orchestras accompanied the singers. Extra readers and cantors also lent their services to render the ceremonials more impressive.

Dr. Wise Speaks of Dreyfus.

In the Temple Brai Jeshurun, Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise preached to a large congregation. Dr. Wise said in part:

"Looking out upon the past year as a great whole, and unmindful of the personal details which mean so much to one alone and so little to all together, the conviction is irresistibly borne in upon us that the past year augurs well, even gloriously, for the year to come. It has been a great year for us all, for us as children of the human race, as citizens of the United States, as members of the house of Israel.

"On this 'day of judgment' let us humbly and gratefully record that our blessed country has been the chosen instrumentality for the expression of a great and fundamental human principle. A marvelously triumphant war have we waged, not against Spain, but against the injustice and unrighteousness of her cruel, vicious misrule; not merely in behalf of Cuba and the Cubans, but rather in behalf of human rights and liberties which dare not be assailed. We have emerged from the horrors of war not only as the emancipators of the oppressed and downtrodden, but as victorious defenders of the principle that nations shall deal in equity and justice one with the other. Despite the glory of our military and National successes and the warlike spirit recently dominant among us, as men and lovers of our fellow-men we hail with thanksgiving the likelihood of realization within the near future of one of Israel's Messianic ideals. The young Russian Emperor has taken the noble initiative in a plan looking to the disarmament of the great powers; it now remains for the nations through a common understanding to ratify this plan to the end that an enduring and a universal peace may be established, with the promise of a larger and higher concord of the peoples to come.

"As Jews, let us with quivering hearts, on this day of judgment and justice, in meekness render praises unto the Most High, inasmuch as the day is near at hand when justice and vindication will come to a long-suffering victim of injustice and hatred. 'God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform.' We stand upon the eve of a divine mystery, of God so moving men and shaping events that the innocent will soon be cleared of the charge of heinous wrongdoing and the guilty stand forth in all their nakedness. For God's hand is clearly visible in the now inevitable righting of the wrong which has been done to Dreyfus, the Jewish Captain in the French Army. We should not have cited this dark and tragic affair had we but willed to show forth Divine Providence as the final arbiter of human affairs, or even the mightiness of the truth no evil league can crush and no wicked conspiracy long suppress. Greater and grander results are yet to flow from this hideous affair. Shall it not come to pass that calumny, seeing itself unfounded and confounded, shall henceforth stay its unjust attacks upon the much and oft reviled children of Israel? Let us then bestir ourselves and so live that we may never become unworthy of the protection bountifully vouchsafed to us from on high. Above all, let us strive to be fully worthy of the newer, larger justice to be afforded to us henceforth by the world without proving thereby anew not alone the innocence of the unjustly condemned, but testifying by the probity and nobility of our lives to the great truth that Judaism makes for and inspires men to all that is best and worthiest in life.

"In this summary of the chief happenings and experiences of the last year, may I not be pardoned if, from the watchtower of my personal zeal and enthusiasm for what I believe to be a great and just cause, I include Zionism as one of the potent agencies for good come to life in our time. Whether or not you agree with me as to the probable outcome of the Jewish question, it cannot be denied that Zionism is likely to prove a unifying and inspiring force among the scattered ten millions of our race."

Unlucky Soldier Finds Friends.

Jewish soldiers on furlough attended services in nearly all the synagogues. In the Temple Emanu-El, where the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil preached a sermon on "The New Era," seats had been reserved for fifty of the boys in blue, and they were nearly all occupied by officers and men in full uniform.

At the Temple Shearith Israel, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendez preached on "The Good and the Evil," taking his text from Amos, vi., 4, "Seek ye the Lord." Among those who attended the services was Alfred Levi of Cincinnati, a member of the Hospital Corps of the army, who was attached to the Seventeenth Infantry during its service in Cuba. Levi, who is the son of a wealthy merchant in Cincinnati, came down from Montauk on the Shinnecock on Friday night especially to attend the new year services. He was taken with sea-sickness, and while leaning over the rail lost his wallet overboard, containing his four months' pay. In some way his plight became known, and after the services he was overwhelmed with offers to care for him until he could communicate with his family. He was finally led away in triumph by a member of the congregation, who refused to tell his name.

At the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. Kohler preached on "The Larger Life and Larger Visions." At the Temple Israel, in Harlem, the Rev. Dr. Harris took for his topic "The Jewish Question."

23d Street Le Boutillier Bros.

Real Lace Curtains

2 to 4 Pair Lots.

French Renaissance Lace Curtains reduced from $18.50 to ... $10.00

Point de Paris Lace Curtains reduced from $12.00 to ... $7.00

Irish Point Lace Curtains reduced from $17.50 to ... $9.00

Irish Point Lace Curtains reduced from $4.00 to ... $2.95

West Twenty-third St.

THE GRAN ANTILLA ARRIVES.

She Is the First Ship Flying the Spanish Flag to Enter the Harbor Since the War Began.

The Spanish steamer Gran Antilla, Capt. Bayuna, which reinaugurates the service of the Compania Trasatlantica Española between New York, Havana, and Mexican ports, arrived yesterday morning from Havana—the first vessel flying the Spanish flag to enter New York Harbor since the war began. Other Spanish vessels have come here, but they were prizes and came in under the American flag, though two of them were afterward released and went out again flying the flag of Spain.

The Gran Antilla was accorded a kindly reception by harbor craft, some saluting with whistles, while the crews cheered. The steamer proceeded to the Erie Basin, where she is to dry dock, while her eight passengers were taken on board the tug E. S. Atwood and landed at the Spanish Line pier, No. 10 East River. The Gran Antilla brought a small cargo of tobacco, forty-four bags of coffee, and three cases of vanilla beans.

Manuel Rodriguez, a tobacco merchant, who arrived from Havana, said that business had picked up wonderfully in a few days prior to his departure, and there was a belief that much better conditions would hereafter prevail than had under Spanish rule.

George F. Madden of Toronto, who went to Havana to investigate conditions, with a view to investment, said he was impressed with the fact that business methods were not those of the North, and that it will be difficult for Northerners to either accustom themselves to these conditions or to inaugurate new methods. He thought the Spaniards more enterprising than Cubans. The arrival of the American Commission had had a good effect on all classes, Mr. Madden said, and there had been an apparent revival of confidence among business men.

Ramon Lopez, another passenger, who is a New York tobacco merchant, while not disagreeing with the others as to the betterment of business conditions, said there was still great confusion in Havana. Cubans clamor for independence, while the Spaniards fear Cuban rule, and there are many evidences of strong feeling between them. Other passengers from Havana were Francisco Laurrari, Gonzales Medina, Miss Isabel Lopez, Louis Mendez, and Eugene Fellijer.

ANNIVERSARY OF ANTIETAM.

Brooklyn War Veterans Celebrate the Day with a Military Display.

The anniversary of the battle of Antietam was observed yesterday by a military display in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The affair was under the management of the War Veterans and their Sons' Associations of Brooklyn, and thousands of people visited the park to hear the music and see the civil war veterans. It had been expected that large detachments from the regiments which saw service at Santiago and in Puerto Rico would be present, but while there were some soldiers in the crowd, they came as individuals. The Seventy-first Regiment was represented by about thirty men under Sergt. Carr of Company K, and there were a few members of Troop C and some sailors present.

Comrades Strout and Allen went to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at about 11 o'clock to meet the soldiers who were to take part in the affair. Special cars brought the soldiers to the bridge, where cars of the Brooklyn Heights Company met them and took them to the park.

Central Park Concert.

Prof. Fanciulli, formerly Director of the United States Marine Band at Washington, now leader of the Seventy-first Regiment Band, has prepared a good programme for the regular Sunday afternoon concert on the Mall in Central Park to-day. It is mainly classical, and is intended to disprove the statement that New Yorkers like only "popular" music.

Lutheran Synod to Meet.

The Lutheran Synod of the State of New York will convene in Grace Lutheran Church, Asbury Park, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of New York City, President of the synod, will preach the opening sermon.

Death and Burial at Sea.

During the voyage of the Umbria, which arrived yesterday, Martin Kearns, a second-cabin passenger, died suddenly and his body was buried at sea. He was a native of Dublin, and was coming to this country to visit a brother.

"Several years ago," says Mr. Andrew Thompson of Linwood, Kan., "I was supposed to be dying of Bronchitis, but JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT restored me to health."—Adv.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

From the Land of the Sunrise

We imported a vast stock of most beautiful Oriental rugs.

Away back in the days of Chivalry, when the art of the East was beginning to enlighten Europe, Oriental rugs were among the most prized treasures of castle and court. On fete days they were draped from windows and balconies, and they made the streets glorious at the return of a conqueror.

Years of toil were put into one rug, and now, for many of them, a century helped by the good care and bared feet of Turk or Persian, has mellowed the colors and softened the fabric into indescribable beauty. The Oriental weavers themselves seem to have lost the secret of some of the dyes that produced these deep blues, turquoises, ivories, and beautiful reds.

Latest Furniture Styles at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TABLET TO RUFUS PUTNAM

Unveiled in the Patriot's House at Rutland, Mass., by Sons of the Revolution.

ORATION BY SENATOR HOAR

The Services Rendered to His Country by the Great Self-Made Engineer Recalled, and His Life Briefly Sketched.

RUTLAND, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution journeyed to this place to-day to unveil a tablet in honor of Gen. Rufus Putnam in the house the Revolutionary hero once occupied.

The tablet, which was given by the Sons of the Revolution, was presented by Frank H. Briggs of Boston, President of the society, and was accepted by Senator George F. Hoar. The oration of the occasion was delivered by Senator Hoar in the Congregational Church this afternoon. He said:

"Rufus Putnam was one of those men rare in all generations, perhaps more rare than formerly, who seem to be almost absolutely without care for self. He seems to have been indifferent to fame. He had little use for the first personal pronoun in his speech or his writings. He was content to accomplish useful results. He was intent upon the goal, not upon the prize. If he could accomplish useful results he cared nothing for the pride or glory of the achievement.

"To the genius of Rufus Putnam was due the favorable result at three great turning points in American history. It was his skill as an engineer that compelled the evacuation of Boston. It was his skill as an engineer that fortified West Point. To him was due the settlement of the Ohio Territory and the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, which dedicated the Northwest forever to freedom, education, and religion, and, in the end, saved the United States from becoming a great slave-holding empire."

Mr. Hoar briefly sketched the life of Rufus Putnam, who was born in Sutton in this county, on April 9, (O. S.) 1738. He was a cousin, with a single remove, of Gen. Israel Putnam, the man "who dared to lead where any man dared to follow."

Study Under Difficulties.

The difficulties under which Rufus Putnam obtained an education were detailed. His father died when he was seven years old, and his mother married again.

"Capt. Sadler, the stepfather," continued the Senator, "kept a tavern. Rufus got a few pennies by waiting upon guests and blacking their boots, with which he bought powder, and with help of an old gun, killed some partridges, which he sold, and with the proceeds he bought a spelling book and an arithmetic. From these he learned what he could, and got as far as the rule of three in arithmetic. But the miserly step-father would not allow him the light of a tallow candle in the long Winter evenings, and ridiculed his aspirations for learning.

"In March, 1754, Putnam was apprenticed to Daniel Mathews of Brookfield, a millwright. His employer, more generous than had been the step-father, gave him the use of candles for the long Winter evenings. He studied arithmetic, geography, and history. He extended his knowledge of mathematics and engineering, for which he had a natural aptness. His physical frame grew as rapidly as his mind. When he was eighteen years old he had the full vigor and stature of a man—six feet high. He was renowned for his great strength and activity in all athletic exercises.

"It was to those Winter evenings in North Brookfield at the studies by the light of the tallow candle that the country owed the ablest engineer officer of the Revolution, and the wise, farsighted intellect that decided the fate of America.

"Washington said of Rufus Putnam that he was the best engineer in the army, whether French or American. At the end of the war he directed Putnam to report a comprehensive plan for fortifying the whole country. I have seen Gen. Putnam's elaborate scheme, I think, among his papers at Marietta College, or in the archives at Washington. It was never executed, in spite of earnest appeals of some of our ablest statesmen in every generation.

His Great Work Summarized.

"To be a great engineer is to be a great soldier. To be a great engineer with only such advantages of education as Rufus Putnam enjoyed is to be a man of consummate genius. But to have been the trusted friend of Washington, to have conceived as by a flash of inspiration the works which, with an inferior force, compelled England to evacuate a fortified town and to quit Massachusetts forever; to have constructed the very fortress and citadel of our strength and defense in the War of the Revolution, to have been in Lord Bacon's front rank of sovereign honor, to have founded a mighty State, herself the mother of mighty States; to have planned, constructed, and made impregnable the very citadel and fortress of liberty on this continent, to have turned the mighty stream of current and empire from the channel of slavery into the channel of freedom, there to flow forever and forever—if this be not greatness, then there is no greatness among the living or the dead."

The body will lie in state in the Capitol to-morrow, and will be buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery on Long Island.

Death of a Blind Checker Player.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Charles Ellsworth, a blind checker player, who is believed to have lived in Brooklyn, died today in the City Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained, it is thought, by falling from a window of the Central Railroad Station, at Ferry and Prospect Streets, at an early hour this morning. Policeman Daley, who discovered Ellsworth under the window, tried to arouse him. He partly succeeded, but all that Ellsworth would say was that he had been struck by a bicycle, and asked Daley to take him home. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, and was removed to the City Hospital, where he died. It was at first thought that he had received a bullet wound, but investigation showed that the injury was caused by his striking on an iron fence picket.

Stern Bros

Monday

Later importations in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Exclusive Styles in
Walking Coats & Paletots
Driving & Reception Capes
Traveling Wraps & Ulsters

Also a special purchase of Golf Capes of double faced English Plaid Cloth or Rugs $9.25 $10.75 $13.50

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of exclusive styles and effects in

Paris & Lyons Novelty Silks

comprising
Velour and Plush Brocaded Volants,
Moire and Brocaded Pekins,
Lace Work Broche Satins,
Bordered Antique and Satin Pompadours,
Scotch Plaid Barre Velvets in the new colorings,
Paquerette, Bosquet, Gymnote
Kabyle, Phloxine, Girouette & Rejane

And in addition

To-morrow

2700 Yds. All Black Gros du Rhin Damask Silks, at 69c
Actual value $1.25 yd.

1200 Yds. Pure White Lyons Brocaded Moire Antique, at 98c
Heretofore $1.50 yd.

Stern Bros

will show to-morrow largely increased lines of

Foreign Dress Goods

And in addition will offer

1800 Yds. Granite Cheviots in well assorted coverings, 48c
Regular price $1.00 yd.

3000 Yds. Imported Broadcloths in the most desirable shades, 67c
Value $1.25 yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will exhibit Monday a large assortment of

Ladies' Tailor-made Gowns and Separate Skirts

in all the latest styles and materials

Stern Bros

Monday

Boys' Clothing

Sailor Suits of Clay Serges, in Navy or Brown, trimmed with 12 rows silk soutache braid, embroidered star, silk tie, sizes 3 to 12 years, at $5.00

Top Coats of All-wool Friezes, Navy, Brown or Black, French Facings, Raw Edge, Velvet Collar, also Covert Cloth, sizes 4 to 16 years, at $5.00

Iron-Clad Double-breasted Suits of All-wool Cheviots, with extra pair of trousers, double seat and knees, all seams taped, sewed with silk, sizes 7 to 16 years, at $5.00

These goods are high grade, made by Boys' Tailors, and of perfect fit and workmanship, Value $7.00

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Upholstery Dep'ts

Irish Point Lace Curtains at $3.25 $4.95 $6.75 pr.

Irish Point Lace Sash Curtains at $2.25 $3.00 $3.75 pr.

Renaissance Lace Curtains $9.25 to $19.35 pr.

All of the above are special values

Tapestry Couch Covers, 1¾ by 3¼ yds., at $6.75
Others from $4.25 to $9.50

All Silk Damasks 50 inches wide, suitable for coverings or hangings $3.75 yd.

Less than half price

West 23d St.

ELECTRIC CONCERNS UNITE

The Westinghouse and the Walker Companies Are Merged Into One Corporation.

THE DETAILS NOT ALL TOLD

One Effect of the Combination Will Be a Cessation of Litigation Over Patents—The General Electric Still a Rival.

The consolidation of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg and the Walker Company of Cleveland was announced yesterday. By the transaction the Westinghouse is the surviving company. The fusion leaves the Westinghouse-Walker combination with practically only one rival of importance, the General Electric Company of Schenectady.

The consolidation deal has been under consideration for months. It was consummated at meetings on Friday night in the offices of the Central Trust Company, Flower & Co., and the Walker Company. They were attended by Major James W. Hinkley, President of the last-named corporation; George Westinghouse, Jr., President of the Westinghouse Company; Anthony N. Brady, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and Perry Belmont of the Walker Company, and others interested in both companies, with legal advisers on each side.

But for an unexpected leakage of information a plan to defer announcement of the fusion until to-morrow would have been adhered to, as Major Hinkley went to his home at Poughkeepsie, Mr. Flower to Watertown, Mr. Belmont to Newport, Mr. Westinghouse to Pittsburg, and Mr. Brady to Albany. Authority for both corporations was willing yesterday afternoon, however, to give much information in regard to the consolidation and its scope and import.

One Official's Ideas.

"It is not fair," said an official identified with the fusion, "to say that one company bought out the other. The correct statement would be that they merged interests by interchange of securities. Under the plan, Messrs. Flower, Brady, and Hinkley enter the directorate of the Westinghouse company. Mr. Belmont will not become one of its Directors, because his brother, August Belmont, has been and is a member of the Board of Directors of the surviving company.

"At present it does not appear necessary to make public every detail of the financing of the merger. The estimated common stock of Westinghouse is about $8,000,000 and the preferred $4,000,000. The preferred never failed to pay 7 per cent. in dividends. Westinghouse recently issued $3,500,000 in debentures for a purpose heretofore unexplained.

"The Walker was owned principally by Messrs. Flower, Hinkley, Belmont, and Brady. It had $2,500,000 in bonds and the same amount in stock. On these data, gauged by like transactions between corporations, some idea of the financing of the consolidation may be had by the public.

"One result of the fusion of Westinghouse with the Walker Company will be a cessation of litigation over patents which must undoubtedly inure to steady profit and widened influence. There will be a straightout competition between the consolidated companies and General Electric, but the relations of the three companies have been, in a general way, friendly. The combination, however, it is expected, is to get a full share of electric construction and supplies business. Under the fusion and an arrangement for interchange of patents, all electrical litigation between the three companies ends."

The Construction Situation.

"The electrical construction situation, and especially that of passenger car traction, is now under full control," said another officer. "Up to a certain point there is a comity of interest between Westinghouse-Walker and General Electric, but the combination is in the field for profitable business. The question is which of the two will get the lion's share. The minor details of the consolidation of Westinghouse and Walker, such as general local headquarters, officers, permanent staff, and so forth, have yet to be arranged."

The recently established Walker Company was really promoted on the idea that it would have a large share in the electrical equipment of the Manhattan Railway Company. Politics was not wholly foreign to the scheme. The other officers besides President Hinkley are: Vice President—S. H. Short, and Treasurer—F. W. Ferguson.

The Westinghouse Company has as Treasurer P. F. Kobbe. In its Directorate are Charles Francis Adams, Marcellus Hartley, and Brayton Ives. Of the Directors of the General Electric Company, until recently rated as a fifty-million-dollar corporation, are H. McK. Twombly, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles H. Coster, and President Charles A. Coffin.

A Wall Street rumor that was disposed of as without foundation was that the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburg—whose stock was 14 in April last and 107 yesterday—was to be taken into the Westinghouse-Walker consolidation.

SHE WAS ANNA V. SULLIVAN.

The Identity of the Staten Island Suicide Is Established.

The young woman suicide whose body was found in the woods at Concord, Richmond Borough, on Wednesday evening was last night identified as Anna V. Sullivan. She was single, twenty-four years old, and lived at 307 West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan. The identification was made by Matthew C. Sullivan, a brother, and Mary M. Sullivan, a sister. They called at the Morgue last evening, stated that their sister was missing, and asked to see the clothing. Both instantly recognized the garments.

When Mary Sullivan recognized the clothing she fainted, and remained insensible for some time. Then she became hysterical, and it was with difficulty that her brother quieted her. The brother and sister said their sister must have committed suicide while despondent from sickness. Mary Sullivan said that Anna left home on Friday, Sept. 9, about noon to purchase a pair of shoes. That was the last seen of her alive. She said her sister did not purchase the shoes, but must have bought the revolver with the money. She explained the finding of a new pair of shoes on her sister's feet by saying that she loaned hers to Anna to wear to the shoestore.

The body will be disinterred to-morrow, and will be buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery on Long Island.

Death of a Blind Checker Player.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Charles Ellsworth, a blind checker player, who is believed to have lived in Brooklyn, died today in the City Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained, it is thought, by falling from a window of the Central Railroad Station, at Ferry and Prospect Streets, at an early hour this morning. Policeman Daley, who discovered Ellsworth under the window, tried to arouse him. He partly succeeded, but all that Ellsworth would say was that he had been struck by a bicycle, and asked Daley to take him home. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, and was removed to the City Hospital, where he died. It was at first thought that he had received a bullet wound, but investigation showed that the injury was caused by his striking on an iron fence picket.

MONUMENT AT ANTIETAM.

Dedication of the Memorial to the Massachusetts Troops Who Fought and Fell in the Battle.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 17.—The handsome monument erected to the memory of the Massachusetts troops who fought and fell on the battlefield of Antietam was dedicated this afternoon with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large delegation of prominent men from the Bay State and a number of citizens of Hagerstown and vicinity. Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts delivered the dedicatory address.

The monument, which was covered with handsome floral offerings, stands on a mound at the corner of Hagerstown Pike and Corn Avenue, purchased several years ago by the Massachusetts authorities. It is exceedingly simple and chaste in design, and is made of Milford granite. A wreath of laurel adorns the front and entwines the coat of arms of Massachusetts, forming a centrepiece for the following inscription:

"Erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to mark the position held by their troops at the battle of Antietam, September XVII., MDCCCLXII."

A buttress on either side of the centre stone bears a bronze tablet inscribed with the numbers of the regiments from Massachusetts which participated in the fight.

The reverse side of the monument holds a bronze tablet covering almost its entire surface, containing a diagram of the battlefield, showing the positions held by the Massachusetts troops on the day of the fight. Messrs. Winslow and Wetherell of Boston are the architects.

The dedicatory exercises were opened by Major Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts, who in a brief address on behalf of the committee having in charge the building of the monument formally turned it over to the representatives of the State, headed by Gov. Wolcott.

Gov. Wolcott accepted it in an appropriate speech and then handed the deeds to the tract of land upon which the monument is erected to Gen. E. A. Corman, representing the United States Government, thus concluding the ceremonies.

BOLD ROBBERY IN NEW JERSEY.

Thieves Bind the Watchman and Blow Open the Safe in the Railroad Station at Millstone.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17.—William Jones, sixty years of age, the night watchman at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Millstone, had an exciting experience with four thieves late last night. When he was about to enter the engine house to see if everything was all right he was surprised and made prisoner by four stalwart men, two of whom wore masks. He was knocked down, and after being beaten was bound and gagged. The helpless man was then carried to an empty box car and placed inside.

Then the four robbers went to the station, where they forced open the front door and started to work on the safe. A hole was drilled in the door near the combination, and a big charge of powder must have been inserted, for the explosion which followed completely wrecked the safe and the ticket office. The thieves secured a small sum of money from a lower compartment of the safe, but they did not look in a secret upper compartment which contained $300.

The robbery was first discovered when passengers arrived at the station at 6 o'clock this morning to take the early train. They saw the station was a wreck, and entering it found that robbers had been at work. A search was then made for Jones. His moans first attracted the passengers' to the box car. When the ropes were removed from his hands and feet and the gag from his mouth he fainted from pain. He could not give much of a description of his men, but said that before they went into the station they took his silver watch and $10 in money.

BEHRING MAY HAVE SAILED.

Alleged Son of G. M. Pullman Probably a Passenger on the Campania.

According to a dispatch from Chicago, Gustav Behring, who for some time has been annoying the Pullman family by declaring that he was a son of George M. Pullman, was to sail from here yesterday on one of the European steamships. His arrest on several occasions had failed to prevent him from pressing his claim in offensive ways, and the family, it was reported, had provided transportation and a sum of money to be rid of him. A detective was to see that he sailed.

An impression obtained that he sailed yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania, but the fact could not be confirmed. There appeared on the second cabin passenger list of the Campania, however, the name G. Bahring.

According to Behring, he was born in Germany twenty-seven years ago. His mother, Augusta Louise Behring, had lived in Chicago. She died two years ago, and just before her death she told her son that George M. Pullman, who had represented himself to her as a George Schmidt, was his father, and that she had been induced to return to Germany on being provided with passage and $500.

Behring appeared in Chicago soon afterward. He declared that he had letters to prove that George M. Pullman had, under the assumed name of Schmidt, married his mother in 1867.

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER.

In the 10 buildings we occupy ARE FORTY-ONE DEPARTMENTS. Our buyers have been active ALL SUMMER LONG carefully selecting the very choicest novelties to be found both at home and abroad.

The efforts we have made this season will enable us to surpass all previous exhibitions of

CHOICE MERCHANDISE,

and, as everybody knows, our prices are always at the

LOWEST WATER MARK.

We shall be ready to show some of the new arrivals

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Richly Embroidered Japanese Curtains, 3.00 a p'r.

Last week they were 6.00 a pair. Not long before the same goods sold freely at 12.00 a pair. We've 394 pairs which *must* go out quickly, so we have marked them down to 3.00 a pair.

228 pairs are Shikii silk, some gold embroidered and some silk floss embroidered. 166 pairs are Pongee silk, gold embroidered.

ON SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLES, ON SECOND FLOOR.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FALL, 1898.

Silks, Dress Goods and Cloths.

Broadway & 19th Street.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

David Bispham, who is expected to return to this country within a very short time, is going to bring over with him a patriotic song called "The Eagle," which is dedicated to Christopher Columbus. The music is by Mlle. Janotha, and the words by John Richards, an American.

William Gehrike, the new conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will make his reappearance in New York Nov. 9 and 10, at Carnegie Hall. For both of these concerts Rosenthal has been engaged. These will be the great pianist's only appearances in New York with any orchestra.

Charles Frohman has decided to place May Buckley in the company which will support Miss Annie Russell in "Catherine," instead of making her a member of John Drew's company. Mr. Frohman has also decided to produce at the Academy of Music, some time early in January, the new Drury Lane melodrama, entitled "The Great Ruby."

Announcement is made of a complete and systematically arranged directory, guide, and reference book of musical artists, teachers, societies, organizations, firms, and all individuals in any way identified with music in the boroughs of Greater New York. The publishers in compiling their work have sought to supply a carefully formulated and reliable reference book.

A new light opera organization has been formed by Milton Aborn and John R. Rogers, to be known as the New England Opera Company. It is the intention to present such operas as "The Fencing Master," "Le Perichole," "The Little Trooper," and "The Magic Kiss." The company will play in small cities and will be headed by Ida Mulle and J. Aldrich Libbey.

Seventy-five members of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" company left the city yesterday for Washington, D. C., where the first performance will be given to-morrow evening at the Lafayette Square Theatre. The cast includes Aubrey Boucicault, Edwin Foy, Henry Norman, Frank Smithson, Frank Doane, E. J. Connelly, Randolph Curry, Marie Dressler, Edna Aug, Carrie Perkins, Mrs. Leonora Gulto, Marjorie Relyea, and Emma Prennon.

The many changes which have been made in the cast of "The Belle of New York" company which went from the Casino to the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, have compelled Lederer & McLelland to fill several vacancies, and yesterday Mignon von Hann, Violet Holls, Helen Whiting, Lillian Lester, Mrs. Whiting, and Miss Fengler sailed on the Rhynland to join the company. It is understood that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the beauty show which has created so much talk in London.

The new work constantly introduced in "The Charlatan" has much improved the opera. On Friday night Mr. Hopper added a new verse to his popular song in the last act which has caught the fancy of the public, and the hearty applause it receives causes him to repeat it two and three times at every performance. The stanza reads as follows:

That virtue is its own reward
Great authors have decided,
It surely should be so in France
Where it is most derided.
The gods who run the mills of fate
At last have set in motion,
Wheels, which as they accelerate,
Bring Dreyfus o'er the ocean.

REFRAIN.

For the moral that I deduce we haven't far to look,
What a cinch for Mr. Zola when he writes another book.

The operatic novelties in preparation in various Continental cities include at the San Carlos, Lisbon, "Werther," with the young tenor, Delmas, and "Sapho." At St. Petersburg Ughetti's company will be headed by Mme. Sigrid Arnoldson, who will be remembered as having created a favorable impression here with the Abbey & Grau forces four years ago, and Manes. Tetrazzini and Faborl. The novelties promised in Germany include at Carlsruhe, Miss Ethel Smyths's "Fantasie," and Liszt's "Saint Elizabeth;" at Berlin, Franchetti's "Germania," and at Frankfort, Richard Strauss's "Heldenleben" (a heroic work in four parts.) A new opera by Humperdinck, one by Carl Goldmark, a comic opera by Siegfriend Wagner, an opera by Kienzl, entitled "Don Quixote," with Frau Schumann-Heink, the new contralto that Maurice Grau has secured for this country, and a comic opera entitled "The Prince of Muscat," are among the other works in preparation.

Courteous.

From The Pittsburg Times.

The disastrous storms down in the West Indies were real courteous in putting off their visit until Schley finished his little job in that section of the country.

Sunday
Sept. 18-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-22

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Fall Opening 1898.

The Season's Newest and Best Merchandise on Exhibition.

Below are a few items—a thousand more equally good could be mentioned—but these are sufficient to point the way to new styles and to economy. These are examples of the advantages derived from buying fall goods a little in advance of your actual needs. It is always safe to buy at Macy's, because for more than 40 years we have made it a practice to cheerfully refund money on any article not entirely satisfactory.

For more than 40 years no other store has been able to equal our regular average of low price. Once in a while a competitor in desperation has cut the price on a single article lower than we had it, but we in turn always cut again, and were still the lowest. The leaders of low prices 40 years ago, the leaders of low prices to-day, we intend to be the leaders of low prices in the years to come.

Look out for our sale of HUMBER BICYCLES, to be announced in a few days. We always sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only.

Silk Specials

During the dull season and before the recent big advance in raw material we secured a large supply of the favorite weaves, which are now offered at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. less than similar qualities can be duplicated. Largest portion of this stock ranges in price from 39c. up to $1.48, and each number is a special bargain. The higher grades are proportionately attractive. This is a great opportunity for dressmakers to supply their wants.

FROSTED PLAID, all silk, worth 75c., at 39

BRILLIANT PLAID TAFFETA, worth 80c., at 59

RUSTLING PLAID TAFFETA, extra heavy, full 27 inches wide, worth $1.00, at 79

OMBRE PLAID TAFFETA, extra fine, worth $1.25 99

SWISS TAFFETAS, bright black, worth 65c. 49

FANCY BENGALINES, imported, for entire dresses, light and dark shades, worth 75c., for 49

HEAVY BLACK BROCADED GROS GRAIN, all silk, recently sold at 88c., now 59

RICH BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, in Pekin and Bayadere satin effects, worth $1.00, at 59

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN, with rich satin Bayadere effects, worth $1.25 79

RICH BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, worth $1.00. 79

GROS GRAIN AND PEAU DE SOIE, satin finish, worth $1.40 99

BROCADED SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, elegant black; also superior quality Duchesse and Taffeta; worth $1.40 99

BLACK BROCADED NOVELTIES, high grade, full 27 inches wide; quality which usually sells elsewhere at $2.50, here at 1.48

Men's Shirts.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, laundered, ready to wear, made in our own work rooms from Utica Nonpariel Muslin; 2,100 pure Irish Linen 3-ply bosoms, all hand worked button and eyelet holes, full felled seams, continuous facings, styles open back and open back and front, value that you pay $1.50 for at the exclusive furnishing stores 89

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS, plain white and fancy trimmed, Utica Nonpareil Muslin, cut extra full, 54 in. long, full felled seams throughout, hand worked buttonholes, sold elsewhere for 75c.; our price 59

Dress Goods

Our early importations of English, German and French Novelty Dress Goods are nearly all in. In ultra-novelties we show:

VELVET BAYADERE, in a variety of designs; black grounds, with stripes of black velvet, burnt orange, dove gray, blue, myrtle and mauve, 46 inches wide, per yard 4.98

ZIBELINE TRAVERS, blue, myrtle, mauve, castor and old rose, 48 inches wide, per yard 3.98

BLACK CREPON of silk and wool, in a variety of designs. The ground in wool, the figures in raised silk, 46 inches wide, per yard 3.98

Fancy weaves in solid colors are destined to be the popular fabric of the season. We offer an unusually large variety; both foreign and domestic. Among them:

FRENCH DIAGONAL, Novelty Weave, 44 inches wide, per yard 1.24

VENETIAN BAYADERE, 43 inches wide 1.24

Our Black Goods space much enlarged. We lay particular stress on the display of fabrics suitable for mourning and half mourning.

BRITISH WHIPCORD, 50 inches wide, per yard 1.98

BRITISH CREPON, in ten styles, 42 inches wide, per yard 1.98

PRIESTLY'S Half Mourning Cloths, 40 inches wide 98 and 1.24

PRIESTLY'S Silk Warp Melrose Cloths, 44 inches wide, per yard 1.24 and 1.79

FRENCH WHIPCORD, 48 inches wide 1.24 and 1.49

In addition, of course, we show an immense line in black and colored Serges and Cheviots, Poplins, Persian Cord and Broadcloths.

SERGES AND CHEVIOTS, a complete line in black and colors, varying in price from the 45 inch goods at .49 to the 54 inch tailoring fabrics at 1.98

POPLINS, from 59 to 1.49

BROADCLOTH, from 98 to 1.98

PLAIDS—An unusual display of these popular goods at 49, 69 and 79

HENRIETTAS.—We have had made for us in Germany a special line of 40 inch goods, of which we show 40 odd shades and colorings, a line on which we particularly pride ourselves; the price, per yard 49

HENRIETTAS.—A full line of wider and better goods than the above, per yard 59 and 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fall Fashions in Jackets, Suits, Skirts.

The advance styles are here. Our suit and skirt rooms teem with beautiful new fabrics and fashions. Here are a few samples of the value giving of this sale:

LADIES' SKIRTS, English cheviot serge, new flounce, trimmed in two styles, one with five rows of mohair braid, the other trimmed panier effect 7.49

LADIES' NEW FALL JACKETS, in fine kersey cloth, black, navy and royal, fly front effect, strapped and corded seams, with new sleeve darted at shoulder, lined throughout with satin 9.69

LADIES' SKIRTS, heavy quality black taffeta silk, new graduated circular flounce, finished with cording of velvet, percaline lined 11.06

LADIES' SUITS, of good quality Venetian cloth, new cut reefer, very stylish and jaunty, with velvet collar, and lined with colored taffeta silk; skirt new flounce, fancy percaline lined; colors black and navy 11.38

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, English cheviot serge, new cut fly front, coat and skirt lined throughout with heavy quality colored taffeta silk 19.99

LADIES' TAILORED GOWNS, high grade, in Oxford cloth, Oxford camel's hair, and covert, all in latest cut, coat and skirt, and lined throughout with colored taffeta silk 33.34

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Silk Waists.

LADIES' FANCY SILK WAISTS, lined throughout, great variety of colors (last week we were unable to supply demand for this lot of goods, entire stock being sold out in ONE DAY), 2.99

LADIES' SILK WAISTS, black Louisine taffeta, tucked and plain yoke, 2.99

LADIES' WAISTS, black satin duchess, tucked bias, 3.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Specials in Gloves.

We are opening daily exclusive styles in Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves and are showing novelty effects of embroidery and trimming in all the leading Autumn shades.

Our reputation as the leading house on Foster Hook Gloves assures a variety of selection not found elsewhere.

LADIES' GLOVES, 4 Foster hook, Glace overseam, 1.00, 1.50, 1.75

LADIES' GLOVES, 5 Foster hook, Glace overseam, 1.00, 1.75, 2.00

LADIES' GLOVES, 4 Foster hook, Glace pique, 1.75

LADIES' GLOVES, 4 Foster hook, Suede overseam, 1.25, 1.50, 1.69

LADIES' GLOVES, 5 Foster hook, Suede overseam, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00

LADIES' GLOVES, 8-in., Suede overseam, 1.39, 1.69

In our stock are complete lines of the latest modes in Gloves for Golfing, Cycling, Driving and Equestrian use, for both men and women.

MEN'S CHAMOIS CYCLING GLOVES, 74

MEN'S GOLFING GLOVES, 1.79

LADIES' GOLFING GLOVES, 1.74

MEN'S ENGLISH PRIXSEAM DRIVING GLOVES, 1.50

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN DRIVING GAUNTLETS, 1.24

For street Gloves our assortments in clasp and button Gloves of Glace, Suede, Mocha and Reindeer leathers in Pique or overseam stitching meet every demand of fashion.

LADIES' WALKING GLOVES, 2 clasp, Glace, 94, 1.34, 1.79

LADIES' WALKING GLOVES, 2 clasp, Mocha, 97, 1.24, 1.39

MEN'S WALKING GLOVES, 1 clasp, Mocha, 94, 1.24, 1.69

MEN'S WALKING GLOVES, 1 clasp, Glace, 94, 1.34, 1.74

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Blankets.

You can save from 50c. to 2.00 on a pair of Blankets by purchasing here.

FINE COTTON BLANKETS, 10-4, assorted borders, 46

FINE COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4 pink blue borders, 79

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, extra heavy finish, 11-4, 89

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, wool filling, red and blue borders, 2.49

BLANKETS, 11-4, strictly all wool, 3.24

BLANKETS, strictly all wool warp and filling, and at least 20 per cent. less than sold elsewhere,
11-4 sizes, 4.69 12-4 sizes, 5.63

BLANKETS—A few cases, with manufacturers' slight imperfections, at one-half their real value,
10-4 sizes, 2.39 11-4 sizes, 2.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Special lot of Hemmed and Hemstitched Pillow Cases made from remnants and offered at less than cost of material. Sheets we offer from our own factory, made from selected muslin, which exceeds in value any other ever offered.

SHEETS.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90,	27	34
63x90,	31	37
72x90,	34	41
81x90,	38	46
90x90,	42	51

PILLOW CASES.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
42x36,	7	7
45x36	8	8
50x36,	9	9
54x36,	9	10

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Tea Gowns.

LADIES' CASHMERE TEA GOWNS, prettily trimmed with lace insertions and ribbons; no house, not even our own, ever offered this quality at less than $4, 2.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Duplicate Whist.

Kalamazoo method, 12 boards, $3.12; 20 boards, 4.49

Ideal method, 8 boards, $2.34; 20 boards, 4.49

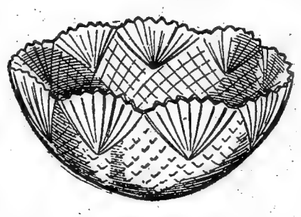
Separate boards, Kalamazoo method, Ideal method or U. S. method; each, 21

TALLY CARDS for Progressive Euchre, plain, in a variety of designs, per dozen, 12

TALLY CARDS, with one color ornament, each 2 and 3

TALLY CARDS, with American flag, each, 4

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)



Cut Glass

There is a line of imported glass, low in color but made bright by the action of acid—it has no lasting qualities, but the prices are alluringly low. We don't keep it, nor do we advise you to buy it; but we do sell "American Cut Glass," the points of excellence of which are original shapes, new and novel, brilliancy that is lasting, and they are temptingly low in price.

We show the "Straus Cut Glass," highest award Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois:

SUGARS AND CREAMS, silver diamond cut, new and novel shape, pr., 1.49

CELERY TRAYS, several splendid designs, a new shell shape, 3.97

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWLS, a new and very pretty design, 2.97

FLOWER VASES, round shapes, for centre table decoration, cutting new and desirable, 1.94

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, full 9 inch diameter, a variety of cuttings for which many other houses charge 10.00 to 12.00, there are two shapes and three designs, 4.97

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Sterling Toilet Ware.

We've got a lot of very pretty designs. Some of them are embossed by hand. From an artistic standpoint this makes them more desirable, but we offer them at less than the price of machine made goods.

COMBS, full size and several patterns, 39

SETS, comprising Shoe Horn and Button Hook, new, fancy bead and other handles, per set, 84

BABY SETS, comprising Brush and Comb, best quality; per set, 99

HAIR BRUSHES, fancy embossed border, misses' size, good bristles, two styles; choice, 1.37

HAIR BRUSHES, large size, handsomely embossed; worth double, 2.19

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Pictures.

PHOTOGRAPHS "Queen Louise," "St. Cecilia," "Madonna and Child," "Psyche," "Mater Dolorosa" and "Magdalen," framed in 1 inch white and gold 12x14; 34

FRENCH FAC-SIMILES, "Heads and Figures," on maroon, gray or green mount, framed in ½ inch gilt, 9x11, 49

PIGS IN CLOVER, framed in 1 inch oak, 15x24, 69

GENUINE ETCHINGS, matted and framed in 1½ inch Florentine gilt, 18x22, 97

GIBSON'S SKETCHES, matted and framed in ½ inch lacquered gilt, 17x21, 98

FLOWER STUDIES, gilt mats, in 1½ inch gilt, with brass corners, 19x23, 1.39

PROOF ETCHINGS, embossed mounts, 2 inch Florentine gilt, 21x30, 1.98

PROOF ETCHINGS, matted and framed in 3 inch Florentine gilt, 26x30, 2.69

PASTEL LANDSCAPES, matted, in 2 inch ornamented and lacquered gilt, size 21x30, 3.34

PASTEL LANDSCAPES, heavy mat and 3 inch Florentine gilt, size 26x36, 4.97

Artistic Framing our specialty.

Large assortment of Frames, in regular sizes, always on hand.

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Continuation of Our Sale of Plates.

We continue our great sale of Decorated Plates. They are the productions of every celebrated maker of Limoges, including the Havilands, and comprise some of the best examples of underglazed colors, surface and paste gold decorations ever imported. They are offered by the single piece at prices so low that those of modest means may indulge in this luxury of table ornamentation.

We have added to the lot a large line of English China Plates, decorated by Wedgwood. With these are some very prettily painted centres that would be an acquisition to your china closet. They are marked at

97, 1.47, 1.97, 2.47, 2.97

which is but a fraction of their value.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Silver Plated Ware.

It is a simple matter to select silver here if the pattern suits you. You have an assurance of the quality. We do not keep a light plate.

These prices are for Rogers and other well known makers:

TEA SPOONS, set of 6, 49

COFFEE SPOONS, set of 6, 59

OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 69

TABLE SPOONS, set of 6, 98

DINNER FORKS, set of 6, 98

GRAVY LADLES, each 39

BERRY SPOONS, each 42

PIE KNIVES, ea. 54

SOUP LADLES, each 63

FISH KNIVES, each 79

CREAM LADLES, each 16

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Muslin Underwear.

Notwithstanding great efforts made by our competitors to equal our Underwear values, we assure our patrons that we are fully informed as to values that we must meet, and having our own factory, which no other retail store has, we are very easily able to offer ALWAYS greater inducements than any other house.

CHEMISE—Muslin, plain band, 16

CHEMISE—Pompadour, wide embroidery, 49

CHEMISE—Pompadour, skirt length, lace insertions, 49

CORSET COVERS—Cut V, wide embroidery, 14

CORSET COVERS—Cut square, fine embroidery, 36

CORSET COVERS—Cut V, 8 narrow insertions, 49

DRAWERS—Cambric, umbrella, lawn ruffle, open edge, 49

DRAWERS—Nainsook tucks and embroidered ruffle, 49

DRAWERS—Muslin cluster tucks and embroidered ruffle, 58

SKIRTS—Umbrella lawn ruffle, wide embroidery and dust ruffle, 98

NIGHT GOWNS—Muslin, cut V and high neck, tucks and ruffle, 27

NIGHT GOWNS—Muslin, cut V, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 36

NIGHT GOWNS—Mother Hubbard, yoke of solid embroidery, 36

NIGHT GOWNS—Round yoke, 2 insertions, tucks and ruffle, 36

NIGHT GOWNS—Cut square, 1 insertion, beading, with ribbon and embroidered ruffle, 49

NIGHT GOWNS—Yoke of solid insertions and embroidered ruffle, 49

NIGHT GOWNS—Tucks, 8 insertions and ruffle, 49

NIGHT GOWNS—Cut V, tucks, 4 insertions and embroidered ruffle, 49

NIGHT GOWNS—Cut square, 2 insertions, revers of insertions, 58

NIGHT GOWNS—Cut square, lace insertion and lace ruffle, 58

NIGHT GOWNS—Cambric, varied tucks, lawn ruffle, lace edge, 98

NIGHT GOWNS—Muslin, cut square, 6 fine insertions and ribbon bow, 98

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)



Dinner Sets.

Unless you have gone over this line carefully you have no conception of its magnitude. We show one hundred distinct styles, comprising ENGLISH, CARLSBAD, LIMOGES and the wares of all the Havilands, from sets showing the highest execution of a design to those of moderate cost, AND MARK THIS MOST IMPORTANT FACT:—

We will match up broken pieces on any set bought of us, as we have a glass cutting shop and a decorating shop on the premises—no other house possesses these facilities.

Of special interest is our line of OPEN STOCK PATTERNS, sold by the single piece at set prices. The space limits us to mentioning only the following sample values:—

DINNER SERVICE, English, blue underglazed spray pattern, set complete 5.87

DINNER SERVICE, English, green floral decorations, an underglazed pattern, set complete 7.81

DINNER SERVICE, filled in flowers, new shapes and highly decorated, set complete 12.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, floral decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete 11.39

DINNER SERVICE, blue spray, new and fancy shapes, set complete 11.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, new shapes and new styles of decorations in flower studies, set complete 13.87

DINNER SERVICE, blue meissen style of decoration, a very desirable set, complete 14.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad china, pansy decoration, new shapes, set complete 18.67

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, set complete 18.97

And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations 394.21

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Handkerchiefs.

Very last offering we can make from our enormous purchase as heretofore advertised. Goods 25 to 30% less than we can import them ourselves at this moment.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hems, 7

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hems, finer quality, 9

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hems, still finer, 12

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hems, extra fine, 14

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hems, 10

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hemstitched, assorted hems, extra fine, 22

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, 7

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, lace and embroidered, 8

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, lace edge, 11

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Notions.

DRESS SHIELDS, double cover; size 2, 10c; size 3, 11c; size 4, 12c; size 5, 13

DRESS SHIELDS, Jap silk covered, sizes 3 and 4, 16

CURLING IRONS, each, 19, 15, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3

KID HAIR CURLERS, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Price Cutting in Housefurnishings

The quality of our goods is the point we are proud of. For instance, in cooking utensils, no matter what other stores may do, we never allow second qualities to come into our stock. Second quality of enamel ware is particularly unhealthy, as particles are likely to scale off and get in the food. These prices are for the best qualities.

Carpet Sweepers, Bissell's four wheel, 89

Coal Hods, japanned, 9

Tea and Coffee Canisters, japanned, hinged, 2 lbs, 6

Spice Boxes, japanned, 12

"Mesco" Dry Batteries, 14

"Le Clanche" Porous Cup Batteries, 24

Insulated Wire, No. 18, one pound coil, 24

Push Buttons, wood, 5

Iron Box Bells, 2½ inch, 19

Nickel Call Bells, 10

Gray Steel Enameled Ware Rice or Milk Boilers, 2 qt., 29

Dresden Sauce Pans and Kettles, 4 qt. 21

Pudding Pans, 4 qt., 9

Dish Pans, 14 qt., 24

Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qts., 19

Fry Pans, 8 in. bottom, 14

Roasting Pans, oblong, 10x15 in., 19

Pie Plates, 10 in., 6

Jelly Cake Pans, 10 in., 7

Leather Dress Suit Cases, brass lock and catches, 22x24 in., 2.26

Dress Suit Cases, olive color, brass lock, and catches, 22x24 in., 99

School Bags, imitation alligator, 57

School Bags, imitation leather, 1.13

Neat Shopping Bags, 17

White Shelf Oil Cloth, yard, 3

Toilet Paper, per package, 3

Red Star Scouring Soap, per cake, 4

Red Star Scouring Soap, per box 100 cakes, 3.49

Nickel Bath Room Fittings; best goods to be had:

Towel Bars, 18 inch, 69

Soap Holders for Bath Tubs, 79

Combination Soap and Sponge Holders, 91

Tooth Brush Holders, 78

Robe Hooks, 19

Safety Match Holders, 44

(BASEMENT.)

Groceries.

TOMATOES, 3 lb. cans, 08

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.18; per can, 10

FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.66; per can, 12

OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS, small stalks, case, 3.86; per can, 17

OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS, medium stalks, case, 4.34; per can, 19

VIENNA COFFEE.—Blend Maracaibo and high grade coffee of great strength and flavor, granulated, roasted in the bean, per pound, 17

OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS TIPS, 3 lb. cans, case, 5.14; per can, 22

OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS, extra large, per can, 29

RED STAR COFFEE.—Finest quality Padang Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor; roasted and ground fresh daily; none better; pulverized, granulated, roasted in the bean, per pound, 29

CHOICE TEAS.—Amaryllis Chop, equal in quality to that sold elsewhere at 70c. per pound; Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Mixed (Green and Black), per pound, this sale, 39

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Cigar Bargains.

People have been expecting cigars from Cuba since the war ended. Those received are not up to standard, and will not please judges of good quality. We have far superior goods in the stock we have been selling all along.

Key West Puritanos Extra, Cuban hand made, box of 50, 2.29

Key West Perfectos, Mexican wrapper, sold elsewhere as Havana and at double the price, box of 25, 1.74

La Madrugada, Conchas Selectos, clear Havana, Cuban hand made, equal to the imported, box of 50, 3.74

Imported Lord Beaconsfield Camelias, box of 50, 5.49

Only one box to a customer.

10,000 good Cigars, made of Domestic tobacco, every Cigar a good, free smoker, box of 50, 54

Nestors, imported Turkish Cigarettes, regular price is 45c.; our price, box of 10, 34

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Wines and Liquors.

CALIFORNIA WINES—Strictly pure, selected old Wines, none better.

Claret, case, 1 doz. qts.,	2.24	Sherry, per gallon,	84; per bottle, 24
Zinfandel, case, 1 doz. qts.,	2.34	Angelica, per gallon,	84; per bottle, 24
Riesling, case, 1 doz. qts.,	2.34	Muscatel, per gallon,	84; per bottle, 24
Port, per gallon,	84		
per bottle,	24		

(The above prices include the jug.)

IMPORTED RHINE WINES—Gebruder Eckel, Deidesheim, Rheinfalz.

	Case, Pts.	Case, Qts.		Case, Pts.	Case, Qts.
Laubenheimer,	6.24	5.24	Hochheimer,	7.24	6.24
Niersteiner,	6.64	5.64	Hattersheimer,	7.74	6.74

IMPORTED WINES—D. Leiden, Cologne.

	Case, Pts.	Case, Qts.		Case, Pts.	Case, Qts.
Niersteiner, 1893,	9.49	8.49	Beauneberger,	8.24	7.24
Laubenheimer, 1893,	8.49	—	Johannisberger Cabinet Yellow Seal, 1893,	17.49	16.49
Pisporter, 1893,	8.24	7.24			

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Furniture Specialties.

Our Furniture and Carpets are young departments, one only two years old this week, the other less than a year old, but both are growing to be giants. We want you to know them, for they do us credit and save money for you.

DINING CHAIRS, solid oak, box seat, fine woven cane, heavy rungs, French legs, 1.69

PILLOWS—3 lb. live geese feather Pillows, size 28x32, 1.77

MATTRESSES, full size, all hair, made in best A.C.A. tick, 5.99

CHINA CABINETS, quartered oak, swell glass ends; 3 ft. wide, 5 ft. 3 in. high; highly polished, 11.99

COUCHES, full size, all hair filling, 4 rows of deep tufting, all spring edge, upholstered to order in your choice of color in velour, 11.99

DINING TABLES, quartered golden oak, 8 feet long, 4 foot square top when closed; handsomely carved and fluted legs, 13.99

IRON BEDS.—Having received the last shipment of our large purchase of imported Iron Beds, we will offer the entire lot at prices never heard of before in the history of iron beds. There are 27 different designs ranging in price from 1.99 to 19.99

SIDEBOARDS, in solid quartered golden oak, highly polished, 2x4 ft. pattern top, large French bevelled plate glass, 20x38, swell front, handsomely carved claw feet; regular value, $35.00, 29.99

PARLOR SUITES, five pieces, handsome mahogany finish, having carved inlaid backs, best springs and upholstered in your choice of satin damask, 45.74

(IN ANNEX.)

Floor Coverings.

SMITH'S BEST AXMINSTERS, standard quality, such as have been advertised as remarkably cheap at 90 cts., 72

WILTON VELVETS, patterns not to be renewed in our stock; it's a shame to quote such a price, 68

MOQUETTES, in the extra fabric, good goods, will wear well and are worth 89 cts., 59

TAPESTRY, full ten wire, Smith and other good makes, easily worth 80 cts., 52

INGRAINS—All wool best extra supers; can be had elsewhere at 55 cts. to 65 cts., 43

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, Smith's quality, that is quoted at 55 to 60 cts., 33

FLOOR OILCLOTH, A No. 1 quality, worth usually 45 cts.; for this sale only 26

COCOA MATTING, best fine twist, one yard wide; should bring 70 cts. (other widths in proportion), 54

RUBBER PLATES or treads for stairs, the usual size wanted, each, 15

(2D FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Upholstery.

Advance Fall Samples in Upholstery Goods at extra low prices.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, Irish point and Renaissance effect, per pair, 2.69

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, extra quality Brussels effects, per pair, 4.49

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, worth $7, 5.24

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, worth $10, 8.24

POINT ARAB LACE CURTAINS, handsome designs, per pair, 10.98

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, 60 in. x 4 yds. long, worth $18, 13.74

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, in rich colors and patterns, per pair, 3.31

HANDSOME TAPESTRY PORTIERES, two tone effect, per pair 5.74

PORTIERES, French Jute Velour, handsome reversible colors, worth $45, per pair, 29.98

TABLE COVERS, French Jute Velour, plain centres, with handsome borders, 1½ yds. square, 4.98

TABLE COVERS, armure tapestry, rich, solid colors, with small set patterns and heavy fringe; 1 yd. square, $1.24; 1½ yds. square, $2.24; 2 yds. square, $3.31; 2x2½ yds., $4.99; 2x3 yds. 5.71

Estimates submitted for all kinds of Drapery work. Reupholstering Furniture and Shades made to order in the very best manner at the lowest prices.

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Harness and Horse Goods.

In our annex, on Second Floor, will be found the largest display of Harness and Horse Goods shown by any general store in New York. Making our Harness in our own factory not only enables us to save you all middlemen's profits, but to give you the very best Harness that time and skill and labor can produce, under the supervision of Mr. P. H. Comerford.

HAND SEWED BUGGY HARNESS, rubber trimmed, folded breeching and breast collar, 11.88

DOUBLE ROAD HARNESS, nickel or rubber trimmed, good English collars, 26.24

RUNABOUT HARNESS, brass or nickel swedge trimmings, very stylish, worth $40, 27.48

An immense stock of fine Road, Brougham, Coach, Tandem and Four-in-Hand always on hand; also any class of Harness desired made to order.

We have and are now showing the largest and finest line of Winter Horse Blankets, Cloth, Fur and Plush Lap Robes to be found anywhere, and our prices are always the lowest.

STABLE BLANKETS, heavy Hemp, wool lined, with surcingle attachments, 1.29

STABLE BLANKETS, Fawn, Wool, double strapped, 2.49

SQUARE BLANKETS, Fawn Wool, 9 lb, 3.99

SQUARE BLANKETS, fancy Plaid Wool, 3.89

PLUSH LAP ROBES, heavy Mohair, green and black, extra large 3.13

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

September's first cool wave brought the Summer season of outing to an abrupt close, and the town has awakened as if touched by a magician's wand from its long Summer sleep. This annual rousing of the city from its Summer quietude is, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the year in the social world. To boarded houses, deserted hotels and restaurants, and an atmosphere of desertion and dullness in the up-town fashionable districts, there annually succeeds at this season a period of activity in marked contrast to the Summer's quiet. Hotels and restaurants become crowded, the roof gardens close and theatres open, and upper Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and their adjacent streets are thronged at morning and afternoon with troops of men and women, many of them in outing costumes, and with the tan of Summer suns and winds upon their hands and faces, and the lustre of health and vigor in their eyes. The theatres are thronged at evening with Westerners and Southerners, on their way home from their Summer outings in the North, and who linger here for a week or two to shop and take in the town, and with a sprinkling of men and women of the modish world, who run in from Newport, Lenox, Tuxedo, and suburbs, to take part in and witness this annual opening of the Autumn season in town.

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There are two periods of the New York social year which can properly be described as "between seasons." The first comes with the "Spring running," while yet Newport is enveloped in fog, and the future of the lesser watering places is still a problem. The second has now begun. The Newport women, having exhausted the pleasures of that resort, escape boredom by paying a short visit to the city, ostensibly to "do their Autumn shopping," but in reality to enjoy a little bohemian experience, and one meets these "grandes dames" in all sorts of strange places—from Delmonico's and the Waldorf-Astoria, to certain odd table d'hotes in the east side, which have lately become the vogue. The theatres and the music halls are most liberally patronized, especially the latter, by these modish visitors. Among these music Hall parties was one among whose members were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Bourke Cockran, and Miss Fair. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has also been "doing" the theatres and restaurants, as have also Mrs. Burke-Roche and her sister, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt. Mrs. Henry Sloane is also in town, as are Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind and Mrs. Storrs Wells. The same custom prevails in London out of season, and the Autumn is one of the gayest times of the year there. In both cities the fashionable town houses remain closed, and people put up at hotels and enjoy the lives of strangers, seeing the sights in their own metropolis.

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To this off season period in town will succeed another and quieter one, when the country cousins and the people from the Southern and Western cities have departed, and the birds of fashion will have flown back to the Autumn resorts—an interregnum, as it were, between the final close of the Summer and the definite opening of the Winter season. The country is still attractive, with the best season of the year in the woods and hills and along the beaches for those who have the means and time to enjoy it still to come, and the Adirondacks, Lenox, and Tuxedo, and even Newport and Southampton, hold their visitors with a velvet grasp that will not be loosened. Lovers of out-door sports now enjoy these diversions, as they could not in the heats of Summer. The golfers pursue the elusive ball over countless links from dawn till eve, the cyclers spin over the roads made hard by Summer suns, and on these early Autumn mornings "the horn of huntsman, hoof of steed, and laugh of rider spread out cheerily from the courtyard and are lost among the hills."

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It is too early as yet to predict what the Winter's gayeties will be. During the past five years New York society has undergone a complete transformation, and it is now a collection of cliques and small sets. Among these is the extremely wealthy element, which is gradually adopting a policy of almost absolute exclusion. With the passing of the Patriarchs, there remain only the Assembly balls to bring about a general meeting of the various elements. There will be two Assemblies this Winter, the first on Dec. 15 and the second on Feb. 9. The first is always the ball par excellence of the season, as it serves to introduce the many débutantes, who have made their first bows at the Horse Show and at the series of early Winter teas, always given in their honor. The subscription dances at the Metropolitan Club will be continued, and will be, as last year, most "exclusive." Many large private entertainments will be given as in former seasons, but as these will be called "dinner" or "small" dances, those who are omitted from the invitation lists need not feel offended. Indeed, this "small" idea was carried so far in London the past season that one of the prominent women in society simply wrote on her cards, "Come and dance Tuesday evening," implying thereby absolute informality and a small party, whereas nearly 1,000 people were thus bidden.

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The season will begin with the Horse Show on Nov. 19, and on the following Monday society will assemble at the opera for the opening night. Then there will be an exodus to the country for Thanksgiving, and a return again to town for the first meeting of the various dancing classes in early December. There are more young men to make their débuts than young women the coming season, and such rich partis as Alfred Vanderbilt, Marshall Kernochan, and Honoré Palmer will no doubt have notable entertainments given in their honor. Of the débutantes, Miss Whiting, Miss Marion Fish, and Miss Lily Oelrichs have already come out at Newport, and perhaps to this list may be added Miss Ruth Twombly and Miss Swan, the daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, with a new house and a débutante daughter, will be one of the most conspicuous hostesses of the Winter.

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What the tenor of the entertaining will be this coming season it is difficult just now to determine. The dinner dance, as has been said, will be the most popular; its rival, the supper after the opera with a following cotillion, will vary the programme. Society owes to James L. Breese the innovation of semi-masquerades, which seem to be growing rapidly in favor. Last Winter the acme was reached in the vegetable dance given by the Misses Hewitt, and it was taken up again this Summer by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Newport in her mimic "Fermier de Jouoy." The trolley car party, introduced by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, was not destined to survive the torrid months, and there are no places in Winter where "chutes" and merry-go-rounds afford a fit ending for the evening. The partiality of society women to wooden horses and steam calliopes is growing rapidly, and Mrs. Asquith, the leader of the "Souls" and the original of "Dodo," has been giving parties of this description in Scotland this Summer. Her last exploit was to stand erect on a spotted unicorn while in motion to the tune of "Rule, Britannia," and this feat has again won for her the reputation of being strikingly original.

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There will be a number of charitable affairs, as usual, this coming season, and the locale of these will be divided quite equally between Sherry in his new building and the Waldorf-Astoria. The vaudeville breakfasts at the Astoria will be continued in aid of a fresh air fund, and the dates so far selected are Dec. 6, 13, 20, and 27. Last year these breakfasts attracted many of the fashionables and others again who were glad of the opportunity to be classed for that occasion only among the "sheep" with the elect. The Home for Aged Women will also have a fair at the Astoria on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, the Daisy Field Home will follow on Dec. 3, and Mrs. G. G. Haven will manage a fair for another charity on Dec. 7 and 8. No effort has been made as yet to bring to life again the Theatre of Arts and Letters, and the Midwinter Club will probably not be revived. The death of Seidl has not put a quietus on the Astoria evening orchestral concerts, as was feared. Albert M. Bagby will hold his Monday December musical mornings as usual, and at these the entire corps of society, irrespective of sets, will meet and discuss themselves and the music.

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There will be quite a new set of young matrons this Winter, of whom great things in the way of entertaining are expected. Mrs. Clarence Mackay is one of these. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have been very quiet this Summer, avoiding the gay watering places, and passing the greater part of the season in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp will be at home early in the Winter, and it is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery will pass the Winter with Mrs. McCreery's parents, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Kip, and that the Kip house, which has been closed for so many years, will be thrown open and some handsome dinners given there. Mrs. McCreery is just going out of mourning for her brother, young "Larry" Kip, and this Summer she has been at Newport, where she recently gave a large picnic. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse have taken a house at Irvington for the Winter, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend will move into their new up-town home in November. The house has been building over a year, and Mrs. Bend and her two daughters, Miss Amy and Miss Beatrice, have been abroad during that period. George Bend has been living in an apartment on Upper Broadway. He has just started for the other side in order to bring his family home. Miss Amy Bend is one of New York's great beauties. Miss Amy Townsend, who has been a guest of Mrs. Bend, will return with the family.

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Lenox, which is the ultra-fashionable resort of the Autumn, has begun its season at an earlier date than usual this year. The weather in the Berkshires has been ideal, and there has been considerable gayety of a quiet sort outside of the golfing, which is the main feature of Lenox social life at present. All the larger houses in and around the Berkshire village are open and filled with guests, and Curtis's Hotel, which has been enlarged during the Summer, but which still retains much of its attractive old-time flavor and appearance, is already filled with people. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who were prominent among the entertainers and entertained at Bar Harbor during the Summer, have arrived at Lenox and may take a house there. Several of the younger maidens are visiting at Lenox, and their presence has stimulated gayety. Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, has been visiting her cousin, Miss Carolyn Morgan at Ventford Hall, and has also been a guest of Mrs. John S. Barnes at Coldbrook. Mrs. Babcock and Miss Elsie Barker have been visiting their grandfather, Samuel D. Babcock, and Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Susan McCook, and Miss Marion Whittaker are guests of Mrs. W. Douglas Sloane at Elm Court. The most formal entertainment of the Lenox season thus far was Dr. and Mrs. Richard Greenleaf's recent musicale for Miss Marion Greenleaf, their daughter, at Windy Side. At this appeared Samuel Frothingham, Miss Greenleaf, Mrs. Kane, Miss Margaret Mackay, Mr. and Miss Hyde, and Mrs. Charles S. Whelan of Philadelphia, whose sweet contralto voice it is always a pleasure to hear. Mrs. John Sloane's boys' golf tournament on Tuesday, so-called because she offered a cup to be played for by boys under sixteen, greatly excited and interested the younger element, and the golf club was even more crowded than usual on the day of the contest. Among the young players were J. W. Burden, Jr., L. Arrowsmith, John Sloane, Malcom Sloane, and John Greenleaf.

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The Newport season, which was expected as it began so late would last through September, took a decided slump after the horse show, and the week there has been comparatively quiet. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, who has given fewer entertainments at Beaulieu the past Summer than for several preceding ones, brought May Irwin to Newport on Monday to the delight of the fashionable element there, who are exceedingly fond of Miss Irwin in her "coon" songs. Emilio Gorgoza sang, and Isador Luckstone played, but Miss Irwin's singing was the real feature of the afternoon. Before the entertainment Mrs. Brice gave a large luncheon, at which were present, among others, Mrs. Michael Herbert, Miss Susan Wiling, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Frederick Grant, Miss Julia Grant, and Mrs. Burke-Roche. There have been many absentees from Newport during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont have been at Hempstead, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Burke-Roche went to town for some days. Commodore and Mrs. Gerry have been yachting on the Electra, and it is said have closed their Newport house for the season, and will spend the Autumn months at their country place in Delaware County, N. Y. Chauncey M. Depew has closed his cottage and returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a handsome luncheon on Mr. Walter's yacht Narada on Friday. The last large dinner of the season will be given at Beechwood, Mrs. Astor's Newport home, on the evening of Sept. 24. This will be the last of the series of state banquets, in which the famous gold service is used. Shortly after this dinner Mrs. Astor will go to Rhinebeck to visit her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, who will keep open house there this Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will linger at Newport for some time. Mrs. Calvin Brice also intends to stay until late in November. In fact, many of the cottagers at Newport claim that after the rush is over this is the most enjoyable period of the year. There are informal dinners and small entertainments, and the weather is usually delightful.

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The gayest of the New York suburbs during the Autumn will be Tuxedo, where for the first time in some years every cottage will be occupied and every room in the clubhouse filled. The "old originals," as the older members of the Tuxedo colony are called, are returning from their Summer outings, and the afternoon teas at the clubhouse, which are a feature of Tuxedo's social life, are now beginning to be well attended. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane have been spending a few weeks in Newport, where they always go from Narragansett Pier, early in September. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., have returned from their Newport visit, and among those now settled in their cottages are Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, and James Brown Potter and Miss "Fifi" Potter. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller will spend the Autumn at the clubhouse and will soon be joined by Gen. and Mrs. Burnett, who passed the Summer on Gen. Burnett's farm, near Youngstown, Ohio. There are many house parties in the New York suburbs at present. The most notable is that at Tivoli, where Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have as guests Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Mrs. Bentinck is the twin sister of Mrs. Mills, and this is her first visit to this country in many years. Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly have a house party at Madison, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane one at Lenox. Mrs. Seward Webb is at her Burlington farm. Rough Riders and military men who served in the recent war are, of course, at a premium, and they have more invitations than they can attend to. Mrs. Potter Palmer has at Newport, as a guest over Sunday, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in whose honor she gave last evening a large dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti will spend the Winter at Morris Plains. The week of Sept. 26 will bring with it the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show, which is a social event of much importance in that part of the country. In fact, it has always begun the suburban season. As usual, Thomas Maitland has charge of the affair, and will have as one of the features a coach meet. Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story are among those who will entertain large house parties during fair week.

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There will be quite a number of early Autumn weddings. The Duer family will furnish two brides. On Oct. 5 Miss Elizabeth Vanderpoel Duer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Duer of Hawkshurst, Weehawken Heights, will marry Carroll Harvey, the son of Mrs. D. Carroll Harvey of Baltimore. The ceremony will take place at noon in Trinity Church, Hoboken. The maid of honor will be the bride's sister, Miss Sarah Duer, and her bridesmaids a yet younger sister, Miss Angelica Duer; Miss Alice Duer, daughter of James Gore King Duer; Miss Ethel Iselin, daughter of Mrs. John Iselin; Miss Ethel Lawton, daughter of Robert Lawton; Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, daughter of Albert G. P. Speyers; Miss Gertrude Houghton, daughter of the Rev. George Houghton; Miss Caroline Duer, daughter of Denning Duer, and Miss Mary Harvey, the sister of Mr. Harvey. Mr. Harvey's best man will be Francis Bowen Stevens, Jr. The reception will be limited to relatives and intimate friends. Mr. Harvey is the brother of Frank Harvey, who is one of the best-known of the fashionable young men of Baltimore. The other Duer wedding will take place at New Haven in November. The bride will be Miss Caroline Suydam Duer, the only daughter of Denning Duer, and the bridegroom, George Xavier McLanahan of Washington. Mrs. Denning Duer, the mother of the bride, was a Miss Suydam of this city. Dr. Amory Chapin of Providence, R. I., and Miss Anna Dickinson, daughter of Edward F. Dickinson, a New Yorker, long resident in France, will be married very quietly at Grace Church Chantry at noon on Wednesday. There will be a following wedding breakfast at Delmonico's. Miss Dickinson's bridesmaids will be Miss Lena Dickinson, Miss Valentine Chandor, and Miss Lizzie Hedden. They will wear gowns of white bengaline. Richard Brewster will be best man, and Robert and George Farlee, E. B. Alvord, and Albert T. Morgan will be the ushers. George Stibbins Dickinson and Herbert Codurse Dickinson will act as pages.

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The wedding of John R. Rutter and Miss Florence Garrett, a daughter of John Garrett of Montreal, which, it is now announced, took place on Aug. 21, was not entirely a surprise. Mr. Rutter was a widower, his first wife having been a daughter of Matthew Baird. His daughter, Miss Beatrice Rutter, is now about twenty-one years old, so that as his bride is only twenty-three, Mr. Rutter is more than double her age. Mr. Rutter is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Nathaniel Rutter, formerly Miss Sara Caldwell of Mobile, who it is generally understood, is engaged to marry Nathaniel C. Reynal, the eldest son of Mrs. Jules Reynal. Mr. Rutter's sister, Miss Agnes Rutter, was married to George F. Garr on Jan. 26 last. Mr. Rutter is the son of Thomas Rutter, the well-known railroad man. The wedding of John Livermore and Miss Josephine Brooks and of William Floyd and Miss Elizabeth Wells will be celebrated in New York, the first early in December, and the latter on Nov. 10. The engagement of Mr. Livermore and Miss Brooks was not a surprise at Newport, as the young couple were much together during the past Summer. Both weddings will be large ones, and Miss Wells has decided to have eight bridesmaids. Whether the Livermore-Brooks wedding will be a church or a house affair has not yet been decided. There is a difference of religion between the young couple, Miss Brooks being a member of the Episcopal Church and Mr. Livermore and his mother, the Baroness de Sellière, being devout Roman Catholics. The grandfather of Mr. Livermore is John O'Brien, the Roman Catholic banker and the uncle of the Rev. Father Pardow, for some years the rector of the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier in this city. Miss Brooks's mother, who was Miss Josephine Higgins, was originally a Roman Catholic and a pupil of the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville. Her sister, Mrs. Jules Reynal, is a devout Roman Catholic. Young Livermore is the accredited heir of his grandfather, so that with this religious complication there is some curiosity as to how the question will be settled.

The wedding yesterday at Providence, R. I., of Miss Caroline Kane Mills, daughter of Prof. L. H. Mills of Oxford University, England, and Mr. A. Leo Everett, the son of Sidney Brooks Everett of Boston, was an event of much interest, both in this city and in the birthplace of the bridegroom. The father of the bride, who came from England for the purpose, performed the ceremony, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. C. A. L. Richards. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's uncle, Moses Goddard. The maid of honor was Miss Everett of Boston, a sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was A. H. Parker of Boston. Among the ushers were Lawrence H. Mills of this city, Samuel Bettle of Philadelphia, B. A. Beal of Boston, and Gordon K. Bell. Mr. Everett is a member of the Calumet and Harvard Clubs of this city. Miss Mills is a relative of Mrs. William C. Whitney. The wedding in London of Matthew Morgan and Miss Jean Locker brings to mind a family which has nearly disappeared from notice. Mr. Morgan has lived abroad for some years. He is the son of the late Charles Morgan, the millionaire steamship and railroad magnate. Twelve years ago, at the death of his widow, Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan, artistic New York was stirred by the sale of the art treasures from her residence, on Madison Square North, among which was the famous "peach-blow" vase. A nephew of Matthew Morgan is William Morgan, quite well known in society, whose mother by a second marriage became Mme. de Caumont. Miss Rene La Montagne was also Miss Morgan. Charles Morgan was married twice, and a daughter by his first marriage, Mrs. Whitney, lives in New Orleans with her three sons. Recent engagements announced include those of Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, and F. Norton Goddard, and Miss Maud Toland, the daughter of Robert Toland of Philadelphia, and Fritz Meyer, a son of Col. Meyer of the Pope's Swiss Guard. Miss Toland is well known in New York society, and she is a cousin of Mrs. William Bassett Moore, whose husband is Assistant Secretary of State in Washington, and who will go to Paris with the Peace Commission.

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The bringing of a suit for divorce in this State from his wife, Mrs. Katharine Bloodgood, the contralto, who has become known to many New York people, by William B. Bloodgood last week was a decided surprise, and the fact that the case is to be tried before a referee is regarded as wise, for Mrs. Bloodgood has received much attention, and it was felt that probably some names might be brought in which might make the matter an uncomfortable one for some well-known people. Mr. Bloodgood is a Brooklyn man and is not related to Wilbur Bloodgood, who married Miss Rosalie Gunther. Mrs. Hugh Norman of Newport has brought suit for divorce from her husband, Lieut. Hugh K. Norman, a son of George H. Norman of Boston, who has been in service during the recent war on the United States supply ship Glacier. This action on the part of Mrs. Norman is not a surprise. She was a Gloucester (Mass.) belle, and it is understood the couple have not lived happily for some years. Mr. Norman is a brother of George H. Norman, Jr., who was on the Gloucester, and Corp. Max Norman of the Rough Riders. His friends were amused at his appointment, for Lieut. Norman is fond of the good things of life, and although he made no special request for the post, it was an amusing coincidence that he should have been appointed to a supply ship, which, it will be remembered, was first called the Delmonico.

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All golfing eyes have, of course, been turned to Morristown during the week, where the annual amateur golf championship tournament has been in progress. Up till Thursday the players and spectators were blessed with superb weather, and even the light rains of Thursday and Friday were not unwelcome, as they softened the ground, particularly the greens, which would otherwise have been in bad condition. Morristown outdid itself in its arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the visiting golfers and their friends, and in the hospitality which was extended to them. Open house was kept by the Governors of the Morristown Golf Club, and no cards of admission were necessary. Dr. Henriques, Augustus Revere, and Alexander Tiers, the members of the House Committee, devoted their entire time to the entertainment of the guests. A large tent was erected at one end of the lawn, where the ladies partook of refreshments, while another tent at the opposite end of the lawn did duty as a men's café. A band played at morning and afternoon, and the scene on the links at all times was most attractive. Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney, Mrs. John A. Stuart, Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Mrs. Arthur C. James, and other well-known women from Morristown and Madison formed the womans' Reception Committee, while the men's Reception Committee was headed by George M. Allen, and was in turn composed of the leading men of the town. Never has a championship tournament been played with so much of social appointment and such surroundings. Every evening brought from thirty to forty dinners at well-known houses, while on Friday evening there was a large dance at the clubhouse. The women present, as a rule, whether players or not, wore short skirts and red golfing coats, and the men who were not playing were all in mufti. There were numbers of visitors from Newport and all the golfing centres of the country. The tournament was marked also by some brilliant playing, and brought many surprises.

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It will surprise many of the friends of Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the wife of Commander Hitchcock, United States Navy, who died some years ago, to learn that she has been spending the Summer in Dawson City, and that she did not go to Japan after her daughter's marriage to Frederick Harriman last Autumn, as she had expected. Mrs. Hitchcock, who is still a young woman and who delights to travel, was from the first exceedingly interested in the stories from the Klondike. After a short sojourn at Colorado Springs, where she stopped on her projected journey to Japan, she proceeded to California, and there abandoned her trip to the Orient and went, instead, via St. Michael and the Yukon, to Dawson City, where she has taken a house and intends to remain during the Winter. Mrs. Hitchcock has purchased three or four "claims" on the Klondike, which promise great results, and writes most enthusiastically of her experiences in the far-away region. She is at present at work upon a book which may be published in the early Winter. It was rather a daring venture for a woman like Mrs. Hitchcock, accustomed to luxuries and comforts of every sort, to make a journey alone to the Klondike and to take up her residence there, and her friends look forward with eagerness to her published account of her experiences.

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The continued social progress of Politician and Orator Bourke Cockran is watched with interest by his former political friends. Mr. Cockran has been the recipient of much social attention at Newport during the Summer, and is now making a round of visits at well-known country houses. He still appears to have the charm of novelty to his entertainers. Mr. Cockran is particularly in demand at Hempstead, among the members of the hunting set with whom he has been more closely affiliated since his interest in New York social life began.

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Americans are still globe-trotting around Europe, and one hears of them frequently at one or another Continental spa. Dinard is still the headquarters of a set of which Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, and Mrs. Clarkson Potter are among the entertainers. There have been cotillions and private theatricals and charity bazaars pleasantly mixed with mornings at the "Little Horses" and the Tir aux Pigeons. William Waldorf Astor, Miss Astor, and the Messrs. Astor have returned from a tour in France and Germany, and are at Cliveden, where Mr. Astor has resumed his famous Friday to Monday parties. Among his American guests will be Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet. Miss Astor will come out this season, and her presentation will take place at the early Spring drawing room. Mrs. Goelet and Miss May Goelet are at present paying a round of country house visits in England. This is the time of the house party and the shooting season. Rumors continually come from England as to the possible engagement of Miss Goelet, who, next to the young Queen of Holland, seems to occupy the minds of the gossips. The last man mentioned is Ivor Guest, the cousin of the Duke of Marlborough, who was his best man at his wedding to Miss Vanderbilt in this city. Until the birth of an heir to the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Guest stood next in line of male succession to the future ownership of Blenheim. He is very wealthy, and is considered quite a catch in England. Lady Beresford is always an interesting personage, and the English people are never tired of talking and writing about the handsome and wealthy widow of Louis Hamersley, who first married the Duke of Marlborough, and did so much to preserve Blenheim by putting it in thorough repair. Lady Beresford always retains her title of Duchess of Marlborough, for once a Duchess always a Duchess. Just now she has interested herself in a new fad—the cultivation of orchids. A splendid orchid house has been built at Deepdene, and her collection of these rare flowers is said to be the most complete in England. The "Duchess Lilian" takes her new hobby very seriously, and visits the orchid houses every day. She recently gave a large ball at Deepdene to celebrate the first year of her young son, who is named after his father, William Warren de la Poer.

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A Miss Christian Fairfax, who is said to be an American, has been singing in London drawing rooms with evidently much success, and has had some social recognition. The Duchess of Manchester, before her departure for Eastbourne, where she has gone for her health, gave her a luncheon, and Lady Randolph Churchill had a musicale for her the same evening. Although the season in London is well over, a score or more of fashionable people linger in town until late in the Autumn. And, by the way, talking of Lady Randolph Churchill and England, she and Lady Blanford, first wife of the late Duke of Marlborough, have been guests at Blenheim, where the present Duke treated the company to an original and rather exciting form of amusement. The locale fire brigade was summoned to show its prowess, and a mimic conflagration was arranged in the grounds, after which the brigade entered a window in an upper floor of Blenheim Palace and rescued the Duke, who was arrayed in becoming night attire for the occasion. This act of the exhibition was received with much applause, and is said to have been very realistic.

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Another landmark on Lower Fifth Avenue is to disappear, and within a few weeks the Lorillard Spencer mansion at the avenue and East Sixteenth Street will be pulled down, and a business building erected on its site. The Spencer house is a splendid specimen of the luxurious New York mansion of a quarter of a century ago, and with its ballroom and massive brownstone front is still an imposing building. Its demolition will possibly hasten the sale of the Robert G. Remsen residence, at 87. Mrs. Remsen, it has been understood, has not wished to sell, but encompassed as she will be by business buildings on each side, she will possibly change her mind. The Remsen estate owns the right of way, from the rear of 87 to Sixteenth Street. The Spencer residence belongs to the mother of Lorillard Spencer, who lives abroad, her daughter, the Princess Cenci, and Lorillard and Augustus Spencer. There was a rumor that it had been sold last Winter, and the frequent visits of Albert Stevens to the deserted house with agents, gave rise to a report that he had purchased it.

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The New York clubs are taking on their Winter aspect and have been filled with members and guests of late. Although the fashion is growing among New York clubmen who have business interests or cares of taking their annual vacations in Autumn, September as a rule brings the majority of men back to town for a few days or weeks, and the house committees who have watched with growing dismay the lessening receipts from bars and restaurants during July and August, now begin to take heart again. The arrival of the Rough Riders from Montauk and of Squadron A from Puerto Rico were the events of the week in the New York club world. Many of the members of these organizations are members of New York's leading clubs, and they introduced at their clubs a number of their fellow soldiers. The stay-at-homes felt it necessary to exert every hospitality to the Rough Riders and troopers and the latter's guests, and so there has been much hilarity at the Union, Calumet, and particularly at the Knickerbocker Clubs, since Sunday last, while the tales of the Cuban and Puerto Rico campaigns have been told over and over again.

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Thomas B. Clarke of the Lambs Club, whose valuable scarfpin, which had been stolen, was recovered, together with articles belonging to other members of the club, from a hallboy's trunk, at the Lambs, on Thursday, was more fortunate than was Clarence Andrews and other members of the Calumet Club, who lost much jewelry two years ago, and who are still minus some of the articles then taken. It seems to be almost impossible to insure clubmen living at clubhouses from thefts of this sort. It will be remembered that Mr. Andrews attempted to hold the Governors of the Calumet Club responsible for the loss of his property, and declined to pay his room rent at the club until the matter was settled, and that the Governors met this action on Mr. Andrews's part by dropping him from the club for the non-payment of his rental indebtedness.

THE LATE NEWPORT SEASON.

Incidents of the Week—What Will Succeed the Ocean House—Notes and News.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—Few of the cottagers have departed or are expected to leave for some little time yet, and cards for various social functions are constantly issued. Newport's season has for the past three years been later and later in closing, and although it was previously the custom for many cottagers to leave for Lenox, Bar Harbor, or the mountains at this time, they now linger here until late October, and even until November.

Spouting Rock Beach will "keep open house" until the end of the month. Bakes will be held at the cozy quarters of the Newport Clambake Club on Easton's Point, and the Golf Club will be open until the snow flies. The Casino hops and concerts are over rather too soon, it is thought. The Casino Governors, who so wisely voted to allow the Horse Show to be held at the Casino, made no mistake, and the show far eclipsed the best day the tennis tournament ever saw. Now it is hoped this able committee will see its way clear to increase the concert facilities. Sunday nights at the Casino have been social events of the season, and it will be more of a pleasure to the patrons to attend with more seating capacity about the plazzas, and to the grillroom guests to have the now crowded places enlarged.

The fire which destroyed the Ocean House removed an eyesore to Newport and a firetrap as well. One can only imagine what the result would have been had the fire occurred at night. What will be the property's future cannot be surmised, other than that a handsome new and modern hotel will be erected, such as Newport requires so badly.

The cottage colony has done not a little for the relief of the soldiers while they were in Cuba and Puerto Rico and at Montauk Point. In round figures, over fifteen thousand dollars in cash was expended here for food and articles greatly needed, besides sewing and making bandages, pajamas, and other articles. Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Albert Kautz, Mrs. Howard Walters, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason deserve especially the thanks of the sick soldiers who were aided by them.

The late stayers among the cottagers—and there are many this year—have taken up a new fad, that of fencing. Three times a week a woman fencing teacher appears at the cottage of J. E. Addicks, on Beacon Hill Road, owned by J. H. Glover of New York. A dozen young women are there instructed in fencing. The fair teacher is Miss Baldwin of the Boston Gymnasium. It is reported that the ladies have decided to give an exhibition to a number of their friends at the Addicks villa. Among the members of the class is Miss Alice C. Rogers, the golf player and horsewoman, who drove such a pretty trap at the Newport Horse Show. Miss Rogers handles the foils remarkably well. Miss Virginia Fair, one of the best lady swimmers at Bailey's Beach, has also taken up fencing.

The report that George W. Vanderbilt is to build a large cottage here is still current.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Made of pure crystal cream of tartar—a product of the grape and most wholesome. Alum, ammonia and phosphates are cheap substitutes for cream of tartar. No adulteration of any kind in "Cleveland's." 78

AUTUMN IN THE BERKSHIRES.

What Is Going On at Lenox and Stockbridge—Golf and Other Outdoor Diversions.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are in Lenox as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, at Elm Court. They will remain for some weeks, and will probably be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at October Mountain, where the latter are expected to arrive in a few days. The wedding of Miss Margaret Adams, daughter of the late William Adams, and Lewis Greenleaf, oldest son of Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf, has been set for Oct. 25. It will take place at noon at Trinity Church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's uncle, Thatcher M. Adams. Jack Greenleaf, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The bridesmaids are not yet announced. Mrs. William Adams, the bride's mother, has just returned from Paris, where she has been selecting the bride's trousseau. None of the country places will be closed until after this wedding. All of the cottagers will entertain large house parties at that time, and there will be the usual round of ante-nuptial entertainments. This is following out the established precedent of having a wedding in Trinity Church at the close of the Lenox season.

The Dog Show will take place next Friday and Saturday. Fred Cheney, the dog expert, will be the judge, and two of the best veterinary surgeons in the county will attend to the health of the valuable canines. George O. Haven has entered his entire kennel of Great Danes, including the champion dog Siegfried, also his Scotch collies, The Skipper, Rufford Hero, and Sefton Laddie, and his French poodles, Vicomte, Viveur, and Marquis Cyclette, the fox terrier Yampa and cocker spaniel Jetto. S. Howland Robbins and Joseph W. Burden have entered their Irish setters, called respectively Paddy and Mike Anson; Phelps Stokes has entered his Great Danes, and Mrs. Carlos De Heridia will exhibit her French poodles. There will be about 200 dogs on exhibition, including 100 from Lenox, 50 from Stockbridge, and 25 from Pittsfield. The prizes are all of silver.

Ensign Griffith of the Nahant has arrived in Lenox and will spend a month or more here. He was a former resident, owning the cottage now known as Lorington. John F. Talma has been the guest this week of T. M. Adams, 2d, at Wayside cottage. He accompanied Mr. Adams last year on his trip around the world. C. Romanzo, who is Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Legation in the absence of Baron Fava, is spending the month here. Other members of the Diplomatic Corps are expected soon to spend the rest of the Autumn season here. Mrs. David N. Bishop gave a large dinner party Wednesday evening. Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a dinner Monday evening for Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, who have occupied the Kuhn cottage for a few weeks, have returned to New York, and Mrs. Kuhn will soon come on to remain through the month of October. S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., returned to Harvard College this week, and David T. Dana returned to Princeton. Mrs. Eames, mother of Mrs. Emma Eames Story, is the guest of Mrs. Greenleaf, and assisted in the arrangements for the recent musicale at Windyside. Mrs. Brayton Ives and the Misses Ives are among the hotel guests this week. Mrs. Charles Leland and Miss Eufisita Leland are also here for a few weeks.

Ernest Thomson of Troop A is in Lenox for the rest of the season, as also are Capt. Cotton and Capt. Gibson of the regular army.

Stockbridge was never so full of guests and cottage residents as now. The new Red Lion Inn is filled to overflowing, and the prospects are that most of the visitors will remain through the next month. A song recital was given at the Casino Monday evening by Mrs. Anna Taylor Jones of New York. She was assisted by Mrs. C. E. Evans, accompanist, and Miss Laura Sanford, pianist. The patronesses were among the Summer residents, including Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. John Winthrop, Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, Mrs. Frederic W. Whittredge, Mrs. Oscar Issagi, Mrs. John W. Kohlsaat, and Miss Mary Weyman. The Casino was crowded, there being many present from Lenox and other towns, and the audience was very enthusiastic.

A number of the Stockbridge people have entered dogs for the dog show in Lenox next week. Mrs. John Winthrop has entered her valuable kennels of pointers, spaniels, collies, fox terriers, and pugs. Miss Margaret Rood will exhibit a beautiful Irish setter, and L. H. Fenn will show six setters and two pointers. The Stockbridge golfers are feeling jubilant over the fine records made by their players the past week. Percy Haughton, winner of the Lenox Cup and the President's Cup at the Lenox tournament, is a member of the Stockbridge Golf Club, and Miss Mabel Choate was defeated for the De Heridia Cup by Miss Maud Curtiss, only after a hard-fought match. Joseph Choate, Jr., another Stockbridge man, also won great credit at the Morristown tournament, winning the medal for the best qualifying score. The ladies' tournament for a cup given by Mr. Walter Nettleton, President of the club, has been in progress this week, and the links have been crowded every day by the devotees of the sport.

THROUGH THE RAPIDS.

The Man Who Did and the One Who Didn't, Together with a Thrill.

The steamer was entering the most dangerous part of the far-famed Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence. The forward deck was crowded with passengers, and all eyes were fixed on the famous Indian pilot, on whose skill and nerve their lives depended. Immovable at his post on the high pilot tower he stood, his sinewy brown hands firmly grasping the spokes of the wheel, while his piercing eyes darted glances now here, now there, over the surface of the river, as though seeking the most advantageous point from which to commence the descent. Now and then one could catch a glimpse of a plain Hibernian countenance in a window below where the Indian stood.

The steamer plunged into roaring waves which shook her from stem to stern. Great black and glistening rocks grinned at the stanch vessel from the boiling waters. Strong men shuddered as they looked at the ragged rocks and raging river, and in their hearts thanked God that they

you know, nothing can be nice." The Spanish woman construed it as an insult to her faith, and could never again feel kindly to the speaker. J. A. R.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

MANNERS TOWARD CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Sherwood has opened an interesting field for discussion in her article on "Bad Manners in Good Society" in your ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of Sept. 11. She made no reference, however, to the treatment of children, something that would seem to be very much in point.

It is patent to all who will open their eyes that the members of all classes of society commit breaches of courtesy toward children. Fashionable people are, of course, no exception. Our comic periodicals find much food for mirth in the domestic catastrophes which youngsters produce by an often innocent heedlessness of social niceties. What children suffer in this respect is quite as noteworthy as what they inflict. The mother who has lamented to her dear friend, Mrs. Nevercallagain, while holding Johnny on her lap, that the poor boy's ears will stick out, just like his father's, has no right to complain if he says at the next moment: "Say, mommer, you made a mistake. Mrs. Nevercallagain doesn't carry her nose way up in the air at all."

The fact is that many people who are punctilious in their respect for the rights of adults continually neglect the little courtesies due to children.

Many mothers who see their young hopefuls perform some reprehensible overt act try by the harshness of their reproach to assure others present that really they know better how to teach their children to behave, but the young ones are so hard to manage. A quiet and private reproof might, to be sure, do the child more good, but it would not vindicate the parent.

One striking and universally recognized breach of manners on the part of parents is their allowing children to annoy other persons either thoughtlessly or maliciously. This weakness is often too inherent in the parent to afford the slightest hope of its eradication. It then means the increasing misery of the numbers of people whom the unmannerly young ones torment, and the steady growth from bad to worse of the children. Certainly this sort of thing will not make them good members of society. The sight of it would occasionally reconcile us to a social reversion to the civilization of China, where at least children respect their elders.

ONE WHO LIKES CHILDREN.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

AS TO "WALL FLOWERS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the exhibitions of bad manners the writer ever witnessed probably the most decided was at one of thet swellest dancing classes last Winter. The man who was leading the cotillion that night, one of the most popular young cavaliers in the city, among both men and girls, had sent cards to two sisters, young women of excellent family, living a few miles out of town, and in New York for a week. They were friends of his own sister, hence this courtesy. His sister was unable to be present. Had she been there the distressing dénouement might have been avoided.

The girls attended in frocks that were simply perfection. At once, however, it was evident that they were not quite of the "set." The young man who had invited them, busy as he was in other ways, was unremitting in his attentions, in his attempts to make them have a good time. He introduced, the first part of the evening, every man in the room to them. But all in vain. The report had spread that they could not dance well, that they were "stupid," that they were "not of our sort." Each man introduced would make a few commonplace remarks and then sidle away "cuttin' it." The slights became very marked.

It was not until nearly supper time that the young man fully realized the situation. Then he went up to one of the patronesses and talked it over despairingly. "What am I to do?" he exclaimed. The chaperon wisely told him that there was nothing he could do, that things must simply run their course. Dejectedly, he went back on the floor.

No one knows how the two sisters ever got through supper. When the cotillion began they were still unasked. Not only the men but the girls as well kept away from them. The young man now had his hands far too full of his cotillion leading to do anything for them. Unnoticed, neglected, the sisters sat in a corner of the room during two figures of the dance. Not a man came near them. Then they did a very brave thing. They got up, walked the whole length of the room before the eyes of every one and went out of the door home. And in all probability none of the young gentlemen there ever imagined he had done anything out of the way. A DANCING MAN.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

"THAT DREADFUL OLD WOMAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of bad manners in society, you may be interested in an incident of one of the last Patriarchs' balls. The girl that made the "break," for such is the proper definition, was certainly well enough bred to know better. She was an exceedingly pretty, well-dressed, mannerly-looking girl, and yet this is what she did:

It was just after supper, and the girl had come up stairs with a man she knew very slightly. Over against one of the pillars of the ballroom sat an old lady, fast asleep. She was exceedingly "gotten up," bediamonded, a "millionaire grandma," evidently, who had been brought from supper by some old gentleman, who had retired to 'card room and left her to drowse.

"Let's have a turn here now," said man.

The pretty girl pointed with her fan toward the old lady and giggled. "Oh, that will be jolly. But see that dreadful old woman there, sound asleep. You must get her out of the way first. She ought to be in bed."

The man glanced at the figure by the pillar and then he frowned. "Yes, I will, if you'll excuse me. That's my aunt. I'll tell her what you say—if you'll excuse me. She certainly should be in bed."

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

COURTESY TO A HOSTESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the most notable instance of bad manners in good society concerns the young men of the day when they make calls. If it is a young girl they are calling on, time and again they practically ignore the mother or any elder person should these happen to enter the room. Good manners demand that a man shall always rise when a woman comes in, especially when the woman is older than himself, most emphatically when that woman is the mistress of the house he is in.

But the younger generation pay little if any attention to this rule of courtesy, in numberless instances. It is no uncommon thing for a man to remain seated all the time his young hostess's mother is standing. So common is it that the girls think little of it. The young men are quite as remiss when they are calling as to leaving cards on the mother. And—another serious piece of rudeness—if there are others in the room the young couple go off in a corner and take no notice at all of the other callers.

What is more, good society does not seem to show any signs of improving in this regard. HOSTESS.

New York, Sept. 11, 1898.

DURING THE MUSIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. John Sherwood in her article in last Sunday's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of THE TIMES speaks seriously of the bad manners and rudeness displayed by people when music is going on in a private house. It is not altogether fair, let me say, to fasten the blame of this "custom"—it has surely become that—on the guests alone. They are bad mannered, indeed, but they act unthinkingly. It is really the duty of the hostess to keep her rooms quiet at these times, and a clever woman can do this. I recall Mrs. John Bigelow's methods when that lady's musicales were the talk of New York. She would steal through the rooms with her fingers close to her lips. She would creep over to person after person softly. "S-sh! S-sh! Don't talk while there's any music, dear, don't talk!"

There was never any talking at these musical affairs of Mrs. Bigelow's in consequence. This brings to mind the question: Might not a great deal of the present ill manners be done away with if only the hostess and leading women of the day made a determined effort? MANNERS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

THE PARTY CALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood's wonderfully interesting article on "Bad Manners in Good Society" in your ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE last Sunday comes close to "hitting the nail on the head," as the old expression goes. Only Mrs. Sherwood, in the kindness of her heart, makes out altogether too good a case for "good society."

American people are not too clever to have bad manners. This must be regretfully admitted, and it particularly applies to the younger generation. A certain grande dame of New York of the writer's acquaintance has a very pretty and attractive daughter. This daughter has hosts of girl friends, girls of the very best families, who keep running in to see her continually. The mother says that there is only one of these girls who has good manners. "Mary Blank would never lose her manners, not even if she was in a fire. But that cannot be said of a single other girl my daughter knows."

All this is really pitiable, but it seems to be the way of the hour. The following happening may interest your readers. It is of my personal knowledge: A New York woman who has a grown-up daughter gave a dinner last Winter to a number of young people. One of the men guests never came to make his dinner call. A few weeks later both mother and daughter met this young man at an afternoon tea. The young fellow, with simply a slight nod to the mother, the most careless of recognitions, plunged into a conversation with the daughter. It was as if he had never met the older woman.

She, being a gentlewoman of resource, and her ire aroused at the slight, spoke up at once: "Oh, my dear, isn't this Mr. Jones? Didn't we have the pleasure of his company at dinner this Winter?"

The young fellow stopped short. There was about him an air of unspoken apology, and he was quite unable to make one. He crimsoned violently. Then he blurted out: "Oh, how do you do, Mrs. Smith." To the daughter he hurriedly said, "Oh, I'll see you to-night." And, moving off, he was in a moment lost in the crowd. B. D.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

HOW SEATS ARE RESERVED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to a humble critic who has, nevertheless, seen much of the workings of American society for the past ten years, that it would not be a bad plan to supplement Mrs. Sherwood's articles on "Bad Manners in Good Society" with an anecdote or two taken direct from life. It was last Winter at one of the assemblies that the following took place. There is always much wrangling and quarreling among the dancers over places in the cotillion, and the approved method of settling the difficulty is the old rule of "first come, first served." The man reserves two seats by tying his handkerchief about them, and this act is regarded as a satisfactory "claim."

Those of us who are old-fashioned enough to believe in such a thing as perpetual courtesy, might fairly call this scrambling for certain chairs "bad manners" and rudeness, but the custom would better, perhaps, be passed by without comment. What really is undoubted "bad manners," however, is the way some men have of coming up late, untying the first man's handkerchief, dropping it on the floor and putting their own in its place. Ask any maid or matron of society, and she will tell you with a laugh that this is frequently done.

My long introductory explanation must be pardoned. Without it the full measure of the "break," I would tell of is not thoroughly apparent. A girl and a man at this assembly came up early and picked out two capital seats. As they stood there the man, feeling in his pockets, uttered an exclamation of annoyance. He had somehow lost his handkerchief. "Never mind," said his partner. "We'll lay this big fan of mine on them. That will do just as well."

They strolled away, and a few moments later another couple walked by. A cry came from the girl. "Oh, here are two lovely seats; let's take these!" "They're taken," said the man. "Some girl's left her fan there." "Oh, pshaw, that don't make any difference. Put it on the floor. I want these seats." "I wouldn't like to do that. You may do it if you want to take the responsibility."

Which Miss Impudence promptly proceeded to do, telling her companion not to be a ninny. Just at this juncture the first couple appeared and the following dialogue ensued:

First Girl—Weren't these our seats?

First Man—Beg your pardon, Sir, these seats are reserved.

Second Man (coloring up)—I—er think there must be some mistake.

First Girl—I certainly left my fan here. (The second man begins to explain hesitatingly to the first man. He stammers through a sentence.)

Second Girl (seeing that all is now lost, and picking up the article of dispute from the floor.)—There's your old fan! (pulling her partner off with a jerk.) Well, you're the biggest idiot I ever knew. I never would have given them up.

A LOOKER-ON IN VIENNA.

New York, Sept. 14, 1898.

THE MANNERS OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that Mrs. John Sherwood, while scoring—and rightly—in last Sunday's TIMES the bad manners in society, especially as regards young men and girls, does not make mention of one important fact; that the better element in society is already aroused as to this, and, despairing of the young people of the present, is endeavoring to train up the coming generation properly. They admit the faults of to-day, and have as their motto, "The Hope of the Future Is With the Future."

It must be remembered that the young people of whom one hears these stories of rudeness are the proverbially bad-mannered American children of several years ago grown up. That there are bad manners nowadays let us at once admit. Society has no more of them than any other class, however. I believe not nearly as much, and whenever met with they are certainly frowned upon.

Children are being taught manners nowadays before they are taught their alphabets. A new nursery game that several mothers have originated and carry out with great success is "Playing Company." The mother seats herself and tells little Georgie or little Alice, "Now, I am Mrs. Jones visiting mamma in the parlor. What should you do?"

So, when real visitors appear the children know just how to behave. They are taught never to whisper when company is around, and always to come up and speak politely.

Whatever the case may be among others, bad-mannered children are certainly going out. A MOTHER.

New York, Sept. 15, 1898.

THOUGHTLESSNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Sherwood's point regarding "Bad Manners in Good Society" is all very true, and it is a point that deserves to be brought forward. In reading the article, I am reminded of a little "scene of the dressing room" last Winter. A large dance was being given in one of the "smartest" mansions, and the girls were about arriving. This incident happened when the dressing room was half full of girls and their maids.

There came tripping up the stairs a girl with no maid at all. Probably a young brother had left her at the door, and it was quite certain she had come in a car and not in a carriage. Every girl in the room knew her, and her entrance was the occasion of enthusiasm.

She was poor, however. That could be seen from her simple dress and the long plain cloak that covered it. The moment before she came in a maid had drawn a handsome outer garment from the shoulders of an exquisitely dressed young girl. This was hung on one of the hooks of the "rack," and the girl with the long cloak, slipping it off hastily, and seeing that space was limited, hung her own, as it chanced, over the handsome wrap.

The exquisitely dressed young girl called out in a flash: "Goodness gracious me, Molly, don't hang that dirty, filthy thing on my new opera cloak!"

Not a sound was heard in the room for a second. Then another girl remarked quietly to some one near her: "Well, upon my word!" The girl who was poor, silently pressing her lips together, took the long cloak down, and hung it somewhere else.

This story may not be believed, but it is absolutely true. It is simply one of the instances of "Bad Manners in Good Society." FIFTH AVENUE.

New York, Sept. 14, 1898.

THE EXCLUSIVE WOMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In comment upon "Bad Manners in Good Society" may I tell what one fashionable woman did not long ago?

There are several great charitable societies in this city of ours, their membership made up of women of high social status. Occasionally there will slip in these societies some other women with social ambitions, indeed, but good, practical philanthropists, giving their time and money liberally to the cause. It chanced that Mrs. A. and Mrs. Z. belonged to one of these societies, Mrs. A. a woman of fashion, Mrs. Z. an enthusiast in charity work. Mrs. A. of course "did not know" Mrs. Z., and the latter lady had never presumed.

It happened one day, though, that some important matter connected with the society to which they both belonged (they were on the same committee) came up. Mrs. Z. was in a quandary. The matter could not be held over until the next meeting, Mrs. A. was the committee's Chairman, and the only other member of it in town that day. But to see her at her house? Mrs. Z.'s cheek paled at the thought. It had best be done, however, and the little woman at once went firmly there.

A plainly dressed young man—not the magnificent, impressive butler she had expected to see, for it was before noon—opened the door. She sent up her card, taking the precaution to write on it, for she felt it would be a presumption even to pretend to call on Mrs. A., a message like this: "In relation to something most important that has come up in the Supply Committee of the —— Society."

Two moments to the second later the young "second man" came down the stairs. "Mrs. A. begs to be excused, ma'am," he said in solemn tones. "Will you give your message to the lady's maid here?" A. B.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

CHRONIC BAD MANNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who read last Sunday Mrs. Sherwood's "Bad Manners in Good Society" in your columns will perhaps be interested in knowing that there is one family high in New York society for generations that is noted for the bad manners of all its members. Its men are bad mannered enough, its womankind especially so. To such an extent is this family famed for this characteristic that one woman of this household, now dead, is remembered, and will be for many years, because her manners were good. If any one hears to-day in society that some such remark as this has been openly made, "What badly brought up girls the Blanks are!" it is at once concluded that the —s said it. Woman after woman of this family is curt, abrupt, and disagreeable. And yet the family as a family is highly respected. It has never for a moment lost caste or power. Is it any wonder that bad manners are sometimes met with elsewhere? H. K.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

THE SUMMER FRIEND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there are bad manners in the very best society is a fact none of us can deny, and we owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Sherwood for having rapped us sharply over the knuckles and made us think. How much good it will do us I cannot say. Certainly a certain proportion of the rudeness one meets with nowadays comes from thoughtlessness. In the case of young people, perhaps, a large proportion is due to this cause. Yet some of the bad manners of the day is evidently ingrained.

May I trespass upon your space to relate an instance of this? The man that was speaking was a New York gentleman of some prominence, forty years old, I should say. He was walking with a very charming girl, and they passed several women.

"Why, there's Miss Williams," the girl said. "I thought you knew her very well."

"Yes, yes; I do—in a way."

"Why, didn't you stay with them last Summer?"

"Yes, yes; I did. I blow cold in Winter and hot in Summer. They have a delightful country place—horses, yacht, and all that, you know. But I haven't time to talk to them in Winter."

If this is not a case of bad manners, Heaven forfend us. NEW YORKER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

WEALTH AND GOOD MANNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a notable and suggestive fact that the illustration of "bad manners" which Mrs. Sherwood has observed in "society" could as easily have been found elsewhere, and, indeed, is so found every day. Lack of consideration for others, paucity of conversational topics, loudness of voice, and tiresome restlessness are regarded with as much, and perhaps with as frequent, disapproval on the side streets as on the avenues.

This would seem to indicate that "society" has no standards of behavior exclusively its own, except those based on wealth. Yet it is beyond question that persons at least comparatively poor occupy recognized positions in "society," and that other persons comparatively rich have been kept at a distance for longer or shorter periods. After a while, of course, the poor man gets out and the rich man gets in, and on both sides of the social fence the same diversity of manner exists and persists.

"Society" will never confess that it is based on money, but the reluctance to do so is decidedly mysterious. Facts are facts, and in this case the fact is in no wise necessarily discreditable. The possession of money renders possible the interchange of certain favors and the performance of certain ceremonies. These have little to do with "manners," unless "manners" are "customs," which they are not, and still less to do with "courtesy." OBSERVER.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In her discussion of the manners, good and bad, of what, without exciting any effectual protests from humanity at large, calls itself "society," Mrs. Sherwood was amusingly careful to begin with a frank recognition of the logical no-thoroughfare in which her intended criticisms would land her. As the possession of "manners" is the only avowable distinction between "society" and society, of course it is absurd to say that this or that member of "society" has bad manners, or, in other words, has no manners.

Some of the lady's difficulty might be removed, it seems to a humble member of the working classes, if she had established, arbitrarily or otherwise, certain distinctions between manners and customs, and had admitted that courtesy differs from both and is above them both. The differentiation is not easy, but apparently it must be made if "society" is to keep its face straight while confessing and lamenting its own faults.

Whoever knows and observes the customs of a class can fairly enough claim to be a member of that class, and if "fashionable society," for instance, does not demand delicacy and gentleness of speech and a careful respect for the rights and feelings of non-members as qualifications for admission, it undoubtedly demands other things and therefore has a right to set itself apart from unfashionable people. It is the same with "the best society," and with every other group which taste and habit impel folks to enter.

Mrs. Sherwood reprehended as "bad manners" in women those methods of speech and action which are the inevitable consequences of increased independence and widened activities. The futility of that is obvious. Women, like men, must talk of what interests them and do what pleases them, if they are to be sincere and happy, and it is not desirable that any section of the community should be insincere and unhappy. CONCILIATOR.

New York, Sept. 12, 1898.

BISMARCK.

Secret Pages in His History as Disclosed in Dr. Busch's Diary.*

The volumes entitled "Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of His History" are the work of Dr. Moritz Busch, who during twenty-five years kept a diary in which were noted the official and private intercourse "with the great Chancellor." Dr. Busch's first connection with Bismarck was in February, 1870. Busch had been editor of a paper with National Liberal views. Later on he advanced Prussian interests in Hanover. Under Bismarck Dr. Busch was the head and front of the Literary Bureau. Through his pipe flowed from the main reservoir the "inspired article." Maybe when the Chancellor made his inspiration as strong as aqua fortis it was Dr. Busch's business to dilute it. The "inspired article," we fancy, always exists. It is a moot question whether it does not do more harm than good. It means oftener than not the utter subserviency of the press.

Dr. Busch is an admirable raconteur, and you get from his notes a vivid impression of Bismarck, who was the really great man of the last half of the present century, that is, as far as action goes. In this material world action counts, and we forget the less apparent achievements of those statesmen whose work has not been of the material kind. Though not so apparent, it is the chastening of men's minds, the shaping of their consciences for higher ends, which, after all, is the more lasting in its effects.

That Dr. Busch is absolutely fearless and writes what he believes to be true relative to Bismarck is apparent. "I wished neither to be an eulogist nor a censor," he says. "If I am reproached with not having produced a work of art * * * I have already made it sufficiently clear that I never intended anything of the kind." Dr. Busch declares that what he has tried to do is to make photographs, or may we say phonographs? If there be pictures he wants to retain these "with all their roughness and sturdy ruggedness" and to leave them "untouched." It is absolute accuracy Dr. Busch strives for. Certainly Bismarck said many bitter things, some unnecessarily cruel. Nor are we now to parade the smaller blemishes, and so hide the man's great and salient characteristic, which was devotion to his country—and to his King.

As for Bismarck's coarseness it may be taken for granted that he used hard words; it was for effect. He liked to bluster, and often won his game by this bluster. He liked, to use a cant term, "to shut up" his opponent. Take that instance where Favre complained to Bismarck that the Prussians before Paris fired at the asylums devoted to the sick and blind. Bismarck's reply was: "I really do not see what you have to complain of. You yourself do much worse, since that you shoot at our sound and healthy men." This was, of course, an ugly German joke, so when he told the story to Busch the Chancellor added "He will have thought, 'What a barbarian?'" and unquestionably M. Favre was satisfied on that point.

Of the two volumes, the first deals principally with the French war, though interspersed with innumerable reminiscences of Bismarck long prior to 1870. The second volume has most to do with the Bismarckian policy, the many official obstacles the Chancellor had to overcome, and finally his retirement. Pages without end might be presented, sufficient to fill all the columns of a newspaper. The following extracts, we think, will serve as giving a good idea of the main characteristics of Bismarck in his various spheres of action.

It was Feb. 29, 1870, when Bismarck said to Dr. Busch:

"We could now fight France and beat her, too, but that war would give rise to five or six others; and while we can gain our ends by peaceful means it would be foolish, if not criminal, to take such a course. Events in France may take a warlike or revolutionary turn, which would render the present brittle metal there more malleable. There was an important point in my speech, which, however, these good people failed to recognize. That was the intimation that in certain circumstances we should pay no regard either to the views of Austria respecting South Germany as a whole nor to those of France, who objected to the admission of any single Southern German State into the North German Confederation. That was a feeler. Further measures can only be considered when I know how that hint has been received in Vienna and Paris."—[Vol. I., Pages 6 and 7.]

That Bismarck had a poor opinion of France's status in Europe is evident.

"The French are not so astute as people generally think, as a nation they resemble certain individuals among our lower classes. They are narrow-minded and brutal—great physical force, boastful, and insolent, winning the admiration of men of their own stamp through their audacity and violence. Here in Germany the French are also considered clever by persons who do not think deeply, and their Ministers are regarded as great statesmen because of their insolent interference in the affairs of the whole world, and their desire to rule everywhere. Audacity is always impressive. People think their success is due to shrewd political calculation, but it is actually due to nothing else than the fact that they always keep 300,000 soldiers ready to back up their policy. That alone, and not their political intelligence, has enabled them to carry things with such a high hand. We must get rid of this fiction. * * * In political affairs the French are in the fullest sense of the word a narrow-minded nation. They have no idea how things look outside of France, and learn nothing about it in their schools. The French educational establishments, for the greater glory of France, leave their pupils in the crassest ignorance as to everything beyond her frontiers, and so they have not the slightest knowledge of their neighbors; that is the case with the Emperor, or at least he is not much better, to say nothing of Grammont, who is an ass, (Rindvieh.) Napoleon is ignorant at bottom, although he has been educated in German schools. His 'Caesar' was intended to conceal that fact. He has forgotten everything. His policy was always stupid."—[Vol. I., Page 44.]

Dr. Busch describes Bismarck's make-up during the war:

"Throughout the whole war the Chancellor wore uniform. It was generally the well-known undress of the yellow regiment of heavy Landwehr cavalry. During the early months of the campaign he as a rule only wore the Commander's Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, to which he afterward added the Iron Cross. I only saw him a couple of times in a dressing gown. That was at Versailles, when he was unwell, the only time, as far as I know, that anything ailed him throughout the whole war. When traveling he was usually accompanied in the carriage by Herr Abeken, but on some occasions he took me with him for several days in succession. He was very easy to please in the matter of his quarters, and was willing to put up with the most modest shelter when better was not to be had. Indeed, it once happened that there was no bedstead and that his bed had to be made upon the floor."—[Vol. I., Pages 53, 54.]

The Chancellor was unquestionably a hearty eater. Over and over again during the campaign he is solicitous about the old King's table, fearing that he fared badly. Dr. Busch writes:

"Diplomats are proverbially fond of a good table, being scarcely surpassed in this respect by the clergy. It is part of their business as they often have important guests who, for one reason or another, must be put in good humor, and it is universally recognized that nothing is better calculated to that end than a well-filled cellar and a dinner which shows the skill of a highly trained chef. Count Bismarck also kept a good table, which, when circumstances permitted, became quite excellent. That was the case, for instance, at Rheims, Meaux, Ferrières, and Versailles, where the genius of our cook in the commissariat uniform created breakfasts and dinners that made any one accustomed to a homely fare feel, as he did justice to them, that he was at length resting in Abraham's bosom, particularly when some specially fine brand of champagne was added to the other gracious gifts of Providence. During the last five months our table was also enriched by presents from home, where, as was only right and proper, our people showed how fondly they remembered the Chancellor by sending him plentiful supplies of good things, both fluid and solid, geese, venison, fish, pheasants, monumental pastry, excellent beer, rare wines, and other acceptable delicacies."—[Vol. I., Page 55.]

As to the Chancellor's religious ideas, he seems to have been very much of a deist. His remarks about the Mormons are curious:

"I cannot now remember how or in what connection we came to speak about the Mormons. The Minister was surprised at their polygamy, 'as the German race is not equal to so much—Orientals seem to be more potent.' He wondered how the United States could tolerate the existence of such a polygamous sect. The Count took this opportunity of speaking of religious liberty in general, declaring himself very strongly in favor of it. But, he added, it must be exercised in an impartial spirit. 'Every one must be allowed to seek salvation in his own way. I shall propose that one day, and Parliament will certainly approve. As a matter of course, however, the property of the Church must remain with the old churches that acquired it. Whoever retires must make a sacrifice for his conviction, or rather his unbelief.' 'People think little the worse of Catholics for being orthodox, and have no objection whatever to Jews being so. It is altogether different with Lutherans, however, and that Church is constantly charged with a spirit of persecution if it rejects unorthodox members. But it is considered quite in order that the orthodox should be persecuted and scoffed at in the press and in daily life."—[Vol. I., Page 58.]

Among Bismarck's callers at Mars la Tour was Gen. Sheridan:

"In the meantime the American General Sheridan had arrived in the town and asked for an interview with the Chancellor. He had come from Chicago, and lodged at the Croix Blanc in the marketplace. At the desire of the Minister I called upon Gen. Sheridan and informed him that Count Bismarck would be pleased to see him in the course of the evening. The General was a small, corpulent gentleman of about forty-five, with dark mustache and chin tuft, and spoke the purest Yankee dialect."—[Vol. I., Pages 67 and 68.]

On the road to Chalon the Americans again joined the Chancellor.

"Sheridan, Forsythe, and MacLean dined that evening with the Minister, who kept up a lively conversation in good English with the American General. The Chief and his American guests had champagne and porter. The latter was drunk out of pewter mugs, one of which the Minister filled for me. I mention this because no one else at table had porter, and the gift was particularly welcome, as since we left Saarbrueck we had had no beer. Sheridan, who was known as a successful soldier on the Federal side in the last year of the American civil war, spoke a good deal. He told us of the hardships he and his companions had undergone during the ride from the Rocky Mountains to Chicago, of the fearful swarms of mosquitoes, of a great heap of bones in California or thereabouts in which fossils were found, and of buffalo and bear hunting, &c. The Chancellor also told some hunting stories. One day in Finland he found himself in dangerous proximity to a big bear. It was white with snow, and he had barely been able to see it. 'At last I fired, however, and the bear fell some six paces from me. But it was not killed, and might get up again. I knew what I had to expect, and so without stirring I quietly reloaded, and as soon as it stirred I shot it dead.'"—[Vol. I., Page 72.]

The meeting with Louis Napoleon, after the French disasters, Bismarck thus describes. The revolver incident is a bit theatrical.

"Towards 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of September Gen. Reille appeared before my lodging at Donchery, and said the Emperor wished to speak to me. I dressed immediately and got on horseback, dirty, unwashed, and dusty as I was, to ride to Sedan, where I expected to see the Emperor. I met him, however, on the road near Fresnois, three kilometres from Donchery. He sat with three officers in a two-horse carriage, three others accompanying him on horseback. Of these officers I only knew Reille, Castelneau, Moscowa, and Vaubert. I had my revolver buckled round my waist, and as I found myself alone in the presence of the six officers I may have glanced at it involuntarily. I may perhaps even have instinctively laid my hand upon it. Napoleon probably noticed that, as his face turned an ashy gray. Possibly he thought that history might repeat itself—I think it was a Prince de Condé who was murdered while a prisoner after a battle."—[Vol. I., Page 115.]

The beginning of the negotiations Bismarck tells:

"The Emperor wished the King to be present at the negotiations which began here—doubtless counting on his soft-heartedness and good nature—but he also desired me to take part in them. I had, however, decided that the soldiers, who were made of sterner stuff, should settle the affair by themselves; and so I whispered to an officer as I went up the stairs to call me in five minutes and say that the King wanted to speak to me. This was accordingly done. Napoleon was informed that he could only see the King after the conclusion of the capitulation. The matter was therefore arranged between Moltke and Wimpffen, much on the lines that were laid down the evening before. Then the two monarchs met. As the Emperor came out after the interview his eyes were filled with heavy tears. In speaking to me he was much less affected, and was perfectly dignified."—[Vol. I., Pages 117 and 118.]

The Chancellor's ideas about Alsace and Lorraine are thus expressed:

"Somebody turned the conversation on Paris and the subject of the French and the Alsatians. The Chief gave his views on this matter very fully, addressing his remarks to me at the close, which I took to be a permission or a hint that I should either get his words or their purport into the newspapers. The Alsatians and the Germans of Lorraine, he declared, supply France with numbers of capable men, especially for the army, but they are not held of much account by the French and seldom attain to high positions in the service of the State, while they are laughed at by the Parisians, who make caricatures and stories out of them, just as the Irish are laughed at in London. 'Other French provincials are treated in the same way,' added the Minister, 'if not quite so badly. To a certain extent France is divided into two nations, the Parisians and the provincials, and the latter are the voluntary helots of the former. The object to be aimed at now is the emancipation, the liberation, of France from Parisian rule. When a provincial feels that he is capable of making a future for himself he comes to Paris, and is there adopted into and becomes one of the ruling caste. It is a question whether we should not oblige them to take back the Emperor as a punishment. That is still possible, as the peasants do not wish to be tyrannized from Paris. France is a nation of ciphers—a mere herd. The French are wealthy and elegant, but they have no individuality, no consciousness as individuals, but only as a mass."—[Vol. I., Pages 137 and 138.]

The incident of Bismarck's cigar and how he asserted himself has been often told, but is worthy of repetition:

"I asked him then about the celebrated story of the cigars. 'Which do you mean?' 'Why, about the cigar which you lit, Excellency, when Rechberg was smoking in your presence.' 'Thun, you mean. Yes, that was very simple. I went to him while he was at work, and he was smoking. He begged me to excuse him for a moment. I waited awhile and, finding it rather slow, as he did not offer me a cigar, I took one of my own and asked him for a light—which he gave me with rather a surprised look. But I have another story of the same kind. At the sittings of the Military Commission, when Rochow represented Prussia at the Bundestag, Austria was the only one who smoked. Rochow, who was passionately addicted to smoking, would gladly have done the same, but had not sufficient confidence. When I came I also felt a longing for a cigar, and as I could not see why I should deny myself I begged the presiding power to give me a light, apparently much to his and the other gentlemen's astonishment and displeasure. It was evidently an event for them all. For the time being only Austria and Prussia smoked. But the remaining gentlemen obviously considered the matter of so much importance that they wrote home for instructions as to how they were to act in the circumstances. The authorities were in no hurry. The affair was one that demanded careful consideration, and for nearly six months the two great powers smoked alone."—[Vol. I., Page 155.]

"His God and his King" were ever in Bismarck's thoughts. "If I were no longer a Christian I would not serve the King another hour," he said. Continuing in the same vein he added these words:

"If I did not put my trust in God I should certainly place none in any earthly masters. Why, I had quite enough to live on, and had a sufficiently distinguished position. Why should I labor and toil unceasingly in this world and expose myself to worry and vexation if I did not feel that I must do my duty toward God? If I did not believe in a Divine Providence which has ordained this German nation to something good and great, I would at once give up by trade as a statesman or I should never have gone into the business. Orders and titles have no attraction for me. A resolute faith in a life after death—for that reason I am a royalist; otherwise I am by nature a republican. Yes, I am a republican in the highest degree; and the firm determination which I have displayed for ten long years in presence of all possible forms of absurdity at Court is solely due to my resolute faith. Deprive me of this faith and you deprive me of my fatherland. If I were not a firm believer in Christianity, if I had not the wonderful basis of religion, you would never have had such a Chancellor of the Confederation. If I had not the wonderful basis of religion I should have turned my back to the whole Court—and if you are able to find me a successor who has that basis I will retire at once. But I am living among heathens. I do not want to make any proselytes, but I feel a necessity to confess this faith."—[Volume I., Page 163.]

Another distinguished visitor, Gen. Burnside, paid his respects to the Chancellor during the campaign, and Bismarck always was affable to Americans.

"Burnside came in while we were at tea. He wishes to leave here and go to Brussels, in order to find apartments for his wife, who is now at Geneva. He says that Sheridan has left for Switzerland and Italy. Apparently the Americans can do nothing further in the way of negotiations. The General wished to see the Chief again this evening. I dissuaded him, pointing out that although, owing to his great regard for the Americans, the Chancellor would receive him if he were announced, yet consideration ought to be paid to the heavy pressure upon his time. This was quite in accord with the Chief's wishes, as on my being summoned to him at 10:30 P. M. he said: 'As you know Burnside, please point out to him how much I am occupied, but in such a way that he will not think I have prompted you. He never quite finishes what he has got to say, but always keeps back something for another time. It is only fair that he should know how busy I am, and that I am a matter-of-fact man. I have a weakness for these Americans, and they know it, but they ought to have some consideration for me. Point that out to him, and say that I must make short work of it even with crowned heads. Besides, I require six or seven hours daily for my work, and must therefore remain at it until late into the night.'"—[Vol. I., Page 187.]

This is Bismarck's appreciation of M. Thiers, and he was not just. Thiers was not a sentimentalist.

"On returning from a long walk at about 4:30 P. M. I heard that Thiers had remained with the Chief until a few minutes before, and looked rather pleased on taking his leave. During dinner the Minister observed, referring to his visitor of to-day: 'He is a clever and amiable man, bright and witty, but with scarcely a trace of the diplomatist—too sentimental for that trade. He is unquestionably a finer nature than Favre. But he is no good as a negotiator, (Unterhändler)—not even as a horsedealer, (Pferdehändler.)' 'He is too easily bluffed, betrays his feelings, and allows himself to be pumped. Thus I have ascertained all sorts of things from him, among others, that they have only full rations in Paris for three or four weeks.' [Vol. 1, Page 211.]

Bismarck's ideas of people grouped in cities and their tendencies are thus presented:

"Where great numbers of men are crowded together they easily lose their individuality and dissolve into one mass. All sorts of opinions are in the air, they arise from hearsay and repetition, and are little or not at all founded on facts, but are propagated by the newspapers, popular meetings, and conversations over beer, and then remain firmly, immutably rooted. It is a sort of false second nature, a faith or superstition held collectively by the masses. They reason themselves into believing in something that does not exist, consider themselves in duty bound to hold to that belief, and wax enthusiastic over narrow-minded and grotesque ideas. That is the case in all great cities, in London, for instance, where the cockneys are quite a different race to other Englishmen—in Copenhagen, in New York, and, above all, in Paris. The Parisians, with their political superstitions, are quite a distinct people in France—they are caught and bound up in a circle of ideas which are a sacred tradition to them, although when closely examined, they turn out to be mere empty phrases." [Vol. I., Page 213.]

Superstition in regard to Friday and its luck is not Bismarckian, and perhaps the great man was inclined to banter about it.

"At dinner the Chief complained: 'I was yesterday visited by a whole series of misfortunes, one on the top of the other. First of all some one wanted to see me on important business, (Odo Russell.) I send word requesting him to wait for a few moments, as I am engaged on a pressing matter. On my asking for him a quarter of an hour later, I find he has gone, and possibly the peace of Europe is at stake.

"'Then I go to see the King as early as 12 o'clock, and the consequence is that I fall into the hands of the Grand Duke of Weimar, who obliges me, as his Chancellor, to listen to a letter which he has written to an august personage, (the Emperor of Russia,) and thus wastes a good deal of my time. * * * I am to tell him what I think of the letter, but I decline to do so. Have I, then, anything to object to it? he asked in a piqued tone. I cannot say that, either, although I would observe that I should have written the letter differently. What do I wish altered? I stick to my point, and say I cannot express an opinion, because if the letter went with my corrections I should be held responsible for its contents. 'Well, then, I must speak to the King.' 'Do so,' I reply coolly, 'and take over the office of Chancellor of the Confederation if you like. But if the letter goes off I, for my part, shall immediately telegraph the place of despatch that I have had nothing to do with it.' I thus lost an hour, so that telegrams of great importance had to wait, and in the meantime, decisions may have been arrived at and resolutions taken which would have very serious consequences for all Europe, and might change the political situation. That all came of its being Friday. Friday negotiations, Friday measures!" [Vol. I., Page 245.]

As to a battle, how it begins, the Chancellor thus described it, with comments on Gravelotte, Vionville, and St. Privat:

"A further discussion of the conduct of the war followed, in the course of which the Chief remarked: 'With us it occasionally happens that it is not so much the Generals who begin and direct the course of battles as the troops themselves. Just as it was with the Greeks and Trojans. A couple of men jeer at each other and come to blows, lances are flourished, others rush in with their spears, and so it finally comes to a pitched battle. First the outposts fire without any necessity,

THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

Not much of a brilliant quality has been found in the new season's theatrical output, thus far, but there have been no bad failures. Most of the new pieces have been either farcical or musical—or both. "The Meddler," however, is comedy of an approved pattern, and not at all farcical, while "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" is charming romantic comedy, slight of texture, but well proportioned and entertaining. For this much may the serious playgoer be grateful, and for no reason need he be particularly melancholy. If he does not like farce with songs he can stay at home and read good books.

This week's new plays will be of the prevailing character, as one may see who cares to examine the preliminary accounts of them printed below. Next week, however, we shall have some stronger stuff—to wit, "The Liars," a particularly smart comedy by H. A. Jones, and a new English melodrama.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

Operetta and Music Hall Spectacle—Sam Bernard.

Francis Wilson will begin his annual engagement in New York at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, presenting a new operetta by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Engländer, entitled "The Little Corporal." The time of action is 1797. The scene of the first act is a fishing village in Brittany. Hither came the soldiers of the republic in search of recruits for the expedition. Among the townspeople are Hororé St. Andre and his servants, Petitpas, who are royalists to the core. The mere name of Napoleon is odious to them. By force of circumstances the two royalists are obliged to join the expedition to Egypt as professors of science. The act ends with the embarkation of the French troops for Egypt. In the second act, the scene of which is Alexandria, Egypt, the troops are preparing for an encounter with the Mamelukes. In this act Petitpas assumes the character of Napoleon, and the assumption is consistently brought about through accident, rather than intention. St. Andre has written a lampoon against Napoleon, and incitingent measures have been taken to discover the identity of the author. St. Andre is suspected, accused, and convicted. Here it is that Petitpas comes to the aid of his master by assuming the character of the "Little Corporal." When he is mistaken by the soldiers for their revered General, many amusing complications take place. The act ends with the capture of the spurious Napoleon by the Arabs, who are wild with delight at the idea of seizing the great Frankish chief. Act III. shows an oasis in the great Sahara desert. In the distance is a glimpse of the Pyramids. The opera ends with the rescue of St. Andre by Petitpas and the humiliation of the Arabs.

Mr. Wilson will be Petitpas, of course; Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, St. Andre. Miss Lulu Glaser will, it is said, have a charming rôle as a peasant girl masquerading as a fine lady. The cast will also include Maude Lillian Berri, Alene Crater, John Brand, and a host of others. Richard Marston painted the scenery, Percy Anderson designed the costumes, and Richard Barker directed the rehearsals.

"In Gotham" is the title of the new extravaganza, words by Joseph Herbert, music by Max Gabriel, which will open the regular season at Koster & Bial's Music Hall to-morrow night. There will be scenes in a big department store, Jefferson Market Police Court, and the Hebrew colony on the east side. Seavey and Operti painted the scenery. A number of mechanical effects have been introduced. One of the sets represents a village that has become intoxicated. The trees blink and nod; the houses wabble, and even the village pump forswears its cold water principles.

The cast includes Josephine Hall, Dick Bernard, Richard Carle, Cheridah Simpson, Laura Millard, Helen Marlborough, Irene Bentley, Daisy Dixon, William Sloan, F. M. Marston, Crissie Carlyle, May Durvea, Beulah Coolidge, Peter M. Lang, David Abraham, Richard Guise, Tony Sullivan, and others.

The variety programme preceding the extravaganza will introduce Blanche Deliere, chanteuse excentrique; the three sisters Markel, equilibrists; the brothers Avolo, musical artists; the five Senetts; grotesque acrobats, and the brothers Mariani, eccentric dancers.

"Wine Woman, and Song," a new musical extravaganza, which the author, Edward Corbett, describes as "a prismatic comique," will be presented at the Grand Opera House. The author has brought Rip Van Winkle to life again, and has undertaken to show him the sights of Greater New York. The idea furnishes scope for fun, song, and dance. The piece includes three ballets, twenty-five musical numbers, caricatures of popular actors, and a burlesque of "The Turtle." Prominent comic rôles include a parachute jumper, a Sandwich Island ex-potentate, and a canal girl slavey. The scenes show a West Shore Railroad station in the Catskills, a Pullman sleeping car, the Waldorf-Astoria café, the lobby of the New York Post Office, the Union Dime Savings Bank, and one of New York's big department stores. The cast will include a score of comedians and vocalists, and a chorus of forty.

"The Dawn of Freedom," described as a "new romantic Cuban war drama," will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night, with Paul Gilmore in the principal rôle. The first act shows the plantation of Rodriguez, near Santiago, and the uprising of the Cubans, with Antonio Lopez, a Cuban patriot, as the leader. Paquita, his sister, has been betrayed by Col. Guzman, and he himself has been liberated from prison, where he was confined, charged with a murder which Guzman has committed. The second act takes place at the American Consulate at Santiago. Ruy Ximenes, who has also incurred the hatred of Guzman, seeks the protection of the American Consul, and is followed by Col. Guzman and his soldiers. Jane Fortune, a war correspondent of a New York newspaper, with the assistance of a young filibuster, is in the act of decorating a picture of Lincoln, when the Spanish troops appear. They are about to fire upon the fleeing Ximenes, when the flag falls upon his shoulders, and they are prevented from harming him. The third and fourth acts, taking place at the military prison, Punta Blanca, and the abandoned copper mine, continue the story, which finally gathers the characters in an Spanish blockhouse overlooking Santiago Bay, at the rise of the curtain on the fifth act. The Cuban and American allies, half starved, their ammunition spent, have determined to kill themselves and their women before surrendering to the Spanish. When the last hope seems to have fled, the American fleet, under the command of Admiral Sampson, appears and engages and sinks the Spanish ships. The American marines and sailors climb over the breastworks and repulse the Spaniards, who are in the act of entering the blockhouse.

Besides Mr. Gilmore, the cast will include Laura Alberta, Ethel Barrington, Elizabeth Woodson, J. Hay Cossar, Edwin Walters, H. Rees Davis, Macey Harlam, H. Barfoot, Harry C. Vernon, Charles Hubert, and Edward Allen.

The opening of the Fall term at the Bijou Theatre is now set down for next Wednesday night. Sam Bernard, who is one of the funniest fellows on the contemporary stage, will then appear as a star in a new musical farce called "The Marquis of Michigan," in which he will impersonate a young German-American forced by circumstance into preposterous positions. He will be supported by a particularly good company for this sort of thing, including Alice Atherton, William Burress, Dan Collyer, Maud White, Grace Freeman, and Charles Jackson.

The Lilliputians will have a prosperous engagement at the Irving Place Theatre. They have drawn crowds since last Thursday night. "The Golden Horseshoe" is not more incomprehensible than most stage pieces of its class, and with the Lilliputians what the play is does not matter. The little comedians are surrounded by showy scenery, and the ballet divertissements are gorgeous. The frog song is a great "go." Franz Ebert's facial expression is delightful. Selma Goerner acts with a real sense of humor and abundant vivacity. Bertha Jaeger, one of the tallest of these midgets, bears the airs and graces of "leading lady" becomingly. The smallest of them all, Helene Linders, is more conspicuous in the "melodramas," too, and was used with comic effect in some of the old pantomimes, notably by George L. Fox, in his "Mother Goose," long before his "Humpty Dumpty" epoch. Clement Scott writes: "I have a picture of the 'True as Steel' windmill scene before me, as I write, but it does not seem to resemble the Adelphi sensation very much. To begin with, the mill and its sails face the audience full front. From one of the sails a gentleman in a jersey and jack-boots hangs on by one arm; under the mill a lover, in a tall silk hat and striped trousers, is clasping the waist of a young lady, gorgeously attired; while on the O. P. side a ruffian, who looks like a sailor in a fur cap or one of the Hoxton Hooligan band, is in the act of knifing a distracted young lady on her knees, with her hair down her back."

The corresponding scene in the new Drury Lane drama, "The Great Ruby," is a balloon ascension and a drop from the car in midair by that veteran comedian Robert Pateman, who is in the cast, together with his wife, Isabella Pateman, and Mrs. John Wood, all well remembered by New York play-goers of mature years.

The successor to "The French Maid" at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London, is an extravaganza by the same author and composer, Basil Hood and Walter Slaughter, entitled "Her Royal Highness." It is said to be full of gentle humor and playful satire, while the music is of a superior quality. The action passes at the Court of Fou-Fou, King of Inania, who will permit nothing within his dominions which could make his people serious, and insists that every one who "dances attendance on him" shall do so in a literal sense. As Fou-Fou hates seriousness, he will not permit real soldiers to exist in his kingdom, and his army is composed of preposterously unfit amateurs and the two mechanical soldiers obviously borrowed from Mr. Basil Hood's own dramatic version of Hans Christian Andersen's "Soldier and Tinder Box." Here is a specimen song, sung by a magistrate, the satire of which seems to be quite timely and appropriate:

A Judge of the Criminal Bench am I!
When I'm trying a case I always try
To illumine the gloom of my legal court
With flashes of wit (of the milder sort.)
I frequently make a pointless pun
(If I happen to see the chance for one,)
And I am proud to know I expound the laws
To continuous rounds of deserved applause!

As I sit in my court from ten till four,
I keep that court in a constant roar;
For with me the study of sordid crime
Is studded with jokes, like a pantomime.
The way I conduct a case in court
The weariest trial seems all too short;
And impatient jurymen all agree
That a trial's no trial at all with me!

Another song, "Ups and Downs," is of much the same quality as "The Twins" in "The French Maid," which Messrs. Bigelow and Mostyn do so cleverly at the Herald Square Theatre. Here are a couple of stanzas:

The gale increased, its icy breath
Froze every thought of mirth;
And first I prayed to meet my death,
Then asked to see my berth.

Fair-weather sailors we may be,
With Summer sailors' faults;
But all the time we felt that we
Were turning summer salts.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are back in London now, occupying the St. James's Theatre, which they used to manage in partnership with John Hare. It is more than ten years now since that prosperous term of management was ended. The Kendals are appearing in a play called "The Elder Miss Blossom," in which Mrs. Kendal impersonates a becomingly gowned maid of thirty-nine years. That, she says, is the age she prefers to think of as Miss Blossom's. They will remain at the St. James's until Christmas, when Alexander and his company will return. Next year, they say, they may revisit this country.

John Hare has revived Robertson's "Ours" in the "provinces," acting his original rôle, Prince Perovsky. Frederick Kerr is the new Hugh Chalcote. The original version of "Ours" never had the enormous success of Lester Wallack's American version, in the authorship of which Artemus Ward was supposed to be a partner with Robertson. The visible march of the troops, which so tickled the public's fancy; the "working up" of the cooking scene in the last act, and the flamboyant closing tableau, with its redfire and "Annie Laurie," were not in the original. Mr. Hare expects to have a new serious play by Pinero for production in London in the Winter.

Chester Bailey Fernald, the San Francisco writer, is in London. His one-act Chinese-quarter drama, "The Cat and the Cherub," was much more successful there than here. Mr. Fernald has written a Japanese romantic comedy called "The Moonlight Blossom," in which music from Japanese themes is introduced. The piece will be produced in London as soon as a suitable theatre is found.

An interesting experiment is making at the Dagmar Theatre, in Copenhagen. A series of gratuitous Sunday performances was begun Sept. 4 for the purpose of enabling the working classes who cannot pay for their places to study the dramatic literature not only of Denmark and of to-day, but that of all countries and all periods. The first play was Ibsen's "Brand," the next Molière's "Malade Imaginaire," and Theodore de Banville's "Gringoire." At the same theatre the Directors intend, this Winter, to present a new play by Auguste Strindberg, entitled "A Damas!" It is said that the dramatist, who has recently embraced the Catholic faith, gives a description in his play of his conversion to Catholicism. It is a long time since this morbid dramatist wrote anything for the stage. He has lately been occupied exclusively upon novels.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

CASINO.—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" shows every indication of having settled down for a long run.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott will appear this week in the romantic Irish drama "Sweet Inniscarra." Mr. Olcott's popularity is firmly established.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The attraction for the week beginning to-morrow afternoon will, as usual, be mainly composed of burlesque, interspersed with variety.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-morrow night will usher in the third and last week of Stuart Robson in "The Meddler." Mr. Robson's business has been more than satisfactory.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Gayest Manhattan," a lively and bright extravaganza, is announced to be given this week. It has been practically reconstructed since its last appearance in this city.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Like all other burlesques produced at this house, "Hurly Burly" has been subjected to numerous changes since the opening night. A new feature has been introduced which humorously burlesques the disrobing scene of another play.

HERALD SQUARE.—Determined to make the second engagement of "The French Maid" popular, Managers Evans and Mann are arranging new vaudeville and ballet features for the play, which enters upon its second week of the present season. All the ballets will have new music.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The Strand Company, in its specially imported farce, "A Brace of Partridges," has undoubtedly caught the fancy of the theatre-going public, and the probabilities are that the play will occupy the stage of that house for a good part of the season.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" has met with the hearty approval of the Lyceum frequenters. Virginia Harned, in the rôle of Lady Ursula, divides equally with Mr. Sothern the artistic honors. Two matinées a week will be given hereafter—Thursday and Saturday.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Encouraged by the hearty reception accorded the revival of Belasco's "May Blossom," the management has decided to continue giving plays that have had successful New York runs. For this week Bronson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop" will be given.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charles Coghlan, in his successful romantic play, "The Royal Box," will continue for three weeks longer. Mr. Coghlan is repeating his success of last year, and the large audiences at the Fifth Avenue Theatre show that this most carefully presented play has not waned in public favor.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Hoyt's "A Day and a Night" is doing a most successful business where its time has been extended, and where it will to-morrow evening begin the second month of its stay. The management is much gratified with the reception the play has received, and, notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Hoyt continues to add new witticisms and jokes to the piece nightly.

DALY'S THEATRE.—There has been no cessation in the demand for seats since the opening night of "A Runaway Girl." The piece continues its prosperous career at the Broadway playhouse. James T. Powers, Virginia Earle, Paula Edwardes, and the others of the cast are doing capable work, and under Mr Daly's direction the play is being made brighter and smarter at every performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—But one more week remains of "The Old Homestead." There are some grave doubts as to whether it will be given again in New York, as Denman Thompson is working on a new play, and hopes to be able to produce it next season. The English drama, "Sporting Life," follows Monday, evening, Sept. 26. The promises of the management are most elaborate.

EDEN MUSEE.—This amusement resort has become quite a headquarters for the soldiers returning and passing through the city, and they praise the war groups and take the greatest interest in the war pictures. Last Wednesday Gen. Wheeler dropped into the Musée, and during his stay one of the artists made a sketch of him, and a figure of the popular hero will soon be placed on exhibition.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—The final week of the "Naval Show," at the Madison Square Garden, is announced, and the spectacle will end its run on Saturday night, Sept. 24. In the production of "Our Naval Victories," Imre Kiralfy has shown great enterprise and a keen appreciation of the patriotism of all loyal Americans. His production is made on a scale of magnificence surpassing anything of a spectacular nature recently seen in this country.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Alfred Cellier's opera, "Dorothy," which has enjoyed frequent revivals, will be presented this week by the Castle Square Opera Company, with an "all-star" cast. Attalie Claire will make her reappearance with the organization in the title rôle. The remaining rôles are intrusted to Lizzie Macnichol, William G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Rose Leighton, Joseph F. Sheehan, Harry L. Chase, Frank Moulan, and Gertrude Quinlan.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—De Wolf Hopper in "The Charlatan" is being received each night now with increased favor, owing in part to the coming of agreeable theatre weather and the further fact that Mr. Hopper has vastly improved the comic scenes of the opera. The improvements are especially notable in the first act, and in the new arrangement of the march at the end of the second act. He has also introduced new features of a highly diverting nature in the other acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—William Gillette announces the final week of "Secret Service" and his last week in New York this season. He will continue the war play until March 1, the principal cities, when he will devote himself entirely to his work on the dramatization of Conan Doyle's detective hero, "Sherlock Holmes." On Monday, Sept. 26, John Drew will begin his seventh season as a star under Charles Frohman's management at the Empire Theatre. He will present Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Liars."

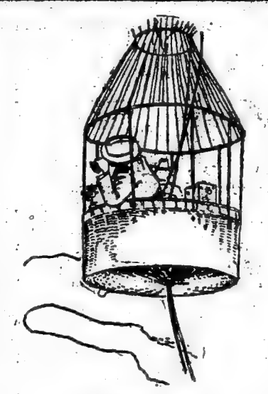
PLEASURE PALACE.—In Proctor's uptown house the attractions for the week will include Francis Carlyle, in the familiar one-act play called "Chums," assisted by his own company. Mr. Carlyle appears by permission of Charles Frohman. Mason Mitchell, the Rough Rider, who has made such a signal success of his well-told story of the charge up San Juan Hill, is to be retained. This week's programme also includes the début in vaudeville of Clinton Elder, an operatic tenor, well known among the larger comic opera companies. In addition there will be clever performers in singing and dancing and new specialties, including the wargraph, with its weekly change of views.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Beginning to-morrow night, Harry Woodruff will appear in a one-act comedy called "A Bit of Instruction." Maude Banks will also make her début in "vaudeville," presenting a one-act war play, "Love and Life," in which she will be assisted by Nestor Lennon. Other attractive features on the bill are Hilda Thomas, the clever young comedienne, in a new sketch, in which she will be assisted by Frank Barry; Al Wilson, the "German comique," in a budget of songs and jokes; the Manhattan Comedy Four, in grotesque buffoonery; Frobel and Ruge, the "aerial artists"; Gallando, clay modeler, and also new wargraph pictures.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The management will present a remarkably strong list this week, the feature of which is a Hungarian Boys' Imperial Military Band, composed of forty boys in training at the school in Billid for the Austrian Army. The youngest, Mikel Braunn, is not yet seven, and does extraordinary execution on the drums. The oldest, Mikel Bohn, sixteen, is drum major. The leader is Nicklas Schilzone, twenty-two years old, and his assistant is the boys' tutor during their daily school hours. They play classical music, operatic selections, and popular airs with precision and seriousness. The dramatic event of the week will be a company consisting of Isabel Evesson, Rose Eytinge, and Clement Bainbridge, playing "That Overcoat," a one-act comedy by Augustus Thomas. The other attractions are Rofix, a famous strong man; Pearl Andrews, the versatile mimic and impersonator; the new biograph pictures of Col. Roosevelt and his staff, and the return of the Seventy-first Regiment; Giguere and Boyer, Ward and Curran, Le Clair, Le Narde and Rith, Pat and Mattie Rooney, and many other popular variety people. Mr. Keith has turned the entire front of his first balcony into boxes to accommodate the increasing demand for special seats.

FOREIGN THEATRICAL TALK.

The "sensational" scene in the Autumn melodrama at the Adelphi Theatre, London, represents the rescue of one of the personages who has been caught by an arm of a windmill and is in danger of being whirled to death. Of course, no such thing is ever new on the stage. This windmill is traced to Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," and was employed, also, in Romaine Callender's "True as Steel," in which Lawrence Barrett acted at Niblo's in the early seventies. The veteran London manager, John Coleman, remembers the mechanical windmill, too, as an important "property" of a troupe on the Yorkshire circuit in an earlier era. It was in "The Miller and His Men," one of the oldest of



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OPERA SEASON PLANS.

Frederick Dangerfield Will Begin Soon the Painting of Scenes for "The Queen of Sheba."

Frederick Dangerfield, the famous scenic artist of Covent Garden, London, will arrive in this country within the next ten days and begin immediately the painting of scenes for the gorgeous and elaborate production of the opera "The Queen of Sheba," and many scenes for the Wagner trilogy. He was engaged recently for this work by Manager Maurice Grau.

This will be Mr. Dangerfield's first effort to display his art, as far as scenes are concerned for production of grand opera, at the Metropolitan Opera House, and, as he says himself, he proposes to make it the work of his life. Mr. Dangerfield's scenes are not unknown to this country, however, for his pictures presented in all of David Henderson's productions are renowned.

Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," Mr. Grau said, before leaving this country, would be one of the decided features of his entire repertoire, the production surpassing anything of its kind ever witnessed before in this country. The opera was given several times during the administration of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House by Edmond L. Stanton.

In London some doubt exists as to the Lord Chamberlain permitting the opera to be given, owing to the opinion that prevails over there that the opera is of a sacrilegious character, but such is not the case, it is declared, for, with the exception of the Queen of Sheba, there is not a Biblical character in it. The central figure is Assad, Captain of the Hebrew host, and betrothed to Sulamith, the High Priest's daughter. He, however, is infatuated with the Queen of Sheba, for whose sake he leaves Sulamith at the marriage altar, a piece of bad taste for which he is banished to the desert, where he is smothered in a sandstorm. The opera is twenty-three years old.

Gounod also wrote a "Queen of Sheba," Farnie's version of which was renamed "Irene." The Queen in Gounod's opera is named Balkis. She visits Soliman (who wants to marry her) about the time of the building of the Temple, when she falls in love with a sculptor named Adoniram. This worthy seems to be a sort of foreman. Carré and Barbier, however, imagine a strike among the Temple workmen, and three of the "pickets" of the period first assault Adoniram, (the earliest known example of the genus "blackleg,") and afterward kill him. King Soliman is suspected of the crime, and the Queen of Sheba accordingly refuses his hand.

"Magda" in the Courts.

Emanuel Lederer, representative of Hermann Sudermann and other German authors in this country, has brought suit through his attorney, George Alfred Lamb, against McKee Rankin, Nance O'Neil, and others, for the infringement of his copyright of "Heimat," ("Magda,") a famous play, in which Sarah Bernhardt, Eleanora Duse, Helene Modjeska, Minnie Maddern Fiske, and some German actresses, have appeared here, with the author's permission. Judge Clark of the United States Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 9, and although the play was advertised for production at Cincinnati that night, Rankin was compelled to abandon the performance. The case will come up again before Judge Taft Sept. 24 at Cincinnati. Mme. Modjeska and Mrs. Fiske will act in "Magda" this season under license from Mr. Lederer, and suit is brought in part because of their demand for protection against unauthorized productions.

REOPENING OF PRINCETON.

The University Enters Upon Its 152d Year on Wednesday—Changes in the Faculty.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 17.—On Wednesday next Princeton University enters upon the one hundred and fifty-second year of its academic life. Never before has it opened its doors under such auspicious circumstances, for it welcomes this year the largest freshman class in its history. The most conservative estimate puts the number at 375. Aside from the freshman class, a considerable number of men are entering from other colleges, for both undergraduate and graduate courses. The university's attendance is expected to exceed by at least 200 the number of students of any previous year. As if in anticipation of this increase came the gift from Stafford Little of a new dormitory, following John I. Blair's munificent gift, and the work on Little Hall is being rapidly pushed.

In keeping with the growth of the university in numbers has been its advancement along strictly educational lines. Beginning with the requirements for admission, which are being constantly raised and broadened, and going throughout the curricula, the steady advance is plainly marked. It is estimated that the advancement in requirements for admission each year represents three months' study on the part of the candidate. Like Harvard and Yale, Princeton has awakened to the insufficient study of English which an American university offers and requires, and steps are being taken to remedy this. The field of electives has been wonderfully broadened of late years, and some optimists are even looking for the time when Princeton, like Harvard, will require twenty-one full courses or their equivalent to obtain a degree.

The atmosphere of Princeton is, however, essentially philosophical, and it is in its mental science department where its greatest strength lies. The philosophical Faculty is exceptionally strong, and numbers among its members James Mark Baldwin. He it is who has invented the machine which is to test the brains of future aspirants for entrance to the university, and ascertain whether by too assiduous attention to football, baseball, stealing apples, and kindred amusements of boyhood there has developed too little gray matter to warrant his exposure to the rigors of freshman year in educational lines.

John Grier Hibben is another of the philosophical Faculty who is bringing to himself fame by his writings. Harvard, Yale, and most of the other large universities have adopted Prof. Hibben's "Deductive Logic."

Among the older men is Prof. A. T. Ormond, who is the first incumbent of the James McCosh Chair in Philosophy. He is well-known through his "Basal Concepts in Philosophy," and is dear to Princetonians for his courses in history of philosophy and metaphysics.

Numerous changes have been made in the university Faculty, chief of which are the following:

Dr. Paul Van Dyke is to fill the Chair of History and Political Science, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. William Milligan Sloane, now of Columbia University. Walter A. Wyckoff, who has gained a reputation by his "Workers," now running through Scribner's Monthly, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Political Economy; Dr. J. P. Hoskins is to be Assistant Professor of German, Mr. J. H. Coney has been elected Assistant Professor of History, H. F. Covington is made Assistant Professor of Oratory and Aesthetic Criticism, Fred Neher becomes Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, A. H. Phillips is appointed Assistant Professor of Mineralogy. Dr. Edgar O. Lovett is made Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the John C. Green School of Science, and Robert McNutt McElroy has been appointed Instructor in American History.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR PUPILS.

Board of Education Officials to Hold a Meeting To-morrow.

At the headquarters of the Board of Education to-morrow there is to be a meeting of the President of the board, the Committee on Buildings, the Committee on Sites, the Borough Superintendent, and the Superintendent of Buildings. The meeting is called for the purpose of looking over and discussing the question of accommodations for the children who have not yet secured admission to the schools.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that of the many children who were crowded out of the schools on the opening day only 1,074 remain unaccommodated. Ways and means will be devised immediately for taking care of these, and in less than a week all will have been placed. Where it is impossible to take care of them in the full-day schools they will be placed in the half-day classes.

Two additional pupils have been placed in the Training School, bringing the number there up to fifty-seven. There is still room for a great many more, and it is hoped that in a short while the school will be filled. A special examination to this school may be held.

The registration books for the evening schools will be opened Monday and pupils enrolled for the coming season. The books will be kept open until Oct. 3, on which date the schools will begin the term of 1898-9.

Shoe Lasters May Strike.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—The shoe manufacturers of Brockton expect that a big strike of lasters in Brockton will occur next Monday. At last night's meeting of the lasters' unions of Brockton and other places it was voted to call out the men in all the Brockton factories at 2 P. M. Monday, unless the manufacturers agreed to pay the new scale of prices prior to that time. W. L. Douglas, one of the largest manufacturers in the city, to-day agreed with the representatives of the Lasters' Union to pay the new scale of prices. This is the first manufacturer to sign the new list.

Fireman Burned by Nitric Acid.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 17.—The explosion of a carboy of nitric acid in a freight car here to-day set the car, which was loaded with carboys, on fire. An alarm was turned in, and the Plainfield firemen responded. George Feiring, twenty-eight years old, the driver of the chemical engine, jumped into the car to extinguish the flames, when another of the carboys exploded. He was badly burned, and was taken to Fire Headquarters in a critical condition. The freight car was practically destroyed, but some of the carboys of acid were saved.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS TO MEET.

A Conference on Tuesday for the Purpose of Organizing Another Tariff Association.

The conference of local fire insurance managers, which will be held on Tuesday at the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, for the purpose of effecting a reorganization of the tariff association in the interests of profitable underwriting, will be attended by representatives of most of the companies. It is not known yet whether the agency managers, as such, will be invited. Several of the most prominent have not received an invitation, and the agency managers are beginning to speculate as to whether the company managers think their co-operation necessary to the maintenance of rates.

The conference is due to the efforts of E. C. Irvin, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, who issued a general circular on Aug. 16, lamenting the dissolution of the New York Tariff Association last April, and suggesting the following plan: All rates to be restored, less 30 per cent., brokerage on rated business to be fixed at 20 per cent., no attention to be given to dwelling houses and branch offices for the time being, the coinsurance clause to be restored, and the revival of the machinery of the Tariff Association.

Since the issuance of this circular several private meetings have been held, and on Sept. 8 Mr. Irvin came over from Philadelphia, and, at a hastily summoned conference, went over the Continental plan, which is radically different from the one suggested in his August letter. As this plan is insisted upon by many of the most influential underwriters, as a condition to their approval of any association, it will probably be presented on Tuesday. It involves universal ratings, uniform brokerage on all classes of business, severe restriction of the branch offices, provisions for the reinsurance of surplus lines through local channels, and recognition of the brokers by some system of licenses.

This change in plan was generally commented upon yesterday in the light of a defeat for those who desired a limited association, affording, as it would, all manner of legitimate means for evading whatever rules might be adopted.

The probable absence of John G. Washburn of the Home Insurance Company and Marshall S. Driggs, President of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, who are on their vacations, is regretted. Mr. Washburn has stated that the time is not yet ripe for organization, and Mr. Driggs, who was the President of the New York Tariff Association, has not chosen to use his influence in support of the Irvin conference. There is also a great amount of anxiety as to the attitude of the Sun Insurance Office of London, the London Assurance Corporation, and several other very strong companies, which have been steadily non-committal.

The companies which have figured most prominently in the development of the plan to be offered on Tuesday include the Commercial Union, the German-American, the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Royal, the Phoenix of London, the Continental, the Norwich Union, the Insurance Company of North America, the North British and Mercantile, the Union of London, the Phoenix of Hartford, the Greenwich, the London and Lancashire, and the Fire Association.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Max Bram, Jr., of New Orleans has been appointed local agent of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York.

Arthur D. Baker has been elected Secretary of the Michigan Millers' Insurance Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. T. Davis.

The New England Insurance Exchange resumed its regular sessions yesterday. The Exchange will soon consider the advisability of revising its term rules.

Secretary W. Fred McBain of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company has decided to withdraw his resignation from the Western Union, (fire underwriters.)

The Colonial Insurance Company of New York has made the following appointments in Massachusetts: Charles N. Odell, Salem; James H. Madden, Lynn, and J. F. Smith, Haverhill.

The Globe Street Railway Employes' Mutual Relief Association of Fall River, Mass., has been enjoined by the Massachusetts Supreme Court from further transacting an insurance business.

The W. A. Lowell Company of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 by W. A. Lowell, S. M. Jacobs, and R. J. Burlingame. They control the Fort Wayne Insurance Company and the Chicago Loan and Trust Company, and have recently been appointed general agents of the newly-formed Washington Insurance Company of Washington.

A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Macon, Ga., to whom was referred the question of reducing fire insurance rates, has presented a report, showing that Macon has practically the same rates as Savannah, Augusta, and Columbus, but higher than Atlanta. The report also states that the fire losses in Macon for the last thirteen years have been in excess of the total premium income of the companies to the amount of $543,253.55.

R. W. Hosmer, the Chicago manager of the Central Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Pittsburg, says that he expects to obtain a conference of agents in Chicago this week for the organization of a local compact. There are as yet no indications in this city of a similar disposition to check the ruthless competition for plate-glass risks. Some of the local men say that there is no remedy for demoralization in plate-glass insurance rates until fire insurance companies are permitted by statute to write this class of risks. President George F. Seward of the Fidelity and Casualty, in his address before the National Convention of State Insurance Commissioners at Milwaukee last week, argued that no just reason could be advanced "why a fire company should not transact plate-glass insurance or a marine company tornado insurance or an accident company boiler insurance or a fidelity company liability insurance, or why any company should not do several or all of these lines."

TWO PRISONERS CREMATED.

Double Fatality in a Connecticut Town Lock-up Fire.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Sept. 17.—Two prisoners confined for the night in the town lock-up, Ernest Branford, aged twenty-seven years, and John Marsh, aged forty, met their death early this morning in a small fire which originated in the cell occupied by Marsh.

The two men were arrested last evening for drunkenness, and were locked in separate cells. At 6 o'clock this morning passers-by saw smoke issuing from the lock-up and investigated to find the place filled with smoke and Marsh's cell badly burned. Both of the prisoners were dead.

Branford had evidently died from suffocation, and probably met his death while asleep. Marsh's body was literally baked. It is supposed the fire was the result of an attempt on the part of Marsh to smoke.

MRS. J. D. ARCHBOLD INJURED.

Carriage in Which She and Her Daughter Were Driving Was Upset.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Mrs. John D. Archbold of New York, and her two daughters, Fannie and Anna, had a narrow escape from being seriously injured on Broadway, last night. They were driving when an ice wagon collided with their carriage, upsetting it and throwing Mrs. Archbold, her daughters, and the coachman to the ground. Mrs. Archbold fell almost under the horses' hoofs, and the quick action of the coachman in dragging her to a place of safety saved her from fatal injuries. She was badly bruised by her fall, and was carried home. The Misses Archbold were more fortunate, receiving only a few scratches.

Runaway Horse Is Killed.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Charles Weber and George Reese, young men of this city, were thrown out of their carriage while driving through East Third Street toward Pelham, this morning. Their horse became frightened at a passing trolley car, and ran away. He dashed down the incline in the street and collided with the bridge over the Hutchinson River. The horse broke the railing and a splintered piece entered his breast and killed him, his body falling into the river. Weber and Reese were thrown out on the bridge and were cut and bruised.

Earthquake Shocks in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—Two earthquake shocks occurred in Deering this morning. The first was felt at 10:45, lasting seven seconds. It was followed, after an interval of eleven seconds, by a second shock, lasting five seconds.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Special Matinees for Children Daily 3.30.
Every Night at 8.30.
BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 19
POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK OF
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW
LAST OPPORTUNITIES TO WITNESS THIS MARVELOUS HISTORICAL SPECTACLE
25, 50, 75, & 1.00.

PLEASURE PALACE. Continuous Performance, Refined Vaudeville. 58th st., 3d av., 25, 50c.
Francis Carlyle & Co.
IN "CHUMS."
MASON MITCHELL,
THE "ROUGH RIDER."
30 Vaudeville Stars.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
New War Groups To-day.
EDEN MUSEE
ALL THE WAR HEROES.
Admiral Sampson. | Major Gen. Miles.
Colonel Roosevelt. | Admiral Schley.
Admiral Dewey. | Captain Sigsbee.
General Shafter. | Naval Constr'r Hobson.
Admiral Cervera. | Capt. Bob Evans.
COLUMBIA CROWNING HER HEROES of the Seventy-first N. Y. Vols.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR SCENES
TO-DAY AT 3 AND 9.
Orchestral Concerts Afternoons and Evenings.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St.
Edwin Knowles.....Manager
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
"The most gratifying incident of the season." —N. Y. Tribune.
CHARLES COGHLAN
IN
THE ROYAL BOX.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy guessed right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Saturday at 2.

WALLACK'S LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
"Roars of continuous laughter."—Times.
STUART ROBSON
In the great comedy success,
THE MEDDLER.
By Augustus Thomas.
Sept. 26—Alice Nielsen Opera Co.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d St. and Broadway.
"Most audacious thing you ever saw, but charming."—Herald.
Comedy Company, Ziegfeld's THE TURTLE Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
50th Time, Turtle Souvs., Oct. 17.
TURNING AWAY MONEY—Buy In Advance

Madison Square THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way.
3RD CROWDED WEEK.
"Oh, but it was a funny play."—World.
"Success. Merry and hearty laughter."—Herald.
Strand Comedy Company From the Strand Theatre, London.
In Robert Ganthony's A Brace of Partridges
Comedy.
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.

Irving Place Theatre. 15th St. and

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

The common expression "tailor-made" has come, after much use, to have no meaning. Any sort of a gown, simply made of cloth with stitched seams, is known as a tailor-made gown, and much the wearer thereof has plumed herself upon it; but she must lower her pinions. If the tailor-made girl is not wearing a "man-tailored" suit she is not a tailor-made girl at all, but a fraud who is not what she seems.

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They were talking of economies. "I think I know the cheapest boarding place on record," she said. "I can guarantee the truth of my words, for this economical boarding place has come into my family by marriage. The mother of one of my 'in-law' connections is a nice old down-East housekeeper. She has lived in Maine all her life and in one of the country districts. Recently, when the schools in her part of the country opened, a young friend of hers, who was coming to teach the district school, wrote to ask if she knew where she could get board, and for how much. 'Why, come right here,' wrote my Maine connection-in-law, 'and I will board you for 75 cents a week.'

"Did you ever hear anything that could equal that—$39 for a full year of fifty-two weeks board? But the strange part of it is that my connection-in-law does not think that she is giving the girl board at anything but a reasonable price."

"That is very good," said the man, "and perhaps it is a little better even than my story of the lowest doctor's fee on record. I was in a little Western town when I was taken very ill in the middle of the night. I was pretty sick, though I found when I was obliged to that I could get around. There was no one to get a doctor for me, and I had to go to the doctor myself. I routed him out of bed, and he took me in, learned what my trouble was, gave me some medicine, and made me more comfortable, and in a little while I felt like a new man. 'What are the damages?' I asked. He hesitated a moment, and while he thought I could see the amount gradually climbing up. 'Do you think 50 cents would be too much?' he inquired in rather a shamefaced way. I said I didn't think it would and paid the cheapest doctor fee I ever paid for an equal service."

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The charming neighborliness and friendliness of officials and men whose duties are to the general public are always surprising to people from New York who visit other places. While the Christian Endeavor Convention was in progress at Nashville during this past Summer, a visitor to the city was surprised, riding into town on one of the street car lines one day, to have the car stop, apparently without cause, while the conductor jumped off, ran up the steps of a house, and rang the bell. The door was opened, a few words were said, the conductor ran down the steps and entered the car, which started on. Perhaps the New York visitor looked puzzled, for the conductor explained in a casual manner: "There is a woman living there who goes in to the convention every morning on this car. I didn't know but she was late, but she isn't going this morning."

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This is a story with a moral. It is a reminiscence of a pretty little lady who has recently come to the Greater New York from Hampton Institute. The hero of the story is George, a big, strong negro who was a member of the pretty little lady's Sunday school class. It was a very large class, numbering sometimes half a hundred pupils, who had many of them an irresistible desire to sleep during Sunday school hours. For this reason they were none of them allowed to sit in the same seats Sunday after Sunday. It was the back-seat pupils who always fell asleep, and hence all were obliged to take turns in those seats to equalize matters. It was one Sunday when George was taking his turn in a back seat that he disgraced himself and the school; he emitted a loud and prolonged snore that could not be ignored. The little teacher was angry and remonstrated in serious tones.

"I declar' I couldn't help it," said George in a resigned tone. "When you swings a big hammer ten hours a day ebery day, you jes' can't help goin' to sleep on Sundays." There was reason in that, for the little teacher knew that George was a blacksmith and that he did work ten hours every day.

"Well, anyway, George," she said, "you can at least read a chapter in the Bible every night before you go to bed." But that, too, George stolidly declared was impossible. He roomed with a certain Jenkins, and Jenkins wasn't the kind of a nigger to read the Bible; he would laugh, and if he laughed George couldn't read his Bible. It was some months after that when the little Sunday school teacher was roused early one morning and found George waiting to see her. His face was beaming.

"I read a chapter in de Bible ebery night," he said. "I was mighty 'fraid dat Jenkins would laf, but one day I jes' made up my min' dat I'd read any way. 'What you doin',' says Jenkins. 'I'se reading a chapter in my Bible,' I says, 'and dat's jus' what you ought to do, Jenkins.' 'Mebbe I will,' says Jenkins. Now, Miss Blank, if I'd only knowed dat dat Jenkins wouldn't laf I might a been readin' my Bible all dis time, and dat Jenkins he'd a been a readin' his."

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"When I came home from the country this Summer," said the Brooklyn woman, "New York had changed, and for some time I couldn't tell what was the matter. There was something lost in Printing House Square, something missing, which impressed me every time I came across the bridge. I took account of stock there and counted up the business buildings, the city buildings, Benjamin Franklin, and Horace Greeley; they were all there, and yet there was a yawning vacancy, something very large that was gone. It came upon me very suddenly one day what it was—the crowds reading the bulletin boards. When I went away the square was always full, day and night, and then to find it comparatively empty made a great change."

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It does not sound sensible, but after-dinner chocolate to replace coffee is being advocated to aid the digestion. Chocolate is quieting to the nerves, but in its prime condition as a beverage, very rich and sweet, it is not apt to have a quieting effect upon a full stomach which has had its share of rich food. A single cup of chocolate for luncheon, prepared by an expert in the art, has been known to have such disquieting effects upon the internal economy of many different people that no dinner at all was possible that day.

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The mistress of a house whose male head is something of a gourmet, which means that she must give considerable thought to the preparation of the viands on his account, if she would not for her own, has her own ideas upon the subject of that much-discussed but seldom satisfactory beverage, coffee. She has tried various kinds of coffeepots and has always come back to the plain old-fashioned kind and boiled coffee as the best. She at one time had her coffee in the bean and ground it fresh every day just before the coffee was made. But the family coffee mill, being out of repair, was neglected for a time, and the coffee was bought ready ground, not pulverized, but in a coarse grain, and the results in the way of good coffee being apparently the same, the coffee mill was put on a high shelf in disgrace. Only Java coffee is used, and the beverage is made with an egg, one serving for two pots of coffee. The egg is beaten up with a glass of water and half of this poured over the coffee for one breakfast. It is stirred in well, and sometimes a little extra cold water is used. Then the boiling water is poured on and the mixture allowed to boil a few minutes, and when it comes to the table, served with rich cream, it is all that can be desired. Café frappé made of this coffee is something to dream of—waking dreams, though, its victims, who have been tempted by its quality to partake of a large quantity in the evening, say.

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The turquois is becoming more popular than ever now that it is found in quantities in America. The stones are being carved for ornaments with delightful results. With the addition of fine workmanship they can never become common, the death blow to so many things which are inexpensive as well as pretty.

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"One of these days," said the bright woman, "I shall write a book which I shall call 'The Vicissitudes of the Flag.' I hardly know whether I shall offer it to the public as an educational work or as a humorous book—if the latter, making the title 'Side Issues of a War.' It would not be humorous to me, I know, but people have different ways of looking at things. I saw a new 'vicissitude of the flag' the other day on one of the ferry-boats going to Brooklyn. There was a young fellow on the boat, well dressed, having a quiet, rather gentlemanly and intelligent face. He was engaged when I first noticed him in distributing small cards among the passengers, of which there were a number, as it was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. I supposed the cards were advertisements and waited anxiously to see if I was to have one. Some way one is always strangely anxious to have something that everyone else has, and to know what they know. I was not slighted, and the first thing I saw on the clean little card was the word 'victory' and beneath it the waving flag with which we have all become so familiar during the last few months. It was not an advertisement of the ordinary kind, for beneath the flag was printed: 'I am deaf and dumb. Remember the Poor and Needy. Live and let live. Give what you please. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' There were a number of cheerful givers, though I think from the rattling of coins in the young man's hand as he gathered up his cards again that their gifts were chiefly pennies. I have my doubts about the affliction of the young man myself, for he walked with a light, elastic step not usually to be found in the deaf. Why such a healthy, well-dressed young fellow could not work, anyway, I don't know, and I think my heart would harden at any time at such a prostitution of the flag for personal gain."

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The strangeness of the world of sound to a person who has been unconscious of it for a long time can hardly be realized unless it is experienced. A woman who lost her hearing a number of years ago was cured recently and the first thing she heard affected her most unpleasantly. "What is that very loud, disagreeable noise I hear?" she said as she walked across the room. "That is the rustling of your silk petticoat," was the answer.

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"Was there ever such a misapplication?" said the philanthropist with an air of great disgust. "Old Mrs. Oldtime is on our missionary committee, and what do you suppose she sent down for a missionary box the other day and then came herself and insisted upon seeing it packed and sent away? You would never imagine—fifty bonnets. She is a housekeeper with an attic, you know, and those bonnets have been accumulating for years and years. You never saw such queer old things. If Eve had worn bonnets she would have worn that kind, and I am pretty sure some of these must have taken their first journey in the ark. Now they are going to a colored school in the South. I should like to see the little darkies dressed in them. That is the only redeeming thought in connection with them, but the teachers will have too much sense for that. Why can't people show more judgment?"

"More judgment!" exclaimed the antiquarian with an expression of blank dismay; "I should think so. Why, those bonnets were treasures. Probably there is not such another collection in the country; they were worth their weight in gold. Misapplication? I should say so. Isn't there some way of getting them back?"

***

Possibly they have milliners in the little town where the fifty bonnets went, and the old-time headgear can be made into modish straw hats for the little darkies. They have fashionable dressmakers in towns where they would be least expected. A New York girl who likes pretty, stylish clothes, bought one day of a friend who was going into mourning a smart little braided jacket which was very stylish and for which she paid more money than she felt her finances would warrant; but she wanted the jacket very much. She enjoyed it for a short time exceedingly, but the next season there was a change in the styles which rendered the braided garment a little passé, and the New York girl with great regret put it aside. But as it was as good as new, she concluded to send it to the West, where they are not supposed to receive the new styles as early as in the metropolis. It was dispatched to a minister who had a large family and a salary of $300 per annum. The giver of the coat was a little anxious to hear what that other girl who was to wear it would have to say about it. It was a pretty coat and she still had a warm feeling in her heart for it. When the letter of thanks was received she listened eagerly to hear it read.

"The jacket," said the writer, after acknowledging the other contents of the box, "was a little old style, but we have an excellent dressmaker here who will be able to alter it."

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Paderewski is a picturesque figure and always a good subject for "copy." He has received quite his share of attention this past Summer, and has been announced as engaged in all sorts of more or less interesting ways, while it appears that in reality he has been settling a new brand of cattle on his estate. There is one New York girl who is always interested in Paderewski, whatever he is doing, and considers him almost a member of her own family. The pianist had been a much-admired friend of the family, and when the girl, who is now a young wife, was to be married, Paderewski was one of the invited guests whom everyone was most anxious to have present. But the wedding was to take place during the concert season, and an engagement could not be broken for it, though it was possible to arrange a convenient day for the wedding. The bride willingly agreed to make any day that would suit the pianist suit her, and the result was that he set the wedding day for her, making it fit into his engagements so that it would be possible for him to be present. When the time came, he traveled all night that he might be present and traveled back the next night to meet his engagements. Incidentally—though she thinks more of it than of most other things she received for the donor's sake—he gave the bride a beautiful set of silver for a wedding present.

Friends of Paderewski say that his greatest charm is his perfect gentlemanliness. His charm of manner upon all occasions is exceptional. There is never the slightest implication that he is the great pianist, but only an unusually courteous and obliging gentleman.

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The little Queen, Wilhelmina of Holland, who has so recently come into the full glory and responsibilities of Queenship, is ruler of a country whose physical features have changed more, probably, during its existence as a kingdom than any other in the world. The people have done much of this and the elements which they have worked, and are continually working, to control have done more. Holland has the reputation of for thirteen centuries having suffered every seven years from an inundation which was a regular deluge, besides minor inundations that in any other country than Holland would have been considered terrible catastrophies. The Gulf of Zuyder Zee was formed by a series of marine inundations which took place near the close of the thirteenth century in Northern Holland and killed some 80,000 people. The embankments of Zealand were broken by the sea in 1532 and 100 villages were swept away and a vast amount of territory was lost to Holland forever. These are two of the great deluges which have made permanent landmarks in the country. It is an uncertain land, the general equilibrium of the kingdom being preserved by the opposite qualities of solidity and stability in the people.

One of the things which it would be interesting to know concerning the future life of Queen Wilhelmina, something that the public will not be likely to know, will be the relations between the little Queen and her mother. To the ordinary mother a girl of eighteen is very young and needs continual advice and supervision in all her affairs. Even if she marries, the mother feels still her responsibility and her girl's need of good advice. Although Wilhelmina has been educated more seriously than most girls, her responsibilities are much greater in proportion. Her mother stands in the position of her subject, but she is also her mother. Will the mother or the subject take the precedence? Will it be possible for the woman who has held the reins of Government for so many years to give them up and never make a suggestion. Queen Wilhelmina has ideas of her own. It may be a difficult position to be a happy Queen mother.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TO EAT.

Life would be an easy matter
If we didn't have to eat.
If we never had to utter,
"Won't you pass the bread and butter,
Likewise push along that platter
Full of meat?"
Yes, if food were obsolete
Life would be a jolly treat,
If we didn't—shine or shower,
Old or young, 'bout every hour—
Have to eat, eat, eat, eat, eat—
'Twould be jolly if we didn't have to eat.

We could save a lot of money,
If we didn't have to eat.
Could we cease our busy buying,
Baking, broiling, brewing, frying,
Life would then be oh, so sunny
And complete;
And we wouldn't fear to greet
Every grocer in the street
If we didn't—man and woman,
Every hungry, helpless human—
Have to eat, eat, eat, eat, eat—
We'd save money if we didn't have to eat.

All our worry would be over
If we didn't have to eat.
Would the butcher, baker, grocer
Get our hard-earned dollars? No, Sir!
We would then be right in clover
Cool and sweet.
Want and hunger we could cheat,
And we'd get there with both feet,
If we didn't—poor or wealthy—
Halt or nimble, sick or healthy—
Have to eat, eat, eat, eat, eat—
We could get there if we didn't have to eat.
—NIXON WATERMAN in L. A. W. Bulletin.

VIENNA FASHION NOVELTIES.

Volants and Braiding on Autumn Capes and Coats—Fine Cloths and Cashmeres Are Favored.

VIENNA, Sept. 8.—It is rather difficult, in the midst of such glorious Summer weather as Vienna is now enjoying, to realize the approach of Winter, or even of Autumn. The unbroken spell of warmth and sunshine is all the more appreciated because of the unsettled and rainy months that lie behind us. The enjoyment of outdoor life is carried to the very utmost in this country, and on the Emperor's birthday, which fell on Aug. 18, all Vienna turned out bodily into the Prater and Ringstrasse to render homage of loyalty to Francis Joseph, and to spend long hours in the open air. Midnight brought the crowds of pleasure seekers home, lighted by thousands of Chinese lanterns and lamplons hung up across the streets or upheld in children's hands.

In spite, however, of the brilliant weather the preparations for cooler days are quickly and unremittingly proceeding. The new Autumn capes and coats are already on view, and after a close examination the conclusion is not far to seek that volants, braiding, biais, bands, and tailor stitching arranged in parallel lines or in designs, are the distinguishing features. The new jackets show considerable modifications when looked at carefully. They are, on the whole, smaller and neater in make, and show the influence of a long series of exquisitely finished tailor-made costumes. Many of them have rounded, separately cut basques proceeding from the waist in front, and decidedly longer than those worn last year. The revers, on the other hand, are noticeably small.

The fastening of the fitted jacket is now carried to the throat, below which two pointed flat revers are placed. The effect of these new revers in front, especially when they are covered with fur, is that of a half round collar. Fortunately, the round high collar still remains with us, also somewhat rounded off in front to suit the tendency toward the round which now prevails, but the comfort and protection it affords will still be granted the fair sex during the coming Autumn and Winter months. The new capes are considerably deeper, standing out about half way down the skirt. When not finished with the inevitable deep flounce they are cut round enough to furnish fluted and undulating folds below. As the skirts are closely fitted at the hips, the outstanding effect of the cape below is good. Many long coats are shown also with a deep volant. This, of course, is a necessity, as the skirts themselves are so much fluted at the foot.

The Autumn costumes for walking and for ordinary wear are tailor-made, which does not always mean that they pass through tailors' hands, but merely that they have short, fitting bodices, with square, swallow-tailed basques, and skirts either cut with gored breadths or with a new volant. It need scarcely be observed that this latter requires skilful manipulation to be in any way a success, and where a first-rate firm cannot be employed it is better to order the gored skirt, to which, without much danger of mishap, a round volant, cut to its form, can meet it half a yard from the foot. Those skirts, however, the volants of which are attached to the tablier and to the upper back breadths are utterly spoiled if not made in a workmanlike manner. A volant also can be well simulated by a broad braid or passementerie galon outlining the form of a fitting volant. The general effect of the fitting skirt below undoubtedly is both simple and distinguished.

The most fashionable materials for the coming season are again fine cloths, fine woolen mixtures, and cashmeres. Some of the cloths bring a novelty in respect to color. The ground is dark, while a paler shade shimmers above; for example, a dark blue ground, with a pale yellow shimmer. Noticeable is the tendency in many goods toward relief designs in braid, velvet, or even ribbons. One of the new skirts presents exactly the appearance of rows of united ribbons. Another has alternately satin ribbon and materials with silk stripes. Ribbon is still considerably in request as trimming, but it will soon give way to bias bands, which are already much in favor. The application of ribbons incrusted into cloth dresses with the Louis XV. bows are in questionable taste. For materials possessing any consistency, such as cloth, ribbon is too flimsy, and, in fact, only a Summer trimming, which must soon be abandoned. A new braid, with tiny fringed edges is now out, but the accepted finish for all smart gowns consists, as before remarked, of bias bands, and lines of tailor stitching.

The usual evanescent extravagances were seen at Carlsbad this season, where reds were extremely en évidence. Short red coats were worn with white serge skirts, and red hats, massed with red flowers, wings, and gauze, united with large red sunshades, were conspicuous. The entirely white serge toilets are of course softer and prettier. White pique and twill costumes have also been very general at all spas. A few large lawn collars were again seen, but for the moment collars were out of favor. Some of the parasols are made with deep flounces to suit the general passion for flounces; but flounced capes, flounced skirts, and flounced parasols, united in one toilet, rather tire one of a desire for those additions to an Autumn toilet. The ring satin scarfs drawn through handsome rings at the throat are an improvement on the blouses; they consist of a broad piece of satin ribbon passed beneath the collar and drawn through a cravat ring, with long falling ends. A handsome black scarf can be worn with almost any blouse bodice.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

AN INTERESTING CLUB.

Where the Women Art Students of New York Meet for Tea, Chat, and General Enjoyment.

With the opening of the art schools in New York and the gathering of art students for the Winter's work, there will open an institution which is closely connected with them, one of the most interesting organizations in New York, the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Art Students' Club.

When the present Bishop Potter was the rector of Grace Church, Miss Wolfe, who was much interested in women and also in the parish, presented in with the gray stone building which forms a link between the rectory and the church, and helps to make the pile of ivy-covered gray stone at the corner of Tenth Street and Broadway one of the most picturesque structures in the city. The gift was for the benefit of women who were obliged to support themselves. It was used for many and varying purposes until a few years ago, when the Rev. Dr. Huntington, being much interested in the women art students of New York, of whom a number attended Grace Church, proposed that the Woman's Art Club, to have rooms in the building where it now has headquarters, should be formed.

With this idea in his mind, Dr. Huntington's thoughts turned immediately to the mother of the now famous Paris Girls' Club, formed on a larger scale and along the same lines—Mrs. William W. Newell. Mrs. Newell, who had returned to New York after the death of her husband, for whose sake she had long remained abroad, took up the work of organizing the club with zest.

She had a warm place in her heart for all woman art students. She loved them for their talents, their cultivation, everything which goes to make them art students, as well as for their loyalty and generosity to each other and to their professions. Then she had another reason for being particularly interested in forming an art students' club in New York. The Girls' Club in Paris had been a great success, and in connection with that her only fear had been that it might tempt American students to leave home to study abroad too soon. She knew that that error had been a sad one for many students; that the student was not prepared to study abroad until everything that could be learned here had been mastered; and an art students' club in New York would tend to keep the students here.

There are some 1,500 woman art students in New York, so there was opening for a club which would bring them together and give them privileges they could not have otherwise. Mrs. Newell knew some of the girls, and through them she sent out invitations to a little "at home" at her house. Sixty girls came. They had a delightful time, some good music, and a dainty and delicious little spread—nice girls are not above the weakness of being pleased by good things to eat—and thus fortified they talked things over. That meeting was the nucleus of the club. On Nov. 8 following, the opening reception of the club was given in its own rooms on the second floor of the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe building, and 100 girls were present. That was in 1896.

The club is not in any way sectarian, but it is conducted under the auspices of Grace Church. The church furnished the pretty clubrooms charmingly. There is a reading room—where with a general library an art library is gradually developing—a tea room, a dressing room, and a bathroom. The rooms are open every day from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. They are warm and comfortable and cozy. There are couches where the girls can lie down if they are tired, a writing table where they can write their letters on the pretty club stationery, each sheet of paper marked with the die bearing the club name and the address, 802 Broadway. There is a most attractive little tea table in the tea room, and all sorts of necessary toilet articles are to be found in the dressing room and bathroom. There are even big bath towels in the latter apartment, and for girls who do not have the privilege of a private bath in their New York rooms—and there are not many of them who do—the bathroom here is always open. In the big reading room hangs a large portrait of Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, a copy of that in the Metropolitan Art Museum. One important feature of the club is the physician, whom the students can call upon when they are ill.

The girls are students of painting, sculpture, music, or architecture. The annual dues are $1, and that admits to all the privileges of the club. The application paper for membership is filled out with the name and address of the student, the name of the school where she is studying, and, if introduced by a member of the club, that name only is indorsed. Otherwise there must be two names for reference. The Committee on Admission meets every Monday afternoon. There were 197 members when the club closed last Spring for the Summer vacation, and that is a good membership, as the organization is only two years old. It is about to begin its third year.

The club is more to the art students what a man's club is to him than a club along the conventional lines of women's clubs. They make appointments with their friends there and invite them to tea—as many as they please. Tea is served every afternoon from 4 to 6, the members of a committee of women from Grace Church taking turns in presiding over the tea table. There is also a sub-committee of students. That the teas are appreciated may be understood from the fact that one week last year 500 people were entertained there. The men are not admitted to these familiar festivities, but there are certain entertainments or special evenings when they are made welcome.

There are numberless nice things going on throughout the year. There are lectures, special festivities, as when the club watches the old year out and welcomes the new, and there is a charming little sketch class every Monday evening. Here the girls have different subjects from those they get at the art schools. Sometimes one of the students poses in student's dress; at another a member of one of the committees or some one who knows the club, through them, poses in evening dress, and again, an accommodating man in conventional masculine garb is the model. This last is particularly a help, for men's dress is not easy to sketch, and the practice is valuable.

There are many clever girls in the club. Last year there were some twelve or thirteen who took prizes or scholarships in their respective schools. There was a pleasant little reception for them before the club closed and each prize girl was decorated to distinguish her from the many, and there was a very jolly time.

The work of the committees and every one interested in the club is altogether a labor of love. There are no salaried persons connected with it except the custodian, who looks after the rooms, acts as librarian, and attends to the tea table.

The club is a social rendezvous for its members; it gives them a little social life which they would not otherwise have, coming, as most of them do, from out of town, and having no friends in the city except the students with whom they come in contact in their work. It opens for them the doors to many private houses where they would not be known otherwise, giving mutual pleasure.

CUPID'S TANDEM.

The pedals flew, the rubber rim
Spun round and on. The very brim
Of Summer's joy flowed full and sweet
For two young hearts that throbbing beat,
And Cupid's fluttering wings were spread
Where swift their tandem sprang and sped.
With quickening breath and shining eyes
He saw the glowing color rise
In waves upon her rounded cheek.
He bent his head close down to speak
Four words that only lovers know.
He whispered low, "I love you so."
But Cupid heard them overhead;
They floated off and spread and spread
'Till all the hills and valleys thrilled,
"I love you so," the birds all trilled,
While on and on the tandem whirled;
But Cupid with his wings unfurled
Kept pace above; he, too, must hear
Her answer in her lover's ear.
Eye answered eye—brown eyes and blue;
Her mute reply, "I love you, too,"
He gathered from her trembling lips.
—M. GEORGIA ORMOND in Outing.

OWNING A STREET CAR.

The Girl Who Thought She Did and the Girl Who Would Like To.

"Do you know," said the first girl, as she took her seat in the car, "there is nothing I spend 5 cents for so willingly as for carfare."

"Well, there's nothing I hate so much to spend money for," said the second girl, as, the car having started with a jerk, she fell into the seat beside her companion with a force that seemed to send the words out of her mouth like bullets.

"That's because you never are willing to spend your money for anything but candy or soda," said the first girl, complacently, as she settled back into a more comfortable position. "Now, I'm a philosopher—"

"Philosopher, bosh!" said the second girl, crossly, as she tried to straighten her hat, which the fall into the seat had knocked over one ear.

The first girl looked around in mild surprise, saw the hat, and went to the rescue. As she helped to hold it in position while it was secured with a hat pin, she went on: "Well, I am, and you wouldn't deny it if you weren't feeling hot and cross. I'd almost spend 10 cents for the feeling of ownership I have when I get into a car."

"Ownership?" The words came thickly, for the second girl still had a hat pin in her mouth.

"Yes. Don't you ever have it? Just as soon as I get into a car I have a feeling that I am mistress of it and of every one who gets in after me. I've noticed so many people seem to feel that very way. You notice it next time you get into a car that is a little full, so that people have to crowd to give you a seat. There isn't much room for you to have the feeling of ownership then, but the other people who were in first have it. They look daggers at you, as if you were trespassing on their private property, and you feel as mean as if you were.

"That isn't pleasant, but when you are one of the first ones in it is such fun to get angry with the other people who crowd. Then, if you have the corner seat, you help put the children in, if there is a mother with a lot of 'em—"

"I don't."

"And you smile at her in a condescending this-is-my-car-but-you-are-welcome-to-ride-in-it way, and she realizes it, and she thanks you as meekly and humbly as if you were doing her a great favor, instead of being a great pig and keeping the end seat and making her climb over you.

"Then you have such a calm feeling to see people running to get the car and getting very hot and disagreeable, and then piling right into a place where there are a lot of people, instead of looking around and getting a good seat. You feel so superior and you glare so at the little boy who keeps whistling and the old woman who lets the umbrella fall against you, and you only smile when she looks very sorry. Yes, I think it is better than riding in a carriage of your own, for there you are all alone, and there is no one to give you that feeling of ownership."

"Ownership? I should think so. I guess there is a feeling of ownership in a car, but the conductor and motorman have it. That's what I think when two or three cars go by me without stopping. I'd just like to own things some time, and then I'd let them know who was running these roads. I'm glad I let you pay my fare today. I hope you had 10 cents' worth of ownership out of it all.

"Now we're out of the car, and I'll treat you to soda. I know you are thirsty, aren't you?"

There was a little pause then, and after a moment the first girl lifted a beaming face from the foaming glass.

"Yes," she said, "I was thirsty."

FEMININE FRILLS.

During the last two weeks there have been special shirt waist sales, which have been revelations to people who think that there is to be a departure from the separate skirt and waist fashion. There were silk and flannel and wash waists at one of these sales, and it looked in the shop as if the one need of every woman in New York was a shirt waist, and that every woman had come at the one time to get one. It proved conclusively that most women have a special delight in a shirt waist, which is accentuated if she can get a waist of a stylish make at a bargain, and a sale at this time of the year means a cut in prices. It comes along with the sale of Summer hats, golf shoes, and the like.

The crowds began to come in good season in the morning, and stood outside looking in the windows and picking out special beauties before they ventured in. The chatter was a mixture of admiration for the waists and Summer gossip.

"Isn't that the sweetest thing?" murmured a tall, athletic girl, whose fair hair and brown skin seemed strangers to each other. "I'm glad I know nice to see you—yes—just home, but going off again. No, I couldn't get to the wedding. Wasn't it a shame? She made such a lovely bride, too, they said. Yes, it is a pretty waist, and green is my color, when I have any kind of a complexion. You've been inside—must you go?—yes, pink does wash better. Well, good-bye."

"I didn't know there were so many people in town," said a little girl inside, struggling up to a counter with two waists grasped tightly in one hand.

"We didn't, either," said the clerk, as he wiped his warm face with one hand and took the waists with the other. "Don't usually have our sale for several months, but we thought we would try it earlier this year, and it seems the people are here."

"I don't know which to take, George," murmured a faded middle-aged woman half under her breath to one of the few men who had ventured in—her husband, probably—as she looked anxiously from one brilliant red velveteen waist to another.

"Take 'em both," said George, gallantly. "They are $16 apiece!" she explained in a whisper.

"Those are $8, Madam," said the clerk, just then able to give her his attention. "They were $16, but have been reduced to half price." A relieved smile flitted over the woman's face, and she handed over both waists to be wrapped without another word.

"I want some waists that are not so light colored," said a stylish-looking girl, who was unmistakably a New Yorker. "All the other girls were wearing wash waists last Winter, and I am going to try it myself this year. There is nothing more stylish; you can put them on and feel so delightfully fresh and clean, and they are certainly inexpensive. What can you get that will wear as well and as long?"

"We always wear them all Winter in the South," said a quiet little woman who stood near.

If there is not a good proportion of women wearing shirt waists of one kind or another this Winter, then all the signs at a bargain sale will have failed.

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The polka dot, which has been hovering around all Summer, is to be in evidence this Winter. It is to be seen in all materials and for all purposes. It is in hat ribbons, combined with stripes in silks embroidered on woolen and woven into the fabric; it is to be seen in neckwear, and it is found on the soft crowns of bonnets and hats. The dots are frequently of chenille or some soft material giving that effect, and they come in black and white, largely on solid colors, though anything that is a polka dot is in the swim.

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Many ribbons appear on the hats now to be seen, plaid as well as the dot and plain ribbons. Sable fur is used on many, and is very effective with edging ribbons of a light shade. There are flowers, plumes, quills, and some birds, but not so many as usual or as perhaps there will be later. It is prophesied that soft drapery effects on hats will be in bias velvet, which will be used for bows and loops, rendering the many ribbons superfluous later. Lavender and violet with shade of dahlia seem to be predominating at present, but there are pretty brown hats, and for a dressy hat a pale gray trimmed with sable is charming. Big rich velvet flowers are used with excellent effect.

Simple hats for street wear are in various Alpine shapes, and some have low square crowns. There are square crowned hats, the crowns much higher on one side than the other, sloping down, and hats with rims turning up high and close around the crown in the back and sloping to an imperceptible roll in front. The high velvet drapery standing up above the crown is to be seen on simple walking hats as well as on more elaborate creations.

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Trimming for hats has a central point either at the side or in front. A street hat has a rosette directly in front, with feathers passing from it on either side to the back of the hat, or the mass of trimming is at the side with the feathers.

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Cut jet will be much used this Winter and pearl and turquois ornaments with rhinestones. Pins with irregular shaped pearl heads are seen in the trimming on many hats.

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Black and white is a favorite combination in everything. It is to be found in fancy neckwear, narrow ribbon velvet trimming the ruffles of scarfs of white, with a few rows above the ruffle. There is fancy neckwear of all kinds and descriptions until one wonders where it all comes from and where it goes to. The rainbow pales before the brilliant colors to be seen. There are scarfs of net, mull, and with embroidery or lace appliqued on. There are any number of little stocks and bows. A new black stock of satin has the ends of the string tie, but these are short and only cross, without tying, in front, leaving the ends about as long as with a bow; the loops are missing. The ends are fastened together in the centre, where they cross with a fancy pin.

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Pretty umbrella or parasol handles are of cloisonné. They are in stylish colorings and cost from $1.50 to $2 each.

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The new half-long coat cutting up in front and rounded down in the back has a quaint, old-fashioned look, which it will take some wearing to teach people to like. There is never the grace to the half-long garment that there is to the short or long. Simple tailor suits show short jackets.

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The rose is being painted this year in the way of the combination of ribbons, chiffons, &c., with furs. A chinchilla collar has fur on that part of it which stands up around the face and small lapels down the front; the rest of the collar, falling over the shoulders, is of plaited chiffon or mousseline de soie. Other capes are made similarly, though with a somewhat larger proportion of fur. Black ribbon bows, with or without ends, finish the cape at the neck in front. A simple cape, having a simple bow at the throat, has also a rhinestone buckle or clasp. Muffs have a look of the home decorator in the mass of ribbons and artificial flowers covering them.

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A very pretty woman walked down Fifth Avenue one afternoon last week, and the prettiest part of her costume was the parasol, an embroidered grass-linen effect over pale green silk. It was very pretty, but it was very unbecoming. The sun, shining through it, spread over the woman's face a wan and ghastly look, that even her decided plumpness and rosiness could not overcome. It is well to remember, in buying parasols, the woman who had a circle of lights, with different-colored globes, around her dining room table. This would seem to be in very bad taste, having the effect of a decorated trolley car—but that is neither here nor there. The globes were used for a purpose. If the hostess had a young woman whom she wished to appear charming at dinner, she placed her under a red globe, whose rosy lights gave her beauty if she did not possess it naturally. Then, if there was a rival to the pretty girl, she was put under a green globe, where all her natural prettiness was of no avail—she looked pale and haggard. What the hostess did when she had only people at her table whom she wished to appear well the story does not tell, but its moral is a good one, which all women would do well to observe.

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Pretty soft flannels, with a long nap, for shirt waists, babies' coats, bath or lounging robes, come with the inevitable polka dot. Some of these are embroidered and others woven into the material. In shades of pale blue and pink the dots are of white. The material is very soft and becoming.

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There are many rich plaids in dress goods to be seen in goods of fine quality and excellent colors.

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The desire for pretty old-fashioned and Colonial effects in housefurnishings is shown in bedspreads, with the white centre like the ordinary Marseilles spread, while on the plain, wide border is a pretty flower design in colors. These are maidenhair ferns, roses, bachelor's buttons, and other popular designs. Some of the spreads are entirely covered with the flower design.

A GREAT SECRET.

"Ah, papa! I'm not going to tell," said Lou,
"What a great surprise I have for you;
It's full of raisins, it's good to eat,
It is frosted on top, and it's nice and sweet;
It begins with C, and it ends with E,
And I made it myself for your birthday tea.
—From The Youth's Companion.

New Sterilizer for a Hospital.

Sterilizing is so much a part of the work of a hospital nowadays that a sterilizing machine is short lived. A new one has been presented to the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital by Dr. Dunham, who also gave the wards their fine operating room as a memorial gift. This sterilizer is not as large as the old one, which was worn out, but it answers the purpose very well. It has the appearance of a large closet and it is used to sterilize wearing apparel and bed clothes. When a baby in the hospital dies or is taken away all the clothes it has worn and the bedding it has used goes into the sterilizer to be purified before it is again used.

Combination Bed for the Babies.

The babies nowadays have all the comforts that their elders enjoy, even folding beds, and one of these is far superior to the kind provided for grown-up people. It is at once a "cradle, crib, stationary bed, baby carriage, or trundle," and folds up "so compactly as to require a very small space in moving or traveling." The combination does not even require a mattress, as it has a bottom of textile material which answers the purpose.

A FEW FRIENDLY BACTERIA.

In Pleasant Conversation They Predicted Their Fine Harvest in Cuba.

The following conversation, overheard some months ago, may be of interest at the present time:

A few friendly Bacteria were drinking coffee after having dined together at the Royal Intestine Club one evening, when the Diphtheria Bacillus remarked to the Typhoid Bacillus: "Typhy, old man, you are one of the lucky devils; business goes along well with you, while we fellows see our splendid old-established houses crumbling before the modern school. Now, there is poor old Smallpox. I have heard Amoebic Dysentery and his grandfather Cholera say they remember when Smallpox did nearly all the business on the continent."

"That's just it," said Measles, in a high-pitched, irritable voice; "you fellows get your business so extensive that you attract attention, and people want to know who you are and what you are and all the rest of it. Now, I am satisfied to work along quietly, unless I get into a new place, and then for a little while it pays to do a skyrocket business."

It was evident nobody liked Measles—he was a thin, red-faced little fellow, with a certain affectionate way, though, that one could see would take with children—everybody knew, moreover, that he was a good, quiet business man, who held his place third in the mortality statistics in the Eruptive Fever Union. It was this knowledge of his ability that gained him entrée into the best clubs. That day he and Chickenpox had strolled in, the latter having been put up at the club by his uncle, Smallpox, who, of course, belonged to all the clubs.

Over by the window, reading The Anti-Serum Gazette, sat Tubercle Bacillus. You could see that in his younger days he had been quite a fine-looking fellow. He rose and, approaching the group, said: "Well, boys, how is business?" "Pretty good," said two or three. "Elegant," said Measles, in his same piping, impudent voice.

"I see, Diphtheria, my boy," continued Tubercle Bacillus, not noticing Measles. "England is still with you. She will not accept Antitoxin; they are weakening, though, I am afraid. Now, I have made it a rule when these investigations are too searching to get out of the way for a little while by taking up business somewhere else, and you know we can fool these old doctors that way every time. Why, one day Staphylococcus, who is now in business with me, (clever all-round fellow he is, too,) came running into my office and said: 'Have you seen that Koch has definitely discovered you?' 'Yes, I saw that,' I replied quietly; 'but don't worry. Aufrecht saw me some years ago, and even Conheim and Klebs came as near to it without finding me as any one.' And, boys I say to you, don't mind being seen; you can sometimes fool them better when they see you, for then they work with you, and don't upset your business with a great list of drugs. In my late unpleasantness with Koch over the Tuberculin affair I was sorely put to it, but one day I called Streptococcus and said that he and Staphylococcus must trans

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A GREAT CAREER.

May THOMAS F. BAYARD live to see the country of which he has been so distinguished a citizen enter, wisely guided, upon the course that leads to its greater destiny. May he live to see the party of which he has been a great leader rekindle the altar fires of its ancient faith and come again into the possession of power and of the confidence of the people. If his life may be spared through the infirmities and the illness which terminate his public career he will enjoy as the crowning blessing of his ripe age the happiness of seeing the country advancing in greatness and prosperity through the general acceptance of principles and policies which as a Democrat and an enlightened statesman he strenuously advocated against the determined and bitter opposition of the Republican Party in the days of its power, its insolence, and its disregard of the Constitution.

By decisions of the Supreme Court and the will of the people the full doctrine of the rights of the States which Mr. BAYARD upheld in the Senate has become firmly established. The legal-tender quality of the Government paper money which in 1878 he urgently insisted should be taken away is to-day universally regarded by our financiers as the pest and peril of our currency system, and its speedy abolition is confidently expected. The Republican policy of a high protective tariff, of which he was always a consistent, logical, and powerful opponent, has outlived its day and is surely on its way to abandonment. The party that originated it and profited enormously by a profligate misuse of the power to fix duties on imports now sees itself forced to begin the demolition of the system it created in order to provide markets for our manufactured goods. There is hardly a great constructive principle of National policy with the advocacy of which Mr. BAYARD was conspicuously identified during his service as Senator for Delaware that is not now either adopted or on its way to adoption. Could there be a juster or more conclusive test of a statesman's wisdom and foresight?

Mr. BAYARD has been a party man of the best and highest type. The little tricks of expediency, the warping of principle to suit the need of the moment, and the stretching of the law or a departure from the right to gain a party advantage are not among the methods he has permitted himself to employ. He has been devoted to the higher and permanent interests of his party and has been useful to it beyond most of his associates by acting always under the guidance of broad and fixed principles which he clearly understood and never forsook. His was, indeed, an old-fashioned Democracy, as old as JEFFERSON at the foundation of the Republic. His speeches reflect his ripe thought and his perfect understanding of the Constitution, of the principles of popular government, of sound finance, and a wise administration. Compare him in the labors of his first two terms in the Senate with the Republican leaders whom he opposed. OLIVER P. MORTON, ROSCOE CONKLING, MATT CARPENTER, JOHN SHERMAN, GEORGE F. HOAR, and even Senator EDMUNDS represented in varying degrees but unmistakably a narrow and bitter partisanship. Reconstruction, as the Republican leaders understood the word, meant the practical suppression of the Southern Democratic vote, or at least an unconstitutional control over it that would effectually prevent its increase to a point which would threaten Republican supremacy. That was the intent of the two Force bills which Senator BAYARD opposed with all the weight of his knowledge of constitutional law and his respect for right. But the leaders of the party in power at that time were not merely ardent partisans; they were, too many of them, incapable, timid, and shifty. What an incalculable advantage JOHN SHERMAN might have conferred on this country if, in 1878, he had been possessed of the courage to adopt the principle of Senator BAYARD'S resolution taking away the legal-tender quality of the greenback. How much more serviceable to his country would have been the closing years of SUMNER'S career if he could have taken his mind off the freedmen long enough to join hands with the Delaware Senator in the critical moments of the struggle for the resumption of specie payments, when so many Republicans and Democrats became committed to the fatal errors that have plagued us ever since.

But certainly one of the greatest of the many high services that Mr. BAYARD has rendered to his country was performed while he held the post of Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. The charm, the eloquence, the unaffected cordiality that so won the hearts of all Englishmen are not to be reckoned least among the influences that have brought the two nations nearer to each other and have awakened in both the consciousness of their community of interest. Ambassador BAYARD was criticised for one or two speeches that seemed to invade the domain of our domestic politics, and perhaps he went beyond the strict line of diplomatic discretion. But the miserable partisanship of small men that prompted the House of Representatives to pass a vote of censure upon him unduly and meanly magnified an incident that has long been forgotten in the country's appreciation of Mr. BAYARD'S services in bringing the two peoples into a closer friendship and sympathy.

The review of Mr. BAYARD'S career measures a full generation of progress. In that generation and in all that make for progress he bore a distinguished part. His party and his country owe him respect and honor far above the meed of all save a few of those who have succeeded him.

POLICE MANNERS.

THE TIMES of Friday contained an account of the indignities put upon a respectable citizen by a policeman, an account which must have excited the sympathetic indignation of all citizens who are not policemen. The citizen in question, being an architect, was carrying some plans upon which he was at work from his office to his club after midnight. He was, according to his own report, rudely stopped by a policeman, who demanded to know what he was carrying. Naturally, when he was rudely accosted, he answered brusquely, and his brusque answer excited the personal susceptibilities of the policeman, who became still ruder and finally took him to the station house, and made a charge against him of "acting suspiciously." After keeping him for an hour the Sergeant dismissed him with the admonition, "You be more civil to policemen hereafter." The Captain of the precinct took the same ground. The victim, he said, "should have known enough at that hour to answer questions properly."

Neither did the Sergeant suggest that the policeman should be "more civil to citizens," nor the Captain that policemen should know enough to ask questions properly. And yet it is probable that the whole difficulty arose from the rudeness of the policeman. A policeman has no right to arrest persons who are going about the streets late at night on their lawful occasions. That is to say, he makes the arrest at his peril. If he catches a thief, he is justified. If he detains a respectable citizen, he owes him at the least an apology. Yet the victim in this case seems to have received nothing in the nature of an apology. In fact, he received nothing but abusive language from patrolman, Sergeant, and Captain.

It is an outrage that a respectable citizen should be subjected to indignities of this kind. It would be perfectly easy for the police to take every needful precaution against malefactors without running the risk of insulting decent people. This could be done simply by taking order that policemen should insult nobody. In doubtful cases they should still make their demands with civility, and if it happened that their suspicions were unfounded, they would be sure of receiving civility in return. It is a mere question of manner. If a policeman happens, as is generally the case, to be a good-natured person, there is no trouble. But if he happens to be a surly brute, as it appears that the policeman in this case was, there seems to be no compulsion put upon him by his superiors to mend his manners. His immediate superior indeed gives the injured citizen a gratuitous lecture on his manners, and his Captain upholds the right of a policeman to be as rude as he pleases in the discharge of his duty.

In no other civilized country would such a thing be possible. If the manner of a policeman were not looked after by his superiors, they would be looked after by the Police Magistrates. Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING has observed of the London "bobby" that he takes a pummeling from the midnight reveler in order that he may more meekly endure a rebuke from the magistrate next morning. It is clearly the duty of Mr. BROWN, the victim in this case, to carry the case far enough to secure a decision that policemen are not exempt from the obligations of common civility; that law is one thing and station-house law another.

FOR A SIGN TO THE MORMONS.

There may well be considerable, and agreeable, significance in the fact that LORENZO SNOW, the newly elected President of that remarkable combination of keen intelligence and gross superstition which calls itself the Mormon Church, is a very old man, one of the original group that BRIGHAM YOUNG gathered about himself in the days when that great leader was preparing to found his kingdom in the desert. It is dangerous, of course, to make deductions in regard to this peculiar people unless one has a full knowledge of all the related circumstances, but SNOW'S selection would seem to indicate that the sect is not producing new men competent to carry on the work of its founders, or to meet the new and increasing difficulties that confront it. If that is the case, the end of Mormonism is in plain sight.

There will be no mourners when the end comes, but while there is yet time somebody broad-minded enough to do the work at once justly and appreciatively should write the history of this strange sociological experiment and make clear the reasons of its truly marvelous success. Few observers have been able to see Mormonism, because polygamy, a comparatively unimportant detail, attracted undeserved attention. It is but rarely remembered that BRIGHAM YOUNG was a man far ahead of every other American in realizing what could be done in the arid West with the help of irrigation, or that, after a fashion, he proved, what the world in general still denies, that cooperation is a practicable substitute for competition in the conduct of human affairs.

YOUNG and his chosen lieutenants were much more than the teachers of an obnoxious and puerile theology. They were that, but they were also exceptionally shrewd business men, and as long as they could maintain the isolation which they knew was essential to success, they controlled the actions and advanced the secular interests of their thick-skulled followers in a way which, while not admirable, is certainly impressive.

But the "fathers" of the Mormon Church seem to have had no sons, and the supply of fathers is now almost exhausted. We can all recall the names of a few Mormon politicians; philosophers and statesmen are entirely lacking, and so Mormonism passes away.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Among the interesting questions which have arisen in connection with the admirable game of golf is that of Sunday playing. It seems according to published statements that men do not care to go out of town from Saturday evening to Monday morning to places where they are not permitted to play golf on Sunday. Now, it is generally admitted that men are not as much inclined to piety as women, but it must also be confessed that women whose circumstances allow them to play golf at all have time enough to play on the other six days of the week. But they are wise enough in their day and generation not to drive the men to places where they are not by insisting that in places where they are on the Sabbath there shall be no golf.

We are a long way from the Puritan Sabbath in those parts of our country which are near the large cities; but we are equally far away from the European Sunday. It is not easy to believe that we shall ever reach the unregenerate state of Paris on Sunday, yet underlying our gradual departure from the Puritan Sabbath there is a principle which may carry us eventually into unexpected realms.

It would be interesting to trace the gradual spread of liberal views in regard to what may be done on Sunday. There was a time when even in cities it was regarded as an evidence of complete moral depravity for a man to go out for a drive on Sunday; but some rigorous logician showed that it was no greater sin to go out for a drive than for a walk, and so driving for pleasure was conceded not to be a desecration of the Sabbath. Again, the number of persons who do not regard sea bathing as an improper Sabbath day performance has increased very fast in recent years, largely because the number of bathing places accessible to those who can spend only Sundays out of town has increased.

Again, there are thousands and thousands who find Sunday the only day on which they can take extended rides on their bicycles, and the result is that only the very strict regard it as wrong to ride a wheel on the Sabbath. Now, why should this line of argument stop on the cruel side of golf, or any other harmless sport? The simple fact is that it will not, because the whole process rests on a radical trait of human nature.

Men who cannot indulge in outdoor recreations on any day except Sunday will not go without them at all. They will indulge in those sports on Sunday. They will not admit that it is wrong for them to do so. You cannot get men, as a rule, to say, "What I am doing is wrong, but I am going to do it anyhow." They will say, "Yes, I do this, but there is nothing wrong in it." And by insisting on this view of the matter they in the end convert their fellow-men, and have no trouble whatever with the women.

VOLTAIRE once remarked, "It is said that GOD is always on the side of the heaviest battalions." It may be possible to paraphrase this into a saying that the principles of minor morality usually follow the will of the majority. At any rate, the philosophy of man is very strongly inclined toward the comforting conclusion that what he most desires to do is about right, and his practice makes it appear so.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The outcome of the tournament at Morristown for the amateur championship at golf is one that must give great satisfaction to American lovers of the game. It really matters little who wears the title. It matters a great deal that an American player has placed himself in the championship class. Grand golf was to be expected of men like MACDONALD and DOUGLAS, but it was hardly to be hoped that a young American, practically new to the game, should play as WALTER B. SMITH of the Onwentsia Club played. His work was of the highest order, and he did it in a tournament which brought out the cleanest, steadiest, and most consistent playing that has been seen in this country.

FINDLAY DOUGLAS, the Fairfield crack, was formerly Captain of the team of St. Andrews University, Scotland, and may be said to have played golf ever since he was a child. Golf to him is what baseball is to the American. Its secrets, its traditions, its history, and its possibilities are all at his fingers' ends. Mr. SMITH, on the other hand, has played golf only about three years. He is a young man and was one of the college experts. He had a long and severe trial of nerve in the tournament, and he proved himself to be a steady man.

It is gratifying to see an American play such golf. Although the game is an exotic, it is admirably adapted to this country and climate. Our beautiful Autumn weather is decidedly favorable to the practice of a sport which affords outdoor recreation for persons of all ages. Our country, particularly the more cultivated portions, provides the necessary topographical variety, combined with smoothness of turf.

That those who took up the game late in life cannot hold their own with lifelong players is natural. But the performance of Mr. SMITH indicates that Americans who begin to play golf when they are young may hope in time to surpass the smartest players of the Old World.

With what some people will call the generosity of a brave soldier and others the accuracy of a wise and observant man, Gen. WHEELER protests against wholesale condemnation of the Cubans, and credits that unpopular race with considerable likeness to the rest of humanity. "It is," he says, "merely a question of knowing how to handle them," and then, entering into particulars, he declares that he found the Cubans amenable to reason and well supplied with common sense. These are rather fine qualities, considering all the dreadful tales that have come from the island. But Gen. WHEELER is a bit queer. He would have it that we should remember that Cuban ways are not our ways. Why, with that done, what would become of all our anger and contempt? Does the General mean to imply that possibly ways not our ways are right or endurable? The idea is utterly un-Anglo-Saxon!

As it is impossible to believe that the entire population of the Upper Nile region is composed of mendicant priests, there is some difficulty in explaining why it is that the foes whom the Sirdar has just encountered with results so satisfactory to himself are always spoken of as "dervishes." That word, of course, is not a tribe or race name; it means any Mohammedan who has vowed himself to a life of poverty and prayer. Poorer material for an army than the dervish properly so called, could not be imagined, and yet we hear of thousands and thousands of them fighting with much vigor and determination, and making it necessary for one of the ablest Generals now alive to devote two years to advancing a few hundred miles across a desert. There is something wrong here. Either these men are not "dervishes" or else travelers and dictionaries have misinformed us stay-at-home people in regard to the meaning of that term.

M. CAMBON, the French Ambassador, was in Boston last week. It was his first visit to the city, and its papers seem to be at a loss whether to express surprise because the distinguished visitor came, as he says, "simply for pleasure," or to gloat over the fact that—also as he says—his object was attained. Several of them solve the difficulty by mingling their astonishment and their satisfaction in about equal quantities, and this was the wisest course to follow. Personally, THE TIMES is deeply pleased to hear that M. CAMBON enjoyed himself in Boston, and it puts no strained or malicious construction on his statement that he found the place peculiarly interesting because of its complete difference from any other American city which it had been his fortune to see. But will other papers be as considerate? We fear not. Possibly such of our contemporaries as do not revere Boston—and such there are, alas!—may not only indulge in open jeers at the Ambassador's compliment, but, turning from grave to gay, they may find in his praise of Bostonian Boston at American New York's expense a manifestation of that French ill-will toward the United States of which we have had recently so many evidences. And was there nobody to tell M. CAMBON that this city lacks a Commonwealth Avenue because New Yorkers with wealth enough to build palaces build them amid scenes truly rural?

CURRENT NOTES.

Philadelphians are rejoicing over the establishment of a new steamship line between that city and the Netherlands. It already has two companies providing such service, both of which have found the business very profitable.

* * *

Frank V. Rider of this city has astonished all the old California fishermen by successfully bringing to the gaff a black sea bass weighing 324 pounds. He did it with an ordinary tarpon rod and reel and a twenty-one-thread line, and so is the piscatorial hero of the year.

* * *

So successful has been the experiment of Massachusetts capitalists in cotton manufacture in the South that those interested in the mill at Rome, Ga., have just decided to double its capacity. The new venture calls for an investment of more than a quarter of million of dollars.

* * *

There is hardly a traveler over the Boston and Albany Railroad who has not given up his ticket to Herman Fay at some time during that gentleman's fifty-six years of continuous service on that line. Fay has been in charge of the 1 P. M. express train from Springfield to Boston daily for some twenty years past, and retired from service last week. Railroad men say his record of service is not equaled by that of any living railroad conductor.

* * *

When a Lewiston (Me.) motorman found his trolley car stalled two miles from the city, as the result of a fuse burning out, and no copper wire at hand to repair the damage, he borrowed a hairpin from one of the female passengers, and by its use got his carload of fifty pasengers to their destination. And so another of the manifold uses of the hairpin was revealed.

* * *

Milwaukee building movers have succeeded in moving on rollers the Oakland Avenue Methodist Church over seven city blocks of pavements. The church had to be divided into three parts, of which the tall tower was one and the main auditorium another. The three portions were reunited on the new site this week, and by Oct. 1 the church is expected to be in as good condition as ever.

* * *

A Cleveland (Ohio) shooting club—the Ottawa—whose fifty members have a deal to say on occasions about "game hogs," have a record of having killed on their preserves of 4,000 acres on Sandusky Bay more than 21,000 ducks of various sorts during a period of seven years, in which a record of the shooting was kept. This is a yearly average of sixty ducks to a gun for that single locality. Yet the members wonder why there is "a growing scarcity of game birds."

* * *

Mexicans this week jointly celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of the declaration of independence from Spanish sovereignty and the sixty-eighth birthday of President Diaz. It has taken three nights and two days to do the thing properly, in accordance with Mexican ideas, and during that time the city has been en fête and business suspended. Gen. Diaz completes his twentieth year as President of the republic in 1900, and announced to his people that at that time he would retire permanently from public life. He has declared for José Ives Limantour, the present Secretary of the Treasury, as his successor.

* * *

Her one hundredth birthday was celebrated by Mrs. Cynthia Conant of Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday. She received her friends for two hours in the afternoon, ate three hearty meals, and read a biographical sketch of herself in The Springfield Republican. She is a native of Cape Cod, had a father who lived to be ninety-six and a mother who passed her eighty-sixth birthday. Her biographers do not ascribe the great longevity of the family to abstinence from the use of tobacco and spirituous liquors, which may surprise the good women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she does not seem to have been a member, though she has been a "hard-shell" Baptist for seventy years.

* * *

Observations made at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station show that 80 per cent. of the food of the ungainly and repulsive-looking toad is made up of insects injurious to agriculture. The toad is an especial enemy of the army worm, the cutworm, and greenhouse pests generally, and does a lot of good in its modest way. Artificial shelters will give his toadship a home that he will cling to without coaxing, and from which he sallies forth at night to do duty as an insect scavenger. These investigators into toad lore now want the Massachusetts small boy taught to respect and protect the toad, and give up his desire to slaughter every one he can find. The small boy is the worst enemy the toad has, and efforts to reform him in that direction are to be seriously undertaken.

His Views of Col. Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day, entitled "The Democratic Press on Roosevelt," you say, "He disappointed both his friends and his opponents by the rabid development of traits," &c. I know you did not mean this, although Col. Roosevelt can bite when the occasion requires, and many men have tried to muzzle him, when they feared exposure of their misdeeds. Perhaps, the printer who set the type had a cold in his head and thought he was using a "p." I trust this is the true explanation, as it would pain me deeply to see THE TIMES accuse the man for whom I hope to vote and work at the next election of even dumb rabies. I know you would not stoop to any personal references, as did the recent speech of a New England Socialist preacher, who referred to our next Governor as "that myopic dental sign." I shall look for a humorous apology from the clever editor of the funny column, whose work I have missed sadly of late. WILLARD WINSLOW.

New York, Sept. 17, 1898.

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN CATS.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Not long ago one of the English Chancery Courts had before it a case which involved a very unusual state of facts. The plaintiff, a maiden lady, claimed that she was entitled to a half share in a blue Persian cat, which rejoiced in the pompous name of Roy. She asked that an account of the partnership be taken, and that other complications regarding the cat be straightened out. The defendant, as might have been expected, was likewise a spinster, and it appears from the evidence that during the kittenhood of the cat she gave the animal into the charge of the plaintiff, who bestowed upon it all those tender attentions which the pets of unmarried ladies so frequently enjoy.

Perhaps all would have gone as merrily as a wedding bell (despite the celibacy of the litigants) had not the much-fondled Roy developed some extraordinary characteristics. In short, the cat astonished its most ardent admirers by developing an amazing capacity for prize-winning. At all the cat shows the whiskered quadruped became a prime favorite, and many trophies fell to its lot, or, more strictly speaking, to the lot of its owners. It was entered at the Crystal Palace show, in the joint names of the plaintiff and defendant under the rule requiring the names of the animals' owners to be registered. But after the development of the winning streak the plaintiff denied that the defendant had any property in the cat.

The Lord Chancellor, after he had duly scratched his legal pate in consideration of the much-vexed question, decided that a partnership existed between the litigants, and, therefore, he ordered the accounts of the partnership to be taken. He also granted an injunction restraining the defendant from selling or dealing with Roy in any way prejudicial to the plaintiff's property in it.

The above case might well strike the layman as an absurdity and as belittling the dignity of the Court, but household pets, such as dogs, cats, parrots, monkeys, &c., have so frequently been the subject matter of litigation that a distinct and clearly defined line of decisions concerning them has sprung into existence. The latest encyclopedia on law devotes forty closely printed pages to the subject of "animals," and cites hundreds of cases which have been decided on questions pertaining to the brute creation. Nor are the principles enunciated by any means simple or frivolous.

The Origin of Dixie.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

It was on a Saturday night in 1859, when Dan Emmett was a member of Bryant's Minstrels, that Dan Bryant of the famous Bryant combination went to him and said:

"Emmett, can't you get up something new for a walk-around? I want something lively and catchy for Monday night, a new tune full of 'go.'"

"I'll try," responded Emmett, and he went to work, but could not please himself until he hit on the first two bars of "Dixie," and then he was pleased enough to finish it, but it was Sunday afternoon before he had the words, "I wish I was in Dixie." This colloquial phrase was not, as people suppose, a Southern expression. It did not originate in the South, as is popularly believed, but was in use in Northern circuses that had traveled in the South and enjoyed Southern warmth and hospitality. When the cold winds of the Northern States blew through the circus tents the boys would shiver and say, "I wish I was in Dixie," Dixie being the diminutive for Dixon—south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The air took like wildfire, and half the audience went home humming it. There was no hint of war then, but the music stirred the blood, as only war music can. The song became the rage, and other minstrel companies paid Dan Emmett $5 for its use at their performances. Pond of New York paid Emmett $600 for the copyright, and Will S. Hayes claimed the song as his own by publishing it in a collection under his name. Finally these questions of possession were settled by law and the authorship adjudged to Emmett.

WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT.

Commodore Hichborn in Washington Star.

The war has taught us what some of us already held, that the torpedo boat is not the formidable engine of war which it has been credited with being. The naval battles of the future, as of the past, will be fought by the most powerful engines of naval warfare that can be constructed. The battleship, in spite of its great cost, will continue to occupy the prominent place. The torpedo boat will have its uses, but they will not be the most important uses of a naval engagement. During the war just closed the torpedo boat was practically of no use at all. Just before the outbreak of hostilities there was a great scare on account of the flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers which was said to be on its way across the Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands. When the war actually came, we heard nothing more about them until they were destroyed. In fact, torpedo boats were not used by either combatant except occasionally for dispatch boats, a duty to which other craft might be more advantageously assigned. The Winslow, it is true, was sent into the harbor of Cardenas to reconnoitre, but this was gunboat service, and not the work for which a torpedo boat is intended.

As for the Spanish boats, there was really nothing to fear from them. Sigsbee made quick work of the Terror off San Juan, although the St. Paul, which he commanded, was exactly the kind of a vessel, unarmored, and presenting a full side, that torpedoes might be expected to inflict damage on.

The Furor and the Pluton were among the very best and the most modern of the destroyer class, and yet the Gloucester, which is merely a converted yacht, defeated them both.

The war has taught us to rely on our great battleships and cruisers with absolute confidence. Hitherto the question has been open to fair discussion in the absence of any practical illustration of their work in actual warfare. But now we know what they can do. The two vessels which, as ships-of-war, have given the best account of themselves on their merits, without regard to the manner in which they were handled, although that, of course, was above criticism with all our ships, are the Oregon and Brooklyn, and these are types of vessels which are likely to become more and more in vogue, not only in the American Navy, but in the navies of foreign powers. The Brooklyn, for instance, with only four inches of armor on her sides, was far more than a match for the Vizcaya, with a twelve-inch armor belt. This type of vessel combined speed with efficiency to a most desirable degree.

As for the Oregon, she combines great strength of armament with a reasonable amount of speed and coal-carrying capacity in a proportion which seems to be eminently desirable. Battleships will be built more and more on the Oregon plan, with greater speed if possible, without interfering with their effectiveness as fighting machines.

The navy will have to be supplied with vessels particularly adapted to the work for which, at the beginning of the war, we were compelled to buy all sorts of vessels at all sorts of prices. When the war broke out we were practically without ships suitable for auxiliary service. We had no patrol boats and hardly any dispatch boats. So steam yachts, tugboats, and even ocean liners had to be bought or chartered for the use of the navy. The result was highly gratifying when it is considered with what sort of material we had to deal. But in preparing for the possibility of another war the United States will have to build ships especially adapted for this auxiliary work. Some of the ships which were bought for this emergency can doubtless be made to answer the purpose permanently very well, but, as a rule, the auxiliary fleet ought to be constructed from specially prepared plans.

We can speak from actual experience now on a great many questions with regard to which we could only theorize three months ago. We know, for instance, that drydocks are needed large enough to receive our biggest ships and numerous enough to prevent the necessity of their lying long without repair or without having their bottoms cleaned.

Our first-class fighting ships have been in bad condition almost from the beginning of the war, simply because we did not have docks large enough to put them into, and although even our smaller craft have been so nearly exempt from injury in actual combat, it has been impossible to repair them speedily, because we had not enough docks capable even of accommodating them. Had any of our ships suffered great damage in battle it would have been out of the question to put them quickly into condition again, and we should have been at a terrible disadvantage.

The war has shown, too, that the bottoms of all our ships should be copper sheathed, so that they can be kept at sea without the necessity of too frequent docking for cleaning. At present not one of our important ships is copper sheathed. The only sheathed vessels in the navy are the six gunboats of the Annapolis and Marietta classes, and the New Orleans and Albany, which we bought from the Brazilian Government at the outbreak of the war. With copper-sheathed bottoms our ships would be at great advantage in long cruises such as are apt to be frequent now that the war has brought into our possession far distant colonies.

Perhaps the most important lesson which we have learned is the necessity of making our fighting ships fire-proof. You remember that at Manila and at Santiago the Spanish ships took fire, and that they suffered as much or more from this cause as from the impact of the shells. Now, it is not at all necessary that a shell in striking a ship should set fire to it. It is necessary to have a certain amount of woodwork in every vessel, although, so far as is practicable, it is dispensed with. There are some things about even a fighting ship for which no satisfactory substitute for wood has ever been found. But it is quite feasible to make such wood as must be used fire-proof by a chemical process which has been employed in the woodwork of some of our gunboats. The wood is mineralized, if you may use that term, by being impregnated with phosphate of ammonia, and after this process has been undergone it is impossible to burn it. There has been some question hitherto as to the advisability of treating the wood of our warships in this way, and various objections have been raised to the increase in weight, the damage done to clothes by being inclosed in chests made of wood so treated, and so on. But all these objections are trivial when the aim to be secured is borne in mind. The work will cost a little more, to be sure, but the additional cost cannot be considered in relation to the increased safety secured to our ships of war. I expect that in the future there will be no woodwork aboard an American man-of-war which is not absolutely fire-proof.

The war has demonstrated also the value of the rapid-fire guns and the eight-inch guns as compared with the guns of larger calibre. At Santiago the secondary batteries of the Brooklyn and the Oregon are reported to have been more effective than any other portion of their armament. The Manila and Santiago battles also have shown that smokeless powder is an invaluable part of a ship's equipment.

It is rather curious that no good demonstration has been given during the war of the value of the experimental craft which the Government has been interested in. The ram Katahdin has had no opportunity to display its merits and the submarine boat has also been ignored. The Vesuvius, it is true, had a chance at Santiago, but it does not appear that the results were at all decisive as to its surpassing value in naval operations.

Artfulness of the Modern Girl.

From The Washington Post.

"The artfulness of the modern girl," remarked a woman who was a girl years ago, "passeth understanding. I have, for example, a young kinswoman of eighteen, whose mother, knowing that my husband was out of town, invited me to her house to tea one day last week. The girl was so sweet to me that in the end, though I hadn't the slightest idea of doing it when I set out, I asked her to come home with me and stay the night. She assented—not too eagerly—and as we walked toward the car together—she lives on Capitol Hill—she began to talk of young Mr. So-and-so, Commander So-and-so's son, who was so anxious to meet me. No woman is too old to be proof against flattery, so I expressed an interest in Mr. So-and-so, and told her she might bring him to see me some day.

"'It would be nice if he could come over this evening, wouldn't it?' she said, thoughtfully. I agreed that it would.

"'You might have sent him a note if you had known,' I said, for at my age it isn't too often that young men want to make my acquaintance.

"'I tell you what,' she said, quite as if the idea had just occurred to her. 'I'll telephone to him and see if he has any other engagement.'

"We went into the nearest drug store, and idly I followed her to the telephone box, though she called my attention to something at the other end of the store. Central gave her the desired number—the young man's brother is a physician.

"'Is this Mr. So-and-so?' she asked.

"Pause.

"'It's all right about to-night,' she said. 'Good-bye.'

"That's all she said. And then, and not till then, I realized how that innocent young thing had played it on me. As I said before, the artfulness of the modern girl passeth understanding."

Oratory and Dyspepsia.

From The Philadelphia Medical Journal.

Postprandial oratory is responsible, we believe, for more dyspepsia and suffering than even the excessive long-drawn-out feeding and drinking. The poor martyrs cast for parts in the dreary farce to come can neither eat calmly nor digest well on account of the terrors that approach, and the poor hearers know they have to suffer for the delights of the banquet by later listening, or by an impolite escape through the side door. All are impaled and must suffer at the hands of a tyrannous and senseless fashion. Very few men are capable of entertaining an audience with spontaneous wit, and even these, if we but knew it, spend a sleepless previous night preparing and memorizing the bright extempore things that are struck out, i. e., lugged in by the horns, as flashes of the jolly esprit de corps all pretend to feel. We are as kind as we can be; we laugh, at least we applaud most loudly, to encourage the trembling, wriggling fellow, who, when he sits down, does so with many an inaudible "Thank Heaven, that's over!" Apropos of which our genial contemporary, The Practitioner, makes a most valuable and praiseworthy suggestion that as our singing is by artists hired for the purpose, why should not also our speaking be done for us by hired orators. Verbum sap!

The New York Campaign.

From The Boston Herald (Ind.)

Gov. Black stubbornly continues to hold out against the effort to displace him as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York. At this distance it all appears useless, for Roosevelt is in the Republican air there from one end of the State to the other. The Governor, however, claims to have the most of the more active politicians with him, including all the Republican members of Congress from the State, excepting three or four. This might answer in an ordinary year, but it does not appear likely to be of much avail now. Political calculations were obviously upset when Platt ran to cover in the support of Roosevelt. Roosevelt was naturally as distasteful to Platt as was Seth Low last Fall. When Platt succumbed in this later instance, it was an unmistakable evidence that Roosevelt had become inevitable. The adoption of him by the party is a clear case of revolution. It is not probable that he could have carried a single delegate in the convention if it had been held a year ago. Roosevelt is likely not only to be nominated, but elected, and then there will be curiosity to see what will come of it. One thing may be relied upon—Roosevelt will be in evidence in his own administration.

What Alger Should Do.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Secretary Alger is undoubtedly right in attributing a part of the sickness from which our soldiers have suffered in Cuba and in Southern camps to their own imprudence in eating improper food, such as fruits to which they are unaccustomed, or in drinking impure water, but it is decidedly ungracious on his part to attempt to throw upon them all this responsibility. Much of the suffering of the soldiers was from lack of food of any sort; and when they came in the way of fruits it was natural for them to seek to appease their hunger. So, too, as to the use of impure water. When the war began a great deal of good advice was given about boiling water for drinking purposes, but men tortured by thirst in the trenches or on the march are likely to drink whatever they can get, especially if they are without means of purifying the water, as was the case with most of the troops in Cuba and even in some of the Southern camps. It is easy to sit in an office in the War Department or elsewhere and evolve ideal plans for the protection of soldiers' health in the camp or on the march, but far more difficult to put them into execution. On the whole, it would be much wiser for Gen. Alger to divide the responsibility for the errors of the late campaign around, assuming a share himself and awarding a liberal proportion to his subordinates in the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments.

NUGGETS.

True as Gospel.

A distant relative is not always rich, but a rich relative is pretty sure to be distant.—Philadelphia Record.

A Woman's Reason.

"She sent my letter back unopened."

"Why?"

"She said the postman who delivered it kicked her dog."—Chicago Record.

Illusions.

"My illusions," said she, "are all gone."

"Why," he asked, with that brutality only manifested by a man who has promised to love and cherish, "don't you go to the drug store and get some more?"—Indianapolis Journal.

The Chef's Excuse.

"Take it away!" shouted the King of Bkplo. "What on earth is the matter with the meat? Are you trying to poison me?"

"It must have been," the chef humbly explained, "that the gentleman I cooked this afternoon was a bitter sectarian."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Time to Part.

"It's a very solemn thing," she said, "when a woman intrusts a man with her affections."

"It's a mighty sight more solemn when she makes him think she has intrusted them to him while they are still locked up in her jewel box," he replied.

Then they looked at each other, and each realized that it was time for their Summer flirtation to end.—Chicago Evening Post.

CLOSE CONNECTION.

Shore, hit's mighty cur'us watchin'
How de music sortah slips
'Twixt dem banjo strings he's pickin'
An' er niggah's fingah tips!
Up 'n down de notes go dancin'
In er car'less, happy thrum,
Keepin' up er close kernecshun
Wid dat libely, twiddlin' thumb.

Wen de days am growin' shortah,
Cos dat sun dun gits ter bed
Right smahrt early, wid de kivers
Drawd up tight erbout him head;
While yo feels er satersfacshun
Dat yore craps am mos'ly sold,
'N yo 'lows ter keep dat gray wolf
Shiv'rin' outside in de cold;

While de fiah burns bright 'n frien'ly,
An' yore neighbahs gadder roun',
Dar's er mighty pleasin' welcome
In de banjo's cheery soun'.
W'en yo heahs dat jolly tinkle,
Den yore heart turns blive 'n gay,
While like sneak thieves frew de darkness
Car' 'n trouble slink erway.

W'en de music's peart 'n sassy,
In 'n out er skippin' goes,
Yo shore feels er cur'us twitchin'
Down de middle ob yore toes?
Tain't no rheumertics, fur sartain,
Cos de way you pitches in,
Kickin' high 'n stompin' heaby,
Boun' ter make er 'possum grin!

Ole moon peekin' frew de windah,
Wid dat twinkle in his eye,
'Lows he'd holp erlong de racket,
Ef yo'd onlies' leab him try.
Now de music, thrummin' fastah,
Highah rises, cleah 'n sweet,
While dat cahm floah am shakin'
Wid de laffah in yore feet.

Dar's er hallerlooyar meetah
In dem chunes de banjo plays
Dat sots all de joy-birds chirpin'
As yo tread life's stony ways.
While fur shore dar's dat closs kernecshun
'Twixt de music es hit skips
Up 'n down de strings he's pickin'
An' er niggah's fingah tips!

MRS. O. B. MERRILL.

PUZZLES OF EUROPE

The Dreyfus Case Constitutes One of the Greatest.

THE TRIUMPH OF EMILE ZOLA

England's Position in Crete and on the Upper Nile.

A Question of Sanctuary for Europe's Anarchists—The Departure of Col. Hay from London Greatly Regretted.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—This has been a puzzle week for England and the air has been full of questions to which the answers, readily supplied in shoals, barely afford adequate solutions. What is Kitchener doing that he bundled all the journalists helter-skelter back to Cairo comforts? And who are the white men at Fashoda, if white men there be at all?

Are they Belgians, English, Abyssinians, or Marchand's Frenchmen? And if the latter, will they fight, or take themselves off, or shelter themselves under the neutral wings of science? Will the Turkish soldiers clear out of Candia before they are forcibly kicked out? And if kicking must be done, will the job be intrusted to those large English feet which have been the joke of generations of Turks?

And poor Dreyfus rotting away in Devil's Island, has his dossier got enough devil left in it to upset Faure himself, as it shattered Henry, Cavaignac, Boisdeffre, and others, all honorable men? Is de Rougemont, who has been lionized by the British Association this week, with his marvelous rides on turtles' backs, his knightly deeds among hungry sharks, and his thirty years' wanderings in a land so unknown that as yet no man can spot exactly its latitude and longitude, an impostor?

Is this explorer a Munchausen or a Stanley? What do the Germans want in exchange for Delagoa Bay civilities, and are they likely to get it?

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Departure of Col. Hay.

These are but a few of the batch of puzzles which are distracting Britishers. Yet there is another, which in the opinion of leading Englishmen is almost of higher immediate importance than the secrets of the Soudan. I find men anxious to know who is to replace Col. Hay, and the most frequent question asked of me is "Whom are your people going to send us?" A cautious diplomatist who owned that this problem was in the forefront of his thought explained his anxiety by the statement that, in his opinion, critical as had been the time through which Hay had so dexterously steered, yet that the next few months were likely to be still more pregnant for good or evil.

As he put it, "The air is clear of gunpowder smoke, and conventions, agreements, protocols, and diplomatic dispatches are now the order of the day, requiring floods of ink. I find that precious fluid more obscuring than the smokiest of the old powders."

My friend then gave utterance to his undisguised and unfeigned regret that Col. Hay had been called away before he had an opportunity to assist the English Foreign Office in the many possible delicate situations which may arise before the final settlement of that Philippine question which is now so near and yet so far from solution.

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The Puzzles of France.

It is easy to say, as the Paris papers so loudly shout, that the French puzzles, including Fashoda, are exclusively French property; yet in France there is so thin a line between internal fever and violent aggression on the part of the patient, that when France goes mad all Europe suffers, though it tries to be strong.

As Minister succeeds Minister at the French War Office and still the irritating secret of the Dreyfus dossier is kept, first the curiosity, then the anxiety and alarm of the French people become intense. Across a stage darkened by the mysterious shadow of Henry's suicide move, like the first and second murderer, the figures of Cavaignac and Zurlinden with finger on lip full of meaning, but uttering no plain word. In the wings stands the Havre merchant, who next week may not be the French President, ready himself to pass across the stage and off.

After him, so say some of the wisest tongues in France, may come Cavaignac or the deluge, unless, indeed, the flames of war have been meanwhile lighted.

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The Hour of Cavaignac.

Ex-War Minister Cavaignac has just missed being the man of the hour in France. This grandson of old Jean Baptiste Cavaignac, who benefited so greatly by the fall of Robespierre, had doubtless in his mind a repetition of history, in which he would get great things, though more peacefully, by the fall of Faure.

But Faure has not fallen yet, while the Cavaignac shares, which were in such high favor a fortnight ago, are to-day decidedly on the slump. There is a long step for him now to the Presidential chair, which he almost elbowed last month.

That Clémenceau is violently against him and his so-called new party is one of the most significant signs, for Clémenceau is an excellent judge of coming men. On the other hand, in a land of emotion a great name sways the crowd; and the name of Cavaignac has burned itself into French republican history for over a hundred years.

***

The Triumph of Zola.

If Switzerland is being heavily cursed for sheltering Anarchists and murderers, it can at least claim the honor of protecting one of the bravest of Frenchmen. Surprise has been expressed by those who know him imperfectly that Zola did not emerge from his Swiss retreat directly after Henry's razor had done its work. But he very rationally and logically is waiting his own time and the conclusion to which rapidly-hurrying events are now forcing the French people.

For one man in France who formerly hissed "Conspuez Zola" there are a hundred to-day who look with penitent awe on him as a man of heroic courage, who did his duty, somewhat roughly, perhaps, but still with absolute fearlessness and integrity. Were Zola's object a réclamé, as his enemies had it, he might have puffed himself in a manner to make English log rollers turn green with envy; but it was not so, and the great novelist peacefully waited for his day and hour, now fast approaching.

Already there is being printed in Paris another letter from the great novelist, self-controlled, dignified, and placing the whole case before his bewildered countrymen. When that is circulated, Zola will return to face the music, which should include a hymn of praise to the man who held on to the truth against a corrupt mass of forgers, perjurers, and anti-Semitic plotters. Mercier, the Minister of War at the time of the trial, will be lucky if he escapes some form of degradation; and anti-Semitism is now, to the thinking mass of the French people, but injustice writ large.

***

The Trouble in Crete.

The Cretan business would be amusing if it were not such a grave matter for the unlucky islanders themselves. Were it possible for England to handle this muddle alone, matters would go quickly enough, though at some cost to the nightly rest of the Sultan and the Ambassadors at Constantinople. This came out very clearly when the English sailors were murdered, and the interest for a short time became purely British. Then action was taken with quick decision, and, what is more, was backed up by the startled diplomats of Constantinople, roused from slumber at 2 A. M. The offending houses were knocked down in Candia, and the ringleaders, or ruffians cast for the part, handed over to the irate Admiral.

Unfortunately for Crete, the isolated British action cannot go on indefinitely, and the wretched concert starts playing its dead march once more over the unhappy island. It is a pity that the suggestion, made by The Spectator, cannot be adopted, of turning out the Turkish soldiers, then telling Russia to boldly name the Governor, and offering to stand in with her, if the other two powers kick. This is an admirable idea, but almost too happy for an imperfect Europe.

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"Jack Shark" May Bite.

Navy men here are quite satisfied that, whatever may happen in Crete, there is little danger of the English Admiral Noel eating crow, however much the Turks may try to disguise the dish for English consumption. Noel is not only an extremely determined man, ready to eat up alive any one opposing what he holds to be his plain duty, but he looks the part. Long ago discerning shipmates christened him "Jack Shark," and Edhem Pasha may find that this uncomplimentary epithet is fairly well deserved.

I am told that Noel's anger at some of his own men's having been shot down by Turkish bullets was something ominously quiet. It will take all the combined efforts of the European concert to keep "Jack Shark" from having at least one good bite in return.

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The Diplomatic Silly Season.

It really is somewhat hard on the Chancelleries that all these alarms, excursions, and tragedies of Crete, Soudan, and Austria should occur in what is known as the silly season, when the leading actors in diplomacy are working off at German Kurorts the heavy strain of the season's dinners.

At this moment, when the foreign affairs of England are in a more critical condition than since the days of the Crimean war, we have Salisbury working out his salvation in Alsace and the Foreign Office without an Under Secretary. Balfour, his principal understudy, is away golfing, and practically all those in charge of foreign affairs leave them to somebody else.

Nor is England alone in this glorious enjoyment of ease while the world is afire. Last Saturday, when the news came of the murder of the Austrian Empress, it could not be officially confirmed, because, forsooth, the Ambassador was abroad, the Chargé d'Affaires not to be found, the Secretaries of Legation engaged on urgent private affairs, and the porter in charge doubtful as to the disposal of countless dispatches which came pouring in bringing messages of life or death.

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The Austrian Tragedy.

Those cowardly blows from Luccheni's file at Geneva have, I greatly fear, found their way home to another royal heart. It is pretended, doubtless with the best intents, that the Austrian Emperor is bearing up with such astounding courage that he may outlive this awful grief, as he survived the terrible succession of family tragedies. But my advices today from Vienna, which I earnestly trust may be mistaken, tell of nights without sleep, days without food, and report other symptoms pointing to a breakdown.

I should not be surprised if this much-wounded man, after a decent interval for the discharge of his duties to the memory of the dead, retires and ends his days in monastic calm. Yet, on his active life depends the peaceful solution of those angry questions which this sudden death has awed a while, but which must be solved if the dual monarchy is itself to survive.

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Where Will Anarchists Go?

Royalties and diplomats have exhausted all possible emotional epithets on the brutal murder of the Empress Elizabeth; and in Trieste and elsewhere revengeful patriots have vented their rage on harmless Italians. But when the first shock had passed away and men had justly spat out their curses on the cruel brute, who thought it heroism to stab a suffering woman, there arose out of the miserable business a question of deep import for our people. Already there are signs that the Germans, for instance, will take drastic measures to drive home all foreign Anarchists out of their indignant empire, and other nations will doubtless also do their best to fire out all political patients at large who are suffering from morbid vanity, coupled with homicidal mania.

Some few of these madmen may haunt Leicester Square, but how many will ship across the Atlantic? That seems to me a critical question indeed for the United States; and our country, just as it is on the eve of expansion as a world power, runs the risk of sinking into a sanctuary for miscreants who are justly branded as world enemies. It would be well, when the opportunity offers, if our people insisted on the European powers keeping these noxious products within their walls. There is or should be no market for them in our land.

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France and the Nile.

Granting that the panic-stricken dervishes, in their crazy old penny steamer, really saw the tri-color waving at Fashoda, the crucial question is whether the French are prepared to fight in order to retain possession. If sober sense prevails I do not think they are. By no twisting of history can this portion of the Nile be made out as other than Egyptian territory. Schweinfurth so considered it in 1869. Baker subdued the whole neighborhood on behalf of Egypt in 1870, and three years later the unlucky Yussuf was the Egyptian Governor of Fashoda.

Thus, for more than a quarter of a century it has been impossible honestly to label this place no man's land. But suppose the French ignore this fact, as do their hysterical newspapers. Surely, with a navy of samples, as Lockroy courteously christened it, France can hardly be so mad as to try conclusions with the English fleet, an experiment which, as things are to-day, can only end in increasing and chastening the self-knowledge of the French Admiralty, and a striking diminution in the number of their ships. Of course, the French politicians are charmed with any new opportunity of slanging "perfide Albion." Yet they care precious little, and perhaps know still less, about all this Upper Nile question.

It is not burning or even smoldering in France to-day, but it might be lighted up by a posse of angry Generals, eager to hide the stench of their own corruption and perhaps honestly desirous of escaping a revolution by letting the blood of Englishmen instead of shooting down Parisians. That is a real danger, compared to which Fashoda is but a harmless, almost a ludicrous, incident.

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Connaught as a Soldier.

Whatever may be thought of the Duke of Connaught's unfitness as a possible successor to Lord Wolseley, there certainly is no man in the British Army a better judge of soldierly equipment. There really is nothing he does not know in this connection. Connaught is a born military tailor of the highest kind, and our people, who have learned something of what havoc an ill-fitting uniform can work, will agree that this is not poor praise.

It seems that at the recent French manoeuvres the Duke quite won the hearts of the soldiers by testing their knapsacks and accoutrements with a soldierly and knowing eye, and tasting their soup and smacking his lips as a hungry comrade should. It is useful for England to find Connaught developing much of that winning courtesy which distinguishes the Prince of Wales, for he managed to console the unlucky President for the cruel absence of Zurlinden, the Minister of War, now sulking over those exquisite forgeries at Paris.

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Forbes Robertson as Macbeth.

Something of the scholarly flavor which distinguishes Forbes Robertson's Hamlet seemed to hang round this great artist's Macbeth in the earlier scenes at the Lyceum Theatre to-night, but as the story developed the mantle of the scholar dropped gradually away till in the final scene of the struggle and death he gave a vivid presentment of Shakespeare's own Scottish chieftain such as few playgoers have seen for many long years. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was not as Lady Macbeth the masterful woman murderess we once knew—cruel enough, maybe, to commit crimes herself—but the overbearing genius that drove the Thane of Cawdor to a throne and ruin.

After each act the crowded audience, such as the Lyceum alone holds on first nights, called again and again for the distinguished artist and the gracious lady who, as his partner, had lent such charm, if not force, to tragedy.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

PRINCE OF WALES CAN WALK.

English Heir Apparent Insists Upon Release from His Yacht.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—After passing eight weeks in an invalid's chair, the Prince of Wales this week, for the first time, was able to walk a few paces with the aid of a stick. He traveled to Balmoral, from his yacht to Portsmouth.

Private letters declare that the Prince lately has been very irritable at the enforced medical restraint, and that he has even declared that a permanent limp would be a cheap penalty to pay for release from his floating prison. It is added that the attending physicians finally yielded and allowed the Prince to journey to Scotland, in order to appease their patient, and also to arrest the strong stimulus which rest and a sea-air appetite have given to his increasing stoutness.

The heir apparent will still be compelled to wear, for many weeks to come, the apparatus which has been fitted to his knee.

ENGLISH RAILWAY OUTRAGES.

Futile Efforts to Trace Perpetrators of Train-Wrecking Attempts.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The whole of Great Britain has been startled by an epidemic of railroad outrages. On the Northwestern and Midland Railroads, in the neighborhood of Northampton, there have been several most determined attempts to wreck passenger trains. Formidable obstructions were constructed across the track, and one express train had a narrow escape from disaster. It plowed through a veritable barricade, but did not leave the rails.

The most alarming feature of the outrages is the fact that the police have not been able to obtain the slightest clue to the perpetrators, though 100 detectives have been scouring the district. Consequently, a panic, similar to the Jack the Ripper scare, prevails. One theory is that the crimes are the work of a band of train wreckers looking for plunder and emulating the Far West hold-ups.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

Denial in Berlin that a Treaty with America Is Imminent.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—It is authoritatively denied that Germany and the United States are upon the point of concluding a reciprocity treaty similar to the Franco-American treaty. It is added that the tariff negotiations have not even reached the preliminary stage of an agreement respecting the points Germany urges regarding the sugar question.

The German sugar manufacturers declare, through their organ, the Magdeburg Zeitung, that any tariff agreement between Germany and the United States must consider their interests, and that at least 20 per cent. decrease in the American duty on sugar and the assurance that Germany will share in any reduction granted to other countries must be insisted upon.

Enamel Works Burned in London.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Aspinall's Enamel Works, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire this morning.

ITALY MILDLY AGITATED

The Entire Kingdom Engrossed in Discussing the Animus of the Pope's Encyclical.

GOVERNMENT IS UNPERTURBED

Too Discreet to Enter Into a Controversy with the Vatican—Daily Life of the Pope—Vesuvius's Brilliant Eruption.

STRESA, Lago Maggiore, Aug. 31.—In the midst of the August calm, these languid, canicular days when our northern hemisphere finds an annual pause in its more strenuous labors, we have, here in Italy, been treated to a certain mild excitement by the appearance of the Pope's encyclical. In London it is regarded as one of the fiercest attacks the Vatican has ever leveled against Italian unity, and in the Italian press it has been the subject of encomium on one side and indignant comment on the other. The clerical organs are loud in their commendation of its mildness, its conciliatory spirit, and its convincing vindication of the Papal societies. But the entire national press discern in it a freshly inflamed animus and defiance, imparting an attitude of more open hostility than heretofore. It is termed a "war cry," a "tocsin," a signal to lay aside the mask of mock surrender, and a final prohibition to Catholics of every land to recognize or support the present Italian Government in the Roman States.

A curious incident, indicative of the unwonted irritation, was the publication, within two weeks after the encyclical appeared, of an apocryphal circular, purporting to be an official reply. It was first seen in the Gazetta del Popolo, and then in all the leading journals. The author had the effrontery to supply it with the signature of Senator Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to announce that it had been dispatched from the Foreign Office to the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, and Chargé d'Affaires of all the great European powers. It contained accurate and brief statements, denying the Pope's allegations of his "grievous, precarious, and intolerable situation," and ended with the assertion: "The very fact that such a document as the encyclical, annihilative of the existing Government, could be allowed publication is proof conclusive of the extraordinary liberty enjoyed by the Papacy."

The reply is well invented, and may have influence, but is purely a journalistic device to catch the public ear. Such a note never entered into any dream or scheme of Senator Canevaro or of the Ministry. The Italian Government has never committed the indiscretion of entering into a controversy with the Vatican during the twenty-eight years that have elapsed since the conquest of the Roman States. In regard to the grievance which is the theme of the Vatican fulmination—that is, the dissolution of the Catholic associations at the time of the May insurrection—it must be remembered that only those were interfered with which aimed at the dismemberment of the kingdom.

Impetus of Earlier Encyclicals.

The encyclicals of October, 1890, and December, 1892, in their exhortations to greater zeal, gave a pronounced impetus to the formation of societies with various ostensible objects, such as provision for feeding, lodging, and entertaining the poor, economic kitchens, clubs for culture, for debate, for pleasure, and for work. Educational and philanthropic meetings multiplied under ecclesiastical initiative and superintendence. At the opening of the present year 4,400 of these organizations were flourishing. Of the 1,600 disbanded in May 29 have been permitted to reorganize within the last few weeks. In these instances a benefit of doubt is accorded, though there is criticism of favor shown to any organizations once detected in political propagandism, however veiled in religious ambiguities.

A complicating fact, often overlooked by uninformed observers, is the division of sentiment among the clericals. Many are loyal supporters of United Italy and sincere patriots, using their influence to heal the breach between the Vatican and the Quirinal and to induce contented acceptance of the status quo. Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, a man of fine attainments and deep piety, and regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of the Italian Episcopate, is a conspicuous representative of the loyal element, and for that reason the object of bitter and persistent hostility on the part of the "Unreconcilables," who are determined upon the restoration of the temporal power and upon fighting toward this end without cessation and without quarter.

In recognizing these dissensions, it will be appreciated that a radical difference may well characterize the various Catholic associations, while nominally they pretend to identity of philanthropic purpose. The propaganda, the regular drill, the solidifying work done by those of a political character were discovered to be a definite preparation for anticipated overthrow of the dynasty.

The pivotal paragraph of the encyclical declares that "though Catholics may submit, under compulsion, to the existing State, they shall not yield to it their support or allegiance. Their only course is to work for and desire the restoration of liberty and independence to their supreme head. On this point their sentiments can never be changed. To demand their consent to the present order of things is irrational and absurd, because directly opposed to the precepts of the Apostolic See, to which they owe unconditional obedience." In other words, loyalty to the King and the Papacy at the same time is a contradiction in terms. Naturally the question is asked on all sides, "Where else would a religious authority or any other be thus openly permitted to prohibit citizens from fulfilling the duty of allegiance to their sovereign?" The marvel is that a rival power can hold undisturbed sway in the very capital of the kingdom, with liberty to set up a standard that is a menace to its foundations.

Written by the Pope Himself.

Those initiated in Vatican affairs are aware that the encyclical was entirely the composition of the Pontiff himself. It was even written for the most part by his own hand, owing to the temporary absence of his secretaries, Volpini and Tarcozzi. The question of its authorship has been the subject of lively discussion, as the public doubts that a man nearly ninety years of age is equal to such efforts. However, the Cardinals, who were supposed to have composed the document, never even saw it until its completion; and its calm, incisive style, well-aimed shafts, so sober in diction, so charged with meaning, are thoroughly characteristic of the able head still guiding the Vatican ship of State.

Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's confidential physician for the last ten years, says that it would be well if all men, young and old, could possess such firmness of will, such clearness of mind and tenacity of memory as distinguish Leo XIII. at the present moment. He recalls events, places, names, and dates with an accuracy and quickness simply astonishing, and his faculty for metrical expression is active still. After a sleepless night, during his recent illness, he welcomed the doctor with the recitation of a dozen newly-composed hexameters, perfect in form, and breathing a remarkable freshness of inspiration. In the beginning of the season many enjoyed the sight of the genial old Pontiff, picturesque as well as remarkable, in white cassock, with scarlet cap and mantle, armed with his gold-headed cane, in lieu of a sceptre, taking his morning promenade in a sedan chair, preceded and followed by appointed guards in full uniform, marching through corridors and courts, and one long loggia after another. At the entrance to the garden groups of the faithful knelt for his blessing, as he descended from the Ledau and entered the open landau with its familiar blue damask upholsteries.

This drive to the Palazzina, where he loved to spend long Summer days, has been discontinued since Aug. 1 by Dr. Lapponi's orders.

A Day With the Pope.

He rises at 7 o'clock, and after mass, is employed in reading or writing, attended by M. Angeli. It is a mistaken impression that, owing to increased feebleness, he no longer gives direct supervision to affairs of Church and State. He regularly reads newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the world, and of every shade of differing and opposing sentiment, and his knowledge of current events and of public opinion is based upon wide and balanced information. After dining at 2 o'clock, he gives audience to a restricted number of official guests, and often receives informally during the afternoon.

On his name-day, the feast of St. Gioacchino, Aug. 21, an elaborate programme had been planned of celebrations in his honor, in accordance with a pleasant custom still in vogue, by which every Italian, in cottage or palace, of whatever station, receives special favors on the festa of the saint whose name he bears. The Pope sat in an armchair in the library, and though extremely pale and weak, looked happy and gratified. Two hundred guests assembled to honor him with numerous tributes, and flowers and costly gifts were arriving all day. The ceremony of kissing his foot was omitted and the entertainment in many ways abridged, that he might be spared fatigue, and the occasion proved inspiriting to him, instead of onerous, as was feared.

Since his recent illness he remarked to one of the guards attending him in the palace garden:

"Again death seemed to have touched me, but God willed that the stroke should be stayed for a time. It is true, my hour cannot be far off; a new Pontiff will soon take my place and accomplish many things. Still, I have yet a little more to do."

Those who are nearest him and share his hopes and ambitions are eager in their trust that his words may prove prophetic.

The Czar's Proposal Indorsed.

The Czar's rescript of Aug. 28, proposing an international conference for the disarmament of the powers, has been received in Italian political circles with warm indorsement. On the morning of Aug. 29 the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy called upon Senator Malvano, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for a special consultation on the subject. A conference with the Premier, Gen. Pellony, immediately followed, and before the day ended, the Italian Government had forwarded official dispatches to Russia, expressing hearty co-operation in the Czar's proposal.

The Vatican responded with equal promptitude, promising full support in the undertaking and promotion of its success. No country in Europe is suffering more keenly than Italy from the burdens of militarism. Here, indeed, economic progress, industrial and commercial development are in danger of sacrifice in the effort to sustain a vast armament on sea and land. If the Czar's initiative accomplishes even a modification of the military incubus under which Europe is suffering, the benefit to Italy in particular will be welcomed as one of those timely turns of fortune which come to nations as well as individuals as a rescue from threatening ruin.

Gen. Pelloux, the present Prime Minister, is a practical man, and not a theorist. As an indication of the clear views and decisive attitude he has held firmly for many years, words of his, spoken in the Chamber in 1885, are recalled now as singularly opportune for reiteration at this present moment.

"When we remember the hundreds and hundreds of millions annually spent upon equipments of war and in expenditures destined not only for the necesary defense of the State, but simply to gratify jealousies, ambitions, and desires to pre-eminence on the part of various Governments, we cannot but ask how such a system can have been sustained, and how it can continue any longer. But especially lamentable is it to see treasure that would go far to relieve a suffering people, that could be used to accomplish long-desired reforms, and benefit agriculture, commerce, and industry; treasure, ample to answer all such demands, deliberately wasted in preparations for war, or for that disastrous state of armed peace, which is the disgrace of our era. Evidently we are all upon a wrong track, and the man who, in a near or distant future, should succeed in persuading nations to reduce these armaments and stop this waste of resources, would be entitled to the gratitude of humanity, and his fame would exceed in glory that of the greatest conquerors known to history."

These words have a special significance as earnest of the new leadership ensuing for Italy.

It is announced that the Czar had assurances beforehand of support from Berlin and from Rome. If this is not literally true it is essentially so, as far as regards Rome, for here we are not "confulled to approach the study of humanitarian questions with the preoccupations and reserves" which embarrass our French neighbors.

Vesuvius Greatly Admired.

From Rome to Naples is still a far cry politically, but geographically an easy turn and not an unnatural one, even in Summer, because of the breezy heights that offer cooler retreats than the neighborhood of the Seven Hills. It is not, however, to seek cool retreats that many have been flocking to the Neapolitan Bay, but to find coignes of vantage for observing the presiding genius of those hills and waters, the burning mountain, which is giving an exhibition of eruptive splendors unequaled for many years. The present "brilliant season" was inaugurated in April, when flames began to issue from the central crater. In July jets of burning lava, springing from the mountain sides and combined with central conflagrations made an imposing spectacle, but the culminating grandeurs were not in view until August, which has been an era of destruction to old Vesuvian landmarks.

The conflict of volcanic forces by which the changes were wrought presented scenes of terrible beauty. Enormous masses of scoria have rolled upon the little hills of the Crocella until no trace of it is left. The Valley of Vetrana is inundated with lava, and its green groves of pine and chestnut buried in the burning streams. To the northwest of the great cone a rival peak has suddenly arrived on the scene, completely revolutionizing the surfaces and prominences in its neighborhood by its displacing and projecting performances. The peculiar distinction, however, of this year's eruption has been an effect of flashing lights, which were supposed to be flames issuing from the crater, but which science pronounces to be optical illusions produced by vapors and constituting a new and interesting phenomenon in volcano history.

It is profane for the uninstructed laity to even echo scientific explanations of these titanic mysteries, the domain of special students, but many besides professional investigators are interested in the researches of Prof. Luigi Tacconi, Superintendent of the Vesuvian Observatory, and to him all should be referred for authoritative information on recent eruptions.

His "Vesuvian Diary," a faithfully minute and carefully documented chronicle, is a contribution of great moment to the literature of volcanic phenomenon, and Vesuvius has long occupied a place in the world so nearly akin to that of a popular tragedian whom "age cannot wither nor custom stale" that a record of its freaks and habits may be also of concern to the general public.

M. SEEARS.

VICTORIA'S SON IN FRANCE.

Duke of Connaught Wins Popularity Among the Republic's Soldiers.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Duke of Connaught has been the hero of the French Army manoeuvres around Mouline, which he attended as President Faure's chief guest. He first distinguished himself by a splendid display of horsemanship before the French staff, when his borrowed horse, startled by the firing, tried to bolt, reared, and fell. The Duke skillfully disengaged himself, unhurt.

On the following day, during a halt, he minutely examined a French soldier's knapsack. He had one of them emptied on the ground, weighed the articles, and finally took the knapsack, strapped it on his own shoulders, and walked up and down in front of the President and the Generals, in order to test whether the straps hampered his movements. The spectators were greatly amused and the private soldiers loudly cheered him.

Yesterday the Duke of Connaught visited the French camp kitchens, and, following the great Napoleon's precedent, he asked to be allowed to taste the soldiers' food, remarking, "I must only take a tiny morsel, as I am robbing somebody's share." He then forked out and ate a piece of beef, which he pronounced to be of excellent quality. The Duke also examined the men's overcoats, testing their weight and texture.

These incidents have made the Duke of Connaught very popular with the French soldiers and villagers. At the hamlet of Ennemond they had a great treat in seeing the thirsty President of the Republic and Queen Victoria's son stop before a little public house and call for and toss off glasses of light beer, while the hurriedly assembled band played "God Save the Queen."

President Faure on Friday decorated the Duke with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Bismarck's Hairs as Souvenirs.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The Staatburger Zeitung asserts that a barber of Bergedorf, who cut the late Prince Bismarck's hair from 1890 up to the time of his death, has, with the permission of the Prince, collected the hairs, which he has now inclosed, three apiece, in gold brooches, scarfpins, &c., for sale, with a notarial document attached to each ornament certifying that each hair is genuine.

Disastrous Hailstorms in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—There have been many destructive storms recently in various parts of Germany. Enormous hailstorms have devastated the district around Ebingen, Würtemberg.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS AND HIS WIFE TO SEPARATE PERMANENTLY.—News comes simultaneously from Paris and Vienna that a separation has been agreed upon between Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orléans and his wife, who, before her marriage to the Bourbon-Orléans pretender, Nov. 5, 1896, was Marie Dorothea, Archduchess of Austria. This separation has been determined on in spite of the efforts of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the leaders of the Royalist Party in France to avert it. It will be recalled that just before the Orléans marriage it was reported that the Duke was to wed Marie Létetia, Princess Napoleon, the widow of the old Prince Amadeo, Duc d'Aoste, thus uniting the Royalist and Bonapartist claims to the throne of France. The Duc d'Orléans, who is the son of the late Comte de Paris, had been engaged to his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the Duc de Chatres, and sister to Prince Henri d'Orléans. He jilted her in a most shameful manner for a couple of comic opera singers, Emiline d'Alençon and Liane de Pougy. It is this episode which caused ex-Empress Eugénie to use all her influence to prevent the talked-of alliance with the dowager Princess Amadeo. By marrying the Archduchess, the Duc d'Orléans hoped to gain entrée to certain European Courts where in the character of a Prince pretender he had been persona non grata. But his hopes were doomed to disappointment. Those royal circles that had been open to the Archduchess shut their doors to her the moment she became the Duchess d'Orléans. The Czar, who receives Prince Louis Bonaparte and Don Carlos, and even the disreputable Prince Victor Bonaparte and Dom Miguel of Portugal, ignored the Bourbon-d'Orléans pretender and his bride; and the King of Belgium, although a kinsman of the Duke, has persistently declined to take any official cognizance of the couple during their stay in Brussels. The English estates of the Duke are at Wood Norton Evesham and York House, Twickenham, and here he remained with his bride for a year before any notice was taken of them by the British royalty. They were pointedly ignored at the wedding of the Princess Maud to Prince Charles of Denmark, and were the only royal personages in England who did not receive official invitations. On the urgent request of Emperor Francis Joseph, the Prince of Wales last Winter invited the Duc and Duchesse d'Orléans to Sandringham to meet some aristocratic remnants of the old Royalist Party from Paris. The occasion was not a success. The brutal conduct of the Duke toward his wife was sufficient to arouse Court gossip to its highest pitch. It then transpired that there was no likelihood that the pair would continue to live together for any length of time. The Duke has a violent temper, which he apparently never tries to control. He is said to be deeply disappointed because his union has been blessed with no children. The Duchesse d'Orléans is thirty-one years of age, a plain, tall woman of an exceedingly haughty disposition. Apparently the sympathy at all the European Courts as well as in the royalist circles in the Faubourg St. Germain is with her, and it is universally admitted that she is much too good for her husband. The separation will be as complete as allowed in the Roman Catholic Church, where civil divorces are not recognized.

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THE CONDITION OF THESSALY.—An official of the Greek Government recently returned to Athens from Thessaly, that province of Hellas recently evacuated by the troops of the Sultan. The official was ordered to the province about three months ago to inquire into certain branches of the administration. He reports that brigandage has been put down and order now reigns throughout the territory. The ancient animosity against the Turks and Jews, who are now comparatively few in number, has practically died out, and business relations have been restored. The scarcity of money and the lack of credit are, however, seriously affecting trade. The province, the mainstay of which is agriculture, is estimated to have sustained a loss of 50,000,000 drachmas (about $10,000,000) by the war, and will require several good harvests to restore it to its former prosperity.

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ITALIAN JOURNALISTS IN PRISON.—A petition is being circulated in the capitals of Europe, addressed to King Humbert of Italy, asking for the release from prison of editors who were arrested last Spring on account of the riots in Milan, Genoa, Florence, and other cities. Il Secolo di Milano has just reappeared, after four months' suspension, for its alleged support of the outbreak in Milan. Il Secolo, not excepting La Tribuna di Roma, is about the ablest of Italian journals, notwithstanding its Radical politics, and many progressive, intelligent Italians all over the world will learn with satisfaction that the Government does not think it needful to keep it silent any longer. Its editor, Signor Romussi, is still in prison, with his old London correspondent, Signor Valera, and several other journalists, including the editor of the Osservatore Cattolico. The press associations of Rome and Milan have asked Gen. Pelloux, the Premier and Minister of the Interior, to order all these offenders to be tried as first-class misdemeanants; up to the present time they have shared the lot of ordinary criminals.

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ANOTHER FRENCH EXPEDITION FOR AFRICA.—Notwithstanding the disaster that three French expeditions in Africa recently met with along the great disputed belt that runs westward from Abyssinia across Egypt to Senegal and the Niger, Lieut. Bretonnet is to follow up the Gentil "mission" in the Lake Chad region. He is supposed to have left Marseilles a week ago for the mouth of the Niger, on the French Congo. Lake Chad, it will be recalled, is the eastern extremity of the boundary line dividing the British and French spheres of influence. According to a report published by the French Government, Samory, the Niger rebel, has retreated into the Hinterland of Liberia. A force under Major Pineau, while on its way to Kong, in the lately disputed territory, came into contact with some of Samory's troops, while another party sent to occupy Bona, which had been evacuated by the English, effected a juncture with it. Samory crossed the Vandama and went off in the direction of Sassandra, and it is expected that he will penetrate even into Libera. It is believed that Lieut. Bretonnet's expedition will be quite a formidable army, including several battalions of Senegalese, and abundant supplies, with directions to penetrate the country eastward of Lake Chad, and to make treaties with the chiefs there before they can possibly be reached by any expedition that the English may send out through the newly opened pathway of Upper Egypt.

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COMPLAINT OF THE FRENCH IN ZANZIBAR.—On the opening of the French Chamber, M. Louis Brunet, Deputy for Reunion Island, will interpellate the Government concerning the situation of French subjects in Zanzibar. In a letter announcing his intention to M. Delcasse, Minister for the Colonies, the Deputy says that the French subjects are absolutely without protection. And that the arrangement entered into between England and the Sultan of Zanzibar, in violation of international conventions, enabled England to assume the right of search of the dhows flying the French flag even in Madagascan waters. M. Brunet adds: "Since the recognition by France of the English protectorate over a country bound to us by immemorial ties, we have not sent to Zanzibar a single man-of-war. * * * A few months ago the French flag did appear once at Zanzibar, but it was not to protect French subjects, but to take measures against one of them, the unfortunate little Sultan of Mohely, the victim of the same manoeuvres which caused Said Ali, Sultan of the Grand Comoro, to lose his Sultanate, his property, and his liberty. Is it true that the country has accepted the British protectorate? Is it true that the treaties by which the two countries undertake not to extend their protection over Mascarte have been violated?"

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CONGRESS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—The sixth Congress for Commercial Training will be held in Venice in 1899, as was decided at the last congress, held in April, 1898, in Antwerp. The dates set are from May 4 until the 8th. This important congress, to which all foreign Governments are officially invited, has been preceded by those of Bordeaux, in 1886 and 1895; of Paris, 1889; of London, 1897, and of Antwerp, in 1898; and instructive results are to be found in the collection of their acts, showing that the aim of these congresses is to organize and develop commercial training according to the tendencies of modern commerce. Communications and proposals for the Venetian congress may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Cavaliere Prof. Edoardo Vivanti, Palazzo Foscari, Venice. It is said that the principal features of the coming congress will be a discussion as to the advisability of encouraging suggestions concerning a common commercial language.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SPLIT

It Is Threatened by the Failure to Renew the Prolonged Ten Years' Treaty.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

The German Party and the Government at Swords' Points Over the Languages Ordinances—Conferences Often Delayed—Goldmark's New Opera.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Is there really going to be an Austro-Hungarian question? The two countries are united by a ten years' treaty that expired last December. No renewal could be brought about, only prolongation for one year. But now also this prolongation is approaching its end, and the renewal of the treaty has again become impossible because, according to law, that ten years' agreement, or Ausgleich, as it is called, must be sanctioned by the Parliaments of both countries. The identical bills were prepared more than a year ago. The Hungarian Parliament meets Sept. 5 and could easily discuss them.

But the Austrian Reichsrath, as is known, is incapacitated by the obstruction of the German party, which will not give way until the much talked of and well abused languages ordinances have been withdrawn by the Government. The Government, however, has up to the present time refused to rescind them, and Parliament, being incapable of work, was sent home. The result is that Austria is unable to conclude the treaty in the prescribed Parliamentary manner. Meanwhile Sept. 5 is approaching, when the Ausgleich bills have to be submitted to the Hungarian Parliament.

The Austrian Government, when the current year's prolongation was agreed to, undertook by that day to lay the identical Ausgleich bills before the Austrian Reichsrath. But this now seems almost impossible, unless the Government surrenders to the Germans by cancelling the languages decrees. But time presses sorely, only a few days still remaining. If next September the Austrian Reichsrath is not convoked and ready to discuss the Ausgleich bills, the Hungarians will be entitled to establish their own independent customs territory, and the economic separation from Austria, thus brought about, must sooner or later lead to the separation into two parts of the common army, an event which would endanger the existence of the dual monarchy and involve a great European difficulty.

Double Proposal Made.

In their hard dilemma the Austrian Government made the Hungarians a double proposal: Either to make another prolongation for a year, or to renew the Ausgleich proper on the basis of the bills already prepared by the Government, but

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. C. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
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BOND DEPARTMENT.
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A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Money-scare influences—really unwarranted, but none the less effective—gave the security market a black eye. Though reasonable men recognized that no money squeeze was probable or even possible, nervousness put common sense aside, and during the first days of the past week quotations were knocked down materially and recklessly, for no other stated cause than that call rates in the loan market had risen to about 4 per cent. To veterans in Wall Street little can be so absurd as the theory that 4 per cent. money is a menace. But quite apart from sense and calculation, Wall Street sentiment grew excited. Hardly a single stock on the list escaped the effects of liquidation—much of it actually forced—and declines became the universal rule. Clear-headed observers who refused to join in the semi-panic which threatened on Monday and Tuesday had nothing put to their credit for astuteness on the Stock Exchange, for, despite their protests that there was no bad money squeeze impending, demoralized quotations fell down in every quarter. In many conspicuous stocks the losses imposed reached tremendous figures. Fair estimates showed a shrinkage of tens of millions of dollars on tens of millions of dollars.

In Wall Street as elsewhere, however—and in Wall Street as much as elsewhere—no movement can long continue in contempt of good sense, and thus the force of the illogical scare was not long continued. At the end of the first two days of the week promiscuous declines ceased, and later came quick recovery—betterment developing in face of the fact that, while panicky conditions had been produced by 4 per cent. money, actual buoyancy showed with money at 5 per cent., at which figure Stock Exchange contracts were made on Thursday and Friday. But this higher rate came into a liquidated market and was on that account inconsequential. It is of more consequence in Wall Street for borrowers to be at ease than for the money market to be easy.

As a fact, recognized by many of the improved security market's best friends, stocks were high when this tight money market bugaboo started—not intrinsically high, but relatively so, measured by former market values. Some excuse was needed to warrant a market set-back. Thus it was that the conservative action of the St. Paul Railroad's Board of Directors in safeguarding their treasury instead of making too rapid dividend increases was hit upon as a reason for market attack. That over, nothing was so ready at hand as the cry of tight money. And the mrket was overbought. Many strong interests had sold out. Little traders were overloaded. Thin margins could be traced all over the Street. Reckless pyramiding speculations were flagrantly shown. Under such conditions bear traders found opportunities for effective raids, and were helped by the passiveness of those strong interests which, having sold out lines of securities at top notch, were anxious to help along a reaction through which they could get back profitably what they had parted with.

A canvass of the most important banking institutions discloses no anxiety over the money-market outlook. Naturally the big banks would like better rates than have for a long time past prevailed, for interest earnings have recently been insignificant. There is practical agreement that shipments of currency from the East to the South and West for crop-moving purposes are this year much smaller than ever hitherto was the average. Notable, in fact, in the recent money-scare hubbub was the disclosure that banks in Chicago and beyond Chicago (even one important institution in Denver) were actually lending money here on call and on time in the very face of Wall Street's hippodromed anxieties. Western prosperity shows in a hundred ways, but few illustrations of it have acuter significance than this.

Funds are plenty. They will be in greater plenty soon. Loan rates of 4 and 5 per cent. are not unnatural, involve nothing of peril, and cannot in any lasting way prove embarrassing in any legitimate business quarter.

At the moment the Government's Treasury operations absorb surpluses, but during the week just closed evidence easy of discernment showed that Secretary Gage is widely awake, a business man of experience and breadth. Pinches threatened by National Treasury financiering will not be pinches that do much harm. This Administration is not cornering money, not purposely handicapping business activity. Secretary Gage may be naturally disinclined to regard 4 or 5 per cent. for money in Wall Street as something to be scared over, for every experienced man of affairs realizes readily that when money is worth nothing there can be but small profit in its uses, that money growing active must have better value in its currency—denoting and reflecting actual general business improvement. Succinct and telling is the expression of this fact by Mr. John Claflin, the eminent merchant, on this page of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day:

"The fear expressed in some quarters that money may become stringent seems to be entirely without foundation. Notwithstanding the large amount now held by the Treasury, the money in actual circulation is very much larger now in volume than it was a year ago. Somewhat higher rates of interest are indicative of increasing trade throughout the country and are to be welcomed rather than deplored."

And business is active, grows daily better. Commercial agency reports make this fact continually plain. In almost every branch of trade improvement extends. Better than most other evidence is the showing which the railroads, more especially the great systems, are making. When properties like the St. Paul record gains of $100,000 a week over the hitherto record-breaking figures of a year ago, small argument is needed to make clear the existence of business activity most pronounced in character. No consideration of the phenomenal strides which the Western railroads are making can ignore the fact that in the continuing big increases of earnings there is the reflection of general business health. Railroads do not prosper except when there is prosperity in their territory.

So far the increases in Western railway earnings have shown extension of traffic, liveller transportation demands; but from this time forward a new element comes in to help—gains coming through better transportation rates, for finally sanity is showing in Western railway charges, one of the most wholesome results of recent lean years being that at last the railway ratemaking power is to be controlled by authorities having direct financial interests at stake in the railroads themselves, irresponsible subordinate Traffic Managers being no longer permitted to sacrifice investment interests recklessly.

The influence of better rates is likely to show tremendously, and soon.

Wall Street can find especial encouragement just now in the much-quoted gospel of Jay Gould, that as iron goes, so the stock market must go. The outlook for the iron trade is better than at any other time for a decade. Demands grow and market prices of product are being naturally forced upward. Not only crude iron but finished output advances. This will mean much for the South as well as for Pennsylvania and the West, and it will give consequence to a group of securities, moreover, which have for some time been neglected, and incidentally they are likely to have leadership in the securities of the new gigantic iron and steel trust which Gov. Flower, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Messrs. Rockefeller are completing. Already Wall Street has begun to trade actively in the new Federal Steel Company's securities "when issued"—a fact in which there is probably more significance than on the surface appears, for into the Federal Steel Company are to be merged other and important properties not yet named in such connection.

SATURDAY.

Continued aggressive selling, based on apprehensions as to the bank statement, was responsible for the stock market's weakness in the first half hour of business yesterday. The sales came almost entirely from the professional traders, who singled out stocks recently most buoyant as particular objects of attack. The Northern Pacifics were knocked down between 1 and 2 points each by heavy, persistent selling.

Before 11 o'clock, however, the market had reasserted itself and a general recovery was in progress. Early losses were regained and further advances made. Net changes at the close were gains with but few exceptions.

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The bank statement, when it came, proved a disappointment to the bears. Surplus reserves showed a decrease of $2,836,375—a much smaller shrinkage than had been generally expected. Recent stock market liquidation was shown by the heavy decrease in loans, amounting to more than $12,000,000. Cash holdings decreased nearly $8,000,000. The deposit item showed a loss of nearly $20,000,000. The New York banks now have a total surplus of $182,257,000, or $4,240,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $712,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $653,000,000.

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Sugar Trust again showed weakness, making a new low price for the present movement. The selling was of the same character as that heretofore noted. Except for a scattered covering of shorts, the stock had no support and the bears had things their own way.

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The Northern Pacifics, which were the greatest sufferers in the early weakness, were the first stocks to rally when the tide turned, and both made handsome advances from the low points. Strong interests were again steady buyers of the stocks, and also of the Grangers and other standard shares. Tobacco Trust showed notable strength. The anthracite coal stocks attracted attention by their new buoyancy, all of the group moving up sharply.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $206,000 3s, when issued, at 105⅝@105½, and $300 3s, small, at 105.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¾	N. J. Central	3
B. & O. Southw. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	½	Ontario & Western	¾
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Pacific Coast	½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	½	Reading	1
Consolidated Ice	½	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Delaware & Hudson.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	1½	W. & L.E. pf., $5 as pd.	1¼
Missouri Pacific	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Consolidated Ice pf.	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire	2¼	Den. & Rio Grande	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¼	Long Island	9
Balt. & Ohio, W. I.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	2½
B. & O. pf., W. I.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Consolidated Gas	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Pitts. & West. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2⅜
Reading gen. 4s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn W. & W. 5s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,833,964; balance, $7,393,833; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $906,852.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for short and 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.83⅞ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅛@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 17, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$696,328,679	$731,950,223	— 4.9
Boston	79,480,848	93,265,258	—14.8
Philadelphia	54,745,058	60,443,115	— 9.4
Baltimore	13,476,327	14,789,866	— 8.9
Chicago	87,818,509	82,222,739	+ 6.8
St. Louis	24,780,195	25,357,679	— 2.3
New Orleans	4,868,196	5,221,108	—10.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$960,997,803	$1,013,249,988	— 5.2
Other cities, 5 days	132,016,411	151,014,267	—12.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,093,014,214	$1,164,264,255	— 6.1
All cities, 1 day	227,906,402	239,285,561	— 4.8
Total all cities for week	$1,320,920,616	$1,403,549,816	— 5.9

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 10 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a loss of 3.6 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 38.7 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 7.7 per cent. Outside of New York the loss, as compared with 1897, was 4.20 per cent.; compared with 1896, a gain of 20.1 per cent., and with 1895 a loss of 3.4 per cent.

THE NEW GOOD TIMES.

John Claflin, in his prominence and influence as an active New York business man, won esteem long ago for his conservatism. Any statement he makes always has ample warrant back of it. And thus confidence expressed by him in the present business situation counts exceptionally. Mr. Claflin is more than confident; he is become enthusiastic over the commercial outlook.

Herewith are some of the views resulting from Mr. Claflin's observation:

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"The retail trade last Spring was very much harmed by the breaking out of war with Spain, and in consequence the result of Spring business to retailers throughout the country was extremely unsatisfactory. Retail merchants were therefore late this season in coming to market, and the wholesale trade, not opening as early as usual, was unsatisfactory during the latter part of July and the first three weeks in August. Since that time there has been an encouraging improvement in the tone of our trade, owing to the fact that the retailers throughout the country are finding an exceptionally good demand for merchandise, and they are beginning to feel that their early and extremely moderate purchases will soon have to be duplicated.

"On the whole, the outlook is encouraging.

"The great caution which has hitherto been shown by buyers has placed them in an exceptionally satisfactory position for the prompt reordering of many lines.

"The general prosperity of the country is greater than at any time before until we get back to 1892, which was a year of great activity in trade.

"I see every indication of a gradual improvement in general business, which ought to be continuous for years.

"There is not at present anything in sight which seems likely to be injurious to business.

"The fear expressed in some quarters that money may become stringent seems to me entirely without foundation.

"Notwithstanding the large amount now held by the Treasury, the money in actual circulation is very much larger now in volume than it was a year ago.

"Somewhat higher rates of interest are indicative of increasing trade throughout the country, and are to be welcomed rather than deplored."

WIDE IMPROVEMENT ASSURED.

Among the veterans of the business world the sentiment that prosperity is making its impression in every part of the country is steadily growing stronger. All indications, they say, point to that conclusion. One of the scanners of the business situation who sees encouragement in every direction is President Felix Campbell of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, who is connected with many varied enterprises, and therefore fully in touch with what is developing in trade circles. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Campbell expressed his views on the American business outlook as follows:

"I cling to the opinion which I formed prior to the beginning of hostilities with Spain that there is to be a period of business prosperity and industrial activity throughout the country. We are now fairly started in that period of improvement, and it seems altogether probable that profitable trading will be the rule in most lines of business for a long time to come.

"There are few discouraging things in the American business situation, and it is hard to regard a single one of them as other than temporary. A condition of universal prosperity is a rare thing; something can always be found to show an exception. But the very fact that it is so rare to hear anything discouraging emphasizes the more the general progress that is being made. Employment is certainly good along the entire line. If prices for products do not go up, or if they have a downward tendency, the gradually increasing demands of consumers keep up the returns to a point that represents good, healthy, profitable trade.

"The mercantile records of the United States are practically in agreement that while output is becoming greater the home and export requirements can safely control it all. And the reports from the large industrial and commercial centres tell of existing prosperity which is likely to continue, and which will further increase in the future. I believe that manufacturing lines will be busier than they now are, for the field they supply is growing larger every day, and there is a better purchasing power.

"Crop conditions are generally admitted to be excellent. This is no mean factor in National business progress. What successful harvests can bring about in bettering the entire country we have had ample experience of in the year just left behind. It looks as if the agricultural position in 1898 will prove very strong, and that our farmers will make the proceeds coming to them put considerable activity into many of the industries.

"At present we are placed within easy reach of confirmation of the news of better prevailing business conditions. New Yorkers who have met visiting Southern and Western merchants now in the city hear a story from them contrasting remarkably with what they would have been treated to a couple of years ago. The outlook in these sections not alone causes confidence, but it causes unusual purchases; and brisk selling to cash customers is a common experience, where trade formerly was slow and credits doubtful. The buying of goods in far-off and central quarters of the country furnishes a proof of widespread improvement which it would be reckless to question.

"It is not to be forgotten that railroad earnings, even in weeks which had to be compared with the period of last year when an extraordinary crop movement was going on, have shown fresh gains on every road of importance. Values of railroad securities have consequently gone higher.

"Money is much more active than it was, and the result is a stiffening of loan rates. This is only natural—nobody could have expected anything else in view of the business activity which has been developing.

"The situation is encouraging in every way, commercially and financially, and I am satisfied to announce my confidence in better times for American business men and the extension eastward of the movement which has made the agricultural sections so prosperous and enthusiastic."

WHAT A SCARE DID.

Wall Street's tight money apprehensions of the past two weeks, which happily now are disappearing, were productive of results which illustrate how severely such little unreasonable, illogical scares can affect security values. These recent tight-money fears existed only in the minds of the rank and file of Wall Street speculators, who, with their insecure margins and small resources, allowed themselves to be frightened by the clamor of bearish professionals desirous of bringing about general liquidation of stocks. At no time was the conservative and thoughtful Wall Street element at all concerned over the money market; at no time were the bigger men sellers of securities. On the contrary, they were steady buyers. And yet the selling by the "little fellows" did seriously hurt values. To show the extent of the damage done—damage which has now been fully repaired, however—herewith is presented a table of some 80 conspicuous stocks, giving the measurements of the tight-money reaction both in points and in dollars, the latter being computed upon the full capital stocks of the various properties.

Of course in some shares there have been other influences at work besides the money market. Fear of a stringency, for instance, has not been the factor in Sugar Trust's break. In such cases the quotations given in the table are the high and low for the stocks during that period when money fears were most acute:

	High.	Reaction.	Sh're's'ge.
Am. Cotton Oil	38¾	32¼	1,620,783
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90⅝	83	752,132
American Malting	38	29	1,237,500
American Malting pf.	87⅝	80	856,175
Am. Spirits Mfg.	15⅞	12¼	888,385
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	41⅞	34¼	521,048
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	146⅞	133½	4,944,470
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116	115	369,680
American Tobacco	147	135	2,520,000
Am. Steel & Wire	39¾	25¼	1,755,000
At., Top. & Santa F.	14⅞	12½	2,040,000
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	37⅞	33½	4,675,885
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	57¼	2,500,000
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	34	31	180,000
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	76½	72½	240,000
Canada Southern	97⅞	92½	732,500
Chesapeake & Ohio	26	22½	2,270,000
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	120	112¾	5,945,208
Chi. & East. Illinois	62¾	53	604,286
Chicago Great Western	18	14½	821,504
Chi., Great West. pf. A.	42⅝	40	266,050
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	115	108¼	3,106,838
Chicago & Northw.	136⅞	130	2,687,251
Chi., Rock Is. & Pac.	107¼	101¼	3,000,000
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	47½	40¾	2,065,000
Consolidated Gas	201¾	180½	7,898,875
Consolidated Ice	52	45⅞	398,125
Delaware & Hudson	110	105¾	1,443,750
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	58⅝	54⅝	886,875
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	17	14½	107,078
Erie 1st pf.	38⅝	35	1,301,157
Great Northern pf.	185½	133	1,375,000
Illinois Central	115	111½	1,837,500
Illinois Steel Co.	75¼	64½	2,004,934
Iowa Central pf.	37⅞	33½	248,132
International Paper	48	48	2,347,272
International Paper pf.	93	88¼	975,209
Laclede Gas	54⅝	48¾	421,875
Lake Erie & Western	23½	17¾	754,400
Lake Erie & West. pf.	83	73¼	1,054,400
Louisville & Nashville	60⅝	55⅞	2,376,000
Metropolitan Street	159½	151⅝	2,400,000
Minnesota Iron	99¾	88½	1,956,250
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	37½	32⅜	617,500
Missouri Pacific	38⅝	31⅞	2,444,278
National Lead Co.	39⅝	33¾	875,692
New Jersey Central	96	89¼	1,518,548
New York Central	120½	116¾	4,125,000
Norfolk & Western pf.	56	51¾	974,465
Northern Pacific	41½	36⅝	3,591,000
Northern Pacific pf.	79⅞	76½	2,812,500
Oregon Railroad & N.	61½	55½	1,440,000
Oregon Railroad & N. pf.	77½	76	274,962
Oregon Short Line	37⅜	33	
Pacific Mail	35⅜	31⅝	1,303,186
Pennsylvania Railroad	119⅞	117½	2,970,951
People's Gas, Chicago	108	102¼	1,437,500
Reading	20	17½	1,747,500
Reading 1st pf.	46	42	1,120,000
Reading 2d pf.	23	20⅞	892,500
St. J. & G. Island 1st pf.	61¾	57	268,822
St. J. & G. Island 2d pf.	22⅝	18	153,125
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	68¼	64	212,500
St. L. Southwestern pf.	14⅞	11⅜	525,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	171	168	600,000
St. Paul & Omaha	87	78¾	1,765,764
Southern Pacific	22¾	21½	1,352,902
Southern Railway	10	8⅛	1,348,863
Southern Railway pf.	36⅞	32½	2,506,455
Standard Rope & Twine.	10¼	6¾	405,000
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34⅞	26¾	1,550,000
Texas Pacific	16¾	13½	1,257,948
Union Pacific	34½	29¾	2,516,250
Union Pacific pf.	67⅝	63¼	3,281,250
U. S. Leather pf.	74½	68½	3,762,666
U. S. Rubber	44½	40½	1,688,953
U. S. Rubber pf.	109¼	100½	1,697,542
Wabash	9½	8½	280,000
Wabash pf.	24¼	20	1,020,000
Western U. Telegraph.	95⅞	92	3,773,088

CRIPPLE CREEK PROGRESS.

Mr. John W. Proudfit, senior partner in the firm of John W. Proudfit & Co. of Colorado Springs, is at present visiting New York in connection with matters related to Colorado mining developments. Mr. Proudfit is a member of the mining exchanges of Colorado Springs, Denver, and Cripple Creek, and he has been interested in Colorado mining enterprises since 1890. He is therefore in a position to speak of the mining progress of that State from an intimate knowledge of the subject. Mr. Proudfit said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The State of Colorado, as well as most of the other States of the Far West, is now in a highly prosperous condition. There is no apparent effort to boom values, and at the same time they are steadily and rapidly on the increase. This applies more particularly to mines and mining securities, though there is a healthy activity in many parts of the State in real estate and building operations. The shock of the panic of 1893, and especially the fall in the price of silver, threw the people of Colorado into a condition of depression and almost of despair when they witnessed the practical wiping out of what they regarded as their only important industry. Their indomitable energy, however, quickly rallied, and they immediately set about developing the other resources of the State, especially the gold mining industry, though also in a large degree the agricultural interests and the production of petroleum, coal, lead, marble, and other building stones. These resources previous to 1893 were in a very primitive condition. Now they are contributing very largely to the wealth and prosperity of the people.

"In 1892 Colorado produced only about $4,000,000 worth of gold, whereas in 1897 the output was close to $20,000,000, and if the present rate of production is maintained throughout the balance of this year the output of 1898 will reach $25,000,000. The number of new mining camps is steadily on the increase, but far away in the lead of them all is the Cripple Creek district, which has alone, since its discovery in 1891, produced over $45,000,000 in gold, and which will this year bring its record up to over $50,000,000 of gold—an astonishing showing for seven years. This is all the more wonderful from the fact that during this period very little outside capital has come in to assist in the development of these mines. Nearly every producing mine in the camp has paid for its own development from the very start. The consequence is that the ownership of these mines is still almost wholly in the hands of Colorado people. The gold output of Cripple Creek for 1897 was $12,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire output of the United States. For 1898 it will undoubtedly reach $15,000,000, which will be about one-fourth of the product of the United States. The mines, which are owned by stock companies, have paid up to the 1st of September about $2,000,000 in dividends, and before the end of the year the distribution will amount to very nearly, if not quite, $3,000,000. This is entirely aside from great mines like the Independence, which is owned individually by W. S. Stratton, who six years ago was a working carpenter in Colorado Springs, and which is producing in the neighborhood of $100,000 per month.

"Readers of THE TIMES have doubtless noticed the advance in price of mining stocks daily quoted from Colorado Springs, and I have been asked a number of times if this rapid increase in values was entirely legitimate. I think it is due very largely to the gradual absorption during the past three years of depression of the floating shares of our leading companies by strong buyers who have put away the stock for investment. Now that the outside public is beginning to come in, traders have suddenly waked up to the fact that there is very little floating stock still on the market. And the consequence has been a very rapid rise in quotations. The transactions on our little Exchange in Colorado Springs amount to from 200,000 to 600,000 shares per day. The par value of most of these shares is $1. But the cash value of transactions comes well up into the millions every month.

"The outside interest in these shares is increasing steadily, and one of our principal dividend payers was recently listed on the London Stock Exchange. The shares of this mine—the Lillie—sold only a little over a year ago at 6 cents on the dollar; to-day they are in demand at considerably over par, and the company is paying on an average 2 per cent. per month, or 24 per cent. on the investment. Another stock—the Moon Anchor—sold six months ago at as low as 58 cents on the dollar. It is now quoted at $1.20, and is paying 7½ per cent. quarterly. Other mines, like the Portland, pay 2 per cent. monthly. A large proportion of these plums fall into the laps of the citizens of Colorado Springs, and the money is daily reinvested in the cheaper mining stocks which people out there are accustomed to see spring into prominence and go from a very low figure to par in a few months.

"Placer mining in Colorado is also beginning to attract considerable attention, and many of the old mines which have been worked in a very primitive manner for years are now being equipped with scientific hydraulic machinery, and their output will this year contribute handsomely to the sum total of the State. British capital is coming in largely, and there is a marked disposition on the part of Eastern men in our own country to give to legitimate mining enterprises more consideration, and attention than they have heretofore received. Englishmen have always regarded mining as a legitimate business when properly conducted, and this view is growing among our own people. Mining cannot be successfully carried on when regarded as simply a gamble, and the investor in enterprises which hold out too glittering promises will be disappointed in the future as in the past."

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,836,375. The banks now hold $4,240,400 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last week:

	Sept. 10.	Sept. 17.	Changes: Decrease.
Loans	$665,395,200	$653,284,700	$12,130,500
Deposits	731,902,100	712,067,600	19,834,500
Circulation	14,117,200	14,466,600	†349,400
Legal tenders	52,285,800	53,357,600	†1,071,700
Specie	137,786,500	128,899,800	8,886,700
Reserve	190,032,300	182,257,300	7,795,000
R. required	182,975,525	178,016,900	4,958,625
Surplus	7,076,775	4,240,400	2,836,375
†Increase.			

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	21,275,200	57,387,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,909,450	59,148,250	39,022,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,083,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,720,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,325
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,075
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,572,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,845,300	41,361,375	22,287,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,900	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	18,723,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,326,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,663,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$4,240,400	1893	$10,601,700
1897	19,893,375	1892	4,879,575
1896	10,454,375	1891	7,756,750
1895	26,685,250	1890	1,906,200
1894	59,953,700	1889	1,979,400

FINANCIAL.

High Grade Bonds.

$100,000
N. Y., N.H. & Hartford 50-Year Debent. 4s.
$100,000
Chic. & Northwestern Consol. Quart. 7s.
$100,000
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific 1st Mtge. 6s.
$75,000
Albany & Susquehanna 1st Mtge. 6s & 7s.
(Guaranteed by Del. & Hud. Canal Co.)
$60,000
Canada Southern Railway 1st Mtge. 5s.
$100,000
Michigan Central "Air Line" 1st Mtge. 4s.
$100,000
Mich. Cent. (Kal. & So. H. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5s

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets yesterday were in narrow range, the limits of fluctuations being within five-eighths of a cent, but the closing prices of futures showed an advance of about 1c a bushel over the closing of Sept. 10. During the last week the chief cereal exhibited more strength than at any time since Aug. 1, and on Thursday there was a sharp advance that was lost only by realizing and the tendency to extreme prudence in tiding over from Friday to Monday.

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The course of option wheat in Chicago and New York during the last week is shown in the following tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Sept. 10.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 17.
December	61⅝	61⅝	62⅛	63¼	62⅝	62⅝
May	63¼	63¾	64¼	64¾	64⅛	64¼

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Sept. 10.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 17.
December	66½	66⅝	66⅞	69¼	68⅝	68⅝
May	67⅝	67¼	68⅜	69¼	68¾	68⅝

The week's dealings were ruled strictly by wheat's statistical position, a steady and satisfactory home and foreign demand, a limited supply at most of the primary points, and the growing conviction that the actual wheat yield of the world for 1898 is not in excess of consumption. Some of the factors in the situation are yet uncertain. For instance, the Russian crop was yesterday reported as subject to a draft of 80,000,000 bushels from its famine-stricken districts, and the French crop—at first estimated at 880,000,000 bushels—may be anywhere from 810,000,000 to 850,000,000.

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The export demand of the week was of a character to result in an increase of freight rates, while milling interests were active in securing supplies, not to replenish exhausted stocks, but to provide grist for hand-to-mouth needs. European stocks remain depleted, while the foreign markets have been steady to the point of exhibiting inherent strength. The ruling sentiment on the Atlantic seaboard and at the leading cereals mart was that our wheat will lead the foreign markets, and that, with the majority of American farmers resolved on holding for better profit the supplies from the minority will not equal the demand, and that Autumn and Winter prices will be advanced over the present rising quotations.

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With the influences of a year ago eliminated and both the short and long interest alive to the facts of the situation, the usual stories of unfavorable seeding conditions on the one hand and an avalanche of wheat on primary points on the other, are disregarded. Trustworthy statistics have the call. For instance, data collected with such care that important error is impossible show that at the beginning of the current month the available American supply of wheat and flour was less than 4,000,000 bushels more than it was a month before, and nearly 14,000,000 bushels less than at the September date in 1897, while a similar comparison for Europe showed, as between August and September, an actual lessening of supply by more than 7,000,000 bushels and 6,000,000 bushels less than 1897.

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The position of wheat has been further helped by the appearance in both the Chicago and local markets of investment interests intent on "catching on" at 60 cents, and the Government crop estimate, which puts the Winter and Spring yield at less than 619,000,000 bushels, or only 78,000,000 more than 1897, and more than 80,000,000 bushels under the bear estimate. These figures should be reconciled with the export statistics of the world's visible supply of wheat: Sept. 1, 1898, 45,100,000 bushels; Sept. 1, 1897, 60,000,000; Sept. 1, 1896, 100,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
2d week Sept.	$25,998	$23,340	$22,481
From Jan. 1	988,859	882,422	816,731
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
2d week Sept.	$75,964	$74,209	$66,292
From July 1	832,694	768,621	742,875
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Sept.	$92,116	$87,627	$82,426
From July 1	670,107	632,840	642,070
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Sept.	$12,727	$9,438	$12,520
From Jan. 1	342,035	259,268	251,463
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week Sept.	$66,700	$71,800	$68,900
From July 1	560,721	664,528	657,600
ANN ARBOR for July—			
Gross earnings	110,769	100,413	104,182
Operating ex	78,484	64,302	.....
Net earnings	32,284	36,111	.....
CENTRAL PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	1,300,119	1,400,578	1,108,648
Operating ex	778,786	763,566	636,354
Net earnings	521,333	637,012	472,294
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	526,440	488,693	414,855
Operating ex	*317,252	308,311	302,531
Net earnings	209,188	180,382	112,304

*Included in operating expenses is $28,000 of suspense items.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	213,485	208,922	202,036
Operating ex	158,758	171,969	171,341
Net earnings	54,727	36,953	30,695

The Reading Company (operating the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company) for June:

Railway Company.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Receipts	$1,820,264	$1,678,800	$1,778,294
Expenses	1,041,015	1,047,440	1,038,497
Net	779,248	631,359	739,797
Prop. exp. to gross	57⅛	62⅝	58¼
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	$1,595,103	$1,879,290	$2,057,590
Expenses	1,688,277	1,921,142	1,993,120
Net loss	93,174	41,851	*64,470
Reading Company—			
Net income	32,401	34,743	34,744
Net all companies	718,475	624,251	839,009
Charges	988,279	775,000	†806,250
Deficit	269,804	150,749	†32,759
For the fiscal year:			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	21,086,834	20,616,264	.....
Net	9,009,805	8,898,803	.....
Coal & Iron Company—			
Receipts	22,909,533	21,427,079	.....
Profit	476,238	95,366	.....
Reading Company—			
Net income	343,320	348,752	.....
Net all companies	10,420,364	9,342,923	.....
Surplus	1,237,984	.....	.....

*Profit. †Surplus.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for July—			
Gross	121,283	139,875	120,786
Op. expenses	115,818	122,161	108,168
Net	5,465	17,714	12,618

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Importers & Trad.	480
American Ex.	170	Irving	147¼
Broadway	225	Leather Mfrs'	167
Butch. & Drovers'	65	Manhattan	200
Central National	160	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	260	Mercantile	167
Commerce	204	Merchants'	150
Continental	120	New York	300
Corn Exchange	275	New York County	1100
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fourth National	170	Park	300
Garfield Nat.	1000	Phenix	99
German-American	112	Republic	155
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Western National	140

There was a sale of 54 shares of Commerce at 206.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,629,652. The imports of specie were $2,271,099, and the exports of specie $1,083,556.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$317,068,181
Gold reserve	243,894,834
Net silver	7,598,949
United States notes in Treasury	46,925,942
Treasury notes of 1890	2,951,137
Total receipts this day	1,885,485
Total receipts this month	22,906,631
Total receipts this year	108,536,447
Total expenditures this day	1,329,000
Total expenditures this month	27,259,000
Total expenditures this year	157,783,193
Deposits in National banks	74,385,361
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	243,175
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,092,264
Customs	484,827
Miscellaneous	308,393

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 17, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	120	10	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	.....
36⅛	36½	1,875	American Cotton Oil	35⅞	36⅝	35½	36⅜	+ ⅝
32½	32⅝	25	American Malting Co	33	33	33	33	.....
80½	83½	10	Am. Malting Co. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
122½	122⅝	34,192	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	123⅜	125¼	122⅜	122⅝	−1¼
111¾	112¼	68	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112½	112½	112	112	.....
151⅜	151⅝	8,480	American Tobacco	150½	151⅝	149⅝	151⅝	+1⅛
29½	30¼	1,010	Am. Steel & Wire	32	32⅝	30	30	−2¼
85	86¼	875	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86⅜	86⅝	85	86	−1⅛
13	13⅜	233	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
35	35⅞	3,657	At., T. & S. F. pf	35½	35½	35	35⅛	− ⅜
44	44⅞	1,650	B. & O., 2d in. pd	44	44½	43¾	44	+ ⅝
34¼	34½	1,300	B. & O., when issued	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	− ½
71¼	71⅝	155	B. & O. pf., when iss	71½	71½	71¼	71½	− ½
6¾	7¼	1,000	B. & O. Southw. pf	6¼	7	6¼	7	+1
3¼	3¾	300	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅞	6,735	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	58½	59	58	59	+ ½
123½	126	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	.....
8	9	70	Bruns. City	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
86¾	87¼	300	Canadian Pacific	87	87	86¾	86¾	.....
23	24	200	Central Pacific	23½	23½	23¼	23½	− ¼
23¼	23½	125	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
115¾	116	4,520	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115	116⅛	115	115⅞	+ ⅜
55	55½	300	Chi. & East. Ill.	54½	55	54½	55	.....
15⅞	16	3,820	Chicago Great West	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
41½	42	290	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	41½	42	41½	42	+ ½
110⅜	110½	11,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110¼	110⅝	109¾	110½	+ ⅛
132	132¼	600	Chi. & Northw	131¼	131½	131	131¼	+ ¼
103½	103¾	2,259	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅜
34⅜	34¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ⅛
15¾	16	980	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	16	16	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
52⅜	52¾	2,125	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	51⅞	52½	51⅞	52½	+ ⅝
181	182	910	Consolidated Gas	181	181¼	181	181¼	+ ¼
48¼	49	250	Consolidated Ice	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Consolidated Ice pf	89½	89½	89½	89¼	−1⅜
108	108¾	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	107½	108¾	107½	108¼	+ ¾
150	151½	921	Del., Lack. & West	151	151	151	151	.....
14	15	100	Denver & R. G.	14	14	14	14	−1¼
56⅛	56⅜	745	Denver & R. G. pf	56¼	56½	56⅛	56¼	.....
131	134	35	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133½	133½	133¼	133½	.....
13¾	13⅞	100	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
36½	36⅝	540	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36¾	35⅞	36¾	+ ⅜
18½	18½	100	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
29¼	29¾	300	Evans. & T. H	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
66	68	200	Evans & T. H. pf	67	67	67	67	.....
78¼	78⅝	120	General Electric	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	− ¼
46¾	47	1,040	General Electric, Old	46¾	47	46¼	47	+ ⅛
113¼	113½	1,210	Illinois Central	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+ ¼
70⅜	70½	677	Illinois Steel Co	69½	70⅜	69½	70⅜	+ ⅝
54½	55½	1,472	Int. Paper Co	55	56½	54½	54½	+ ⅞
18⅜	19½	50	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	.....
49¼	50	300	Laclede Gas	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
17½	18	100	Lake Erie & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅜
74¼	74½	50	Lake Erie & West. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	.....
48	54	150	Long Island	48	48	48	48	−9
57½	57½	1,930	Louisville & Nashville	57	57½	56⅞	57½	+ ½
96¼	96½	1,460	Manhattan Con	96	96½	95⅞	96½	+ ⅝
153½	156	490	Metropolitan St. Ry	155	156¼	155	156¼	+1⅜
95	95½	1,362	Minnesota Iron	95	95¼	94⅜	95	+ ¼
11¼	11⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
33½	34½	1,380	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32½	33½	32	33½	.....
34⅜	35	2,350	Missouri Pacific	34¼	35	34¼	35	+ ¼
33¼	33½	520	National Biscuit Co	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
35	35½	1,012	National Lead Co	34	35	33¾	35	+ ½
2	2½	250	National Linseed Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½	−2½
93½	93⅞	2,310	New Jersey Central	90½	94½	90½	93	+3
105	107	2,565	New York Air Brake	102¾	107	102½	106	+2
116½	117	6	New York Central	117½	117⅝	117¼	117⅛	.....
52	52¼	40	Norfolk & West. pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	.....
41¾	42	27,230	Northern Pacific	41⅝	42¼	40⅞	41¾	− ⅛
78⅛	78¼	5,760	Northern Pacific pf	77⅞	78⅜	77	78¼	.....
14	14⅛	1,080	Ontario & Western	14	14¼	14	14⅛	− ⅛
46	47½	106	Pacific Coast	47	47½	47	47½	+ ½
83	86	10	Pacific Coast 1st pf	84	84	84	84	.....
68¼	69	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
32¾	33	200	Pacific Mail	33	33½	33	33½	− ⅛
117½	118	12	Pennsylvania R. R.	118½	118½	117¾	117½	.....
105⅜	105¾	3,630	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅞	105½	104⅜	105½	+ ⅞
189	190	110	Pull. Pal. Car Co	189	189	189	189	.....
18⅝	19	2,150	Reading	18¼	19¼	18¾	19	+1
45	45¼	7,700	Reading 1st pf	44¾	46¼	44⅞	45¾	+1⅜
23½	23¾	1,600	Reading 2d pf	22	23	22	22¾	+1½
32⅜	32¾	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32¾	32⅝	32¼	32½	− ⅜
12	12½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
82	83	25	St. Paul & Omaha	81⅞	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜	.....
22¾	23¼	300	Southern Pacific	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
9	9¼	85	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	.....
34½	34⅝	3,162	Southern Railway pf	34½	34½	34	34½	− ⅛
7¼	7¾	100	Standard R. & T	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
29	29¼	1,060	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	300	Texas Pacific	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	33⅞	8,454	Union Pacific	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
67	67⅛	8,160	Union Pacific pf	66⅝	67⅞	66⅝	67	.....
6½	6¾	210	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	466	U. S. Leather pf	69⅝	69¾	69½	69½	− ⅛
45¾	46	2,275	United States Rubber	46½	46½	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
104⅞	105	305	U. S. Rubber pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	− ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	765	Wabash	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
22¾	23	2,975	Wabash pf	21½	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	+1¼
.....	95	300	West Chicago Street	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	.....
93⅝	93⅞	286	Western Union Tel	93⅜	93⅞	93¼	93½	.....
2⅛	2¼	110	W. & L. E., $3 as. pd	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	− ⅛
15¾	17¼	690	W. & L.E. pf., $5 as. pd.	15⅞	17	15⅞	17	+1¼
2	2⅞	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	+ ¼
Sales.		193,480						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	100½	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	76⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s	97¼
500		15,000		1,000	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	89	10,000	78	Standard R & T inc	21¾
6,000		5,000	78¼	2,000	
At. T & S F adjst 4s		5,000	78¼	15,000	22¼
115,000	71⅞	Louis, Ev & St L consol		5,000	22⅝
1,500	72	1st 5s, Tr Co certfs		8,000	22½
60,000	71⅞	20,000	39½	5,000	22¾
3,000	72	Louis & Nash unified		Tex. & N O cons. 5s	
120,000	71⅞	gold 4s		8,000	101
30,000	72	5,000	89½	7,000	101¼
2,000	72½	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
20,000	72	3,000	120	26,000	46½
10,000	72½	Metropolitan Elev 1st		10,000	46⅝
10,000	72	1,000	117	Union Pacific 4s	
5,000	72¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		32,000	98⅜
10,000	72⅛	11,000	113½	5,000b3	98⅝
Gen 4s		Mexican Inter 1st 4s		50,000	98½
11,000	95	3,000	76¾	U P, D & G 1st, Trust	
5,000	94⅝	12,000	77	Co certfs	
500	95	Mo. K & T 2d		16,000	76⅝
45,000	95	3,000	62½	35,000	76½
Balt & Ohio 4s, when is'd		3,000	62⅞	25,000	77
15,000	94⅞	Nash, C & St L con		Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	94½	18,000	103	3,000	89¾
50,000	94¾	N Y Central & Hudson,		7,000	90
Brooklyn Eley 1st, Trust		Lake Shore col 3½s		Wabash deb, Series B	
Co certfs		5,000	94½	17,000	33¾
10,000	93	2,000	94¼	20,000	34
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		20,000	94½	25,000	34½
5,000	93	N Y C & St L 4s		10,000	34⅞
2,000	106½	2,000	103½	10,000	34¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		5,000	35
12,000	67⅞	5,000	101¼	10,000	34⅞
16,000	68	Nor Ry of Cal 5s		5,000	34½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		10,000	103½	West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	101¼	Oregon S L inc B & col		1,000	109½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		trust		1,000	109¼
10,000	103½	8,000	58	Registered	
Oregon S L inc B & col		Pitts & West 1st 4s		1,000	109
trust		2,000	91⅞	W N Y & P gen	
8,000	58	10,000	91¾	3,000	58¾
Pitts & West 1st 4s		Reading Co gen 4s		Wis Central Co inc	
2,000	91⅞	6,000	82½	4,000	6
10,000	91¾	4,000	82⅝	5,000	6¼
Reading Co gen 4s		36,000	83	5,000	5⅞
6,000	82½	7,000	83¼	Wis Central Co 1st, Tr	
4,000	82⅝	10,000	83⅜	Co certfs	
36,000	83	23,000	83½	12,000	56½
7,000	83¼	3,000	83⅜	20,000	56⅝
10,000	83⅜	2,000	83⅞	30,000	57
23,000	83½	10,000	83¾	1,000	57¼
3,000	83⅜	St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s		20,000	57
2,000	83⅞	2,000	79	17,000	57¼
10,000	83¾	Southern Ry, Memphis		5,000	57⅜
St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s		Div 1st		5,000	57¼
2,000	79	1,000	105	3,000	57¼
Southern Ry, Memphis		Standard R & T 6s		10,000	57⅜
Div 1st		5,000	77	7,000	57¼
1,000	105	10,000	78	30,000	57⅜
Standard R & T 6s				5,000	57¼
5,000	77			5,000	57½
10,000	78				
				$1,530,000	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...	Com. Cable	170	..	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
3s, 1918, when is'd	105⅜	106	Colorado Midland	4	7	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	106	Col. Midland pf	14	17	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	Consol. Coal	46	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	36
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112⅜	D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	17	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, r., 1925	127½	128¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Nor. & West.	14½	15½
4s, c., 1925	127½	128¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	North American	6⅜	6⅞
5s, r., 1904	112½	113¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	7¼	Ont. Mining	4	..
5s, c., 1904	112½	113¼	Eastern Elevator	..	55	Ore. R. & N.	57	58
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	*E. E. I. of Bklyn.	..	130	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76	77½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Oregon S. L.	33½	35
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	220	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
American Coal	115	130	H. B. Claflin	91	92	Peo. & Eastern	4½	6
Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	84½	86	Hawaiian Sugar	28	29	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	43¼
Am. Express	130	136	Homestake	52	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	67
Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	12⅝	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	35½	36½	Inter. Paper pf.	90	91	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	8½
Am. T. & C.	96	98	Iowa Central	9	9½	Quicksilver	2	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	130½	Iowa Cent. pf.	34	35	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Ann Arbor	10	12	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	R., W. & O.	124	125
Boston & L. pf.	105	108	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P.	29	33	K. & D. M. pf.	15½	17	*Rio G. W. pf.	64	69½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Kingston & Pem.	3	9¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55½	56
Canada Southern	53⅞	54	Laclede Gas pf.	93	95	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	22	24
Chi. & Alton	157	..	Lake Shore	192¾	..	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12	18
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. Paul & Omaha	81¾	82
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	107	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Southern Railway pf.	7¼	8¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	30	Mexican Central	5⅛	5½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Texas Pacific	14¼	14⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	8¼	9	Michigan Central	105	107	Union Pacific	33¼	33⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	35	Minn. & St. L.	27	29	Union Pacific pf.	66⅝	67½
C., M. & St. P.	157	158	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90½	U. S. Rubber	46¾	46⅞
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	U. S. Rubber pf.	104⅞	105⅛
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Wabash pf.	21¼	22½
C., C., C. & St. L.	41¾	42½	Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	85	90	Western Union	93⅞	93⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	..	Mobile & Ohio	27½	29	Wheeling & L. E.	6	8
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Morris & Essex	175	..	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	18	20
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	5⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	92½	97	Tol., Peo. & W.	20	30
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	110½	113	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Col. Fuel & Iron	21¾	22	National Starch	5	7½	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7¼
Col. & H. Coal	4	6½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅜	6	New Cent. Coal	20	45	Wis. Central pf.	4	7
C., H. V. & T. pf.	25	..						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 121; Reading, ¼, to 9⅜, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 68⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 80½ and Illinois Central, ¼, to 116½. Atchison sold at 13⅜, Canadian Pacific at 89⅝, St. Paul at 113¾, Louisville and Nashville at 59, Erie first preferred at 37¼, and Pennsylvania at 37¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 109¾, for money and 109 13-16 for the account. Bar gold was quoted at 78s., and American eagles at 76s. 7d. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance was £70,000.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,841,700	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$13,380,000	$2,830,000	$670,000	$13,190,000	26.5
2,050,000	2,295,200	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,853,000	3,052,000	1,209,000	17,152,000	24.8
2,000,000	1,037,700	Merchants' National	13,997,800	2,910,700	1,106,200	15,934,400	25.1
2,000,000	1,959,800	Mechanics' National	9,635,000	1,

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Disappointment Over Some of the Results of the Grand Circuit Season.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT

Four Weeks' Racing at Terre Haute, Louisville, and Lexington—Breeders' Meeting at Readville—Export Certificates of Breeding.

The Grand Circuit season of harness racing closed with the meeting at Portland, Me., last week, and the last important races of the year in the East will be held this week at Readville, Mass., under the auspices of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. The season has added more than 1,000 horses to the 2:30 lists of trotters and pacers, and has produced an extraordinary number of additions to the 2:10 lists at both gaits. With respect to the development of extreme speed, however, the hopes of some horsemen have been disappointed, and many horses have failed to fulfill the promise of early performances on Western tracks.

Many fast young trotters have appeared, but none of them seems likely to prove a winning candidate for championship honors, while most of the trotters that were prominent last season have dropped into obscurity. Rilma, 2:09½, is the only trotter previously in the 2:10 list who has lowered her record this year. Another disappointment has been the failure to lower the pacing record. Four times Star Pointer has paced a mile in less than 2 minutes, and once he equaled his record of 1:59¼. But the confident expectation, based on his brilliant work in July, that he would establish another new mark, has not been realized. At the same time, Star Pointer's claim to the championship has been more firmly established by the failure of his rivals to approach his record. The fastest performance of any of them was Joe Patchen's mile in 2:01¾, at Portland last Wednesday, in the second heat of his match race with Chehalis. This week at Readville Joe Patchen is booked for a race with John R. Gentry, 2:00½, whose fastest mile this season was made in 2:03. Aside from this race, the principal event of the Readville meeting will be the Puritan Stake, for 2:10 trotting stallions, in which Bingen, Early Bird, Fred Kohl, Cresceus, Gayton, and other fast ones will contest.

The Southwestern Circuit.

This week also will open the season on the Southwestern Circuit, which is expected to be marked by some of the most brilliant racing of the year. The races at Terre Haute will begin to-morrow, and will be followed by the Louisville meeting, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, and the Kentucky Breeders' meeting at Lexington, Oct. 4 to 15. Entries for the stake events at the Lexington meeting closed some time ago, and the lists are pronounced the strongest ever secured to contest for the rich prizes offered by the association. In addition to the stake races the management has offered liberal purses seven trotting and seven pacing classes nominations for which were closed yesterday.

The Terre Haute management has provided a strong programme for the opening meeting of the Southwestern Circuit, and large fields of horses are entered for the various events, including many that have not been seen on the Eastern tracks. Star Pointer will make another attempt to lower his record, and his owner and driver are hopeful that he will succeed, as the Terre Haute track is one of the fastest in the country. Robert J. made his championship pacing record of 2:01½ over this track in 1894, and it is also noted for record-breaking performances by Axtell, Flying Jib, Flasket, Nancy Hanks, and other former champions.

The meeting at Readville will prevent the attendance at Terre Haute of some of the horses that have been performing in the East, but most of them will appear next week at Louisville, where they will meet the best horses developed by the Western season. The Louisville meeting will give a line on the relative merits of many of the candidates for the big stakes at Lexington, including the Transylvania, which has come to be regarded as settling the trotting championship of the season.

Improvement in the Horse Market.

The shipment of American trotting and roadster stock to Europe continues on a steadily increasing scale. One of the latest lots sent abroad embraced 220 horses exported from Chicago to Antwerp. The consignment included a large number of six-teen-hand high-stepping drivers, which were purchased at prices ranging from $100 to $250.

The performances of California horses on Eastern tracks this year, together with the brisk foreign demand, has resulted in a boom in the horse market on the Pacific Coast. The Breeder and Sportsman, which represents the breeding interests of that locality, says: "The demand for fast horses that can race and trot or pace miles equal to their records is very heavy and growing every day. It is a demand that will not be supplied next year. The boom which harness racing has entered upon is not of the mushroom order. It is founded on a solid basis, and from this time forth the trotters and pacers that possess speed and can show it on the track or the road will not go begging. The American sport of harness racing is more popular with the people than ever, and the American recreation of driving a good horse or team on the road is growing in favor every day.

"Gentlemen who have the cash to pay for a good horse, however, expect actual value for their money. Prospective values do not tempt them as much as horse breeders and trainers have heretofore supposed. The horse that has a record of 2:10, if able to pass the veterinary, will bring more money, nine times out of ten, than the green horse that is guaranteed to show 2:10 speed. In one case the buyer has proof of what the horse has done, in the other he is in doubt. The breeder or trainer who wishes to sell, and expects a good price for his horse, should not be afraid of a fast record. It is simply evidence that his animal is all that he claims it to be, as far as speed is concerned."

In spite of the prominence which the pacers have enjoyed on the track in recent years, the disparity in price between the side-wheeler and the trotter is as great as ever. The Trotter and Pacer is of the opinion that this is due to the fact that the European demand for American horses is confined to trotters. A writer in that paper says: "The lack of appreciation of a pacer among our friends on the other side of the water rises not from any prejudice against, but from lack of acquaintance with him. We have opened up a splendid market for trotters in Europe, and if we could now interest the Europeans in our pacing race horses it would certainly be a profitable thing for our breeders. This would prove the more especially welcome to our horsemen inasmuch as pacers are multiplying in this country very rapidly, and as a consequence are holding their own in our home markets."

Export Certificate Controversy.

For the benefit of exporters of trotting horses, the National Trotting Association is represented at this port by an agent who issues export certificates of breeding. This position is now held by David Bonner, who succeeded Louis Frobisher July 1 last. It has recently come to light that certificates have been issued since that date by the American Export Certificate Company, purporting to have been signed by "L. Frobisher, per J. F." President P. P. Johnston of the National Trotting Association has written the following letter to Mr. Bonner on the subject:

The Frobishers seem determined to speculate on the fact that previous to July 1, 1898, L. Frobisher held the appointment of export agent for the National Trotting Association.

If gentlemen exporting horses desire to take them abroad with certificates issued by the Frobishers, with the full knowledge that L. Frobisher was required to resign last June, did resign, and has had no connection with our association since, and that trotting associations abroad require certificates from the National Trotting Association, and that all such certificates must be signed by you, I have nothing to say. But it is important that they should understand that we in no sense indorse certificates given by the Frobishers.

Mr. L. Frobisher was required to resign because of irregularities in the conduct of his office that the National Association could neither approve nor tolerate, and, while I would dislike to have anything done that would interfere with any legitimate enterprise they may engage in, we must have the facts known to exporters, and not allow them to take certificates from the Frobishers with the idea that we are in any sense responsible, or that they will be accepted abroad as the certificates of the National Trotting Association.

You have the co operation of the officers and members of the National Trotting Association throughout this country and Canada in your investigations to establish beyond question the identity, age, pedigree, and record of every trotting horse exported for racing purposes, and your certificates, with the facts they are based on, are all duly recorded.

I know of no organization in Europe that will accept any other certificate, or accord either standing or consideration to a horse without it.

We endeavored to give the greatest publicity to the fact that you assumed the duties of Export Agent the 1st of July last, and regret it if exporters failed to note the change. I recommend that all pertinent information, where misleading papers were had from the Frobishers under misapprehension of their true character, be collected and submitted to the December Board of Review for its action. In the meantime, to prevent further mistakes, give this communication to the press. There can be no further annoyance when the situation is understood.

Harness-Racing Notes.

It is announced that George H. Ketcham will sell Cresceus at auction this Fall. Cresceus was the champion three-year-old last year, but his career as a four-year-old has been less brilliant.

Up to the time when James Butler's great four-year-old, Directum Kelly, became ill he had won $11,500 in stakes and purses. He was entered for several valuable stakes, including the Massachusetts, at Readville, and Charter Oak, at Hartford, for which he was unable to compete.

Sylvanway, by Steinway, has reduced her record to 2:10¼, which is the fastest mile paced this year by a three-year-old filly. Sylvanway is owned by Mr. O'Callahan of Hartford, who purchased her from Eugene Hyde for $175. The latter bought her at auction in Cleveland last Winter for $85. Since her recent performances it is safe to say that her value can be represented by nothing less than four figures. It is reported that $2,000 has been refused for her.

The pacer John R. Gentry, 2:00½, is now the sire of three performers in the 2:30 list. The latest one is the chestnut gelding Jim Ramey, which took a record of 2:16¾ at Rooseville, Iowa, recently. Official announcement is now made of the fact, reported some time ago, that E. H. Harriman of this city has purchased Gentry for $12,000.

The interest taken in harness racing in the West is illustrated by the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of Dubuque, Iowa, purchased 10,000 tickets for the recent meeting in that city.

A wagon race, open to the world, will be held Saturday under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland. Under the rules the regular events are confined to Cleveland horses, but to allow the fast horses of other cities to measure strides with the Cleveland cracks this special event is offered. The owners of Grace Hastings, Cephas, Guy, Dick Hubbard, Alrich, and other noted horses will be asked to enter. Cleveland will be represented by Praytell and Newcastle, and it is hoped that Elebree will be in condition to start also, and that H. M. Hanna will start Mattie Patterson The prizes, while not of intrinsic value, will be valued by the winners. To the winner will go a beautiful whip and a special blue ribbon; to the second horse a silver cup offered by the Holenden Hotel, and a special ribbon by the club, while the third horse will receive a club ribbon. The gelding Cephas, which may start in this race, was formerly at Fleetwood Park, under the care of the late John P. Gibbs. He is now owned in Pittsburg, and last week was driven a mile to wagon by W. F. Steele in 2:09¼.

The horsemen of Pittsburg are agitating the subject of organizing an association and applying for dates in the Grand Circuit next season. Homewood Park, at Pittsburg, was formerly in the Grand Circuit, but dropped out several years ago.

Entries will close Tuesday for twelve purses of $500 each, offered for the Fall meeting at Narragansett Park, R. I., Oct. 4 to 7.

Entries will close to-morrow for the races to be held in connection with the Westchester County Fair, at White Plains, Sept. 25 to Oct. 1. The racing programme includes the 2:45, 2:35, 2:30, 2:27, 2:21, and 2:18 trotting classes, and the 2:37, 2:24, 2:20, and 2:14 pacing classes. The purses are from $200 to $400 each.

The Fall meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society will begin at Mineola Tuesday and continue until the end of the week.

Major H. C. McDowell of Ashland Farm, Ky., has determined to retire on account of ill health, after a career of thirty years as a breeder of trotting horses. His entire stable, numbering eighty horses, will be sold at auction at Lexington, commencing Oct. 4.

Edward Mills, the new owner of the California pacer Chehalis, has refused $10,000 for him.

Pilot Boy, 2:09¼, is said to have recovered from his lameness.

It is reported that Hubinger Brothers won $11,000 on John Nolan when he won the Charter Oak Stakes at Hartford.

The report that James Butler has bought Directina, 2:16¾, by Direct, is denied by her owner, Thomas H. Green of Dublin, Cal.

CURRENT BASEBALL NOTES.

In a few weeks the baseball season of 1898 will have ended, but there will be no such stirring finish as was witnessed last year. It has not been a successful season financially for some clubs. Several Western clubs, however, have prospered, and Cincinnati is one of them.

Not since the days of the famous Red Stockings has the attendance in Cincinnati been so large as during the present season. This is due to the effort made by the club to play winning ball. Four weeks ago it looked as though Cincinnati would land in first place, but the pace, it seems, was too fast, and the indications are that the club will finish in third place.

Chicago has also had a prosperous season, as the games have been liberally patronized. Like Cincinnati, the increase in revenue was mainly due to the team's good showing.

Boston will show, no doubt, a larger profit than any of the other Eastern cities, although Pittsburg and Baltimore will also come out on the right side. As to Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Washington, most of their money was earned in games abroad, and if reports coming from the clubs may be credited there will be no dividends declared by these clubs. In New York the attendances were large until the team began to play losing ball. In the games played away from the Polo Grounds good crowds turned out, but the club's profits will be smaller than last year.

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Just to what extent the local devotees will patronize a winning team was demonstrated last year during the four final weeks of the season. The team was then fighting for second place and playing pennant winning ball. The crowds flocked to the grounds every day, and an attendance of 3,500 on Monday was by no means unusual. This year, because the team has no chance of landing the pennant, there are small attendances. A crowd of 5,000 persons on Saturday is considered large this season, while at this time last year an attendance of 10,000 was nothing unusual.

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The local management has shown a disposition to strengthen the club since there has been some talk of transferring the Cleveland team to Brooklyn. It believes, with others, that if a winning team is placed in Brooklyn, and if the Cleveland team is capable of holding its own, there will be a decline in baseball patronage in this city unless a team is organized that can play consistently throughout the season. There is no doubt that the New York club will spare no expense to bring about this end. The team includes some very good material, and with some fast players and hitters can be made a winning club.

An excellent opportunity is offered at this stage of the season to develop new material, since there is little chance of the team getting a position near the top. Foster has been tried frequently, and in recent games has shown up remarkably well as an outfielder. The former New York University player handles himself like a veteran player. He covers a lot of ground, and shows excellent judgment of hits. He has batting ability also. His position at the bat is aggressive, and he hits the ball squarely. If Foster continues his good work he will probably be a fixture in left field next season, as Tiernan, whose health has been poor this year, is reported to have said that he will retire.

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A great many people who visit the Polo Grounds wonder why Carrick, the young pitcher, has not been used during the past six weeks. They are not aware of the fact that the New Yorks cannot use Carrick until the league decides the New York club's right to play him. The Newark club claims that Carrick was not released; the latter claims that the club's failure to pay him back salary was as good as a release. Carrick pitched three winning games for the New Yorks, and if the case is decided against the locals these games will probably be thrown out.

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The Louisville club is doing all in its power to get a winning team, and is at present in a fair way to succeed. The team now has some good players, and gradually the poor players are being disposed of and replaced by young blood. The club's latest move was the sale of Pitcher Frazer, the release of Harry Davis, whose place at first base was taken by Decker, and the acquisition of Leach, a brilliant young third baseman of Auburn, N. Y. Several promising young pitchers will be added to the pitching department, so that Louisville will probably become a prominent factor in the league race next season. During the past four weeks the team has made remarkable progress, winning games from the strongest teams. Last week it helped to shove the Cincinnatis down the pennant ladder, and then went into Brooklyn and clearly outplayed that team.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

Recent Form of Two-Year-Olds Shows that Really High Class Is Lacking.

THE CRACKS BEATEN IN TURN

Tod Sloane, Who Has Sailed for England, to Ride for the Remainder of the Season, May Stay on the Other Side.

It looked, not so very long ago, as if there were a number of extremely good two-year-olds out this year, with Jean Beraud, Martimas, Black Venus, Glenheim, Kingdon, Autumn, and Frohsinn as top-notchers, but recent races have cast the shadow of uncertainty over this idea, and now there is a great element of uncertainty as to which, if any, of those named is entitled to a place in the class in which they were first named. Without any apparent reason for his change of form, Jean Beraud, who was looked upon as the premier, has gone back, until horses that were of admittedly inferior class have soundly beaten him. Martimas, the Futurity winner, dimmed the lustre of Jean Beraud's star in the Flatbush Stakes, and then in the Junior Championship Stakes Black Venus, a new star in the turf firmament, took the polish from both. She showed up in such great form that she was conceded to be almost invincible, but on Thursday she delivered the followers of form a blow in the Willow Stakes at Gravesend from which they will not soon recover. She ran a decidedly disappointing race, and was never a factor in the contest. The others mentioned have all given evidence at some time or other of having very high class, but all have gone the way of Jean Beraud and Martimas. The performance of Black Venus, however, was not a true one, for she was none too well handled by Spencer. She is a black filly, by Kantaka-Queenie, and is owned by E. O. Pepper, a millionaire distiller. Kantaka, her sire, was an imported horse, brought to this country for the late Congressman William L. Scott. The stallion was in the stud ten years before he sired a horse that amounted to anything, and even his first good colt—Meadowthorpe—was thought to be one of the accidents of breeding. His get from then on, however, proved to be useful race horses, and nearly every one raced this year has been returned a winner.

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So much criticism of the work of Starter Fitzgerald has been indulged in by the local press recently that the outside public, who attend the races only occasionally, but who follow the racing news diligently day after day, have begun to look upon the starter as the worst of his type. Mr. Fitzgerald's critics have left no stone unturned to force him out of the business, and one of the most merciless of these critics suggests that he "back up to desk work again." There have been some grounds for criticism, but by no means for the amount that has been indulged in, for worse men than Mr. Fitzgerald have handled the flag on the Eastern race tracks, and their methods have not met with such "roasts" as those dealt out daily to Mr. Fitzgerald. Some of the papers have gone so far as to name a list of men from which the Jockey Club might choose his successor, but it is probable that the starter's flag will not change hands this season. The Jockey Club officials know that Mr. Fitzgerald is honest, and that counts for much. He is painstaking, too, to a fault, and it is in this respect that he has erred most, for by sticking to his determination not to start a field until the break satisfied him, he has in several cases caused long delays at the post. His starts, on the average, are fair, and it is better to have a thoroughly honest starter who by taking pains sometimes makes mistakes than to have one who would give the same sort of work that made racing in New Jersey a blight on the fair name of the turf.

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Tod Sloane is off for another campaign on the English turf, and if he is as successful there this year as he was last Fall he will bring back to America many golden guineas. He may, however, decide to stay in England, for he declared before his departure that he was going to ride where the most money is in sight, and as he is quite popular on the English turf now he may meet some wealthy English turfman who will pay him more than he could earn here. In that event there will be mourning on the Rialto, for Sloane is the acknowledged pet of the soubrettes, and they, more than any others in this country, will miss him. Tod has expensive appetites and loves luxury, and he indulges himself without reckoning the cost. He dazzled the English public by his extravagant habits, and when in this country he paid more for his suite of rooms than his millionaire employer did for his. In England, however, where more attention is paid to caste, even on the race track, than is the fashion here, Tod will find that it is customary for a jockey while standing in the presence of his employer to keep his cap in hand, and this is a thing that the crack light-weight would not think of doing here. Sloane is a gentlemanly young man, but he will not brook superiority, and it is said that at one time he had a serious altercation with one of the Fleischmanns. He will find in England that this will not be tolerated, even from a public favorite, and some little scene like this may bring his trip abroad to an abrupt termination. Another thing that the English turf officials will probably object to is Tod's method of beating the starter's flag.

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A movement is on foot among racing men to raise a fund for the benefit of the mother of Jockey Arthur Barrett, who was killed at Sheepshead Bay on Sept. 10, and already several subscriptions have been sent to F. O. Hanlon, Secretary of the Jockey Club. "Pop" Barrett, as the jockey was known on the turf, was best known in the West, where he had a successful career in the saddle. He was a native of Missouri, and began his turf career in 1892 as an exercise boy. "Pres" West, a well-known Western trainer, gave him his first mount, and his career as a jockey from then was assured. He was the sole support of his mother, to whom his body was shipped at Truxton, Mo.

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An appreciable increase in the revenue of the Coney Island Jockey Club for the season of 1898 over those of 1897 speaks more eloquently than words of the growing popularity of the sport; and if the efforts of such sportsmen as August Belmont, Col. Lawrence Kip, W. K. Vanderbilt, J. H. Bradford, and Cornelius Fellowes prevail, this popularity will be kept from retrograding. On the strength of its successful season the Coney Island Jockey Club has planned many changes. The big board fence at the entrance will be replaced by a highly ornamental one of open ironwork, and over 100 shade trees will be set out. The already thick grove back of the grand stand will be thinned out, and the property will look much more like a well-arranged pleasure park.

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Brockton, Mass., has determined to enter the lists for horse show honors, and beginning this year, will hold annual open-air horse shows, which, its promoters say, will in another year, equal, if not excel, any outdoor show ever held in this country. This year's show will be held on the splendidly equipped fair grounds at Brockton, on Oct. 6 and 7. Entries will be received not later than Sept. 27.

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W. D. Grand's annual hunter sale will take place at the American Horse Exchange on Oct. 19, the day previous to the closing of entries for the National Horse Show.

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The fourth annual exhibition of Bryn Mawr Horse Show Association will not be held at Bryn Mawr on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, as was at first announced, but on Wednesday and Thursday. The original dates conflict with the dates of the international cricket games at Haverford, where many of the horse show exhibitors will go to witness the cricket match.

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The Stallion Stakes at Hawthorne, Ill., have been revived, and will be run during the meeting, which begins on Oct. 3. It is estimated that the event will be worth at least $30,000 to the winner.

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The annual meeting of the Turf Congress will be held in Cincinnati, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Sept. 21.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

Prospects for Indoor Racing Considered Good, Despite the Present Gloomy Conditions.

Indoor racing will absorb the attention of the racers and those fond of watching cycle contests for the rest of the year. It is the best time of the year for the racers on the track, but cold waiting for the spectators. Although the present prospect is dull, there are indications that there will be no lack of indoor meetings and no economy of the big matches that drew large houses last Winter.

It is even believed by some of those within the inner circle that a six days' race will be run, much as it was last year, barring the dishonesty. The promoters who ran the six days' cycling last Winter assert, with considerable confidence, that some event of the kind will be given this season. From other sources it is reported that the race will be no different in length of time than ever. Just now the promoters are under the ban of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, but it is expected they will be clear in time for Winter meetings.

In connection with the report that the scenes of the six days' continuous cycling will be repeated, a section of a letter from Charles W. Miller, winner of the last race, who is now in Paris, to a friend in this country, may have some bearing.

"I will return to America," he writes, "the latter part of October, and will go into training for the six-day race in New York. This race will be the same kind I won last year—142 hours. It will start Dec. 5 and run to Dec. 10, the first prize being $3,000."

The promoters also assert that there will be races in this city on the afternoon and evening of Thanksgiving Day.

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The Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen of New York, the road event of the Autumn, will be held next Sunday, the course being "around the circle," passing through five counties. The divisions will start twenty minutes apart, each division having two squads. A notable feature of this big road event is the prohibition forbidding women and minors from taking part.

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At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City an aggressive policy was outlined for the coming social season, which will add much to the interest already taken in club affairs. Plans have been made for pool and card tournaments during the Winter, at which suitable prizes will be offered, and smokers and social evenings will be of frequent occurrence. The cycling side has not been lost sight of, and the club expects to enter a winning team in the ten-mile road race for the cup offered by the Castle Point Cyclers, Sept. 24.

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At their annual meeting recently the Defender Wheelmen of Brooklyn elected officers as follows: President—William H. Bundrick; Vice President—Henry W. Lehnert; Recording Secretary—Frank Miller; Financial Secretary—William H. Penney; Treasurer—John Ellingsgard; Sergeant at Arms—Peter Michaels; Captain—John J. Werner; First Lieutenant—Otto Credner; Second Lieutenant—George Hoch; First Color Bearer—Frank J. Miller; First Sergeant—John Baumgartner; Bugler—Valentine Schaffner; Board of Directors—Edward Penney, John J. Ellingsgard, Oliver Pearsall, Harry McCarthy, R. Brewster, and Frank J. Patten.

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George T. Stebbins, one of the organizers of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn and Long Island, has been chosen President of the association, in place of Walter O. Eschwege, resigned. As Mr. Stebbins's election left the post of Vice President vacant, Frederick H. Vail of the Long Island Wheelmen was elected to the position. P. O. Merrill has succeeded A. H. Angell, who resigned as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. P. H. McNulty has offered a plot of ground for a headquarters site, providing the association erects a building thereon. His offer will probably be accepted.

NOTES FOR CYCLERS.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of Kings County will have a day of cycle sport and dancing Tuesday at Distler's Park, Jamaica. A ten-mile road race on the Rockaway Road is one of the features.

J. Platt-Betts, the English record breaker, who was badly injured in a spill with multiplets, is said to be out of danger. His physicians say he cannot race again. Their patient disagrees with them.

Cycle dealers believe the high gears, generally adopted the past season, will be continued. Gears at or about eighty inches have proved satisfactory, and the makers are preparing to furnish along that line.

The Empire Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights have elected these officers: Captain—William H. Renney; First Lieutenant—Samuel Roche; Second Lieutenant—Alfred H. Bogel; Color Bearer—Edward W. Angle; Sergeant—William Wiessner; Bugler—Frederick F. Kiesewelter.

The Centaur Wheelmen of New York have arranged the following schedule of runs: To-day, Ridgewood, N. J.; Sept. 25, Lake Success, L. I.; Oct. 2, Yonkers, N. Y., and Alpine, N. J.; Oct. 9, Morristown, N. J.; Oct. 16, Eltingville, S. I.; Oct. 23, Eagle Rock, Orange Mountains, N. J., and Oct. 30, metropolitan run.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Fall Games Will Be Held at Travers Island Oct. 1.

The Fall games of the New York Athletic Club, which will be held at Travers Island on Oct. 1, will bring together nearly all the amateur athletic champions. It will be the sixty-first set of games held under the auspices of the club, and an elaborate programme of events has been arranged. One of the chief attractions will be the two-mile steeplechase championship. George W. Orton, the New York Athletic Club crack, who won the English championship last July, will meet formidable opponents in several Western runners in this event. Other notable events are the high and broad jumps from scratch. A. C. Schwaner of the New York Athletic Club, and R. C. Ury, the Western jumper, representing the Chicago Athletic Association, will meet in these events. The handicap events include 120-yard dash, 330-yard hurdle racve, running broad jump, yard hurdle race, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, and pole vault. B. F. Wefers, who is reported to have regained his speed, will take part in the sprint races, and Flanagan, McCracken, and Mitchell will meet in the weight throwing events.

Before the athletic programme is decided the amateur swimming championships will be held. These include five events, as follows: 100 yards, 220 yards, one-quarter mile, one-half mile, and one mile races. The races will furnish an interesting fight between the New York and the Knickerbocker Athletic clubs. The latter have a strong team of swimmers, being stronger than the "mercury-foot" representatives in tank swimming, but in outdoor work the New Yorks are considered their equal. The Boston Athletic Association and Athletic Club of the Schuykill Navy will enter strong teams of swimmers.

THE GROCERS' FOOD SHOW.

It Is to Open in Madison Square Garden Monday Evening, Oct. 3.

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 28, Madison Square Garden will be a busy place, with the beginning of work on the groceries exhibition, which is to open on Monday evening, Oct. 3.

The centre of the garden will be built up with an exhibit which was in Chicago, and the Bakers' Association, which has charge of their special exhibit near Fourth Avenue, will commence the building of their ovens and the placing of their machinery as soon as the solid ground under the floor can be reached. They will bake and distribute 1,000 loaves of bread every day, all made by machinery and turned out from a complete baking establishment, full size, and equipped with all that appertains to the baker's art. Cooking lectures, free to all visitors, will be given in the Concert Hall every afternoon, beginning Oct. 5.

By special arrangement with the exhibitors and management, every lady patron of the box office will receive either a souvenir spoon or a package of goods, delivered by presenting a coupon at the model storeroom.

GOLFERS WELL PLEASED

Championship Event Showed that the American Golf Standard Is Improving.

POSSIBLE CHECK ON ENTRIES

The Next Annual Contest Quite Likely to Come in June—Westbrook Club Will Have the Open Tournament This Week.

The great championship tournament of the year is over. The big honors were royally fought for, and as worthily lost as honorably won. The six-day test of championship golf, that closed yesterday on the Morris County links, at Morristown, N. J., will be remembered for many days to come, and its incidents will be rehearsed over and over in scores of clubs throughout the country. Never before has such a galaxy of noble golfers been brought together, and the contest has demonstrated that yearly the standard of golf in America is constantly rising.

It was a grand event, well played, admirably managed, and equally successful and entertaining, both from the social and sporting standpoints. Naturally, the contest has suggested several ideas, and some definite action may be taken upon a few points before the next annual event is played. One of these concerns the number of entries. With the best of management and promptitude, it was utterly impossible for all of the 107 contestants to finish the qualifying round on Monday, and the novel as well as ludicrous sight was seen of the last three or four pairs finishing by lantern light, a member of the Greens Committee standing on the home green, holding aloft a huge lantern that the belated players from the seventeenth tee could see where to send the ball.

It might have been no ludicrous matter for the players had any of them been cut out from qualifying on this account. Fortunately, it did not occur, and that unpleasantness was obviated, but it showed what might happen, to the detriment of some contestants. Football scene and former champion Whigham were one of these twilight finishing pairs, but it did not affect the former, as he got a place well up in front. Whigham, who apparently had gone in more for the sake of seeing what he could do, was so far below the qualifying limit that a few strokes more or less in his game would not affect the general result.

Whigham Physically Unfit.

Whigham was not only lamentably out of practice, but he had not recovered his full strength from the attack of malarial fever upon his return from Cuba. He was through the entire Santiago campaign, acting as a correspondent, and after surviving both climatic and army life rigors, succumbed entirely when he reached home, and had to go to a Massachusetts seacoast to recuperate. He took his defeat good naturedly, and every one admired his sportsmanlike qualities in going in against such odds. He played over the course every day during the week, and, with this practice, were the contest to begin to-morrow, it is more than likely that Whigham would find a place among the leading thirty-two.

Whigham himself, as well as the officers of the golf association, realized that some reasonable check should be placed upon the entries. It is a difficult matter to regulate, and the Executive Committee last Spring wrestled unsuccessfully with the problem. If no fair system can be devised the responsibility will have to be laid more heavily upon the various clubs, so that the Secretaries will refuse to recognize the entry of any player whose golf has shown no evidences of championship style, or something approaching it. From the 120 entries last week fully 40 had no legitimate excuse except the purely personal one of seeing what they could do, and getting their names in the list of championship competitors. Many of them found out readily that they did wretchedly, and the others discovered that, for a National event, they were a useless incumbrance to the links. An entry list of an even hundred is about all that can be well managed in the championship tourney.

Next Event May Be in June.

It is, however, quite probable that the next amateur championship will be played in June. The days are longer then, which will be a convenience to a large field, but the chief reason for the change is that the golf course at that time will be in better condition than it can be in the Fall. The greens will be firmer and truer, there will be an absence of that wiry Summer grass which is really a disease of the greens. It was the presence of this grass in many of the Morris County greens that caused the greatest complaint. It was unavoidable, of course, but the most perfect conditions in everything are needed for the championship, and therefore next June may see the fifth National event in progress.

President Lawrence Curtis of the United States Golf Association; Secretary R. B. Kerr, John Reid, George D. Fowle, the Treasurer, and other officials were more than pleased with the arrangements, and delighted with the high grade of golf played by the prominent contestants. It is not an easy thing to run so large a tournament smoothly, and the House Committee, consisting of Alexander H. Tiers, Augustus H. Revere, and Henry A. Henriques, won the congratulations of both members and visitors by its thoughtful attention to manifold details.

A New Mixed Foursome Record.

One of the side issues of the week was a new mixed foursome record for the long course, 102 strokes, made by Percy Pyne Second and Miss Frances E. Griscom in a match with L. B. Garretson and Miss Kip. The former record was 104. In the second half appear the single figures of thirteen for the twelfth hole, and two for the short fifteenth, 165 yards. The score is:

Percy Pyne second and Miss Griscom—

Out	4 5 6 5 5 5 6 4 5— 45
In	5 6 1 3 8 7 2 4 5 7— 57
Total	102

Miss Griscom is a Philadelphia golfer, and holds the fourth honor in the women's championship class. She will be one of the strong competitors next month at Ardsley in the women's championship tournament.

The tournament this coming week will be on the links of the Westbrook Golf Club at Islip, L. I. The contests there have always been popular and well managed, and a good entry list is certain. Many of the college golfers will be seen there, probably for the last time in a club open tournament this season, as their scholastic duties will begin the following week. Harry Hollins, Jr., the brilliant winner of the Shinnecock event last July, will play in the Westbrook contest. Last week he won the Westbook Club championship, making at the same time a record for the course, seventy-nine holes.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Nutley Athletic Club of Nutley, N. J., will be strongly represented this season. Clubs desiring to arrange games should address C. A. Kaufman, Nutley, N. J.

The Orange Athletic Association and the Elizabeth Athletic Club will be augmented by several ex-college stars this year. The Orange team will begin outdoor practice in a few days, and will open the season at Orange Oval about Oct. 1.

Football will occupy the attention of nearly all the athletic clubs in this vicinity this Fall, and an active season is anticipated. The New York, Knickerbocker, Pastime, New West Side, and Argyle Athletic Clubs have begun practice, and several games have already been arranged.

The various scholastic teams will begin training next week, when nearly all the schools will open. In all the schools new material will have to be developed, the best players having graduated last Spring. A number of them will be seen in the big college teams this season. At Berkeley, De La Salle, and Barnard Schools there is an abundance of good material. Cutler and Trinity Schools promise to show up stronger this season than last year.

Adirondack Guide Shoots His Son.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Another tragedy is reported from Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks. Fred Picknell, a guide, yesterday while hunting fired at a distant object in the woods. He was horrified to find that he had killed his youngest son, Philip. Last year Picknell killed another son in a similar manner.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Adjutant General's office has issued such short notice to some commands to parade for rifle practice that it has been impossible to get word to the men in time for them to get leave of absence from their employers. The general opinion is that general headquarters would do well to bear in mind that members of the Guard have to work for a living, and that they cannot leave their business without any notice to their employers. It is hard enough now to get recruits without making it harder, and despite the "paper" records in the hands of the Adjutant General, the National Guard is very much below the strength which the law calls for.

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Brigade headquarters are being ignored by the Adjutant General's office, and there promises to be a kick all along the line if the practice is continued. Under a proper military system brigade commanders should certainly know what orders are being issued to troops in their command by superior headquarters, but under the present system they do not, and a command may be ordered away and the brigade commander know nothing officially about it.

***

Col. Greene of the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers seems determined to foment trouble. Not content with bringing about such discontent among his own officers that many of them resigned, he treated the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, it is claimed, with marked discourtesy, by not promptly accepting its offer as escort.

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One of the acts of discourtesy charged against Col. Greene of the Ninth is his treatment of Brevet Brig. Gen. William Seward, the former Colonel of the Ninth, who, desiring to identify a dead soldier in a hospital in this city, who was said to be a member of the Ninth, wrote Col. Greene for certain information, but never received a reply.

***

It is a generally expressed hope that the charges of assault made by Albert Stetson against Capt. L. T. Waldron of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment will be fully investigated. The Two Hundred and Second, it is worthy of note, was not organized from National Guardsmen, and its officers are mostly all up-the-country politicians, appointed by the Governor. The Colonel, however, S. Y. Seyburn, is a Captain in the regular service, and an officer who will not countenance such alleged rowdyism by officers in his command, if he can prevent it. It is said he has been desirous of removing a number of officers in the Two Hundred and Second who have proved unfit to be in the service, but "politics," it appears, has tied the Colonel's hands in this respect.

***

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade has lost four efficient members of his staff by reason of their desire to see war service. Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark has joined the Two Hundred and Third Regiment as Adjutant; Major Newbold Morris is a Captain in the Twelfth New York Volunteers; Major Francis T. Underhill has been appointed Quartermaster of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, and Major Schuyler Schieffelin is at Manilla as a member of the staff of Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene.

***

Members of Troop A, New York Volunteers, now on furlough from Squadron A of the National Guard, will not be taken up for duty unless they so request, until they are mustered out of the service of the United States, and all squadron dues will be suspended until that time. Lockers have been assigned the furloughed men, and the members of the squadron are treating them with every consideration. The squadron will parade next Wednesday in service uniform, dismounted, for rifle practice at Creedmoor. The assembly will be at the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 7:45 o'clock in the morning.

***

Ex-Lieut. Hartman of Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, has organized a new company for the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, of which he will be the Captain. It will be known as Company L, and it is expected it will be formally mustered in on Sept. 26.

***

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Oct. 5 and 6. The armory on the requisition of Col. McCarthy has received the addition of a telephone and improved gas-lighting arrangements.

***

The Twenty-third Regiment will parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor next Friday and Saturday. In the afternoon of Thursday, Sept. 29, the regiment will parade to escort the crew of the United States steamship Brooklyn from the navy yard to the armory, where interesting exercises will be held in honor of the Brooklyn men, including the distribution of medals and also the presentation of a sword to Capt. F. A. Cook.

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Troop CC will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice next Wednesday.

***

The following mounted organizations will parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor next Thursday: First, Second, and Third Batteries and the First and Second Signal Corps.

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Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, appreciating the faithful and efficient service of Regimental Sergt. Major Otto C. Toussaint, has appointed him Battalion Adjutant in place ot Townsend, elected Captain of Company A.

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In the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Col. Camp has sent forward the following appointments of officers to command companies: Capt. George W. Henig, Company A; Walter B. Haws, Company E; Walter S. Bennett, Company F, and S. M. Phillips, Company H. Second Lieut. N

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Hymn of Nature.

* * * * * * *

Sweet, compassionate tears
Have dimm'd my earthly sight,
Tears of love, the showers wherewith
The eternal morn is bright;
Dews of the heav'nly spheres,
With tears my eyes are wet,
Tears not of vain regret,
Tears of no lost delight,
Dews of the heav'nly spheres
Have dimm'd my earthly sight,
Sweet, compassionate tears.

Gird on thy sword, O man, thy strength endue
In fair desire thine earth-born joy renew.
Live thou thy life beneath the making sun
Till Beauty, Truth, and Love in thee are one.

Thro' thousand ages hath thy childhood run:
On timeless ruin hath thy glory been:
From the forgotten night of loves fordone
Thou risest in the dawn of hopes unseen.

Higher and higher shall thy thoughts aspire,
Unto the stars of heaven, and pass away,
And earth renew the buds of thy desire
In fleeting blooms of everlasting day.

Thy work with beauty crown, thy life with love;
Thy mind with truth uplift to God above:
For whom all is, from whom was all begun,
In whom all Beauty, Truth, and Love are one.

—ROBERT BRIDGES in The Cornhill Magazine.

How the Venetians Talk Fish.

W. L. Alden in Cassell's Magazine.

The streets of Burano are bordered with massively built arcades, under the shade of which women knit and spin, and men wrangle in loud voices in a dialect from which all consonants seem to have been dropped. The same endless argument concerning fish is forever in progress at Chioggia. I never could learn precisely the nature of this argument, but I am inclined to think that it has its origin in the congenital inability of a fisherman to tell the truth as to the fish caught, or lost, by him. I have never yet seen a Chioggian who was not just on the point of shaking the dust of the town from his bare feet and going on board his fishing boat as the only refuge from the unspeakable mendacity and general villainy of his incredulous fellow-townsmen; or who had not just landed from a fishing excursion and was in the act of taunting the rest of the world with its inability to rival him as a piscatorial liar.

The people of Venice affect to believe that the men of Chioggia are even more dangerous and quarrelsome than those of Burano, but I have always found both Chioggians and Buranese peaceful and inoffensive folk, and the dislike which the Venetians have for them is doubtless due to their superior powers of argument in regard to fish.

The Death of Coaching.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The coaching system died a lingering—a lamentable death. I can remember something of a few coaches in remote districts which longest escaped strangulation, and memory of those distant days has been sweeter without them. They resemble what Nimrod describes as the obsolete, old-fashioned coach of his boyhood, drawn by dispirited, ill-fed jades over long stages. One of his paragraphs well describes what used to make my blood boil with impotent fury, embittering the joy of returning home for the holidays, and deepening the depression of the schoolward journey:

"The four-horse whip and the Nottingham whipcord were of no avail over the latter part of the ground, and something like a cat-o'-nine-tails was produced out of the boot, which was jocularly called 'the apprentice;' and a shrewd apprentice it was to the art of torturing, which was inflicted on the wheelers without stint or measure, but without which the coach might have been often left on the road."

No; the last of the road coaches—corruptio optimi—disappeared and left none to mourn them.

Food and Climate.

Sir Henry Thompson in The Nineteenth Century.

There are individuals, a few perhaps, in England, who are strictly vegetable eaters, while large populations exist on little else in the tropics, where a small proportion of animal food only is consumed and that mostly fat. On the other hand, in Northern latitudes, little or nothing besides animal food is attainable, and a vegetarian diet, if procurable, would not sustain life in those regions. For climate is an important factor in relation to food. Man, wherever he exists, has to maintain his body at a constant temperature of at least 98 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is obvious that an enormous difference must exist between the needs of the individual who lives near the equator with all surrounding objects at a constant temperature of 85 to 95 degrees, and those of one who inhabits northern latitudes where it is continuously below the freezing point, 32 degrees, often to the extent of many degrees. In each case the temperature of the body must be maintained at 98 degrees or a little more, or man will cease to exist.

In the large and populous zone we inhabit, which forms so extensive a portion of Europe, Asia, South Africa, America, and Australasia, and is known as "the Temperate Zone," there are very few persons indeed who can sustain their health and a fair amount of strength for many years on a strictly vegetable diet. I have met with a few, but a very few, individuals who have been able to assure me that they have long enjoyed continuous good health and strength upon a diet of bread, made solely from flour or meal of any kind and water, the best green vegetables, roots and fruits, avoiding all milk, butter, cheese, and eggs. Hence, it is only possible to regard man—considered as an inhabitant of the world at large, and manifesting as he does a strong and increasing impulse to explore and colonize in any part of the globe—as now naturally omnivorous; in other words, possessed of a constitution which requires a mixed diet of animal and vegetable foods for his well-being, in relative proportions varying according to temperature and activity of life.

Around Mecklenburg.

From The Westminster Review.

In spite of long periods of Swedish dominion and genial Old-World memories of mirth and song, Stralsund and Rostock are both thoroughly German at present. A visit to the town of Lund on the opposite side of the water (where Esaias Tegner, the Gothis singer of Firthjof, fell madly in love with another man's wife before he became a Bishop) shows the contrast between Swedish and German ways, particularly the ways of young men in their studious seed time. It would be perhaps unkind to mention which of the two seats of learning produced that quaint professor a hundred years ago, who wrote a book to prove that the so-called pyramids of Egypt was a geological deposit. The old cathedral of Lund boasts a beautiful façade and a quaint vault, where a couple of giants were once turned to stone for a dark offense.

In no country in Europe is popular instruction so successful as in Sweden. According to the army returns last year, Sweden possesses one and Germany two recruits in a thousand unable to read and write. In France that number amounts to 55; in Austria to 220; in Italy to 390; in Russia to 708. Where all men are called upon to serve, such figures may be taken as evidence of the state of schools, although they are by no means final as regards mother-wit and capacity.

A Farce Village.

From Blackwood's Magazine

Here and there an old man sits at his cottage door mending his rakes or fitting the short straight blade of his scythe to its long wooden handle. The village carpenter has finished his day's work on the boat which he is building, and is carrying in what remains of the wood and of the woolen yarn with which he calks the seams. Perhaps a man may be seen in some corner chopping up a hard black mass with an axe. The mass is dried whale's flesh, and he will boil it down for his cow to eat, for he has been too busy all day in the hay field to take her beyond the wall to pasture.

Behind little walls, built half of stone and half of whales' skulls, huge black caldrons of fishoil, each presided over by a woman or a child, are steaming on fires of peat or of fresh whales' bones. On the shore some men and boys, who have been out to catch saith or to shoot a few puffins for their evening meal, are dragging up their long narrow boat over rollers of whales' ribs. Round the houses, or where they dare in the steep hayfields, the children are romping; the younger among them dragging about the bones from the whales' backs like toy carts, though carts are things which they have never seen. On some patch that is already mown the older ones play at a game called "sheepdogs," which may have originated from (or given origin to) the game of cricket, although the bat is but a plank of wood, and the ball a ring of sheep's horns fitting into one another.

Combating the Tsetse Fly.

From Chambers's Journal.

All have heard of the ravages of the terrible tsetse fly of Africa, which is so fatal to cattle and horses that none of these animals can approach with impunity the so-called "fly-belt" where the dreaded insects congregate. This belt commences about 100 miles from the coast, and extends for about the same distance up country, and the reinforcements recently sent to Uganda to quell the mutiny which broke out among the Soudanese troops were compelled to cross it. In order to protect their ponies two officers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers hit upon the device of dressing the animals up in specially constructed garments, which gave them a most comical appearance, resembling the pantomimic creatures seen on the stage at Christmas time.

First, the ponies were swathed in bands of straw, on the top of which came coat and trousers of cloth dipped in oil and iodoform. It was necessary thus to raise the material from actual contact with the hide of the animals, for the tsetse fly can pierce ordinary cloth. It will be interesting to learn whether the ponies thus protected went unscathed through the terrible "fly-belt," for the experimental clothing, if effectual, may lead to the introduction of some material which may come into regular employment for the same object.

The Returning.

They march behind their tattered flag,
Our very hearts it charms,
But spent and slow their footsteps lag,
The weary men-at-arms.

With gallant haste they stormed the hill,
And dared the deadly fray;
They had no lack of nerve or will
In battle's fearful day.

Though bullets swept their thinning ranks,
They did not pale with dread.
To-day they smile and utter thanks
Above that roll of dead.

A subtler foe, a wilier craft,
Has mowed them since the fight;
A bitter cup their lips have quaffed.
Fever, and cold, and fright,

And famine, ghastly enemies,
Have had them for their prey.
Well may they lag behind the flag,
Our men-at-arms this day.

And home returned, the brilliant skies
Grow dark to us who see,
Through tears that blur our pitying eyes,
How cruel war can be.

—MARGARET SONGSTER in Collier's Weekly.

Gladstone, London, and the Country.

Sir Wemyss Reid in The Nineteenth Century.

Almost to the very last, if not indeed to the moment of his death—when the past was so wonderfully redeemed—London remained for Mr. Gladstone a field which he had only half conquered. The London crowd did not know him and care for him as the people of the provinces did, and London society regarded him askance at a time when he was the idol of the great masses of the population in the North. "Are the people hereabouts as much besotted with Mr. Gladstone as ever?" was the question put by a great lady to an astonished provincial politician in the year 1884. The politician could hardly believe his ears when he heard such a word as "besotted" applied to the popular feeling toward the Liberal leader, and he replied somewhat tartly, "They are as enthusiastic about him as ever, if that is what you want to know." "Ah," said the great lady calmly, "I feared it might be so. You know we have found him out in London."

It was quite true that London, whether or not it had "found out" Mr. Gladstone, regarded him for many years in a very different light from that in which he was viewed by the country. The mob broke his windows in Harley Street at a time when his casual appearance at a railway station in the North was the invariable signal for the assembling of a crowd of admirers wild with enthusiasm. At a time when any other city in the empire would have regarded it as its highest honor to secure him as its representative in Parliament, London society hissed him at the Imperial Institute. Almost from the beginning of his career as a Minister of the first rank, and most certainly from the time when he became the leader of a party, it was to the provinces that he always looked for popular support, it was upon provincial enthusiasm and good will that he could always most confidently rely. In London the clubman sneered at him, the press was critical or hostile, and the masses, absorbed in their own affairs, were but seldom stirred to active exertions on his behalf. In the country, and especially in the greater northern towns and villages, his was a name to conjure with even before he had attained to the full height of power.

The Possibilities of the Porpoise.

From The Saturday Review.

An occasional pair of shooting boots may be made from the hide of the dolphin or porpoise, but the bulk of the article is furnished by the white whale or beluga. The porpoise has that, however, under its skin which is far more precious than the skin itself. Oils, animal, vegetable, and mineral, are second in importance to but few domestic articles of commerce. Already medicinally invaluable in the bygone ages of hand labor, lubricants have become almost a condition of existence in this century of machinery. And of all oils, porpoise oil is the finest, the most difficult to obtain, almost the most costly. The difficulty, be it incidentally remarked, lies not in expressing the oil from the porpoise, but in catching the porpoise itself. These cetaceans, like the fish they prey on, are most uncertain in their movements, at one time playing by the week in our very harbors, at others staying a whole month far from the coast. An economic and reliable method of obtaining a regular supply of porpoises from our seas would be worth a fortune.

At present their capture is no more than accidental. They are now and again stranded at low water; more often they are hooked on the long lines, swallowing the small conger sometimes caught; sometimes they get themselves entangled in the mackerel and herring nets. Porpoises are known to venture into salmon estuaries during Spring flood tides, returning to salt water with the ebb; and, as an improvement on the present casual supply system, strong rope nets might be cast at the mouths of these estuaries to intercept the invaders as they leave. Probably, however, the ultimate solution will be found in the rifle and some particular cartridge, preferably fronted with soft, hollow lead to flatten in the creature's ribs. It may be that even with a fatal bullet the difficulty is not ended, for it has not yet been shown whether, when fatally hit, the porpoise sinks or floats.

A Poor Little Girl.

She never ran with a hoop nor blew
Soap bubbles out of a pipe, nor knew
In all her days what a world of fun
It was to scamper and jump and run;
She was born to wealth and a house of pride,
And must be proper and dignified.

Dear little girl! I am sad for you;
They have filched your world of its roseate hue;
They have robbed the sweets of your childish play,
And stolen your years and your dreams away;
And you are a little girl no more,
Poor little martyr in pinafore.

I frankly own I would shrink to face
Your accusing eyes at the throne of grace;
I tremble to think what the King may mete
To the culprit couched at the judgment seat,
Who has taken a child that was made to sing,
And stifled the song and deceived the King!

JOSEPH DANA MILLER in The Criterion.

No More Town and Gown Rows.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The almost complete disappearance of town and gown rows is another sign of the times, almost as difficult to explain as the disuse of dueling in England or of stand-up fights at public schools. But so it is, and though a slight recrudescence of the old feud took place during a late visit of the Prince of Wales, young townsmen now mix with undergraduates in the streets, even on the 5th of November, without finding the slightest occasion for an exchange of blows or insults. Only those who have studied the history of Oxford from the middle ages downward, with its long record of constitutional struggles and sanguinary encounters between the city and the university, can duly estimate the importance of this change, which is now so familiar that it has ceased to be recognized.

Several causes have combined to bring it about, besides the general diminution of rowdyism and brutality visible in all our great towns. One of these is the great improvement of the police system, another is the spontaneous abandonment by the university authorities of various privileges offensive to citizens, a third is the dispersion of so many undergraduates in lodging houses kept by citizens. Finally, under the new municipal constitution of Oxford, the university is officially represented on the Town Council, and some of its leading members are in daily conference with their colleagues of the city on municipal affairs. The rapprochement has been powerfully aided by the efforts of individuals, and a sufficient proof of its reality is furnished by the mere fact that while the city buildings were being reconstructed all municipal business was conducted in the examination schools, lent for the purpose by the university.

The Difficulties of an English Letter Carrier.

From Chambers's Journal.

For some reason or other in our little fishing village the old resident was superseded by a new postman. We resented the slight thrown upon the village. One week convinced the man himself that it was impossible for a stranger to deliver the letters. On Monday morning he could not arrange his bundle. The so-called streets were not named, nor were the houses numbered. He began by inquiring from door to door, but could not get an owner for a letter. For he invariably used the distinction instead of the surname.

At length he discovered his mistake; when he asked for Mrs. James Euphemia instead of Mrs. James Thomson (Euphemia,) Mrs. Warrender (Janet) took pity upon the "pair craittur" and explained the addresses to him. The explanation did not enlighten him much, for we were not otherwise disposed to help him. At length in despair he bought a "pund o' sweeties" and went down to the beach. He induced the boys and girls with the promise of the "sweeties" to take the letters to their mothers. But he learned little by watching them as they dived out and in through the closes and courts, like rabbits in a warren. By the same means he delivered the letters for three days and then asked to be removed. We thus scored against the authorities, and our old postman was restored to his place.

Smokeless Powder.

Lieut. H. C. Davis, U. S. A., in The Journal of the Military Service Institution.

The absence of smoke from the field of battle cannot change any principle of tactics, since it is but a covering or screen, differing from that given by natural objects only in the fact that it is impossible to avoid it when it becomes hurtful. This absence of smoke emphasizes the principle of "seeing and not being seen," since it renders the realization more possible. Smoke gives cover for manoeuvres, and so lessens losses; it makes feasible the replenishing of ammunition and even sometimes, by concealing losses, sustains the morale of the troops. "The line of puffs gives the Commander in Chief a clear idea of the position of the fighting line, the dense clouds indicating the position of the artillery." The direction of the blasts, shown by the smoke, often, after many movements of the troops, alone indicates to which side the firing line belongs.

On the other hand, in the absence of smoke, men see better and so judge distances better; they see what is before them, and if intelligently brave, will advance the more readily. It is claimed that noise and smoke keep up the courage. If that is so, the effect is on the nervous system and men will, just as probably, imagine dangers that do not exist. Napier relates an incident of troops who, advancing bravely under a heavy fire to the very works of the enemy, broke in disorder at the false alarm of a mine.

As a cover to the firing line smoke is a disadvantage, for cover at the expense of accurate fire is strictly forbidden by all modern fire regulations, and smoke prevents accurate fire to a greater degree than it gives cover. It is then a disadvantage to troops actually engaged, though beneficial to others.

In the absence of smoke fire is more effective and orders are given and obeyed more intelligently. The whistle, already adopted, may be used to attract attention, and signals, clearly seen, may be given and understood. Men are more easily kept in hand; the fall of officers and non-commissioned officers is more quickly observed, and their places more readily filled. Surprises to the advancing line are less easily made as the dispositions of the opposing forces are less easily hidden. Natural cover is easily seen and the advancing line is directly to it. The direction of the wind often favors one side or the other, but when there is no smoke this element of chance is eliminated.

Red Cross and Red Tape.

From Harper's Weekly.

A good deal of trouble has been caused by the red-tape system prevailing in the army, but this system is not to be charged to the Medical Department, although it is responsible for much, or to any executive department. It comes from the disposition of Congress to interfere in every administrative function of the Government. The result of this interference is that not a dollar can be expended, and not a bit of the property of the Government used, without following certain minute directions contained in statutes, except at the personal risk of the man primarily responsible.

An instance of the petty character of Congressional interference in administrative functions is furnished by a story, which we have recently heard, of an officer who hired a tug in an emergency for the purpose of hauling into the stream a ship that was on fire, and which threatened some very valuable Government stores upon the wharf, which were in his charge. This was illegal—that is, unstatutory—on the part of the officer, who, under the law, should have advertised for bids for hauling out the vessel. The consequences to him were very unfortunate. He paid the Captain of the tug out of his own pocket, and a grateful country—meaning Congress—did not appropriate the money to repay him until two years had gone by. The Medical Department is hampered and tied up, as all other administrative departments are, by Congressional acts such as that which made this officer smart for his diligence.

The Red Cross has encountered this kind of entanglement, and we trust that its officers and aids know where the responsibility lies. As to the Red Cross itself, and Miss Barton in particular, most noble work has been done, great self-sacrifices have been made, and enormous good has been accomplished. Miss Barton is one of the heroic figures of this war, and the suggestion that she should be the first woman ever thanked by Congress is one worthy of serious consideration.

Microbes in Milk.

From Chambers's Journal.

It will be readily granted that the inspection of milk and its sources of supply is of even more importance from a public health point of view than the inspection of meat, since milk is so largely used as the food of infants.

Milk, immediately it is taken from the healthy cow, contains no microbes. Hardly has the milk settled in the pail than they abound, so many as 10,000 in one-quarter cubic inch having been detected. The question which naturally presents itself is, "Where do they come from?" From the soiled teats, from the soiled hands of the workers, from the atmosphere of the milking shed, and from the pails themselves. They possess the property of propagating very rapidly.

Monsieur de Freudeurich of the Berne Laboratory asserts that milk just drawn containing in one-quarter cubic inch 9,000 microbes, seven hours later was found to contain 60,000. After a period of twenty-five hours had elapsed, 5,000,000 microbes were present in the same quantity of milk; and if the temperature be raised to ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, the microbic population of the same milk, during the same time, would reach the enormous total of 812,500,000!

Children appear particularly prone to contract consumption through the agency of milk containing tubercle bacilli.

The "Tel. and Tel. Company."

Aug. 12, 1898.

[The poles of the Telephone and Telegraph Company of New England are thus inscribed.]

Saddened and gray the Summer sky,
Dim to mine eyes the August shore;
The throbbing wire hangs dark and high
Before my door.

Quivering, it thrills the weight to bear
Of half a thousand settling birds
That dip, and cling, and listening, hear
Strange unknown words.

Impearled throat, elusive wing,
Oriole and swallow, gold and gray—
Sparrow and robin! What the thing
That you would say?

Cuddling, they murmur each to each;
Tell me the mystery—fair or fell!
Translate the language and the speech!
"We tell! We tell!"

Ah, gentle whisperers, could ye say
How long across our land shall flow
The blood-red river, hot to-day,
Of war and woe!

How long our heroes writhing, lie
Scalded beneath a tropic sun?
How long our women kneel to cry:
"God! Spare this one!" . . .

But close the birds upon the line,
Preserve their secret—ill or well;
Mocking, they answer, scornful, fine:
"Might tell! Won't tell!"

. . . Ah, hark! Loud calls the silent bell:
Articulate the electric fire;
What the birds knew, but did not tell,
Burns on the wire.

The word flies flashing far and near,
From eager heart to anxious home,
From trembling lip to joyous ear:
"Oh, Peace has come!"

—ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD in The Youth's Companion.

Uses for Finger Rings.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

Rings have been made for almost all purposes. Thus we find cramp rings, said not only to cure cramp, but to prevent its return; amulet rings, infallible protectors against the "evil eye"; astronomical, dial, and zodiacal rings; garter rings and puzzle rings; rings for novitiates taking the veil—these are usually of gold set with a sapphire; rings for diplomats signalizing the official standing of the wearer; rings for poets, pilgrims, lawyers, and clerics; squirt and poison rings, made so that they could contain vegetable poisons of the most deadly kind, which could be injected by slightly scratching the skin of the person whose hand the wearer grasped; whistle and key rings, both useful; motto rings, by which lovers gave vent to their passions, and love-knot rings and gemel rings, the last made of two or three links intertwined, which could be joined together in such a manner as to form one ring.

Hiram Powers and the Young Leighton

Montague Marks in The Art Amateur.

It was on the advice of the American sculptor, Hiram Powers, that, as a lad, he was allowed to follow his predilection for an art career. The question was settled in Florence about 1845, when he was about fifteen years old. His father showed a portfolio of sketches to Powers, and asked if he would recommend him to bring him up as an artist. The sculptor asked for a week to think the matter over. At the end of that time, he said: "Mr. Leighton, your son may be as eminent as he pleases." "Shall I make him an artist, then?" asked Mr. Leighton. "That is out of your power," was the reply. "Nature has done it for you." So it was agreed that young Frederick should study to become a painter, but only on condition that he should not negelct any other part of his education in consequence.

The Old Rustic Bridge.

'Tis just a common rustic bridge,
And spans a common stream;
Where mild-eyed cattle slake their thirst,
And shadows glint and gleam.

The goldenrod and asters flame
Along the sedgy bank;
The grass is thick, and lush, and green,
The weeds are tall and rank.

But it is fair, this quiet stream,
Where minnows dart and play;
Where willows droop, and blackbirds call
Through all the livelong day.

The planks are old, and gray, and warp'd
The rail is broken down.
But it is dearer far to me
Than any bridge in town.

—MARY M. REDMOND in Donahue's.

The Romance of a Ring.

William Howard Russell in The Spectator.

At the close of the battle of the Tchernaya I was riding from the bridge toward our camp when a zouave offered me a huge gold signet ring which he had taken off the finger of a Russian officer. I need not mention how he had obtained it, but I bought it as a memento of the day. It bore a massive shield with a coat of arms and a coronet with the letter "Z." I wore it occasionally on my forefinger as a signet ring, and the likeness of it is to be seen in an engraving from a photograph which adorns one of my books. When I attended the coronation of the Czar in 1856 Count —, adjoint of the Minister of Finland, to whom I told the story of the ring, took an impression of the seal and discovered that the ring belonged to a Colonel whose widow, an English lady who had been a Miss Hope of the Commandery of Worcester, was then living at her country seat some distance from Moscow. I sent the lady the ring with a few lines to say how fortunate I esteemed myself to be the means of restoring her a souvenir of her gallant husband. Before I left Moscow my fair countrywoman brought me the ring, and with many thanks asked me to keep what was painfully associated with the memory of one whom she could never forget. I was not destined to keep it long.

The following year I was on my way to Sir Colin Campbell's camp, and while the Nubia was coaling at Aden, Mr. Stewart Muirhead of the Seventh Hussars and I were lodged in a sort of cave for the night. It was intensely hot, and my companion, who was a confirmed sybarite, hired a Somali Arab to fan him to keep the mosquitoes away while he slept. I reposed on an adjoining couch, and when I woke in the morning the ring which I wore on my finger was gone. The hotel was turned inside out, the police were summoned, all the Somali boys in Aden were driven like a flock of sheep into the yard, where their wool was closely searched and their scanty clothing minutely examined; but though I offered egregious ransom, the P. and O. Nubia sailed that day with me for Calcutta, disconsolate and ringless!

The Word "Grog."

From St. Nicholas.

The word "grog" has a curious history. It comes in a roundabout way from the French gros-grain, of which our English "grogram" is a corruption, meaning a stuff of coarse and heavy texture. Bluff old Admiral Vernon, who commanded the English Navy just before our War of Independence, wore breeches made of this material, and was nicknamed from that circumstance "Old Grog." He used to have his men mix water with the rum that was always served to English sailors as part of their rations, and hence any dram mixed with water came to be called "grog," and the place where such things are sold a "groggery."

The Matter-of-Fact Girl.

From The Spectator.

In the County of Wicklow lies the picturesque Vale of Avoca, famous in song. Here is the confluence of two rivers, the Avonmore and Avonbeg, which bears the name of "The Meeting of the Waters." Two British tourists chanced to meet at this spot a girl bearing a pitcher of water, of whom they inquired the name of the river. "The Meeting," was the prompt reply. "Oh! we know that," quoth the tourists; "but what river is it?—what name do you call it by?" "Och!" said the girl, "I never call it at all; it always comes of itself."

Vin De Grave.

From Notes and Queries.

With respect to gravel-grown grave, I remember to have met with a humorously appreciative notice of a light white wine with a gun-flint flavor: "Un petit vin blanc avec un goût de pierre-à-fusil."

Littré may be right in saying that there is no locality bearing the name of Grave in the Gironde, and there is no doubt that the name is derived from the gravelly soil on which the vines grow, but there are three passages in Rabelais which do not seem to support the contention that there was no vine-growing district known as Grave:

1. "Certain nombre de tonneaulx.....de vin de Grave, d'Orleans, de Beaulne, de Myrevaulx," &c.—"Pant.," iii. 52.

2. "Un grand vignoble de toutes especes de vignes, comme Phalerne, Malvoisie.....Beaune, Mirevaux, Orleans.....Anjou, Grave."—"Pant.," v 34.

3. "C'est vin de Grave."—"Pant.," v. 43.

In the last passage Jannet reads "vin de Grèce," but in the fifth book the text is uncertain, and the word occurs in connection with Beaune and Mirevaux, so that the proper reading is almost certainly Grave.

Size and Capability.

From The Spectator.

In many cases the difference between brains and no brains, or very little, has preserved one species and consigned the others to destruction. Size makes no difference at all in this general result, which applies equally to the elephant with the rat. Of the survivals of the "giant beasts" of previous ages, creatures whose mere bulk is on a scale quite removed from the animal life of to-day, one, the Asiatic elephant, not only maintains itself, but is even likely to increase in numbers under the active and interested care of man. Omitting for the present the case of its African cousin, we find four other gigantic beasts molded almost on the same scale, two of them inhabiting the same regions as the Asiatic elephant, all vegetable feeders, and requiring no more specialized food than their successful compeer, Elephas Indicus. These are the rhinoceroses of India and of the Trans-Gangetic Peninsula and the white and black species of Southern and Central Africa. To these must be added the hippopotamus protected by a fortunate adaptation to aquatic life, to which the great rivers of Africa afford unrivaled chances of survival.

All these giant beasts, except the elephant, are vanishing, almost solely from lack of brain power, which protects the elephant both directly, in making him vigilant, cautious, and resourceful when wild, and indirectly, but even more effectively in these days by making him a possible, and in some cases an indispensable, servant to man. That the rhinoceroses in their wild condition have died out almost in proportion to their stupidity, is obvious from the case of the South African species. The white rhinoceros, now believed to be extinct, was, after the elephant, the largest of land mammals, and almost the dullest. It was sleepy, short-sighted, and stupid. Hunters shot it as it lay, before it was awake. The black rhinoceros, while equally stupid, is a more vigilant animal, with quicker senses; hence its partial survival. The Indian rhinoceros is a duller creature than the smaller species found in the Straits Settlements and the south of the Trans-Gangetic Peninsula, and it is certainly far rarer, though this may be due to an originally circumscribed habitat, as well as to its sluggish habits.

Nature's Scavengers.

From The Saturday Review.

Nature, not being a European power, keeps her forces in readiness where they are needed, in consequence of which the scavengers muster in strength in hot countries. Vultures wander but rarely to these parts, and such sharks as occur are, with few exceptions, but minnows of their race. Yet we have even in these islands humbler purifiers at work, tadpoles and burying beetles, and others suitable to the comparatively easy work that falls to them. One of these days, when natural history is taught in a rational manner in our schools, when the rising generation learns to appreciate the living world around instead of banging pianos and splashing pigments, we shall have a recantation of the modern zoological faith and a better appreciation of the beasts and birds.

We shall find nothing to shudder at in the meal of the vulture, but we may, on the contrary, even learn to protect that remarkable bird and its fellow-scavengers as among the worthiest of earth's children. To the last the vulture is active in its allotted mission, and when at length it falls no living beast, or bird, or insect will touch its body, and it must crumble quietly to dust, a lasting—somewhat too lasting, as those know who have camped near an undiscovered dead vulture for some days—monument to the usefulness of the great scavenging army of which it once was so active a member.

Celestial Photography.

From St. Nicholas.

The telescope not only reveals more than can be seen by the eye alone, but the sensitive film surpasses the power of the eye when aided by the telescope, for the camera records on the film objects which the eye cannot see through the greatest magnifying lenses. No matter how far away or how dimly it shines, the light of the faintest star in time impresses the film, and thus that which is invisible to the eye becomes visible on the plate.

In celestial photography the camera is kept moving during the taking of a picture. The exposure sometimes lasts several hours; and if the camera were stationary the motion of the earth would soon carry the subject out of line with the telescope. The camera, therefore, is attached to the tube of the telescope, and the object to be photographed is brought into the lens at the intersection of two cross-wires. Then, by a system of clockwork, the telescope moves so that the subject occupies the same position on the plate during the exposure. In the picture of the Swift comet may be seen small white lines. These are the marks or trails of the stars. The telescope was adjusted to the speed of the comet, and as it traveled much faster than the stars, the photographs of the stars appear as streaks instead of as points of light.

It is another curious feature of celestial photography that a plate may be exposed several nights on the same subject. I have seen star-cluster and nebulae pictures which were exposed, the former on two and the latter on four successive evenings. The picture showing the nebulae required a total exposure of thirteen hours and forty-four minutes.

German Milwaukee.

From The Chautauquan.

The theatre, art, and science have found a home in the German city of America. One German and three English theatres offer to the public an abundance of varied pleasures, and all eminent in intellect and art are accustomed to stop in Milwaukee on their American travels. A public library, as well as a picture gallery and a museum, offer gratuitous instruction to every one. In the Fall there is an annual industrial and agricultural exhibition, which with each year receives a greater abundance of contributions. Dozens of German glee clubs and athletic associations serve for social intercourse. As might be expected, the English language is used in the conduct of business, although at least from 50 to 60, if not a greater, per cent. of the people have command of the German language, which is taught in the public schools.

In almost every business, in nearly all the commercial houses, which are for the most part conducted by Germans, the German language is used along with the English, and so ignorance of German is regarded as great a fault as ignorance of English, if not a greater one. Recently an attempt was made to remove the German language from the curriculum of the public schools, but the inquiry instituted for this purpose produced a result very vexatious to the investigators. The overwhelming majority of the non-German parents decided in favor of having their children taught the German language. Thus Milwaukee, in this case also, has made good her reputation as the German city of America.

A Dedication.

I dedicate these songs to thee,
Who made the man, who made them so:
I was a stone, thy rod smote me,
And bade the living waters flow.

I say thy rod—for hadst thou been
As kind as I perceived thee fair,
Thou hadst but lived my Love and Queen,
A child of common earth and air.

But now thy feet are duly set
On that green sward, where, once at eve,
Fond Herrick and his Julia met,
And Coleridge clasped his Genevieve.

—From "Poems," Ernest Hartley Coleridge.

The Gallant Capt. Paget, R. N.

From Scribner's.

Capt. Paget pulls out his notebook: "Let me see—what time is it by your watch? 1:30 P. M.? The blockhouse and the entire Spanish lines taken by our boys. If I hadn't seen it it wouldn't have been true. Those fellows—without the immediate aid of artillery—charging an enemy armed with repeating rifles, machine guns, and field artillery, and by 1:30 in the afternoon the whole line, blockhouse included, taken!"

And he tucked his white trousers into the tops of his socks, and away he went shouting: "Boys, the victory is ours! The victory is ours!"

High Explosive Shells.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. N., in Cassier's Magazine.

Experiments made at the United States Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md., have shown that while a high-explosive charge will burst a common shell into more pieces, the general effect on the surroundings is, on the whole, rather less than when they are burst by ordinary powder charges. The greater force of the high-explosive seems to waste itself in tearing and shattering the shell itself. Moreover, the powder charge sets fire to anything inflammable in the neighborhood of the explosion, while the high explosive does not.

Clearly, then, there is no present reason for using anything but powder as the bursting charge of the common shell, and the field for the high explosive, if there be a field for it in naval warfare, is in what have been called torpedo shells—shells with thin walls and of great length, so as to carry large charges. But all the experiments thus far made have indicated that here, too, the results to be obtained have been grossly exaggerated. Even the largest of such shells, containing three or four hundred pounds of guncotton, exploded against the armored side of a modern battleship would be practically harmless, and exploded in the air near such a ship would cause no serious structural damage. If such shells could be fired through the side of a vessel and burst inside her, they would of course produce widespread destruction and be much more efficient than common shells of equal weight; but from their very nature this is impossible. They must be very weak in order to have great capacity, and they are quite certain to explode outside of any ship that they may strike.

The Tramp, His Dog, and Their Book.

Late I saw a vagabond,
Lolling on a seat
In the park;
Reading he with vision fond
In a volume neat
Until dark.

Dog was squatting at his side,
To his master dear
Nestled close;
Not a quiver on his hide
Save when in his ear
Twitchings rose.

As his master turned a leaf
He from page to page
Gave it heed;
Surely 't was beyond belief
At his tender age
Dog could read!

Master hungry, poor and thin,
Dog was just the same,
And it seemed
Bones were almost thro' their skin;
Sore they were and lame
While they dreamed.

For an hour I watch them there,
Partly hid from view
By a copse;
Crackers were their only fare,
Doggie with ado
Lickt his chops.

"What d'ye call your dog, my friend?"
Questioned, he replied:
"Argos, Sir;
If our fortunes ever mend,
Better I'll provide
For the cur."

And the book he so much prized
Smilingly he showed
To me quick;
I was almost paralyzed—
Horace! at the ode
"Lydia, die!"

Tramp and dog that night slept soft,
And I gave the pair
Solaces—
Victual and a cleanly loft—
(And displayed my rare
Horaces.)

—IRVING BROWNE in the Philistine.

Blind Tom.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

When Blind Tom talks to himself he will repeat a word or phrase several times, either to emphasize it or through pleasure in the sound, or else because he is filling in time until some other idea shall come to his mind. For instance, he went on in this way for some time as he strolled up and down with his rolling gait on the veranda: "Wagner. Yes, Wagner. Mr. Wagner. Richard Wagner. Wagner. Mr. Wagner is dead. Yes. He is dead. Dead. His last opera. Yes. His opera. His last opera was 'Parsifal.' 'Parsifal.' His last opera."

Tom's head and face are not wholly unattractive. He has been often described as a repulsive imbecile except during his moments at the piano. This is not so. His head is small but well shaped. His features are of a strong African type, with low forehead, large eyes, nose, and mouth, and a general heaviness rather than weakness. His skin is not perfectly black. In his appearance and in his manner of speaking when addressed he shows intelligence and dignity, with quite a pride of his own at times. There is a respectfulness in his air and pose which recalls the fact that he was a slave for nearly twenty years.

Tom is of a religious turn of mind. He will play only sacred music on Sunday. He says the Lord's Prayer in his room aloud, and is fond of reciting passages from the Holy Scripture, being especially fond of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians.

He has made fortunes, first for Col. Bethune, who bought his mother, Charity Wiggins, when the blind baby was "thrown in"; then for John S. Bethune, and lastly for the widow of John Bethune, who is now the wife of the lawyer, Albert J. Lerché, at whose residence he lives.

A Matter of Words.

From The Youth's Companion.

Few men have been shrewder than Disraeli in detecting the subtle, hair-breadth distinctions which are made to pass muster as essential differences in matters of form or ceremony.

In the days of the public worship regulation act in England, Sir William Harcourt was invited to visit Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor.

On Sunday, states the London News, which prints the story, the young politician accompanied his host to the village church, and on the way thither was warned that some hints of the high-church movement had penetrated even that sylvan solitude.

"My friend, the vicar," said the lord of the manor," will take what I call a collection and he calls an offertory, and afterward what I call a plate and he calls an alms dish will be placed on what I call a table and he calls an altar."

What the House of Lords Is Made For.

From The Spectator.

The House of Lords cannot now profess to make the laws of the nation, but it can, and does, prevent vast changes being made in the Constitution by a snap vote or a scratch majority. It does for the British Constitution what a written document, unalterable except under certain special conditions, does for other forms of government. But for it the whole of our laws and liberties would lie at the mercy of any man who could get control of the House of Commons for twenty-four hours. It considers all legislation, and though in practice it seldom ventures to make changes, it is able to insist on a reference to the country if it holds that a great and far-reaching revolution is being made without the electors being really aware of what is happening. In fact, it views the laws sent up to it in the light of this question, "Ought this law, if not amended, to be rejected until it has been referred to the nation with the demand, 'Is it your pleasure that this bill shall become law?'"

The House of Lords is, in a word, an old servant who has passed out of active employment, but still holds one very important office in the national household. The master has said to him in effect: "You are past very active work, and I do not expect you to take any great share in the regular routine of lawmaking. That must, as a rule, be left, like all the accounts, to my younger servants. I should like you, however, to keep an eye upon them, and if you notice something being done which appears to you quite contrary to my wishes and to sound management, I want you to stop it until I have been asked whether I really want it carried out. Of course you must not always be worrying me with such questions, nor do I want you to refer things back to me merely

CHICAGO'S DULL SEASON

In Spite of the March of Commerce, Gloom Settles Upon the City.

THE DEATH OF CARL SMITH

Regret for the Loss of the Humorist Killed in the Grand Discharge Rapids—Return of the Illinois Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Chicago is not gay. It is a little busier and dirtier than usual. It seems as if never before was the filthy river so thronged with steamers; never before did so many trucks rumble over the granite pavements; never before were street crossings so frantically thronged, but for all that, the place is dull. An Autumnal gloom has settled upon the town. It rains almost every day.

There are few carriages on the streets because people are not yet back from the country. The bicyclers have been afflicted with a sudden ennui, and almost no wheels are to be seen on the streets. The bicycle fever has spent itself, and only nervous-looking clerks, with iron clamps about the legs of their trousers, speed along the boulevards which were once gay with enthusiastic wheelers. The women's clubs are not yet opened, and at the men's clubs poker languishes, the Cuban war is tabooed, and the rooms look empty and large and generally uninteresting. In the stores goods are selling for cost, and in some cases for less, nor are shoppers eager. State Street does not have its usual throng, though it is crowded. People are there, but they are not the right people, and they do not know one another.

Return of Illinois Troops.

The soldier boys are back, and there have been dramatic demonstrations on the streets. But now every day there are from two to four funerals, at which the American flag is used as a pall. The army blue is common on the streets now and is no longer received with stares, as it was a few days ago. One of Col. Grigsby's Rough Riders, having passed through the dangers of the campaign without misadventure, returned to Chicago to be run over by a cable car. Many of the returned heroes enliven themselves with Chicago whisky and are indulgently smiled at by the passers-by and protected by the police.

Chicago, which has no extra places to offer anybody, will presently have an army of unemployed men about her streets—men entitled to consideration as defenders of the country, many of whom are friendless, and who now, wasted by privation and illness, suffer more from their friendlessness than ever before. The Central Executive Committee of the Chicago Army and Navy League is considering plans for the establishment of an institution where homeless soldiers returning from the front may stay until able to provide for themselves. This institution will be provided with clean beds, a good kitchen and a bath, and returned soldiers will be invited to rest within its friendly walls until they have regained strength.

Chicago has been heartily glad to get her boys back again, and for a time, at least, even the most friendless of them must have felt as if he were being welcomed by kindred. The finest carriages in the city stood by the hundred awaiting the return of the sick boys of the First Regiment, and the crowd that reached from the station to the armory, a distance of two miles, was packed so close on sidewalks and pavement that no one could easily lift his arms to his head. There was much cheering. The First did not look gay when it came home. The crowd, in fact, had gathered not to indulge in noise, but to express profound sympathy. The "dude" regiment of trim youths with which Chicago is familiar came back a broken band of bearded and emaciated men. The Sixth Regiment seems destined to have another experience at Camp Tanner—that fatal detention place! The burning of Gov. Tanner in effigy has become a favorite amusement in the villages.

The Death of Carl Smith.

The entire reading public of Chicago has been grieved this week at the tragic and untimely death of the young humorist Carl Smith, who wrote the "Fired at Random" column in The Record—the same column which used to be the "Sharps and Flats" of Eugene Field. Smith made his reputation in Omaha, where he did work so peculiar and whimsical as to attract the attention of some of the most distinguished men of letters in the country. In Chicago for the last three years he had been accounted one of the three most interesting men working for the public press, the other two being Peter Dunne and George Ade. Mr. Smith took his vacation up North, visiting Montreal and going on to the Saguenay. In the rapids of which he met his death by the upsetting of his canoe. With him perished Louis Sass, the sporting editor of The Record.

Mr. Smith always sent the matter for his column, even when on a vacation, and, though it is now some days since the strong young swimmer was worsted by those angry waters, his work has continued to appear. Never was he more charming, more ingenuous and light-hearted than in this last work, which has, however, one fearful peculiarity. He had not been able to leave the subject of the rapids alone, but in each contribution had spoken of them. In the article which appeared the morning that the world became cognizant of his death appeared a facetious prophecy of his own fate; in another article was a description of the rapids almost unequaled as a verbal land and water scape, and each day, as he drew nearer to them, he appeared to rejoice. It was as if the greedy waters fascinated him, called to him mysteriously, and knew him for their prey.

In real life there may have been other such cases, and in fiction there is certainly one, familiar to every one, in the spell which the engines of the road cast over the guilty Carker, the evil spirit in "Dombey and Son." The black waters of the Grand Discharge, however, performed a much more vicious act than did the fatal locomotive in Dickens's tale, for Mr. Smith was a gallant, happy, kindly man, full of the love of life, thinking and doing innocently, and carefully nurturing a rare talent. So merry and riant had been his letters, both public and private, that it seems as if the laugh could not quite have died upon his lips when he entered the "silent halls of death."

Temperance and Battleships.

To the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which, "in behalf of the 300,000 women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States," has asked Miss Nannie Leiter, who is to christen the battleship Illinois, to use water instead of wine in the performance of that ceremony, Miss Leiter has replied, with much diplomacy and perfect courtesy, that she appreciates "the praiseworthy and noble aims of the association," but considers it "inappropriate" for her to discuss the subject. Secretary Alger thereupon was made the recipient of a letter, begging him to consider the desires of the white ribboners, and President McKinley has not escaped. The ladies are insistent, and the rest of the world is trying to find out their idea.

Chicago has long had the reputation, whether justly or unjustly depends upon the point of view, of being an irreligious city. Samuel Hurley, a colored cook, inclines to the opinion that it is, and bases his plea upon the fact that he was arrested the other night for praying. He stood on the steps of the African Methodist Church of Oak Park and mentioned to the Lord in his own peculiar and rather dogmatic manner that he wanted some money and wanted it very much. His old mother had just died in Kentucky, and he wanted to go home and bury her. But the policeman took him in custody, perhaps because he did not approve of "praying on the street corners." The Justice dismissed the negro with the advice to temper his prayers in the future.

A few months ago, E. C. Brice of this city aroused no little interest by setting himself up as a modern alchemist. Clever and sophisticated reporters took up their abode with him, and claimed that they saw him make gold in his little laboratory. As a consequence the National Metallurgic Company came into existence, and $70,000 invested by stockholders has been absorbed in Brice's crucibles. Brice has gone to New York, and so was absent when the stockholders met to compare their emotions. Some of them still express unbounded faith in the man, and the previously mentioned sophisticated reporters still insist that they saw him make gold. R. B. P.

FIGHT FOR HALF A MILLION.

Contest Over the Will of Robert Irwin to Determine a Question of Forfeiture.

A clause in the will of Robert Irwin, who died seven years ago, directing that any of the legatees or devisees contesting its provisions should forfeit his or her bequests, has led to a novel contest in the Surrogate's Court. Should some of the nieces and nephews, who are the residuary legatees, succeed in proving that Irwin A. Powell, the grandson and sole heir of the testator, has opposed the execution of his grandfather's will, they will benefit to the extent of $350,000, while Mr. Powell will be cut off without a dollar.

Mr. Irwin, who was a builder and contractor, left an estate valued at $800,000. He bequeathed to his grandson $50,000 when he should come of age, $100,000 when he should attain the age of twenty-five, $100,000 on reaching the age of thirty, together with the interest on this trust fund. He also left young Powell $250,000, to be paid him when he had passed his thirtieth year, and half the residuary estate, which is valued at over $250,000. The other half of the residuary estate he left to the children of his deceased brother, Samuel Irwin. Young Powell, until he attained his majority, was to receive an income of $2,000 a year. Powell did not oppose probate of the will, which was accordingly ordered by Surrogate Fitzgerald, and letters of administration were issued to the executors, Alexander Frazer and James Boyd, who, eighteen months afterward, filed an accounting. Robert C. Taylor, who had been appointed special guardian for Powell during his minority, opposed the confirmation of the executors' report and accounting, on the ground that the will was null and void because of its provisions, and that the whole estate was legally the property of Irwin A. Powell, as sole heir-at-law and next of kin. Surrogate Fitzgerald confirmed the report and made his decree, from which Powell appealed to the Appellate Division, where he was unsuccessful, Surrogate Fitzgerald's ruling being upheld.

Powell, who is a son of Dr. Seneca D. Powell, and a well-known amateur cyclist, came of age less than a year ago, and Lawyer Taylor has applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald to direct the executors to pay over to him $50,000 and the accrued interest on the two trust funds, $108,557 in all.

William R. Wilder, who is counsel for Elizabeth Irwin Lamont and the other nephews and nieces of the testator, opposed Mr. Taylor's motion, and held that Powell, by his opposition to the execution of the main provision of his grandfather's will, had placed himself within the compass of the forfeiture clause, and was therefore entitled to no share in his grandfather's estate. Surrogate Fitzgerald adjourned the hearing of the motion to Sept. 27.

ITALY'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

It Will Be Observed by Italian-American Societies on Tuesday.

The 157 military and civic Italian-American societies of New York City will celebrate on Tuesday the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Italian national holiday with a parade, to be followed by a festival.

The parade will be formed at 10 o'clock in the morning at Washington Square, and will start promptly half an hour later for the reviewing stand, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, opposite the statue of Christopher Columbus. President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, representing the Mayor, will review the parade. A festival will follow in Lion Park.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Weight of Silk Goods—Althea Root Cut into Small Pieces.

In an opinion handed down yesterday, the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decided that in ascertaining the weight of silk goods under the present Tariff act no deduction from the weight is allowable for sea moisture absorbed before importation.

Althea root cut into small pieces and assessed for duty as a drug, advanced in value, at one-quarter of 1 per cent. a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 20, was held to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 611, as marshmallow or althea root unmanufactured.

In another case the board held that cod oil, although used only for stuffing or dressing leather, is dutiable as "fish oil" under Paragraph 42 and is not free as "oils (excepting fish oils) for stuffing or dressing leather," under Paragraph 568.

"The Recluse of the Hill" Dead.

Ernest Trippensee, sixty-four years old, died at his home, 258 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, from consumption. He was known as "the Recluse of the Hill," and was of a genial nature until his wife died three years ago. He was deeply attached to her, and from the time of her death was a changed man. He became morose, and finally converted his residence, which he owned, into a hermitage. When any of his friends called to remonstrate with him he drove them away. When he became too ill to take care of himself he employed a nurse, who was compelled to share his prison, as he designated his home. He leaves an estate valued at about $8,000. It is said that he also had money in several savings banks, but Coroner Hoffman was not able to find the bank books. Trippensee and no children, but it is said that two brothers and several nephews and nieces survive him, and they will inherit the property in the absence of a will.

Fatally Shot His Brother-in-Law.

George H. Hampton, twenty-nine years old, colored, of Gravesend Lane, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday afternoon shot his brother-in-law, William H. Cook, twenty-seven years old, also colored, living at Neck Road and Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. The wounded man will die. Some time ago Hampton's wife left him, because of his jealous disposition, and went to live with her sister, Mrs. Charles Brent. Yesterday Hampton called on her and became so threatening that her brother, Cook, who was in the house at the time, undertook to drive Hampton away, throwing a stone down the street after him. Suddenly Hampton turned and fired four shots from a revolver at Cook, one of which took effect in the head. Hampton was arrested. He expresses no regret for his action and says he wishes he had shot his wife and a few other people.

Caught in the Machinery and Killed.

Joseph Grochant, a machinist twenty-six years old of 102 Havemeyer Street, Williamsburg, was caught yesterday in the machinery in Habermann's tin factory, at North First Street and Driggs Avenue, and received injuries from which he died an hour later in the Eastern District Hospital. Grochant had been employed in the place for a long time, and yesterday morning when the machinery was started it was found that a pulley was out of order. Grochant, who started to make the repairs, was caught in the shafting and whirled around many times before the machinery was stopped and he dropped to the floor. An ambulance was summoned, and Surgeon Caffrey took Grochant to the hospital.

An Episcopal Club Disbands.

The Clergy Club, an organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with headquarters at the diocesan house, 29 Lafayette Place, has ended its existence as a body and its rooms have been given up. Bishop Potter was the President of the club, which was established a little more than ten years ago. For years the club prospered financially, and had a comparatively long list of clergymen as members. Latterly, however, its membership dwindled to such a degree that it was deemed impracticable by the management to continue its existence. The additional rooms thus acquired in the house will be devoted to diocesan purposes.

Charles Sahr Guilty of Manslaughter.

Charles Sahr, a hotel keeper of North Beach, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree before Judge Moore and a jury in the County Court in Long Island City yesterday. In a fight in Sahr's hotel on the night of May 28 last over the price of a hat Edward Engle, one of the participants, was shot in the abdomen. Sahr and the others were arrested. The wounded man died in St. John's Hospital on June 11, but before his death identified Sahr as the man who shot him. Sahr was remanded for sentence.

Home for New York Apostolate.

For over a year the band of Catholic missionaries known as the New York Apostolate has been without a permanent home, and Archbishop Corrigan, at whose instance the band was organized, promised the band a home of its own. He has now designated St. Teresa's Church, at Rutgers and Henry Streets. They will take possession of their new quarters on Oct. 1.

HOW WALL-PAPER IS SOLD

The Unique Methods of the Makers and Jobbers Who Meet Here Yearly.

THEY ALL WORK IN HARMONY

No Man Must Sell or Show Samples Till the Day Agreed Upon—Yearly Output Would Reach Nearly 1,000,000 Miles—New Designs.

The representatives of wall paper manufacturers and jobbers throughout the country, who have been meeting at the Gilsey House since the first of the month, finished their labors last night and have all gone home. Every year for more than twenty these men have been meeting at the Gilsey House to transact their business. In former years they met in August, and would be in town for at least five weeks, but this year, owing to an agreement between the manufacturers and jobbers, they have been kept in town less than three weeks.

The methods of doing business in the wall paper trade are unique. Since the 1st of May the manufacturers have been preparing the papers that will be sold next Spring. They have accepted their designs, made the rollers from which they are printed, and cut the paper into lengths of about a yard each and bound them in books. For three months the factories have been kept busy, working full time, to prepare these sample books in order to have them in the hands of their representatives by Sept. 1. That is the date when it is agreed the new stock shall be first shown. On that day all the manufacturers in the country take rooms in the Gilsey House, and jobbers from all parts of the continent come here and inspect the new samples.

There are thirty-four manufacturers. Most of the factories are in the vicinity of New York or Philadelphia. There are about one hundred jobbers, who come from different large towns in this country and Canada. When the samples are shown the jobbers select what they think they will buy from each manufacturer and take samples. These samples are bound in books just as the original samples were, and to each jobber is given a book of the samples he chooses. Some of the larger jobbers give their orders while they are in New York. Others take their samples home and send their orders on after mature deliberation.

A Selling Agreement Also.

Now all the jobbers have their books of samples, and are ready to offer their stock to the dealers, but, in order that no one man may hurry out and get ahead of the others, it is agreed among the jobbers that none shall show these samples until Sept. 26. Each jobber who has been here selecting his stock will have time to get to his home, and a week from to-morrow all will begin selling. The manufacturers, too, send their travelers out on the road, and by another agreement the prices are regulated so that one firm shall not undersell another. The jobbers receive a discount which gives them a fair profit, and when the manufacturers get into the field they are met on even terms. The prices are regulated according to the grade of the paper stock, the colors used, and the amount of work necessary to produce the paper. There is a uniform price all through the trade for each different grade of goods. Another rule in this trade which is very strictly enforced is that no jobber or manufacturer or any employe is allowed to "run down" the goods of another firm.

To conduct a business in this way requires a large amount of capital. For several months the manufacturers are paying out money and taking nothing in. An average firm will have seventy-five different patterns in its sample books. Each of these patterns is reproduced in different colors, so that altogether there may be several hundred different papers. The designs are purchased from artists and they cost from $50 to $100 each, according to merit. When a design is purchased it has to be worked up. The color man in each factory decides what colors shall be used and the variety of combinations that shall be made. When this is done, the design has to be cut on the rollers from which the printing is to be done. One roller is required for each color. It costs from $300 to $500 for each set of eight rollers, which is the average number required to print a good paper. To make the rollers for a season's trade will cost an average house $25,000. After these rollers are made thousands of yards of paper are printed, to be cut into pieces for the sample books. This printing takes about three months, so that it can be seen that it may easily cost $100,000 for the manufacturer to get ready for a new season's trade.

The manufacturers will now receive orders and will start to print to fill them. Their own travelers will go on the road next week and will travel for about two months. They usually go to the large towns, leaving the smaller ones to the jobbers. The orders will be filled as fast as the presses can turn the paper out, but the retailers will not be able to offer the paper to the public before next Spring. By next May all the orders will have been filled. Then the rollers from which the paper has been printed will be destroyed, and, unless some jobber or dealer has a stock of some particular kind that might be wanted, none can be had. No orders are taken after Feb. 1.

Some Illustrative Figures.

A roll of paper measures eight yards and it is twenty inches wide. There are 200,000,000 rolls of wall paper manufactured each year, and the price ranges from 4½ cents a roll to $2 a roll. If joined end to end, this output of paper would be nearly a million miles long. This paper would cover an area of 183,542 acres, or only about 10,000 acres less than the territory in the city of New York.

The designs this year run more than last season in floral pieces, in which roses predominate. These are made in all colorings, and in smooth, rough, and tapestry effects. Turkish and other Oriental designs seem to have been popular. One design has on it in Turkish characters "In God We Trust" and "He Has No Peer." Patriotic designs find favor. One that will be used in nurseries has pictures of several of the best-known United States battleships and cruisers. The frieze is a dainty arrangement of flags. Then there is the flag paper. The frieze of this design is blue, with white stars, and the lower part is in stripes. Another paper represents Washington's coat-of-arms, on which is the motto, "Exitus Acta Probat." This is made in a variety of colors.

Two weeks ago J. H. Breslin, the proprietor of the Gilsey House, took the wallpaper men to his hotel at Edgemere, L. I. About two hundred went down by train, and, after spending the day seeing the beauties of the place, were entertained at dinner.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Alternates Ready to Take the Places of Failing Candidates.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—This has been "alternate" week at the Naval Academy. The alternate is a result of a combination of circumstances, favorable to himself and exceedingly unfortunate to another. He is the youth who steps into the shoes of the candidate who holds the appointment from his Congressional district to the Naval Academy when the latter fails of admission. The alternates reported on the 15th.

The Newport is now being put in complete order for the use of the naval cadets. They will practice with it in the Chesapeake, where they have been taught the rudiments of that splendid marksmanship that displayed itself in the American-Spanish war. The Academy has not always been supplied with so many means of applying practical seamanship as it has at present. In addition to the Newport, the Monongahela gives opportunity for handling the sails of a great ship, and the Standish is here to afford firing at the target under steam. It is expected that the Standish will be used by the cadets intended for the Engineer Division and the Newport by the cadets of the line.

The paint pot and the scrubbing brush are in active use for the opening of the Naval Academy. Some very decisive changes have taken place during the Summer vacation. The cadets' new quarters have been overhauled, the old quarters renovated, a new pavement laid on the main avenue, the approaches to the cadets' benches repaired, the band stand is in process of improvement, and the buildings of Porter Row have been removed to make room for the new armory. The Marine Guard, which lost its fine quarters erected especially for it a few years ago, by their removal for the new armory site, has now taken up its quarters permanently on the Monongahela.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

An Invasion of Autumn Activity and Newness.

The spur to the sides of the horse redoubles his energy and increases his speed. Your appreciation of our store is a spur of energy to our system, extending it,—to our efforts in your behalf, redoubling them—to our understanding of your needs sharpening it—to our merchandising skill forcing it.

What is the September activity of this store but an invasion of newness in merchandise, brought about by us to meet the attacks made by your home coming; a forceful and natural reaction from the seeming inactivity of Summer; a reaction that gives variety, that affords contrasts, and the contrasts which this store affords appeal to every one. Contrasts of quality and price that reflect to your benefit, that cannot lose their individuality, that cannot slip into the shade and be forgotten. And what a Monday of contrasts to-morrow will be, every foot of space from the basement to the roof offering unusual opportunities in the newest and most exclusive merchandise.

An Unexampled Hosiery Event.

4,200 Pairs about Half Regular Prices.

It is the unexpected that almost always happens, this is a case in point, unusually attractive stockings and socks, manufacturers' samples and broken lots at about half price.

Lot 1. Women's fine gauge colored cotton hose, spliced heels and toes, tan and stainless black. Also men's 40-gauge stainless black half hose, regular 19 cts. quality at 12½ cts. per pair.

Lot 2. Women's extra quality colored cotton hose, high spliced heels and double soles, tan, mode, two tone and stainless black. Also men's tan, black and fancy half hose, regular 25 cts. to 35 cts. qualities at 19 cts. per pair.

Lot 3. Women's extra fine quality colored lisle thread hose, spliced heels and toes, tan, black, plain and striped uppers with black boots, plain and ribbed, regular 35 cts. to 45 cts. quality at 25 cts. per pair.

Lot 4. Women's extra grade colored lisle thread hose, plain and striped uppers with black boots, also plain and ribbed Ingrain lisle thread in stainless black, regular 50 cts. to 75 cts. quality at 3 pairs for 1.00.

Lot 5. Men's extra heavy gray ribbed cotton bicycle hose in two styles of rib, sizes, 9½, 10 and 10½, regular 65 cts. quality at 3 pairs for 1.00.

Section C, extreme rear.

2.95 for Beautiful 4.00 to 8.00 Umbrellas.

Here are 325 pure Silk Umbrellas, 26 inch, paragon frames, steel rods, case and tassel and made to roll very small. Handles for both men and women, hardly any two alike, beautiful designs, silver deposited, carved ivory, ivory and pearl, etc. In fact, the handles on some of them are alone worth 4.00 and 5.00. They are the kind of umbrellas that regularly sell for 4.00 to 8.00, and to-morrow we offer them to you for 2.95 each.

Women's 1.25 Gloves for 98 cts.

Street Gloves, they also make a good bicycle glove, two clasps, full pique sewn, embroidered backs, an unusually attractive assortment of Autumn colors, and all sizes, 98 cts. a pair instead of 1.25.

Upholstery Newness.

There's no end to allurements here, curtains, draperies, hangings, tapestries, coverings and cosy things that add comfort and pleasure to the home. The department is overflowing with the newest things, and under the new management displays attractions of extraordinary merit. As for price advantages, here are some things of special interest for to-morrow:

French Jute Velour Portieres, reversible colors, 27.50, formerly 35.00.

6-4 French Velour Table Covers, 3.90, formerly 5.50.

White Irish Point Cace Lurtains, 4.50, 6.50 and 8.00.

French Renaissance Lace Curtains, 11.00, 14.50, 16.75, 19.50.

Nottingham novelties, 2.00, 2.75, 3.95.

Complete line of Damasks, Tapestry and Velours for hangings and furniture covering.

New and attractive material for cosy corners.

50 new styles of window seats and utility boxes.

Exhibition of Colored Dress Goods.

And now a full, unequalled assortment of the new Autumn things greets you with a smile. The latest novelties for Fall and Winter, every style, weave and color. European novelties in high art styles, generous varieties, single dress patterns, securing exclusiveness and also the more popular and practical, plain and mixed suitings in larger assortment than ever before. Here are some of the leading styles and prices mentioned to familiarize you with them.

48-inch velvet Bayadere stripes on rich shades of "drap de Venice," at 3.98.

48-inch Travers Zibeline, a stylish rough-finish material, at 2.50 yard.

48-inch camel's hair Fancies, plain ground with black corded bars, at 3.25 per yard.

46-inch silk and wool Epingelines, plain and two toned, 1.25 to 1.75 yard.

42-inch French Poplins, in plain colors, 98 cts. to 1.50.

48-inch tufted camel's hair, 89 cts.

And these low prices for Monday:

40-inch all wool Imported Mixtures at 39 cts., regular price 59 cts.

44-inch English Jacquard suiting, in two-color mixtures, at 49 cts., regular price 69 cts.

Black Dress Goods.

New weaves in Crepons, Epingelines, Poplins, Whipcords, Berbers, Zibelines and Drap de Venice, are now ready for your inspection, and all the regular standard goods at very low prices.

42 inch all wool Etamine suiting at 39 cts., regular price 49 cts.
45 inch all wool Granite suiting at 49 cts., regular price 75 cts.
42 inch black Crepons, in rich designs, at 79 cts.

More About Silks.

One would think it almost impossible to weave anything newer, prettier or more desirable than the fabrics of the past season. Nothing seems impossible, however, to the silk designer, as these new silks indicate.

19-inch all-silk plain and changeable taffetas, new colors and combinations, also black, at 49 cts.

20-inch all-silk novelties, taffeta and Armure brocades, satin and taffeta stripes in barri effects, stylish designs for waists, at 59 cts.

20-inch all-silk brocade and striped taffetas, figured gros grain, broche Armures, new styles and designs for evening and street wear, 75 cts.

20-inch all-silk plaid taffetas, bright new colorings in the newest combinations, extra fine and serviceable grade, at 95 cts.

20-inch all-silk black satin Duchesse, heavy and serviceable grade, at 55 cts.

21-inch all-silk black satin Duchesse, extra fine and handsome quality, desirable for skirts and entire costumes, at 75 cts.

22-inch all-silk black taffeta, bright, strong and lustrous cloth, at 59 cts.

23-inch all-silk C. J. Bonnet & Cie. celebrated black dress taffeta, extra fine, at 99 cts.; regular 1.25.

24-inch all-silk C. J. Bonnet & Cie. celebrated black dress taffeta, rich heavy grade, at 1.09; regular 1.39.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

9.75, 13.75 AND 18.75.

100 cloth suits in an assortment of styles suitable for Autumn wear, representing the jacket or tight-fitting effect. Many are entirely silk lined. These suits are a well-assorted variety of colors and sizes, and the majority are worth from 33 to 50 % more than marked price.

New Fall Rugs at Fallen Prices.

Taiko rugs, 27x54, 1.15.
Burlin rugs, 18x36, 2.00.
Wool Smyrna rugs, 36x72, 2.98.
Eastern rugs, hand-made, all selected colorings, at 5.00, 7.50, 8.75 and 10.50.
Royal Axminster rugs, 36x72, 6.50.
Large size Cashmere and Kazais at 12.00.
Anatolian reversible rugs, 6x9, 6.75.
7-6x10-6, 10.25.
9x12, 13.50.

The New Autumn Waists.

And they are well worth seeing; the taste of an artist is displayed in the selection of the colors and combinations, and alertness of expert buying in the prices advantages we are offering you.

150 assorted silk waists in extra quality taffetas in stylish plaids, plain and shaded taffetas, bias corded front. Also black satin, fine quality, tucked front, self collar, choice at 4.98, regular 6.00 and 6.75.

Fine twill cashmere waists, made with 10 one-inch tucks, braid above each tuck, self collars braided. Also a fine flannel waist made fancy braided yoke, special at 2.98.

COLORED PETTICOATS.
98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.50.
Extra quality black satine petticoats, deep-corded ruffle, umbrella shape, lined throughout with Domet flannel. In this lot some petticoats with triple ruffle of fancy percaline.

3.98 INSTEAD OF 5.98.
75 only of extra fine taffeta silk petticoats in the newest shadings; also, black, made umbrella shape, deep-corded ruffle, full size.

WRAPPERS AND SACQUES.
A choice lot of flannelette wrappers in the new Fall colorings, some trimmed with cashmere, forming yoke, others braid trimmed, full skirts, special 98 cts., regular 1.45.

Eiderdown dressing sacques, in plain colors, pink, blue, red and gray, buttonhole stitched with black, deep around collar, ribbon tie at the neck, special at 69 cts., regular 98 cts.

2.25 Corsets for 1.50.

250 pairs of Imported P. D. Corsets, in white and drab, made of fine quality French Coutille sateen strip heavily boned, long waists. Also, at this price 150 pairs of Gored C. P. Corsets in black lastings, handsomely flossed with silk, good value at 3.50, choice of both, 1.50 pair.

Garments for the Baby.

25 CTS. INSTEAD OF 59 CTS.
Fine cream oil caps, handsomely embroidered lace ruche; these are silk lined.
Fine cambric dresses, long and short, prettily trimmed with embroidery, tucked yoke, at 49 cts.; regular 75 cts.
8 CTS. INSTEAD OF 15 CTS. PAIR.
Children's muslin drawers, 4 sizes hem and tucks, and button holes.

2.79 INSTEAD OF 3.98 AND 4.25.
A choice lot of fine crepon eiderdown coats in cream, cardinal, light blue, pink, yoke braid and ribbon trimmed and pearl buckles. In this lot some very pretty cream bedford cloth coats, braid and ribbon trimmed.

A Sale of Dinner Sets.

And the Prices 1-3 Less Than Regular.

This is an offering of fifty different styles and patterns of Dinner sets. They are of porcelain ware from the best makers of England and America and of Haviland and other fine French Chinas. The styles are all new and the decorations are those that your good taste will commend.

AT 5.75 INSTEAD OF 8.50.
English porcelain dinner sets, of the Derby shape, decorated in two soft shades of gray and green.

AT 7.50 INSTEAD OF 12.00.
American porcelain dinner sets, consisting of 100 pieces, including soup tureen and large platters; the decorations are floral sprays in blue and green.

AT 10.00 INSTEAD OF 15.00.
Fine porcelain dinner sets in various pretty floral decorations of several colors; the handles of each piece are fully trimmed with gold.

AT 12.00 INSTEAD OF 19.00.
Fine porcelain dinner sets, decorated in a rich design of soft dark gray illuminated with traced gold. The edges are heavily trimmed with burnished gold.

AT 14.50 INSTEAD OF 20.00.
English porcelain dinner sets, consisting of 130 pieces, decorated in an exceedingly well executed border design, very stylish; the colors are a soft rich blue, green and slate.

AT 15.00 INSTEAD OF 21.00.
Booth's Royal semi-porcelain dinner sets, consisting of 130 pieces, decorated by the French transfer process in lilac, handles trimmed with gold.

AT 16.50 INSTEAD OF 22.50.
Booth's Royal semi-porcelain dinner sets, consisting of 130 pieces, decorated by the French transfer process in violets entwined with ferns; the colors are pink and green, each piece fully trimmed with gold.

AT 18.00 INSTEAD OF 25.00.
Fine French China dinner sets in five pretty decorations of colors of blue, pink, lavender and a combination of delicate pink and green.

AT 29.75 INSTEAD OF 35.00 TO 47.50.
Ten fine Haviland china dinner sets of various decorations and styles, with one or two small pieces damaged or missing.

Sealskin Jackets.

We will make to your order in our own workrooms on the premises an Alaska and Seal Jacket, (Rice London Dye,) 24, 25 or 26 inches long, and patterned after the most approved model of 1898-9. This style contains many entirely new features, such as the new box sleeve, cutaway front and other points made up from the newest imported effects. You may have the jacket lined with either plain or fancy silk of your own choosing. Perfect workmanship and fit guaranteed. This garment would be excellent value at 250.00, but for to-morrow we will make the price 150.00. It's an opportunity that doesn't often occur. Do you want a jacket?

Echoes from the Blanket and Linen Sale.

BLANKETS.
White wool blankets, very soft, size for double beds, 3.89 pair.
Fine white wool Western blankets, strong cotton warp, will not shrink when cleaned, 5 lb. weight, 4.95 pair.
Extra large California blankets, soft Australian wool, 7 lb. weight, 8.00 pair.
Bedspreads, all hemmed, ready for use.
3-ply yarn crochet spreads, 98 cts. each, instead of 1.25.
Good quality Marseilles and satin finished double-bed size spreads, 1.79 each.
COMFORTABLES.
Sateen covered, selected, and well-cured down comfortables, 4.50 and 5.00 each, extra sizes 6.00 and 7.50 each.
Silk covered down comfortables, lined throughout with Nainsook, both sides covered with silk, beautiful designs, 11.50 each.
Very fine satin covered down comfortables, lined with soft Nainsook, warranted down proof, 17.50 and 22.50 each.
LINENS.
Huckaback towels, 18x36 and 19x38, some all-linen and some half-cotton hemmed, 12½ cts. each.
Turkish towels, large size and heavy, both bleached and unbleached, will absorb water quickly, 19 cts. each instead of 25 cts.
All-linen Irish table damask, full bleached, 70 inches wide, 50 cts. yard.
Superior quality heavy and fine grass-bleached Scotch damask, 2 yards wide, 1.00 yard; same quality damask napkins, 24 inches square, 3.00 dozen.
Scotch damask napkins, 18 inches square and pure white, 1.00 dozen instead of 1.39.
Hemstitched damask tray cloths, 25 cts. each.
Hemstitched linen scarfings, 18 inches wide, 20 cts. and 25 cts. yard.
With open work, 30 cts., 35 cts., and 40 cts. yard.
LONG CLOTH.
Superior long cloth, very soft, 94 cts. for piece of 12 yards.
Loeser's soft long cloth, cambric finish, in 15-yard pieces, 1.85 piece.

SILKMAKERS INCREDULOUS.

New York Experts Doubt Practicability of Szczepanik's Photographic and Electric Process.

It is now several months since wide publicity was given to a description of an invention by Jan Szczepanik of Vienna that was "designed to revolutionize the silk weaver's art." One account of this invention asserted that by utilizing photography for weaving purposes, Szczepanik can now in a single quarter of an hour accomplish what it has taken the designer months, or even years, to complete, according to the size of the design.

Silk manufacturers in this country as well as abroad naturally looked upon this alleged time-saving invention with an economic interest, and men well versed in all of the practical details of silkmaking were called upon to examine the merits of the new process. The results of such examinations are gradually becoming known. Thus far they have not been of a character to command the official attention of the Silk Association of America, although some of the New York members of that association have quietly looked into the matter.

C. Lambert of the silk house of Dexter, Lambert & Co., and a Vice President of the Silk Association, said that he doubted the practical utility of Szczepanik's invention. He did not think it likely that the idea of replacing the individual designer with a photographic process would find favor with the silk manufacturers in this country. The designer of silk patterns, he remarked, was something more than the maker of a picture. It was necessary that he should know all about the manufacture of silk in order that he might be able to judge of the fitness of a design for any particular quality of silk. It was part of the silk designer's business to know how a design was going to work out in the fabric. "The mere making of a design," said Mr. Lambert, "is not the most important part of the weaving of silk."

In Szczepanik's own statement of what he proposes to do he explains the nature of the photographic apparatus employed. As is known a design that is to be woven must first be resolved into squares. Now in the case of a large gobelin, the designer must fill up millions of such little squares before it is possible to puncture the pasteboard cards which are indispensable in the Jacquard loom. The Vienna inventor employs in his large photographing apparatus ruled screens containing the necessary intersections. These screens or grids are on glass plates, prepared by photography, and are said to be the largest photographic negatives ever made, measuring 1.10 meters square. Each such screen contains a million squares, corresponding with those which hitherto the designer, with infinite labor, has filled in, in the course of possibly two of three years. Szczepanik proposes to photograph any pattern that may be selected directly on the sensitive plate. Two minutes' exposure, it is claimed, will suffice to produce an image on the sensitized paper showing the points of intersection needed in the Jacquard card. Bathing, developing, and fixing will occupy a quarter of an hour more, and then the design is finished. The different colors that the web is to have are represented by different signs or figures (squares) which are produced by means of corresponding stops in the objective.

Eventually the inventor expects to weave direct from the original design plate by means of electricity. This would, indeed, revolutionize the art of silk weaving, but some of the practical silk manufacturers who have turned this proposition of Szczepanik's over in their minds are incredulous regarding its practicability. The young Vienna inventor says that within a few weeks he expects to set up for experiments an electric Jacquard loom, which when perfected will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900 for the first time. This loom will weave silk pocket handkerchiefs in public. Within three minutes the purchaser of such a handkerchief will be photographed by an apparatus in the loom itself, the design plate will be prepared by the same machine, and in half an hour the purchaser will be able to take away a silk handkerchief with his own portrait woven into it.

Jacques Huber of the silk manufacturing firm of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. of New York and various places in Europe, returned from a visit to Zurich not long ago, and in commenting on Szczepanik's invention, said: "The silkmakers in Zurich pay little attention to this proposition. It does not seem to be practicable. Of course, if there was anything in it designed to save time or lessen the expense of manufacture, the silk men would be quick to take it up. So far as my observations went, this invention excited very little talk in Europe, and certainly has not caused any stir among the owners of silk mills. Personally, I am not familiar with the process proposed by the Vienna inventor. If he is able to work out any practical improvement in present methods of silk manufacture I shall be glad to take it up. Business is business, and the question is at all times with a manufacturer is, Can you help me save anything, and if so, how much? If there is anything in the process put forward by Szczepanik, the silk manufacturers will jump at it quick enough."

Mr. Huber supplemented this expression of his views with the remark that he thought it would be ridiculous to try to do away with the weaver in the operation of a loom.

Vacant Lot Farmers Will Exhibit.

The amateur truck farmers who have been cultivating vacant city lots in New York propose to make an interesting showing with their best vegetable products at the exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables to be held in connection with the National Photograph Show of the American Institute, which will open Sept. 26 at the Academy of Design and continue for two weeks. The general direction of the flower show is in the care of Dr. F. M. Hexamer. The vacant lot farming exhibit will be under the direct charge of C. L. Allen.

Harlem Evening High School.

The Harlem Evening High School will be open every night during the week, Saturday excepted, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to receive applications for admission to the class in Shakesp

SEPT

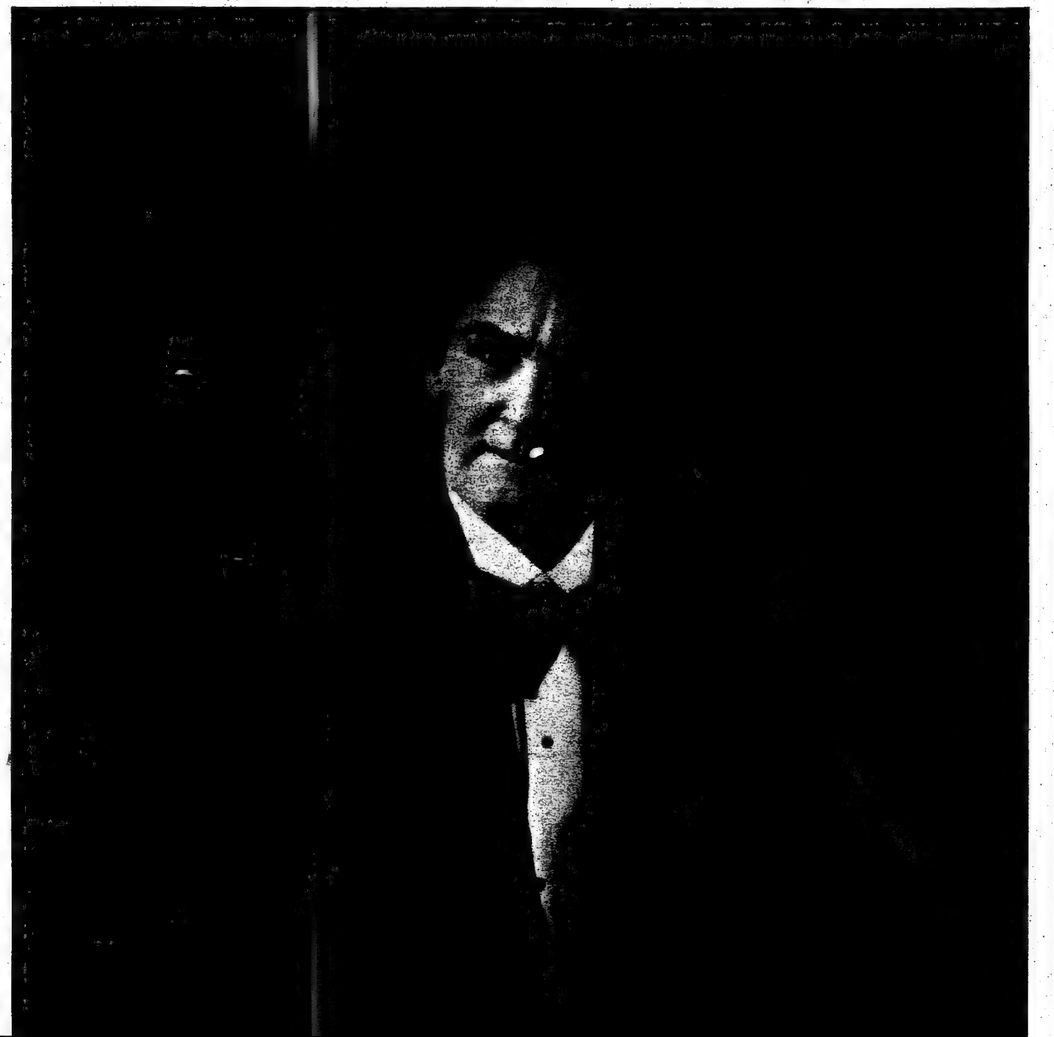
The New York Times.

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The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
SEPTEMBER 18, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

In speaking of the "decaying powers," as Lord Salisbury did not long ago, thereby arousing the ire of France as well as of Spain, it is a mistake to search for similar points of decadence in those two peoples at large. The mass of the people of France differs as much as possible from the masses of the Spanish Peninsula. The ordinary Frenchman is very industrious and saving, and so is his entire family. Under Anglo-Saxon guardianship he would develop into a fine fellow, with ideas not bounded as they now are by the frontiers and coasts of France. Unfortunately for her advancement in the present era, France has traditions; these traditions were created by Napoleon; later they became symbolized in the army. The Frenchman loves the army not only because it is the embodiment of dear traditions, but because his Alphonse and Gustave are serving in it. Traditions have made the army heads demi-gods. These demi-gods are as significant as the idol of the South Sea Islander. People sacrifice themselves for them in vain. On the other hand, the decadence of Spain is caused by the failure of the average Spaniard to apply himself closely enough to the duty of making an honest living; by his absolute refusal to think of the inevitable "rainy day," and by his peculiar ideas concerning the fetich which he calls "honor." Between industrious bigots and shiftless bigots there is little to choose.

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A peculiar revolution has been going on in American society during the last twenty-five years which may have escaped notice. In brief, it might be called the struggle for supremacy that has been waged between unmarried women, and wives, widows, and divorcées. If we are to credit an article published in the North American a quarter of a century ago, it was then the young beauties that were considered and looked after, and gentlemen asked to an entertainment were asked with reference to the unmarried girls; for it was understood that any married women present would, of course, be wrapped up in their own husbands. Then the influence of foreign society began to tell. The married woman began to flirt; her success exhilarated her; the consequence was that the timid, blushing maiden paled and subsided before the married siren, who had the audacity and charm of a conscious intelligence. It was the difference between the bud and the perfect rose. And the third stage in the revolution is the last. The innocent débutantes no longer have to wait attendance on the married flirts. The former have rebelled against the secondary place assigned them; and they have been successful. With art in artlessness, and with a healthful idea of life born of exercise on the bicycle or on the golf field, they have assumed their old position in society. It is now no longer the married flirt who bars the way of the maiden to matrimony, but the bachelor girl who with her sound healthful spirit and independent speech, airily waves the married coquette to the background.

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Italian emigrants usually yearn for the olive groves of sunny Italy the moment they reach a foreign shore; but, before they gather the courage to brave another ocean voyage they usually manage to save many pennies. The Italians who landed at Honolulu July 8, however, send home word that they are enchanted with the place, and find it very much like Italy, even an improvement on it. These emigrants, numbering about eighty, are to reside for the present at a farm of 9,000 acres, a few miles distant from Honolulu, which belongs to one of the most important land owners in the islands. The Italians term the place "Il Paradiso del Pacifico." These emigrants are quite likely to be followed by others. Hawaii thus opens a new field for the Italian.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

THE foremost American actor comes of a race of actors. For at least three generations before his time the Jefferson family was conspicuous on the English-speaking stage. It lent personal dignity as well as talent to the actor's calling, and the inheritance of Joseph Jefferson, though it comprised neither lands nor jewels, was therefore not to be despised. Few of the most distinguished actors of this day were born to their calling. Irving, for instance, took to the stage in his young manhood in the face of domestic opposition; Coquelin was born of the bourgeoisie, and his father was a baker; although Mansfield's mother was an opera singer, he began acting by chance after trying other callings. But Joseph Jefferson has told us in his charming autobiography of his childhood spent actually on the stage. His great-grandfather acted the King to Garrick's Hamlet, and he may have been (who knows?) that very actor of Claudius whom poor Partridge esteemed so much more of an artist than the English Roscius. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was a comedian of rare humor and versatility in the infancy of our own theatre. His mother was esteemed a fine actress, while his father acted and managed and painted scenery and took a hand at adapting plays when necessary. What is more, Joseph's half bother, Charles Burke, one of those erratic geniuses who rarely fulfill their promises and often die young, might, in other circumstances, have filled a prominent place on the American stage.

All the notable incidents in Jefferson's career have been told over and over again in the public prints since Mr. William Winter published his interesting and authoritative volume called "The Jeffersons." As a mere infant he appeared with the famous "Jim Crow" Rice in his "turns" as a miniature double, Rice carrying him on the stage concealed in a bag. He first acted in New York City as long ago as Sept. 10, 1849, at Chanfrau's National Park Theatre, and was married May 19 of the following year to Margaret Clement Lockyer.

He took his first trip across the Atlantic for observation and study in 1856, and when he reappeared in New York as leading comedian at Laura Keene's Theatre, Aug. 21, 1857, he was hailed with acclaim and he has been conspicuously before the English-speaking people ever since as an esteemed and remarkably successful actor. In his stock company days as Dr. Peter Pangloss, Simon Lullaby, Joshua Butterby, Barnaby Bibbs, Dickory in "The Spectre Bridegroom," Bob Acres, (a part he first acted Sept. 6, 1858;) Tony Lumpkin, Goldfinch, Ollapod, and a host of other characters in old comedies and dramas of which the young playgoer of this hour knows nothing he had many famous rivals to be sure, but he bravely held his own in reputation. He was the original Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin," and, Sept. 14, 1859, he first acted Caleb Plummer in Boucicault's version of "The Cricket on the Hearth" to the Dot of Agnes Robertson, and the Tilly Slowboy of Mrs. John Wood. That was at Winter Garden, where he also acted Newman Noggs in "Nicholas Nickleby," and Salem Scudder in "The Octoroon," and Baptiste Le Blanc in Mrs. Bateman's dull dramatization of "Evangeline." It was in this same theatre, too, Dec. 24, 1860, that Mr. Jefferson made his first experiment in a play founded on "Rip Van Winkle."

This was accounted a failure, but his ambition to make a great stage figure of Rip, which he had cherished a dozen years, was not to be abandoned on that account. He had acted the small part of Seth to the Rip of Burke in a crude piece fashioned by Burke, and he tells us himself how much his famous impersonation owes to Burke's influence upon him. Burke, however, was not the first of the stage Rip Van Winkles preceding Jefferson, nor was he the best known. Plays on this subject had been acted as early as 1828. C. B. Parsons, Hackett, and Yates all tried to do something with the legendary fellow who slept twenty years in the wilderness and returned home to find himself "so soon forgot."

Jefferson was a widower in the Spring of 1861, and a little disappointed at the failure of the character he had studied so long with the public that liked him in so many other parts. So, in a fit of restlessness, he started upon a tour of the world, acting in San Francisco and the towns of Australia. When he reached London he employed his old acquaintance, Boucicault, to write a play embodying Jefferson's own ideas of Rip Van Winkle, using the bits of scenes and significant phrases attached to the rôle as he had already acted it, some of which were derived directly from Burke; and this play, produced at the London Adelphi Sept. 5, 1865, proved a suitable and profitable medium for the display of his art.

London playgoers gave Jefferson's Rip their cordial approval. A year later he produced the play in this city at the Olympic, (which had been Laura Keene's,) but was not able then to make it last all through his engagement. It was some time before "Rip Van Winkle" crowded out of his ample repertory every other play, but gradually his fellow-countrymen grew to appreciate this rare work of dramatic art at its worth, and for many years he acted no other character. The profits of the play have been enormous, and it is believed that Jefferson has acquired a larger fortune by the practice of his art than any other actor of his time, and it is certain that his time has produced no dramatic artist of finer sensibility or more exquisite technical skill.

It is well to remember this when the glib cynic denounces the stage and the public taste in theatricals. To be sure, Mr. Jefferson to speak with the utmost politeness, has done next to nothing since. He never attempted to properly equip and manage a theatre. He has given no sort of encouragement to American dramatists. It would not be just, in writing in praise of him, to omit these striking facts. Probably to the large majority of admirers of Jefferson they do not seem important.

He married his second wife, Sarah Warren, Dec. 20, 1867, in Chicago, and about that time purchased a fine country residence in the Saddle River district at Hohokus, N. J., which he sold in 1888. Crow's Nest, his newer Summer place at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., has since become noted all over the country. The mansion was burned in 1898, but was quickly rebuilt. Mr. Jefferson's plantation in Louisiana, about which so much has been written, was purchased in 1869. In June, 1875, he made another visit to England and acted in London. In 1880 he revived his long familiar condensed version of "The Rivals," and in more recent years, alternately with the still serviceable "Rip Van Winkle," he has given performances of "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Heir at Law," and two of Morton's farces, "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "A Regular Fix." In some of his tours in these later years Mrs. John Drew, John Gilbert, and William J. Florence, now all passed away, have been associated with him. Since 1893 Mr. Jefferson has occasionally appeared before the public, always eager to see him and hear his voice, in the rôle of lecturer. He has long been an amateur painter, and some of his pictures have been publicly exhibited. He is a patient and otherwise entirely competent fisherman, an agreeable raconteur, a kindly, shrewd, practical man. The first essential of success in acting is charm of personality. Jefferson always had distinction, charm, and the quality called personal humor. But he never gained a triumph easily, and his technical facility was acquired slowly, and by dint of tireless industry. Of course, not every one can become even a fairly good actor by merely studying the actors' technique, and there are only a few Jeffersons in any century.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

HIGHLANDERS AND INDIANS.

"Under Col. Francis Grant of Grant (afterward a Lieutenant General) the regiment landed in America, where the peculiar garb of the Highlanders astonished the Indians, who, during the march to Albany, flocked from all quarters to see the strangers, who they believed were of the same extraction as themselves, and therefore received them as brothers, for the long hunting shirt of the Indians resembled the kilt, as their moccasins did the gartered hose, their striped blanket the shoulder plaid, and they, too, had round shields and knives, like the target and dirk of the Celt; hence, according to Gen. Stewart, 'the Indians were delighted to see a European regiment in a costume so similar to their own.'"—Grant's "Legends of the Black Watch."

LATE SUMMER.

This is the time of dearth.
This is the season when life—
Weary of yearning and toil,
Weary of burgeoning leaf,
Weary of ripening fruit,
And the flushing of harvest gold—
Pauses awhile in her tasks,
And rests in the blaze of her noon.
This is the season when death—
Fleeing from budding Spring,
Shunning the jocund May
And the fecund days of June—
Pauses awhile in his flight,
And whets his sword for the prey.

Nature is drunken with life—
The golden beaker upturned,
Drained to the bitter lees.
The grape is surcharged with wine,
The flower with its honey dew,
And the heart with its travail and care.
The bee has stored her cells,
And the ant has provided his house.
The sparrow's coat is brown
With the Summer's dust and sun,
As he chirrups his lonely lay.
The hue on the robin's breast,
Where he shows his fervent heart,
Is dulled, and he shuns the light,
Hidden deep in the woodland glades.
Bobolinks and orioles
Flash in the foliage no more;
And the music is almost mute
Through all the kingdom of song.
The serpent glides to the cave,
To shed his tawny skin,
And sleep till Spring shall awake
And clothe him in burnished bronze.
The leaves, heavy with sap,
Languorously rest on the boughs;
And flowers droop on their stems,
And await the betraying kiss
Of the beautiful, treacherous frost,
And the requiem of Autumn winds.

The weary sun in heaven
Hangs in a drowse of pain.
Past is the day of his strength,
And the glorious might of his beams.
No more can he summon from earth
Plants and the tender leaf;
Or redden the quickening juice
In the chalice of the grape;
Or tint the cheek of the peach,
Or flame in the poppy's heart,
Or add a hue to the rose,
Or set the incense ablaze
In the bosom of violets.
He can only blast and blight.
He has no power to stir
The wine in the pulses of life.
He awaits the falling of snows,
And yearns for the distant Spring;
While Winter looks from the North,
And marshals the forces of death.

The air is languid and dull,
And reels and swoons o'er the earth
In impotent lifeless heat.
The winds are sunk to sleep,
In the silent void of heaven.
Weary in space itself—
Weary of Summer's glare,
And the burthen of night and day;
Of the flashing of arrogant stars,
Of the meteors' insolent glow,
Of the whir of comets in flight,
And the dreary weight of the worlds.

STANHOPE SAMS.

Jealousy.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Is he really so jealous?"

"Why, he is even jealous of himself since some one told him matrimony had made another man of him."

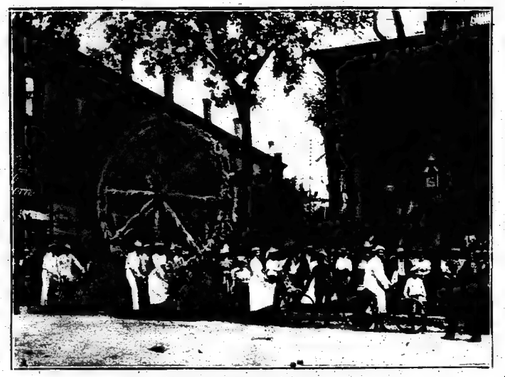




1898



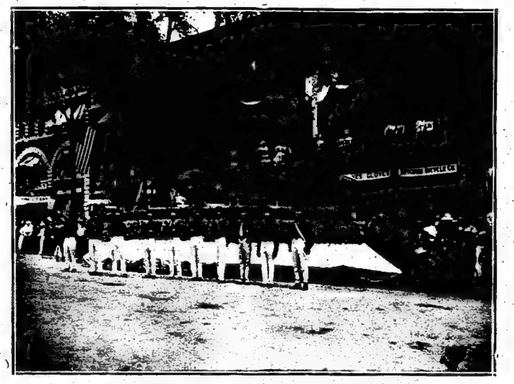
THE RYE CARRIAGE.
The Exhibit of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hilton.



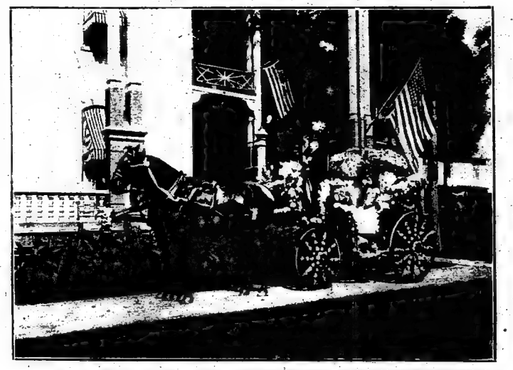
THE FERRIS WHEEL.
Mrs. W. J. Totten's Turnout Trimmed with Pampas Grass and Gladioli.



AMERICAN BEAUTY COACH.
Decorated with American Beauty Roses, Pink Satin Rosettes and Ribbons on a Groundwork of Princess Pine.



REPRODUCTION OF BATTLESHIP MAINE.
Hull, Hydrangeas; Superstructure, Marigold and Golden Rod, Floral Anchor at Bow.



THE BANGS TURNOUT.
Mrs. Henry A. Bangs and Miss A. F. Bangs in Victoria Trimmed with Pink and White Asters, Harness of Pink and White Satin Ribbon.



THE RYE CARRIAGE.
Completely Covered with Beads of Rye and Bound with Apple-Green Ribbon with Sunflowers.





WHERE SPIRITS MATERIALIZE.

LILY DALE, THE HOME OF SPIRITUALISTS.

LILY DALE, so named from the myriads of water lilies that gem the dark bosom of the "Three Sister" Cassadaga Lakes, in the heart of Chautauqua County, N. Y., is the Summer home of Spiritualists. The camp, as it is called, has been in existence since 1880, and has grown to be a fair-sized village. It is estimated that a quarter of a million of people visit it annually.

Lily Dale does not differ much from other Summer resorts. Though the home of Spiritualists, the material elements are by no means absent. The mediums, too, who hold the middle ground between the more gross, earthly mortals and the dwellers in spiritland, leave Lily Dale annually with a goodly supply of material gain. Prominent mediums make no less than a hundred dollars a day during the Summer season, and secure a select number of patrons for Winter work at their respective homes.

It is astonishing to see the people who flock thither from all parts of the country to consult these mediums on matters of life, love, business, and pleasure. It is astonishing to see how credulous in this matter men and women are who, in other things, are most shrewd and skeptical. Most of these people return annually to these mediums to seek some sign from spiritland. Many of them find, or seem to find, light and consolation.

Lily Dale has every natural charm to make an earthly halting place attractive. Although in a valley, it is still 1,500 feet above sea level. On three sides of it sleep the "Three Sister" Cassadaga Lakes, from whose shores the "camp" rises gradually till it is lost in a dense forest. This reminds one of the Groves of Pan, but here peopled in fancy by thousands of spirits, waiting to be summoned to hold commune with their inquiring friends among the living.

The cottages, hotels, library, and amphitheatre are much the same as in any Summer school, but our fancy insists on seeing something weird and ghostly all around us.

There is some reason for this in the people themselves. Mediums, as a class, are strange beings. They are so dominated by an imaginary or real spirit that the exterior assumes a haggard aspect. As a class, they do not live long. The excessive mental strain, magnetic or spiritual, explain it as you will, is a high-class stimulant, and when relaxation comes recourse is often had to artificial substitutes.

In walking along the streets of the camp one is attracted by a variety of display advertisements rivaling a Wild West show or a Bowery museum in their startling announcements. "Business and Trance Medium," "Trumpet Medium," "Slate Writing and All-Light Séances," "Spirit Photography." For mediums are of various kinds, according to their degree of development. Materializing, etherializing, trumpet, and slate writing are the principal.

That there are "fake" mediums even in Lily Dale is proved. The writer recently resorted to a novel test. Having secured a sitting with a medium who could materialize spirits at will, he arranged with a photographer to take flashlight pictures of the materialization. The result was that the next day he was able to identify two of his "spirit guides" among the serving girls at the hotel. This created quite a sensation. The Board of Management ordered an investigation and, to their credit be it said, as soon as the fraud was proved incontestably, the mediums were ordered to depart.

The lowest grade medium is the "Etherializating Medium." If the conditions are proper the spirit comes in the semblance of a mysterious cloud or haze rising to the height of the spirit it represents. It is out of this cloud that the spirit voice comes and wafts its message from shadowland. In fake etherializations the writer has found that the mysterious cloud was produced chemically, and the voice came through a tube in the floor, or, better still, by ventriloquism. This last is a potent factor in many a spirit message. I have known a medium who gave public séances and all his messages were given by a ventriloquist.

The trumpet medium is quite a novelty. At the beginning of a sitting a trumpet rests on the floor in the middle of the circle. When the spirit arrives the trumpet floats about the room, and finally rests on the shoulder of him who is to be favored by a communication. And into his ear alone does the trumpet proclaim the spirit message. The slate-writing medium transmits the communication by means of writing. You may take away with you the gruesome characters traced by trembling spirit hands to ponder them at your leisure. We reproduce some photographs of spirit messages through slate-writing mediums. There is a great deal of fraud here, too. Sometimes the writing is on the slates, invisible in the dark, for the sittings are generally held in the dark. As soon as the rays of light are thrown on the slate or paper, which is in the excitement of the announced message, the writing becomes visible. In "all light" séances, when writings are given, clairvoyance is the medium used.

The materializing medium is the highest. At his bidding the spirits stalk forth, converse, and even embrace you very tenderly, according to their degree of kin. Of course there are certain restrictions always placed at the beginning of a séance. If these are violated even in the smallest degree the spirits evanesce and the sitting is broken up. The accompanying flashlight pictures show stages of a materializing séance and led to a humiliating exposure of the supposed spirits.

An adequate explanation of all the so-called spirit phenomena the writer has observed at Lily Dale and elsewhere during a great many years is found in clairvoyance. Most good mediums are clairvoyants. The consulting subject comes perfectly disposed, with mind in rapport with the medium's, and filled with matters of deep personal interest. The clairvoyant sees one or all of these immediately, and by mentioning them to the subject a train of thought is awakened that runs over a long period of life and gives the medium ample field for telling enough to startle any one not acquainted with the cause.

Clairvoyance stands as a proved fact. It eliminates the spirit element from all these so-called spirit manifestations. It keeps them on the plane of the natural. It is founded on the truth generally admitted that man has an immaterial soul, which in a high state of development, X-ray like, may pass beyond the confines of its material dwelling place and penetrate other material abodes of mind, and see thought immediately, without any intervening medium.

Applied to slate writing, business, love, and future forecasts, we can easily explain all these phenomena, so puzzling to the uninitiated. The consulting subject comes with the thought in the mind; the medium perceives it by clairvoyance, and immediately startles the visitor by telling it. With these credulous people Cæsar's dictum holds true:

"Facile credunt, quid volunt."
(The wish is father to the thought.)

There is another interesting phase of spiritism highly developed at Lily Dale. This is spirit photography. Not many people have seen spirit pictures. We reproduce some samples here. The spirit photograph is taken just the same as any photograph, but by some mysterious process or other the spirit friends and guides of the subject are photographed at the same time. The well-developed spiritualist is supposed to have guides and friends from spiritland in con-



PHOTOGRAPH OF A SPIRITUALIST SEANCE.
The Supposed Spirits in the Rays of a Flashlight.

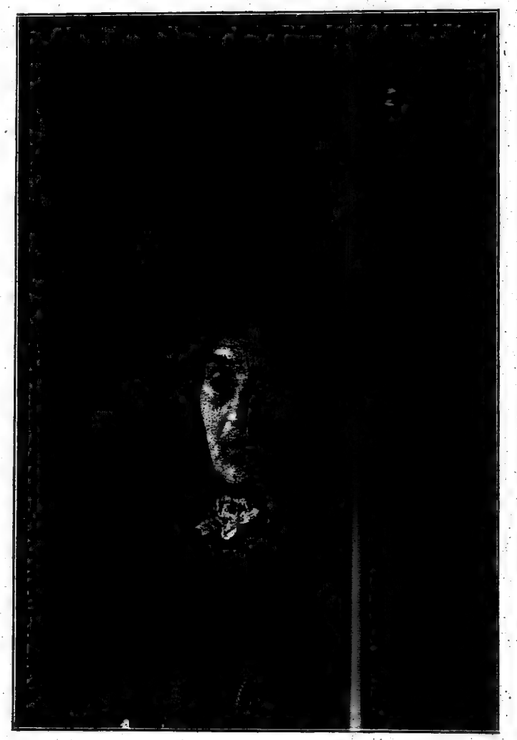


SPIRIT WRITING FROM A MOTHER TO HER SON.
The Work of a Slate-Writing Medium.

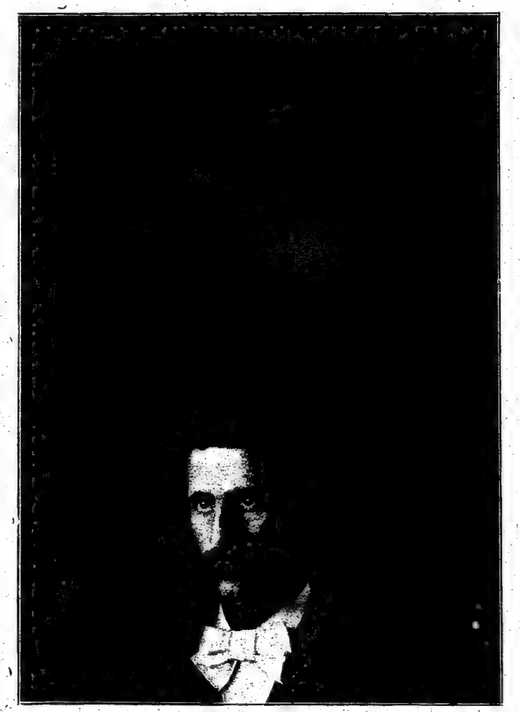


FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF A SPIRITUALIST SEANCE.
Which Led to a Humiliating Exposure of the Supposed Spirits.

1898



"AUNTY" SMITH AND HER SPIRIT FRIENDS.



MEDIUM L. CORDON WHITE AND SPIRIT CHILD AND BROTHER.

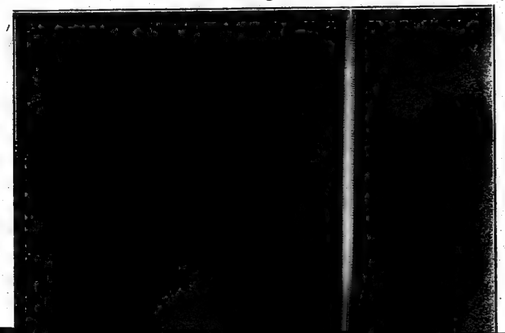
stant attendance. When the subject is sitting these spirits are supposed to materialize to a greater or less degree, thus showing their features more or less distinctly on the negative. Their presence is not discernible by the power of sight during the exposure; but the photographic plate being so highly sensitive, outlines may be pictured thereon not tangible to human sense.

This is a phase of spiritism about which there is much difference of opinion among even the most extreme Spiritualists. There can be no doubt there is much room for fake here. The usual way is to prepare the plates beforehand. Other experts trace vague faces on the negative, while yet others paste the spirit faces boldly around the subject.

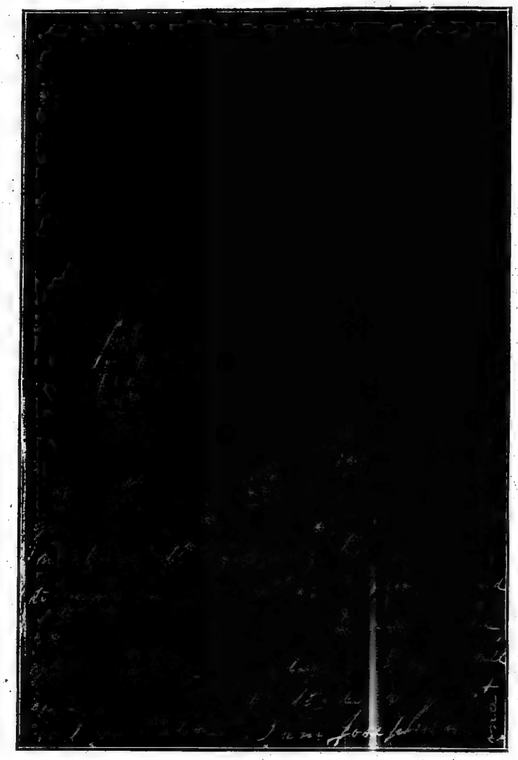
If you examine the accompanying spirit photographs, all made by experts, you will see at once the scientific objection to spirit photography that has never been answered. In almost every instance there is a marked disproportion between the focus of the living subject and that of the spirit representation. The latter is always larger; it should be smaller. There is no proportion of parts, thus giving the spirit picture a ghastly and unnatural appearance. Foster and Keeler are the leading spirit photographers at Lily Dale. Mr. Hearn, a superior artist there, is very skeptical of all such work. As an experiment he has several times prepared plates, and in every instance would these people insist on seeing a marked resemblance to some one in spirit land.

While discussing this subject recently at Lily Dale with a number of spirit photographers and Spiritualists, the writer suggested what seemed to most present a scientific solution of the discrepancy of focus in spirit and earthly subjects.

It is a well-known truth that atmospheric pressure has much to do with density of bodies. A body weighing, for instance, 100 pounds on the earth, would on certain planets, where atmospheric conditions are different, occupy a greater space and have greater weight. So, mayhap, a spirit in materializing assumes only sufficient matter







SLATE WRITING FROM EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.
Declared to be Sent by the Empress from the Other World.

to trace a vague outline, without submitting to the full law of atmospheric pressure.

But this is only a suggestion.

The fact remains that spirit photography is a doubtful field, and only the credulous and thoughtless are easily led into accepting the fake work of every daring photographer who wishes to impose on them.

E. LYELL EARLE.

PLANT AND INSECT LIFE IN CUBA

IN Cuba there was so much to interest and charm a lover of nature, so many new things to be seen along the streams and in the depths of the tangled wilderness, that the long hot marches did not seem very tedious nor the rain and mud very disagreeable. The face of nature was, indeed, so beautiful, and so varied in its beauty, that man and his petty strife seemed to become very commonplace and unimportant. Everything was strange and new to most of us. Even those who were familiar with the semi-tropical luxuriance of nature in Florida and in Western Cuba found the Province of Santiago a new world, a paradise which the fury of man against man had left to the peaceful spoliation of plants and insects and birds.

The revolution, the ever-beginning and never-ending revolution, had long since left the country desolate. It had swept away all the population in its vortex, and had leveled, with torch and axe and machete, the homes of the former inhabitants, the orchards of fruit trees, the cane in the fields, the waving leagues of bananas, the bridges over the rivers, the fences that bounded "haciendas" and "fincast;" in short, every mark that civilization and thrift establish to indicate their presence and supremacy. Man had abandoned his possession. The old men and women, the wives and children, had fled to the mountain fastnesses, or sought refuge in distant lands. The young men and even the boys had been devoured by the insatiable war which, for a generation, had wasted the most beautiful island of all the seas. But still the haughty penury of Spain clung to the devastated region, and nature alone sought to cover the ruin and desolation of the land.

Now and then while threading my way through the almost impenetrable undergrowth I would stumble over a fence, perhaps built of mahogany, that once marked a homestead, or a line of barbed wire that once inclosed a ranch or a hacienda. This was almost the only outward and visible sign of the prosperity or quiet happiness that once reigned there. If you ranged through the cactus, the brambles, and twisted underwood and searched long enough you would find the ruins of the home or of the sugar mill. For the rest the "manigua"—that matted bush that fringes the coast of Cuba—had seized it to the last inch.

In the tropics man subdues nature only for a time. He clears away a bit of ground and builds his home, and holds possession for a while. The wilderness beaten back menaces his fields from every foot of the border line of his farm. Let him cease his labors for a year, and the wilderness reclaims its ancient heritage, and the field and orchard are swallowed up in the illimitable jungle. In this part of Cuba the country homes have been abandoned for years. Even their ashes have disappeared, and an observant traveler might journey for miles through the rich valley at the foot of the Gran Piedra without suspecting that the region had once been inhabited. If we did not have history to aid us we could not imagine that it had once been the seat of beautiful homes, of contentment, and of prosperity.

Such in brief is the wild region that I found given over to nature, restored by the hard necessity of war to the ravages of storm and to the riotous life of the wilderness. Never had I seen such luxuriant growth, such lavishness and prodigality of nature, such a populous world of insects, such a flutter and whirr of wings. The ground and the foliage are crowded with animal life; birds flash across your path at every turn in the underwood, and so abundant are the trees, shrubs, vines, plants, and flowers that there is not soil enough to hold them, and a large proportion of them grow upon other plants and trees, twisting their parasitic roots about the limbs of their supporters, and sending up their leaves to the light and air.

Of the insects the most common and the most annoying is the fly. We found him in great swarms as soon as we landed at Daiquiri, and he followed us and lived on us like the Cuban warriors, and was fully as vexatious as they. In fact, the flies were far more troublesome than the Spaniards. After we had settled down in camp for a day or two they became almost intolerable.

Mosquitos were neither numerous nor annoying. I was worried by them only once during the campaign, and that was the first night after landing, when we camped in a swamp. Some few of them were present always night and day, but their bite was not at all painful, and they were blessings in comparison with the fiery pests that I encountered at Egmont Key, Fla., in quarantine a few weeks later.

A book could be written—and I hope it may be—on the Cuban land crab. The Cubans call it "cangrejo."* It is everywhere. You find the awkward-looking creatures as soon as you get ashore, and you never lose sight of them thereafter. On the sandy plain near Siboney I counted several hundred of them, and grew weary of the task, as crabs in dozens crawled continuously from their holes, and went pegging along sidewise on their search for food, or amusement, or fresh air.

On our first night in Cuba it rained torrents, and we could not sleep; and several newspaper correspondents who were camping together sat up until daylight in wet clothes in the open air and on the saturated ground. We then made our first intimate acquaintance with the land crabs. One of them, creeping up through the wet grass, crawled over the bare feet of a correspondent and tried to make a luncheon off his big toe. A shriek and a leap into the air warned us of the peril that threatened. After that the predatory creatures invaded the camp, crawled over the blankets in which we had wrapped ourselves, for it was raw and chilly, and even tried to work their way into the folds, where we lay dreading contact with them. If we frightened them away, they would scamper off into the dense wood, making as much noise as a regiment of cavalry; and in a minute they would come creeping back, to crawl over us again.

I think the cradle and hatchery of these crabs must be the valley near Las Guásimas, the scene of the Rough Riders' fight. They can be seen there by thousands, and I did not see elsewhere such diversity of coloring. The cangrejo is not peculiar or noteworthy save for two things—his fondness for land instead of water, and the brilliancy of his colored shell. It somewhat resembles what is known along the Atlantic Coast as the stone crab, and has only one long claw arm. It is of various sizes, some being very small, while others startle one by their large and formidable looking bulk. The crabs at Las Guásimas are of peculiarly gaudy coloring. Their hard backs are checkered into blue, black, white, and pink squares or lozenge-shaped figures. Sometimes the combination of tints makes a beautiful effect.

The crabs proved most annoying while we were camped on the banks of the Rio Seco, or Gauma, whichever the military mapmakers may decide to call it. Here they kept me awake an entire night. As I was about going to sleep, I heard several crabs sidling up to me. We had no shelter tents, and I was lying on the ground, wrapped up in a heavy woolen blanket. I knew they would not hurt me, but I grew more and more wakeful as they drew near, despite my reasoning. Suddenly I felt several of them crawling over me. One was pretty close to my face. I could stand it no longer, and shook them off the blanket. They scampered away like mischievous schoolboys, rattling the dry leaves and bushes. In a few minutes, before I could get to sleep, they came back, and again crawled over me, and again I shook them off. We kept this up all night. The crabs must have taken a siesta next day to catch up on sleep.

The nights in the island are of unusual brightness, and for this reason one does not notice as much as he would in our black nights the extraordinary brilliance of the fireflies. These are not very numerous, but there is one species that gives a beautiful and brilliant glow. As these approach, you can see a path of light, which resembles that of a small lantern. They seem to illumine the woods, and their light is strong enough to make a distinct shadow.

The birds of Cuba don't sing; but the insects do. Two of them in particular keep the jungle in an uproar all night. These are the "Cuban smith," and another noisy denizen of the river swamps which I called the "Cuban bell-ringer." The "smith" hammers away in his secret smithy all night long. He begins as soon as the evening turns gray, and he forges armor for the fairies or for the crabs, or clatters his hammer and tongs all night just for the fun of it.

The "Cuban bell-ringers" are even noisier than the "smiths." The Cubans I asked called them "sapos," which in Spanish means toads. Only a Cuban knows what it may mean in Cubano. They have an entirely different song from our frogs. They stay in or near the rivers, and spend the whole night in screeching their dolorous song of three notes. At a distance the sound is so much like that made by the bell mules of a pack train that you can hardly distinguish one from the other. The sapo has a lusty voice, and when he approaches within fifty yards sleep is well-nigh impossible.

Of snakes I saw only three while in Cuba. There are no venomous insects or snakes, it is said, in the island. Tarantulas and spiders abound, but their bite is not fatal. There are scorpions, also; but they are said to be harmless. Butterflies of the most brilliant hues abound, and chameleons flash in every color and tint amid the spiny cactus leaves. The latter make your tent, (if you have one) a hunting ground for flies, and now and then you see a brilliant flash through the air, and you know that the little chameleon has launched himself at another fly. He generally catches his prey, and then, after swallowing it, he will "spread his blanket," or knife, under his throat a half dozen times while he cocks his head on one side and squints at you.

I said the birds of Cuba do not sing. This does not mean that they do not make noise. They are all fuss and feathers. A bird that is apparently the same as our blackbird seems to do nothing but sit on the highest branch he can find and scream, like a spoiled child. He will chatter there by the hour, in his dreary monotone, rasping your patience to shreds. A still noisier habitant of the wilderness is a bird they call the cuckoo. It is really two birds, for one is always calling and the other answering; both uttering the same note and as loudly as possible. These are the Cuban songsters. I noticed a bird like our Southern mockingbird, but it did not sing.

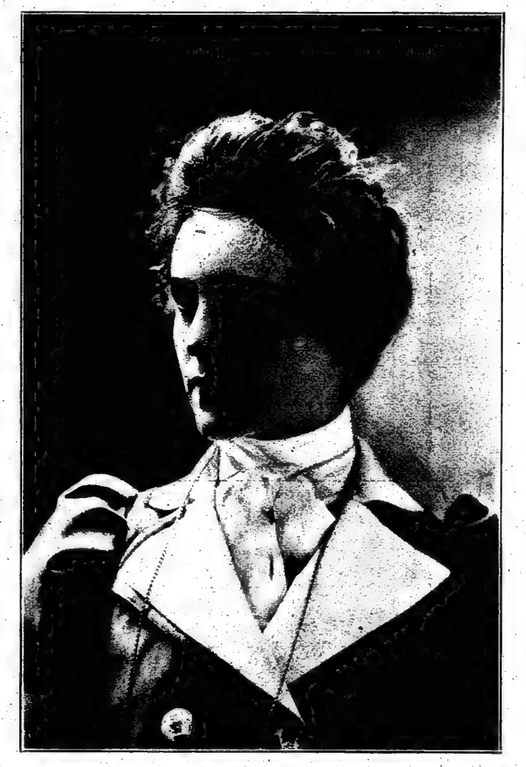
I saw many large birds of splendid plumage in the forests near the Rio Seco and the San Juan. Some of them came quite close to our camp. And there were always around the camp several of the brilliant hummingbirds of the tropics. These would come so near that I could almost touch them. They were very tame and seemed to fear no harm from us. When one was startled, he would disappear in a flash of starry wings; and in a second you would see him perched calmly and serenely on a twig only a few feet further away. In the tall grass many quail whistled continually, and wild guinea fowl could be heard calling to one another in the early morning. Everywhere could be seen the common dove and his diminutive fellow, the turtle or cooing dove. Besides these, I noticed the eagle,



A SPIRIT MESSAGE FROM A DEPARTED HUSBAND.
Written by a Medium Supposed to be in Communication with the Dead.



ALICE CAMPBELL,
Of the Castle Square Opera Company.



LAURA DENIO,
Of the Castle Square Opera Company.

the hawk, the crow, and the vulture, as it is called in Cuba, but the buzzard as we know it. On the Caribbean shore of Santiago, I observed very few seagull, their absence being due, I suppose, to the lack of shallow coast water for fishing.

Plant life in Cuba is as wonderful and as interesting as the bird and insect life. Along the coast, and for several miles inland, stretches the dense manigua, which looks like a green veil drawn around the brows of the Queen of the Antilles. The manigua is not composed of one shrub or plant, but of a thousand species. It is a short, thick growth, broken here and there by a cluster of towering cocoanut or royal palms. Beyond the manigua is the loftier forest, where flourish dozens of varieties of trees unknown to our soil; but still it is a jungle, for the earth is too restricted for the growth of its offspring, and slender, twining shoots curl around the great trees, and vines clamber over the shoots and the monarchs of the wood; and over all, battening upon the accumulated life of all, flourish a host of parasities.

Among the titans of the wilderness are most noticeable the ceiba, (under one of which Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter met Gen. Toral and arranged the terms of surrender,) the caoba or mahogany, the juevan, a tree like our china, and the mango. All of these are great branching trees, none of them tall and columnar like our pines. Under the monarchs are mamalitos, guavas, and other fruit-bearing trees, and a countless variety of small forest trees and plants. On the large and small trees, on the vines even, the orchids and other parasitic plants grow in tremendous profusion. I saw three orchids flourishing on a single piece of bramble not larger than a pencil and only six inches long.

On the outskirts of the taller wood are clusters of cocoanut palms, with here and there an exquisite royal palm lifting its crown above its humbler brethren. Near the battlefield of San Juan, just at the well named El Pozo, there is a fine grove of royal palms, and a beautiful avenue of them stretched across one part of the field to El Caney. The royal ponciana is a rare and splendid tree. Its red flowers can be seen gleaming and flashing through the forest for a mile. There are a few specimens of the tree in the City of Santiago de Cuba; but the most beautiful one I saw was near the Casa de Crot, on the road between Santiago and Marianaje.

There are only wild fruits now in this part of Cuba. The lemon, lime, guava, mango, mamalito, and zapote have been left to the wilderness. All orchards have disappeared before Cuban and Spanish armies, each striving to starve the other into submission by devastating the country. When the campaign opened few of the fruits were ripe, and such as were ripe, as the mango and mamalito, the soldiers were forbidden to eat. Before we reached Cuba the medical department issued an order recommending the mangos, but the officers conceived a dread of them when they got to the island, and would not permit the soldiers to eat them. I ate from three to six a day, and found them nutritious and beneficial. Late in the campaign Cuban women brought in limes or green lemons, and exchanged them for hardtack. These green lemons, with mamalitos, a small subacid fruit, and mangos, were the only things we had, for days at a time, to vary the unappetizing and often revolting diet of hardtack and fat bacon.

STANHOPE SAMS.



MME. KRONOLD-KOERT,
One of the Principals of the International Opera Company.

LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

"To have only one post in the day in the country is a decided blessing," says a cheerful writer in The Cornhill. "Your correspondence comes in in one batch; you read it through, and for the remainder of the day have no more bother with it. You rest in calm security, quite certain that till the next morning, at least, you will have no more bills, circulars, or begging letters. Just think of that, you town folk who live in constant dread of what the postman may bring you! Why, I would not give a half-penny stamp for your peace of mind. That ever-recurring rat-tat must take ten years off your lives. No wonder that your hair turns prematurely gray, and that you are subject to nervous disorders. Telegrams too, what a nuisance they are—even worse than the letters! In town one's friends are always sending them, frequently on trivial matters; and apart from the mental shock they occasion, they are often wrongly worded, and thus lead to most serious misunderstandings.

"In my opinion more than half the quarrels among the well-educated people are due to mistakes in telegrams. Now, in the country, people seldom send them, except on important occasions, (or if they do you have an infallible remedy, viz., give directions at the Post Office to forward no messages on which the extra fee for porterage has not been prepaid; you are troubled with no more telegrams;) their purses are furnished far too scantily with sixpences to admit of their squandering them in telegraphing frivolous inquiries after colds and sore throats, and unnecessary birthday congratulations."

A GHOST.

Love, will you let me in?
I am knocking at the door.
Love, can I shelter win
Close beside you as of yore?
Of my grave I am aweary,
Narrow, narrow, dark, and dreary;
Wildly from its clasp I flew,
Love, just to look at you.

I am so white and chill:
Love, will you shrink away?
If you will not kiss me still
Do not let me in, I pray.
I have cross'd the mighty river:
Will you fear me? Do you shiver?
If your arms refuse to woo,
Death is more kind than you.

Love, if you were a ghost
And I were alive and warm—
Ah, perhaps—I will not boast—
I might shudder at your form;
I might flee before the presence
Of an unembodied essence.
Hush! hush! it is not true,
Love, I should know 'twas you!

—By the author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal," in Longman's Magazine.

It Was a Big One.

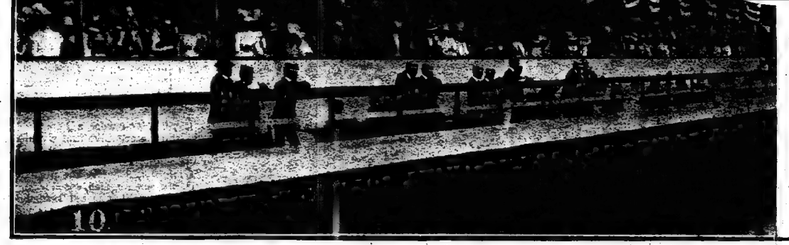
From The Chicago Evening Post.

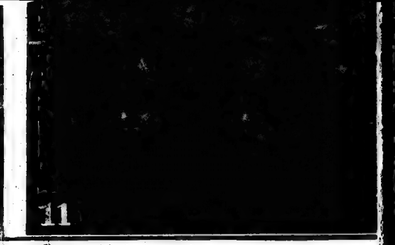
"Why do you speak of him as the strong man? He isn't put up like a man of great strength."

"Ah, but you ought to have seen the load he carried the night of our fraternity banquet."

SEPT







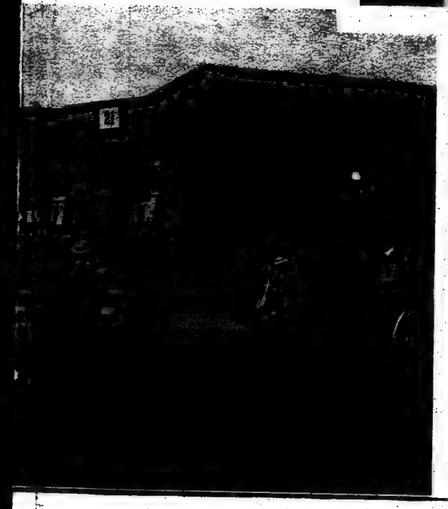
From Photographs by A. F. Bradley & Co., Newport and New York.

1.—Runabout Class. 2.—Four-in-Hand Class 3.—Polo Team Class. 4.—Prescott Lawrence, Executive Committee, Newport Horse Show. 5.—Henry F. Eldridge, Execu
Executive Committee, Newport Horse Show. 10.—Grand Stand Boxes, Newpo

SOME VIEWS OF THE NEWPORT

1898







tive Committee, Newport Horse Show. 6.—Heavy Harness Spans. 7.—Harness Tandem Class. 8.—Combination Harness and Saddle Horse Class. 9.—Harry E. Field, rt Horse Show. 11.—Single Harness Horse Class. 12.—Park Team Class.

HORSE SHOW, SEPTEMBER 5-8.

THE ADMIRAL DEWEY SWORD.

OF all the presentation swords which the United States Government has given in times past to its heroes of the army and navy, none equals in artistic beauty and skillful design the sword of honor soon to be given Rear Admiral George Dewey. This remarkable weapon is now in the course of manufacture at the house of Tiffany & Co. The design is the work of Mr. Paulding Farnham, a member of several art associations in New York and Boston, including the National Sculpture Society, where his exhibit of models has elicited much favorable comment. He is also the Secretary and one of the Directors of the firm of Tiffany & Co. The cost of the sword will not be far from $10,000, which was appropriated by Congress last May to defray the expense, also, of manufacturing a set of bronze medals for the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron.

With the exception of the steel blade and the body metal of the scabbard the sword will be made entirely of pure gold, of 22 carats fine; the grip will be covered with fine sharkskin bound with gold wire



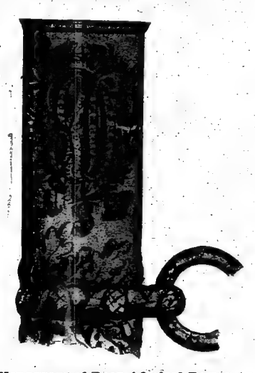
National and State Coat-of-Arms on Hilt of Rear Admiral Dewey's Sword.

and inlaid with gold stars. Above the sharkskin the handle terminates in a richly carved and enameled gold collar and knot. A narrow band of oak leaves unites the sharkskin to the collar. Then come the arms of the Admiral's native State, Vermont, with the motto, "Freedom and Unity," and above this, and spreading toward the top, is the great seal of the United States, with the blue field of the shield in enamel; the shield in the arms of Vermont is also enameled.

The collar is surmounted with a closely woven wreath of oak leaves, the standard decoration for rank, and the intervening spaces between the decoration are studded with stars. On the pommel is carved the name of the cruiser Olympia, and the zodiacal sign for the month of December, when Dewey was born.

The guard is composed of a conventional eagle, terminating in a claw clasping the top, the outspread wings forming the guard proper. The expression of the eagle is one of cool determination, and, while firm, still bearing a message of peace in the laurel wreath held in the beak. The wreath serves as a protection, covering the point of the beak, and at the same time preserves the proper outlines of the guard.

The scabbard will be of thin steel, damascened in gold, with sprays of ros marinus, signifying fidelity, constancy, and



Monogram of Rear Admiral Dewey on the Scabbard of the Sword of Honor.

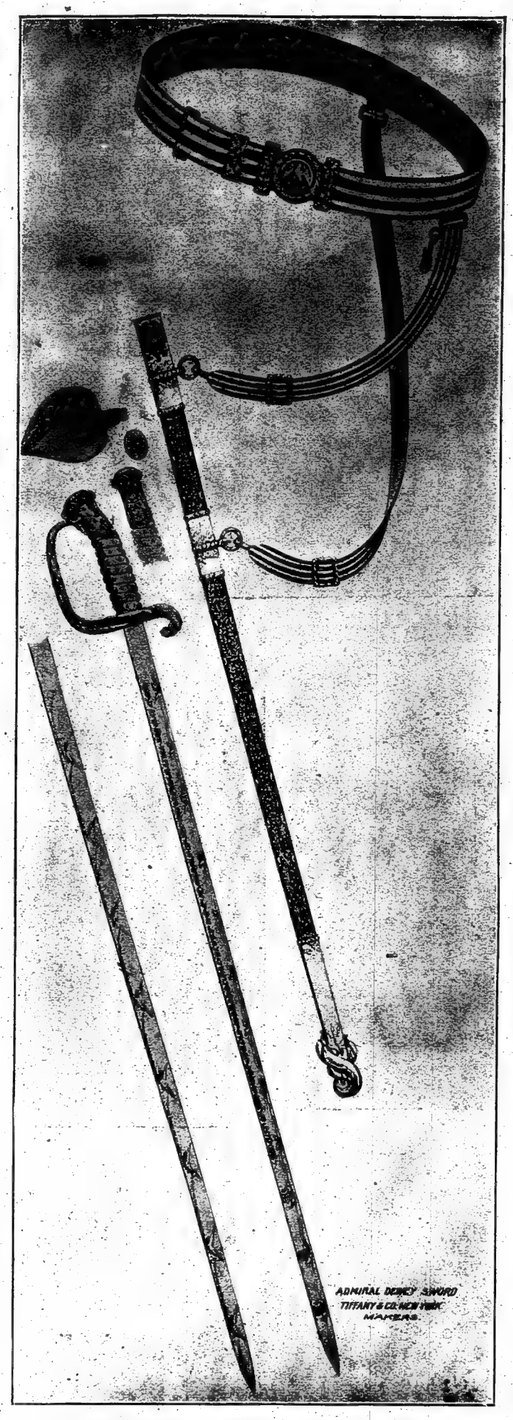
remembrance. The sprays are interlaced in the form of a series of cartouches, with a star in the centre of each, while dolphins fill the outer spaces. Sprays of oak leaves and acorns secure the rings and trappings of the scabbard; above these, on the front of the scabbard, is a raised monogram in brilliants entwining the letters "G. D.," and immediately under them are the letters "U. S. N.," surrounded by sprays of rose marinus. The ferrule, or lower end of the scabbard, terminates in entwined gold dolphins.

The sword blade is damascened with the inscription:

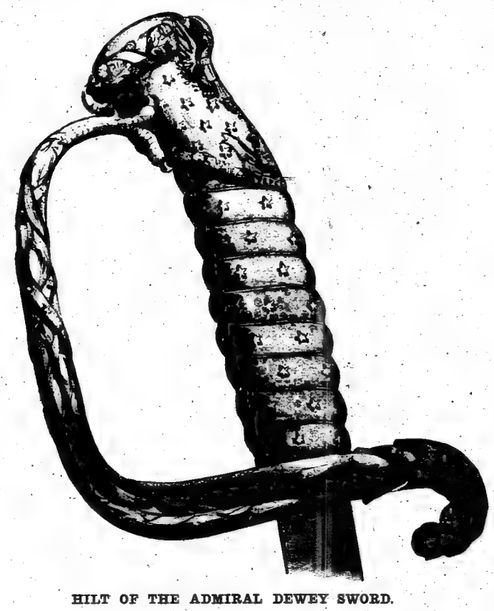
> The Gift of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

The letters are of an ornamental character, and sufficiently large to be dignified. The Phoenician galley, representing the first craft of the world's navies, supplies the rest of the ornament on this side of the blade. On the other side of the blade is shown the flight of the eagles of victory, bearing festoons of laurel to the four quarters of the earth.

The mounting of the belt and the trappings will be the regulation buckles, pierced slide-rings and swivels, all of 22-carat gold, and ornamented with the oak leaves and



REAR ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SWORD OF HONOR.
Showing both Sides of the Blade, Together with the Scabbard and Belt.



HILT OF THE ADMIRAL DEWEY SWORD.

acorns. The bullion tassel and embroidered belting is specially made, and will be much superior to that usually employed.

The sword of honor to be presented to Rear Admiral Dewey was authorized by the joint resolution of Congress approved June 3, 1898, and in response to the publication of the resolution a great many designs were submitted from all over the country; in fact, some came from abroad. The committee consisted of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who introduced the joint resolution, and Prof. Marshal Oliver of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The vote was taken by mail, the designs submitted being sent by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to the other members of the committee as rapidly as they were received at the Navy Department, and the vote was unanimous for the Tiffany design.

Moderation.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I'd like to hear your definition of moderation," said the skeptical man, to whom Mr. Booce had been orating.

"Well, I am a moderate drinker myself. I always save out enough to pay cab fare home."

A Noble Scheme.

From The Chicago News.

She—What would you do if you had Russell Sage's money?

He—Open up free souphouses for childless millionaires.

1898

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

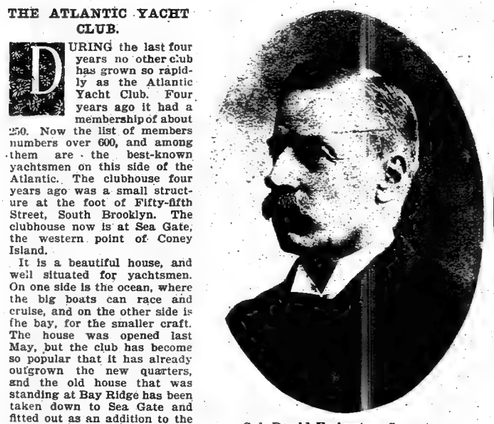
DURING the last four years no other club has grown so rapidly as the Atlantic Yacht Club. Four years ago it had a membership of about 250. Now the list of members numbers over 600, and among them are the best-known yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic. The clubhouse four years ago was a small structure at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. The clubhouse now is at Sea Gate, the western point of Coney Island.

It is a beautiful house, and well situated for yachtsmen. On one side is the ocean, where the big boats can race and cruise, and on the other side is the bay, for the smaller craft. The house was opened last May, but the club has become so popular that it has already outgrown the new quarters, and the old house that was standing at Bay Ridge has been taken down to Sea Gate and fitted out as an addition to the new house. The Atlantic Yacht Club is the second largest yachting organization in the country, and is the only yacht club that has its home on the waters of New York Harbor.

This has been rather an off year for yachting. Many yachtsmen went to the war, and others who remained at home did not put their yachts in commission. The New York and Larchmont Clubs decided not to have any racing this year, but other clubs have had the usual sport for small boats, and the Atlantic has had more than its share. There has been racing nearly every Saturday, and after the protocol was signed the members of the club arranged a cruise that was a success in every way.

When arrangements were being made for the Summer's sport several members of the club offered trophies to be raced for. These trophies were made, but owing to the war were not offered as prizes for the contests that were arranged. Regattas have been sailed each Saturday this month, and some of these prizes were given to the winning yachtsmen. The donors of the cups were ex-Commodore George J. Gould, Commodore Frederick T. Adams, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore, and J. Herbert Ballentine. These prizes, the work of Theodore B. Starr, make the handsomest collection of yachting prizes ever offered.

The Commodore of the club this year is Frederick T. Adams, and the flagship is the famous schooner Sachem. Commodore Adams has been a member of the club for several years, and has worked hard to make it successful. For three years he was Vice Commodore, and for two out of those three years was Acting Commodore while Commodore George J. Gould was in Europe. When the new clubhouse was proposed Commodore Adams entered heart and soul in the new undertaking, and it was largely through his efforts that the scheme was carried out so successfully. Commodore Adams is a member of the Stock Exchange, a Governor of the New York Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the New York Athletic Club, and of several other yacht clubs.



Col. David E. Austen, Secretary.



George Church, Treasurer.



Fleet Capt. Thomas L. Watson.



Commodore Frederick T. Adams.

The Vice Commodore is Harrison B. Moore and his yacht is the steamer Marietta. Mr. Moore has been prominent in yachting circles for several years. He has always had a speedy yacht, and as soon as a faster one was built Mr. Moore would order another. The Marietta is the fastest yacht afloat in these waters, and can run away from any of the crack steamers that are reckoned to be such fliers.

Benjamin F. Whitlock is the Rear Commodore and his yacht is the auxiliary Hildegarde. This yacht was formerly owned by the Prince of Wales. Ex-Commodore Gould bought it, and after using it for several years sold it to Mr. Whitlock, who had an engine put in, and a fine auxiliary made of the famous old schooner.



Rear Commodore B. F. Whitlock.

Col. David E. Austen, the Secretary of the club, is one of the hardest workers among the members. Col. Austen booms anything he undertakes, and when he was induced to take the position of Secretary he infused new blood into the old club, and it began to make headway at once. He is an indefatigable worker, and devotes nearly all his spare time to the yacht club. Col. Austen is also Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and this year there have been fewer complaints and protests than in any former season.

George Church, the Treasurer, is an old member of the club, and previous to being elected Treasurer was Secretary. Mr. Church has had lots of work to do this year with the club's money, and has worked hard with great success.

Another popular member of the club is Fleet Captain Thomas L. Watson, who has served for four years. His duties are by no means easy, particularly during the yachting season. Fleet Captain Watson was a member of the Building Committee, and the work done by that committee is shown by the fine clubhouse at Sea Gate, which is as complete as it is possible to make a home for yachtsmen.

The Atlantic Club has had a successful year when yachting has been dull. Next year, when a brilliant season is expected, the Atlantic members will make a record.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

KLONDIKE GOLD.

It would seem that Klondike is not going to overturn the monetary system of the world by making gold a drug on the market. In London, financiers say that the effect of its outpourings is even less perceptible on prices than that which accompanied the original discoveries in Australia. They say over there that with all the talk the "clean-up" for the season is not much more than £1,500,000, and that in comparison with the world's total output of gold, it is a mere drop in the bucket. Timid people with fixed incomes may rest easy as far as Klondike is concerned.

SOCIETY IN WAR TIME.

The society editor of Le Figaro seems to be very much interested in the apparent effect of the Spanish-American war on American society. He has been studious and has gathered statistics to show that only half as many American families went abroad this year as last, and that 75 per cent. more Americans have returned to their own country. The society editor trusts, of course, that transatlantic travel may be in statu quo by 1900, the year of the great exposition, and that M. Cambon, through his good offices, has shown the tender regard with which all intelligent Frenchmen entertain for their old friends—once their allies—the Americans. Then he returns to his statistics. The fear of occupying cottages at Saratoga or Newport, he says, seems not to have been great, for of the 5,849 New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore families that bear historic names, 1,958 are at the seashore, "quite the usual number." According to a social register that has "just been placed within his hands," 59 men and 46 women have died, "the usual number," and 241 "personages" have married, an increase of 88 as compared with last year, "possibly an additional indication of warfare."



Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore.

One of Aristocracy's Hardships.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Rumbold—I can't understand why you are so glad to be home again. Didn't your daughter, the Countess, make it pleasant for you over there?

Mrs. Hardrocks—Oh, yes; Molly tried to make me feel right at home, but I never tried to eat with my knife without being caught at it either by the Count or the butler.

THE DRAMA



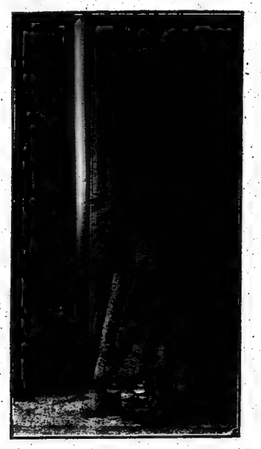
Alice Judson.

AMELIA STONE, whose picture appears herewith, went to London with "A Stranger in New York," won popularity that was not shared by the play, and remained there to accept a lucrative engagement at the Alhambra. She will be "principal girl" in the Drury Lane pantomime at Christmas. Her likeness is copied from a photograph by Hana of London.

Haidee Wright, whose photograph by Alfred Ellis we reproduce, made a powerful impression in London as the boy Stephanus in "The Sign of the Cross," the part played so effectively here by Gertie Boswell. She belongs to a theatrical family, for her mother was an actress and her sister and three brothers are on the stage. One of the brothers, Huntley Wright, "created" the droll part of the Chinaman in "The Geisha," and is now in "A Greek Slave." Rutland Barrington plays the lovelorn but



Dora Duley,
Of the London Gaiety Theatre.



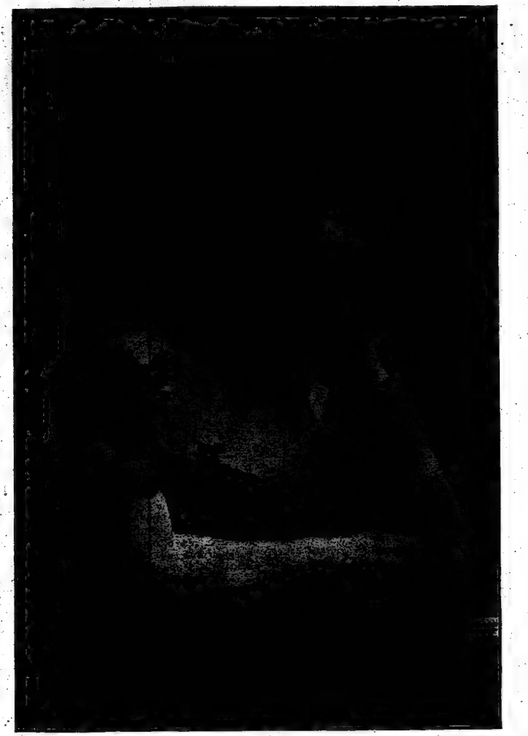
Rutland Barrington,
In "The Greek Slave" in London.

determined Prefect of Rome in that musical burletta. His picture represents him in the pose suggested by a stanza of one of his songs:

"Jilted but jaunty you see me to-day,
Feeling a trifle offended.
Haughty Princess, in the orthodox way,
Turns up her nose and has nothing to say
Save that the interview's ended!
Patience a little, and soon you will see
Time and its whirligig give her to me."

Milher, the Comedian.

The real name of Milher, the French comedian who died the other day, was Hermil. He was a native of Marseilles. He was in his prime in the brilliant closing years of the Second Empire, the era of Haussmann and Offenbach, of Schneider and "La Grande Duchesse." Among his companions and rivals were Dupuis, Christian, Grenier, Coudere, Léonce. He was invaluable to Hervé, who was his own librettist. In "Le Petit Faust" at the Folies Dramatiques in the sixties, he was Valentin; in "L'Oeil Crevé" Gerome, and he was prominent in "Chilpéric." Later he had triumphs in other lines, as Barameda, the jealous Chilian, in "Les Locatached to a breach of the latter regulation, the Préfect has been accustomed to enforce it by taking the extreme step of stopping the performance and closing the theatre. Henceforth, in accordance with a new ordinance, offenses of this kind will entail only a police prosecution and a fine. Another regulation, which forbids obstruction of the spectators' view of the stage "in any manner whatsoever," appears clearly to be leveled at the extravagance of ladies' headgear. The café concerts, which answer to our music halls, receive under this police ukase rather hard measure. While London and New York halls and variety theatres, with their ballets and "sketches," are encroaching more and more on the domain of their theatrical rivals, the proprietors of the Parisian café concerts are given ten years to set their houses in order.



BLANCHE JOHNSON,
In "What Happened to Jones."

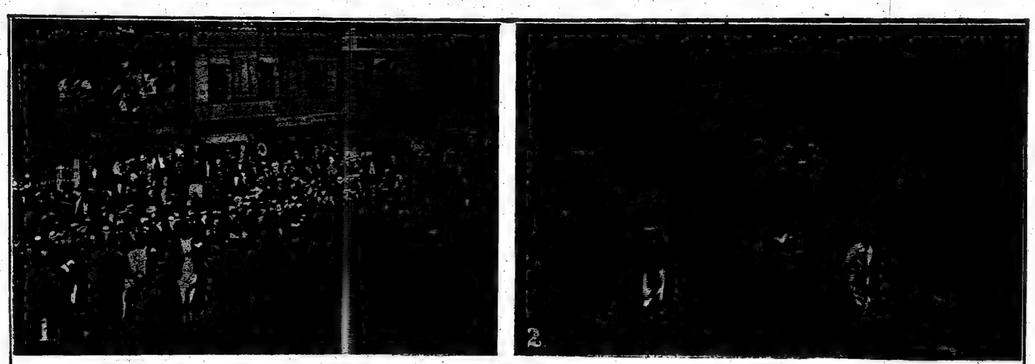




She Would Be an Actress.

"One day," writes a London theatrical coach, "my work was interrupted by a weak-featured, but rather pretty-faced, girl of eighteen. She was tastefully dressed, and had called at the establishment on business. She had been crying, for I observed signs of weeping about her eyes as she was explaining her desire to go on the stage. Had she ever played in amateur performances? No. Were her parents prepared to pay the fees? She had neither father nor mother. 'Well, what are you?' I asked. Then she began to sob. She was, it appears, a housemaid in the service of a crotchety old lady living in Highbury. When I advised her to return to her mistress, she exclaimed, 'I can't bear 'er. I'd sooner go on the stage than stand it any longer.'"

1898





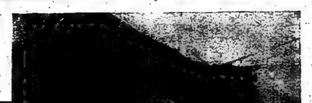














SEPT

THE PRIDE OF THE STEEL.

BY J. WILLIAM BRESLIN.

It was not a particularly inviting night to be abroad; dark as a wolf's mouth, and with a keen biting wind which drove all travelers, good or ill, to the shelter of their homes or hostelries, or more questionable quarters. To the sign of L'Aigle Vert, on the high road to Mons, it had blown company. Round the blazing fire a motley crew of very questionable appearance wrangled and jested; stragglers leisurely regaining their regiments, others who had left their place in the ranks, routiers and ruffiers of very dubious honesty. That they were known to the house was evident by the easy familiarity with which the maid shouldered them from her way as she passed to and fro or attended to the meats roasting on the spit. They diced, and drank, and swore lustily while waiting for the meal, paying little attention to the raging of the wind without.

In strange contrast to the place and company was a lady who sat on the opposite side of the chimney place, as far from the roysterers as she could get. She eyed them with uneasy glances from time to time, and started at every furious gust which set the doors and windows rattling. The men presently rose and went to the table for more convenience in their gambling, but though they appeared to ignore the lady's presence, she could see that a close watch was kept upon her movements. Suddenly, in the midst of their uproar, one fellow commanded silence. The lady looked up alarmed at the unexpected quiet, and saw every man on foot, intent to catch some sound without. She, too, bent toward the door. At first she could only hear the wild howling of the wind, but then her face lit up, for between the gusts she caught the sound of horse's hoofs close at hand, and, almost at the same moment, they stopped with a clatter in the paved yard of the house, and a vigorous knocking was set up on the door.

"Holà, holà, la maison!" was shouted by a hearty voice in perfect French, but with a certain peculiar timbre in the tone which seemed to reassure the gentlemen within, for they turned again to their game, saying, "One of Clare's mad Irishmen."

The knocking was kept up spiritedly till the door was opened, and a brisk fire of polyglot oaths was stopped by the appearance of the maid, lantern in hand, practiced in the ways of travelers, and ready to attend first to the wants of the horse. In a little while she returned with the new comer behind her.

"A rough night, gentlemen," he cried, cheerily, as he shook a light powdering of snow from his cloak before advancing into the room. The company returned his greeting with an inarticulate murmur. Nothing daunted, he looked them over carelessly as he undid the buckles of his cuirass. "Seven worthies," he remarked to himself in English. "By my faith, it's the likely looking lot for the gallows, ye are."

He kicked his cuirass into a corner with the comment. "Cold comfort, too, and mighty unaisy whether for fightin' or drinkin';" and pulling in a stool to the fire he noticed the lady for the first time.

He doffed his hat. "Madame will excuse a soldier. I would not intrude, but I have been five hours in the saddle, the weather is not all a man could wish, and I have yet fifteen leagues to Mons."

"Sir," replied the lady, with a so winning smile and sweet a voice that Thady Halloran became at once her willing slave, "it would be poor courtesy to grudge a share of the fire to a gallant gentleman."

"Madame, I am honored and forever your servant."

"You are expecting company, my girl?" he asked the maid, pointing to the smoking spit which ever and again she came to turn.

"'Tis a night to drive travelers to the inns," she answered curtly, and, he thought, with a glance at the other guests. "The divil a many travelers, save the like of these gentlemen, will be out this night." So thinking, he unloosed his sword, laying it on the floor beside him, and devoted himself wholly to blissful, drowsy enjoyment of the fire and a flagon of spiced wine. As he sat and felt the comfortable warmth creep pleasantly through his chilled body, the conversation at the table grew wilder. The liquor was telling, and one of the gang rose with a glass in his hand and reeled to the lady. "Madame will drink to the health of her honest friends?"

She declined, but the fellow pressed her with a maudlin leer on his tipsy face and laid his hand on her arm. She struck it from her sleeve with a gesture of disgust. "Thou unmannerly knave, leave me!"

"You vixen," he growled, gripping her arm again, "Drink!"

In a flash he was sprawling on the floor, and Thady was standing over him. "I'm as big a blackguard, maybe, as the best of ye, but I'm not that kind of blackguard. I'd dare the best man in Ireland, let alone this dirty country, to lay hands on a woman while Thady Halloran's got any might in his fist."

The men scowled at his challenge, which had been so plainly interpreted to them, for he had forgotten his French in his excitement. They drew together and consulted as he turned to reassure the lady, and as his back was turned rushed at him, thinking to take him unawares, but they had mistaken their man. With a single sweep he lifted the heavy stool on which he had been sitting and flung it at them as they came at him in a bunch, knocking over one and momentarily staggering the others. He gazed an instant as if to measure his opponents, then stooped quickly for his sword, but he had kicked it out of reach when springing to the lady's assistance. He began a mighty oath, which was not finished as he straightened himself to meet the next rush with the long iron spit in his hands, and not a moment too soon. He met the first with a blow which sent him reeling back, yelling with pain, for one of the rightful ornaments of Thady's novel weapon had struck him fair across the face, and the scalding fat left a mark which he would carry to his end.

The weapon was unwieldy, and before he could recover himself a sword was dashed within its sweep, inflicting an ugly flesh wound on his left arm. The return swing of the heavy rod swept them back a space, but, meeting no resistance, it struck against the wall and broke off short, leaving him with only a mere truncheon in his hand. They raised a yell at this, and made at him again.

"Sure," said Thady, with a laugh, "it's the beautiful bit of iron you are, and the great comfort to a man in more ways than one," bringing it down with a tremendous crash on the head of the foremost, closing his accounts forever with this world. The next got a shrewd knock on the arm which sent his sword flying from his tingling grasp; and there was another hesitation.

Keeping a wary eye upon their movements, he meditated a bold attempt to recover his sword, and had balanced himself for the spring when he felt a rush of cold air strike into the chamber, and the lady cried out in warning. The warning came too late. Before he could recover himself a heavy blow from behind descended on his head, and he fell prone to the floor in the darkness of oblivion.

When he awoke it was to a painful consciousness. His head ached and rang, his left arm seemed on fire, and he burned with



"WITH A SINGLE SWEEP HE LIFTED THE HEAVY STOOL."

consuming thirst. He lay quiet for a space to collect his scattered wits, then, opening his eyes, he found himself lying wrapped in a cloak on a bench running along one side of an almost empty room. The moon had broken through the blackness of the night, and cast a misty, fitful light into the chamber through a small iron-barred window set high in the wall. At first he thought he was alone, but as his eyes became accustomed to the uncertain light he discerned the bent figure of a woman seated near him, and slowly the events of the night came back to him as he recognized the lady whose cause he had so lucklessly championed. "A poor guest room," he muttered, "after such a mighty fine supper."

The lady overheard him, and came quickly to his side.

"Thank Heaven, you are better, Capt. Halloran!"

"Faith, Madame, I do, but it might have sent me better quarters. Might I ask you to pass that jug on the table, for I smell liquor, and would like to be better acquainted."

He took a long draught from the vessel, remarking as he applied himself to it for the second time:

"I fear we are bestowed in even less safe lodgings than those of the Aigle Vert."

"Well, Madame, if fortune has given us doubtful lodgings, I must thank it for a charming companion."

"Gallant and reckless as ever; but I fear you do not realize the gravity of our situation."

"I realize mighty little but sore bones at the present moment, but—" and he stopped short and stared at his clothes. His gay uniform was gone, and in its stead he wore a pot very reputable assortment of dowdy finery. "Madame, I begin to realise mischief. In what tangle have I got mixed?"

"I dread, Capt. Halloran, I have involved you in my own distress, and I owe you at least an explanation.

"The story is short, but it may interest you, as rumor has more than once coupled your name with that of one of the actors, the Comte d'Estrelles. He is a daring intriguer who holds his hand for no man, and is presently suspected to be concerned in the death of a gentleman who was deep in the confidence of the Regent Duc d'Orleans. This gentleman held papers relating to certain delicate matters involving many personages of the highest rank, and it was of the utmost importance that they should not fall into the hands of an outsider. Fortunately the gentleman had confided them to the care of a kinsman, presently with his regiment at one of the frontier fortresses, from whom I was commissioned to receive them. Certain of them were destroyed, and the remainder concealed in a secure hiding-place in my traveling carriage. I was returning to Paris when I was waylaid on the road. My servants and escort must have been cowed by numbers, for almost before I was aware of the attack they had fled. I was then taken, not uncourteously, to the inn, and told that I should be allowed to resume my journey at daybreak. The ostensible object of the attack was plunder, and this I believed till the arrival of the second party, among whom I recognized one of d'Estrelle's servants. I was hurried to another chamber, and a girl was sent apparently to attend upon me, but really to ascertain if I had the papers concealed about my person. I allowed her to go about her vile work, feigning to be unaware of her object, and flattering myself that, finding their search fruitless, they would allow me to continue my journey; and believe me, Capt. Halloran, no small part of my pleasure was that I might be of assistance to you, but my hopes were rudely dispelled. I was blindfolded, and placed in some rude vehicle which brought me here. D'Estrelles, I am convinced, is the instigator of the outrage, and is determined to obtain the papers for some object known only to himself. Why you are detained I cannot conceive."

"D'Estrelles himself is the explanation," replied Thady. "There is a long score between us to settle." He paced up and down the room, or stood watching the bright moon racing through the flying clouds, while the lady waited impatiently for some opinion or proposal, but his first words startled her by their unexpectedness.

"Madame," he said, "I regret I do not know in whose company I have the honor to be."

She looked fixedly at him, as if debating the answer; but, with a quick resolve, leaned her hand lightly on his arm, and whispered a name in his ear. He in turn was startled, for the name was borne by one of the greatest ladies of the Court, and if it were she who stood beside him, the matter must have been urgent which brought her by such wild ways and weather so far from Paris.

"Oh, Sir, believe me," she cried, reading doubt in his silence. "I have trusted you—trust me."

"Madame," he answered, bending to kiss her hand, "I am your most devoted servant, and need I remind you that some few hours ago I pledged myself as such."

She smiled, relieved. "Gallant to a fault," adding a little mischievously, "to a woman for a woman's sake."

"In spite of a woman," he answered gravely, and abruptly changed the direction of the conversation. "I fear our friends are asleep or drunk," and picking up one of the stools he hammered vigorously at the door. There was no reply, though he broke the stool in his onslaught.

"There is no one there, or they would not have put up with that row. They put faith in their bolts and bars, and with good reason, too." With the assistance of the table he contrived to reach the window, from which he examined the surroundings of the house with all the closeness possible in the uncertain light. "The house," he explained to his companion, "is hidden among trees, but I believe I know its whereabouts, as I can see some hills which to my certain knowledge lie southeast of the great road. The window is no great height from the ground, and your escape is of the easiest."

"But, surely, we go together," she exclaimed in surprise; "or, if one goes, it must be you. But those bars!"

"Madame," replied Thady, "fortune has settled the matter without consulting us. You alone can go. The man who made that window must have remembered he'd want some day to keep Thady Halloran in. As for the bars," gripping one and wrenching it from its place, "they are not meant for a prison;" and the others were pulled from their hold in rapid succession. "Now the way is open."

Quietly assuming the consent of his companion, he rapidly explained the precautions she must observe to find her way to the high road. After, she would trust to the chance of meeting some traveler or military patrol who would lead her to a place of safety. "And, Madame," he concluded, "in Mons are some men of Nugent's who might like to help a comrade."

"Capt. Halloran," she cried, indignant at the doubt implied in his reminder that she left him behind, "you have but a poor opinion of a woman, though you wear a knot of cherry-colored ribbon on your sword. I know the story, and now, as penance, you can add this moral to it: judge a woman by her actions, not by her words."

He replied not at all to her irrelevant digression, but courteously insisted upon immediate flight; and, waiting till the moon was overcast and the house in shadow, her escape was easily and rapidly effected.

Left alone, he threw himself down on the bench, for he felt faint and light-headed after his exertions; and the words "judge a woman by her actions" rang coupled in his thoughts with remembrance of other words of more bitter savor. But to what end did he gall himself with old pains? So resolutely dismissing all thought, he wrapped himself in his cloak, turned on his side and went to sleep. When he opened his eyes it was broad day. He felt refreshed, and, save for the stiffness of his wounded arm, well and vigorous. A ravenous appetite reminded him that he had cleared away some food from the table, and forgotten it in the excitement of his companion's escape. He now turned to it, and did it ample justice, washing it down with a draught of the wine which, much as he despised it, he was disappointed to find nearly exhausted. He strode up and down the room to keep his blood from stagnation, and swinging one of the iron bars in his hand, though it was much too short to be of use as a weapon.

The hours passed wearily without sign of his jailer's return, till by the sun he knew it was past midday, and a vague suspicion was growing up within him that the lady had deserted him to his fate, when he heard the trampling of horses and the jingle of arms and accoutrements.

The party halted, and presently the heavy bolts and bars were withdrawn and the door thrown open, and he saw several men in the uniform of a dragoon regiment standing in the outer room.

"Gentlemen, you're welcome, and I'm glad to see you." But they made no response to his greeting, and he, too, stopped short as he recognized a face in the background as that of a man whose beauty he had spoiled with the stool at the inn. He scanned the party critically, remembering the loss of his own uniform, and wondering if these were men daring enough to masquerade as his Majesty's troopers, the better to cover their designs, but his professional knowledge reassured him, and he recovered his coolness.

"It's not courtesy which troubles you, gentlemen, and as my company does not seem agreeable, I wish you good-day," and he advanced carelessly toward the open door; but, as he did so, two of the men stepped quickly before him, and barred the way.

"Not so fast, my friend," said the officer in command. "Do you know this man?" indicating the ruffian at his side.

"I think he knows me better," replied Thady, dryly; "for I've left a token of my friendship on his face, as you may see."

"You admit it then?"

"I'd be sorry to deny it."

"Come, that is the best way to take it, Dumont; though your confession goes far to make you the late Georges Dumont, if there is good rope in this damned country. By my troth, I almost like you for your cool impertinence."

"Well, Sir," replied Thady, calmly, though he listened in amazement to the officer's speech, wondering what new complication he was entagled in. "Well, Sir, since you like it, I shall take further liberties. I am not Georges Dumont, but Thadeus Halloran, Captain in Nugent's Horse, and very much at your service."

The officer laughed heartily. "Too lame, my friend. You have forgotten something:



Lead Chest Containing the Bones of Columbus.

you are also Chevalier de St. Louis, and you are at present in Spain, and is that the uniform of Nugent's Horse?"

The retort staggered Thady for a moment, and he admitted that appearances were against him; but it would be easy to prove the truth of his statements. He related the incidents of the night, leaving out all mention of the lady, however, but the soldier listened to him with an incredulous smile.

"Very ingenious, but I have another version," and he briefly narrated the story given him by the man, who averred that he had been inveigled to the house and robbed of a large sum of money which he was conveying to his master, and that he had received his injuries while trying to defend himself. He also said that Thady had become violent over the division of the plunder, and to prevent him doing murder, had been thrust into the room along with some trull who had threatened disturbance when she saw her bully mastered. "But the lady, I see, has escaped."

Thady stood nonplused. He could not prove the story a fabrication till he reached Mons, and the band plainly calculated on this to give them ample time to ransack or remove the carriage in the search for the papers. He was anxious for the lady's safety, but her evident desire for secrecy deterred him from any attempt to seek information concerning her, and he consequently resolved to put the best face on the matter, and submit for the time.

Without delay, he was led out, mounted on a spare horse, and placed in the middle of the troop, which wheeled round the house and down a road which, he surmised with satisfaction, would lead them to Mons, or at least, an adjacent post. The officer tried to draw him on the subject of his supposed companions, but Thady's spirits, alight again as he found himself free, or, at least, on the way to be so, indulged in such preposterous invention that the Captain perceived he was being fooled and rode on in dudgeon. They had reached the junction of the ways, and were about to turn into the high road when the horse of one of the men took fright and shied. The man pulled it up sharply with an oath and looked to see the cause. The curse broke into an exclamation of astonishment, and he dismounted hurriedly, holding up his hand to bid his comrades halt. As they rode up Thady saw the body of a man lying by the roadside, his sword almost out of the scabbard, as if he had been murdered while attempting to draw it. Some of the troopers searched the body, but could discover nothing to identify it. It was, however, plain that the man was not long dead, a few hours at the most. One of the soldiers caught sight of something glittering in the grass a little way off, and on picking it up saw it to be a sword covered with blood stains, and having a swordknot of faded ribbon at the hilt. The moment Thady clapped eyes on it he cried in astonishment:

"By Heaven, my sword!"

His words drew the attention of all, causing him to at once realize the mistake he had made by thus further involving himself in the web of suspicion, and without reflecting on the mad folly of the action, he drove his heels in his horse's side, and the beast made a wild plunge forward; but almost at the same moment the troopers were after him, and two drew level with him, one on either side. As the one on his left leaned over to catch the bridle he twisted his fingers in the man's collar and tore him from the saddle. He turned to serve in the same way the trooper on the other side, but desisted with a groan, for his wounded arm was too stiff and sore to be of use, and he was again a prisoner.

"I think Mons is too far for your comfort, Chevalier Halloran," said the Captain, sternly, giving an order to his men, who produced a rope and flung it over the branch



House Where Columbus Died.

of a tree with the dexterity of practiced hands, "and I also think we had best leave Georges Dumont here for identification."

Thady watched the preparations without blanching. "Sir," he said, "your methods are summary, and you may find you hang the wrong man, which would prove unpleasant for you."

"I take the risks, and I think you will admit that your conduct justifies me."

"Maybe, but it's mighty little comfort I'll have in a clean conscience when I'm ornamenting the end of that. Well, I thought of a better end," he added, philosophically, for he knew it was useless to contend, being well aware of the absolute power given to an officer when dealing with the cut-throats who at that time infested the great thoroughfares. He was about to dismount when he caught sight of a small party of horsemen riding quickly down the road. He hung for a moment on the stirrup, but saw no sign of the wished-for scarlet coats, and with something like a smothered sigh he dropped to the ground and walked quietly to his place. "Pull it well up, for I'd like it over in a hurry," he remarked to the soldier who waited with the noose in his hand, when the thunder of hoofs was heard close at hand. The party had quickened their pace to a furious gallop, and Thady, looking round, started and held his breath, for he saw a lady with them, and riding well to the front.

The operation was suspended for a moment, and in that pause the lady had reached them, pulling up her horse with a jerk which nearly threw the beast off its feet.



Fac Simile of the Inscription on the Leaden Chest.

"Stop!" she cried. "Who is in command here?"

The officer bowed, and Thady confided to himself, "Madame, you could not have come at a more welcome moment."

"Sir," she cried, angrily, "what does this mean? Are his Majesty's officers in the habit of hanging innocent men without trial or inquiry? Release this gentleman!"

"Madame, I hold his Majesty's commission; and much as I should like to gratify you, I must do my duty."

The lady's companions had come up by this time, and one of them was about to speak, but she interrupted him and again addressed the officer.

"This gentleman is the Chevalier Halloran, and I think his name at least is known to you."

"I have heard of him too often within the last hour," replied the Captain; "and be this man he or not, he must hang, for he has been caught almost red-handed in murder."

The lady looked at Thady astounded, and begged an explanation, which the officer gave, while he listened nonchalantly, as if he were the person least concerned.

"But," she exclaimed, as the story was concluded, "the Chevalier has not worn a sword for nearly twenty-four hours."

"So you are good enough to say, Madame; but who are you? I cannot accept the word of a lady, however fair, who may choose to intercede for every handsome cutthroat with his neck in the noose."

"Sir," she answered, proudly, "I think you can accept the word of the Duchesse de Soissons."

The officer started, and for the first time he looked closely at her companions, and recognizing some among them, knew that she must speak the truth. His face reddened with confusion, and he stammered out:

"Madame, I humbly crave your pardon; but—but——"

"But, comrade," said Thady, coming to his assistance, "you did your duty. The balance was against me, and I was makeweight myself: but there goes a fair substitute," and he pointed to the informer, who had edged away quietly on the soft ground at the roadside, and was now putting his horse to the gallop. Several men put off in pursuit, but he had got a fair start, and bid well to maintain it, till one drew a pistol and fired, and the fellow with a wild scream tumbled in a heap from the saddle.

The company had gathered round Thady to congratulate and condole; while the Duchess rallied him on his doubts of her sincerity, and bid him call upon her in Paris that she might expound to him the meaning of her moral to his story.

The officer brought and handed to him his sword, and he stood a while in silence, drawing the blade lovingly through his fingers, and thinking of all it had done since he took it from the dying grasp of old Jerry Cantillon; then bending it sharply, it snapped in two, and he threw the pieces on the ground; and it may have been the pain in his wounded arm which caused the sob in his voice as he said:

"It was my honor, and I'll have no stain on it."—Black and White.

THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

Should Spain make an effort to open the tomb of Columbus in the cathedral at Havana in order to carry his bones back to the land he honored, an interesting controversy as to the discoverer's resting place will stand a fair chance of being definitely settled. For years as much doubt has hung over the history of his ashes as there had been about the place of his birth. It is only within recent years that his bones have been located with anything like a fair degree of certainty.

The Admiral died in retirement at Valladolid and was buried there, but his remains were removed soon after to a splendid tomb which had been prepared for their reception near Seville. An inscription attested to the fact that for Castile and Leon "Colon" had discovered a new world.

The widow of Don Diego, the Admiral's son, obtained permission in 1537 to transfer the ashes to the cathedral of San Domingo in accordance with the discoverer's wishes. Luigi Colombo, a grandson of Columbus, superintended the removal. He was not a model Spaniard, and was obliged to flee his country under a decree of banishment for having three living wives, soon after he had performed his task. He was thus unable to erect a fitting monument to his grandfather, owing to which Christopher's remains were well-nigh lost to the world.

When Spain ceded San Domingo to France in 1795, a magnificent tomb was prepared in the cathedral of Havana to receive the great discoverer's bones. The inscription is beneath a medallion, which the tomb bears and reads as follows:

> Oh, remains and image of the great Colon, for a thousand centuries may you be guarded in this urn and in the remembrance of our nation.

They sought high and low, but at San Domingo no remains of Columbus were to be found. As a last resort, some say, the tomb of Bartholomew Columbus, a grandson, was broken open and his ashes were removed to Havana. The deception was not discovered until 1877, when some priests came across a curious lead coffin while digging under the choir in the cathedral of San Domingo. On the lid was written:

"D. de la A. Pero Ate," an abbreviation for "Descubridor de la America, Primero Almirante," which means "Discoverer of America, First Admiral." On the left of this coffin was a "C," and on the right side an "A." On lifting the lid this inscription was found:

"Ill ere y Esdo Varon Dn Cristoba! Co-



Vial Containing the Ashes of Columbus at Genoa, Italy.

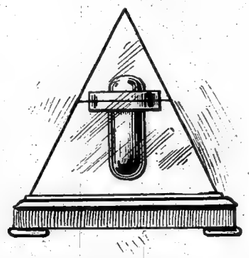
lon," (illustrious and esteemed man, Don Cristobal Colon.)

A silver plate lay in the box, one side of which had this inscription in writing:

"Una P. de las Ptos del Fmo alte Cristoval Colon Des," that is, una Parte des las Restos del Primero Almirante Cristoval Colon, Descubridor, (a part of the remains of the firs* Admiral, Cristoval Colon, Discoverer.)

Havana, however, ignores the deception, and has set forth her claim to the possession of the genuine remains of Columbus, or at least a portion of them. Learned men have given the matter close attention, and are divided in their opinions on the subject, some inclining to the claim of Havana and others to that of San Domingo. One solution suggested is that in 1795 the remains were divided, and a part taken to Havana and a part left in San Domingo.

The leaden chest found at San Domingo contained twenty-eight fragments of bones, or about half a skeleton; that is, one leg, half the trunk, and the lower jaw. That the other half should have crumbled to dust no one can believe, for the division was made as evenly as it could possibly be done. The question as to who made the division and as to when and how it was done is difficult to answer. Notwithstanding, a tradition at San Domingo has it that a certain Ximenes, a canon in the Cathedral in 1795, substituted the other bones for those of Columbus, so that the real bones of the discovered might still remain in San



Crystal Containing the Ashes of Columbus, at Pavia, Italy.

Domingo. The tradition was destroyed, however, after a careful investigation. The fact that the bones were divided remains, and, in the absence of certain knowledge to the contrary, Ximenes is credited with having made the division, for in all probability it was he who turned the other part over to the Spanish warship San Lorenzo to be taken to Havana.

It is easy to concede that the lead chest found at San Domingo was not the one in which the bones of the Admiral were taken to San Domingo, for it is not generally admitted that the name America was used before 1509, and the Gothic characters in the interior of the chest were not common until the seventeenth century.

The circumstance that the chest found at San Domingo is small, also confirms the suspicion that it was made to contain half a skeleton. That sent to Havana, although of the same length and depth was wider, perhaps to give more room to the hip bones and the skull, besides the other bones corresponding to those found at San Domingo.

The San Domingo chest contained some fragments of lead which bear the unmistakable signs of age. This suggests the probability that the chest was cast from an older one. It remains to open the tomb of Columbus at Havana and see whether the bones in it are the missing parts of the skeleton found at San Domingo. If that were done the authenticity of both of them might be established and Canon Ximenes become a historical character.

After a distinguished career in Europe and Asia, Mgr. Roccocciocchia, the discoverer of the remains of Columbus at San Domingo, was made Bishop of Orope, Vicar of San Domingo, and delegate to Haiti and Venezuela in 1874. The leaden chest was found on Sept. 10 1877. The work in the cathedral had just begun when a hidden tomb was discovered at the left of the altar. A leaden chest was found. It contained the remains of Don Pietro Colombo, the discoverer's grandson.

The chest containing the bones of Columbus was at the right of the first. When the discovery was made, besides Mgr. Cocchis, the Italian Consul; Globatta Cambiaso, his brother, Luigi, and the authorities of San Domingo, were present. The Consul, who was a Genoese, seized a pinch of the ashes in the chest and placed them in a crystal vial. A ribbon was attached to the vial, bearing an inscription in Italian to this effect:

"Ashes of the Immortal Christopher Columbus, discovered in the Cathedral of San Domingo the 10th of September, 1877. To the City of Genoa, from her affectionate sons, Globatta and Luigi Cambiaso."

The ribbon bears the seal of the City of San Domingo stamped in wax, and bearing the inscription, "Escribania Publica, San Domingo."

When the vial arrived at Genoa the municipality decided to preserve it in an urn of bronze. The urn was executed in 1888 by Pandiani of Milan. It is in the style of the seventeenth century. Four sea horses sustain it at the corners, and graceful designs adorn the frame, which bears on each side the arms of Genoa. The whole is surmounted by a female figure representing Genoa, the Queen of the Mediterranean. The left hand rests upon an anchor, and with the right the figure holds aloft the wreath of victory.

Pavia received a similar honor, for at her university the discoverer of the New World completed his studies. The ashes were placed in a small pryamid of crystal, and that was deposited in a splendid receptacle.



Slab Over the Columbus Tomb at Havana.

1898 1898



From a Painting.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.
Assassinated at Geneva Sept. 10, 1898.

Why They Quarreled.

From Vanity Fair.

He—You haven't a mind above a new hat.

She—And you haven't any mind under yours.

Refined Cruelty.

From The Jeweler's Weekly.

Willie—I think old Moneybags is the meanest man I ever knew.

Millie—What has he done?

Willie—Bought for his daughter a musical parlor clock which plays "Home, Sweet Home" at 10 o'clock, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" at 10:15, and "Johnny, Get Your Gun" at 10:30.

Inscrutable Woman.

From The Chicago Record.

"Pa, did you know ma long before you married her?"

"Know her? Great Scott, child, I don't know her yet."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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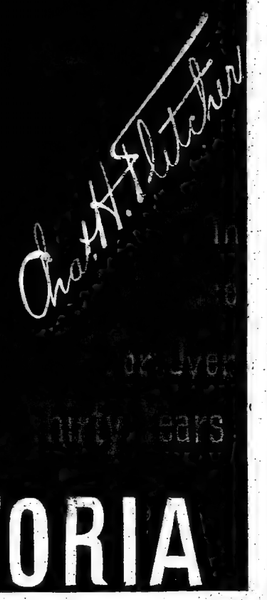
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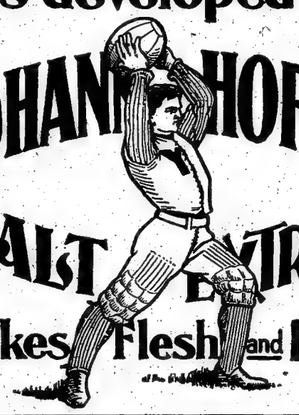
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Retrenchment.

From The Detroit Journal.

Papa—We must cut down our family expenses.

Mamma—Well!

Papa—Can't Robbie be induced to accept a regular salary for taking his medicine?

Effect of Criticism.

From The Washington Star.

"How did you come to put this poem on the back of a Government bond?" inquired the editor.

"I was tired of hearing you say my poetry wasn't worth the paper it was written on," the author serenely answered.

SEPT 1898

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers in morning, then fair; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,193. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¼c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN—Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a rescript on the assassination of the Empress, and has founded in her memory the Order of St. Elizabeth, whose medals he will confer on meritorious women. The Sultan has ordered the Turkish military commander in Crete to accede to the demand of the British Admiral for disarmament. Gen. Chanoine, the new French Minister of War, is said to have declared that he will not sanction any attempt, under pretext of a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, to attack the army. The action of the Cabinet Council looking toward revision is said to have been taken against the determined opposition of President Faure. The outcome of the case is in doubt, but there is a report in Paris that a steamer has gone after the prisoner, and it is believed that stirring events are impending. The eruption of Vesuvius causes apprehension. It is reported that France will consent to the occupation of Fashoda by Great Britain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Eight men selected by the President to be members of the commission to investigate various branches of the War Department are said to have accepted.

Citizens of the Oranges, in New Jersey, are interested in a plan to form a Greater Newark by consolidating the various municipalities with the larger city.

Mrs. Alice Neiss of 2,915 Eighth Avenue last night killed her little boy, five years old. She playfully snapped a revoverl at him, thinking the weapon was unloaded.

Impressive memorial exercises were held yesterday for the Empress Elizabeth of Austria at the Grand Central Palace. Fully 2,000 persons were present and listened to addresses by W. Bourke Cockran, Morris Cukor, and Otto P. Kempner.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had a talk with Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday, and his visit there caused rumors that he was to be the Platt candidate for second place on the Roosevelt ticket. His friends insist that there is no reason why he should not receive the nomination.

Page 2.

A woman was knocked down and perhaps fatally hurt, by a tandem ridden by two boys, while crossing the Boulevard.

Rough Rider Henry J. Eberman, formerly a New York policeman, who died of typhoid fever in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, was buried at Chappaqua yesterday after a funeral service in the hospital.

Capt. Allyn Capron of the First Cavalry, a survivor of the battle of Santiago, died yesterday of typhoid fever at his home, Fort Meyer, Va. His son, killed in battle at Santiago, was also an officer in the army.

A body found in the North River yesterday is believed to be that of Alfred Manseau, who declared when his friend and benefactor, Charles H. Heinrichs, died a week ago that he would follow him shortly. He disappeared last Tuesday.

Another identification of the body of the woman supposed to have been drowned at Bridgeport, has been obtained. It is now said that it is the body of an unknown woman who spent a night recently in a charity home there, traveling from New York to her home at South Norwalk.

Page 3.

Sickness among the troops of Gen. Lawton's command at Santiago is increasing, nearly one-sixth of the force being ill at present.

Archbishop Dozal of the Philippines said that he was opposed to the islands either remaining under Spanish control or becoming absolutely independent.

Two men who were riding saddleless and bridl less horses in upper First Avenue yesterday, in supposed imitation of Rough Riders, were taken in charge by the police.

A Corporal and five privates of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers arrived at Jersey City from Camp Meade yesterday on their way home, having ridden north in the caboose of a freight train. They said they were told to get home as best they could.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock arrived from Montauk Point yesterday with 212 sick soldiers, of whom 128 were sent to Philadelphia on a hospital train. The others were removed to hospitals and other places in this city. In Jersey City aid was refused in transferring the patients.

The few Rough Riders left in the city were not much in evidence yesterday, but some were seen in Fifth Avenue, admiring the splendor of women's costumes. A ranchman of the command was in court as complainant against the proprietor of a music hall in which he says he was robbed.

The cavalry regiments at Camp Wikoff will now probably remain there until they embark for Cuba. The Colonels consulted about the matter by Gen. Wheeler, at request of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, were unanimously against sending the division to a camp in the South. Three men were arrested in the camp yesterday on the charge of stealing blankets and cots belonging to the hospital.

Page 4.

A large crowd visited the navy yard yesterday to inspect the warships. The Oregon and Iowa may soon sail westward. The Massachusetts has left the dry dock.

A high naval authority expressed his disagreement with the opinion of Comodore Hichborn that the uselessness of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers was demonstrated in the recent naval battles.

Mrs. Marie Barberie and her niece, Lucille Demate, were terribly burned at Passaic yesterday through the explosion of a gasoline stove, which set fire to their clothing, and are not expected to recover.

The Mayor of North Plainfield, N. J., is hoping to rid the town at last of the numerous skunks which have annoyed the residents so much lately. A Pennsylvania farmer's son has written the Mayor a letter offering to annihilate the animals at a dollar a head.

Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died yesterday at Narragansett Pier. Miss Davis had been sufferi with malarial gastritis several weeks. was supposed to have passed the dan ous crisis of her illness when the relap came.

Page 5.

A New York cricket team will play Warner's English eleven at Livingston, S. I., on Wednesday and Thursday next.

Major Richardson of Pennsylvania has been sent hither by Gov. Hastings to find sixteen missing volunteers from that State.

A committee of fifteen has been appointed by the National Council of Education to consider the question of establishing a National University.

The New York baseball team easily defeated the Brooklyn team yesterday in a game at Weehawken. The score was 7 to 3.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, for forty years rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., resigns on account of ill health despite the earnest objections of his parishioners.

Police Captain William Meakim, after twenty-eight years of service on the force, died last night at his home of cancer of the stomach.

Preaching at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last night the Rev. C. L. Thompson said it was our moral duty to keep the West Indian and Philippine Islands from the blighting rule of Spain.

A runaway horse ran into an open Boulevard car at Forty-second Street, wedging itself between two seats, and smashing the woodwork as well as scaring the passengers, until extricated by a plucky bicycle policeman.

The Red Hungarian Orchestra played for the Commissioners of Immigration at the Barge Office yesterday to prove that it was a company of artists, and therefore not subject to deportation under the contract labor law.

Although near the close of the season, the Harlem was crowded yesterday by representatives of almost all the rowing clubs, the oarsmen seeming loath to abandon their sport for the Winter. Several barges went to College Point.

Felix Chesnovitch, a Polish saloonkeeper of Elizabeth, N. J., was held in $300 bail yesterday on a charge of having thrown a cupful of diluted carbolic acid in the faces of two boys who were playing under the swinging door of his barroom. The lads are disfigured for life.

Page 7.

The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., is to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage. It has never paid, being too large for economical management. Nathan Straus and Max Nathan may buy it and reorganize the enterprise.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw referred in his church yesterday to the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall and mourned his loss.

The Speedway was thronged yesterday, light road wagons being most in evidence. There were a few accidents, resulting from careless driving.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will resume work on Thursday, Sept. 29. The programme for the season contains many new features.

Six stray cows made trouble for the police at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street yesterday. It took two mounted men four hours to drive them to the pound.

Bertram I. Darmont, a medical student, and a woman who claims to be his wife, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on separate charges of fraud and theft. The charges, however, were not prosecuted.

William Davis of Short Hills, N. J., as he called himself, was arrested in front of the Hoffman House last night on a charge of having robbed an artilleryman. He said he was a cavalryman, but did not attempt to explain why he wore an infantry coat.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in his sermon at Bloomingdale Reformed Church last evening, vigorously denounced the manner in which the volunteers have been treated, and declared that a fearless investigation was imperative, as well as the reform of the War Department.

At the Church of the Eternal Hope yesterday the Rev. W. S. Crowe preached upon "Some Lessons of the War." He maintained that the results were well worth the sacrifice, as the spirit of brotherhood had been revived, class prejudice lessened, and the Anglo-Saxon reunited.

The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, dwelling upon the courage of modern soldiers in his sermon at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, said that the late war had shown that the young men of to-day were as strong in fibre, ready in resource, and enduring and heroic as their ancestors.

At a session meeting in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday a resolution was adopted and read to the congregation, expressing sorrow over Dr. John Hall's death. A cable message was sent to Mrs. Hall asking her wishes in reference to public services. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell of London preached, and briefly eulogized Dr. Hall.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday a motion that the authorities be requested to investigate the death of Thomas Summ who was killed in the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island recently, was unanimously adopted. The miscellaneous section of the union was directed to give the post of Secretary to Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 8.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Eight Men Said to Have Consented to Aid in the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is probable that the President has secured eight members of his investigating commission. They are Messrs. Gilman, Howell, Sexton, Keen, Dodge, Denby, Weld, and Lee. Stephen M. Weld of Boston and Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi have just signified their willingness to serve.

There are four Democrats and four Republicans. The Republicans are Keen, Sexton, Dodge, and Weld, and the four Democrats are Gilman, Howell, Lee, and Denby. The President, it is said, will select another Democrat, if possible, so as to give more color to his declared intention of having a non-partisan commission.

It was said to-night by one of his friends that Mr. McKinley had despaired of getting a prominent army man to accept the place. He has asked three ex-Secretaries of War—Lincoln, Lamont, and Endicott, and he is not attracted by the prospect of procuring a conspicuous military officer or official in lieu of Schofield. Among those who have declined the offer recently are mentioned Charles Stewart Smith and George E. Waring of New York, Gen. Jackson of Tennessee, and Gen. Ruger.

A NEW TIN PLATE PLANT.

Welsh Manufacturer Expected to Locate Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—The owner and manager of the largest tin plate plant in the world, situated at Swansea, Wales, has sold his possessions, and it is said he will locate in the vicinity of Pittsburg. The Worcester and Upper Forest Works, at Morristown, Wales, owned by William Williams, two sons, and others, were sold during the early part of the month at public sale for £88,000. The two sons of Mr. Williams spent several months here last Spring, selecting a site for a plant, and took options on the Monongahela River.

The plant in Wales covered forty-five acres and included furnaces, a steel mill, and repair shops. It had a frontage on Swansea Canal. Friends of Mr. Williams say that he recognized that the tin plate trade had shifted from Wales to the United States, and that it would not be revived sufficiently in Great Britain to again become a paying industry. He collected data on the trade here and made up his mind that Pittsburg, with its cheap fuel, would the place to manufacture the article on large scale. Mr. Williams is expected here in a few weeks.

SPECULATOR RECOVERS MONEY.

Deposits of a Chicago Commission Company Attached.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Acting under the terms of a writ of attachment secured some days ago by Frank Hall, the showman, against the Columbia Commission Company, six Deputy Sheriffs and a locksmith forced an entrance yesterday to the company's box in the vaults of the Commerce Safety Deposit Company and recovered $3,636 in money. Part of it was in gold coin, which Hall declares is a portion of the $9,000 he charged the commission company with obtaining from him in bucket shop deals.

The levy was not made until after the deputies had overcome the objections of Manager Allyn of the Safe Deposit Company, who shut and locked the vault gates behind the first two deputies who entered, and drew a revolver to prevent the locksmith, Charles Bauchs, from breaking the locks to release them. Finally, with hammer and chisel, the smaller lock on the box of the commission firm was broken and the cash secured.

The cause of the raid was the issuance of a writ of attachment in the Circuit Court to Frank Hall against the Columbia Commission Company.

New Haven Democrats for Silver.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—The New Haven delegation to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Bridgeport Wednesday met to-day for the purpose of organization and developed a few surprises which, it is thought, will have an important bearing on the State Convention. A bitter contest between the gold and silver Democrats was anticipated, but none developed, and Alexander Troup, who is Chairman of the State Committee, was chosen as New Haven's representative on the Committee on Resolutions. A resolution declaring that the Connecticut Democrats "reaffirm the platform of principles adopted at the last National Democratic Convention in Chicago" will be presented to the convention by the New Haven delegation.

WOODRUFF AT THE BEACH

The Lieutenant Governor Has a Talk with Senator Platt and Rumors Result.

MAY RUN WITH ROOSEVELT

His Friends Insist that There Is No Reason Why He Should Not Do So—Predictions as to the Ticket.

The recrudescence of Timothy L. Woodruff as a probability for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the feature of yesterday's developments in the political situation.

For some days past, Mr. Woodruff had been classed as an impossibility by the Republican machine managers, who take their cues from Mr. Platt. There was a time when he was understood to have wavered between sticking to Gov. Black's failing fortunes and transferring his flag to the victorious Roosevelt column. That was when he returned from the North Woods and found that the Broooklyn district leaders had been interviewed by State Chairman Odell and had declared almost to a man for Roosevelt for Governor. Then the Lieutenant Governor had the proffer, it is said, of the Platt support for renomination if he would throw the Kings County delegation in the State Convention to Roosevelt. He returned to Albany, had another confidential talk with Gov. Black, and came home to announce that he would be a candidate only on the "old ticket," and that he would stand by the Governor until the end. That decision, the Platt men then said, made Mr. Woodruff unavailable as Col. Roosevelt's running mate.

Goes to Manhattan Beach.

But yesterday a change was wrought. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff went to Manhattan Beach, where Mr. Platt still is, and he had a long conference with the Senator. Accompanying him was a considerable party of Brooklyn politicians who are interested in the Lieutenant Governor's political fortunes, including Senator Julius L. Wieman, United States Marshal Charles J. Haubert, and State Committeeman John G. Denbert.

What Mr. Woodruff and these Brooklyn friends of his talked about with Mr. Platt, none of the participants in the conference would say, but it was noticed that Republicans who saw Senator Platt afterward did not regard Woodruff as an impossibility for Lieutenant Governor any more. In fact, they began to argue as to why he would be the best running mate for Roosevelt in a way that made those who heard them believe that Mr. Platt had changed his mind about Mr. Woodruff, and that the young Kings County leader would yet be the Platt candidate for the second place on the Rough Rider's ticket.

These Platt men recalled that the Senator had always had a soft spot in his heart for "Tim," and they urged that nothing would be more natural than that he should wish to retain him on the ticket, since none of the reasons offered for dropping the Governor applied to the Lieutenant Governor. It was further pointed out that Kings, with its 122 votes in the State Convention, is a highly important factor in the political situation, a fact which Mr. Platt had directed attention to in talks on the subject, and that if the Lieutenant Governorship did not go to the county it would demand some other place on the ticket. It is not to be forgotten, too, these Platt Republicans said, that it was Kings County's declaration for Roosevelt that turned the tide in his favor and made it possible for Mr. Platt to accomplish the downturning of Black with ease and safety. These are good reasons, it was urged, why the county should be given the candidate it wants on the State ticket. Of that choice there is no doubt, the delegation being pledged individually and collectively for Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor.

How His Friends Argue.

It has long been evident that Mr. Woodruff would be unable to hold more than a handful of his own delegation in line for Black. This being true, his home supporters have urged that there is no reason why he should insist on being defeated simply because Gov. Black is not an acceptable candidate. Mr. Woodruff, they insist, is Kings County's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and they urge that he cannot refuse to accept the nomination for that post no matter who is to head the ticket. They expect him to remain loyal to Gov. Black, they say, but loyalty, they protest, would not require that he retire from the field when the Governor fails of nomination.

When Republican observers of the situation put this talk alongside of the statement made by Lemuel E. Quigg after the Roosevelt-Platt conference on Saturday, that if Kings County put up Woodruff New York would vote for him, and that he probably would be nominated, they concluded that Mr. Woodruff had had his name inscribed on the Platt slate directly under that of Theodore Roosevelt. If the Lieutenant Governor really were out of the running, as he had been supposed to be, it was reasoned, why should he go to the beach for a long talk with Mr. Platt?

Mr. Woodruff, after his conference with the Senator, reiterated his declaration that he expected to stick to Gov. Black as long as he was in the race. He said he proposed to do all he could to bring about the Governor's renomination, and he wished it distinctly understood that he was a candidate on the "old ticket" only.

The Other Candidates.

With the State Convention only ten days off, speculation among Republican politicians concerning the minor places on the ticket is increasing. By the Platt men, it is regarded as practically settled that ex-Judge John M. Kellogg of St. Lawrence is to be the candidate for Attorney General. He is Senator George R. Malby's candidate, and his going on the ticket, it is said, insures the Senator's support of Roosevelt. John P. Jaeckel of Cayuga is understood to be assured of Mr. Platt's backing for State Treasurer. For State Engineer and Surveyor, Herschel Roberts, present Deputy under Campbell W. Adams, is a candidate.

If the convention should be held to-day, experts in political prognostication said yesterday that these nominations would probably be made:

For Governor—Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT of Queens.

For Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Kings.

For Secretary of State—ANDREW DAVIDSON.

For Attorney General—JOHN M. KELLOGG of St. Lawrence.

For State Treasurer—JOHN P. JAECKEL of Cayuga.

Senator Platt had nothing to say yesterday supplementary to his brief statement on Saturday concerning his talk with Col. Roosevelt. When one of his callers asked, "Do you care to say, Senator, whom you are for for Governor?" his answer was, "I don't think that is necessary."

Mr. Platt will leave the Manhattan Beach Hotel to-day and reoccupy his former apartment at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He expects to start for Saratoga on Saturday.

COL. ROOSEVELT TAKES A SAIL.

He Has Nothing to Say on Politics—Plans for the Jubilee.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 18.—Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by Lieut. Goodrich and Robert Monroe Zinger, attended service in the Episcopal Church this morning. The Rev. Dr. Woolworth preached. After service Col. Roosevelt and his companions went to the residence of Joseph Steers, where they took luncheon. Afterward they went out for a sail in Mr. Steers's yacht. Col. Roosevelt said on his return that he had nothing in politics to talk about, and had not been thinking about anything political during the day.

Oyster Bay is covered with posters as it never was before. They announce the peace jubilee for Wednesday night, and in big letters the fact that the leader of the Rough Riders will make the principal address, the first he has made since he entered the army.

RICHER THAN KLONDIKE VEINS.

Gold Fields of British Columbia Discovered Which Are Panning Out Great Profits.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 18.—During the last two days reports have been received which show conclusively that the new Atlin gold fields in British Columbia are more extensive than those of the Klondike. Reliable business men bring news that official reports to this effect are being made by British officials to the Canadian Government.

No creeks as rich as El Dorado have been found, but on six or seven creeks claims are paying $20 per day per man above expenses. The results are being obtained above bedrock, which has been reached only in few instances. Since July mining has been in progress on Pine and Spruce Creeks, emptying into Lake Atlin. Within the last few weeks rich discoveries have been made on Boulde or Musket Wright, Birch, Moose, and Surething Creeks, and on large glacial moraines.

Near Pine Creek wonderfully rich bench claims are being opened on moraines. They seem richer than creek claims, yielding coarser gold and more nuggets. Ten thousand claims have been staked in all the Atlin district, and 700 recorded. Under British Columbia law, no recording can be done between Sept. 15 and June 15. Frietz Miller's discovery claim has produced $8,000 in two months, crudely worked. The rush to the district continues from Puget Sound, Juneau, Skaguay, and Dawson. Two thousand men are now there. Being but three days' travel by water from Skaguay, supplies and machinery can be taken in cheaply.

Three towns have been laid out, Atlin City on Lake Atlin, one on Taku Arm, and the third at Pine Creek.

J. B. King, formerly a Chicago journalist, has purchased three claims on Bonanza, Eldorado, Sulphur, Dominion, and Moosehide Creeks, in the Klondike district, for the Alaska Gold Fields, Limited, of London, price, $1,000,000, which is now deposited in the Chemical Bank. The sale was negotiated by Guggenheim, Untermyer & Marshall of New York, representing Rosenthal and other vendors. King took an expert in last month, returning yesterday. He confirmed the sale.

STEEL FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

Chicago Firm's Contract for 2,500 Tons of Plates from Victoria, B. C.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The Scully Steel and Iron Company yesterday closed a contract for the delivery of 2,500 tons of steel plates at Victoria, B. C., to be used in the construction of five steamships by one of the largest shipbuilding firms in that point.

The value of the contract exceeds $100,000. The contract was secured against the competition of the largest steel firms in this country.

MRS. DAVIS SCARED A ROBBER.

Wife of the Minnesota Senator Had a Revolver in Her Satchel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18.—While the wife of Senator Cushman K. Davis of this State was returning over the Northern Pacific from the Pacific Coast a short time ago a robber climbed on the truss rods as the train was leaving Glyndon, Minn., and attempted to crawl through the window into the stateroom she was occupying. Mrs. Davis warned him away and the fellow made some threatening remarks.

In an open satchel on the seat Mrs. Davis had a revolver. She thrust that in the would-be robber's face and he dropped from the rapidly moving train to the ground. Mrs. Davis feared the man had been killed and had the train crew wire the agent to look him up. The fellow had suffered some bruises, but was not seriously injured.

Mr. Bayard's Condition.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 18.—The physicians who are attending Mr. Bayard give no hope of his recovery. His condition shows no marked change.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. A storm appears to be developing in the West Gulf. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the North Atlantic and West Gulf States. The temperature has risen between the Middle Rocky Mountain district and the Middle Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected on the South Atlantic and the Middle and West Gulf Coasts. Showers, followed by fair weather in New England, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	55	67	72
6 A. M.	50	66	70
9 A. M.	54	70	77
12 M.	62	78	88
4 P. M.	67	84	81
6 P. M.	61	83	81
9 P. M.	62	76	77
12 P. M.	60	72	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅝
Weather Bureau	74½
Corresponding date 1897	58⅞
Corresponding date for the last twenty years	66

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 98 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent. The maximum temperature was 85 at 3 P. M., and the minimum 66 at 6 A. M.

Albany Day Line Trips. Enjoy the fine Fall weather on the Hudson. See boat advs.—Adv.

DREYFUS AND THE CABINET

Decision of the Council to Refer the Case to a Commission May Lead to Stirring Events.

FAURE OPPOSED TO REVISION

Action of the Government Taken in Opposition to His Protest—Steamer Said to Have Gone After the Prisoner.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Le Soir says that Gen. Chanoine, the newly appointed War Minister, told friends that he regarded himself as a sentinel relieving another charged with watching over the army's rights, and intimated that as he was appointed after the first Cabinet Council of Saturday he was not responsible for the decisions reached at the Council. He declared that should he see any attempt, under pretext of a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, to engage in manoeuvres against the army, he would immediately resign.

A semi-official note explains that Gen. Chanoine only had a conference with President Faure after his appointment to succeed Gen. Zurlinden had actually been signed. The decision of the commission appointed to consider the matter of the revision will be in no way binding upon the Cabinet, which will still have to decide the actual question of revision. It is reported, however, that a vessel has already started for the Ile du Diable in readiness to bring Dreyfus to Paris, and M. Brisson and Gen. Chanoine are determined that nobody, however high his position, shall be sheltered.

Stirring events are regarded as impending. Gen. Zurlinden is credited with the belief that there is a Picquart mystery, and it is believed that he fully intends that Col. Picquart shall be prosecuted. According to Col. Picquart's written statement to the Minister of Justice four secret documents were submitted to the court-martial held in 1894 behind the backs of Dreyfus and his counsel.

It is reported that the Government has selected Beauvais, capital of the Department of Oise, as the most suitable town in which to hold the rehearing of the case.

The difficulties attendant upon securing a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings may be gauged from the story now published that Gen. Zurlinden practically sacrificed himself by advocating a revision of the case, and that his change of opinion was due to the strong feeling which he afterward found among his subordinates at the War Office. According to newspaper accounts, which are undoubtedly fairly correct, Premier Brisson only got his way at Saturday's Cabinet Council, though supported by eight of his colleagues, after a tough fight against Gen. Zurlinden and M. Tillaye, the Minister of Public Works, who were warmly supported for three hours by President Faure himself.

At the opening of the council, M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, stated his views of the case at considerable length, expressing the conviction that a revision was necessary for the peace of the country and expedient on the ground that many of the documents in the dossier appeared to be of doubtful authenticity, and, above all, that Col. Henry's admission of forgery threw suspicion upon all his evidence.

M. Sarrien, however, did not ask the Council to decide for or against revision, but only asked permission to submit the matter to a commission.

M. Faure opened the discussion. He did not directly oppose a revision, but pointed out political and other objections to reopening the case.

It is said that M. Brisson went so far as to remind M. Faure of the Constitutional limits to his functions.

Gen. Zurlinden admitted that when he took office, if he was not a Dreyfusite, he at least had an open mind and felt great sympathy for the Dreyfus family. A deep study of the dossier, however, he said, had absolutely convinced him that Dreyfus was guilty.

Finally a division occurred, in which M. Faure did not take part.

A majority of the Paris papers approve of the Cabinet's decision, which is looked upon as the first definite step taken toward revision.

A few unimportant street demonstrations occurred last night.

WAS DREYFUS TOO ZEALOUS?

Said to Have Been the Victim of Traitors Who Feared Exposure.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—David Christie Murray publishes in The Morning to-day a long story regarding the Dreyfus affair. The author vouches for the truth of the story, but declares that he cannot disclose the sources from which he obtained his information.

The article says in effect that Dreyfus was engaged as a spy in the employment of a secret department of the French Army against those suspected of trafficking with Germany and other powers. His zeal here, so the story goes, led him to become the victim of revenge on the part of Col. Henry, Comte Esterhazy, and Col. du Paty de Clam, who themselves were concerned in treasonable practices.

DREYFUS PLAY IN HAVANA.

Frenchmen Resent Reflections on the Honesty of the Trial.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—At the Tacon Theatre last night there was produced a play based upon the Dreyfus trial, in which Dreyfus was portrayed throughout as an innocent victim of conspiracy in the French Army. From the start the sympathy of the audience for Dreyfus was plainly manifested.

Four Frenchmen, one of whom is supposed to have been an officer of the French gunboat Fulton, now lying in the harbor, occupied a box in the first tier. All of them carried boatswain's whistles, and at the first insinuation against the honesty of the trial they began to blow the whistles and to hiss the players. A scene of indescribable tumult followed, the entire audience rising in defense of Dreyfus. The Frenchmen were forcibly ejected, and the performance was continued without further interruption. The man who was thought to be an officer of the Fulton refused to give his name at the station house to which the party was taken after being ejected from the theatre and was locked up over night.

Gen. Blanco has prohibited the future performance of the play in Havana.

Lightning Burns Maine Buildings.

YORK, Me., Sept. 18.—This afternoon lightning caused the destruction of the farm buildings of E. H. Norton and of the barn of Charles Allen. The aggregate loss is over $3,500.

MOTHER KILLS HER CHILD.

She Playfully Snaps a Revolver at Him, Thinking the Weapon Was Unloaded.

By the careless handling of a loaded revolver, thought to be unloaded, Mrs. Alice Neiss of 2,915 Eighth Avenue last night killed her son Willie, five years old.

A month or more ago the woman's husband, Frederick, bought a revolver of small calibre. There had been some talk of burglars in the neighborhood and he wanted to be ready for them. He bought cartridges, too, but placed them in a closet, saying he thought in case of burglars there would be time enough to get the weapon from the drawer where it was kept and load it. Mrs. Neiss did not want it loaded because of her two young sons.

The revolver lay apparently undisturbed in the drawer until last night. The family had company, and the conversation turned on the subject of the war, and from that on to firearms generally. "By the way," remarked Mrs. Neiss, "Fred bought a revolver; it's a very nice one." Then she got it out of the drawer to exhibit it.

"Be very careful," one of the company remarked, and Mrs. Neiss answered: "Oh, I'm always careful, but this isn't loaded. It's new, you know. It never has been loaded." Then she flourished the weapon, snapping the hammer once or twice. In a spirit of fun she pointed the revolver at little Willie.

"Mamma's going to shoot you," she said, laughing. Then she pressed the trigger. There came a sharp crack and a puff of smoke. The child fell to the floor. A cry went up from the assembled company. The mother stood dazed for a moment, holding the revolver in her hand. Then, with a low moan, she sank down beside the child, unconscious.

Before the policeman who was called came, a patch of blood had appeared on the little shirt of the child. The father and his guests stood by, horror-stricken and helpless.

The policeman had called an ambulance and the surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital soon responded. He said there was only one chance of saving the child's life, and that was in getting him quickly to the hospital. The driver was urged to speed his horses, and he did. But fast as the ambulance sped along, the boy died as the vehicle approached the hospital.

Mrs. Neiss soon regained consciousness. The police were forced to lock her up until the case was officially investigated.

THE BIG ELECTRICAL POOL.

It Is Now Believed the General Electric Company Will Join.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Prof. S. F. Short, Vice President of the Walker Company, in speaking to-day of the consolidation of that concern with the Westinghouse Company, said he believed it would soon lead to a combination of the interests of the general electric company and the Westinghouse Company. Prof. Short said the works of the Walker Company would remain in Cleveland and that their capacity would be doubled within a short time.

SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Strenuous Effort to be Made to Keep the Islands from Being Given Up.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says a long conference was held between Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Peace Commission, to-day.

It resulted in the decision that the Peace Commission shall strenuously insist on the retention of the Philippine Islands by Spain.

INSPECTING THE ARMY CAMPS.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Sternberg Will Tour the South.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, and M. P. Ludington, Quartermaster General of the Army, arrived here to-night from the East to join Secretary of War Alger on his arrival to-morrow morning from Detroit. They accompany Secretary Alger on his itinerary of the Southern army camps. They begin to-morrow with an inspection of the hospitals at Fort Thomas, and on Tuesday go to Camp Hamilton at Lexington, Ky., thence to Knoxville, Chattanooga, and other Southern points where troops are and have been in camp.

PLAN FOR A GREATER NEWARK.

Citizens of the Oranges Are Interested in a Consolidation.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 18.—A large number of prominent citizens and large property owners of the Oranges are interested in a plan to form a Greater Newark by consolidating the various municipal governments of the Oranges with that of the larger city.

It is proposed to have a bill introduced in the Legislature this Winter having the consolidation of the municipalities as its object, and a mass meeting is to be held this week for the purpose of organizing a Consolidation Association for the purpose of aiding the passage and enactment of the proposed law.

The proposed Greater Newark is to extend to the top of the Orange Mountain, and will include the present municipalities of East Orange, Orange, and that part of South Orange and West Orange east of the mountain top.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Vigorous Measures to Check the Spread of the Disease.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 18.—Concerning the reported yellow fever at Oxford, Miss., the following telegram was received to-day from Inspector Gant:

"Have decided there are two cases in the Jumper family here. Can you send some one to take charge? Wire me at Water Valley."

Inspector Haralson has been ordered to Oxford to take charge. Inspector Dunn goes to Winona. Dr. Price of Raymond reports that he has a patient four miles southwest of that city who is suspiciously ill. Dr. Purnell will leave on a special engine to-morrow morning to diagnose the case. The patient lives about a mile from the country farm where there were eight cases of yellow fever during the epidemic last year.

The investigation of the suspicious cases in Jackson continues, and all suspects so far have been discharged. Each northbound train from the city carries a coach-load of refugees. The Evening News has suspended publication. Dr. Murray declares that there is no yellow fever at Pontotec. The general situation throughout Mississippi seems reassuring.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—The one case of yellow fever reported here was Mallory Kennedy, a son of Dr. T. S. Kennedy, a grandson of Secretary Mallory of the Confederate Navy and a nephew of Senator Mallory, who recently returned from Virginia. The source of infection cannot be traced. Drs. Murray and Carter of the Marine Hospital Service telegraphed to the Boards of Health of adjoining States, asking that citizens of those States who have only been in the city a few days be allowed to return home as a sanitary measure.

The War Department to-day ordered Battery D, First Artillery, stationed here, to Georgia.

Kansas Banks in Good Condition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—State Bank Commissioner John W. Bridenthal has issued the advance sheets of his annual report, which shows that a majority of the State and private banks in Kansas are carrying surpluses exceeding 50 per cent. of their capitals. The law requires 10 per cent. of net earnings to be carried to the surplus account until the surplus exceeds 50 per cent. of the capital. The report will show that Kansas banks are in better condition than ever before.

SERVICE FOR THE EMPRESS

Impressive Exercises Held at the Grand Central Palace by the Hungarian Literary Society.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S ADDRESS

He Characterizes Anarchy as an Impotent Force, and Says the Empress's Death Will Prove a Wholesome Lesson.

Impressive memorial exercises in honor of the murdered Empress Elizabeth of Austria were held yesterday in the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Hungarian Literary Society of New York and in the presence of an audience numbering fully 2,000 persons. The platform and galleries of the main hall were draped in crape and back of the speaker's table hung a full length portrait in oil of the Empress, also draped in black, and set off on either side by an American and a Hungarian flag.

Morris Cukor, President of the society, acted as Chairman, and after a funeral dirge, rendered by a Hungarian gypsy band, which started the order of exercises, made the opening address. He delivered a glowing eulogy of the character an attainments of the Queen of Hungary, as Elizabeth was best known to the Magyar race, and in conclusion said:

"Nothing could better characterize her late Majesty than the oft-expressed admiration for republican institutions, and especially for the institutions of this great Republic and its people, for whom she always entertained the highest esteem, almost amounting to affection. And it was, therefore, highly appropriate for the President of this great land to be among the first in expressing the sincere compassion and heartfelt condolence of the American Nation to the noble and grief-stricken monarch.

"The Hungarian nation loses not only its adored Queen, but its true friend and protector. It is strange that even years before she was crowned Queen of the Magyars, her heart went out to them in unbounded love. Where is the Hungarian that can forget the persistent efforts of the Queen, in her simple, gentle, and womanly way, in bringing about the treaty of 1867, restoring to the nation its constitutional rights, preserved throughout a thousand years? Who can forget the sublime and magnanimous act whereby the Queen donated the 200,000 florins presented to her by the people upon her coronation in 1867 toward the founding of the home for the surviving heroes who fought in the revolution of 1848-9?

"Where is the Hungarian in whose heart the tenderest chord is not touched when gazing upon the most pathetic scene in the history of modern Hungary—Queen Elizabeth, in deep mourning, kneeling at the bier of the Sage of Hungary, Francis Deak, and there, alone with the nation's dead, on her bended knees, engaging in long and fervent prayer for the people she loved so well. Where is the Hungarian, where the true man, whose eyes will not be dimmed by tears, whose soul will not be rent by pangs of grief, when standing at the grave where a nation sobs and humanity mourns?"

The male chorus of the Hungarian Singing Circle then s

peror has been in every war which he has waged, bowed down to the very ground by the awful calamity of his son's death, he stands to-day before all the world as the one link, the strongest influence for peace. In the sorrow of the individual has the welfare of the race been brought about. Right here in this glorious country we have had ample evidence of this fact. Our own well-beloved Gen. Grant, when laboring under the disadvantage of poverty, racked by the pains of a terrible disease, and writhing under the lash of public accusation, wrote his memoirs; which gave us the beautiful, true picture of the man's character. The martyrdom of Lincoln served but as a further incentive for the attainment of the end he had been striving to bring about, and so Queen Elizabeth's untimely death must bring with it the benefits the lessons of her life and death must teach."

When Mr. Cockran had finished a burst of applause greeted him from the audience, which until that time had been silent, impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. Many women sobbed as the speaker depicted the life of self-sacrifice which the late Empress had led, and pictured the sorrow of her surviving husband.

The exercises concluded with a violoncello solo by Mr. Krill, an address by Otto P. Kempner, and a mixed chorus by the Hungarian Singing Circle and the Ladies' Branch.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

The Hungarian Literary Society Cables to the Emperor-King.

At a meeting of the Hungarian Literary Society held yesterday afternoon at 93 St. Mark's Place, a cable message of condolence was sent to the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary, as follows:

The Hungarian-Americans, in memorial meeting assembled under the auspices of the Hungarian Literary Society, give expression to their horror at the atrocious murder of the late beloved Queen Elizabeth, and to their intense sympathy and sincere grief. With the Hungarian nation we weep, and with the civilized world we mourn.
MORRIS CUKOR, Chairman.
Marcus Braun, Dr. Leo Sommer, Secretaries.

RUMORS ABOUT ANARCHISTS.

Police Said to be Watching Them Closely Recently.

John Most was recently asked to express an opinion about the assassination of the Empress of Austria. He was very guarded in his remarks, but said that the assassin must have been a lunatic to commit such a deed. "If, however, this is followed by the killing of some other European monarch," he continued, "that would go to show that the Anarchists in Europe have organized for the purpose of killing monarchs."

It was rumored that when the news of the assassination of the Empress was received here Chief Devery summoned John Most before him and warned him against commenting about the murder in his paper. Most is said to have replied that he would do as he pleased, inasmuch as this was a free country where there was freedom of the press. Thereupon Chief Devery is said to have told Most that if he was not careful he might again be made to work under a Chief Inman in the penitentiary, as he had done before.

Another rumor was to the effect that a number of Anarchists had met in a hall not far from the Brooklyn City Hall to discuss the assassination. The meeting was secret, but the police heard of it and went there and demanded admittance. The Anarchists said they would not speak in public, but only in secret session, and thereupon they were ejected by the police, and the proprietor of the saloon who owned the hall was warned against harboring Anarchists. He said he did not know the object of their meeting nor that they were Anarchists.

ANARCHISTS REPORTED HERE.

Band to Which Luccheni Belongs Said to be in New York.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says he has ascertained that Luccheni, the assassin of the Austrian Empress, belonged to a gang of Anarchists who went from Europe to the United States two years ago and who had for their object the assassination of the crowned heads.

The correspondent also says it is known that the chiefs of the band are still in New York.

To Act Against Anarchists.

ROME, Sept. 18.—The Government has proposed to the powers that international action be taken against Anarchists.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S GRIEF.

The Emperor Issues a Rescript on the Assassination of the Empress Elizabeth.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—A rescript of the Emperor to Count von Thun Hohenstein, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, was published to-day conveying in eloquent and pathetic language the Emperor's thanks for the expressions of national sympathy with him in his great bereavement. In the course of the rescript his Majesty says:

"The murdering hand, the instrument of frenzied fanaticism aiming at the destruction of existing social order, which was raised against the noblest of women in blind and purposeless hate, struck a heart which knew not hate and beat only for good. Amid the unmeasured griefs by which I and my house are stricken and in the presence of the unheard-of deed which has sent a shudder through the whole civilized world, the voice of my beloved people first brings balm to my heart in affecting unison with the resound of universal lamentation for our immeasurable loss, like a faithful echo of all that moves my own soul. From my deeply sorrowing heart I thank all for this new pledge of devoted sympathy.

"If the festive peals which should have greeted this year must remain dumb, there yet remain to me the memory of innumerable proofs of loyalty and deep sympathy, the most precious gift which could have been bestowed upon me. Our common grief weaves a new and intimate bond between the throne and the Fatherland."

Another imperial rescript founds a new order, and medals of St. Elizabeth in memory of the deceased, will be conferred upon women and girls meriting distinction in the various avocations of life or in special religious, humanitarian, and philanthropic works. The Emperor is invested with the sole right of conferring the order, which comprises three grades, with a grand cross for the first and second classes bearing an enameled picture of St. Elizabeth of Thuringia.

The first recipient of the order was the Countess Sztaray, who has received an autograph letter from the Emperor conferring upon her the grand cross of the order in recognition of her devoted services to the Empress in her last hours.

Drowned in the Lower Bay.

James Frith, thirty years old, of St. John's Avenue, Clifton, S. I., while returning from a fishing excursion with two friends, Peter Hammell and August Paulson, also of Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, fell overboard and was drowned. The men were in a sailboat. Near Hoffman Island Frith sat on the side of the boat allowing his feet to drag in the water. A lurch of the boat threw him into the bay. He was a good swimmer and called to his friends not to hurry. They, however, put about as quickly as possible, but just as they had come about Frith threw up his hands and sank. His friends thought he was fooling, but he did not reappear. It is supposed he was taken with a cramp.

Machete to be Made a Plowshare.

J. C. De Bohrs, a Rough Rider, who is also a member of the Salvation Army, talked to a large gathering at the army headquarters in Fourteenth Street last night. He spoke only of his work with the Salvation Army since he had been converted on the plains of Mexico two years ago. He announced that he would talk to-night of his part in the war in Cuba. De Bohrs brought home with him a machete, which will be beaten into a plowshare, with public ceremony, at a date to be announced.

Congressional Nominations.

Kansas.—Fifth District—John Wellborn, Republican.
Arizona.—For Delegate, J. F. Wilson, Democrat.
Ohio.—Thirteenth District—W. S. Payne, Free Coinage Democrat.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Spanish Commission Furnishes Information as to the Number and Location of Soldiers.

PLANS FOR THEIR EMBARKATION

Possible It Will Be the End of February Before All of Them Will Get Away—Gen. Wade in Good Health.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—An official meeting of the Spanish Commission of Evacuation was held last night to consider the form of evacuation by the Spanish troops, and with the object of acquainting the American Commission with the exact number and position of the Spanish soldiers and the best method of embarking them.

This afternoon there were sent on board the Resolute sealed documents supposed to contain a statement of the results of last night's conference. It is understood it is proposed to start the evacuation from east to west, embarking the troops at the ports of Gibara, Neuvitas, Cienfuegos, and Havana.

The official statement of the number of Spanish soldiers in the island is said to place the aggregate at 100,000, and it is understood it is proposed that the men shall carry with them their arms, munitions of war, material, and equipments.

It is estimated that the end of February will have come before the evacuation of the island is completed, as the soldiers must embark in Spanish vessels. It is suggested that this will be an advantage to both countries, the United States having an opportunity to acclimatize its men during the Winter months, as it is proposed that the American Government shall land troops to occupy each post simultaneously with its evacuation, not leaving any post unguarded at any time.

The rumor that Gen. Wade, President of the American Evacuation Commission, is ill with yellow fever may be denied absolutely. Gen. Wade is looking the picture of health. He breakfasted this morning with his staff at the Louvre Restaurant.

To-morrow the Commissioners and their entire staffs will remove to the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, which has been put in excellent sanitary condition. The general health aboard the steamer Resolute is good.

This afternoon a secret meeting of the officers of the Spanish warships now in port was held at the Admiral's palace. The object of the meeting is supposed to have been the consideration of the question which vessels should be returned to Spain, and what portion of the armament should be taken and what left.

A difference of opinion between Cubans and Spanish officers in a prominent café here this morning resulted in an exchange of abusive language and a free fight. The disturbance was promptly quelled by the police, and the ringleaders were arrested. The disorder is said to have been provoked by the Cubans.

Cuban Delegate in Paris Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Dr. Betances, the Cuban delegate in Paris, is dead.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Spanish Flag Likely to Disappear from the Island Within Three Weeks.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 18.—The preparations for the embarkation of the Spanish troops are reported to be complete, although the American Commissioners have not been officially advised to that effect. Two ships of the Compania Trasatlantica are expected to arrive here on the 26th inst. Five vessels will be required to transport all the troops, with their luggage and the field artillery and equipment. The Puerto Rican troops are to be landed near Cadiz.

The United States Commissioners have agreed that such troops as desire to remain here may do so, and practically all the volunteers and some of the regulars whose families and interests are here will remain. If the necessary ships were here the island would be evacuated and formally in the possession of the United States within three days.

The American Commissioners are highly gratified with the spirit shown by the Spaniards. The unexpected has happened. Where it was expected that opposition and delay would be encountered none has been found. In good faith the Spanish Commission has met the Americans, and arranged with them the terms of evacuation. The American Commissioners expect to see the United States flag hoisted and the Spanish flag hauled down forever within three weeks.

Four Soldiers Dead at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—In dispatches to the War Department to-night Gen. Brooke reports four deaths among the American troops at Ponce, Puerto Rico, as follows: D. C. Brace, Company A, Third Wisconsin, typhoid fever; Morton Bentley, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; Frederick Lindle, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, malarial fever; Frederick S. Phelps, Battery B, Fifth Artillery.

Mother in Stupor, Child Dead.

Mrs. Eppinger of 465 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, who rents rooms to families, was going through the building at 10 o'clock last night when she found the three-year-old child of a lodger, Mrs. Kate Sennett, crawling about in the hallway. She took the child to its mother's room, where she knocked, but, getting no response, opened the door and entered. Mrs. Sennett was found lying on the floor in a stupor, and in a rocking chair near by was the dead body of the woman's two-months-old son. The child had been dead for hours. The landlady reported the case to the Bergen Street Police Station, where the mother, the living and the dead child were taken. The mother fought desperately while being transferred to the woman's prison on Clermont Avenue for the night. The living child was placed in charge of the Children's Society. Mrs. Sennett told the police that her husband, John, an electrician, deserted her three weeks ago.

Found Dead at a Crossing.

An unidentified man about forty years old was found dead yesterday at Currie's Lane crossing of the Central Railroad at Jersey City. He had apparently been struck by a train during the night. In his pockets were a Waltham gold watch, No. 687,620; also $11.20, some billheads of the Frost Veneer Seating Company, 208 Canal Street, New York, and a letter addressed to O. Sellars, Hartford, Penn. The man was of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and wore a dark suit with cutaway coat.

Presiding Elders Appointed.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 18.—Bishop C. H. Fowler of Buffalo Saturday appointed the Rev. Dr. Austin Griffin of Oneonta, Presiding Elder of the Wyoming District to succeed the late Rev. J. G. Eckman of Scranton, and the Rev. T. F. Hall of the High Street Church of this city, Presiding Elder of the Oneonta District to succeed Dr. Griffin.

A Railroad Shed Burned.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Fire this afternoon destroyed a section of the waiting shed along the platform of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at the Port Chester station. It threatened at one time to reach the handsome station and also Beyer's Port Chester Hotel. Some boys had set fire to rubbish outside the fence which bounds the railroad property.

Two Drowned at Newburyport.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 18.—The sloop yacht Emily was struck and sunk by a squall in the Narrows this afternoon, and of the five men who were on board, two—Adolphus Cole and Gustave Morrean—both of Amesbury, were drowned.

Ships for Hawaii and Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The Bennington sailed for Honolulu to-day, and the transport Condor, loaded with supplies for the United States forces, sailed for Manila.

CAPT. ALLYN CAPRON DEAD.

Artillery Officer and Survivor of Santiago Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Capt. Allyn Capron, First Artillery, died at his home near Fort Myer, Va., to-day.

Descended from a family of soldiers and fighters, Capt. Allyn Capron is the third head of a Capron family to fall either in battle or from the results of a campaign. His father, Capt. Erastus A. Capron, was killed at the battle of Churubusco, Mexico, during the Mexican war, and Capt. Allyn K. Capron, his son, commander of Troop K of the Rough Riders, was the second man to fall in the battle of Sevilla Heights when that regiment made the gallant charge known as the fight of Las Guasimas.

It was during the campaign in Cuba that Capt. Capron contracted typhoid fever, which has resulted in his death. When Gen. Shafter's corps went to the front Capt. Capron accompanied it in command of his battery. In the midst of battle he received information of his son's death, but he never swerved, and his battery did some excellent work during the trying days that followed. The loss of his son preyed upon his mind, however, and when the surrender of Santiago was made he obtained leave of absence, and returned to his home at Fort Meyer, where the disease contracted at the front developed.

Capt. Capron was one of the best-known officers in the regular army and was regarded as an authority on military tactics. He had devoted himself particularly to that branch of the service, having been an honor graduate of the school of artillery in 1873.

He was born in Rhode Island in 184— and was appointed from North Carolina to the military academy at West Point in 1863. June 17, 1867, he received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery and remained with his battery until 1871, when he was transferred to signal duty at Fort Whipple, Va. Two years later he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He became Captain in 1888, and since then had been on duty principally in the Department of California.

Four Vermont Soldiers Dead.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 18.—There have been four deaths in the First Vermont Regiment of Volunteers within the last forty-eight hours. George Barlow of Company L, died Friday night; Henry Smith, also of Company L, died Saturday morning; James Flynn of Company M, died Saturday evening, and Sergt. William H. Sullivan of Company B died this evening. Sullivan's death is the seventeenth in the regiment since it was mustered in and nearly all have died of fever contracted at Chickamauga Park.

New Yorker Dies at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 18.—There were two deaths at Sternberg Hospital in the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day: A. Chevalier, Company M, Fourteenth New York, and William H. Fowler, Company F, Second Arkansas.

Chicago Soldier Dies in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—Nicholas Blitsch, one of the sick soldiers at Grace Hospital, died there this afternoon of typhoid fever. He was a member of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his home was in Chicago.

ROUGH RIDER EBERMAN BURIED.

Eldridge Street Patrolmen Attended Their Former Comrade's Funeral.

The funeral of Private Henry J. Eberman of Troop B, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who died Thursday, was held yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. Chaplain Baxter of the hospital officiated. For eight years prior to his enlistment the trooper had been a policeman, and a delegation of patrolmen from the Eldridge Street Station, Manhattan, to which he was attached, was present. The Eldridge Street police sent a floral piece in the form of a policeman's shield, with the inscription "1103—Last Roll Call," which was placed at the head of the coffin. The casket was draped in an American flag.

The funeral was attended by a number of convalescent Rough Riders who had been fellow-patients with Eberman in the hospital. At the close of the service four patrolmen from the Eldridge Street Station carried the coffin to the street and placed it in the hearse. The funeral procession was escorted to the Twenty-third Street Ferry by ten mounted policemen from the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn, headed by Roundsman Bovenden. The burial was in Chappaqua, Westchester County, which was Eberman's home.

Eberman contracted typhoid fever while in Santiago, but his case was not considered dangerous when he was removed to Camp Wikoff. His widow asserts that it was the lack of a bed and other accommodations which aggravated his sickness, and that the Surgeons refused to supply them. After much trouble, she says, she succeeded in having him taken to St. Mary's Hospital a week ago, but by the time he arrived there he was so low that the doctors offered no hope of his recovery.

Eberman was born in Germany thirty-two years ago. He came to this country when a boy, and at the age of twenty-four joined the police force. He leaves no children.

LITTLE GIRLS HELP A SOLDIER.

Gave Private Elliott $3 Toward His Fare to Atchison.

Two bright-faced little girls walked into St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday, and asked to see the Sister Superior. When she appeared they shyly explained that, having read in the newspapers of the privations which some of the soldiers had suffered, they had been collecting money from their friends, and had succeeded in getting together $3, which they wished to give to some of the soldiers in the hospital. The sister explained kindly that she could not distribute this sum among the soldiers. The little faces lengthened so much at this statement that the sister's heart was moved.

"Wait a moment," she said. "I have just remembered that there is a man to whom your money will be a blessing. He is John B. Elliott of Atchison, Kan., who has been saving up money to get home. He had $11 saved, but has lost it, and doesn't know where he can raise any more."

The sister sent for Elliott, who is convalescent, and told him that the children wished to present him with $3 toward his railroad ticket. The soldier wept as he received the money and thanked the children over and over. They were delighted with the success of their work and left the hospital saying that they were going to collect more money for Elliott and any one else who might need it.

CAR ABLAZE ON THE BRIDGE.

Fuse Blew Out and Set the Vehicle on Fire—Passengers Jumped.

Trolley Car No. 3,220 of the Flushing and Graham Avenue Line blew out a fuse on the Brooklyn Bridge shortly before 11 o'clock last night, just after the car had left the New York end, and in a minute the truck of the car and its woodwork took fire.

The car, which was one of the large open ones, was crowded with passengers, who jumped from it to the roadway without waiting for it to stop. No one, however, was hurt.

Another car came along and pushed the flaming one ahead until the New York tower was reached, when Policeman Murray and several others formed a bucket brigade and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze.

The road was blocked for fifteen minutes and the disabled car was then pushed to Brooklyn.

STEAMER EXPRESS ABANDONED.

Efforts to Save the Craft Ashore at Barrington, N. S., Given Up.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 18.—All efforts to save the steamer Express, ashore at Barrington, were abandoned Saturday morning, and the ship is a total loss. The passengers, who were mainly American tourists returning home via Yarmouth, were transferred to the steamer La Tour, and reached Yarmouth Saturday night.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Late to-night five passengers from the steamer Express, wrecked on Bon Portage Island, Nova Scotia, Friday night, arrived here by steamer from Yarmouth.

The Express was a steel sidewheel steamer of 297 tons, and formerly ran on the Isle of Wight route in England.

THE BRIDGEPORT MYSTERY

Another Identification of the Body of the Person Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

A WOMAN WITH A HISTORY

The Box Containing the Parts Taken Back to Bridgeport—Miss Perkins Has Little to Say of Her Trip.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 18.—The one topic of conversation throughout the city to-day has been the unexpected developments in the murder mystery and the reappearance at her home of Miss Perkins, who was supposed to be the victim of the tragedy.

To-night, however, there has been another positive identification, which, however, according to Superintendent Birmingham, is the fourth one since the discovery of the remains. The man who now comes forward to identify the woman is Davis Bibbins, whose wife is matron of the Home of Associated Charities for Industrial Relief. He says that the body is that of a young woman, name unknown, who was a lodger at the Home on the night of July 8. He saw the body at the morgue Wednesday, but did not admit any knowledge of identification, for the reason that he hoped somebody might come forward, but now that the Perkins indentification proved wrong, both he and Mrs. Bibbins are confident that the woman was the one in question.

The young woman approached Officer Peter Hall, who is on duty at the railroad station, late that night and asked him for lodging as she was penniless. She stated to the officer that she had been in a convent in New York for over a year, but on account of her condition the Mother Superior would not allow her to remain there any longer. She claimed to have an aunt in South Norwalk, the only living relative, and that she was then returning to her, but on account of the late hour she deemed it better to wait until the next day.

In proof of her assertion that she was going to South Norwalk, she showed a railroad ticket for that city. Moreover, she stated that she was sent to the convent by the Rev. Father Slocum of South Norwalk, but who is now at Waterbury. The young woman appeared to be in a highly nervous state, almost bordering on the hysterical, and the officer at once took her to the home presided over by Mrs. Bibbins. The story she told to Mrs. Bibbins was identically the same. The young woman was so nervous that she did not want to be locked in her room, as is the custom in the home, and only on Mrs. Bibbins promising to look in and see every little while could she be induced to retire.

The next morning, however, after her room was unlocked she slipped away unperceived, so that her name was not learned to enter upon the register. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bibbins affirm that the general description, height, weight, and features tally with that of the murdered woman, but while Officer Hall did not think she had gold in her teeth, they say it was noticeable that it could be seen across the room by lamp light.

Superintendent Birmingham places but little credence in this last identification, however, inasmuch as the other three which were even more positive petered out.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 18.—The Rev. Father Slocum was seen relative to the matter, and he disclaimed any knowledge of such a person. He has been in Waterbury, moreover, about three years, which evidences a discrepancy in the young woman's story. He says that the last young woman that he recollects as being sent to a New York convent from South Norwalk was sent about five years ago by his assistant, Father O'Donnell. The young woman in question is alive and happily married.

CORONER CLAIMS THE BODY.

Miss Perkins's Father Returns It After Having Believed It to be His Daughter.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 18.—The community is still in throes of excitement over the return of Grace Marian Perkins and her suitor, or, as her family claims, her husband, and the astonishing discovery that the body which her father identified in Bridgeport and took the trouble to bring home with him was not that of his supposed murdered daughter.

To-day after a great amount of telegraphing and telephoning, a member of the Bridgeport police succeeded in reclaiming the body, and to-night it was taken back to Bridgeport for some other grief-stricken parent to identify and claim.

The town was scarcely awake this morning when Detective George Arnold of the Bridgeport police arrived by train from Providence, and the first thing he did was to call on Undertaker Williams, who brought the body of the unknown woman over from Taunton last night, and requested that it be delivered to him. Then came the hitch. Mr. Williams informed the detective that he intended to hold it until he received definite orders from the Coroner at Bridgeport to give it up, supplemented by a sworn statement from Frank W. Perkins that the fragments of the body in the box were not those of his daughter.

Undaunted by this step, Detective Arnold called up Bridgeport on the telephone, but it took time to reach the Coroner, and more time to explain to him the situation. It was noon before a telegram was received from the Coroner addressed to Undertaker Williams and containing an order to give up the body to Arnold.

Then came the interview with Frank W. Perkins, and here Arnold also had some difficulty, for Mr. Perkins was still under the care of a physician, and some of the neighboring friends had to be consulted before he finally expressed his willingness to sign the requisite statement.

He did so, however, along in the afternoon, and with the two documents, the Coroner's order and Mr. Perkins's sworn statement, Arnold again presented himself at the undertaker's, and once more asked for the body. Mr. Williams at once agreed to yield the box, and arrangements were made to take it to Bridgeport.

Undertaker Williams, after doing his part of the affair, seemed very much pleased that the box was not on his hands, and said that it would have to be buried within an hour after it arrived at Bridgeport. The train left at 6 o'clock with the box in the baggage car and Detective Arnold in the smoking car.

Notwithstanding the statement of Thomas Merrick, the uncle of Grace Perkins, made last evening that the young lady had been married to Charles Bourne, the Perkins family to-day are not so sure of this fact, and are inclined to doubt it.

This is probably due not only to the positive statement of the Bournes that such a marriage has not taken place, but to the reticence of Grace herself on the subject. She absolutely declines to have anything to say on the subject, nor will she disclose anything connected with her trip or her whereabouts during her two weeks' absence. It is known that she went to Onset, but since leaving there even her family are ignorant of her movements up to yesterday noon, when she left Providence for Middleborough.

Miss Perkins appears very much unconcerned regarding the whole affair, and looks on it all as more of a joke than anything else. She kept indoors all day, and although the house was well-nigh surrounded by curiosity seekers, but few caught even a glimpse of her. The Bournes are even closer-mouthed than the Perkins family, although denying emphatically that the two are married. The family feel the situation and the publicity of the affair keenly, and have intimated that at the proper time a statement will be made as to Charles Bourne and Miss Perkins.

DR. GUILFORD AND THE CRIME.

The Woman Doctor Writes a Letter Proclaiming Her Innocence of the Bridgeport Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 18.—Attorney J. B. Kline is in receipt of a letter from Dr. Nancy Guilford, whose name has been freely used in connection with the murder mystery, asking his advice as to whether or not she should return to Bridgeport. The letter bears the date of Wellsburg, N. Y., Sept. 15.

In it Dr. Guilford tells how she is incessantly harassed by reporters questioning her upon the horrible crime. She maintains that she is absolutely innocent of any connection with the crime, but she feels that on account of the strong prejudice against her she would be immediately arrested on suspicion should she return, and would be obliged probably to spend months in jail before she would be given a trial, though, as she asserts, "the Bridgeport police have not the slightest evidence against me for this crime."

Attorney Kline stated that if the authorities demand her presence here he will advise her to return, but in his opinion with the clearing up of the mystery it will be shown that Dr. Guilford had nothing to do with it.

It Was Not Miss Grace Thomas.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 18.—Mrs. John R. Thomas of Warrior Run, this county, received a dispatch from the Chief of Police at Stamford, Conn., this afternoon that her daughter Grace was alive and well in that city. This was a great relief to Mrs. Thomas, who had been led to believe from the description furnished that the woman found murdered in a pond at Bridgeport was her daughter.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING THEIR AUTUMN STYLES OF TRIMMED MILLINERY. ALSO IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS.

(Third Floor.)

NINETEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AVE.

MAY BE MANSEAU'S BODY.

Corpse Found in the North River Recalls a Strange Threat of Suicide.

The body of a man was discovered by a policeman on the steamboat Patrol floating in the North River off Pier 14 yesterday. It found its way to the Morgue with nothing about it to indicate a story of uncommon interest to the casual observer.

But unless the identification of the body made last night was a failure, and there is strong evidence that it was not, the act that deprived it if life ended a peculiar story, the story of a poor ne'er-do-well who could not survive the loss of a friend, and who prophesied his own suicide when his friend was taken. Alfred Manseau was the name of the man who is believed to be the suicide, and his friend, one of fifteen years' standing, was Charles H. Heinrichs, commonly known as Hendricks, who died of heart disease on Sunday, Sept. 11.

Heinrichs was an agent for an out-of-town business house, a man forty-seven years old, who had lived for eighteen months at a lodging house in East Broadway, and who was universally liked by those who knew him. He was a widower and had a young son in Chicago. At one time Heinrichs was well-to-do, and had shoe stores at Lowell, Taunton, and Middleborough, Mass., but he lost a fortune in the Boston fire and since then had been a poor man.

Some eight months ago, Manseau, whom he had known for years, came on from Chicago in a freight car, his only capital the clothes on his back and his acquaintance with Heinrichs, who was twenty years his senior. He found the older man, and his friend took him to share his room and to keep him.

Manseau was a morphine victim, and his forearms had been marked by the hypodermic syringe till they looked like porous plaster. Cocaine with him was a habit of the past. Heinrichs, he once said, had cured him of it at a cost of $300. But a love of whisky and an abhorrence of every sort of effort were two vices that he combined with the morphine habit, and drinking was a weakness into which he soon led his benefactor. The old man, who had lived soberly and paid his way till Manseau came to help eat his bread, soon became a veritable drunkard, and, finding himself unequal to the burden of feeding two instead of one, ran into debt.

Dissipation and financial worry weakened the old man's health, and last Sunday Manseau returned from a walk to find that his friend, who had gone to lie down and rest, was dead in his bed. That night he went on a spree with some change he had found in his dead friend's pockets, after having told a reporter between outbursts of tears: "You'll have a story about me to print next week. I'm going to kill myself."

The proprietor of the hotel did not put much faith in Manseau's prophesies of suicide. "Hendricks's brother-in-law, Monroe, came down from Massachusetts," said he, last night, "and I had the body prepared in an undertaker's to send to Fall River. When we was nailin' the coffin Manseau was a-cryin' an' goin' on, and Mr. Monroe, he says, says he, 'Can't you do somethin' fer to console this man?'

"'So I says to Manseau, 'Whad'ye wanter go on so fer? You can't bring 'im back, funeral arrangements is all satisfactory, you may say perfect, and Mr. Monroe is pleased with 'em, an' we're goin' to give 'im decent burial.' He turned to me an' says, says he, 'Well, I won't be here long. I'll be with 'im in a few days.' When he rode away with the hearse Tuesday he says, 'I don't think I'm comin' back,' says he. 'Ye won't see me no more. If my brother comes back from Cuba, (he has a brother a soldier down there,) tell 'im I'm gone to Chicago.' I ain't seen nothing of 'im since."

This was the last trace of Manseau alive, as far as is known. He was a man of education, as was Heinrichs, and spoke French excellently.

The body found yesterday was 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing about 150 pounds. The face was shaved and the hair dark brown. In these particulars, and the clothes, a dark suit without vest, and laced shoes, the description fits Manseau.

When a reporter took a young man who lives at the hotel, to see it at the Morgue last night, he was almost positive that the body was that of Manseau.

Opens Her Home to Soldiers.

Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital several days ago received a letter from Miss Craft of Richfield, Conn., saying she would be pleased to receive all the ailing soldiers the Superintendent could send at her country seat in Branchville, Conn. There was some further correspondence, and when Superintendent O'Rourke found that Miss Craft was to pay all expenses of transportation, he began to get soldiers ready for the journey. The first three men will be sent this morning. They are Stephen Hayden, Company F, Fourth United States Infantry; Louis Krulich, Company I, Ninth New York Volunteers, and Martin Hackett, Company M, Eighth Ohio. It is expected that thirty or forty others will be sent during the week. Superintendent O'Rourke insists that he does not know who Miss Craft is beyond the fact that she is wealthy.

Society Woman Nurses Soldiers.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, widow of Senator Martin, and a prominent society woman of this city, has returned from Jacksonville, where she has been for several weeks aiding in the nursing of the sick soldiers. She had two nurses with her and acted upon her own responsibility, although a member of the Red Cross and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her aid was directed toward doing for the soldiers what the regular nurses and attendants could not do, and she says she found more to do than she and her staff of two could accomplish. She left this afternoon for Sea Girt to work in the hospital there. This hospital is under the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Morris Seidenstack Dies Suddenly.

Morris Seidenstack, sixty-two years old, a retired liquor dealer of 542 East Eighty-fifth Street, while standing at Avenue A and Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon was suddenly stricken with illness and fell to the pavement. He was carried to a near-by drug store, where he expired in a few minutes. Heart disease was said to be the cause of death.

FAITH CURISTS IN CAMP

Great Crowds Attend the Services at Mount Zion Sanctuary in Jersey City.

WONDERFUL CURES RELATED

Persons Who Suffered from All Kinds of Maladies Declare that They Were Made Whole by Prayer—Several Conversions.

A great throng of men, women, and children, gathered yesterday in the grounds and in the tabernacle of the Mount Zion Sanctuary in Jersey City, to attend the Sabbath services of the annual convocation and camp meeting of the Church of the First Born. From 7:30 o'clock in the morning, the hour at which the first service of the day was held, until the evening's benediction had been given, the large crowd remained without any visible diminution of its number.

The principal morning service, at 11:30 o'clock, was conducted by the Rev. Martin D. Hancox, pastor of Mount Zion. At the conclusion of the service he called for converts for baptism, and those who responded were Mrs. Annie C. Koons and Catherine Plumly of Trenton, N. J., Louise Waldron of Elizabeth, N. J., Lavinia Potts of Arlington, N. J., and Elizabeth Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The grounds of the sanctuary are situated directly on the bay, and it was here that the immersion took place. The pastor, with the five converts who had donned rubber suits, clambered over the wet rocks for 150 feet, until water of the proper depth had been reached, and the ceremony of baptism was soon completed. One of the converts was seized with a slight attack of hysteria brought on by the excitement. She was taken to the home and stimulants were administered, and in a short while she had recovered.

At the afternoon service in the Tabernacle, which was conducted by Associate Pastor Mrs. Antoinette Jackson, fully 400 persons attended. From chancel to vestibule every inch of available space in the little place of worship was in demand, and even the windows had to do service to accommodate a large number. Mrs. Jackson was frequently interrupted during her discourse by loud amens and hallelujahs from all parts of the room.

After the address the congregation were invited to relate their experience of cures through faith and of religious conversion.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, fifty-five years old, of Bayonne, N. J., related how she had been cured of rheumatism. She said she had consulted nearly every doctor in Hudson County before her recovery, but none of them had been able to help her. An old man who did not want his name used, said he had been saved from the drink and tobacco habit. William H. Wood of Elizabeth said that he had worn spectacles for twenty-five years, and that his eyesight was almost gone when he prayed that it might be restored to him. He was soon able to discard his glasses and eventually completely recovered his sight.

Mrs. Mallory of Union Hill told of her little son, four years old, who had been at death's door. He was suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia, and she had not the money with which to purchase medicine. She commenced to pray for her child's recovery, and through this medium he was restored to health.

Mrs. Berriman of Jersey City Heights told of a son thirty-two years of age, who from infancy had been helpless. Through prayers he was brought to health and to spiritual life.

Mrs. Sutton of Newark said: "I was filled with the devil and was sick in every inch of my body and had lost all desire to live. I rebelled against God and kept holding off. Finally I gave in, and now my health is restored and I am happy in His grace."

G. W. Baker of Bayonne said that fourteen years ago he had brought his wife, then an invalid, to Mount Zion. She had not taken medicine of any kind, but through prayers she had been healed.

Howard M. Covey, who was dressed in the uniform of a marine, said he went to Guantanamo at the beginning of the war, and was in the fight at Camp McCalla. Although only about twenty-five years old he is bent like a man of extreme age. He said he was suffering from a blow on the head from the stock of a rifle received during one of the engagements, and that he had rheumatism and an affection of the kidneys. He came to the meeting to see the work of the divine healers. He did not ask for prayer, but had heard of the great results, and wanted to know if he could be cured.

After the meeting the anointing service was held. All of those who desired the mediation of the healers were invited to come and kneel at the chancel. A number responded, among them an elderly gentleman suffering from spinal rheumatism, who had come all the way from Los Angeles, Cal., to Mount Zion in order that he might be healed by prayer. He declared that almost as soon as he knelt at the altar he felt the healing influence, and before he left claimed that he felt better than he had since his suffering began two years ago.

Jacob A. Krumnine of this city, a patent medicine dealer, who on Saturday afternoon, at the Faith Curists' meeting at Mount Zion Sanctuary, Jersey City, said that he would just as soon curse God as take medicine for physical ailments, repeated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday the story of how he came to believe in the teachings of the Faith Curists. He also said:

"My statement that I could curse God as easily as swallow drugs for the recovery of health may seem inconsistent coming from a man who handles medicine and some may look askance at the views I hold. But there is not one atom of inconsistency in it, for the reason that a vast majority of afflicted saints and sinners alike do not know how to accept Christ for the healing of their bodies, and it is therefore an act of benevolence to furnish them the next best means of relief, and there is no less good in the medicines for them because they come from me.

"Certainly the days of miracles are not ended, for in my case the result was nothing short of marvelous."

Happy Effects of Recent Wars.

"The Effects of Recent Wars" was the subject of the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur's sermon in Calvary Baptist Church, last evening. War in itself was a great evil, said Dr. MacArthur, but recent wars had been ruled by God, so that they had contributed to the spread of the Gospel and the Christianizing of the world. The war between China and Japan broke down the barriers to Christian civilization. It broke up the long lethargy of China and virtually put Europe into the heart of Asia. The war with Spain had brought Cuba and the Philippines into a hopeful condition and away from the barbarism of the past, and enterprise and Christianity hand in hand would follow the Anglo-Egyptian army into the heart of Africa.

CORP. TREACY'S FUNERAL.

Many Patriotic Irishmen Honor the Memory of the Hero.

The funeral of Corp. James C. Treacy of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who died of typhoid at Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 10, took place yesterday afternoon from an undertaker's establishment at 229 Hudson Street. There were present a delegation of fifty Irish Volunteers, a delegation from the Thomas Davis Club, O'Donovan Rossa, and other Irish revolutionists. There were many floral offerings, and a large floral scroll from the dead man's fellow employes of the firm of Mills & Gibb. On the scroll was a design of the American flag in immortelles, and beneath were the words, "The Nation's Hero at Rest."

The volunteers escorted the hearse to the East Tenth Street Ferry, and several members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who are on furlough, followed the remains to Calvary Cemetery, where they fired a volley over the grave.

Treacy was twenty-seven years old, and was a

GEN. SHAFTER'S OMISSIONS

His Report Upon the Cuban Campaign Criticised and Contradicted by Observers.

FAILURE TO LAND SUPPLIES

Statement of the Plan of Attack Said to be Erroneous—Men Who Really Won the Battles Neglected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The War Department has just published the full report of Gen. Shafter upon the campaign for the capture of Santiago de Cuba, and of the Spanish squadron which had sought shelter in that harbor.

This brief campaign was remarkable for many things. It illustrated splendidly the valor and brilliant daring of the American soldier; it threw abundant light upon a number of questions relating to modern warfare, and it gave rise to a number of controversies which will long outlive the war. Gen. Shafter's report, which has been eagerly expected by those who actively participated in the operations, as well as by those who went to Cuba for the purpose of witnessing and describing the movements in the field, is disappointingly meagre with respect to all of these things. Many parts of it make strange reading for one who saw the course of events, from the organization of the army of invasion in Tampa to the capitulation of Santiago.

In reading this report, one is painfully aware that the writer of it took little part in the striking events of the campaign, although he occupied the chief command in the field. This much Gen. Shafter frankly confesses, but it detracts materially from the interest of the report, and, unfortunately, from its accuracy. The commander did not land until two days before the battle of Santiago—as the entire fighting may be called—and five days after the first action of the campaign, the battle of Las Guasimas. He made but one reconnoissance of the field in which the decisive battle was to be fought, and witnessed the battle itself from a hill four or five miles distant. Most of his statements are made, therefore, at second hand.

Lack of Proper Food.

The first difficulty the army in Cuba experienced was want of proper food, and it soon found itself without sufficient food of any kind. In reference to this trouble, the report says:

"Notwithstanding the utmost efforts, it was difficult to land supplies in excess of those required daily to feed the men and animals. It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption."

As a matter of fact, no well-planned or intelligent effort was made to land supplies either at Daiquiri or Siboney. It is true that the fleet of transports lost some of its lighters, &c., and that there is considerable surf at both of the places selected for the debarkation. But no effort was made to construct a wharf or pier until the gravest distress of the campaign had already been suffered by the soldiers in the field. I recall that it was said by officers at Siboney that it was not possible to construct a pier of any sort to aid in the more rapid landing of supplies, but when the effort was made long afterward it was found a very simple and easy thing to do. At no time was it impossible to have put ashore provisions for the troops if the proper effort had been made, as it finally was made.

Gen. Shafter lays too much stress upon the poor roads of Cuba. When I passed over the road from Siboney to the Rio Seco, on June 25, it was in good condition. There would have been little if and difficulty in taking artillery or supply wagons over it. It remained in good condition for several days thereafter; but during this time the artillery did not come to the front, nor did the supplies, which the troops so much needed. The road was soon cut into deep ruts when the wagons and artillery began moving, after the rain on the 27th and 28th.

It was the remark of officers on every side that there seemed to be little work done by the engineers, so far as repairing the roads was concerned. The roads between Siboney and the headquarters on the Rio Seco soon became almost impassable, and the rivers were not bridged for the better passage of men and wagons. The San Juan was never bridged, and the soldiers had to wade it repeatedly up to their waists; and a little stream with precipitous banks just beyond it was left unbridged, after the weak structure thrown across it had been broken down. The descent to and ascent from the bed of this stream must have been fully 35 degrees, and the mud was several feet deep. Of course it was impossible to haul loads over such roads and across such streams. A serviceable bridge could have been thrown over it in a few hours.

The Plan of Attack.

The plan of the attack on El Caney, as given in the report, does not agree with the plan as actually carried out on the field, nor with the understanding of it by officers who fought the battle. The plan of action was very carefully explained to me on the field on the morning of July 1 by Col. Arthur L. Wagner, who had voluntarily attached himself to Gen. Lawton's staff, and by Col. Miles, then in command of a brigade. Gen. Shafter says that Chaffee was on the right, Miles in the centre, and Ludlow on the left. Both Col. Wagner and Col. Miles said that Miles's brigade was to be on the extreme left, and was to stay there and do no fighting unless the reinforcement of Ludlow became necessary. Chaffee and Ludlow were to do the fighting. Miles had passed round by the Marianaje Road, and had marched on toward the Casa de Crot, where, it was planned, Chaffee and Ludlow were to rendezvous with him by noon, and Lawton was then to lead the division toward Santiago. It was expected that little resistance would be offered by the Spaniards in El Caney.

When, on the afternoon of the battle, I saw Col. Miles in El Caney, after a company of one of his regiments (the Twenty-fifth) had taken part in the charge on the brick fort, he told me that he had been ordered to support Ludlow, and that he had swung round on Ludlow's rear and come between him and Chaffee. It was, therefore, a necessity of the stubborn fighting and not a preconcerted plan which placed Miles in the centre.

It seems remarkable to one who witnessed the splendid heroism of the soldiers who won the battle of El Caney that so little is said by Gen. Shafter of the marvelous charge upon the fortified hill and brick fort. This charge was considered the most brilliant thing of the campaign by all who saw it, and its daring and magnificence were the admiration of the military attachés. While the battle of El Caney was fought with overwhelming numbers on our side, and could not have resulted otherwise than it did, this splendid rush was made by a mere handful of men up a steep hill under fire from a dozen points, against intrenchments cut in living rock, and against a fort that our artillery had not silenced.

Not more than 100 of our soldiers took part in it, and they faced a foe superior in numbers, and in an almost impregnable position. It was the only instance in the war in which we fought the Spaniards with an inferior force. The magnificent charge at San Juan was made by larger bodies of our troops than were in the Spanish trenches, and it was made, too, against a position that had been weakened by a severe artillery fire. It was not so at El Caney. There a handful of heroes hurled itself against intrenched foes vastly superior in numbers, and strongly fortified, and swept them away like chaff. The achievement deserves a monument, and yet either Gen. Shafter in his full report, nor Gen. Lawton, in his special report, of the action at El Caney, gives it adequate notice for a concise military bulletin.

Gen. Shafter says nothing about the conference at El Pozo on the night of July 2, in which, it is said, he advocated a retreat to higher ground. Rumors current in the camp at that time gave to Gen. Wheeler the credit of thwarting any such purpose, if it were ever entertained by Gen. Shafter. It is true that after the heavy fighting of the 1st and 2d of July, followed by the discouraging news that Gen. Pando was approaching Santiago with considerable reinforcements, there was some feeling that it would not be possible to hold the position that had been won at great sacrifice of life. Our troops occupied, for the most part, the lower hills, under the Spanish position, and the plain lying between the Rio Seco and the Rio San Juan. It was not a very good position to defend, but it was good enough; and if the Spaniards had attempted to assail it seriously, they would have found it impregnable when held by American soldiers. The accurate marksmanship of our troops would have kept the ground clear in front of the lines to the extent of the range of their guns.

To retreat would have meant absolute ruin, and the army of invasion would have been driven into the Caribbean or annihilated in the wilderness before it could have fled so far. Perhaps it will not be known, until the time when memoirs begin to appear, after the death of some of the participants in that conference, exactly what took place; but it is well known that the army was gloomy and despondent on that night, and when the guns opened after dark and told us that the Spaniards were making an assault upon our lines, many predicted terrible disaster. But it happened in this case, just as it would have happened in case the Spaniards had made an attack upon our position at any time, that the well-aimed rifles of our troops swept away the foe as fast as he appeared above his line of intrenchments.

On that same night the dreaded Spanish reinforcements came. Garcia and 4,000 or 5,000 Cubans had been assigned to the duty of keeping them out of the city, but they had no difficulty in marching by him. Gen. Escario's march was covered in part by the night attack, but it was performed under circumstances that should have made it impossible. When Gen. Shafter met Garcia at Aserraderos he told him, according to his own report, that he "could exercise no military control over him except such as he would concede"; and yet the vital task of keeping out Pando's reinforcements was intrusted to Garcia's army. It seems that no investigation was made by Gen. Shafter to see that Garcia had closed the entrance into Santiago. A few hundred men could have kept the reinforcements brought by Escario from entering the city, and yet the road was left entirely open, and the commander did not even know that Garcia was not doing what he had promised to do. The worthlessness of the Cuban soldiers had already been demonstrated at El Caney.

The Spaniards' Night Attack.

The night attack seems to me to be magnified by Gen. Shafter. Those who were in the firing line that night told me that not more than a few hundred of the enemy took part in the assault, and that it was not serious at any time. Gen. Shafter himself was at El Pozo, attending the famous conference, when the firing began, and he rode back to headquarters while it was progressing. The assault was made upon our right, six or seven miles (by road) from the headquarters, and was not serious enough to arouse even the war correspondents, most of whom had not gone to sleep.

Gen. Shafter disposes of the visit of Gen. Miles in a brief paragraph. Those who were present knew at the time that Gen. Miles was in command and took the leading part in the negotiations, but did not consider that this detracted in any way from whatever praise was due to Gen. Shafter for the conduct of the campaign. We knew, however, that the Spanish Commander Toral was conducting the negotiations with Gen. Miles, and that it was Gen. Miles who made the daring "bluff" that determined the Spanish commander to surrender.

The report, as a whole, will not be considered satisfactory by those who took part in this campaign. It gives due praise to the leaders, but it seems to me to neglect the men who really won the battles, just as they were neglected by the War Department when they needed food and medical attention. STANHOPE SAMS.

WORKING THEIR WAY HOME.

Massachusetts Volunteers Provided with Neither Food Nor Transportation for Their Journey Home.

Five members of Company G, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Corporal John Dwyer, reached this city yesterday afternoon from Camp Meade, after hardships, hunger, and riding on top of freight cars, which, in their weakened condition, left them in anything but a mood of pleasant recollections of their camp life. The men were William J. Scanlon, Thomas Craig, Michael Burke, Joseph Sweeney, and John Roy, all privates, and all hailing from Woburn, Mass. They complained of their treatment in camp and of the fact that they were not provided with transportation to their homes. They were in hospital when their regiment was ordered home, and were left behind.

According to their statements they were told Saturday that they could go home.

"Get home the best way you can" were the parting words of Col. Whitney, and the men, who were only too glad to get away, left camp. They did not even have their coats, but, nothing daunted, the six started off together, and made tracks for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Boarding a freight train they climbed into the caboose. They were soon being rattled toward New York.

It was a tedious and dirty ride, which ended in Jersey City at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, where the men landed penniless and hungry. Near the station they fell in with a kind-hearted stranger, who took them over to Taylor's Hotel and treated them to a drink. Then they were taken in hand by the hotel people, who, they say, treated them royally. After a much-needed wash they were invited to dinner, and they did full justice to the occasion.

A Jersey City policeman passed them over the ferry, and when they arrived at West Street another man took them in tow. He gave them money for their night's lodging and bought drinks for the crowd, and finally they made their way to the Windsor lodging house on Park Row and paid for rooms for the night.

Scanlon was too ill to walk there, so the others carried him and put him to bed. His stomach was too weak to retain what he had eaten, and the other men, who had made up their minds to rough it to their homes last night, were compelled to stay over.

They complain bitterly of their treatment in not being provided with either money or transportation, and said that they would go personally and lay the matter before Gov. Wolcott. The men will "jump" a freight train on the New Haven Railroad this morning.

They said that their pay had all been taken up by fines for trivial offenses, and that nothing was coming to them. All are weak from privation and sleeping on the ground, but they will not ask for anything, and this morning if Scanlon is strong enough they will make another start for home.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Archbishop Dozal Opposed to Either Spanish Control or Absolute Independence.

MANILA, Sept. 18.—In an interview had with him by the correspondent of The Associated Press Archbishop Dozal of the Philippine Islands said:

"I earnestly hope the islands will not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible, until after years of the most cruel warfare."

He also expressed the hope that the islands would not become absolutely independent, because it was certain that dissensions would occur which would result in incessant strife and a lapse into barbarism and the natural indolence of the tropical race. The only hope, the Archbishop declared, was that a strong Western power would intervene now. Delay was dangerous, because the people were intoxicated, vainglorious, and restless.

He said it was undeniable that the religious orders must go, because the whole people had determined to abolish them, now that they were able to render their retention impossible. He lays the chief blame upon the Dominicans, Augustines, Franciscans, and Recoletans, the richest orders, and next upon the Benedictines and Capuchins, which are of less importance. The Jesuits, Archbishop Dozal said, were comparatively blameless. He added that the rival orders quarrel among themselves, intrigue, act unworthily, and slander their opponents, thus increasing their general disfavor. The Provinciales, who are approximately equivalent to Archdeacons, are mainly responsible. They are utterly beyond the control of the Archbishop, who denies possessing much power. The total number of Spanish priests in the Philippines before the war was about 1,000, but lately every departing steamer has taken 50 or 100 of them away, and now barely 500 remain. A native priest privately stated to the correspondent that the reason the Archbishop hopes for the expulsion of the friarly orders is that they have grown too powerful for him, and that he wishes to strengthen himself.

Several responsible Spaniards assured the correspondent that they would refuse to remain here if Spain was reinstated in the control of the islands. Many of the Spanish soldiers refuse to serve again, and Spanish officers are utterly disgusted with the rottenness of Spain's Government, and prefer to become American subjects. The annexationists have a majority of 71 in the National Assembly, but the discussion of the subject has not been finished.

MORE SICK SOLDIERS HERE

The Ambulance Ship Shinnecock Brings 212 Men from Montauk.

OFF TO HOMES AND HOSPITALS

Some of the Patients Were Sent to Philadelphia—In Jersey City Aid Was Refused in Transferring the Sufferers.

The ambulance ship Shinnecock reached this city from Montauk Point yesterday with 212 sick soldiers aboard. She had been delayed with the rest of the Sound steamers at Hell Gate by the heavy fog. Her first stop was at Pier 40 East River, where some discharged nurses and Acting Captain Brown of the Madison Street Station, with twenty of his men, were taken on board to help in landing the sick.

The Shinnecock then proceeded to the Bay Street Dock, Jersey City, and transferred 128 of her sick to the United States Army hospital train in charge of Major Charles Richard Surgeon, United States Army, to be taken to hospitals in Philadelphia.

At that point Superintendent Clayland Tilden of the Pennsylvania Road, seeing several of the sick soldiers were lying helpless on cots, waiting to be transferred to the hospital train, telephoned to Police Headquarters for an ambulance to remove the men to the cars, a distsance of about two hundred yards. An ambulance and two patrol wagons responded. They were met by Capt. Brown of the New York squad, and he ordered their attendants to assist his men.

Would Not Help Handle Soldiers.

Capt. Brown was in citizens' clothes, and as the Jersey squad did not recognize him, they, prompted by Patrolman No. 211, refused to help. The use of the ambulance and patrol wagons was thereupon declined by Capt. Brown, and the New York officers did the best they could alone. They were warmly thanked by Major Richard, who was very indignant at the action of the Jersey men.

The boat went thence to the dock at the foot of West Eleventh Street, New York, where twenty-two men and one officer were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, and two men and one officer were transferred to the New York Hospital. Forty-seven men who were ready to be furloughed were sent in charge of Dr. Gallant in police patrol wagons to the quarters of the Women's National War Relief Association, at 316 East Fifteenth Street. They will there be cared for until they receive their furloughs to-day or to-morrow.

Daniel Moore, Color Sergeant of Company A, Sixth United States Infantry, of Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., was knocked down by the falling of a gangplank while the soldiers were being taken from the Shinnecock at Eleventh Street. Both his knee caps were broken, and at Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken, it was said his legs would be stiff for life.

Moore went through the civil war as well as the late war. He was in the charge up San Juan Hill, and was beside Col. E. C. Egbert when the latter was shot through the body.

The boat, after leaving Eleventh Street, landed five soldiers at Bedlow's Island, where the men will be nursed in the new hospital.

Disposition of the Sick.

The following list contains the names of men who arrived, exclusive of those transferred to Philadelphia, and the disposition made of them:

Furloughs.

BADGER, Samuel, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
BLACK, Joseph, Co. H, 2d Infantry.
BOYD, Samuel, Co. K, 24th Infantry.
BRACTER, Quincy, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
BUNGARNER, Ira E., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
CHEATHAM, John, Co. K, 24th Infantry.
CHEATHAM, Norman, Co. K, 9th Cavalry.
CLARK, James J., band, 2d Infantry.
COATES, John, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
CORRIGAN, John, Co. A, 6th Cavalry.
COURTNEY, James, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
CRANSHAW, John, Co. B, 24th Infantry.
CROSS, Charles, Co. C, 9th Cavalry.
CUNNINGHAM, William, Co. A, 2d Infantry.
DAY, John R., Co. F, 2d Infantry.
HACKETT, John, Corp., Co. F, 2d Cavalry.
HALL, Claude, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
HECKMAN, ——, Co. K, 16th Infantry.
HELINS, Frank D., Co. K, 16th Infantry.
HILDEBRANDT, Fred, Co. K, 2d Infantry.
HUGHEY, Joseph, Corp., Co. H, 7th Infantry.
HUDEGAN, Charles, Corp., Co. I, 3d Cavalry.
HUFF, E., Co. I, 16th Infantry.
HUNT, Burch, Co. B, 2d Infantry.
KAISER, Samuel, Co. G, 8th Infantry.
KELLY, James S., Co. E, 2d Infantry.
KELLY, Thomas J., musician, Co. E, 20th Inf.
LARZE, Lorenzo A., Sergt., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
LEROY, Joseph, Co. E, 1st Artillery.
LONG, Orin C., Co. E, 16th Infantry.
McCOY, Louis N., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
MORRISON, Cornelius W., Co. D, 10th Infantry.
MYLIE, Douglas R., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
NEWMAN, Richard H., Co. K, 9th Cavalry.
NOLDE, B. P., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
O'DONNELL, ——, Co. D, 2d Infantry.
PENN, William N., Sergt., Co. K, 9th Cavalry.
REPREN, Adolph, Co. H, 2d Infantry.
RIDGLEY, Archibald, Corp., Co. D, 9th Cavalry.
SAALBACH, Richard, saddler, Co. F, 2d Cavalry.
TALLEY, George W., Co. E, 16th Infantry.
VAN CAMP, Louis B., Co. D, 10th Infantry.
WASHINGTON, George W., Co. C., 9th Cavalry.
WATTS, William W., Co. H, 24th Infantry.
WIGET, Edward, Co. M, 2d Infantry.
WILEY, Frederick, Sergt., Co. K, 24th Infantry.
WILSON, James L., Co. I, 16th Infantry.

St. Vincent's Hospital.

CHESLEY, Albert, Co. H, 83d Michigan.
DALY, Daniel F., Co. H, 3d Infantry.
FLINT, Robert H., Co. M, 1st D. C. Vols.
GAINES, Robert C., Co. G, 71st New York.
GARMAN, Charles W., Co. B, 8th Ohio.
HALLEAD, C. H., Co. C, 33d Michigan.
HEARN, James, Co. E, 1st D. C. Vols.
HOLLINGSWORTH, Fred, Hospital Corps.
JOHNSON, William, Co. D, 1st Illinois.
LIMB, George S., Q. M. Sergt., Co. D, 8th Ohio.
LOUGHEAD, Charles F., Hospital Corps.
McANDREW, James W., 1st Lieut., Reg. R. M., 3d Infantry.
MAHONEY, Patrick, Co. D., 9th Infantry.
MATHER, Chris, Co. C, 1st Illinois.
MOURONVAL, Henry, Co. F, 1st Vol. Eng.
MURTWYLER, Paul P., Co. F, 2d Vol. Eng.
POTTER, Giles, Co. B, 2d Massachusetts.
PUGH, Edward, Co. M, 8th Ohio.
RICHMOND, William, Co. F, 3d Cavalry.
RILEY, Dennie, Co. E, 1st D. C. Vols.
SPEIRER, Will E., Co. D, 71st New York.
STEWART, James T., Co. F, 3d Cavalry.
WALTERS, Fred K., Hospital Corps.

Bedlow's Island.

BROWN, Jackson, Co. D, 10th Cavalry.
HENSON, Albert, Co. K, 9th Cavalry.
JOHNSON, James, Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
SEARS, Richard, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
SMITH, Robert W., Co. A, 10th Cavalry.

New York Hospital.

BECKMAN, Peter W., A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.
CLARK, Claude, Co. B, 8th Ohio.
DEMPSEY, George F., Co. F, 71st New York.

Ordered to Washington.

CLAY, Fred, Corp., Co. C, 5th Infantry.

Home.

HINE, Charles, Major., 1st D. C. Vols.
MILLER, Claude H., 2d Lieut., 24th Infantry.
MEREDITH, John G., Corp., Co. H, 2d Infantry.

CAMP MEADE'S SICK AND DEAD.

New York Soldier Dies of Typhoid—Other New Yorkers Ill.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 18.—Fifteen soldiers suffering with typhoid fever were taken from the Second Division Hospital this evening and sent to the Charity Hospital, Norristown, in a special car. The patients were from the Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second New York, Fourth Missouri, First Rhode Island, and Second West Virginia Regiments. Chief Surgeon Girard believes the sick will be better in city hospitals than in tents, and has arranged to send more away to-morrow to Harrisburg and Philadelphia hospitals. There are 175 fever and rheumatism patients in the general hospitals, and they will be taken away as rapidly as they can be moved.

Private Burton D. Danto, Company K, Third New York, died in the Red Cross Hospital to-day of typhoid fever, and his body was shipped to Wellsville. Corp. Samuel Crager, Company H, Second Tennessee, also died of congestive chills at the regimental dispensary after a brief illness.

Detailed reports have been received by Col. Girard from the various regimental Surgeons on the health of their regiments. They report few malarial cases, and in the regiments where malarial troubles have been the most prevalent improvements are reported. Most of the cases of typhoid fever and malaria have been brought here from the camps in the South and Camp Black, New York. Col. Abbott of the First Rhode Island is seriously ill with typhoid fever at the home of a friend in Middletown.

Among the medical officers detailed as Brigade Surgeons is Burton S. Booth, Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment. He is attached to the First Brigade of the Second Division.

WITH THE ROUGH RIDERS.

The Few Now Left in the City Admire the Scenes in Fifth Avenue and Central Park.

Of the several hundred Rough Riders who for the last few days have been enjoying the hospitality accorded them so heartily by the citizens of New York, only a few remain in the city, and before this week is over a man in buff with the "R. R. R." pin on his collar will be a rarity. Yesterday even the few lingering members of Col. Roosevelt's former regiment were not much in evidence, and barely a dozen of them could be seen in the section of the city where they have made their headquarters.

Saturday had been a day of celebration in honor of the visit of the former Colonel of the Rough Riders, and they did full justice to the occasion. In consequence they stuck pretty closely to their rooms yesterday. In the afternoon, however, several groups of these picturesque men made a sortie into Fifth Avenue, and expressed themselves freely and within the hearing of most passers-by as to the quality of the women they encountered on New York's fashionable promenade.

Most of them live where women are somewhat of a rarity, and where an up-to-date costume is practically unknown. The splendor of a Sunday Fifth Avenue crowd seemed to impress them, and remarks like, "Well, a few of these girls in Arizona would get some of the boys into shooting scrapes pretty lively," "It's worth while being in a city with these kind of people around," and "Believe I'll stay till I get better acquainted," were frequently heard.

Central Park was also invaded by some Rough Riders, who were beginning to miss their ponies and who hired as substitutes horses from livery stables. Their feats of horsemanship drew crowds of admiring onlookers and frequent bursts of applause.

An announcement was given out yesterday to the effect that all Rough Riders are asked by the National Relief League to assemble at noon to-day in Parlor B of the Hoffman House.

Robert L. Martin, a ranchman from the Pan Handle of Texas, and a member of Troop A of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against Robert Hunt, the proprietor of a concert hall at 302 Bowery, whom he charged with larceny. Clad in a new cavalry uniform, Martin attracted no little attention. In weight and height and manner he was the ideal Texan.

According to the cavalryman's story, Saturday evening, in company with Miss "Flossie" Collins, a Tenderloin soubrette, he was "doing" the Bowery. Among other places visited was Hunt's. There Martin ordered drinks, giving the waiter a twenty-dollar bill in payment. After waiting over an hour for the change, and unable to get any satisfaction from the proprietor about the missing waiter, Martin finally called in Detective Somers of the Mulberry Street Police, and Hunt was locked up. At the same time Martin missed his silver watch, valued at $30. Detective Somers noticed that the woman had it fastened around her wrist, with the strap Martin used as a chain. As a result Miss "Flossie" was also made a prisoner.

When the two prisoners were arraigned in the police court Sunday morning, Martin came to the conclusion that he had given the woman his watch for some reason, as she claimed, and refused to make a charge against her. Hunt claimed that he knew nothing about the missing waiter, nor did he know that Martin had given him a twenty-dollar bill.

The soldiers recently returned from the war, the concert hall man said, had acquired a habit of giving a waiter a dollar bill and then demanding change for a five, well knowing that the proprietor would rather pay the difference than be arrested. Hunt, however, said he was tired of doing that. He was held in $500 bail for further examination.

To Magistrate Simms, Martin said that he had 1,400 nice, fat cattle waiting for him on his ranch at Fort Concho on the Yellow Hammer River in the Pan Handle of Texas, and that he would be glad to get back to them.

CAPT. "BUCKY" O'NEILL.

How the ex-Mayor and Rough Rider Met His Death.

The late Capt. O'Neill, of Troop A, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, was one of the most striking among the many odd characters from all walks of life which went to make up the famous regiment of Rough Riders. A plainsman, a legislator, a notorious gambler, an able economist, and a man devoid of fear, he earned a distinction in the combination of traits which it may be said none of his comrades reached. The account of his death was related the other day by a member of his troop, who passed through Long Island City on his way South after being mustered out.

This was William Pulsing, a German-American business man of New Orleans, who was accepted into the regiment largely on account of his regular army experience. Mr. Pulsing was found at the Red Cross Hospital at Long Island City, where he was staying over night, though little the worse for his campaign experiences. "'Bucky' O'Neill," said he, "won his nickname from the fact that he was always given to bucking' every gambling game in sight. He was noted through a large part of the West for his gambling propensities.

"Troop A, of which he was Captain, was not engaged at El Caney, but took part in the general advance on Santiago. He lost his life at the battle of San Juan Hill. The troop was deployed along the creek, and the fire was hot. I asked Capt. O'Neill if he would allow me to go ahead and reconnoitre, and on receiving permission I started out and ran into a road, a short distance ahead, which had been sunk by the use of troops and wagons, about a foot below the surrounding soil. I reported to Capt. O'Neill that this would be a good place for the troop to find temporary shelter, and we all went forward. The members of the troop lay down in this road.

"The Mauser bullets were whizzing rapidly over us, but Capt. O'Neill, who was always accustomed to expose himself recklessly to fire, stood upright, apparently unconscious of danger. He was talking to an Adjutant General, though who the General was I don't know. Suddenly a Mauser bullet struck him squarely in the mouth, going in so evenly that his teeth weren't injured. He fell to the ground at once, and I and a man named Boyle, who was afterward killed in battle, picked him up and carried his body to the rear. He died there in a few seconds.

"Capt. O'Neill was noted for his writings on political economy besides his gambling tendencies. He was the Mayor of Phoenix, Ariz., when he enlisted, and was the first man to introduce the theories of Henry George into that town. He never preached single tax in the regiment, however."

ROUGH RIDER IMITATORS.

Two Men Give Exhibitions on the East Side and Land in Jail.

"Well," said John Van Hoffelt, yesterday, as he sat in his room, at 530 East Ninety-first Street, "there's only one real Rough Rider—that's Roosevelt." He spoke to George Knox, who lives in the same house. The men are both young, and are drivers.

"Rot," answered Knox. "Slippery Bill's de best rough rider."

"Slippery Bill," sneered Van Hoffelt. "Who's he? I'll take me oat' I never heard o' him."

After this the words of the argument became personal, and the men decided each to take a horse and see what they could do in the rough riding line. Their horses were in a stable back of the house, and in a remarkably short space of time the animals were taken to the street, saddleless and bridleless. Then a wild ride started at Ninety-first Street along First Avenue.

The horses tore along the avenue, the riders clinging on for dear life. The people along the avenue cheered on the riders, who in turn screamed as they beat the sides of their steeds. The honors were about even in the race, until One Hundred and Ninth Street was reached. There a policeman stood waving his arms and calling to the riders to slow up and be arrested. The horses slowed up, but before the policeman could get near, they turned and were galloping back toward their stable.

Bicycle Patrolman Daniel Fogherty saw the crowds and heard the shouting, and from several blocks further up town started after the riders. The people on the pavements warned the riders, and they put forth every effort to induce their tiring horses forward. At One Hundred and Fourth Street, an Italian with his organ got in the way, and both he and the organ were toppled over. But Van Hoffelt went over with them, and lay stunned for a few moments on the ground. Knox jumped from his horse to see whether his friend was hurt, and learned that he was not just as the bicycle patrolmen arrived and placed both under arrest.

The men looked around for their horses, evidently with a thought toward escape, but the animals were speeding away toward the stable. The men were placed in a cell of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

WANT TO STAY AT MONTAUK

Colonels Advise that the Cavalry Division Be Kept There Till It Goes to Cuba.

TRANSPORTS DETAINED BY FOG

Three Men Arrested on the Charge of Stealing Blankets and Cots from the Hospital—Five Deaths Reported in Camp.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—There seems to be every probability now that the cavalry regiments will not leave the camp here until they go on board the transports which are to land them in Cuba. It has all along been proposed to send them to some Southern camping ground to spend the few weeks which must intervene before they start for Cuban soil as the backbone of the army of occupation.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday sent word to Gen. Wheeler to confer with the Colonels of the cavalry division and ascertain their views as to the best plan to follow not only in the transportation of the troopers from Montauk to a new camp, but also as to what point in the South would be the best suited for the camp. A conference was held in Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and views were exchanged. Gen. Wheeler said afterward he had expected some discussion on the points raised by the Adjutant General, and was greatly surprised when every one of the Colonels advised that his regiment remain where it is until the Government is ready to ship it to Cuba.

They thought it would be useless work to ship men and their mounts from Montauk to some Southern point, where they would not have as healthy a place as they have here, and in which they would not get fairly settled before they would have to pack up again and start for Cuba. The officers said they thought their men were getting into good shape, and the air here agreed with them, and they ought to have the benefit of it just as long as was possible. Many of the officers reported that their men were in as good condition as when they left their posts last Spring to mobilize for the Cuban campaign, and were as ready to go to Cuba now as they were then.

Gen. Wheeler will make a report to Gen. Corbin of the result of the conference and will, it is said, indorse the views of the Colonels, so that unless Washington acts in direct opposition to the wishes of the commanding officers, the cavalry division will remain here until it goes to Cuba, and there will be no Southern camp.

Col. Greenfield has been directed to notify all contract Surgeons to send in their names to him and to indicate whether they prefer muster out or continuance in the service, with chances of seeing service in Cuba and Puerto Rico. A muster of the nurses connected with the camp will be made this week, and many of them will be released.

Major Brown, who is in charge of the hospital and responsible for all the property in it, has made the discovery that he was being robbed. As a result two men are under arrest for stealing blankets and one for stealing cots belonging to the hospital. Extra blankets are needed, as some of the nights here are chilly. The Government seems to think one is enough for each man, and the result has been that some of the soldiers who thought they needed another have been procuring it themselves from the employes of the hospital laundry.

Major Brown discovered the way his blankets were going, and, dressed so as to conceal his rank, went to the laundry this morning and arrived just in time to see a soldier buy a blanket for $1. The Major represented that he had come on the same errand and wanted six blankets for himself and friends. After the sale was completed Major Brown called in a couple of the guard and a minute later the blanket seller was marching off to the guardhouse a prisoner. Under examination he named a man as his accomplice and he was also arrested. Major Brown also has evidence that two teamsters at least have been selling cots belonging to the hospital, and one of these men is under arrest.

The transport Bearing, with the First, Second, Eighth, and Sixteenth Infantry, bound for the Alabama camp, sailed this afternoon, but it is thought she is anchored off the coast, owing to the thick fog prevailing. None of the other transports attempted to get away.

The deaths to-day were: T. Carll, Corporal Company G, Twenty-third Infantry; Benjamin Bader, Fourth Infantry; George Garrett, Twenty-fourth Infantry; L. Lasar, teamster, Third Cavalry. A soldier named Clark, but unidentified as to regiment, who was found unconscious last night and brought to the hospital, died this morning.

TRANSPORT CHESTER ARRIVES.

Troops from Montauk Point Disembark and Take Trains for the South.

The transport Chester, from Camp Wikoff, with 1,200 men of the Sixth and Tenth United States Infantry and Batteries A and B of the First Artillery, arrived in this city early yesterday morning. She tied up at Pier 41 North River, foot of Leroy Street, whence the soldiers were sent to various railway stations in Jersey en route to their posts.

Floats with freight cars aboard were brought alongside the Chester, and the baggage, horses, cannon, and equipment were put into them and taken at once to the termini across the river. The troops were taken over by ferry, and by the time all of them had got into the trains the baggage and equipment cars had been attached. The Sixth Infantry, under Col. C. W. Miner, is going to Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., over the Baltimore and Ohio; the Tenth, under Lieut. Col. T. M. K. Smith, to Huntsville, Ala., over the West Shore, and Batteries A and B, First Artillery, in charge of Capt. Abner Merrill, to Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., over the Pennsylvania.

The losses of the Sixth Infantry have been the heaviest of any regiment in the war. It lost 36.66 per cent. of officers and 26.32 per cent of men. It left Fort Thomas for Cuba on April 19 last with 513 men. Of those only 82 were alive or well enough to be with the regiment yesterday, a great number of the command being ill in hospitals. In all the Sixth numbered yesterday 417 men and 15 officers, as 335 were recruited at Montauk Point. It is now desired to raise the number of the members to 1,200, and it is expected that immediate steps will be taken in this direction. While in the trenches in Cuba it celebrated its hundredth anniversary. Sergt. Thomas Farrell of Company B is the oldest and largest man in the regiment. He has served thirty-five years in the army and navy, and though he can retire, he stated yesterday that he meant to die in the service.

The Tenth Infantry lost 28.57 per cent. of its officers and 9.77 per cent. of its men. It now numbers 300, but only 175 men and 3 officers are of the original command which left Reno, Texas, at the outbreak of the war. Nearly all of the non-commissioned officers are sick in the hospitals.

Batteries A and B of the First Artillery have about 95 men each.

Transport Michigan Arrives.

The army transport Michigan, which left Santiago Sept. 16, arrived here yesterday and anchored with the fleet of Government vessels in the Upper Bay. On the passage up the coast the Michigan got part of the blow which caused such havoc on the Windward Islands. The transport brought as passengers Capt. Charles T. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. E. Primelles of the Cuban Army, and Surgeons Kennedy and Agramont of the United States Army. The passengers say Santiago is recovering quickly from the effects of the siege and that all the Spanish troops will soon be on their way home. The Cubans are on friendly terms with our soldiers, and the city is being put in a good sanitary condition.

Senor du Bosc Again Transferred.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—Señor du Bosc and Señor Aranguren, formerly secretaries to the Spanish Legation at Washington, have been transferred from St. Petersburg to Vienna.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

SICKNESS AT SANTIAGO.

Nearly One-sixth of Gen. Lawton's Force Now Ill—Seven Deaths Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Sickness among the troops of Gen. Lawton's command at Santiago is increasing. Nearly one-sixth of his force is now on the sick list, although the number of deaths is not great. Gen. Lawton's bulletin of the health conditions of the American forces at Santiago, received at the War Department to-night, follows:

"Sick, 1,222; fever, 841; new cases, 92; returned to duty, 304; deaths—Gustafsen John, sailor, typhoid fever, Sept. 15; Edward Harris, Corporal, Company I, Ninth United States Volunteers, yellow fever, Sept. 15; Arthur Bassey, private, Company D, Ninth United States Volunteers, yellow fever, Sept. 16; William Dilmat, private, Company M, Ninth United States Volunteers, yellow fever, Sept. 16; Otto Sefeldt, private, Company D, Fifth Infantry, malarial remitent fever, Sept. 16; Michael J. O'Brien, First Lieutenant, Company A, Fifth Infantry, malarial remittent fever; James Burke, Company E, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever, Sept. 16."

Sergt. Johnson Accused.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 18.—Yesterday charges were preferred by Capt. Miller of the Second Immune Regiment and Capt. Shelley of the Fifth Immunes against Sergt. J. W. Johnson of the Third Regiment for falsely maligning and libeling the officers and soldiers of their respective regiments in an article published in The Atlanta Constitution on Aug. 2.

Only Eight Spanish Prisoners Left.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Gen. Lawton reports to the War Department to-night that all of the Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Santiago to Spain, except eight, of whom one is at Baracoa and seven are at Guantanamo, suffering from yellow fever.

WARM

The Wanamaker Store

Finest Parlor Furniture

NOTE the superlative,---it is used advisedly and accurately. The showing on the fourth floor, opened to view this morning, is of the finest and costliest parlor furniture known to the public or the trade.



You shall see by it what we can do toward filling the demand for this kind of furniture at reasonable prices. Not little prices;---it will be a sad day in social economics when such superb workmanship as is here displayed can be bought for little,---but at prices without sentimental or arbitrary inflation; business prices, and consequently pleasantly surprising.

The exhibit includes magnificent examples of the furniture periods of Louis XIII., XIV., XV. and XVI., Early English, (somewhat idealized,) Colonial, Early Spanish or Baroque, and Flemish. The woods are, of course, principally mahogany and oak. The Renaissance pieces are chiefly in gold, and the showing in them is at once magnificent and exquisite,---a rare combination.

With these parlor suits, is shown a beautiful assortment of parlor tables and cabinets, chiefly in gold and vernis martin. The prices on all will be found rather lower than merely satisfactory.

Fall Silks Ready! We need say little more than that. You know, and will do, the rest.

France, Switzerland, Connecticut and New Jersey send their best. An odd conjunction? Not at all. The latter contribute almost as much dignity as the first.

Much that is novel, much that is wholly new, most of it here *only*. And some pleasant price surprises.

This list may help you somewhat:

At 75c. yd.—Choice Taffeta Glace Pekins in 17 styles; $1 qualities.

At. 85c. yd.—Barre Cord Taffeta Glace whipcords of silk; blacks on double colors.

At $1 yd.—Varieties of beautiful Taffetas in checks, plaids, Barre stripes, Pekin stripes, pompadour stripes, in shadow printings on delicate colors; or on black with diamonds of colors between waves of satin; $1.50 quality.

At $1.25 yd.—Taffeta fancies in new color plays; stripes and bars on ombre grounds; Pekin stripes of satin with embroidered bars of twisted silks with crescents in relief; shot silks with Barre cluster of hair lines on black; for evening wear.

At $1.35 yd.—Brilliant Taffetas with stripes and bars of satin on silk; new colors; new styles, copies of costlier silks.

At $1.50 yd.—Wonderful evening silks in white with plaits of colors 1-2 an inch apart in restful relief. Richly woven stripes in black on armures of new colors; rich satin Brocades of the $3 kinds, in all the pinks and blues of to-day. All $1.50 yard.

Rotunda.

Parisian Novelties in Dress Goods This is a very large showing, but the extent of it is its least important feature. Who cares for mere quantity in such a matter? The essential point is *selection*, and, of course, exclusiveness.

It is on that point of selection that we are pre-eminent,—on that and on the secondary consideration—extent of variety. That means both large and best choice.

The show is full of the wholly new. Some suggestions as to these follow. It is not an attempt at description.

Silk-and-wool corrugated bayadere stripe Satin Cloth, at $5 yd.

Silk-and-wool velvet chenille bayadere Brocaded Cords, at $4.75 yd.

Silk-and-wool velvet chenille bayadere striped Satin Cloth, at $4.25 yd.

Silk-and-wool souffle brocaded chenille bayadere striped Velour, at $4 yd.

Silk-and-wool satin and chenille bayadere striped Velour, at $4.50 yd.

Silk-and-wool Matelasse Bayadere, $3.75 yd.

Silk-and-wool brocade bayadere Velour, at $3.50 yd.

Silk-and-wool fancy corrugated striped Novelty, at $3.50.

Mohair soutache and cut jet bordered Poplins, at $3.50 yd.

Silk-and-wool souffle serpentine bayadere brocade Velour, at $3 yd.

Mohair-and-wool serpentine bayadere Twill, at $2.50 yd.

Silk-end-wool serpentine bayadere Velour, at $2.35 yd.

Sik-and-wool chevron bayadere Velour, at at $2.35 yd.

Silk-and-wool serpentine bayadere corded Novelty, at $2 yd.

Silk-and-wool matelasse bayadere Velour, at $2 yd.

Rotunda.

The Carpet Store It is big enough to speak for itself, even if it had not already made friends enough to speak for it. We have had little to say of it of late, but not because there was no news.

It issues orders to you now concerning three sorts of carpets in especial,—

Body Brussels
Axminsters
Wiltons.

Its power to control your action is based upon its power to serve your interests. Fail of attention at your peril of loss. If you have carpets to buy, see what the message is that the carpet store has for you.

Fourth floor.

New Dinner Sets in the China Sale There has just reached us an advance shipment of our Fall importations in French china dinner sets,—mostly Haviland. Coming at the time of our china sale, their prices must be made to conform to the low level that prevails throughout the china store. Very little more need be said, nothing at all more, if you see them, and need them.

At $25—Limoges china; shape and decorations entirely new; very pretty; 100 pieces.

At $25—Limoges china; 3 decorations; 101 pieces.

At $30—Haviland china; flower decoration and gilt handles; Ranson shape; 100 pieces; 120-piece set, $40.

At $30—Haviland china; St. Cloud shape; flowers and gold; 100 pieces.

About 40 Dinner Sets of fine Haviland china, and American and English porcelain, have new prices to-day, as follows:

Four Haviland china dinner sets, in fancy shapes, with flower decorations and heavily gilded handles, at $30; reduced from $40.

Two sets of Haviland china; flowers in green and pink clusters; gold handles; narrow border band of gold; 113 pieces; $27.50, were $35.

Sixteen sets of English porcelain; underglaze print decorations; 100 pieces; $6, were $7.50.

Twenty sets of American porcelain; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; 100 pieces, $10; 112 pieces; $12.

Blue and White Canton China The old blue willow pattern, —of course you know it. Perhaps you have found it rather scarce of late. That was because of labor troubles in Nankin, China. The principal factories have been closed for many months. Now they are running again, and we have some of the very first shipments. If you are looking for pieces to complete your set, we can supply them. You will find this china in the Oriental Store.

We are having a sale of Japanese vases in the same store. Lucky chance for you, if you wish any.

Continuing the Linen Sale We have never had such linen days in September. The figures mount higher daily. People are telling people.

Staple, famous, aristocratic Scotch and Irish damasks, with names on the labels known through the civilized world. Snowy, satiny Flemish linens, backed by sturdy honesty and centuries of development. Odd and novel products from little-known and modest factories in Germany and Austria, attractive and cheap. And art-works, real loom art-works, from everywhere that the loom is used.

It wouldn't be a sale worth mentioning unless it offered unusual advantages as to price. It does.

TABLE CLOTHS

At 50c. yd.—Full bleached damask; 60 in.

At 65c. yd.—Scotch bleached damask; 67 in.

At 85c. yd.—Irish bleached damask; 72 in.

At $1.35 yd.—Scotch bleached double damask; 72 in.

NAPKINS

At $2 doz.—Bleached Irish linen; 21 in.

At $1.50 doz.—Full bleached Irish linen; 23 in.

At $2.75 doz.—Bleached Irish linen; 24 in.

At $3.50 doz.—Bleached Irish linen; 24 in.

TEA CLOTHS

At $1.25 each—Hemstitched damask; 52x53 in.

At $1.50 each—Hemstitched damask; 43x43 in; $2 each for the 52x53 size.

DAMASK SCARFS—Hemstitched.

At 50c. each—17x50. At 60c. each—16x70.

Fourth avenue.

Blankets That Tell Tales Do you know why one pair of blankets soils quicker and cleans harder than another?

Poor workmanship. Wool is full of grease. Only thorough work removes it. Grease catches dirt and holds it. So the quick-soiling blanket speaks of some maker's carelessness, or worse.

That is a hint of one of the many advantages of buying reliable goods from reliable people. The grease is out of the wool in our blankets. We know it, because we know the mills that made them. Blankets here are clean and soft and *honest*.

Less-priced, too. There is a sale of them going on now.

BLANKETS

At $2 pair—The "Corkerhill;" white, heavy, serviceable; 58x78 in.; 4 lbs.

At $3 pair—The "Swarthmore;" cotton warp; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4 pair—The "Wynnwood;" white, finely finished; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

At $5 pair—The "Landsdowne;" pure wool; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $6 pair—The "Sampson;" fine wool filling on light spool cotton warp; 74x84 in.

COMFORTS

At $3.75—Of pure, odorless down, covered with fine figured sateen; 6 feet square; our make.

At $5—Covered with best American sateen; good variety of desirable patterns; 6 feet square.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

OUR FINANCES FOR A CENTURY

Production of Precious Metals in the United States and Its Bearing on the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The banking, currency, coinage, and production of precious metals in the United States during the past century are presented in great detail by a series of tables just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics as a part of the July summary of commerce and finance.

These tables, covering more than one hundred pages of this unusually large volume, present a very complete picture of the growth of the banking system and of the currency both metallic and paper, and to this is added for comparative purposes a brief statement of the banking and currency conditions and gold and silver production in other parts of the world.

An examination of these figures, covering the banking and currency history of the country, brings to the surface some interesting facts. The earliest figures are those of 1774, which give the specie at that date at $4,000,000. The same statement puts the specie in 1784 at $10,000,000, the number of banks three, with a capital of $2,100,000, and a circulation of $2,000,000. By 1797 the number of banks had increased to twenty-five, the capital to $19,200,0007 the bank circulation to $10,000,000, and the specie to $14,000,000.

The story of the century, 1797-1897, is told very fully in the elaborate series of tables both as to banks and their currency, and gold and silver production and coinage. The number of banks in 1797 was 28, in 1897, 9,-- 457. The capital in 1797 was $19,200,000; in

posits reported by the 9,457 banks in 1897 amounted to $5,193,755,807, of which $1,939,-376,035 were classed as savings deposits.

The increase in the number of State banks prior to the war is shown to have been very rapid, the number in 1830 being 329; in 1840, 741; in 1850, 809; in 1860, 1,562. The decrease from 1860 was equally rapid, the number of State banks in 1863 being 1,023; in 1864, 349, and in 1868, 247, while the number of National banks organized in 1863, 1864, and 1865 was 1,601. State banks again increased in numbers after 1868, the number in 1872 being 566, in 1885 975, in 1888 1,408, in 1890 2,10l, in 1894 3,386, and in 1897 the number, including private banks, is reported at 3,873. Prior to 1860 the deposits in State banks amounted to but little more than half the capital stock, while since 1877 deposits have at all times been more than double the amount of capital stock, and in 1897 were $723,640,795, against a capital stock of $228,-677,088.

The statements regarding the amount of money in circulation in the United States at various periods are equally interesting. The amount in circulation in 1800 is given at $4.99 per capita; in 1810, $7.60; in 1820, $6.96; in 1830, $6.69; in 1840, $10.91; in 1850, $12.02; in 1860, $13.85; in 1865, $20.67; in 1870, $17.50; in 1880, $19.41; in 1890, $22.82, and in 1898, $24.74. The statement regarding gold production and coinage in the United States and in the world shows that the mines of the United States produced more gold in the year 1897 than in any preceding year, except those of the great gold developments of California—1852-3-4. The gold production of the United States in 1897 is given at $57,363,000, while that of 1852 was $60,000,000, that of 1853, $65,000,000, and that of 1854, $60,000,000. Colorado is shown to have taken, in 1897, first place in the rank of gold-producing States, her production in that year being $19,104,200, against $14,618,300 by California; while prior to that nearly 50 per cent. greater than the average annual coinage since 1870.

The statements covering the gold production of the world are also especially interesting. They show by stated periods the amount of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America, the total value of the gold produced from 1492 to 1898, (estimating 1897 at $240,000,000) being $5,022,-320,000, of which amount $3,065,067,600 has been produced since 1850, the product of the last half-century thus being double that of the preceding 350 years.

WOMEN BURNED AT PASSAIC.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Mamie Barberie, forty-five years old, and her niece, Lucille Demate, eighteen years old, were terrribly burned through their own imprudence to-day and are not expected to live. They were attempting to fill the tank of a lighted gasoline stove, when the tank exploded and the blazing oil set fire to the dresses of the women.

Miss Demate leaped from a window, and, with her clothing ablaze, ran two blocks down the street before she fell from exhaustion. Her clothes were burned from her body before help could reach her. The flames in Mrs. Barberie's clothing were put out by neighbors, who also extinguished the fire that had been started in the house. Both women were taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Our Vessels May Go to Spanish Ports.

Collector Bidwell has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to advise shippers that American vessels will not now be excluded from Spanish ports. This Government has an understanding with

VALUE OF TORPEDO BOATS

Commodore Hichborn's Opinion that They Are Useless in War Not Generally Accepted.

NEED JUDICIOUS HANDLING

Neither Spain Nor the United States Made Proper Use of Them in the Recent Naval Battles—Their Limitations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The torpedo boat, as well as its enemy, the torpedo boat destroyer, has lately fallen into disfavor among certain naval authorities. Both of these types of fighting vessels are said to have failed in the test of actual battle in the war with Spain.

This opinion is by no means general, however, as many naval experts insist that the little craft have not yet been subjected to the proper test, and that they have not, save perhaps in one instance, been handled by those who understood their limitations and their power, and who, while mindful of the one, could use the other to its fullest extent. These experts claim that in the present war neither Spain nor the United States has fought the torpedo craft as they should be fought, and that very different results would have followed if these vessels had been used in the manner and for the purposes originally had in view in their construction.

The solitary instance referred to, in which the torpedo boat was handled effectively because handled judiciously, was in the war between China and Japan, when the Japanese ran their torpedo boats up to and sunk the big man-of-war in the Harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei. In that instance the Japanese kept their boats under protection, it is said, until the proper striking distance was attained, and then made a dash for the sides of the battleships and blew her up.

The easy manner in which the Spanish boats were disposed of by unarmored vessels like the St. Paul and the converted yacht Gloucester has encouraged those naval officials who are opposed to this sort of craft in their adverse opinion. In speaking of the results of the war on the sea, a high naval authority said:

Handling of Torpedo Boats.

"Commodore Hichborn does not seem to think that the torpedo boat will play much part in future naval warfare. I do not agree with him, and his own article upon the subject affords sufficient ground for this disagreement on my part. He says, after condemning the torpedo boat and saying that during the war it was of practically no use at all, that 'these boats were not used by either combatant except occasionally for dispatch boats, a duty to which other craft might be more advantageously assigned.' If they were not used properly, I do not see how the Commodore can argue therefrom that the war has disproved their claim to usefulness.

"He also says that the converted yacht Gloucester defeated both the Furor and Pluton, 'among the very best and most modern of the destroyer class.' I don't think that even this result, creditable as it is to our navy and the gallant men who fought the Gloucester, is at all decisive. There are many things to be considered before we give up these brave little craft, which I am confident are fully equal to the task we have assigned to them.

"We used the torpedo boats as dispatch boats, and even sent the Winslow into Cardenas Harbor to reconnoitre. Such duties should never be given to these craft. Nor should they be subjected to the heavy fire from battleships until they are brought under cover to easy striking distance, and then only for the brief period of time in which they are speeding like a bolt toward their victims.

"The Gloucester did defeat the two destroyers at Santiago, but it was under peculiar circumstances. As they came out of the harbor they were fairly swamped by a rain of shell and small shot from the other ships, and besides, they were not protected, but had to make their way toward the foe in an open sea. It would have been a miracle if they had ever got within striking distance of any of our ships.

No Protection at Manila.

"The same thing is true of the torpedo boats that attempted to attack Dewey in Manila Bay. They could not have protection of any kind and made a bold dash in the open sea at the Olympia. It was in both cases a tempting of Providence and an act of mere bravado or desperation. No careful fighter would have risked these boats in that way, except in such terrible straits that it might be better to go down facing the foe than to surrender or sink his own vessels.

"Great injustice has been done these boats. Although known not to be shot-proof, they have been run into heavy fire. The only result of the war, so far as the torpedo boat and the torpedo boat destroyer are concerned, is that we have not yet learned to fight these vessels properly. With all their defensive power sacrificed to speed and the handling of explosives, they had a right to be protected while being advanced to attack. Instead of this, they were pushed forward, fully exposed, to meet certain ruin.

"The lessons we should have learned are: First, that the torpedo boats should never be used for making reconnoitres, as we used the Winslow in Cardenas Harbor; and second, that, when taken into action with battleships to attack battleships and cruisers of the enemy, they should be kept under the shelter of the big ships. One could go behind each of the great vessels until the proper time came and the proper distance was reached for a dash at the foe. They should then rush out from behind the battleship, make a dash for the enemy, discharge their explosives, and return to cover at once. This protection of the weak by the strong was resorted to successfully by Admiral Farragut in his passage of the batteries of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. It is the only principle of fighting these small unprotected craft, which must yet be got to close quarters before they can deliver their blow.

Battleships the Main Reliance.

"I agree with Commodore Hichborn in the statement that the big battleship must still be the main reliance in battle, and that we shall evolve ships that will be greater Oregons, with more speed, greater radius, and greater fighting power; but the torpedo boat and the destroyer will, I believe, remain as a permanent feature of modern sea fighting. The use of explosives is one of the most striking characteristics of warfare as conducted in the present day. We employed dynamite guns in the field in Cuba, we are using, with fairly good results, a dynamite cruiser, and we are experimenting with boats that will steam under the waves for the sole purpose of exploding torpedoes under battleships.

"I consider the torpedo boat as a step in this line of development. Its small size, its great speed, its inconspicuousness, should serve to make it a terrible instrument of destruction. It is admittedly so provided it can get within range, and it is the duty of the Admiral to protect it so with his large boats as to permit it to come up under cover and deliver its fearful thunder right against the side of the great battleships. In the midst of a hotly contested battle, I believe it would be comparatively easy thing for torpedo boats to rush up to the big men-of-war unnoticed until too late to stop them.

Additions to European Navies.

"I notice that in the navies of Europe they are not only building more torpedo craft—both the torpedo boat and the destroyer—but they are now building a destroyer of the destroyer. This shows how much feared these boats are. It also shows that the development is along lines of speed, connected with destructive power. But we cannot have great speed coupled with great defensive or destructive power; hence we must have the speed of the torpedo boat for launching great instruments of destruction like torpedoes. In time and under cover of darkness the torpedo boat would be able to inflict the most terrible damage upon a fleet. Of course, we cannot fight them against battleships in open sea. To do so means that they will be destroyed, as at Manila and Santiago, under a storm of shot and shell from the rapid-fire guns.

"I fancy, too, that had Americans or Japanese or Englishmen been in the Pluton and Furor, and watched their opportunity for mischief, and been bold enough then to carry out their purposes, we should have a different story to write about the result. The Spaniards have never had a victory on

NORTH PLAINFIELD'S SKUNKS.

A Pennsylvania Farmer's Son Offers to Annihilate the Animals at a Dollar a Head.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 18.—Mayor Wilson of North Plainfield, who has been lying awake nights of late trying to devise some scheme whereby the borough could be rid of the skunks that have infested the place since John Underhill, a Washingtonville farmer, abandoned his skunk farm a few weeks ago to go to the Klondike, has at last found what he thinks will be a solution of the problem. Wallace B. Duff of Bristol, Penn., who lays claim to being the expert skunk annihilator of the Keystone State, has written the following letter to Mayor Wilson:

Bristol, Penn., Sept. 15, 1898.

Dear Sir: I was reading a piece in the paper about your polecats and how it was that the peaky varments were a bothering yer town. Me and my father hev had many a tussle with them animals, and I think Ime the man you want to get them out a yourne town. I thought I would write to you and see what you would give me apiece to get them out of the way. What will you give me to do it? Will you pay me by the peace or by the whole lot? Please let me know if they come out by the day or the night, and also if they stay together or ar achatered. This is not the first time for me to ketch skunks, because we had them under our cowbarn last Winter, and one day I killed five of them and caught one little one and took him to the kitchen to raise him for a pet, but then the darn thing went an died. I can take a stick and poke at them, and so anybody can pick them up. I would like to know how far it is from Brulington to Plainfield. If the car fare ain't much and you will give me a dollar a peace to kill the skunks, I'll come down and do the work so'll you say 'tis satisfactory, and don't you forget it. Yours truly,

WALLACE B. DUFF.

Mayor Wilson will submit Duff's letter to the Common Council at the next meeting, and ask for his appointment as dog catcher in place of "Jim" Frisbee, who says he has only one suit of clothes and won't risk it.

A WIDOW'S TIMELY PLUCK.

Mrs. McGuire in Jersey City Refuse to Vacate a Shanty on Erie Railroad Property.

"Widdy McGuire is a brick," remarked a laborer on the Erie Railroad, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, when he was asked where her shanty had been taken to. "She made a foight agin the railroad company, and now she'll hev a hull house to hersilf, begorra!"

A good many squatters have for several years settled in shanties in a street that runs alongside the Erie Railroad, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, and from the terminus at Pavonia Ferry up to nearly as far as the Bergen Tunnel. Some of these are workmen on the road, and others formerly worked there, but the company never objected to their occupancy.

When the New Jersey Legislature passed a law directing the Erie Railroad Company to elevate its tracks through Jersey City, the company found that it needed the land on which the shanties stood, and gave the squatters a month's notice to move, while it began building the piers for the elevated structure. The squatters were told to move before Sept. 15 or their houses would be razed.

Most of the squatters moved in obedience to the notice, but some determined to stay. Among these were Bridget McGuire, a widow, who had a candy and thread and needle store in her shanty, near Erie Street, and Widow McGovern, who had a shanty near Grove Street, where she sold candy and chewing tobacco.

"Indeed, and I shan't move at all, at all," exclaimed Widow McGuire when served with a notice to quit. "Thank hivins, Oi've lived here goin' on sivin year, an' Oi've as mooch right to me shanty nor the company has to de road."

Mrs. McGuire received several days' grace, but she was determined, and on Friday last a foreman gave her a last warning.

"Oi shtays here. Yez can do yer wursht," was her answer.

A temporary switch and track had been laid alongside the shanties to remove the debris and carry material for building the elevated structure. The foreman went away, remarking, "Well, we'll do our worst." About an hour later he returned with a wrecking car with a large iron crane, and stopped in front of the shanty. Chains that were connected with the crane were put round the shanty.

"Will ye move now?" asked the foreman.

"No, I shan't, bad 'cess to yez," replied the widow, going into the shanty and closing the door. A crowd had gathered, and was cheering Mrs. McGuire.

The funnel of the wrecker gave a few puffs, the chains moved and gently lifted the shanty a couple of inches.

"Murder! Police!" screamed Mrs. McGuire, looking out of a window. "D'ye want to kill a poor widdy?"

"Will ye come out now?" asked the foreman.

"Oi will; don't murder me altogether."

A couple of workmen helped Widow McGuire out of the window. She went directly to the office of Superintendent Lesher, who said he would see what he could do for her. Superintendent Lesher is a kind-hearted man and is popular with the workmen. He went directly to the President of the road and told him that Widow McGuire and Widow McGovern were very poor and deserving women.

"Put Mrs. McGuire's shanty in a safe place," said the President, "and then build a small house for both widows somewhere near there, where they won't be in the way."

Superintendent Lesher returned to Widow McGuire with the cheering news. The widow shed tears of joy. Temporary lodging was furnished for her by the company in a house along the railroad, and her shanty was placed on a vacant lot in Tenth Street.

NEW THEORY OF SUNLIGHT.

Experiments by F. L. Woodward Tend to Show that the Sun Generates Cathode Rays.

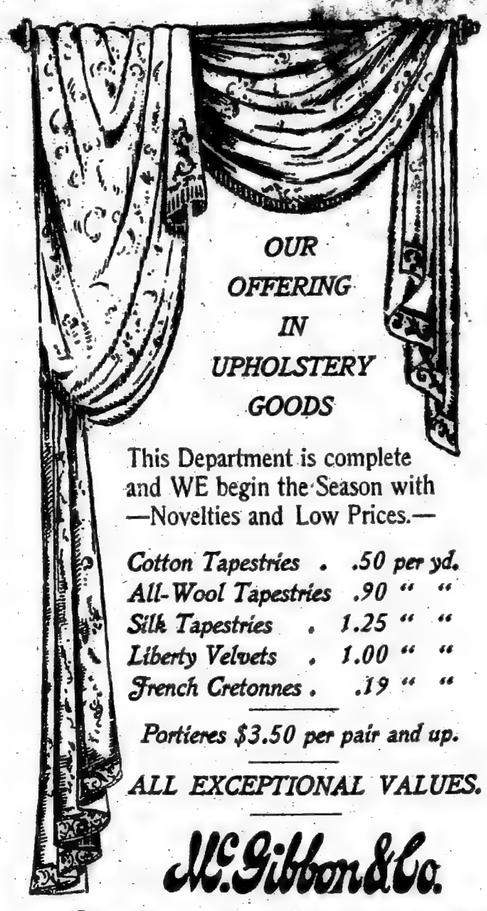
Experiments made recently by Francke L. Woodward, Harvard, '96, and now living in this city, to determine the penetrability of a vacuum by light have led him to conclude that, owing to the presumable vacuum existing between the atmosphere of the earth and that of the sun, the rays generated by the sun must be a form of cathode rays, or we would get no sunlight whatever. The theory is radical, and if confirmed by other experimenters, will set at naught the accepted ideas of the transmission of light through space.

Mr. Woodward conducted his experiments in this city, and used a glass tube, exhausted of air as much as is to-day possible, covered with black paper, in which were cut two circular openings at opposite ends of a diameter to enable the passage of light. A beam of lime light was sent across the tube through these openings. As it left the second opening its intensity was only about one-twentieth of that it had on entering. It was found that the more perfect the vacuum the less was the intensity of the light. It would therefore seem, according to Mr. Woodward, that, granted an actual vacuum were obtainable, no lime light whatever would emerge from the second opening.

Next cathode rays were sent through the tube. They came out of the second opening with almost the same intensity they had on entrance, proving the penetrability of the + ray. Mr. Woodward thinks that this supports Tesla's theory that Roentgen rays consist of a stream of material particles capable of passing through the glass walls of a bulb. When these particles enter the bulb the transmission of light is facilitated. It would follow from this, then, that light can only be transmitted where material particles as well as ether are present.

In regard therefore to the transmission of light from the sun to the earth, Mr. Woodward says it is reasonable to conclude, in view of his experiments, that if, as is supposed, a perfect vacuum exists between the sun and the earth, the rays of light generated by the sun are transformed in traversing this vacuum and our atmosphere.

There are also some astronomical and meteorological phenomena which support the theory of the existence of a cathode stream from the sun. According to the theory of comets, which is now most in favor, tails of comets are due to a cathode stream such as Crookes found to proceed from an obstruction placed in the main cathode stream. The aurora bore-



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Silk Tapestries . 1.25 " "
Liberty Velvets . 1.00 " "
French Cretonnes . .19 " "

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MISS WINNIE DAVIS DEAD

After a Sudden Relapse She Passed Away at Narragansett Pier at Noon Yesterday.

SHE WAS ILL SEVERAL WEEKS

Born in the White House of the Confederacy During the War—She Was Beloved All Over the South.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 18.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and so widely known and beloved in the Southern States of the Union as the "Daughter of the Confederacy," died at noon to-day at the Rockingham Hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the Pier's social season.

She had been ill for several weeks, and a fortnight ago her ailment was diagnosed as malarial gastritis. At times her condition became very serious, so that consultations of physicians were deemed necessary, but frequent rallies gave renewed hope that she would ultimately recover. During the past week especially was her condition considered favorable, and it was thought that her removal from the hotel would be possible in a few days, as the hotel had closed for the season, leaving the patient and attendants practically alone in the house.

Last night, however, a relapse in Miss Davis's condition was noticed, and throughout the night she lost strength quite perceptibly. This morning the physicians said that the end was not far off, and at noon dead came to end the suffering which at times had been intense.

Mrs. Davis had watched unremittingly at her daughter's bedside, and she is bowed with sorrow at the visit of the Reaper. The physicians of Mrs. Davis report she is holding up with great calmness in her affliction, and no fears are at present entertained as to her health succumbing to her strain.

Miss Varina Anne Davis, better known as "Winnie," and always referred to as "The Daughter of the Confederacy," was the favorite child of the late Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and the idol of the old South which survived as a memory after the surrender at Appomattox. Miss Davis was born in June, 1864, in the "White House of the Confederacy," situated on one of the loftiest hills of Richmond, overlooking the valley of the James River and several of the famed battlefields which marked the incidents that preceded the close of the war between the States—the fall of Richmond. It was amid the environments of war, while the guns were still thundering around the capital of the Confederacy, that Miss Davis was born, and from such thrilling circumstances she received the title which had clung to her ever since, "The Daughter of the Confederacy." While yet little more than an infant she was taken with the other members of the Davis family on that historic flight southward which ended in the capture of Mr. Davis by the Northern forces. All these incidents—incidents which had so much to do with the history of the United States at its most trying period—have conspired to make conspicuously picturesque the life of the young woman whose birth was coincident with the decline of the "storm-cradled nation that fell."

At the age of fifteen, after the days of "reconstruction" had passed, and Mr. Davis had retired to private life at his picturesque home, Beauvoir, near the Gulf, in Southern Mississippi, Miss Davis was sent to a seminary in Carlsruhe, Germany, where she spent several years in the acquirement of a thorough and finished education. On her return she became, and remained until a short time previous to his death, her father's chosen companion and assistant in his correspondence and literary work. The very circumstances of her birth had always made her the idol of her father, and when Mr. Davis was imprisoned in Fort Monroe, directly after the fall of the Confederacy, Mrs. Davis with little "Winnie" had joined him there, and the child was his comfort and joy in the prison room. She was also petted by the officers and their wives at the fort. After her father was liberated the child spent several years with the family in England, and on their return they lived in Memphis, Tenn.

At an unusually early age she showed a taste for reading, and her parents encouraged her literary taste. Her father was particularly proud of her precocity, and was never happier than when reading to her and listening to her wise and neatly put comments.

When she had returned from school abroad she shared with her father his love of horses and out-of-door amusements, and many were the long rides and drives they had as diversion from their studies at Beauvoir. It was not long after her return from Europe that Miss Davis made her début in New Orleans, where she was "Queen of the Carnival" during the Mardi Gras season. Shortly after this she accompanied her father to Atlanta to attend the unveiling of the monument to the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill, and here she was introduced by Gen. John B. Gordon as the "Daughter of the Confederacy."

Miss Davis was twice reported as engaged to be married, but the reports were doubtless born of naught save hasty conclusions likely to be drawn by the public about a young woman so highly esteemed by the public. At any rate, the rumored engagements never materialized. It is probable, however, that there was some ground for the general opinion that she was at one time about to be married.

In later years Miss Davis devoted much time to writing, and several of her productions awakened interest in the literary world. Among her writings are "An Irish Knight of the Nineteenth Century, a Sketch of Robert Emmet"; "The Veiled Doctor," and her last work, published shortly before her death, "A Romance of the Civil War." Her writings were characterized by a vigorous style, and it is thought that in the years to come enduring fame awaited her maturer work. Dying at this time of life, her memory will be that of the darling of half a nation in arms, then in grief and despair, and finally in renewed hope, but not forgetful of the past.

Miss Davis was not in the general acceptance of the term a "beautiful" woman, but she was distinguished-looking. Her face was Orientally oval and her complexion olive. She had dark-brown hair and large, intellectual, bright eyes, that grew eloquent with expression whenever she discussed a subject in which she was interested. Her voice was of the soft, sweet Southern variety, and was particularly fascinating, as it seemed to have gained a slight French accent during her sojourns abroad. In repose her face was grave and thoughtful, even solemn at times, but when lighted up by a smile it was girlish, vivacious. She was tall and graceful, her figure well rounded, and her carriage stately. Her hands and feet were small, the latter being particularly noticeable by the gracefully arched insteps, all characterizing her as a type of the Southern woman. Her manner was cordial, her nature sincere and generous, and in whatever society she was thrown she won admirers and friends.

MANY VISIT THE NAVY YARD.

Big Crowd Inspects Warships—The Iowa and Oregon May Sail Soon—The Massachusetts Afloat.

Notwithstanding the fact that admittance to the navy yard yesterday was confined entirely to persons having passes, the crowd that surged through the gates throughout the day and overran the war vessels was greater than on any previous Sunday since the war.

An extra guard of marines was stationed at the yard entrance during the afternoon to handle the crowd.

The weather was just sufficiently warm to make pink lemonade sell well, and it was consumed in enormous quantities. The dealers in pictures of the American fleet could change five-dollar-bills with ease before the day was done. There was no special attraction at the yard, and it was rather warm work clambering about over the big battleships, but the outgoing stream of visitors did not begin to flow freely until after 4 o'clock.

Besides those who actually gained admission to the yard large numbers of spectators were taken by water to the vicinity of the big vessels on the excursion steamer Defender, which made regular trips from the battery throughout the afternoon. The Defender was under the management of that old salt Billy Quigley of Battery fame, and the visitors for a slight consideration had opportunities of studying the battleships from the water side.

Gangs of laborers and mechanics were at work in various parts of the yard, but the most important work of the day was the releasing of the Massachusetts from the dry dock. The big battleship was floated out shortly after noon in the presence of an enormous number of interested spectators. The hull and bottom valve systems of the vessel had reecived a thorough overhauling and repainting. The work of lengthening her smokestacks will be begun to-day. Her place in the dock will be taken by the Indiana this morning. The latter, it is said, is in a worse condition as regards machinery and boilers than any of her sister ships. Her boilers will have to undergo practically an entire retubing.

A large gang of workmen from the Ordnance Department was at work all day yesterday on the Iowa installing the two 4-inch guns on the forward gun deck, which take the place of the two guns which were sprung by excessive firing during the war. There is some talk of replacing four of the 6-pounders on the Iowa's gun deck with 4-inch guns. This work can be accomplished within a week.

The officers of both the Iowa and Oregon are ignorant of the exact date of their departure for the Pacific. The wardroom rumor on the Iowa yesterday was that she would leave Cramp yard Sept. 25. It will be somewhat difficult to get her ready for sea by that time, as various minor alterations and repairs are yet to be made in her. The work of lengthening her smokestacks will commence to-day. Similar work on the Oregon is under way, and it is thought she can be ready for sea within a week.

The navy yard docks will be filled for many days to come. The Torpedoboats Talbot and Porter occupy Dock No. 2 at present, and the torpedoboat destroyers is undergoing repairs in the stone dock. There are twenty vessels at the yard now awaiting their turn.

Tragedy at Pittston, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 18.—George Bartlett shot and killed James Moffit and mortally wounded Warren Richmond at Pittston last night. He was arrested at his home to-day and brought to Wilkesbarre this afternoon. He says he has no recollection of the shooting, and broke down completely when told that Moffit was dead and Richmond not expected to recover. The murderer has five children depending upon him. The murdered man is survived by a widow and three children. Richmond is a single man.

New Organ Used in St. Barbara's.

In St. Barabara's Catholic Church, at Bleecker Street and Central Avenue, Williamsburg, a new $3,000 organ, the gift of Miss Margaret Pope, a member of the choir and of the church, was used last night for the first time during musical vespers.

Aids digestion.

Londonderry

Lithia Water.

Absolutely pure and

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

The Oarsmen Are Loath to Surrender Their Aquatic Sport.

ALL OUT BUT THE "METS"

Several Barges Made the Trip to College Point Despite a Choppy Sea —Plans for Next Season.

Harlem River oarsmen, reluctant to give up their favorite pastime, flocked to the boathouses yesterday, and one would have thought the season was at its height instead of at its close, by the number of pleasure and racing craft on the water. Many of the crews who were successful in this year's regattas were seen in the river, while all the clubs had their barges afloat. Several long trips were made by the barges, College Point being the objective of most of them.

Among the clubs which had barges at this resort were the Nonpareil, Union, Lone Star, and Dauntless. All carried their full complements of passengers and many got quite a ducking crossing Long Island Sound, as the stiff breeze kicked up a very choppy sea, which made it very disagreeable for the women passengers.

There is considerable talk among the oarsmen of formally closing the rowing season on the Harlem with a race limited to Harlem River oarsmen, probably for junior single scullers. An old and well-known oarsman on the river has offered to give a gold medal for a race if a satisfactory agreement can be reached as to what will best suit the majority of the oarsmen. From the talk heard at the boat houses yesterday the majority seemed to favor a junior singles shell race for the reason that a larger entry list could be obtained for such a race, and that it would encourage junior singles for next year's races.

Mets Not on the River.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club's house was about the only one along the river yesterday that did not show any activity. This was due, to the fact that the fire insurance on its house, which was damaged by fire last week, has not yet been adjusted, and as a claim was made for the boats, all of which were more or less damaged, they could not be used. Its next-door neighbor, the Nassau Boat Club, had its fleet of barges overboard early in the day. The eight-oared barge, which made a trip to South Brother Island, was manned by the following crew: Edward Smith, bow; J. C. Rogge, No. 2; William Lord, No. 3; C. M. De La Vergne, No. 4; C. Carr, No. 5; M. Tonk, No. 6; Frank Smith, No. 7; H. N. Cleaver, stroke; L. N. Mackey, coxswain, and G. W. Payn, C. Faulkner, and Mr. Brown, passengers. The four-oared barge made a trip up the river manned by a crew composed of W. R. Cox, bow; M. Brenan, No. 2; L. A. Cleaver, No. 3; V. Cleaver, stroke, and A. Just, coxswain. J. D. Thees and J. D. Thees, Jr., took a six-mile spin in a pair-oared gig, with Howard Weir in the coxswain's seat.

During the afternoon Jack Largan, the professional coach, paid a visit to the Wyanoke Boat Club, and took out in the shell a scrub eight composed of O'Shaughnessy, bow; Flanigan, No. 2; McNery, No. 3; Sullivan, No. 4; Dougherty, No. 5; Shannon, No. 6; Holihan, No. 7; Fowler, stroke, and McTaggerty coxswain. The Wyanokes intend to do some racing next season and train men on rowing machines during the Winter. The club will tender a reception Sept. 24 to several of the members who have recently returned from the Cuban campaign.

The members of the Friendship Boat Club have organized the Friendship Bowling Club, and elected the following officers: R. F. McDowell, President; Charles F. Jarco, Secretary; Robert Dewes, Captain. The club has about fifteen members and bowls every Wednesday night.

The Lone Star Boat Club has completed arrangements for its annual bicycle run to be held on Sunday, Oct. 2. It is expected that a party of about 100 members and friends will wheel to Grant City, S. I., where a clambake will be served. The run will be in charge of Capt. S. G. Stern.

No Regatta for Seawanhakas.

The Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn has given up the idea of holding a regatta this year. In its place Capt. Robert H. Pelton has arranged a clambake, to be held at the North Beach boathouse Sept. 24. There will be several races, including two single and double gig events.

The members of the Atalanta Boat Club are talking about a senior eight-oared shell crew for 1899, composed of the four which won the Middle States event, and Shape, Rooney, Wishart, and O'Connell. The First Bohemian Boat Club will keep an eight in training all Winter.

Ruddock is building a new single shell for Champion Ten Eyck. He has also received an order for a double shell from the Dunn brothers of Brooklyn, who intend to organize a new rowing club this Winter.

There is considerable rivalry among the members of the Nassau Boat Club for the honor of having made the largest mileage record of the season. At present Blunt heads the list with 531 miles to his credit, Mackay follows with 321, Smith 238, Fraser 215, Houston 148, J. D. Thees, Jr., 129, and Dr. Davis 107½.

WOMAN ACROBAT'S SUICIDE.

Mrs. Frank Fisher Killed Herself After Her Husband's Departure.

Mrs. Frank Fisher, thirty-one years old, killed herself last evening by inhaling gas in her room in the flat house, 345 East Forty-first Street.

For some years Mrs. Fisher and her husband have done an acrobatic turn in the theatres, under the name of Fisher and Crowell. They lived in the Forty-first Street house for seven months, and to all appearances their life was an exceptionally happy one. The husband left yesterday morning to join one of Miner's companies, and Mrs. Fisher was left alone. The woman said nothing to any one in the house, but it was thought strange that the man should go on the road alone, as his wife had always traveled with him.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening the janitor of the place, going through the halls, detected the odor of escaping gas. He traced it to the Fisher rooms, and after he had hammered on the door and received no answer, he called in a policeman.

The woman was found apparently dead in bed. Gas flowed from two open burners. An ambulance was summoned, but the surgeon who went with it said the woman had been dead for some time. No one could be found who could give the slightest suggestion of a cause for Mrs. Fisher's act.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PROJECT.

Committee of Fifteen Appointed to Consider the Matter.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 18.—Prof. Charles De Garmo of Cornell University, the retiring President of the National Council of Education, to-day announced the committee of fifteen authorized at the meeting of the council, in Washington, July 7, "to investigate the whole subject of the establishment of a National University and to report to the council at its next meeting."

The project for a National University has been so vigorously pushed of late that the council thought the time had come for an authoritative investigation of the subject and the presentation to the country of a report that would be influential in shaping public and legislative opinion. The committee is not appointed to indorse or to oppose any particular plan for a National University, and will take up the subject in a thoroughly unbiased and scientific manner. The meetings of the committee probably will be held in Washington.

The committee consists of the following: President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, President William A. Alderman of the University of North Carolina, President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, President James H. Canfield of Ohio State University, Dr. J. Murray of Washington, D. C., agent of the Peabody and Slater Funds; Superintendent Newton C. Dougherty of Peoria, Ill.; President Andrew D. S. Draper of the University of Illinois, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Prof. Edmund James of the University of Chicago, Superintendent William H. Maxwell of New York, Prof. J. Moses of the University of California, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, Superintendent F. Louis Soldan of St. Louis, Mo.; President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Spurt in West-Bound Passenger Business Precedes Restoration of Rates.

Railroad ticket agents on lower Broadway have been selling an unusually large number of reduced rate tickets to Western points within the past few days, in addition to those supplied to soldiers. This unusual demand for Western transportation is attributed to the fact that the cut rates which have prevailed during the Canadian Pacific transcontinental rate war will cease on the 25th inst. by mutual agreement of all the roads interested.

By this restoration of rates to the standard basis the fares to points west of St. Paul will be more than double the figures that have prevailed for the last six months. Most of the Broadway ticket agents expect to stop selling the reduced rate tickets on the 24th inst., inasmuch as it is desired to have the increased rates in force on the 25th.

A general desire to take advantage of the few remaining days of low rates has given a decided stimulus to west-bound passenger traffic. A ticket from New York to St. Paul, with a rebate if the holder stops at Chicago, now costs $15. On and after the 25th inst. the fare from New York to St. Paul will be $28.50.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

Measures Considered in Connection with Reorganization—Estimates for Improvements.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway who were in conference here yesterday and last night continued their conference to-day. Receiver John K. Cowen left to-night for Boston. Receiver Oscar G. Murray, General Manager William Green and others will leave to-morrow on a tour of inspection from here to Columbus, Newark, and Sandusky. From Sandusky they will proceed over the Chicago division.

While the conference here is believed to have been on estimates for betterments of the Southwestern system, it is stated that Receiver Murray will make similar estimates on the Trans-Ohio Division, from Pittsburg and Wheeling to Chicago, to the Reorganization Committee, for the new purchasers. It is stated that the whole Southwestern system soon will be equipped with ninety-pound rails after the grades are changed and other improvements made.

So far most of the improvements under the receivers have been east of the Ohio River, and now the road is to be perfected west of the Ohio, and with double track some of the distance.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern system from Parkersburg through Cincinnati and Louisville, is now in the hands of receivers, but it is understood it is included in the reorganization. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern system includes the lines of the old Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington Railway Company, and of the old Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. When these roads were purchased six years ago, the Baltimore and Ohio Railway guaranteed the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, and the Southwestern system is practically operated as a division of the trunk line, the connecting link from Parkersburg to Grafton, being run for the Southwestern connections.

At the conference here it was proposed to put this whole system in the best possible physical condition for fast time to St. Louis, and then to improve the equipment.

In connection with the proposed changes of the new purchasers, it is reported that Receiver Cowen will confer with those managing the holdings of John-Hopkins University, and that when President E. R. Bacon returns to New York to-morrow night he will see interested parties in New York, and after conferring with the Reorganization Committee, go to Europe to confer with English interests.

It is the current report here that Mr. Cowen will be President of the new company, and Mr. Murray Vice President, with Mr. Bacon in the new board.

HORSE BOARDED A STREET CAR.

Wedged Itself Between Two Seats and Smashed Woodwork and Frightened Passengers.

A fine black horse jumped into a Boulevard street car yesterday afternoon at Forty-second Street, scaring the few passengers out of their wits, and causing them to leap from the car while it was in motion. They fortunately escaped other injuries than a few bruises, but the hoofs of the horse played havoc with the woodwork of the car, practically wrecking it.

The horse was one of a team of roadsters which had been driven, attached to a one-seated carriage, by Dr. D. Saladino of 33 Broome Street. With Dr. Saladino were his wife and baby. At Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the horse shied and the whiffletree snapped. The reins fell from Dr. Saladino's hands, while the two horses dragged the carriage and its occupants after them for several hundred yards, until the whiffletree was entirely broken, and the horses left the vehicle behind them.

Just as the horses were freed, they swerved and the carriage tilted over, throwing out Mrs. Saladino and her baby and Dr. Salindo. None of them were hurt, the baby falling on Mrs. Saladino, while in his fall Dr. Saladino broke that of his wife.

The horses continued on a mad gallop, taking a zigzag course, which made it look as if a collision between them and other traffic was unavoidable. At the moment they reached Forty-second Street, an open Boulevard car was passing. It had only six passengers, who all rose up in their seats when they saw the horses making directly for the centre of the car. The speed at which the horses traveled was so great that as soon as one of them struck the side of the car its own weight and impetus forced it on the car, and between two of the seats. On these seats were J. W. Carpenter and his wife, of 450 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn and S. Danton and wife of 226 West Fifty-third Street. The minute before the collision between the horses and the car occurred, these passengers go on the off-side step of the car and jumped off. All fell to the roadway, but escaped with a few bruises. In the front part of the car were two other passengers, Isaac Stiver and wife of 330 East Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Stiver screamed and fainted, but she and her husband did not leave the car until it was stopped.

When the driver saw the horse struggling in the car he put on his brake with all the force possible, but the car went along some yards before it could be brought to a standstill, and in the meantime the horse on the car was kicking in frenzied fashion, smashing the woodwork right and left, and dragging his companion along by the harness which attached them. Patrolman Ross, of the bicycle police contingent, reached the car as soon as it stopped, and while citizens assisted to their feet the fallen passengers, the policeman, with John Cullen of 338 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, the driver of the car, tackled the kicking horse.

It was a difficult task. The horses were first separated, and then the horse on the car was pulled out of the car by its bridle. It gave a parting kick as it left the car, smashing a portion of another of the seats. Dr. Saladino and his family went home in another carriage, and the wrecked car was taken to the stables for repair.

ACID THROWN IN BOYS' FACES.

Polish Saloonkeeper Accused of Having Disfigured Two Lads.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 18.—Felix Chesnovitch, a Polish saloonkeeper, whose place of business is at Broad and First Streets, was arrested last night on a charge of having thrown a cupful of diluted carbolic acid in the faces of a group of boys who were peering under the screen doors of his saloon to see and hear a band of strolling musicians performing in the place. The acid struck Edward Donovan, ten years old, in the face and badly seared it, also injuring, it is feared, both his eyes. Dr. O'Reilly, who was summoned, declared the boy in a critical condition, and said he would be disfigured for life.

Joseph McBride, also ten years old, was burned by some of the acid, but none of it went into his eyes, and, save for the disfigurement, he will not suffer permanent results. The news of the saloonkeeper's act became known about the neighborhood, and a big crowd gathered, threatening to wreck the saloon and take summary vengeance upon its owner.

Policeman O'Loughlin arrived in time to prevent trouble and hurried the saloonkeeper to the police station. Before Police Justice Hetfield this morning the prisoner said only water was thrown and that it was not he who threw it. He was held under $300 bonds.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSERY

Five Days of Racing at Gravesend This Week Promise Good Sport.

THE HORSE SHOW PREMIUMS

Hackneys, as Usual, Have a Large Number of Classes, While the Thoroughbred Classes Are Limited to Three.

Racegoers will have plenty of opportunity this week to pick winners, for there will be racing every day except Friday. There is every promise of excellent contests, with large fields, for the best of the horses of the East and West are quartered around the Long Island tracks, and there is quality as well as quantity to fill up the events. Wednesday's card will be made up of overnight events, and to-day's programme is not much more promising, for the only stake on for decision is the Youthful, for two-year-olds, and that is a selling affair.

The Ocean View Handicap on Saturday, however, promises to bring out an interesting field, for the best of the three-year-olds are entered, and recently the three-year-olds have been showing their best form.

The stake programme for the week is as follows:

To-day.—The Youthful Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added; forty-two eligible; five and a half furlongs.

Tuesday.—The Greenfield Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; twenty-eight eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

Thursday.—The Seabreeze Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; twenty-six eligible; one mile.

Saturday.—The Algeria Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; fifty-five eligible; five furlongs. The Ocean View Handicap, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; thirty-two eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

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It is lucky, perhaps, for the punters that they do not place the same confidence in the form of two-year-olds that they do in the form of horses in the older division, for never was there a season when so many mushroom crack two-year-olds showed up than this. The varying form of the youngsters has upset the calculations of all the old players of form, and the decision that most of the students of form have arrived at is that there is really no very high class animal among the two-year-olds of the year. Neither Jean Beraud nor Black Venus is excepted, for after the first start each had a chance to retrieve its former reputation, but instead of making a good showing each went further back than ever in the opinion of even their most ardent admirers.

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The entries for to-day's races at Gravesend are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Himtine	115	Chappaqua	108
Hilee	115	Prestidigitatrice	105
Leando	108	Full Dress	105
Handcuff	108	Grievance	105
Bangor	108	Miriam Claire	105
Ned Wickes	108	Sir Christopher	105
Col. Tenny	108	Rose O'Lee	105
Neuberger	108		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Martha H	120	Endeavor	104
Banastar	126	Murillo	102
Handsel	122	Leando	102
Leedsville	118	Winepress	100
Fonsavannah	116	Filament	98
Florcine	114	Kilt	96
Sensational	107		

THIRD RACE.—The Youthful Selling Stakes for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Ways and Means	110	Handcuff	100
Yankee Man	105	King Barleycorn	100
Alpen	103	Lady Lindsey	97
Oration	100	Diminutive	97
Mr. Phinizy	100	Helen Thomas	97
Satirist	100	Turvey Drop	93

FOURTH RACE.—For mares of all ages. One mile.

Irish Reel	120	Kenmore Queen	114
Alice Farley	114	Frances Booker	90
Sardella	114	Diminutive	90
Briar Sweet	114	Fast Black	90

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Macy	114	Banastar	100
Dr. Catlett	114	Oxnard	100
The Winner	109	Decanter	100
Hanwell	100	Clonsilla	97
Handpress	100	Turvey	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Lambent	115	Trolley	103
Maceo	110	Biarneystone	101
Imperator	110	Tabouret	101
Premargo	108	Ortoland	101
Don Elias	108	Sampanola	99
Tom Collins	108	L'Alouette	98
Momentum	106	Queen of Beauty	98
Hanlon	105	Blissful	98
Fonsavannah	103	Fleeting Gold	98
Kitefoot	103		

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The prize list for the annual show at Madison Square Garden of the National Horse Show Association of America has just been issued, and the owners of show horses for the next few days will be busy selecting suitable classes in which to enter their animals. Thirty-three thousand dollars in premiums will be distributed at the show, which will run from Nov. 14 to 19, inclusive. The following gentlemen have been invited to act as judges of the several classes:

Thoroughbreds.—Milton Young, Lexington, Ky. Hackneys.—Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Va.; James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst Station, Quebec; Robert Graham, Claremont, Ontario.

Trotters, Pacers, Roadsters, and Road Rigs.—Albert C. Hall, New York; P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky.; Samuel H. Rundle, Danbury, Conn.

French Coachers, Pony Stallions, and Brood Mares, Half-Breeds, Ponies in Harness, and Heavy Draught Stallions.—R. W. Rives, New Hamburg, N. Y.

Four-in-hands, Tandems, Carriage and Harness Horses, Horses, Carriages and Appointments, Hansom Cabs and Horses, and Delivery Wagons.—Prescott Lawrence, Newport, R. I.; H. K. Bloodgood, New York; Francis T. Underhill, New York.

Saddle and Police Horses and Ponies Under Saddle.—H. L. de Bussigny, Boston, Mass.

Hunters and Jumpers.—A. Butler Duncan, New York; Richard McCreery, New York; Trumbull Cary, Batavia, N. Y.

Veterinary Inspectors.—Dr. William Sheppard, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood, New York; Dr. J. E. Ryder, New York.

Superintendent.—Frank T. Clarke, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.

There were only three classes for thoroughbreds this year, although at the last year's show, this breed attracted much attention, even with the poor representatives it had in the ring. The light-harness classes will surely attract a great many speedy, breedy horses, for there are twenty-one classes open to them, including the championship prize of $500 for stallions, the conditions of which are as follows:

Champion Prize, open to all stallions having taken a first prize at any of the association's previous shows, and to the stallions winning first prizes in classes 5, 6, 7, and 8; these will be get's entries, and all horses taking first prizes in these classes may compete for the championship. To be judged by their pedigrees, individuality, producing and show-ring qualities. To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.

The hackneys will, as usual, have more attention than they deserve, for they will have sixteen classes. French coachers, harness horses, tandems, saddle and driving ponies, saddle horses, hunters, and police horses have also their share of attention.

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Eastern racing men who intend to enter their horses in the Pacific Coast Stakes this year may secure entry blanks from W. C. Vreeland at the Gravesend track. The stakes to be decided at the Fall meeting of the California Jockey Club close on Sept. 26. Fifty thousand dollars was the sum won by Burns & Waterhouse, who headed the list of winning owners at this meeting last year, and in all there will be hung up by the Pacific Coast associations about $500,000. Among the valuable stakes to be decided at the California Jockey Club's meeting are the following:

For Two-Year-Olds.—The California Maiden Stakes, $1,000; six furlongs. The Produce Exchange Stakes, $1,000; six furlongs. The Flirtation (fillies) Stakes, $1,000; six and a half furlongs. The Oakland Prize Stakes, $1,250; one mile.

For Three-Year-Olds.—The Cadmus (Selling) Stakes, $1,250; one mile.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—The Athenian Club Cup (Selling) Stakes, $1,500; two miles and a quarter. The Naglee (Selling) Stakes, $1,250; seven furlongs.

For Two-Year-Olds and Upward.—The Opening Handicap, $1,250; one mile. The Burlingame Stakes, $1,250; one mile. The Baldwin Hotel Handicap, $1,500; one mile.

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There was a number of private donations to the Sass Memorial Fund at Brighton Sept. 9. George H. Engeman gave $500, J. J. McCafferty, $100; C. Fleischmann's Sons, $100 of the purse won by Alpen; T. F. Barrett & Co., $50 from the St. Clair purse, L. L. Holland the third money, $30, and by Continental.

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At the first day's racing of the Kempton Park September meeting, Sept. 10, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut gelding Illogic, 2, by imp. The Sailor Prince—Illogo, won the Waterloo Selling Nursery Handicap. Lady Bony was second, and Star of Hope third. Ten ran.

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Entries have now closed for the Westchester show, to be held at White Plains Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, and the report received from Secretary Maitland is in effect that the show will be larger in number and quality of entries than ever before. Those who have not obtained parking spaces for drags and other vehicles had better apply at once to the office of the association, 10 Wall Street, or they will find themselves left out of the swim. One of the great features of the White Plains show is the gathering of driving parties from all parts of Westchester and towns along the Sound and the Hudson.

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The Racing Calendar of Sept. 15 contains the conditions of the overnight and stake events of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, the entries to the stake events having been published in an earlier issue.

BIG CRICKET MATCH THIS WEEK.

New York Team to Meet the English Eleven on Staten Island.

The biggest cricket match of the year, so far as New York is concerned, will be played at Livingston, Staten Island, on Wednesday and Thursday, when P. F. Warner's English team, which has made so splendid a record against the Canadians and Philadelphians, will be opposed by an eleven representing New York.

The game will be played under the auspices of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Preparations have been going on for some days past to get the wicket in order, and if the weather is favorable the Englishmen will have no cause for complaint on this account. The turf at Staten Island is in excellent condition, and some tall scoring may be expected on the part of the visitors.

New York Cricketers in Last Place.

The New York Cricket Club has once more been relegated to last place in the contest for the cricket championship of New York. This was brought about by the game which Staten Island forfeited to Roseville on Saturday last, the latter club advancing to fifth place. The series of games will end next Saturday, when Team A of the New Jersey Athletic Club and Manhattan will play at Prospect Park, and Staten Island and Roseville will meet at Livingston, S. I. The records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P.C.
New Jersey A. C., Team A.	9	7	0	2	1.000
New Jersey A. C., Team B.	10	5	2	3	.714
Manhattan	9	3	4	2	.428
Staten Island	9	3	4	2	.428
Roseville	9	2	4	3	.285
New York	10	2	7	1	.222

The New York-Boston Record.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—Mrs. A. M. C. Allen, Worcester's wheelwoman, whose New York-Boston record was lowered a couple of weeks ago by W. F. Taylor of New York City, announced to-day that she would attempt to regain her lost laurels Oct. 3. Mrs. Allen will start from New York City Hall at midnight.

POLICE CAPTAIN MEAKIM DEAD.

Was on the Police Force Twenty-eight Years—Death Due to Cancer.

Capt. William Meakim, for twenty-eight years a member of the New York police force, and for the last three years in command of the Seventh Precinct Station, died at 7:50 o'clock last night of cancer of the stomach, at his home, 19 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

The Captain was one of the best-known members of the force, although little had been heard of him since the Lexow proceedings before which he appeared as a witness, and with which he was more or less connected.

Capt. Meakim was born in Ireland Sept. 14, 1843, and came to this country some years previous to his appointment as a patrolman on the force in 1868. After two years of service Meakim became dissatisfied with the life of a policeman and resigned to go into business. In 1873 he gave up mercantile life, and, forgetting his earlier impulse, succeeded in getting himself reappointed to the force. His rise was comparatively rapid, and in 1878 he became a Sergeant, holding this rank until 1885, when he was appointed a Captain.

He was for many years in command of the old Fourteenth Precinct, and some others, up to the time he was sent to the Seventh. He was once on the staff of Inspector Murray, and was considered a good detective and one of the Inspector's most trusted men. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Ella F. Tynan, and the other, the wife of Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly.

Capt. Meakim had not been in active charge of his precinct since he became ill. Acting Captain Nolly was at first in command, but he gave way recently to Acting Captain Brown.

REV. DR. ECCLESTON RESIGNS.

After Forty Years of Service, Ill Health Obliges Him to Retire.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, who for more than forty years has been rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton, the wealthiest congregation on Staten Island, yesterday presented to his congregation his final resignation. He has been at Asbury Park during the Summer, so the letter of resignation was read at the morning service by the Rev. Sidney H. Treat, who has been filling the pulpit during the doctor's absence. Dr. Eccleston resigns because of his age and ill health. The letter read:

My Dear Friends: On the 6th of May you presented to me a series of resolutions passed by you on the 3d inst., requesting me to reconsider my resignation of the rectorship of St. John's and asking me to let the matter lie over and accept a vacation of eight months, in the hope that there might be such a restoration of my health as would permit me to continue my rectorship.

In the fourth article of the said resolution you say if at the expiration of eight months the condition of my health should be such that I shall desire my resignation to take effect, then it shall do so. Being profoundly impressed by the exhibition of the great esteem and affection of my dear people, as set forth in these joint resolutions, which Bishop Potter has officially called "A model set of resolutions, of which he and the diocese of New York may very well be proud," I accordingly in good faith entered on June 1 upon such a tentative vacation, leaving the result in the hands of God, content to abide His will. Three and a half months of this period have elapsed. With great sorrow I am constrained to say that, while my general health has in some respects improved, I have not gained the physical strength I hoped for. As my physicians hold out no encouraging reason to hope for any decided change in the future, (such as would justify me in resuming, in my seventy-first year, my ministry in your midst,) I feel it my duty for the sake of the church's spiritual interests, as well as the relief of my own mind, to bring the matter to a decision at once, and ask for a release from all official care and responsibility.

I trust you will acquiesce in the wisdom of this step (so painful to me) that I feel constrained to take. By anticipating the full period of the vacation you so kindly granted me, the vestry will be able to proceed to the selection of a new pastor before the Winter sets in.

I request that my final resignation take effect Oct. 1. The Bishop has kindly suggested that the honorary title of rector emeritus might possibly be conferred upon me. If it should be your wish to confer this honor upon me I should be proud to receive it. It would at least be a link uniting me to you, my beloved friends, for whose happiness in both worlds my prayers will never cease to ascend to Almighty God.

In bidding you farewell I have one earnest wish to express. Fifty years ago, when the southern end of this island was sparsely peopled, the residents, members of the various evangelical denominations, met together, and merging their several denominational differences, agreed to become members of this church, with the pledged understanding that the teachings of the said church were to be liberal, evangelical, and catholic in conformity with the ritual and the doctrines of the Book of Common Prayer. St. John's Church, therefore, originated in a compromise. I hope that in the future the same liberal catholic spirit will prevail; that the people of St. John's will ever be found ready and glad to sympathize and co-operate (as far as practicable) with the work of all the churches of Christ on the island, in their warfare against sin and wickedness. "By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one to another." Faithfully yours in Christ.

JOHN C. ECCLESTON.

Fishing Steamer Broke Down.

The little fishing steamer Surprise, owned by Adam Hemines of Clifton, while returning from the Fishing Banks yesterday afternoon with a New York outing party, broke down off Sandy Hook. She was helpless until taken in tow by a tug, which left the steamer at Clifton and carried the passengers to New York.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Show a Reversal of Form and Easily Defeat the Brooklyns.

FIELDED AND BATTED WELL

Brooklyns Show Up Poorly and Are Easily Held in Check by Meekin—A New Fielder Secured.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	84	44	.656
Baltimore	80	46	.635
Cincinnati	80	51	.611
Cleveland	74	53	.583
Chicago	72	59	.550
New York	69	60	.535
Philadelphia	62	61	.504
Pittsburg	65	65	.500
Louisville	57	72	.442
Brooklyn	47	73	.392
Washington	42	87	.326
St. Louis	34	95	.264

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

Any one who saw the New Yorks make painful efforts to win at the Polo Grounds last week and who saw them down the Brooklyns in a postponed game at the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken, yesterday would not have thought it was the same team. They are certainly a conundrum to some people. Yesterday they played a game that was fast and clean enough to win from the best team of ball players organized, and about 4,000 persons were pleased with the exhibition.

The Brooklyns had out a "mixed" team, and they played like a lot of tired men. There were a few members of the team who did some good playing. Magoon, Hallman, and Lachance did their part of the work cleverly, and Yeager, who took Griffin's place in centre field, performed well. Ryan and Smith gave a ludicrous exhibition. There is some excuse for the latter, as he is not a third baseman, but Ryan's throws to second base were about as wild as the pitches Seymour used to make before he was useful as a pitcher. In the first inning Ryan threw wildly to second base three times.

The locals gathered up grounders of every variety. Davis, Gleason, and Doyle worked together like a perfected piece of machinery. There were five double plays made. Magoon, Hallman, and Lachance completed three of them.

Some Good Batting.

There was some good batting among the locals. Kennedy could not hold them in the early innings. The hitting was clean and timely, too. Meekin held the Brooklyns well in hand, excepting in the third and sixth innings, when they bunched a single and a two-bagger. Hallman's long drive in the ninth inning resulted in a home run because the ball bounded into the crowd.

The New Yorks' infield as it is made up at present is very strong, with the possible exception of third base. Foster, however, is improving with every game, and will soon be fast enough to keep up with Doyle, Gleason, and Davis. Score:

NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	4	5	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	5	0
Brady, lf.	1	2	1	0	1
Seymour, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Warner, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Meekin, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	7	12	27	16	2

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Yeager, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	2	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	0	1	0	1	3
Hallman, 2b.	1	1	3	3	1
Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	3	1
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Dunn, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Ryan, c.	1	1	3	1	3
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	3	7	27	14	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3

Earned runs—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Kennedy, 1. Base on balls—Off Meekin, 2; off Kennedy, 1. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Home run—Hallman. Two-base hits—Davis, Meekin, Smith, Kennedy. Stolen bases—Davis, Doyle, Gleason, Brady, La Chance. Double plays—Magoon, Hallman and La Chance, (2;) Hallman, Magoon and La Chance; Warner and Foster; Gleason, Davis and Doyle. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

New Yorks Will Try a New Fielder.

A new player will appear at the Polo Grounds probably to-day. This man is Egan, who up to a few days ago played left field for the Utica Club of the New York State League. Egan has quite a reputation as a fielder and batter. Manager Joyce said yesterday that Egan came well recommended and would be put through a thorough trial. He also stated that while he had spoken to Manager Hurst of the St. Louis Club about some players, no special player was talked of. He intimated that Dowd might figure in a deal, and from now on everything will be done to secure a winning team. Regarding Hartman's absence, Joyce admitted that the third baseman was fined for being absent without leave, but didn't seem to be worried over his absence, and said that Foster was covering third base pretty nearly as well as Hartman.

A LESSON OF THE WAR.

President of Dartmouth College Says Americans Have a New Consciousness.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 18.—The sermon of President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth, in the college church to-day, with a congregation of Dartmouth undergraduates and students just returning to their books, was upon a topic of National interest. He said among other things: "No war was ever waged of so short a duration, and with so small numbers actually engaged, which produced a like result in the internal life of a people. The supreme outcome of this war is a new consciousness in the American people.

"Whether for good or for ill, we are another people. The war has taught us in unmistakable language the morality of education. The life of a nation may be made to depend upon the character of its education. If the gunnery of our ships had been on a par with that of the Spanish fleet, would any one have had a moment's consideration for the education of our navy? The educational side of the war, as contrasted with its training side, has been a delightful surprise to the American people. The schools have fought this war. I do not think the war will greatly increase the military spirit of the country.

"The reflex wave, as it sweeps back over the land, is carrying with it too many wasted, worn, and dying men to draw again into its return the health and strength of the Nation, certainly not out of any vain passion for glory."

DR. HALE ON THE WAR.

He Outlines Its Lessons to Odd Fellows at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, attended the morning service at the Church of the Disciples to-day and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale on "The Universal Brotherhood of Man." After a historical discourse, Dr. Hale said, in conclusion:

"Gentlemen of the Sovereign Grand Lodge: We meet at the end of one of the great wars of the ages. In 100 days God has set forward the civilization of the world 100 years. The lesson of the war is like the last flash of a thunderstorm; the lesson of peace on earth, good will among men. We bear one another's burdens, all for each and each for all. You know the need and the importance of the decisions and discussions which will engage the lodge in the business of these days that are before you, but a greater value belongs to the friendly relations between man and man, and woman and woman, and State and State, which will be exemplified. The sovereign lodge exists as the Church of Christ exists, as every solidarity of union, brotherhood, and sisterhood exists in this world. God helping us, we will

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BLACK MUST BE DROPPED.

Gov. BLACK is thoroughly beaten, but the managers of the Platt machine are averse to having a fight with him in the convention. BLACK is belligerent and vindictive. PLATT'S men are conciliatory. Already the ugly head of compromise lifts itself in the Republican camp. It is seriously proposed that if BLACK will withdraw peaceably and leave a clear field to ROOSEVELT, the Republicans will elect him to the Senate to succeed EDWARD MURPHY in case they get the Legislature. BLACK at present rejects all overtures. But he may be tempted and yield.

For Governor, ROOSEVELT; for United States Senator, BLACK! It won't do, gentlemen. You cannot thus yoke up the clean with the bedaubed and get them both elected. If you want to elect ROOSEVELT, drop BLACK. If BLACK must be vindicated, then make that your main business, cease talking about ROOSEVELT and the war, put your scandal-smirched Governor up for re-election, make places for PAYN and ALDRIDGE on the ticket, and appeal to the people on your clean canal record. The canals forever! BLACK, PAYN, and ALDRIDGE! Thirteen millions more and all for us! That must be your campaign cry and the inscription on your transparencies if it is your purpose to save BLACK'S reputation and find him another job.

Col. ROOSEVELT is much respected in this State. The people admire him and trust him. But if he were nominated for Governor with the understanding that BLACK was to go to the Senate, the wrathful voters might rebuke and crush the unnatural coalition at the polls. A strong Democrat at the head of the opposition ticket might be elected and the Legislature have a substantial Democratic majority. The people would like to have ROOSEVELT for their Governor, we have no doubt, but not at the cost of disgrace and a shameful example.

What, reward the head and front of the canal frauds by making him United States Senator? There is in this community too much morality, too deep a sense of justice, too general an understanding of the different deserts of vice and virtue, to permit it. The spectacle of the unworthy steward thus raised up and prosperous would dishonor the State and corrupt its youth. The voters will not have it.

If you don't believe it, Mr. PLATT, try it.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.

A gentleman connected with the movement for an independent nomination of Col. ROOSEVELT and a full State ticket is reported to have said that Col. ROOSEVELT as an exclusively Republican candidate "would lose 100,000 independent votes." The inference intended to be drawn from this statement was that if Col. ROOSEVELT shall fail to accept the independent nomination he cannot be elected. As an example of political figuring the statement does not inspire confidence. We know of no data on which it could be based with an appearance of safety or even of plausibility. Undoubtedly there are many voters in this State in whom party ties lie very loosely. The Democratic State ticket last year received almost exactly the same number of votes that BRYAN received in 1896, and was elected by a plurality of 68,000, while BRYAN lost the State by 268,000, because apparently some 335,000 voters who supported MCKINLEY did not vote. On the other hand, CLEVELAND'S vote in 1892 was 100,000 larger than PARKER'S last year, and his majority was only 45,500. Such figures show independent voting, but by what possible reasoning can it be inferred that 100,000 votes will be cast this year for or against any candidate yet named or likely to be named?

It would be interesting to have a clear definition of what the author of this statement means by "independent votes." If he means those of men who will not support the candidate of the machine in either party, solely because he is the candidate of the machine and without reference to his character, he is wide of his reckoning if he counts on even 10,000, to say nothing of 100,000. There are, we are happy to believe, very few such fools in New York. Such as there are are independent in nothing but their extreme folly. There may be a certain number of them, and in their own eyes they have all the importance and influence of the three tailors of Tooley Street. Unfortunately, they sometimes make rational and effective action in the direction of real independence impracticable, but as representatives of the large number of citizens who perceive the evils of blind partisanship and boss rule they have no standing.

There is some reasonable ground for putting in nomination a general State ticket this year by the opponents of the two big machines. In that way only can a column in the official ballot be secured, so that independent candidates for the Legislature and the judiciary can be voted for by marking the emblem at the top. The present ballot law is an invention of the professional politicians to prevent independent voting, and any lawful method of defeating that trick is justifiable. If we had a ballot in which the names of the candidates for each office were grouped together and every candidate had to be selected and designated by each voter a general State ticket would not be necessary. But if one is necessary to save votes to independent candidates for specific offices, is that any reason why it should be allowed to hinder the election of a sound man for Governor, by whichever party he may be named? The proposition is absurd and stupid. There is nothing narrower or more purblind than the partisanship of non-partisans who can follow such a course. We do not believe that any considerable number of those who, under the organization of the Citizens' Union, made so strong and promising a fight for good government last year can now be so misled.

THE SUGAR ISLANDS.

The movement for annexation to the United States in the British West Indies is without doubt serious. The conference in Barbados on the 5th inst. adopted resolutions explicitly declaring that what the cable called the "abolition of bounties" was the only remedy for the economic depression of the islands. Although loyalty to the British Crown was expressed by the speakers, some of them distinctly said that in default of protection from Great Britain the only course open was an appeal for annexation to the United States. This action has been followed by the more recent agitation in Jamaica.

It is almost out of the question that any favorable action will be taken on the petition of the planters. What the West Indian growers demand is of course not "the abolition of bounties," but an effective offset to the export bounties of the beet-sugar-raising countries of the Continent. They do not undertake to say whether this protection should come in the form of a British duty on beet sugar or in the form of a British bounty on cane sugar grown in British colonies. But it is very unlikely that they will get either. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S suggestion for countervailing duties was fully discussed and deliberately rejected, and the proposed Parliamentary grant for the relief of the distressed populations of the islands was an undisguised charity which left the chronic sugar question where it was before.

The suggestion of an appeal for annexation to the United States would have been natural in any case. But of course it gains enormously in force from the fact of our annexation of Puerto Rico and the prospect of our provisional and indefinite protectorate over Cuba. Cuba normally grows nearly half of all the sugar made in the American hemisphere, (975,000 tons in 1895 out of 2,100,700.) If Cuban sugar is placed by our tariff upon the same footing with home-grown the sugar industry in the British West Indies will be destroyed unless a like allowance is made to their sugar, and this, the planters judge, can be secured only by annexation. Puerto Rico, of which the products will without doubt and at once be put upon the same basis as those grown in the United States, raises more sugar than any one of the West India islands. The history of our tariff legislation has led the West Indian planters to believe that we shall take steps to limit our supply of sugar to our own possessions. Access to the American market of 75,000,000 sugar eaters on the one hand, against exclusion from it on the other, is a consideration quite sufficient to determine the politics of all the islands of which sugar is the staple.

It has not been pointed out how near our recent acquisitions have come to giving us a monopoly of the cane-sugar fields of the world. The Hawaiian Islands grow half the sugar produced in Polynesia, including Australia. The Philippines, if they are to be included, contribute between a quarter and a third of the product of Asia, being exceeded in amount only by Java. In this hemisphere we have seen that our possession of Cuba and our ownership of Puerto Rico give us the control of more than half the crop. By opening our market to the product of the islands in our possession, on terms more advantageous than we offer to the growers of beet-root in Germany and France, or to the growers of sugar cane in the British and French and Dutch West Indies, we are able to restore the ancient prosperity of our islands. We are able also, and in fact the very preference we show for "our own" sugar will have the effect, to put a new and grievous pressure upon the people of the other islands to be admitted into the "ring fence" of our tariff. The feeling against bounties and subventions and protective devices of all sorts which has prevented the British Government from extending to British sugar planters what those planters think effective assistance does not prevail at Washington at all. In fact, we have seen to our shame that the subordinate business of refining sugar has been able to make its own terms with the Government of the United States, to break the pledges the party in power had given to the people, and to acquire Senators by purchase. The distresses of the sugar refiners were by no means so moving as are those of the sugar planters. We should not be stepping over the line but remaining in the line of our traditional policy if we undertook to protect the industry of sugar growing in the West Indies as soon and in so far as it became an American industry.

It is the certainty that this will be the case, and that "our" islands will be favored by Congress at the expense of the islands which are not ours, which has had such an effect in the British West Indies and especially in Jamaica. A change of nationality is not to these planters a matter of sentiment. It is a matter of life and death. As a matter of sentiment the British planters represented at the Barbados conference would doubtless, as their representatives said, prefer to remain British. But they would rather be prosperous Americans than distressed Britons. A like consideration may be expected to become controlling with the Cubans. If it shall appear that free Cuba means the putting of the Cuban staple at a disadvantage in the American market, while American Cuba means free access to that market, the advocacy of free Cuba is likely to become faint-hearted. It is not to be supposed that the planters of Jamaica and Barbados, or of St. Croix, or of Martinique and Guadeloupe, will endure their own misfortunes more cheerfully from observing that they are not shared by the American sugar islands. Their present Governments may demand "compensations," and we are likely to be in a position to offer compensations. But in any case the action of the British sugar planters seems to indicate the "manifest destiny" of all the sugar-growing West Indies.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CANAL.

The London Spectator advises the British Government to propose the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, so far as it relates to the construction of a trans-isthmian canal. It also urges the proposition of a new treaty "by which England and America shall mutually bind themselves to allow no power except the United States of America to make or control any canal across the isthmus, and to declare that if and when the United States shall make such a canal it shall be open on equal terms to the ships of all nations at peace with the United States."

This is at once a generous and a sagacious suggestion. It is not generally known in this country that a treaty with Great Britain is still in existence and in force by which certain very important obligations are defined regarding the construction of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The purpose of this treaty was in reality to secure the making of such a canal, which even then—1850—was seen to be of great importance for the commerce of the two contracting nations, the greatest trading nations of the world. But the form adopted was a negative one, the two nations agreeing that neither should by itself make a canal nor exercise an exclusive control over any canal made across the isthmus. The Spectator calls attention to the enthusiastic expectations shared by the statesmen of both countries regarding this compact. Lord PALMERSTON spoke of it as the "union of two great powers for the accomplishment of an object of general utility," while our Minister at St. James's, Mr. LAWRENCE, declared that the canal which the compact was intended to assure would "do more to perpetuate peace between Great Britain and the United States and, in fact, the whole world, than any work yet achieved."

The argument of The Spectator is that an interoceanic canal is now imperatively needed by the United States; that it would be of great service to the commerce of the world, and England would be sure to get her full share of its benefits; that there can be no reason for England to oppose it except its strategic value to the United States in a war between the two countries, which should be regarded as a civil war should be—possible, but not to be planned for; and, finally, that the canal would make America a far more potent ally in case her alliance were ever required and secured by England. These things being true, The Spectator declares that it would be far better for the British Government to take the question up now, not waiting for any application from the United States, and propose a new treaty which in itself would be the beginning of the complete friendly understanding now desired by both nations, and an earnest of its solid and durable character.

There is no doubting the force of this general argument. With the acquisition of Hawaii an accomplished fact and with the possession of more extensive and important territory in the Philippines a matter of but a few months, an interoceanic canal has become an absolute necessity to this country. Our Government cannot contemplate with any patience the continuance of conditions that would compel us to reinforce either our Pacific or Atlantic fleet by such voyages as the Oregon was forced to make. Whatever obstacles to the building of a canal practically under our control may be found to exist will have to be removed by one means or another. The more convenient, peaceable, and generally agreeable to all parties concerned those means can be made the better. Whether the opposition come from the United States or from Great Britain this is unquestionably a good time to reach an amicable and thorough understanding.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Although the French Cabinet has decided to appoint a special commission to examine the Dreyfus "dossier," and two Cabinet Ministers have resigned because of this decision, it does not follow that the verdict of the commission will be in favor of a reversal of judgment. Indeed, there are certain significant signs which point to a probable opposite result.

Gen. ZURLINDEN and M. TILLAYE, who gave up their portfolios, it may be because they felt sure that the original Dreyfus verdict would not be repudiated, did not care to have their faith in court-martial procedure questioned for a moment. Gen. ZURLINDEN'S action will cover him in all events save a revolution; his brief holding of the War portfolio has enabled him to reiterate his faith in the army and his belief in the guilt of DREYFUS. If he joined the Cabinet for no other reason his work had been simple but effective. M. TILLAYE, the retiring Minister of Public Works, has also a reputation, although a less burdensome one, to sustain. As an unalterable believer in DREYFUS'S guilt, as the man who carried on the campaign against M. SCHEURER-KESTNER in the Senate, he could not be expected to face his Senatorial colleagues with any implication that his faith in the Dreyfus court-martial had been shaken. It was necessary at this time that the army should stand aloof a moment—a brief moment—from the Government. MM. ZURLINDEN and TILLAYE contrived the breach, which will presently be spanned by the Special Commission. A month hence, it is not likely that the army will be ungrateful to the Government, its Ministers, its tribunals, its Judges, that have persistently sustained a judicial crime committed by a military court.

The French Parliament will meet about the 15th of next month. There will be interpellations then, which the Government must answer in a manner satisfactory to the Deputies. Will this be possible? When M. CAVAIGNAC, then Minister of War, finished reading his budget of worthless documents before the Chamber on July 7 last, he was vociferously acclaimed and confidence in the Government was voted by a huge majority—572 to 2. The question is how far have the events of the last month impaired the integrity of that vote? May not the Government still hold a working majority without being forced to order a reversal of judgment? Would the army permit the presence of a contingency which could only lead to the disgrace of its chiefs and the utter annihilation of the faith that the French people bear it? The Code d'Instruction Militaire has already been grossly and impudently violated; the violation of the Constitution itself by the army is not unknown in the history of France.

In the meantime the Boulangist and anti-Semitic organs of Paris are showing their readers these grounds for opposing a revision of the case: The fact that Col. HENRY'S forgery was posterior to the Dreyfus trial, and that therefore it can have no bearing on the case; that the forgery was simply intended as a substitute to be used so as to avoid the production of secret documents; and that the production of secret documents would involve war with a certain power.

Now it is just possible that the Chamber, which was so hopelessly fooled on July 7, may again be gulled or bullied into accepting these objections, if supported by some sort of evidence. Evidence has been manufactured once and why not again? Now there is so much more at stake than there was on July 7. The isolated delinquency will have become a conspiracy; that is all; and French conspiracies have in the past conducted things on large and complete scales.

PRIZEFIGHTERS ARE COWARDS.

If the story published by one of our esteemed contemporaries in regard to the educational work carried on by Mr. JAMES MCGINNESS of Arietta Street, Tompkinsville, is correct in all its details, Mr. MCGINNESS ought to be locked up in jail and kept there as an enemy to the welfare of the State. The facts, as set forth, may be summed up in the statement that Mr. MCGINNESS is teaching boys of eleven or twelve years of age to be prizefighters, and our contemporary gives an illustration of his labors in an account of the knocking out of THOMAS PERRINE, aged eleven, by JAMES DALY, aged twelve.

Now the plain truth is that Mr. MCGINNESS, who naturally makes his living by selling whisky, is maintaining a Bad Citizen Manufactory, and his work ought to be stopped. These boys, of course, do not realize that they are being handicapped for life, that they are being educated to be the poorest specimens of mankind that it is possible to be. Neither does Mr. MCGINNESS, who undoubtedly regards a prizefighter as a hero. And even our esteemed contemporary writes of the whole business as if it were creditable to all concerned in it. There are many persons who cheer prizefighters and Rough Riders impartially. Yet the poorest of Col. ROOSEVELT'S cavalrymen was a better man than the best prizefighter that walks the earth to-day, for the simple reason that he offered his life in the service of humanity, while the prizefighter offers nothing in the service of anything.

How is it possible for people who profess to admire these brutes because of their courage to admire them any longer after the recent war? Where were the prizefighters? At home training for harmless kinetoscope fights with large purses at the end of them, or writing foolish letters to equally foolish newspapers abusing one another. Has any one read of any deed of valor at the front performed by a McCOY or a CORBETT or a FITZSIMMONS? Not at all. The prizefighters are altogether too much afraid of the things that test real courage to face privation, hardship, or pain, least of all death.

Nearly every one of these fellows is an arrant coward at heart. They are brave to face only the knocking-out process, which according to their own descriptions of it is neither dangerous nor severely painful. But they do not care about facing hunger and thirst and muddy trenches, Mauser bullets, and yellow fever. Men went out to face those things in the service of their country and humanity; but they were bank clerks, lawyers, college boys, clubmen, and common soldiers of the regular army, who wore the honorable livery of Uncle Sam day in and day out for $13 a month and no percentage from any kinetoscope concern.

These prizefighters have often declared it to be their opinion that football was a more degrading and less manly sport than "boxing," as they are pleased to term it. Yet there is hardly a college in the country that did not contribute some of its crack football players to the volunteer army, and the courage that made these men valuable on the gridiron made them heroes in battle. While the football players were saying nothing and doing manly deeds, the prizefighters were at home talking.

The simple substance of this whole matter is that as a type the prizefighter is the most pitiable and contemptible of human creatures. It has generally been conceded that he was not of much value as a citizen, but he has been admired by many as an embodiment of manly courage. The truth is that he is a poltroon of the poorest sort, and the men who drove the pack trains at Santiago, men who never wrote letters declaring that certain other men were not in their class, are better and braver and cleaner specimens of true manhood than any prizefighter that ever lived.

And that's the kind of gospel that ought to be preached to all boys while Mr. JAMES MCGINNESS of Tompkinsville is in jail.

CURRENT NOTES.

A cousin of the assassinated Austrian Empress is a Captain in the Seventh United States Regiment of Immunes, now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He is the real thing, too, and was known in the Austrian Court and in the Dutch Army, in which he had held a commission, as Baron William Anton Hubert Waldeck de Villeneuve.

* * *

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to this country, has been doing the Adirondack country. He has taken in the western end, has had Paul Smith's romances translated to him, and laughed over those quaint stories, and early this week absorbed the grand air, fine scenery, and toothsome fish of Lake George and thereabout.

* * *

Laying out some eighty towns in the West, besides a number in New Jersey, one of which, Blairstown, is named for him, is but a part of the record of the life of John I. Blair, who celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday on Monday. He was at one time a Director of sixteen railroads, most of which he helped to build as a contractor or promoter, and was President and principal owner of three of them.

* * *

As if we had not already trouble enough from destructive worms and bugs for our table delicacies, another plague has come to bother the market gardener. It is the celery web worm, and he is already plying his industry very destructively in the Maryland celery fields, to the disgust and despair of farmers and scientists alike, who have not yet found a way to destroy the worm without helping him to blight the celery.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth J. R. Messenger of St. Louis has just retired from active work as a schoolteacher after forty-seven years of unremitting service. In that time she has seen the school system grow from the old-fashioned country school, where all ages of scholars and all branches of learning were taught in one room, to the present graded system. She is a bit in doubt, too, as to whether the old system or the new produces the best results, when she sees the successful men of the city about her whose young ideas she first taught how to shoot.

"A BUSINESS NUISANCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Business Nuisance," Friday's editorial, is one of the most commendable productions I have ever read; coming at this time it is impossible to find words that adequately express my appreciation of the value of the ideas expressed. Never since Washington's Farewell have words been sent forth to the American public that had more clearly the true ring of steel and weight of gold than the following language from the concluding paragraph (referring to monetary disturbances:)

"Such a state of things is an unqualified nuisance, and it should be abated. Until it shall be the business men of the country are subjected to a heavy and entirely needless handicap. And it is they and they alone who can abate the nuisance."

These words should be committed to memory by every business man in the United States. The trouble is that the average Eastern business man refuses to discuss the subject, treating it lightly, assuming that the "silver" issue is dead and that prosperity killed it; never was a more serious mistake made. It may not take the direct form of absolute "free silver," but it is and will continue to be that or something worse until the smoldering fires of a desire to get "something for nothing" by and through the medium of Federal legislation is thoroughly stamped out. This can only be accomplished by the united action of our business interests, irrespective of party; whether it be "free silver" or its true foundation an unlimited and irredeemable currency issue of any nature.

The Democrats have a great opportunity, and if they would change that one idea of "legislating value" into some substance, whether "silver or paper," they would be certain to win, but never until they do. This the leaders know, but they hope to wear the subject out and in the meantime secure local victories; this idea may do for the politicians, but never for the business man.

The term business man should include all men who have property or earn a livelihood in any honest way, not merely the "commercial" business man.

The Republican Party has been, and will be, theoretically at least, for sound money, but the nominations at St. Louis and all the combinations since the St. Louis platform was formulated have seemed to be rather an exponent of the "power" of "gold" than the need of fundamental soundness in our financial system. This should change, or thousands who left the Democratic ranks to vote for gold will go back and take the chances with the other party, many though they be.

The voters must be educated to the idea that this term "gold basis" is not used as a magic word with which to make rich men richer, but rather that it is a great fundamental principle of sound, just, and honest finance, which to a nation should be as dear and as much cherished as honor by a man or virtue by a woman.

The burning, vital, supreme issue for the American people of to-day is not imperialism or the acquisition of islands and barbarians to lord it over or to increase our commerce by. No! No! A hundredfold more important is the "home" issue, and that is not. Shall this party or that succeed to rule the country, or this or that man occupy this or that office by reason thereof?

Important as they each and all are, the real vital issue is, shall this country, now admittedly on the very "verge of unexampled prosperity, have to face immediately a renewal of the agitation for inflation and repudiation." Shall we spend, as a people and as a Nation, the time from now until the decision of the great Presidential election of 1900 in getting ready and fighting this delusion which turns on the fundamental principle of finance? Who can answer this question? There is but one class who can do so, and they are the business men, and now before the politicians muddy the waters further is the time, right now in the ever-living present, not next year, at the great party conventions. E. D. E.

New York, Sept. 17, 1898.

CARING FOR SICK SOLDIERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 5th of September the New York Infirmary for Women and Children received its first lot of soldiers from the relief station at Long Island City and since that time they have been sent from "Camp Walworth." As the camp is but a few steps from the infirmary, Miss Gould and her aides sent some of her men, who are seriously ill, to be cared for until they recover. The ward is a large room, on the first floor, containing thirteen beds, and is well adapted for the purpose, opening on the garden, where the men can sit when convalescing. The men appear well contented and greatly appreciate the gifts of delicacies, flowers, and reading matter; but withal, as they regain their strength are eager to start for their homes.

Twenty-one men have been received in all. The ward now contains thirteen, eight having been discharged. All were regulars except three, who belonged to the Eighth Ohio ("President's Own.")

The infirmary is in connection with the Woman's Medical College and under the same Board of Trustees. It has seventy beds in entirety, caring for sick women and children. Among the Trustees are Mr. Robert Olyphant, Miss Julia B. de Forest, Mrs. L. C. Tiffany, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. Edwin Tatham, Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, and Mr. E. C. Henderson. E.

New York, Sept. 17, 1898.

ONE INDEPENDENT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One "Citizens' Union" member, if his signature be genuine, seems to be very mad at what he calls the impudence of Chapman, Klein and Company for their influence in securing the independent nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in advance of the Republican Convention, and threatens to refuse his signature to the nomination certificates when presented. What with this spirit and the newspaper rumors that Mr. Roosevelt will refuse that nomination, we see everything going into the lap of the "devil and arohdevil," (Croker and Platt.) If "Citizens' Union" wants them "drowned" by a "tidal wave" he had better do as the present writer thinks ought to be done, namely, organize a vigilance committee and pitch the two men into the Hudson River. Mr. Platt is trying to save his head, and if he can do it without appearing to make any concessions to the independents he is going to do it. There are a good many ways in which Tom Platt can control matters even after putting "Teddy" on the throne, and any one who imagines that the whole cause of good politics in New York State can be won by electing only a good Governor does not know the intricacies of the business. Let another Citizens' Union member therefore (who by the way is willing to sign his name) say what he thinks of the independents' nomination, and what he will do if Mr. Roosevelt shows any reluctance to accept it. This procedure of "Chapman, Klein and Company" is the only one that I shall support, and I was brought up a Republican. If Mr. Roosevelt refuses the independent nomination, I, for one, shall not vote for him, because it will show his entire willingness to subordinate himself to the boss and machine. I hope that the same conviction dominates the majority of the Independents. I wish to be practical, too, but the best and only way, quite often, to be practical is to stand up for your principle, as did the abolitionists, and wait until men like "Citizens' Union" can learn wisdom. To take men and politicians, according to his advice, "as they are and not as we wish them to be" is to confine our choice to Platt and Croker.

JAMES H. HYSLOP.

New York, Sept. 17, 1898.

Photographic Records of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to what seems to be a remarkable failure in the photographic records of the recent Santiago campaign. The illustrated weeklies and other periodicals have done superbly in their general treatment of the war, especially in obtaining snap shots and sketches under fire, and for this reason the omission from the list of large photographs of the following important views is strange, and ought to be explained by publishers. There has not been printed any comprehensive photographic views of the battlefields of San Juan and El Caney. No large view showing the character of the country fought over, the slope of San Juan, where such awful carnage ensued. There has been no close-up photography of the quays, docks, and chief points about the City of Santiago, excepting the flag raising at the cathedral. The panoramic views that could have been taken after the battle, showing what correspondents have so finely described, upon a broad scale are entirely missing. We find no end of fragmentary bits of the battle, but nothing comprehensive at all, and it seems as if the camera people skipped out of Cuba the very day after the surrender, and left the job unfinished. Cannot some of the publishers explain this serious break in the pictorial history of the Santiago battles? H. L. B.

Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1898.

Silverites Dodging the Issue.

From The Chicago Tribune, (Rep.)

It will be observed that all the fellows who spoke for "silver" at Omaha acted precisely as Bryan did in all his stump speeches and in his book. The Tribune is justified in saying that this is the secret of their devotion to the debased and depreciating metal which the civilized world has rejected in free coinage, as legal tender money, at the deficient ratio of 16 to 1, when its true ratio of value to gold is about 36 or 37 to 1. The silver question will never be argued on its merits or on honest grounds until its free-coinage advocates strike out and cast into the fire their grossly dishonest and swindling purpose of making 16 to 1 apply to the existing eight or ten billions of sales or credit obligations, bonds and chattels, and deposits for which gold value and standard money have been paid. So long as they refuse to do this they prove their willingness to defraud the credit class—whether the obligations which they hold be in the form of notes, bonds, bank deposits, or unpaid contracts for labor—of half the value of their claims, besides unsettling the value of every class of property, from real estate to the products of the farm. This they have studiously evaded from the day Mr. Bryan succeeded in throwing out of the Chicago Convention of 1896 Mr. Hill's proposition for an honest settlement of existing debts in accordance with the terms under which they were contracted. By what right, therefore, can they expect the business or industrial classes, whose prosperity depends upon the use of a currency having a fixed and universally recognized value, to place any confidence in their honesty, much less put their interests at the mercy of such harebrained theorists?

Lack of School Accommodations.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

One accustomed to hear of, or to boast of, the free school system of America, that insures to every child in this free land of liberty and enlightenment an education, will fail to appreciate such a state of affairs in the country's metropolis.

Nor does it appear that this is by any means a new feature of the municipal management of the richest city in this hemisphere—a city that could well afford to keep half a dozen extra schoolhouses ahead of its ever-growing demands. It is a condition that has grown chronic.

It is not an inspiriting condition that denies from 15,000 to 40,000 children public school advantages in the greatest city of the greatest Republic in the world, all because there have not been provided sufficient school buildings to give them desk room. It is, indeed, an exceedingly sad commentary upon the modern methods of municipal government, and one not encouraging in its influence upon enlarged enlightenment contemplated in the public school system.

Training for Naval Cadets.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It has been announced that the French naval cadets are no longer to make their practice cruises on sailing vessels. They are to have a modern steam warship assigned to their use and are to be educated upon it. The reason given for this action is that, as no warships have sails, it is a waste of time to teach the use of sails to young men who are to serve upon vessels which have no sails.

The French Admiralty has arrived at this conclusion at the very time the United States Government is building a sailing ship for the use of our naval cadets. It has heretofore been the practice here for the cadets at Annapolis to make their annual three months' cruise upon a sailing vessel without even auxiliary steam. The working of the ship is done by the cadets. They set the sails, take them in, and, in point of fact, do the work of common sailors. In addition to this three months' work, one day in each week there is practice in the rigging of the ship lying at the academy wharf. Considerable time is also spent in drilling with small sailboats and in a steam warship, the design being to make the cadet a thorough sailor before he leaves the academy. The last two years of the six years' course are spent aboard a modern man-of-war, so that when the young man finally receives his commission as an Ensign he is equally at home on a sailing ship, a cutter, or a modern warship. The inference from the present construction of the practice ship Chesapeake is that this policy is to be continued.

The question is which policy is correct—that of France or that of the United States? Several incidents of the late war may help to decide the question. At the Port of Ponce the American fleet captured a number of Spanish brigantines and schooners. A junior officer from one of the warships was detailed to take command of these vessels and sail them to the United States. It would have been a most embarrassing thing if an officer could not have been found fit for this service. On the contrary, however, there was not an officer in the fleet who was graduated at the academy who was not perfectly competent to work the sailing vessels, command them, and set or reef every sail. There was another incident which illustrated the value of the cadet training. A warship was anchored five or six miles from land. It became necessary to send a sailboat ashore, although there were a stiff breeze and a rough sea. A cadet just from the academy was put in command and found that not one of his crew could sail the boat. But he had no difficulty in doing the work himself, and he brought the boat safely to the landing. Instances showing the importance of being able to command sailing vessels could be multiplied. It seems, therefore, that there is no reason why the United States should follow the example of France in confining the education of naval officers to steam vessels.

A Good Day's Work.

From The Cleveland Leader, (Rep.)

The Republicans of New Hampshire have declared in favor of the gold standard and turned down W. E. Chandler. That was a day's work to be proud of.

NUGGETS.

Catching It in All Directions.

Teacher—And now can any little boy or girl tell me the name of the man who cried because he had no more worlds to conquer?

No response.

"Can't any little boy or girl remember? Try and think. It begins with A."

Shrill voice from back of room: "I know! It's Alger!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Needed Blowing Up Again.

Young Mrs. Torkins was almost in tears when her husband came home.

"What's the matter?" inquired her husband.

"It wasn't my fault, Charley dear, and I do hope it can be mended. That pouter pigeon you brought home—"

"Well?"

"I'm afraid it has swallowed a tack and got a puncture."—Washington Star.

Christening of the Illinois.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Temperance people vow
That Illinois' fair ——
Must bathe the warship's prow
With pure and sparkling ——.

The bluff old sailors think
'Twere an unlucky ——
To use a thinner drink
Than regulation ——.

Kentucky people ask
If 'twouldn't be less ——
To use a full size flask
Of good old Bourbon ——.

THE SMITHVILLE VOLUNTEER.

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That feller there who's sunburnt so? You don't know him, you say.
It's mighty evident, my friend, you jist arrived to-day.
"Corn Stalks," the name he goes by, lives jist up the road a bit.
That bandage roun' his arm? Why, there is where the Mauser hit.
You want to get acquainted? Well, I 'low that he won't keer.
I'm rather proud, myself, to know the Smithville volunteer.

Know him? Sence he wuz a kid—the Smithville folks, you see,
Ain't much on makin' when it comes to makin' history.
O' course they're great on thinkin', an' they wuzn't ary one
But what knowed jist adzactly how the fightin' should be done,
'Cept "Corn Stalk"—he admitted that he didn't know or keer—
P'r'aps that is the reason why he's Smithville's volunteer.

No, didn't come of fightin' stock—his daddy allus took
To coon dogs—when he didn't he wuz baitin' up a hook;
En "Corn Stalk" had a leetle hankerin' fer coon dogs, too;
But it hadn't gone so fur, you see, that it had gone clean thro'.
He jist stepped on the fast express—the one that fetched you here—
En went up en enlisted az the Smithville volunteer.

We kinder smiled about it—we wuz there to see him start.
The idee of him fightin'! Why, there wuzn't ary part
O' fightin' in him—tender hearted cuss ez ever wuz.
One day his folks went hungry fer a Sunday dinner, cuz
He wouldn't kill the chicken—so you see we didn't keer
To lay claim to a hero in the Smithville volunteer.

We had purt nigh fergot him 'till the news got spread aroun'
That there wuz another hero that wuz born right here in town.
No name wuz mentioned, but they said that he wuz tall en slim,
En homely ez a worter dog—we knowed that it wuz him.
En when we heerd his hair wuz red, the fack wuz mighty clear
We knowed ez sure ez blazes twuz the Smithville volunteer.

His arm? It's hangin' loose, you see—he got that the fust day.
Ez I said, a Mauser come along—his arm wuz in the way.
They ordered him to fall back to the rear, but nary fall;
He jist jumped in the fightin' line a-leadin' of 'em all.
They say the fellers kinder stopped their fightin' fur to cheer,
That wuzant bad, you understan', fer Smithville's volunteer.

The smoke wuz all aroun' him up the hills in clouds of blue,
They knowed 'twuz him, cuz they could see his red hair gleamin' thro'.
They seen him fightin' all alone, en that's jist why the air
Along the fightin' line jist rolled with cheers a-ringin' there.
Yes, that's him yer a-looking at—the very same—en we're
A-bustin' out with honor fer the Smithville volunteer.

There wuz a lot o' fellers that fit jist ez brave that day;
The country's loaded with 'em ez I'm mighty proud to say.
It wuzn't much—but "Corn Stalk"—well, we never thought that he
Would start the fellers cheerin'—didn't know him, you kin see.
You want to git acquainted? Well, I 'low that he won't keer,
So come along en shake the han' o' Smithville's volunteer.

THE SHANSI CONCESSION

Most Important Step Ever Taken in the Industrial Development of China.

A VAST BRITISH ENTERPRISE

Syndicate with £6,000,000 Capital Acquires Mining and Railroad Rights Over Territory Embracing 71,000 Square Miles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—James W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, China, has sent to the State Department a report upon the first concession ever granted by the Imperial Chinese Government to a foreign syndicate, by the terms of which foreigners have the right to open and work mines and to construct and operate railways, and all entirely free from Chinese control other than the payment of a royalty and conformity with the general laws of the empire as applicable to foreigners. Mr. Ragsdale says:

On the 21st day of May, 1898, there were signed, in the presence of the Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen, articles of agreement which ceded to the Pekin Syndicate, Limited, of London, the sole right to open and work the coal and iron deposits of Central and Southern Shansi and the petroleum deposits of the entire province; also, the right to construct and operate all necessary railways to main trunk lines and navigable waters for exporting the mining products.

The signing of this contract marks the most important epoch in the industrial policy of China. The precedent has been established of allowing foreigners, for commercial purposes, to own real estate in the interior of China, open and operate mines, and construct and maintain railways. There have been many so-called mining concessions granted in China, but not one of them is worth the paper upon which it is written. Of the railway concessions, only one—the Belgian syndicate for the Pekin-Hankow Railway—has got beyond the preliminary stage, and it none is the syndicate more than the financial agent of the Chinese. These railway syndicates have no voice in the management and not too much security for their money. As a matter of fact, up to date neither the Belgian syndicate nor any other syndicate has furnished one cent of money.

The following is a synopsis of the articles of agreement between the Pekin syndicate and the Chinese Government:

The syndicate receives the right to open and work coal and iron deposits in certain (named) districts in the Province of Shansi, and the sole right to all petroleum, these rights to exist for sixty years.

Private lands are to be purchased, and on Government lands the syndicate is to pay double the present land tax, or about 50 cents in gold per acre.

Each mine is to have foreign managers and one Chinaman to arrange disputes with natives. All accounts are to be kept by foreign methods, but audited annually by a native of China.

The Chinese Government is to receive 5 per cent. producer's tax on the actual cost of extracting coal, iron, or other material. The syndicate is to receive 5 per cent. interest on the capital of the company, and 10 per cent shall be set aside as a sinking fund with which to repay the capital. Of the balance net profit the Chinese Government is to receive 25 per cent. and the Pekin syndicate 75 per cent. All future coal or iron mines worked with foreign capital shall pay the 5 per cent. producer's tax.

At the expiration of sixty years all machinery, plant, buildings, mines, railways, &c., revert gratis to the Chinese Government.

The syndicate shall establish a school of civil engineering and mining for about twenty Chinese stuuents.

Chinese may buy shares in the company. (The Imperial Chinese Government has reserved £250,000 worth of shares, for which it pays cash the par value.) When Chinese own 75 per cent. of the shares of any mine they may redeem the balance from the syndicate and operate the mine. Private mines now in operation may continue to work or sell out to the syndicate.

The syndicate has the right to build all necessary roads and bridges, open or deepen canals or rivers, and construct all railways to connect mines with main trunk railways or navigable waters.

The Pekin syndicate is composed of a few men who control immense capital, and who have obtained the most valuable concessions China could make. The preliminary work has been in progress for over two years. The concessions will be worked by the Anglo-Italian syndicate, with a capital of £6,000,000.

The Province of Shansi lies to the west of Chihli. It consists of an interior plateau of 3,000 feet elevation, more or less cut up by rivers. The coal strata are practically horizontal, and at an elevation of about 2,500 feet. They show wherever erosion has cut to a sufficient depth. This anthracite coal vein is unbroken over an area of 13,500 square miles, and its thickness varies from 25 to 50 feet, an average of 40 feet. Much of this deposit is within the limits of the concession. There are thousands of native coal mines now in operation, and the coal has been used for probably 3,000 years.

There is probably no coal field known in the world that can compare with this of Shansi, either in quality of quantity of coal or the possibility of cheap production. In addition to the concession of Shansi there was signed on the 21st of June an identical agreement ceding to the Pekin syndicate all of that portion of Honan north of the Yellow River (about 10,000 square miles) and another agreement by the terms of which all of the mountainous part of Honan south of the Yellow River is ceded to the syndicate as soon as work is begun on the Shansi concession. The total area of these concessions is 71,000 square miles, equal to England and Scotland.

ENGLAND TO HAVE FASHODA.

Conciliatory Attitude Assumed by the French Government.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—From Cairo and from an entirely independent source The Daily Mail learns that France has assumed a conciliatory attitude toward Great Britain, and has declared that the expedition of Major Marchand is quite unofficial.

The Sirdar will offer to take Major Marchand to Cairo, and it is probable that the Major will accept, and that Fashoda will be occupied by Egyptian troops.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO SUSPENDED.

He Was Commander of Spain's Squadron at Manila.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The Supreme Council of War has decided to suspend Admiral Montojo and Major Sostoa, Director of the Cadiz Arsenal.

Admiral Montojo commanded the Spanish squadron which was destroyed by the United States squadron, commanded by Admiral Dewey.

Steamer Abandoned on Fire.

ABEN, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Mount Tabor, Capt. Jameson, from Ilolie for Liverpool, has been abandoned on fire off the Island of Socotra. The British steamer Telena, from Calcutta for Hamburg, landed the crew here. She sustained damage in attempting to tow the burning vessel.

The Mount Tabor was built of iron in Sunderland, England, in 1882, by James Laing, and was owned by Smith & Service of Glasgow. Her dimensions are: Length, 285 feet; beam, 37.8 feet; depth, 27.5 feet. She registered 2,222 tons gross and 1,398 tons net.

Two Mountain Climbers Killed.

CHAMOUNIX, Sept. 18.—An Englishman named Binns and a guide who accompanied him, while making the descent of the Aiguille de Charmoz, fell, and both were killed.

Foreign Guards for Seoul.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 18.—Advices from Seoul say that nine Americans, nine Englishmen, five Germans, five Frenchmen, and two Russians, who were engaged at Shanghai as Imperial Guards, have arrived there.

ENGLAND WINS IN CRETE.

The Sultan Concedes the Demand for Disarmament, in Compliance with the Ultimatum.

CANDIA, Crete, Sept. 18.—The Sultan has ordered Djevad Pasha, the military commander in Crete, to accede to the demand of the British Admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, for disarmament, thus complying with the whole ultimatum of the Admiral. A British military detachment to-day occupied the entrance to the fort, and it is rumored that the Ottoman troops will be withdrawn and a British force will occupy the town.

Among the prisoners already handed over to Admiral Noel are two who are credited with being ringleaders in the attack on the British camp.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Formation of Seven New Craters Causes Apprehension.

NAPLES, Sept. 18.—A state of gloomy apprehension prevails among the population regarding the eruption of Vesuvius, which is hourly becoming more active and menacing. Streams of lava are spreading in every direction. The most threatening of these flows through the Vedrino Valley, which is almost filled. The observatory, which originally stood at a height of 610 meters, is now only 27 meters above the sea level, owing to the sinking of the ground.

Seven new craters have formed around the central one, and this has not tended to diminish the fears formerly felt, which were based upon the eruption of stones and scoria, similar to that which occurred in 1872.

BERLIN GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The feverish interest aroused by the peace proposition of the Czar of Russia is already giving place to a high state of excitement called forth by the diplomatic series of political and military episodes in the French capital. Most Germans with whom I have talked shrug their shoulders in a kind of commiserating but contemptuous way, and one officer, commenting on the resignations of Boisdeffre and Pellieux, expressed the conviction that it would be better for humanity if the whole French nation resigned en masse.

As a rule, the whole German press expresses satisfaction at the likelihood of the truth becoming known in the never-ending Dreyfus case, and the out-and-out Semitic papers, like the Berlin Tageblatt, give voice to a feeling of triumph that tardy justice seems likely to be done to their co-religionist. The officer whom I quoted above has just returned from a visit to Paris, where, he assured me, he was in and out of the army was absolutely convinced of Dreyfus's innocence. It is perfectly natural that the Germans should not weep bitter tears on account of the misfortunes which the French have brought upon themselves. It cannot be denied that there is a very general feeling in Germany that the great French nation is losing power and prestige at a very rapid rate, and I do not think much surprise would be evinced here should a state of anarchy ensue in Paris.

As regards the proposition, it is amusing to notice the flounderings of the German press in its attempts to find something really great in this act of the Czar's, although at the same time the leading writers cannot conceal their surprise and annoyance that any other young man than the German Emperor should dare to do something sensational. The Hamburger Nachrichten opines that if Bismarck were alive he would, to be sure, fully appreciate the high-mindedness of the Russian idea, but would hardly regard it as feasible.

The German press is still very bitter toward the Englishman and all his works. The Germans charge the English with systematically endeavoring to sow discord between Germany and the United States. Whether this be true or not I cannot say, but I do know that a number of influential German newspapers, like the ultra-conservative Kreuz-Zeitung, are doing this very thing in regard to England and America. They also naturally seek to make England as unpopular as possible with their own readers. Germans have never forgotten that it was an English steamer that ran down the Elbe, and since then the majority of people here have had half an idea that English seamen are little better than pirates. The Kreuz-Zeitung published a long story the other day about an English steamer, the Thornaby, from West Hartlepool, which lately interfered with the manoeuvres of the German fleet.

The Englishman wished to cross ahead of the warships that were in single column, but did not have speed enough for this purpose. Both ships continued to run along parallel, but at an angle of about 10 degrees toward one another. The English craft kept its way, however, and would, according to the German critic, have inevitably rammed the flagship Bluecher, had her commander not given the word to stop and back at the same time throwing her helm hard aport, thus compelling the whole German fleet to stop in order to keep the correct distance between the vessels. As the obstinate Englishman ran across the bow of the Bluecher, the searchlight of the latter was thrown upon the former's stern, revealing the offender's name. The inevitable remark, "An Englishman, of course," was unanimously made. It is a matter of wonder how such an insignificant story when spread over the country by the press prejudices the mind of the general reader. We have seen lately in America numerous examples of this, for, although the behavior of Admiral von Diedrichs before Manila may not have been quite correct, the wildly exaggerated versions of his so-called hostile acts as reported to the American press, now turn out to be almost entirely devoid of truth.

It is natural, under the circumstances, that the German press should be surprised, to say the least, at the understanding that seems to have been reached by the German Ambassador and Mr. Balfour. The phrase "Our friends the English" does not come readily from a Teutonic mouth. Nevertheless the more serious journals express their appreciation of the great advantages of a really sincere friendship with Great Britain, which is the more valuable since Germany has begun to expand the sphere of her interests abroad. Great confidence is expressed in the judgment of Count Hatzfeld, who is a diplomat of the Bismarckian school and an eminently practical politician. The salient points of the understanding between the two powers have not yet been made public, but it is supposed that Egypt plays an important rôle.

EDWARD BRECK.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL TO BE SOLD.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Lakewood Hotel here will be sold under mortgage foreclosure sale Tuesday, Sept. 27. The hotel has never paid dividends, being too large to be run economically, and it was built hurriedly and expensively. The mortgage is held by Marcus Stine of New York and is for $350,000.

Nathan Straus is President of the company owning the hotel, and he and Max Nathan, Treasurer of the company, have given their personal bond for the mortgage. It is thought here that these two gentlemen will buy in the hotel at the sale, and then reorganize the company, as they are now making extensive repairs and improvements in anticipation of the coming season. This is the hotel that was the Tammany headquarters last Winter.

Cession of Delagoa Bay.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Vossiche Zeitung declares that under the Anglo-German agreement Delagoa Bay was ceded to Great Britain commercially and not politically.

CONE'S SUIT AGAINST T. C. PLATT.

Reply to Answer of the U. S. Express Co.'s President Filed at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Calvin Cone has filed a reply to the answer of Thomas C. Platt, as President of the United States Express Company, in the suit brought by Cone to recover salary due him as general Western agent of the company.

In the answer filed by Mr. Platt it was alleged that Mr. Cone had obtained a contract with the company at a salary of $5,000 a year by the use of threats to expose certain business secrets of the company unless the Directors complied with his request and appointed him to a fictitious position with the salary attachment.

This is denied by Mr. Cone in his reply, and as an answer he asserts that the contract was made for good and lawful consideration, and that he did not threaten to expose any secrets, should there have been any, connected with the company. He denies that President Platt was induced to sign the contract by threats, and that his (Cone's) position was a fictitious one. The office and his services were recognized by the Board of Directors and all the officers of the company, he says. He further asserts that President Platt had full authority to make the appointment, and that his action was with the knowledge and consent of the Directors.

He also says that he was not paid $36,000, as stated by the President's answer, but only $30,000, and asks for a judgment for $24,000, which he claims is the balance due to him for his services.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DID THE CZAR GET HIS IDEA OF DISARMAMENT FROM THE LATE JULES SIMON?—M. Mouravieff's note expressing the wishes of Czar Nicholas II. concerning the disarmament of the powers is not the only manifesto that has been uttered by a statesman of Europe on the subject. In 1890 M. Jules Simon wrote to "Pierre Monfalcone" (M. C. Loretz) of the Paris Figaro a letter on disarmament which is wonderfully like M. Mouravieff's document, although it points out that the great drain on Continental resources is the conscription, while the imperial note dwells more on the material armaments, which consume labor and capital. Jules Simon's letter, aside from its similarity to the Russian document, gives a broader interpretation to the question at issue. It was published in Le Figaro of July 6, 1890, and was in part as follows: "The excessive armament to which the victories of Prussia in 1870 have condemned Europe has ruined and overwhelmed with debt all nations, impeded arts and industries, embarrassed all vocations by withdrawing young men for three years for service in the army at the very age when fresh from their lycées they should learn the business and study the profession to which they intend to devote themselves. It has been said that this enforced armament assures us peace. If this be true, it is at such a price that war itself would be less onerous. I absolutely deny that peace results from perpetual preparations for hostilities. On the contrary, I say that when two peoples are armed to the teeth and are face to face with each other the dangers of collision are increased tenfold. * * * No one proposes the absolute disbandment of armies. Regimental organizations might be preserved; there would be an army of peace, the drills could be maintained in a way that is simply needful to teach the business of the soldier, and we could preserve also the idea of military discipline, which is an excellent training. * * * The education should be proportional to the forces of each State; thus the relations of one State to another would not be changed, but there would be given a country like France a thousand million to employ in useful public works, three years of life and growth for each male individual, and the security which would everywhere allow of the revival of industry. * * * This disarmament might be simultaneous. Each Parliament might vote separately for the reduction of its army by one-third on the day that its neighbors reduced theirs in the same proportion. * * * There is often added to this longing for the disbanding of armies a great wish for international arbitration. I associate myself with that aspiration. I do not find the idea of European federation, with railways and telegraphs, more foolish than might have been to a former generation the idea of the federation of the United States in America. But arbitration and disarmament might both be realized separately. I am convinced that one of these reforms would lead us rapidly to the realization of the other."

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TO INCREASE THE DEFENSES OF SWEDEN.—The Commission on Fortifications appointed by the King of Sweden in the Spring of 1897 has made its report and makes the following recommendations: (1) To complete the defenses of Stockholm from the coast at Waxholm and Oscar-Frederiksborg, at an estimated cost of 2,867,300 kroner, (about $750,000.) (2) To complete the fortifications of Karlskrona, (4,900,000 kroner,) of Karlsborg, (1,900,000 kroner,) and of the island of Gothland, (997,200 kroner.) (3) To erect a fortress at Boden, in Upper Norrland, (8,700,000 kroner.) (4) To fortify the town of Gothenburg from the coast, with the object of preventing the approach of hostile vessels. (5) To build a fortress on the Vasterberget, near Gothenburg, the total expense of fortifying the town being estimated at 1,660,000 kroner. The total outlay for the whole of the projected fortifications is expected to amount to about 21,000,000 kroner, or more than $5,300,000.

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A JAMESON RAID MEMORIAL FOR THE BOERS MADE IN SCOTLAND.—A few months ago an order was received by a Scottish firm of stoneworkers at Aberdeen from the Transvaal Government asking that a colossal granite monument be made for ultimate erection at Pretoria as a national memorial of the repulse of the Jameson raid and a recognition of President Krüger's patriotism and valuable services to the republic. Considerable reticence it appears is observed with regard to the work, as the contractors, it seems, are bound under their agreement not to disclose particulars. However, according to The Aberdeen Journal, the monument is composed of red Peterhead granite, and is inclosed by a substructure of about eighty feet in diameter. Access is obtained to the main structure by four broad flights of steps. The monument is octagonal in shape, thirty-six feet across and the same in height, forming a solid mass of masonry, on the top of which it is believed a statue of the President will be placed.

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ITALY'S GROWING COLONY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Cavaliere Cerboni of Rome has just written a brochure on Italian emigration, in which some remarkable figures are given concerning the increase of the Italian population in Argentina. The entire inhabitants of the South American republic number, according to the most recent census, 4,045,000; of these over 1,000,000 are said to be of Italian birth or parentage. Of the 600,000 inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, one-third are Italians, and to that nationality belong nearly half of the 15,000 shops or commercial houses in that flourishing city, controlling more than 750,000,000 lire out of the three thousand millions of capital in use. Seven-tenths of the 6,000 factories and workshops established in the capital are the property of Italians, who also own over one hundred millions of lire of the deposits in the principal bank. Italy's trade with the River Plate rose from 21,000,000 lire in 1882 to 56,000,000 in 1897, the latter figure equalling that of France, and the Cavaliere draws special attention to the enormous scope for its development. Horses for the army and sun-dried meat might, for instance, be imported from Argentina, while wine and tobacco should form important items of export from Italy. "To come across a genuine and authentic Italian cigar is a treat to four compatriots in South America," writes the Cavaliere. Fourteen factories for the production of the spurious article have sprung up in Buenos Ayres within the last few years. Some 965,300 Italians landed at that port alone between 1857 and 1897.

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ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT THREATENING IN ALGERIA.—It will be recalled that just prior to the legislative elections in France last Spring M. Drumont paid a flying visit to Algiers to secure for himself the election to the French Chamber. M. Drumont who is the arch-priest of anti-Semiticism in Paris, making his visit as he did upon the fall of Emile Zola's trial at the Seine Assizes, stirred up considerable anti-Semitic feeling in Algiers, which at the time was roundly denounced by the press of England and of Germany. Just now the anti-Semitic movement in Algeria is assuming alarming proportions. M. Lépine, the Governor General, has been replaced by M. Laferrière Vice President of the Council of State. When the appointment of the new Governor was announced the anti-Semitic element made itself particularly obnoxious. M. Laferrière, however, has a reputation for great tact, and even M. Rochefort, in his "irreconcilable" sheet, has a good word to say for him. M. Laferrière's first move will be, it is said, to suppress the Jewish Consistories in Algeria. According to French law, often allowed to lapse into a dead letter, no meeting of over twenty-five persons is legal. The great complaint made by the Algerian colonists is that the Jewish Consistories are political and not strictly religious organizations, and that the Jews follow blindly the bidding of their rabbis in all things political, as well as religious. The situation in Algiers is such that it will require the utmost effort and care of M. Laferrière to prevent overt acts on the part of the Gallic element against the Jewish citizens.

Electric Railways in Egypt.

Correspondence Chicago Record.

The electric street-car lines are much patronized by the natives and are now probably the most popular means of locomotion in the City of Cairo. "I believe, though, these lines have only been running for the last two years. The first outlay has already been covered, and they are now run at a great profit. So popular are these cars on public holidays that they are absolutely mobbed by the people, who cling to every available bolt, standing on one another, swarming like bees. These cars can vie with the famous Brooklyn trams for being veritable Juggernauts in the sacrifice of human life. The first week the accidents in the streets of Cairo totaled up to eighty killed. Since then the average has been six or seven weekly. This loss of life is not very remarkable, considering that the majority of Cairenes are either deaf, or blind in one eye, and the tramcars seem to have the road to themselves, for they only stop at their appointed stations."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The return of Summer heat on Saturday changed the social atmosphere of the town, and again yesterday the clubs and fashionable restaurants were comparatively deserted, while every one who could went to the country in search of cooler airs. Of the nearer suburbs, Seabright, Tuxedo, and the Long Island resorts were the most in favor. The afternoon trains and boats of Saturday were crowded with men and women glad to have the chance to again enjoy a taste of Summer pleasures.

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Among recent arrivals from Europe are Mrs. John N. A. Griswold and Miss Lily Hamilton French, who went abroad early in July together and who visited Mrs. Griswold's married daughter, Mrs. Dr. Cross in London. Both ladies have returned much the better for their trip. Mrs. J. Andrews Swan and her mother, Mrs. Parsons, also came to town from Newport on Friday and spent Sunday here. Mrs. Belknap of Washington is spending a few days in town, and will visit her daughter, Mrs. Henry, at the latter's country place near Philadelphia before her return to Washington.

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The uptown hotels, and particularly the Astoria, Holland House, Windsor, and the Marlborough are filled with representative people from the Southern cities, who at this time of the year linger in New York for a few days on their way home from the Summer resorts. The first to arrive of this Southern army is the New Orleans contingent, and this is followed in turn by the Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, and Atlanta companies. Mrs. George Eastwick, formerly Miss Celeste Stauffer, and her sister, Mrs. Preston of New Orleans, are now making their annual Autumn visit here, and Mrs. John F. Dawson, of Charleston, S. C., has been in town for a fortnight. The crowds at the theatres have a large sprinkling of Southerners, who thus see the new stage productions of the season before the majority of New Yorkers. The shops also benefit by this annual visit of the Southern women, who get here an idea of the fashions for the coming Winter and who make many and extensive purchases of gowns and hats before their departure. The leading shops have come to understand this, and make unusual preparations for this early September Southern trade.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are expected in Newport during the next fortnight, but will only stay there a short time before their departure for their country home at Rhinebeck on the Hudson, where their new house is nearing completion. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt went abroad early in July. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton will soon close their Newport house and depart for Europe for an indefinite stay. There is little news from Newport this morning, and Sunday was passed there in the usual quiet way.

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The opening of the Autumn coaching season—a new departure for coaching has been for some years confined to the Spring months—will be on Sept. 26, when John R. Townsend will put the coach "Good Times" on the road from the Astoria to Woodmansten Inn, at Westchester. The coach will run daily except Sundays, will be well horsed as usual, and will be driven by Mr. Townsend and Aurel Batonyi. The start will be made at 11 o'clock each morning from the Astoria and the hotel will be reached on return trip at 5 o'clock. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Batonyi have been driving the "Good Times" at Saratoga for the past two months.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary have leased a place at Hempstead for the Autumn and Winter, and will be near neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont at "Brockholt." Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith hope to move into their new house, near Westbury, early in October. The hunting set at Hempstead is looking forward to a very lively Autumn and early Winter, and will have a series of informal dances at the Meadow Brook Clubhouse during October and November.

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The dance at the Morristown Golf Clubhouse on Friday evening was the first of the Autumn dances in the suburbs, and was greatly enjoyed by the golfers and the many people who were attracted to Morristown by the golf tournament. The decorations were flowers and palms, and the floor was in such good condition that dancing was continuous and enjoyable. The reception Committee of women for the tournament acted as patrons of the dance, which was attended by all the prominent members of the Morristown and Madison colonies.

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The second week in October has been chosen as the date for the annual golf tournament at Baltusrol, near Short Hills. It has been arranged to follow the match at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, which opens the month of October. As usual, the tournament at Baltusrol will conclude with a tea and reception, for which a number of "smart" women have been asked to act as hostesses.

***

Active preparations are being made in Westchester for the Fair and Horse Show to be held there next week. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen have returned to their picturesque home at Pelham, and have invited a large house party for that occasion. The Eugene Jones place, at Tarrytown, a historic spot near which the execution of Major André took place, has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse for the Autumn. Mr. Whitehouse's family all live in that neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse were at the theatres and at a large dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong last week. They were also the guests of Mrs. William Street, at Seabright.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will not remain at their country seat, Brockholt, at Hempstead, for more than a few days, as they intend to pass a few weeks at Hot Springs, West Va., where Mr. Belmont every Autumn, after the Newport season, takes a course of the waters. Mrs. Belmont will be joined later by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Willie Jay. Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate is on a flying visit to this country. She is at present visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith at Ballston Spa, where is the homestead of the Smith family. Mrs. Colgate will be in London for the commencement of the Winter, and it is understood that she will live abroad permanently. Anson Phelps Stokes has returned from abroad, and has joined his family at their country seat at Lenox, Shadowbrook, where they will remain until late in the Autumn. Shadowbrook is possibly the largest country house in the United States, and Mr. and Mrs. Stokes always entertain mammoth parties throughout the Lenox season. On more than one occasion there have been as many as 100 guests at dinner, and at least half that number stopping in the house.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt were in the city last week, en route for Biltmore, Mr. Vanderbilt's château, near Asheville, N. C. There they will remain until after Christmas, but it is understood that they will take several flying trips to the city, and that they will be here when the opera opens.

A large house party will be entertained at Biltmore during the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have closed their Bar Harbor house, which was formerly the property of George Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will remain at Newport for the present, as will also Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will soon return to town. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who came down from Newport last week on the Nourmahal, brought with them Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, who has left Newport for the season, and who has been in town. Mrs. Astor, Sr., gave a young people's dinner on Saturday evening at Newport, and her dinner already announced for next Saturday, will be for the married set.

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The foundations for two new cottages of palace proportions, will be laid this week at Newport. McKim, Mead & White will be the architects of one, the Hermann Oelrichs place, which is to be completed by early Spring. The site is the Rose cottage, occupied by the Oelrichs for several seasons. The other is the new Colonial villa to be built by Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller. This will be situated next to the famous Crossways, the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Whitney Warren, the brother of Mrs. Starr Miller, and of Mrs. Robert Goelet, will be the architect of this house, which will be one of the handsomest at Newport. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish comes this week to the city to superintend the decorations of her new mansion at Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street. The furniture, which has been all made in France, together with many rare antiques, is expected to arrive in this city from Havre and Germany this week. The house will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1.

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The death of Dr. John Hall in Ireland was not a surprise to the friends of himself and his family and to the members of his congregation. Dr. Hall has been in failing health for some years, and declined perceptibly since the unsuccessful move made to have him resign his pastorship. He was for many years a power in New York, and his influence was not only strong among the wealthy Presbyterians to whom he especially ministered, but in other circles as well. His personality and eloquence brought many men and women of other creeds and beliefs to his church. Mrs. Moses Taylor, who was an Episcopalian, was one of the most notable of these admirers of Dr. Hall. Dr. Hall's children have become prominent in various ways in New York. His eldest son, Robert, is a college professor; his second son, Bolton, who married Miss Susie Scott, is a leader in the single tax and other economic movements, and his third son, the Rev. Thomas Hall, is a noted Presbyterian divine in Chicago. His daughter married Mr. Irwin of this city.

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Andrew Carnegie has recently purchased the estate known as Skibo, in Sutherland, Scotland. The estate comprises 19,448 acres, and the castle is a fine mansion situated near the Dornock Firth. The shooting and fishing render the property one of the finest sporting estates in Scotland.

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Late letters from Paris intimate that Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, will be offered the London Ambassadorship, to succeed Col. John Hay, and that in the event of his acceptance, which is considered likely, Gen. William Draper, formerly United States Minister to Italy, will succeed to the French Ambassadorship. This would give Paris a very charming hostess in Mrs. Draper, who is a handsome woman, with good conversational powers, and who was widely entertained at Newport two years ago.

***

At the recent Sandown races, near London, some unusually handsome gowns were worn. The heat was terrific, but the grandes dames present did not seem to mind it. Lady Norreys wore a gown of a peculiar shade of rose pink, with a white blouse of tiny plaits all down the front. Her hat was of bright-colored straw, turned up in front, with deeper colored roses. Lady De Trafford was in pale pink and white, with a large shade hat, trimmed with white ostrich feathers and pink roses, and Miss Eva Moore wore a white serge skirt with a blouse of pale mauve, striped with black. Mrs. Chinnery, one of the London beauties, wore a simple but effective dress of white muslin over some light-colored material, with a white shade hat.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Dinner Parties Are Numerous Despite the Lateness of the Season—Bluejackets Entertained.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, who was slightly indisposed Saturday, was unable to officiate at Trinity Church to-day.

Congressman Capron is the guest of Congressman Bull.

Miss Jessie Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, has nearly recovered from her recent illness.

Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening in honor of Vicomte George d'Avenel of Paris.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

It is reported that the Scott villa, on Bellevue Avenue, has been rented for next season.

Mr. William R. Travers entertained at the golf club at luncheon this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton are going abroad soon.

Mrs. Astor has cards issued for a dinner at Beechwood for next Saturday evening.

Major Gen. Corbin has returned to Washington.

Mr. August Belmont has returned from Europe.

To-morrow the bluejackets of the warships will be entertained at Island Park with a clambake and vaudeville show.

GEN. SHAFTER DETAINED BY FOG.

Unable to Attend a Reception in His Honor at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—Major Gen. Shafter was to be the guest of ex-Senator and Mrs. Brice to-day, but a heavy fog set in on the Sound and Gen. Shafter telegraphed Mr. Brice that it would be impossible for him to reach Newport from Montauk Point.

A large reception had been planned for the General, to be followed by a luncheon. The luncheon was given in spite of Gen. Shafter's absence.

The guests included Mrs. William Earle Dodge, James V. Parker, Perry Belmont, T. Sanford Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Davis, Miss Hoffman, Jesse Bronson, Stephen Bonsal, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Honore Palmer, H. P. Rogers, E. Rollins, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Astor, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Thomas Nevins Buys Holly Hall.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 18.—Thomas Nevins, the wealthy Orange contractor, who figured conspicuously in the recent sale of the Newark Gas Company, has bought Holly Hall, the residence of the late Gardner R. Colby, in Harrison Street, East Orange, one of the handsomest places in the Oranges, as a home for his son, Thomas A. Nevins. Young Mr. Nevins is to remain in this country to look out for the gas and other American interests. Mr. Nevins the elder will return to Ireland and spend the remainder of his life at his castle near Dublin.

Queer Freak of Lightning.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A most remarkable freak by lightning is reported from Hutton, Garrett County. Mrs. Isaac Smith was standing in the back door of her house feeding a lump of sugar to a pet colt. Just as the colt's nose came in contact with Mrs. Smith's hand a bolt of lightning struck an oak tree, ran down to a wire clothesline, from it to a post within an inch of the colt's side, through the colt into Mrs. Smith's body, into the wall of the house, and out by the way of a stovepipe. The clothesline was melted, the colt was killed, Mrs. Smith was almost stripped of her clothing, a material full of bric-a-brac was demolished, and the stove broken in several pieces. Strange to say, Mrs. Smith was only slightly shocked.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

October Number, Now Ready, Contains:

AMERICA AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE . . By Mr. William Archer
Holland House. Hon. Caroline Roche
(Illustrated from Special Photographs.)
With All Powders of the Merchant. Chaps. III., IV. . . "X. L."
(A Mystery of Paris.)
The Six Forces Mark Warren
(A Startling Comparison of the Armies and Navies of Europe.)
How the Dukes of Coburg Hunted Centuries Ago. W. A. Baillie Grohman
(Illustrated from Old Prints by Wolff Pirkner.)
The Silver Skull Chaps. VII., VIII., . . . S. R. Crockett
(Illustrated by G. Grenville Manton.)
South London. In the Eighteenth Century . . . Sir Walter Besant
Crime. Part IV., . . . J. Holt Schooling
(Describing how Burglars Burgle.)
Cousin Flora. (Short Story) . . Edwin Pugh
And many other features—all superbly illustrated.
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PALL MALL MAGAZINE, Astor Court, New York.

AUSTRIAN CONSUL KILLED.

Chevalier M. Proskowits Crushed by the Cars at Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 18.—Chevalier M. Proskowitz, Acting Consul of Austria-Hungary at Chicago, lost his life in Fort Wayne to-night while en route to New York.

He was a passenger on the Pennsylvania limited. At 9:20 o'clock the dining car was cut off at the station. The Consul was restless and was walking through the train. He did not notice that the dining car had been cut off and stumbled headlong just as the baggage car was being pushed back on the train and was ground under the wheels.

He was taken to the St. Joseph Hospital in an ambulance, and died an hour later.

INJURED MAN CALLED DRUNK.

John Hayes Said to be Dying in the Alcoholic Ward at Bellevue Hospital.

John Hayes, a boss plumber, twenty-five years old, of 153 East Twenty-third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by an ambulance from New York Hospital late Saturday night. He had been found at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, and said he felt as though he were paralyzed.

Ambulance Surgeon Downs, who took him to the hospital, it is said, remarked as he delivered his patient, "He says he's paralyzed; I guess he is—paralyzed drunk." The man was put in the alcoholic ward. All during the night, and yesterday, he insisted to the attendants that he felt strange and that he had not been drinking enough to feel that way.

At midnight last night, more than twenty-four hours after Hayes had been brought in, he became suddenly worse, and Dr. Armstrong made a careful examination of him. He found that the man's spine was fractured, and that he was dying. Hayes was questioned again, and said he had been knocked down by a man named Michael Sullivan in Madison Square Park shortly before he was removed to the hospital.

He said he had told the New York Hospital doctor, but that the doctor had laughed at him and said he was merely drunk. A Coroner was called to take the man's statement, and the police of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station were asked to look for Sullivan.

Hayes's father, Michael Hayes, a boss plumber of Detroit, was notified of his son's condition. At 1 o'clock this morning the physicians did not think Hayes would live through the night. His condition did not permit his being moved from the alcoholic ward.

SURGEON REFUSED TREATMENT.

Man Found Afterward to Have Epilepsy Is Declared Drunk.

Ambulance Surgeon Dodge of the Hudson Street Hospital positively refused last night to take as a patient an unconscious man who had fallen on the Cortlandt Street platform of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road. The man was James Jones, twenty-five years old, of 1,082 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, and he was later taken to the Gouverneur Hospital, where his case was diagnosed as epilepsy.

Jones, when taken ill, was accompanied by his friend, Clarence Statts of 18 Woodbine Avenue Brooklyn, the two having been up town visiting some friends. Leaving his friend lying on the station platform, Statts ran to the Church Street Police Station, whence Policeman Dunbar was detailed on the case. Dunbar at once saw the necessity for an ambulance, and sent in a call.

Dr. Dodge, upon his arrival, at once pronounced Jones drunk, and refused to take him, despite the protestations of Statts that he had been all day with Jones, and that he had not drank any intoxicating liquor for six months. Jones was carried to the police station, where the police concluded that he was not drunk, and sent a call for an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital.

Values of Rare Bugs.

From The Boston Transcript.

One may obtain a fairly complete collection of postage stamps, but never of insects. Some experts say that there are 100,000 species of insects in the

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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The Nassau Bank
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Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
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The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMP.. has established a branch office at SANTIAGO and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
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OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.
Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.
Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Although Wall Street is no longer acutely apprehensive of tight money, the loan market will doubtless continue to be closely watched in speculative circles. And it is not unreasonable to believe that favorable developments in the money market situation will prove as influential in the opposite direction as were those unfavorable occurrences of the past week. During the past few days bear operators have found out that the portion of Wall Street's public that is still in the market as a holder of securities is not of a character likely to be disturbed by further shouting as to the immediate probability of stringent money.

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About $2,500,000 gold in all was announced as engaged for importation last week. Unexpected announcements were made on Friday of about $1,000,000. Previous to that exchange market authorities had announced their belief that no more gold would be imported for some time, inasmuch as there was no immediate need for it here. In high banking circles, however, it is not believed that the present level of money rates can be maintained without bringing importations of gold on a large scale, whether there be need for it here or not. The sterling exchange market seems to be in just that state where predictions even by the most competent and experienced authorities are likely to fail of fulfillment because of some slight development which ordinarily would not be influential.

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In exchange circles there is general belief, however, that gold in volume will come before the end of the year. If needed—if the money market hardens—it will come immediately. And even though there be no further money market disturbance, gold will soon begin to come rapidly. This, at least, is the exchange market opinion.

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Unless there should develop something new of a disturbing character, the money market seems likely to return to its normal state. The efforts of the Treasury Department to give all the aid possible to the banks must certainly be productive, and the issuing of the new 3 per cent. bonds, which goes on steadily, will mean market relief. Among New York bankers there is now a greater disposition to loan money than for two weeks. During the past few days several of the larger institutions which have not recently been lenders in the market made their appearance with liberal offerings at current rates.

"WHEN ISSUED."

Wall Street's "outsiders" are gradually becoming better acquainted with trading in stocks "when issued." The average Wall Street speculator, if he be not a professional or a constant habitué of brokers' offices, has not heretofore done much in the way of buying stocks which as yet are not themselves in the market. But recently—since the new Government bonds and the new Baltimore and Ohio securities have been prominent—outsiders have had put before them opportunities for big profits in securities which as yet have no actual existence.

Buying or selling stocks "when issued" presents many advantages over ordinary trading. In the first place, it requires no ready capital, it being a mere contract that an be sold before the securities are delivered. And then, too, Wall Street men know that in the great majority of instances stocks bought "when issued" have shown handsome gains by the time the real certificates were ready for delivery. Among the commission houses there seems to be a disposition to encourage clients to such trading in properties of real merit.

To this is probably largely due the recent activity of the Federal Steel stocks, which are now being traded in on the curb "when issued." During the past week there have been very large transactions in them, several of the larger commission houses appearing as buyers for the account of clients.

TO MAINTAIN RATES.

In their current monthly circular, Messrs. John H. Davis & Co. of the Stock Exchange make some characteristically direct remarks upon traffic rate regulations and incidentally upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission and its work. Messrs. Davis & Co. offer some common sense suggestions as to the permanent settlement of the rate wars which are constantly bobbing up to disturb the roads and their owners:

"There are a few fundamental facts in connection with the most important of all our industries which deserve especial attention and discussion at the present time. We have the largest railway system of any country of the world. No other employs so many men or has so large a part of the community depending upon it as this one. Of all the moneys received from the public for transportation, four-fifths is paid out for labor—in other words, goes back for sustenance of the employes and for support of those who supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The railroads are having a large volume of business. The abundant crops of 1897 and 1898 mean full trainloads, both east and west bound. Yet competition is as fierce as ever to get the last pound of freight and the last passenger away from the other line, no matter if rates are cut to pieces. The freight agent is a 'hustler' and the stockholders pay the bill. The Inter-State Commerce Commission law was adopted in response to popular clamor, in the nominal interest of the public. Its effect has been to the detriment of both the carriers and the public. The whole system of railway regulation is disorganized and unsatisfactory. It will so continue until the whole question is treated as other businesses are treated which are notable for success and prosperity. The railroad business is neither angelically pure nor diabolically wicked that especial moral or economic laws must be devised for its conduct.

"The Inter-State Commerce act was an attempt to manage our railroads through prohibition of the very steps which would best serve the public interests. It has been a failure, so far as the public good is concerned, and has hampered the railways in their endeavor to make a decent living. It is founded upon the assumption that railway managers are not only ignorant of the proper way to manage their own business, but inherently vicious. That which is allowed in every other industrial line is prohibited in this, and yet, right alongside of every mile of railway in the United States, is a demonstration of the notable advantages and the absolute safety of a business combination in the transportation line. Transportation embraces three great divisions: Transportation of persons, transportation of property, transportation of thought. The railways do the first and second, the telegraph does the third. The transportation of thought is carried on side by side with that of passengers and freight; it uses the same territory and the same offices, and serves the same patrons. The telegraph furnishes different classes of service just as the railroads do. The latter give fast freight service and parlor cars to those who want to pay for it; the telegraph will give special service to those who pay for having the messages repeated. The ordinary day rates for transportation of thought by the telegraph correspond to the ordinary rates for transportation of ordinary freight or passengers. The low rate freight on the roads has a counterpart in the reduced rate for night messages. In all essential particulars the telegraph and the railways are doing the same kind of business and subject to the same conditions of operation. Now, thirty years ago the Western Union Telegraph Company had 50,000 miles of wire and transported thought to the extent of 6,400,000 messages at an average toll of $1.04 per message. The country was full of other lines, all competing and bidding for business. Rebates and special rates were as common as they have been with railways.

"The business was subject to the same difficulties under which our railroads have suffered. Finally a long-headed man decided to apply business methods to the situation, and within five years twenty small competing telegraph lines had been absorbed by the Western Union. There was a great hue and cry against the danger of monopoly and of putting the secrets of the country into the custody of any one man or group of men. Legislation was proposed to prevent it, but the master spirit of the combination moved more rapidly than the lawmakers. It was an accomplished fact before legislation could stop it. And ever since that bold move the people have benefited by that which they had frantically tried to prohibit. The transportation of thought is carried on at moderate rates, and nobody is harmed or finds serious fault. The volume of business done has so increased that the average toll per message has gradually come down to 31 cents in 1897.

"Here is an object lesson for both railway men and legislators. What has been properly and profitably done in the one transportation line can be done in the other, not necessarily by actual absorption, but through unity of control, so as to insure uniformity of rates under similar conditions, and the stability which is the especial desideratum. Or, in the absence of actual control, give the various lines the right to enter into agreements covering the same points. Let the inter-State commerce law be so amended as to recognize the fact that railway managers have at least average intelligence and honesty. Provide that they may make up rate schedules and agreements which shall have the force of law unless and until they shall be declared otherwise by the commission. Let the burden of proof be upon those who may declare the rates or the agreements to be against public policy. If a prima facie case is made to the commission let the prohibition of that commission operate as an injunction until the case shall be fully and fairly tried in the courts. In short, let the railroad men manage their own business in their own way, just as other business men do, until it can be shown that they are doing so by unlawful methods. What has been done has been a notable failure; let us see if this other plan will not work better.

"There is much that may be accomplished in financial and railway offices. The serious effects of rate cutting are manifest. Much of this loss can be eliminated outside of work to be done at the National or State Capitols, and at no time has the opportunity been as propitious as now. The reorganization of a number of the great railroad systems has centred the virtual control of many thousands of miles and of many trunk lines in a few hands. The small group of men who can dictate the policy of so large a part of our 185,000 miles have a responsibility which justifies them in exercising it without fear or favor. They have put many bankrupt concerns on their feet. They have so arranged the plans of capitalization and bonded debt as to inspire great hope for the future, and confidence in the ability of the roads to meet their obligations. Now, these people have it in their power to do a great service to stockholders and to the public, and to lay a broad foundation for the confidence of our own capitalists and investors, and of the foreigners who have plenty of money but have had good reason in the past to distrust American railway management. We believe that the Presidents of our leading systems will heartily co-operate in any practicable plan for fixing rates which shall be remunerative and yet reasonable. We believe that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., for instance, could secure the assistance and support of such men as President Thomson of the Pennsylvania, President Calloway of the New York Central, President Cowen of the Baltimore & Ohio, Messrs. Cable and Porter of the Rock Island, Omaha and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, President Mellen of the Northern Pacific, President Hill of the Great Northern, President Ripley of the Atchison, and other representative railway men in carrying out a schedule of rates which would become the standard for the country, and would be out of the power of either subordinates or of inferior competitors to disturb.

"It is beyond question that the general tone of the American railway management is on a higher plane than ever before. It is more deserving of confidence than in former years. What such men as we have named might agree upon would bear the impress of integrity as well as of intelligence. Bearing in mind the mistakes, the losses, and the speculative tendencies of the past, the people would support them in such action. Led by such a group of men the officials of minor corporations could not afford to oppose or refuse similar action. Even prejudiced legislators would have no warrant for attacking the character of the measure, or of the men who stood sponsors for it. The public would give cordial support to such a move towards stability of rates. The laboring classes would benefit through the increased ability of the railways to expend money for needed improvements, and to give better service. It would be a fitting culmination of the good work which has already been done toward running the railway industry upon business lines."

MR. LABOUCHERE ON AMERICANS.

In reviewing the financial situation in London Truth, Mr. Henry Labouchere says of the American market:

"The hardening of rates, combined with two holidays in the States, naturally reduced dealings, and the market has now undergone a moderate reaction. I do not, however, for one moment anticipate that the decline will go much further. General conditions in the United States are far too favorable, and although large sums are required for moving the crops, that country has, on the other hand, huge credit on this side, and can that easily obtain fresh supplies of gold. But there is no disposition to draw too heavily upon Europe for the precious metal, as so far American railroad stocks are chiefly in the hands of the Americans themselves, and it will be their object to encourage dealings on this side at the higher prices now ruling, so that it would not be the policy of Wall Street wirepullers to make heavy demands upon the stock of gold of the Bank of England or of the Bank of France. It is one of the most promising signs of the position that by far the largest portion of American railroad stock is held in the States; and this refers more particularly to Milwaukee, English holders having parted with nearly all their stock.

"Of late the Pacific group of stocks has been most in evidence, and it is among these that we shall probably see the most sensational movements. The Northern Pacific Road has achieved most excellent results since its reconstruction. On the basis of a 2 per cent. distribution for the year the Northern Pacific common, with their prospects of a considerably increased dividend, should be worth a good deal more than their present price of 40¾, even though on the face of it the preference stock has been shown special favor by the Directors. The Union Pacific is also doing remarkably well, and if further proof were wanted such is supplied by the company's working statement for July."

MONEY IN BOSTON.

Money rates, like railway traffic rates, will constantly tend to a lower level. Every one will easily recall when 4 per cent. seemed quite low for money. To-day people are made uneasy by that rate, and apprehend something higher. It is apprehension rather than fact which excites uneasiness at present. Money is nothing like close in Boston. Lenders wish they could find more and better opportunities for its employment. Stringency is not looked for here unless the Greater New York market shall precipitate a cause.—Boston Herald.

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The money market continues in a mixed condition. Here in Boston there is plenty to supply the current demand, and the banks borrow on call from each other at 2 per cent., while 1 per cent. above that figure is the maximum rate on street call money.

In New York it is different, and call money loans at 5 per cent., that rate being quoted at the metropolis on actual business yesterday. Still the fear of stringency is not general, and there are those even who look with favor on the higher rate and say that it is an indication of the country's prosperity. That, however, may be described as the view of the man who has money to lend. In his estimation rates are never too high.—Boston Globe.

MR. LEITER IN DEMAND.

A Western paper, in commenting on the present position of the wheat market and the feeling among the wheat growers, says:

"The farmers very generally all through the West are now looking for a second Joseph Leiter to play Moses for them. They will be disappointed. Joseph was a better leader than Moses ever dreamed of being, but the experience of Joseph has scared out every one with any inclination to be a speculative leader, and the market drifts along for want of an able, strong, and aggressive man at its head. There is no prospect of its securing one this year, at least not for the present. In fact, there is no man in the trade who cares to assume such a position. It is once in a lifetime that conditions are such as last year, or that a new speculator will enter the field with as much money at his command as had Joseph Leiter. The average speculator would buy wheat with any encouragement, and it begins to look as though operators who have been in stocks and made a lot of money are turning their attention in a mild way to wheat as an investment. There are few, however, who care to sell it short at present prices."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co., in conjunction with Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, offer to investors the unsold balance of $2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. refunding gold bonds of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1948, and subject to call at 110 and accrued interest. These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage upon all the property of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company at about $16,000 per mile, and are issued for the purpose of refunding the present bonded debt of the company and to capitalize expenditures made out of net earnings for construction and improvements. The limit of the issue is $3,000,000, of which the present authorized issue is $2,500,000, out of which Redmond, Kerr & Co. have already sold $2,000,000, and the remaining unsold bonds are now offered at 102½ and accrued interest. The company reports that the average net earnings for the past four years were $184,261.40, and the net earnings for the year ended June 30, 1898, after the payment of all expenses, were $220,030.20, while the total interest charges are only $125,000. The subscription books will be open on Thursday morning and close at 3 P. M. or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to make smaller allotments than amounts applied for.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE 5%
REFUNDING GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company.

Dated October 1, 1898. Due October 1, 1948.
Interest payable April 1 and October 1. Subject to call at 110 and accrued interest.
Coupon Bonds of the Denomination of $1,000, with Privilege of Registering the Principal.
Limit of issue $3,000,000
Present authorized issue . . . $2,500,000
Continental Trust Co. and Joseph D. Oliver, Trustees.
Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin of present standard of weight and fineness.

These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage upon all the property of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Co. at about $16,000 per mile, and are to be issued for the purpose of refunding the present bonded debt of the company and to capitalize expenditures made out of net earnings for construction and improvements.
The mortgage has been drawn by our counsel, Messrs. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and all legal matters pertaining to this issue have been under their supervision. Under the terms of the mortgage the bondholders have the right to elect two members of the Board of Directors of the Company.
Mr. Edward McNeill, formerly receiver and general manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., has examined the property for us and reports favorably upon its physical condition. Copies of his report may be examined at our offices.
The Company reports that the average net earnings for the past four years were $184,261.40 and the net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, after the payment of operating expenses, rentals, taxes, etc., were $220,030.20; total interest charges $125,000.
For further information we call attention to the letter of Mr. T. P. Shonts, the President of the Company, copies of which may be obtained at our offices.
Application will be made to have these bonds listed upon the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Having already sold $2,000,000 of the above bonds, we offer the remaining unsold bonds at 102½ and accrued interest. Deliverable and payable on or about October 1st, 1898.
Subscription books will be opened at our offices at ten o'clock on Thursday, September 22d, and close at three P. M. or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to make smaller allotments than amounts applied for.
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
44 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 BROADWAY, (GROUND FLOOR.)
NEW YORK.
MEMBERS { N. Y. CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE. N.Y.PRODUCE EXCHANGE
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, ETC.,
bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Write for our special letter issued on Monday, entitled "NEW CONDITIONS IN THE MARKET."

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.
To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:
Notice is hereby given that a further installment of Two Dollars per share of common stock, and Three Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment, the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the third installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the fourth payment.
Dated New York, September 12th, 1898.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Monday, September 19th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 19th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
New York, September 14, 1898.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Mining Exchange of New York will be held in the Board Room of the Exchange, Edison Building, New Street, Tuesday, 4th October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of officers and Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
GEO. D. HEDDAN,
Secretary.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, September 19, 1898.
The annual election for 9 Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, Oct. 3, 1898. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, Sept. 14th, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 120.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September, inst.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of October 17th, 1898. M. T. WILBUR, Asst. Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 14th, 1898.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, October 6th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, September 21st, and reopen on Thursday, September 29th, 1898.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 8, 1898.
A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 3d proximo, inclusive.
F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company,
DIVIDEND NO. 33.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable October first, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from 8 P. M., September 23d, 1898, until 9 A. M., October first, 1898.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
September 16th, 1898.
A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1st, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 21st until October 1st, 1898.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

27 William St., Sept. 15, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 22, and reopen Monday, Oct. 3.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Asst Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

School Bonds
OF THE
City of Yonkers.

Issued to the Board of Education.—Sealed proposals are invited for all or any part of $28,500 3½ per cent. registered bonds, interest payable April and October 1. There will be one bond of $500, payable April 1, 1913; eight bonds of $1,000 each, two bonds payable April 1, 1919, two April 1, 1925, and four April 1, 1979; and four bonds of $5,000 each, payable April 1, 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1981.
These bonds are issued in conformity with the provisions of Section 26, Laws of 1881, and Chapter 49 of the Laws of 1894, also with resolutions passed by the Common Council October 25, 1897, February 28, 1898, June 27, 1898, and September 12, 1898.
The right is reserved to reject any, a part, or all bids, which will be opened in the board room, High School Building, Tuesday, September 27, 1898, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The $500 bond, payable in 1913, and two $1,000 bonds, payable in 1979, will be dated October 1, 1898; all others will be dated July 1, 1898, and will be ready for delivery at the office of the Board of Education, at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, October 4, 1898, and must be paid for, including accrued interest, by certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the City of Yonkers.
Proposals must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, and endorsed "Proposals for School Bonds," and addressed to Joseph F. Daly, Chairman, Yonkers, N. Y.
JOSEPH F. DALY,
WILLIAM B. EDGAR,
CHARLES PHILIP EASTON,
Com. on Finance.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of J. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.
GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

Schooner Electa Bailey Dismasted.
BOSTON, Sept. 18. — The three-masted schooner Electa Bailey of Bangor, Capt. Clay, bound from Port Liberty, N. Y., to Portsmouth with coal, while rounding Cape Cod in a thick fog early last evening was run down and completely dismasted by the steamer Parthian, bound from this port to Philadelphia. None of the crew of the schooner was injured, except Capt. Clay, who received a slight bruise. The Parthian took her in tow, and brought her here.

W. P. Williams of Hartford Dead.
HARTFORD, Sept. 18.—William P. Williams, the veteran steward at the American School for the Deaf, whose skull was fractured Thursday when he was struck by a trolley car, died to-night without regaining consciousness. He was President of the Vermont Farm Machine Company, at Bellows Falls.

Blind Checker Player Identified.
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—The blind checker player, "Charles Elsworth," who died in the City Hospital yesterday of injuries resulting from a fall from a train, was to-day fully identified as Charles Elsworth McAndless of Boston, Mass. Friends will take charge of the remains.

Silver Jubilee of Irvington Church.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The silver jubilee of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Irvington, was held to-day. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg celebrated the pontifical high mass this morning and Archbishop Corrigan attended. Vicar General Mooney preached. This evening vespers were sung by Bishop Farley.

Bering Sea Sealing Award Divided.
VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 18.—Word was received from Ottawa to-day that checks had been issued to the individual beneficiaries under the Bering Sea sealing award. The total amount is $500,188 damages and $172,968 interest.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.72¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅞
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06
Lard, prime	5.15
Iron, No. 1 Northern Foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	20½@21

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Flour steady; special brands, $4.25@4.50; hard Winter patents, $3.40@3.60; soft patents, $3.30@3.40; straights, $3@3.10; bakers', $2@2.10; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64@65¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65¾c; No. 2 red, 65½c; No. 2 corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 21¼@21½c; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 2 rye, 47¼@47½c; No. 2 barley, 39@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88c; Northwestern, 91c; prime timothy seed, $2.41½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.40@$8.45; lard, per 100 lb, $4.77½@$4.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.70; sugars, cut loaf, $6.08; granulated, $5.64; No. 2 yellow corn, 30½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28@5.29
October	5.34	5.34	5.29	5.29@5.30
November	5.37	5.37	5.34	5.34@5.35
December	5.41	5.41	5.38	5.38@5.39
January	5.46	5.46	5.42	5.42@5.43
February	5.50	5.50	5.48	5.46@5.47
March	5.54	5.54	5.50	5.50@5.51
April	5.58	5.58	5.55	5.54@5.55
May	5.61	5.61	5.58	5.57@5.58
June	5.64	5.64	5.62	5.62@5.63
July	5.67	5.67	5.67	—@—

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d; December-January, 301@302; January-February, 301½b; February-March, 302⅛s; March-April, 303b; April-May, 304s; May-June, 305s; June-July, 305½b; September, 306b; September-October, 304½s; October-November, 302½b; November-December, 301@302.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	71½	71½	70	70¼
December	67½	67½	67⅛	67¼
May	68⅝	68¼	68¼	68¼
Corn—				
December	34 7-16	34½	34 7-16	34½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	65¼	65¼	64⅜	65¼
December	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
May	64⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64¼
Corn—				
September	29⅞	29 15-16	29¾	29⅞
December	29¾	29 13-16	29⅝	29¾
May	31½	31 11-16	31½	31⅝
Oats—				
September	20¾	20 13-16	20¾	20¾
December	20½	20 5-16	20 3-16	20¼
May	22⅞	22 3-16	22	22⅛
Lard—				
October	$4.72½	$4.75	$4.72½	$4.75
January	4.87½	4.90	4.87½	4.90
Ribs—				
October	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.27½
January	4.70	4.72½	4.70	4.70
Pork—				
October	8.30	8.32½	8.30	8.30
January	9.20	9.20	9.17½	9.17½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

It was a purely local market in wheat Saturday in every sense of the word. About the only feature to speculation was a further weakening of the September option, resulting from a lack of shorts and pressure from local sources. Foreign houses were out of the market, except for a little selling of futures at the start, and export trade was unimportant. One of the weakening factors was an impression that Northwestern receipts, because of good weather, would increase materially next week. This idea found emphasis in Northwestern selling at Chicago and other markets. Final prices for the day were ½c lower on September and ¼@⅝c lower on later deliveries.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—September, 61½c; December, 59½c; May, 61⅝@61½c; No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 17.—No. 1 Northern cash, 66c bid; September, 65¼c; December, 61⅛c; May, 63⅜c.

Oats.

No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white clips, 29c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26c; track, white, 24@35c; track, mixed, 24@26c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 49c cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Malting, 41@49c delivered, New York; feeding, 33½@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.80@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.72½. (to arrive.) RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. J. G. Hall, referee, Hampden Street, formerly East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Andrews Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,701.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 17 Eighth Avenue, east side, 106.7 feet south of West Twelfth Street, runs south 22, by east 93.4, by northwest 20.10, by northeast 11.10, by west 85.2, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,200.

The Omaha Exposition.

OMAHA, Sept. 18.—The total attendance at the exposition last week was 110,943. The grand total is now nearly 1,500,000. The most notable event of this week is booked for Tuesday, when fifteen or more United States Senators will pay an official visit, in accordance with a Senate resolution. A banquet will be tendered the Senators. Wednesday a sham battle between 500 Indians in paint and feathers, commanded by Geronimo, the Apache chief, will be a feature. This old warrior received an ovation upon his appearance yesterday.

Three Drowned in the Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 18.—Patrick Kelly, William Kelly, and William Gorman were drowned this afternoon in the Connecticut River, off Moramus. John Hines, who was with them, was saved. The four young men rowed from Moramus this morning to attend services at St. Johnitis Church, this city. They were on their return and had almost reached home, when a sudden squall came up and the boat was upset. The accident occurred in sight of Gorman's home, and was witnessed by members of his family.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD, NO. 42 WEST 50TH STREET, FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE; FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT; 20 FOOT; IN EXCELLENT ORDER; SPLENDID REAR; STATION STREET; ASPHALTED BLOCK. KEYS OF CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOME DWELLING TO LET.

Just off 5th Av., not far from New Delmonico's; exposed plumbing, hardwood floors, medium size; decorated to suit tenant, etc.; very attractive four-story high-stoop dwelling. Can be leased at a moderate rate. Keys with

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Formerly Riker & Son,
NO. 532 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. 2578—38.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Peabody,
102-104 WAVERLY PLACE.
8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Elevator and Hall Service. Rents, $65 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $55 per month.

St. Clement,
365 WEST 23D ST.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms. Hot Air Heat. Rents, $35 per month.

227 and 237 West 135th St.,
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated. Rents, $40 to $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Hot Water, and Gas Ranges. Rent, $48 per month.

273 West 138th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $40 to $42.50 per month.

272 West 139th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $40 to $42.50 per month.

267 West 139th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $50 and $55 per month.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem. Open Sundays.

THE "SORRENTO,"
136 Madison Ave., N. W. Cor. 31st St.

Exceedingly handsome and well-arranged apartment house.

The suites—large and small—contain all modern improvements.

Rents include steam heat, elevator, and hall service.

For plans and particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.,
and 10 Wall Street. (6342)

NEW AMSTERDAM,
200 WEST 107TH ST.

Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, private halls, separate dumb waiters, dining rooms and parlors extra large; hall boy service; will be leased to desirable tenants at reasonable rents on premises, or,
HALL J. HOW & CO.,
234 West 116th St.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

59 and 61 West 45th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water, and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1,183 Broadway, corner 26th St.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE VIRGINIA,
COLUMBUS PLAZA,
58th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL,
Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

18STH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
316 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,
13 Astor Place, near Broadway.
For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY
NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av.
Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS. Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 10 teachers, 12 courses, $250 year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy. 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, 19th year, begins MONDAY, SEPT 26.
Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, }
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal,
Hotel San Remo, West. Cor. 75th Street.

UTICA, N. Y.
Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.
Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 548 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 2; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 8:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions. Call or write. C. C. Gaines, Pres., 41 E. 125 St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 316 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

The Horace Mann School,
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET WEST. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.
Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,
45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.
Prepares for all colleges and universities.
Commercial course, primary and junior departments.
Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.
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THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
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THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 80th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training; afternoon outing class.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

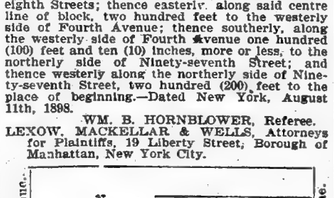
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—A. MORTON PERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of block, two hundred feet to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $41,127.70, with interest thereon from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $381.47, with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 9th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

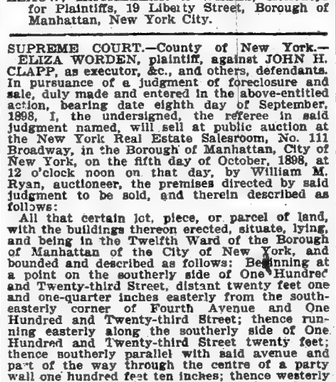
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, September 20th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 9th, 1898.

WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor, &c., and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date eighth day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant twenty feet one and one-quarter inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet ten inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,605.28, with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.30, with interest from September 8th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $504.15 and interest.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
a12-2awSwMATh&co5

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid; small private family; good reference. 330 West 44th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent baker; best references. M., care of Gardner, 228 East 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; competent; in private family; first-class city reference. Call two days or address E., 104 West 102d St., ground floor.

COOK.—A lady desires to place her good family cook; wages, $25. Apply present employer's, 18 West 50th St., Monday between 10 and 12.

COOK, &c.—By a woman as cook, washer, and ironer in private family; city reference. 42d St. Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; American; private family; best city reference. 161 East 52d St., Adams's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 152 West 52d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Moderate salary; willing and ambitious. Miss J. A. Williams, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By middle-aged German woman; good marketer; assist lady in housekeeping; city reference. Duchardt, 101 West 95th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant as first-class laundress; private family; thoroughly competent; good city reference. C., Box 329, Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING or CLEANING.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning. 254 East 60th St.

WASHING or CLEANING.—Woman would do washing or cleaning by day. Mrs. Wright, 202 East 108th St., top floor.

WASHING.—By a good washerwoman; washing at home, cheap. Mrs. Broger, 316 East 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Colored; thoroughly competent and experienced; four years' city reference. G. F., 40 West 67th St., last employer's.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—Family of three adults would care for private residence during absence of owner, or would care for and show house for sale or to rent; references. Can be seen at present employer's, 40 West 38th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a position for his coachman who has lived with him for the past six year; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; English; best of references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. G., 1,019 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Can recommend highly; sober, experienced; has veterinary knowledge. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German; married; no children; practical in every branch of gardening, greenhouses, and vegetables; has full experience in care of stock; also horses, cows, and poultry; can operate incubator; wife first-class butter maker; is willing to take charge of dairy and poultry; wishes position on large country place. Gardener, 75 Park Row.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By German, speaking English; 28 years of age; understands the care of greenhouses and horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Ch. W., Mills Hotel No. 1, Bleecker St.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN 33 YEARS OLD OF CONSIDerable business experience and good address wants position where ability, honesty, and faithfulness will be moderately rewarded; A1 references will be furnished, and bonds if necessary; capable of either office or outside work. American, Box 198, Times.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

POULTRY.—By German, married; no children; has 26 years' experience in the poultry line, understanding the business thoroughly in all its branches; also fattening ducks and geese; wants position as Superintendent or foreman on poultry farm. Poultry, Box 166 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, 23; WHOLESALE HOUSE, OR anything; strong, willing; reference. Lesser, 176 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable and experienced nurse for one child, 2 years old; personal references required. Apply at Sherman Square Hotel, Boulevard and 71st St., Suite 54, Monday morning.

WANTED—A competent English or American nurse, good seamstress, for child 2½ years old; city references. Call Monday, between 9:30 and 11 o'clock, at 111 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1898. Present: Hon. J. F. Daly, Justice.—In the matter of the application of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the GEORGE W. CHURCH COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

A motion in behalf of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the George W. Church Company, and the consent of Annie C. Church, together owning at the stock thereof; for an order requiring all persons interested in the George W. Church Company to show cause before the court, or a referee designated in the order at the time and place therein specified, not less than three months after the granting of the order, why the said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved; coming on to be heard, upon an order to show cause. Upon reading and filing the said order to show cause, together with proof of due service thereof, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, the petition of said William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, the consent of Annie C. Church, the schedules thereunto annexed, the affidavit of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court from the said petition and schedules that the stock of the George W. Church Company is owned as follows:

Nineteen hundred and ninety (1,990) shares by Annie C. Church, five shares by William T. Church, and five shares by William M. Kinder, the total amount of said capital stock consisting of 2,000 shares of the par value of five dollars per share.

And, that the George W. Church Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations as the same become due and payable, or to afford reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and that the petitioners deem it beneficial to the interest of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved.

Now, on motion of Everett D. Barlow, Attorney for the Petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the George W. Church Company show cause before William Hildreth Field, Esq., the Referee, appointed herein, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, why said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved.

It is ordered, that this order be published once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed therein for showing cause, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers in the City of New York. Enter.

J. F. D.,
J. S. C.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 5, 1898, the undersigned, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of ALBERT B. HILTON, (formerly doing business under the name of Hilton, Hughes & Co.), will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 20th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all his right, title, and interest as assignee as aforesaid, of, in, and to the unsettled and uncollected accounts and judgments set forth at pages one to one hundred and twenty-eight, inclusive, of Schedule V. of an account filed by said assignee, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Borough of Manhattan, on April 26, 1898.

Catalogues giving description of the accounts and judgments to be sold may be had at the office of the assignee, (Room 171, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, New York,) and of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, New York City.—Dated New York City, September 6, 1898.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT,
Assignee.
RUSSELL & HOLMES, Attorneys for Assignee, 280 Broadway, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, duly doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No. 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
a12-1aw6WM

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—PARK AV., 65, COR. 39TH ST.—Large handsome rooms on second floor; parlor, dining room; reference.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large and small rooms in finely appointed house; all conveniences; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9th St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
745 High Street, Newark, N. J.
No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 59 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE V. BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrix and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. BLOODGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 49 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or

THE DEATH OF DR. HALL

Resolution Adopted at a Meeting of the Session of His Church.

AWAITING MRS. HALL'S WISHES

Cablegram Sent to Her in Reference to the Services—The Rev. Dr. Connell of London Preaches and Eulogizes the Dead Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell of London preached in Dr. Hall's church, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, yesterday, to an audience of almost one thousand people. Nearly all were strangers, and the majority was no doubt attracted thither through the announcement of the venerable pastor's death in Ireland on Saturday. Many of the Elders and leading men and women of the church, were present, but the greater part of the congregation has not yet returned to town for the Winter.

The front of the pulpit was heavily draped in black. The services were appropriate to the occasion, and while the regular order was not departed from materially, the choosing of hymns, the prayers, and the sermon were all in reference to the great loss the church has sustained.

Dr. Connell twice made touching references to the memory of Dr. Hall, and he read a resolution, expressing the sorrow of the officers of the church at their loss, adopted at a meeting of the session held shortly before the services began. The meeting was presided over by H. Edwards Rowland, and among those present were James O. Sheldon, Robert Bonner, Joel W. Thorn, and S. W. Brownell, the Stated Clerk. The resolution is as follows:

The session has heard with deep sorrow of the death of our beloved pastor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., L.L. D., yesterday, in his native land, whither he had gone for rest and health. The session records its gratitude to the Father of mercies for the rich gift to the whole world, to the General Assembly and Church of the First Born, to the Presbyterian Church, and to this church, which he vouchsafed in the life and ministry of our beloved pastor.

For thirty years he has broken the bread of life to this church, and has edified the body of Christ among us and made it a blessing to the city and country and to the world. In season and out of season he was abundant in labors which were equally acceptable at home and abroad, and which have stamped the ineffaceable impress of his faith and character upon this full generation. Nor have they been confined alone to denominational or religious lines. His public services in the causes of education, benevolence, and patriotism, while subordinated to his work in the ministry, have led him far and wide and spread his influence and fame. No good cause lacked his approval or support.

But it is as his pastoral care and parishioners that we deplore his death, while we record our gratitude for his work and influence among us. His sympathy with the bereaved and sorrowing was quick and shed comfort like balm upon the wounded soul. He pointed and led the way to heaven.

What this church has been and done for these thirty years since he came among us, in 1867, is known of all men. While we mourn his irreparable loss to us and our children and our church, we recall how he was used to say that he "looked forward to that heavenly home," wherein he has now entered before us, and say with profound gratitude and humble submission, "It is the Lord."

We express our heartfelt sympathy with our pastor's bereaved family and commend them to the God of all comfort, and invoke for them and ourselves those heavenly consolations which alone can soothe in this sad hour.

To Arrange for Services.

A general committee was also appointed to take charge of all necessary arrangements for services subject to the wishes of Mrs. Hall, to whom the following cable message was sent:

Mrs. Hall, care of Mrs. Magowan, Bangor, Ireland:

Session met and adopted minute read at morning service expressing the deep sorrow and sympathy of the whole church, and appointed a committee to arrange for public services in accordance with your wishes. Kindly advise.

H. E. ROWLAND.

The committee, including the Committee on Supplies, comprises James O. Sheldon for the Trustees, Robert Bonner for the congregation, and Joel W. Thorn for the Board of Deacons. Nothing more was done yesterday, and nothing more will be done until the family is heard from.

Dr. Connell took his text from the Second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, i., 12: "• • • I am not ashamed, for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

Before beginning his sermon, Dr. Connell said: "There is but one thought in this church to-day, and one of the profoundest sorrow. The session has met and agreed to the following resolution, which I have been requested to read." He read the resolution and then added: "I am sure the chord of sympathy has struck in the hearts of every one in this congregation to-day, but instead of taking time for idle eulogy, I will speak the word of the Gospel, which I feel that your beloved pastor would rather have me do could he speak." Dr. Connell, who has a remarkably fine delivery and an unusual freshness of treatment on religious subjects, then gave his sermon, which was in touch with the life and work of Dr. Hall.

After he had finished his sermon, Dr. Connell paused for an instant, and then said slowly and impressively: "It is unfortunate, aye, truly unfortunate, that on this day of your great sorrow you should be addressed by one an utter stranger to you. But I was not an entire stranger to him. I met him in my church, and before leaving home he supplied me with some letters of introduction which I have not yet used, and for which kindness I shall always remember him.

Good Traits of the Man.

"He was one of the most genial of men. His great heart went out to all mankind and illumined his soul with that light which is the kindly light of our Saviour. Great, true, brave, and strong, your pastor met the call after a life rich in blessings.

"He was one of the stalwarts of evangelicalism, and as such was recognized here as well as abroad. We are poorer and the world is the poorer by the withdrawal of such a forceful light. I must be looking into many faces into which there first came through his words the knowledge of the light, the life, and the glory. That tie, although the world has not always recognized its depth and sacredness, is one of the most indissoluble of all ties. Well, he has solved the great mystery—he has seen God. That is comfort for you, and be ye ready, for in any hour the summons may come."

There were services at 4 P. M., at which Dr. Connell preached, and during which some reference was made to the pastor's death. This congregation was almost as large as that of the morning, although few were of the regular congregation.

It was announced after the meeting of the committee after the first services of the day that nothing had been said or done so far toward supplying a successor to Dr. Hall. The members declared public discussion premature, to say the least, at this time. The Rev. Dr. C. I. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., will preach next Sunday.

THE REV. DR. SHAW'S TRIBUTE.

He Refers to Dr. Hall's Death and Mourns His Loss.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, moderator of the New York Presbytry and pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, prefaced his sermon yesterday morning by referring to the deaths of the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley of St. Agnes's Church and of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. Concerning Dr. Hall he said:

"He was one of the greatest ministers this country has known—great in the strength of his personality, in his powerful presentation of the simple Gospel, in his stalwart leadership within the church, and in the sincere and holy life which he lived before the community. Coming to this country at a critical period in its religious history and standing with his immense strength at the head of the largest and most influential church of our denomination, pre-eminently a preacher of the Word and a loyal ambassador of the cross, his influence for good can scarcely be measured, and our Church may well regard itself as sorely bereaved in his death. May the Saviour whom he so faithfully preached tenderly comfort his stricken family."

Dr. Shaw occupied for the first time yesterday a new memorial pulpit given by Miss Margaret Marshall as a memorial to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall. After the sermon the pulpit was dedicated.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

DR. MACKAY'S EULOGY.

Newark Clergyman Speaks of the Life and Work of Dr. Hall.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of Newark at the Memorial Presbyterian Church here to-day paid a tribute to the memory of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York. The church was crowded. Dr. Hall preached the dedicatory sermon of the Memorial Church, and a number of his session act as its Board of Trustees and others are regular attendants during the Summer season.

Dr. Mackay spoke of Dr. Hall's sincerity and conscientiousness and great power as an expository preacher, especially in the line of evangelical truth, and of his devotion as a pastor. In the death of Dr. Hall, Dr. Mackay said not only the American pulpit but the whole Christian Church lost one of its clearest expounders of the simple Gospel. During the tribute many of the congregation were moved to tears. The hymn "Foever with the Lord," was sung at the conclusion of the remarks of Dr. Mackay.

THE SPEEDWAY THRONGED.

Light Road Wagons Most in Evidence —A Few Accidents on Account of Careless Driving.

Never since it was first thrown open to the public did the handsome Speedway look better than it did yesterday, and it seemed along toward 4 P. M. as if every one who owned a fast horse, or could borrow one, was on the speeding ground. Light road wagons, with plenty of speed in the shafts, were most in evidence, for the Speedway is a poor place for an animal that cannot show a fast clip, not only on account of the danger of collisions, but because few drivers care to see everything that comes along pass them.

Last Sunday there were several collisions, and a spill or two, the result of fast driving, and there were a couple of the same accidents yesterday, but the unfortunate ones have grown wise, and in almost all cases now they refuse to give their names, but content themselves with a brushing, and then slink off and leave the Speedway to others who are more careful in handling the ribbons.

John M. Cooly, sixty-five years old, a cloakmaker who lives at the Park Avenue Hotel, was in a light wagon when at One Hundred and Eightieth Street he struck a light wagon driven by John J. Doyle of 2 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Both vehicles were wrecked. Cooly was thrown out and received a serious contusion of the spine. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Superintendent John J. Quinn had the speeding ground in excellent condition, and nothing was lacking, so far as he was concerned, to make an outing one of pleasure for the horsemen. The road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street up to Two Hundredth Street was lined with spectators, and they enjoyed themselves watching the tests of speed, occasionally there would be a brush, and there is as much excitement in a race of this kind for the spectators as there is in a battle between the thoroughbreds on a club race track.

One of the earliest arrivals on the road was Mitchell Levy, with a pair of bay trotters that could step inside of the 2:40 mark, and close behind him came Sydney Mayer, one of the newest of the new plungers on the race track. Young Mayer made a sensational plunge on Manuel at Gravesend on Saturday, but he lost some of the dollars he had won from the "bookies" in the wager he made that he would beat Levy in the brush up the Speedway.

John Glockner, who has become a Sunday fixture on the Speedway, had Sixteen, 2:20¼, out for a spin, and there were many drivers to whom he showed a clean pair of heels. Superintendent Quinn, while looking over the Speedway as a matter of business, sent his chestnut trotter Paul along at a lively clip, and he was not loath at any time to test speed with any of his friends he came up with on the road. The Zahns, Henry and Henry, Jr., were also out, each in single road wagons. Among the others were William Doerr, John Gerken, with a pair of blacks, Henry Shultz, "Mike" McDonald, John B. Doerr, Abe Dahlman, A. L. Kirker, with his side-wheeler Atateka; Alexander Newburger behind Smilax, and Dennis Harrington behind Captain Lyons.

On the lower roads and in the Park the slower drivers and their horses amused themselves, and some of the fast ones who did not care for the crowded Speedway, were also there. There were also any number of fancy traps out, especially in the Park, but few of them ventured outside of the limit. The equestrians managed to have their share of the outdoor amusement, for since Commissioner Clausen, who is one of the most ardent equestrians in the city, has been in the Park Board, the bridle paths have been put in excellent shape.

SIX COWS IN CITY STREETS.

Two Mounted Policemen Had a Hard Time Driving Them to the Pound.

Matters run along in such a quiet and orderly fashion on his Amsterdam Avenue post that yesterday, when Patrolman Augustus Vanhalle turned the corner at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and saw six heavy animals knocking over garbage buckets and being driven away from store fronts, he gasped:

"What's them?"

A small boy who had been throwing bricks at the animals stopped long enough to shout gleefully:

"Them's cows!"

Nobody knew whom they belonged to; nobody knew anything about them, except that they had suddenly appeared half an hour before the policeman, that they were nuisances, and that the policeman ought to "shoo" them away. Ten citizens, all angry, surrounded the policeman and tried to tell him that the law was on their side, and that it was his business to get the cows away somewhere. The crowd about the policeman grew so large that the cows went over to that side of the street. Vanhalle seemed perplexed for a time, but finally he blew his whistle loudly for assistance, and the cows, alarmed at the sound, danced over to the other side of the street and backed up against the houses.

In a few minutes two horsemen appeared in the distance, spurring their animals forward. They were Mounted Patrolmen Warren and Doughty. When they drew rein there was a consultation between them and Vanhalle. It was the decision of the three, after their books of rules had been consulted, that the station house would have to be communicated with for instructions. Vanhalle was sent. It was twenty-three blocks to the station, and it took him some time to make the round trip. When he got back he reported that the Sergeant on duty had ordered the mounted men to take the stray animals to the pound, at Taylor Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, a long distance away.

The two mounted men tried to obey orders, but the cows were unruly. The animals seemed determined to stay where they were. All six of them started in as many directions when they did start. They insisted on getting into side streets when they were expected to go straight ahead, and on going straight ahead when the policeman tried to turn them. A crowd followed with many shouts for several blocks. Local report says it required four hours for the policemen with their charges to reach the pound.

Harburger on the Raines Law.

Julius Harburger addressed the members of the Albemarle Association at Odd Fellows' Hall, 325 Bowery, yesterday afternoon in opposition to the Raines law. He said: "The Raines bill can and ought to be repealed. It was concocted in a spirit of vengeance. If Senator Platt had received ten positions in the old Excise Board no Raines bill would have been conceived. The good of the public was never considered. A political grab of herculean proportions was the only motive, and for Senator Platt's and Raines's relatives the bill has proved a rich bonanza. Is it any wonder that they want to perpetuate their power? Our strength is sufficient at the coming election to carry this State and immediately to repeal this odious measure."

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new Church of St. Joseph, in the King's Park section of Brooklyn, was laid with impressive ceremonies at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell officiating. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. James O'Donohue. This will be the first Roman Catholic church in that section.



Our advertiser away on his vacation.
Savoy Hotel, London.

Messrs. Rogers, Peet & Co.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Walking in Hyde Park this morning I couldn't help but think how little the much-lauded English style amounts to; our American clothing is cut just as theirs is; the sack coat (or "lounge" coat, as they call them) is either 3 or 4 buttons, short and a bit cut-in on the side.

Plain and subdued colors are of course mostly worn, but you see a number of small checks, and if I remember correctly we're well fixed that way—and it takes only a small "cheque" to buy them!

I look forward to the return passage with much pleasure; there are so many unexpected things coming up when on shipboard. • • •

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SOME LESSONS OF THE WAR

Sermon by the Rev. W. S. Crowe at the Church of the Eternal Hope.

RESULTS WORTH SACRIFICE

Spirit of Brotherhood Revived, Class Prejudice Diminished, and Anglo-Saxon Race Reunited—Need of Being Prepared for War.

The Rev. W. S. Crowe preached upon the subject "Some Lessons of the War" at the Church of the Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, yesterday.

"It is easy to imagine, when the conflict is over and the victory gained, that what has been done by heroism and sacrifice might have been accomplished by some gentler and happier method," said the preacher in the course of his remarks. "Mr. Sherman is quite convinced now that he could have secured Cuban independence by diplomacy. What a pity he did not go about it several years ago!

"The first lesson of the war—a lesson which applies everywhere—is the lesson of being prepared. When the gentleman whom the Empire State intends to honor this Autumn was Assistant Secretary of the Navy it seemed to outsiders that a good deal of ammunition was being wasted in target practice. He declared that money could not be expended more wisely. 'Let the boys keep on shooting at marks,' said he. 'This Republic could not get a greater bargain than in producing expert gunners.' The 1st of May and the 3d of July were splendid vindication of his judgment.

"It never occurred to you, has it, that the War Department itself was practically, of necessity, a volunteer force in this war? Our Nation had gone out of the military business. Even had it kept in training, the conditions of this war were entirely new. We had never sent an army to a foreign shore. We had never gone to battle in a torrid climate. We had never been compelled to gain sudden victories at all hazards.

"Another lesson—a glorious one—which we have learned afresh in this war is the spirit of brotherhood. We have lost our North and our South, and we have found our one common country. We have often turned down the old leaf, but it would blow up again. The mingled blood of Confederate and Federal soldiers on Cuban soil has pasted the old leaf down.

"Count up all the crimes and suffering of the war; this one good result, the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon race, outweighs them a thousand fold. Every mother who lost a son may proudly feel that her great sacrifice was not alone for the honor of America, but for the progress of mankind. Not only for the peace and liberty and progress in the Antilles, but for a new era of justice and righteousness throughout the earth, have our brave men suffered and died.

"The war, too, has done what many years of preaching would fail to do in creating fellowship and sympathy and mutual respect, and a genuine spirit of equality between those who are socially estranged. The experience of that picturesque and somewhat romantic band—the Rough Riders—has put down a great deal of silly and mischievous comment on the strife between classes and masses and America. The wealth and culture of the East, the universities, the old and proud families, social exclusiveness, Newport and Bar Harbor, were liberally represented in that band of heroes, side by side with the frontiersman. They ate and slept and fought and suffered and died together.

"The survivors have gone to their homes with a marvelously increased regard for manhood, whether it grew on the cattle plains or in the drawing room. The entire country has witnessed a practical demonstration of manhood's equality. The wind is all taken out of the sails of the Anarchist orator. His only speech was that the poor must do the work and fight the battles for the rich. He can no longer make this speech. The occupation of the Socialist is gone.

"When the Arizona boys mingle with their old neighbors and cronies, and fill their old haunts with talk of the war, the Far West will conclude that what has been hated as the aristocratic East is quite worthy of confidence."

COURAGE OF MODERN SOLDIERS.

Remarks of the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Services were resumed yesterday morning in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, after the Summer vacation, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the church, occupying the pulpit. The preacher took for his subject the courage of modern soldiers.

"One of the great results of this last Summer—a Summer in which our country has discovered itself—is the finding that martial courage—keen vision, brawn and sinew, and audacity—has not died out of the world. We had been told that our young men were given over to money making or to study and had lost the heroism of their fathers; that they were so softened by indoor life, so tempered by modern luxury, that they could no longer face sun and wind and storm, and no longer hold their own in the face of appalling danger. And we have seen this last Summer the young men of America showing themselves as strong in fibre, as ready in resource as enduring and heroic as their ancestors were.

"We have seen the clerk in the store as brave as a veteran soldier. We have seen the sons of plenty living on coarsest fare and take wounds and torture and starvation and death without complaint. We have all felt ennobled by the consciousness that these were our flesh and blood. In their victory we all conquered, and by their example we are assured that capacity for heroism has not died out among us."

TREATMENT OF OUR TROOPS.

Fearless Investigation Necessary, Says the Rev. Dr. Peters.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached last evening at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard, on the treatment of the volunteers.

"As early as the first of June," he said, "I spoke of the disgraceful treatment of our volunteers. In our home camps the seeds of disease were sown. Private charity provided the underclothes, shoes, &c., for our troops. Their pay was withheld for months, and a million dollars generously voted by the State to equip the troops mysteriously disappeared. While political contractors were enriching themselves the men slept, during the rainy month of May, on the bare ground, and but for the many kind-hearted women and patriotic citizens our brave volunteers would have gone to the front a ragged army.

"To make our soldiers the recipients of charity when the State and National Treasuries are overflowing with funds to provide for every comfort is a crime which common humanity demands should not go unpunished. Denied the common decencies of life, transported in cattle ships, neglected when sick, and buried like dogs when dead, are crimes that cry to Heaven against us.

"The humanity of this great Nation demands a fearless investigation, not a 'whitewash.' When the volunteers are mustered out and dare talk, they will tell a story that will shock the conscience of America. The War Department is guilty of either incapacity or rapacity. The experience of this war proves that we must have a standing army, and a War Department conducted on the lines of civil service reform.

"Somebody has been getting enormously wealthy out of this war. If, as some people think, there is no hell, I stand ready to head a subscription list to have one built for the men who have enriched themselves at the expense of the brave men who, when the Nation needed a rampart of honest hands and patriotic hearts, went forth promptly from homes fondly cherished and friends dearly loved, ready to brave hardship, and to give to the Nation the price of their blood."

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Work to be Resumed on Sept. 29—Features of the Programme.

The programme of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for 1898-9 is not only as complete as that of last year, but has in addition many new features. It comprises anniversary meetings, addresses, lectures, exhibitions, department meetings, concerts, dramatic readings, schools, and courses of instruction.

The season of active work begins Thursday, Sept. 29, and closes Saturday, June 3. The number of anniversary addresses, lectures, exhibitions, and department meetings open to every member is 550, or about 15 for each week of the season. There will be a large number of special courses, including such subjects as "The Practical Study of the Mosses," under Nathaniel L. Britton; "Vegetable Histology," under Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, and "Mycology," under Prof. Lucien M. Underwood. There will also be special lectures in the various departments of drawing and painting under Joseph H. Boston, a well-known artist. In music, Carl Fique and W. L. Tomlins will give instruction. Their lectures will be supplemented by courses in Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parsifal" and Gottfried von Strasburg's "Tristan und Isolde," under Prof. Memos Stern, and courses in "Sight Singing," under Tallie Morgan and Clarence T. Steele. Another feature already mapped out will be courses of American political history and the civil government of the United States.

Other special subjects will include lectures on education in its various branches. Under this heading will be a lecture on "Psychology as Applied to Teaching," by Prof. Frank M. McMurry. Courses of instruction will include Latin, French, German, and Greek.

In the way of subjects of public interest there will be a series of addresses on National topics. On Oct. 5 President Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Wisconsin will open this course with an address on "The Lessons Taught by the Spanish-American War." The subject for the Lincoln anniversary address will be "The Services of the Soldiers in the United States Army in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manila in the War with Spain," by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment. Later on Congressman Boutelle of Maine will talk upon the naval services rendered by our fleet during the war. Hardly less interesting will be a course of addresses on the relations of foreign Governments to this country.

NEW YORK STATE GRAPE CROP.

Yield in the Central and West Light, but of Fine Quality.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—According to the statement of John H. Butler of Penn Yan, an acknowledged authority on grapes and grape culture, the grape crop in Central and Western New York will not amount in any district to more than two-thirds of an average crop, and in many vineyards will be hardly half a crop. He says:

"In this region, beginning with Canandaigua Lake, while there has been but little rot, Niagaras and Concords will not exceed half a crop, and Catawbas are light, so that not more than 60 per cent. of an average yield will be realized. While the crop on Keuka Lake is exceptionally nice and very free from rot, it will not, all told, exceed three-fourths of the average full product, as Delawares, Concords, and Catawbas are all light. On Seneca Lake the condition is much worse, as mildew and rot have been serious and widespread, and this, notwithstanding spraying was very general, but the rainfall there was excessive, and this, with the hot weather, made sad work with the crop.

"The quality of the crop, especially on Lake Keuka, is however, exceptionally fine."

GEN. BURNETT'S WATCH FOUND.

He Missed It After Having Been Jostled on a Broadway Car.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, and one of the foremost citizens of Cincinnati, boarded a Broadway car at Eleventh Street and Broadway, Sept. 12, to ride down to the Federal Building. As he left the car, a couple of young men jostled him. A moment later he noticed that his watch, a costly gift, had been stolen. He notified the police.

Detective Sergeants Flay and Stransky of the Central office, visited a Park Row pawn shop Saturday afternoon, and there found Michael Moriarty of 15 Cherry Street, endeavoring to pledge a Jorgensen movement in a gold case for $35. They questioned him and discovered that the man had no idea of the real value of the watch, whereupon they arrested him. On examining the timepiece, they found engraved on the inside lid, "E. D. B. to Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Moriarty was arraigned in the Centre Street Police court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail for examination. Gen. Burnett will, in all probability, reach the city tomorrow to make a complaint against the prisoner.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AUTUMNAL CHANGES.

One sideboard, mahogany, beautifully grained, with simple lines of inlay, polished turned pillars, reaching from the floor to a canopy over the little cupboard shelves and matched pilasters above the board to help support the small shelves, is very simple in line and finish, but no elaboration could have made it more perfect.

An inclosed rose-wood cabinet suggests other beauties. The graceful shape, swell sides and doors, the wonderful graining and shadings of the "burning rose-wood" make it a most noticeable bit.

Desks are holding a reception, in mahogany full dress, with inlay of box and satin wood, pearl and ebony, for jewels. Nineteenth century styles vie beauty and grace with French, Dutch, Colonials of many centuries past.

Every bit of the low prices appears in their material and workmanship, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Fall 1898.

Millinery Opening.

Monday & Tuesday, September 19th & 20th

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Investigation of the Death of Thomas Summ in an Insane Asylum Demanded.

VICTORY FOR E. J. JOHNSON

The Miscellaneous Section Directed to Give the Post of Secretary to the Delegate of the Manhattan Musicians.

Delegate Drolinger of the bakers told the Central Labor Union yesterday that his union suspected that one of its members had been murdered by the keepers in the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island.

"This man," continued Delegate Drolinger, "was Thomas Summ, and he was adjudged insane in the Harlem Police Court and was sent to the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. Some time later we were told that another lunatic, who had been confined with Summ in the same cell, had attacked him, and that he had died from the effects of the kicking that that lunatic had inflicted upon him. The union took Summ's body to bury it, and when the body was examined the bruises looked as if they had been made with clubs and other instruments. We hope that the Central Labor Union will take up the matter and demand an investigation."

Delegate Thimme said that ten years ago he knew a great deal about the brutal treatment of lunatics in asylums. There were two or three favorite methods of treatment. One was known as the black bottle treatment. Morphine was injected into the lunatic's body until he became unconscious. Another method was to lift the lunatic by the head and feet, and then drop him. This punishment was repeated until the patient could neither move nor cry. A third method of quieting insane patients who became noisy was "punching into his wind," striking him in the stomach or solar plexus, which effectively quieted him.

Delegate Thimme then moved that the Central Labor Union direct the Secretary to write to the proper authorities and ask for an investigation of the death of Thomas Summ. The motion was adopted unanimously.

A motion was made to annul the action of the Miscellaneous Section in the election of a Secretary, that had led to charges of political trickery on the part of Tammany men in the organization. Delegate Eugene J. Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians had been nominated for Secretary of the section at a meeting previous to the election but on election day two other delegates were also voted for, and Johnson got only a plurality of the votes, but not the necessary majority. On the second ballot Delegate John O'Connell, with a majority, whereupon Johnson's friends claimed that the ballots cast for O'Connell were defective because he had not been previously nominated for the office.

This claim was brought up as a point of order at the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday, and Chairman Farley ruled that it was well taken, but his ruling was appealed from, and a warm discussion followed.

Delegate Matthew Barr said that Johnson had been defeated because he was not wanted for that office, and he could not understand why Johnson should persist in claiming the Secretaryship of the section.

Delegate Johnson said his claim to the office was based upon his nomination to it, and that he loved trades unionism and wanted to work for labor.

"The majority in the Miscellaneous Section voted for O'Connell, and he is entitled to the office," cried Delegate Drollinger.

"When a delegate to the Central Labor Union wants to capture an office for political purposes, I think I'll get out of the organization," remarked Delegate Robinson of the clothing salesmen.

Here Delegate Daniel Harris of the cigar makers got up and said, "Johnson never did any work for the Central Labor Union except for filthy lucre. He wants a position under Tammany, and that's why he is making a fight or the Secretaryship in the Miscellaneous Section. Has this organization become an adjunct of Tammany Hall?"

"Yes, those tricks have been played before," and with great success," exclaimed a delegate.

The Tammanyites at the meeting seemed to be in the majority, for a resolution was passed directing the Miscellaneous Section to give Johnson the office of Secretary.

The office of Secretary in the Central Labor Union, or in one of its sections, is looked upon as a stepping stone to a political job, because the incumbent of such an office is supposed to have great influence with the workingmen. There was a fierce fight for the office of Secretary of the Central Labor Union last year. Coroner Jacob Bausch was Secretary in 1896, and was defeated when he ran for Coroner on the Tammany ticket. At last year's elections for the Central Labor Union he ran again for that office, as his friends believed his success would insure him a renomination by Tammany. They worked for him persistently, and it was said that delegates were intimidated into voting for him. He was re-elected Secretary, and his renomination for Coroner by Tammany followed.

A letter was received from the union lime burners of Rockland County, Me., who belong to the American Federation of Labor, asking that three lime manufacturers be boycotted because they opposed union labor. The meeting granted the request, and declared these manufacturers as boycotted.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers reported that he had called again on President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Assembly with reference to the complaint of the Central Labor Union against the high car platforms of the trolley companies, and its request for the passage of an ordinance to regulate the height of platforms.

He said the committee was very well received by Mr. Guggenheimer, who asked it if it did not think that such an ordinance would cause the railroad companies great expense in making those changes in their cars.

To this the committee replied, said Mr. Ryan, that the companies were not entitled to any consideration or sympathy from the workingmen of New York, inasmuch as they had the cars built in other cities and the New York workmen derived no benefit.

The report was received with applause by the meeting.

MERCHANT TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

Small Attendance at the "Mass" Meeting Called in Lion Park.

The Merchant Tailors' Association, that was organized to break up the shops of those tailors who press suits for 50 cents instead of a dollar, met again yesterday at Lion Park, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street. The number of tailors present was less than at the previous meeting, and the reports of the committees were not very favorable. But that only provoked the members to adopt more radical measures.

Delegate Charles Kaskel reported that the committee had called on many non-union tailors and asked them to remove from their windows the glaring signs announcing that suits were pressed for 50 cents, but those men simply laughed at the committeemen and refused to remove their signs.

"We will reach those fellows yet," continued Delegate Kaskel. "We will also bring down our prices to 50 cents, and that will compel those cheap fellows to make a still further reduction in their prices to 25 cents for pressing a suit, in order to compete with us. That will surely ruin them and drive them out of the business, and then we will have all the field to ourselves, and return to $1 prices. We are a strong organization, and have plenty of money to enable us to make a successful fight.

"Now in regard to our troubles with customers who do not pay for their clothes that tailors make for them—and many tailors, both bosses and workmen, have committed suicide on account of these troubles—we are going to appoint a committee to engage the best lawyers to draft a bill that we will submit to the Legislature. This bill will compel shameless dudes and other unscrupulous fashionables to pay for their clothes, and then tailors will not have to commit suicide."

Longshoremen's New Association.

A secret meeting of about a score of longshoremen who have seceded from the Longshoremen's Union that was organized by Edward McHugh, the Scotch labor leader, was held yesterday afternoon at Flannery's Hall, at Hudson and Leroy Streets. They adopted the name of the Longshoremen's Union Protective Association of Greater New York and Vicinity, and they believe that they can break up the old union that has a couple of thousand members.

CAVALRYMAN'S INFANTRY COAT

The Wearer Arrested for Alleged Thefts from an Artilleryman.

George T. Sorensen, a private of the Fourth Battery, New York Volunteer Artillery, who has been at his home, at 167 East Fifty-third Street, since he was mustered out, complained last night to Policeman Egan, on post in front of the Hoffman House, that a young man parading in uniform was a thief who robbed him. Sorenson had met the young fellow in the street, and, upon the latter telling a hard-luck story, took him to his home to sleep. The next morning Sorenson's military hat, trousers, gloves, and a gold ring were missing.

Policeman Egan took the accused to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he gave the name of William Davis, twenty years old, of Short Hills, N. J. Davis said he was a member of the Sixth Cavalry, but he wore the coat of a Corporal of infantry. When his attention was called to this apparent discrepancy he had nothing to say. He admitted going home with Sorenson, and did not deny the alleged thefts.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

New Colored Dress Goods.

The Autumn dress goods show is at hand. The meeting place of the fashion world is here, and style elbows style at every turn. There is newness and novelty in the new

Velvet Traver's Velours and French Robes,
Silk and Wool Bayadere Effects,
Wool satin-faced Venetians, Zibeline Plaids.
Chevron stripes, Prunella cloths,
Vigoureux Diagonals, mixed Venetians,
Oxford mixtures, Illuminated Whipcords,
Poplins, Cheviots, Broadcloths and

A mighty host of fancy tweeds and hardtwisted worsteds for tailor-made suits.

THIS MORNING WE OFFER

The Cheviot Bargain of the Season.

5,000 yards—50 inch all-wool Diagonal Cheviots, in navy and black—value 75c a yard, at, per yard, 48c

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1898-1899
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, Nov. 28, and continue for 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department before Oct. 1. After that date new subscribers will be located in the order their applications are received.
Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dept., Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. City.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. ISABELLE EVESSON, ROSE EYTINGE, and CLEMENT BAINEBRIDGE in "That Overcoat." Rolfs, Pearl Andrews, Biograph, Lillie Western, &c.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. DOROTHY
2d Successful Year. Castle Square Opera Co.
"The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Evgs. 8:15. 25, 50, 75, $1. Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Reed Seats, 25c.
Next Week—A TRIP TO AFRICA.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
GABRIELLE DUMESNIL.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

BROADWAY THEATRE. To-night at 8:15.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
First Appearance in Smith and Englander's The Little Corporal

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama,
THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

COLUMBUS.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT—SWEET INNISCARA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN W. ISHAM'S WINE, WOMAN & SONG.

BIJOU. OPENS WED. EVE. SEPT. 21.
SAM BERNARD.
MARQUIS OF MICHIGAN.

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day.
THEA. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c.
This Week—YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

HARLEM Opera House at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2
"GAYEST MANHATTAN."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. Wed. & Sat.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
4TH WEEK OF ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm., 50c.
TO-NIGHT—Reopening Regular Season
New Burlesque, IN GOTHAM 150 People
and FOREIGN Vaudeville Stars.

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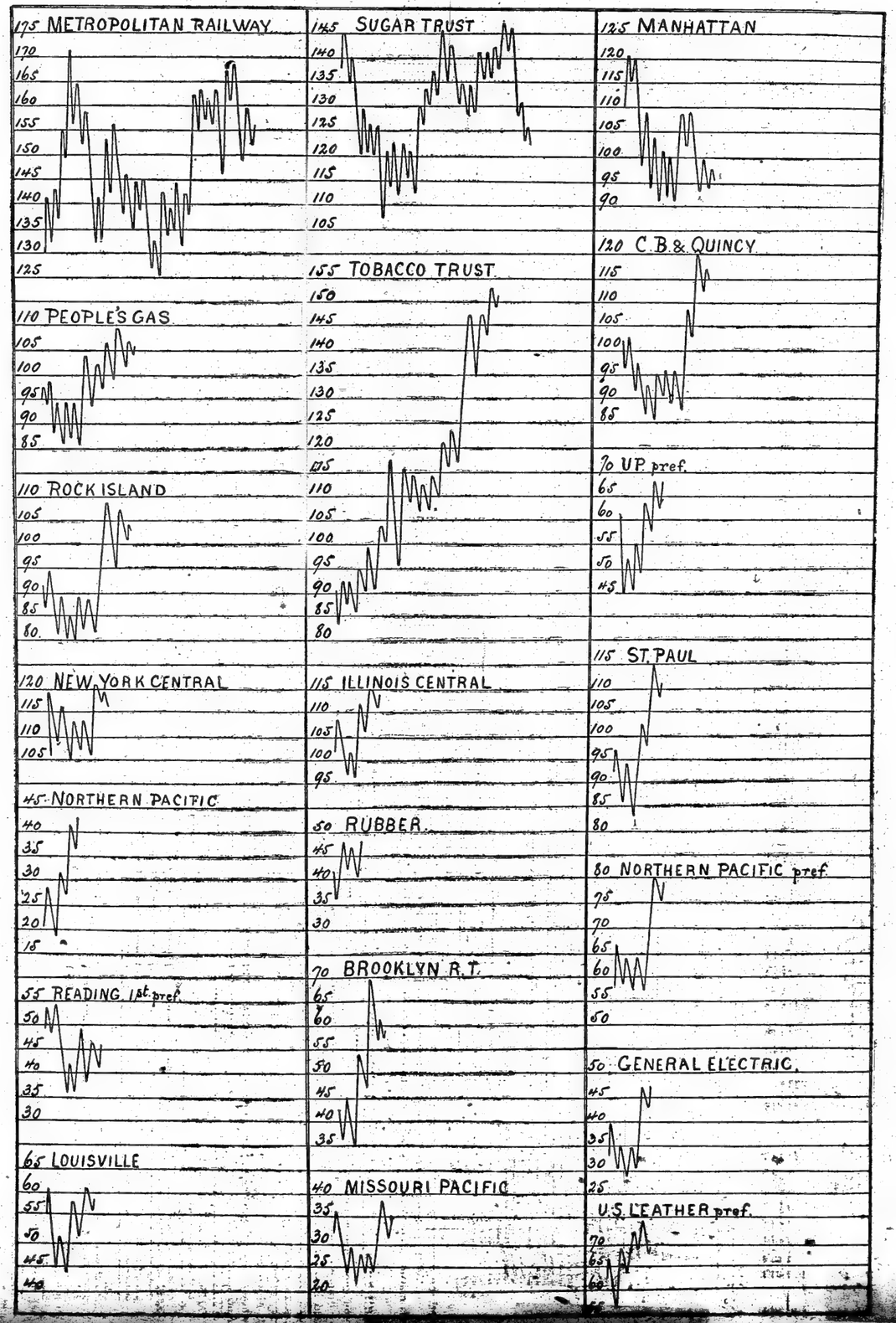
1898

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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RANGE OF PRICES FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE.



Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 17, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Sept. 17. Bid.	Closing Sat. Sept. 17. Ask'd	No. Ch'ge Pr. Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending Sept. 17, 3,408,722.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Sept. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Sept. 17, 1898.
*107½ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	113	120	...	**Adams Express**	$15,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	113	113	113	113	155½	376
28 August 16.	24 July 8.	25½	32%	+ ¾	American Malting Company	12,750,000			32½	32½	29	32%	---	3,105
38 August 16.	*76¾ May 9.	30½	33¾	— ¾	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	July 5, '98.	1½	35¾	35	30	30%	---	3,035
5 August 5.	25½ September 14.	29½	30¼	— ¼	American Steel & Wire	13,090,000			33	33	29½	30	---	16,031
95 May 9.	77½ August 27.	95	96½	—	American Steel & Wire preferred	13,090,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	95¾	96¾	92	92	---	6,460
39¾ August 26.	15½ March 25.	36½	36¾	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	30,227,100			36	37	32½	36¾	24½	20,445
95½ August 22.	66 March 14.	94½	96	—	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	June 1, '98.	3	95½	96	93	95	78	2,542
*40 September 12.	22 May 13.	...	...	...	American District Telegraph	6,450,000	May 16, '98.	1	40	40	40	40		17
140 July 20.	117½ January 3.	130	136	...	American Express	16,000,000	July 1, '98.	$3	130	132½	130	132%	116½	41
15% July 9.	6¼ January 20.	13½	13%	— ¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	37,807,520			12½	13¼	12½	13%	14¼	1,720
41½ August 25.	16 March 26.	35½	36½	— ½	American Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	6,951,880			36	36½	34¾	36½	33¾	2,700
146% August 26.	107½ March 26.	122½	122¾	—1 ⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	2	126¾	127%	122%	122%	152%	397,619
118 January 6.	103 March 25.	111¼	112%	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	115	115	112	112	115%	1,178
*96 September 16.	*88 March 25.	96	98	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1½	97%	99	97%	98	...	45
152½ September 16.	83% January 4.	151%	151%	+ ⅛	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	144	152½	143	151%	91½	208,106
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	130	130½	...	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	130	130	130	130	112%	520
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	35	36	...	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			35	35	35	35	37½	105
14½ August 10.	10¼ April 20.	13	13%	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			13¼	13½	12½	13¼	16%	6,213
37% August 22.	22% March 12.	35	35¼	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,696,000			34½	35%	33½	35%	35%	55,790
44% September 16.	39½ September 14.	44	44¼	+	**Baltimore & Ohio**, second instalment pd.	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	42	44%	39%	44	---	25,928
35½ September 16.	34¼ September 17.	34½	34½	...	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				35	35½	34¼	34%	---	8,300
72¼ September 16.	70 September 15.	71½	71%	...	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				70	72%	70	71½	---	4,320
7¾ February 3.	6% August 30.	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,700			5½	5¾	5%	5%	9%	1,848
6½ January 21.	2% March 21.	3½	3¾	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			3½	3¾	3	3¼	11	5,140
69¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	58%	58½	— ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			62¾	62¾	57¼	59	36	125,505
128% August 12.	106 March 26.	123½	126	— ¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	126	126	122	124	124	330
14 June 6.	8% September 16.	8	9	— ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000			9	9	8%	8%	...	270
34 September 7.	25 March 12.	29	33	— ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			32	32	32	32	24	125
76½ September 7.	*61 May 3.	72½	75	—	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	72½	72½	72½	72½	64%	100
57% February 5.	44½ March 12.	53%	54	+ ⅝	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	52%	53%	52½	53%	61	1,575
90½ January 20.	72 April 1.	86%	87¼	— ¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	86¼	87%	86½	86%	73¼	2,000
24½ September 6.	11 April 23.	22	24	+ ⅛	Central Pacific	60,000,000	July 1, '98.	⅝	22	23%	22	22%	17	1,550
26 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	23¼	23½	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400			23¼	23%	22½	23%	26%	8,400
166¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	157	158	...	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Sept., '98.	1%	160	160	160	160	164	124
130 August 18.	85¾ March 26.	115%	116	+ ¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	114¾	116%	112%	115%	103%	86,598
96 June 1.	*45 April 21.	50	55½	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	54	55%	53	55	60%	5,075
113¾ February 1.	102 January 7.	106	107	+ ⅛	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '98.	1½	107½	107½	106	106	103	410
18 August 22.	9¾ February 24.	15%	16	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,214,645			15%	16	14½	16	19%	37,220
42% August 22.	28 March 25.	41½	42	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,160,000			40	42	39%	42	41	1,000
30% August 16.	20 April 21.	27	30	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190			27%	28½	27%	28½	29%	200
11 July 27.	*6% April 4.	8¼	9	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8%	8%	8¼	8¼	11½	5,333
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	110%	110½	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	109%	110%	109¼	110½	101¾	120,778
159 August 15.	140 April 25.	157	158	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,518,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	157	157	157	157	146	120
136% August 23.	113¾ March 12.	132	132¼	— 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	132½	132½	130	131¼	131¼	9,815
*177 September 14.	163 January 3.	175	...	...	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	July 6, '98.	1¾	177	177	175¾	175¾	164¼	38
108% June 1.	80 March 14.	103½	103%	+ ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	102%	104	101¾	103%	96%	52,565
9% March 3.	4¼ January 3.	7½	8%	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			...	...	...	7%	---	536
37½ August 29.	22½ January 3.	34%	34%	+ ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			33%	34%	31¼	34%	---	1,700
47½ August 16.	25 March 15.	41%	42¼	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	41%	42¼	40¾	40¾	40%	4,085
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15%	16	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			15½	16%	14%	15%	---	6,700
53½ September 8.	*40 August 15.	52%	52%	+ 2½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	50¼	53	50	52½	---	14,005
26% January 11.	17 March 12.	21%	22	— 1%	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			21	22%	20	21%	27	2,230
*16½ June 4.	14 June 23.	14	17	— 1	Colorado Midland	4,644,800			15	15	15	15	---	326
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	4	6½	...	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000			...	6¼	6¼	6¼	---	100
206½ June 9.	167 March 26.	181	182	— 5	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	180¾	180¾	180½	181¼	233	8,040
52 September 2.	27¾ March 25.	46½	49	— 1	Consolidated Ice	3,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	47¾	49¾	45%	49	38	5,742
92% August 31.	*81 March 25.	89	90	— 2%	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	93	92½	89½	89½	88	831
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	108	108%	+ ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	85,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	107%	108%	105%	108¼	121%	2,752
159 February 3.	144¾ April 21.	150	151½	...	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	1%	151	151	151	151	161½	1,051
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	14	15	— 1¾	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			14	14	14	14	14%	100
56% September 6.	40 April 21.	56¼	56%	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	55	56%	54%	56%	49%	8,970
20 June 10.	5% April 21.	15½	17	— 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			16	16	14½	16	12	1,065
67 September 16.	45 April 20.	...	...	+ 2½	Detroit Gas	1,645,700			64½	67	64	67	50	1,250
*135¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	131	134	...	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	130%	133%	130%	133½	131	77
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	13%	13%	— ⅛	Erie	112,232,700			14	14	13%	13%	19%	393
43% February 11.	29¼ April 22.	36½	36%	+ ½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			35¼	36%	35	36%	44%	2,825
21% February 11.	15½ April 22.	18¼	18½	...	Erie second preferred	16,000,000			18¼	18½	17%	18	25	800
30 September 7.	*20 February 17.	29½	29%	+ ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7%	29	29%	29	29%	30	1,110
68 September 8.	*37 April 13.	66	68	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	68	67	66	67	48	985
47¼ September 16.	29¼ March 12.	46%	47	+ 3¼	**General Electric**	34,712,000			44¾	47¼	43¾	47	40¼	16,725
79½ September 16.	76 September 15.	73½	78%	...	General Electric new	18,276,000			78¼	79¼	76	78¼	...	2,356
180 June 30.	122 July 1.	137	138	+ 3	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	133¾	138	133	137	...	3,376
94 August 26.	*87¾ June 20.	91	92	...	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,820,100	July 15, '98.	1½	91	91	91	91	100%	80
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	28	29	+ 1¾	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			28	29¼	27½	29½	...	1,819
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	113¼	113½	+ ¾	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	112¾	113¾	111¼	113½	108	9,716
75¼ September 6.	44½ April 21.	70%	70½	— 1⅝	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1¼	73	73	64¼	70%	49	12,380
10¼ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	9	9½	— ⅛	Iowa Central	3,480,600			9	9	9	9	11	225
37% August 16.	25 April 28.	34	35	— ½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	34	34	33¼	33½	35	310
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	54½	55½	+ 1½	International Paper Company	13,040,400			52½	56½	48	54½	---	16,499
93 August 22.	88¼ September 14.	90	91	— ⅛	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	July 11, '98.	1½	90	90½	88¾	89¾	---	4,167
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	18%	19	— 1	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000			18	18%	18	19¼	25%	600
54% August 9.	37½ March 25.	49½	50	...	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	49%	49%	48%	49%	45	1,190
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	93	96	...	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	94	94	94	94	94	100
23½ August 22.	13¼ March 14.	17½	18	— ⅞	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			17%	17%	17%	17%	22	370
83 August 19.	66 March 14.	74¾	74½	— 2¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	74½	75%	74¼	75½	79	900
59½ August 10.	49 January 20.	48	54	...	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48	48	48	48	42½	150
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	57¼	57½	...	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	57	57%	56%	57%	61%	33,797
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	96¾	96½	— 1¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	96¼	97½	94½	96½	109%	86,661
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	155½	156	— 2½	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	158%	158%	152	156¼	...	13,328
114% February 8.	99½ March 12.	105	107	...	Michigan Central	15,738,000	July 15, '98.	2	106	106	106	106	111¾	10
91 June 27.	*20 April 11.	89½	90½	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	89%	90%	89%	90%	90	55
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	59	60	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	42	220
99¾ September 1.	57 January 20.	95	95½	— ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	98	98	88½	95	59	28,470
14¼ January 26.	10 April 21.	11¼	11%	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11¾	11¾	11¼	11%	16½	835
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33½	34½	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33%	34%	32	33½	41	9,920
38% August 11.	22 March 12.	34¾	35	— 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	33	35	31%	35	38¼	20,383
32½ February 4.	24¾ April 19.	27½	29	— ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	27¾	27¾	27¼	27½	31	115
175 September 8.	*167½ January 4.	175	...	...	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	175	175	175	175	168	100
39% August 23.	26¼ March 26.	35	35½	...	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	35	35¾	33%	35	41¾	4,832
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	110½	113	— ¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	110	110	110	110	108	436
21% May 23.	2¼ September 17.	2	2½	— ¼	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	5½	5½	2½	2½	19	1,875
36 August 15.	30% August 1.	33¾	33½	— 1½	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000			32	33½	31%	33½	---	2,485
99¼ August 9.	94¼ August 12.	92½	97	— ⅝	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	95	96½	95	96¼	---	325
45 September 13.	41 August 4.	40	45	— 1	New Central Coal	1,000,000			42	43	42	43	---	500
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	93½	93%	— 3	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	90¼	94½	89¼	93	100¼	3,755
107 September 17.	14 April 5.	105	107	— 11¼	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	95¾	107	95¾	107	97	8,900
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	116½	117	— ⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	117	117¼	116%	117	114%	9,324
195% August 22.	*178¾ January 7.	191	194	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,534,500	Jun 30, '98.	3	190	190	190	190	...	3
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	14½	15½	...	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			14	14	14	14	16%	46
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	62	63½	— ¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	62½	63¼	61	62%	44%	7,540
7¼ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6%	6%	— ⅛	North American	39,733,100			...	6½	6½	6½	5%	305
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	41%	42	— 3%	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			37¾	42¼	36%	41¾	21%	216,615
79% September 6.	56% March 12.	78½	78¾	— ⅞	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	77¼	79¾	76½	78¾	50%	73,637
18% February 2.	13¾ April 25.	16	16½	— ⅝	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982			15½	16¼	15¼	16¼	19%	1,640
61½ August 22.	36¼ January 7.	57	58	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	55%	57%	55%	57½	39%	705
77½ August 31.	65¼ March 29.	76	77½	...	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	75¾	78	76	77½	71%	715
37¾ August 27.	19% January 3.	33½	35	+ 2	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700			34½	35¼	33	33¾	22½	627
47½ August 19.	34½ July 20.	46	47½	+ 2	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600			45	47½	43%	47½	...	2,318
91 June 28.	*83% September 15.	83	86	...	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,300	July 20, '98.	1	83	83	82%	84	...	62
60 September 17.	57 July 20.	68½	69	— 1½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	67	69	66%	69	...	1,064
35¾ August 22.	21 April 21.	32%	33	— ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	32¼	33¾	31¾	33½	38	8,816
120% February 7.	110¾ March 12.	117½	118	...	Pennsylvania Railroad	125,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117%	118%	117%	118	118%	2,622
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	105%	105½	— 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug., '98.	1½	103%	106%	102½	105½	107%	66,500
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	68	67	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan, 27, '96.	2	62%	62%	62½	62½	67	1,330
*10 September 6.	5% June 11.	8	8½	...	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	11%	50
216 July 15.	165 March 12.	189	190	— 2½	Pullman Palace Car Company	30,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	186	189	186	189	184%	701
23% January 6.	15½ March 26.	18%	19	— 1	**Reading**	69,900,000			18%	19¼	17½	19	29	5,600
54½ February 3.	36 March 12.	45	45¾	— 3	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			43%	46¼	42	45%	57	15,330
29 January 6.	18% March 26.	22½	23¼	— 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			20%	23	20%	22%	35%	2,200
69¼ August 27.	50¼ March 15.	...	...	...	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	67	67½	67	67½	56	35
8% February 11.	5½ March 7.	...	...	...	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000			7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	8	15
82 June 11.	45 February 24.	55½	56	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	57	57	57	57	49	207
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	17½	20	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			16	18	18	18	17½	290
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	8¼	8%	— ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			8¼	8¾	8	8	5	1,410
63¼ August 22.	52¼ March 12.	61½	66	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	65	66	64	66	55¼	1,500
34¾ August 24.	22½ February 24.	32%	32%	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	32	33¼	31¼	32½	21%	5,425
14½ August 18.	7¾ March 12.	12	12½	...	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11½	12¾	11¼	12	13	1,467
171 August 26.	*121¼ Minuary 6.	168	170	...	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	169½	169%	169½	169½	124%	810
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	82	83	...	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	81½	82%	78%	82	88¼	4,206
160 September 15.	*148 January 5.	159	161	...	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	160	160	160	160	145	115
23 September 17.	12 April 13.	22%	23¼	+ 1	Southern Pacific	166,232,270			21%	23	21½	23	21%	2,291
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	9	9¼	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000			9	9¼	8%	9	12%	5,535
36% August 27.	23% March 26.	34½	34½	—	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	34½	34%	32%	34½	36%	22,484
10½ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	7½	7%	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			7¾	8	6¾	7¼	7%	2,316
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	29¼	29%	...	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	29	29%	26%	29¼	33%	16,865
16% August 24.	8% March 12.	14%	14%	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			14	14%	13½	14%	14	5,406
9¼ August 19.	5 May 27.	...	...	— ⅛	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000			...	7¾	7¾	7¾	7%	100
194½ February 16.	155 April 21.	175	178	...	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	172	177	172	175	152	70
34½ August 30.	16½ March 25.	33%	33%	+ 2%	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000			30¼	34%	29%	33%	---	94,346
67% September 8.	48% March 12.	67	67%	+ 2¼	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000			64%	67%	63¼	67	---	108,175
10¼ February 18.	4½ August 3.	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	27,534,000			6¼	6¾	5¾	6¼	---	10,538
*49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	—	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	42	43%	42	43%	44	25
8% May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¼	7¼	—	United States Leather	61,569,900			...	7%	7%	7¼	9½	315
74½ August 22.	53% March 26.	69½	69%	+ ½	United States Leather preferred	60,969,900	July 1, '98.	1¼	70	70	68%	69½	17	17,668
51½ August 2.	14¼ March 12.	45%	46	+ 3½	United States Rubber	20,186,900	Feb. 15, '97.	1	47¾	47¾	46½	46%	19½	38,628
109½ August 17.	60 March 12.	104%	105	+ 2½	United States Rubber preferred	19,460,500	July 30, '98.	2	102%	105½	100½	101%	70	8,763
9¼ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	8%	8%	+ ⅛	**Wabash**	28,000,000			8¼	8½	8¼	8%	8¾	1,915
24¼ August 31.	14¾ March 7.	22%	23	+ 2½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			20½	22%	20	22%	23%	16,226
*123 August 31.	*112½ May 6.	120	125	...	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	120	120	120	120	109	17
102% January 8.	87¼ April 25.	...	95	— ½	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	95%	95%	94%	94%	...	1,600
93% August 17.	82¾ March 26.	93%	93%	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	93¼	94	92	93½	96¼	8,198
2¾ August 29.	¾ September 15.	2½	2¾	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, third ass't paid	10,894,800			2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...	3,455
17 September 17.	12½ August 29.	15%	17½	+ 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., third ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	14%	17	14%	17	...	2,190
3% January 17.	1¼ September 8.	2	2½	+ ⅜	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000			1¾	2	1¼	2	3¼	400

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Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 10 per cent. in stock. ‡And 50 per cent. in Seattle and Montana stock, exchangeable for 40 per cent. of Great Northern preferred.

Of the amount of stock outstanding credited to Lake Shore and Michigan Central, $45,044,900 of the former is in the New York Central collateral trust and $15,291,300 of the latter.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 17, 1898.

BONDS. Sales Week End'g Sept. 17. $15,288,900	Week Ending Sept. 17. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100	100¼	99¾	100	67½
American Cotton Oil 8s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	2
American Tobacco scrip	98	100	98	100	23
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	88	89	88	89	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	94⅝	95½	94½	95	465
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	71⅞	72⅝	70½	72¼	1,245
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	88	88	88	88	10
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certs	114¾	115¼	114¾	115	53
Balt. & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Balt. & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Bch. 6s, tr. r.	111¾	115	111¾	115	20
Balt. & Ohio ext. 4s, trust receipts	110	119	110	119	7
Balt. & Ohio 3½s, when issued	96¼	96⅜	96½	96½	340
Balt. & Ohio 4s, when issued	93⅞	95	93⅝	94⅝	553
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern 1st cons. 4½s	76	76	76	76	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	93	93	93	93	91
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104¼	104	104½	48
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	113¼	115¾	11
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	93	94	7
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109	109½	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¾	109	107¾	109	15
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89⅝	90	88	90	63
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	89⅝	41	39	41	30
Central of Georgia 3d preference income 5s	41	41	41	41	3
Central of New Jersey 1st consol., 1890	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	12
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	112½	112¼	112	112	21
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	86½	86½	84½	86½	211
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d consol. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 6s	115½	115⅞	115	115	39
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	101½	101¾	101½	101¼	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115½	115¾	115½	115½	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110⅛	110⅛	109¼	110	22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver, Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	114	115	114	115	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110½	110	110	110	19
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	107	107	106½	106½	5
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s, reg	123	123	123	123	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135	135	135	135	25
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	135	135	135	135	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87¾	88¼	87½	88¾	92
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	3
Colorado Midland 2-4s	59	59	59	59	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120½	121¼	120½	121¼	19
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	1
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	146	146	146	146	1
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97	97	96½	96½	54
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94	93¾	93¾	36
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	113	113	113	113	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	114¼	114¼	114	114	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	6
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92¾	91⅝	92½	112
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	8
Erie general lien 4s	71¼	72⅞	71⅞	72	79
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol. 6s	90	94	90	94	13
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	91	100	89⅝	99¾	257
Fort Worth & Den. City 1st 6s	74¾	75	74	75	37
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98¼	98⅝	98	98⅜	85
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	97¼	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	7
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	121	121	120½	121	8
Green Bay debenture, A	42½	42½	42½	42½	2
Green Bay debenture, B	5	5	5	5	12
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	82	82	82	82	10
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	109½	109¾	109½	109¾	3
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	94	95½	94	95½	45
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¼	101⅜	101½	101⅜	13
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	70½	70½	70½	70½	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3s	93⅞	94	93⅝	93⅝	17
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	87	87	87	87	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104	104	103¾	104	35
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	10
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	77⅞	78½	77½	78¼	180
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89	89	88	88½	90
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63½	63½	61½	62⅝	123
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	57	57	57	57	4
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	104⅞	13
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Lake Shore 3½s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	17
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	119½	120	119½	120	23
Long Island general 4s	88	90	88	90	11
Long Island Ferry 4½s	90	90	90	90	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis. consol. 5s, tr. r.	33½	39½	30½	39½	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	88⅝	89	88⅝	89½	36
Louisville & Nashville gen. mtge. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	5
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	18
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	41
Mexican International consol. 4s	76	77	76	77	73
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	107	107	106¼	106¼	11
Michigan Central consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	1
Mil. & Northern 1st 6s, 1910, main line	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Milwaukee & Nor. 1st, 1913, consol. 6s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	11
Milwaukee & Nor. 1st, 1913, consol. 6s	107½	108	106	108	53
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	84	84½	83½	84½	54
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104½	105	104	104¾	107
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	80	80	80	80	5
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	111½	111¾	111¾	111¾	2
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	102	102½	102	102½	13
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	76½	76½	76¼	76½	5½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103½	103¾	102¾	103	40
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	83	83½	83	83½	16
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94½	94⅞	94¼	94½	54
New York Central 3½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
New York Central debenture 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108½	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¾	107	105¾	106½	18
New York & Greenwood Lake 5s	107	107	107	107	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. consol. 4s deb. certfs	140¼	140¾	140	140	13
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99	101⅜	99	101⅜	88
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 6s	107	107¼	107	107¼	46
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	89	89	89	89	1
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	86	86	85	85½	47½
Norfolk & Western general 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67½	68	65⅞	68	548
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	253
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	99½	101¼	99¾	100⅝	40
Northern Railway of California 6s	103	103½	103	103½	39
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Northwestern consol. 7s	142½	142¼	142	142	7
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	114½	115	114½	115	3
Northwestern general 3½s	103	103	102¼	102¼	6
Ohio & Miss. 1st 6s, Springfield Div	104½	104½	104¼	104¾	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99¾	99⅞	99½	99⅞	40
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	4
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	106	106	105½	106	30
Oregon Short Line Income A	75¼	75	73	75	103
Oregon Short Line Income B	57	58	56½	58	158
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105½	105⅝	105	105	17
Pennsylvania 4½s	113¾	114¼	113⅝	114¼	13
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78¾	79	78¾	79	16
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	90	91½	90	91½	70
Reading general 4s	82½	83¾	81¾	83¾	296
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	104	104	104	104	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	90	85½	85½	72
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	1
Rock Island general 4s	104⅝	104⅝	103½	104⅛	83
Rock Island 1st 6s, coupon	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	73	73	73	73	29

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 17, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98	98⅝	43
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105½	105½	105	105	24
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79½	79½	79	79	16
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	78¼	79	78¼	79	35
St. Paul consolidated 7s	132	132	132	132	3
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pac. Western 5s	117	117	116⅜	116⅜	6
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	65
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108½	109	108½	109	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	66¾	67½	65¾	67½	223
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	90	90	90	90	3
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	2
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109¼	109¼	108	106½	22
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	102	102½	102	102¼	23
Southern Railway 5s	97¾	97¾	96⅝	97¼	136
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 1st 4-4½-5s	105	105	105	105	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	79	79	77	78	46
Standard Rope & Twine income	20½	22½	19¾	22¼	249
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	93½	93½	93	93	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	92½	93	92½	93	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¼	41
Texas Pacific, Eastern Railway 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	24
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	45½	47½	43⅝	46⅝	1,134½
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜	32
Union Pacific new 4s	98⅝	98¾	97¾	98½	1,031
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	75¾	77	74½	77	639
Wabash 1st 5s	111¾	112	111¼	111¼	44
Wabash 2d 5s	88	90	88	90	72
Wabash debenture, Series B	32	35	31¾	34½	429
West Shore 4s	100	100¾	100	100½	28
West Shore 4s, registered	108¾	109¼	108¾	109	11
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	107	108	107	107¾	28
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	15	15	14½	14½	7
Western New York & Penn. general 3-4s	56	58¾	56	58⅝	3
Western Pacific 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	9
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	52	57¾	52½	57¼	1,234
Wisconsin Central income	6	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	14
Total sales					$13,962,400

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 17, 1898.

District of Columbia 3-65s	116	116	116	116	7
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127¼	127⅜	127½	127⅜	35
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	111½	111½	23½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
United States 3s, when issued	105¼	105½	105⅛	105½	1,181½
United States 3s, small, when issued	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105	14
United States 3s, registered, when issued	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	9½
Total sales					$1,272,500

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 17, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	76	76⅜	75⅞	76⅜	34
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7½	7½	7½	7½	20
Total sales					$54,000
Grand total					$15,288,900

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110¼	Sept. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111½	Sept. 16
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127⅜	Sept. 14
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128¾	Jan. 12	117½	Apr. 19	127¼	Sept. 14
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112	Aug. 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112¼	Sept. 2
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 12	102¼	Aug. 11	102¾	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105¼	Sept. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104½	Sept. 2	105	Sept. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105⅝	Sept. 10	105	Aug. 12	105¼	Sept. 15
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105½	Aug. 17	105½	Aug. 17	105½	Aug. 17
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	106½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	92½	Sept. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	76¼	Sept. 15	65	Apr. 22	76⅜	Sept. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Sept. 12

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Sept. 8
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	208	Sept. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Market & Fulton	223	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	225	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148¾	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Aug. 30
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¾	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	90½	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4200	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 23	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	196	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £101,243 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49, became 49.21 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 7,900,000f gold and 4,400,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weaker. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅛@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—par@6c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 17, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	98½ Aug 24	91 Jan 20	93¼ Aug 31	-- --
Ann Arbor 1st. g. 4s, 1995.	89 Aug 18	81 Apr 25	89 Sep 17	-- --
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	96½ Aug 15	85 Apr 26	95 Sep 17	94⅝ --
Do., registered	95¾ Mar 22	93¾ Mar 29	93¾ Mar 22	-- --
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	73½ Sep 7	54⅜ Mar 12	72⅛ Sep 17	71⅝ 72
Atlantic & Pacific income.	⅞ Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	⅞ Jan 7	-- --
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	-- --	-- --	82½ Feb., 98	-- --
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	99¾ Jun 24	96 Jan 5	99¾ Aug 9	-- 96½
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½ Feb 11	100 Apr 1	112⅜ Sep 12	-- --
Do., do., trust receipts.	115¾ Sep 9	111⅛ Sep 13	115 Sep 16	115 116
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	118⅞ Aug 11	80 Jan 12	118½ Aug 11	-- --
Do., registered	113½ Jul 18	106⅜ Jan 17	113½ July 19	-- --
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	115¾ Sep 15	90 Jan 25	115 Sep 16	115 115½
Do., do., registered	113⅝ Jun 27	96 Feb 4	111¾ Aug 1	-- --
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. rects.	119 Sep 15	119 Sep 15	119 Sep 15	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	118½ Sep 7	97 Apr 6	118⅝ Sep 7	-- --
Do., registered	116⅝ Aug 10	108 May 24	116 Aug 22	-- --
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	116¾ Aug 5	97 Apr 8	116¾ Aug 5	119 119⅝
Do., do., registered.	112⅞ Jul 29	112⅝ Jul 30	112⅝ July 30	-- --
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	101 Aug 11	94 Jan 11	100 Aug 15	-- --
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	-- --	-- --	105¾ Oct., 95	-- --
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	-- --	-- --	104½ July, 92	-- --
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s,1930	104½ Aug 5	96 Jan 27	104½ Aug 5	103 --
Ak. & Chi. June. 1st gtd. int.g.5s,1930.	-- --	-- --	102⅞ Nov., 96	102½ --
Do., coupon off.	106 Aug 9	100 Jul 21	105 Aug 12	-- --
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	107¼ Jul 28	105⅝ Jun 24	107¼ July 23	-- --
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1990	103 Jun 13	98¾ Jan 17	102⅜ Sep. 15	-- --
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	78 Sep 13	78 Sep 13	76 Sep 13	-- --
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	27¼ Jun 8	27 Jun 6	27¼ June 8	-- --
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	9 Feb 8	May'98	9 June 8	-- --
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	122½ Jul 12	120 Jul 6	122¾ July 12	-- --
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108 Aug 13	102½ May 2	104¾ Sep 13	-- 105
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	106¼ Jan 31	104 Aug 11	106 Aug 23	-- --
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	-- --	-- --	108 April, 92	-- --
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	113 May 27	112 Jul 1	111¾ Sep 6	113 --
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1924	94½ Aug 23	79 Apr 8	93 Sep 17	95 93½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915.	-- --	-- --	48 Jun 19,97	-- --
Do., do., 3d installment paid.	66 May 24	66 May 24	68 May 24	-- --
Do., all installments paid.	86 Jun 27	86 Jun 27	86 June 27	-- --
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	-- --	-- --	70½ De 14, 97	-- --
Union El. Tr. Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94 Aug 23	80 Apr 14	92⅝ Sep 14	92 96
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	106 Aug 25	91 Apr 2	104½ Sep 15	104½ --
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	-- --	-- --	74 Sept., 96	-- --
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	106 Aug 19	104¼ Jan 18	106 Sep 13	-- --
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127 Jan 26	127 Jan 26	127 Mar 2	126 128¾
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	124¾ Aug 23	122 Jul 16	123 Aug 31	-- --
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	-- --	-- --	103 Ap 14, 97	-- --
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	-- --	-- --	100 Feb., 96	-- --
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109 Feb 4	104¾ Jun 17	108¾ Sep 14	106¾ --
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	109 Jan 17	100 Apr 23	107 July 29	-- --
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	-- --	-- --	140 Fe 14, 97	-- --
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	-- --	-- --	108 De 10, 97	-- --
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	105 Jan 4	-- --
Canada South.1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼ Jun 28	107¾ Apr 27	109¾ Sep 16	-- --
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111 Feb 17	105 Apr 16	109 Sep 15	-- --
Do., registered.	106 Jan 20	97	106 Jan 20,97	-- --
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½ Feb 16	87 Apr 21	92¼ June 30	-- --
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	110½ Jan 13	114 Mar 25	114½ June 3	-- --
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	92½ Jan 22	84⅜ Apr 20	90 Sep 17	89¼ 90¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½ Jan 6	36 Mar 25	41 Sep 16	-- 41½
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15½ Jan 6	10¼ Jul 26	14 Aug 19	-- --
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8½ Jan 21	4¼ Jul 26	4⅜ Sep 13	-- --
Do., Mon. & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92 Jan 6	92 Jan 6	92 Jan 6	-- --
Do., Middle Ga. & At. 5s, 1947.	86½ Sep 6	86¼ Sep 6	86¼ Sep 6	-- --
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	69 Jul 6	66⅝ Jan 19	69 July 6	-- --
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104⅜ Feb 2	103 Jul 19	103⅜ Sep 15	103¼ --
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	-- --	-- --	113⅞ Dec 3, 97	-- --
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	110¼ Feb 15	110 Jul 21	110 July 21	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	112 Jan 30	109½ Apr 27	113⅛ Sep 12	113 114
Do., do., registered.	114⅜ Feb 14	108⅝ Apr 26	112 Sep 14	-- --
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s,1900	102⅜ Feb 18	99½ May 25	100¾ Sep 7	-- 100
Do., 5s, 1912.	93 Feb 18	90 Jan 5	91 July 20	-- --
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116 Mar 4	110 Apr 26	113⅜ Aug 18	-- 114
N. J. Southern Int. gtd. 6s, 1890.	-- --	-- --	104 No 13, 97	102 --
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	-- --
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103½ Feb 23	103 Feb 18	103 Feb 24	-- --
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102 Feb 21	102 Feb 21	102 Feb 21	-- --
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102 Jul 14	101¾ May 5	102 July 14	-- --
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	106 Feb 23	102½ Jun 17	102½ June 17	-- --
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	-- --	-- --	84½ Sept., 96	-- --
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100½ Feb 23	100 Feb 23	102 Mar 19	-- --
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	101 Jan 18	101 Jan 18	101 Jan 18	-- --
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	104 Jun 29	101 Mar 17	102¾ Sep 16	102 --
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	-- --	-- --	98 Aug 6,97	-- --
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	103½ Aug 8	100 Jun 6	103⅜ Sep 17	-- --
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40 Feb 2	40 Feb 2	40 Feb 2	-- --
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼ Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	101¼ Jan 7	-- --
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120¾ Feb 14	118¾ Jan 22	119 Sep 8	119 121
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	120¼ Aug 2	115¾ Apr 20	120¼ Aug 2	119½ --
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	117 Feb 11	111 May 27	115 Sep 17	-- 116
Do., registered.	114½ Jan 31	113 Jan 31	114 Feb 7	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	90 Aug 16	73¾ Jan 28	86½ Sep 17	-- --
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s,1989	106½ Jun 30	99 Apr 25	101 Sep 15	102 104
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	94 Jan 12	90¾ Jul 29	93⅜ Sep 14	-- --
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	90½ Feb 7	85 May 24	95½ May 27	-- --
Chic., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104 Jan 13	97½ Apr 11	101½ Sep 13	101 --
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113¾ Apr 21	111 Sep 16	111 Sep 16	-- --
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7s, 1900.	111 Jan 7	107 May 23	108 June 15	-- --
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107 Jul 20	107 Jul 20	107 July 20	-- --
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s,1898	-- --	-- --	104¾ Mr 23,97	-- --
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	-- --	-- --	105¼ Oct., 95	-- --
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110½ Jul 30	105 Mar 25	110¾ Aug 11	-- --
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	118 Jun 29	113½ Apr 20	115¾ Sep 14	115 115½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107 Feb 24	103¾ Aug 8	105 Sep 16	104½ --
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	110¼ Aug 31	101¾ May 16	110 Sep 16	-- --
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	121½ Aug 26	104¼ Mar 25	115 Sep 15	115 117
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	111 Aug 23	109¾ Feb 17	111 Aug 23	-- --
Do., do., 4s, 1919.	104 Jan 4	98 Apr 4	102 Aug 23	-- --
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	102 Sep 16	97 Apr 1	100 Sep 16	-- --
Do., 4s, 1921.	100 Jun 9	99 Jun 15	100 Aug 6	-- --
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	-- --	-- --	107¼ Jan., 98	-- --
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	101½ Sep 2	96 Mar 25	101¾ Sep 15	101¼ 101½
Do., do., registered.	97¼ Mar 10	97 May 9	97 May 9	-- --
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123 Jan 29	119 Mar 9	122 Aug 24	-- --
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur.6s,1907	116½ Sep 9	114½ Jul 15	116¾ Sep 16	116½ 118
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	132 Aug 26	122 Apr 19	132 Aug 26	-- --
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	103½ Jun 10	101¼ Jan 11	107½ Sep 12	107½ 108
Do., do., registered.	106½ Jun 7	101 Jan 4	106¾ June 7	-- --
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109 Feb 11	100¾ Jan 14	105 Sep 12	-- --
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115¾ Jun 10	112 Feb 25	113 Sep 14	-- --
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	92 Aug 24	80 Mar 12	92 Aug 24	-- --
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	107 Aug 23	90 Mar 29	106½ Sep 14	-- --
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold.R.D.,1902	151 Sep 9	140 Jan 29	151 Sep 9	151½ --
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	145 Jul 19	137½ Jan 3	145 July 19	151½ --
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	144 Feb 16	140 Jan 13	141 Apr 6	151½ --
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	156 Aug 22	138 Jan 4	152 Sep 17	151½ --
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	151½ Aug 30	139¼ Jan 5	151½ Sep 6	151½ --
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	110¾ Jan 19	110 May 13	117 Aug 10	-- --
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	110 Mar 14	110 Mar 14	110 Mar 14	-- --
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	122 Feb 8	114¼ Apr 20	118 Sep 2	-- --
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼ Jan 13	128 Aug 15	128⅜ Sep 7	129 129½
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	-- --	-- --	109 Oct 5, 97	119 120
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121 Jan 28	118 Jan 11	118½ July 19	-- --
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	117¾ Jun 28	111 Apr 26	116⅜ Sep 14	117 117⅜
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	117 Feb 10	110⅜ May 23	114½ Aug 12	-- --
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110 Jan 17	107 Jan 5	109½ Apr 16	-- --
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113¾ Mar 2	112 Apr 21	112 Apr 21	-- --
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	115¾ Feb 11	111 Apr 29	114 Sep 8	-- --
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115 Feb 7	111 Apr 1	113 July 18	-- --
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127½ Jan 27	127¼ Jan 5	127¾ Jan 27	-- --
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916.	-- --	-- --	106¾ Jul 9, 97	-- --
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114 Jun 21	109 Apr 7	112 Aug 22	-- --
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	107 Feb 4	102 May 3	106¾ Sep 15	105 105½
Do., do., registered.	105¾ Feb 19	104¾ Feb 1	105½ Feb 19	-- --
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½ Jan 19	120 Mar 15	120½ Sep 15	-- --
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123 Feb 7	117 Apr 30	121¼ Sep 13	121 --
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145 Jan 10	138 May 6	142 Sep 17	-- --
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½ Feb 15	113 Apr 27	115 Sep 13	114 115½
Do., do., registered.	116½ Feb 15	112¾ Apr 27	114¾ Aug 8	-- --
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	124½ Aug 23	113¾ Jun 2	124½ Aug 26	-- --
Do., do., registered.	115 Jul 13	114 Jun 14	115 July 13	-- --
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	111½ Feb 2	106 Apr 2	111 Sep 15	-- --
Do., do., registered.	107½ Jul 13	107½ Jul 13	107½ July 13	-- --
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	119¼ Sep 9	114 May 23	119¼ Sep 9	117 --
Do., registered	119 Feb 21	117 Mar 8	117 Mar 8	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	130¾ Feb 9	107½ May 18	109¾ Aug 30	-- --
Do., do., registered.	109½ Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	109½ Mar 19	-- --
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	116 Aug 12	111 May 9	116 Aug 26	116 --
Do., do., registered.	117¾ Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	117¾ Feb 7	-- --
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107 Feb 4	104 Mar 8	105¾ Aug 23	-- --
Do., registered	103 Jun 10	103 Jun 10	103 June 10	-- --
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103¾ Aug 19	99 May 16	102¼ Sep 16	-- --
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾ May 26	106 Apr 22	107¾ May 26	-- --
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¾ Apr 12	101½ Jan 3	102¾ Apr 12	-- --
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	-- --	-- --	127 Au 17, 96	-- --
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117 Jan 12	117 Jan 12	117 Jan 12	105 --
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109 Mar 3	109 Mar 3	109 Mar 3	105 --
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105 Apr 22	105 Apr 22	105 Apr 22	-- --
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137 Jan 6	132½ May 21	136¼ Aug 22	-- --
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	-- --	-- --	106¾ Fe 24, 97	-- --
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	118 Aug 22	113¾ May 26	116 Aug 31	-- --
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	134 Mar 22	133 Mar 22	134 Mar 23	-- --
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135 Feb 28	133 May 19	133 May 19	-- --
Do., Incomes, 1911.	113 Apr 21	112 Apr 26	112 Apr 26	-- --
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132 Apr 21	129⅞ Jul 28	131½ Sep 17	130 132
Do., do., registered.	131¼ Jan 29	128 Apr 2	130 Aug 12	130 --
Do., debenture 6s, 1921.	107½ Feb 2	104¾ Mar 25	107 July 22	-- --

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asd.
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	105½ Aug 11	102⅜ May 7	104¼ Sep 17	104 104⅛
Do., do., registered.	105¾ Aug 13	103¾ May 11	105¾ Aug 13	-- --
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95 Sep 2	85 Jan 15	94 Sep 14	-- --
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	70½ Feb 11	60¼ Jan 10	70 Feb 2	70 --
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	-- --	-- --	83 Mr 15, 97	-- --
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	105 Feb 17	103 Apr 21	106¼ Aug 25	-- --
Do., do., small.	-- --	-- --	100 Ap 15, 97	-- --
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	138 Jan 24	126¼ Apr 26	136 Sep 16	134 --
Chi. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	135 Aug 12	132 May 12	135 Sep 14	134 --
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	128¾ Jan 28	128 Apr 18	128 Aug 15	-- --
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 5s, 1919.	-- --	-- --	106 Jul 22,97	105½ --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1959.	132½ Feb 17	117¼ Apr 1	130¾ Aug 30	-- --
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	90¾ Aug 27	79½ Mar 26	88¼ Sep 17	88 90
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	-- --	-- --	98½ Nov., 96	-- --
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	-- --	-- --	118 Oct 26,97	-- --
Do. 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	-- --	-- --	103½ Mr 15,97	-- --
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	111½ Feb 11	107½ May 10	111 Sep 12	111¼ --
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	-- --	-- --	105¾ Apr., 96	-- --
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s,1917	75¾ Feb 4	60¼ May 3	70 Aug 10	-- --
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	93 May 13	82 May 13	93 June 29	-- --
Do., Calro Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	90¾ Aug 11	88 Jun 8	90 Aug 23	-- --
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	100 Aug 30	90¾ May 9	90¾ Sep 9	-- 100
Do., do., registered.	98 Mar 15	90 Mar 24	90 Mar 24	-- --
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	-- --	-- --	87 Oct., 95	-- --
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	88¼ Jan 13	80 Jun 13	87 Aug 31	-- --
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s,1991	90¾ Aug 26	89 Feb 27	90 Aug 29	95¾ --
Cinn Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1988.	102 Feb 11	96¾ May 17	99¾ May 26	101 --
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	-- --	-- --	100 Nov., 94	-- --
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	-- --	-- --	114 Oct 7, 97	-- --
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	-- --	-- --	107¼ Fe 19, 97	-- --
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	80 Aug 18	70 Mar 14	79 Sep 16	78 79
Do., income 4s, 1990.	22 Sep 6	14 May 7	22 Sep 9	-- --
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	105¼ Mar 5	102 May 9	104 Aug 23	-- --
Do., con. 7s, 1914.	137 Jan 17	131¼ Jun 4	135¼ July 26	-- --
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	127¾ May 11	127¾ May 11	127¾ May 11	-- --
Cin. & Sptd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901	-- --	-- --	107¼ Oct 16,97	-- --
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s,1933	103 May 10	100 Mar 18	103 Mar 10	-- --
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s,1938.	121 Sep 9	121 Sep 9	121 Sep 9	-- --
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	61⅝ Sep 2	50 May 26	50 Sep 15	-- --
Do. 1st gold 4s, 1947.	73 Sep 1	65 Aug 8	70 Sep 10	-- --
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	-- --	-- --	68¼ My 15,97	-- --
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$55 paid	79 Sep 2	79 Sep 2	79 Sep 8	-- --
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61 Feb 14	54 Jan 11	61 Feb 14	-- --
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	-- --	-- --	102 Dec., 95	-- --
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128 Jan 15	122 Apr 4	122 Apr 4	-- --
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	126 Jul 22	125¼ Jan 3	126 July 23	124 --
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144 Jan 4	137¼ May 21	140 July 18	-- --
Do., 7s, 1900.	-- --	-- --	100 No 23, 97	105 --
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113½ Feb 28	107 Apr 21	107 Aug 31	107 --
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½ May 26	136 Apr 18	139 June 30	137 --
Do., registered.	-- --	-- --	133 July, 92	-- --
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	138¾ Jan 20	136¾ Jul 8	136¾ July 8	-- --
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	-- --	-- --	118¼ No 17,97	-- --
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	108 Aug 1	108 Aug 1	108 Aug 1	-- --
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	146 Sep 12	143 May 7	146 Sep 13	-- --
Do., do., registered.	-- --	-- --	143 May 4,97	144 --
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½ Jan 25	120½ May 6	125 Aug 31	122 --
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	116½ Jan 27	110 Apr 21	115 June 21	114 --
Do., do., registered.	-- --	-- --	116½ Mr 22, 97	-- --
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	-- --	-- --	149¾ Au 18,97	-- --
Do., do., registered.	145 Feb 18	141 May 6	141 May 6	-- --
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	98½ Aug 17	89 Apr 8	96¾ Sep 15	96½ 97
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	111¾ Aug 22	108 Apr 5	111½ Aug 30	110 111
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	95 Sep 6	85½ Jan 3	94¾ Sep 15	-- --
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	100 Mar 9	97 Jan 6	98¾ June 6	-- --
Det.,Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	19 Aug 8	16¼ Jun 8	17 Aug 24	17 19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	107⅝ Mar 9	104 Jan 3	105 Sep 7	-- --
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1923.	92¼ Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	92¼ Feb 11	-- --
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s,1937	112½ Sep 9	101 May 2	112½ Sep 9	-- --
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	116 Feb 2	112½ Jan 4	113 July 28	113 --
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	119¼ Aug 2	116¼ May 20	119¼ Aug 2	116 --
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	113 Aug 22	108 Apr 1	112½ Sep 1	110 --
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	118 Jun 7	113 May 23	117 June 28	107½ --
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	105 May-23	104¼ Feb 21	104¼ June 3	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	147¾ Feb 11	138 May 6	141¾ Sep 13	-- --
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	143 Jan 13	140 May 27	141 June 25	-- --
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	139 Feb 25	132½ Apr 19	138 Aug 24	-- 140
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	133 Jun 6	133 Jun 6	133 June 6	-- --
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1909.	106 Feb 11	106 Feb 11	106 Feb 11	-- --
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	113⅝ Aug 9	108 May 2	110¼ Sep 16	-- --
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913.	-- --	-- --	102 Aug., 98	-- --
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	107 Sep 12	107 Sep 12	107 Sep 12	-- --
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds.,1996	94½ Aug 12	84¾ Apr 28	92¼Sep 16	92 92¼
Do. 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.	76 Aug 8	66 Apr 28	72 Sep 16	71½ 72
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937.	108⅝ Feb 11	99 Apr 27	108 Sep 14	107 108
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	92½ Aug 25	84¾ Jan 5	92½ Aug 25	-- --
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940.	98 Feb 7	83 Apr 23	89 Sep 13	-- --
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943.	111¼ Jan 28	109¾ Jul 25	110¾ July 25	109¾ --
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942.	101¾ Feb 8	93¼ Jan 3	96½ Sep 12	-- --
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	121 Jan 4	118 Apr 8	120¾ Aug 6	-- --
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933.	-- --	-- --	65 No 10,97	-- --
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	118 Jun 24	112 May 20	114 July 20	-- --
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.	100 Sep 16	82 Apr 13	93¾

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	118½ Sep 14	118½	119½
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½ Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121 Jul 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67 May 98	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jul 1	105	Jul 1	105 July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼ Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	104 July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	89½ Sep 17	89½	90
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	106 Sep 15	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	104 Sep 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109¼	Jul 18	103	May 7	109½ July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97 Sep 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 1	100½ Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1975	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 1	91 Sep 9	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 1	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 2	93¾ Sep 14	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 1	117 Sep 17	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 1	103¾ Sep 14	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 2	113¾ Sep 17	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 2	120¼ Sep 6	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 2	121¼ Sep 16	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 1	120 Sep 17	..	119¾
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 2	63 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¾ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼	Aug 31	70½	Feb 1	77 Sep 17	76	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42¾ No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	100	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 1	112 Sep 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 2	105¼ Sep 14	..	..
Do., 8s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 2	122 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 19	121	Apr 2	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 2	125½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 2	106 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143 Jul 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	106¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 2	108 Sep 16	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121½ Au 31,97	..	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 2	88¼ Sep 16	88	90
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 2	63½ Sep 17	63½	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 2	88 Aug 9	..	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 1	84½ Sep 15	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1900	76	Aug 11	71	Jan	73 Sep 14	70	72½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 2	83 Sep 16	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102	Aug 22	93½	Apr	102 Sep 15	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 2	104¾ Sep 16	104	106
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 13	103½	Apr 2	112 Sep 9	111	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 1	80 Sep 14	..	..
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	89	Aug 16	60	Apr 2	78¾ Sep 7	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938	108	Jan 21	100	May 2	103¾ Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	106¼	Jul	106½ July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107¼	Feb	107 Aug 29	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May	107½ July 28	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 2	105½ July 25	..	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½	Jul 22	88	Apr	98½ Sep 16	98¼	99
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb	100 Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	115½	May 2	122 Aug 27	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 2	76½ Sep 15	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½	Sep 16	97½	Mar	102½ Sep 16	..	102¾
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr	130 Sep 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅞ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr	103 Sep 17	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East, pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 2	116½ Sep 2	116	..
Do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 2	115½ Aug 24	116	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 2	108¼ Sep 15	108	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	100	Apr	110⅜ July 15	108	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1883-1904	108¾	Feb 10	108½	Feb 1	108½ Feb 21	106	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr	105 Aug 11	103¾	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb	104¾ Feb 5	103½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105¾	May 31	100½	May	104¾ July 8	104¼	..
Do., registered	106	Feb 7	104	Mar 2	104¾ June 30	104¾	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼	Aug 26	105½	Jul 1	107¼ Sep 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Jul 6	104¾	Jul	104¾ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	93	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 2	93½ Sep 15	94	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	95½	Jul 29	94	Jun 2	94½ Sep 17	94	94½
Do., registered	93	Jul 1	94	Aug.	94 Aug 19	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr	109¼ Sep 17	109	110¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr	109 Sep 17	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	96	Jul 27	96	Jul	96 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May	107¼ June 13	107	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	107½	Jun	107¼ Aug 25	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125¼	Sep 14	119½	May	125¼ Sep 14	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	114
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug	107 Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 May., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	125	Feb 14	123	Jun	123 June 23	127	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr	106½ Sep 17	107	108
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	160¼	Sep 14	145	Jan	160 Sep 14	160	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158¾	Aug 23	145	Jan	152 Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126⅝	Aug 26	120½	Aug	126½ Aug 26	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120¼	Aug 19	119	Feb	120½ Sep 9	120½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113¼	Jul	114 Aug 18	114¼	..
N. Y. Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar	107¼ Sep 16	107	107½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar	101¾ Sep 16	101	101½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	113	Mar	113 Sep 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar	112½ Sep 16	..	..
St Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130	Aug 22	124	Jun	130 Aug 22	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	124½	Jun	127 July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	101½	Sep 15	90¼	Apr	101¼ Sep 17	101	101¼
Do., registered	101⅞	Sep 16	93	Apr	100⅝ Sep 16	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr	68 Sep 17	67¾	68
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	114	Aug 30	104	Jan	112 Sep 13	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun	102 June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar	123 Sep 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	113	Mar	124 Sep 12	124	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb	119 Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91½	Aug 18	82	Apr	90 Sep 13	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr	85½ Sep 16	85	86
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan	102¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85¼	Aug 9	80	Jan	84 Sep 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug	9 Sep 7	4	8
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8½	Sep	8½ Sep 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1961	82	Jan 3	75	Aug	80 Aug 19	..	83
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr	58 June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1910	116	Jun 15	111	Apr	114½ Sep 6	114½	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100¾	Aug 19	89	Apr	96¾ Sep 16	96½	100¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128	Jul 25	118	Apr	126 Sep 15	126	128
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun	121 Jun 14	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	103½	Aug 23	96	Apr	97 Sep 16	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81¼	Aug 3	58	Jan	75 Sep 15	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan	58 Sep 17	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun	105 Sep 14	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114¼	Sep 15	108	Apr	114¼ Sep 15	113	114
Do., do., registered	110	Jul	110	Jul	110 July 8	..	114
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb	104½	May	113 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan	108	May	111 June 28	..	..
Do, do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Phila., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106	Jun 6	106⅜	Mar	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan	140½ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan	140 Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May	107 May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb	114½ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	96	Apr	101½ Aug 12	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 28, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb	96 June 28	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	15½	Jun 2	15½	Jun	15¾ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr	120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86½	May	86½ May 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¾ April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95¼ April, 96	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116½	Sep 16	104	Apr	116½ Sep 16	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 13	75½	Apr	91⅝ Sep 17	91	91¾
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53	Jul 22	39	Jun	50 Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77¾	Apr	86¾ Sep 17	82¾	83
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	75½	Apr	88¾ Sep 16	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 18	91	Jun	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	54	Feb	66 June 16	..	72

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	79 Sep 17	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	115	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	115⅝ Sep 13	115	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	115	May 24	115 Sep 8	115	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	120 Sep 9	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98¾	Apr 2	105 Sep 16	105	106¼
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	103	Jan 23	92½	Apr 14	100 July 12	..	100
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	79 Sep 16	..	..
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 18	90	Apr 6	97¾ Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 28	78¾ Sep 13	79	79½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	33 Sep 8	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Mar 14	112	118½
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	107¾ Sep 6	106½	107¾
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	122½ Aug 16	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118½	Mar 25	122 Aug 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	132	Aug 30	128	Jan 5	132 Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	109	Sep 16	105½	May 10	109 Sep 16	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¾ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101½	Aug 16	94½	Jan 10	100 Sep 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	98	Feb 19	96	Feb 16	98 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	126 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	108¾ Sep 14	110	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110½ Sep 7	110½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113 Aug 26	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 13,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	98 Sep 13	..	98½
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	106½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1931	98¾	Sep 16	92	Jan 4	98¾ Sep 16	98	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	112 Sep 14	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	Jul 1	105	May 11	109½ Sep 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	83½	Aug 22	76¾	Apr 2	82 Sep 16	82	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Jan	55¼	Apr 25	67½ Sep 16	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	101¼	Sep	96¼	Jan	101¼ Sep 9	100	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109½	Aug 19	100¾	Jan	108¾ Sep 8	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 19	106¾	May 20	110½ Aug 19	110	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Aug 8	97	Apr 6	102¾ Sep 15	102	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88	Sep 16	81½	Jul 25	88 Sep 16	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¾	Jun 28	106¾	Jan 5	108½ Sep 14	109	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½	Aug 24	87	Apr 28	97¼ Sep 17	96¾	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Jan 3	96	Jan 3	100 Sep 9	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	106	Jun 3	105¾	Jul 1	106¾ Aug 2	105¾	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112¾	Feb 28	114 Sep 16	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	113¾	Aug 27	107	Apr 16	113 Sep 13	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 1	118	Apr 15	121 Sep 16	120	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	115½ Aug 24	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¾	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	104 Sep 14	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108	Jul 21	100	Mar 24	108 Sep 6	107	108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107 June 8	107	108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	90	Aug 25	87¾	Jul 29	90 Aug 25	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110¾	Apr 22	113½ Aug 25	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	105	Sep 17	103	Jul 19	105 Sep 17	..	105
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¾	Aug 16	109	May 18	112¾ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110	Jul 22	106½	Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St. L. Mhts. Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110¼	Feb 14	105¼	Sep 13	105¾ Sep 13	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	107½	Aug 5	98

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 17....	2,405,752
Same week last year.....	2,230,626
Stocks to date this year.....	74,479,695
Corresponding date last year..	52,009,876

Bonds for the week.....	$15,288,900
Same week last year.....	17,038,170
Bonds to date this year.....	586,048,779
Corresponding date last year	387,556,945

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@5; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 19.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close, for annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books open.
Swift and Company—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia—Special meeting.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
International Paper Company—Books close.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Books close.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Dividend payable on common stock in preferred shares at par.
Standard Rope and Twine Company—Annual meeting.
Welsbach Light Company—Books open.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Chicago Street Railway—Books open.
St. Joseph, Mo., Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Rope and Twine Company—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
Union Traction and Electric Company of Jersey City—Books close.

Thursday, Sept. 22.

Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Books open.
St. Joseph, Mo., Gas Company—Books open.

Friday, Sept. 23.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Michigan Peninsular Car Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred shares.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 17, total transactions included 2,405,752 shares of stock, $13,962,410 bonds, with $1,272,000 Government and $54,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept.18,'97.	Sept.17,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & M....	$3,230,856	$2,405,752	*$825,104
Banks.....	53	54	*4
Mining.....	7,400	800	*6,600

BONDS.

	Sept.18,'97.	Sept.17,'98.	Differences.
R. R. & M....	$17,553,170	$13,962,400	*$3,590,770
State.....	19,000	54,000	35,000
Government....	66,000	1,272,000	11,206,960

*Decrease. †Increase.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	8½	Northern Pac.	3%
Bal. & O. 2d in. pd.	2	Oreg. R. R. & N.	1%
Bal. & O. S. W. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	2½
Central Pacific	2	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1½
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	2¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Detroit Gas	2½	Pullman Car	2½
Gen. Electric old	3¼	Reading	2
Gt. Northern pf.	3	Reading 1st pf.	2
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Int. Paper	1½	Southern Pacific	1
K. C., P. & G.	1	Union Pacific	2½
L. E. & W. pf.	2¼	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Manhattan	1¼	U. S. Rubber	3½
Mo. Pacific	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Nat. Biscuit	1½	Wabash pf.	2½
New Central Coal	1	W. & L. E. pf. 3d asst. pd.	2¼
New Jersey Central	3		
N. Y. Air Brake	11½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Consol. Ice pf.	2½
Am. Sug. Refg.	11⅝	Consolidated Gas	5
Am. Sug. Refg. pf.	1¼	Den. & R. G.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	3	Des M. & Ft. D.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	Illinois Steel pf.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	2½	Illinois Steel	1⅝
B'klyn Rapid Transit	4¼	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	4	Nat. Linseed Oil	4
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Ore. Short Line	2
Colorado Mid. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Ore. Short L. Inc. A	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925, r	1	Pennsylvania 4½s	2½
Canada Southern 2d	2	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1½	Reading general	1¼
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
E. & T. H. gen. 6s	6⅝	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
Evans. & Ind. con.	3	U. P., D. & G. 1st, L. F.	1⅝
H., E. & W. Tex. 1st	1½	Wabash, deb. B	1½
Lake Erie & W. 2d	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, r.	2¼
Mexican Int. 1st	1	West. Union coll. tr. 5s	1
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	3½		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	N. C. & St. L. con.	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s, r	1½	N. Y. S. & W. gen.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Ore. S. Line con.	1
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
Missouri Pac. tr. 5s	3		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are supplied from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue pen. m. 6s	105	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	111
Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s	99	—
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	85	90
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st Tr.	103	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	215	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	120	130
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	209	—
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn E. when issued	27	28
Brooklyn E. pf., when issued	59	60½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	113⅜	114
Central Crosstown	205	—
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119½	—
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	103	—
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102¼	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	74½	78
Cleveland City Railway	68	72
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	74	78
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	225	—
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	—
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cfts.	101	—
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. Broadway & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. Broadway & B. 1st 5s	114	117
D. D., E. Fy & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	108	—
42d St. & Grand Street	380	—
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	112	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5⅝
Kings County Incomes	9½	10½
Louisville City R'y. com.	24	30
Louisville City R'y. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	108
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes	—	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	11½
North Shore Traction pf.	75½	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Rochester Ry.	9	17½
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	170	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	114½	116
Scranton Traction	13	18
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	113
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	—
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	172	180
Twenty-third Street	310	—
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	—
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	25	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	94½	95
West End (Boston)	86⅝	86¾
West End (Boston) pf.	105½	106
Worcester Traction common	14½	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	137½	—
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	192	—
Brooklyn	—	205
Central	1360	—
Colonial	205	—
Continental	137½	—
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	—	850
Franklin	225	232
German-American R. E.	—	90
Guaranty	425	—
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	—
Knickerbocker	240	280
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	—
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	—
Mercantile	400	—
Metropolitan	300	—
Nassau	150	—
National Surety	400	202
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	—
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	—
People's	—	256
Produce Exchange	204	210
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	—
Standard	105	—
State	190	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	—
Union	1040	—
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	—
United States	1190	—
Washington	225	—

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	—	105
Continental	440	—
Citizens'	109	112
Eagle	238	245
Empire City	99	95
Farragut	—	100
German-American	490	490
Germania	240	255
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	155	—
Home	195	200
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	—
New York	108	115
Niagara	160	164
North River	125	—
Pacific	160	170

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Phenix, Brooklyn	160	—
Peter Cooper	110	125
Rutgers	110	115
Stuyvesant	75	80
United States	110	130
Westchester	220	—
Williamsburg City	210	—

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	262	—
American Exchange	170	—
Astor Place	220	—
Bowery	—	295
Broadway	225	232
Butchers' & Drovers'	67½	77½
Central	160	172
Chase	235	—
Chatham	280	295
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	126	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	140	—
Columbia	—	155
Commerce	204	206
Continental	126	—
Corn Exchange	275	300
East River	130	—
Eleventh Ward	225	—
Fifth Avenue	2500	—
Fifth National	225	—
First National	2500	50
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	172	180
Fourteenth Street	180	160
Gallatin	300	—
Gansevoort	100	—
Garfield	350	—
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	—
German Exchange	295	—
Greenwich	165	—
Hamilton	105	—
Hanover	300	—
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	—	145
Hudson River	140	—
Importers & Traders'	480	500
Irving	147½	—
Leather Manufacturers'	170	—
Liberty	150	—
Lincoln	750	—
Manhattan	—	225
Market & Fulton	220	228
Mechanics'	170	178
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	167	172
Merchants' Exchange	117	—
Merchants'	151	—
Metropolis	—	400
Mount Morris	100	—
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	—
National Union	225	—
New Amsterdam	250	—
New York	234½	238
New York County	1100	—
New York National Exchange	75	90
Nineteenth Ward	—	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	—
Oriental	140	—
Pacific	180	185
Park	338	350
People's	200	—
Phenix	89	98
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	155	—
Riverside	190	—
Seaboard	176	—
Second National	450	—
Seventh National	125	—
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	—
State of New York	103	—
Tradesmen's	—	—
Twelfth Ward	125	—
Twenty-third Ward	100	—
Union Square	175	—
Western	140	—
West Side	275	—
Yorkville	175	—

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	200	—
Columbus & Xenia	200	—
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	—
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	—
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	—
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	—
Mahoning Coal	100	—
Mahoning Coal pf.	108	—
Naugatuck	245½	—
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y. Lack. & Westn.	123	—
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	—
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	—
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	—
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	—
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	180	—
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	139
Providence & Worcester	280	—
Rome & Clinton	125	—
Troy & Greenbush	140	—
Utica & Black River	160	—
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	256	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	—

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	—	100
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	50	53
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	127½	132
American Graphophone pf.	137½	147½
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	—
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	—	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	56
Celluloid Company	74	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	109	110
Chas. & Potomac Tel. stock	48	—
Chatin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Chatin (H. B.) 2d pf.	28	—
Commercial Cable	175	195
Consolidated Car Heating	35½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	—	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	—	—
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	136½	138½
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd	1	1¼
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	—	80
Electric Vehicle	10	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Federal Steel Co.	28⅝	29
Federal Steel Co. pf.	70	71
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	57⅜	58½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106	107
Gorham Mfg. Co., com.	—	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	87½	89½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	—
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	—
Hudson River Telephone	69	75
International Paper 5s	110	110½
Iron Steamboat	2½	4%
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	—
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	—	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	72½
Lanston Monotype	70	80
Lorillard pf.	117	120
Madison Square Garden stock	—	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	12	20
Mechanical Rubber pf.	35	45
Mergenthaler Linotype	183	185
Michigan Pen. Car com.	9	11
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	54½	57½
Moeller Safe Co. pf.	—	100
National Saw pf.	—	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	—
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	—
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	152
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	—
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	24⅝	25
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2¼	3
Pratt & Whitney com.	—	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	—	50
Procter & Gamble	245	—
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	—	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102¼	107½
Simmons Hardware com.	107½	110
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	22	23
Standard Distilling pf.	70	71
Standard Oil	409	411
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	—
Swift & Co.	101	104
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	—
Texas & Pacific Coal	60	70
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	—
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	35	45
Union Switch & Signal	63	65
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass common	25	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	170	172
Westinghouse Air Brake	320	330
Worthington Pump	25	28
Worthington Pump pf.	93	96

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64½	65⅝
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. 1.	95½	96⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Central (N. Y.)	175	—
Central Union Gas bonds	100¼	101⅛
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	106½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	—	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102	—
Chi. P. Gas. & C. 1st 6s	117	119
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	—	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	100	103½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	—	29
New Amsterdam pf.	60	70
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99	100½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York pf.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	89	93
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

SEPT

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sierra Nevada	.91	.91	.91	.91	500
Standard	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75	300
Total sales					800

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.06	.06	.05	.05	3,900
Anaconda	.60	.60	.57	.57	800
Brunswick	.10	.11	.10	.11	1,300
Best & Belcher	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Chrysolite	.13	.14	.14	.14	500
Con. Cal. & Va	.65	.90	.65	.90	650
Crescent	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
Cr. & Crip. Ck	.04	.06	.04	.05	2,500
Crip. Creek Con	.12	.12	.11	.11	2,000
Crown Point	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Golden Fleece	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Iron Silver	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Little Chief	.20	.24	.20	.24	1,500
Mexican	.29	.30	.29	.25	600
Mount Rosa	.16	.18	.15	.18	1,300
Mollie Gibson	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.07	.08	3,500
Proenix	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Potosi	.20	.21	.20	.21	300
Sierra Nevada	.91	.96	.91	.96	1,000
Small Hopes	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	300
Standard	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	325
Yellow Jacket	.26	.26	.26	.26	400
Total sales					24,975

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05½	.04½	.04½	35,000
Am. Flag	.05	.07	.05	.07	6,500
Anchoria	.73	.75	.73	.75	1,800
Anaconda	.59	.63½	.58	.63½	2,800
Cannon Ball	.003	.006	.003	.005½	55,000
C. Creek cn	.10½	.11	.09⅞	.10⅜	10,500
Copper Rock	.002	.003	.002	.003	3,000
Elkton	1.22	1.24	1.18	1.20	2,900
Garfield Con	.12½	.13½	.11⅝	.12½	19,200
Golden Fleece	.27	.40	.27	.39	5,100
Isabella	.28	.28	.28	.28	500
Jefferson	.07	.07½	.06⅜	.07¼	14,000
Justine	.03⅜	.03½	.03⅜	.03½	2,000
Lillie	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.08	2,600
Mollie Gibson	.21	.22⅜	.21	.22½	8,300
Mount Rosa	.20	.20	.18½	.19	5,100
Old Gold	.006¾	.009	.005¾	.009	4,900
Pilgrim	.004	.004	.004	.004	5,000
Rocky Mount	.15¼	.18	.15	.18	11,000
Sentinel	.007	.007	.005	.007	16,000
Union	.23	.25	.23	.24	9,200
Waldorf	.06¼	.06⅝	.06¼	.06¼	5,200
Work	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Total sales					227,600

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,836,375. The banks now hold $4,240,400 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $12,130,500, a decrease in specie of $8,866,700, an increase in legal tenders of $1,071,700, a decrease in deposits of $19,834,500, and an increase in circulation of $349,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 17, '98.	Sept. 10, '98.	Sept. 18, '97
Loans	$653,284,700	$665,396,200	$579,313,700
Specie	128,899,800	137,766,500	91,804,200
Legal tenders	53,357,500	52,285,800	87,080,600
Net deposits	712,087,600	731,922,100	535,932,500
Circulation	14,466,600	14,117,200	14,862,200

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 17, '98.	Sept. 10, '98.	Sept. 18, '97
Specie	$128,949,800	$137,766,500	$91,804,200
Legal tenders	53,357,500	52,285,800	87,080,600
Total res've	$182,257,300	$190,052,300	$178,884,800
Reserve required ag'st deposits	175,016,900	182,975,525	158,069,625
Excess of reserve above legal req're ments	$4,240,400	$7,076,775	$19,895,175

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	35,998,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,087,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,023,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	38,818,875
Feb. 19	25,083,450	55,685,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,720,125	57,350,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	23,060,050	48,169,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,805,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,686,575	17,006,975
April 9	35,038,475	46,710,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,075
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,907,225	44,490,000	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,875
June 4	52,748,725	45,320,525	19,496,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,877,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,329,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,259,150	21,817,225
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,828,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,257,375
July 16	49,365,325	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,912,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,900
Aug. 6	39,593,000	41,042,125	13,615,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,460,175
Aug. 20	25,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,843,800	39,517,700	8,586,200
Sept. 3	14,961,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,068,825	8,787,525
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,863,375	10,454,375

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$4,240,400	1893	$10,601,700
1897	19,343,375	1892	4,879,575
1896	10,454,375	1891	7,756,750
1895	26,655,250	1890	1,905,200
1894	59,863,700	1889	1,979,400

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$8,629,653
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	6,817,613
From Jan. 1, 1898	305,048,231
From Jan. 1, 1897	385,281,071

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1898	$8,606,304
Week ended Sept. 14, 1897	7,859,411
From Jan. 1, 1898	220,765,980
From Jan. 1, 1897	272,893,019

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$2,226,618
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	26,515
From Jan. 1, 1898	77,296,339
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,186,511

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	220	Allany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	July 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 30, 1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
115	130	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	.....	Mar. ...	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
10	12	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	11	Sept. 9, 1898
105	108	Boston Air Line pf	1,425,000	July 1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated certificates	13,283,600	.....	..	28	Aug. 22	25½	Aug. 17	28	Aug. 23, 1898
75	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*166	Sept. 2	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
70	73	Chicago Great Western deb	13,300,000	July, 1898	2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½	Sept. 2, 1898
30	35	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	5,000,000	.....	..	38½	July 27	23	Apr. 16	*30	Sept. 10, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
85	90	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1898	1½	90½	Aug. 16	77½	Mar. 9	*90	Aug. 19, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 9	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
..	⅝	Col Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	⅝	Jan. 28	¾	Aug. 17, 1896
1	2½	Col Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅝	June 6, 1898
..	80	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
4	7	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	8½	Sept. 8	5	June 6	*7	Sept. 7, 1898
5¾	6	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol	11,636,300	.....	..	8½	Feb. 10	4¾	July 30	6	Sept. 10, 1898
25	..	Col. Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1898	1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*46	June 12	180	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,325	July 15, 1898	1¾	09½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
80	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	787,500	Aug. 2, 1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
3	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	2⅝	Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5, 1898
6	7¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7¾	Aug. 27, 1898
..	55	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	.....	..	66	Mar. 11	257	July 23	257	July 23, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15, 1898	1½	*125	Aug. 19	*102½	Apr. 1	*124¾	Aug. 31, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July 1898	3½	*350	July 29	*335	June 16	*350	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,286,200	.....	..	15	Aug. 22	*0½	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	40¼	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
12½	15	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	16⅜	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*103½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,900,300	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	July 1, 1898	2	*350	July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*350	Sept. 10, 1898
52	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25, 1898	50c.	*57	Sept. 8	43	Apr. 2	*57	Sept. 8, 1898
94	97	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898	2	97½	Aug. 23	*94	Feb. 2	97½	Aug. 23, 1898
5½	6½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6⅞	Aug. 8, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
15½	17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Jan. 15, 1895	90c.	24½	Feb. 10	15	Apr. 16	16	Sept. 2, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 15	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
192¾	..	Lake Shore certificates	49,465,500	July 20, 1898	3½	198	Aug. 17	170¾	Jan. 4	*193	Sept. 16, 1898
192¾	..	Lake Shore	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
2	6	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 31	2	Aug. 31, 1898
49	52	Maryland Coal pf	1,376,000	July 1, 1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1898	5	*152	May 10	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
5½	..	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	6¼	Aug. 30, 1898
1	1½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Aug. 27, 1898	2	*80	Aug. 22	*54	Jan. 29	*57	Aug. 31, 1898
27	29	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	30⅞	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	27	Sept. 8, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1	60	June 11	.....	.....	60	June 1, 1898
5	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
73	77	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	69	Mar. 25	73	Aug. 11, 1898
20	25	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January, 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
13	14½	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	15⅝	Jan. 31	*11⅞	Apr. 20	14½	Sept. 6, 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
32	38	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	34¼	Sept. 7, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July, 1898	1¾	125	Sept. 8	*120	Apr. 20	125	Sept. 8, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
4	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3⅞	July 30, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
1¼	1⅝	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	1½	Aug. 30, 1898
4½	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	5¼	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
42⅜	43¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	47½	May 2	38⅞	Jan. 5	43¼	Sept. 9, 1898
171	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,285	July 5, 1898	1¾	*175	Sept. 8	*168	Feb. 25	*175	Sept. 9, 1898
2	¼	Quicksilver	5,768,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	⅞	Jan. 7	2	Sept. 8, 1898
6	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891	4¾	7	Aug. 22	5	June 6	6	Sept. 8, 1898
185	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1898	4	*185½	July 27	*182	Jan. 26	*184	Aug. 17, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	29¼	Sept. 6, 1898
124	125	Rome, Watertown & Og	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1898	1½	*125	Aug. 26	*116	Mar. 26	124½	Sept. 8, 1898
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,200	July 5, 1897	3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	July 9	24½	Aug. 27, 1898
..	5	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	6¼	Aug. 10	3⅜	Jan. 24	5¾	Aug. 31, 1898
..	..	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,123	Sept. 1, 1898	4½	*90½	Sept. 2	78	Apr. 30	*90¾	Sept. 2, 1898
60¼	61	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	60⅝	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅝	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898	1½	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	4	*90	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,049,400	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
20	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*12	Aug. 26	*15	Aug. 26, 1898
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	45	Sept. 8	*27	Aug. 26	45	Sept. 8, 1898
26	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	30¼	Sept. 2	19¾	Apr. 14	30	Sept. 2, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April, 1898	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,300	July, 1898	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	98	Jan. 17	98	Jan. 17	98	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
4	7	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	8	Jan. 17	6	Feb. 15	7	Sept. 8, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$219,985
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	7,625
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,185,123
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,047,702

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$25,479,191

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$2,006,631
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	87,890
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,101,208

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$44,487
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	33,071
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,936,594
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,015,015

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$883,671
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	745,320
From Jan. 1, 1898	32,068,759
From Jan. 1, 1897	33,432,589

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$839,184
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	707,249
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,758,165
From Jan. 1, 1897	31,417,583

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$2,271,103
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	133,586
From Jan. 1, 1898	79,064,930
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,183,528

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$1,063,656
Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	752,945
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,751,887
From Jan. 1, 1897	63,060,380

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$1,187,447
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,343,043

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 17, 1897	$619,359
From Jan. 1, 1897	56,896,774

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The markets were choppy and irregular throughout the week just ended, owing to exaggerated talk of gold withdrawals, the Cretan troubles, the news from Fashoda, and the Presidential crisis in Paris, which checked an upward tendency that seemingly was about starting.

American securities were the strongest feature, New York operators having apparently taken the market in hand. The feature of the trading was a sharp rally led by Berlin buying Northern Pacifics. This was followed by a relapse in Union Pacific ordinary of three-quarters of a point. Union Pacific preference also declined half a point, Southern preference one-half, Wabash debentures, one-half; Wabash preference, one-quarter; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, one-half; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, three-eighths; Northern Pacific preferred, three-eighths; Louisville and Nashville, one-fourth; Pennsylvania, one-fourth; Reading ordinary, one-fourth, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and others, one-eighth. Baltimore and Ohio shares were one point better, at 45¾.

Discount rates hardened to 1⅞. Money was easy at ⅛@¾ per cent. early in the week, but later was quoted at ⅛@⅛ per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 18.—A fair business is being done in yarns, which have improved their margin on the declining of cotton. This is likely to continue because the demand of cloth is overlapping the supply. There was a large Eastern demand during the week, which, however, was mostly unacceptable, except to manufacturers with pronounced bearish views, and, therefore, the sales were comparatively small. India took a fair selection of light goods, and China placed several large orders for its specialty. The minor markets were slow and split up into numerous small orders, which, however, aggregate into a fair weight. Summing up, the employment is fair and the tone hopeful. Gladbach has sold largely during the past fortnight. The sales forward are estimated to now equal five months' production.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Biscuit common opened at 33⅜, and, after touching 34¼, closed at 33⅜. The preferred had one sale at 95½. Steel and Wire brought 31 for the common and 86¼ for the preferred. Metropolitan fives' receipts fetched 55. Match was steady at 139. There was little demand for West Chicago, at 94½@94¾. South Side Elevated opened at 71, sold up a point, and closed there. Chicago City Railway was sold once for 282¼. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	59¾
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138½
National Biscuit Co. com	33
National Biscuit Co. pf	96
American Steel & Wire com	30
American Steel & Wire pf	86
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	27¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	25
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	49¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	31¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	94½
South Side Elevated Railroad	71½
Lake Street Elevated	12¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10
Street's West Stable Car Line	19¾

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 17	$851,182,633	$48,806,581
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	833,054,779	45,588,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,062,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,062,503
Aug. 13	778,612,066	46,765,231
Aug. 6	741,155,272	56,354,966
July 30	844,828,336	39,372,795
July 23	830,230,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,833
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	628,883,622	52,680,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of September, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$139,156,874.40		
Gold bullion	110,182,168.68	$279,338,743.17	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,036,849.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,592,440.00	35,443,909.00	*$243,894,834.17
Standard silver dollars		$401,920,469.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,392,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,070,984.00	394,321,520.00	7,598,949.00
Silver bullion			831,433.06
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,187,453.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	95,675,827.00	$98,863,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		98,863,280.00	
United States notes		$64,595,942.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,990,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	4,020,000.00	17,670,000.00	46,925,942.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,931,137.00		
National bank notes	3,934,006.93		
Fractional silver coin	9,898,964.11		
Fractional currency	816.33		
Minor coin	1,093,817.43		
Deposits in National banks	74,385,361.71		
Bonds and interest paid	761,675.96	$93,005,779.47	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,626,404.02		
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,334,071.85		
Disbursing officers' balances	52,089,229.54		
Post Office Department account	2,248,561.16		
Miscellaneous items	2,040,489.50	74,288,756.07	18,717,023.40
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$317,983,161.63

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$484,527.57	$9,514,438.87	$40,933,518.53
Internal revenue	1,092,264.89	12,317,554.35	62,504,186.62
Miscellaneous	308,393.28	1,074,638.13	5,098,442.27
Total receipts	$1,885,485.74	$22,906,631.35	$108,536,447.72
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	175,000.00	3,484,000.00	23,327,702.00
War	210,000.00	10,965,000.00	70,902,389.21
Navy	185,000.00	4,585,000.00	19,485,557.10
Indians	10,000.00	710,000.00	2,145,952.81
Pensions	540,000.00	6,815,000.00	32,557,629.64
Interest	200,000.00	700,000.00	9,383,962.55
Total expenditures	$1,320,000.00	$27,259,000.00	$157,783,193.31
Excess of receipts over expenditures	565,485.74	†4,352,368.65	†49,246,745.59
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		307,580.00	3,208,839.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	26,938.00	648,532.50	3,776,732.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,497,335.00	$92,919,423.00	$614,416,758.00
This fiscal year	4,675,858.00	344,935.00	5,020,833.00
This month	241,334.00	39,270.00	280,604.00
This day	43,758.00	3,025 00	46,783.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 27	Sep. 6
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 9	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 2	Oct. 2
Chi. & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sep. 14	Sep. 19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 21	Sep. 23	Oct. 3
Chicago & Northwest pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	Sep. 21	Sep. 29
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Sep. 30	Oct. 6
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	*2	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 16
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sep. 16	Oct. 3
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 5
New York & Harlem (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 17	Oct. 1
Pitts., Youngs. & Ashtabula	3	Sep. 24	Sep. 15	Sep. 26
Pitts., Youngs. & Ashtabula pf.	3½	Sep. 24	Sep. 15	Sep. 26
Rio Grande Western	†2	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
Sunbury & Lewistown	1	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 1

*And 2 per cent. payable April 15, 1899. †Payable in preferred stock at par.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City Railway	3	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	Sep. 21
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12
North Shore Traction pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sep. 13	Oct. 18
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
United Traction & Electric of J. C.	¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 4
West End, Boston	2½	Sep. 17	Sep. 17	Oct. 2

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 23	Oct. 1
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 24	Oct. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
American Sug. Refining (quarter)	3	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sep. 14	Oct. 4
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Sep. 30	Sep. 8	Sep. 30
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 3
Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	Oct. 15
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	Oct. 1	Sep. 26	Oct. 1
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Sep. 26	Sep. 20	Sep. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Sep. 26	Sep. 20	Sep. 26
International Paper pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sep. 30	Sep. 17	Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Sep. 30	Sep. 17	Oct. 1
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 17
New Central Coal (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 3	Sep. 27	Oct. 4
Philadelphia Company (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
P. Lorillard pref. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Oct. 1	Sep. 21	Oct. 5
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Light Co.	$1	Sep. 19	Sep. 12	Sep. 20
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sep. 20	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	Oct. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Annual
Bell Telephone, Philadelphia	.....	.....	Sep. 20	Special
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sep. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sep. 30	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Annual
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 31	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Forty-second & Grand St. F. R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Special
Illinois Central	Sep. 12	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Lake Erie & Western	Sep. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Michigan Pen. Car	Sep. 24	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
New York Central	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.	Sep. 16	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Annual
North & East River Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
New York & Harlem	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y. & New Jersey Bridge Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 27	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Norfolk & Western	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual
Northern Pacific	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	Oct. 17	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth	Sep. 23	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Annual
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	Aug. 20	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine	Aug. 31	Sep. 21	Sep. 20	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Ferry	Sep. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Union Pacific	Sep. 20	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Western Union Telegraph	Sep. 20	Oct. 17	Oct. 12	Annual

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THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 15, 1898	£34,650,808	.....
Sept. 16, 1897	35,311,749	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept 15, 1898	74,851,804	£49,615,279
Sept. 16, 1897	80,287,800	48,535,332
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 15, 1898	27,939,000	14,393,000
Sept. 16, 1897	27,749,000	14,285,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 15, 1898	106,588,000	4,218,000
Sept. 16, 1897	92,690,000	4,726,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 15, 1898	35,222,000	12,595,000
Sept. 16, 1897	38,132,000	12,541,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 15, 1898	10,856,000	5,484,000
Sept. 16, 1897	9,028,000	10,590,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 15, 1898	14,778,000	2,195,000
Sept. 16, 1897	15,260,000	2,449,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 15, 1898	4,314,000	6,780,000
Sept. 16, 1897	2,632,000	6,838,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 15, 1898	2,877,000	1,439,000
Sept. 16, 1897	2,826,000	1,413,000
Total for the week	£311,876,702	£96,719,279
Total preceding week	314,563,669	97,490,577
Corresponding date last year	303,916,549	101,385,332

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cooler; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,194. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market halting.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Duc D'Orléans has issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing all who are conspiring in their efforts to bring about the revision of the Dreyfus case. Severe storms in the southern part of Spain were reported yesterday as having done great damage. Advices from Peru dated yesterday told of the suppression of revolts in that country. The surrender of arms at Candia, Crete, began yesterday, in accordance with the orders of the Turkish Governor, as a result of Britain's demands.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A communication from the Adjutant General's office in Washington, received by Major F. A. Whitney, recruiting officer here, states that the troops to be mustered out in Manhattan are the Eighth, Ninth, and Seventy-first New York Infantry; Troop A, New York Cavalry, and the Fourth and Fifth Batteries, New York Light Artillery. In Brooklyn the troops to be mustered out are the Fourteenth New York Infantry and Troop C, New York Cavalry.

It is rumored in Washington that an attempt is now on foot to secure the abolition of the office of Major General Commanding the Army and the assignment of Gen. Miles to the command of some department. It is alleged that the jealousy of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who is said to have desired to lead the forces in the field during the recent campaign, is responsible for this movement. The President has power to make the change without the action of Congress.

Page 2.

The Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, is to be mobilized at Fort Slocum, probably on Thursday.

The New York State Committee of the National Democratic Party will meet to-day to make plans as to its course in the campaign.

David B. Hill is expected to come to town this week to confer with Richard Croker and other Democratic leaders, among them Hugh McLaughlin.

The primary elections for the selection of delegates to Democratic and Republican Conventions will be held to-day under the auspices of the Police Board.

The silver Democrats in Brooklyn met last night to take action in regard to their policy for the campaign. An attempt of a crowd of organization men to break up the meeting was unsuccessful.

The Republican Club adopted a resolution last night commending Col. Theodore Roosevelt and other army and navy officers. The club decided to tender a reception to the Republican State candidates in the event of their election.

Senator Platt left the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday and established himself at the Fifth Avenue. Further news came from up the State of Gov. Black's failing strength, and a movement is said to be on foot among his friends to induce him to withdraw.

In Cincinnati yesterday, after inspecting Fort Thomas, Secretary Alger said he wanted furloughed soldiers who had grievances to state them freely, that no man should be court-martialed for so doing, and that he was willing that every bit of the truth should be made public.

Page 3.

The transport Mississippi arrived yesterday from Montauk Point with the 1,070 horses formerly ridden by the Rough Riders. They will be put up at auction to-day.

The Spanish Minister of War, Gen. Correa, has issued instructions for the return to Spain of all the troops in the West Indies.

Senator C. J. Faulkner was yesterday appointed a member of the Canadian Commission in succession to Senator Gray, and will leave Washington to-night for Quebec.

The Roumanian yesterday carried 1,000 men of the Sixteenth and Eighth Infantry from Camp Wikoff for Huntsville. The Shinnecock started for New York with 300 sick.

Women representatives of the National Relief League and about twenty Rough Riders met at the Hoffman House yesterday and decided to hold a benefit tournament soon, probably at Ambrose Park.

Surgeon Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday gave out a list of its members who have died since the regiment was mustered into the volunteer service. It shows that 15 died in battle or of wounds and 77 of disease.

The transport Berlin, with 1,100 members of the First and Second Regular Infantry Regiments, reached here from Montauk Point yesterday. The vessel stuck in the mud near Pier 41, and was unable to tie up for many hours. Some sick soldiers were sent ashore to city hospitals.

Gen. McCoskry Butt complains that he has been ignored by Gen. Tillinghast in the issuing of certain orders directly to inferior officers in the First Brigade. He said last night that he will court-martial any officer who obeys such orders.

Stephen E. Barton learned yesterday on his return from a vacation that Red Cross Agent Hyatt at Key West, acting under authority granted by ex-Mayor Schieren, Treasurer of the National Red Cross, has been smuggling goods into Cuba for the relief of its starving inhabitants. The smuggled goods were those for which the Havana authorities tried to exact $60,000 in duties from Miss Barton.

Page 4.

Most of the vessels of Commodore Watson's mosquito fleet, which did blockade duty off Cuba, are in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and will go out of commission this week.

A gale raging on Lakes Michigan and Superior is complicated by a dense pall of fog and smoke, presumably from distant forest fires. Five vessels were reported aground yesterday afternoon.

Shizno Kondo and ex-Senator Warner Miller at the rooms of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn talked of the benefits to follow the building of the Nicaraguan Canal. Mr. Kondo showed how this country could acquire the trade of Japan, his native land.

Page 5.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad announces that the road will shortly be sold.

John Lowber Welsh, President of the Union Traction Company, Philadelphia, resigned yesterday. His successor may be George W. Elkins.

The Havana correspondent of The London Times asserts that bands of insurgents are committing outrages and plundering with impunity, and that the island is fast drifting into a condition of anarchy.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 10. Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Washington, 8; Chicago, 5. Baltimore, 12; Cleveland, 6. Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 0. Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 1. Boston, 7; Louisville, 1.

Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore yesterday for the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, held by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. The proceedings were instituted in the interest of the reorganization managers.

Alpen, the favorite, won the only stake race on the card—the Youthful Stakes—at Gravesend yesterday without much effort. Briar Sweet added another to her long list of successive victories by winning the mile race for mares of all ages. The other winners were Prestidigitatrice, Fonsavannah, Banastar, and L'Alouette.

Search is being made for a New Haven girl who has been some time missing, and who, the police believe, may be the victim of the murder at Bridgeport, Conn. Similar investigation, it is said, is being made in the case of a young woman who has disappeared at Meriden, Conn. The body of the murdered woman, with the exception of the head, which the police have preserved for purposes of identification, was buried yesterday at Bridgeport.

Page 7.

It is reported in St. Louis, Mo., that the scheme for organization of the Continental Tobacco Company, which is to take in all the plug tobacco factories in the country, is again being negotiated.

Dr. Marion de Zeremba and his bride, née Savin, are at the Hotel Grenoble, while Frank Savin, the bride's father, is said to be hastening hither across the Atlantic in displeasure at the marriage, which was advertised Saturday as having been entered into on Aug. 20.

The body of the late Miss Winnie Davis will be taken from Narragansett Pier to Richmond, where it will be interred next Friday. The condition of Mrs. Davis, who was hardly able to bear the shock of her daughter's death, was reported as about the same last night.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, in an interview at Narragansett Pier said yesterday that his country's Eastern policy was not hostile to the interests of the United States or those of any other nation. He declared that the sole purpose of his Government in securing a concession from China for the extension of the Trans-Siberian Railway was to obtain an ice-free terminal port for the road and the commerce which would thereby be acquired by the enterprise. No objection was entertained to the prosperity of other nations' ventures in the East, he said, and Russia had no wish for the partition of China.

Page 9.

The sale of his Nassau Railroad stock by R. T. Wilson, the report of which was yesterday confirmed, has revived the stories of a proposed consolidation of the Nassau and Brooklyn Heights systems.

Page 10.

A meeting of local fire insurance managers will be held to-day to discuss the formation of another tariff association.

Local experts in metallurgy express doubts of the discovery of a new metal in the Black Hills, as affirmed yesterday in a dispatch from St. Paul, Minn.

Delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada are attending the seventy-fourth meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which opened in Boston yesterday. A message was sent to President McKinley congratulating him and the army and navy upon the results of the war.

John Clark Cumming of Newark, son of Robert Cumming, the American representative of the Clark-Coates cotton thread combination, and Isabelle C. Miller, were married on May 19 last. Mr. Cumming is but twenty years old and his wife is three years younger. They kept the fact that they were man and wife from their parents until a few days ago.

Page 11.

Heavy damage to windows and skylights was caused by a hailstorm that swept over Montreal on Sunday. A man was killed by a trolley wire which was broken during the storm.

Page 12.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday the "new journalism" was scored by Dr. Reed, Dr. King, and others.

The hearing in the case of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, was concluded yesterday, but no decision is expected for about two weeks.

The Armory Board met yesterday and the estimates of Colonels were greatly cut. One requisition which was cut down was for 3,600 pounds of toilet soap.

Mrs. Alice Neiss, who accidentally shot and killed her little son, swooned when she faced Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Court, yesterday. She was discharged.

Louis Brown, an architect, took steps yesterday toward preferring charges against Sergt. Jessor of the West Thirtieth Street Station for illegally detaining him under arrest.

Dr. Henry Otto Clauss, Sr., seventy-two years old, shot and killed himself yesterday in his office, at 263 West Thirty-eighth Street. He was said to have been worth $250,000.

Two colored cavalrymen became reckless in a West Twenty-ninth Street saloon, drew their revolvers, and fired shots. One bullet struck a laundress in another room, and they were arrested.

Two detectives and a track walker were injured in a fight with tramps on the Erie Railroad at Newburg yesterday. The tramps used revolvers, and rescued one of their number who had been taken prisoner.

Franklin Hutchinson, once a prosperous merchant in Harlem, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. Magistrate Crane recognized him as an old acquaintance and gave him assistance.

A drunken man with a revolver got into the yard of the Cornelius Vanderbilt house yesterday and boisterously invited the head of the house to come out and be shot at. He was arrested, but was afterward set free, as his weapon was not loaded.

The crowding out of pupils from the city schools was the subject of a conference yesterday of the Building Committees of the Board of Education, President Hubbell, Superintendent Maxwell, and Borough Superintendent Jasper. Mr. Jasper also called a meeting of Assistant Superintendents and recommended that more seats be put in some classrooms.

The merging of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Walker Company was regarded yesterday in Wall Street as a step toward other alliances of greater or lesser importance by these corporations, with a view to being in a position to make a good bargain with the Manhattan Company when the decision to change its method of traction comes.

H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Session of the First Avenue Presbyterian Church to take action on the death of its former pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, yesterday received a cablegram from Mrs. Hall saying she would arrive on the Etruria, about Oct. 2, with the remains, and that the interment would be at Woodlawn. No arrangements have been made by the committee as yet for the funeral.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm is developing in the West Gulf and has caused rains in Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the St. Lawrence Valley, and on the North Pacific slope.

Rain may be expected in the Middle Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and rain to-night in the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys; generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow cooler in the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and upper Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	58	67	69
6 A. M.	58	64	70
9 A. M.	63	71	73
12 M.	70	78	79
4 P. M.	69	82	83
6 P. M.	68	79	80
9 P. M.	67	70	76
12 P. M.	65	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74¾
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1897	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 47 per cent.

Only five hours to Washington: Leave New York 1:00 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Washington 6:00 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore and Ohio R. R.—Adv.

PLAN TO OUST GEN. MILES

Talk of Abolishing the Office of Major General Commanding the Army.

CORBIN'S ALLEGED JEALOUSY

The Adjutant General's Ambition to Lead the Forces in the Field Said to Have Led to the Movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—An attempt is being made, according to the authority of a high official of the Government, to have the office of Major General Commanding the Army abolished and Gen. Miles, who now holds that office, assigned to some army department.

The reason named for this effort to do away with an old office is that there is nearly always a clash between the Secretary of War and the commanding General. It is supposed, however, that the real reason is to be looked for in the differences, jealousies, and conflicts that exist between the present Secretary of War and the commanding General, growing out of the conduct of the war with Spain.

This official quoted, in speaking of the attempt to get rid of Gen. Miles, which, he declared, is the main cause of the sudden opposition to the office of Commanding General, said:

"You can now hear hints and intimations every day as to the uselessness of this office. These hints are coming from those who have fought Gen. Miles all along, and who are now trying to oust him by having the office abolished by the President. You can hear it said that there is no necessity for the office, and that it has always been the source of conflict and trouble.

Objections to Interference.

"To a certain extent this is true. There is a tradition in the War Department that Gen. Grant accepted the command of the army with the distinct understanding that he was not to be subjected to any interference by Secretary Stanton, who was just about as meddlesome as Alger, with the difference that he had twenty times Alger's ability. It will be remembered also that Gen. Sheridan, while commanding the army, had a serious misunderstanding with Secretary Lincoln, and that Gen. Sherman, in the same office, got so indignant because of the treatment he was receiving that he removed the headquarters of the army to St. Louis. Gen. Sherman stayed in St. Louis for two years, and was finally ordered back to Washington. And now we have the trouble between the present Secretary, or rather the Adjutant General, who is the head of the department, and the commander, Gen. Miles.

"It will be found on examination, I think, that the trouble has generally been caused by the fact that the General is always nettled to discover when he comes into his office that he is to be governed by the Secretary of War. The President is the theoretical head of the army, but the Secretary of War has control. As a matter of fact, he should have nothing to do with the army, beyond the administrative duties connected with it. This is especially true in the present case, where Gen. Miles has been hampered and his plans thwarted at every step.

Corbin's Alleged Jealousy.

"The present troubles in the War Department commenced before the invasion of Cuba, although they began to appear upon the surface only about that time. At the bottom of it is the jealousy of Miles that is preying upon Corbin. Gen. Corbin, although he has had the war experience only of a Lieutenant Colonel, and is now only a Captain of the line, was very anxious to command the forces of this country in the field. It is said also that the President was willing to have him do so, but that he feared it would make him appear ridiculous if he should appoint a man of so little experience and of such low rank to so important a position.

"The failure to get this post has irritated and chagrined Corbin, and he has not made Miles's course any pleasanter because of it. He has, however, had his revenge, because he has been the spokesman of the President, his direct representative in the War Department, ever since the war began. In this respect he has completely overshadowed the Secretary of War, who is hardly more than a figurehead in his own office. Corbin has had his own way practically, because he has unlimited influence over the President, and whatever is done in the department is his work. I should not be surprised to see him succeed in this last effort, and thus score a complete triumph, by having Miles relegated to some one of the army departments as a simple Major General and deprived of the high office he now holds.

Power of the President.

"It is generally supposed that it would take an act of Congress to bring this about, but that is not true. All the President would have to do would be to issue an order assigning Miles to the Department of the East, say, and at the same time relieving him of the office of Major General commanding the army. That is all. It could be done in a single short order. If it were not for the dread that Mr. McKinley has for public opinion, especially at a time when votes are so dear, I should expect to see this sentence passed upon Miles any day.

"This fear of the popular disapproval is the only thing, I believe, that checks the President in his desire to oblige and placate Corbin. I am sure that he is being pressed to take this step, but he is afraid, though I believe he wants to do it. He could give reasons for taking such action that would be sound, in my opinion, and that would satisfy the people at any other time. To do it now, however, with Miles under fire, and with the wholesale charges resting against the War Department, that have not been investigated, it would be too daring a challenge of public opinion for Mr. McKinley to make.

"The President feels, no doubt, that he has quite enough to bear, in the popular denunciation of the management of his war for humanity, which has proved so inhuman in respect to our own soldiers. He does not care to take upon himself and his party any additional risks. There are States to be saved, and every vote counts. The people would say at once, 'Why not wait until an investigation by Congress shows who was to blame?' To oust Miles now would be, in popular opinion, to charge him with some of the guilt for the bad management of the war. And this hardly is what the President dares do at this time.

Pressure Brought to Bear.

"I am certain, however, that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to have the office of commanding General abolished. I should not be surprised, in spite of the risks involved, to see Gen. Corbin carry this point, as he has carried every other, except the one about commanding the army himself. If he does, Gen. Miles will be sent, probably, to the Department of the East, and Shafter will go, as he is now booked to go, to the Pacific Coast and resume his station at the Presidio, near San Francisco.

"The office is doomed, and if it is not abolished now it will be only because the President dares not touch it, but as soon as he has the courage he will strike, and the anomaly of a commanding General who is overruled at every point by a plain business man or by a subordinate officer will disappear, perhaps forever."

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Considering Plans for Disposing of Troops and Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Major Gens. Bates and Sumner, who were prominent in the Santiago campaign, reported at the War Department to-day. They are expecting new assignments under the plan which is in contemplation for the distribution of troops. They have been at Montauk. The breaking up of the camp there leaves many officers unassigned and without duty. Gen. Miles, with whom they conferred to-day, has been very busy with his scheme of reorganization, but it has not yet reached a point which makes obtainable any definite information as to where troops and commanding officers will go.

It is almost settled that Gen. Shafter will return to San Francisco and resume command of the Department of California. Such is his desire, and no doubt it will be complied with.

The probability that a number of general and staff volunteer officers will be dispensed with has caused considerable discussion among those who may be among the number to be dropped. Most officers desire to remain in the service, and influence is already being brought to bear to keep them on the rolls of the War Department.

TO GARRISON OUR ISLANDS.

Nearly 100,000 Soldiers Will Be Necessary for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Administration is about to undertake the carrying into operation of its important plans for garrisoning the islands that have been conquered by the United States. The plans involve the sending out of this country nearly 100,000 soldiers, or four times as many men as composed the regular army on a peace footing prior to the war.

This large force is to be disposed of as follows: 60,000 are to go to Cuba, 20,000 to the Philippines, 12,500 to Puerto Rico, and 3,000 to Hawaii.

The importance of the plans may be better appreciated when it is remembered that this tremendous force is greater than that kept in foreign colonies by any other great power, except in time of actual war. Spain had, it was said, 200,000 troops in Cuba alone, though it now appears she did not have more than 125,000, and she had many more in Puerto Rico and in the Philippines.

But they were troops employed in a stubborn war in each island against insurrection that was so scattered it could not be met and crushed at a few points. England has no such force in her colonies, unless there be added to the British soldiers the organized native contingents, which are not for the purpose of hitting the countries for England, but for police duty and internal protection. Even Russia has not so large a force in her vast Asiatic empire.

Of this large body of men only a comparatively small proportion is now in the colonies. There are, it is roughly estimated, 5,000 in Cuba, 16,500 in the Philippines, 2,500 in Puerto Rico, and 1,400 in Hawaii. It will be necessary therefore to send about 55,000 troops to Cuba within the next four or five months, 3,500 to Manila, 10,500 to Puerto Rico, and 1,600 to Hawaii.

The Administration is now arranging to have these troops sent out as soon as they may be needed. The ones for Hawaii and for the Philippines will go first, as conditions there are more settled or will soon be more settled than in Cuba and Puerto Rico. In the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico it is thought that it will be several months before the Peace Commissions can get affairs into shape for the complete occupation by American troops. As the Spaniards are sent home, starting from the eastern end of Cuba, the United States troops will follow and occupy each post as it is abandoned, so that there will be no lapse and no room for rapine and license upon the part of disbanded insurgents.

The force for Hawaii will leave at once.

There never was a time when the flag of this country received such sincere respect upon the waters of all the seas, and even the young German Navy is not considered a match for the victors of Manila and Santiago. The Navy Department does not fear or anticipate any trouble of any kind, and the War Department hears nothing but the most satisfactory and gratifying reports from Gen. Otis as to the situation in the Philippines.

The forces of this country are needed in the new colonies for the purpose of restoring and guaranteeing order after long wars in which the angry passions of millions of people have been stirred to their depths. They are not sent there to fight, but to make it absolutely certain that there will be no reason for fighting.

It is said that it is the desire of Gen. Miles—and for this reason it is believed that it will not be done—to have regular troops sent to Cuba, as they are better fitted for the work in hand. He also wants Gen. Wade to be given the post of Military Governor. Whatever plans and suggestions the War Department may adopt, it will begin at once to put them into operation, so as to have an effective force wherever it may be needed.

A GRATEFUL INCENDIARY.

Cleveland Railroad Branch Young Men's Christian Association Building Burned by an Engineer.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—The building on Alabama Street occupied by the railway branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was nearly destroyed by fire to-day. Robert W. Doon, an engineer on the Lake Shore Railway, who had been sleeping with the janitor, set the place on fire, and is now under arrest. He admits his guilt, and declares that he fired the building, which is an old one, so that the association could get the insurance money and start a new building. He says he had no accomplice.

A few days ago Doon bought a barrel of coal oil and a quantity of cotton waste and had them delivered at the building, with a card saying they were donated by "a member." Last night he soaked the waste in the coal oil and distributed it about the building. He then soaked the janitor's bed and induced him on some pretext to sleep on a couch down stairs. Filling a washtub with the oil, he took it to the second floor and distributed it with a pitcher. Then he applied a match. The loss is about $3,500.

Doon talks rationally. He says he is not a member of the Young Men's Christian Association or a Christian, but, out of gratitude for benefits conferred on him, he planned the fire, believing that the building would be consumed and his own acts thereby covered.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Aguinaldo Is Holding a Strong Military Force, and They Study the American Drills.

SICKNESS IN AMERICAN CAMPS

Sanitation Is a Vexatious Question at Manila—The Congress of the Filipinos Still at Work.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"The insurgents, urged by constant rumors of the intention of America to re-establish Spanish rule in the archipelago, continue actively recruiting their army. Hundreds from Manila are enlisting daily, and troops are being drilled everywhere. Great diligence is exhibited in imitating the American formation and manual, particularly in volley firing.

The intrenchments in certain positions are being strengthened, and a vigilant line of pickets is kept outside the suburbs. At the same time the attitude of the insurgents is much more friendly than it was before the evacuation.

"Several thousand rifles have recently been landed, and four new Maxims have also been received. The provincial leaders are paying into the insurgent treasury a certain portion of the fund captured from convents, professing to reserve the remainder for the payment of troops. By this means they keep practically independent of the central authority, preserving the integrity of their own command. A General occupying one rich province sent to Aguinaldo $35,000 in cash last week.

"The agitation among the insurgents is stimulated by the clerical party, which uses every effort to influence the natives against American occupation. Evidence to this effect is absolutely trustworthy, although Archbishop Dozal and other prominent ecclesiastics strenuously deny all knowledge of such action and solemnly disclaim personal participation in it.

"Strikes in all industries are becoming more extensive daily, and the labor question is fast growing serious. The Americans unwisely continue to pay nearly three times the usual wages, causing discontent to spread rapidly in every class of workmen. All manufacturers are much hampered; the tramways are frequently stopped and railway operations are seriously crippled, and a discontinuance of the service is threatened. The strikers naturally drift into the insurgent ranks, and consequently labor disturbances are not discouraged by the leaders.

"The news from Washington that the battleships Oregon and Iowa have been ordered here and that 60,000 tons of coal would be shipped immediately is interpreted by the Americans as proof of the intention of the Government to hold the Island of Luzon.

"Nothing important is reported from the insurgent Congress, which holds sessions daily at Malolos. The chief element of cohesion is confessedly the fear of the return of Spanish domination. If the insurgents should receive reasonable assurances of a permanent foreign occupation I believe the disintegration of the revolutionary Government would be speedy and complete.

"The Spanish prisoners are now rigorously confined within the limits of the walled town. There is much overcrowding in the small area, and it is impossible in the crowded quarters, in the absence of proper appliances, to improve the present unsatisfactory sanitary conditions. The urgent necessity for removing the prisoners is fully recognized by the authorities, but no remedy is in sight, and the health of the American troops and the prisoners is seriously threatened. Nearly 10 per cent. of the former are already on the sick list."

BATTLESHIPS FOR DEWEY.

The Oregon and Iowa Will Be Hurried to Sea on Their Long Voyage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The advance guard of the naval expedition for Honolulu and eventually for Manila started yesterday when the Abarenda sailed from Fort Monroe via Brazil. The Abarenda is a collier, one of four which are to keep the big battleships Oregon and Iowa supplied with coal on their long voyage around South America. The plan is to have two of the colliers precede the battleships, and two to go along with them.

In addition to these escorting craft, Acting Secretary Allen to-day ordered that the Celtic and the Iris be added to the expedition. The Celtic is a refrigerator and supply ship, and the Iris is a distilling ship. Their capacity is enormous, and Mr. Allen said that no such perfectly equipped naval expedition ever sailed under any flag. With their large reserve supply of coal, with an abundance of refrigerated fresh meats and vegetables, with appliances and plants for making repairs to machinery, and finally with an abundance of fresh water, the squadron will be able to keep the seas for an indefinite period of time.

The Navy Department is rushing preparations for the start of the big battleships Oregon and Iowa to Honolulu, and orders have been sent to the New York Navy Yard to have the mechanics work overtime on these ships. The purpose is to have them start on their long voyage by the end of the present month, and according to the department calculations they should arrive at their destination by the end of January. There is little effort made now to conceal the fact that the department will have the ships met at Honolulu by a dispatch boat with orders to turn their prows westward to Manila.

Battleships of this character are not needed to keep the Filipino insurgents in order, and their assembling at Manila in conjunction with the dispatch of heavy reinforcements of troops for the American land forces cannot but be regarded as significant. In well-informed circles here it is said that the real purpose of the President in making these preparations is to insure the Peace Commissioners against any interference in their work of disposing of the future of the Philippine Islands according to their best judgment. Not having disclosed his plans respecting the islands outside of Luzon, the seat of the capital of the group, the President still reserves for the American Peace Commissioners the right to dispose of the remainder of the islands as they may deem best.

A long line of curious incidents to which one of the great European powers has been party has beyond question done much to cause a feeling of uneasiness on the part of the Administration, as tending to show a purpose to interfere in our free action in the Philippines, and this has been only slightly diminished by apparently frank disclaimers of an ulterior purpose, because the incidents continue quietly and in a manner calculated to avoid attracting attention. Such, for instance, is the gathering of naval vessels to the south of the Philippine group, the only explanation of which, coming from native sources, it is true, but still bearing marks of genuineness, is a purpose of acquiring, either by seizure or by some secret pact with the Spanish Government, the important Island of Palawan.

This particular island forms one side of the gateway through which must pass all of the extensive commerce that flows between Australia, Micronesia, and Southern China. The passage is narrow, and if the islands of the Philippine group are to be retained outside of Luzon, this Island of Palawan must be kept, as forming one side of the gateway. It is gathered that it is the purpose of the President therefore to prevent the alienation by Spain of any of the Philippine group, and that these preparations, naval as well as military, are but steps toward the execution of his purpose. With the addition to his fleet of the two battleships, Admiral Dewey will have a force only second to that of Great Britain in Eastern waters, while on shore Gen. Otis will have a more numerous army than any European power save Russia.

WOULD POISON AGUINALDO.

Spaniards Trying to Take the Life of the Insurgent Leader of the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—The Republica Filipina asserts that an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo on Friday night. A steward, it is added, saw a Spanish prisoner, who had been allowed his freedom, make a movement which appeared like tampering with a bowl of soup intended for Aguinaldo, whereupon the steward tasted a spoonful of the soup and fell dead.

Eleven Franciscan friars are alleged to have been engaged in the conspiracy. The populace, it is further said, attempted to lynch all the Spanish prisoners, but Aguinaldo intervened.

At Saturday's session of the National Assembly, it appears, Aguinaldo was absent, but his representative related the story of the outrage to the members, who unanimously adopted the Chairman's proposal that they all go to Aguinaldo's house, express sympathy with him, and congratulate him upon his escape.

During the evening a special thanksgiving service was held in the church at Malolos. Soup intended for Aguinaldo is now subjected, it is stated, to a chemical analysis before being presented to the insurgent leader, and the Spanish prisoners are kept closely confined.

AGUINALDO TO AMERICANS.

He Says Reports Concerning Strained Relations Between Our Troops and Insurgents Are False.

The following dispatch has been received at the New York office of The Associated Press from Aguinaldo, leader of the insurgents of the Philippine Islands:

Manila, Sept. 19.

The Filipino Government desires to inform the American Government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of the enemy to both parties, are without any truth, and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for their release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

The relations of our people and yours have been and will continue to be of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of our confidence in the great American Republic.—AGUINALDO.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Daily News, in an editorial article published this morning, says:

"The Philippines are McKinley's Old Man of the Sea, and the mere cooling of the annexation fever will not shake him off. Aguinaldo's message to the Associated Press is couched in the language of suspiciously tautological protestation, and comes rather late in the day. Aguinaldo himself could hardly expect his version to be preferred to that of Gen. Otis."

CONGRESS OF THE FILIPINOS.

A London Correspondent Declares Americans Are Not Qualified to Manage the Natives.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Filipino Congress has favorably impressed the Europeans who have witnessed its proceedings. It is believed that its deliberations will result in a petition to President McKinley to establish a protectorate.

"The attitude of the American army officers toward the insurgents is causing much unfavorable criticism among Europeans who have returned from Manila. They blame their almost criminal ignorance of the native character and their elementary ideas of colonizing. The officers seem determined upon winning glory at the expense of the insurgents by hatching imaginary revolts. Aguinaldo has obeyed every order, whether accompanied by threats or not. One insurgent chief at Pasay declined to move, and Aguinaldo asked Gen. Otis not to proceed against him for four days so as to give him an opportunity to interview him.

"A British naval officer who has just returned from Manila says:

"'What is needed is a force acquainted with the Asiatic character. America does not seem to utilize the material she has at hand. Every one is surprised that Mr. O. F. Williams, United States Consul at Manila, was not sent to Paris, instead of a lot of staff officers who know little of the Philippines. I am satisfied that if Consul General Wildman, who has lived among the Malays and is familiar with British colonial methods, were given power, he could arrange everything satisfactorily with Aguinaldo. It is suicidal folly on the part of America that he has not been ordered to Manila long ago.'"

TOBACCO TRUST NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—The Republic to-morrow will say:

"It can be stated upon authority that cannot be questioned that the deal for the organization of the Continental Tobacco Company is on again, this time with the chances largely in favor of its consummation. The scheme is to form a corporation with a capital stock sufficiently large to enable it to take in all the plug tobacco factories in the United States, including the big independent plants of the Liggett and Meyers and Drummond Tobacco Companies of this city. The American Tobacco Company is behind the deal, as it was behind the one which fell through several weeks ago.

"If the deal goes through the independent plants here will become part and parcel of the Continental Company, while the cigarette factories which they are operating in order to even up with the American Company for entering the plug field will be merged into the American Company."

WORK OF INDEPENDENTS

They Express Confidence that Col. Roosevelt Will Take Their Nomination.

PROPHECY OF REPUBLICANS

They Say the Colonel Will Run Only on Their Own Ticket—Meeting of the Citizens' Union Committee.

The contest between the Independent Citizens' Committee and the Republican State machine for the possession of Theodore Roosevelt as a Gubernatorial candidate may be brought to an end soon. It is the expectation of Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell that Col. Roosevelt will make a public statement of his position, setting forth his allegiance to the regular Republican organization and stating his inability to accept a nomination at the head of a ticket avowedly antagonistic to that organization.

Such a declaration by Col. Roosevelt will be made, if made at all, it is admitted, entirely of his own volition, and not as the result of any request from Republican managers. The Republicans urge that the independents are using the Colonel's popularity to fill up their nominating petitions, and that their real object is not to help elect Col. Roosevelt Governor, but to secure the balance of power in the Legislature.

The managers of the Independent movement, on the other hand, are equally positive in their conviction that Col. Roosevelt will not decline their nomination. "Don't you worry about Col. Roosevelt not accepting our nomination," said John De Witt Warner yesterday. "There is not the slightest danger of his declining it."

"Of course Col. Roosevelt will accept the Independent nomination," said Isaac H. Klein. "I haven't the slightest doubt of it. It is such an improbable thing that we have given no thought as to who will fill the vacancy. There is going to be no such vacancy."

The Independent Committee is showing its confidence that Col. Roosevelt will take the nomination by going ahead with the circulating of the nominating petitions.

The first batch of blanks were received at the newly-opened headquarters of the committee yesterday. The process of circulating them through the State was begun under the direction of Meyer D. Rothschild, who has undertaken to secure the necessary fifty signatures in every county in the State, and who hopes to complete the work in a week.

The petition blanks carry, in compliance with the law, the names of the committee to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket, as follows: Paul Fuller, Francis W. Aymar, John Jay Chapman, William Dutcher, Alfred Frank, Boudinot Keith, Isaac H. Klein, Robert D. Kohn, John Brooks Leavitt, V. Everett Macy, Edward D. Page, Meyer D. Rothschild, William Scott, W. Allaire Shortt, Henry Ling Taylor, John De Witt Warner, R. W. G. Welling, New York; Theodore Bacon, Clarence A. Barbour, Rochester; William M. Brundage, William J. Hills, John F. Montignani, Simeon Holroyd, Albany; A. E. Clark, Batavia; John G. Milburn, Adelbert Moot, Edward R. Rice, Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo; Charles L. Gardiner, Elias M. Humes, George S. Perry, Binghamton; John W. Weed, Flushing, and Abner S. Haight, New Lebanon Centre, Columbia County.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting at the Union's headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, last night to hear reports of the progress of the work of organizing the Assembly districts for the coming campaign, in which the Union purposes to make nominations in every Senate and Assembly district. Chairman E. D. Page of the Committee on District Organization reported that out of thirty-seven Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, working organizations have been perfected in twenty-eight. By the next meeting the Chairman was confident of being able to report all the districts in all the boroughs thoroughly organized.

When the Central Committee adjourned, the Campaign Committee, consisting of two members from each district, held its first meeting, some forty members being in attendance. Reports of the work being done in preparation for the coming fight were received, and the general situation in the districts freely discussed.

Speaking previous to the meeting of the connection between the Citizens' Union and the independent State ticket, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Central Committee, said:

"The Citizens' Union has no connection whatever with the Independent Committee, except that it has lent the committee its name and emblem so as to secure a complete column in the official ballot. Under the tyranny of the present election law, we could not accomplish our purpose otherwise. The Citizens' Union has not gone into State politics. We have absolutely nothing to do with securing signatures to the nominating petitions for the State ticket. All the funds we raise will be applied to helping elect our local nominees for the Senate and Assembly."

J. Walker Otis and Oswald Garrison Villard have been added to the General Committee of the Citizens' Union.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

An Official Communication from Washington Naming the Organizations.

Major F. A. Wh

MR. PLATT MOVES TO TOWN

He Takes Up His Old Quarters at the Fifth Avenue.

BLACK'S FAILING STRENGTH

Movement Said to be on Foot Among His Friends to Induce Him to Withdraw.

The rush of up-State Republicans to get under the Roosevelt cover began yesterday with a vehemence that promises to reduce Gov. Black's force of delegates to a peace basis by the time the State Convention meets in Saratoga next Tuesday.

Senator Platt moved up from Manhattan Beach to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the morning, and established himself in his old apartments. To the working managers of the organization this was a sign that things were "getting down to business."

Judge John F. Parkhurst of Bath, member of the State Committee for the Twenty-ninth District, was one of the early callers at headquarters. He is an appointee of the Administration, and on the strength presumably of Judge Parkhurst's friendly inclination toward the Governor's cause the Black managers have been reckoning on all the votes of the district. When the Judge saw Mr. Platt yesterday he told him that the Governor would not be able to get more than three votes in the entire district, with Roosevelt as the organization candidate.

This was the testimony that had previously been given to State Chairman Odell by the various county leaders in the district, and it indicated, the Platt Republicans pointed out, on what sort of foundation the claims of the Black managers are based.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga was another of the up-State leaders who saw Mr. Platt yesterday. He had the same sort of story to tell as that brought by Judge Parkhurst. Like the Judge, he has been listed as a supporter of the Governor, but he told Mr. Platt that there undoubtedly was a tidal wave of Roosevelt sentiment in Saratoga.

Claims of Platt Men.

The swinging of leaders like Parkhurst and Brackett into the Roosevelt column was pointed to by the Platt people about headquarters as proving the claim they have made all along that when it comes to a question of loyalty to Gov. Black or to "the organization," as the Platt machinery is called by its managers, most of the men now counted on by the Governor will be found working for Roosevelt. Now that Senator Platt has made Roosevelt the organization's candidate, they look for all the "old guard," like John Raines of Canandaigua and Hobart Krum of Schoharie, to fall into line for him.

Meanwhile reports from Albany continue to represent Gov. Black as more fixed than ever in his determination to remain a candidate. A prominent Republican from one of the upper-tier counties, who was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, said that he had talked with the Governor on his way to the city, and had found him not only determined to stay in the race, but apparently convinced that he would win.

"I am the Governor's friend," said this man, "but I must say that he is being deceived. Men he is depending on for support will be with the organization when the test comes."

It was understood among the Platt men in this city yesterday that a conference of the Governor's friends, which might result in his withdrawal from the race, had been arranged for yesterday afternoon in Albany. Besides Messrs. Payn, Aldridge, Collins, and Easton, the Governor's immediate advisers, it was said that Congressmen Hooker and Ward had been invited. It was believed by those who take the Platt view that these friends would advise the Governor of the hopelessness of the contest.

Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson went to Albany from this city yesterday, and whether or not there was any general gathering of Gov. Black's supporters, it is known that Mr. Patterson's mission was to endeavor to persuade the Governor to quit and stop the creating of ill-feeling in the party. Mr. Patterson's visit was the outcome of various conferences of Gov. Black's supporters.

The Desire for Harmony.

The Platt Republicans here are undisguisedly desirous of the Governor's withdrawal. They fear the effect of a bitter fight in the convention on the campaign that is to follow, and they are extremely desirous of having Roosevelt receive the nomination by acclamation. Whether or not it was a case of a wish that was father to a thought, it was noticeable that the party managers who stand closest to Senator Platt were predicting with confidence yesterday that the Governor would come out of the race in the next few days, leaving a walkover for the Rough Rider.

The situation with regard to the minor places on the ticket remains hazy, and there is high authority for the statement that no "slate" has yet been completed. The ticket will not be completed, it is said, until the leaders get together at Saratoga. It will not be determined until then, it is believed, whether or not Timothy L. Woodruff is to be renominated for Lieutenant Governor.

While Senator Platt is known to be considering the wisdom of such a course, there is a strong pressure for giving the second place on the ticket to the upper end of the State. Mr. Odell favors J. M. E. O'Grady, and Cairman Odell does not believe the first two places on the ticket ought to be given to New York men.

State Chairman Odell will go to Saratoga on Thursday and Senator Platt on Saturday.

NEW AMSTERDAM CLUB MEETS.

Unanimous Ratification of Recent Indorsement of Roosevelt.

The New Amsterdam Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a mass meeting last evening at its clubhouse, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, to ratify the action of the club in advocating the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. It was the opening meeting of the campaign in the district.

The clubhouse was decorated with flags and lanterns, and a display of fireworks attracted a crowd that cheered itself hoarse at every mention of Col. Roosevelt's name. President John Stewart occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Col. C. H. Dennison, James S. Lehmaier, and Frank L. Warner. The resolutions indorsing Col. Roosevelt passed by the club at its last meeting were then ratified by a unanimous vote. Other speeakers of the evening were the Rev. John Balcom Shaw and J. S. Barcus.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Voting to Take Place To-day Under Police Board Auspices.

Primary elections for the selection of delegates to Democratic and Republican County, Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions will be held throughout the city to-day in compliance with the provisions of the new primary law.

The elections will be held under the auspices of the Police Board, and the Election Bureau was busy yesterday making preparations for the voting. The polls are to open at 8 o'clock and close at 10 in the evening. According to the law, the votes must be counted within seventy-two hours after the closing of the polls. A detail of 100 policemen has been made for this work.

Chief Devery called the precinct commanders together at his office yesterday afternoon and instructed them with regard to the regulations to be observed in and about the polling places. Little interest has been shown in the elections, except by the district leaders of the two parties, who will see that as large a vote as possible is polled by their respective organizations, and no disorder is expected.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE J G MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

COL. ROOSEVELT FELICITATED.

The Republican Club Adopts a Resolution Commending Him and Other Army and Navy Officers.

The Republican Club held a monthly meeting at its house, 450 Fifth Avenue, last night, but did not discuss Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor. The club's constitution does not permit an indorsement of a candidate before his nomination by the convention.

The members contented themselves by adopting a resolution commending Col. Roosevelt and other officers of the army and navy for their conduct in the war. By the resolution the people of the United States are congratulated for "the firm, patient, and skillful Administration of President McKinley," and for "the brilliant and dashing champions of liberty and humanity" in the army and navy as personified by Admirals Dewey, Schley, and Sampson and Gens. Miles, Wheeler, and Shafter.

"Especially we felicitate," says the resolution, "our fellow-members, the brave, fearless, and intrepid leader, Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders."

The club decided to tender a reception to the Republican State candidates in the event of their election. The club will also tender a reception to the Republican editors who are to attend the convention of editors of the State, to be held in this city Oct. 3, 4, and 5.

MR. KYLE DESERTS SILVER.

The South Dakota Senator Said to Have Renewed His Allegiance to the Republican Party.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19.—It is understood here that Senator Kyle of South Dakota has left the ranks of the free silverites, and rejoined the Republican Party. The Senator, it is said, came to Cleveland for the purpose of conferring with Senator Hanna, but he has not yet talked with him, because he was stricken with apoplexy several days ago, and has since been too ill.

Senator Kyle was formerly a Republican. He was sent to Washington in 1891, his selection being due to the fact that he was not a bitter partisan at the time. Neither of the leading parties had a majority in the State Senate, of which he was a member, and Kyle was elected as an independent, though since his advent in Washington he is said to have developed Populistic tendencies. His second election was much like his first, he being returned as an independent, when, after weeks of fruitless balloting, enough votes were thrown from the Republican candidate, John A. Pickler, to elect Kyle.

The present political situation in South Dakota is three-cornered, and Senator Kyle has no sympathy with the free silver Democrats and radical Populists now in power, although they sent him to Washington. He has four more years to serve, and believes that at the end of that period, political matters may be of a different hue in his State. Meanwhile, he will be found in the Republican ranks, and will not even take part in the Congressional fight this Fall.

OHIO SOLDIER FOR CONGRESS.

Lieut. Col. W. J. White Nominated by a Republican Convention.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Lieut. Col. W. J. White of the Third Ohio Volunteers was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District. He was the Superintendent of Schools at Dayton when the war broke out.

Another Club Indorses Roosevelt.

The members of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club, 769 Sixth Avenue, at a regular meeting last night unanimously passed a resolution indorsing Col. Roosevelt for Governor. The resolution was presented by G. Davis, delegate to the State Convention from the district.

Col. Roosevelt's Heavy Mail.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 19.—Col. Roosevelt to-day attacked the pile of letters which has been accumulating since it became certain that he would receive the support of the Republican organization for the nomination for Governor. He had nothing to say to-day relative to any of the developments in the political situation. He told the newspaper men they might as well go home, as for the present he was out of the public eye, being neither at the moment a soldier nor a leader in politics Oyster Bay is busy with preparations for the peace jubilee, at which the Rough Rider Colonel is to be the central figure.

Secretary Davis's Campaign Tour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis leaves the city to-night on a campaign tour under the auspices of the Republican Congressional Committee. His first engagement is at Detroit, Mich., to-morrow night, where he opens the State campaign.

Examination for Election Deputies.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday morning began the examination of men who were certified to him by the Republican organization as candidates for Deputy State Superintendent of Elections. He said he would probably begin the examination of Democratic candidates on Saturday.

Filling Up the "Fighting Fourth."

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The broken ranks of the "Fighting Fourth" United States Infantry, which were sadly depleted by fever and bullets in the Cuban campaign, were partly filled up to-day by the new recruits.

Several Second Lieutenants lately graduated from West Point were also assigned to the regiment. The Lieutenants, according to rank, are Guy V. Henry, Company I; Joseph W. Glidden, Company K; Frank Halstead, Company A; Louis E. Hill, Company G; Ward Cheney, Company C; Fred G. Knabnue, Company D; Mark Wheeler, Company F; Willey Howell, Company B. Second Lieut. Wheeler has been appointed Acting Adjutant of the post. Major Baker, in command of the post, has named Major Bubb to preside over the summary court which passes upon the cases of refractory soldiers.

Killed Father, Brother, and Self.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Sept. 19.—News was received here from Lewis County of a double murder and suicide near Churchville, that county. The murderer, Wardy Wolfe, was insane and was believed to be harmless. He shot Paul Wolfe, his brother, and Wardy Wolfe, Sr., his father, killing both, and then turned the pistol on himself with fatal effect.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TUCSON, Arizona, Sept. 19.—The Radulovich Mercantile and Office Building was destroyed by fire yesterday, as were the Western Union Telegraph office, Wells-Fargo Express office, the telephone office, Kitt's dry goods store, Radulovich's store, and a large number of offices, including Odd Fellows' Hall. The loss was $75,000.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 19.—A special from Defuniak, headquarters of the Florida Chautauqua, eighty miles east of here, says that a fire began there in the large store of W. L. Cawthon, and destroyed fifteen stores and hotels, besides a number of smaller buildings. The loss is estimated at fully $100,000.

HILL AND CROKER TO MEET

The ex-Senator Expected in Town This Week to Confer with Party Leaders.

TALK ABOUT MAYOR VAN WYCK

A Difficulty in the Way of Nominating Him for Governor—Justice Gaynor Still Being Boomed by His Brooklyn Admirers.

David B. Hill is expected to come to town some day this week to take part in a conference of the Democratic leaders. Mr. Hill, Mr. Croker, and others, so the story goes, are going to see if they can agree upon a plan of action. The Syracuse convention will be held a week from to-morrow, but Mr. Hill and the leaders of Tammany Hall have not so much as seen one another since the cold meeting between them at Saratoga, when the State Committee met. Neither has any decision been reached regarding a candidate for Governor. Although there are many who profess to believe that no candidate will be decided upon until the delegates gather at Syracuse, there are still a number of matters the leaders might profitably talk over beforehand.

There have been several new candidates for Governor mentioned during the last few days. Among the Tammany Hall men, however, there is a growing sentiment for Mayor Van Wyck, who has been talked of for the last six weeks. Since he was first mentioned for the place, the Mayor has declined to say one word on the subject. But his friends say he does not want the nomination and will do his best to avoid taking it if it is offered him.

A Tammany Stumblingblock.

Those who believe he is to be the candidate seem to have attached little importance to the fact that Tammany would have to risk losing the Mayoralty in the event of his going to Albany. The city charter has the following provision:

Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever, by reason of sickness or absence from the city, the Mayor shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Council shall act as Mayor and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor during such disability or absence. In case of a vacancy, he shall so act until noon of the first Monday of January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen; and at the next general election, at which municipal officers shall be elected, which shall take place more than thirty days after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, a successor shall be chosen, who shall hold for the unexpired term.

Senator McCarren received a letter at the Democratic Campaign Committee's headquarters yesterday, in which the writer said: "Let us hope it will be the two V's—Van Wyck and Victory."

Whoever gets the nomination for Governor, the only man talked of in Tammany Hall for second place is William Astor Chanler.

Justice Gaynor's Friends Active.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court is being talked of as a Gubernatorial candidate, and there are said to be a great many Brooklyn Democrats who are eager to make a fight for his nomination. His friends say he would be the strongest man the party could name. He would, they say, be more than a match for Col. Roosevelt on the stump.

"So far as debating the issues is concerned," said a Brooklyn man last night, "he could floor the Colonel every time."

It is expected that Mr. Hill, when he comes here, will make a call on Hugh McLaughlin to bid for the latter's support. Mr. Hill has seldom missed seeing the Brooklyn leader a few days before a State Convention.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The State Committee to Meet To-day to Make Plans for the Campaign.

An adjourned meeting of the New York State Committee of the National Democratic Party will be held at the headquarters, 52 William Street, to-day. A special effort has been made since the committee met last Tuesday to secure a full attendance, and it is expected that most of the up-State members who were absent then will be on hand this time.

The main point to be determined by the committee at its session to-day is whether or not a State Convention shall be called and a complete ticket put out. At the meeting last week the drift of the informal discussion which took place on the subject was in favor of nominating a full ticket, regardless of what the Syracuse Democratic Convention may do and without waiting for that convention to act. Most of the members then present, however, were from New York and its vicinity, and it remains to be seen whether this feeling in favor of independent action is shared in a controlling degree by the committeemen from other sections of the State. John De Witt Warner, who is a member of the committee, said yesterday that he did not believe the committee would await the action of the Syracuse Convention before determining its course. The National Democrats would, he thought, act in their own judgment, and he had no doubt they would decide to hold a convention and nominate candidates.

There is a sentiment in the committee in favor of nominating Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. Calvin Tomkins, its Secretary, is a member of the Citizens' Union Committee which has indorsed the independent Roosevelt ticket, and so is John De Witt Warner. Other members of the committee are opposed to the nomination of any ticket this Fall in case the Democrats who are to meet at Syracuse next week put up a satisfactory candidate for Governor, and these will urge the State Committee at its meeting to-day to defer action on that matter.

As the policy of the regular Democracy, as at present understood, is to placate the silver element of the party by nominating a man for Governor who is "friendly" to silver, the advocates of independent action do not believe it is worth while for the sound-money Democrats to wait on them.

Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, who will attend the State Committee meeting this afternoon, was asked yesterday whether, if the Democrats at Syracuse nominated a candidate like William J. Gaynor, the National Democrats would support him. All Mr. Shepard would say was: "The Democrats will have to make a very interesting campaign this time. I think Judge Gaynor would make such a campaign."

It is understood that a number of men of prominence who are in sympathy with the principles of the National Democratic Party, but who are not members of the State Committee, have been invited to meet with the committee to-day.

DEFENSE OF DEMOCRATS.

Representative Bailey Upholds and Explains His Objection to the War Revenue Bill.

CHATHAM, Ga., Sept. 19.—Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, made a political address here to-night, in the course of which he said:

"For months Republican politicians and Republican editors have talked and written incessantly about the mistakes of the Democratic minority in Congress; but now that they are required to specify our mistakes in order to divert public attention from their own, they find it impossible to make good their repeated and reckless assertions.

"In order to escape the just and universal indignation which has been aroused against them by the suffering inflicted upon the volunteer army through the incompetence or the dishonesty of those whom they have placed in power, they have been searching the Congressional records and racking their brain to find some damaging accusation which they can sustain against us. But they have not found it, and they will not find it. The record of the Democratic Party throughout the last and trying session of Congress is absolutely above all criticism. I do not say it with the purpose of claiming any credit for myself, but as a matter of simple justice to my Democratic associates I declare that in all the history of this Government no minority party ever passed through a war session of Congress with so much credit as did the Democrats of the present Congress.

"The only important vote which we believed at the time we cast it could ever become the subject of reasonable controversy was our vote against the War Revenue Bill, and events have completely vindicated our course in respect to that measure. We opposed the passage of that bill because we believed that it authorized an unnecessary sale of interest-bearing bonds; and the condition of the Treasury proves conclusively that we were right. When Congress convenes in December next it will find that the surplus in the Treasury, above the $100,000,000 gold reserve will exceed the amount received from the sale of bonds, thus demonstrating that there was no necessity for the Government to sell its bonds.

"Our Republican friends cannot excuse themselves by saying that they could not foresee the early termination of the war, because every man who was reasonably well informed about the condition of Spain understood that it was impossible for her to continue a long and expensive struggle. Owing to the greater distance between her base of supplies and the seat of war, it was certain that it would require the expenditure of at least a dollar and twenty-five cents on the part of Spain to meet the expenditure of every dollar on the part of the United States. It was certain, therefore, that if the war cost us $200,000,000, it would cost Spain $250,000,000, and where could she raise any such sum as that?

"Torn with civil strife, her throne claimed by a pretender, her people impoverished, she could not levy additional taxes without precipitating bread riots within her own borders, and her only means of carrying on the war was to borrow money. This she could not hope to do, because her bonds were already selling at 30 cents on the dollar in the markets of the world; and had she attempted to borrow $250,000,000 she would have been compelled to issue $800,000,000 worth of bonds. Before she could have sold one-half of that amount, her credit would have fallen still lower and her bonds would not have commanded 20 cents on the dollar.

"With an adversary unable to raise money by taxation and powerless to borrow it, the end of the war was in sight before it was begun. The Republican leaders in Congress knew this as well as we did; or, if they did not know it, they are not wise enough to be intrusted with the administration of this Government. But with the knowledge that war must soon end, and knowing that, with all their wastefulness and extravagance, it would probably not cost over $200,000,000, they proceeded to enact a law which imposes $150,000,000 in annual taxes upon the people and authorizes the contraction of a five-hundred-million-dollar debt. Upon that monstrous proposition almost every Democrat in Congress voted 'No,' and our only regret to-day is that there was a single one of us who felt called upon by his sense of duty to support it."

BROOKLYN SILVER DEMOCRATS.

Organization Men Fail in an Attempt to Break Up a Meeting.

A meeting of silver Democrats, held in the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, last night to elect delegates to the silver conference or convention at Syracuse was packed, and nearly broken up by organization Democrats. The meeting came near developing into a riot at the close, but the firmness of the Chairman, Ezra A. Tuttle, saved the day for the silverites.

When the meeting opened a resolution calling on the State Convention to indorse the Chicago platform and nominate Bryan men was carried without discussion. Another resolution was then offered, providing that tellers be appointed to take the names of men who would attend the conference, and that these delegates be authorized, in case they were ignored by the convention, to nominate a State ticket.

Had this been promptly carried the organization Democrats, who had not yet arrived, would have got to the meeting only to find that there was no work for them. But the silver men lost valuable time in arguing this point. While H. M. Macdonald of Manhattan was speaking, a long line of men suddenly filed into the room, making so much noise that Macdonald's voice was drowned, and took seats in the rear.

The meeting soon began to grow stormy. When ex-J. Boulton took the floor and began to argue he could hardly get a sentence out without eliciting howls. Half a dozen men were on their feet shouting during nearly the whole of his speech.

After this had gone on for some time Mr. Tuttle saw that the time had come to act with decision. At a suggestion from him, the previous question was sprung and rushed through, and then Tuttle put the resolution. The yeas and nays were nearly equal, but there was a slight preponderance in favor of the silver men, and Mr. Tuttle declared the resolution carried.

The regulars yelled for a division, an appeal, a rising vote, and every other parliamentary expedient they could think of. While half a dozen men, who had been on their feet roaring, took a pause for breath, Mr. Tuttle seized the opening and calmly said: "I will appoint as tellers Mr. Goulden and Mr. Briarton."

There was another roar, but the regulars, seeing they were beaten, filed out of the hall, many of them shaking their fists at the silver men.

Owing to some difficulty in the matter of getting names, it was decided to adjourn until Thursday night at the Athenaeum.

GOV. BLACK'S PLANS.

Headquarters to be Opened at Saratoga Next Monday.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—The report that there has been a conference of Gov. Black's friends for the purpose of taking him out of the Gubernatorial race is not credited about the Capitol. Only this afternoon Superintendent of State Prisons Collins announced that he would open Black's headquarters at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, next Monday morning. Superintendent Payn has hired two cottages and Superintendent Aldridge one cottage at the hotel for the convention. It is not known yet when Gov. Black will go to Saratoga. His friends are endeavoring to prevail upon him to remain in Albany or Troy, with direct wire communication.

THE DREXELS LOSE A BIG SUIT.

Judge Baxter, at Omaha, Decides in Favor of the Reed Heirs, a Case Involving Nearly $300,000.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—Judge Baxter this morning delivered an opinion in an action brought by the Reed heirs and others against the estate of Anthony J. Drexel that was of more than common interest, not only because of the large amount involved but also because of the points of law which were under discussion.

Several years ago the Drexels of Philadelphia employed Potter & George of Omaha to buy for them various properties in land adjacent to East Omaha, which lands the Drexels expected to deliver to the various companies which they were organizing when the bonds of those companies should have been sold. After making these purchases the Drexels had the title taken in the name of Horatio Fowkes of Philadelphia, and when the enterprises were stopped on account of stringency in the money market it is alleged they endeavored to escape their obligations by hiding behind Fowkes.

The claim of the Reed heirs was that the Drexels were the real purchasers and under direct obligation to carry out their contracts. An affidavit was introduced in which Fowkes asserted that he had acted in the matter as the representatives of the Drexels, and that he had no interest, financial or otherwise, in the matter.

The case was very vigorously contested by J. M. Woolworth for the Drexel estate and by L. S. Hall and W. D. Beckett for the Reed heirs.

The opinion rendered by Judge Baxter covers the entire case, and is for the Reed heirs on every point. He holds that the attempt of the Drexels to avoid their obligations constituted a fraud upon the Reed heirs, and that the Drexel estate is liable personally for the full amount, being in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Parkway Driving Club's Fall Meeting.

Entries will close at 11 o'clock to-night for the Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, to be held Oct. 4 to 7, inclusive. The club offers $3,100 in purses for ten trotting and pacing events.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
Grocers Sell It.
R. O. WILBUR & SONS,
Manufacturers.

FOR PHILIPPINE TRADE.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum Sends a Commission to Manila to Make Investigations.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has organized a trade commission to the Philippines, the head of which is now on his way to Manila from San Francisco. The object of this commission will be to secure information of benefit to American business men in extending their trade to this group of islands. The commission will spend a number of months in the Philippines, visiting all the islands of any importance, and will collect general and detailed information about the commerce of the islands, their natural resources, and the native industries.

Opportunities for building up new lines of trade with the United States will be carefully investigated and communication arranged between business houses in the Philippines which are favorable to the United States and the Commercial Museum. The commission will also collect samples of products of the Philippine Islands and of the goods finding a ready sale there which are manufactured in foreign countries other than the United States.

The head of the commission is an American who has had the advantage of eight years' residence in the Philippines, where he was in close connection with American business houses. He had, during his stay in the islands, every opportunity to familiarize himself with the tastes and wants of the natives, and the methods of business pursued by the merchants.

While, in the view of many persons who have given the subject considerable study, the interests which the United States will retain in the Philippines will be chiefly valuable as a stepping-stone toward the extension of American commerce in the Orient, the islands themselves, with their population of 10,000,000 people, present a number of attractive opportunities for the sale of American manufactured products.

The commerce of the Philippines has been calculated at $10,000,000 imports and $20,000,000 exports for 1896-97, although the average value of the trade is probably greater, the islands having suffered for the past few years on account of political conditions. Nearly one-third of the exports go to Great Britain, and over one-fourth of the imports come from that country. The trade of Spain with the Philippines has been about the same for imports and exports, each class amounting to nearly $5,000,000 in value.

The United States is third in the order of importance of trade, in 1897 the imports of raw products of the Philippines into the United States were valued at nearly $4,500,000, nearly $4,000,000 of which consisted of Manila hemp and cane sugar. The exports from the United States for the same year were valued at less than $100,000, and consisted chiefly of petroleum. It should be noted, however, that our trade is really much larger, especially in the item of exports to the islands, than is indicated by these figures. Large quantities of provisions are sent to Hongkong or other ports for trans-shipment, and are credited to those ports instead of to Manila.

The 2,000 or more islands in the archipelago have an aggregate area of over 100,000 square miles. The Island of Luzon, on which Manila is situated and which is likely to become a part of the United States, is larger than New York and Massachusetts, and Mindanao is nearly as large. It is of interest to note that the City of Manila, which has 300,000 inhabitants, suffered on Feb. 1 of the present year, from a severe fire, and but for the excellent service of a fire engine which had been imported from the United States, the entire city would have been destroyed.

There is but one railway in the islands, from Manila to Dagupin, a distance of 123 miles. It is single track and well built, and English engines are used. Up to the date of the last available report (1895) the road paid more than 10 per cent. per annum to shareholders. The greatest number of passengers carried, 800,000, was in 1894, and merchandise amounting to 214,000 tons was carried during the past year.

There are valuable resources in the Philippines of gold, galena, copper, iron, mercury, and coal. Very little exploration or systematic mining has been attempted, and there is believed to be a splendid field for the development of the mineral deposits of the islands. Hemp is the most important agricultural product of the archipelago, and the production of sugar is gradually developing. Tobacco would be an important source of wealth with proper management. The wealth of timber in the Philippines is incalculable.

WANTS TROOPS TO SPEAK OUT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Secretary of War Alger, Surgeon General Sternberg, and Quartermaster General M. S. Ludington were here to-day for the purpose of inspecting local quarters and hospitals at Fort Thomas. The party left for Lexington, Ky., late this afternoon, and just before their departure the Secretary expressed himself as being well pleased with the state of affairs at Fort Thomas, and said that the hospital would be continued there indefinitely. Secretary Alger also made the following statement:

"Let any furloughed private soldier who has any grievance state it freely. I, as Secretary of War, say that he will not be court-martialled for speaking. I am willing that every bit of the truth be made public. The men at Fort Thomas who are home from Cuba, those men of furloughed regiments who are home from Southern camps, let them talk. They know."

Continuing, Secretary Alger said:

"I have no doubt there were some abuses. The greater trouble seems to have arisen from the neglect of sanitary regulations. The executive officers of each regiment are responsible for that. The blame for the sickness rests, first, on the Colonel, and then upward to the highest General in the camp. General inexperience and reckless exposure to unnecessary risk is the real cause of all our army trouble.

"The investigating committee named by the President will investigate the past management of army camps. I am looking to the present and the future only. We will visit all the camps in turn. From Fort Thomas we shall go to Lexington, thence to Knoxville, Chickamauga, Huntsville, Fort McPherson, Jacksonville, and Lakeland. We shall plan for Winter hospitals. This is a formal inspection solely. Present abuses only will be considered and corrected."

GEN. WELD DECLINES TO SERVE.

Says Business Prevents Him Joining the Investigating Commission.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 19.—Gen. Stephen M. Weld, who was offered a position on the War Investigation Commission by President McKinley, has decided not to accept it.

"I have nothing to say about the President's request for me to go on the commission, except that I have decided not to accept it," said he. "My business affairs prevent my taking the necessary time to devote to the work of the commission."

Beyond this Gen. Weld did not wish to discuss the subject.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lee—Davis.

ELKINS, West Va., Sept. 19.—Miss Grace Thomas Davis, daughter of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, and Arthur Lee of Richmond, Va., were married at noon to-day, at Davis Memorial Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Moses D. Hodge of Richmond.

The church was decorated with plants from the Elkins and Davis conservatories. The ushers were John T. Davis, brother of the bride; John C. Owen of New York, and Richard and Davis Elkins. Miss Katherine Grace Davis Brown, niece of the bride, was flower girl, and the maid of honor was Miss Kathleen Sheridan, daughter of Capt. John Sheridan of Mount Savage. George K. Lee was best man. The bride wore white satin en traine, covered with point lace. She wore a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom's family, and other jewels, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed at Graceland, the Davis home. The guests included Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, Governor and Mrs. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kerens, ex-Senator and Mrs. Camden of Parkersburg, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Jackson of Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dull, Congressman Olmstead of Harrisburg, Frank A. Munsey of New York, Capt. John Sheridan, Gen. Henry Kyd Douglass, and Judge D. W. Sloan.

The bridal itinerary will include a visit to Japan. The bride has spent much of her life in New York and Washington society, where she is a great favorite.

Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx.

The members of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx held a meeting last night for the first time in their new clubhouse, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Third Avenue. The object of the alliance, which has 400 members, is for the improvement of the Borough of the Bronx. Resolutions were passed requesting the Harlem Railroad Company to put in better lights at its stations and also requesting the elevated road to extend its lines to Tremont and Fordham. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Mayor and the City Council to carry out the contracts for grading, street improvements, and bridge building in the northern part of the city.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The Supremacy of Our Great Shirt Sale.

No such shirt values have ever been offered by any other house. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred our regular prices are lower than other people's special prices, but if in a moment of desperation any competitor cuts under our prices, we in turn cut again and are still the lowest. The lots are large and the sale will prove memorable.

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS. Made of good, heavy muslin. It has pure linen "set in" (not just patched on) Bosom. It is reinforced back and front, has flat, felled seams throughout, extension facings, patent gussets, tape necktie holder, patent collar button protector that keeps the collar button off the back of the neck. This shirt is well sewed, cut full and perfect fitting. You can't buy the material and take it home and have your wife make it at this price, even if her time and trouble are not worth a cent. People pay 50c. for the same quality every day in a score of other stores in New York. All sizes, 12 to 18. For this sale, 26

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS. Body made of Utica muslin. Has 1700 count pure linen "set in" Bosom, felled seams and patent extension facings throughout; reinforced back and front, patent collar button protector and tie tape on back of neckband. All sizes 12 to 18. A shirt usually sold for and really worth 60c.; for this sale, 36

MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS. Bodies made of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin. Has 1900 count pure linen "set in" Bosom. All improvements, hand-made button-holes, felled seams and patent extension facing throughout; button protector and tie tape on back of neckband. A shirt regularly worth 75c. anywhere and any time; for this sale, 46

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS. In our great Shirt stock there is one line of which we are particularly proud. For 20 years we have sold this Shirt at the same price and it has never been approached by competition, and is still unapproachable. We have from time to time made such improvements in them as to keep them always far ahead of any other shirt sold in New York. Some are open back and some are open front, made in our own factory of best materials and workmanship; style and fit equal to any custom made Shirts, and by any other house would sell for fully 50 per cent. more than our prices. They are made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, have 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms, all hand-worked button-holes and eyelets, &c., &c. Unlaundered price each, 68

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, laundered, ready to wear, made in our own workrooms from Utica Nonpareil muslin; 2100 pure Irish linen 3-ply bosoms, all hand-worked button and eyelet holes, full felled seams, continuous facings, styles open back and open back and front, value that you pay $1.50 for at the exclusive furnishing stores, 89
(1ST FL. MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Look out for our sale of HUMBER BICYCLES to be announced shortly.

THE 22D FOR FORT SLOCUM.

Men at Forts Schuyler and Willets Point to be Sent There.

Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, was interviewed yesterday with reference to a report that the regiment is to be mobilized on Thursday at Fort Slocum, preparatory to being ordered to Puerto Rico for garrison duty. Only three companies of the regiment are now at Fort Slocum, four companies being stationed at Fort Schuyler and five at Willets Point. Col. Bartlett said:

"It is true that the regiment is to be assembled in one body at Fort Slocum, but as to the report that it is to be sent from there to Puerto Rico I am uninformed. The mobilization of the regiment will take place within two or three days—very likely on Thursday—but the formal orders to move on that day have not yet been issued. The War Department takes this action in compliance with my request, my desire being to have all the men brought together under my personal command in order to improve the discipline of the regiment. As far as I am informed, this movement has nothing to do with the assignment of the regiment to any other station in the future."

A dispatch received from Washington last night said that the Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments, New York Volunteers, had been ordered to Camp Black.

THE OUTLOOK IN VENEZUELA.

Minister Loomis Says There Are Encouraging Evidences of Prosperity —Field for American Capital.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, who arrived yesterday morning on the steamship Abydos from Venezuela, is spending a few days in the city prior to going to Washington, and then to his home in Cincinnati. He will be in this country about four weeks, when he will return to his duties at Venezuela. When seen last night he said:

"Venezuela is now practically recovered from her depression, due to rebellion and the epidemic of smallpox, and there are encouraging evidences of prosperity. The papers which incited the populace to believe the United States was waging a war of conquest and was to gain all small republics and be despotic, have changed their tone since the protocol was signed, and have largely carried the people with them, though they for a time convinced in the other direction the country as a whole. The better and intelligent class of people in the country all feel with us, and they, as does the President, Gen. Ignacio Andrade, pronounce the terms noble. President Andrade has, furthermore, harmonized the various political parties, and there now promises to be a long-continued peace. The papers took their anti-American stand because their sources of information have been limited to a great degree on account of the biased opinions of the French and Spanish dispatches.

"The Venezuelans are at present in just the right frame of mind to accept the benefits of American industry. They need everything—much as do Cuba and Puerto Rico. They lack especially our advanced methods of production. They need machinery, railroads, better roadways, in cities and out, and an improved sewerage system. All furnish good chances for Americans, but they must not go there without plenty of capital. The country at large feels the good which can be derived from the Nicaragua Canal. It would help trade, and increase the facilities for communication between that and other countries. Though of course no active steps are possible in the matter, public opinion is strong in its favor.

"There is one other point I wish to speak of most emphatically. That is the exposition and warehouse opened by the National Association of Manufacturers. Our products are there displayed, and through this method an electric railroad and water works have been built near Caracas. Its usefulness is rapidly and justly increasing, and should be encouraged for the sake of our own welfare. Venezuela is on a gold basis, and is the most substantial of the Southern countries."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:55 A. M.—16 Second Avenue; Louis Boehler; damage, $25.

3 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue; Sulzer's Harlem River Park; no damage.

3:50 P. M.—15 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Isaac Horowitz; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—5 Pelham Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:35 P. M.—893 Ninth Avenue; Cushman Bakery Company; damage, $100.

8:50 P. M.—316 West Forty-ninth Street; Lizzie Hinley; damage, $10.

TRANSFERS OF CAVALRY.

SMUGGLING BY RED CROSS

Agent Hyatt's Zeal for Starving Cubans Outran His Respect for Peace Protocol.

EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN APPROVED

He Gave the Authority, Mr. Hyatt Interpreted Liberally and Succeeded Where Miss Barton Failed—Stephen E. Barton Can't Understand.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, and Second Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, returned to his office, at 58 William Street, yesterday morning. One of the first things he learned was that during his absence of one month in the New England States, Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn and Treasurer of the American National Red Cross, and Red Cross Agent Hyatt at Key West had solved the knotty problem of supplying Cubans with provisions—a problem which had promised too difficult for Miss Clara Barton, and which caused her to give up her work in Cuba and return to the United States.

Miss Barton, it will be remembered, was told that she could not land a cargo of supplies in Havana without first paying a duty of $60,000 to the Spanish authorities. She refused to do this, and returned to Florida, bringing some of her supplies with her. Leaving these to be distributed among Cuban refugees, she went to her home, near Washington, and has been there ever since.

Red Cross Agent Hyatt, however, was not to be intimidated by the big demands of the Spaniards, nor held in check by a mere formal thing like a protocol. He learned that the Cubans were starving faster and faster, and he informed Mr. Barton's office that he could get the 150 tons of supplies on the Nokomis into Cuban ports if he only had authority to do so. Mr. Barton being away, the matter was referred to Treasurer Schieren. Mr. Schieren thought it would be all right to help the Cubans if possible, and told Agent Hyatt to go ahead. Agent Hyatt went ahead. In the name of the American National Red Cross, and backed up by the authority of ex-Mayor Schieren, Mr. Hyatt proceeded to carry out Mr. McKinley's policy of humanity for humans by sending goods into small Cuban seaport towns. Unfortunately, his methods were of a sort not wholly sanctioned by publicists.

Mr. Hyatt had done business in Havana and the smaller seacoast towns. He knew his ground, and he went at his work in a business-like way. So far as is known, he did not consult Miss Clara Barton, or anybody else excepting Mr. Schieren.

Mr. Hyatt Perseveres.

Mr. Hyatt met with such signal success in his first attempt at smuggling goods into Cuba in divers small vessels that when he got rid of the Nokomis's cargo he was so highly elated that he determined to make a call on Mr. Schieren to suspend the operation of the protocol. So he cabled Mr. Barton's office again, saying that the Government transport Comal, laden with relief supplies, had returned to Key West, and that if the supplies were turned over to him he could land and distribute them on the north coast of Cuba without the payment of any duty at all. This cablegram was received at 58 William Street yesterday, but, unfortunately for the hungry Cubans, it fell into the hands of Mr. Barton. He straightway sent a cablegram to find out how Mr. Hyatt could do all this by himself, when the President of the United States and Miss Clara Barton could not manage it together. Mr Hyatt's explanation is still awaited.

Mr. Barton also wired Treasurer Schieren, who is in Washington, telling him what Mr. Hyatt wanted to do, and asking him to investigate the matter and make a report. The Comal being a Government transport, and her cargo being also the property of Uncle Sam, Mr. Barton did not see how he could turn it over to Mr. Hyatt. Mr. Barton said that, if there was any prospect of entering goods in Cuba free in the near future, the San Antonio, with her 800 tons of supplies, would be sent at once to Key West and held in readiness to go to the rescue of the starving Cubans.

Treasurer Schieren went to Washington Saturday to see Miss Barton, and it is probable that the two had a conference with President McKinley yesterday, for J. Addison Porter, the President's secretary, wired Mr. Barton to ring him up on the telephone at the White House before 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Barton received this message at 5 o'clock, and called for Mr. Porter at once, but was told that he had gone for the day. Now Mr. Barton is somewhat worried as to the outcome—not as regards himself, but Mr. Hyatt and ex-Mayor Schieren.

Mr. Schieren Expected To-day.

Mr. Schieren will return to-day and report the result of his visit. After this a preliminary conference will be held between Messrs. Stephen E. Barton, Joseph Sheedon, George W. Boldt, and others of the Red Cross Executive Committee, with a view to calling a general meeting of Red Cross and Cuban Relief officers to determine what steps shall be taken in the matter of supplying food to the Cubans, for it is pretty well settled in Mr Barton's mind that it is not good policy to continue in the course of the present Red Cross agent at Key West.

In the meantime Red Cross Agent D. L. Cobb is bound hand and foot by Havana red tape. In a message received yesterday by Mr. Barton Mr. Cobb suggested that the $2,500 worth of Red Cross supplies taken to Havana on the Kennett by him be brought back to this city, as there was no prospect of getting them into Havana free of duty. Mr. Barton will answer Mr. Cobb to-day.

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

New York Volunteers Said to Have Taken Many Cases from Camp Black to Middletown.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 19.—There are over 100 typhoid fever patients in the division hospitals and the Red Cross wards have been increased to double their former size to accommodate this class of patients. The society has thirty-five trained female nurses on the ground taking care of the most serious cases. More than half the new cases were brought to Camp Meade by the Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second New York Regiments, from Camp Black. They were of a mild type, but the excitement of breaking camp, the long journey, and the change of location developed the disease in its worst form.

Private Philip Baker, Company A, Twelfth Regiment, died to-day of typhoid fever in the Red Cross hospital. Corp. Ira Krick, Company F, Tenth Ohio, died last night of typhoid at the First Division hospital. Col. Kreps received word from Carrier, Jefferson County, to-day, that Private Gilbert C. Freck of Company I, Fifteenth Pennsylvania, had died during the night. Lieut. H. B. Coxe, Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, is critically ill at the Harrisburg hospital.

Chief Surgeon Girard has given orders that hereafter the religious denominations of the soldiers admitted to hospitals must be ascertained in order to summon clergymen of their faith when there is a prospect of death.

Chief Surgeon Girard has recommended to Surgeon General Sternberg that mosquito bars, head nets, and buckskin gloves be made a part of the regular equipment of the men in the army who are going to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Col. Girard thinks that if every effort is made to protect the men against infection by mosquito bites, the malarial diseases in the subtropical climates will be greatly lessened.

The First Division of Gen. Graham's corps, which includes four Pennsylvania regiments and is in command of Gen. S. M. B. Young, will probably be ordered South early in October to prepare to move to Cuba for garrison duty.

Serg. Major G. A. Matthers, an ex-member of the Seventh New York, has been promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Two Hundred and First New York, vice Thompson, resigned. First Sergt. Alfred Hasbrouk, same regiment, has been promoted to Second Lieutenant, vice Greene, resigned. First Sergt. John R. Foley, Company G, of the same regiment, has been made Second Lieutenant, vice Williamson, resigned.

DEATH ROLL OF THE 71ST.

Major Bell Prepares a List of Those Who Perished in Battle or from Disease.

Major William D. Bell, Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was at the front with the command, has prepared a list of the names of the members of the Seventy-first lost in battle or by disease. The list, arranged by companies, follows:

Killed in Battle.

PRAGER, William, Co. A, July 1.
SKINNER, L. B., Co. B, July 1.
CUSHING, C. F. F., Corp., Co. C, July 1.
IMMENS, G. F., Co. C, July 1.
DUNWOODY, J., Co. D, Sept. 12, (died of wounds.)
SCHEID, H. J., Corp., Co. F, (died of wounds.)
BOOTH, F. W., Co. F, July 1.
DECKER, —, Co. I, July 1.
SCHOFIELD, S. A., Co. K, July 1.
BROWN, C. B., Co. M, July 1.
BOOTH, J., Co. M, July 1.
CARLISLE, W. W., Corp., Co. M, (died of wounds.)
DALY, Michael, Co. M., July 1.
HOLLAND, Charles D., Co. M, July 2, (died of wounds.)
ROSS, R., Co. M, July 2.

Died of Disease.

O'CONNOR, J., Co. A, Santiago, Aug. 11.
ROOT, E. W., First Sergt., Co. A, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 8.
WHITE, Hubbard, Co. A, Camp Wikoff, Sept 1.
SMALL, L. B., Corp., Co. B, New York, Sept. 8.
THORP, E. Y., Co. B, New York, Sept. 8.
FITZGERALD, —, Co. C, Camp Wikoff, Sept. 13.
HOWITT, J. Sergt., Co. C, Santiago.
JONES, W. S., Co. C, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 30.
McGUIRE, P., Co. C, Camp Wikoff, Sept. 10.
QUILTY, J., Co. C, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 25.
SCHROETER, A., Co. C, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 24.
VALENTINE, C., Co. C, Sing Sing, N. Y., Aug. —.
WALTON, J. J., Co. C, Camp Wikoff, Sept. 13.
BROWN, W., Co. D, San Juan Heights, Cuba, Aug. 10.
CLARK, A. H., Corp., Co. D, New York, Aug. —.
HARTSELLE, J., Co. D, (?) Camp Wikoff, Sept. 2.
McGUIRE, William, Co. D, at sea, Sept. 12.
REYNOLDS, D. K., Co. D, at sea, Aug. 30.
CARMER, W. E., Corp., Co. E, at sea, Sept. —.
COOK, G. W., Co. E, Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 11.
FRIEDMAN, P. W., at sea, Sept. 3.
HOGAN, J. P., Co. E, New York, Sept. 14.
MESSNER, A., Co. E, New York, Aug. —.
PFEISTER, E., Co. E, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 23.
WILLIAMS, E. K., Co. E, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 24.
YOUNG, A. S., Sergt., Co. E, San Juan Heights, July 30.
ZIGNER, T., 1st Sergt., Co. E, Brooklyn, Sept. 9.
BOOTH, —, Co. F.
DINAN, J. J., Co. F, Camp Wikoff, September.
ENGEL, F. L., Co. F, Fort Pond Bay, N. Y., Aug. 16.
CARPENTER, H., Co. F, New York State, Sept. 12.
KROUPA, F., Co. F, Santiago, August.
SHAW, J. A., Co. F, Santiago, Aug. 11.
MARTENS, R., Co. G, Santiago, Aug. 28.
RUSK, W. A., Corp., Co. G, at sea.
SHAROTTE, 1st Sergt., Co. G, Santiago, August.
BURKE, J. C., Co. —, New York, Sept. —.
LONGSON, W., 2d Lieut., Co. H, Camp Wikoff, Sept. 1.
NEWCOMB, W. H., Co. H., Camp Wikoff, Aug. 30.
CHEEVERS, W., Co. I, San Juan Heights, Aug. 1.
GOFF, E. W., Sergt., Co. I, Camp Wikoff, Sept. 1.
QUIVEDO, R. C., Co. I, New York, Sept. 3.
BONNETT, A., musician, Co. K, at sea.
BLACK, J. I., Co. K, Santiago, Sept. 3.
CROSBY, N. W., Corp., Co. K, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 3.
GEISEMAN, —, Co. K, Santiago, Aug. 13.
GOMBERT, C., Co. K, Santiago, Aug. 20.
HEATH, L. G., Co. K or G, Santiago, —.
HALLER, T. H., Co. K, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 27.
McKEEVER, E. P., Co. K, New York, Aug. 31.
ROUSE, F. G., Co. K, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 18.
HOLTER, J. H., Co. K, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 24.
SCHAFTER, A. P., Co. K, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 24.
SCHROTER, August, Co. K, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 25.
McGUIRE, —, Co. K, at sea, on the Vigilancia, Sept. 12.
RODGERS, T. R., Corp., Co. K, Camp Wikoff, Sept. 8.
ALDEN, F. E., Q. M. Sergt., Co. L, Santiago, August.
CARSWELL, N. H., Co. L, New York, Aug. 25.
CAVANAUGH, J., Co. L, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 29.
EVERETT, L. G., Corp., Co. L, New York, Sept. 5.
FITZGIBBON, J. J., Co. L, at sea.
EBBERSON, E., Co. L, at sea.
GRAHN, Gus, Co. L, San Juan Heights, July 29.
SCHUTZ, G. C., Co. L, at sea, Aug. 13.
WILLIAMS, —, Santiago, July —.
BABBITT, G. W., Co. M, at sea, Aug. 13.
BURTHUS, W. E., Co. M, —, Sept. —.
CRAGIE, Charles, Co. M, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 27.
DUNNING, Thomas J., Co. M, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 21.
EARLE, D. M., Co. M, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 27.
GEOGHEGAN, J., Co. M, Sea Cliff, N. Y., Sept. 8.
MESSER, J. P., Hospital Corps, Governors Island, Aug. 27.
McMILLAN, —, Co M.
MARA, J. J., Sergt. Co. M, Camp Wikoff, Sept. 11.
PIERSON, William, 1st Sergt., Co. M, Camp Wikoff, Aug. 27.
SCHROEDER, —, Co. M.
TALCOTT, William, Corp., Co. M, New York, Sept. —.

TOLD THAT THEIR BOY WAS DEAD

Pathetic Scenes at Sheboygan, Wis., on Arrival of Troops from Puerto Rico.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 19.—A very affecting scene took place on the arrival today of the Sheboygan contingent of the Second Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteers. The father, mother, and sister of William J. Trier, who was a member of the regiment, met the train to greet him, after having decorated their home in honor of his return.

Not seeing her boy, the impatient mother asked one of the soldiers whether he knew where young Trier was, and was stupefied to learn that he died just before the regiment left Puerto Rico, and was buried at Ponce on Sept. 2.

The family were stunned with grief, and their despair evoked the lively sympathy of the by-standers.

Buried from 71st Regiment Armory.

The funeral of Private David M. Earle of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Earle was twenty years of age, and lived at 158 West One Hundredth Street. His father was killed in the civil war. Young Earle died from typhoid fever at Camp Wikoff on Aug. 27. His body was buried, but exhumed and brought to this city. The body was placed yesterday in a vault, to be removed later to the plot which it is proposed to buy for the Seventy-first Regiment's dead.

The Funeral of Sergt. Duff.

The funeral of Sergt. Duff, Company H, Eighth Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon from his late home, 1,486 Second Avenue. The young man died of typhoid fever and pneumonia at the Long Island College Hospital on Friday, having been brought from Chickamauga with his regiment. A detail of soldiers accompanied the body to Calvary Cemetery.

The Funeral of Dr. Lindheim.

The funeral of George W. Lindheim, a Red Cross Surgeon and a Corporal in the Eighth New York, who died last Friday from typhoid fever, was held yesterday from his late residence, at 945 Railroad Avenue. Rabbi Rudolph Grossman of the Temple Rodeph Sholom conducted the services. Lieut. Col. Jarvis, Surgeon Major Neff, and most of the line officers of the Eighth Regiment were present. Company D, 70 strong, was drawn up in front of the house. The interment was in Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

Soldiers' Bodies Brought North.

Chester Wells, Quartermaster's clerk of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, stationed at Pablo Beach, Fla., arrived in Jersey City yesterday with the bodies of George W. Gasherie of Company K and Conrad Illian of Company D. The latter was forwarded to Paterson, N. J., and the former to Kingston, N. Y.

Died of Typhoid at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 19.—Private O'Brien of Company K Two Hundred and Third New York, died at Camp Black to-day. His was the seventh death here from typhoid fever. O'Brien lived in Utica.

Massachusetts Volunteer Dead.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 19.—Private Albert Marston of Company L, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, died at St. Joseph's Hospital to-day from typhoid fever. His home was in Boston, Mass. Marston's father visited his son yesterday and started for home last evening under the belief that the soldier was rapidly convalescing.

Ohio Volunteer Surgeon's Funeral.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Surgeon Major E. C. Farquhar of the Eighth Ohio Regiment was buried here yesterday afternoon with military honors. A telegram of condolence and a wreath of flowers were received from President McKinley.

Massachusetts Officer Dies.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 19.—Lieut. Philip Conneally of Company L, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, died at the New London Hospital at 10 o'clock this morning. The Lieutenant was brought here from Montauk with his regiment, but was unable to proceed. During his sufferings with typhoid at the hospital here his sister, Mrs. Lovejoy, of Ayre, Mass., has been with him. Lieut. Conneally was thirty-six years of age. He was the son of Philip Conneally of Lowell, Mass., and resided in that city. The body was sent to Massachusetts this afternoon.

Private Holm Laid to Rest.

The body of Frederick M. Holm, a private in the Eighth Infantry, who died of fever at Camp Wikoff, was buried yesterday in Linden Hill Cemetery. The funeral was from Holm's late home, at 169 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, where the Rev. F. W. Oswald conducted the funeral service. Holm was twenty-two years old. He died of a fever which developed on the transport which brought him from Cuba to Montauk Point.

SICK TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Lawton's Latest Report Shows Little Improvement in the Situation—Five More Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Gen. Lawton's report of the health condition of the American forces at Santiago made to the War Department to-night indicates little if any improvement. There were, however, fewer new cases of sickness to-day than yesterday. Following is the text of his report:

Santiago, Sept. 19.

Sept. 18, sick, 1,193; fever, 743; new cases, 107; returned to duty, 240.

Deaths—William Williams, ambulance driver, typhoid and yellow fever; Alexander Wilson, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever, Sept. 18; Louis J. Barnet, First Lieutenant, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, pernicious malarial fever, Sept. 18.

Sept. 19—Sick, 1,191; fever, 675; new cases, 66; returned to duty, 323.

Deaths—Herbert Schupert, private hospital corps, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 18; Private Willie Primus, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, bilious fever, Sept. 18.

LAWTON, Major General.

MORE TROOPS LEAVE MONTAUK

One Thousand Infantrymen Taken South—The Shinnecock Sails with 300 Sick.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 19.—The transport Roumanian left this afternoon with 800 of the Sixteenth and 400 of the Eighth Infantry. They are bound for Huntsville. Battery F, Fifth Artillery, left to-day for its home station at Fort Hamilton.

The Shinnecock came back from New York this morning. The work of reloading her was at once begun, and she got away again this evening with 300 sick on board. She is bound for New York, where she will receive orders as to the disposal of those on board. The Red Cross took fifteen sick to New London. There were 413 men left in the hospitals this evening. The wooden wards are now ready for use, and the very sick will hereafter be treated in them.

The report made to Gen. Shafter this morning shows there are 7,696 men and non-commissioned officers in camp, and 211 commissioned officers.

The deaths to-day were:

AUSTIN DUNLAP, Company L, Third Regular Cavalry, died after surgical operation.
JOHN LANDERS, Corporal, Twenty-first Infantry: dysentery.
WILLIAM H. BROWN, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; dysentery.
JOHN W. CHEEK, Second Infantry.
CHARLES JERNEY, Company C, Third Infantry.
WILLIAM C. STRUGGLES.

SPAIN'S ARMIES RECALLED.

Order Issued for the Evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico—Sick to Leave First.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, has issued instructions for the return of the Spanish troops in the West Indies.

The sick are to leave first, and the archives, especially those relating to the war, will be brought to Spain with the arms, ammunition, flags, and material stored in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Correa Wroth with Toral.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The Minister for War is greatly incensed at Gen. Toral sending him a dispatch on arriving at Vigo from Santiago de Cuba, and said Toral ought to be court-martialed for his conduct as Governor of Santiago.

SPAIN FAVORS IDEAL PEACE.

Queen Regent Replies to the Czar's Note for Disarmament.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The Queen Regent has replied to the circular of Count Muraview, the Russian Foreign Minister, proposing the reduction of the excessive armament of the powers and the maintenance of real and lasting peace. Her Majesty praises the Czar's project, and promises to send a delegate to the proposed disarmament conference.

BLAME US FOR DEATHS AT SEA.

Spaniards Say We Forced Their Sick to Leave Santiago Hospitals.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—There is considerable indignation here at the fact that there were 123 deaths, during the voyage, among the 1,000 Spanish soldiers who have just arrived in Spain on board the Spanish transport San Ignacio de Loyola from Santiago de Cuba.

The Spaniards attribute this heavy death rate to the "inhumanity of the Americans in obliging the sick Spaniards to embark and make room in the hospitals for Americans."

OUR COMMISSION IN HAVANA.

Members Installed in Quarters at the Trocha Hotel.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—All the members of the American Evacuation Commission came ashore from the steamer Resolute this morning and are now installed at the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado. All are well. Major Allison sprained his ankle, but the injury is not important.

Rear Admiral Luis Paster Landere, Captain of the Port, who was originally elected a member of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, has, owing to sickness, been replaced by Admiral Manterola, and will sail for Spain to-morrow owing to his ill-health.

The steamer Alfonso XIII. will sail for Spain to-morrow. She will carry 291 boxes of documents of the military archives. About 1,200 passengers are booked to sail on the steamer, mostly the wives and children of army officers.

Spanish Peace Commission's Secretary

MADRID, Sept. 19.—It is stated that Señor de Ojeda, Spanish Minister to Morocco, will be appointed Secretary of the Peace Commission. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate and President of the Peace Commission, had a conference to-day with the Queen Regent.

CATTLE SCARCE IN CUBA.

Blanco Suspends the Confiscation Order in Matanzas Province.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has ordered that the confiscation of the few cattle remaining in the island shall be suspended in the Matanzas province, where it threatened to become a death blow to all possible work in the fields. The necessity for taking similar steps in Pinar del Rio and other provinces is imperative, the crops having been ruined, or the work of gathering them delayed through lack of oxen.

Advices from the interior report that hospitals are being established on many estates, and that relief committees have been organized in several towns and villages to attend to the requirements of the Cuban troops, who are in a sad condition.

Señor Hernandez de Castro, Civil Governor of Havana, is indisposed, and was not present at his office to-day.

Since Saturday last there have arrived here the steamers Helios, from Vera Cruz; Aviles, from Santiago; Echo, from Key West; Schleswig, from Mobile; Guillermo Lopez, from Sagua; Hiram, from Mobile; Alava, from Vera Cruz; Traveler, from Tampico, and Guaniguanico, coastwise; and the schooners Admiral Sampson and Wave, from Key West. These vessels brought cargoes, passengers, and 1,200 head of cattle.

Waltham Watches

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Accuracy
Durability
Economy

The new Riverside movement is now ready in Gold, Silver, and Gun Metal cases

Inspection Invited

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
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ROUGH RIDERS' HORSES LOOSE.

They Are Stampeded in East Side Streets by Roar of Elevated Train.

The transport Mississippi arrived yesterday from Montauk Point with the 1,070 horses that formed the mounts of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The animals will be put up at auction to-day, by order of the War Department. The Mississippi, on account of her size, was unable to get alongside the East Twenty-fourth Street pier, where it was purposed to unload the horses, and dropped down the bay to a point off Liberty Island, where the animals were removed by steam lighters. The horses were led to the stables of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, at 151 East Twenty-fourth Street.

A bunch of thirty-three of the horses stampeded in Twenty-fourth Street about midnight. Some of them ran clear up to the Harlem River and they caused great excitement on the east side.

The horses took fright at the rattle of an "L" train on the Second Avenue division and broke away from the men who were driving them.

James Carroll attempted to get the men to head off the horses, but they might as well have tried to head off a whirlwind. The leader turned into Second Avenue, and the whole bunch followed.

Jean Thornton, a colored employe of Mr. Carroll, jumped on a horse without saddle or bridle and made after the flying steeds. He got one and led him to the stable. A blacksmith named Conroy caught two of the horses at Fortieth Street and took them to his stable, where they were afterward recovered by Mr. Carroll.

An electric car at Forty-second Street diverted some of the horses, and they rushed up Forty-second Street to Broadway, and were captured by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The remaining horses went up Second Avenue, knocking over ashcans and chasing belated pedestrians into hallways and side streets.

Some of the horses would have rushed into the Harlem River had it not been for a fence which turned them toward the entrance of the new Harlem Bridge. The horses were pretty nearly winded at this point, and the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station captured seventeen and led them to the station.

The sale will begin promptly at 9 o'clock this morning at the stables. W. H. F. Doerr will act as auctioneer. Some of the Riders, it is expected, will buy. The horses will be sold separately, and the sale will necessarily continue several days. The auctioneers have already received commissions from residents of various cities offering large amounts for certain of the animals.

The horses are bays, browns, and chestnuts. Only about 200 are in first-class condition. An effort was made yesterday to pick out the horses which were ridden by Capt. Allyn K. Capron and Sergt. Hamilton Fish, but it was unsuccessful.

ROUGH RIDERS' TOURNAMENT.

Plans to Hold a Benefit Performance in Ambrose Park.

It was decided yesterday at a meeting in the Hoffman House, at which three women representatives of the National Relief League and about twenty Rough Riders were present, that the Rough Riders should hold a tournament in New York or Brooklyn. The date was not set. The tournament will probably be held in Ambrose Park, Brooklyn, and as soon as arrangements can be made for it.

It was decided that there should be a sham battle portraying the principal scenes of the battle of Santiago. There will also be characteristic exhibitions of rough riding. The proceeds of the tournament will go to sick soldiers in all parts of the country and in Cuba.

ROUGH RIDERS' CHAPLAIN WEDS.

The Rev. A. B. Morrison Married to Miss Elma Boyd in Florida.

OCALA, Fla., Sept. 19.—The Rev. A. B. Morrison, Chaplain of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and Miss Elma Boyd of Anthony, this county, were married this afternoon.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

Intervention of Congressmen Discouraged—No Release for Soldiers in Newly Acquired Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following statement is given out at the War Department:

"The War Department is just at present undergoing an experience which illustrates the alacrity with which the average American citizen hastens to his Senator or Representative in Congress for aid in emergencies. The cessation of hostilities and the improbability of their renewal, with the dullness of camp life, has apparently created a feeling of restlessness among the men of the volunteer army, who, in a majority of cases, have given up positions of larger compensation. Many of them are imploring their political representatives to obtain their discharges, and the latter in turn are flooding the War Department with requests for prompt and immediate action.

"To such an abuse of privilege has this grown that the War Department has been obliged to call attention to that paragraph of the army regulations which requires that all communications from subordinates to superiors must pass through military channels, and to decline, as a rule, to entertain applications for discharges of enlisted men, unless they come to it in the proper manner.

"A soldier who is desirous of securing his discharge and has good and sufficient reasons upon which to base it, will save himself a great amount of time and trouble if he will set forth the reasons for his discharge in a letter addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army and hand it to the Captain of his company, who, in turn, is required to forward it to the Colonel of the regiment, and the latter to pass it along through brigade, division, and corps headquarters, with their recommendations. Unless this is done, the department will send the paper back to the company commander for his recommendation, and that takes time which may be saved by following the proper rule.

"The department has also promulgated another ruling in this connection, which is to the effect that public policy will not permit at this time the consideration of applications for discharges of men serving in the Philippine Islands, Honolulu, Cuba, or Puerto Rico. The reasons for this are obvious. Aside from the question of transportation involved, and the necessity of supplying the places of men who are to be discharged with others from the States, it is to be remembered that the war is not over, and that much depends upon the results and deliberations of the Peace Commissioners who have sailed for Paris."

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver, and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution, and nerves like steel.

THE TRANSPORT BERLIN HERE.

She Brings 1,100 Men of the First and Second Regular Infantry from Montauk Point.

The United States transport Berlin brought the First and Second Infantry, or what was left of them in active service, to this city yesterday from Camp Wikoff. The ship left Montauk Point about 10 o'clock Sunday night and reached her destination, Pier 41 North River, shortly after noon yesterday, where because of the low tide she found a secure resting place on a mudbank too far from the pier to enable her to use any of her gangways. She staid in this unsatisfactory position until evening, when the tide rose and she was brought in and tied up to the dock for the night.

The Berlin was not quite cut off from communication with the city in the meantime, however, for after some hours a gangway of uncommon length was borrowed from the Atlantic Transport Company and put in place. The commanding officers then allowed some of their subordinates to have an hour's shore leave. Civilians who had access to the dock sent aboard little brown flasks and packages of tobacco, in return for which the soldiers cut buttons from their uniforms and emptied their cartridge belts of ammunition. Both regiments are bound for Anniston, Ala., where they will camp for the present. They will leave to-day over the New Jersey Central on special trains.

The following members of the Second Infantry were removed in ambulances and patrol wagons to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from malarial fever: Sergt. O. L. Hendricks, Company F; Private Cornelius Crowley, Company L; Private Andrew L. Young, Company L; Private James Knapp, Company L; Private Fred Hawkins, Company L; Private John C. Moss, Company C; Private Arthur Hasbrook, Company M; Private Thomas Clifford, Company K; Private Chris Humler, Company B; Private Albert Harr, Company F; Private Frank D. Talmer, Company L; Private Frank Giddings, Company C; Private Samuel H. Irving, Company L.

All but Clifford have been recruited since the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Spain. Private Eugene Patterson of Company I, First Infantry, who is suffering from measles, was removed to the Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street.

The soldiers were all glad to get back from Cuba, and the Second Infantry men said they had had a "tough" campaign. The food had been as good as usual, but often they had had to go without it because of lack of transportation. They had lost about eleven men killed. "The sharpshooters," said one, "would pass on the top of trees and shoot us after we had gone by. They could hide their rifles in the leaves, and when they shot a man you couldn't tell where it came from. Most of them were Frenchmen. Their colored troops were their best fighters, and our colored troops the best in the field. There was one colored infantryman, however, who started to dust for the rear when the fire was hot, and wouldn't stop when told to. The Colonel told his Sergeant to shoot him, and the Sergeant up and plugged him right in the back of the neck. The man fell over dead, and there was no going to the rear after that."

Three gangways were finally got to the Berlin, and the stevedores worked through the night unloading baggage. The regiment will probably get away this morning.

May Do Sanitary Work at Santiago.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—A report was in circulation to-day that Messrs. Chapman, Waring, and Farquhar, the civil and sanitary engineers of this city, had been awarded a Government contract for sanitary work to be done at Santiago, but thus far nothing official is known at their Newport office.

BUTT AND TILLINGHAST CLASH.

The Brigade Commander Says He Will Not Be Overridden.

The practice of sending orders direct from general headquarters at Albany to inferior officers of the National Guard, ignoring the brigade commanders, has resulted in a clash between Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade. Gen. Butt threatens to punish any officer of his brigade who obeys an order which should have come through his headquarters and did not. "He will be court-martialed instanter," said Gen. Butt last night. This order will apply to the highest officers in the commands in my brigade as well as the lowest.

"An order was recently sent out by the assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice directing the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment to parade to Creedmoor for annual rifle practice. This order was sent out by a staff officer and went direct to the regiment. It was acted upon there. It did not go through me. If the work which I was elected to do is to be done continually and systematically by others, I might as well not be in the office at all. I cannot reach my superiors, but I can see that my inferiors in office do their duty as prescribed, and I am going to see that it is done.

"One of the most essential principles of the National Guard or any military organization is that the commanding officers shall know what is going on in their immediate commands. If general headquarters ignores this principle the entire military system falls to the ground. This is not a question of personal pride or dignity with me so much as a question of preserving the integrity of the National Guard. If officers do not stand up for their rights they will soon see them taken away."

New Company Added to the 109th.

A new company was added to the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment last night, known as Company C. It was organized and recruited by Lieut. Frank D. Laughlin of Company G, who has been assigned as commander of Company C. The company was mustered in at the armory, on Fourteenth Street, in the presence of a large crowd of friends of the regiment. The regiment now has nine companies. Companies E, F, A, and B have been formed into the First Battalion, under Major Marks, and Companies H, K, G, and D into the Second Battalion, under Major Wood. The new company forms the nucleus of the Third Battalion.

THE INDIANA IN DRY DOCK.

Work of Painting the Battleship's Bottom Will Be Begun To-day.

The battleship Indiana was floated into Dry Dock No. 3 at the navy yard yesterday morning. As the water was being pumped out of the dock the men scraped the barnacles off the vessel's bottom, and to-day they will begin to paint. While in the yard the Indiana's engines, which are in bad shape, will be thoroughly overhauled.

The auxiliary cruiser Panther went to the yard yesterday. The converted yacht Mayflower also arrived, and now nearly every inch of dock space is occupied.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been anchored off Tompkinsville, sailed for the League Island Yard, where she is to be laid up.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Senator Faulkner Succeeds Senator Gray as a Member and Will Leave for Quebec To-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Senator C. J. Faulkner of West Virginia was to-day appointed to the position on the Canadian Commission made vacant by the retirement of Senator Gray when he was transferred to the Paris Peace Commission. The tender of the position was made by the President to-day in a personal interview with Senator Faulkner and was accepted. Senator Faulkner will leave to-morrow night with the expectation of reaching Quebec on Thursday.

It is his understanding that the next session of the commission, which is to begin to-morrow, will continue only until about the 8th or 9th of October, and that there will then be an adjournment until some time in November, when the commission will meet in Washington.

There is a general desire among the Washington authorities to conclude the work of the commission before the convening of Congress in December, and it is understood the President shares in this anxiety. He told Senator Faulkner to-day that he was desirous of facilitating the commission's labors to as great an extent as possible and dwelt upon the importance to both countries of arriving at an early understanding of the settlement of the differences which have arisen between them.

There are fifteen points of disagreement which the commission will try to settle, and Senator Faulkner says his information is to the effect that there is a fair prospect of reaching a settlement.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—The lake fisheries will probably be the first question taken up by the American Commissioners when they reassemble to-morrow. Charles H. Babcock of Rochester, N. Y., representing the fishing industries of New York State, is now here, and other representatives from Ohio and Michigan are expected. They will probably ask for more uniform regulations between the two countries in the fishing interests, but the exact nature of their demands cannot be known until they have made them known to the American Commissioners.

After the lake fishing interests the farmers on the Canadian border States will probably be heard from. It is understood they will ask that in the adjustment of trade relations no reduction be made in the present duties now imposed upon Canadian barley, hay, potatoes, and other products grown in the border States.

When the commission adjourned Sept. 2 the statement was made that no more hearings would be given to delegates coming here from either the United States or Canada, but no doubt the Commissioners will find it necessary to modify this conclusion now that it has become almost certain that reciprocity is to be the vital question considered. Very many important industries in the United States are likely to be affected, and the representatives of the interests are demanding that they be heard before any changes are made in existing duties.

Mrs. Cody's Trial Begins To-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The trial of Mrs. Margaret Cody, under indictment in this county on the charge of blackmailing Miss Helen Gould and George Gould, will be begun on Wednesday of this week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:00	Moon sets...8:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:16	Gov. Isl'd..10:27	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:29	Gov. Isl'd..0:16	H. Gate....1:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Benison, Inagua, &c.....	1:00

The Wanamaker Store

Fall Millinery

The Opening of the Show

The Exposition Days are to-day, to-morrow and Thursday. The first view is given at eight o'clock this morning.

Concerning a matter of such extent and importance, there must necessarily be left unsaid much more than can be told within newspaper limitations. A showing of this character passes the merely mercantile and gets well within the boundaries of Art itself. Description is hopeless, forcible suggestion is hardly less so. One could no more *tell* of such a collection than he could adequately describe a sunset.

It is the largest and best showing we have ever prepared. For eight-tenths of the readers of this, that statement will be quite sufficient.

Generalities are easy. The exposition covers exhaustively all that is best of the Parisian thoughts in Autumn millinery. The designers' names are known through Christendom; we need not print them. They are personal selections and exclusive productions. Paris itself, aside from their designers, has not seen them; this showing being in advance of the first Parisian Fall opening.

Regarding these Paris Hats, we will to-day sell

Fifty, at $25 Each.

This is about one-half the actual cost of landing them here. This offer is common enough some months later, after the hats have lost some of their freshness and novelty. On an opening day, we think it unprecedented.

Do not confound these French Bonnets with the frauds that fill the market. Counterfeits of the tickets and trade-marks of every prominent Paris milliner can be bought in New York. They sell largely, and such as know the labels are surprised at their extensive use in places where one could never suspect misrepresentation.

With these imported models, the best that France can produce, is shown America's best,—our own productions. More than two thousand of these are on view,—each a separate and distinct idea.

Great attention has been given the features of

Mourning Millinery (largely from Mangin-Maurice),

Children's Millinery and late English styles in Turbans and Hats for Walking and Wheeling.

In all of these you will find our superiority maintained and emphasized.

In connection with the Millinery Exhibit a showing of

Latest Fancies in French Neckwear

among them numbers of superb examples of the work of Poret and Corne.

No private invitations have been issued for this occasion.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Annual Statement of the Commissioner of Education Shows Satisfactory Results for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The annual statement of the Commissioner of Education has been submitted to Secretary Bliss. The report shows satisfactory results for the work of the year ending June 30, 1898:

"One cause of congratulation on the part of those who hold the doctrine that popular education is the safeguard of our American institutions is," says the report, "the continued prosperity of the elementary schools. The increase during the year 1896-7 amounted to 257,896 pupils over the previous year. The total enrolled in elementary schools amounted to 15,452,426 pupils. Adding to it those in colleges, universities, high schools, and academies, the total number reached 16,255,693."

The total amount of schooling received per individual on an average for the whole United States at the rate of school attendance for 1897 is very nearly five years of 200 days each, and reaches quite seven years in a few of the States that are the most lavish in their expenditures for education. A little more than one-fifth of the entire population attended school at some time during the year.

A still greater occasion for congratulation, it is stated, is the increase of students in colleges and universities. This increase has gone on steadily for twenty-five years. In 1872 only 590 persons in the million were enrolled in those institutions. In 1897 the number had risen to 1,216 in the million, being more than double the number. During the same period there has been an important change in regard to conditions of admission to college.

The standard has been raised to such an extent as to require an average of a year's work more in preparation for the freshman class. Considering the elevated standard, it is safe to estimate the number in higher educational institutions, measured by the standard of 1872, as three times as large in 1897 as twenty-five years before. This increase was most remarkable in those students taking what are called post-graduate studies, and engaged in the work of original investigation. The professional students in the schools of law, medicine, and theology increased during the same period. During the same period scientific and technical schools multiplied.

In view of the continually increasing demands for higher education, says the statement, the increase of professional education, and especially the rapid growth of that class of students that make special expert studies in post-graduate work, is in the highest degree reassuring.

A large portion of the report is devoted to the statistics of education in the United States. During the year there were maintained in Alaska eighteen day schools, with 1,216 pupils.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following appointments were announced by the President to-day:

Consul at St. Michaels—George H. Pickerel of Ohio.

Commissioner for the District of Alaska, to reside at Wrangel—Fred Page Justin of Oregon.

Interpreter to the Consulate at Foo-Choo, China—Thomas Lyng.

Postmasters: New Jersey—Burlington, Nathan W. C. Hays. New York—Cooperstown, Albert S. Potts; Danville, Frank J. McNeil; Delhi, James M. Preston; Moravia, William J. H. Parker; Oswego, John B. Alexander; Silver Creek, Charles C. Horton; Smithville, F. R. Babcock; Walton, Henry S. White; Watkins, Levi M. Gano.

Increased Import Duties in Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The United States Consul at Montevideo reports to the State Department that, beginning Aug. 1 last, an additional permanent tax of 2½ per cent. was imposed on all imports into Uruguay. The proceeds are to be applied first to the payment of outstanding Treasury certificates, now about ten months behind, and afterward to the proposed harbor improvements. The tax is of especial significance to Americans interested in the exportation of lumber and refined oil, upon which the duty is already very heavy.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT

Shizno Kondo Tells of the Benefits to Follow the Building of the Nicaraguan Canal.

THE JAPANESE OUR FRIENDS

A Business Man from Tokio Explains to Brooklyn Manufacturers the Possibilities of Commerce—Ex-Senator Warner Miller's Views.

American trade with Japan, China, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean and the commercial and strategic value of the Nicaraguan Canal were two interesting subjects discussed last night before the Manufacturers' Association of New York at its headquarters in Brooklyn Borough. Ex-Senator Warner Miller gave his views on the importance of building the canal and Shizno Kondo, President of the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association of Tokio, Japan, told from his viewpoint the great future for this country in Oriental trade, especially with Japan, and spoke particularly of the warm feeling prevailing in his country for the United States.

Mr. Kondo began by referring to the older and once powerful nations of the Old World and the desire of the modern nations of Europe for strong support from one another, saying that stanch Germany had been obliged to invite an alliance with England, France had sought Russia, and that England now had a liking for the American eagle. Then he added:

"Speaking unofficially I may say that Japanese money is being put in large amounts on Uncle Sam. The marvelous conquests of Western men have swept away old conditions, and to-day the commercial centre of the world is rushing from the Mediterranean Sea to both shores of the Atlantic, where it now controls.

"The conviction comes home to you in no uncertain manner that the present Atlantic commercial supremacy is seeking an outlet into the Pacific Ocean. Through the Nicaragua Canal—an enterprise greater than that of the Suez Canal, because it will certainly revolutionize all trade—will pass a commerce unequaled in the history of the world. Whosoever accomplishes this gigantic work will be greater and nobler than any King or Emperor or man who ever lived, for the reason that this canal will be the searchlight of civilization and progress to the 700,000,000 of that population which lives about the shores of the Pacific Ocean and in its islands, and will awaken these peoples to the blessings of liberty, independence, prosperity, and education.

Dawn of Pacific Supremacy.

"The dawn of Pacific supremacy will date from the successful achievement of the Nicaragua Canal. Pacific cables will undoubtedly be completed about the same time, thus linking trade of your Pacific Coast to the western borders of South America, Australia, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and even India. These countries are universally accepted as the future markets of the world. Under no circumstances should the United States fail to utilize every opportunity to control Pacific trade.

"The motive for your recent war, to deliver the neighboring Island of Cuba from slavery, misadministration, and anarchy, together with various acts of your Government in the determination, was the open announcement of justice, righteousness, and humanity, and has been highly applauded by Japan. Hawaii has already been annexed as a side issue of the war—the natural sequence of political expediency and public policy. Once you have annexed Hawaii, the retention of the Philippines is expected by all the powers concerned, avowedly or tactitly, as the rightful fruits of conquest. Furthermore, I firmly believe that your act of retaining the Philippines is the act of humanity and civilization. The formal presence of the Stars and Stripes in the critical Eastern amphitheatre would eventually clear up the treacherous clouds that have long been hanging over our horizon. Indeed, your participation in Eastern affairs is greatly desired by all Asiatic nations, and especially by Japan.

"Japan looks to the conclusion of a reciprocal trade with the United States as the first step in promoting growth of closer commercial relations and clearer political understandings. Since Japan was awakened by the patient efforts of the United States and inspired by the genius, brains, and minds of the Yankee, she has quickly adopted the spirit of modern civilization and has made a record of national progress never equaled. Japan's purchases from abroad become larger every year. Your exportation to Japan increased about 65 per cent. in 1897. The United States will find Japan a profitable customer rather than a dangerous competitor. Our people look upon the United States as a sister nation and regard her people as our benefactors and firm friends.

"You here witness to-night the representative of the entire population of Japan in the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association, the object of which is to encourage the consumption of American products in Japan as well as in all Eastern countries, to ameliorate any difficulties in existing methods of trade, and to secure a reciprocal traffic between the United States and Japan. I firmly believe that the time has now come for a vigorous movement on the part of American commercial and industrial bodies to co-operate with us in guiding the current of Pacific commercial supremacy.

Need of American Bottoms.

"The expansion of American export trade clearly demonstrates the need of carrying bottoms under its own flag. It must be remembered that the largest part of the Eastern trade has been carried by the competitive flags of the United States. The statistics of 1896 show in the value of merchandise carried under the American flag an increase of 15 per cent. as compared with 1892, while England has gained 74 per cent. and Germany 131 per cent. in the same period. These disadvantages, coupled with the high cost of transportation and the loss of time involved in making shipments, disturb the encouragement of consumption of American products abroad, and also drive her prospective customers to a market that makes prompt shipments at regular rates of freight. You are probably accustomed to hear such complaints from all your Eastern customers. We always ask why do you Americans not start direct lines of your own?

"Your exportable merchandise is not too well beloved by foreign carriers. At this propitious time the United States should liberally subsidize shipping and encourage merchantmen to such a degree as to enjoy the entire benefit of the projected Nicaraguan Canal. The pioneer merchantmen of Great Britain made a thorough exploration for years, and have been patiently catering to Eastern markets, following closely the business requirements and commercial necessities of these markets; educating the people to the consumption of Western products with the ultimate object of Anglicizing these profitable markets.

"The result of this missionary work was to monopolize Asiatic trade to such a degree that the word 'British' came to be considered a synonymous term for 'all imported goods,' until the recent amazing industrial development of Germany encroached in that quarter of the globe. The export trade of the United States has grown very rapidly in the last year—much faster than that of any other nation. The fact is shown that while United States exports to Japan increased 65 per cent. in 1897 over 1896, the total increase of export to Japan from all other countries is only 28 per cent. in the same year.

"This extraordinary progress of American commerce in Japan is due not so much to special effort put forth by American manufacturers and merchants, but much credit should be given to the excellent quality of your products. I cannot too vigorously call your attention to the suicidal policy of intrusting the explanations of the merits of your products to foreign carriers and merchants. At heart they have no sympathy for your splendid handicraft. Our Government and our association have taken steps to correct this wrong, so far as it may, by the establishment of a museum where American goods at least have a fair show. We look very anxiously to this great Republic as a desirable market for our products.

Will Finally Outdo Our Rivals.

"The time will soon come when you will outdo all your rivals in Japan. This is also true of all Eastern countries. In every part of the globe Germany and England are universally regarded as international commercial factors. They are instinctively active in furthering commercial reations with the rest of the world. They stimulate their people, furnish them every report and investigation of commercial and industrial nature with a thorough education of the trade capabilities and mercantile methods of other countries. Wherever they go there you shall find a well-equipped organization and publications for their interest.

"The unlimited natural resources of this country in time worked up by the genius and brains of enterprising Yankees is bound to prevail all over the world. Even as it is to-day, your flour, cotton, sole leather, rails, nails, watches, kerosene oil, cigarettes, electrical machinery and supplies, boilers and engines, tubes and pipes, locomotives, railway material, leather belting, and other innumerable products are the principal exports from this country to Japan, and are accepted without any special effort having been made by your merchants.

"Now, gentlemen, the need of trade organizations abroad for the interest of American commerce and industry call for your earnest support, and with this object in view the Japan-American Commercial and Industrial Association came to life with its organ, The Japan-American Commercial Journal, printed in Japanese and English, the first and only official commercial publication which advocates your interest in Japan as well as all Eastern countries.

"The recent war has proved that you have an army, a navy, and boundless resources. The cry of 'Remember the Maine' was heard not only by the Spaniards, but it echoed around the world. We in Japan took up the cry in full sympathy and in the spirit of destiny, knowing that the inevitable was upon us, and that after a brief rest on Atlantic shores, regal commerce with her gorgeous retinue was again preparing to sweep Westward. Therefore, we have answered your cry with a new one, 'Remember the Pacific.' We of Japan have been called the Yankees of Asia, and we are proud of the name."

Ex-Senator Miller, who spoke first, reviewed the history of the Nicaragua Canal movement up to the present, and spoke as if he had every hope that it would be built by this Government. Its strategic value, he said, was manifestly paramount, and with the new possessions and an increased navy this country could without doubt hold the canal against all comers should the necessity arise. Regarding the canal's commercial importance, Mr. Miller spoke of the vast increase of trade with the Orient, and our probable eventual control of it. At the present time Liverpool and the English markets, through the Suez Canal, are forty miles nearer San Francisco and our Western coast than New York is from San Francisco by way of Cape Horn.

"With the Nicaraguan Canal built," he added, "New York by ship to San Francisco would be about 4,900 miles, a saving of over 10,000 miles. We cannot now look to Europe to sell our manufactured products. We must look to the Pacific, and the only way we can do this is to build the canal. In my judgment we will do it. In the light of recent events we cannot recede; we must go forward."

Another point Mr. Miller made was the vast increase in shipping trade and the building up of our own Pacific Coast that would follow the opening of the canal. Pacific Coast trade, now prohibited by enormous freight charges overland, would find an outlet in the East.

THE LATE HERR PROSKOWITZ.

Career of the Austrian Consul Who Was Killed at Fort Wayne.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Chevalier Max de Proskowitz, Austro-Hungarian Consul in Chicago, who was accidentally killed yesterday by a railroad train in Fort Wayne, Ind., was born Nov. 11, 1851, on the family estate, near Vienna.

His father was a man of great wealth and influence in Austria, and the young man was given every opportunity to cultivate his desires for research and travel. When he had finished his university education he made a tour around the world, a journey that he afterward repeated. Subsequently he made trips into all parts of Europe and Asia. It is said that he was one of the first persons to penetrate certain portions of Central Asia. He wrote numerous volumes about his travels, and became noted as an author on scholarly subjects.

He was a member of numerous societies, and among others belonged to the Geographical Society of Lyons and the Royal Geographical Society of London. He was a member of the International Commission on Agriculture. When a young man he was nominated by the Emperor as Gentleman in Waiting at the Court. In 1890 he became a member of the Knights of Franz Josef. In 1896 he was appointed Consul at Smyrna, a position he held until March 26, 1897, when he was appointed Consul at Chicago. Early this year his jurisdiction was extended over all the Northwest States, and he became a Consul General.

The family of Consul Proskowitz are the sugar kings of Austria. They own vast refineries and sugar estates. The elder Proskowitz is eighty-one years old, and for more than half a century his name has been linked with the political fortunes of his country. For thirty-seven years he has been a member of Parliament.

The last public ceremony in which Consul Proskowitz took part was Sunday afternoon, when the memorial services for the late Empress were held by the Hungarian Reformed Church at the First Presbyterian Church, in South Chicago.

Sheriff Avoids a Habeas Corpus Writ.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 19.—Charles H. Cadwallader, the alleged Indiana bank wrecker, who was arrested in this city, where he was employed as bookkeeper at the California Navigation and Improvement Company's offices under the name of Edward H. Walker, was spirited away on a special locomotive this morning by a Sheriff from Indiana to prevent habeas corpus proceedings. A. L. Levenski, attorney for Cadwallader, expected an effort would be made to get the prisoner out of the State and had laid plans to prevent it, but was outwitted. The special had the right of way to the State line.

Went Bicycling and Were Married.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19.—Charles Welch, a contractor and a well-known resident of this place, received a letter from his son Edward S. Welch, to-day announcing that he had married Miss Margaret Miller of Newark. The young woman had been spending the Summer in Westfield. Friday she and young Welch, who is about twenty years of age, left for a bicycle trip. It was thought that they would return in a short time, but nothing was heard of them until the letter came. It said that they were wedded in Somerville on Friday night, and that they were spending their honeymoon riding through the State.

To Settle Up the McCormick Estate.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 19.—Ex-Assemblyman Timothy M. Kelly has been selected by the family of Judge Thomas F. McCormick, who shot himself on Tuesday last, to settle up the estate of the dead jurist. Many persons who had been clients of Judge McCormick called on Mr. Kelly, and were assured that the preliminary investigation disclosed the fact that the Judge's financial condition was not so bad as generally reported. There will be equity enough in the various pieces of property that were held individually by Judge McCormick and in connection with his father's estate to settle with all creditors.

Killed by a Falling Derrick.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 19.—While a gang of laborers were at work this morning on the new athletic field adjacent to the Franciscan Sisters' Convent, at this place, a large derrick fell without any warning and crushed several of the workmen. Patrick Moran was instantly killed and Joseph Nolan and Michael McCabe seriously injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a guy rope.

Black Hill Forest Reserve Limits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The President to-day signed an order altering the boundaries and area of the Black Hill Forest Reserve in South Dakota. A portion of the reserve was unsuited for timber growing and this has been excluded, and a large tract extending into Wyoming, 443,000 acres, has been added to the reserve. This action was taken at the solicitation of the people living in the vicinity of the reserve.

Oil Operator Killed by a Train.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Gottlieb Schubert of Chipmunk, oil operator, was struck by an Erie train on the Horseshoe curve, about four miles from this place, this afternoon, and instantly killed.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

PLENTY OF GOLD IN THE YUKON

Former State Engineer of the Transvaal Says the Field for Quartz Mining Is Enormous.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 19.—Ethelbert G. Woodford, formerly State Engineer of the Transvaal Republic, passed through Ottawa to-day from Dawson City, en route to England. Mr. Woodford made the emphatic statement that there was no question whatever that the quartz rock beneath the gravel-bearing gold of the Yukon country carries paying gold. He thinks the mining wealth of that country will be permanent. After the placer mining ceases, quartz mining will be established, and, he says, there is an enormous mining field of that kind.

Mr. Woodford says there is a strong feeling among the Yukon miners against the 10 per cent. royalty, and that many of them are only washing out a portion of their dumps for gold for this season. They are leaving the balance in the hope that the law will be changed and the royalty lowered by next year.

HAMLIN GARLAND IN ALASKA.

Novelist Has a Distressing Experience on the Spokane Trail.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 19.—Hamlin Garland, the novelist, has reached Pine Creek, the newest gold camp in Alaska, after a narrow escape from death by starvation on the terrible Spokane route. He has been months on a thousand-mile journey, and owes his life to good luck rather than to anything else.

Mr. Garland started for Dawson from Ashcroft, expecting to make a hurried trip into the interior. With every mile that he put between himself and Ashcroft the trail grew worse, until at last it was impassable. At last the trail faded suddenly from view. For days Garland's party wandered on through swamps and timberland, none of them knowing where the end would be. After being on short rations for several days they stumbled into a Hudson Bay post.

They replenished their outfits and started again for the Stickeen. The distance was misrepresented, and their food began to get scarce, while the end of the journey seemed no nearer. Garland put his men on short rations and kept moving on. At last they reached the Glenora, very much exhausted. From there Garland took a steamer to the Pine Creek country.

UPPER LAKES IN DARKNESS.

Gale and Dense Pall of Smoke and Fog Disastrous to Shipping — Five Vessels Aground.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The dense smoke, coupled with fog, which now hangs over the upper lakes is bringing a long list of disasters to vessels, men, and marine underwriters. The smoke is accompanied by a northwest gale on both Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The cause of the smoke seems to be unknown, as no forest fires have been reported anywhere near the upper lakes, and it is believed that the smoke has come from fires in the far Northwest, several hundred miles distant. Up to a late hour this afternoon the strandings reported were:

Steamer Lewiston, Manitowoc to Buffalo, with grain, ashore near Scott's Point, Lake Michigan.

Steamer E. C. Pope, bound from Duluth to Buffalo, with grain, ashore at Vermillion Point, near Station No. 9, Lake Superior.

Steamer Colorado, Duluth to Port Huron, with flour, ashore on Eagle River Reef.

Schooner Senator, coal laden, for Harbor Springs, ashore on Skillagalee Reef.

Tug Salvor, ashore on Skillagalee Reef.

HOTEL GUESTS CREMATED.

Frank Harvey and George Strauss Burned to Death in a Fire at Elmwood, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—At 3 o'clock this morning seven buildings in Elmwood, four miles from here, were burned to the ground, and two men, Frank Harvey and George Strauss, were burned to death, nothing but the trunks of their bodies being left.

The buildings destroyed included the Sheppard Hotel, in which the two dead men were sleeping. There were only two other guests in the building—Joe Dunfee, the pugilist, who tried to save Harvey and Strauss and escaped with difficulty, and Hazel Tidd, an actress, who dropped from the third story of the building to the roof of a building in the rear into the arms of Allen Sheppard, the proprietor of the hotel. Mrs. Sheppard and her daughter Rhoda were saved by H. H. Fay, a blacksmith.

The other buildings burned were two houses, two stores, a barn, and a vacant store. The losses will amount to $20,000, with $10,000 insurance. The destroyed buildings were owned by Cornelius Harrington.

GEN. MERRITT'S MARRIAGE.

Will Wed Miss Williams of Chicago and Visit in Vermont.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Sept. 19.—Gen. Merritt is coming from the Philippines to Chicago to marry Miss Laura C. Williams, daughter of the Hon. Norman Williams, a leading lawyer of that city, formerly of Woodstock. The engagement was announced soon after war was declared. They will come to the old homestead at Woodstock for a few days, and from here the General will proceed to Washington to consult with the President, and will, probably, follow the Peace Commission to Paris.

FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Commerce of the Crescent City Suffers from Quarantine Regulations.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 19.—At the headquarters of the Board of Health to-day it was stated that there was no information of any other case of yellow fever than that of Malory Kennedy, announced on Saturday. The United States barracks is quarantined against the city, and none of the troops will be allowed to come into the city. New Orleans is badly tied up, as a result of the outside quarantines. The railroads and business community especially are suffering.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 19.—Owing to quarantine restrictions the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company annulled its day passenger schedule south of Mobile to-day. Local authorities here have established a quarantine camp at the State line, and no traveler from New Orleans is permitted in the city without ten days' detention.

Inspections in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service has about completed a system for the inspection of trains on all railroads in the district in the State of Mississippi infected with yellow fever. Inspectors have been placed upon all the roads, with one exception, and this line will be supplied at an early date. The system has been established for the purpose of checking the spread of fever so far as practicable, and it is the purpose of the bureau to make it as effective in this direction as possible. Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson is in charge of the service.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Milton Emerson, of North Plainfield, celebrated their golden wedding at their home to-day. The couple were married by the Rev. I. R. A. Pearson, Mrs. Emerson's father. They were formerly residents of New York, but moved to North Plainfield about four years ago, where they have since lived.

The Rev. Dr. John Dixon Resigns.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Rev. Dr. John Dixon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, to-night tendered his resignation, which is to take effect immediately. He will be Assistant Secretary of the Home Mission Board, with an office in New York. Dr. Dixon is a Trustee of Princeton University.

Funeral of Police Captain Meakim.

Funeral services for Capt. William Meakim of the Madison Street Station will be held this morning at All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Father J. W. Power will celebrate a solemn requiem mass. There will be no police display otner than that made by the pall bearers, who will be Captains and Inspectors. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

WATSON'S MOSQUITO FLEET.

Most of the Vessels to Go Out of Commission This Week at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 19.—The majority of the vessels of Commodore Watson's mosquito fleet, which did blockade duty off the coast of Cuba, have left their anchorage in Hampton Roads and come to the Norfolk Navy Yard. They are to go out of commission this week, and be laid up in the reserve docks, but are not to be disarmed until the Peace Commission has finished its work in Paris.

Most of the sailors are known as one-year men, and these will be discharged from the service. The three-year men were to-day transferred to the receiving ship Franklin on waiting orders. They may go to the Kentucky and Kearsarge.

The Viking, Yankton, Tecumseh, Apache, Frolic, and Hornet are here. Of these all but the Hornet will go out of commission. The latter will be retained for the present. The Alexander and Aberenda have been ordered to New York to join the Iowa and Oregon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. Fenton is detached from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Z. L. Tanner, retired, is ordered to temporary duty at Honolulu.

Lieut. J. T. Smith, when discharged from treatment at the hospital at New York, is ordered home, with sick leave for six weeks.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance via the Solace.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Naval Academy, via the Solace.

Acting Gunner William Zeitler is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Richmond.

Lieut. J. G. Quinby is ordered to the Nashville via the Solace.

Lieut. W. G. Cutler is detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Newark via the Solace.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford is detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Newark via the Solace.

Lieut. C. M. Winslow is detached from the Nashville and ordered to the Indiana.

Ensign E. E. Hayden, retired, is detached from the Naval Intelligence Office and ordered to the Naval Observatory.

Ensign W. S. Crosley is detached from the Constitution and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. S. P. Comly is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Richmond as executive officer.

Lieut. D. Roden is detached from the Richmond and ordered home.

Acting Surgeon G. M. Coates is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. W. Allen is detached from the Prairie and ordered home.

Surgeon P. Leach is detached from the Yosemite and ordered home to await orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. O. Heiskell and Surgeon S. H. Mackim are detached from the Dixie and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. S. Simpson and Ensigns S. D. Dugan and W. P. O'Rourke are detached from the Badger and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong is detached from the Siren when put out of commission and ordered to the Iowa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. D. McCormack is detched from the Yankee and ordered home to await orders.

Acting Surgeon H. D. Averill is detached from the Miantonomoh and ordered to the Scindia.

Ensigns C. A. Thompson and J. M. Dashiell are detached from the Apache, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Arethusa.

Assistant Paymaster C. T. Bishop is detached from the navy yard at League Island and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster R. W. Bell is detached from the Richmond and ordered home.

Ensign B. B. McCormick is detached from the Panther and ordered to the Marietta.

Ensign R. McLean is detached from the Panther and ordered to the Marietta as watch and division officer.

Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce is detached from the Panther and ordered home to settle accounts.

Acting Gunner A. Olsson is appointed, Sept. 16, on the Iowa.

Lieut. T. D. Griffin's orders, detaching him from the Brooklyn and ordering him to the Yosemite and his subsequent orders are modified; he is ordered to the Solace for passage to the New Orleans.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Naval Academy via the Solace.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is detached from the Yankee and ordered home to wait orders.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort is detached from the Stranger and ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Paymaster F. P. McMahon is detached from the Stranger and ordered home to settle accounts.

Lieut. W. P. White is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Indiana.

Chaplain J. P. McIntyre is arrested for trial by general court-martial at Denver, Sept. 26.

Ensign C. D. Stearns is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Constitution.

Ensign J. L. Stichl is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Constitution.

Naval Cadet Z. L. Briggs is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadet G. C. Sweet and Naval Cadet D. C. Sanrahan are detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet J. F. Babcock is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Oregon.

Carpenter M. F. Roberts is ordered to duty as assistant to the superintending constructor at the Bath Iron Works.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk G. Goldthwait is revoked when accounts of the Panther are settled.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk J. Farrell is revoked when accounts of the Yosemite are settled.

Lieut. A. Ward is detached from command of the Wasp and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. R. Wells, Jr., is detached from the Wasp and ordered to the Enterprise.

Ensign D. M. Wood and Ensign R. I. Curtin are detached from the Wasp and ordered to the Iowa.

Commander E. H. Gheen is detached from command of the Frolic, which is put out of commission, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Ensign J. H. Reid is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieut. F. W. Coffin is detached from the New York and ordered to the Bancroft as executive officer.

Lieut. William Truxton is detached from the Bancroft and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Lieut. H. P. Jones is detached from the Cassius and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Ensign G. W. Williams is detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Buffalo as watch and division officer.

Ensign J. R. P. Pringle is detached from the Yankee and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Briscoe is detached from the Yankee and ordered home to settle accounts.

Assistant Engineer J. Morris is detached from the Yankee and ordered to the Iowa.

Lieut. C. F. Pond is detached from the Panther and ordered to the Arethusa as executive officer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Urie is detached from the Topeka and ordered to the marine rendezvous at Boston.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Vermont.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered to the Navy Hospital at New York.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is ordered to the Vicksburg.

Assistant Surgeon E. O. Huntington is detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the Newark, taking passage in the Solace.

Surgeon H. Smith, retired, is ordered to temporary duty on the Michigan.

Assistant Surgeon D. R. Kerr is detached from the Stranger and ordered to the Pensacola.

Commander G. C. Reiter is detached from command of the Panther and ordered to take charge of Lighthouse District No. 13.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Grow is detached from the naval hospital at Chelsea and ordered to the Wabash.

Mate E. Brown is ordered to the Santee.

Lieut. G. C. Hanus is detached from command of the Apache and ordered to take charge of the branch hydrographic office at New York.

Ensign D. W. Blamer is detached from the Apache and ordered to the Buffalo.

Lieut. J. M. Robinson is detached from the Siren when put out of commission and ordered to the navy yard at Washington.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson is detached from command of the Viking, when put out of commission and ordered home to wait orders.

Mate A. R. Nickerson is detached from the Tecumseh, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Santee.

Assistant Paymaster I. B. Smith is detached from the Apache, when put out of commission, and ordered home to await orders.

Ensign J. J. Leary is detached from the Vermont and ordered home.

Lieut. C. E. Littlefield, Lieut. W. C. Mayer, and Ensign L. C. Roberts are detached from the Siren, when put out of commission, and ordered home.

Ensign J. M. Flinn, Lieut. C. K. Bolles, and Ensign L. E. Marie are detached from the Viking, when put out of commission, and ordered home.

Lieut. R. E. Barry is detached from the Tecumseh, when put out of commission, and ordered home.

Ensign P. M. Labach is detached from the Frolic, when put out of commission, and ordered home.

Lieut. W. L. Beers and Naval Cadet J. P. V. Gridley are detached from the Yankee and ordered home.

Ensigns G. B. Terrell and J. F. Dwyer and Assistant Engineer G. A. Kolb are detached from the Panther and ordered home.

Ensigns C. F. Long, C. M. Vreeland, and T. Goldingay; Lieuts. T. M. Peters, W. Irving, and L. Blount; Passed Assistant Engineers D. Ritchie and B. Hart, Jr.; Assistant Engineers H. W. Anderson and J. Quinty, and Passed Assistant Paymaster A. H. Colby are detached from the Badger and ordered home.

Naval Cadet R. B. Greecy is detached from the Panther and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Engineer J. S. Jefferson and Lieut. R. S. Sloan are detached from the Stranger, when put out of commission, and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. E. Norris, Lieuts. C. H. Brigham, R. H. Howell, and W. P. Stinson; Ensigns D. H. Sughrue, H. L. Smith, and R. P. Borden, and Assistant Engineer F. C. Williams are detached from the Prairie and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer A. Mehlman and Assistant Paymaster J. L. Bunce are detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. Heath is detached from the Frolic and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Perkins is detached from the Frolic, when put out of commission, and ordered home.

Naval Cadet W. H. Allen is detached from the Dolphin and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. G. Knights is detached from the navy yard at League Island and ordered to the Alexander.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. McKernan is detached from the Alexander and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Crist is detached from the Independent and ordered home.

Ensign W. A. O'Malley is detached from the Katahdin and ordered immediately to the Aberenda.

Ensign J. N. Blankinship is detached from the Aberenda and ordered to the Katahdin.

Lieut. George Breed and Ensign J. Burns are detached from the Yosemite and ordered home.

Lieut. D. Murdoch, Ensign W. M. Goodrich, Engineer P. T. Coyle, Chief Engineer R. S. Paul, Ensign G. C. Lodge, Lieut. L. F. Smith, Assistant Engineer R. P. Browne, Assistant Engineer N. Mansfield, and Passed Assistant Paymaster P. Cook are detached from the Dixie and ordered home.

Ensign A. N. Kemble is detached from the Badger and ordered home.

Ensign C. P. Upshur is detached from the Badger and ordered to the Arethusa.

The following officers are honorably discharged Sept. 17: Ensign W. O. Cohn, Ensign W. F. Purdy, Ensign L. Root, Ensign L. F. Burrough, Assistant Paymaster E. Carter, Assistant Paymaster A. R. Pardington, Lieut. (Junior Grade) J. S. Brown, Naval Cadet L. B. T. Johnson, Assistant Engineer J. W. Gilmore, Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller, Lieut. H. R. Cohen, Lieut. F. B. Anderson, Lieut. A. B. Denny, Lieut. J. B. Potter, Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles R. Parker, Lieut. (Junior Grade) H. M. Bigelow, Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles L. Bermingham, and Ensign W. T. Camp.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Cincinnati sailed from St. Thomas for San Juan Sept. 17.

Caesar sailed from Fort Monroe for San Juan Sept. 17.

Sterling arrived at Lambert's Point Sept. 17.

Yankton, Apache, Stranger, Tecumseh, and Frolic arrived at Norfolk Sept. 17.

Petrel arrived at Hongkong Sept. 17.

Katahdin arrived at League Island Sept. 17.

Prairie sailed from St. George for League Island Sept. 18.

Iris sailed from St. George for Tompkinsville Sept. 18.

Gloucester sailed from Gloucester for Boston Sept. 18.

Bennington sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu Sept. 18.

Abarenda sailed from Fort Monroe for Bahia Sept. 18.

Puritan sailed from Charleston for Fort Monroe Sept. 18.

Montgomery, Hannibal, and Wasp sailed from Charleston for Fort Monroe Sept. 18.

Vixen sailed from Caimanera for Tompkinsville Sept. 18.

Kanawha arrived at Port Royal Sept. 18.

Scorpion arrived at Caimanera Sept. 18.

Yankee sailed from Tompkinsville for League Island Sept. 18 and arrived at League Island Sept. 19.

Panther arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 19.

Alliance sailed from Portland for

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER

Detectives Searching for a Missing New Haven Girl as a Possible Victim.

PARTS OF THE BODY BURIED

Police Officials Preserve the Dead Woman's Head for Purposes of Identification—Alleged Clue in Meriden, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 19.—To-day's developments in the Yellow Mill Pond murder mystery were of the most meagre character, judging from the attitude of the various detectives and police officials, who established this morning a system of cautious secretiveness which instantly became prohibitive in the matter of information from these official sources.

The sensational phases of the mystery which have found their way to the public view within the last three days have rendered the situation altogether chaotic, and "official" statements, remarkable for their paucity, are generally considered to render logical the conclusion that the mystery has taken on aspects which promise poorly for its solution now or at any time in the future.

Early this afternoon the trunk and lower portions of the victim's body were buried. The head will be preserved for purposes of identification, but the police announce that persons wishing to examine the grewsome object will be compelled to show good cause before permission will be granted.

It has been discovered that frequent communication has been had within the past few hours between the Bridgeport authorities and Detective Captain Cowles of New Haven. Word comes from that city that detective activity is marked to-day, and the meagre developments of the morning all point to the probability that serious work is being done on some clue which may have been discovered, and which makes New Haven an interesting field just now.

As the day progressed interest was added to the situation by the location of the whereabouts of some of the detectives and the exploiting of another possibility. Late in the forenoon it was learned that Meriden, Conn., according to information which reached the police, has a missing girl, and this afternoon Detective Arnold is in that city investigating. Forwarded from that city a girl's photograph has reached the Bridgeport police. It bears, it is said, a striking resemblance to the face of the victim, and Detective Arnold is at work on that possibility. He went to Meriden to consult with the police there. Detective Cronan is at work to-day in the East End, near the scene of the finding of the body a week ago to-day.

Superintendent Birmingham left the city suddenly to-day. His destination is unknown. He left without notifying his family that he would not lunch at home. It is learned that he took an east-bound train.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—The detectives of the New Haven Police Department are busily engaged to-day in a search for a young woman who has been missing for some time, and who may have been the victim of the notorious Bridgeport tragedy. This forenoon Capt. Cowles of the detective force said:

"It is true that we are looking up a New Haven girl as a possible victim of the Yellow Mill Pond mystery. This girl, whose name I cannot disclose just now, has been missing between two and three months. She was the daughter of New Haven parents, and we are told that she was in trouble at the time of her disappearance. She was about twenty-one years of age. We hope to settle the question to-day, and it may turn out that the girl to whom I refer may have been the victim of the Bridgeport tragedy, but probably not."

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—The police here profess to know nothing of the visit of Detective Arnold of Bridgeport, in connection with the murder mystery, and claim to know nothing of a girl missing from this city.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Sept. 19.—It is said that a statement may be made shortly by Charles Bourne and Miss Grace Perkins, explaining their absence from Middleboro last week. It was learned to-day that before Detective Arnold of Bridgeport left here yesterday for Connecticut he expressed the opinion that the victim of the tragedy was a New Haven girl. He appeared positive that the New Haven clue was the right one.

Nancy Guilford Not Wanted.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 19.—Nancy A. Guilford is in hiding in Montreal, and staid for two days at the Place Viger Hotel under the name of N. A. Goodrich, but as the Bridgeport authorities have officially intimated that they do not want her, the police are making no effort to locate her.

HUNGARIAN BAND'S FRAUDS.

Mr. Bremer Says Most of the Musicians Are Germans, and the Only Hungarian Thing About Them Their Uniforms.

Some interesting testimony regarding the composition of Hungarian bands, was brought out at the inquiry at the Barge Office yesterday, over the rights of certain musicians, who have been brought over to play at the Eden Musée. The Musée people admit that the musicians have contracts to play for them, but insist that the men are artists, and that the public appreciated these bands. He said that the music was such that it could only be played by native Hungarians. So well had the artists in his employ been appreciated by the better classes that Miss Helen Gould had on one occasion paid the sum of $500 for a single afternoon's performance by the band. It had been one of the principal features of the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding, the Whitney family and the Bradley Martins had paid large sums on numerous occasions to hear this weird music, and on one specific occasion a Vanderbilt had paid $1,000 for the band to go to Newport for one night.

Alexander H. W. Bremer, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Association, after showing that he was an expert, said the Hungarian band formerly employed by the Eden Musée was not a Hungarian band at all, but made up of mixed musicians. The leader of that organization was entered on the books of the union under a German name and on the bills of the Musée programme as a Hungarian. He believed, however, that the man was a genuine Hungarian, but knew positively that six of his musicians, also members of the union, were Germans.

The only thing Hungarian about them, he declared, was their uniform. He said this was true of most Hungarian bands, and if Miss Helen Gould or the Vanderbilts had paid the figures mentioned, they had been listening to good Hungarian music played by loyal Germans. He said that more than 200 alleged Hungarian bands were organized and palmed off on the public during the Columbian Exposition, and that the supply only gave out when no more Hungarian uniforms could be obtained. As to the claim that only Hungarians can play this particular sort of music, he declared it absurd. He said he had dozens of men in his organization that would not only play it at sight, but with much greater artistic skill than the band which the board was trying to deport.

Dr. Ullo, representing the immigration officials, said the only way to secure the admission of this band would be to prove that it is taken as a band, an artistic attraction, and that it, as such, can draw a class of patrons that no other organization may. But to admit it on the claim that each man is an artist—a term which he declared is almost without limitation as to interpretation—to put them down in one corner of New York and play music that can be played, and is played, by hundreds of musicians now here, is a violation of the contract labor law in letter and spirit.

Cashier George Flach of the Musée corroborated Mr. Hollmann's testimony. Feher Poldi, the leader of the Hungarians on trial, told his story and exhibited his medals to show how his talent had been appreciated in Europe. Dr. Conterno, the well-known director, and Manager Johnson, who brought over the late Ysaye, Mme. Nordica, and other artists, testified favorably to the Hungarians. The case then went over until this morning.

President Bremer later said he would take the case to the courts if necessary.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEAL

Suit for Foreclosure of the Consolidated Mortgage Brought in Interest of Reorganization Managers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Suit was brought to-day in the United States Circuit Court for the foreclosure or the consolidated mortgage on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, held by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. The mortgage was executed on Dec. 19, 1887, and covered the entire line of railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio, all lands and tenements on the line of the railroad except those occupied in this city as general offices, all the rolling stock, tools, and implements, the first mortgage bonds of the Wheeling, Pittsburg and Baltimore Railroad Company, and rentals, tolls, and profits to be derived.

The purpose of the foreclosure proceedings is to put the reorganization managers in a position to go ahead with their plans whether all the stockholders consent or not.

The relief prayed in the bill is as follows:

That the mortgage of Dec. 19, 1887, be foreclosed;

That the amount due for principal and interest on the consolidated mortgage bonds outstanding and secured by the mortgage be ascertained and determined;

That in default of the payment of the sum so found due, within a time to be limited by the decree of the court, the defendants and all persons claiming under them any interest in the mortgaged property be absolutely and forever barred and foreclosed of all right of redemption in the mortgaged premises, that a sale of the whole of the Baltimore and Ohio property be ordered and that the proceeds be applied to litigation expenses and to the payment of the amount due on the bonds;

That if the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay the amount due, the Baltimore and Ohio be adjudged liable for the payment;

That receivers be appointed to take possession of the mortgaged property to carry on its business until the sale is consummated;

That by injunction the disposal of property be restrained.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company will, as already stated, enter the Directorate of the Baltimore and Ohio in an advisory capacity.

It was estimated yesterday that the acquired holdings of Mr. Hill and his three associates were about $12,000,000 of the $16,800,000 of securities sold by the reorganization syndicate. President Hill's reward for employing his capital and devoting his time and experience to the rehabilitation of the Baltimore and Ohio will be simply that of an investor.

Mr. Hill was yesterday quoted as adding this to his St. Paul interview:

"I will do what I can to make the Baltimore and Ohio solid and successful. The interest in the West to which stock has been transferred is not a factional interest, as nearly all parties interested approve of it. They say we will apply Western methods of railroading. If by that is meant we will adopt policies and apply principles as far as practicable, that have proved successful in the West, the statement is correct."

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY DEAL.

Change of Ownership in the South Side Elevated Reported.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—It is reported in La Salle Street that the Chicago City Railway has secured control of the South Side Elevated Company. The cable line, it is said, will assume the management of the overhead road Jan. 1.

Leslie Carter, the President of the "Alley," is non-committal. From sources not far from the management it was learned, however, that the Bourse rumor was grounded on fact. A gentleman who has been closely identified with Mr. Carter's company since the reorganization, is authority for the statement that the price that tempted the majority of stockholders in the South Side Elevated Railroad Company to place the control of that enterprise in the hands of the surface railway company on the South Side is the assuming of the $750,000 of bonds of the elevated railway now outstanding and the guaranteeing of 4 per cent. interest on its stock, which amounts to $10,323,800.

Despite the fact that the officials of the elevated road are extremely reticent and refuse either to affirm or to deny the rumor of the deal, the price of their stock continued all day to soar with a confidence that could not be concealed. The rumored purchase is the climax of negotiations that have been on foot for several months, it is said. Certain interests have regarded the success of the deal as assured for the last two weeks and speculators have watched the rapid rise of nearly 15 points in the elevated road's stock during that period without any apparent cause with interest.

The stock of the reorgaized "L" went begging at 60 a fortnight ago. As late as last week it could be bought in quantities to suit for 65 cents on a dollar. This morning it opened at 72½, and went up by leaps and bounds to 76, closing at 75½. Not a share of the Chicago City Railway stock was for sale, so that it was impossible to judge of the effect of the rumored bargain on the stock of the South Side Street Railroad.

It is considered possible that this deal is the first movement in the direction of a general consolidation of the street car systems of Chicago.

PRESIDENT J. L. WELSH RESIGNS.

G. W. Elkins May Be Elected Head of Union Traction Co., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—John Lowber Welsh to-day resigned the Presidency of the Union Traction Company, the corporation that controls all of the street-car lines in Philadelphia. It is believed his successor will be George W. Elkins, a son of William L. Elkins, one of the principal stockholders of the company.

At the meeting of Directors to-day the expected call of $5 a share upon all the stockholders was made. The assessment is payable Nov. 6. The $3,000,000 that will be thus raised will pay for the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Railway stocks acquired last Winter.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE SALE

Reorganization Committee Says It Will Take Place Before December.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The Wheeland Lake Erie Road will be sold not later than November. A decree will be asked for at the present term of court and there will be no opposition.

The Reorganization Committee has given this out, and says no trouble is being experienced in gathering in the assessments. The receiver will be discharged early in January.

MR. VANDERBILT AT HARVARD.

His Apartments Modeled After the Old English Style, with Oak Timbers and Panels.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—A year ago, when William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entered Harvard, it was said that his life there was to be a simple one. Fifteen hundred dollars a year above his college expenses was all that he was to have. In fact, although he lived in the most aristocratic place about the college, and evidently did not suffer for the ordinary comforts of life, yet there was no ostentation about him. He treated Harvard men in a democratic way, and they reciprocated the treatment after the manner of collegians.

But this year he has taken rooms in the Westmoreland, and there started what promise to be the richest apartments at Harvard. Old English is the style which pleased his fancy. There are three rooms, a hall, and a bath. Entering from the main hall, or corridor, comes a little passage, which, on the right, leads to a large bathroom. To the left is the study, two rooms, connected by a big arch. Around the ceiling, forming a frieze, there are heavy moldings and panelings of oak.

Half way up the walls there are to be panels of the same sort, while about the fireplace and above it there are big timbers, which form a mantel, with a massive panel above, which gives the rooms the appearance and effect of the old halls of feudal castles. In the windows and in the chimney corners are big seats like settees. The walls are to be covered with green Japanese cloth.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Briar Sweet Added Another to Her Long List of Successive Victories.

BANASTAR AN EASY WINNER

Alpen Also Found a Soft Spot, but Littlefield's Attempt to Finish Almost Cost Prestidigitatrice First Money in Opening Event.

Briar Sweet, W. B. Jenning's full sister to that great sprinter, Dr. Hasbrouck, added another to her unbroken string of victories since she was brought East to race this season, when she won the mile race for mares of all ages at Gravesend yesterday, beating Irish Reel, Alice Farley, and Fast Black. If ever there was a consistent horse raced in the East, that one is Briar Sweet, for no matter at what distance she is entered or in what company, she has proven trustworthy, and in all cases won with something to spare. Reports of a fast mile by Irish Reel in her work a few days ago were responsible for the short price quoted against her, but work and actual performances in races differ, as was proven when Briar Sweet won easily in 1:41, which is one-quarter of a second slower than Irish Reel is credited with having worked. The fact that Maher rode Irish Reel may also have had something to do with the favor in which she was held, but when it came to actual racing, class in the horses told, and, although Maher rode an excellent race and saved every possible ounce of speed and inch of ground, Irish Reel had no more chance than a selling plater would have had. She went to the front and took the rail at the start, but Burns took Briar Sweet in behind her, and on the first turn captured the rail, and from that point on the result was never in doubt. The further they went the greater became Briar Sweet's lead, and in the stretch, when Irish Reel made her last effort to get up, Burns made a bluff at riding, but not cleverly enough to cause the spectators to believe that he had to call upon the mare, who won by a length and a half.

Banastar's victory in the mile and a sixteenth race was even more impressive, for he won in a canter and beat The Winner, who was driving, by two lengths. Clonsilla cut out the pace to the half, but Banastar assumed command at that point and was never afterward headed.

The only stake race on the card was a selling affair—the Youthful Stakes—for two-year-olds, in which Alpen was made the favorite. He fully deserved the confidence of his backers, for he had to make very little effort to win, while King Barleycorn, who was also heavily played, got off badly and finished somewhere back in the ruck, never having been a factor.

The blue pencil was very much in evidence on the blackboard, especially in the first race, in which, out of a field of fourteen, only four two-year-olds went to the post for the five and one-half furlong dash. Prestidigitatrice looked to be by far the best one of the lot, but she had a very narrow escape, for Littlefield, as usual when he sees some horse coming behind him, attempted to ride a finish with hands and feet. He started at the head of the stretch and retarded rather than helped the filly's chances, with the result that she won by the narrow margin of a head. Bangor, piloted by Maher, gave her a chase, and Full Dress was third.

The handicap for all ages was won by Fonsavannah, but the surprising thing in the race was the performance of Sensational, who rarely runs well on a fast track, but is a grand horse in the mud. He was in front in the stretch, and if O'Connor could have helped him Fonsavannah would not have been able to get up and beat him by a neck.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $750. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Springfield-Active, 112 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Littlefield)
2—Bangor, James Galway's ch. c., 108, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Full Dress, J. D. Smith's b. f., 105, 6 to 1.....(Spencer)
4—Rose O'Lee, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 109, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won in a drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Fonsavannah, W. A. Pinkerton's b. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Savannah, 116 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Filament, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 3, 98, 15 to 1.....(Makin)

Leedsville, 119, 8 to 1, (James;) Ismado, 102, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Murillo, 102, 7 to 5, (Maher;) Glonoine, 114, 12 to 1, (Turner;) Martha II., 126, 8 to 1, (Tarai;) Kilt, 96, 25 to 1, (Hewett,) and Winepress, 103, 15 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Youthful Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's-Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, 105 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher.)
2—Lady Lindsay, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 97, 15 to 1 and 6 to 2.....(O'Connor.)
3—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., 100, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary.)

Satirist, 100, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Helen Thomas, 97, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) King Barleycorn, 100, 9 to 5, (Burns;) Turvey Drop, 92, 30 to 1, (Bowden;) Oration, 100, 15 to 1, (Moody,) and Duke of Middleburgh, 110, 20 to 1, (Simms,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares of all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 114 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Burns)
2—Irish Belle, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 120, 6 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
3—Alice Farley, Mrs. J. D. Gray's ch. f., 3, 114, 25 to 1.....(Lewis)
4—Fast Black, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, blk. f., 90, 40 to 1.....(Clawson)

Won in a canter by length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47¾.

1—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 3 years, by Farandole-Blessing, 100 pounds, 13 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—The Winner, G. E. Smith's b. h., 5, 109, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Macey, J. W. Schorr & Son's Br. c., 4, 121, 5 to 1.....(Burns)
4—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., 3, 99, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Won in a canter by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $40 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¼.

1—L'Aloutte, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. f., 3 years, by Kinglike-Juliette, 104 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 5, 115, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Tarai)
3—Macey, Mrs. Byron McClelland's b. c., 4, 110, 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

Campania, 100, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Tremargo, 108, 25 to 1, (Jones;) Hanlon, 105, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Tom Collins, 101, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Biarneystone, 101, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Kitefoot, 103, 12 to 1, (Dean;) Ortoland, 101, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Momentum, 106, 30 to 1, (Blake,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Belle of H.	110	Lindula	110
Frances Booker	110	Sombre	110
Effervescent	110	Lady in Blue	110
Rose May	110	Incandescent	110
Anitra	110	Gaze	110

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Hanwell	111	Her Own	103
Doggett	110	High Priest	102
Headlight II.	106	Tinge	101
Knight of the Garter	106	Nosey	100
Mt. Washington	105	Lady Disdain	98
Endeavor	105	Banished	97
Arquebus	103	Octave	94
Charentus	103		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Glenheim	126	General Shafter	105
Rusher	113	Domineer	104
Monietta	110	Somers	102
Fast Black	108	Jean Ingelow	99
Exception	105	Belle of Troy	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Greenfield Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

George Keene	111	Biarneystone	101
Lillian Belle	109	Handpress	101
St. Catatine	105	Flax Spinner	101
Lotterer	105	High Jinks	101
Miss Tenney	108	Tabouret	98
Lennep	105	Kenmore Queen	98

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	132	Geisha	108
Whitefrost	123	Sir Gawain	104
Floronso	117	Banquo II.	99
Handball	113	Marsian	90
George Keene	110	Lady Marian	85
Bon Ino	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Glonoine	115	Fenetta	112
Oxnard	115	Firearm	112

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 19.—The annual meeting and fair of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association opened to-day. Summary of races:

New England Futurity for foals of 1896; trotting. Purse, $2,000.

Idolta, b. c., by Monaco-Edith, (Marsh).....5 1 1
Crystaline, b. f., by Onward, (Strout).....1 2 2
Colonel Del Mar, br. c., (Baldwin).....2 dis.
X. L.'s Brother, b. g., (Middleby).....3 dis.
Authority, blk. c., (Brody).....4 dis.

Time—2:24¼; 2:21¾; 2:22¼.

New England Futurity for foals of 1896; pace. Purse, $1,000.

Bride-Elect, b. f., by Orline-Maggie, (Lesh).1 1
Coldcash, b. g., (Isabel).....2 2

Time—2:23¾; 2:31¼.

The Tyro, 2:40 Class; trotting. Purse, $2,000.

Edna Simmons, blk. m., by Simmons-Edna Sprague, (Bowen).....1 2 1 1
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur).....2 1 2 2
Cuticline, blk. g., (Middleby).....3 3 4 4
Angelina, br. m., (Ketcham).....5 6 3 3
Cuprium, b. g., (Rea).....7 5 6 3
Confessor, ch. g., (Brady).....6 4 5 5
Alta R., b. m., (Kinney).....4 7 dis.

Time—2:16½; 2:15½; 2:14¾; 2:16.

2:11 Class.—Racing. Purse, $700.

Helena Duplex, by Duplex-Bessie Brown, (Demarest).....9 3 1 1 1
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neil).....1 1 2 7 2
Norwing, br. g., (Bowen).....6 7 3 2 3
Woodsied, ch. s., (Dore).....7 2 6 3 6
Terrell S., b. m., (Scannell).....2 8 4 4 7
Lady Golden, ch. m., (McDonald).....4 4 8 6 5
Palmetto Prince, br. s., (Collins).....5 8 5 5 4
Flint, blk. m., (Remick).....3 5 7 dr.
Abeto, br. m., (Gatcomb).....8 9 dr.

Time—2:10¼; 2:10½; 2:08¾; 2:09; 2:11¾.

At Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 19.—The Fall race meeting of the Terre Haute Trotting Association opened this afternoon. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Askey won in straight heats. Time—2:19; 2:16; 2:17. Mabel Money Penny second; Querist third. Eight others entered were scratched by owners.

2:25 Class.—Pacing. Split Silk won second, third, and fourth heats and race. Time—2:10½; 2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:12¼. Ainsworth second, Teah third, Walnut B. fourth. Hal Patchen, Dictator Wilkes, Lizzie Strathmor and Donna also started.

2:40 Class.—Trotting. Will Lane won second, third, and fourth heats and race. Time—2:20½; 2:18½; 2:20; 2:22. Lexio May second, Barometer third, Fleetwood fourth. Brown Kate, Canary Seed, Robert Patchen, William C. K., and Freely also started. Mabel Wilkes was scratched and the last heat of the race was run in semi-darkness.

Princeton's Football Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The university's football season has opened. Most of the old men were back and were shaking hands with Trainer Christie and Manager Cook by noon to-day, and at 2 o'clock, when the men donned their fighting garb and ran out upon the field, they made quite a formidable appearance. Very little work was done on this, the first day, the men spending most of the time getting accustomed to football clothes. Falling on the ball, punting, and catching were practiced, and the tackling dummy came in for its share of exercise. The training table will not begin until the middle of the week, but the men have been advised to start dieting immediately. Good news reached Varsity field to-day, when it was reported that "Crit" Ayres would probably return to college this year. Capt. Arthur Hillebrand is growing fast, and he played at right tackle in his freshman year, and has held that position since. He prepared at Andover.

Harvard's Football Schedule.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Harvard team's schedule for the coming football season is as follows: Oct. 1, Williams at Cambridge; Oct. 5, Bowdoin at Cambridge; Oct. 8, Dartmouth at Cambridge; Oct. 12, Amherst at Cambridge; Oct. 15, West Point at West Point; Oct. 22, Chicago Athletic Association at Cambridge; Oct. 29, Carlisle Indians at Cambridge; Nov. 5, University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge, Nov. 19, Yale at New Haven.

English Cricketers to Arrive To-day.

P. F. Warner's English team of cricketers will arrive in this city to-day, and tomorrow morning they will go to the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, S. I., for the opening game with New York. Everything is in readiness at Staten Island for the reception of the Englishmen, and as the wicket is in first-class condition some excellent cricket is sure to be witnessed. The eleven New York players who will take part in the game are R. T. Rokeby, (Captain,) R. E. Bonner, W. S. R. Ogilby, C. P. Hurditch, M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, J. F. Curran, O. Tolley, C. H. Clarke, F. W. T. Stiles, and Lohman. The only man of this eleven who is doubtful is F. F. Kelly, and if he is unable to play, his place will be taken by H. C. Wright. The English team will be the same that played in Philadelphia.

The Corbett-McCoy Fight.

Charles (Kid) McCoy failed to present himself yesterday at the meeting arranged to consider the advisability of changing the day and place for his fight with James J. Corbett. Instead he sent a letter to George Considine, manager for James J. Corbett, in which he said: "I did not think it necessary to meet you or Corbett. I have been notified through my manager, William Gray, that the Hawthorne Athletic Club of Buffalo will pull off the proposed contest between Corbett and myself, which has been set for Oct. 15." Mr. Considine said he thought McCoy was trying to avoid the contest, insisting on Buffalo, when he knows that the match cannot take place there.

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.

Lord & Taylor's Annual Fall Display of Hats and Bonnets.

New and dainty designs in great variety and unique and beautiful combinations of color marked the annual display of Fall and Winter millinery at Lord & Taylor's, Broadway and Twentieth Street, yesterday. This extensive display was inspected with enthusiastic discrimination by a large number of women during the day, and the experienced millinery buyer for the establishment was highly complimented upon her taste and judgment in selection.

The latest Parisian styles and the newest shades were conspicuously in evidence, and each hat appeared to have its special charm either in texture, design, or color. Some high-price specimens of Paris millinery were shown, introducing the new Beige and Porcean shades, and the popular violet and turquois blue. One of these was a striking Gainesborough of light-colored lavender corded velvet, with plumes to match; another was a pink silk toque, covered with spangled net and white plumes, with a corail red or Porcean, bow-knot effect; still another was a handsome Napoleon of corail velvet, with beaver fur and white tips; then there was a dainty toque of violet velvet, embroidered with white chenille dots, and violet aigrettes with rhinestone ornaments.

This display embraced a wide range of styles, both for street and evening wear. One evening effect that attracted particular attention was a dainty Napoleon of lemon-colored velvet, with an embroidered white cloth crown and graceful white tips; another evening bonnet was of turquois blue velvet, with brown aigrettes and spangled white milline. In addition to the bewildering array of Parisian novelties, many stylish and dainty hats of Lord & Taylor's own make were displayed. One of these was especially striking. It was of Beige beaver, the entire crown and rim being of shirred milline, with beaver trimming and tips to match.

Rich colors are a distinguishing feature of Autumn millinery, as shown at Lord & Taylor's. There are some new shapes also. According to the dictum of the Fall fashion, ladies' hats are to be worn off the face and trimmed considerably at the side. The colors most in vogue are the Beige, the Porcean red, the turquois blue, and the violet. —Adv.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New York Players Win Another Game from the St. Louis Team at the Polo Grounds.

VISITORS MADE ONE BASE HIT

Brooklyns Break Even with Pittsburgs—Baltimores Score Their Eighth Consecutive Victory and Philadelphia Downs Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	85	44	.659
Baltimore	81	46	.638
Cincinnati	80	53	.602
Cleveland	74	54	.578
Chicago	72	60	.545
New York	70	60	.538
Philadelphia	64	61	.512
Pittsburg	66	66	.500
Louisville	57	73	.438
Brooklyn	48	74	.393
Washington	43	87	.331
St. Louis	34	96	.262

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 10.
Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 5.
Baltimore, 12; Cleveland, 6.
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 7; Louisville, 1.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

The game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was too close for the comfort of the few "rooters" present. The locals won by a score of 2 to 1, but the visitors were never dangerous, as Seymour pitched his best game of the year, allowing the tail-enders a solitary base hit. He was a bit wild, though, but his wildness did not figure in the score. Seymour would have scored a clear shut-out but for the muff by Grady. The latter had to play in left field, and for a player who is not accustomed to facing the sun it is a hard position. Grady started after Stenzel's hit in the eighth inning, but lost the ball in the sun, Stenzel reaching second base on the error and an extra base on a wild pitch. Seymour retired eight of the visitors on strikes.

The locals' small score is due to their inability to make base hits off Pitcher Hughey. What few hits they did make, however, were timely. Davis had an off day, apparently, he fumbling two easy chances, but made up for these misplays by sharp fielding at other times. The St. Louis team fielded splendidly. They were kept on the move all the time, and had a number of chances to handle difficult grounders, as the locals hit hard nearly every time they went to the bat, but invariably at a fielder.

Egan, the outfielder secured from the Utica Club, did not reach the grounds, but is expected to-morrow. Latmier, a catcher, and Eason, a pitcher, from the New York State League, are also expected. Manager Joyce occupied a seat on the bench again yesterday, and will probably continue to manage the team from the bench. Doyle is probably playing a better game at first base than any man that the locals have had in ten years. The negotiations for the purchase of Tom Dowd, the St. Louis right fielder, are still pending. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	4	2	2
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Grady, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Seymour, p.	1	1	1	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Foster, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Warner, c.	0	0	9	0	0
Gettig, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	10	5

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	9	2	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Smith, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Hughey, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Clements	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	24	11	0

*Batted for Hughey in the ninth inning.

New York .....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Stolen bases—Grady, Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Davis, Seymour. Double play—Quinn, Smith, and Tucker. First base by errors—St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 1; Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Hughey, 2. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 7. Umpire—Mr. Warner. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Brooklyns Break Even.

They Win the First Game from the Pittsburgs by Good Batting.

The Brooklyns won the first game with the Pittsburgs at Washington Park yesterday afternoon through heavy batting in the last two innings. The second game was called on account of darkness, the Pittsburgs winning easily because of Gardner's effective pitching. Yeager was injured in the first game, and will be unable to play for two weeks. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dunn, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	4	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	2	3	1	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	2	1	4	0
Magoon, ss.	1	1	5	8	1
La Ch'e, 1b.	1	3	10	2	0
Ryan, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Grim, c.	1	2	4	2	0
Yeager, p.	0	1	1	2	0
McKenna, p.	2	2	0	1	0
Total	11	19	27	22	1

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McC'y, rf., cf.	2	2	3	1	0
O'B'n, cf., 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
McC'thy, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	2	1	9	0	0
Gray, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0
Donovan, rf.	1	2	2	2	2
Padden, 2b.	1	0	3	6	1
Schriver, c.	1	1	3	0	1
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	4	1
Tannehill, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total	10	14	*24	15	6

*None out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn 1 3 0 0 0 0 0

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DROP IT, MR. M'KINLEY.

The President has eight men secured for his famous investigating commission. None of them commands general confidence as to fitness for the work they are supposed to be about to undertake, and none of them deserves general confidence. Some of them are men of ability and character, but totally unqualified for their task. As a body, even if they were clothed with adequate authority, they could not affect public judgment by any report they could make. The most they could do would be to express opinions based on neither special knowledge nor special experience. If Gen. MILES and a squad of inferior men were to examine and report on the teaching in Johns Hopkins University, their conclusions would carry as much weight and no more than those of President GILMAN and his associates on the army management.

The commission is made up of weak men because strong men have with one accord refused to act on it. Men like ex-Secretaries LAMONT and ENDICOTT; able civilians with military experience and a reputation for high executive ability like Col. WARING; even Gen. SCHOFIELD, to whom a request from the Commander in Chief was in the nature of an order, have firmly declined the task. Why? Because it was one in which they incurred grave risk of compromising themselves without any real opportunity to do service to the public. Does Mr. MCKINLEY realize what he asked these gentlemen to do? It was to investigate himself, and to do that without the authority to compel testimony—in other words, without the means to get at the truth. Under such conditions, no self-respecting man, understanding the situation, could lend himself even to the President of the United States for what was bound to be a mere attempt at whitewashing, and a futile attempt at that. The most important and valuable witnesses in such an investigation would be officers of the army and of the War Department. These men could not be asked to give evidence of the incapacity and possible corruption of their superiors—and these were the things to be investigated—unless by an authority which the superiors themselves are bound to respect, and an authority which could, if necessary, protect the witnesses. Such authority rests with Congress alone. Mr. MCKINLEY's commission cannot exercise it because it is created by the President, who does not himself possess it. On the contrary, it is appointed by the President on the request of the Secretary of War. Now, the Secretary primarily is the subject of investigation; if he be found incompetent or corrupt, the verdict is practically a severe condemnation of the President, to whom he owes his appointment and his retention. No officer can with decency be asked to give testimony that will lead to such a result.

The President's notion was a bad one from the start. He ought to have seen it. In the light of the refusals he has encountered to serve on the commission, he must now see it. He would do better to drop the scheme. If he does not, he will be held to be guilty not merely of a foolish blunder, but of a transparent trick. With all his recently acquired reputation—justly acquired as it undoubtedly is—he cannot afford to plant that belief in the minds of a cruelly outraged community.

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND OURSELVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been counted a fortunate circumstance during our war with Spain that England took a friendly attitude and declined to join the Continental European powers in their proposed interference with our occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. This was the more appreciated, since the position taken formerly by the British Government during President GRANT's Administration had been adverse to us, when England acted in harmony with France and Spain. It has been pointed out that the reason of the change is to be sought in the absolutely abandoned situation in which the English found themselves of late, when an agreement of the Continental powers opposed British interests in the East as well as in Africa.

All at once a change appears to have been worked on the European diplomatic chessboard. Russia appears less intimately united with France, and Germany has suddenly come to an understanding with England. Had this happened sooner, would the British have opposed the designs of the German Emperor in the West Indies and Philippines with the same resolute firmness in our favor? Could DEWEY still count on British support, which was intimated, if Admiral DIEDERICHS should assert his aggressive impertinence? Since the French have appeared at Fashoda, where Major MARCHAND appears to stop the onward march of Gen. KITCHENER, German smypathies may have grown in value with the British Government.

It is to be feared they would say now, "tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

As it has happened, circumstances have favored us. R.

It is quite impossible to say what the course of England would have been if she had come to an understanding with Germany before we fell out with Spain. Among men competent to form an opinion on the matter one man's guess ought to be as good as another. THE TIMES's guess is that England has made no treaty with Germany that would expose her to the risk of having to make any unfriendly demonstration against us. She would be extremely reluctant to do that. We do not think it is in the power of Germany to offer her any adequate compensation for the injury she would suffer in ceasing to be on friendly terms with us.

Selfish interest is the mainspring of a nation's foreign policy, and it ought to be. The welfare of its people should be the end desired by every Government in whatever policy it adopts. If by coming to an agreement with Germany England has secured all the advantages she could have obtained by an alliance with the United States, if isolation were her chief trouble and a strong partner all she desired, then, indeed, it may be that she will now show herself less solicitous about our interests and be less ready to resist Continental schemes to embarrass us.

That is not England's situation, however. By an alliance with Germany she secures certain advantages of great value to her, no doubt. Her relations to us and her feeling toward us, we venture to say, are quite unaffected by the change in her relations to Germany. Quite aside from the affinity of blood and speech, which nevertheless counts for much, England's trade relations with us are so immensely important to her that she would never put them in jeopardy merely to gain her ends in China. Her American trade is firmly established and enormous in volume. Her ventures in China are to open up new fields for her commerce. And the bird in the hand is worth more than the bird in the bush will ever be worth when caught.

We have not the least expectation that England will be less ready to come to a close understanding with us than she was before the alliance with Germany. The reluctance is not on her part, but, as we understand it, is to be looked for in Washington. We have repeatedly said that our Government showed itself too slow to embrace the opportunity to establish close relations with England. We believe there was some apprehension that if we formed anything like an alliance with England we should displease our old friends the Russians. That, we think, was a very shortsighted and unintelligent view.

NEW STEAMSHIP ROUTES.

The work of Capt. W. H. SMITH, the Canadian Wreck Commissioner, in laying down for steamers engaged in the transatlantic traffic new routes which pass clear of the well-known dangers of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland is in every respect admirable. The problem which remains is how to induce owners of vessels to follow them. To people who have a wholesome regard of the dangers of the sea it seems almost incredible that Captains will risk their vessels and their cargoes, not to speak of human lives intrusted to their care, for the sake of shortening the passage between the British Isles and the northeastern coast of the United States, but nevertheless it is a very patent fact. The collision of the Bourgogne with the Cromartyshire was the latest proof of it, and it was this disaster which led to Capt. SMITH's work.

Safe routes for steamers have been laid down before, but they took into account chiefly ice and gave little or no consideration to the fog limit. Yet it has long been known that the fogs of the Grand Banks extend some distance south of the ice line. The ice is carried down by the great arctic current which flows out of Davis Straits. When the bergs reach the Banks they come into contact with the warm water of the Gulf Stream, and this aids the mild temperature of the air in melting them. At the same time the contact of this warm water with the ice causes immense evaporation, and that takes the form of fog. In the Winter the ice does not come down from the arctic regions, and hence there is almost no fog at all on the Banks except in May, June, July, and August. It is in Summer, when the steamers are most crowded with passengers, that the fog and ice offer the greatest danger.

The temptations of steamer Captains to shorten the route as much as possible are very great. Making records is one of the best methods of advertising a line. It brings business, and that is why it is done. Short passages save coal, and that puts money in owners' pockets. Now Capt. SMITH very properly recommends that steamers bound out of this port in the Summer months shall run down their latitude on the parallel of 40 degrees—or, in other words, sail due eastward on a line twenty-five miles south of Sandy Hook Lightship—till they reach longitude 47 degrees west, and thence take a great circle track for the port of destination. This is, indeed, a safe route. It used to be regarded as safe to cross longitude 50 degrees west in latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes north, and then steer for the English or Irish Channel. But experience has shown that this route skirted the southeasterly edge of the ice and fog limit too closely.

But Capt. SMITH's route is longer than that now used. Great circle tracks upon which steamers sail become shorter as they approach the pole. Hence the temptation to squeeze a ship as far northward as practicable. Going south means loss of distance in traveling east or west.

Nevertheless Capt. SMITH's route commends itself to every one acquainted with the physical geography of the Atlantic. But a general agreement among the transatlantic lines is the only method by which they could be brought into systematic use, and even that would not cause their adoption by tramp steamers. It would be necessary to convoke an international marine conference, and any agreement made at such a conference would have to be made practicable by the passage of laws by each of the countries represented. The maritime nations would have to announce to the shipping world that they intended to punish every Captain who met with or caused an accident through being out of the prescribed course. Unless some such action is taken sea Captains, acting in the interest of owners to whom short routes mean money, will continue to cut across the Grand Banks in spite of the ice and fog.

VICTORIES, CHEAP AND EXPENSIVE.

In the battle at Omdurman the combined English and Egyptian forces had 47 men killed and 342 wounded. The loss of their antagonists is put at 10,800 killed, 16,000 wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoners; in other words, the Khalifa's army was practically destroyed. The proportion of dead on the British side is as 1 to 230, and that of wounded as 1 to 69, a truly marvelous showing, even when it is recalled that the Sirdar's men were trained, led, and armed exactly as the best military science of the day commands, while the Soudanese can hardly be said to have had any training or leadership at all, and their weapons, though a little more modern than stone axes, or even than crossbows, were hopelessly antiquated in comparison with the newest of magazine rifles and machine guns. The blind ferocity of the Mahdists availed them nothing, for they could not come within striking distance of their hated foes, and the latter, instead of suffering from the complete indifference to death which characterized the fanatical tribesmen, were enabled, in consequence of it, not to win a victory simply, but to end the war then and there.

Battles in which the slaughter was all on one side have been not infrequent when civilization was in conflict with barbarism more or less complete. The result at Omdurman, therefore, excites surprise because the affair was on a large scale for these days, in which really great bodies of men entirely out of touch with modern progress can be found with difficulty, and because the present and future consequences of the victory mean so much for the world that the smallness of the price paid for them attracts and fixes the attention.

In comparison with the destruction of Admiral MONTOJO's fleet at Manila and that of Admiral CERVERA at Santiago, the Sirdar's achievement was almost a matter of course when considered from a military standpoint. He did what he was expected to do, while our Admirals, at a considerably smaller expense so far as the lives of their own men went, triumphed as completely over a foe at least nominally in the same stage of development as themselves.

On land the Spaniards were not so easily defeated, and American superiority was not demonstrated so impressively, unless, indeed, one carefully remembers that there every circumstance was against us. That done, it is almost possible to say that the sort of courage that proved useless in the Soudan won the day in Cuba.

TWO TALES FROM LONDON.

Until Minister SARRIEN's special commission finally settles down to serious work on the Dreyfus "dossier" London will doubtless push Paris rather hard as a fountain head of "sensations." As an intimation of what we may expect, two stories have arrived from the British metropolis within the last three days which have proved to be quite exciting reading. One was from The Observer, stating that Commandant ESTERHAZY was in London in disguise and that he was on the point of making a confession in which he would show that what he did was done in "blind unquestioning obedience to orders," and other interesting things; the other was the report that DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY had unearthed the true story of the Dreyfus affair, which he published in The Morning. The novelist said that DREYFUS was engaged as a spy by a secret department of the French Army against traitors. Because of his zeal a conspiracy was formed against him by Col. HENRY, Commandant ESTERHAZY, and Col. DU PATY DE CLAM, who were actually engaged in treasonable practices.

These stories, both inviting, both furnishing a beautiful scope for the imagination, should not be taken too seriously. It must be recalled that the alleged confession of DREYFUS first saw light in the columns of a London daily, as did the report of his escape from the Ile du Diable in the Autumn of 1896. There, too, last Winter the story was circulated that the ex-artillery officer was actually a spy, but it was Russia that he had served and not Germany, and that Commandant ESTERHAZY was actually an "agent provocateur"—hence his immunity from punishment for having written those precious epistles maligning the army whose uniform he wore. Some of these tales were plausible; all were cleverly constructed and speciously worked out. Possibly the two latest may be an improvement on them; it is hard to say. The sincerity of the writers is not for a moment questioned; in the midst of so many theories to which enthusiasm gives the illusion of fact it is hard to discriminate. That is all.

To be sure it is possible that Comte WALSIN-ESTERHAZY may be in London; he may have shaved off his mustache; and he may have been seen by a reporter for that respectable weekly The Observer; moreover he may be ready to say things. But his confession, to be believed by those who are in a position to know a good deal about the Dreyfus case, must include an acknowledgment of his own traitorous proceedings—that he was the author of the bordereau, that he sold the documents therein described to Col. SCHWARZKOPPEN. Of this there is absolutely no doubt. Nothing else that ESTERHAZY can possibly declaim can have any real interest for students of the case. The Boulancy letter episode has grown flat, stale, and tiresome, and could present no new feature even to the Comte. Then, too, it is just possible that he may not be in London, but in Hungary, where he fled last November when his conviction seemed inevitable, only to return to Paris when guaranteed immunity by the army heads.

Mr. MURRAY's story is decidedly more promising. The novelist, it will be remembered, has been an enthusiastic defender of DREYFUS and admirer of M. ZOLA. He interviewed the latter in Paris last Winter on the eve of the trial at the Seine Assizes; he addressed a large gathering in Egyptian Hall on his return to London, and has since been generally zealous. His latest explanation of the stupendous puzzle is certainly borne out by various points in the history of the case. It may be true, but until we have more of Mr. MURRAY's data we are unable to consider it seriously. Other stories have appeared just as plausible.

In the meantime other and more entrancing revelations may arrive from London before which Mr. MURRAY's manifesto may pale and fade. It may yet be said that EMILE ZOLA himself wrote the bordereau at the dictation of President FAURE, and that it was conveyed to Kaiser WILLIAM by the "veiled lady" as the theme for a comic opera to be played during the imperial sojourn in Jerusalem next month.

COURAGEOUS NOW, AT LEAST.

Thanks to what was possibly excessive kindness on the part of their superiors, the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment who resigned their commissions soon after the Puerto Rico campaign began have been allowed to do practically all the talking about the events that led to their retirement. Nobody can ask for better luck than to be judged by his own account of his own acts, and yet, after hearing only a few vague hints in regard to what the "other side" of this particular story would be, the general public has reached the conclusion that these officers were grossly incompetent to perform the duties devolving upon them in active service, and that they willfully sacrificed every principle of discipline to the attainment of a cheap popularity among their men.

This being the case, it is decidedly interesting, not to say absolutely amazing, to learn that Mr. CHARLES F. WOODWARD, chief offender of the lot, because he held the highest title, that of Colonel, has had the effrontery to apply for reinstatement in his old position! He bases the demand on a State law which provides that any officer of the militia who enters the service of the United States is entitled, after receiving an honorable discharge from that service, to resume his former rank and position in the National Guard. Technically speaking, of course, Mr. WOODWARD's discharge was "honorable," and it is more than possible that his desire to be Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts again must be granted, but if it is, the repute of that regiment, already none too good, will be seriously affected.

This man, it is hardly necessary to recall, has admitted that, at a time when haste was supposed to be a matter of vital necessity, he took the better part of three days to march his regiment twenty miles over a good road, and that he arrived at last in such a state of disorder as to excite the fierce indignation of every real soldier who saw his straggling ranks. Expostulations he answered with futile excuses, and when the alternative of instant resignation or a court-martial was offered to him, he wisely chose the former.

Utterly insensible, apparently, to the disgrace which he thus incurred, Mr. WOODWARD now seeks to take advantage of a law passed for the benefit of men whose love of country may lead them to accept as volunteers or regulars lower rank than that held by them as militiamen. Really, it's a wonder that he is content with resuming his old office. Instead of a Colonelcy, why doesn't he aspire to be a Brigadier General?

And, incidentally, is there no public sentiment at Boston? The chances are that in no other American city would Mr. WOODWARD have made any attempt to emerge from the safe obscurity into which he had the undeserved good fortune to drop a few weeks ago.

THE PROBLEM OF MOWGLI.

About a year ago an anxious inquiry as to the proper sustenance for a puppy dog was allowed to appear on this page and dozens of THE TIMES's wise and kindly readers were prompt to respond with information on the important subject. It may interest those who did so to know that the puppy dog in whose behalf the question was asked survived the earnest attempt which his owner made to follow all the good advice then received and to combine the many and widely diverse regimens suggested into a complex but perfect whole. Not only did the little creature thrive on such food as resulted from a reconciling of "anything that comes handy," and what amounted to "nothing that he likes," but he has borne with patience and good humor the name of Mowgli, which fits him extremely ill and was selected as the result of an entirely unrelevant emotion not shared, so far as known, by the dog himself.

Be that as it may, the admonitions and instructions received from TIMES readers on the alimentation of puppy dogs were the precursors, if not the causes, of Mowgli's rapid growth and robust health, and now Mowgli's owner has asked permission to dip again into the same well of wisdom. And this time it is not of material, but of moral, things that he would inquire. At present the diet question has changed from "What?" to "Whence?" and evidently must be settled without the assistance of strangers, but the ethical question is different, and hints as to its solution from any quarter will be gratefully received.

It seems that Mowgli, though amiable, is "wild." A paragon of respectability by day, he strays into possibly abhorrent, and certainly unknown, paths at night. Every evening, after dinner, he insists on leaving the safe precincts of home to seek amusements which may or may not be reputable, but about which he maintains a suspicious reticence. He never returns from these excursions earlier than 1:30 A. M. And right there comes in the need of advice, for the folks with whom Mowgli lives are inclined to retire at a much earlier hour than 1:30 A. M., and one member of the family is obliged to keep a sleepy vigil every night in order to let in this dissipated animal when all the places more attractive to him than home have been closed.

It might be asked, "Why not lock up the house, go to bed, and let Mowgli shiver on the piazza?" That course might be reformative, but it is impracticable—for two reasons. The first is that Mowgli, though a reprobate, is much beloved, and his people could not sleep if they knew that he was unhappy and uncomfortable. The second reason is that if his appeals for admission were unheeded he would scratch the front door to pieces in about half an hour.

Obviously this is not a case in which severity can be used. It is a case for argument, appeal, or pious stratagem, and the experiences of others who have been similarly tried might suggest just the expedients to use.

VOTE OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so unfortunate as to be one of those independents in politics whom you to-day and in several editorials on previous days characterize as "stupid," as "fools," and as "independent in nothing but their extreme folly." I am one of your "purblind," "narrow," and "misled" "non-partisans," who "in their own eyes" "have all the importance and influence of the three tailors of Tooley Street," and of whom I believe there are thousands among your readers. While Mr. Klein's estimate of 100,000 independent votes that would be lost to Roosevelt as an exclusively Republican candidate may be high, there is reason to believe that it is not absurdly high. Admitting that a majority of the Republicans who left their party to vote for Low for Mayor would return to it to vote for Roosevelt for Governor, even if the Rough Rider should be so foolish as to go out of his way to trample upon the independent organization which has done so much to force Platt to make at least one good nomination, it cannot be denied that many of these Republicans are so independent that they would not vote for any machine man who should be so "regular" and subservient that he dare not accept an independent nomination.

Of the independents on the Democratic side of the political fence, I am confident that there are tens of thousands who will vote for Roosevelt only on condition that he does not reject the independent nomination. Why? Because there are in this State more than 100,000 Democrats (Gold, Jeffersonian, Single Tax, and even Silver Democrats) who have no faith in the Democratic Party of the State as at present organized and managed. They see its "leaders" devoid of principle and seeking only after spoils. They see Murphy voting for protection on collars and cuffs and Tammany Congressmen voting for protection to the Sugar Trust, and they say, "Deliver us from such statesmen! If we must have protection Senators and Congressmen let them be Republicans, but not machine Republicans, for they are as unprincipled as machine Democrats."

I am not theorizing. I was Chairman of the Jeffersonian Democrats in a district which cast about 500 votes for George. From talks with Jeffersonian Democrats at recent meetings held in this district it is almost certain that from 25 to 75 per cent. of these voters expect to vote the Citizens' Union or independent ticket this year, dependent upon the make-up of other tickets and whether or not Roosevelt remains on the independent ticket. Similar reports come from some other districts, and from Gold Democrats. If Roosevelt's regularity causes him to reject the independent nomination or nominations, tens of thousands of Democrats now ready to vote for him will consider that they have been mistaken in their man, and will neither vote for Democratic candidates or "take to the woods." Roosevelt as an exclusively machine candidate is certainly a different man from Roosevelt the candidate of one regular and one or more independent organizations.

Such, in brief, is the situation as it appears to at least one of your readers, who hopes that you will not in future use such immoderate language in criticising these independents. B. W. H.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

TOLSTOI AND THE DOUKHOBORTSI

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an extract from a recent letter I have received from Leo Tolstoi:

"It having now become clear how much money is yet wanting for the emigration of the Doukhobortsi, this is what I think of doing: I have two or three unpublished stories, one of which I have been lately working at, and I would like to sell them on the most advantageous terms to publishers in various countries, (to the daily papers, I think, is the most profitable,) and use the proceeds for the emigration of the Doukhobortsi. These stories are written in my old manner, which I do not now approve of. If I go on correcting them until I become satisfied, I shall never finish, whereas if I bind myself to give them to a publisher I shall have to let them go out as they are. Thus it was with my story 'The Cossacks.' I could not get myself to finish it. But then I lost at cards, and to pay the debt I gave the story over to the editor of a Russian periodical. The present case is a much more legitimate one. As to the stories themselves, if they do not satisfy my present demands from art—not being universal in form—they are not in their subject harmful, and may even be useful to men. And I therefore think it would be well to sell them for as much as possible, thus getting them published without awaiting my death, and using the money for the emigration of the Doukhobortsi."

The Russian Doukhobortsi, whose case is by this time sufficiently known owing to the sympathy their sufferings have called forth in all humanitarian quarters, are now, after many years of terrible persecution, allowed to leave Russia; and it is to the project of settling them in Canada that Tolstoi is devoting the proceeds from the publication of the stories he refers to. Besides the 1,100 already emigrated to Cyprus, there remain to be emigrated out of Russia some 6,400 people. The amount required to settle them in Canada, (beyond their own resources and the money already given,) is upward of £40,000. In order to contribute toward this amount, Tolstoi desires me to dispose of the first publication of his stories, (i. e., arrange for simultaneous publication of them in all countries outside Russia) to the best advantage. V. TCHERTKOFF.

Purleigh, Essex, England, Sept. 5, 1898.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not so much trop de zèle as mistaken zeal that has in certain cases been shown in the feasting of returning soldiers. Men who have had monotonous and very scanty fare for months cannot eat heartily of rich dishes all at once without suffering. The kindest thing is to provide for men just from the front, or from camps and hospitals, food that can be easily digested. It is folly to press goodies upon those whose appetites are not yet keen enough to crave simple food. As to the overfeeding of fever convalescents, that is known to be often fatal.

Bracing men up with stimulants is another terrible blunder. Too much of this has been done all through the war. Too much of it is still done. Better give the men time to regain their strength normally, with the help of plain, nourishing, homelike fare, with rest and with the cheerful surroundings that can alone restore the tone of overtaxed nerves. Many a man who four months ago laughed at nerves now loses sleep and is unable to remain quiet, being ever haunted by scenes and sounds and smells that he cannot escape. He is irritable, but cannot help it; morbid, and who can wonder!

The problem of the care of our soldier boys will not be over when every one that is ever to come home is at home again. Common sense, patience, kindness, are the soldier's due. AFTERWARDS.

New York, Sept. 17, 1898.

TREE PLANTING IN THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perseverance of the tree planters and the communication of last Saturday from A. W. Colgate lead me to inquire if there is anything practical and possible for such a society to accomplish in this city. My own experience makes it seem a little like Mrs. Jellyby's society to provide flannels for the Africans. I wonder whether the tree planters are very young or have never visited the upper part of the city. I have witnessed the destruction of the finest trees I have ever seen growing in greatest variety when it was pointed out that a little interest in the proper quarters might have saved a few specimens at least for a time. Other trees have died as the new conditions proved unfavorable, so that now very few of the great old ones remain. Among those planted more recently the mortality appears to me to have been great, and many young trees whose career I have watched have succumbed to continued disturbances. I believe that buildings close to the sidewalk, especially large shops and flats and apartment houses, are injurious. The roots are disturbed and perhaps the use of small trees as supports while building hurts them. Then later, when engines are running for elevators, one can tell by the heat of the pavement how far out the underground disturbances extend.

Moreover, our car roads are added to and changed continually, and cables, electricity, gas, and great sewers are all enemies of trees. I fear there is no hope for the Boulevard when a change of locomotion is made there, and yet it is so beautiful and so unique in our city that I think even those who are eager for progress will be sorry when they see the cost. Would the tree planters be willing to preserve trees? On the Boulevard last Saturday, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a band of goats were lunching off trees, taking the tender shrubs between as dessert. The goats ought to be confiscated without mercy, because wherever they are they destroy property, and their owners are not the sort of people to care for beauty or the public good. To conclude, I do not think we can have from day to day the latest experiments of science and the most modern buildings side by side with the beauties of nature in the city streets. I should, however, be glad at least to keep the trees we have, but I see no attempt is made to do so. L. P.

New York, Sept. 18, 1898.

A MAN WHO HAS A THEORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than likely the supposed murder that is agitating this city will prove to be nothing more than a newspaper fake. The war is over, and the opportunity for the publication of hourly "extras" has gone by, but the appetite has been whetted, and it is hard to give up such a lucrative enterprise.

It is not so difficult nor expensive to procure a cadaver, and an easy thing to get some students to dismember it, cut out the parts that by their absence will create suspicion and possible motive; wrap up the portions, and place them in some public locality where they cannot fail to be seen, and then you have a first-class sensation.

What sane being trying to hide a crime would return to the spot where he had already deposited portions of the body and place in open view the second bundle, knowing that the whole city and police had been aroused the day before and the locality thoroughly searched by hundreds of persons for other evidence, and this when there are miles upon miles of untrodden beach and creek waters hidden in dense woods within a half hour's drive in any direction, where discovery would be a chance, not a probability? But then the great opportunity of keeping alive and increasing the sensation would not be attained.

This hypothesis may not be true, but the number of extras that have been cried in this city lend more than color to its probability.

The writer does not take much stock in the murder theory of this case, and a close study of the facts makes it extremely probable that some other explanation will be eventually found. D.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Season's Triumph.

"Bella made a great hit at the seaside."
"Beach or piazza?"
"Neither. She struck her rich uncle for a trip abroad."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All in the Family.

"See, here, Sarah, you can't go out in that bicycle skirt. It's too confounded short. Where did you get it?"
"Borrowed it from your mother."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Has Its Uses.

The eminent surgeon closed his pocketbook with a snap on the $100 fee a wealthy patient had just paid him for a successful operation for appendicitis.

"Tell me the appendix vermiformis is a useless organ, will you?" he soliloquized.—Chicago Tribune.

According to Precedent.

Stranger (in search of information)—But suppose one of the bosses, as you call them, should be absent from a meeting of your City Council when there is some important action?

Citizen—Well, he gets his share of the prize money, just the same.—Chicago Tribune.

JIM.

Grace Duffie Boylan in Chicago Journal.

I bet if I was Jim I'd stay
A lookin' jes' that awful way
That he does now.
'Cause everywhere the folks we meet
Turn round to see him on the street,
An' smile an' bow.

An' girls! Of course I wouldn't care
To have 'em cry an' smile an' stare,
Like that at me.
But s'long Jim stands it, what's the dif?
He lets 'em kiss him jes' as if
He didn't see!

One time I heard a lady say
We had a skelington hid 'way
In closet dim.
But I bet you she'd laugh to hear
That what made her so scared was dear
Old soldier Jim!

His arm ain't half as big as mine,
But he says he ain't got no whine
Er kick to make
He 'listed 'cause he knew 'twas right;
An' licked the Spaniards out o' sight,
"For freedom's sake!"

He said it awful loud an' grand
An' father thinks he's got more sand
Than any one.
But Jim laughed: "Pshaw! this kid, I bet,
Will make as brave a soldier, yet,
As holds a gun."

An' then I cried: I wasn't mad,
Er wasn't hurt, er wasn't bad;
But 'cause, you know,
The war is done—(I say it's tough!)—
Before a feller's big enough
To even go!

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Francis Wilson in a New Operetta at the Broadway.

A NEW "LITTLE CORPORAL"

New Bills at the Theatres—Koster and Bial's Opened and a New War Play Produced.

Mr. Francis Wilson as Napoleon Buonaparte is a quaint and curious conception. No doubt it was caused by the easy discovery that with a long-haired wig, a chapeau, and an expression of deep regret at the destruction of his New Rochelle fortification, Mr. Wilson looked like one of the familiar portraits of Napoleon, taken when he was leaning up against the corners of the Place de la Revolution and awaiting the long-deferred opportunity to blow the whole business into the arms of the past. As Mr. Wilson said in the speech which he delivered after the second act and which he did not know very well, he did things last night of which Napoleon never would have dreamed. However, that was what he was trying to do, and, as he justly said, he could not have been more theatrical than the First Consul was at times.

Mr. Wilson as Napoleon is not as funny as Mr. Wilson as Caddy or as the Merry Monarch or as several other persons. But that is not Mr. Wilson's fault. He was working very hard to make bricks without straw, and that process has been a failure through all the centuries ever since Pharaoh invented it. Mr. Wilson was funny whenever he had a chance, and he was funny sometimes when he had not any. That is praise of the first order. And Mr. Wilson is always fascinating because he has a happy faculty of communicating his genial good humor to a whole audience. People often laugh at things said by Mr. Wilson which if said by any other man would not bring a smile to the lips of a Cheshire cat. This was often the case last night, for the libretto of "The Little Corporal," which Mr. Wilson then produced at the Broadway Theatre, is not a string of glittering pearls of wit.

This book is by Harry B. Smith, who seems to be under contract to furnish librettl for all operatic composers in this country. It is possible that Mr. Smith is a "running river of innocent merriment," but it is also possible that he is suffering from the proionged lack of rain. It is quite certain that what were intended to be the salient comedy situations of "The Little Corporal" missed fire last night, while the dialogue was painfully deficient in sparkle, except for a brief period in the first act, wherein there were some really clever lines of the sort most agreeable to operetta audiences. When Mr. Wilson says of Miss Glaser, disguised as an aristocratic lady, "She is so far above me that it makes me dizzy to look at her," he touches a chord in the popular heart.

The music of the operetta is by Ludwig Englander, and it is without doubt the weakest that this composer has given us. The waltzes and lilts are all cut in the same pattern, and sound so much alike that no one will be able to remember a single one of them. A good march movement is thrown away by being badly placed. The sentimental number is pretty, but very commonplace. Indeed, that may be said of all the music. The performance was smooth and effective, and the operetta was well put on the stage. The cast was as follows:

Pierre Petitpas	Francis Wilson
The Marquis de St. Andre	Denis O'Sullivan
Jacques Grognard	Louis Casavant
Amulet Bey	John Brand
Gilet	A. M. Holbrook
Jean Planche	Ambrose Daily
Urban	Samuel Chadwick
Riger Nicole	George Stevens
Corporal Vignon	J. T. Challee
Corporal Renard	George Pelzer
Jean Falcon	W. Laverty
Officers of Bonaparte's Staff	Henry Morey, F. Stanton Heck
Jacqueline	Lulu Glaser
Adele de Tourville	Maud Lillian Berri
Barbette, Agenor, Sultanetta, Marton, Musaron, Nephtali, Clairette, Kassime, Yvonne, Bertrand, Gouchale,	Allene Crater, Maud Bagley, Mathilde Preville, Florence Reida

"THE DAWN OF FREEDOM."

A New Cuban Melodrama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"The Dawn of Freedom," a new five-act melodrama, treating, with the broad license of romance, of the recent Santiago campaign and the conquest of the Spaniards in Cuba, was received with loud acclaim by a crowded audience at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. The piece was showily and elaborately mounted and was acted with the vigorous directness demanded by its subject.

The dramatic materials were, of course, of a familiar and obvious kind. The hero is a Cuban patriot and his friends include a female correspondent of a New York newspaper who is as pert and audacious as need be. A betrayed girl, her deadly brother on the scent of "R-R-Revenge," and an unspeakably versatile villain are prominent personages. The ensemble scenes are full of life and color and noise, and there is a fair amount of humorous relief.

Antonio Lopez	Paul Gilmore
Ruy Ximenes	Edwin Holland
Major Breeze	H. Rees Davies
Philip Gordon	J. B. Cooper
Col. Guzman	J. Hay Cossar
Miguel Rodriguez	Harry Barfoot
Jos. Rodriguez	Macey Harlem
Sancho	Charles Hubert
Corp. Lara	Allen Edwards
Paquita Lopez	Laura Alberta
Julia Rodriguez	Ethel Barrington
Jane Fortune	Ida Glenn

"Dorothy" at the American.

Alfred Cellier's opera "Dorothy" was given last night at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company. This tuneful opera, which has had frequent revivals, was sufficiently lively to keep the large audience interested from beginning to end, and some of the tuneful arias received several encores. The chorus work was especially good.

The adventures of the masquerading daughter of a fox-hunting Squire furnish the theme for a plot rich in refined humor and replete with comic incidents. An element of contrasting broad comedy is afforded by the ludicrous mishaps of a country Sheriff. The scenes reflect "Merrie England" of the days of the Georges.

"The Hotel Topsy Turvey."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Simultaneously with its production in London to-night, Washington saw the first performance in this country of "The Hotel Topsy Turvey," an adaptation from the French "L'Auberge Tohu Bohu." The audience included Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Gage and Secretary Bliss, Gen. Miles, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, and many of the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The play evidently is framed for the purpose of pleasing the ear, the eye, and the humorous side of one's nature, and in this it is most successful. The music, the scenery, and costumes were elaborate, and the company, which includes many merrymakers, is well adapted to the parts undertaken. The plot is not material except as producing a number of ludicrous situations which carry the fun. As a spectacle and a mirth producer, "The Hotel Topsy Turvey" is most entertaining. Among the company is Aubrey Boucicault, Eddie Foy, Henry Norman, Marie Dressler, and Carrie Perkins.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque was prominent on the programme yesterday. The specialty bill was headed by Jennie Yeamans.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Gayest Manhattan" was presented last night in a new form. The many variety acts which have been introduced were fairly acceptable.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The exceedingly pretty play by Bronson Howard, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," was cleverly giv-

en with the full strength of the stock company.

EDEN MUSEE.—There was a good attendance last evening to witness the new war views and cinematograph pictures, some of which were of a humorous character. The concert was of the usual standard.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Edward Corbett's new extravaganza, "Wine, Women, and Song," was presented last night, not entirely in conformity with the author's book, the management interjecting many variety turns and entirely disregarding the plot. Such story as there is strongly resembles that of "In Gotham," at Koster & Bial's.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—There was a large audience last night to welcome Chauncey Olcott in Augustus Pitou's romantic Irish drama "Sweet Inniscara." Mr. Olcott was compelled to repeat his songs many times. The supporting company is an excellent one.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The feature this week is the Hungarian Boys' Imperial Military Band, whose rendering of classical and popular music seems to please the audiences. Among the other performers on the long bill are Miss Isabel Evesson, Miss Rose Etyinge, and Clement Bainbridge, who were well received in Augustus Thomas's comedy, "That Overcoat"; Miss Pearl Andrews, and Rofix, the strong man.

A MUSIC HALL BURLESQUE.

"In Gotham" at Koster and Bial's of the Usual Tame Quality.

It was nearly midnight before the large audience at Koster and Bial's was enlivened. The next to the last scene in the new burlesque contained a song composed by Alfred Aarons, Director of the music hall, called "Rag Time Liz," which was sung with spirit by Josephine Hall on the stage and two troops of genuine street urchins who marched in the approved "tough" fashion down the aisles of the auditorium as they shouted their chorus. This tune had more ginger in it than any of the music composed for "In Gotham" by Max Gabriel, and he has given good measure, too.

In the same scene Miss Hall and Richard Carle performed a five-minute operetta, taking all the parts themselves, and a caricature song and dance of Chrystie Street Hebrews was amusing in its grotesque way. The stage picture represented a block of buildings in Chrystie Street, and reminded one of the palmy days of Harrigan.

After this long-deferred awakening, the burlesque fell asleep again for the next scene, and so passed away half an hour after the clocks had struck twelve. Before the fun actually began there had been an exceedingly pretty ballet of wood nymphs in a harmonious rustic setting, which had been all but ruined by the projection into it of the violent greens and reds worn by the henchmen of Henrik Hudson.

For Rip Van Winkle was the hero of "In Gotham." He awoke, after slumbering nearly a century and a half, and proceeded, in company with his dog, Schneider, to a big department store on Sixth Avenue, where he fell in with an army of young women in careless undress and a stock of very odd jokes, some of which no decent person would think of repeating. There was a glimmer of fun in the idea of caricaturing the methods and customs of a big department store, but it soon faded. But Rip, in the person of Richard Bernard, brother of the renowned Samuel, and much like him in face and "languages," was really funny for a while, and the pantomimist Abrahams did the dog's tricks in his customary able way.

As a whole, however, "In Gotham" is loud, coarse, and dull. A large part of the audience, including Mayor Van Wyck and Richard Croker, went away after the first act. Much money has been spent on this thing, and most of it seems to have been wasted. Some of the women's dresses are indecent, and few of them are pretty.

It is strange, with such a craving on the part of this public for big shows always as evidence, that this music hall, which is certainly conducted in a liberal, well-meaning fashion, can do so little to satisfy it. Writers, composers, and trained producers of this kind of stuff must be very rare. Performers are plentiful. The principals in this extravaganza are all competent, but they have little to do that is worth doing, and some things to say not fit to be said.

The music hall has been improved by some repainting and redecorating, and by the substitution of tables and moveable chairs for the stalls in the rear of the parquet. The ushers now wear knee smalls and white wigs. Everything was spick and span last night. But "In Gotham" needs rewriting and rebuilding, new clothing, and new rehearsals under a competent eye.

Mr. Winkle	Dick Bernard
Charley Swivel	Richard Carle
Ike Slopsky	William H. Sloan
Judge Keenan	Richard Guise
The Bowery Chicken	Peter M. Lang
Hendrick Hudson	F. M. Marston
Officer Mulcahy	Tony Sullivan
Chips	Billy Barry, Jr.
Schneider	F. Abrahams
Rag-Time Liz	Josephine Hall
Captain Johnnie	Cheridah Simpson
Miss Winkle	Laura Millard
Bella Donna	Irene Bentley
Mrs. Slopsky	Helen Marlborough
Corporal of Cadets	Daisy Dixon

TROOPS ORDERED TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Five regiments now at San Francisco have been ordered to Manila. They are as follows:

Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington, and a detachment of the Second Oregon.

It was stated at the War Department that no exigency had arisen which made it necessary to send the troops now at San Francisco to Manila, but the order issued to-day was in accordance with the general plan of the department regarding a garrison for the Philippines. The troops to be sent to the Philippines under to-day's order will fill the complement for that station. The troops would have been sent before, it was said, except that the department was awaiting the return of transports. It is not expected that troops now at Honolulu will accompany those to be embarked at San Francisco, but that more troops will be sent to Honolulu in the near future.

The following is the order directing the movement of troops from San Francisco:

Adjutant General's Office.
Washington, Sept. 19, 1898.

Commanding General Department of California.
San Francisco, Cal.:

With approval of the Acting Secretary of War, the Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington, and detachment of Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, now at San Francisco, are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, reporting upon arrival for duty to the commanding General of the United States forces at that point.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and special care is being taken to provide sufficient space; and the Subsistence and Medical Departments are charged with providing ample and suitable supplies furnished by their respective departments, to insure the comfort, well-being, and health of the troops en route.

By command of Major Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

The War Department this afternoon amended the orders relative to the dispatch of reinforcements to the Philippines so as to increase the number by 1,161 privates and 36 officers. The force made up of four companies of the Twenty-third Infantry and recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Nebraska, and First Colorado. These troops made up the expedition under Gen. King which recently left San Francisco on the Arizona for the Philippines, but was stopped by the department's order when two days out and returned to port.

BIG FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

Chery & Co.'s Clothing Stores Burned —Several Buildings Damaged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—At midnight fire was discovered in the seven-story brick and steel building on the southwest corner of Twelfth and F Streets, occupied by Robinson, Chery & Co., clothiers and outfitters. Half an hour later the walls fell, completely demolishing small buildings on both the Twelfth and F Street sides of the burned structure.

J. Louis Loose's building, on the northeast corner of Twelfth and F Streets, was badly damaged. The Twelfth Street side of the Columbia Theatre, which was opened for the season to-night, was damaged by both fire and water. Other property in the vicinity also was damaged.

The loss is estimated at nearly $200,000.

Sawmill Fire in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 19.—The sawmill and lumber yard of Hunt, Deemer & Co. were swept by fire to-night, entailing a loss of $75,000. The blaze is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Montana Pioneer Killed.

DILLON, Mont., Sept. 19.—H. C. Graves came to his death to-day by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. Mr. Graves was en route from Bannack to Dillon with a shipment of gold dust, and while riding on the train his gun dropped from the saddle. As he reached to recover it the gun was accidentally discharged, sending a heavy charge of buckshot into his body, and he expired within five minutes. Mr. Graves was one of the pioneers of Montana, and was well and favorably known in the State.

RUSSIA'S EASTERN POLICY

Count Cassini Says His Country Is Not Hostile to the United States.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Russia's Sole Purpose the Acquisition of an Ice-Free Terminal Port—Partition of China Not Desired.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 19.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, said to-day in an interview that there had been absolutely no change in Russian sentiment or policy toward the United States and that there did not exist a reason for such a change within his knowledge. "Russian policy," the Count continued, "does not conflict with interests of the United States in any part of the world; no more in China than in England. Russia seeks only peaceful and friendly relations with all other nations."

The Ambassador was reminded that the American people were now asked by English writers to believe that some of the Continental powers had sought to arrange a project for international intervention on behalf of Spain in the recent war, and that this plan of action had been defeated by the refusal of Great Britain to be a party to it or even to consent to see other powers engage in it, thereby placing this country under a new and special obligation to the British people.

"I never heard that there was such a proposition by any of the powers," said Count Cassini. "On the contrary, all the powers carefully maintained their neutrality throughout the war between the United States and Spain."

Upon the question of Russian development in the Orient Count Cassini said:

"In building the Siberian Railroad it was found that the route necessary to be followed in reaching Vladivostock was a very difficult one, made so especially by the existence of areas of almost impassable marshes. The engineering problems presented by that route were practically insurmountable. We also found that it was absolutely necessary to cross Chinese Manchuria in order to obtain an ice-free port, which was essential to enable the railroad to be a commercially successful enterprise. Our Pacific port of Vladivostock, on the Siberian coast, is closed by ice during the Winter months. We are not building a railroad simply for the purpose of laying down steel rails, or for the fun of the thing. It must have traffic when it is built in order to justify the investment, and so we sought a terminus to the southward, where the ships of all nations could come at all seasons of the year.

"We obtained from the Chinese Government a lease of territory for a term of years, like the lease of Kiao Chau by the Germans, and Wei-Hai-Wei by the British. In making the arrangement we were not animated by hostile purpose toward any other power. The only sure and certain revenue which the Chinese Government possesses is its maritime customs, and a portion of these were pledged for the payment of our loan to China. The administration of the maritime customs is in the hands of an Englishman, Sir Robert Hart, but we did not undertake to remove or disturb Sir Robert Hart. We are represented as hostile to the interests of other nations in China, but we have not objected to or sought to prevent other nations from increasing their commercial privileges in that country. When the English acquired an extension of territory near Hongkong we said nothing against it, and the Germans have had a free hand in the Shang-Tung Peninsula, where they have obtained very valuable privileges. Furthermore, it should be remembered that Russia and China have a common boundary of some 9,000 kilometers (nearly 6,000 miles) in extent, so that we have a close national relation to China exceeding that of any other power."

In regard to the future of China Count Cassini said:

"There will be no partition of China. There were 429,000,000 of people in that country when the last effort was made to obtain a count of them. It is a huge population in a vast country. But I do not expect to see it divided. In extending the great Siberian Railway to the Yellow Sea, the purpose of Russia was not to acquire or annex Chinese territory, but to secure a commercial outlet from Siberia and to provide necessary commercial facilities for our vast northeastern territory as well as for the parts of China through which the railway will pass."

Upon the subject of the Philippines, the Ambassador had no opinion to express, his attitude being that merely of an observer of what is happening in that part of the world. The Russian Government does not concern itself with those parts of China, or with outlying islands away from its borders. As to the question of the acquisition of the Philippines by this country, Count Cassini went no further than to remark, "It is a very grave problem"—meaning that it is a very grave problem for the people of the United States.

DUC D'ORLEANS IS BITTER.

Denounces Those Who Favor a New Hearing for Dreyfus.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Duc d'Orléans has issued a manifesto denouncing the Dreyfusites. The manifesto begins thus:

"At last the promoters of the odious plot against the honor and security of the Fatherland have thrown off their mask. Intimidated by them, the Ministers have lowered themselves so far as to become their accomplices."

The Duc d'Orléans accuses the Ministry of seeking a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings while convinced that Dreyfus was guilty, under pretext of calming the public, for their own profit. He declares that the prospect makes his heart quiver, and concludes his manifesto in these words:

"Frenchmen, we are masters in our own country. Your servants, subject to occult and pernicious power, presume to impose upon you the will to which they submit, under pretext of proving the innocence of a man whom the military tribunals have condemned as a traitor. It is the army they are trying to destroy and France they are striving to ruin.

"Frenchmen, we will not allow it."

The manifesto has been received with no great interest. The Dreyfus affair presents no new features. It is stated that Gen. Chanoine, the new Minister of War, has decided to appoint an entirely new staff for the Ministry and to reorganize the Secret Intelligence Department.

M. Pressenge, a leader in the Dreyfus agitation, has been summoned to appear before a council of the Legion of Honor on the ground that he has presided at meetings at which orators have denounced the army.

Revolters Defeated in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 19.—The correspondent of The Associated Press is reliably informed that the Government is advised that the group of marauders who escaped from Ayabaca have been overtaken, defeated, and dispersed, and that their attempt at revolt has been suppressed.

British Loan for Chinese Railroad.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says that, as a result of the British protests, the Tsung-li-Yamen has authorized the conclusion of the Niu-Chwang Railway loan with a British syndicate.

Argentine Republic's Army and Navy.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 19.—The Commissariat and Supply Departments of both the army and navy are being actively reorganized.

Flour Mills Burned at London.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—McDougall's flour mill and other warehouses in Mill Wall Dock have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £75,000, ($375,000.)

Socialist Leader Condemns Anarchy.

Benjamin Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Governor; addressed a large mass meeting of his followers in Cooper Union last night. In the course of his remarks he said that Socialism was a school of education; that there was nothing so antagonistic to its doctrines as Anarchism, and that Socialists opposed Anarchists at every hand. At these remarks quite a number of men in the audience rose from their seats and left the hall.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHINA.

The Emperor Issues Several Important Edicts Indicating an Awakening to Modern Civilization.

PEKIN, Sept. 19.—A remarkable series of imperial edicts has been published during the past few days. The edicts have startled the officials, while making a favorable impression upon the old foreign residents, who are usually skeptical as to the practical value of such orders.

The Emperor has addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects Western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion, and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones.

The most radical edict establishes a postal service throughout the empire. In it the Emperor asks the people to co-operate with him in making the newly established system a success, assuring them that they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the empire.

A fresh edict followed, extending practically to everybody the right to memorialize the Throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes. The latest edict commands that monthly accounts be rendered to the Government of the receipts and expenditures everywhere, and that these accounts be published.

The Emperor directs that the edicts be posted throughout the country, in order that the people may see the endeavors to promote their welfare which he is making.

STORMS IN SOUTHERN SPAIN.

Great Damage Done in the Provinces of Seville and Granada.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—A destructive hurricane to-day swept over Southern Spain, doing great damage in the Provinces of Seville and Grenada. Six persons were killed and many injured, and a number of buildings were destroyed at Seville, and eighty-five houses were demolished and many persons fell victims to the storm at Guadix, in the Province of Granada.

SIR GEORGE GREY DEAD.

He Had Held Many British Offices in Governing the Colonies.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, aged eighty-six years.

The late Right Hon. Sir George Grey, who was formerly a Captain in the Eighty-third Foot, was Lieutenant Governor of South Australia in 1841, Governor of New Zealand from 1846 to 1854, and again from 1861 to 1867, Governor and Commander in Chief of Cape Good Hope from 1854 to 1861, and Premier of New Zealand from 1877 to 1891.

THE SURRENDER AT CRETE.

Arms Yielded to a Committee by Turkish Governor's Orders.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 19.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Governor, has just had a proclamation publicly read, saying that by order of the Sultan all arms must be surrendered to the committee formed for that purpose. The surrender has already begun. There is no disorder.

The disarmament of the Mussulmans was at first delayed, Djovad Pasha, the Turkish military commander, demanding that the arms be delivered on board a Turkish warship, and Admiral Noel, the British naval commander, insisting that they be handed to a British guard.

Our Consul at Candia Not Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The State Department recently asked the Consul General at Constantinople to ascertain the truth of the report that our Consular Agent at Candia, Island of Crete, had been killed in the recent massacre at that place. To-day a cablegram from the Consul General was received stating that he had been so far unable to learn anything definite from Candia, communication with that place being very difficult.

SENTENCED FOR MAIL ROBBERY.

Jago and Kynaston of the Brittanic Put to Hard Labor.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—J. W. Jago, formerly Chief Officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, and John Kynaston, who was Third Officer of the same steamer, both of whom have been convicted of robbing the mails on board the Britannic, were sentenced to-day, the former to eight years and the latter to one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

The two officers were arrested about a month ago on the charge of robbing the mails aboard the Britannic. Jago had gone to Europe from New York, but was captured on his arrival and arraigned before British courts. Kynaston was arrested in Jersey City while trying to cash some stolen bond coupons. He confessed, and said that a systematic plan had been in operation in the robbery of the transatlantic mails. He said Chief Officer Jago was at the head of the scheme.

Electric Car Wrecked in England.

BRADFORD, England, Sept. 19.—An electric street car was derailed while descending a hill here to-day. Fifty persons were seriously injured. Several of them are dying.

A Lord of the Manor Remanded.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Edward Havens, Lord of the Manor of East Denyland, near Colchester, was remanded at Harwich to-day on the charge of attempting to drown his twelve-year-old daughter from a quay yesterday evening.

DE ZEREMBA AND HIS BRIDE.

Too Busy Formulating Libel Suits, They Say, to Talk About Their Marriage.

Dr. Marion de Zeremba, who is varously said to be a Russian Count high in the Czar's favor and an American citizen, was secretly married on Aug. 20 last to Josephine Savin, a daughter of Frank Savin, a stockbroker, at Saratoga, by the Rev. J. J. McDonell. A notice announcing the marriage appeared in the newspapers on Saturday, and the doctor and his bride are now sojourning at the Hotel Grenoble.

The Savin family is well known, and the announcement of the marriage created considerable surprise, although Dr. de Zeremba had paid marked attention to the young woman in Saratoga, where both were spending the Summer. Mr. Savin, the father, is in Europe, and it is said that when he heard of his daughter's preference for the titled foreigner he cabled some emphatic protests. Nevertheless Miss Savin was not dismayed and the marriage followed. Now Mr. Savin is said to be on his way back to America, not for the purpose of bestowing his parental blessing. With Mrs. de Zeremba at the Grenoble, however, are her mother and brother, Frank Savin, Jr.

It was sought last night to obtain the version of either Dr. or Mrs. de Zeremba anent the marriage, and a settlement of the mooted question as to who the bridegroom really is. To this end a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES sent a card to Dr. and Mrs. de Zeremba in the Grenoble. After a long interval the bellboy returned.

"Dr. and Mrs. de Zeremba," said the boy, "send word that they are now actively engaged with their attorneys in formulating libel suits against various newspapers, and they are so busy that it will be impossible for either of them to see any one to-night."

All further information was refused by the Savin family, as well as by the de Zerembas.

Mrs. de Zerenba and her brother have been in the public eye before. On Jan. 14, 1896, they were accused in the Yorkville Police Court of having cruelly treated Agnes Tidy, their mother's maid. Young Savin was alleged to have beaten her with a strap, and he and his sister, it was alleged, paraded her about the house in fantastic costumes. The case was afterward dropped and Agnes Tidy went back to England.

Mr. Savin, Sr., ran a private roof garden at 296 Fifth Avenue, in July, 1897, and it was there that Shirley Tuck met and married, in one evening, Miss Suzette Virginia Maynard, whom he afterward divorced. She later figured as co-respondent in Mrs. Savin's suit against her husband for divorce. The decree was granted a short time ago, and Mrs. Savin was allowed alimony of $7,000 a month by the Supreme Court.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is difficult to discover the precise whereabouts of people these warm Autumn days. One hears of this or that woman at Lenox or Newport, and shortly after one meets her in the street. Yesterday Fifth Avenue was filled with well-known people shopping, some in their own traps, but others again in hansoms and cabs. Mrs. Oliver Belmont was smartly gowned in dark blue, with a large hat with black ostrich feathers. She was driving with her youngest boy. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is looking charmingly after her Summer at Newport, and the blue linen gown, embroidered in white, and black toque which she wore yesterday were vastly becoming. Mrs. Oelrichs had with her her sister, Miss Virginia Fair, who was in lavender. The absurd story, by the way, of Miss Fair's engagement to Willie Vanderbilt, Jr., has been promptly denied. Mrs. Augusta Merritt was in dark blue and white foulard, and Miss Eleanor Sedley, who was the great beauty at Bar Harbor this Summer, wore a very girlish and becoming gown of light stuff, with a picture hat.

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William K. Vanderbilt is enjoying his holiday to the utmost, and at last accounts was yachting in the Adriatic. He had with him a jolly stag party. He will not return until shortly before the Horse Show. Among other Americans still abroad are the Adrian Iselins, Jr. Mrs. Iselin and her children were in Switzerland last week and have now joined Mr. Iselin in Paris. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and W. B. Cutting are also in the French capital.

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Some alarm has been felt by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin over the serious illness throughout the Summer of their grandchild, the heir of the Earl of Craven. The infant, however, has recovered, and there is still a chance that a descendant of Isaac Sherman will yet have an Earl's coronet. The Bradley Martins are at Balmacaan, their country seat in Scotland, where the Cravens are also visiting, with quite a collection of the nobility of Great Britain, bent on slaughtering Mr. Martin's partridges and testing his good cheer.

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August Belmont and his eldest boy returned home from Europe on Saturday. Young Belmont is due at school, for which he departs this week. Mrs. Belmont will remain abroad some time longer, or until the alterations to her Hempsted house are completed.

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It is now stated that Mrs. Astor will not visit Rhinebeck, and her son and daughter-in-law at their country place there this season. After her last dinner, next Saturday, unless plans are again changed, she will remain at Newport, and may perhaps visit her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, at Lenox. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be in Philadelphia a part of the Autumn, as the health of her mother, Mrs. Willing, is far from good.

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The Marquis of Ava, the eldest son of Lord Dufferin, is again in America looking after his mine schemes in the northern part of British Columbia. He was one of the noted personages about town last week. His brother, Lord Terence Blackwood, it will be remembered, married Miss Flora Davis of this city, the daughter of John Davis, the banker. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the father of these two young men, and once English Ambassador to France, has been presiding at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of his brilliant ancestor, Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The exercises were held in Bath, where Sheridan was married to Miss Linley, the beautiful singer with whom he eloped.

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A new society novelist makes his début this week. He is Lester M. del Garcia, and his romance is entitled "Two Washington Belles," a story of to-day, and whose characters are well known New York and Washington people under slightly disguised pseudonyms. Mr. del Garcia is a member of the Midwinter Club and of the Fortnightly Dancing Club, and was best man at the wedding of Mr. Reginald Arnold and Miss di Zerega two years ago. The story shows a careful study of Ouida, and has a trifle too much of the servant girl's admiration for titles and high-sounding names. All the characters are painted in the most lurid colors, and all move on a toplofty plane, and in a "light that never was on sea or land." The average reader of the romance familiar at all with the modish worlds of Washington and New York will have little difficulty in recognizing Miss Julia Grant as one of the heroines. The book has an indication of the ability to correctly diagnose human nature as evinced in the social world, and this gives promise that the author may in time and with more literary study become a fairly well equipped essayist on social topics.

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The advertisement of the sale of Idlesse, the country seat of Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, at Oyster Bay, L. I., together with the small house on the place, excites no particular surprise, for it has become known that Col. Cruger, who was never a very rich man, did not leave a large amount of property. During his lifetime his income derived from his business and from his stewardship of the Trinity Church properties was sufficient to enable him to live fairly luxuriously, and to have a handsome country place, carriages and horses, and even a small steam yacht. He occupied a modest little house in East Thirty-fifth Street when in town during the Winters, and what entertaining was done by Mrs. Cruger and himself was more in the way of house parties at Idlesse, before the fine house he built there was burned two years ago. Col. Cruger's business income naturally ceased with his death, and, although it is understood that Mrs. Cruger is comfortably provided for, she has not now the income to justify her in the retention of a large country place with its attendant expenses. Since her widowhood Mrs. Cruger has been spending most of the time at the house of her sister, in Ninth Street, where she will probably live this Winter if she does not go abroad. She is said to be writing a novel, whose plot she planned during her visit to Russia with Mrs. Reeves-Merritt a few years ago.

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The final resignation, owing to age and ill-health, of his rectorship of St. John's Church, at Clifton, S. I., by the Rev. John C. Eccleston, who has been the rector of that parish almost continuously for over forty years, recalls to many older New Yorkers memories of the days when the southern shore of Staten Island was one of perhaps the most fashionable of New York suburbs, and when the Summer life there was one of luxurious entertaining and entertainment. This was before the days when Newport had come so much into prominence, and before any of the other New York suburbs, with the exception of the Upper Hudson River, had any fashionable social life. Dr. Eccleston, then a young man, but blessed with the fine and strong personality and rare eloquence which he has retained even in his later years, was called almost at the first formation of the parish to minister to such well-known families as the Aspinwalls, Pickersgills, Jays, Fellowes, Lulings, Schieffelins, Lawrences, Townsends, Camerons, Duers, and Appletons. Under his ministry the parish prospered, and nearly thirty years ago the present beautiful stone church, modeled after Shakespeare's church at Stratford-on-Avon, was built at Clifton. The graceful spire of this church has become familiar to all travelers through the Narrows, standing out as it does just behind the quarantine station and against the background of the Staten Island hills.

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St. John's Church was largely built through the efforts and liberality of John A. Appleton, the publisher, whose beautiful house and place, Ravenna, just below Fort Wadsworth, afterward owned by the Alexandres, and lately bought by the Government and transformed into batteries, still stands a worthy monument of a worthy man. Dr. Eccleston, who is now over seventy years old, is a nephew of the Roman Catholic Bishop Eccleston of Maryland, and has won much reputation as a lecturer. He will probably be made rector emeritus by the parish.

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Southampton, L. I., which is still enjoying a late season, had the novelty of a September wedding on Saturday, when Granville Ford Fisher of this city and Miss Julia Van Ness, daughter of the late Col. Eugene Van Ness, United States Army, were married in the picturesque little church of St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, by the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard.

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The alterations and extension to the former residence of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, recently purchased by Mrs. William D. Sloane, are nearly completed, and this has given rise to the report that Mrs. Sloane will give a large ball as a sort of housewarming on the final throwing open of the house in December. The alterations are said to have cost $1,000,000.

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Miss Winnie Davis, who died at Narragansett Pier on Sunday, will be mourned by none of her many friends more sincerely than by the young women who were fellow-members of hers in the literary club known as "The Little Sisters of the Quill." Miss Davis was really the founder of the club, among whose members are Miss Louise McAllister, Miss Ruth Lawrence, and Miss Elizabeth Perkins. The qualifications of membership in this club are the having written and published a book, and this qualification was only waived in one instance—that of Miss McAllister, who was elected on account of her abilities as a critic.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Vicomte George D'Avenel. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. Henry Clews, Col. G. R. Fearing, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Baroness Seillière.

Col. John Jacob Astor sailed for New York to-day on the Nourmahal. Mrs. Astor will follow him on Thursday.

Commodore Gerry will pass the month here, living on board his yacht Electra.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin has cards out for a luncheon on Wednesday.

Lieut. Moss, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, has so far recovered from his illness as to permit his removal to Mrs. A. Livingston Mason's cottage, with other convalescent soldiers, from the Newport Hospital.

Mrs. S. M. Ladd and her son, Harry C. Ladd, of St. Louis, are at the Nason cottage.

Arrangements are being made for two dinner dances, which will be given at the Golf Club next week.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Miss Brooks and John R. Livermore, whose engagement was recently announced.

On Saturday next Commodore Albert Kautz, United States Navy, commandant of the Newport Naval Station, will haul down his pennant and the station will cease to exist, each department being in charge of a separate officer. Commander John McGowan, the commander of the training station, will be senior officer at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr., have returned to New York.

Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have gone to Lenox for a short visit.

The private car of President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad has arrived here with Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish from New York.

W. B. White of New York is here for a few days.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

The Brooklyn to Leave Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Brooklyn will probably sail to-morrow evening for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. During the stay of the vessel here thousands have visited her. Some went on board for the purpose of obtaining, by fair means or otherwise, trophies of the war. The crew gave liberally, yet not only were Cuban and Spanish war relics stolen, but five sword bayonets and a belt belonging to the members of the marine guard have disappeared.

The Newport Naval Entertainment Committee, which was unable to carry out its original programme owing to the lateness of the arrival of the warships and the non-arrival of others, will return to subscribers that portion of the funds not yet expended.

CUBA DRIFTING INTO ANARCHY?

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from a Havana correspondent in which the writer points out that though, as in the mother country, there appears no disposition among the Spaniards in Cuba to attempt a pronunciamiento, the soldiers and civilians alike having accepted the disaster and its consequences with a dreary fatalistic calm, the island is fast drifting into a condition of anarchy.

Insurgent bands, the correspondent says, are enjoying impunity in the commission of outrages and plundering, and this is especially true in the Western provinces, where the Cubans bitterly complain that they have been ignored and abandoned by the United States, and, being left utterly destitute, can only save themselves from starvation by rapine. Without food, medicine, and clothing they are dying like flies, and, unfortunately, it is the best elements among the insurgents that are suffering most severely.

The Times, in an editorial article, draws attention to these difficulties facing the Washington Government, and to the advisability of the peace conference not being unduly protracted.

The correspondent relates terrible stories of anarchy, and says the American Government is apparently attempting to suppress the truth. As an instance, he gives a story which he declares was suppressed by the censor at Key West.

A band of insurgents, he says, attacked recently the Providencia sugar factory, near Guinez, one of the richest in Cuba. The guerrilla force which the proprietor maintained to defend his property until the arrival of the Spanish troops was obliged to surrender because the Spanish troops now do nothing to suppress lawlessness. The insurgents invaded the inclosure, where they found a lot of reconcentrados. They stripped the women naked, and placing them in line, fired from behind them at the guerrillas, thus making it impossible for the defenders of the factory to return the fire.

The correspondent declares that the most terrible and irremediable effect of the prolonged civil war in the island is the almost total destruction of the white population, which has left a people almost as black as Haiti's.

HIS SIESTA INTERRUPTED.

Frank Banani, thirty-nine years old, of 46 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and Benetto Lopino, twenty-five years old, of 140 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, went visiting yesterday and called on Charles Samino, who lives on Hegeman Street, near Snedeker Avenue, East New York. Mr. Samino lives on the third floor. He had a new revolver, which he exhibited with pride to his visitors. They examined it with interest and expressed doubts as to whether or not it would go off. Mr. Samino, somewhat hurt at the suggestion, said he would prove that it would go off, and seizing the weapon, he pointed it at the floor and pulled the trigger. It went off.

On the floor below Samino's apartments Christopher Frey, a large German person, was enjoying a siesta on the sofa. Suddenly there was a bang, and a large amount of plaster fell from the ceiling and descended swiftly upon the person of Mr. Frey. At the same time a bullet lodged in the floor. Christopher bounced up with a shriek.

"Mein Gott!" he cried, dancing wildly about the apartment. "Katrina, come quick! Fire! Murder! Police!" And just through the ceiling, whirred viciously past Mr. Frey's form, and buried itself in the floor.

"It is der Mafia!" cried Christopher, falling into the arms of his wife, who staggered. "Send quick to der hosbital for an avalanche, Katrina! I haf peen assassinated already!"

Katrina poured cold water on him and revived him, and then ran hurriedly to the Liberty Avenue Station. When the police arrived the three Italians were still examining the revolver and debating on whether or not it would go off. They were escorted to the police station and locked up in separate cells to keep them from continuing the argument. Christopher soon recovered his equanimity and, reposing his form once more on the sofa, resumed his interrupted siesta.

THE BURIAL OF MISS DAVIS.

Her Body Will Be Laid at Rest in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Next Friday.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 19.—The funeral of Miss Winnie Davis will occur at Richmond, Va., Friday. On Wednesday afternoon the body will be removed to the parlors of the Rockingham Hotel, where it may be viewed by friends. It is understood that Miss Davis will be laid at rest beside the tomb of her noted father in beautiful Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, and that delegations of Confederate veterans from all quarters of the South will attend the burial. Details, however, as to the funeral and interment have not been furnished yet.

Late this afternoon the physicians in attendance on Mrs. Davis reported that her condition was about the same. She is yet too ill to be able to read the messages of condolence that are arriving from all parts of the country.

Mr. Burns of the Rockingham is doing all in his power to make the afflicted mother as comfortable as possible under the distressing circumstances.

REYNOLDS, Ga., Sept. 19.—Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of Confederate Veterans, to-day issued the following order:

To the United Confederate Veterans: The Commanding General, with a sorrow which no words can express, announces the death of Miss Winnie Davis, the idolized "Daughter of the Confederacy." The boundless enthusiasm which was evoked by her every appearance at our reunions indicated the depth of affection and the unfeigned admiration which all Confederates felt for her. It is not too much to say that the ovations with which she has everywhere been greeted by the ex-soldiers of the Southern armies were such as have rarely been accorded any woman. Their grief at her untimely death will be as profound and poignant as their love for her while living was universal and sincere, and their most affectionate sympathies are with the grief-stricken mother. The Commanding General directs that the department and division commanders select delegations and escorts of honor as they may deem proper to represent the United Confederate Veterans and to accompany the remains to their final resting place.

By order of J. B. Gordon, General commanding.
GEORGE MOORMAN, Adjutant General.

Miss Davis's Sister Leaves Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 19.—Mrs. J. A. Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, has started for Narragansett Pier to attend the funeral of her sister, Miss Winnie Davis.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Goldsborough Kerr.

Charles Goldsborough Kerr, ex-State's Attorney for Baltimore City, which position he held for sixteen years, died at his home in Baltimore early yesterday morning from the effects of a complication of diseases. He was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had been in failing health for several years, and had been confined to his home for about a month.

Mr. Kerr was born in Easton, Talbot County, Md., Oct. 23, 1832. He was a son of the late John Leeds and Eliza Goldsborough Kerr. He received his primary education under private tutors and at Easton Academy. Subsequently, he attended private institutions in New Haven, Conn., and Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852, and went to Baltimore the following year, and entered the law office of Brown & Brune. He remained with these attorneys until admitted to the bar in June, 1855. In 1879 he was elected State's Attorney for the City of Baltimore. He served until January, 1895, having been re-elected three times.

Mr. Kerr was a Democrat, and as a "regular" he was nominated by his party for Judge in 1894, but was defeated at the election by Judge Dobler. This judicial contest was the beginning of the movement that led to the overthrow of the old Democratic régime in Maryland in 1895.

Mr. Kerr is survived by a widow, who is the daughter of the late Reverdy Johnson, and four children. Mrs. Kerr is sister of Mrs. William R. Travers of New York, widow of the noted wit. The children of the deceased are Charles G. Kerr, Miss Mary Bowie Kerr, Miss Ella Johnson Kerr, and Reverdy Johnson Kerr.

Dr. Richard Reisig.

Dr. Richard Reisig, formerly a well-known physician in this city, died at his residence, 468 Central Park West, Sunday, after a lingering illness. He was born in Breslau, Silesia, and after receiving a general education was graduated from the University of Jena, in Germany, with honors. In 1849 he came to this country and took a two years' course at the New York Medical College. He became the associate of his father, Dr. Adolph Reisig, at that time a prominent homeopathic physician in this city, and in 1858 married Miss Alice Boyd, daughter of the late John Boyd. He practiced

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.

U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
31 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU,
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. HORSTE DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROSE, Asst. Treasurer.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 40, 181, 297, 431, 567, 850, 861, 1094, 1284, 2013, 2256, 2606, 2621, 3111, 3360, 3401, 3592, 3701, 3993.
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1898, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, 8 September, 1898.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.
Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers.....$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe.....76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor.....168.66
William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898.
ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT,
Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market halting.

Yesterday's was a market dominated by Sugar Trust. That stock monopolized the trading, figuring for nearly 150,000 shares—more than one-third of the total transactions. Of all the other issues only two—Northern Pacific and Tobacco Trust—were active to the extent of 20,000 shares. Sugar Trust's influence was a bearish one, and the whole market halted and softened in sympathy with the weakness of the stock. The day's declines were not of much consequence, however, few of them extending to a full point.

Sugar Trust's weakness continued. The stock dropped down below 117, easily declining under aggressive sales by bear interests. At no time did it show any inclination to rally substantially, and its close was only fractionally above the lowest, showing a net decline of more than 5 points for the day. Wall Street's whole interest seemed to centre in the stock, and although bear attacks upon the rest of the list did not meet with any success, the general market sympathized with the speculative favorite, dropping into dullness and losing its buoyancy of the past few days.

In the early hours the traders, taking advantage of Sugar Trust's weakness and the disposition of the market to sympathize with it, made attacks on several shares and succeeded in getting them down to some extent. Continued quiet buying by conservative interests, however, steadied the stocks after the bearish activity ceased, and before the close they had recovered substantially and net losses were cut down to fractions. All the standard shares showed an inherent strength which was most encouraging. Northern Pacific common, for instance, which next to Sugar Trust was the most active stock in the market, dropped down below 41 when the bear selling was in progress. Subsequently, however, the stock rallied, and its net loss for the day was only ½ of 1 per cent.

***

The Street paid but little attention to the money market or to any developments outside of the market itself. Tobacco Trust showed notable strength and New York Air Brake made a sensational advance. These were the two features of the market. Out on the curb Federal Steel shares "when issued" were conspicuously strong.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $10,000 5s, registered, at 112½; $50,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110½; $46,000 3s, when issued, at 105½@105⅝, and $740 do., small, at 105@105⅛.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	⅞	Lake Erie & Western.	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire.	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	13
B. & O. pf., w. i.	½	Pacific Coast	¾
Con. Ice pf.	1½	Third Avenue	2
Erie	½	W. & L.E.pf.,3d as.pd.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	5¼	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Nat. Lead Co.	¾
Chicago & Alton	4	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Cin., Ton. Trans. pf.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Con. Gas	1¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Evans. & Terre H.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1½	Texas Pacific	⅝
Internat. Paper Co.	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Internat. Pap. Co. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s.	1	L. & N., P. & A. 1st.	1
C., M. & St. P. gold 7s.	1	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s.	1¼
Evans. & Ind. 1st.	2	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1	Wheel. & L. E. con.	1⅛
Leh. V. of N. Y. 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Mo. Pacific col. 5s.	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1
St. L. Southw. 2d.	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $88,125,726; balance, $5,348,019; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $750,878.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝@1¾ per cent. for short and 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.23⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.21⅞ less 1-16@5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ½, to 14⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 80⅜, and Reading, ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 59½. Atchison sold at 13¾, Canadian Pacific at 89½, St. Paul at 114, Illinois Central at 117, Union Pacific preferred at 69, New York Central at 121, Erie first preferred at 38, and Pennsylvania at 61. British consols advanced ⅜, to 110 1-16, for money and 110 3-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes from the last report: Cash on hand increased 1,040,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 440,000 marks, "other" securities increased 25,600,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 5,780,000 marks.

WESTERN DRY GOODS TRADE.

A Chicago authority, discussing the dry goods situation in that section, says:

"Dry goods trade is broadening. The statement is made by all representative houses that during the last of the Summer months and so far in September more goods than ever before have been shipped to the retail trade in Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. Formerly and to a large extent these districts have been supplied from other distributing points, and it is with more than ordinary satisfaction that the Chicago wholesalers see good-sized orders coming in this direction from these sections. The business does not come, however, without being worked for, and is the legitimate result and reward of Chicago industry and enterprise. The absorption of the best of the retail trade in States and Territories which have not heretofore been considered a fruitful field into which to send road representatives of Chicago houses is destined to add materially to the tonnage of merchandise in the different lines, in which dry goods and kindred articles will undoubtedly lead.

"There was last week an unusually large number of buyers present from all sections ordinarily drawing on Chicago for supplies, and during the coming weeks their number is expected materially to increase. Conditions throughout pretty much all the agricultural sections are such that buying in the principal market can be given personal attention on the part of outside merchants, and the visiting of the distributing centre is encouraged. The annexing of new trade territory is directly in the line wholesale houses have been working for for several years, and now that results are coming in there is a better feeling on the part of merchants. The fact is cited that the city as a whole has never seen a year in which it got ground commercially or made an advance in trade lines which it did not retain. The present is in every way a healthful expansion."

AS TO SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust was the one feature of the stock market yesterday. The stock was again sensationally weak, exhibiting no strength or rallying power during the day. The selling of Sugar Trust was professional and manipulative. The same old rumors regarding fierce competition and the waging of a destructive trade war and the probabilities of an early reduction in the dividend rate were all kept in circulation, and the selling of the stock was at all times aggressive. Professional room traders, following the lead of the interests consciously identified with Sugar Trust's weakness, sold the stock for the short account on a large scale, taking up the selling whenever that from headquarters lapsed.

So far as can be learned from quarters where information is not likely to be biased by stock market interests, the Sugar Trust situation is much the same as it has been for months past. The question of reducing dividends is not a very vital one at the moment, for even if it had been considered, which it has not, there is to be no dividend action for some months, a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. having been only recently declared.

As to the trade war, no one but the interests concerned in the matter know anything. That there have been ostensible preparations for such a fight is quite true, and that the Sugar Trust management has allowed every one to think that it purposes carrying on a bitter and expensive contest is quite evident. Every one in Wall Street seems to be satisfied that there is to be an extended fight. In other quarters talk of this kind meets with shoulder shrugs and knowing winks, and at times some trade authorities are brave enough to assert that Sugar Trust and its competitors are in perfect harmony, having had understandings upon all the points involved in the matter, one of these points being the stock market.

As a matter of fact, speculative interests having headquarters at Washington—interests with which the Sugar Trust management is not unfamiliar—some time ago received assurances from insiders that a bear campaign in the stock would not meet with any inside opposition. And these Washington interests, in company with Wall Street interests, acting upon these assurances, apparently made in good faith, have been carrying on that bear campaign, so far with phenomenal success.

Profits, however, seem to be as yet all on paper. There have been no signs of covering, and it would appear that the short interest represented by the operators alone is exceedingly large.

MONEY NOT A FACTOR.

The money market did not receive much attention in Wall Street yesterday. The demand in the call department was not as large as heretofore, and the great bulk of the loans were made at 4 per cent. Money was in liberal supply at that figure, and some of the trust companies offered it at a lower rate. In the time department the demand fell off considerably, although rates remained unchanged, four months' money being offered in large quantity at 4 per cent. In banking circles there is a disposition to look for announcements of engagements of gold for importation before the week has progressed very far.

THE BUYING OF TOBACCO.

Considering the weakness of Sugar Trust, the rest of the industrial stocks were encouragingly firm. Leather preferred lost only a fraction, and the same was true of the Rubber stocks. Tobacco Trust was a feature of the group, showing much strength and selling up close to 154. The stock made a net gain of nearly one point for the day. Brokers believed to be acting for inside interests continued steady buyers of Tobacco, taking it whenever offered by the traders who seemed inclined to think that Tobacco should act in sympathy with Sugar. Predictions of the establishment of a 12 per cent. dividend rate continue to come from insiders.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake was sensationally buoyant yesterday, selling as high as 120, a gain of 14 points over Saturday's closing. Inside interests were the buyers, and their purchases were generally taken to indicate that the New York Air Brake Company is to be concerned in the new deal between the Westinghouse Electric and Walker corporations. Generally it is believed that the Westinghouse Air Brake and the New York Air Brake are to be combined. The controlling interests in the Walker Electric Company and the New York Air Brake Company are practically the same.

LORAIN AND WHEELING.

It was announced yesterday that the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company has sold to Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. and Estabrook & Co. $700,000 first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1933, the balance of the issue, which has been reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, falling due next October. By this operation Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's fixed charges are reduced $14,000 a year, and all liens ahead of the first consolidated mortgage 5 per cents are removed, making these latter bonds an absolute first mortgage on the entire property.

Friends of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling have been for some time past pointing out that the management of the property has been doing all in its power to improve the road both financially and physically. Much of their confidence on the securities has been based upon this reasoning, although the benefits to be derived through the new Federal Steel combination has figured more largely in such calculations.

IRON PRICES FIRM.

Notwithstanding the liberal demand for iron and steel, with sales for the past six weeks far exceeding all previous records, the past week's sales show that there is still a good demand and liberal transactions, and that Bessemer is still the leading product. This shows faith in present prices being maintained, with a prospect of higher values in the near future.

Production is increasing, but so is consumption. The demand for export is on the increase, with the outlook at home and abroad all that could be desired. Prices continue very firm without any changes in values.

The iron market is not as active as it was during August, for which, however, there are very satisfactory reasons. In the first place, there would be considerable difficulty in placing orders for large lots; in the next place, prices would be materially higher, and in addition to these reasons consumers generally have plenty of material contracted for, and are, therefore, under no immediate necessity to buy more. Deliveries are hard to get, however, as both mills and furnaces are oversold, and it looks very much as if this would continue for the rest of the year, as the pressure from all sides is very great, and almost the entire productive capacity of the country is now in active operation.

The higher prices now quoted dampen the speculative feeling a little, but requirements are so great and so diversified that, if there is a pause in one direction, it is more than offset by activity elsewhere.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

SOME CHICAGO SATISFACTION.

There is to be one great trunk line controlled West—the most important development in a financial way in years. Jim Hill, "the tall pine of the Northwest," and a little group of the "tall men of Chicago," Marshall Field, Philip D. Armour, and Norman B. Ream, have bought into the Baltimore and Ohio, the oldest road in the country. The move has no connection with the control of any Western property. It is an investment on its own merits. Schiff of Speyer & Co. found the Morgan group in Wall Street against him. The development shows that there is money to be appealed to outside of Broad Street. Ream is to go into the Executive Committee. Hill, Armour, Field, and Ream mean easily $100,000,000 among them, and they could contribute $10,000,000 toward securing the control of a great trunk property without feeling it. There is nothing in the stuff about an alliance with the Wisconsin Central, and finally a great line, including the Great Northern, Wisconsin Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, which would mean from one ocean to another. That is all twaddle. Not one in this Western group has anything to do with the Wisconsin Central. A good investment proposition was made them and they accepted it, and it means to the West the control of a trunk line. Hill built the Great Northern Line, Field is in Rock Island and Pullman, Armour has been in St. Paul for years, Ream in fifteen years has grown to the stature of the biggest men anywhere, and has always been close to Hill.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $1,879 in Long Island's surplus net earnings for July.

Sale of £100,000 gold by the Bank of England for shipment to New York.

Increase of $355,379 in St. Louis and San Francisco's surplus net earnings, and increase of $95,379 in balance after payment of dividends.

Increase of 5,103 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and decrease of 5,573 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Decrease of $60,885 in Pan Handle's surplus for August, making a decrease of $402,967 since Jan. 1.

Potsponement for three months of foreclosure sale of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern.

Decrease of $37,266 in Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula's net earnings for August, a decrease of $40,297 since Jan. 1.

Meeting of persons interested in Federal Steel Company and in the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling to consider proposed acquisition of the latter by the Federal Steel Company.

Increase of $42,913 in Toledo, Peoria and Western's net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Anticipation by the Treasury of Government bond interest due Oct. 1.

Decrease of $1,043,100 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Resignation of J. Lowber Welsh as President of the Union Traction of Philadelphia. Calling of a payment of $5 per share on the stock.

Statement of Pacific Coast Company for seven months ended June 30 showing a surplus over charges of $481,975 and a balance after dividends of $365,725. Declaration of dividend of 3 per cent. on second preferred and 1 per cent. on common shares.

Admission to dealings in unlisted department of Stock Exchange of temporary receipts for Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron stocks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	107	116
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28½
Amsterdam preferred	68	70
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	88	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	29½	29¾
Federal Steel pf.	70	71
Glucose common	56½	57½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.		8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	10
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21½	22½
Standard Distilling pf.	71½	71¾
Standard Oil Trust	406	407
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	166	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¾	24½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$25,118
Canadian Pacific	26,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	24,892
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	19,300
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,476
Denver & Rio Grande	11,600
Flint & Père Marquette	3,773
Iowa Central	8,450
Kanawha & Michigan	2,437
Lake Erie & Western	4,943
Louisville & Nashville	3,190
Mexican Central	9,137
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,454
New York, Ontario & Western	620
Rio Grande Southern	2,697
Toledo & Ohio Central	13,155
Wabash	19,311
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11,003
Total increase, eighteen roads	$197,056

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$13,005
Chicago Great Western	16,840
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,238
Evansville & Terre Haute	7,662
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19,553
Missouri Pacific	34,000
Central Branch	9,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,689
Rio Grande Western	700
St. Joseph & Grand Island	7,377
St. Louis & San Francisco	11,065
St. Louis Southwestern	1,528
Texas & Pacific	29,707
Wisconsin Central	9,571
Total decrease, fourteen roads	$135,983
Net increase	$61,123

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Sept. 17.	Increase.
Loans, dis., investments	$61,598,400	$1,339,400
Circulation	1,572,200	3,900
Net deposits	68,082,100	350,000
Dep. with Clearing Hs. agts.	8,442,400	*837,600
Legal ten. and bank notes	4,149,700	308,600
Depos. bank and trust cos.	3,630,100	*362,100
Specie	3,421,700	*64,500
Total reserve	$19,643,900	*$955,600
Reserve required	17,020,525	87,500
Surplus reserve	$2,623,375	*$1,043,100

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.10
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.31	.34
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.25	.29
Challenge Con.	.19	.11
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.50	.52
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	.80
Crown Point	.16	.17
Exchequer	.02	..
Gould & Curry	.24	.23
Hale & Norcross	.80	.80
Julia	..	.02
Justice	.06	..
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.23	.24
Occidental Con.	.88	.90
Ophir	.51	.55
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.21	.19
Savage	.16	.18
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.79	.82
Standard	1.60	1.55
Union Con.	.21	.23
Utah Con.	.06	.08
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22

Silver bars, 60½; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4	4¾	4	4¾
Anaconda	66	67½	64½	65
Anchoria	80	83	76	82
Argentum	24¾	25½	24½	26
Battle	37	37¾	34½	35
Columbine	16½	17	15⅝	16
Consolidated	9¾	10	9½	9¾
Elkton	121	123	118¾	119
El Paso	14⅞	14¾	14¼	14½
Golden Fleece	36	40	25	40
Gold King	81	95	85	87
Gibson	21½	23	21½	22½
Gold Coin	135	150	130	150
Garfield	11	12¼	10	12½
Isabella	25	26	25	26
Independence	68⅞	69	67	67½
Jefferson	7	7⅞	7	7¾
Jackpot	13	13¾	12⅞	13¼
Lillie	105	108	105½	108
Moon Anchor	116½	119½	117	118
Matoa	36½	37½	35½	39
Portland	149	149⅞	147⅝	148
Pharmacist	9¾	10	9	9¼
Rawlings	47	47¾	46	48
Rosa	18⅝	19¼	18½	19⅜
Union	22½	22¾	22¼	22½
Work	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾

Yesterday's Gold Imports.

Gold imports reported yesterday were: One million three hundred and sixty thousand francs, in transit to Havana, by James E. Ward & Co.; 1,000,000 francs, by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.; $402,000, by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; $180,000 by Lazard Frères, $50,000 by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and $28,000 by James E. Ward & Co.

New Leather Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Papers incorporating a company to be known as Fayerweather & Ladew, with a capitalization of $1,250,000, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company propose to manufacture, tan, treat, and deal in leather and all the products thereof. Its principal office is in New York City, and the Directors are Edward R. Ladew, Joseph H. Ladew, and John J. Hetzel of New York City.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21st,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
15 shs. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R.
$10,000 Richmond Ry. & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$9,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1900.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
60 shs. Western National Bank.
11 shs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
$12,000 Detroit, Lake Shore & Mt. Clemens Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
30 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn Street R. R.
$2,000 Ohio Mining & Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
12 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Lexington & Eastern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
100 shs. Eastern Elevator Co. of Buffal

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45308
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45418
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37832	45422
293	7782	13955	18990	32284	37847	45424
297	7788	13990	18999	32288	37849	45435
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7824	14028	19007	32330	37855	45458
371	7851	14035	19015	32339	37901	45567
374	7894	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7896	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7907	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7993	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14179	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14187	19151	32627	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8173	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46330
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38409	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33025	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19603	33114	38582	46439
747	8310	14382	19621	33122	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46473
1108	8349	14481	20010	33213	38709	46476
1149	8362	14491	20214	33707	38778	46477
1159	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8385	14521	20876	33245	38709	46506
1408	8393	14526	20307	33271	38712	46516
1943	8395	14577	20317	33283	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46581
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2107	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33294	38725	46683
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33296	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2212	8465	14810	20555	33571	38798	46717
2213	8467	14829	20579	33572	38954	46727
2214	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2215	8484	14838	20604	33599	38962	46806
2288	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8698	14843	20670	33665	39120	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14858	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2834	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46894
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3083	8936	14882	20775	33756	39238	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	33007	39262	47047
3396	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20831	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20852	34091	39552	47131
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39871	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20929	34157	39781	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34459	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3933	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15408	21019	34247	39935	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15531	21084	34295	40011	47335
4077	9287	15564	21082	34304	40039	47337
4082	9304	15605	21083	34305	40047	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40060	47342
4120	9309	15578	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4145	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4147	9478	15603	21145	34314	41283	47411
4159	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21044	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21848	34318	41366	47479
4186	9579	15624	21849	34319	41429	47480
4189	9593	15625	21916	34320	41422	47488
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4189	9598	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15633	21949	34323	41484	47534
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41483	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34350	41524	47788
4209	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4215	9692	15717	22833	34357	41543	47816
4231	9807	15741	28485	34582	41560	47829
4233	9824	15770	28513	34485	41791	47883
4243	9925	15770	28514	34495	41804	47927
4249	9960	15781	28516	34496	41807	47952
4308	9982	15784	28517	34505	41813	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41815	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34761	41823	48081
4351	10025	15826	28849	34591	41877	48082
4403	10027	15836	28943	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10058	15848	28794	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28803	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15890	28904	34026	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4465	10173	15920	28959	34631	42189	48360
4467	10237	16039	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28975	34668	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42330	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42332	48536
4505	10563	16043	28994	34711	42333	48572
4506	10585	16045	29059	34728	42329	48613
4530	10587	16049	29138	34748	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29135	34767	42343	48856
4545	10594	16069	29139	34768	42416	48922
4546	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10686	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4574	10694	16097	29229	34845	42549	49139
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4657	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4688	10822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49329
4754	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16232	29403	35052	43326	49497
4784	10994	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35089	43336	49550
4850	11028	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4896	11038	16322	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11039	16344	29632	35122	43370	49652
4933	11046	16356	29641	35123	43276	49692
4937	11048	16360	29864	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16281	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29667	35127	43415	49698
5103	11121	16390	29679	35152	43416	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43516	49703
5108	11131	16410	29680	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29708	35180	43844	49832
5259	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5239	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16460	29733	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16481	29748	35264	43851	49922
5361	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29794	35340	43904	49928
5399	11249	16550	29801	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11252	16587	29812	35349	44029	49962
5484	11253	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29832	35390	44090	50171
5499	11293	16731	29760	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44123	50183
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29906	35396	44127	50188
5522	11350	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11543	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11556	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29963	35577	44144	50672
5575	11696	16819	29964	35811	44145	50720
5583	11698	16827	30035	35828	44147	50839
5585	11711	16828	30036	35834	44148	50859
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5604	11780	16835	30067	35871	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51099
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30180	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30160	35992	44161	51158
5580	11847	16960	30170	36004	44166	51164
5583	11857	16962	30171	36023	44167	51166
5585	11891	16963	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16968	30207	36143	44169	51906
5934	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6052	11930	17043	30250	36193	44172	51244
6107	11988	17071	30238	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51338
6125	12117	17178	30354	36325	44178	51339
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17189	30386	36428	44239	51434
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44296	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36537	44300	51715
6248	12421	17359	30647	36656	44301	51730
6255	12448	17393	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12477	17468	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52279
6368	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36745	44363	52325
6379	12507	17567	30734	36758	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17740	30848	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12586	17777	30951	36776	44531	52475
6604	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6655	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	31101	36789	44636	52551
6725	12734	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6806	12764	17847	31139	36795	44641	52638
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12816	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6966	12833	17917	31523	36799	44683	52810
6967	12834	17924	31363	36804	44768	52820
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12860	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6986	12861	17955	31378	36888	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12878	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6993	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53034
7018	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37135	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45153	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7198	13092	18402	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37339	45226	53093
7239	13130	18492	31051	37391	45237	53142
7249	13139	18501	31635	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18540	31656	37470	45255	53194
7263	13180	18602	21694	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18769	31784	37589	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13383	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7324	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13704	18814	31831	37548	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32084	37624	45390	
7631	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Sept.	$156,340	$181,222	$120,751
From July 1	1,470,706	1,383,271	.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,568	6,547	6,444
2d week Sept.	$511,000	$485,000	$432,000
From Jan. 1	16,837,382	15,023,811	14,667,432

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
2d week Sept.	$101,323	$114,328	$109,274
From July 1	1,029,867	962,105	967,750

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Sept.	$241,698	$216,806	$201,981
From Jan. 1	2,455,581	2,397,718	2,104,473

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Mileage	648	648	521
2d week Aug.	$92,900	$73,600	$74,100
From July 1	887,300	750,100	756,480

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	928
2d week Sept.	$110,500	$127,340	$98,300
From July 1	1,132,533	1,113,119	980,635

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	210	210	210
1st week Sept.	$12,054	$11,241	$12,363
From July 1	141,589	101,628	140,822

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

Mileage	192	192	192
2d week Sept.	$32,893	$24,417	$24,615
From July 1	312,281	234,326	265,626

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week Sept.	$181,000	$169,400	$144,900
From July 1	1,795,500	1,670,700	1,499,600

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Sept.	$6,697	$7,275	$5,556
From July 1	75,594	73,602	66,698

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Sept.	$23,919	$31,581	$20,260
From July 1	263,699	277,533	222,499

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	655	655	635
2d week Sept.	$30,964	$57,191	$47,654
From Jan. 1	2,036,168	1,882,209	1,840,398

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	509	509	497
2d week Sept.	$49,320	$40,870	$32,274
From July 1	422,571	374,568	319,866

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	172	172	173
2d week Sept.	$11,408	$8,971	$7,263
From July 1	116,447	117,784	88,658

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Sept.	$76,605	$71,661	$67,528
From Jan. 1	2,379,784	2,373,297	2,380,024

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,956
2d week Sept.	$439,210	$436,020	$398,650
From July 1	4,524,292	4,424,135	4,071,418

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
2d week Sept.	$208,652	$199,515	$208,143
From Jan. 1	9,261,238	8,921,053	6,930,500

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	370	370	370
2d week Sept.	$53,527	$51,073	$44,262
From July 1	461,726	476,003	433,189

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week Sept.	$277,401	$296,955	$291,039
From July 1	2,170,756	2,349,259	2,329,253

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,938	4,338	4,396
2d week Sept.	$525,000	$559,000	$403,000
Year	17,636,180	16,002,049	14,766,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Sept.	$30,000	$29,000	$14,000
Year	922,239	758,706	502,000

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Sept.	$83,054	$82,434	$76,746
From July 1	899,802	922,349	932,685

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

Mileage	331	331	334
2d week Sept.	$17,598	$19,287	$20,011
From Jan. 1	609,397	632,527	598,863

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Sept.	$8,702	$7,005	.....
From July 1	103,728	77,620	.....

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	550	550	520
2d week Sept.	$67,400	$68,100	$74,800
From July 1	664,007	702,998	513,730

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
2d week Sept.	$19,398	$26,746	$14,690
From July 1	252,037	244,548	157,900

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,209	1,162	.....
2d week Sept.	$127,846	$138,911	.....
From July 1	1,364,871	1,383,210	.....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week Sept.	$105,156	$104,682	$100,100
From July 1	980,823	911,938	.....

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Sept.	$141,855	$165,562	$154,965
From Jan. 1	4,780,884	4,381,916	3,996,648

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	371	371	367
2d week Sept.	$33,989	$20,834	$33,980
From July 1	376,782	254,238	.....

WABASH—

Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
2d week Sept.	$294,216	$274,505	$245,790
From July 1	2,942,894	2,740,305	2,606,242

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Sept.	$29,201	$18,198	$23,421
From July 1	315,480	179,906	265,985

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	937	937	894
2d week Sept.	$104,688	$113,579	$83,400
From July 1	1,060,156	1,081,005	.....

LONG ISLAND SYSTEM for July—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$626,017	$609,873	$16,144
Op. expenses	328,990	312,441	16,549
Net earnings	297,027	297,431	*404
Prop. exp. to gross	52½	51½	1½
Total income	319,004	320,817	*1,753
Charges	110,522	114,154	*3,632
Surplus	208,541	206,662	1,879

*Decrease.

PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for August—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$1,389,807	$1,322,496	$1,196,035
Op. expenses	911,466	813,818	769,019
Net earnings	476,340	508,674	430,916
Prop. exp. to gross	65%	61%	64%
Charges	256,272	225,721	245,644
Surplus	222,038	282,953	185,272
For eight months—			
Gross earnings	10,160,983	9,349,727	9,698,833
Net earnings	2,489,203	2,726,381	2,480,682
Surplus	252,519	655,486	318,509

PITTS., YOUNGS. & ASHTABULA for August—

Gross earnings	158,323	169,566	132,125
Op. expenses	107,102	81,079	84,012
Net earnings	51,220	88,486	48,113
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,015,162	903,560	987,784
Net earnings	315,850	356,147	342,410

ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$148,528	$135,189	$13,339
Op. expenses	84,381	98,307	*13,926
Net earnings	64,147	36,881	27,266
Total income	64,381	43,299	21,082
Charges	57,490	41,299	16,191
Balance	6,871	2,000	4,871

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Passengers	$255,783	$234,401	$285,897
Freight	697,460	528,270	619,893
Mails	26,831	26,831	104,480
Express	15,000	15,000	.....
Other sources	79,576	84,379	.....
Total	982,650	888,881	1,010,270
Op. ex. and taxes	755,261	704,405	220,789
Prop. ex. to gross	76.88	79.25	.....
Net earnings	227,388	184,475	789,481
Interest	221,821	221,673	211,700
Surplus	5,567	*37,198	9,089

*Deficit.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 19, 1898.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	113	118	47	Adams Express	115	116	114	116	.....
	35½	36

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings Among the Brokers and Operators—Sales in the Auction Room.

James Livingston has sold the five-story American basement dwelling, now in course of construction at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

Jackson & Stern have sold, to Jacob Fishel, the old buildings 165 Rivington Street, 25 by 67, and 122 Stanton Street, 25 by 66. The same operators have also sold to Moses H. Tames, the three-story building, 72 Eldridge Street, 22 by 51, and have bought from Jacob Kotteck the two four-story houses 49 and 51 Stanton Street, on a plot 44.9 by 75.

Martin Walter has sold, for James Kennedy to Charles R. Jung, the dwelling on a plot 100 by 100, at the corner of Anthony Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

Louis B. Jennings has sold, for the estate of Henry P. Graff, the four-story dwelling 769 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 109.

David Stewart has sold, for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, the three three-story brick and stone front dwellings 655, 657, and 659 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to John J. Brady, for $4,600, the three-story frame dwelling, Hampton Street, formerly East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Andrews Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $13,300, the three-story brick tenement, with store, 17 Eighth Avenue, 22 by 93.4 and irregular.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William B. Hornblower, referee, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,509.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James T. Malone, referee, 508 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $3,931.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, northeast corner of Barker Avenue and Sheridan Street, 91 by 75, vacant; Sheridan Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 91 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $721; on the latter, $308.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets, for a one-story brick machine shop, 60 by 60; Terry & Teuch Construction Company of 11 Broadway, owner; John T. Simpson, architect; cost, $1,500.

Sixth Street, north side, 155 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Miss M. F. McGreal, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,193 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick and frame tenement, with store; Mrs. Gertrude Moeller, premises, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $250.

No. 343 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and frame dwelling; Mrs. W. H. Catlin, owner; R. T. Wainwright, architect; cost, $150.

No. 119 West Twenty-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; H. P. Mendes of 1 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. H. Browne, architect; cost, $125.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 19.

CATHARINE SLIP, 27, and 203 South St; Peter Schutt and wife to Henry L. Vos 500

ELDRIDGE ST, 71, 25x100; Maria Berliant to Joseph Berliant 1

FERRIS PLACE, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, map in partition, land of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 125x100; Thomas B. Watson and another to John F. Ghee 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, n s, 227.9 ft w of Morris Av, 22.3x118.3; Rachel Aveione and another to Frank Miller and another 6,000

HOME ST, s s, lot 93, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 25.2x84.6x25x87.2; Anna E. Lavelle to Corrine E. Eckert 4,500

LENOX AV, 433, e s, 16.6x85; Maggie Kiely and others, individual executors, to Antoinette Camp 1

LEXINGTON AV, s s, 1,051.11x55; Kate Gunner to Hulda Wittner 1

LORILLARD ST, e s, 115.3 ft n of Jacob St, 25x97.11; John W. Kuleskamp, as executor and trustee, to Meta G. Baur 1

LOT 92, Block A, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John McGeorge and wife 2,350

LOT 124, map of Laconia Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Mark Kelly 365

LOT 154, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Jennie McCormack 500

LOT 397, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf and wife to A. W. Bull 1

LOTS 385 and 386, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to James Higgins 810

LOTS 348 and 349, Block J, amended map Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Knauf 1

LOTS 365 to 370, map in partition, land of William Adee, Westchester; John F. Ghee and another to Thomas B. Watson and another 1

LOTS 431 and 433, Block O, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to John Moriarty 1

SPRING ST, s s, 90 ft w of Hudson St, 20x 75; Ella A. Peters to Robert G. Peters.. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 20.5x101.2; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to Richard B. Sheridan 28,400

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 149th St, 20.5x101.2x20x101.2; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to R. B. Sheridan 20,800

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 30.2x164.9x50x167.10; John D. Crimmins to Michael M. Keshin 9,000

WEST END AV, e s, 33.11 ft s of 102 St, 16x72; Walter E. Johnson to Thomas Henson 8,000

5TH ST, n s, 199.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24x 97; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Max Reinach 18,000

13TH ST, s s, 56 East, 25x89x26x96.3; Emanuel Helines and another to Hugh Millet 100

20TH ST, 133 West, 22.6x92; Cora L. Denardile to Mary C. Metzger 1

22D ST, 470 West, 16.8x98.8; Lillian M. Ahnell to Belle H. Anstead 12,500

52D ST, 458 and 460 West, 50x100.5; Kate Bolger to Jacob Bartscherer 10

73D ST, n s, 405 ft w of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Emma F. Callanan to Louis Reiss 27,500

75TH ST, n s, 355.11 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles F. Dell and wife to George Amos 7,100

83TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Louis Lees to Arthur G. Muhlker. 100

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.8; Louis A. Wagner and wife to Emil Lowenthal 1

118TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100.11x irregular; Harry Wolfe to William Rankin 25,000

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100.11; William Rankin and wife to F. C. Lomonte 1

122D ST, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x 100.11; Hulda Wittner to Kate Gunner.. 1

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Henry Morgenthau and another to Meyer Beyer 16,000

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Frank Miller to Raphael Avallone.. 4,000

162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25.7x101.6x25.6x100.10; Herman Schmuck and others to Elleanor Goll 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to E. P. H. Martin; 514 East 6th St, 20 years 750

BISCHOFF, Henry, Jr., to Samuel S. Childs and another; 1 Chambers St, 5½ years 2,500

SHOPP, Ludwig, to John Friedrich; 1,502 Avenue A, 5 years 840, 900

TRUSTEES OF SAILOR'S SNUG HARbor to Bache McE. Whitlock and another; 46 South St, 21 years 1,250

Recorded Mortgages.

AMOS, George, and wife to Charles F. and Christina M. Dell; n s of 75th St, 385.11 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years $5,000

AST, Charles, to John N. Molter; n s of 81st St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 22,000

BAUR, Meta G., to Abner K. Dunham; e s of Lorillard St, 115.3 ft n of Jacob St, old line, 3 years 1,000

BEYER, Meyer, to Henry Morgenthau; s s of 104th St, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 15,500

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Sarah L. Boynton; w s of Crotona (Franklin) Av, 41.8 ft s of 180th St, 3 years 2,870

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Caroline L. Macy; w s of Amsterdam Av, 20 ft s of 123d St, 5 years 25,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Kate M. Ladd; w s of Amsterdam Av, 47 ft s of 123d St, 5 years 25,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Josephine E. Carpenter; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74 ft s of 123d St, 5 years 25,000

BROWNE, Carrie A., to William McAllister and another, executors, &c.; Lot 550, map of the estate of Elizabeth R. E. King, at City Island, 1 year 627

CAMP, Antoinette, to Maggie Kiely, individually, &c.; 432 Lenox Av, 5 years.. 4,800

CLARK, James, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; n s of 36th St; 500 ft w of 9th Av, demand 11,500

DEVOE, Margaret, to James Douglas; e s of Park Av, 365 ft s of Northern Terrace, extends to Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 5 years 1,900

EFINGER, Bernhard, to Bernheimer & Schmid; n s of 88th St, 286.8 ft e of 4th Av, demand 3,000

GOLL, Eleanor, to Herman Schmuck and another; n e corner of 162d St and Melrose Av, 3 years 3,700

HAAS, Maggie, to Marie Eichler; lot 384 Map of village of Wakefield, 1 year 1,700

HANSON, George E., to Frederick W. Dexter; e s of West End Av, 33.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 year 8,000

HOLBERT, Clara W., to Louis Brandt; e s of King's Bridge Av, 502.1 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 1 year 500

HOURT, Missouria B., and another to Robert H. Oakley, as trustee; s s of 136th St, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 11,500

HYMAN, Rose, to Margaret J. Becker; 50 East 86th St, 5 years 25,000

KESHIN, Michael M., and another to John D. Crimmins; e s of Washington Av, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 7 months 17,400

KESHIN, Michael M., and another to John D. Crimmins; e s of Washington Av, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 1 year 9,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 180th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, demand 1,000

KLEMM, Kate E. C., to Caroline B. Lazzari; Lot 813, map of Wakefield, 3 years. 500

KOHLWEILER, Jacob, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 2d Av, at centre line of block between 45th and 46th Sts, 1 year 14,000

LOEWENTHAL, Emil, to Louis A. Wagner; s s of 96th St, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 9,000

LOOS, Margaret J., to Denis D. Collins; w s of Villa Av, 246.3 ft n of Potter Place, 5 years 4,500

LOMONTE, Fortunato C., to William Rankin; s s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 7,200

LYNCH, Bernard F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Clay Av, 50 ft s of Gray St, 2 years 2,000

McCORMACK, Jennie, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 154, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years 375

MILLER, Hew, to Emanuel Hellner and another; 56 East 13th St, 3 months.... 35,000

MILLER, Hew, to Emanuel Hellner and another; 56 East 13th St, 8 months..... 30,000

MOULIS, Louisa, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 28th St, 70 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 8,500

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Magdalene Walter; s s of 155th St, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 12,500

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; s s of 155th St, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 500

MUHLKER, Arthur G., to Louis Lese; s s of 85th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 5,250

MURPHY, Bridget T., to Charles E. Appleby, trustee, &c.; 466 Greenwich St, 1 year 1,000

MEYER, George A., to Smith Williamson; s s of 159th St, Lot 112, map of Village of Melrose, 1-6 part, demand 225

OVERINGTON, Thomas, to Isaac P. Smith; s w corner of Alexander Av and 139th St, 1 year 2,500

REINACH, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 429 East 5th St, 2 years. 18,000

REISS, Louis, to William H. Beam, trustee; 137 East 73d St, 3 years 20,000

SALBERG, Meta, to Philip Schuyler and another, trustees, &c.; 153 Forsyth St, 5 years 24,000

SALBERG, Meta, to Joseph Fox; 153 Forsyth St, 3 years 3,000

SCHULZE, Anthony, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33 West 96th St, 5 years 15,000

SHERIDAN, Richard B., to The Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 149th St, 1-3 year. 25,000

SHERIDAN, Richard B., to The Germania Life Insurance Company; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 20.5 ft s of 149th St, 1-3 year 18,000

TOERLBERG, John, to Sarah A. Williamson; e s of Brook Av, 118 ft s of 169th St, demand 500

VARIAN, William A., to John Parsons; Lots 64 and 63, map of farm at King's Bridge, containing 1¾ acres, 3 years. 1,500

VON HESSE, Emily B., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of Broadway, 151.3 ft n of Spring St, 1 year 150,000

WAHRER, George F., to S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Company; w s of Grand Av, 150 ft s of Oxford Place, 1 year.. 800

WOLFE, Harry, to Augusta Hyatt; s s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 5th Av, extends to 117th St, 1 year 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLARD, Treffle H., to Peter A. Hattingh ..... Nominal

BOGERT, Albert J. and Catharine A., executors, &c., to Catharine A. Bogert. Nominal

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY, Limited, to George Stark, (assigns nine mortgages) 9,270

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Maria H. Rider 3,100

LOEWENTHAL, Emil, to Louis A. Wagner, assigns rents to secure mortgage. Nominal

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Charles H. Jewett and another 5,008

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMpany to Sarah Lazarus ..... Nominal

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst 2,500

POLLAK, Julie, guardian, &c., to Samuel Cromwell, trustee 4,250

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; the Mason's Supplies Company against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner; Robert L. Darragh's Sons Company, contractors for 6,982

BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 125x100; Patrick Conlon against Dexter B. Horton, owner; John Coar, contractor. 500

LENOX AV, s e corner of 142d St, 100x 100; the Robinson Stone Ware Company against R. J. Blake, owner; Josiah S. Lindsay, contractor 380

RIVINGTON ST, 325; John Orlando and others against John Sullivan, owner; Buscemi & Di Benedetto, contractors.... 72

47TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, 100x114; Wakefield; Charles E. Hoyt against Ida B. Lamphear, and William H. Lamphear, contractor 300

117TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of White Plains Av, 60x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Annie Troman, owner; George Leler, contractor 334

21ST ST, 445 West; Herman Trittler against William Gallagher, owner and contractor; George H. Simonson, owner. 75

100TH ST, s s, 173.3 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Conforti Contracting and Construction Company against Louis Lippmann, owner and contractor..... 3,582

110TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 23x100.11; Begg & Bates against Laura E. Mander, owner and contractor..... 827

136TH ST, 560-562 East; Domenico Visaggio against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; Charles Copetti and Anthony Azzoni, contractors 44

136TH ST, 560-562 East; Giuseppe Tedesco against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; Charles Copetti and Anthony Azzoni, contractors 14

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 60x 200; Robert Young against Thomas Taylor, owner; George James, contractor.... 13

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 90th St, 100.5x100; Henry Oppenheimer with John T. Farley, 10 payments 70,000

13TH ST, 56 East; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf with Hew Miller, 9 payments 30,000

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal with Emil Green, —— payments 44,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 106 ft s of 144th St, —x—, 11 houses; Batchard Manufacturing Company; on William H. Lake to Sutphen & Myer $502

Lis Pendens.

CHARLES ST, n s, 222.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x94.9x20x94.10; James V. McManus against Mary E. Brady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Victory.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x 95; Philip Pretzfeld against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

47TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, 100x114; Wakefield; Charles E. Hoyt against Ida B. Lamphear, and William H. Lamphear, contractor.

117TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of White Plains Av, 60x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Annie Troman, owner; George Leler, contractor.

21ST ST, 445 West; Herman Trittler against William Gallagher, owner and contractor; George H. Simonson, owner.

100TH ST, s s, 173.3 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Conforti Contracting and Construction Company against Louis Lippmann, owner and contractor.

110TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 23x100.11; Begg & Bates against Laura E. Mander, owner and contractor.

136TH ST, 560-562 East; Domenico Visaggio against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; Charles Copetti and Anthony Azzoni, contractors.

136TH ST, 560-562 East; Giuseppe Tedesco against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner; Charles Copetti and Anthony Azzoni, contractors.

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 60x 200; Robert Young against Thomas Taylor, owner; George James, contractor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Bohlen, Sr.
2—Same.
3—Jane E. Schott.
4—Margaretha Weber.
5—Jacob Edler.
6—Horace Thesill.
7—Maria Louisa Bogart.
8—Louis Grunhut.
9—Ann Donovan.
10—Adam Dietz.
11—James O'Sullivan.
12—Francis O'Sullivan.
13—Mary E. O'Sullivan.
14—Roger J. O'Sullivan.
15—Barnett L. Phillips.
16—Leonard Scott.
17—Pierre M. Brun.
18—Ann Johnson.
19—Anna E. Parker.
20—Anna W. Johnson.
21—Charles H. Mayor.
22—William H. Goldstein.
23—Lena Siemon.
24—Frederick H. Chapin.
25—Elbert A. Whittlesey.
26—Charles Steinway.
27—William J. Barnes.
28—Hugh F. Barnes.
29—John D. O'Brien.
30—Elizabeth Siemon.
31—Morrina Price.
32—Mary L. Vanderbilt.
33—Frederick H. Chapin
34—John J. Horgan, (infant.)
35—Francis McCabe.
36—Arthur Clausing.
37—William F. Nolte.
38—Catharine A. Horgan.
39—Robert Barkley.
40—Patrick Griffin.
41—Lillian M. Belton.
42—Charles D. Fredericks.
43—Arthur T. P. Chalmers.
44—Lilian T. Haggard.
45—Oda Duffy.
46—Franz H. Lohmeyer.
47—William Wolfrath.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
George C. Miller, August Widdel, Henry Fischer.
At 11 A. M.
Margaret Mather Pabst, Catherine E. Raubitschek.
At 2 P. M.
Pauline Goetz.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Louis Simon.
2—Gussie Klein.
3—Joseph J. Sullivan.
4—David Weinstein, Charles Cohen.
5—George Trayer.
6—Martin Lewis.
7—Jacob Dorf.
8—John McKinney.
9—James Gorrey.
10—Dollie Foster.
11—Nicola Pietronero.
12—Frank Ruscici.
13—James Hannon. Pleadings.
1—Asher L. Kaupman.
2—Augustus Levis, Jacques Cohen.
3—Gretchen Rodel.
4—Aaron Belchatoski.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hermann for the People.

1—Isaac Caplan, Isaac Gurwity.
2—Michael Johnson.
3—Irving Wallowitz.
4—Julius Weltz.
5—Frank Clark.
6—John Smith.
7—William Thomas.
8—James Walsh.
9—Paul Drivas.
10—Michael McCarthy.
11—James H. King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Jay vs. Gibhardt—J. Campbell Thompson, Kent vs. Calhoun—Edward L. Patterson. Matter of Schunk—William C. Arnold. Matter of Atlantic Trust Company—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Peace River Phosphate Company—John W. Boothby.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Haacke.
2—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
3—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
4—Opperman vs. Bohle.
5—Brown vs. Mayor, &c.
6—O'Brien vs. Mayor, &c.
7—Matthie vs. Adams Power Co.
8—Preston vs. Brown.
9—N. Y. Special Agency vs. King.
10—Marker vs. Marker.
11—Gerdw vs. Worns.
12—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
13—Jacobson vs. Scheuermann.
14—Ward vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
15—In re Sturcke.
16—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Strassburg.
17—Rosenthal vs. Adams.
18—In re Deering.
19—Rosenthal vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
20—Rosenthal vs. Stuyvesant Insur. Co.
21—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Colvin.
22—Neidling vs. N. Y. & Sea Beach Ry. Co.
23—Ryan vs. Howe.
24—In re Rossi Iron Works.
25—James vs. Stern.
26—People ex rel. Mossberg vs. Feitner.
27—People ex rel. Newtown Creek Land Co. vs. Feitner.
28—N. Y. Build. & Loan Bkg. Co. vs. Beris.
29—Ahrens vs. Ahrens.
30—In re Brawley.
31—Hein vs. Friedman.
32—Princz vs. Kunitzer.
33—Noonan vs. Blake.
34—O'Brien vs. Glass.
35—Berger vs. Berger.
36—Bowen vs. Bowen.
37—Saunier vs. Barnum.
38—Coughlin vs. Adams.
39—Maurice vs. Cregan.
40—Lesynsky vs. Con. Trust Co.
41—Same vs. Reding Con. Co.
42—In re Burger.
43—Merritt vs. Fogarty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II.,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Wheat, No. 2 red	.72¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.24⅞
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	$10.50
Beef, hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06
Lard, prime	5.05
Iron, No. 1, Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Flour, steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 65½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@63½c; No. 2 red, 65c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 21⅝@22c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 22¼@24½c; No. 2 rye, 47@47¼c; No. 2 barley, 41@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; prime timothy seed, $1.75@$2.10; mess pork, per bbl, $8.20@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.72½@$4.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) 5.12½@5.32½c; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.60@5.70c; sugars, cut loaf, 6.08c; granulated, 5.64c.

COTTON.

The net results of yesterday's transactions in cotton futures were not particularly gratifying to either bulls or bears. Fluctuations were narrow and sluggish, and the professional element were in control from the start. Whereas a sharp break had been looked for in futures at Liverpool in response to our weakness of Saturday, that market showed indifferent sympathy, opening only 1 point lower, which was partially recovered before the close. On this news the more active options in the local market opened 3@4 points higher, with shorts conspicuous as buyers. European representatives purchased in a small way, and around the opening buying orders were received from the South. From time to time during the session commission houses were noticed to be taking small lots of the January and later options, but this class of business was small in the aggregate. Following the improvement at the opening, the market sagged off 5@6 pcint by point, but showed no positive leaning one way or the other. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. Among the factors which intimidated the bull crowd and correspondingly encouraged shorts, were favorable weather reports from all sections of the belt, fewer advices claiming damage by shedding, rot, and worms, and a decided increase in receipts, both at the ports and interior points. Showers to heavy rains during the preceding twenty-four hours were said to have greatly improved the outlook in Texas and other sections of the Southwest, while in the central and eastern portions of the belt clear weather and normal temperature greatly benefited the plant. The official forecast was for a continuation of these conditions in general. Conservative estimates as to the week's movement at the ports ranged between 175,000 and 200,000 bales, or nearly as much as noted for the same week a year ago. Yesterday's receipts were the largest thus far this season, but were considerably behind the movement of the same day in 1897.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.27@5.29
October	5.30	5.32	5.28	5.28@5.29
November	5.36	5.36	5.34	5.33@5.34
December	5.40	5.41	5.37	5.37@5.38
January	5.44	5.46	5.41	5.42@5.43
February	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.46@5.47
March	5.53	5.53	5.50	5.50@5.51
April	..	..	..	5.54@5.55
May	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
July	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
August	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6..

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7 $500. Hamburg—½@½ pfg. net lower. Havre—Net, ¼f lower. January, 37.75; February, 37.75; March, 38.00; April, 38.25; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 38.75; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.50; December, 37.50.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3 13-16@3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16@3⅝c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine, unwashed, 19@20c; fine, 19@20c; half-blood, combing, 30c; three-eighths, combing, 31@32c; quarter, combing, 29@30c; coarse, combing, 27@28c; half-blood, clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths, clothing, 28@29c; quarter, clothing, 27@28c; coarse, clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed: XX and X, 23c; fine, unwashed, 16@17c; fine, delaine, 27@28c; half-blood, combing, 27@28c; three-eighths, combing, 2[illegible]@30c; quarter, combing, 29@30c; coarse, combing, 26@27c; half-blood, clothing, 27c; quarter, clothing, 27c; coarse, clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood, combing, 21@22c; three-eighths, combing, 22@22½c; quarter, combing, 21@22½c; common, combing, 19@20c; half-blood, clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths, clothing, 20@21c; quarter, clothing, 19@20c; low, clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.95; lake copper ingot, $12.32½; tin, 16.05c; lead, 4c; spelter, 4.85c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.65, and bulk, $4.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.60, and bulk, $4.10; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.30. Cottonseed oil quoted—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 19c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 21¼@22c; butter grades, 26@28c; nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 64c; lard oil, 42@43c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 31½@32c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 28½@29c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19.—Turpentine, 27½c; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 29c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.50@$5.45; tops, $5.50; oxen and stags, $2.90@$4.05; bulls, $3.25@$3.75; cows, $2@$3.85; cable higher; live cattle, 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.75@$4.50; Westerns, $3.50@$5.75; city-dressed veals, 9½@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.65; lambs, $5@$6.15.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.45.

KEPT THEIR WEDDING SECRET.

J. C. Cumming and Isabelle C. Miller of Newark Were Married Last May.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—John Clark Cumming, son of Robert Cumming, the American representative of the Clark-Coates cotton thread combination, and nephew of William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer, has been married since May 19, but neither his friends, relatives, nor parents knew of it. The bride was Miss Isabelle Constance Miller, daughter of Joseph J. Miller of Seventh Street. Her parents and friends were equally in the dark, and knew nothing of the marriage until the young couple saw fit to announce it. Mr. Cumming is now but twenty years old, and his wife is three years younger.

Miss Miller and her future husband were studying at the high school under Prof. Senn. They realized that if they consulted the wishes of their respective parents the wedding would be objected to on the ground that both were too young to be married. They decided to get married quietly, and on May 19 went to Maplewood, where the Rev. L. C. Lemon of that place performed the ceremony, his wife and son acting as the witnesses.

In July, after the high school closed for the Summer, the young husband started for a tour of Europe with his cousin, J. Wright Clark. They returned a few days ago, and the first visit Mr. Cumming paid in the city was to his wife. The same day they announced their wedding. Both families made the best of it, and Mr. Cumming is now living with his wife's parents temporarily.

three times as large as expected. After showing at one time a ½c advance over Saturday, the market closed dull and unchanged to only ¼c net advance. The greatest addition to visible supply figures was in the amount on the lakes, which local traders interpreted as representing wheat bought several weeks ago for export and being now on the way.

DULUTH, Sept. 19.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; September, 65½c; December, 60⅞c; May, 63c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—No. 1 Northern, 61@68c; No. 2 Northern, 64½@66c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Wheat quiet; September, 61¼c; December, 59⅝@59¾c; May, 61½@61¾c; No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 24⅞c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½c; No. 2 white clips, 29c; track mixed, 23@26c; track white, 23@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 52¼@53c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 48½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, 41@49c, delivered, New York; feeding, 34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.80@$4.45; Winter straights,

MURDER IN OREGON.

Drink-Crazed Man Kills One Person and Wounds Another.

PENDLETON, Oregon, Sept. 19.—C. C. Cunningham of Milton, this county, has shot and killed O. C. Young and seriously wounded Mrs. Julius J. Worcester at the Oregon Railway and Navigation station.

Cunningham, with a cocked revolver, chased Miss Effie Worcester for a block, firing three shots at her, but the young woman ran into a saloon and eluded the murderer. He ran through the saloon into the Great Eastern Hotel, where he snapped his revolver twice at Mrs. Johnson, the proprietor's wife.

Young, who is an employe of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, was talking with Mrs. Worcester and her daughter Effie at the station when Cunningham, crazed by drink, commenced firing at the group. Young was shot through the heart. Mrs. Worcester was wounded in the back. She is the wife of a well-known mining man. Cunningham was arrested.

BIG HAILSTORM IN MONTREAL.

Heavy Damage Done and a Man Killed by a Broken Trolley Wire.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 19.—The most destructive storm of the year swept over Montreal yesterday, causing thousands of dollars damage to windows and skylights.

Hailstones of large size fell in abundance, and one death is reported as indirectly due to this cause. A trolley wire was broken during the height of the storm and struck James McKenzie, a passer-by, instantly killing him. Several other pedestrians were stunned by the hailstones before they could reach shelter.

Large Legacy from England.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Thomas Sears of Bennington has received a draft on the Bank of England for $160,000, as her share in the estate of her grandfather. Her husband, who has been employed for many years in the railroad shops of the Fitchburg Railroad, at Mechanicsville, N. Y., near Troy, has given up his position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat American Scotch Protestant girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references; from last employer. Call or address 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting, or would do plain sewing; no cards. 228 West 19th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; best city references; no cards. Call, two days, 10 to 4, at 5 East 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; competent; in private family; first-class city reference. Call two days or address B., 104 West 102d St., ground floor.

COOK—By an experienced cook in an American family; willing to assist with washing; three years' reference. Ring Flosser's bell, 164 East 97th St.

COOK—By a first-class cook in a private family; no washing. Apply at present employer's, 250 West 72d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; cuts and fits by Macdowell system; or would take place as seamstress. Care of Mrs. McEvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced dressmaker and seamstress to go out by the day in private families; good references. H. Yost, 303 East 33d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess; able to teach German branches; good sewer; good references. Mrs. Schneider, 514 East 83d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Moderate salary; willing and ambitious. Miss J. A. Williams, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Housework'rs.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in small family. Muigrew, 1,848 3d Av., corner 102d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By North German person as lady's maid or take charge of growing children; good seamstress, and can assist dressmaker; able to teach children and take care of invalid; understands packing and travelling; best of city references. Mrs. Krug, 35 Lafayette Place.

LADY'S MAID.—English, experienced; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; not seasick; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, Protestant, in private family; thoroughly competent; good city references. H., Box 279 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in first-class laundry, hotel, or family by the day. 243 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By woman as good laundress or do housecleaning. M. W., 156 West 18th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, competent, in private family; first-class city reference; wages, $20; willing, reliable; takes butler's place. S. A., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as either competent waitress or chamber-maid in private family; city references. 1,791 First Av., E. C.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSECLEANER, &c.—By first-class housecleaner or laundress by day or to take fine washing home; undoubted city references. Costello's bell, 535 3d Av.

HOUSECLEANING.—By young woman for housecleaning and buildings; first-class reference. Mrs. Hennessy, 305 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. H., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER—Experienced, sober, reliable, German; best city references from private families; wages, $40. 884 3d Av., first floor, care Mrs. Carl.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German; married; no children; practical in every branch of gardening, greenhouses, and vegetables; has full experience in care of stock; also horses, cows, and poultry; can operate incubator; wife first-class butter maker; is willing to take charge of dairy and poultry; wishes position on large country place. Gardener, 75 Park Row.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By German, 37, married, no children, to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages. F. S., 141 West 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK or OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By young man, 21, as clerk or office assistant; experienced; best reference. Box 30, 104 West 42d St.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 515 West 42d St.

POULTRY.—By German, married; no children; has 26 years' experience in the poultry line, understanding the business thoroughly in all its branches; also fattening ducks and geese; wants position as Superintendent or foreman on poultry farm. Poultry, Box 186 Times Office.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By gentleman, forty-one years old, as private secretary; is a fair shorthand writer and understands accounts. H. G., Box 198 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OLD, DESIRES A position which will afford opportunities for advancement and a career; is well educated and has had an excellent business experience; over six years with last employers, from whom he has the highest references. J. D. W., Box 203, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference required. Call, between 10 and 11, at 332 West 71st St.

WANTED—French dressmaker to take charge of old established dry goods house out of town; must have best of references. 42 East 43d St.

WANTED—Neat girl for housework in a flat; small family; no washing. Call, 102 West 58th St., second floor, west side.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Useful man in private family; personal city references required. Call at 38 East 75th St. till 11 A. M.

WANTED—Man of 30 as clerk in down-town real estate office; experienced in collecting rents. R. E., Box 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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43D ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; private baths; references.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large and small rooms in finely appointed house; all conveniences; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station, and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.

Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 West 59th St.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.

Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.

Complete preparation from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogues address Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St. Rev. Dr. RAY PH. D., can be seen now. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request. In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes. College Preparation; Full Lecture Course. SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.) Reopens October 4. 735 Madison Avenue, New York.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy. 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Veltin School for Girls.

FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING. OCTOBER 5TH. 160-162 WEST 74TH ST. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 WEST 44TH ST. Autumn half, 19th year, begins MONDAY, SEPT 26. Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WREAKS' Graded School for Girls. College preparatory classes. Special students. Resident pupils. 12 East Seventy-third Street.

BETTS ACADEMY, STAMFORD, CONN. 69th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation. WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners

REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal. Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls

Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.

Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

(Ten miles from Boston.)

Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes, pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,

622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL CONSOLIDATED WITH THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Indorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. Wm. Wyse of Princeton.

Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300. Class for little boys—special advantages.

The Horace Mann School,

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET WEST. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.

Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,

25 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 12 and 15 West 86th St. Thorough English, Art, and Languages. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Individual attention. Home and chaperonage for special students. Reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Kindergarten in French and English, and primary sewing classes on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL, 177 West 79th Street,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MISS CHISHOLM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Kindergarten to College Preparatory. Special courses. Resident pupils. Wednesday, Oct. 5. 15 East Sixty-fifth Street.

MISS ELEANOR BOESE,

The Ruel School for Girls. LIMITED NUMBER RESIDENT PUPILS. 26 East 56th St., near Madison Av.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 71 West 85th Street.

Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

ST. DAVID'S HALL, SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (Founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St.—MISS VAN NORMAN, Principal; Mrs. V. L. MATTHEWS, Vice Principal.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens Oct. 5. 32 W. 40th St. MISS DAY and MISS REED, Principals.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School. Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL

now open after the Summer vacation. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

S. S. PACKARD, President. 101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,704.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s20-2aw3wTu&Th&o11

207 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WALTER R. WOOD, plaintiff, against ALECIA LOUGHRAN, etc., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

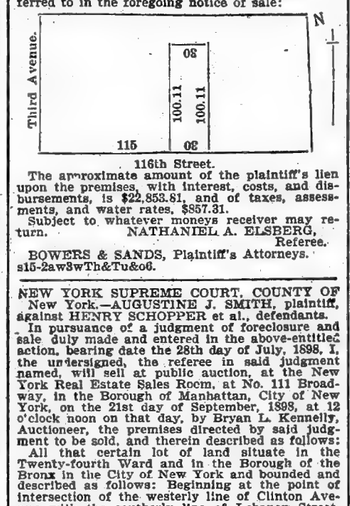
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,853.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $857.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s15-2aw8wTh&Tu&o6.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

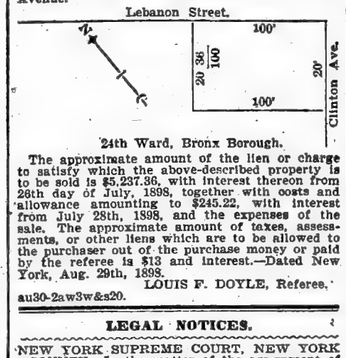
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot and piece of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning. —Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,099 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w&s20.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.

People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said McArthur as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER, [Seal.] U. S. Rev. Stamp. cancelled. 10c. Clerk.

EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the said Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au23-1aw6wTu&o4

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au16-1aw6wTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next. Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heartley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au80-1aw6wTu.

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of [illegible] 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 AM. " West 22d St. Pier, 9 AM.

For "ALBANY," landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days



"Eggs is eggs," said an old lady, who lived on a farm and didn't know that here in town eggs are eggs; fresh eggs and strictly fresh eggs.

To many a tailor-made man, all ready-made clothes are alike; he doesn't stop to think there's cheap ready-made, just as there's cheap tailor-made; he doesn't know that there is good ready-made that one must take, whether it fits or not, and that there's good ready-made that is un-made if it doesn't fit—such as ours.

And probably he doesn't know the full meaning of guarantee: Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW ELECTRICAL COMBINE

Other Alliances May Be Entered Into by the Westinghouse-Walker Corporations.

MANHATTAN IS THE FACTOR

Rumored that the Consolidated Companies Will Have the Upper Hand When the Change in Its Method of Traction Comes.

The merging, by interchange of securities, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg and the Walker Company of Cleveland last Friday was yesterday regarded in the Wall Street district as a step toward other alliances of greater or lesser importance by these corporations. None of the officers of the companies present in the city had anything to add to the story of the consolidation or would talk of projects. The promoters of the fusion are to meet here to-morrow to arrange matters of detail subordinate to the main issue. One of the plans to be considered will be the working of the companies to a common end and for mutual interest without loss of individual identity. Another will be the scope of the several plants.

Rumors yesterday that were not officially confirmed or denied, but relegated as "important if true," were the taking in by Westinghouse-Walker of the General Electric Company, which for some time has had a working agreement, and the policy of closer relations between the merged companies and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company—whose stock is around 320, and not 107, as stated in THE TIMES on Sunday—and the New York Air Brake Company, whose stock yesterday touched 120 and made a net advance of 10 points.

The present comity of relations between Westinghouse, Walker, and General Electric brings up the dominating question of the equipment of the Manhattan Railway Company's system with new traction power. Officers of the consolidated companies say that the situation now is far different to what it was during last Fall and Winter and part of the Spring. All three companies complain that in this period each were rivals for contracts for equipping Manhattan with electricity, and were by its officers encouraged to devote time and money to the preparation of plans and specifications for the work. Nothing came of it, for, as one of the officers said yesterday: "The equipment of Manhattan with electricity is no more advanced than it was a year ago." He added that if, as predicted, Manhattan, on the return of George Gould, decided that the welfare of the system demanded a change in the method of traction to electricity and the officers of the corporation again negotiated with the three companies, they would find their officers intent on driving the very best bargain which complete control of the situation, brought about by a unity of interest, would warrant. "We do not," he went on, "propose to again throw away our money and waste the time of our engineers to suit either the whims of the Manhattan directorate or help it to hoodwink the traveling public. We are not warring now. When we were, Manhattan could have driven a very sharp bargain."

This statement for the electrical equipment companies is all the more interesting because of the following semi-official statement issued in Wall Street yesterday:

"The question of the adoption of electricity for Manhattan has not as yet been agreed upon by the controlling interests in that property. It has not been demonstrated as yet that electricity will be either a safe or an available power for Manhattan. The situation in this property differs from that of any other in the country. In Chicago electricity has undoubtedly been successfully used on elevated structures, where there is little congestion of traffic. On the Manhattan Road, however, it must be remembered that almost a minimum headway is required. Beginning next month the road will be called upon to handle between 700,000 and 800,000 passengers daily, mostly on long hauls. Until we are sure that this immense traffic can be handled as promptly and safely as at present, we will not undertake electricity. When we secure an adjustment of the existing question that will be reasonable, electricity may be adopted, but a better system will have to be proved before it will be done."

GENERAL ELECTRIC LITIGATION.

Committee of Preferred Stockholders Makes a Report.

T. L. Livermore and Edwin F. Atkins, a committee of preferred stockholders of the General Electric Company, yesterday issued this circular to depositors of preferred stock with the American Loan and Trust Company, under the agreement of June 1:

Your committee have been in negotiation throughout the pendency of the litigation with the General Electric Company, but have been unable to adjust the controversy with the company to their satisfaction. They have now received from individuals a proposition which they have decided to recommend you to accept. It is that we sell our shares and rights in respect thereof at $100 a share cash, on or before Oct. 1, 1898, with interest from July 1, 1898, at 6 per cent. This is not as favorable a result as we have hoped for. It amounts to five years' back dividends and $65 per share for the unreduced stock. In view, however, of the doubtful character of the questions raised, the protracted and expensive litigation involved, and the comparatively small number of shareholders, say one-fourth of the preferred stock, taking part in it, we have accepted the offer for ourselves, and recommend it to you. The price above named will be paid without any deduction for the expenses of the proceedings to date. Those who elect not to accept this offer either may acquiesce in the reduction of their shares pursuant to the recent action of the company and accept new stock certificates for the reduced amount of stock, or at their election may take up and pursue the pending litigation at their own risk and expense.

We have instructed the American Loan and Trust Company to dismiss the pending suit, unless, prior to Oct. 1, 1898, some depositor shall take suitable action to continue the litigation as above stated. We have already given instructions to dismiss the suit forthwith as to all the complainants except the American Loan and Trust Company. The 10,000 shares of stock on deposit with the trust company were sold to the syndicate on a basis of $100 per share and interest from July 1 at the rate of 6 per cent. cash.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING & LADIES' TAILORING DEP'T.

(Third Floor.)

ORDERS CAN NOW BE PLACED FOR TAILOR MADE GOWNS, FOR WHICH THE MOST SUITABLE AND FASHIONABLE FABRICS AS WELL AS THE LATEST STYLES ARE SHOWN.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

WEALTHY DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

H. O. Clauss, Sr., Shoots Himself—Said to Have Killed a Man Many Years Ago.

Dr. Henry Otto Clauss, Sr., seventy-two years of age, of 263 West Thirty-eighth Street, was found yesterday afternoon sitting in a chair in his office dead, with a bullet hole in his right temple. A revolver lay on the floor beside him. Mrs. Munroe, housekeeper for Dr. Clauss, had seen him an hour before busy in his office. She heard no shots and was unaware of the suicide until she entered the doctor's office and found his body.

There were no letters or anything to indicate the cause of the suicide. Dr. Clauss had lived and practiced his profession in the same locality for thirty-three years. His son, Dr. Henry O. Clauss, Jr., said he was worth $350,000.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station say that Dr. Clauss had threatened suicide. The son denies this. There was a report in the station that Dr. Clauss many years ago, in a fight with a man, killed him with a sword cane. At Police Headquarters it was said there was no record of such an occurrence, though there was such a case twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The son says he does not remember his father having killed a man, but says that he might have fought a duel when a student at Bonn, Germany. Dr. Clauss had a large practice. He had received several patients just before shooting himself.

TAPEWORM IN AN EGG.

A Jersey City Doctor Finds One Four Feet Long.

Dr. Seth B. Sprague of 283 Grove Street, Jersey City, has on exhibition a tapeworm which he took from an egg that was served with several others for his breakfast yesterday morning. Dr. Sprague says that the egg had cracked in boiling, and when he took it from the dish he saw what seemed to be a worm protruding from the orifice. Carefully removing the shell, he found the worm coiled up, and when it was stretched out it proved to be 4 feet long.

The white and yolk of the egg, Dr. Sprague said last night, were in perfect condition, the worm occupying the large end of the egg, in which the air is stored. It was a double puzzle he said, first, as to how the worm got into the egg, and, second, how it could have coiled itself tightly enough to fit so small a space. The second problem Dr. Sprague gave up, but as to the first, he said the hen that laid the egg had probably swallowed the germ of the worm, which, when it developed, had been inclosed in the shell of the egg, either by a freak or some process of nature, for the hen's protection.

UNION STREET PAVERS STRIKE.

Men at Work on 6th and 8th Avenues and 23d Street Ordered Out.

The union pavers, rammers, and bluestone cutters employed on the Sixth and Eighth Avenues and Twenty-third Street roads of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were yesterday ordered out on a sympathetic strike by Patrick Spellman, walking delegate of the pavers, rammers, blue-stone cutters and flaggers, and bridge and curb setters.

In changing the motive power from cable to underground trolley on the Broadway line, the railroad company has to tear away some three feet of paving on each side of the track. The repaving is done by gangs stationed at each stable or power house to fill up depressions in the tracks, and for other emergencies. These gangs are said to be composed of non-union men who are paid $2 and $2.50 a day, while the union rates for pavers and rammers are $4.50 a day of nine hours for the former and $3.50 for the latter. Delegate Spellman called last week on President Vreeland of the company, and asked that the work of repaving along Broadway and Columbus Avenue be given to union men at the union scale of wages, but he did not receive a satisfactory answer.

The work of paving in Sixth and Eighth Avenues and in Twenty-third Street is new work, and the contract has been given to a firm that employs union men, and it is these men who were called out in order to bring pressure to bear upon the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and make it also employ union pavers.

CLERGYMEN ON NEWSPAPERS.

The "New Journalism" Scored—Dr. Buckley Discourages Reformers.

The Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday, at 150 Fifth Avenue, listened to an address on "The New Journalism" by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Reed of 156 West Broadway, Yonkers. Dr. Reed praised the energy of the newspapers, but deplored what he called a falling off in the editorial department. The Rev. Dr. J. M. King said he did not see how any special legislation could be devised to suppress unrighteous newspapers without endangering civil and religious liberty. He said that one newspaper which many persons held respectable maintained on its first page a "personal" column for assignations, which was more filthy than anything in any "new journal."

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley said that there ought to be some legal punishment for assassins of character. He referred to the late Charles A. Dana as an editor who would hound a man to his grave. "I think it is a reasonable proposition," said Dr. Buckley, "to say that two leading papers, having an understanding with one another, could drive any man in this city to his death. The victim might be of the most exalted character, but he could not withstand the venomous and ceaseless attacks of which some papers are capable."

Dr. Buckley opposed a motion to give the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Reed because it would be an undesirable precedent, and the motion was laid on the table. Dr. Buckley also opposed a suggestion that Dr. Reed's paper be published. He said: "For an individual to attack the secular press is simply to put himself in a pillory for ridicule. All we can do is to exert our individual influence for the support of clean papers."

Gift to Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—P. T. Dodge, a patent attorney of New York City and of Washington, has presented to Cornell University, through Dr. Thurston of Sibley College, the original Paige type-setting machine, the only one of its kind ever built. It was constructed at a cost of nearly $2,000,000. It consists of over 19,000 parts, and is in every detail beautifully perfect in its working. It is considered the most expensive piece of machinery in the world.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OLD CHAIRS REDUCED.

For instance, Green Wood Rockers now $5.00 (were $6.00)—and about 50 more—from that price and style, to Leather Upholstered ones at $14.50 (were $17.00).

In a large business like ours, there is a constant accumulation of odd pieces; so it pays to look around for bargains at any season.

Every article well made and in perfect taste, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO GOODS ON STORAGE.—Nathaniel Whitman and others, in a suit against Charles G. Yahn and others, undertook to replevin certain goods claimed to be owned by them, which had been stored by the defendants in the warehouse kept by the S. T. Linde Company. After serving the notice required by Chapter 663 of the Laws of 1895, the plaintiffs, a month ago, got an ex parte order directing the warehouse company, upon the payment of its lawful charges, to deliver to the Sheriff "the chattels stored with them by the defendants." After the goods were delivered, one Einstein, who was not a party to the action, moved, before Justice McAdam, to set aside the order directing delivery to the Sheriff on the ground that the property became his, prior to the issue of the writ, by a transfer from Yahn and others, as security for a loan of $5,000, on which transfer a warehouse certificate was issued to him by the warehouse company, acknowledging that they held the goods for Einstein's account, and that they were deliverable only to him, or upon his indorsement and surrender of the receipt. Justice McAdam, in his opinion, said that, assuming that the act of 1895 was constitutional, and applied, the assumption on which the plaintiffs acted when they obtained the ex parte order directing the warehouse company to deliver the property to the Sheriff, the order did not really prejudice Einstein, who was not a party to the action, and had no notice of it. As to him, the order was open to the objection that it tended to deprive him of his property without due process of law. Neither did the order protect the warehouse company, whose duty it was to notify Einstein. Justice McAdam decided that the motion to vacate should be denied if the plaintiffs stipulate to make Einstein a party defendant to the action, and give an undertaking in $5,000 conditioned to satisfy any judgment recovered by him, otherwise it should be granted.

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A LAWYER'S EXCESSIVE CHARGES.—The extravagant and extraordinary claims made upon clients by some lawyers for very simple services, and the practical futility of invoking the aid of the courts in such cases, received striking illustration before Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court upon a motion for substitution of attorneys in an ordinary undefended foreclosure suit. The action was entitled Johanna Fleischmann and Charles Fleischmann, as executors, against Eliza Hutson, and the mortgage sought to be foreclosed covered property in West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street. Charles Fleischmann, now deceased, who in his lifetime attended to investments of the trust estate, employed Louis Steckler to foreclose this mortgage. Mrs. Johanna Fleischmann, the co-executrix, who learned for the first time last May, a year after the foreclosure had been instituted, that Steckler was the attorney, informed him that his services were no longer desired. A bill for $1,400, besides disbursements, was then sent her by Steckler, although he had already received $250. In a proceeding to compel substitution, A. S. Norton, as referee, put the value of Steckler's services at $700, while his own charges as referee were placed at $250, besides $100 for his stenographer. Upon Mr. Norton's certificate that the case was difficult and extraordinary, Steckler's attorney asked for an extra allowance of $200. Justice Cohen promptly refused the allowance, and cut down by one-half the referee's own charges and his award to Steckler. Nevertheless, Mrs. Fleischmann was required to pay the expenses in addition to the award as thus reduced. Therefore, although the reference was necessitated solely by the lawyer's unconscionable demands, and the matter was decided against him, and in accordance with the testimony presented on her behalf, yet the total of her outlay amounted to nearly the original demand made by Steckler.

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THE LAW AS TO RAILROAD MILEAGE BOOKS.—John C. Trolan, on applying at the office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at Antwerp, N. Y., for a mileage book, was told that it was necessary to have the names of the members of his family written in the book; that they could not otherwise ride on the book, and Trolan was asked to sign a contract on the inside cover of the book. On his refusal to do so, or to give a list of the members of his family, the money he had tendered was returned and the book refused him. Trolan, in a suit before a Justice of the Peace, recovered the penalty of $50, prescribed by Chapter 835 of the Laws of 1896. This judgment was affirmed by the County Court of Jefferson County, and, on further appeal, there was an affirmance by the Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin. The Court unanimously held that the company was not justified in requiring an applicant for a mileage book to disclose the names of his family, or in requiring him to subscribe his name to a contract of compliance with certain rules and regulations printed on the inside cover of the book, as a condition precedent to the delivery of the mileage book to him.

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THE QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE WAS FOR THE JURY.—Michael O'Brien sued the City of Syracuse to recover damages for injuries sustained by him in stepping, about 10 o'clock on a dark night, into a hole in a plank sidewalk of the city. The evidence on the trial tended to show that the hole in the planking was from 18 inches to 2 feet long, 5 or 6 inches wide, and about 4 inches deep, and had existed for between six weeks and two months. The Trial Judge granted a non-suit, upon the ground that the circumstances disclosed by the evidence were not sufficient to present a question of fact to the jury as to the defendant's alleged negligence. The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the question whether the municipality was guilty of negligence in omitting to repair, or cause to be repaired, the sidewalk where the plaintiff received his injuries was one of fact, which should have been submitted to the jury.

GUNNING FOR A VANDERBILT.

A Drunken Clerk Invited Cornelius to Stand for a Target.

An intoxicated man, shouting and brandishing a revolver, walked down the plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street yesterday morning and stood on the lawn in front of the big Vanderbilt residence. He could hardly stand under his burden of liquor, but he cried lustily that he wanted a target, and he invited Cornelius Vanderbilt to come out. He said he would shoot all around him without hurting him.

Pedestrians were badly frightened and scattered out of the man's way. Policeman Schneider of the Central Park squad hurried up and seized the revolver. There was a struggle for the weapon, but the man could make no effective resistance, and he was soon in the Arsenal, from which he was removed to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. He said he was William Quinn, a grocer's clerk, of 332 West Forty-ninth Street. He had been enjoying himself yesterday and had overgauged his capacity.

Quinn said in the Yorkville Court when arraigned that he had been to a wedding the night before. Friends promised Magistrate Crane that they would take care of him, and as the policeman said that the revolver Quinn had was not loaded he was discharged.

Millinery
For the Autumn Season
Will be exhibited To-day and To-morrow, September 20th and 21st.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CROWDED CITY SCHOOLS

Superintendent Jasper Suggests that More Seats Be Put in Classrooms.

BUILDING COMMITTEES MEET

Twenty-one New Buildings or Annexes Now Under Construction Are to be Completed by Jan. 1.

A conference of the Building Committees of the Board of Education and of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, with President Hubbell of the board, Superintendent Maxwell of city schools, and Borough Superintendent Jasper, was held yesterday morning in President Hubbell's room at the Board of Education building. The conference was held to devise some plan of providing school accommodations for children who have been crowded out of school. There were present also at the conference Chairman Hugh Kelley of the Finance Committee of the central board, Commissioner Leavitt of Queens, and Commissioners Adams, Little, and Roberts.

The present condition of affairs was looked over carefully, and Superintendent Jasper said that the work on the new buildings was a matter of the greatest importance at this time. There are now twenty-one new buildings or annexes in course of construction, and Mr. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings, said that in three or four months, or by Jan. 1, at the latest all of them should be ready for occupancy. When these buildings are completed they will afford accommodations for about 40,000 more pupils than are now cared for in the whole-day classes. In this way the half-day classes will be unnecessary and can be done away with. At the conference this morning it was shown that, including both systems, there are now 1,066 children unable to get into the schools.

Superintendent Jasper said that he hoped to arrange at once to take care of these, and with this end in view he called a meeting of the associate Superintendents yesterday afternoon. At this meeting Mr. Jasper told his assistants that it would be necessary to increase the seating capacity at each school where children had been crowded out. This crowded state of affairs in some of the schools has been caused by the size of the classes being reduced. The teachers can do better work with small classes, and for this reason the numbers have been decreased until there are in the grammar grades only forty pupils to the class, and in the primary only fifty. It is possible to accommodate as many as 100 additional pupils in each of a number of the schools by putting in five or six more seats in each room. There is ample space, the Superintendent said, for these extra seats.

"While it is true," said Mr. Jasper, "that the teachers can do superior work where the classes are smaller, good results will be shown also from the larger classes. In any event, we cannot decrease the number at the cost of crowding out those who want to come."

The Evening High School for Women will open next Monday night. This school is located in Public School Building No. 50, at 211 East Twentieth Street, where the registration books are now open. Miss Mary E. Tate, Principal of School No. 40, is in charge of the night school.

THE SNYDER HEARING ENDS.

No Decision Yet in the Case of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The investigation of the charges against C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, was concluded yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Building Committee, 585 Broadway. The hearing was in regard to the work of Patrick Gallagher, the contractor, who erected the school building, No. 5, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, over which the investigation was held.

Mr. Gallagher said that two foremen had been employed there. They were Thomas Quinn and Jacob Warner. Although Warner claimed to have received money from the contractor, Mr. Gallagher denied ever having paid him a dollar.

"Why should an employe of this department," asked Lawyer Moss, referring to Warner, "who would have his position at stake, have any motive in making a false statement? Can you explain it?"

Mr. Gallagher said that one Sunday morning at his home he was surprised to receive a call from Warner. He asked him why he was indebted for the visit, and Warner replied that he had come socially and to find out how the matters pertaining to the investigation were going along. "After some little talk," Mr. Gallagher continued, "I asked him why he had said I paid him money when he knew it was untrue. He replied: 'I know you didn't pay me anything, but I didn't think it would do you any harm to say you had, and I thought it might do somebody else some good.' Warner was never employed by me, and never occupied a position where I should pay him money."

Mr. Moss asked if the plans and specifications of the Edgecombe Avenue building did not call for a concrete foundation of good quality and eighteen inches in thickness, and received an affirmative reply. Mr. Gallagher testified that on July 1 he had received a letter from Mr. Snyder, requesting him to have the foundation opened and an examination of the material made. This was done, and one of the men reported the concrete there to be from ten to sixteen inches in thickness. These openings were made by the foreman, Quinn, and it was found that, instead of the concrete which should have been found there, the foundation was filled with old rubbish and inferior concreting. This, he claimed, was put there by Quinn, and showed an affidavit to that effect. Further, he stated that Quinn did it to cover a falsehood he had told. He thought it would create the impression that he was a fast workman, and as he had been previously spoken to by the contractor in reference to his slow work, he felt it would square him with Mr. Gallagher. To do this, he, without authority, varied the contract and got the contractor in trouble.

Some small bits of concrete from the Edgecombe Avenue foundation were placed in evidence. They were in a cigar box, and beside them in a paper were some specimens from the school building foundation on Mott Avenue. Mr. Moss sought to prove the former of an inferior quality. He asked Mr. Gallagher if he could say the smaller pieces which had been chipped away with an ordinary chisel without any effort were as good as the larger specimens that were with difficulty detached from the foundation. The contractor replied unhesitatingly that they were, at which Mr. Moss smilingly remarked, "Well, the samples will speak for themselves."

At this Mr. Gallagher arose excitedly, and, grasping one of the larger pieces, struck it several times with his clinched fist. Several fragments dropped from it to the table. "There you are," Mr. Gallagher said, excitedly. "The other pieces you said were broken off with a steel chisel; this was done with my bare hand—and my hand isn't hurt either."

John B. Marshall, an attorney who is associated in the investigation with Mr. Moss, was put on the witness stand. This was done for the purpose of proving some samples of concrete which he had taken personally from the foundation in question to be of inferior quality.

Thomas Quinn, the foreman, was next put on the stand. He admitted having put in brick work when concrete was specified in the plans. This entailed a larger cost to the contractor. Quinn's reason for doing this was that by so doing he could give employment to more men at once, and that he wanted to make a record for rapid work for himself.

Attorney Moss then spoke at length concerning the matter, and Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, who has presided over the investigation, made a brief résumé of the case. He said it would be left for the Department of Buildings to say where the fault lay.

Superintendent Snyder, he said, was a man who, prior to the investigation, had been held in the highest esteem and confidence of the board, and that at the conclusion of the investigation the high opinion of Mr. Snyder had been strengthened. He alluded to the recent statement made by Mayor Van Wyck regarding Mr. Snyder, and said he wanted it understood that no indorsement of the Mayor's position in this matter would come from the board.

The attorneys were instructed by Commissioner Mack to prepare their briefs. When this is done the Commissioners will go over the matter and make their report to the board. The decision, it is expected, will be given in about two weks.

SUPPLIES FOR ARMORIES.

The Board Cuts Down a Large Requisition for Toilet Soap.

The Armory Board met in the Mayor's office yesterday and received the estimates from the Colonels of the regiments of the sums they would need for running the armories for the year 1899. The Colonels' estimates amounted to $157,161.51. The board thought this sum much too large, and they cut a big slice off of it. When they had finished their work the total of the estimates was only $73,958.14. One item which was cut down was a requisition for 3,600 pounds of toilet soap.

"Well," said Gen. Butt, when he saw this, "I believe in cleanliness, but this is going too far. I think the regiments don't need anywhere near as much soap as this."

Carpenters in Convention.

The tenth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was begun yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. More than 140 delegates, representing 107 local unions, were present. The convention will last until the middle of next week. The principal question which will come up for consideration will be a proposition to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor.

Devery Exonerates Local Anarchists.

Chief Devery was asked yesterday about the dispatch from London which said that the plot to kill the Empress of Austria had been hatched here by New York Anarchists. The Chief declared that he was sure that the Anarchists in this city had had nothing to do with the murder of the Empress, and that the plot was conceived in Europe. He said that if the European authorities had any evidence that could connect New York Anarchists with the crime the New York police would willingly help run down the criminals.

Queens Officials Move.

A number of the Queens Borough officials changed their headquarters yesterday from the old City Hall of Long Island City to the Hackett Building, at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, where will be the headquarters hereafter for the departments. The officials left the old City Hall, as it had been condemned by the Health Board.

The Collection of Taxes.

The Receiver of Taxes announced yesterday that he would begin to receive taxes on the first Monday in October, but those who wish to pay by check should send the money in at once. The checks should be for the full amount, minus the rebate, which is at the rate of 6 per cent. for fifty-eight days.

MRS. NEISS DISCHARGED.

She Swooned When Arraigned for Shooting Her Child.

Mrs. Alice Neiss of 2,915 Eighth Avenue, who on Sunday night accidentally shot and killed her son, William, five years old, was discharged from custody in the Harlem Court yesterday. Mrs. Neiss swooned when she appeared before Magistrate Kudlich. She repeated in her story that the boy had been accidentally shot by a little cousin. After being discharged she seemed to forget her twice-told tale and suddenly cried out:

"Oh, I didn't mean to do it."

Coroner Zucca was very much annoyed because Magistrate Kudlich had discharged Mrs. Neiss. He said, however, that she was plainly innocent of any crime. He decided not to rearrest her.

POLICE VICTIM SEEKS REDRESS.

Architect Brown to Make Complaint Against Sergt. Jessor.

Louis Brown, an architect, who was arrested in Fifth Avenue last week and detained nearly an hour in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, was at Police Headquarters yesterday to prefer charges against Sergt. Jessor of that station. Mr. Brown was walking at midnight with a bundle of architect's plans under his arm, when Policeman Carmody asked him what he had in the bundle. Mr. Brown refused to tell him and was taken to the station house, where he says he was unnecessarily detained.

Inspector Thompson told Mr. Brown yesterday that the policeman had done no more than his duty, but that the Sergeant had exceeded his authority. Mr. Brown wished to consult his lawyer, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

JUST OPENED UP
1,000 DOZEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
Torn, Hemmed and Ready For Use. At Cut Prices for a Quick Sale.

SOME OF THE PRICES.
PILLOW CASES.

45 x 36	10 cts.,	were	12 1-2
50 x 36	11 cts.,	"	14
54 x 36	12 1-2 cts.,	were	16
SHEETS.			
54 x 90	33 cts.,	were	39
63 x 90	36 cts.,	"	44
72 x 90	39 cts.,	"	47
81 x 90	41 cts.,	"	50
90 x 90	46 cts.,	"	55

Daniell & Sons,
BROADWAY,
8th and 9th Streets, N. Y.

Two Bargains in Fine Carpeting.

63 Rolls
Best Wilton
(Last season's patterns).
$1.25 Per yard.

Best Body Brussels,
$1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Ladies' Waists.
New Fall waists in flannels, brilliantines, corduroys, velvets and silks are here in large assortments. Prices range
98c to $50.00.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2.

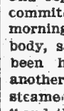
KEITH'S — Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. ISABELLE EVESSON, ROSE EYTINGE, and CLEMENT BAINBRIDGE in "That Overcoat." Rofix, Pearl Andrews, Biograph, Lillie Western, &c

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. LAST 5 NIGHTS. NAVAL SHOW. Daily 8:30, 8:30. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. Denman Thompson and his play, THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15. Monday, Sept. 26—"SPORTING LIFE."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald. Hoyt's Roaring Success. A Day and a Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St. Evening at 8:15. Matinée Sat. at 2. Francis Wilson and Company in His Latest Success, THE LITTLE CORPORAL.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. GABRIELLE DUMESNIL. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama, THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

WORLD IN WAX — NEW WAR GROUPS. EDEN MUSEE. Orchestral Concerts, CINEMATOGRAPH.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. Sat. New Burlesque, IN GOTHAM. 150 People and Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

HARLEM Opera House at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2. "GAYEST MANHATTAN."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. Wed. & Sat.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30. P. M.—St. Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN. ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE, THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. Miss Harned as Ursula. At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. DOROTHY. 2d Successful Year. Castle Square Opera Co. "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. Evgs. 8:15. 25, 50, 75, $1. Nothing Higher. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. Next Week—A TRIP TO AFRICA.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN. By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

WALLACK'S LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. STUART ROBSON—The Meddler. Sept. 26—Alice Nielsen Opera Company.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last 5 nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Wm. Gillette and the famous Secret Service. Next Monday—John Drew in The Liars.

Ever Gay CASINO! 8D CROWDED MONTH! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

BIJOU. To-morrow Evening Debut of SAM BERNARD in the Marquis of Michigan.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Matinee Every Day. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c. This Week—YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SECOND BIG WEEK. THE FRENCH MAID

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway. IT'S NOT SO SLOW! TURNING AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

COLUMBUS. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT—SWEET INNISCARA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOHN W. ISHAM'S WINE, WOMAN & SONG.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29. 6 Races To-day at 2:15 P. M. Field Stand 50 Cents.

TO-DAY, THE GREENFIELD STAKES.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10. Parlor Cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40 2:00 2:20, 2:40 P. M.

BROOKLYN TRAINS.

L've Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

DR. JOHN HALL'S REMAINS.

Expected to Arrive Here Oct. 2 and Will Be Interred in the Hall Lot at Woodlawn.

H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the committee appointed by the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to arrange matters relative to the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, for thirty years pastor of the church, who died Saturday, near Belfast, Ireland, received a cablegram yesterday from Mrs. Hall, saying that she would sail for New York with the body on the steamer Etruria. She asked that flowers be omitted at the service, and said the interment would be at Woodlawn. The funeral arrangements she left entirely in the hands of the Session of the church.

Robert Bonner, Dr. Hall's intimate friend, and representing the congregation on the committee appointed at its meeting Sunday morning to arrange for the reception of the body, said last night that no meeting had been held yesterday, and no date for another meeting had been set. "The steamer is due to arrive Oct. 2," he said, "and that will give abundance of time for us to make ample arrangements. We will meet within a day or so and plan out some memorial observance.

"The request to omit flowers is characteristic of Dr. Hall. All his life he was averse to anything that appeared to resemble ostentation, and I know it would be his wish to have his funeral services quietly conducted. The Hall lot at Woodlawn now holds but one member of the family, a nephew, the Rev. Mr. Magowan, six or seven years ago the pastor of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church. It is probably on that account the remains were not committed to the plot at Market Hill, where his forefathers rest."

When asked if it was premature to discuss Dr. Hall's probable successor at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bonner said it would be indelicate for the church authorities to take any action in that direction prior to the funeral, and he knew that none would be taken. At the meeting of the Session Sunday morning, this question was informally discussed, but no decision was reached. The names of a number of ministers prominent in the Presbyterian Church were presented, but the qualifications of none were mentioned.

"Dr. Hall favored an American as his successor," Mr. Bonner said, "although he came to us from another land. I called the attention of the Session to this preference at its meeting. There was a thoughtful consideration, and then one member said, 'Let us get a good man, whoever he is.' The ministers we have heard through Dr. Hall's absence were invited just as in other years to supply without thought of appearing as candidates, and I know none of a congregation thought of any of these ministers either as an assistant or a successor to Dr. Hall."

The report that Dr. Hall had met with a trifling accident that was really the cause of his death had not been confirmed by any message Mr. Bonner had received. One version was that while Dr. Hall was on a train near Belfast a sudden stop was made, and the slight shock affected the doctor's weak heart, eventually resulting in death. Mr. Bonner said it was very probable from what he knew of the pastor's condition. Referring also to the doctor's attitude toward returning to his pulpit, Mr. Bonner said he had seen a letter from Dr. Hall, written to William Irwin, his stepson, in which he intimated that a successor instead of an assistant would have to be chosen.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of regret and sympathy upon the death of Dr. Hall, and to present them at the meeting of the association next Monday. The committee comprises the Rev. Wilson Phraner, the Rev. Albert Erdman, the Rev. I. W. Hathaway, the Rev. D. J. Burrell, and the Rev. David Gregg.

At the Baptist Pastors' Conference, at 182 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, resolutions of regret upon the death of Dr. Hall were passed, and a committee was appointed, with the Rev

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; continued low temperature, light variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,194. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market feverish.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Queen Wilhelmina opened the States General of Holland and expressed her sympathy with the Czar's disarmament proposal. It is declared that it will be necessary for Great Britain to furnish relief to her West Indian colonists who are suffering from the effects of the recent hurricane.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Charles Hecking, agrested at Newark for swindling a New York woman out of $400, says that he has so many wives that they would fill a trolley car and some would have to stand for lack of room to sit down.

It is believed in Washington that, in spite of the President's personal esteem for Gen. Miles, the latter's enemies will be victorious in their fight against him, and that the office of Major General Commanding the Army will be abolished.

On the occasion of Secretary Alger's visit to Camp Hamilton, at Lexington, Ky., severe charges were made by Gen. Wiley and others against the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments, which the Secretary and Surgeon General Sternberg attempted to answer. The former denied that he had offered to resign.

Page 2.

The Roosevelt jubilee at Oyster Bay will be held to-day. The Colonel is to talk of war experiences and is to be presented with a sword.

Both the Democrats and Republicans held primaries yesterday to elect delegates direct to the Congressional, Senatorial, County, and Assembly District Conventions. The voting was no heavier than usual, and there were only a few contests of any importance.

Gov. Black's friends said yesterday that under no circumstances will he withdraw and leave a clear field for Col. Roosevelt's nomination as his successor. Jacob M. Patterson returned yesterday from Albany, after an alleged failure to induce the Governor to quit.

Col. Roosevelt was in town for a few hours yesterday. He lunched with Chairman Odell and Chauncey M. Depew, and there was discussion of the platform and minor nominees, on both of which subjects Col. Roosevelt is said to have decided opinions.

Page 3.

The ambulance boat Shinnecock brought 268 sick and convalescent soldiers to this city from Montauk yesterday.

The Provost Marshal at Camp Wikoff is looking for a former member of the Rough Riders, whom he charges with stealing horses belonging to the Government.

It is believed that there will be many deaths at Camp Wikoff in the next two weeks, as the cases of many typhoid patients are hopeless. Gen. Shafter has left camp for a visit to Michigan.

Clarence E. Brayton, Sergeant Major of the Third New York, died yesterday at Harrisburg, Penn., of spinal meningitis, said to have been caused by the neglect of army surgeons. His parents will demand an investigation.

The sale at auction of the Rough Riders' horses began yesterday, and 400 broncos netted $12,000. The mounts of Capt. Alvin Capron and Lieut. Tiffany were sought, but could not be identified. The sale will be resumed to-day.

Preparations are being expedited for the dispatch of 5,56 men to reinforce the American troops at Manila. It is declared that the sending of these troops is not a violation of the protocol. Twenty Spanish vessels at Manila have been transferred to the American flag.

The evacuation of Puerto Rico is proceeding smoothly and rapidly, less than one-third of the island now being under the control of the Spanish troops. Business in the island is at a standstill, owing to confusion in the currency situation. Sickness among the American troops is not decreasing.

Miss Helen Gould yesterday published a card saying that Oliver Perry Hause is in no way authorized to represent the Women's National War Relief Association. She has also taken back her signature, which she had given him. Hause, who was guiding soldiers here from Montauk, was said to have accepted money for his services.

The disintegration of the Signal Corps of the United States Army was begun yesterday. In his address to the men, Gen. Greely commended them for their prompt and faithful service in cutting cables wherever needed and re-establishing communication everywhere between the army at the front and the Department of War at Washington.

Page 4.

No new developments occurred yesterday in the Yellow Mill Pond murder case at Bridgeport. Two strangers, whose names are withheld, were permitted to examine the cloths which inclosed the parts of the body when they were found.

It is reported in Washington that the President would welcome a visit from leaders of Cuba to confer with him upon the subject of the island's future. It is proposed that military government shall be continued until the Spanish evacuation is complete, and that a Cuban convention shall be held to establish a form of government.

About 200 members of the Bar Association of this city met last evening and discussed the renomination of Justices Cohen and Daly and the nomination of Hamilton Odell. The association refused to indorse these candidates openly by resolution, and declined to act as a nominating body, but will confer with the political parties in their behalf.

Page 5.

The Queens County Agricultural Society's fair opened yesterday at Mineola, L. I. Bicycle races were a feature of the day.

Lillian Belle won the Greenfield Stakes for three-year-olds and upward at Gravesend yesterday. The other winners were Sombre, Charentus, Belle of Troy, White Frost, and Firearm.

Theodore Boight, a retired Wall Street broker, hanged himself in the garret of his home on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. His body was found by his daughter Daisy on her reeturn from an all-day bicycle ride. It is feared that she will lose her reason.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York 7, St. Louis 1; Pittsburg 13, Brooklyn 0; Boston 24, Louisville 4; Baltimore 6, Cleveland 5; Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 5; Chicago 3, Washington 2

The United States Hawaiian Commission is holding daily sessions in Honolulu. Gen. Merriam has returned from Honolulu with a report of satisfactory conditions there. Gov. Black has received a report that members of the First New York Volunteers, now serving in Honolulu, are ill-treated, and he will request an investigation.

Because an Americanized, Christianized Chinese laundryman named Fong refused to join the Chinese Laundrymen's Union and insisted on his right to cut laundry rates, a pretty war is now on between him and the union. Yesterday Fong and his lawyer went to the District Attorney's office, where the Chinaman made affidavit that the union was persecuting him. The matter will be investigated.

Page 7.

The International Commissioners held two joint sessions at Quebec. Difficulties are presented by the demands of the agricultural, lumber and manufacturing interests of both countries, but hope is expressed that an agreement will be reached.

The Immigration officials yesterday decided that the Hungarian musicians held at the Barge Office would have to be excluded, as they had come to this country under contract. The Eden Musée people will appeal the case to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will meet this morning to make arrangements for the funeral of Dr. John Hall, whose remains are expected here Oct. 2. Until the funeral the church officers decline to talk of Dr. Hall's probable successor.

De Wolf Hopper and several members of the Lambs' Club were imposed upon Monday night by an individual who represented himself to be Hayden Coffin, the English tenor. The fellow was lionized at the club until friends of Mr. Coffin happened in and exposed him.

Andrea Cassasa, an Italian laborer, was strangled to death early yesterday morning in his apartment, 253 South Sixth Street, Williamsburg, by burglars, who also attempted to kill his wife. The murderers secured $490 that had been hidden under Mr. Cassasa's pillow, and escaped. Five men were arrested yesterday on suspicion.

Page 10.

The freight movement from the West to Eastern points is increasing so rapidly that the car facilities of some of the railroads are overtaxed. A serious rate war among the lines running out of St. Louis is apprehended, and President Chauncey M. Depew of the Joint Traffic Association is going West to investigate the trouble.

Page 12.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's triumph was observed by New York Italians yesterday with a parade and a picnic at Lion Park.

The Anti-Barren Island League has published a report condemning the methods of operating the island garbage plant and suggesting its purchase and abolition.

At an auction sale yesterday of the accounts of the old firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., judgments and accounts representing more than $300,000 went for $10,675.

Mrs. Norman L. Munro gave a dinner last night to the employes of her publishing house, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The New York Family Story Paper.

Mayor Van Wyck has written James Gordon Bennett, inclosing a certificate of Mr. Bennett's appointment as representative of this city at the international Art Congress in Belgium.

At a special meeting of local fire insurance managers yesterday resolutions were passed favoring another tariff association, and a committee of fifteen was intrusted with the work of drafting a new compact.

Frederick N. Hoyt, arraigned in the Centre Str et Police Court yesterday for burglary, confessed that he had entered about a dozen houses in the upper part of the city. He has served time in the Elmira Reformatory.

John Holmes a Commissioner from the New Zealand Government, is in this city. His mission is to interest American inventive skill in an attempt to improve the present system of manufacturing New Zealand hemp.

Frank Young, fourteen years old, of Chicago, who is visiting friends at 464 Columbus Avenue, was arrested Monday night in Amsterdam Avenue for refusing to "move on." In the West Side Police Court yesterday he declaimed eloquently against New York police methods, and was discharged.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company have prepared applications to the Municipal Assembly for franchises enabling them to construct and operate electric lines on King's Bridge Road, on the Upper Boulevard, and through adjacent streets. The proposed new system will traverse a large part of the Washington Heights section and extend as far north as Yonkers.

A member of the firm of Seggermann Brothers, exporters of dried and evaporated fruits, yesterday denied the charges made in a recent report by John A. Barnes, United States Consul at Cologne, that American fruit sent to Germany is doctored with sulphurous acid. It was explained that both apples and apricots are cured by sulphur fumes to preserve their color and kill germs of worms, and that the process is as harmless as it is necessary.

President Guggenheimer yesterday introduced in the City Council a resolution to regulate the height of street car steps and stops for passengers. Councilman Christman presented another resolution providing that signs, illuminated at night, be displayed on all four sides of each car; that "shuttle cars and trains" be forbidden; that electric annunciators be provided at each seat, and that cars be heated after Sept. 15 of each year. Both resolutions provide penalties. Both were referred.

Justice Hirschberg, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, handed down a decision sustaining the demurrer to the indictment against ex-City Works Commissioner Willis and ex-Police Commissioner Philips, and ordered that the case be submitted to another Grand Jury. Justice Hirschberg holds that the indictment does not contain a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime. District Attorney Mareau says that the decision means that a conspiracy such as is charged in the indictment is not a crime and that he will probably take an appeal.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

COL. W. J. BRYAN TO RESIGN.

He Declares He Is Not Much Enamored of Army Life—Going Into Politics Again.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—A special to The Star from Jacksonville, Fla., says Col. William Jennings Bryan of the Third Nebraska Volunteers will shortly resign his commission in the United States Army and resume the discussion of public questions. This statement is not made upon the authority of Col. Bryan, however. When asked to express himself on questions of public interest, he said:

"You can say that I refuse to discuss any matters connected with politics, the army, or myself, except that I see no reason to change the views in regard to the expanding of the territory of the United States I expressed in my Omaha speech, made before entering upon this army life."

This is all Col. Bryan would say, except to add: "You might also say that I am not so enamored of camp life that I would at the close of war apply for a commission in the regular army."

Col. Bryan is looking and feeling well, but is undoubtedly suffering from the restraint he has placed over himself.

"If you knew," he said, "what it cost me to keep still when there is so much to say about things of importance to the people and of lifelong interest and moment to me, you would appreciate the strength of my will."

When asked if he would talk freely on the subject when he has once broken loose, he said:

"You know how it is when a dam breaks. There is no telling when the flood stops."

When his candidacy for the Presidential nomination was suggested, he said:

"A man may say things and express opinions upon public affairs which will not meet public approval. These results are not always favorable to himself. An idea is everything to me, far more than any office."

Col. Bryan refused to name the date when he would resign his commission.

DEADLY DUEL ON THE DECK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—Word was received here to-day of a desperate and fatal duel between Mate Park Davis and the night watchman on board the steamer Mayflower of the Diamond Jo Line, which left here last night for Memphis. Both men are dead.

For some time there had been a feud between the two men. Last night, when the boat was tied up at Nug's Landing, one mile from Creston, Mo., the quarrel between them broke out. The watchman attacked the mate with a knife. For some time the contest lasted, both participants struggling about the boat, to the horror of the passengers, who were unable to interfere, until the men sank exhausted and died side by side on the blood-bespattered deck.

Young Murderer Sentenced for Life.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—Louis C. Allen, the youthful murderer of John H. Betscha, pleaded guilty this morning to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced by Judge Thayer to imprisonment for life. Allen shot Betscha in the latter's store last July, after having been apprehended while robbing the money drawer.

Pittsburg Lawyer's Body Found.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The body of George R. Watters, a Pittsburg attorney, who has been missing since Saturday night, was recovered from the Ohio River to-day. He was a member of the firm of Lee, Chapman & Co., and an oil operator. No violence was discovered, and he evidently lost his life in attempting to cross the dike at the head of the island below town.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MILES

Speculation Concerning the President's Answer to the Commanding General's Enemies.

MAY BE RELIEVED OF OFFICE

Prospect that the Position Now Filled by Miles Will Be Abolished, Despite the President's Personal Reluctance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—There was much discussion to-day of the plan for ousting Gen. Miles from the office of Major General Commanding the Army, which the President and the Secretary of War have been asked to consider. The President, it is said, would consider such a plan only upon the urgent appeal of Gen. Corbin or of Secretary Alger. He himself, it is understood, has a high opinion of and regard for Gen. Miles, and would have consulted the General very frequently had his wishes in this respect not been opposed by those who are trying to have the office now filled by Gen. Miles abolished.

Throughout the war, it is said, the President wished to consult with Gen. Miles about matters affecting the transportation of troops and the conduct of the war, but on almost every occasion when such a conference seemed necessary the forces of the War Department contrived to have the President ignore either Gen. Miles or the advice that he gave. It is the belief of almost every one in the army immediately about the person or office of the Major General Commanding that to have him favor any plan is sufficient to have it killed at once by the War Department.

It is said that Gen. Corbin has used his influence with the President to defeat every plan that Gen. Miles has conceived or suggested. It was only when it became necessary, in the President's opinion, after Gen. Shafter sent his famous telegram that his lines were thin, and that he did not think he could hold his position, that Gen. Miles was allowed to push his own plans for the closing of the campaign.

This fight against Gen. Miles, it is said, has been kept up unremittingly ever since the war began. Many have remarked that Secretary Alger has been the avowed enemy of Gen. Miles ever since the charges were preferred against the present Secretary, and few have been surprised to see the War Department arrayed against the Commanding General. With the Adjutant General the reason of opposition has not been so clear, but it is generally ascribed to jealousy, as, it is said, Gen. Corbin's ambition was to lead the armies of the country in the field and to occupy the office of Commanding General. Whatever may be the true cause of the enmity that the War Department cherishes for the Commanding General, it is felt by every one that this enmity is powerful enough to nullify everything that Gen. Miles wishes done.

As long as the General occupies his office, military men believe he will act in as independent a manner as possible. His soldierly qualities are well enough known, and, army officers say, he is not easily to be crushed by opposition, even when it becomes so strong that it can control the President himself for its purposes. These officers are convinced that as long as Gen. Miles is the commanding General he will have something to say concerning the management of military affairs. They think he has shown that he possesses so much independence that he will not hesitate to appeal to the judgment of the people to condemn or approve his conduct, even at the risk of exposing some of the movements of the Secretary of War and of his Adjutant General.

It is believed that this independent spirit has brought the matter to the critical point. The tension between the department and the commanding General is now so great that something must give way. The prospect does not seem to be good for a break in the direction of the War Department, and it is considered very likely that Gen. Miles will be relieved of his office to gratify the resentment that is felt against him.

Some of the friends of Gen. Miles who wish to have him retain his office until he can have a fair opportunity to establish his position before the country, and to demonstrate how his well-reasoned plans for the campaign were overruled by the War Department to the detriment of the army, are contending to-day that it will require an act of Congress to abolish the office of Commanding General. They base this claim upon the fact that Congress has recognized the existence of this office in appropriation bills. But even if it were true that it lies with Congress only to abolish the office, it is also true that the President has it in his power to relieve Gen. Miles of the office and assign him to duty elsewhere. The President can, at any time, vacate the office and so, practically, abolish it. Gen. Miles has himself so stated in one of his interviews about his relative position in Santiago. He said he had been assigned to the office of Commanding General, and he had not heard that the President had ordered otherwise.

But it is clear, according to the highest legal authority, that it rests entirely with the President to solve the difficulty by relieving Gen. Miles of his position, and so putting an end to the rank of Major General commanding the army. If he thinks this should be done to satisfy Gen. Corbin, or Mr. Alger, or both, he will do it, as he can do it by a stroke of his pen. There seems to be no doubt that strenuous efforts are being made to prevail upon the President to adopt this solution of the question as to who is to be supreme in military matters—the office of Secretary of War or the commanding General.

According to the logic favored by army officers it would seem that the problem answers itself, and that the commander should command, but the traditions of the War Department are to the effect that the Secretary of War commands, as the agent of the President, and when the commanding General comes into conflict with the Secretary the latter triumphs. With Grant it was otherwise, but Grant was fresh from Appomattox. Sheridan and Sherman had to yield and consume their hearts in silence.

TRAIN DASHES THROUGH FLAMES

Passengers on the West Jersey Road Have an Exciting Experience.

WOODBURY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Woodbury Window Glass Works, owned by Col. George G. Green, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The flames burst from all parts of the building at once, and it is thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

While the buildings were in flames a West Jersey passenger train dashed at full speed through them. The heat blistered the sides of the cars, and cracked some of the glass, but the train got safely through.

OUR FLAG OVER HAVANA.

The First Official Raising of the Stars and Stripes by the Cuban Evacuation Commission.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—At 10 o'clock this morning the American flag was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Trotcha Hotel, the headquarters of the American Evacuation Commission. A guard of marines was posted at the entrance to the grounds. Col. Clous and Capt. Payne stood on the roof of the hotel at both sides of the flagstaff. At 10 o'clock sharp a Quartermaster of the steamer Resolute raised the flag, which unfurled and fluttered proudly in the breeze, which was blowing from the sea.

All the members of the commission raised their hats and cheered the Stars and Stripes. The approaches to the grounds at either end of the street were patrolled by squads of the Guardia Civil, in order that the Commissioners might not be molested.

This morning a widow and two children, evidently persons of refinement, but in abject want, approached Gen. Wade, the President of the commission, and pleaded for relief. The widow and children were seated in the dining room of the hotel and given a hearty meal. Others in need were equally well treated, all who applied receiving relief of some sort and the sympathy of the Americans.

The Commissioners had nothing to say concerning the report of a protest at the length of time asked by the Spanish Commission for evacuation, denying all knowledge of such action. They maintain a strict reserve.

The Commissioners spent the day in reading novels and sipping refreshments at their hotel, and no traces of business were visible anywhere. The sale of all beverages stronger than beer is forbidden on the premises.

Major Allison, who sprained his ankle yesterday by falling over a hatch on the Resolute, is still on board that vessel, as the injury, though not serious, is causing him much pain. Capt. Griscom remains on board with him. This afternoon a fire engine hose was stretched in the hotel and the floors were given a thorough washing.

PRESIDENT AT FORT MYER.

He and Adjt. Gen. Corbin Visit the Camp Unannounced and Make an Inspection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President McKinley this afternoon made a personal inspection of the hospital at Fort Myer, Va. Accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the President left the White House at 1:30 P. M., and drove unannounced to the fort. He proceeded directly to the hospital, and, introducing himself to Major Davis, the United States Army Surgeon in charge of the hospital, informed him he had come to make an inspection of the institution, and to pay his respects to the patients and those in charge.

Major Davis, the attendants and patients alike were surprised and gratified at the honor done them by the President, and he was afforded every opportunity to make a thorough examination of the hospital. The President passed an hour and a half in the various wards and departments of the institution going from cot to cot, and extending a personal greeting to each one of nearly 400 patients. Major Davis presented him to each of the assistant surgeons and nurses, and subsequently, the President talked informally to the convalescent patients.

The President carefully inspected the kitchen and examined the food supplied to the hospital patients. At the conclusion of his examination, he expressed himself as well satisfied with the arrangements made for caring for the sick, but desired it to be understood that the patients were to want for nothing that would improve their condition or render them more comfortable.

The patients were particularly pleased at the visit of the President, and Major Davis said, as the party left the hospital, that it would do more to cheer up the sick men than any quantity of medicine.

COAL MINES ARE INVOLVED.

Suit Brought at Birmingham Involving Over $1,000,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 20.—The English interests in the Jasper Town and Lands Company, Limited, of London, England, and the Corona Coal and Coke Company of Walker, Ala., won the first turn in their celebrated case, involving over $1,000,000, today, when Judge Bruce, in the Federal Court, refused to grant the petition of John A. James of New York.

James sought to have a receiver appointed for the Jasper Company and to extend this receiver's jurisdiction over the Corona Company, of which J. H. Bartlett had been previously appointed receiver by the State courts. Judge Bruce held that the Federal Court had no right to interfere in a matter already in the hands of a State court. Bartlett represents the English interests and James the American interests. This leaves the Corona Company, the property really in dispute, in the control of English stockholders for the present.

THE ELECTRICAL CONSOLIDATION

An Official of the General Electric Company Explains Its Position.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 20.—An official of the General Electric Company who has authority to speak made this statement to-night:

"The only relation that the General Electric Company sustains to the reported Walker-Westinghouse arrangement is, that if the purchase has been made by the Westinghouse Company, the General Electric Company has the full right, by reason of its previous agreement with the Westinghouse Company, to use all the patents and devices of the Walker Company."

A Murder Mystery Revived.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 20.—Interest in a murder mystery which agitated this part of Long Island twenty-two years ago has been revived by the receipt of an unsigned letter which has been turned over to the District Attorney. In the Fall of 1876 a hunter named Seaman found at the head of Southard's Pond, near here, the unrecognizable body of a man about sixty years old. The clothing indicated that he had been in good circumstances. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder, but could throw no light on the matter. Since then the case has almost been forgotten. In the present letter the writer names two well-known men as connected with the crime, and says they ought to confess. Nothing will be done unless the writer comes forward in person to reveal his identity.

Massachusetts Rector Going to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Rev. William C. Richardson, for eight years rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newburyport, Mass., has accepted a call to Trinity Church, at Twenty-sixth Street and Michigan Avenue, this city. Mr. Richardson will shortly arrive in Chicago with his family, and will preach his first sermon in his new pastorate Oct. 2. Trinity Episcopal Church is one of the largest in this diocese, having 900 communicants. Since the death of its rector, Dr. John Rouse, on Dec. 6, 1897, the church has had no head, the pastoral duties devolving upon the Rev. Harold Morse.

Manitoba's Great Wheat Crop.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 20.—Information in a private message from Manitoba received here to-day is to the effect that the wheat crop of Manitoba this season will be 40,000,000 bushels, against 20,000,000 bushels last year. The highest estimate of the Manitoba crop a month ago was 30,000,000 bushels.

GEN. ALGER AT LEXINGTON

He and Surgeon General Sternberg Try to Answer Criticisms on the Medical Department.

DIVISION HOSPITALS BLAMED

The Policy of Stripping Regiments of Their Medical Attendants Sharply Condemned—Gen. Wiley and Other Officers Make Charges.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—Secretary Alger found trouble here to-day when he undertook to investigate the hospital accommodations of Camp Hamilton. At the noon hour, while luncheon was being prepared at Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters, Secretary Alger summoned all the Colonels, Brigadier Generals, and several other army officers. He said:

"I have summoned you before me in order to find out your views regarding the division hospital. While we lost many men at Chickamauga and other camps from death, we may consider that the Santiago campaign, which kept these men here, a God's blessing. Had it not been for this battle and campaign we might have had to-day in Cuba hundreds of thousands of men dying of disease and plague. As it is, we have suffered, but not to the extent of the possibilities.

"The army was expected to move quickly into the fight, and the law which gave the President the power to make Surgeons, Hospital Stewards, and nurses has not given him the power to fill their places when taken away and placed somewhere else. It was intended that every Surgeon, every Hospital Steward, and every nurse should go along with his command.

"When the army came to a standstill in camp it became apparent that a general or division hospital was necessary in order that the very sick men should be given the very best of attention. How it succeeded is for you to say, and I have asked that you meet me here and express your view on this subject."

Regiments Deprived of Surgeons.

The first to offer a response was Gen. Sanger, who said he believed in the division hospital, but he also thought there ought to be more surgeons left with the regiments or special men should be employed for the hospitals. He said there was not enough medical assistance left in the regiments, and that the men left in charge were not sufficiently well posted to know what was needed. He thought the great trouble lay with the Surgeon General's and Quartermaster's Departments in honoring requisitions.

Col. Leonard of the Twelfth New York Regiment was opposed to division hospitals, declaring that they stripped the regiments of their necessary medical attendance, and carried sick men away from their friends.

Gen. Wiley said the taking away of litter bearers, nurses, hospital stewards, and Surgeons so depleted the regiments that it necessitated actual cruelty to the men by making them work eight hours a day, as they did at Chickamauga.

Gen. Wiley said there were no stretchers with which to carry men off the field after they had been prostrated by heat, and they had to be picked up and carried away. He said there were no nurses or litter bearers, and when men fell in the ranks they were forced to lie exposed to the hot sun for hours with no medical attendance.

He said he had made requisitions for stretchers, but they were not forthcoming. He wanted boilers to boil the water the men drank, but he was told by the Quartermaster that Uncle Sam had no boilers.

Surgeon General Sternberg attempted to convince Gen. Wiley that all requisitions sent to his office were honored, but the General would not concede this, and declared that telegram after telegram was sent asking for supplies, which were not furnished.

Gen. Wiley attacked Quartermaster Lee of the Third Corps, at Chickamauga, saying he was wholly incapable, and, speaking of Dr. Huydekoper, the Medical Director at Chickamauga, he said: "That man, Sir, is a veterinary surgeon, and I doubt if he could doctor anything above a horse. He had no military training whatever, and when he was asked for a disinfectant for the sinks he said disinfectants were not needed and that such stuff never keeps off typhoid fever."

Col. Leonard said Dr. Huydekoper was thoroughly incapable of such work as had been intrusted to him, but several other officers protested that the doctor was a graduate of one or more medical colleges.

Gen. Wiley's Several Charges.

Surgeon General Sternberg attempted to explain the difficulty in securing the proper equipments at the beginning, but declared that he had always instructed his men to spare no money in securing whatever was needed.

Secretary Alger said he would hold every man responsible for any neglect in maintaining the camps in perfect sanitary condition. In the light of past events he thought the sickness should be kept down.

After the review of the troops here Secretary Alger made a short address to the soldiers, admonishing them to be strong in their duty to their country. He said the Government had always done, and would continue to do, all in its power for the enlisted men. He declared that the citizens, instead of finding fault with the Government, should lend their country their assistance by helping the soldiers all they could.

This sentiment was warmly cheered, and the Secretary added that he was glad to say that he had heard excellent reports from the citizens of Lexington along this line, and he wanted to thank them for the great good they had done in furnishing so many delicacies free of charge to the sick and for refusing to practice extortion on the well.

Gen. Breckinridge spoke next, and paid Secretary Alger a high compliment as being the most tender-hearted Secretary of War this country had ever had. He declared that the Secretary was doing all in his power, and was causing others to do all in their power, to take the best care of the sick and well.

Alger Says He Has Not Resigned.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—Secretary Alger, when asked about the report that he had placed his resignation in the hands of the President, to be held until the close of the investigation of the War Department, said:

"There's not a word of truth in it, that's all."

Cincinnati Cold Toward Alger.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—A significant circumstance of Secretary Alger's visit to Fort Thomas was the marked coolness with which he was received by the soldiers now there. The post streets are filled with convalescent recruits and members of various regiments which have seen service, in addition to the regiment of colored immunes, but not a cheer was raised nor was the Secretary of War saluted by a single soldier. The Secretary received no public attention while in the city.

Charles Stewart Smith Declines.

Charles Stewart Smith announced yesterday that he could not accept the position offered to him by President McKinley on the commission which is to investigate certain branches of the War Department as to their management and efficiency during hostilities with Spain. Mr. Smith said that the demands on his time were such that he could not devote to the work of the commission the attention it should command.

ILLINOIS NEWSPAPER FAILS.

Owner of The Springfield Morning Monitor Makes an Assignment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—Capt. T. W. S. Kidd, who has published The Morning Monitor here for the last twenty-eight years, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of his creditors, and it is probable that the publication of the paper will be discontinued. No statement of the assets and liabilities is yet available.

Capt. Kidd was crier of the court when Lincoln practiced law in the Illinois capital. They were intimate friends, although Kidd was always a Democrat. About twenty-eight years ago, Mr. Kidd began the publication of The Monitor. His school education was limited, and he had a grammatical system of his own, but his crisp, witty, and sharp comments on men and things gave his paper a wide circulation.

A LIVELY TILT IN COURT.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—There was a lively tilt in court to-day between Judge Woodbridge Strong and Senator James H. Van Cleef. The latter made a motion relative to an application for the sale of land belonging to the estate of Catherine Allen, deceased. The matter has had several postponements, and to-day Mr. Van Cleef insinuated that the Judge was not as prompt as he should be. He wound up by saying: "I am tired of this foolishness."

Judge Strong was indignant at the insinuation, and made a caustic reply. He declared that no lawyer should bulldoze him, and said he was carrying on the business of the court fairly and impartially. Mr. Van Cleef made no reply, but walked out of the court when Judge Strong had finished.

KINDNESS LONG REMEMBERED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A notice appeared in the Sunday papers asking for news of the whereabouts of the daughters of Alonzo Harvey, who were made beneficiaries under the will of Charles F. Quirk, a New York capitalist, for a kindness shown him in 1878.

The service for which the bequest of Charles F. Quirk was made occurred during a visit of the New York man to his friend, Mr. Harvey, in 1878, during which he was taken sick and was nursed to health by his host's daughters, Lois and Phoebe. This kindness was never forgotten.

The Misses Harvey married two Board of Trade operators, Daniel Meredith and George T. Bedford, in the early eighties. Mrs. Phoebe Meredith is now dead, and her daughter is the wife of Attorney Walpole Wood, of the firm of Bangs, Wood & Bangs. Mr and Mrs. Bedford are now living in Indianapolis.

HECKING'S MANY WIVES.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Charles Hecking, whose record shows he is familiar with the inside of State prisons, is under arrest here, and is being held for the New York City authorities. Detective Madden of the New York Central Office came here to-day and identified him as the man wanted on the charge of defrauding Mrs. Margarette Does of 509 East Eleventh Street, Manhattan, out of $400.

Hecking, who claims to be sixty years old, but looks at least ten years younger, appears to have been making a living by swindling women, usually under promise of marriage. His method of procedure has been to advertise, under the guise of a wealthy widower, for a wife, or else to make the acquaintance of a wealthy widow and obtain the money of the woman replying, either before or after going through a wedding ceremony.

Hecking took his arrest and identification coolly, and grew very talkative. He said women were easily victimized. All one had to do was to talk marriage to them, and they could be led anywhere. He said his wives would fill a trolley car, and some would have to stand for lack of room to sit down. Widows were the most susceptible, he said, and middle-aged unmarried women came next. Young women under twenty-five, he declared, were of no use to him, for their minds were too much taken up with romantic thoughts, and they could not treat marriage coolly.

Important Astronomical Discovery.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—A cable message from Dr. Krentz of the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie of Boston, announces the discovery of a starlike condensation in the centre of the nebula of Andromeda by Seraphin of Pulkowa. If this indicates a change in the condition of the well-known object, astronomers here say, the discovery will be of importance.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the west Gulf has moved to Southern Louisiana, increasing in intensity, and will cause easterly gales in the Central and East Gulf States. Vicksburg reports a rainfall of 2.58 inches in twelve hours and an east wind of thirty-two miles an hour. A second storm of considerable intensity has developed to the north of Montana, Qu'Appelle reporting a barometer reading of 29.46 inches. The area of high pressure central Monday in the upper lake region has moved to Ontario, increasing in magnitude. Rain has fallen in the Gulf States and Red River of the South Valley. The temperature has fallen in the plateau regions and from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except stationary temperature in the upper lake region. The temperature has risen in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, the Middle Missouri, and the Red River of the North Valleys. Rain may be expected in the South Atlantic, Central, and East Gulf States, and Lower Ohio Valley; increasing cloudiness and showers in the Middle Atlantic States, Upper Ohio, and Upper Missouri Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow warmer in the lake regions, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature will fall in the Northern Rocky Mountain region and Upper Missouri Valley

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	65	58	60
6 A. M.	63	56	62
9 A. M.	61	58	64
12 M.	56	63	70
4 P. M.	57	66	71
6 P. M.	53	64	69
9 P. M.	50	61	65
12 P. M.	48	57	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65
Weather Bureau	60⅝
Corresponding date 1897	56⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	65

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

EIGHT MEN CREMATED

Burned to Death in a Fire at Toledo, and Eight More Fatally Injured.

GRAIN ELEVATOR DESTROYED

Spontaneous Combustion Caused a Fearful Explosion and Resulted in Great Loss of Life and Property.

TOLEDO, Sept. 20.—Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned to-night in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. at 9 o'clock caused this terrible destruction of life, and none of those who were taken out alive were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

William J. Parks, the Superintendent, was blown through the window of the lower story. He said that about 8:30 a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he knew there were about twenty men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of the injured will survive their burns and bruises. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator, the three children of Superintendent Park were visiting him at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, a seventeen-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found.

At 8:30 o'clock this evening the people of East Toledo were startled by the terrific explosion, which caused a panic all over the neighborhood. Houses were shaken as in an earthquake, and windows were shattered for blocks around. Those in the vicinity of the Union Elevator, soon noticed flames bursting from the building.

It was but a few minutes till the Fire Department of the city began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the terrific heat. The river cut off escape on one side, and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen men who were known to be at work within, rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers, and fathers made a scene indescribable.

It was learned that the force of twenty men expected to load 80,000 bushels of grain during the night. Not one of the entire number could be seen in any part of the building, and it was impossible to reach them in any way. William Parks was found first. He was twenty feet from the building, frightfully burned, and his clothing almost entirely torn off. He had been hurled from his place in the main room through a window, and his agonizing cries were most pitiful.

Another employe, John Carr, was hurled from the fifth floor of the building, and was found bleeding and burned, with many bones broken. He did not long survive. Fireman David Kemp and Charles Keifer, the engineer, were found at their places in the engine rooms. They were wounded by falling timbers, and their faces were charred to a crisp.

The little daugher of William Parks was sitting near the desk in the office at the time of the explosion, and she was hurled out of the door. She walked down the elevation on which the building stands and then fell unconscious, suffering from wounds from which she cannot recover.

John Smith was fatally burned. The missing men are doubtless all dead. No trace of them has been found, and as they were employed at the top of the elevator their chances for escape were small indeed.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Democrats Make Claims of Prospective Gains Which Republicans Say Are Unwarranted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Democ

HILL MEETS M'LAUGHLIN

Later the ex-Senator Holds a Conference with Senators Murphy and McCarren at His Hotel.

HE DID NOT SEE MR. CROKER

After Receiving a Call from Mr. Hill, Mr. McLaughlin Confers with Three of His Lieutenants—Party May Ignore Free Silver in the Campaign.

David B. Hill was in town yesterday, but, contrary to expectations, he did not meet Richard Croker. He did see, however, Senator Murphy and Senator McCarren, and before meeting them he called upon Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn. What assurances, if any, the Brooklyn leader gave the ex-Senator could not be learned, but after the latter made his ante-convention call Mr. McLaughlin held a conference with three of his lieutenants—James Shevlin, Senator McCarren, and Controller Coler—in the Willoughby Street auction rooms, and it was later announced that the Chicago platform, so far as it related to free silver, should be ignored by the party in this campaign.

Senator Murphy, Richard Croker, and Senator McCarren met at the headquarters of the Democratic Campaign Committee, in the Hoffman House, yesterday morning, and were talking together over an hour. When they came out all three were looking very serious, and were not inclined to talk very freely.

"We've just got together for a little talk," said Mr. Croker, "and there was nothing formal about it."

He was asked if the Democratic candidate for Governor had been selected, and he replied: "Not yet. We are not like the Republicans. We leave the selection of the candidate to the convention. The Republicans select theirs beforehand, and, having done so, I don't know why they need to hold a convention at all."

He was asked whether any decision had been taken regarding the platform, and he replied that that, too, was a matter to be left to the convention.

Senator Murphy reiterated Mr. Croker's statements.

Senator McCarren said nobody could tell who would head the Democratic ticket, and that there had been no slatemaking at the conference. "None of the candidates has a commanding lead," said the Senator, "and any one of them, or a man who has not been mentioned, may be selected. It is an open race, and it will probably remain so until the delegates get together. So far as the free silver question is concerned, I cannot say what the convention will do, but I believe that the Democratic editors of the State who dined at this hotel a short time ago, and all of whom believed in fighting a campaign on State issues, reflected the Democratic sentiment in their counties. I find that the general sentiment in the party throughout the State favors a campaign on State issues. Of course there are a few, perhaps, who hold different opinions."

Mr. Hill's Call on Mr. McLaughlin.

The first person Mr. Hill met on his arrival in town was Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee. They had a long talk, but it is not believed that Mr. Hill had anything to say to Mr. Danforth about the latter's candidacy for the nomination for Governor. After leaving Mr. Danforth the ex-Senator made his call on Mr. McLaughlin. This call has come to be famous in the history of New York State politics. Mr. Hill always waits until a few days previous to the convention before exchanging so much as a word with the head of the Brooklyn wing of the party. On former occasions, when Tammany Hall has sought to reach out through the State, Mr. McLaughlin has pledged him his support. But there are different opinions as to the outcome of his call of yesterday.

There are some who reason that since the consolidation of the cities Mr. McLaughlin cannot afford to turn against the Democratic organization of Manhattan—that if such should be his course his own followers, many of them officeholders under the Tammany administration, would rise against him. On the other hand, it is reasoned that he does not care to lose his distinction as a leader by becoming merely a henchman of Tammany, and that he will either hold aloof in the fight between Tammany and the organization up the State for control or will join forces with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Danforth said yesterday that he did not expect Mr. Hill would see Mr. Croker. He did expect that Mr. McLaughlin would give Mr. Hill his support.

The politicians said last night that it was very plain that the bitter personal feeling between Mr. Hill and the leader of Tammany Hall would prevent any meeting between them until the time when the delegates gather at Syracuse. Nevertheless, Mr. Croker sent his representatives, Senator Murphy and Senator McCarren, to see Mr. Hill at the Normandie yesterday afternoon, and the three men talked about candidates and the platform. At this conference the name of ex-Judge Robert Earl was mentioned for Governor. It was said afterward that Mr. Hill was slightly inclined in favor of Judge Earl's nomination.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

George Fred Williams a Probable Nominee for Governor.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee this afternoon selected Philip J. Doherty for permanent Chairman of the State Convention at Worcester. Mr. Doherty stumped against Mayor Quincy last year. John Clark Redpath was selected for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The subject of a candidate for Governor was considered informally, but no definite action was taken. The question stands as it stood before the meeting was held. George Fred Williams's present position is what it has been for some time. He does not wish to be a candidate, according to his friends, but he will run unless somebody comes to the front who is as strong as he is. For purely private reasons Robert Treat Paine does not want to be a candidate, although Mr. Williams's friends are saying that Paine could get more votes than Williams could.

The Executive Committee meets again next Tuesday at 4 o'clock, and something definite will be done upon the subject of a candidate. It is admitted that at the present time the chances favor the nomination of Mr. Williams, but a new strong boom may make its appearance this week. The Boston Democracy seems to be utterly indifferent.

The officers of the State Committee will be the temporary officers of the convention. Christopher Callahan will hold the gavel until he surrenders it to Mr. Doherty, and no other Chairman will be allowed upon the platform.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS CONFER.

New York State Committeemen Hold an Adjourned Meeting.

About thirty members and proxies of the New York State Committee of the National Democratic Party held a meeting yesterday at the headquarters, 52 William Street. The meeting was an adjourned one, and had been called to decide whether or not the party should make independent nominations for the State ticket. There has been considerable talk of supporting Col. Roosevelt for Governor, but many of the members of the committee are in favor of nominating a full ticket. Robert A. Widenmann presided, and the discussion, which was held behind closed doors, lasted nearly three hours.

After the meeting Mr. Widenmann said that the first consideration would be to hold the organization together. Several members of the committee have resigned, and their places will be filled from names submitted by a committee, to be appointed for that purpose. The new committeemen will, however, be regarded as temporary only until they are regularly confirmed by their respective districts. As far as possible it will be the endeavor of the party to bring its members in harmony with the so-called regular Democracy, but one thing, Mr. Widenmann said, would be insisted upon and that is that the Chicago platform be repudiated. It would not be sufficient, he declared, to ignore the platform, but before any sort of harmony could be arrived at it would be necessary to take out of the platform the planks objected to by the National Democratic Party.

After considerable discussion it was decided to adjourn the meeting until Sept. 30, when the Syracuse Convention will already have been held, and a definite policy of action will then be decided upon.

DEMOCRATS IN CONNECTICUT.

Lines Sharply Drawn Between Gold and Silver Factions in the Convention Which Meets To-day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—Arrangements are practically complete for the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble in the Park City Theatre at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to nominate candidates for State offices.

Indications point to sessions which will be most spirited. The convention promises to become the field of a contest between factions apparently hopelessly apart. Up to the present time the question of candidates has received almost no prominence in ante-convention discussions. From the very course of things the questions of candidacies have subordinated themselves to the proposition affecting the party platform in general and the money plank of that structure in particular.

The call for the convention explicitly invites to participate in the deliberations duly appointed delegates representing all electors of Connecticut who favor a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. In several caucuses throughout the State the gold men have controlled, and as a result delegates, presumably gold in complexion have been sent to the convention. The silver men contest the right of such delegates to sit in a convention assembled under a call which was particularly specific in inviting only adherents of the last National platform of the party. The gold men claim their right to seats on the ground that they are Democrats as well as their silver brethren.

The State Central Committee held several sessions this afternoon and this evening and heard the claims advanced by contesting delegations. The gold men won a nominal victory in the case from Bristol. The delegation seated is headed by Senator Pierce, although two of the four members are of the silver factions. In the matter of the Stamford quarrel, the entire silver delegation won.

E. C. Benedict and his fellow gold men from Greenwich were seated by the committee on the ground of regularity in the caucus made that the only course possible. An unimportant contest, in which delegates from the town of Canterbury were involved, was speedily settled by the seating of the delegation sponsored by the district State Committeeman and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the temporary organization of the convention.

After the election of William Kennedy of Naugatuck as the temporary Chairman of the convention, Chairman Alexander Troup raised a point which occasioned an animated debate, lasting for over two hours, and which finally resulted in the repudiation by the committee of the committee's own call for the convention and opened wide the doors for all Democrats of whatever affiliations, silver or gold or otherwise.

The only candidate who has been prominently named for the office of Governor is former United States Treasurer Daniel N. Morgan of Bridgeport. Mention has also been made of the name of Joseph D. Sargent of New Haven, the party's Gubernatorial candidate two years ago. The other places on the ticket have not been widely discussed, and these as well as the nomination for Governor are to-day to be found in the realm of uncertainty.

WINNIE DAVIS'S FUNERAL.

Remains to be Sent to Richmond for Interment To-morrow — Movement for a Monument.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 20.—It has been decided that the body of Miss Winnie Davis, after a brief service here, will be forwarded to Richmond, Va., on the train leaving here at 10:10 o'clock Thursday morning.

When the body reaches Kingston Junction, R. I., Thursday morning, it will be placed on a funeral car of the Pennsylvania Railroad and attached to the Colonial Express of the New Haven Road. The body will reach Washington at 9:45 P. M., and will leave that place for Richmond at 4:30 A. M. Friday.

The hour for holding the final services has not been decided.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 20.—The remains of Miss Winnie Davis will be laid to rest beside those of her father in the Davis plot, in Hollywood, at 3:30 o'clock Friday evening.

The Vestry of St. Paul's Church met this morning and arranged to have the body lie in state in that church, but in the meantime the Ladies' Memorial and Literary Society, which has in charge the Confederate Museum in the old Davis mansion, had held a large meeting, passed resolutions of respect, draped the building in black, and arranged for Miss Davis's remains to lie in state in the house where she spent her childhood.

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Society also took prompt action in regard to arrangements for the funeral, and other organizations were called together to take suitable measures. Finding that a friendly conflict was likely to embarrass the efforts of all, a general meeting was called this afternoon, and the details were intrusted to a committee.

All the Confederate organizations will take part in the funeral, and the parade will be imposing. The honorary pall bearers so far selected are Gov. Tyler, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, Gen. Dabney H. Maury, Col. Archer Anderson, Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Col. Gordon McCabe, and Major Robert Stiles.

At a meeting of Richmond Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, held to-day, the following was adopted:

The Richmond Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, have, at a meeting at Lee Camp Hall, Sept. 20, 1898, resolved to inaugurate a movement to erect a monument over the grave of Winnie Davis, ("The Daughter of the Confederacy,") feeling sure that this work will meet with the sympathy of all lovers of the South, Daughters of the Confederacy, Veteran Associations, Sons of Veterans, and many others over the whole country. The said chapter requests that all who desire to join them in this work of love will send in their names at once, as it is the intention of the chapter to have the monument commenced January, 1899.

The chapter will attend the funeral in a body.

TO RENOMINATE PINGREE.

Michigan Republican Convention Delegates in Favor of the Governor.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—Gov. Pingree's unanimous renomination to-morrow by the Republican State Convention is conceded to be a certainty by the crowd of delegates, party leaders, and candidates gathered in the hotels to-day.

It is freely admitted by the conservatives of the party that the Governor's strength with the people compels the support of Republicans, including those who do not approve of all the Governor's acts. To-morrow's convention will be asked to specifically indorse the Governor's favorite measure, the Atkinson bill, to increase taxation of railroads and other quasi-public corporations, which bill narrowly failed of passage in the State Senate last session.

The office which caused most discussion to-day is that of Lieutenant Governor. The Pingree managers consider it extremely important that their nominee for President of the Senate be with them on taxation measures. Last evening the Governor's support was assured to Gerritt J. Diekema, ex-Speaker of the House, who, while an old line Republican, is also considered to be a sincere Pingree man. To-day friends of State Senator Robinson protested against what they called unfair favoritism, and it is announced that unqualified support of Diekema by the Governor has been withdrawn.

GOV. BLACK REMAINS FIRM

He Will Under No Circumstances Yield the Field Uncontested to Col. Roosevelt.

MR. PAYN TALKS HOPEFULLY

Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson Fails to Induce the Governor to Quit—A Dark Horse for Lieutenant Governor.

Despite pronouncements by well-informed politicians that Gov. Black has absolutely no chance of obtaining renomination, his friends and political advisers declare that he has not given up his intention of making a most determined fight for it, and that he has not lost hope of ultimate success. Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson, who returned from Albany yesterday, is said to have declared that the Governor cannot be induced to recede from the position he has taken, no matter what happens. His mission for the alleged purpose of trying to induce the Governor to withdraw seems to have resulted in a failure. The Quarantine Commissioner was selected for this delicate task, it is thought, because of the extremely friendly relations which have existed between him and Gov. Black. Now that he has failed to bring about the result so much desired by Senator Platt, he will remain firm in supporting his friend, regardless of instructions from the leader of the organization.

This is also the stand taken by Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Lauterbach yesterday denied that any efforts had been made to induce Gov. Black to leave the field uncontested to Col. Roosevelt, and said both the Governor and his friends had settled this question definitely from the very moment Col. Roosevelt began to be spoken of as a possible candidate, and no change of policy had been contemplated at any time. He will support Gov. Black personally, and use whatever influence he may be able to wield in the Governor's behalf.

State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, who took part in the conference held by the Governor and his political allies in Albany on Monday, came to this city yesterday. He expressed himself as being quite hopeful that the Governor will be able to more than hold his own in the coming convention.

"Some eighteen or twenty men of political influence in the State were in Albany on Monday," he said, "and each one stated his intention of remaining loyal to the Executive. Under no circumstances will Gov. Black yield. He will enter the lists, and there is good reason to believe that he will meet with the success which he deserves."

Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, who came here to confer with Senator Platt regarding the Gubernatorial nomination, left for his home yesterday afternoon. He had a long talk with the Senator, but refused to divulge the details of the discussion. Although a close friend of the Republican leader, he is a strong supporter of Gov. Black. Before he left the city he reiterated his avowal of loyalty to the Governor, although he realizes that his efforts cannot but prove futile.

At the headquarters of the State Committee the question of who were to be associated with Col. Roosevelt on the regular organization ticket was frequently discussed yesterday. Several political forecasters predicted that Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse would be put forward at the last moment as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and that he would carry the day. There are now, therefore, five men in the field for the office of Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff, Titus Sheard of Herkimer, Nevada N. Stranahan, James M. E. O'Grady, and ex-Senator Hendricks. For Attorney General, Judge Kellogg of St. Lawrence was spoken of as a certainty.

It was learned on good authority that neither Gov. Black nor Col. Roosevelt will be present at the Saratoga Convention. It was at first intended to have Col. Roosevelt on the spot to make a formal speech of acceptance immediately after his nomination, and open his campaign in that way, but the plan was abandoned, it is said, at the earnest solicitation of the Colonel, who regarded such a procedure as too theatrical.

ROOSEVELT IN TOWN AGAIN.

He Lunches with Messrs. Odell and Depew—Talk of the Platform and Minor Nominees.

Col. Roosevelt came to the city yesterday from his home at Oyster Bay and held a long conference with Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He took luncheon at the Union League Club in company with Chairman Odell, Chauncey M. Depew, who is to make the speech nominating the Colonel for Governor at the Saratoga Convention, and Gen. James H. Wilson.

Chairman Odell said that the Colonel's visit had been in the nature of a friendly call, and that while matters pertaining to the coming campaign were discussed, they were merely incidental to the general conversation, which included everything from war to politics. It was learned, however, that the platform to be announced at the convention received considerable attention, and that Col. Roosevelt had been consulted on the make-up of the ticket which he is to head. The Colonel is said to hold some decided views on both subjects, and should these be at variance with those of Senator Platt and other leading organization men it will require more than one conference to set matters right. Col. Roosevelt refused to discuss political matters. He returned to his home in the evening.

ROOSEVELT DAY AT OYSTER BAY.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 20.—Everything is in readiness for the Roosevelt jubilee to-morrow. An impression has gone abroad that there is something political in the affair. This the people of Oyster Bay desire to contradict. They say the celebration is to be in honor of the ending of the war and for Theodore Roosevelt ex-Colonel of the Rough Riders and resident of Oyster Bay. It would have been held whether Col. Roosevelt was the coming candidate of his party or not, and would have been just as big.

The village is becoming a mass of color. Every house is being decorated with bunting and flags. A big platform has been erected in the grove opposite the railway station, and from this Col. Roosevelt and the others will speak. The programme will open with an invocation by the Rev. William P. Estes. The choirs of all the local churches and the Oyster Bay Glee Club will sing the "Star Spangled Banner"; A. W. Smock of New York will sing a solo of a patriotic nature. Then will follow Col. Roosevelt's address on "War Experiences." Then the Castle Square Opera Company will sing "The Brave Rough Riders." Lastly, William J. Young, on behalf of the men, women, and children of Oyster Bay, will present Col. Roosevelt with a handsome sword and the Rev. Alexander G. Russell will pronounce the benediction. The exercises will commence at 3 o'clock.

MAY DESERT THE REPUBLICANS

Colored Republican Association of the State Contemplates Joining the Democratic Party.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colored Republican Association of the State of New York was held in the St. Paul Building on Broadway last night, and the question of deserting the Republican Party and joining the Democratic organization was seriously discussed.

Alfred C. Cowan, Chairman of the committee, announced that Richard Croker was to have attended the meeting, but had sent a letter, saying "pressing business" prevented him from coming. Mr. Cowan said many members of the association had been badly treated by the Republican Party. Some, he said, had been promised positions in the Custom House and other places, and these promises had not been made good. The time was at hand for the association to act and take a manly stand. He denounced the leaders of the Republican Party for their "dishonesty and untruthfulness."

No definite action was taken, owing to the absence of members from Albany, Buffalo, and other places in the State.

A letter was read from Senator Patrick H. McCarren, however, expressing the hope that the association would see fit to come into the Democratic Party.

The committee will meet again Oct. 4.

Distress

After eating, sour stomach and belching are symptoms which should be checked lest they develop into chronic dyspepsia. There is nothing on earth so good as Hood's Sarsaparilla as a stomach tonic, appetizer and regulator. This is the verdict of thousands who have tried it and are cured, and who urge all who suffer with dyspeptic symptoms to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

SUPPORTERS OF GOV. BLACK.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Gov. Black said this morning that he had not decided whether to go to Saratoga or not, but with a twinkle in his eye he added: "You will, however, hear of me there, whether I attend or not."

Engrossed resolutions, adopted by the Veteran Boys in Blue of Rensselaer County, were received at the Executive Chamber this morning. They indorse Gov. Black's administration and pledge him the organization's support. A series of resolutions, adopted by the National Commercial Travelers' League, was also received.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Voting Was No Heavier than Usual, and There Were Only a Few Contests of Any Importance.

Both the Democrats and Republicans held primaries yesterday to elect delegates direct to the Congressional, Senatorial, County, and Assembly District Conventions. The polls opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and kept open until 10 o'clock at night. The ballots must be sent to Police Headquarters before 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the Police Board must have them counted inside of seventy-two hours. Chief of Police Devery gave the Captains of the precincts orders in regard to the policing of polls, but the primaries passed off quietly, and there was little for the police to do in any of the election districts. The voting was no heavier than usual.

There were only two contests of any importance in the Republican organization. One was in the Twenty-fifth District, where Charles A. Hess was opposed by Henry Birrell. The fight was close, and Charles A. Hess won. In the Twenty-seventh District William Brookfield continued his fight against the representatives of the regular organization and won, electing his ticket, headed by James W. Perry, by nearly 100 votes.

John Jacob Astor has been elected a delegate to the Twelfth Congressional District Convention from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and Lispenard Stewart heads the delegates to the Thirteenth Senatorial District Convention from the Fifth Assembly District.

Rhard Croker heads the delegates to the County Convention from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, controlled by John F. Carroll, who is himself a delegate from the same district, besides being elected from the Twenty-second, his old district, the delegates of which are headed by Mayor Van Wyck.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Edward Lauterbach, Elihu Root, Chauncey M. Depew, and Col. John J. McCook were elected as delegates from the Twenty-ninth District, where there was no contest.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment was elected from the Twenty-fifth District. It is the first time that Col. Downs has figured in politics.

THE RESULT IN BROOKLYN.

Primaries of both parties were held last night in Brooklyn. There was little general interest in the Democratic primaries, the machine having everything its own way. In many of the districts there were small fights over local squabbles, but the leaders met with no considerable opposition. The vote was amazingly light, and in some districts not over ten votes were cast. The largest vote was in the Twenty-second Ward, where there was a fight against John Delmar, the leader. Delmar easily triumphed.

The vote at the Republican primaries was also light. The principal interest attached to the fight in the Twenty-third Ward, where Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the County Committee, was again obliged to meet the combination which fought him last June. The fight was over the renomination of Senator Wray, whom Atterbury bitterly opposes. Atterbury's candidate was Assemblyman Marshall. The vote resulted in a victory for Marshall, who secured 117½ votes, against Wray's 69½.

In the Twenty-second Ward W. A. Prendergast, who is a candidate for Congress, captured everything in sight. He will undoubtedly be the Republican nominee in the Third District.

There was a fight in the Twenty-fifth Ward between Naval Officer Sharkey and Assistant Postmaster Taylor, but it was not certain late last night which side was victorious. The contests in the other wards were not of much importance.

Monroe County Primaries.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 20.—The primaries of both parties passed off quietly in Monroe County. There were no contests in the Democratic caucuses. The Republican organization carried most of the primaries without opposition. The result of the Republican Congressional contest is 180 delegates for Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, and 15 votes for Assemblyman J. Breck Perkins.

No Contests in Richmond.

In Richmond Borough the primaries passed off without incident. A very light vote was polled, as there was little interest displayed because of lack of contests in either party. The delegations to the different conventions were all straight party men.

Other Congressional Nominations.

PENNSYLVANIA—Eighth District, George E. Shaffer, Prohibitionist.
CONNECTICUT—Fourth District, E. J. Hill, Republican.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—First District, E. J. Knowlton, Democrat.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 20.—No new cases of yellow fever have appeared in Jackson. J. H. Manley, the only patient, died to-day. His companion who had been nursing him was sent North on the midnight train, and to-morrow the infected building will be fumigated.

Three new cases are reported at Taylor's Station. No report as received from Orwood to-day. Drs. Tackett and Anderson, employed by the Government in Santiago hospitals, have tendered their services by cable to the State in case of an epidemic.

The Board of Health has adopted an ordinance forbidding all steamboats and other craft clearing from New Orleans to land at any point in Mississippi. This order will stop all river traffic northward until the Marine Hospital Service places Inspectors on all boats landing at Mississippi points. The Board of Health has ordered that all articles of freight of first-class be admitted to the State from New Orleans under the rules and regulations adopted at the Atlanta convention.

Boys Wanted to be Rough Riders.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Three Mount Vernon boys who gloried in the deeds of the Rough Riders at Santiago, and who wanted to duplicate their feats, ran away yesterday, but were found at midnight, and are now at their homes again. They were Bertram Shiras, son of J. O. Shiras; George Sullivan, son of Maurice Sullivan, and Arthur Morle, son of A. G. Morle, all well-known residents of the aristocratic Chester Hill section of the city. When found they were at Tuckahoe, a mile and a half north of here, and each boy had a blanket and a revolver. They said they intended to go to Albany early this morning to get commissions from Gov. Black.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANESBOROUGH, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Fire to-night, which started in the grocery store of Taylor & Mitchen and spread to adjoining buildings, caused a loss of $12,000.

THE ARMY INVESTIGATION

Seven Men Have Accepted Places on the Commission and Will Meet on Saturday.

NO GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED

Growing Belief that the Inquiry Is Foredoomed to Failure and a Ridiculous End — Evidence Likely to be Withheld.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President has progressed so far toward getting up a commission for the investigation of some of the subordinate branches of the War Department that he has called a meeting of the commission at the White House for next Saturday.

Only seven men have accepted. They are Messrs. Gilman, Dodge, Sexton, Keen, Howell, Denby, and Whiting. The last named is the paper manufacturer of Massachusetts. It is said that the President expects Gen. W. H. Jackson of Tennessee and Gen. Anson G. McCook of New York to accept places on the commission. If they meet his expectations the requisite number of nine members will have been reached. But, whether there are to be seven or nine members, the commission is to meet next Saturday, have a conference with the President, and begin its work of looking over the doings of certain branches of the War Department.

The President has repeated and reiterated his declaration that he intends to have the investigation as thorough as possible, and that he will not countenance any effort to deny or withhold testimony and documents from his investigating commission. Despite these assurances and declarations, the belief grows that the investigation is foredoomed to failure and a ridiculous end. Officials are daily remarking that it is lamentable that the President cannot see that he is really appointing a commission to investigate himself, as the real head of the army, and the one responsible for its mismanagement, and that, besides, he is creating such a commission as will have no authority to collect evidence in such a way as to command the respect and confidence of the public.

An official of the War Department said to-day that during the war it happened frequently that orders were sent to the Quartermaster's Department for certain prearranged plans to be carried into effect, and that just as the department was ready to go ahead other orders came upsetting the entire programme.

Another official remarked: "I suppose you will volunteer that information to the President's investigating commission. That is just the sort of information the commission should get hold of."

"You may rely upon it that I will not," replied the first. "I have learned enough not to thrust my nose into a dangerous place. I should incur the dislike of the Secretary of War, and that would be an end of my career here."

It is generally conceded that the commission will not be able to get before it for testimony any officials who would be willing to testify to the incompetency of the War Department. The commission cannot, in the first place, force them to attend, and, in the second, it cannot protect them by putting them under oath and thus assuming the responsibility for whatever testimony is obtained. Again, it will not have the authority to demand the production of documents that would be of the greatest assistance to it in its investigations. Under the circumstances, it is considered by officials that the work of the commission can result only in failure.

It has been suggested that the President ask a number of military men, who are acquainted with the details of army transportation and other matters to be investigated, to attend the sessions of the commission to suggest lines of inquiry. It is said that such men as Dr. Keen and Prof. Gilman cannot be expected to know anything about the conduct of an army in the field, and would not know what questions to ask to ascertain if the troops were properly cared for. Dr. Keen would be able to tell if the medicines contemplated for use were of the proper kinds, but he could not tell if they had been taken to Cuba and supplied in the necessary quantities to the Surgeons in the field, or if the reasons given for not doing so were sufficient.

It is thought that the Commissioners when they meet Saturday will go over the ground with the President and map out their programme, and that it will be some time before they get down to work.

BADE HIS FRIENDS GOOD-BYE.

Lawyer Collier of Chicago to Have His Head Trepanned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Before undergoing the operation which will be performed in hopes of restoring his reason, Frank Collier made a tour of the County Building and said a few farewell words to each of the Judges. He shook hands with all his old-time friends and bade them hope for the best. Some of the jurists were too busy to greet Collier. In these cases he left notes for them. One of these was left with Judge Brettano. It read:

My Dear Judge: I simply called, as in duty bound, to say "Good-bye" or "auf wiedersehen" as the case may be. Tuesday at 2 o'clock Dr. J. B. Murphy, the eminent surgeon, trephines or trepans my head and removes the fractured bone caused by the sand-bagging I got March 3, 1880. He hopes to restore, as the press says, "my once brilliant intellect." The operation will not kill, but the doctor fears I have fatty degeneration of the heart. In case of accident, old man, good-bye. Your friend,

FRANK HOWARD COLLIER.

CROOK CAUGHT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Capt. Luke Colleran and two of his detectives chased Charles Harrington, a noted crook, for six miles through streets, alleys, and boulevards late last night, and finally caught him. Harrington, who is wanted in many places, was arrested on the charge of having robbed Charles Green of $2,000 last Saturday. A woman saw him leave Green's house, and told the police, identifying Harrington's picture.

Last night the Captain and two men came across Harrington, riding a horse on the South Side. He fired at Colleran, but missed, and then spurred away. The three men on foot gave chase, but, seeing that he would escape, they appropriated a buggy, and for half an hour there was a furious race. Harrington rode like mad, and cleared everything in his way. After galloping six miles with his pursuers at his heels, his horse slipped, and before the crook could rise he was handcuffed and disarmed. All he said was: "It's all up now." None of the stolen money was found on him.

LIEUT. F. B. L. WALKER DEAD.

Lieut. F. B. L. Walker of Company H, Ninth New York Volunteers, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Lieut. Walker was twenty-eight years old. He was admitted to the hospital a few days ago, suffering with typhoid fever.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Japan Favors Disarmament.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 20.—The Japanese Government has replied to the circular of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, suggesting international disarmament. The reply supports the Czar's proposals.

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208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

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R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The World's Best and Richest Cut Glass.

The Straus Cut Glass is known throughout both America and Europe as the highest quality and brilliancy that the skill and capital of man can produce.

In the first place, at the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR at Chicago it captured the FIRST PRIZE with more points of excellency than any other make.

Some time since the CZAR OF RUSSIA himself bought some pieces of the Straus American Cut Glass at a fair held in ST. PETERSBURG and pronounced them the finest specimens of Cut Glass in the IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

The GOVERNOR OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GLASS FACTORY also selected a number of pieces of Straus Cut Glass to use as a model for his own shaping and cutting. He expressed his views to the effect that he had never seen anything the equal of these specimens for beauty of design, depth of cutting and polish. This was considered such an unprecedented honor for American workmanship that it called for official comment from the United States diplomatic representative at St. Petersburg to the Department of State at Washington.

Recently a lady of one of the RICHEST TITLED FAMILIES OF EUROPE ordered from the Straus factory a cut glass loving cup, silver mounted, and the cup furnished was the object of admiration by all as the most exquisite workmanship and the most brilliant cutting ever shown in a similar piece within the history of the glass cutting industry.

These facts have been printed in many recent publications. We call particular attention to articles in the "Jewelers' Weekly" of Sept. 7, 1898, and the "Crockery Journal" of Sept. 8, 1898.

We have the exclusive sale in Manhattan of

The Straus Rich Cut Glass.

When the aristocracy of Europe, who are very fastidious in their selections of cut glass, look upon the Americans with so much favor Americans have reason to be very proud of their home industry.

Here are just a few specials in this line which we have on sale at the present time. The stock itself is complete in every detail and we invite you to see it.

SUGARS AND CREAMS, silver diamond cut, new and novel shape, pr., 1.49

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWLS, a new and very pretty design, 2.97

FLOWER VASES, round shapes, for centre table decoration, cutting new and desirable, 1.94

CELERY TRAYS, several splendid designs, a new shell shape, 3.97

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, full 9 inch diameter, a variety of cuttings, for which in any other houses charge $10.00 to 12.00; there are two shapes and three designs, 4.97

BERRY BOWLS with sterling silver mount, ten designs, 7.43 to 37.66

BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver bowls, with cut glass handles to match any pattern, each 6.47

WHISKEY JUGS, in a variety of cuttings not shown elsewhere, the shape the same as the old English Flagon, each 9.87 to 11.33

CLARET PITCHERS, thirty designs, with sterling silver mount, varying in price from 6.97 to 29.97

PUNCH BOWLS, the Czar pattern and others, of large size, heavily mounted in sterling silver 89.61

PUNCH BOWLS, 18 inches in diameter, 15 inches high, similar to the one used in the Palace of the Czar, cut very elaborately 143.61

We have others ranging dow , in various sizes, to 29.97

LOVING CUPS, heavily mounted in sterling silver, from a small size at $5.83, to a very much larger one at 22.49

CIGAR JARS, in all the rich patterns, with sterling silver cover, each 7.63 and upwards to 9.43

ICE CREAM TRAYS, the same rich patterns, 12 entirely new shapes, each 9.33 to 23.49

GLASS SERVICE, the new flanged shape, a very exclusive design. 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Clarets, 12 Cordials. 60 pieces set complete, 88.31

Also a new exhibition of RICH CUT GLASS showing color effect; the cutting and the color original with us and not found in any other establishment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The American tour this season of E. S. Willard has been abandoned, owing to the slow recovery of the actor from his severe attack of typhoid fever.

The sale of seats begins to-morrow morning for the first performance of the Alice Nielson Opera Company at Wallack's Theatre next Monday night in Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith's new opera, "The Fortune Teller."

The order of the répertoire of the Louis James, Kathryn Kidder, and Frederick Warde combination at the Grand Opera House next week will be as follows: Monday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinée, "The School for Scandal"; Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinée, "Julius Caesar"; Wednesday evening, "Hamlet"; Thursday evening, "Othello," and Saturday evening, "Macbeth."

The advance sale of seats for the first appearance of Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre opens at the box office of the theatre next Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Monday evening, Oct. 3, is the date fixed upon for the first presentation, and rehearsals have been in progress for a month past. Although 150 people contribute to the intricacy of the action, it is assured that Mr. Mansfield's first night will on this occasion be as finished as heretofore. Scenery, furniture, and costumes have been finished, and the last days preceding the production will be given to dress rehearsals, with all accessories.

Rehearsals were begun yesterday at the Madison Square Theatre by Miss Julia Marlowe and her company in "The Countess Valeska," which will be the attraction for the opening of her season, beginning next Monday night in Troy. Her appearance in this city has been deferred until the middle of February, when she will, it is expected, appear in a modern society play. This was decided upon by Mr. Frohman after having induced Miss Marlowe to abandon the idea of appearing in the rôle of Juliet. He has two plays in mind, one of which he will select for Miss Marlowe just as soon as his other companies have made their débuts.

Meeting of the Lutheran Synod.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New Jersey began its twenty-seventh annual meeting this evening in the Church of the Atonement. There were about one hundred delegates present. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder of New York on "Keeping the Faith." An increased attendance will mark the opening of the business sessions, which commence to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4 A. M.—53 Leroy Street; J. L. Butterweiser; damage, $400.

5:10 A. M.—5 West Forty-eighth Street; Morgenstein Brothers; damage, $1,000.

9:30 A. M.—18 Platt Street; Reid & Co.; damage, $50.

10:10 A. M.—164 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; unknown; no damage.

3:15 P. M.—47 Greenwich Avenue; unknown; no damage.

6:45 P. M.—167 Norfolk Street; Frederick Besler; damage, $100.

7:35 P. M.—24 Ridge Street; Harry Moroswick; slight damage.

7:40 P. M.—148 East Thirty-first Street; R. M. Stevens; damage, $200.

8 P. M.—131 West Forty-sixth Street; unknown; slight damage.

10:30 P. M.—4 Gouverneur Slip; William Witcher; no damage.

COL. DOWNS AT WORK AGAIN.

He Wants the Seventy-first Mustered Out at Its Armory.

Col. Wallace Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, was at the armory last night. He returned Saturday from the Adirondacks, where he had been for several weeks, recovering from the severe illness he had when he arrived from Santiago.

Col. Downs said that he will now give his time to the regiment. He wants it mustered out as soon as possible. He made application yesterday to the Adjutant General at Washington for a change in the place of mustering out from Camp Black to the armory. He said that the men are physically unable to go to Camp Black. The journey would endanger lives, even if the men go for only a week.

Col. Downs said that he had not heard anything to confirm the story from Albany that the prov

SALE OF ARMY BRONCOS

Horses of the Rough Riders Brought Good Prices at Yesterday's Auction.

LOOKING FOR HEROES' MOUNTS

Those of Capt. Capron and Lieut. Tiffany Could Not Be Identified—Buckers Bought for Exhibition Purposes—Scenes at Sale.

Amid the cracking of whips, the deadened pawing of horses' hoofs on a straw-covered floor, the general hum of horse dealers, cavalrymen, and plain citizens talking horse, and the sing-song eloquence of the auctioneer mounted on a high desk, the sale of the mounts of Roosevelt's Rough Riders began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the salesrooms of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, on East Twenty-fourth Street.

Never did Mr. Doerr, the auctioneer, have a greater opportunity for the display of eloquence than when he drew himself up and pointed with the butt end of a whip down the long vista of stalls, where 1,070 animals chosen to carry the heroes of Guasimas and Santiago stood quietly munching their hay, and he did not fail to take advantage of it. The horses had been brought down from Montauk Point on Monday for the sale, which has been ordered by the War Department. The animals have not had a particularly glorious time since they were mustered into the service, and, like their human comrades in the famous regiment, presented a rather thin and worn appearance; but a long course of army rations had not taken the fire from their eye, the spring from their step, and the general "devilishness" out of their disposition.

Among those present with an eye to business were dealers from as far South as Virginia and as far West as Ohio. Many a trooper who had been with Roosevelt was also there, but not to buy. Nearly all of them were on hand in company with some friend who desired one of the charges, and wanted the benefit of expert advice. A few, however, of these sons of the West, having nothing else on their hands, were attracted by the mere presence of horses and horsey people, and one trooper, Sam Aiken of Las Vegas, New Mexico, said he came to see the "blamed cayuse what bucked with him for a hundred yards in San Antonio before finding a good hard heap of stones in which to throw him." The entire bunch of horses had been "broken" by the troopers in San Antonio before the regiment started for Tampa on their way to Cuba.

Notwithstanding the fact that but a mere handful of the horses were taken to Cuba, there were present yesterday a number of friends and relatives of the men of the regiment who did not come back from the campaign. They were on hand trying to find out what horses their loved ones had fed and ridden before the parting at Tampa, and were prepared to buy them at any price. But, in the hurry and excitement of war, the identity of the horses was lost. Perry Tiffany was wandering about among the stalls and asking in vain about the horse that his brother, Lieut. Tiffany, had ridden through the fever-laden swamps that finally cost his life. Tiffany's mettlesome little charger is somewhere among the broncos, as is also the little bay gelding that carried for a time the gallant Capt. Allyn Capron, but they will probably never be picked out. Capt. R. C. Day of Troop L spent a fruitless afternoon in looking for his mount, which, he said, he was willing to purchase at any figure.

Forty-seven horses were sold during the first hour of the sale, averaging $19 each. The lowest price paid in that time was $9 and the highest, for an exceptionally fine charger, $77. One hundred and twenty-four horses were sold within an hour and a half. As the day wore on the bidding became more spirited, and the horse dealers, in the face of the high prices, fell out of the bidding. The average ran up to $30, and the Rough Riders present smiled knowingly. Each of the horses, they say, was bought by the Government for $65. They added unanimously that they could buy the same animals in the Southwest for from $7 to $12, and averred that they would not pay more than $25 for the best horse in the bunch.

The Rough Riders were represented at the sale by Lieut. C. S. Ballard of New Mexico, Sergts. Thomas Darnell and Oscar de Montel, and Privates S. P. Sloan, F. G. Wheeler, Fred Hawes, William Wagner and others. Several of these accompanied Mrs. Geraldine Bailey and Miss Hawley, daughter of Gen. Hawley. These ladies represented the National Relief League, with headquarters at the Hoffman House. They bought a number of the worst—or best—bucking horses for an exhibition to be given next Friday and Saturday at Ambrose Park by Rough Riders and other cavalrymen for the benefit of sick and destitute soldiers. Rough Rider William Wagner of Troop M bought in three of the horses, including his own mount, for the sum of $129. These he has disposed of by having them sent to a grazing paddock in New Jersey. Among the largest buyers were J. H. Sears, William Mehrbach, S. Hess, J. H. Shults, George Logue, Charles McCarthy, J. Bartnett, W. J. Hyland, Edward Reilly, Charles Miesner, and Major Dunham Wheeler.

At the close of the sale it was announced that 400 broncos had netted a gross total of $12,000. The sale will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock.

SAYS ROUGH RIDER STOLE HORSES.

Provost Marshal at Camp Wikoff Makes the Accusation.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 20.—A former Rough Rider is being sought by the Provost Marshal. He was retained in charge of a lot of property belonging to the regiment which had been turned in. On Saturday he obtained his release. Another Rough Rider who succeeded him took account of stock and found himself several horses and saddles short. Meanwhile his predecessor had left camp, or is presumed to have done so, although he may be in hiding somewhere. Most of the horses have been traced. The Provost Marshal says the men from whom he recovered them bought them from the Rough Rider.

BIG DEATH RATE AT MONTAUK.

Expected that Many Patients Will Succumb in Next Fortnight.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 20.—Gen. Shafter left the camp this morning for Michigan to attend the reunion of the regiment in which he served during the civil war. During his absence Gen. Wheeler commands. Gen. Wheeler is busy making preparations for moving his division of cavalry to Huntsville. The Third Cavalry will leave camp to-morrow in the transport Mississippi for New London, whence it will take trains for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Batteries A and F of the Second Artillery left camp to-day by the Long Island Railroad for Anniston, Ala.

The hospital now contains 515 men. Many of these are beyond hope, and for the next two weeks there will be many deaths, mostly from typhoid. The Shinnecock will take 200 away to-morrow.

There were but two deaths in the hospital to-day, as follows:

JOHN RYAN, Sergeant, Company F, Sixth Infantry.

HENRY JACOBSON, Company E, First District of Columbia Infantry.

SPANIARDS WERE HARMLESS.

But Capt. Parke Had Not Heard of Santiago and Thought His Ship Lost.

The ship Luzon, Capt. J. G. Parke, arrived Monday from Kahului, the port of Maui, which is the second largest island of the Hawaiian group, with a cargo of sugar. The voyage began on April 30. Heavy weather was encountered and progress was slow. On Aug. 4 the German bark Thalia was sighted and she signaled that there was war between the United States and Spain. Previous to this a careful watch had been kept for suspicious looking craft, but now the watch was doubled.

When about 500 miles east of Puerto Rico, on Aug. 20, a big steamship, flying the Spanish colors, was sighted, and the mate remarked that the Luzon was lost.

Capt. Parke had a look at the vessel, and saw that she was crowded with men. "She looked like a Coney Island excursion steamer," he remarked, while telling the story. "We held our course and the steamer held hers, and we were both drawing together. Then she crossed our bow about half a mile away, and soon disappeared. Now, that steamer was a transport taking the soldiers home from Santiago. They were licked men and I didn't know it, and was worrying about them."

TROOPS HERE FROM MONTAUK.

Sick and Convalescent Men Landed from the Shinnecock—Majority Sent to Fort Myer, Va.

The ambulance boat Shinnecock came up from Montauk yesterday, bringing 268 sick and convalescent soldiers. She stopped first at Pier 40 East River, where Surgeon Major Appel boarded her to direct where the men were to be discharged.

At Pier H, Pennsylvania freight yards, Jersey City, 189 sick were removed to a hospital train of thirteen Pullman sleepers furnished by the Government and left for Fort Myer, Va. While they were being transferred to the cars some of the men were met by friends, who wished to supply them with food. Surgeon Major Appel refused to allow the men to receive the supplies. He said the Government furnished them all that was necessary, and that there was more danger that they would be overfed than there was of their not getting enough.

At the foot of Eleventh Street, this city, 24 furloughed men were put ashore, and the 55 others were taken to the Liberty Island hospital. The names of the men on the Shinnecock who were not sent to Virginia and the disposition made of them are as follows:

Bedlow's Island.

ALEXANDER, D. W., Tp. G, 9th Cavalry.
ALEXANDER, William, Co. A, 24th Infantry.
ALLEN, James W., Co. D, 24th Infantry.
AUSTIN, Darwin, Co. G, 33d Michigan.
BAUGHMAN, James, Co. D, 24th Infantry.
BLACK, S. C., Tp. F, 9th Cavalry.
BOEHM, Julius, Co. H, 8th Infantry.
BUSH, William H., Co. L, 16th Infantry.
BRYAN, F. E., Co. H, 24 Infantry.
CHRISTIAN, Virgil, Tp. B, 9th Cavalry.
CHURCH, John W., Co. H, 10th Infantry.
COLLINS, Newton, Co. E, 2d Infantry.
COLLISON, Edward, Tp. I, 9th Cavalry.
COVINGTON, Walter, Tp. E, 9th Cavalry.
CUMISKY, John, Co. E, 33d Michigan.
DALTON, James, Co. K, 7th Infantry.
EDWARDS, Albert E., Co. M, 7th Infantry.
ELLER, Emil, Co. L, 7th Infantry.
ENGBLOM, Carl, Signal Corps.
EPLEY, William, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
GALLAGHER, Robert L., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
GAY, William, Tp. K, 9th Cavalry.
HARMON, Jacob, 2d Infantry.
HART, John, Tp. F, 2d Cavalry.
HAZLETON, James H., Co. I, 24th Infantry.
HOFFMAN, Henry, Co. B, 24 Infantry.
HURVITZ, Michael, Co. A, 1st Illinois.
IRONS, Edward S., Co. M, 6th Pennsylvania.
KRAMER, Jacob R., Co. I, 33d Michigan.
LAFFERTY, Benjamin, Tp. I, 9th Cavalry.
LEE, Milton, Co. K, 24th Infantry.
LEVIN, George, Co. L, 34th Michigan.
LONSOME, Michael, civilian teamster.
McDERMOTT, M. F., Co. G, 7th Infantry.
McDONALD, Patrick, Co. B, 7th Infantry.
MILLER, John F., Tp. K, 9th Cavalry.
MUDD, Martin, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
NOLAN, Brown, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
O'BRIEN, John R., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
PEPPER, C. A., Co. L, 1st District of Columbia.
PIKE, Albert, Co. D, 1st District of Columbia.
ROWE, George, Co. F, 34th Michigan.
SMITH, Luther, Tp. A, 9th Cavalry.
SMITH, Roland P., Co. K, 7th Infantry.
SPENCER, George M., Co. F, 1st Infantry.
CONLEY, James, Co. K, 16th Infantry.
DANIELS, Manley, Tp. G, 1st Cavalry.
GRIMM, George, Tp. G, 6th Cavalry.
KREBS, Joseph, Co. B, 1st Infantry.
MULLREN, Charles, Co. M, 7th Infantry.
PETERSON, August, Co. E, 8th Infantry.
PRENTNEY, W. A., Tp. C, 1st Cavalry.
NAVY CRAFT, Joseph, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
RESSLER, Norman, Co. D, 7th Infantry.
SAXE, George M., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
SEALS, Banjamin, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
SMITH, Horace C., Co. C, 24th Infantry.
SMITH, Joseph, Tp. C, 1st Cavalry.
WHITEHEAD, George, Co. L, 7th Infantry.
WHITTAKER, Fred L., Co. F, 16th Infantry.
WILLIAMS, Daniel J., Co. H, 16th Infantry.
WILLIAMS, Fred M., Co. K, 7th Infantry.
SPRAGUE, Arthur E., Co. B, 8th Ohio.
ST. CLAIR, George, Tp. E, 1st Cavalry.
STRUBLE, Waring, Tp. L, 2d Cavalry.
TRENORY, Warren, Bt. E, 1st Artillery.
TUTT, John, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
VAUGHN, George, Co. M, 1st District Columbia.
WALSH, George W., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
WATKINS, I., Tp. H, 9th Cavalry.
WATSON, R. H., Tp. M, 1st Cavalry.
WRIGHT, Elza, Co. M, 2d Infantry.

Furloughed.

BENNETT, Oscar C., Co. C, 16th Infantry.
BROWN, David, Co. G, 8th Infantry.
BULLIS, Luther M., Co. H, 16th Infantry.
COLTER, Edward F., Co. K, 7th Infantry.
CONELLY, Patrick, Co. I, 1st Infantry.
YOUNG, John C., Co. I, 16th Infantry.

Hudson Street Hospital.

GEORGE, Ardell, Co. A, 33d Michigan.

SOLDIER DIES OF NEGLECT.

Parents of Clarence E. Brayton of the Third New York Will Demand an Investigation.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 20.—Clarence E. Brayton, Sergeant Major of the Third New York Regiment, died to-day of spinal meningitis at Harrisburg.

Dr. H. S. Hoteling of Syracuse, N. Y., who attended Brayton, says death was caused by neglect. The young soldier was taken sick two weeks ago, and was sent to the division hospital. The surgeons there said he was suffering from quinine poisoning, and that there was nothing else wrong with him. He was removed to Harrisburg, and a few days later taken to the Bolton House.

The military hospital authorities did not notify Brayton's parents until several days after he was taken sick, and they will demand an investigation. The dead soldier's father is W. C. Brayton, General Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Syracuse.

Gen. Haskell Buried at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The remains of Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, one of the heroes of Santiago, who died at Columbus, Ohio, last Saturday, arrived here to-day over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The body of the soldier was laid at rest in the Arlington Cemetery this afternoon with appropriate military and Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including President McKinley, Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and other persons prominent in civil and military life.

The Sick Leaving Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 20.—Major J. Wilson Poucher, who is in charge of the sick soldiers here, has received orders from Gen. Sternberg in Washington to hurry the men away as soon as possible. Twenty convalescents were furloughed last evening, and about the same number will leave to-morrow. This will leave sixty-five in the camp hospital, and they are to be transferred to the Nassau Hospital in Hempstead. The Government will pay $1 a day to the hospital for each soldier.

MISS GOULD'S NAME WITHDRAWN

She Found that Hause Profited by Guiding Soldiers.

One day last week Oliver Perry Hause, special agent of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, with an office at 171 Broadway, called at Camp Walworth, 315 East Fifteenth Street, and volunteered his services in the work of guiding soldiers from Montauk to that camp, which is conducted by the Women's National War Relief Association. Hause said that he represented the Red Cross, the Soldiers' Relief Committee, and the Grand Army of the Republic in the same work. Miss Helen Gould, who was at the camp, talked with Hause, but told him she had no power to authorize him to represent the association.

Hause asked Miss Gould to write the name of her association and her own name on a piece of paper and give it to him, and she complied with his request.

On Friday last she was cautioned against Hause, and, through the assistance of detectives, got back the paper containing her signature. Yesterday she published a card stating that Hause was in no way authorized to represent the society. Since the publication of Miss Gould's card it has been charged that Hause found the work of guiding soldiers from Montauk very profitable. He was the regularly authorized agent of the Grand Army of the Republic in this work until complaint was made against him because he had accepted gifts from men on the train; then his credentials were taken from him, but he kept up his work. It is said that while en route to Montauk with sweet milk for the soldiers, he was much given to making patriotic speeches and taking money offered him.

Mr. Hause himself said yesterday that he had received $45 in this way, and had acknowledged the receipt of it in The New York Journal of Sept. 11. The files of The Journal corroborate Hause's statement in this regard.

SOLDIER'S MOTHER MEETS DEATH

Fatal Accident Attends Troops' Arrival at Bethlehem, Penn.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 20.—Company K of the Ninth Regiment arrived at Bethlehem early to-day and was greeted by 30,000 enthusiastic citizens. Captain Adams and his seventy-seven soldier boys were escorted by six bands of music, as many drum corps twenty civic societies and 1,000 firemen to Municipal Hall, where a reception was held.

In the jam at the station, as the train bearing the soldiers came in, Mrs. M. Talbot, aged sixty-five years, whose son is a private in Company K, was pushed under an engine and ground to pieces.

SOLDIERS WHO ARE UNPAID.

Many of the Volunteers Cut Loose from Commands Are Without Identification After Sickness.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The payment of such soldiers as were not with their commands when the regiments were mustered out is one of the problems that has been presented to the War Department officials. Some time ago orders were issued directing regimental and other commanders to have soldiers on sick leave or furloughs furnished with descriptive lists so that they might be paid if they were not with their commands. Some of the officers have neglected to do this.

Then again cases have arisen where soldiers have gone into hospitals and their commands have been transferred to other camps or home to be mustered out and nothing was left with the sick soldiers to identify them for the receipt of their pay. An instance was discovered by Secretary Alger in a hospital at Lexington. He telegraphed Paymaster General Stanton that there were ninety-five men in the hospital there who had not received their pay for July.

There was nothing to identify the men to the Paymaster, as their regimental and company commanders had not furnished them with any means of identification. Gen. Stanton immediately ordered that they be paid for July, and will now undertake to trace down their records so as to keep his accounts straight. Such a payment was irregular to some extent, but Gen. Stanton concluded to take chances, believing that the records of the men could be obtained and the amount paid them charged to them in the future.

Other instances are constantly brought to the attention of officials of the War Department. To-day several members of Roosevelt's Rough Riders were at the department with a note from Col. Roosevelt asking that the department take some steps looking to the payment of the men and giving them transportation to their homes. These men were on furlough or sick leave when the regiment was mustered out. They were in Santiago when the former order was issued regarding the identification of the troops on sick leave or furlough. They returned from their leaves to Camp Wikoff and found no regiment to report to. They were apparently without any status before the War Department. Gen. Wheeler did not know what to do with them. Col. Roosevelt decided to send them here.

At the department their records were looked up, and, as Gen. Stanton remarked, "We provided them with papers so they could get their pay." These men were given all that they were entitled to under the law and sent home feeling well satisfied. They had a pleasant interview with Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, who asked them many questions about their campaign in Cuba and the hardships they had endured. He told the soldiers that the department wanted to do all it could for the men who had so ably an creditably sustained the reputation of the American soldier in trying times.

HOW THE WINSLOW FOUGHT.

General Order from Navy Department Recounts the Bravery Displayed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—General Order No. 497, issued to-day from the Navy Department, tells the story of the terrible fight of the little torpedo boat Winslow with the forts at Cardenas last May, in the shape of an official recommendation from Lieut. John Bernadou, the commander of the craft, looking to the advancement of Brady, Cooney, and Johnson of his crew to warrant officers, which Secretary Long did.

The order also quotes from the report of Capt. Newcomb of the Hudson his tribute to the remarkable bravery displayed by Lieut. Bernadou and the men of the Winslow at a time when many men would have felt like abandoning all hope.

The Amphitrite at Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The monitor Amphitrite arrived at Fort Monroe to-day in tow of the cruiser Yosemite. She came from Puerto Rico by way of Mole St. Nicholas. She broke down in her machinery at the latter port, and therefore was ordered in tow of the Yosemite.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Steam Launch Will Be Sent to Santiago to Carry Supplies.

The Women's National War Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel. At the request of the Surgeon Major in charge of the yellow fever hospital at Santiago, the association decided to purchase a steam launch and send it to Santiago to be used in carrying supplies from the city to the hospital, which is situated on an island in Santiago Bay. At present a rowboat is used. The launch will cost less than $1,500, and will be sent to Santiago the latter part of the week. Twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of supplies will be sent by the vessel that takes the launch, for general distribution at Santiago. The sum of $1,500 was appropriated to continue the work at Fort Monroe, where the association has nine nurses.

The report of the work done at Camp Walworth, 316 East Fifteenth Street, showed that 40 per cent. of the soldiers who have come here from Montauk since Camp Walworth was established have been cared for there, and that 2,177 meals have been furnished to troops.

Mrs. Walworth was several days ago asked by Col. Greenlief to file with him a report of the association's work at Montauk. This report she read to the association yesterday, and it was approved by the members present.

The supply depot of the association at Camp Wikoff has been closed, but it was decided at yesterday's meeting to continue the convalescent table at the general hospital. Mrs. Walworth says the Government is more liberal in furnishing supplies now than formerly, and that it will only be necessary for her to go to Camp Wikoff occasionally to look after special work.

Mrs. Mary Boone Paynter, who lives at the Windsor Hotel, called at the association's headquarters yesterday and left her check for $500.

NINTH NEW YORK'S TRIP HOME.

Circuitous Route Said to Have Been Col. Green's Selection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Quartermaster's Department of the army, which is, among many other charges, designated to transport troops, in answer to some newspaper criticism passed upon recent troop movements, and in justice to the officers who are responsible for them, has made public the official correspondence bearing upon the subject.

Col. Bird, who is in charge of the Quartermaster's Department during Gen. Ludington's absence, had his attention drawn particularly to the case of two New York regiments, the Eighth and Ninth, which were quartered at Camp Thomas. These troops were returned to their native State over a route that was not as direct as might have been selected, and consequently they were kept longer on the road than appeared necessary.

For this the Quartermaster's Department has been severely scored. As shown by Col. Bird, the New York State authorities sent their agents to the camp and took the sick men from these regiments back to New York, selecting the route about which complaint was made because it afforded better facilities for the distribution of the men among their homes throughout the State.

According to the statement of Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster at Chickamauga Park, the Ninth New York was sent North by the same route at the special request of the Colonel commanding the regiment.

San Juan Hero Serenaded.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., who was severely wounded in the battle at San Juan Hill, has arrived in this town to visit a few days with his father, the Hon. John Bigelow, Sr. A large delegation of citizens with the village and West Point bands tendered Capt. Bigelow a serenade last evening.

Lieut. Wheeler Seeks Transfer.

The board of officers appointed to act upon the applications of a number of Lieutenants to be transferred from the line to the Ordance Department met yesterday morning at the Army Building. Among the applicants was Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Instructor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, at West Point, who is a son of Gen. Wheeler.

SIGNAL CORPS DISBANDED

Work of the Men Who Cut Cables and Established Telegraphic Communication at the Front.

GENERAL GREELY'S PLAUDITS

They Were Ever-Faithful in the Work of Keeping the Army and Navy in Close Touch with Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The disintegration of the Volunteer Signal Corps was begun to-day, when orders were issued for the relief from active duty of the Fourteenth Company, with a view to its furlough and muster-out. Gen. Greely, in issuing this order, takes advantage of the opportunity to issue an address to his men, of whose record in the war he has just reasons to be proud. He says that while detained himself by his multitudinous duties from participating at the front, he cannot permit his men to return to private life without acknowledging their "loyal, efficient, and valuable services to the Nation."

In reciting the services rendered by the corps, Gen. Greely says: "In the Santiago campaign you were the first of the army to arrive, as you were the last to leave, destroying within range of Spanish guns the submarine cables that gave the enemy daily information of inestimable value. When the occupation of Santiago was ordered, you repaired cables with such celerity that you opened communication between the United States marine camp at Caimanera (Guantanamo) and New York City on June 21, the day prior to the landing of the Fifth Army Corps off Santiago. Battles may be fought and epidemics spread, but speedy communications must, nevertheless, be maintained, and owing to your efforts, the American Army in Cuba has not been isolated telegraphically a single day.

"In the Cuban campaign you arranged, maintained, and operated a system of cable and land lines—partly commercial, partly war cables, partly flying telegraphic lines, and partly telephone lines—that enabled messages to pass in twenty minutes from the Executive Mansion in Washington to the headquarters of the army before Santiago, and which offered direct and immediate communication between the Secretary of War in his office and the Signal Corps man in the advanced rifle pit on the right, the left, and in the centre of our intrenched army, within 400 yards of the enemy. When the city fell, your lines followed immediately army headquarters as it moved therein.

"No one will ever know the difficulties—physical, moral, and climatic—under which you labored in Cuba. Heat and thirst, danger and fatigue—these present sufferings with impending disease and death—you endured and faced uncomplainingly with the rest of the army, but those conditions never prevented the prompt, cheerful, and efficient discharge of the important duties devolving unremittingly day and night on the Signal Corps.

"In Puerto Rico you were ever with the advance, participating as scouts and skirmishers in the capture and occupation of towns. From the beginning to the end of the campaign you kept each important command in telegraphic or telephonic communication, both with the corps commanders and also with the base of operations.

"In the Philippines you were always to the front, and throughout siege operations constructed and maintained telegraph and telephone lines in the advanced trenches at Manila, remaining, with the rest of the army, under fire daily, under conditions so dangerous that five officers were brevetted and several men recommended for medals of honor. Less exciting, but scarcely second in importance, were your duties at the great camps of the country.

"The connections by cable of the principal forts in our great harbors and the initiation and installment of an entirely new electrical fire control system were also your labors. While your service everywhere has been of the highest character, you have especially illustrated that development of character necessary to expert work by your devotion as officers and your obedience as men, under the trying and monotonous conditions of camp and garrison life, where the soldier and officer are fashioned day by day for the supreme moment of battle. The lessons there learned have served you well.

"The Signal Corps has filled neither the guardhouse nor the hospital. Serving in the field in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in Puerto Rico, and in home garrisons at Tampa, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, Jacksonville, and Montauk, yet your total aggregate of over 1,300 lost by disease in camp and field to date only five, officers and men included.

"As our roads part and the greater number of the Signal Corps go back to the paths of civil life, the Chief Signal Officer of the army gives you all godspeed, hoping that the hardships of war, while making you advocates of all peace that is not shameless and unpatriotic, will ever make you mindful of the value and welfare of the regular Signal Corps, of which you have been so great a part in the war, to the glory of the American Army."

THE MANILA EXPEDITION.

Preparations to Send a Force of 5,856 Men from San Francisco to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The troops just ordered to the Philippines are all anxious to depart as soon as possible, and their wishes are likely to be gratified, for Gen. Miller, who hopes to head the expedition, is doing all he can to expedite their transportation. The numerical strength ordered to the Orient is as follows: First Tennessee Regiment, 1,286; Twentieth Kansas Regiment, 1,301; Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, 1,251; First Washington Regiment, 1,315; recruits Second Oregon Regiment, 300; battalion Twenty-third Regular Infantry, 400; total, 5,856. All of the troops named except the Washington regiment have been attached to the Philippine expeditionary forces. The Washington men have belonged to the Department of California.

In case no General should be assigned to this expedition, the command will devolve upon Col. John H. Wholly of the First Washington Volunteers. He ranks Col. Funston by reason of prior service in the regular army. Gen. Miller has made application by telegraph to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington for enough Krag-Jorgensen rifles to arm the expedition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It was stated at the Quartermaster General's Department that the returning transports which have been to Manila on one trip will be used to take the troops now at San Francisco to the Philippines. Two of these steamers, which will accommodate about half the command, are expected to arrive in a day or two. Other steamers now on their way will be sent back as soon as loaded with troops. Four steamers will be sufficient for the transportation of the troops and supplies. It is believed that less time will be consumed by using these transports than in fitting up new vessels.

OUR STATUS AT MANILA.

The Protocol Gives Us the Right to Reinforce the Troops Now There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Some question has arisen as to the right of the United States to send troops to Manila under the terms of the protocol and the armistice which followed. Upon this matter being brought to the attention of the War Department it was stated that under the protocol Manila City, Harbor, and bay were placed under control of the United States and that we have the same right to reinforce Manila that we would have to send troops to any other army post.

Spain, it was said, would have no right to protest against the action of the United States, as the movement of troops to Manila was not like sending them to an island or station in dispute.

ODD FELLOWS' NEW OFFICERS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Closes Its Boston Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was adjourned to-day after the election of the following officers:

Grand Sire—Alfred S. Pinkerton of Massachusetts.

Deputy Grand Sire—A. C. Cable of Ohio.

Grand Secretary—J. Frank Grant of Maryland.

Grand Treasurer—Richard Muckle of Pennsylvania.

SAGASTA HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain Says Canovas Would Never Have Fought This Country.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The Duke of Tetuan, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the late Premier Canovas del Castillo, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"Señor Canovas, if he had lived, would never have accepted war with the United States. Canovas and myself were convinced that war would lead inevitably to the ruin of Spain."

Continuing, the Duke blamed the Liberals, who, he said, could have averted war either by accepting the proffered good offices of the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, or by treating with the insurgents on the basis of Cuban independence, or by selling Cuba. In conclusion the Duke remarked: "Señor Sagasta is responsible for all our disasters and must be ejected from power."

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

The Members Are Not Known Abroad, but Represent Different Factions at Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The personnel of the Spanish Peace Commission has been communicated officially by the Madrid Government to the French Embassy, and through Ambassador Cambon to the State Department. The list is the same as that given in press dispatches, with some additional information as to the several members. Señor Monteoro Rios, Chairman of the commission, is the presiding officer of the Spanish Senate.

Señor Abarzuza is a member of the Senate, and was Spanish Ambassador at Paris during Spain's brief régime as a republic. Gen. Correrro has had long experience in colonial affairs, and is regarded as an expert in that line. Señor Villarutia is the present Spanish Minister at Brussels. Señor Garnica is counselor of the Court of Cassation, or Supreme Court.

As a whole, the commission is regarded as a strong body, combining representatives of the political elements, the army, and the diplomatic fraternity. The names are not, however, widely known outside of Spain, the apparent purpose being to secure a commission strong among all elements at home, and thus able to carry public approval of a action, rather than one made up of conspicuous public men. The Spanish Commission has two Senators, whereas the American has three, and it differs from the American Commission in having a representative of the army, Gen. Correrro.

Blanco Opposes the Cuban Ministry.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—Capt. Gen. Blanco cables from Havana that he is not in accord with the Cuban Colonial Ministry, to which the Government here replied that while Spanish sovereignty existed in Cuba he must apply autonomy, and, therefore, he could not turn out the Colonial Government now in office and appoint a new one.

Welcome to Cervera Prohibited.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The workmen of Bilbao, where the cruisers which belonged to Admiral Cervera's fleet were built, have decided to go to Santander in order to make a demonstration against the defeated Spanish Admiral on his return to Spain. The Government, however, has taken measures calculated to prevent the plan being carried out, and the Ministry has also forbidden demonstrations welcoming Cervera home.

Provincial Councils Election in Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Special dispatches from Madrid say the Provincial Councils election has resulted in the return of the Ministerial nominees, except at Bilbao, where the Basque patriot Sarana has been elected by an overwhelming majority. Serious street disorders ensued.

OUR SICK AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Lawton Reports Nearly 1,200 as Being Sick with Various Fevers and Many Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Nearly 1,200 of the American troops at Santiago are on the sick list, and Gen. Lawton reports eighty-eight new cases of fever to-day. His report sent to the War Department to-night is as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 20, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington: Sick, 1,087; fever, 679; new cases, 88; returned to duty, 289.

Deaths: W. M. Johnson, Eighth Illinois Infantry, teamster, thermic fever, Sept. 19; Felix Boswell, Company D, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever, Sept. 18; Albert Richardson, nurse, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteers, pernicious malarial fever, Sept. 17; John J. Nicdeden, Company K, First Illinois, typhoid fever, Sept. 17; John J. Blake, private, Company F, Fifth United States Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 19; Robert L. Courson, private, Company B, Third United States Volunteers, yellow fever, Sept. 19; Walter Gray, private, Third United States Volunteers, pernicious remittent fever, hemophysis.

LAWTON, Major General.

SOUVENIRS FROM SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A large lead gargoyle and the royal arms of Aragon and Castile are now in the possession of the Post Office Department. They are trophies from Santiago, having once graced the Spanish Post Office at that place. Into the open jaws of the gargoyle were deposited the letters of the patrons of the office. The mouth served as a slot, and the letters fell into a receptacle on the inside of the office. The royal arms of Spain were also on the building. Both were sent to the department by Mr. Louis Kempner, the Postal Agent at Santiago.

Telegraph in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 20.—The United States transport Yucatan arrived here this morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico, having on board Capt. Bradley of the Signal Service, who will be attached to the staff of Gen. Wood and make preparations for the establishment of a telegraphic service in this province.

Refugees Reach Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 20.—The French steamer La Georges Croise arrived here this morning from San Domingo City with 150 refugees, and sailed this afternoon with fifty passengers for Nuevitas.

The Michigan Ordered to Santiago.

The transport Michigan has been ordered to prepare to make the trip to Santiago in place of the Port Victor, whose ice plant has been disabled. The Michigan has moored to Pier 24, Brooklyn, and is making ready for the trip. In her cargo will be 125,000 pounds of fresh beef, 300,000 pounds of subsistence stores, and a lot of cordwood.

MILITIA REORGANIZATION.

New Organizations Will Be Disbanded and Old New York National Guard Commands Reformed.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—"The New York volunteer regiments, which were raised in the National Guard and which have returned to their home cities, and received furloughs, will resume their functions as National Guard organizations when their furloughs have expired and they have been mustered out of the United States volunteer service. The new National Guard organizations that were raised to take their places will be disbanded when this time arrives."

Many questions have arisen in the various localities of the State as to the rights of the new National Guard organizations, in view of the return of the volunteers, whose places they were raised to fill, and inquiries at the Adjutant General's office brought forth the above statement. On April 28 Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued an order for the recruiting of new National Guard organizations to take the places of those which made up the volunteer regiments, and Paragraph 4 of that order reads:

"Although under the State law original enlistments used to be for five years, these new organizations will be disbanded, the officers will be rendered supernumerary, and the enlisted men honorably discharged, when those entering the United States service return."

The process of dissolving the new and reforming the old commands cannot be begun until the volunteers' furloughs have expired and they have been mustered out, because they will not be under State control until that time.



Geo. F. C. Booss,

Importer and Maker of Furs.

Opening Announcement

I beg to announce the opening of my new establishment, 294 Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, and invite the public and my many friends to an inspection of my new premises to view the latest Parisian creations in Furs, Opera and Theatre Garments. The knowledge gained by my long experience in the manufacture of Furs will now be devoted to the interest of my new patrons. The heads of my various departments are those who stand foremost in their respective lines. This, together with my personal attention, will insure perfect-fitting garments, combined with thorough and exacting workmanship. At no time will my stock contain any but first-class skins, and my prices will always be found moderate.

294 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 30th & 31st Sts.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Less than One-third of the Island Now Under the Control of the Spanish Troops.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 19.—The evacuation of the outlying positions occupied by the Spaniards began to-day. Aguadilla, San Sebastian, and Lares were abandoned by them and the troops of Gen. Garnitons brigade and the Eleventh Infantry moved in and noisted the American flag. The Spanish troops from the abandoned positions are being concentrated at Arecibo, whence they will reach San Juan by railroad so soon as transportation is available. They could not enter the city before, owing to its crowded condition.

On Wednesday the Spaniards will evacuate the Island of Vieques, where a company of American troops, dispatched from Gen. Grant's brigade has been landed. The Spanish troops from the Island of Vieques will remain at Humacao until the Spaniards fall back on the line of the military road. Spanish control is now confined to within a line drawn from Humacao to Albonito, and from there to Arecibo, less than one-third of the island.

The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners, at the meeting of the Spanish and American Commissioners to-day, officially informed the Americans that they had been notified of the sailing from Spain of two transports intended to embark troops here, and also that 400 Spanish soldiers would sail from here to-morrow on a transport expected from Cuba. The departing troops consist of 200 sick men and 200 members of the Engineers' Regiment. The meeting of the Commissioners was entirely without friction, and it was owing to the good feeling prevailing between our soldiers and those of Spain that it was decided to allow the company of Americans to land at the Island of Vieques before the Spaniards left.

It was decided to-day,

The Wanamaker Store

Millinery; The Second Day

THERE will be *other* people in the Golden Salon to-day, but there cannot be more, nor those more appreciative, than the audience of yesterday.

Our own hats receive all the praise we expected. In these concrete fancies of our own designers we take especial pride. We do not deny that in many of them the influence of the Parisian styles is very apparent, and indeed many of them are accurate copies of Virot and Berthe and Heitz-Boyer and the rest. But there are others than copies,—there is strong originality throughout the showing,—originality often daring, but never out of touch with either style or taste.

The exhibit continues to-morrow.

For no fault of their own or ours, we are selling

Humber Roadsters at $34.50
Humber Tourists at $36.50
Lady Humbers at $39.50

Of the Costumes and Wraps There is more to tell every day, but it can never be told as it should be. Such preparations as ours cannot be disposed of in a paragraph, nor in a number of them.

Briefly,—the best that Europe and America can show in wraps, coats and costumes is here, *and is priced fairly*. We wish we had space to tell you of the months of labor, and the years of training, the painstaking care and the vast expenditure that has been devoted to making that statement possible.

You can tell pretty well when you look over the styles we are showing. You cannot find them elsewhere. We get the cream and keep it for ourselves,—and you.

Re-pricing Women's Bicycle Boots You can find no time in the year when you will need them more, and certainly you will find no time that they will be so cheap.

We find three styles of women's black, tan canvas top bicycle boots, 15 inches high, and one style of the regular height, in black box calf.

These were $3 a pair
We mark them $1 a pair

There are five lines that were $4 and $5 a pair that we have marked

$2 and $2.50 a pair

These are high cut boots, tan, black and dark green,—high-class goods, at half prices.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

New Receipts of Haviland China Within the last thirty-six hours we have received some very heavy shipments of Haviland Dinner Sets, in the new season's patterns and shapes and decoration schemes.

It is all ready for view and sale this afternoon, and it is decidedly worth looking at. In addition to the new shapes, we have fully renewed our stock in "open stock" patterns.

The recent controversy between importers and Customs has resulted in a victory for the customs, and china duties have been advanced 25 per cent. It will not affect these prices, but these are undoubtedly the lowest figures for which we will be able to sell this make of goods for a good long time to come.

Four kinds of 100-piece sets, in handsome flower decorations, with gold-trimmed handles, some with edges also gilded, at $22.50 to $30. Sets with 120 pieces, beautifully decorated with flowers and gold, at $33 and $35.

Basement.

Men's Stylish Fall Top-Coats Just 100 overcoats of black rough-faced cheviot, lined throughout with fine quality silk. They've the appearance of merchant tailored coats, fashionably and well made, and the usual clothier price would be $15 to $18. These are $12 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Carpet Facts Here are July carpet prices in September, and the best of it is that the carpets are in Fall styles and colorings, and made for this season.

You may think that these are small lots and odds and ends. You are delightfully mistaken. They are large lots,—complete lots, regular goods, and perfect. The only irregular thing about them is the prices on them.

One hundred and sixty-six patterns and more than fifty thousand yards in this special lot. No more at these prices:—

At 45c., regularly 55c.—Tapestry Carpets, in fair quality; 39 patterns.

At 55c., regularly 65c.—Tapestry Carpets, excellent quality; in 38 patterns.

At 65c., regularly 75c. and 80c.—Best grade of Tapestry Carpets, in 22 excellent patterns.

At 80c., regularly $1—Velvet Carpets, in 67 patterns—a splendid showing. A good line of borders, stair and hall carpets to match.

At 60c., regularly 70c.—"Extra Super" Ingrain Carpets, in 38 good patterns.

At 55c., regularly 65c.—All-wool Ingrain Carpets.

¾ and ⅝ Stair Carpets, at 45c. and 50c. yd.

In the Upholstery Store With thoughts turned toward refurnishing, the Upholstery Store becomes a place of interest and instruction. The key-note is *new goods*. The great space is full of them. With new goods come new ideas,—you find your decorative scheme and supply its requirements at one visit.

There is force in that suggestion. It is much easier to plan and match and study among the goods themselves, than to try to carry their various tones and advantages home with you. Moreover you get points. New plans are suggested,—unthought of effects impress themselves.

We have never attempted such a showing of new and artistic goods as in this immense and successful collection. To be of much value, an upholstery assortment should be *exhaustive*, it should carry everything,—especially everything that is newly attractive. It is accomplished here. We can carry out any idea you may form. If you like, we will form the idea for you.

Third floor.

Engraving Monograms and Addresses The Stationery Store has made thousands of friends but it's looking for a still wider acquaintance. To gain that, this little incentive for a limited time. The latest designs of monograms and address dies for $1—about half regular charges for high-class work such as we do. All the fine kinds of correspondence paper are here, and you'll find they're moderately priced, too.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. BRAESSNER BADLY HURT.

Wife of Janitor of Churchman Building Fell or Jumped from a Window.

Mrs. Annie Braessner, twenty-four years old, wife of Gustave Braessner, janitor of The Churchman Building, 47 Lafayette Place, either fell or jumped from a window in her apartments on the third floor of the rear building last night and was severely injured. The couple were married six weeks ago, and since that time the woman has shown signs of mental derangement, and, according to neighbors, has threatened several times to commit suicide.

Braessner left his wife in her rooms a little before 6 o'clock last evening to attend to his duties. On his return, half an hour later, he found the rooms empty, and, looking out of a window into the courtyard, saw the form of his wife on the pavement below. Mrs. Braessner was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a broken left leg and internal injuries. She may recover.

Falls Twelve Stories to His Death.

Terence Riley, a laborer, fifty years old, yesterday afternoon fell down the air shaft from the twelfth story of the new building at 48 and 50 West Twentieth Street, and was instantly killed. No one was working near Riley at the time, and it is not known how the accident happened. The opinion seems to be that the covering over the air shaft gave way while Riley was walking on it. Architect Henry B. Millien of 1,820 Prospect Avenue was placed under arrest as a matter of form, but was subsequently paroled.

Six Pilot Boats for the Harbor.

A meeting of the Pilot Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to make the number of pilot boats in the harbor six, instead of seven. Before the war there were seven boats in the service, but when the harbor was closed the number was reduced to four.

VOLUNTEER FUND OF ILLINOIS.

There May Be an Inquiry into the Expenditure of It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A determined effort to force a legislative inquiry as to the alleged misuse of the funds appropriated for the Illinois National Guard will be made by former staff officers of the State militia. The movement is the outcome of persistent criticisms made by military officers relating to the disappearance of the $230,000 appropriated by the previous Legislature and the bankrupt condition of the State National Guard fund at the present time.

It is claimed that not more than $180,000 of the $230,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1896 can be traced, and that not more than that sum was expended for the Illinois National Guard. Facts have been brought out by the officers of various regiments and by officials of the Illinois Naval Militia showing a state of absolute bankruptcy of the military account, and that not nearly all of the $230,000 appropriation ever reached the channels intended. It comes to light that the officers of the First, Second, and various other regiments were compelled to advance money to the State, for which the State Administration granted an excessive rate of interest.

Thinks Dead Man Was His Father.

A young man who said he was Edward Burke, Jr., called at the Elizabeth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and informed Sergt. Murtha that he had reason to believe the old man who died of heart disease at Flynn's Old Tree Inn, at 20 Bowery, on April 21 last, was his father, Edward Burke of Stamford. When the old man came to the lodging house in April he told Patrick Judge, the clerk there, that he had been recently discharged from the charity hospital on Blackwell's Island. At the time of his death he had in his pocket $3 in cash, a check for $30, and a discharge from the army. Young Burke said his father was worth $100,000, and disappeared from his home mysteriously on April 19.

TO DECIDE CUBA'S FUTURE

The President May Welcome a Visit from Leaders in the Island.

PLANS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Military Rule Necessary at First—Convention of Cuban Delegates May Be Held After the Spanish Evacuation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President McKinley is represented by a local paper as favoring the visit to Washington without invitation, which is inadmissible, of Gomez, Garcia, or other of the Cuban leaders, with the view to a conference concerning the government of the island after Spanish evacuation, and pending the establishment of the independent government contemplated by the resolutions of the Congress passed last Spring.

Assurance is given, upon high but unnamed authority, that the visit of the Cuban leaders will be welcomed and that the Administration will be glad to send its visitors back to Cuba convinced of the perfect good faith of the United States in the assurances given by the Congress.

Although no definite plan seems to have been adopted, it is represented that the Administration is clear in its determination that the Government must be at first a military one, to be continued until the evacuation is complete, after which a great Cuban convention is to be held to decide the future of the island. Just how the elections of delegates are to be conducted is not yet decided, but some dependence is to be placed upon the good order of the inhabitants to make it possible to conduct the elections for this national convention to determine whether Cuba shall have a free and independent Government or something else, possibly annexation.

This makes it very plain that the elections for delegates to the convention to determine the future government for Cuba will be held in towns garrisoned by the United States. While the mind of the President is said not to be clear about the details of the plan outlined, it is represented that it is his purpose to begin appointing leading Cubans to office as Governors of provinces, even before the evacuation of the island by all the Spanish forces.

Insurgent Cubans assume that by Cubans the President means sympathizers with the Cubans who were in arms. Army officers who get this impression say that if the proposed conference or conferences here are to be followed by good order maintained by by an understanding between all classes of Cubans, former loyalists as well as active revolutionists, it will be necessary to confer not only with Cuban patriots but with Spaniards who intend to remain in Cuba and assist in establishing the free and stable government desired by the President.

The view of army men who have seen service in Cuba and made the acquaintance of Cubans and Spaniards is that the President will certainly not name Cuban Provincial Governors before the national convention has been held there, for the reason that the appointment during the earlier stages of reconstruction of conspicuous Cubans or Spaniards would provoke ill-feeling just at a time when it was highly desirable to repress rather than stimulate sectional feeling.

"There is an almost unanimous army opinion that the temporary officers should be selected from the army or from American civil life, and that the men chosen should be free from suspicion of favor for either Spaniards or Cubans. But after that stage has been passed and there shall come the time when the people may chose their own Governors and other officers, unless there is undue influence exerted to direct the result of elections, it is certain that in some provinces the Spanish islanders will hold control by force of numbers and because they will more fully appreciate and act upon the importance of the opportunity afforded by the election.

TRYING TO LAND THE COMAL.

Cargo of Supplies for Starving Cubans Not Yet Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Acting Secretary Melklejohn is making renewed efforts to secure the entrance of the Comal with the 1,000,000 rations on board into some Cuban port. The Comal is now at Key West, where she was ordered when the Spanish authorities refused to allow her to land her cargo without the payment by the United States of duty to the amount of $60,000 in gold. Unofficial advices having been received that the Port of Bahia Honda is opened for relief without the payment of duties, Secretary Melklejohn is now making an inquiry as to whether the Comal relief supplies can be landed.

It has been determined that the evacuation of the island will take place first in the west, and move eastward, as it is believed that the relief for the starving Cubans should be landed in the west. Señor Quesada of the Cuban Junta saw Secretary Meiklejohn to-day, and represented the Cubans as being in a sad plight. He is anxious to have everything possible done for their relief.

DID NOT ADMIT RED CROSS GUILTY.

Mr. Barton to Give Out a Statement Regarding Alleged Smuggling.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, and Second Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, said yesterday that he had never admitted, as published in several newspapers, that the Red Cross had been guilty of smuggling supplies into Cuba. He said that he would give out a statement about the matter to-day.

Mr. Barton was asked: "If supplies are taken into Cuban towns without the consent of the Spanish authorities, and without the payment of the regular duties, is that not smuggling?"

"No," he replied. "If the supplies are distributed to the suffering, and not sold, and if the towns have been evacuated by the Spanish authorities, and there is no demand made for duties, it is not smuggling."

Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross, returned yesterday from Washington and had a conference with Mr. Barton at 58 William Street. When asked about his trip to Washington, Mr. Schieren said:

"I called on the President to see if I could not in some way arrange to get supplies into Havana without paying the customs duty. President McKinley promised to do all in his power to help the suffering people in the interior of the island. I told him the Cuban Relief Association desired to send the steamship San Antonio into the harbor of Havana with a cargo of supplies. He referred me to Gen. Wade, Chairman of the Military Commission, stationed in Havana. Mr. Barton sent a dispatch to Gen. Wade to-day, and we are waiting to hear from him."

Mr. Schieren said that Miss Barton reported that there was much suffering in the Province of Havana, and if the reply from Gen. Wade is favorable efforts will be made at once to relieve the sufferers.

RAIDS IN PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Requirements of the Armistice Disregarded by the Cubans.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Advices from the interior report that hospitals are being established on many estates, and that relief committees have been organized in several towns and villages to attend to the requirements of the Cuban troops, who are in a sad condition.

Advices from Puerto Principe report that the Cuban troops there are not observing the requirements of the armistice, but are stealing cattle and making raids in that district, even forbidding the entrance of provisions from the fields into the city. Señor Emilio March, the Military Governor, has been forced to take strict measures to prevent a repetition of former abuses.

Cuban Congressional Candidates.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The following are candidates to be voted for at the Cuban Congressional election, which will be held from Oct. 12 to 14: José Lacrot, Carlos M. Cespedes, Modesto A. Tirado, Gonzales Peres Andes, Calixto Garcia, Silverio Guerra, Rafael Portuondo, Hipolyte Calano, Guillermo F. Mascaro, Juan Ducase, Vicente Miniet, Emilio Bacardi, Francisco Sanchez Echevarria, and Demetrio Castillo.

WANTS TO ENLIST CUBANS.

Gen. Lawton Has Asked that He Be Allowed to Muster Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Gen. Lawton has made a recommendation to the War Department for the utilization of such Cuban troops as may relinquish all connection with the Cuban army, by employing them upon various works of the United States at Santiago. Gen. Lawton has not recommended that they be used to police the city or province of Santiago, but directly the contrary.

Last Winter an attempt was made to pass a bill allowing the recruiting of Cubans in the Army of the United States, either in the volunteer or regular service, limiting the number to 10,000, but the bill was changed so as to allow only fifty to each regiment, and these to be enlisted as scouts and guides. It is probable that the bill for recruiting regiments from Cubans will meet with more favor in the future, as these men will be available for garrison duty in the island.

It is also thought that a large number of Cubans who have been serving in some capacity with the Cuban Army will become better satisfied with the changed condition of affairs if they are allowed to continue in military service. At the time the bill for enlisting Cubans was proposed it was thought that such action would be resented by the American troops, as the pressure to go to Cuba among the volunteers was very great at that time.

RECONCENTRADOS SENT HOME.

Encouraged to Take Up Their Former Pursuits in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Marquis Cervera, the Military Governor of Marianao, has issued an order providing for the return of refugees from the country—reconcentrados—to their farms and fields, offering absolute protection to all those going back to their homes and lands. To this end he has arranged for three omnibuses to run twice a week from Marianao to different interior points in the vicinity, taking the families and baggage, free of cost, of those who wish to return to their homes.

The Civil Governor, besides issuing orders to the Mayors of Cano and Bauta to cooperate with the Mayor of Marianao, has, to the same end, set aside the sum of $500 to be distributed among those families which return to labor on the farms.

Advices from Matanzas continue to report great distress and the spread of sickness, to remedy which, it is asserted, the city officials do absolutely nothing.

Bishop Santander of this diocese, this morning had a long interview with Capt. Gen. Blanco, supposedly for the purpose of considering the position of the clergy after the evacuation of the island. The steamers Catania from New York, and Rita, coastwise, with cargo and passengers, arrived to-day.

On Sunday afternoon Henry Brown, part owner of the bark Maryland, died from yellow fever at the Purisima Concepcion Hospital, in this city. The Maryland was formerly the Spanish bark Carlos F. Roses, and was captured opposite Havana by the American blockading squadron while coming from the River Plate with a cargo of jerked beef, and was taken as a prize to Key West and there sold to Mr. Brown and M. Miller. Mr. Miller is also seriously ill at the Purisima Concepcion Hospital. He, too, is suffering from yellow fever.

Dr. José Congosto, Secretary General of Cuba, who is accredited to the Spanish Commission at Paris, will sail on Saturday via New York to Europe.

Sick Spanish Soldiers Leave Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XIII. sailed for Spain this afternoon, carrying, besides the 1,300 passengers, mostly women and children, who, it was announced, would sail on her, 1,000 sick soldiers.

6TH MASSACHUSETTS TROUBLE.

Brig. Gen. Garretson Blames the Officers Who Resigned.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson arrived home to-day. In speaking of the trouble with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, he said:

"The personnel of that regiment was all right. It is true its officers resigned, and it is equally true that had they not resigned they would have been brought before a court of inquiry to inquire as to their efficiency. They seemed to be unable to control their men. It was a distasteful duty which devolved upon me, and I do not want to say much about it until my official reports are made public. The officers of that regiment all resigned before the court convened, and so they were spared any humiliation by reason of the inquiry which was to be made."

Massachusetts Deserters Explain.

WOBURN, Mass., Sept. 20.—Four of the six members of Company G, Fifth Massachusetts, charged with desertion from the regiment at Camp Meade, Penn., arrived here to-day, and one of them, Corp. J. H. Quinn, was arrested. The other three—Henry J. C. Gersey, William J. McAdam, and G. J. Halladay—are at the latter's home. The other two men, Clarke and Billingsley, who left camp at the same time, and who are also from this city, have not come here yet. The men claim that they left camp on a lark after being paid off, and, getting somewhat intoxicated, rode to New York on a coal train. When they landed they were penniless, and sold everything they had, including their jackets, to get here. They arrived here this morning in their shirt sleeves. They are ready to go back to Camp Meade, and will do so as soon as they can get money for transportation.

BRIDGEPORT MURDER CASE.

Two Strangers Inspect the Materials Which Were Found Wrapped Around the Victim's Body.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—Official action to-day in the Yellow Mill Pond murder mystery has been so covered as to render it impossible to announce any new developments of apparent importance.

Superintendent of Police Birmingham was back in his office at an early hour and remained at his desk during the forenoon. He had an early conference with the detectives, who immediately after left and renewed the work upon which they have been engaged for eight days.

The only event which caused speculation about headquarters was the arrival at about 10 o'clock of two strangers, who were permitted by the police to examine critically the pieces of rubber cloth and wearing apparel which were found with the remains of the victim. The strangers and the police were equally firm in a refusal to disclose their names.

Nothing further has been heard from New Haven and Meriden to-day with reference to the clues which are being investigated in those places.

Found Dead in the Mississippi.

HERCULANEUM, Mo., Sept. 20.—The body of a man fashionably dressed was taken from the Mississippi River last Saturday. He was about twenty-three years old, and of medium build. He wore dark trousers and coat, and a silk vest, and his linen and underclothing were of the finest, while several articles of jewelry were found in his pockets. There was a hole in the back of the head as from a bullet, and the skull was crushed. All marks had been removed, so far as known, and all but the blank leaves had been torn from a small memorandum book found in the pocket.

Horse Runs Away in Broadway.

The breaking of a wagon's wheel at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway last night caused the horse drawing the wagon to run away. He broke a leg at Forty-first Street, and had to be shot. William Murray of 48 East Forty-first Street, the driver of the horse, was thrown out of the wagon, and severely cut and bruised about the body. He refused medical aid and went home.

Col. R. M. Johnston Dying.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, the novelist and lecturer, is reported as dying at the Maryland General Hospital in this city. Col. Johnston has been ill for several months.

LAWYERS TALK OF JUDGES

The Bar Association to Confer with the Political Parties on Judicial Nominations.

FOR DALY, COHEN, AND ODELL

Members Decline to Openly Indorse Them in Resolutions, but Will Work for Their Nomination—Discussion Becomes Heated.

For an hour and a half last night about 200 members of the Bar Association of this city at their quarters in West Forty-fourth Street discussed the advisability of nominating or indorsing candidates for the Supreme Court bench. During this time some of the members in opposing one another as to the best method of bringing about the renomination of Justices Cohen and Daly and the nomination of Hamilton Odell to succeed Justice Pryor did, in the manner of lawyers, say many sharp things and with loud voices.

At the close a substitute resolution offered by Lewis L. Delafield was passed, in effect giving the Committee on Judicial Nominations authority to confer with "the several political parties" in order to bring about the nominations of the candidates named, but without specifically mentioning them in the resolutions.

This movement was to the considerable discomfiture of Paul Fuller, who, when the meeting began, presented resolutions indorsing the renomination of Justices Cohen and Daly and approving the nomination of Hamilton Odell. Mr. Fuller contended that it was the privilege of the Bar Association to name its candidates and go on record as having backbone and stamina, and "not maintain that silence which is almost criminal" by taking no decided action.

Following him, Elihu Root read the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations, and recommended the passage of resolutions providing that the committee cooperate with the members of the bar generally and insist upon the nomination of men whose services had shown them to be fitted for their positions.

Not Names, But Principles.

"I am, and I think we all are," said Mr. Root, "favorable to the nomination of Justice Daly and Justice Cohen. But the committee decided it not best to name any one, but rather to make the resolution an assertion of principles. If we act as a nominating body, we will probably defeat our purpose. As I said we are all in favor of the names mentioned by Mr. Fuller. If these nominations are made by the association, and not taken up by the great political parties, we will show our weakness, and it will be a new and startling departure."

Mr. Root added that to nominate those men would be to pay them a compliment and retire them Dec 31. What was wanted was party conferences. "For," said Mr. Root, "this is going to be a close election, and each party will want to strengthen itself as much as possible. Our policy should be to recommend.

"Another thing, the majority of the bar is not in this association. There are many poor and humble lawyers who should be consulted. They can get more votes than the rich. If these gentlemen go out as our nominees the cry will go forth that a body of rich lawyers, corporation lawyers, living in marble palaces in Fifth Avenue, had set out to dictate nominations. It won't do."

Mr. Fuller said Mr. Root's resolutions were unfortunate, even negative. "If the indorsements of these men," added Mr. Fuller in an excited tone, "would kill them, why it is time for us to find it out." Then Mr. Fuller proceeded to excoriate Mr. Platt and incidentally Tammany, whose Sachems are credited with opposing Justice Daly.

Judge Howland then counseled prudence and conservatism. Then John Brooks Leavitt took vigorous exceptions to Mr. Root's ideas, and wanted to know for Heaven's sake when this association was going to quit being quiescent and assert itself. Mr. Leavitt made what amounted to an assertion that the association's judicial committee made him tired.

The Amended Resolutions.

At this juncture Mr. Delafield's substitute resolutions were read, and seconded by Mr. Root. Later on John De Witt Warner endeavored to have the committee's report substituted for Mr. Delafield's resolutions, but the motion was lost. Mr. Delafield's resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, By the Association of the Bar of the City of New York that the best interests of the community require the renomination and reelection of Judges who have acceptably discharged the duties of their office; and,

Resolved, That the best interests of the community likewise require that candidates for the bench be selected only from members of the bar whose careers furnish unmistakable evidence of capacity and fitness to discharge the responsible duties of the judicial office.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judicial Nominations be instructed to invite the several political parties and other nominating bodies within this county to confer with them with a view to securing the nomination and election of suitable judicial candidates; to take such other steps as to such committee may seem desirable to the same end, and to report to an adjourned meeting of this association to be held at least three days before the expiration of the period within which independent nominations for judicial offices may be made.

Resolved, When this meeting adjourns, it be to a date to be fixed by the said committee on Judicial Nominations, and that the Secretary of the association be directed to issue notices of the said adjourned meeting when requested by the said committee.

Presently the discussion broke forth again. Ex-Judge Howland thought that if any party did not accede to the association's wishes, then it might nominate its own candidates.

Everett P. Wheeler here took issue with a speaker who said the association was not representative. Mr. Wheeler wanted to make moderate claims. He didn't want to name individuals to be nominated, but rather give the community the privilege of recognizing the pictures of those recommended.

Mr. Chapman Criticises.

"That's it," said John Jay Chapman. "'We musn't be indiscreet,' says Howland. 'It is unwise to put ourselves forward,' says Wheeler. What do these conservatives want us to do? Go to Platt, and in weak voice offer our candidate and say, 'After you, Mr. Platt?' We should assert ourselves more."

Then Mr. Chapman startled the house by accusing the association of such a degree of moral cowardice as only forty years of timidity could account for. Cephas Brainerd then took a hand and began to flay Mr. Chapman, who laughed. Mr. Brainerd ended by saying the association was not competent to conduct a campaign for even three Judges.

A young man with a weak mustache created much amusement by charging Mr. Root with being untruthful in his statement of the committee's action.

"I don't mean to say he has told falsehoods," said the young man, "but he believes things that are not so." Mr. Root's reply was a hearty laugh, and when the speaker attempted to proceed there were loud interruptions, and he sat down somewhat abashed.

An Eagle Captured at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 20.—George Belcher of Watchung Avenue has a large American eagle confined in his hen coop at home which was captured yesterday afternoon after a hard struggle, in which three men fought against the bird in its efforts to free itself from their grasp. It had flown against the carriage of Mr. Belcher, and he seized it when it was in a dazed condition as the result of the force of the contact. It was just beginning to come to full life again, when George Moore and Peter Hulbert appeared on the scene, and hastened to Mr. Belcher's aid. The three of them finally got the bird under control. It weighs nearly fifty pounds and measures five feet across from the tip of each wing.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Joshua A. Trotti, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Thaddeus A. Parker, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, Ninth United States Infantry, will proceed from Madison Barracks, N. Y., via Washington, reporting en route to the Commissary General of Subsistence, to Jacksonville, on official business pertaining to his duties in the Subsistence Department at Tampa and Jacksonville, prior to the departure of the Fifth Army Corps for Cuba.

The retirement from active service this date of Lieut. Col. Charles Hobart, Eighth United States Infantry, after thirty years' service, is announced.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn E. Williamson, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Brewer, United States Army, will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York City, and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles G. Eichler, United States Army, will proceed from Pittsburg, Penn., to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis R. Percival, United States Army, will proceed from Newark, N. J., to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

First Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will take charge of the medical supplies now on board the transport Panama, at Newport News, Va., and proceed therewith to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and return to Fort Monroe, Va., with as many convalescent soldiers as can be comfortably cared for on that steamer.

Orders of Sept. 8 to Second Lieut. Alston Hamilton, First United States Artillery, are revoked.

Major J. Milton Thompson, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Connecticut, and will at once join his regiment.

Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, Fourth United States Cavalry, (Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers,) will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First United States Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur Jordan, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Nicholas Senn, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry, is extended ten days.

Capt. Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed to New York City, and report to Major Folliot A. Whitney, Sixth Infantry, for assignment to recruiting duty.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Sept. 19, is granted Capt. Charles J. Goff, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Chaplain Roderick Terry, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Charles W. Ayars, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. M. Wainwright, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Capt. William L. Fish, Fourth Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. A. B. Palmer, Light Battery B, Georgia Volunteers; First Lieut. Simon P. Doherty, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. W. S. Tash, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. W. S. Martin, Battalion Adjutant Second New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major J. W. Sackett, First Florida Volunteer Infantry, will proceed from New York City, to join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

Capt. William H. Lamar, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from New York City to Washington and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

Assignments of officers to regiments:

First Lieut. George W. Cole, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, Troop L, to date from Aug. 22, vice Osborne, deceased.

Col. William M. Wherry, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Second Infantry,) to the Eighth Infantry, to date from Aug. 30, vice Van Horn, deceased.

Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanno, (promoted from Major, Third Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, to date from Aug. 11, vice Bainbridge, retired.

Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, (promoted from Major, Twentieth Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, to date from Aug. 30, vice Wherry, promoted.

Major Edmund Rice, (promoted from Captain, Fifth Infantry,) to the Third Infantry, to date from Aug. 11, vice Sanno, promoted.

Major Charles G. Penny, (promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Aug. 22, vice Gilbreth, deceased.

Major George W. H. Stouch, (promoted from Captain, Third Infantry,) to the Twentieth Infantry, to date from Aug. 30, vice McCaskey, promoted.

Capt. James A. Goodin, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry,) to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to date from May 2, vice Hill, deceased.

Capt. Charles L. Collins, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry,) to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company I, to date from May 27, vice Heyl, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieut. Robert S. Offley, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry,) to the Seventh Infantry, Company I, to date from May 2, vice Goodin, promoted.

First Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry,) to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company B, to date from May 12, vice Little, appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieut. Murray Baldwin, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, Company F, to date from May 27, vice Collins, promoted.

Transfers: Col. George M. Randall, from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Eighth Infantry; Col. William M. Wherry, from the Eighth Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., from the Seventh Infantry to the Sixteenth Infantry, Company E; First Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, from the Sixteenth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry; Capt. William Quinton, from the Seventh Infantry to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. James A. Goodin, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry, Company K; First Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, from the Ninth Infantry to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company B; First Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Ninth Infantry. The commanding officer, Ninth Infantry, will assign Lieut. Koehler to a company.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will take passage on the steamer Panama and proceed to Puerto Rico and return; he will assume charge of the Panama and perform such duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department as may be necessary.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence for ten days granted First Lieut. Charles O. Brokaw, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Moore, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. D. W. Stinchcomb, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Philadelphia, and will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, Purchasing Commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Capt. Russell E. Burdick, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. William P. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, upon arrival at Newport News, Va., will transfer his property responsibility on the steamer Panama to Capt. J. M. Baker Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and, upon completion thereof, will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for further instruction.

Capt. Samuel Baird, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Leave of absence for one month from the date of furlough of the Fourteenth Signal Corps Company is granted the following named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps: Capt. Charles T. McIntyre, First Lieut. Williamson S. Wright, First Lieut. Rollo B. Oglesbee, Second Lieut. Merchant H. Baldwin.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major Edgar B. Robertson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William J. Glasgow, Second Cavalry, aide de camp, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Robert S. Brooks, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Robert H. Ramsay, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, now sick at Clarksburg, West Va., will proceed as soon as practicable to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and there join his regiment.

Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Wadsworth, New York, for duty at that post.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Major Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. George E. Milton, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major Henry S. T. Harris, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff Aug. 30, vice Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon United States Army, who is hereby relieved.

The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, United States Volunteers, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness, and extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, Tenth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles A. McCoy, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

Major Nelson H. Henry, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 24.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits to Birdsborough, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of rapid-fire guns for the Ordnance Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. F. McClendon, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Purssell, Nineteenth Infantry, now in Buffalo, N. Y., on sick leave, will proceed, not later than Sept. 30, via New York City, to join his regiment in Puerto Rico.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Veterinary Surgeon William V. Lusk, Second United States Cavalry.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is further extended ten days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. John J. Brereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 8 is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the Sixth Cavalry, and will join his troop.

Major Louis W. Crampton, Surge

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION

Daily Sessions Held in Honolulu, but No Results Reported for Publication.

VIEWS OF SENATOR MORGAN

He Has Been in Favor of Statehood, but Thinks the Islands Will Have Only a Territorial Form of Government.

HONOLULU, Sept. 12.—The Hawaiian Commission is holding daily sessions, but nothing is given out for publication. The commission probably will not leave for San Francisco before Sept. 23. Senator Morgan is quoted as saying:

"I have always been in favor of a State government for Hawaii, and am so still. Speaking for myself however, and not for the commission, I am inclined to think that you will have only a territorial government at present. You have not asked for state government, and I doubt very much if the commission will recommend one. As the territory of Hawaii, you will have your own Legislature, of which you will elect the members. The territorial officers to be appointed by President McKinley will be a Governor and Secretary, a United States District Attorney, whose duties are similar to those of your Attorney General, but who only acts in cases in which the United States is interested, and a United States Marshal, who performs the same duties as your present Marshal, but only in United States business. The United States will, of course, take charge of the Custom House and Postal Department, but in all other matters you will be your own masters. You will make your own laws, subject to the approval of Congress.

"The territory of Hawaii has a great future before it, and with the increase of population and business that must come from annexation and all that is implied by it, the road to statehood cannot be a long one. The opening of the Nicaraguan Canal, an enterprise which must be carried to consummation in a very short period, will still further advance the prosperity of the islands."

The Planters' Association has presented a memorial to the commission asking for time to devise a plan to regulate the new labor conditions. The Chamber of Commerce in a memorial asks for a Territorial form of government, while the Bar Association wants the judicial system of the islands to remain unchanged. Senator Cullom has announced that the land laws of the United States do not apply to the public lands of Hawaii. The local land laws remain in force. Mr. Dole, for the time being, still signs as "President of the Republic of Hawaii," and processes of court run as heretofore.

Princess Kaiulani's reception in honor of the American-Hawaiian Commission, given at Ainahau on the 7th inst., was a brilliant success. Gen. Merriam and staff, Gen. King and staff, Col. Barber and staff, Government officials, army and navy officers, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and several hundred permanent residents of the city attended.

A committee from the Annexation Club waited on Senator Morgan at the residence of S. M. Ballou on Sunday afternoon to receive from the Senator a large photograph of Congressman Frank G. Newlands, who introduced the annexation resolution in the House at Washington.

The Hawaiian archipelago is now the Military District of Hawaii, Department of California. An order creating this district, dated Sept. 4, has just been promulgated by Gen. Merriam. The order has no significance as to the civil government to be adopted here, and, outside of its military application, no further significance than an indication that the islands are a part of the territory of the United States and are being treated in exactly the same way as all other Territories of the Republic.

A mass meeting of natives will be held this evening, when resolutions asking for the restoration of Liliuokalani will be adopted.

THE SITUATION IN HONOLULU.

Gen. Merriam Returns and Reports a Feeling of Satisfaction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The steamer Australia arrived in port to-day from Honolulu. Gen. Merriam, commander of the Department of California, who has been in Honolulu, was one of the passengers. He was accompanied on the voyage by Lieuts. Graves and Bennett of his staff. Everything was quiet in Honolulu when the steamer left. The people were jubilant over the annexation of the islands to the United States.

The Australia brought up five sick soldiers. They are Lieuts. Wallace and Teny of the First New York Volunteers, and three privates from Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana regiments. Lieut. Hunt of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry was also a passenger. He was taken ill in Honolulu with typhoid fever, and after he was convalescent obtained a sick leave.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN HAWAII.

Complaint Regarding Their Treatment Presented to the Governor.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Ex-Senator Jacob Rice and Col. Everett of Kingston, a committee representing the citizens of that municipality, waited upon Gov. Black this afternoon and presented a petition adopted at an indignation meeting held in that city last night, requesting the Governor to use his influence to bring about reforms in the treatment of Company M, First New York Volunteers, in service at Honolulu. It is alleged in the petition that members of that company have suffered from lack of food, and ill-treatment on the part of the regimental officers.

Gov. Black promised to give the matter his immediate attention and to communicate with the President with a view of correcting the alleged existing evils.

Vandalism of Troops in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Sept. 12.—The American soldiers in Honolulu are causing the people of this once peaceful community much worry. Acts of vandalism are becoming frequent, and Gen. King has issued orders for a court of inquiry to investigate alleged lawless acts committed by soldiers and to assess the amount of damage caused. Chinese fruit growers and vegetable gardeners have been favorite victims of the soldiers and their gardens have been raided and destroyed.

Cadet Suspended for Hazing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—By the terms of a court-martial sentence, approved by the President, a cadet has been punished for hazing at West Point. In the army orders published to-day it is announced that Cadet Philip S. Smith, third class, United States Military Academy, having been tried and found guilty of harassing and annoying fourth-class men, in violation of Paragraph 140, regulations United States Military Academy, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, under the sixty-second article of war, by a general court-martial, convened at West Point, N. Y., was sentenced "to be suspended from the United States Military Academy, without pay, until Aug. 28, 1899, at which date he will join the then third class."

A Detective's Long Memory.

About twenty-one years ago, when Detective Flay of Police Headquarters was a small boy, he had a man pointed out to him at a race track as a notorious pickpocket. Flay noticed the man had a peculiar scar on his lip. On Monday, while at the Thirty-Fourth Street station of the Third Avenue "L" road, Flay saw this same man and arrested him. On the man were found two crucibles of platinum for melting gold, and acid for testing gold. The records of Police Headquarters were searched twenty-one years back, and the man was found described as Patrick Solon, alias John Leo. His partner was No. 7 in the Rogues' Gallery. Colon was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and held for further examination.

Father Tried to Murder His Son.

Christopher McCaffrey, sixty-seven years old, a carpet layer, of 24 Bradhurst Avenue, tried to murder his son, Christopher, Jr., last night in a fight at their home. He stabbed the son three times with a knife. The wounds are said to be dangerous. The father was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Mrs. McCaffrey says her husband is jealous of the success of her son.

RETIRED BROKER A SUICIDE.

Miss Boight Found Her Father Had Hanged Himself—She May Lose Her Reason.

When Miss Daisy Boight, living on Flatbush Avenue, opposite Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, returned last night from an all-day bicycle ride she found the doors locked and all the windows fastened, and there was no sign of life anywhere about the house. She was astonished, for she had left her father there in the morning and knew that he would spend the evening at home. Her mother, brother and three sisters were in the Catskills, and Daisy and her father were the only occupants of the house.

After knocking repeatedly and getting no response the girl became alarmed and rode down to the Flatbush District Telegraph office, where she found Special Policeman John Dunn. She told him her story, and he returned to the house with her and forced the cellar window. He crawled in, and Miss Boight followed him.

They searched the house, but found no trace of the father until they arrived at the garret. The officer had brought a candle with him. The silence of the house and the oppressive darkness, no less than the flickering of the candle as Dunn turned it toward dark corners in the hope of finding something, had worked the girl up to a high pitch of nervousness, and she was almost ready to break down by the time they reached the last room.

As Dunn entered the garret he raised the candle above his head and turned it first in one direction and then in another. The building is an old-fashioned farmhouse, with a great garret, and the candle, which had burned low, only illuminated part of it. For a moment the girl strained her eyes into the darkness without result; and then, as the candle moved slowly toward a corner, she saw her father's body hanging to a hook in one of the posts.

The girl's overworked nerves gave way. Before Dunn could move she ran shrieking down the stairs and out into the street. She dashed frantically down Flatbush Avenue, crying: "Oh, my poor father, why did I leave him? I ought to have taken care of him!" The general impression was that she had lost her reason, and Policeman John Zittle of the Grant Avenue Station stopped her. Learning what the trouble was, he handed her over to some persons in the crowd, which had by this time collected, and went to the house, followed by Dr. Vincent J. Gallagher of 3 Caton Avenue.

Miss Boight was finally restored to reason, and she explained that her father, who was a retired Wall Street broker, had been suffering from nervousness for ten years, and that when his wife and the other children went away she had volunteered to stay at home and take care of him. She began to reproach herself again for her failure to fulfill the trust, and soon became hysterical. Dr. Gallagher, who took charge of the case, is disposed to fear that the agony of self-reproach under which she is laboring may cause the loss of her reason.

The suicide's name was Theodore Boight. He was sixty years old, and retired from Wall Street about twenty years ago.

LOOKING FOR HIS SON.

Father Seeks Private F. McKenna of Troop F, Second Regular Cavalry.

Hugh McKenna of Chicago called at the Red Cross relief station in Long Island City yesterday in hope of locating his son, Frank McKenna, a private in Troop F of the Second Regular Cavalry. Mr. McKenna had not heard from his boy in three weeks, and it took all the money he had to reach Long Island City.

The Red Cross Society provided Mr. McKenna with funds to reach Camp Wikoff. He went there and was told that his son was brobably in some hospital in New York or Brooklyn, but they could not tell him which one. Mr. McKenna returned to Long Island City, and will continue his search among city hospitals.

OTHER MISSING SOLDIERS.

One Belongs to the President's Own, the Other to the Sixteenth.

Chief Devery last night received a telegram from the Chief of Police of St. Louis, asking him to try to locate Private J. C. Creedon of Company H, Eighth United States Infantry. He is supposed to be in one of the New York hospitals.

A similar telegram was received from the police at Canton, Ohio, asking the police of this city to join in a search for Private Andrew Heibinger of Company H, Eighth Ohio, "The President's Own." He was taken from Ward 4 of the annex to the general hospital, Camp Wikoff, to some New York hospital on Sept. 3.

A Newark Private Dies in Brooklyn.

Private William McDonald of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment, died yesterday of malaria in the Brooklyn Hospital. He arrived in Brooklyn on Saturday, and was removed to the hospital on Sunday. The body was taken to his home, in Newark, N. J., for burial.

BOSTON SABBATH BREAKING.

Protest Against the Entertainment of Milwaukee Officials on Sunday.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The New England Sabbath Protective League, of which the Hon. George F. Hoar is President, to-day sent to Mayor Josiah Quincy a resolution protesting against the action of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in giving an official reception to the Mayor and Aldermen of Milwaukee last Sunday.

The resolution was prompted by the announcement in the daily papers that the Mayor and other officials of the city, on the 18th instant, gave to the guests of the municipality an official reception, including visits to various city institutions and public works, an excursion down the harbor, a banquet with speeches and other public exercises.

The league protests against "this official secularization of the Lord's day as an act which, it believes, is violently in contrast with the time-honored history and traditions of this city, which was styled in the address to the visitors 'A typical city of the East.'"

Will Inspect the Oil Company's Books.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The opposition of the National Linseed Oil Company to the examination of their records and books of account by Stockholder James H. Barnard, was to-day withdrawn, and under the writ of mandamus secured two weeks ago Barnard can now proceed with the examination. Attorneys for the defense to-day stated that free access would be allowed to the records of the oil company, and a pending motion to attach President Alexander Eustan and Secretary Arthur H. Rugg of the oil company for contempt of court was withdrawn.

FALL SHOW OF MILLINERY.

Display at James McCreery & Co.'s Twenty-third Street House.

The millinery salesroom at James McCreery & Co.'s Twenty-third Street house presents a brilliant appearance on the occasion of the initial exhibition of the season. The hats are all designed in softest Autumn shades, brilliant reds shading into purple and wine color, forming the leading tones. Amethyst, castor mingled with white, and light gray with burnt orange are also prominent among the popular hues. A very large space is devoted to black and black and white models, many of them turning up smartly from the face. Some very stylish carriage hats have the "Charlotte Corday" crown and drooping brim. One of the most admired is the "Admiral Dewey," with rolling brim à l'Admiral, and broad gold braid, velvet cockade, and long, sweeping ostrich plumes. Flowers arranged with chiffon and velvet, or made entirely with velvet and silk, appear on very many hats, the favorite blossom being the large red rose, though it is usually shaded through a number of harmonizing tints. For example, the "Winter blossom" is a purple-red velvet hat, faced with shirred silk, and for trimming two roses, ranging in color from pale opal-pink and mist-mauve to deepest garnet and purple, the flowers being extended along the brim with petals of antique satin and velvet foliage.

Handwork is one of the chief characteristics of this display, finely gathered velvet, tucked, stitched, and shirred silk, applied lace, and embroidery, as well as garnitures on fur, being found on nearly all the models. The street and cycle hats, fresh from their English designers, are very smart, and are chiefly of felt, trimmed with cloth, velvet, coarse net, quills, and scarves. The names are generally reminiscent of the late war, and include the "Seventy-first," "Campaign," and the "Rough Rider." They are almost as admirable as their prototypes, and, with their accompanying exhibits, deserve an almost equal success.—Adv.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Mr. Fitzgerald's Work During the Past Few Days Has Turned the Tables on His Critics.

LILLIAN BELLE SHOWS SPEED

Miss Tenny, Who Was Made the Favorite, Again Showed a Reversal of Form, and Finished Behind in the Field.

Starter Fitzgerald's critics have changed their tune during the past few days, and from condemning him as incompetent they have switched around to the view that if he has his own way, he can start with anyone, and better than the host of candidates they presented only a few days ago, from which to chose his successor. As was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week, Mr. Fitzgerald's starting, when he was not hampered by restrictions as to what devices he should use, were on the average good. He was hampered badly by the barrier behind the horses that was used at Gravesend on the opening day, but now that he is allowed to use any machine he cares to, and has full control, the starting of the past two days has been better than any ever seen on the Eastern tracks. Not only is the starting better, but the starts are more prompt, and racegoers are enabled to get to their homes at a seasonable hour for dinner.

The only stake race on the card yesterday was the Greenfield, for three-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, and this gave to that erratic performer, Miss Tenny, another opportunity to show how badly she can run at times, after running a good race a few days previously. Miss Tenny was a decided favorite, but Lillian Belle, who won, and who was entitled to consideration, was not well supported. Yet she won in a manner that made the others look like car horses, while Miss Tenny ran in a fashion well calculated to give followers of form a bad headache. St. Callatine and Kenmore Queen made most of the running, but in the stretch Lillian Belle came from behind and won easily by a length and a half.

It was a great day for the followers of "Danny" Maher, for the clever lightweight rode three winners and a place horse, out of five mounts. Burns won all the way with Sombre in the opening race for two-year-old fillies, although if Francis Booker had not been badly mixed up at the start the victory might not have been such an easy one, and Maher might have had four winning mounts to his credit.

Charentus made a runaway race of it in the second event, and won easily by four lengths from Nosey, and Maher followed up this victory by another on Belle of Troy in the two-year-old handicap. Glenheim, the favorite, and Rusher, ran well for half a mile, but both quit at that point and fell back beaten, while Belle of Troy came on and won easily.

White Frost, too, had a comparatively easy victory, for after Geisha, who ran as if she was just short of a race, had kept ahead for seven furlongs, White Frost came through and won handily by a length from Handball, who came fast at the end.

The sixth race was only an exercise gallop for Firearm, who led from start to finish, and won pulled up.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, which have not won $750. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Sombre, W. B. Jennings's blk. f., by Midlothian-Miss Woodford, 110 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Burns)
2—Frances Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Anitra, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 112, 20 to 1.....(Taral)

Incandescent, 110, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) The Lady in Blue, 110, 8 to 5, (Spencer;) Gaze, 110, 10 to 1, (Pickering;) Rose May, 110, 100 to 1, (Collins,) and Lindula, 110, 12 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won since Aug. 22; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. c., 4 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 103 pounds, 4 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Nosey, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 100, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 106, 30 to 1.....(Turner)

Her Own, 103, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tinge, 101, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Arquebus, 104, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) High Priest, 104, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Knight of the Garter, 107, 4 to 1, (James;) Hanwell, 111, 30 to 1, (Garrigan;) Octave, 96, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Endeavor, 103, 25 to 1, (Jones;) Doggett, 111, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Banished, 97, 100 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

1—Belle of Troy, J. E. McDonald's ch. f., by Fonso-The Belle, 99 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Domineer, Columbus Stable's ch. c., 108, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Jean Ingelow, James Munro's b. f., 99, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)

Exception, 107, 20 to 1, (James;) Somers, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Gertrude Shafter, 105, 7 to 2, (Burns;) Fast Black, 108, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Rusher, 113, 10 to 1, (Spencer,) Glenheim, 126, 11 to 5, (Sims,) and Monletta, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Greenfield Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Lillian Belle, J. D. Smith's b. f., by Bermuda-Satilla, 109 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
2—High Jinks, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 101, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Burns)
3—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s ch. f., 98, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Handpress, 101, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Miss Tenny, 103, 6 to 5, (Maher;) Loiterer, 105, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) St. Callatine, 105, 4 to 1, (Clawson,) and Lennep, 108, 7 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—White Frost, E. S. Gardner's br. f., 4 years, by Iroquois-Wildflower, 123 pounds, 13 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 113, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1 against.....(Taral)
3—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. c., 3, 9 to 5.....(Burns)

Bon Ino, 109, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Floronso, 117, 7 to 1, (James;) Sir Gawain, 105, 8 to 1, (Turner;) Banquet II., 99, 40 to 1, (Dupee,) Geisha, 108, 15 to 1, (Spencer,) and Lady Marian, 85, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, which have not won $750 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Firearm, August Belmont's b. g., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 112 pounds, 1 to 6.....(Burns)
2—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 115, 10 to 1 and even money.....(Taral)
3—Glonoine, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 115, 9 to 1.....(Clawson)
4—Fennetta, Walter Smith's b. f., 112, 100 to 1.....(Moody)

Won in a canter by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lambent	140	Blue Devil	114
Miss Miriam	127	Momentum	112
Orion	126	Marsian	106
Lord Zeni	124	General Maceo	100
Imperator	120	Roysterer	100
Blarneystone	118	Fleeting Gold	100
Buffoon	117	Tanis	100
Woodranger	114	Queen of Beauty	97

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Merry Prince	106	Filament	102
Mt. Washington	98	Kitefoot	94
Merlin	92		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

The Burlington Route	106	Strangest	102
Jerid	105	Sol	102
Merry Heart	104	Lady Exile	100
Neuberger	102	Effie Ainslee	99
Tophet	102	Avoca	99
Sir Christopher	102	Cavalleria	99
Valdiva	102	Alice Nise	99
Meddlesome	102	Sister Fox	94

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Two and one-half furlongs.

Kentucky Colonel	117	Manuel	110
Doctor Eichberg	117	Onondaga's Pride	107
Matanza	110	Ornamental	107
The Kentuckian	110	Helen Thomas	107
Himtine	110	La Penitente	107

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. One mile.

Julius Caesar	110	Emmanora	107
His Majesty	110	Staysail	107
Charley Rose	110	Fairy Dale	107
Slasher	110	Hardy C.	107
Yaphank	107	Russell Harrison	107
Triannon	107		



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SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Favonius	112	Winter	102
St. Sophia	110	Al Reeves	100
Come to Order	107	Klianna	100
Sublet	107	Lowna	99
Lady Sneerwell	105	Rose O'Lee	99
Handcuff	105	Tyran	99
Judge Magee	102	Loiter	94
Hanan	102	Auridale	94

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

Olindo	167	Driver	137
Equerry	149	The Widower	135
Governor Budd	146	El Cid	135
Baby Bill	137	Duke of Durham	135

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Utica.

UTICA, Sept. 20.—The races at Highland Park Fair to-day resulted as follows:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Drex, blk. g., J. H. Wilson, Poughkeepsie	6	1	1
Reddy Hawk	1	2	2
Bornice	2	3	3
Gray Ghost	5	4	4
Guy Lix	4	6	6
Wilkes Maid	7	5	5
Mikey	3	6	dr.

Time—2:30¼; 2:25¼; 2:25½; 2:26¼.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Rextell, b. g., C. S. Green, New Hartford	1	1	1
Daisy S	3	2	2
Queen Carlos	2	3	3
John Pancoast	4	4	4
Red Flush	5	dr.	

Time—2:27½; 2:26½; 2:25¼.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Summary of to-day's races:

The Puritan Stakes, 2:10 Class.—Trotting; stallions; purse, $3,000.

Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino I. Howard, (Ketcham)	5	1	2	1	1
Bingen, br. s., by May King-Young Miss, (Tiley)	1	7	1	7	2
Gayton, b. g., (Kelly)	6	2	3	2	4
Dan Cupid, b. s., (McCarthy)	2	3	4	3	6
Early Bird, ro. s., (Knapp)	3	5	6	5	5
Fred Kohl, blk. s., (Dickerson)	7	6	7	4	3
Benton M., ch. s., (Marble)	4	4	5	6	7

Time—2:10¼; 2:11¼; 2:12; 2:12½; 2:11¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $700.

Improvidence, b. m., by Prodigal-Queen Wilkes, (Rea)	1	1	1
Rival, b. m., (Andrews)	3	2	4
Philip E., b. g., (Sullivan)	2	4	7
Ellert, b. g., (Van Bokelen)	8	8	2
Susie Howe, gr. m., (Lesh)	4	3	8
Jack D., b. g., (Snow)	10	9	3
Barney's Baby, b. g., (McDonald)	5	5	5
Avana, b. m., (Kinney)	6	6	6
J. T., gr. g., (Lowe)	7	7	9
Walter Cleveland, ch. (Sargent)	9	10	10

Time—2:15; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

Foals of 1895.—2:25 Class—Purse, $1,500.

Charley Herr, br. c., by Alfred G.-Bessie Huntington, (Wilson)	1	2	1
Elsie S., ch. f., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	3	1	4
Lauretta, b. f., (Lee)	2	4	2
Authentic, blk. g., (Brady)	4	3	3
Genevieve, ch. f., (Payne)	5	5	5

Time—2:14½; 2:15¾; 2:17¼.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Betsy Bugle, br. m., by Delegate, (Palmer)	1	1	2	1
Libby C., br. m., by W. P. P., (McDonald)	3	3	1	2
Alletta, br. m., (Ball)	2	2	3	3
Dick Wilton, b. s., (Sullivan)	4	4	dis.	

Time—2:15¼; 2:17¼; 2:15¾; 2:16¼.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—This was the opening day of the trotting and pacing races at Gentlemen's Driving Park. Summary:

2:30 Class, Pacing.—Colin Steele's b. g. Nominee, by Rescue, won straight heats. Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:15¼. Hobson second, Wilton Boy, third. Joe Pilot fourth, Othello, Bessie M., Walter F., Breeze, Madeline, Miss Emma, Mary B., Zenda Jay, and Haroline also started.

2:40 Class, Trotting.—A. C. Waters's b. s. Kinsten, by Kinsman, won in straight heats. Time—2:17¼; 2:19¾; 2:21¼. Lord Harford second, Maureen third, Tigertown Gray fourth, James Bud, and Pat also started.

2:10 Class, Trotting and Pacing, unfinished.—A. Kane & Sons' b. s. Hydrogen, by Nitrogen, took two heats. Time—2:13¼; 2:12¾. The other starters were Rocky P., Veta, O. M. C., Belle T., and Mambrino Field.

At Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 20.—The second day's races of the Terre Haute Trotting Association resulted as follows:

2:28 Class.—Trotting. Minnie Birchwood won in straight heats. Time—2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:14. Alice Dorman, second; Maggie Lass, third; Fannie Braune, fourth. Minnie Birchwood went every heat better than her previous record. Nobby and Royal Rene also started. Six entries scratched.

2:09 Class.—Pacing. Sherman Clay won in straight heats. Time—2:07¼; 2:09¼; 2:08¾. Nicol B., second; Satin Slipper, third; Milton B., fourth. King Egbert and Miss Williams also started.

2:13 Class.—Trotting. Pilatus won in straight heats. Time—2:09¼; 2:10¾; 2:12¾. J. B. D., second; Demont, third; Al Rich, fourth. Nernut, J. W. C., Red Star, Janie T., Medium Wood, and Humboldt Maid also started. Prince of India and D. L. C. were withdrawn.

Challenge, $200.—2:20 Class—Trotting. Mansanillo won the second and fourth heats and race. Time—2:26¾; 2:24½; 2:23¼; 2:23½. Battle Ax, second. Axnit also started.

Date for Lavigne-Erne Fight.

At a conference yesterday it was decided to change the date of the Kid Lavigne-Frank Erne fight before the Greater New York Athletic Club to Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Fishing Schooner Lost Off Nahant.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 20.—News was received here this morning to the effect that the fishing schooner Fannie T. of Gloucester, for Boston with 3,000 pounds of fish, capsized off Collins's Ledge, one and a half miles off Nahant, and foundered in a westerly squall Monday afternoon. There were three men aboard, all of whom were Portuguese. Frank Viator of Gloucester was drowned before aid could reach him. The crew of the Nahant Volunteer Life Saving Station rescued Capt. Manuel Camille and Gustava Rogers. They were taken to Nahant and went from there to Gloucester. The schooner may be raised. Her owner is John Fiers of Gloucester.

New York Barkentine Ashore.

CHATHAM, Mass., Sept. 20.—The barkentine Harriet S. Jackson of New York, bound from New York for Chatham, N. B., with a cargo of brimstone, is ashore on Monomoy Beach. It is thought she will be a total loss. The members of the crew have been landed. The Harriet S. Jackson was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1874, and registered 449 tons net.

Insanity Prevents a Trip to Bremen.

SARATOGA, Sept. 20.—Theodore Beutner of Minneapolis, Minn., en route from that city to New York, was taken violently insane at Ballston Spa last night, but is somewhat better to-day. He was to have sailed from New York City to-day on the Trave for Bremen. He is being well cared for, awaiting the arrival of his brother, who was expected to leave Minneapolis to-night for Ballston Spa.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York and St. Louis Teams Play a Tie Game at the Polo Grounds.

LOCALS HAD A GOOD LEAD

Poor Work by Davis, However, Enables the Visitors to Score Runs—Brooklyns Are Easily Beaten by the Pittsburgs.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	86	44	.662
Baltimore	82	46	.641
Cincinnati	81	53	.604
Cleveland	74	55	.574
Chicago	73	60	.549
New York	70	60	.538
Philadelphia	64	62	.508
Pittsburg	67	66	.504
Louisville	57	74	.435
Brooklyn	43	75	.390
Washington	43	88	.328
St. Louis	34	96	.262

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 7.
Pittsburg, 15; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 24; Louisville, 4.
Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 2.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The New Yorks and St. Louis team closed their series at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Each side had scored seven runs when darkness caused the game to be called. It was a lively contest, being noted for heavy batting and sharp fielding at times. The poor work of Davis, however, deprived the locals of a victory. In the seventh inning, when the visitors were hitting Doheny's curves in every direction, he made a wild throw after recovering Cross's infield hit, allowing the visitors to score one of their four runs in this inning, and in the following inning he allowed Taylor's fly to drop safely after getting under it. Taylor scored eventually, giving the visitors the lead. Grady, however, came to the rescue in the locals' half of the eighth inning, hitting for two bases, and was advanced to the plate on the outs of Seymour and Warner.

Taylor was an easy mark in the fifth inning, when the locals secured what appeared to be a winning lead. Doheny played remarkably well in this inning, hitting beyond the centre field ropes for a home run, sending in two runs ahead of him. The locals were again handicapped owing to Gleason's inability to play. Gettig played fairly well in his place. Doyle opened an old wound on his right hand in the seventh inning, the critical period of the game, and Joyce went in to play first. His first chance happened to be Davis's wild throw. The ball came on a bound and he failed to get it. There was some harp fielding by members of both teams. Foster played well, as did Warner and Grady. The former made a fine catch of Harley's foul hit in the fifth inning. Harley and Smith did the best work for the visiting team.

Eason, the young pitcher from Rochester, came to the grounds to-day, and was afforded an opportunity to show his curves and speed before the game began. Manager Joyce says he will not do, as he has no speed. Gallagher, another pitcher from up the State, also dropped in and likewise failed to come up to the mark. Left Fielder Peter Egan has not yet come to town. He will be played as soon as he gets here. President Freedman is expected home today, and the purchase of Dowd, the St. Louis outfielder, will be considered. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	1	2	2	0	1
Davis, ss.	2	2	1	3	2
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	6	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0
Grady, rf.	1	1	2	3	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Foster, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Gettig, 2b.	1	2	1	1	1
Doheny, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total	7	14	27	12	3

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dowd, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Cross, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Sugden, c.	0	1	3	2	1
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Smith, ss.	1	3	3	4	0
Taylor, p.	2	2	0	3	0
Total	7	14	27	12	1

New York	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	—7

Earned runs—New York, 4; St. Louis, 4. Stolen b

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

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A QUESTION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Our correspondent "B. W. H." in yesterday's TIMES gave some reasons for thinking that a very large number of voters will not support Col. ROOSEVELT unless he formally accepts the nomination of the committee known as the "Independent," or City Club Committee. What Col. ROOSEVELT'S course may be in this matter is as yet only a matter of conjecture. It is extremely probable, if he finds that the Independent Committee is acting in good faith and has a substantial following of voters with a definite and good object in view, that he may accept the nomination. Certainly he is not likely to decline it for the reason which Mr. PLATT'S friends urge—that its acceptance would promote the election of independent candidates for the Legislature. But we are not prepared, with our correspondent, to condemn him in advance if he should decide to decline the nomination, nor can we see any good grounds for the harsh language used with reference to the possibility of such a decision.

If Col. ROOSEVELT is a good enough candidate to be voted for on the committee's ticket, he would seem to be good enough to be voted for on the Republican ticket. He was presumably named by the committee because he was believed to have integrity, ability, moral courage, and sagacity sufficient to perform honestly and efficiently the duties of Governor according to his own conscience and without sacrificing public interests for party or personal advantage. He would not lose those qualifications for the Governorship if he should differ from the committee as to the wisdom of a separate ticket. If he should so differ, and should act on his own view and not on that of the committee, then it would become the duty of each citizen in general sympathy with the committee to determine his own course.

The committee itself can hardly claim to be the keeper of the consciences of all who are opposed to the Platt machine on the one hand and the Croker machine on the other. It is not a representative body. It has not received authority from any number of citizens known to be considerable to act for them or to fix a policy for them. It is not an axiom of politics that all who oppose the same machine agree with each other. The opposition of the members of this committee to the machine does not make them the leaders of all anti-machine men, Republican and Democratic alike. They are, so far as we are informed, gentlemen of honest intentions and public spirit, but they have no monopoly of even these by no means rare virtues. Their title to represent what is usually termed the independent vote remains to be established.

Pending the decision of Col. ROOSEVELT it is our own opinion that the anti-machine voters of the State would do well to suspend judgment and to be prepared to act solely with reference to their own view of the public interest when the time for action comes. And, despite the confident predictions of our correspondent and some of the members of the committee, it is also our opinion that this is what the anti-machine voters will actually do. As intelligent and conscientious independents, we do not see how they could do otherwise.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

At last there is a "report"—nothing but a "report"—that Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., is to take part in the physical regeneration and reformation of the Cuban cities. This news, if such it turns out to be, is not less satisfactory than surprising; satisfactory, because Col. WARING is known to all men as pre-eminently competent for the work of turning the Cuban pestholes into health resorts, and surprising, because the announcement has been so long in coming.

So far as the general public goes, Col. WARING'S fame rests chiefly, perhaps exclusively, on his brief administration of the New York Street Cleaning Department. That was a picturesque episode, very tempestuous at the beginning, and very glorious toward the close, but it was only an episode, and to those who know the Colonel's long and honorable record as a sanitary engineer it is not a particularly important one. To be sure, he cleaned the streets of this city as they had never been cleaned before, and he established a standard materially lower than which his successors have not been, and never will be, allowed to fall, but what he did here was comparatively simple and easy, requiring no great amount of special knowledge—requiring, indeed, little more than honesty, energy, and common sense.

To find the real evidence of Col. WARING'S ability one must go down South and see what he did for Memphis, for Birmingham, and for Brunswick. Once Memphis invited yellow fever to visit it every Summer, and not infrequently the invitation was accepted; after the Colonel planned and built a system of sewers there the latchstring, so far as yellow fever is concerned, was permanently removed. Elsewhere he accomplished less only because there was less to do.

Why a man of deserved international repute as a practical sanitarian was not called to Santiago the moment that city fell into American hands is a dismal mystery, though, perhaps, not a very deep one. Of course he is exactly the person to undertake with almost a certainty of complete success the immensely difficult problems which the old cities of Cuba and Puerto Rico present. More than "a thorough cleaning" is needed in those cities. Efforts in that direction, if made by unskillful hands, will inevitably start an epidemic far worse than those from which the Spaniards suffered.

If the report that a Government contract for sanitary work at Santiago has been given to Col. WARING'S firm is accurate it is evidence that some department official at Washington has enjoyed a moment of almost human intelligence. Therefore it is to be hoped that the report will soon receive formal confirmation.

UNMILITARY MILITIAMEN.

Brig. Gen. MCCOSKRY BUTT, commanding the First Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York, has taken up a position from which it will be practically impossible to dislodge him without removing him altogether from the sphere of military activity. He says that he means to stay in that position, and that he will not retreat; and every one who has the welfare of the State militia at heart will wish him success. Brig. Gen. BUTT'S position is that he will not permit members of the Governor's staff to issue orders to regiments or batteries under his command without his knowledge. He does not put the case in that way, because he knows that he cannot supervise the action of his superior officers. But that is what he means.

What he will do is to make the Autumn weather uncomfortably warm for any officer under his command who takes orders from some one else. If certain dignitaries at Albany send orders to regimental commanders directly and those regimental commanders obey those orders, they will find themselves confronted with stern and peremptory mandates to account for their conduct to the General commanding the brigade. And this will bring about a state of affairs in which Brig. Gen. MCCOSKRY BUTT will be walled behind the bastions of military law, and it will be for the gentlemen at Albany to get at him, if they can.

The case quoted by the General is that of the issue of orders by the Inspector General of Rifle Practice to a certain regiment to go to Creedmoor for target exercise. This order was not sent to brigade headquarters, as military regulations require that it should be, but directly to the Colonel commanding the regiment. Without the indorsement of the brigade commander that order was not operative, and the Colonel had no business to obey it, if he did so. All military orders and communications have to pass "through the channel." A staff officer at Albany has no more right to send an order directly to a Colonel than a Captain of a company has to forward his attendance report to the Adjutant General without sending it to his Colonel.

These things are well known to trained and experienced National Guard officers, but it can hardly be expected that they shall be familiar to a staff presided over by a man who has proved himself so unmilitary as Adjt. Gen. C. WHITNEY TILLINGHAST. This gentleman, whose training was obtained in the rank of Lieutenant, rose at a single political bound to the position which he now holds. In that position he has distinguished himself by a rare display of ability as a disorganizer, and by an overweening ambition to assume the airs of a commanding officer while being actually a staff assistant of the Commander in Chief.

It is a grave misfortune that, at a time when volunteer officers are the subjects of much deserved and a good deal of undeserved criticism because of the unhappy irregularities in the administration of the affairs of the volunteer army, the Adjutant General of this State should give ground for censure of our militia organization by permitting such unmilitary performances. It is to be hoped that Gen. BUTT will not be compelled to enforce the just demand which he has made. If he is, there will be a very undignified quarrel among the militia officers of the State.

OUR FUTURE SHADE.

There is not a little injustice—no doubt unintentional—in the comparison which several of our correspondents have drawn between the streets of this city and those of foreign capitals in the matter of shade trees. It is not our purpose to question a word that has been said about the added comfort which New Yorkers would enjoy in Summer if every thoroughfare were vaulted with spreading branches and verdant leaves, responsive to each breeze that comes along; we are not even inclined to deny that many a European town is for us, in this as in divers other phases of municipal management, an example the reverse of horrible; we do feel, however, an impulse to assert that, were it not for conditions and motives long existent abroad and only beginning to make themselves felt here, not one of the umbrageous avenues praised by the American advocates of tree-planting would be at all different from our own elongated deserts of granite and asphalt.

Without a doubt, when the average tourist recalls his impressions of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, The Hague, Frankfort—the list might run through a dozen lines—he discovers that trees are a prominent feature in the mental pictures. This, however, is not proof that all, or anywhere nearly all, the streets of these cities are beautified in this way. In almost every case—Copenhagen is the one real exception—the streets in Europe that are as strictly residential or commercial as the whole of New York has been up to a very recent date cannot boast of any superiority over our own. The broad shaded avenues which the traveler remembers so fondly were nowhere numerous, and they were almost invariably show places, the resort of fashionable promenaders and their more or less humble admirers, scenery arranged as background for exhibitions of royalty on horseback or in carriages—in a word, ceremonial streets. In them business, if present, is an unwelcome intruder, not an invited guest, and nobody actually lives along their edges, though of course they contain a good many occupied palaces.

Now, New York was not constructed with a view to parades; the ends sought by its founders and builders were strictly utilitarian—as strictly so as the ends sought and attained in nineteen out of twenty European streets.

The twentieth, to be sure, is an improvement on anything that New York can show—yet. But she has made a beginning already, and by the time she has an appreciably large class of people with leisure as well as riches there will certainly be improved copies of the Ringstrasse, the Nevski Prospect, and Unter den Linden for them to walk and ride in.

Meanwhile, of course, the Tree Planting Association deserves cordial support and warm approval, so long, that is, as it doesn't speak too harshly about "little old New York." Half a century from now the parks and parkways across the Harlem will be urban, not suburban, and unless we are much mistaken the city will not then suffer from comparison with the shadiest of the Continental capitals.

THE DROWNING SEASON.

The season of surf bathing is drawing to its close, and yet it may not be untimely to glance at some of the more salient features of the drowning accidents which invariably accompany it. Every Summer people are drowned while bathing in the ocean at the popular beaches. The newspapers give accounts of the accidents and show why they happen, but no one seems to profit thereby. The next Summer people go to the same beaches, do the same things, and either drown or compel others to risk their lives in saving them. Now, why do so many persons get into trouble in the surf?

One of the principal reasons is ignorance combined with conceit. Swimming in the ocean requires special experience. It is not as simple as swimming in a river or in a bay, where there is no surf. One of the most skillful surf bathers on the New Jersey coast is in the habit of saying that "a man who wishes to be a good surf swimmer must learn to get along with a breath once in a while." This is absolutely true. Men who are not accustomed to surf swimming and undertake to breathe with the same regularity as they do in still-water swimming frequently are caught by the foaming crest of a sea just as they are inhaling. The result is momentary confusion and strangulation. Another sea breaks over the swimmer before he has recovered his self-control, and in an instant he is transformed into a sputtering, struggling man in need of help.

A man who is not thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of surf bathing should never go into the sea when the water is much broken. He should begin with a long, smooth swell and a light surf with wide intervals between the seas. When a fresh breeze is blowing shoreward he should keep out of the water, or never venture in beyond his waist. Persons who are not strong swimmers should never go into the sea more than breast high at any time. They should remember that breast-high between seas is over the head when the water comes, and that the man who loses his footing in a tolerably strong surf may have ten or fifteen minutes of smart swimming before he gets it again. That does not sound like much, but two persons out of every three can drown themselves in fifteen minutes' swimming in a lively surf.

But, of course, the chief cause of drowning in the sea is the foolish practice of swimming out a long distance from the beach. The swimmer who is overtaken with a cramp, who faints from overexertion, or is seized with palpitation of the heart, nine times out of ten must drown before human aid, which has to fight its way out through the surf, can reach him. The inexperienced sea bather does not realize, and the experienced one is sometimes foolish enough to ignore, the fact that the first stage of the outward journey must be made in the teeth of a surf which is striving to drive him back and the last one again in the grasp of that same surf, which has no mercy on his overtaxed heart and lungs. Taking it for granted that the swimmer is an expert and knows how to make headway with long, steady strokes, it does not follow that the first fight with the surf in going out will not throw his heart-beats and his breathing into a confusion which will exhaust his endurance in much less time than it would be exhausted in still water. Counting on his usual endurance, the swimmer ventures out, and finds too late that he cannot make his way back.

Do the zealous Tammanyites who are urging Mayor VAN WYCK to run for Governor on the Democratic ticket suppose that so well-educated a gentleman is not familiar with the fate of the dog who dropped the tenderloin steak in which his teeth were set to grasp the one he thought he saw in the water?

The Washington dispatches of The Herald state that Mr. MCKINLEY is "considering" an order changing the civil service rules so as to permit a large number of appointments without competitive examination to offices now under the civil service rules. We shall not believe it unless we are compelled to. Such a change would be in direct violation of the party platform and of his own still more explicit voluntary public pledges. There is no reason for removing the test of competitive examination except to give more chance for partisan appointments. These have already brought disgrace upon the most important department in Washington. They may yet bring disaster as well. Mr. MCKINLEY cannot honorably or safely defy public opinion by further experiments in this direction.

The voluntary resignation of Secretary ALGER at this moment, if accepted by the President, would relieve the former of a load which the latter would be obliged to shoulder. At the same time it would give Mr. MCKINLEY a chance to put the War Department in competent and trustworthy hands. It would not be an ideal way out of the wretched situation in which the President has involved himself, but it would be better than to prolong the situation and try to dodge all responsibility for it.

Let there be no mistake. The race of the Curtii is not dead in France. We had begun to believe that it was. We were mistaken. Once more and for the second time during this direful Dreyfus business Prince LOUIS PHILIPPE ROBERT, Duc d'Orléans, opes his mouth and the windows in the Faubourg Saint Germain shiver. This time the Bourbon-Orléans pretender does not appeal directly to the army; he addresses the people of France, but "it is the army they (the Dreyfusards) are trying to destroy and France they are striving to ruin. Frenchmen, we will not allow it!" The Duke can be a very funny fellow when he tries, and in the brief period since he arrived at his majority, in 1890, he has tried several times. Were he of other than Orléans stock his successes must have overwhelmed him. His generous offer to serve as a conscript in the French Army eight years ago was refused, and he was arrested for violating the law of exile, but was soon released as being "absolutely harmless" to the republic. Two years ago the women of the noblesse of France sent him a diadem designed after the old Bourbon crown as a wedding gift. The diadem cost 400,000f., and was made by M. CHAUMET of the Rue Richelieu. After the ceremony in Vienna, like the racing cup or the prizefighter's belt, it was returned to M. CHAUMET'S shop window, where "all Paris" could feast their eyes upon it. Paris always laughs at the antics of the Duke, but not so the poor peasants of Finistère, who year after year cry "Vive le roi!" and give their votes for a royalist Deputy. On such occasions the pretender always thanks them. "Let us trust to the future! Your affectionate PHILIPPE." It is of course not improbable that some day the Duke may make a melodramatic entry into Paris as ludicrous as was the advent of LOUIS NAPOLEON with his pet eagle in 1840. But Paris will still laugh.

What at first sight seemed to be a problem enormously difficult has proved to be without terror for an enlightened votary of "faith cure." The natural man would expect that a dealer in patent medicines, when once firmly convinced that all human ills can be removed "by request," as it were, would immediately destroy his stock in trade and devote his time to promulgating the better and cheaper system. Mr. JACOB A. KRUMNINE of this city has encountered this expectation—and put it to flight. At the experience meetings of the mystical healers he vehemently declares that blasphemy and the taking of drugs are the objects of his equal abhorrence, but when returned to his place of business he reflects on invested capital and hastily draws a distinction between himself and his customers—a distinction that enables him to snap his fingers at the threatening dilemma. "I have faitb," he says, "and therefore have no need for my own wares; but there are others, and many, still the slaves of common sense, and for them medicine, especially mine, is much to be commended." So Mr. KRUMNINE—in effect. He is a generous man in that he lets other people have all the use of his reason and employs for his personal benefit only his imagination. He is also a remarkable man, for he rides a hobby hard but safely. Few can do that.

Something queer has happened at Pekin—some sort of a palace revolution much more important than the removal from an office or two of LI HUNG CHANG. That occasionally amiable old bribehunter has been forced, more than a few times before this, to give his place at the secret fountains of wealth to an ambitious and thirsty rival, but the more the Foreign Board was changed, the more it was the same thing. Now the powers behind the Emperor have deemed it expedient to announce, in the Emperor's name that Chinese methods are not all infinitely superior to all others, and that such few of them as can advantageously be replaced are to give way before an introduction of ideas from beyond the seas. This is a cataclysm. That the monarch himself has moved is almost unthinkable. He has long been a mere puppet in the hands of others, and the chance is small that his carefully created and preserved stupor has really been broken. Who is it that at last has recognized the inevitable and signed the Emperor's name to decrees ordering China into line with the living nations? The question is interesting and important.

Superintendent JASPER'S expedient for meeting the immediate demand for increased school accommodations is to enlarge the number of pupils in classes already more than large enough. The device is not to be commended. If the city cannot hire temporary quarters for the children for whom there will not be room until the buildings now in process of construction are completed it will be safer to let the comparatively few excluded children go untaught till January than to inflict physical and mental injury on a much greater number by the overcrowding of their rooms and the overworking of their teachers. The reduction of the classes to reasonable proportions was obtained only after long and strenuous effort, and this great reform should not be periled for any except the most serious reasons.

A LARGER STANDING ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have reached the parting of the ways, and our reliance upon an army of but 25,000 regular troops must vanish if the United States is to become a nation sufficiently military in its character to accept and maintain the new responsibilities ensuing from the war, now virtually concluded, and which may, in the future, embroil us with other nations to our detriment, unless we adopt such methods as other Governments have found necessary. Primarily our regular armed force must be enlarged, say, to at least 100,000 men, 50,000 of whom would be absent from the country, in service in our new possessions or dependencies, and who should be kept in them but a short time comparatively, changing with troops at home. It would seem that the custom prevailing in all military countries of having established army posts in all parts of the country and located in large cities must be adopted. To the writer (a non-military person and whose views may not be worth the paper upon which they are written) it seems that the proper plan would be to establish in the capital city of each State, or as near it as may be found most desirable, all requisite conditions being considered, a permanent establishment with quarters for at least 1,000 men, which, on the basis of forty-five States in the Union and an army of 100,000 men, would provide accommodation for a State's quota of those in the United States of about 1,000, and for an additional 1,000 men collected under any emergency.

Attached to each post, either near at hand or in some more desirable part of the State, for Summer occupation or in certain States where might be collected the troops from a number of adjacent States, should be a permanent camp, to which for at least four months, June to September inclusive, all troops should be transferred to go into full camp life in tents. This would make a healthful change from the barrack life of the previous eight months, and would afford, if troops from several States were concentrated, say, in numbers of 3,000 to 5,000 men, opportunities for drill and instruction in manoeuvres which are necessary and which I believe our present army knows nothing of.

If I understand the status of the National Guard or militia of the individual States it cannot, nor should it in my opinion, be called out for service by the Government of the United States excepting in the case of invasion by an armed foreign force. No such spectacle of the militia being asked to serve against a foreign enemy in that enemy's country either as regiments or individuals, while United States regulars were lying in camps at home, should ever again be seen, for it was never the intention that the militia should be asked to perform such service. In this connection I should like to inquire if the members of the State militia who have served their country during the recent war were mustered out of the State's service before volunteering for service under the United States? Was the Seventy-first Regiment disbanded as a militia regiment before it went to Cuba?

The formation of a regular army, as outlined above, would obviate all necessity for calling on the militia for such service, or any, outside of the individual States, for upon the demand of the Government for troops for immediate service, it would have the 100,000 men for use, and their vacated posts should be immediately occupied by volunteers, called for by the Government, and these would at once, in posts or barracks, be free from all taint or possibilities of such disastrous effects as have been the case in all of the camps established this Summer,) receive instruction and drilling necessary to fit them for active service, by the time they would be called upon to go into the field. The writer is not one of that class of citizens who fear that the presence of more than 25,000 regular troops among a population of 80,000,000 is calculated to hinder the Nation with militarism and its possible consequences. On the contrary he has too high an opinion of the intelligence, patriotism, and innate love of liberty, which is only found under the glorious Stars and Stripes and its form of government, to believe that the people would for one moment support any misguided effort to utilize that body of troops, enlarged to 100,000 or many times that number, for any purpose other than its legitimate use. The country is and always has been proud of our small body of regulars, who are not, as in many other lands, composed largely, if not altogether, of men of the lowest class. Our regulars are all bright, intelligent men, an honor to themselves, and a source of pride to the country they serve.

The States' militia, in the light of recent disclosures as to almost universal want of anything like preparedness for actual service, should be put in a perfect condition at once, and so maintained, and all should be required to pass at least one month of each year in camp, of which each State should have as perfect a one as can be constructed. Where would we stand to-day, with the wretched conditions pertaining to our want of effectiveness for defense, to say nothing of offense, (as we now know them,) had we become embroiled with some power other than poor, decrepit, worn-out Spain? Not on the height upon which we now stand before the world, largely due to the work of our magnificent ships and the men behind the guns, and, too, to the miserable character of the men before these guns, to whose want of ability we owe the fact that we came out of the war with all our ships and every gun upon them intact. With an enlarged navy, of which we have a magnificent nucleus, and an army of the proper number of such brave volunteers and regulars as stormed El Caney, and braved that and other storms of shot and shell, we need not fear any foreign foe.

A CITIZEN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

AN INDEPENDENT'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in to-day's TIMES, entitled "Col. Roosevelt's Nomination," allow me to suggest that, contrary to your usual fair-minded treatment of the "Independents," you are somewhat unjust to the proposed Independent ticket. You intimate that this ticket will "hinder the election of a sound-money man for Governor, by whichever party he may be named." Will you kindly state for my enlightenment, as well as for the benefit of other Independents, by what process of reasoning you arrive at that conclusion?

I cannot believe that you intend to maintain the proposition that the proposed independent nomination of Col. Roosevelt will "hinder" his election if he is also nominated by the Republican Party. I take it for granted that you consider Col. Roosevelt a "sound man." Nor can I think that you believe there is the remotest probability that the Democratic Convention will nominate a "sound man" against him. If it does, however, we shall have two "sound men" pitted against each other, and the State will be the gainer, whichever wins.

The only possible hypothesis upon which the nomination of the proposed Independent ticket might hinder the election of a "sound man" for Governor would be the very remote and almost impossible one that the Republican Party will reject Col. Roosevelt and nominate another "sound man," in which case it is possible that the existence of a third ticket would cause the election of an unsound Democrat. You also seem to have ignored the fact that there are other State officers to be voted for, the Republican candidates for which are not likely to be satisfactory to the independent voters, and whom even Roosevelt's name will not suffice to make the people swallow.

PREBLE TUCKER.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the Marchand expedition to Fashoda, permit me to prophesy that the gallant French Major and his explorers will be invited by Gen. Kitchener to quietly get on one of his boats and return to Cairo, taking their French flag with them, like good little boys, who must not interfere with things which they do not understand. The English flag will be hoisted on Fashoda, and another important step taken toward the realization of the "Cape to Cairo English Empire." Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that England will never give up Egypt. Even the most enthusiastic French patriot will not dispute the fact that France would not dream of undertaking a war with England, unless she had the support of Russia. But Russia is too poor to fight with a first-class power, while the abominable state of corruption in the French Army, as evidenced by the Dreyfus revelations, is not calculated to inspire Russia with much confidence in her French ally. As England is unquestionably much more than a match for France alone, and as France is the only country that objects to an English annexation of Egypt, it follows that England's occupation of Egypt is permanent.

The childish jealousy and petty malice which the French manifest toward the English remind one of the picture of a small, weak boy making faces behind the back of a strong big boy.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

Waste of Time and Money in Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just at present and for some time past there has been in one of the parks through which I pass daily, and probably in all the others, what seems to be a useless waste of good sod and a more than corresponding waste of expensive labor. I refer to the sodding of the bare spaces under the trees, where the sun can never reach and where nothing more than a long-continued, drenching rain can more than dampen the surface. None of this new sod will have any life whatever next year, and the spots will be just as bare. It seems to me that the people in charge of the parks ought to know that grass not only will not flourish but will surely die where it is cut off from sunshine and rain. The trees in our parks are now so large as to entirely overshadow large areas of what was once fine green sward, and it is well known to most people that the two cannot exist in the same ground. We must either sacrifice the trees, which God forbid, or must be satisfied with the bare appearance of the ground shaded by them. Is it possible that election day has anything to do with all this useless and expensive work?

W.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

A Parallel That Is Not All a Parallel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In France we have seen the army and the Government (i. e., the politicians) in united action against the people, in so far as the people represented justice, in the Dreyfus case. In this country we now see the army (represented by its commanding General) united with public opinion representing the people against the Government, representing as it does the politicians. Will we see justice defeated here as in France? This is one of the questions of the hour.

D. P. B.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

The Real Need.

From The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.)

The New York Tribune devotes a column of its editorial page to explaining "What the Army Needs." This is a sorry waste of good paper and ink, as the real explanation of the army's first and greatest need can be put into a single line, to wit: "A competent, honest, patriotic Secretary of War." That need having been supplied, all the others, and their name is legion, will come in natural order, as the merest matter of course.

The Strongest Candidate.

From The Omaha Bee, (Ind. Rep.)

If elected Governor of New York there can be no doubt that Col. Roosevelt would give the State a judicious and honest administration. There would be no public corruption that he could prevent, and the laws would be faithfully executed. As now indicated, he is by far the strongest man the Republicans could nominate.

NUGGETS.

No Drawbacks.

"Beverly, did you enjoy your European trip?"

"Yes; didn't meet a soul who succeeded in borrowing money of me."—Chicago Record.

With Life There's Hope.

Mrs. Noear—Do you think my daughter will be a musician?

Professor—I gant zay. She may. She dell me she gome of a long-lived vamily.—New York Weekly.

Two Views of the Case.

"No, I do not think she will marry again. She vowed on the day he was buried she would not."

"Ah! Thinking about it already, was she?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Something Worse than Sermons.

"Remember," said the good man, "that there are sermons in stones."

"Not in those that you run against with your bike," retorted the cynic, and the argument was, necessarily, at an end.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Undue Familiarity Checked.

"Pretty Polly!" said the visitor, approaching the cage. "Want a—"

"My name," interrupted the parrot, speaking slowly and distinctly, "is Ibsen, and I want nothing. I am meditating."

"He's a queer bird," explained the hostess. "He won't eat anything but beans. I think my husband got him somewhere in the East."—Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO WAY OF IT.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Then outspake Carter Harrison: "As long as I am Mayor
I will oppose with all my strength a useless bill of fare;
We'll 'whoop 'em up' and 'rally 'round' and fill the air with cries,
But we decline to fill ourselves with doughnuts and with pies.
We'll jubilee and all of that until the cows come home,
And also take a proper charge of liquid sans the foam.

"Now, why should strangers come to us to visit by the lake
And then be forced to fill themselves with doughnuts, pie, and cake?
They'll feast not at this jubilee, if I know how to talk—
What! Feast to celebrate the way they starved down at Montauk?
Let all who can come visit us and take a first-row seat,
But understand before you start you don't come here to eat.

"We'll furnish chances here galore for those who yearn for fun,
But yet we cannot promise to cough up a single bun.
We want you at our jubilee, but here we must repeat,
You might as well remain at home if you expect to eat.
We are opposed to barbecues or things the like o' that—
Yet still we wouldn't kick against the man who eats his hat."

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE

International Commissioners Hold Two Joint Sessions at Quebec.

SOME DIFFICULT QUESTIONS

Agricultural, Lumber, and Manufacturing Men of Both Countries Ask for Protection of Their Interests—Hope of an Agreement.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—The International Commissioners met in joint session for an hour this afternoon, and adjourned to meet again at 10:30 A. M. Thursday. The adjournment over to-morrow is taken because of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Champlain Monument, in which the members of the commission are to participate.

The American Commissioners met at 9 o'clock this morning, and again at 4 P. M. They listened to the arguments of Messrs. Babcock of New York and Fallon of Ohio, who represent the interests of the United States inland fisheries. All the proceedings were behind closed doors, but so far as the fresh-water fisheries are concerned, it is understood that the Americans and Canadians will agree with little trouble. Both sides desire the better protection of the fresh-water fish, and no doubt this part of the proposed treaty will be disposed of readily.

To-morrow the interests of the United States farmers will be considered. A number of the border States may be represented, but as yet the American Commissioners have heard only from the National Grange. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., Worthy Master of the Grange, and Secretary John Trimble of Washington have notified the Commissioners that they desire to be heard. It is presumed that they will protest in a general way against the reduction or removal of the tariff on Canadian agricultural products, especially barley, hay, oats, and potatoes.

The indications are that the Canadian Commissioners will take a very determined position on the lumber question. The Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, and George W. Ross, Minister of Education, arrived here to-day to represent the Ontario Government on the lumber question. They declare unreservedly that no concessions will be made on the part of the Canadian Government in the way of permitting logs to go free into the United States unless the United States makes some concession in the way of reducing or removing the present duty of $2 per thousand on Canadian sawed lumber.

Last year the Ontario Legislature passed a law providing that no logs cut on Crown lands by American lumbermen should be taken into the United States to be sawed into lumber in American mills. This law was no doubt a result of the two-dollar duty put upon all Canadian lumber in the Dingley bill, and it has been a disastrous law to such of the American lumbermen as own large tracts of Crown timber lands in Ontario. These lumbermen contend that the Canadian Government knew when it sold the timber to the Americans that it was to be sawed in American mills, and, having this knowledge, the Government had no right to pass a law of this character. But the Canadians say it must be free logs and free lumber or no change at all.

The Hon. Clark Wallace, former Minister of Customs, now representing the Canadian Manufacturing Association, also arrived here to-day for the purpose of conferring with the Canadian Commissioners. He counseled the Canadian Commissioners to stand by the present protective duty upon certain manufactured goods sent into Canada from the United States. Textiles and manufactured iron implements are the principal articles upon which he urges that no reduction should be made. He says the Canadian manufactures are growing, and that American free importations would paralyze them.

C. M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has been in consultation with both the American and Canadian Commissioners, and says that there probably will be little difficulty in settling the bonding question, the alien labor question, and other matters in which the railroads are concerned. He says the views of the Commissioners on both sides are along the same general lines.

Although nothing is revealed to indicate the probable outcome of the conference, Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the American delegation, gives the assurance that the progress so far is gratifying, and indicative of satisfactory results in the end. Just how far they have gone in the way of adjusting any one of the main questions, or what the prospects are for a general reciprocity treaty, the Commissioners will not say, but they repeatedly assert that they are "trying to get together," and hope to succeed.

Newfoundland Fishery Interests.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 20.—Premier Winter started last night to rejoin the Quebec conference. The commercial interests of the colony urge him to retain absolute control of the bait supply, unless the Americans make generous concessions in the shape of the free admission of our fish to United States markets.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM.

Relief from Great Britain Said to be Necessary.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 20.—At a public meeting to-day, called for the purpose of discussing the possibility of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers from the recent hurricane which swept over the West Indian Islands, the Archbishop of the West Indies declared that the condition of Jamaica was such that it was not possible to do more than emphasize an expression of sympathy with those who were in need of help. Any substantial relief, he added, comprehending the re-establishment of the original conditions in the devastated islands, must, in his opinion, necessarily take the form of imperial assistance on a large scale.

Public opinion here indorses the statements of the Archbishop, and especially holds Great Britain responsible for the industrial crisis which renders the other West Indian colonies impotent to give the suffering islands substantial aid.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S SPEECH.

The New Ruler of Holland Opens the States General.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Queen Mother, opened the States General to-day. In the speech from the throne, her Majesty dwelt upon the innumerable proofs of patriotism and affection for the dynasty manifested since her accession to the throne, the recollection of which, she added, could never be effaced from her memory.

The Queen said she had received the Czar's disarmament proposal with peculiar sympathy. The Queen also promised the introduction of a number of social measures.

Commissioner Peck's Work in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and his staff to-morrow will visit the tomb of Lafayette as a token of respect. Mr. Peck is not receiving any encouragement in his efforts to secure increased space at the exposition for American exhibits.

Diplomats Sorry for Li Hung Chang.

PEKIN, Sept. 20.—The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain, and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese Foreign Office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these Ministers.

Dr. Parkhurst Returning Home.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, which sails from here for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York.

Fishermen Drowned in the Baltic.

MEMEL, Prussia, Sept. 20.—Numerous fishing boats were wrecked in the Baltic Sea during stormy weather last evening, and twenty of the fishermen were drowned.

STRANGLED AS HE SLEPT

Burglars in Williamsburg Kill Andreo Cassasa and Try to Murder His Wife.

CASE A PUZZLE TO THE POLICE

Thieves Took $490 That Had Been Hidden Under the Pillow of Mrs. Cassasa, Who Feigned Death —Five Arrests Made.

Andrea Cassasa, an Italian laborer, fifty-four years old, employed in the Brooklyn Street Cleaning Department, was strangled to death early yesterday morning in his apartments, 253 South Sixth Street, Williamsburg. His wife, Loretta, six years his senior and feeble, slept by his side while he was being murdered, and she says she was only awakened when she felt the clutch of the strangler at her throat. Then, after a brief struggle, she says, she saved her life by feigning death. The murderers—for the woman says there were two or three of them—made their escape in a mysterious manner, and Mrs. Cassasa lapsed into real unconsciousness.

When she recovered she found her husband dead on the floor of the room. Before retiring she had placed $490, representing their joint life's savings, under the pillow, and this was gone. She then roused the house and the police were called, and although five men were under arrest last night, the police admit that they have a mystery on their hands that they are likely to have some difficulty in solving.

The Cassasas occupied four rooms on the third floor of the tenement at 253 South Sixth Street. The front room is used as a parlor. The one adjoining is a bedroom, in which the couple slept. The next is a lumber room, in which a great mass of odds and ends is stored, and the rear room is occupied by a boarder, Antonio Chesralo, an old man, who is deaf and feeble-minded. There are families on the other two floors of the house, and the ground floor is ostensibly run as a restaurant by Dominico di Contessi. In reality, the place has been a resort for disreputable characters of both sexes, and gambling was done there nightly. Cassasa frequently taking a hand in the game. He played cards there Monday night and his three companions are prisoners.

Aroused by Mrs. Cassasa's Screams.

Cassasa returned to his rooms at about 9 o'clock, and shortly afterward he and his wife retired. The boarder, Chesralo, also went to bed at the same time. It was about 2 o'clock when he was awakened by the cries of Mrs. Cassasa, who was shrieking out that her husband had been killed, and that she had been assaulted and robbed. At the same time the other persons in the house were aroused and piled into the Cassasa apartments, a Mrs. Rosino, who lived on the floor below, leading the way.

Policeman O'Malley, who was on post near by, heard the noise, and hurried to the house. He sent to the Bedford Avenue Station as soon as he saw what had happened, and as Capt. Short and his policeman ran into the hallway they caught two men just coming out. They were at once placed under arrest, and proved to be Michael Sigel, of 10 Stagg Street, and John Thomas, of 94 North Sixth Street, both Hungarian tailors.

Capt. Short, who at once began an investigation, found that the door leading to the front room from the hall was locked. The boarder said that when he was awakened and called for help this door was only latched. The room showed no signs of a struggle. On the floor near the bed lay Cassasa, his head on a pillow, and on the left side of his throat were the marks of four fingers, with another mark on the right side as if made by a thumb. There were two bruises on the face, one over and another under the left eye.

The fire-escape leading to the yard from Choralo's room was examined. It was evident that if the murderers got out that way they not only passed the sleeping boarder, but picked their way over a lot of plants and pans on the balcony of the fire escape, as none of these was disturbed in the slightest degree.

Then the Captain questioned Mrs. Cassasa, who had been shrieking Santa Maria, and who seemed half crazed by her experiences. She said she thought it was about 12:30 when she was awakened by hearing a strange noise. Almost immediately some one clutched her by the throat and endeavored to force her mouth open and catch hold of her tongue. She saw two or three faint shadows of men and, realizing that her husband had been attacked, she feigned unconsciousness and the shadows vanished. Her mouth had been bruised where the man forced it open and her throat hurt her. She stumbled about and then swooned. How long she remained thus she does not know, but as soon as she received she lit a lamp and fell over the dead body of her husband on the floor. Reaching under the pillow she found the money, which she had placed there every night before retiring, gone. Then she says she woke the boarder.

To do this she must have passed out of her room and through the hall, as she could not get through the lumber room. The fact the police cannot reconcile is how this door came to be locked when they arrived. No person in the house had heard any noise until they were aroused by the cries of the woman and the boarder. Mrs. Cassasa said her boarder was deaf, and so probably did not hear her first outcry, for she afterward thought she had made an outcry when first choked.

Contradictory Stories.

Capt. Short plied the woman closely with questions, always through an interpreter, as she speaks not a word of English. She said at first that she waited in her room for her husband, who was out, to come home, and again she said she sat on the front stoop until he returned and went up stairs with him. If this latter story is not a mistake of the interpreter it is manifestly untrue, as the police discovered that until 9 o'clock on Monday night Cassasa, as already stated, had been in the resort on the ground floor of the house playing cards.

The police lost no time in getting to work after they discovered this clue. A search of the ground floor rooms revealed the purposes for which they were used, and although ostensibly a restaurant, not an ounce of food was found in the place. They discovered that Cassasa was in the habit of gambling there, and that the two Hungarians first under arrest had also been frequenters of the place, although they had not been there on Monday night. Cassasa's visits to the place led to several quarrels with his wife, who objected to the people he met there. As soon as the police learned who Cassasa's companions had been on Monday night they set out after them.

They found Dominico di Contessi, the proprietor, in a resort on North Second Street, and he was locked up. Next they found Nicolo Spenco, nineteen years old, of 26 Jackson Street. Spenco admitted that he played cards there until 9 o'clock, and said he reached home about 11. Yesterday morning, he added, a man whom he did not know, came to his house and told him that the "old man" was dead. He failed to explain why a stranger should come to him with this information, and in him the police think they have an important prisoner. They saw him sitting in the shadow of a doorway opposite the Cassasa house about noon. As soon as he caught sight of the detectives he tried to slink away, and they arrested him. At 7 o'clock last night Sergt. Conklin of Deputy Chief MacKellar's staff, with Detectives Doyle and Belger, arrested Caimele Bisalto, twenty-six years old, of 255 North Sixth Street, who was also of the party on Monday night.

Meanwhile the contradictory statements of Mrs. Cassasa had aroused the suspicions of the police. They formed the theory that she and her husband had had a fight during which the old man died of heart disease, and that the woman invented the story of the robbery and strangulation. This theory was disposed of when Coroner Delap, assisted by Dr. Henry C. Henderson and Dr. Gottlieb Sternberg, made an autopsy late in the afternoon. They found all the organs in a healthy state, especially the heart, and gave it as their opinion from the abrasions on the neck and conditions in the throat that the man had died of asphyxiation, the result of strangulation. This established the fact that murder had been done, and Sergt. Conklin and Capt. Short redoubled their efforts.

Things that Puzzle the Police.

They maintain that the men who played cards with Cassasas on Monday night must have known that he had money, and they are of the opinion that they followed him up to his room after the game, secreting themselves there until the couple were asleep. But how they got out puzzles them, and they can formulate no theory regarding this. What puzzles them also is that a pillow was found under the murdered man's head. Mrs. Cassasas cannot remember placing it there, and the neighbors all declare that they did not put it there. Mrs. Rosina, who headed the neighbors when they came up stairs, says she saw the boarder asleep in bed, while he swears that he opened the door for her.

The Hungarian tailors first arrested were remanded yesterday by Magistrate Kramer. They claim that they heard the noise, and rushed up stairs. Before they could get away the police came up and caught them. The police are inclined to believe their story.

The Cassasas have a son, Murello, twenty-seven years old, who lives in Jackson Street. He says his parents contemplated returning to Italy when they had accumulated a little more money, and that they lived happily. He said he was under the impression that his father had lately drawn his money from the bank, as he had announced his intention of taking a vacation in a short time to celebrate the unification of Italy.

A half-score of detectives were working on the case last night, and the house is being closely guarded by Capt. Short's men.

DUPED DE WOLF HOPPER.

Impostor Who Posed as Hayden Coffin Was Lionized at the Lambs' Club.

Shortly before the curtain went up on the first act of "The Charlatan," at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday night a man in full dress, accompanied by three women, took a stage box, and the party settled themselves comfortably to enjoy the opera. During the intermission the stranger repaired to the box office, and, borrowing a sheet of paper and an envelope, penned a note to De Wolf Hopper asking the actor to accord him a brief interview, as he was very desirous to make his acquaintance before leaving for England. The note was signed "Hayden Coffin."

Mr. Hopper having never made the acquaintance of Mr. Coffin during his engagement in this country with Miss Lillian Russell when he was singing the tenor rôle in the production of "La Cigale," and having heard recently that he was playing one of the principal rôles in "The Greek Slave," now running in London, was somewhat surprised to hear of his presence in this country, and immediately sent word that he would be delighted to see Mr. Coffin during the next entr'acte.

Promptly after the drop of the curtain Mr. Coffin presented himself at the stage door and was ushered into Mr. Hopper's dressing room. The meeting was of the most cordial kind, and during the conversation Mr. Coffin incidentally mentioned the fact that he had heard a great deal in England about the famous Lambs' Club. Mr. Hopper, grasping the opportunity to entertain the visitor, extended an invitation to visit the club, and said he would meet him there at 12:30. At the hour appointed Mr. Coffin presented himself at the club and was referred to L. J. B. Lincoln. Introducing himself and making known the fact that he had an appointment with Mr. Hopper, he was welcomed and presented to a number of members, who proceeded to make things pleasant for him pending the arrival of Mr. Hopper.

Very soon Dennis O'Sullivan, one of the members of Francis Wilson's company, happened in accompanied by Augustus Garland, a prominent English manager, and, noticing the attentions lavished upon the visitor, wanted to know who he was. Much to their surprise they were informed that he was Hayden Coffin. Both are intimately acquainted with the latter, and denounced the visitor as an impostor. This information was imparted to the group of members doing the entertaining, but it was decided to keep it up until De Wolf Hopper arrived. Meanwhile the alleged Mr. Coffin was asked to favor the company with a song, but he excused himself on the ground that he was a "little off color."

When Mr. Hopper put in an appearance and was apprised of the circumstances of the case the visitor was requested to get out, and lost no time in doing so.

VIOLA ALLEN'S SUPPORT.

Much Care Exercised in Selecting Players for Minor Roles.

A striking instance of the care exercised in the selection of the company which will support Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian" at the first presentation of the new play next Friday night in Albany was the securing of Miss Carrie Merrilees, Miss Edith Merrilees, and Miss Bessie Dunn to play the parts of Betty, Nettie, and Lettie, the three graces of the Colosseum Music Hall. These characters are English music hall singers, playing on the bill of the Colosseum with Glory Quayle. To impart realistic "atmosphere" to these three parts, the management was prompted to engage experienced music hall artists. The Misses Merrilees are two of the three famous Merrilees sisters, who made their début on the stage in Bordeaux, France, in November, 1870. They sang, danced, and played parts in Paris for six years, and during the remaining seventeen years before their first visit to America, in 1893, appeared in all the large cities of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Finland, and Russia. In 1893 they were brought from London by Evans and Hoey to play in "A Parlor Match," and during the seasons of 1894 and 1895 played with these actors in "The Flams." Miss Bessie Dunn is also a well-known music hall singer, who has appeared in all the principal music halls of England and America.

Great care was also exercised in selecting players for other minor rôles, as instanced in the part of Liza, maid to Glory Quayle, which will be played by Miss Perdita Hudspeth. She comes of an old English theatrical family, which has given four generations of actors to the stage. She is a granddaughter of Samuel Phelps, the famous English tragedian. In recent years she played in the support of Charles Wyndham, Charles Hawtrey, and Edward Terry. She was also a member of Mrs. John Wood's Court Theatre Company, in London, for two seasons; with Mrs. Langtry's company when that actress came to America with Charles Coghlan as her leading man, and also with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, playing Lucy Franklin in "A Scrap of Paper," Susanne in "The Ironmaster," and Sylvia in "The Dancing Leader." She played ingénues and juvenile parts with Richard Mansfield and then played with Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew for two seasons, creating Susanne in "Thérèse Raquin" and Annette in "Francillon."

BAR HUNGARIAN MUSICIANS.

Immigration Officials Refuse Them Entry as They Are Under Contract.

Whether Alexander H. W. Bremer, the President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, could tell the difference between a czardas and a rhapsody seemed to be the vital point in the testimony given about the imported Hungarian musicians at the Barge Office yesterday. All the morning session of the inquiry was devoted to the cross-examination of Mr. Bremer by Theron Davis, the lawyer for the Eden Musée. He tried to show that Mr. Bremer did not know an artist when he heard one. He asked for the definition of a symphony and other musical terms, which Mr. Bremer seemed to answer correctly. The President was asked to give his opinion of the difference between an artist and a musician, and Mr. Bremer admitted that the band looked as though it was composed of artists, because it did not look well.

After all the testimony had been taken and the lawyers had presented their cases, the board decided that the Hungarian musicians will have to be excluded, on the ground that the men had come to this country under contract. The board refused to decide whether they were artists or not, but, judging from the concert given last Sunday, they said they were excellent performers.

The Eden Musée people will appeal the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, and will give notice to that effect this morning.

Zurlinden Again Governor of Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Cabinet Council this morning reappointed Gen. Zurlinden to the post of Military Governor of Paris, which he occupied previous to accepting the portfolio of Minister of War, made vacant by the resignation of M. Cavaignac.

Hamburg Socialists Checked.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The police authorities have prohibited the holding of five projected Socialist meetings in Hamburg, called for the purpose of discussing Emperor William's recent speech regarding the imprisoning of the provokers of strikes.

The Kaiser Shoots Ten Stags.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—In the course of the Emperor's first day's shooting at Hubertusstock, his Majesty brought down ten splendid stags, seven with fourteen tines.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The furniture for Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's New York residence has arrived, and it is said to be quite gorgeous. The drawing room will be an exact copy of a salon in one of the Doge's palaces at Venice. The shade used will be yellow, and the decorations will be in gold. With this there will be crimson hangings, and the walls will be upholstered in old gold brocade appliqued in crimson.

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It has been very warm at Newport, and sea bathing is still the vogue there. The new beach, known as Hazard's, on the Ocean Drive, has become the very exclusive corner for a dip. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. John Jacob Astor first withdrew from the once ultra "smart" Bailey's Beach, and many of those who wish to be of the "elect" have followed in their train. The new beach is far away from any possible range of vision of the "trippers" and the socially unwashed. The demand for new bathhouses at Hazard's Beach is exceeding the possible supply.

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Among conspicuous New Yorkers at Homburg the past Summer was Mrs. Auffmordt. Mrs. Auffmordt was Miss Evelyn Harbeck, and, like Mrs. Charles Post, the daughter of Mme. de Trobriand, has been married twice to husbands of the same name. In Mrs. Auffmordt's case the husbands were brothers, and once well-known business men in this city. Mrs. Auffmordt's first husband died three years ago, and last year she married his brother. The Auffmordts have lived abroad for many years, where at various Spas and Continental cities Mrs. Auffmordt has been always remarked for her exquisite toilets. When she resided in New York she was considered one of the best-dressed women here, and on a flying trip here last Winter her gowns again attracted universal attention.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse spent August at the Hotel des Resevoirs at Versailles, where they still remain. They will return to America in October. Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse have had quite an ideal tour since their departure last November, embracing Egypt and the Nile and a Summer's wheeling tour through France. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Mrs. Hillhouse's mother, will return from New London, where she has been as usual this Summer, the first week in November.

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The appointment of Austin Lee to be First Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris places for the second time in a short period an American girl in the rôle there of an Ambassadrice. The wife of the First Secretary is a personage on whom much of the social duties of the Embassy devolve. Lady Terence Blackwood occupied an almost similar position during the Dufferin régime, and Mrs. Alan Johnstone, formerly Miss Pinchot of New York, whose husband is the English Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, and Mrs. Michael Herbert, R. T. Wilson's daughter, have filled similar rôles. Mrs. Austin Lee is one of the few American women who has an entree in the old Faubourg society in Paris, and whose name never appears on the invitation lists of entertainers in the "colony." She and her husband were guests of Count and Countess Boni de Castellane on their recent yachting trip, and it was while in the Harbor of Copenhagen that Mr. Lee received dispatches from his Government announcing his appointment.

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Anthony Drexel is building a large steam yacht, in which he proposes to cruise in the Spring. It will be completed in time for the Riviera season. Mrs. Frederic Pierson has been in the city for several days from Newport. Miss Daisy Pierson will make a round of country house visits before her return to New York. Gen. Pierson is hunting in the Rockies. Young Robert Goelet has arrived from Europe and is stopping with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, on Rhode Island Avenue. He will go to Harvard this Winter. His mother, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, will remain abroad.

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At St. Moritz there have been interesting golf handicaps, in which many Americans took part. The mixed foursomes handicap was won by Thomas Huger Pratt of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have been spending the late Summer in the Tyrol. In the Engadine also a fortnight ago were registered at the Engadiner-Kulm Mrs. Spencer and her son, R. Clinton Spencer, of South Washington Square; Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Oothout, Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. S. Shepard. Mrs. Shepard was Miss Schenck of this city. At another hotel there were Mrs. Gen. George B. McClellan, Mrs. and Miss Wagstaff, and the Comtesse di Brazza.

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There is some talk of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt remaining abroad until late in the Winter, and not opening their Newport house this Autumn. Both William K. and Frederick Vanderbilt remained at their offices, in the New York Central Railway Building, for months without taking their usual vacation, during the illness of their brother, Cornelius. Now that he is much improved and in America, they are both enjoying a well-earned holiday.

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The return of August Belmont and his son from their Summer trip abroad means much to the large colony in and around Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Belmont has been much benefited by his trip, during which, for the first time in some years, he was able to get a thorough rest from business cares. Mrs. Belmont will remain abroad for a month or two longer, but will return before Christmas. Mr. Belmont, on his arrival, went at once to visit his stock farm at Babylon, L. I., where he spent Sunday.

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The death of Mrs. John Harper, formerly Miss Fanny Hoe, at her country residence at New Windsor, N. Y., has brought sorrow into many a household. Mrs. Harper was a daughter of Richard M. Hoe. She had never figured to any extent in the gay world, and was essentially domestic in her tastes. She was greatly beloved by her relatives and a small circle of intimate friends who knew and appreciated her worth. Her death throws a large family connection into mourning. Her funeral will take place at New Windsor to-morrow.

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The now almost sure recovery of Sergt. Hallett A. Borrowe from the fever he contracted in the Santiago campaign, is due almost entirely to the devoted nursing which he has had since he was brought from the transport at Montauk to the Shinnecock Inn, a very ill man, on the part of his wife, formerly Miss Corbin, and his mother, Mrs. Samuel A. Borrowe. For some days it was not thought that he could recover, but the two women never lost hope. It is not generally known that Sergt. Borrowe's younger brother, Beekman Kip Borrowe, also served in Cuba very bravely and also came home ill.

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The wedding of Dr. Amory Chapin of Providence, R. I., and Miss Anna Dickinson, daughter of Edward F. Dickinson of New York and Paris, and a sister of George Dickinson, who married Miss Stebbins, will be celebrated very quietly at noon to-day in Grace Church Chantry. There will be three bridesmaids, Miss Valentine Chandor, Miss Lena Dickinson, and Miss Lizzie Hedden. Richard Brewster will be the best man. The ushers will be Robert and George Farlee, Albert T. Morgan, and E. B. Alvord, while the little sons of George Dickinson, George Stebbins Dickinson and Herbert Codwise Dickinson will be pages. A small breakfast at Delmonico's will follow the ceremony. Miss Dickinson has spent most of her life abroad, where she was born, and, although an American girl, speaks English with a decided French accent. She has been in America visiting her brother the last two years. Her parents came over to her wedding, and will return to France next month.

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The Astoria roof garden restaurant, which has been such a feature of the past Summer's life in New York, and which has been so much enjoyed, not only by strangers in town, but by the members of the gay world, who have come in from Newport and elsewhere on occasional short visits, was closed over a fortnight ago. The sun parlor, which was also used as a restaurant, and which was much patronized on rainy nights, will remain open, but meals are no longer served there. The weather of September was thought to be too uncertain to justify keeping the roof garden restaurant open, and the palm gardens and Fifth Avenue Astoria restaurant are now crowded at the lunch and dinner hours. The plan of limiting the attendance at the roof garden restaurant next Summer is under contemplation. So many guests and patrons of the hotel found difficulty in obtaining tables on the roof many nights, and then only after long waiting, that it is probable that tickets will be required next year. These will be issued free first to guests and then to people who patronize the hotel during the Winter, and who are known to the manager. The success of the Astoria roof garden has, of course, led to its imitation, and it is probable that there will be at least two or three fashionable and expensive roof garden restaurants open next Summer.

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One of the Paris papers has an interesting letter from Newport, signed O. G., on "The French at Newport." The writer begins by stating that the majority of the French at Newport are an honorable body of chefs, valets, chambermaids, and nurses, "who hold aloft with much dignity the banner of France in a strange country." He pays a deserved compliment to John Austin Stevens, who, he says, is devoting his declining years to a careful study of the history of Newport, and who has paid particular attention to the part which France and the French have played in the history of the resort. He recalls the fact that from July 11, 1780, to June 11, 1781, a French army of 7,000 or 8,000 men occupied Newport, and "by its activity and its light-heartedness revived the city, which for three preceding years had chafed under martial law, and been harassed by English and Hessian troops." These were the days when such Frenchmen as Ternay, Rochambeau, and Lafayette were in Newport, and the memories of their stay still survive there. Mr. Stevens, this writer tells us, has recently published a story of the balls given at Newport by the Duke de Lauzun, the Count of Deux-Ponts, and the Brothers Viomenil, and also of the ball given to Washington, where the General danced with a young girl of thirteen years. The writer also says "two years ago Mme. Vanderbilt, 'une dame d'aristocrate d'aujourdhui,' renewed old traditions, and gave to the officers of a visiting French squadron at Newport so cordial and sumptuous a reception as to prove that old times are not forgotten, and that the successors of d'Estaing, Ternay, Rochambeau, and Lafayette were in a friendly country when they trod the soil which their ancestors aided in freeing." It seems almost a pity that the French of Paris during last Summer's unpleasantness with Spain should not in turn have remembered the hospitality and courtesies that their ancestors received from the citizens of Newport.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Daughters of the American Revolution Entertained—Personal Notes and Gossip of the Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The members of the William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were entertained this afternoon by Mrs. Alexander at her cottage, Hill Crest, in Jamestown, when a reception was tendered to Mrs. Simon Newcomb State Regent of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. E. S. Willing and Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at dinner this evening.

Capt. William Ennis, Fourth United States Artillery, and Mrs. Ennis are the guests of Miss Carrie Ennis, sister of Capt. Ennis.

Bathing at Spouting Rock Beach still continues and is popular.

Messrs. De Blois and Eldridge have rented for Mrs. C. F. Chickering her Bellevue Avenue cottage, known as Sunnylea, to H. B. Duryea, owner of the thirty-foot yacht Vaquero, and the leading promoter of the racing off Newport.

Francis P. Freeman has closed Towertop.

Miss Clapp gave a picnic at Lawton's Valley to-day.

Arthur B. Emmons is confined to his cottage by illness.

Mrs. Henry T. Sloane and Mrs. H. D. Robbins went to New York yesterday for a few days.

Prof. Charles W. Shields has returned to Princeton.

George P. Messervey has gone to New York for the Winter.

Lispenard Stewart leaves to-morrow for Canada to enjoy a month's hunting, after which he will return to his cottage here.

The Misses Gilbert entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Frank Ellery and the Misses Ellery have gone to New York and will sail for Paris next week.

Messrs. De Blois and Eldredge report that Mr. William R. Travers will occupy the Parker cottage on Parker Avenue, and Mr. Henry T. Sloane the Carey place on Narragansett Avenue next season.

Baron Selliliere and Mr. W. H. Duryea have returned from Boston.

Miss Constance Wright of Hempstead is the guest of Miss Keteltas.

THE BROOKLYN AT NEWPORT.

There Was a Demonstration as the Cruiser Left Port.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The cruiser Brooklyn left this afternoon for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As the vessel left the harbor she was escorted to the entrance by the steamer Conanicut, laden with passengers, who heartily cheered the ship and crew with a will, and the Fall River band on the Conanicut played patriotic selections.

The United States supply ship Celtic was coaled to-day and will sail for New York to-morrow, where she will be further provisioned and dispatched to Manila with supplies of meats, vegetables, and groceries for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Vanderbilt-Fair Engagement Denied.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., authorizes the denial of his reported engagement to Miss Virginia Fair.

COMMERCE AT MANILA.

Spanish Vessels Come Under Our Flag —Acts of the Insurgents.

MANILA, Sept. 20.—Twenty Spanish vessels, including twelve steamers, have completed their transfer to the American flag and a majority of them have now proceeded on coasting voyages.

There is some uncertainty regarding the native crews and the Filipino vessels. It is reported that they have been committing questionable acts, and the Boston, Raleigh, and Manila sailed to-day under orders to protect commerce.

The British gunboat Rattler has gone to Cobu. There are rumors that the insurgents are attacking Cobu and Iloilo.

Troops Leave Honolulu for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The officers of the steamer Australia, which arrived here to-day from Honolulu, say that the Arizona, with troops for Manila, sailed on the 11th inst., and the Scandia, with troops and treasure, was to leave on the 18th.

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Candidates Will Not Be Discussed by the Church Officers Until After the Funeral.

A meeting will be held at 9:30 o'clock this morning by the Session's Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which H. Edwards Rowlands is Chairman, to arrange for the funeral of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose remains are expected to arrive here Oct. 2. The meeting to-day will confine its business strictly to the funeral arrangements. The discussion of choosing Dr. Hall's successor will be deferred until after the funeral.

While officially the attitude of the church authorities upon the choice of a successor to Dr. Hall is voiced in the words of Silas D. Brownell, one of the Trustees, "It would be altogether indelicate to discuss the question before the funeral," the names of several ministers prominent among the Presbyterians have been mentioned by other parties. Among others, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton University and the Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C.

Robert Bonner, Dr. Hall's intimate friend, said last night that he had not heard of any of the church officials so much as mention the name of either of the two as a probable successor. "Dr. Purves is an able man," he said. "I have heard him in Pittsburg, and also in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church pulpit. Dr. Hoge comes of a very able family. His father was once pastor of the Brick Church. No one, however, has proposed either of them as a possible candidate."

Many letters of regret and sympathy have come into Mr. Bonner's hands. One of the most interesting is from George H. Frey, a prominent citizen of Springfield, Ohio. Three years ago Dr. Hall and Mr. Bonner visited Springfield at the urgent request of Mr. Frey, and the then Governor—William McKinley, who was Mr. Frey's close friend. A stay of only two days left such an impression of Dr. Hall upon Mr. Frey that he writes:

"Very many here will mourn with you over this dispensation of Providence, for he was more widely loved and admired than any divine in America."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel M. Van Santvoord.

Samuel McCutcheon Van Santvoord, a retired merchant of Albany, died at his home in that city on Sunday, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Van Santvoord was born in Schenectady in 1819. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, who came to America in 1718, and settled in Schenectady as pastor of the old Dutch Reformed Church.

After a few years of study in the old Lancaster School, in Schenectady, under Nicholas Van Branken, young Van Santvoord entered the dry goods store of William McCamus as a clerk, eventually becoming a partner. In 1853 he came to New York City, where for nine years he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade. In 1862 he went to Albany, where, after service with Strong, Whitney & Co. and Smith, Lansing & Co., he entered the employ of William M. Whitney, becoming soon a general partner and remaining such for twenty years. In 1889 he retired from active business life.

In 1850 Mr. Van Santvoord married Miss Mary A. Lovett of Schenectady, who died in 1892. Funeral services will be held at his late residence this afternoon.

Dr. Philip Arthur Malleson.

Dr. Philip Arthur Malleson, a well-known Harlem physician, died Monday evening at his residence, 2,014 Fifth Avenue. Appendicitis was the cause of death. Dr. Malleson was born Dec. 25, 1859, at Glens Falls, N. Y. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of '84, and immediately began to practice in Harlem, opening an office in the same building in which he died. He took an active interest in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, being an Elder and Superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also President of the Harlem Medical Association, of which he was one of the founders, and a member of the Harlem Club and of the Presbyterian Union. Funeral services will be held this evening in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The interment will be at Hackensack at the convenience of the family.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT F. SOUTHARD died at his home, 119 Union Street, Newark, N. J., Monday. He was eighty-one years of age, and was born in Basking Ridge. Mr. Southard was an active Democratic politician, and served as Tax Assessor, Tax Collector, and Market Clerk. He is survived by a wife.

JOHN NIBLO MARTINEZ, a son of Aristades Martinez of the firm of Longman & Martinez, this city, died last Friday night at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in his thirty-third year. Mr. Martinez was formerly a resident of this city, but three years ago went to Mexico on account of his health. He was the American representative there of his father's firm. For the past few months he had gradually declined in health, and had decided to return to his home when he died. His body will be brought here for burial in the Niblo vault at Greenwood Cemetery.

Booth-Tucker's Daughter Dead.

The infant daughter of Commander and Consul Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army died yesterday morning. The burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery at 3:15 P. M. to-day. Commissioner Eva Booth of Canada, the National Staff Band, and a large number of officers and cadets will be in attendance. Memorial services will be held in Memorial Hall, Fourteenth Street, on Sunday next, conducted by the Commander, upon which occasion Consul Booth-Tucker and Commissioner Eva Booth will be in attendance.

TWO STEAMERS LOST BY FIRE.

Queen of the Lakes and Maud Preston Burned in Waters of the Great Lakes.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 20.—The steamer Queen of the Lakes, while lying in the harbor at South Manitou Island for shelter Sunday evening, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. Nothing was left but the iron hull, which is still afloat. No lives were lost, but the members of the crew could not save their effects. The Captain and crew arrived here this morning, having been unable to come across before on account of the heavy sea. The loss is $10,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The steamer Maud Preston, belonging to Capt. Gillespie, was burned in Maumee Bay, five miles from this city, about 2 o'clock this morning. The crew escaped in boats. The vessel was insured for $3,000, which is said fully to cover the loss. She was towing the barge Fostoria into the harbor, but the latter escaped without injury.

Lumber Laden Schooners Ashore.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 20.—The schooners J. H. Mead and Mediator, bound from Duluth to Chicago with lumber, parted from the steamer Kalkaska, which had them in tow, and went ashore fourteen miles north of Portage Lake Canal yesterday. The lumber on each boat is valued at $4,000. Both boats are owned in Chicago. It is likely they will prove total losses.

German Cavalry Captain's Deed.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, a cavalry Captain, has been arrested on account of the death of Sergt. Scheinhardt from the effects of a sword cut behind the ear, inflicted by the Count for impertinence during the recent manoeuvres in Alsace.

Disarmament at Candia Incomplete.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Times's Candia correspondent says the Mussulmans are only yielding up obsolete arms, and have not yet brought in any Martini rifles.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Good Liquors and Good Mineral Waters go together. Buy your liquors where CARL H. SCHULTZ'S pure and correct MINERAL WATERS are sold, and you will get the best goods.

Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. Siegert in South America for his private use, is the best appetizing tonic. Accept no other.

The new collar. **E. & W.** **"POYNETTE."** **E. & W.**

A.—Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

Run Down by a Train and Killed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 20.—Thomas O'Brien, a member of the dry goods firm of O'Brien Brothers of this city, was killed last night at Cartaret by a train on the Long Branch Railroad. Mr. O'Brien was driving a wagon across the railroad tracks when the rig was struck by the Lakewood express, killing him instantly. The horses escaped unhurt, but the wagon was wrecked.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sunday, Sept. 18, Miss Varina Anne Davis, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOTY.—On Sept. 19, at her residence in this city, Mary P. Keese, wife of the late Walter Doty, and daughter of the late Oliver Keese.
Interment at Keeseville, N. Y.

HARPER.—Suddenly, at her residence, New Windsor, N. Y., on Sept. 19, Fannie Hoe, wife of John Harper, and daughter of the late Richard M. Hoe.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence Thursday afternoon, Sept. 22. Carriages will be at Newburg awaiting the arrival of train leaving Hudson River station at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HARPER.—Suddenly, at her late residence, New Windsor, N. Y., on Sept. 19, Fannie Hoe, wife of John Harper, and daughter of the late Richard M. Hoe.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—On Monday, Sept. 19, after a short illness, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., Sarah Kneeland King, eldest daughter of Martha Kneeland Danoids and William Frederick King.
Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 3:30 P. M., at cottage, Monmouth Beach. Boat leaves pier foot of Rector Street at 1 P. M., connecting with train at Highlands for Monmouth Beach. Returning, train leaves Monmouth Beach at 5:10 P. M., connecting with boat at Highlands due in New York 6:50.
Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Woodlawn, at convenience of family.

MABBETT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, at Dover Plains, N. Y., James K. Mabbett, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Dover Plains, Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MALLESON.—At his home, 2,014 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, Sept. 19, 1898, of appendicitis, Philip Arthur Malleson, M. D.
Funeral service in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Harlem Medical Association members are requested to be present at the funeral of our late President, Dr. P. A. Malleson, at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 8 P. M.
H. W. MOONEY, Vice President.
J. E. LUMBART, Secretary.

MARTINEZ.—Friday, Sept. 16, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, John Niblo Martinez, aged 32 years.
Temporary interment at Vera Cruz.

SHERMAN.—On Sept. 17, at Windham, Conn., Mary Ann Evans, widow of John Sherman, late of New York. Interment at Greenwood.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 20.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
BAHR, Joseph, St. Joseph's Hospital.	52	18
BENSON, Andrew J., 600 E. 137th St.	47	18
BOCCALINO, Teresina, 636 E. 14th St.	2	19
BOGUE, Josephine, 141 W. 28th St..	1	19
BRADY, Catharine, 4 Jackson St....	1	18
BRANDER, Emmeline, 344 W. 16th..	27	18
BROOKS, Adelaide S., 121 E. 115th..	40	19
BROWLOW, Lorenzo, 324 W. 21st St.	1	16
CERABE, Bernard, 553 W. 53d St....	17	20
COHEN, Moses, 83 Bayard St.....	65	20
CONWAY, Michael, 536 W. 133d St.	7	19
DALY, John, 177 Cher

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Brooklyn Edison Stockholders' Committee
No. 27 Pine Street, New York City,
20th September, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn has been deposited, or secured to be deposited, with the Central Trust Company of New York, pursuant to the agreement bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, made between the Edison Selling Stockholders, the Central Trust Company, and this Committee, and that by virtue of the power granted this Committee by that agreement, the time for owners of the remaining stock of the said Edison Company to deposit their certificates of stock with the Central Trust Company is hereby extended to and including 30th September next at 3 P. M. Rights to subscribe for the new issue of stock of the Edison Company will be received to and including 5th October, 1898, at 3 P. M.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
ETHAN ALLEN DOTY,
EDWIN M. BULKLEY,
Edison Stockholders' Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of Refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, September 1st, 1898.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market feverish.

Out of about 475,000 shares traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, nearly 140,000 were in Sugar Trust stock. The manipulation which has been so forcible there continued, the stock at the opening selling down close to 116. A quick rally came, however, on buying, which seemed to be something of more importance than any mere covering of shorts. For the first time since the campaign against Sugar Trust started there were yesterday significant moves made by brokers having close relations with the most important of the trust's insiders.

Coincident with the rally in Sugar attacks were made on all the rest of the list, an evident effort being made to buy Sugar cheaply through the rest of the market's weakness. In two or three quarters long stock seemed to come out in some volume. Yet not much was accomplished in the way of marking down quotations through the general list.

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The good business conditions, upon which recent market improvement has been based are still here, are still operating, and bound to continue influential—to grow more and more important as factors in the stock market situation. Railroads are busier than they have been in years, and some of them are getting better rates than have for a long time ruled. Merchants in New York and merchants throughout the country are selling more goods and filing more orders with manufacturers than in any Fall for half a dozen years. No commercial or industrial cloud shows anywhere. Stock markets may be attacked and smashed through the clever work of adroit manipulators, but they cannot be kept down permanently in the face of conditions which are so inspiriting as those now in vigorous evidence.

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The money market works easier. Yesterday on the Stock Exchange a spurt in the call rate lifted funds for a moment up to 6 per cent. But that incident signified nothing of new consequence, the volume of the day's business being readily cared for at a materially lower rate. Among bankers of importance the opinion has become general that loan market ease will soon be almost as pronounced as it was through the Summer.

Every day brings new announcements of foreign gold engaged for shipment this way. This gold import movement, moreover, is, in the opinion of banking authorities, likely soon to assume proportions much beyond what have been Wall Street forecasts.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $20,000 5s, registered, at 112½; $75,000 3s, when issued, at 105⅝@105¼; $200 do registered, at 105, and $6,800 do, small, when issued, at 105¼@105.

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In State bonds $2,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 93, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 76½, and $10,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 7½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅞	Int. Paper Co. pf.	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	⅞	Manhattan Con.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Gen. Electric, new	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	½		
Internat. Paper Co.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Malting Co.	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Ore. R. R. & N.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅜	Ore. Short Line	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Pacific Coast	2½
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	¾	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1½	St. Paul, M. & M.	4½
D. M. & Ft. D.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Great Northern pf.	3	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Leather	⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Lake Erie & Western.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Louis. & Nash	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Minnesota Iron	1⅜	Wabash	½
Mo., K. & Tex.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Missouri Pacific	1	Wisconsin Central pf.	1
N. Y. Air Brake	9½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1½
Ev. & Ind. con.	1	U. P. coll. tr. 4½s	3
Or. Sh. L., inc. B.	1	Wis. Central inc.	1
St. L. Southw. 2d	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ev. & T. H. gen.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, tr.	1⅛
Gen. H. & H. 5s	3	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2⅝
Northern Pacific gen.	1	Wisconsin Cent. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $160,400,279; balance, $8,877,002; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,261,458.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for short and 1 13-16@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market heavy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston, 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 113¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 38; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 89¼; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67⅞; New York Central, ¼, to 120¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 80, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 58⅝. Illinois Central sold at 116½ and Pennsylvania at 60⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 15-16, for money and 3-16, to 110, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £742,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 60c and exchange on London was 25f 27c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,474,939, against $8,666,204 in the preceding week and $8,549,010 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $330,223,919, against $288,355,029 in the corresponding period of last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

163 shares the Boas King Knitting Machine Company, Limited, £10 per share, $21 for lot.

10 debenture bonds of the Union Club, Bradford, England, £5 each, $9 per bond.

50 shares New York National Exchange Bank, $100 each, 94.

SUGAR TRUST COVERING.

Sugar Trust, which was again the great feature of the stock market yesterday, was most remarkable for its strength in the face of the general softness. Evidently the manipulators of the stock kept the rest of the market under pressure while they covered Sugar Trust shorts. At the opening of the market the stock was knocked down to 116½, the lowest price for this movement. From that figure, however, there was a quick rally on heavy buying by hitherto bearish interests, and for some time thereafter the stock was notably strong, selling up close to 122. All this time the general market, and especially those stocks with which Sugar Trust would be apt to sympathize, was being sold aggressively. Just before the close further attacks upon the stock broke it down below 119 again, but its final quotation showed a net gain for the day of nearly 2 points.

The covering of the stock yesterday wiped out much of that short interest which has been accumulating for several days past and on which there has been such handsome paper profits. On the other hand, the rank and file of Wall Street professionals continued bearish on the stock yesterday, and the traders extended their short lines even when the real factors in Sugar Trust manipulation were covering. In some quarters the short interest was diminished, in others it was extended.

No developments affecting Sugar Trust were reported yesterday. The same trade-war and reduced-dividend rumors which have been current for a long time past were again loudly proclaimed from the house-tops.

MR. KEENE'S BULLISHNESS.

Mr. James R. Keene, who is credited by Wall Street with the bear manipulation of Sugar Trust, has recently been quoted as having bearish views upon the whole stock market. Whatever Mr. Keene's recent views may have been, he is most decidedly bullish at the present time. A letter sent out last night by a Stock Exchange house with which Mr. Keene is closely identified, and which has Mr. Keene's personal supervision, says:

"After the recessions which have taken place in the stock market this week, we believe an upward turn may come at any moment, and therefore, it is our opinion that the best stocks can be bought now for a profit, as the gold importations have eased money situation, which was the only adverse feature."

THE MONEY MARKET.

An unexpected bulge in call money yesterday helped along bear plans. Loans in the call department were made as high as 6 per cent., although that figure obtained only temporarily. The bulk of the call transactions were at 4½ per cent. The closing rate was 5 per cent.

Illustrative of the artificial character of yesterday's call market is the fact that time money worked easier. At the very time when call money was advancing, time rates were easing off. In the time department ninety-day money was offered liberally at 3½ per cent.

Banking authorities were themselves surprised by the sudden advance in the call rate yesterday. Scant attention is given in such circles to talk of probable money market disturbances, and in those quarters it is not believed likely that high rates will be maintained.

HEAVY GOLD IMPORTS.

Engagements of gold for importation to the amount of $2,100,000 were announced yesterday. Lazard Frères engaged $1,000,000, Brown Brothers & Co. $1,000,000, and Zimmerman & Forshay $100,000. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. were announced as importers, although the amount of their engagement was not made public during business hours.

Announcements of gold engagements came promptly in response to the firmer tone in the call money market. Banking authorities have all along insisted that money could not stiffen without bringing about heavy gold imports, and these predictions were borne out yesterday by the import engagements.

EXPORT DEMAND FOR WHEAT.

The wheat market made a substantial advance yesterday, the chief factor in its buoyancy being a heavy export demand. The December option got up to and closed at 63¾c, a gain of more than 1 cent over Monday's closing figure. May wheat also made a gain, getting up to 64¼c. September wheat jumped to 66⅝c, a net advance of nearly 2 cents a bushel for the day.

The heavy foreign demand for grain has been a feature of the cereal situation for some time past. Chicago authorities believe that the greater part of the wheat bought recently in the West is intended for immediate export. The foreign demand shows no sign of falling off; on the contrary, it steadily improves. This export movement will have direct influence upon the stock market in several ways. It will mean a much larger traffic movement on the trunk lines, and it will mean an increase in the supply of grain bills in the exchange market.

TOBACCO TRUST'S BREAK.

In the efforts to break the general market in order to make the covering of Sugar Trust shorts easier, Tobacco Trust was pounded aggressively yesterday. The stock was knocked down to 147 after having sold close to 153. Subsequently a rally put it back above 151, and the stock closed with a net loss of between 2 and 3 points. It was apparent that the attack upon the stock was for effect, just as were the attacks upon other conspicuous shares. Tobacco Trust has been notably buoyant recently, and it was evidently a part of the plan of Sugar Trust's manipulators to break Tobacco in order to help their covering. On the decline the stock was bought heavily by brokers who have been active purchasers for some time past, and who are generally believed to be acting for Tobacco insiders, among whom there seems to be increasing confidence in the stock and in pending developments, which are to materially improve the company's status.

COTTON OIL FINANCES.

Apropos of discussions as to the financial strength of the American Cotton Oil Company and the dividend which it is to pay on the common stock, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"The annual report of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ended Aug. 31 will be fully made up early in November, by the time the Directors meet to consider the dividends to be paid Dec. 1. It will show, as last year, that the company owes nothing and has a balance in bank of about $1,600,000. It is too early to predict the amount which will be paid on the common stock, but that something will be paid there is little doubt.

"While no formal discussion has yet taken plame among the Directors, they have had under consideration the matter of refunding the outstanding $3,068,000 debenture 8 per cent. bonds which mature in 1900. The idea is generally that a 5 per cent. debenture bond of the same or less amount could best be issued, as at the rate they would be saleable at over par. The present debentures are subject to call at 110. The company has no wish to increase the amount of a refunding bond, as it has no cash needs and has a large working capital. The total issue of bonds is considerably less than the value of a single plant owned by the company."

PACIFICS UNDER PRESSURE.

Both the Northern Pacifics and Union Pacifics were conspicuously active yesterday. The stocks were under pressure all day and vigorous attacks on them were made by traders at various times. Early in the day one block of 10,000 shares of the Northern Pacific stocks was dumped on the market, and this was followed by heavy selling from other professional quarters. Northern Pacific common was knocked down to 40 and the preferred to 76. Subsequent rallies cut down the losses of both stocks. On declines there was good buying of both issues, Mr. Morgan's friends being credited with heavy purchases.

Professed doubts upon the dividend which Union Pacific Directors are expected to declare on the preferred stock and aggressive selling of both the Union Pacific issues by traders were responsible for the weakness of those stocks. Union Pacific preferred got down to 84⅝ and the common to 31⅝, both making losses of over 1 per cent.

Among friends of Union Pacific there is confidence that a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. is to be declared on the preferred stock.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

All of the Granger stocks suffered in yesterday's general weakness, traders making special targets of them. The buying of all the group by strong interests, however, continued. St. Paul, which got down to 108½ and which made a fractional net loss for the day, was bought steadily and openly by Standard Oil brokers. Burlington was taken by banking interests and by houses with Boston connections. That stock broke to 114, but its net loss was only fractional. Wall Street interests identified with the management of Rock Island were buyers of that stock, which was active in the trading. Rock Island got down close to 101, subsequently rallying and closing with a net loss of just one point.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Vote of the stockholders of the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Increase of $808,735 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $925,924, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Unusually heavy west-bound traffic from Chicago, owing to large purchases of machinery by the farmers and general merchandise by the merchants of the Northwest.

Statement that an offer to purchase the Chicago Great Western has been made by a large banking house.

Increase of $2,874 in Detroit and Mackinac's net earnings for July, making an increase of $11,102 from June 1.

Announcements of heavy additional engagements of gold for import. Sale of £397,000 bar gold and £215,000 American eagles by the Bank of England for shipment to United States.

Decrease of $8,161 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $5,275 since July 1.

Meeting to-day of Glucose Sugar Refining Directors to act on dividend question.

Increase of $1,781 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for July.

Meeting in Chicago of executive officers of Western lines to adjust all details necessary to a restoration of freight rates to Utah points on Sept. 27.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,719
Chicago and West Michigan	9,279
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	2,599
Detroit and Lima Northern	1,530
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	389
Southern Railway	39,086
West Chicago Street	2,285
Total increase, seven roads	$57,887
Total increase previously reported	325,416
Total increase, thirty-one roads	$383,303

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The following showed decreases:

Ohio River	$990
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	18,009
Total decrease, two roads	$18,999
Total increase previously reported	135,933
Total decrease, sixteen roads	$154,932
Net increase	$228,371

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	183
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	97	110
N. Y. E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	55	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28½
Amsterdam preferred	67½	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas stock	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	88
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	58
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramp's Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	29¾	30
Federal Steel pf.	70	71
Glucose common	56½	57
Glucose pf., ex dividend	105¾	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	8	10
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20¾	21
Standard Distilling pf.	70	71
Standard Oil Trust	408	409
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	166	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	3¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¾	24½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 3-16 per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅞c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .65, 200 Best & Belcher at .30, 200 Chollar at .18, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .75, 100 Ophir at .55, 1,500 Pharmacist at .09@.10, 300 Potosi at .25, 400 Syndicate at .05.

On the Mining Exchange, 8,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04¼@.04¾@.04½, 500 Anaconda at .67, 400 Anchoria at .82, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.10@.09¾, 9,000 Cannon Ball at .005½@.005¾, 600 Elkton at 1.21@1.22@1.21½, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.11½@.11¾, 800 Golden Fleece at .32@.31½, 2,000 Jefferson at .07@.07⅛@.07⅜, 800 Lillie at 1.06@1.07@1.06½, 1,500 Mollie Gibson at .21@.22, 1,400 Mount Rosa at .19@.20, 15,000 Old Gold at .005½, 3,000 Rocky Mountain at .15, buyer 30; 269,000 Sentinel at .006¾@.004, and 1,800 Union at .22½@.23.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.05	Kingston & Pem. I.	.15
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.09
Best & Belcher	.30	Leadville	.08
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.20
Chollar	.15	Ophir	.45
Chrysolite	.01	Phoenix, Gold	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.45
Adams Consolidated	.05	Occidental	.80
Belcher	.14	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.28	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Breece	.95	Potosi	.18
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.75
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.14
Chollar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.75
Crown Point	.15	Standard	1.65
Chrysolite	.14	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Union Con.	.18
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.05
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	1.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.12
Deadwood Terra	.40	Zeibetum Juanita	.23
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.60
Gould & Curry	.30	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.09
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.30	Golden Fleece	.30
Iron Silver	.67	Isabella	.33
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.18
La Crosse	.09	Pharmacist	.09
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.40
Little Chief	.21	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.20	Union	.20
Moulton	.20	Work	.09
Ontario	3.75		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.06	Elkton	1.20
Gold Magnet	.002	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11¼
Lagonda	.35	Golden Fleece	.30
Miami	.40	Isabella	.24
Pilgrim	.003¼	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.11⅞	Justine	.02
St. P. Carbooo	2.50	Lillie	1.05
Waldorf	.01½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.04⅛	Mount Rosa	.18½
Anaconda	.65	Old Gold	.005
Anchoria	.80	Sentinel	.004
Cripple Creek Con.	.09⅛	Union	.22
Cannon Ball	.005¾	Work	.09
Copper Rock	.001¾		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Sept.	$39,052	$36,333	$28,478
From July 1	357,734	335,809	303,782
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
2d week Sept.	$44,583	$35,304	.....
From Jan. 1	1,285,453	1,090,616	.....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Sept.	$31,431	$28,832	.....
From Jan. 1	1,010,383	870,585	.....
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week Sept.	$9,605	$8,075	.....
From July 1	92,336	71,826	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Sept.	$10,577	$10,188	.....
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week Sept.	$157,775	$175,784	.....
From July 1	1,434,112	1,335,200	.....
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Sept.	$23,000	$23,990	$21,089
From Jan. 1	549,249	544,970	484,492
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,754
2d week Sept.	$491,523	$452,437	$379,455
From July 1	4,938,201	4,284,289	3,604,754
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week ended Sept. 18	$82,448	$80,163	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for July—			
Gross earnings	$962,589	$957,700	$840,053
Oper. ex. and tax.	623,415	621,307	548,522
Net earnings	338,174	336,393	291,531
Prop. exp. to gross	64⅞	65⅜	65%
DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—			
Gross earnings	$45,856	$38,625	$34,586
Operating ex.	32,911	28,554	21,828
Net earnings	12,945	10,071	12,738
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for August—			
Gross earnings	73,299	72,430	74,104
Exp. & taxes	57,022	47,992	47,391
Net earnings	16,277	24,438	26,713
Prop. exp. to gross	77⅞	66¼	64
From July 1 to August 31—			
Gross earnings	161,732	149,052	154,668
Net earnings	49,012	54,288	57,818
ST. PAUL & DULUTH for the fisc

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	118	30	Adams Express	116	116	115½	115½	.....
84	85	1,705	American Cotton Oil	85½	85⅞	85	85	— ¾
84	85	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
130	136	5	American Express	132	132	132	132	.....
32	32½	425	Am. Malting Co	33	35	32	32	— ¾
82¾	83¼	491	Am. Malting Co. pf	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83¼	.....
35¼	36	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36	36	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
119¼	119⅝	159,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117	120⅝	116½	119¼	+1⅞
109	109¼	240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¾
149¾	150	33,240	American Tobacco	152⅜	152⅜	147	149¾	— 2¾
29½	30	700	Am. Steel & Wire	30	30	30	30	— ½
84¼	85	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	85	85	85	85	.....
34½	36	320	Ann Arbor pf	35	35	35	35	.....
12⅞	13¼	260	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13	.....
34⅛	34⅝	4,185	At. T. & S. F. pf	34¾	34⅝	34½	34½	— ¾
43⅞	44	3,045	B. & O., 2d in. pf	44½	44½	44	44	— ¾
83½	84	100	B. & O. when issued	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
71¼	72	1,200	B. & O. pf., when iss	72	72	72	72	.....
7	7¼	570	B. & O. Southw. pf	6⅞	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
32	33⅛	1,800	Bay State Gas	33⅛	34¼	31	33⅛	.....
59¾	60⅛	11,345	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59⅜	60⅝	58¾	60	+ ⅞
8½	9¼	300	Brunswick City	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
52⅝	53⅜	210	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	300	Central Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
22¼	22⅝	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	.....
156	...	100	Chicago & Alton	156	156	156	156	.....
114¼	114½	14,478	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115⅛	115⅞	114	114½	— ⅜
105	106⅛	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	107	107	107	107	.....
15¼	15½	8,545	Chi. Gt. Western	15⅝	16	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
41¾	41⅞	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41¾	.....
8	9	67	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	8	8	.....
30	35	5	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30	30	30	.....
108¾	108⅞	28,360	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	109½	109⅝	108⅛	108⅞	— ⅛
156	157½	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	157⅜	157⅜	157⅜	157⅜	.....
130⅜	130½	650	Chicago & Northw	131	131	130⅜	130½	— 1
101⅜	101¾	17,576	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	102½	102¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
33⅞	34	550	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅝
40⅝	41¼	400	C., C., & St. L.	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,020	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
52	52¼	3,997	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	52¼	52¼	51¼	52	— ¼
5¾	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
179	180	2,400	Consolidated Gas	180½	180½	178	179	—1½
149	151	90	Del., Lack. & West	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	.....
55⅝	56	810	Denver & R. G. pf	55¼	55¾	55¼	55⅝	+ ¼
14½	16	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	15	15	— 1
2⅝	3⅜	100	Duluth, S. S. & At	3	3	3	3	+ ⅜
6	7	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—1½
131	134	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	.....
13¾	14	100	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
36½	36⅝	372	Erie 1st pf	36⅝	36½	36⅜	36⅝	.....
29	29½	180	Erie, 2d pf	29	29	29	29	.....
79	79⅜	2,324	General Electric	78¼	79⅜	77⅜	79⅜	+1⅜
47⅜	47½	3,289	General Electric, old	46¾	47⅝	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅜
134	136½	200	Great Northern pf	136	136	134	134	—3
28¼	29	425	Hawaiian Sugar	28	28	28	28	.....
111¾	112¼	705	Illinois Central	112¾	112¾	112	112	—1¼
70¼	70½	574	Illinois Steel Co	69⅞	70¼	69	70¼	+ ¼
9¼	9½	35	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	.....
34	35	117	Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	.....
103¾	104¼	1,725	Int. Paper	104	104¾	102¾	103⅝	+ ¾
88	90	125	Int. Paper pf., ex div	88½	88¾	88¼	88½	+1
18¾	19¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19	19	19	19	— ½
49	50	100	Laclede Gas	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
93	95	50	Laclede Gas pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
17	18	200	Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17	17	—1
73½	75¼	25	Lake Erie & West. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
56¾	56⅞	3,725	Louisville & Nashville	56½	56⅝	56¼	56¾	.....
96¾	97	10,805	Manhattan Con	95¼	97⅜	95¼	97	+1½
135	135¼	1,465	Metropolitan St. Ry	135¾	135¾	134½	135	+ ¾
144	144½	1,303	Minneapolis Iron	95	95½	94½	144½	—1½
31⅞	32¼	430	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32	33	32	32	— ¾
39¼	39⅜	2,395	Missouri Pacific	34¾	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	—1
33	33¾	750	National Biscuit	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33½	.....
92	97	110	Nat. Biscuit pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
34	35	610	National Lead Co	34	34	33¼	33⅝	— ⅞
110½	112	120	National Lead Co. pf	111	112	110¼	111¼	.....
2¾	4	350	National Linseed Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
92¼	92⅝	1,100	New Jersey Central	92¼	93¼	92¼	92½	— ¼
106	110	2,158	New York Air Brake	118	118	108½	109½	—9½
115¾	116¼	2,200	New York Central	116½	116½	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅝
51¼	51½	915	Norfolk & Western pf	52	52	51¼	51½	.....
65⅜	65⅞	200	North American	65¾	65¾	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	46,220	Northern Pacific	41½	41⅝	40	40⅛	— ⅜
76⅝	76⅝	13,341	Northern Pacific pf	77⅜	77⅜	76	76⅜	—1⅛
15⅞	16¼	530	Ontario & Western	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
56	57½	100	Oregon R. & Nav	57	57	57	57	—1¼
30	32	250	Oregon Short Line	32	32	32	32	—1¼
46	49	150	Pacific Coast	46	46	46	46	—2½
83	86	50	Pacific Coast 1st pf	82½	82½	82¼	82½	.....
67½	69	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	68¾	68¾	68¼	68½	— ⅛
33	33¾	920	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅛
117¼	118	384	Pennsylvania R. R	117½	117¾	117¼	117½	— ¼
104¾	104⅝	11,660	People's Gas, Chicago	104⅝	104⅞	103⅝	104¼	— ¼
41⅝	41⅞	1,700	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
187	188	385	Pull. Pal. Car Co	188½	188¾	187½	187½	— ¾
18¾	18⅞	620	Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
44¼	44⅜	1,750	Reading 1st pf	44⅜	44⅜	44	44¼	— ⅛
55½	60	21	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
17	20	7	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
7¾	8¼	200	St. Louis & San Fran	8	8	8	8	.....
31⅜	32¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	— ¼
11½	12	304	St. Louis Southw. pf	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	— ½
165	170	150	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	165	165	165	165	—1½
80¼	81	500	St. Paul & Omaha	80¾	80¾	80	80½	—1
22¾	23	540	Southern Pacific	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
8¾	8¾	525	Southern Railway	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
33¾	33¾	1,085	Southern Railway pf	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	1,375	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½	— ¼
13¾	14⅜	450	Texas Pacific	13⅞	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
173	175	100	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	.....
31⅞	32	18,445	Union Pacific	33	33	31⅝	31¾	—1⅛
64⅞	65	37,905	Union Pacific pf	66	66	64⅝	64⅞	—1¼
6	6¼	1,260	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
6¾	6¾	1,675	United States Leather	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
67⅞	68	13,455	U. S. Leather pf	69	69	67½	67¾	— ⅞
44½	44¾	4,685	United States Rubber	45¼	45⅝	44¼	44⅜	— ⅞
103¾	104	805	U. S. Rubber pf	105	105	103	104	— ½
8	8¼	220	Wabash	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
21⅝	21¾	1,820	Wabash pf	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¾
120	125	4	Wells-Fargo Express	122¼	122¼	122⅜	122⅜	.....
92	95¾	300	West Chicago Street	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅜
24⅜	25¾	1,357	W. U. Tel., ex div	92	92	92	92	— ⅜
17⅝	18¾	510	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd	21¼	22	21	23¾	+ ⅞
..	..	900	W. & L. E. pf., 3d as. pd	18⅝	18	18	18¾	+ ⅞
..	..	200	Wisconsin Central pf	5½	6	5½	6	—1
Sales		487,254						

Complete Bond Transactions.

▲dams Express Co 4s
4,000 100
500 100
1,000 99⅞
5,000 100⅛
Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000 101
11,000 100½
500 100
1,000 100⅜
1,000 100
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 89
2,000 72⅛
20,000 71⅞
5,000 72
10,000 71⅝
21,000 71⅞
1,000 71⅞
Gen 4s
14,000 95¼
10,000 94⅞
3,000 95
16,000 94⅞
5,000 94¾
9,000 94⅞
Austin & N W 1st
5,000 87¾
Balt Belt 1st gtd
5,000 90½
B & O 3½s, when issued
100,000 96
B & O 4s, when issued
10,000 94⅜
10,000 94⅜
115,000 94½
B & O S W 1st inc, Series B
20,000 9
Brooklyn R T 5s
6,000 105¾
8,000 105⅞
8,000 106
1,000 105⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
12,000 114¼
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000 106¾
Canada So 1st 5s
4,000 109½
10,000 110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
4,000 80¾
1,000 83½
10,000 89½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
2,000 40
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 86¼
2,000 86
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s
500 107
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 115¼
5,000 115¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000 101¾
Chi & East Ill 1st
5,000 116½
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
1,000 108
2,000 107½
Chi, M & St P, Southern Minn Div
1,000 118
Chi & N W cons 7s
5,000 142⅝
Chi Term Transfer 4s
30,000 80
41,000 89½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 99¾
Clev, Lor & Wheel 1st
5,000 106½
Den & Rio Grande 1st
5,000 110½
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 94
Erie 4s prior bonds
15,000 92½
Erie gen lien 4s
5,000 72
Erie 1st con 7s
4,000 142
Evans & T H gen 5s
5,000 98¼
6,000 98
5,000 97½
Total sales 103,000

Evans & Ind 1st con
10,000 97
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 74⅞
5,000 74⅝
Galv, H & H 5s
1,000 95
Green Bay & West deb, B
5,000 5
Han & St Jo cons
5,000 120
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
1,000 96
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
12,000 78½
8,000 78⅝
10,000 78
Long Dock 6s
1,000 139
Long Island G M 4s
2,000 90½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
15,000 89½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
9,000 94
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 77¼
5,000 77⅜
5,000 77
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000 136
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 88¼
Mo, K & T 2d
6,000 62⅜
1,000 62½
5,000 62¼
8,000 62
Mo Pac 1st cons
2,000 104⅞
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
1,000 102¼
Nash, C & St L con
2,000 103
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
14,000 94½
25,000 94¾
1,000 94½
Mich Cent col 3½s
25,000 93⅞
15,000 93½
2,000 93¾
N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000 102½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
3,000 67½
36,000 67
15,000 66¾
50,000 66⅞
5,000 66⅝
10,000 66¾
500 66¾
30,000 66¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
15,000 101
3,000 101¾
500 101½
5,000 101
1,000 100⅜
18,500 101
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
9,000 102½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
5,000 106
Oregon S L inc A 5s
500 73
Oregon S L inc B & col trust
10,000 57⅜
5,000s20F 57¾
20,000 58
30,000 58¼
35,000s20F 58¼
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
7,000 104⅝
Pac of Mo 2d ext
1,000 105½
Reading Co gen 4s
7,000 88⅜
2,000 83½
3,000 88⅜
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 80½
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000 79
St L & S F gen 6s
15,000 119¾
2,000s20F 119½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 98½
5,000 98¼
5,000 98¼
5,000b3 98½
St L S W 1st
10,000 79
St L S W 2d inc
10,000 32½
St Paul & Duluth 2d
2,000 107½
St P, M & M, Dakota ext
2,000s20F 123
St P & Sioux City 1st
2,000 132⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st
2,000 107
4,000 106⅛
10,000 107
5,000 107½
10,000 108
So Pac of Cal 5s consid
8,000 102¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 97⅛
1,000s3 97¼
3,000 97¼
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 79
1,000 79½
3,000 79
Standard R & T inc
10,000 22¼
9,000 22
Tenn C I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000 92⅞
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 101½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000 107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
12,000 46
5,000 45¾
10,000 45⅛
1,000 45¼
Tol, Peo & West 4s
4,000 78
9,000 78½
Union Elev 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs
6,000 92
Union Pacific 4s
27,000 98¼
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
4,000 59
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 76¾
20,000 76½
6,000 77¼
20,000 76
5,000 75¾
1,000 75
9,000 75⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 111⅝
Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chi ext
38,000 105
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 89¼
10,000 89½
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000 34
West Shore gtd 4s
15,000 100½
West Shore gtd 4s reg
2,000 108¾
W N Y & P gen
2,000 56½
W N Y & P inc
1,000 14½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 56¼
9,000 55¼
Wis Central Co inc
10,000 6
30,000 6½
10,000 6¾
15,000 7
$1,725,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	99	...
5s, 1918, when is'd	105¼	105⅜
5s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105¼
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110⅞
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½
4s, r., 1925	127½	128
4s, c., 1925	127¼	127⅜
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1900	101	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	...
Alb. & Sus	180	220
American Coal	115	130
Am. Dist. Tel	...	40
Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	12⅝
Am. T. & C	98	98
Am. Tobacco pf	130	132
Ann Arbor	11	12
Boston & A. L. pf	105	108
B'klyn Union Gas	123	125
Buff., R. & P.	29	33
Buff., R. & P. pf	72½	75
Bur., C. R. & N	75	...
Canadian Pacific	86½	87½
Chi. & Alton pf	170	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	54¼	54⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	29
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	...
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80	90
Colorado Midland	4½	7
Col. Midland pf	14½	17
Cleve. & Pitts	169	...
Col. C. & I. Dev	¾	...
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	21	22
Col. T. & I. pf	...	90
Col. & H. Coal	5⅜	6¼
C. H. V. & T. pf	...	25
Com. Cable, ex c	175	...
Consol. Coal	48	...
Consol. Ice	47	48
Consol. Ice pf	80	90
Del. & Hudson	106	108¼
Den. & R. G.	14	15
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...
Eastern Elevator	55	...
*E. E. I. of Brklyn	130	...
Eighth Avenue	350	...
Erie 2d pf	17¾	18½
Ev. & T. H. pf	65	67
Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15
Green Bay & W.	30	...
H. B. Claflin	91	92
Homestake, ex d	52	...
Ill. Cent. l. l.	94	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	...
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	6½	6¾
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf	15½	17
Keokuk & West	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	10
Lake Shore	192¾	...
Long Island	45	55
Manhattan Beach	2	3
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31	32
Mexican Central	5¼	5⅝
Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1
Michigan Central	105	107
Minn. & St. L	27	29
M. & St. L. 1st pf	89½	90½
M. & St. L. 2d pf	58½	60
Minn., St. P. & S.	...	...
M. St. P. & S.	6	...
Minn. St. P. & S.	...	...
S. M. pf	18	...
Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11½
Mobile & Ohio	27½	29
Morris & Essex	175	...
National Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf	73	77
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. Coal	35	42
N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12¾	14½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	36
Norfolk So	60	66
Norfolk & West	14	14¾
Ont. Mining	...	...
Ore. R. & N. pf	75½	76½
Penn. Coal	330	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1¼	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	4	8
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	62½	65
P., Ft. W. & C	171	...
Pitts. & West. pf	8	8½
Quicksilver	2¼	2½
Quicksilver pf	6	8
Reading 2d pf	21¾	22¼
Rens. & Saratoga	185	...
R., W. & O.	124	125
*Rio Grande W	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	65	60
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	41½	42½
St. L. S. W.	4½	5
St. P. & Duluth	21	26
St. P. & D. pf	86	90
St. P. & O. pf	159	161
Sil. bullion certfs	61	62
Sixth Avenue	200	...
Standard R. & T.	7¼	7½
Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
Tol., Peo. & W.	...	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
U. S. Express	41	45

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
71,890	Am. Sug. Refs	117⅜	120⅜	116⅝	119½
60	Am. Sp. Mfg	12½	12½	12½	12½
4,560	Am. Tobacco	152⅞	152⅞	147½	149¾
60	Am. T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
3,550	Brooklyn R. T.	59⅞	60¾	59¼	59½
300	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
8,380	Chi., B. & Q.	115	115¼	113½	113⅝
14,480	Chi., M. & St. P.	109¼	109¾	108¼	108⅝
9,800	Chi., R. & P.	102¾	103⅜	101⅝	101⅝
70	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
10	Chi. & N. W.	130⅝	130⅝	130¼	130⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½
310	General Electric	47¼	47⅜	46¾	46¾
1,390	Louis. & Nash	59⅝	59⅝	58¼	58¼
3,300	Manhattan	95¾	97⅝	95¾	97⅛
290	Missouri Pacific	34⅛	34¼	33⅞	33⅝
5,220	Nor. Pacific	41	41¾	40⅝	40⅝
610	Nor. Pac. pf	77	77¼	76⅜	76⅝
2,070	People's Gas	104⅛	104⅝	103⅝	103⅞
20	Reading	18½	18½	18½	18½
20	Southern pf	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜
110	Tenn. C. & I.	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28⅝
520	Union Pacific	32¾	32⅝	32¾	32
2,100	Union Pac. pf	66	66	64¾	64⅝
120	U. S. Leather pf	67⅝	68	67½	67¾
20	U. S. Rubber	46	46	46	46
50	Wabash pf	22	22	22	22
240	Western Union	91¾	92	91¾	92
128,540					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71½	72	71¾	72
31,000	Texas Pac. 2d	46	46	45½	45½
39,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	76¾	76¾	76	76
19,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	50½	50¾	50¼	50¼
$114,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The market to-day was, for the most part, lifeless and narrow. The copper stocks as a class were neglected. A little fresh life in Arcadian, which lifted it to 22¾, and some buying of Osceola up to 55½, were the only points of interest. Montana lost a fraction, and Butte sold at 23½. In the general market a big demand for Wisconsin Central incomes, which lifted the price to 6⅝, was something of a feature. Dominion Coal sold 25¼ to 25¼, and gossip said a prominent local operator who recently had made a big profit in Sugar, was doing the selling. Victor lost a fraction to 7¼, but there was little doing in it. The strength of silver brought out a deal of bull talk on Mexican Central securities, but no marked change in the prices was noted. Selling of Sugar was again very heavy, and there was also a good business done in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The closing was dull, but with last prices, as a rule, somewhat above the lowest. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@5½; Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	240	...
Boston & Lowell	226	...
Boston & Maine	162½	...
Boston & Providence	280	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	121½	122
Fitchburg pf	140¾	145
Old Colony	190	191
Oregon Short Line	...	31½
West End	85¼	85½
West End pf	105¾	106
Wisconsin Central	2	3

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3	3½
Arnold	15½	16
Atlantic	26	26½
Boston & Montana	224½	226
Butte & Boston	23	23½
Calumet & Hecla	500	585
Centennial	16½	17½
Franklin	13	14
Osceola	54¾	55
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	...
Quincy	116	118
Santa Ysabel	4½	...
Tamarack	171	...
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	25	25¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280	...
Dominion Coal	25¼	25½
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	184	...
Erie Telephone	73	74
General Electric	13½	79
Illinois Steel	70	71½
Lamson Con. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	...	139
Philadelphia Company	36½	37½
Pullman Palace Car	188	188½
United States Oil	18	18½
United States Rubber	44	45
Westinghouse Electric	30¾	...
Westinghouse Electric pf	56	58

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	...	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Trading to-day was irregular. The general rule seemed to be to give support on the declines and withdraw it on the rallies. Choctaw preferred, the Northern Pacifics, E. and P. 4s, United Gas Improvement, and Pennsylvania Manufacturing all made advances during the morning trading, only to lose them later. Union Traction was the active feature, fully 6,000 shares being dealt in between 19¾ and 19¼. There was considerable liquidating by persons indisposed to pay the five-dollar call. Welsbach was strong around 52. United Traction of Pittsburg showed an early disposition to advance, but met selling orders, which carried the price down to 17½, ⅝ below the closing yesterday. The Storage shares made sharp advances, which carried the common and the preferred each up 1½, to 38¼ and 43¾, respectively. There was some activity in Marsden at 5½ and 5¾.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21¼	21¾
Northern Pacific common	40⅜	40⅝
Northern Pacific pf	76⅝	75⅜
Pennsylvania	55¾	56⅛
Reading t.	9¼	9½
Reading 1st pf	22½	22 5-13
St. Paul	108⅝	108⅞
Western New York & Penn	3½	3⅝
Metropolitan Railway	154½	155½
Philadelphia Traction	90½	91
Baltimore Cons.	22⅞	23
Union Traction	19½	19⅝
Electric Storage	37½	37¾
Electric Storage pf	42½	43⅜
United Gas Imp.	123¾	124
Welsbach Light	52	52½
New Jersey Traction	50¼	52
Marsden	5⅜	5½
Choctaw	2½	2⅝
Choctaw pf	40¾	41⅜
Pennsylvania Manuf'g, 5 pd	19½	19⅝
Reading g. 4s	83¼	83¾
Electric & P. 4s	91⅞	92
Equitable Gas 5s	106⅜	107
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c	101	101¼

HEAVY FREIGHT MOVEMENT

Some Railroads Have Not Cars Enough to Handle the Increasing Traffic.

SERIOUS RATE WAR FEARED

President Depew of the Joint Traffic Association to Investigate the Troubles in St. Louis Territory —Coal Situation Better.

While the freight movement from Chicago eastward is increasing so rapidly as to overtax the car facilities of some of the leading lines, there is apprehension that a serious rate war is brewing among the lines out of St. Louis. The principal officers of the Eastern trunk lines say that freight rates are being maintained fairly well on both east and west bound business between Chicago and New York. A very large amount of grain and flour has been brought down the lakes to Buffalo within the past few days, and the railroad lines between Buffalo and New York are having plenty of work moving this grain to the seaboard. President Callaway of the New York Central said yesterday that his road was actually short of freight cars. This sudden increase of business has come at a time when a considerable part of the New York Central's freight equipment is scattered outside of New York Central territory.

A general increase in west-bound freight is also felt by the trunk lines. For some time past there has been a steady improvement in mercantile shipments, and recently an uncommonly large quantity of machinery has been moving to Western points. On these shipments the regular schedule rates are apparently maintained. Whatever cutting there has been on the part of the weaker lines has not been of sufficient consequence thus far to cause any complaints from the stronger lines.

It is the rate situation in St. Louis territory that is causing the chief concern among railroad men, both East and West. The attention of the Joint Traffic Association has been called to the threatened trouble in a number of ways, and efforts are making in the direction of harmony. Conditions have assumed so serious an aspect in St. Louis territory, however, that President Chauncey M. Depew of the Joint Traffic Association is going out there early next month for the purpose of investigation, and of mediation, if possible. He will look into the causes of the present disagreements, and will consult with the leading officers of the St. Louis roads with a view to inducing them to adjust their differences and keep freight rates on a stable basis. Mr. Depew remarked yesterday that he did not believe that any one of the railroads engaged in the rate-cutting was profiting by the operation. He thought that "pure cussedness" was at the bottom of the trouble.

Mr. Depew's Plans.

Mr. Depew will start for the West immediately after the meeting of New York Central stockholders, to be held in Albany on [illegible] and will be away a wide range of territory in order that he may familiarize himself with business conditions and prospects in the West. He will go as far as Omaha, and will be present at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition there on New York Day, Oct. 8, on which occasion, as President of the New York Commission, he will deliver an address on "Commercial Union Between the East and the West." Two days later Mr. Depew is to be in Chicago, and on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 10, he will deliver an address in the Auditorium on "The Position and Responsibilities of the Republican Party." In the evening of that day he will be the guest of honor at a banquet.

"It is probable that an enormous amount of freight will be moved from the West within the next two or three months," remarked President Callaway yesterday, "and I believe that the railroads are going to get good rates for it. With so much traffic in sight, there is certainly no good reason why all of the roads should not maintain rates. Rate wars are expensive luxuries for railroads to indulge in, and they are disturbing factors in general business conditions. Of course there are always certain lines which feel that they are not getting their share. In my opinion it would be good policy for all of the railroads were allowed to adopt some sort of a pooling agreement by which each railroad interest might be satisfied without these periodical rate disturbances. I am inclined to think that as this subject becomes better understood there is less and less of popular opposition to the idea of railroad pooling."

One of the chief officers of the Erie Railroad said:

"It is true that there is a heavy increase in freight traffic. With few exceptions the principal points along our lines are offering more freight business than we can conveniently handle. This condition applies mainly to east-bound shipments, although there is a very good west-bound traffic as well. The prospects are excellent for Fall and Winter business, and from the railroad point of view the indications are that we shall have an extremely satisfactory season, not only in the volume of business, but as regards rates. It seems to me that all industries ought to make money. Competition, however, is very keen.

"Do I think that rates will be maintained? Yes, I do. The outlook is favorable in that respect. One or two quarters where rates were weak have been materially strengthened recently. Even in the West I do not apprehend that there will be any serious rate disturbance. Certainly there is now no justification for it, and I understand that there is less danger of an outbreak now than there was a few days ago."

Nearly all of the freight men connected with the trunk lines speak of the situation in a similar tone of expectancy. The railroad companies are rolling in their stray freight cars as rapidly as possible in expectation of having profitable use for them.

Better Coal Situation.

The scarcity of cars has already been keenly felt by the coal-carrying railroads in the West, and some of the Eastern lines are making unusual preparations to meet the increasing demands for coal transportation. An immense amount of coal has been moved in the West recently, and the situation as regards prices has improved from the producers' point of view.

R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who is a conservative man, said yesterday:

"I think the coal trade situation in the West has improved, and that conditions in the East are promising. The fact that stocks are very light in the East makes it pretty certain that there must be considerable buying this fall. A spell of cold weather, for instance, would be apt to stimulate trade greatly. I have as yet heard no talk about increasing prices, but should the demand for coal become greater than the marketable supply there would doubtless be an advance in prices."

The coal trade disturbance in the West, in consequence of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's cut in prices, has practically disappeared. The marked improvement in the general conditions made it expedient for all of the companies to maintain rates on a profitable basis.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Receiver Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Says Recent Purchases of Stock Are Beneficial.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Receiver J. K. Cowen arrived in Baltimore from Chicago early this morning. In reply to questions Mr. Cowen said:

"It is true that a large interest, a very large interest, in the Baltimore and Ohio has been purchased by Messrs. Field, Hill, Ream, and Armour, as well as other influential persons. As to those concerned and the amount of their purchase the reorganization managers only can answer.

"It is difficult to define a control. The class of men who have become interested in the property is of a character that would exercise a dominating influence. With them the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio is in stronger hands than ever before in its history. They are strong factors in the business world, and their interest in the road will be a decided advantage to the property.

"Anything that will improve the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will by the very nature of the case benefit Baltimore, as this city is its chief terminus. The talk of moving the general offices and Mount Clare shops from Baltimore is all moonshine.

"The progress of the reorganization of the property will not be affected in the slightest. Foreclosure proceedings and the legal formalities will be pushed, and as soon as these are settled the organization of the new company will be completed. The new interests went into the property on the basis of the plan of reorganization. They looked carefully over the field, and, believing the interest in the road to be a first-class investment, purchased it. The question as to the personnel of the new Directory will be settled hereafter, and the new interests will be largely represented.

"Their purchase of the stock does not mean any railroad combination. It does not mean a transcontinental system in connection with the Great Northern. What it does mean is the fullest development of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The road will not be tied to any road in the Northwest, but will continue to deal with all roads and take business wherever it is found. The policy of betterments will be carried out and the maximum traffic aimed after by providing the best facilities for handling the business."

The answer of the Mercantile Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., and other New York capitalists interested in the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to the petition of Johns Hopkins University, the State of Maryland, and others seeking to defeat the reorganization plan was filed this morning in the United States Circuit Court. The answer is a voluminous one, and contains a detailed denial of all the allegations in the petition mentioned.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S NEW LINE.

A Direct Line from Chicago to Omaha Will Be Built.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Tribune says: The Illinois Central will begin the construction of a direct line from Chicago to Omaha early in the Spring. Only 125 miles of new road is required to complete the line. The company will tap its Sioux City line at Fort Dodge, Ia., and will build thence west to Council Bluffs. Articles of incorporation for the new road have already been filed in Dubuque, the capital stock named being $5,000,000.

It is quite probable that before long the Illinois Central will also build an extension to St. Paul. It has for a long time had a line to Mona, Ia., within 100 miles of St. Paul. The enormous increase the company made in its earnings last year and the prospects of its doing still better in the future has encouraged the management in carrying out those long contemplated projects.

The Chicago Great Western has also made arrangements to extend its line to Omaha next Summer. The extension will run from Hampton, Ia., to Omaha.

New Railroad in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 20.—The Bakersfield and Los Angeles Railway Company has been incorporated by Claus Spreckels, John D. Spreckels, A. B. Spreckels, Robert Watt, and A. H. Payson, to build a railroad from Bakersfield over the Tejon Pass to Los Angeles, 200 miles. It will connect with the Southern California Railway, a branch of the Santa Fé, running from Mojave to Los Angeles. The new road will connect with the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, thus giving San Francisco another transcontinental road, the Southern Pacific up to this time having had a monopoly of Northern California business.

Wisconsin Central Suit.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—The answer of Edward Abbott to the order of Judge Seaman requiring him to show cause why he should not surrender $924,000 of the joint and several improvement bonds of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was filed to-[illegible]. Mr. Abbott claims that during the panicky times of 1893 he bought this stock to the company in order to carry their floating indebtedness to the extent of $976,600. The bonds came to him as security. Mr. Abbott insists that they are not applicable to the indebtedness of the company and are not to be considered as an asset except by the way of substitution.

Electric Line to Manhasset.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners has granted the application of the New York and North Shore Railway Company for permission to construct an electric road from the terminus of the New York and Queens County Railroad, at Middle Village, L. I., through Jamaica, Flushing, Whitestone, College Point, and Bay Side to Manhasset.

St. Louis Street Railway Sold.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—The Fourth Street and Arsenal Street Railway was sold at public auction to-day on the foreclosure of a mortgage. It was bought for John H. Overall, a prominent attorney, for $191,000. It is presumed that he purchased the road on behalf of the bondholders.

West Shore Road Offices Removed.

In furtherance of the general scheme of concentration which is now dominating the Vanderbilt railroad interests, the general offices of the West Shore Railroad have been removed from the old quarters at Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue to the fourth floor of the new Grand Central Station.

CHINAMAN'S POSSIBILITIES.

What Might Be Done with the Oriental Under British Influence—Capabilities as a Soldier.

A consideration of what Britain might do in the way of organizing the Chinese in China may be helped by noting the relations between Britain and the Chinese population of the Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula, says a writer in The London Times. In reviewing the influence of British civilization and administration in this region we have to remember the class of Chinamen with whom we are dealing. The Chinaman in the Straits is usually the less valuable class of Chinaman. He comes mainly from South China, where the population scarcely possesses those hardy qualities found in the North, and he is usually of the least-educated class. The Chinese whom we have now in the Straits and the peninsula may be divided into two sections. There is the Straits-born Chinaman, the Chinaman whose father or grandfather emigrated thither. There is the China-born Chinaman, the class which has emigrated during recent years. The former may be divided again into two classes. There is the man who has inherited wealth, a capitalist, a landholder, an investor in agricultural estates, a financier, an owner of steam shipping, a member of the Municipal Commission of Singapore or Penang, a member of the Chinese Advisory Board, a Justice of the Peace, a social power. There is also the clerk, the mechanic, or the retail shopkeeper. Turning from these we come to the Chinaman recently arrived, with no qualifications save his inborn shrewdness, native industry, capacity for thrift, and willingness to work. The man who has been born in China is stronger in physique, tougher to resist disease, more thrifty, and more adventurous; he works harder, and he spends less. The difference substantially is that the softer climate of the tropical regions, the easier conditions of life, and the absence of pressure from population have made the Straits-born Chinaman a man less inured to hardship, less inclined to speculative adventure, more pleasure-loving, less thrifty. The rich Straits born Chinaman is the advancer, the lender upon security; the China-born Chinaman is the trader with the surrounding regions of the Malay Archipelago, the man who plants, who reaps, who adventures what he makes.

The Malay Chinaman.

In considering what progress the Chinaman of the Straits and of Malaya has made in self-government and in administrative work one is met by the difficulty that his chances have been limited. The Straits is a Crown colony, where all the administrative power is vested in a Governor appointed from England. The Malay States are ruled in the name of Sultans, but substantially are administered by British officials. The Chinaman of these regions has thus had no chance to show his capacity for political self-government. True, he is on an equality with the Englishman, and on the Legislative Council of the Straits, which contains only seven unofficial members, there is always one Chinaman; on the municipal boards of Singapore and Penang and on the consular advice boards of the Malay States there are always several Chinese. They are found to be shrewd and practical men of business. Their ideas upon law-making, sanitation, and the like are not in accord with English ideas, but they show their discretion by pushing their views no further than there is a possibility of carrying them. In private adventure they show a greater genius for administration than one would at first expect.

The greatest part of the revenue of the Straits, for instance, is collected through what is called the opium and spirit farm. The principle is established that there shall be no custom house in the Straits. Yet, as a revenue has to be collected from those persons who smoke opium and drink alcohol, the practice exists of letting by tender the sole right of importing opium and of levying a small sum on spirits. The "farmers" are allowed all facilities for collecting these duties short of imposing a custom house inspection. The result is a combination called the opium and spirit farm, which at present pays over $3,000,000 yearly to the Straits Government—that is, nearly two-thirds of the total revenue of the Straits. The adventurers who take the farm frequently change. The present management, for instance, is entirely different from and antagonistic to that which it succeeded. It may easily be understood that in these circumstances the collection is no light task. The seaboards of the Straits Settlements are open, the facilities for smuggling are enormous, and yet substantially none exists. The Chinese merchants who tender for the opium and spirit farm—none but Chinese have ever successfully tendered—carry out their contract profitably under enormous difficulties. The men who do that are obviously men who understand how to administer.

Pepper and Gambier.

Let us turn again to financial business involving questions of administration. There is a long-established society of Chinese merchants called the Gambier and Pepper Society; is has such considerable capital at stake that it has been found advisable to pass a special act creating it a corporation. Its business is to regulate the financing of a certain part of the gambier and pepper business, two products of which the Straits and Malaya hold almost a monopoly. The individual Chinaman—usually China born—sets out to grow pepper and gambier upon money advanced by Chinese capitalists in Singapore. The security for the latter is that the cultivator is bound to sell through them all that he produces. They take means to prevent the cultivator consigning to others. These means are taken successfully, and the Gambier and Pepper Society has been able for many years to control its affairs so that the capitalist who advances to the cultivator, while he may lose by unfavorable seasons, does not lose by illicit consignments or by adulteration. The organization required to achieve these ends is no light undertaking, and the men who thus manage the whole Straits revenue upon opium and alcohol and the working of the two great agricultural products could organize political combinations had they the opportunity.

In considering questions of general business and finance, we find that the wealthiest men in the Straits Settlements and in the Malay Peninsula, and the largest traders, apart from direct import from or export to Europe, are Chinamen. The whole, or almost the whole, of the alluvial tin-mining industry of the Straits is exclusively in the hands of Chinese capitalists. The local steamship trade of the Straits is largely in the hands of Chinese. In the professions the Chinaman has been less successful. He has not shone in law, in medicine, in journalism, or in pure finance the same ability and capacity that have been shown by certain native races in India. It must be remembered, however, that the Chinaman of the Straits was originally of the class or quality of the English agricultural laborer or of the unskilled worker of the English towns. Two generations cannot suffice, save with exceptional men, to remove that disability. In journalism the Chinese have hitherto been failures; journalism in the English language they have not tried. There have been in Singapore two daily newspapers printed in Chinese, and they are conspicuously lacking in intelligent knowledge of local affairs, of foreign affairs generally, or of the affairs of China. A third Chinese newspaper has more recently been started, which promises to do better. It is largely under the influence of a Straits-born Chinaman, educated at a Scottish university, a man of judgment and knowledge. But, although started with the avowed aim of putting a higher ideal before the Chinese of the Straits, it must be gravely doubted how far that ideal can be realized. The Straits-born Chinaman learns to read English and does not learn to read Chinese, and the Chinese newspapers of the Straits appeal therefore only to the usually ignorant Chinaman from China.

Chinamen at Cricket.

I have said that the Straits-born Chinaman learns to read, write, and speak in English. He learns something more. He learns to play cricket, football, and lawn tennis; to bicycle, to ride, and generally to take active exercise for pleasure. He is very keen on football. He is an ardent patron of horse-racing. He delights to drive a good pair, and he hankers after a tandem and a four-in-hand. There was some talk recently of raising in Singapore an infantry volunteer force, not to be confined to Europeans; and the wealthier and younger Chinese made it plain to me that they would be glad to raise, equip, and finance a couple of Chinese companies. In a word, the Straits-born Chinaman has Anglicized himself in everything but his dress. The lack of hardiness, which I have already noted, is not so much his fault as his misfortune. If Englishmen were to live in the tropics for three generations they also would lose something of their toughness.

These are the facts as plainly as possible; now let me add the theory that I would build upon them. That readers may be able to judge of the value of that theory, let me premise that I came to the Straits nearly ten years ago. Since then I have traveled at large in China and Japan, in British India, in a small part of Tibet, through parts of the Malay Archipelago, and in some parts of the Malay Peninsula. In all these countries I have been familiar with the Asiatic races, and in America I have seen a good deal of the negro. Taking him all round, I think that of the non-European races that I know the Chinaman is the best. He has not the oriental subtlety of some Indian races, but he has a large practical capacity and a greater thoroughness of character. He is a man of wide capacity for making, for earning, for saving, for spending, for enjoying. In these respects he is like the Englishman.

I do not know any Asiatic race that is so straight as the Chinaman is. I do not say there is no dishonest Chinaman. There are many and because they are men of capacity their dishonesty is apt to be on a large scale. But, taking the average of all the races of Asia, there is no race with which you can more safely make a contract than with a Chinaman. He will do his utmost to get the best of the bargain before settling it, but having settled it he will usually carry it out though it is to his loss. In his own country, like all other Asiatic races, he has been accustomed for thousands of years to the practice of dishonest commissions. It is unreasonable to expect him to get out of that practice at once; but he is better able to get out of it, and to get out of it sooner, than any other race in Asia.

The one capacity in which we in the Straits have no experience of the Chinese is as a soldier. Nor do we get the class that would make the best fighters; these are in North China. But I have seen a little of the Chinaman of the North, and I think he would make a good, though not the finest type of, soldier. He would be neither reckless of his life nor eager to rush upon death; those are qualities that belong either to patriotism or to religious zeal, and the Chinaman knows nothing of these. But he has qualities that with training would supply the place of the qualities lacking. He is not nervous and he does not fear death. Properly trained and led he would fight just as he carries coal, or loads a ship, or turns the soil. He would fight because he had agreed to do so and because he was paid for doing so. The Chinaman is twenty times a man that the Fellah ever was; if you can drill the Egyptian fellaheen to face the dervish onslaughts you can drill the Chinaman to face any risks of war. I believe that if Britain would seize the opportunity to handle China as we have handled Egypt we could in twenty years raise an army that would hold the world at bay, and we could build up in half a century a native administration that would be the best that Asia has ever seen.

Women in Kansas Politics.

From The Kansas City Journal.

TOPEKA, Sept. 7.—Year by year the women of Kansas are edging their way deeper into politics. There is one county office which is well adapted for the women—County Superintendent of Schools—and the disposition seems to be growing among the people to let the women have that. There are more women candidates for County Superintendent on the Republican ticket throughout the State this year than were ever known before. At the rate the "disease" is spreading it will not be over five years until the women will claim that office as theirs exclusively. Two years ago there were fewer than a dozen women nominated for County Superintendent over the State, and not that many were elected. The Republican State Committee has received returns from sixty Republican county conventions, and they show that women have captured fifteen County Superintendent nominations. There are forty-five counties yet to hear from, and it is estimated that the women will get ten out of them, at least. This will bring the total up to twenty-five, or about one-fourth, a growth of 100 per cent in two years.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Transactions at Auction.

Frederick Zittel has sold to Francis E. Hutton the five-story American basement dwelling 209 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to the Metropolitan Investment Company the plot northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Third Street, 77 by 101.10 by 63.7 by 100.11. The buyers will immediately improve it with a seven-story fire-proof apartment house, with stores, at a cost of $150,000, from plans by David W. King.

Henry Marks has sold for a Mr. Wechsler the five-story flat, 169 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a lot 31.8 by 142.2 by 27 by 123.7.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham, acting for Philip A. Smyth, sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Frederick S. Howard, executor, for $11,643, the lot on St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure by order of the Sheriff to B. J. Lenahan, for $1,315, the plot northeast corner of Barker Avenue and Sheridan Street, 91 by 75, together with the lot on the north side of Sheridan Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 91 and irregular; also in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Church of the Incarnation, for $3,500, the one-story frame dwelling 508 East Seventy-third Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 4 Lexington Avenue, west side, 66 feet south of Twenty-second Street, 24.4 by 75 by 24.6 by 69.6, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,584.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,999 Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of Lebanon Street, 20 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,483.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, between High Bridge and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, eighteen lots, together with a hotel and outbuildings, known as Kyle's Park. Subject to mortgages for $12,000.

By C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, John H. Clapp, referee, twenty-seven lots and one two-story frame dwelling at the northwest corner of Morris Park Avenue and the Unionport Road.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 606 to 616 West Forty-ninth Street, and 613 to 615 West Forty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick warehouse and stable, 149.10 by 200.10, Pabst Brewing Company, owner; L. P. Smith of 238 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 222 and 224 Broome Street, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 65, Burstein & Pomeranz of 179 Henry Street, owners; M. J. Smallheiser of 1,896 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Elm, Crosby, and Jersey Streets, for a six-story brick factory, 84.3 by 84.3, Hawley & Hoops, owners; A. R. Thomas of 40 West Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of Dawson Street; also, Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of Dawson Street, for two four-story brick flats, 27 by 88, James F. Meehan, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of the Boulevard, for a two-story frame shop, 25 by 70, George Armstrong, owner; F. E. Albrecht of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 45 feet west of Jerome Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 10 by 30, Carrie J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,000.

Livingston Avenue, north side, 256 feet east of Garfield Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 25, Walter B. Dixon, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

Nos. 170 to 174 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick power station; New York Steam Company, owner; Berlin Iron Bridge Company of 95 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Seventeenth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Patrick Donnely of 403 Eighth Avenue, owner; C. W. Crozier of 346 West Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 92 Catharine Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; Mary M. Stagg of 94 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $200.

No. 171 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; S. Devries of 490 Third Avenue, owner; R. E. Kelly, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 408 and 410 Sixth Avenue, to three three-story brick flats, with stores; L. M. Hirsch of 176 Broadway, owner; R. Maynicke, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

BOULEVARD, e s, 41.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x60.6x27.2x49.11; Mary A. Walker to John O. Baker 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 48, e s, 25x100; Morris Singer to Samuel Langer 16,000

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s w corner of Grenada Place, 45.7x104.3x13.11x106.11; Annie Madden and Annie E. McMahon to Joseph L. Burke 1,450

GRAND ST, n w corner of Willett St, 50x100; Michael A. Mulqueen, referee, to Louis L. Richman and another 58,250

HENRY ST, 183, n s, 24.1x87.6x24.2x87.6; Harris Friedman and others to Louis Nieberg 36,750

HOUSTON ST, 440 and 442 and 444 East, 62.7x67.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Abraham Stone and others 1

LEWIS ST, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, 30.8x100; David Mayer to Mathias Mayer 1

LEWIS ST, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, 30.8x100; Mathias Mayer to Leon Tuchman 16,500

LEXINGTON AV, 2,135 and 2,017; John Keogh and wife to Wallace King, Jr. 2,000

RUTGERS PLACE, n w corner of Clinton St, 26.6x131.10; Samuel Langer to Morris Singer 13,000

RIVINGTON ST, 165, s e corner of Clinton St, 25x97.7; Isidore Jackson to Jacob Fischel 1

STANTON ST, 122, and 160 Essex St; Isidore Jackson to Jacob Fischel 1

TRAVERS ST, proposed, n s, 51 ft e of proposed Marion Av, 25.6x85x25.4x84.10; Josephine Dalton to Margaret McCrystal 1,275

TRAVERS ST, proposed, n s, 51 ft e of proposed Marion Av, 25.6x85x25.4x84.10; Edward T. McCrystal, executor, &c., to Josephine Dalton 850

TRAVERS ST, s w corner of Anthony Av, 42.4x98x51.9x98.10; Edward T. McCrystal, executor, to Josephine Dalton 1,425

TRAVERS ST, s w corner of Anthony Av, 42.4x98x51.9x98.10; Josephine Dalton to Margaret McCrystal and another 2,500

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Gottfried Johnson to August Johnson 1

WILKINS PLACE, n s, 206.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100, ½ part; Adam Lahr, Jr., to Henry Lahr 800

5TH AV, 1,452, w s, 25.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to Louis Lese 10

4TH ST, n e corner of Jane St, 29.2x37.2x irregular; William L. Dowling and another to Lawrence C. Fish 100

41ST ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; George F. Purrington and wife to Kate Leary 9,000

52D ST, 458 and 460 West, 50x100.5; Jacob Bartscherer to Herbert T. Darling 1

74TH ST, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; James Sheehan to Margaret Sheeran 1

74TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Jonas Well and others to Morris Fine and another 14,000

80TH ST, 52 East, 32x100.8; Peter Padlan to Catharine E. McKeown 1

97TH ST, 168, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; James L. Miller to John H. Bradford 10

113TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 34.6x100.11; William P. Austin and another to Adam Danwalder 1

114TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Herman Nestrock to Lena Hershfield 28,000

115TH ST, 79 West, 16.8x100.11; Joseph Herbst to Henry Doniger 11,250

137TH ST, s s, 172 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Charles E. Picken to Ida Wersba. 100

172D ST, 765 East, 19x100; Ella De Freest to Emma F. Callanan 6,900

181ST ST, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Margaret O'Brien to Daniel B. Spence 1

Recorded Leases.

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOUR to Elias Kempner; 9th St, n s 252.4 ft w of Broadway, 25x92.3, 21 years 975

WEBBER, William A., to Patrick Foley; 375 Brook Av, 5 7-12 years ..... $600 to 720

Recorded Mortgages.

BEDELL, Elizabeth W., and others, executors, &c., to the East River Savings Institution; n w corner of 3d Av and 178th St, 1 year 13,000

BELLUCCI, Antonio and Bella, to Saurin Durell; e s of St. Lawrence St, 105.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years 2,500

P. Rose; Lots 493 and 494, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years. 512

BURKE, Joseph L., to Simeon C. Bradley; s w corner of Ernescliff Place and Grenada Place, 3 years 500

DANWALDER, Adam, to Frank T. Wall and another, executors, &c.; s s of 113th St, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 32,000

DANWALDER, Adam, to Richard E. Carpenter; s s of 113th St, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

FINE, Morris, and another, to Jonas Well and another; n s of 74th St, 120 ft e of 2d Av, installments 2,700

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Abraham Stern and another; 165 Rivington, 1 year 9,500

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Abraham Stern and another; 122 Stanton St and 160 Essex St, 1 year 7,500

FLYNN, Annie, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 499, map of Wakefield, 3 years 4,000

GOODHART, Bertha J., to Albert J. Wise; 502 and 504 Manhattan Av, 1 year 2,000

HARRAH, Thomas, to Simeon C. Bradley; e s of St George's Crescent, 105.6 ft n of Grenada Place, 2 years 900

HIRSHFIELD, Lena, to Herman Nestrock; n s of 114th St, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 2,000

KEARNEY, William M. and Edward J., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 542 West 44th St, 1 year 5,000

LANGER, Samuel, to Morris Singer; 48 Chrystie St, 3 years 6,000

LANGER, Samuel, and wife to Louis Levy; 48 Chrystie St, ½ year 500

LESE, Louis, to Sophie Rothschild; 1,452 5th Av, 1 year 5,000

LIEBER, Nathan, to J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee, &c.; 59 and 61 Montgomery St, 1 year 31,500

LIEBER, Nathan, to Rachel and Bessie Shweitzer; 59 and 61 Montgomery St, 13 months 5,100

LIFE PUBLISHING COMPANY, a corporation, to United States Trust Company; 19 and 21 West 31st St, 2 years. 200,000

LINTIG, Henry, to Diederich Runne; 93 Walker St, installments 3,000

LINTIG, Henry, to Beadleston & Woerz; 93 Walker St, demand 2,500

LUCKEY, David B., to Elizabeth F. R. Laing and others, executors, &c.; 523 West 142d St, 3 years 16,000

McNAMEE, James J., to John L. Jordan; n s of 28th St, 204.10 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 1 year 1,500

MIELKE, Albert, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 412, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 250

MULLER, William, to Frederick Muller; 650 East 18th St, also 336 1st Av, 1 year 10,000

OLIVER, William H., to James C. Quigle; e s of St. Ann's Av, 427.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years 2,000

PIEBES, Louis F. and Charles H., to George Bruret; 249 Canal St and 153 and 155 Centre St, leasehold, demand 4,500

RICHMAN, Louis L., and Abram Brothers to Equitable Life Assurance Society; n w corner of Grand St and Willett St, 1 year 37,500

SCHMITZ, Charles A., to Martin J. Klug; s w corner of Decatur Av and Travers St, 1 year 1,500

SHEERAN, Margaret, to James Sheehan; s s, of 74th St, 373 ft e of Avenue A; also s s of 74th St, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 6,000

STONE, Abraham, and others to Incus Lowenfeld and others; 440 to 444 East Houston St, 8 months 6,000

TAYLOR, George, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 126th St, 120 ft w of 5th Av, (rerecorded,) 3 years 15,000

TUCHMANN, Leon, to Mathias Mayer; e s of Lewis St, 68 ft n of Houston St, 2 years 13,500

VAN INGEN, Edward, to Jeanie De F. K. Robinson; 59 East 56th St, 5 years.. 10,000

VAN INGEN, Edward, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 59 East 56th St, 1 year 17,000

VICTORY, Patrick, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 413 and 414, Block M, and Lot 374, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 5 years 533

WALTERS, Rosie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 379, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AYMAR, Elizabeth F. R., to Richard W. Buckley, executor, &c. $10,151

CAHN, David, executor, &c., to Fanny Schwabe 2,818

COHN, Rebecca, to Harris Mandelbaum and another ..... Nom.

GERARD, Sumner K., to Richard W. Buckley, executor, &c. 10,151

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 14 West 125th St 14,755

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Caroline G. Reed 5,010

THE LAWYERS' INSURANCE COMPANY to Henry Wood 22,000

UNDERHILL, Ellis H., to the American Surety Company ..... Nom.

BLOCH, Emil, to Solomon Scheuer 2,700

WOLF, Richard S., to Amalle Krauss 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 29 to 35 East; Julius Ruge against Margaret W. Folsom, owner; S. J. Brinkman and George Vasser's Son & Co., contractors 61

JEROME AV, e s, 325 ft s of 183d St, —x—; Peter Carroll against Lizzie Rudolph, owner; C. E. Rudolph, contractor. 97

KOSSUTH AV, s s, 50 ft e of Byron St, —x100; James W. Lawrence against Robert E. Meyerhoff, owner and contractor. 484

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 95th St, 75.6x89.9x76.2x98.5; Louis F. Manes against William and James Bingham, owners; Thomas P. Sinnott, contractor. 12

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 155th St, 51.9x82.6x49.11x96.3; Louis F. Manes against John Jordan, owner; August B. Ackert and Morris Friedlander, contractors 5

UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 30x75; Morris Levin against Simon Wolff and Michael Chisling, owners and contractors 225

UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 75x80; Richardson & Boynton Co. against Herman Wolff and Michael Chisling, owners and contractors 203

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 105x105; Joel M. Evans and Joe Allen against August Johnson and Carl Lagerson, owners and contractors 110

5TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 100x100; Henry Burge against Theodore G. Stein and others, owners; Frederick Fenz, contractor 63

5TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 100x100; Xavier Schilling against Theodore G. Stein and others, owners; Frederick Fenz, contractor 52

7TH AV, 2,251; Frank Indelli against Brodie & Hanretty, owners and contractors 857

4TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, 100x114, 24th Ward; Lawrence Brothers against Ida B. Lamphear, owner; William H. Lamphear, contractor 132

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; August Nelson against Bridget Cooney, owner; Patrick Cooney, contractor 200

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Tilot A. Allen against Bridget Cooney, owner; Patrick Cooney, contractor 539

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; M. B. Houpt & Son against Patrick Cooney, owner; Bridget Cooney, owner and contractor 568

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Marx & Jacobson against Bridget Cooney, owner; Patrick Cooney, contractor 594

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Samuel Sass against Bridget Cooney, owner and contractor 133

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; George Olon against Bridget Cooney, owner and contractor 705

63D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Orrin D. Person against Bridget Cooney, owner; Patrick Cooney, contractor 291

109TH ST, s s, 123 ft w of 1st Av, 37

Good Job for Lazy Negroes.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A recent issue of a metropolitan dramatic journal contains a picture of an individual who has lassoed fame and fortune in a peculiar manner. He is a monstrously fat darky, who has become one of the sights of New York, and who is paid $10 a day for carrying the announcement on his back that his adipose tissue was accumulated by the use of somebody or other's patent food. As a matter of fact, the "coon" hails from Atlanta, Ga., and his elephantine proportions were acquired by rigidly refraining from every character of toil. He was a local curio there for years, and generally camped near some restaurant kitchen, never opening his mouth except to put something in it. Last Spring pickings grew rather scarce, and he emigrated North, carrying nothing with him but his abdomen and his appetite. That he would be able to do more than maintain the one and assuage the other never entered his head, but his commercial value was promptly recognized, and now he is rich beyond the dreams of avarice, wears a plug hat, and eats pie every day for breakfast. Needless to say, the best colored society of Atlanta is jaundiced with envy, and there promises to be a north-bound exodus of plump Africans from the entire Southern belt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamber-work and sewing; can do any kind of sewing with the hand; three years' reference from last employer. 328 East 60th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or assist in nursing or sewing; good references. 1449 3d Av., between 81st and 82d Sts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and assist with laundry work; personal reference. A., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; or would do plain sewing; no cards. 228 West 19th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; American; private family; wages, $25; best city reference. 161 East 52d St. Adams bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; all kinds cooking, baking, soups, desserts; city references. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—As cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; good city reference. Mrs. Dillon, 315 West 88th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman day's work; best of references; private family. Heyder, 332 East 47th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman; work by the day or week. Advertiser, 208 East 5th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; cuts and fits by Macdowell system; or would take place as seamstress. Care of Mrs. McEvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced dressmaker and seamstress to go out by the day in private families; good references. H. Yost, 303 East 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By young French lady as governess or companion; primary English and kindergarten. O. K., 257 West 42d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished, experienced, (diplomas) young visiting governess; (private lessons) Parisian French, North German, English, pianist, kindergartner; excellent references; terms moderate. Petite, 2 East 58th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Moderate salary; willing and ambitious. Miss J. A. Williams, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young American girl; light housework in small family; good reference from last employer's. O'Brien, 204 East 6th St., rear house.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a middle-aged woman; housework or washing in boarding house. 129 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. S., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young girl; to care for growing children; take them to school and make herself generally useful; would do waiting or chamber-work. D., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, in private family; take good care of children; sewing. Bright chambermaid, willing and obliging. 656 2d Av., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—By an American woman to take care of child or to do chamberwork and sewing. 109 East 33d St.; ring four times.

NURSE.—By a North German as nurse to children not under 5 years. 325 East 19th St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By young woman washing or cleaning out by the day; reference. Dietz, 352 West 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS DESIRED FOR FIRST-CLASS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, KITCHENMAID, AND COACHMAN; ALSO FOR WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS, BY THE DAY, OR TO DO CLEANING. APPLY AT PRESENT EMPLOYER'S RESIDENCE, 149 WEST 57TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced, sober, reliable German; best city references; in private house; wages, $40. 884 3d Av., first floor, care Mrs. Carl.

BUTLER.—In private family; best reference; five years; single; country or city; thoroughly understands the business. H., 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly reliable, experienced, and strictly temperate man; married; no family; wife cook; excellent city reference. D. C., 329 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; English; best of references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. G., 1,019 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Can be recommended highly; sober, experienced; has veterinary knowledge. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By German, 37, married, no children, to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages. F. S., 141 West 15th St.

GARDENER, &c.—As gardener and usefulman; care of cow and horse; furnace; references. M. F., 37 East 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, (15,) living with parents, wishes a position in an office; best of references if required. James McKenna, 48 Montauk Av., Brooklyn.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 516 West 42d St.

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YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OLD, DESIRES A position which will afford opportunities for advancement and a career; is well educated and has had an excellent business experience; over six years with last employers, from whom he has the highest references. J. D. W., Box 203, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork in small private family; best reference required. Call between 10 and 2, 271 West End Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
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No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

WILL PERSONS WHO SAW LADY THROWN from 8th Av. car, 90th St., Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, kindly send their addresses to Mr. D. F. SULLIVAN, 249 West 143 St.?

EXCURSIONS.

The FINAL

EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

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Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 26, evening classes SEPTEMBER 28.

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Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
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Gymnasium.

For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

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Military Drill, Physical Training, 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

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MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.

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THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences Monday, October 3d.

For examination schedules and other information apply to the BURSAR, Room 109 LIBRARY.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

The Horace Mann School,

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 120TH STREET WEST. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.

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New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

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Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

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OF THE
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.

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Year book on request.

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MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
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Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

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College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
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MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

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REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of PYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., lately doing business at No. 2,807 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 30th, 1898.
HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.
WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of John DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business; viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au10-1aw7wW.

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.
ARNOLD UHLFELDER,
Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898. GEORGE W. ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance, of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.
OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean:

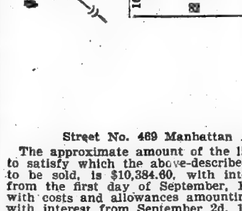
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au10-1aw7wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORÉ LYON and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.
DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,384.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with inter

FOR STREET CAR REFORM

City Council Considers Remedies for Every Ill the Traveling Public Is Heir To

STEPS, SIGNS, AND STOPPINGS

All Provided for in Resolutions Presented by Messrs. Guggenheimer and Christman—Penalties for Companies, Conductors, and Motormen.

The City Council yesterday spent most of the time at its regular weekly meeting passing resolutions restricting the street railroad companies. President Guggenheimer introduced the resolution the representatives of the Central Labor Union persuaded him to frame last week, providing that the street cars shall have lower steps, and that the motormen and conductors be jointly and severally responsible for stopping a car when it is signaled by any person intending to get on or off.

Then Councilman Christman introduced a resolution imposing still further restrictions upon the street railway companies. His resolution provided that signs indicating the destinations of cars should be conspicuously displayed on the "outside of the front and rear and both sides of such cars," and should be illuminated at night. Each surface car should be provided with electric annunciators within the reach of every passenger. The so-called shuttle trains or cars should be abolished, and all cars go through to their indicated destination. After Sept. 15 the cars should be heated after the thermometer falls below 55 degrees Fahrenheit. There was also a provision for 3-cent fares during the rush hours.

Councilman Leich said there had been too much of "such stuff" referred without reading, and he insisted that the resolution be read.

Both resolutions were referred to the Railroad Committee. They are as follows:

By President Guggenheimer.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1.—That upon and after the signing of this ordinance by his Honor, the Mayor, it shall be unlawful for any street car company to operate within the limits of the City of New York any cable or electric car the steps, or lower steps, of which shall be less than eight inches or more than nine inches from the ground.

Sec. 2.—For every such cable or electric car operated in violation of the provisions of Section 1 of this ordinance the street railway company owning such cable or electric car shall be liable to a fine of $50.

Sec. 3.—It shall jointly and severally be the duty of the conductor, gripman, or motorman in charge of any cable or electric car operated within the limits of the City of New York to bring the car on which they are in charge to a full stop at the corner of the street nearest the place at which it is signaled to stop by any person intending to get on or off such cable or electric car, and the said street corner shall be opposite to the direction of the motion of the car.

A fine of $5 is imposed for a violation of Section 3.

By Councilman Christman.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. Each and every passenger railroad car operated within the limits of the City of New York shall be kept in a neat, clean, and orderly condition, and shall, for the improvement of the service to a degree commensurate with the value of the franchises bestowed on the corporations operating such cars, and in the interest of the public using such cars, be provided as follows:

(a.) Signs indicating the destination of each car shall be conspicuously displayed on the outside of the front and rear and both sides of such cars, and these signs shall be illuminated at night. They shall also have the license number conspicuously displayed within the car, together with certificates of payment of license as at present ordained for convenience of inspection by the proper officers, and the name and office address of the President of each railroad for the convenience of persons desirous of making complaint.

(b.) Each surface car must be provided with electric annunciators within the reach of every passenger, and must be completely brought to a standstill to let the passengers off and on.

(c.) The so-called shuttle trains or cars must be abolished, and all cars must go through to their indicated destination.

(d.) In case of obstruction by fire or other obstacle on the route, if the stoppage shall exceed five minutes, fares shall be refunded to passengers in the form of accident tickets, and these shall at any time when presented be good for a continuous ride on any car of the company issuing the same.

(e.) The steps of the surface cars shall not be more than nine and a half inches from the ground, and fenders shall be used on all surface cars, with rollers actually touching the rails, so as to absolutely prevent the running over, mangling, and destroying of persons who may be overtaken on the track.

Sec. 2. From Sept. 15 of each year, to July 1 of the succeeding year, each and every surface railroad shall run at least one closed car for every three, at the least, of all cars operated, and whenever the thermometer shall fall below 55 degrees Fahrenheit, the cars of all street railroad companies shall be heated.

Sec. 3. From evening until the following morning the cars of all street railroad companies shall be adequately lighted so as to enable passengers in any part thereof to read with comfort; and the provisions of this section shall take effect within thirty days after the passage of this ordinance.

Sec. 4. In case of accident cars shall not proceed on their routes, but shall remain at the place where the accident occurred until the arrival of the police and until released by proper authority.

Sec. 5. The penalty for any infraction of each and every one of the foregoing sections shall be $100 for each trip or part of trip made within the limits of the City of New York by any car violating the provisions of said section; and such penalty shall be recovered in the name and for the use of the City of New York.

Sec. 6. Permission to operate express cars and funeral cars, not having been conferred on street railway companies by any franchise hitherto granted by the City of New York, or by any of the former municipalities now embraced within the limits of said city, and a penalty of $1,000 being now provided for each and every street railroad car operated for express and funeral purposes, such fine shall be recovered in the name and for the use of the City of New York.

Sec. 7. Arbitrary and unannounced changes of headway or route, and the removal of numbered cars where heretofore used, are hereby prohibited. Such changes must be subject to the permission of the Municipal Assembly, and when permitted shall be advertised for not less than five days in two newspapers published in each borough of the City of New York, and which shall be designated by the Mayor. The penalty for each and every violation of this ordinance and for each day on which said violation takes place, shall be $1,000, and such penalty shall be recovered in the name and for the use of the City of New York.

Sec. 8. During the so-called "rush hours," when it may be impracticable, with the present facilities of travel, to provide seats for all passengers, the fare on all railroad cars shall not exceed 3 cents.

Sec. 9. Inspectors to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and of all other ordinances relative to railroads to which this is supplementary, shall be appointed by the Mayor at suitable salaries and under such regulations as shall insure activity, efficiency, and zeal in remedying abuses long complained of, and in providing for the convenience of the public.

Sec. 10. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

J. G. BENNETT AN ART DELEGATE.

Will Represent This City at the International Congress in Belgium.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent the following letter to James Gordon Bennett:

The President of the United States has appointed four representatives to attend the first International Congress of Public Art, which is to meet from the 24th to the 28th of this month at the City of Brussels, Belgium. On behalf of the Nation, and as special request has been made for a representative from this city, I have pleasure in inclosing herewith a certificate of your appointment to be the delegate of the City of New York.

Costly Queens Bicycle Paths.

Deputy Commissioner Shannon of the Department of Highways opened bids for the bicycle paths in the Borough of Queens yesterday. He found that the total of the bids was $38,189.05, or over $16,000 more than the appropriation suggested by the Mayor. The Mayor has not yet said what he will do in the matter.

Bequests to Charity.

The will of María C. Martin was filed for probate yesterday. No petition was lodged, and the value of the estate is not given. The testatrix leaves to the Rev. George H. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, $5,000 for the relief of the poor in his parish. She leaves $5,000 to the Hahnemann Hospital. After making a number of bequests, varying in amount from $1,000 to $5,000, she bequeaths the residue of her estate to her dear friend, Marie C. Denslow.

CHANCE FOR OUR INVENTORS.

New Zealand Offers a Handsome Sum for an Improved Process of Treating Hemp—Her Commissioner Here.

John Holmes, a Commissioner of the New Zealand Government, arrived in this city on the Umbria on Saturday last, and for a few days to come may be found at the Hotel Manhattan. The object of Mr. Holmes's visit to the United States is to induce Americans to compete for a prize of £2,000 ($10,000) offered by his Government for the best process—mechanical or chemical—of treating the native fibre—New Zealand hemp, known as phormium tenax.

The hemp industry began in the colony of New Zealand, Mr. Holmes says, as long ago as 1809, years before the colony became a British possession. The natives of the islands, the Maoris, made an excellent fibre, as soft as silk. Mr. Holmes says he firmly believes that American skill can perfect a process that will revolutionize the European system at present employed, improve the quality, and reduce the cost of manufacture. To the successful competitor, he says, there will be assured a handsome income, for the New Zealand Government places no restrictions upon the sale of patent rights.

"Taking the output of 1890," said Mr. Holmes yesterday, "as 22,000 tons, and assuming that the improved method should be worth a royalty of £5 per ton, this would mean the handsome income of £110,000 per year."

Mr. Holmes is prepared, while in this city, to furnish any information concerning the imports and exports of New Zealand, in which many New York merchants are interested. Among the exports of the colony are gold, wool, frozen meats, butter, cheese, kauri gum, and rabbit skins, the yearly aggregate value of which is over $100,000,000. The imports consist of all kinds of manufactured goods, agricultural machinery, picks, axes, shovels, electro ware, drapery, cotton goods, boots and shoes, bicycles, watches, and jewelry—in short, almost everything that this country can supply. Last year the total value of the imports aggregated over $45,000,000.

Mr. Holmes paid a visit to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday morning. The Mayor expressed his appreciation of the importance of establishing closer trade relations with New Zealand. After a visit to Washington, Mr. Holmes will return home by way of Vancouver, visiting some of the chief American cities en route. He says he is greatly impressed with New York.

NEW ELECTRIC CAR ROADS.

Franchises for King's Bridge Road and Boulevard Waiting for Ordinance of Procedure.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company having received, on a joint application, permission from the State Railroad Commissioners to construct electric railway lines on King's Bridge Road, on the Upper Boulevard, and through adjacent streets, have prepared separate but coincident applications to the Municipal Assembly for franchises enabling them to construct and operate the said lines. These applications will be presented to the Municipal Assembly as soon as the Mayor disposes of the ordinance of procedure which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen three months ago and by the Council subsequently. This ordinance was drawn in conformity with the requirements of the charter, and, after prescribing the form of an application for a franchise, provides for public hearings, &c.

Two franchises are asked for by the Metropolitan Company, and one by the Third Avenue Company. The latter corporation asks for one modeled on the original King's Bridge Road franchise, which after a long legal contest was declared invalid by the Court of Appeals. The Metropolitan Company asks for franchises for a line through the Boulevard and another line through One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The two companies desire to have a joint use of the same tracks in the Boulevard between Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. This joint use, however, is to apply to the tracks only, each company having its own conduit, with separate electrical current.

The new system of electric roads to be constructed by these companies will traverse a large part of the Washington Heights section, and extend as far north as Yonkers. The Third Avenue Company expects to use in the construction of the King's Bridge Road a large portion of the excavation made for that line before the other franchise was declared invalid. Although this excavation was ordered to be refilled, very little refilling has been done up to the present time.

The officers of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies expect that the ordinance of procedure will become operative before the next meeting of the Municipal Assembly.

LEGAL NOTES.

REPUBLICATION OF A REVOKED WILL.—In May, 1893, Jonas Stickney, then a bachelor, seventy-three years old, residing with Mr. and Mrs. McClurg, in the village of Corfu, N. Y., duly executed a will by which he bequeathed $3,000 to Mrs. McClurg, $1,000 each to his two brothers, and the residue of his property to nephews and nieces, share and share alike. Two years later he made a second will, by which he revoked the former one, and gave his property to relatives. Subsequently he destroyed the second will, and stated to several persons, not, however, to the witnesses to the first will, that the latter instrument was his will. The Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed a decree of the Surrogate's Court of the County of Genesee, admitting the first will to probate, holding, by Justice Follett, that such action on the part of the testator was not sufficient to constitute a republication of the first will, or to justify its admission to probate. "The design of the statute prescribing that certain formalities shall be observed in the execution of wills," Justice Follett says, "was for the prevention of frauds in the disposition of estates by will, and I think no good reason can be given why the same formalities should not be required for the republication of a revoked will, as the opportunities for fraud are the same in both cases."

***

QUESTION ABOUT TOWN BONDS.—The town of Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y., the Supervisor of which was authorized to issue town bonds to retire the existing bonded indebtedness of the town, brought an action against the Supervisor and the Union Bank of Rochester, to which the Supervisor had transferred certain town bonds issued by him, alleging that the town had received no value for such bonds, and demanding judgment that the defendants surrender them for cancellation. It appeared upon the trial that the bonds in question were apparently issued while the Supervisor was retiring the old bonds; that the Supervisor had not kept formal or particular accounts of the bonds actually retired, or of the bonds actually issued, and it was difficult to determine from the evidence what bonds he retired, and the terms and conditions of the negotiations for the surrender of the old bonds and the delivery of the new bonds; that the bank held the bonds in question as collateral security for a loan made to the Supervisor in good faith; but just how or when the Supervisor acquired title to the bonds pledged to the bank was difficult to determine from the evidence. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed a judgment which non-suited the plaintiff and granted a new trial, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that as the right of the Supervisor to hold and own the bonds as against the town was not made clear by the evidence, the judgment, as to the Supervisor, should be reversed, and as to the bank, should be modified by providing that, upon receiving the amount of its loan and interest and the costs of the action, it should deposit the bonds in the County Clerk's office to await the event of the action.

Travel on the Hudson.

At this season travel on the Hudson River in the daytime is a popular pastime, and the Albany Day Line steamers are carrying a large number of passengers. The Autumn scenery as viewed from these boats is particularly attractive just now. Each morning either the New York or the Albany leaves the foot of Desbrosses Street at 8:40 o'clock, and the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock. These steamers stop at all of the landing places along the river. Excursionists for Newburg or Poughkeepsie may return to this city by 5:30 o'clock in the evening. There is a daily concert by an orchestra on each of these steamers.

"Several years ago," says Mr. Andrew Thompson of Linwood, Kan., "I was supposed to be dying of Bronchitis, but JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT restored me to health."—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Justice Hirschberg Says the Indictment Against T. B. Willis and W. E. Philips Is Defective.

TO GO TO GRAND JURY AGAIN

District Attorney Marean Says the Decision Means that a Conspiracy Such as Is Charged Is Not a Crime—He May Appeal.

A decision, handed down yesterday by Justice Hirschberg in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, will have the effect of postponing the trials of ex-City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis and ex-Police Commissioned William E. Philips, and of those who were indicted with them for complicity in the Brooklyn boodle cases, until after election. Justice Hirschberg's decision sustained the demurrer to the indictment against Willis and Philips. The demurrer was based on the grounds that the indictment did not contain a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime; that more than one crime was charged, and that the facts stated in the indictment did not constitute a crime.

The indictment charged conspiracy to commit a crime. Justice Hirschberg holds that this is the only crime charged in the indictment, though five separate and distinct overt acts were averred. "Under our code," he says, "in a case where an overt act is necessary to constitute the crime, the defendant cannot be convicted unless one or more overt acts be expressly alleged in the indictment, nor unless one or more of the acts alleged be proved. The overt acts, therefore, are pleaded not as crimes charged in the indictment, but as steps taken by the defendants in consummation of the conspiracy." He therefore dismisses the claim that more than one crime is charged.

The Court, however, sustains the contention that the indictment does not contain a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime. "Is the act constituting the offense," asks Justice Hirschberg, "plainly stated when such act consists of the violation of a public duty, and the pleader neither alleges that such public duty exists nor points out the violation with which the offender is charged? What were the powers and duties of Willis as Commissioner of City Works with respect to persons contracting to perform labor for and to furnish materials to the city? What was the character of the duties which the conspirators contemplated he should neglect, omit, and willfully violate, and in what manner were these neglects, omissions, and violations of duty to be perpetrated? In what manner and to what extent would these neglects, omissions and violations of duty aid or tend to aid the demand of money from persons contracting with the city?

"And are such neglects, omissions and violations of duty sufficiently characterized within the rules of precision required in a criminal action, by saying that they were to be whatever to unknown persons might appear effective in demanding and receiving money from some one desiring to supply the City of Brooklyn with labor and materials? If so, an indictment has no office to discharge by way of acquainting a defendant with the nature and scope of the charge he is to meet, and an accused official must be prepared with evidence upon the trial to justify each and every act and omission of each and every subordinate during the same period."

The Justice further says that demanding and receiving money from city contractors is not in itself a crime, and that if the money was demanded and received for an unlawful purpose that purpose must be plainly and expressly declared. "The conclusion is imperative," he says, "that the indictment wholly fails to fulfill its office. It neither charges a crime with the particularity which the Criminal Code demands nor contains a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime intended to be charged. The Court therefore sustains the demurrer, and order that the case be submitted to another Grand Jury."

District Attorney Marean's Views.

"The decision," said District Attorney Marean, after reading it, "while in form a decision that the indictment is defective in that it does not contain a plain and concise statement of the acts constituting the crime, is in reality a decision that conspiracy such as is charged in the indictment is not a crime. The conspiracy which the Grand Jury found the defendants to have entered into was the old three-abare combine between a public officer, having power to spend public moneys in the prosecution of public works, and some outside person of approved discretion, familiar with the principles of addition, division, and silence, to use and abuse the powers of his office so as to enable the outsider to levy tribute upon contractors generally. Such a conspiracy has none of the particulars which the Court holds it to be necessary to allege. It is not a conspiracy to commit any particular crime or any particular overt act, but to commit any such acts or crimes as may from time to time appear profitable. It is plain that it is not a question of correct pleading, but of the criminality of the conspiracy in question. I suppose I shall take an appeal."

MUNRO EMPLOYES DINE.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the New York Family Story Paper.

A dinner was given last night at the roof garden restaurant in the Jersey Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, to the employes of her publishing house by Mrs. Norman L. Munro in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of The New York Family Story Paper. J. E. Abarbanell, the editor of the paper, was master of ceremonies. Covers were laid for thirty guests.

Mr. Abarbanell at the beginning of the festivities proposed a toast to Mrs. Munro, and later a silent toast was drunk to Norman L. Munro's memory. Mr. Abarbanell spoke at length of the growth of the paper. Among those present were J. R. Abarbanell, D. B. Wagoner of Philadelphia, John De Morgan, F. J. Earll, W. A. Bane, Cornelius Shea, T. A. Raisbeck, Edmund J. McCarthy, Albert H. Klees, F. J. Brenning, D. J. McEvoy, D. J. Sullivan, John W. Madden, W. A. Rolston, A. Demarest, Jr., Louis Renault, William G. Hewitt, and Robert J. Hume.

A WHOLESALE BURGLAR.

Arrested by the Police, F. N. Hoyt Confesses to Many of His Crimes.

Frederick N. Hoyt, twenty-three years old, living at 341 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on several charges of burglary in the first degree, and was remanded until to-day. Ernest Schlett, twenty-three years old, a bartender of 5 Prince Street, who was found in the company of Hoyt when captured by Detectives Joyce and Frank Price of Capt. McCluskey's staff on Monday night, near Hoyt's home, was also arraigned and remanded until to-morrow. Hoyt acknowledges that he entered about a dozen houses, but exonerates Schlett from all complicity in the burglaries. Both men have done time in the Elmira Reformatory. Schlett is a paroled prisoner, and will be sent back to the institution for having broken his parole by being in the company of a thief. Hoyt was the bandmaster of the reformatory band and Schlett a cornet player in it.

The houses which, according to his own confession Hoyt entered are owned and located as follows: John Cooper, 57 Convent Avenue, June 28; 5 Convent Avenue, owner unknown, June 28; Emil Beck, 1,855 Madison Avenue, July 17; Police Sergeant John Cooney, 307 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, July 26; Winthrop Earle, 59 Convent Avenue, July 27; H. M. Lange, 401 Manhattan Avenue, Aug. 5; August Goldschmidt, 211 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Aug. 11; Maurice Klaber, 389 Manhattan Avenue, Aug. 19; H. E. Gallaher, 59 West Eighty-fifth Street, Aug. 25; Max Hilborn, 13 West Ninety-fourth Street, Sept. 2; G. R. Morse, 259 Edgecombe Avenue, Sept. 10; Mrs. Charles H. Coon, 150 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Sept. 10, and L. Strauss, 5 East Ninety-fourth Street, Sept. 18. The most valuable lot of goods stolen in any one case did not exceed $150.



But a little distance separates "almost" from "altogether," and yet like that little word "if," it's big in its significance.

If we sell you a suit of clothes or an overcoat, a pair of shoes, a hat, a shirt or a neck-tie, it doesn't mean, almost correct, almost fit, almost satisfactory; it means it must be altogether right.

If you have not tested it, your money back if you want it keeps you from all harm.

If you have tested it and found it wanting, it's your own fault if you haven't come back for your money.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BARREN ISLAND STENCHES.

The Anti-Barren Island League Denounces the Nuisances There.

A report has just been published by a special committee of the Anti-Barren Island League on Barren Island nuisances. It says that besides the contaminating and disease-breeding character of the garbage works of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, they are furthermore "disgracefully inadequate and unfit."

The report says that the area affected by the noxious gases from the works includes all within a radius of six to ten miles of Barren Island. They are the cause of sickness and discomfort. The report affirms that no ingenuity will ever be able to devise means for abolishing the stenches arising from such an immense grease factory. It advocates, if necessary, the purchase of the entire plant.

ITALIANS KEEP A HOLIDAY.

Anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's Triumph Observed Here Yesterday.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the fall of the City of Rome and its entrance by Victor Emmanuel and his troops was celebrated yesterday by the United Italian Societies with a parade and a picnic at Lion Park. The parade began at 11 o'clock, when there were 10,000 persons in Washington Square, where the start was made. The Italian and American flags floated everywhere about the park. There were 157 societies represented in the parade, in which 4,000 people took part. All marched past the Garibaldi Statue and under the Washington Arch. The parade kept on up Fifth Avenue to Forty-third Street, then through Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue to the Grand Circle, where it was reviewed and dismissed.

After the review everybody hastened to Lion Park. By 6 o'clock there were 10,000 persons there. A theatrical performance took place early in the evening, and there was an address by Coroner Zucca. There was a grand march and reception later, and dancing was indulged in.

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.'S ASSETS.

Judgments and Accounts Representing $300,000 Sell for $10,765.

There were few bidders, but there was some lively bidding at the auction sale of the judgments and accounts of the old firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., held yesterday, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, Special Term, for George M. Wright, as assignee of the firm. The number of judgments sold was about 400, while the unpaid accounts were more than 4,000 in number, ranging in amount from 2 cents up to $4,920.37, which latter amount is against a dry goods house in Denver, Col. The judgments and accounts were divided into lots, the largest lot of judgments amounting to something over $11,000, of which $10,091.42 was represented by judgment against Ferdinand P. Earle. The successful bid for this lot was $60. For $20, judgments amounting to more than $5,000 were disposed of. One judgment for $81.13, secured against Charles T. Russell, was bought in by Mr. Russell for $35. The unpaid accounts were sold at prices ranging all the way from $15 up to $500. Many of the claims sold represented accounts of employes of the establishment, who were permitted to purchase goods and have the amounts charged against their salaries.

Among the judgment debtors are the Casino Club, $2,016.76; Rose Coghlan, sued as Rose Sullivan, $30.19; Frederick Feigel, $197.99; Ferdinand Fish, $507.02; W. Fearing Gill, $75; Dr. Alfred S. Houghton, $349.99; Gustav Kebbo, $239.48; Neil McCallum, $349.99; Benjamin G. K. Oppenheim, $155.30; Daniel C. Potter, $866.26; James R. Pitcher, $281.11; Garabed H. Topakyan, $272.44; J. Selwin Tait, $522.46; Edward Payson Weston, $342.77, and Peter T. Wall, $136.90. The total amount of judgments and unpaid claims disposed of was something over $300,000. The amount realized was $10,675.

HACKLEY LITIGATION ENDED.

Judgment in a Suit Which Has Been on the Courts Since 1864.

The famous Hackley litigation case, which has been in the courts since 1864, was concluded in the United States District Court yesterday when Judge Brown handed down an opinion in the suit of William F. Scott, assignee in bankruptcy of Charles Devlin, one of the assignees of Hackley against Joseph Devlin, administrator of the estate of Charles Devlin, turning over to the assignee in bankruptcy some $24,000 which has been in litigation. This suit was begun in 1896, to reach certain of the proceeds of a judgment obtained by the administrator, Joseph Devlin, in 1894, against the city under the Hackley street-cleaning contract.

Mr. Hackley, who had a contract with the city for street cleaning, failed in 1864 and assigned one-eighth interest in a claim of $864,000, which he had against the city under his contract, and which was then in litigation, to Charles Devlin. Devlin, in 1874, when he was insolvent, assigned his interest to his son, Charles P. Devlin, who committed suicide in 1878, and his wife, now Mrs. Knaak, one of the defendants in the suit just decided, was made administratrix. The interest since then has been transferred a number of times, and one of the points at issue was whether one of these transfers from Charles Devlin to his son was legal or whether it was illegal, as being intended to defraud the elder Devlin's creditors.

Judge Brown, in his opinion, holds that the transfer was illegal, and intended to defraud creditors, as clearly shown in a subsequent retransfer of the claim by Charles Devlin's wife, as administratrix, immediately after his discharge as a bankrupt. The Judge accordingly grants the claim to William F. Scott, assignee of his estate as a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

Business Men to Entertain Gen. Miles.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major General, commanding the army, will in a few days receive from the chief bankers in New York and prominent commercial men an invitation to a banquet in his honor, which, should he accept, will be held in this city next month, the date to be set by Gen. Miles. Circulars to this hospitable end were sent around the Wall Street district yesterday. Gen. Miles is widely esteemed by financiers and business men, and acquiescence in the project was general. J. Edward Simmons, George F. Baker, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry W. Cannon, and Richard Apgar are foremost in the scheme to honor the General.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COLONIAL STYLES.

In Colonial days the best furniture was imported and naturally from different countries from which the colonists came. The makers of France, Holland and England found here a market for much of their best work. So hard is it in the old countries to find pieces of equal value representing the Colonial period, that English furniture-makers now look to us for their choicest models. Yet not for them but for America have we reproduced exactly many famous and beautiful pieces. Here is variety enough to furnish a home as much like a rich old Colonial interior as one pleases. Our study of styles, care of detail, of materials, of workmanship have made us easily foremost in the work of any period.

Only factory prices, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO STOP INSURANCE WAR

Fire Underwriters Pass Resolutions for Another Tariff Association.

ACTION NEARLY UNANIMOUS

Committee of Fifteen Authorized to Draft a Plan of Organization—Difficulties to be Feared.

At the special meeting of the local insurance managers, held yesterday to consider the expediency of forming a new tariff association, fully 90 per cent. of the companies doing business in the metropolitan district were represented. Many of the out-of-town companies were represented by their home office managers. George P. Sheldon, President of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, acted as Chairman of the meeting, and W. W. Underhill, President of the United States Fire Insurance Company, was made Secretary.

President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, who was mainly responsible for the holding of the meeting, addressed the managers on the present situation and offered a set of resolutions. He said that the faults of the last association were in its administration. "Rates at first were made so high as to invite and foster unfair and illegitimate competition, loose practices, private deals, broken agreements, and at last utter demoralization. Another mistake in the administration of the Tariff Association was its failure to discipline offenders against the rules. Much has been written to me lately of the bad faith of certain agents and of the companies profiting by it, when, in fact, the companies had never been informed of it and had no way of detecting it. Had the rules been enforced and the companies informed, it is quite probable that the agents would have been corrected."

Amended Resolutions Passed.

The resolutions, as offered, were in several instances amended, and then passed by an overwhelming majority. In their final form they were as follows:

Resolved, First, that a proper and comprehensive association to rate and govern the fire insurance business in the metropolitan district be formed without delay;

Second, That all coinsurance and restrictive clauses be restored at once;

Third, That the territory to be covered should be the same as that covered by the late Tariff Association;

Fourth, That rates be made low enough to prevent excessive brokerage, and to discourage unfair competition among members, and all risk in the territory of the association be rated by minimum or specific ratings at the time of the reorganization of the Tariff Association, and by schedule as soon as practicable;

Fifth, That proper provision be made to secure the co-operation of brokers with the associated companies;

Sixth, That branch offices and solicitors be restricted so as to prevent evasion of commission rules, and employment of brokers as branch agents;

Seventh, That brokerage be limited to 15 per cent. on all classes of business, and rebates abolished;

Eighth, That protection of members against all outsiders be provided for;

Ninth, That penalties for violations be provided, a money forfeit recommended;

Tenth, That local agents throughout the country be protected by a limitation of New York brokerage on outside risks, and requiring that local board rates be obtained when written in the metropolitan district;

Eleventh, That members of the association be preferred in all reinsurance, and business be not placed with outsiders until members have full lines;

Twelfth, That provisions be made for a strong, disinterested grievance committee to try charges, with power to impose penalties and interpret the rules.

Committee to Draft Rules.

Following the passage of these resolutions, which embody the fundamental principles of the scheme commonly known as the continental plan, it was voted to authorize the appointment by the Chair of a committee of fifteen to draft the rules of an association, to be organized along the line of the principles approved by the meeting. The real obstacles to any association at the present will scarcely be in evidence until the work of this committee has been completed and is offered to the companies for their approval or dissent. Underwriters were much divided yesterday afternoon as to what the outcome will be.

Mr. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe said: "We are sincerely desirous of a tariff association on the basis agreed upon, provided that rates be so adjusted as to afford full justice to the assured." Mr. Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn, who has the appointment of the committee of fifteen, said that the members would not be chosen for several days yet.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The insurance on the property of Morgenstern Brothers, 5 West Fourth Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Washington, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $3,000. The loss may reach $5,000.

Franklin C. Elder, Secretatry of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, is to have charge of the stock, bond, and investment department of the firm of C. Schumacher & Co., bankers, 50 Exchange Place.

An important regular meeting of the Insurance Brokers' Association has been called for to-day by Secretary E. J. Sweeny. In view of the meeting of the managers yesterday, when a resolution was passed providing for recognition of the brokers, it is likely that the brokers will take some definite step to-day.

Justice McKean of the Tenth District Municipal Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., contract insurance brokers, against S. Nachtigall & Co., 130 Greene Street. The action was brought to recover on a contract, held by the plaintiff, authorizing him to procure the defendants' insurance for a period of two years, beginning Feb. 1, 1897, at the uniform rate of 72 cents a $100 of insurance. It was alleged that the defendants, acting through Bale & Russak, in May and June, 1898, canceled the policies obtained through Tanenbaum, secured the return premiums, and immediately replaced the lines at a net cost to themselves of 18¾ cents a $100 of insurance. Judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of $279.55. The insurance involved amounted to $40,500.

OUR MADE TO ORDER DEPARTMENTS now ready with all the Fashionable Fabrics of the season.

Cut, workmanship and finish of our garments unexcelled.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER.

Mayor Hoos Draws a Bottle of It and Gets Fourteen Crawfish.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday placed on exhibition in his office a bottle of water which he said he had just drawn from the supply pipe at his house. It contained fourteen young crawfish and seven unidentified insects of various kinds. Mayor Hoos said that a member of his family had filled a bathtub the previous evening, and found so many insects and crawfish in it that the attempt to take a bath was abandoned.

The Mayor said he had received frequent complaints lately about the quality of the water furnished to residents, but he had not believed them until his experience of Monday night.

Eight Women Pall Bearers.

Eight young women dressed in white yesterday acted as pall bearers at the funeral of Miss Louisa Stare of 131 Monroe Street, Hoboken. The services were held at St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and the pall bearers walked beside the hearse from the house to the church and thence to the Hudson County Cemetery in Jersey City.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Exquisite Fall Millinery.

We're now showing some beautiful creations in high-art Millinery direct from the world-famed Parisian modistes, along with exclusive models from our own workrooms.

Untrimmed Hats.
We show an immense range of new Fall styles in such things as

Fur Felt Hats, 59c.

Alpines, all styles, 75c.

Bicycle Hats, in both felt and cloth and fancy crowns, 98c.

Silk and Velvet Hats, $1.25.

Children's Tam-o'-Shanters, 65c.

New Feathers, new Wings, new Aigrettes—everything that's new

H. O'NEILL & CO

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée To-day & Sat. at 2.

BIJOU MAT. SAT. OPENING TO-NIGHT. SAM BERNARD MARQUIS OF MICHIGAN, ALICE ATHERTON, and Superb Comedy Co.

WALLACK'S LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. STUART ROBSON—The Meddler. —NEXT MONDAY— The Alice Nielsen Opera Company, in THE FORTUNE TELLER. Sale of seats opens Thursday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE, THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA Miss Harned as Ursula. At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. ISABELLE EVESSON, ROSE EYTINGE, and CLEMENT BAINBRIDGE in "That Overcoat." Rolfe, Pearl Andrews, Biograph, Lillie Western, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK. Denman Thompson and his play. THE OLD HOMESTEAD Last Mat. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15. Monday, Sept. 26—"SPORTING LIFE."

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. DOROTHY 2d Successful Year. Castle Square Opera Co. "The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald. Evgs. 8:15. 25, 50, 75, $1. Nothing Higher. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c. Next Week—A TRIP TO AFRICA.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Last 4 nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Wm. Gillette and the famous Secret Service Next Monday—John Drew in The Liars.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald. Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN, LAST 4 DAYS NAVAL SHOW. Daily 3:30, 8:30. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. GABRIELLE DUMESNIL. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN CHARLATAN By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway. MATINEE TO-DAY. TURNING AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. Sat. Adm., 50c. New Burlesque, IN GOTHAM. 150 People and Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St. Evening at 8:15. Matinée Sat. at 2. Francis Wilson and Company in His Latest Success, THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 8:15. Mats.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; warmer; light southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cash cotton, 5 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The special commission to investigate the Dreyfus case and report to the French Cabinet whether or not it should be reopened for revision, met yesterday afternoon at Paris. The trial of Col. Picquart on the charge of revealing documents concerning the national defense commenced. It was reported that convicts at Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana, had mutinied. This is near the convict camp where Dreyfus is imprisoned, and it was rumored that he was likely to be shot as one of the mutineers. The American International Commissioners at Quebec were in session. They have agreed to hear arguments from Boston manufacturers opposing free trade between the United States and Canada. Herr Theodore Fontano, the German writer and poet is dead. The Empress Dowager of China, it was cabled yesterday, is believed to have recovered her ascendency over the Emperor. It is now estimated that eighty persons were drowned by the recent storms in Southern Spain. The opinion was general in London yesterday that the Egyptian flag may have already been raised over Fashoda.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

There was an ante-convention aspect about Republican headquarters last night, there being much talk among the politicians regarding what is to be done at the convention next week.

An official at Washington, in an interview yesterday, reviewed in comparison the work of the Navy Department and the Department of War in the matter of supplying the fighters with provisions during the war, showing how complete was the service of the Navy Department and how incomplete was that of the War Department.

Seth Low has written a letter to a member of the Independent Citizens' Committee declining to take any part in a movement to nominate independent State officers, in which he says that such action might not only cause Col. Roosevelt's defeat, but would possibly lose to New York a sound-money representative in Congress. Independent action in this campaign, he says, would be unreasonable and unprofitable.

Page 2.

Col. William J. Bryan left Jacksonville for Washington Tuesday. The object of the trip is to make a final effort to have the Third Nebraska ordered mustered out of the service. Gen. Lee says he has received positive information that the regiment will be retained until a further reduction of the volunteer army is made.

A conference of the leaders of the Democratic organization of the State was held yesterday at the Hoffman House. David B. Hill, Senator Murphy, James W. Hinkley, and Senator McCarren were present, and Mr. Croker was there at the beginning before Mr. Hill came. It was reported that it had been agreed to ignore silver. Ex-Judge Robert Earl was talked of as a candidate for Governor, but Mayor Van Wyck was not considered.

Page 3.

Commodore Watson sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, on Tuesday, for this port.

In consequence of the extortions practiced by merchants of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, the Navy Department will keep our warships away from that port.

Better prices were paid yesterday at the sale of Rough Riders' horses. Perry Tiffany purchased the animal ridden by his brother, the late Lieut. William Tiffany.

Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon, who was to have been tried in Denver by court-martial next week for criticising Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans, is ill with nervous prostration, and the trial will probably be postponed.

Gen. Lawton's report of health conditions among the troops at Santiago, received by the War Department last night, shows that the number of men on the sick list had been decreased by more than 400 during the previous two days.

The body of Capt. Allyn Capron of the First United States Artillery and father of the late Capt. Allyn K. Capron of the Rough Riders, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery yesterday. Gen. Miles and other high officers of the army were present.

Lieut. Alfred J. Roberts of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, died yesterday at Camp Wikoff from pneumonia, with which he was stricken while recovering from typhoid fever. He received his Lieutenancy after the battle of San Juan.

The Seguranca reached Montauk Point yesterday from Santiago, with a dying yellow fever patient, and thirty-five other sick aboard. She was ordered to proceed to Quarantine at this port. The Mexico also reached Camp Wikoff, having eighteen sick aboard.

Four hundred Spanish soldiers sailed from Puerto Rico for Spain on the French steamer Chateau Lafite. Capt. Gen. Macias shook hands with the men. Eight hundred troops were expected to sail yesterday. By Monday six more towns will be given up.

The City of Rome, with Admiral Cervera and the survivors of his squadron, reached Santander, Spain, yesterday. Capt. Eulate and other officers landed, and the crowd, believing that the Admiral was among them, followed the party and cheered for him. Later Admiral Cervera went ash and started for Madrid after sendi telegram to the Queen Regent.

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Senate and Peace Commission, in an interview published in Madrid yesterday, declared that the war was a mistake, and that it was useless for the different political parties to seek to lay the blame for the nation's disasters upon each other, all being responsible.

C. W. Metcalf of Cleveland says he is a member of an organization of parents and friends of soldiers who enlisted for service in the Philippines and who died as a result of the unhealthfulness of Camp Merritt. He declared that this organization will endeavor to have charges preferred against Gen. Otis, who located the camp.

Capt. Alfred Paget, the British naval attaché at Washington, who followed the operations of our fleet and army in the West Indies, is preparing an exhaustive report of the campaign for the British Admiralty. Yesterday he informally expressed his views concerning the management of transports, Cervera's lack of judgment at Santiago and our new battleships.

The Spanish Colonial Cabinet in Havana met on Tuesday night and discussed matters pertaining to the evacuation of Cuba. A list of questions that will arise at the Paris Peace Conference and Spain's answers thereto, submitted by the Home Government, was also considered, and the answers, it is understood, were fully approved.

Page 4.

Miners who have reached Seattle from the Klondike report that George Bowman of Bridgeport was murdered near Dawson during a snowstorm last Winter by a companion named Johnson of Springfield, Mass.

The list of fatalities at the fire caused by an explosion in a Toledo (Ohio) grain elevator now reaches ten. Four others are missing, and are believed to have lost their lives in the structure, and three of the injured persons will probably die. The property loss is about $350,000.

The schooner yacht Rebecca, from New York for Philadelphia, ran on the new breakwater at the latter port early yesterday morning, and sank. The owner, R. H. C. Brock of Philadelphia, and his guests and crew are safe.

Page 5.

F. G. Posch and George Rauber, window cleaners, were killed yesterday by falling from a breaking scaffold at the fourth story of a building in Jersey City.

Gerhard G. Classen, a salesman living in this city, committed suicide in Hoboken yesterday by throwing himself in front of an incoming train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The British steamer Hibernia ran aground near False Cape, N. C., early yesterday morning. In the afternoon she was still fast, and the weather was too rough for a tug to put out to the rescue. A gale was expected.

Results of the National League Baseball games yesterday: Louisville, 14; New York, 9. St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 3. Cincinnati, 15; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 11; Cleveland, 1. Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 1. Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

Native Hawaiians who favor the restoration of the Queen held a mass meeting at Honolulu on Sept. 12 and adopted a memorial against annexation to the Congressional Commissioners. The latter, it is expected, will leave on their return to Washington to-morrow.

The All-New York team seemed outclassed yesterday when it met P. F. Warner's English team at Staten Island. The Englishmen batted heavily and the score for the day's play was 419 to 49 in the visitors' favor, with two men not out. The play will be resumed to-day.

Matthew Sullivan, twenty-six years old, of 231 East Ninety-sixth Street, kicked another man's dog last night, and as a result is in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull, which may cause his death. The owner of the dog resented Sullivan's act, and after seizing a railroad spike and striking him over the head with it, escaped.

Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, who on Tuesday sustained the demurrer to the indictment for conspiracy against Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips, yesterday handed down a decision overruling the demurrer to the bribery indictment against Willis.

One of the prettiest finishes of the season was fought out yesterday in the fourth race at Gravesend, when Manuel, Himtime, and The Kentuckian passed the judges in the order named, noses apart, driving as hard as their jockeys could force them. The winners in the other six events were Marsian, Merry Prince, Merry Heart, Charlie Rose, Handcuff, and Olindo.

Forty golfers turned in scores yesterday in the thirty-six-hole contest, which marked the opening of the third annual tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I. This opening round was the qualifying match for the Westbrook Cup, the chief trophy which has been given for competition by the President, W. Bayard Cutting. The gold medal offered for the lowest score was won by H. B. Hollins, Jr.

Page 7.

The monument to Champlain, the French explorer and founder of Quebec, was unveiled in that city yesterday with imposing ceremonies, in which Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead and his marines participated and occupied places of honor. The American cruiser and her crew received an enthusiastic welcome from soldiers, sailors, and civilians.

Page 10.

The employes of James L. Breese were dancing yesterday in his barn at Southampton, when a fire drove them forth. The barn was consumed.

The Rev. Dr. H. F. F. Schnellendruessler died in the Muhlenberg Hospital at Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, in his eightieth year, as the result of a violent attack of hiccoughs which had lasted for two weeks.

Page 11.

St. Patrick's Church at Audenried, Penn., is slowly sinking into the coal mines, and will probably be abandoned.

Page 12.

Work will be begun at once on city street improvements contracted for last year.

President Murphy of the Health Board took steps yesterday to have the use of soft coal stopped.

What is left of the Eighth and Sixteenth Infantry passed through Jersey City on their way to Alabama yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution favoring the keeping open all Winter of the recreation piers and the building of more.

Neil Donnelion, a Yale student and the son of Cornelius E. Donnellon of Brooklyn, shot and killed himself at his home yesterday morning.

The three Italians who were arrested in Williamsburg in connection with the Cassague strangling case were held yesterday for further examination to-morrow.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday reported to the Mayor that the Manhattan State Hospital owes the Department of Correction for supplies furnished $2,879.03.

Justices Smyth and Lawrence and Judge McCarthy have recovered from their illness and the two former will return to work next month. Judge McCarthy has already resumed his duties.

It is expected that the Reorganization Committee will buy in the Hudson River terminal property at the foreclosure sale. Prior lien bonds for $2,500,000 will, it is said, be issued for completing the work.

John Brooks Leavitt yesterday denied that he made the remarks about Justice Truax reported to have been made by him Tuesday night at the meeting of the Bar Association. The Justice's friends are indignant.

It was decided yesterday at a meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the funeral of Dr. Hall, late pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, that the date for the services shall be Oct. 4.

Mrs. Abbie Selidder Fridenberg, who has begun an action against her husband, Dr. Edward Fridenberg, for a separation, yesterday applied in the Supreme Court for alimony pending a hearing of the suit. Decision was reserved.

The associate Superintendents of Schools, in accordance with the plans of Borough Superintendent Jasper, began arranging accommodations for school children that have been crowded out. Room was found in two buildings for 119 additional pupils.

George Hayes of Detroit died in Bellevue Hospital last night from a fractured spine. The hospital authorities thought he was suffering from alcoholism and did not give him attention until too late. Hayes died while his father, who had just came from Detroit, was walking from the reception room to the ward.

The Grand Jury yesterday filed an indictment for murder in the first degree against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy for the murder of Emmeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel Aug. 16. District Attorney Gardiner said that the case would probably be placed on the October term calendar for trial, and that he felt certain of a conviction.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx met yesterday and approved the budget aggregating $7,104,609.77, which was submitted by the Finance Committee. An increase in the salaries of Associate Superintendents was voted, but the proposed method of increasing the pay of Principals and teachers was criticised.

The Commerce Commission appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the trade conditions of New York City held its first meeting yesterday in Room 5, THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, 41 Park Row. The commission organized, but made no clerical appointments. The commission will meet hereafter on Fridays at 4 P. M., beginning to-morrow.

Engineers Thornton and Perrot of the Panama Canal Company arrived here yesterday on the Finance. They have completed the drawings of the plans for cutting through the isthmus and will submit them to the Canal Commission in Paris. Engineer Ward of the Panama Railroad, who was also a passenger, thinks the Panama route much more preferable than the Nicaraguan.

Magistrate Crane yesterday denounced a special policeman for arresting a bartender for selling liquor after hours and discharged the prisoner. The Magistrate said that the saloon keepers had organized into an association, through which they paid for protection, and that those not in the association had to run the chances of arrest if they kept open after hours. Chief Devery was indignant when his attention was called to Magistrate Crane's remarks, and denied that any saloon keepers paid for protection.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, sparkling, delicious, medicinally unsurpassed.—Adv.

WAR DEPARTMENT ERRORS

An Officer Tells How Helpless Were the Various Bureaus in the Business Management.

NOT SO WITH THE NAVY

While the Army Was Insufficiently Supplied with Food, the Navy Kept Its Fighters Well Provisioned Always.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The story of the experience of the Secretary of War at Lexington, renewing as it does some of the complaints which the War Department has been most anxious to explain away, again directed attention to the apparently incurable helplessness of the bureaus of the War Department and their inability to rise to the emergency of war. While army officers in the department are very reluctant to discuss the question of incompetency which is apparent to many of them who have no voice in directing reforms, some of them speak regretfully about the distressing exhibition made by the department in the conduct of the war, and find the greatest occasion for disappointment in the fact that the authorities do not seem to be able to learn anything or improve their administrative abilities even with experience.

"There is a weight upon the service," said one officer, "that must be thrown off. From the beginning the War Department seems to have suffered from arrested development. It was unable to apply the routine of the department in times of peace to the larger demands made upon it by the more exacting conditions of war, and instead of being instructed and broadened by the revelation of many mistakes the heads of bureaus that have been unequal to the work imposed upon them seem to have stood still, amazed at the failure of inadequate measures to equip, move, clothe, and take care of the sick of the army.

"There has never been a time, so far as I have been able to learn," said the officer quoted, "when army officers who might have been able to improve conditions, but who were not called upon to make suggestions, were invited to lend their assistance to better the deplorable state of affairs. From the very inception of the work of organization, when the most confusing of orders were issued for the direction of volunteers and regulars, all has been disorder and hysterical rush and plunge.

"The effort to clothe the army was no more orderly and businesslike than the wretched pretense of feeding soldiers with rations ordered but not delivered. When it came to transportation, the lack of system was so great that the only thing that could be ascertained was that vast quantities of material had been purchased and directed to be shipped, after which all trace of it was lost, and the material discovered only by blind search and at infinite loss of time and labor.

Did Not Profit by Experience.

"Enough experience had been gained, one would imagine, when the Shafter expedition started for Santiago, to point out to the War Department obvious changes to be made in the methods of the different bureaus, but instead of benefiting by that experience the blundering has been going on, and does not seem to have stopped yet. The camps that have been abandoned, one after the other, because of the unhealthful conditions developed, seem likely to be reproduced in new locations.

"Public opinion, and nothing else, has compelled some improvement in the management in the ocean transport service, but the reports from Camp Wikoff up to very recently show that no very radical improvements have been effected in managing the movements of troops.

Navy Department Free from Blame.

"I do not look for great improvement as the result of the visits of prominent officers to the different camps. The experience of the navy makes its plain that matters could have been managed successfully and that the place to begin the work of improvement was right here in Washington, to be extended to every camp and to every army, until the whole establishment had yielded to the pressure of a head competent to manage and direct extensive business.

"It begins to look as if nothing but an epidemic would ever give the army a chance to become the effective branch of the service that it must be."

Inquiry at the Navy Department following the suggestion thrown out by the officer quoted, develops the fact that the first complaint has yet to reach the Secretary of the failure of the proper officers to supply the naval forces with either men, clothing, food, transportation, or whatever was needed at any time.

A well-informed naval officer said: "We have not only supplied the navy—we have until very recently, say the middle of August, supplied most of the wants of the army in Manila. Take the matter of fresh meat supply for the ships in the West Indies. It has been kept up from the first without interruption, and only a few ships on remote service have missed their regular supplies.

"The Celtic was sent out weeks ago to the fleet with 300,000 pounds of frozen beef. She traveled about among the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron and disposed of all but 60,000 pounds of the supplies. When the ship returned to New York it was considered advisable to inspect the remnant of the load of meat, for it had become spoiled by protracted storage. In consequence of imperfect packing it was deemed advisable to reject 7,000 pounds of the 60,000, and the rest was sent out again and was considered about the best beef that was distributed by the navy.

"So far as I am able to learn, there has not been the first well established case of failure to meet expectations by any of the supply departments of the navy. There has been no secret about it. I think there was great advantage in having the distribution of supplies regulated by one office instead of putting the care and responsibility upon several bureaus. All I positively know is that the navy has been supplied and that grumbling has been prevented, and what was possible with the navy ought not to have been impossible with the army."

RECORD OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Work on the Delayed History of the Union and Confederate Armies to be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day issued an order which will assure the early completion of the records of the Union and Confederate Armies during the rebellion.

That work, when it was planned by Col. R. W. Scott, was designed to fill something like fifty volumes, in four series. The first series, just completed, was expanded to fill 111 volumes, and the other three series are yet incomplete. The second series, which should have been put in half a dozen volumes, was expanded in compilation to fill fifteen or eighteen volumes.

Aside from the tendency to expansion and the printing of irrelevant and superfluous matter, the work stagnated, and it began to look as if it might be protracted indefinitely. The war, of which the publication is to be a record, had been over thirty-three years, and another war had been begun and ended, yet the tag-end of the rebellion record was keeping a number of men in employment at considerable expense and for no good reason. The work that really began in 1866 was promised in a complete state in three years, but would probably not have reached completion in six.

Mr. Meiklejohn has been considering the matter attentively and taking advantage of a part of one of the acts passed by the last Congress directing that no part of the appropriation for the rebellion record should be expended for the unnecessary employment of any person, he has directed that the second series of the record be kept down to the six volumes into which it was ordered to be compressed by a former Secretary of War, and has insisted that the further employment of unnecessary persons shall cease.

Albany Day Line Trips. Enjoy the fine Fall weather on the Hudson. See boat advs.—Adv.

HOW TROOPS WERE NEGLECTED

Open Charges Against the Medical and Quartermaster's Department Are Pouring in to the Authorities.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 21.—A prominent gentleman close to the National Administration as well as to the officers here at Camp Hamilton, says the present tour of inspection of the Southern camps by Secretary Alger, Quartermaster Ludington, and Surgeon Sternberg will likely develop numerous charges from regimental and general field officers against both the Medical and the Quartermaster's Departments, and especially against some Commissaries. The talking was begun here by Gen. Sanger against the Medical Department, and by Gen. Waites against the Quartermaster's, and it is expected that officers at other points will add very materially to this testimony before the tour of inspection is completed. Secretary Alger stated that all of this information and all other evidence that he could secure would be presented to the investigating commission at Washington.

At the conference here last evening of Secretary Alger with Gen. Breckinridge, the commander of Camp Hamilton, and other officers, Gen. Sanger said while the division hospital may be a good thing, as it was conducted it had been a disgrace to the service; that it had deprived the regiments of their surgeons and caused hardships on the sick, who should have had better attention at the proper time. Surgeon General Sternberg, in reply, insisted that all requisitions had been honored in Washington, and that any medical men failing to do their duty should be reported.

Gen. Waite told Secretary Alger that the neglect of some Quartermasters to furnish supplies was criminal. While in Chickamauga he frequently made requisitions which were not honored. An imperative order had been sent to have all water boiled. He made a requisition on Quartermaster General Lee for water boilers. No attention was paid to his requisition, and after he repeatedly urged Quartermaster Lee to send the boilers, and telling him how the men were contracting typhoid fever, he was met with a reply which read: "The War Department does not furnish boilers."

Gen. Waites then purchased the boilers himself, but the seeds of typhoid had been sown, and the daily report showed the list of deaths and of cases in the hospitals. Pointing at Gen. Ludington, Gen. Waites said: "These men cannot say it was somebody else's fault. It was the fault of Quartermaster Lee, and it was the fault of Quartermaster General Ludington, who is standing right there." Ludington made no reply to Waites.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Quartermaster's Department of the army states that the claim made by certain officers that boilers were not furnished for boiling water at Chickamauga is not true. On the same date that Chief Quartermaster Lee telegraphed for the boilers, 2,000 were sent and a little later 500 more. It is also stated that the soldiers would not drink the boiled water because it had a flat taste and preferred and drink the fresh water.

ALGER AT CAMP POLAND.

The Secretary Declares the Commanding Officers of Camps Are to Blame for Bad Conditions.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The Secretary of War, who to-day inspected Camp Poland and reviewed the troops encamped there, made a speech to the commanding officers at Gen. McKee's headquarters during the morning, in which he fixed the blame of the sickness in the different camps throughout the country on the commanding officers.

Secretary Alger was given an enthusiastic reception by the citizens of Knoxville. He went from the station directly to the camp, and shortly afterward, accompanied by his staff and the officers of the camp, the Secretary rode over the drill field and inspected the troops. He then reviewed the parade.

He next visited the hospitals and regimental quarters and made a thorough inspection of the condition of the camp and men. Gen. Alger congratulated Gen. McKee on the splendid condition of his camp and of the troops. He expressed satisfaction with the location of the camp and the showing made by the men. The parade at Camp Paland was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

After the review Gen. Alger asked that the commanding officers assemble at Gen. McKee's headquarters. There, surrounded by officers and the Knoxville Citizens' Committee, the Secretary made an address. He removed his hat and in a careful manner of speech said:

"I came here to visit this camp for the purpose of acquainting myself and seeing for myself just how the troops are faring and to hear from the officers any recommendations that they may think will benefit the camp. I want to hear what the commanders have to say about division and regimental hospitals, more especially. There has been a great deal of talk about the conditions of the camps and hospitals. I want to say that had the War Department been acquainted with the conditions said to have existed at Chickamauga the troops there would have been moved long before they were.

"We received only good reports at Washington from the commanding officers, and it was supposed that the outside reports were exaggerated. The commanders of camps are responsible for the condition of their camps, and if the men are not well cared for and if the hospital and sanitary conditions are bad, the commanding officers must answer for it.

"The War Department has been and is ready to supply the demands of the troops for medicines and sustenance, and there is no reason why conditions other than the best possible should exist." Secretary Alger and party left for Chattanooga at 4 o'clock.

ATTITUDE OF SETH LOW

He Writes a Letter Deprecating the Proposed Action of the Independents.

MIGHT DEFEAT MR. ROOSEVELT

Such Action, He Says, Would Be Unprofitable and Unreasonable, and He Will Take No Part in It—What Other Independents Say.

Seth Low has announced himself against an independent movement in the State this Fall, and a letter written by him to a prominent independent has caused consternation and no little confusion in the ranks of the Independent Citizens' Committee.

Mr. Low's letter was generally accepted as indicating that the organization of which he was the head during the municipal campaign of last year is not going to take any hand in State politics, even though it has lent its name and emblem to the Independent Citizens' Committee. Mr. Low's letter, which was yesterday the topic of discussion among independents, is as follows:

I have your letter of Sept. 13. I am not very well acquainted with the details of the situation, but so far as I can base an opinion on the surface of things I should think that the proposed action of the independents in this State is the one thing that can cause the defeat of Col. Roosevelt and the possible loss of a sound-money Senator from New York, as well as sound-money representatives in Congress.

On the other hand, I can see absolutely no benefit to accrue from the course which has been taken and which is proposed. It seems to me to be unreasonable and unprofitable, and similar to the attitude of the Prohibitionists, who sacrifice all practical results year after year for the sake of a theory. I regret to differ so radically from one whose opinion I value so highly as yours, but under the circumstances you can perceive that I can take no part in an independent movement this year. Yours sincerely, SETH LOW.

Mr. Low Stands for It.

To whom this letter was sent, Mr. Low last night declined to state, nor would he add anything to it, saying that the letter was authentic and that it embodied his views and spoke for itself.

While some of the independents claim to have had knowledge of Mr. Low's position in regard to their movement, others are noticeably sore that he should have thus made a direct slap at them. Isaac H. Klein, a leading member of the committee, said last night that he and others had known for six weeks how Mr. Low stood on the question, and that the letter did not come as a surprise to him. Preble Tucker, also of the committee, and who was prominent in the Citizens' Union, said:

"When some of the candidates on the ticket with Mr. Low last year were asked to run on the George ticket Mr. Low advised against it, as being possibly indicative of disloyalty to him. That was the first time I had ever heard this idea advanced. Now it appears that Mr. Platt favors Col. Roosevelt's declination of an independent nomination on exactly the same grounds. I am not surprised at such a sentiment from Mr. Platt, yet it seems that he and Mr. Low are now agreed."

Both Mr. Klein and Mr. Tucker, however, have no doubt that Col. Roosevelt will accept the nomination of the independents, and their views are shared by other members of the committee. John E. Parsons said yesterday that he did not believe Col. Roosevelt would decline an independent nomination.

"The newspapers," said Mr. Parsons, "quote him as saying quite the reverse, and in my opinion Mr. Roosevelt would say just what is attributed to him. As I understand his position he will not be a candidate unless he receives the regular Republican nomination, but that if he is nominated by the Republicans he will then be pleased to receive nominations from any other organizations. I think that every one must commend this position. I have confidence enough in Mr. Roosevelt to believe that he will run to win, and that if he is elected he will be absolutely independent of outside control.

Always a Good Republican.

"He has always been a good Republican and I see no reason why he should separate himself from his party. I hope that the party will nominate him and that the independents will indorse him. I hope every one will vote for him and that he will be elected. I do not think that even should the Democrats nominate a man who is sound on the money question they can succeed against Mr. Roosevelt. He is free from any complications with the scandals which I suppose will be made use of in the coming campaign against the Republicans."

William B. Hornblower, who, although a Democrat, supported Seth Low last Fall, said he was of the opinion that should Col. Roosevelt refuse an independent nomination, such action would affect the sentiment of the independent voters to the extent of causing a large number to vote for the Democratic nominee, "always provided," said Mr. Hornblower, "that the Democrats ignore the Chicago platform and put up a good man." Mr. Hornblower said he thought the Democrats could win on a platform which rejected the silver issue, but said he did not think they could get together and agree on the right man or the right issue.

While agreeing that the strength of Col. Roosevelt throughout the State is enormous, the Independents are still uncertain as to how far a declination by him of their nomination for Governor would hurt him with independent voters. Some argue that, even if he should take this unexpected action, it would not materially affect him with independent Republicans, who would willingly vote the regular organization ticket so long as Col. Roosevelt was at the head of it. On the other hand, they think there would be a great defection of independent Democratic voters.

GOSSIP AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Much Talk as to What Will Be Done in Convention Next Week.

The vicinity of Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel wore an ante-convention aspect last night. The lobby was filled with politicians of high and low degree, including several members of the present State administration. All the talk ran on what is to be done when the delegates get together at Saratoga next Tuesday.

There was little discussion of the Gubernatorial question for the reason that among all those Republicans who affiliate with the Platt machine it is accepted that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be nominated on the first ballot. State Chairman Odell was asked if he was ready to "move up his pegs" on his last week's estimate of 700 votes for Roosevelt, but he said there had been no changes worth chronicling. "There may have been a delegate here and there added to the column in the last few days," he said, "but I still stick to the original figures, and I think you will see them verified when the roll is called."

County Chairman Quigg, who saw many of the local delegation to Saratoga during the day, said last night: "I do not see where Gov. Black can get any votes in New York County outside of Mr. Gruber's district. He may get some there." Mr. Quigg said that he did not expect to call the delegation together until after they got to Saratoga. "What is the use," he asked, "when they are practically all one way?"

While the Governorship, in the opinion of the Platt managers, is a settled question, the matter of the second place on the ticket was still regarded last evening as "wide open." Senator Platt would be gratified personally to see Lieut. Gov. Woodruff renominated, but the complications of the Kings County situation and Mr. Woodruff's entanglement with Gov. Black's fight on the Senator are believed to make his success highly improbable. State Chairman Odell is confident that the place will go to the centre of the State, and Francis Hendricks of Syracuse may be the man.

Other Places on the Ticket.

Concerning the other places on the ticket final decisions will not be made until the leaders get together at Saratoga. They will be placed with due regard to geographical conditions and special effort will be made in their distribution to placate that element in the organization which is inclined to feel that the turning down of Gov. Black has been a trifle summary. By a judicious apportionment of the minor offices the Platt managers hope to remove or at least allay some of the bitterness aroused by Gov. Black's persistent fight for renomination.

Louis F. Payn, who has been in the city for two days, will return to Albany to-day. He will not be able to report to the Governor any acquisitions of strength as the result of his visit, but he insists that no matter whether he has any chance of nomination or not, Gov. Black will go before the convention and leave to the delegates the task of taking him out of the race.

Senator Platt returned last night from a flying visit to Washington, where he went, it is understood, for the purpose of consulting President McKinley on the references to National isues in the platform to be adopted at Saratoga. The importance of holding up the hands of the National Administration is recognized by the Republican leaders and Mr. Platt is desirous that the planks on the war and kindred questions shall be satisfactory to the President.

The party leaders are considering a rough draft of the platform which has been made, and it is understood the usual plank indorsing the present State administration will have a place in it. A prominent leader at State headquarters said yesterday that there was no disposition to humiliate Gov. Black by leaving out the usual indorsement. A denial is made that Col. Roosevelt has made any demands regarding the platform.

Chairman Odell will go to his home in Newburg to-night and to Saratoga on Friday. Senator Platt will start on Saturday. County Chairman Quigg will probably leave for the convention city this evening or to-morrow, and will open the New York headquarters at the United States Hotel.

SUCCESSOR FOR MR. HAY.

Report that Representative Hitt Would Decline the Post of Ambassador to England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The President has not yet definitely settled upon a successor to John Hay as Ambassador at London. Representative R. R. Hitt's name has been more frequently mentioned in this connection than that of any other man, but it is positively reported from the White House to-night that Mr. Hitt will not accept the post if it be tendered him.

Mr. Hitt is in delicate and feeble health, and though a little stronger now than he was a short time ago, it is not thought he could stand the strain of the place. Besides, he is wedded to his work in Congress, and has frequently refused to be allured away from it. It is currently believed that he was offered the post of Secretary of State upon the retirement of Mr. Sherman, but he declined it upon the plea of ill-health, and of his desire to remain in Congress. Similar reasons would, it is believed, incline him to refuse the offer of the Ambassadorship.

The President will give the matter of a choice of a successor to Mr. Hay due consideration. He desires to secure a man who will measure up to the traditional standards of the post that has been filled by Lowell, Bayard, and Hay. It was a disappointment to the President when he found that his first choice, Senator Hoar, could not accept the place. He is now looking about for a worthy successor, and will take his time to find him.

CONVICT HIDES IN PRISON.

Eight Weeks Spent Under a Shop Floor Produce Serious Results.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The hiding place of convict J. W. Powell, who stepped out of the ranks one evening eight weeks ago as the men were being marched to their cells after their day's work, was disclosed last night by convict Emerson.

Emerson went out of the prison on a dray last night secreted in a box. He was a clerk in the office of Prison Contractor E. B. Lanman, and the box was made under his direction with a button to fasten it from the inside. He escaped from the dray just before it reached the Baltimore and Ohio freight depot and visited various parts of the city.

Emerson was captured at the house of an acquaintance at Milo, a northern suburb, his whereabouts being revealed by a sister-in-law of his host. He volunteered to tell where Powell was hidden on condition that the prison officials should show him leniency.

Powell was under the floor of the shop. He had lost ninety pounds, and the physicians say he could not have lived another week. He had a terrible case of jaundice and had to be taken to the hospital on a stretcher. How he lived is a mystery.

FOUND $61,000, GOT $20 REWARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—George Mulligan, a miner who recently returned from the Klondike, lost a purse containing $61,000 on a street car a few days ago. It has been found and returned by John Donahue, the gripman of the car. With the exception of $40 in currency the money was in checks, one of which was a draft for $7,000 issued at Dawson City on the Bank of British Columbia in this city.

Mulligan, who was so lucky as to recover his fortune intact, left $20 at the carhouse for the honest gripman.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Louisiana to Missouri and has caused rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, has fallen in the plateau, Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and the Middle Mississippi Valley. Rain may be expected from the Mississippi River to the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. It will grow warmer in the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and Middle and North Atlantic States, and cooler in the Middle Missouri, Red River of the North, and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	46	52	57
6 A. M.	45	51	58
9 A. M.	48	54	56
12 M.	53	60	62
4 P. M.	60	61	66
6 P. M.	59	59	64
9 P. M.	55	58	63
12 P. M.	54	56	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63½
Weather Bureau	56½
Corresponding date 1897	52½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	65

The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 51 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 59 per cent.

ROOSEVELT HOME JUBILEE

The Colonel Is Lionized by His Oyster Bay Neighbors and Makes a Speech.

THE ROUGH RIDERS HIS THEME

He Talks of His Experiences with the Regiment in Cuba—No Political Allusions in His Address—Presented with a Sword.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt made his first public address since his return from the Cuban campaign when he spoke yesterday afternoon to his fellow-townsmen who had gathered in the town square at Oyster Bay, L. I., to welcome him home. There were hundreds of men and women in the audience who do not reside in Oyster Bay. There were delegations of citizens from many neighboring Long Island towns, and also a horde of politicians who had come in hopes of witnessing the launching of a Gubernatorial boom. But in this they were disappointed, for the enthusiastic demonstration was a welcome, not of Roosevelt the political lion, but of Roosevelt the fighter, and citizen of Oyster Bay. He in turn spoke only of his friends and neighbors, and dwelt only upon the deeds of his beloved Rough Riders on Cuban battlefields.

The demonstration was described in the printed programmes as a "Peace Jubilee and Roosevelt Reception," and will long be remembered as a red-letter page in the history of Oyster Bay. From one end of the town to the other the streets yesterday morning presented long rows of flags and tricolored bunting fluttering from every housetop and swinging over every doorway. The villagers turned out and made a holiday of it and the patriotism with which the air was charged found expression on many occasions long before the hour set for the beginning of the ceremonies. Visitors began to arrive before noon, and the hotels of the place were overrun with diners.

Villagers Barred Politics.

There had been a tacit understanding among the villagers that the Roosevelt reception should have no tinge of politics, and everything was done to keep politics out, but in nearly every gathering of visitors there was an exchange of political confidences, and recent political happenings were almost as much the topic of conversation as Rough Riders and war. But this gossip was drowned in a wave of honest, patriotic enthusiasm when the actual ceremonies of the day took place.

Elaborate preparations for the reception had been made under the direction of the foremost citizens of the town. The scene selected for the jubilee ceremonies was a big grove of apple trees almost in the centre of the quaint little town. Here gathered during the early hours of the afternoon every man, woman, and child of Oyster Bay not bedridden. Almost every one of them is personally acquainted with Col. Roosevelt, and was eager to welcome him and to point him out with pride to the throngs of visitors. The resources of the town had been exhausted to do honor to the occasion. The local Fire Department was out in full force, the men in bright, new uniforms, and the paraphernalia draped in red, white, and blue. And the Oyster Bay Brass Band played as it never played before. The speakers' stand was a blaze of gay bunting. Presiding over it was ex-Commodore William L. Swan, and upon it were gathered, shortly before 3 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the ceremonies, ex-Senator Townsend D. Cock, Ignatius J. Campbell, I. De Silva, heading a delegation from Freeport; John A. Kennedy, Jacob Van Vleit, heading a delegation from Rockville Centre; Gen. James Pearsall of Glen Cove; Assemblyman George Wallace of Freeport, William H. Youngs

interviews on the subject. If you saw such interviews, credit them to the interviewer and not to me.

"Now I am going to act on the principle of the man who, wishing to sell a house, carried about a few specimen bricks in his pocket. I have several of the bricks of our regiment here to-day. I am going to show you a brick here on the platform in the person of the Color Sergeant of our regiment, who carried our flag through all the fighting we did down in Cuba, the man who for that reason was naturally more exposed to danger and who, with the exception of my orderly, Henry Bardshaw, was closer to me in the fights than any other man. I now introduce to you Color Sergt. Albert P. Wright."

Sergt. Wright stretched out his six feet something, bowed as if he was heartily ashamed, and was cheered to the echo.

About Our Regiment.

"I will now tell you about our regiment," continued Col. Roosevelt. "We raised it in San Antonio, Texas, principally from among men of the Southwest. Three classes of recruits preponderated—the cow-puncher, the hunter of big game, and the mining prospector. These men were already skilled with the rifle and in riding wild horses. They were, moreover, used to a life in the open and to taking care of themselves under any and all conditions. I believe there was never a finer class of men to draw from for a regiment of soldiers in any nation or at any time. I am proud to say the regiment did not come from any one section or State. There were men in it from Maine and from Oregon. There were men reared in the great cities and men who had never been in a city in their lives. There were men from the sea coast and men who never saw more water than that in the Pecos River when the Pecos was up.

"Our men were likewise from all walks of life, all standing precisely alike as far as the regiment was concerned. Standing shoulder to shoulder were the man who has left a one-dollar a day job and the man born in wealth and reared in luxury; both good Americans and both anxious to show that this was not a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. They demanded only to be given a chance to face death for the honor of their land and asked only to be judged on their merits, and so they were judged.

"The regiment was American through and through. We had in the ranks Americans who were such by choice as well as by inheritance. They showed in this war, as in all wars, that when the Nation called for her sons they demanded the right to shed their blood for her. We had with us fifty Americans of the aboriginal blood, and they were as brave and true as the others.

"It was our good fortune to have on our right and left in the storm of the trenches the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, the colored cavalry whom the Spaniards christened the 'smoked Yankees.' We found them to be a very good breed of Yankees.

"Our men had for one thing a determination to learn and a freedom from the belief that they knew it all. They realized they were not out on a picnic, and went in on a business basis. It was on that account that the regiment made the record it did.

All Done in Fifty Days.

"Our regiment was raised, armed, equipped, mounted, dismounted, landed in Cuba, and put through the victorious fights, all in fifty days. We lost one-quarter of our men through bullets, one-quarter through disease, and still had the other half absolutely ready for any call that might be made upon them. Of course there was some mismanagement and trouble when Uncle Sam, for the first time in our generation, attempted to send out an expedition. We expected it, but we didn't believe in raising a row.

"First we were hurried aboard transports at Tampa to go to Cuba, and then lay idle a week in the harbor. We finally landed at Daiquiri, some with luggage and some without. For three days I lived on whatever hard tack and bacon some philanthropist in the ranks could share with me. It was not cold, and we had but one hard rain, so I didn't mind so much my lack of clothing, but lying in six inches of mud drenched with rain soon takes the gilt edge from the romance of tropical nights.

"On the second day of our residence ashore we were ordered to join Gen. Young's command, and get to the front.

"The weather was hot. We reached our camping ground at 9 at night. We arose at 3 and marched at 5, expecting to strike the Spaniards during the morning. Our march was well timed, for we struck the Spaniards almost to a minute, at the time the regulars struck them on the right. The jungle was almost impenetrable, and the Spaniards were in a strong position, some in trenches and others behind bushes. We had to fight them, trusting entirely to the ear to find them, for their rifles made no smoke. We had one point of a triangle in front. With the front was a New York boy, Hamilton Fish, and the advance guard was commanded by the man whom I regard as having been as nearly as possible the ideal American officer, Capt. Allyn K. Capron. Almost at once Capron and Fish were killed—not only heroes, but martyrs, to the cause for which we were contending. The First Lieutenant of that troop was next shot in the leg, and the Second Lieutenant took the troop forward and drove the Spaniards. One week later he was shot down on San Juan hill.

Didn't Altogether Enjoy It.

I was given the right wing and Major Brodie the left. For the first twenty minutes I can conscientiously say I did not enjoy that fight. I could see nothing—only hear the bullets sing. Now and then a man crumpled up. With our glasses we finally located a body of Spaniards across a little valley. We went forward on the double quick, and the Spaniards ran. That's all of that fight. I think our greatest joy that day was the capture of a Spanish mule carrying provisions.

"From the fight in Las Guasimas we were hurried on to Santiago and had to make a night march. That morning we heard the artillery fire of the Americans. It sounded good until the Spanish returned the fire and shrapnel began to fall among us. Their shots went over the artillery, whom they could see, and struck us, whom they could not see. We moved on to attack the Spaniards. There were several hills and blockhouses, which we were ordered to take. We got over the ford before the Spaniards began the slaughter there, but then had to wait an hour under a heavy fire before getting the order to attack.

"The worst of all the fight was that hour. We were all lying down, and even then men were being killed on all sides. I gave a command to an orderly. He arose, saluted, and fell dead across my knees Capt. 'Bucky' O'Neill of Arizona, one of the bravest men I ever knew, was walking up and down in front of his men to reassure them. Some one said: 'Captain, lie down for God's sake! You'll surely be killed.' Capt. O'Neill smiled and said: 'The Spanish bullet isn't made to kill me.' At that instant he fell dead.

"Capt. Jenkins said to a trooper: 'I see a Spaniard over yonder. Let me have your gun a minute.' After firing a shot that killed the Spaniard he handed the gun back to the trooper only to find that he was dead.

"Such scenes were being enacted on all sides, until finally I got orders to move.

"Then began a time I wouldn't trade for all the rest of my life. We moved forward till we came to the regulars and with them moved up the hill in a charge. We did not ask the name of the hill, but just took it. There has been some dispute as to whether it was San Juan. I do not know. Then we took the second and third range of hills, which brought us almost upon Santiago. There we rested until the city fell. We tried to let no other regiment get nearer the Spaniards than we did, and we succeeded."

Col. Roosevelt then told of many acts of heroism observed by him during the fight—instances where a dozen men desperately wounded refused to go to the rear and remained fighting, and other acts of men who scorned death.

Sword from His Admirers.

At the end of the address Col. Roosevelt was given three hearty cheers and a tiger. The "Brave Rough Riders" was then sung, John Carrington of the Castle Square Opera Company being the soloist, and every one joining in the refrain. Then Col. Roosevelt was presented with a sword by District Attorney Youngs as "a token of the high esteem and respect the people of Oyster Bay have for their brave Rough Rider."

"America" was sung by the entire gathering and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Father Charles S. Wightman.

First Roosevelt Club Election.

The First Roosevelt Club of Greater New York held its second meeting last night at Fiftieth Street and Ninth Avenue, and elected permanent officers. The Chairman of the evening, Albert L. Thompson, was made President; J. McGooley, Secretary, and Capt. L. D. Pike, Treasurer. The attendance and enrollment in the new organization were large.

Harvey T. Andrews Declines.

Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, who was recently indorsed as a candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District by the Mount Morris Republican Club, has addressed a letter to President William Lyons of the club announcing that he must "respectfully decline to become a candidate for any public office at this particular time."

Lieut. Col. Astor for Congress.

It has been determined by the Republican organization to nominate Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor for Congress in the Thirteenth District, now represented by Richard Cutts Shannon. Mr. Shannon has already announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 21.—The eve of the Republican State Convention found a goodly attendance of prominent members of the party in the city to-night. Among those here are Attorney Gen. Griggs, who will preside; United States Senator Sewell, and Congressman Pitney.

The Republican State Committee at a meeting at the Trenton House, perfected the legislation of to-morrow's convention. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a platform for submission to-morrow to the convention's Committee on Platform.

The State Committee, by a unanimous vote, requested Chairman Franklin Murphy to withdraw his resignation as head of the committee.

Acting Gov. Voorhees said to-night that he had not yet finally determined what he would do with respect to his proposed resignation as Senator from Union County after his nomination.

PINGREE RENOMINATED.

Michigan Republicans Indorse Their Present Governor and His Reform Ideas Concerning Taxation.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Gov. Pingree was unanimously renominated by acclamation this afternoon by the Republican State Convention. His reform ideas and efforts toward regulating alleged inequalities of taxes were heartily commended in the platform adopted, and many members of his party who have heretofore not been in accord with the Governor joined in the cheering when he appeared and made a characteristic speech of acceptance.

The full ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor—Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit.

Lieutenant Governor—O. W. Robinson of Houghton.

Secretary of State—J. S. Stearns of Ludington.

Auditor General—Roscoe D. Dix of Berrien Springs.

Attorney General—Horace M. Oren of Sault Ste. Marie.

Treasurer—George Steel of St. Johns.

Commissioner of the Land Office—William A. French of Presque Isle.

On the war the resolutions say:

We indorse the present National Administration and express confidence in the honesty, integrity, and patriotism of President McKinley. During the trying times that culminated in a war with Spain he displayed rare ability and discretion until the final cessation of hostilities, which we hope will speedily result in permanent peace.

We indorse our honored Secretary of War and commend his conscientious, patriotic, and unselfish devotion to the honor of the Nation and the welfare of the army. We denounce the unjust attacks made on him and offer him our undivided support and confidence.

We reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and pledge them our support as a sure guarantee of the National prosperity and honor. We stand upon the existing gold standard and condemn the proposition to admit silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone.

The platform congratulates the country on returning prosperity under Republican rule, and the operation of the Dingley law, offers honor and devotion to the volunteers from Michigan in the war, congratulates the Nation upon its land and sea victories, and leaves the future destiny of the peoples over whom the Nation has gained control through the war confidently in the hands of the properly delegated authority. The administration of Gov. Pingree is commended, especially his care and energy in equipping and caring for the interests of the troops and their families. The establishment of a State immigration bureau is urged for the purpose of promoting development of unoccupied lands. The paragraph concerning State taxation is as follows:

We commend the present State administration for its earnest efforts in favor of the equal and just taxation of the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and express companies. We favor the immediate repeal of the tax upon the gross earnings of railroad, telegraph, and express companies' property, this value to be determined by a State board.

The taxes collected therefrom shall be paid into the primary school fund. We indorse the principles of the Atkinson bill, and pledge the support of the Republican Party thereto. We favor also the readjustment of the assessment laws of this State so that all taxable property shall be placed upon the assessment rolls at a just value, and be taxed equally with all other taxable property in the State.

In his speech of acceptance, Gov. Pingree announced that he was "just the same old bald-headed Pingree I was two years ago, the kind of Republican that believes in principle before party." He believed, however, that the Republican Party was the party of the common people, and that was why he had always been in it. Somebody must stand up and see that there's fair play, and the Governor said it was easy—in fact, down-hill work for him to do it.

THE PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

Chairman John E. Hanson of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party County Committee last night made public the list of Congressional and Senatorial candidates nominated by the Prohibition Party on Sept. 16 and 17. The list is as follows:

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS: Seventh District, M. W. Palmer, M. D.; Ninth District, George E. Mayer; Tenth District, George Gothin; Eleventh District, George H. Mayer; Twelfth District, Welcome E. Sheldon; Thirteenth District, John McKee; Fourteenth District, Albert T. Wadhams; Fifteenth District, Jeremiah T. Brooks, and Sixteenth District, Collin F. Jewell.

STATE SENATOR: Tenth District, T. N. Holden, M. D.; Eleventh District, Edward H. Mead; Twelfth District, James Gilkinson; Thirteenth District, James C. Witter; Fourteenth District, George W. Strebel; Fifteenth District, Charles E. Latimer; Sixteenth District, William H. McNair; Seventeenth District, A. Worrall Palmer, M. D.; Eighteenth District, S. Sherwood Williams; Nineteenth District, Patrick H. Lynch; Twentieth District, John E. Hanson, and Twenty-first District, Dollmer Crandell.

The Prohibition County Convention meets Monday, Oct. 3, at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue.

EIGHT STRANDED ROUGH RIDERS

Eight of Roosevelt's Rough Riders are in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, unable to leave for lack of funds. They are all well now, and anxious to get home, but cannot get their pay. Two weeks ago, they say, they were visited by an officer, who told them that they would receive their pay the following day. Several of them telegraphed their friends that they were about to start for home, but the money did not come.

On Friday last, the men say, Dr. Frank McDonald of the Red Cross Society called at the hospital and said he had been sent by Col. Roosevelt to assure them that they would be paid on Saturday.

"It's bad enough," said one of them, Sergt. James McKay, yesterday, "to have to lie in a hospital when you're sick, but when you're well and anxious to go home and have to lie among sick men, it's vastly worse. Unless I get paid I don't see how I'm going to get to my wife and children, for I haven't any money."

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS AGREE

David B. Hill, James W. Hinkley, and Senators Murphy and McCarren in Consultation.

STATE PLATFORM AND TICKET

It Was Reported that They Had Been Discussed—Silver to be Ignored—Mr. Croker Avoids Mr. Hill—Judge Earl's Boom.

The leaders of the Democratic organization of the State met at the Campaign Committee's headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday, just one week before the opening of the Syracuse Convention. There was abundant reason to believe that this meeting was considerably more than merely a friendly political talk among these men, and that important decisions were reached. There were indications that certain candidates who have been in the "open race," as it has been called, for the Gubernatorial nomination, were marked for defeat in the struggle, and that a general plan of action was laid out regarding the Chicago platform.

After the conferences hints were thrown out that Mayor Van Wyck was not to be the candidate unless unforeseen enthusiasm for him should develop at the convention, and that Robert Earl of Herkimer, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, was being favorably considered.

Those present were Senator Murphy, David B. Hill, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who represented Hugh McLaughlin and the organization in Brooklyn; James W. Hinkley, former Chairman of the State Committee, and Richard Croker.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker did not meet. The Tammany leader came to the committee rooms at an early hour in the morning, and went away before Mr. Hill arrived. Mr. Croker learned from Senator McCarren the result of the call Mr. McCarren and Senator Murphy had made upon Mr. Hill the day before at the Normandie, and of the talk between Mr. Hill and Mr. McLaughlin in Brooklyn. Mr. Croker was told that Mr. McLaughlin desired above all things harmony, and that he would throw his strength toward that end. Senator McCarren also said what Mr. Croker already knew—that Mr. McLaughlin believed the fight should be made on State issues, and that the Chicago platform should not be dragged into the campaign. After a short talk Mr. Croker hurried away. A few moments after he had gone Mr. Hill, Senator Murphy, and Mr. Hinkley appeared on the scene. They went with Senator McCarren into an inner room, and remained there for over an hour.

All Harmony, Mr. Hill Says.

When the leaders came out, none of them was inclined to talk about what had been said. Senator Hill said there was complete harmony in the party, and that the ticket and platform would be satisfactory. Senator Murphy said the situation had been somewhat cleared up; that candidates had been discussed, but that he doubted that anything would be known definitely about the ticket in advance of the day of the convention. He looked forward confidently, he said, to a party united at the polls and a great victory. Senator McCarren said he could give out no information.

"I see," he said, "that there are rumors afloat that Judge Earl is to be the candidate. If there has been something said at our meeting about candidates, I cannot say what it was, but Judge Earl is an able man, who stands well with his party, who has a good record, and who would make a good candidate."

From a trustworthy source it was learned that the leaders had practically agreed that silver should be ignored, and that "the fight should be made on State issues." This does not mean, however, that the party is going to neglect to attack the Republican National Administration for abuses in the War Department. It was also learned that an agreement had been reached regarding the make-up of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The conference was harmonious in the main. It leaked out that Judge Earl had been discussed at some length by the leaders, and that little or nothing had been said about Mayor Van Wyck as a candidate.

Last evening Mr. Croker was asked if there was serious thought of nominating the Mayor for Governor.

"Tammany Hall," he replied, "does not care to put Mayor Van Wyck on the ticket. It would rather have him where he is. Of course, if the convention should stampede for him, why I suppose he would accept the nomination."

The silver Democrats who have organized as such have suspected the organization's intention to ignore the Chicago platform, and threats are constantly being made by them to put another Democratic ticket in the field. It begins to look as if these threats might be carried out, but the organization leaders believe such a ticket will detract but little from the vote for the regular ticket.

Gubernatorial Booms.

John B. Stanchfield was at the Hoffman House yesterday and met Senator McCarren and Mr. Hill. Mr. Stanchfield is confident, so he says, of getting the nomination.

A few Democrats from Syracuse arrived here last night, having in charge Mayor James K. McGuire's boom for Governor. They intend to talk about Mr. McGuire to Tammany men for the next two or three days.

Mr. Hill left town at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Senator Murphy left a short time later. It was said that Mr. Hill will not be here again before the convention.

It is expected that about 1,000 Democrats from Greater New York will go to Syracuse. There are 180 delegates and the same number of alternates from this city. One hundred and five delegates go from Manhattan alone. There are so many candidates in the field for State officers, each of whom has a following, that there will probably be more men from Manhattan and Brooklyn at Syracuse than ever before at a Democratic State Convention.

WOULD NOT USE ANTITOXINE.

Children Die of Diphtheria When It Is Said They Could Have Recovered.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Frederick, seven years old, son of Frederick Bailey, died at his father's home, 146 Warren Street, of diphtheria Saturday. Yesterday his sister Mabel, four years of age, died in the City Hospital from the same disease. Mabel's twin sister, Margaret, lies at the point of death in the hospital, suffering from diphtheria. Another one of Mr. Bailey's daughters, Nellie, is also at the hospital, but her condition is not considered critical.

It is said that the first physician who was summoned refused to administer antitoxine, saying that he did not believe in it. Physicians who have since been summoned say that the children could have been saved by the timely use of antitoxine.

MARYLAND SILVER DEMOCRATS.

Nominate a Congressman to Run Against the Democratic Candidate.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The Democrats of Maryland who favor silver as currency held a convention in this city to-day to take action relative to the coming Congressional campaign.

After some discussion, they nominated William Willis of Talbot County as a candidate for Congress in the First District, in opposition to John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate, and indorsed the other Democratic nominees.

They also adopted a platform reaffirming the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896, and indorsed William J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1900.

Other Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK.—Thirty-second District, R. B. Mahany, Republican; Thirty-third District, D. S. Alexander, Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Third District, William McAleer, Democrat.

LOUISIANA.—First District, Adolph Meyer, Democrat; Second District, Robert C. Davy, Democrat.

OHIO.—Tenth District, the Rev. Alba Crabtree, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Ninth District, Jeremiah S. Parvin, Republican.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

President McKinley Finds Fresh Difficulties in Securing Suitable Men for His Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Last night the President believed that he had at last practically completed the task, which he has found so difficult, of securing a commission of nine acceptable men to undertake an investigation of the War Department. He was under the impression that seven appointees had definitely decided to serve, and believed that he could rely upon obtaining the consent of two others whom he had in view.

The latter belief has, however, proved erroneous, and there seems to be some doubt as to the decision of some of the seven gentlemen whom the President had considered secure. Gen. Anson G. McCook has sent a declination, much to Mr. McKinley's surprise and disappointment. Upon receipt of this message, a telegram was sent to ex-Gov. Woodbury of Vermont, who has notified the President of his acceptance. It is said that similar invitations were sent to a resident of Massachusetts and Charles S. Fairchild of New York, but that both declined.

Senator Platt visited the White House to-day, it is reported, for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of Gen. McCook. Upon being assured that that gentleman would not serve, it is said that the Senator told the President he would guarantee to find a citizen of New York who would be acceptable and who would consent to act as one of the investigating commissioners. According to a statement from the Executive Mansion, Senator Platt was asked by Mr. McKinley to see Col. Waring in this connection, but it is learned that the latter has already been selected to take charge of the sanitary improvements in Santiago, and that it is probable that he will accept the latter appointment.

After receiving another declination—in this case from Mr. Livermore of Boston—it is stated that the President determined not to confine himself to the original plan of having only nine men in the commission, and that he has asked several gentlemen other than those already mentioned to serve in the hope of securing what he considers a suitable number. No doubt is entertained that the commission will be completed in time for the meeting at the White House Saturday morning.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—A special from Holyoke says that ex-Congressman William Whiting stated to-night that he would probably be unable to accept a position on the war inquiry commission, although he has been strongly urged to do so by the President and members of his Cabinet.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—President D. C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University has declined to serve on the War Investigating Committee. The position has been offered to Gen. W. H. Jackson of Nashville, Tenn., by President McKinley.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—Gen. W. H. Jackson received a telegram to-day from President McKinley inviting him to act as a member of the board to investigate the War Department. Gen. Jackson has taken the offer under advisement and will return an answer to-morrow. His friends say he will accept.

Dr. J. W. Keen, President of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamer Noordland. Dr. Keen said he did not know whether he would accept the place on the War Department investigating commission. He will leave his daughter, who accompanied him on his European tour, at home in Philadelphia, and will then go to Washington.

Candidacy of Mr. Quigg.

The primaries of Tuesday did not settle the question as to whether Lemuel Ely Quigg is to be renominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District. The delegates elected to the Congressional Convention of the district are not pledged to Mr. Quigg, though the Congressman's friends assert that they are all for him, and that he will be renominated without a fight.

Sailor Fells Two Rough Riders.

Edgar S. Watson, a big sailor on the Oregon, passed two Rough Riders standing in the portico of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. One Rider said: "The Oregon is no good. She is a Jonah." The sailor, who had been drinking, was staggering about the pavement, but he pulled himself together in a moment and knocked the Rough Riders down with two blows. A bicycle policeman induced him to walk away, but he came back a few minutes later to look for the troopers. He was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Albany Republicans for Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—In the Ward Conventions of the Republicans to-night, held to elect delegates to County and Assembly District Conventions, only one ward, the Sixth, in which Superintendent Easton resides, indorsed Black for Governor. The sentiment in all other wards was for Roosevelt. The Eighth adopted strong resolutions for the Rough Rider.

SEEKING BARRACKS FOR TROOPS.

Col. Kimball Wants to Get Quarters for 5,000 in New York.

Col. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General at the Army Building, practically confirmed the rumor regarding the intended housing of 40,000 troops in the cities on the seaboard, by saying that he wished to get quarters in New York for 5,000 soldiers. He is requesting owners of buildings in and around New York, which are suitable for barracks, to submit to him the capacity of the buildings and the amount of rental wanted. The Quartermaster said that, as far as practicable, he wanted buildings which would accommodate at least one full regiment. Late in the afternoon one offer was received, that of the Grand Central Palace, on Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The rental asked was $6,000 a month.

The plan is to send the regulars back to their former posts, and to put 40,000 of the volunteers, who will be retained in service, in temporary barracks, distributed in various cities, among which have been mentioned Baltimore, Philadelphia, Savannah, Norfolk, Boston, and New York.

OUR BUSINESS WITH CANADA.

The Commissioners Will Listen to Arguments Against Free Trade.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The American members of the International Commission have been at work most of the day, but no joint session was held. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., representing the agricultural interests of the United States, arrived to-day. He will be given a hearing by the American Commissioners to-morrow morning.

The Commissioners have received a request from the Home Market Club of Boston for a hearing. Recently the Boston Board of Trade sent a delegation here and petitioned the Commissioners to secure, if possible, free trade with Canada. The visitors stated that it was desired by the manufacturers of New England and the border States.

The Home Market Club will present the argument on the other side of the question. It will ask that no change be made in the present trade relations between the two countries. It is a strong organization, and a hearing will be given to the club's representatives next week.

Texas Quarantines New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—News reached the Southern Pacific to-day that, as a result of the announcement of four cases of fever here, Texas has put on an absolutely rigid quarantine against all freight from New Orleans. Both Southern and Texas Pacific roads are thus tied up. No details of the Alabama quarantine have been made public.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows for New York offices: Brentwood, Frank E. Blacker; Canaadea, L. N. Brainard; East Masonville, James S. Lyon; Vischer Ferry, Frank T. Pearse.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Grocers Sell It.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Manufacturers.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS

State Convention at Bridgeport Nominates the Party Candidates.

D. N. MORGAN FOR GOVERNOR

Silver Men Beaten in Their Effort to Secure a Reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform After a Riotous Session.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Daniel N. Morgan of Bridgeport.

Lieutenant Governor—Samuel Bassett of New Britain.

State Secretary—Joseph F. Fanning of Norwich.

Treasurer—Asa M. Ross of Thompson.

Controller—Edward S. Roberts of Canaan.

Attorney General—Levi N. Blydenburg of New Haven.

There were three candidates for Governor—Mr. Morgan, William Waldo Hyde of Hartford, and Col. William Henry Stevenson of Bridgeport. An informal ballot resulted: Morgan, 148; Hyde, 50; Stevenson, 34. This ballot was made formal and unanimous. All the other nominations were made by acclamation.

The Platform.

The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democracy of Connecticut is now as it has ever been in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording as it does the most stable standard of value, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind.

We call attention to the fact that while a successful war has added a fresh glory to their flag, the management of the various war departments has chilled our exultation, and brought home to us a sense of shame. The American sailor and soldier have done their full duty, but the administration of President McKinley has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligations which the management of the war imposed. Incompetency and venality in places of high trust brought disgrace upon the Administration, and aroused the ire of an indignant people.

In this arraignment of the Republican Party for its management of the war we include the United States Senators from Connecticut, and our four representatives in Congress. More concerned with the advancement of relatives and personal favorites than with the duty they owed to their country, they partake not only of the National odium and disgrace, but, together with the present Republican Governor of this State, have brought upon Connecticut the shame of being the last State in the Union to put men in the field in defense of the flag.

The outrages in the camps and in the field must be investigated. No guilty man should be permitted to escape. For a Republican Congress to investigate Republican misrule is to frustrate the object of the investigation. For this reason we especially appeal to the people of Connecticut to aid in the election of Democratic Congressmen.

We call attention to the condition of civic affairs in Connecticut. The last Legislature, wholly under Republican control, was the most corrupt and indefensible in the history of the State. Its jobbing methods were a public scandal and a public disgrace, and so far has the Republican Party become weaned from the principles of representative government that tyrannical and revolutionary charters were forced upon cities and boroughs without the consent and even against the vigorous protest of the people who were to be governed under them.

We demand home rule for cities and boroughs, and the submission of charters to the people.

We denounce the scandalous sales of valuable public rights and franchises which have now become part and parcel of the methods and purposes of those who control, from within and from without, the Legislature of our State.

We invite attention to the method of representation in the General Assembly, which is a standing disgrace to the State. The principle of representation, according to population, is a principle for which the Democratic Party has fought for years, and we again demand a Constitutional Convention as the only feasible method of achieving that result.

Equally reprehensible is that provision of our law which enables a minority of the people to defeat the election of a State officer chosen by a plurality of votes. Justice plainly requires a reform in this matter, and we demand that a plurality of votes cast for State officers, and not a majority, shall be sufficient to determine any popular election.

We condemn the Republican Legislature for its interference with the ballot law of the State, and demand such legislation as will insure absolute secrecy in the vote.

Fight Between Gold and Silver Men.

The great fight in the convention was over the platform. It came in the afternoon session. No sooner had the Chairman rapped for order than the great contest of silver and gold men, which had been gathering force for months, was given inception.

The Committee on Resolutions, which has been in star chamber session for nearly four hours, announced its readiness to report, and through its Chairman, Alexander Troup of New Haven, presented to the convention a platform, the body of which was unanimously recommended by the committee, but which was prefaced by preambles sustained by the gold and silver factions, respectively. The silver preamble insisted upon a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform; the gold men demanded the elimination of such reaffirmation, and declared for "Jeffersonian bimetallism."

Then followed a chain of extraordinary happenings. For four hours a debate was conducted which beggars description. Dozens of men were on their feet at a time, and Chairman Kennedy was kept almost continually busy in his efforts to preserve order. For the last two hours of the debate, which was participated in by at least 150 delegates, the convention was repeatedly in an uproar, and the delegates, jumping to their feet, shouted, gesticulated, and hurled invectives at each other until to the spectators the proceedings appeared a farce and were unanimously characterized as pitiful.

Order Finally Restored.

Upon several occasions the utter disintegration of the convention seemed possible, and it was only after the more conservative leaders had shouted themselves hoarse that a semblance of order was restored and the convention resumed the debate, only to be soon thrown into renewed pandemonium.

For the gold men George M. Gunn of Milford was the leading speaker, while of the more conservative silver men Alexander Troup, and Homer Cummings were the champions. The instigators of disorder were the more rabid delegates, and it required the combined efforts of Chairman and Secretaries, Committeemen, and leaders to bring order out of the chaos.

Finally the convention itself became exasperated, and derisive cries for a vote were heard. At 6 o'clock a ballot was taken. It was by roll call, and occupied an hour. Many of the delegates had left in disgust or for other reasons, and out of an accredited convention of 579 delegates 299 participated in the ballot, and a motion to substitute the silver minority platform for the gold majority platform was lost by a vote of 141 to 158, and the silver men had been routed by 17 votes.

The entire majority platform of the gold men was then adopted by acclamation.

MICHIGAN BANK FAILURE.

Burr Oaks Business Interests Paralyzed by the Parsons Assignment.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 21.—The failure of the Parsons Bank at Burr Oaks has completely paralyzed the business interests of the place. The streets are crowded day and night by citizens and country people eager to learn the latest developments.

President Parsons has conducted a bank in Burr Oaks for thirty-five years, and was considered one of the wealthiest men in Southwestern Michigan. His downfall is due to poor investments in property in Chicago and Salt Lake City, Utah. Four years ago Parsons was worth $100,000, and what he has done with this fortune will never be known for certain unless he tells.

During the last four years he has done business on the Chicago Board of Trade, but he will not talk about it, and his closest friends believe that the bulk of his fortune, with the money of the depositors, amounting to nearly as much more, has all gone the same way. When the doors of his bank were closed only $200 was found in it.

It is feared many of the business houses of the town will be forced to suspend because of their funds being in the bank. Should such a crash come, the merchants declare, Parsons will not be safe in the town.

Train Kills John Verrette.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 21.—John Verrette, owner of the Berkeley Heights Brick Yards, was struck by a Passaic and Delaware train at the Springfield Avenue crossing, Summit, at 6 o'clock this evening, and died at 9 P. M. He leaves a wife and seven children. He was fifty years of age

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Fall Opening Merchant Tailoring.

We propose this fall to do a much larger business in making gentlemen's clothing to order than we did last spring.

The department's first opening to the public last season was a surprise to us and our friends. The amount of business was larger than we expected. The quality we gave was better than our friends expected for their money, although they recognize the fact that we are always cheaper than elsewhere.

With renewed energy, enlarged facilities and hard earned experience we are better prepared to give good service than heretofore. The most skillful cutters and makers are in our employ and ready for your commands.

To inaugurate the coming season, in addition to higher priced lines, we have placed on sale a handsome stock of suitings, in cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, both fancy and plain effects. Patterns, the newest; quality, good; style and fit guaranteed. Gentlemen's suits made to order for the low price of 18:74

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

BRYAN'S CAMP A DISGRACE.

Rigorous Measures Adopted by Col. Burnie and Major Harrison After a Visit of Inspection.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 21.—Monday Major Russell B. Harrison, son of the ex-President, and Lieut. Col. Rogers Burnie, Acting Inspector General, visited Pablo for the purpose of looking into the cause of the sickness there. They report having found Col. Bryan's camp in a filthy condition. The kitchen sinks were filled to the brim with garbage and emitted a horrible stench, the kitchens were dirty, and the camp generally was in a deplorable state.

The regimental Adjutant was notified that if within twenty-four hours those conditions were not changed and lime used—for there were no traces of lime—charges would be preferred against each company Captain, and he would be court-martialed upon charges of disobedience of orders. The officers also instructed other officers to carefully inspect the entire camp.

Discipline at Pablo is very lax.

The Second New Jersey leaves to-morrow for its point of muster out.

BRYAN WANTS FREEDOM.

Journeys to Washington to Ask that the Third Nebraska Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Col. William Jennings Bryan, Third Nebraska Volunteers, reached Washington to-night from Jacksonville, Fla. Col. Bryan's uniform looked as immaculate as if he had just stepped from a tailor's establishment.

"Col. Bryan, Jacksonville dispatches say that you are likely to resign your commission," was suggested to him.

"Really, I cannot discuss that matter now," he replied.

"Do you expect to meet Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska here?"

"I do—yes," he replied.

"Do you know whether he has arrived yet?"

This question was answered at the Metropolitan Hotel, to which Col. Bryan went directly. There he found awaiting him a telegram from Gov. Holcomb informing him that he would be here to-night or to-morrow morning.

Col. Bryan was asked whether it was the intention of himself and the Governor to make an effort to have the Third Nebraska mustered out of the service, but he declined to say what his mission here was. He intimated that he might have something to say before he returned to Jacksonville. In the corridors of the Metropolitan Hotel Col. Bryan was recognized by several acquaintances and received a cordial greeting. He registered simply as "W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb."

It is stated that an effort will be made to induce the War Department to muster out the Third Nebraska and that the appeal may be made directly to the President. It is the expectation of Col. Bryan, according to the report, that he and Gov. Holcomb will make their application to-morrow. In the event of its not being complied with, it is thought to be likely that Col. Bryan may resign his commission as Colonel.

FIRE IN TRENTON PRISON.

Flames This Morning Do Much Damage and Scare Convicts.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—Fire was discovered at midnight in the cookhouse of the State Prison, and for a time all the prison buildings were threatened. There are 1,200 prisoners in the wards of the prison, and they were frantic with fear.

The entire Fire Department and police force were summoned to the scene. From the cookhouse the flames spread to the storehouse, but there the firemen overcame them. The flames were under control within three-quarters of an hour. The loss on the two buildings is estimated at about $20,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:30 A. M.—362 West Broadway; H. Art; damage, $1,000.

7:45 A. M.—222 East Seventy-third Street; D. Dinker; damage, $100.

2:25 P. M.—Foot East Thirty-fourth Street; Long Island Railroad; damage, $150.

3:10 P. M.—233 East Twelfth Street; W. Hoffman; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—1,539 Third Avenue; unknown; trifling damage.

7:45 P. M.—213 Lexington Avenue; Lena Annis; damage, $5.

7:50 P. M.—280 East Third Street; unknown; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—71 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Eugene S. Hart; damage, $100.

10:30 P. M.—18 Chambers Street; W. W. Cooton & Co.; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 21.—Fire this afternoon in the carriage manufactory of George L. Brownell caused a loss of $10,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge Bancroft Davis, Washington; V. C. Douglas, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Count A. Lambent, France; Col. Henry May, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Francis Doane, Boston.

GILSEY—R. Billsland, England; Nathaniel Hathaway, New Suffolk, England.

GRAND—Major M

MORE SICK REACH MONTAUK

The Seguranca Arrives with a Dying Yellow Fever Patient from Santiago.

THEN ORDERED TO THIS PORT

The Transport Brings 35 Other Sick —The Mexico Also Arrives at Camp Wikoff with 18 Sick —More Troops Leave.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 21.—There was a stir in Camp Wikoff to-day, when it was noised about that the transport Seguranca had brought, among other sick from Santiago, a patient displaying the symptoms of a well-developed and unmistakable case of yellow fever. Prompt steps were taken to handle the case, and the men who came on the ship. The detention camp was re-established and a big force of men was set to work by Gen. Wheeler getting things in shape. A place for the yellow fever patient was also making ready. Enlisted and hired men were ordered to construct a frame building. These preparations were well under way this afternoon, when the War Department decided not to unload the Seguranca here. Orders were received for her to put to sea in the morning at the latest and report at Quarantine, New York Harbor.

The Seguranca came unexpectedly. There was another surprise when the Mexico steamed in a few hours later with more sick from Siboney and Santiago. When the Vigilancia came a couple of weeks ago the report that came by her was that she had brought the last of the sick. When the Seguranca came this morning her officers made a similar announcement. Four hours later the Mexico reported that she had brought the last of the sick.

There are no quarantine officials here now, Drs. Magruder and Kenyon having departed after the Vigilancia was last cleared. The Signal Corps has ceased to do duty as a ship news bureau, and therefore the arrival of the Seguranca to-day was unheralded. When the vessel steamed into the bay there was a lot of wig-wagging between the ship and the shore. Then a small boat put out from the Seguranca and a doctor came ashore and reported to Gen. Wheeler in person that there was a man on board down with yellow fever. A little later the doctor went back to his ship. Meanwhile the Signal Corps had gotten the additional information that the ship had on board forty men in good condition and thirty-five sick. The yellow fever patient was in instant danger of death.

Eighteen Sick on the Mexico.

Gen. Wheeler at once communicated with Washington and started the preparations for handling the ship's load here. Meanwhile the Mexico rounded the point and headed into the bay. She wig-wagged that she had on board seventy-six men of Troop M, Tenth Cavalry, and eighteen sick, none with contagious disease, and all likely to recover. She was told to anchor and remain where she was.

Gen. Wheeler asked if he should appoint a board of doctors to examine the ship, or if he should wait for a marine surgeon to arrive. This afternoon the answer came to send both transports to New York Quarantine. The work of preparation was at once stopped and the camp settled down to monotony again.

Col. Greenleaf is to leave the camp and make a tour of the hospitals where sick soldiers are. His first visit will be to Boston, and from there he will work down to New York and thence to Philadelphia. Surgeon Major Brown has left for Washington.

The First Cavalry loaded its belongings, including its horses, upon the transports Mississippi and Manitoba this morning, and this afternoon was ferried over to New London, where it took train for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Battery E, First Artillery, started to-day for Jefferson Barracks. The Second, Sixth, and Tenth Cavalry have received orders to proceed at once to Huntsville. Every command here now has orders to move.

The Shinnecock has relieved the hospital of two hundred more sick, and the Red Cross went away this morning with fifteen.

LIEUT. ROBERTS OF 71ST DEAD.

Stricken with Pneumonia at Montauk While Recovering from Typhoid Fever—Promoted After San Juan.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 21.—Lieut. Alfred J. Roberts of Company F, Seventy-first New York, died last night. He came here suffering from typhoid fever, and was recovering when stricken with pneumonia, the result of the chilling wind which blew here a few days ago. His young wife, who had been rejoicing over her husband's recovery from typhoid, was with him when he died.

Lieut. Roberts was formerly the Sergeant Major of the Seventy-first Regiment, with which organization he had been connected for over ten years. When orders came to mobilize part of the National Guard in this State he was attached to Gen. Roe's headquarters as chief clerk, but rejoined his regiment when it was ordered to Camp Black. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant after the battle of San Juan. He was married a few days before he was ordered out.

The other deaths bulletined to-day were:

CHARLES GONGE, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry.
CHARLES WITTSTOCK, Sergeant Company D, Twelfth Infantry.
SAMUEL HIGGINS, colored, Company K, Ninth Infantry.
MAGNUS OSTLING, Company M, Second Infantry.

All died of typhoid fever except Roberts.

CAPT. ALLYN CAPRON BURIED.

Miles and Other Generals Witness Interment in Arlington Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The body of Capt. Allyn Capron, one of the notable figures of the Santiago campaign, and father of Capt. Allyn K. Capron of the Rough Riders, who fell in the first battle of the war, was buried at Arlington National Cemetery to-day, with military honors.

The funeral was attended by a large number of prominent army officers, including Major Gen. Miles and members of his staff, Gens. Rogers and Gilmore, and by the officers of Capt. Capron's late regiment, the First United States Artillery.

Among the many floral tributes was a wreath of orchids and lilies, sent by the President and Mrs. McKinley from the White House Conservatory.

SICK TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

Number of Men on the List Decreased by Over 400.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Gen. Lawton's report of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago to-night indicates a distinct improvement. The number of sick has been reduced more than 400 during the past two days, and only one death is reported. Gen. Lawton's dispatch to the War Department is as follows:

"Sick, 766; fever, 434; new cases, 78; returned to duty, 85. Died: Private William Frederick, Company K, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 20; cause not known. No report received from Fifth United States Infantry and Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry."

Red Cross Plan Changed.

Red Cross officials have reason to believe that many soldiers have been supplied twice with similar articles of clothing at 552 Broadway, so at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to hereafter give out supplies to the sick in hospitals only upon requisition of the surgeons in charge, and to callers at the supply depot only upon requisition of the commanding officers of their regiments. All convalescent homes under the control of the Red Cross or any of its auxiliaries will be supplied upon requisition of physicians or managers.

Aid Refused by Red Cross.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, yesterday received a letter from several Government employes in Arizona asking that the Red Cross send supplies for the relief of the people living in the section of that State recently devastated by storm. Mr. Barton answered that the case did not appear to him as one calling for aid from the Red Cross.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE ILL.

The Trial by Court-Martial for Criticising His Superior Officers May Be Postponed.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—Chaplain J. P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon has been stricken with nervous prostration, and the physician who is attending him says that he may be confined to his bed for some time. It is probable that the court-martial which has been ordered to convene in Denver next week for the trial of Chaplain McIntyre on the charge of having unfairly criticised the action of Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans in the Santiago naval battle will be obliged to postpone proceedings for several weeks on account of the Chaplain's illness.

Mr. McIntyre says he has not been officially notified of the nature of the charges against him or of the date of his trial, and this has seemed to worry him considerably. He is staying at the house of Thomas J. Dunn, a friend, in this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The attention of Judge Advocate General Lemley being directed to the complaint of Chaplain McIntyre that he had not been informed of the charges upon which he is to be tried by court-martial at Denver on the 26th inst., the officer very promptly furnished the papers in the case for publication. The Chaplain is to be tried upon three charges, all growing out of a lecture delivered by him in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver, Col., on Aug. 9 last, referring to the battle of July 3.

The first charge is "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals." There are three specifications under this charge—in brief, that he referred to Admiral Sampson as reporting himself within four miles of the Colon when she struck her colors in order to get his share of the prize money; second, he charged that on the chase after the Colon the Oregon met the Iowa going to the rear and that "Fighting Bob" took the Iowa to the rear and kept her there during the battle"; third, that Eastern-made ships failed to come up to expectations because the builders got their orders through political pull and "didn't care how much they cheated the Government."

The second charge is "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline." It recites three specifications of the first charge with an additional one based on the Chaplain's "public and contemptuous" reference to Capt. Evans as "Fighting Bob." The third charge is "conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy" and recites the same specifications.

PRESIDENT SEES ROUGH RIDERS.

Speaks with Enthusiasm of the Regiment and Its Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President McKinley to-day informally received a delegation of about a dozen members of the Roosevelt Rough Rider regiment. A majority of the delegation are from New Mexico, and are en route home. They were all presented by Delegate Fergusson of that Territory, who stated that New Mexico had furnished four of the Captains and 440 of the men constituting the regiment.

Each of the callers was presented individually to the President, who, after greeting them personally, talked with them and to them as a body in an informal manner. He spoke with earnest enthusiasm of the work of the regiment in the Santiago campaign, saying that he was pleased to have the opportunity on his own behalf and on behalf of the country at large to thank the regiment through the present delegation for the work it had done.

The President also congratulated the soldiers upon their good fortune in securing competent officers to lead them, and met with a hearty response to all that he said about Col. Roosevelt and Gens. Wood and Young.

ROUGH RIDERS' HORSE SALE.

Perry Tiffany Buys His Dead Brother's Animal—Increased Prices.

There was a much larger crowd at the stables of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll yesterday than on Tuesday to attend the sale of the Rough Riders' horses, and the prices were better and the bidding livelier. One hundred and fifty horses were disposed of by noon.

The interesting feature of the morning was the purchase by Perry Tiffany of the horse ridden by his brother, Lieut. William Tiffany. Mr. Tiffany paid $45 for the horse, which was picked out from the bunch by a Rough Rider friend of the late officer.

The average price paid yesterday up to noon was $45. Tuesday the prices averaged $30. The horses offered yesterday seemed to be of better stock. Among the bidders were several young men who wanted saddle horses.

John McGinty of Troop D disposed of the mount used by Lieut. Devereaux to Charles Knoblach of the Stock Exchange for $30. Trooper McGinty has still in his keeping Major Jenkins's horse, which he says he is anxious to dispose of to any person willing to meet his demand. The sale will be continued this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Matters Pertaining Thereto Discussed by Colonial Cabinet in Havana—Consulted by Home Government.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Yesterday evening the Colonial Cabinet held a session, presided over by Capt. Gen. Blanco, to treat of matters pertaining to the evacuation of the island, and to examine into and approve of the decisions of the supreme Government in answer to questions which will arise at the Paris Peace Conference.

The Colonial Government's judgment and opinion will extend to matters of grave import, such as the administration of justice, civil rights, citizenship rights, international relations, territorial rights, the public debt, and internal debt of the colony, university and professional titles, industrial and intellectual rights, liberty of the army, commerce and tariff regulations, and other subjects equally vital.

The Colonial Cabinet has been furnished with a list of the questions which will arise and the answers to be given, as decided upon at Madrid, and its advice was solicited on those different points, and it is understood the answers are fully approved by it.

Important documents will be taken to Paris by Dr. Congosto, Secretary General of Cuba, who will sail for Europe via New York on Saturday next.

The American Commissioners have not yet answered the communication sent them regarding the evacuation of the island by the Spanish Commission. Admiral Sampson, when approached on the subject of the date for the final evacuation proposed by the Spaniards and asked whether it was true that objection would be made to the embarkation of the Spanish troops taking until the end of February, and whether a protest or any answer had been made to the note of the Spanish Commissioners, replied that he knew nothing about the matter.

Robert P. Porter, who is in Cuba on a special mission from the United States Government in relation to the financial and economic aspects of the situation, intends to visit Trinidad before returning home. Since leaving Havana, for Cienfuegos the week before last Mr. Porter has been assiduously gathering material for a full report to President McKinley relating to tariff regulations, port charges, internal taxation, and other sources of income of the island.

GREAT DISTRESS AT MATANZAS.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Advices from Matanzas state that between the 1st of January and Sept. 15 there were reported 311 births and 3,901 deaths. Of the latter 80 per cent. were due to hunger and distress.

These advices also report that the body of a white man who had died from hunger was found lying in San Sebastian Street, opposite the Matanzas Railway Station, yesterday, and that up to 9 o'clock this morning it had not been removed.

The conditions at Matanzas continue deplorable. The announcement is made that the Matanzas Railway Company will soon rebuild its stations at Gelpi, Rabel, Baro, Carrilo, Pedroso, Crimea, and Murga, which were destroyed during the war, and that beginning Oct. 1, it intends to run two trains daily from each end of the line, thus resuming the operation of the road as it was before the war.

Gen. Garcia to Visit Us.

WASHINGTON Sept. 21.—It is expected by members of the Cuban delegation here that Gen. Calixto Garcia, second in command of the Cuban forces during the war, will come to this country in the course of the next two weeks, visiting New York, Baltimore, and Washington. His coming is anticipated with much interest, in view of the prominent part he took in the military operations around Santiago, and the unfortunate clash between him and Gen. Shafter following the surrender of the city.

CAPT. PAGET ON OUR NAVY.

British Naval Attache's Opinion of Cervera's Sortie and Our New Battleships—The Transport Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Capt. Alfred Paget, British naval attaché assigned to observe operations during the recent campaign in the West Indies, is engaged here in assembling the large mass of material gathered in Cuba, and in supplementing this with the official data now being supplied by the Navy Department. He will spend most of the Fall in getting together the material for his report to the British Admiralty, which will be an exhaustive treatment of the naval branch of the campaign, with considerable attention to the military branch, owing to the joint operation of the two branches during several stages of the war, and particularly in the siege of Santiago.

Speaking informally to-day of some of his observations, Capt. Paget said it had been shown quite clearly that the naval branch of the service should have complete control of all army transportation by sea. He points out that this is the practice the world over. In the British service all transports are under the control of the Admiralty.

When troops are to be shipped the war officials make known to the Admiralty the number of men in the expedition, the divisions into infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the various requirements of the several divisions. It then becomes the duty of the naval branch to provide the transports, carry the troops, keeping the several divisions distinct and with their proper equipment, and provide all supplies required for the trip.

A naval officer, usually a Lieutenant Commander on the retired list, is placed in command of each transport, it being impossible to secure proper service from merchant Captains. The naval branch also conducts all loading and unloading of troops and supplies, this being a branch in which naval officials are well versed. It is not until the troops are on land that the army authorities assume direction of affairs.

This practice, in general operation with all large countries, particularly those having colonial possessions, could be adopted with advantage by this country, in Capt. Paget's opinion, as much of the confusion in the transportation and landing of the army and supplies was due to the inexperience of the merchant Captains of transports and to the direction of all transportation by the army rather than by the navy.

Capt. Paget's report will devote much attention to the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, as this was the main naval incident of the war. He is securing from the Navy Department complete reports of the gunnery of the American ships, with a view of showing the importance of "the man behind the gun." Capt. Paget's personal view is that Admiral Cervera's sortie was a most foolhardy venture, which cannot be justified by naval standards, even though ordered by the Admiral's superiors.

According to Capt. Paget's view, the most effective use Admiral Cervera could have made of his squadron was to have dismantled the ships of all the lighter guns, particularly the quick-fire and other lower guns and men to Gen. Toral for use in defending the city. These quick-fire guns, some hundred or more, distributed along the intrenchments and handled by the trained men of the squadron, would have been able to sustain a deadly fire on the American advance. Capt. Paget expresses the belief that such a move would have made Santiago practically impregnable. He has no doubt starvation and disease would have broken down the Spanish defense in time, but Cervera's guns could have held the town from a defeat by assault.

In case of a sortie from the harbor, Capt. Paget shares the view of American naval officers, that the sortie should have been made at night. If attempted in daylight, the Spanish ships should have directed their attention to the American transports, as they furnished a vulnerable point, where great havoc could have been wrought. In any event, whether our transports or warships were attacked, Capt. Paget maintains that the Spanish policy should have been to rush at our ships, taking them unawares before steam could be got up, and taking the risk of loss so long as some damage was inflicted. Had this plan been adopted he thinks it might have resulted in one running and sinking of one or more of our ships.

Capt. Paget speaks highly of our new battleships and cruisers, particularly those now on the stocks, which he has examined critically through the plans and specifications. He says foreign naval experts long ago recognized that first-class warships could be built in the United States, although he does not admit that our ships yet excel, or even equal, those of British build.

In this connection a prominent American naval officer recently told Capt. Paget that the new cruiser New Orleans, bought in England during the early stages of the war, was a revelation to the authorities here so far as her guns and armament are concerned.

WATSON COMING TO NEW YORK.

Sailed from Guantanamo for This Port on Tuesday—Still Working on the Maria Teresa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Navy Department has been informed by Capt. Goodrich of the Newark at Guantanamo that Commodore Watson sailed yesterday from that place for New York, turning over the command of the naval ships on the station to Capt. Goodrich.

The Captain says that the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, on which the wreckers are working, did not come off yesterday, as was expected, but that she surely will be raised successfully.

No word has come to the Navy Department of late respecting the result of Constructor Hobson's efforts to float the Colon, and some apprehension is expressed that the ship will go to pieces in the heavy weather that is now due along the south coast of Cuba.

ACCIDENT TO THE FARRAGUT.

Official Report of the Damage to the Torpedo Boat at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Navy Department has received the following dispatch, dated yesterday, from Constructor Snow, relating to an accident to the torpedo boat Farragut being constructed at San Francisco:

"Farragut went out this morning with trial board. When running about 25 knots the outer plate starboard side on frame space, just abaft after strut ripped on two lines at right angle. The point was bent outward after making a triangular rent. After storeroom flooded. Strut and connection not disturbed. Probably docked tomorrow."

Amphitrite's Machinery Not Injured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Capt. Charles J. Barclay of the Amphitrite was at the Navy Department to-day and was greatly surprised to hear that she had been towed by the Yosemite on account of her machinery breaking down. This, he said, was entirely a mistake. The Amphitrite came up from the Gulf under her own steam, and she was in tow of the Yosemite merely to enable her to make a greater speed. She will probably be sent to the Boston Navy Yard for the overhaul which the machinery of all the vessels is getting after their long stay in the Gulf.

EXTORTION AT ST. THOMAS.

American Warships Not to Visit the Danish West Indian Port.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Navy Department has not seen the end of the complications resulting from the refusal of the Equipment Bureau to accept at extortionate prices a heavy consignment of coal purchased at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, during the war.

It was said that United States Consul Van Horne had pledged the Government to take this coal from a local merchant, and as his draft had been allowed to go to protest, the naval pay officers on United States ships in the West Indies are feeling the effects in the refusal by native merchants to accept their drafts, causing them much embarrassment.

It is reported at the department that at St. Thomas the merchants seem leagued together to extort double prices for all goods and supplies furnished to the United States warships, and the department is about to meet this conduct by keeping our ships strictly away from the inhospitable port.

A New Convalescent Home.

The Hunter's Island Mansion, which in times of peace has done duty as a holiday house for the children known as the Little Mothers, yesterday was changed into a convalescent home for the Eighth New York Volunteers. These soldiers have been the guests of Miss MacVicar of Pelham Manor during the vacation of her school, but not being sufficiently recovered to return to their regiment they have become the guests of the Little Mothers Aid Association. The children who would have spent the next few weeks at the mansion will be otherwise taken care of and provided with amusement.

PRIESTS CAPTURED BY REBELS.

Alleged Inhuman Treatment in the Philippines Brought to the War Department's Attention for Actiin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, yesterday received a cablegram from Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of the Vatican, informing him that the Bishop of New Segovia, Philippine Islands, and several Catholic priests had been arrested by the insurgents, and were imprisoned and being brutally treated by their captors. Cardinal Rampolla directed Mgr. Martinelli to lay the case before the War Department, with a request that some action, if possible, be taken to protect the prisoners from harm.

Mgr. Martinelli presented the facts as communicated to him to Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and urged that the department communicate with Gen. Otis, in command of the American forces at Manila, with a view of affording relief to the captured priests.

In compliance with the request, Secretary Meikeljohn directed that Gen. Otis be informed of the situation of the priests and asked to protect them from bad treatment if they were within his jurisdiction. Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent the following cablegram to Gen. Otis:

Washington, Sept. 20, 1898.

Gen. Otis, Manila:

Secretary Vatican advises Bishops and priests of New Segovia, captured by insurgents and brutally treated. If under control of your forces protect from inhuman treatment.

By order Secretary of War.
N. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

In response to this order Gen. Otis cabled the department to-day as follows:

Manila, Sept. 21, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Believe reports of extent of brutality to Spanish prisoners exaggerated. Will send officer to investigate, which will require several days. New Segovia bishopric 100 miles distant. OTIS, Commanding.

The information contained in Gen. Otis's dispatch was communicated to Mgr. Martinelli. A further report upon the matter is expected by the department from Gen. Otis.

PAYMASTERS KEPT AT MANILA.

An Order Recalling Three of Them Has Been Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A few days ago orders were issued directing the return to San Francisco from Manila of three Paymasters, as it was thought they were not needed in the Philippines longer. The order was revoked to-day, upon the receipt of a telegram from Gen. Otis, saying that the men could not be spared. He said that four of the Paymasters in Manila were employed in duties outside of the regular duties of paying troops.

Major Whipple, Chief Paymaster, was Auditor of the Corporation of Manila; Major Kekkiher was Provost Marshal, and in charge of finances; Major Lord was in charge of the Customs of Manila, and Major Kilbourne was employed in another financial capacity. This made it impossible to send the three Paymasters home as first determined.

AUGUSTIN ARRIVES IN SPAIN.

The Former Governor General of the Philippines at Home.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—Gen. Augustin, the former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, has arrived at Vitoria, capital of the Spanish Province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilbao. It is announced that he looks ill and is reticent concerning the recent happenings at Manila.

The General, however, admitted that he contemplated surrendering before the capitulation actually took place. He also praised the army eloquently and expressed the hope that the Supreme Court would pass judgment on his conduct.

LUZON NOT YET SURRENDERED.

Reports that the Entire Island Had Fallen Is Now Denied.

MANILA, Sept. 21.—The report that the last Spanish garrison in the Island of Luzon had surrendered is premature. The Spaniards still hold seven seaports in Albay Province, the principal hemp district. The disturbances have already resulted in a diminution of the output of Albay hemp by 250,000 bales, compared with last year's figures. Further fighting seems imminent, and unless peace is concluded, the shortage will be doubled.

MORE SAILORS FOR DEWEY.

Four Hundred Will Take the Places of Retiring Seamen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Navy Department has ordered 400 sailors to be sent to Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila. The men will be sent from San Francisco on a merchant steamer. It is the purpose of the department to gather most of the men from the Pacific Coast, but orders have been given to Lieut. Commander Vail, in charge of the permanent naval recruiting station in Chicago, to recruit 110 of the sailors there.

This detail does not amount to a reinforcement of the forces at Manila, for the men are to take the place of sailors whose terms of service have expired.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. OTIS.

Plans of an Alleged Organization of Friends of Soldiers Who Died at Camp Merritt.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—C. W. Metcalf, living at 50 Linwood Street, this city, whose son Burton Metcalf, died recently in San Francisco of typhoid-pneumonia contracted while at Camp Merritt as a member of the United States regulars, will take steps to have charges preferred against Gen. Otis, now with the American forces in the Philippines. Mr. Metcalf said to-day:

"I am a member of an organization made up of people all over the country who have lost relatives or friends who had enlisted in the regular army for service in the Philippines. These men died through exposure on that pestilential spot known as Camp Merritt. Each member of this organization will bring pressure to bear on his Congressman to have charges preferred against Gen. Otis, who located the camp. The organization is large and influential, and I believe it will be able to accomplish the object for which it was formed."

Mr. Metcalf recently returned from San Francisco, where he went to bring home the body of his son. He states that he investigated the conditions at Camp Merritt, and that a more unhealthful spot for a camp could not have been found on the Pacific Coast.

THE LINSEED OIL TRUST.

Assets Said to be $6,000,000 Over All Liabilities.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The agreement adopted last night at a meeting of stockholders in this city of the National Linseed Oil Company, and made public to-day, requires that the stock held by each shall be deposited with the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and protect the rights of St. Louis stockholders. President Euston, in an interview, said to-day:

"I stated in the meeting that the assets of the company at present amounted to at least $6,000,000 over and above liabilities of all kinds. Of the company's present capitalization of $18,000,000, $6,000,000 represents money actually put in, and $12,000,000 represents good will. The purpose of the reorganization movement is to replace borrowed money with capital. We expect to enlist $6,000,000 of new capital. I think you will find that the capital stock will be reduced to $15,000,000. The preferred stock will represent money actually put in, and the common stock will be based on a fair valuation of the present assets, with a small allowance for good will. Probably $6,000,000 of preferred stock and $9,000,000 of common stock will be issued.

"The necessary money is ready in the East. After the reorganization the outstanding bonds will be taken up. The company's bonded indebtedness is $1,500,000, and the amount borrowed by the company outside of the bonded debt is $3,500,000. This is represented by book accounts, cash, material, and finished products. These nearly cover the indebtedness. With a slight rise in prices they will more than cover it."

There is an object lesson in a bottle of ale of the type of "Evans" that is worth studying. It shows the highest mark reached in the science of brewing and bottling.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce that their store will be closed on Saturday, September 24th, at 12 M. and thereafter at 6 P. M.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SPANIARDS QUIT PUERTO RICO.

Captain General Macias Shakes Hands with Departing Soldiers—Six More Towns to be Given Up.

SAN JUAN, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 20.—The repatriation of the Spanish soldiers began to-day. Four hundred men, of whom two hundred were sick and two hundred belonged to the Engineer Corps, sailed for Spain on board the French steamer Chateau Lafite. Eight hundred infantry, belonging to the Asturias Regiment, will sail to-morrow on board the steamer San Francisco.

The water front was crowded with thousands of people when the Spanish Engineers, to the music of the Spanish quickstep, marched down to the wharf, where they were received by Capt. Gen. Macias and Gen. Ortega. The Captain General did not make a speech, but he shook hands with the officers and men. There was no demonstration made by the people.

Some Spanish field pieces are already on board the San Francisco, but a question has arisen in the commission concerning the disposition of some of the guns, and it was not settled when this dispatch was filed.

The Captain General to-day gave notice to the Spanish troops in the towns from Aibonito, Barranquitas, and Barros on Sunday, and from Humacao, Guamani, and Cayoy on Monday. Our troops will move up and occupy these towns so soon as they are evacuated, and the Spanish troops in position near the capital will enter the city in order to be ready to embark on the arrival of the transports here.

The residents of Puerto Rico and some of the Americans are alarmed because the Spanish ships returning from Cuba stop at this port. They believe there is danger of the introduction of yellow fever into the island from the Spanish steamer City of Cadiz, as some of the men sick on board of her were too ill to proceed, and were brought ashore. Our Commissioners will protest if there is a repetition of this.

The volunteers have now all been disbanded, and the Spanish soldiers are engaged in dismantling the armories and barracks and in boxing the guns and ammunition. They are rejoicing over the prospect of an early return to their homes.

Rear Admiral Schley has refused to purchase the coal stored here, and it may be purchased for the use of the United States Army.

TROOPS IN PUERTO RICO.

The President May Recall Pennsylvania Soldiers and Substitute Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Representatives Stone and Ferris were among the President's callers to-day. Mr. Ferris talked with him briefly concerning the conduct of the approaching campaign, while Mr. Stone's visit was devoted to an effort to have the Pennsylvania troops at present in the field in Puerto Rico recalled and others substituted in their places. The President promised to give attention to the request.

Those who talked with the President say that the general subject of recall of Puerto Rican troops is giving him some concern, as is also the question of the discharge of individual soldiers in this and other departments of the army. Many applications are daily made for such discharges and to some of them the President gives personal attention. He has laid down no general rule for conduct in such matters, but allows the circumstances in each case to control.

MAY WITHDRAW M. CAMBON.

It Is Reported from Paris that the Ambassador May Leave Washington for Vienna.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Echo de Paris says M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, is to be transferred to Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The report from Paris that Ambassador Cambon would be transferred to Vienna is not credited at the French Embassy here. At the same time, while a transfer to this particular post is said to be improbable, the opinion is growing in well-posted diplomatic quarters that M. Cambon will before long take one of the European missions of the rank of Rome, Madrid, or Constantinople.

The personal preferences of the Ambassador are toward remaining in Washington, as his stay here has been most congenial and his service conspicuous, including the negotiation of the first and only reciprocity treaty under the Dingley law and the conduct of the delicate negotiations leading up to the conclusion of our peace with Spain. It is rather doubtful, however, whether the Ambassador will wish to bring Mme. Cambon and his young daughter across the water. Their associations are all on the other side, and for these personal reasons M. Cambon may find it more agreeable to take a European post rather than continue at Washington.

It is the general wish among the officials of the State Department and throughout the Diplomatic Corps that M. Cambon will return to Washington and complete his term of service, after his coming trip to Paris. He received to-day his congé or leave, and made arrangements to sail by the French Line on Oct. 1.

M. P. Cambon's Change of Post.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that M. P. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has been transferred to the French Embassy at London, succeeding Baron de Courcel.

PROMOTIONS FOR GALLANTRY.

Honors Designed for Officers About to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The President is considering the matter of six or seven promotions that are to be made for gallant and efficient services in the Santiago and Puerto Rican campaigns. These promotions will be announced in a few days. It is probable, however, that they will be honorary, and the officers receiving them will be likely to be mustered out very soon after the promotions are made.

In mustering out general and staff officers some of the regular army officers who have been promoted in the volunteer service will be mustered out as volunteers and returned to their regiments and former rank. Most of those to be mustered out, however, will be from the number appointed from civil life, as the regular army officers will be needed in the garrison duty yet to be done by the troops.

MEXICO IS ADVANCING.

Internal Development, New Railroads, and Thorough Sanitation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Private advices received in this city are to the effect that extensive improvements are contemplated in the City of Mexico. Pierson & Sons, the English contractors, have leased the Tehuantepec Railway and will reconstruct and rebuild the entire roadbed. The Government will make improvements at Coatzacoalcos, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus by dredging out the bar and making a harbor suitable for the largest ocean steamers afloat.

Six million dollars will be expended in this work. The contract has been let to sewer the entire City of Mexico by the Sanitation Board to a firm of French contractors, Messrs. Vezin & Letellier of Paris, France, representing French capitalists. The sewerage system must be complete within four years from the date of the contract.

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by during treacherous stomach, liver, and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution, and nerves like steel.

WAR A MISTAKE, RIOS SAYS.

President of the Spanish Peace Commission Declares that All Parties Were Responsible.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate and President of the Spanish Peace Commission, in an interview, published to-day, is quoted as saying:

"It is a painful spectacle to see politicians on all sides trying to throw on each other the blame for disasters the responsibility for which rested on all parties. I, personally, have always favored autonomy for Cuba, Spain being unable to forcibly maintain her sovereignty at such great distance.

"It is useless to speak of our disasters. Has not the country accused all our Governments of exhibiting too much weakness toward the United States? What Spain wanted was a man ready to sacrifice himself, and who recognized the impossibility of war with a powerful nation, especially after years of useless conflicts with insurgents."

The Spanish Government has decided upon the remuneration which the Peace Commissioners of Spain will receive for their services while at Paris. The President of the commission, Señor Montero Rios, will receive 12,000f. monthly and expenses, and each of the Commissioners will receive 8,000f. per month and expenses.

El Liberal says the Peace Commission will be allowed wide latitude in arranging the terms of peace.

The newspapers indicate that little interest is being taken in the affair.

CERVERA REACHES SPAIN.

The City of Rome at Santander—Crowd Cheers for the Admiral.

SANTANDER, Spain, Sept. 21.—The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, chartered by Admiral Cervera to transport to Spain the Spanish sailors captured at the battle of Santiago, who were recently released by the United States authorities, arrived here to-day from Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. Eulate, the former commander of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, and other officers landed. A crowd, believing Admiral Cervera was among the party, followed the officers and cheered for him.

Capt. Eulate refused to make any statement for publication, declaring he reserved what he had to say for the court-martial.

Later Admiral Cervera came ashore and dispatched a telegram to the Queen Regent, after which he started on his way to the capital.

Rothschilds to Loan Spain £5,000,000.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily Mail this morning says the Rothschilds will loan Spain £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 on the security of Almadeu quick-silver mines when the treaty of peace shall have been signed.

Decree Suspending Montojo Signed.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Queen Regent has signed the decree suspending Admiral Montojo and granting pardon to convicts who fought as volunteers in the war with the United States.

NEW YORKERS AT CAMP MEADE.

Typhoid Fever in the Regiments Sent from Camp Black.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 21.—William M. Brown, cook for Company C, Two Hundred and First New York, died to-day of typhoid fever. He enlisted in New York City, and his body will be sent there for burial.

There are still over 100 typhoid fever patients in the division hospitals, and they will be taken away to city hospitals as fast as they are able to be moved. Major Joseph K. Weaver, Surgeon in charge of the second division hospital, says the health conditions are much improved. There is very little sickness in camp outside of the two New York regiments, which arrived recently from Camp Black.

The Two Hundred and Second New York is the only regiment in camp that has not been paid for August. The New Yorkers' pay rolls are badly mixed, and if they are not soon straightened out the men will not be paid before October. Lieut. Peitch of Company B of this regiment has resigned.

The Two Hundred and First New York expects to be sent to Cuba for garrison duty early in October.

President's Western Trip Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The President has decided to postpone his departure for the West until the second week in October, giving himself only time to reach Omaha by the 12th. This is a change from the original programme, which contemplated an earlier start and a visit to other places before arriving at Omaha. He has received invitations to many other points while on his tour, but so far has definitely decided only to go to Omaha on the 12th and to Chicago on the 17th. He was to-day invited to St. Paul and Minneapolis, but deferred a definite answer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...5:58	Moon sets...10:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....1:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:08	Gov. Isl'd..12:11	H. Gate....2:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Gran Antilla, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Troja, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.

Abydos, Venezuela	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Belgenland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Henry Dumois, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	1

The Wanamaker Store

Millinery; The Third Day

BEAUTY held in reserve fills up the space left by beauty sold and gone to Beauty's service. This is faster selling than we have ever known before, but the exhibit is kept fresh and in full variety and charm. You will see little to-day that was here on Tuesday, yet you will see no less than on Tuesday.



It is a cosmopolitan exhibit. Paris, London and New York are shown together, and each is content in the association of the others, for nothing but the very best of each is here. In theory, and in some truth, Paris sets the styles, but the time is past when she can claim to be alone in carrying them into effect. You will see here that New York copies her to an extent, but rivals her even more.

More than two thousand trimmed hats of our own make are on view or in reserve. No such showing has yet been seen. About one thousand of these are medium-priced hats, of which we shall have more to say later. Meanwhile, if little prices interest you, learn here how much beauty, trained taste and adroit hands can produce for how little.

Autumn Dress Goods We are well within the truth in saying that this collection has no equal. Yet the remark has become so hackneyed through others' careless use that, when used with honest purpose, it falls with little force.

As a matter of fact, this showing has no counterpart on this side of the Atlantic. All buyers but ours fought shy of Parisian novelties during the Summer. The cry was, "It will be a season of plain stuffs." Yet here is Autumn, and a fierce demand for even extreme novelties upon us. We are ready.

Here are novelties in plenty, carefully picked, reasonably priced and indisputably exclusive. Among them,—

India Valley Persians, at $7.50.
Applique Velvet Embroidered Broadcloth Robes, at $35.00 each.
Silk-and-wool Chenille Bayadere Striped Velour, at $4.50.
Silk-and-wool Velvet Bayadere Matelasse Velour, at $4.75.
Silk-and-wool Souffle Brocade Chenille Bayadere Striped Velour, at $4.
Silk-and-wool Glace Velours, at $3.75.
Silk-and-wool Corrugated Bayadere Plaid Satin Cloth, at $5.
Silk-and-wool Brocade Bayadere Velour, at $3.50.

This is not to do injustice to the plainer weaves, that *will* be popular though not dominant. Many fabrics of this class have just been opened to view, most of them wholly new to your textile experience, yet sure to be favorites with you from their serviceability and unquestioned beauty. Such as these,—

Drap d' Paris, at $1, $2 and $2.75.
Satin Bayadere Prunella, at $1.25.
Satin-faced Covert Cloth, at $1.25, $2, $2.25.
Melange Soleil, at $1.25 and $1.50.
Satin Diagonal, at $1.50.
Prunella Cloths, at $1.25, $1.50, $2.50.
Cord screw Twills, at $1.75.
Lizzard Skin Suiting, at $1.
Armure Pebble Cloth, at $1.
Bird's-eye Granite, at $1.50.
Whipcord Covert Cloths, at $1 to $2.
French Cheviots, at $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.25.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Coats and Capes for Women. Every day brings new things, but do not delay on that account, for every day sees them disappear, as well. It's a showing somewhat kaleidoscopic.

Paris sends some evening and driving capes that are exceedingly pretty, and not expensive. Vienna has her exhibit, also. London sends numerous styles in Golf Capes;—sent here only. And America's best is shown with Europe's, and with no loss of dignity.

Five Dollars to Four Hundred Dollars. Choose for yourself.

Second floor, Broadway.

Upholstery Store; New Attractions. "Ideas formed here while you wait" is a sign that could with justice go over the entrance to our Upholstery Store. "Ideas executed with dispatch" might be a companion sign.

If you can't find time to come, we'll send a man to you who will plan, or estimate, or execute.

The store is full of new goods and bargains.

Third floor.

Oriental Rugs, Low Priced. These, the very aristocracy of floor coverings, authentic art works of the purple East, come to us through a bit of trade good fortune that you shall share.

They are exceptionally fine examples. Heavy, luxurious, soft and thick, and genuine productions of those queer-sounding villages of Turkey that have become world-known through just such rugs as these.

These prices are very unusual for such fine specimens. A hint of sizes:—

12 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., $69
13 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 2 in., $75
14 ft. 2 in. by 10 ft. 3 in., $83
14 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft. 10 in., $89
14 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft., $98
15 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft., $100
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CUBANS INSULT SPANIARDS.

Serious Disturbances in Public Places of Havana Becoming Very Frequent.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Disturbances in public places between Cubans and Spaniards are becoming frequent. The Cubans are assuming an insolent and abusive manner in their treatment of the Spaniards, whom they lose no opportunity of openly referring to as vanquished. Many of them wear miniature Cuban flags, the lone star of which acts upon the Spanish officers as does a red rag upon a bull.

Yesterday evening a serious disturbance occurred in a café on San Lazare Street, which several Cubans, adorned with these emblems entered. The saloon was filled with Spanish officers, some in uniform and some in civilian dress. The Cubans at once began abusing and insulting the Spaniards, comparing their quiet behavior to the cowardice of a whipped cur. Their remarks were resented by several of the officers present, who administered a sound thrashing to the indiscreet Cubans.

In consequence of these disorders Military Governor Arolas has issued a general order making it obligatory upon every officer to wear his uniform and carry arms in public, whether on duty or not, in order to avoid mistakes as to identity.

Yesterday afternoon two boats rowed across the bay toward the transport Resolute. One was occupied by Cubans from Regla, among whom was the well-known insurgent chief Rodriguez. The other was filled with Spanish pleasure seekers. The boat in which the Cubans were drew alongside the other and the occupants began taunting and jeering at the Spaniards, who answered back.

When the boats were close to the Resolute Rodriguez took up an oar and struck one of the Spaniards on the head with it, inflicting painful wounds. One of the latter's companions jumped into the Cuban boat, sprang upon Rodriguez, and bit his nose off. The fight became general, and several of the participants were slightly wounded.

When the men had been separated the boats rowed away in different directions but both finally landed their bruised and wounded occupants at Regla. No arrests were made.

This afternoon a serious quarrel took place at the door of the university between Prof. Lezzano, a Cuban, and Lieut. Col. Benedicto of the Spanish Army, who killed the young Cuban General, Aranduren. The excuse for the quarrel was a dispute as to which of the two men should get off the sidewalk in order to allow the other to pass, the Havana sidewalks only allowing one pedestrian to pass at a time, but the real motives are believed to have been deeper. The professor and the officer exchanged several blows before they were separated by friends and passers-by. It is understood that seconds have been sent to the officer by the professor.

These disturbances are looked upon as having political color, as they always occur between Spaniards and Cubans. The city is heavily patrolled, but disturbances of a like nature are frequent in the suburbs.

At midday on Sunday last, while a game of monte was going on in a café at Regla, just across the bay, two soldiers burst into the room with drawn swords, putting the terror-stricken players to flight and pocketing all the money on the table. They were hotly pursued by the sentries on guard, who exchanged several shots with them, but failed to capture the offenders.

Disturbances in gambling houses are of frequent occurrence, these places being extensively patronized.

Death of Private McDonough.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—The body of Private William McDonough of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment, New York, who died in the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday, was brought to the home of his sister in this city to-day. McDonough was twenty years old. He was stricken with malaria at Chickamauga, but he believed to the last that he would recover, and positively refused to disclose the address of his relatives, saying that it would worry them to know that he was ill. The first the family knew of his death was when a Sergeant of Company M appeared at the home this morning with the body. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning from St. Joseph's Church.

The Berlin Sails for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch was received at the War Department this evening from Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster in New York, announcing the sailing of the transport Berlin for Santiago. According to the dispatch the Berlin sailed at 4 o'clock with the following persons aboard: Fourteen acting Assistant Surgeons, two Red Cross nurses, forty-six contract nurses, five enlisted men, two postal clerks, sixteen passengers, and twenty-eight hospital corps men.

Funeral of Sergt. Borton.

The funeral of Sergt. Alfred M. Borton of the Fourteenth Regiment, who died at Anniston, Ala. on Sept. 18, was held last night at his late home, 189 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. The services were conducted by the Rev Mr. Donohue of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church. Sergt. Borton, who was twenty-two years old, enlisted as hospital steward in the Fourteenth Regiment at Camp Black.

Seventh Infantry Musician Dead.

James R. Horne, a musician of the Seventh United States Infantry, died yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital of malaria. He was admitted to the hospital from Camp Wikoff on Sept. 3. He was forty-two years old.

Another Seventy-first Man Dies.

Private Emil Wendland of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, died yesterday of typhoid fever. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 2,070 Madison Avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Private in Sixty-ninth Dead.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 21.—The body of Private John Kennedy, Company M, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, was forwarded from the hospital at Camp Wheeler to his family in New York this afternoon. He died of typhoid fever.

GEORGE J. GOULD AT HOME

The Young Financier Returns from Europe with Roseate Views of Business.

ELEVATED ROADS ALL RIGHT

He Is Ready to Equip Manhattan with Electricity as Soon as He Can Find the Right Thing—Will Not Build a Racing Yacht.

George J. Gould, who, with his family, has been abroad for the past three months, stepped ashore from the steamship Teutonic last night full of enthusiasm for his native land, and confident that a period of extraordinary business prosperity is at hand.

"I am glad to get home," he said, "although we have enjoyed a very pleasant trip. I have paid but little attention to business, so far as my own affairs are concerned, while on the other side, but the signs of approaching prosperity have been too palpable to escape notice.

"American manufactures are making great headway in Europe. The increasing demand abroad for our products of itself is a strong assurance of a speedy and steady increase in business activity at home. In almost every field the American-made article is competing successfully with the foreign-made. I was surprised to find that bicycles manufactured in the United States are commanding the highest prices, not only in England, but in France and Germany as well. The American wheel is actually becoming the favorite with a large class of foreign riders. Another interesting fact that I noted was that the best and most expensive automobiles on sale in France are of American make. In many other things American manufacturers are working their way into European markets, and are building up a trade that is sure to become permanent.

"I am more than ever impressed with the growing greatness of this country in the matter of trade, as well as in everything else. New industries are bound to develop here and capital will find plenty of employment. The outlook for railroad business is good. I never saw it look better. A large amount of freight is moving, showing that people are astir everywhere.

"Regarding my own plans, I can say but little. In fact, I do not know of anything new to be said about my own business connections. Things are in pretty good shape, I guess. So far as I know, there are no important developments relating to the elevated railroads awaiting my return. What's that? A story that I am expected to meet J. Pierpont Morgan to-morrow in relation to Manhattan? Well, I don't know anything about that. I certainly have made no appointments of that kind."

"Are you not likely to take up the matter of equipping the elevated roads with electrical motive power very soon?" Mr. Gould was asked.

Mr. Gould answered this question very promptly, saying: "I am ready to put electrical power on the elevated railroad system just as soon as we can get a company to guarantee to do the work in a manner that will meet existing conditions and fully supply the public demand for rapid transit without any hitches or delays. We have had plans and propositions for equipping the Manhattan system with electricity under consideration for some time, and thus far I have seen no motor that was entirely satisfactory. We have spent a large amount of money experimenting with electricity, and when we do make the change we want to be sure that we have secured the best method extant. Of course we are not unmindful of our own interests."

Manhattan Stock Still Gilt-edged.

"In view of the recent extensions of the surface electric railroad system in New York City, do you think the elevated railroads will continue to hold their share of the traffic?"

"I still regard the elevated railroad stock as a first-class—yes, gilt-edged—investment. But until I consult with my associates in the management of the Manhattan Railway Company I cannot speak as to its future policy. It is my intention to remain here for about a month and devote such attention as may be necessary to business matters in the East. Then I shall start West on my usual Fall tour of inspection over the Missouri Pacific system."

When Mr. Gould was asked whether he was aware that his friends in New Jersey were talking of him as a possible Republican candidate for State Senator from Ocean County he smiled and softly replied: "I do not think that I care to express any opinion on that subject. You know I am a modest man, and that is rather a personal matter. It is a fact, however, that I am a resident of the State of New Jersey."

On the subject of yachting Mr. Gould spoke freely. "Although I have not taken much personal interest in the proposed international contest," he said, "I earnestly hope that a good race will be arranged. I am acquainted with several of the members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and they are splendid fellows, good sportsmen every one of them. If they meet us in a contest for the cup they will put up a good, square race, and they will take defeat in a manly way. Of course we are going to keep the cup, but the Royal Ulster men are likely to make a good fight for it."

"Is it likely that you will build a yacht to take part in the proposed international contest?"

"No, I have no such intention. I have no doubt that others are ready to furnish a defender."

Photograph and Flower Show.

The first representative American show of photographs will be opened to the public on Monday at the Academy of Design. As an exhibition it will be novel and original, and its success is already assured. Works of the best known and most successful amateurs have already been received at the American Institute, 111 to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street. The floral phase of the exhibition in its extent and beauty promises to create unusual interest. The dahlias will be marshaled in strong array, and cash prizes will be awarded by the American Dahlia Society. The wild flower class will be particularly large.

TRIBUTE TO WINNIE DAVIS.

Grand Army Men Will Escort Her Remains to the Train at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 21.—The remains of Miss Winnie Davis, surrounded by elaborate floral offerings, lay in state in the drawing room of the Rockingham Hotel this afternoon. The body lay in a plush-covered casket clad in a white muslin gown set off with trimmings of white satin. The hair, arranged in the mode which best pleased Miss Davis when alive, gave the aspect of one asleep. Engraved on the silver plate of the casket was the following inscription:

"Varina Annie Jefferson Davis, died Sept. 18, 1898, aged thirty-three years."

During the day Mrs. Davis received the offer of an escort from the hotel to the railway station, on Thursday, from the Commander of the local Grand Army of the Republic post. The offer was accepted by Mrs. Davis. Satisfaction is expressed by the citizens here over this tribute of the men in blue to one whom the soldiers of the late Confederacy loved well.

According to the plans formulated yesterday, the body will leave here for Richmond, Va., to-morrow forenoon. The list of honorary bearers has not yet been completed. Those who will accompany the sorrow-stricken mother on her journey South, so far as known at present, are: Mr. A. A. McGuinnis, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and Mrs. H. Tate of Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mrs. Davis's married daughter, who lives in Colorado, also is expected to be here in time to join her mother in her journey to Richmond.

Twenty-second Ordered to Assemble.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at Fort Slocum at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, in accordance with orders received to-day from Washington. The companies at Willets Point and Fort Schuyler have been notified of the orders. The regimental officers are in the dark as to what the regiment is to be assembled for, but it was reported about the fort that the Twenty-second would be notified of the intention of the War Department to muster the regiment out.

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THE TEUTONIC IN COLLISION.

White Star Liner and the Transport Berlin Come in Contact, but No Serious Damage Results.

A collision that caused the officers of the White Star Line steamer Teutonic a moment of anxiety occurred between their vessel and the Government transport Berlin, bound out for Puerto Rico, at about 7 o'clock last evening below the Narrows. The two steamers came in contact, but the shock was so slight that many of the Teutonic's passengers knew nothing of the accident. Neither vessel was damaged to any extent, and the Berlin kept on her course and passed out to sea.

The Teutonic reached her dock shortly after 8:30 o'clock last night, and an examination failed to reveal any damage. It was the opinion of the Teutonic's officers that the officers of the Berlin were to blame and that they handled their craft in rather an awkward way.

Capt. J. G. Cameron of the Teutonic gave the following version of the accident as seen by him from the bridge:

"It was at 6:54 P. M. as we were at the striped buoy at the entrance to the Swash Channel. The swash lights were opening to the southward. The Berlin was entering the Swash Channel, and I was turning out to give her room. I blew two blasts, meaning I was going to starboard. These the Berlin did not answer. I did not change my course (unless reversing and going backward could be called so. The bluff of our bow struck the Berlin in the waist abaft the rigging. I hailed from the bridge and asked what boat it was, but got no answer. I don't think the whole affair is worth mentioning."

Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn of Columbia University said the accident occurred after the Teutonic had made the first turn on entering the lower bay and while she was headed directly for Coney Island. "To those on deck the shock was perceptible," he said, "but I was told those in the cabin did not feel it. I ran below to say there was no danger, and found the stewards closing the ports on the side of the collision."

H. K. Evans, a New Yorker who was a passenger, said at first it looked as though the two steamers were coming together bow to bow. The Teutonic was keeping on her course when the Berlin swerved off and threw herself across the Teutonic's stem. As they lay alongside, the Berlin lowered boats to ascertain what damage had been done. To all calls from the Teutonic the Berlin made no reply.

It was also reported last evening that the Teutonic came near crashing into another steamship during a dense fog Sunday morning and that the machinery had to be stopped in order to avoid a collision.

EX-MINISTER TO TURKEY RETURNS.

Mr. Angell Does Not Think Our Claims Will Be Paid Without Force.

J. Benjamin Angell, ex-Minister to Turkey, arrived on the White Star steamer Teutonic last night, accompanied by Mrs. Angell and his son, A. C. Angell, and wife. The diplomat seemed in the best of health, and said he had enjoyed the voyage, although it was misty and chilly much of the time. He went to the Murray Hill Hotel for the night.

On the voyage Mr. Angell said he had not discussed with Col. Hay, the new Secretary of State, affairs touching Turkey and the United States. Everything was quiet and tranquil in Turkey now, and there had been no massacres for over a year. He intimated that the outcome of the Cretan troubles was beyond conjecture, and when asked if Crete will be finally lost to Turkey, said: "If the great powers say so, it will be so."

Referring to the American claims against Turkey, Mr. Angell said: "We made claims for the property of Americans destroyed, as did the other powers. The Sultan, in his answer to all, denied responsibility for the damage, saying that they occurred during a time of general riot, and intimated that Turkey had claims because soldiers had been killed during the trouble. I explained to the Sultan that our claims differed materially from those of the European countries, because American property was destroyed by the soldiers, and instead they should have protected it. They were agents of the Turkish Government. I put that point very strongly before the Sultan, but his answer was exactly the same as he had sent to the others. I do not think that the claims will be paid without some demonstration of force. The Sultan is in the position of a bankrupt, who has the advantage over the man who pays his money.

"There will be no religious war in Turkey while the powers are watching. The Sultan has too much cunning to precipitate trouble. Turkey can scarcely be called 'The Sick Man of Europe' since the Greek war. It is now possessed of a powerful army, fully 300,000 well equipped men. They have been drilled to modern tactics by German officers, and their weapons are of the most improved sort. The Turkish navy can best be described as a tub.

"The Sultan rules the country and not his Cabinet. He is the most absolute military ruler in the world, and a thorough soldier. He watched the war between Spain and the United States very closely, and the impression made by our navy won his respect.

"He often spoke to me about our cannon and ships, and he may in the near future order some ships built here. I told him that the cannon and ships were all right, but he would have to look to the men behind the guns. I said this because I know the Turkish Army, although thoroughly drilled, has but little firing practice."

TOLEDO'S FATAL FIRE.

List of Deaths Resulting from the Explosion Now Includes Thirteen Persons—Loss, $650,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The death of Superintendent William J. Parks, his daughter Grace, and his son Hamilton, who were burned in the fire caused by the dust explosion last night in the grain elevator of Paddock, Hodge & Co., has swelled the list of fatalities to thirteen.

In addition to these, Harold Parks, the Superintendent's six-year-old son; Grain Inspector Frank Van Hoesen, Weigher Samuel Alexander, and Charles Keefer, an engineer, are missing and are believed to have been consumed by the flames. The list of persons whose burns are believed to be fatal includes.

The Ohio Central Railroad, the tracks of which ran near the building, lost a depot building and a number of cars, making a total of about $50,000. The elevator was owned by the Backus family, and was operated by Paddock, Hodge & Co. The total loss, including that of the Ohio Central, is $650,000, of which $250,000 is on the building and $310,000 on grain. The building was insured for $136,000 and the grain for $253,000.

ALLEGED MURDER IN KLONDIKE.

Bridgeport Man Said to Have Been Shot by a Comrade During a Snowstorm.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 21.—George Bowman of Bridgeport, Conn., it is alleged, was murdered last Winter during a heavy snowstorm, by a companion named Johnson of Springfield, Mass. He was almost in sight of the golden Mecca when his strength failed him and he sank down in the soft snow. Johnson, who was the leader of the party, went back to him and with an oath blew out the unfortunate man's brains with a revolver.

This is the story that is told for the first time by J. C. Sachs, who has just returned from Alaska. His partner, Edward T. Calhoun of Yonkers, N. Y., witnessed the deed, which was committed near their cabin, a short distance from Dawson. Calhoun, too, nearly lost his life from a bullet from Johnson's revolver.

Nothing was afterward heard of Johnson. It is presumed he perished in the snowstorm while trying to escape.

Man Found with Broken Skull.

Charles Clark of 295 Third Avenue was found last night unconscious at Third Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. A policeman called an ambulance and the unconscious man was taken to Bellevue. The doctors found that he had a dangerous fracture of the skull. How he received it is unknown.

BRIDGEPORT CASE SOLVED

Remains Found in Yellow Mill Pond Those of Emma Gill of Southington.

HARTFORD YOUTH ARRESTED

Walter C. Foster Charged with Complicity in the Murder—Conclusive Identification of the Victim by Her Brother.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 21.—For the first time since the discovery of the dismembered portions of a woman in the Yellow Mill Pond on the afternoon of Sept. 12 the police have shown their hand, and the result has been so startling that it is believed that the mystery is about to be solved.

Last night it was the general belief that the identification of the woman would never be known, and to-day not only is the woman positively identified to the satisfaction of the police, but the young man, who is the alleged accomplice in the crime, is under arrest.

Superintendent of Police Birmingham is positive that the dead girl is Emma Gill, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gill of Southington, and, acting under instructions from him, Detective Smith of Hartford arrested in that city this morning Walter C. Foster of Hartford for alleged complicity in the girl's death.

The identification that thoroughly satisfied the police that they had at last reached the solution of the mystery was made this morning by a brother of the murdered girl, and in speaking of the matter Superintendent Birmingham said: "No further proof of the identification should be required than a glance at the brother's face. Every feature which was prominent in the face of the dead woman is duplicated in the features of the brother." Further, Superintendent Birmingham has all along maintained that the dead body was that of a country girl, and Miss Gill, who was born at Reynolds's Bridge, Conn., has always lived in the country.

Miss Gill was twenty-four years old, and had been employed as a domestic in the family of James H. Pratt of Southington. It was apparent that the arrival of the brother was expected at Police Headquarters this morning, for when he reached here, accompanied by a companion, he went at once to Police Headquarters, spoke to the officer in charge, and was immediately admitted to the office of the Chief, and then the entire party proceeded to the Morgue. The similarity of the features of the dead woman and the living man was too striking to admit a doubt that the identification was at last made, though, before there was any attempt to enter into the details, the brother said:

"If you can show me a brown mole on one side of the neck I will believe it is my sister."

An examination was made, and for the first time the mole was observed. The young man then broke down completely and for nearly fifteen minutes the officials left him alone with his grief. The party then returned to the police headquarters, when further information was gleaned.

The brother told how his sister started on a vacation, which, she said, was to be of two weeks and was to be spent, according to her story, at Lighthouse Point, New Haven. At the end of the two weeks she returned home, but announced to Mr. Pratt that she was ill and unable to work and was going away again, but wanted him to save her place. To her parents she stated that her suitor, Walter Foster of Hartford, had a sister living in Stratford, and that he had invited her to go there and spend a week with them.

Mr. Gill stated that two letters were received from his sister while she was away, and that the first one stated that she was not feeling well and could not return as soon as expected. Two letters that the parents sent to their daughter were answered, but the third one, with directions on the outside to the Postmaster to return within three days if not called for, was received to-day unopened. It has also been learned from the Postmaster that a letter addressed to Miss Emma Gill has been in the office uncalled for for more than a week.

After hearing the brother's story, Superintendent Birmingham telephoned to the Hartford Police Headquarters asking them to get from Foster, who had previously been placed under arrest, the names and addresses of relatives in Stratford.

To the inquiry: "Do you know that Foster has ever been in Bridgeport?" Superintendent Birmingham replied:

"Yes; he has been here at different times, but I will say no more about that, however, as it might cause some people to leave town in a hurry, and we do not want them to do that."

The young man who accompanied the young woman's brother is just as positive in the identification.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—Walter C. Foster, a young man employed as salesman by the Fleischmann Yeast Company of this city, was arrested this morning by Detective Walter Smith for alleged complicity in the Bridgeport murder mystery. The arrest was made at the instance of the Bridgeport police.

NEW BIOLOGICAL BUILDING.

Dedication Exercises at the New York State Experiment Station.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The dedication exercises of the new Biological Building at the State Experiment Station, which were held to-day, were largely attended. The new building is one of the finest structures of its kind in the world. It is of yellow pressed brick and Madina stone. The interior is finished throughout with hard wood, and is well equipped. The cost was $41,000.

The exercises were held in a large tent erected on the grounds. Frederick C. Schraub made the address of welcome in behalf of the Board of Control, while the Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Jones, President of Hobart College, delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of Geneva. The report of the Building Committee was read by Austin C. Chase. Addresses were made by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Serano Payne, John Raines, Charles W. Sarfield, W. D. Hoard, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Prof. Roberts of Cornell.

MASCOT EAGLE IN DISGRACE.

Cavalry Pet at Fort Sheridan Filched a Bird from a Lady's Bonnet.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—An American eagle, for months the pet and mascot of Troop B, First Illinois Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, has disgraced itself in the eyes of its military admirers, and all because of its fondness for gay-plumaged birds.

The great bird has been accustomed to perch on the top of a flagpole in Troop B street, and all went well until it sighted a dainty morsel in a stuffed bird which decorated the hat of a woman guest at the garrison. It promptly swooped down upon it and regained its perch with the bird in its clutches.

Embarrassment reigns among the members of the regiment, who are considering what punishment can fit the crime of the disgraced emblem of American Liberty.

LILLIPUTIANS IN CHICAGO.

Twin Babies that Together Weigh Only Twenty-four Ounces.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Twin babies, that together weigh only twenty-four ounces, are now rejoicing the mother-heart of Mrs. Charles Ormsby of 78 Oakley Avenue.

Of the two, the boy is the smaller, weighing only eleven ounces. The two together little more than fill the hand of their mother. Their clothes are made from the patterns of doll clothes.

In spite of their diminutive size, Mrs. Ormsby predicts long lives for her children.

Philadelphia Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Republican primary elections were held in this city tonight. The liveliest contest was for the Congressional nomination in the Fourth District, now represented by James Rankin Young. Mr. Young was a candidate for renomination, and the indications at a late hour were he had defeated ex-Congressman John E. Reyburn by a close vote. In the First, Second, and Fifth Districts, respectively, the Congressional Convention delegates for Gen. H. H. Bingham, Robert Adams, Jr., and A. C. Harmer were elected without opposition. The slate for the county officers went through without friction.

AMBASSADOR HAY AT HOME.

Talks of England's Friendly Feeling and Thinks the Czar's Proposal Was a Sincere One.

Col. John Hay's arrival on the Teutonic yesterday was heralded by the appearance of a number of white-jacketed steamship employes, who came tramping down the gangway with luggage belonging to the returning Ambassador, and who shouted warningly at intervals: "Col. Hay! Col. Hay's trunks! Ambassador to England!" The trunks and satchels being, of course, exempt from examination, were put aside in a convenient spot near the gangway, where Col. Hay soon found them. Mrs. and Miss Hay, Clarence Hay, and Miss Alice Hay were in his party.

Col. Hay said that he had absolutely nothing to say on public questions, as his present position prevented him from doing so. He was asked as to the pro-American feeling now existent in England. "It is indeed very strong," said he, "and pervades the whole country. There is an evident desire to be on closer terms with our own land."

"Do the English people, as a whole, desire a formal Anglo-American alliance, or are they content to see a mutual growth in friendly sentiment?" Col. Hay was asked.

"As for that," said he, "they have not formed positive views. They are willing to leave the matter to their rulers."

Col. Hay said that the relations between England and America were "comfortable and satisfactory," though no alliance existed. "I don't think anything of the kind is contemplated," he added. "The attitude of England during the war was absolutely correct and strictly neutral. Still, at the same time, she showed a great deal of friendship for the United States. The feeling of the people of England was strongly in favor of this country."

"Is it true that there was a combination of the Continental powers against the United States while the war with Spain was in progress, and Great Britain checkmated it?" was a question.

"I don't think that there was," Col. Hay replied.

"Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, has denied the report," suggested his questioner.

"That's correct," said Col. Hay.

"What do the European countries think of our navy now?" he was asked.

"Our naval victories surprised everybody abroad," was the answer. "They expected Spain to put up a better fight and not to be defeated so easily on the sea. It has been said that the Cramps have an order from Europe for ships like ours, but I don't think that our naval successes will lead the other countries to have their warships built here. I am inclined to think that the European nations would be disinclined to have anything in that line done by outsiders that they could do themselves."

"What do you think of the Czar's disarmament scheme?" was the next question.

"I am satisfied that the proposition is a sincere one. All civilized peoples want peace, and if the Czar accomplishes what he has set out to do his name as the greatest peacemaker will go down in history. Again, I say I believe the scheme was suggested in good faith."

"If the occasion required, would you be in favor of a vigorous policy for the promotion of universal peace?"

"I would do all I could."

The new Secretary of State was careful when answering a question about the Dreyfus case. He however repeated the advice given by Zola to David Christie Murray, that the keeping up of the agitation in England would only hurt the chances of a revision in France. Col. Hay, who would not discuss his prospective duties as Secretary of State, went to the Holland House. He said that he would probably go on to Washington to-day.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER HERE.

Pastor of the Church of the Messiah Returns from His Trip Abroad.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, who has been absent from his pastoral work with the Church of the Messiah for five months, was one of the returning passengers on the Teutonic last evening. He looked well and said that he was feeling splendidly.

"I have been traveling in Italy, Switzerland, France, and England," said he, "and have enjoyed it immensely." He was reminded that he had been out of the country most of the time the war was on, and said that he had only been able to get imperfect news in Italy, but had been well informed by the papers when in France.

"The feeling in favor of the Spanish was remarkably pronounced in Italy," said he. "The papers there would magnify every bit of news favorable to the Spaniards and would speak as lightly as possible of American victories. We got the news of the victory of Manila promptly, though. They had to print that. The feeling of the Vatican as to the war I did not learn, but I had a talk with an Archbishop there, a very eminent man, and he sided with us."

Asked as to his feeling in the growth of Anglo-American sentiment, the clergyman, who is an Englishman by birth, exclaimed with heartiness: "Oh, it's grand! Just as soon as your newspapers stopped nig-nagging it us on every important question that came up, the sentiment of England turned toward you, and the heart of America turned toward England as I have never seen it before. The press was in favor of this friendly feeling, and the people were right with the press. I am rejoiced to see it.

"The advance of the English in the Soudan is a grand thing, too. It will open it to civilization and wipe out that black curse of slavery. The introduction of civilized methods and the drawing of the claws of those black tigers were necessities."

Rev. Mr. Collyer said that he had heartily approved the war, as the barbarities in Cuba had to be stopped. As for its administration he was non-committal, inasmuch as he had not seen American newspapers. "I heard that there was some maladministration as to furnishing supplies," said he, "just as there was in the Crimea." He expressed a belief that we should retain some hold on the Philippines. As to the disposition of other territory and other questions which the war had brought to the front, he thought they could be left to the plain common sense of the American people. "After my many years of experience here," he added, "I have absolute faith in it.

WESTERN TELEPHONE COMBINE.

Companies Operating in Over 500 Towns Pool Their Interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 21.—Negotiations which have been pending some time were closed to-day whereby the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, the Western Electric system, the Western Electric Telephone Company, the Minnesota Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company, and all of the dependent and allied companies, operating in between 500 and 600 towns, will pool issues and operate their lines in direct connection.

This will make it possible to reach about 8,000 miles from this city by wire and enable Minneapolis to talk with all parts of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and in fact as far as electricity will carry the voice.

YACHT REBECCA WRECKED.

Ran on the New Breakwater at Philadelphia—All on Board Saved.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 21.—The schooner yacht Rebecca, from New York for Philadelphia, stranded on the eastern end of the new breakwater at 3 o'clock this morning. She sank at once. The owner, R. H. C. Brock of Philadelphia and his guests and crew, numbering in all eleven men, managed to climb ashore on the stone pile at the end of the breakwater. The passengers saved only the clothes they wore at the time the yacht went ashore.

They remained on the stone pile until 7 o'clock, when they were rescued by the Government steamer Vidette and tug Asa N. Hughes. They suffered considerably from a northeast wind that was blowing at the time.

The crew and guests will be brought to Lewes this afternoon, and will take the evening train for Philadelphia.

It is thought that the accident was caused by the absence of a signal light on the end of the new breakwater. The yacht will be a total loss.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk G. E. Freeman is appointed to duty on the Cincinnati.

Assistant Engineer N. Mansfield is ordered to the Iris immediately.

Lieut. J. N. Jordan is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Lynn, Mass.

Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart's order to report for duty on the Cassius is revoked; he is ordered to the Celtic.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull is detached from the Celtic and ordered home to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster C. C. Schafer is detached from the Alexander and ordered immediately to the Cassius.

Ensign F. H. Brumby's order detaching him from the Dixie and ordering him to the Independence is modified; he is ordered to the Celtic.

Ensign J. M. Luby's order detaching him from the Dixie and ordering him to the Independence is modified; he is ordered to the Celtic.

Commodore C. E. Ide is ordered to command the Sterling.

Lieut. Commander D. Kennedy is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk and ordered to duty in charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse District.

Ensign J. J. Rabby is detached from the Marietta and ordered to the Iris.

Ensign A. T. Chester is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Iris.

Ensign C. T. Vogelgesang is detached from the Bancroft and ordered to the Celtic.

Ensign W. R. Cushman is detached from the Hornet and ordered to the Celtic.

Ensign E. H. Watson is detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Iris.

Lieut. W. E. Safford is detached from the Saturn and ordered to the Iris as executive officer.

Mate Charles L. Weiss is detached from the Osceola and ordered to the Santee.

Ensign P. Williams is ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Ensign J. R. P. Pringle is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Enterprise.

Ensign W. K. Gise is detached from the Texas, and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. J. F. Luby is detached from the Yankton and ordered to the Naval Bureau.

Lieut. W. A. Edgar is detached from the Stranger and ordered to the Yorktown as executive officer.

Lieut. T. C. Fenton's order detaching him from the navy yard at Washington and ordering him to the Bureau of Ordnance is modified; he will continue his duties as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds is ordered to the Oregon.

Commander R. E. Impey is detached from command of the Sterling and ordered to the navy yard at Norfolk.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell is detached from the Osceola and ordered to the Celtic as executive officer.

Passed Assistant Engineer M. A. Anderson is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Nashville.

Lieut. Commander A. Marix is detached from command of the Scorpion and ordered to take charge of the Fourth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. J. B. Milton is detached from the Vulcan and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Turner is detached from the Newark and ordered to command the Scorpion.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the New York and ordered to the Celtic.

Passed Assistant Engineer K. McAlpine is detached from the Texas and ordered to the New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. E. Palmer is ordered to the Iris.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Pickrell is ordered to the Buffalo.

Naval Cadet A. N. Mitchell is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Celtic.

Paymaster S. R. Colhoun is detached from the Oregon and ordered home to wait orders

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

An Exciting Drive All the Way Through the Stretch in the Fourth Event.

MANUEL WON IT BY A NOSE

In the Steeplechase Three Horses Fell and One Rolled Over Its Rider, but None of the Jockeys Was Badly Injured.

One of the prettiest finishes of the season was fought out yesterday in the fourth race at Gravesend, when Manuel, Himtine, and The Kentuckian passed the judges noses apart, driving as hard as their jockeys knew how to force them. It was only a dash of five and a half furlongs, but at every stage of the race it was interesting, and at no time was any of the seven starters far enough back to make his chances hopeless. Matanza jumped out in front when the flag fell, but The Kentuckian went after him, and before a furlong had been traversed the pair were racing together, stride for stride. Matanza, however, soon found the pace too hot for her, and on the turn into the stretch fell back, and allowed The Kentuckian and Manuel, who had joined him, to get away from her. Himtine came through on the rail, and half way down the stretch joined the pair, and from that point on it was nip and tuck. First Himtine got his nose past The Kentuckian and then Manuel's head moved up until he was on even terms with Himtine, but neither was more than a couple of inches in front. The jockeys were driving their mounts for every ounce of speed in them, and they passed the judges noses apart. Manuel first, Himtine second, and The Kentuckian third, and a blanket could have covered all three of them.

The Highweight Handicap, which opened the day's sport, was marred by an accident at the post, in which Mr. Fitzgerald's assistant came near hanging Jockeys Burns and Doggett with the barrier webbing. The starter's assistant held the webbing and prevented it from going up immediately when Starter Fitzgerald opened the latch, and Burns on Imperator and Doggett on Buffoon were caught under their chins by the barrier, and as the flag went down they were left at the post. It was not the starter's fault, but there was some dissatisfaction, for both horses were well backed. Merry Prince had no trouble in winning the mile and an eighth selling race from Mount Washington, and Merry Heart had also an easy time in defeating a lot of maiden two-year-olds at five furlongs in the third event.

In the fifth race—another maiden affair—for all ages, Charlie Rose, who was played for a "good thing," went to the front at the start, and although he was little better than the others in the race he lasted long enough to win by half a length.

The sixth race was a part of the third, which had been divided on account of the big entry list, and Handcuff managed to beat the outsider, Favonius, a length for the money. The latter was played from 50 to 1 down to 10 to 1, and finished strong.

The seventh race, a two-mile steeplechase, was full of accidents. Olindo led all the way and won handily from Gov. Budd. The Widower, ridden by the Morris jockey, Penn, fell at the third jump, but, although the horse rolled completely over the jockey, the boy was not hurt. Kelly, on Duke of Durham, and Finnegan, on Equerry, also fell, but were not badly hurt.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½.

1—Marsian, P. S. Randolph's ch. g., 5 years, by Blue Eyes-Missive, 106 pounds, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1 .....(James)
2—Momentum, Goughacles Stable's b. c., 3, 112, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 .....(Spencer)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 140, 8 to 1 .....(Maher)

Roysterer, 100, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Orion, 126, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Lord Zeni, 124, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Blue Devil, 114, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Miss Miriam, 127, 12 to 1, (Sims;) Queen of Beauty, 97, 30 to 1, (Dugan;) Gerald, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Fleeting Gold, 109, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Tanis, 102, 50 to 1, (McDermott;) *Imperator, 120, 5 to 1, (Burns,) and *Buffoon, 117, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Caught by the starting machine and left at the post.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Merry Prince, August Belmont's ch. h., 5 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nell, 106 pounds, even money and even (Sims)
2—Mount Washington, J. J. McCafferty's ch. g., 4, 100, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(Maher)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 92, 40 to 1 .....(O'Connor)

Filament, 93, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) and Kitefoot, 85, 9 to 5, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Merry Heart, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., by Sir Modred-Blithesome, 109 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 .....(Doggett)
2—The Barlington Route, Turney Brothers' b. c., 105, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(O'Leary)
3—Sister Fox, Frank Reagan's ch. f., 94, 8 to 1 .....(Moody)

Lady Exile, 100, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Sol, 102, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Merid, 105, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Effie Ainslie, 100, 10 to 1, (Dean;) Tophet, 104, 20 to 1, (Turner;) Strangest, 102, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Neuberger, 102, 20 to 1, (Burns;) Valdiva, 102, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) Avoca, 99, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Castellaria, 101, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Sir Christopher, 103, 50 to 1, (Jones,) and *Alice Nixon, 102, 20 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Mineral, George J. Long's b. c., by Bob Miles-Espanita, 110 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 .....(Spencer)
2—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 .....(Dean)
3—The Kentuckian, Simms & Anderson's ch. c., 110, 7 to 2 .....(Maher)

Kentucky Colonel, 117, 6 to 1, (Taral;) La Penitente, 107, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Matanza, 114, 7 to 2, (Burns;) and Onondaga's Pride, 109, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $80 to second and $40 to third. One mile. Time—1:49.

1—Charlie Rose, J. Josephson's br. c., 3 years, by Tournament-Hedge Rose, 110 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Spencer)
2—His Majesty, W. Hayward, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 110, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1 .....(Doggett)
3—Emmamora, T. Costello's ch. f., 3, 105, 5 to 2 .....(Maher)

Hardy C., 107, 15 to 1, (Garrigan;) Julius Caesar, 110, 7 to 1, (Littlefield;) Trianon, 107, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Slasher, 110, 7 to 1, (Hamilton;) Fairy Bird, 107, 40 to 1, (Turner;) Waysail, 102, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Yaphank, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Russell Harrison, 107, 20 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Handcuff, W. C. Smith's br. c., by Hanover-Black Maria, 102 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money .....(Clawson)
2—Favonius, E. F. & E. Littlefield's b. c., 112, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1 .....(Littlefield)
3—Tyran, P. S. P. Randolph's br. g., 103, 20 to 1 .....(James)

Winter, 102, 7 to 2, (Burns;) Rose O. Lee, 99, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Al Reeves, 100, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Loiter, 94, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Judge Magee, 102, 4 to 1, (Jones;) Lady Sneerwell, 105, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Sublet, 107, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Aurjdale, 94, 20 to 1, (McGann;) St. Sophia, 110, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Kilarna, 100, 12 to 5, (Turner;) Come to Order, 107, 40 to 1, (Hupp,) and Hanan, 102, 8 to 1, (Crowhurst,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $80 to second and $40 to third. Two miles. Time—3:36½.

1—Olindo, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 6 years, by Oneko-Sophronia, 164 pounds, even money and 1 to 3 .....(Chandler)
2—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 5, 146, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 .....(Hogan)
3—Diver, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 3, 137, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Cochrane)

El Cid, 135, 15 to 1, (Barry,) and Baby Bill, 137, 20 to 1, (Johnson,) also ran and finished in the order named. Equerry, 149, 9 to 2, (Finnegan;) Widower, 135, 15 to 1, (Penn,) and Duke of Durham, 135, 30 to 1, (Kelly,) also ran but fell.

Won easily by a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $1,900 in 1898. One mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Fonsavannah	110	Black Dude	107
Handsel	110	Flax Tail	107
Decanter	110	Clonsilla	107
Bardella	107		

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

Whiplash	124	Prestidigitatrice	109
Helen Thomas	109	Lady Lindsey	109
Satin Slipper	109	Florence Breckenridge	109
Frances Booker	109	Tut Tut	104
Tut Tut	109	Incandescent	104
Effervescent	109	Rock Dove	104
Grievance	109		

THIRD RACE.—The Sea Breeze Stakes, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds. One mile.

George Keene	116	Nosey	101
Central Trust	106	Hampden	101
Loiterer	105	Miss Tenny	100
Decanter	103	St. Callatine	98
Lennep	103	Handpress	96

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Dr. Catlett	126	Manassas	110
Handball	116	Banquo II.	100
Latson	114		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Effervescent	106	Full Dress	94
Grievance	102	Spurs	92
Turvey Drop	100	Tut Tut	90
Diminutive	96	Chemisette	89
Country Dance	94		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Mr. Phinizy	107	Anagram	101
Easter Card	107	Tryshena	100
Federal	103	Flying Dutchman	97
Dr. Parker	103	Somers	97
Cambrian	102	Clap Trap	94

Transylvania Stake Entries.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 21.—The final entries for the Transylvania Stake, to be decided here in October, are in, and the following fast horses are the probable starters: Askey, 2:08¼; Bingen, 2:08½; Grattan Boy, 2:08¾; Dione, 2:09½; Pilatus, 2:09¼; Eagle Flannagan, 2:09½; John Nolan, 2:09½; Caracalla, 2:10; Cut Glass, 2:10¼; Gauton, 2:10½; Belle J., 2:11; Sir Charles, 2:12½; Equity, 2:12¼; Tom Boy, 2:13¼; J. B. D., 2:13¼.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 21.—The races today resulted as follows:

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $700.

Warren Guy, b. s., by Prince-Lady Emory, (W. O'Neil)	1	1	1
General, b. g., (J. O'Neil)	2	2	2
Ben H., ch. g., (C. McDonald)	7	3	4
Gloster H., br. s., (Kenney)	8	4	3
Nicol W., br. g., (Knapp)	3	6	9
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Lippincott)	4	10	7
Nervet, b. g., (B. Demarest)	10	5	6
Down Lady, b. m., (Cheney)	11	11	5
Star Boy, b. g., (A. M Donald)	5	12	12
Squeezer, b. g., (Collins)	6	8	11
Nowaday, b. m., (Titer)	12	7	13
Success, g. g., (M. Demarest)	9	13	8
Ruby, b. m., (McCarthy)	13	9	10

Time—2:12½; 2:14; 2:13½.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $700.

Alcidalia, b. m., Sir Walter, Jr.-Comees Sister, (Dore)	1	1	1
Hans McGregor, ch. g., (Kinney)	4	2	2
Louis Victor, b. g., (J. O'Neil)	2	4	4
Queechy, b. g., (Burch)	3	3	3

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:10¾.

Foals of 1896.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Handspring, b. s., by Prodigal-Annie Wilton, (Rea)	1	1	1
Ruth Clark, br. f., (Hussy)	2	2	2

Time—2:26¾; 2:27½.

At Utica.

UTICA, Sept. 21.—At the Highland Park Fair to-day the races resulted as follows:

2:37 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Fargo, b. g., Friend Hoyt, Port Leyden	1	1	1
Bourbon Sursell	3	2	3
Agerton	4	3	2
Dolly Patchen	2	4	5
Olive Wood	5	5	4

Time—2:29¼; 2:29½; 2:29¾.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Sherman V., br. s., S. H. Bean, Geneva	5	1	1
Pilaster	1	3	5
Natulia	4	2	2
Hollywood Nut	2	4	3
Gerardin	3	5	4
Walban	6	6	6

Time—2:27½; 2:26¼; 2:23½; 2:28.

At Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 21.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:05 Class.—Pacing. Anaconda won fourth, fifth, and sixth heats and race. Time—2:05½; 2:07¾; 2:08¾. Bumps won the first and second heats. Time—2:04¾; 2:05¾. Directly won the third heat. Time—2:05¾. Rubenstein won fourth money. William Mc. Parker S., Frank Bogash, Giles Noyes, and Ananias also started.

2:10 Class.—Trotting. Eagle Flanagan won in straight heats. Time—2:09¼; 2:07½; 2:08¾. Caid, second; Dione, third; Caracalla, fourth. Fred D., Sir Charles, Pilot Boy, and Rose Croix also started. Little Edgar, May Fern, and Greenleaf were scratched.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. Woodford C. won in straight heats. Time—2:14½; 2:12¼; 2:13¼. Heir Medium, second; MacDuff, third, and B. B. M., fourth. Relio Popin was scratched.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:10 Pacing, (Unfinished from Yesterday.)—Kano H. Son's b. h. Hydrogen, by Nitrogen, won in straight heats. Time—2:13½; 2:12¾; 2:12¼. Rocky P. second, O. M. O. third, Vote fourth. Bells T. and Jamboring Field also started.

2:28 Trotting, (Unfinished.)—S. Walton's Maggie Carroll won third and fourth heats; Thorn won first heat; Avalanche won second heat. Time—2:24½; 2:20¼; 2:23¼; 2:22½. Starlight Patchen, Janie S., Sprinkler, Stanger, Eufalia G., Black Nick, Three Feathers, Millard Sanders, and Marion Craig also started.

2:20 Pacing, (Unfinished.)—F. M. Hanson's Little Guy, by Frank Mayo, won third and fourth heats; Dr. Tibbs's b. g. Pat, by Grout's Abdallah, won first and second heats. Time—2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¼; 2:19½. Cassie Fletcher, Dustor, Frostburg, Harry C., George Frazier, Belle Cannon, Free Silver, and Jersey Belle also started.

RACING AT THE MINEOLA FAIR.

Mare Nellie M. Runs Away and Will Have to be Shot—Driver Moore Is Injured.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 21.—The attendance to-day at the fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society was not as large as yesterday, but where it lacked in quantity it made up in quality. The grand stand was filled with many well-known members of the Hempstead smart set, and a number of four-in-hands were on the grounds. The attraction at the fair to-day was the racing. The society provided three races on the programme, which took the whole afternoon to finish.

An accident occurred when the third heat of the three-minute, free-for-all, pacing class was run. The horses were lined up for the start, and at the first break Nellie M., driven and owned by William K. Moore of Astoria, ran into Wiltone, driven by Dred Sculley. The force of the collision overturned Mr. Moore's rig, throwing him heavily to the ground. The mare started down the track with the broken sulky dragging behind her. She ran half a mile before she was captured, when it was discovered that she had cut a tendon in her hind leg. She will have to be shot. Mr. Moore's injuries are not serious, although he received a bad cut on his knee, which will lay him up for several weeks. At the county fair in Huntington Mr. Moore met with a similar accident, and only recovered a few weeks ago from his injuries.

R. F. Carman's Sappline and Lord Chumley won the first prize for pair of horses, fifteen hands two inches. The first prize for mares or geldings, shown to runabout wagons, appointments to count, was won by R. F. Carman's g. m., Maria. Mrs. J. L. Kernochran's b. m. Touch-Me-Not second, and Brighthorn Form, ch. m., third. W. H. Snyder's b. m., Mamie Clark, won the free-for-all three minute pacing class. S. S. Hyde's blk. m., Dolade Wilkes took first money in the 2:20 trot, and R. L. Davis's b. g. Island Boy in the 2:21 class.

Trotting Mare Miss Russell Dead.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Sept. 21.—Miss Russell, the famous trotting brood mare, is dead. She was the property of A. J. Alexander, the owner of Woodburn Stock Farm, and bred many noted racers. She was a gray mare, foaled in 1865, by Pilot and the dam of the dam of Sally Russell, by Boston. Among her famous offspring are the chestnut colt Nutwood, foaled in 1870, with a record of 2:18¾; the great Maud S., with a record of 2:08¾; the chestnut colt Mambrino Russell, and the gray filly Russella. She also foaled the bay filly Lady Norwood, the gray colt Nutbourne, the gray filly Cora Belmont, the chestnut filly Sutula, and the bay colt Lord Russell.

A Final Sunday Excursion.

The Lehigh Valley Road will conduct the final excursion of the season to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko, on Sunday. Tickets for the excursion are $1. Trains leave West Twenty-third Street at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street at 8:15 A. M., and Brooklyn Annex or Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FAST

Their First Day's Play with All-New York Marked by Heavy Scoring.

LOCALS SEEMED OUTCLASSED

The Englishmen Could Score Ten Times to Their One—The Play a Pretty Exhibition—Will Be Continued To-day.

New York cricketers had an opportunity to witness a scientific exhibition of the game yesterday at Staten Island, and a large crowd of local enthusiasts was present from early morning until late in the afternoon watching the play in the match between P. F. Warner's English team and All-New York. The game is being played under the auspices of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Its pretty grounds at Livingston were gay with life and color, the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack flying conspicuously from clubhouse and grandstand, with the club's own colors of orange, black, and blue. There were many women present in the afternoon.

The Englishmen gave a fine exhibition of batting, and it is safe to say that no harder hitting team has ever been seen in New York. V. T. Hill probably scored the fastest of any of the men, and the manner in which he drove the ball was a treat to see. He made his 84 runs in fifty-five minutes. F. Mitchell also hit vigorously and scored 66 in exactly one hour, while Bray made 83 in something less.

The New York batting was weak, the total amounting to only 49, with only M. R. Cobb and Lohmann in double figures. They set their failure down to the wicket, which was certainly "kicked" to the bowling of Bosanquet, but the bowling was too good for them, for if the wicket had been so very bad the Englishmen would never have run up so great a score on it.

New York First at Bat.

Having won the toss, Capt. Rokeby of the New York team elected to bat, and sent in C. H. Clarke and M. R. Cobb to face the bowling of Bosanquet and Ainsworth. Clarke scored 5 runs off the first over and before Cobb got a ball he had 6 to his credit. The stand was not prolonged, however, for with the total at 17, Clarke was easily taken at point by P. F. Warner off a rising ball from Ainsworth, the retiring batsman having 8 to his credit. C. P. Hurditch, the next man, got a cut for a single as his opener, and then drove Bosanquet along the ground for another. With the total at 24 Cobb retired.

J. F. Curran started in by very careful play. Hurditch found difficulty in making runs, and no less than ten maiden overs were sent down in succession. At 12 o'clock the total had reached only 26, and then Curran was well stumped by Bray without scoring, after being in twenty minutes. R. E. Bonner was given out by before wicket first ball, and four wickets were down, for 26. Lohmann drove Ainsworth to the boundary for 4. Hurditch, with a score at 36, was caught at the wickets off Bosanquet. R. T. Rokeby was bowled on a "Yorker" from Bosanquet. F. F. Kelly was bowled by Bosanquet by a big leg break. F. W. T. Stiles followed, but before another run was scored Lohmann skied a ball from Ainsworth to Bosanquet at cover-point, and the telegraph showed 46-8-10. H. C. Wright gave Warner a chance first ball. The next over proved fatal to Stiles. W. S. R. Ogilby came last man. The innings was then quickly over, Wright being clean bowled by Bosanquet, with the total at 49, after one hour and a quarter's play.

C. O. H. Sewell and P. F. Warner opened the English innings to the bowling of M. R. Cobb and F. F. Kelly. The first over yielded 7 runs. After 30 had gone up, a good ball from Kelly beat Sewell, who was credited with 14. An adjournment was then taken for luncheon. The brothers Warner took up the cudgels, and with the total at 45, the Captain was bowled by Cobb. A. Warner followed l. b. w. to Kelly without the addition of another run. Frank Mitchell drove Kelly clear out of the ground in the longest hit of the match. Kelly gave way to C. H. Clarke.

The run getting still went merrily on, however, Mitchell doing most of the hitting. A double change in the bowling took place with the score at 150, and 20 runs later Mitchell was bowled by Lohmann. Burnup, who had played a splendid innings of 61, was well taken in the long field by Bonner off Cobb.

B. J. T. Bosanquet and G. E. Winter came next, but Hill's innings came to an end, for with the total at 280, he was bowled by Clarke for a most vigorous innings of 84, which included four sixes and eleven fours.

More Hard Batting.

G. E. Winter and E. H. Bray then got together, and the third century soon went up. With the total at 366, Winter was well taken at mid-off for 28. R. Berens was next, and another good stand was made, the total amounting to 419 before Bray was bowled by Cobb for an excellent innings of 83. J. L. Ainsworth played out the rest of the over, at the conclusion of which stumps were drawn for the day.

The game will be continued to-day, and it is probable that during New York's innings Capt. Warner will try all his bowlers. The score follows:

NEW YORK.

M. R. Cobb, b. Ainsworth	10
C. H. Clarke, c. P. F. Warner, b. Ainsworth	8
C. P. Hurditch, c. Bray, b. Bosanquet	7
J. F. Curran, st. Bray, b. Ainsworth	0
R. E. Bonner, l. b. w., b. Ainsworth	0
Lohmann, c. Bosanquet, b. Ainsworth	10
R. T. Rokeby, b. Bosanquet	8
F. F. Kelly, b. Bosanquet	1
F. W. T. Stiles, l. b. Bosanquet	0
H. C. Wright, b. Bosanquet	2
W. S. Ogilby, not out	1
Byes	2
Total	49

P. F. WARNER'S TEAM.

P. F. Warner, b. Cobb	22
C. O. H. Sewell, b. Kelly	14
A. Warner, l. b. w., b. Kelly	5
C. J. Burnup, c. Bonner, b. Cobb	61
F. Mitchell, b. Lohmann	66
V. T. Hill, b. Clarke	84
B. J. T. Bosanquet, l. b. w., b. Cobb	7
G. E. Winter, c. Wright, b. Kelly	28
E. H. Bray, b. Cobb	83
R. Berens, not out	14
J. L. Ainsworth, not out	0
Byes	30
Leg byes	5
Total	419

FOOTBALL AT ITHACA.

Cornell Easily Defeats Syracuse University on Percy Field.

ITHACA, Sept. 21.—Cornell won an easy victory over the Syracuse University eleven on Percy Field gridiron this afternoon, running up a score of 24 to 0. The visitors were entirely outclassed, and at no time did they threaten Cornell's goal.

Cornell.	Position.	Syracuse.
Bassford	Left end	Halsey
Lueder, Wyvell	Left tackle	Smallwood
Reed, Little	Left guard	Cregg, Smith
Namack, Chisolm	Centre	Wyckoff
Porter, Dickinson	Right guard	Glass
Alexander	Right tackle	Patten
Cross	Right end	Goodwin, Cummings
Young	Quarter back	Hargott, Brown
Whiting	Left half back	Dorr
Windsor	Right half back	Wilcox, (Capt.)
Starbuck, Sletcher	Full back	Parish

Touch downs—Windsor, Whiting, (3,) Sletcher. Goals from touch downs—Young, (2,) Whiting. Length of halves—Twenty minutes each. Referee—Lang, Yale. Umpire—Hill, Cornell. Linesmen—Lipes, Syracuse; Rosenburg, Cornell.

Designer of Shamrock Likes America.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21.—William Fife, Jr., from whose designs the America's Cup challenger, Shamrock, is to be built, was a passenger on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which arrived here last night. In an interview to-day Mr. Fife spoke warmly of the courteous treatment he received during his recent visit to the United States.

The Defender to be Overhauled.

The work of overhauling and fitting out the Defender, which has been moored off New Rochelle since the last cup race, will begin shortly. The yacht is to be carefully examined and all weak parts strengthened, and it is possible that some slight alterations may be made. A large piece of one of the upper plates has been cut out of the yacht just aft the beam. It is probable that this piece is to be tested in order to find out if it will be necessary to remove the aluminium plates, or whether they are strong enough to stand a season's racing.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville May Consolidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—It has been intimated that the Vanderbilts' interests operating the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis might show their hand to-day at the annual meeting of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville stockholders. However, John A. Hilton of New York and Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute were re-elected Directors and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis people made no sign.

It was intimated by the officers present that the proposed consolidation of the properties was off for the present at least. It is understood that a controlling interest of the stock is owned by persons interested in both corporations. The Directors voted to indorse the bonds to be issued by the Indiana Stone Road Company.

A Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis official said this afternoon that there is no question that the deal will go through in time. The greater part of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville stock is owned by President Thomb and John Greenough. Both of them have sold heavily and the transfer of a controlling interest would have been made before this time but for the fact that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton cannot be secured on the terms offered by the Morgan syndicate.

JOHN LOWBER WELSH MAY STAY.

Old Board of Directors of Union Traction Co., Philadelphia, Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Union Traction Company to-day, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. John Lowber Welsh, who resigned the Presidency of the company, was prevailed upon to accept a position on the Board of Directors, and there is a possibility that Mr. Welsh may reconsider his resignation and again become the President of the company. The election of a President will be made to-morrow.

The report of the company shows gross receipts for the year of $10,860,542.55, and net profit of $24,620.58, against a deficit of $876,555.41 in 1896.

HAWAIIANS OPPOSE ANNEXATION

Mass Meeting of Natives Demands the Restoration of the Queen—Commissioners May Leave To-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamship Alameda arrived to-day from Australian points, via Honolulu. Advices from the latter place under date of Sept. 14 say that the Congressional Commissioners are finishing their work and expect to leave for Washington on Friday. The Commissioners are now being deluged with petitions and memorials from the native Hawaiians. The sentiment among the natives appears to be divided. One faction desires the restoration of the Queen, while the other accepts the new order of affairs and asks for certain rights under the new form of government.

The natives who favor restoration held a mass meeting on Sept. 12 and adopted a memorial, which was presented to the Commissioners. The memorial alleges that the annexation treaty has failed and the joint resolution is ineffective because it was not passed by the people of the Hawaiian Islands or the representative Legislature. The memoral concludes by asking that the constitutional Government of Jan. 16, 1896, be restored under the protection of the United States of America.

Among the speakers at the mass meeting was Robert W. Wilcox, the revolutionist, who a few weeks ago took the oath of allegiance in order to qualify himself for a full pardon for past misdeeds.

Pointing to the United States flag over the Government building, he said:

"It is useless to say that the flag over there will not come down again. It was up before and it came down. It will be shown that the annexation vote was carried through by a handful of foreigners. If America loves us, why were not Hawaiians placed on the commission? We are not represented there. The next thing we shall not be able to vote."

The other faction of Hawaiians has also presented a memorial to the commission. This memorial asks for a territorial form of government, with full rights for the natives and permission to make appropriations for ex-Queen Liliuokalani, Princess Kaiulani, and the Queen Dowager Kapiolani.

STEAMER HIBERNIA ASHORE.

British Vessel Fast Near False Cape, N. C., and Gale Expected.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—Capt. Smith of the British steamer Dunottar, Mobile to Barrow-in-Furness, via Norfolk, arrived today and reports passing, at about 4 A. M., the British steamer Hibernia, Capt. Cameron, two and a quarter miles southwest of False Cape, N. C., aground two miles from shore. She ran ashore in thick weather at 3 A. M. The sea was running high, but the wind was then moderate.

A report at 3 P. M. says the vessel is lying easily, but that the sea and northwest wind are increasing. A gale is expected on the coast from Norfolk to Jacksonville tonight.

The Merritt Wrecking Company was notified, but the weather is too rough for a tug to venture to the rescue.

WINDOW CLEANER'S FATAL FALL

Two Men Killed by the Breaking of a Scaffold in Jersey City.

Two men were dashed to death in Jersey City yesterday by the fall of a scaffold. They were F. G. Posch, thirty-two years old, of 61 First Street, Hoboken, and George Rauber, thirty years old, of Smithtown, L. I. Posch, who takes contracts for cleaning windows, was employed by Henry Perlmutter & Son, dry goods dealers, to clean the glass in a new store they have just completed at 139 Newark Avenue. The building is four stories high, the roof being seventy feet from the sidewalk. The front of the upper story is entirely of glass.

Posch and Rauber built a scaffold on heavy plank thrust from each side of the interior. Joseph Perlmutter told Posch he thought the structure too frail to bear the weight of two men, but Posch seemed angry at the implied suggestion that he did not understand his business, Mr. Perlmutter says.

Posch and Rauber had not been at work ten minutes before nails that held the planks pulled out and the two men went down head first to the asphalt sidewalk. Their skulls were crushed. A physician who was passing was called. He said both men had been killed almost instantly.

Man Drops Dead on the Street.

A man supposed to be William R. Goldsborough of 1,024 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md., dropped dead on Cortlandt Street, near Washington Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Policeman Jennings of the Church Street Station took charge of the body and had it removed to the station house, where the clothing was examined. The man was about fifty years old. On the outside of a ring attached to his watch chain was the inscription "Mary Earle, O. B. 10. Jan., 1736, aged 33."

GOLF ON WESTBROOK LINKS

Harry Hollins, Jr., Leads All the Contestants and Wins the Gold Medal.

SOLDIERS VISIT THE COURSE

Leading Sixteen Will Continue the Match To-day for a Cup Given by W. Bayard Cutting—Consolation Prize for the Others.

Forty golfers turned in scores yesterday in the thirty-six-hole contest which marked the opening of the third annual tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I. This opening round was the qualifying match for the Westbrook Cup, the chief trophy, which has been given for competition by the President, W. Bayard Cutting. The best sixteen players became eligible to continue the contest to-day at match play, and the other twenty-four will play two rounds for the consolation cup, given by Henry B. Hollins.

The gold medal offered for the lowest score was won by H. B. Hollins, Jr., who has shown his remarkable ability for golf on other occasions. Winning gold medals on his home links has come to be an annual event with young Hollins, for yesterday's prize is the third he has won in succession for making the lowest score at the beginning of the annual tournament, and last week he won the J. M. Krapp gold medal, emblematic of the club championship. He played his usually steady game yesterday, finishing the 36 holes in 184 strokes, and his second nine holes in the morning round were done in 41 strokes, within one point of bogie.

H. M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club made a score of 186 holes, only 2 above the youthful winner. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who is one of the leading Harvard golfers, made a strong bid for first place, and came in well on top with 187 strokes to his credit, and C. L. Tappin of the home club made the same. F. H. Bohlen, the Philadelphia cricketer, played an able game, and J. P. Knapp made his first appearance in an open tournament, and had the satisfaction of getting a place in the qualifying class.

Eligible for the Chief Trophy.

The sixteen who will continue the match to-day for the Westbrook Cup are the first two scores given in full:

Harry Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....6 6 8 3 6 6 5 4 5—50
In .....5 5 4 3 5 5 3 6 5—41 91

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....6 4 5 3 5 5 6 7 6—46
In .....5 5 6 3 5 4 7 5 7—47 93

Total 184

H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—

FIRST ROUND.

Out .....5 5 4 4 6 5 5 5 6—45
In .....6 4 4 6 4 6 6 5 8—48 93

SECOND ROUND.

Out .....5 6 3 4 4 5 5 5 7—44
In .....5 5 4 5 6 4 8 6 6—49 93

Total 186

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
W. B. Cutting, Jr., Westbrook	92	95	187
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	99	88	187
F. H. Bohlen, Phila. Cricket	95	93	188
L. Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	98	93	191
G. E. Watson, Westbrook	96	95	191
I. P. Knapp, Westbrook	91	102	193
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris Co.	92	101	193
Abram Barker, Agawam Hunt	94	99	193
R. C. Watson

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POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The most hopeful Democrats in this State do not deny that one essential condition of victory for the candidates to be named next week lies in suppressing or ignoring the financial policy of the party as declared by its latest National Convention. Unless this can be done as completely as it was done in Pennsylvania, unless the contest this year can be made practically on State issues alone, such as the canal scandal and the Raines law, and unless a candidate for Governor can be found who will be very strong in character and ability and wholly free from the taint of the repudiation sentiment which is the basis of the free-silver idea, it is conceded that success must be extremely doubtful. As to the prospect of meeting these conditions discussion is not now worth while, since we shall so soon know the outcome of the strenuous efforts being made by the more far-sighted Democratic leaders. What it is important to note is that even this negative triumph of the sound-money men in the party is to be won only by a very hard struggle, and that when it is won, if it shall be, it will leave the free-silver element in nearly the same force as before. That is a very serious fact, not merely for the Democratic Party, but for the entire country. It proves the existence of a situation of real danger.

We have already pointed out that it is quite possible that the Republican majority in the House of Representatives may be greatly reduced or entirely wiped out in the elections this Fall, and for reasons not at all connected with the financial issue, on which the position of the Republican Party is far more satisfactory than that of the Democratic Party. The chief of these is the deep resentment felt throughout the whole land at the stolid indifference of the Administration to the cruel consequences of the conduct of the War Department and the wretched politician at its head. In hundreds of homes in every part of the Union the wasted forms and wrecked constitutions of the victims of Mr. ALGER bear witness to the terrible responsibility of the Administration. Their testimony is met by the President and his friends with nothing but cowardly and hypocritical attempts to shift the blame. We are told that our sons and brothers are doomed to death or invalidism because the subordinates of the War Department were incompetent or negligent. We are insulted with the pretense that the Secretary is not to be called to account for his subordinates nor the President for his Secretary. It would be no wonder if the people visited on such impudence and callousness the only penalty within their reach—defeat at the polls for the party of the Secretary and the President.

But it remains true that a victory of the Democratic Party, as it now is, with the virus of repudiation and inflation unexpelled from its organization and with the sound-money men in its counsels helpless, even in the Empire State, to do more than enforce silence as to free silver, would involve risk for the best interests of the whole country, all parties, and all classes. So far as the Republican Party is concerned it deserves a crushing defeat. No punishment could be too severe for the outrages committed by its Administration in blind and wicked obedience to the most contemptible party greed. It is the spoils system and nothing else that put Mr. ALGER in office and keeps him there; it is the spoils system that has made his management of his department so monstrous. The crime is capital and political death is its just penalty. But to displace this guilty party without checking the return of the country to the prosperity now within its reach and so sorely needed is a very serious task.

What choice the people will make at this juncture it is difficult to say. Two duties are plain for men who see the situation as it actually is. One is, in every Congressional district, to use every possible effort to secure the nomination and election of Representatives, of whatever party, absolutely free from the repudiation sentiment and bound faithfully to support the gold standard under all conditions. The other is to use all possible influence to create a public opinion that will divorce finance from politics, place the currency on a firm gold basis, and secure a banking system capable of satisfying all legitimate demands for money and for credit.

AN UNFORTUNATE COMPARISON.

To minds of a certain sort there is much comfort in saying, of anything obviously bad, that "it might have been worse." Sometimes this is the only comfort to be obtained from existing conditions, and then the ability to appreciate it is a valuable one. But when the might-have-been-worse theory is twisted into a defense of what might have been better, then it is time to enter a vigorous protest. And just that sort of twisting is done by the few persons who denounce criticism of the conduct of the war. "We have conquered Spain quickly, if not cheaply," they declare, "and all this talk about fever and hunger in the camps is unjust and unpatriotic, because there have been fever and hunger in camps before." The deduction which such people draw from that fact is that fever and hunger are necessary concomitants of camp life—than which, of course, no deduction could be more illegitimate.

It is not only as logicians, however, that the denouncers of what they call "vituperation" lay themselves open to attack. One lonely journalistic admirer of military methods that do not kill quite all the soldiers upon whom they are tried has been moved to compare the mortality from disease in our own army "of 250,000 men" with that suffered by the armies of France and Germany in 1870, and he is rash enough to exult over the fact that the percentage of loss among the Germans was somewhat and among the French considerably greater than ours. This is so absurd as to be really funny—in a rather grim way, of course, but still amusing.

In the first place, 1870 was twenty-eight years ago, and, unless we have been much mistaken, medical science has made several advances since then. In the next place, the German Army had practically all its men in active service, and not, as in our case, a comparatively small number at the front and the rest at home in "camps of instruction." Thirdly, the suffering of the French troops, other than that directly due to battle, is admitted by the French themselves to have been the result of gross incompetency on the part of some of their officers, and to not a little shameless dishonesty among the rest.

Some better and newer arguments than those of 1870 must be found before it will be safe to assert that anything was commendable in our brief campaign on land except the fighting. Moreover, Americans have a perfect right to demand not the relatively good but the absolutely good. And they won't be happy—or at any rate they won't let their servants in office be happy—until they get it.

COL. BRYAN'S SILENCE.

The sympathy of a generous people will go out to Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of the Third Nebraska Regiment, now confined in the dark and dismal silence of a military camp. At the same time the generous people will warmly congratulate itself that Col. BRYAN is an object of sympathy. The gallant soldier is suffering because he must not talk. Col. BRYAN has talked about the miseries of not talking. He is afraid to say the first word. "You know how it is when a dam breaks," he says. Of course. Col. BRYAN must not break any dams around New York, or he may find himself in the toils of the law. Even in New York the silver-spurred Colonel would have to hold his peace, lest he were accused of a breach of the peace. And he has been a very peaceful Colonel of late. The war has brought many benefits to the country.

"If you knew," said Col. BRYAN to the reporter to whom he talked about the miseries of not talking, "what it costs me to keep still when there is so much to say about things of importance to the people and of lifelong interest and moment to me, you would appreciate the strength of my will." There really is no telling what it costs the Colonel; but it costs the country $291.67 a month, and is cheap at the price. Nevertheless people cannot help feeling sorry for the Colonel. Meditative and poetic minds will liken him to SHAKESPEARE'S Viola, who "never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, prey on her damask cheek."

Ah, yes, we must appreciate the strength of Col. BRYAN'S will. We also appreciate the strength of the army regulations, which do not look with favor on the public discussion of politics by officers. It would be rather difficult for Col. BRYAN to discuss these questions of lifelong interest to him without criticising the Administration, which includes two of his superior officers. It would be sad, indeed, to see the apostle of free silver court-martialed for criticisms of his victorious opponent. Let Col. BRYAN seek consolation in the judicious remark of HORACE: "Faithful silence has its reward."

But the gallant officer's interview, like the proverbial woman's letter, has its most significant sentences in what might be termed the postscript. "A man," said Col. BRYAN, "may say things and express opinions upon public affairs which will not meet with public approval. These results are not always favorable to himself. An idea is everything to me—far more than an office." This is truly cheering, for it shows that Col. BRYAN is capable of learning by experience. He said things which did not meet with public approval in the last National campaign. He said them early and he said them often. He said them in all kinds of places and before all sorts and conditions of men. It was hardly necessary for him delicately to remind us that the results were not favorable to him.

But an idea is everything to him—more than an office. So he does not desire the office any longer. If he did, he would give up the idea. If he does not do that, he must give up the office, for the American people will never let him have them both at once. Col. BRYAN deserves hearty congratulations. In an interview of eighteen lines he told more truth than he did in the whole of that memorable campaign in which he was allowed to talk to his heart's content.

HEAPING HIGH THE PROOF.

By bringing the horses of the Rough Riders here for sale the War Department has duplicated the inexplicable blunder which it committed when a huge camp for soldiers from Cuba and the South was established at Montauk Point. In each case the course adopted was the one best calculated to bring clear evidence of official incompetence and neglect to the attention of the greatest possible number of people; in other words, the course adopted was that which the department officials might reasonably have been expected to avoid at almost any cost to the Government and at almost any inconvenience to themselves. That they have not done so, that they have practically forced the inhabitants of the metropolis to see with their own eyes exactly how those remarkable personages at Washington and their chosen subordinates perform their duties, is a fact that almost persuades one to believe that they are proud of the results achieved, or at least are content with them.

However this may be, the general public has been enabled to form definite conclusions from adequate data, and with its indignation at the condition of the soldiers there is now mingled disgust at the condition of the horses. For the latter are in disgracefully bad shape, not, perhaps, completely broken down and ruined, as some observers have stated, but in every case showing the marks of long continued neglect and of at least occasional ill-treatment. The prices paid for the animals prove that the purchasers expect, with care and good food, to make them again serviceable, though the possibility of doing this has been denied, and it is obvious that, had a sudden exigency arisen, they would have been of no use whatever as cavalry mounts.

In weighing the testimony of these mute witnesses against Algerine methods one must remember that these horses have never been out of the country, that they have taken part in no campaign, and that they have not been exhausted by long and frequent drills. Their condition is the consequence of a stay of several months at Tampa, which is about the last place in the whole country which a man of sense would select as a place of detention for horses. There is, indeed, a breed of ponies that can manage to live in that burning desert, but horses from more favored regions, when taken there, invariably get, sooner or later, into just the state in which these are, and they do so, too, even when they are well fed and carefully protected. The Rough Rider horses, as is well known, have fared hard, and their quick deterioration is the result.

The fact is, apparently, that the Government, having no immediate use for the animals after their masters went to Cuba, proceeded to forget them entirely. They could have been removed to some more suitable place three months ago as easily and cheaply as three weeks ago. If that had been done they would have been worth now as much as they were worth when purchased by the Government, and, what is much more important, they would have been all the time in condition for instant and effective service.

PROBLEMS IN "CONSCIENCE."

England's new vaccination law, or anti-vaccination law, to be precise, is working exactly as sane people feared, and as insane people hoped, that it would work. In other words, freedom from all restraint in this particular matter having been offered to ignorance and prejudice on the easy condition that they themselves conscientious, they have quickly learned the word and are using it with a glib facility that is really worthy of admiration. The result is that in the land which produced JENNER, the benefits of his great discovery have been practically renounced by the very part of the population most in need of them.

In London one Magistrate did make an attempt to "get around" the act and at the same time to emphasize its utter absurdity. When narrow-skulled individuals brought before him professed to have "conscientious objections" against protecting their children from the ravages of a dreadful malady, this Magistrate asserted that, while the facts might be as stated, he could not examine the consciences of the objectors, and therefore could not pass upon the adequacy of their excuse.

Matters were brought to a standstill for a while, but the other Magistrates frowned upon their colleague's device as altogether too ingenious, and now they have decided that exemption must be granted to everybody willing to utter the mysterious phrase. A mere unsupported declaration is all that will be required, and no time will be wasted in the administration of oaths.

No wiser course, probably, could be pursued. The law was intended to do away with compulsory vaccination, it was passed with a full knowledge that its effect could be nothing else, and, therefore, the one thing to do is to carry out its provisions to the letter.

Why an appreciable number of Englishmen should be in favor of a measure like this is mysterious enough, and one guess is good till another is made. The Medical Record's guess presents two possible explanations: The first is that, as the Jennerian operation has nearly abolished smallpox, the fear which experience with the disease once produced is no longer felt. The second is the difficulty of procuring pure lymph and the carelessness of many doctors in using it. This divides the responsibility neatly, but it explains rather too much.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

The college football season will soon begin, and already accounts of the preliminary practice of the giants of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard are in print. As usual, Yale is disseminating tales of grave misfortune, and accordingly there is a lively suspicion that the university at New Haven will turn out a very strong team. Little is known yet of the Princeton forces, but it is undeniable that they will be less formidable than they were last year, when they were regarded as invincible till Yale's players overthrew them at New Haven by a score of 6 to 0. Harvard has never been very alarming of late years, though her game with the University of Pennsylvania last Winter was a surprise.

The old question of mass plays has been revived and there is an active demand once more that this objectionable feature of the game be eliminated. The rule-making authorities have of late posed as sympathizing with this demand, but there is a suspicion that their amendments to the rules are not always made in good faith. It is possible that this suspicion is unjust, but, on the face of it, it does look so. Nevertheless it is true that some of the men who assist in formulating the rules of the game are active as coaches at their respective colleges. One of the first problems that football coaches set themselves to solve is the evasion of the penalties on mass play imposed by the rules. Unless the college players will abide by the spirit of the rules and not cling to the letter, it will be difficult, if not wholly impossible, to eliminate mass playing.

This is the most effective method of making holes in an opposing rush line, because it is based upon the obvious proposition that, if three or four men can be hurled against one man, the one must give way. Rules are made which forbid more than a certain number of players to start to run before the ball is in the hands of the quarter-back. But such rules can be evaded by an exercise of ingenuity in inventing new formations which the rules do not reach. It was held that last year's rules would stop mass playing, but they did nothing of the sort. It remains to be seen what this year's rules will do. In the meantime football players ought to make up their minds that mass plays are decidedly unpopular, because they are objectionably violent; and there is violence enough in the game without them.

If the health officials in the Gulf States succeed, as it now may be hoped that they will, in preventing yellow fever from getting a foothold in the country this season, they will deserve every expression of gratitude and appreciation that press and people can bestow. The danger that the disease would be imported from Cuba has been alarming, almost terrifying, ever since the war with Spain began. It is not too much to say that those best qualified to judge the situation were most impressed by its peril. But now the Summer is gone and Autumn is passing, and still the threatened epidemic has not started. Here and there cases of yellow fever have appeared, yet by energetic and intelligent work not only has the infection so far been prevented from spreading, but the inclination toward hasty and disastrous panic among the apprehensive communities has been withstood and overcome. The danger is not over yet, but it decreases with the passage of every week, and in the Summers to come, fortunately, Havana will be in new hands.

Pleasing as it is to see how eager several members of the City Council are to make travel in street cars more safe and comfortable than it is now, one cannot refrain from wondering about the cause of this sudden interest in a matter that has hitherto received comparatively little attention. It may be, of course, that the City Fathers mean exactly what they say and say exactly what they mean, but—well, New Yorkers are a suspicious lot, and they have had frequent occasion to look below the surface of things, and possibly a few of them cast penetrating glances at the long list of regulations which Councilman CHRISTMAN would have the traction companies observe. Some of these regulations are commendable, some impracticable, and some merely absurd, but the section providing for an army of Inspectors to see that the other sections are observed is, perhaps, the explanation and justification of all the rest. The Inspectors are "to be appointed by the Mayor at suitable salaries." Positions of that sort are not very plenty nowadays, and the yearning for them is as strong as ever. There is, however, every reason to expect that Mayor VAN WYCK'S view of the need of economy will guide his conduct in such a matter.

Undeterred by the generally admitted assertion that comparisons are odious The Philadelphia Press gives a look-on-this-picture-and-then-on-that description of what Pennsylvania has done for her militiamen, and of what The Press thinks New York has not done for hers. Now it is a fact, and one which no New Yorker has the slightest inclination to deny or even to ignore, that Pennsylvania sent her troops into the field in excellent condition. Indeed, they were more like real soldiers than almost any of the other volunteers. It is also true that Pennsylvania has been generous in providing well equipped relief trains, on which her own victims of official ignorance and neglect could reach their homes in some sort of comfort. But why could not Pennsylvania take pride in this creditable conduct without attacking us? The Press says: "The New York sick soldier is left to shift for himself. It is a way New York has." Well, hardly. New York, to be sure, has not attempted as much as she might in the way of hospital trains, but she has expended three or four times as much as Pennsylvania has in providing nurses, medical stores, and extra food for the army. The propriety of limiting her benefactions to her own sons did not occur to her. That also is a way New York has.

FASHODA AND OTHER PLACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Reginald H. Williams, seems to be rather in a perturbed state of mind over the success of the French expedition in Africa; otherwise he would not be so intent upon occupying himself with the idea of England's unconquerable power and so eager to communicate this idea to the readers of THE TIMES. He of course considers the Fashoda incident closed and already has it, supported by his imaginative power, that Gen. Kitchener has administered a spanking to M. Marchand, which the latter, in the exalted opinion of your correspondent, has fully deserved on account of having had the audacity to explore an uncivilized territory and to raise his country's flag over the same.

Has not Mr. Williams overestimated just a little England's present supremacy on the Nile over the French expedition? Or is he ignorant of the fact that the French have approximately 200,000 Abyssinians on their side, people who detest the British as much as the inhabitants of India, Victoria's empire, do, and who, fitted out and equipped like the Egyptians, if not better, would prove a foe reinforced by the trained Zouaves, with which even Kitchener's "invincible" would not come out victorious.

Mr. Williams characterizes the idea of a war between England and France as absurd, and takes great pains to point out the instability of the Latin nation, the weakness of its army consequent upon the Dreyfus affair, &c. Of England's supremacy on the seas there is no doubt. But in view of her great commercial interests beyond those seas, she would certainly, in case of a war, be at a disadvantage when these interests are exposed to a navy inferior only to her own, and which might even be made equal to hers when combined with that of Russia. And when it comes to a battle on land, there is no question at all about the defeat of any forces that England could bring forth against the great army of France—yes, great, your correspondent notwithstanding.

I am under the impression that your correspondent is an Englishman; it is only an Englishman that can write such a letter. I believe I have read somewhere that England looks with contempt upon France on account of the Dreyfus affair. I fully believe France reciprocates this attachment for her. Mr. Editor, you surely recollect Lafontaine's fable of the farmer, his son, and the ass, and the gratuitous advice which the former was the recipient of. I think that if people would not think so much of their own greatness, invincibility, and incorruptibility, and not always try to give advice to others, they would not be so blind to the weak points which they themselves possess.

Should you, Mr. Editor, decide to publish this letter, well and good. If not, I would only consider it another instance of the discrimination which you have so frequently shown in favor of your "Anglo-Saxon" alliance scheme.

MAURICE HERBERT, 101 Avenue D.
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

MOWGLI NEEDS AMUSEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in yesterday's TIMES on "Mowgli" filled me with an intense desire to do what I could to help you in your endeavors to bring that gentleman back into the "straight and narrow way," and I hope the following suggestions will aid you. Have you ever tried to make his home attractive in the evening? Provide amusement at home, and perhaps he will be willing to give up his nightly rambles. Get him a checker board or a set of dominos. If you find he tires of that, pay his initiation fee in the Young Men's Christian Association. If the glamour of that wears off, study his tastes; it may take time, but surely it will pay better in the end to devote a few evenings and find something that will keep him in than to stay up till 1 o'clock for the rest of his existence, or yours. If you find he has literary tastes, buy him a dictionary; it may come high, but you have to have it.

If all these fail, why not ask a few friends to come to the house and initiate Mowgli into the mysteries of our National game? This once done, you may be sure you will never have to look for him again in the evenings; you will even have to take him with you when you go to a friend's for a "quiet game." This last, however, is only to be used as a last resource, for I am afraid in the end it may be as demoralizing as his present habit, but you may be sure you will no longer have to wait up for him. I hope some of the above hints will be of use; if not, why not apply to Mr. Kipling for the desired help?

A SYMPATHIZER.
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

Let Mowgli Alone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mowgli is all right. You had better let him take his own course. Mark Twain once made a long and fatiguing journey to the Grotto del Cane on purpose to test its poisoning powers on a dog, got elaborately ready for the experiment and then discovered that he had no dog. J. C.
Woodbridge, N. J., Sept. 21, 1898.

The Doctrine of Predestination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your trite editorial on "Faith Cure and Patent Medicines" recalls the story told of the Puritan deacon in the earliest days of New England, who had committed himself emphatically to the doctrine of "Predestination." Going out one morning, as was the general custom he carried his musket to defend himself. When asked why he should fear an untimely death, he replied: "How could the decree of Providence be executed if an Indian predestined to be shot should cross my path, if I did not have my gun with me?" "CAROLUS."
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

Deferring to Public Opinion.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

Some of the anti-annexationists are intimating that the President is "yielding to pressure" on the Philippine question. This is only an indirect way of saying that the President is bowing to public opinion on that subject. It is supposed that at the outset he thought a coaling station in the Philippines would be enough for us. Next he felt that we ought to have Manila and its vicinity. Afterward he decided that we must have the Island of Luzon, and now it is believed he wants the whole of the islands. This is what the isolationists call "yielding to pressure." It is in reality deferring to popular sentiment. Undoubtedly the majority of the people favor the annexation of the whole of the Philippines. The sentiment in this direction was not strong at first, but it has been growing steadily, and now it pervades the whole country. The question when it arose was so novel that neither people nor President grasped it in all its bearings at first. As they study it, however, they begin to have a definite opinion about it, and this opinion has impelled the country and the President to demand the entire group of islands.

Our Lack of School Accommodations.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

For the last three or four years the public schools of New York have not provided sufficient room for the children applying for admission. Each year several thousand have been denied admission and sent home to their parents. The newspapers raised a big row over it last year, and a promise was made that the defect would be corrected and every child would be given an opportunity to get that common school education which the State has pledged itself to assure to all.

But the promise was not kept, and the schools opened with 14,621 children deprived of the privilege of education. * * * It is a scandalous showing for a city as rich as New York and so well able to provide for the education of all of its children.

"THE MARQUIS OF MICHIGAN."

Sam Bernard Appears at the Bijou Theatre as a Star in an Amusing Farce.

Success, genuine and prodigious, and of an enduring quality, was secured at the Bijou Theatre last evening by a newly developed star comedian, Sam Bernard, who has long been popular in the music halls and is, perhaps, the funniest fellow now on our stage; by the medium of his entrance into starship, a three-act invertebrate farce invented and put together by Glen Macdonough and "Chimmie Fadden" Townsend; and by Alice Atherton, who, in the rôle of a professional "strong woman," powerfully supported the star. "The Marquis of Michigan" is as wildly grotesque and incoherent as most of the new school of "variety" plays. One of the charms of Bernard rests in his ability to preserve gravity of demeanor in the most preposterous situations, and to utter nonsense with an air of profound seriousness. But his authors have not the skill and perhaps not the desire to do likewise.

Their own smiles are always in evidence. They make fun of their work and themselves. Still their farce has a sort of fresh sprightliness other recent concoctions of the same order have lacked; it contains some few new ideas, and its travesty of the central incident in Rider Haggard's "Mr. Meeson's Will," though a trifle too much, may be made of it to suit the most fastidious taste, (to which, by the way, such farces are not supposed to appeal,) is very droll. There are some bright spots in the dialogue, too.

Last night's large and friendly audience liked a great deal of it very much, and treated the remainder, which was not hard to bear, tolerantly. They liked the sentimental Leaky Loomis, who was defended in his trial on the charge of stealing a bracelet by an emotional female lawyer convinced of his innocence, to whom, as a fee, he proffered the bracelet. They laughed heartily at the Svengali-like prestidigitator and hypnotist who, having secured legal advice, hypnotized the lawyer when he presented his bill. They found delight in the large, cheerful presence of the Strong Woman, her budget of new songs, and the inevitable recurrence of the famous "Laughing Song," which must accompany Miss Atherton everywhere.

But, most of all, they liked Sam Bernard, whom they found in his new rôle of a sentimental young artist with a will painted in prussian blue upon his back, as gifted in his "languages," as lucidly explanatory, as vociferously in earnest, as ever before. Future audiences may be less noisily demonstrative, but they, too, will find Bernard and his play exceedingly funny. The garden of flowers ostentatiously handed over the footlights, and Bernard's unfortunate speech, in which his nervousness made him forget decent modesty and speak of his "many admirers," were the only serious defects last night, and such things do not count for much in the lifetime of a successful play.

Of the supporting company, a young "character actor" of unusual promise, William Burress, presented two droll bits as the awful hypnotist whose picture is on the fences, and the whittling, chin-whiskered Sheriff. Such beings do not walk the earth, of course, but neither do the brownies and the gnomes. Charles Jackson was nimble, industrious and generally competent.

The stage carpenter must pay more attention to the doors that are supposed to be locked but persist in swinging open, and the stage management generally will stand a little touching up. There is no reason why these variety farces should not be given with every perfection of mechanical detail. They surely do not largely tax the intellectual resource of any theatrical organization.

Hermann Engel	Sam Bernard
Bob Tyke	Charles Jackson
Leaky Loomis	Dan Colly-r
Chevalier Maginnice	William Burress
Abner Gooch	William Burress
Helen Hastings	Harriet Sterling
Tony Tostevin	Maud White
Georgiana Dunn	Grace Freeman
Evelina Dunn	Helen Potter
Aurelia Staggers	Helene Lacy
Birdie Egg	Vivian Townsend
Gertie La Plata	Annie Black
Prixie Flitters	Lilian Collins
Etna Vesuvius	Alice Atherton

NUGGETS.

Cure for Insomnia.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia."
"How did you do it?"
"Pretended I was ill, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half hour all night long."—Vanity Fair.

Tantalizing.

"What is the meaning of the word tantalizing?" asked the teacher.
"Please, Ma'am," spoke up little Johnny Holcomb, "it means a circus procession passing the schoolhouse, and the pupils not allowed to look out."—Vanity Fair.

They "Hollered."

It was a Sunday dinner at a hotel in one of the smaller cities. The table girl was fat and frouzy, and she lacked most of the minor conventionalities of modern society. But the climax came when she casually remarked: "When you all gets ready for ice cream jest holler."—Field and Stream.

A Misapprehension.

"They say that the women of Toledo are very beautiful," remarked Mr. Pitt.
"They are," replied Mr. Maumee. "I'm from Ohio myself, and—"
"But I was speaking of Toledo in Spain."
"Oh!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Not a Bad Conclusion.

Little "Bertie," aged five, was ready for his bedtime bath and waiting his turn musingly, when he startled his mother with the question: "Mamma, isn't it awful hot in heaven?" "Why, no; very far from it." "Oh, I think it must be awful hot." "Why, whatever put that into your head?" "Coz, you see, all the angels I ever saw in pictures didn't wear any clothes."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

(An Old Chestnut in a New Burr.)

From The Denver Evening Star.

Jest got a letter here from Joe, our boy,
that said he'd got
Disgusted livin' on the farm, an' guessed
he'd take a trot
Into the busy, rushin' world, an' try to
make a name
That in the comin' years 'd be close coupled
up with fame.
He'd got a irresistible desire to gather
wealth,
An' said that if he helt his grip on his
surprisin' health
He'd some day take us all to town to wear
store-boughten clothes,
An' with the upper-tenners pack an elevated nose.

We tried to turn him from his course with
calm advisin' words,
But might as well have chattered to the
little dickie birds,
Fur Joe was sot in all his ways, an' when
he'd fixed a p'int
A stroke o' lightnin' couldn't knock his
'rangements out o' j'int.
An' so we told him he could go, but warned
him of the snares
The city allus lays to ketch the stranger
unawares,
But he jest laughed our fears away, an'
said with bitin' scorn
The sharper that could do him had neglected to be born.

I drawed a hundred dollars from the pile
I had in bank
An' told him fur to shove it down securely
in his flank,
An' then he kissed his Ma good-bye, an'
give my hand a grip,
Both of us fightin' an attack of tremblin'
of the lip.
At night down on our bended knees we'd
speak a word fur Joe,
An' axed the Lord to stay with him wherever he might go,
But not a message did we git from him
that went away,
So full o' golden dreams, till this here letter come to-day.

He writes fur me to meet him at the deppo
down to Rome
An' bring along the ol' brown coat he used
to wear at home,
An' have his mother patch the pants he
left a-hangin' here
That's sort o' busted at the knees an' shattered in the rear.
He also wants the striped vest he give his
brother Pete,
An' I must fetch a pa'r o' shoes; he's in his
naked feet,
An' take along some underclothes an' socks,
an' sich as that,
Likewise his ol' blue woolen shirt; he says
he's got a hat.

FRANCE'S ARMY SCANDAL

The Investigation of the Dreyfus Case Taken Up by the Special Commission at Paris.

COL. PICQUART'S TRIAL ON

He Boldly Declares that If He Is Found Dead in Prison It Will Be from Murder, Not Suicide.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The commission appointed by the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, to examine the documents in the Dreyfus case and pronounce upon the advisability of the Government formally granting the prisoner of Devil's Island a new trial, met this afternoon at the Ministry of Justice. The greatest precautions were taken to insure secrecy.

It is understood the commission will come to a decision by Monday next, when M. Sarrien will communicate its findings to a Cabinet Council, which will be presided over by President Faure.

The trial of Col. Picquart and M. Loblois, a lawyer, on the charge of revealing documents concerning the national defense, commenced to-day before the Correctional Tribunal; but the Public Prosecutor asked for an adjournment on the ground that the prosecution of Col. Picquart, on the charge of forgery and using forged documents, had been ordered by the Minister of War.

M. Labori, who was counsel for M. Zola during the latter's famous trial, indignantly opposed the adjournment, which, he said, was an attempt to hand over Col. Picquart into the clutches of the military authorities.

Col. Picquart then rose and made a statement which caused a sensation. He said: "This is perhaps the last time I shall speak in public. I shall sleep perhaps in the military prison of Cherche Midi. Therefore I wish to declare that if I find there the strangling cord of Lemercier Picard or the razor of Col. Henry, it will be murder, for I have no idea of committing suicide!"

The audience was intensely moved and shouted: "Vive Picquart!" The Judges, however, after a short deliberation, decided indefinitely to adjourn the case, and Col. Picquart was led away between policemen.

Lemercier Picard, the man referred to by Col. Picquart, was a detective, understood to have been employed in the Dreyfus affair, who was found hanged in his lodgings about a year ago, under circumstances which did not indicate that it was certain he had committed suicide.

FRENCH CONVICTS IN MUTINY

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Paris says the Deputy representing French Guiana in the Chamber, has received a dispatch announcing that a mutiny has taken place among the convicts at Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana. The mutineers, it appears, overpowered and murdered their guards, then stormed the military storehouse and seized the arms and ammunition there. They are now, according to the dispatch, besieging the principal prison, and it is feared they may succeed in freeing the 4,000 convicts confined in the building. Reinforcements have been telegraphed for to the Island of Martinique, but it is said they will not arrive in time to suppress the mutiny.

Dreyfus, the former Captain of French Artillery, whose alleged unjust conviction in 1894 on the charge of selling important French military secrets to the agent of a foreign power, and who is seemingly on the point of being investigated at Paris, is kept in solitary confinement on Devil's Island, a small place not far from Cayenne, where the mutiny of convicts has just taken place, and it is not improbable therefore that he may be shot by his guards, as it is understood the latter have strict instructions to kill their prisoner if any attempt is made to release him, or if there is any possibility of his escaping.

THE PART OF COL. PICQUART.

He at First Firmly Believed in the Guilt of Dreyfus—The Card Which Turned His Conviction.

Lieut. Col. Picquart was Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau of the French Army from 1894 to 1897, or at the time Dreyfus was watched, arrested, and convicted. He was a firm believer in the guilt of the ex-artillery officer until the late Summer of 1897.

Among other documents which were obtained by French spies and transmitted to the Chief of the bureau was a visiting card, which contained a few words written on the reverse side. As soon as Picquart saw the card he was astonished to see what resembled the handwriting of Dreyfus, yet the latter had been a prisoner on the Ile du Diable for over two years. On turning the card over he read "Comte Walsin-Esterhazy." The card, which had apparently been left at the German Embassy in Paris, expressed the regrets of the one whose name it bore that he was unable to see Col. Schwarzkoppen, the military attaché.

Feeling that possibly a grave judicial crime had been committed in the conviction of Dreyfus, Col. Picquart laid the matter before Gen. Billot, then Minister of War. Gen. Billot ordered him to continue his investigation. Suddenly, and without any warning, Col. Picquart was transferred to Tunis. His connection with the affair is best described from a page drawn from the record of the first Zola trial at the Seine Assizes, on Feb. 11, last:

Among other things Col. Picquart said: "The newspapers began an agitation, and interpellations commenced in the Chamber, adding to my difficulties. Then I was sent to Tunis, where all letters reaching me were opened. When I was summoned back from Tunis to attend the Esterhazy inquiry Gen. Pellieux treated me as the real defendant, refusing to listen to my charges against Major Esterhazy."

The court then suspended the hearing temporarily, and during the interval Col. Picquart received an ovation.

Col. Picquart pointed out that, while the anti-Dreyfus papers published fac similes of the bordereau, they did not publish a fac simile of the letter written by Dreyfus at Major Paty du Clam's dictation, "as it would have been too embarrassing," the witness implying that a comparison would have tended to show that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau.

Col. Picquart emphatically denied Gen. Pellieux's statement of yesterday that he had divulged an espionage affair to outsiders. He candidly admitted sending an agent to Major Esterhazy's apartments, but he pointed out that at the time Major Esterhazy's flat was advertised to let, and his agent only brought him an unimportant letter, which, however, served to compare the handwritings. But the agent reported that a number of letters had been burned in a fireplace.

Col. Picquart added that he communicated his suspicions of the guilt of Major Esterhazy to his chiefs, who never said they had additional evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus beyond what he himself knew.

The charge against Col. Picquart, through which he was obliged to appear before the Eighth Correctional Chamber, is that of communicating confidential military documents to outsiders, to wit: the Dreyfus dossier to Vice President of the Senate M. Scheurer-Kestner and to Maitre Leblois in the interests of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. The late Col. Henry was charged with collecting evidence that Picquart had communicated to the above named persons the Dreyfus dossier. Henry, in his report, stated that he had surprised Picquart and Leblois looking over the Dreyfus dossier in Picquart's office, and what gave particular significance to this testimony was the fact that Henry asserted that he saw the secret document, "Cette canaille de D——, &c." This latter statement, however, it was made necessary for Henry to deny at the Zola

trial, when, it will be recalled, an altercation arose between Henry and Picquart which was settled by a duel, in which the former was wounded.

It is owing to the fact that Maitre Leblois is a civilian that both of the defendants appear before a civil and not a military court. According to the law of 1886, Maitre Leblois could not be prosecuted by a military court, but the Juge d'Instruction found another point which enabled him to hold the lawyer, but on making him an accomplice of Picquart the latter was taken out of a court-martial and placed at the tender mercies of the Correctional Police, whose proceedings began yesterday.

ESTERHAZY ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily News this morning says that Comte Esterhazy has been sojourning in London in the guise of an Italian Count. He speaks Italian fluently. A representative of The Daily Mail caught him at Charing Cross as he was about to start for Paris. In the course of the interview Comte Esterhazy said he had constantly passed the detectives detailed to watch him while in Paris in his present disguise and that nobody had recognized him.

"But," he added, "I mistrusted events. I told Gen. Pellieux after the suicide of Col. Henry that it would be impossible to stop things, and that the movement would be formidable. The Generals lost their heads. I wrote to M. Cavaignac a long letter—très documentée—acquainting him with the salient points of the affair. He refused to see me. My run had been determined upon. I was thrown overboard and have nothing left but to go away and await developments."

Comte Esterhazy proceeded to declare that he had vainly tried to convince Gen. Pellieux that the Henry document was a forgery, but that Gen. Pellieux had declined to listen to him.

"There were," said Comte Esterhazy, "but three persons who knew the truth of the matter—Sandherr, Henry, and myself. The first two are dead, and I alone hold the secret."

Comte Esterhazy complained bitterly of the treatment of himself and Mme. Pays, who is in prison in Paris. He declared that Juge d'Instruction Bergulos had Mme. Pays brought from the St. Lazare Prison and offered her liberty if she would reveal all she knew about the Generals.

After reference to other phases of the affair, Comte Esterhazy said:

"I intend to publish a book that will throw light upon the unhappy Dreyfus story. Cavaignac made a mistake in pursuing me, because he struck at the same time his relation, Col. du Paty de Clam. I may mention that I had already declined a pension offered me by Gen. Billet."

Comte Esterhazy affected a gay nonchalance; but just as he was taking the train he said in a sharp, nervous tone, without pausing for breath: "I don't know whether I shall make use of the documents in my possession. It will be dependent upon the march of events."

HENRY'S FORGERY KEPT QUIET.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily News says it hears from a good source that the Italian Ambassador at Paris, Count Torricelli-Brusati di Vergano, obtained assurances from the Government in January that Col. Henry's forgery should be withheld from publication, but the newspapers, getting hold of the contents of the document, M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, was confronted with the choice of either exposing Col. Henry or having the matter exposed from the outside. The paper also says it is alleged that no razor was found in the prison cell after Col. Henry committed suicide, and it is suggested that he was assassinated.

HERR THEODORE FONTANO DEAD.

The Noted German Writer and Poet Passes Away.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Herr Theodore Fontano, the German writer and poet, is dead. He was born in 1819 and was a war correspondent during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He was captured, but was soon released. He was the author, among other works, of "The War Against France," "The War Against Austria," and "Prisoners of War."

Theodore Fontano, German writer and poet, was born at Neu Ruppin, Bradenburg, Dec. 30, 1819, and was educated at the Berlin School of Arts and Trades. In 1852 he went to England, where he remained for several years, and gathered materials for two of his books. In 1860 he joined the staff of the Prussian New Gazette, becoming its military correspondent. It was in that capacity that he followed the German armies into France in 1870. He was taken prisoner at Domremy, but was released after a short confinement on the island of Oléron. In addition to his poems and a collection of ballads, Herr Fontano's works are "A Study of English Art," "Beyond the Tweed," "The War of Schleswig," "Prisoners of War," "The War Against Austria," "During the Occupation," "The War Against France," "Before the Storm," and "Grete Minck."

EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.

Rumored that She Has Recovered Her Sway Over the Emperor.

PEKIN, Sept. 21.—Rumors, which it is impossible to disregard, are in circulation to the effect that the Empress Dowager of China has recovered her ascendency over the Emperor, who is now practically in a state of tutelage.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The recent Imperial decrees are mainly due to the influence of the Cantonese reformer Kang-Yumei, who had the Emperor's private ear. Now Kang-Yumei has been ordered to leave Pekin and the Empress Dowager has assumed charge of the Government. She will attend all Cabinet meetings and audiences, see all memorials, and approve all edicts before they are issued.

"This is equivalent to a virtual restoration of the Regency, and will probably result in the early reinstatement of Li Hung Chang."

Tsai-t'ien, Emperor of China, was born Aug. 2, 1872, and succeeded to the throne by proclamation at the death of his cousin, the Emperor Tung-ohi, who died Jan. 22, 1875, under the tutelage of his aunt and adoptive mother, the widow of the Emperor Hion-Fong, who was the predecessor and father of the Emperor Tung-ohi. There were two Dowager Empresses concerned in the arrangements—the Eastern Empress, or widow of Hion-Fong, and the Western Empress, or mother of Tung-ohi. The Western Empress still lives and was supposed to have withdrawn from power. When the young Emperor came of age, according to Chinese law, he nominally assumed the Government, in March, 1887, but he did not assume full control until February, 1889, when the Empress Dowager withdrew. The Emperor was married on Feb. 26, 1889, to Yo-ho-na-la, daughter of Kouoi-Hsiang, a high Chinese official.

British May Have Taken Fashoda.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Inquiries made at the British Foreign Office to-day show no news has been received there from Fashoda, and that nothing has been received in the shape of news from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener since he left Omdurman. But news from the British commander is momentarily expected, and it will doubtless be in the nature of the guesses made, namely, that the Egyptian flag is now flying over Fashoda.

Murders of Our Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Consul Williams at Sierra Leone has informed the Department of State that the Governor of Sierra Leone has offered a reward of £10 to any person who will furnish information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murders of the American missionaries at Rotofunk and Tiama on the 3d and 4th of May last.

Many Drowned in Southern Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The southern part of Spain has been visited by terrible floods. At the Village of Herrera, near Cadiz, eighty persons have been drowned. Great herds of cattle have perished, and the olive harvest is lost, especially in the Provinces of Seville and Grenada. There have been many deaths in other parts of the flooded country.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHISTS.

Reported that Several European Powers Will Hold a Conference.

ROME, Sept. 21.—According to the Italie, several powers have decided to hold in October a conference for the purpose of considering and adopting measures for the suppression of anarchy.

It is proposed to prevent not only the commission of crimes, but also the propagation of anarchist doctrines in barracks and workshops.

LEHMANNS WELCOMED HOME.

Former Coach for Harvard's Crew and Bride Royally Greeted.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The inhabitants of the pretty village of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, royally welcomed Mr. R. C. Lehmann, the English oarsman who coached the Harvard crew for two seasons, and his bride, formerly Miss Alice Marie Davis of Worcester, Mass., on their home-coming today to their riverside residence, Fieldhead.

Outside the railroad station was a handsome arch with the mottoes "Welcome," and "Welcome to the Bride," topped by a rowing shell and four pairs of oars, or sculls, painted with the Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and Leander colors. The road leading to Fieldhead was also spanned by long lines of streamers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann were presented with an address of welcome signed by Lord Curzon and other prominent oarsmen, particularly welcoming the bride as "representing that great Nation to which we are united by so many ties of kinship and affection," to her English home.

R. C. Lehmann, the English rowing man, was married at Worcester, Mass., on Sept. 13, to Miss Alice Marie Davis.

Americans at Lafayette's Tomb.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, accompanied by his staff, deposited a gold wreath on the tomb of Lafayette to-day. It was inscribed, "A Tribute to the Memory of General Lafayette, from the United States Exposition Commission."

Sculling Championship of England.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—W. A. Barry defeated George Towns of Australia to-day in the final heat of the races for the sculling championship of England. Time—23:23. Towns held the lead for a mile, but dropped out of the race on the second mile.

Honors for Quebec's Premier.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—François Gabriel Marchand, Premier of the Province of Quebec, has been appointed by President Faure of France an officer of the Legion of Honor.

MONUMENT TO MIRANDA'S MEN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—United States Minister Loomis, at Caracas, reports to the State Department that Aug. 31 there was unveiled at Maracay a handsome monolith erected to perpetuate the memory of the ten Americans who accompanied the expedition of Gen. Miranda to Colombia in 1806 and were captured by the Spaniards and executed at Puerto Cabello.

There were interesting ceremonies, and all of the remarks made were full of expressions of admiration and good feeling for the people of the United States.

FRAULEIN AUS DER OHE HERE.

The Pianiste Arrived Yesterday, but Will Not Be Heard in This City Before November.

With the approach of the musical season every incoming steamer from Europe has among its passengers some one of renown in this particular profession. Fraulein Adele Aus der Ohe, the pianiste, returned to this country under the management of Henry Wolfsohn yesterday. She will make her first appearance at the Worcester festival next Thursday afternoon, after which she will make a five weeks' tour, visiting Toronto, Oberlin, Ohio, where she will play for the Oberlin School of Music, and going from there to the Pacific Coast she will return in time for her New York appearance with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 4 and 5, after which she will be heard with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city, Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia. She will also play with the Pittsburg Orchestra under Victor Herbert's orchestra, and then with the Thomas Orchestra in Chicago.

Fraulein Aus der Ohe made her last appearance in this city during the season of 1896-7. She is the daughter of a professor in the Hanover University, and at an early age displayed unusual musical abilities. In her fifth year she astonished von Bulow by naming the tones of complex chords struck by him on the piano. Von Bulow and von Bonsart recommended her to the elder Kullak, with whom she studied when seven years old. The next five years she had the benefit of his instruction at Berlin, after which for seven years she was a pupil of Liszt. She made her first appearance in this city at a concert conducted by the late Anton Seidl in December, 1886.

HERR GERICKE ARRIVES.

The Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Comes from Europe—Talks of His Plans.

Wilhelm Gericke, who has been selected to succeed Emil Paur as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, arrived from Europe yesterday after an absence from this country of nine years.

The first year after his return to Dresden, his home, Herr Gericke said yesterday was to take a thorough rest, necessitated by the severe strain upon him from the many concerts which he had conducted. He then gave a series of concerts in Vienna of the same kind as those he had given in this country.

Herr Gericke has engaged eight new men for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, three of whom will come from the Opera Comique, Paris, and two from Lamoureux. The three others have been secured in this city, and are former members of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

In discussing his plans, Herr Gericke said that of the many new works which he had religiously gone over, he had thus far concluded to give only two, viz.: The symphonies of Sinding and the symphonies of Bruckner. He may not, however, give them in this city, their rendition here depending greatly upon their success in Boston. He was delighted at the idea of giving the concerts this year at the Carnegie Hall, instead of in the Metropolitan Opera House. He thinks the arrangements in the hall are much better, as far as the orchestral work is concerned.

The plan outlined is to give two concerts in this city, repeating them in Brooklyn. The first concert will be given in New York on the evening of Oct. 9, and in Brooklyn on the afternoon of the 10th. Herr Gericke will remain in this city for several weeks, when he will take up his headquarters in Boston.

MR. SANGER HOME FROM EUROPE.

Frank Sanger, business manager of the Maurice Grau Opera Company and manager of the Madison Square Garden, arrived from Europe yesterday. Concerning his trip abroad, he said that it had been taken principally for pleasure. During the months of May and June he spent his time in Paris, occasionally visiting Maurice Grau and Charles Frohman in London. In July he spent ten days in the Isle of Jersey, and almost three weeks in Scotland, doing the lakes and golf links, and having the pleasure of playing on all the famous links of that country, which he thinks the greatest in the world.

During his visits to the English metropolis Mr. Sanger said he heard all the old-time favorites in opera, and was particularly impressed with Suzanne Adams and Saleza, and thinks their appearance in opera with the Grau forces in this city will be warmly welcomed by the Americans. He says Miss Adams's voice is fully qualified to fill the vast opera house. Of the plays he saw while abroad "Lord and Lady Algy," "The Liars," and "Cyrano de Bergerac" were the cleverest.

His return at this time, Mr. Sanger says, is for the purpose of taking up the work unfinished by Mr. Grau when he departed for Europe. He thinks no greater compliment could have been paid to American managers than the re-engagement of Mr. Grau by the Directors of Covent Garden as the managing Director of the operas for the coming two years. Regarding the approaching opera season, the projects were brighter than ever before.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, formerly Miss Vera Boarman of New Orleans, was thrown from her carriage at Irvington on Tuesday afternoon and is quite ill from the shock. It is hoped that no serious results will follow Mrs. Whitehouse's accident, and it was at first thought that she had escaped injury. Later on some alarming symptoms developed, and physicians were summoned. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse have been spending the Summer at Irvington-on-the-Hudson with Mr. Whitehouse's parents, but have recently leased the Eugene Jones place at Tarrytown for the Winter. Mrs. Whitehouse was driving to the Ardsley Casino in a light trap when the horse bolted and jumped over a stone wall, dragging the trap after it. It was at this juncture that Mrs. Whitehouse, who had meanwhile retained her seat, was thrown out.

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The Rev. Churchill Satterlee, who is the rector of the Episcopal Church at Morganton, N. C., and a son of Bishop Satterlee of Washington, long the rector of Calvary Church in this city, announces his engagement to Miss Helen Stuyvesant Folsom, a daughter of George Winthrop Folsom of this city. The wedding will take place in New York in December. Mr. Satterlee was at one time quite prominent in the younger set in New York, and Miss Folsom is one of the best known of the younger girls in New York society.

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The first of the Autumn weddings in town was celebrated yesterday in Grace Church Chantry at noon, and was that of Dr. Amory Chapin of Providence, R. I., who has been for a number of years and until recently a practicing physician in this city, and Miss Annie Marie Dickinson, daughter of Edward T. Dickinson of New York and Paris, and a sister of George E. Dickinson of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bottome. Miss Dickinson wore a conventional gown of ivory white satin and tulle veil, which, as is the French custom, she did not throw back from her face after the ceremony. Her bridesmaids, who wore gowns of bengaline, with shade hats, were Miss Lizzie C. Hedden, Miss Lina Dickinson, and Miss Valentine Chandor. The best man was Richard I. Brewster, and the ushers were Albert J. Morgan, and George R. and Robert D. Farlee. The two little sons of George Dickinson, Herbert and George, were pages, and wore suits of blue velvet. After the ceremony, the fifty guests, who were limited to the relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends, drove to Delmonico's, where a wedding breakfast was served. The young couple occupied the seats of honor, the mother of the bride being at her right and the father of the bride at the left of the bridegroom. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. William Hammond of Washington, Mrs. Hammond being a sister of Dr. Chapin; Dr. and Mrs. Graeme Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Frieze, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. Boocock, and Mr. and Mrs. George Dickinson. The parents of the bride, who came over from Paris for the ceremony, will return there next week. Dr. and Mrs. Chapin will reside in New York, and Dr. Chapin will resume again the practice of his profession here.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, who were married at Elkins, West Va., on Monday, will take the longest wedding tour that has been made in a long time. They have departed for Chicago, on their way to Japan, China, and Manila, and will probably be the first American bridal couple to visit Manila since it came under the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. Lee is the daughter of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis. She is said to have worn the most costly wedding gown, with the single exception of that of Miss Anna Gould, now the Countess de Castellane, ever imported to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Lee's wedding was preceded by an accident to several of the wedding guests, which might have had serious results. As Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dailey, Miss Rebecca Dailey, Miss Elisabeth Davis, Miss Gwendoline Foulke, and Miss Katherine Elkins were driving, the horses ran away during the descent of a steep hill, and they were all thrown out. Miss Elkins, who is a daughter of Senator Elkins, had concussion of the brain, and was forced to undergo the operation of trepanning. She was to have been a bridesmaid at the wedding, but was of course prevented by her injury from acting in this capacity, and Miss Sheridan took her place. The remaining members of the party escaped with slight injuries.

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Mrs. W. W. Rhoades, widow of Commander Rhoades, United States Navy, and who was formerly Miss Eunice Ida Gallup, daughter of the late Albert Gallup of Albany, N. Y., died at East Greenwich, R. I., of pneumonia on Sunday last. Her funeral took place in Providence, R. I., where her husband's family reside, yesterday.

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The friends of George Adee have become quite alarmed at his serious condition, resulting from a protracted case of typhoid fever. Mr. Adee was one of the members of Troop A, and he was taken ill shortly after his arrival from Puerto Rico. He is a patient at the Presbyterian Hospital.

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Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Galilee are still much excited over the proposition of the Seabright and Long Branch municipalities to run a trolley line along the Ocean Drive from North Long Branch to Seabright, and thence to the Atlantic Highlands. The drive is the only roadway for the owners to the handsome villas along the shore, the New Jersey Central Railway already occupying quite a space on the narrow tract of land between the ocean and the Shrewsbury River. With a trolley, driving would be almost impossible along the ocean, and there would be no means of communication between Long Branch and Seabright except by the new line. The protests against the projected line have been very emphatic, and several of the villa owners, including Washington Conner, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Adolph Vietor, and John L. Riker, have said that the construction of a trolley would ruin their properties, and that if such a measure passed they would at once move away from Seabright, where they have lived for many years. Among the villa owners who claim they would be damaged by the projected trolley road are Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, J. E. Scrymser, Mrs. John Jay Knox, George F. Baker, J. F. Fargo, Mrs. James Harper, and G. H. Macy.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have returned from a long yachting trip, which included visits at Newport and Bar Harbor. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs. Entertainments were given on board the yacht at the different ports at which a stay was made. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood will remain at Fairie Lea, this country house, on the Rumson Road, near Seabright, until November. A number of the younger hunting set, who are also devotees of golf, met yesterday at Islip, where the annual tournament of the Westbrook Club was held. Among the players were Frederick Beach, Herbert M. Harriman, W. Bayard Cutting, Harry Hollins, Jr., Charles L. Tappan, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and James A. Stillman. Many of the Meadow Brook people drove over for the tournament. The Long Island people are much interested in the Mineola Fair, where the farmers are making their annual exhibits of vegetables and produce, and where each day there is racing. The golf tournament at Islip has taken away, however, much of the fashionable element, which waits until the last day to assemble at the Mineola grounds.

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A soldier's wedding and a bridal cortège on Fifth Avenue at noon yesterday, when the thoroughfare was crowded with carriages and the sidewalks filled with people, caused some little sensation in the clubs and hotels. The bridegroom and his best man were in the uniform of artillery volunteers, with boots and sabres. The bride, a handsome blonde, wore a white gown, white hat and veil, and carried a large bunch of lilies of the valley. The bridegroom and bride walked together through Twenty-ninth Street to the Church of the Transfiguration. A short distance behind them were the best man and the bridesmaid. Quite a small crowd, attracted by the unusual sight, followed the procession to the church, where the Rev. Dr. Houghton was ready to receive and marry the couple. The wedding service was most impressive, the church being in semi-darkness, except the altar and chancel, which were flooded with subdued sunlight through the stained-glass windows. There was no music, and the low voice of the clergyman, the clank of the soldiers' swords as the bridal party advanced to the chancel, and as the newly-married pair knelt at the altar to receive the benediction, were the only sounds which broke the solemn silence. After the wedding the bridegroom and his bride walked, arm in arm, out of the church and away. The bridegroom was Hiram B. Crosby, Jr., Quartermaster Sergeant of the New York Volunteer Fourth Light Battery Artillery, and the bride was Miss Ella Von Hansson of Helsingberg, Sweden, the daughter of a retired army officer. Sergt. Charles McCarthy was best man, and Miss Helen Crosby was bridesmaid.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Married People to Picnic in Lawton's Valley — Alfred G. Vanderbilt Entertains at Dinner.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—The heirs of Elizabeth K. Ashurst have sold the property on the northeast corner of Bellevue Avenue and Old Beach Road to W. W. Tompkins of Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. C. H. McKinstry, wife of Lieut. McKinstry, is visiting here.

Friday a picnic will be given in Lawton's Valley, and it will be known as a "Dutch treat." The ladies in chacrge of the affair are Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray. The picnic will be attended by married people only.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a young people's dinner at the Breakers this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp are entertaining a party of young people, among them being William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Capt. Woodbury Kane has arrived at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Thomas Dunn returned from Cambridge and has opened his cottage on Kay Street.

Mrs. Augustus Oelrichs has gone to New York for a short visit.

It is reported on good authority that a small hotel and a number of stores will be erected on the Ocean House site.

Major J. Smith Bryce and Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce went to New York to-day.

Benjamin Weaver is in New York for a few days.

The sloop yacht Kestrel and the thirty-footer Carolina to-day went to City Island, and the thirty-footer Veda to Bristol, all to be laid up.

H. B. Duryea went to Bristol to-day on the Vaquero on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller and Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow have returned to New York.

This evening another expedition, which started for Montauk Point Tuesday, returned on the steamer Baltimore, with Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Dr. Ecroyd, and others on board, caring for fifteen sick soldiers. Ten of them were very ill and were taken to the Newport Hospital, while the five others were conveyed in the ambulance from Fort Adams to Mrs. Mason's cottage on Halidon Hill.

The season at Jamestown has been not only a late one, but a most successful one. The outlook for next season is already brightened by the fact that over fourteen cottages will be erected this Fall and will be ready for occupancy next Summer.

Miss Johnson of New York is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Feder-Mosler Betrothal.

The betrothal is announced of Miss Edith Mosler, daughter of Henry Mosler, the artist, to Joseph F. Feder of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Moslers are at their Summer home, at Margaretville, in the Catskills.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR QUESTION.

Resolutions Passed at the Conference of Delegates from the British Colonies Held in Barbados.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Sept. 3.—The conference of delegates from the several sugar-producing colonies in the West Indies held here to-day in the Council Chamber adopted the following resolution, introduced by Mr. R. G. Duncan of British Guiana:

Resolved, That this meeting of delegates from British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, and Antigua, while fully recognizing the efforts of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to afford relief to the West Indian Colonies suffering from the serious depression of the sugar industry, regret that so far the attempts to arrange reciprocal relations between the United States and the West Indies, as well as to obtain the abolition of the bounty system, have met with no success. This meeting would strongly urge upon the British Government that nothing short of the speedy rehabilitation of the sugar industry can restore prosperity to the West Indies and British Guiana, and they respectfully demand, as British subjects, the right to compete in the home markets at the natural cost of production, with sugar imported from foreign countries, and urgently call upon her Majesty's Government, as the only effective remedy, to take such steps as will either prevent the importation of all sugar on which export bounties are given or annul by countervailing duty all the advantages derived from such export bounties.

Mr. Duncan, during the course of his remarks, said: "The patience and loyalty of the people of the West Indies and British Guiana had been put to a severe test by the delay that has arisen on the part of the mother country to grant justice to the sugar industry, and characterized the treatment of the sugar colonies as a 'crying shame.'" If the colonies were allowed by England to perish, he said, it would be a black page in her history that recorded the fact that the foreign growers of beet sugar on the Continent were enabled by means of bounties to command the markets of the mother country while the loyal West Indian colonies were suffered to go to ruin and starvation. None could doubt that America with the colonies that would be under her protection would in a short time supply all the sugar required for her consumption, and there was no doubt that when that took place the British colonial sugar would be shut out by a solid wall of protective tariffs.

The following resolution was then introduced by the Hon. Dr. W. K. Chandler of Barbados, seconded by the Hon. J. Comanche of Antigua, and also adopted:

As regards Barbados and Antigua, the delegates from these colonies take the opportunity afforded at this meeting to express their gratitude to Mr. Chamberlain for proposing to devote a considerable sum toward the establishment of central factories in those islands. They are confident that the establishment of factories under the most modern methods will tend toward the more profitable production of sugar, and consequently toward the general prosperity of those islands, provided always that improved methods of manufacture are not counteracted by bounties by foreign nations against the injustice of which the delegates will never cease to protest.

Through erroneous reports, the meeting was announced in the United States and elsewhere as being a conference called to consider the question of the annexation of the West Indian Islands to the United States or to Canada. But the matter was not seriously mentioned, and was not even referred to as a possibility.

Sale of Kentucky Timber Lands.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 21.—A transaction was closed at Irvine, Ky., to-day, by which 25,000 acres of valuable timber land, a large part of which is virgin forest in Knot and Perry Counties, were transferred to an English syndicate represented by Ernest J. Fawke of Liverpool and Alexander Frazier of Toronto. Included in the sale was the Ingles sawmill at Irvine, one of the largest along the Kentucky River, which will be utilized in turning timber into lumber to supply the mammoth furniture factories which the syndicate will erect in Cincinnati.

Fatal Driving Accident at Guilford.

GUILFORD, N. H., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Esther O. D. Webb of Germantown, Penn., while driving with her daughter, Mrs. Leeds, and her granddaughter was thrown out of the vehicle and killed to-day. Mrs. Leeds and her daughter were also injured. Mrs. Webb was a Summer visitor here.

CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT DAY

Great French Explorer's Statue Unveiled at Quebec with Imposing Ceremonies.

OVATION TO THE MARBLEHEAD

Highest Honors Paid to Capt. McCalla and His Marines, Who Received an Enthusiastic Welcome from Sailors, Soldiers, and Civilians.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—To-day the Canadian people have paid a magnificent tribute of respect to the memory of the French explorer Champlain, who 290 years ago founded the City of Quebec. In the presence of one of the greatest assemblages ever seen in the Province of Quebec, and near the spot where the great explorer's body is supposed to have been buried, a grand monument to his memory was unveiled.

The monument stands near Dufferin Terrace, under the very shadow of the old citadel and within a few yards of the Hotel Chateau Frontenac. It is fifty feet high, and was designed by the French sculptor M. Chevre. It is surmounted by the colossal bronze figure of Champlain, represented as taking possession of Quebec in the name of the King of France. In relief on the base of the monument are figures and inscriptions commemorating the achievements of the great explorer.

Extensive preparations were made for the event. The entire city took a holiday, business places were closed, daily papers suspended publication, and to-night the quaint old city is gleaming with fantastic illuminations.

It was an event in which all Canadians of French descent felt a personal pride, and the principal dignitaries of the Dominion were present. The ceremonies were impressive and interesting. All of the speeches were made in French, and much interesting history of the old days of New France was reviewed. The speakers were Lord Aberdeen, representing the Crown; Judge Chauveau, Consul General Kleckowski, representing the President of the French Republic; Lieut. Gov. Jette, Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Provincial Premier of Quebec Marchand, Judge Routhier, and Commissioner of Public Works Duffy.

On the great platform surrounding the monument were many of the civil and military dignitaries of Canada and the members of the International Joint Commission.

To Americans the most interesting feature of the occasion was the hearty and enthusiastic reception given to Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead and his gallant crew of marines and sailors. Three British warships, the Renown, the Indefatigable, and the Talbot, arrived here several days ago to participate in the ceremonies, but her Majesty's great sea fighters did not get the spirited reception given to the battered Marblehead and her little handful of Yankee sailors fresh from the stormy scenes on the south coast of Cuba.

It was a little after sunrise this morning when the Marblehead steamed up the river, and when she came in sight the British warships made the old walls of the citadel above them fairly tremble with the thunder of their welcome. The Marblehead answered the salute with her five-inch guns, and a tremendous cheer went up from the ramparts and in Dufferin Terrace, where a great throng of people were looking down upon the warships in the river below.

Then, again, when the marines, with their colors and band, marched up through the streets and gate of the old city they were greeted with one continuous chorus of cheers. Their uniforms were not so new nor so attractive as those of the British soldiers. They were still wearing their old brown leggings and the blue jackets with which they went throught the hard fighting, but the Canadians did not criticise these things, and the well-fed, well-dressed British warriors joined in the general hearty welcome to the Americans.

At the unveiling ceremonies the Marblehead men had the position of honor facing the monument, and had all the time the lion's share of the crowd's admiration. Capt. McCalla occupied a place of honor at the ceremonies, and received the warmest welcome from Admiral Sir John Fisher and all the Canadian officials.

After the unveiling ceremonies were over the American members of the International High Commission visited the Marblehead and congratulated Capt. McCalla and his crew upon their gallant achievement and safe return to the land of peace and plenty.

The Marblehead will remain here for several days.

AN APE, A DOG, AND A CAT.

A Happy Family Aboard the Steamer Indrani from Java.

The British steamer Indrani, which arrived early in the week from Java with a cargo of sugar, has a happy family on board. It consists of an anthropoid ape named Benjamin Binns, a white dog named Jack, and a cat called Tillie. These three have become close friends and have caused much fun during the voyage. Benjamin Binns belongs to Capt. Theophilus Trotter and Chief Engineer John Drew. They purchased him from a Dutch woman, who lives in Passoeroeau, Java. The price paid was only $15. On board ship the ape is called the missing link, and the Captain has invited friends down to see him.

The ape is one of the variety known as gibbon, very rare in this city. It is about 3 feet in height, and the peculiarity of the species is that it always walks erect. It has no tail, and quite a prominent forehead and an intelligent looking face. Benjamin walks about the deck of the steamer, and the sailors put the chain of the dog in his hand. Jack will submit to this for a time, but soon rebels and pulls the ape over. With the cat it is different. The ape is the strongest, and he will walk around the steamer, the cat following meekly behind.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Buck—Schroeder.

Miss Carrie Gertrude Schroeder was married last evening to Ezra Williams Buck of Lewiston, Me., at the home of her brother-in-law, William Lemken, 679 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The floral decorations were of pink and white, and the ceremony was performed under a canopy of white roses in the front drawing room. The bride was dressed in white satin, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Genevieve Bradley. George Radley of Manhattan acted as best man, and the ushers were Albert E. Schroeder, brother of the bride, and Harry H. Frost.

Ford—Raymond.

Miss Matilda Marvin Raymond, daughter of H. H. Raymond of West Brighton, S. I., was married to Charles Moulton Ford yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at West Brighton. The Rev. Pascal Harrower officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white silk and carried a bouquet of white carnations and maidenhair ferh. The veil was fastened with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Helen and Myra Jepson of Flatbush, Cora Smedburg of San Francisco, Flora Gillis of Manhattan, and May Rawson and Margaret Dubois of Staten Island. The maid of honor was Miss Frances Raymond, and J. G. Raymond was best man.

Munier—Cushman.

Dr. Vincent M. Munier and Miss Millie L. Cushman, daughter of Sylvester Cushman, both of this city, were married at noon yesterday in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse. Robert M. Morton was the best man, and the ushers were Charles G. Munier and Drs. R. S. Macgregor, Ernest N. Wilcox, and Edward P. Coburn. Miss May Sellwood was the maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids.

Lehigh University Opens.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 21.—The opening exercises of Lehigh University were held in the Packer Memorial Church this afternoon. President Drown announced the addition of two new professors to the Faculty, the Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson, Worcester, Mass., as Professor of Philosophy and Chapain, and John L. Stewart of Philadelphia, as Professor of History and Economics. A new testing laboratory in connection with the Department of Civil Engineering has been equipped, and extensive improvements have been made in the gymnasium.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Wallace Eaton.

Ex-Senator William Wallace Eaton died at his home in Hartford, Conn., yesterday from a stroke of paralysis which occurred last Sunday.

Mr. Eaton, whose name now is little more than a memory in the politics of the Nutmeg State, was for many years one of the most potent individual forces ever felt in that Commonwealth. Rarely, if ever, has any man held so many and such varied elective offices. And to many of them, although he was an uncompromising Democrat, he was elected by Republican constituencies. Perhaps the most striking proof of the personal popularity of the man with the voters of Connecticut was given in 1863, when he was sent to the State House of Representatives from Hartford, although he was a "Peace Democrat" and the Republican candidate for Congress from that district was chosen by a large majority. Mr. Eaton was one of the few United States Senators who opposed the appointment of the Electoral Commission in 1877.

Mr. Eaton was born in the town of Tolland, Conn., Oct. 11, 1816. His father was Luther Eaton, a prominent man in that part of the State. The son was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. After practicing for some years he engaged in business in Columbia, S. C., where he remained about four years. Returning to his native State, young Eaton resumed the practice of law. In 1847 he was chosen to represent Tolland County in the Connecticut House, being re-elected the next year. He had now become prominent in the affairs of his county and was soon after made Clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts for that county.

In the Spring of 1850 he was elected Senator from the Twentieth District, after the hardest contest ever known there, although the district was a Whig one. Shortly afterward he made Hartford his home and quickly became a man of influence among the Democrats of that city. In 1853 he was elected to represent Hartford in the Connecticut House, this being the first Democratic victory in that city. He was also made Clerk of the Courts. For some years he was one of the Judges of the Hartford City Court, and for four years he held the office of Recorder.

During the Legislative session of 1874 Mr. Eaton was elected United States Senator to succeed William A. Buckingham. Senator Buckingham died before the expiration of his term and Senator-elect Eaton was appointed to fill the vacancy, taking his seat Feb. 3, 1875. He began his full term on March 4 of the same year, retiring from the Senate in 1881. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District of Connecticut, and at the expiration of his term retired from active political life, although continuing for some years after that to be a power in the councils of the local Democratic Party.

His most notable stand in the Senate was his opposition to the Electoral Commission. Alone on the Democratic side, he opposed that plan of deciding the disputed Presidential election of 1876, engaging in a debate with Senator Thurman, who favored it. During the latter part of his Senatorial career he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was one of the strongest advocates of tariff reform and was the author of a bill providing for the appointment of a tariff commission, the main provisions of which were embodied in a bill passed after his term had expired. Mr. Eaton was a hard-money Democrat and hence an earnest opponent of the greenback heresy.

During the war of secession Mr. Eaton was prominent in that class at the North who called themselves "Peace Democrats" and whom the rest of the people called "Copperheads." He declared he was not a disunionist, but did not believe in coercion. He tried and hoped for some way of reconciliation between the warring sections. Despite the bitterness against "Copperheads," as has been stated, Mr. Eaton never lost any of his personal popularity, even among the most ultra supporters of a war policy.

William L. Eaton, a prominent lawyer of Hartford, is a son of William W. Eaton.

George A. Steinway.

Word has been received in this city of the death on Sept. 14 of George A. Steinway, son of the late William Steinway, while on a trip to Europe. Mr. Steinway had been a sufferer from nervous troubles for years, and had spent considerable time in traveling for his health. He left this country for Rotterdam on the steamship Statendam on Sept. 10, hoping that the trip would benefit his health. A friend who accompanied him will see to the bringing of the remains back to this city, where the funeral will take place.

George A. Steinway was born in 1865 in this city and educated here. His father, William Steinway, who died in November, 1896, was the head of the piano house of Steinway & Sons, and it was here that George A. Steinway had his only experience in business. His health was always delicate, and on that account his father was not especially anxious to have him

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
CLARENCE CARY,
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
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JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapte 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
April 11, 1893—G. W. Cross, New York.....$76.79
May 2, 1893—Estate of Thos. B. Tweedle, New York..... 84.21
Dec. 9, 1889—Fdi Hurny, New York..... 88.10
Oct. 10, 1872—J. Meyer, New York..... 72.21
July 6, 1872—Obernauer & Zapp, New York. 55.25
Mch. 27, 1872—Wm. Stiegler, New York.... 55.37
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1898.
G. F. KRAPP,
au18-law6wTh. 62, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

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WANTED—Manager for up-town branch of a New York Stock Exchange house; highest references absolutely necessary, both as to standing and ability; none need apply who have had any connection with brokerage business outside of New York Stock Exchange. Address "Kim," Post Office Box 822.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's stock market showed a decided improvement in tone over those of the past few days. It was strong throughout, and in many shares there were made substantial recoveries of recent losses. The market moved up steadily and naturally because of the absence of that pressure under which it has been kept since last Friday. Bearish manipulation by financially strong speculative interests was lacking, and consequently the real tendency of prices reasserted itself.

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The day's advances were but natural recoveries, following a period of aggressive manipulative work by professional operators, who have been ostensibly basing their bearishness on artificial unfavorable news. Wall Street has been worked into nervousness by adroit and powerful manipulators, and it now would appear that these interests have been able to cover their lines of short stocks at bottom prices. The rank and file of Stock Exchange room traders continue bearish, although yesterday they were less active in that direction than heretofore. Among those smaller professionals there is still a very large and unwieldy short interest. In fact, it is the smaller fry—the talkers of the Street—who are now short of stocks. Their leaders seem to have deserted them.

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Much was made yesterday morning of the disposition of several banks to mark up call loans to 5 per cent. Later, however, after further heavy engagements of gold for importation had been announced, and after the call rate had broken down as low as 2 per cent., things in the bear camp were not as satisfactory as was wished.

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Despite the strength of the market yesterday there continued much bearish clamor coming from the professional contingent. Meanwhile evidences of money market ease multiplied; grain markets improved because of a continuing heavy export demand for grain; reports of railroad earnings went on showing big increases.

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From all quarters of the business world come persistent expressions of confidence. Inspiriting views come from experienced, conservative, careful business men, all of them echoing the same belief in the immediate future of American trade as that expressed a few days ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES by one of New York's foremost merchants. Evidently there are reasons for business bullishness when men occupying such overseeing positions as that of Mr. John Claflin declare such confidence as his:

"On the whole, the outlook is encouraging.

"The general prosperity of the country is greater than at any time before until we get back to 1892, which was a year of great activity in trade.

"I see every indication of a gradual improvement in general business, which ought to be continuous for years.

"There is not at present anything in sight which seems likely to be injurious to business."

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½; $20,000 5s, coupon, at 112¼; $85,500 3s, when issued, at 105¼, and $800 do, small, at 105.

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In State bonds, $11,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76½@76¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2⅝	Great Northern pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	Louis. & Nashville.	⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1⅞	Manhattan Cons.	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅜	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	3½	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Chi. Gt. Western	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pacific Coast	2¼
Chi., Term. Trans.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi., Term. Tr. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
Col. Midland pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Erie	½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Evans. & Terre H.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Gen. Electric, new.	3½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Gen. Electric, old.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	⅞	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1	Ore. Short Line.	1
Am. Steel & Wire.	1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	½
Inter. Paper Co.	1¼	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	½	Texas Pac. l. t.	¾
Lake Shore	⅛	W. & L.E. pf, 3d as. pd.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s. 1¼ | Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r. 1½
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s. 1

Bonds Declined.

Dallas & Waco 1st. 1 | N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s. 1
Evans. & Ind. con. 1 | Peo. & Eastern inc. 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $140,118,550; balance, $9,436,521; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,985,815.

Money on call in London at ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅛ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, @5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅜, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@6c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

15 shares Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, $100 each, 162½.
$10,000 Richmond Railway and Electric Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, coupons January and July, 60½.
11 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 70.
30 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Street Railway Company, $100 each, 240.
18 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 207⅞.
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 275.
100 shares Eastern Elevator Company of Buffalo, $100 each, $1 per share.
10 shares Texas and Pacific Land Trust, $100 each, 7½.
12 shares Central Fireworks Company preferred, $100 each, 45½.
1 share United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100, 295.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 112⅞; New York Central, ⅝, to 67½; Reading, ⅝, to 9⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67½; Erie, ¼, to 14¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 79⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58¼. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅞; Erie first preferred at 37¾, and Pennsylvania at 60⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 109⅞, for money, and 109 15-16 for the account. The Bank of England lost £125,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 50c, and exchange on London was 25f 28½c.

WHY MR. KEENE IS BULLISH.

All doubts as to Mr. James R. Keene's views and stock market position can be put at rest. Mr. Keene himself disposed of all the vague rumors yesterday, when, with characteristic terseness, he said this to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I feel extremely bullish.

"I do not recall a time in twenty years when conditions affecting business and transportation were so universally and distinctly favorable as now.

"Notwithstanding the large advances which good stocks have recorded in the past year, the conditions which I have referred to make so immensely for earnings of both railroad and industrial corporations that I feel very sanguine of much higher prices than those which now rule for good stocks.

"As to silver, its day has gone by. The only time it was a live issue and a matter of concern was when Bryan was before the people as a Presidential candidate. Then half a dozen nations were adhering to the white metal. They have since gone over to gold.

"That and the enormous increase in the world's gold production disposes of this question, in my opinion.

"Money is going to work easier, and will get to a permanent basis around 2½ per cent. within a month or two.

"Here are the vital factors affecting securities: Large earnings because of business prosperity, and easy money.

"There is only one direction to prices. That is upward."

MANHATTAN AND ELECTRICITY.

Wall Street is persuaded that much more progress than officially reported has been made in arranging for the electrical equipment of the Manhattan Elevated Road. The return of Mr. George Gould is counted upon in important financial circles to hasten the completion of pending electrical negotiations. Mr. Russell Sage himself can be quoted as authority for the statement that all obstacles to the electrical equipment have been overcome. Mr. Sage was formerly opposed to the change. Now he declares himself to be much in favor of it.

It was yesterday stated in Wall Street that Mr. Sage has already arranged an appointment at which he and Mr. Gould are to meet Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in conference over financial plans involved in putting electricity upon Manhattan. Mr. Morgan is said to be willing to finance the entire transaction, and one of the big electric companies is understood to have offered to give bonds that the adoption of its electric system will enable the Manhattan Company to economize beyond $1,000,000 a year—and that is over 3 per cent. on the Manhattan Company's total capital stock.

Mr. Sage is credited with having recently called several times on Mr. Morgan, a fact which the Street interprets as significant of impending Manhattan developments.

THE DEAL IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares became yesterday a conspicuous feature in Stock Exchange transactions. Close to 30,000 shares were dealt in and an advance of 3 full points was scored.

Wall Street heard many interesting stories to account for the advance, but what had most attention was the disclosure that insiders—the people especially close to Gov. Flower and Mr. Anthony N. Brady—were large buyers.

Purchases were also made by brokers who are recognized as Stock Exchange representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The latter fact gave color to reports which have lately been whispered through the Street to the effect that Gov. Flower and Mr. Brady are arranging a plan whereby their Brooklyn street railways can be brought into close relationship with the New York system—identified with the Metropolitan in management, if not absolutely merged into that corporation.

It is no longer officially denied that the deal is complete whereby the Brooklyn Rapid Transit acquires control of the Nassau. It may even be soon developed that Mr. R. T. Wilson and Mr. E. H. Harriman are to be represented in the directory of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, those two gentlemen being the chief controllers of the Nassau Electric Company, now to be turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Through this acquisition of the control of the Nassau Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit acquires a monopoly of the surface railroads of Brooklyn; and through the combination large economies will result, some semi-official estimates placing probable gains through savings at over $1,000,000 a year.

COTTON OIL'S DIVIDEND.

A meeting of the Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company will be held on next Monday. President G. A. Morrison, who is now returning from Europe, will be present, and it is probable that action will be taken looking to the immediate formulation of plans for restoring the Cotton Oil common stock to a dividend basis. It has been years since that stock was on the dividend list, and its establishment as an earner and profit payer is a development of significance.

The company, since its reorganization, has been so conservatively conducted that even before this year a dividend distribution would have been possible, but the prudent policy of the Board of Directors looked to the establishment of cash surpluses, and thus the dividend now about to be declared is the first return made to present shareholders.

Wall Street is uncertain as to the amount of the dividend which will be declared, but the statement that it will be substantial is practically official. In yesterday's market over 10,000 shares of Cotton Oil common stock were traded in and an advance of over 2½ points was scored. Buyers yesterday included conspicuous insiders. Mr. James R. Keene was credited with having bought several thousand shares.

CALL MONEY RATES LOWER.

After showing further firmness during the early hours yesterday, the call money rate broke sharply toward the close of business and loans of that class were made as low as 2 per cent. In the morning many banks marked up their call loans to 5 per cent. and on the Stock Exchange new transactions were made at 4½ and 5 per cent. After the first demands were supplied, however, the market eased off and rates receded quite sharply in the last hour. At that time money was offered liberally at 3 per cent.

Many money market authorities yesterday declared that in their opinion the money situation is clearer than it has been for some time. In these quarters a recession in rates in all departments is expected. Time money was offered liberally at 3½ to 4 per cent. for ninety days. Four months' money was readily obtainable at 4 per cent.

GOLD IMPORT ENGAGEMENTS.

Engagements of gold to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 were announced yesterday. Of this the United States Mortgage and Trust Company will receive $1,000,000, Morton, Bliss & Co., $500,000, and the Manhattan Trust Company $300,000. This brings the total imported and engaged since the beginning of the present gold movement up to $10,600,000. In exchange circles further heavy engagements for import are expected before the end of the week.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, an undisputed iron trade authority, to-day, will say:

"Among some of the leaders in the industry the opinion is being expressed that the time is ripe for a moderate advance in prices. The fact is pointed out that in spite of higher values in England and in Germany exports from those countries are growing and that our prices are below the international level anywhere from $3 on Bessemer pig to $3.50 to $4 on plates and billets, and $4.50 and $5 on rails. It is urged that we are past the days of sacrificing in order to gain a foothold, and that we could ask more money and yet pay the freight. A firmer tone in the export markets would react favorably on our home values, and, since wages are generally on a sliding scale basis, labor as well as stockholders would benefit.

"It is well known that Germany is suffering from what is almost a billet famine, and Great Britain is calling for additional quantities of material, the latest sale being another block of 10,000 tons of plates. It looks as though the whole world is rapidly expanding its consumption, so that the modern plants and the cheapest producers are unable to cover the requirements, so that the reserves must be called out by an advance in price. Are our producers to be the ones to fill up with low-priced contracts?

"From all parts of the country come reports of a good deal of business flowing in and of a large volume of work shaping up. Billets are quiet, because every seller in the Central West is busy for months to come; in fact, it is intimated that a large steel mill is again feeling the market for outside supplies in order to take care of customers. In Chicago a thirty-thousand-ton order for tin-plate bars has been in the market. In the East the last large sale has been 7,000 tons at $17.75, Philadelphia, with $18 now the minimum. Some good export orders for wire rods are in the market.

"The skelp mills and the pipe works are busy, Eastern skelp mills having taken orders aggregating 10,000 tons last week. Heavy plate orders are to be placed at an early date for Government vessels, and there is quite a good deal of structural material in the market, among others about 6,000 tons in New York. It may be of interest to note that a lot of 800 tons has been contracted for for a building in the City of Mexico, the work having been captured in competition with leading foreign shops. Reports from the bar mills and sheet mills are very encouraging.

"A meeting of the steel rail manufacturers is to be held in this city to-morrow to discuss the situation. Last Friday the agreement as to prices between the Western makers was broken, a low price having been made on a far Western order. The impression prevails that both the Western and Eastern mills will get together, there being a strong feeling in favor of advancing prices about $2 per ton.

"The market for standard rails has been quiet but steady lately, only moderate lots being placed. Conflicting reports are current in regard to the order for the girder and slot rails for the Third Avenue line in this city. It is asserted in some quarters that the order, 15,000 tons in all, has been taken by a mill in the Cleveland district. Rumor has it that the yokes, about 15,000 tons, have been given to a Philadelphia foundry, but on the other hand it is asserted that cast iron is to be put aside entirely on account of frequent breakages and that steel beams will be substituted.

"In the foundry irons the Northern furnaces report that consumers are crowding deliveries and prices are averaging a little better. Some of the large Southern makers have advanced prices 25 cents per ton, but the movement is not yet general enough to carry the market upward. The cast iron pipe trade has relapsed into dullness.

"The valley furnaces at their meeting have continued their price of $10 at furnace for Bessemer pig for delivery up to July 1, 1899."

THE ELECTRIC CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. George Westinghouse, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, makes the following announcement on behalf of his company:

"The election this day of Roswell P. Flower and Anthony N. Brady as members of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, to represent the interests of the former stockholders of the Walker Company completes the union of the interests of the Walker Company of Cleveland with those of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The purchase by the Westinghouse Company includes substantially all of the outstanding stock and all but $850,000 of the $2,500,000 of the twenty-year bonds of the Walker Company, the $850,000 remaining a first lien upon the property. The recent sale by the Westinghouse Company of $3,000,000 of debenture certificates has erroneously been connected with this transaction. The entire proceeds of the sale of these debenture certificates were used in retiring the floating and other debt of the company as previously announced.

"The increase in the total yearly fixed charges of the Westinghouse Company, due to the purchase of the Walker Company, will be but a little more than the sum that the Walker Company has been expending annually in defending patent litigation instituted by the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies. The acquisition of the Walker Company will, by reason of the agreement of March 31, 1896, between the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, put an end to this patent litigation and very large annual expenditure on both sides. The business of the Walker Company, as a controlled company of the Westinghouse Company, will be entitled to the protection of the patents of the Westinghouse and General Electric Companies, and will in all respects be subject to the agreement between these two companies in relation to patents.

"The Westinghouse Company regards the business and good will of the Walker Company as a valuable acquisition, especially as the Walker Company brings with it upward of $1,250,000 unfilled orders. The Walker Company has at Cleveland modern and extensive works, equipped with machinery capable of manufacturing the largest types of railway apparatus, and will, with the works of the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburg, constitute a manufacturing plant second to none in the country. The capacity and profits of the two companies will be increased by carefully harmonizing the manufacturing and selling operations, and the direct savings thereby effected should exceed the fixed charges incurred by the purchase of the Walker Company. The shipments of both companies, owing to the large orders on hand, have been increasing during the past few months, and exceeded $750,000 for August.

"The total fixed charges of the Westinghouse Company, including those due to the Walker purchase and the dividends on its preferred stock, will be $42,000 per month."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Probability of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to-day.

Decrease of $30,581 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for the seven months to July 31.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Arrival of considerable gold from Europe.

Surplus of $474,758 shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $149,353 in the previous year.

Sale by Bank of England of £75,000 bar gold and £50,000 American eagles for shipment to this city.

Decrease of $1,136 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus for July, but decrease of $28,704 since Jan. 1.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Standard Rope and Twine Company. Directors re-elected.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	850	870
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	133	150
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	173	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	37
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	83	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28½
Amsterdam preferred	69	69⅞
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	100	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con, ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	103	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	29½	29¾
Federal Steel pf.	56	56½
Glucose common	69	69¾
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	10
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20¾	21½
Standard Distilling pf.	70	71
Standard Oil Trust	407	408
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	86	92
Wagner Car Company	166	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
American Tobacco Company	15	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1⅜
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¾	24½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$4,847
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	992
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	14,718
Mexican National	12,406
Total increase, four roads	$32,963
Total increase previously reported	383,303
Total increase, thirty-five roads	$416,266

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The following showed decreases:

Pittsburg & Western	$46
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania	13,300
Total decrease, two roads	$13,346
Total decrease previously reported	154,932
Total decrease, seventeen roads	$168,278
Net increase	$247,988

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.17	.17
Best & Belcher	.28	.28
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.25	.25
Challenge Con.	.19	.18
Chollar	.19	.18
Confidence	.53	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.69	.67
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.16
Exchequer	.02	...
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	.80	.80
Julia	...	.01
Justice	.13	.10
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.22	.22
Occidental Con.	.88	.88
Ophir	.51	.48
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.13	.15
Scorpion	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.80	.75
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	.23	.23
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.20	.18

Silver bars, 60⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Anaconda	76	77	69	70
Anchoria	82	83	82	83
Argentum	23½	23⅞	23¾	24
Battle	41½	43	39	40
Columbine	16½	17	16½	17¼
Consolidated	9¾	9½	9¼	9⅝
Elkton	118¼	118½	119	119½
El Paso	13⅞	14	13¾	14¼
Golden Fleece	30	40	30	45
Gold King	85	90	85	90
Gibson	22¾	22⅞	20¾	23
Gold Coin	145	150	142	150
Garfield	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12¼
Isabella	24½	25¼	23½	25⅞
Independence	64⅜	65	66	67
Jefferson	7	8	7	7⅞
Jackpot	13⅜	14	14¼	14½
Lillie	105	106	104½	106
Moon Anchor	115	116	116	117
Matoa	34	37	36	38
Portland	148½	149	149½	150
Pharmacist	8	8½	9	9⅝
Rawlings	50½	51½	49	49½
Rosa	17	18½	18	18½
Union	20⅞	21	22	22½
Work	8⅝	9¼	9¼	9½

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coup

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31⅝	32½	1,075	Am. Malting Co.	32	32	31½	31½	−⅞
82	83	543	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83¼	83¼	82¼	82¼	−1
37⅝	37¾	11,410	Am. Cotton Oil	35	38	35	37⅝	+2⅝
86	87	1,840	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	85	86½	85	86	+1¾
130	136	61	American Express	130	133	130	133	
12¾	13	650	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	+⅛
36⅜	37¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	36⅜	36⅜	+1⅜
123	123⅜	103,672	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119¼	123¼	119⅜	123	+3¾
108⅜	110	421	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+½
98	98	7	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97	97	97	97	
140⅞	150	16,705	American Tobacco	149½	151½	148¼	149¾	
29	30	430	Am. Steel & Wire	29	29	29	29	−1
85½	86	100	Am. Steel & W. pf.	85	85	85	85	
35	36	100	Ann Arbor pf.	35	35	35	35	
12⅝	12	600	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13	
34⅜	34⅝	2,825	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34	34⅝	34	34½	+⅜
44⅜	44⅝	900	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	44	44½	44	44½	+½
71¾	71⅞	442	B. & O. pf., when iss.	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞	−⅛
7¼	7⅜	900	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
3	3¼	40	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
63	63½	28,841	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60½	63⅜	60⅜	63⅛	+3⅛
124½	126	110	Brooklyn Union Gas.	124	124	124	124	
8¾	9½	168	Bruns. City	9	9	9	9	
52⅜	53¼	100	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	−⅛
23½	24	575	Central Pacific	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+⅛
22⅝	22⅞	720	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	+⅛
156½	160	1,420	Chicago & Alton	156	156	156	156	
115⅜	115¾	13,659	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114½	115⅜	114½	115⅜	+1⅛
54½	57	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	−¼
106½	107	3	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106	106	106	106	
15⅜	15⅞	3,740	Chi. Gr. West	15½	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
109½	108⅝	15,720	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	109⅝	109⅞	109	109⅝	+¼
156⅝	157½	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	157½	157½	157	157	
131	131¼	650	Chicago & Northw.	130½	131	130½	131–	+⅛
102½	102⅝	4,720	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101⅞	102⅝	101⅞	102½	+⅛
7½	8	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	+½
34⅜	34½	1,325	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34½	34	34¼	+½
41	42	1,420	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	42	41	42	+¼
15⅞	16	900	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+¼
51⅜	52	1,080	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	52	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	−⅛
16½	17½	500	Colorado Midland pf.	16	16½	16	16½	+1½
181	183	410	Consolidated Gas	179¾	180	179¾	180	+1
48½	48¾	300	Consolidated Ice	48¼	48¾	48¼	48⅜	+¼
108	108⅜	573	Delaware & Hudson	108	108½	108	108½	+¼
55½	56	880	Denver & R. G. pf.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55½	−⅛
14⅜	14¼	310	Erie	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼	+½
36⅞	37	240	Erie 1st pf.	36½	37	36½	37	+½
18	18⅜	1	Erie 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	
29	29⅜	200	Evans. & T. H.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+½
82⅝	83	6,410	General Electric, new.	78½	82¼	78½	82½	+3½
49	49⅛	7,473	General Electric, old.	47½	49½	47½	49½	+2⅝
135½	137	100	Great Northern pf.	135½	135½	135¼	135½	+1½
112½	112¾	752	Illinois Central	112	112⅝	112	112	
69	70	358	Illinois Steel Co.	70⅛	70¼	70⅛	70¼	−⅛
9¼	9½	100	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
34	35	100	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	
53	54	525	Int. Paper	53	53	53	53	−1¾
87½	88	294	Int. Paper pf.	88	88	88	88	−½
189		133	Lake Shore	192½	192¾	192½	192½	−½
56⅞	57	1,020	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+⅝
99	99½	23,685	Manhattan Con	97¼	99⅜	97⅜	99	+2
42¾	42¼	48,504	Northern Pacific	40¼	42¾	40¼	42¾	+1⅜
77¼	77½	6,737	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅝	77⅜	76⅜	77⅜	+1
10	16¾	164	Ontario & West.	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+⅜
75½	76½	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	−¼
30¼	32	200	Oregon Short Line	31	31	31	31	−1
48	48½		Pacific Coast	48½	48¾	48¼	48¼	+2½
68	69	272	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	68¾	68¾	68	68	−⅛
33¾	33¼	875	Pacific Mail	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	+⅝
117	118	120	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117⅝	−⅜
104⅞	105	7,270	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¾	105¼	103¾	105¼	+1
8	9	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	−1
2	2½	200	Quicksilver	2⅛	2⅜	2	2	
45¼	45½	2,660	Reading 1st pf.	44⅝	45⅞	44¼	45½	+1¼
32	32½	219	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	
11⅜	12½	422	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
20	25	25	St. Paul & Duluth	20½	20½	20½	20½	
167	170	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	166	166	166	166–	+1
81	82	400	St. Paul & Omaha	80½	81	80½	81	+½
160	161	200	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	160	160	160	160	
22⅜	23¼	204	Southern Pacific	22	23	23	23	
34¼	34¼	1,459	Southern Railway pf.	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	+½
7½	8	110	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½	
28¾	28⅞	1,205	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¼	29¼	28¼	29	+¼
13⅞	14¼	2,250	Texas Pacific	13¾	14¼	13¾	14	+⅛
6¾	7½	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	6¾	7	−⅜
170	175	10	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	
22	30	100	Toledo & Ohio Central.	25	25	25	25	
32½	32⅝	8,800	Union Pacific	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	+⅞
65¾	65¾	16,000	Union Pacific 4s.	64⅝	64¾	64⅜	64¾	+⅛
6	6¼	1,525	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+⅛
6⅝	6⅞	1,030	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
69	69⅜	10,366	U. S. Leather pf.	67⅝	69¾	67¾	69¼	+1¼
45⅞	46	3,300	United States Rubber.	44¾	46	44¾	45⅞	+1¼
104⅞	105	1,535	U. S. Rubber pf.	103½	104⅞	103¼	104⅞	+⅞
8	8½	4	Wabash	8	8	8	8	
21⅞	22	400	Wabash pf.	22	22	21⅞	22	+¼
120	125	22	Wells-Fargo Express	123	123	121	121	
	95¾	300	West Chicago Street.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	−¼
92¼	92⅝	361	Western Union Tel.	92	92¾	92	92¼	+⅛
2⅜	2½	4,000	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+¼
16	18	300	W. & L.E. pf.,3d as. pd.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	−1½
Sales.		395,526						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Erie 4s prior bonds	St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s
21,000.....100	10,000.....92½	10,000.....78¾
5000.....100	Evans & Ind 1st con	St L & San Fran 4s
At, T & S F adjst 4s	1,000.....96	1,000.....79
40,000.....71½	Ft W & D C 1st	St L & S F G M 5s
8,000.....71¾	1,000.....75	1,000.....105¼
20,000.....71⅞	Gal, Har'g & San An,	4,000b10F.....105¼
Gen 4s	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000.....105½
1,000.....95	5,000.....98¼	St L & S F gen 6s
5,000.....94⅞	7,000.....98½	5,000.....119½
9,000.....95¼	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	St L S W 1st
Am Tobacco Co scrip	1,000.....83	1,000.....79
1,000.....100	10,000.....83¼	14,000.....78¾
300.....99½	Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s	6,000.....79
B & O 3½s, when issued	5,000.....93¼	10,000.....79¼
52,500.....95⅛	Kanawha & Mich 4s	St L S W 2d inc
10,000.....95½	1,000.....79	3,000.....32
14,000.....95⅞	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	12,000.....32½
B & O 4s, when issued	2,000.....78¾	St P, M & M con 6s, re-
6,000.....94	10,000.....78¾	duced to 4½s
8,000.....94⅝	5,000.....78½	2,000.....109
30,000.....94¾	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	So Pac of Ariz 1st
B & O S W 1st inc, Se-	2,000s.....104½	9,000.....108¼
ries B	Long Island G M 4s	So Pac of N M 1st
50,000.....9	5,000.....90	10,000.....109¼
10,000.....9½	Manhattan Ry con 4s	Southern Ry 1st 5s
8,000.....9⅝	1,000.....94½	13,000.....97½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust	Minn & St L con 5s	2,000.....97⅜
Co certfs	2,000.....107½	Standard R & T inc
11,000.....93	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	18,000.....22
Brooklyn R T 5s	3,000.....87¾	17,000.....22¼
1,000.....105¾	Mo, K & T 2d	11,000.....22
3,000.....105¾	1,000.....62½	1,000.....22⅛
16,000.....106	1,000.....62	10,000.....21¾
Bur, C R & N 1st	Mo, K & T of T 5s	10,000.....21¼
2,000.....106¾	1,000.....85	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Missouri Pacific cons	Missouri Pacific cons	2,000.....106⅞
5,000s20F.....104½	5,000s20F.....106¾	2,000.....106¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000.....86	500.....120	20,000.....45
1,000.....86¼	Mobile & Ohio, Montgom-	10,000.....45⅛
1,000.....86⅜	ery Div 6s	13,000.....45¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	25,000.....102½	3,000.....45½
11,000.....101¾	N Y Central & Hudson,	7,000.....45¼
Chi & East Ill gen 5s	Lake Shore col 3½s	10,000.....45⅝
2,000.....107½	14,000.....94½	35,000.....45
Chi, Ill & St P con 7s	5,000.....94¾	28,000.....45⅛
2,000.....152	10,000.....94½	15,000.....45¼
Gen 4s, Series A	3,000.....94⅝	10,000.....45½
1,000.....105	50,000.....94½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
2,000.....105¼	Registered	2,000.....105
3,000c.....105½	N Y Central deb 5s	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr
I & D Div	1,000.....103⅝	Co certfs
1,000.....152	N Y, O & W con 5s	8,000.....90
Chi & Pac West 5s	20,000s20F.....107	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust
10,000.....117	1,000.....107	Co certfs
Dakota & Gt So 5s	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	20,000.....92
1,000.....112	1,000.....101¼	Union Pacific 4s
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	1,000.....101½	62,000.....98¼
2,000s3.....114¾	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	1,000.....98⅜
Gen 3½s	2,000.....107	U P, D & G 1st, Trust
2,000s20F.....102¾	Nor & W Ry con 4s	Co certfs
Chi, R I & P gen 4s reg	1,000.....85¼	3,000.....76⅞
100,000.....104	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	5,000.....76½
C, St P, M & O cons	6,000.....60¼	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.....135	10,000.....60⅜	10,000s3.....112
Chi Term Trans 4s	16,000.....66⅞	Wabash 2d 5s
7,000.....89½	10,000.....67	10,000.....89¾
4,000.....89⅝	16,000.....67¼	Wabash deb, Series B
18,000.....89⅝	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	10,000.....33½
12,000.....89⅝	1,000.....101	3,000.....33¾
5,000.....89¼	10,000.....100¾	23,000.....34
C, C, C & St L, Cairo	1,000.....100⅞	5,000.....34¼
Div 1st	17,000.....101	W Shore gtd 4s
5,000.....91¾	Registered	5,000.....100½
Cley, Lor & Wheel 1st	5,000.....100½	12,000.....109⅜
5,000.....106¼	Oregon R & N 4s	West Shore gtd 4s reg
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	2,000.....90	12,000b3.....109
1,000.....82½	1,000.....99¼	W N Y & P inc
2,000.....82¾	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	3,000.....15
10,000.....82	1,000.....106¼	Wis Central Co 1st, Tr
Den & R G Imp 5s	Inc B & col trust	Co certfs
5,000.....95	5,000.....57¾	5,000.....55¼
Detroit City Gas 5s	3,000.....57⅝	24,000.....55½
6,000.....93¾	Peo & Eastern inc	10,000.....56¼
4,000.....93⅝	10,000.....20	5,000.....56½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of	2,000.....20¼	2,000.....56⅝
Chicago 1st	Reading Co gen 4s	5,000.....56¼
1,000.....104¼	6,000.....83¾	10,000.....56¼
Erie gen lien 4s	3,000.....84	20,000.....56¾
4,000c.....71¾	3,000.....83¾	Wis Central Co inc
1,000.....72	1,000.....83¾	5,000.....7¼
Evans & T H gen 5s	Rio Grande West 1st	4,000.....7
5,000.....97½	1,000.....89¼	10,000.....7¼
1,000.....97	7,000.....89	
1,000.....97¾		
6,000.....97½		
Total sales.....		$1,634,800

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	167
American Ex.	170	Lincoln National	750
Butch. & Drovers'.	65	Manhattan	200
Central National	165	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	New York	230
Commerce	206	New York County	1200
Continental	120	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	275	Park	300
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155
Garfield Nat.	100	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	480
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	125
Hanover	375	State of New York	105
Importers & Trad.	480	Western National	140
Irving	147½		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Merchants' at 151.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. will open the books for the subscription of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds to-day. It is stated that the bonds are already largely subscribed and therefore anticipated that immediately after the opening the books will be closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Consol. Ice pf.	90	93	Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	77
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105⅛	105⅜	Del., L. & W.	149	151	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
3s, 1918, small,			Den. & R. G.	14	15¼	New Cent. C.	40	45
when issued	104½	105½	D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	14½
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¼	7½	1st pf.	65	75
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	134	N., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	*E. E. Ill. of Brklyn.	..	130	2d pf.	31	36
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	Eastern Elevator	..	55	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899.	102½	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Nor. & West.	13½	15
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	101	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	65	67	Ont. Mining	4	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15	Ore. R. & N.	57	58
			Green Bay & W.	30	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	86
Adams Express	114	118	H. B. Claflin	91	92	Penn. Coal	330	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	220	Hawaiian Sugar.	28	28½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
American Coal	115	130	Homestake	52	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	40	Ill. Cent.	94	98	P., C., C. & St. L.	41¾	43¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	128	132	Ind., B. & Iowa	50	..	P., C., C. & St. L.		
Ann Arbor	11	12	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	pf.	60	64
B. & O, when is'd.	34	34⅜	K. C., P. & G.	18½	19	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Pullman Car	187½	189
Buff., R. & P.	29	33	Keokuk & D. M.	4	8	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75	K. & D. M. pf.	15½	17	Reading	18¾	19¼
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Reading 2d pf.	22	22⅜
Canadian Pacific	86	87½	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Laclede Gas	49½	50	R., W. & O.	12¼	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	41	41¾	Laclede Gas pf.	93	95	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	29	L. E. & W.	17½	18½	Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	L. E. & W. pf.	74½	75	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	9	Long Island	45	55	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	33	Manhattan Beach.	2	6	1st pf.	55½	60
Chi. & N. W. pf.,			Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
ex dividend	174	..	Mexican Central.	5½	5¾	2d pf.	17	20
C., C., C. & St. L.			Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅞	8¼
pf.	85	90	Michigan Central.	105	107	St. L. & San Fran.		
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn. & St. L.	27	29	1st pf.	65	66
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	91	St. L. S. W.	4½	5
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58½	60	St. P. & D. pf.	87	90
Col. Fuel & Iron.	21½	22	Minn., St. P. & S.			Sil. bullion certfs.	61½	62
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	S. M.	6	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Col. & H. Coal	5½	6½	Minn. St. P. & S.			Southern Ry.	8¾	8⅞
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6	S. M. pf.	18	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
C., H. V. & T. pf.	25	23½	Mobile & Ohio	27½	29	Tol. Peo. & W.		20
Com. Cable	165	..	Morris & Essex	175	..	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Consol. Coal	46	..	Nat. Lead pf.	111	112	U. S. Express	41	45
Col. Midland	6	7½	National Starch	5	7½			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
36,650	Am. Sug. Refs.	119⅝	123	119½	122⅞
1,610	Am. Tobacco	149½	151⅜	148¾	150
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10	A., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
60	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
600	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
300	Bal. & Ohio pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
6,920	Brook. R. T.	60½	63¼	60½	63
50	Cent. of N. J.	93	93¼	93	93
7,760	Chi., B. & Q.	114¼	115¾	114¼	115⅜
10,650	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92	92⅜	90½	91
2,510	Chi., R. I. & P.	101⅞	102⅝	101⅞	102
150	Chi. Gt. Western	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15
20	Ches. & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½
350	Gen. Electric	48⅜	49¼	48	49
40	Gen. Elec., new	81¼	82	81¼	82
660	Louis. & Nash.	56⅜	57	56⅜	57
6,680	Manhattan	97¼	98⅜	97¼	98
310	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	34
110	Nat. Lead	34½	34½	34¼	34
90	N. Y. Central	113½	116	113½	116
10,920	N. Y. Cent. Pacific	40¾	42⅛	40⅜	42
390	North. Pac. pf.	76⅞	77½	76¾	77
50	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33
1,720	People's G., Chi.	103⅞	105¼	103⅞	105¼
20	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18
90	Tenn. C. & I.	25½	26¼	25½	26
690	Union Pacific	31⅜	32½	31¼	32⅞
1,780	Union Pac. pf.	64⅞	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞
120	U. S. Leather pf.	68	69¾	68	69⅜
50	U. S. Rubber	45	45¾	45	45⅝
100	Wabash pf.	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞

90,640

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	71½	71¾	71½	71⅝
13,000	L. S. W. 2d.	31½	31¾	31½	31⅝
32,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	45	45¼	45	45¼
11,000	U.P., D.& G.1st.	76	76	76	76
43,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	55½	56⅛	55½	56⅛
19,000	Wis. Cent. inc.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜

$148,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16 per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61 5-16 per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Phoenix sold at .15@.14.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .74, 500 Consolidated Imperial, at .02, 400 Chrysolite, at .15@.16; 100 Belmont, at .10; 100 Mexican, at .28; 500 Mollie Gibson at .22; 2,000 Pharmacist, at .09; 100 Phoenix, Arizona, at .12; 200 Potosi, at .24.

On the Mining Exchange 4,500 shares of Alamo sold at .04@.03⅞; 600 Anaconda, at .70@.71; 500 Anchoria, at .82@.82½; 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated, at .09¼@.09⅜@.09½; 500 Elkton, at 1.20; 3,000 Garfield Consolidated, at .12@.12½@.11⅞@.12; 800 Golden Fleece, at .32@.31½@.31¾; 2,600 Jefferson, at .07@.07½; 400 Justine, at .02½@.02½; 600 Lillie, at 1.06@1.07@1.06½; 2,800 Mollie Gibson, at .21½@.22¼@.22; 1,800 Mount Rosa, at .18½@.19; 10,000 Old Gold at .006; 2,100 Rocky Mountain, at .12@.18 buyer 60; 2,800 Sentinel, at .004½@.003½ and 2,000 Union, at .22½@.23.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.05	Kingston & Pem.	.10
Belcher	.15	La Cresse	.00
Best & Belcher	.30	Leadville	.02
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.10
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.25
Challar	.15	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix, Gold	.02
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.30
Enterprise M. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.10	Union Con.	.50
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah	.40
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Ophir	.90
Adams Consolidated	.05	Occidental	.05
Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.03
Breece	.75	Potosi	.20
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Challar	.17	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.12	Standard Con.	1.70
Chrysolite	.13	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.64	Union Con.	.50
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.40
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	1.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Deadwood Terra	.35	Argentum Juanita	.02
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.70
Gould & Curry	.20	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.01
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.04
Horn Silver	1.30	Golden Fleece	.32
Iron Silver	.67	Isabella	.02
Julia Con.	.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.18
La Cresse	.14	Pharmacist	.10
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.00
Little Chief	.21	Specimen	.05
Mexican	.20	Union	.25
Moulton	.20	Work	.03
Ontario	3.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.05	Elkton	1.19
Gold Magnet	.002	G

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Dwellings Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Clarence True, for about $34,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 304 West Eighty-first Street, 20 by 60 by 68.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Charles E. Picken the three-story 18-foot dwelling, 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Judson Lawson to N. Angel, the four-story American basement dwelling 608 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Stumpf Brothers, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the four-story front and rear tenements 629 East Ninth Street, 20 by 92. This, together with recent purchases of adjoining property, gives the buyers a plot 160 by 92.

David Stewart has sold for Peter Somers to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, the plot on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, extending through to Edgecombe Avenue, 249 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if continued, 75 by 200.

George De Forest Barton has sold for John Westervelt to Peter J. McCormick, for about $32,000, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 108 by 112.6. The buyer will erect on it four five-story flats.

Mrs. Ellen Callaghan has sold the plot on the west side of Clinton Avenue, 72 feet south of Jefferson Street, 48.3 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry A. C. Taylor, for $20,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 4 Lexington Avenue, 24.4 by 75 by 24.6 by 69.6.

D. Phoenix Igraham & Co. sold, in partition, to Edward J. Farrell, for $19,500, the plot of eighteen lots, together with a hotel and outbuildings, known as Kyle's Park, on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, extending to the Harlem River, between High Bridge and East One Hundred and Seventy-first Streets.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in partition, to various buyers, at prices from $90 to $775, twenty-seven lots on the Unionport Road and Morris Park Avenue, each 25 feet front and varying in depth. Arthur Gramnatt bought ten lots and Charles Forlach six. The total amount realized was $10,640.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 341 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16 by 95.6½ by 16 by 95.10, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,428; subject to another mortgage for $19,365.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson, referee, 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three-story brick and frame tenement on 532, one-story frame sheds on 534 and 536. Due on judgment, $21,567.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 135 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 476 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 462.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 98.9, seven-story brick store. Due on judgment, $10,000; subject to other mortgages, on 135 West Ninety-seventh Street, $14,000; on 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, $102,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. J. Solomon, referee, La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 37.8 feet south of Quarry Road, 50 by 85, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,427.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 24 East Ninetieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,491.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham, referee, Washington Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of the present line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 75 by 145, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,375.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis V. Bright, referee, southeast corner of Walnut Street and Second Avenue, West Farms, 50 by 100, vacant; second Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Walnut Street, and adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 100, vacant; Sixth Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Walnut Street, 100 by 100, vacant; northwest corner of Grove Avenue and Walnut Street, 176 by 75 by 189 by 25, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,298.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 130 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,-[illegible].

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 207.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,724.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 140 feet east of Park Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 109, $2,790; on 111, $6,-521.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 93 by 25 by 103.10, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,341.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, 1,772 Madison Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.5 by 110, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,389.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 319 West Seventeenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 81; Sarah C. Quinn of 559 West Fifty-first Street, owner; William H. Boylan, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 155 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.5; Richard Neville of 124 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $22,500.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 25 by 95; Mrs. P. Wertheim of 279 Delancey Street, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $32,000.

Boulevard, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85.4 and 85; John Kilpatrick of 640 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 2,011 and 2,015 First Avenue, for three six-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 25.3 by 84.8; Mrs. P. Wertheim, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Street, for a four-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 159.3 by 97.10; William H. Scott of 611 Broadway, owner; G. P. Chappell of 24 State Street, architect; cost, $37,000.

Plot 40 feet east of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and 100 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 11 by 45; William Nellson, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $300.

Beacon Street, north side, 125 feet west of Commonwealth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Mosholu Avenue, south side, 195 feet west of Broadway, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; John J. Kenedy, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, John M. Cahill, premises, owner; G. Robinson, architect; cost, $750.

No. 2388 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; John E. Parsons of 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Peter Roberts, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,926 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Louis Biel of 1,926 Third Avenue, owner; F. J. Murphy, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 186 Avenue B, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George Schuster, premises, owner; Henry Roedlman of 230 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Broome Street, northwest corner of Sheriff Street, to a five-story brick and stone school, city owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,500.

Maple Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of First Street, to a three-story frame tenement, Frank Lesanti, owner; Frank Zaneiff, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Frederick D. Kluhsmeier, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $300.

No. 632 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Elizabeth Wilhelm, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $200.

Old Cyclorama Site to be Improved.

The old cyclorama site, a plot 110 by 148, at the southeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, will be improved by the erection of a three-story brick and iron-front store and studio building. The plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department by Architect M. C. Mellen, representing the owners, the Cameron Company. This ground, owned by the estate of Edward Matthews, was leased for a term of 105 years from Oct. 1, 1897, to George Finck, who, it was said at the time, represented a syndicate. Mr. Finck is President of the Cameron Company. Unfounded reports from time to time have placed several gigantic structures on this property, and when it was leased it was stated that a sixteen-story hotel would be erected on it. The plans filed yesterday, however, indicate a building of very moderate height, of which the estimated cost is $160,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 21.

ALL TITLE TO REAL ESTATE OF John T. Marsh, consisting of 4 lots and house running through from Railroad Av to Washington Av; Anna Marsh to James H. Marsh, Jr. — 1

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 153 ft s w of 3d Av, 55x100; Samuel Casey to Ellen Casey — 1

BRONX TERRACE, w s, Lot 1,275, map of the village of Wakefield, 87.6x140; Mary M. Bickford to Catherine E. Allison — $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 124.3 ft n of 94th St, 52x100; Globe Realty Company to William Call — 100

DRY DOCK ST, e s, corner of 11th St, runs e 71.7x s 90.1x e 34.4x s 24.4x w 106 ft to Dry Dock St, x n 114.6; John J. McCauley, referee, to George E. Chisolm. — 19,600

ESSEX ST, 118, e s, 16x60; William Bemak and wife to Rosalie Crager — 10,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 41.9 ft s of 180th St, 21.8x100.1; Charles Bjorkegren to Josephine Egen — 4,500

HENRY ST, s s, 271 ft e of Jefferson St, 23.10x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Rebecca Cohn — 1

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Bryon St, 99 x155.4x56.11x168.5; Robert E. Meyerhoff to George Blanchard — 5,550

LOT 379, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Rosie Walters — 400

LOT 426, Block N, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Dennis Collins and wife — 350

LOT 412, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Albert Mielke — 355

LOT 413, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Patrick Victory — 1

LOT 414, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Patrick Victory — 1

LOTS 1 and 1½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate; Henry Korn to Jerry Altieri — 17,000

LOTS 239 and 240, map of a portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Edwin Roberts — 1,200

LOTS 493 and 494, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Annie M. Burns and another — 1

LOTS 333 and 334, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Anna C. Kraft — 750

LOTS 485 and 487, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Owen Murphy — 735

MAPES AV, s e s, north ½ of Lot 132, map of East Tremont, 33x150; Josephine Egen to Charles Bjorkegren — 1

PLOT 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, at centre of block, between 29th and 30th Sts, runs w 46.10x s 53.2x e 14.9x n 49.5x e 32.1x n 5.9; Frank J. Southwell to William M. Ryan — 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 206.3 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Robert Worthington, individually and as executor, to William Nellson — 1,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, e s, 40 ft s of Christopher St, 20x60; Sara A. Lawrence and another to Charles McLaughlin — 8,500

WILLARD AV, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Susan E. Abell to Ada M. Abell — 1

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 101.11x 100x—x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to David Cohen — 30,000

7TH AV, e s, extends from 138th and 139th St, s—925; Mary G. Pinkney to Thomas L. Watt — 1

22D ST, 239 East, 25x98.9; Julius H. Seymour, referee, to Alice Horsfield — 16,725

23D ST, 242 East, 20.1x98.9; Julius H. Seymour, referee, to George Schultz and another — 15,200

61ST ST, n s, 227 ft e of 3d Av, 18x 100.5; Moritz Doob to George Mangold — 14,000

80TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x102; John Westervelt to the Metropolitan Improvement Company — 16,375

81TH ST, n s, 485 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Frank N. Gill to Harriett H. Thompson — 1

106TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Jane McGuinness to John D. Monroe — 26,000

103D ST, 123, 125, and 127 East, 45x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Louis Lesc — 100

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 75x 100.9; Louis Lese to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst — 1

108TH ST, s s, 187.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 87.7x100.11; Atlas Improvement Company to E. Oppenheimer and another — 100

109TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100.11; Charles W. Dollinger and others to Louis Lese — 1

109TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.10, 1-5 part; Harry Dollinger, as guardian, to Louis Lese — 933

109TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100.10; Charles W. Dollinger, as executor and trustee, to Louis Lese — 9,333

116TH ST, 447 and 449, n s, 50x100.10; John D. Meunie to Jane McGuinness — 100

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x 100.11; Louis Hanneman, referee, to A. J. Adams — 7,400

123D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.2x99.11, (release mortgage;) Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Frank Selzam and another — 2,500

147TH ST, 614 West, 16.8x99.11; Amelia S. Lorch to Solomon Moses — 1

Recorded Leases.

JIRECK, Anthony, and others to Schoenberg & Co.; Madison Av, n w corner of 75th St, 2 years — 1,500

RUBENSTEIN, Flora, to Maria Reda; 414 East 115th St, 5 years — 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Morris Goldstein; n s of 117th St, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years — 5,000

ALLISON, Catherine E., to William H. Wallace; Lot 1,233, map of the village of Wakefield, 8 months — 600

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Henry Korn; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, secures judgment — 3,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Henry Korn; Lots 1 and 1½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 year — 28,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Henry Korn; Lots 1 and 1½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 year — 17,000

BAILEY, Thomas, to J. Hampden Dougherty and another, trustees, &c.; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.5 ft n of 151st St, 3 years — 12,000

BAILEY, Thomas, to Thomas J. Fulls; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.5 ft n of 151st St, 3 years — 7,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to William Z. Larned, trustee; s w corner of Crotona Av and 180th St, 3 years — 4,000

BLANCHARD, George, to New York Building Loan-Banking Company; s e corner of Kossuth Av and Byron St, installments — 6,580

BRICKELMAIER, George, to Catherine Brickelmaier; n s of 84th St, 240 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years — 6,000

CALL, William, to the Globe Realty Company; w s of Central Park West, 124.3 ft n of 94th St, ½ year — 32,880

CALL, William, to Morris Steinhardt; w s of Central Park West, 124.3 ft n of 94th St, ½ year — 38,000

CASEY, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 168th St, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year — 1,200

CHAMBERLAIN, Daniel H., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; w s of Sedgwick Av, Villa Site G, map of portion of Anthony estate, Heights of King's Bridge, 1 year — 2,500

COHEN, David, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 174th St, 1 year — 38,000

COHEN, David, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 174th St, 1 year — 30,000

COHN, Rebecca, Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of Henry St, 271 ft e of Jefferson St, ½ year — 3,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Henry B. Anderson and another; s s of 110th St, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years — 21,000

EGEN, Josephine, to Charles Bjorkegren; w s of Franklin Av, 41.9 ft s of 180th St, 2 years — 480

ERNST, Moritz L. and Carl, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123 to 127 East 103d St, 1 year, (three mortgages) — 16,500

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; s e corner of Bartholdi and Pine Avs, 3 years — 2,450

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; s e corner of Magenta St and White Plains Road, 230 ft to Magenta Place, 3 years — 6,300

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Bartholdi Av, s w corner of Pine Av, 3 years — 2,100

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Bartholdi Av, n e corner of White Plains Road, 3 years — 3,500

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Pine Av, s w corner of Bartholdi, 125x100, 2 years — 900

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Magenta St, s e corner of White Plains Road, 230.5 ft to Magenta Place, 2 years — 1,050

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; n e corner of Bartholdi Av and White Plains Road, 2 years — 2,700

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Bartholdi Av, s e corner of Pine Av, 2 years — 1,500

HORSFIELD, Alice, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 239 East 22d St, 2 years — 1,050

KELLY, Jane E., to Tremont Building and Loan Association; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 50 ft n of Talmadge St, installments — 10,000

KITCHEN, Andrew, to George B. Christman & Co.; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, runs e 186.7 ft to Bergen Av, ½ year — 2,200

KRAFT, Anna C., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 334, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years — 1,200

LESE, Louis, to Charles W. and Jane M. Dollinger and others; s s of 109th St, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year — 275

McBURNEY, Arthur and Elizabeth, to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 221, map of 473 lots of the Haight estate, installments — 12,000

McGUINNESS, Jane, to Emile Lams; n s of 116th St, 94 and 119 ft w of Pleasant Av, 2 years, (two mortgages) — 1,000

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to Samuel Fuld; 571 Amsterdam Av, 1 year — 1,500

OLSEN, Anette A., to Adelbert S. Nichols; w s of Simpson St, 57.6 ft s of Freeman St, ¼ year — 2,000

OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and another to the Atlas Improvement Company; s s of 108th St, 187.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year — 250

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; s s of 8th St, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year — 40,000

RICHMAN, Louis L., and Abram Brothers to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Grand St., n e corner of Willett St, 1 year — 20,250

RITTER, Margaretha, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 97th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year — 16,500

RITTER, Margaretha, to Margaret Schiller; n s of 97th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year — 3,300

RIVARA, John and Cillis, to Luigi Valenti; 64 Sullivan St, demand — 9,300

ROGERS, Charles P., to Frederick P. Foster; n s of 142d St, 475 ft e of the Boulevard, 105 ft to Hamilton Place, x 217.1 ft to 143d St, demand — 2,300

SCHULTZ, George and Eliza, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 242 East 23d St, 3 years — 26,000

SELZAM, Frank, and another to Albert J. Sauter and another, executors, &c.; n s of 133d St, 500.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years — 7,300

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to James M. Wentz; s s of 80th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 2 months — 17,500

TURNER, William C., to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 145th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 months — 8,300

TURNER, William C., to William Bryan, (a corporation;) s s of 145th St, 333.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments — 2,300

WEBER, Adolph and Eva E., to George Ehret; e s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 1 year — 9,900

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s e corner of West End Av and 80th St, demand — 2,138

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s e corner of West End Av and 80th St, demand — 115,300

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s of West End Av, 60 ft s of 80th St, demand — 45,300

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; e s of West End Av, 60 ft s of 80th St, 1-3 year — 40,125

WESTERVELT, John, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s e corner of West End Av and 80th St, 1 year — 73,300

WESTERVELT, John, to Nathan Passman; e s of West End Av, 60 ft s of 80th St, secures contract — 5,950

WISMATH, Elizabetha, to Anna Ealing; s s of 134th St, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years — 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to Clara J. Chase — $5,000

MASON, Arthur D. W., to John H. Lord — 1,000

McCARTHY, Frederick, to Mary J. Steeves — 1,000

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company — 40,125

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to James M. Wentz — Omitted

RACKEBRANDT, Sophie, to J. O. M. Hafemann — 3,000

ROCHE, Ellen, to Cornelius McHench — None

WORTHINGTON, Robert, executor, &c., to William Nellson — 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,520, and 81 East 110th St; The Henry Huber Company against Fred Barr and Henry Nobel, owners; John W. Crane, contractor — 92

STEBBINS AV, w s, 38 ft n of 165th St, 50x75x52x90; James A. Deering against Ann Sheehan, owner and contractor; Patrick Sheehan, contractor — 28

1ST ST, s s, 334.9 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x100; Burton Brothers & Co. against Antonio Russo, owner; Mark E. Stevens, contractor — 94

62D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100; Murray & Co. against Morris and Eva Mandelstein, owners; Greater New York Artificial Stone Works Company, contractor — 42

79TH ST, n e corner of West End Av, 100x120; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against William B. Franke, owner; Elizabeth Henderson, contractor — 196

82D ST, 424 East; Bradley & Currier Company against Frieda and Max Hart, and Charles Narden, owners; Max Hart, contractor — 546

111TH ST, n s, 426 ft e of 7th Av, 74x 100.11; Lage Brothers & Co. against Mary Conway, owner and contractor — $1,589

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft s of 171st St, 100x150; George A. Macdonald, with Fred Baller, 5 payments — 17,500

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 57x100; Henry Korn, with Jerry Altieri, 12 payments — 28,000

Lis Pendens.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 73.5 ft s of 170th St, 20x100; Henry Vogel against Josephine A. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dittenhoeffer, Gerber & James.

KELLY, ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 100x 100; Charles Puerner against Annie Bentz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Zeller & Miehling.

LOTS 299, 300, 307, 308, and 312, map of the Arden property; Annie V. Taylor against Walter E. Parfitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100x 101x100x81; Orrin D. Person against Samuel H. Vanderbeek and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

29TH ST, 158 and 160 West; John M. Rider and another against the Hall Association of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

43D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x100.5; Emma A. C. Partridge and another against Henry Leopold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

113TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Francis J. Gasquet and another, trustees, &c., against Dore Lyon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Whitehead.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Eugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Midgley vs. Long Isl. R. Co.
2—Lesher vs. Haas.
3—Rouse vs. Haas.
4—Hassey vs. Spero.
5—Goddard vs. The Am. Queen.
6—In re Lesher.
7—Beckner vs. McCartney.
8—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
9—Seggermann vs. Sworts.
10—Welch vs. Armstrong
11—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Pisches vs. same.
13—Schneider vs. same.
14—Block vs. same.
15—Spata vs. same.
16—Mesina vs. same.
17—Segerman vs. same.
18—McCartney vs. same.
19—Cooley vs. same.
20—In re Dowd.
21—In re Delany Heater & Rheostat Co.
22—Bertelsen vs. Southold.
23—Cowperthwait vs. Geoghegan.
24—Kinken vs. U. S. Co.
25—Galligan vs. Bowler.
26—Dollinsky vs. Feldman
27—Stein vs. Kane.
28—Robins vs. Robins.
29—In re Smith.
30—Robertson vs. Disken
31—Bradley vs. Robinson.
32—Smith vs. Willits.
33—Barth vs. Willits.
34—Kenny vs. Ludington.
35—Kronsberg vs. Kronsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger.
Caroline M. Hoops.
Emily Morton.
Margaret Grace B. Topham.
Richard C. M. Page.
Amalia Callenburg.
Gerrard I. Whitehead.
Philip M. Millspaugh.
At 11 A. M.
James Sexton.
At 2 P. M.
Caroline May.
Mary Caunt.
Pauline Goetz.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

Pleadings.
1—Joseph J. Sullivan.
2—George Anderson.
3—Max Adler.
4—Mary Burg.
5—Joseph Lavanda.
6—Gretchen Rodel.
7—Gussie Klein.
8—Joseph Gluck.
9—Annie Shalhope.
10—Alexandro Dunuro.
1—Samuel J. Kennedy.
2—Patrick Reilly.
3—Albert Frohmer, Charles Meyer.
4—Giovanni Reccolirli.
5—August Lewis, Jacques Cohen.
6—Edward Murphy.
7—John H. J. McKeon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hermann for the People.

1—Peter Korn, Pauline Silverstein.
2—David C. Robinson.
3—Henry J. Graham.
4—Albert Molz.
5—Irving Wallowitz.
6—Joseph Fader.
7—Frank Bush, Emil Meisner.
8—James W. Scott.
9—James O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Nolan—Richard M. Henry. Heyman vs. Johnsen—Wilber McBride.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Colton vs. Cowenhoven—Charles Putzel. Redfield vs. Van der Veer. H. M. C. Ingraham. Caffrey vs. Lane—Thomas Allison. St. Luke's Home, &c., vs. Holliday—John W. Hutchinson. Bodine vs. Brown—Elbert Crandall.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Brawley—John N. Lewis. Reed vs. Fay—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Acton Civil Polytechnic Institute—Frank Schaeffer. Charles Eichhold vs. Edward A. Miller—Louis Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. William P. Durando—Stephen H. Keating.

DR. SCHNELLENDRUESSLER DEAD

Plainfield Minister Succumbs to a Violent Attack of Hiccoughs.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 21.—As a result of a violent attack of hiccoughs, which lasted for two weeks, the Rev. Dr. H. F. F. Schnellendruessler died in the Muhlenberg Hospital last night in his eightieth year. The hiccoughs developed from an aggravated attack of gastritis and occurred at brief intervals through day and night until two weeks ago, when the physicians succeeded in alleviating his sufferings.

His system, however, had become thoroughly exhausted through the hiccoughs, and in his advanced age he was unable to recover. He was a minister of the German Reformed Church, but had not been in active service for some time. He leaves a daughter and a son.

DANCED IN BURNING BARN.

Flames Interrupted the Play of Mr. Breese's Employes at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 21.—The employes of James L. Breese were holding a dance early to-day in one part of his large barn, when it took fire in another part. They were not aware of the blaze until the flames suddenly burst into their dance hall, and then there was a rush for the doors. The coachmen at the dance saved the horses, carriages, and other live stock, but the barn was consumed, although the Southampton firemen tried to save it.

The flames started in the toolhouse adjoining the barn. Mr. and Mrs. Breese are at Tuxedo. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

Runaway Horse Fatally Injures a Boy

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21.—A horse attached to a light wagon ran away this afternoon on Clay Street. When crossing Gray Street the horse ran onto the sidewalk, knocking down five-year-old Charles Carpenter. The boy was so badly injured that he will die. The owner of the rig could not be found.

Site for the Nassau Hospital.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 21.—The Board of Managers of the Nassau Hospital Association have selected the Wright Farm, a short distance from the railroad station, as the permanent site of the new hospital. The property consists of about eight acres, and is admirably adapted for the purpose.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By West Indian girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting. Call, between 10 and 12, Golden, 12 West 135th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat Protestant in private family as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 159 West 33d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 118 West 135th St., third bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Experienced girl. Present employer's; 255 West 72d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; out by day or take washing home. Hopkins, 408 West 54th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; out by day or take washing home. How, 410 West 54th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged German woman as assistant housekeeper; good marketer; moderate wages; best reference; no objection to grown children. Mrs. Duchardt, 101 West 95th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman; fully competent; would take charge of widower's family; is a nice cook; well recommended. Housekeeper, 65 West 21st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Moderate salary; willing and ambitious. Miss J. A. Williams, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn.

Housework.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as housemaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 168 East 38th St., Miss K. Donohue.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; not seasick; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. L., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to take families' and gentlemen's washing home; best reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or ATTENDANT for invalid gentleman; experienced, reliable. Duke, 69 Montgomery Av., New Brighton, S. I.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By young American girl to mind baby and do light housework. Miss Josie Barber, Box 34, Englewood, N. J.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced woman; good city reference. Call, two days, 995 6th Av., third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a French speaking young woman as seamstress and maid. G. M., 341 West 30th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an English girl as waitress. Call, Friday, 11 to 12, 74 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference; no cards. 228 West 19th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; best reference; five years; single country or city; thoroughly understands the business. H., 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; English; last four years had charge of gentleman's country place; 12 years' United States references. A. B., 202 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; English; best of references; last employer can be seen; city or country. J. G., 1,019 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Can be recommended highly; sober, experienced; has veterinary knowledge. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German, middle aged and single, on gentleman's place with greenhouses, lawns, and vegetable gardens; trustworthy, reliable; experienced in all branches; able to take full charge of gentleman's place; best references. Carl Ebers

EARTH ENGULFING A CHURCH.

St. Patrick's, at Audenried, Penn., Sinking Into the Coal Mines.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 21.—St. Patrick's Church at Audenried, the first church erected in the Audenried parish, is slowly sinking into the mines, and abandonment of the property will in all probability be necessary.

For the past ten hours the ground has been settling, and the southern wing of the church is almost completely torn away, the main building being supported only by two badly twisted pillars. Father Malloy ordered the removal of everything from the church this morning, and it is not thought that the church property will be fit for use again.

The cause of the cave-in is a sudden rush of coal in a gangway running beneath four large pillars of coal abreast directly under the building. The church is valued at $8,000. Large fissures have appeared in the territory surrounding the church, but thus far no other properties are affected.

AROUSED WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD

Woman with the Nightmare Ran Into the Street Screaming.

ELIZABEH, N. J., Sept. 21.—While suffering from nightmare a woman servant in the employ of Chauncey B. Ryder of Salem Avenue, clad only in her nightdress, ran screaming into the street at midnight last night and went into hysterics. Officer Poda ran to the spot and was told that a man was in the house and had frightened her.

The woman was taken back into the house, and it was found that nothing had been disturbed. Mr. Ryder said the girl had been dreaming. Her shrieks aroused the entire neighborhood.

SCIENTISTS IN ALASKA.

Pennsylvania University Expedition Finds Few New Specimens.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 21.—As far as new discoveries go, the expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania to study Northern Alaska from a scientific standpoint has been a failure. The three men of the party, in charge of E. A. McIlhenny, have returned to Seattle on the Excelsior.

Nearly 12,000 specimens, weighing 11¼ tons, are in the collection brought back. The specimens were gathered east and south of Point Barrow, and represent a considerable expenditure, but it is said the scientists send little that is new.

AMERICAN STUDENT HONORED.

British Museum Selects a Stanford Man for a Scientific Mission.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Sept. 21.—Perry O. Symonds, a university student, has been selected by the British Museum to make a thorough zoological collection tour of South America, from Ecuador to the Straits of Magellan, and he will leave Sept. 28 to begin his duties.

He will be accompanied on the trip by his brother, Luther B. Symonds.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898. HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York. au18-1aw6w7Th

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Katharine K. C. Lyman, plaintiff, against JOHN VAN DOLSEN, Margaret Graham, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, and "Mary" Washburn, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the said defendant William M. Washburn,) defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s8-1aw6wTh.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

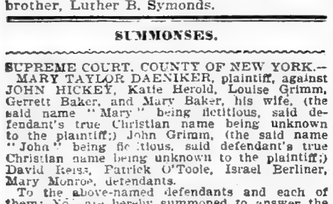
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

207 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WALTER R. WOOD, plaintiff, against ALECIA LOUGHRAN, etc., et al., defendants.

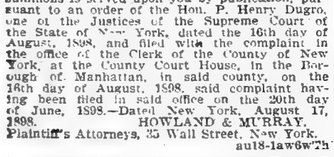
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, Reid Trotter, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898. NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,853.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $857.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return. NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s15-2aw3wTh&Tu&o6.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."



To my mind, for the relief and, I have no doubt, for the permanent relief of any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, all of which I have had (and I therefore speak with sufficient knowledge), there is nothing like Ripans Tabules in their prompt but not violent action, and in their certain relief, followed by no ill effects.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York; a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

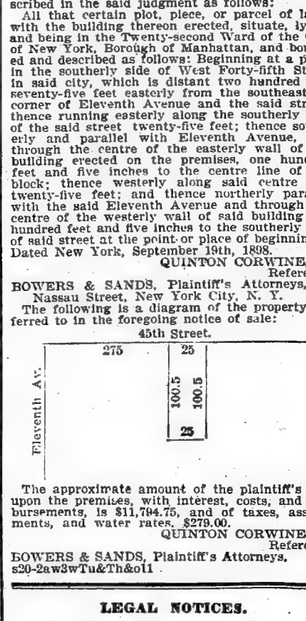
SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date eighth day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant twenty feet one and one-quarter inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet ten inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,605.28, with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.30, with interest from September 5th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $504.15 and interest.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee. s12-2aw3wM&Th&oc3

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, s20-2aw3wTu&Th&o11

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE, WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER, Assignees.

JOHN J. GLEASON, Attorney for Assignees, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee. T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au11-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON and STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Au11-1aw6wTh&s22

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh.

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward B. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Sulguard, Frank H. Sulguard, Charles Jenkins Hunter, Frances B. Austin, Charles Perry Austin, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Pauline H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Olivia Hunter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the proof of the said will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMBE, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s8-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Hion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Hion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John F. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au11-1aw6wTh&s22

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all rolling stock, rolling stock equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the said mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner. se8-1aw6wTh&o20.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1

Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov..

Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up

London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)

St. Ermine's, {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff

New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up

do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up

New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up

do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up

do. .Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2

do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50

do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up

do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up

Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5

do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up.

do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 A.M.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 A.M.

For **ALBANY,** landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

NEW HAVEN. Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM |
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM | Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM | Phoen'ce, Oct. 22, 10:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Belgenland.....Sept. 24 *Rhynland.....Oct. 15
*Pennland.....Oct. 1 *Herrmann.....Oct. 22
Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Noordland.....Sept. 28 †Southwark.....Oct. 12
Friesland.....Oct. 5 Westernland.....Oct. 19
‡Second Cabin to London $42.50, Antwerp $46.00, Paris $50.00.
*†‡These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric Oct. 4 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon | Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....SEPTEMBER 24
MARQUETTE.....OCTOBER 1
MENOMINEE.....OCTOBER 8
MESABA.....OCTOBER 15

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. AND TAKE PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.

APPLY TO BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM | Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM
Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM | Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM
Scythia, Oct. 4, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:32 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN

FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

Plans for Cutting Through the Isthmus to be Shown to the Commission in Paris.

OPINION OF ENGINEER WARD

He Regards the Canal as a Commercial and Military Necessity, and Says the Route Through Panama Presents More Advantages Than the Nicaraguan.

Among the passengers on the steamer Finance, which arrived here yesterday from Colon, were W. Thornton and H. Perrot, engineers employed by the Panama Canal Company, and Robert G. Ward, civil engineer of the Panama Railroad Company. Mr. Thornton has just completed a set of drawings, showing the plans for cutting through the Isthmus, which are to be submitted to the Canal Commission, in Paris for final disposition. He has been in Panama since 1883 and has made an exhaustive investigation into the methods by which it would be least expensive and most expedient to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. When seen yesterday at the Hotel Martin, where he will remain until Saturday, when he leaves for Paris, he said that in all likelihood one of the sets of plans which he had laid out would probably be accepted.

"I am not in position to speak for the company which employs me," he said further, "but in my opinion the proposed Panama Canal offers fewer obstacles than the one started in Nicaragua, and will be a great deal less expensive. One thing is certain. There must be a canal somewhere. The late Spanish-American war has demonstrated its absolute necessity, and it would be greatly to the advantage of the American people if the United States Government would control it. Further than this, I can say nothing until the commission, before which my plans will be submitted, takes action."

Civil Engineer Ward was more communicative. While he has done a great deal of work for the Panama Railroad, he is in no way connected with the canal company, and can therefore speak from the point of view of an observer. He was seen at his home, at 135 West Ninetieth Street, and gave it as his opinion that the route proposed by the Panama Company would eventually be accepted. He said it would probably take ten years to build the canal and the cost would be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

The Panama Route Preferable.

"As between the Nicaragua and the Panama routes," Mr. Ward said, "the latter is much more preferable. It is but forty-five miles long, and has natural and accessible water ports at both ends. If built on the lock system it will have a rock foundation, on which the locks may be constructed, while the maximum level of the canal will be cut down to less than 100 feet. With a sufficient outlay of money the canal may even be cut down to the sea level. On the other hand, the Nicaragua route, which is 100 miles long, has neither natural nor accessible ports at either end, and must necessarily be built on the lock system, with a maximum level exceeding 100 feet. It is without rock foundation for most of its locks, and even for some of its immense dams, upon the stability of which the feasibility of construction is largely conditioned.

"A canal on the lock system is admitted to be feasible over both routes and for such a canal the Nicaragua route offers the advantage of its high lakes as a natural and essential reservoir. On the other hand artificial reservoirs resulting from the construction of dams would have to be built at Panama, and the recent surveys of the new canal company have been made with a view of demonstrating the practicability of building such dams to serve the two-fold purpose of conserving the water necessary for operating the canal and at the same time regulating the flood of the Chagres River. As against the advantage of the great natural lake in Nicaragua in constructing and operating a maritime canal on the lock system, it is entirely practicable, under existing conditions, to cut a sea-level canal across the Isthmus of Panama, having only one lock, and that lock for the purpose of regulating the rise and fall of the tides between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It will certainly be more costly, but it will be worth immeasurably more than a lock-system canal.

Political and Military Necessity.

"In any event it is to the interest of the American people, and, in fact, it is the duty of the American Government to investigate in a most thorough, careful, and intelligent manner the advantages and disadvantages of the Panama and Nicaragua routes; apart from the commercial consideration attending the construction of an interoceanic canal, exigencies resulting from the Spanish-American war have made the building of a canal a political and military necessity. The question is not so much which canal can best be built as which canal, when built, will best subserve the purposes for which it will have been constructed.

"The old Panama Canal Company was a failure and is a thing of the past. The new company has not yet had time to be a success. It is entitled, however, to a fair trial in its endeavor to prepend plans with a view to obtaining funds with which to carry the canal to completion, but it is possible that French pride and American prejudice will hamper the efforts to such an extent that it may be difficult to submit a proposition that will be considered on its merits.

"Our transcontinental railroads are generally supposed to be opposed to any and all interoceanic canals. It is my judgment, however, that these objections are based on erroneous grounds, and in any event the political needs of the time must eventually override them. The canal must, and I believe, will be built, and as the United States Government has already declared that any interoceanic canal must be regarded as part of its coast line, I cannot see how there would be any diversion of public funds, if a portion were devoted to canal construction."

M. Hutin, the Director General of the Panama Canal Company, will arrive in this city Sunday. It is thought that he will have plans and specifications ready to submit to this Government, or to such investors as may be willing to enter into the canal scheme.

NEGLECTED MAN DIES.

George Hayes of Detroit Expires in Bellevue from a Broken Back.

George Hayes, twenty-five years old, of Detroit, Mich., died in Bellevue Hospital last night from injuries received last Thursday evening as a result of a fall on the street at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street. At the time of the fall a hurry call was sent to Dr. Downs of the New York Hospital. Dr. Downs, on his arrival, pronounced Hayes the victim of too much whisky, and refused to take him to the hospital, although Hayes complained of paralysis.

Eventually Hayes was sent to Bellevue and placed in the alcoholic ward, where he was allowed to lie for several hours without medical attention. Subsequently an examination was made, and it was disclosed that his spine was fractured. Every effort was made to save his life, but without avail.

A sad feature in connection with the case is that Hayes's father, a well-to-do plumber of Detroit, arrived at the hospital in response to a telegram sent to him at Detroit, and in reply to his eager questions was assured by a message from the nurse in charge of the sick man that his son was still alive. In company with one of the attending physicians the father started for his sick son's room, only, upon arriving there, to find him dead. He had passed away as his father was walking from the reception room to the ward.

When apprised of the manner of the young man's treatment, the father was indignant and said he would immediately consult a lawyer to see if the responsible parties could be punished.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. M. B., who asks: (1) Is a young man who will be twenty-one years of age in the latter part of October entitled to vote at the coming election, or (2) is it necessary for him to swear that he is twenty-one at the time of registering (which might be a few days before the twenty-first birthday)? is informed that the young man can vote if he is twenty-one years old on election day.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

LEAVITT DENIES HE SAID IT.

His Criticism of Justice Truax Repudiated—The Justice's Friends Are Indignant.

John Brooks Leavitt is out with a denial of his statement reported to have been made at a meeting of the Bar Association on Tuesday night that Justice Truax of the Supreme Court was counsel for a surety company and unfit for the bench. The meeting was called to indorse candidates for positions on the bench, and it was while a resolution was pending that Mr. Leavitt made the statement attributed to him. A clerk handed all callers at Mr. Leavitt's office yesterday a typewritten statement, of which the following is a copy:

Mr. Leavitt did not say last evening at the Bar Association that Judge Truax is counsel for a surety company. Inasmuch as what Mr. Leavitt did say was said to a body of lawyers for their information, and was not said to the general public, and as the lawyers did not misunderstand him, he does not feel called upon to correct the report otherwise than to say he did not make the statement attributed to him in the papers.

Mr. Leavitt showed himself for a minute at the door of his inner office, and was asked to give his exact remarks to the Bar Association.

"I will have to decline," he said, "and confine myself to my statement."

"Did you say that Justice Truax was a 'tout,' instead of counsel, for a surety company?" he was asked.

"I must refuse to amplify my statement in any way," he said.

Mr. Leavitt is also quoted as having said that at least six Judges now sitting were unfit to fulfill their judicial functions. All the Justices of the Court sitting yesterday declined to enter the lists with Mr. Leavitt, but from the statements made by some of Justice Truax's friends, the end is not yet.

"I heard what Leavitt said," remarked one of the Justice's friends, who, however, declined to become a party to the controversy, "and if Judge Truax can be persuaded to take any notice of it, Mr. Leavitt will have to explain his charges, and when he does it will be before the Bar Association, where he made them. The Judge's friends will see to that if he allows them to take up cudgels in his behalf, although I much doubt if he will dignify Mr. Leavitt by taking any notice of him."

Justice Truax is on his way home from Europe, and is expected to arrive on Saturday.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Men Appointed by Gov. Black to Inquire Into City's Trade Meet and Organize.

The Commerce Commission appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the trade conditions of New York City held its first meeting yesterday in Room 5, THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, 41 Park Row. The full commission was present, including the Chairman, Charles A. Schieren; the Secretary, Alexander Smith, and Messrs. Kelly, Shayne, and Green. The commission did nothing but organize. A list of names prepared by the Civil Service Commission, with reference to the making of clerical appointments, was considered, but no one was selected.

It was decided that the commission shall meet hereafter on Fridays at 4 P. M., in the same room.

Ex-Mayor Schieren said after the meeting: "The task of the commission is a tremendous one. Our report is to be submitted to the Legislature on Jan. 15, and it will require much time and work to accomplish our object in that time. One of the first matters to receive attention will be pier facilities and pier rentals. The municipal ownership of the water front will be considered, also the suggested purchase by the Borough of Brooklyn of its water-front property. The commission will inquire generally into the methods of canal and other local transportation, differential rates in favor of other ports, lighterage, charges, &c.

"I have received several letters from citizens inquiring into the cause of the decline of New York's commerce. I judge from this that there is a misunderstanding of the facts in the case. It must not be imagined for a moment that New York's commerce has fallen off. It has, instead, increased steadily, but it has not increased in the same ratio as that of other cities or as much as it should have. There is something wrong somewhere, or this would not be the case. The work of the commission will be to find what the trouble is and to ascertain what steps can be taken to remedy it. It would not be proper to enter into a discussion of what the probable causes of the stagnation are, for that would be anticipating the work of the commission."

ALLEGED STRANGLERS HELD.

Three Italians in Williamsburg to be Examined To-morrow.

The three Italians who were arrested on Tuesday evening by the Williamsburg police in connection with the murder by strangulation early on Tuesday morning of Andras Cassague in his home, at 253 North Sixth Street, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court on the charge of being concerned in the man's death. The prisoners are Dominico Decanteris of 253 North Sixth Street, Nicholas Spenzo of 26 Jackson Street, and Carmine Bifalco of 255 North Sixth Street. They had nothing to say when the charge was read, and each was committed without bail for further examination to-morrow.

Meanwhile the police expect to arrest several other Italians. In the arrest of Spenzo, Decanteris, and Bifalco the police are satisfied that they will in time be able to clear up the mystery. Each of the prisoners was put through a rigorous examination by Police Captain Short in the presence of detectives, on Tuesday night, and also early yesterday morning, and from what the police said later the stories told by the three were conflicting, and satisfied the police that the men knew something of the tragedy.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

The Reorganization Committee Expected to Buy on Foreclosure.

A story about the Hudson River tunnel published in a Washington newspaper conveys the impression that work to complete it is about to be continued. Daniel Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord said yesterday that this was not the case, and explained the position of the enterprise. A decree of foreclosure of the mortgage of £550,000, for the purpose of reorganization, has been obtained from Chancellor McGill of New Jersey. The property will be sold at a date yet to be set. It will no doubt be bought in by the Reorganization Committee.

Then funds will have to be created to complete the work. About $2,500,000 is needed. A bondholders' reorganization plan is to be issued, and a company will be created which will issue prior lien bonds here and in London for $2,500,000, the amount necessary for the work yet to be done.

TROOPS ON THE ROUMANIAN.

The Eighth and Sixteenth Infantry Depart for Alabama.

The United States transport Roumanian, with troops on board from Montauk, arrived at Jersey City at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The troops on board numbered 950 men, including all that is left of the detachment of the Eighth and Sixteenth Infantry Regiments that went to Cuba. The Eighth, commanded by Major E. B. Savage, comprised 450 men, and 500 men composed the Sixteenth, commanded by Major J. K. Kirkman.

The two regiments are on their way to Huntsville, Ala. At Jersey City they kept on board ship until the baggage had been transferred to the cars, when the Eighth Regiment was taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Sixteenth by the Erie toward their destination.

These two regiments are among those which bore the brunt of the fighting around Santiago. They were mowed down like wheat by the Spanish bullets, and many of them died from fever. The Eighth Regiment took to Cuba about 700 men. Of these only 85 are now alive and well. The Sixteenth took about the same number to Santiago, and they now have about 100 of the men who saw active service. The other men of the two regiments on board the Roumanian are recruits who were at Fort McPherson before going to Montauk. Among the new men were a large number from New Jersey towns, and their relatives and friends were at the dock in large numbers to see them.



Let me do the talking, I have a "tongue" of my own: In my early life I lived only in the shops of the aristocratic shoemaker, and then I was the admired of all who saw me, was worn by all who could afford me; $14 was my price.

To-day I find myself here, with the same good points that made me famous; and I just overheard a little man say he could sell me for $5.

I am made to lace or to button; I am made of shiny patent leather or rich enamel; of black calfskin or russet leather.

Now, I am not boastful when I say no shoe could be handsomer. If you want me, I will wear out my sole in your service.

At home all day; call and see me.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JUDGES TO RESUME WORK.

Recovery of Justices Smyth and Lawrence and Judge McCarthy from Serious Illness.

Justice Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court has returned to his home in this city after a sojourn of several weeks at Atlantic City, feeling greatly improved in health and ready to resume his work on the bench. Since his serious illness last Spring and in the early Summer Justice Smyth has been slowly building up his strength by relaxation from business cares and by recreation. He said yesterday: "I have been quite sick, but I have had a good rest and I am now all right and in condition to return to my work next month. My illness last Spring was due to a general physical breakdown caused by protracted overwork. However I feel that I have now recovered my health. Recently I have been taking daily walks of five or six miles." Justice Smyth has been assigned to the equity division of the Supreme Court and is expected to resume his sittings on the third Monday in October.

Justice Abram R. Lawrence of the Supreme Court has recently written from Bar Harbor, Me., to friends in this city that he has recovered from his illness and expects to be in New York to take his place in court on the first Monday in October. He was prostrated last Winter by an attack of the grip and his illness assumed so serious a phase that for a while there was doubt about his being able to resume his judicial duties next month. As a precautionary measure the Appellate Division assigned Justice Frank C. Laughlin of Buffalo to sit in Justice Lawrence's place at the Special Term, but the latest advices from the latter indicate his intention to appear in person.

Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court, after a long and serious illness, has returned to work. He has been sitting in Special Term since last Monday, and he has been assigned to Part II. beginning the first Monday in October. Judge McCarthy said yesterday that he considered himself in pretty good condition, although he still felt the effects of his protracted sickness.

A HOUSE STOLEN PIECEMEAL.

Mr. Darragh Returns from a Vacation to Find the Building a Wreck.

John E. Darragh, a mason and builder, who has been spending a month in the country, returned Tuesday night. He owns a house at 215 West One Hundredth Street, which he found devoid of a veranda, clapboards, flooring, and furnishings. He says it was in excellent order when he left, and he complains that the house, valued at $5,000, and now almost worthless, has been lost to him through the negligence of the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

Two families occupied the house, Mr. Darragh says, up to a month ago, when he asked them to leave, so that he could renovate and alter it. He then went to the country, and returned to find that some persons had been stealing it piecemeal. When he reached his home he found a note from the Building Department, saying that his house was dangerous and that he must attend to it at once. He admitted when he looked at the house that it was dangerous and liable to be blown down in a high wind.

DR. JOHN HALL'S FUNERAL.

Session's Committee Selects Oct. as the Date for the Services.

It was decided yesterday at a meeting of the sessions committee in charge of the arrangements for the funeral of the late pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr Hall, that the date for the services shall be Oct. 4. Mr. Rowland, the Chairman of the committee, said that the minor arrangements had been left to a subcommittee. He could not tell what clergymen had been selected to participate in the services, as they had not yet been invited.

In regard to what has been stated by some papers as to Dr. Hall's having died of a broken heart because of the trouble of several years ago, Mr. Rowland said he wished it understood that Dr. Hall had had heart disease for a long time, and that the story published was sensational. He said that Dr. Hall had told him that he had had heart disease for fifty years. He said he had tried a number of years ago to get into a life insurance company, but that a conscientious agent had told him he could not admit him because he had heart failure. He afterward was admitted into another company.

WIFE WANTS ALIMONY.

Mrs. Fridenberg's Request Pending the Trial of Her Separation Suit.

Mrs. Abbie Seldder Fridenberg, who has begun an action against her husband, Dr. Edward Fridenberg, living at 242 Lenox Avenue, for a separation, on the ground of cruelty and neglect, applied to Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the suit. Decision was reserved. A. H. Hummel, who appeared for Mrs. Fridenberg, charged Dr. Fridenberg with having attempted to induce Mrs. Fridenberg to consent to a separation, and to follow up this by securing an absolute divorce from him. This Dr. Fridenberg denied.

Mr. Hummel said that the parties to the action were married in 1889, but their happiness was of short duration. Within a year after their marriage Mrs. Fridenberg says her husband began to ill-treat her. They are now not on speaking terms, and Mrs. Fridenberg claims to be destitute. Dr. Fridenberg, on the other hand, says she had property on the Southern Boulevard and in St. Paul. The doctor also says that because of his trouble with his wife his income has fallen from $11,000 a year to $4,500.

Park Stages Charging Too Much.

President Clausen of the Park Board has decided that 10 cents is too much to charge for crossing in the stages on Seventy-second Street, in Central Park, and he has ordered that the fare be reduced to 5 cents. The stages, which belong to a private company, are run from Seventy-second Street, on the east side, to the same street, on the west side of the Park.

Hosiery Department.

LADIES' STOCKINGS

Imported for the early Winter season.
Lisle thread or cotton, —new fancy weaves, plaid and stripe designs or black.
Fine black thread cotton,—with double soles and high spliced heels and toes,

25 cents per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

The Finance Committee's Budget, Aggregating $7,104,609.77, Is Approved.

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES

More Money Is Voted for Associate Superintendents, but the Proposed Increase for Principals and Teachers Is Criticised.

The adjourned meeting of the Borough School Board for Manhattan and Bronx was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Board of Education Building. The Finance Committee, composed of Messrs. Little, Adams, Bannard, and Rice, submitted for the consideration of the board a detailed estimate of the amounts required for the general fund of the budget for 1899. The estimate included salaries of School Superintendents, teachers, and the numerous other employes, a fund for compulsory education, lectures and corporate schools, and aggregated $7,104,609.77. The estimate met unanimous approval and now awaits presentation to the Board of Education.

An appropriation of $15,000 to be devoted to the increase in salaries of the Associate Superintendents, was approved. The salary of an Associate Superintendent, of which there are fifteen, has previously been $4,000, and the resolution was that the salary be fixed at $5,000, to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Little suggested that $2,000 be added to Associate Superintendent Hunt's salary. The suggestion did not prevail.

When the question of increased salaries of Principals and teachers was taken up Commissioner Kelly read a paper regarding the statement which was prepared and submitted at the last meeting.

"Less than half of the teachers in the system," he said, "are affected in salary by this schedule, or, in other words, 2,645 teachers derive no benefit or advancement from its application on Jan. 1, while the remaining 1,914 teachers are advanced in salary to an aggregate extent of $1,500,000.

"Our concern," he continued, "is with the present, and, gentlemen, do not forget that the present is a time when we are bankrupt. School sites in process of condemnation are being abandoned for the time, work of construction on new buildings is discontinued indefinitely, 20,000 children are in half-day classes, 1,000 more that we know of are on the streets, the people are clamoring for that which we cannot give, and we, in this forlorn condition financially, are to ask the taxpayers to sanction and provide for an increase of 70 per cent. in the salary account.

"I suggest," he added, "that the minimum or entering salary for a male teacher be $1,080, and that of a female teacher $600. I believe that twenty-one years should be the period of time during which annual additions should be made to the salary of the teacher. I submit that the annual increase to be given to men under the arrangement which I propose should be $60 per annum, and that given to women $30 per annum."

Mr. Anderson objected to the regular graded increases. There should be the present examination into the cases individually. President Hubbell asked Mr. Kelly if he desired the statement to come in the nature of a resolution. The latter replied: "I would not dare offer it as such."

Mr. Eustis said he thought the Mayor would look favorably on the suggestions, and that the board should act on that belief until contrary action had been manifested. The paper was ordered printed to be given further consideration.

President Hubbell announced that plans were in preparation for establishing at once a large number of kindergartens. They are to be opened in rooms on parlor floors in many sections of the city, and the children at present in the half-day classes transferred, thus making whole-day classes of all of them. He said that by next week the large number of half-day classes would have been reduced materially.

An appropriation of $125,000 was approved for the corporate schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

MORE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Room Made for 119 Applicants in Two Buildings.

The associate Superintendents of Schools, in accordance with the plan outlined by Borough Superintendent Jasper, are engaged now in visiting the schools of the city with the end in view of arranging additional accommodations. In two of the schools that have been visited 119 more pupils have been taken in.

At Public School No. 34, in Broome Street, Superintendent Elgas arranged yesterday for fifty more pupils to be taken into the primary grades. This was done by making two half-day classes, instead of the one-class system that previously existed. Public School No. 89, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, was visited by Superintendent Hunt. Here also the half-day classes were formed in primary grades that were being taught all day, and sixty-nine additional pupils, all who had applied, were accommodated. Located near to this school are rooms suitable to the purpose, that can be secured if more room is needed. Here several hundred more pupils can be taken care of if it is found necessary to secure more room.

HOSPITAL OWES CITY $2,879.

Manhattan State Institution's Liabilities Reported to the Mayor.

The Commissioners of Accounts sent a report to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday on the result of their examination of the Department of Correction's storekeeper accounts, which was made for the purpose of adjusting the accounts to enable the Commissioner of Correction to render a bill to the Manhattan State Hospital for the amount due his department.

The Commissioners in their report say the hospital owes the Department of Correction for supplies furnished up to Jan. 1, 1898, $2,879.03.

The report says that these supplies, consisting of coal, ice, and gas, were borrowed from March 1, 1896, and that no accounting has been made other than "occasionally returning some of the coal."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Proposal to Keep Recreation Piers Open All Winter and Build More.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to take action in regard to the appointment of a commission to revise the building code. Alderman Roddy made his maiden speech. He said he hoped the commission would be appointed. The matter was laid over until next Tuesday.

The Board passed a resolution offered by Alderman Goodman directing the Committee on Docks and Ferries and the Committee on Public Health to confer with the proper authorities relative to keeping the recreation piers in use during the Winter months and regarding the erection of more piers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Wedding Gifts.

Our provision of things beautiful and rare—the "plate and jewels" of furniture—is the delight of gift seekers. We show scores of charming pieces redolent with fantasy and grace and tradition of every beauty-loving people.

A reproduction of an old Adams papeterie of mahogany, painted with violin and flower wreathes. Novel writing tables in oak and mahogany—just right for comfort and peculiarly graceful in line.

A student's circular table, after an old English idea, has a moon-shaped top, the seat hinged and its back completing the circle. Below, a shelf runs completely around, cushioned where it forms the seat.

Toilet tables and an exquisite little Chippendale toilet glass and desk combined; toilet glasses, in different periods for the boudoir; many more are most ornamental bits that ever had use assigned to them. Even these only at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS TO BEGIN

Mr. Coler Finds that There Is Money for Last Year's Contracts.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday it was announced that work would be begun at once on street improvements contracted for last year. Controller Coler had sent word that there was about $1,400,000 in the Manhattan and Bronx street improvement fund, and about $190,000 for Brooklyn.

As some of the Commissioners intend to attend the Democratic Convention at Syracuse the board will meet next Monday instead of Wednesday.

THE SOFT COAL NUISANCE.

President Murphy of the Health Board Intends to Abate It.

President Murphy of the Health Board yesterday ordered the Sanitary Superintendent to divide the city into twenty-seven "smoke districts," and assign to each district an inspector whose duty shall be to report the use of soft coal. If nuisances are found, an order to abate the cause will follow.

Col. Murphy said: "The Board of Health will do everything possible to stop the use of soft coal. Many large concerns start their fires with soft coal early in the morning and when the Inspectors come around later they can find nothing but hard coal. In order to get at the bottom I have ordered the Inspectors to start their trips at 5 o'clock in the morning. We mean to catch them if possible."

MAGISTRATE CRANE INDIGNANT.

He Says Saloon Keepers Pay for Protection—Chief Devery Denies It.

Magistrate Crane, sitting in the Yorkville Court, yesterday denounced a special policeman for arresting Ernest Wess, bartender for the Raines law hotel at 188 Third Avenue, for selling liquor after hours, and discharged the prisoner. Policeman Harvey H. Ware of the East Twenty-second Street Station testified that he himself had purchased the liquor at 2 o'clock in the morning and it had been given to him without any bread or sandwich.

Magistrate Crane told the officer that there were thousands of saloons violating this law and he wanted to know why the proprietors were not arrested. "Everything is wide open," added the Magistrate indignantly. Afterward Magistrate Crane said that the liquor dealers did not now pay directly for protection, but had organized into an association, and those not in this association had to run the chances of arrest if they kept open after hours. Those in the association were protected. "Therefore," said the Magistrate, "I am not going to stand for the arrests of this kind you policemen make."

A bartender for Joseph B. Horney of 184 Third Avenue was arraigned a few minutes later on exactly the same charge. Magistrate Crane discharged the prisoner, telling the policeman that the same thing applied to him as had applied to Ware.

When Chief Devery's attention was called to Magistrate Crane's remarks, he became highly indignant. Calling his chief assistant, Sergt. Flood, the Chief directed him to get all the facts in the case with a view to laying them before the Grand Jury in order that the offending saloon keeper might be indicted.

The Chief intimated that if Magistrate Crane continued to discharge offending saloon keepers against whom the evidence was conclusive he would lay the matter before the Grand Jury and see if the Magistrate could not be punished for his dereliction.

A MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS.

Wife of a Man with Brain Fever Thinks He Was Robbed.

Herbert Lambert, twenty-five years old, is lying at his home, 42 Tuers Avenue, Jersey City, suffering from brain fever. The case is somewhat mysterious.

Lambert keeps a cigar store at 583 Newark Avenue. On Monday he went home to luncheon shortly before noon, told his wife he was not feeling well and thought it would benefit him to be in the open air awhile. He said he would go to New York and pay some bills. He put $100 in his pocket and went back to the store to tell the boy who took charge in his absence, that he would not return until 6 o'clock. He then boarded a car to go to the ferry.

The next heard of him was at 4 P. M., when he was found in Montgomery Street, near Newark Avenue, dazed and semi-delirious. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where a detective recognized him, and he was taken home. There was no money in his pockets, nor any receipts, and whether he paid any bills or not cannot be learned. His wife believes he was robbed, but he had a valuable gold watch and chain, which was in his pocket when he was taken home. His condition last night was critical.

ON THIS SPOT
(Broadway, 8th & 9th Sts.,)
40 YEARS AGO,
WE BEGAN SELLING
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
AS A SPECIALTY;
and To-Day
ARE SELLING THE BEST
BLACK SILK TAFFETA IN THE CITY,
At 65c yd. Sold Elsewhere at 85 Cents.

Daniell & Sons

Stern Bros

having added largely
to the facilities in their
Ladies' Tailoring Dep't
are now prepared to
make to order all styles of
Tailored Garments
in exclusive designs
at
Very Moderate Prices

West 23d St.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.
Untrimmed Hats
Half Usual Prices.
New York's greatest showing of fine Fur Felts, Alpines, Silk and Velvet Hats and Children's Tam o'Shanters.
59c. For $1.00 Fine Fur Felts.
75c. For $1.25 Alpines, all styles.
98c. For Bicycle Hats in both felt and cloth and fancy crowns.
$1.25 For Silk and Velvet Hats.
Matchless values in new Feathers, Wings, Aigrettes, and all trimmings.
H. O'NEILL & CO.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHARGED WITH OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Sheridan Shook was charged by Aaron Raymond, before his death, with having obtained $6,000 from him in 1895 by representing that he, with several other prominent gentlemen of financial responsibility, had formed a syndicate to organize a company for constructing a cable railroad in this city, that such persons and himself had contributed large sums of money into the fund, and that shares in the syndicate would be of great pecuniary value. Mr. Raymond began a suit in the Supreme Court in March, 1896, against Mr. Shook to recover this money, alleging the falsity of these representations, and that no syndicate had been organized or moneys subscribed by anybody. After Mr. Raymond's death, last February, the action was revived by his widow, Sarah E. Raymond, as executrix. She recently procured an order for the examination of Mr. Shook before trial, in order to establish his failure to organize a syndicate, to show that no consideration was given for the moneys he received from her husband, and that the men mentioned by Mr. Shook, including R. G. Dun, William S. Andrews, and Edward Gilmore, were not, in point of fact, interested in the scheme, and were not subscribers for its stock. Justice Gildersleeve was asked to vacate this order, upon the ground that as the complaint charged Mr. Shook with obtaining money on false representations, he would be privileged from testifying. Upon that point, Justice Gildersleeve, in his decision yesterday, said: "While it is true that where it appears that the party sought to be examined is privileged from testifying upon all the material matters upon which information is sought, the order should be vacated; still, there is nothing to indicate here that such is the case. It is not a fatal objection to an order for the examination of a defendant before trial that the examination may call for testimony tending to incriminate him, as any claim as to privilege may be determined on the examination, when defendant's rights may be protected." Justice Gildersleeve held, however, that there was another objection that was fatal to plaintiff's success upon her present motion papers, as it did not appear that she had reason to apprehend that she could not have the examination of the defendant at the trial, or that it was important for her to have his testimony before trial. The motion to set aside the order was therefore granted, with leave to renew upon other affidavits.

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DAMAGES TO ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER.—William Sanders, who owns premises at Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, brought an action against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company for damages caused by the erection in 1895 of the elevated structure 22 feet above the level of the street, which was authorized by the law of 1892. Justice Stover, before whom the suit was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, gave a decision yesterday in favor of the plaintiff. Justice Stover holds that the company has a right or easement to operate this road through Fourth Avenue, but that this right was limited as to manner and extent by the way in which it had been used. Such usage, prior to the erection of the elevated structure, had been by a cut or depression 18 feet deep and 58 feet wide. The Court finds that by reason of the erection of the elevated structure, and the operation of trains upon it, light and air upon a portion of the plaintiff's premises are interfered with, and thus the value has been lowered. Justice Stover after saying he found it almost impossible to reconcile the estimates that had been made by experts, comes to the conclusion that the rental value of the property has been decreased by $600, and the fee value deteriorated to the extent of $3,500.

***

OWNER OF THE BUILDING NOT LIABLE.—Valentine Jehle, while in the employ of the John C. Jewett Manufacturing Company, which had entered into a contract with the Ellicott Club, a tenant of a building called Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, to furnish the tenant's rooms, was using, with the consent of the agent of the owner, an uncompleted elevator in the building to transport material. While so employed, on May 14, 1896, he was killed by the fall of a tool in use by employes of independent contractors, at work in the elevator shaft. The building was then in process of construction by these independent contractors. Although the owner had begun making leases of portions of the building, he had not accepted the building from the contractors, nor offered it to the public for use. In an action by Mary Jehle as administratrix, against the Ellicott Square Company of Buffalo, to recover damages for the death of her husband, the Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment entered upon non-suit granted at the trial, holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that defendant was not liable, it appearing that the incomplete condition of the building and of the elevator, and the fact that the elevator cage had no guard to prevent tools from falling down the shaft upon persons inside of the well, was patent and visible to the deceased and his immediate employers.

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EXCESSIVE CHARGES BY ATTORNEY.—Louis Steckler, attorney and counselor at law, of 273 Broadway, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES that he is not the Louis Steckler whose charges against a client, Mrs. Johanna Fleischman, were protested and subsequently reduced by one-half under an order of Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court.

NEIL DONNELLON A SUICIDE.

Young Man Shoots Himself at His Brooklyn Home.

Neil Donnellon, the only son of Vice President Cornelius E. Donnellon of the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company, killed himself yesterday morning at his home, 849 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. The man was twenty-two years old, a graduate of the Adelphi Academy, and was about to begin his senior year at Yale. The only reason for the suicide seems to have been ill-health. He had been suffering from nervousness and had taken a trip to the Maine woods. A day or two after his return he went to the Jersey coast. He reached home about ten days ago, but his improvement seemed to be slight.

He was in the habit of rising early every day to take a drive through Prospect Park. He retired early Tuesday night, telling a servant to call him at 5 o'clock. She knocked on his door at that hour and told him it was time to get up. He called back in a cheerful tone, but at 7 o'clock he had not appeared, and his mother went to his room.

She found Neil lying on his bed with a bullet wound in his left breast and a revolver on the floor. She instantly sent for Dr. H. B. Bayliss. The physician found that Donnellon had been dead for an hour or more.

DR. S. J. KENNEDY INDICTED.

Physician Formally Accused of the Murder of Emeline C. Reynolds.

The Grand Jury yesterday filed in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions with Judge Newburger an indictment for murder in the first degree, against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel Aug. 16.

The indictment is made up in the usual style. Dr. Kennedy, who will be arraigned to plead to-morrow morning, will plead not guilty. He is now in the Tombs, and was acquitted of complicity in the murder by the Coroner's jury.

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that in all probability Dr. Kennedy's case would be placed on the October term calendar for trial. He said that he had a complete case, and felt certain of a conviction.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée Wednesday & Sat. at 2.

WALLACK'S — LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. STUART ROBSON—The Meddler. Sept. 26, Alice Nielsen Opera Co., in THE FORTUNE TELLER. Sale of seats begins to-day.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Last 3 nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Wm. Gillette and the famous Secret Service. Next Monday—John Drew in The Liars.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN, LAST 3 DAYS. NAVAL SHOW. Daily 3:30, 8:30. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. GABRIELLE DUMESNIL. 60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

KNICKERBOCKER — B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN. By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St. Evening at 8:15. Matinée Sat. at 2. Francis Wilson and Company in His Latest Success, THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. "A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald. Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama, THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

WORLD IN WAX — NEW WAR GROUPS. EDEN MUSEE. Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

Harlem OPERA HOUSE. "Gayest Manhattan." At 8:20. Sat

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk south to southwest winds.

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VOL. XLVIII.:NO. 15,196. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c; cash cotton, 5 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Dreyfus case is proceeding toward a grave crisis in Paris, the action of Gen. Zurlinden in prosecuting Col. Picquart in defiance of the civil authorities being regarded as a long step in the direction of a military dictatorship. According to a rumor in Shanghai, the Emperor of China is dead. The dispatches from Pekin do not confirm this news, but say that the Emperor has resigned his power to the Dowager Empress, who is controlled by Li Hung Chang. The change is a victory for the opponents of the progressive policy recently adopted by the Emperor. Dr. William A. P. Martin, an American missionary, has been appointed President of the Imperial University of China. Chile is said to have sent an ultimatum to Argentina, allowing five days for the latter's acceptance of an unrestricted arbitration. Colombia is reported to have severed all relations with Italy, as a result of the Cerruti affair. It is said that England may cede Zanzibar to Germany in return for the latter's concessions regarding Delagoa Bay.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Susquehanna express separated a horse and a wagon at Bogota, N. J., last evening, killing the beast. The man and wagon were uninjured.

Secretary Alger, in an interview at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday, spoke of the press criticisms of the War Department and said the trouble was that the people could not appreciate the immense problem of forming an army of 250,000 men without notice. He said that incompetent officers would be held to strict account for their misdeeds.

The first of a series of suits was filed in Chicago yesterday by United States District Attorney Black against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the recovery of $1,500, the amount of penalties said to be due from the defendants for failure to comply with the statute requiring railroads to water cattle at least every twenty-four hours while en route.

Republican leaders expect an open letter from Col. Roosevelt to-day saying that he cannot accept the Independent nomination. The Independents continue hopeful of his acceptance. R. Fulton Cutting has written to Seth Low asking him to explain how the Independent movement is unwise. Ex-Mayor Strong and Charles Stewart Smith yesterday expressed approval of Mr. Low's attitude.

Out of 432 patients in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff yesterday, Dr. Brown predicted that 100 would die. Many, weakened by fever, are falling victims to pneumonia. The weather grows more threatening, and Gen. Wheeler is anxious to get the men away. All are under orders to leave, but there is no transportation. Gen Wheeler wired the Quartermaster's office here yesterday, but got little satisfaction.

Page 2.

Admiral Cervera, who arrived in Madrid yesterday, declared that his ships had been lost by fire and not destroyed in battle. He treated the Spanish Minister of Marine with marked coolness. Gen. Toral is also in Madrid.

David Martin is a Republican candidate for the Pennsylvania State Senate from Philadelphia. He says he desires an opportunity to strike back at his accusers on the floor of the Senate, and that he will not vote to pay the expenses of the "Lexow" committee.

James O'Neill, yardmaster of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, shot and killed Mrs. Ella Wilson at her home in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn yesterday. He then turned his weapon on himself and ended his own life. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenant, dined together in a private room at the Hoffman House last night, and talked politics. There were rumors, considered improbable, that the question of running the Mayor for Governor was being considered. A new form of Democratic campaign literature was put out yesterday.

Page 3.

The yacht Red Cross brought fifteen sick from Camp Wikoff yesterday. Six were furloughed and nine taken to Roosevelt hospital.

The President yesterday reviewed from the portico of the White House a detachment of 200 members of the Marine Corps which served at Guantanamo during the war.

Gen. Miles has completed and submitted to the War Department for approval his plan for the reorganization of the volunteers. Gen. Lee's army corps, the Seventh, will be designated to go to Cuba.

The Shinnecock brought 116 sick here yesterday from Camp Wikoff. Eleven were furloughed, the rest placed in hospitals. The Shinnecock then went out of commission.

The Seguranca arrived here yesterday via Montauk Point from Santiago. A yellow fever patient was sent to Swinburne Island and all others aboard to Hoffman Island for inspection.

Collector Donaldson has made a report of the transactions of the Custom House at Santiago from July 16 to Sept. 1. One of the principal matters treated is the trouble experienced with the various kinds of currency in use.

Col. William J. Bryan, accompanied by Representative Stark and Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska, called on the President yesterday. The only request proffered was that the sick men of the Third Nebraska Volunteers be permitted to return to their homes. Mr. McKinley promised to consider the matter, but gave no assurance of compliance.

President Schurman in the course of his annual address to the students of Cornell University yesterday touched upon the issues brought up by the recent war with Spain relative to the disposal of acquired territory, including the Philippines. He said that the Government must not depart from its original policy, and that to annex any of the islands would be to commit criminal aggression.

Three men, including Harry Guilford, son of Dr. Nancy Guilford; Walter A. Foster, and Charles A. Plumb, are now in custody at Bridgeport in connection with the murder mystery there. The remains were identified at a Coroner's inquest yesterday as those of Emma Gill by her father and three brothers, and will be taken to Southington for interment. The police claim to have all the evidence essential in the case.

Archbishop Ireland stated yesterday that the Spanish Roman Catholic priests in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will be permitted to take their own measures for the change of conditions made necessary by the loss of Spanish sovereignty; that these priests may be relied upon to work in accord with American ideas, and that they expect the Church to come under the same laws as those in America.

Important tests of armor plate manufactured by the Carnegie Company were made yesterday at the Indian Head proving grounds. A twelve-inch plate made by the Krupp process was first tested, and then a five-inch plate treated by the Harvey process. The tests were thoroughly satisfactory, and in the opinion of the naval experts, practically established the superiority of the Krupp process over any other, and proved the superiority of the plates tested over any plate yet tested abroad.

Page 4.

The seat of the Cuban Government has been removed from Camaguey to Santa Cruz, where in an interview Vice President Capote expressed friendly sentiments toward the United States.

There was a celebration of the anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation at Woodlawn Park yesterday. Disputes among the colored folk as to the proper date for celebrating kept many away, but, as one speaker remarked, "what the crowd lacked in quantity it made up in quality."

The Ministerial newspapers in Madrid urge the Government not to surrender the Philippines. Gen. Augustin, the former Spanish Captain General at Manila, in an interview, tells of his defeat and seeks to justify his action. Brig. Gen. Greene, who has arrived at San Francisco from Manila, denies that he had trouble with Gen. Merritt. Two agents of Aguinaldo arrived on the same steamer on their way to attend the Paris peace conference.

The report that the Cuban Colonial Autonomist Government has taken a hand in shaping the terms for the Spanish evacuation is confirmed at Washington. Civil matters are sought to be interjected, but the American Government will tolerate no delay in the removal of the Spanish troops. The work will occupy much time, however, as there are 100,000 men to be transported, and comparatively few vessels are available.

Page 5.

An intoxicated Brooklyn man slashed his wife's throat yesterday morning, and thinking he had killed her ended his own life.

Thomas Bonney of the Seventy-first Regiment, who fought at Santiago, saved two boys from drowning at West Brighton, S. I., and received congratulations at the armory.

Michael Coogan, an Irish janitor, who has been in this country ten days, hung a postal card on the hook of a firebox and sounded the alarm. He had some difficulty in explaining his mistake to a policeman.

George Williams of Cohoes, N. Y., drank beer at a Park Row bar after he had been stabbed in the breast, apparently unmindful of his wound. He said he had been assaulted on the water front. Two printers were arrested on suspicion, but soon released.

Four babies, deserted by their parents, were found in hallways in different parts of the city last night. Three of the children were living; the fourth was dead. There were black marks on the throat of the dead child, which led the police to think that it was strangled.

Acting Gov. Foster M. Voorhees was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Republicans of New Jersey, assembled in convention at Trenton, N. J. His was the only name placed before the convention. Attorney General Griggs presided, and delivered an address devoted mainly to National affairs.

The golf contest on the Westbrook Club links at Islip, L. I., for the cup given by W. Bayard Cutting was narrowed down yesterday to four competitors, and they will meet in the semi-final round today, young Hollins played Harriman and Cutting meeting Watson. Two rounds for the Consolation Cup were also played, and besides the main event, there will be a big handicap tournament to-day.

Page 7.

The President has sent to the Lafayette Memorial Commission a letter warmly commending its project for the erection of a monument in Paris.

Bernhard Rank, an old German actor long connected with the Germania Theatre stock company, died of apoplexy last night at his home. He had been working very hard over a new part.

Representatives of American farmers and manufacturers presented arguments against tariff reciprocity with Canada before the United States Commissioners engaged in the international conference at Quebec.

The funeral party of Miss Winnie Davis left Narragansett Pier for Richmond yesterday. The remains were escorted from the Rockingham Hotel to the railroad station by a deputation of Grand Army men. The party passed through this city yesterday afternoon.

The body of a colored girl of about eighteen years was found in the Morris Canal, at Newark, last night, shortly after the suspicions of the police had been aroused by screams from that locality. The police assert that the young woman was murdered, and they have arrested an Italian barber and his wife.

Mrs. William C. Whitney was taken from her Bar Harbor residence yesterday and placed on board J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Sagamore, when the journey to Westbury, L. I., was begun. The yacht's destination is Glen Cove, from which point the invalid will be conveyed in a hospital wagon to the Whitney country place.

Page 9.

The largest auction sale of silk ribbons known to the trade was held yesterday by the Phoenix Silk Company. The bidding was brisk and the prices were good.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has rendered a decision in which he says that a depositor's receipt used in lieu of a check is subject to a stamp tax.

Chairman Case of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters issued yesterday a circular embodying a new ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the stamping of reinsurance policies.

Page 10.

The Country Cycle Club yesterday opened its new clubhouse, formerly the Berkeley Oval Clubhouse, with a reception to members and friends.

P. F. Warner's English team beat the New York team on Staten Island by an innings and 247 runs. The game was finished yesterday, New York making 123 in its second innings, bringing the score up to 172 against the Englishmen's 419.

The followers of Jockey Maher had another disastrous day at Gravesend yesterday. Dr. Catlett won the handicap for three-year-olds and Nosey the Seabreeze Stakes. The other winners were Decanter, Lady Lindsey, Diminutive, and Mr. Phinizy.

Page 11.

The body of Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Rev. W. J. Thompson, formerly of Ipswich, Mass., was exhumed yesterday and the viscera sent to Prof. Woods of Harvard University for analysis. The authorities think the woman died from poisoning.

Page 12.

Railroad men said yesterday that during August the trunk lines had carried 11 per cent. more freight out of New York to points West than in the same period last year.

An autopsy made yesterday proved the ante-mortem assertions of Cornelius Curtin that he was murderously assaulted. He accused a gang of Italians. He died at the Metropolitan Hospital on Monday.

The return of George J. Gould from Europe has caused a revival of interest in rapid transit affairs. The Manhattan Railway Company is said to be planning better equipment, but has practically given up the idea of making extensions.

The last batch of the horses ridden by Roosevelt's Rough Riders before they went to Cuba was sold at the Twenty-fourth Street auction rooms yesterday. Only $31,070 was realized from the entire herd in the three days' sale. The Government paid over $65,000 for the herd.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of $7,175,000 of bonds to meet various obligations of the city. Commissioner Meyer proposed that the recreation piers be equipped and inclosed for Winter use. Dates for considering departmental estimates were fixed.

The Safety Third Rail Electric Company of New York was incorporated at Albany yesterday. The third rail system is to have a test, and may, if this is successful, be put in use by the Brooklyn Elevated and Manhattan Railway Companies. The capitalization of the new concern is $1,000,000.

A woman told Patrolman McByrne on West Fortieth Street yesterday that a man had fallen down her chimney and was being suffocated. Fireman and an ambulance were summoned and a crowd gathered. Nothing but old clothing was found in the chimney, the top of which was too small to hold a boy.

Local houses say the scheme of consolidating all the leading silverware manufacturers into one big corporation has received its death blow. The report current in trade circles is that R. Wallace & Sons withdrew and were followed by two other companies, the defection of the three ruining the project.

At a meeting of foreign missionary societies at the headquarters of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church yesterday, several gentlemen described the educational and religious conditions of Cuba. Resolutions suggesting that a committee to inquire into those conditions be appointed were drawn and will be sent to President McKinley.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, Merchant Tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

A GRAVE CRISIS IN PARIS

Gen. Zurlinden's Prosecution of Col. Picquart a Step Toward a Military Dictatorship.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES DEFIED

The Act One of Great Importance, in View of the Situation in the Dreyfus Case—Unfavorable Newspaper Comment.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The situation here is generally admitted to be grave by both press and people. The conflict between the civil and military authorities is becoming acute.

The sudden and unexpected action of Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, in prosecuting Col. Picquart on the charge of forgery and using forged documents assumes a grave aspect on account of the circumstances attending this intervention of the military authorities in a civil court. At the present moment, when the political atmosphere is surcharged with dangerous electricity, generated by the Dreyfus affair, the General, who has just quitted the Cabinet, defying civil authority, takes, without consulting his successor or the Premier, an important step.

In ordinary circumstances the Military Governor is empowered to act independently; but, now that the Dreyfus question has become a great national matter, every proceeding in the affair has State importance. Gen. Zurlinden's ignoring this obvious fact is very significant. He comes forward as the defender of the army, the prosecutor of its supposed calumniators, and the resolute opponent of a revision of the case. From this to an appeal to the public in the line of the establishment of a dictatorship there is no wide step.

Everything tends to confirm the opinion that Gen. Zurlinden acted entirely upon his own initiative. The Temps declares that the Cabinet had previously refused to sanction Gen. Zurlinden's proposal to prosecute Col. Picquart, and that Gen. Zurlinden, therefore, waited until he had resumed the Military Governorship of Paris, when he acted upon his own authority.

Picquart was transferred this afternoon to the military prison of Cherche Midi. Upon leaving the Lasante Prison, Col. Picquart had a portmanteau and a portfolio. He looked pale and careworn. The blinds of the fiacre were drawn directly he entered it. A mob which had been howling outside the prison rushed toward Picquart as he emerged, shaking their fists and shouting some for and some against him. A similar mob waited at the Cherche Midi Prison. A detachment of military in both cases protected Picquart.

The Soleil says that, owing to yesterday's events, the Cabinet, at an informal conference, discussed Gen. Zurlinden's action, and the Fronde even asserts that the Premier, M. Brisson, disavows the measures taken against Picquart, which, he adds, were instituted without the knowledge of the Cabinet.

The Radical makes a bitter attack on the General Staff, which it charges with aiming at the moral assassination of Picquart through a secret military trial.

Henri Rochefort in his paper, the Intransigeant, declares Picquart was bribed by a syndicate or by Germany to save Dreyfus.

Jaures, the Socialist Deputy, in the Petite République, maintains that the General Staff of the French Army cannot now escape the full light of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The Matin affirms that it has authentic information to the effect that the name of Dreyfus was never once mentioned in the mass of documents brought against him. It adds that the only serious document is the so-called bordereau. The documents in the case, it appears, consist entirely of fragments of letters referring to everything except Dreyfus, and the whole matter, the Matin adds, "constitutes such a fairy tale that no sober-minded person would dream of accepting it."

M. Clemenceau, in the Aurore, charges M. Brisson with cowardice or imbecility and couples President Faure's name with that of Gen. Zurlinden in the alleged plot to suppress the truth and defeat justice. M. Clemenceau dwells strongly on the mauvaises chances of the Cherche Midi Prison, and credits the ex-War Minister with the remark: "If Gen. Mercier had not been so soft hearted, he would have had Dreyfus murdered."

Another paper, the Droits de L'Homme, abuses M. Faure with the greatest virulence and accuses him of employing M. Brisson to make a coup d'état. It points out that President Faure's military friends hold all the strong posts.

W. L. THOMPSON A SUICIDE.

New York Lawyer Ends His Life in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 22.—Walter L. Thompson, a resident of Cliff Street, a Justice of the Peace and a New York lawyer, killed himself at his home this morning by drinking acid. His widow, a son fourteen years old, and a daughter twelve years old survive him.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Thompson went to New York and did not return until late. About 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Thompson arose, and an hour later his wife found him lying on the floor. A doctor was summoned at once, but Mr. Thompson was dead before he arrived.

Mr. Thompson had been ill for some time, and this had forced him to neglect his business. This is supposed to have been the cause of his suicide. A few days ago a suit in which he was counsel was dismissed, and Mr. Thompson seemed to feel that if he had been able to be present there would have been a different result. Mr. Thompson was about fifty-four years old. He was a prominent Republican and active in town affairs. He was a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church and a member of the Educational Society.

BEAST KILLED, MAN UNHURT.

Susquehanna Express Separated a Horse and Wagon at Bogota.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Susquehanna express, due at the Hackensack Station at 6:10 this evening, separated a horse and wagon on the Bogota crossing. The wagon was driven by Daniel Healy, who was driving across the track and did not notice the train approaching. When the wagon was hit he fainted.

Healy was picked up and was found to have escaped unhurt. The horse was killed instantly. The wagon was uninjured.

SECRETARY ALGER'S DEFENSE.

Speaks of the Difficulties in the Way of Organizing and Equipping the Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22.—Secretary Alger, who arrived last night, was out early to-day. About 9 o'clock the Secretary and Surgeon General Sternberg, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Boynton, left for Chickamauga Park, where they spent the day in a critical inspection of the hospitals over which there has been so much controversy.

In both hospitals Gen. Alger and Gen. Sternberg spoke cheering words to each and every one of the many patients and shook hands with every nurse. One remark Gen. Alger repeated was, "I honor you brave boys as much as I do any of the war's 'heroes.'"

Before leaving Chattanooga Secretary Alger said to a reporter:

"The press has been disposed to exaggerate the condition of some of the camps and things have been charged against the War Department which were untrue and unwarranted. I want the facts and all the facts to come out, and have nothing to withhold from the public.

"The great trouble has been that the people have not appreciated the immense problem of forming an army of 250,000 volunteers without notice and without the necessary equipment. The Spanish war came upon us almost like a bolt from a clear sky, and it found every branch of the War Department unprepared for the task of equipping and handling such a vast number of untrained men.

"For a time there was difficulty in furnishing supplies and equipment for the troops, but that was to be expected. The department had only a limited supply of tents, and it had practically no wagons and ambulances to start with. There were a thousand and one details to look after, and a fairly disposed public will understand the disadvantages under which the War Department worked for many weeks. As fast as possible equipment and supplies were sent to the several camps, and if there has been lack of medicines and necessaries of life, the fault lies with the commanding officers of the camps.

"There may have been some incompetent officers, Generals and Colonels, in charge of some of the camps, and if such is found to be the case, they will be held strictly to account for their misdeeds. If there are any commanding officers who are now incompetent or who fail to put their camps in first-class condition and keep them that way, I propose they shall be replaced by men who are competent, and who will see that perfect sanitary conditions are established and maintained."

The Secretary of War and his party left Chattanooga to-night to inspect the camp at Huntsville, Ala.

GEN. MERRITT'S WEDDING.

Friends of Miss Williams Say It Will Take Place in This City.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is betrothed to Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Norman Williams of this city, will go to New York from Paris after he has appeared before the Peace Commission. The report that he will meet his future bride in San Francisco is not correct, as Miss Williams is enjoying an outing at Little Boar's Head, N. H. She will meet the General in New York.

Friends of Miss Williams declare that the wedding will take place in New York, and will be the greatest social event in army circles during recent years. The future Mrs. Merritt will then accompany her husband back to Paris.

At the home of Miss Williams, 1,836 Calumet Avenue, nothing could be learned except the fact that Miss Williams had expected to be married to the General longere this, but the war upset all the plans. It was said that the family would not return until the latter part of November.

MRS. WOOLEY'S RESIGNATION.

The Liberal Church of Hampden Court, in Chicago, Accepts It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The resignation of her pastorate at the Independent Liberal Church of Hampden Court, which the Rev. Celia Parker Wooley has for some months occupied, was accepted to-day. Mrs. Wooley has been in ill health since last Winter, and it has long been the advice of her physicians that she relinquish her active church work. She has made no special preparations for the future, although she is determined to content herself with her literary work and lectures.

The future of the Liberal Church of Hampden Court is not promising. Many of the church members were held only by the eloquence of their pastor, and now that Mrs. Wooley is gone it is doubtful whether they will remain. Mrs. Wooley has been pastor of the Hampden Court Church two years, having gone there from the Unitarian Church at Geneva, Ill.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Gen. Jackson of Nashville, Tenn., Also Declines to Serve.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Gen. Jackson to-day sent a telegram to President McKinley thanking him for the tender of a position on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war, and expressing regret that pressing private business compels him to decline the honor.

RECEPTION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN

The English Statesman and His Wife Entertained at Danvers, Mass.

DANVERS, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Danvers Historical Society gave an informal reception to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain this afternoon in its rooms, which were decorated with English and American flags for the occasion. The Rev. Dr. A. P. Putman made the address of welcome, to which Mr. Chamberlain responded, saying in part:

"I thank you very much for the warm welcome by the Historical Society and by the town. In England it is customary to think that Americans take more interest in historical matters than Englishmen, and we are often surprised to have our American friends who visit us tell us about things of which we have forgotten. I attach much importance to this interest, as it serves to draw us closer together.

"I desire to see a federation of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is coming nearer and nearer. We are bound by common ties, but we are continually misunderstanding each other. The press, statesmen, and others have—I will not say maliciously, but by persistent misunderstandings—kept us apart. Recent events have changed all that, and we are feeling better than ever toward each other.

"I am pleased to see the flags of England and America intertwined over a picture of that historic scene, the battle of Lexington. I desire to see them always floating together."

100 DYING AT MONTAUK

Out of 432 Patients in the Hospital, Five Score, Dr. Brown Says, Cannot Live.

MANY VICTIMS OF PNEUMONIA

The Weather Grows More Threatening and Gen. Wheeler Is Anxious to Get the Men Away—Quartermaster Gives No Satisfaction.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 22.—The weather was very disagreeable at the camp to-day, and there was a cold wind, threatening pneumonia. The camp officials have prepared everything for a storm. There were 432 patients in the general hospital to-day, and Dr. Brown made the prediction that 100 would die. He said he based his belief on the result of an examination of the condition of the men. All are down with typhoid, and in many cases pneumonia has attacked the sick soldiers, who are too weak to combat it.

The transport City of Mexico to-day landed the men of Company M, Tenth Cavalry, (colored.) They had been left in Cuba to attend to the baggage of the regiment, and when they came ashore, on their way to the detention hospital, which had to be reopened to accommodate them, they were heartily greeted by their comrades.

Battery K of the First Artillery got away from camp to-day, starting for San Antonio, Texas, and Battery F of the Fourth Artillery expects to get away to-morrow. All the regiments in camp are under orders to move, but are kept here because of failure to arrange for transportation. Gen. Wheeler to-day wired the Quartermaster's Department in New York, inquiring what was the matter, but did not get much satisfaction. The General is determined that the soldiers shall get away from Montauk before the cold weather, for he believes that this exposed point is one of the worst places where men could be kept.

Gen. Wheeler was compelled to decline an invitation to attend the funeral services over the body of Miss Winnie Davis at Richmond. He sent his regrets, and explained that he could not go in the absence of Gen. Shafter. As soon as Gen Shafter returns Gen. Wheeler will go to Alabama to look after his race for Congress. As he has no opposition, Gen. Wheeler will spend much of his time at the Huntsville (Ala.) camp, inspecting the cavalry that is to be sent to Cuba.

Word reached camp this afternoon from Washington that Gen. Wheeler had been appointed to command the cavalry division of the army of occupation for Cuba. Gen. Wheeler said that nothing would please him better. He would like to go to Cuba again at the head of the cavalry, and he did not think his duties there would interfere with his duties as a Congressman. He did not know certainly that he had been appointed, but hoped it might be true.

Among the deaths in camp to-day was that of Nealy Wright, of the Tenth Cavalry. He came on the City of Mexico. While in Cuba a couple of weeks ago he got into a fight with another negro and received a blow on the head with an axe, which broke his skull. The other deaths were:

BOOK, HERMAN, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
RUNYON, TURNER, Second Infantry.
BARNES, EDWARD, Company A, Tenth Infantry.
STOUT, ROBERT, Sixth Cavalry.

GOOD TIMES COMING IN MAINE.

Bright Prospects for a Big Business by the Lewiston Mills.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 22.—At the annual meetings of the Lewiston corporations, reports made of last year's work were all encouraging, and the business men look forward to better times in the year that is coming. Improvements in machinery and mill buildings have been made during the last few months, and the interested men who yesterday went through the different mills and factories were pleased with the standard of work done.

The finest grades of cottons made anywhere in the world are manufactured in this city, and there are eighteen corporations carrying on a manufacturing business here. There are fourteen cotton mills and three woolen mills. Seven thousand people work in the cotton mills, and the annual disbursement for this labor amounts to upward of $2,500,000.

May Buy Gen. Torrence's Home.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the home of Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, 88 Bellevue Place, to Harold F. McCormick, who married the daughter of John D. Rockefeller. If the deal is closed, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick will occupy the house for a residence. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as administrator of Gen. Torrence's estate, is conducting the negotiations. The property faces the Lake Shore Drive and covers a lot 145 by 170 feet. The house is a four-story stone structure. The fence that surrounds it was in the German exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm, central Wednesday night in Missouri, has moved to Lake Michigan, and has caused rain from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The pressure continues high off the Middle Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts. The temperature has risen in the Middle and Northern Atlantic States, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and West Gulf States, and has fallen in the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys. Rain may be expected in New York and New England, clearing in the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	53	53	57
6 A. M.	50	54	58
9 A. M.	52	62	65
12 M.	57	65	72
4 P. M.	59	64	74
6 P. M.	57	64	71
9 P. M.	56	64	69
12 P. M.	54	64	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66¾
Weather Bureau	61¼
Corresponding date 1897	56¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	63

The highest temperature yesterday was 65 at noon, and the lowest 53 at 6 A. M. The humidity was .75 at 8 A. M. and .57 at 8 P. M.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., leaves South Ferry—Whitehall Terminal—and foot of Liberty St. 1:00 P. M. daily except Sunday.—Adv.

GHOST MOVED MACARONI.

Prayers Will Be Said To-day to Lay a Restless West Orange Spirit.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—Prayers will be said to-morrow morning in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, in Matthews Street, this city, to lay a ghost which is driving the Italian residents of White Street, West Orange, into superstitious frenzy.

Ghostly rappings, hand-clappings, and other supernatural demonstrations have been heard and experienced since Monday in the store and rooms occupied by Frank Petro and family, who keep a grocery store in one end of a big frame tenement house just across the Orange line. It was in this house that Peter Christiano was stabbed by Lorenzo Corbo, an old organ grinder, at a New Year's Eve party eight months ago. The neighbors assert that the ghostly demonstrations are caused by the restless spirit of the murdered man.

Father d'Aquilla, pastor of the Church of St. Michael, was called in last night. He prayed and sprinkled holy water in the rooms where the noises were heard. While he was in the house there were no demonstrations, but as soon as he had left, the family and neighbors aver, the noises were recommenced with redoubled frequency and violence.

Petro, who is a big, hearty man of intelligent appearance, says he does not believe in ghosts, but does not know what else to think. At midnight last night, he declares, he heard a noise as if the front doors of his store, which were fastened with a heavy bar set in staples, had been thrown wide open and the bar flung to the floor. He tried to get out of bed to investigate, but was held down by some invisible power, which pressed upon his chest and made it impossible for him to move. The "presence" remained for an hour, he says. The store doors were locked as usual this morning, but a box of macaroni, which had been placed upon a top shelf, stood on the floor in the middle of the room, with a handful of long straws lying across the top in the form of a cross.

A TIMES correspondent heard the noises to-night and made a thorough investigation of the rooms and cellar without ascertaining their cause. Samuel Christiano, a brother of the murdered man, who keeps a saloon on the next block, is convinced that the "presence" is that of his brother's spirit. He says he went last night into the room where most of the noises are heard and begged the spirit to make itself visible. It did not, but as he rose from his knees after praying three unusually loud knocks sounded just under the place where he was standing.

Petro and his family say they have not slept for three nights. They went out to stay with friends to-night, and intend to move out of the house to-morrow. Tenants in the other end of the house have heard nothing of the noises.

ROBBER WITH A WOODEN LEG.

Another "Hold-Up" in Chicago by a Maimed Highwayman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The one-legged highwayman has again made his appearance. Some time ago George Wall was held up on Sixty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, by a man who had a wooden leg. Early this morning a lone robber, who had a piece of timber in lieu of one of his limbs, presented a revolver at the head of James Reynolds, at Custom House Place and Taylor Street, and took from him his watch. Reynolds reported the matter to the police of the Harrison Street Station, who furnished him with lodging for the night.

RIVAL FOR ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Lake Shore Is After Some of Chicago's Suburban Traffic.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Unofficial announcement is made of the intention of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway to compete with the Illinois Central for South Side suburban traffic just as soon as the elevation of the Lake Shore tracks is completed. Local Agent Hess, at South Chicago, has been notified of the Lake Shore's intentions, and has been requested to consult the traveling public and business interests of South Chicago as to the time schedule.

The new train will be known as the Whiting, South Chicago and Grand Crossing express, and the intention is to make no stop after leaving Englewood.

THE NORTHWESTERN SUED.

Railroad Said to Have Failed to Water Cattle Often Enough En Route.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The first of a series of suits was filed to-day by Gen. Black, United States District Attorney, in the United States District Court against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the recovery of $1,500, the amount of penalties said to be due from the defendants for failure to comply with the statute requiring railroads to water cattle at least every twenty-four hours while en route.

The suit is based upon fifteen carloads of cattle shipped from South Omaha in July. The cattle were fed at Clinton, Iowa, July 16, 17, and 18, but not watered. The Special Agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry in his report said when he asked one of the men in charge why he did not water the cattle, he replied: "They fill better at Chicago." Packers at the stock yards have complained for some years that they were buying too much water with their live stock.

TO FIGHT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Cut Made by Liggett & Myers So Construed by St. Louis Dealers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—The Republic to-morrow will say: "Tobacco manufacturers and dealers in St. Louis regard the 10 per cent. cut made by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company on all its brands as the beginning of another terrific fight to be waged between the independent factories and the American Tobacco Company, commonly referred to as the Trust. The fact that the Drummond Tobacco Company of this city has not made any reduction leads to the belief that the Continental deal will go through, even if it has not already been consummated, and that the Drummond people will cast their lot with the combine.

"What action will be taken by the Continental Company toward meeting the cut of the Liggett & Myers Company cannot be said until the negotiations are all settled. As the matter now stands, the new organization is not in position to do much, but if the Drummond deal goes through it is entirely probable that retaliation will come in the form of a vigorous onslaught on cigarettes. The Drummond factory will strengthen the American Company in a spot where it always has been weak, while the Continental will probably make a big cut in the price of plug.

EXPECT ROOSEVELT LETTER

Republican Party Leaders Believe He Will To-day Decline the Independent Nomination.

INDEPENDENTS KEEP HOPEFUL

Say They Have Considered No Other Candidate, for They Will Need None—Cutting Questions Low—Strong and Smith Approve His Attitude.

The expectation of the Republican organization leaders is that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will to-day make public a letter announcing that he cannot accept the nomination for Governor on the proposed Independent ticket, and defining his attitude as a party man in unmistakable language.

According to the view of Col. Roosevelt's party obligations taken by the Platt Republicans, it has always been only a question of time when he would make this declination, whether it should be done at once in order to stop the circulation of nominating petitions bearing his name, or whether it should be deferred until the nomination had actually been made and tendered. The organization managers have not viewed with equanimity the prospect of Col. Roosevelt's popularity being utilized to arouse and solidify the anti-Platt element throughout the State, and they have been hopeful that the Colonel would make known his inability to accept the nomination in time to prevent the securing of the 6,000 signatures necessary to effect his nomination.

While the party managers strenuously deny having exacted or received any assurances from Col. Roosevelt on this point, they have taken the position that he could not, out of loyalty to his associates on the regular ticket and to the organization whose votes must elect him, accept a nomination from a party of citizens whose avowed purpose is the defeat of those associates and the overturning of that organization. In that belief they have insisted that Col. Roosevelt would "call off" his Independent friends at the proper time. They believe that that time is now, and they look for the Colonel to give out a statement of his position not later than this evening. It was said last night that the letter had been written already.

The Independents Confident.

The members of the Independent Committee hissited up to the hour when their Twenty-third Street headquarters closed yesterday afternoon that Col. Roosevelt had not declined their nomination in advance or given any intimation of displeasure at their efforts in his behalf. So confident have Messrs. Klein, Chapman, Keith, and their associates been of Col. Roosevelt's acceptance of their nomination that they have asserted that there could be only one condition under which he would be at liberty to decline it, and that that condition would be his failure to receive the nomination of the regular Republican convention.

To make assurance doubly sure, however, Preble Tucker, an active member of the committee, went to Oyster Bay on Wednesday night to see the Rough Riders' Colonel and learn from his own lips what his attitude toward the Independent movement is since he became the organization candidate. Mr. Tucker returned to the city yesterday, but the result of his mission was not made public. Reports which reached here from Oyster Bay during the day said that Col. Roosevelt had assured Mr. Tucker that he would not decide the question now, out of deference to the wishes of his friends in the movement, but that he left no doubt of his present disinclination to allow his name to appear on an Anti-Republican ticket.

The publication on Wednesday of Dr. Seth Low's letter disapproving of the Independent Roosevelt State ticket brought about a conference of the men at the head of the movement at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Central City Committee; Alfred H. Klein, John J. Chapman, and Boudinot Keith were present.

Wants Seth Low to Explain.

After the conference the following letter was made public:

The Hon. Seth Low:

Dear Dr. Low: A letter was published in this morning's papers over your signature, containing matters of great public interest.

You express the opinion "that the proposed action of the Independents in this State is the only thing that can cause the defeat of Col. Roosevelt, and a possible loss of a sound-money Senator from New York,

the reason that they have never believed he would decline their nomination.

BLACK CAUSING UNEASINESS.

Platt Men Half Suspect that His Apparently Confident Friends Have Some Cards Up Their Sleeves.

In spite of the assurance of the Platt managers that they have more than enough delegates pledged to Roosevelt to nominate him on the first ballot in the Saratoga Convention, there was a distinct air of depression about State Headquarters yesterday.

The continued confidence displayed by the Black managers up to within four days of the convention was apparently responsible for this. Firm as State Chairman Odell has been in asserting that 700 votes are "ironclad and copper-fastened" for the organization candidate, he has been puzzled to understand the seeming confidence of the Governor and his backers, and when the news came from Albany yesterday that the Black people purposed to make a test vote by putting up Senator Lexow as their candidate for Chairman of the convention, Mr. Odell, veteran campaigner that he is, felt a little uneasy.

Some of the Platt people about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night began to ask whether or not the supporters of Col. Roosevelt had not been the victims of "over-confidence." They admitted that such adepts in the management of conventions as Louis F. Payn and George W. Aldridge might be expected to have some cards up their sleeves that had not been counted on, and there was a little quiet speculation as to what would happen if it should turn out after all that Gov. Black had a majority of the delegates to the convention. It was generally admitted that such an outcome, which would seem a miracle to the Platt Republicans in those parts, would mean the overturning of Senator Platt as the party leader.

Gov. Black's friends in this city asserted yesterday that they were never more confident of his nomination. Louis F. Payn, who returned to Albany during the day, repeated before he went away his assertion that the Governor would control the convention.

It was being said among local Republicans yesterday that when the leaders get together at Saratoga Gov. Black's friends will be among the number, and that they will be given a leading part in the distribution of the minor places on the ticket, with a view to bringing about harmony in the party ranks after the convention.

The exodus to Saratoga has already begun. State Chairman Odell said farewell yesterday to the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue and went to his home in Newburg, whence he will go to Saratoga to-day. Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Executive Committee is in Albany and will go from there to Saratoga.

It was decided yesterday that James M. E. O'Grady is not to be temporary Chairman of the convention. Mr. O'Grady is a candidate for Congress and he does not desire to antagonize George W. Aldridge by accepting the compliment of the temporary Chairmanship from Mr. Platt at this juncture. Senator White of Syracuse will be permanent Chairman if the Black people do not succeed in electing Senator Lexow, which none of the Platt men would admit to be possible.

GOV. BLACK GOES TO WASHINGTON

He Will Not Be Present at the Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—Gov. Black left this city to-night for Washington to make a personal plea about the mustering out of State troops.

He will not attend the Republican State Convention at Saratoga.

PLANS OF THE BLACK MEN.

Senator Lexow Their Candidate for Temporary Chairman at Saratoga.

ALBANY, Sept 22.—The friends of Gov. Black still assert that they will control he Saratoga Convention. As a proof of their intention to carry the contest into the convention they have selected Senator Lexow as their candidate for temporary Chairman. This will afford a test vote at the outset of the proceedings, Senator Platt's candidate for the temporary Chairmanship being Senator Horace White of Syracuse.

Supreme Court Justice Woodward of Jamestown will present Gov. Black's name to the convention, and Edward Lauterbach is expected to second the nomination.

Refused to Instruct for Roosevelt.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 22.—In the Greene County Republican Convention to-day a resolution instructing the delegates to the State Convention for Roosevelt, was voted down.

DAVID MARTIN'S CANDIDACY.

Pennsylvania Politician Desires to Strike Back at His Accusers in the State Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—At the Republican County Convention to-day the slate agreed upon by the leaders of the "combine" and "anti-combine" factions of the party went through without a break as follows: District Attorney—P. J. Rothermel, Jr.; Controller—Capt. John M. Walton; Recorder of Deeds—John Virdin; Coroner—Samuel H. Ashbridge; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—Henry B. Brooks; Judges of the Orphans' Court—Clement B. Penrose and William N. Ashman. Rothermel, Virdin, and Brooks are new men. The others are renominations. The party also nominated four candidates for the State Senate and a full legislative ticket.

One of the candidates for the Senate is Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin, leader of the "combine" faction. In his speech accepting the nomination, Mr. Martin said:

"I have felt for several years that I would not take any nomination for public office, but when the crusade was made against me by the Senate of 1895, which threatened to drive me out of politics and ruin my reputation, the thought crept into my mind that there would be a chance for me some day to strike back, and if elected I will, on the floor of the Senate and in the presence of some of the men who tried to ruin my character and reputation, fling back in their teeth the scandals they tried to heap upon me.

"I will, if elected, be in a position to prevent any dollar marks being placed on me or any friend of mine without cause, and show to the citizens of my native city that a politician can be as honest as any other man.

"I will vote and work for the good of the whole people, and I desire to impress on the minds of the delegates in this convention that I am a Republican, and will vote with my party on all party questions. I am not pledged to any one for any place, and I will make no such promises until after I am sworn in as a Senator at Harrisburg. I will not vote to cut down the school appropriations; I will not vote to pay the expenses of the 'Lexow' committee; I will not vote for any of the expense bills that were vetoed by our honest Governor now at Harrisburg; nor will I vote for any of the bills which were passed by the last Legislature and vetoed by Gov. Hastings."

Nominations for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The following Congressional nominations were made by the Republicans in this city to-day: First District, H. H. Bingham; Second District, Robert Adams, Jr.; Third District, William McAleer, (Democrat;) Fourth District, James R. Young; Fifth District, Alfred C. Harmer. All are renominations. There was no opposition to Congressman McAleer in the Third District and he was indorsed by the Republicans.

Congressional Nominee Declines.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Nicholas W. Steele of Carroll County has declined the nomination for Congress recently tendered him by the Democrats of the Second Maryland District. His reasons are that he cannot neglect his business. A new convention will be called to meet at Elkton on Wednesday next.

Other Congressional Nominations.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Seventh District—Clinton Rorer, Democrat. Twentieth District—Joseph E. Thropp, Republican.

VIRGINIA.—Second District—Richard A. Wise, Republican. (Represents the Wise wing of his party; the Bowden wing recently nominated Mr. Holland of Southampton.)

LEADERS MEET VAN WYCK

Mr. Croker, James Shevlin, and the Mayor Dine Together and Talk Politics.

NOT A PROBABLE CANDIDATE

A New Form of Campaign Literature Issued from Democratic Headquarters—Mayor McGuire's Friends Here in His Interest.

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenant, met at the Hoffman House last night and dined together in a private room. The result was that rumors were soon in circulation that the three men were holding a conference over the question of whether the Mayor should be put in the field for the nomination for Governor. To well-informed Democrats, however, these rumors seemed improbable. In the first place, the Mayor has not been seeking the nomination. He has told some of his intimate friends that he does not want it, and that the only office he does want after his present term expires is on the bench. In the second place, Mr. Croker said the Tammany leaders have not been considering such a matter as running him for the nomination. Mr. Croker has said for publication that Tammany has no candidate, and that it needs Mr. Van Wyck in the office he now holds. The organization does not want to risk another election for Mayor. Neither Mr. Hill, Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy, nor Mr. McLaughlin has believed, up to yesterday at least, that Mr. Van Wyck should head the party ticket in this campaign.

The three men were together for an hour, and there were all sorts of speculations as to what they were talking about. They did talk politics, and they discussed the questions of candidates and platform, but there was little ground for belief that it was a conference of a great deal of importance to the party throughout the State.

Senator McCarren was in the hotel late in the evening, but he was not with the Mayor, Mr. Croker, and Mr. Shevlin.

Senator McCarren earlier in the day denied the reports printed in several morning newspapers that Mr. Hill would write the Democratic platform. "Mr. Hill may have a hand in it, of course," said the Senator, "but he is not going to have everything to say."

Dealing Out Campaign Cards.

A new form of campaign literature was issued from Democratic campaign headquarters yesterday. This literature was in the shape of cards, some of which read as follows:

THE DOLLAR WANTED!—The dollar stolen from the State Treasury by the Republican canal ring. Turn the rascals out!

A GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY.—The destruction of the patriotic volunteer sentiment of the country that offered 800,000 of our young men within sixty days, as defenders of National honor and integrity. Place the responsibility.

THE REAL FINANCIAL QUESTION.—One million dollars State funds squandered on canal contracts; $10,000,000 State debt increase; $22,000,000 State taxes collected; 700 new offices created, costing $500,000 yearly.

BETTER THAN KLONDIKE.—One-million-dollar "nuggets" in canal contracts. "Pay dirt" in canal embankments.—See Report of Canal Investigation Commission.

Another card headed "A B C Finance" is addressed to "gold bugs, silver cranks, greenback shouters, or any old thing in finance."

There is a card devoted to every issue on which the Democratic Party intends to fight its campaign, except the Raines law. The reason this issue is ignored is that the cards are to be distributed throughout the State, and that the fight on the liquor law is to be limited to the large cities. In the country districts, the organization believes, this issue should be ignored, or, at any rate, not pushed to such an extent as elsewhere. It will be talked on the east side, in this city, more than anywhere else.

Booming Mayor McGuire.

Several Democrats from Syracuse called on Senator McCarren and other Tammany leaders yesterday in the interests of Mayor James B. McGuire's candidacy for Governor. It is well understood that Mayor McGuire will not accept the second place on the ticket.

TAMMANY'S TRIP TO SYRACUSE.

Nearly 1,400 Members of the Organization Will Start Tuesday Morning in Four Special Trains.

Four special trains will take the Tammany delegates, alternates, and others to Syracuse, and it was announced yesterday that there would be nearly 1,400 men from the organization who will make the trip. Hotel accommodations in Syracuse have already been secured for over 1,100.

The first train will leave on Tuesday morning at 8:50 o'clock. The Mayor will probably be on board, and Richard Croker and John F. Carroll. The train will be in charge of George W. Plunkitt. It will consist of eleven cars.

The second train will be in charge of Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating. It will leave ten minutes after the first, and will have on board the men from Harlem.

The third train will leave at 9:10 o'clock, and will be in charge of William L. Dalton.

The last train will leave at 9:20 o'clock and will carry the stragglers.

Mr. Croker has said that no more than a few city officials who are not delegates should attend the convention, so as to avoid crippling the city departments. Nevertheless quite a number of city officials have signified their intention of accompanying the delegation. There are 105 delegates from New York County, and the same number of alternates.

FOR THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Silver Democrats Meet in Troy and Send an Ultimatum to the Party Leaders.

TROY, Sept. 22.—About 100 delegates, representing the Chicago platform Democrats of ten of the eastern counties of the State, met here this afternoon and remained in executive session for three hours. Prior to this the Executive Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and discussed plans looking to the presentation of a silver plank at the Democratic State Convention.

When the leaders reached the hall an organization was effected, as follows: President—Calvin E. Keach; Vice President—I. C. Chamberlain, Schenectady; Recording Secretary—Owen Connelly, Lansingburg; Reading Secretary—Thomas W. Salmon, Lansingburg; Treasurer—Edward F. Hunting, Albany.

Chairman Keach made a long address and presented the following, which was adopted:

The Democratic Party, true to the traditions of its past, and loyal to the will of the majority of its regularly chosen delegates when convened in National Convention, hereby declares that it is the duty of every loyal Democrat to stand by and upon the Chicago platform of 1896, which we recognize as a fundamental law not to be altered until the National Convention of 1900 shall adopt another.

The above is the ultimatum of the Chicago platform Democrats, which was presented to Senator McCarren and Chairman Danforth several weeks ago. The Syracuse Convention will be asked to insert it in the platform.

The following was presented by P. C. Marsh of Troy and adopted:

Whereas, The daily papers assert that David B. Hill, Senator Murphy, J. W. Hinkley, and Senator McCarren had a conference in New York Sept. 21, and decided upon a platform to present to the coming Democratic Convention at Syracuse, based solely upon State issues, and ignoring the Chicago platform; therefore,

Resolved, That this conference heartily disapproves of any platform being adopted at the said coming convention which does not indorse the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896.

A copy of this resolution is to be sent to the four persons named. The following resolution, presented by William E. Ryan of Rochester, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chicago platform Democrats nominate no candidates until after the Democratic Convention is held on Sept. 28, 1898, and not then if the Democratic platform and candidates are acceptable to this conference.

Another conference will be held on Thursday, Oct. 6, to review the action of the Syracuse Convention. The conferrees will meet at the Empire House, at Syracuse, on convention day.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES CHOSEN

Men Who Will Go to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse—Contest in One District.

The Democratic Assembly district conventions to choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention were held in the twenty-one districts of Kings County last night. There were no contests except in the Twelfth District, where the successful ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. The delegates are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Hugh McLaughlin, Arthur Salmon, and Patrick H. Quinn.
SECOND DISTRICT—Richard Nagle, John McKeon, and John J. Walsh.
THIRD DISTRICT—Joseph Kane, William J. Noonan, and John Fagan.
FOURTH DISTRICT—James B. Bouck, P. C. Callahan, and Frank L. O'Reilly.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Patrick J. Hayes, James D. Bell, and George Gallagher.
SIXTH DISTRICT—William R. McGuire, James Moffatt, and Charles H. Wise.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—William A. Doyle, Luke D. Stapleton, and William Keegan.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—James Lennon, Jr., Joseph Michaels, and John B. Gray.
NINTH DISTRICT—Michael Coffey, John J. Kane, and George W. Philips.
TENTH DISTRICT—Henry F. Haggerty, Edward J. Dooley, and Andrew McLean.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—James Shevlin, Bernard J. York, and Thomas R. Farrell.
TWELFTH DISTRICT—John Delmar, Isaac Kappel, and Matthew E. Dooley.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—William Brennan, John Keppee, and William Buck.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Patrick H. McCarren, Edward F. Scott, and Francis Thorn.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—George H. Lindsay, William F. Wuest, and August H. Tieman.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Anthony J. Burger, Thomas F. Laken, and John G. Porter.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—John L. Shea, Theodore Bergmeyer, and John Mannon.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Frank D. Creamer, Patrick McKenna, and James Sullivan.
NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Edward R. Blinnon, Bernard Smith, and Julius L. Rodecke.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT—John T. Lyons, John Meehan, and James F. Quigley.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—John McGuire, Hugh F. Blake, and Max Rapps.

Second Judiciary Convention.

A call has been issued for the Democratic Judiciary Convention for the Second District, to be held at the Kings County Court House Wednesday, Oct. 5. The Second District comprises the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester. The convention will nominate candidates to succeed Justices Augustus Van Wyck and Jesse Johnson, whose terms expire Jan. 1.

BROOKLYN PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Name Men for Assembly and Congress—How the Spaniards Undermined Shafter's Army's Health.

The Prohibitionists of Kings County held their convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Assembly and for Congress, at 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. Nominations were made for only six out of the twenty-one Assembly districts. The nominations are as follows:

For the Assembly.

Seventh District—B. L. FOX.
Tenth District—A. L. CARLSON.
Twelfth District—MAX STADI.
Thirteenth District—C. G. TYSON.
Seventeenth District—JEREMIAH VAN VALKENBERG.
Twenty-first District—OLIVER MORRELL.

For Congress.

Second District—W. W. FASSEGE.
Third District—ASA F. SMITH.
Fourth District—B. F. LARZELERE.
Fifth District—H. BERRY.
Sixth District—ISAAC CARHART.

The army canteen was severely criticised, and its abolition demanded. It was said that the unparalleled collapse of Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago was very largely attributable to the use of liquor among the soldiers, who obtained it from the Spanish prisoners in exchange for hardtack. The arrangements of Gen. Kitchener's campaign in the Soudan were highly commended, because all alcoholic liquors were kept from the army, which was provided with tea.

Nagle for State Senator.

At a meeting last evening of the Tammany organization of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Election Districts of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, a resolution was passed urging the nomination of Percival E. Nagle for State Senator.

Westchester County Conventions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Both the Democrats and Republicans of Westchester have called their county conventions, the former for Oct. 3 and the latter for Oct. 6, in this village.

KLONDIKERS REACH SEATTLE.

The Humboldt Brings 230 Passengers, Few of Whom Have Any Gold Dust.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 22.—The steamer Humboldt arrived here to-day, twelve miles from St. Michael, Alaska, with 230 passengers from Dawson City. They were all glad to get back to civilization, but only a few of them had any gold dust. David Beilenberg had the largest stock. He told Purser Twiggs that he was bringing out $60,000. The purser estimates the total amount of treasure brought down on the steamer at $100,000.

The troops that were taken up from San Francisco on the Humboldt left St. Michael on Sept. 9 for Rampart City on the steamer Arnold.

The steamer Leelelaaw sailed from St. Michael for San Francisco Sept. 10 with a small passenger list.

TWO WOMEN DIED AT SEA.

One Was Praying for the Waves to be Stilled and Fell Back Dead.

There were two deaths on the steamer Ems during the voyage from the Mediterranean. Mrs. Catarina Digredorio, a teerage passenger from Italy, was so terrified at the storm of the 18th that she sank on her knees and prayed that the waves might be stilled.

While she was praying the vessel gave a more violent roll than usual, and Mrs. Digredorio fell back dead. The physicians said the cause of death was epilepsy. The body was buried at sea. Mrs. Digredorio was coming to this country to join her husband, who is in Colorado.

Mrs. Caroline Missante, a second cabin passenger, died of apoplexy, the surgeon reported. The body was brought to this port.

The Seawanhaka Challenge.

Secretary Charles A. Sherman of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club said yesterday that the formal defi of his club for the challenge cup now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was worded exactly as the preliminary telegram to the same effect, which was published on Sept. 16 in THE NEW YORK TIMES, with the addition that it contained a request that the Race Committees of the two clubs confer in order to rearrange the wording of the "Declaration of Trust," so that all freaks will be debarred from future competitions. The strained feelings that existed between the two clubs are rapidly assuming more pleasant shape, and communications that have been received by prominent members of the club contain assurances that the Seawanhaka Club's challenge will surely be accepted.

Death of Major I. P. Girardey.

Major I. F. Girardey, a Confederate veteran aged seventy years, died at Paducah, Ky., last night. He was born in France and spent most of his life at Augusta, Ga. He invented the Girardey fuse to explode shells. He received $50,000 for a one-fifth interest in his patent during the war. His fuse was successfully used in the Franco-Prussian war. During the past few years he had resided in Paducah.

Big Load of Codfish.

BUCKSPORT, Me., Sept. 22.—The schooner A. V. S. Woodruff, Capt. Peterson, arrived to-day from the Grand Banks with the largest catch of fish ever brought into an American port—over 5,000 quintals of fine cod.

Steamer Celtic in Port.

The steamer Celtic arrived here yesterday from Newport, R. I. She is to take on a cargo of meat, vegetables, and groceries and sail to Manila, where the provisions will be distributed among the vessels in Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Thirty-six French Sailors Drowned.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The French vessel Ville de Fecamp foundered to-day off Fecamp, and her crew of thirty-six were drowned.

A MURDER, THEN SUICIDE

A Mysterious Tragedy in the Park Slope Section of Brooklyn.

J. O'NEILL KILLS MRS. WILSON

A Woman of Means, Twice Married and Once Divorced, the Victim—The Suicide a Railroad Yardmaster.

Mrs. Ella Wilson, who occupied a fine home on the Park Slope at 867 Union Street, Brooklyn, was shot in her own parlor yesterday by James O'Neill, a yardmaster on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. O'Neill then turned the pistol on himself and fell dead near his victim.

The only person in the house at the time was a friend of Mrs. Wilson, who, according to the police, is a Miss Martin of Summit, N. J. Miss Martin called to see Mrs. Wilson about 3 P. M. Mrs. Wilson met her at the door, and after explaining that she had a visitor in the parlor, asked Miss Martin to wait for a few minutes in the back room on the second floor. Miss Martin went up stairs and had hardly taken off her hat when she heard two pistol shots on the floor below. Rushing down stairs one glance through the parlor door was enough. She left the house without looking further, and hastened to the house of Mrs. Wilson's brother-in-law, Joseph Wilson, 365 Union Street. The two went to the Butler Street Police Station, which is not in the precinct in which the affair occurred. The Sixth Avenue Station was notified by telephone, and Detective Scanlon with two officers went to the house at once. They effected an entrance through the rear basement door, and found Mrs. Wilson lying face downward with a bullet hole through her head in the large door between the front and back parlors, and O'Neill about five feet away with a revolver at his side.

Children Sent Away.

By this time the neighborhood was aroused and a crowd gathered in front of the house. The two Wilson children, who had been playing near by, ran up, but before they could see or hear much Police Captain White sent them away to the house of Mrs. Wilson's brother-in-law.

How long O'Neill had been in the house before the shooting appears only from the fact that he was seen leaving a café on Union Street, just below Seventh Avenue, shortly afte. 1 P. M. People living across the street say that they saw Mrs. Wilson's two children come home from school and go out to play on the street soon after 3 o'clock. The manager of the café says that O'Neill's visits to the neighborhood were frequent, but the neighbors had not noticed him as a caller at the Wilson house.

A curious incident in connection with the tragedy is that at about 3 A. M. yesterday a call came from the Wilson house to the district messenger office on Seventh Avenue, near Union Street, for a policeman. The officer who responded was met by Mrs. Wilson, who told him that she had heard somebody tampering with the front door. The officer had noticed a man on the Seventh Avenue corner acting strangely, and made him go the few steps to the Wilson house. "Oh, never mind him," said Mrs. Wilson. "He's all right." This officer last evening identified O'Neill's body as that of the man whom he had intercepted.

Mrs. Wilson was about thirty-eight years old. Her first husband, now dead, was James Wilson, by whom she had one son, William Wilson, now thirteen years old. She subsequently married a Mr. Mallon. From what could be learned last evening, she has been divorced from him, retaining the custody of their child, Ralph Mallon, now six years old, and assuming her former name.

A Woman of Means.

The house in Union Street, where she had lived for three years, was richly furnished, and there were other evidences that she was a woman of means. In her pocketbook the police found, besides considerable cash, a check for $100, dated ahead to Sept. 30, drawn on the Columbia Bank by M. Schlessner. The stubs in a rent receipt book, found in the house, showed money received from tenants on July 1 alone amounting to over $400.

In her pocketbook was also found a note without date signed "Jim," asking her to meet him at Flatbush and Fifth Avenues. Another note, dated Sept. 21, also signed "Jim," and of more affectionate tone, was also found among her effects at the house.

In O'Neill's pockets were found about $28 in cash, a pawn ticket in the name of a Mr. Dunn, dated yesterday, showing a loan of $30 on a gold watch; a pass on the Coney Island branch of the Long Island Railroad, and a number of business cards.

From some of his fellow-employes at the railroad station last evening it was learned that he was about forty-two years old, and lived at 45 Windsor Place, Brooklyn. He was not at home Wednesday night, but yesterday morning he came to Manhattan with the night watchman at the station and went to see his brother, John T. O'Neill, at 85 Fulton Street. He had another brother living in Buffalo and a sister somewhere in Brooklyn.

Coroner Burger issued a permit for the removal of the bodies late last evening—O'Neill's to the Morgue and Mrs. Wilson's to an undertaking establishment.

PREFERS JAIL TO IRELAND.

Annie McDonough, from County Clare, Startles Court Officials.

Annie McDonough, thirty-two years old, who came to this country three months ago from County Clare, Ireland, startled the officials of the Special Sessions Court yesterday by a remarkable decision. She was arraigned a few days ago charged with assault upon Mrs. S. J. Kennedy of the Methodist Mission, at whom she threw a beer glass with unpleasant effect.

When brought before Justice Jacobs for sentence yesterday the alternative was granted her of sixty days in jail or a trip back to Ireland, for which funds had been furnished by a relative in Brooklyn. To Justice Jacobs's consternation, the woman immediately informed the Court that she preferred the sixty days in jail. After giving her a few hints in relation to patriotism, the Judge sentenced her to the penitentiary.

Officials Hasten a Marriage.

Among the passengers on the steamship Teutonic was Kate Mackie, who came from St. Andrews, Scotland, to be married to Peter Walker, who is now employed by the Lake Geneva Golf Club, at Geneva, Wis. Walker was at the Barge Office yesterday morning to take Kate away, but he was told that he would have to marry the girl before she would be allowed to come into this country. At first Walker was angry, because he had made arrangements to have the wedding celebrated at Geneva, but, as there was no alternative in the case, the couple went to St. Paul's Church and were married. They then left for Walker's home.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

6:30 A. M.—75 Maiden Lane; Rogers Manifold Company; damage, $700.
6:35 A. M.—432 Pearl Street; C. Erbordt; no damage.
9:30 A. M.—158 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; T. Levy; damage slight.
10 A. M.—747 First Avenue; A. Burger; damage, $50.
10:30 A. M.—233 Ninth Avenue; D. Lubelsky; damage, $10
10:35 A. M.—155 West Twenty-fourth Street; J. Edwards; damage slight.
1:25 P. M.—333 Water Street; J. Long; damage, $20.
2:55 P. M.—705 Greenwich Street; Henry Henrick; no damage.
2:55 P. M.—36 East Sixty-third Street; unknown; damage, $50.
6:36 P. M.—306 East Fourteenth; Charles Larson; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 22.—Bousquets Block, in the Cleghorn District, was gutted by fire at 2:30 o'clock this morning, eight families living in the upper stories barely escaping with their lives. The fire was discovered in two different places in the building, each widely separated. The clothing store of Max Kulwinski was practically destroyed, and the stock of John D. Hay, grocer, was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

BLOODHOUNDS ATTACK WOMAN.

Impromptu Open-Air "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Performance in First Street.

If the parts played had been slightly changed, the witnesses of a small tragedy on the east side last night might have supposed themselves spectators at an open-air performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Marks was there, Harris was there, and the bloodhounds were very much in evidence. The heaviest parts fell to the latter, two ferocious black beasts, the property of Mrs. Uhlenhoeff, of 63½ First Street.

Mrs. Lizzie Marks, of 74 First Street, chanced to pass the Uhlenhoeff house and the dogs attacked her. One almost tore her clothing off, while the other bit her in the shoulder.

Policeman Harris of the East Fifth Street Station drove the brutes away. The woman was taken to her home and treated by a Bellevue Hospital doctor. The police say they will shoot the dogs if the injured woman gets a warrant, which they have advised her to do.

BOMB KILLS TWO MEN.

Fatal Accident at the Pittsburg Exposition Representation of the Battle of Manila.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 22.—Capt. George J. Adams and Capt. Charles Miller, his assistant, were instantly killed while conducting a fireworks display and reproduction of the Manila battle on the Allegheny River in front of the Exposition building to-night.

As a nightly feature at the exposition Capt. Adams has been reproducing, in miniature, the great naval battle at Manila. To-night was Soldiers' Night, and extra preparations had been made to have a good show. The explosives failed to work properly, and Adams and Miller were in the middle of the river in a skiff endeavoring to make them effective.

In some way as yet unknown the bomb which was intended to blow up the Spanish ship was exploded almost directly under the skiff in which the men were working, supposedly killing them instantly. Bartley Connelly, a sixteen-year-old boy, who was rowing the skiff, was burned by the explosion, but was rescued from the water by the exposition officers.

At the time the explosion occurred between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators were watching the battle from the Exposition wharf, and as everything was in darkness immediately after the accident many of them saw nothing of the incident, and, thinking the explosion was part of the programme, sent up a mighty cheer for Dewey and left, well satisfied with the entertainment. The river is being dragged for the bodies of the victims, but without success up to midnight.

Capt. Adams was a native of New Orleans, and had been engaged all Summer at Atlantic City giving fireworks displays and exhibitions of deep sea diving from Young's pier.

F. P. SARGEANT A CANDIDATE.

To be Again Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 22.—F. P. Sargeant, the Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, stated to-day to the Grand Lodge Convention now in session here that he would again be a candidate for the position of Grand Master. He stated further that if elected he would resign from the position on the recently created non-partisan industrial commission, to which he was appointed by President McKinley.

Mr. Sargeant said that the President told him when making the appointment that his being on the commission need not interfere with his holding office in the Brotherhood, but Mr. Sargeant determined to forestall any partisan political objections by retaining only the one office. His present salary is $3,500; as Commissioner he would have received $3,800. His announcement was received by the convention with tremendous applause, and his re-election by acclamation is a certainty.

THE NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED.

Work of Construction to be Resumed After Long Delay.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—President Louderbock stated to-day that the work on the Northwestern Elevated Railroad would probably be resumed to-morrow, after an interval of two years of idleness.

The company was organized by Mr. Yerkes in October, 1893, and the work was intrusted to the Columbia Construction Company. By 1896 nearly all the right of way had been purchased, most of the foundation laid, and over four miles of the structure erected. The company then made repeated efforts to secure a loan sufficient to complete the work, but without success.

About $4,200,000 has been invested, and $4,500,000 is the amount yet necessary to completion. A short time ago an Eastern syndicate showed its appreciation of the improved financial conditions by offering to furnish one-half of the necessary funds if Chicago capitalists would furnish the other $2,250,000. It is believed that the means for resuming the work have been found in this way.

FINE STEAM BARGE STRANDED.

Freight Boat Minneapolis In Distress on a Lake Erie Island.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Capt. McLauchlan of the steamer City of Cleveland, which arrived here from Detroit to-day, reports a big steam barge stranded on Middle Island, in the Put-in-Bay group.

Capt. McLauchlan said that he could not take his steamer close enough to get a good description of the stranded vessel. She was flying signals of distress. The City of Cleveland could do nothing for the steam barge, and came on to this port.

Middle Island is in Canadian waters, east of Middle Bass, and directly north of Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie.

Later in the day Mr. R. R. Rhodes of this city received word that the stranded steamer is the fine new freight boat Minneapolis, which made her first trip a few days ago. The wrecker Wales of Detroit was sent to her assistance.

Marblehead May Visit Montreal.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—The Mayor of Montreal, on behalf of the city, has sent an invitation to Capt. McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead to visit Montreal at the same time the British warships are there. If permission is granted in Washington the Marblehead will probably accept the invitation.

Death of Marquis de San Marzano.

Marquis Robert de San Marzano died in this city yesterday. The Marchioness and their three children, who survive him, lived in the Navarro flats, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, but are now in the country. The Marquis did not make his home with them. The Marquis was an Italian, about forty years old, and said to have come of an extremely old Italian family. He was, moreover, a linguist, a brilliant conversationist, and a man of wide culture and in touch with all phases of art. He was at times a visitor at the Thursday evening receptions which Mrs. Frank Leslie held at the Gerlach. The Marquis was a connection by marriage of Augustus T. Gillender of Knollwood, Elmsford, N. Y. He was not a member of any New York clubs. The funeral arrangements are not announced yet.

Sherman Hoar Suffering from Typhoid

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 22. — Sherman Hoar of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association is ill at home here with typhoid fever. He had been sick a few days with pneumonia, and was improving, until yesterday, when typhoid fever developed. It is thought he contracted the disease while visiting the camps of the United States Army in the South, when traveling in the interests of the association.

FALL AND WINTER HATS.

Young Brothers, the hatters, are now showing their Fall and Winter styles in fashionable headgear at their five Broadway stores, as well as the Brooklyn branch. The assortment embraces all the popular shades of Derbys and Alpines, as well as a fine selection of silk hats, &c. In addition to this an excellent stock of canes, umbrellas, &c., for gentlemen is displayed.—Adv.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Price

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Fall Season's Opening in Men's and Boys' Clothing.



We are ready with every line of male wearing apparel for your choosing. The advantages that our Annex presents to men buyers is not equaled anywhere else in New York. Those among our gentlemen friends who object to shopping at a dry goods store on account of the usual crowds find it pleasant to buy here because the men's departments are in a separate building, across the street from the departments usually so thronged with ladies. The cream of the world's best styles have been selected for this Fall's selling, and it goes without saying that the prices are always very much below the cost of similar qualities elsewhere.

MEN'S TROUSERS, in fine cassimeres, neat designs, 2.49
MEN'S TROUSERS, pure worsteds, new designs, correct shape, 4.38
MEN'S SACK SUITS, in fine cheviot and cassimeres in all the new designs and colorings, made and trimmed in the best manner, worth $12, 9.49
MEN'S OVERCOATS of black undressed worsted, lined with pure Italian silk, sleeve linings, double stitched edges, 5.63
MEN'S SACK SUITS, double-breasted, in blue and black cheviot, very stylish, made and trimmed in the best manner, with full silk facing, 10.74
MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, very fine clay diagonal, lined throughout with Skinner satin, make and style equal to custom work, 12.49
MEN'S TOP COATS of fine covert, in all the new shades, lap seams, correct shapes, lined throughout with pure silk, 12.49
MEN'S SACK SUITS, in fine worsteds, neat checks and new designs, hand made buttonholes and lapels; finished equal to custom work, 13.74
BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS, all wool, 44
BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS, English Corduroy, 64
BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, all Wool, in checks and plaids, Trousers double seat and knee, sizes 8 to 16 years, worth $4.00, 2.49
BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, double breasted in all wool blue cheviot, guaranteed fast colors, trousers double seat and knee, sizes 8 to 16 years, 3.29
BOYS' SUITS, double breasted, in nobby checks and plaids, well made and trimmed, sizes 8 to 16 years, 3.74
BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, double breasted, all wool cheviots and cassimeres, with extra pair of trousers, 3.79
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, double breasted, two piece, in fine blue diagonals, sizes 8 to 16 years, worth $5.50, 3.98
BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS, in fine cheviot, made and trimmed in the best manner, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $7.50, 4.99
BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS, in all wool cheviots and cassimeres, ages 14 to 19 years, 5.63

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

In a short while we will have another stock of HUMBER BICYLES—Watch for the announcement. We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred our regular prices are lower than other people's special prices, but if in a moment of desperation any competitor cuts our price, we in turn cut again and are still the lowest.

CERVERA IN MADRID.

Spanish Admiral Says His Ships Were Lost by Fire, Not Destroyed in Battle.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Admiral Cervera arrived here to-day. In an interview, the Admiral said he had a clear conscience regarding Santiago. But, he added, nations grew great by their victories and not by their defeats, however glorious they might be. Spain, he continued, had lived in a dream and she now had to face reality.

Admiral Cervera declared that his warships were not destroyed in battle, but were lost by fire.

The marked coolness of Admiral Cervera and his officers toward the Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon, is much commented upon here. Señor Aunon and his staff, in uniform, met Admiral Cervera and his party at the railroad depot. The Admiral halted before the Minister, saluted, and said stiffly:

"I am at the orders of your Excellency. I shall present myself at the Ministry to-day, as is my duty."

The Admiral then started to leave, after embracing Capt. Eulate, the former commander of the Vizcaya, and his other comrades. The Minister of Marine offered the use of his carriage to Admiral Cervera, but the latter declined to accept it and entered another carriage.

Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander who surrend

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER

Three Men, Including Dr. Nancy Guilford's Son, Are Held by the Police.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY

Father and Three Brothers Recognize the Remains as Emma Gill's—Police Claim to Know All Essential Facts.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 22.—At an inquest held this afternoon by Coroner Doten, it was fully established by relatives of Miss Emma Gill of Southington that the body found in Yellow Mill Pond Sept. 12 and 13 was hers. Her father and three brothers identified the remains, and the Coroner has issued an order permitting them to be exhumed and taken to Southington for interment.

Should the Middleborough incident be repeated and Miss Gill return home alive and well, then further efforts at identification would be futile, as the head was so disfigured to-day in the efforts to compare the teeth filling with that of the chart prepared by the Hartford dentist who had filled Miss Gill's teeth, that all the strong points of the features were destroyed. But not the slightest hope is entertained by any member of the Gill family that Emma will ever again appear alive.

The identification of the murdered girl yesterday in such a positive manner as to completely satisfy the police that at last the victim was known; the quick arrest of Walter Foster, the reputed admirer of the girl, for alleged complicity in the crime, and the arrest late last night of Charles A. Plumb, a young fish dealer of Stratford, all tended to keep public curiosity on the qui vive.

Undertaker F. L. Curtis of Stratford denies that Charles A. Plumb of that town has had the use of any wagon or team owned by him for the last three months. Plumb is still in custody, but what evidence the police have to connect him with the case they refuse to divulge.

Late this afternoon the police arrested Harry Guilford, son of Dr. Nancy Guilford, as he was attempting to enter the residence of his mother on Gilbert Street. He was taken to the Central Police Station and searched, and then locked up. What suspicion or evidence the police have against young Guilford they refused to say.

State Attorney Fessenden had a long talk with Chief Birmingham this morning. It is an open secret that the officials have strong evidence for the entire crime—the sickness of the girl, the operation and unfortunate death, the cutting up of the body, and, furthermore, that Stratford was the scene of it all.

There is indisputable evidence that the rocks that were used to weigh the body were taken from a mica quarry in Stratford, which is located near the bridge that persons would naturally take in crossing from Stratford to Bridgeport.

BRYAN SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Asks Only that Sick Men of the Third Nebraska Be Sent to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Col. William J. Bryan, Third Nebraska Volunteers, was at the War Department to-day, and occasioned as much interest among the employes as a returned Santiago hero. Col. Bryan was accompanied by Gov. Holcomb and Representative Stark of Nebraska. They went first to the Adjutant General's office, where Col. Bryan registered. In Gen. Corbin's office he shook hands with the General and introduced the gentlemen accompanying him. The call was formal and brief.

The party was then introduced to Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, but remained in his room only a few minutes, returning to the Adjutant General's office. Gen. Corbin inquired as to the condition of the camp at Jacksonville and asked if the soldiers wanted to come home. Col. Bryan said that he had not made a poll, but his judgment as to their sentiment was that they did wish to be mustered out. Col. Bryan went from the Adjutant General's office to army headquarters, and called on Gen. Miles.

Neither of the Acting Secretary of War nor to the Adjutant General did Col. Bryan or Gov. Holcomb make any request as to the mustering out of the Third Nebraska Regiment or allude to the desires of Col. Bryan in reference to the subject.

After leaving the War Department Col. Bryan and his party went to the White House, where they were immediately ushered into the President's room. The party was cordially received by President McKinley, and remained in conference with him for more than an hour.

The Nebraskans did not proffer a request for the mustering out of the regiment as a whole, but only for the discharge of such of its members as are disabled by disease or such as have peculiar calls upon them. They represented that there were about 20 per cent. of the members of the regiment ill, and they urged that these should be relieved and sent to their homes, where, they argued, in all probability most of them would speedily recover, because of the difference in climate of Nebraska and that of Florida.

The President gave careful attention to all that was said, and talked sympathetically with his callers concerning the condition of these men, but he made no positive promise as to the course he would pursue in the matter.

After the interview with the President the three Nebraskans returned to the War Department. Mr. Bryan was dressed in the full uniform of a Colonel, and, beyond the fact that his complexion testified to his exposure to the Southern sun, he looked very much as he did in the campaign days of 1896.

Col. Bryan said to-night that he would not leave for Jacksonville until to-morrow evening. It is understood that he had concluded the business with the War Department which brought him to Washington. He will devote to-morrow to conferences with some of his political friends.

CATHOLIC CHURCH POLICY.

American Ideas to Rule in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Archbishop Ireland has given the first definite information regarding the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. It includes approval of the Administration plan of leaving the Church question out of peace discussions and announces that the Church in the islands will conform to new conditions. He says:

"When the dominion of the United States is fully established the Church will come under the same laws that govern this country and be separated from the State, the same as it is now in America."

Whether the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Cardinal Gibbons shall be extended to over at least a part of America's new possessions, according to Archbishop Ireland, is still a matter for the Holy Father to decide, and at present no American prelate knows what will be done.

The Archbishop declared that the present personnel of the clergy in the islands would be undisturbed. He has been attending the opening exercises at Notre Dame, and learned upon his arrival in Chicago that talk of an ecclesiastical commission had been published.

"There will be no commission from America to investigate the Church in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines," he said. "Any statement that there will be is false and unfair to the clergy in our new possessions. The Spanish priests will not be requested to retire for the reason that they better than any one else, know what is needed under the new conditions and can bring about a change much more easily than any commission that might be appointed.

"The clergy in the islands is made up of men of intelligence and tact. They will attend to their own work and do it well. None of our priests or Bishops could speak the language of the people, and would be at a loss to do as much as the men now at the head of the Church. You may say that the priests of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will be in accord with American ideas and progress, and that they will be left to bring about the necessary change in their own way, and it will be the best way."

MILES'S REORGANIZATION PLAN.

New Corps, Divisions, and Brigades of Volunteers Proposed—Gen. Lee Destined for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has completed his plan for the reorganization of the volunteer forces into corps, divisions, and brigades. This plan has been submitted to the War Department for approval.

The plan contemplates a reorganization of the volunteer force which has not been ordered mustered out, and designates an army of occupation for Cuba, provides for the relief of the army in Puerto Rico, and establishes a reserve to relieve the troops in the various islands which will be occupied by the United States. It is known that the troops of the Seventh Corps, now under Gen. Lee, will be designated to go to Cuba, and that troops from the camps at Lexington, Knoxville, and Middletown will be selected for Cuban duty.

It is understood that Gen. Miles deals only with organizations such as corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments. The matter of commanding and staff officers will be settled after the mustering out of general and staff officers has been determined.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for a Soldier.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Judge Hammond, in the United States Court, approved a writ of habeas corpus this morning on the application of Patrick O'Reilly of Cleveland. The writ is for the purpose of taking his son from the army, he having enlisted without the consent of his father. Mr. O'Reilly now claims that his son is unlawfully detained by the Government. This is the first case of its kind that has ever been brought up in Ohio.

ARMOR PLATE TESTED.

Experiments Conducted at Indian Head Establish the Superiority of the Krupp Process.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—An important and interesting test of armor plate, manufactured by the Carnegie Company, was made this afternoon at the Indian Head proving grounds. Two distinct tests were made, one of a twelve-inch Krupp plate, representing a group of armor intended for this Government, and the second of a five-inch plate treated by what is known as the Harvey process, representing armor intended for a vessel now being constructed abroad for the Russian Government. The tests were thoroughly satisfactory. In the opinion of the naval experts, the six-inch plate tested several weeks ago and the twelve-inch plate tested practically establish the superiority of the Krupp process over any other and prove the superiority of the plates tested over any plate yet tested abroad.

The tests began about noon and continued until 3:30 o'clock. They were conducted by Capt. O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and his assistant, Lieut. Seymour. Among those present were three representatives of the Russian Government, including Gen. Mertwago, Russian naval and military agent; the naval attachés of the German and Austrian Legations, Capt. Alfred Paget, British naval attaché on duty in this country in connection with the war with Spain; First Vice President Phipps and other representatives of the Carnegie Company, and representatives of the Bethlehem Iron Company.

A twelve-inch Krupp plate, four by eight feet, was first tested, the first round fired at it being a twelve-inch Carpenter uncapped, armor-piercing shell, with a striking velocity of 1,833 foot seconds. The penetration was 8½ inches. The projectile broke into numerous fragments. A Midvale uncapped, armor-piercing twelve-inch shell was then fired at the plate, with a striking velocity of 2,022 foot seconds. The plate backing and skin plate of five-eighth-inch steel were completely perforated. The shell broke up, and the greater part of it got through the structure, but a few fragments remained in front of the plate. A Carpenter uncapped armor-piercing twelve-inch projectile was then fired at the plate with a velocity of 1,720 foot seconds, producing an estimated penetration of 5 inches, the head of the projectile remaining welded in the plate.

The projectiles used were all of recent manufacture and proved to be of excellent quality. They weighed between 847 and 850 pounds each. Taking into consideration the weight of the projectiles, the resisting power of the plate as evidenced exceeds that of the champion twelve-inch plate tested abroad last year. As a result of the penetrations obtained at the several velocities it cannot be doubted, in the opinion of the naval experts who witnessed the tests, that the plate would keep out any twelve-inch armor-piercing projectile with a striking velocity of 1,925 foot seconds. The champion plate made by the Krupp process was tested abroad only to velocities corresponding to 1,813 foot seconds for projectiles of the weight of those used in to-day's test.

Three rounds were fired at the five-inch plate intended for the Russian Government, the projectiles used being five-inch armor-piercing shells. The plate, as noted, was produced by the Harvey process, and the result of the test is understood to have been satisfactory to the Russian officials.

NEW GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

Twelve-Inch Rifles Will Send Projectiles at a Velocity of 3,000 Feet Per Second.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department has recently placed orders for forgings for naval rifles of calibres from four to twelve inch to supply the new battleships, and in a short time the navy yard factory will begin to turn out ordnance embodying radical changes in gun construction and much more powerful than guns of the same calibre now afloat on our ships.

The ordnance officers have for several years realized the possibility of improving the present standard naval gun, effective as it is, but the time has not been opportune to do this, nor was the money available to undertake the change on a large scale until this year. The advent of smokeless powder has also helped to make the change possible.

The new twelve-inch gun will be as effective as the present thirteen-inch gun in range and striking force. This is achieved at the expense of weight, but the difference is still in favor of the new design. For instance, the present twelve-inch gun weighs forty-six tons, against fifty-two tons for the new gun. But this gun takes the place of a thirteen-inch gun which weighs sixty-one fons, so that a considerable saving is effected. About the same rate of gain is secured in all the lesser calibres.

The new gun will send its projectile at the enormous velocity of 3,000 feet per second, which is about 50 per cent. greater than the velocity of the present thirteen-inch shell.

COST OF AMMUNITION.

Dewey Spent Only $47,000 and the Fleet at Santiago $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The ordnance officers say that there is a very erroneous idea prevalent as to the value of the ammunition shot away by Dewey at Manila and by Sampson's fleet at Santiago. Instead of this running up as high as $2,000,000, as asserted in some quarters, the fact was that Dewey at Manila fired $47,000 worth of ammunition and the Atlantic fleet at Santiago on July 3 and during the bombardments not to exceed $100,000.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS MARINES.

Two Hundred Who Served at Guantanamo Reach Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President to-day reviewed from the portico of the White House a detachment of 200 members of the Marine Corps which servd at Guantanamo during the war. The Marines had just arrived and they marched direct to the Executive Mansion headed by the Marine Band. The President stood with bared head as the bronzed heroes marched past, waving his hat and clapping his hands in turn. He seemed much affected by the appearance of the men who had behaved so nobly during those trying days at the front when they constituted the only American force on Spanish soil.

Assistant Secretary Allen and the chiefs of the various divisions of the Navy Department participated with the President in the review and made many remarks complimentary to the military bearing of the Marines despite the evident wear and tear to which their clothing as well as themselves had been subjected.

LAST SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Shinnecock Brings 116 Men to This City and Then Goes Out of Commission.

HAS BROUGHT 3,000 SICK HERE

Of Her Last Cargo, Eleven Were Furloughed, the Rest Placed in Hospitals Here—Most of Them Sent to Fort Wadsworth.

The ambulance boat Shinnecock arrived from Montauk Point yesterday morning with a load of sick soldiers. Major Appel said that the boat had made its last trip, as there were only about 400 sick left at Camp Wikoff, all of whom could be accommodated at the inclosed hospital there. The Shinnecock landed at Pier 40 East River, where Major Appel met her and superintended the disposal of the sick. At Pier 40 three men of the Seventy-first Regiment and one Rough Rider were put ashore, two of whom were taken to the Seventy-first Rgiment Armory, and two to the Hudson Street Hospital. The furloughed men, eleven in number, were also disembarked at this pier. Two men who were demented were taken to Governors Island, and ninety-nine sick to Fort Wadsworth hospital.

A few hours after the sick had all been taken from the boat the Quartermaster's Department received a dispatch from Washington ordering the Shinnecock out of commission. The hospital corps, nurses, and contract surgeons on board were ordered to report to Camp Wikoff. The supplies, cots, and stores were put upon lighters, and she was turned over to the Montauk Steamboat Company.

The Shinnecock was rented by the Government at $1,000 a day. She has been in commission twenty-two days, has made eleven trips from Montauk to New York, and has brought here, Major Appel says, about 3,000 men. Major W. C. Borden was in command of her.

The names of the sick brought up yesterday and the disposition made of them are as follows:

New York Hospital.

SMITH, F. W., Second Lieutenant, 12th Inf.

Governors Island.

FLOWERS, James, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
KUFFMAN, Eugene, Co. F, 1st D. of C. Vols.

Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

CORBETT, Andrew, Co. B, 71st New York.
HARDING, John D., Co. E, Rough Riders.

Hudson Street Hospital.

ENGLISH, Arthur C., Co. I, 71st N. Y.
JEANNISON, Alexander, Co. G, 71st N. Y.

Furloughed.

CAMPBELL, Benjamin H., Troop I, 1st Cavalry.
CHEEF, Edward, Troop C, 10th Cavalry.
EVANS, James, Co. D, 24th Infantry.
HARRISON, Lamson W., Co. B, 24th Infantry.
HAWK, William, Troop D, 6th Cavalry.
LEE, Puls F., Co. G, 24th Infantry.
MASON, Patrick, Co. I, 24th Infantry.
MATTHEWS, William, Troop C, 10th Cavalry.
PRICE, Edward G., Co. K, 7th Infantry.
RIVERMAN, Benjamin, Co. E, 7th Infantry.
WASHINGTON, James, Co. G, 24th Infantry.

Fort Wadsworth Hospital.

BANKS, Yancle, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
BELL, Edward, Troop C, 2d Cavalry.
BENNISON, William L., Co. D, 21st Infantry
BLACKMORE, Ben, Co. D, 24th Illinois.
BLIND, John, Troop A, 1st Cavalry.
BOGGS, Samuel, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
BROOKS, Arthur, Co. H, 25th Infantry.
BROWN, George, Co. A, 24th Infantry.
BROWN, Gustavus, Co. I, 24th Infantry.
BUSH, Richard, Co. B, 1st Illinois.
BUTLER, James H., Co. G, 24th Infantry.
CARTER, George H., Co. K, 25th Infantry.
CARTY, Marshall, Co. K, 2d Infantry.
CHAPMAN, James, Troop M, 10th Cavalry.
CHEATHAM, Joseph, Troop M, 10th Cavalry.
CHILTY, John C., Battery H, 4th Artillery.
COCKERELL, John L., Troop M, 1st Cavalry.
CONNOR, Steadman, Troop K, 1st Cavalry.
CONWAY, William, Troop A, 1st Cavalry.
COOPER, W. A., Troop A, 10th Cavalry.
COSBY, James G., Co. H, 16th Infantry.
CREGG, John L., Troop G, 9th Cavalry.
CURRAN, James, Co. H, 1st Infantry.
DALTON, John R., Co. H, 7th Illinois.
DANDRIDGE, George V., Co. B, 24th Infantry
DIAMOND, Vincent, Co. C, 2d Infantry.
DONAHUE, T. K., Troop M, 1st Cavalry.
DORAN, John H., Co. E, 7th Infantry.
DURICK, Stephen, Battery A, 1st Artillery.
EAMES, Ruth P., Co. D, 7th Infantry.
EDGETT, Earl, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
EDMUNDS, Clancy, Co. E, 24th Infantry.
FLEMING, Watkins, Co. G, 24th Infantry.
FLITMAN, Philip, Troop E, 1st Cavalry.
FRANK, Louis, Troop A, 6th Cavalry.
GADSEN, Richard, Co. I, 24th Infantry.
GALLIVAN, John D., Troop C, 6th Cavalry.
GARRETT, Malachi, Co. F, 24th Infantry.
GERNAT, Charles E., Troop A, 6th Cavalry.
GRADY, R. J., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
HAWKINS, Charles, Co. D, 25th Infantry.
HALLOMAN, John, Troop B, 9th Cavalry.
HOLMES, Josiah H., Signal Corps.
HORFER, Fred, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
ISBELL, J. W., hospital steward.
JACKSON, William, Co. I, 24th Infantry.
JASPER, Elijah, Co. F, 25th Infantry.
JOHNSON, Albert L., Co. C, 24th Infantry.
JOHNSON, Chris. F., Signal Corps.
JOHNSON, William, Co. K, 24th Infantry.
JONES, H. J., Troop L, 10th Cavalry.
JONES, Samuel, Troop C, 10th Cavalry.
KITCHELL, Robert W., Co. E, 16th Infantry.
KLEMM, Henry L., Co. D, 2d Infantry.
LAYNE, George, Troop L, 10th Cavalry.
LEEDY, Clarence B., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
LITTLEJOHN, Ben, Co. B, 24th Infantry.
LOFTUS, P. J., Co. M, 7th Infantry.
LUMPKIN, Ananias, Troop I, 10th Cavalry.
MAHONEY, Peter J., Co. C, 9th Massachusetts.
MARION, John, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
MARKHAM, George A., Co. D, 6th Mass.
MAYER, Caspar, Sergeant, 1st Cavalry.
McDONALD, Albert, Troop K, 3d Cavalry.
McINTYRE, George, Troop G, 10th Cavalry.
MEALS, Charles, Co. E, 24th Infantry.
MILLER, Sylvester, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
MONTGOMERY, Frank S., Co. G, 1st Infantry.
MOORE, Eli U., Co. B, 24th Infantry.
MOORE, William J., Co. B, 16th Infantry.
O'CONNOR, Michael, Troop G, 6th Cavalry.
PARKS, Sandy F., Co. F, 24th Infantry.
PATTERSON, J. E., Co. I, 24th Infantry.
PENEWIT, Oliver, Co. F, 2d Infantry.
PORTER, Harrison, Troop F, 10th Cavalry.
PRICE, Robert, Troop M, 10th Cavalry.
PROCTOR, A., Co. I, 24th Infantry.
REHMENPLAW, F. R., Troop K, 2d Cavalry.
RITGER, Antoine, Co. G, 4th Infantry.
RODGERS, J. H., Co. K, 16th Infantry.
RUSSELL, William, Battery G, 4th Artillery.
SCHOEPPER, Charles, Troop E, 1st Cavalry.
SEELEY, Edward M., Troop M, 1st Cavalry.
SHOECROFT, R., Co. G, 25th Infantry.
SMITH, Louis, Troop K, 1st Cavalry.
STEPHENS, Andrew, Co. F, 25th Infantry.
SHOTHA, Edward, Co. I, 24th Infantry.
STURGIS, Harry, Troop D, 10th Cavalry.
TILLIES, Robert, band, 25th Infantry.
VANANDA, William, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
WALSH, Martin, Co. C, 7th Infantry.
WALTERING, Francis, Co. C, 4th Infantry.
WALCH, T. J., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
WESTAD, Emil, Troop H, 1st Cavalry.
WISLER, Jacob, Co. H, 20th Infantry.
YATES, John, Troop K, 6th Cavalry.
YEOMANS, Fred, Troop C, 6th Cavalry.
ZIMMERMAN, Anton, Troop D, 2d Cavalry.

THE SEGURANCA ARRIVES.

A Yellow Fever Patient Taken to Swinburne Island and Others Aboard Quarantined.

The transport Seguranca, Capt. Hansen, from Santiago Sept. 15 via Montauk Point Sept. 21, arrived at Quarantine at noon yesterday. She had on board a number of convalescent soldiers and civilians and returning Government employes. On the voyage up on Sept. 18 E. Isaacs, a civilian of Macon, Ga., was taken ill. His symptoms were suspicious and he was isolated. He rapidly got worse, and now the doctors declare that his illness is yellow fever. At Montauk the Seguranca was detained for twenty-four hours and was then ordered to this port. Dr. Doty boarded the transport on its arrival, and after an investigation decided to transfer all the passengers to Hoffman Island, where they will be detained for several days. In the meantime Isaacs, the sick man, was sent to Swinburne Island.

The steamer will be detained at Quarantine and be thoroughly disinfected, after which she will be allowed to go to her pier. The crew, however, will be detained for five days.

Through the kindness of Dr. Henry Mc Cook, Chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers and pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, the sick were provided with delicacies. Dr. Brackett of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association furnished those in need with clothing to replace that which had been lost or destroyed. Much praise was accorded to Surgeon Major Bannister and J. F. Fairman, hospital steward, United States Army, transferred from the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, for their attention to the sick under their care during the voyage.

The Seguranca brought about 1,000 Spanish rifles, 2,500 cases of cartridges, and 10 sacks of United States mail. The sacks will be disinfected before being delivered to the General Post Office. The Seguranca brought seventy-five passengers, the majority being members of the Fifth Army Corps that were discharged at headquarters. Following is a list of those who were on the vessel:

Convalescents.

ABER, Samuel T., Sergeant, Signal Corps.
BAKER, Frank M., Hospital Corps.
BAUMASTOR, C., Corp. Co. C, 4th Missouri.
BELL, William, private Co. A, 9th Cavalry.
BOWLES, Thomas, Hospital Corps.
BURLINGAME, Edward G., Hospital Corps.
BUTER, E. A., Co. A, 71st New York.
COFFEY, Henry J., Co. M, 159th Indiana.
FERGUSON, Edward, Hospital Corps.
GREEN, Leonard B., Co. H, 2d Pennsylvania.
HACKET, Edward J., Co. K, 1st Illinois.
HARING, Andrew, Hospital Corps.
HOSWELL, Harold, Hospital Corps.
JOHNSON, Henry, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
LARSEN, John, Hospital Corps.
LIGHTER, Russell A., Co. A, 2d Cavalry.
McCLOSKEY, William, Co. K, 1st Rhode Island.
McCORMICK, Charles, civilian.
MAIN, C., Hospital Corps.
MAUSEAN, Oscar, Acting Hospital Steward.
MILLER, Richard, Hospital Corps.
MILLER, Peter, Hospital Corps.
PARSONS, Henry C., Co. C, 2d Pennsylvania.
PREDMORE, Byron, Co. M, 1st Illinois.
ROMAGE, Edward, Hospital Corps.
SIMKINS, Walter, Co. C, 1st Illinois.
SMITH, Patrick, Hospital Corps.
SUTOR, A., Co. A, 71st New York.
THOMPSON, Elmer O., Hospital Corps.
TODD, A. W., Hospital Corps, Rhode Island Vols.
WELDON, H., Co. I, 2d Tennessee.
WILLIAMS, Walter B., Hospital Corps.

In the list of passengers sent ashore the following "special cases" were also mentioned, and these were in charge of "special nurses." No explanation of the terms could be obtained, as no one was allowed near the ship.

Special Cases.

FRINK, Charles, 1st Sergt. Co. K, 1st Illinois.
FULLER, Charles, 16th Infantry.
HAMLIN, William, Co. K, 9th New York.
HOPLEY, J. G., civilian.
RELIHER, William, 5th Massachusetts.

The special nurses were Elizabeth Granville, Jane Galloway, and George Welsh. Two discharged soldiers aboard were Harvey Brewer and Patrick O'Brien. Among the passengers were also Charles S. Newkirk, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. D. Harlan, contract nurse; Mrs. Laborde, contract nurse; W. B. Baumster, Major and Surgeon United States Army; James F. Farriman, Acting Hospital Steward; R. L. Hamilton, Lieutenant Fifth Infantry; C. A. Martin, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry; Charles Parker, Hospital Corps; Joseph L. Rogers, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, and the following civilians:

Anderson, J. W.	Ford, Charles.
Astwood, the Rev. C. C., editor of The Defender.	Greely, George F.
	Malone, Martin.
Barnes, Alexander H.	McLelland, R. I.
Blay, John.	Punter, George.
Brackett, Dr. E. C.	Rodriguez, Joseph.
Brooks, Thomas.	Robinson, Charles.
Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Louis.	Saunders, Henry.
	Schneider, E.
Delaney, Robert.	Sullivan, Patrick.
	Westberry, J. W.

RED CROSS BRINGS 15 SICK.

Six Men from Camp Wikoff Furloughed and Nine Taken in Ambulances to Roosevelt Hospital.

The yacht Red Cross landed at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street yesterday with fifteen sick and convalescent soldiers from Camp Wikoff. Nine of the men were taken in ambulances to Roosevelt Hospital and six were furloughed.

Furloughed.

BURRE, Sam P., Co. G, 1st Infantry.
DAHLIN, John, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.
GRISWALD, Frank L., Co. A, 16th Infantry.
MARKERS, Otto, Co. G, 1st Infantry.
MARTIN, Lee, Co. M, 2d Infantry.
TAYLOR, Vernon, Co. F, 16th Infantry.

Roosevelt Hospital.

BURGESS, Louis, Troop M, 9th Cavalry.
HOFFMASTER, Peter, band, 16th Infantry.
LONDLEY, King G., Co. A, Rough Riders.
MILLER, William C., Co. C, 6th Infantry.
PARKER, Frank J., Co. F, 1st Infantry.
SLATTERLY, Michael, Co. E, 8th Infantry.
STREBLY, Edward, Co. F, 8th Ohio.
TUCKER, Frank, Co. H, 7th Infantry.
UMLAND, John F., Co. G, 21st Infantry.

John Dahlin, one of the furloughed men, came down to the Army Building yesterday afternoon and while waiting to get transportation home suffered a relapse of typhoid fever. He was taken in charge by Immigration Commissioner McSweeney, who is the New York representative of the Massachusetts Relief Association, and was sent to St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn.

SUPPOSED DEAD SOLDIER WELL.

Guard of Honor Finds a Tennessee Volunteer Recovering.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 22.—Private F. H. Thurman, Jr., of Company E, Second Tennessee, will leave the Harrisburg Hospital Saturday after a long siege of fever. His case was said to be critical, and a few days later the young man was reported dead. A guard of honor was sent to look after the body. On reaching the hospital the detail found the young man getting well.

PUERTO RICO EVACUATION.

American Commissioners Refuse to Discuss the Civil Administration—800 Spanish Soldiers Leave.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 21.—The Spaniards, at the meetings of the military commissions, are raising many questions regarding the civil administration of the island and the disposition of the public property, but the American Commissioners refuse to discuss them, as being beyond their jurisdiction. Our Commissioners are disposed to allow them to carry off a lot of useless old material rather than make a fight to retain it.

The Spanish transport San Francisco sailed for Spain to-day. There was a repetition of yesterday's scene when the Asturias Battalion of Spanish troops marched to the wharf for embarkation. Capt. Gen. Macias and his staff reviewed the departing soldiers, who bade farewell to their sweethearts and wives. Some of the soldiers wept profusely, and there was a most pathetic aspect to the affair. As the ship swung away from the pier the soldiers on board of her raised a faint cheer and the women proceeded to the sea wall, where they stood for hours, waving their handkerchiefs, until the San Francisco was only a speck on the horizon.

The United States steamer Supply is here, bound for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Acting Secretary of War has received a cable message from Gen. Brooke, Chairman of the Puerto Rican Evacuation Commission at San Juan, saying that 800 Spanish troops embarked for home to-day.

POSTAL SYSTEM IN PUERTO RICO.

Its Temporary Organization in the Large Towns Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Information received to-day by Acting Postmaster General Heath indicates that the temporary organization of the postal system in the important cities and towns in Puerto Rico under United States auspices will be in operation almost as soon as the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards is completed. Chairman James E. Stewart of the Postal Committee now in the island, has telegraphed that he has established military Post Offices at San Juan and Mayaguez, the two largest places in the island besides Ponce.

Mr. Stewart has asked for fifteen additional clerks for assignment to the offices which yet remain to be taken possession of, but Gen. Heath says this need will be filled by the installment of clerks which left New York last week, and whose arrival at Ponce was reported to the department to-day. Chairman Stewart has recommended that a depot of postal supplies be established at Ponce, and this will be done. An indication of the amount of business being done and in prospect is shown in the request by Mr. Stewart for $5,000 worth of postage supplies for the island.

Six Puerto Rico Soldiers Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Adjutant General of the Army has received a cable message from Major Gen. Brooke, dated at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sept. 21, announcing four deaths yesterday as follows: Private F. H. Farrell, Company L, Eleventh Infantry, typhoid; Private Ralph Polk, Company H, Fifth Infantry, gastritis; Corp. Bernard Bohn and Private Morris, both of the Eleventh Infantry, killed by lightning. The War Department has also been informed of the deaths of James F. Gamble, Company F, Third Wisconsin, and John E. Riley, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts, at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

THE REVENUE OF SANTIAGO

Report of Collector Donaldson for the Period from July 16 to Sept. 1.

TROUBLE OVER THE CURRENCY

Differences in Intrinsic and Exchange Values of American and Spanish Silver Coins Result in Confusion—Recommendations Made.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 22.—By the courtesy of Gen. Lawton, The Associated Press correspondent to-day had an opportunity to peruse the report issued by Customs Collector Donaldson, covering the transactions of the Custom House at Santiago during the period between July 16 and Sept. 1. The report, which was forwarded to Washington to-day, covers six closely typewritten sheets, and deals exhaustively with the work of gradually reorganizing this department of the capitulated territory.

The report says that thirty-five steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 55,535 tons and twenty-three sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,889 entered the port during the period named, and that twenty-seven steamers and eighteen sailing vessels cleared. The discrepancy between the number of entries and clearances is accounted for by the fact that many Government transports did not report for clearance at the Custom House. The sum of $107,783 was collected from various sources, and payments were made of $13,101 for sanitary and similar purposes, city, police, and municipal salaries, salaries of Custom House officials, and miscellaneous expenses.

In the absence of a bonded warehouse system no entries for warehouses were made. This matter could not be dealt with until after the departure of the Spanish troops, but recommendations for its adequate treatment will be presented as soon as practicable after the present report is submitted, and a general warehouse will be established at Santiago entirely under the customs control, instead of, as during the former régime, under control of the Depositos Mercantiles.

The Collector's Recommendations.

After reviewing the various sources of revenue Collector Donaldson estimates the annual income of the Province of Santiago at $2,150,000. He makes a strong plea for the assignment of a revenue cutter for continuous employment in these waters in the protection of the revenue, the assistance of vessels in distress, the enforcement of quarantine laws, and the protection of wrecked property.

The question of a definite stable currency for Cuba is dealt with. Duties at present are paid in gold coin of the United States, rendering necessary daily estimates and computations of comparative values, there being no absolute standard of a circulating medium, and confusion has arisen particularly in the matter of the interchangeable value of silver coins of the two countries. Attempts have been made by local financiers to secure a conventional agreement that Spanish silver coin shall be exchanged for American coin on a basis of two to one, but as the intrinsic value and exchange value of the respective coins do not correspond the attempts have not resulted in even temporary benefit. As a preliminary step to the settlement of the matter it will be recommended as soon as practicable that authoritative instructions be issued that duties be collected entirely in American gold.

The revenue collected has been found sufficient to cover all the administrative expenses of Santiago thus far authorized. Other resources disclosed in the archives of the office are available for extraordinary expenses. These resources are estimated at $165,000 yearly for Santiago City, and for other towns in the province at $18,156.

Application of the Revenues.

The report closes with a manifest of the numerous sources of public revenue. The sums authoritatively collected and duly accounted for would more than suffice to support in an adequate manner all the expenses of administering the province, even if the rates of assessment were reduced, in view of the impoverished condition of this portion of the island. The lower rates of duty specified in the schedules prescribed have resulted in greater revenue receipts during the period covered by the report than were found in the records of the office during the corresponding period when the extreme rates of duty specified in the Columna del Derecho Diferencial of the former tariff were in force.

The fact that the revenues collected have been devoted primarily to the prompt payment of the approved salaries and to authorized disbursements incident to local administration, instead of being applied to other purposes, has produced excellent results, not only in relieving pressing individual needs, but also by providing in a legitimate manner, by the immediate distribution of a certain amount of currency, for recommencing business transactions in the community and for the reopening of many avenues of employment.

"The encouragement of the commercial interests of the port," the report concludes, "caused by your (Gen. Lawton's) action in restoring to their normal use the Custom House sheds and docks, hitherto sequestrated for the pressing demands arising from military necessities, which are now abating, will greatly stimulate imports and exports and their relative branches, thus tending to the re-establishment of order and the revival of all branches of industry in the province."

Gen. Lawton was greatly pleased with the report, and on its reception paid a high compliment to Collector Donaldson.

SICK TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Gen. Lawton to-night reports to the War Department 114 new cases of sickness and 2 deaths among the American troops at Santiago. His dispatch follows:

"Sick, 1,059; fever, 741; new cases, 114; returned to duty, 93; deaths, Washington Philips, Sergeant, Company I, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever, Sept. 20, and Frederick Williams, private, Company K, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, pernicious malarial fever, Sept. 20."

IS OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

President Schurman of Cornell Says the Government Must Not Depart from Its Original Policy.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—President Schurman in the course of his annual address to the students of Cornell University to-day touched upon the issues brought up by the recent war with Spain relative to the disposal of acquired territory, including the Philippines. He said:

"Now that the war is over there seems to be a willingness on the part of some to depart from our original policy. At the beginning of the conflict our President and our Congress in declaring war made a solemn declaration as to the motives and principles on which it was to be waged. We interfered, we declared, in Cuba for the sake of humanity, and disclaimed any intention of forcible annexation or control over the island. It is not in accordance, then, with those principles to annex any territory which formerly belonged to Spain.

"We hear it advocated that the Philippines belong to us by right of conquest. But the idea that we have conquered them is a mistaken one. We have taken Manila, but there yet remains some 15,000 insurgents under the control of a fierce and desperate leader. To claim the islands by right of conquest it would be necessary first to conquer them. We are, therefore, under no obligation to its people. To keep this force in subjection it would be necessary also to maintain a large army in the Philippines. It would be another burden on our hands and an expensive one. We ought not to sacrifice youthful lives when there is no obligation to humanity and civilization involved.

"Monarchy may expand by acquisition of territory, but democracy, which is government by the people and for the people, cannot afford to accept as citizens people who are not capable of self-government. The Nation, like a person, must be honest, and keep its promises. When Cuba is pacified, then we must leave its government to its people. If they fail in their efforts to establish a stable form of government which shall secure safety of life and property, then we must again interfere. But if they succeed, in my opinion not only Cuba but also Puerto Rico will soon be tapping at our doors for admission to the Union. If we annex the islands I hold that we will be committing criminal aggression."

PASSENGERS FROM MANILA.

Brig. Gen. Greene Denies that He Had Trouble with Gen. Merritt—Aguinaldo's Agents Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamer China, from Hongkong and Nagasaki, arrived here to-day. The steamer showed a clean bill of health and was not put in quarantine. Brig. Gen. Greene and his staff were on board.

Gen. Greene says that he was not recalled for any particular reason that he knows of. He received his orders to return to San Francisco the same day that Gen. Merritt received orders to proceed to Paris by way of Suez. With reference to the report that he was recalled owing to his action in conducting an illegal court-martial at sea, Gen. Greene says that Major Gen. Otis gave him the cases to try, and showed him

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Patent Leather Shoes

A Great and Timely Bargain

MEN'S Patent Leather, Winter-weight Shoes at $3 and $3.50, that are Five Dollar Shoes, without qualification or amendment. An early Autumn bargain, as timely as it is attractive otherwise.

In the same lot, enameled leather shoes of the same character and at the same price. Both patent and enameled leather are from the best French tanneries. The shoes themselves were made on this side by an up-and-up maker who has never before seen his productions retailed at less than $5.

Yours not to wonder why,—yours but to come and buy. You cannot come too early. It is a good big lot, but it will not be enough to go around.

$3 and $3.50 a Pair.

This offer will serve as a good Autumn introduction to our Shoe Store, although it needs little introducing. We can fit any man, and any kind of man, in any good sort of shoe that is made. Our two specialties in men's footwear are the selling of the very finest shoes manufactured, and the selling of the best medium-priced shoes made, for a little less money than other people ask.

Autumn Dress Stuffs; Very Low Prices

This is a bargain story with the inevitable "hard luck" element in it. It is the hard luck of the manufacturer who had to have the money. It is the good luck of the customer who can therefore buy three yards at much less than the value of two.

The goods are new and fresh,—made for this season. Patterns and hues and weaves are all they should be. The prices are not,—they should be fifty and a hundred per cent. higher.

At 22c. yd.; made to sell at 37½c.—Two-toned Worsted Twills, 36 in. wide.
At 28c. yd.; 50c. quality—Twilled Satin Jacquard Suiting; 42 in.
At 30c. yd.; 50c. quality—All-wool navy blue Crash; 42 in.
At 30c. yd.; 45c. quality—Cashmere Tartan Plaids; 38 in.
At 40c. yd.; 60c. quality—Bright Tartans with silk over-plaid; 42 in.
At 50c. yd.; 75c. quality—Navy blue cheviot Serge; 50 in.
At 60c. yd.; 75c. quality—Wale diagonal Cheviot in navy blue; 50 in.
At 25c. yd.; 37½c. quality—Plain black brilliant Mohair; 36 in.
At 25c. yd.; 50c. quality—Black soutache figured Mohair; 42 in.
At 25c. yd.; 37½c. quality—Black brocaded Poplin; 38 in.
At 30c. yd.; 50c. quality—Black all-wool Crash; 42 in.
At 50c. yd; 75c. quality—Black all wool Cheviot Serge; 50 in.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Flannelettes

There are about 100 designs in this stock of pretty flannelettes. Not a day too early to make your selections in preparation for wearing time. Principally blue-and-white and pink-and-white. Two qualities, with lower-than-usual prices: 7c. yd. for the 10c. kinds, and 8c. for the 12½c. kinds.

Fourth avenue.

Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass

A side-light of the great September china-ware sale now in progress, and these two lots are just as attractive in price as the many others we've told about and of which you have become the owners.

Finely cut oil and vinegar bottles, in three styles; 50c., 75c., $1 each. Regularly double those prices.

Some handsome pieces of bric-a-brac still here that are to go at half their value. They've been going rapidly, and this remainder of a big stock can't last long.

First Floor and Basement.

Women's Tailor-made Costumes

One of the things you will notice in these lower-priced suits of ours, aside from their novelty and cheapness, is the excellent way they are put together. We have brought about some radical changes in this regard. You know how "tailor-made" suits used to be, and how some of them are now,—hastily, carelessly, "sloppily" put together. We saw no reason why a woman's suit should be any less carefully finished than a man's, and insisted upon it. You will see the result if you will compare these with others' at the same prices.

Good styles, good cloths, good finish and good satisfaction. Note the really fine garments that a little money buys. Note particularly the suits at $11 and $16. The latter are silk-lined throughout, and it's a good silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Of New Styles in Women's Neckwear

Paris sets the styles, and sends some of the neckwear itself. New York adapts, often improves, frequently originates. It is all here,—originals, copies, adaptations, modifications and departures. Scarcely two alike except in the one feature that they are all new.

The adornment at the throat is the finishing touch to the gowning, and it will make or mar the general effect exactly as it is well or ill selected. Large range of choice becomes imperative to make accurate selection possible. It is here.

Twice-around-the-neck scarfs in Liberty Silk, point d'esprit, Brissels Net. Windsor Ties with chenille ends and finish. Stock Collars and Ties in infinite variety. Fronts, Boleros, Jabots and Shoulder Capes. Newness everywhere, and only the fair prices that go with good goods.

Tenth street.

Canton Flannels

Years ago we found a mill that would furnish in large quantities a good canton flannel at low cost. Our sales of this quality exceed one hundred thousand yards each season. Much of it is purchased by the same people year after year. That proves its worthiness, doesn't it?

Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 6¼c. yd.
Bleached Canton Flannel, at 12½c. yd.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Ministerial Organs in Madrid Urge the Government Not to Surrender the Islands.

REPORT OF GEN. AUGUSTIN

Former Spanish Captain General at Manila Tells of His Defeat and Endeavors to Justify His Action in Leaving.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Ministerial newspapers protest against the supposition that the United States will keep the Philippine Islands. They maintain that Spain's title to these islands is incontestible and that she is "resolved to defend her rights with the greatest energy."

The Government papers also contend that the terms of the peace protocol confirm Spain's right to the Island of Luzon and the rest of the Philippine Islands, and they declare that if the United States bases its claim on humanity and civilization Spain will prove that there is no higher civilization in any of the Asiatic colonies than in the Spanish colonies in Asia.

Gen. Augustin, the former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, who has just arrived at Vitoria, Spain, from Manila, in an interview published here, is quoted as discussing the Philippine question in an interesting manner. He is alleged to have remarked:

"Before I left Spain I knew the situation in the Philippine Islands was grave. Señor Moret (the Minister of the Colonies in the last Cabinet of Señor Sagasta) remarked to me that if war with the United States broke out there would be a terrible state of things."

Continuing, Gen. Augustin described Admiral Montojo's fleet as "some old wooden ships," and said they "came to Manila practically pursued by Dewey." He then said:

"Our batteries fired at the Americans, but our guns were mounted on false plates, and after the first shots they became useless. At daybreak we were in the power of the Americans, and an hour afterward the Spanish fleet had ceased to exist. Dewey summoned me to surrender. I refused, and he threatened to raze the town. I replied: 'Raze it. But so long as I live the Spanish flag will float on the ruins of Manila.'

"Then began the terrible time of the siege and the anguish of the blockade. Famine stared us in the face. In the meantime hostilities were conducted throughout the provinces, but, save in isolated cases, humanely.

"Dewey repeated his summons to surrender, and I again refused. Dewey then bombarded the town, and Manila surrendered. But the danger was not over. Considering my presence no longer necessary, I asked the Government for permission to return home, as my position had become by no means easy. I think I have done my duty as a soldier and a Spaniard."

HANDSHAKE TOO VIGOROUS.

A Strong Man from Italy Breaks a Woman Friend's Arm.

Luigi Democo's strong right hand and his capacity for shaking hands yesterday cost him $5 and a woman friend of his a broken arm. Democo has been in this country only a few days, but he has already made the acquaintance of an American police court and his compatriots regard him as a citizen on the principle that all who have their names recorded on a police blotter at once acquire the right to participate in the administration of local affairs.

Democo has spent most of his time so far calling on old acquaintances whom he had known in Italy. In the town where he formerly lived he was a celebrity on account of his inordinate strength and his knowledge of how to use it. His admirers here extended him a royal welcome. Among them was Maria Gehent, who, in former days, knew him well.

On Wednesday night she called at the residence of her old friend to pay her respects, and Democo, in an excess of joy at her visit, gripped her extended hand and shook it long and heartily.

Suddenly something snapped and Miss Gehem screamed so lustily as to attract the attention of Policeman Sheffert of the West Forty-seventh Street StCation. When the officer investigated the cause of the disturbance he found the woman suffering from a broken arm, and Democo standing by her side trying to soothe her. She would not be placated, however, and told the officer that the man had broken her arm. The officer placed him under arrest, and yesterday Democo was arraigned in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court on a charge of assault.

With tears in his eyes, the strong man protested that he had merely extended the woman the courtesy of a handshake, though he admitted it was more vigorous than absolutely necessary. He offered to make all kinds of reparation, and the Magistrate therefore refused to entertain the charge of assault and imposed a nominal fine for disorderly conduct, at the same time advising Delmoco to curb his strength when shaking hands in the future.

Quarters for the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, has offered the Peace Commissioners the use of the Foreign Office for their meetings, which commence on Oct. 1.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Colonial Autonomist Government Takes a Hand in Shaping the Terms.

CIVIL MATTERS INTERJECTED

American Government Will Tolerate No Delay in the Removal of Spanish Troops, but the Work Will Take Much Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Official dispatches from Havana received by one of the Embassies here, confirm the reports that the Colonial Government of the island is taking a hand in shaping the terms on which the evacuation shall be executed. This, it is believed here, may develop some new phases in the situation in Cuba.

The Colonial Government was established by Spain shortly before the war broke out, there being a Cabinet of five officers at Havana and a legislative body with two houses. It carried out, in a measure, the long-pending plan of giving Cuba home rule by means of an autonomous government, but while in name autonomous it was contended by the insurgent element that genuine home rule was lacking, and that this colonial régime was a continuance of Spanish domination.

It appears, however, that these colonial authorities are taking a very active part in the present negotiations, and that there is more or less co-operation between them and the Spanish Government. This creates a condition in which the United States must deal not only with Spain, but with those who claim to represent the island itself, free from Spanish control.

The Colonial, or Autonomist, administration is very thoroughly organized and can exert much influence. It established a regular legation in Washington prior to the war, with several prominent public men of Havana on the staff. It numbers in its ranks much of the wealth of Cuba, and claims to stand for the educated classes as against the insurgents and illiterates. This makes two distinct Cuban classes. The Autonomists, who are co-operating with Spain, and the insurgents, who are opposed to Spain.

It now seems clear, from the official as well as the press reports from Havana and Madrid, that the Autonomist element is taking up the claim, first advanced by Spain, that many incidental questions as to Cuba must be settled before the evacuation begins. But the view among Government officials here is that the Cuban Autonomists, as well as the Spaniards, have no questions to advance or settle before evacuation is determined upon. The time and place of evacuation is looked upon by the authorities there as the only point involved, and there is likely to be a rude awakening if the pro-Spanish element, either as Autonomists or as native Spaniards, insists upon bringing in the determination of the Cuban debt, future forms of government, rates of tariff for Spain, and many other subjects as a preliminary to evacuation.

The American Commissioners, according to the understanding here, will insist on a strict adherence to the protocol for an immediate evacuation of the island, and, if need be, will submit an ultimatum against taking up subsidiary questions on Cuba's future.

While the Cuban Colonial Government is thus combining with the Spanish Government in bringing forward these incidental questions, the opinion was expressed to-day by a high diplomatic officer, based on recent advices from Havana, that a serious issue would be averted and that the actual evacuation of the Spanish troops from Cuba would begin within the next month. But it appears that the evacuation will cover a much longer time than has been anticipated. There are some 100,000 Spanish troops in the islands. Allowing 1,000 men on a transport and a vessel leaving every day, it would take 100 days, or over three months for the evacuation. But the vessels are not available for a trip every day for 100 consecutive days, so that the time for departure would probably far exceed three months.

It is stated that the War Department has received no detailed reports or any information from the Cuban Military Commission regarding the work of the commission at Havana. In reply to the question as to whether there was any disposition to accede to the request of the Spaniards for a postponement of the evacuation of Cuba until some time next Spring, the statement was made that no delay would be considered; that the evacuation must proceed with expedition, and that the troops of the United States were now being put in readiness for the occupation of Cuba and would be sent there. No definite date has been fixed for their departure.

OUR COMMISSIONERS INACTIVE.

American Delegates in Good Health—Spaniards Prepare to Leave.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The American Commissioners continue inactive, spending their days at the Trocha Hotel, where, so far as can be learned, no official business is being done. All are in excellent health. No cases of fever of any kind are reported among the members of the commission or its staff.

The battalions of Seville, numbering thirty-three, and Burgos, thirty-six, are concentrating at Clenfuegos in readiness for embarkation for Spain. The soldiers are suffering greatly, owing to the intense heat, which has caused atmospheric disturbances, and severe storms are of daily occurrence.

Major Page and Lieut. Reid have been appointed Commissioners to survey and report upon the conditions in Matanzas, where they arrived yesterday. They paid an official visit to the Military Governor, Gen. Molina, and to the Civil Governor.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

Its Seat Removed to Santa Cruz—Vice President Capote Talks About Its Policy.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 22.—Two hundred miles west of Santiago is the desolate fishing village of Santa Cruz, consisting of a single straggling street along the shore, surrounded by vast swamps. Here the Cuban Government has established headquarters and during the last month has held sessions for the conduct of affairs of the several towns in complete charge of the Cubans. The Administration Building—an old store fronting on the sea—is poorly furnished, with chairs and tables only.

When The Associated Press correspondent arrived at Santa Cruz two nights ago he was conducted into the office of Vice President Capote, where around a table lighted only by a candle stuck in a bottle the officials of the embryo Government were engaged in writing orders and other administrative documents. The reason for changing the seat of government from Camagüey was to facilitate the travel of the delegates and officials by boat.

With reference to Cuban affairs, Vice President Capote said to the correspondent: "When war between the United States and Spain was declared the Cuban Government unanimously decided to assist and cooperate with the Americans to secure the independence of Cuba, designating me to act as a special envoy to see President McKinley with regard to the best methods to make the co-operation most effective. Though I was not received officially, with the President's consent I saw several members of his Cabinet, and my efforts for the establishment of friendly relations and regular communication with the United States resulted favorably. I had no difficulty in arranging the necessary particulars of this relation. Although formal recognition of the Cuban Government was not given, nevertheless the President and other officials in Washington realized that the body of men which I represented constituted the Government in the minds of thousands of Cubans, and was the real official voice of the thousands of men then under arms and of practically all those who were in sympathy with the revolution.

"The result of this conference was that I was assured that the United States would co-operate directly with those at the head of affairs in Cuba for the attainment of the objects of the war. This contented me, as I felt that the Cubans would receive all the necessary assistance from the Americans to establish a permanent and stable government, whether the Cuban Government was recognized or not. When I returned to Cuba, I found that my compatriots were perfectly willing to help in any way to carry out the policy which the United States set forth in the act of Congress relative to the war. The Cubans under arms have been obedient to the Cuban Government as constituted, and the Government has felt that it not only owes a duty to the army, but to the Cuban people who have upheld its supremacy, and that it should not dissolve, now that the American Government has achieved a noble victory, without leaving to the army that for three years has been obedient to it the property intrusted to it.

"The purpose of the Government since peace has been practically declared has been to settle the questions as to the maintenance of the army, to give opportunity for all who desire to lay down their arms and seek work, and to resolve into proper form the laws existing among the Cubans. In relation to the necessities arising under the somewhat peculiar circumstances, as far as possible, the Cuban people through this Government are endeavoring to settle justly all the questions pertaining to the relations between them and the Americans.

"The United States Government has taken complete control of affairs in this province, and is, I believe, conducting them in the right spirit. My own fear is that if the Cuban Government, as it is now constituted, is left out of all consideration and if all authority is taken away from it, the American Government, by ignoring its authority before its own people, may perhaps find it more difficult to settle the problem of establishing a permanent Government among the people who for three years have looked to the Cuban Government as the controlling power."

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Increase of the Pestilence—Distress Among the Cuban Soldiers.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Yellow fever, which has hitherto been of a very mild type and comparatively few cases of which have been reported, has lately assumed a more dangerous form, and is increasing. Sales are held every day at the public wharves in this city of damaged fruits and vegetables already in a state of decay, which constitutes a serious menace to the public health.

The Cabinet, composed of the Colonial Secretaries, meets daily, and pardon is granted to a great number of prisoners, who are thereupon turned into the streets of the city.

Reports from all points of the island, besides confirming the statements regarding the want and destitution existing among the Cuban soldiers, say the health in their camps is very bad, and that dysentery and malaria are decimating the forces. Official returns as to the mortality in the Santa Clara Province during the month of July show 2,068 deaths, of which 115 resulted from smallpox.

Private subscriptions of money, food, clothes, and medicine are doing what they can for the troops' relief. In several of the interior towns more hospitals, where the sick can enjoy at least care and nursing from gentle, womanly hands, have been opened.

It is reported that Bartolomeo Masso, President of the so-called Cuban Republic, who has been sick, went to Santa Cruz del Sur last week, but, it is added, he returned recently, still sick, to his estate at La Esperanza, in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Good Prospect for Cuban Tobacco.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Advices from Pinar del Rio, the great Vuelta Abaja tobacco district, are encouraging. The Cuban troops stationed in the province have been behaving well and labor in the fields has been resumed, most of the planters sowing as much tobacco as possible in view of the scarcity of oxen, most of which animals were confiscated during the war for the maintenance of both armies. Several important sales of tobacco of previous crops are reported at good prices. The general tone of the district is healthy and confidence is manifested on every hand.

Exiled Cubans May Return.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Captain General Blanco, amplifying his decree of Aug. 22, has pardoned 119 persons who were exiled from the island for all kinds of crimes. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Key West on the steamer Mascotte was Senora Luz Noriega, widow of Dr. Hernandez. She was known as the Queen of Cuba and figured prominently in the insurrection, enlisting in Gen. Maceo's command, in which her husband was staff surgeon. Her husband was killed in the war and she was taken prisoner by the Spaniards near Sancti Spiritus and deported. She returns to the island with the intention of actively resuming work in the cause of the freedom of Cuba.

The Comal and Her Supplies.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—It is understood that for the last few days the joint Commissioners have been considering the matter of the steamer Comal and her supplies, the American representatives insisting upon the carrying out of the directions from Washington that the Comal shall return and distribute her rations without paying duty.

THE NAVAL SHOW IN CHICAGO.

Ships Sail on a Mimic Sea and Delight a Big Audience.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—At Tattersall's tonight the naval display was given for the first time under the management of Jay Rial, W. A. Brady, and Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., and while there were hitches in the show, a big audience voted it a success. The principal feature was the fact that the ships actually sailed the mimic sea at top speed, and manoeuvred in all sorts of ways with wonderful skill. The audience took it calmly until the ships began firing, when the realism of the gun practice was extraordinary. The din was deafening, and the ships for minutes at a time were lost in the battle smoke.

The model of the torpedo boat Dupont in particular made an excellent showing, for the tiny craft shot hither and thither with marvelous speed, and frequently turned clear about within its own length. The big battleships performed some complicated evolutions, but although they were cleverly done, it was the firing practice that the audience wanted and what brought out the enthusiasm.

The scenic effects were good, showing a rockbound coast, on which were the enemy's batteries. From the forts the searchlights turned their rays over the water, and submarine mines were exploded, with deafening effect. The blowing up of the Maine was pictured with some success, and the show wound up with the battle of Manila. Seven or eight very fair models of our battleships and cruisers were shown. The preface to the sea battles was a series of swimming and log-rolling contests.

Soldier Found Dead in Bed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Private George C. Pagewood of Company G, Second New Jersey Volunteers, was found dead in bed at the home of his parents, on Essex Street, this village, this morning. He arrived home from Pablo Beach, Florida, where his regiment is quartered, on Tuesday. He had been ill for two months in the hospital at the camp, and was supposed to be convalescent when he returned. It is believed that exhaustion brought on a fatal attack of heart failure. When Pagewood came home he said the food given the soldiers was unfit to eat. He was about twenty-two years of age, and was employed by the Fidelity and Casualty Company when the call for volunteers came. His uncle, W. J. Cotterell, is an engineer on the battleship Massachusetts, and served through the Cuban war.

Memorial Service to be Held.

The German Liederkranz of this city will hold a memorial service on Sunday evening next in memory of Paul F. Friedman of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, a hero of San Juan, who died on board the transport Roumania and was buried at sea. Mr. Friedman was a member of the Liederkranz. The soloists will be Mrs. Pratt-Gillette, Miss Jacoby, Miss Blimer, and Mr. Dempsey. The German address will be made by Paul Goepel, President of the club, and the English address by Charles G. F. Wahle.

Capt. Deronde Sick.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Capt. Frank Deronda, of Company F, Second New Jersey Volunteers, is dangerously ill from typhoid fever at his home, in Englewood. Capt. Deronde came home a few days ago.

Two Killed by a Dynamite Explosion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—John Patterson, an octogenarian, and James Patterson, his nephew, were blown through a toolhouse and a stone wall by an explosion of dynamite at Glenmont, a few miles south of the city, this afternoon and killed. Their bodies were terribly mutilated. They had gone into the toolhouse to prepare some dynamite for a blast in the quarry which the senior Patterson owned. A spark from a drill which had been heated in a forge is thought to have fallen among the caps used in the dynamite and caused the explosion.

COLORED FOLK CELEBRATE

The Issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation Is Commemorated.

NOT A LARGE ATTENDANCE

Disputes as to the Proper Date for Holding Such Celebration Keep Many People Away from Woodlawn Park.

The anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation was fittingly observed yesterday afternoon by the colored people of Manhattan and Brooklyn at Woodlawn Park. The celebration also included a general thanksgiving for the recent victories of our Nation's arms in Cuba. The affair was in the hands of influential and active colored citizens, banded together in three committees—the Committee of Arrangements, the Woman's Interdenominational Committee, and the Citizens' Committee—numbering no less than sixty-four members.

There was not as large a crowd present as had been expected, owing, it was hinted by several of the speakers, to the fact of the committees from their immense size not being as harmonious as could be wished. There is growing up among the colored people, it was said, a diversity of opinion as to the exact date when the freeing of the slaves should be celebrated. A portion of the community were inclined to Sept. 22, when, in 1862, Lincoln issued his proclamation decreeing emancipation on Jan. 1, 1863, of all slaves in the States which should till then continue in a state of rebellion. Another large contingent is said to favor Jan. 1 as being the date of the issuance of the proclamation definitely abolishing slavery in the rebellious States. There were still others who insisted that the slaves were not really free until Lee surrendered, on April 9, 1865. A small minority adhered to the belief that the freedom of the race in the United States dated from Dec. 18, 1865, when the Thirteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution.

The membership of the emancipation committees, it was learned too late, contained adherents to each of these ideas, and as a result yesterday's celebration suffered somewhat in attendance. The proceeds from the sale of admission tickets and a supper which was spread went to the sick soldiers, and it was expected that many of the colored heroes of Santiago would be present. Only one member of the Tenth Cavalry was present, but there was a good-sized delegation of sailors from the navy yard, and when the exercises of the day began the park dancing pavilion contained a fair-sized throng.

A Representative Gathering.

The gathering was representative, and the only members of the Caucasian race present were the members of the band who supported the orators of the day on the speakers' stand. The pavilion was profusely decorated in the National colors.

Notwithstanding the large membership of the committees the burden of the management fell on the shoulders of W. R. Lawton, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, who at 3 P. M. introduced as the presiding officer of the exercises the Rev. Dr. W. D. Cook of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Cook expressed his hearty sympathy with the spirit prompting the gathering, and at once made it known that Sept. 22 was his choice for the celebration of emancipation. He expressed the belief that his audience made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. "I believe they will all turn up around eating time, however," said the speaker.

"That's the trouble with our people, and if we do not pay more attention to the intellectual side of life we are likely to become as a faded leaf."

A telegram was read from Col. Roosevelt regretting that he could not be on hand to make a speech, and communications were also submitted from Gens. Wheeler and Bates pleading a pressure of business for their absence, and saying that the various official movements of the colored troops at Montauk Point would render their attendance in a body problematical.

While the band rendered patriotic airs the presiding officer ran his eye down a long list of prominent speakers on the programme, and finding them all absent, called on Mr. Lawton for a speech. The latter promptly threw himself into the breach and spoke for an hour. His remarks were for the most part denunciatory. He thought the colored people who had left the South had in the feverish life in Northern cities forgotten that they were ever slaves, and failed to show the gratitude that should fill their bosoms. The movement for an emancipation celebration on Sept. 22, which was conceived in nothing else but pure patriotism, he said, had been assailed, assaulted, and attacked by men who should have been the first to push it along.

Work of the Soldiers.

"I consider it," said the speaker, "a blessed privilege to celebrate this day as an anniversary of the issuing of the greatest document in the annals of human history. The oftener the colored people come together on such occasions the better it will be for the growth of the race, and it is well that we have here some of the men who have spoken for the race in more effective language than any of us at home have done. They have spoken with shot and shell, and have given the negroes of this country a higher acknowledgement of manhood than we could have done with tongue or pen." Mr. Lawton's address was punctuated by cheers and followed by the band in a series of patriotic renditions.

Dr. Verina Harris Morton then read a patriotic poem written for the occasion by D. B. Fulton, a young colored man of Brooklyn. Dr. Morton is a woman, but she made herself heard throughout the hall, and the poem was enthusiastically received.

A burst of music was followed by Seaman A. Myers of the battleship Massachusetts, who mounted the platform with a composure unusual with sailors, and immediately threw himself into an impassioned discourse, making the rafters fairly tremble. With the intrepidity and recklessness of a true sailor, Myers dashed into the longest and most formidable words in the dictionary. He referred to bloody riots which had taken place in 1863 because the negro had insisted on fighting for himself.

He delved further back into history and flayed the Dutch for bringing the black man from Africa, but claimed that after all the familiarity bred at that time was the real reason why the Dutchman and the negro got along so well together in the navy today. He referred gloomily to what he termed "this here procramation" as about the only thing the negro had to celebrate these times. Myers was willing to give Lincoln his due, he said, but he insisted that during the civil war he paid the negro $8 per month while the white man got $13.

There was to have been a pastors' reception at 6 o'clock, but the Rev. Dr. Clark was the only pastor present, so the gathering immediately began dancing.

Politicians' Day at Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 22.—Politicians held full sway at the fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society, at Mineola, today, the society having set aside to-day as politicians' day. Every politician of any account in Queens and Nassau Counties was upon the grounds. Thomas Kavanagh, a contractor of Long Island, was noticed making a thorough canvass among the Democrats. He is after the nomination of State Senator. There are several others who are after the nomination. Among them is ex-Sheriff James Norton of Glen Cove. James P. Nieman of Lyndbrook, who is slated for District Attorney, was around canvassing the Democrats of Nassau County. All told, there were about 20,000 persons present today.

The Yacht Racing Union.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of North America will be held on Saturday, Oct. 1, at the Windsor Hotel, preceded by the regular meeting of the council on Friday. It was expected that these meetings would be held in Boston this year, and requests were sent out by Secretary Jones, a few days ago requesting members of the council to mail or wire him their choice of a city. The last vote was received yesterday afternoon, and the majority decided in favor of this city. The meeting will be of the utmost importance to racing yachtsmen, owing to the fact that a new formula for the measurement of yachts will be submitted by the council for the final approval of the main body.

CHARGES AGAINST FILIPINOS.

Insurgents Believed in Manila to be Holding Out Only in Order to be Bought.

MANILA, Aug. 30.—The only impediment in the way of restoring absolute confidence is Aguinaldo, who has informed Governor General Merritt that in the event of the United States holding the Philippines permanently, or at least formally declaring a protectorate over them, his followers would lay down their arms, but until that time it would not be safe for him to do so.

While all this is very plausible, it is the consensus of opinion among the English-speaking merchants and residents here that the rebels, and especially Aguinaldo, are only holding out in order to be bought. The fact that one of Aguinaldo's lieutenants is authority for the statement that an arrangement has been made with the Americans by the terms of which Aguinaldo is to be made Governor of a province and each of his officers is to receive minor portions provided his troops lay down their arms is considered as tending to show that this opinion has some basis, particularly when Gen. Merritt, on learning of this statement, said emphatically that "no agreement whatever has been made with Aguinaldo upon any subject."

The departure of Governor General Merritt and his staff for Paris to-day effectually disposes of further negotiations with the insurgents for the present, whatever inducements may have been held out to them secretly, for it is hardly to be supposed that so delicate a duty would be delegated by Gen. Merritt to his deputy. Coincident with the departure of Major Gen. Merritt for Paris, the rebels should have spread the reports that three of Aguinaldo's trusted lieutenants have already left for Washington with the avowed intention of reaching the American capital ahead of Brig. Gen. Greene, who is scheduled to leave to-day on the China.

The insurrectionists held secret meetings in various parts of the city yesterday for the purpose of determining their future plan of campaign, but the result of their deliberations was carefully withheld from publication.

The ecclesiastical element has apparently concluded to accept the inevitable with the best grace possible under the circumstances. Neither the Archbishop nor any of his satellites has made the slightest attempt to interfere with the policy adopted by the new administration so far, and unless all signs fail no such attempt will be made.

From an American point of view the situation to-day is one of expectancy, the authorities awaiting instructions from Washington, and their subordinates hoping for relief from their onerous duties and a speedy return to their homes. The Spaniards, firm in the belief that Manila was surrendered after the peace negotiations had been completed, swagger about the city with an air of confidence that it will soon be restored to them.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

New Case Reported in Detention Camp Near Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—The Board of Health officials announced this morning that one case of yellow fever had appeared in the detention camp, situated at the old Mary Holmes College, about two miles northwest of the city. The patient is a white woman, named Clara Reese, who lived just across the street from the building where the man Kilgore died. She has been isolated and under close surveillance for forty-eight hours, and the case is diagnosed as a mild one.

The detention camp now contains thirty people who have been exposed. The cordon was doubled immediately after the announcement of the Reese case, and there is little danger of a spread of the disease.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Additional Second Lieut. Lytle Brown, Corps of Engineers.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William F. Clark, Second Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, Adjutant, Ninth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, United States Volunteers, is still further extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. William F. Terriberry, Assistant Surgeon, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 20.

Capt. Ross Matthews, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, United States Army, will proceed from Pittsburg, Penn., to Fort Sheridan, Idaho.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton P. Jones, United States Army.

Leave of absence for one month, from Aug. 30, on account of sickness is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon James McV. Mackall, United States Army.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Madison M. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. John R. Seyburn, Eighth United States Infantry, is transferred from Company C to Company D, of that regiment.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to New York City, to take the first transport for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, upon arrival there, will report to the commanding General, United States troops, for assignment to duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon F. M. Barney, from Camp Wikoff; Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Boyd, from Camp Wikoff; Acting Assistant Surgeon S. W. Perry, from Camp Wikoff; Acting Assistant Surgeon William G. Young, from Chickamauga Park; Acting Assistant Surgeon E. L. Griffin, from Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Major Culver C. Snuffen, Paymaster, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Atlanta, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will proceed to Denver and report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

Capt. Thomas S. Grassehli, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Harry B. Chamberlain, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster under his direction.

Major Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon, United States Army, Acting Medical Purveyor at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., will proceed to Atlanta, transfer the medical supplies in his charge, and establish a medical supply depot at that place.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, Third Cavalry, is extended one month from Sept. 12, on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Bates recently appointed from civil life to rank from July 9, is assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Assignments of Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life to rank from Sept. 9:

John W. Kilbreth, Jr., to the Fourth Artillery.
Frank W. Rowell, to the Second Infantry.
George B. Pond, to the Third Infantry.
Isaacs A. Saxton, to the Fourth Infantry.
Paul H. McCook, to the Fifth Infantry.
Thomas J. Feeley, to the Fifth Infantry.
Louis P. Schindel, to the Sixth Infantry.
Alexander M. Wetherill, to the Sixth Infantry.
J. Pierro Drouillard, to the Sixth Infantry.
Hugh R. Miller, to the Tenth Infantry.
Eleutheros H. Cooke, to the Tenth Infantry.
Ralph E. Meyer, to the Twelfth Infantry.
Dana T. Merrill, to the Twelfth Infantry.
Hugh A. Drum, to the Twelfth Infantry.
George H. Shields, Jr., to the Twelfth Infantry.
Frederick W. Coleman, Jr., to the Thirteenth Infantry.
James B. Kemper, to the Fourteenth Infantry.
Arthur L. Conger, Jr., to the Eighteenth Infantry.
Alfred Aloe, to the Eighteenth Infantry.
Martin L. Crimmins, to the Eighteenth Infantry.
John W. Barnes, to the Eighteenth Infantry.
William D. Forsyth, to the Nineteenth Infantry.
Marion M. Weeks, to the Twenty-first Infantry.
James M. Love, Jr., to the Twenty-first Infantry.
Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., to the Twenty-first Infantry.
Charles N. Murphy, to the Twenty-second Infantry.
Harry S. Howland, to the Twenty-third Infantry.
Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.
John M. Campbell, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major J. W. Sackett, First Florida Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Lewis V. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Fernandina and will proceed at once to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Greenleaf, United States Army, is relieved from duty on the United States hospital ship Relief and will proceed to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. J. Thomas, United States Army, will proceed from Washington to Tampa.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Poey will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department, when their services are no longer required at Camp Wikoff, will proceed to New York City, to take the first transport for Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, upon arrival there, will report to the commanding General, United States troops, for assignment to duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Hamilton, Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles J. Kenworthy, Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H. Wadhams.

Major Samuel W. Kelly, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff and will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Charles B. Nancrede, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 28.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa on official business pertaining to certain inspections in connection with the transportation of the army, and thence to Jacks

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Acting Governor Voorhees the Unanimous Choice of the State Convention for Governor.

GRIGGS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Attorney General Presides and Makes a Speech—He Praises McKinley for His Conduct of the War—Hopeful of the Future.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and nominated Foster M. Voorhees by acclamation as its candidate for Governor. Mr. Voorhees is at present a Senator from Union County, and in his capacity as President of the Senate has been acting as Governor since Gov. John W. Griggs was chosen Attorney General. There was only one session of the convention, lasting about two hours, and the gathering was the most harmonious affair of the sort ever gotten together in New Jersey.

State Chairman Franklin Murphy called the convention to order without a speech. After the opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Manning, Mr. Murphy placed in nomination as temporary Chairman Attorney General John W. Griggs. Mr. Griggs, on taking the chair, made a speech. After referring briefly to State affairs, he said:

"Great events have happened since the last Gubernatorial convention met here three years ago. History has been making, and the map of the world has been altered. We have lived within view of such a hurrying procession of momentous occurrences that mere local subjects are liable to be obscured. Do not forget, though, that the government that concerns you most is that of your immediate State and neighborhood.

"It has been the happy fortune of the Republican Party to be found naturally and spontaneously in harmony with the demands of National patriotism in every great crisis. When the internal dissensions over slavery, after smouldering for half a century, burst into a flame of war, there was ready a Republican Party and a Republican President to uphold the integrity of the Union and save it from destruction. When, in 1896, the forces of repudiation and financial dishonor, combining with the elements of socialism, disorder, and riot, seized in hysterical frenzy the badges of Democracy and menaced the foundations of our National safety and honor, again there was ready the Republican Party with a platform and candidates representing the true and honest principles of National life and safety, and again, in its success, was assured the preservation of the vital spirit of the Government.

"When recently the demands of humanity compelled us to intervene and end the barbarities in Cuba, there was again a Republican President, who, though loving and striving for peace, was to be the director of the Nation's arms in a contest which, for rapidity and faultlessness of execution, has never been equalled since wars began upon the earth. I refer to these things not to glory unduly in the achievements of the Republican Party, but to point out this fact: in each of these great contests this party has by its patriotic and successful attitude necessarily drawn to it many of its former opponents. So it was in 1861. In the contest two years ago for sound money and the upholding of the authority of the Federal courts, our party again became the rallying line of hosts of Democrats who could no longer in good conscience remain with their perverted organization. It was by their help that New Jersey was able to give her great majority for McKinley and Hobart. And in this latest time of storm and stress, in the midst of great perplexities, and under the weight of enormous responsibilities, it is a pleasant thing to be able to bear witness that our President has retained the confidence and support of those who aided us in 1896. And more than that, he has had the assistance of the advice and counsel of many of the responsible leaders of the Democracy, North and South, loyally and sincerely rendered without thought of partisan or political differences.

High Praise for the President.

"When the record of his administration is made up there will stand to the credit of President McKinley no more proud or gratifying achievement than this—that he has won and kept the confidence of his honorable political opponents. He has had behind him the support of the American people with a greater degree of unanimity than any President since Washington.

"The party and the Administration which has had the responsibility in this war, which has given such new glory to our arms and lustre to the national name, has not been a party or an Administration of partisanship, but of patriotism. Our President, serene, patient, sagacious, sympathetic, great, has been the Nation's Chief, indeed.

"What can political opposition rest upon in this campaign? There is nothing but academic discussion left for Democratic platforms. They may denounce protective tariffs, but no one will care. They have nothing newer or better than the Chicago platform, from which tens of thousands of New Jersey Democrats revolted.

"If that was a dangerous and alarming diversion of Democratic doctrine then, it is now only ridiculous. It has upon it the double condemnation of popular defeat and present absolute inconsistency with every great occurrence in our history since 1896.

"When we are expanding and enlarging our place among the great commercial nations, it proposes to destroy our honor and credit by this adoption of a financial basis at war with the system of the business world. It denounces our system of government as oppressive to laboring classes, our courts as exercising unconstitutional and tyrannical powers, and our Executive for enforcing the laws. This, when we are holding ourselves out not only as models of government to oppressed peoples, but have actually interfered by arms to secure for them the same sort of order, liberty, and good government which we enjoy.

A Reference to Certain Criticisms.

"I do not speak of that other item which certain newspapers and others are trying to make the leading issue of the Democratic campaign. Forgetting the glory, the achievement, the success with which an army of 200,000 men was raised out of nothing and a hostile nation almost wiped out in ninety days, they are hovering like buzzards over the battlefields and hospitals and graveyards, looking only for the misery and suffering and death which are inevitable in war. Surely the Democratic Party has not been reduced so low in its supply of proper subjects for political division as to need to rely upon yellow fever and yellow literature.

"Lift up your eyes to the heights where, glory-crowned, the genius of American liberty points to a future pregnant with prodigious good to all mankind; to fresh fields for the extension of American trade and commerce; new openings for the investment of American capital; wider scope for the active energies of American young men; to more frequent glimpses of the American flag to voyages over the oceans; merchant shipping multiplied manifold in the harbors of the world; with a navy large enough and strong enough to enforce our just demands and the rights of American citizens as promptly and as efficiently as Dewey enforced the views of the Government in Manila Bay; an army large enough to serve the reasonable requirements of seventy millions of people without putting the Administration to the risk of quick and terrible disaster in case of sudden war; the maintenance of our foreign diplomatic service upon a footing commensurate with our power and importance, so that it will no longer be necessary to seek for Ambassadors and Ministers among those only who are blessed with private incomes sufficient to maintain a proper establishment abroad without regard to the salary attached to the office.

A New Kind of Statesmanship Needed.

"The country demands now a brand of statesmanship new to Americans—the proper method and measures for the control and government of colonial dependencies, and the adjustment of colonial interests and affairs to the interest of the home Government—a field wherein partisan politics should not easily be allowed to enter, but where broad and enlightened State policy may have full scope to work out plans whereby all the blessings of essential liberty and twentieth century civilization may be assured to the peoples that are to be under our paternal care, and reciprocal benefits may be obtained for our own countrymen.

"These new duties and new relations will add fresh dignity to American citizenship; will raise the sense of official and political obligation as they increase responsibility. They will take the people out of the treadmill rounds of domestic politics, where issues are too often artificial and transient. New thoughts, new questions, new fields, fresh hopes, broader views, wider influence, all these will come, as well as troubles and disappointments, and temporary failures and discouragements, which will but serve to call forth renewed energy and effort until they are overcome.

The Great Growth of the Country.

"Who can set bounds to the expansive spirit of American enterprise? Only forty years ago an American periodical declared that the banks of the Missouri River were the shores at the termination of a vast ocean desert over 1,000 miles in breadth, which it was proposed to traverse, if at all, with caravans of camels, and which interposed a final barrier to the establishment of large communities, agricultural or commercial. That desert now blossoms like the rose, and parallel lines of iron rails bear the product of immeasurable areas of fertile lands East and West to the markets of the world. The ambitious energy of American enterprise can take its choice today of delving for gold in the frozen wastes within the Arctic circle or of tilling the generous soil of islands washed by tropic seas, and in the heat of the day may rest in the shade of the palm trees, all under the protecting guarantee of our flag.

"This has been a year unequaled for progress and accomplishment. The hand of man has not fashioned nor his eye foreseen the work that has been wrought. Call it fate, the progress of events, Providence, God, what you will—it has been a leading upward and on, the drawing forward by irresistible impulses of this people to a place at the front of the world.

"Capt. Gridley, at his post on the deck of the flagship Olympia, on the memorable May morning, came the quiet word of command, as Dewey said, 'You may begin firing, Gridley.' The guns that responded sent forth death and destruction, but in the light of their flashes were revealed a new hope and a better life for millions for whom theretofore the sun of liberty and civilization had never shone except through the murky clouds of semi-barbarism and superstition.

"And so this Nation enters upon a new era. Do not doubt that she will be equal to the responsibility. I believe in the capacity of Americans to govern; to govern themselves, and to govern others. I set up no dogma of infallibility, but expecting mistakes and delay and disappointment, I believe that the boundless capacity and the splendid courage of America, with her high sense of justice, her appreciation of the rights of man, will in the new duties placed upon us work out marvelous good for the peoples that have come under our guardianship, and greater glory for our country.

The United North and South.

"And how we have been blessed already! All the old root of bitterness between North and South removed! What years and years of political effort could not do, was done in a moment when our standards were set toward a foreign foe, and the consummate tact and grace of our Republican President refused to make any distinction between Federal and Confederate, but put Lee and Wheeler side by side with Kent and Shafter, 'Yanks' and 'Johnnies' all keeping step together to the music of the Union. Stout old John Adams, standing in the royal presence, the first accredited Minister of the New Republic to the mother country, speaking like the noble gentleman and wise statesman that he was, said to King George: 'I shall be the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in restoring an entire esteem, confidence, and affection, or, in better words, the old good humor between people who have the same language, a similar religion, and kindred blood.'

"It has been the happy result of this war to have brought back forever, we trust, that entire esteem, confidence, and affection, the good old humor, between the people of the North and the South, as in the days when Adams and Hamilton and Jay labored and conferred in fraternal harmony with Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson and the Pinckneys about our country's interests."

The Platform.

At the conclusion of Attorney General Griggs's speech, Senator Sewell took the floor and made the usual formal motions relative to the election of Vice Presidents and committees. The platform was then adopted. It declared for sound money and in opposition to any proposition to debase the National currency; indorsed the St. Louis platform and the general policy of President McKinley and his Administration; referred approvingly to the conduct of the State's affairs by the Republicans in New Jersey, and promised a continuance of reforms and improvements. Referring to the war and to business revival, it said:

Involved without due preparation in a war in the interests of humanity President McKinley pursued a course which commanded united support at home and effectively silenced the assaults of interested diplomacy abroad. In three months this conflict was brought to a practical end with a smaller percentage of loss from battle and disease than in any war of modern times, and with the result of freeing a suffering people from a rule of cruelty and oppression, of acquiring new and valuable territory, of opening to our people new avenues of trade and commerce, furnishing new outlets and demands for the agricultural and industrial product of our people, and above all, providing to millions of our fellow-creatures an open door to those blessings of education and of civil and religious liberty which have for 100 years followed the advance of the American flag. We take a special pride as Jerseymen that the eminent citizen whom this State gave to the National Administration elected in 1896 has been so singularly capable and potential in the office of Vice President, and has invested that station with rare dignity and influence, and we repose entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and the commission appointed by him to negotiate such a treaty as we will meet the just expectations of our people, by insisting on an adjustment in which the interest of this republic and of civilization and humanity will be secured as far as possible as the fruits of the valor of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain.

Called to the Presidency in a time of National bankruptcy caused by the maladministration of the Democratic Party, William McKinley was commissioned by the American people to restore confidence, to re-establish a tariff system under which America labor and capital might recover from the blighting effects of the Wilson bill, our financial system be saved from the dangers of Bryanism, and American enterprise go boldly forward to the development of our resources. Under his Administration business has revived, labor has found employment, and prosperity is returning. Those things have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that in his effort to execute the people's mandate the President has been thwarted by the Democrats of the Senate. How much more can be accomplished if for the remainder of his term the President and his Administration have the support and sympathy of a Congress friendly in both branches.

One Significant Paragraph Removed.

The platform, however, was not adopted as it had originally been drafted. In its original form this clause appeared:

And if by any misconduct or incompetence of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily endangered, we feel assured that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offender, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

Franklin Murphy took exception to this, and said it was an insinuation that such malfeasance, if it existed, might go unpunished if it was not referred to, and that it should have no place in a Republican platform. He moved the adoption of the platform with the section referred to stricken out. This was adopted.

Mr. Voorhees Nominated.

On the call for nominations which then followed, Congressman Fowler placed the name of Gov. Voorhees before the convention, and, no other name being presented, he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention. He was called before the convention and made a short speech of acknowledgment and thanks. Mr. Voorhees will within a few days resign as Senator from Union and President of the Senate, by virtue of which latter office he was acting Governor pending the election of a successor to Gov. Griggs. This for the second time within a year will leave New Jersey without a Governor, for with the resignation of Mr. Voorhees he will cease to be acting Governor. He will be succeeded, under the law, by David O. Watkins, Speaker of the House of Assembly, who will serve until the man elected in November qualifies in January. The reason Mr. Voorhees is to resign is that his successor as acting Governor may order an election for a Senator to be held in Union County this Fall.

MR. VOORHEES WELCOMED HOME.

A Big Crowd Greets Him at Elizabeth on His Return from the Convention.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 22.—Foster M. Voorhees was greeted by a big crowd when he reached this city this evening from Trenton. He came on a train which bore many of the delegates to the State Convention, who were returning to their homes in Essex, Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic Counties, as well as those from this city and vicinity and the friends of Mr. Voorhees who went down to be present and boom him if it had been needful.

When the Governor appeared on the platform of the Pennsylvania station he was taken in charge by a delegation of citizens, consisting of Mayor Mack, ex-Congressman John Kean, Congressman Fowler, former Mayor Rankin, and a number of other prominent citizens. A drum corps was in waiting and headed the procession to Mr. Voorhees's house. It was intended that there should be a number of speeches there. It began to rain, however, and this feature was abandoned, Mr. Voorhees simply making a short address, in which he thanked those present for the show of good will.

MANY GOLFERS DROP OUT

Hollins, Harriman, Cutting, and Watson Left to Play for the Westbrook Cup.

LIVELY SPORT ON THE LINKS

Two Matches of Twenty Holes Necessary to Decide the Winners in the Consolation Series—Big Handicap To-day.

Harry Hollins, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., H. M. Harriman, and G. E. Watson were the fortunate survivors in the two rounds played yesterday on the Westbrook Golf Club links near Islip, L. I., for the trophy given by W. Bayard Cutting. They will meet to-day in the semi-final round, Hollins playing Harriman and Cutting playing Watson. Cutting is an undoubted victor in his match, for Watson, although playing a good game, is one of the newer Westbrook players, and has hardly yet reached the point where he is a formidable foe for a golfer like Cutting.

Regarding the Harriman-Hollins match opinions naturally differ, for Hollins, although but seventeen years old, has shown himself a worthy opponent of the best, and if he plays the grand golf that he did at Shinnecock in July, when he won the chief trophy, Harriman will have to do his best to escape a heavy defeat. Hollins met the Agawan Hunt golfer, Abram Barker, in the morning, and put him out of the contest by 5 holes and 3 to play, and in the afternoon he met one of the good St. Andrew's golfers, A. De Witt Cochrane, and triumphed by 5 holes and 4 to play.

Hollins was right on his game for the first nine holes, and did them in the low figure of 41 strokes, which is within one point of bogie. The bunkers on the tenth and twelfth got him into difficulty, but beyond that his game was very steady. The scores are:

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....5 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 5—41
In .....7 4 7 4 5 —27
Total, (fourteen holes).....68

A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's—
Out .....6 5 4 4 4 6 6 4 6—45
In .....7 5 5 5 6 —28
Total, (fourteen holes).....73

Tappin Beaten by Harriman.

Herbert Harriman had a close match in the afternoon with C. L. Tappin of the home club. He gave up the third hole after a few ineffectual attempts to get out of one of the troublesome bunkers, and on the tenth hole sent his ball so far out into some high grass that it was never seen again. The twelfth hole, which is the third, gave him difficulties in the second round, and was given to Tappin. With these three exceptions, the rest of Harriman's card shows good figures, and he had the honor to be the only man to make a hole in two strokes. This he did on the 135-yard hole, the fourth on the first round. The scores are:

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
Out .....6 4 *8 2 5 5 5 4 5—44
In .....*6 4 *6 3 4 4 6 4 .—3—
Total, (seventeen holes).....8

C. L. Tappin, Westbrook—
Out .....6 4 5 4 5 6 5 7 6—48
In .....5 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 .—35—
Total, (seventeen holes).....83

*Approximated.

In the morning Harriman beat R. H. Crowell, who was a member of Yale's championship team last year, by the unlooked-for score of 8 up and 7 to play. G. E. Watson had a nip and tuck game with Louis Livingston, Jr., it was a tie at the sixteenth hole, and Watson got the last two in a stroke better for each than his opponent. The scores:

G. E. Watson, Westbrook—
Out .....5 5 4 3 5 7 4 7 7—47
In .....7 4 5 4 6 6 5 5 6—48
Total.....95

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....8 5 5 4 5 5 6 5 6—49
In .....6 5 6 4 5 5 5 6 7—49
Total.....98

In the afternoon, while Watson was playing with F. H. Bohler of Philadelphia, the latter received a telegram calling him home, and Bohler, although leading, defaulted to Watson. Cochrane, who went down before young Hollins in the afternoon, defeated the father in the morning in a nineteen hole game. There were also two twenty-hole games in the consolation series, H. R. Duval, a young Westbrook player, beating James L. Taylor of Brooklyn, at the second extra hole, and E. S. Knapp having a similar experience before he could win from William Wood. Alexander Morten accomplished the unusual feat of beating J. Max Carrere of Staten Island by ten holes and eight to play, meaning that Morten won every hole, not even one being halved.

Summary of Events.

The summary of the matches on the Westbrook and Consolation Cups is:

Westbrook Cup, First Match Play Round.—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, beat R. H. Crowell, Cleveland, 8 up and 7 to play; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, 3 up and 2 to play; A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's, beat H. B. Hollins, Westbrook, 1 up, (19 holes;) H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, beat Abram Barker, Agawam Hunt, 5 up and 3 to play; J. P. Knapp, Westbrook, beat Frazier Curtis, Essex County, Mass., 2 up; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook, beat Frank Bentes O'Connor, Staten Island, 9 up and 8 to play; F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 6 up and 5 to play; G. E. Westbrook, beat Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, 2 up.

Second Round—Bohlen withdrew in favor of G. E. Watson; Cutting beat J. P. Knapp, 3 up and 2 to play; Hollins, Jr., beat Cochrane, 5 up and 4 to play; Harriman beat Tappin, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—C. W. Bird, Meadow Brook, beat N. G. Carman, Westbrook, by default; E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat C. G. Meyer, Westbrook, 8 up and 7 to play; J. Max Carrere, Staten Island, beat S. A. Jennings, Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play; F. O. Beach, Meadow Brook, beat J. C. Tappin, Westbrook, 7 up and 6 to play; L. H. Fuller, Westbrook, beat Robert Grannis, Morristown Field, 7 up and 6 to play; H. R. Duval, Westbrook, beat James L. Taylor, Queens County, 1 up, (20 holes;) C. O. Gates, Queens County, beat the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood, 1 up; C. J. Harbeck, Westbrook, beat W. J. Hester, Queens County, 5 up and 3 to play; L. L. Clarke, Englewood, William Wood, Westbrook; Alexander Morten, Westchester; Malcolm Graham, Staten Island; George Armstrong, Staten Island; Harold Tappin, Westbrook; W. L. Gunther, Westbrook, and H. Lay Adams, Queens County, drew byes.

Second Round—Morten beat Carrere, 10 up and 8 to play; Armstrong beat Fuller, 6 up and 5 to play; Gunther beat Harbeck, 6 up and 5 to play; Beach beat Graham, 6 up and 4 to play; Duval beat Adams by default; Clarke beat Bird, 2 up and 1 to play; E. S. Knapp beat Wood, 1 up, (20 holes;) Harold Tappin beat Gates, 4 up and 2 to play.

In addition to the semi-final round—for the chief trophy to-day, two rounds will be played for the Consolation Cup and an eighteen-hole handicap will prove a popular attraction, as a large entry list has been received, and it is expected that nearly fifty competitors will start. The prize for this is a silver cup given by John Gibb.

Miss Merwin Wins at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Autumnal golf season was begun at the Essex County Country Club to-day with a tournament for women, the prize being a cup offered by the golf committee. The play was over the men's course, nine holes, medal play, and there were some good scores made. The cup was won by Miss Merwin with a handicap of three holes up. Her closest rival was Miss Green.

Mr. Oelrichs Offers Boxing Prizes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Hermann Oelrichs of New York has offered a number of championship belts for all weights to amateur boxers of the Olympic Club and preparations for an athletic tournament under the auspices of this organization are now in progress.

Runaway Strikes a Train.

In a runaway accident at Westchester yesterday three persons had remarkable escapes from death. A horse drawing a light road wagon driven by A. Smedberg, with whom were Mrs. M. Cowan and Miss Emily Weeks, was going down Watson's Lane, in Westchester, and when near the tracks of the New Haven Railroad a freight train came along slowly. The horse grew frightened and dashed into the train. Mrs. Cowan received some injuries about the head and body, and was removed to her home. Neither Mr. Smedberg nor Miss Weeks was injured. The horse was uninjured, but the wagon was smashed to splinters.

AN ALUMINIUM DEFENDER.

Plans for the Yacht Which Will Race Against the Shamrock for the America's Cup.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 22.—C. Oliver Iselin, who is the manager of the syndicate which is to build another yacht to defend the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock next year, has decided that the American craft shall be of aluminium. There is considerable opposition to Mr. Iselin's plan, but he will probably have it carried out notwithstanding. Experiments will be made with the Defender, in the construction of which aluminium was used freely. If, in reconstructing for a trial horse, aluminium is found to be unsatisfactory, there will be sufficient time to change the plans for the new boat.

"There is considerable activity in the Herreshoff shops just now preparing a place to haul out the Defender," said a yachtsman, who had just returned from a flying trip to Bristol, yesterday. "Capt. John Terry of Fall River arrived there on Wednesday evening with an army of workmen. They also had a piledriver, a lot of heavy timbers, and other paraphernalia that can be used for the purpose of extending the ways at the south shops out into the harbor nearly 300 feet."

The work of building the ways was begun yesterday, and will be completed soon in order to be ready for the Defender, which will be towed up from New Rochelle. She will arrive at Bristol in less than a month, and hauled out on a cradle, when the craft will be completely overhauled, and put in good shape as a trial horse against the newer boat that the Herreshoffs will build for the syndicate headed by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan.

C. Oliver Iselin and "Nat" Herreshoff inspected the Defender at her mooring within the current week, and the alterations and improvements that will be made have been practically decided on. A minute inspection of the underbody of the craft cannot be made, however, until she is hauled out at Bristol, where the work will be done.

The aluminium topsides of the yacht will be removed, and it is understood that a thicker plating than is now in use will replace it, the present plating being more or less corroded notwithstanding the fact that it has been painted at intervals with a specially prepared composition. New deck beams will replace the ones now in use, which are also of aluminium and corroded.

71ST MAN SAVED TWO BOYS.

Thomas Bonney Rescued the Youngsters from Drowing at West Brighton.

Thomas Bonney of 96 Castleton Avenue, Staten Island, a member of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, and a veteran of Santiago, was the happy recipient of congratulations from his fellow-veterans yesterday at the armory. He had saved two boys from drowning at West Brighton, S. I., Wednesday.

A boy named John Smith and another, whose name was not learned, were in swimming at that place, when Smith threw up his hands and called for help. His companion swam to his rescue, but when he reached the drowning boy Smith pulled him under. Then another boy tried to grasp the boys by wading into the water, but was unsuccessful.

Bonney saw the peril of both boys, and plunged into the water. He towed them to the edge of the water, where others came to his assistance and pulled the boys out.

MAILED CARD IN FIREBOX.

Irish Janitor, Recently Arrived, Admired American Postal Service.

Thinking fire alarm box No. 615, at Sixty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, was a letter box, Michael Coogan, here ten days from Ireland, read the directions last night, turned the handle to the right, opened the door, and pulled down the hook. He carefully balanced on the hook the postal card that had been given to him to mail, closed the door, and started for 30 West Sixty-fourth Street, of which place he is the janitor.

"'Tis a fine country," soliloquized Mike, as he walked away. "I suppose that letter is in Chicago by this."

Just then he heard a terrific clanging of gongs, and saw several fire engines dash furiously around the corner. Capt. Cosgrove of Engine No. 40 jumped from his place, and, running to the box, made an examination, and then looked around for smoke. He saw none. The quick-witted Irishman at once realized his mistake, and with a yell of "Murther, I've done it!" he made for his basement and crawled into the ash bin.

The firemen found the card after a little while, and with it traced the offender. He was pulled out of the dusty retreat almost suffocated and terribly frightened.

"I followed the directions, sure I did," he begged. "I turned the handle to the right and I pulled the hook, and—"

"It was a fire-alarm box, you idiot!" replied the policeman, who had the frightened janitor by the collar.

"Well, thin, I'm sorry. If I had the money I'd pay the damage. But I'm a poor man."

Mike's explanation was accepted, and when he promised never again to make such an error he was released.

BINNS HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

Anthropoid Ape Badly Scared a Would-Be Interviewer.

Since Binns arrived in Brooklyn he has received much attention from seafaring folk, as well as from landsmen who affect the unique. Binns is very unique. When addressed in a dignified way, he is called John James Christopher Benjamin Binns, but oftener Ben, the name to which he answers more readily.

Ben or Binns or Benjamin Binns, as stated yesterday, is the property of Capt. Trotter of the Indiana, fresh from Java. His tailless three feet of apehood was much admired yesterday by the many persons who went to the ships to visit him.

One of his earliest callers was a young reporter whose editor, through a misconceived idea, had ordered the reporter to interview Binns. The editor, is was said, understood Binns to be a wild man from Borneo, who might be induced to tell strange stories through an interpreter, and had ordered a picture to go with the story.

The reporter tried to do as he was told. Binns, it is related, received him much in the cordial way of apes, and at once made a wild dive for the young man's watch chain, which glittered and looked good enough to eat. Binns would have succeeded in inflicting damage, but that his keeper, a gnarly sailor, lashed the ape into a state of better manners.

The reporter beat a rapid retreat, and viewed Binns from a safe distance.

"Binns isn't giving his views to-day," shouted Capt. Trotter jocosely to the retreating reporter. "Come back to-morrow."

But the would-be interviewer tossed back a scornful reply and said that Binns could go to a place where heat was heat.

Binns did not mind the rebuff in the least. He shook hands with the next visitor and delighted his admirers by drinking from a glass without losing a drop.

"Binns has very good table manners," observed Capt. Trotter.

The anthropoid's chief amusement is to trot around the decks, leading, as his fancy dictates, either of his boon companions, a cat and a dog, by a string. He invariably walks upright, looking like a little old man, and his blonde whiskers spread out in a breeze like those of some ancient mariner.

"Them lace curtains as what Binns wears," said the gnarly sailor, gazing proudly at his charge, "is things of beauty and of joys without no break."

Binns will probably have permanent shore leave before long, as it is expected he will be purchased for the Central Park "Zoo."

DRUGGISTS OBJECT TO THE TAX.

Retailers Will Try to Make the Manufacturers Stand the Expense.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Retail druggists of this city have issued calls to the retail drug trade all over the country for the organization of a National Association to cast off the burden of the war tax imposed upon retailers by the manufacturers. On Oct. 17, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the National Proprietary Association will meet in St. Louis in annual convention. The call from the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association asks each State and city organization of retail druggists to send delegates to St. Louis upon the same date to create a national protective association and to meet the manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines.

The rtailers claim that they cannot shift the burden of the stamp tax upon the consumer as requested by the manufacturers, because of the prevalence of cut prices and indiscriminate sales.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose Another Game to the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds.

THE TEAM IS IN BAD SHAPE

It Has No Available Catcher or First Baseman, Owing to Accidents—Grady Out of the Game Because of a Broken Finger.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	88	44	.667
Baltimore	85	46	.649
Cincinnati	82	53	.607
Cleveland	74	57	.565
Chicago	73	63	.537
New York	70	62	.530
Philadelphia	66	62	.516
Pittsburg	67	68	.496
Louisville	59	74	.444
Brooklyn	48	76	.387
Washington	43	89	.326
St. Louis	35	96	.267

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 7; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 1.
Baltimore, 15; Chicago, 6.
Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 1.
Washington-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The New York baseball team lost another game to the Louisvilles yesterday at the Polo Grounds simply because it was outplayed. The visitors played a sharp and snappy game and made hits when they were most needed, and they also managed to squeeze in a hit or two when the locals were making their blunders.

There is not another team in the League that is so badly mixed up as the locals. In yesterday's game Grady, the only available catcher, received injuries that will keep him out of the game for the rest of the season. A foul tip from Clingman's bat in the fifth inning broke a finger on his right hand, and the team was without a catcher. Gettig finally consented to go behind the plate until Warner came from the dressing rooms. Warner was warmly greeted for consenting to help his team out, although he was under a doctor's care because of injuries received in Wednesday's game.

The locals, despite their crippled condition, would have won had they been able to make a few timely base hits off Dowling, the visitors' pitcher, who, by the way, has won very few games this season. He served up a slow curve ball that looked as big as a football when it crossed the plate, but to the locals it appeared about the size of an egg, apparently. Good chances to score runs were offered in the second, fifth, and seventh innings, but the necessary base hit was wanting. Seymour again did some fine fielding yesterday, as did Davis and Gleason. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'l'n, lf..0	2	2	0	0	
Davis, ss...1	2	2	5	0	
Joyce, 1b...0	0	10	0	0	
Grady, c....0	1	2	0	0	
Reagan, rf..0	0	0	0	0	
Warner, c..0	0	1	0	0	
Seymour, cf.0	0	3	1	0	
Gleason, 2b.0	1	3	5	0	
Gettig, rf...0	0	0	0	1	
Foster, 3b..0	1	1	0	1	
Meekin, p..1	1	0	2	1	
Total.....2	8	24	13	3	

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf...1	1	1	0	0	
Clingman, cf....2	1	1	0	0	
Dexter, rf...2	3	2	0	0	
Wagner, 3b:0	1	1	0	0	
Decker, 1b..0	2	10	1	0	
Ritchey, 2b.0	0	3	3	0	
O'Connor, ss.1	1	2	4	0	
Kittridge, c.1	1	3	1	0	
Dowling, p.0	0	1	2	0	
Total.....7	11	24	11	0	

New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—7

Called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—New York, 1; Louisville, 2. Stolen Base—Ritchey. Two-base hits—Grady, Meekin, Kittridge. Three-base hit—Davis. Home run—Clarke. Double play—Davis and Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Decker. First base by errors—Louisville, 2. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Dowling, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Dowling, 4. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Meekin. Left on bases—New York, 6; Louisville, 6. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

TIE GAME IN BROOKLYN.

St. Louis Team Kept Down the Score by Sharp Fielding.

The Brooklyn and St. Louis teams played a tie game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the game being called on account of darkness at the end of the tenth inning. The locals made thirteen base hits off Hughey, but the visitors' fielding was fast, three Brooklyn players being thrown out at the plate. Daly, who was released by the Brooklyns two years ago, has again been signed and played yesterday, as did Third Baseman Wagner, who was secured from the Washington Club. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf..1	3	2	0	0	
Jones, rf....0	3	3	0	0	
A. Smith, lf.0	0	3	0	0	
Magoon, ss.1	0	1	2	0	
Daly, 2b....0	3	5	3	0	
La Ch'ce, 1b.0	0	11	1	0	
Wagner, 3b.0	1	2	3	0	
Ryan, c....0	0	3	0	0	
McKenna, p.1	1	0	3	0	
Total.....3	13	30	12	0	

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, rf....0	1	2	1	0	
Stenzel, cf..1	2	1	1	1	
Cross, 3b...1	1	1	1	0	
Clements, c..1	1	11	0	0	
Sullivan, 2b.0	2	2	3	0	
Harley, lf...0	0	2	1	1	
Tucker, 1b..0	0	8	0	0	
G. Smith, ss.0	0	1	2	0	
Hughey, p..0	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....3	7	30	13	2	

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Griffin, Stenzel. Home run—Clements. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9, St. Louis, 9. Struck out—By McKenna, 1, by Hughey, 4. Stolen bases—Jones, Magoon, Daly, Cross. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Stenzel. Bases on balls—Off McKenna, 1; off Hughey, 1. Double play—Harley and Clements. Hit by pitched ball—By McKenna, 4. Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The Philadelphias hit Cuppy almost at will to-day and won an uninteresting game. The fielding of the visitors was even worse than yesterday. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	3	2	1	5	0	2	*	—13
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 3. Errors—Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland; Cleveland, Cuppy and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Klobedanz held the Pittsburgs down to three hits to-day, while the champions batted Gardner hard and won easily. Score:

Boston	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	*	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0

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DEMOCRATS FOR SOUND MONEY.

The victory of the sound-money Democrats of Connecticut at their State Convention is an event of National importance. We congratulate not only the party in that State, but the genuine Democracy of the whole country. And it is not to a party merely that congratulations may be offered. The entire country is sounder and safer for this new and gratifying evidence of the dying out of the perilous silver delusion.

The financial plank of the platform adopted at the convention places the Connecticut Democrats in a position of firm and declared opposition to the free coinage of silver. We quote the resolution:

"The Democracy of Connecticut is now, as it has ever been, in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by JEFFERSON, affording, as it does, the most stable standard of value, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind."

The free coinage of silver, as the experience of the world teaches and everybody knows, leads promptly to silver monometallism. To that the Connecticut Democracy is "unalterably opposed." JEFFERSON was a gold monometallist. In reaffirming his teachings the Democrats of Connecticut are on firm ground. But they declare for "bimetallism." There is no such thing. What passes for bimetallism—that is, every successful experiment in that direction—is really the maintenance of the gold standard with limited silver coinage always redeemable in gold. The resolution adopted at Bridgeport was drawn with a purpose not to offend the Silver Democrats. That is very evident. But it neither straddles nor dodges. An attempt to work out in practice the principle it commends would lead inevitably to a sound-money system.

The Democrats of the great State of Pennsylvania ignored free silver at their convention. The Democrats of Connecticut repudiate it. Verily, this is the return of reason and of hope. Next week the Democrats of New York meet in convention at Syracuse. As they hope for victory and for the salvation of the Democratic Party, we conjure them to stand like a rock against any effort to procure an indorsement of the destructive principles of the Chicago platform. No Democrat can be elected Governor of this State on a platform of dishonor and disaster. The Democratic Party of the Nation cannot be reclaimed and brought back to its old faith and to the place it had six years ago in the confidence of the people unless the Democrats of the great sound-money States dissociate themselves altogether from Bryanism. Let New York's example shine like a beacon fire over the West and South.

UNREASONABLE AND UNPROFITABLE.

President LOW makes a plain, blunt statement of an indisputable fact when he tells the Independent Citizens' Committee that their nomination of Col. ROOSEVELT is "unreasonable and unprofitable." The action taken by the committee is distasteful to Col. ROOSEVELT. It is the opinion of some of his Republican supporters that his acceptance of the nomination would put his election in jeopardy. But we understand that he does not intend to accept it. He cannot very well be the candidate of the Republican Party and of a political group that is trying to do the Republican Party all the harm in its power.

The unfortunate thing about the nomination is that it is made by men who employ the symbols of the great body of independent voters who supported SETH LOW last year, although they are not representative of the political independents of the city. All of them estimable young men, and sincerely desirous of promoting the cause of good government, they are not men whose judgment in political matters could be conscientiously commended to the acceptance of candidates or campaign managers. Yet the public has already got them mixed up with the Citizens' Union and with the City Club, both of which organizations have taken pains to disclaim kinship. Their ill-judged course discredits non-partisan effort and will make men less inclined to associate themselves with such movements as that in support of SETH LOW last Fall.

The sole advantage secured by this premature nomination of ROOSEVELT is that of making a complete ticket under an emblem which can be voted like a party column by marking a cross at the top. That is a highly desirable object. It will help to defeat Mr. PLATT'S Republican candidates for the Legislature, which is also desirable. But all that can be accomplished by an indorsement of ROOSEVELT after his nomination by the Republicans.

ALGER'S PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

"The investigating committee named by the President will investigate the past management of the camps. I am looking to the present and future only."—Secretary ALGER.

In truth, Mr. Secretary, your present and your future must be fairer to your eye than your past. That way lie the horrors and the hideous things that have made the American people detest and abhor you. Did you read the death roll of the Seventy-first Regiment published in THE TIMES of Tuesday morning? All told, the regiment lost ninety-two men, only fifteen from wounds, but seventy-seven from disease. That is a ghastly record. It is your record. It shows that one Alger is many times more deadly than all the Spaniards in Santiago. For the climate of Cuba you are not responsible. But you are responsible, you and the President, your close partner in that horrible debauchery of pull and politics that filled the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments with the perfectly incompetent sons of influential fathers, for the murderous abuses in camps, for the lack of food and supplies, and the bungling and blunders in transportation that killed most of these men. And the Seventy-first is only one regiment among scores that can show like results of your awful work.

Ah, Mr. Secretary, you gave to many favored sons grand titles that they will bear through life. But there are hundreds of mothers and wives in this land who nurse a lifelong sorrow and mourn their dead, needlessly dead, because you intrusted the duty of caring for their health and comfort to the youthful and untried civilian sons of your political friends.

For this needless suffering and death and woe you are responsible, cold, cunning, ruthless political intriguer that you are. This is your past. It is a grim past. The innocent observer contemplates it with horror and sympathy that give deep pain. As the guilty author of these sorrows you cannot contemplate it at all. You are "looking to the present and the future only." How consoling and delightful is the prospect there! Except for the load of public odium under which you walk about—and we are not sure that you mind that at all—everything is lovely before you. You possess the undiminished confidence of your chief and the full power of your office. You can punish Gen. MILES or any other officer or soldier who dares expose your miserable incompetency and monstrous official crimes. With the favor and collusion of the President, advantages you have hitherto fully enjoyed, you can indulge to any extent your taste for dirty political schemes. Think of the old cronies you can reward and the new cronies you can make by the use of patronage! Perhaps you can mix some business with your politics. That wouldn't displease you a bit. Happy man! You seem to be just at the beginning of a career that may yet carry you to unsounded depths of official prostitution. Why should you look back?

But the President? There is a man who has eminent need to look both ways. ALGER is sheltered, but the people can lay their hands heavily on President MCKINLEY. His wretched committee of investigation, made up of the remnant and fag end of the dozen or more men he has bidden to this task so incompatible with self-respect, will do him nothing but harm. Already its members are called not his investigators but his apologists—his whitewashers. The past plagues him beyond all endurance. The present is full of irritations. The future teems with grave perils that confront him already. He cannot look anywhere without seeing things that blister.

The people are beginning to fear that the lack of courage is not the main trouble with their President. They are becoming convinced that he lacks the capacity of indignation at a great public crime.

TAILORS FOR REVENUE ONLY.

It seems that the tailors are in trouble. They are anxious to discover some method by which they can compel their customers to pay their bills within two or three months. This is a natural wish, for a tailor, though, according to tradition, he is only the ninth part of a man, cannot go through life with no further equipment than that provided by his own shears. He cannot wear waistcoats upon his feet, cover his head with a frock coat, or sit down to a dinner of silk-lined dinner jackets. He must wear shoes as other men do, and he probably craves, like the rest of us, his daily bread, with the occasional addition of a piece of pie.

Now, in order to provide himself with these necessaries the tailor, not being skilled in the arts of the country editor, who obtains potatoes, pumpkins, and squashes in payment for advertising, needs money. The tailor has no medium for public acknowledgment of the receipt of provisions. The country editor can say in double-leaded brevier type, "Eli Swan called at our sanctum yesterday and left a pair of barnyard ducks and a peck of onions. Thanks, Eli; we shall think kindly of you when eating our Sunday dinner." No, the tailor must pay for his ducks and his onions in the "long green" of the country; and if his customers do not settle their bills, the tailor must, in the classic language of commerce, "hang up" the butcher and the grocer, who thereby become the bearers of the tailor's burden of sorrow, and are likely to pass it on to the dry goods merchant, or even the ice company. Thus are the wheels of business mired with the tailor's want and the world of exchange, hung up in space, compelled to miss its daily revolution, lose its centrifugal force, and fall incontinently into the slough of despond.

But the tailor suffers from his own invention. It is generally known that there are two kinds of tailors, the credit and the cash. The credit tailor invented the system of charging high prices for clothing sold on credit, on the ground that as he was not to be paid for a long time, he ought to receive extra compensation. In other words, the increase in the price acts as a sort of interest on the money which is withheld from him for two, three, or many months. The cash tailor makes clothing at a low price, but demands a deposit at the time the order is given, and does not deliver the goods till he receives the balance of his money. The result of the low prices is that the cash tailor gets plenty of business. The result of his method is that he also gets his money. And therein he is privileged to laugh at the credit tailor in every sleeve he makes.

The solution of the problem of the credit tailor, therefore, appears to the ordinary mortal to be extremely simple. Instead of going to Albany and trying to get a law passed to protect himself from kings of the dudes who will not pay their bills, let him come off the perch of pride on which he has so long sat cross-legged and be a plain cash tailor. He will then get his money each and every time, and will be able to feast himself upon barnyard ducks and onions as often as any able editor in Sullivan County.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The fluctuations of prices on the Stock Exchange, whether down or up, are so largely influenced by what may be termed professional operations that they are of little value in regard to the general course of trade unless periods of considerable length are compared. Such comparisons, as our readers are aware, have steadily given substantially encouraging results, and these are reinforced by the reports of clearings in which the growth over last year is decided and over the preceding year very large indeed.

The anxiety, which at one time was quite marked, as to a probable scarcity of money, or, more accurately, restriction of credit due to a decline of loanable funds, has practically disappeared under the influence of increased imports of gold and the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the market of the strain due to absorption of money in the Treasury. In this latter regard, while the Secretary is sure to do all that he can, since no one can know better than he how mischievous is an artificial interference with the supply of money he labors under considerable disadvantage. The system by which the Treasury is compelled to conduct its collections and disbursements on the lines pursued by a country storekeeper beyond the reach of a bank is absurd. Since the 1st of July the United States Government has collected $111,367,821 and paid out $65,012,193, an excess of expenditures of $53,644,372, and yet the Treasury holds to-day an available cash balance, including the gold reserve, of $316,380,617. Of this amount only $75,000,000 is deposited in the National banks, and these deposits are made under conditions that to some extent impair their usefulness from a business point of view. In other words, an amount of money more than one-third of the total deposits of the Clearing House banks of New York is to all practical intents locked up, while the business of the Government is actually impeded by the methods thus rendered necessary.

It is not merely the accumulation of so large a sum in the Treasury that is hurtful. If this sum were reasonably available the business of the country could make its calculations accordingly, and reduce the inconvenience to the lowest possible level. But the amount is not stable. It changes with the needs of the Government, with the yield of the revenue and even with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being. The embarrassment thus produced may also be aggravated by the course of business, as, for instance, when large importations increase the revenue and the amount locked up in the Treasury at the same time that they create requirements for more money. The worst feature of this antiquated and rural policy, which is absolutely without parallel in any civilized country of modern times, is the necessary uncertainty as to how much the Treasury will need, how much it can get, how it will use it, and how far it will interfere with the vast business operations of the whole country. The recent loan under the arbitrary and injurious conditions enforced by Congress was an example of the evils wrought by our Treasury system. As we have said, Mr. GAGE can be depended on to reduce the mischief as much as possible, but he cannot entirely avoid it until the system itself is reformed and the Government is allowed to conduct its business on business principles.

The increased imports of gold, which have been so important an element in recent business calculations, are the more noteworthy because they follow a year of very large imports. Since the recent movement began some $12,000,000 have been brought in, but in the year ending with June 30 the excess of imports was $105,000,000, and the previous year it was $45,000,000. What this net importation of $150,000,000 in two years means can be understood better by recalling the fact that we must go back ten years, to 1888, before finding a single fiscal year in which the movement was not in the opposite direction. The increased movement at the present time caused the Bank of England yesterday to raise its rate one-half of 1 per cent., following a previous sharp contraction of loans. But with the heavy trade balances in our favor there is no room for doubt that all our legitimate demands will be satisfied. That balance is to-day the controlling factor in the generally encouraging business situation.

LOOKING FAR, AND OVERLOOKING.

If, as reported from Washington, the Naval Equipment Bureau has refused to honor a draft drawn upon it by a merchant in St. Thomas for coal for our warships ordered by the American Consul, then it is to be hoped that this course was taken for some better reason than the one given, which is that the price was too high. Very likely it was; very likely the enterprising resident of Charlotte Amalia took advantage of our temporary necessities and charged us twice as much for his coal as he would have demanded in other circumstances, but that was merely "business" of a sort that had frequent illustration right here at home, throughout the whole course of the war, and to draw the line against extortion so far to the southward would seem to be both needless and injudicious.

Incidentally, it will be difficult to demonstrate that the West Indian's price, however high, was higher than the conditions gave him commercial warrant for placing upon his merchandise. The United States was, or thought itself, in great need of that particular coal heap, and it might have been seriously inconvenienced if the fuel had passed into Spanish hands. There was some danger, too, that the transaction would be viewed askance by various interested interpreters of neutrality laws, and, taking everything into consideration, there is little ground either for surprise or for indignation if the lucky coal dealer drove a hard bargain.

Hard or soft, if the Consul agreed to it, the money should be paid, and that the Consul did agree can be assumed from the fact that merchants in the other islands are refusing to accept the drafts of our naval pay officers for fear that they also may have an experience like that of their colleague in St. Thomas. The situation is not less humiliating than inconvenient, and the Equipment Bureau, instead of threatening a boycott of the Danish possessions, should hasten to "square things" with the possibly injured, and certainly offended, islander whose coal it once wanted. That the want no longer exists is hardly a reason for breaking a contract which, however irregular or unprofitable, was made by an accredited representative of the Nation.

By hastily settling up this matter, moreover, the bureau can the more quickly find leisure for looking into certain other war purchases, not made from foreigners and of vastly greater interest to the American public. When are we to hear all about the prices paid for the yachts, tramp steamers, and liners that the Government bought? Why were vessels rejected by one board at any price accepted by another at big prices? Who is to instruct us in the rules of that beautiful game known as "Commission, commission, who got the commission?"

Though the War Department has at last decided that the unanimous criticism of a Nation cannot be entirely ignored, and though it now admits that causes of complaint exist and should be abolished, yet it goes on in the same old blind, blundering way, and daily manifests its carelessness and its incompetency. A fine specimen of both is the arrival at Montauk Point of two steamers from Puerto Rico, laden with sick soldiers for whose reception no preparation whatever had been made. If any telegrams to announce the coming of these vessels were sent, nobody seems to have opened them; at all events, nobody took the trouble to send word to Camp Wikoff, and men stricken with fever have had to wait in the offing until somebody thought of sending them back to this city.

Col. W. J. BRYAN'S sufferings from enforced silence seem to have been so great that he could pay no attention to the condition of his regiment. Its camp, a suddenly awakened Inspector General declares, is "in a filthy condition," "in a deplorable state," and defective in several other things not suitable for enumeration on this page. The long agony which Col. BRYAN has endured must serve as his excuse for not seeing and remedying the causes of the fevers from which his men have sickened and died. There were certain topics on which he was not allowed to talk; naturally he could not talk on any, in those circumstances, and this truly dreadful report is the consequence.

When a nation is abnormally and persistently bound up in itself it is about as far advanced as the individual under similar conditions. It is not surprising that Frenchmen, even after years of residence in a foreign land, should still nurture this peculiar characteristic of egotism. We suppose that our correspondent of yesterday, who signed himself "MAURICE HERBERT," is a Frenchman for the same reason that he supposed another correspondent, "REGINALD H. WILLIAMS," to be an Englishman. M. HERBERT thinks that Mr. WILLIAMS may have overestimated England's supremacy on the Nile, and is ignorant of the fact that "the French have approximately 200,000 Abyssinians on their side." He admits that England has a good navy, but adds that England's land forces would stand a sorry show against "the great army of France." Paraphrase a trifle and read "Prussia" instead of "England," and we almost imagine we are reading an address of LOUIS NAPOLEON—delivered before Sedan. The French then paid just as much attention to the rest of the world as they do now. To be sure, they had no Dreyfus on the Ile du Diable, but they had a Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais in the Foreign Office. But about Fashoda—M. HERBERT is evidently not aware that prior to the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882 the Khédival extended as far south as Lake Albert Nyanza and that the Egyptian Government has never given up its claim to this territory, which had been subdued by BAKER in 1870. And we would remind M. HERBERT that the flag of the Khédive has accompanied the Union Jack in the present expedition. As to MENELEK helping France, we would call our correspondent's attention to the failure of Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS to get aid from the Abyssinians. To be sure, they helped M. DE BONCHAMPS last Summer, but they insisted on putting up the standard of the Negus and not the tricolor.

CURRENT EVENTS.

That Savage rifle that created such a commotion and scandal in military circles in this State but a short time ago has turned up in Colorado. The State authorities there have decided to adopt it as the arm for the State troops.

* * *

Charles Spinks of Newport, Ky., who is supposed to have been accidentally drowned last week, had an insurance of $125,000 on his life. He owned seventy-two pieces of property in Newport, and was one of the wealthiest citizens of Northern Kentucky.

* * *

Charles D. Boynton of Paxton, a suburb of Worcester, Mass., has offered his farm of 113 acres to Worcester for a city park, possession to be given after the death of himself and wife. Mr. Boynton, who is eighty years old, has lived on the property since 1827.

* * *

Former Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson's removal from Detroit to this city now looks to be a very remote possibility. He has just reorganized and strengthened the legal firm of which he has been so long a member, and which will hereafter be known as Dickinson, Warren & Warren. One of his new partners, Charles B. Warren, was Government counsel in the Bering Sea sealing cases before the High Commission.

* * *

It has taken but ten years for Gen. Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener to rise from a place as a Major of Engineers to the position of Major General in command of a division of 25,000 men, and free the Soudan from the tyranny of the Khalifa. Like Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts, he is of Irish birth. As he is but forty-eight years of age, his career has hardly begun, in the opinion of the military authorities of Europe.

* * *

Piper Findlatter's appearance in the London music halls has served him an ill-turn instead of making life easier for the hero of Dargai Ridge. Miss Gelatly, a music hall "divinity," with whom he fell in love and to whom he engaged himself in marriage, only to repudiate the engagement, has brought suit against the bagpipe artist for breach of promise. There are engagements and engagements, and Findlatter thinks he prefers the sort he had in the Afridi war.

* * *

One of New Orleans's rather free-and-easy resorts for many years past has been Wegner's. It is a vaudeville theatre with a beer hall attachment, and has been so profitable that the rivals of the management became jealous of his success. These united to crush Wegner's by a rather novel method. They induced the City Excise Board to fix the license fee for the place at $10,000 per annum. Wegner couldn't stand that, and so his music hall will be closed after Jan. 1, and his theatrical and beer-selling rivals are both happy.

* * *

Providence (R. I.) people are now glorying in a handsome new railway station, which was opened by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company on Sunday. Work on the station was begun seven years ago by the New York, Providence and Boston, and the Old Colony Companies, since absorbed by the New Haven people. The old station, now abandoned, was both a nuisance and an eyesore to the traveling public, a dirty, inconvenient, and ill-smelling place, that should have been condemned years ago, no matter how convenient was its location. What with this station, the new State House, new Normal School, and three or four other sightly buildings in the immediate vicinity, Providence may be excused for putting on architectural airs.

THE INDEPENDENT BUBBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your articles on the so-called independent nominations in Monday's and to-day's issues are entirely to the point and state the case fairly and truthfully.

Mr. Hyslop, while attacking me, does not answer the objections raised or give good and sufficient reasons for an independent State ticket this year.

If the entire State were in revolt against both bosses and all machine rule, then I and thousands of others would gladly jump in and join the revolt, but the times are not ripe for such a movement, and that is where our brilliant friends Chapman, Klein & Co. are lacking in commen sense to appreciate the situation. One of these men told me, "If you do not know what to do kick up a row." Now, that is neither brilliant nor wise; any fool can do that. These people will not "pass"; they have no trumps, so they proceed to kick up a row, even at the risk of wrecking the Citizens' Union, whose committee ought not to have had anything whatever to do with them. Last year's revolt was really a victory, just as Bunker Hill was really a victory. Do our friends think Platt would accept Roosevelt now if Seth Low had not given Platt such a trouncing last Fall?

Since writing you last I have talked with a number of Citizens' Union members, and with one exception they all denounce the independent ticket, Republicans and Democrats alike. Not 10 per cent. of the men who supported Seth Low last Fall approve or will support this independent ticket named by a mere handful of men, not a dozen all told. Please take note of that, Mr. Cutting, and make your denial of any coalition with those "impossibles" still more explicit and emphatic. They wrecked the Goo Goos; do not let them kill the Cite; save the latter organization for better uses when the time comes, as it surely will.

I know that "electing a good Governor will not alone reform politics," but Roosevelt would be a very bulwark against mischievous or dishonest legislation affecting this city and will give sympathetic and intelligent audience to men who go to Albany to expose bad and to commend good bills which may reach him for signature, and that is a great deal, Mr. Hyslop, as you know if you have made that wearisome journey to Albany as often as the writer.

As you say, Mr. Editor, our ballot law is abominable and absurd. "I believe in government by the machine and want to make independent voting difficult," exclaimed Senator Raines to the committee having the law under consideration; but helping Platt to turn down Roosevelt, as our independent friends seemed desirous of doing, would not reform the ballot law; in fact, to run an independent ticket merely to secure the 2 per cent. or votes to insure the use of the column on the ballot in next year's election (for it is a process which has to be gone through every year) would expose the movement to ridicule and discount independent nominations for a long time to come.

Mr. Hyslop avows himself a Republican; I am a Democrat, so I certainly do not deprecate the nominations by these few but noisy men in order to help the Republican Party or machine, but rather purpose to vote for Roosevelt for Governor and for good Democrats for other offices where available. Your correspondent doubts the genuineness of my signature; perhaps THE TIMES can assure him that I have been in the independent or non-partisan movement as long and as heartily as most men.

Expose that so-called independent ticket, Mr. Editor. It is only a bubble, and needs pricking. CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S TITLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to meet in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 3. Topics of unusual interest will be brought forward. Among them is to be considered the change in the existing lawful title of the Church.

It seems fitting that so influential a Christian body should itself be well informed upon this proposition as to its discussion and progress. The special Church papers, though of great ability, are not free from the asperities of the different schools of thought, and are not subscribed for or read by Church people by any means to the extent they deserve, notwithstanding. Probably THE NEW YORK TIMES is more extensively read than these by this varied number of the aggregated readers. May the public, then, be, during the session of this convention, allowed more than the usual space for such occasions, regarding its deliberations? Interest in this and other topics which will arise is widespread outside of a special communion.

For various reasons a persistent endeavor has been put forth for twenty and more years to effect a change in the title. Unfortunately it has at times excited rancor, and uncalled-for, undignified ridicule and even doggerel. It is to be regretted that disrespect for the Church herself has been engendered, for a considerable portion of which the too ardent and too partisan younger and young clergy of the late past are largely responsible.

The ordinary mind cannot but admit that disrespect for the name involves inevitably disrespect for the individual designated by it, and that this principle is eternally fixed in the decalogue.

The advocacy of various titles has often been ably set forth, yet nothing sufficiently convincing has been fixed upon.

Discovery has been baffled in the attempt to reveal a satisfactory substitute. Invention has been so far defeated at every application of a name to make it fitting, and perhaps if the end is ever accomplished inspiration alone must supply the need.

CARLOS A. BUTLER.

Orange Valley, N. J., Sept. 21, 1898.

Two Words from Mr. Williams.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to say just two words in reply to the somewhat ferocious onslaught made upon me by your excitable Gallic correspondent in to-day's edition.

First, I reiterate each and every word of my letter.

Second, I am not an Englishman, but an American by several generations.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Sept. 22, 1898.

ARMY REORGANIZATION NEEDED

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

Take the question of troops aboard ship as compared with bluejackets. Troopships have sailed from San Francisco to Manila under the charge of the army. Troopships have sailed from Florida to Cuba under the charge of the army. From both sides of the world, from ship after ship, there comes the same story—inefficiency, insufficient food, lack of discipline, dirt, disease, and death. On this side of the continent such have been the hardships of volunteers in the troopships under the charge of the army that many of them deserted in Honolulu. The letters which fill the San Francisco daily papers from Manila volunteers, without exception, complain of bad food, bad discipline, improper clothing, and inefficient medical treatment. From the Atlantic the reports have been worse. The condition of the troopships under the charge of the army has shocked the Nation. The Democratic organs are now making partisan capital out of it, and the Republican press has most wisely been trying to, whistle the stories down the wind. But the people believe them.

Why do we hear no such stories about the navy? No tales of horror come from the ships of the regular navy; not from the ships of the auxiliary navy; not even from the tugboats and yachts manned by the militia of the naval reserve, but commanded by naval officers. Why do we hear nothing of disease or suffering from these hundreds of ships, with their thousands of men?

The answer is simple. The navy is a vast and thoroughly organized fighting machine. All of its officers are experts. No man obtains a commission in the navy because he has a political pull. No man obtains a commission in the navy because his grandfather was a President. No man obtains a commission in the navy because his father was a coal oil Senator or a slaughter house millionaire. No man obtains a commission in the navy because he is a "child of the social pull." No man obtains a commission in the navy unless he is honest, intelligent, brave, and a trained seaman.

The American people are a very practical people, and they are immensely proud of the achievements of their navy. They are also proud of the bravery of their regulars and the valor of their volunteers. But they are sick, disgusted, and ashamed over the complete break-down of the organization of their army. We are convinced that the contrast between the army and the navy has been so great that the American people will strive to make its army a scientific fighting machine as is its navy. We believe that one of the fruits of this war with Spain will be the weeding out of incompetent officials, cheap politicians, and fossilized bureaucrats from the army, and a reorganization of it until it shall be placed in such condition that it will be a fit mate for the American navy, of which the American people are so proud.

Roosevelt Through Democratic Glasses.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The Courier has respected Roosevelt as a man of independent thought in a party that sadly needs independent leaders. It regrets that it has been compelled to characterize Roosevelt's self-sought interview with Platt as a shameful and an abject surrender. We expected more from Roosevelt than that. In common with many who have admired his good qualities, we had hoped that he would not become a sycophant in order to gain a party nomination. Men who claim to stand forth as representatives of high ideals in politics do lose their self-respect when they bow to bosses. It cannot be otherwise. Furthermore, it is never villianous to speak the truth about such a man in plain language, even if it does hurt the feelings of his friends and supporters. Good men do more harm by yielding than any other class of politicians.

In his whole public career Mr. Roosevelt has been erratic and changeable. He has passed from office to office like a schoolboy looking for new pleasures. In many respects an able administrator, it has never been possible to predict what Roosevelt would do next. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was in hot water with his superiors all the time. As Colonel of the Rough Riders he undoubtedly made a good record, but no better than hundreds of other men of whose achievements the world in general will never hear. It is singular that the Republican press, which constantly sneers about Col. Bryan's "silver regiment," should expect a credulous people to believe that Col. Roosevelt had no thought of future political honors when he organized his theatrical aggregation of Western cowboys and New York aristocrats. Far be it from us to detract from the glory of any soldier, be he regular or volunteer, Rough Rider or plain private in the ranks, but we warn the Republican press that it cannot afford to glorify Col. Roosevelt to the exclusion of other men who are not seeking office on their military records.

Roosevelt and the Machine.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is now doing in New York State politics what Mr. Seth Low failed to do in New York City politics. He is forcing the New York Republican machine to nominate him for Governor. Mr. Low tried to force the Republican machine to nominate him for Mayor. The machine managers knew that Mr. Low, if they did not nominate him, would run independently and draw off many Republican votes. They know that Mr. Roosevelt, if the Republicans do not nominate him, will not run independently. And yet they rejected Low and have accepted Roosevelt. Why?

The answer is easy. They will find Mr. Roosevelt, as Governor at least as uncontrollable as Mr. Low would have been as Mayor. They dislike Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy quite as cordially as they disliked Mr. Low's. But they were strong enough to prevent Mr. Low's nomination. They beat him badly in the Republican City Convention. They are not strong enough, and realize that they are not strong enough, to beat Mr. Roosevelt. Therefore they pretend that the prospect of his nomination fills their hearts with joy. The pretense deceives nobody. Everybody knows they would prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination if they could.

Will Make Things Lively.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Rep.)

Theodore Roosevelt is a queer and picturesque fellow. He has had a conference with Platt and Quigg, and says he is a "Republican." This makes some of his independent followers weep, but it remains to be seen if the gallant cowboy belongs to Platt simply because he declares himself a Republican. He has not been easily controlled by anybody hitherto, and there is no evidence that recent events have made him any more dependent on others than he was before. His campaign will be lively and his administration a daisy.

The System Is at Fault.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Never again should untrained men be given commissions to move, clothe, shelter, and feed soldiers of the United States Army. That they are unfitted for work so important and vital to the well-being of the troops is manifest. Experience is the only teacher in such matters. The staff department must be reorganized, its duties consolidated and simplified, and then placed on a strictly merit base. All the divisions of the department should be made responsible to the Commanding General of the Army of the United States. Divided responsibility insures the death of efficiency. We are seeing this now on a colossal scale, with the civil appointments made for political and social reasons added to further muddle a system inherently wrong in itself. That there has been friction between the Secretary of War, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Gen. Miles all the world knows—and so far as appears, the General commanding the army has been nearest right most of the time. But the system which permits this bickering, and indeed compels it, is a wretched one. It ought to be done away with, root and branch.

That Grace Perkins Identification.

From The Springfield Republican.

When Mr. Perkins reached the town last evening with the casket, there were two Grace Perkinses in Middleborough—the dead one and the live one, both official. Even the grave had been dug in the family lot, and preparations for to-day's funeral completed.

That such an error could have been made seems startling. It is a law of nature that no two human beings are exactly alike. Differences may be found in twins having a remarkable resemblance to each other. In death, however, these differences between persons who look strangely alike may be quickly obliterated, especially in bodies that have undergone decomposition because of exposure, while the marks of resemblance by chance may, as in this case, grow more conspicuous. Aside from that, however, it is most extraordinary that the head of the dead girl taken from Yellow Mill Pond should have had all the birthmarks and the chicken-pox marks, and, to crown all, the same kind of teeth fillings as the real Grace Perkins. We feel sure that, had the two women been seen together in life, they could have been easily distinguished from each other by various characteristics of person, and, of course, in life the obscure birthmarks, pox marks, and fillings could never have been recognizable. But, with one of them dead, under such peculiar circumstances, we now can see how the remarkable similarity in the small, obscure points of their respective persons should have become the main and controlling factors of comparison and differentiation between the known and the unknown.

Stealing Democratic Doctrine.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Louisiana was acquired under Jefferson's administration; Florida under Monroe's; Texas, New Mexico, and California under Polk's, and Alaska under Lincoln's. The whole of the new territory, save Alaska, was added to the Union under Democratic Administrations.

Ex-Gov. Francis T. Lubbock of Texas is preparing an argument to show that the Democratic Party has always been the party of National expansion. Gov. Lubbock has been in public life for half a century, at different times identified with the Government of Texas, with that of the United States, and with the Confederate Government, and he is thoroughly posted on the matters he proposes to treat.

The plain facts of our National history show that to the Democratic Party is due the great work of National expansion, which is thoroughly in accord with good Jeffersonian doctrine and practice; while the Republican policy, from the time of the settling of Kansas in the first days of that party's existence, has been toward centralism and the creation of a strong Government to dominate and coerce the States and sections that were Democratic.

The Republicans have suddenly become great expansionists; but they are only stealing Democratic doctrine now that they find that their centralization policy, which is the only real imperialism, has been a failure.

NUGGETS.

Rough Riders in Boston.

Pizen Ike—Must be a blank of a place for sand storms!

Rattlesnake Bill—Why?

Pizen Ike—All the squaws wear goggles.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Her New Eyeglasses.

Optician—Those are exactly suited to you, Madame.

Customer—So you really think them becoming! Dear me, how I wish I had a mirror!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Couldn't See an Opportunity.

He—Do you know that for the last hour I have been watching for a good chance to steal a kiss from you?

She—Indeed! Don't you think it might be well for you to consult an oculist?—Chicago News.

The Apparent Difference.

Johnny—Pa, some of the curious people round here they call "odd" and some of the others "eccentric." What's the difference?

Pa—When a man is said to be eccentric he usually has more or less money. When he is poor a man is simply odd.—Boston Transcript.

All Business.

"I'm afraid our new son-in-law isn't much of a business man," she said.

"Don't you worry about that," replied the old gentleman. "If he doesn't know how to make the best of a bargain, I don't know who does. The day before the wedding he discovered that Minnie had a freckle under her left ear, and he made me add $1,000 to her dowry on the ground that the goods weren't entirely in accordance with the invoice. I was almost tempted to believe that he wasn't a nobleman at all, but a New England Yankee in disguise."—Chicago Post.

A Correction.

The poem entitled "The Prodigal's Return," printed yesterday and wrongfully ascribed by the compositor to The Denver Evening Star, originally appeared in The Denver Evening Post.

LOST.

Theodore Roberts in Time and the Hour.

The river shallows wonder where
He went, before the break of day—
The pine tree saw his flashing hair
Go over Ault, they say.

The river meadows dream upon
The old, fresh laughter of his lips.
The crying brant say he has gone
Far questing, with great ships.

The Nashwaak asks the lonely snipe
How soon they think he will return—
"Perhaps to-day!" but now the ripe
Wild island cherries burn,

And he has not come back at all.
And now the Spring is here again—
The "yellow-hammers" lift and call,
Low flies the meadow hen.

The pine trees question everything
That, day or night or noon, goes by—
The eagle in his sky-faring,
The darting dragon fly,

The seasons, and the river bars,
Yet nothing seems to know just where
He went. One says, "Behind the stars
I saw his flashing hair."

* * * * * * *

The pine trees think he will return.
They count the days; they count the years.
The Winters pass; the Summers burn;
The Aprils melt in tears.

CHINESE EMPEROR DEAD?

A Rumor Current in Shanghai to that Effect Which Lacks Confirmation.

DOWAGER EMPRESS IN POWER

The Supreme Authority in the Empire Restored to the Hands of the Woman Whom Li Hung Chang Controls.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—A local rumor is current here to the effect that the Emperor of China is dead. No details are obtainable, but it is said the gates of Pekin are closed.

Kuang-Hsu, Emperor of China, was born Aug. 2, 1872, and succeeded to the throne by proclamation on the death of his cousin, the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan. 22, 1875.

THE UPHEAVAL IN CHINA.

Opponents of the New Policy of Progress in the Ascendant—No Alliance with Japan.

PEKIN, Sept. 22.—An imperial edict just issued definitely anounces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Empress, (Dowager Empress,) who has ordered the Ministers to deliver to her in future their official reports. It is difficult to obtain reliable information at the palace in regard to the proceeding, but the recent reformatory edicts probably caused the change.

While the Emperor was subservient and a mere figurehead, the Dowager Empress permitted him to remain in peace. But so soon as he attempted to act on his own initiative, his practical deposition was the result. His principal adviser, Kwang-Yumei, the Cantonese reformer, fled in spite of the vigorous attempts made to arrest him, and it is said he is now on his way to Shanghai.

The effect of the change must be great, and in all probability Li Hung Chang will be reinstated in power and Russian influence will increase. The hopes of reform so ardently cherished by the intelligent factions of the Chinese are now impossible of fulfillment. The suddenness of the coup is said to be due to the desire of the Dowager Empress to prevent the mission of the Marquis Ito from being successful. The Japanese statesman recently came to Pekin with the object of trying to bring about an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Japan and China.

The new order of things undoubtedly will prejudice British interests in China. It is reported to-day that the next edict will give the full reasons for the change. The wording of the present edict is not yet obtainable, but it is in effect that the Emperor requested the Dowager Empress to assume power, this being the third time the request has been made.

The Marquis Ito, in an interview before the edict was issued, said the Emperor received him yesterday in the most cordial manner, and said he hoped to have the advantage of the advice of the Marquis in the reforms which his Majesty intended to undertake. The Marquis even then feared that the inaction and conservatism of the Chinese officials would nullify the reforms, although he believed the Emperor was acting in good faith.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily Mail's Pekin correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The Dowager Empress is greatly incensed over Russia's passivity over Li Hung Chang's degradation, and Sir Claude Macdonald's attitude since Li Hung Chang's fall. She has granted to M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, several lengthy audiences. Probably Li Hung Chang will return to power, but not to office.

"The wildest rumors are afloat. It is reported that the Emperor has had altercations with the Tsung-li-Yamen and the Dowager Empress."

THE CHINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Alleged Details of the Cession of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to The Globe from Hongkong, published this afternoon, purports to give details of the secret convention signed at Pekin on March 27. It appears that Hsu-ying-k'ouoi of the Chinese Foreign Office thereby concluded an agreement with St. Petersburg by which China ceded Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, stipulating that only Russian and Chinese warships enter or dock at Port Arthur.

Russia, it also appears, gets the exclusive use of the inner harbor of Ta-lien-wan, the sole administration of the ceded territories, and a tract of land north of Ta-lien-wan is designated as a buffer belt.

CHINA'S IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

Dr. William A. P. Martin, an American, Appointed Its President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department has received from Minister Conger at Pekin information that Dr. William A. P. Martin has been appointed to the post of President of the Imperial University of China, recently established by imperial decree. Dr. Martin is a citizen of the United States, but went to China as a missionary about forty years ago, and has passed most of his time since then in that country. In his knowledge of the people, their language, folk-lore, and customs, Minister Conger says Dr. Martin is considered to have no equal. He was President of the Pekin University for nearly thirty years and is the author of several works on China and her people.

The doctor's appointment, the Minister adds, carries with it Chinese official rank and promotes him from the blue to the red button, or from the third to the second class. There was at first considerable opposition to his appointment, but, particularly owing to the efforts of Li Hung Chang, the matter was compromised by the appointment of two Presidents, Dr. Martin's colleague being Hsu King Cheng, now Minister to Russia. The selection of the corps of professors, numbering some twenty, not including fifty native tutors, is left entirely in the hands of Dr. Martin.

Chinese Anti-Dynastic Insurrection.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times' Pekin correspondent says:

"The Government is increasingly anxious regarding the northward movement of the anti-dynastic insurrection, which has already entered the Hunan Province."

CHILE SENDS AN ULTIMATUM.

Five Days for Argentina to Accept Unrestricted Arbitration.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22.—El Tiempo says Chile has given Argentina five days in which to accept unrestricted arbitration of the boundary dispute between the two countries.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch has been received here from Gen. Roca, the President-elect of Argentina, saying there will be no war between that country and Chile.

Annexation Question in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 22.—The Gleaner to-day closes a hot newspaper discussion of the annexation question by saying that the proposal for a plebescite has been withdrawn, and that advices from the country indicate that its promoters have encountered invincible opposition, culminating in threats of personal violence. This state of affairs is said to have been engendered by popular demagogues preaching that the immediate ruin of the white man's interests means the ultimate benefit of the legitimate owners of the country.

The Marchand Expedition.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Journal says the Government has decided upon the immediate dispatch of a company of Senegalese sharpshooters and a detachment of artillery to reinforce Major Marchand, the French explorer, who is reported to have occupied Fashoda, on the Nile, about 400 miles above Khartoum. The statement is officially denied.

Japan to Borrow $50,000,000.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 22.—It is understood the Japanese Government has decided to negotiate for a foreign loan of $50,000,000.

COLOMBIA INCENSED AT ITALY.

Relations Said to Have Been Broken—The Antiguan Railroad Claim.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 22.—Advices received here from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, say that all relations between Colombia and Italy have been severed, owing to the action of the Italian Government in the Cerruti affair, which the Colombian officials consider arbitrary and in violation of the treaty of amity of 1892, which was thereby annuled.

News received here from Carthagena says it is rumored there that Colombia agrees to pay the claim of Punchard, McTaggart & Co. of 10,000,000f. as a result of a breach of the Antiguan railroad contract.

ENGLAND MAY CEDE ZANZIBAR.

Rumored Price of Germany's Action Regarding Delagoa Bay.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Zanzibar correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung records the prevalent belief existing there that England will cede Zanzibar to Germany in return for German concessions regarding Delagoa Bay.

THE FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

Yield Estimated at 123,000,000 Hectoliters—Largest Since 1874.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The French wheat crop is estimated at 123,000,000 hectoliters, the largest since 1874, when the yield was 136,000,000 hectoliters. This will render France independent of foreign importations of wheat.

Bank of England's Discount Rate.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Bank of England's rate of discount has been raised from 2½ to 3 per cent.

MISS VIOLA ALLEN BOOKED.

She Will Appear at the Knickerbocker Oct. 10 in "The Christian."

Contracts were signed yesterday by Miss Viola Allen's managers providing for her début in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre Oct. 10. Thus the perplexing question of having Miss Allen open in Hall Caine's play of "The Christian" at some prominent Broadway playhouse has been effectually settled.

It has been an open secret in theatrical circles for some little time that since the Lyric Theatre, where Miss Allen was originally booked to appear, had been stripped of every movable thing by Oscar Hammerstein, making it absolutely impossible for her to fill the date, her managers had opened negotiations with other houses. Some of these were the Fifth Avenue, the Broadway, and Wallack's. Finding, however, that none of the attractions in these theatres would sacrifice the dates they had obtained.

Miss Allen's managers saw Klaw & Erlanger, who control the booking of engagements for the Knickerbocker Theatre. The latter firm, appreciating the fact that Wolf Hopper was not doing an extraordinary business, opened negotiations with the De Wolf Hopper management to curtail its engagement, which had two weeks to run, with an option of continuing five more, thus taking the engagement into November.

The Hopper management, after giving this offer due consideration, Wednesday night informed Al Hayman, the manager of the theatre that the company would continue to present "The Charlatan" only until Saturday, Oct. 8, and that the management would not avail itself of the option in the contract to continue for five weeks beyond that time.

Mr. Hopper, in his dressing room between the acts last night, said:

"I have decided to make the change from New York to Boston because it is more to my interest. John B. Schoeffel of the Tremont Theatre, Boston, had previously arranged for my appearance in that city next May, but his argument, whereby he showed me how I would be at a disadvantage to go there at the latter end of the season, with hot weather imminent, prompted me to accept his offer of the time left vacant by the abandonment of E. S. Willard's engagement at his theatre. So I have concluded that it will be wise to accept his proposition."

Miss Alle.'s company, including fifty persons left last night for Albany, where they will present the play for the first time to-night. From Albany the company will go to Washington and Providence, returning to New York in time for the play's first production in this city on the above date.

Naval Show Will Close.

The management of the Naval Show spectacle at the Madison Square Garden has decided to disband the organization at the conclusion of the performance to-morrow night, and place the paraphernalia in storage until Spring, when the show may be revived and presented in various cities of the country under a tent. It was intended to give the complete performance early next month at the Omaha Exhibition, and a very flattering contract had been arranged between the Directors of the exhibition and Imre Kiralfy, but this has been abandoned owing to the fact, as stated at Madison Square Garden last night, that Mr. Kiralfy was unable to engage an artist to paint the scenery required for the show. Mr. Kiralfy sailed for Europe on the Campania last Saturday, leaving everything in charge of his son, who will remain here to close various business matters.

Victor Herbert Seriously Ill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Victor Herbert, the composer, is seriously ill in this city. He is suffering from an abscess in his ear, the result of a severe cold contracted some time ago. Mr. Herbert came here to attend the performance of his opera "The Fortune Teller," which is being sung at the Star Theatre, but since his arrival on Sunday has been confined to his room.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Castle Square Opera Company will offer Oct. 3 a souvenir to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English at the American Theatre. The commemorative token will be something made of sterling silver.

Lee Harrison, who recently made arrangements to become a member of the company with which the Rogers Brothers will star, has been released by that management and will be a member of the Weber & Fields stock company, making his first appearance with that organization Monday night.

Miss Mary Shaw has been engaged to succeed Miss Blanche Walsh as leading woman of the Mordaunt & Block stock company, making her first appearance in Washington. The company will return to this city Oct. 10, when they will present a revival of "Much Ado About Nothing," at the Columbus Theatre.

Miss Anna Held, who at present is appearing with Evans & Mann's company in "A Parlor Match," will sever her relations with that organization to-morrow night and become identified with "The French Maid" production, now running at the Herald Square Theatre. Miss Held will introduce some new songs and specialties.

Brooklyn theatrical managers, not to be outdone by the many announcements regarding the building of new theatres in this borough, are out with a statement to the effect that a financial enterprise of magnificent proportions has been discussed within the past few days by a number of Brooklyn's largest capitalists, and that it contemplates the construction of a million-dollar theatre according to the most modern plans, with roof garden, offices in front, and stores on the ground floor, the building to be situated at the corner of Fulton and Smith Streets, now occupied by a large clothing store.

The first annual tour of James K. Hackett will be inaugurated Oct. 10, when he will appear at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, under the management of Daniel Frohman. Mr. Hackett will be seen first in "The Tree of Knowledge," which was played at the Lyceum Theatre for nearly one hundred nights last season. The star will present one or two new plays when he comes to New York, shortly before the holidays. The Hackett company includes Mabel Amber, Arthur Hoops, George Alison, Miriam Nesbitt, Mrs. Owen Marlowe, William Eville, Longley Taylor, Gertrude Rivers, E. W. Thomas, and James Loan.

A Good Object Lesson.

From The Buffalo Express.

Being threatened with war by Chile, the Argentine Government begins preparations by carefully reorganizing the commissary and supply departments of both the army and navy. Argentina evidently has profited by the experience of the United States.

A Tip to Politicians.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

Why should candidates for office or their supporters wax wroth? The most successful politicians have been those who never lost their tempers and seldom became excited.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE

Tariff Reciprocity Objected to by American Farmers and Manufacturers.

THEIR INTERESTS IN DANGER

Great Concern Expressed Regarding the Result of Free Competition Between the Two Countries—Arguments of Railroad Men.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—The people of the United States are evidently beginning to awaken to the great importance of the results which may come from the work of the international joint high commission now in session in this city. It has become known that the Canadian representatives are urging that a treaty providing for commercial reciprocity be made, and such a treaty, if made, would seriously affect nearly all the great industries of the United States. These industries are now being heard from in a very emphatic way.

During the last twenty-four hours the American Commissioners have been besieged by deputations of Americans, praying and demanding that no ironclad treaty be entered into which would disturb, if not in many instances destroy, the present protective tariff laws of the United States. To-day the farmers of the United States put in their protest, and it was a very strong one. They were represented by Aaron Jones of Indiana, the Worthy Master of the National Grange, and N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, Chairman of the National Executive Committee. They enjoyed a full hearing, and will have another audience before the Commissioners act. After the hearing Mr. Jones said:

"We speak for the farmers of every State of the Union, and in all of the States they are opposed to any change being made in the present duties on agricultural products. With the farmers this is a very serious question. The agricultural industry represents about 60 per cent. of the entire population of the country, and produces annually about 60 per cent. of the total wealth of the country. This is an interest which should not be sacrificed. I have official expression from all the States in the Union, and all are opposed to changing in any manner the duties now imposed on Canadian agricultural products. This is as true of the Western, Southern, Central, and New England States as of the States along the Canadian border.

No Reciprocity on Farm Products.

"As I understand the situation, the Canadians are asking for a commercial reciprocity treaty to be made by this joint commission, and in that treaty they want the duty on Canadian barley, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and other products removed. That thing the American farmers will never consent to. A National convention of the grange has been called to be held in Concord, N. H., in November, and unless the question is settled before that time it will be taken up there.

"Not in many years have the farmers of the United States been so well satisfied with conditions as now. They are satisfied with the Dingley tariff law as it is, and they desire to see it tested for a longer period before changing it. Even the farmers who believe in the free trade policy say if they must have a protective system, they believe under the present system the farmers are faring better than most of the other industries. To open up free importations from Canada now would have the same depressing effect upon the farmers as when wool was placed on the free list.

"We have been told since coming here that certain manufacturing interests in the United States have asked for commercial reciprocity with Canada. That is no doubt true, but so great an interest as that of agriculture should not be sacrificed for some less important manufacturing interest. The farmers present a solid front against reciprocity with Canada."

The Home Market Club's Views.

Another earnest protest against reciprocity came from Albert Clark, President of the Home Market Club of Boston. He said, in addressing the Commissioners, that the organization he spoke for had upward of 2,000 members, mostly manufacturers, and represented a total capital interest of $700,000,000. He said that between two countries having the same products exchange of reciprocity was never successful. If Canada and the United States each had something the other did not have, it would be a different proposition.

Col. Aldace F. Walker, formerly of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, spoke concerning the traffic bonding system. He believed the Canadian railroads should be subject to the inter-State commerce laws, and in case of violation American traffic over the lines should be suspended, instead of a fine being imposed, as is done in case of violation on the part of the American roads.

C. S. Hamlin of the Boston Merchants' Association opposed Col. Walker's scheme vigorously. He insisted that the present bonding system, by which the United States products are carried over the Canadian roads from one point to another in the United States without duty, was entirely equitable and satisfactory. He desired no change from present conditions.

Congressman J. A. Tawney of Minnesota in behalf of the lumbermen of the United States, presented to the American Commissioners a printed memorial signed by 250 of the principal lumber firms in twenty-one States, and protesting most earnestly against the reduction of the duty on Canadian lumber. On the cover of the memorial these figures are printed in large, black type: "Total value forest products United States, census 1890, $1,035,000,000; total value mineral products, including gold and silver, report 1895, $519,347,546." Following are extracts from the memorial:

Protest of the Lumbermen.

"If to secure an extension of American trade with Canada you reduce the present duty on lumber you thereby sacrifice a part of our home market for that product and injure the future prosperity of a National industry. In return what do you receive? Nothing but a speculative advantage for a few local industries in certain sections of our country by securing for them the privilege of coming in a market of only five millions of people on an equality with the manufacturing industries of Great Britain. This would not be American reciprocity. It would be commercial imbecility.

"The proposition to admit Canadian agricultural products, lumber, and other Canadian products free of duty, or to admit them at a greatly reduced rate of duty, rests entirely upon the assumption (1) that this would benefit American trade in Canada, and (2) that, as to lumber, the product of Canada, compared with that of the United States, is so small as to preclude the possibility of injury to the American industry. Our experience as practical lumbermen from 1892 to 1897, under tariff concessions such as are embodied in the above proposition, proves conclusively that the size of the lumber product of Canada compared with that of the United States is a fallacious argument in favor of the return to the tariff conditions referred to and under which our lumber industry languished while that of Canada prospered.

"With vast Canadian forests along our border tributary to the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River, and with Canadian railways under no restrictive rate laws, the American lumberman would be largely at the mercy of Canadian competition if the rate of duty on rough lumber was reduced as proposed."

The contention of the Canadians that they will give free logs for free lumber, Mr. Tawney characterizes as utter nonsense. He says the amount of American capital invested in Canadian timber lands is less than 5 per cent. of the amount invested in the lumber industry in the United States, and that the greater interest should not be sacrificed for the lesser one.

While the American Commissioners are listening with due patience to all the arguments presented, they are absolutely silent as to what is being done in the joint sessions, and as to what the Canadians think about the arguments presented by the American delegations. The Canadian Commissioners are equally reserved. The general idea exists, however, among the representatives of the United States industries here that the joint commission will not succeed in formulating a commercial reciprocity treaty; and it is understood that the Canadians will insist upon that or nothing.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, the newly appointed Commissioner, arrived in Quebec this afternoon and will attend the joint session to-morrow morning.

S. F. McKinnon, representing the Canadian cloakmakers, called upon the Canadian Commissioners to-day and protested against the proposition recently made by an American cloak manufacturer to have Canadian cloths admitted free to the United States and American manufactured cloaks admitted free to Canada. Mr. McKinnon says the Canadian cloak manufacturers desire the duties to remain as they are.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The city in the last few days has again suffered a reaction, and the crowds of fashionables who came in from the country for shopping and a peep at the theatres have returned home. Very few familiar faces are seen at the Waldorf-Astoria and Delmonico's in the evenings, and Fifth Avenue during the day is deserted except by strangers and the usual Autumn tourists from other cities.

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Among the few who were seen yesterday was Mrs. Lawrence Kip, who was driving alone in her victoria through the Park. Mrs. Kip has lightened her mourning for her son, and she looks much more cheerful, now that she has the prospect of having her daughter and only remaining child, Mrs. Richard McCreery, with her for the Winter. Mrs. Willie Allen, well known in the Southern colony, was also on Fifth Avenue in quite a pretty blue and white foulard. Mr. and Mrs. Preble Tucker were among the other promenaders.

***

The Meadow Brook people will meet tomorrow in Brooklyn, where once a year this fashionable set allows itself to be seen in the borough over the bridge. The occasion will be the annual polo match for the Astor Cup at Prospect Park. Among the players will be Harry Payne Whitney, W. C. Eustis, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. The hour will be 3 in the afternoon.

***

The tennis tournament at Islip still continues to attract many of the Long Island people. Among those who have been spectators are Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mrs. Hollins, Miss May Bird, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Hall, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Frederick Beach, Miss Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penington Toler, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith. The tournament continues to-day.

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Mrs. Wilhelm Von Kettler, the wife of Col. Von Kettler, who died at Sheveningen, Holland, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seton of this city, and consequently a sister-in-law of Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., the daughter of Henri Barbey. The Barbeys have not yet returned to New York from their annual European tour. At last accounts they were in Switzerland, where Mr. Barbey has a château on one of the Swiss lakes.

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The story that "Joe" Leiter, the young financier and brother-in-law of the new Indian Viceroy, is to become a hotel proprietor and run a Fifth Avenue hotel has been received with a smile and much doubt by those who know him. The hotel in question is one at which his mother and sisters always stop when in this city, and is, owing to its Western patronage, known as "Little Chicago." It is said that Mrs. Curzon's health is in such a condition as not to allow her to accompany her husband to India, and she will remain in England until Spring.

***

Mr. William W. Tompkins, who has just purchased the Ashurst place at Newport, has now a number of country houses in which he and his wife pass but little of their time. They have a place at Lakewood and had another at Lenox, and this one at Newport will make a third. Mrs. Tompkins was a Miss Kingsland; and the Tompkins city residence is one of the few fine old houses still remaining on Fifth Avenue below Twenty-third Street. Mr. Tompkins is a descendant of Daniel D. Tompkins, and the death some years ago of an only son has deterred Mrs. Tompkins from entertaining.

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The wedding of Mr. Tompkins's niece, Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King, and the granddaughter of Mrs. James Gore King, to Mr. William Davies will take place early in October in Calvary Church. It will be a very small affair, limited to the family and relatives, as Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King are also in mourning for a son who died last year. Miss King has the reputation of being one of the wittiest girls in New York society, and made her début three years ago at a ball given for her at Delmonico's.

***

There seems to be some difference of opinion between Miss Lavinia Dempsey, the queen of the Holland Dames, and the Baroness Salvador as to whether the lady who was crowned last year with such pomp at the Waldorf-Astoria was really a guest at the coronation of Queen Wilhemina, and the correspondence has been aired in the clubs. The Baroness Salvador was for some years a lady in waiting to the little Queen, and is an American girl, having been born in Bridgeport, Conn. For quite a time she wrote European letters to various newspapers as the Baroness Althea Salvador. Her husband, who is a distant relative of the Tichborne family in England, was in this country with the sculptor Bartholdi as correspondent of a Paris newspaper. The Baroness herself has been in America twice of late years, and the last time was at the Waldorf-Astoria just previous to the coronation of Queen Lavinia. At that time she did not know the American "Queen," and the news telegraphed that she was entertaining her in Holland was surprising to her friends in this city until an authorized denial was made.

***

There has been much complaint concerning the lack of interest taken by the Hempstead and Meadow Brook people in the Queens County Fair now running at Mineola. There has always been a bit of antagonism between the hunting set and the farmers of Long Island, which, strange to relate, is just the reverse in Westchester. At White Plains all the fashionable people are on view at the yearly fair, which, by the way, takes place next week, and the owners of country places are as much interested in mammoth vegetables and phenomenal stock as they are in horses and coaching. A parade is always a feature of the fair, and Charles F. Bates—who must not be confounded with the other Mr. Bates of the same name who is conspicuous during the New York Horse Show—and Thomas Maitland and the Iselins and Thebauds arrange to make each day at White Plains of common interest to farmer and landed proprietor.

***

New Yorkers who spend their summers at Bar Harbor and who are acquainted with Mrs. Borie of Philadelphia are much interested in the suit which has been brought against Mrs. Borie by a Mrs. Culpepper, who was formerly in her family, for slander. Mrs. Culpepper, whose name recalls early Virginia days, since she left Mrs. Borie has been at Grindstone Neck, and it is her claim that Mrs. Borie has defamed her in conversations at Bar Harbor during the past Summer. The season which has just closed at Bar Harbor was so deadly dull that this little rumpus made more talk than it would have done in ordinary years. It is probable that the ladies will settle their differences before the matter goes very far in court.

***

Miss Alice Ward, a sister of Reginald Ward, will return to New York in October. Miss Ward has received much attention in London during the past season there. She presided at the series of banquets given by her brother, at which were present some of the more prominent members of the English nobility and several of the London beauties. Mr. Ward returned to New York some time ago but it is not improbable that he will spend much more time abroad hereafter. Some little surprise has been excited at Miss Ward's having been credited to New York in the stories from London of her success there. As a matter of fact she is comparatively a new-comer in New York and was born and brought up in Boston, where she spends most of her time. She is of the Oriental type—a dark brunette—and is noted for her conversational powers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman did not carry out their plan of returning to Newport this month, and will now linger on the other side till mid October or November. They have been much missed at Newport during the past season and especially at Gooseberry Island, where they spent most of their time. Mrs. and Mrs. Beeckman, although no longer numbered with the younger element of society, continue to draw this younger element around them and their popularity has increased with years. Both have fortunes of their own, Mrs. Beeckman having been Miss Delaplaine, and both have cultivated most successfully the art of savoir vivre. They were guests at one of Reginald Ward's dinners in London and have been in Homburg and in Switzerland.

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Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who was thrown from her carriage at Irvington on Tuesday and who it was thought had been seriously injured, had greatly improved yesterday and it is not now thought that the results which were feared might follow the shock she received will occur. Mrs. Whitehouse is said to have acted very bravely and to have held on to the horse which she was driving in a most plucky manner after he had bolted. She was thrown out only when her light buggy struck a stone wall.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT.

George W. Eustis May Purchase the Musme—A Young People's Coaching Party—Social Notes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—The cottage on the northerly side of Leroy Avenue, belonging to the Charles F. Lyman estate, has been rented to Robert Sedgwick of New York for the season of 1899.

Miss Leary will occupy the Paul cottage, on Mill Street, next Summer.

Mrs. Pinard, the mother-in-law of Mrs. John A. Pinard, is ill at her home, on Annandale Road. She is eighty-eight years old.

George W. Eustis is negotiating for the purchase of the thirty-footer Musme, and from present indications the boat will be added to the racing fleet here next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer sailed this afternoon on board the steam yacht May.

Lieut. Clarke, attached to the Detroit, is in town.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has subscribed $100 to the binding fund of the Redwood Library.

Edward G. Blohm of New York called at the police station this afternoon and stated that he had been robbed of $50 in cash and a diamond stud.

Commodore E. D. Morgan has returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown have returned from an extensive trip abroad.

Egerton L. Winthrop and H. A. C. Taylor have returned from New York.

George S. Eustis gave a picnic at Lawton's Valley this afternoon.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

This morning Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Willing Spencer drove a break to Tiverton, where luncheon was served to the guests, who were chaperoned by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and which included Miss French, Miss Clapp, and Mr. Iselin.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse entertained fourteen young people at dinner this evening at Eastborne Lodge.

Miss Clapp has cards out for a picnic at Durfee's teahouse for to-morrow.

Mrs. Edwin Parson entertained at luncheon to-day, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice will entertain at luncheon to-morrow.

MRS. WHITNEY LEAVES MAINE.

The Invalid Will Make the Journey to Long Island on Mr. Morgan's Yacht Sagamore.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 22.—Mrs. William C. Whitney was taken from her Bar Harbor residence to-day shortly after noon, and placed on board J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Sagamore, which then headed for Rockland, Me. The journey to Long Island will be taken slowly, and as the weather permits. The yacht's destination is Glen Cove, L. I., from which point Mrs. Whitney will be conveyed in a hospital wagon to the Whitney country place at Westbury. Mrs. Whitney's condition is about the same as when she was brought here the latter part of July. She has had bad days, when she suffered extremely from pain as the result of the weather, but she has seemed to enjoy her stay here, and the trip on the whole may be justly termed successful.

No annoyance to the sufferer was caused in moving her to-day to the yacht. She was carried down to the private pier on a soft mattress and placed in a launch, which then steamed out to the Sagamore. The launch was hoisted on board the yacht without the least jar. Mrs. C. K. Wright and Mr. May, the invalid's sister and brother, went ashore until the yacht was ready to start. Only Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Dr. McGahan, and the nurses started on the journey. Mr. Whitney's cottage will be closed to-morrow, when Miss Whitney and the Randolph children leave for Westbury by rail.

Dwight—Parsons.

Miss May Eddy Parsons, daughter of George Parsons of this city, was married to Edward Foote Dwight of New York on Sept. 20 at the country home of the bride's parents, Riverhurst, Kennebunk, Me. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge and the Rev. George A. Lockwood. Miss Kittredge was maid of honor and P. Tecumseh Sherman was best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Abigail and Louise Parsons, sisters of the bride, and the ushers were William J. Moran and Henry Parsons.

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL.

President McKinley Writes a Letter to the Committee, Indorsing the Paris Monument Plan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following is the President's letter in reply to a letter from Alexander H. Revell, Vice President of the Lafayette Memorial Committee:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.

"My Dear Sir: Your letter written in behalf of the Lafayette Memorial Committee has greatly interested me, and I have read with much satisfaction the plans already outlined for the proposed monument to the memory of a great soldier and patriot.

"The undertaking is one in which I am sure it will be considered a privilege to participate, and the idea that the students in the schools, colleges, and universities shall take a prominent part in this tribute will not only be of vast educational value as to one of the most important epochs in history, but will keep prominently before them the inspiration of a high ideal, of devotion to great principles, and of the public recognition paid to lofty purposes.

"Gen. Lafayette was but a young man when he espoused the cause of liberty and independence, overcoming well-nigh insurmountable obstacles to do so. It is altogether fitting therefore that the youth of America should have a part in this testimonial to his goodness and greatness.

"I am glad to note that our committee has fixed a date when our people in every part of the country may testify their interest in this proposed monument, and their determination that the movement already begun shall achieve the greatest success.

"Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"To the Hon. Alexander H. Revell, Vice President of the Lafayette Memorial Association, Chicago."

The committee has fixed upon Oct. 19 as a day when all schools in the United States, public and private, may hold exercises appropriate to the occasion, and take up collections in support of the memorial monument movement.

Mr. Fayerweather's Millions.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The latest development in the Fayerweather will case is a court order forbidding about twenty institutions of learning to use any portion of the funds that may have come into their possession from the estate. Probably there will not be much left when the case is settled, but the litigation may do good indirectly. The lawyers engaged in it will be in a position to endow a few colleges themselves if they feel so disposed.

MISS DAVIS'S FUNERAL.

Journey from Narragansett Pier to Richmond Begins—Remains Escorted by Grand Army Men.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 22.—The sorrowful journey of Mrs. Jefferson Davis to Richmond, Va., with the body of her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, was undertaken at 10:20 o'clock this forenoon. A detail from Sedgwick Post, Grand Army of the Republic, acted as escort from the Rockingham Hotel to the railroad station, and the casket was deposited in an apartment of a special car, while the party accompanying it were conducted to another section of the same vehicle, which at Kingston Junction was attached to the Colonial express for New York.

The names of relatives and friends who accompany Mrs. Davis follow: Mrs. J. Addison Hayes of Colorado, Mrs. Davis's daughter; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., of New York; Mrs. Samuel Tate of Memphis, Tenn.; A. A. McGuinis, New Orleans; Burton N. Harrison, who was private secretary to Jefferson Davis; Clarence Carrie, Clifford Partridge, and Mrs. Lila Faunce.

The body, which had lain in state in the drawing room of the Rockingham during the afternoon yesterday, where hundreds viewed it, needed no special preparation for the journey this morning. At the appointed hour the members of Sedgwick Post came to the hotel and the casket was borne to a waiting hearse, and, followed by carriages containing the friends, was taken to the station. The guard of Grand Army of the Republic men acting as bearers was under the direction of Post Commander J. P. Case, Twenty-eighth Connecticut Volunteers, and included S. H. Hale, Eighth Massachusetts; R. A. Harrald, Post Chaplain, Fourth Rhode Island; Post Commanders George F. Holland, Second Rhode Island; David Hudson, Fifth Massachusetts, and Comrades Thomas Reilly, Second Rhode Island, and J. G. Burns, Company I, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

When the cortège reached the station, the Grand Army members removed the casket from the hearse, placed it in the silver-bound rosewood box in which it was to make its passage to the South, and the burden was then borne to the special car which had been brought here early this morning. Up to the moment of her departure messages of condolence continued to arrive for Mrs. Davis. Additional floral tributes also arrived before the party left here to-day, among them being a wreath of roses from D. E. Garrison and one from Mr. La Tour.

Mrs. Davis, although still much prostrated, was bearing her sorrow with remarkable fortitude. Mrs. Hayes, her daughter, was in a condition of extreme exhaustion, both from the shock of the news of her sister's death, which she did not receive until late Sunday night at her Colorado home, and from the fatigue of the journey, which began as soon as the news reached her, and which ended late last night.

PASSED THROUGH NEW YORK.

Funeral Party Met Here by Southerners Residing in the City.

The body of Miss Winnie Davis and the party accompanying it arrived at the Harlem River station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the way from Narragansett Pier to Richmond.

A large delegation from the Southern Society of New York was expected to meet the party here, but owing to the inability of the society to learn the time of arrival, only a few could attend. They were Dr. William M. Polk, the President; ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, Col. Peter Mallett, John R. Abney, and Percy S. Mallett, the Secretary. The party's car was put aboard the transfer steamer, where these gentlemen greeted Mrs. Davis, and all were ferried around New York to Jersey City.

At Jersey City many members of the Southern Society and of the Confederate Veteran Camp were in waiting. Among them were Robert Gwathmey, John C. Calhoun, James Swaan, and Edward Owen, all of whom joined the party and went on to Richmond. A guard of several members of the Confederate Veteran Camp also went from Jersey City. The party expected to arrive in Washington last evening and pass to Richmond early this morning. They will arrive in Richmond about 9 o'clock.

The casket was covered with flowers. Besides the many large and handsome pieces which were sent to Narragansett Pier, others were received at the Harlem River station and at Jersey City. There were quantities of roses and orchids, among them being a beautiful wreath from the Southern Society.

OLD GERMAN ACTOR DEAD.

Bernhard Rank of the Germania Company Succumbs to Apoplexy.

Bernhard Rank, fifty-three years old, a German actor long a member of the stock company of the Germania Theatre, in Eighth Street, was stricken with apoplexy last night at his home, 230 East Fifty-eighth Street, and died before medical assistance could be procured.

Mr. Rank came to this country thirty years ago. He was identified with most of the prominent German societies and clubs. He leaves a widow, a married daughter, and a grandchild.

The old actor had worked hard for some weeks past on the preparation of a part which he was soon to create, and the strain, it is thought, hastened his end.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William T. Ryle.

William T. Ryle, manufacturer and importer of raw silks, whose town house was at 249 Madison Avenue, died yesterday, aged forty-one years, at his cottage in Cape May, N. J., of hemorrhage of the stomach, after an illness of one day. Mr. Ryle was the senior member of the silk-house of William Ryle & Co., 54 Howard Street, and was largely interested in the Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Bethlehem, and Scranton, Penn., and Sauquoit, N. Y. He was also President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Paterson, N. J. Mr. Ryle was of English ancestry, but was a native of this city. He was thoroughly devoted to business, and never evinced any inclination for public affairs. He had a sociable disposition, and was a member of a number of the prominent city clubs, among them the Union League, Merchants' Central, New York Athletic, Wool, Players', and Lotos. Mr. Ryle was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Wright of Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, who bore him four children. His second wife, to whom he was married last Fall, was Miss Emma Gould, also an Englishwoman. His body was brought to the New York home yesterday by members of the family.

Obituary Notes.

AARON B. PRATT of Albany, a former member of the New York Legislature, died suddenly Wednesday night of congestion of the brain, at Denver, Col., where he had been visiting his daughter.

WILLIAM L. LANGRIDGE, a well-known builder of Williamsburg, died yesterday of pneumonia, after an illness of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENTS.

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Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kilbne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Beth M. Milliken, Gen. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.
To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:
Notice is hereby given that a further installment of Two Dollars per share of common stock, and Three Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment, the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the third installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the fourth payment.
Dated New York, September 12th, 1898.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

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STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BADGER ELECTRIC COMPANY (Lt'd).
Notice is hereby given that under terms of Articles 10 and 11 of mortgage, dated October 1st, 1891, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, Bond No. 76, for $1,000, has been drawn for redemption at 104 and accrued interest on October 1st, 1898, and will be paid on presentation at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William street.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 2d, 1898.

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CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Many special stocks showed buoyancy at the opening of yesterday's market, there being in various quarters exceptionally helpful influences. At the advances, however, stocks seemed to be sold freely by the professional talent of the Stock Exchange, and recessions were thus brought about. At midday rumors ran the rounds representing that the Union Pacific Directors had determined to postpone a dividend declaration upon their preferred stock, and with this canard to help along the pressure, the reactionists were able to force quotations off somewhat further. It was not till just before the close of business for the day that official announcement came of the declaration of 1½ per cent., which the Street has been counting upon.

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The market seems to have reached that point where excuses for raids are being urgently sought by bear traders. Conditions against them, not a single depressing element appearing anywhere, they are finding it necessary to resort to fabrications, and seem not at all indisposed to indulge their fable-making ability recklessly. The Union Pacific falsehood of yesterday is but an instance of this current sort of campaigning. Stocks temporarily depressed through such agencies are hardly likely to stay depressed—so agree conservative veterans in Wall Street.

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Railroad earnings keep on increasing. Foreign demands for American produce grow daily bigger. In the grain market especially is betterment showing, and it is of important passing significance that just at this juncture strength should develop along with increasing exportation, chiefly because of this increased foreign demand. When wheat goes up in the absence of any discernible manipulation, goes up on buying orders from European merchants to meet European food necessities, there is involved more for the United States than can come through any such boom as that which a year ago young Mr. Leiter was identified with. The present broadening out of the grain market, the present increase in wheat's market value, is directly traceable to legitimate mercantile transactions reflecting Europe's need for our products. This means not merely better prices for wheat and great prosperity for the Western farmers, but it will hasten shipments of grain to market—hasten general railway activity.

***

Further evidences that money market disturbances are past were at hand yesterday. During the early hours money on call ruled at 4 per cent., and later declined to 2 per cent. Engagements of $1,300,000 in gold for importation were announced, and foreign realizations of the importance of the present gold movement was shown by the Bank of England's advance of its discount rate. In banking circles there were continued assertions of confidence in the money market situation.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $36,000 threes, when issued, at 105¼, and $2,300 do., small, when issued, at 105½@104¾.

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In State bonds there was a sale of $11,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, of 1991, at 77@ 76½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	General Elec., new	1⅜
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1⅜	Internat. Paper Co.	½
Am. Malting Co.	⅞	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Minnesota Iron	⅝
Brooklyn Rapid T.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Canada Southern	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pullman Car	½
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	W. & L.E.pf.,3d as.pd.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅞	Wisconsin Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	3¼	Ore. Short Line	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
H. B. Claflin Co.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Illinois Steel	1⅛	St. L. & Southwest.	⅜
Manhattan Con.	1⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Missouri Pacific	1	Third Avenue	½
Nat. Biscuit	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
N. Y. Air Brake	5½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Northern Pacific	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1	U. S. Express	2¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	3	St. P., M. & M., M. C. 5s	4
E. T., V. & G., D. 5s	1	West. Pacific 6s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	2	Mo., K. & T. pf. of T.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1	T. 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. pf. of T.	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@4½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $147,398,044; balance, $7,558,562; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,271,444.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market 2½@2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.83⅞ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, @5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39⅛@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@8 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 116; St. Paul, ¼, to 113⅜, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120½. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 58¼; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 79⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 89⅜, Erie at 14⅝, Erie first preferred at 37¾, Pennsylvania at 60½, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 13-16 for money and 109 13-16 for the account.

The Governors of the Bank of England advanced the rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the banks shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £526,000, circulation decreased £320,000, bullion decreased £845,925, other securities decreased £1,615,000, other deposits decreased £3,544,000, public deposits increased £971,000, notes reserve decreased £544,000, Government securities decreased £425,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 50.92 per cent., as compared with 49.31 per cent. last week, and against a decline from 51.70 to 50.10 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The bank lost £274,000 bullion on balance.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 50c., and exchange on London was 25f. 2½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 20,075,000 francs, Treasury accounts current increased 24,000,000 francs; gold on hand decreased 200,000 francs; bills discounted increased 7,025,000 francs, silver on hand increased 3,800,000 francs.

UNION PACIFIC'S DIVIDEND.

Wall Street waited impatiently yesterday for the meeting of the Union Pacific Directors and for news of their action on the dividend on the preferred stock. All during the day rumors were in circulation telling that action on the dividend was to be deferred until next month, and even while the Directors were in executive session the Stock Exchange had a bit of positive news to the effect that it had been decided to declare no dividend as yet. On this rumor as on the former ones, there was selling of the preferred stock, but only a few minutes later came the official announcement of the 1½ per cent. dividend. With the dividend announcement there was given out the statement of returns upon which the Directors acted. This statement showed income and expenditures from Jan. 1 to June 30, as follows:

Gross receipts from operations, main line	$7,670,597.30
Operating expenses and taxes	4,534,418.16
Net receipts from operations	$3,136,161.14
Miscellaneous income	606,442.60
Available income	$3,742,603.74
Fixed charges	$1,800,000.00
Adjustment of taxes	145,918.24
	1,945,918.24
Balance, surplus, (exclusive of branch lines)	$1,796,685.50
Net results from operation of branch lines to be included in the system, six months, approximately	446,659.16
There has been authorized for new equipment, out of available cash resources other than current earnings, and in a great part already expended	2,065,024.00

The dividend declared yesterday takes $1,125,000.

After the declaration of the dividend there was heavy buying of Union Pacific preferred, although sales by traders who theorized that all the good news was out kept the price of the stock from advancing to any extent. It closed within a fraction of Wednesday's final figure. The whole market was helped by the action of the Directors, although it did not come early enough to be of much advantage.

In high circles the Union Pacific Directors were commended for their conservative course in declaring 1½ per cent. instead of a higher rate, which was favored by some interests. The report made by the company shows capable and progressive management, and it was so regarded in all conservative Wall Street quarters.

MANHATTAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Manhattan Elevated was yesterday conspicuous because of its wide fluctuations. The stock opened at two or three prices and immediately sold up to 100%. Subsequent drives by bearish professionals broke the stock down as low as 96½, and it closed with a net loss of about a point. The early strength was due largely to Mr. George Gould's published assertions regarding plans for the early electrical equipment of the property.

Circumstantial evidence accumulates that something quite out of the ordinary is pending in Manhattan Elevated affairs. There are, in fact, intimations that a new corporation is to be formed to undertake the electrical equipment and operating of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, and so, perhaps, facilitating an operating alliance with the Metropolitan Street Railway. It is even said that the papers for this new corporation have been drawn, and that its title is to be the New York Railway Company.

Manhattan authorities decline to discuss the matter. The representations, however, seem to be credited in quarters close to Mr. J. P. Morgan—and recently the Street has come to look in that direction for knowledge of Manhattan matters.

LONDON DISCOUNTS HIGHER.

The Bank of England yesterday advanced its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. The action was nothing more than a defense measure, recent withdrawals of gold for shipment to the United States having shown British bankers that with the present disparity between the foreign and American money markets they are sure to be called on for large amounts of gold. In local exchange circles it is not believed that the advanced rate will be more than a temporary barrier to gold imports, if it has any effect at all. Even with the establishment of a higher rate there is still a considerable difference between the money markets of the two continents, and it is believed that until they come closer together heavy shipments of gold will continue.

Engagements of $1,300,000 gold for importation were announced yesterday, bringing the total imported and engaged since the beginning of the present movement up to $12,925,000. Of the amount engaged yesterday $800,000 is for Ladenburg, Thallmann & Co. and $500,000 is for the Bank of British North America.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

The money market yesterday was more natural in tone than for some time. There was a fairly urgent demand for call funds early in the day, and at that time money was in good supply at 4 and 4½ per cent. Later, when the demand slackened, the rate declined, and before the close transactions were made as low as 2 per cent., that being the closing rate. Bankers stated that the market looked more wholesome than at any time for several weeks, and they reasserted their confidence that all money market disturbances have gone by. Time money was offered liberally at 4 per cent. for dates up to four months. Transactions in that department were light, the demand being small.

SOME BEAR FABLES.

Sugar Trust, which held its place as the most active stock in the market yesterday, showed softness on aggressive selling by the bears, and broke down to 119¼ after having sold earlier in the day at 123¾. The stock's net loss was 2⅜ points. Transactions in it aggregated more than 95,000 shares. Wall Street had exaggerated tales regarding Sugar Trust developments, and the big short interest in the stock extended its fall in efforts to manipulate the stock downward.

According to yesterday's gossip the opposition refineries have succeeded in winning away from the Sugar Trust every valuable man in its employ, with the exception of President H. O. Havemeyer. Why these rumors did not include Mr. Havemeyer is unexplainable, for his loss to the trust would be indeed a severe loss, and it would be just as easy to hint that he has left the company as to say what was said in Wall Street gossip yesterday.

COTTON OIL GOSSIP

Cotton Oil common stock was notably active and buoyant yesterday, the transactions in it being larger than for a long time. The stock sold up above 39, and held practically all of its gain to the close, which was at a net advance of 1¼ per cent. Promises of a 3 per cent. dividend on the stock—promises which in the Street are looked upon as semi-official—are in circulation and are credited in high quarters.

Brokers close to Mr. James H. Keene have recently been the largest and most conspicuous buyers of Cotton Oil, and it is said that Mr. Keene has taken charge of the market fortunes of the stock. Certain it is that his friends are most enthusiastic bulls on the security.

THE BROOKLYN DEAL.

Further positive assertions as to the completion of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit-Nassau Electric consolidation deal were responsible for heavy buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday. In the early trading the stock advanced sharply, selling up to 64¾. Later the bears, who still refuse to admit that there is any truth in the consolidation reports, became aggressive again and succeeded in breaking the stock down to 63. It closed close to 64, with a net gain for the day. Transactions in it were heavier than in any other stock except Sugar and Union Pacific preferred.

The short interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit is basing its bearishness wholly upon its disbelief in the Brooklyn-Nassau deal. But despite their skepticism, the whole matter is settled, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit is to have a monopoly of the Brooklyn street railway field. Moreover, Mr. Sheehan, counsel for the company, has prepared figures which show $800,000 per annum economies in operating management through the consolidation.

The company's earnings reported yesterday were most encouraging. On Sept. 19 the gain over last year was more than $4,000, on Sept. 20 more than $3,000, and on the 21st more than $2,500. President Rossiter is quoted as confidently declaring that this percentage of increase will continue through the Winter.

GAS CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Local gas stocks showed much strength yesterday although transactions in them were not on a large scale. Brooklyn Union Gas ran up to 127 and made a net gain of more than 2 points, while Consolidated Gas sold close to 182 and gained nearly 2 points. Out on the curb there was good inquiry for the New Amsterdam Gas stocks.

Gas consolidation rumors are being revived, and from people close to the management of the several properties come intimations that negotiations looking to a big consolidation are to be renewed. According to the gossip of the Street the New Amsterdam Company has bought or is about to buy Mr. Russell Sage's interests in the Standard Gas Company. Mr. Sage, it will be remembered, has all along been the obstacle to the consolidation of the two properties.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Heavy oversubscription for the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa 5 per cent. refunding bonds.

Election of James M. Martin of New York and Frank F. Bell of Philadelphia to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Incorporation at Albany of the Safety Third Rail Electric Company of New York with a capital of $1,000,000.

Advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Arrival at San Francisco of $3,000,000 gold sovereigns from Australia.

Increase of $288,230 in Northwest's gross earnings for August and increase of $244,857 since June 1.

Sales of £105,000 in gold and £169,000 American eagles by Bank of England for shipment to New York.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. by Rock Island.

Meeting in New York on Oct. 18 of representatives of the transcontinental lines to discuss reorganization of both the freight and passenger associations.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

Northern Pacific yesterday reported an increase in gross earnings for the second week in September of $56,045. Norfolk and Western recorded a decrease for the same period of $9,284. Of the 54 roads reporting earnings for the second week in September, 36 showed increases aggregating $472,311 and 18 decreases amounting to $177,562, leaving the net increase $294,749.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61 5-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .80, 200 Brunswick at .11, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Mollie Gibson at .24, 500 Ophir at .55, seller .10, 200 Sierra Nevada at .85.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03¾, 1,000 American Flag at .06½, 600 Anaconda at .76@.77, 300 Anchoria at .83, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.09¾, 500 Elkton at 1.18@ 1.18½@1.18¼, 3,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13@.12½, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .003, buyer .10; 2,600 Jefferson at .07@.07½@.07¼, 800 Lillie at 1.06@1.07@1.06, 1,800 Mollie Gibson at .23@.22½, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .19@.20@.19½, 3,000 Pilgrim at .004, 1,600 Rocky Mountain at .10½@.15, buyer, .30@ .13½, and 31,000 Sentinel at .003½@.004¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.16	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.28	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	.21
Challar	.18	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tunnel	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise Mc. Co.	.39	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross	.80	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.46
Adams Consolidated	.05	Occidental	.80
Belcher	.05	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.30	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Breece	.80	Potosi	.18
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Challar	.15	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.15	Sierra Nevada	.75
Chrysolite	.15	Standard	1.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Small Hopes	1.00
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.20
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.06
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.21
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.18	Anaconda	.70
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.06
Horn Silver	1.20	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.65	Golden Fleece	.30
Julia Con.	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.07
Little Chief	.21	Portland	1.40
Mexican	.18	Specimen	.02
Monica	.20	Union	.13
Ontario	3.50	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.18
Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.11¾
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.31
Lagonda	.32	Isabella	.24
Minuit	.43	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.003	Justine	.02
Rocky Mountain	.12	Lillie	1.06½
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.22
Alamo	.03½	Mount Rosa	.18½
Anaconda	.76	Old Gold	.004
Anchoria	.81	Sentinel	.004
Cripple Creek Con.	.09½	Union	.20
Cannon Ball	.006	Work	.08
Copper Rock	.001¾		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28½
Amsterdam preferred	68	70
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	100	100¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	93
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	23¼	23¾
Federal Steel pf.	68½	69½
Glucose common	56	56½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	105⅝	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	57	59
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	10
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20⅝	21½
Standard Distilling pf.	70	71
Standard Oil Trust	409	410
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	92	98
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, asst. paid	1	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¾	24½

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $438,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 18, 1898.
The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

8	443	1550	1938	2164	2547	2780	3030
22	460	1588	1950	2197	2565	2812	3084
26	1311	1621	1954	2213	2612	2824	3085
92	1340	1651	1955	2214	2621	2826	3106
137	1363

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 22, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38⅞	39	24,810	American Cotton Oil..	38	39¼	37⅞	38⅞	+1¼
87	87½	1,029	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	86¾	87¾	86¼	87¾	+1¾
31¾	32¼	317	Am. Malting Co.....	32	32	32	32	+⅞
83	83½	405	Am. Malting Co. pf....	83¼	83⅝	83	83⅝	+1⅜
36¼	37¼	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	37	37	37	37	+⅜
120½	120⅝	95,917	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	122¾	123⅜	119¼	120⅝	−3¼
109¼	110	615	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
96	98	75	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
149⅞	150	19,474	American Tobacco	151	152¼	149	149⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	29½	260	Am. Steel & Wire.....	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
85½	86	50	Am. Steel & Wire pf....	86	86	86	86	
12⅞	13	310	At., T. & S. F.....	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
34⅜	34¾	3,363	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅛
44	44½	606	B. & O., 2d in. pd.....	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	
7	7¼	208	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3¼	3½	40	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
63⅜	63¾	28,033	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	64	64¾	63	63¾	+ ⅝
126	127	500	Brooklyn Union Gas...	127	127	126¼	126¼	+2¼
8½	9	200	Brunswick City	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	− ⅛
53½	54	100	Canada Southern	53¾	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
115½	115⅝	5,971	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	115¾	115⅞	115	115⅝	
53¾	54	200	Chicago & East. Ill....	54¾	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	− ⅜
	107	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	106½	106½	106½	106½	
15½	15⅝	5,950	Chicago Great West....	15⅞	16	15¼	15¼	
27	29	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	− ⅝
109⅝	109¾	18,490	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	109⅞	110¼	109¼	109⅞	+ ¼
157	158	115	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf...	157½	157½	157½	157½	+ ½
130½	131	250	Chicago & Northw.....	131	131	131	131	
102¼	102⅝	2,663	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	103	103⅛	102¼	102⅛	
8¾	9	128	Chi. Term. Trans.....		8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
34	34¾	155	Chi. Term. Trans. pf...	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
41¾	42	400	C., C., C. & St. L....	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
16¾	16¼	2,120	Cleve., Cor. & Wheel.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	1,397	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf...	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51⅞	
21	21¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	21	21	21	21	− ⅛
5¼	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
181½	182	1,230	Consolidated Gas	181¾	181⅞	181	181⅞	+1⅞
48½	49	100	Consolidated Ice	48¼	48¼	48½	48½	− ¼
108½	109	129	Delaware & Hudson....	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	
149	151	40	Del., Lack. & West....	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	
55¼	55⅜	100	Denver & R. G. pf.....	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	− ⅛
14⅜	14½	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
36⅜	36½	400	Erie 1st pf	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	− ⅛
83⅜	83⅝	10,476	General Electric, new.	83½	84⅜	83½	83⅞	+1⅝
49¾	50	8,345	General Electric, old..	49¾	50½	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
135¾	136⅜	30	Great Northern pf....	137	137	136	136	
91		100	H. B. Claflin Co.....	92	92	92	92	− ½
28	28¼	400	Hawaiian Sugar	27½	28	27½	28	
69	70	203	Illinois Steel Co.....	70	70	69	69	−1⅛
53	53¾	665	Int. Paper	53½	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
87½	88½	30	Int. Paper pf.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	
49¾	50	129	Laclede Gas	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
74¾	75	350	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74½	75	74½	75	+ ½
56⅞	56¾	1,510	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	− ¼
97⅝	98	19,565	Manhattan Con	99½	100⅝	96½	97⅜	−1⅛
156	157	608	Metropolitan St. Ry...	155⅞	156	155	156	+ ¾
95		900	Minnesota Iron	95	95¾	95	95¾	+ ¾
33	33½	1,010	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..		33¾	33	33	+ ½
33¼	34	600	Missouri Pacific	34¼	34¼	33½	33¾	−1
33	33⅜	100	National Biscuit Co...	33	33	33	33	− ⅜
33¼	34½	150	National Biscuit Co...	35	35	35	35	+ ⅜
110	112	6	National Lead Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	
3½	4	200	National Linseed Oil..	4¼	4¼	4	4	+1½
92	93	210	New Jersey Central ..	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞	− ⅛
105¼	108	2,281	New York Air Brake..	113	115¼	107	107⅞	−5⅛
115⅜	116	915	New York Central	116	116	115½	115½	− ⅜
51⅜	51¾	70	Norfolk & West. pf....	51¾	51⅞	51¼	51¼	
6¾	6⅞	471	North American	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	17,601	Northern Pacific	42¼	42¾	41	41¼	− ⅛
76¾	77	2,740	Northern Pacific pf....	77⅜	77⅝	76¾	77	− ⅜
56	57½	100	Oregon R. & Nav.pf....	56	56	56	56	−1
29	31	220	Oregon Short Line	31	31	30	30	−1
33¼	33½	400	Pacific Mail	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
117	118	370	Pennsylvania R. R....	117½	117¾	117¼	117¾	+ ⅛
104½	104¾	9,595	People's Gas, Chicago.	105¼	105⅝	103⅞	104¼	−1⅛
42	42½	700	P., C., C. & St. L.....	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	
63	64	110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
7	8	200	Pitts. & Western pf...	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
187½	189	130	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	188	188	188	188	+ ½
180	183¾	790	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	2,220	Reading 1st pf.....	45½	45½	44⅞	45	+ ½
21⅞	22¼	400	Reading 2d pf.....	22	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	8¼	200	St. L. & S. F.....	8	8	8	8	
32	32½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	32½	32½	32	32	
4½	5½	200	St. Louis Southw	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
11¾	12¼	120	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
80	81	200	St. Paul & Omaha....	81	81	80¼	80¼	− ¼
22¾	23¾	300	Southern Pacific	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	34	42	Southern Railway pf..	34	34	33¾	33¾	
29½	29¾	830	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29¼	29¼	29	29	
13⅞	14¼	150	Texas Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
7	8	250	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	7	7	
170	175	250	Third Avenue	174	174½	174	174½	
32	32¼	9,770	Union Pacific	33	33	31⅝	32¼	+ ¾
65	65⅜	36,857	Union Pacific pf.....	65⅞	65⅞	64¼	65⅝	+ ⅝
5⅞	6¼	1,045	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	6¼	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
41½	43⅛	115	United States Express.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	−2¾
6⅝	6⅞	1,550	United States Leather.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	69	3,185	U. S. Leather pf.....	69¾	69⅞	68¾	68⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	2,985	United States Rubber.	46½	46⅝	44⅞	45	− ⅛
104	104½	423	U. S. Rubber pf.....	104½	104½	104	104	− ⅛
7⅞	8¼	300	Wabash	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	22	610	Wabash pf.....	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
92	92½	3,791	Western Union Tel....	92⅜	93¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
		100	Westinghouse E. & M.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	
2¼	2¼	401	W. & L. E., 1st as. pd.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	
16¾	18	200	W. & L. E. pf. 3d as. pd.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅝
		100	Wisconsin Central pf..	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
Sales.....		365,770						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
1,000.....100
Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000c.....85
5,000.....85
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
140.....99½
4,000.....100¼
5,000.....100½
1,000.....100⅝
1,500.....100½
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
5,000.....72
16,000.....71⅞
5,000c.....71¾
10,000.....72¼
2,000.....72
Gen 4s
3,000.....95
3,000.....94⅞
5,000.....95
3,000.....94⅞
6,000.....95
1,000.....94⅞
Balt & Ohio Southwn 1st Inc, Ser B
5,000.....9½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
3,000.....105⅜
1,000.....106¼
5,000.....106⅜
Canada So 1st 5s
5,000.....109½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
5,000.....89½
Cen Ga Ry 1st Inc
8,000.....40
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000.....86¼
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
2,000.....120
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s
3,000.....104
Chic, B & Q Con 7s
2,000.....115½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
2,000.....110
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Denver Div 4s
1,000.....102¼
Chic, G W L & C Co 1st
5,000.....106½
Chic, Ind & Louisville, Refunding 5s
10,000.....91
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
3,000.....105¼
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
10,000.....104¾
7,000.....104¼
20,000.....104
Chic Term Tran 4s
1,000.....89¼
Den & R G Imp 5s
4,000.....95
500.....95¼
7,000.....95¼
16,000s20f.....95½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Division 5s
9,000.....115
East Tenn Va & Ga Con 5s
7,000.....113½
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
7,000.....92½
Evans & T H 1st
4,000.....116½
Evans & T H Gen 5s
4,000.....97
1,000.....96¼
3,000.....97⅜
11,000.....98
Ft Wth & D C 1st
3,000.....74⅜
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
12,000.....77⅞
1,000.....77¾
2,000.....77½
L, S & M So 1st Coup
20,000.....107¼
Total sales .....

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000.....104½
Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 2d
1,000.....108
Louisville & Nashville, Collat Trust 5s
4,000.....104
Met St Ry Gen 5s
9,000.....113⅛
26,000.....113⅜
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000.....77
8,000.....77¼
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000.....108
10,000.....107⅛
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
6,000.....88
2,000.....88⅛
21,000.....88
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
3,000.....62¼
500.....61½
1,000.....62½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
2,000.....84
Missouri Pac Cons
2,000s20f.....104¼
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
7,000.....102½
Nash, C & St L Con
5,000b3.....103
10,000.....103
N Y Cent & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
3,000s3.....94½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
15,000.....106
N Y & Harl 1st Coup
1,000.....107
N Y & N Eng 7s
1,000.....120½
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
5,000.....101½
4,000.....101¼
3,000.....101½
Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s
1,000.....85¼
500.....85⅝
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
10,000.....67
13,000.....67⅛
2,000.....67¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
3,000.....100⅞
2,000.....101
Registered
5,000.....100¼
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
9,000.....103¼
Oregon R & ...
1,000.....113½
Oregon R & ...s
4,000b3.....99
1,000.....99
Oregon Short Line 6s
7,000.....126½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,000.....106¼
500.....105½
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s
39,000.....74¾
5,000.....74⅞
Inc B & Col Trust
10,000.....58¼
12,000.....58⅞
2,000.....58½
70,000.....58¼
3,000.....57⅜
20,000.....58¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000.....104½
Peo & Pekin Un 2d
1,000.....90
Pitts, C, C & St L 4s, Series D
3,000.....104½

Pittsburg & Wn 1st
3,000.....90⅞
Reading Co Gen 4s
1,000.....83¼
1,000.....83
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000s8.....89
3,000.....88½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
5,000.....98½
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000.....78½
St L & S F Gen 5s
4,000.....105¼
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000.....119¼
St L Southwn 1st
2,000.....
St L Southwn 2d Inc
10,000.....32⅜
14,000.....32½
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Cent 5s
2,000.....112½
6,000.....66½
9,000.....66⅜
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000.....97½
2,000.....98¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....97¼
2,000.....97⅜
2,000.....97¼
Southern Railway, Memphis Div 1st
1,000.....104¾
3,000.....105
Standard R & T 6s
11,000.....79
Standard R & T Inc
2,000.....21¾
1,000.....21½
1,000.....21¼
7,000.....21
Tex & N O Con 5s
10,000.....101½
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
5,000.....45½
2,000.....45⅝
10,000.....45½
8,000.....45¼
10,000.....45
Union Pacific 4s
20,000.....98½
500.....98⅛
10,000.....98⅜
2,000.....98¼
20,000.....98⅜
58,000.....98⅜
5,000.....98¼
10,000.....98¼
20,000.....98⅜
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000.....76¾
6,000.....76¼
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....111⅜
Wabash 2d 5s
13,000.....89½
Wabash Deb, Series B
10,000.....33⅜
Western Pac Bonds
4,000.....103½
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000.....109¼
1,000.....109¼
Registered
500.....108½
Wheeling & L E 1st
14,000.....103
Wiscon Cen Co Inc
10,000.....7
Wiscon Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000.....56¼
7,000.....56½
40,000.....56¾
10,000.....56⅝
34,000.....56¼
9,000.....56¼
Total sales $1,169,140

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$314,354,255
Gold reserve	243,909,423
Net silver	7,401,821
United States notes in the Treasury..	45,512,894
Treasury notes of 1890	2,303,662
Total receipts this day	1,510,854
Total receipts this month	20,108,159
Total receipts this year	114,737,975
Total expenditures this day	1,008,000
Total expenditures this month	37,761,000
Total expenditures this year	168,285,193
Deposits in National banks	76,348,160
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	220,082
Government receipts from internal revenue	637,389
Customs	541,117
Miscellaneous	21,896

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	170	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	170
Butch. & Drovers'	85	Mechs. & Traders'	100
Central National	160	Merchants'	148
Chatham	290	New York	230
Commerce	206	New York County	1200
Continental	126	Nat. Bank of N. A.	180
Corn Exchange	275	Park	300
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155
Garfield Nat.	1000	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Hanover	395	Seventh National	125
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	Western National	140

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
2d week Sept	$263,424	$272,708	$214,033
From July 1	2,283,627	2,361,910	
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,480	4,380	4,367
2d week Sept	$592,371	$536,326	$402,700
From July 1	5,278,351	4,701,075	4,372,085
NORTHWEST—			
Month August	3,414,353	3,126,123	2,750,713
From June 1	9,229,520	8,984,663	
OHIO RIVER for July—			
Gross earnings	82,026	81,500	81,250
Net earnings	33,345	26,281	22,688
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	512,771	503,845	554,000
Net earnings	144,448	165,821	166,080
READING COMPANY, (operating the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company,) for July—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	$1,688,072	$1,916,595	$1,752,813
Expenses	1,032,687	1,067,220	1,009,439
Net earnings	655,385	849,375	743,374
Prop. ex. to gross.	61¼	55⅝	64⅞
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	1,356,243	2,075,758	2,028,205
Expenses	1,257,092	1,915,313	1,961,429
Net profit	99,150	160,444	66,776
Reading Company—			
Net income	18,773	31,361	31,361
Net all comp'nies.	778,300	1,041,181	841,511
Charges	753,000	766,057	840,000
Surplus	15,300	275,123	1,511

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	170	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	170
Butch. & Drovers'.	85	Mechs. & Traders'	100
Central National	160	Merchants'	148
Chatham	290	New York	230
Commerce	206	New York County	1200
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Hanover	395	Seventh National	125
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	Western National	140

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98¼	99¼	Col. Mid. pf.	16	17½	National Starch	5	7½
3s, 1918, when is'd	105¼	105⅝	Den. & R. G.	14	15	Nat. St. 1st pf.	78	77
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104⅜	105¼	D. M. & Ft. D	14½	16	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110½	D. M. & Ft. D pf.	80	..	New Cent. C.	40	45
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	3½	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
4s, r., 1925	127	127¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	14½
4s, c., 1925	127	128	Ed. El. Ill. of Y.	131	134	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	Eastern Elevator	55	60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	36
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	Eighth Avenue	350	..	N. Y. O. & W.	15⅞	16¼
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Erie 2d pf.	18	18¾	Norfolk So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..	Ev. & T. H.	29	29½	Nor. & West.	14	15½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	65	67	Ont. Mining	4	..
Adams Express	113	118	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15	Ore. R. & N pf.	76½	78
Alb. & Sus.	180	220	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Pacific Coast	47	48¼
American Coal	115	130	Homestake	52	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	86
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	40	Ill. Central	112	112½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	67½	69
Am. Express	130	136	Ill. Cent. l.	94	98	Penn. R. R.	330	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	13	Ind., Ill. & Iow.	50	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	128	132	Iowa Central	9	9½	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Ann Arbor	11	12	Iowa Central pf.	34	35	P., Ft. W. & C.	173	..
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
B. & O. when is'd	34	34¾	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver pf.	5¾	6
B. & O. pf., w. i.	71	71¾	Keokuk & D.	4	5	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Boston & L. pf.	105	106	K., Ill. & M.	15½	17	Rome, W. & O.	124½	..
Buff., R. & P.	29	33	Keokuk & W.	29	32	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Laclede Gas pf.	92½	94½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6⅝	7¼
Canadian Pacific	86	87½	L. E. & W.	17⅜	18½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	55⅜	66
Central Pacific	23½	24	L. E. & W. pf.	74⅜	75	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20
Chi. & Alton	156	..	*Lake Shore	189	..	St. L. & San Fran.	66	68
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Long Island	45	53	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	65	66
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	41	41¾	Louis. & Nash.	56½	56¾	St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	25	30
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Manhattan Beach	2	6	St. P. & Duluth.	21	25
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	9	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & D. pf.	86	90
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	33	Mexican Central	5	5⅝	St. P., M. & M.	166	170
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	..	Mex. Nat. certs	½	1	St. P. & O. pf.	160	161
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	90	Michigan Central	105	107	Sil. bullion certfs.	61¼	62
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Minn. & St. L.	27	29	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	91	Southern Ry.	8⅝	8⅞
C., C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58½	60	Standard R. & T.	7½	8
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Col. & H. Coal	5¼	6¼	Minn., St. P. & S.	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
C., H. V. & T. pf.	24	..	S. M. pf.	18	..	Tol. Peo. & W.	..	20
Comp. Cable	165	..	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11¾	Twin City R. T.	26	30
Consol. Coal	46	..	Mobile & Ohio	27	29	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Consol. Ice pf.	90	92	Morris & Essex	175	..	West Chi. St.	..	95¾
Col. Midland	8	7½	Nat. Biscuit p	92½	96½			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

$3,750

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
18,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	66½	66½	66¼	66½
13,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	32½	32½	32½	32½
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d	45½	45½	45½	45½
100	U. S. Gov. 3s	105	105	105	105
86,000	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝

$84,100

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Boston had a good market to-day in specialties. There was the customary heavy trading in Sugar, while Dominion Coal and Arcadian almost monopolized attention in the mining shares. Westinghouse and United States Oil were the active home features, both rising well on good buying. Westinghouse common responded to the circular of the President of the company announcing the absorption of the Walker Company, rising 1¾, to 33¼. United States Oil rose ¾ more, to 19¾. Buying of this stock was brisk all day, and the price hardened steadily from the opening at 19 to 19¾ in the last hour. Arcadian was up ⅜, at 23⅜, with ¼ recession. Old Dominion gained ⅛ to 29; Osceola ⅛ to 56. Dominion Coal sold at 26⅝@26⅞. There was a drop of 1½, to 75½, in United Gas seconds, the 5s losing 1, to 9. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@5½; Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	242	..
Boston & Lowell	228	..
Boston & Maine	163½	164
Boston & Providence	250	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	121	122
Fitchburg pf.	104¾	105
Maine Central	129	..
Old Colony	192	193
Oregon Short Line	30	31
West End	85	85½
West End pf.	105½	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3¼	3½
Arnold	15½	16
Atlantic	26¼	26½
Boston & Montana	226½	227½
Butte & Boston	23	23½
Calumet & Hecla	580	585
Centennial	18	18⅝
Franklin	14	14⅞
Osceola	53¼	56
Pioneer, gold	5½	..
Quincy	116	117
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	183	183
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	25½	25½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	232
Dominion Coal	26	28¼
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	185	..
Erie Telephone	73½	74½
General Electric	82½	84
Illinois Steel	69½	70½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	..	139
Philadelphia Company	36½	37½
Pullman Palace Car	188	188½
United States Oil	19¾	19⅞
United States Rubber	44¾	45½
Westinghouse Electric	33	33½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	56½	57½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¼	28½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—In an extremely quiet market to-day Pennsylvania Manufacturing Light and Power was the only stock to display any pronounced strength. This was due not so much to the 50-cent dividend as to knowledge that the company could have declared twice as much out of its net profits and still have a substantial surplus for emergencies.

The cheerful sentiment aroused a few days ago by the Reading Company's annual report received something of a check from the July statement, which showed a net decrease of $267,872. Cambria Iron sold, less the 2 per cent. dividend, at 55. Electric Storage Battery shares were strong, the preferred touching 44, the highest in the present movement. Private transactions are being made in the securities of the North Jersey Traction Company; the 5 per cents are 80 bid, the stock 28 bid. Little is offered at these figures.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20½	21
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	41⅜	41⅝

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

The Followers of Jockey Maher Had Another Long Day of Disasters.

DR. CATLETT WON HANDICAP

Nosey Took the Seabreeze Selling Stakes, and Was Claimed by His Old Owners, the Fleischmanns, Who, However, Lost George Keene.

If "Danny" Maher continues much longer to ride in the luck which has attended his efforts during the last two days, the large crowd of bettors who do nothing else but play his mounts will need the Bank of England behind them in order not to go broke. His poor luck of Wednesday pursued him again yesterday, and he failed to land a winner out of the five mounts he had. His followers waited anxiously to learn what mount he had in the second race, then piled into the betting ring to bet on Frances Booker in the hope of getting even for the previous day's losses. Frances Booker finished last. Again, in the third race, they tried to get out by following Maher on George Keene, who looked, on form, to be the best of the lot entered for the Seabreeze Stakes, but he also finished last, and the Maher following plunged deeper and deeper into the mire, betting progressively on Handball, Turveydrop, and Dr. Parker, all of which lost. The failure of the crack lightweight to score one win meant a barrel of money for the bookmakers, and it meant the making of several false favorites in the several races.

The racing was far better than that of the previous days of the week. The best event was the handicap at a mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward. Dr. Catlett opened the legitimate favorite, but Maher had the mount on Handball, and by this time the Maher followers were heavy losers. They sent money into the betting ring as fast as they could, and Dr. Catlett's price gradually dropped, until at the end he was quoted at 2 to 1, while Handball became the actual favorite.

An accident at the start hurt Handball's chances, but it is doubtful if he could have won in any event. When the flag went down Latson ran into Handball and threw him over on the fence, so that the field was off before he got going, and it was not until he had passed the grand stand that he got properly into his stride. There were five starters in all, and Clawson, on Banquo II., decided to carry the other four at a merry clip in the hope of making a runaway race of it. Manassas, however, caught him on the turn into the back stretch and took up the running, showing the way around to the head of the home stretch.

Up to this point Taral, who had not had a winning mount for several weeks, had held Dr. Catlett's head up in the air, but, nce straightened out for home, the jockey gave Dr. Catlett his head, and the race was over. Dr. Catlett passed the leader and won easily by a length, and Handball came past on the rail and beat Manassas two lengths for the place.

Nosey's Easy Victory.

The Seabreeze Stakes proved a "cake walk" for Nosey, the best-played horse in the race. Loiterer and Lennep alternated at the lead for three-quarters of a mile, and then Nosey came on and won as he pleased. George Keene, whose changes of form of late have more than once startled racegoers, apparently left his speed in the stable, for he trailed behind all through and finished last. About a week ago he won a mile race in stake-horse fashion from a good field. He may, however, run better in his new colors when he starts again, for he was claimed by S. C. Hildreth for $3,335 after his owners, the Fleischmanns, had bid in and bought Nosey for $1,200. Nosey was formerly owned by the Fleischmanns, but was claimed out of a selling race by a man named Quinn, who sold him to Mr. Hildreth.

Decanter won the opening event in easy fashion, beating Bardella by a length and a half. Lady Lindsey won in similar easy fashion in the second race. In the fifth Diminutive had a close call, but managed to hold another purse to "Jimmie" McLaughlin's bank account by a neck, and Mr. Phinizy won the sixth by a length from Anagram.

Hirsh, who rode Easter Card in the sixth race, fell off his mount, but was not injured.

It was announced at the track yesterday that the Queens County Jockey Club had engaged Mr. Pettingill to start during its meeting, which opens on Oct. 24.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's br. c., by Deceiver-Maudlin, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Bardella, Mackey & McCue's b. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Handsel, J. A. Bennet's ch. c., 110, 6 to 1.....(Doggett)

Black Dude, 107, 30 to 1, (James;) Clonsilla, 108, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Fonsavannah, 110, 5 to 2, (Clawson,) and Flaxtail, 107, 20 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $160 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Lady Lindsay, James McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Modred-Momento, 109 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Helen Thomas, John E. Madden's ch. f., 109, 15 to 1.....(Sims)

Rockdove, 104, 30 to 1, (Spencer,) and Frances Booker, 109, 2 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Nosey, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 101 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Lennep, T. H. Hayes's b. f., 103, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Hampden, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 101, 50 to 1.....(Dupee)

Loiterer, 105, 25 to 1, (Spencer;) Central Trust, 106, 8 to 1, (Burns;) Handpress, 96, 5 to 1, (Moody,) and George Keene, 116, 6 to 5, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09.

1—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Allerna, 120 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 116, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Manassas, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 110, 7 to 1.....(James)

Banquo II., 100, 15 to 1, (Clawson,) and Latson, 114, 7 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¾.

1—Diminutive, James McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 96 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 106, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hirsch)
3—Full Dress, J. D. Smith's b. f., 94, 7 to 1.....(Clawson)

Tut Tut, 80, 5 to 1, (Moody;) Country Dance, 94, 30 to 1, (Corberly;) Grievance, 102, 2 to 1, (Spencer;) Turvey Drop, 109, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Spurs, 92, 100 to 1, (R. Lewis,) and Chemisette, 89, 20 to 1, (McGann,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Mr. Phinizy, W. Walker's ch. c., by Phoenix-Interest, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Sims)
2—Anagram, J. W. Colt's ch. f., 101, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Cambrian, W. H. Lauderman's ch. c., 102, 3 to 1.....(Turner)

Federal 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Somers, 97, 12 to 1, (Burns;) Claptrap, 94, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Dr. Parker, 103, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Tyrshena, 100, 12 to 1, (James,) and *Easter Card, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

The Ocean View Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburg has announced the following weights for the Ocean View Handicap for three-year-olds at a mile and a quarter, to be run at Gravesend on Saturday:

Pounds.		Pounds.
Briar Sweet	127 George Keene	108
Pink Coat	120 Rappahannock	108
Bangle	118 Glorian	108
Handball	116 Sailor King	107
Swiftmas	115 Whistling Con.	107
Firearm	115 Miss Tenny	106
Bendorah	114 Laverock	106
Floronso	114 Decanter	104
Candle Black	113 Nuto	104
Banastar	112 Sir Gawain	103
Previous	111 Central Trust	102
Hurly Burly	110 Geisha	102
Sly Fox	110 St. Cullaine	102
Howland	110 Glonoine	97
Martha H.	109 Clonsilla	96

THE MANCHESTER RACES.

Tod Sloane Wins One Event Out of Three Mounts the First Day.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—At the first day's racing of the Manchester September meeting, to-day, the race for the Peel Park Plate was won by H. McCalmont's two-year-old horse Haughty. Five horses ran. Lord Wolverton's three-year-old chestnut filly Woodbury was second, and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old bay gelding Manatee third. Manatee was ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey. The Peel Park Plate is of 200 sovereigns, for two and three year olds, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate; distance, five furlongs.

The de Trafford Handicap of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the plate; distance one mile and a half, was won by G. H. Plummer's four-year-old bay filly Carnatum, by Broad Knife, out of Carnation. Nine horses ran. Tod Sloane had the mount on the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay filly Jiffy II., which was not placed.

The Thursday Selling Plate was won by the three-year-old brown colt Pan II., ridden by Sloane. Eight horses ran. The Thursday Selling Plate is of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns; distance, one mile.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry had a match race at the Readville track to-day, and Gentry won in two straight heats. A stiff wind blew down the stretch and held the horses back, so the time was slow, the first heat being in 2:05¾ and the second in 2:04¾. Summary of races:

2:19 Class.—Pacing. Purse $700.

Frank Rysdyk, b. g., by Royal Rysdyk-Peach Blossom, (Bevey)	1	1
Little Girl, rn. m., (Bither)	2	2
Darklight, br. m., (A. McDonald)	3	4
McMary's Hal, br. h., (Carpenter)	4	5
Mary Christine, b. m., (Arthur)	6	6
Libbie C., b. m., (L. McDonald)	5	7
Nellie R., b. m., (Pond)	8	8
The Duke, ch. g., (Bristol)	7	3 dis

Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:16¾.

Match Race.—Pacing. Purse $3,000.

Joe Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, by Joe Young, (C. W. Marble) 1 1

John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes-Dame Wood, (Andrews) 2 2

Time—First Heat—0:32¾; 1:04¼; 1:35; 2:05¾.
Second Heat—0:32; 1:02½; 1:34; 2:04¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $700.

Hal B., b. h., by Hal. Dillard-Ellen M., (Snow)	1	1
John, b. g., (Bass)	7	2
Melson, b. h., (C. McDonald)	2	8
Flare Up, b. m., (Dickerson)	3	3
Silver Maker, g. g., (Demarest)	9	7
Emma E., ch. m., (Camp)	4	4
Sally Bush, g. m., (Durland)	8	5
Annie Shedd, b. m., (W. O'Neil)	5	6
Deite, blk. g., (Hanson)	6	9

Time—2:14¼; 2:11¾; 2:13½.

At Utica.

UTICA, Sept. 22.—To-day's races at Highland Park resulted as follows:

2:35 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

John Riley, b. g., James Marriam, Watertown	1	1	1
Gray Ghost	3	2	2
Charland	2	3	3

Time—2:23¾; 2:31¼; 2:31½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400. (Unfinished.)

Natalia, b. m., F. H. Landon, Utica	2	1	2
Replete, J. E. Dusenberry, Forterville	1	2	1
Wayban	3	5	5
John Farnum	5	3	4
Queen Carlos	4	4	3

Time—2:23; 2:27½; 2:26; 2:21¾.

THE COUNTRY CYCLE CLUB.

Its House Opened Yesterday with a Reception.

The newly-organized Country Cycle Club opened its new clubhouse, formerly the Berkeley Oval Clubhouse, yesterday afternoon with a reception for the members and their friends. The club was organized last July with the view to supplying the need of a suitable place for riders, drivers, and cyclists to stop for rest and refreshment. The House Committee of the club is composed of Wendell Baker, Secretary; J. Clark Read, Treasurer, and Matthew Gibb, Manager. The clubhouse has been thoroughly overhauled and partly refurnished. The club has 450 members. The Committee on Admissions is composed of Edwin Gould, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, Wendell Baker, H. C. Du Val, and H. D. Lockwood.

There were several hundred visitors to the house yesterday. Among them were Bronson Howard, Daniel Frohman, the Misses Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, T. T. Eckert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fitz Maurice, Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Marsh, Dr. Henry Clark Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Eagle, W. E. Lindsay, and Dr. S. D. Powell. Among the organizing members of the club are George J. Gould, John W. Kelly, Jr., Louis H. Orr, George Haven Putnam, E. R. A. Seligman, Theodore Sutro, Nicola Tesla, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Frederick Roosevelt, Brander Matthews, Richard J. Morgan, William D. Harper, Macomb G. Foster, W. M. D. de Peyster, James B. Clews, H. M. Belding, Jr., and C. M. Benedict.

An American Blue Grotto.

From Science.

Many of the beautiful phenomena seen at the celebrated Blue Grotto of the Island of Capri are reproduced on a small scale in a cavern at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y. This lake is situated on the Shawangunk range of mountains, at an elevation of about 1,700 feet; it lies in a basin, excavated in glacial times, about half a mile long and less than a quarter in width, and of a depth reaching 70 feet. The rock on all sides is a white quartzite known as Shawangunk grit, which rests upon shale, but no outcrop of the latter is visible at the lake. The quartzite is compact to granular and contains in places pebbles of white quartz; it is very free from feldspathic admixture, so that it yields to the water very little soluble matter. Bare cliffs rising to the height of 150 feet bound the east side of the lake, while the western banks are well wooded. The cliffs are vertical and fringed at their base by the usual talus, which, however, is made up of blocks of unusual size. The cavern is formed by several huge rocks overhanging the water, so as to form a comparatively dark hole, and the space between the under side of the sloping rocks and the water varies from about 2 feet to not more than 2 inches. The cavern faces the southwest; it is very irregular in shape, and at one point the roof and walls reverberate in response to a deep bass note. The water just at the entrance to the cavern is 32 feet deep, and 2 or 3 feet away 40 feet; it is very transparent at considerable depths. As the rocks overhang so close to the water the optical effects can only be seen by a swimmer, and it was while swimming along the shore that I discovered the American Blue Grotto three years ago. As one approaches the mouth of the cavern the bluish color of the water is noticeable, but the beautiful effects are best seen by entering the opening and looking outward toward the light. The water varies in color from Nile green through turquois blue and sky blue to deep indigo blue, and in all these shades exhibits the silvery appearance, when agitated, characteristic of the grotto at Capri. A body immersed in the water has a beautiful silvery sheen, similar to the reflection of moonlight. The water has these colors at all hours, but they are strongest when the sun is in the zenith; late in the afternoon the slanting rays of the sun enter the opening and light up the cavern, greatly diminishing the optical effects.

The water retains the characteristic color (but without the silvery sheen) on cloudy days, and even during rain, being especially strong when fleecy white clouds bar direct sunlight. The relation between the different hues, green, and blue, to the aspects of the sky, whether clear or overcast, is not evident.

Another pleasing phenomenon must be mentioned. Just below the water line, where the rocky sides are lapped by waves, the white quartzite exhibits a brilliant siskin-green hue; this bright color is limited to a space about 3 or 4 inches below the level of the lake and to certain walls of the cavern. The bare arm immersed in the water partakes of the green color when the light is reflected at one angle, and of the silvery blue color at another angle. The interior size of the cavern is not easily given, but the face of the overhanging rocks measures about 40 feet, and they project about 15 to 20 feet, and it is surprising that so small a cavern can produce such a variety of fine effects.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS WIN

P. F. Warner's Team Beats the New Yorks by an Innings and 247 Runs.

AMERICANS WERE OUTCLASSED

They Did Better Work Yesterday Than Before, However, Scoring 12 Runs for a Total of 172 Against 419.

The weather yesterday was not so good for cricket as on the opening day of the international match on Staten Island between P. F. Warner's English team and New York. It did not deter the crowd from going down to witness the conclusion of the game, however, and quite a fair sized audience saw the Englishmen gain a victory by the uncommon margin of an innings and 247 runs.

The Englishmen resumed their innings at 11:30 o'clock, and speculation became rife as to whether they would pass their record of 437, made in Toronto. The question was soon settled, for on the very first ball from Lohmann Berens gave a chance to E. C. Wright at point and the innings was over without any addition to the overnight total of 419.

M. R. Cobb and W. S. R. Ogilby then quickly got to the wickets for New York's second innings. With the total at only 3 Ogilby was stumped by Berens off Ainsworth. A similar fate befel Cobb after he had done some steady play in the company of J. F. Curran, and when C. P. Hurditch assumed the defense two wickets had fallen for 16 runs. Curran appeared to be getting his eye in gradually, but he would not have patience with Ainsworth, and Berens was given another easy chance for stumping, which he promptly accepted, and the telegraph showed 23—2—11.

C. H. Clarke, next, and he distinguished himself immediately by pulling one of Bosanquet's bumping balls to the leg boundary. C. J. Burnup then relieved Bosanquet. Hurditch, however, had no opportunity to sample the delivery of the young Kentish trundler, Ainsworth being again credited with the wicket. R. T. Rokeby then assumed the defensive, and quickly got off drives from both bowlers for singles. He followed these up by a fine drive to the off boundary, which brought up the half-century. Some good play was then done by both batsmen until, with the total at 66, Clarke was run out by a prompt piece of fielding by A. Warner. The retiring batsman had exhibited splendid form for 22. Lohmann was next, and he promptly sent the second ball from Ainsworth over the fence for 6.

Bowlers Changed Again.

V. T. Hill then went on in place of Burnup, and at the interval for luncheon the total had advanced to 75, Rokeby being 13 and Lohmann 7.

After the interval G. E. Winter went on with lobs. He had only one man on the off side, and got on a tremendous break from leg. Lohmann got him away to the leg boundary on the first over, and Rokeby followed this with a big drive off Hill. The telegraph soon indicated 90, but five runs later Rokeby was caught at short square leg by Sewell off the lob bowler, after making 23, the top score for New York so far.

R. E. Bonner, the Staten Island big hitter, filled the vacancy, but he soon lost Lohmann, who was caught at point by Winter off a bumping ball from Hill, the retiring batsman having put on 16. F. F. Kelly's first hit brought up the century.

Bonner then got in one of his big hits to the boundary, and P. F. Warner went on in place of Winter. Bonner found his delivery to his liking, and soon got into double figures. With the total at 115 Warner was relieved by Ainsworth, Kelly having then fallen a victim to a catch in the slips by Mitchell off Hill, with 6 to his credit.

Englishmen's Exhibition Play.

H. C. Wright did not improve matters any, and when F. W. T. Stiles joined Bonner for the last wicket the total was 121, Wright having failed to score. The innings was then quickly brought to an end, for with the total at 123, Stiles was caught at point by A. Warner off Hill and the match was over, with the Englishmen winners by an innings and 247 runs. At the conclusion of the game the Englishmen gave an exhibition of batting, but they played carelessly, and their innings was devoid of interest. The score:

NEW YORK.

(First Innings.)

M. R. Cobb, b. Ainsworth	10
C. H. Clarke, c. P. F. Warner, b. Ainsworth	8
C. P. Hurditch, c. Bray, b. Bosanquet	7
J. F. Curran, st. Bray, b. Ainsworth	0
R. E. Bonner, l. b. w., b. Ainsworth	10
Lohmann, c. Bosanquet, b. Ainsworth	8
T. Rokeby, c. Rosanquet, b. Ainsworth	1
F. F. Kelly, b. Bosanquet	0
F. W. T. Stiles, b. Bosanquet	0
H. C. Wright, b. Bosanquet	2
W. S. R. Ogilby, not out	1
Byes	2
Total	49

(Seccnd Innings.)

M. R. Cobb, st. Berens, b. Ainsworth	2
C. H. Clarke, run out	22
C. P. Hurditch, c. and b. Ainsworth	9
J. F. Curran, st. Berens, b. Ainsworth	11
R. E. Bonner, not out	16
Lohmann, c. Winter, b. Hill	16
R. T. Rokeby, c. Sewell, b. Winter	23
F. F. Kelly, c. Mitchell, b. Hill	6
F. W. T. Stiles, c. A. Warner, b. Hill	0
H. C. Wright, c. P. F. Warner, b. Hill	0
W. S. R. Ogilby, st. Berens, b. Ainsworth	2
Byes	13
Leg byes	3
Total	123
Total for two innings	172

P. F. WARNER'S TEAM.

P. F. Warner, b. Cobb	22
C. O. H. Sewell, b. Kelly	14
A. Warner, l. b. w., b. Kelly	5
C. J. Burnup, c. Bonner, b. Cobb	61
F. Mitchell, b. Lohmann	66
V. T. Hill, b. Kelly	84
B. J. T. Bosanquet, l. b. w., b. Cobb	7
G. E. Winter, c. Wright, b. Kelly	28
E. H. Bray, b. Cobb	83
R. Berens, c. Wright, b. Lohmann	14
J. L. Ainsworth, not out	0
Byes	30
Leg byes	5
Total	419

A New Fish from Trout Eggs.

Ed Hough in Forest and Stream.

At the fish hatchery at Ukiah, Cal., an odd thing came out this Summer in the trout hatching, which has puzzled some of the experts. A lot of trout eggs came in from Lake Tahoe, and in the course of hatching out there appeared among the products of these eggs some eighty-odd strange fish, a pale lemon-colored fish fringed with black, with a pink line alongside, and a bright metallic lustre in general coloration. The authorities were unable to name these fish, and are holding them in a separate apartment, hoping that they will either turn into regulation trout or get themselves classified as they belong. It would appear that nature has gotten in another of her mystifying ways, and has not consulted the authorities about it at all. Is it possible that we are to have a few specialties to add to the fantail deer and the horn snake? The fantail deer I take to be now scientifically admitted, not only as a possibility, but as a fact, and I lay much unction to my own soul that I was ahead of the scientist on that, and guessed correctly that the old hunters were correct in claiming that there was such an animal. As to these trout, it is as well to be meek, for not even an old hunter has as yet appeared who ever saw anything like them. I allow that science is a plenty good thing to have, but I recollect that they used to think it was wrong to play an organ in our church, and now they play a horn.

Justice as She Is in Minnesota.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

A new principle was laid down in a recent case brought by the Humane Society in the Municipal Court for cruelty to animals. The evidence showed that the defendant had lashed his horse in a public street on Sunday afternoon with all the vigor he could command, and when an agent of the Humane Society remonstrated he laid on all the harder. By his own admission on the stand, if he could have kept up the beating for a few minutes longer without interruption he could have broken the spirit of the animal, if not its skin, but the Court held that he had a right to beat the balky brute; although he used poor judgment as to the time and place of the castigation. Meanwhile the poor devil who doesn't keep off the grass in the parks, and the belated bicyclist who rides a few laps on an outlying sidewalk to keep out of the mud, must bow to the unvarying majesty of the law, no matter how innocent they may be of any criminal intent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Valuable Plots and Dwellings Change Hands—Transactions at Auction.

Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, has sold to Oppenheimer & Metzger, for about $52,000, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 187 feet east of Riverside Drive, 87.7½ by 100.

Thomas W. Hall has sold to L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 23 East Fifty-seventh Street, 21 by 100.5. The price is reported at about $100,000.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Louis Smadbeck to Mrs. Alice G. Demarest the four-story dwelling 68 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall, to R. J. Chard, for about $38,000, the dwelling 347 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100, the last of a row of nine recently completed by the Messrs. Hall.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Mrs. Ella A. Maguire, to Mrs. Adelina Montague, the three-story dwelling 319 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for a client, for about $25,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 138 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to P. Bookstaver, for improvement, the plot on the east side of Third Avenue, 164 feet north of Windover Avenue, 75 by 125.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the old building southwest corner of Orchard and Delancey Streets, on a lot 25.3 by 88.

It is reported that Lena Hirschfield has bought, for about $28,000, the five-story double flat 17 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Nathan Law, for $25,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 24 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to Perley Salisbury, for $900, the following plots: Southeast corner of Walnut Street and Second Avenue, West Farms, 50 by 100; Second Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Walnut Street, 50 by 100; Sixth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Walnut Street, 100 by 100, and the northwest corner of Grove Avenue and Walnut Street, 176 by 75 by 189 by 25.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward D. Bertine, for $13,266, the plot Washington Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of the present line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 75 by 145.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Pauline Levy, for $21,680, the four-story stone-front dwelling 102 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 95.6 by 16 by 95.10; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Cornelius D. Wood, trustee, for $22,300, the three-story brick and frame tenement 532 West Forty-fourth Street, together with the one-story frame buildings 534 and 536 West Forty-fourth Street, on a plot 75 by 100.5.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Hirsh, for $14,375, the four-story brick dwelling 135 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $105,487, the seven-story brick buildings 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, 37.6 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling La Fontaine Avenue, east side, 37.9 feet south of Quarry Road, 19.10 by 95.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary K. Marshall, for $10,500, the four-story brick dwelling 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, William Herz, for $25,500, the five-story brick flat 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isaac Bitterman, for $25,500, the five-story brick flat 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Patrick Hopkins, for $3,500, the two-story frame dwelling One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 103.10 by 25 by 108.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frances K. Lipman, for $23,650, the five-story brick flat 1,772 Madison Avenue, 20.5 by 110.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 545 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,820; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Russell Lord Tarbox, referee, 231 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 95.8 by 25 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 195 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $3,800.

By Thomnson & Pryor, partition sale, Norman T. M. Mellis, referee, West Street, West Farms, north side, 100 feet east of Molnegan, or Grant, Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 20.6 by 77; Lucy E. Lynn of Riverdale, N. Y., owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $22,000.

Houston Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, for a six-story brick store, 27.4 by 102.7; estate of A. Schliesinger of 159 Crosby Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 523 West Forty-first Street, for a four-story brick storage warehouse, 25 by 71; Valentine Loewer of 553 West Forty-first Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 163 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $17,000.

Briggs Street, north side, 75 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 19 by 35; Arthur Sin, owner; William Puetz of 57 Meeker Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $2,200.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 67 feet south of New York, New Haven and Hudson River Railroad, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 30; Henry Knorr, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 2,186 to 2,192 Third Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame store, John Ridley estate of 36 Beekman Street, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 413 and 415 First Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; D. Brubacher of 6 Union Square, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 106 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Elizabeth S. Jones, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Greene Street, southeast corner of Waverley Place, to an eight-story brick store and lofts; Goldenberg estate, owner; C. A. French of 406 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 163 Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Henry Hermane, premises, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $4,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 412.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Theo. Fassig, owner; H. L. Ahrens, architect; cost, $750.

Fulton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a one-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 22, 1898.

BATHGATE AV, old line, w s, 100 ft n of 181st St, 25x144.8; Mary J. O'Brien to Johanna C. Kenny $1

DELANCEY ST, 217, 25x87.6; Michael Fay to William Stacom, ½ part 1

FULTON ST, s s, Lot 104, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; Catharine C. and George Hill to Charles Dapping 2,500

GOERCK ST, w s, 96.2 ft n of Stanton St, 103.7x100; Isidore Jackson and wife to Abram Perelman 1

GOERCK ST, 127 to 137, 129.4x100; Leon Tuchmann to Isidore Jackson 1

GRAND ST, s s, 36.2 ft e of Eldridge St, 17.3x75; Grand St, s e corner of Eldridge St, 23.1x75; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to F. L. Burr 205

HICKORY ST, e s, Lot 77, map of Bronxwood Park; Walter W. Taylor and wife to John D. Breen, ½ part 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Charlotte C. Rice to Augusta Sauer 5,000

ORCHARD ST, 136, 25.1x87.6; Emma Hoebeler and another to Elise Mitzscherling 1

POPHAM ST, n s, 119 ft n w of Fleetwood Av, 31x125; Clara Horn to Margaret A. Lyon 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 70.7 ft n of Freeman St, 129.8x irregular; Harford B. Kirk to Frederick A. Strang 100

ROSEWOOD AV, n e corner of Bronxwood Park, 14.7x117.8x27.2x118.4; Sophie Duden to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of Westchester Av, 231.11x107x237.11x84.11; Jonas Weil and others to Albert Rothermel 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 61.4 ft s of 149th St, 20.5x114x20x109.10; Amanda M. De Traaf and another, executors, to William E. Callender 1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 213 ft n e of 167th St, 25x147.11; Matilda A. Bengtson and another to Tillie Schreibeck 3,450

2D ST, e s, 60 ft n of Pleasant Av, 40x100, William's Bridge; Albert H. Crump to William R. Crump 1

5TH ST, 538 East, 15.5x97; William W. Astor to Maximilian Morgenthau 25,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 50x110; Thomas J. Jenkins to Walter Reid $1

107TH AV, e s, Lot 102, map of Samuel Boyd, 22.4x75; George D. Bogert to Fred McMorran 1

48TH ST, 306 West, 16.8x100.5; Betsy Becker and others to George E. Coleman. 9,600

50TH ST, 331 East, 16x100.5; Anita Pinto to Martin L. Rickerson 10

84TH ST, n s, 468 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Frank N. Gill and wife to William H. H. Moore 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; William J. Moran, referee, to Seligman & Ellinger 10,850

108TH ST, s s, 187.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 87.7x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another to Joseph A. Farley 100

112TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Emmeline C. Rickerson and another to Anita Pinto. 1

142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; William Davies to Simon Wilkins. 1

142D ST, 210 West, 16.6x99.11; Johanna Kelly to Leonard and Barbara Mertens.. 10,500

148TH ST, s s, 70.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 27x100; Edward M. Burghead to Albert Rothermel, rel. mortgage 1,833

1481H

THE ETHELAIDA IN DISTRESS.

Steamer Headed for St. John's Is Reported to Have Sprung a Leak.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 22.—The British steamer Ethelaida, Capt. Newtown, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, passed Cape Race at noon to-day, bound for this port, in distress. It is reported that she has eight feet of water in her hold, and the seas are making a clean breach over her.

The steamer Favorite has been dispatched to assist her to port.

MARYLAND MURDERER KILLED.

Prisoner Shot and Falls Dead in a Sheriff's Arms.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 22.—Frank P. Myers shot and instantly killed John Lenhart, a Constable, and Michael Kerns, a bystander, at Garrett, Md., yesterday, while resisting eviction from a house which was the subject of a family dispute. He then barricaded the doors and windows, but was finally captured by the Sheriff of the county.

As he was being taken to jail some one in the crowd shot the prisoner in the head. He fell dead in the Sheriff's arms. A posse is hunting for the man who shot Myers.

MAY HAVE BEEN POISONED.

The Body of the Wife of the Rev. W. J. Thompson Is Exhumed.

IPSWICH, Mass., Sept. 22.—As a result of the action of District Attorney White, the body of Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Rev. William J. Thompson, formerly of this city, was exhumed this morning and the viscera were sent to Prof. Woods of Harvard University for analysis. The District Attorney is acting upon the theory that the woman died from poisoning.

Prof. Woods has already examined portions of the body of a son of the woman who was formerly Mr. Thompson's housekeeper, and whom he married after the death of his first wife, but his report has not been made public.

AN INTERNATIONAL DINNER.

Commander Dimmonds of the Marietta Honored at Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Century Club gave an international dinner at its clubhouse here last evening, in honor of Commander Frederick M. Dimmonds of the gunboat Marietta. Covers were laid for fifty guests. Col. Edward C. James was toastmaster. In the elaborate decoration the English flag predominated, and the international character of the dinner was emphasized by the presence of Gen. E. A. Merritt, late Consul General to London.

The table decorations were red, white, and blue. The cards contained hand-painted fac similes of the Marietta. Representatives of the St. James Club of Montreal were present and responded to toasts. Gen. Merritt spoke from a standpoint of his official capacity while in London as to the general trend of the thinking and reading Englishman.

WOUNDED BY HIS OWN PISTOL.

A. M. De Karmerec's Fierce Struggle with a Providence Policeman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—After attempting to kill his wife this afternoon, Arthur M. De Karmerec of this city was wounded while resisting arrest by a bullet from his own revolver.

De Karmerec, who is about fifty years of age, attacked his wife with a .38-calibre revolver in her room on the fourth floor of the Washington Building. The woman sought to get away by the fire escape, and her husband's effort to drag her back into a room were soon interrupted by Policeman A. P. Martin.

When Martin entered the room De Karmerec attempted to use the revolver, and the policeman seized his hand, twisting it so that one bullet went wild and another lodged in De Karmerec's wrist. He struggled desperately despite his wound, but finally was overpowered and taken to the station.

Mrs. De Karmerec had recently begun divorce proceedings, which, it is thought, prompted her husband's attack.

Destructive Forest Fires in Maine.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Sept. 22.—The dry weather in this section of the State is causing considerable alarm in the country districts. Great fires are burning in the forests in the northern part of Hancock County, and in spite of efforts to check them they continue to spread rapidly. About one-half of Township No. 2 has been burned over and hundreds of thousands of feet of spruce logs have been destroyed. The residents of some of the villages in the county fear that unless rain comes soon it will be difficult to save buildings.

Two of a Pleasure Party Drowned.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Word has just been received here of a drowning accident at Newcomb, Essex County, yesterday afternoon. While Thomas McAveigh of Chestertown, Warren County, and his family, who have a cottage at Newcomb, were enjoying a boat ride their craft capsized. Mr. McAveigh succeeded in rescuing his wife, but their daughter and a visitor, Miss Alice Hitchcock of Clarksville, near Albany, were drowned.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By young French lady as governess or companion; primary English and kindergarten. O. K., 257 West 42d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS, &c.—As visiting governess, companion, and nurse; French, German; best reference. Blom, care of Krohn, 101 West 95th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress; Protestant; thoroughly competent; good city reference; (private family). L., Box 270 Times Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a French speaking young woman as seamstress and maid. G. M., 341 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; speaks French, German, and English; 5 years of city references. Joseph Heimburger, 213 East 56th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By an experienced single man; medium build; careful with horses; understands his business; 18 months with present employer; city or country. Anglin, 115 West 53d St., or Mr. Hughes, Room 914, 66 Beaver St.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; experienced driver; willing to be useful; city or country. James, 428 West 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 515 West 42d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By gentleman, forty-one years old, as private secretary; is a fair shorthand writer and understands accounts. H. G., Box 198 Times Office.

WANTED—By a middle-aged gentleman of varied business experience, who can refer to many of the leading houses of New York as to honesty, ability, &c., some position in which these characteristics would render him a valuable employe. F. H. L., care New York Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Good chambermaid and laundress; personal references. Call, from 9 to 11 o'clock, 118 West 55th St.

WANTED.—An English girl as waitress. Call, Friday, 11 to 12, 74 East 54th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent butler; must have personal reference. Apply at 44 West 58th St., from 11 to 3.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. B., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

The FINAL

EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:30 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn; Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on October 6th, 1898, at 520 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of marble, tools, machinery, wagons, harness, fixtures, etc., of the firm of Browne & Magown, assignors, lately doing business at the above address. Catalogue at sale. By order of WILLIAM K. FERTIG, Assignee. JOHN C. ROBINSON, attorney for assignee, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.—Dated Sept. 23d, 1898.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.

25 Boarders received under 4 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.

Fireproof Building, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.

Military Drill, Physical Training, 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,

35 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, **Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.**

Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS, Norwalk, Conn.—28th year. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 10 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute, Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Languages, BROOKLYN.
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal.
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls

Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.

E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET,

between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.

116th St., Amsterdam Av. to the Boulevard.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—September 26th to October 1st.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences Monday, October 3d.

For examination schedules and other information apply to the BURSAR, Room 109 LIBRARY.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

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116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy, 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.

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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 W. 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction,** LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions Call or write. C. C. Gaines, Pres., 81 E. 125 St., N. Y.

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NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 23, 1898. PHILIP B. VEILLER, Assignee.

GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-1aw6wF

GOLD, KAUFMAN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. P. Dugro, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAUFMAN GOLD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Kaufman Gold, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898. JULIUS H. HORWITZ, Assignee. PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au12-1aw6wF

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David MacAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 158 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s22-1aw6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, née Kohnen; Anna Leue, née Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. s23-1aw6wFri&no4

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES F. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap9-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORÉ LYON and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.

120th Street.



24th Street.

Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 22d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

s7-2aw3wW&S&s28

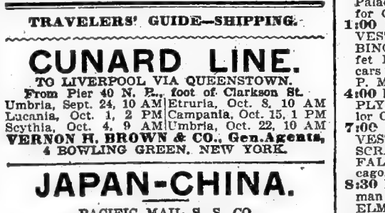
SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



24th Street.

The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 AM.

For **ALBANY,** landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

NEW HAVEN. Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 23 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Satur

A NEW ELECTRIC TRANSIT

Company Incorporated to Establish a Third Rail System.

MAY BE USED IN NEW YORK

Test to be Made at Which Brooklyn and Manhattan Railway Officials Will Be Present.

The incorporation at Albany yesterday of the Safety Third Rail Electric Company of New York marks a step in the development of a transit system which, its promoters maintain, will eventually be used on the Manhattan and Brooklyn elevated railroads and by the Long Island Railroad. This third rail system is to have a public test in about two months, on which alone, its inventor maintains, its installation on the city's principal transit lines depends.

The company was incorporated with $1,000,000 capital, there being 10,000 shares of $100 par value each, one-half preferred and one-half common stock. Emerson McMillin, Sr., Emerson McMillin, Jr., W. F. Douthirt, C. T. Scoville, William M. Keepers, R. H. Beach, David F. Halsted, James McLeod Murphy, and Louis Steckler are the incorporators. The officers and Directors will be chosen to-day at a meeting in the offices of Emerson McMillin & Co.

The third rail system was invented by John McLeod Murphy, and his working model of it has been exhibited at various times. It was first taken up by what was known as the Halsted syndicate, which included David F. Halsted, Mr. Murphy, and William M. Keeper, of the house of Hartley & Graham. The company incorporated yesterday is the exploiting company, and two more, the construction and manufacturing companies, are to follow. The manufacturing plant is at 106 Liberty Street. "We will begin right away," said Mr. Murphy yesterday, "to build a car and the necessary equipments for our public test at Manhattan Beach, which is to be over the short route owned by the Manhattan Beach Land Improvement Company, and running between the Manhattan Beach and Oriental Hotels, and will take place in sixty days. Mr. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company will be there, and prominent officials of the Brooklyn Elevated and Manhattan Railway Companies. Mr. Beach of our company is also of the General Electric Company."

Changes in Manhattan.

George J. Gould was reported yesterday as saying that electricity would be substituted for steam on the Manhattan Railway system. Mr. Murphy was questioned as to this, and said that he was bound not to divulge what he knew of Mr. Gould's plans. "I can tell you positively, however," said he, "that no change will be made in the Manhattan system or in the Brooklyn Elevated until after this test of the practical working of the third rail system has been made. I have, moreover, received an invitation from Chief Engineer Young of the Baltimore and Ohio Tunnel to go down to Baltimore, take a look at the tunnel, and give him an estimate as to what would be the cost of introducing our system there, and I shall go some time next week."

The third rail system is unique, in the fact that its tracks are composed of alternate sections of permanently dead rails, and those sections in which the current does run are only charged as the car runs over them, the entire charging of the sections being in the control of the motorman. The peculiar advantages which its inventor claims for it are its capacity for working in all kinds of weather, whether the tracks are submerged or not, a great saving in electric power, and in expense of construction over other systems, and absolute safety to the public.

May Use It on the Bridge.

One of the incorporators said yesterday that an arrangement was to be effected if all goes well by which the third rail system would be put in use on the Brooklyn Elevated and on the bridge, and would also serve another purpose. "The Long Island Railroad," said he, "has long been seeking to get an entrance to Manhattan Island, and has considered an expensive tunnel, under the East River for that purpose. Its present plan is to build a graded track to the Brooklyn Elevated tracks, where they cross in front of the Flatbush Avenue Station. This grade would be one of about 2½ per cent., beginning four or five blocks back from the railroad station, and on it the Long Island Railroad trains could run up to the Brooklyn Elevated tracks and thence on to and across the bridge. They would use the third rail system."

The incorporators of the company have only taken five shares of stock apiece so far. Mr. Murphy said that the main part of the stock would be subscribed for at to-day's meeting "by Emerson McMillin & Co. and their banking associates."

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Bonds Authorized to Provide for Municipal Obligations — Winter Recreation Piers.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of $7,175,000 of bonds to meet the various obligations of the city. It allowed $27,000 for cleaning sewers in Brooklyn, $3,800 for the inspection of plumbing plans in Brooklyn, $2,200 for a disinfecting plant on the grounds of the Willard Parker Hospital, and $8,000 to Thomas C. O'Sullivan for services as special counsel in the Fort Washington Ridge road litigation.

Dock Commissioner Peter F. Meyer appeared before the board to speak on the matter of keeping recreation piers open during the Winter. He said it would cost $43,000 to inclose the piers and put in plants for lighting and heating. He recommended that the piers be not opened for the coming Winter, because the plants could not be put in before February. He thought, he said, it might be a good plan to put heating and lighting plants in the East Twenty-fourth Street and Barrow Street piers, and keep them open during the Winter of 1899-1900 as an experiment. The board took no action in the matter.

The heads of all the city departments have submitted their estimates for the running expenses of their departments for 1899, and the board fixed dates for considering them.

EDUCATION IN CUBA.

The Matter Discussed at a Meeting of Foreign Missionary Societies.

A meeting of foreign missionary societies was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Avenue, at which the educational and religious conditions of Cuba were discussed. Several gentlemen familiar with the question were present in response to invitations. They gave information on the subject. School hours on Cuba are from 7 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. The studies are the Roman Catholic catechism, arithmetic, reading and writing, and a little universal history. The teachers, it was said, were usually paid from $30 to $40 per month, and were generally persons who had made a failure of everything they had undertaken before attempting to instruct the young. Many teachers were appointed through political influence.

Resolutions suggesting the appointment of a committee to go to Cuba to inquire into the educational and religious conditions of that island were drawn. They will be presented to President McKinley.

A Giant Among Cameras.

The largest camera ever built in this country has just been completed by Folmer & Schwing of 271 Canal Street. The maximum size of the negative which can be inserted in the camera is 40 by 40 inches. The camera has an 81-inch draw, on a bed measuring 91 inches in length. The bed is in three sections, which are so arranged that they can all be folded in the first section of 25 inches. The height of the camera is 50½ inches, and the width 41 inches. There are three bellows. The purchaser intends to make a tour of the world and reproduce the masterpieces of art in the different art galleries.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

MURDERED BY ITALIANS.

Autopsy Proves Curtin's Statement as to His Fatal Injuries.

Just before his death at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island on Monday Cornelius Curtin, fifty years old, of 412 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, told the House Surgeon, H. O. Sommer, and his assistant, Daniel J. Baker, that his injuries were due to an assault upon him on Sept. 3 by a gang of Italians. Curtin was first taken to the Presbyterian Hospital and kept there until Sept. 16. The Coroner blames the officials of that hospital for not informing him so he could have gotten an ante-mortem statement.

On Sept. 16 Curtin was removed to Bellevue and then transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital. His skull was crushed, his neck broken, and he was bruised and lacerated all over his body. Coroner's Physician Donlin performed an autopsy yesterday and found that Curtin's neck was broken and in such a manner that it could only have been done while he was standing. This bears out Curtin's statement that it was a murder. The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station are loking for Curtain's assailants.

NO MAN IN HER CHIMNEY.

Firemen, Police, and Ambulance Surgeons Respond to a False Alarm.

A woman greatly excited ran up to Policeman McByrne of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon in West Fortieth Street and shouted:

"There's a man fallen down the chimney in my house. He is being suffocated to death. For God's sake help him!" The woman pointed to 359 West Fortieth Street.

The policeman at once accompanied the woman to her rooms on the third floor at the number indicated, where, pointing to an open fireplace, she said:

"Don't you hear him moan? The poor man!"

The policeman listened intently for a few moments and thought he heard moans coming from the chimney. He hurried to West Forty-first Street and told the firemen of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. The firemen ran to the woman's rooms. The policeman sent in a hurry call for ambulances, and they arrived from the Roosevelt Hospital. A force of twelve policemen hastened from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station to keep back the crowd that had gathered. There was much excitement.

The firemen, after working an hour, found an old and crushed silk hat, a pair of torn suspenders, a broken bustle, and a pair of shoes. The aperture at the top of the chimney is about five inches square—not large enough for a skeleton to enter.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Sophia Kaufmann, who purchased the premises 338 East Thirty-fourth Street from John McLaughlin in 1896, brought suit against him for rescission of the contract, because, as she claims, she was induced to make the purchase in reliance upon his statement that he was about to erect on adjoining lands a silk factory, which would greatly benefit the premises. The defendant asserted on the trial that all he said was after the negotiations had closed, and then he only told plaintiff that a party was talking about putting up a silk factory upon this lot. Justice Daly, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant. In his opinion, Justice Daly says: "If plaintiff be held to have made out a case of false representations inducing the purchase, and sufficient to entitle her to rescind the contract upon taking prompt action after the discovery of the deception, the fact is undisputed that she suffered about a year to elapse before manifesting any intention to disaffirm. Upon the discovery, in September or October, 1896, of the falsity of the defendant's alleged false representations, it was the plain duty of the plaintiff to notify the defendant at once that she repudiated the contract, and to tender back a deed of the house, and demand a cancellation of the mortgage and the return of the money paid; but, notwithstanding that she then, as she states, taxed him with telling her lies, and received for answer that it was all business, she went on paying him instead, and continued in the premises, thus evincing a choice to keep the property notwithstanding the alleged fraud. This course did not deprive her of an action for such damage as she could prove she had sustained by reason of the fraud, but it does deprive her of recourse to equity for the rescission of the contract. Her present action is exclusively for the latter remedy, and neither her complaint nor her proofs entitle her to judgment for damages for the fraud. This action will therefore have to be dismissed on the merits, leaving her to commence, if so advised, an action for damages, that is to say, for the difference between the value of the premises as they were, and as they would have been if the alleged representations were true. Such proof may not be easy to obtain, the value of the premises with a silk factory adjoining being under ordinary circumstances apparently a matter of guesswork."

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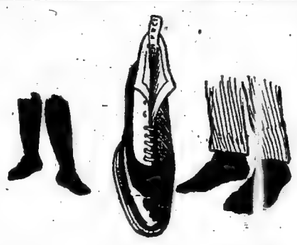
THE VERDICT WAS NOT EXCESSIVE.—Mary Dunn, sixty-eight years old, in fair health and capable of assisting in household affairs, who, having reared her children and seen them settled in life, was spending her declining years living around among her children, some of whom afforded her pecuniary assistance to make her life comfortable, was killed through the conceded negligence of the Rochester Railway Company in operating a car upon which she was riding. In a suit brought by Mary Phalen, as administratrix, for damages, a verdict for $800 damages was awarded by the jury. The Fourth Appellate Division, by Justice Ward, has affirmed the judgment, holding that the damages awarded were not excessive. Justices Follett and Green dissented, holding that the verdict was greatly in excess of any pecuniary injuries shown to have resulted from the decedent's death. "The uncontradicted evidence," these Justices said, "is that the decedent was a pecuniary burden upon her children, and under such circumstances we are unable to see how her death caused pecuniary injuries to them beyond the expenses of her sickness and burial."

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HORSE FRIGHTENED BY LUMBER PILED ON A HIGHWAY.—John Jerome Burns, while riding in a buggy drawn by one horse in the town of Farmington, Ontario County, N. Y., was injured in consequence of the horse taking fright while passing an irregular pile of hub timber, lying within about three feet of the beaten track of the town highway. In a suit brought by him against the town to recover damages for personal injuries, it appeared that some ten or twelve cords of the timber had been piled within the bounds of the highway about Feb. 28, 1897, and that, although a large part of it had been drawn away between the 8th and 20th of March, there was left on the evening of April 6, when the accident occurred, the pile in question. A number of witnessed testified that horses described as gentle were frightened by this timber, while other witnesses testified that they had passed it and that their horses were not frightened. The Commissioner of Highways knew of the existence of the obstruction between the 10th and 20th of March, at which time he had funds in his hands for highway purposes, but he took no steps to have the timber removed. A verdict directed on the trial in favor of the defendant was reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Follett, that the evidence presented two questions of fact, which should have been submitted to the jury, first, whether a man of ordinary intelligence and of experience with horses and highways should have foreseen that this irregular pile of timber lying by the roadside was likely to frighten horses, and, second, whether the Commissioner of Highways was negligent in permitting this timber to remain by the roadside from March 1 to April 6, 1897. If both these questions were found in the plaintiff's favor, and he was free from contributory negligence, the Court held he would be entitled to a verdict.

"Flower John" Found Dead.

The stooping old man known as "Flower John," who kept the flower stand in front of a clothing store at Twenty-second Street and Broadway, was found dead yesterday morning. The cause of death was heart disease, resulting from lack of nutrition. The old man's name was John Yetter. He was sixty years old, and lived most of his time in a lodging house at 153 East Twenty-third Street, where he died.



If you're a boy of 3 or an old, old man, let us take charge of your feet.

"Model" is the name of our new shoe for men and young men; it means nothing to you; but to us it means the perfect shoe—the most genteel; the best shoe that a shoemaker can put together patent leather, enamel, russet or calfskin; lace or button; single or double sole, $5.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Return of George J. Gould Causes a Revival of Interest.

MANHATTAN COMPANY'S PLANS

Question of Motive Power Overshadows That of Extensions—Underground Project Checked by City's Indebtedness.

The return of George J. Gould from Europe caused a revival of interest yesterday in the subject of rapid transit. Talk on this question was particularly prevalent in Wall Street, where there were large dealings in Manhattan Railway stock based on Mr. Gould's expressions of confidence in the future of the property and on rumors of a change of motive power from steam to electricity to be made in the near future.

The relations between the Manhattan Railway Company and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners did not figure largely in yesterday's gossip, and as far as could be learned there is no immediate prospect of a renewal of the negotiations which were broken off when Mr. Gould left for Europe in June. At that time the board and the company had reached an agreement upon the terms of the proposed West Street franchise with the exception of two or three points, but these seemed to present insurmountable difficulties. Among the questions upon which no common ground could be reached were those of rentals and the right asserted by the board to intervene in legal proceedings to be undertaken by the company to obtain the right of way. The terms of the six other franchises for extensions and additional tracks for which the company had applied were involved in the determination of the West Street matter.

Inquiries yesterday of Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Board, and at the Manhattan Railway offices resulted in expressions of opinion on both sides that the negotiations were not likely to be renewed at present. The Manhattan officials did not manifest sufficient interest in the subject to indicate the probability of action on their part in the near future, but rather, following Mr. Gould's lead, talked of the benefits which might result to the company from a change of motive power.

Better Equipment Urged.

A man prominently identified with Manhattan interests said that what the company needed at present was not additional lines, but better equipment of its existing ones. He said that even if the terms which it offered for the proposed new franchises had been accepted by the Rapid Transit Board, he doubted if the company would have derived any immediate benefit from them. A change of motive power, on the other hand, would make it possible to run the trains faster and would do away with some of the unpleasant features of elevated railway travel, especially in the Summer.

It is asserted on behalf of the Manhattan Company that the underground railway project of the Rapid Transit Board is dead beyond resurrection. The situation, it is declared, has been changed within the last few months by the completion of new surface lines. The Manhattan people say that when the underground trolley lines on Sixth and Eighth Avenues are in operation, the surface cars will be able to take care of the short-haul business, and that the Manhattan Company will be able to handle the long-distance traffic without overcrowding by supplementing its existing facilities with electric power. Even now, it is declared, there is no such overcrowding of passengers on the elevated lines as formerly existed. The Manhattan Company would like to obtain the right to construct the proposed link between the Brooklyn Bridge and the west side lines, and also to obtain the Boulevard franchise, but with reference to the other franchises for which it applied last Spring, its enthusiasm appears to have cooled.

The Underground Project.

On the part of the Rapid Transit Board there is now a disposition to admit frankly that the underground road planned by the board cannot be built without further legislation, in view of the condition of the city's indebtedness. The city, it is conceded, has no power to issue bonds for the amount which would be required to build the road, but the members of the board are not ready to admit that the project is dead by any means. There is talk on the part of adopting the expedient first proposed by Secretary Delafield of securing the passage of a law authorizing the County of New York, as distinguished from the city, to issue bonds for the money needed to build the road.

There is a Board of Supervisors, composed of the members of the Municipal Assembly from the districts comprised in New York County, whose power is limited at present to the apportionment of Assembly districts within the county. It is suggested that the Legislature could confer authority upon this board to issue rapid transit bonds as obligations of the county, thus avoiding the provision of the Constitution limiting the indebtdness which may be incurred by the city. Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board, said yesterday that he was not yet prepared to discuss the feasibility of this plan. He thought, however, that it was worthy of consideration.

Secretary Delafield said that no call had been issued by President Alexander E. Orr for a meeting of the board, but he thought one might be held soon to attend to matters of routine and incidentally to discuss questions of policy.

William B. Parsons, chief engineer of the board, has been employed by the Brice syndicate, which is about to construct an important system of railroads in China, and will leave shortly with his family for that country. It is understood that during his absence he will draw no salary from the Rapid Transit Board.

Consolidation of Two Schools.

Two old and well-known schools the Wilson and Kellogg School of 622 Fifth Avenue, and the Halsey Collegiate School of 34 West Fortieth Street, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the Wilson-Vail School, 622 Fifth Avenue. This school will be under the management of Francis F. Wilson and Prescott F. Vail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OLD-TIME TOILET GLASSES.

The French of the Sixteenth Century knew their beauty. One of these exquisite toilet glasses, mounted upon a daintily-draped dressing table gives an air of richness and beauty to the boudoir.

A particularly fine one is of the time of Francis I., in walnut; the supporting posts richly and delicately carved, and the mirror is topped with a crest—with two vigorously carved dragons. A Louis XVI. in gold has a shield-shaped mirror surmounted by gold wreath and ribbon, and, at the base of the supports, acanthus leaf decoration. Louis XV. designs in gold, and Empire designs in mahogany are as correct in decoration.

In all, the designs and workmanship are the best and the factory prices the lowest, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Ladies' Gloves.

1 Button, Piqué sewn, fine Kid Gloves.
Colors:—Tan, mode, grey, brown and red.
This season's importation, $1.25 per pair.

4 Button,—Kid. Colors:—Tan, mode, grey, brown, red, black, pearl and white, $1.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Traffic Men Say They Are Doing More Business This Fall than Ever Before.

All railroad men having to do with the transportation of freight say that the traffic this Fall is assuming uncommonly large proportions. During the month of August the trunk lines carried 11 per cent. more freight out of New York to points West than in the corresponding period of last year, and the movement of dry goods westward is very much heavier than last year.

A. G. Troupe, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, said yesterday: "This large increase in the movement of dry goods to Western cities is due to the good grain crop and good prices of last year. The farmers, being in better financial condition, are buying goods, and Western retail dealers, therefore, are obliged to replenish their stocks."

It is a singular fact, as shown by Trunk Line Association figures, that recently sugar has constituted from 33 to 35 per cent. of the west-bound freight shipments out of New York. Within a few weeks the shipments of sugar to the West have been particularly heavy over certain lines.

Speaking of the heavy freight movement, E. Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway system, said yesterday: "Our lines are doing a larger business than ever before. All kinds of freight are moving, and all indications point to a very busy Fall and Winter. I am of the opinion that we are going to have extraordinary prosperity for the next four or five years."

R. W. Pollock, General Agent in this city of the Southern Railway Company, said: "There have been pronounced symptoms of a business boom for the past month. The Southern Railway Company is moving a large amount of freight, and the feeling among Southern business men is very good. Freight rates are being maintained pretty well by the railroad lines in the South." Alexander S. Thweatt, the Eastern Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway Company, said that that line had never handled so much passenger business as now. Independently of the transportation of soldiers, the Southern's passenger traffic was increasing largely. "It seems to me," said Mr. Thweatt, "that the outlook promises the best business this country ever saw."

Passenger and Ticket Agents to Meet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The forty-third annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held in Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 18. Among the important questions to be considered are, "Increased Revenue from Excursion Business," "Benefits Derivable from Passenger Traffic Associations," "Abolition of Skeleton Tickets," and the question of honoring tickets through to destination expiring at midnight. A report is also expected from the committee appointed last February, on the subject of anti-scalping legislation. Many important questions relating to the use of the "perfect safety ticket paper" will also be considered.

Fourteenth New Jersey's Reunion.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 22.—The twentieth annual reunion of the "Fighting Fourteenth," New Jersey, held here to-day, was attended by the less than 200 survivors of the 1,700 men the regiment sent to the front. Barry Post, G. A. R., escorted the survivors to the auditorium, where a business meeting was held. Mayor Holmes made a speech of welcome, and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Leggett of the Second Presbyterian Church delivered an oration, which was followed by music, recitations, reminiscences, and the election of officers.

Co-Receiver for the Detroit & Lima.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Judge Hammond of the United States Court to-day appointed Julius Bates co-receiver of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway. He was appointed at the solicitation of the Eastern stockholders. The Detroit and Lima Northern filed a suit against the receivers at the same time for $12,307 for the use of its tracks.

Magistrate Crane's Denial.

Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, denied that he had made some of the statements attributed to him concerning his attitude on the enforcement of the excise laws. "I never said the police were being paid for protection by some of the saloon keepers," said the Magistrate, last evening, at his home, 123 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. "I did not say there should be more excise arrests. What I did say was that it was not fair to arrest a few of the persons violating the law when every one knew that it was universally violated."

West End Synagogue Topics.

The pulpit topics at the West End Synagogue for this week will be: Friday evening, "The Work of Moses's Angel"; Saturday morning, "Helps on Kippur Day"; Sunday evening, "The Inscription on the Ark." On Monday morning the topic will be, "My Friend's Vineyard."

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing made by Boys' Tailors.

Take two tailors of equal skill and experience: Let one make men's clothes part of the time, and a boy's suit occasionally; let the other have nothing to do but think about, design, cut and make boys' clothes exclusively;

Which tailor is likely to be most satisfactory—for Boys?

This tailoring exclusively for Boys is not expensive.

Sailor Suits made of all wool, fast color, fall weight Serges, handsomely embroidered with silk in several designs and colors. Age 3 to 12 years, 4.85 to 6.50

Double Breasted Jacket Suits, made of all wool, fast color cheviots in blue and stylish grey and brown mixtures. Age 5 to 16 years, 5.00 to 8.50

Youths' Suits (Long Trousers), made of the newest designs of cheviots and cassimeres and of plain blue cheviot finished serge, Age 14 to 18, 10.00 to 15.00

Sailor Collar Reefers, made of all wool covert mixtures and fast color chinchillas. Age 2 1-2 to 6, 5.00 to 8.50

Double Breasted Short Box Coats, made of Blue or Brown Mixed Freize, all wool and fast color, silk sleeve and wool body lining. Age 5 to 13 years. 11.00

Covert Coats, made of heavy weight whipcord, wool body and silk sleeve lining, Age 6 to 13 years. 10.50

60-62 West 23d St.

SHOES

Those who wish to make a little money go far and get good service, let them look into our old corner.

Sixth Ave. & 23d St.

ALEXANDER.

NO SILVERWARE COMBINE

Manufacturers Say the Big Consolidation Scheme Has Failed.

THREE CONCERNS WITHDREW

Defection Headed by R. Wallace & Sons, It Is Claimed—Little Hope of Resuscitation.

A death blow has been dealt the movement to consolidate all the leading concerns manufacturing silverware in this country, controlling 75 per cent. of the total output, into a colossal corporation. According to seemingly well warranted assertions made at the manufacturers' branches in this city, one company, said to be R. Wallace & Sons of 226 Fifth Avenue and Wallingford, Conn., after engaging in the preliminary organization, withdrew, and was immediately followed by two other companies, whose agreement to the proposal had been conditional upon the first company remaining.

The talk of consolidation has been in the air for several weeks. About a fortnight ago it was thougnt the deal had been finally arranged. The Meriden Britannia Company and the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, it is said, went so far as to send circulars to their stockholders asserting that the International Silver Company had been formed under the laws of New Jersey and capitalized at $30,000,000, one-half preferred stock, the other common. Compensation to companies entering into the scheme of consolidation was to be part cash, more than a third in some cases. It is said that the Meriden Britannia Company, the "father" of silverware concerns, was to receive $4,400,000 for its plant. The Wilcox Silver Plate Company was to have received $1,375,000, and C. Rogers & Brothers $500,000.

A successful organization seemed assured. Nearly all the concerns of prominence had signified an absolute or conditional acceptance. Allurements in the way of the great saving to be gained by co-operation held forth by the promoters maintained confidence until some of the hard-headed, conservative manufacturers of Connecticut reflected that it was an experiment, for which the past had furnished many failures as precedents. They considered that if they merged their individual reputations into that of a general body the value of trademarks earned by years of honest struggle, would fall to nothing at a stroke. The upshot was that a reaction followed, during which one of the principal companies withdrew, and the keystone being removed, as it were, the whole fabric of the promoters fell to the ground.

The New York manager of R. Wallace & Sons said yesterday that it was true the combination had failed. He was asked if it was not the Wallace concern that had withdrawn.

"Well, we have no connection with the combination," he said.

"You formerly were identified with the organization, were you not?"

"It was so rumored," he said, with a significant smile.

George H. Wilcox, Vice President of the Meriden Britannia Company, which has a New York branch at 208 Fifth Avenue, who, it is said, was slated for President of the big corporation, was not at his office yesterday. It was said there he had gone to Meriden.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS MEET.

Trouble Over the Presidential Election at the National Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—The National Mexican Veterans' Association to-day elected Gen. E. H. Hobson of Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Ky., President; A. L. Ogg of Indiana, Vice President; Wilbur R. Smith of Lexington, Ky., Secretary and Treasurer, and Alexander Williams of Lexington, Ky., Corresponding Secretary.

President P. S. Tufts of Centralia, Ill., the retiring President, who was a candidate for re-election, caused quite a scene after Gen. Hobson had taken the chair by declaring that underhanded methods had been used to defeat him for the Presidency, and that he was the real choice of the association. Gen. Hobson replied warmly, saying he would scorn to accept a place to which a taint was attached. Veteran Miles of Frankfort, Ky., moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the President was elected, but Gen. Hobson refused to recognize him.

Later Gen. Hobson said he would not accept the office unless an investigation was held and the charges made by Gen. Tufts disproved. The investigation will probably be made.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Exquisite Autumn Millinery.

The grand showing of new Fall Millinery here eclipses by far any exhibit that it has ever been our pleasure to show.

Pattern Hats
in all the brightest and newest conceits of styledom.

Trimmings
that have caught the latest Paris touch, for genteel dressers are here in endless profusion

Untrimmed Hats
in all the popular shapes that Fashion has decreed for this early Fall wear, and at prices unmatched for cheapness anywhere.

$1.00 Fine Fur Felt Hats, 59c.
$1.25 Alpines . . . . 75c.
$1.50 Bicycle Hats in both Felt, Cloth, and Fancy Crowns, 98c.
$2.00 Silk and Velvet Hats $1.25

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1898-99
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, November 28, and continue for 17 weeks.
51 NIGHTS AND 17 MATINEES.
Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department before October 1. After that date new subscribers will be located in the order their applications are received.
Address all communications to
MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Department, Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL,
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée Wednesday & Sat. at 2.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND.
ISABELLE EVESSON, ROSE EYTINGE, and CLEMENT BAINBRIDGE in "That Overcoat." Rofix, Pearl Andrews, Biograph, Lillie Western, &c

WALLACK'S LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
STUART ROBSON—The Meddler.
Sept. 26, Alice Nielsen Opera Co., in THE FORTUNE TELLER.

BIJOU. TO-NIGHT. Mat. Sat.
"LAUGHTER INCESSANT."
SAM BERNARD MARQUIS OF MICHIGAN.
Great cast, including ALICE ATHERTON.

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30.
TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St. Evening at 8:15. Matinée Sat. at 2.
Francis Wilson and Company in His Latest Success, THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

Ever Gay CASINO! CROWDED! Mat. To-m'w! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
"SEE IT."—HERALD. TURNING AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SECOND BIG WEEK THE FRENCH MAID

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. WED. & SAT.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
MATINEES AT 3:30. NIGHTS AT 8:30.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE AT MATINEES.
LAST 2 DAYS FRI. & SAT. SEPT. 23 & 24.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW.
Positively Last Performance Saturday Night. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 2 DAYS. Denman Thompson and his play, THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Last Matinée Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.
MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
The Great English Drama
"SPORTING LIFE." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. DOROTHY
2d Successful Year. Castle Square Opera Co.
"The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Evgs. 8:15, 25, 50, 75, $1. Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c.
Next Week—A TRIP TO AFRICA.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
GABRIELLE DUMESNIL
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Last 2 nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat. at 2:15.
Wm. Gillette famous Secret Service
Next Monday—John Drew in The Liars.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. Sat.
New Burlesque, IN GOTHAM. 150 People and Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama,
THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. at 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2.
"GAYEST MANHATTAN"
Sept. 26. The Dreyfus Sensation, "Devil's Island."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Saturday.
To-night—"Wine, Woman and Song."
N'xt w'k—JAMES-KIDDER-WARDE.

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day.
THEA. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c.
This Week—YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

Columbus CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. SWEET INNISCARA.
Next Week—James O'Neill in repertoire.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M.—Louisville vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

ROUGH RIDERS' HORSES SOLD.

Government Gets $31,070, It Is Said, on Investment of Over $65,000.

The third day of the sale of the horses ridden by Roosevelt's Rough Riders was begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Twenty-fourth Street auction rooms. Nearly 1,000 horses had been sold and but 169 remained to go under the hammer. The auctioneers said the first day's sale had realized $12,000 and Wednesday's, $14,000. The crowd yesterday was somewhat slim, but the horses shown looked better than any yet sold. They had been receiving better food than in Camp Wikoff.

The first horse sold yesterday was recognized by Private Wilkinson of Troop H, as that of Lieut. Col. Brodie, who succeeded Col. Roosevelt. It was a good-looking, steel-gray horse, but it brought only $40, bid by a Jersey farmer. Other animals were sold at from $8 to $35 apiece.

At the close of the sale Mr. Doerr, one of the auctioneers, said yesterday's lot realized $5,070. The horses, he said, were sold at an average price of $30. The total of yesterday, according to the auctioneers, carried the selling price of the herd to $31,070. The herd cost the Government over $65,000.

Lord Aberdeen Wears Old Glory.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 22.—At the conclusion of the exercises at the Ottawa Exhibition, Lord Aberdeen made a tour of the grounds. The party first visited the Aberdeen Pavilion. A young woman in attendance at one of the exhibits asked his Excellency's permission to pin a small souvenir of the Stars and Stripes on his coat lapel. The request was granted, and Lord Aberdeen wore Old Glory for the rest of the afternoon.

Report on Foreign Missions.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions issued a financial statement to-day showing that the debt Sept. 1, 1897, was $45,130, and that the disbursements during the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1898, were $692,369. The receipts were $637,208, leaving a debt of the current year $40,291, a decrease of debt during the year of about $5,000.

Opening of Smith College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Smith College opened to-day with about 1,100 students, the largest number in the history of the institution. The exact number in the freshman class cannot be given, as all the examination papers have not yet been passed upon, but the class will probably number fully 375, or nearly fifty more than the entering class a year ago.

Scottish Rite Masons Adjourn.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The Supreme Lodge of Scottish Rite Masons adjourned this afternoon to meet in Philadelphia the third week in September, 1899.

CRANFORD GIVES A FRANCHISE.

Westfield and Elizabeth Trolley Company Presses Its Work.

CRANFORD, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Council to-night granted a franchise to the Westfield and Elizabeth Railroad Company to build a trolley road through the town.

The company now has franchises for every foot of the distance from Elizabeth to Plainfield except through Roselle.

Coal Fleet for the Coast Trade.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—The Atlantic Transportation Company of New York is negotiating with the Cleveland vessel men for the charter of a fleet of about twenty-five wooden ships to be taken to the Atlantic Coast by way of the Canadian canals. The vessels are to engage in the coal trade between Newport News and New York, Boston, and other places. J. C. Gilchrist is understood to have completed arrangements to-day for the charter of ten

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Showers, then fair and cooler; winds variable, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,197. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported in Paris that the commission appointed to examine the Dreyfus case will report in favor of revision. Col. Picquart is kept in close confinement, not even his counsel, Maitre Labori, being permitted to see him. Mme. Paulmier, wife of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, visited the office of La Lanterne for the purpose of killing M. Millerand, on account of an article referring to the Dreyfus matter, but by mistake shot another man. Dispatches have been received in London from Pekin intimating that the life of the Emperor of China is in danger. Chile and Argentina have reached an agreement to arbitrate their boundary dispute. Foreign stock markets were weak yesterday, on account of apprehensions of trouble in various parts of the world. Mail advices regarding the work of the recent West Indian storm confirm the reports of heavy loss of life and damage to property.—Page 7.

Page 1.

At Senator Quay's request the postal authorities have ordered an investigation into the charge that the Senator had sold Post Offices in Lehigh County, Penn.

The Minister for the Colonies announced at the Spanish Cabinet Council yesterday that the Bank of Spain declined to make further advances till November without some guarantee.

At the church wedding Thursday night in Plainfield, N. J., of Miss Annie Hangliter to Adam Angerbauer, the bride's mother's dinner bell, which had been artfully concealed in a floral piece, was rung at the climax of the ceremony.

Judge Vasco P. Abbott of St. Lawrence County recently discovered that he had practiced law for thirty years without being legally registered, and yesterday was sworn in as an attorney and counselor.

Seventy men were entombed by explosions of coal gas and firedamp in a mine near Brownsville, Penn., yesterday. Sixty-two escaped by traveling a mile and a half through underground passages. The remaining eight were killed and their bodies were recovered.

Fannie Miller, the sixteen-year-old daughter of F. N. Miller of Rahway, N. J., was enticed into a carriage by a strange man yesterday morning on her way to school and apparently chloroformed. She was found several hours later lying unconscious in a clump of bushes.

The residents of Dunellen, N. J., celebrated on Thursday night the opening of the new trolley line between Bound Brook and Plainfield. The Mayor broke a bottle of wine on the dashboard of the first car, and a display of fireworks indicated its progress.

A peremptory message of instruction has been sent from Washington to the Cuban Military Commissioners, and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish Commission, notifying it that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba.

Anna Purdy, while sitting at table in Sing Sing Thursday, in apparently her usual health, fell to the floor and died of Bright's disease. Her brother died last May in an almost exactly similar manner of the same disease, and falling from the same chair.

The health officials of Newark, N. J., have ordered that no more burial permits be issued to Ross & Co., undertakers. It was learned that on Aug. 2 they buried two babies, one white and one black, in one coffin in the Potter's Field. Ross and his wife conduct what he calls a boarding house for babies. The Health Officer calls it a baby farm.

The eligibility of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor was brought into question yesterday by the production of an affidavit the Colonel is alleged to have made in Washington in March last that he was a resident of that city. Gov Black's friends and the Democrats were jubilant over the matter. Col. Roosevelt said that Elihu Root and A. B. Boardman would make a statement for him, clearing away all doubt as to his eligibility.

Page 2.

Richard Croker said last night that Perry Belmont had told him that he is not a candidate for Governor.

The Republicans of Richmond last night chose delegates for the Senatorial, Congressional, and Judiciary Conventions.

Many Tammany men are still talking of Mayor Van Wyck for Governor, but the impression among the leaders is that his name will not be presented at Syracuse.

The Telephone Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade appointed a committee to attend the party conventions at Saratoga and Syracuse and endeavor to obtain declarations in favor of lower telephone rates.

The United States Peace Commissioners arrived at Queenstown on the Campania, and will proceed to Paris next Monday. On the voyage cordial sentiments were exchanged by the Commissioners and their English fellow-passengers.

The burial of Emma Gill, the victim of the Bridgeport murder, took place at Southington, Conn., yesterday, but the remains will be exhumed once more to-day, for the purpose of securing a dental examination by the dentist who treated Miss Gill's teeth. Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey of Southington have been arrested in connection with the case. The police have released Charles A. Plumb from custody, his innocence having been established.

Camp Wikoff was swept by a brief but violent storm Thursday night and yesterday morning. A number of tents, all unoccupied, were flattened. The water leaked into a hospital ward, and the patients had to be removed. Among those who were landed from the City of Mexico were Lieut. Ahearn and others of the Florida expedition.

Page 3.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has appointed a commission to arrange for the transportation of the remains of Columbus from Cuba to Spain.

Lieut. Col. Rush S. Huidekoper, who as Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas was accused of incompetency, has resigned from the army.

The Navy Department yesterday awarded contracts for building the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill.

President McKinley has ordered barracks built in the largest cities for the accommodation of the troops during the Winter. One is being secured in Boston.

The Pension Office has received about 500 applications based upon claims growing out of the war with Spain. They will be referred to a new division for rapid action.

Corp. John Ashton Boyle of the Twenty-second Infantry, who is said to have captured the first Spanish flag taken in Cuba, has been made a Second Lieutenant in the regular army.

It is said that the American Military Commissioners in Havana have asked the Government to provide a special fund for the relief of American citizens now in Cuba who require aid.

The transport Seneca, from Ponce and Santiago, yesterday landed 269 passengers in Jersey City. Of these 188, Signal Corps men, took train for Washington. There were two sick men aboard.

The President said yesterday that he had completed the commission of nine men to investigate the administration of the War Department. The commission will meet at the White House to-day.

It is reported that 2,500 American soldiers in Puerto Rico are now on the sick list. Outrages by natives have occurred at Barros and Arecibo. At the latter place a riot was suppressed by Spanish troops.

Chaplain Ireland of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in camp at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., was in Fall River yesterday looking for soldiers who have overstayed their leave. He says that 400 men of the regiment are missing from the post.

In an address to President McKinley, presented yesterday on their behalf by Major Gen. Wilson, leading Puerto Ricans express their pleasure at the prospect of becoming American citizens, and say they hope that the island will one day become a State of the Union.

The agents of Aguinaldo now in this country are on their way to Europe with an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Filipinos. The appeal will be presented to the President, who is expected to receive the agents, but not as representatives of an established government.

Gen. Calixto Garcia entered Santiago City on Thursday, and was enthusiastically greeted by the inhabitants. The Cuban chief was escorted by Gen. Wood, with a portion of Gen. Lawton's staff and other American officers, and was received at the door of the palace by Gen. Lawton in person. In the evening at a brilliant reception in his honor at the San Carlos Club, Gen. Garcia delivered a speech expressing gratitude to and admiration for the United States.

Page 4.

A skeleton dug up at Hopatcong, N. J., has been declared to be that of Richard Haycock, who disappeared nineteen years ago. He may have been murdered.

The Governors of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana express their determination to prevent, if possible, the Corbett-McCoy prizefight from taking place within their respective States.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Louisville, 6; New York, 3. Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3. Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0. Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1. Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

The golf tournament at Westbrook yesterday was narrowed down to the final round for the chief trophy, and the deciding match will be played to-day between W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Harry Hollins. Thirty-two contestants returned scores in the handicap event, and both prizes were won by Louis Livingston, Jr., of the home club.

Page 5.

Miss Winnie Davis was buried at Richmond, Va., yesterday. Veterans and State troops took part in an imposing procession that wended its way to the cemetery through enormous crowds to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul," played by a military band, and the tolling of many church bells.

Page 6.

Serious differences have occurred among the delegates from Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua who are drawing up the articles of the Constitution for the United States of Central America. The delegates ignore the Diet, and claim that they alone represent the States and people. It is believed that the Presidents will refuse to turn over the troops and armaments of their respective States to the Federal Government.

Page 7.

An expedition to botanize Puerto Rico will leave New York in November. The plan is that of Dr. Britton of the Botanical Garden, and Cornelius Vanderbilt will pay the expenses of the expedition. The specimens collected will enrich the collections of the garden.

Page 9.

It was announced yesterday after a meeting between E. C. Benedict and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower with others controlling the interests of the Indiana Mutual Gas and Oil Company and the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, that the differences between the companies had been adjusted by mutual concession.

Page 10.

The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the July exports of manufactures were greater than in any previous July in the history of the country, and formed 36.47 per cent. of the total exports.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., it was learned yesterday, is in the West making observations for which he was specially assigned by President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad. Since last Fall he has been working himself into the good graces of his father by laboring as a mechanical engineer for the road.

Page 11.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as Minister to Spain.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior Gov. Murphy says the population of Arizona is nearly if not quite 100,000 and recommends that the Territory be made a State.

Page 12.

The commission appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the commerce report of this city met yesterday and laid out plans of work.

Two men were arrested in Jersey City yesterday on charges of having robbed a store and the Post Office at Arden, N. Y., on Thursday night.

About 1,500 teachers gathered at the Normal College yesterday on the City Superintendent's call, and made applications for head of department licenses and licenses No. 2.

The usual Fall increase in business at the New York Post Office has come with a rush, and the business for the month promises to surpass that of any previous September.

It was learned yesterday that John M. Toucey for many years General Manager of the New York Central Railroad, is critically ill at his home, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

Much attention was given yesterday to rumors regarding the plans of the Manhattan Railway Company. It is expected that action will be taken soon in regard to the electrical equipment of its lines.

Daniel Condon, six years old, of 462 Sixteenth Street, while perched on a coalcart alone, struck the horse with the driver's whip. It ran away, the wagon overturned, and the lad was crushed to death under it.

Annie Miller, a witness in an assault case in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, fell asleep twice in the witness chair while answering questions. Magistrate Lemon sent her home to sleep and return.

John Hazen, son of the late Gen. Hazen, whose home is in Washington, D. C., but who has been living for several months on Staten Island, was thrown from his horse yesterday and perhaps fatally injured.

Adrien Raymond has brought suit against the French Line for $30,000 for the loss of his wife by the sinking of La Bourgogne. He declares that the vessel was inadequately equipped and says the officials were careless.

Josiah J. White yesterday complained again as to his treatment at the hands of Sheriff Creamer in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. He says the jail is being painted, and there is no door to his cell to keep out the obnoxious odor.

Through a Williamsburg detective's blunder two Italians, suspected of complicity in the strangling of Andras Cassague, have escaped arrest. The detective had them on his list of men to be taken into custody, but neglected to make the arrest.

A notice has been issued by Controller Coler calling attention to the fact that the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears is preparing for a sale of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the owners of which are in arrears for assessments for local improvements.

An explosion of grain dust yesterday afternoon in a granary of the Eastern Distilling Company in Long Island City wrecked the big building. One man was buried under the ruins, and his body may not be recovered for several days. Three others were injured by the flash and falling debris. The damage was between $15,000 adn $30,000.

At a special meeting of the Police Board yesterday the Commissioners took under consideration the report of Chief Devery regarding the discharge of two excise prisoners by Magistrate Crane on Tuesday, and the allegation made by the Magistrate that the police were allowing many liquor dealers to keep their places open without molestation and oppressing a few dealers who did not belong to favored associations. The report was accepted, and the President was authorized to request Magistrate Crane to submit any evidence he may have bearing on the subject matter in the report.

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Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

MUST LEAVE CUBA AT ONCE

Further Delay in the Evacuation of the Island by Spain Will Not Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON TAKES ACTION

Peremptory Instructions Sent to Our Military Commissioners Made the Basis of a Note to the Spanish Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A very peremptory message of instruction has been sent to the Cuban Military Commission, and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish Commissioners.

The authorities in Washington will not make public the terms of the note, but its general tenor is that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba.

It is to the effect that the terms of the protocol called for the immediate evacuation of Cuba, and that Spanish sovereignty must be relinquished.

The American Commissioners have been informed that the evacuation of Cuba cannot be delayed.

TO SHIP SICK TROOPS TO SPAIN.

Those Still in the Field Ordered to Seaport Towns by Blanco.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Gen. Blanco has ordered all sick soldiers who are still in the field in the interior to go to the seaport towns nearest their position, and to be prepared to be shipped by the end of the month.

Instructions have been given that preparations shall be made to have vessels ready to embark them for Spain.

PEACE COMMISSION LANDS.

Our Representatives to the Paris Conference Reach Queenstown for the Campania.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, from New York on Sept. 17, with the United States Peace Commission on board, arrived here at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, after an uneventful voyage, with all well on board, excepting Senator Gray, who has been suffering from neuralgia for two days.

There has been no full conference of the Peace Commission, though its members have consulted in pairs, casually. Probably there will not be a full meeting of the Commissioners until they reach Paris. Messrs. Dry, Moore, and MacArthur have been engaged in preparing a record of the details of the American case. The Commissioners will stay in London until Monday, and will then go to Paris.

There was a concert yesterday on board the Campania, in aid of the Seamen's Charities. Senator Frye presided. After eloquently appealing for subscriptions, he referred to the fact that 300 years ago Spain, at the cost of $100,000,000, and with a great Armada, set out to possess England. But, he added, England, through her sailors, then won a victory which gave her prestige for all time.

Continuing, the Senator adverted to the brilliant victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila. In the course of his remarks on this subject, Senator Frye said the fame which that victory won for American sailors had gone all over the world, and had lifted the name of the United States higher than ever before. He concluded by remarking:

"May God bless American and British tars! May the Angel of Peace touch your hearts to-night!"

The collection netted the sum of $3 3 for the Seamen's Societies, after which "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save the Queen" were sung.

Sir William Marriott then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, adding, after hearty cheers, that "Britannia rules the waves," should be amended by substituting for "Britannia" some word representing Great Britain and the United States.

This sentiment was roundly applauded by his hearers, who afterward called for some remarks from Senator Davis, who began by saying the United States and the mother country had squabbled in the past, but they were family quarrels only, which it well behooved others to let strictly alone. He added, impressively, that by Divine dispensation the last three months had brought about a better feeling between Great Britain and the United States than ever before.

"And why not?" asked the Senator. "We speak the same tongue, we think much the same, and we read the same books. The meaning of this is that 120,000,000 of people speaking the English tongue and standing together in thought and purpose will do more for peace than any war ever waged."

Judge Day was then induced to speak, and, with dignity in word and manner, he referred to the fact that while British citizenship has been a ready passport everywhere, American citizenship now none the less furnishes a passport everywhere equal to any warrant of manhood. The speaker added that he could not talk of the mission, but he hoped all would be gratified to welcome the commission on its return from the consummation of a peace honorable to the United States and alike just to the other interested power.

Whitelaw Reid also spoke. He regretted the fact that the American Commission, in going abroad, should not be sailing under its own flag and in a vessel built in America. Mr. Reid added: "We have some suitable vessels, but they have been and are quite busy."

WANT NO MEAT ON THE MENU.

Chicago Vegetarians Demand that It Be Excluded from Peace Banquet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Vegetarians of Chicago have organized to arouse public sentiment against the use of meat in any form at the peace jubilee banquet and barbecue. Mrs. Fairchild-Allen of 275 East Forty-second Street is at the head of the movement. She declares that prunes, cauliflower, and tomatoes are, from an epicurean standpoint, the real emblems of peace.

Mrs. Allen believes that the slaughter of cattle, sheep, and hogs is a prolongation of the red hand of war. She has enlisted the co-operation of all anti-meat-eating organizations and will head a committee to call upon the peace jubilee promotors, and with great insistence petition them to take meat off the bill of fare at the banquet and barbecue.

Ministers to Preach at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The undergraduates of the university will have an opportunity to hear the following ministers during the Fall and Winter: President Patton, Dr. Theodore Cuyler of Brooklyn, Dean Murray of Princeton, Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of New York, Dr. S. J. MacPherson of Chicago, Dr. Charles Wood of Philadelphia, Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton, Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton, Dr. Warren Radcliff of Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. R. Richards of Plainfield, N. J., and Dr. Samuel McCombs of New York.

BANK OF SPAIN STOPS FUNDS.

Declines to Advance More Money to the Government Till November Without a Guarantee.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—At the Cabinet Council to-day the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Romero Giron, announced that the Bank of Spain declined to make further advances till November without some guarantee, which he was unable to give.

The Cabinet instructed the Ministers of the Colonies and of Finance to concert some operation to obtain the bank's assistance, the Government having decided that any other means of raising money would be disadvantageous.

DISABLED SHIP AT ST. JOHN'S.

British Steamer Athelaida, on Fire at Sea, Is Swept by a Hurricane—Seven Men Injured.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 23.—The British steamer Athelaida, Capt. Newtown, nine days from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam, with a general cargo, arrived here last night in a badly damaged condition.

Three days after her sailing the coal in the steamer's bunkers burst into flames and the whole crew was set to work to extinguish the fire. On Monday a hurricane arose and the heavy seas broke over the ship, swept her deck, stove the top hatches, flooded the hold, and carried away boats, davits, bulwarks, and deck gear. Seven men were injured.

During the next few hours the midship compartments showed eighteen feet of water. The next sea carried away the steering gear. The firemen were waist deep in water in the stokehole, trying to keep the fires going, but the steam pumps were powerless to reduce the water in the holds. During the night the sails were blown to pieces, and the next day the ship was headed for St. John's, her poopdeck being under water and her cabin flooded. The gale abating, she reached port in safety.

The general damage to the steamer is considerable. Her Captain believes that he experienced the same hurricane that swept over Barbados.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. QUAY.

Investigation of the Alleged Sale of Post Offices in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The postal officials have directed one of their representatives to conduct an inqury into the charges made recently in a political speech that Senator Quay had sold Post Offices in Lehigh County, Penn. Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger says that official records show no evidence of irregularity in the appointment of Postmasters in the county named. The inquiry is made at the request of Senator Quay.

DIED AS HER BROTHER DID.

In the Same Chair at the Same Table of the Same Disease.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Miss Anna Purdy, while sitting at a table yesterday, in apparently her usual health, fell to the floor and died of Bright's disease, without regaining consciousness.

Her brother died last May in an almost exactly similar manner while sitting in the same chair at the same table, and of the same disease. Ever since his death she had expressed fears that she would die as he did.

WAS NOT LEGALLY REGISTERED.

Judge Abbott Discovered the Fact After Practicing for Thirty Years.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Judge Vasco P. Abbott, a prominent lawyer of St. Lawrence County, recently discovered that he had practiced for over thirty years without being legally registered as an attorney and counselor.

The act of omission was stated by him today before the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, and by the direction of the court the clerk swore him as an attorney and counselor.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON MILLS.

Operations Resumed at the Pottstown and Sheridan Works.

READING, Penn., Sept. 23.—After an idleness of four years the 112-inch mill of the Glasgow Iron Company at Pottstown, Penn., was put in operation to-day.

This is one of the best-equipped sheet mills in Pennsylvania. The 65-inch mill of the same company was started last Monday, the two plants giving employment to nearly 600 men. Several more fires will be started at the Glasgow Works in a day or two and additional hands employed.

There is a decided improvement in the iron business in this section of the country, nearly every plant being operated on full time and full handed, while a number are working day and night. The large iron furnace at Sheridan, Lebanon County, with a capacity of 125 tons of pig iron a day, was put in blast to-day after an extended period of idleness.

DINNER BELL RUNG AT WEDDING

Bride at Church Altar Greeted with Well-Remembered Chimes.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23.—"Merry wedding bells" was no mere fancy at the marriage last night at Hope Chapel of Miss Annie Hangliter, daughter of Robert Hangliter, of Monroe Avenue, to Adam Angerbauer. A real bell rang out its gladsome notes, none the less effectively because it was one that had been used by the bride's mother to call her family to dinner on numerous occasions.

The couple stood under a bell composed of goldenrod. In this dainty sheath was concealed the resonant food annunciator. As the Rev. G. Kennedy Newell announced the couple husband and wife, a hidden string was pulled and the clang of the dinner bell echoed through the church. The strange and unexpected noise caused an outbreak of laughter from the guests, and it was some minutes before the ceremony could be finished.

RAILROADS IN CHICAGO.

Alley Elevated and the Surface Lines to Work Together.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—So soon as the final union of the Alley Elevated and the Chicago City Railway (surface) line shall be consummated, arrangements will be made to make one system feed the other. The cross-town lines are to feed the elevated road and the overhead transportation line will thus relieve the congestion on the surface cars and make travel on the cable cars less annoying and more rapid.

It is thought this will win hundreds of passengers back who have been driven from the cable cars to the suburban trains on account of the crowded seats and slow progress of the former. By the new plan the cable lines will be relieved of the crowds that travel on the cross-town electric lines, and will handle only the short-distance passengers who live within walking distance of the cable slot.

On the other hand, the Alley Elevated will be fed by the various cross-town electric lines. Approaches, it is said, are to be built so that the electric surface cars can be run to the elevated tracks and hitched to the trains. This will mean speedier transportation for the patrons of the cross-town lines, do away with the issuing of transfers, and the long waits on street corners.

Besides this, the elevated road will no longer be struggling for existence as a competitor of the surface lines, but will become valuable by enhancing the worth of the electric lines and by solving the problem of adequate cross-town accommodations.

SEVENTY MINERS ENTOMBED

Fatal Explosions of Coal Gas and Fire Damp Near Brownsville, Penn.

EIGHT MEET SUDDEN DEATH

Sixty-two Escape by Traveling More Than a Mile Through Underground Passages—Scenes at the Entrance.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 23.—Seventy men were entombed to-day in the Empire Mine of Snowden, Gould & Co., one-fourth of a mile below town, as the result of an explosion of gas, followed by another explosion of fire damp. Of the number entombed, all escaped or were taken out by rescuing parties, except eight, who were killed outright, and three who were more or less hurt.

The list of the dead includes John Haiston, Salem Haiston, Robert Davidson, John Bennett, William Pritchard, Henry Hagar, John Cartwright, and James Hall. The following were injured: George Baker, John Baker, and Samuel McIntyre.

The explosion is said to have been caused by the loosening of a large block of coal which opened a pocket of gas. Immediately following the explosion of gas, there was a second explosion of fire damp. There were seventy men at work in the mine at the time of the disaster.

Four men, Jacobs, Davis, Whelsell, and Walker, who were near the entrance, managed to crawl out, and the others, with the exception of those caught by falling coal, escaped by traversing a mile and a half of underground passages, coming out at the entrance near Lynn Station. This point is four miles from the opening of the mine on the Monongahela River.

Shortly after the report was circulated that an explosion had taken place at the Empire Mine, and that many miners were entombed in Walter Street, a narrow thoroughfare leading to it, was crowded with men, women, and children, moving toward the mines. There were moans and sobs and a general feeling of painful apprehension.

When the mine was reached willing hands at once went to work. Everybody seemed to want to go into the mine. It was by sheer force that those in charge at the entry kept the crowd out. It was announced that there was a sufficient force of men inside to do rescue work, but a weary and painful wait of hours took place.

Just above the entrance to the mine there is an artificial plateau. From the edge of the plateau a good view of the track leading to the mine could be had. Here women stood wringing their hands in anguish and weeping. The hundreds of people realized that they stood at the entrance of living tombs.

It was several hours later that the tinkle of the electric bell in the engine house announced that a train of coal cars was coming from within. The scene of the disaster is more than a mile from the entry. It took about ten minutes for the first load to reach the outside world.

When the little train of cars emerged, a shudder was visible in the crowd. First there came two cars loaded with coal. Then three cars in each of which there were two bodies. In one there were two brothers, side by side, John and Salem Haston. In the others were Robert Davidson and John Bennett, William Pritchard and John Cartwright. James Hall was in the last car.

Wagons were in waiting, and the bodies were taken to undertaking establishments. When the bodies were brought up from the mines they presented a ghastly appearance. After the first lot of bodies had been brought out the excitement and anxiety grew more intense.

It was announced that many men had come out of the mine through an abandoned entry nearly three miles distant. This allayed the fears of many, and as fast as the men were accounted for to their friends and families rejoicings and congratulations followed.

At 9 o'clock to-night the last of the explorers came out and announced that there was nothing living or dead left behind in the mine, leaving the list of fatalities as given above.

THREE MEN ENTOMBED.

Rush of Coal Endangers Miners' Lives at Nanticoke, Penn.

NANTICOKE, Penn., Sept. 23.—By a rush of coal in Shaft No. 1 to-day three men were entombed and probably instantly killed. They were George H. Morgan, aged thirty-four years; John Shannon, aged thirty-two, and John A. Jones, aged twenty-eight. Two other miners, John Wolford and John Jones, narrowly escaped with their lives.

The men were driving a rock plant in the shaft, and had got it about thirty-five feet above the adjoining chamber, which had been worked full and played out. This chamber was about 180 feet from the main gangway, and a stout box had been built around the pillars to prevent a rush of coal. It is supposed that this box gave way.

Morgan, Shannon, and John A. Jones were working in the plane, and it is feared that they were caught directly in the rush. Wolford and John Jones were coming down the plane, but retreated, and got out safely.

Superintendents Tonkins and Davis, with a large force of men, are working in the débris, trying to reach the entombed men.

FROM CHAMBERMAID TO GUEST.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Florence Frost, chambermaid, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon rolled a carpet sweeper and battered the furniture with an old dustbrush in the bedrooms of Dale's Hotel, 286 Wabash Avenue. Mrs. Florence Frost, a wealthy woman, at 11 o'clock last evening retired to a guest's room in Dale's Hotel, leaving word at the desk that she was not to be called until noon.

In last night's papers it was announced that the Bureau of Records at detective headquarters, had received a letter from S. McC. McPherson of 1 Nassau Street, New York City, asking that a search be made for Florence Frost. The woman was described as one who had been addicted to drink for some time, and who, on one occasion at least, had been under arrest for intoxication in Chicago. She was said to be the heiress to a large estate in Delaware, and considerable money was already in hand for her.

A reporter discovered where the missing woman was, and made her acquainted with the contents of the letter. She laughed when she heard the news, but finished sweeping a room before she resigned her position and became a guest of the hotel.

A relative of Florence Frost said last evening that she belonged to a wealthy family of Delaware near Wilmington. She is about forty years old, and, it is said, her husband eloped with another woman. Her young child was then taken from her, and it is believed that this preyed so upon her mind that she became mentally unbalanced.

She left home last Spring, and the next thing heard about her was that she had been arrested for disorderly conduct in a store in Chicago. Then all trace of her was lost, and some time ago Mr. McPherson, who is a cousin of Mrs. Frost, wrote to friends in Chicago to search for her.

TWO BABIES IN ONE COFFIN.

One Was White and One Was Black—A "Baby Boarding House" in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Health Officer Chandler to-day requested the City Clerk's office not to issue any more burial permits to Ross & Co., undertakers. This action was taken because the undertakers on Aug. 2 buried two children in one coffin under one burial permit. One of the bodies was that of a white child, the other that of a negro.

The colored child died July 31. On the same day a white child named Myrtle Humphries died. Two burial permits were obtained for the interment of the bodies in the City Cemetery, as the Potter's Field is called. A few days ago a letter written by a neighbor of the undertakers informed the Health Department that the body of the white child must have been buried on the premises, as it had not been taken away. Investigation of the records of the City Cemetery showed the interment of but one body, that of the colored child. The undertakers claimed they had buried both children in the City Cemetery, but when confronted with the records admitted they had used but one permit for both and placed both in the same coffin. The department then ordered the discontinuance of permits.

The senior member of the undertaking firm and his wife keep a "boarding house for babies." This will be investigated by the police and the Health Department. The Health Officer terms the place a baby farm. Mr. Ross calls it a boarding house for babies. He says a baby farm is where twenty-five or more are kept, while he never has more than eight or ten.

TRAIN WRECK IN WISCONSIN.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured Near Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 23.—A train wreck occurred last night on the Central Railroad near White River, a small station near Ashland. Harrison Fifield was instantly killed, Walter Sharple fatally injured, and Thomas Johnson and two tramps miraculously escaped injury. All five were riding in a box car from Mellen to Ashland.

The train broke in two, and in going down grade the two ends came together. The box car in which the men were riding was in front of the back part of the train, and it was entirely demolished. Fifield was killed instantly. Sharple is at Sisters' Hospital.

Johnson, Fifield, and Sharple were all laboring men residing at Eau Claire. They were without funds, and having secured employment in a paper mill at Cloquet, Minn., they were trying to get there by stealing rides. Fifield had a wife and three children at Eau Claire. The other two men are single.

TROLLEY OPENING CELEBRATED.

Dunellen's Mayor Broke Wine Bottle on First Car in Glare of Fireworks.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23.—The trolley extension of the Brunswick Traction Company from Bound Brook, through Lincoln and Dunellen, to Plainfield, was formally opened last night. The opening was made the occasion for great jollification by the residents of Dunellen. As the first trolley car passed over the dividing line between Plainfield and Dunellen, Mayor Brakely of Dunellen broke a bottle of wine over the dashboard. Superintendent Radell of the Brunswick Company was the motorman of the car, which was filled with country, city, and borough officials, who afterward dined at Taylor's Hotel, in Dunellen.

As the car passed along the line the party was greeted with fireworks and other demonstrations by the residents, who had long waited for the event. It was necessary to run the car last night, as the franchise would otherwise have expired to-day.

A RAHWAY GIRL KIDNAPPED.

She Is Enticed Into a Carriage and Apparently Chloroformed.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 23.—Fannie Miller, sixteen years old, the daughter of Frederick M. Miller of this city, was kidnapped this morning, and was absent for several hours. The girl was apparently chloroformed after having been taken into a carriage.

This morning she was on her way to the Third Ward School when she was met by a man in a carriage, who asked her if she was Fannie Miller. On her answering in the affirmative, the man told her that her father wished to see her at once, and that he had been sent to take her in the carriage. Miss Miller suspected nothing and entered the carriage. She says that shortly after she got in the man threw one arm about her, and with the other placed a handkerchief over her mouth and nose. She knows nothing of what followed.

This afternoon a teamster from Elizabeth driving along St. George Avenue, near Kinsey Corner, saw a girl lying in the bushes not far from the road. He stopped to investigate and found, on approaching the girl, that she was lying face downward, and was unconscious, but not dead, as he supposed. The teamster aroused her with some difficulty and took her to her home. She says the man who induced her to accompany him was a fair-complexioned young man, well dressed, and apparently having a good knowledge of herself and her father, as he told her just where he was going to take her to see her father. No one known to the Millers or the police here answers the description of the man as given by the girl, who says the man was a perfect stranger to her.

SUING A CHICAGO HOTEL.

New Yorker Who Gave a Waiter $500 for a Dinner and Got No Change.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—E. D. Morgan Rowland of New York, who, it is alleged, handed a waiter in the Grand Pacific Hotel a $500 bill last July in payment for his dinner and is still waiting for his change, the waiter having disappeared with it, began suit to-day in the Superior Court against the hotel company for the recovery of his money.

Mr. Rowland estimates the damage to his feelings and pocketbook at $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Lake Michigan to the New England Coast, and has caused rains from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in the Middle Gulf States, where fair weather prevails. It has grown cooler in the middle plateau and Middle Rocky Mountain regions and Middle Missouri Valley, and has grown warmer in the Middle Mississippi Valley. The weather will clear in New England. Showers may be expected in the lake regions, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow cooler in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and in New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	52	66	72
6 A. M.	50	67	73
9 A. M.	50	70	76
12 M.	52	72	77
4 P. M.	58	73	78
6 P. M.	58	72	76
9 P. M.	50	70	75
12 P. M.	50	69	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¼
Weather Bureau	69⅞
Corresponding date 1897	52½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	54

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

ELIGIBILITY OF ROOSEVELT

It Is Alleged that He Made an Affidavit of Residence in Washington.

HE SEEMS NOT TO BE WORRIED

The Colonel Declares that Elihu Root and A. B. Boardman Will Make a Statement for Him Clearing All Doubt.

The question as to whether Theodore Roosevelt is eligible to the office of Governor of New York is being discussed by Mr. Roosevelt's friends, Gov. Black's friends, the Democrats, and the Independents.

Mr. Roosevelt, according to an alleged affidavit that has been sent here from Washington, affirmed under oath on March 21, 1898, that he was at that time a resident of Washington. Last night he declared that he had not removed his residence from this State, and showed to his political friends evidence that satisfied them that the Colonel of the Rough Riders, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and candidate for the Republican nomination is now and has been for more than five years a resident of New York State.

Both the Democrats and the political friends of Gov. Black intend to make the most of this affidavit and of the ineligibility of Mr. Roosevelt that it seems to establish.

This situation has developed within twenty-four hours, and is full of possibilities that, many claim, may mean the wreck of Mr. Roosevelt's hopes, and the triumph of Gov. Black, or a victory for the Democrats. It is certain that all the adversaries of Mr. Roosevelt are rejoicing. Gov. Black's friends predict the immediate or present withdrawal of the "Rough Rider" candidate, the Democrats are confident that the new situation improves their chances.

The State Constitution provides that only residents of the State, who have been residents for five years, may hold the office of Governor. This provision is found in Article 4, Section 2, and is as follows: "No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State."

The Alleged Affidavit.

It is claimed by the Democrats and the friends of Gov. Black that Mr. Roosevelt's affidavit settles the question beyond all controversy. This affidavit as given by the Democrats, who have had it sent from Washington, is as follows:

Washington, D. C., ss.:

Theodore Roosevelt, being duly sworn, says: On April 19 last I was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I came

essed for personal property in the town of Oyster Bay, and later appeared before the Tax Commissioners and swore off the assessment upon the ground that he was not a resident of Oyster Bay, but was a resident of Washington, D. C.

It is now said that the reason Mr. Payn was so ready to wager money on Gov. Black's renomination was that he was in possession of this information.

Mr. Roosevelt's friends are anxiously awaiting the explanation that he has promised. It is expected that Messrs. Root and Boardman will make a statement to-day, in which they will give the public the benefit of the collateral evidence which Mr. Roosevelt submitted yesterday to his friends and which is said to have satisfied Judges of the Supreme Court that his eligibility cannot be successfully challenged.

Chairman Odell's Remarks.

At midnight Chairman Odell said in reference to the alleged ineligibility of Col. Roosevelt:

"We know all about the affidavits signed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt," said Mr. Odell, "and we are not in the least worried. The best lawyers and the best Judges in the city have had the subject under consideration all day, and they are unanimously of the opinion that there is nothing in these documents which will prevent the nomination and election of Col. Roosevelt.

"In the first place, there is abundant evidence to the effect that Col. Roosevelt's real residence was at Oyster Bay, L. I. We have many letters and documents to show that Mr. Roosevelt regarded Oyster Bay as his real home. And the courts have decided that a man's intent governs in the matter of residence. Mr. Roosevelt paid taxes at Oyster Bay, his house was there, his servants there, his family there a considerable part of the time.

"Under the laws of the State of New York assessments cannot be levied on personal property except where a man actually lives. The continuous home of Col. Roosevelt has been Oyster Bay, though his temporary residence may have been Washington, D. C., while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I myself resided in Washington ten months, though I never ceased to be a citizen of New York State.

"As is well known, the citizens of Washington have no vote in general elections. Hence it is absurd to argue that Roosevelt intended to lose his residence and his citizenship in New York State, thereby losing his right to participate in general elections, and, as I have said before, the collateral evidence and the intent govern in the matter of residence according to the decisions of the highest courts.

"It should be remembered that a man never gains or loses a residence in the service of the Government. President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet, who all reside in Washington, do not lose their right to vote or to run for office in their respective States because of a temporary residence in Washington.

"Hence it is folly to argue that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy lost his residence in that fashion. All men in the service of the Government, all men in the army and navy and other branches have a right to go to their homes and vote or run for office, and State constitutions do not govern in this respect."

"So you are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is eligible after a conference extending through the day, are you?" was asked.

"Yes, and what is more, we are going to nominate him, and the people will elect him next Governor of the State of New York," said Mr. Odell with emphasis.

THE INDEPENDENT NOMINATION.

Chairman Odell States Positively that Col. Roosevelt Has Declined to Accept It.

According to Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee, Theodore Roosevelt yesterday declined the offer of the Independents to place him at the head of their State ticket. Yesterday morning it was said at the Independents' headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, that Mr. Roosevelt had not sent a letter declining their nomination, and that he would not decline. Later it was said that he had asked for a conference with Paul Fuller, John Jay Chapman, and other leaders of the Independent movement.

Mr. Roosevelt came in from Oyster Bay in the afternoon, and after conferring with Chairman Odell and other Republican leaders went to the City Club to meet the Independents. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson. He met Paul Fuller, John Jay Chapman, I. H. Klein, Preble Tucker, and several others prominent in the independent movement, and remained in conference with them until 11 o'clock. After this he returned to his sister's home, at 689 Madison Avenue.

Chairman Odell had announced at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the early evening that Mr. Roosevelt had declined the independent nomination, and would give out at 9:30 a letter setting forth his reasons for so doing. At that hour the Rough Rider candidate was still conferring with the Independents. A little after 11 he reached the home of his sister, and, when asked if he had prepared the letter, replied:

"I may have a letter to give out at this place to-morrow at noon. I will not promise, however."

Col. Roosevelt Would Not Say.

Col. Roosevelt would not say that he had declined the nomination, and seemed to imply that he would not decide that question until to-day. Chairman Odell's statement that the independent nomination had been declined by Mr. Roosevelt was positive and without qualification of any kind.

I. H. Klein was reported as saying last night that if Col. Roosevelt declined the petitions would be called in and the independent campaign in the State abandoned. Other leaders of the movement expressed the contrary view. Secretary Boudinot Keith said that in the event of Col. Roosevelt's declination another name would be put at the head of their ticket, and that Mr. Roosevelt was not essential to the independent movement.

Mr. Keith said that the position taken by the Republicans, that Mr. Roosevelt could not justly permit his name to head two tickets, as it could result in injury to his party, is not sound. He said:

"If Col. Roosevelt's name appears at the head of two columns upon the ballot, those of the Republican and the Citizens' Union, every machine Republican will presumably take the earliest opportunity of voting the Republican ticket, whatever yellow dogs 'not yet named' may be selected by the machine to fill up the Republican column. Indeed, some Republicans, heretofore not classed as machine men, have hastened to pledge themselves in advance to do this.

The Signatures Obtained.

"Having practically obtained the necessary signatures, '6,000 in the State, and at least fifty in each county,' the nomination of Col. Roosevelt on the independent ticket merely nullifies some of the difficulties which the independent voter is subjected to in casting his ballot. It does not give that ticket any advantage over any other. That ticket is still under very great disabilities.

"The only person who can undo the work which the Independents have done to obtain for themselves anything approaching equal terms upon the ballot is Col. Roosevelt."

Mr. Low yesterday wrote to R. Fulton Cutting, in reply to the latter's letter in which he asked Mr. Low to explain his statement that the independent nomination "is the one thing that can cause the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt." It was not an explanation, but merely a statement that the writer was leaving the city for a few days and would reply fully on his return, after to-morrow.

The State Committee of the Independents held a meeting yesterday afternoon and afterward gave out the following statement:

"The independent committee has no intention of nominating any but gold men as candidates for the Assembly and Senate and for Congress, and, further, in all districts, except those which are not at present controlled by the independents, and in which the Democrats nominate silver men, the Independent committee will agree with the Republicans upon candidates, exacting only as the qualification of candidacy a recognized honesty and good character, and will take legal measures to protect their candidates from the illegal use of their name and emblem."

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.

In Official List of Volunteer Officers It Is Given as New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—As bearing upon the controversy over the legal residence of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, it is interesting to note that when he was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and subsequently as Colonel of the Rough Riders he was credited to New York.

In the War Department's official publication of the list of volunteer officers, Col. Roosevelt's residence is given as New York.

Kings County and Black.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday that at least forty-five votes from Kings County would be for Black in the State Convention. He said that there was no possibility of alteration in these figures, except that there might be an increase.

THREATS OF SILVER MEN

If the Chicago Platform Is Ignored They Will Nominate a Full Ticket.

WILL ADMIT NO COMPROMISE

The Syracuse Convention, They Say, Must Not Only Stand by Democratic Principles, but Nominate Men Who Were Loyal.

The silver Democrats who are organized as such are assuming a very threatening attitude toward the Democratic leaders, who are trying to have the Chicago platform kept out of the State campaign. The silver men held another meeting in the Union Square Hotel last night, and decided to organize a "Democratic" Party, and nominate candidates "for all State officers to be filled at the coming election." In the resolutions which these men passed they take a very uncompromising position.

"It is the sense of this meeting," so it was decided, "that the conference of Chicago Platform Democrats to be held at Syracuse Sept. 27, 1898, demand and insist that the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Syracuse on Sept. 28, 1898, indorse the Chicago platform as expressive of Democratic doctrine, and that such indorsement be clear, unequivocal, and without condition.

"Second—That the Democratic Convention nominate for each of the State officials to be filled at the election in November, 1898, only men who thoroughly, earnestly, and openly advocated and worked for the election of Bryan and Sewall."

No Room Left for Compromise.

It was resolved, "That there be no compromise in connection with the above demands, and with that end in view no committee be appointed to lay these demands before the Democratic Convention nor any committee thereof, and that no committee be appointed by the conference to confer with any committee which may be appointed by the Democratic Convention for the purpose of conference, but that the Secretary of the conference shall be instructed to deliver a copy of the resolutions when adopted to the Secretary of the Democratic Convention."

Another section of the resolutions provides "that in the event of the Democratic Convention refusing to accede to both of the demands expressed in the first two resolutions hereof, the conference of Chicago platform Democrats at once organize a Democratic party and nominate candidates for all State offices to be filled at the election of Nov. 8, 1898."

It was decided that the delegates attending the conference from this city be requested to vote for any resolution which may carry out the policy outlined, and to use every legitimate effort to accomplish the objects specified in the resolutions.

Some Were for Milder Measures.

The resolutions were passed by a vote of 46 to 15. Those voting against them held out for milder resolutions, in which no threat should be made to put a Chicago platform ticket in the field until after the nominations at Syracuse should have shown opposition to the Chicago platform.

Representatives from several Assembly districts reported that the required number of delegates from their districts had been secured. Some districts were not represented. It is expected that all the delegates will be secured before the conference, which is to be held in Syracuse next Tuesday, the day before the convention.

H. M. McDonald, former President of the Bi-Metallic League, presided at the meeting.

THE GOSSIP ABOUT VAN WYCK.

Many Tammany Men Still Think He Will Be the Candidate—One Leader's Views.

The talk to the effect that Mayor Van Wyck may be named for Governor by the Syracuse Convention is increasing day by day among the members of Tammany Hall. Richard Croker has not been encouraging the reports regarding the Mayor, but Senator McCarren has to a small extent been holding out hope to the Van Wyck boomers. The Senator said last night: "I think there is quite a strong sentiment for the Mayor, and I think he would make a strong candidate."

There is, however, no organized movement for the Mayor's nomination, and indications are that his name will not be brought up in the convention. A prominent Democratic leader who is at present taking an active part in the State campaign said last night:

"This Van Wyck boom is so far only talk. Not a step has been taken to bring about his nomination, and no step will be taken by Tammany Hall. Tammany will take no part in the convention, so far as candidates are concerned. If a movement is started for Van Wyck it will be started up the State. It is doubtful if there is a great deal of sentiment for him up the State, and party workers who come down here from those districts have had nothing to say about any such movement. Most of the country districts have candidates of their own."

The Van Wyck boom, so called, started in Saratoga at the time of the gathering there of Democrats for the meeting of the State Committee. The first to talk about the Mayor as a nominee were Register Isaac Fromme of this city and Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo. In a day or two all the Tammany men in town were talking over the matter. That was before the Roosevelt boom assumed very large proportions. There has been talk ever since over the question of whether the Mayor would be nominated, and those who believe that Mr. Croker will have full control at Syracuse reason that it is only natural to believe that Tammany Hall will run for the Governorship at a time when Mr. Croker thinks that Democratic victory is assured, the man who swept the city in 1897. There are some Tammany men who do not trouble themselves about the Mayor's strength as a candidate, but declare their belief that this is another year when a "yellow dog" can win on the Democratic ticket.

MR. BELMONT NOT A CANDIDATE.

Richard Croker Says that Mr. Belmont Has Told Him So.

Richard Croker, when asked last night if Perry Belmont would be considered as a candidate for Governor at Syracuse, replied:

"Mr. Belmont is not a candidate. He has repeatedly told his friends that he is not, and he has told me the same thing."

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTION.

Remarks of Supt. McCullagh and Chief Devery as to Deputies and Police.

Superintendent McCullagh said yesterday that he did not anticipate any clash between the State Election Deputies and the policemen under Chief Devery.

"I know that the patrolmen on the police force will do their duty," he said, "if properly instructed by their officers. My men will be instructed to give the police the first opportunity to make arrests in every instance. If the police refuse, the deputies will proceed without their help, calling on citizens if necessary. If such cases arise, we will take the policeman's number and the names of witnesses, and the matter will be brought before a Magistrate or the Grand Jury.

"I have made up my rules for the deputies from the Penal Code and the election laws, and they allow the deputies to do nothing which any one could not do, with the exception of serving warrants. I am not here to make a record for arresting people, and I would be glad if all kinds of election frauds could be stopped, without the necessity of a single arrest. I am here to prevent frauds, and that will be impressed upon my men. The police will not give them any trouble, if they are rightly instructed."

When Chief Devery was told that Superintendent McCullagh had said that the police would do their duty, if properly instructed, he remarked: "McCullagh has a machine in his pocket." He said further: "I suppose he's arming his men, but all the revolvers and clubs in the State will not prevent the policemen from protecting the citizen in the rightful and lawful exercise of their franchise." He said, however, that he did not expect any clash between the policemen and the deputies.

FOR LOWER TELEPHONE RATES.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Committee Takes Action.

At at special meeting of the Telephone Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, held last evening at their rooms in the Hoffman House, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The rapidly increasing demand of business and social life have made the telephone a public necessity and absolutely indispensable as a means of communication, and

Whereas, Telephone companies have acquired certain valuable privileges from the people for which they have rendered no equivalent, and for which none is demanded except that the charge for telephone service shall be just and equitable and without discrimination against the small and in favor of the large subscribers, and

Whereas, Such discrimination does exist in New York and other large cities, and is unjust, illegal, and contrary to the spirit of our law as applied to similar corporations depending for their life and support upon the people, now; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee composed of R. M. Walters, J. A. Heckman, Edward J. Gavegan, and C. C. Shayne, ex-officio, attend the forthcoming Republican and Democratic Conventions to be held at Saratoga and Syracuse, and there urge the incorporation of the spirit of this resolution in the platforms of the respective parties, and thus aid in securing to the people relief from an oppressive monopoly.

THE MAYOR OF OMAHA.

Nebraska Supreme Court Holds His Election Illegal on the Ground that He Is a Defaulter.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—The Supreme Court, just before adjournment to-day, handed down the decision in the Moores-Broatch case, and held that Frank E. Moores is a usurper of the office of the Mayor of Omaha and that he was not eligible to election to that office in April, 1897, for the reason that he was a defaulter as collector and custodian of public funds at that time.

The opinion of the Court is no less sparing of Moores than was the report of Referee Clements, filed last Spring, in which the referee finds that Moores was at the time of the election, a defaulter, and that the acts committed by him constitute a felony. The referee recommended that Moores be ousted from the office, and W. J. Broatch reinstated.

The peculations which Moores is alleged to have committed took place during his incumbency as Clerk of the District Court, and are estimated at several thousand dollars. The Mayor has forty days in which to file an appeal bond.

RICHMOND REPUBLICANS MEET.

Delegates for Senatorial, Congressional, and Judiciary Conventions.

The Republican County and Borough Convention for Richmond was held last night. Delegates were elected to the Senatorial, Congressional, and Judiciary Conventions. The nomination of candidates for District Attorney and member of Assembly was deferred until the reassembling of the convention upon call of the Chair.

The delegates to the Senatorial convention to be held at Tompkinsville on Oct. 7 are Thomas A. Branniff, George Nicoll, E. H. Sechusen, Michael J. Kane, John J. Cuahey, William Suydam, and R. C. Watson. The delegates to the Congressional Convention, date unnamed, are Hugh Roberts, Israel Corse, J. G. Corson, W. H. O'Neil, William Woelfle, C. W. Meier, Capt. G. H. Smith, Wilbur Bush, William J. Ettgan, H. Wacker, D. Winant, Jr., and S. B. Wort. Those to the Judicial Convention, to be held in Brooklyn Oct. 7, are James M. Elliott, Hugh McRoberts, George Gromwell, Thomas McVeigh, L. G. Rubbage, Adolph Lenhart, and U. J. Sprague.

THE TALK IN ALBANY.

Much Excitement Caused by the Announcement About Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—For the last few days ex-Judge Edwin Countryman, Clarence Lexow, and other lawyers, have been busy in the Governor's inner chamber, and after careful deliberation, Mr. Countryman has submitted an opinion to Gov. Black, Superintendent Payn, and Superintendent Aldridge, that Mr. Roosevelt is ineligible to the office of Governor of New York by reason of his declaration of residence in Washington.

The news spread rapidly, and had the effect of a bomb exploding in the Roosevelt camp. The Platt followers admitted the serious aspect of affairs, and tried to throw off their chagrin by saying: "Wait till the old man gives his opinion," &c.

They declare that a man cannot vote in the District of Columbia, and therefore Mr. Roosevelt does not lose his residence in this State if he elects to go before the Registry Board in his old district and have his name placed on the registry.

While the Roosevelt men were downcast, the Black followers were very joyful. The former asserted that if Roosevelt were not the candidate it would not be Black, and the Black men retorted by saying that some time ago they pointed out that Mr. Platt did not want Roosevelt save as a vehicle to land some dark horse into the convention, and intimated that Mr. Black knew of Roosevelt's ineligibility all along.

Immediately the opinion of Mr. Countryman was given, Superintendents Payn and Aldridge departed for New York to go directly before Mr. Platt with it.

Controller Roberts, who has had the Gubernatorial bee in his bonnet for several years, now comes into the arena as one of the logical candidates. His friends to-night started a little boom for him. Mr. Roberts believes that he may slip in between the contending factions at Saratoga.

BUTT SIDES WITH COL. GREENE.

Decides that Greene's Opponents in the Ninth Must Make Formal Protest.

The friends of Col. James Goodman Greene, who hope to see him Colonel of the Ninth Regiment when it takes its old place in the National Guard, yesterday made much of the news that Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, had decided that those who opposed the Colonel's claim must make a formal protest. Gen. Butt's decision was made in the course of an animated colloquy with two officers of the Ninth, Major George T. Lorigan and Capt. William F. Morris, who resigned at Camp Thomas on account of differences with Col. Greene.

One of the most prominent members of the anti-Greene faction, said last night:

"This decision by Gen. Butt puts the entire question in a wholly different light. We never thought that Col. Greene had the least claim to be called a National Guard Colonel. We had thought that he would have to do all the fighting himself to get in. If Col. Greene has no claim to the Colonelcy, as we have always believed, and as we thought the Brigade commander believed, then we have nothing to protest against, but now that Gen. Butt has taken the stand he has, all we can do is to cast around for the best way to keep the regiment from falling into the hands of an outsider, for that is all that the old guardsmen in the Ninth think he Colonel is."

It was learned last night that Capt. S. S. O'Connor of Company A, who was counted upon to side with the anti-Greene men, has decided to stand by Col. Greene. The question of framing the protest is now said to be the engrossing subject with the anti-Greene men, and it is believed that a committee will be appointed for that purpose.

THE TYPHOON IN FORMOSA.

TACOMA, Sept. 23.—Terrible destruction was wrought by the recent typhoon and floods in Formosa.

In the northern part of the island alone over 3,000 houses were totally destroyed and 2,000 so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Over 200 dead bodies were recovered from the ruins and fully that number of persons were wounded.

Later investigations covering the entire flooded area are expected to double these numbers.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK—Sixth District, Charles A. Chickering, Republican; Twenty-sixth District, Dr. F. E. Pease, Democrat; Thirty-second District, W. H. Ryan, Democrat; Thirty-third District—Harvey W. Richardson, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA—Eighth District, John E. Lauer, Democrat; Twentieth District, James M. Walters, Democrat; Twenty-eighth District, W. C. Arnold, Republican, and J. K. P. Hall, Democrat.

BRIDGEPORT VICTIM BURIED

Remains to be Exhumed Once More to Secure a Dental Examination.

FOUR MORE ARRESTS MADE

Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey of Southington and Two Colored Women Are Prisoners—Charles A. Plumb Released.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Sept. 23.—Strange ill-fortune seems to pursue the remains of the unfortunate young woman who was the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, and who has been identified as Emma Gill of this village. This morning the remains were exhumed from the Potter's Field in Bridgeport, and the head placed with the other portions of the body and brought here for burial.

Funeral services were held this afternoon, and the remains were scarcely again returned to the grave that is supposed will be their final resting place, when Dr. Rosenbluth received a telegram from Coroner Doten, at Bridgeport, asking him to make an examination of the teeth in the head of the remains. It was then too late, as the body had been buried, but late this afternoon a permit was issued, and the remains will be disinterred to-morrow and the examination made. Dr. Rosenbluth is the dentist who did all the work on Miss Gill's teeth.

Nothing has ever occurred in this village to so arouse public curiosity, and it was augmented to-night when it was learned that Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey, two young men of prominent families, had been arrested for supposed connection with the case, and taken to Bridgeport to-night. Oxley is the son of the leading stationer and periodical dealer of the town, while Guernsey is the son of Sherman Guernsey, who represented Southington in the last Legislature, is Chairman of the First Congregational Society, and a member of the School Board. The younger Guernsey has a wife and child.

The arrests were made by Sheriff Eagan at the request of Detectives Arnold of Bridgeport and Smith of Hartford, who drove over from Plantsville and met Sheriff Eagan. Oxley was found at his home, where he had been confined several days with a cold, and Guernsey was readily located and taken to Oxley's house. The men were then by a roundabout way conveyed to the station, and left on the 7:07 train for Bridgeport. It was stated that Detective Arnold expressed himself as having no doubt that he had one of the accomplices, but which one of the men it was was a matter of conjecture. It is not thought for a moment, however, that either of the men was instrumental in the awful butchery.

No one about the village seems to have any knowledge of Guernsey being in the company of Miss Gill, but it is well known that Oxley was acquainted with the young woman, and has been in receipt of frequent letters from her. The finding of the fragments of an Adams Express money order among some rubbish in the rear yard of the house in Bridgeport occupied by Mrs. Nancy Guilford, Tuesday, was the evidence that led up to the arrest of the men. It was ascertained that the order had been sent from Plantsville. Under instructions from State Attorney Fessenden and Coroner Doten, the company exposed its records, and it was learned that Oxley and Guernsey had sent a money order for $30 to Dr. Nancy Guilford at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 23.—Charles A Plumb, who was arrested in Stratford Wednesday night on suspicion that he was implicated in the Gill murder, was released to-night, as it was proven that he had no connection with the case.

Young Guilford is still held, and to-night his counsel says he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus to-morrow. To-day Guilford made a statement regarding his visit to his mother's house at the time when he was arrested. He said he came from New Haven to visit the house and get the mail that had arrived since his mother left Bridgeport. He did so at the request of his sister Eudora, who went away with his mother and is now in Wellsburg, N. Y. He did not know where his mother was at the present time. Before he visited the house he went and saw Attorney Klein, his mother's counsel, and asked him what was new in the case. After leaving the lawyer, he said, he went to Stratford on his bicycle out of curiosity, and then went to his mother's house.

The police officials were evidently very greatly disturbed this morning when they learned that one of the windows in the house vacated by Dr. Nancy Guilford had been opened. While the detectives refused to admit it, it is whispered that they fear that some one entered the Guilford residence during the night and performed the errand which may have been intrusted to Dr. Guilford's son. Harry, who was arrested as he was about to enter the house yesterday evening.

Detective Cronan returned to headquarters this afternoon from Stratford, where he had been making a thorough canvass with a view to finding persons who had seen Miss Gill in that place. He had with him a shirt waist collar, which had been worn by Miss Gill and also her photograph, but failed to find any one who had seen the woman to recall it.

The law firm of Toomey & Lynch has been engaged to defend Walter Foster. Attorney Lynch, after a conference with his client at the jail to-day, said:

"They will never convict him."

The release of Plumb, it is said, will undoubtedly be followed by the discharge tomorrow of Foster, who was arrested in Hartford Wednesday morning.

Harry Oxley and Howard Guernsey, who were arrested in Southington, were brought here shortly after 9 o'clock to-night, and were closeted in Chief Birmingham's office more than three hours, after which they were locked up. Soon afterward Rose Drayton, colored, laundress for Mrs. Dr. Guilford, and her eighteen-year-old daughter Clara, who had been employed as a domestic by Dr. Guilford, were brought into the station and locked up.

There is no doubt in the mind of Chief Birmingham that strong evidence has been procured to connect Oxley with the case, though, as usual, that official will not say what it is. Guernsey, it is surmised, is being held only as a witness and for his knowledge of Oxley's affairs.

It has been ascertained that Oxley has paid Mrs. Guilford money at various times to the amount of $150, but the police are again reticent as to when the last payment was made.

Chief Birmingham has stated that he does not believe Foster is guilty of any connection with the affair. He was acquainted with the girl and was sometimes in her company, but further than that he was not involved.

During the examination of Guernsey and Oxley, it has been learned, Guernsey told the officers something that settled all doubts as to who were implicated in the case. It is also stated positively that Oxley made a partial confession. No suspicion of guilt concerning the death of Emma Gill is attached to Guernsey, but it has been learned that Oxley borrowed the money he sent to Mrs. Guilford from him and made him his confidant, and by his silence in the matter when the crime was discovered he has become involved.

Detective Herekendorf of the Pinkerton agency, figured in this arrest. He has been on the case since Tuesday, but this is the first time it was known.

ALGER VISITS HUNTSVILLE.

After Inspecting Troops There the Secretary Departs for Anniston—The Pollution of Camps.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 23.—Secretary of War Alger and party, who arrived at Huntsville at 1 o'clock this afternoon, inspected Camp Wheeler under the guidance of Gen. Coppinger to-day. Before the party went to the camp, the men now here were reviewed from a stand in the square. The visitors were entertained at luncheon by a Citizens' Committee, and left in the afternoon for Anniston.

Surgeon General Sternberg said that the present camps of the soldiers were healthy, and he expected a rapid decrease in sickness. In speaking of the causes of so much sickness earlier, he said:

"The whole trouble grew out of the sudden outbreak of the war, necessitating the raising of an immense army of men without time to train them; and establish proper places and camps for their care. The men were unused to army life restrictions, and they violated sanitary and other regulations with impunity. The water supply at some of the camps undoubtedly was polluted by improper drainage and sanitary system, and much sickness was caused by it."

BARRACKS IN CHICAGO.

Five Regiments to be Housed Within the City Limits This Winter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Town barracks for volunteer troops, with armed sentinels and military regulations in full swing within the city limits, will be established in Chicago this year during the late Fall or Winter months. The quota which Chicago will be asked to house is expected to be 5,000 men. This means that five regiments are to have barracks within the municipal boundaries. So far as may be possible the aim will be to keep the regimental organizations intact, or at least as close together in point of distance as may be feasible.

Complying with instructions received today, Lieut. Col. F. B. Jones, Chief Quartermaster of the volunteer army, has sent out to hundreds of Chicago's real estate dealers and property owners a circular letter asking for terms for buildings in the outskirts of the town.

When the real estate men find Col. Jones's letter in their mail to-morrow a tremendous boom in the value of Chicago's abundant crop of World's Fair hotels, as well as in the untenanted hostelries of boomlet subdivisions, is certain to result instantly.

FIVE DEATHS AT SANTIAGO.

Indications that Sickness Among the Troops Is Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In his report of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago, made to the War Department to-night Gen. Lawton chronicles the death of five men. The indications are that the sickness among the troops is decreasing, although 1,002 of the men are still reported ill. Gen. Lawton's dispatch follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23, 1898.

Sick, 1,002; fever, 715; new cases, 100; returned to duty, 153; deaths—John Killgallon, private, Company A, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 21; William H. Brigham, private, Company K, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, acute gastro enteric congestion, Sept. 21; Robert Corbin, private, Company H, Fifth Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 21; Isaac Saltus, civilian packer, acute dysentery, Sept. 22; John Thomas, private, Company M, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 22.

LAWTON, Major General.

LIEUT. ADAMS VERY ILL.

He Is a Member of the Fourteenth and Was Promoted on Thursday.

Francis A. Adams, who on Thursday was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant of Company M, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, lies ill with typhoid fever at the home of his father, John Quincy Adams, 101 West Eighty-ninth Street. He was taken ill at Chickamauga Sept. 1, and on his return home a week ago yesterday was in a critical condition. Careful nursing, however, promises to pull him through.

Mr. Adams is a lineal descendant of Samuel Adams, and comes of fighting stock, having had an ancestor or relative on every American battlefield since and including Lexington. Nineteen of his predecessors died on the Jersey prison ship in Wallabout Bay during the Revolution.

Laton's Body Sent to Nova Scotia.

The funeral of Quartermaster's Sergeant George Laton of Company H, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Regiment, who died in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday night from typhoid fever, was held at 8 o'clock last evening in Hinman Brothers' undertaking establishment, at Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the service a military escort of seventy-five members of the dead soldier's regiment accompanied the body to the Grand Central Station, where it was placed on a train en route for Nova Scotia, where the dead Sergeant's parents live. Laton was twenty-seven years old, and had been a member of the Fourteenth for some time.

Camp Meade Fever Patients Removed

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 23.—One hundred fever patients were taken away from camp this afternoon by nurses from St. Agnes's Hospital, Philadelphia, and forty others will be sent this evening to Reading Hospital. Nearly all of the sick were from the Two Hundred and Third New York, the Fifteenth Minnesota, and the Thirty-fifth Michigan Regiments.

Found His Soldier Son in a Hospital.

E. O. George, a Corporal in the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, was found ill in the Hudson Street Hospital last night by his father, who had not seen him since his departure from home last May. Hearing that his son was in a serious condition in the hospital with malaria, Mr. George came on from Flint, Mich., to see him. Corp. George's condition was somewhat improved last night, and his father left the institution in better spirits than when he entered.

Capt. Clayton Is Better.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C, who has been a patient in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, left there yesterday. When he arrived at his home, in Fenimore Street, Flatbush, his neighbors turned out and gave him a rousing reception.

A Fourteenth Regiment Private Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Stanley Augustus Smith, son of Charles A. Smith of Paterson Street, East Orange, and a private in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, died at Anniston, Ala., at 6:30 o'clock last night, of typhoid fever and pneumonia. Smith was twenty-one years old, and was born in Orange.

Death of Corp. William Moore.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 23.—Corp. William Moore, Company K, Third New York, died to-day of typhoid fever, in the Red Cross Hospital. His father was with him when he passed away, and will take the body to Hornellsville for burial.

Private J. J. McGirr Dead.

James J. McGirr, private, Company D, Second Infantry, died at St. Catharine's Hospital in Brooklyn yesterday morning of malaria. He came from Montauk on the Shinnecock Sept. 12.

Funeral of Lieut. Roberts.

Lieut. Alfred G. Roberts of Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who died at Camp Wikoff on Tuesday last, from typhoid fever, was buried yesterday with military honors, from his home at Sanford Place and Sherman Avenue, Jersey City. A delegation of Company F accompanied the body to the grave. The funeral services took place at the Second United Presbyterian Church on Hancock Avenue, near Bowers Street. The Rev. James Parker, pastor of the church, officiated.

Funeral of Private Wendland.

Funeral services were held last night at 2,070 Madison Avenue for Emil E. Wendland, a private of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at his home of typhoid fever Wednesday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Alexander of the Harlem Presbyterian Church. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3 A. M.—89 Cliff Street; J. Chatillion; damage, $50,000.

4:30 A. M.—74 Monroe Street; James Rodotzskey; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue; Henry McShane; damage, $100.

6:50 P. M.—44 Forsyth Street; Owen Koffler; damage slight.

9 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Dair; damage slight.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

CAMP WIKOFF STORM SWEPT

Water Leaked Into a Hospital Ward and the Patients Had to be Moved.

UNOCCUPIED TENTS FLATTENED

Weather Bureau Warning Saved Worse Damage—Lieut. Ahearn and Others of the Florida Expedition in Camp—Their Adventures.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 23.—A storm, brief but violent, swept over the camp last night and this morning, but did no serious damage. The storm warning from the weather department saved a worse experience, for everything was made snug last night. The wind blew down a number of tents, but none that was occupied. Twelve tents in the old camp of the Rough Riders were flattened, also two of the mess tents and one hospital tent in the detention camp, and the Young Men's Christian Association's restaurant tent. One of the hospital wards got a little water inside owing to the leaking of the roof, but the patients were removed to a dry ward. The sky is clear to-night, but threatens another storm, the life-savers say.

Batteries F of the Fourth Artillery and G and H of the First Artillery were put on board trains to-night, and will start away in the morning. The Fourth Infantry loaded most of its belongings upon the transport Manitoba this afternoon, and will get away to-morrow. The Ninth Cavalry will get away on Sunday if not to-morrow.

Among the men who were taken off the City of Mexico was Lieut. Ahern, who led the Florida expedition into Cuba, and his aids, Lieuts. Johnson, Madden, and White. Lieut. Ahern is down with the swamp fever and is in a serious condition. There were on the vessel also four Cubans who were with Capt. William Astor Chanler on some of his expeditions, and Edward Carbonell, a young Cuban, son of Isidor Carbonell of New York, who ran away three years ago to join the insurgents. Young Carbonell joined the Florida expedition as an interpreter and remained with it throughout the war. He and the others were taken on board by the City of Mexico on the north coast of Cuba.

Fought Clear Across Cuba.

The partial failure of the Florida expedition has already been told. The steamer, loaded with provisions, arms, ammunition, and reinforcements for the Cuban Army, left Key West in July. Her destination was not known until she returned three weeks later, with her supplies on board and the crew disheartened. The attempted landing of the steamer was repulsed, though some of the invaders had succeeded in escaping the Spaniards and started inland. Lieut. Ahern was the leader. They started from Puerto Alta and beat their way through the woods in the direction of Santiago, intending to join Garcia or Gomez. They met and routed several small bands of the enemy on the way, and the dynamite gun was used with good effect by Lieut. Col. Stramp of the Cuban Army. Stramp is now with Garcia. Through the heavy woods and dense underbrush they plowed toward Santiago, fighting guerrillas daily and nightly.

They approached the Town of Hibro, some distance from Santiago, where the Spanish soldiers were feasting with the natives, their minds far from fighting. Lieut. Ahern, leading the party, entered the town at night. When they emerged from the woods they were confronted by the enemy, who swarmed out from every house and barracks in overwhelming numbers.

The Lieutenant placed the dynamite gun and the intrepid Stramp in the van. The gun produced the desired effect. The little band kept up a steady fire, and the enemy, thinking there was a large force close by, retreated to the blockhouse in the rear of the town. The little party advanced, firing incessantly. They stormed the town, captured the blockhouse, and fired it without the loss of a single man. The Spaniards fled and were not pursued.

The party took fourteen Cuban deserters prisoners. They were tried and shot by the Cubans of the party. The Americans took no part in this proceeding.

Just before the town was captured the Tenth Cavalry, composed of negro troops, came up to the support of the attacking party. The troopers were, however, a little too late to capture the Spaniards, who ran in an opposite direction.

Under the protection of the colored troopers the little band made its way toward Garcia's command and arrived just before the peace protocol was signed.

Cuban Army's Sad Plight.

Every man in the party is thin from insufficient food and sleep, and their clothes were almost in shreds when they boarded the transport. They were presented with new clothing and were well fed, and most of them have recovered considerably from the effects of their hard campaign. They say the condition of the Cuban Army is terrible. A dozen Cubans are dying daily. They say the men can hardly shoulder their muskets. They had very little food, and were eating the herbs that grow in the woods.

Gen. Wheeler to-day issued an order saying that, as "all volunteer regiments have now left Camp Wikoff, volunteer soldiers who are absent on furlough or are in hospitals, should not return here with the expectation of rejoining their regiments."

Naval Vessels at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 23.—Since its arrival in Hampton Roads temporary repairs have been made on the engines of the monitor Amphitrite, and it is thought she can proceed under her own steam to Boston. Two colliers, the Scindia and the Sterling, were to have sailed to-day for New York, to join the Oregon and Iowa, but the gale prevailing along the coast caused a delay. The converted yachts Eagle and Hornet and the collier Pompey arrived to-day, and the Newport and Vicksburg are due to-morrow. All are in need of repairs.

**25th Inf

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

President McKinley Announces the Completion of His Commission of Nine Members.

THEIR FIRST MEETING TO-DAY

Belief that Volunteer Officers Now Out of Service Will Readily Testify —Reluctance Among the Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President told his visitors to-day that the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department had been completed and would consist of nine members as first announced. He has not announced the full membership.

Several of the members of the commission, including Gen. Granville M. Dodge, who will probably be Chairman of it, arrived in the city to-day preparatory to attending the preliminary meeting to be held at the White House to-morrow. Gen. Dodge was closeted with the President for half an hour in the afternoon discussing the details of the work to be undertaken.

The first steps in the inquiry being imminent, curiosity is being manifested in the War Department concerning the manner in which the investigators will begin, and what they intend to find out. The plan must, of course, be formed before the inquiry will begin, and then it will be necessary to obtain witnesses.

It is the opinion of army officers that the investigators will have no difficulty in securing witnesses among the commands of volunteers that have been ordered for muster out, and that these volunteers will tell a tale of neglect, hunger, suffering from the ignorance of superior officers, and abuse from those that were brutal. It is not doubted that the medical officers of the regulars and the volunteers will clash, and that the question of regimental and division hospitals will be fully discussed.

It is not hard to find officers who say that testimony from regular army officers prejudicial to the Secretary of War and the bureaus of the War Department will be very difficult to obtain. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, it is considered, ought to be just as anxious to have the investigation thorough as any other officer of the army, for he has maintained that so far as the department was concerned, everything possible to be done was ordered. Somehow or other, however, the impression prevails in the army that Gen. Corbin will not regard with favor the telling of stories that are likely to prove detrimental to the reputation of the army.

As Gen. Corbin will be Adjutant General for about nine years, and all orders of importance will be issued under his hand, and more or less subject to his influence, it is perhaps natural that when it is known that the Adjutant General hopes for a good report concerning the Secretary of War, witnesses who believe in a hereafter will say little or talk for the Adjutant General. Very few officers will care to have the head of the department, the Adjutant General; the heads of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Departments unfriendly to them. It might hinder or interrupt promotion, or it might lead to the consignment to coventry of offenders.

The very men from whom the valuable information ought to be obtained will require the most cordial assurances before their tongues will be loosened to talk freely about the camps ordered by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General.

LIEUT. COL. HUIDEKOPER OUT.

The Former Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Accused of Incompetency, Resigns from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is announced at the War Department that Lieut. Col. Rush S. Huidekoper, who was Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, has forwarded his resignation and received an honorable discharge. He was appointed from Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Col. Huidekoper is one of the volunter officers of the Medical Department of the army against whom charges of incompetency were preferred on Tuesday, when Secretary Alger and Surgeon General Sternberg visited Camp Hamilton at Lexington, Ky. On that occasion Gen. Wiley said of him:

"That man, Sir, is a veterinary surgeon, and I doubt if he could doctor anything above a horse. He had no military training whatever, and when he was asked for a disinfectant for the sinks he said disinfectants were not needed, and that such stuff never keeps off typhoid fever."

Col. Leonard said Dr. Huidekoper was thoroughly incapable of such work as had been intrusted to him, but several other officers protested that the doctor was a graduate of one or more medical colleges.

Dr. Huidekoper, though appointed to the army from Pennsylvania, is a resident of this city. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and afterward studied abroad, but his practice here has been principally that of a veterinarian.

New Yorkers Starving in Hawaii?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Representative Sherman of New York sent a telegram to the War Department to-day, saying that he had received reports that the First New York Infantry and other soldiers stationed at Honolulu were not sufficiently supplied with food and that the soldiers were in a starving condition. Telegrams were at once sent to Gen. Merriam, at San Francisco, asking him to report at once upon the food supply for the troops stationed at Honolulu. It is not believed that any such condition exists, or Gen. Merriam would have so reported on his arrival.

Californians Ask for an Inquiry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has adopted resolutions deploring the death rate in the military camps in this country and calling upon President McKinley to urge an investigation. A demand is made for the immediate erection of barracks and hospitals on the grounds of the Presidio military reservation, so that the sick now here and those on the way from Manila may receive the attention they need.

CORPORAL MADE LIEUTENANT.

John A. Boyle Captured the First Spanish Flag Taken in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has promoted Corp. John Ashton Boyle of the Twenty-second Infantry to the position of Second Lieutenant in the regular army.

Mr. Boyle is a Nebraskan. He is a grandson of Commodore Boyle, and is credited with capturing the first Spanish flag taken in the late campaign in Cuba.

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

Five Hundred Applications to be Referred to a New Division.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—About 500 applications for pensions arising out of the war with Spain have been filed at the Pension Office. They embrace all classes, including widows, claims for injuries, &c. It is the purpose of Commissioner Evans to create a new division for the adjudication of these cases, when they will be taken up and disposed of as rapidly as possible.

C. B. Davis to be Buried at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—The funeral of Clinton B. Davis, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will be held at Higganum to-morrow. The body will be brought to this city for interment. The honorary pall bearers will be William C. Whitney of New York, Daniel N. Morgan of Bridgeport, John M. Douglas of Middletown, ex-Bank Commissioner Edward R. Doyle of Hartford, Phineas C. Lounsbury, and Charles P. Clark, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and other prominent men of this State.

EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Spaniards Act in Good Faith—Preparations to Raise Our Flag Over San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 23.—Everything regarding the evacuation of the Island of Puerto Rico by the Spanish troops is proceeding satisfactorily. The Spaniards are acting in perfect good faith and are turning over everything as they quit the various towns. Preparations are being made for an elaborate and impressive ceremony when the American flag is raised over San Juan. The Military Commission has adjourned until Monday next.

The lights on the north coast of the island, which had been extinguished since the war began, have been relighted by the Spaniards, except at San Juan, where the lighthouse was destroyed when this place was bombarded by the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson. The lights of the city warn mariners approaching the port. The American authorities bear the expense of the maintenance of the coast lights.

United States Consul Hanna is flooded with letters from fortune hunters. He strongly advises all of them to remain at home until the Americans are in complete control.

PUERTO RICANS' AMBITION.

Express the Hope, in Address to the President, that the Island Will One Day Be a State of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Major Gen. Wilson, who recently returned from Puerto Rico, called upon President McKinley today, accompanied by Capt. Gardner of his staff, and presented an address to the President signed by many of the leading Puerto Ricans. In this address the signers express their pleasure at the prospect of becoming citizens of the United States, and announce their hope that the Puerto Rican people may some day become worthy to organize a State of the Union.

Gen. Wilson also visited the War Department and submitted a very exhaustive report upon the condition in Puerto Rico, the facts and figures of which were prepared by Capt. Gardner.

The report deals with the political condition of the island, and the possibilities of a successful change from Spanish to American rule. It also deals with the educational, religious, and financial conditions of the people, the latter with special reference to taxation and revenue, and discusses the autonomist government which the Sagasta Ministry established. The report will be valuable in the matter of determining what form of government is best for the island.

SOLDIERS DIE IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Reports the Loss of Six of His Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department from Major. Gen. Brooke, commanding the American forces at Ponce, Puerto Rico:

"Deaths, Sept. 22, six; Sergt. Lonten M. Dinsmore, Company L, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Private William C. Dunlop, Company L, Fourth Ohio; Private Albert E. Schmidt, Company L, Sixth Illinois; Private George S. Olt, Company M, First Kentucky; Corp. Charles M. Gengaware, Company M, Fourth Pennsylvania, all of typhoid; Private Christ Hellis, Company I, Third Illinois, remittent malarial fever."

MANY SICK IN PUERTO RICO.

Reported that 2,500 of Our Soldiers Are Under Treatment.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 23.—The sickness among the American troops is still increasing, and at last reports there were 2,500 soldiers under treatment.

There are 700 ill in Gen. Ernst's brigade.

SPANIARDS SHOOT RIOTERS.

Four Persons Killed and Several Wounded at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 23.—Outrages by natives are reported from Barros and Arecibo. At the latter place the Spanish troops fired on the rioters, killing four and wounding several others before order was restored.

THE IOWA AND THE OREGON.

Both Battleships Nearly Ready to Start for the Pacific.

The work of fitting out the battleships Iowa and Oregon for their long journey is nearly finished. A few minor repairs still have to be made at the navy yard, and the two vessels will be ready to start for the Pacific.

There have been stories circulated that the desertions from the Oregon are so large that she has only 40 per cent. of the crew that brought her round from San Francisco. One of the officers said yesterday that there had been some desertions, as there always are, but there were not more than a score who had left the ship. Some of the men complain that Capt. Barker will not let them have much shore leave, but this charge is also denied. The Oregon will leave the yard on Tuesday and go to the anchorage off Tompkinsville.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

Distribution of Contracts Made by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Assistant Secretary Allen to-day made the distribution of contracts for building the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. He found it necessary to make a few changes in the allotment recommended by the Board of Bureau Chiefs some time ago, principally because of the difficulty of inducing bidders to supply certain constructions in the boats which the department regard as essential. The allotment made by Mr. Allen to-day is as follows:

Torpedo Boats—Trigg of Richmond, Va., three boats; Lawley of Boston, two; Gas Engine and Power Company of New York, one; Nixon of Elizabethport, N. J., two, and Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, one.

Destroyers—Trigg of Richmond, two; Fore River Engine Company of Boston, two; Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, three; Neafie & Leavy of Philadelphia, three; Union Iron Works of San Francisco, three; Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., two, and Gas Engine and Power Company of New York, one.

The Herreshoffs of Bristol were originally awarded two torpedo boats, but declined to meet the department's desires in matter of detail, and the boats were given, one to the Gas Engine and Power Company and the other to the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore. The award of three boats to the Bath Iron Works is under consideration by the Board of Bureau Chiefs.

MARINES TELL OF FIGHTING.

They Relate Their Experiences at Guantanamo.

The marines who came back on the Panther were the centre of attraction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard all day yesterday, and the men had to tell of their experiences at Guantanamo. The Panther arrived at the yard on Thursday with 400 of the marines on board. They left the Navy Yard to go to Cuba on May 22, and landed in Guantanamo on June 10, their landing being covered by the guns of the Marblehead.

Where they landed they found a guardhouse, which they burned to protect themselves from yellow fever. In the open space around this house they made their camp, and named it Camp McCalla, in honor of the commander of the Marblehead. This camp was surrounded by the Spanish soldiers, and almost as soon as they landed the marines had to fight. The fighting was kept up for several days. The marines fought day and night, and repeatedly beat back the Spanish, who greatly outnumbered the little band. When the enemy came out into the open they were driven back, and then would retire to the bush and keep up a fire that wore the men out.

The first American flag planted in Cuba was hoisted by Color Sergt. Silvery of Company C. Capt. George F. Elliot of Company C, after praising the way the men acted while away, said: "I don't think any of them have any complaint to make, except that they had some hardship to endure and lost some sleep. We can all tell stories of narrow escapes, and for some time after we landed we had rather a warm time. Three days after we landed the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the camp. This was done at 1 o'clock in the morning, and as the flag went up the searchlight of the Marblehead was turned on it. It was a beautiful sight, and the boys were cheered wonderfully by it. Some of the men became ill from want of sleep, but they pulled through when they got some rest."

GARCIA ENTERS SANTIAGO

Enthusiastic Greeting to the Insurgent Chief by the Inhabitants of the City.

ESCORTED BY OUR OFFICERS

Brilliant Reception at the San Carlos Club—The General Delivers a Speech Expressing Gratitude to the United States.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago, yesterday was the most important day since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of Gen. Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.

At 9 o'clock in the morning Gen. Wood, with a portion of Gen. Lawton's staff and several American officers, met Gen. Garcia outside the city limits and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Col. Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers, who have recently come to Santiago, and by 200 Cuban cavalry.

The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace where Gen. Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by Gen. Lawton, and a informal reception by the American officers was held in the Audience Room. At night another reception was tendered Gen. Garcia at the San Carlos Club, which was thronged with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies. The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth Infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms, and Gen. Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms and high boots.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by Señor Trujillo, editor of the Porvenir, Gen. Garcia said:

"After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1868 to 1878, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1881, which was called the 'little war'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended, and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, over whose graves our late tears have fallen.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective—if the American people, that colossal republic, with its famous fighters, great ships, and dauntless arms, had not sent its own sons to shed the blood with ours. A grand Nation it must be, when the sons of millionaires, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to die side by side with Cubans.

"To this great Nation—to this noble country which has always fought for the right of liberty—we owe the achievement of our independence and the consummation of our ideals. Our gratitude will long live for America."

Gen. Garcia's speech, which was delivered with considerable expression, aroused much enthusiasm among the Cubans present.

Gen. Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of this city.

THE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS.

Captain General Blanco Appoints Commission to Arrange for Their Transportation to Spain.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Capt. Gen. Blanco, in view of the Government's decision to transfer the remains of Columbus to Spain, has issued the following order:

"First—The monument containing the remains shall be removed from its mounting, leaving as it now is the base upon which it rests, and shall be properly packed for shipment.

"Second—A commission, presided over by the Captain General, and composed of the Bishop of Havana, the Colonial Secretary of Justice, the civil and military Governor, the Dean of the cathedral, the State architect, and a physician commissioned by the Board of Health, shall examine the niche containing the remains and adopt necessary measures for their prompt shipment to Spain."

The commission will meet on Monday, Sept. 26, at the cathedral. The Finance Department will appropriate $3,000 to defray the expenses of packing and shipping the monument.

NEEDY AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Military Commissioners Said to Have Asked the Government to Provide a Relief Fund.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—The American Commissioners, in view of the great number of American citizens in the island who require aid, and having no American Consul here to distribute relief, have, according to report, asked the Washington Government for a special credit to attend to these urgent requirements.

According to information received, the Commissioners have advised the American Government that it will be very dangerous to bring to Havana troops to be housed in the existing barracks, as they have become infected by the overcrowding with sick Spanish soldiers and because of the bad sanitary condition of the whole town. It is, therefore, proposed that frame barracks ready to be put together, shall be shipped from the United States before the American troops are brought here.

The British Consul last night paid a long visit to the American Military Commission at the Trotcha Hotel. He conversed at length with Gens. Wade and Bates and Rear Admiral Sampson. While they were at dinner a band of music suddenly appeared in the gardens surrounding the hotel and played several American airs, finishing with "After the Ball."

The authorities have forbidden music in the park of Vedado, the suburb where the Trotcha Hotel is situated. It is understood that they did so in order to prevent crowds of people from gathering in the neighborhood of the hotel.

FLOATING DRY DOCK AT HAVANA.

Our Naval Officers Want the United States to Claim It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The naval officials have had their attention drawn to the importance of securing in good condition the fine floating dry dock which was towed to Havana and placed in the harbor there just before the outbreak of hostilities.

This dock is large enough for any of our battleships, and the naval officers are putting forth efforts to prevent the military commission at Havana from allowing it to be taken away, holding that, as it is not automobile, it would not fall subject to the same rule as that by which the American Commissioners in Puerto Rico allowed the Spanish torpedo destroyer Terror and three lesser craft to leave San Juan for Spain.

Mail Service to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Post Office Department has information that the Cuban South Coast Steamship Company has resumed weekly trips from Santiago to Batabano, touching at Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Jucaro, Tunas, Trinidad, and Cienfuego. The North Coast Steamship Line, from Santiago to Havana, has not yet resumed operations. There is regular mail service twice a week from Tampa, Fla., to Havana. Mail for all points in Cuba should therefore be sent via Tampa, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, with the exception of that for the United States Army and Navy at Santiago and vicinity, which should be sent to Washington, where it is dispatched once a week to Santiago direct.

Blanco Decorates a Colored Woman.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Gen. Blanco has conferred a decoration upon a colored woman named Barbara Gutierrez, for bravery displayed during the bombardment of Manzanillo, where she fought side by side with the regular troops, displaying the utmost courage.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT ARRIVES.

The Seneca Lands 269 Passengers from Ponce and Santiago, Mostly Signal Corps Men.

The transport Seneca, Capt. Decker, arrived yesterday morning from Ponce and Santiago, with 269 passengers, 188 of whom were officers and men of four volunteer Signal Corps companies, under command of Col. Samuel Reber. Col. Reber had co-operated with Capt. Decker to see that the ship was kept in good order, in consequence of which the Seneca was perfectly clean.

The Signal Corps companies were Company 4, Capt. Hepburne; Company 5, Capt. Cadfield; Company 7, Capt. McConnell, and Company 9, Lieut. Woodson. Capt. Clarke, Capt. Ryne, and Lieut. Talbot of the same branch of the service were also on board. The other passengers were clerks, nurses, teamsters, and laborers.

Two cases of sickness on board were reported to Surgeon Major Appel at the Army Building, who had the sick men removed to Fort Columbus Hospital on Governors Island. The sick men were William F. Denny, Company 5, who had typhoid fever, and William Massee, Company 4, malaria. Both men were First Sergeants.

The troops were landed at the foot of Bay Street, in Jersey City, whence they were taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington.

The railroad officials had not been informed of their coming, and Trainmaster McConnaugh, who was in charge of the pier, at first refused to allow them to land. An altercation followed between him and Capt. Decker. The trouble was finally adjusted by an order from Quartermaster Kimball of the Army Building.

Ramon Diaz, a ten-year-old stowaway, who was found on the ship shortly after she left Ponce, was taken in charge by Lieut. Cranford of Company 5, who will send him to his home at Little Rock, Ark., to be educated.

Yellow Fever Patient Dies.

E. Isaacs of Macon, Ga., who arrived from Santiago on the steamer Seguranca suffering from yellow fever, and was conveyed to Swinburne Island, died at 5:30 P. M. yesterday.

DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

Col. Bryan's Visit Calls Attention to What Is Considered a Serious Abuse.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The visit to Washington of Col. William J. Bryan to endeavor to obtain the muster out of parts of the Nebraska regiments, both to get rid of the sick and to cut Nebraska's quota down to the number to which the State is entitled, has again directed attention to the absurdity of the adoption of the "town-meeting" plan of running the War Department and the army. When the war broke out there were many predictions that Congress, and not the Secretary of War alone, would run the army. They came from men who were old enough to recall the behavior of Congress from 1861 to 1865, and from army officers who knew that the men who could not let the department run itself in times of peace would not permit it to attend to its own business in time of war.

Soon after Camp Alger was established the mistake of locating a camp so near Washington became apparent. Orders to regiments, if unpleasant or at all objectionable, were corrected by calling upon the Congressman who represented the district from which the command came. By a little persistency the orders were revoked, and discipline in that regiment was over. When a regiment wanted to go to the front, influence of a like sort was exerted, and the desire of the men was gratified. There is not much of that trouble now, but there is still talk of canvassing regiments to find out whether a majority of the men wish to continue in the service or be mustered out.

Every time a regiment succeeds in such efforts as this, say army officers, the discipline of every remaining regiment is threatened. The department ought to determine this matter of selection itself and permit no dictation by the troops or by Governors. The Secretary of War encouraged this principle of selection by personal inquiry among the men to find out those who wanted to be furloughed. It is the belief of army officers that if this plan could be adhered to every man of the volunteers and regulars would get a furlough.

RELEASE FOR NEBRASKANS.

Request that the Companies Be Reduced to Eighty-six Men Each.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Col. William Jennings Bryan and Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska called on the President again to-day. Afterward Gov. Holcomb stated that Nebraska had furnished 700 more men than her quota, and that it was desired to afford an opportunity for release to men whose claims to be discharged from the service appeal especially to the authorities by having the various Nebraska companies reduced to 86 men each, the minimum permitted under the regulations.

Gov. Holcomb added that the request was made on behalf of the enlisted men only, and not in the interest of the officers. "They have the privilege of resigning if they desire to get out of the service," he said. In this connection the Governor declared that no statement had been made concerning the attitude of Col. Bryan personally, and he could not say whether the Colonel would seek to resign or to secure a furlough. "All I know positively concerning his plans is that he will start to Jacksonville to rejoin his regiment tonight," he concluded.

The President took the request of the delegation under consideration, promising to give his response at an early date. Gov. Holcomb will leave for home to-morrow, and hopes to have the President's reply before starting.

Jewish Soldiers at Camp Meade.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 23.—There are 500 Jewish soldiers at Camp Meade, including 24 officers, to whom leave will be granted to attend service in Ohev Sholem Synagogue, this city on the Day of Atonement, which falls on Monday.

"Speak-Easy" at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 23.—John Kennedy has been arrested by a provost guard for running a "traveling speak-easy" in the Second Tennessee Regiment. Kennedy carried about with him a tube, which was attached to a concealed flask, with which the thirsty soldier connected. He was turned over to the Middletown authorities, as was also Private Hayman Heill of the Two Hundred and First New York, who assaulted a citizen.

WINTER QUARTERS FOR TROOPS.

President McKinley Orders Barracks Built in the Largest Cities.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Col. Hyde of the United States Quartermaster's Department has received orders from the Quartermaster General's Department to secure suitable Winter quarters for nearly 5,000 soldiers. The barracks will be built by the Government.

This move was made by President McKinley, it is understood, without any aid from the War Department; so the soldiers who are not assigned to duty in any of the islands will have well protected barracks. The Quartermaster's Department was ordered to procure these places in the largest cities at once. Hence Col. Hyde's orders.

Quartermaster Hyde said to-night that he does not want the barracks in the heart of the city, but a few miles out. Several offers of sites have already been received by Col. Hyde.

INSURANCE IN KENTUCKY.

Indictments Returned Against 74 Companies for Alleged Conspiracy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23.—The Grand Jury of Franklin Circuit Court, which is the fiscal court of this State, has returned indictments against seventy-four leading insurance companies of the country doing business in Kentucky, charging conspiracy and the formation of a trust to prevent competition in fire insurance rates.

The Growth of Socialism.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of Socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague, and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

APPEAL OF THE FILIPINOS

Aguinaldo and His Chiefs Ask the Powers to Recognize Their Independence.

AGENTS BOUND FOR EUROPE

An Attempt First to be Made to Influence the Administration at Washington—Capability of Self-Government Alleged.

MANILA, Aug. 30, via San Francisco.—Aguinaldo and his chiefs have made a plea to the powers for recognition of belligerency and independence. Angoncillo, his agent, is on his way to Europe to submit the question to the foreign powers. Before proceeding to Europe Angoncillo will stop in Washington and attempt to impress the Administration with his appeal, which is as follows:

"To the Foreign Powers:

"The revolutionary Government of the Philippines, which was constituted according to the scheme explained in the proclamation dated June 23, in which the true causes of the Philippine revolution were set forth, has demonstrated that this popular movement is due to the unanimous desire for just laws by a people who aspire to progress and perfection, and which can only be obtained by the one road to liberty.

"This revolution actually dominates the Provinces of Cavite, Bantangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, Laguna, Moreng, Bulacan, Bataan, Pampanga, Nuevaeoija, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Union, Infanta y Zambalos, and the capital City of Manila. In these provinces there reign good order and perfect tranquillity. Laws are administered by authorities who were elected by the people according to the regulations of organic decrees of June 18 and 23.

"The revolution also has some 9,000 prisoners of war, and these are treated with all the usages and regulations of civilized warfare and humanitarian sentiment. On a war footing we have 30,000 combatants organized in the form of a regular army.

"In this condition the chiefs of communities in the before mentioned provinces, desirous of interpreting the sentiments that animate those by whom they have been chosen, having proclaimed the independence of the Philippines, have requested the revolutionary Government to entreat and pray of the foreign Governments the acknowledgment of the belligerency and independence of the Philippines.

"To prove the complete security in which the Filipinos now live, how they are both able and willing to govern themselves, the accompanying document, signed by the chiefs, is submitted with this appeal. By authority vested in me as President of the revolutionary Government of the Philippines, and in the name and as the representative of these people, I implore the aid of all the powers of the civilized world, and beg them earnestly to proceed with the formal recognition of the belligerency of the Philippines and the independence of the Government.

"The powers are the means designated by Providence to maintain the equilibrium between peoples, supporting the weak and checking the strong, and thus by this means there will be realized complete justice and indefinite progress of humanity.

"EMILE AGUINALDO."

The document, signed by the chiefs referred to in the appeal testifies to the bravery of the Filipinos in battle, and declares that they are capable of self-government.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—The Filipino Government recently proposed to send a long dispatch to President McKinley, protesting against certain alleged Spanish misstatements as being calculated to "undermine the friendship between the Filipinos and the Americans." But, instead of so doing, it simply sent a dispatch tendering to the American Government and the American people, through President McKinley, an expression of "high esteem and unity of sentiment toward the champions and protectors of oppressed peoples and exponents of liberty and independence."

The Filipino National Assembly has decided to request the Americans, first, to recognize the independence of the Islands; second, to establish a protectorate over their external affairs and to induce the powers to recognize their independence; third, to appoint a joint commission of Americans and Filipinos for the arrangement of details to "reciprocate the Americans' services."

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

He May Receive the Filipinos, but Not as Representatives of an Established Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is probable that if Arigencillo and Lopez, the two representatives of Aguinaldo, who arrived yesterday at San Francisco, call at the White House on their way to Paris, they will be admitted to see President McKinley, but only as individuals and not as representatives of any Government. The President doubtless would be glad to hear any views these Filipinos might care to set forth, being fresh from the islands and thoroughly acquainted with the wishes of the insurgents. But it would be plainly impolitic and inconsistent for the President at this date, and pending the conclusion of the peace conference at Paris, to allow it to be understood, by according a formal reception to the delegates, that he had thereby recognized the Philippine Government as the head of an independent nationality.

As the Filipinos have repeatedly sought to convey the impression that the United States representatives in Manila have at some time during the progress of the war recognized Aguinaldo as an independent ally and entered into formal co-operation with him, it may be said that the Government at Washington is unaware that any such thing has happened. Admiral Dewey, who was in command of all the United States forces during the most critical period, expressly cabled the Secretary of the Navy that he had entered into no formal agreement with Aguinaldo. If Gen. Otis followed his instructions, and of that there can be no doubt, he also refrained from entering into any entangling agreements. As for Consul General Wildman, any undertaking he may have assumed to make with Aguinaldo must have been upon his own personal and individual responsibility, inasmuch as he had not the express authorization from the State Department, absolutely requisite to negotiations in such cases.

Therefore, as the case now stands, the Peace Commissioners are free to deal with the Philippine problem at Paris absolutely without restriction beyond that which might be supposed to arise from a sense of moral obligation to avoid committing the Philippines again into the hands of their late rulers.

THE COMMERCE OF MANILA.

Work of Naval Officers in Preparing the Port for Business.

MANILA, Aug. 30, via San Francisco.—The work of setting the wheels of business in the Harbor of Manila in motion has been intrusted to Capt. Henry Glass of the Charleston. One of his first duties was that of taking an inventory of all the shipping that fell into Admiral Dewey's hands on the 13th inst. This includes everything afloat, either on the bay or river, which means a radius of forty miles, and its value is about $1,500,000.

To aid Capt. Glass in the work five officers were detailed from Admiral Dewey's fleet. Ensign Moffet has been busy with guncotton and dynamite blowing up the wrecks that were sunk in the Pasig River and the outer harbor, and of the 20 or 30 wrecks in the river nearly all have been destroyed, so that ships drawing fifteen feet of water may now enter and come to the wharves. Lieut. McMillan, late of the San Francisco Hydrographic Office, is in charge of the weather bureau buoys and lights and the hydrography of the harbor generally. The shipping in the river is under Lieut. Marcus Miller, and Lieut. M. E. Wall is the boarding and berthing officer. Lieut. J. T. Meyers of the Marine Corps is in charge of all the prizes.

The Attempt to Poison Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—A careful investigation of the attempt to poison Aguinaldo shows that the cook is not dead, as reported, and that no priests are implicated, as alleged by the insurgents. Paterno, the President of the Philippine National Assembly, exaggerated the facts in the case. Several Spanish cazadores were allowed to remain at liberty at Malolos, and two of them were employed in Aguinaldo's household. One of these put a packet of oxalate of potash powder into the soup, but the cook detected it immediately and nobody was injured. A packet was also found in the cazador's pocket. There is no reason to believe he had any accomplices.

To Promote Brig. Gen. Miller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—An effort is being made to have Brig. Gen. Miller, who has been ordered to command the next expedition to the Philippines, made a Major General of Volunteers. The officers of the Kansas, Tennessee, and Iowa regiments will send telegrams to the Congressmen in their respective States urging them to ask President McKinley to promote Gen. Miller.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS MISSING.

Four Hundred Men of the Forty-seventh from Fort Adams Have Overstaid Their Leave.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 23.—Chaplain Ireland of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in camp at Fort Adams, Newport, was in the city to-day looking for men of his regiment who have overstayed their leave.

He says that 400 men are missing from the post, and there are indications that those who have not returned to New York by steamboat are in this city.

22d N. Y. Assembling at Fort Slocum.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Third Battalion of the Twenty-second New York Regiment, composed of Companies L, D, F, and M and Company G of the same regiment, all of which had been on duty at Fort Totten, Willets Point, arrived at Fort Slocum, where the headquarters of the regiment is, this afternoon. The battalion was in command of Major D. D. Russell. There were 330 men, all in fine condition. The First Battalion, which is at Fort Schuyler, in command of Major W. B. Hotchkiss, will arrive at Fort Slocum on Sunday. The men will march from Fort Schuyler to Fort Slocum. The command is being assembled at Fort Slocum in accordance with orders from Washington. Col. Bartlett says he does not know what is to be done with his regiment.

Tillinghast at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast of New York was at the War Department to-day upon business connected with the settlement of accounts between the Government and the State of New York resulting from the war. Gen. Tillinghast says that there are no further applications from New York for the muster out of troops from that State.

Troop A's Horses Ordered South.

The Quartermaster at the Army Building here received orders yesterday to send the horses of Troop A, now in the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, to St. Asaph, Va.

Transportation of Furloughed Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An order has been issued by the War Department to different commanding Generals stating that furloughed men are not entitled to transportation to their homes at Government expense.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:49	Sun sets...5:54	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:59	Gov. Isl'd...1:56	H. Gate....3:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:30	Gov. Isl'd...2:34	H. Gate....4:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Abydos, Venezuela	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Belgenland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Henry Dumois, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Michigan, Santiago de Cuba	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull		
Palatia, Hamburg		11:30 A. M.
Santiago, Havana	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown-and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened at the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 24.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Bramble, St. Lucia, Sept. 16.
Borderer, Antwerp, Sept. 7.
Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 10.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Rotterdam, Sept. 10.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25.

Carib, Jacksonville, S

Wanamaker's

There are very few Humbers left. To-day's selling will probably close out all but a few odd sizes.
Prices are—

Roadster, $34.50
Tourist, $36.50
Lady Humber, $39.50

Men's Shoes

Limited, but Good

WE have four hundred pairs of sample shoes, from a very large factory. They are Fall shoes, of course, and the lines they represent will retail at $3.50, $4, $5, $6. These 400 pairs you may have at

$1.90 a Pair

This would be a really sensational offer if it were not for the fact that the shoes are only in two sizes,—7 and 7½. If you don't wear either of those sizes, skip the rest of this paragraph with a sigh for an unavailing bargain. If you do wear either of these sizes, get here as early as you can this morning, for you will never have a better chance to save three or four dollars, as long as you live and wear shoes.

All shapes, all weights, all leathers.

Shoes for Women and Children Two months of wearing time for Women's Oxford Shoes still to come, and here's a lot at half price and less. These are fine low shoes, tans, black, most desirable toe shapes, and actual $1.50 to $2.50 grades. Two lots, and they're now 75c. and $1.

For small boys and girls, a lection of various lines that are incomplete—sizes missing here and there, but all sizes in the lot. Black kid and box calf, tan kid and goatskin; all with spring heels. Prices run up to $2.50. Now 90c. for sizes 8½ to 10½, and $1 for sizes 11 to 2.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing—The Stylish Kinds We've made great preparations for the dressy boys—the critical little fellows who know what constitutes good style. Important, however, as is that point, we don't sacrifice *cheapness* to it. Style and quality go hand in hand with real economy in this Clothing Store.

50 patterns of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds. Suits at $5 and up to $13.50. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

The "Wanamaker Special" is a double-breasted jacket suit for boys, 7 to 16 yrs., of strong all-wool cheviots; seams double-stitched with silk; buttons extra well stayed; double warp lining; trousers with double seats and knees; in fancy cheviots, also navy blue; good-looking suits and very durable. $5 each.

LONG-TROUSER SUITS

At $9—A stylish suit of cheviot, with 3-button cutaway coat and high-button double-breasted vest. Some in fancy cheviots, at only $8.50. From that, prices creep gradually up to $18. Particularly good quality and style in the $12 and $13.50 kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Fine Gloves at 75c. Quick response to the announcement made a few days ago of their arrival. This story is about their speedy departure,—no more in pearl and white. You may still have browns, tans and blacks, however, in the best glove of fine, soft lambskin you ever saw at the price. 75c. here for a good dollar value. Some storekeepers would say $1.25.

Tenth street.

High-class Literature—18c. per vol. The "Alta Books"—a series of works of standard authors. It's not often you can obtain books of this kind in such excellent binding at such absurdly little prices,—they're bound like the $1 and $1.50 publications. In the offering are represented Scott, Dickens, Lever, Cooper, Eliot, Hood. Some in sets, like these:

Macaulay's England, 5 vols., 90c.
Martineau's England, 4 vols., 72c.
Daniel Deronda, 2 vols., 36c.

And the single books are only 18c. each.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OLD MURDER MAY BE TRACED.

Skeleton Dug Up at Hopatcong, N. J., May Be that of the Victim.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 23.—Emil Anderson, an employe of the Forcite Powder Company, at Hopatcong, was opening a sand pit in the rear of the acid works a day or two ago, when he came to a number of flat stones. These he removed, and as he picked up the last one he was astounded to find he had unearthed a human skeleton. The bones were about five feet under ground.

Some of the oldest inhabitants are pretty well satisfied that the bones are those of Richard Haycock, who disappeared nineteen years ago. Haycock was employed in the Hurd mine at the upper end of Lake Hopatcong, and after drawing his pay one day in the early Spring started to walk across the lake on the ice to visit his father-in-law, Nathan Smith, who at that time lived in the neighborhood of where the bones were found. Never, from the time he left Hurdtown until the present day, has he been seen.

Haycock was a brother of William Haycock, who was killed in the explosion at the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenvil in April. Some people think that Haycock was murdered by some one who knew he had considerable money with him.

WESTBROOK GOLFERS WIN

Home Talent Takes All the Honors in the Third Day's Play of the Tournament.

LIVINGSTON GETS TWO PRIZES

Harry Hollins Will Meet Cutting To-day in the Deciding Contest for the Chief Trophy — Many Play in the Handicap.

Home talent won all the prizes yesterday on the Westbrook Golf Club links, near Islip, L. I., and the ownership of the chief trophy, a handsome silver cup, given by W. Bayard Cutting, President of the club, will go to-day to one of the Westbrook golfers. The course is a very tricky one, every hole being well guarded with high bunkers and sand pits, and undoubtedly the familiarity with their own course is a considerable advantage to the home players.

Yesterday was the third day of the tournament, and the biggest event was a handicap. Thirty-two contestants turned in scores, and both the handicap prize and gold medal for the lowest gross score were won by Louis Livingston, Jr., a former champion of the club, but who was beaten a few days ago in the annual championship contest by Harry Hollins, the crack seventeen-year-old golfer of the club. The latter maintained his reputation yesterday, for he had a hard man to beat in his semi-final round for the Westbrook Cup in Herbert M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. The latter is a longer driver, but the slight advantage that this gives is more than made up by young Hollins in his superior work on the green. His approaching was admirable, while Harriman's ball frequently stopped too short of the hole.

The match was followed by an enthusiastic group of spectators. A bad drive into the bunker cost Harriman eight strokes at the start, and at the end of the fourth Hollins was three in the lead. The next two went to Harriman, Hollins on the sixth sending a ball into the fence. Hollins, however, finished the ninth two holes ahead, and closed the game at the sixteenth hole by the score of 3 up and 2 to play. The bye holes were played out, and the scores were:

Harry Hollins, Westbrook—										
Out	6	4	4	3	5	7	4	4	5	—42
In	5	6	5	3	5	7	5	4	6	—46
Total										—88
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—										
Out	8	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	—44
In	6	4	5	3	5	7	6	6	5	—47
Total										—91

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., won his match with G. E. Watson without difficulty, by 7 up and 5 to play. The scores were:

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	10	—45
In	8	5	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	—21
Total, 13 holes										—66
G. E. Watson, Westbrook—										
Out	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	8	—59
In	7	4	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	—24
Total, 13 holes										—83

Lowest Gross Scores.

Louis Livingston, Jr., the double victor in the handicap, did the course in 89 strokes, and his handicap of 5 gave him the net score of 84. John I. Blair, Jr., of Morris County and Princeton, did 90, making 2 strokes for the short 135-yard hole, and 3 for the fifth, 350 yards, the only one to make these holes in these low figures. There were three or four high scores on his card, and these lost him the gold medal for the best scratch record. Eight gross scores were turned in under 95, as follows:

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	5	7	4	3	5	5	5	4	6	—44
In	6	4	5	3	5	6	4	5	7	—45
Total										—89
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—										
Out	5	6	4	2	7	5	4	5	6	—44
In	8	5	4	3	3	5	5	5	8	—46
Total										—90
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook—										
Out	7	4	5	3	5	4	6	5	6	—45
In	5	5	4	3	5	5	6	6	7	—46
Total										—91
J. G. Knox, New Haven—										
Out	5	3	6	3	4	6	6	5	6	—44
In	6	4	4	4	8	7	6	6	6	—48
Total										—92
R. H. Crowell, Cleveland Country—										
Out	6	2	3	3	6	7	4	5	6	—43
In	7	6	4	3	6	6	6	6	6	—50
Total										—93
William Wood, Westbrook—										
Out	5	5	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	—46
In	5	6	4	5	5	5	5	7	5	—47
Total										—93
Alexander Morten, Westchester—										
Out	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	6	6	—45
In	6	4	7	4	5	6	5	5	7	—49
Total										—94
Frazier Curtis, Essex County, Mass.—										
Out	6	6	5	4	5	6	5	5	6	—48
In	5	5	5	3	6	5	5	6	6	—46
Total										—94

The following is the list of handicap competitors, showing the order of their standing by net scores:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	89	5	84
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	91	5	86
Frazier Curtis, Essex Co., Mass.	94	8	86
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	101	15	86
J. G. Knox, New Haven	92	5	87
R. H. Crowell, Cleveland	93	5	88
William Wood, Westbrook	93	5	88
S. A. Jennings, Westbrook	101	12	89
Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook	99	10	89
J. P. Kellogg, Seabright	98	10	88
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	90	0	90
Alexander Morten, Westchester	94	3	91
Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	106	12	94
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	97	2	95
J. C. Tappin, Westbrook	107	12	95
N. G. Carman, Westbrook	113	18	95
J. T. Pratt, Queens County	111	15	96
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	101	5	96
A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's	102	5	97
H. M. Adams, Queens County	109	12	97
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	105	6	99
J. M. Carrere, Staten Island	117	18	99
L. L. Clarke, Englewood	110	10	100
H. L. Pratt, Queens County	107	7	100
Howard Maxwell, Queens County	109	9	100
C. A. Watson, Morris County	106	5	101
Abram Barber, Agawam Hunt	102	0	102
G. E. Armstrong, Staten Island	105	3	102
A. G. Hodges, Rockaway Hunt	111	8	103
C. G. Meyer, Westbrook	122	18	104
Robert Grannis, Morris County	110	5	105
C. G. Williams, Oyster Bay	123	18	105

The tournament will end to-day with the 36-hole final round for the Westbrook Cup, Hollins playing Cutting. The Consolation Cup contest will also be finished.

MISS KIP WINS AT GOLF.

She Makes a New Record for the Morristown Field Club.

Miss Kip won the George G. Kip Cup yesterday in the young women's golf contest on the Morristown Field Club links. Her record was 99 strokes, which makes a new amateur record for the course. It was:

Miss Kip, Morristown Field—										
Out	5	9	5	3	6	8	6	3	6	—51
In	7	6	4	3	6	5	5	7	5	—48
Total										—99

Miss M. G. Bryce formerly held the women's record at 104. The other players in the Kip Cup contest, with scores, were: Miss Howell, 121; Miss Slade, 123; Miss March, 127; Miss Martin, 130, and Miss Holmes, 136. This victory is the third for Miss Kip, Miss March has held it twice, and Miss Day and Miss Hurlbut each once. It is played for semi-annually, and limited to contestants under eighteen years of age.

English Cricketers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—A three-days' match between P. F. Warner's team of English cricketers and the Philadelphia Colts was begun on the Merion Cricket Club's ground at Haverford to-day. When stumps were drawn this afternoon the local team, which consists of eighteen young players selected from the various Philadelphia cricket clubs, had made 77 runs for their first innings and the Britishers 73 for the loss of three wickets.

Races at the Mineola Fair.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 23.—The attendance at the Mineola Fair to-day was small on account of the threatening weather. The races were the feature of the day, four events being on the card. Miss Overton won the race for foals of 1895, while Santon took first money in the first 2:30 event and Actuary in the second. The 2:17 class was won by Island Boy.

THE MANCHESTER RACES.

Tod Sloane Rides the Winners in Two Events at Long Odds.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—At Manchester to-day, the New Barns Selling Handicap of 150 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold for 100 sovereigns, was won by H. Hardy's three-year-old bay filly Queen of Song, by Balioi, out of Bohemian Girl, with Tod Sloane up. Eight horses ran; distance, seven furlongs.

Tod Sloane also won the Lancaster Nursery Handicap, riding the Lorillard-Beresford stable's Myakka. The conditions were as follows: The Lancaster Nursery Handicap plate of 500 sovereigns for two-year-olds, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the plate; distance five furlongs. Fifteen horses ran.

The betting was 7 to 1 against Queen of Song, and 100 to 15 against Myakka.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Orion	112	Momentum 107
Handsel	109	Hanion 108
Imperator	108	Sensational 108
Maceo	108	Brentwood 108
Tinge	108	Blaneystone 108
Estaca	108	High Jinks 108
Tremargo	108	Blissful 98

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages, One mile and an eighth.

Dr. Catlett	129	Doggett	98
Macy	118	Fanwell	98
Sir Walter	117	Banquo II.	98
The Winner	113	Endeavor	87
Handball	106	Merlin	86
Whistling Con	106		

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; with $1,000 added; weights eight pounds below the scale. Penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

Martimas	122	Havelock	107
Armament	122	Capt. Sigsbee	107
Satin Slipper	119	Hilee	107
Duke of Middleburg	114	Diminutive	104
Himitsu	107	Prestidigitatrice	104
Mr. Clay	107	Lady Lindsey	104
Hapsburg	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

Handball	126	Martha II.	119
Bendorsan	124	Whistling Con	117
Floronso	124	Gloniolne	104
Banastar	122		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full course.

Shiletah	165	Forget	145
Olivo	160	Plutarch	144
Royal Scarlet	157	Right of Way	144
Woodpigeon	155	Baby Bill	138

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Hanwell	109	Her Own	100
Simon W	109	Black Dude	99
Harry Reed	108	Oxnard	99
Ben Ronald	106	Filament	99
Headlight II	104	Lady Disdain	88
Endeavor	101		

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds special weights. Five furlongs.

The Burlington Route	115	Life Guard	111
Sol	115	Composer	111
Mark Miles	115	Dr. Parker	111
Tennith	115	Cosmopolitan	111
Chappaqua	115	Jerid	111
Favonius	115	Sister Fox	111
Top Gallant	115	Seraphic	111
Spurs	115	Effie Ainslee	111

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Big fields and close finishes made it necessary to extend the meet at the Driving Park, and the remainder of the card will probably be completed to-morrow. To-day's results follow:

2:25 Class, Pacing.—J. G. Overshire's b. g., Uncle Jobe, by Waldemeyer, won first, third and fourth heats and the race. Time—2:10¾, 2:2?, 2:20½. Big B., second; Surango, third; Bacobo, fourth. Little Joe, Nate, Joba Addington, D. Fitch, Thomas W. Amaze, Partiality, Nelli Walker, and Edward S. also started.

2:24 Class, Trotting.—D. L. Ward's b. m. Minna Rysdyke, by Orange Chief, won the first and third heats; Thomas Grady's b. m. Anderson won the fourth heat, and W. Greenmay's b. g. Jake M. Patchen won the second heat. Time—2:24?, 2:21½; 2:20; 2:23½. Antilla W., Red Mantle, Olesa, Clarence B., Cleavie, Brigham Bell, Kelly, Dell Riehl, Prince L., and Roberta also started.

No races yesterday at Readville, Mass., and none at Fort Wayne. Postponed on account of rain.

THE CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT.

Governors of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana Resolved to Prevent It.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23.—Gov. Bradley, upon receiving a telegram conveying the rumor that arrangements are being made to have the Corbett-McCoy fight in this State near Cincinnati, issued a proclamation to-day warning all persons not to attend the same, and directing the peace officers of the State to take steps to suppress the fight if attempted in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Times-Star has received the following dispatches from the Governors of Ohio and Indiana:

"Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The fight will not take place within the Ohio radius indicated or any other place in Ohio.

"ASA S. BUSHNELL, Governor."

"Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—There will be no prize-fighting in Indiana if I can prevent it. If local authority is not sufficient the resources of the State will be drawn upon for ample force to suppress lawlessness and drive out the intruders, if anything of the kind is undertaken. The persons engaged will be treated as criminals from the time they cross the border line. Prizefighting is a disgrace to our boasted civilization, and ought not to be tolerated anywhere. It certainly will not be tolerated in Indiana while I am Governor. JAMES A. MOUNT."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—Governor Mount to-day wired the Secretary of War asking permission to command four companies of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment in the event of an effort to hold the Corbett-McCoy fight in Indiana.

HEROES EMBALMED IN SOUP.

How Dewey, Schley, and Hobson Are Honored Daily by a Grateful Public.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Men in their patriotism seek to perpetuate the fame of heroes. Some prefer marble monuments, others enduring bronze, and others the erection of colossal buildings that coming generations may behold. There are still others who, despising what they call the vain pomp of outward show, devise different means to keep the names of their heroes fresh in the minds of men.

At least one person in Baltimore believes that the mind of man can be best reached through his stomach. He has his heroes, and he is careful that they shall not be forgotten. In casting about for a means of keeping their memories before the public, especially the thirsty public—for the man in question is a dispenser of beer—he concluded that soup was the proper material in which to embalm the memory of the great. As soup is warming, invigorating, and strengthening, it should make a lasting impression upon the partaker. To conceive the idea was to carry it into effect. The next day pedestrians who passed his saloon were startled by a large bulletin board bearing the legend: "Free lunch to-day. Dewey's kidney stew." There are thousands of admirers of Dewey in Baltimore, and when the sign was read the doors in front of the saloon swung inward with great frequency, and pedestrians hurriedly called for beer in order to learn how "Dewey's kidney stew" tasted. The hero perpetuator was astonished and delighted, and the next day proceeded to fix the name of another hero in the minds and stomachs of the people. This time he chose Admiral Schley, and the bulletin board announced that "Schley's bean soup" would be dispensed to every purchaser of beer. There are many people who had never heard of Schley's beans, and they were anxious to acquire a taste for them made up into soup. The second day was a greater success than the first. Schley being a Maryland man, of course the people have a natural pride not only in his name but in his beans as well.

By this time the hero-perpetuating scheme was in full swing, with plenty of heroes to perpetuate. Following the bean soup came "Shafter's beef stew," "Dix's ragout," "The gallant Fifth's consommé," "Hobson's choice stew," and various other dishes named after men made famous in the war with Spain. Each day the demand for soup or stew increased and the place was thronged.

Now there is a peculiar thing in connection with hero soup, and that is that it is all of the same kind, made of the same materials day after day. The question that has bothered some people in that connection is, by what psychological influence does the hero perpetuator make the people believe that "Dewey's kidney stew" is different from "Dixie's ragout," or in what way does "Schley's bean soup" excel the "Gallant Fifth's consommé."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Louisvilles Again Defeat the New Yorks by Superior Fielding and Batting.

LOCALS HIT THE BALL HARD

The Fast Work of the Visitors, However, Cut Off Hits That Would Have Scored Runs — Brooklyns Defeat St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	89	44	.669
Baltimore	85	47	.644
Cincinnati	83	54	.606
Cleveland	74	58	.561
Chicago	74	68	.540
New York	70	68	.526
Philadelphia	67	62	.519
Pittsburg	67	69	.493
Louisville	60	74	.448
Brooklyn	49	76	.392
Washington	44	90	.328
St. Louis	33	97	.295

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 6; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 1.
Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Washington in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.

The fielding of the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was of such a character that the locals would have had to hit the ball over the ropes at short intervals to win. As it was the visitors pulled out another victory purely through their sharp fielding and timely batting. The locals hit the ball hard at times when a long hit was needed, but the visitors' outfielders pulled down apparent home runs and three-baggers as though they were pop flys. Taken altogether the Kentuckians have played a phenomenal game during their stay in New York, and completely outplayed the home team in its crippled condition.

Carrick, who was secured when the locals were on their second Western trip, was sent in to pitch. He pitched three games in the West on that trip and won each time, but has not pitched since then, owing to some misunderstanding between the Newark and New York Clubs regarding the latter's right to his services. He was therefore short of work, but did fairly well, and showed that he had good curves and speed. He was a bit wild, but not to an alarming extent, and would have won his fourth game if the locals could have driven the ball out of reach of the visiting fielders. During the past few weeks there has been much said regarding Carrick's eligibility, but President Pulliam of the Louisvilles said that the new pitcher was eligible, he having received no word from the National League to the contrary.

Foster, the locals' new third baseman, took a conspicuous part in the game. He secured three hits, one a two-bagger that sent in two runs. The Philadelphias will begin a series of four games at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, and unless the locals play a stronger game they will fall back into seventh place. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Van H'n, lf..0	2	2	0	0	
Davis, ss....0	0	0	6	1	
Joyce, 1b...0	0	12	1	0	
Seymour, cf.0	0	0	1	0	
Gleason, 2b.1	0	4	3	1	
Warner, c...0	0	4	5	1	
Gettig, rf...1	0	2	0	0	
Foster, 3b..1	3	1	1	0	
Carrick, p..0	1	1	2	0	
Total 3	7	27	14	2	

LOUISVILLE.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Clark, lf....1	0	1	5	0	0
Hoy, cf....2	1	3	0	0	
Dexter, rf..1	5	2	0	0	
Wagner, 3b.0	0	5	1	0	
Decker, 1b..1	1	7	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.1	1	2	4	0	
Clin'm'n, ss.0	0	1	4	0	
Kittridge, c.0	3	2	0	0	
Magee, pf...0	0	0	1	0	
Total 6	8	27	9	1	

New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Louisville	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	*	—6

Earned runs—New York, 1; Louisville, 1. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Kittridge, Van Haltren. Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hit—Dexter. First base by errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 2. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Clingman, Wagner. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 6; off Magee, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Clingman, Ritchey, Magee. Struck out—By Carrick, 3; by Magee, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Louisville, 12. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

KENNEDY'S TIMELY HIT.

It Enabled the Brooklyns to Defeat St. Louis Yesterday.

A two-base hit by Kennedy in the ninth inning, when two bases were occupied, caused the defeat of the St. Louis team at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Both teams played well, the home team being augmented by Anderson, who returned to Brooklyn yesterday. Daly and Sullivan divided the fielding honors. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Griffin, cf...1	2	2	0	0	
Jones, rf...1	2	4	0	1	
And'son, lf.0	1	0	0	0	
Magoon, ss.0	0	0	0	0	
Daly, 2b...0	1	3	5	0	
L. Ch'ce, 1b.0	0	13	0	0	
Wagner, 3b.1	1	1	1	0	
Ryan, c....1	1	3	1	0	
Kennedy, p.0	1	0	2	0	
Total 4	9	27	10	1	

ST. LOUIS.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Dowd, rf...1	2	1	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf..1	1	4	0	0	
Cross, 3b...0	0	0	1	0	
Clements, c.0	0	0	0	0	
Sugden, c...0	1	2	1	0	
Sullv'n, 2b.0	1	6	2	0	
Harley, lf..0	0	5	0	0	
Tucker, 1b..0	0	7	0	0	
Smith, ss...0	0	1	4	0	
Taylor, p...1	2	0	1	0	
Total 3	7	*26	9	0	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Jones, Kennedy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, Cross, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Taylor, 1. Double play—Doyle and La Chance. Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle, in which honors were about evenly divided. The Bostons scored their first run in the eighth inning on the only error in the game, O'Brien's wild throw, and scored their winning run in the ninth by bunching three hits after one man was out. Clark's home run saved the visitors from a shutout. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowermann. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Callahan, the Chicago's pitcher, broke Baltimore's winning streak. He was invincible when men were on bases. Maul was rather wild, and only the sharpest kind of fielding prevented the Chicago's total from being larger. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned run—Chicago. Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Chicago, Callahan and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Washingtons and Cincinnatis broke even to-day. The home team won the first game through Baker's effective pitching. Timely batting enabled the visitors to win the second. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Base hits—Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Baker and Farrell; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Wood.

Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 6.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	1	—10

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Base hits—Washington, 14; Cincinnati, 14. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Williams and Casey; Cincinnati, Hawley, Damman, and Wood. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Philadelphias played another errorless game this afternoon, winning their third straight game from the Clevelands. Tebeau took exception to the umpire's decisions in the second inning and was ordered out of the game. Score:

Philadelphia	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	*	—5
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 12; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Cleveland, Young and Creger. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—excels all other Violet Perfumes.

Girls Return to College.

From The Chicago News.

All were not bound for the same college. Some were going to Vassar, some to Wellesley, some to Mount Holyoke, others to Smith. Neither were they all from the same social set. Some had never before met. Their colleges opening practically at the same time, the young women thought it would be jollier and more sociable if all made the trip together, so two cars of the Michigan Central train leaving at 10:30 o'clock were reserved for the exclusive use of the college girls.

Twenty minutes before train time carriages began driving up to the Central Depot and pouring forth their freight of laughing girls, beaming papas and mammas, sometimes a brother or sister, and occasionally a youth who wasn't a brother and had no ambition to become one. The masculine contingent retired to wrestle with ticket agents and baggagemen, while the young women congregated in gayly animated groups in the waiting room, where there was a round of handshaking and a renewal of friendships that would have done credit to a G. A. R. reunion. In five minutes the reunited college chums were exchanging secrets that embraced everything from the mystery of a well-planned complexion to the name of the young man who was responsible for a huge bunch of American Beauties.

At last came the warning of the conductor, and fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and girl chums who were remaining behind stepped up for their quota of farewell kisses, while the young men tried to satisfy themselves with wistful glances and long, lingering handshakes. A moment later heads and gloved hands waving dellcate handkerchiefs. * * *

As the crowd on the platform turned to go a young man with soulish eyes and a light fedora hat came to a sudden halt. Pulling a gilt-edged notebook from his vest pocket, he remarked sotto voce to his two companions:

"Let me see. Total expenses in re best girl for last thirty days, carriages, boating, theatres, ice creams, candy, &c., $123.65. Approximate estimate for next thirty days: Five pounds of candy, $4; expressage, 75 cents; postage, 2 cents a day, 60 cents; total, $5.35; net saving, $118.30. Oh, I don't know; this parting may be gloomy, but it has it's silver lining."

THE UNITED S

WINNIE DAVIS'S FUNERAL

Imposing Procession Through the Streets of Richmond Witnessed by Immense Throngs.

TROOPS AND VETERANS IN LINE

Military Band Plays the Dead March and the Bells of Many Churches Toll — Mother's Grief Moves Bystanders to Tears.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—The funeral train bearing the body of Miss Winnie Davand was met at the station by Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of which she was a member, and delegates from Pickett Camp. Col. Archer Anderson, J. Taylor Ellison, Col. E. L. Hobson, and Dr. George Ross and their wives received Mrs. Davis and those of her immediate party who were on the train.

The casket was borne to the hearse from the funeral car by the gentlemen selected for active pall bearers, and the guard of honor and the veteran escort followed in column of fours. There were four white horses attached to the hearse, each one being led by a colored man.

The casket was placed in the lecture room of St. Paul's Church and Col. Laughton dismissed the escort. Two members of the guard of honor remained constantly on duty, being relieved every half hour. Upon being deposited in the lecture room the casket was surrounded by floral tributes from Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina, and other States. To the left of the casket was the furled flag of the Confederacy.

St. Paul's Church, in which the funeral services were conducted, and of which the Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael is the rector, was the church in which Mr. Davis was confirmed, and in which he was seated when he received, on April 3, 1865, the message from Gen. Lee which necessitated the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate troops.

It was 3:30 o'clock as the procession entered the church, the organ playing the "Jefferson Davis Funeral March." First came the veterans of Lee Camp, then the Sons of Veterans. These passed up the main aisle and were seated to the left. The veterans of Pickett Camp came next, going over to the left aisle and taking seats at the front on the right. The ministers of the various churches of the city occupied seats to the right of the chancel.

Following the Pickett Camp veterans were the veterans, representing camps in other States, and behind them the honorary pall bearers. Then came the guard of honor, which had charge of the casket during the day, and next came the casket. Mrs. Davis followed close behind the casket, leaning on the arm of Col. Archer Anderson. She walked with bowed head and very feebly, leaning very heavily on her cane. Mrs. Hayes and other relatives and near friends followed, and immediately behind came about 300 veterans.

The flower and flag covered casket was placed on the pedestal in front of the chancel, and Mrs Davis and her party took seats. The Rev. Dr. Carmichael announced the first hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," which was the favorite of Gen. Robert E. Lee. After the hymn had been sung the Rev. Dr. Hoge read the psalm for the day and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung. Dr. Carmichael read the lesson. "Art Thou Weary?" was then sung, and at its close the veterans moved out with the casket.

Mrs. Davis was prostrated, and it was several minutes before the grief-stricken mother could rise. The scene was deeply affecting, and those who witnessed it were deeply moved. Many an old soldier, dressed in the gray, wept freely as he witnessed the grief of the aged lady.

The crowd about the church when the casket was taken out and placed in the hearse was of immense proportions. The procession was headed by the Marshal and his staff, Gen. Alonzo Phillips and staff; then came six companies of State troops and the Richmond Howitzers, then the veteran organizations, headed by the First Regiment Band, playing the "Dead March in Saul."

Amid the tolling of bells of many churches the procession started toward Hollywood Cemetery, marching between dense lines of humanity the entire distance. The procession was nearly a mile in length, though the carriages were driven two abreast.

Along the drive in the cemetery leading to the grave, a distance of half a mile, and all about the grave was an enormous throng. Company B, under Capt. Russell, was detailed as a guard on the approaches to the Davis square, and prevented the crowding of the drives. A rope was stretched about the circle in which Mr. Davis is interred, and a detail of police assisted the military in preventing the crowd from entering.

The sun was just sinking behind the hills when the procession came in sight along the road that winds in and out among the trees by the river's bank.

The services at the grave were simple, but deeply impressive. After the casket had been placed on the supports the face section was removed for a moment, and Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, kissed the deceased. Mrs. Davis sat in an arm chair near the grave during the service, and Mrs. Hayes knelt by her side.

The Centenary Methodist Church choir sang "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," the committal prayers were read by Dr. Carmichael, and then the vast and sorrowing crowd dispersed.

The Outdoor Recreation League.

At a meeting of the Out-Door Recreation League at the Charity Organization Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, last night, the Legislation Committee was instructed to work for the enactment of legislation whereby public grounds can be set aside for the use of the children in the poorer districts. Resolutions were also adopted requesting the city authorities to grant the necessary amounts from year to year for the opening of all school playgrounds during vacation time, so as to make them a part of the educational system. Among those who attended the meeting were the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; R. Watson Gilder, and several others interested in the public playground scheme.

Medals for the Brooklyn's Crew.

The presentation of medals to the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn by the citizens of Brooklyn, in commemoration of the battle of Santiago de Cuba on July 3, will take place at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory on next Thursday afternoon. Charles A. Schieren will preside. The address of welcome will be delivered by President E. M. Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will make the presentation address. The medals will be distributed by a committee of thirty women. A sword will be presented to Capt. F. A. Cook by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. Admission will be by tickets, which have been distributed to the subscribers to the fund. Additional subscribers are earnestly desired.

A $1,000,000 Mortgage Filed.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—A mortgage for $1,000,000 was recorded to-day in the office of the County Register. The internal revenue stamps amounted to $499.50. The mortgage is given by the State Telephone Company, with principal offices in Jersey City, to the Fidelity Trust Company of this city. The mortgage covers all the lines of the company in the State.

Methodist Building in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Western Methodist Book Concern has decided to erect a ten-story building on its property, 57 Washington Street. Plans have been made by Harry B. Wheelock, which will be considered at a special meeting of the general officers, to be held in Cincinnati next Monday. The cost of the building will be about $150,000.

201st Regiment Private Dead.

LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 23.—Private Harry Freger of Company B, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers, died of typhoid fever to-night in the Good Samaritan Hospital, to which he and twenty-nine other sick soldiers were brought on Tuesday from Camp Meade.

"Buffalo Bill's" Condition Better.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," who was last night taken to a hospital suffering from nervous strain, is considerably improved to-day. It has been erroneously stated that Col. Cody was suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

TOBACCO COMPANIES UNITED.

The Trust Buys Out the Drummond Company of St. Louis for Ten Million Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The Drummond Tobacco Company has passed into the hands of the American Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the Tobacco Trust. The deal was practically consummated Wednesday, but not till this afternoon was the fact admitted by representatives of both companies.

The price agreed upon for the plant is $10,000,000, but it will not all be paid in cash, since many of the stockholders will go into the trust and retain their stock. The new stock will be issued as American Tobacco stock, but the name of the Drummond Company will not be changed. President Duke of the Trust and President Harrison I. Drummond last night went to New York to wind up the deal and sign the necessary papers.

The sale includes the four factories of the Drummond Company and much valuable real estate located in the heart of the manufacturing district of St. Louis. The cigarette factory at Tower Grove Station also is included in the deal. This is one of the largest cigarette plants in the world. The trust a few days ago bought the Brown Tobacco Company's plant for $1,200,000, and this leaves only the plant of Liggett & Myers of those in this city out of the concern.

It is understood that there will be few changes in the personnel of the Drummond Company, but that Mr. Drummond probably will retire from the management, as he has long desired to do. With his brothers and other representatives of the Drummond interests, he will continue to have a voice in the management of the plant.

FOUND MOTHER A SUICIDE.

School Children First to See Mrs. Richards's Body—Died on Her Birthday.

Mrs. Minnie Richards, twenty-nine years old, the wife of Thomas S. Richards, Superintendent of a carriage manufactory in Manhattan, committee suicide yesterday afternoon at her home, 153A Hall Street, Brooklyn, by inhaling gas. Mrs. Richards had been in bad health for some time. She spent the Summer in the country with her three children, returning to the city ten days ago. Yesterday was her birthday, and her husband had planned a little reception to be held at their home last night, after which he was to take his wife to the theatre. Yesterday morning Mrs. Richards dressed two of her children, a girl of eight years and a boy of six, and sent them to school. The youngest, two years old, she placed in the care of its grandmother, who lives on the ground floor of the house.

When the children came home from school they found their mother in the back parlor seated in a chair with the end of a tube, which was attached to the chandelier, in her mouth. The room was filled with the odor of gas. A physician said the woman had been dead for some time.

Mrs. Richards of late had displayed uncommon interest in the newspaper accounts of suicides. She sought to impress upon her children the horror of such a crime. It is believed her mind was unbalanced.

WON'T WEAR A SWALLOWTAIL.

Mayor of St. Louis Objects to Appearing at a Ball in Evening Dress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The managers of the Veiled Prophets' ball, which is the fashionable social event of St. Louis, have announced that no man appearing without full evening dress will be admitted to the ball. Mayor Zeigenhein says that he has never worn a full dress, but always a Prince Albert, on State occasions, and therefore he will not wear a swallowtail.

When the managers of the ball were informed of the Mayor's decision, they replied that their rule was for every man to appear in full evening dress, and they would make no exceptions.

INDIANA'S FAVORITE SON.

Her Post-Prandial Orator, Who Has Stock Speeches and High Political Ambitions.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Evening Post.

Indiana has a rising favorite son, Albert Beveredge. From all accounts received in Washington, Beveredge struck the keynote in the opening speeches of the campaign and added to his laurels as an orator. The young man is a unique character in his way. He has made a specialty of going to all parts of the country, to club dinners, club reunions, and all kinds of public functions where after-dinner speeches are in demand, and he has in this way established a widespread reputation as being one of the best banquet orators in the United States. He is accordingly in great demand. He developed oratorical talent of a high order when in college in Indiana, his native State. He was a delegate to an Inter-State oratorical contest back in 1883 or 1884, on which occasion he spoke against William Jennings Bryan. He was voted the better man of the two. Later on when Bryan was nominated for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention Beveredge told the story of that oratorical contest, and concluded with the plaintive remark:

"I beat Bryan that time, but he has been nominated for President first."

From this observation it would appear that Beveredge has set his target in the upper altitudes, and, although distanced by a defeated competitor, he has not abandoned hope for the future. Beveredge is about thirty-eight years old, and has been mentioned ever since 1890 as a possibility for the United States Senate.

It is said of Beveredge that for years after leaving college he never went to a public function of any kind without having previously committed to memory a speech suitable to the occasion. It was several years before people began to call on him for speeches at these affairs, but when they did they always found him ready with some happy and appropriate remarks. Some day he will be called upon to preside at a State convention, and when he is he will let out a speech which has been corked up for five years. About five years ago he set his mind on that honor, and will never be content until he has achieved it. That distinction reached he will be able to survey a political landscape with a widened horizon.

Albert Beveredge dresses with immaculate taste. He is smooth-shaven and youthful in appearance. He is easy in manners and likes to leave a good impression on everybody he meets. He is not without vanity, but that is no drawback to an ambitious man. He is rated as a good lawyer and has a professional income of $15,000 or $20,000 a year. He may be Senator Fairbanks's colleague in the Senate of the United States.

Augusta (Me.) Post Office Clerk Held.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 23.—Elden W. Hanks, the money order clerk in the Augusta Post Office, was arrested to-day, charged with the embezzlement of $1,343. He was taken before United States Commissioner W. S. Choate, who placed him under $2,000 bonds for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court, at Portland. He secured bonds and was released. Hanks has been regarded as a very efficient clerk, having held the position for the past five years. He has also been the Secretary of the local Civil Service Examination Board. He is thirty-five years old.

America's Cup Race Preparations.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 23.—Capt. "Hank" Haff is C. Oliver Iselin's choice for skipper of the new yacht which will meet the Lipton challenger in defense of the America's Cup. Work at the Herreshoff yard here is in full swing preparatory to hauling out the Defender next month and fitting her for the trial races. She will receive new aluminium or Tobin bronze hull plates and be made several minutes faster than she was in 1895. The new boat, which will be laid down shortly, will also be plated with Tobin bronze.

They Are the Real Thing.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

The regular soldiers, who can always be depended upon when fighters are needed, never complain never come home to be mustered out, and never have speeches of welcome made over them by eminent statesmen, are never kissed by the prettiest girls in town, and never have fairs held for their benefit. They are the real thing.

A Doctor Suffering from Hysteria.

Dr. Philip Carrin, thirty-nine years old, of 300 Eighth Avenue, was found last night at Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, apparently suffering from a spasm. He was taken to New York Hospital, where the physicians said he was suffering from hysteria.

HARLEM RAILROAD BONDS.

Thomas Hitchcock Issues a Circular to the Other Stockholders.

Relative to the controversy between the New York Central and the Harlem Railroad Companies, in respect to the refunding at a lower rate of interest of the Harlem Railroad bonds maturing in 1900, Thomas Hitchcock, who holds Harlem stock to the amount of $60,000, has issued a circular to the other Harlem stockholders. In it he refers to the effort to secure an alteration of the lease of the Harlem Railroad to the New York Central, "by which alteration, instead of the $420,000 a year additional income which our company is at present entitled to receive after May 1, 1900, it will get only $200,000 a year, thus depriving us of $220,000 a year, equal to a dividend of 2 per cent. on our stock, which we would otherwise receive."

Mr. Hitchcock asks for proxies to be used in order to defeat the proposed alteration at a stockholders' meeting, which has been called to vote on this proposition, on Oct. 1.

The circular says that the consolidated mortgage bonds amount to $12,000,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Counsel for the company advised the Directors that the company had the right to obtain the $12,000,000 to pay off the consolidated mortgage by creating a new mortgage at 3½ per cent. Accordingly, this was done, and duly ratified by the stockholders on May 18, 1897.

"The amount required to pay the interest on this new mortgage being $420,000," the circular says, "the remainder of the $840,000 paid to our company by the New York Central, or $420,000, would be applicable to dividends upon our capital of $10,000,000, or 4.2 per cent. a year."

The majority of the Directors of the Harlem and the majority of the Directors of the Central being identical it was later decided by them in their capacity as Directors of the Central that the $420,000 a year which was saved by refunding the consolidated mortgage belonged to the Central. It is contended that the provisions of the lease do not warrant this action.

Mr. Hitchcock says that he is preparing to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court for the issuance of an injunction restraining the Directors from consenting to the proposed alteration in the contract between the New York Central and the Harlem should a majority of the Harlem stockholders consent to the change.

Baltimore and Ohio Plans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Executive officers of the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are to be established in Chicago. As soon as the affairs of the company are out of the courts, the main office of the financial end of the corporation will be transferred to this city. Just who will occupy these offices is an unsettled question, but it is generally believed that James J. Hill, who will have a good deal to do with the new company, will be seen frequently in the Chicago offices, which probably will be in the Fischer Building, on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Van Buren Streets.

ROBBERS STOP A TRAIN.

Used Dynamite to Wreck an Express Car Near Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—An express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left Kansas City at 9:15 o'clock to-night, was held up by robbers near Leeds, a suburban station about six miles out from the Union Station.

The locomotive and baggage car were detached from the train and taken down the track toward Dodson, after which the robbers shattered the Pacific Express Company's car with dynamite.

At midnight it is not known what the robbers secured. Officials of the express company state that the safe contained little treasure, as the messenger carried nothing destined for points beyond Coffeyville, Kan.

ARKANSAS FURNISHES THE OARS

Factory That Turns Out Orders for Every Navy in the World.

From The Louisville Post.

Devall Bluffs, a little town in the lumber region of Arkansas, furnishes oars for the navies of the world. There are other oars than those made in Arkansas in use on men-of-war, but Devall Bluffs people have the honor of having made the oars which propel the small boats in the French and Italian navies at present, and at various times during the history of "the Bluffs" the oar factory there has furnished oars for the other big navies of the world.

An Arkansas statesman, commenting on the resources of his State, said:

"If you happen to be something of a globe trotter take heed when next you see a boat lowered from a French or Italian man-of-war, and as the crystal drops shower from the oar blades you may note beneath the fine, firm grain of Arkansas or Missouri ash. Charles Wells, the Devall Bluffs manufacturer, confesses his inability to remember how far back in the past the industry dates, but to his grandsire belongs the honor of first shaping oars by machinery, and the Wells oars were recognized as the standard of excellence long before the need of a closer timber supply brought about the establishment of works in America. At one time or another every navy in the world has had oars from Devall Bluffs.

"The oar factory regularly employs about fifty hands, and, having its own electric lighting plant, can work night shifts when crowded with orders. Its ordinary output is some 250 oars in a ten-hour run, including oars of all lengths, from six and a half to twenty-four feet. A good share of its finished product is placed through its English branches in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, but a vast demand is supplied from the factory direct.

"The salmon fisheries of the Pacific Coast furnish a good market, and the Wells brand of oars is not unknown on the Atlantic seaboard of the States and provinces. Foreign countries are large purchasers; large shipments go regularly to New England, while for years past the French and Italian navies have annually placed large orders with the factory, the requirements of the two countries being practically the same with regard to specifications and models. France's order for this present year aggregates 5,200 pieces, or about the same as in years past."

Roosevelt's Little Mascot.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"This little black-faced St. Joseph which I hold in my hand is of special value to me," remarked C. W. Towsley, the New Orleans and Western railroad man, hanging up the telephone receiver. "I went down to old St. Roch's one day last Spring and I invested in a half dozen of just such specimens as you see in my hand. They were black, because the dark ones were recommended to me as being the best. Well, I kept one and sent the other five on to New York to Mr. Van Nostrand, as he had expressed a desire to have some of these quaint articles. In a week or so Van Nostrand wrote me, saying just as the postman handed my package of St. Josephs to him one morning Col. 'Teddy' Roosevelt happened in his office. He opened the package, and upon seeing what the contents were Mr. Roosevelt expressed the desire to possess one of the tiny images. He said he wanted one to carry through the war, for he was then raising his famous regiment of Rough Riders. Anyhow, 'Teddy' took the St. Joseph and carried it with him during all the Santiago campaign. I heard yesterday that he had brought the reverend St. Joseph back to New York with him and that he attributes much of his success to the ever presence of this emblem of good luck. Here is one case at least where a New Orleans St. Joseph did good service in the Hispano-American war."

Passengers on the Lucania.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Lucania last night were Prof. Atkinson, Capt. H. L. Bell, P. H. Butler, S. A. Coats, Y. G. Coppell, Dr. R. H. Cunningham, C. Daniel, J. G. Darlington, N. C. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, F. Grand d'Hautville, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Dr. H. A. Kelly, G. G. King, Justice C. Truax, F. W. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Zenil, Mexican Minister to Belgium.

Washington Suicide's Body Found.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The body of John Armstrong, who committed suicide by jumping into the Potomac River Tuesday night, was recovered to-day. The deceased was a native of Vicksburg, Miss., and was at one time editor of newspapers in that city, and also filled important local offices in the State. For several years he was chief of the document room of the House of Representatives.

Specie on the Lucania.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which arrived in Quarantine last night from Liverpool, brought £177,200 in specie consigned to various bankers.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Churches and Sunday Schools Will Observe Rally Sunday.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED

Presbyterians Will Observe the Day in Connection with the Twentieth Century Movement.

To-morrow will be Rally Sunday, a time when Church and Sunday school come together, all of them presumably for the first time. Climate has changed the church year from the Advent season, in November, to the early Fall season at the end of September. And climate, not tradition, seems to govern the modern American churchman, young and old.

Many Presbyterian churches will observe to-morrow as Rally Day in connection with the twentieth century movement in that denomination. This twentieth century movement is designed to increase the number of scholars in all Presbyterian schools from about 1,000,000, the present number, to 1,500,000, as a memorial of the end of one century and the beginning of another. The plan is to induce the schools to formally join the movement, and then for the members to go out and try to bring in scholars to increase their numbers. The programme, to be used to-morrow, provides some spirited hymns, responsive readings from the Psalms, the appointment of committees in the primary, intermediate, and adult departments to make canvasses for new scholars, and the taking of an offering to be devoted to the work of Presbyterian Sunday school missions.

In Dr. Malleson's Memory.

A peculiarly sad incident is connected with the celebration of the day at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor. The Superintendent of the Sunday school for some time has been Dr. Philip A. Malleson, who was an Elder of the church. He took great interest in the twentieth century movement, and had enrolled the school in it, which meant that an effort was to be made to increase the number of scholars during the next two years. Dr. Malleson, head of the movement, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Worden, issued an order of worship. This order Superintendent Malleson had drilled the school upon, and all details for a joyful day to-morrow had been arranged. Last Monday evening Dr. Malleson died from the result of a surgical operation, but in his memory the programme is to be carried out to-morrow, in every detail, as he had arranged it.

Other Churches Will Observe.

The day will be observed in the East Harlem Presbyterian Church in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, in several other Manhattan Presbyterian Sunday schools, and also by schools of this denomination in Brooklyn, belonging to the Brooklyn Sunday School Union.

The Rally Day programme issued by the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, to be used to-morrow by about 200 schools, has Scripture readings and hymns, the same in all schools, closing with "America." Many congregations are beginning to keep this Autumn coming-together Sunday, but some will observe Oct. 2 instead of to-morrow. This will be the case with Calvary Methodist congregation, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The Sixth Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, will observe to-morrow. The church will have its rally in the morning, when members of the congregation will be asked to give addresses. In the afternoon the Rev. E. A. Noble, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Hospital, will conduct the Sunday school service. At 6:30 Miss Priscilla Foster, deaconess, will address the Epworth League, and in the evening the Rev. M. B. Chapin of Boston University will preach.

Y. M. C. A. Bible Study Rallies.

The Young Men's Christian Association Bible Study rallies will be held to-morrow in all branches of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and in many instances throughout the State. At the Twenty-third Street branch the Rev. George S. Avery will deliver a Bible lecture, enrollment blanks will be issued, and announcements made concerning the week-night Bible studies which begin the following week. One class, meeting on Monday evening, will study the Bible as a text book, and another, meeting the same evening, will study it as literature.

At the West Side branch the address on Bible study to-morrow will be made by the Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, pastor of the First Union Presbyterian Church in East Eighty-sixth Street. At the Harlem branch the address will be given by the Rev. Franklin Gaylord of Trinity Congregational Church, Tremont. On next Tuesday evening will occur the annual opening, when the work for the Winter will be outlined. At the Bowery Young Men's Institute the speaker will be George E. Bemis, and at the Bowery branch the service will be conducted by Thomas McPherson. The Bible Study Committee of the Students' Branch in Lexington Avenue has already set to work to obtain a complete list of all new students who intend coming to the city this Fall to use as a basis for association work and for personal visitation on behalf of the Church Student Bible classes.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 2.

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SUBJECT—Reformation Under Asa. II. Chron., xiv., 2-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Help us, O Lord, our God, for we rest on Thee. II. Chron., xiv., 11.

We now enter upon the study of the history of the "Two Tribes," known as "The Kingdom of Judah." It was the southern kingdom. When God divided His people into two parts, this kingdom was made up of those who had "The Holy City"—Jerusalem—for their capital. God's temple was in their midst, and they maintained His ordinances as given by the hand of Moses. These they not only maintained during all of the history which will come before us, but they gloried in them unto the last, saying, "The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord are these." (Jer., vii., 4.) These were "lying words," to be sure—words which deceived themselves when they used them—but the fact of having these things made the important distinctions between them and their brethren.

They thus stand for a very different class of people from those presented to us in the history of the "Ten Tribes," or northern kingdom. Having the Temple, with its furniture, the altar, the laver, the tables of shew-bread, the candlesticks, the incense, and the ark with its mercy seat; having its sacrifices and its feasts, they are those who not only acknowledge the existence of God and believe in His supremacy, but who receive and uphold the revealed doctrines of His grace; for the Temple, with its furniture, sacrifices, and feasts, set forth great spiritual truths which are for all time. The Temple itself signified God dwelling with His people; the furniture, Christ, the medium of access to the Father; the sacrifices, Christ, the ground of acceptance with the Father, and the feasts, Christ, the joy and strength of all who come unto the Father by Him. Together, these set forth in brief the one way by which atonement for sin could be made, and the sinner be accepted by God. In studying the history of these people, therefore, we will find that the facts brought before us do not, as in the last course of lessons, emphasize so much God's dealings with them as it does their dealings with God. He is always the same in His relation to them, but they are always changing in their attitude toward Him.

The history opens with Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, on the throne. Forbidden by the prophet, Shemaiah, to contest the right of Jeroboam to the throne of Israel, he at once began to strengthen his own dominions by building and fortifying frontier cities. Fifteen of these are mentioned by name. (II. Chronicles, xi., 5-12.) Many also of "the priests and the Levites, that were in all Israel, resorted to him out of all their coasts, and after them, out of all the tribes of Israel, such as set their hearts to seek the Lord God of Israel, came to Jerusalem to sacrifice unto the God of their fathers. So they strengthened the kingdom of Judah and made Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, strong three years." (xi., 13-17.)

The Leaven of Idolatry.

But as they grew in material things, they became weak in spiritual things. The leaven of idolatry, introduced by the heathen wives of Solomon, was not interfered with, and while the Temple services were maintained, they soon became more or less merely a formal service. Vice and immorality began to increase. "Judah did evil in the sight of the Lord, and they provoked Him to jealousy with their sins which they had committed above all that their fathers had done. For they built them high places, and images, and groves on every high hill, and under every green tree." (I. Kings, xiv., 22-24.) Thus within five years Rehoboam "forsook the law of the Lord, and all Israel with him." (xii., 1.) As a punishment "Shishak, King of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem and took the fenced cities," and carried away "the treasures of the house of the Lord and the treasures of the King's house; he took all; he carried away also the shields of gold which Solomon had made," (xii., 4-9,) even the three hundred shields, each of three hundred shekels weight of "beaten gold." (ix., 16.)

This led to a temporary and partial repentence; "the Princes of Israel and the King humbled themselves, and they said, the Lord is righteous." (xii., 6.) Then the Lord lifted His hand for a season, and a certain measure of prosperity again rested upon Judah. The Temple service, however, was shorn of much of its glory—brass was substituted for gold—and it was still a merely perfunctory service. It had no influence on the lives of the people. Rehoboam "did evil, because he prepared not his heart to seek the Lord." (xii., 14.) Many an outwardly religious man has done the same thing in every age since then.

When Rehoboam died, his son, Abijah, ascended the throne. His reign of three years presented no improvement in the condition of affairs. Like his father, Abijah acknowledged God and maintained His services. He even boasted of his devotion to them in his argument with Jeroboam, saying: "We keep the charge of the Lord our God, but ye have forsaken Him." (XIII., 4-12.) God blessed him as He did his father, and "smote Jeroboam and all Israel before Abijah and Judah, because they relied upon the Lord God of their fathers." (XIII., 15-20.) But, like his father, "his heart was not perfect with the Lord, his God, as the heart of David, his father. Nevertheless, for David's sake, did the Lord his God give him a lamp in Jerusalem to set up his son after him and to establish Jerusalem." (I. Kings, xv., 3, 4.)

This son was Asa, and such was the condition of the kingdom when he ascended the throne. He appears, however, to have been a very different man from either his father or his grandfather. He "did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God" (verse 2) and "the heart of Asa was perfect all his days." (XV., 17.) By his father's victory over Jeroboam, Israel's power had been greatly crippled, so that now there was not much fear of any attack from the north. By the payment of Jerusalem the greed of Shishak had been satisfied, and so there was not much danger of an inroad from the south. For ten years this state of peace continued. (Verse 1.)

During that time Asa gave more attention to the spiritual condition of his kingdom than he did to its material condition. Unlike his grandfather, he made the material secondary to the spiritual. As his first work we are told that "he took away the altars of the strange gods, and the high places, and brake down the images, and cut down the groves." (V. 5.) The "high places" were consecrated tops of hills and mountains. They were supposed to be places where men were nearer to God than anywhere else, and they had been set apart as peculiarly appropriate to the rites of idolatry. There rude temples and shrines were erected, (I. Kings, xii., 31,) statues and images set up, and under the "green trees" every species of licentious wickedness was practiced in the name of religion. Some of them, however, were sacred to the worship of Jehovah, although it was contrary to the letter of the law. (Deut., xii., 2-4, 13-14.) These latter Asa appears to have allowed to remain, (xv., 17,) and they afterward became a snare to the people. "The groves" alluded to were probably not simply areas of shade, but images of ashtaroth carved out of or upon the trunks of trees.

King Asa's Reign.

But King Asa went still furthur than this. He not only performed this positive act of purification for his land, putting the heavy hand of his power upon vice and immorality to suppress them, but he exerted all his influence to bring the people up to a higher plane of living. He did what very few of our modern reformers ever think of doing. He realized that it was not enough to "cease to do evil," but that they must "learn to do well"; and that, not as a matter of moral conduct, but as a matter of spiritual life—a life growing out of fellowship with God. So we find that he "commanded Judah to seek the Lord," not as a new God, but as the "God of their fathers," as the One with whom all the glorious events of their history were associated. And they were not only "to seek" Him with all their hearts, but he "commanded" them to turn unto Him in all their lives, "and to do the law and the commandment." All this he did for "all the cities of Judah." The command did not rest upon any one place, or upon any one class, more than upon another, but everywhere it was to be enforced and obeyed. The reformation was a radical one. Beginning at the fountain, by purifying the heart, it controlled all the streams of daily life and personal character. So it is recorded that "the kingdom was quiet before him." No other way has ever been found effectual for producing quietness, peace, and true prosperity in any family, community, kingdom, or nation.

This time of "quiet" and peace was not, however, spent in idleness or self-indulgence. Such times should always be times of watchfulness and an increasing of strength. So we find Asa, during these ten years, carefully looking after all of the defenses God had given him. The cities captured from Shishak and Jeroboam were rebuilt and fortified anew. He knew not how soon he might be surrounded by enemies, so he prepared himself for whatever might come. But it was with no vain dependence upon his own wisdom and skill. His command to the people was: "Let us build up these cities, and make them walls and towers, gates and bars, while the land is yet before us, because we have sought the Lord our God; we have sought Him, and He hath given us rest on every side. So they built and prospered." (v. 7.)

It is a beautiful lesson for every believer in our own days. When he has sought the Lord and found Him, he is never to sit down as if he had nothing more to do. He lives in a world full of temptations, and a world full of foes lives within him. He needs constantly to renew his faith, and love, and zeal, by attending to just those things which are signified by the temple and its services, that he "may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." (Eph. vi., 10-17.)

Ten years in the history of Asa soon passed away. Then a day of trial came, and when it came we see how this man who had sought the Lord with all his heart, who had cast down the idols in his land, who had led others to seek the Lord, and who had made himself strong against the evil day, met the dangers which surrounded him. It was a trying ordeal. An army of a million soldiers and three hundred chariots under Zerah, the Ethiopian, came against him very unexpectedly. It was a great host of wild rovers from the region of Arabia, and from the coasts of the Red Sea. It had reached without opposition the town of Maresha, a frontier town of Judah, in the southwest, and one of those which Rehoboam had fortified when he first ascended the throne. (xi., 8.)

Belief in God's Strength.

To meet and repel this advancing host Asa had an army of only five hundred and eighty thousand men. Humanly speaking, it was manifest that he was no match for his powerful adversary. He knew, however, that his strength did not rest in the size of his army, but in the power of God. So he went against his foe without fear or hesitation. But as he went he "cried unto the Lord his God." His prayer is a model for all of God's children. Several characteristics mark it which are worthy of attention.

1. It was based on a full consciousness of his own helplessness. Although his army consisted of "mighty men of valor," who "bare targets and spears," he knew that he had no reason to expect anything but defeat in putting it in array against one double its size.

2. It was based on just as felt a conviction of God's absolute power. That did not depend upon numbers. It was "nothing" with Him "to help whether with many or with them that have no power."

3. It was based on a simple, trusting faith. He could commit himself and all the affairs of his kingdom with perfect confidence into the hands of his "Father in heaven." His one plea, therefore, was simply, "Help us, O Lord our God," not because we are worthy, or because we are needy, or even because Thou art gracious, but because "we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude."

4. It was based on the oneness of God with His people. So he did not pray, "Let not man prevail against" us, but "against Thee." One with God Himself, he was sure that God was one with him. If his enemy prevailed, it would not be against him, but against the arm on which he rested. When that arm was paralyzed, he would be defeated, but not until then.

The sequel is soon told. It was not Asa who smote the Ethiopians, but the record is: "So the Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa, and before Judah; they were destroyed before the Lord and before His host." (vv. 12-13.) In the prayer Asa identifies himself with God. In the victory God identifies Himself with Asa. "So," because of this, "the Lord smote," and because of this, "they," the people, "carried away very much spoil." What was true of Asa, nearly a thousand years before Christ, is just as true for every believer now, nearly 2,000 years after Christ.

The rest of the history of Asa is only an enlargement and a repetition of the great truths taught in the portion we have considered. When he trusted in God he always prospered. When he leaned upon the arm of man, (xvi., 7, 12,) he was rebuked and suffered loss. So it has ever been with all of God's children.

Questions on the Lesson.

Upon what study do we now enter, and what characteristics especially marked the southern kingdom?

What class of people are now brought before us, and what was signified by The Temple, the Furniture, the Sacrifices, and the Feasts?

How does this history open, and what is said of the prosperity of the nation?

What was its spiritual condition, and how was Rehoboam punished?

What was the result, and what is said of it?

By whom was Rehoboam succeeded, and what is said of his reign?

Who succeeded Abijah, what was his character and the condition of his kingdom?

What did Asa do, and what is said of the "high places," and of the "groves"?

In what did he go beyond many of our modern reformers, and what is said of it?

What did he do to strengthen his kingdom, and what was his dependence and argument?

What is the practical lesson for us, and what does every believer need?

What great army came against King Asa, and how did he meet it?

On what four facts was his prayer based?

What was the result, and what is its lesson?

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Names That Have Been Suggested for the Vacant Pastorate.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Session has continued permanently, and until a successor to the late pastor has been found the pulpit will be supplied as during the Summer. H. Edwards Rowland, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that there was no truth in statements that Dr. Hall's successor had been decided upon. The committee is in receipt of scores of letters from prominent Presbyterian ministers all over the country recommending names for consideration. The whole Presbyterian Church is intensely interested in the filling of the pastorate of this, one of the greatest churches of the denomination in the world. The Rev. Dr. C. I. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., will preach to-morrow at both morning and afternoon service. There has been much discussion about a successor of the Rev. Dr. Hall as President of the Board of Home Missions. The new President will not be chosen at once, but as a matter of convenience he will be a resident of New York or vicinity. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Church, is spoken of for the place. He is Moderator of the New York Presbytery, member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Chairman of the New York State Synod Committee on Home Mission Work. His connection with the Foreign Board would not preclude his consideration of the Chairmanship of the Home Board.

It is possible that the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, whoever he may be, will be chosen Chairman, provided he should prove to be an American, and so maintain the late arrangement. "There is no objection to a pastor who might come here from London being Chairman of the Home Board," said a prominent Presbyterian yesterday, "but it is unlikely that he would be familiar enough with the work to care to undertake it in addition to his new pastorate."

THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The Convention at Grace Chapel—Bishop Potter Will Preside.

In Grace Chapel, Fourteenth Street, near First Avenue, the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York will meet next Wednesday, to remain in session for several days. Bishop Potter will preside and will deliver his annual address. Prominent topics expected to be in it are the Sunday school methods followed in this diocese. A movement is on foot to establish a Sunday School Institute, for reorganizing Sunday school conduct and instruction. Men active in the proposed institute are the Rev. Paschal Harrower, the Rev. Dr. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and the Rev. Dr. Parks.

Another topic of probable discussion will be the approaching General Conv

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THEY EMBARRASS HIM.

Why do the Independents pester Col. ROOSEVELT with their nomination? He is not an Independent. He is a Republican, and never has been anything but a Republican. He has himself declared that he should run for Governor as the regular Republican candidate.

The distinction between Col. ROOSEVELT and such candidates as BLACK in 1896, MORTON in 1894, and FASSETT in 1891 is altogether one of personal character. His relations to the Republican Party and its principles will be those of devoted loyalty. In that respect he will be not a whit more independent than BLACK, MORTON, or FASSETT. He will be independent only of the Republican machine, but that will by no means make him a non-partisan Governor. His reputation for courage and self-guidance is good enough even to enable him to survive his visit to Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, a visit which it was equally dangerous to make or to omit. But underlying all his independence of machine dictation there is a steadfast devotion to the principles of the Republican Party. It seems to us that this should exempt Col. ROOSEVELT from the persistent attentions of the Independents.

Their purpose is to cripple his party by depriving it of the control of the Legislature. How can they have the hardihood to ask the regular Republican candidate for Governor to lend his name to an organized movement to defeat the regular Republican candidates for the Legislature? His party would be amply justified in dropping him instanter if he gave aid and comfort to its sworn enemies by accepting their nomination and so making their ticket an effective instrument for slaughtering Republican candidates in the Senate and Assembly districts.

The trouble is that his party cannot drop him. He is the only hope of Republicanism, the only candidate who might be able to make the people forget BLACK, PAYN, ALDRIDGE, and the squandered canal millions. For that reason he will be compelled to relieve his party of the tragic anomaly of running a candidate who is in league with its foes. He cannot accept the nomination of the Independent Committee.

THE LIFTING UP OF EYES.

"Lift up your eyes to the heights where, glory-crowned, the genius of American liberty points to a future pregnant with prodigious good to all mankind."—Attorney General GRIGGS at Trenton.

Yes, yes, lift up your eyes, way up. It would be worth two or three States and many Congressmen to the Republican Party if the people would fix their eyes on the glory-crowned genius of American liberty, or even on the moon, until after the elections.

Nothing would give deeper joy and relief to WILLIAM MCKINLEY and his political friends than a prolonged and general lifting up of eyes. The people are too much given to gazing at terrestrial objects—the gaunt figures of fever-stricken soldiers, the camp pest holes, the frightful lists of the sick and the dead, the lengthening and awful story of incompetence, favoritism, and political debauchery in the War Department. If they would only take their eyes off of these unpleasant things and gaze in open-mouthed rapture at the glory-crowned geniuses in the heavens they might forget their present stern intention to punish the sins of the Administration by defeating its party at the polls.

Our advice to the people is to look no higher than the President. It is no longer necessary to look lower. He is the man. He makes himself responsible for Algerism by retaining ALGER in office. His attempts to shelter himself behind an impotent committee of investigation has now put him in an attitude that is pitiable. President GILMAN's refusal to serve was a cruel blow to Mr. MCKINLEY. Why do so many self-respecting men decline the President's appointment? It ought to be a pleasure and [illegible]

comply with any request of the Chief Magistrate. It is because the real task of the committee, is the investigation of the President. The attitude of Mr. MCKINLEY is undignified and humiliating. The attitude of the committee if he persists in having it undertake the investigation will be contemptible.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The New York Sun yesterday published an article in defense of President MCKINLEY, "of whom the War Department is the agent." We reprint it in full as the best statement that can be made by an intelligent and expert advocate:

"The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut on Wednesday makes this reference to the war:

"'We call attention to the fact that, while a successful war in the cause of a common humanity has brought new honor to the American people and fresh glory to their flag, the management of the various war departments has chilled our exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame.

"'The American sailor and soldier have done their full duty, but the Administration of President MCKINLEY has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed. Incompetency and venality in places of high trust have brought disgrace upon the Administration and aroused the ire of the indignant people.'

"How could the war have been made completely and brilliantly and uniformly successful, bringing 'new honor to the American people and fresh glory to their flag,' if the Administration of President MCKINLEY had been 'utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed'? What was that obligation? It was so to manage the war that it would be brought to the glorious conclusion which even these Democratic resolutions are compelled to recognize and applaud. The war was not only waged victoriously along the whole line, it was also invariably glorious for American arms. Every movement on land and sea was completely successful, from DEWEY's destruction of MONTOJO's fleet at Manila, in the beginning, to the surrender of Santiago and the destruction of CERVERA's fleet, which compelled Spain to sue for peace in less than four months after the declaration of war. Did that indicate 'incompetent' management? and if so, what is competent management?

"'The American sailor and soldier have done their full duty,' the resolution goes on to say, 'but the Administration of President MCKINLEY has been utterly incompetent.' Of what avail would the valor and devotion to duty of the American sailor and soldier have been if there had been utter incompetence in the Administration in the direction of the war? If there had been 'utter incompetence' at Washington, DEWEY would not have been supplied with ammunition, provisions, and other material of war, and his splendid victory at Manila would have been impossible, no matter how great his skill as a naval commander or the valor and the expert ability of his sailors. It would have been the same with SHAFTER in Cuba, SAMPSON off the coast of that island, and MILES at Puerto Rico. An army travels on its belly. It is useless unless it is fed, and the responsibility of furnishing the supplies rests with the War Department, that is, with the President or Commander in Chief, of whom the War Department is the agent. Arms and ammunition must be supplied. They were never lacking, never deficient at any point where troops were collected or engaged on this continent, on the islands of the Caribbean, or in the Philippines, on the other side of the globe. Does that indicate 'utter incompetence'?

"The accusation of the Connecticut Democrats is absurd, and it is disgraceful to their intelligence and infamous in them as Americans. What! After one of the most completely successful and glorious wars of all history, are we to turn about and proclaim to the world that we have a Government 'utterly incompetent' to manage a war? Such an accusation is both an insult to the common sense of the American people and all mankind and a flagrant libel on American institutions. The glory of the war belongs to the whole people, Democrats and Republicans, and, instead of trying to lessen it, they should all celebrate it with pride as Americans. We are ashamed of the Connecticut Democrats. They have defamed their country in the hope of winning political profit; but we are confident that there is in Connecticut enough of genuine American spirit to administer to the defamers next November the condign punishment they deserve.

"They denounce 'the outrages in the camp and field,' and say they 'must be investigated,' so that 'no guilty man' shall 'be permitted to escape.' That is the demand of all the people without regard to their partisan differences, and it is the published demand of President MCKINLEY's Administration. The responsibility for such outrages as there were must be fixed and punished.

"The various war departments of supply, transportation and medicine must be investigated, and will be investigated, and whatever culpable shortcomings have occurred in them will be exposed and punished. Since regular army officers of high rank are at their head and responsible for their management, these can be held to account sharply under the severe and summary methods of military law. It is not a political matter; it is a distinctly military matter. The relation of the Administration of Mr. MCKINLEY to the management of the war, now so severely criticised, concerns wholly the conduct of those distinctively and purely military departments. Surely no American can find fault with the Commander in Chief because of his selection of officers to command troops in the field or ships on the seas. Spain might have wished for less competent selections, but after they have demonstrated their ability and their valor in the almost unprecedented and an unbroken series of decisive victories for American arms on both sides of the world, shall we defame them or the Administration which selected them?

"As we have said, three-fourths of our volunteer troops will soon be returned to civil life; where they have been enfeebled by disease they will soon be restored to health, with comparatively few exceptions, the death rate from sickness having proved, so far, to be astonishing low. These volunteers will tell the people the true story of their experiences, and where lies the responsibility for such preventable suffering as they were compelled to endure. They will not, we dare assert, give countenance to the ignorant and infamous accusations of the Connecticut Democrats. They will not assist in a dastardly attempt to defile the glorious record which their valor, patient endurance, and willing self-sacrifice have made for their country.

"It is only necessary to add that the Connecticut Democratic platform omitted all mention of the duty of Congress and the Administration to secure the full fruits of a victory the most sweeping in American history."

The Sun confines its attention almost wholly to the charge that the "Administration of President MCKINLEY has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed." It ignores the plain meaning of the Connecticut Democratic resolutions that this "obligation" was connected with the War Department, and its conclusions are proportionately wide of the mark. It does not follow because the navy was well managed the War Department was equally so. On the contrary, the excellent work of the former makes the wretched work of the latter more inexcusable. Nor does it follow because there was not utter incompetence everywhere that there was none in the War Department. There was, and it was due to Mr. ALGER, who was appointed for political reasons and ran his office on low political lines. That is the gravamen of the charge the country makes against ALGER and the President. It cannot be met by pointing to those branches of the public service and those phases of the President's policy from which politics has been excluded and only the good of the public sought. If ALGER were the upright, able, and faithful man that Mr. LONG is, he would not be pleading at the bar of public judgment, nor would Mr. MCKINLEY be arraigned with him.

The Sun admits, in the conclusion of its article, that there have been "outrages in the camp and field" and that they "must be investigated." That, it says, "is the published demand of President MCKINLEY's Administration." But how is Mr. MCKINLEY meeting his own "published demand"? By trying to get a commission, without authority to administer an oath or compel testimony, to examine "outrages" which they would have no power to remedy, and as to which their advice would be wholly perfunctory. Every man of distinct fitness for such work under decent conditions has declined to have anything to do with it, while President GILMAN, the only Commissioner of high National reputation, has withdrawn. The course of the President is foolish and weak and cowardly. He has in his own possession, or within easy reach, information in plenty to justify and require him to dismiss ALGER. The official reports that have been made public, beginning with the general officers' statement at Santiago in protest against ALGER's purpose to keep the army there, and including only the Inspector Generals' reports, are quite sufficient to decide the President. Why does he not act? What is the "pull" that the Michigan politician is working so effectually? Whatever it may be it is binding the President to a fatal union. Will he snap the "pull" or go down with ALGER? That is the real question for him and his friends. It is a tremendous blunder for a paper like The Sun to try to screen from him a situation that will crush him if he shall not fairly acknowledge it and promptly act on it.

GEN. ZURLINDEN'S ACTION.

For the first time since the history of this miserable Dreyfus business began to unfold itself, the name of the Republic of France is really threatened—not the spirit, for that she never possessed. The action of Gen. ZURLINDEN, twice Military Governor of Paris and once Minister of War in less than three weeks, may well cause the Parisian journalists to exclaim, "the situation is very grave!" Imagine a prosecuting attorney sitting as Judge before the case he had worked up, and you have an intimation of what Gen. ZURLINDEN, Military Governor of Paris, seems to be trying to do.

The charge against Col. PICQUART was that, while Chief of the Secret Intelligence Department of the French Army, he had illegally communicated the documents in his keeping, or, to be more explicit, that he had furnished the friends of DREYFUS with proof of the innocence of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable and of the guilt of ESTERHAZY. All evidence showing that PICQUART had betrayed his trust was furnished by the forger and possible suicide, Lieut. Col. HENRY. But it even became necessary for HENRY to repudiate part of this evidence at the Zola trial, as its maintenance would have been an acknowledgment that a secret document was employed in the conviction of Capt. DREYFUS. It doesn't concern us whether the charge against PICQUART be true. If it is, all the more glory to the officer who dared to place a question of humanity and broad justice above the inexorable demands of French military discipline.

From a purely legal point of view, however, the Government, in the light of HENRY's denials at the Zola trial, had a doubtful case against PICQUART; after the accuser's confession and death, it had no case at all. Another charge must therefore be made, and Gen. ZURLINDEN as Minister of War made it; it was that of forgery and of using forged documents. Thus leaving the other defendant, LEBLOIS, PICQUART is taken out of the charge of the Correctional Police and incarcerated in the military prison of Cherche-Midi to await trial by a court-martial, which Gen. ZURLINDEN, now Military Governor of Paris, will appoint and instruct. Could anything save the conviction of DREYFUS himself, be a greater perversion of justice!

Like Pope JULIUS II., before sitting down to feast with the BORGIAS, Lieut. Col. PICQUART very sagely said in the Eighth Correctional Tribunal Wednesday: "I have no idea of committing suicide." It was a pointed remark, and one that will stick like a burr in the French memory; it was a wise precaution; it was almost a warning to the military dictators.

Nothing that has happened within the year has so forcefully demonstrated the desperate means that the army leads are resorting to in order to maintain the integrity of the Dreyfus sentence; nothing has so broadly suggested the deplorable weakness of the Government's case; nothing has so revealed to the world the merciless wickedness of the leaders of the army of France as this action of Gen. ZURLINDEN.

Of course the logical result of all this is a coup d'état on the part of the army; it is now not only possible but probable, imminent—unless DREYFUS dies. Possibly the reported mutiny of the French convicts at Cayenne is not without significance.

SOLDIERS AND DISORDER.

The position which the volunteer soldiers now on furlough in this city occupy before the public is not to their credit. Too many of them are making use of their liberty and their pay to indulge in prolonged inebriation. Many of those who are not walking the streets in a state of intoxication are not walking them in a soldierly manner. A volunteer who roams Broadway with his coat thrown open and flapping in the wind, his hat on the back of his head, and his appearance one of general disarray presents a spectacle which is not at all likely to inspire the average citizen with respect for a body of men who deserve credit for readiness in answering the call of their country. The few regular soldiers who are seen in the streets present generally a different appearance. Long training and constant existence under rigid discipline inclines the regular to orderly habit, and he is almost invariably seen in the street with his uniform properly adjusted, his carriage erect, and his walk firm.

In the days immediately following the cessation of hostilities the greatest latitude was allowed our volunteers. The citizens of the cities to which they went felt that a relaxation of discipline was to be expected and ought to be forgiven. Furthermore, those who staid at home were of the opinion that the returned soldier must be suffering from a thirst of enormous proportions, and they did their best to help him to assuage it. The volunteer could hardly be blamed for yielding to a temptation which beset him at every step. But there is a growing opinion that this thing has lasted long enough, and people are beginning to ask themselves whether it is really necessary that a defender of his country should continue to debase his manhood and make the livery of the service the costume of a carnival of debauchery.

Most of the Rough Riders, who lately ornamented the sidewalks in front of the most noted up-town barrooms, have gone homeward. That the untamed cowboy should indulge in a spree was expected. But the men who are now seen in the barrooms are mostly infantrymen from regiments recruited in and near this city. It adds to the general feeling of disapproval to recall the fact that many of these men are, and for the matter of that still are, members of local National Guard organizations.

But the whole matter reduces itself to the conclusion that the time for lenient views of improper conduct on the part of the volunteers has passed. These men who wear uniforms are still in the army, and they should endeavor to realize that a proper pride in their calling ought to prevent them from making unseemly displays in the presence of a people which relies upon them for the preservation of its safety at home and its respect abroad. The police have closed their eyes to disorderly conduct on the part of men in uniform, but it is time that they should open their eyes and close the firm grip of law and order on all delinquents. The playful popping of pistols in restaurants and the gleeful yelping of uncouth songs in the thoroughfares at night should come to an end, and if the soldier on furlough cannot realize without assistance that he should be a model of propriety, the Police Magistrates should have an opportunity to help him.

SPANISH "CLAIMS."

The various contentions which Spanish statesmen and Spanish journals are putting forward for use at Paris are of no particular consequence. Unquestionably the Spanish Commissioners will advance every consideration to which they can get the American Commissioners to listen, but when they are notified what the American terms are and the time allowed to accept them, they will accept them. There is vague talk, possibly inspired, about the present arrangement being only "a suspension" of hostilities which may be renewed if Spain shall so choose. That is true. Spain can have more fighting if she wants it. But she will not want it.

The Spanish Government has two objects in putting in all sorts of claims and trying to secure their discussion. One is to gain time, which is the Spanish habit, and which, in this case, will help the Spanish people to cool down and be reconciled to the inevitable. The second object is to establish some sort of a basis for at least partial assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt, or some arrangement by which the revenues of the island, however it may be administered, can be devoted to the payment of that debt. This latter is very important indeed, because the debt is very large and is held almost entirely in Spain. As far back as the 1st of February of this year the Cuban debt amounted to very nearly $520,000,000, as follows:

6 per cent. loan, 1886	$117,970,000
5 per cent. loan, 1890	171,710,000
5 per cent. loan, 1896-7	160,000,000
Arrears of pay, (Cuba)	70,000,000
Total	$519,680,000

Since that time additional indebtedness on account of the Cuban war and Cuban Government has been incurred to an amount not less than $550,000,000. A very large part of this debt also has been taken in Spain—the Bank of Spain holding over $300,000,000—and the Government would clearly gain immensely in popular favor if it were possible to secure the payment by the United States or Cuba of even one-half of the Cuban debt. As the entire debt is due either to gross corruption and mismanagement or to the cost of suppressing insurrection or waging war against the United States, the claim on the United States is, to say the least, shadowy.

Obvious and adequate explanations have no charms for some people; they must look deep and far after causes in order to be happy when they find them. Take, for instance, the army in front of Santiago. To those of us who trust our own eyes instead of those in the heads of hobby horses, the American soldiers there sickened and died because they were ill-fed, ill-equipped, and deprived of skillful and intelligent care while on the way to the front and after arriving there. But that is too simple. "Nonsense," cry the anti-vaccinationists; "the whole trouble is due to the wholesale scratching and poisoning of arms by the wicked followers of the abhorred JENNER!" If the soldiers had not been vaccinated, it is gravely stated by these queer folks, not one of them would have even noticed hunger, wet, or malaria. And now the Prohibitionists are taking their turn. It was the drinking of wine bought of Spanish prisoners, according to them, that did the fatal business. In time, no doubt, the other victims of a single idea will come forward with new theories.

Mysterious forces continue to work in the imperial palace at Pekin, and rumors of all sorts come from the inviolable seclusion in which the Emperor maintains his sanctity—and his helplessness. Whether he is dead, as one report has it, or has been deposed, as another states, or whether, as is most likely, both are false and he is still what he has always been, a passive instrument in the hands of whatever relative or official successful plotting may put in momentary control of the Governmental reins—these are uncertainties of no great consequence. The only question of importance is, Which foreign power has won in the struggle for ascendency, While the talk was of reforms and the adoption of civilized methods, the indications pointed to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, the English Ambassador, whose interest it is to galvanize the dead empire into a semblance of life. Now we hear of conservatism and an abrogation of decrees that were supposed to herald a new era. This suggests that M. PAVLOFF has opened that long purse of his again, and that Russian hypnotism is as effective as ever.

ROOSEVELT UNMIXED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The only saving principle in politics, after all, is solid, consistent Mugwumpery. This talk about limiting the sphere of the Citizens' Union to municipal questions or endangering the success of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is base metal.

The independent voters of New York thought they saw in Mr. Roosevelt a man who would be quite above ordinary political considerations. The interest of the State had focused upon him. He was, as he himself has said, no more worthy of honor in a military sense than hundreds of other men, but he in a manner represented these men, and they were willing to have it so. If ever a man could be at the same time independent of party considerations and yet sure of election, it is the Colonel now. He had no more need of Platt than Broker. The Mugwumps hoped that he would refuse even to touch the yoke of either party, but would use the opportunity of a lifetime to help break up machine power in the State. The boss is so strongly entrenched that he cannot often be squarely hit. Therefore, great hopes were built upon Mr. Roosevelt as an independent candidate.

But will he seize the opportunity? He has "seen" Platt. That is bad, for whoever sees Platt is seen of Platt. It is the evil eye. Mr. Roosevelt can run no independent race as Governor with the machine harnessed to his neck and lumbering at his heels. Besides, he is only the head of the ticket. Should the independent vote for him he knows that he is voting for a man who has given hostages to a system which is the bane of our political life. He may scratch the lesser offices, but just here is the pity of it: Mr. Roosevelt's great prestige will not only elect him but will drag into office with him such rag-tag and bobtail of party hackdom as the machine shall choose to hitch on behind the doughty Colonel. No self-respecting independent could vote for him under such conditions. But let him boldly declare his own liberty, let him accept the nomination of the citizens, let him stop "seeing" Mr. Platt; then we can vote for Roosevelt, pure and simple, and expect him to be a Governor who does his own governing. MUGWUMP.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

THE STAFF OFFICER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Secretary of War is reported as having stated to the commanding officers at Knoxville: "I want to say that had the War Department been acquainted with the conditions said to have existed at Chickamauga the troops there would have been moved long before they were. We received only good reports at Washington from the commanding officers, and it was supposed that the outside reports were exaggerated." The Secretary virtually admits that he heard "a great deal of talk" about the condition of the camps, and that the only means he relied on for information as to the truth or falsity of the reports was the statements of the commanding officers, who were responsible for the bad conditions. As a matter of course, a commander who allows an accumulation of disorders either through ignorance or through carelessness is not the proper person to call on for a report as to conditions that he is to be held responsible for. Very naturally he will excuse and belittle them, and it is strange that the Secretary did not have recourse to the well-established methods in use in army administration to acquaint himself with the facts.

It cannot be doubted that had any one kept a careful diary of the events at Chickamauga from the date that the first detachment of troops pitched their tents there, there would be a daily record of something going to show that it was not the proper place for a large camp, and, furthermore, that the commanding officers—Generals, Colonels, and Captains—neglected the care of their commands. Newspaper correspondents and writers of private letters were loud in their complaints as to unsanitary and other objectionable conditions arising from neglects and the poor location, and the Secretary could in a very few days have fully ascertained the facts if he had followed the usual army routine for investigation and sent there an officer of the Inspector General's department, with orders to investigate and report facts.

Perhaps the Secretary could not do this, for the new officers, "Sons of Somebody" that had been appointed with high rank in the Inspector General's department were ignorant of their duties, and knew less of the military requirements of such an inspection than would be known by an intelligent private in the regular service, so they were not available for the duty. Another trouble may have been that many of the regular officers of the Inspector General's department were appointed Brigadier Generals in the volunteer service, and no longer on inspecting duty, but in command of troops, so it came to pass that the Inspector General's department, one of the most important of all others as regards the discipline and good conduct of the army, especially in time of war, was virtually broken up, as regards its educated and experienced personnel, by the short-sighted action of the Secretary, and he thus became out of touch with the army, and his investigations were unbusinesslike and haphazard.

It is to be hoped that when Congress at its coming session takes in hand the reorganization of the army, it will be enacted that staff officers shall not be eligible for line promotion or appointment, either in the regular or volunteer services. It is an injury to the country, and hurts the service to permit an officer trained in staff duties to abandon them in time of war for a line appointment. It is also an injustice to the line officers of the army, who, by years of patient study and experience in the field, often enduring great hardships, have equipped themselves for important command, that staff officers through their bureau influence should carry away the honors and supplant them. The line officers of the army should try to have corrected this injustice to them and prevail upon Congress to pass a law excluding staff officers from command except in their own departments. The officers of the staff departments are protected by law, and promotion in the different staff departments is confined to the personnel of the respective departments—a line officer could not be promoted therein.

In like manner promotions and appointments in the line, whether regular or volunteer, should be the exclusive prerogative of the line officers. We would thus do justice to the line officers and preserve in their entirety the staff officers for the important duties for which their experience has fitted them. The country has need of educated staff officers, but during this war it has suffered greatly for lack of them. The staff officer has an enviable position and an easy time in peace, and he should not be allowed to snatch away the honors from the line officer when the advent of war may open up to him a chance for promotion and a career of distinguished service.

INSPECTOR.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1898.

THE GALLANT SIXTEENTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's Herald that the President has decided to send the troops at Huntsville, Ala., to Cuba, the middle of October. Can it be possible that they seriously think of sending these men back there to die of disease? Take for an example the Sixteenth Infantry—a regiment which fought so magnificently at Santiago that foreign as well as American journals paid them the most glowing tributes of praise.

Of that regiment there are at present 700 ill men, scattered through the country in hospitals or on furloughs. Of the 525 who passed through this city the day before yesterday, none is well; all are debilitated, and some of the officers are having from one to three chills every day.

I have spent twenty years of my life in the army, have lived for months in a tent, and I know that, except in the dry western atmosphere, a tent is a poor place for a sick person. It is impossible to keep bedding or clothing dry where there are heavy dews or rains. Why were they not permitted to live for a while under shelter? Men whose systems are filled with malaria cannot recover while living in tents in a damp Southern climate. Surely the splendid record of the regiment deserves consideration. Its loss in numbers of killed and wounded at Santiago exceeded that of any other regiment, according to official statistics. A FRIEND OF THE REGULARS.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

CITIZENS' UNION ERRORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Citizens' Union's" letter seems to have attracted the attention it deserves, but there is another point which it seems worth while making at this time. It is that when the real Citizens' Union comes before the voters again in a municipal election it will feel the damaging effects of the action of its committee in violating the principles of the Union and giving away its emblem to the present coterie of enthusiasts and pothunters. With me it is an interesting question how much really remains of the Union. Since election it has slept the sleep of Barbarossa, apparently satisfied with the comforting thought that pamphlets and papers and a little talking done in the Summer before an election is all that is necessary to save the city from degradation. There are, so far as I know, no district organizations worthy the name and nothing being done to keep the supporters of Mr. Low in line or in touch with the gentlemen who have just given away the emblem of the organization to the element which needed suppression rather than encouragement. A reform organization normally finds among its most prominent and active members men of two general classes—(1) The Chapman-Klein-Tucker-Keith-Leavitt coterie, who, high-minded enough personally, fail at all times to realize that enthusiasm is not a working substitute for common sense—certainly not in politics, and (2) the army of disgruntled job hunters and political castaways of other parties who seek to vent their spleen on the organizations they have left or who hope to go back to the old party later on at a premium by showing their power of doing it harm. Both need to be taken at their proper values, and it is because they never have been that reform work in this city has now no real substantial basis. The people whom Chapman and Jerome represent need total suppression if good-government work is to be ever successful.

The action of the Citizens' Union Committee in giving away the emblem of the Union is, however, entirely consistent with the theory of an organization which in its formation was an effort to substitute committee government for popular government. As Mr. Pine of the Executive Committee expressed it once, the enrollment blank for membership in the Union is a "power of attorney" to the Committee on Organization. With these duly signed and hence no further need of consulting the wishes of the signers, the committee have consistently ignored and forgotten not only the voters who might be made ardent supporters of good-government ideas, but the organic principles of democratic self-government as well. The aristocratic Southern Burgess system of the pre-Revolutionary period can scarcely be established in New York. In the interval which will exist between now and the next election there is plenty of time for the Citizens' Union to be "born again" and come out on an American basis—it ought to do it. CITIZEN NO. 2.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

A German View of Roosevelt.

From The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The personal disqualification of Roosevelt for the post of Governor will become still clearer to the thinking voter during the progress of the campaign. The intense party spirit of the man will make it impossible for any opponent of the Republican Party to vote for him, and then Mr. Roosevelt has caused it to be understood that he will repel independent Republicans. Here nothing will be changed by the appearance of Seth Low, who has undertaken to approve of Roosevelt's declination of a nomination by the independents. Such an undertaking was quite unbecoming to Mr. Low, and he has certainly caused a very disagreeable feeling among a worthy class of Republicans.

Then comes the embitterment of Black and McKinley's jealousy, whereby Republican Party discipline is greatly threatened. The Roosevelt movement has already extended too far to make it possible to prevent his nomination, but the enthusiasm that has been aroused for the "hero" will probably not last very long after the convention, and then will be another repetition of the story of a "boom" started too early.

A careful review of the situation must lead to the conclusion that the prospect of a Democratic victory has become more encouraging since the Democratic politicians have come to see that they must purify themselves of the crime of the year 1896. The Democracy of New York will follow in the footsteps of that of Connecticut. If it accomplishes this it will less need to avoid the introduction of National politics into the campaign and will occupy a very good position, inasmuch as it will be able to throw light upon the ruling elements in the Republican Party in regard to the abuses in the management of the war. But the main point of attack of the New York Democracy will be to point to the sins of the Republican State administration and Legislature. The conditions brought about by Roosevelt going over to Platt, as well as Low's declaration that in State politics independence is not justifiable and can only do harm, will make it easy for the Democracy to show that an election of Roosevelt would only indicate a continuance of the disgraceful administration that has hitherto prevailed in Albany and that former hopes in an opposite direction have been dispelled. In conjunction with other considerations about Mr. Roosevelt's inclinations, his candidacy will be opposed to every pretense of reform, and it should be easy to prove to the voters who are not hopeless Republican partisans that the candidate is politically and personally objectionable.

NUGGETS.

Hay!

The death of the mother of Maud S. is a reminder of the fact that all horseflesh is grass, too.—Boston Herald.

That First Husband.

Mrs. Weeds—Until a woman marries again she never can forget her first husband.

Mr. Philghman—No, and when she does marry she won't let her second forget him.—New York Ledger.

Architectural Alps.

The Easterner—I suppose they have some tall buildings in Chicago?

A Denizen—Tall? Why, actually, Sir, there's snow on the top of our "sky-scrapers" all the year round.—Harper's Bazar.

Profundity.

"Mr. Gizzley seems to be a very deep thinker," remarked the impressionable young woman.

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He can't talk five minutes without getting away beyond his depth."—Washington Star.

A POOR UNFORTUNATE.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

I.

His hoss went dead an' his mule went lame;
He lost six cows in a poker game;
A hurricane came on a Summer's day,
An' carried the house whar he lived away;
Then a earthquake come when that wuz gone,
An' swallowed the land that the house stood on!
An' the tax collector, he come roun'
An' charged him up fer the hole in the groun'!
An' the City Marshal—he came in view,
An' said he wanted his street tax, too!

II.

Did he moan an' sigh? Did he set an' cry
An' cuss the hurricane sweepin' by?
Did he grieve that his ole friends failed to call
When the earthquake come an' swallowed all?
Never a word of blame he said,
With all them troubles on top his head!
Not him! * * * He climbed to the top of the hill—
Whar standin' room wuz left him still,
An', barin' his head, here's what he said:
"I reckon it's time to git up an' git;
But, Lord, I hain't had the measles yit!"

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNITY

Serious Differences at the Convention of the Nations Forming the Greater Republic.

SUPREME POWER CLAIMED

Delegates Ignore the Diet and Say They Alone Represent Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua—Presidents May Defy the Federal Government.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 5.—The delegates who are daily holding meetings at this place for the purpose of deciding on the articles of the Constitution to be formulated for the proposed United States of Central America, to be composed of the States of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, have had several serious differences, the representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras voting, in some instances, solidly, or nearly so, in opposition to the views of the delegates from Salvador. The Salvador representatives are evidently not satisfied with several articles that have been adopted over their votes by the other delegates.

The members of the convention have declared themselves, at present, the sole and supreme expressers of the will of the States adn people of Salvador Honduras, and Nicaragua, and, therefore, ignore the "Diet" of "The Greater Republic of Central America," that had them appointed, through the State Governments, (they were not really elected, as they claim,) and will not submit the Constitution, (nominally formulated for the States and people,) to the people for approval or disapproval.

Many critics of the work of the convention declare that when the Presidents of the States are ordered by the Federal Government, on its organization, in compliance with the new Constitution, to deliver up to the Federal Government all the cannon, rifles, munitions of war, and soldiers in the various States, there will be much opposition, and that some of the Presidents will delay or refuse altogether compliance with the order, and thus prevent the establishment of the United States of Central America.

It is believed that the position, and even the life, of some of the Presidents of the Central American countries depend solely on the fact that they vigilantly control, personally or through paid satellites, all the arms, munitions of war, and soldiers in their respective States.

Articles of the Constitution.

The following are some of the prominent articles agreed to by the Constitution-forming Assembly:

THE NAME—To be "The United States of Central America."

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT—To be composed of the four Civil Deparments of Chinendega, (Nicaragua,) Choluteca and Morizan, (Honduras,) and La Union, (Salvador,) being the land boundary of the Gulf of Fonseca and extending interiorward to the crest of the mountains that face the Pacific Ocean, containing over 3,500 square miles of land area and embracing the excellent ship harbors of Corinto, (Nicaragua,) La Union, (Salvador,) Amapala, (Honduras,) and the Gulf of Fonseca.

THE CAPITAL—To be, at present, Amapala, on Tiger Island, (Honduras,) in the Gulf of Fonseca. The Federal Government to select a site, hereafter, within the Federal District, for a permanent capital.

(The Government will most probably select as the site for the Federal capital one of the well-watered, elevated plateaus in the Choluteca Mountains that overlook the Gulf of Fonseca and its entrance into the Pacific Ocean, near Rio Choluteca, (Honduras.)

THE GOVERNMENT—To consist of a President, four Senators, and thirteen Representatives from each State, and three Senators and four Representatives from the Federal District, elected for four years. The President is not to be re-elected. The Supreme Court is also to be elected by the people, for four years, when the Federal Government orders.

TERRITORY—The Civil Departments composing the Federal District are to be ceded by the States to the Federal Government. But the States and Federal Government are prohibited from ceding any part of State or National territory to any foreign power.

(This is evidently an effort to prevent any foreign power from acquiring the canal route across Nicaragua.)

Elections to be Held in December.

A commission appointed by the convention is to meet at Amapala on Nov. 1 next, empowered to take all necessary steps to have an election in the States on Dec. 1, 1898, for President, Senators, Representatives, and to inaugurate the persons thus elected, at Amapala, on March 1, 1899, as the officials of the Federal Government.

The Federal Government is to be the supreme power within the States, and to be the medium of communication between the States and foreign countries, and is to control all Custom Houses in the States and to collect all import duties, dividing the collections, as made, equally with the State Government of the State from which collected. This division of the import duties is to be the rule at first. The Federal Congress has power to order differently.

The arms, ammunition, and munitions of war owned by each State, and all the soldiers are to be turned over to the Federal Government on its organization.

None of the Presidents of the States, nor any member of the commission to inaugurate the Government of the Union, can be elected President of the Federal Union during the term of his office.

Any of the present Presidents of the States may resign as such and run for the Presidency of the Federal Union.

The existing State debts are not to be assumed by the Federal Government, at least not at present.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM.

Mail Advices Confirm the Reports of Heavy Loss of Life and Damage to Property.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 23.—Mail advices which reached here to-day brought melancholy relief to the suspense experienced regarding the full extent of the hurricane disaster on the Islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Barbados, showing that the first accounts were not exaggerated, although based on inference, the cable station at St. Vincent being submerged under the sea and cutting off St. Vincent and Barbados from communication with the other islands.

At St. Vincent about 300 lives have been lost, not counting the loss of life suffered through the destruction of shipping. The coast is strewn with the wrecks of vessels, many of which were from Barbados. The storm raged from 10 o'clock in the morning (Sunday, Sept. 11,) until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, completely wrecking the island. At the capital, Kingston, fully 200 houses were demolished, while the suburbs, Coxheath and Montebello, were obliterated. Among the principal buildings destroyed are the Anglican and Catholic churches, the fine new hospital, and Fort Charlotte. All the other public buildings were more or less injured.

Throughout the island the destruction was on a wholesale scale, nearly all the estates and buildings being razed and cultivation being obliterated. The following towns or villages were destroyed: Roseplace, Grandesable, Arnosvale, Mount Pleasant, Argyle, Wallilabo, Barrouallie, Layon, and Buccament. The second city, Georgetown, was considerably damaged. No approximate estimate of the value of the damage done has been reached, but the island is practically ruined.

St. Lucia suffered mostly from rain and landslides, the deluge lasting ten hours. Cul de Sac and Rouseau Valleys, the centres of the cane and cocoa cult

City of Bridgetown was partly destroyed and the suburbs, St. Michael and Belleville, were entirely demolished. All the shipping was wrecked or blown out to sea.

In the country the desolation is awful, owing to the destruction of the provision grounds on which the population depended. While all the parishes suffered, the greatest distress is in St. Michael, Christchurch, and St. Philip. All the sugar estates are damaged, and many of them are completely wrecked. But, while the cultivation of cane has suffered considerably, the cane has not been totally ruined, as at first reported, the damage not exceeding one-fifth of the cane. The total estimated damage at Barbados, besides the loss of the cane crop, and provisions, is about $1,500,000.

Among the incidents at Barbados was the miraculous escape of Gov. Hay and his son from a building which collapsed, burying them in the ruins. They escaped with insignificant bruises. The house was the Governor's temporary residence, while the Government Palace was being repaired.

NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS?

Report of the Commission Said to Favor a Revision of the Case — Col. Picquart in Solitude.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The final meeting of the commission to consider the subject of revision of the Dreyfus case, which was fixed for to-night, has been postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a report will be drafted. It is said in Ministerial circles that the report will advise M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, in favor of revision.

La Liberté predicts important action by the Council next Tuesday, which may result in the convoking of the Chambers. M. Brisson, the Premier, opposes the convocation of the Chambers, on the ground that the revision question is purely a Governmental matter.

The military authorities have accomplished their plan of stifling Col. Picquart by placing him au secret. Col. Picquart's friends have been denied admission to the prison. His counsel, Maitre Labori, has twice appeared at the office of the clerk of the court-martial and applied for permission to see his client. On both occasions he was informed that Picquart had been placed au secret, and could only be seen on an order from the authorities, which order M. Labori has been unable to secure.

While some of the papers say that Gen. Chanoine, the Minister of War, was trapped into signing the authority for Gen. Zurlinden's proceedings against Col. Picquart without reading the document, the Echo de Paris, the recognized organ of the military staff, in a long circumstantial explanation, declares that Gen. Chanoine deliberately signed the warrant after having carefully read Gen. Zurlinden's report, and the Picquart dossier. If this report be true, then Gen. Zurlinden and Gen. Chanoine are equally responsible for the situation, which is regarded as very grave.

ANOTHER DREYFUS TRAGEDY.

A Woman Visits the Office of La Lanterne to Kill M. Millerand and Wounds Another.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Mme. Paulmier, wife of M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Calvados, has added another tragedy to the bewildering intricacies of the Dreyfus plot. Mme. Paulmier to-day entered the offices of La Lanterne and asked to see M. Millerand. M. Millerand was absent, and M. Ollivier, who was present, stepped forward to receive the woman, who, without waiting for any explanation, whipped out a revolver and fired twice. M. Ollivier fell to the floor wounded. He was taken to a hospital.

Mme. Paulmier was taken into custody, and when questioned coolly announced: "I wished to kill M. Millerand." She explained that La Lanterne had slandered herself and her husband because her husband had written a letter to Gen. Chanoine, the Minister of War, with reference to putting a stop to the attacks upon the army provoked by the Dreyfus affair.

The alleged slander published in La Lanterne was contained in an article, written by a journalist named Turot, and not by M. Millerand or M. Ollivier, in which reference was made to the conjugal relations of Mme. Paulmier and her husband. The article, it is presumed, was published without M. Millerand's knowledge.

One of the bullets fired by Mme. Paulmier entered M. Ollivier's chest, and the other struck him in the armpit.

Mme. Paulmier is a tall blonde. She was once a noted Parisian beauty, and still retains much of her elegance. She is a prominent member of the best society of the capital. After her arrest she said:

"Press polemics have reached too base a level when women and children are attacked. In the absence of my husband there was no alternative for me but to secure justice for myself. If every woman thus attacked would do as I have done it would make these ignoble wretches more cautious. I am sorry that I was forced to fire on a brave man, whom I do not know."

DREYFUS COMMENT IN GERMANY.

Col. Schwarzkoppen's Relations with French Officers.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The National Zeitung, referring to the Dreyfus affair, expresses the belief that the petit bleu is a genuine document, and says:

"It would have been quite within the province of Col. Schwarzkoppen to enter into relations with a French officer like Comte Esterhazy if he proffered information, and there is no doubt such relations existed."

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The journalist F. C. Conybeare, who has hitherto displayed an intimate knowledge of the Dreyfus case, writes a letter to The Daily Chronicle, explaining that Col. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German Military Attaché in Paris, actually wrote the petit bleu to Comte Esterhazy, but on second thought tore it into fragments and threw it away, and that the Alsatian porter at his lodgings gathered up the fragments and sent them to Col. Picquart. The bordereau, he says, was addressed by Comte Esterhazy to Col. Schwarzkoppen, but was intercepted and given to the French authorities by the same Alsatian.

MR. PECK IN PARIS.

French Press Pleased with the American Exposition Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An agreeable impression has been created in connection with the arrival at Paris of the United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, according to word received here. The French press is much pleased with a speech of Mr. Peck in which he linked together the names of Lafayette and M. Cambon, the present Ambassador at Washington, in the following words:

"Lafayette and Cambon! The knight of liberty of the eighteenth century and the wise diplomat of the nineteenth century. The fraternity inaugurated by the immortal Lafayette more than a hundred years ago is again cemented by the friendly diplomacy of the Ambassador of France in promoting the blessings of peace that have come after our recent struggle with a foreign foe."

The plan of erecting at Paris a monument to Lafayette, as one of the features of the exposition, also is attracting much favorable comment with the officials and public generally at Paris, and, altogether, it is said, the friendly sentiment between the two republics is being made more apparent than ever.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA AGREE.

Boundary Dispute to be Submitted to Arbitration.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—An agreement between Chile and Argentina to submit the boundary dispute between the two countries to arbitration has been signed.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Leading financial houses here have received dispatches from Santiago de Chile and Buenos Ayres announcing that all differences between Chile and Argentina have been overcome, and that the boundary question will be submitted to arbitration.

Colombia's Break with Italy.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 23.—Demonstrations have taken place at Baranquilla and Cartagena, expressing satisfaction with the withdrawal of the Italian Consul and the severance of diplomatic relations with Italy.

THE NEW CHINESE REGIME

Minister Wu Ting Fang Discusses the Restoration to Power of the Dowager Empress.

TO STRENGTHEN THE COUNTRY

The Representative at Washington Denies that the Change Is a Victory for One Foreign Element Over Another.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, to-day received a cable dispatch from the Chinese Foreign Office at Pekin giving the text of the edict issued by the Emperor yesterday, in which, owing to the critical condition of Chinese affairs, he calls back to power the Dowager Empress and commits to her hands the direction of the affairs of the empire. The edict, freely translated from the cipher cable, is as follows:

"Now that China is disturbed, and there is need that all business shall be well done, we, the Emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the Dowager Empress had twice given instructions to the Emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the empire, have begged the Dowager Empress to give to the Emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction. The Dowager Empress has been pleased to accede to this request.

"Therefore it is to the good fortune of the whole empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From to-day the Dowager Empress conducts the business in the imperial apartments, and on the 8th day of the present month (Chinese calendar, meaning to-day, English calendar,) we will take all the Princes and Ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chin Chung Palace. Let the Yamen (Foreign Office) prepare that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors."

Chinese Minister's Views.

The Chinese Minister was seen at the legation to-day and talked freely concerning the edict. He said there was no secrecy about it and nothing to indicate that it was a triumph of one foreign element over another, and that its essential purpose was to strengthen China herself at a time when serious foreign problems were presented. It was quite natural, he said, that the Dowager Empress should be called to the aid of the Emperor, owing to dynastic reasons.

The present Dowager has survived three dynasties, beginning with that of Emperor Hsien Fung. She was the second wife of the Emperor and bore him a son, Tung Chi, who, on the death of his father, became Emperor. The latter was an infant ruler, and the mother, then and now Dowager Empress, directed for him the affairs of the empire. On his death without issue, the Dowager elected her nephew, Kwang Hsu, to become the Emperor, and his reign is now in progress. He was a child when he took the throne twenty-four years ago, and up to nine years ago the Dowager directed affairs for him.

It is this Dowager Empress who is now recalled to the active assistance of the Emperor. This, the Chinese Minister points out, is a natural move toward the strengthening of the hands of the Emperor, giving him that same aid which the Dowager Empress gave while the Emperor and his predecessor were infant rulers.

Concerning the report that the Empress's return to power was a coup d'état favorable to Russia, the Minister says he does not consider the move favorable to any power as against any other. Its effect, he says, will be toward strict impartiality in China's treatment of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States, Japan, and the world at large. During the former regency of the Empress she showed marked friendship for the English, so that in the opinion of the Minister it was unfair to presume she had anti-English prejudices.

Effect on Li Hung Chang.

As to the effect upon Li Hung Chang, the Minister said the Dowager Empress had long admired the rugged ability of the old statesman. But he did not think this would result in the return of Li to the Foreign Office, from which post he was recently relieved, owing, it was understood, to foreign influences. It is probable, the Minister believes, that Prince Li will continue in his nominal post as Imperial Secretary.

When asked if China had the strength to resist dismemberment by foreign powers, Wu Ting Fang said:

"I am confident China will remain intact, and I am glad to note that your late Minister to China, Mr. Denby, has the same opinion. China has the native resources, wealth, and population to make her strong within herself. It should not be overlooked that some of the foreign influences, such as concessions for railways, will benefit and develop China far more than they can benefit any foreign country. These concessions will tap the rich interior of China, give highways for the products now confined to the interior, and carry them to the outside markets."

The Minister speaks with special satisfaction of a concession which he signed a short time ago, by which an American syndicate will build a railroad from Han Kow to Canton, a distance of 800 miles. It is understood that among those interested in this concession are the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Morgans, ex-Senator Brice, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York. The Minister signed the concession just before the Spanish war broke out, and this led to some delay in beginning work on the road. Now, however, he is informed that the American engineers are about to start for their surveys of the line, and that construction will be pushed from this time forward.

CHINESE EMPEROR IN DANGER.

The Dowager Empress Said to Have a Candidate for the Throne.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to special dispatches received from Pekin, members of the European community there believe the life of the Emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the Dowager Empress desires to place Prince Kung's grandson on the throne.

The Emperor, it is said, realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him, and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened.

Chinese Friendly to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In a report to the Department of State from Tien-tsin, United States Consul Ragsdale, after mentioning the arrival at his post of Mr. Conger, the new American Minister, speaks of the popularity of Americans in China. Expressions of friendship for our people, he says, are heard in official and business circles. He notes a contract just made by a representative of the Chinese Government with a Philadelphia firm for the purchase of all the machinery necessary to establish an up-to-date woolen mill at Tientsin.

Homage to the Dowager Empress.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says that the Emperor and all the higher State officials have kowtowed to the Dowager Empress and that everything is quiet.

Mr. Curzon Created a Baron.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is officially announced that the Hon. George N. Curzon, until recently Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times this morning, referring to Mr. Curzon's elevation to the peerage, points out that, being created an Irish peer, Mr. Curzon will be able to re-enter the House of Commons at any time while his father is living.

Fatal Storms in the Baltic Sea.

MEMEL, Prussia, Sept. 23.—Heavy storms are prevailing in the Baltic Sea, and 120 fishermen have been drowned between Polangen and Libau, seaport towns of the Province of Courland, Russia.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Impression in Quebec that the Conclusion of a Commercial Reciprocity Treaty Is Impossible.

QUEBEC, Sept. 23.—The American lumbermen have continued their pressure upon the American members of the International Conference Commissioners to-day. In addition to the 200 names of leading lumber firms of twenty-one States attached to the memorial which Congressman Tawney presented to the American Commissioners yesterday, upward of seventy-five have come in by telegraph to-day.

All day the Commissioners have been receiving telegrams from lumber firms in various parts of the Union, urging in the strongest possible terms that no reduction be made in the present duty on Canadian lumber. Among the protests was another memorial sent by the lumbermen of North Carolina, which includes nearly all the principal lumber firms of the Southern States.

The Joint Commission will not meet again until Tuesday. In the meantime the American and Canadian Commissioners separately and the various sub-committees will continue their labors. A rumor has gained considerable headway to-day that the conference has nearly reached the limit of its achievement and that each side will soon present to the other its contentions in printed form as a matter of record and determination.

In the face of the stubborn opposition from the American industries, it seems almost certain that no commercial reciprocity treaty will be possible.

FOREIGN MARKETS WEAK.

Apprehensions of Trouble in Many Parts of the World Cause Prices to Decline.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—There was an all round weakness on the Stock Exchange to-day, due to the recent news from China, and fears of a renewal of the Anglo-Russian difficulties. The situation of affairs in France was also a disturbing feature, the impression growing that a Military Dictatorship will soon be declared.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—On the Bourse here to-day prices were very weak on the rumor of the death of the Emperor of China, and the unsettled state of home affairs. Spanish 4s were easier on the contradiction of the rumors that the Rothschilds are to lend Spain a large sum of money as soon as the treaty of peace is signed. Argentine securities rose sharply, owing to the report that the republic had consented to submit to arbitration the boundary dispute with Chile.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—There were all-round sharp declines on the Boerce to-day, owing to political apprehensions, but prices became steadier after the official hours of business in sympathy with the sudden rise in the price of Argentine securities on the London market.

LEPROSY IN NICARAGUA.

Managua Newspaper Reports that the Disease Is Rapidly Increasing.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 3.—El Comercio, a daily newspaper of Managua, recently reported that there were over 100 persons afflicted with leprosy in Chinendega, Nicaragua, and that the number of cases is rapidly increasing, owing to the fact that the pools of eddying waters along the margin of Rio Chinendega, in which many of the people of all ages and sexes bathe daily, are also used by the lepers to wash themselves and their clothes.

El Comercio may overestimate the condition of affairs at Chinendega, but it is very serious if even only a few cases of leprosy existed. The Valley of Chinendega is one of the most fertile in any of the tropical countries and is being settled with agricultural emigrants quite rapidly.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Engaging Personality of the Widowed Monarch—His Methods of Life and Work.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a pathetic interest just now in studying the personal characteristics of the Emperor Franz Josef. Our Vienna correspondent tells us of the energy of his Majesty during the manoeuvres recently completed. Four o'clock is the hour at which the Emperor awoke from his slumbers to take an active part in the manoeuvres. The smallest, most insignificant mansion of Buszias, in the centre of an extensive well-kept garden, has had the honor of sheltering under its roof the greatest, but most unobtrusive man in the land during the few days' campaign. He frequently emerged from the front door while his army was still asleep in bivouac. The réveillé was sounded at 5 A. M., but by that time Franz Josef, the oldest man on the field, had taken his frugal meal and was discharging the duties of the State at his immense field desk. By his side stood every day the Chief of the Cabinet Bureau, who must perforce peruse and arrange the whole of the endless correspondence an hour or two before it is submitted to his imperial master.

Franz Josef has the earliest office hours in Europe. He seldom receives his Ministers in audience later than 8 o'clock. Count Thun and Banffy have often reported the situation to the Emperor in evening dress and on an empty stomach at 6 A. M. To be at the beck and call of the Austrian Kaiser is to go through a "course" equal to anything that Carlsbad or Marienbad can offer.

The tent of the monarch for "business" callers was pitched on a lawn some hundred paces from the front entrance of the mansion. As the birds began their twitting choruses in the trees, in expectation of the traditional first-worm déjeuners, yawning Generals and Archdukes had drawn on medal-laden, full-dress tunics, and reported themselves at headquarters. Seven o'clock is the hour for the departure to the manoeuvres, and regretfully the martial guests of the imperial host tear themselves away from the delicate viands which cover the snow-white table. As the Emperor emerges from the tent he finds his staff already mounted and arranged, according to rank and etiquette, before him.

At midday monarch and suite are back again to snatch some welcome lunch. A quarter of an hour is all the rest that the Sovereign allows himself before he appears at the table, where are staff officers, attachés, and officials, who are one and all his guests without distinction during manœuvre time.

Those who can find no room at the imperial table, pass on to a neighboring and smaller tent which has a historical interest in that it is the tent which Kaiser Franz I. carried with him during the Napoleonic wars. The meal is qualitative rather than quantitative, and is just about the same as would be found in a burgher's family when no guest is awaited. The popping of champagne corks is never heard in the imperial tent. The Kaiser contents himself with a glass of Culmbacher beer, followed by some excellent light dinner wine. The cigars are indifferent.

The whole of the afternoon is spent at the desk, while the officers of the staff are in the land of nod, excepting the restless Baron Beck, Austria's miniature Moltke. The supper table is the pièce de résistance of the day. Everything is simple, and the table service can be taken to pieces for more convenient packing. The menu includes soup, cold and hot meat, and wine and beer; coffee and liqueurs are absent. The meal is not unlikely to be interrupted by the arrival of an aide de camp, hot and dusty from the field, who has come to report on the position of the opposing forces. The Generals and attachés squeeze up a little closer and make room for the new comer. The conversation is boisterous. After the true German style, all are talking at one and the same time, in very much the same tone in which an Englishman quarrels.

The Caribbee Arrives from St. Thomas

The steamship Caribbee arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, West Indies, having aboard several officers and men of the cruiser Cincinnati, and a number of passengers who had crossed from Puerto Rico to St. Thomas en route for home. Among those who came from Puerto Rico were Lieut. Wardman of Gen. Brooke's staff; Lieut. C. B. Elkins, Jr., U. S. A., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trumbull White of Chicago. From the Cincinnati were Cadets J. H. Comfort, J. G. Church, J. F. Hellweg, F. D. Barien, A. S. Spillman, and A. B. Keating, and four sick seamen, who were sent to the hospital at the navy yard.

A Klondike for Chicken Men.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Now let some good man hatch out an incubator scheme for a set of the artificial eggs, and we can have Spring chickens while you wait.

TO EXPLORE PUERTO RICO

Cornelius Vanderbilt Will Foot the Bills of a Botanizing Expedition from New York.

FOR THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

Plan Is Dr. Britton's—Little Known of the Island's Flora—Expedition Will Start in November at Close of Rainy Season.

New York is to undertake the first scientific expedition into the United States' new territorial acquisition, Puerto Rico. A decision to this effect was made on Thursday, when Dr. N. Z. Britton, Director in Chief of the New York Botanical Garden, received a letter from Cornelius Vanderbilt, the President, saying that he would bear the expense of an expedition to study the flora of the island and bring back specimens, dried and green, of its plants, flowers, and fruits.

The expedition is to start the first or middle of November, about the time the rainy season in the island will close, and will be ready by the first of December, when the country puts on its suit of Spring-like verdure, to go to work in earnest.

The plan of the expedition is Dr. Britton's own. In his own words, "there is nothing too good for New York," and the specimens that will be obtained in Puerto Rico will be of great value. There is very little known of the flora of the island, he says. There is hardly a specimen in any of the botanical museums of the country, and there are few, if any, in Europe. Believing that the work of filling this lack could not be begun too quickly, Dr. Britton wrote to Mr. Vanderbilt and received his favorable reply.

The details of the expedition are not yet fully arranged. A. A. Heller, an experienced collector, and a man regarded as thoroughly capable of doing the work, will be engaged. Mr. Heller has recently returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, where he made a thorough study of the flora of two of them, and the Botanical Garden now has a set of the specimens he collected. This work will stand him in good stead in Puerto Rico, where the flora will be not greatly dissimilar. Mrs. Heller accompanied him on his Hawaiian expedition, and will probably go to Puerto Rico, as she assists in making the collections.

The expedition will go by sea, according to present plans. Upon reaching the island pack mules will be secured, and means for taking the party and the collecting outfit into the interior. The outfit will consist largely of drying paper for the dry specimens, and formaline for those that are to be preserved in a natural state. Formaline is a satisfactory material for this purpose, as it can be taken dry and prepared as it is needed. Six months' work, Dr. Britton believes, will enable the party to do its task thoroughly. He expects that possibly some things entirely new may be discovered. The general character of the vegetation will be that of Cuba and the Bahamas.

The specimens with the notes will be sent back to New York from time to time, and the whole will form the basis of a work that will be published the following year. The collection, when it is complete, will, Dr. Britton says, be another step in the road the museum is traveling toward a condition where it will be regarded not only by New York but by the whole country with genuine pride."

Mr. Heller is expected to return, within a few days, from Arkansas, where he has been making a study of the flora of that State, and a set of these specimens will also enrich the museum collection. There are already there some 15,000 specimens collected by Dr. P. A. Rydberg, who made an expedition with two assistants into the State of Montana last year. This expedition, which was absent during an entire season, was under the patronage of William E. Dodge, one of the Directors of the garden, who paid the expenses. The report of this work, written by Dr. Rydberg, is nearly completed, and will be ready for publication by the end of the year.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS' FOOD.

Tommy Atkins Takes Whatever Comes and Thrives—A Tot of Rum Better Than a Ton of Theory.

From The London Mail.

Vegetarians—vide their recent conference—claim that their diet is best for the soldier on campaign.

They point to the toilsome marches by the Nile's swollen flood and the crowning victory of Omdurman. The British soldier, they say, ate little or no meat. Look at his achievements, then turn vegetarian. The logic sounds good, but the argument is faulty. Roberts's great march (Kabul to Kandahar) was done mostly on biscuit and bad water. But this is not diet to be recommended for its staying powers.

Sergt. Smart, late of the Seventy-second Highlanders, does sentry-go now in commissionaire's uniform at the binding of the Bond Streets—where the Old meets the new. Smart the name, smart the man. He wears fours medals but seldom seen on one breast—the Afghan, with many clasps, and the Egyptian, and the two Stars, Khandahar and the Khedive's.

"When a soldier is on active service," the Sergeant told a Daily Mail representative, who ventured to discuss with him the question of a vegetarian diet for Tommy, "he gets that fit that it doesn't matter much what he does eat. And he doesn't care. He's hungry, and he takes whatever comes. From the time we left Kabul till we reached Kandahar we lived mostly on biscuit; once or twice we had bully beef—that's beef in tins, and there were two halfs of a day when the army bakers set up their ovens and baked bread. We didn't feel the want of meat during those three weeks. We marched and we marched, and we were happy. We were all so well.

"Water we drank. It was bad—very bad sometimes. You don't drink it, but just rinse the mouth out. If you tried to quench your thirst by swallowing water, you would be as bloated as a dead camel. And still you'd be thirsty. At the end of the day there was a tot of rum for each man. We looked forward to that rum. It wasn't much more than a thimbleful, but it was a treat, and it did freshen a man up a bit at the end of a long day's march.

"On battle days we wouldn't perhaps touch a bite of food all day. At Peiwar Kotal we started off long before it was light. We climbed those steep hills up among the trees, and after the fighting was over bivouacked on the top of the pass. I didn't eat anything all that day. There were rations in my haversack, but I never thought of them. Nor did I seem to feel the want of any grub. You are in such training that you can go for hours without food.

"The soldier really doesn't mind much what he gets to eat when he's on active service. Pea soup in tins is good stuff. Fruit and vegetables, when you can get them, which is not often, are fine diet. So is beef, mutton, and chicken. The fighting man is not particular about his food. Nor has he any craving for beer and spirits. But he likes a tot of rum when it's time to turn in. It's just a treat."

Higher up Bond Street stands a stalwart gunner, also in Commissionaire's uniform. He has the Afghan medal and the Hazara medal. Sergt. Major Rowse was for nine years a Sergeant Major in a mountain battery in India. He bore out all that Sergt. Smart had said.

Sergt. Major Rowse said he would have liked more vegetables than he got. Cabbages and green peas don't bloom on the border hills. It's stiff work climbing them. In places it is much like going up the dome of St. Paul's on the outside. He has marched with his battery from Quetta to Rawal Pindi, 700 miles as the crow flies, over the toughest country in the world. And he took his rations as they came, and didn't stop to analyze what they were made of. Spirits he never touched in India. He preferred water. Tea, coffee, and cocoa he of course drank when he could get them.

It is absurd to argue the value of any diet for soldiers on campaign. With them it is the survival of the fittest. But the fittest are fit. If only the water is good there is no healthier occupation than marching and fighting battles, bar bullets and bayonets, swords and shell.

Life, and Five Years Additional.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

The North Carolina authorities, indignant at the escape of a life sentenced convict, have recaptured him and added five years to his sentence.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The condition of George Adee, who is ill with typhoid fever, contracted in Puerto Rico, is reported as improved. Mr. Adee was detailed in charge of fifteen picked men for advance duty in co-operation with Gen. Guy Henry's regulars. His prominence in athletic circles and his popularity have brought many anxious inquiries regarding his condition since his illness was first reported in this column.

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Among recent arrivals from abroad are Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, the Rev. and Mrs. M. D. Babcock, Gen. and Mrs. Sandham, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Miss Edith Jay, and Robert Goelet, Jr. Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane have reached England with their son, who is to resume his studies there, and among other well-known people who have recently gone abroad are A. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bell, and Lieut. G. Bettini. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget have returned from Bar Harbor and have been in town for a few days, as have also Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer have returned from Saratoga and are at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston have returned from Southampton and are visiting Mrs. Robert Livingston at Tiver-on-the-Hudson.

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The Richmond County Country Club is unusually prosperous this Autumn and several handsome dinners have recently been given there. Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shaw have all entertained there of late. Miss Mabel Shaw has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Myers, parents of her fiancé, George Myers, at Lawrence, L. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin have returned from Bar Harbor and will spend the Autumn at Woodley, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, as guests of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.

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Alexander Harrison, the well-known American artist, is now on a visit to San Francisco, where his pictures have recently been exhibited. Mr. Harrison has been widely entertained in San Francisco and has been elected to the Bohemian Club. He will remain in California for several months. A. Muller-Ury, who has been spending the season in London, will return to New York next month. Mr. Muller-Ury has been very successful in London, where he secured commissions to paint several members of the nobility.

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There have been few departures from Cazenovia, N. Y., which has had an unusually successful Summer season. The fine Autumn weather is being thoroughly enjoyed there. Mrs. Katherine Ledyard gave a "hearts" party on Monday evening. Among the players were Mrs. Henry Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Mrs. W. G. Parke, Miss Barclay, Miss Ethel Barclay, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Angelica Crosby, Miss Edith Tyler, Miss Margaret Wendell, Miss Daisy Pruyn, Miss Oliphant, and Burr Wendell, Robert F. Hubbard, Edward Tyler, Rush Wendell, and Robert Barclay.

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Mrs. William Duer, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, and Mrs. Frederick King have been taking the waters of Marienbad, where also have been the Countess Paurtales, W. W. Astor, Mrs. P. Y. Pember, and Miss Fanny Taylor and Miss Taylor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have tired of Newport, although it was announced earlier in the season that they would remain at the Rhode Island resort until after Thanksgiving. They have gone to their mountain retreat, near Lenox. Mrs. William C. Whitney has again taken, for her, a voyage of hazard from Bar Harbor to Westbury. Her general condition is described as about the same, but her vitality and endurance, upon which everything depends for her possible recovery, are said to be marvelous. Mr. Whitney returned with her.

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William K. Vanderbilt is devoting some of his time abroad to his stables at Maison Lafitte, near Paris. He has recently purchased a number of horses, which were last week shipped to him. Maison Lafitte is the Mecca of the American turfman in France. William Tiffany, who married Mrs. Fernando A. Yznaga, and who is one of the best whips in Paris, has drawn around him quite a little colony of horsey people there. Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Vanderbilt married sisters, Mrs. Tiffany, formerly Mrs. Yznaga, having been Miss Jennie Smith. Mrs. Oliver Belmont's other married sister, Mme. de Fonteullat, passes much of her time at Maison Lafitte, where the Baroness Fonteullat also an American woman, and her husband reside.

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One of the recent English weddings which will interest Americans was that of A. J. Hungerford Pollen and Miss Maud Beatrice Lawrence, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Lawrence of Kenley, Surrey. It took place at the Brompton Oratory the day before the departure of Col. John Hay for this country, and he was one of the witnesses for the bridegroom. Mr. Pollen is well known in New York and in Baltimore. He was the son of a Roman Catholic country gentleman of ancient lineage, and was in this city with Mr. Maxwell Scott, the great-grandson of Sir Walter Scott and the present owner of Abbottsford, a few seasons ago. Maxwell Scott assumed his last name, being descended from John Lockhart, who married the daughter of the author of "Waverly." Mr. Scott is also a near kinsman of the Duke of Norfolk. Mrs. Pollen is related to the New York Lawrences.

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Among the recent arrivals at the Engadine are Mrs. O. E. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. Jesse Seligman, and Miss Seligman, and Nelson Winthrop.

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Disappointment has been felt by the many visitors to Windsor Castle owing to the temporary closing of the Albert Memorial Chapel. This has been found necessary during the erection of the memorial to the late Duke of Clarence, which, however, is now nearly completed and was recently inspected by the Queen and by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The final work of the memorial, the fixing of the bronze figures, is now being done, and the Lord Chamberlain has declared that while this is in progress it will not be necessary to keep the chapel closed.

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A letter from Lucerne, Switzerland, says:

"Lucerne gives one an idea of civilization; but, after all, the shops, though they seem gorgeous at first sight, are disappointing, and, although Don Carlos is here and may be seen walking through the crowd on the Quai, there are not many well-known people here. At the Schweitzerhof there are Sir Lewis and Lady McIver, who were so hospitable at Aix-les-Bains; there also is Lady Esmé Gordon, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are in one of the dependencies of the hotel. At the National are M. and Mme. Vagliano, who have spent some weeks at Homburg, and there, too, is Liane de Pougy, looking very lovely and almost as young as she did in the days (not so very long ago) when she made her début in Paris, and was considered the loveliest of women there. The hotel is so full that people are turned away daily, and Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, who telegraphed for a suite of rooms some days beforehand, were among those who had to be refused. Now every one is leaving Switzerland for Paris or Vienna, which is quite a place for new fashions, and the death of the Empress, tragic as it is, will not seriously influence the beginning of the season, as she was so seldom in the Austrian capital."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard Malcolm Johnston.

Richard Malcolm Johnston, the lecturer and novelist, died in Baltimore, Md., yesterday, after an illness of several months.

Col. Johnston was born in Hancock County, Ga., March 8, 1822. He was of Scotch descent. His father was Malcolm Johnston, a Virginian by birth, who settled in Georgia and became a successful planter. On his mother's side, Col. Johnston's ancestors were also Virginians. His earlier years were spent on his father's plantation in Middle Georgia, a strip of country famed for the salubrity of its climate, the simple, but almost ideal, state of society which existed there in the ante-bellum days, and for some of the best humorists who have graced American literature. Among the more prominent of these besides Col. Johnston were Judge Longstreet, Joel Chandler Harris, and those quaintly curious lights "Bill Arp" and "Sam" Jones. And there, too, lived during the dead novelist's young manhood the poets Sidney Lanier and Maurice Thompson, whom he accounted among his most dearly beloved intimates.

In the simple life of the times young Johnston lived until he was eight years old. He attended one of the "old-field" schools, but in 1830 his father moved to Crawfordsville and then to Powelton. From Powelton young Johnston went to Mercer University, where he was graduated in 1841. He taught school two years, and then began the practice of law with Linton Stephens, a younger brother of Alexander H. Stephens, as a law partner. He continued as a lawyer for ten years in the northern and middle circuits in Georgia. Here in his travels he saw many incidents which in later years served as the basis for a number of humorous sketches.

In 1844 Col. Johnston was married to Miss Frances Mansfield of his native County. He was then twenty-two, and she fifteen. He had lived in Baltimore since 1867.

Some of his best-known books are "Mr. Neelus Peeler's Conditions," "Georgia Sketches," "Dukesborough Tales," "Old Mark Langston; A Tale of Duke's Creek," "Two Gray Tourists," "Mr. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk," "Life of Alexander H. Stephens," and a history of English literature in conjunction with William H. Browne.

Col. Johnston's wife died a year or two ago. He leaves four daughters and three sons.

William H. Johnson.

The funeral of William H. Johnson, a well-known Spiritualist, who died on Thursday, was held last night at his late home, 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The Rev. Horace Porter officiated, and a number of Spiritualists, including George Deleree and Capt. Osbon, made addresses. Mrs. Kurth, a medium, read a poem. Mr. Johnson was in his seventy-eighth year. He was born at Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., and came to New York over thirty years ago. He soon settled in Brooklyn, where he lived up to the time of his death. During the civil war he was a claim agent, and after the war became a pension agent. He was unmarried, and his only living near relative is his sister, Mrs. Van Horn of Glen, N. Y.

George Taylor Bradbury.

George Taylor Bradbury died Thursday of consumption in Tremont. He was born in England fifty-seven years ago, and was educated at Oxford, coming to New York about 1870. For some time he was engaged in the dry goods business in Grand Street, and for fifteen years was buyer in the upholstery department of Lord & Taylor's. He left that firm in 1893, and filled a similar position for M. C. Spencer until two years ago, when his health failed him, and he was obliged to give up business. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock at Grace Church, West Farms. Mr. Bradbury leaves one married daughter.

Andrew Judson White.

Andrew Judson White, who died in London yesterday, was a capitalist whose active interests involved a large number of commercial enterprises. For many years he had been identified with the wholesale drug business. He was the President and one of the founders of the Yost Typewriter Company and a Director and large stockholder in the Union Typewriter Company. In 1894 he endowed a dormitory at Yale University, which was named for him. For many years Mr. White resided in this city at 848 Fifth Avenue. Besides a wife Mr. White leaves a son, Raymond S. White, who is a graduate of Yale University and a member of the New York bar.

The Rev. J. Edward Pratt.

The Rev. J. Edward Pratt, for the past fourteen years pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church at Lancaster, Penn., died yesterday from blood poisoning resulting from a carbuncle on his neck. He was a native of Cornwall, Conn., and was ordained into the priesthood by Bishop Williams, the oldest living Bishop of that State. The Rev. Mr. Pratt was the first Archdeacon of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and at the time of his death was a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Diocese. He was fifty-nine years old.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOEL DAVIS, a well-known Episcopal clergyman, died last night at the home of his son-in-law, in Schenectady. He was seventy-eight years of age. He had parishes in the Diocese of Central New York. His last charge was at Earlville.

NATHANIEL PURDY, an old resident of Sing Sing, died at the home of his son, Horace Purdy, Thursday, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born in the Town of Yorktown, and had lived in Sing Sing for forty years. He was once an Assessor in the Town of Somers. He leaves three sons.

Mrs. FRANCES J. INMAN died in Poland Springs, Me., yesterday. She was the widow of William H. Inman, the founder of the house of Inman, Swan & Co., and was widely known for her charities. Mrs. Inman was a member for many years of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. She leaves three daughters. No arrangements for the funeral have as yet been made.

"THE CHRISTIAN."

Adaptation of H

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $433,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to a notice dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned have deposited the bonds held by them and represented by the above-mentioned trust receipts, under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, and are now prepared to exchange the Mercantile Trust Company's certificates of deposit received therefore against the above-mentioned trust receipts, upon presentation and surrender of the latter, suitably indorsed by the registered holder or holders thereof at the office of the undersigned, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 23, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000. }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 250,000 shares. Of this, half a dozen stocks figured for more than one-half. It was the dullest day Wall Street has seen for some time, and the market itself was less interesting. Except in the industrial shares and in one or two hitherto inactive railway stocks, there were no fluctuations of consequence.

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The market was largely professional, and its irregularity came from apparent indecision among the traders. Professional sentiment continues bearish, but yesterday that element did not seem disposed toward aggressiveness. It pounded one or two specialties in the industrial list, and sold the standard railroad shares in a half-hearted sort of way which was not productive of any serious declines.

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In many shares there was continued buying by strong interests identified with the properties, but there seemed to be a growing inclination on the part of some of the larger financial factors to await political developments before carrying out their speculative plans. In some high quarters there is gaining ground the belief that such plans as are now in hand can be better carried out in a few days, when the results of the Democratic conventions in the several States are absolutely sure. There is general confidence in the defeat of the silver element in the Democratic Party, but it seems to be the feeling that, while there is doubt as to the results, outsiders may hold off from the market.

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An easier tone prevailed in the money market, call funds loaning at 3½ per cent. Further engagements of gold to the amount of nearly $1,000,000 were announced.

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The two most prominent industrials—Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust—were leaders of the market. In both there was continued activity by the professionals. People's Gas showed strength on the official announcement of the settlement of the company's differences with Indiana Fuel Gas interests. Central Pacific made a gain of 3 points on rumors of an arrangement for refunding the company's debt, and Southern Pacific sympathized with the stock's strength.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 fives, registered, at 112⅝, $164,500 threes, when issued, at 105⅛, and $160 do, small, at 104¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn Union Gas.	¾	Long Island	6
Central Pacific	3	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	¾
Chicago & Alton	2	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chicago Term. Tr.	¾	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans. & T. Haute	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Cable	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Minnesota Iron	⅝
B. & O., 2d inc. pd.	½	Nat. Lead Co.	1
C. & East Ill.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
C., Ind. & Louis.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	3⅞
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Gd. Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
General Electric, new	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	¾
General Electric, old	¾	Southern Railway pf.	½
Inter. Paper pf.	½	Third Avenue	½
Manhattan Cons.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. S.W. 1st pf gd.	2	San. A. & A. P. 4s.	1½
Ev. & Ind. 1st con.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1½
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	3½	W. Un. deb. 7s, '71.	1½
		W. & L. E. con.	4⅞

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	3	Lehigh & W. B. con.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st in.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref 6s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $144,806,300; balance, $9,743,784; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $974,147.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅜@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅛@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅝, and guilders at 39¾ and 39 15-16@40.

New York exchange quoted at follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—8@12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½ to 120½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 37¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 112¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57¾; Pennsylvania, ½, to 60½, and Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 79¼. Atchison sold at 13⅜, Canadian Pacific at 88⅞, Illinois Central at 115½ and Erie at 14½. British consols declined 1-16, to 109⅝, for both money and the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 27½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York this week were valued at $1,698,401, against $1,957,463 last week and $1,187,478 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,758,214, against $1,950,633 last week and $1,156,896 in the same week of last year.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

In speaking of the Federal Steel Company to-day to a friend, former Gov. Flower said:

"The consolidation of the Illinois Steel, the Minnesota Iron, and the Joliet, Elgin and Eastern Railroad Companies ought to prove a great success when it is finally completed. The Minnesota Iron Company has diamond drilled its mines, and now it knows that it has 110,000,000 tons of ore in them. In addition, it has 400,000 acres of new and undeveloped property, so it owns a practically inexhaustable supply of the best iron ore in the United States. The company also owns the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, which connects with the mines, and is capable of transporting 4,000,000 tons of ore per annum. It is now, however, transporting only about 2,500,000 tons per annum. The company owns the property about Two Harbors, on Lake Superior, together with five great ore docks, each containing 1,000 feet of ore pockets, with an aggregate capacity of 138,765 tons of ore. These docks are furnished with electric lights and are operated day and night. The company also owns more than one-half the steamers and barges on the lakes used for the transportation of ores to Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points.

"It also owns the railroad that transports the ores from the docks at Chicago to the several steel and iron mills in that city. When the consolidation is completed the Federal Steel Company will own all the steel mills in Chicago, capable of turning out 5,000 tons of steel per day, together with the mills at Lorain and Johnstown, which are capable of turning out structural iron and trolley rails.

"The earnings of the Minnesota Iron Company last year were 10 per cent. on its capital stock, and the Illinois Steel Company earned over 12 per cent. In my judgment, the Federal Steel Company's preferred stock at 70 is a very cheap property, and I have little doubt of its paying a regular 6 per cent. annual dividend. The $25 per share for which a share of common stock is issued will give the Federal Steel Company a cash capital of $10,000,000, which it can lend to its subsidiary companies as occasion requires. Its surplus products all go to Europe, where they find a market at living prices."

The Governor was asked if he had put in his stock under the proposed plan. He replied:

"Certainly I have. I put it in the first day, and I advise everybody else to do the same."—New York News Bureau.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of September to-day will cover seventy-four roads, and will show 2.93 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$39,052	$2,719	
Ann Arbor	25,999	2,658	
Atlantic & Danville	11,644	545	
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	156,340	25,118	
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	75,964	1,755	
Burl., C. R. & Northern	111,238	6,677	
Canadian Pacific	511,000	26,000	
Central of Georgia	101,323		13,005
Chattanooga Southern	1,474	420	
Chesapeake & Ohio	241,698	24,893	
Chi. & East. Illinois	92,928	19,367	
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	74,492	4,847	
Chicago Great Western	110,500		16,840
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	818,002	103,872	
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,195	992	
Chi. & West. Michigan	44,583	9,279	
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	300,683	14,718	
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel'g.	32,893	8,476	
Col., Sandusky & H'k'g.	21,284	10,980	
Denver & Rio Grande	181,000	11,600	
Det., G. R. & Western	31,431	2,599	
Detroit & Lima North	9,605	1,530	
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	45,857	10,093	
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,038		1,238
Evans. & Terre Haute	23,920		7,862
Flint & Pere Marquette	60,965	3,774	
Ft. Worth & Denver City	25,034		8,217
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	10,677	389	
Georgia	27,220		10,389
Grand Rapids & Indiana	44,697	6,097	
Cin., Rich. & Ft. Wayne	8,198	57	
Traverse City	795	233	
Musk., G. Rap. & Ind.	2,752		387
Grand Trunk	428,840		66,006
Chi. & Grand Trunk			
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
International & Gt. N.	92,116	4,489	
Iowa Central	49,320	8,450	
Kanawha & Michigan	11,408	2,437	
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	81,125		8,442
Kan. C., Mem. & Birm.	22,025	122	
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf	72,277	12,288	
Kan. City Sub. Belt	12,727	3,289	
Keokuk & Western	12,712		2,125
Lake Erie & Western	76,605	4,943	
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	33,225	349	
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,130		4,418
Louisville & Nashville	429,210	3,100	
Mexican Central	208,652	9,137	
Mexican National	108,510	12,408	
Minneapolis & St. Louis	53,527	2,454	
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	110,164	18,488	
Mo., Kansas & Texas	277,402		19,554
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	525,000		34,000
Central Branch	20,000		9,000
Mobile & Birmingham	7,833	1,572	
N. Y., Ont. & Western	83,054	620	
Norfolk & Western	263,424		9,284
Northern Pacific	792,371	56,045	
Ohio River	23,000		989
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	157,775		18,000
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	37,598		1,689
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33,987	20,275	
Pittsburg & Western	64,838		46
Rio Grande Southern	9,702	2,697	
Rio Grande Western	67,400		700
St. Joseph & Gr. Island	19,368		7,377
St. Louis & San Fran.	127,846		11,065
St. Louis Southwestern	103,156		1,520
Southern Railway	491,523	39,086	
Texas & Pacific	141,855		23,707
Toledo & Ohio Central	33,389	13,175	
Toledo, Peoria & West'n	19,736		3,514
Toledo, St. L. & K. City	47,336	580	
Wabash	294,316	19,811	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	63,000		13,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	29,201	11,003	
Wisconsin Central	104,008		9,571
Total, (74 roads)	$8,772,650	$546,574	$297,040
Net inc., (2.93 p. c.)		249,534	

ST. PAUL'S PROGRESS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in September were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $818,002, and show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$118,314
Increase over 1896	195,955
Increase over 1895	12,750
Increase over 1894	19,459
Increase over 1893	13,109
Increase over 1892	9,637

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So far this month St. Paul's earnings compare with preceding years as follows:

Increase over 1897	$28,458
Increase over 1896	49,425
Increase over 1895	34,600
Increase over 1894	51,126
Increase over 1893	47,798
Increase over 1892	25,224

THE GOLD IMPORT MOVEMENT.

New announcements of $850,000 gold engaged for importation were made yesterday—$600,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. and $250,000 for Kountze Brothers. This brings up the total received and engaged since the beginning of the present movement, Aug. 2, to $14,075,000. The importing firms with their total engagements are as follows:

Lazard Frères	$6,600,000
Bank of British North America	1,025,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000,000
United States Mortgage and Trust Company	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	800,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,400,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	600,000
Kountze Brothers	550,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	500,000
Manhattan Trust Company	300,000
Zimmerman & Forshay	300,000
Total	$14,075,000

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling bills.

Call by the Controller of the Currency for a report on the condition of the National banks at the close of business Sept. 20.

Increase of $4,845 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for July.

Decrease of $259,062 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $510,923 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Certificate filed at Albany increasing capital of the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company from $100,000 to $500,000.

Increase of $132,170 in Omaha's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $464,937 since Jan. 1.

Meeting in Chicago of representatives of the St. Paul lines for the purpose of strengthening the rate situation and arriving at an understanding concerning the handling of special business in sight.

Increase of $57,307 in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific's net earnings for August, making an increase of $99,296 since July 1.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Europe will have to consider possible American demands for money much more anxiously in the future. Doubtless there has been for many years a feeling that the new continent could be put off with promises. But the control of this country over money markets in the Old World is coming to be that of a master. Our banks lend over there heavily when it is the most convenient market for them, but they draw on Europe whenever they want money and no longer have occasion to limit their drafts.

"The August return of foreign commerce shows another heavy balance on merchandise and specie account in favor of this country, and the exports from New York for three weeks have been 5 per cent. larger than last year, and although the imports have been 18 per cent. larger, the trade balance in September was last year so great that there is sure to be a heavier balance for this month than in August. In addition the growing foreign confidence in American investments has materially affected the movement of specie, and probably will effect it more decidedly in the future.

"The iron and steel trade expands with a rapidity which throws into the shade all expectations, with a steel famine in Germany, and Great Britain in the market for 10,000 tons plates, and the American works are crowded for months ahead. New orders at Chicago cover 30,000 tons tin plate bars, besides 7,000 tons sold at Philadelphia. Rails are in such demand that the makers are to meet with expectation of advancing prices, some sales having been made from Chicago below agreed quotations for delivery at the Far West. Plates are strong everywhere, but on account of car construction especially strong at Chicago, and the demand for bars on the same account is heavy, with one order at Chicago for 1,000 and several others for 500 cars each. Prices have slightly advanced for plates, bars, and for wire nails, which are in much better demand than heretofore.

"Coke production increases, the output at Connelsville for the week having been 140,658 tons against 137,171 for the previous week, and tin is somewhat stronger at 16.15 cents, reflecting an advance at London, while copper is quiet at 12.5 cents for Lake, and lead comparatively inactive at 4 cents. Tin plates are selling at $2.82½ for full weight Bessemer. The copper production in August was 19,508 tons domestic, against 6,999 foreign, and the lead production as officially reported has been 156,113 tons for the half year, against 289,598 tons for the full year 1897.

"The deliveries of boots and shoes have been about 9,000 cases larger than in any previous year, and 27,000 cases or 10 per cent. larger than in the year 1892 to date. Compilation from The Shoe and Leather Reporter's weekly statement shows shipments of 270,590 cases for three weeks of September, against 261,224 for the same weeks in 1896, 248,447 for the same weeks in 1894, and 243,280 in the same weeks of 1892, with smaller shipments in the same weeks of other years. The sales are not as large as usual, though a better grade of shoes is being demanded, and the retail trade is considerably more active. There is no new demand for boots, and some of the manufacturers are discharging cutters. The demand for balmorals is urgent, although there is small ordering for Spring delivery. Trade in women's shoes is light, and in calf shoes and boots comparatively small. A strike of the workmen at Brockton interferes with shipments from that quarter. The Boston leather market is narrow, with very little demand for hemlock sole or for oak, some buying union leather, but trade in other qualities limited. Hides are generally stronger at Chicago, with better demand for packer cows, and or country cows, buff and calf skins, and the market seems to be well sold up."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Favorable trade developments manifest themselves chiefly along the lines previously noted. The importance of a large export demand to the country's domestic interests is illustrated by the improved tone and prices of wheat and flour this week, growing out of the better foreign buying induced by less favorable Russian crop reports, smaller shipments from that country, and apparently continued careful selling by American producers. Raw cotton, on the other hand, reflects probabilities of continued plentiful supplies and rather slow demand in quotations, lower than the lowest point reached in the year of depression, 1894, when a large yield was coincident with poor trade, industrial troubles, and tight money. From the West and Northwest advices continue largely in the former cheerful strain.

"Bank clearings continue to furnish a fairly accurate measure of the country's business, and the outlook apparently favors a total for September little below that for September a year ago, when business and speculative activity generally was at its height. For the week ending Thursday the total clearings aggregate $1,325,890,000, about the same amount as last week, 3 per cent. smaller than in this week one year ago, but 52 per cent. larger than in 1896, 60 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 65 per cent. larger than in 1893. Compared with previous years of large trade there is a gain of 11.2 per cent. over 1892, a decrease of less than 1 per cent. from 1891, and a gain of 1.5 per cent. over 1890. Business failures in the United States for the week number 182, against 173 last week, but compare with 237 in this week a year ago, 321 in 1896, 198 in 1895, and 204 in 1890.

"Best reports as to distributive trade still continue to come from the West and Northwest, where business is still reported active. Fewer out-of-town buyers are in Chicago, and sales of shoes are smaller, but shipments of dry goods exceed all records. Activity in iron and steel is a feature, but the mills are so busy that orders are frequently turned down. St. Louis furniture manufacturers are unable to fill orders. Business in dry goods is still very active, and the latter also true at Omaha, St. Paul, and at Kansas City, where live stock receipts have broken all records. A fair business is doing at San Francisco, and early conservatism in granting credits is now reflected in few and unimportant failures. At Portland, Oregon, business is hardly up to expectations, though of a good volume, but more money is in circulation as a result of the wheat crop moving. The Oregon hop crop is reported short. Export business at Puget Sound cities is increasing, and more is doing in distributive trade at Tacoma. A line of steamers running between Seattle, Vladivostok, and Australia is talked of. Business is dull in the Lower Mississippi Valley, where vexatious yellow fever quarantines tend to restrict trade. The advanced stage of the season, however, is expected to allay the excitement, and a good Fall business is confidently looked for. Low prices for cotton tend to restrict collections in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Jacksonville reports business very active, owing to the presence of troops, with more money in circulation than ever before. More is doing in general distributive trade at New York. Housefurnishing goods are especially active, and lumber is favorably affected by more active building operations. A fair business is doing at Philadelphia, and more Southern buyers are reported at Baltimore. Cooler weather is helping dry goods slightly at Boston, but there and at New York distribution is reported not up to expectations.

"Improved foreign demand for American cereals is shown in the enlarged volume of shipments this week. Wheat, including flour, shipments aggregate 4,991,353 bushels, against 3,675,291 bushels last week, 5,708,825 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,930,466 bushels in 1896, 3,151,907 bushels in 1895, and 2,562,500 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of wheat aggregate 41,160,444 bushels, against 50,310,525 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,626,290 bushels, as against 2,331,005 bushels last week, 4,022,142 bushels in this week one year ago, 2,610,479 bushels in 1896, 1,360,325 bushels in 1895, and 104,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 33,365,165 bushels, against 38,399,991 bushels during the same period of 1897."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	36½	37½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28
Amsterdam preferred	68	70

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	380
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con, ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87¼	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28½	29
Federal Steel pf.	69¾	69½
Glucose common	56	56½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	105¾	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	22	22½
Standard Distilling pf.	70	71
Standard Oil Trust	414	415
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	84	89
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¾	24½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 650 shares of Iron Silver sold at .62.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .81, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .75, 400 Mount Rosa at .19, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09, 300 Savage at .15, 300 Sierra Nevada at .70, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .25.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03¾@.03½, 500 Anaconda at .81, 600 Anchoria at .82@.83, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09½, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .006¼, seller 30; 1,000 Copper Rock at .002, 600 Elkton at 1.21@1.20½@1.21, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.12¼@.12¼, 1,800 Jefferson at .07@.07¼, 800 Lillie at 1.05@1.07@1.06¼, 400 Mollie Gibson at .22, 12,000 Old Gold at .006@.006⅝, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .15, buyer 30, 25,000 Sentinel at .0(¼@.00¼@.00¾, and 300 Work at .09.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.16	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.28	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	.21
Challar	.18	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Plymouth Con.	.09
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.20	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.33	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 23, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31⅞	32	243	Am. Malting Co	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
83	83¾	112	Am. Malting Co. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
39	39¼	7,915	American Cotton Oil	38⅞	39½	38¾	39	+ ⅛
86½	87½	580	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87½	88½	87½	87¾	
130	136	5	American Express	130½	130½	130½	130½	
12⅞	13	120	Am. Spirits Mfg	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
36⅜	37¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36	37	36	37	
120⅜	120½	86,213	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119¾	121⅛	119¼	120½	— ⅛
109⅞	110	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	110	110	110	
98	98	306	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅝
147½	147⅝	27,356	American Tobacco	149⅞	150	147⅝	147½	— 2⅜
28	29	200	Am. Steel & Wire Co	29	29	29	29	
34¼	34⅝	1,439	At., T. & S. F. pf	34⅜	34½	34¼	34⅝	— ⅜
44	44½	260	B. & O., 2d in. pd	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
6⅜	7¼	880	B. & O. Southw. pf	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
63¼	63⅜	8,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63	63⅝	62½	63⅜	— ⅛
125	126¼	245	Brooklyn Union Gas	124¼	127	123¾	127	+ ⅜
26⅜	26¾	9,185	Central Pacific	23¾	26⅝	23¾	26⅝	+3
22⅝	22⅞	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
156		102	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	+2
115⅝	115⅞	6,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115¼	115¾	115¼	115⅝	
53	54	1,000	Chi. & East. Ill	52⅜	53½	52	53⅜	—1
15⅜	15½	3,400	Chicago Great West	15½	15⅞	15½	15½	
41¼	41⅝	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42	42	42	42	
30	33	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	—3
		220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	
107¼	107½	12,465	Chi., M. & St. P., ex d.	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107⅜	
*153½	158	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	157½	157½	157¼	157¼	
130⅜	131½	200	Chicago & Northw	130½	130½	130½	130½	— ½
102⅜	102⅞	1,740	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102½	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜	+ ¼
8⅝	9	1,057	Chi. Term. Trans		8½	9¼	8½	+ ¾
35¼	36	3,750	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	36½	34½	35½	+1
41⅜	42	30	C., C., C. & St. L	42	42	42	42	
16⅞	17	4,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
51⅜	52	1,480	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	51⅜	51⅞	51⅛	51⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	21¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	
6	7¼	45	Colorado Midland	7¼	7¼	5⅞	5⅞	
16	17¼	25	Colorado Midland pf	17	17	15¼	15¼	
5¼	6	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅜	
180½	181¼	670	Consolidated Gas	180¼	181½	180¼	181½	— ⅜
48	48½	200	Consolidated Ice	48¼	48½	48¼	48½	
90	92	1	Consolidated Ice pf	89½	89½	89¼	89½	
14	14½	100	Denver & R. G	14	14	14	14	
54¾	55½	420	Denver & R. G. pf	55¼	56	55	55	— ⅛
		100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	—1⅝
31	31¼	3,466	Evans. & T. H	29½	31¼	29½	31¼	+1⅝
82	82½	2,895	General Electric, new	82½	84⅛	82	82½	—1⅝
49¼	49½	2,580	General Electric, old	49¼	50⅛	49	49⅛	— ⅝
135¼	137	180	Great Northern pf	135½	135½	135½	135½	
111½	112	702	Illinois Central	112	112⅜	112	112⅛	— ⅛
68½	70	223	Illinois Steel Co	69	69	69	69	
53¾	54	2,212	Int. Paper	53	54	52½	53½	
87	88	450	Int. Paper pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ½
74½	75½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	75	75	75	
50	55	100	Long Island	54	54	54	54	+6
56¼	56¾	3,036	Louisville & Nashville	56⅛	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	— ⅛
97⅜	97½	7,007	Manhattan Con	97⅜	98⅛	96⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
154½	155	1,550	Metropolitan St. Ry	155½	155½	155	155	—1
		90	Mich. Penin. Car pf	60	60	60	60	
88½	90¼	16	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	90¼	90¼	88¼	88½	— ⅜
93	95⅜	1,110	Minnesota Iron	95	96⅛	95	95	— ⅛
		600	Minn. Iron, t. r.	95¾	95¾	95	95	
33¼	33¾	700	Missouri Pacific	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33	
32⅝	33¼	168	Nat. Biscuit Co	33⅜	34	33¾	34	—1
33⅝	34¼	800	National Lead Co	33⅜	34¼	34	34	
110	112	78	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112	112	111¾	112	— ⅛
3¼		500	National Linseed Oil	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
91½	93	560	New Jersey Central	92⅞	93	92	93	+ ⅜
102	105	4,240	New York Air Brake	104⅞	105	98	104	—3⅛
116	116¼	515	New York Central	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	
12⅜	14½	20	N. Y., N. H. & H	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
61½	65¾	20	North American		6½	6½	6½	
41¼	41⅜	11,061	Northern Pacific	41⅛	41⅝	41	41¼	— ⅜
76½	76¾	1,856	Northern Pacific pf	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	16	407	Ontario & Western	15¾	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
76⅛	78	300	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
28	31	110	Oregon Short Line	30	30	30	30	
33¼	33⅝	300	Pacific Mail	33⅜	33¾	33½	33½	
46	47	85	Pacific Coast, ex div	46	46¾	46	46¾	
83	86	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	84	84	84	84	—2½
63	66	240	Pac. Coast 2d pf., ex d.	64	64	63½	63½	—1½
116¾	117½	325	Pennsylvania R. R	116¾	116¾	116¼	116⅞	— ⅜
105⅛	105¼	29,340	People's Gas, Chicago	104	105⅝	103½	105⅛	+1
42		2,450	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	42	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
62	66	100	P., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	63	
187¼	189	25	Pull. Pal. Car Co	188	188	188	188	
18⅜	18¾	620	Reading	18¾	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅜
43¼	44½	700	Reading 1st pf		44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
21¼	21⅜	200	Reading 2d pf		21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅜
65	66	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½	
80½	81	1,020	St. Paul & Omaha	80½	80⅝	79¾	80	— ¼
25¼	25½	3,110	Southern Pacific	25¼	25¼	25	25	+1⅛
8⅜	8⅝	40	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
33⅜	33¾	572	Southern Railway pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
7¼	7⅝	475	Standard R. & T	7½	7½	7½	7½	
29	29¼	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29	29	29	— ½
13⅞	14⅛	650	Texas Pacific	14	14½	13¾	13¾	— ½
170	175	100	Third Avenue	174	174	174	174	— ½
32⅛	32¼	16,755	Union Pacific	31⅞	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	14,781	Union Pacific pf	63	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	500	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
41	44	110	United States Express	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	
6½	7¾	730	United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
68¾	69	1,010	U. S. Leather pf	68⅞	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
45¾	45⅝	2,840	United States Rubber	44½	45⅞	44½	45⅛	+ ⅜
104¼	104⅝	735	U. S. Rubber pf	104	104⅝	103⅞	104⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	21⅝	112	Wabash pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅜
	94½	300	West Chicago Street	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ¼
92¼	92⅜	133	Western Union Tel	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼
		100	Westinghouse E. & M.	68¾	68⅞	68	68	
17	17⅞	300	W. & L.E. pf.,3d in. pd.	16⅜	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	— ¼
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	

Sales..... 256,304 *Ex dividend.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
500..... 96⅞
36,000..... 100
500..... 100
500..... 100
Am Dock & Imp 5s
2,000..... 114
At, T & S F adjst 4s
9,000..... 72
1,000..... 71¾
500..... 72¼
10,000..... 71¾
2,000..... 71⅞
6,000..... 71¾
Gen 4s
4,000..... 95¼
500..... 95¼
5,000..... 95
4,000..... 95⅛
10,000..... 95
1,000..... 95⅛
3,000..... 95
500..... 95¼
3,000..... 95⅛
B & O 4s, when issued
45,000..... 94
B & O 3½s, when issued
25,000..... 95¾
25,000..... 95⅞
55,000..... 95⅜
45,000..... 95½
B & O S W 1st gtd
5,000..... 104½
Brooklyn R T 5s
4,000..... 106⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000..... 90
Bur. C R & N 1st
5,000..... 106¾
Bur. C R & N 1st col tr 5s
3,000..... 109½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000..... 39
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
5,000..... 10
3,000..... 11
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000..... 113½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
4,000..... 86¼
3,000..... 86
3,000..... 86⅛
1,000..... 86½
1,000..... 86¾
5,000..... 86
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000..... 119¼
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s
1,000..... 103
Nebraska ext 4s
2,000..... 102¼
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
2,000..... 105½
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac West Div 5s
5,000s20F..... 117¼
Terminal 5s
5,000..... 113¼
Chi & N W 30-yr deb 5s
1,000..... 116
Chi Term Trans 4s
4,000..... 89¼
15,000..... 89¼
4,000..... 89⅝
15,000..... 89⅜
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000..... 97
Den & R G Imp 5s
27,000..... 95¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000..... 93¾
E T, V & G con 5s
1,000..... 113⅝
2,000..... 113½
5,000..... 113
Erie gen lien 4s
1,000..... 71⅝
Evans & Ind 1st con
1,000..... 97
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000..... 74⅝
5,000..... 74⅜
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000..... 98¼
5,000..... 98¾
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
11,000..... 83½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
20,000..... 101¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000..... 79
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
3,000..... 77⅝
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000..... 104½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
2,000..... 116
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
1,000s20F..... 102
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
2,000..... 99½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000..... 120½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
6,000..... 89¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000..... 94½
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000..... 113⅜
Mo. K & East 1st
5,000..... 102¼
Mo. K & T 1st 4s
2,000..... 87⅜
25,000..... 88
Mo. K & T 2d
1,500..... 62
7,000..... 62¼
3,000..... 62
Mo Pac 1st cons
17,000..... 104⅞
3,000..... 104⅝
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
8,000..... 77
Nash, C & St L con
6,000..... 103
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
20,000..... 94⅜
5,000..... 94⅜
4,000..... 94⅜
18,000..... 94⅜
Mich Cent col 3½s
5,000..... 93¼
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000..... 85½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
15,000..... 67
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000..... 101
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s reg
4,000..... 100⅝
6,000..... 100½
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000..... 126¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000..... 106⅜
500..... 107
2,000..... 106⅞
1,000..... 107
Inc B & col trust
5,000..... 58
10,000..... 58¼
5,000..... 58
Pac of Mo 2d ext
3,000..... 106
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000..... 78½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
12,000..... 98½
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000..... 78½
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000..... 105½
St L & S F G M 6s
7,000..... 119½
1,000..... 119⅝
St L S W 2d inc
5,000..... 32
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
3,000..... 100¼
St P, M & M cons 6s
1,000..... 133¼
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000..... 109
4,000s20F..... 109¼
St P & Nor Pac 6s reg certfs
10,000..... 130
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000..... 66⅞
65,000..... 67
14,000..... 67½
20,000..... 68
10,000..... 68⅛
4,000..... 68¼
1,000..... 68⅜
16,000..... 68½
210,000..... 68¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s
10,000..... 91½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000..... 108¼
5,000..... 108½
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000..... 109⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000..... 97½
3,000..... 97⅜
15,000s..... 97¼
30,000..... 97½
Standard R & T 6s
2,000..... 78¾
Tenn C. I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000..... 92⅞
Tenn Div 6s
2,000..... 92⅞
Tex. Pac 1st 5s
2,000..... 106¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
18,000..... 45
3,000..... 44⅞
1,000..... 45
2,000..... 45¼
15,000..... 44⅞
Tol & Ohio Central 1st
1,000..... 104
Union Pacific 4s
32,000..... 98¼
2,000..... 98¼
17,000..... 98¼
10,000..... 98⅜
7,000..... 98¼
47,000..... 98⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
27,000..... 76½
10,000s3..... 76¼
39,000..... 76½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000..... 111¼
Wabash deb, Series B
20,000..... 33½
16,000..... 33
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000s3..... 109½
Registered
5,000s3..... 109¼
1,000..... 108⅞
West Union deb 7s, '75
1,000..... 107
Wheel & L E con 4s
1,000..... 45
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
11,000..... 55⅝
1,000..... 55⅞

Total sales..... $1,574,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$313,735,085
Gold reserve	242,390,875
Net silver	7,316,389
United States notes in the Treasury	42,038,290
Treasury notes of 1890	2,566,762
Total receipts this day	1,524,819
Total receipts this month	30,632,978
Total receipts this year	116,262,784
Total expenditures this day	3,765,600
Total expenditures this month	41,526,000
Total expenditures this year	172,050,193
Deficit in National banks	76,854,498
National bank notes received for redemption	393,740
Government receipts from customs	699,644
Internal revenue	825,186
Miscellaneous	8,988

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statement of the Merchants' National Bank will be found in another column.

Speyer & Co. give notice that they are prepared to exchange the Mercantile Trust Company certificates of deposit for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 5 per cent. bonds of 1895 for the trust receipts issued by Speyer & Co. under the reorganization plan. The latter must be presented suitably indorsed at the office of Speyer & Co., 30 Broad Street.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Biscuit common sold in small lots for 33 up to the close, after an opening ⅛ higher. Metropolitan receipts sold at 57¼. Chicago City Railway was firm at 270. North Chicago account advanced from 221 to 222, while West Chicago went back to 94. Glucose opened at 56⅝ and closed at 56½, after touching 56. Lake Street debenture 5s ran up to 75 from 74½; the stock closed at 13⅜, after selling at 13¾. South Side Elevated was steady at 76½, and 10,000 of its gold 4½s were sold at 103¼@103½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139
National Biscuit Co. com	32⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf	95⅝
American Steel & Wire Co. com	28
American Steel & Wire Co. pf	85
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co	6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	27
Chi. & Chi. Brew. Co	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	31½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co	23
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	49⅝
N. Chi. St. Ry	220
W. Chi. St. R. R	86⅞
South Side El. R. R	76
Lake St. El	13½
Lake St. El. time certificates	10⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	19¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96¼	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105⅛	105⅜
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	105½
4s, r., 1907	110¼	110¾
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½
4s, r., 1925	127	128
4s, c., 1925	127	128
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Adams Express	113	117
Alb. & Sus	180	220
American Coal	115	130
Am. Dist. Tel		40
Am. Steel & W. pf.	86	86½
Am. Tobacco pf	128	130
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	35	36
B. & O., when is'd.	33	35
B. & O. pf., w. i.	70½	71
Bay State Gas	3⅛	3¼
Boston A. L. pf	103	108
Brunswick City	8⅝	9
Buff., R. & P.	29	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Canada Southern	53¼	54
Canadian Pacific	86⅜	86⅞
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	103½	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	29
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	73
Chi., Ind. & L	8	9
Chi. & N. W. pf	175¼	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	85	90
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev		½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3
Col. F. & I. pf		80
Col. & H. Coal	5¼	6¼
C., H. V. & T. pf		24
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	46	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Del. & Hudson	107½	108½
Del., L. & W	149	151
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	16
D. M. & Ft. D. f.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A	2⅜	3¾
D., S. S. & A. p	6¾	7¼
*Ed. El. Il. of N. Y.	131	134
*E. E. I. of Bkln		130
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie	14	14½
Erie 1st pf	36¼	36¾
Erie 2d pf	18	18½
Ev. & T. H. pf	66	67
Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15
Green Bay & W	30	..
H. B. Claflin	91	98
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l.	94	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..
Iowa Central	9¼	9½
Iowa Central pf	33	34
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	18¼	19
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15½	17
Keokuk & West	29	32
Kingston & Pem	3	10
Laclede Gas	49½	50
Laclede Gas pf	92½	94½
L. E. & W.	17½	18
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf	45	52
Mexican Central	5½	5¾
Mex. Nat. certfs	½	..
Michigan Central	105	107½
Minn. & St. L	26½	28
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56½	60
Minn., St. P. & S. M.		6
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.		20
Mo., K. & T.	31¾	33
Mobile & Ohio	27½	29
Morris & Essex	175	..
Nat. Biscuit pf	92¼	97
National Starch	5	7½
New Amsterdam Gas	15	20
N. Y. & Harlem	260	..
N. Y. & Northern pf	30	40
N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf		85
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf		31
Norfolk So	60	66
Nor. & West	14	14½
Nor. & West. pf.	51½	51¾
Ont. Mining	4	..
Ore. R. & N.	55	57
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1⅜
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	173	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	7¾	8
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf	5¾	8
Reng. & Saratoga	185	..
Rome, W. & O.	124	..
*Rio Grande W	27	29½
*Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6⅜	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf	17	..
St. L. S. W.	4½	5¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	11⅜	12¼
St. L. & San Fran.	2	2¼
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	31⅞	32¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	22	24
St. P. & Du. pf.	88	90
St. P., M. & M.	166	170
St. P. & O. pf.	158	161
Sil. bullion certfs.	61¼	62
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Tol. & O. C.		29
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Twin City R. T.	26	29
Tol., Peo. & West.		20
Wabash	8½	8¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	120	125
W. & L. E., 3d asst. paid	2½	2¼

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Cotton Oil	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
25,180	Am. Sug. Ref	120¾	121⅛	119¾	120⅛
2,880	Am. Tobacco	149⅜	149⅝	147¾	147⅝
10	A., T. & S.F. pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2,150	Brook. R. T.	62⅜	63⅜	62⅛	63¼
4,000	C., Bur. & Q.	115¼	115⅞	115⅛	115⅝
4,370	C., M. & St. P.	106⅝	107⅜	106⅛	107⅜
660	Chi., R. I. & P.	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
90	Chi. Gt. West	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
20	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
20	Ches. & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
100	Central Pacific	26½	26½	26⅛	26½
30	Gen. Elec., new	84	84	83½	83¾
120	Gen. Elec., old	50	50	49	50
260	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
1,310	Manhattan	97⅝	98⅛	96⅝	97
110	Mo. Pacific	33½	33⅝	33¼	33½
1,980	Nor. Pacific	41¾	41⅞	41	41¾
30	Nor. Pac. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅜	76⅜
6,330	People's Gas	103½	105⅛	103¼	105⅛
160	Reading	18½	18½	18½	18½
20	Reading 2d pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
40	Southern pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10	Tenn. C. & I.	29	29	29	29
460	Union Pac	31¾	32⅝	31¾	32¼
1,270	Union Pac. pf	64⅞	65½	64⅝	65¼
10	Wabash pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾

51,580

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	72	72	72	72
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	45	45	44⅞	44⅞
27,000	U.P., D.& G.1st	76½	76½	76¼	76¼
19,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾

$93,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—A rise of 8, to 250, in Boston and Albany was the feature in to-day's market. It is believed by many that the time draws near when the price of $300 per share for control may be taken advantage of by one of the two great interests supposed to want the road. United States Oil sold, ex-dividend, rising from 19½ to 20. It is figured that $1 oil means $18,000 per month net profit on 700 barrels per day. The company is producing 500 barrels daily, and expects to increase to 700 barrels, or more, Jan. 1. Against this $18,000 per month is a dividend charge of $5,000 per month to pay 6 per cent., and increased dividends are hinted at as not impossible. Butte was up ½, at 23½, and Westinghouse rose 2⅛ more, to 35⅛. Otherwise the market was exceedingly dull. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@5½; Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	246	250
Boston & Lowell	226	227
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	121	122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	121½	124
Fitchburg pf	104⅝	105
Old Colony	191	192
Oregon Short Line		30
West End	85	85½
West End pf	105½	106
Wisconsin Central	2	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3	3½
Arnold	15⅜	16
Atlantic	26	26½
Boston & Montana	226	228
Butte & Boston	23	23¾
Calumet & Hecla	575	585
Centennial	17½	18
Franklin	13½	14
Osceola	56	56½
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	..
Quincy	117	118
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	173	174
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	25	25½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	282	283
Dominion Coal	28	28¼
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	185	..
Erie Telephone	73¼	74¼
General Electric	82½	82⅝
Illinois Steel pf	68¼	69¼
Lamson Con. Store Service	21¾	22½
New England Telephone		139
Philadelphia Company	38½	38
Pullman Palace Car	188¼	188½
United States Oil	19⅞	20
United States Rubber	45	46
Westinghouse Electric	35¼	35½
Westinghouse Electric pf	56¾	57½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¼	28½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—There was an apparent disposition to-day, particularly in the afternoon, to put the local market higher, but the advance brought out long stocks and there was a fractional reaction. Marsden was the weak feature, about 3,000 shares changing hands between 5½ and 5. The Storages also were active at fractional gains. Pennsylvania Manufacturing held strong at 20½ to 20¾. The Choctaws eased off lightly. Cambria Iron was well bought advancing to 56.

The plan to rearrange the affairs of the Cambria Iron Company has been modified. The capital of the new Cambria Steel Company will be $16,000,000, and the holders of Cambria Iron Company

YOUNG VANDERBILT'S TASK

Working His Way Up as a Mechanical Engineer on the New York Central.

SENT ON A WESTERN MISSION

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Oldest Son Striving to Win His Father's Favor by Hard Work—A Natural Aptitude for Mechanics.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the oldest son of the present head of the Vanderbilt family, is now in the West making an inspection of methods and conditions in the mechanical departments of the Lake Shore Railroad. On his return to this city he will submit a report of his observations to President Callaway of the New York Central system, by whom he was specially assigned to this unusual mission. Since last Fall young Vanderbilt has been a hard-working employe in the motive power and rolling stock department of the New York Central, at a salary which is characterized by his superior officers as "very moderate."

It was not upon the recommendation of his father or any other member of the Vanderbilt family that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was taken into the service of the New York Central Railroad. His personal request for work was considered upon his individual merits, and his assignment to the mechanical department was made in view of his known aptitude for that line of work, supported by the fact that he had taken a course of mechanical engineering at Yale College.

The estrangement between this young man and his father, in consequence of his refusal to comply with the parental wishes regarding a postponement of his marriage, has never been mended. Since the day that father and son parted, just prior to the prostration of the senior Vanderbilt by paralysis, the two have not met, and, so far as intimate friends of the family know, they have had no communication with each other. That parting was more than two years ago. Cornelius, Jr., married the girl of his choice, Miss Grace Wilson, and is now himself a father. Persons who know the young man well say that his affectionate regard for his father has never diminished, and that his voluntary abandonment of the ease and luxury which his own private means, as well as that of his wife, would enable him to enjoy, for the discipline and toil of a wage-earner, is inspired by a laudable purpose. Young Cornelius, it is said, is determined to show his father that he is not only able and willing to work, but that he has the capacity to become useful to the great system of railroads with which the name of his family is identified.

Mr. Callaway's Opinion.

President Callaway remarked yesterday: "Young Mr. Vanderbilt has gone to work in accordance with his own desire. He is regularly employed in the mechanical department of the New York Central system, and I understand that he has been applying himself diligently to the tasks assigned him. His present assignment of looking over mechanical matters on the Lake Shore system is a special one."

When he started on his career as a railroad man Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., said that he wanted to learn the mechanical details of railroading. He was attached to the motive power and rolling stock department, of which William Buchanan is Superintendent. In a little room on the sixth floor of the Grand Central Station this young man has applied himself to business almost as closely as any forty-dollar-a-month clerk; and he has developed a relish for dry details that has impressed and stimulated his fellow-employes. Mr. Buchanan says of him: "Mr. Vanderbilt is very bright, and he takes an interest in the work of mechanical engineering. He has shown considerable mechanical aptitude, and has taken up a number of special matters in that line to work out and report on. When on duty he is the office early and late and conforms to the regulations the same as all others here."

One of the first things to which young Mr. Vanderbilt turned his attention was the construction of a locomotive. He made a careful study of the subject, and prepared a design and complete drawings for a modern locomotive. In addition to his taste for, and skill in, mechanics, young Vanderbilt has developed a keen business instinct. He is interested in the study of cause and effect, and he appreciates the importance of economic considerations. He likes to "look into things," and whatever he undertakes to do is done thoroughly and with intelligent earnestness.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., mechanical engineer, is a quiet and unpretentious person. He had been at work in the motive power department for several days before any of the other employes knew who he was, and up to a recent period comparatively few persons in the building were aware that he was in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company. The telegraphed account of his visit to the office of President Newman of the Lake Shore Railroad in Cleveland last Thursday is indicative of the character of the young man. He waited in the President's anteroom without any fuss or impatience, and made no announcement of his name until his turn came to see President Newman. In his business interviews he goes direct to the point, and persons who have had occasion to discuss railroad matters with him lately have found him clear-headed and fully conversant with the subject in hand.

Approval of Officials.

Some of the older officers of the New York Central—men who from life-long service naturally take a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the Vanderbilts—view the course of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., with cordial approval. They say that the young man has set a hard task for himself, but they believe that he has sufficient of the Vanderbilt pluck and determination to carry it out.

"This young man intends to win back his father's favor by showing that there is something in him," said a gray-haired official who has served successively under three generations of Vanderbilts. "And you may depend upon it he will make his mark. He is a worker, and he appreciates the value of a thorough understanding of the details of his business. It is the master of details that makes the best executive. Unless I am greatly mistaken, this young Vanderbilt will be a great railroad executive before he dies."

Some idea of the earnestness with which young Vanderbilt is engaging in his work may be gleaned from the statement that he was on duty almost every working day in July. Even the hot weather of that month failed to drive him away from his work. He is expected home from his Western trip in about ten days. He will probably go no further West than Chicago.

MORE RATE TROUBLES.

Disturbing Factor in the Transcontinental Passenger Situation.

The restoration of transcontinental passenger rates to the figures which prevailed before the beginning of what is generally termed the Canadian Pacific war, was to take effect to-morrow. There are indications, however, that this promised restoration is not going to be attended by complete harmony. In establishing the new basis of rates the Canadian Pacific has manifested a desire to make a rate corresponding to the lowest rate made by any of the American differential lines.

It was the subject of comment in railroad circles yesterday that the Soo line has been looking over the ground for the lowest rates available, and finds them by way of Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, including a steamer line. This route makes possible a rate $1.80 lower than the former standard rate, and it will make the new basis from New York to St. Paul $26.70 instead of $28.50, the old basis.

Representatives of other lines are making efforts to induce the Soo line to recede from this low rate, but there are doubts as to the success of such efforts.

Crickets Don't Like the Cold.

From The Hartford Times.

Crickets hide instantly on the approach of cold, they are so sensitive to its influences, and this explains the sudden cessation of their shrill music lately. When one morning I lifted my big overturned tin pan there were found under its shelter more than a dozen crickets that had closely huddled together to keep warm. The hot wave following revived their musical powers till the cold chill returned.

OBSTINATE SAFE LOCKS.

Troubles They Cause People with Short Memories Who Forget the Combinations.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Last Wednesday evening a painter working in the Commercial Hotel slipped from his ladder, and in falling struck his foot against the knob of the office safe. A few moments later the clerk attempted to open the doors, but found them immovable; the blow had thrown "on" the combination.

As usual in hotels where some one is continually on duty close at hand, the outer lock was rarely used. It was last employed so long ago that nobody could remember the exact figures that governed it, and after vainly tinkering with the mechanism all night an expert was sent for next morning. In detective stories this individual would have placed his ear against the door, turned the knob a few times, smiled enigmatically, and thrown back the bolts, but, unfortunately, such things don't really happen outside the works of M. Gaboriau. As a matter of fact, five skilled mechanics took turns at trying for some thirty hours, and yesterday the makers were telegraphed to for the cipher.

The "sticking" of safe doors, as it is called colloquially, is something that occurs now and then in every city, and the most common cause is the sudden death of the man possessing the combination. Some cautious merchant tumbles over with heart disease or apoplexy, and his safe is found locked as tight as a drum. This has happened more than once in New Orleans, and in such cases there is only one thing to do. A hole is drilled through the door, so as to give acess to the mechanism, and the lock is then picked with a wire.

As burglars often employ the same process, it may be interesting to explain just how it is done. A combination lock consists of a series of disks, or "tumblers," each having a slot on the edge, and when these slots are brought into alignment a bar slides through and operates the bolts. By means of a hooked wire it is comparatively easy for an expert to revolve the disks until the slots are all in their correct positions, and that, in a nutshell, is the whole trick.

The widely prevalent idea that a combination lock may be opened "by ear" is absurd, and the safe sharp who pretends to do it resorts to an ingenious method, called "back ing up." He approaches a safe when the combination is "off," and by quietly turning the knob backward can tell, by a slight obstruction, when the first number is reached. The second is "picked up" the same way, and so on until the cipher is in his possession, when he boldly announces that he can open the doors whenever he wants to. Many a man has been hoodwinked into believing a good lock worthless by this simple dodge.

Sudden death is by no means responsible for all the lock-outs. Sometimes one of those strange mental scissions, in which the overtaxed brain itself slips a cog, causes a busy man to forget for the time being one or more of the numbers. He may have opened the safe every morning for years and believed the combination to be as familiar as the face of his wife, but it has slipped away into the mysterious regions of oblivion, and the harder he thinks the less apt he is to recall it.

Some years ago a New Orleans merchant suddenly forgot the second number of his combination. He was in great distress, for he feared a mental breakdown, and, strange to say, he had the missing number associated in some manner with the idea of stopping or pausing.

"It has something to do with standing still," he repeated over and over again to the baffled experts. At last he jumped up with a triumphant whoop.

"I have it!" he yelled. "It's twenty-eight; don't you see, two-eight, to wait? I knew it had something to do with stopping."

One of the most remarkable lock-outs on record occurred in 1892 in a small town in this State. A general merchant had what was known as a screw door safe, with a time lock, which got out of order. This style of safe is in principle much like the breech of a modern cannon. The door is circular and screws in, after which an automatic contrivance throws the bolts, which are released at a given hour by interior clockwork. The expert sent for in this particular case made the necessary repairs, but forgot to replace a small bar connecting the clock and the lock. Consequently when he closed the door the bolts flew into position, and there was no way in the world to get them back.

The safe contained a quantity of currency, several fine watches, and a lot of diamond jewelry, and the owner was wild to have it opened. Then began a battle royal. The first scheme of the experts was to bolt a long iron bar to the door and then raise the safe by a tackle, and let it drop. The theory was that the jar might cause the bolts to flay back long enough to enable the leverage pressure of the bar to start the screw. This was tried at least a hundred times, but without success.

They then determined to break down the door itself. It was composed of many plates of steel held together by a series of small bolts. A beam, twenty-five feet long, was swung from a derrick like a battering ram and hurled, end-on, against the front of the safe. Shifts of darkies were engaged to relieve each other at fixed hours, and the blows were timed regularly, two to the minute. It was believed that a vibration could thus be set up that would eventually jar out the bolts, and, incredible as it may seem, the assault was continued unceasingly three days and nights. The blows reverberated through the little town like salvos of artillery, and the whole country around turned out to see the fun. Sleep was impossible, and one exasperated resident had actually applied for an injunction when the plates at last sprung asunder.

The interior was a wreck. The watches had been literally torn to pieces; the diamonds were found wrenched from their settings, and the currency reduced to rags by abrasion from flying particles. It had to be sent to the Treasury for redemption.

A rare, but not unknown, cause for a lock-out is when some trusted employe decamps with not only the contents of the safe, but also its combination. Not long ago an absconder from a sister State made the disclosure of such information one of the conditions of a compromise. In that case the safe was unusually valuable, and its owners objected to having it drilled.

When an expert is called in by a business man who finds himself unable to open his safe, he tries the plan, to begin with, of reversing the numbers given him. It not infrequently happens that the owner has accidentally rearranged them in his mind, and in nine cases out of ten that proves to be the fact. The forgetful man is always ready to take oath that he has made no mistake until it is demonstrated before his eyes that he has. Then he scratches his head, looks thoughtful, and wonders whether it isn't about time for him to take a short vacation.

Some English Collectors.

From The London Mail.

New collecting crazes seem to rise up every day, and poster collecting is one of the latest fads; the Duke of York has got several very fine and rare specimens. It is well known that he is also a keen collector of postage stamps. Lord Morton's collection of lustre pottery—both copper and silver—is well known. The late Lady Charlotte Schreiber had probably the finest collection of fans in the world. Sir Henry Tichborne is devoted to guns, and whenever he can find something novel in the way of firearms invariably adds it, if possible, to his collection. Lord Alington is forever in search of some new white bird or animal to place in his White Farm at Crichel. It is well known that the Prince of Wales gave orders for single pearls to be added to each of his daughters' necklaces on their respective birthdays. Lady Sophie Scott is devoted to turquoises, and has a very large and fine collection of the pretty blue stones. Mr. Walter Rothschild's hobby may be said to be collecting animals of all kinds, dead and alive, the former being added to the museum at Tring. Mr. Charles Kennedy, who has a beautiful house in Piccadilly, has perhaps the finest collection of Battersea enamels in London. He has some fine specimens that he bought at the Hamilton Palace sale, and for which he gave several hundreds of pounds. Mr. Edward Sass, the actor, has a unique collection of playing cards, having got specimens from nearly every country in the world; and Mr. Panmure Gordon is devoted to carriages of every shape, form, and size.

Centenary of Gaslighting.

From The London Telegraph.

Electricity has now so largely supplanted the older methods of illumination that people have almost forgotten that this year is the centenary of gas lighting, coal gas having been first applied to economic uses by William Murdoch in 1798, although it was not introduced into London until 1807. In 1825, when meter reckoning came into general use, the rate charged was 15s. per 1,000 cubic feet, subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment. At a later date 12s. was charged, and in 1834, three years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, a further reduction was made, the price becoming 10s. per 1,000 cubic feet.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—A Lively Partition Sale Breaks the Auction Room Monotony.

Another instance of the failure of a bidder to comply with the terms of sale was witnessed yesterday in the auction room. The five-story brick tenement, with stores, 231 West Nineteenth Street, was offered in partition proceedings by Auctioneer Ingraham. The property was knocked down to a man who said that he was H. G. Becknell for $23,200. The bidder declined to sign a memorandum of his purchase or to deposit 10 per cent. of the purchase money, because, as he said, he was bidding for another party who he expected would come in in a few minutes. A wait of half an hour failed to bring the principal, and the property was again put up and sold to a representative of the defendants in the action, Kate Williams, Mary Byrnes, and Mrs. Fanny McGay, for $22,850. During the wait Mrs. McGay and the plaintiff, Rose Daly, engaged in a discussion in the corridor leading to the salesroom. Threats were exchanged, and one blow was struck, but the two were separated before anything serious had been accomplished.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick A. Huth, for $1,100, the four-story brick tenement 545 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to M. J. Keane, for $4,500, the two-story brick dwelling 419 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold at private contract for Thomas S. Lockwood the lot 25.8 by 100 on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street; also, for Owen McCrorken, the lot adjoining on Central Park West, commencing 25.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, to Henry Oppenheimer, on private terms.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold, through brokers Marks & Leite, the lot on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100, to Louis Lutjens, who will immediately improve the same with a five-story flat building, with stores.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to B. F. Jackson, for $1,625, the two-story frame dwelling on West Street, West Farms, north side, 100 feet east of Mohegan, or Grant, Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for M. E. McGeorge the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 85 by 100.

John N. Goldling was the broker in the sale of 23 East Fifty-seventh Street to L. C. Weir, reported yesterday.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold the dwelling 60 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Flanagan Brothers have sold for a Mrs. Decker the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 306 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Friedmann & Feiberg the three-story brick dwelling 37 Gouverneur Street, 25 by 62.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Houston Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 31.3 by 51.8 by 62.8; Abraham Stone and others, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 525 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 22.6 and 27.6 by 88; John McGovern of 217 East Eighty-first Street, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $32,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 90.7; Pauline Wittner of 28 Beekman Place, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $26,000.

No. 76 Lewis Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 87.8; Adolph Danziger and Jacob Sommer, owners; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $20,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, for a one-story frame and iron shed, 98.9 by 100; American Lumber Company, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 85; Angelo Filocco and others, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $20,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, southwest corner of Giles Street, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 20 by 10; Alfred Leroy, owner; cost, $500.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Richard Madden of 812 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Charles W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, opposite Merrill Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 20; Hudson P. Rose, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $2,500.

Creston Avenue, west side, 194 feet north of Wellesley Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40.6; Walter S. Carey of 455 West Fiftieth Street, owner; William E. Pringle, architect; cost $2,800.

Poplar Street, north side, 101.2 feet east of Fulton Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 30; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $3,000.

John Street, west side, 120.5 feet south of Bowne Street, for a two-story and basement frame clubhouse, 54 by 36; Harlem Yacht Club of 519 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; W. E. Young, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 88 and 90 Reade Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Charles Fiske of Boston, Mass., owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 414 East Thirteenth Street, to a two-story brick workshop; George B. Marx of 410 East Thirteenth Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Kennedy Tod of 45 Wall Street, lessee; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 309 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Joanna McKeon, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Annie Randall, premises, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 161 West Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; D. Huber, Jr., of 114 Seventh Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 40 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story and basement brick hotel; Mary B. Ferrela of 112 Fulton Street, owner; Henry Palmer, architect; cost, $350.

Nos. 126 to 136 West Fifty-first Street, to three four-story brick tenements; G. B. Kitching, owner; R. K. Cooke, architect; cost, $345.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 23.

AVENUE D, w s, 53.6 ft n of 5th St, 50x100, Unionport; John F. Martin to Katie M. Leicht $1

AVENUE C, s e s, 500 ft s w of Cliff St, 25x169.6; Cauldwell Av, e s, 175 ft n of Clifton St, 25x125; Henry L. Deimel to Francis Deimel 7,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 175 ft n of Clifton St, 25x125; Francis Deimel to Mine Deimel 1

CLINTON PLACE, 127, n s, 24.11x93.1; William M. Washburn to John W. Hazlett ..... Exchange

DAVIDSON AV, w s, centre line, 330 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x130; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c., to Adelaide A. Yeandle 3,600

FOREST AV, s w corner of 156th St, 50x175 to Jackson Av; Frederick McCarthy to Christina Henderson 25,000

GRAND AV, centre line, 380.6 ft n of centre of 184th St, runs n 51.11x e 114.5x s 67.6x117.6; Anne E. Levy and others to Adelaide A. Yeandle 3,600

GRAND AV, e s, centre line, 180 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x130; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, to Adelaide A. Yeandle 3,600

LIND AV, s e s, at n s of Devoe St, 59.4x — to D St x w —; Abraham L. Casey to James Leitsch 1

LOT 554, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick J. Jordan 400

LOT 536, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Anton Troll 500

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 105th St, 25x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Harry Crossman 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 63d St, 20x70; William K. Porter to Lou Sire 1

MADISON AV, e s, 846 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 69.6x100; August Kuhn to William F. Smith 1

MADISON ST, 252, s s, 20x90; Isaac Goodstein to Augusta Minismen 17,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 425 ft s of 184th St, 50x106; William Oppenheim to Frederick H. Dressel 1

PITT ST, 125, w s, 25x100; Leopold Schneider and another to Isidor Mishking 1

PITT ST, 125, w s, 25x100; Julius H. Seymour to Irving Bachrach and another 19,550

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 146; William and James Bradley to Edith E. Smith 1

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 184th St, —x—; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Fannie Hofheimer 50,000

SULLIVAN ST, 102, n w s, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

WATER ST, s s, 230.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 25x160x25.4x160; Andrew A. Bremner to William P. Greenlie 13,500

8TH AV, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of West 12th St, 22x98x irregular; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 13,300

11TH AV, w s, 39 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; the Deane Realty Company to Richard Cummings 1

4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100, Westchester; Agnes M. Eden to Philip Wood 1

51ST ST, n s, 221 and 223 East, 40x100.5; the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church to Congregation Orath Chaim 22,500

66TH ST, 239 and 241 West, 50x100.5; Robert Wallace, Sr., to Walter H. Smith. Exch.

87TH ST, 343 West, 20x100.8; William W. Hall to Lilian E. Ely 100

95TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x76; George W. Eggers to Johannes M. Johannsen 1

97TH ST, s s, 440 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100; Leopold Wallach to Elizabeth M. Myers and others 1

97TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.11; Sampson Q. Mingle to Hugh Cheyne 1

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft s of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Joseph Herbst to Henry Doniger, re-record 11,250

124TH ST, 250 West, 16.8x100.11; Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, to Mary K. Marshall 10,500

168TH ST, n s, Lot 27, map of building lots at village of Morrisania, 50x158; Elizabeth Bader and another to Moses Green 4,800

Recorded Leases.

HOFFMAN, Michael A., to Karl Baab; 535 West 110th St, 6 years 8½ months.. 90th St, 4 11-12 years ..... $1,600 to $1,800

JOHNSON, Francis E., to Lawrence Brennan; 823 7th Av, 4 10-12 years..$1,000 to $1,200

LEWIS, Hill Co. to A. Salinger; 634 2d Av, 4 11-12 years 900

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and another to William Molloy; 3d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 4 11-12 years ..... 1,600 to 1,800

WEBEL, Bernard W., to Ferd Maggi; 35 West 43d St, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BAAB, Karl, to Jacob Ruppert; 535 West 110th St, saloon lease, demand 4,114

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 125 Pitt St, 1 year. 1,500

BACHRACH, Irving, to the Corn Exchange Bank; 125 Pitt St, 1 year 15,000

BARNARD, Charles W., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; n s of 85th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 21,000

BARNARD, Charles W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 85th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 2,500

BARRE, Frederick, to George Ehret; 1,225 Lexington Av, saloon lease, demand 3,400

BRENNAN, Lawrence, to Jacob Ruppert; 823 7th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

BURKE, Mary A., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 182d St, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years 2,500

CACCIA, Richard and Louisa, to Thusnalda Pohiman; s e corner of 2d Av and 30th St, 5 years 14,500

CASSIDY, James H., to George Stark; s s of 136th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 months 1,300

CROSSMAN, Harry, to James M. Craig; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 2,000

CROSSMAN, Harry, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 5 years 20,000

DOERING, Philipp, to Noah Benevolent Widows' and Orphans' Association; n s of 78th St, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 10,000

ELY, Lilian E., to the Hudson City Savings Institution; 343 West 87th St, 3 years 15,000

DRESSEL, Frederick H., to Wyatt M. Bassett; 2,343 Morris Av, 3 years 2,000

DUCKMAN, Moses, to E. Ellery Anderson, committee, &c.; s s of Rivington St, 70 ft e of Clinton St, 5 years 11,500

FISHER, Elizabeth F., to Isabel A. Lane; 37 John St, 1 year 2,000

GRIMSHAW, Charles B., to Robert Courtney; n s of 83d St, 179.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 3,500

HENDERSON, Christina, to Frederick McCarthy; s e corner of Forest Av and 156th St, 90x175 to Jackson Av, 1 year. 16,000

HOFHEIMER, Fannie, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; n w corner of Sherman Av and 163d St, to Spring, or Lewis, St, x — to 164th St; also Sherman Av, n e corner of 163d St, — to 164th St, 3 years 80,000

HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to C. A. Low; s e corner of 71st St and Lexington Av, 1 year 5,000

JORDAN, Patrick J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 554, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years 300

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Anzonetta B. Wolfe; 102 Sullivan St, 5 years 26,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 95th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, ½ year 42,000

LAKS, Max, to John Daily; Lot 389, map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest, 3 years 700

LORILLARD, Peter and Louis L., trustees, &c., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 296 Broadway, 5 years 140,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, to Leopold Schneidler and another; 125 Pitt St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 14,800

MINISMAN, Augusta, to Isaac Goodstein; 252 Madison St, installments 1,000

MOLLOY, William, to Jacob Ruppert; s e corner of 3d Av and 90th St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

O'NEILL, John J., to Susan R. Wiggins; s w corner of Perry Av and 206th St; also s w corner of Perry Av and 207th St, 1 year 900

PORTER, William K., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; n w corner of Madison Av and 63d St, demand 500

SANFORD, Albert, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 339, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 400

SELLECK, Annie, by guardian, and another to the Title Gurantee and Trust Company; 61 Ann St, 3 years 17,000

SMITH, Walter H., to Robert Wallace, Sr.; 241 West 66th St, 1 year 2,000

SMITH, Walter H., to Robert Wallace, Sr.; 239 West 66th St, 1 year 2,000

SMITH, Edith E., to William Bradley and another; 146 Riverside Drive, 3 years.. 43,000

SMITH, William F., to August Kuhn; e s of Madison Av, 846 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 6,000

SMITH, William F., to August Kuhn; e s of Madison Av, 846 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 6,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A. and George W., to Warren G. Brown, executor, &c.; n w s of Davidson Av, 300 ft n e of 184th St, 3 years 4,500

YEANDLE, Adelaide A. and George W., to Warren G. Brown, executor, &c.; s e s of Grand Av, 350.6 ft n e of 184th St, 3 years 4,500

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Anne E. Levy and others, executors, &c.; centre line of Grand Av, 180 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 2 years 2,880

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Anne E. Levy and others, executors, &c.; centre line of Grand Av, 380.7 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 2 years 2,880

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Anne E. Levy and others, executors, &c.; centre line of Davidson Av, 330 ft n of 184th St, centre line, 2 years 2,880

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Warren G. Brown, executor and trustee; s e s of Grand Av, 150 ft n e of 184th St, 3 years 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE FAILLY, Blanche, to Lena Schaumecker 2,842

FERNSCHILD, William, to Elise M. J. Fernschild ..... Nom.

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Hannah Greenebaum and others, executors 13,000

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Ernest Ehrmann and another, trustees 17,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor, &c 10,676

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor, &c 5,055

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth F. R. Aymar 11,105

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Theall 915

WALL, Fernando M., trustee, to Leopold Wallach 4,662

WALL, Fernando M., trustee, to Leopold Wallach 3,036

WENTSCH, John, to Caspar Strobel 1,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST ST, s s, 334.9 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x125; Robert Thompson against Antonio Russo, owner; H. M. Leigh, contractor 21

3D ST, 288 East; George Vogel & Son against Isaac Marx, owner and contractor 35

82D ST, 206 to 216 West; Bernardo Cassese and others against Antonio Gallo, owner; and contractor, (5) 68

136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x90; John W. Rapp against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor $116

150TH ST, s s, 295.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; William T. Hookey against Annie Donohue, owner and contractor 590

Lis Pendens.

BARROW ST 41; Henry Huyler against Ida M. Huyler, (partition;) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley.

55TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x100.5; Louis P. Bayard against Thomas E. Keane and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

118TH ST, 56 East; Max A. Zipser against Monica T. Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

122D ST, 171 East; Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c., against Charles Fearden, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. McCahill.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—David Stewart Denison, Henry Hess, Mary Hart, Mrs. V. Wohlgemuth.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Rochester Exhibition Company—Joseph J. Mandery.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Ernestine Saunier vs. Edward A. Barnum—Clifford Boese.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Lesser —Maurice B. Blumenthal. Matter of Lucas—Charles B. Hubbell. Matter of Macfarlane &

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Choice Residences

FOR SALE AT

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,

AJACENT TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Attention is specially called to all who are contemplating the purchase of a residence to five beautiful dwellings on the

North Side of 113th St.,

85 feet east of Riverside Drive. They are from 19 feet to 22 feet wide, four stories high, and in point of desirable and commanding location are unsurpassed by any that are contiguous to Riverside Drive, being also in direct access, by electric cars, with the lower part of the city. These houses have been built by day's work for the owner by Harvey Murdock, builder, under the supervision of C. P. H. Gilbert, architect.

The well-known reputation of the builder and architect is a guarantee of the excellence of the material and workmanship employed in all parts of their construction, while the capital of the owner enabled him to spare no pains or expense to render them most desirable and handsome residences. They are now open for inspection, and will be sold on liberal terms to desirable purchasers. For further information and particulars as to prices, ranging from $37,500 to $42,500, apply to the agents of the owner, S. F. Jayne & Co., 254 West 23d St., and 55 Liberty St., or Charles E. Schuyler & Co., 167 Boulevard, near 108th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, PANTRY, AND BATHROOM EXTENSION HOUSE; NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST.; BOX STOOP, STONE ORIEL, BEST MODERN PLUMBING; DECORATED; FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE; CARETAKER IN HOUSE. CHAS. RUDE, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HAMPTON & BERWICK

63-69 W. 131st St.

Fine apartments, seven rooms and bath. Each house is 25 ft. front. Hallboy, hot water, and all improvements. Moderate rents. Apply to Janitor or to

CHAS. H. EASTON,

116 W. 42d St.

Attractive Apartments; All Light Rooms.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE

38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.

Beautifully decorated; hardwood trim. Rents, $750 to $1,200. Bachelor apartment of 4 rooms and bath; $600. Elevators; steam heat. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

74, 76 and 78 West 85th St.

Extra wide, light Apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; hardwood; elevator, hall boys. Apply on premises or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

BASEMENT, PARLOR, SECOND FLOORS, IN new 25-foot brick house; open plumbing; furnace; 10 rooms; $750 per year; select block; south side West 137th St.; first house east Boulevard.

Co.—Clifford W. Hartridge, Crosby vs. Bliss—Maurice B. Blumenthal, Stern vs. McAuliffe—Peter Schaeffler. Matter of Military Club—Randolph Hurry.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Rochester Exhibition Company—George F. Gourand. Matter of Rottmann, (two cases)—John P. Clarke.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Those for July Greater Than Ever Before in That Month and 36.47 Per Cent. of Total Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The invasion of foreign markets by the manufacturers of the country continues to increase. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the July exports of manufactures were greater than in any previous July in the history of the country, and formed a larger percentage of the total exports than in any preceding year or month in its history. The exports of manufactures for the month were $25,983,116, and formed 36.47 per cent. of the total exports.

No July has

GERMAN TRADE INCREASING.

Exports to This Country During the Past Year, However, Show a Heavy Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Reports to the State Department from the United States Consular representatives at Elbenstock and Chemnitz show that Germany's export trade has been continually increasing for the last five years, although that of France and England has been diminishing. The figures cited show that Germany's gain in the first half of this year, compared with 1897, was $2,080,000, while in the same period France lost $22,514,800 and England $23,234,000. The Consuls say that this gain has been achieved in spite of many difficulties such as the new United States tariff law, the confusion brought about by the war, the famine in India, and the financial crisis in Brazil and Chile.

Consul Warner, at Leipsic, however, makes a significant report, showing that the exports to the United States from Germany during the fiscal year ended June 30 last decreased $37,800,000 as compared with the preceding year. He frankly admits that this comparison is not fair because of the drafts in the preceding year upon German goods in anticipation of the new United States tariff.

Consul Pettit, at Cologne, transmits some interesting extracts on this subject from semi-official German papers, and it is to be noted that a decided opposition is manifested toward entering upon a retaliatory tariff war with the United States. This, the Germans think, would be seriously detrimental to both countries, as was shown by Germany's experience with Russia and Spain. It is found that, in spite of increased tariff rates, the exportation of numerous articles to the United States is still possible and remunerative, though at much reduced profits. A further increase of American tariffs would, however, mean the breaking off of all business, relations between the two countries.

ARIZONA WANTS TO BE A STATE.

Recommendation to That End Made by Gov. Murphy in His Annual Report—Population, 100,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The annual report of N. O. Murphy, Governor of Arizona, to the Secretary of the Interior, says the population of the Territory is nearly, if not quite, 100,000 people. In its social and moral conditions it compares favorably with any portion of the Union, says Gov. Murphy. The citizens are true, honest Americans, and enjoy the proud distinction of being the first to respond to their country's call for volunteers for the war just closed. On Cuban soil, by their bravery and heroic conduct, they won the admiration of all Christendom. An Arizona flag was first hoisted over the ramparts of the enemy at El Caney.

All the railroads of the Territory report a satisfactory increase in the volume of business during the past year and considerable construction work has been done on new lines.

There have been no outbreaks or depredations by Indians within the year and the Governor says it is not anticipated that any are likely to occur. Those who have been most troublesome heretofore, the various branches of the Apache family, now have been peaceful for a longer continuous term than ever before in their history.

The recommendations submitted by Gov. Murphy include the following: That Arizona be admitted as a State; that all the public lands within the Territory be ceded to the Territory or State; that the military post of Whipple Barracks be re-established; that a reasonable sum be appropriated for artesian well boring in the Territory; that a commission be appointed for ethnological and archaeological research in the Territory, and that a suitable appropriation by Congress be made therefor; that the salaries of the Federal Judges within the Territory be increased; that appropriation be made by Congress to pay the Governors and Secretaries of Territories the salaries allowed them by law, and that the pay of members of the Territorial Legislature be increased.

EXODUS OF AMBASSADORS.

Only Those of Great Britain and Russia Remain in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—With the departure of M. Cambon, the Ambassadors of France, Germany, and Italy will be abroad, leaving only Great Britain and Russia with their Ambassadors in Washington. This exodus toward Europe at the time of the meeting of the Peace Commission at Paris has given rise to reports that there was some significance in the trips, though it is said at the several embassies that no political considerations are involved.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will return this week from an extended Summer vacation. There has been no confirmation of the press report that he would be transferred to the Russian embassy at London, and it is concluded that Count Cassini will remain here.

GEN. WOODFORD RESIGNS.

Not Likely that He Will Be Reappointed Minister to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Following the custom in the case of a Minister who has been obliged to leave his post by the breaking out of hostilities, Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as Minister to Spain.

It is believed that it will be six months before the United States has occasion to send a Minister to Madrid again, and if Mr. Woodford's resignation remains so long unacted upon, his status will be merely nominal, for under the law his salary ceased after the expiration of sixty days from the date he left his post, with the addition of a sufficient period of time to enable him to return to the United States.

It might have been possible for Gen. Woodford to have returned to Madrid in the capacity of United States Minister, but this would only have been the case had the Spanish Government seen fit to make a request to that effect. Otherwise it is customary after a war for political reasons to send a new Minister, to avoid the revival of bitter feelings and to restore harmonious relations between two Governments.

Should the United States Government, in disregard of this conventional usage, persist in returning Gen. Woodford to Madrid, he would find itself in the position of being obliged to receive Señor Polo y Bernabé, late Spanish Minister to Washington, whose course in establishing a system of espionage in Canada during the war rendered him in some degree unpopular in the United States.

CORNELL ENTRANCE TESTS.

Raised Standards Cause a Falling Off in Law and Engineering Classes.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—President Schurman to-day announced that owing to the raising of entrance requirements this year in law and civil engineering, making them equally difficult with the requirements for entrance into the A. B. course, the entering class in engineering is only 32, as against 81 a year ago, and in law 57, as against 105, a falling off of 60 per cent. and of nearly 50 per cent. respectively.

President Schurman pointed out that in spite of this expected decrease in these courses the attendance in the university as a whole has shown no falling off, or, in other words, that there has been a gain in all other departments.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 784 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

BOARDERS WANTED.

44 ST., 147 WEST.—Nicely furnished large hall room in private French Protestant family; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

81ST ST., 158 WEST, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Newly furnished back parlor suitable for doctor or dentist; also, second and third floors, front, with dressing rooms connecting; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and STEWARD.—By a colored cook and steward in a private family; best references. W. N., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—More work. Miss A. Brener, 154 East 85th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a New England young lady, widow, without children; is capable, and has strong references. Essex, Box 201 Times Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress to take family washing home or go out by the day; reference. 167 West 31st St., second flat, front.

LAUNDRY WORK.—By German woman; day or week; best reference. Sanders, 806 Columbus Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By young, healthy woman as wet nurse, Burns, 315 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By an experienced single man; medium build; careful with horses; understands his business; 18 months with present employer; city or country. Anglin, 116 West 53d St., or Mr. Hughes, Room 914, 66 Beaver St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, married, with no incumbrance; can furnish fourteen years' best reference from last employer regarding sobriety, honesty, and capability; last employer can be seen. Thomas, 628 Park Av.

WANTED—Situation for coachman; can recommend highly; sober, experienced; has veterinary knowledge. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class in all its branches; life experience; single; German; age 35; with best references; in private place. C. H. Frankel, 320 East 59th St.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By gentleman, forty-one years old, as private secretary; is a fair shorthand writer and understands accounts. H. G., Box 198 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

The FINAL

EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

MAUCH CHUNK. $1 GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex foot of Fulton St. at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898. Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS, Assignee.
Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mS

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898. Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VYDER BROWN VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899. Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at Almet R. Letson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARGARET MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doherty, Carl Kiehl, the heirs at law next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly executed as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the county of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 28 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au20-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

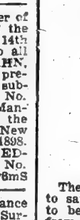
SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORÉ LYON and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24 day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DANIEL CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.

120th Street.



Street No. 469 Manhattan Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 24, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

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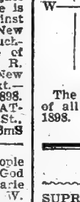
SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay; Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Scheuman, Harry Baier, Albert Gregor, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles

[Seal.]

H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 18th day of August, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee 50 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELISHA C. HIBBARD, plaintiff, against ROBERT LINDBLOM, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 27th, 1898.

CHANDLER, TAYLOR & GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To Robert Lindblom, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of September, A. D. 1898, and filed on the same day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said county.—Dated September 23d, A. D. 1898.

CHANDLER, TAYLOR & GLOVER, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schults, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schults, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated 10th Sept. of 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending the summons and complaint in this action having been served in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's, 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin.....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret, 5 Av. & 18th St. Alc. Tdh. $1.25 (Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough, Broadway & 37th St. Alc.
Table breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh. 75c; wine, $1
Au Chat Noir, 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir, Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir, After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir, Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Agassis, University Pl. & 13th St. Alc., Thd., 50c
The Hungarian Rest., Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 158. Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St..... Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.; alc, tdh, 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (By Annex.) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 AM.
For ALBANY,

MANHATTAN ROAD'S PLANS

Action in Regard to the Electrical Equipment of Its Lines Expected Soon.

REPORTS OF EXPERTS READY

President Gould to Consider Plans Prepared During His Absence—Rapid Transit Commission to Issue a Statement.

Rumors regarding the plans of the Manhattan Railway Company with respect to the extension and improvement of its system continue to receive much attention in Wall Street circles and elsewhere. There is a belief in well-informed quarters that important developments may be expected almost any day.

The recent combination of the Westinghouse and Walker Electric Companies and the activity of the electric stocks are believed to foreshadow large transactions in the line of electrical equipment of railways, and the statements of George J. Gould upon his return from Europe have caused the inference that the Manhattan Company is one of the corporations which has the adoption of electricity as a motive power under consideration. This question was taken up by the Directors of the company a long time ago, and has been the subject of more thought and investigation than other projects which have been brought more prominently to the notice of the public.

Throughout the period when the Manhattan Company was engaged in fruitless negotiations with the Rapid Transit Board on the subject of new franchises, experts in the employ of the company were investigating various electric railway systems. Several reports on the subject were presented to President Gould before he went abroad in June, and others were prepared during his absence and are now ready for his consideration.

Because of the increasing competition of the surface lines, the belief is general that the Manhattan Company, for the protection of its own interests, must take steps without delay to improve its transportation facilities. This feeling is shared by Mr. Gould and most of his associates in the Board of Directors, who think they may have yielded too long already to the conservative counsels of a few members of the board.

An Enormous Task.

To equip the road with electricity in accordance with the plan proposed, will be one of the largest tasks of the kind ever undertaken, and it is thought possible that no single concern may receive the entire contract, except, perhaps, with an arrangement for sub-letting a portion of it. All the facilities of both the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse-Walker combination, it is said, could be employed profitably in the work.

The Manhattan authorities regard the present as a favorable time to devote their attention exclusively to the equipment of the road, as they have despaired of being able to obtain any franchises for extensions from the present Rapid Transit Commission. They declare that while the latter body refuses to grant the franchises desired by the company upon terms which could be accepted, its own rapid-transit plan has come to naught through the inability of the city to guarantee the bonds for the construction of an underground railway system. The Manhattan people say that the question of extensions can be left to take care of itself, for the present, since it must soon become apparent, even to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, that they are powerless to do anything. When that time comes, it is predicted, the public will demand rapid transit by the only practicable plan, namely, the granting of franchises for additional elevated lines.

Transit Board's Plans.

The Rapid Transit Board is preparing to issue a statement in which it will be acknowledged that the underground project cannot be carried out in the present state of the law and of the city's indebtedness. What plan will be suggested to overcome the difficulty is not known for certain, but it probably will be either the repeal of the constitutional provision limiting municipal indebtedness or the passage of a law, as proposed by Lewis L. Delafield, authorizing the New York County Board of Supervisors to issue rapid-transit bonds.

The Manhattan officials declare that neither plan can succeed, on account of the natural aversion of the taxpayers to any increase in the city's indebtedness.

Rapid Transit Commissioners, on the contrary, take a hopeful view of the situation, and rely on public opinion to sustain them in their efforts. It has been suggested in their behalf that the Republican Party indorse their course in its State platform this Fall, and that Col. Roosevelt, if nominated for Governor, make underground rapid transit and an issue of bonds to provide for it one of his leading campaign texts in this city.

This suggestion was the subject of some talk among politicians yesterday. In Republican circles the view was expressed that, while the party platform undoubtedly would be one which Col. Roosevelt could approve, Senator Platt would have a hand in its preparation. It was pointed out that the Senator had been charged last Winter with responsibility for the introduction of the bill to legislate the Rapid Transit Commissioners out of office, and that it would lend an element of humor to the campaign to see his chosen candidate appear as their champion this Fall.

The Democrats did not appear to be dismayed by the possibility of having to meet the underground rapid transit issue in the campaign. The Tammany administration has never made any secret of its indifference to the work of the Rapid Transit Board, and Mayor Van Wyck, who is ex officio a member of the body, has studiously ignored it whenever the opportunity offered.

THE CITY COMMERCE REPORT.

The Commission Meets and Lays Out Plans of Work.

The commission appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the commerce report of the City of New York met at 41 Park Row yesterday afternoon. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn presided, and there were also present Andrew H. Green, C. C. Shayne, Hugh Kelly, and A. R. Smith. It was voted to appoint B. L. Fairchild of the firm of Sothard & Fairchild as counsel to the commission, and W. M. Palmer as clerk. Commissioner Smith submitted the following motions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the commission proceed first to examine the subject of New York docks, the laws, rules, and regulations governing the same, also to examine as to the adequacy of the docks, cost of rentals, proportion of private ownership, and the general administrative policy of the Dock Board; and be it further resolved that the commission secure from the Dock Board, or elsewhere, the names and addresses of lessees and users of the docks, and to communicate with them by letter the purpose of the commission with respect to this investigation, and to invite from such lessees and users any information or suggestions that they may have to offer on the subject; also to learn who, if any such, desire to personally address the commission on the subject of this inquiry.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate with Joseph Nemmo, Jr., with a view to securing the latter's services in the preparation of the statistical tables, showing the amounts, value, and proportion of the commerce of the leading ports of the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and Canada with respect to the whole of the commerce thereof and of the United States; and that these data be subdivided into separate tables on importing and exporting, and that the latter be again separated and tabulated so as to show the proportion of the great staples imported and exported through the several leading ports named; also that the views of Mr. Nemmo as to the probable time required in such compilation be secured; also the probable cost thereof, all of which is practicable, to be submitted to the commission at its next meeting.

The commission will also secure a digest of laws, rules, and regulations governing the docks and wharves in Buffalo and Oswego. The commission adjourned until next Friday.

Will of Hannah Burt.

The will of Hannah Burt was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The value of her estate is placed at $50,000. She makes a number of small bequests to relatives and friends, and bequeathes $15,000 to her sister, Elizabeth, in trust. On her death the trust fund is to be equally divided between the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

SUSPECTED STRANGLERS ESCAPE.

Williamsburg Detective's Blunder Gave Two a Chance for Liberty.

The five men under arrest in Williamsburg in connection with the death of Andras Cassague, who was found early Tuesday morning strangled to death in his home, at 253 North Sixth Street, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court. Sergt. Conklin asked Magistrate Kramer to adjourn the hearing until next Thursday because of the failure of the police to find two more Italians who are wanted. These two are said by the police to know all about the killing. Had not one of the detectives at work on the case blundered, the pair would probably never have had the opportunity to escape. The detective had a list of men who were to have been taken into custody, but left these two at liberty until they were warned and decamped. The prisoners were remanded as Conklin requested.

FELL ASLEEP IN WITNESS CHAIR.

Magistrate Lemon Sent Girl Home to Sleep and Return.

Considerable amusement was caused yesterday afternoon in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, when a witness in an assault case, Annie Miller, aged nineteen years, of 54 Bogart Street, went to sleep. Miss Lizzie Wagenblatt, who lives in the Bogart Street house, had caused the arrest of her brother Louis and the latter's son Jacob for striking her. The assault was the outcome of a quarrel about a dog. The woman said the dog was hers, while the brother declared that the animal had been given to him. The alleged assault followed.

When Annie Miller went on the witness stand she began to yawn. After being sworn she fell into a slumber. She was awakened, and told the Magistrate that she had been up since 4 o'clock in the morning because she was obliged to go to court. After answering a few questions, the girl fell asleep again, and then Magistrate Lemon rapped for silence in the courtroom. He let the woman sleep for a few minutes, and then an officer sounded his gavel on the board beside the woman. She jumped up with a scream and fell hysterically in the arms of a policeman. The Magistrate advised the woman to go home and sleep, and come back to court when she awakened, and he would then reopen the case.

RUSH AT THE POST OFFICE.

Month's Business May Surpass that of Any Previous September.

The usual Fall increase in business at the New York Post Office has come with a rush in the past two weeks, surpassing all previous records for the same period in September. The number of pieces handled during the first three weeks of the month was about 30,000,000, as compared with about 25,000,000 pieces during the corresponding period last year. Business firms and publishers are sending out circulars and advertisements soliciting Fall trade, while samples of all sorts go to swell the volume of matter. The same conditions exist in nearly all of the branch stations. Station H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, which handles as much mail as any Post Office in the country except that at Chicago, is crowded to its full capacity, while Branch Station P, in the Produce Exchange, is also handling an unusual amount of mail. In spite of all the rush there has been no congestion either at the General Post Office or at any of the branch stations. Ten extra clerks have been put on at the General Post Office, and while every clerk is busy, none is overworked.

Postmaster Van Cott is well pleased at the increase in business, both on account of the showing it makes for the office and on account of the indicated business prosperity. He said yesterday: "We expect a rush about this time of year, but the business this year is surprisingly large. It is impossible to tell just how large it is until the first of the month, when the various departments submit their monthly reports. We can only estimate the volume of business very roughly at this time, but the month's business promises to surpass any previous September's business. The receipts of the office are very large—and that's what we like to see, for it means increased postal facilities next year."

NEW BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

Man Tries It on Peter Wagner and Gets Into Trouble.

A new game of blackmail has been tried on Peter Wagner, sixty-five years old, of 145 Concord Street, Brooklyn. About a week ago Mr. Wagner attended a reception given by a German singing society, in Manhattan; and when he returned to his Brooklyn home he was under the influence of liquor. The following day he was visited by a young man, who claimed to be a detective, and who told Wagner that he had committed an outrageous crime the night before. Mr. Wagner was dumfounded. He had no recollection of anything of the kind, but the detective told him he had all the proofs, and that Wagner was drunk at the time.

The alleged detective told Mr. Wagner that he did not wish to be hard upon him, and that if he would hand over $500 the matter could be "fixed." He did not want it himself, he said, as he was getting a salary of $1,500 a year, but the Police Captain and the Clerk of the court would have to have $250 in order to "square" the matter.

Mr. Wagner did not have the money, and asked him to call again. What wealth he has is tied up in real estate, and it was a hard matter to get hold of the $500. The young man called several times without result. Meanwhile, Wagner had thought the thing over and became convinced that he could not possibly have committed such an offense. He reported the matter at the Adams Street Station, and when the so-called detective called yesterday Policeman Nugent was concealed in a rear room. Wagner told the man that he had only $40 and asked him to take that.

"I'm not going to bother with you any longer," retorted the man, indignantly. "You dress yourself and get a lawyer and come with me to court. I'll be back for you in half an hour."

He was about to take his leave, when Nugent sprang into the room and grabbed him. There was a desperate fight, but the policeman overcame him and put handcuffs on him. At the Adams Street Station Detective Brady declared that the man was George Metz, who served a term of three years for robbing a till. The prisoner indignantly denied it, saying that he was James Lewis, a cabinetmaker. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where Capt. Reynolds of the detective force recognized him as James McDerrald, alias "Figsy" Lyons, who served time in Philadelphia for burglary in 1885.

Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Court held him in $2,000 bail for examination.

Central Turn Verein Fair.

The fair of the Central Turn Verein, to be held for the benefit of the German school conducted by the verein, will open at 8 o'clock this evening in the rooms at 213 East Eighty-second Street, and will continue until Oct. 1. The opening address will be made by the Chairman of the fair, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, and the Squadron A Band will furnish the music. The programme for Sunday includes a 'cello solo by Franz Listemann and a soprano solo by Miss Agatha Koehl. Entertaining features have been arranged for the succeeding evening, and most of the German societies of the city are expected to take part. A feature of the fair will be the voting contests.

Special Rate to Saratoga Convention.

It is probable that a large number of persons will go from this city to attend the Republican State Convention at Saratoga next Tuesday. The river boats are offering special inducements to attract excursionists over the Hudson River route. The Adirondack and Dean Richmond of the People's Line, which leave from old Pier 41 North River, have offered a reduced round trip fare of $2.70 for to-day and Monday, good returning Friday, Sept. 30.

Dr. Kennedy Pleads Not Guilty.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, who was indicted by the Grand Jury Wednesday for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, was arraigned for pleading yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the General Sessions. He appeared in court in the company of his lawyer, Emanuel Friend, and pleaded not guilty. His trial will take place in the first week of November. Mr. Friend promises some startling developments, which will result in the acquittal of his client.

For any Cough which has its seat in Throat or Lungs, the most effective remedy is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SUES THE FRENCH LINE

Adrien Raymond Asks $30,000 for the Loss of His Wife.

SINKING OF LA BOURGOGNE

The Plaintiff Declares the Steamship Was Inadequately Equipped and Says Officials Were Careless.

Adrien Raymond of this city has brought suit against La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, commonly known as the French Line, to recover $30,000 for the loss of his wife, who was drowned when La Bourgogne sank after colliding with the steamer Cromartyshire on July 4.

The suit has been brought by Kenneson, Crain & Alling, attorneys for the plaintiff, and the papers in the case have already been served on the French Line, and the case given against them, in default of an answer being filed. The counsel for the line have made application to be relieved of the consequence of the default, and it is probable that their application will be granted and the case go to trial in the ordinary course of events.

Adrien Raymond brings the suit as the administrator of the late Adèle Raymond. They were married last January. She was formerly Adèle Jordan. The next of kin are a sister, Anna Gaudan, and the plaintiff.

In his case Adrien Raymond sets forth that the death of his wife was caused by the wrongful acts, neglects, and defaults of the defendants or their servants and agents. He claims that the French Line was engaged as a common carrier and that La Bourgogne was taking across the ocean some 500 persons, and it was the duty of all connected with that vessel to exercise the highest degree of care in order to land those passengers safely.

He claims that La Bourgogne was not provided with an adequate number of either collision bulkheads or steel bulkheads; that the vessel had not sufficient lifeboats or liferafts, and that what boats and rafts she did have could not be lowered, because they were not fitted with proper chocks, guys, davits, and other rigging. The vessel, the plaintiff claims, did not have proper pumping apparatus, signals, fog whistles, or other apparatus that ought to be carried on all passenger steamers.

He further claims that the crew was not competent; that, on the contrary, it was an inadequate and careless crew, and that the officers, sailors, and engineers were incompetent and careless. The Captain, prior to the accident, Mr. Raymond claims, was subject to delusions, and among other things he feared that he was fated to be destroyed by the sea. As to his incompetency, the collision with the Ailsa, in February, 1896, is cited.

Another point brought out in the case is that La Bourgogne was not sailing over the proper course, and that if she had been, she would have been far away from the steamer Cromartyshire, and that in the fog, when the accident happened she was steaming at an excessive rate of speed. When the two vessels struck, there was absolutely no discipline on board the Bourgogne, or many more lives might have been saved.

T. C. T. Crain, who has charge of the case, has made a careful study of French law on the subject of passenger steamers, and quotes liberally to show that the French Line was very much at fault in the equipment of La Bourgogne. He also cites cases that have been decided in the French courts as precedents for the claim that he makes against the French Line. When the case comes to trial some testimony will be given that will show that the plaintiff has his case well founded.

LEGAL NOTES.

VIBRATION OF THE PRINTING PRESSES WAS NOT A NUISANCE.—Howard Lockwood & Co., who own the building at 143 Bleecker Street, and use it for a printing establishment, were sued by John Haight, who is owner of the somewhat old premises adjoining, for an injunction and for damages, claiming that vibration communicated from the movement of the presses in the building of the defendants depreciated the rental value of his own building. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant, without prejudice to another action if it shall hereafter appear that the motion complained of is so substantial and apparent as to impair to a greater degree than now appears the use of the plaintiff's premises. "The defendant's building is a safe and stable structure," Justice Russell says, in his opinion, "and may properly be used for business purposes, especially in a quarter of the City of New York which is largely devoted to such purposes. The present movement does not create any serious vibration in the defendant's building, and therefore it is difficult to see how it can communicate a very serious vibration to the adjoining building. It will not do to enjoin the operation of a useful business as that of printing without sufficient evidence to justify the exercise of the discretion of the Court in pronouncing the operation of the defendant's business to be a nuisance, or in giving damages for the same use. While holding that the evidence does not justify the intervention of the court from events which have occurred in the past, I am still of the opinion that the presses might have been run without disturbing the plaintiff's tenants in the night time, and with a lesser wave motion in the direction of the plaintiff's building, by substantially dividing the vibration between the northerly and southerly and easterly and westerly movements, so that the vibratory motion would be in a measure neutralized."

***

PRESUMPTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Patrick Kennedy, an employe of the City of Rochester, had taken on March 7, 189- some barrels of rubbish from an elevator maintained by George McAllaster and others, rising through the sidewalk of a street in the business portion of the City of Rochester, and while replacing the empty barrels he placed one foot upon the elevator platform, whereupon one of the elevator cables gave way, causing the elevator to fall, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the cellar. Kennedy's suit against McAllaster and others to recover damages for the personal injuries he sustained was dismissed by direction of the Court after a trial at the Monroe Trial Term. The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal, and in an opinion by Justice Green, held that the fact that the cable broke and the elevator fell while being used for the purpose for which it was intended, was evidence that the cable was defective and unsafe, which, if not satisfactorily explained, would be sufficient to authorize the jury to find that the defendants were negligent. The Court held that the jury was not bound to believe the statements of the defendants or other interested witnesses in reference to the care taken and the examinations made for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the elevator, though uncontradicted, as the circumstances of the case warranted the application of the general rule that the credibility of a party or interested witness, presents a question for the jury. While the defendants were not insurers, they were bound, the Court held, to exercise such a degree of mechanical skill in keeping the elevator in a safe condition as would be ordinarily proper and necessary to protect persons against such accidents as might be expected to occur, which duty included the necessity of a careful and sufficient inspection by a competent person. Justice Adams dissented, holding that "the defendants furnished the only rational or satisfactory explanation of the cause of the accident, and to permit a jury to say upon the exceedingly flimsy evidence furnished by the plaintiff that the accident was attributable to any other cause, would be equivalent to saying that they might render a verdict based upon nothing more substantial than conjecture and speculation."

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TESTIMONY OF A BENEFICIARY OF DECEDENT.—Benjamin C. Brundage, who died at Andover, Allegany County, N. Y., in December, 1895, by his will gave $20,000 to John M. Brundage, a nephew. The testator was a bachelor, leaving neither wife nor child, his next of kin being a brother and nephews and nieces. At the hearing before an appraiser appointed in proceedings under the transfer tax act, John M. Brundage claimed that he and the testator sustained toward each other the mutually acknowledged relation of parent and child for a period of more than ten years, and that therefore his legacy should bear a tax at the rate of 1 per cent., instead of 5 per cent.; but the appraiser and the Surrogate held otherwise, the beneficiary's proffered testimony on the subject being excluded as incompetent. The Fourth Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Hardin giving the opinion, reversed the decision below, holding that the beneficiary was not rendered incompetent by Section 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure to testify in regard to "confidential communications and acknowledged relations growing out of an agreement between" him and the decedent "for the purpose of showing the acknowledged relation of parent and child between the decedent and the witness."

TO SELL PROPERTY FOR TAXES.

Arrears Amount to About $5,000,000 and the City Needs the Money.

A notice has been issued by Controller Coler calling attention to the fact that the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears is preparing for a sale of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the owners of which are in arrears for assessments for local improvements. The Controller says he does not expect any difficulty in collecting the arrears. This will be the first sale of the kind since 1891.

The municipalities consolidated into Greater New York had been in such prosperous condition that their tax arrears were allowed to accumulate, but in the present financial condition of the city the money is badly needed. The arrears amount to about $5,000,000.

TEACHERS AFTER LICENSES.

About 1,500 Gather on the City Superintendent's Call.

Pursuant to a call from the City Superintendent, about 1,500 teachers gathered yesterday afternoon at the Normal College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, to make application for the granting of head of department licenses and licenses No. 2.

The Central Board on July 11 decided to grant permanent head of department licenses to all teachers in Manhattan and Bronx who on Dec. 31 held permanent licenses, were on the eligible list as Principals, and had not been appointed as such. Resolutions were also adopted for the granting of temporary head of department licenses to all teachers of specified grades and requirements, and for the granting of temporary licenses No. 2 to all teachers with not less than eight years' experience in class teaching, and who were of specified grades and requirements.

The board authorized the City Superintendent to give immediate grades of examinations to determine the eligibility of those who applied for the licenses, and Mr. Maxwell yesterday notified those who were present to make out their applications for the same.

PROPOSED STREET CAR REFORMS.

Few Persons Attend the Public Hearing at the City Hall.

A public hearing was given yesterday by the Railroad Committee of the Council on the two ordinances, introduced by President Guggenheimer and Councilman Christman, placing restrictions on the trolley and cable railway companies. There were very few persons present outside of the members of the committee. John T. Little, Jr., representing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, told the committee that President Vreeland of that company was out of town. On this account Mr. Little asked for an adjournment.

Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, then asked for expressions of opinion from those favoring the ordinances. A man who stated that he was James Ryan said he would like to see better light on the Third Avenue cars.

Then an old man named Nicholas Noin, who has several times presented plans to the city officials for setting the City Hall up on stilts, presented a model for improved street car steps. The committee paid attention to him for several minutes before deciding that his ideas were visionary and refused to listen to him longer. The hearing was then adjourned to next Friday.

OFFICIALS OF QUEENS MOVING.

Most of Them Will Locate in the Hackett Building.

All of the officials of Queens Borough, with the exception of those of the Finance and Water Departments, began yesterday morning to move their headquarters from the old City Hall to the Hackett Building, at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street. The moving was the result of a threat to forcibly remove the belongings of the officials if they were not out of the City Hall at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Finance Department will move either to-day or on Monday. Deputy Commissioner Fitch of the Water Department will locate his headquarters in Flushing.

At a meeting of the Borough Board yesterday Councilman Joseph Cassidy declared that, if the City Hall was not in good sanitary condition, it was the duty of the city to make the necessary repairs in accordance with the express terms of the contract which the owner of the building held from the city. He said that the $5,000 rent must be paid for the City Hall, regardless of whether it was used, and since $1,000 would cover all repairs to the plumbing, it was not right to compel the taxpayers to pay $10,000 for the rental of the Hackett Building.

Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough, stated that, with many city employes in the Hackett Building, its sanitary condition would soon compare unfavorably with that of the City Hall. He intimated that some agreement as to the rental of the Hackett Building existed.

Mayor Invited to Omaha's Jubilee.

J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. George I. Miller, and J. C. Wharton, representing the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and invited him to attend the peace jubilee at Omaha which is to be held next month under the auspices of the exposition. The Mayor replied that his duties would prevent him from accepting the invitation. Gov. Black, Senator Platt, ex-Secretary Lamont, Col. Roosevelt, George J. Gould, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others have been invited.

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Hoboken Justice Is Aroused to Perform Two Ceremonies.

Justice Frank O'Keefe of Hoboken was aroused from slumber at midnight on Thursday and asked to marry two couples. The first described themselves at David B. Castle, twenty-five years old, an officer of the Morgan Line steamship New Orleans, whose home is at 336 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, and Dora Bell Mortimer, twenty-five years old, of Broad Street, Newark. The second couple said they were Adolph Baumer, twenty-five years old, a steward on the New Orleans, of 314 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and Eva R. Snell, twenty-six years old, of Broad Street, Newark.

The double ceremony was soon performed, each couple acting as witness for the other. They declined to say why they elected to be married in Hoboken and went at once to New York.

JOHN M. TOUCEY DYING.

Ex-General Manager of the New York Central Critically Ill.

John M. Toucey, for many years General Manager of the New York Central Railroad, and for nearly forty-four years in the continuous service of the New York Central and Hudson River lines, is critically ill at his home at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson. His health has been poor for more than a year, and since his retirement from active service, last May, he has grown steadily worse. A protracted sojourn in the Adirondacks during the Summer failed to restore his strength, and he returned to Garrisons about two weeks ago in a very weak condition. For several days he has been in a semi-conscious condition, and yesterday his end was regarded by his wife and son as very near.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The announcement that John M. Toucey is dying was received to-night with deep sorrow by the men along the line of the New York Central. He was identified with the road almost from its beginning, and at one time, while he was roadmaster, he resided here.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

FATAL GRAIN DUST FLASH

Explosion in Eastern Distilling Company's Granary Works Death and Property Loss.

LARGE BUILDING DEMOLISHED

Buried Under Its Ruins Is the Body of One Victim—One Man Burned at Long Range—Two Other Workmen Injured.

One man was killed and three injured yesterday afternoon by an explosion of grain dust in the works of the Eastern Distilling Company, in the Blissville section of Long Island City. The explosion shattered one of the big buildings, and the man killed was buried under it. The body has not been recovered. The man killed was Patrick McCafferty, sixty years of age, who lived in Greenpoint Avenue. The injured are James Moran, thirty-five years old, a miller, of Blissville; R. Cobb, a weigher, of Blissville, and John Granbar, a miller, of Greenpoint.

The explosion was one of those common in grain elevators. The accumulated dust, more explosive than gunpowder, took fire from some unexplained cause. Three sides of the building were blown out and the fourth so badly damaged that before the work of looking for the body could be taken up it had to be pulled down.

The works of the company cover some five acres on both sides of the Long Island Railroad tracks near the Newtown Creek. The explosion took place in a building 100 by 150 feet, and four stories high. It was almost full of grain. It was built partly of brick, but mostly of wood. Employes said that there was a muffled noise, and then the whole building seemed to disintegrate. The grain flew in all directions through the single flash of flame.

The firemen were called at once, and found the flames reaching from the débris to the grain. Battalion Chief Snow, who was one of the first on the scene, directed his men to let the timbers burn and soak the endangered grain. The fire was soon controlled.

The explosion brought all traffic on the railroad to a standstill. The débris covered the tracks, and then those of the firemen had to be laid across. It was a long time before the traffic could be resumed.

McCafferty, who was killed, was in the building, and had no chance for escape. Cobb, who was burned about the face, head, and body, was a long distance away, standing upon the dock on Newtown Creek. Between him and the building in which the explosion occurred was another building which escaped injury. From the wrecked building to the dock there extended a wooden conduit containing a "snake." It was built of heavy timbers. When the end of the conduit was lowered into a load of grain the "snake" began to revolve, and lifted the grain into the building which was destroyed. When the explosion occurred Cobb was standing directly in front of the end of the conduit, which was not in use at the time. From the mouth of the conduit there shot forth a flame twenty feet long, striking Cobb fairly. His injuries are serious, owing to the force behind the flame, which drove the fire under his clothing, and, it is feared, down his throat.

Moran and Granbar were standing near the building, and were burned by the flash of flame and struck by débris. Their injuries are not thought to be fatal.

The loss may be less than $15,000 or double that amount. Some of the grain may be saved. McCafferty's body may not be reached for several days, as the workmen may have to remove all the grain before reaching the body. The injured men are at St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

SUPPOSED ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Men in Jersey City Accused of Burglary at Arden, N. Y.

The Jersey City police were informed yesterday that the Post Office and a store at Arden, N. Y., had been entered and robbed Thursday night. They were also told that the thieves had boarded an Erie Railroad train bound for Jersey City. Patrolman Bartley Corliss was sent to the station. When the 9-45 A. M. train arrived Corliss saw two men alight from the smoking car laden with bundles, whom he arrested.

At the Seventh Street Police Station they said they were Frank Bush of 137 East Fourth Street, New York, and Michael Reinhart of 150 Second Avenue, New York. Bush's bundles contained ten pairs of new shoes, and he had a large quantity of postage stamps in his pocket. Reinhart carried four pairs of shoes and a lot of postage stamps. They told contradictory stories as to how they got the shoes and stamps.

The property found on the men was subsequently identified by William McClellan of Arden as having been stolen from his store, in which he also keeps the Post Office.

The men will be turned over to United States officials.

PAINT BOTHERS J. J. WHITE.

Brooklyn Prisoner Again Complains About Sheriff Creamer's Treatment.

Josiah J. White is getting green spots on his clothes and his door posts, and he does not like it. He has no door to his room in Raymond Street Jail, and the smell of fresh paint perpetually offends his nostrils. He considers that these things are a part of Sheriff Creamer's conspiracy with Warden Bergen to make his stay in Raymond Street uncomfortable, and yesterday he wrote to J. H. McCooey, formerly Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn, asking him to have it stopped.

In this letter Mr. White explains that the Sheriff is having the jail painted, and has removed the door of White's room to facilitate operations. The painters go on painting, deaf to his protests, and the absence of a door prevents him from shutting out the odor. "I have been made very sick indeed by it," he writes, "and they propose to enter my sleeping room and do it there." He asks Mr. McCooey to see the Sheriff about it, and says: "Please do this as a favor to an old friend, suffering terribly; have been confined to my bed all day by this paint. If you telephone them and tell them they ought to stop painting and give me a door to my room, think they will. You can't move around without besmirching clothing. The door posts of my room are all green with it."

Mr. McCooey sent this letter to the Sheriff. Mr. Creamer used language, and said the painting would go right on. "As for the door," he said, "he can't have it. If White is left out of sight behind a door for more than ten consecutive seconds, bitter experience shows that he will have a whole arsenal concealed in his mattress the next time any one goes in."

JOHN HAZEN BADLY INJURED.

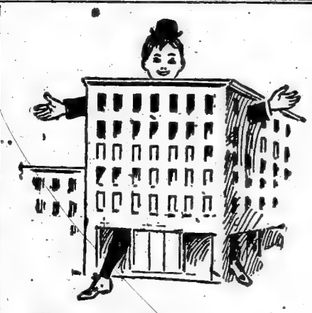
Young Man Is Thrown from His Horse and Has His Skull Fractured.

John Hazen, twenty-one years old, son of the late Gen. W. B. Hazen, whose home is in Washington, D. C., but who for several months has been living on Staten Island, undergoing treatment for nervous trouble, was perhaps fatally injured yesterday afternoon. He was riding on a spirited horse, and was passing along Richmond Turnpike, near the De Jonge Paper Factory, when the animal took fright at a construction car of the Staten Island Electric Road, and in his efforts to run, fell in front of the car and was badly cut. Mr. Hazen was thrown clear of the car, but struck on the back of his head. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where Dr. J. Walter Wood found that his skull had been fractured at the base.

Mrs. Hazen, the young man's mother, was telegraphed to at Washington, but word was received that she was in New York, though exactly where was not known. Mr. Hazen is a nephew of Col. William Ludlow, United States Army.

Gansevoort Bank's New President.

Charles E. Bigelow, Vice President of the Gansevoort Bank, 356 West Fourteenth Street, has been elected its President, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Charles H. Paul.



We are still growing.

Our Broadway and 32nd St. store has gained 2300 square feet; our Broadway and Warren St. store, not to be outdone, has increased 3700 square feet.

Plasterers and painters have been at work till we're fresh and clean within and without—ready for you; and so is the clean fresh Fall stock for men and boys.

There are no flowers nor brass bands, but the welcome will be just as hearty, and the clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings all the better.

Open until six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OF THE LOUIS XIV. PERIOD.

The Court of the Grand Monarch who employed the finest artists of all countries, was the most magnificent that Europe has ever seen. France at this time gave laws of taste to the world.

The exuberant fancy, delicate touch and elegant style of this period we have reproduced in our drawing-room designs—in the general appearance of our second floor suggests a French salon.

The exquisite splendor of the gold pieces with their brocade coverings; the mahogany pieces upholstered in rich sumptuous tones; the tapestries on the walls;—all are typical features of the salon. The effect is so light, graceful and harmonious that it is worth a visit to see, and be sure to look at the factory priced tags, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Princeton's Freshman Class Election.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The freshman class elected their officers to-day. Gresham Poe of Baltimore, who is trying for a place on the 'Varsity football team, was elected President. William Green of Trenton, catcher and Captain of last year's Lawrenceville baseball team, was elected Vice President, and William Colwell, New York City, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows: New Jersey—Sharptown, William Richman. New York—Gains, Louis E. D. Lattin.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Last Matinée To-day, 3:30. To-night, 8:30.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE AT MATINEES.
POSITIVELY
Last 2 Performances To-day.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW.
Positively last performance TO-NIGHT.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST DAY. Denman Thompson and his play. THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Last Matinée To-day. 2. Eve., 8:15.
MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
The Great English Drama.
"SPORTING LIFE." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WALLACK'S LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
STUART ROBSON—The Meddler.
Sept. 26, Alice Nielsen Opera Co., in THE FORTUNE TELLER.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
TENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2.
Francis Wilson and Company in His Latest Success, THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

BIJOU. TO-NIGHT. Mat. To-day.
"LAUGHTER INCESSANT."
SAM BERNARD MARQUIS OF MICHIGAN.
Great cast, including ALICE ATHERTON.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway.
MATINEE TO-DAY. THE TURTLE.
TURNING AWAY MONEY.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. To-day.
New Burlesque, IN GOTHAM. 150 People and Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

Ever Gay CASINO! CROWDED! Mat. To-day! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day.
THEA. 25c. Evenings 25c. and 50c.
This Week—YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

Columbus Mat. Chauncey Olcott. To-day. Sweet Inniscarra.
Next Week—James O'Neill in repertoire.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette." 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet." 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's." 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park." 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right." 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S." Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society." 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée Wednesday & To-day at 2

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

AMERICAN 42d and 8th Av. DOROTHY
2d Successful Year. Castle Square Opera Co.
"The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c.
Next Week—A TRIP TO AFRICA.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
HU

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

AMERICANA HERE AND IN LONDON.

One whom we should like to call our friend (did he not misrepresent American libraries) is Mr. George W. Smalley. Mr. Smalley said recently in print that the history of this country could not be written without consulting the Americana in the British Museum. That collection in some respects, he said, is not equaled in this country. Many of the books are unique, and the American student who wishes to study the earlier history of his country in certain directions must journey to London for the purpose. He cannot find the material here. Mr. Smalley paid a well-deserved tribute to the memory of Henry Stevens of Vermont, who for many years acted as agent for the British Museum as well as for such American collectors as James Lenox, John Carter Brown, and George Brinley, but he unduly praised the shrewdness and judgment of the Trustees of the museum during Stevens's lifetime.

Mr. Smalley, we fear, is still as English as ever. A few years spent in his native land have not brought him back to his starting point. That dear old institution, the British Museum, ought not to seem so great in his eyes as to overshadow all the American public libraries. Mr. Smalley should know that the American student interested in the history of this hemisphere can consult at the Lenox Library a more complete collection of Americana than the British Museum holds. Although the museum possesses several unique books—Ludd's "Speculum" and "Of the New Lands," for example—it still is not to be classed with the collection formed here by James Lenox, and added to so largely in recent years. While the British Museum possesses unique copies of certain rarities, it has not, among other things, the first Columbus letter—the folio edition in Spanish—though the unique copy now in the Lenox was offered for sale in 1890 both in Paris and London. It has not Cushman's "Sermon," that important New England book. It has not the "Bay Psalm Book," though it might have had the Prince copy of it sold later at the Brinley sale had not the Trustees ("men who had imagination, who saw and foresaw,") dilly-dallied until Stevens grew disgusted after several years of waiting and then offered the copy to Mr. Brinley. It also has not—but why extend a list that could be made a very long one?

It is to be regretted that a writer of Mr. Smalley's reputation should give circulation to these misstatements. Even when he says that "the British Museum is richer in many of the most important classes of Americana than any American library, and in some classes richer than all of them put together," he is stating what is distinctly not true. Leaving the Lenox aside, the John Carter Brown library at Providence alone contains more important American books than the British Museum, and it contains besides several rarities, such as the first issue of Brereton's account of Gosnold's voyage, that are not in the institution across the sea. One might readily compile a list of twenty American books in the valuable collections of E. Dwight Church and Marshall C. Lefferts which the British Museum does not possess, much as it would like to possess them. Unquestionably the history of America can be written in this country without the aid of the collection in Bloomsbury Square.

Americans should be and are proud of their public and private libraries, the superior value of which they know and cherish. Mr. Smalley, who is also an American, ought not to disparage these collections. Since he left his native land to reside permanently in England—some thirty years ago, we believe it was—many things over here have been growing, and among the number are libraries.

It may be satisfactory to those who have been engaged in the "Comin' Thro' the Rye" discussion to learn that the elucidation of this vexed question as to whether "rye" be a river or a cereal is once more raging in Notes and Queries. The commentator acknowledges "the hopelessness of attempting to render it more definite." Anyhow, this authority thinks that if the "rye" indicates a ryefield, then Jenny "draigled" her "petticoat" through grounds, then the crop was "young," otherwise the lassie would have been drenched, "had she attempted a passage through a dewy ryefield even in June." Young ladies who may have worked their way of pleasant Spring days through ryefields might give their experiences. We find nothing in the communications which has not been presented by our own controversialists.

A volume appears this week from Charles Scribner's Sons that is sure to attract general attention—"Worldly Ways and Byways," by "An Idler," (Eliot Gregory.) The humor and shrewdness of the "Idler" papers have won for them so many readers that their appearance in book form will be greeted by the public with pleasure. Our "American" ways, at home and abroad, are portrayed with so much fun and good humor in this book that it is certain to win for itself a cordial welcome. Mr. Gregory's recent papers in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, "As the Twig is Bent," and a criticism of Rodin's statue of Balzac, will be recalled by many readers.

The era of the magazine has set in in England, and mighty have been the efforts of Harmsworth to knock out all rivals with a 3d. publication. But since its issue an additional halfpenny has been added to the cost of The Harmsworth Magazine. Now Pearson, with his Royal Magazine, enters the field with a whoop, and comes down to 3d. In an advertisement Pearson prints that he has given an order for "one million copies," and adds this "is the largest printing order ever given by a publisher in the history of the world," and he says, "we shall sell every copy of the one million—maybe we shall sell more."

ANGLO-SAXON DOMINION.

A Frenchman's Tribute to It as "a Preponderance Whose Progress no Human Force Can Now Stop."*

M. Demolins in this volume on a great theme applies in his arguments methods of analysis which he tells us have been devised by MM. le Play and de Tourville. The author aims to show what is Anglo-Saxon influence, and why certain phenomena "alone insure for England and the United States their social originality and superiority." Geographical conditions as important factors, M. Demolins, it seems to us, entirely ignores. In Mr. Kidd's very strong books on "The Control of the Tropics" climates are shown to have their influence. What M. Demolins does is to present the social side only, "social" to be understood in its widest sense. He argues from what he sees in England that the social condition there is so very far in advance of that in other countries as to explain England's unquestioned superiority.

It seems difficult to accept ethnological conditions (we call them broadly race) as accounting for marked advances. Such an opinion seems to interfere with acceptance of the idea that God made all men alike. But in the march of progress there always have been loiterers—those who have fallen out of step. The contrasts the author draws are almost entirely those which exist between England and France. Occasionally he indulges in arguments relative to Germany, not always of a complimentary kind, but his main scheme is to show what are the marked differences between the English and the French, and he tries to explain "a quoi tient la supériorite des Anglo-Saxons."

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 26 and March 19 of this year, Mr. John Edward Courtenay Bodley's "France" was fully reviewed. That an Englishman should find fault with France created no surprise. The book itself was conspicuous for its moderation, and, at the same time, for the thorough acquaintance Mr. Bodley showed with his subject, due to long residence in France; not in Paris alone, but in the Provinces. The author of "France" seemed to think that the main error made in that country was the existence of centralization. Paris ruled the whole country. M. Demolins follows out Mr. Bodley's idea in some respects, but his main point in his explanation of what he believes to be the decadence of France to-day he finds in education.

If from sources originating outside of France a situation by no means flattering was represented, what are we to say of a volume written by a Frenchman, which is even more scathing than that written by a foreigner? M. Demolins's style and method are particularly placid. He never indulges in sarcasm or invective. Patiently he tries to unravel what are the tangled skeins existing in France. There is no yell of "Treason! Treason!" but simply an exposition of what the author believes to be the facts in the case.

In the introduction M. Demolins shows what he believes were the racial differences existing between the Anglo-Saxons, the Celts, and the Normans. Taking up English history before the conquest, he writes that the Celts were more pastoral than agricultural. To-day "they have more inclination for the liberal professions than for the commoner callings, and achieve more success in the former." In further explanation of the Celt the author says:

"Owing to their traditional clan organization, they show more taste for public than for private life, for political than for agricultural, industrial, or commercial struggles. In the Anglo-Saxon world, the Celtic populations mostly fill the ranks of the lower proletariat, or higher in the social scale—the liberal and political professions.

"The Celtic race belongs to the 'communistic clan formation,' which never attains social superiority; pure Celts were vanquished socially, and always will be as long as they are not transformed by contact with a superior race."

What was the effect of the Norman conquest he thus explains:

"The Norman element, more mixed and diluted in the social body, has yet left in England profound traces, which rigorous analysis could determine exactly. From this element (now expropriated to a large extent from the soil) has arisen, as part of its results, the enormous domains, and from it have also arisen the law of primogeniture, the hereditary nobility, and the House of Lords. Norman tradition appears to me to be found again in the organization of the English universities and the spirit of caste which animates them, (the American universities seem free from this influence.) Moreover, the spirit of snobbery is another result of Norman influence.

"While the Celtic element weakens especially the lower classes by dragging them into laboring pauperism, the Norman element weakens especially the upper classes by promoting lordolatry, patronage, and snobbery."

As the Celts belonged to the "communistic clan

*ANGLO-SAXON SUPE... TO WHAT IT IS DUE. By Edmond Demolins. ... by Louis Bert Lavigne. From the tenth French ... New York: The Leadenhall Press. Imported ...

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manizable state formation, in that way the author accounts for the fact that the two elements, Celtic and Norman, still entertain socialistic doctrines. He does not believe that socialistic experiments arising from the Scotch or Irish element will ever be successful, because it is not Anglo-Saxon, for it is individual enterprise which ever urges on the last:

"Indeed, that which distinguishes England and sets her apart from Continental nations, and decidedly accounts for her social superiority at the present time, is the fact that she has gradually succeeded in freeing herself from the Celtic and Norman influences. She has been able to accomplish this enfranchisement, thanks to the preponderance which the Anglo-Saxon element has gradually assumed over the other two—a preponderance whose progress no human force can now stop.

"It is precisely and solely this Anglo-Saxon element which I have in view; this will explain the title of this book, and should be kept in mind.

"The Anglo-Saxon no longer belongs to the communistic formation, but to the particularistic formation, thus named because, instead of causing the community to predominate over the individual, the individual is made to prevail over the community, private life over public life, and in consequence the gaeful professions over the literal and administrative professions.

"Such is indeed the real foundation of Anglo-Saxon superiority.

"The whole of the history of England is affected and explained by the slow but constant evolution of the Saxon through the dense Celtic and Norman shell."

Following historical dates, it is supposable that the Saxons settled in Britain in the third century, and ousted the Celt from Wessex, Sussex, and Essex:

"The Saxon, unlike the Celt, is a born farmer, thanks to the geographical conditions of his previous abode. He settles firmly on the soil, which he proceeds to clear and till, and fixes his dwelling in the midst thereof. His ideal is the foundation of a rural estate on which the individual is perfectly independent of his neighbors and of the political chiefs. Alfred the Great himself cannot enroll in his army any but the Saxons who are willing, and who have an interest to serve, or who consider that the cause of war is worth fighting for. Besides, the authority of the Saxon chiefs is purely temporary and elective. Here we have the first and distant manifestation of self-government, and even an embryo Parliament in the reunions of the people (Folkmot) and gatherings of the wise men, (Witenagemot,) where every one had a right to be present.

"Such a society presents no military aristocracy, no aristocracy of birth; but only land owners, all equal in rights, of independent estates, none of which is subordinate to the other—contrarily to the feudal practice.

"The administration of the law, also, is quite independent of the public powers; it is organized spontaneously between neighboring land owners. This is the beginning of the essentially Saxon institution of the jury.

"All this is very different from the system which the Frankish chiefs established on the Continent in collaboration with the Gallo-Romans."

The Saxons, when they gave the Angles a Saxon Government, did not put over them Saxon officials:

"They never dreamed of administering conquered peoples in the fashion adopted by the Romans, and later by the Spaniards and the French. Their ideal was rather—and has remained—a federation.

"Thus were started by the Saxons those former United States of England. So little did they aim at constituting the model of a large empire, that their King continued to call himself simply 'King of the Saxons of the West.' And yet he was sovereign of the whole island.

"However, if the Saxons did not impose their political sway upon the Angles, they exercised over them a profound social influence, by the very fact of the superiority of private life among them, and by their greater capacity for work and colonization. They gradually spread over the large tracts of land which the Angles had annexed without occupying them. They thus thoroughly Saxonized the Angles, as in our days their descendants in the United States are gradually assimilating and bringing to their own language and social organization the immigrants from old Continental Europe. The present explains the past.

"The above process and its results are expressed by the word 'Anglo-Saxon.'"

In 867 came the Danes, and in time they were driven away. Thierry writes that "the exploits of the Saxons are to-day unknown." M. Demolins believes that the contest was exactly of the character "a revolt of peasants was bound to assume. Their rapid success [the Saxon one] clearly shows that their adversaries had no real grip on the country. To hold the soil by the means of agriculture, that is everything."

"Once more England remained to the Saxons, from north to south. Those small peasants had been doing good work.

"And what did they proceed to do when they found themselves masters of the situation?

"They immediately and solemnly reasserted their favorite form of self-government, and defined it by drawing up the Saxon customs in all their purity; this was the famous Common Law. It affirmed the narrow limitation of the public powers by insuring individual liberty and by the institution of the jury."

But now came a stronger power, the Norman one, and the Norman had perfected the feudal régime, and at Senlac or Hastings William conquered England. "The Saxons accepted the Norman monarchy * * * asking only to be left to work in peace." As to the Saxons:

"They therefore went on acting as practical men of business. They were ever willing to renounce the exercise of power, provided they were guaranteed the greatest boon obtainable—independence in private life; provided, also, they had assurance of the public peace.

"Thus in our own time, in the United States, the Anglo-Saxon is disposed to leave to the Irish and Germans the political offices and civic functions; they themselves prefer the commoner callings."

Perhaps it is the translator who adds just here this note: "It is known that in New York the famous Tammany Hall is mostly in Irish hands. In Australia the political leaders are nearly all Irish or Scotchmen." Later on began the struggle between Norman and Saxon, "the former striving to obtain complete domination and a thorough command of Saxon resources, the latter ex-

[illegible] between Kyes." The Saxons fought for what they claimed were their five fundamental rights:

"(1) That of bequeathing their property to their descendants without control; (2) to be taxed within the limit of their ability to pay; (3) to receive payment for any compulsory work they were made to do; (4) to be left to transact business among themselves according to their old Saxon customs; (5) that they should be left the exercise of justice even toward any of their fellows against whom a Norman preferred any complaint."

Far from recognizing these rights, the Norman Kings aimed to establish in England an autocratic monarchy whose powerful authority should be obeyed by all in the land—Norman nobles as well as Saxon peasants."

The Norman nobility sought through the King autocratic powers. At this period in English history, when strife was imminent, there came "Magna Charta." It was a hybrid measure, a compromise. There was a whole system of guarantees hedging in a King, but the one great thing was the forming of a Parliament, founded on Saxon tradition, and that was the work not of the Saxon noble, but of the Saxon who tilled the soil:

"Such was the perseverance and tenacity with which these indomitable peasants remained faithful to their social principles and brought on their triumph.

"They triumphed so well that the Norman lords were compelled to look to the Saxons for strength to act. The power of private life alone had made them once more conquer. The Saxon people had resumed their rank and re-established self-government.

"Moreover, they gradually absorbed the Norman nobility. The Normans, impoverished by continual civil wars, were but too happy to marry the daughters of Saxons made rich by agriculture.

"Saxon predominance became so complete that there was soon but one language—the Saxon language, and one law—the Saxon common law.

"The Saxon was triumphing all along the line, demonstrating, even at that epoch, the undeniable superiority of social over political power.

"Since then, the Celtic and Norman elements are gradually being absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon element. Nowadays, owing to the same causes, the Anglo-Saxon not only predominates in England, but throughout the whole world."

Here we have the keynote of the book—"the superiority of social over political power," and that is a tenet so self-manifest to any Englishman or American as to require no elucidation.

Facing the title page of the volume is to be found a map of the world, showing what is the wonderful expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race. The book was possibly printed before the later developments, as the Antilles are not presented. M. Demolins, describing this illustration, writes:

"The map printed with this book illustrates sufficiently the extraordinary power of expansion of that race which seems destined to succeed the Roman Empire in the government of the world.

"Other nations, such as France, Germany, Italy, Spain, also have colonies; but these are mostly colonies of officials; they exercise a military dominion over some territories, but they do not populate them, they do not transform them, they do not take root in them like the Anglo-Saxon colonists.

"Two other empires, Russia and China, occupy vast areas; but their territories are to a large extent deserted and closed to civilization for a long time to come.

"On the contrary, the Anglo-Saxon world is now at the head of the most active, the most progressive, the most overflowing civilization. Men of this race have no sooner established themselves on any spot in the world than they transform it by introducing with marvelous rapidity the latest progressive innovations of our European communities. And often these younger societies succeed in outstripping us. They already call us, with a certain disdain, the Old World. And, indeed, we must acknowledge that we do look somewhat old by the side of these our juniors."

What has become of South America under Spanish and Portuguese rule? Here is another illustration of Anglo-Saxon, or call it plain English, advance. In one year there passed through the Suez Canal 100 French ships, 260 German ships, and 2,262 English ones. What is the use, asks M. Demolins, to denounce this superiority and to shake your fist at it "like an angry old woman"? There is Algeria, the pet colony of France, almost within touch of Marseilles, and held since the time of Louis Philippe, and there are there 300,000 French people and 250,000 Europeans of nationalities likely to submerge the French, and if that fanatical blatherskite Drumont ever gets a further hold on Algiers its fate as a colony is doomed.

As to German influence, and her superiority, M. Demolins has much to say. During the last fifteen years, he writes, in many parts of the world German manufactured goods have supplanted French ones, but how long will these conditions continue?

"Industry and commerce are bound to follow a constant process of evolution, in order to keep adapted to the many ever-changing conditions of the market. Now, it is evident that those combinations of manufacturers and tradesmen—more or less solidly bound together and actuated by more or less opposed interests, (considering that they compete among themselves)—will find it difficult to follow the evolution of the market. It is difficult enough as it is, to make those partly divergent interests march together! Indeed, this is a vice inherent in all associations; it is this inability to 'evolve' which causes their repeated failures; here is the weak spot where practice ever belies the finest theories.

"How can these very artificial groups fight for any length of time those Anglo-Saxon firms strongly concentrated in the hands of one man, or at most of a few partners tied by identical interests, who are backed by considerable capital, and gifted, moreover, with the extraordinary capacity of their race for rapidly turning round as soon as any line of business no longer pays and instantly changing their bearings?"

What chance, again, have 260 German ships against 2,262 British ships? asks the author. As to the German seeking other countries:

"They are town-dwellers, who more will-

[illegible] soil, [illegible] and themselves in contact with him. They are absorbed by him. Thus German emigrants in Northern States become [illegible] with extraordinary rapidity; the second generation speaks only English and speedily adopts American habits and tastes. In their haste to assimilate through that evolution, a certain number of them even go so far as to give their names an English signification. As a consequence, American newspapers edited in German find it hard to maintain a circulation; their readers are recruited solely among newly arrived emigrants.

"Thus, while the English body of consumer that which always, and everywhere looks for English goods, is constantly increasing, through the setting of fresh colonists all over the globe, and the ceaseless extension of the Anglo-Saxon world, the body of German consumers tends to diminish in number, through the absence of agricultural colonization, and the rapid absorption of the German element by the more resisting and more absorbing Anglo-Saxon race."

As to the German or Prussian era of today, M. Demolins insists that "the present expansion of the German race is the product of Old Germany, not of the New," for he asks, how can "militarism, officialism, and socialism" give birth to anything at all? The machinery, the author intimates, is on the full grind in Germany. It is its brilliant season. It is overworked. It forces:

"But precisely because this régime centralizes all the live forces, it ends by stunting them, exhausting them, and sterilizing them; and then comes deep-set and sometimes irremediable decay.

"The German Empire, if it persist—as is likely—in its present policy, will not escape that fatal law. Let the Germans therefore hasten to utilize the ancient social virtues of their race in behalf of their commercial expansion, and cease railing at our decadence. We are only preceding them; that is all.

"And while the Anglo-Saxon race will become greater and greater by the fruitful and ever renewed words of private initiative and self-government, Old Germany will lose gradually the strong qualities which went to form and still make up its social power."

Having concluded with his generalization, M. Demolins now takes into consideration what he deems the first and worst cause of French inferiority, and it is the method of education. "Does the French school system form men?" If you ask young Frenchmen just out of school to what career they are inclined, "three-quarters of them will answer you they are candidates for Government offices. * * * Independent callings, as a rule, only find their recruits among young men who have been unsuccessful in entering other careers." Mr. Bodley in his volume gave the enormous number of French officials. "There are some young men accepted, who pass the necessary examination. Hence all the future of innumerable Frenchmen depends upon a first success, attained at school. It is the school which controls the social classifying:

"Moreover, the school itself will be constituted in those conditions which will be most favorable to the preparation for examinations. It could not be otherwise, for families estimate the value of educational establishments in proportion to the number of pupils passed yearly at the different competitions. A school unsuccessful in this kind of sport would soon have no pupils at all. That is therefore for the school a question of life or death.

"Now, the surest way of preparing successfully for examinations is le chauffage, (cramming,) since we must call it by its name. This process, as barbarous as the term which serves to express it, is made so imperiously necessary that the université and the free schools vie with each other in practicing it."

That trouble we are all conscious of, which the science of modern pedagogy has not overlooked, is this, that cramming "consists in imparting, in as little time as possible, a superficial but temporarily sufficient knowledge of the programme of an examination." The examination results in a mnemotechnic effort, commendable in its way, but barren in practical results. The French "internat" or huge boarding school turns out an artificial man. It succeeds, because its aim is to make young men only fitted for civil or military officials, and the perfect official "abdicates all free will." Trained to obey, he executes, never discusses, and becomes the simple tool another wields. The French boy in a "grand internat" is taught according to State rules, and is held physically and mentally in a distressing condition. It is a system which does not develop any natural aptitude, "but restricts and smothers him." The young Frenchman on leaving school is self-sufficient. He has the conviction that he knows everything, "since he has dabbled in everything, and can write and speak about everything." How much of it is smatter, a skimming along over thin ice? The trouble with a French young man, M. Demolins writes, is this:

"Its characteristic feature is a difficulty and often an absolute powerlessness to study any question thoroughly. The Frenchman is at his best in works of imagination, in rapid and therefore venturesome generalizations. Most instructive on this point is a perusal of the Journal de la Librairie, which publishes a weekly account of literary production in France. Voluminous books are becoming scarcer and scarcer, and when you do come across one, it is generally some huge compilation of a more or less encyclopaedic character—not any personal work having required long and elaborate reflection, but rather some vast compendium meant to present an ensemble of facts under the most easily digestible form. With very few exceptions, there are now in France, for long personal literary efforts, neither authors nor readers. Indeed, our publishers shrink from any proposal to publish a book in several volumes.

"This inability to go to the bottom of any subject is not a 'racial phenomenon,' as we can be convinced by comparing the literary production of the last two centuries and the beginning of this with the production of the last forty years."

In this way you make officials but not men. Studying the German schools, M. Demolins finds they differ but little from [illegible] of the Emperor in order to train. If, M. Demolins [illegible] the Emperor's efforts are directed toward the glorification of a united Germany and himself, he will never succeed. M. Demolins, as a Frenchman, writes of Germany in this way:

"Prussia, that half Oriental little nation of extreme Germany, was the last to take its part in the concert of European States, if I may use the jargon of diplomatists; it was the last to be constituted into one of the great powers; and, like that unpunctual man who had been born a quarter of an hour too late, and excused himself by saying that he had never been able to make up for that lost quarter of an hour, Prussia has always remained two centuries behind the rest of the Western world. On the banks of the Spree, Philip II. and Louis XIV. are still aped most seriously, as though these two illustrious dead had not been buried long ago with their political régimes; and that which is really the distant past is decorated with the name of future."

In several chapters the author explains what are English schools, and the efforts made to turn out practical men, not those seeking offices, but young fellows ready and, what is more, willing and eager to enter into the struggle for existence. As we are fairly well acquainted with English methods, which do not differ very materially from our own, this portion of the volume may be passed over. This is, however, the advice the author gives to his own people:

"You fire with indignation at the idea of leaving your children no hereditary fortune. Your fatherly love revolts at the thought. You are forgetting that the Anglo-Saxon father who gives no money to his children gives them in reality what is infinitely more than money; he gives them precisely what we are anxious to give, but cannot succeed in giving to ours—that devouring spirit of initiative, that capacity to take care of themselves which we would fain purchase with gold, and which all the gold we actually put by so painfully, so meanly, only smothers. As a matter of fact, we go on saving, living as beggars, and practicing systematic sterility, so as to allow our children to live without working, or by working as little as possible. We fancy we are thus assuring their future. However, look around you and see what men rise in the world, are most successful in all careers, and everywhere get the best places; nine times out of ten, such men are parvenus, self-made men, men who originally had to rough it, and who only succeeded through their dogged perseverance and personal initiative. And now, look at the others, fils de famille, thus named rightly because they rely more on their families than on themselves, more on their parents' fortune and prospective wives' dowry than on their own work. Well, these fils de famille are sinking daily to the very bottom; they are, as a rule, inferior to all in everything, in spite of having received a 'first-class' education; they have lost in this country all influence, all authority; they have made a monarchy an improbability. Incapable as they are of improving themselves by their work, they only succeed in maintaining themselves if their case is that of an only son, or through the instrumentality of a marriage d'argent."

The chapter on the birth rate in France, (Page 106,) the fact of the diminution of the birth rate, the author dwells on. From 1770 to 1780 there were in France to the 1,000 marriages 380 births. From 1880 to 1896, 220 births. In 1881 in all France there were 937,057 children born; in 1890, 838,057, or 100,000 less. Marriages decrease. In 1884 there were 289,555; in 1890, 269,332. But deaths augment, for in 1880 there were 828,823 deaths, and in 1890 876,505. Comparing the birth rates, Norway doubles her population in 51 years, Austria in 62, England in 63, Denmark in 73, Sweden in 89, Germany in 98, and France in 334 years. There may be discrepancies or exact statistics are wanting, held back, perhaps; but it is a salient fact that France is behindhand in the birth rate. M. de Nadaillac in his "Affaiblissement de la Natalité en France" assigns not less than seventeen causes for it, but M. Demolins does not give much consideration to M. de Nadaillac. What the author thinks is one reason, is that in France "the establishment of the children" is the difficulty. A French father must give a son or a daughter a portion, or their marriage is difficult. Economists differ as to what are the results of an overpopulation. If there are not enough French people to do the work in France, there will be infiltrations from other sources. As to certain arguments advanced by M. de Molinari, expatiating on the advantages France possesses in not breeding men but importing them, the conclusion this person arrives at strikes us as peculiarly absurd. M. Demolins demolishes the man of the Journal des Economistes when he wrote such silly stuff, some thirteen years ago. A diminishing population means loss of prestige, loss of nationality, not hands enough to go round for the grasping of muskets or digging with spades, or to repel the invasion of the foreigner, and, what is most to the point today, the utter impulsance of France as a colonizing power.

Agricultural existence in England and France affords the author many opportunities of contrast. He visits a Scotch farm, and is a guest. He notes cultivation of tastes. The people read good books. The table is nicely served. The servant, a single woman, is neat and tidy. He then tells of a Norman farmer he calls on—a well-to-do man, since he has given an only son a portion of 100,000f. He owns an estate of 400 acres, precisely the size of the Scotchman's farm. This describes the Norman:

"He might therefore live in comfort; however, he has not the least idea, the least wish, of doing so. He dresses like our peasants, in a blue blouse, save on market days, when he goes to the town, and wears clothes patched and dirty enough to please the most fastidious. In style his wife matches him, washes her own linen at a public fountain

and in costume, manner, and conversation does not differ from the maid in the farmyard. The inside of the dwelling is in harmony with the inmates. The whole of the family life is spent in a large room, whose floor is on a level with the farmyard, and overlooks it; the walls, badly whitewashed, are bare. The only furniture consists of a long straight table, in appearance like a plank placed on a couple of trestles; masters and servants eat at this table, without a tablecloth. Round the table are a few benches in keeping with the table. There are three or four odd, badly stuffed chairs. The kitchen range is in this room, and so is the sink."

French thrift is good, so far as it goes. The Scotch are thrifty, but M. Demolins thinks it is generally carried to an excess in France, particularly in the middle classes. Oversaving prevents any kind of expansion. There can be no independence, so far as the person is concerned, with absence of comfort. Work becomes incessant, and Sundays in France must contribute a quota of earnings, hence both mental and physical wearing out.

We all know there is no such word as "home" in the French language, and "le foyer," or the hearth, does not express it, or, if used to-day, it is of a later invention. The Anglo-Saxon, the author says, has this love of home deeply ingrained, and it develops feelings of dignity and independence and encourages exertion.

In his treatment of the political personnel in France and England the divergences are evident. In France, while agriculture, industry, and commerce have but a scanty representation, "the liberal professions and public officials constitute the greater part of the national representation." A diagram shows the differences in the composition of the Chamber of Deputies and the House of Commons. Agriculture and industry have insignificant places in France. "Les ruraux" is the term of disparagement used for members who are agriculturists. One strange thing in the Chamber of Deputies is the number of doctors. Why are they there? Presumably because they have no patients.

Then there is a preponderance of journalists. M. Demolins counts fifty-nine of them. The author has little respect for the French newspaper and less for those who write for it. With due respect for the profession, we are inclined to think that the elements of statesmanship are not conspicuous in editors. "A journalist is necessarily obliged to think, judge, and write at full speed. Hardly is his thought formed when it has to be printed; he never has leisure for ripening it." In the Chamber of Deputies the lawyers are in the majority. Of law graduates, not all in the business, there are 300. "A seat in the Chambers is even a means of advertising, by making evident any eloquence which he may possess." Hence the lawyers spout. Does the bar fit men to manage public affairs, and if it does, why? There is no equilibrium in the Chambers, and majorities are unstable, for the members are not the natural representatives of the country.

The author's chapter explaining why "the Anglo-Saxons are more hostile to Socialism than Germans or French" is one fraught with interest. He believes that Socialism is almost inevitable in Germany. The reason he gives is worthy of particular mention: Because the Government has been overpaternal, interfering in an arbitrary manner with the rights or the independence of the family. There has been loss of individualism, and the desire expressed of having something or somebody to take entire charge of men's lives and property. The English workman wants a higher standard of life for himself and for his brethren, and in trying to get that much shows self-reliance and increased energy.

In many ways the author shows where the Anglo-Saxon race is the superior of the French, and M. Demolins's conclusion is:

"It is a very remarkable, although a very natural, circumstance that individualistic societies form the most favorable centres for a moral life full of energy, intensity, and resistance. This is easily explained. Moral action consists in conquering self. Now, there is no better training possible for self-conquest than the social formation which obliges all individuals to rely on themselves alone; there is no training better fitted than this for a 'serious life,' none where the spirit of 'sacrifice' becomes more natural, more habitual, and more generally applicable.

"It is written: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' This sentence is not only the foundation of social power, but also that of moral power. Nations which by all sorts of convenient combinations manage to escape that law of intense personal labor are bound to moral depression and inferiority. Thus the redskin compared with the European; thus the Oriental compared with the same European; thus the Latin and German races compared with the Anglo-Saxons."

Among the features of Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for October are "The Evolution of High Wages from Low Cost of Labor," by Edward Atkinson, and "Russia and the Slave," by Prof. William Z. Ripley. Mr. Atkinson points out that in every branch of industry there has been a progressive advance in the rate of wages and that this advance has been accompanied by and is in fact a consequence of a general decline in the prices of all products. Prof. Ripley points to the rapid growth of Russian civilization and the prominent position that she is assuming among the modern nations. In the same number Dr. Felix L. Oswald, the naturalist, writes concerning "Weather Freaks of the West Indies."

BURROUGHS AT HOME.

Young Men Steal the Author's Grapes and a Suit Against Him is the Result.

Several weeks ago a sketch of John Burroughs in our Authors at Home series was printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. As an old neighbor and fellow-student of nature with Burroughs wrote the sketch, Ernest Ingersoll, readers probably accepted it, as did the editor, with confidence in its fullness and accuracy. But it appears that in one respect the sketch was strikingly deficient.

A news dispatch from Poughkeepsie, dated Sept. 19, has presented Mr. Burroughs in an entirely new aspect—one, moreover, that Mr. Ingersoll will probably carefully avail himself of when next he is asked to write about Mr. Burroughs's home life at West Park. This dispatch stated that Mr. Burroughs and a wealthy neighbor, Mr. Van Benschoten, had been sued by two young men of Poughkeepsie for assault and unlawful restraint of liberty under the accusation that they had been taken purple-handed in robbing the adjoining vineyards of these two gentlemen at West Park. West Park is the name of a district of high river bank on the west side of the Hudson, immediately opposite Hyde Park, seven miles above Poughkeepsie. It was chosen as a home by Mr. Burroughs many years ago, primarily because of its suitability for the cultivation of fruit; and his neighbors are largely engaged in the same elegant pursuit. The principal crop now is table grapes, and Mr. Burroughs has eight or ten acres of vineyards which slope down the hill side nearly to the edge of the river, where there is a little private landing, and one of the biggest icehouses on the river. It is not only an easy matter, therefore, to land from a boat, but the chances for concealment and escape are many.

These vineyards are naturally tempting to the loose life of the neighborhood. The river itself is a highway of irresponsible, half-criminal wanderers. The grapes are in great variety and of the highest quality. Mr. Burroughs's "Riverby" brand-mark covers perhaps the very finest Concords that are ever seen in the markets of New York or Boston. He has also row upon row of the luscious Wordens, great juicy Niagaras, Delawares by the mile, and other sorts of long-tried excellence, ranging from the earliest to the latest. Every evening he sends to the railway station wagonload after wagonload packed in boxes and neatly crated, and next day they are enjoyed at the Waldorf or Young's. During the grape season literature is forgotten, and literary pilgrims must be content with scant attention at his shrine. When it is over, twenty or thirty tons of the fruit have been shipped, and as soon as they are out of the way the incessant care needed at all seasons to keep these delicate vines in health must begin and be constantly maintained if any profits are to be derived next year.

Of late years there has been increased trouble from marauders and thieves. A man may enter the vineyards and eat to his appetite's content and welcome, but during this season wanton waste has occasionally followed this privilege, and latterly men have got into the way of crossing the river or landing in skiffs from slowly passing tows of canalboats, and then carrying away a basketful of plunder. Lately they have come in the night with two or three clothes baskets or even with wash tubs, which they would fill and take to their boat, in order to sell them next day.

It was necessary to put a stop to this. Farmhands were set to watch, but proved an ineffective police, either by reason of sleepiness or fear to face thieves. So Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Van Benschoten loaded their fowling pieces with small shot and decided to do their own watching. The result was the capture on the first night of the two young men referred to in the Poughkeepsie dispatch, who were caught in the vineyard after dark and held prisoners at the muzzles of the shotguns until midnight.

The young men aver in their complaint that they had simply rowed over to West Park to get some chickens from a friend, and, not knowing the proper landing, wandered into the vineyards while seeking their way to the road. They say that Burroughs accused them of grape stealing in so loud a tone of voice that it hurt their feelings; pleasantly near to their vest pockets, and deprived them of their boat, and that Van Benschoten aided and abetted him in all these acts "in restraint of their liberty." So they have sued the author and his friend for $1,000 damages apiece, and the outcome will be awaited with interest by the literary as well as the peculative world. Meanwhile the vineyards seem to be, temporarily at least, free from despoilers, and even the chickens of West Park have no present fears of molestation.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Leslie Stephen's Biographical Studies.*

While the scope of these articles takes a wide range they are in line with that department of literature which has been chiefly Mr. Stephen's life work. The articles or studies bear little connection one with another; they appear to the writer as the ebullitions of a mind richly stored with facts and data obtained largely in exploiting for the compilation of his national biography; yet it would be unjust to say that they are not without interest. In these studies Mr. Stephen has brought to light many very interesting facts which for generations have been obscured on the shelves of that wonderful storehouse of knowledge, the British Museum, awaiting the research of just such a student as Mr. Stephen represents.

To know men accurately one must go back to their time and in contemporaneous publications learn how they were judged. A little circumstance which escapes the ordinary historian may change completely our estimate of men. Time is a kind of mantle to most reputations, be it social, political, or literary. The vices of men are forgotten, while their virtues live. Dead men tell no tales, and well it is so, otherwise the world would be flooded with scandals, ever and anon, to the demoralization of society and the discomfiture of the poor biographer.

Mr. Stephen in his opening study, "National Biography," gives some of his experiences in compiling the Dictionary of National Biography, as well as some criticism on the work of his successor, Mr. Lee, and the sole editor of the later volumes. He quotes Cowper's cynic remark when the old Biographia Britannia made its appearance as

"A fond attempt to give a deathless lot
To names ignoble, born to be forgot."

Remarking, admitting, as we all admit, the importance of keeping alive the leading names in history, what is the use of this long procession of the hopelessly insignificant? Why repeat the familiar formula about the man who was born on such a day, was "educated at the grammar school of his native town," was graduated in such a year, became a Fellow of his college, took a living, was married, published a volume of sermons which nobody has read for a century or two, and has been all that time in the churchyard? Can he not be left in peace, side by side with the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" who are content to lie beneath their quiet mounds of grass? It is almost a mockery to persist in keeping him above ground.

He then goes on to ask what entitles a man to a place in the dictionary. Why should it include 30,000 instead of 3,000 or 300,000 names? which he answers by saying that the simple rule is that every name which appears in these collections (Dictionary of Native Biography) has at least a presumptive right to admission. An ideal dictionary would be a complete codification or summary of all the previously existing collections; it is bound first to include all the names which have appeared in any respectable collection of lives, and, in the next place, to supplement this by including a great many names which, for one reason or another, have dropped out, but which appear to be approximately of the same rank.

In connection with this matter we would ask Mr. Stephen what he would do with the many biographers who are flooding the country with the lives of men whose only claim to recognition is some fortuitous circumstance, as the acquisition of sudden wealth. These scribes are willing to write such biographies and insert a fine steel portrait of his subject for the small sum of $500, stating that not only will their work reach every prominent library in the land, but that the name of the individual also will be placed on imperishable record; while the truth is the money soon passes away, leaving the tombstone to commemorate in their career all that merits a future.

In our day this practice is manifestly assuming unusual proportions, and but a few rich men escape the importunity. Why is not oblivion better than a permanent admission that one is thoroughly and hopelessly commonplace and riches the only passport to posterity.

Mr. Stephen touches upon the necessity of making the library more accessible, that it may not become "a hopeless labyrinth." To turn it to full account, he observes, "you require, not only a catalogue, but some kind of intelligent guide to the stores which it contains—you are like a man wandering in a vast wilderness which is springing up in every direction with tropical luxuriance, and you feel the necessity of having paths carried through it upon some intelligible system, which will enable you to find your way to the required place, and tell you in what direction further research would be thrown away. When you plunged into the antiquarian bogs you are glad to have signposts showing where the previous adventurers have been engulfed." He also gives some suggestions in condensation in arranging matter for a dictionary, remarking: "I am painfully aware of the hideous sentences which I have constructed in trying to say in ten words what, as I have found might make quite a pretty passage if spread over a hundred, the art being to condense without squeezing out the real interest"; a valuable hint to the verbose writer on all subjects.

The second study of Mr. Stephen is on the evolution of the editor, and when the word, as it is now understood, obtained significance. To the journalist this is particularly interesting, and not without interest to the young writer by whom the editor, although usually unknown, is held in great awe. In the olden time this task was an office with a fixed income. The occupation of trimming other people's work, instead of straining matter from your own brain, was evolved at a later period.

Dr. Murray, in his great dictionary, gives 1802 as the date of the earliest recorded used of the word in the now familiar sense. At the beginning of the present century the papers were not like modern party newspapers—complete organisms, with editors and proprietors and contributors—but simply periodical productions by a single author, though their utterances might be more or less inspired by the Government; but for the office as we know it to-day, we must go back to Grub Street or the days of Queen Anne.

When the author was a mere scribbler, Mr. Stephens mentions one John Dunton, a descendant of a clergyman who, having got into all sorts of trouble, till, as he tells us, he stooped so low as to become an editor, and sank in time to be an everlasting drudge to the quill. The first glimpse we have of the editor as he is now known is on the staff of The Morning Post, published in London about 1776. Three men in particular played a great part in the transformation of the newspaper. Two of them, as might be anticipated, were energetic Scots, Perry, Walter, and Stuart. These were the creators of the modern newspaper, and their history shows how the able editor finally came to light. The original Walter was a bookseller, who thought he could turn to account logography, (the types were to be whole words instead of letters by printing a newspaper.) The invention, however, failed, but the newspaper lived, being known for a short time as The Universal Register. Finally it became The Times Jan. 1, 1788. Walter's first declaration showed how accurately he had divined the condition of success. His ideal paper was to give something for all tastes; it was not to be merely commercial, nor merely political, but to represent public opinion—not any particular party—and was never to offend the ear of delicacy.

He and his son, who took the helm in 1802, were keen in applying mechanical improvements and organizing the new machinery. The Times seems to have organized the foreign correspondence, Henry Crabb Robinson being the first specimen of that genus. The young Walter, however, seems to have combined the functions of editor-proprietor until 1810, when Sir John Stoddart became editor. Stoddart was succeeded by Barnes in 1817, and Barnes in 1841 by Delane, when editorship had become not a separate function, but a position of high political importance. James Perry meanwhile had come into the profession from a different side. He had early been thrown upon his own resources, and about 1777 sent some articles to a newspaper which gained him some employment at the rate of a guinea and a half a week. He soon rose to a better position.

The Morning Chronicle had been started in 1769 by Woodfall. His reports became the feature of The Chronicle, but Perry, who was getting 4 guineas a week for editing. The Gazetteer, succeeded in beating Woodfall by employing a staff of reporters. The Chronicle began to decline. Perry, managing to scrape together about £1,000, bought the paper and made it the accepted organ of the Whig Party. It soon became a leading paper and was for a time at the head of the London press. It was sold soon after Perry's death, in 1821, for £42,000. Perry seems to have edited it himself until 1817, when the mantle fell upon another Scot, John Black, who joined it as a reporter. Thus Perry, like Walker, marks the end of the period in which the proprietor still habitually acted as editor.

We should be glad to end this already too long notice of Mr. Stephen's study on the evolution of the editor, but as The Morning Chronicle, under the leadership of Perry, enjoys the distinction of being the first to print contributions of many of the geniuses who have come down to us from the early part of the century, among whom may be mentioned Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Moore, Hazlitt, Sheridan, Mackintosh, Campbell, subsequently Lord Chancellor, and others, the interest of the article would be impaired by omitting the fact and recording their names. The Morning Post, the property of Daniel Stuart, also a Scot, and one of the pioneers of the modern press, also enjoyed this distinction. Sir James Mackintosh married the sister of Stuart, and the relationship as well as his acquaintance of his paper brought him also in intercourse with many rising geniuses of the period, among whom was Coleridge, of whom it is stated, (but which should be questioned,) that Stuart offered him £2,000 a year if he would assume control of the editorship of his paper, an offer he declined, stating that he would not give up the reading of "old folios" for twenty times £2,000, and considered any pay above £350 a deplorable evil. Southey acknowledged his gratitude for the guinea a week which he received as Stuart's "laureate." Both Perry and Stuart's elder brother offered to employ Burns, Campbell, and Moore, as well as Coleridge and Southey—all published poems in the newspapers. Lamb tried his hand, sixpence a joke, he says, and it was thought pretty high. In a letter written in 1803 Lamb says he had given up his "two guineas a week" from The Post. The high-water mark of a journalist's earnings at the end of the last century is probably marked by the achievement of Mackintosh, who earned 10 guineas a week. "No paper could understand it," exclaimed the proprietor, and the bargain had to be revised. A few years later, however, we are told that Sterling, the father of Carlyle's friend, was receiving the sum which it is stated Coleridge refused—£2,000.

But we cannot extend this notice further. We have attempted the consideration of but two of Mr. Stephen's papers. The others are no less entertaining and instructive. The mere mention of their titles must suffice for the present: "Johnsoniana," "Gibbons's Autobiography," "John Byrom," "Arthur Young," "Wordsworth Youth," "The Story of Scott's Ruin," "Matthew Arnold," "Jowett's Life," "Oliver Wendell Holmes," "Life of Tennyson," "Pascal."

Mr. Stephen wields a vigorous pen, and his long training in his special department—biographical—and extensive learning, enable him to handle his researches in an interesting and scholarly manner.

J. W. H.

*STUDIES OF A BIOGRAPHER. By Leslie Stephens. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817.*

Mr. Hugh Hastings, State Historian of New York, presents in this volume papers that are invaluable of their kind. "Containing material that can be found nowhere else," they came into the possession of the State in 1885, but not without some trouble. The late Erastus Brooks, having been informed that the descendants of Gov. Tompkins held these papers, presented a bill, the purport of which was that an appropriation of $5,000 should be granted for their purchase. It was not until 1884 that Mr. Cleveland signed the bill. The papers were finally delivered to Dr. Henry Homes, who was then State Librarian, on the 4th of July, 1885. There were 1,800 letters written by Gov. Tompkins from 1807 to 1817, besides a thousand miscellaneous papers, making altogether 5,000 manuscripts of all classes.

Mr. Hastings writes that Gov. Tompkins, at the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, was at the climax of his powers. He had just attained his thirty-eighth year, having been born at Fox Meadows, near Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., June 21, 1774. His father was "one of the three loyal Americans who lived in that part of Westchester County during the War of the Revolution." Working on his father's farm, accustomed to the hardest labor, nevertheless as a lad he was eager for information. He succeeded in "acquiring enough education to enable him to attend Columbia College, whence he graduated in 1795." In 1797 he was admitted to the bar. "Before reaching his majority he plunged vigorously into the warm political contests that then raged between Federalists and Republicans." The State Historian gives a clear and concise account of the distinction of parties at the opening of this century. In 1803 Tompkins, the "Farmer's Boy," represented the Ninth New York District in the Assembly. In 1804 he was elected to Congress, but resigned, accepting the position of Supreme Court Judge. In 1807 Tompkins took his seat as Governor of the State. During his term of office he dwelt upon "the serious conditions of our National affairs, that threatened to embroil us into a war with either France or Great Britain." He called attention to the importance of protecting New York and the northern territory, and gave a vigorous indorsement to Madison's foreign policy. Renominated by the Republican caucus in 1810, he was re-elected.

President Madison's war message was given to Congress June 1, 1812, and Mr. Hastings explains the exact conditions which led to the war. A most interesting chapter is entitled "New York City in 1814," which shows the customs and characteristics of the New Yorkers when De Witt Clinton was Mayor. Mr. Hastings at the beginning of this eventful history writes:

"The trite old saying 'Republics are ungrateful' was never better illustrated than in the cases of two men, who at critical war periods in our history raised by their personal efforts and by their personal indorsements large sums of money for the National Government when the Nation was unable to negotiate a loan on its own credit—in the end only to find themselves bankrupt and ruined—Robert Morris, patriot of the first war with Great Britain, and Daniel D. Tompkins, patriot of the second war with Great Britain."

As Governor, on his own responsibility, Tompkins raised a large sum of money, which he used in buying arms and stores for the troops for the protection and defense of the State. He was appointed Military Commander of the Third Military District. Later the Governor was offered by President Madison the Secretaryship of State. With peace in 1815 and the revival of business, Gov. Tompkins was rewarded by the nomination for Vice President, under Monroe. Mr. Hastings writes: "With the attainment of the distinguished honor of Vice President of the United States, Gov. Tompkins's trials were only to begin. The superb services he had rendered the State and the Nation were to be by a large portion of the citizens of the country overlooked, and the charge that he was a defaulter was accepted before he had an opportunity to be heard." Tompkins had not been alone Governor of the State, but was commander of the forces. Paymaster, Quartermaster, Commissary, and General Disbursing Agent of the State of New York and for the United States. He had disbursed $3,000,000, $2,000,000 for the account of the United States and $1,000,000 for the State of New York.

"When the credit of the National Government was absolutely gone he raised $1,000,000 for the public service, and made himself personally liable for the whole amount. When he took his oath of office as Vice President his accounts with the State had not been settled, and on the ledgers of the Controller's office he was made to appear as a defaulter to the amount of $120,000. The whole difficulty seems to have been due to his lack of business training and of systematic habits."

The State Controller refused to audit the account, rejecting many items. In 1819 a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly commenced the work of setting straight the accounts. Party politics at the time were bitter, and up to 1820 the Controller was sustained.

"Finally, in 1821, a law was passed authorizing the accounts to be settled, on Vice President Tompkins executing a release to the State of his claim for all commissions. Later on he was compelled to bring suit against the Government for the sum of $120,000, and the jury awarded a verdict in his favor."

Three years later President Monroe showed that there was actually a balance due the Vice President of $60,238. The President said:

"I think proper to add that the official relation which I bore Gov. Tompkins at that very interesting epoch under the highly distinguished and meritorious citizen under whom we both served, enabling me to feel very sensibly the value of his services, excites a strong interest in his favor which I deem it not improper to express."

However, as late as 1847 the Government was indebted to Gov. Tompkins some $40,000.

But the strain on the man had been too great. "He had suffered keenly, mentally, from the cloud which had hovered over him for years, and unfortunately yielded to temptations that increased as the years went on." Here is an extract of a letter of Gov. Tompkins to Controller McIntyre of 1819, and nothing can be more pathetic:

"I have not only been defeated in my expectations of the performance of the public faith, but have been traduced and calumniated for years throughout the community as a villain and a swindler merely because I could not perform the engagements I had made, owing to the non-performance of the pledges of the Government to me. * * * They have had no cares to encounter, no prison to brave, no sorrows to afflict them. But to me, for the toilsome days, sleepless nights, anxious cares, domestic bereavements, impaired constitution, debilitated body, unjust abuse and censure, and accumulated pecuniary embarrassment, nothing is yielded; for which treatment, permit me to say, Sir, the whole treasury of the country can never atone."

Gov. Tompkins died June 11, 1825, and he sleeps in St. Mark's Churchyard, in New York City. Mr. Hastings's monograph concludes:

"The only monument to his memory, erected by friend or the State or the Nation in whose behalf he devoted the best years of his life, and to maintain whose credit, honor, and positions among the nations of the earth he forfeited his credit, surrendered his fortune, and died a bankrupt, is the profile bas relief recently cut in one of the corbels of the great western staircase of the Capitol at Albany."

In this volume is found the military correspondence from 1800 to 1812, with that of 1808 to 1810, and the correspondence covering the period during which Gov. Tompkins commanded the Third Military District. The illustrations, taken from the prints of the period, are of curious interest. The index, which is thorough, facilitates research, and the volume is in all respects a most valuable addition to the history of the State.

*PUBLIC PAPERS OF DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. 1807-17. Military, Vol. I. With an introduction by Hugh Hastings, State Historian. Published by the State of New York. Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, State Printers, New York and Albany.

Adventures in 1715.*

"To Arms" deals with the Jacobite rising of 1715, with the horrors of the Bastille, with Law's Mississippi scheme, and with all manner of adventures and perils. It tells

*TO ARMS. By Andrew Balfour. Illustrated by F. W. Glover. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

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us of love and of friendship, of maniacs and of villains, of plots and of counterplots, of wasting fevers and of surgical operations, of hair-breadth escapes and of dire disasters, and of "battle, murder, and sudden death." Through all these the hero and heroine wend their devious way to a wedding at the close, and, presumably, to "live happily ever after."

Since the hero is the narrator, the style is quaint and at times stiff and wearisome, but the story fairly bristles with incident, and moves swiftly from one crisis to another. It may best be characterized in the words of one of Mrs. Deland's "Old Chester" people: "If any like this sort of thing, this is the sort of thing they'll like."

A Volume by Gen. Miles.*

The recent Turko-Grecian war afforded Gen. Miles an opportunity to be present at a scene of hostilities between contending European nations. His valuable observations on the armies, fortifications, and equipment of the opposing forces, together with a review of the brief and inglorious campaign which resulted in the repulse of the Greeks, are attractively set forth in the opening chapter of his book, entitled "Military Europe." The fact that a considerable portion of this work has already appeared as magazine articles detracts somewhat from the novelty of the volume. Nevertheless the information collected is worthy of preservation.

The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, which took place during Gen. Miles's stay in Europe, suggested that he be sent to England as the military representative of the United States. Those who witnessed the great jubilee procession on June 22 will recall that Gen. Miles, notwithstanding his superb uniform, attracted only passing notice, while the American envoy, appareled in black, wearing a silk hat, and seated in the same equipage with the gorgeously attired French and Spanish envoys, whose breasts were covered with decorations, was a centre of attraction, as he was the only one among the numerous envoys from the powers who wore such a democratic attire. This memorable occasion, including the naval review at Spithead, afforded a splendid opportunity for military study and observation, and Gen. Miles embodies much that is of value in the chapter entitled "The Military and Naval Glory of England," though it would be more appropriate to style it "The Military and Naval Glory of the British Empire." The comparatively few colonial troops present in London in 1897 made a magnificent showing. In fact, they were more interesting than the 50,000 troops from the English shires.

Gen. Miles completed his sojourn in Europe by attending the grand Autumn military manoeuvres of Russia, Germany, and France. If he had gone through some of the small villages of those countries on foot or awheel he would have seen what a curse a military system is which takes the flower of the male population for an idle, useless life, and throws upon the old men, women, and children the burden of sustaining life. It is not an unusual thing in the German provinces to see a woman and cow harnessed tandem, dragging a plow, while a child lies asleep in a box by the roadside. At the same hour the beer halls of Munich may be crowded with German soldiers. Among the fifty-six illustrations, which are features of this work, are many of great interest. One portraying the present German Emperor William, wearing a jaunty little Alpine hat, and his mustache frizzed up in a style set by him and affected by the Berlin dandies, is worthy of a place in a pretentious comic publication.

A Chicago Woman in Alaska.*

Alaska and the Klondike district have been visited by a Chicago woman, who graphically relates the queer things they say and the queer things they do in that celebrated country, in an interesting volume entitled "The Rainbow's End, Alaska." Mrs. Henderson, the authoress, is an intelligent observer and an industrious compiler, as the mass of information condensed in her book evidences. From it we glean many new ideas of strange customs and life among the Eskimos and Indians who comprise the native portion of our most northern Territory. Eskimo, so commonly used as the name for the natives of Alaska, means "raw fish eater," and is an insulting appellation, and they never apply it to themselves. They style themselves "Innuit," which means "our people." They are large in stature, sometimes six feet in height, and resemble the Chinese in features and complexion. They are remarkably proficient in carving ivory, using walrus tusks for that purpose. Most of the carved work is fashioned for use in the household or for hunting implements, but a considerable portion is bought by curio dealers, who receive good prices for the odd designs from the numerous Alaskan tourists. The Alaskan Indians amazed Mrs. Henderson by their wonderful honesty and their marvelous agility and endurance as runners. They eat things which the average man would not relish, such as the raw entrails of birds, putrified salmon heads, and the uncooked entrails of a rabbit for dessert. Girl babies are not highly valued among the natives, and are often killed at birth. Fortunately, many splendid Christian missions are doing grand work in various parts of the Territory, and gradually drunkenness, cruelty, vice, and murder are being suppressed. Excellent mission schools are to be found at many points under the control of Episcopalian, Moravian, Roman Catholic, and other Christian denominations. The Greek Catholic Church of Alaska, presided over by Russian priests, if accurately portrayed by Mrs. Henderson, must be a stumbling block to the natives and a disgrace to civilization. The average priest of that Church is described as lazy, grasping, ignorant, filthy, immoral, vilely intemperate, and an inveterate gambler. Quass, a horrible drink, introduced by the Russians, and which is distilled from sugar or molasses, is the intoxicant in common use. It drives its devotees mad and is so intoxicating that its users "must hold on the grass to keep from rolling off the ground." Drunkenness and vice are particularly prevalent in the Aleutian Islands, and there is a splendid field for Christian mission work in that section. The Kajim, or village club, is a peculiarly organized and uniquely conducted social institution which flourishes in some of the Alaskan settlements. Here are gathered around the fire during the long Winter nights entire Alaskan families, engaged in carving wood or ivory, net making and sewing, and enlivening the meeting by the latest gossip. The principal social events are called potlatches, which are annual dancing and donation parties. At these festivities the Shaman, or medicine man, acts as master of ceremonies. After elaborate costume dances, in which the men's faces are hidden by grotesque wooden masks especially carved for the occasion, follow trick contests between rival Shamans. Then comes a variety of peculiar doings, including peacemaking, division of the donations, games of chance, and a grand feast. Often a drunken carousal winds up these fantastic meetings.

Mrs. Henderson devotes considerable space to an interesting résumé of the resources of Alaska in minerals, lumber, and fisheries. It is evident that this magnificent Territory, comprising nearly 600,000 square miles, contains an immense wealth of hidden treasure, including the largest coal deposits in the world, quartz gold, asbestos, copper, silver, and iron. The great drawback to the development of this fertile region is, of course, the rigorous climate. Winter prevails for eight months, and while the thermometer averages 40 degrees below zero during this period, that is not the most undesirable feature of arctic Winter life. The almost continuous darkness, caused by the non-appearance of the sun, makes a dreary existence and the average inhabitant hungers for the return of Summer, when the whole country is like paradise, "for there is no night there, neither moon nor stars." In the chapter entitled "What Shall I Put Into My Pack?" we find a most complete, practical, and sensible consideration of this all-important topic, and information that should be of great value to future prospectors. Arrived at Dawson, the rainbow's end, Mrs. Henderson began a thorough investigation of mining industries, household methods, and social diversions. Some things which she witnessed in the amusement line evidently shocked her, and this is somewhat of a surprise to those who have accompanied her in imagination to this point. Her free and hearty style of composition, the calmness yet firmness with which she encountered the peculiarities of wild life and morals en route to Dawson, had prepared us to believe that no ordinary frivolity or immorality would shock her at the journey's end. The mining-camp gambling halls, saloons, and dance halls in Dawson, we imagine, are about the same as seen in most of the large mining camps in the early days of mining in the West, and which have been so vividly portrayed by Bret Harte and other master pens. The liquor dispensed at fancy prices is, of course, the cheapest stuff that will pass for whisky. The largest of the saloons is as bare as a barn, and a few kerosene lamps, dim and smoking, furnish the only light. As Mrs. Henderson says, "wheezy music invites to the dance. Here comes a man with untrimmed beard and rough clothes, hat in hand and pipe in mouth. He grasps the vilest of the vile women present for the many dance, and the liquor which has brightened their eyes has had no such effect upon their wits, but has tangled their feet, and they reel dizzily about. Every waltz costs a dollar, and after each number the miners conduct their ladies—Oh! long suffering word!—to the bar for more of the fiery liquor for 50 cents a glass." And the dance goes on, and Gumboot Annie, Cannibal Ike, Mukluk Lizzie, Calamity Bill, Peter Pig, and other well-known characters carry on their antics until the small hours of the morning bid them to retire and snatch a little rest against the morrow, when they will return to the only amusement obtainable in Dawson.

Many readers of Mrs. Henderson's entertaining work will be disappointed by the frequent occurrence of apparently uncalled for slang in her descriptions. Many interesting passages are marred by phrases which are wholly unintelligible except, maybe, in the locality where the particular slang is current. Referring to the dignity of a St. Bernard dog in his encounter with Eskimo dogs, the authoress says: "It is very laughable to see him go ashore at every landing and stand watching the barbarian dogs which fought to fill up the time, while ever on the alert for garbage of any sort thrown over by the cook. They were too way-down-Beebe to afford him any real amusement." We must confess that the expression "too way-down-Beebe" is new to us. It is either out of date or new to the effete East, and yet it is only a sample of the slang expressions frequently used by Mrs. Henderson and which certainly detract largely from the value of the volume.

One of Our New Acquisitions.*

The author of this volume seems to have considered it her special mission to visit our new islands. It was her all-absorbing passion, and one she had fostered for years. Notwithstanding many difficulties, some of them physical ones, given in detail in the introductory chapters, at last the Polynesian haven was reached. In the preface the lady writes: "From a state of dissension and public distrust—the outgrowth of a semi-barbarous monarchy—they (the Hawaiian Islands) have advanced to a state of intelligent and wholly prosperous government."

Mary H. Krout does not show much liking for the Hawaiian, and says he "has been an object of much misplaced sympathy on the part of those who know nothing of Hawaiian affairs, or who are at best merely superficial and not wholly disinterested observers." The lady thinks that Mr. Cleveland made a grievous error in not bolting the islands when he had a chance to do so, in regard to which bolting we beg to differ from the author.

The history of these islands, and the petty revolutions on them, for the last five or six years, we all know about, and the details are fully presented in the volume. Liliuokalani, because she or her agents wanted to make money out of opium and lotteries, very properly was ousted. There exists in all parts of the world what the French call, "les agents provocateur," and there were plenty of such American agents in the Hawaiian Islands. Anyhow, the matter is settled now, and the future is before us. We have a fine coaling station, fairly convenient between San Francisco and Manila, and also the unknown sugar question.

There are elements of the opera bouffe about the Hawaiian revolution. Think of the Queen preparing for the strife, hiding within her own premises "11 pistols, 13 Springfield rifles, 21 Manchester rifles, 38 full belts of cartridges, 1,000 loose cartridges, and 21 dynamite bombs!" Nevertheless, sad enough to tell, a man was killed. Leaving big or little politics, it is the material aspect of these islands which most interests us.

Honolulu has a population of 30,000 in the sixty-seven miles of street and drives, a private electric light system, and 1,300 telephones. According to the census of 1896, the natives of Hawaii showed a total population of 109,020, "of which there were 30,019 native Hawaiians." In 1890, this native population counted 33,436, and the decrease is continuous. "On the other hand, there has been a gain of 1,968 half-castes—a gain that has been, perhaps, proportionately maintained. The natives, like all aborigines, are peculiarly susceptible to contagion, all contagious diseases among them being extremely fatal." In 1848 there was measles, coming from California, and one-tenth of the people died from the disease. In 1853 there came smallpox, and the mortality was terrible.

These Hawaiians are to be soon civilized off of the face of the earth. "Anglicizing is slowly doing its work, apart from the gin and restraining clothing, which are held partially responsible for the decay of the race." To this may be added that certain races perish when they are housed, just as some birds die when caged. "They are losing their joyousness by slow degrees. Most of the customs are passing away which gave a picturesqueness to Hawaiian life. The pretty native costumes are being put aside." For the leis, the wreath of natural flowers, the women now substitute the artificial ones. There is no Hawaii for the Hawaiians. "The Anglo-Saxon proved to be the stronger race," and that is all there is about it.

What are you to do with a people who, instead of eating soda biscuit and pork and beans or pie, will breakfast and dine and sup on poi, with squid or shrimp? How are you to expect any energy on the part of the head of a family when "a small patch of taro will support a family for a year," for from the taro poi is made? All you have to do is to boil your taro, knead it into a paste, and eat it out of a calabash. You do not want plates or spoons, for you use your fingers. This is the lady's description of a native feast, a "luau," the banquet being spread in a long veranda:

"The floor was thickly strewn with ferns, with a broad band of crimson pandanus leaves down the centre of this green-carpeted space. On this were arranged bowls of poi of all sizes and conditions. There was no tablecloth, ferns being the substitute. Over the ferns were scattered young onions and heaps of watermelons, a delicious, juicy fruit, which outwardly resembles a small gourd. No plates were used. The pork, taro, chicken, and mullets were cut up and wrapped in young taro leaves, with a covering of banana and an outer wrapping of ti leaf. The latter was given a deft twist, which left the long stem as a sort of handle. This food had been cooked for many hours, a hole being dug in the ground and lined with heated stones. This primitive oven was then filled with taro leaves, in which the fish, pork, and chicken were placed; a little water was added, then the whole was covered with earth to cook slowly and gradually. It was the native method of preparing food, and the flavor was certainly delicious. The leafy wrappings were opened, and the savory morsels inside were eaten with the fingers."

Shades of Brillat Savarin! Could there have been a better menu than this, and did there ever live a butler who could have laid such an elegant table? What do you want with napery, or silver, or cut glass? The author tells of a visit to Kilauea, and that awful lake of bubbling fire—sacred to Pele, and at her shrine once on a time many human beings were sacrificed. A call is made at the leper settlement, and there is a trip to New Zealand and to Samoa, all neatly told.

"Hawaii is a veritable land of the lotus eater. * * * Flowers, music, ease enough to eat—these seem to be the essentials of life among the Hawaiians. * * * It requires very little to support life here. There is no Winter that demands outlay for fuel, heavy clothing, and meat, which are so expensive and so necessary in colder climates. Cotton trousers and shirt and a straw hat constitute the ordinary attire of the workingmen, while the women consider themselves sufficiently well clad in a chemise with a single petticoat and a koluku."

But then the Hawaiian "is improvident and has a passion for gambling. He is apparently devoid of forethought, and deficient in judgment to an astonishing degree. It has been these last two traits, with his improvidence, that have made him unfit to exercise authority or to administer public affairs with any of the ability requisite to leadership." Possessing now, as we do, all the finest of human traits, such as nobility of character, want of ambition, disregard to getting rich suddenly, indifferent to sugar, we are to take these islands in hand and work out there our grand schemes of civilization. We will conclude this notice of an interesting volume, using the words of the author: "It is the apparent triumph of the strong over the weak; it is, in reality, the natural dissolution of that which has served its time. It seems a hard and pitiless doctrine, but it is the unvarying law of nature and of history," and that law is supposably the survival of the fittest.

Bells, Hymns, and Songs.*

For title page of a wonderfully handsome volume, all you can read is "Music and Poetry of Norfolk" and "Printed for Carl and Ellen Battell Stoeckel," but the perfection of typography does not surprise you when you see the evidence that it is the work of Mr. De Vinne.

"C. S.," since anonymity is to be preserved, writes most entertainingly about "The Norfolk Chimes and Other Bell Matters." Somehow the chime of bells, which makes an Englishman rapturous, fails as a dull sound on American ears. It may be that once on a time matin bells had a deeper religious significance than they have to-day. Alas for prosaic mankind! bells are associated at the close of the nineteenth century with factories and locomotives.

Their sacredness has departed. But there is something else. To some the sound of the heavy bell is distressing. That is, to the person gifted with an oversensitive musical ear. As the late Mr. Battell explained it thoroughly, there are tones and undertones in one and the same bell, and these come out under the stroke of the clapper, and there is dissonance. To keep bells in tune when there are several of them is a difficult task. They seem to be sensitive or affected by changes of wind, temperature, and even moisture in the air. It seems a hard criticism to write on the music of bells, but distance lends enchantment to the hearing of them, for the further away you are from them the better they sound.

Mr. Battell, evidently an authority on bells, said: "Every bell has two principal tones, which are discernible without much difficulty. These are the keynote and the [illegible]."

*MILITARY EUROPE. A Narrative of Personal Observation and Personal Experiences. By Nelson A. Miles, Major General commanding the U. S. armies. Square 8vo. 112 pages. 56 illustrations. $1.50. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

*THE RAINBOW'S END, ALASKA. By Alice Palmer Henderson. 12mo. 296 pages. Decorated covers. Chicago and New York: Herbert Stone & Co.

*HAWAII AND A REVOLUTION. The Personal Experiences of a Correspondent in the Sandwich Islands During the Crisis of 1893 and Subsequently. By Mary H. Krout. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

*MUSIC AND POETRY OF NORFOLK. Printed privately [illegible] Battell Stoeckel.

(Continued.)

undertone, the latter called by the Hagtha the drone. This undertone is always heard, and vibrates longest of all bell tones." Bells are not singular in this respect, for Helmholtz found them even in the human voice. We call them to-day the overtones. Our authority says: "One of the best bells in New York is that in the Brick Church. The bell weighs about 2,000 pounds. Its keynote is the F in the first space of the treble clef. Its lower note is the tenor A. * * * The bell in the Reformed Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, has a bad undertone. It is too sharp for a major and too flat for a minor. At Lexington Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street there is a large bell which is very discordant."

The Church of the Holy Innocents has a small but delightful bell. One of the Trinity Chapel chimes is bad and spoils the whole set. Trinity Church has a set of English bells, which form the best chimes in the city.

Defective bells are innumerable. They were unmusical when they left the founder. The cracked bell still doing service, whanging away in the church belfries, is not uncommon. In our climate, where changes of temperature are common, expansions and contractions of the metal tend to rack it. Yet nobody seems to care when from God's temple there come forth discordant, braying sounds. In fact, the chances when a church is provided with chimes are many against their being an acquisition.

C. S. tells us that Mr. Battell had a wonderful ear for music. In the volume is to be found "The Song of the Negro Boatman," which was a favorite melody of the poet Whittier, who wrote the words for it, hoping "to introduce favorably to ears polite the negro's claims to his own simple dialect." Several excellent hymns with piano accompaniment and songs with poems are printed in the volume, the compilation of which for C. S. is evidently a labor of love.

France and Germany.*

In this volume the author presents a political study. He has embodied in his investigation some of the results obtained in France and Germany from the transfer to the "State" of those individual rights and privileges which English-speaking nations—and particularly the American people—have thus far considered inseparable from individual welfare, and consequently indispensable to national prosperity. Modern France and Germany have both borrowed Parliamentary forms from England, and now use elective methods in constituting their legislative assemblies, but socialism and militarism have sprung up as problems in these two States as results of their political activity, neither of which are factors in England. Without military force both Paris and Berlin would stand in danger of revolution and an overthrow of legal and constitutional authority; as now the Government can be, and to a large extent is, perhaps, maintained there by military force alone. In England, in the United States, or in Canada and Australia nobody ever thinks of upsetting governments by revolutionary methods. Why it is that France, like the United States, republican in form, while Germany, like England, is a monarchy, both suffer from a common cause of disease is a problem that confronts the thoughtful. To Mr. Gaullieur it appears that the French and German doctrine of State paternalism and the consequences that arise therefrom is that which is responsible for the evils that prevail, and easily accounts for national ill-health in both cases. The people are the original sources of all political power, by the delegation of certain rights which are the very foundations of this power to an abstract, ideal entity; otherwise the "State," which is composed of imperfect elements and must partake of the constituent imperfections, is, and must ever be, of doubtful expediency. If the State, being the delegate of the community, should be invested with sufficient authority to bring about such reforms as would promote a general happiness and could be relied upon to accomplish this without the liability of taking the practical form of an imperial despotism, all would be well. But in the attempt to realize Divine justice on earth the State is expected to perform functions which no human functionaries—the only agents or tools it possesses—can perform. Louis XIV., the French Republic, Napoleon, and the fourteen different kinds of Governments established and removed by the French Nation during the last hundred years were all invested with supreme authority, in virtue of the principle that the State alone could promote the public welfare and protect the public interests. This is a European principle, and receives continual recognition there to this day. The Continental nations have thus created the only monopoly

*THE PATERNAL STATE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY. By Henry Gaullieur. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 225. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, $1.25.

of the paternal State. Well may it be said with Shakespeare, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." It is not always easy to unfailingly know, even with the best intentions, just exactly how far to go in the matter of government and where to pause before going too far. That the Continental doctrine goes too far without at first intending to do so, a few examples will serve to show. Mr. Gaullieur says:

"To-day hardly has the modern French 'citizen' or German 'subject' opened his infant eyes in this world before the State appears, compelling the parents or the witnesses of this important event to report it to an official. This statute, enacted originally for the purpose of philanthropy, would be quite unobjectionable if it had not soon degenerated into a selfish regulation for recording that one more has been added to the herd of future taxpayers and soldiers. The life of the new citizen or subject does not really belong to him, but to the State, for by another legal statute he is taught that he should be ready at all times to sacrifice his life, not for his own interests or those of his family, but for the political ambition of the Government. He is told that he should 'die for his country.' Whether this word 'country' represents true principles for which a man and a Christian should be willing to fight and die, or whether it stands merely for a fictitious ideal with no principles at all, is a matter of no consequence in the case of the citizen. The child must be a soldier at the disposal of the State. Now the child goes to school, also to church, where the paternal State, under the pretense of preaching Christian duties, maintains official State preachers under the supervision of its overseers. Thus we see in France to-day 40,000 distributors, or preachers, of official religion, paid by the French State and standing under State supervision. The Church and State are combined. The Church remains a State institution, saving souls officially, according to Church regulations, which must be approved by State functionaries. The State superintends the child's education, and, unless he has a private income, a young man must gain a diploma from the State or starve. All colleges, universities, chemical and physical laboratories, astronomical observatories, public libraries, technical schools, hospitals, and scientific collections are owned and controlled by the State in all Continental countries of Europe.

"Not only has the modern European State transformed all able-bodied men into soldiers, but it has taken possession of them, body and soul, in many other ways. The citizen or subject shall not marry before the State has given him permission; for the State is paternal indeed, and in order to prevent young people from making a mistake it prescribes delays, it requires the parents' consent up to a certain age. In the army nine stringent regulations exist, and the girl must have a specified proved income or dowry in her own right before she may marry an officer. The State collects a handsome tax on real estate transfers. When a citizen dies, his estate cannot be divided as the owner may have wished. The State knows better than the individual how to divide fairly, and it imposes by law the division among the children. In the light of revelations such as these, is it then surprising that the Continental races have become unfit to colonize the world, and that their emigrants are unable to form independent, self-governing colonies?"

Well might the question be asked. The book sounds a warning note against the admission of the paternal idea to our country and our institutions, and wisdom will indeed dictate that we pay careful heed to what the author says and to the timely moral he has pointed out.

Mr. Forbes on Napoleon III.*

Without his environment and ancestry Napoleon III. would have been a very insignificant figure in history. This is more or less true, perhaps, of all men of historical importance, but especially is it true of Napoleon III., and even as it is, his written life is marked with the comparison between the great and first Napoleon and himself that seems bound to spring up and from which there seems to be no escape. It is a trying position, of course, for any man to stand where Napoleon I. should be the standard of measurement, but for Napoleon III. to be so judged is somewhat more comical than might be the case if some others were up for judgment. Their characters were so contrasting. With such a dreamer as was Napoleon III., such material, Mr. Forbes has doubtless done as well as any biographer could do. He has given us a graphic and fascinating picture of the period somewhat preceding the life of Napoleon III. as well as the age during which he flourished and went down, and the writer has succeeded in investing the whole with a charm that arises largely from the way in which the facts and events are presented, and the combinations in which they are seen and stated by Mr. Forbes.

Napoleon III. was born on April 20, 1808, in a hotel where the banking house of the Rothschilds now stands, in the Rue Lafitte, Paris. His mother was the daughter of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I. His early life was one of alternate splendor and frequent retirement, if not exile. His accomplishments were many, both physical and mental. He was a remarkable swimmer, a good gymnast, and an admirable horseman, and overcoming a constitution naturally effeminate he came to develop an uncommon energy and power of will. He adopted the military career, and like his great uncle chose the artillery arm of the service. His health was never quite robust, but he took his part stoutly in the roughest duties. After the restoration, notwithstanding the favor of Louis XVIII., who nominated Hortense to the title of Duchesse de St. Leu, giving her at the same time the

*THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD. By Archibald Forbes. Cloth. With illustrations. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 355. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $3.50.

right to bear the name, Napoleon and his mother were obliged to leave France, and their true regime called.

In 1836, after wandering in many lands and in various countries, the idea or conception that he was destined to occupy the throne of France became a fixed one with Prince Louis Napoleon. Quietly but carefully had he watched public opinion, and he was aware that discontent in France with the Government of Louis Philippe was gradually becoming profound and general. The unsuccessful attempt on Strasburg, his sojourn in America, and the fiasco of Boulogne followed as events in rapid succession, and as a result he found himself on Oct. 6, 1840, condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The outlook was indeed gloomy, but the significance of "perpetuity" in France is somewhat variable. On May 25, 1846, Napoleon made his escape from the citadel of Ham, where he had been confined about six years, and taking refuge in England, lived quietly in London from May, 1846, until February, 1848. His residence there is still pointed out, and was situated for the most part at 10 King Street, St. James. The revolution of February, 1848, suddenly opened for him a vista of which he did not delay to take advantage, and at length, in his fortieth year, after a life of exile and captivity, of danger and trouble, the nephew and heir of Napoleon the Great entered the capital of France, called thither, in spite of the animosity of hostile factions in the Assembly, as the representative of five departments, offering him a total of over 300,000 votes. From the Hotel du Rhin in the Place Vendome he could see towering over the capital the figure of the great man whose genius had been to him his guiding star.

On Dec. 20, 1848, as the result of the French election, he found himself taking the oath of office as President of the French Republic, and then escorted to the Elysee Palace, with ceremonies due to his exalted position. His policy as outlined by him was one of peace abroad and conciliation at home. His policy, however, did not entirely accord with his spoken words, and as it turned out, the words were merely words and nothing more. Once in power, he soon gave the "men distinguished for talent and patriotism" whom he called to his councils to understand that he had little regard for their advice, and he did not delay to apprise them that he had no intention of according to them the responsibilities which etiquette ascribes to high official functionaries. In the course of three years, as a result of his arbitrary policy, he had some eighty or ninety Ministers. He paid back his years of banishment and exile with banishments and exiles for those opposed to him. The coup d'état left Napoleon the absolute ruler of France, and on Dec. 1, 1852, the dignitaries of the new empire, re-established, went to St. Cloud, carrying to the Prince the imperial crown. On the morning following the Emperor Napoleon III. rode from St. Cloud to the Tuileries, the palace of successive French dynasties. The procession marched between lines of soldiers with arms at the "present," cannon roared, gay bells rang, and the military bands played "Partant pour la Syrie," the stirring air composed by Queen Hortense. What a contrast, from the prison to the throne of a great nation! It suggests a fanciful dream, but in this case with realism. Cynics had sneered at the man's faith in his destiny, but thus far at least his destiny had been fulfilled. The mock gibe of France yesterday, the omnipotent ruler of that France to-day. The outlook was exceedingly propitious, the marriage of the Emperor taking place soon after added to the general feeling of satisfaction. The picture we have of the journey of the imperial pair going to Notre Dame in great pomp, the beautiful Empress wearing the crown which Napoleon I. had placed on the head of Marie Louise, is full of promise and hope. France dreamed only of absolute prosperity, and great public improvements were undertaken that furnished occupation for the laboring classes. At this moment, however, a storm was gathering at the other extremity of Europe. Russian intrigue in the Ottoman Empire, insignificant as it at first appeared to France, at length drew France into the Crimean war, and the pacific intentions of Napoleon, as set forth in his speech at Bordeaux on Nov. 9, 1852, were swept quickly away. It seemed in the nature of things that the French Emperor should be engaged in war. Great cruelties and losses marked the Crimean war, but at length the obstinate and bloody struggle was fought out, and Sebastopol fell, and the war was over. The treaty of Paris was signed on March 3, 1856. The question as to what of real value was gained by the heroic efforts, sublime sacrifices, and cruel slaughters that marked the conflict may well be asked. The Italian campaign of 1859, with Magenta and Solferino as incidents, and the Mexican tragedy followed in sequence. For some fifteen years Napoleon III. was perhaps the most considered man

Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel."*

At first glance the chief interest of this book would seem to lie in Mr. Macdougall's elaborate marginal designs. These are mediæval in intention, but are singularly wanting in beauty. The white and black masses not only overweight the text but are not harmonious with the type, and the whole effect is emphatically that of nineteenth century mediævalism of a common sort. The artistic value of the volume lies in the frontispiece, which is a reproduction of one of Rossetti's crayon studies of the head of the Blessed Damozel, and is full of the young grace and dreamy fancy of Rossetti's most tender and delicate work.

The poem itself is reprinted in the form which it wore when first published in The Germ for February, 1850. It was written, Mr. William Rossetti thinks, as early as 1847, if not, indeed, in 1846, and was put into a sort of family magazine, which the Rossettis concocted. The poem then belongs to Rossetti's nineteenth year, and Mr. Swinburne's words concerning it—that "itself the flower of a splendid youth, it has the special charm for youth of fresh first work and opening love"—recur to the reader of the intense and brilliant lines. In later editions numerous changes were made by Rossetti's exigent hand, and the more important of these changes are followed in the "Introduction." In the collected "Poems," for example, the thirteenth stanza reads:

"We two will stand beside that shrine,
Occult, withheld, untrod,
Whose lamps are stirred continually
With prayer sent up to God;
And see our old prayers, granted, melt,
Each like a little cloud."

In The Germ the stanza was changed to read:

"We two will stand beside that shrine,
Occult, withheld, untrod;
Whose lamps tremble continually
With prayer sent up to God;
And where each need, revealed, expects
Its patient period."

Mr. Swinburne wrote long ago: "There is so sweet a force in the canceled phrase that some students might grudge the loss and feel that, though a diamond may have supplanted it, a ruby has been plucked out of the golden ring." Mr. William Rossetti also regrets the loss of the early form, which appeared to him "so good that it needed some hardihood in the author to alter it." Other changes show Rossetti's eagerness for perfection of rhyme and phrasing, and the preface in which the different versions, with many additional details concerning the poem, are given, will be a considerable boon to collectors of Rossetti material.

John Hancock, His Book.*

In the days when American merchants had not learned that brutal haste was admirable and were not content to receive letters implying that respectable rhetoric and even tolerable syntax were matters out of their star, one of the many clerks of Thomas Hancock, the great Boston importer, took a new letter book and traced upon its flyleaf the best-known American signature of his generation—John Hancock. He was twenty-five years of age, a graduate of the Latin School and of Harvard, accustomed to the enjoyment of every luxury to be found in the Massachusetts Colony; he had represented his uncle's mercantile house in London, and had seen a royal funeral and a coronation; he was an elegant, courteous gentleman; in short, he was the typical merchant of a time accustomed to regard self-made men with less respect than those made by Providential assignment to high position and by education. Consequently, his letter book contains metal more attractive than the next century will find in the volumes now filling by machinery driven by the slightest possible expenditure of brain power.

The spelling was variable, the capitals distributed with too much liberality, and the phrasing was unstudied, but the forms of courtesy were studiously observed. "I wish you the Compliments of the Season, & am, with much Respect, Gents., Your most Obed't Serv't," wrote Thomas Hancock a little later after apprising his London correspondents that he had "at last Got his affairs into such a Scituation" that he had taken his nephew into partnership. Even when pressed for time they wrote, "We are much hurried at present, that we can't add, save that we are with Esteem Gent'n, Your most obed't Humble Servt's." The careful sentences bring up a vivid picture of the

*THE BLESSED DAMOZEL. By D. G. Rossetti. Introduction by W. M. Rossetti. Decorations by W. B. Macdougall. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1898. $2.25.

*JOHN HANCOCK, HIS BOOK. By Abram English Brown. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. 8vo.

old-fashioned counting room, the serious clerks, with here and there a frivolous spark in powder and ruffles; and in the inner room the stately old merchant in gold-laced broadcloth and his nephew in velvet and lace, and perhaps in that wig ordered by the firm at the end of a letter in reference to grindstones to come by the Boston packet.

"Our J. H." asks the favor that Mr. Harrison will please to get made and send him I neatt Bag wig and I neatt Bob wig. Fashionable & of a light colour, the size of Mr. Barnard's will nearly suit the Tie wig Mr. Birch made which J. H. Brought with him fitted very well."

A "covering for a Bed, to be had at Mr. Fisher's, the Elder down Warehouse in Litchfield Street Oxford Market"; a dozen bottles of double distilled lavender water, "six pounds Hyson Tea," "champagne in baskets," and "a piece of scarlet Whitney" are ordered in letters dealing with tons of cheese, barrels and firkins of butter; with prussian blue, U. D. vermillion, white copperas, umber, softest Spanish white siz'd pencils, lemons, coals, hemp, beer, and Florence "oyl" or "oyle." Once he wrote of "oll," whether by a happy chance or by a brief illumination, who can say?

Sometimes the letters were very animated, as, for instance, when they treated of Mr. Rotch, the Nantucket Quaker, whom Hancock was not able to unite with him in a scheme to keep down the price of "oyl," a scheme unsuccessful because it was impossible to control exporters—those who "would pay any price" in order to send their ships away promptly. Sometimes they were sharply indignant, as, for instance, when the London correspondent of the house grew negligent. The letter must have filled at least two great foolscap sheets, and left nothing to conjecture:

"I look on myself as a man of capital, and am not to be confounded with every two-penny Shopkeeper that addresses You. I am greatly amazed at your conduct. I think I am very poorly treated, and I suppose the only instance in town. I doubt not when Scott arrives, he will bring goods for every shop keeper that deals with you, and to refuse me goods, Gentn., is what I can't bear. I am ready to pay you every farthing I owe you. You have effected me in the tenderest point. I am determined to sending Invoice to Mr. Haley for a Spring supply, and let me tell you you are obliged to me for some of your best Correspondents, who would naturally be induced to deal with the man I engage with, and will follow me, and although my business is not worth your attention, yet it may be an object of the acceptance of many a man in England with thanks beside, and I believe Mr. Haley will think so."

Coming at the end of a series of just complaints covering a period of seven years, this is none too strongly expressed, but a modern importer, with a stenographer, a typewriter, and a copying press, would probably compress his eloquence into five lines and permit his indignation to seethe within him and give him an attack of the gout. In the last century this was not regarded as wisdom.

Dorothy Quincy was not so prompt in correspondence as her lover thought proper, and he wrote to her, while President of Congress:

"I am almost prevailed upon to believe that my letters to my aunt and you are not read, for I cannot obtain a reply. I have asked a million questions [this piece of lover's exaggeration from a man thirty-eight years old!], and not an answer to one. I beg'd you to let me know what things my aunt wanted and you and many other matters I wanted to know, but not one word in answer. I really take it extreme unkind. Pray, my Dr., use not so much Ceremony and Reservedness. Why can't you use freedom? Be not afraid of me; I want long letters."

With this, and much more, he advises her that he has sent her a paper box containing:

2 pair white silk } stockings which I think
4 pair white thread } will fit you.
1 pr. Black Satin } shoes, the other shall
1 pr. Black Calem Co. } be sent when done.
1 very pretty Light Hat.
1 neat Airy Summer Cloak. (I ask Doct. Church.)
2 caps.
1 Fann.

He insists that she shall wear these things, otherwise he shall "think the Donor is the objection." Later, when she was in Boston and he in Philadelphia, he wrote to her daily, and two of the letters, separated for 121 years, are now brought together in "John Hancock, His Book," by Abram English Brown. One, which has been in the possession of the Wales family, begins "My Dear Dolly," and ends:

"May every blessing of an Indulgent Providence attend you. I most sincerely wish you a good journey, and hope I shall soon, very soon, have the happiness of seeing you. With the utmost affection and love, My Dear Dolly, I am yours forever."

He is staying in his own house, hastily stripped of the British occupation, and is leading "a doleful, lonesome life," but he has "sent everywhere to get a gold or silver rattle for the child with a coral," and he sends a sash for her and two little papers of pins for her mother. "When I part from you again," he says, "it must be a very extraordinary occasion." He continues the letter in the morning, sends it away, and begins another in the evening, "quite lonesome and in a Domestick situation that ought to be Relieved as speedily as possible."

After the Revolution the Letter Book records the order for the neat, light post chaise or chariot, a vehicle resembling a coach, but holding only two persons, stone yellow without, crimson velvet within, "not made expensive by external tawdry ornaments," "elegant, not fine." Also he desired "six dozen pewter plates, with their proportion of proper size oval or long dishes for Saturday's Salt Fish," his "Crest to be engraved on each Dish or Plate." Other things he desired: Wilton carpets, furniture for his large parlor, but of these things is not the story written in countless stories of old Boston? The value of the Letter Book is that besides the patriotic Hancock, Governor and President of Congress, it sets before us Hancock the merchant, energetic, vexed to the soul by the slothfulness, neglect, and unreasonableness of English correspondents, with a fine sense of his own dignity and the obligations imposed upon him by his wealth.

Mr. Brown has left him for the most part to speak for himself, only now and then indicating an especially choice passage or adding explanations. Portraits of many members of the Hancock family and pictures of interesting objects illustrate the book, which would be improved by a more copious index. One wishes to know exactly where to find the outburst of rage over the stamp act; the announcement of "the fine little boy," separated only by a comma from the demand, "What has become of that ungrateful ungentlemanly base fellow of a William Bowes?" Even that India muslin for which Mrs. Hancock paid $6 a yard before it was cut from the loom is worth mention, for it was a part of the time. Manchester makes the India muslin of this century and sells it for half the price.

Songs By Conan Doyle.*

Conan Doyle's work in the field of poetry certainly does not belong to the aesthetic school. It is, in fact, difficult to class it as poetry at all—it is merely a stringing together of robust words, many of them in dialect, with rhymes at the ends of the lines. The themes are the frank, every-day themes of newspaper columns, and the realism of the treatment suggests an admiration for Kipling on the author's part. We do not know that we have ever met with brochichis in poetry before, but Mr. Doyle's description is technically accurate:

"At night there came a sweatin' as left me deadly weak,
And my throat was sort of tickly, an' it 'urt me for to speak;
An' then there came an 'ackin' cough as wouldn't leave alone,
An' then afore I knowed it I was only skin and bone."

The most notable poem of this little collection is the one called "The Inner Room," in which hereditary tendencies are personified as "soldier, rogue, and anchorite" fighting and wrangling for supremacy. The concluding stanza runs:

"If the stark-faced fellow win,
All is o'er!
If the priest should gain his will,
I doubt no more!
But if each shall have his day,
I shall swing and I shall sway
In the same old weary way
As before."

In this poem there is at least a suggestion of the Conan Doyle who could make a Sherlock Holmes.

Written in Candid Style.*

Some admiring critic has said that the candid style in which "The Moral Imbeciles" is written suggests the Old Testament. To us it does not suggest the Old Testament; but it emphatically does suggest the late Charles Dickens. The well-known habit, made immortal by the great Weller, of coaxing the spirit of humor with elaborately mispronounced statements and wearisome repetitions, is particularly noticeable in Mrs. Greene's work. So, also, is the Dickensian fashion of labeling a character with one especial mannerism until it is known by that alone. What would Mr. Toots be without his chuckle, or Miss Rosa Dartle without her thirst for information? In the same way Mrs. John Arundell, in "The Moral Imbeciles," consistently lets her bonnet slip over one ear, and the butler invariably misquotes poetry, while the parlormaid sings the beginning of a senseless ditty whenever she appears on duty or pleasure. The heroine brings faint reminiscences of Esther Summerson and Jane Eyre. She is very plain of face and sharp of tempe:; but human hearts go down before her, and she becomes at a moment's notice the self-sacrificing manager of a millionaire's household. The least imbecile and most moral of the company, the feeble-minded grandfather, adopts her at once as his elder daughter; the grandmother promptly presents her with diamonds and carte blanche in ordering the family meals; the saintly and ascetic great-aunt tenderly consults her for spiritual guidance; the trillionaire suitor of the millionaire's daughter transfers his allegiance to her, and the wayward son marries her.

Eleanor Arundell, whose distinguishing characteristic is the ability to get her own way, is almost equally love-compelling, though more beautiful and less worthy. She takes possession in her turn of the heroine's humble Vermont home, and the affections of the heroine's brother. The marry and

*SONGS OF ACTION. By A. Conan Doyle. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 1898. Price, $1.25.

*THE MORAL IMBECILES. By Sarah P. McLean Greene. New York and London: Harper & Brother. $1.25.

PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

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delicate jesting that sprinkles the pages is fairly represented by the following example:

"'It's the breath of the cattle makes it so warm here,' said Dan.

"'And their breath is so sweet,' said Eleanor.

"'It isn't any sweeter than yours,' said Dan, punching his big head against the side of the cow.

"'Thank you! But mine would not warm a barn, I am sure—unless you had been making a stew, Mr. Scheffer!—a rabbit stew, with whole onions and carrot tails.'"

On the whole, it cannot be said that this study of "high life" is any improvement over the author's previous researches in a more primitive and less imbecile civilization.

Literary Views of Arthritic Pangs.*

A treatise on gout might naturally be supposed to be "caviare to the general," but Mr. Ellwanger has written in such a pleasant style and has added such an embroidery of quotations, both ancient and modern, that this little volume, richly bedight in crimson and gold, is by no means to be confined to the library of the specialist. It will inform and amuse the sufferer from this malady of ancient lineage, and will entertain the leisure of the happy few who neither endure "arthritic pangs" nor have any apprehension thereof. We say the "happy few," because it appears that gout is a "perverse, ungrateful, malady, that delights upon the slightest pretext in assaulting vulnerable humanity." It attacks not only the rich and great, but all sorts and conditions of men, passing woman by in order to turn her over to its "more merciless relative, capsular rheumatism or rheumatic gout." Like Mrs. Stowe's "Sam Lawson," under the sermon on predestination, the reader of "Meditations on Gout" is inclined to say: "Lordy massy! Ef all that's so, anybody's welcome to my chance."

For consolation under the scourge, and for the most approved counsel as regards regimen, palliatives, &c., the reader is referred to the bright and scholarly little volume, which provokes but one word of protest. Since "gout is eager to charge upon one at the slightest provocation," who can tell what twinges may follow the author's unwary expression, "to thoroughly enjoy"? Barring that lapse, the style is charming, with a certain bouquet of its own as delightful as it is surprising in a book whose title promises so little of the literary flavor of its contents.

Men of New York.*

Two handsome works, "The Men of New York," in two volumes, and "New York, the Second City in the World," have just been published. "The Men of New York" has a wide scope, as it includes biographical notices, with portraits, of citizens "of the Empire State prominent in business, professional, social, and political life during the last decade of the nineteenth century." After a notice of each person there follows a personal chronology which will be found useful. As a specimen of typography nothing could be better, and the make-up and binding are excellent.

"The Second City of the World" is a volume commemorating the creation of our great centre of American population by the consolidation of the communities adjacent to New York Harbor under the new charter of the City of New York. The efforts made toward this consolidation are exhaustively treated. Then follow "biographical notices," and innumerable portraits are given, not only of those who were distinguished in bringing about consolidation, but those who were in the opposition. There is a well-made index. Print, paper, illustrations, and binding leave nothing to be desired.

By Clara Louise Burnham.*

"A Great Love" includes two distinct stories, one of which is the history of a great musical artist whose longing for her filial love, and afterward almost quenched by her affection for the hero, and this is very seriously and delicately treated. The other is a lively little comedy in which the chief parts are played by a sprightly Denver girl whose sole fault is incapacity to speak the English language unadorned with amazing weeds of speech. The good fairy and tutelary genius is the old maid inevitable in Miss Burnham's books, but she is funnier than most of her predecessors, and through her the two stories are woven into one. The villain's part is played by a woman, a rather good specimen of the snobbish, married flirt; but virtue is always triumphant, if not always happy, in Miss Burnham's novels, and her wiles come to nothing. The book makes no pretense at profundity, but it describes an admirable mother, and that alone should give it some claim to special attention. Mrs. Carruth is evidently akin to the perfect Mrs. Hamilton in Grace Aguilar's "Home Influence": equally a queen in society and by the fireside; equally honored by the world and by her children.

*MEDITATIONS ON GOUT. By George H. Ellwanger, M. A. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

*(1) THE MEN OF NEW YORK. A Collection of Biographies and Portraits of Citizens of the Empire State, prominent in business, professional, social, and political life during the last decade of the Nineteenth Century. Two volumes. Buffalo, N. Y.: George E. Matthews & Co. (2) THE SECOND CITY OF THE WORLD. A volume commemorative of the second city of the world by the consolidation of the communities adjacent to New York Harbor under the new charter of the City of New York. New York: The Republic Press.

*A GREAT LOVE. By Clara Louise Burnham. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mcmo.

The Kinds of Readers Who Will Like It.*

If a reader likes an average of one murder to a chapter, unlimited discussion of different varieties of liquor, detailed description of various types of women, none of them blessed with the quality which in compliment to our civilization we have learned to call womanliness; if, in addition to these, he likes a hero beside whom an angle-worm would appear dignified and self-respecting, this is just the kind of book he will like.

The story is "Spanish-American," which should cover, we suppose, a multitude of sins. Unfortunately, the American type is emphasized in such a way that Spanish villainy seems delectable and praiseworthy by contrast. It may be said, however, that if the delineation of the "Gaucho" is correct, a question for the South American expert to decide, the author has justified himself for writing an otherwise useless book by portraying a class which is passing away.

*CROSS TRAILS. By Victor Waite. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1898. $1.50.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of Gladstone's Life. By Justin McCarthy. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Life of John Paterson. By Thomas Egleston, LL. D. 8 vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The History of China. By Demetrius Charles Boulger. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 2 vols. $9.

A Constitutional History of the American People, 1776-1850. By Francis Newton Thorpe. 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brother. 2 vols. $5.

The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution. By Hannis Taylor, LL. D. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Vol. 2.

The Women of Homer. By Walter Copland Perry. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

The Story of John G. Paton. By the Rev. James Paton, B. A. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.

RELIGION AND SCIENCES.

The Holy Bible. Revised Version Set Forth A. D. 1881-85. New York: Oxford University Press.

The Groundwork of Science. By St. George Mivart. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar, as Edited and Enlarged by E. Kautzsch. 8vo. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

Encyclopedia of Sacred Theology. By Abraham Kuyper, D. D. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

FICTION.

The Master of the Strong Hearts. By Elbridge S. Brooks. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A Lovable Crank; or, More Leaves from the Roses. By Barbara Yechton. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Both Sides the Border. By G. A. Henty. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What It Is Due. By Edmond Demolins. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Metaphysics. By Borden P. Bowne. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Thoughts and Words. By Stephen Dowell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 3 vols. $10.50.

Through Armenia on Horseback. By George H. Hepworth. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXV.

Charles Dudley Warner in Hartford.

There is one point of view in Hartford that has more than a suggestion of Edinburgh; this is the glimpse of the main thoroughfare below that is obtained from the higher part of Bushnell Park in the neighborhood of the Capitol. If the general incline, the irregular line of roofs and spires showing through the trees, does not recall Princes Street as seen from the slope of the garden toward the castle, then memory deceives me amazingly. In other respects, perhaps, there is not a great resemblance between Hartford and Edinburgh, although the former city, if less famous than the latter in letters, has had at least one noted group of writers.

It is a long time since the families of Isabella Beecher Hooker and William Gillette bought the property known as Nook Farm, which was destined to become the literary centre of Hartford. Subdivided into house lots, (and a house lot in Hartford is something generous,) it has furnished homes not only for the families of Mrs. Hooker and Mr. Gillette, but for Mrs. Stowe, and Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner and his brother, and Richard Burton.

It is nearly twenty years since Mr. Warner moved into his house on the farm—one of the most attractive there, and here a great part of his literary work has been done. This house, however, does not form the scene of "My Summer in a Garden" or "Backlog Studies," which were published in 1870 and 1872. The house with which they are identified, though in the same general neighborhood, is some distance from Mr. Warner's present residence.

Twenty years ago Nook Farm may have seemed out of town, situated as it is a mile and a half from the centre of the city even now, though it is reached in a few minutes by the electric cars, Mr. Warner's house is so situated as to have all the quiet and retirement of a country place. It is set far back from the sidewalk on a broad lawn, secluded, yet not forbidding approach, for it is the Hartford fashion to have no fences along the street or between the houses. The house itself is of brick, of semi-Gothic design, with broad, inviting piazzas. The great trees which sweep over it form a most effective setting. Here and there the smaller trees have been cut away to afford a view of the distant western hills. Standing at the edge of the lawn, the visitor is delighted by the sight of a little river flowing through a ravine, along the banks of which bushes and wild flowering plants grow in profusion. The same river washes the edge of Mark Twain's grounds. "Mark Twain's River," the children call it when they go up there to skate. "Hog River," the townspeople used to call it, but "Park River" is its present euphonious name.

The visitor who steps from the broad piazza into Mr. Warner's house feels at once its homelikeness. There are pictures and books in the spacious hall, there are low bookcases and chairs meant especially for comfort in the long drawing room, there is a writing desk, as well as easy chairs in the dining room, and, indeed, every part of the house seems thoroughly livable.

The drawing rooms run the length of the house on the left of the front door, and the dining room the length of the house on the right, and both are double rooms. The rear drawing room is given up to music, with Mr. Warner's two grand pianos taking up considerable space, yet leaving place for several artistic pieces of furniture. The front drawing room has long windows opening to the piazza, and besides the bookcases and easy chairs several little tables laden with bric-à-brac,[4] if one may apply so frivolous a term to the many beautiful things collected by Mr. Warner in the course of his travels. Over one mantel is a curious gilded frame from Venice, holding choice specimens of glass; over the other a painting from a convent in Bogota, "The Martyrdom of Saint Barbara," by Vasquez, a pupil of Velasquez. In the music room is Duveneck's fine portrait of Mr. Warner, a masterpiece as well as an excellent likeness. Etchings and water colors are hung on both walls, some the work of artist friends like Jacassi. None of these pictures has the conventional American framing, but all are mounted in quaint dull gildings from Florence or Venice. Among the curious things which have come into Mr. Warner's possession are a triglyph from the Parthenon, a tile from the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, and a piece of mosaic work from the Alhambra. He would be a stupid observer who should not see almost at the first glance that pottery is the thing in which Mr. Warner's collection is richest, pottery literally from the four quarters of the earth. Rare specimens from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas crowd on the eye and delight it. Here, for example, are two rare specimens of the Knight of Malta vases, one probably an Abrazzi Adrianolle Vesquincourt of 1690, and the other a Fra Raimonda Perellos of 1697. These vases have an especial interest in that one of a series was always struck at the accession of a Grand Master of St. John, and after the fashion of medals, each contains a portrait of the man in whose honor it was made. Not far away from the vases is a quaint little bowl from Korea—not brought by Mr. Warner from that country, but found by chance in this. Near-by hangs an exquisite plaque, with a wonderful glaze, a result of the skill of de Morgan, who like many other artists is one of Mr. Warner's friends. Of old Persian tiles Mr. Warner has many of extremely rich

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are pictured on a mantelpiece. If the finest drawing room, but more attractive than this is the portion of the fire-place in the dining room. Here a series of old Spanish tiles is set in hammered brass, instead of its being the stiff, formal apartment, hardly pleasant even at meal times, the visitor finds Mr. Warner's dining room to possess the same individuality that characterizes the rest of the house. It is true that it has a mahogany sideboard, but in a general way it is furnished like a sitting room. There are two round dining tables instead of one, each covered with an artistic blue cloth. One suffices for ordinary meals, but on the occasion of a dinner party they can be extended and placed together, to seat, if necessary, thirty guests. Most of the chairs in the dining room are easy chairs, and in one of the deep bay windows toward the east a cosy corner has been arranged. The sides under the glass are lined with cases containing reference books of all kinds, and in the centre are a little table and chair where the seeker after knowledge can jot down his observations.

Etchings and engravings are the greater part of the pictures on this room, though there is one particularly interesting bit of color—the interior of a church in Mexico. China, naturally enough, abounds in the dining room not only the china and glass indispensable to the table, but on shelves and in cabinets; pottery from Mexico, from Arizona, from Tangier, Syria, Bagdad, and from Egypt, as well as from Europe—the spoils of many countries, and all the specimens showing careful selection.

"What do you value the most?" I could not help saying, as I passed from one thing to another in this most fascinating of museums.

"Oh, always the last," laughed Mr. Warner; "this, for example," and he pointed to a large jar or vase in blue and white, which, with some specimens similar though smaller, he brought back from his Mexican tour of last Spring. As he showed it, explaining that it was not exactly an antique—hardly more than 100 years old—he pointed out the delicate shading and the rich design. For this vase and two or three smaller specimens are of a style altogether lacking the grotesqueness which we are apt to associate with Mexican art.

Yet, after all, it is an author's workroom which most interests his admirers, and, though the front drawing room has a large writing table, and though on the book shelves near by are some of Mr. Warner's favorite books, including a fine edition of Thackeray, (with a statuette of Thackeray close at hand,) this is not Mr. Warner's real study.

The room where he does the most of his writing is at the top of the house, and to reach it the visitor passes more bookcases in the hall, and on the landing, with pictures and other interesting things on the walls, including a mask of Keats given to Mr. Warner by W. W. Story. The study is a large room, with a wide outlook toward the west. The writing table in the centre, with its piles of letters, reference books, and pamphlets, is evidently for practical use.

Mr. Warner does not use a typewriter, nor does he dictate his literary work, but an amanuensis comes to him regularly to open his letters and to answer those to which he does not care to give a personal reply. Indeed, it would be physically impossible for him to attend to his correspondence in detail and do any other literary work. For like most successful men he is besieged by persons from all parts of the country, who ask for advice, for information on all kinds of subjects, useful and useless, who send him manuscripts and printed volumes in the hope of getting criticism or commendation. To prevent confusion those letters which have been answered or are to be saved are put in a large case, with a pigeonhole for each letter of the alphabet. A similar case with larger pigeonholes is devoted to pamphlets, carefully sorted according to subjects. The labels classifying these pamphlets are inscribed "School Reports," "Charities," "Prison Reform," and other educational and philanthropic themes. For Mr. Warner is a many-sided man, and keeps himself thoroughly in touch with the world's best interests.

As a college man—a graduate of Hamilton College 1851 and of the University of Pennsylvania Law School 1854, with honorary degrees from Yale and Dartmouth—he naturally has an interest in all higher education and its progress. He is frequently called on by schools and colleges to make addresses on this and kindred subjects. Some of the finest of his serious work, notably the essay giving the title to his volume, 'The Relation of Literature to Life," has first been given to the world in this form.

Hardly second to his zeal for education are Mr. Warner's efforts for prison reform. He is one of the Vice Presidents of the New York Association for Prison Reform, and he often speaks in public in its interest. This very month, for example, he makes one of the principal addresses before the National Society at its Indianapolis meeting.

Another strong interest of Mr. Warner is the Egypt Exploration Society, of which he is one of the American Vice Presidents, and the reports of various explorations, together with monographs and pamphlets relating to Egypt, form no inconsiderable part of the literature in the study. Just as any one who did not previously know it would infer that Mr. Warner has been a great traveler from the curious and choice objects of art collected in drawing room and dining room, so from the pamphlets and books in the study it is easy to judge what his deeper interests are.

The almost severe simplicity of the study (with its greater window) marks it as a genuine workroom. Here, safe from interruption, and far from any household noises, Mr. Warner has done the greater part of his literary work for the past twenty years. It is true that much of "The Golden House" was written in Washington, and a part of "A Little Journey in the World" at the University Club, his New York headquarters. It is true, also, that for nearly two years preceding last March his duties as editor of the Library of the World's Best Literature kept him much of the time in New York, and yet it is in his Hartford house that Mr. Warner finds his best inspiration. It is nearly forty years since Mr. Warner, in 1860, gave up his law practice in Chicago to become assistant editor of The Hartford Press. In 1867, when The Press was merged in The Courant, he went on the staff of the latter journal, and only lately has he ceased to be its actual editor. A Republican in politics, though not a partisan; a Congregationalist in religion, Mr. Warner has been at once a progressive and a conservative citizen. He has always been active in the municipal and the social life of Hartford, and as a member of the Park Commission has had a large share in helping develop the fine park system of the city.

But, after all, delightful as a glimpse of his house is, it is Mr. Warner himself who is of the most importance to those who have admired for years the sanity and delicacy of his genial humor.

Looking at the tall, spare, athletic figure of Mr. Warner as he moves about his study, the visitor finds it hard to realize that he lacks just one year of threescore and ten. It is true that his hair and beard are white, but his dark eye is as keen and his voice as buoyant as of a man twenty years younger. One secret, he thinks, of his activity has been his habit of seeking at intervals a complete rest from routine. Thus after a protracted period of editorial and literary work he will take a year off for a visit to Europe and Egypt, or three months for California or Mexico. Only a man, of course, who has succeeded could afford to do this. But Mr. Warner, by filling an editorial chair as a vocation, has been able to pursue literature as an avocation, and has thus earned his right to an occasional vacation. His advice to all young writers, he tells me, is to follow somewhat the same course—to engage in a definite occupation that will provide a sure income. In this way it is possible for any one to pursue his literary ideals without regard to their money value.

It is pleasant to hear Mr. Warner speak of his own methods, both as author and critic. The critic, he believes, should imbue himself with the book he is to criticise, and after gaining a clear idea of what the author had in mind, should then decide whether or not has he attained this aim.

The author, he believes, should pay close attention to form, since there is no excuse for a slovenly style. Both as author and critic Mr. Warner, we must all admit, follows his own precepts.

We all know Mr. Warner through the books—so strong in the human element—that have charmed us for years, and conversation with him simply strengthens our impression of his sincerity.

Though Mr. Warner has no children, nephews, nieces, and other young people often are guests in his hospitable home, and at all times his house is a centre for the literary and musical society of Hartford.

HELEN LEAH REED.

In Cosmopolis Max Müller tells of the acts of an Indian Macaenas. The Mahârajâh of Vizianagram wanted to have a copy of Max Müller's "Rig-Veda" in six volumes. Its original cost had been £15; and a second-hand bookseller wanted £25 for it. The volumes were bought at the advance and sent to the Mahârajâh. But then, not satisfied, the Indian bookman wanted another copy, and was informed that he could not get another complete copy in England "for love or money." Then the Mahârajâh wrote Max Müller "why don't you publish a second edition?" And the reply of the author was that "he could not find a publisher in England, not even a university press, to undertake the work. "Is that all?" was about what the Indian inquired. Then he offered to pay himself for a new edition, providing Max Müller would revise the text. "This I readily accepted," Max Müller writes, "and in two years, 1890-1892, a new and I hope more correct edition was issued from the press at Oxford in four large volumes. The Mahârajâh paid to the press not less than £4,000." Here comes in the strange part of the story, which has to do with the patron. The Mahârajâh "was by no means a student, an antiquarian, or a theologian, but, on the contrary, a man of the world, very fond of racing and hunting." On one occasion the Mahârajâh had won distinction by riding a horse up the stairs of his own palace and galloping over the roof of it. Just before his death his last letter to Max Müller was touching. He said that the cost of printing the book was as nothing to him. "India wanted a Bible, and it may benefit me hereafter." There is faith for you.

There are many who think the word "desiderate" to be the most loathsome one in the English language. It rarely crops out to-day, and it should be crushed whenever it is seen. Browning, however, used the bad word—that "vile word," as the Academy very properly calls it; for he wrote: "At all events, you begin the right way; you are therefore little likely to suppose that I desiderate any affectation whether of matter or manner, only something we have not got already." The sentence is a singularly awkward one.

BOOK COLLECTING TO-DAY.

Changes in Twenty and Even Fewer Years—New Difficulties and Increased Outlays.

"Book collecting at the present time," said the other day the owner of what is admitted to be one of the finest libraries in the world, "cannot be indulged in by a man of moderate income. Each new important sale emphasizes the fact that only the extremely wealthy can afford to form a library that shall be out of the ordinary. At the Ashburnham and Deane sales, for example, to instance two great recent book auctions, the highest of recorded prices were paid for certain volumes of rarity and interest—books from the first presses of Europe books printed by William Caxton, books remarkable for their bindings and associations, early English and French literature, and Americana. The Earl of Ashburnham and Charles Deane collected these books in the golden days of fifty years ago, but those days have gone forever and the bargains of half a century since are the luxuries of to-day.

"The new collector nowadays will have for rivals in the auction room men who bid with a shrewdness and an energy that are directed critically and sagaciously. He will find that even if he has much money and is prepared to spend it liberally, he cannot secure certain rarities, for some books are so extraordinarily scarce that they occur for sale only at intervals and others are not to be had at any price. Unless he is lucky enough to have a capable agent abroad he will be fleeced unmercifully in his English and Continental book buying, and he will rarely have the good fortune of the American collector who told a London bookseller that he was willing to pay as much as $150 for a precious nineteenth century book, and who secured it for £10, the dealer having paid £7 for it. That dealer would be called a fool by his confrères for not having put the other £20 in his pocket, and there are few such fools to be found abroad.

"It is not impossible that the new collector may come across treasures in his bookish wanderings, and he must become a bibliographer as well as a bibliophile, and must know a rare book from its first blank leaf to the last, and must be familiar with all its different title pages and issues. He will have many disagreeable experiences, some of which may disgust him with collecting. If he persists, however, and in five years of buying has expended at least $100,000, he will have a library of very fair importance, provided he has confined his book gathering to two or three departments, or, better still, to one, and may call himself a collector. But modern book collecting, he will discover, is most expensive and emphatically a rich man's pastime."

The truth of his statements will be admitted by any one who is familiar with present-day bibliomania. The new collector is confronted at the outset of his book gathering with the fact that many of the books he desires most are of extreme rarity, and with the additional fact that a large number of them are very high priced. Suppose, for instance, that he wanted to form a library of books produced by the earliest presses in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain, and England. A year ago Quaritch offered for £30,000 six hundred books from these presses, including the Ashburnham-Perkins Gutenberg Bible on vellum, the Psalter of 1459, the "Durandus," the "Catholicon," Mansion's "Boccaccio," Caxton's "Dictes," the "Canterbury Tales," 1478, and the "Book of St. Albans." Were the new collector in possession of those rarities, he would have the beginnings of a fine collection, which he could not duplicate at public or private sale in less than a quarter of a century. Even then he would lack some of the books printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, the Virgil of 1470, the Homer of 1488, and he would only have two Caxton's. Bibliographical chance might give him the desired volumes, but it is doubtful if he could ever make a complete collection of early printed books.

Though the late Mr. Kalbfleisch formed between 1879 and 1889 a wonderful library of Americana, the new collector would not be so fortunate. Mr. Kalbfleisch had exceptional opportunities, and during his ten years of collecting there were several great auctions of American books. A number of his treasures and many of the best examples of Americana that have come upon the market since 1889 have gone to enrich two magnificent collections in the East, one in New York, the other in Brooklyn. The possessors of these libraries, together with several men who confine themselves to such things as the earliest printed sources of New England history, records of early voyages and travels, books from the first presses of this country, and later American history, represent present-day collecting of Americana, and the collector who rivals them in the auction room will find it expensive. No books are so rare and costly as American books, and if the prices of the Deane sale are to be taken as a criterion, the new collector could expend $125,000 and then only have a fifth-rate library.

The time to form inexpensively a valuable library of early English literature was twenty-five, fifteen, even ten years ago, and the same may be said of a library of modern English and American literature. Then the best English books of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries could have been gathered together at a total outlay of about $75,000, and an excellent collection for one-tenth of the amount. It would now take $150,000 to form a library as good as the George Daniel, which sold in 1864 for £15,865. Nineteenth century English and American books are comparatively easy to secure, but "Queen Mabs," "Fanfares" and "Battle of Marathons" do not occur every year for sale, and the Stevensons and Kiplings are going up in value, while "Tamerlane" and "Fanshawe" are as rare as they were at the time of the Maxwell and Foote sales and the minor Whittiers and Longfellows will come back to and exceed the prices of a few years since before 1900 is here.

Whatever superficial critics may say, modern book collecting is only for the few, whether the rarities of the past or present are concerned. Rare and costly books are becoming each year rarer and costlier, and it is not an impossibility that another century from now one may count on the fingers of one's hand the great private collections of the world. Then a bibliophile may have to have the wealth of Dumas's hero in order to gratify his taste. Even now only the rich few can collect books, and the well-to-do man cannot hope to join the narrow circle of exceptionals who have large, important libraries. The poor collector, though indeed he may occasionally come across hidden treasures, must be content, as in the days of old, with recently dated imprints of the early and original editions possessed by his wealthier brethren.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The opening of the art season in the metropolis is still some weeks in the future, but there is daily more stir in the dealers' galleries, more artists are in town, and more evidence is seen of the coming season.

The London Committee for the Carnegie Institute Annual Exhibition met on Saturday last in London and accepted twenty-five works. It will be remembered that last year 113 works came from foreign artists to this exhibition, as against 130 from Americans. It is probable that about the same proportion will be maintained this year, as foreign contributors have been put under rigorous limitations in order to provide for as large a representation by American painters as that of last year. The London committee is composed of Messrs. Abbey, Alma-Tadema, Sargent, Orchardson, Boughton, Swan, Fildes, Millet, and Shannon. The Paris committee is composed of M. Puvis de Chavannes, President of the National Society of Fine Arts; James McNeil Whistler, P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret, John W. Alexander, Benjamin Constant, Walter Gay, Leon Augustin L'Hermitte, Charles Sprague Pearce, and Miss Mary Cassatt. In Munich the committee is composed of Prof. Ludwig von Loeffitz, Director of the National Academy of Fine Arts; Prof. Carl Marr, Prof. Franz Stuck, Orrin Peck, and J. Frank Currier. This committee has accepted ten works, or three less than were sent from Munich last year.

The international jury of the exhibition will meet in Pittsburg on Oct. 13 to award honors and prizes and accept works not passed upon by the foreign committees. The foreign painters elected have been notified by cable, and acceptances are expected at any moment. It is not possible to announce the names of this jury in advance of the formal acceptance of the honor by those elected, but it will be composed of distinguished American and foreign painters.

Pittsburg claims that the awards made by the Carnegie Institute juries have come to be regarded by artists as among the highest honors conferred in recognition of artistic merit in the world, and its papers state that "the reason for this is plain, as the jury is called into existence by the votes of many of the ablest painters living, and in the broadest and most democratic manner." There may be a difference of opinion on this subject elsewhere than in Pittsburg.

The present loan exhibition of old English paintings at the Carnegie Institute owned by R. Hall McCormick of Chicago will continue there until Oct. 2. The attendance has been good, art lovers of Pittsburg and the surrounding country having availed themselves of the opportunity to study these works.

The September number of The Artist, recently published, contains a comprehensive review of the American art field, edited by Charles H. Caffin. This review of American art matters is a new departure for The Artist, and, following similar reviews in The International Studio, is a new evidence that American art has come to be considered worth attention by English art journals. Mr. Caffin states in his introduction that The Artist "has no intention of remaining a resident alien, but proposes to be more American than the existing American publications, and that it will strive to present from month to month a really comprehensive, sympathetic, and sober account of current American art." He also says: "It is due to our architects, sculptors, and painters that their work should be systematically recorded, and that it is also due to the large and constantly increasing number of citizens in all parts of the Union who are interested in art that they should have the opportunity of knowing what their artists are doing." The American art world certainly needs some publication to devote itself intelligently, consistently, and continuously to its interests, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Caffin's fair promise will not, like so many other of the kind made by English as well as American art publications during the past few years, fail of fulfillment.

Of the contents of The Artist itself, there is a well-written sketch signed "F. M." on the work of the English decorative artist and illustrator, Henry Ryland, which is accompanied by some charming illustrations of some of his cartoons, decorated designs, and studies, which will exemplify his virile and yet graceful draughtsmanship, and particularly his refinement and power of expression. Especially good are his child's heads, "Rosalba," and "Florimel," his design for a frieze, "Autumn," and his study of a head in pencil, "Cydippe." Maxfield Parrish furnishes an article on "Some American Posters," with reproductions of some of the most artistic and best of those of recent years, and there are instructive and interesting articles from Paris on the "Modern Ceramists," Louis Majorelle, Charles Pulmet, and Tony Selmersheim; on "Jewelry at the Salons," and one from Vienna, with illustrations of a Paravent or four-part screen, with reliefs at the top, by Josef Engelhardt. The Artist devotes much attention to home decoration and has in this number articles on the dyeing of fabrics, the artistic conversion of the bedroom, the making of wall papers, &c.

WAITING FOR BARRIE.

Announcement comes, from a source that must be traced remotely to the man himself, that James M. Barrie is making progress well with the sequel to "Sentimental Tommy." The new book, it is known, will carry on the story of that remarkable personage whose childhood formed the sole theme for a long story itself, and yet did so with such truth, charm, and fascination that readers wait eagerly for the further unfolding of his career. And what a curious thing it is, this public waiting!

Tommy was not a real character. His chronicler has no secrets to tell us; he has no access to details of Tommy's life that are not public property. There is no reason why Mr. Barrie should know anything more of Sentimental Tommy's later career than can be told by any one who read and loved the book. He has introduced us to a child of his imagination. He has enabled us to know the child well and to come into full sympathy with him, and in this intimacy which he has granted he has given to us the premises on which the new story is being built up. No one doubts that the sequel to "Sentimental Tommy" will be a logical development of the character we have seen formed beneath our eyes, and that the new Tommy—will he ever be Thomas?—is only the boy we know carried on to maturity.

If Tommy had really lived we might have hesitated to imagine for ourselves what should come next, though Mr. Barrie had shown to us as carefully as he has done the development of the lad mentally and morally and physically. It is just because truth is stranger than fiction that in such a case we might well have waited when Mr. Barrie closed the book and said that we should have the rest of Tommy's life another time, for we would not be sure what extraneous cause might not have operated to change his life. But Tommy never did live outside of Mr. Barrie's heart and ours. His chronicler has no "corner" on the possibilities that may have influenced his later career. We are as much at liberty to imagine as is the man who is setting out to tell us, and the circumstances that Tommy is a boy of modern psychological fiction, and that Mr. Barrie is a conscientious workman, are assurances that there is no great mystery, that nothing startling beyond the grasp of our own free imagination is to change his course.

Why, then, do we all wait for the raconteur to tell the rest? We could tell it ourselves and arrange Tommy's future career to suit ourselves—as perhaps Mr. Barrie will not do. We may not, indeed, paint it exactly as Barrie is doing, but, having the same premises to work with, the chances are that we should make the same sort of man, and that the only difference would be in the outside factors and conditions. Yet we wait for Barrie, eagerly but with such perfect resignation, as if Tommy had really lived and Barrie alone knew the secret of his later life. Nor is our waiting foolish, for he will give the tale with a grace and fascination that will be far more than could be the mere knowledge of the end. We wait wisely for him to "make up a story," as childhood says, about a little boy we know; but is it not worth while to think what a compliment the world is paying him to wait with such docility?

In Turin there is on exhibition a most extensive and rare collection of musical manuscripts. Here are to be seen the musical treasures of the Universities of Bologna, Genoa, Luca, and Rome. There are two early manuscripts, dating back from the eleventh century. One of these, entitled "Fragmenta Liturgica quarum nonulla Notis Musicis Distincta," is handsomely illuminated. The words appear in a brownish ink, but the notes are still black and distinct, a different ink having been used. A quarto manuscript is the "Missale Anglicanum" of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. One fine manuscript is of the sixteenth century and contains fifty compositions, including messe, mottetti, madrigali francesci, and salmi. Finally there is a manuscript, which is the score of Lulli's opera "d'Alceste." Originally it was written in five acts and was cut down to three; "Alceste" was composed in 1674. It would be interesting to learn what musical manuscript there is of old date to be found in American collections.

OUR BEST NOVELS.

"F. R.'s" List of Twenty-five—A Review of the Field.

The attempts of some readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to name the best twenty-five American novels should not be viewed with levity or condemned with irony. There are less profitable pastimes, and those, too, in vogue in reputable social circles, than that in which these ladies and gentlemen have elected to engage. To be sure, the declaration was made frankly at the outset by Mr. "F. R.," who set the ball rolling, that the task could not be accomplished. That is to say, no list of twenty-five American novels could be prepared in an estimate of the relative value of which any large number of novel readers would be likely to agree.

It seems to one of mature years only the other day that one frequently heard the statement, so often repeated as to be generally accepted as true, that there were no American novels. Nearly thirty years ago Richard Grant White discovered "the American novel," the coming of which he declared had been often predicted, but so long deferred that the hope of Criticism (always in waiting, presumably, for something great to pounce upon) had languished. The book he thus extolled was "Never Again," by Dr. William Starbuck Mayo, whose "Kaloolah" had charmed the critics of a still earlier generation. The appearance of "Never Again" in one of the subjoined lists, however, positively gives one a shock of surprise. It is not permissible to doubt, of course, that H. M. Q. has read "Never Again," but he may be a gray-haired novel reader who remembers the advent of the book and The London Athenaeum's declaration that it placed its author "in the front rank of novelists," which meant either nothing at all or that Dr. Mayo wrote fiction as well as Thackeray and Dickens. On the other hand, if H. M. Q. is a youngster, as novel readers go, he is surely exceptional. It is to be feared that he is a professional and habitual reviewer, and, perhaps, something of a wag. "Never Again" is today a novel that is not read and is practically out of print, and to class it among the "twenty-five best" American novels is to tacitly declare one's opinion that twenty-five still vital American novels are not to be found.

Another work, the appearance of which in the lists somewhat surprises one, though in a smaller degree, is Dr. Judd's "Margaret," which is presumably still read occasionally, and is certainly known by repute at least, to all students of American literature. Sylvester Judd, the younger, was a devout and earnest man, and he was inspired by a strong moral purpose when he wrote "Margaret: a Tale of the Real and the Ideal." The abuse of alcohol and the neglect of Christian teachings were the two principal objects of his attack, and a work so tremendously didactic could scarcely triumph as art. Yet as purely American fiction, the Rev. Dr. Judd's "Margaret" presents strong claims to recognition, and its place at the head of two of the lists, considering the average quality of the works they enumerate, may not be carelessly disputed. There are both dramatic force and poetic feeling in its pictures of the darker side of New England life early in the century, and its descriptions of inanimate nature, if sometimes overwrought and lacking the reposeful charm which, one would think, would first appeal to the appreciative observer of Massachusetts landscape, are still vivid.

Yet one may well ask, "Who reads 'Margaret' in 1898?" An easy answer for the unthinking would be that, as two readers of this newspaper, who may be taken to represent the taste and information of hundreds if not thousands, have put it in their lists, it is still known and in circulation. A new edition of it was published by Roberts Brothers not long ago, as a matter of fact, and it is likely that many copies of the édition de luxe of 1856, with Darley's drawings, are still in existence. But, touching upon the actual reading of "Margaret" in these days, a little story comes to mind. A young man of large but uncultivated literary instincts was seated at the feet, metaphorically speaking, of a student of literature who knew many things and was versed in lore. The man of great knowledge was discoursing about American literature, and he dwelt long upon the merits of "Margaret" as a distinctively and powerfully American work. Whereupon the youth procured a copy of "Margaret" at the Mercantile Library, and read it laboriously for the same reason that induces some people to travel in the Orient, to try to discover the poles, to play golf—that he might talk about it afterward. When he again met his mentor and guide, he was full of the subject and broached it, with the hope of an edifying response.

"Ah," said the student of literature, who had already forgotten the heads of his lectures on American literature, "Dr. Judd's 'Margaret'! Yes, indeed. I've often heard of it, but never read it."

Perhaps after all, there are only two great American novels, the only two that figure in all the lists save one, in which Mrs. Stowe's moderate, "literary," and highly finished "Oldtown Folks" is substituted for the work which made her fame and marked an epoch. The greatness of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" is not to be disputed. It would fairly hold a place in a list of the best twenty-five novels in the English language, a list that might include "Clarissa," "Tom Jones," "Waverley," "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Adam Bede," "Far From the Madding Crowd," and "Evan Harrington." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not upon a plane nearly so high. It is hopelessly "uniterary," but its sincerity and emotional force have kept it alive long after its subject has passed into history. But what other American novels may fairly be ranked with these?

Some of Cooper's promptly answer all the lists. But is Fenimore Cooper in 1898 much more than a name? His sea tales wear better than his frontier stories, to be sure, and stand more safely the practical criticism of this practical hour. He knew about ships, but his wooden Indians do not survive. To be sure, Leatherstocking in all his stages of development must live in the memory. But, on the whole, "The Water Witch" and "The Two Admirals" probably deserve their places better than "The Spy" or "The Last of the Mohicans." But, of course, if one must deliberately make a list of the best twenty-five American novels, one must include the Father of the American Novel, and this leads some of our contributors to give Cooper three or four numbers, while others, bent evidently on making lists of twenty-five novels by twenty-five several American writers, seem to have chosen a Cooper title blindfolded out of a hat. But let that pass. One thing is certain, that Cooper gets justice, and a little more, one way or another, in the accompanying lists.

As for Herman Melville, he was never exactly a popular writer, and, although what he wrote was and is literature of a fine quality, his "White Jacket" and "Moby Dick" are scarcely as good examples of fiction as his "Typee" and "Omoo," almost peerless in their way, are narratives of travel and adventure. Theodore Winthrop's "Cecil Dreeme" may still possess charm for readers of mature years who remember Washington Square before the days of asphalt pavements, when the old red and blue stages ran on Fifth Avenue and Chrysalis College had not given place to a modern structure. His "Edwin Brothertoft," too, with its well-conceived pictures of New York life before the Revolution, is a romance of unusual artistic merit, while you still will find at the Century Club, doubtless, white-haired, unprofessional critics who cherish in their memories the description of the ride in "John Brent," though they may never have read the description of the ride in "Quo Vadis." Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks," already mentioned, is scarcely a novel, but rather a collection of sketches, and is to be objected to for the same reason as would exclude Judge Haliburton's volume of crude humor called "The Clockmaker." Haliburton, by the way, was a Nova Scotian, though his subject was New England character.

Trowbridge was once held in high esteem as an entertaining writer and his anti-slavery novel, "Neighbor Jackwood," secured the rare honor of dramatization and performance on the historic stage of the Boston Museum when the museum was an institution which justified Boston's pride in it. His "Cudjo's Cave," however, an ephemeral romance of the early days of the civil war, looks strangely in company with Hawthorne's books and some of the others. George William Curtis, in his scarcely remembered "Trumps," which is named in one of the lists, did reflect something of the spirit of New York social life in the late fifties; but not nearly so gracefully and vividly as he reflected it in some of his essays.

"Elsie Venner" was a clever work of a clever man whose fame does not rest on the fiction he wrote. The promise of the earlier chapters of Julian Hawthorne's "Bressant" is not well borne out in the development of the novel. Rebecca Harding Davis's novels used to have many readers, and they doubtless have a charm of their own. Mrs. Davis has a strong feeling for pathos, which is better expressed, however, in that short story which established her fame, "Life in the Iron Mills," than in any of her novels. To the short story, too, many other American novelists owe their lasting fame, including Bret Harte, whose "Gabriel Conroy" and other long works do not compare favorably with "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and fifty other tales from his pen. In the field of short stories American writers have held their own since Poe, whose marvelous tales can be compared only with Hoffmann's and Gautier's, but whose "Arthur Gordon Pym," included in F. R.'s list last week, is, truth to say, rather poor stuff.

It is amusing to note how many of these novels were in print and, much more frequently read than they now are, in the days when it was a popular literary pose to deplore the lack of American fiction. But that was before the era of Mr. Howells, who is now, perhaps, the foremost writer of shrewd and able criticism of social manners and customs in the form of fiction in the English language, and his self-expatriated contemporary, Mr. Henry James. A wicked person once asserted that "Mr. James went to Europe and read Turgeneff while Mr. Howells staid at home and read James," but that was unfair, and whether either or both of these novelists have adhered too devotedly to the Russian's model in making their fictions, (whether, indeed, the merit of Turgeneff has not been vastly overrated,) matters very little when one reflects that to read all that Mr. Howells and Mr. James publish is essential if one would be in touch with the best literary spirit of his age. The good taste of the contributors who have placed "Annie Kilburn," a work which includes poetry as well as realism in its portrayal of life, and "Washington Square" in their lists, is beyond question. But even while writing those words, the sad fact strikes one powerfully that the names of the austere protagonist and the intelligent drunkard in the former and of all the principal personages in the latter have quite escaped a mind upon which the names of the characters in "Vanity Fair," "Adam Bede," "The Scarlet Letter," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are indelibly impressed. Do we ever really become acquainted with the personages of Mr. Howells and Mr. James?

Here, this brief glance at the field of American fiction may well stop, perhaps with an expression of pleasure at finding so good a story as Mr. Janvier's "Aztec Treasure House" rated at its worth, and one of surely not inexcusable surprise to find no fewer than three books by the author of "Ben-Hur" included in a single list.

Lists Prepared by Our Readers.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following is a list of twenty-five novels by American authors, which, like "F. R.'s," are arranged "without any reference to special greatness":

1. Cooper—"The Spy."
2. Cooper—"The Last of the Mohicans."
3. Cooper—"The Red Rover."
4. Hawthorne—"Scarlet Letter."
5. Hawthorne—"The House of the Seven Gables."
6. Hawthorne—"Marble Faun."
7. Stowe—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
8. Curtis—"Prue and I."
9. Howells—"Rise of Silas Lapham."
10. Howells—"Hazard of New Fortunes."
11. Smith—"Caleb West."
12. Ford—"The Hon. Peter Stirling."
13. Mitchell—"Hugh Wynne."
14. Phelps—"A Singular Life."
15. Wallace—"Ben-Hur."
16. Wallace—"The Fair God."
17. Wallace—"The Prince of India."
18. Aldrich—"The Story of a Bad Boy."
19. Beecher—"Norwood."
20. Cable—"The Grandissimes."
21. Crawford—"Saracinesca."
22. Deland—"John Ward, Preacher."
23. James—"The Portrait of a Lady."
24. Mark Twain—"Tom Sawyer."
25. Mark Twain—"Prince and the Pauper."

E. A. S.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 17, 1898.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW drolly credits Edgar Fawcett with the authorship of Mr. Howells's "Quality of Mercy," and places three of Fawcett's very well-written books, besides, in a list of the "twenty-five best American novels," seems to me to be sadly deficient in knowledge of American fiction. Surely one may make such a list without including "The Toltec Cup" and some of the other little-known books "F. R." places among the best. I suppose the twenty-five best American novels are these:

Sylvester Judd's "Margaret."
Judge Haliburton's "The Clockmaker."
Fenimore Cooper's "The Spy."
Gilmore Sims's "Eutaw."
Kennedy's "Horseshoe Robinson."
Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
Theodore Winthrop's "Cecil Dreeme."
G. W. Curtis's "Trumps."
Jacob Abbott's "Rodolphus."
Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
J. T. Trowbridge's "Neighbor Jackwood."
Rebecca H. Davis's "Dallas Galbraith."
W. D. Howells's "Rise of Silas Lapham."
Henry James's "Washington Square."
Blanche W. Howard's "One Summer."
F. M. Crawford's "The Ralstons."
A. Janvier's "The Aztec Treasure House."
F. H. Smith's "Col. Carter of Cartersville."
G. W. Cable's "The Grandissimes."
Constance Harrison's "The Anglomaniacs."
Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage."
H. Frederic's "Theron Ware."
E. W. Howe's "Story of a Western Town."
Paul Ford's "Hon. Peter Stirling."
Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne."

D.

New York, Sept. 17, 1898.

III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose I have not read nearly all "the best" American novels, but these "twenty-five best" seem to me to average better than "F. R.'s twenty-five, printed last week in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW:

Dr. Judd's "Margaret."
Fenimore Cooper's "The Two Admirals."
Herman Melville's "Moby Dick."
Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter."
Theodore Winthrop's "Edwin Brothertoft."
H. B. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks."
W. S. Mayo's "Never Again."
Christian Reid's "Valeria Aylmar."
J. E. De Mille's "The Dodge Club."
Julian Hawthorne's "Bressant."
W. D. Howells's "Annie Kilburn."
Henry James's "The Tragic Muse."
Sidney Luska's "As It Was Written."
Anonymous, "The Bread Winners."
W. H. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince."
S. P. McLean's "Vesty of the Basins."
G. W. Cable's "Dr. Sevier."
R. M. Johnston's "Old Mark Langston."
Marion Crawford's "Saracinesca."
Margaret Deland's "John Ward, Preacher."
Mrs. B. Harrison's "Sweet Bells, Jangled."
Frank Stockton's "The Late Mrs. Null."
P. L. Ford's "Story of an Untold Love."
James L. Allen's "A Summer in Arcady."
Mary E. Wilkins's "Jerome."

New York, Sept. 22, 1898. H. M. Q.

IV.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, after mature reflection I set down the best twenty-five American novels I ever read as follows:

Cooper's "The Water Witch."
Melville's "White Jacket."
Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter."
J. Esten Cooke's "Virginia Comedians."
Bayard Taylor's "The Story of Kennett."
Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Theodore Winthrop's "John Brent."
Oliver W. Holmes's "Elsie Venner."
J. T. Trowbridge's "Cudjo's Cave."
Rebecca H. Davis's "Waiting for the Verdict."
W. G. Sims's "Eutaw."
Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy."
W. D. Howells's "The Undiscovered Country."
Henry James's "The Bostonians."
Constance F. Woolson's "East Angels."
Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur."
Henry Harland's "The Yoke of the Thorah."
Hamlin Garland's "The Rose of Dutcher's Cooly."
_____'s "The Breadwinners."
Elizabeth S. Phelps's "A Singular Life."
Henry B. Fuller's "The Cliff Dwellers."
Marie E. Wilkins's "Jane Field."
Harold Frederic's "Theron Ware."
Margaret Deland's "Philip and His Wife."
James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible."

New York, Sept. 20, 1898. A. F.

Exceptions to "F. R.'s" List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"F. R." seems to feel sure that he is right as to three-quarters of his list of the "twenty-five best American novels," given last week in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. He awards to Cooper two, "Spy" and "Mohicans"; Hawthorne two, "Scarlet Letter" and "House of Seven Gables"; Howells two, Fawcett four, and one each to others. Therefore he declares by implication that all the rest of Cooper's and Hawthorne's novels are inferior to the six by Howells and Fawcett as well as to the fifteen others in his list. Now, if he wished to distribute the honors as far as they would go, or if it was his purpose to name twenty-five American novels in the order of their merit, (descending very rapidly from the top,) no one would begrudge him such pleasure as he might find in the exercise; but as it is he may fairly be asked whether he is willing to say outright that all of Cooper's novels save the two named are inferior to nineteen others, including six by Fawcett and Howell, and one each by Curtis, James, Tourgée, Wheeler, Smith, and all that kind. Is he ready to maintain also that Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" is not to be named in the same category with his select nineteen? "Oh, well," some one answers, "'F. R.' had no intention of raising such questions; he is merely considering our novel writers as a whole and giving an estimate of their best or most successful work." Be it so; for from the other point of view the twenty-five list would be reserved for Cooper, or according to present opinion in this country, divided between him and that other writer whose love of the morbid seems to be regarded as at the worst a venial fault.

But even if "F. R.'s" list is taken in the sense indicated, the question arises whether the readers of Cooper will agree in accepting "The Last of the Mohicans" as the best of his Indian stories. Its female characters are at the best insipid; its dominie is, like all other attempts of the kind by the same author, a failure; and its Indians are the furthest possible removed from the real red men as portrayed by that greatest of authorities on the subject, Francis Parkman. On the other hand, "The Deerslayer," for example, stands almost alone among Cooper's novels in possessing characters all of which appeal strongly to the imagination and yet are true to nature.

As it is impossible to present a list of the twenty-five best American novels, strictly speaking, without taking them all from one, or at most, two authors, the better way is, perhaps, to exclude these writers, as a class by themselves, for only in this way can a variety of novelists receive recognition. The case is the same as if a list was sought to be made of the twenty-five best English plays, for of course they would all be Shakespeare's, but a list of the best acting plays would be a different thing; and this suggests that interest might attach to a list of the twenty-five most successful American novels. Another list which might prove interesting would be one of twenty-five novels in the English language which will bear rereading entire once a year, with as many more that may be read as often in part; and if the parts could be agreed upon, readers whose time is limited might confine themselves, if they liked, to such selection.

J. A. H.

New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

[The suggestions with which our correspondent closes his letter are very good ones, and the editor would be glad to see them acted upon—by "J. A. H." himself as well as by other readers.—ED.]

THE SONNET AGAIN

How Two Translators of Félix Arvers's Famous Sonnet Met in a Half Bohemian Cafe.

In the light of the great controversy waged in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW over the sonnet a recent incident that took place in this city is worth recalling. A group of newspaper men, writers of little ephemeral things, were seated a few evenings ago around a table in a cellar café, where much cheap wine is drunk amid cobwebs and dust, and where the drinking is accompanied by much wise comment in bad French on everything in the heavens and on earth. One of the group had just written a sonnet, and it had been printed, which doesn't always happen, and the others were demonstrating how unintelligible and how vain it was withal. The writers of newspaper prose scorn the sonnet, chiefly because it does not adapt itself to the exigencies of police court reporting.

At last, stung into a defense of his powers of versification, the poet said:

"I wrote a sonnet once that I am not ashamed of. It was a translation—"

"Ah," said the others, "a translation; we feared it was original."

"It was a translation," resumed the poet, "of a sonnet by Félix Arvers. The French begins: 'Mon âme a son secret'—"

"Why, I translated that myself once," said one of the other newspaper men.

The two echoers of Arvers's melodious soul-cry looked at each other in mute astonishment and sympathy, and then each repeated his rendering of the fourteen lines that had immortalized Arvers, after his fame seemed hopelessly buried beneath a rubbish heap of flaring verse and barren imitations of Scribe.

Arvers, in 1834, submitted some of his work to the great Balzac, who wrote on the back of the manuscript: "There is absolutely nothing in it." What is sadder than this killing criticism is that is was true. Some time afterward, Arvers published a volume of poems and plays called "Mes Heures Perdues." This the critics attacked mercilessly, and the broken-hearted poet went to the Hospital of St. Louis. A Sister of Mercy nursed him back to health, but her sweet face and tenderness awakened a strong love in his heart.

Years afterward, in 1851, when he died, there was found among fragments of valueless rhyme a sonnet to this tender sister. It had lain there like a flower and had given fragrance and significance to those most worthless of things, the literary fragments of a minor poet.

Years after this, two young Americans, smitten with love of French song, translated this sonnet, and still years later, met by chance in this dim cellar, in a remote corner of New York, and repeated their versions of this sublime song of Arvers.

The sonnet of Félix Arvers is as follows:

Mon âme a son secret, ma vie a son mystère,
Un amour éternel en un moment conçu;
Le mal est sans espoir, aussi j'ai dû le taire,
Et celle qui l'a fait n'en a jamais rien su.

Hélas! j'aurai passé près d'elle inaperçu,
Toujours à son côté, et pourtant solitaire;
Et j'aurai jusqu'au bout fait mon temps sur la terre,
N'osant rien demander et n'ayant rien reçu.

Pour elle, quoique Dieu l'ait faite douce et tendre,
Elle ira son chemin, distraite, et sans entendre
Ce murmure d'amour élevé sur ses pas.

A l'austère devoir pieusement fidèle,
Elle dira, lisant ces vers tout remplis d'elle:
"Quelle est donc cette femme?" et ne comprendra pas.

This is the translation of the newspaper poet, which appeared in Scribner's Magazine three years ago:

My soul has its own secret, life its care,
A hopeless love, that in one moment drew
The breath of life. Silent its pain I bear,
Which she who caused it knows not, never knew.

Alas! by her unmarked my passion grew
As by her side I walked—most lonely there.
And as long as life shall last I am aware
I shall win nothing, for I dare not sue.

While she, whom God has made so kind and sweet,
Goes heedless on her way with steadfast feet,
Unconscious of love's whisper murmured low.

To duty faithful as a saint, some day,
Reading these lines all filled with her, she'll say:
"Who was this woman?" and will never know.

And this is the rendering of the other writer of occasional verse:

My soul its secret, life its mystery,
Found in eternal love swiftly conceived,
Which duty bids me cherish unrelieved,
And she who caused it—nothing know must she.

Ah! near her side, and yet unhappy there,
I walked all unperceived and quite alone;
And so must silent be till life is done,
And hope for nothing, for I nothing dare.

For she, as God has made her true and sweet,
Will go her wonted way, and give no ear
To love's low murmur wakened by her feet;

But, clinging to her cross with steadfast hand,
May say, reading these lines so full of her,
"Who was this woman?" and never understand.

Jules Janin wrote of the author of this original: "Il allait prendre sa place au soleil." It cannot be doubted.

Why Sonnets Are Not Poetry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have been recently favored with a good deal in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW about sonnets, and about "building" them up, and about skeletons, and criticisms about how sonnets must be built in order to be true poetry.

Now, I wish to make the broad statement that a sonnet is not poetry, and therefore built-up sonnets may vary in interest for different reasons, but not from a poetical point of view. Poetry is something warm, impulsive, passionate, imaginative, emotional, erratic, and whenever bound down to rigid laws is as the poor mocking bird in its cage, beating out its wings, or pouring forth its sweet soul in vain strains that only show that it is a prisoner, and not the peerless songster of the woods, perched on the loftiest spray and carolling an endless, an incomparable song of love and pure enjoyment of nature. Poetry is something passionate, that comes as the Summer storm and sweeps over the soul in gusts and in flashes, something that must be told as it comes, as ominous and black as the oncoming cloud, or as hissing and swift as the dashing rain, and the foot rule cannot be put to its flashes.

Poetry may be as soft and balmy as the breath of the Spring flowers, and the echoes of love and of the delight of being alive and of feeling and seeing all the beauties of nature may find utterance as easily and as sweetly as the sounds of other creatures that praise the Lord for his many mercies. When the man sets bounds and metes to these songs and says "thus far and no further!" he cages the mocking bird, and its song is not what it should be.

Now, there is something to be said about the very notes that the masters of song have used. The line of ten syllables when rhymed was brought to its extreme of polish in the verses of Pope, and while we must admire the keenness of its edge, the polish of its diction, the perfect use of language, the delicacy of presentation, and the force of contrast, no one can say that it is poetry! To be impressive, the lines must be free from the trammels of rhyme, and Shakespeare only uses the rhyme to relieve the strain and to close long passages. The rhythm of the storm is found in its monotone or in its shrill and piercing notes, and the tension of the ear is unrelaxed until the lull begins; so the blank verse of passion is more or less monotonous and its climaxes and lulls come more or less at will. Neither passion nor heroics can be expressed in a sonnet. The nearest approach to passionate invective in a sonnet that I know of is in the splendid series by William Watson, called "The Purple East." But the hand of the master is too manifest, and not the cry of the soul; the mind of the reader is too much occupied with the words and not enough with the thought. The man who runs shrieking into the bitter Winter's night with the one word "Fire! Fire!" has a listening audience that thrills with emotion; and passionate appeal must make you thrill, or it fails. There is something unfinished, something that leaves you waiting for another word or another thought in a sonnet that is unavoidable in its nature, and there must be in it a break, or a suspense, or a change of idea that spoils the unity of the song or appeal. It is too long for a brief cry, or scream, or love cooing; too short for the full development of a complex emotion, and, as a love song, has not the capacity for musical tone.

The true love songs are those of the birds without bounds or aim, other than to be sweet sounds! The lover singing to his mistress may use any note or any changes of notes, provided only they be sweet! The poet may sing in a thousand varied ways, and he can be bound to no rule save that his notes be pure, liquid, true, and musical.

The singing poet, who has his love, or who loves nature, the birds, the flowers, the trees, the grass, and the clouds, is never weary telling of their beauties in any fashion that may come to his lips, and Horace and Longfellow meet on a field that no one can question, let their lines shape out as they may. Cage these dear souls in the bars of a sonnet and they would mope and die, silent. The mocking bird will imitate a cat; so the poet seems to have used his talents, and has been ready to try his skill in imitation, and has, from time to time, even the purest of them, sung the song of the sonnet, that others told him to sing, or that he heard others sing. There are persons (I am sorry to say that I must call them humans) who have, for no one knows how long, raised generation after generation of poor little song birds in cages, and they even have altered the songs that the little prisoners had, and taught them something else, and now the strange notes float from the tiny throats that have lost their own; and despite all this robbery these notes are sweet. So the songs of the poet may be altered, and still be sweet, but that is all that can be said for the sonnet; the music of a pure soul has animated a caged and crippled being.

The soul that is caged and in chains never sings!
Quiet sorrow moves with falt'ring step and slow;
Sobbing grief convulsive sobs, or steeped in woe
Sits brooding darkly; heedless of all earthly things.

Passion rushes wildly forward, like waves upon a rocky shore:
The foam of rage is seen, and heard the hiss and roar.

Twittering birdies and pattering rain make music for wavelets to dance in the sun:
Girls that are laughing keep step with the tinkling, with eyes that are brimming with fun.

Lovers sing their songs as chords beneath their fingers chime,
In fashion quaint or strange, or bright with sound and rhyme.

Winds of the air and souls of the free should never be bound down!
Musical souls of the poets are not to be found in a sonnet!

E. H. RUFFNER, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 17, 1898.

Our Friend Mr. Elshemus Writes Two.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it possible that a man like "E. G.," who shows a ready pen in prose writing, can throw mud balls at these great geniuses: Petrarch, Dante, Shakespeare, Sidney, Keats, and those others who have produced immortal sonnets? And how could he have written such nonsense in his "A Sonnet on the Sonnet"? It is a wonder to any man of common sense. Does he actually think that Dante thought of financial remuneration when he began to immortalize his Beatrice by inscribing beautiful sonnet after sonnet to her name. The immortal author of "The Blessed Damozel" received no farthing for his sonnets. Perhaps those who wrote for X's, whose brains are spiritless, may find themselves compelled to resort to mechanical means—but it is self-evident that such work must be worthless, just as worthless as "E. G.'s" ridiculous sonnet on the sonnet.

In order to be brief in pulting this grievous matter straight, allow me to insert two of my sonnets, feebly describing what I and all other poets likewise think of a sonnet. I hope the perusal of them by "E. G." and your readers will settle the question, and teach "E. G." that "commercial poetry" has no acceptance in the hallowed halls of the poetry of the poets.

"E. G." is also wrong when he asserts that the Poes and garret poets are a thing of the past. I know of a true poet living to-day who has published three volumes of poems—yet he has not sold one of them. And I think it strange indeed, since he is over forty-five years of age. There are others also who fare even worse than Poe has fared. The "hidden violets" are still numerous in the woods of the literary world.

But here follow the sonnets which, I trust, will bring "E. G." back to his senses:

A SONNET.

A sonnet I would write—one more—one more!
A moment's monument; a scud that flies
With Seraph-ease one second through the skies;
A ripple steering for a shady shore
To break upon a chrysolite; a lore
Caught from an instant's musing; a surprise,
Like sun rays through the clouds; like Beauty's eyes,
Fast flashing at fair orbs whom they adore.

Give me a charmed pen, that, writing fast,
Melodious words immemorably shall flow!
Such that some Lydia syllabled in glow,
For lover's heart; that poets sang, to last
For centuries; or such, that heard, would lead
All mankind far away from woe and greed!

THE SONNET'S CHARM.

There is a charm to thee, fair Sonnet thou!
A charm that Summer hath; or woman's own
When she's abath with her dear babe, alone
In some cool nook. Thou hast a pensive brow.
I think thee like some Autumn-laden bough
Blushing to the stern sun! Like clouds full blown
At afternoon, that, stately sailing, throne,
Upon June's perfect azure sky—so thou!

No flippancy is thine; no catch's tunes
May be thy theme; naught that is frivolous.
But thou, like woman, must be glorious!
Be charmed by perfumes of our richest Junes.
O Sonnet, thou art sober as the sound
Of organ-tone; thy sooth is God-profound!

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.
New York, Sept. 19, 1898.

Not One in a Dozen Ground Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with some interest and alarm the various "made to order" sonnets which have been published in your paper. I have been interested because the discussion is interesting, and alarmed because I am afraid this discussion will lead many persons to entertain the erroneous idea that all poets employ this unpoetical method to turn out their sonnets. Pardon me if I become a little personal, but I would like to state that I have written dozens of sonnets, the great majority of which I have sold to reputable periodicals in this country and in Canada, and not one of them was "ground" out—not one of them was first framed in skeleton fashion. Those who call the sonnet an artificial form of verse are utterly mistaken. It is sometimes the most natural mode of poetic expression, and any one who writes verse at all will bear me out in this statement. Very often I have begun a poem, meaning to confine it in the narrow space of a quatrain, and it has actually drawn itself out into a sonnet with little or no effort on my part; and I surely do not claim to be an inspired writer! Some people have a faculty of doing things by mechanical means—I never could.

I think the fairest test to prove that an acceptable sonnet can be written by rote would be to allow me (or any one else) to offer some endings and let your ambitious readers endeavor to sell the result of their efforts to some of the magazines. They will then find how really difficult it is to produce a fourteen-liner which meets with the approval of a skilled editor. If one person were successful in this I would be converted.

C. H. T.
New York, Sept. 15, 1898.

What is a Sonnet?

What is a sonnet? Is it hollow rhyme,
Built up i, faith? by some half ignorant hand
That binds its meaning with a leaden band?
Or is it thoughts, which in accordance, chime
With one's most secret soul? Is it sublime
Or merely lucky writing? Is it grand?
The tests of carping critics will it stand?
And will its beauty last throughout all time?

O questioner! The perfect sonnet is
The one wherein the soul itself is seen—
The words, like a transparent cloak reveal
Its naked beauties. O doubter! Know thou this
The beauties of a sonnet intervene
'Twixt it and chaos; this all poets feel

FRANKLIN G. MANLEY.

CHARLES WOLFE'S POEM

Father Prout the Translator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. T. J. Taylor will find his French poem (published in to-day's SATURDAY REVIEW) in "The Reliques of Father Prout," Pages 312, 313, Bohn's Illustrated Library, London, 1873. Here is the title from the catalogue:

Prout's (Father) Reliques. New Edition, revised and largely augmented. Twenty-one spirited Etchings by Maclise. Two volumes in one. 7s. 6d.

The "Prout Paper" containing this poem, No. 10, entitled "The Songs of France," appeared in Fraser's Magazine under date of Jan. 1, 1832; it may have been copied into Bentley's Magazine later. Here is Father Prout's ingenious introduction to his translation:

"I subjoin an elegy on Colonel de Beaumanoir, killed in the defense of Pondicherry, when that last stronghold of French power in India was beleaguered by our forces under Coote. Beaumanoir belonged to an old family in BRITTANY, (the small caps are mine,) and had levied a regiment of his lieutenants and dependents to join the unfortunate Lally Tolendal when he sailed for India, in 1749; one of his retainers must have been the author of the following lines descriptive of his hasty burial in the north bastion of the fortress where he fell. Nor is it necessary to add any translation of mine, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe having reproduced them on the occasion of Sir John Moore's falling at Corunna under similar circumstances."

The Prout poem is entitled "Les Funérailles de Beaumanoir."

Francis Mahony (Father Prout) was born at Watergrass Hill, (Mont aux Cressons, as he calls it,) near Cork, in 1800; he died May 19, 1866, while Paris correspondent of The London Globe, and is buried within hearing of "The Bells of Shandon." Educated for a Jesuit priest, he became "an Irish literary soldier of fortune," as George William Curtis described him. He was a wondrous linguist; he wrote, spoke, and thought in Latin; he knew Greek well, and most modern languages. He translated "The Groves of Blarney" into French, Italian, Greek, Latin, and ancient Celtic. He delighted to turn the verses of some celebrated author into Latin, Greek, or French and gravely represent them to be translations and plagiarisms, as witness his chapter on "The Rogueries of Tom Moore." He was on the staff of Fraser's Magazine from its beginning, and appears in Maclise's illustration of its contributors with Maginn, "Barry Cornwall," Lockhart, Hook, Thackeray, Carlyle, and others.

JOHN C. DU BOIS, M. D.
Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1898.

Father Prout's Sly Hints.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The French translation of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," about which Dr. Taylor makes inquiry in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 17, was written by Francis Mahony, the witty "Father Prout," sometime of Fraser's Magazine. The poem, which is entitled "Les Funérailles de Beaumanoir," commonly known as "The Burial of Sir John Moore," may be found in "Father Prout's Reliques," in the chapter on "The Songs of France."

"One of Beaumanoir's retainers," who Prout slyly hints must have been the writer of the lines was no other person than Father Prout himself, under which nom de plume Mahony, in the thirties, contributed to Fraser's Magazine numerous articles in which he gave the "original versions" of poems by well-known authors, notably Thomas Moore. Of course the so-called "original versions" were his own production.

As will be seen from the above, the word "Breton" is properly used, and is not meant for "Briton."

WILLIAM M. SWEENY.
Astoria, L. I., Sept. 20, 1898.

One of Father Prout's Favorite Mystifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be that reading people have forgotten "Father Prout's Reliques"?

Francis Mahony's translation into French of Charles Wolfe's famous poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," appeared in Fraser's Magazine about 1838, attributed to an imaginary eulogist of an imaginary Col. de Beaumanoir. It was one of those mystifications in which Mahony delighted.

It may be remembered that Mahony puzzled some people and amused many by the Fraser paper, in which he accused Tom Moore of plagiarisms from older poets. For example, he attributed "Go Where Glory Waits Thee" to an uncertain Comtesse de Chateaubriand, and as "proof" furnished the "original" French poem; "Lesbia Hath a Beaming Eye" was traced to an obscure Latin poet, and "Wreathe the Bowl" was done into the Greek of a poet whose name is nowhere to be found (outside of Father Prout's Reliques) in all literature.

At the time these delightfully nonsensical versions were made they were taken in the spirit of fun intended. But now men have forgotten, and the allegations of plagiarism are taken seriously. Evidently the Rev. Francis Mahony's legacy of humor to the world is not yet spent. ALFRED YORK.
Portland, Me., Sept. 18, 1898.

So Soon Forgotten!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has the world come to such a pass that it no longer reads "Father Prout"—"Father Prout," humorist, poet, and scholar, whose "Reliques" contain more wit, wisdom, and learning than a hundred of the popular books of to-day rolled into one?

The Latin version of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," queried about by a correspondent in your last issue, is the work of "Father Prout," and his ascription of it to a French poet is merely one of the literary mystifications with which the "Reliques" abound. Read "Father Prout's Reliques"!

EDWARD JOHNSON.
Burlington, Vt., Sept. 19, 1898.

OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES

How Mankind Repeat and Work Over the Jokes of Remote Antiquity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an ardent admirer of your SATURDAY REVIEW, I wish to call your attention to what practically amounts to literary piracy. In looking over McClure's Magazine for September I stopped with interest at the title, "Tales from Nasr-ed-Din," by Moffit, a writer whose name has appeared frequently before the public. After reading them I felt that I had been swindled! Does McClure's takes the public for a colossal innocent? The so-called tales from the Turkish may have been obtained from that source, but I greatly doubt it. They are simply bald-headed, time-worn minstrel jokes that have done duty for generations. When I was a school lad I used to play "hooky" and sit on the banks of the "old swimmin' hole" and repeat these same tales until twilight. Every boy in the land knows them by rote. I listened to that tale of the Irishman and the watermelon while in kilts. The whole collection is so transparently antediluvian that it is astonishing how any writer would have the audacity to endeavor to palm them off on a reading public. I have called the attention of several friends to the "Turkish Tales," and they all pronounced them mildewed.

Your able editorial on "F. Hopkinson Smith, and Some Others," speaking of ornamentation by borrowed plumes, in last week's REVIEW was highly appreciated. It was called to my attention just as I was struggling through a heap of dusty and time-worn paddings in "The King of Boyville."

FRANCIS TREVELYAN MILLER.

Bristol, Conn., Sept. 15, 1898.

Our correspondent, if he will read McClure's article again, will find that the writer did not put forth a claim of originality. The cry of plagiarism we are afraid is in too constant use. The smart things men said thousands of years ago are often repeated to-day. "The bulls of the Irish are the calves of the Athenians." When John Mottley in 1739 bundled together a big sheaf of jokes and attributed them to the actor Joe Miller all that Mottley did was to glean the fields which bore comic grain. There never was any claim to originality.

The series of stories our correspondent censures are laid in Turkey. The writer in McClure's says at the outset: "Here are a few Nasr-ed-Din tales that I have put down in English as they have come to my notice." There is not the least assumption of invention. But what the writer has done is to to present these stories in an amusing manner. Is an old joke necessarily a bad one, or does it suffer from modern reproduction? Sometimes it does, and we may remember what Albany Fonblanque said: "It makes one's heart bleed or one's blood to boil, according to temperament, to see a mangled jest. What is a man not capable of who will knock out the brains of a joke or hammer a fine point as flat as a pancake?" Strange to say, there is a varied appreciation of the joke. The sense of humor is less widely distributed than one would suppose. It was not at all out of the way for Artemus Ward to announce that "he will call on the citizens of London at their residences and explain any jokes in his narrative which they may not understand." What father of a family is there who does not suffer when his favorite joke is not received by his children with becoming amiability? Did not George Eliot write: "A difference of tastes in jests is a great strain on the affections"?

The amusing stories in the McClure's article, which somehow exasperates our correspondent, are of a very remote origin, but all jokes and jests are repeated, and will be repeated forever. Jonathan Scott at the beginning of this century published a volume entitled "Tales Anecdotes, and Letters Translated from the Arabic and Persian," and dedicated his work to Warren Hastings. A large part of the book is given up to the jokes, quips, and repartees of Ubbeed the Jester. Scott says that Ubbeed in a far-distant time was probably the droll of some Sultaun. As there are no theatricals in the East, the jester, the juggler, and the story teller were the only sources of amusement. Here are some of the Oriental Joe Miller jokes:

"There was a bad preacher, whom no one attended who had heard him once. Descending from the pulpit one day after sermon, he missed his slippers and accused the muezzin (clerk) of stealing them. 'I am rightly served,' said the man, 'for being the only one who staid to hear thee.'"

There is a Scotch variation of this story, an umbrella having been substituted for the preacher's slippers. Here is another story, which has the distinct physiognomy of the Rothschild one, when the millionaire was asked by the Socialist to divide up his money with all the world:

"An insolent beggar went to a rich man and said: 'My brother, you know how we are all children of Adam and Eve, and ought all to have a share in property alike. You are a steward; so give me mine.' The rich man gave him a dirrim, at which he grumbled. 'My dear brother,' said the rich man, 'make no noise, for if all our brethren should hear and claim their shares you will not have half so much.'"

Certainly there is a New England story about a dull clergyman that owes its origin to Ubbeed or some one who lived long before this Persian funny man:

"A preacher in a mosque began a history of Noah with the question from the Koran, 'I have called Noah,' but forgetting the rest of the verse, repeated the same words over and over. At length an Arab cried out: 'If Noah will not come, call somebody else.'"

The jokes of the "end man" in the line of the negro minstrels, if you were only able to look back far enough, would be found to be derived as often as not from very antiquated sources. Just substitute peaches for dates and peach stones for date shells and Ubbeed's old story just after a banjo interlude might make the house laugh. This is the Persian joke:

"Mahummud and Ali were once eating dates together, when the former placed all the shells on the plate of the latter unperceived, and when they had finished said: 'He who has most shells must have eaten most dates.' 'No,' says Ali, 'he surely must have eaten most who has swallowed the shells also.'"

The instances where the modern joke has been copied from an Oriental source are innumerable, and, did room permit, taking only Arabic or Persian origins, pages without end might be written:

SEPT

HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in his "Sirdar and Khalifa; or, The Reconquest of the Soudan, 1898," tells us that Sir Herbert Kitchener "is always accessible, ready to listen, but relies on his own judgment, and is ever determined in its execution," and that one trait of the Sirdar's is to work out "everything on strict business principles." By that means he has conducted "the cheapest campaigns that have ever been put together." Studying campaign statistics, we should like to find out what is their average of cost. Gen. Gatacre, in command of a brigade, would permit no rations of either beer or rum, and the result, as Mr. Bennet Burleigh expresses it, of having "the healthiest and best set-up men in the service. * * * Of sickness there was practically none. The average was far below home station rates." Of course there was grumbling, for some of the things the soldiers had to do showed some blundering on the part of the English Ordnance Department. The Lee-Metford bullet served out with the cartridges it was found did not fit the guns. So the soldiers had to make them right. "Details from each regiment were engaged daily in filing off the tips of the Lee-Metford bullet. One million rounds had to be so dealt with." It is quite possible that had this happened in the American service some smart Yankee with the material there was at hand would have turned out in short order an improved milling machine. It does "seem a little absurd to expect an army in the field to remake its own ammunition." Even then, the best prepared, as is supposably the English line, may get all wrong about arms, for Mr. Bennet Burleigh writes that the repeating rifles jammed, and that at the battle of Atbara the "new magazine rifle was used without the magazine." No slur can be thrown on our Ordnance Department during the war with Spain. If no smokeless powder was forthcoming it was not their fault; only we are not always quite as wide awake as we are supposed to be, and are somewhat over self-sufficient, not only in war as a business, but in many other things.

It always is curious, or, say, rather entertaining, to find out resemblances in folk-lore stories. There is a big expanse of sea and land between the Hebrides of to-day and old Egypt, but the beetle is somewhat of a connecting link. Mr. A. Goodrich Freer has been collecting the Christian legends of the Hebrides and presents them in the last Contemporary Review. He writes: "The black beetle is universally detested and trampled upon, but the sharded beetle called Ceardobhan is a favorite." The legend runs that the black beetle betrayed the child Christ on his flight to Egypt, while the sharded beetle put pursuers on the wroag track. Because black beetles are restless they are supposed in the Hebrides to be suffering from a curse. Here is a queer Southern negro story about the beetle: "De's many kin' o' bug-beetle, an' dese all onery save one, an' he's got a scaly back, an' he shine wid many colors, jes' like de rainbow, an' case why? When the good man mek de fus rainbow it was a mighty unsettled contrapshun, an' like to come to smash, an' de good man he forbid all livin' kritter wid or widout wings to bother wid de rainbow, less they be killed. When up come one of dese yere scaly bugs, an' he say, 'I can boss dat yere job,' and he climb up dat rainbow and settle right on top of him, an' he was a boss teeterer, fo' when de rainbow kind o' lean on one side he get on de udder side, a balancing of it, and he kip his post until bimeby dat rainbow got solid, and de good man he say: 'Yer back gwine to have in all de time to come dose rainbow colors!' So you dun take notice, chilluns, what a lil thing kin do, providin' its 'tentions be good. So when you sees a scaly bug-beetle in yo' path don't you never trod on it." It is not necessary to insist that the negro nurse's story has anything to do with the Egyptian scarabaeus.

Mr. George F. Kunz in the Proceedings and Papers of the National Fishery Congress, held at Tampa in January last, presented a most interesting paper on the fresh-water pearls in the United States, the entire report having been lately issued by the United States Fishery Commission. Archaeologists know that in the old Indian mounds numbers of pearls, "immense quantities," have been found, but alas! the pearl in time parts with its lustre and remains nothing but common carbonate of lime. The question arises, Were pearls coming from the fresh water larger a thousand or more years ago than they are to-day? The old Spaniards tell that the Indians of North America wore pearls. It was only forty years ago that attention was called to the subject. In 1857 large and valuable pearls were first obtained in New Jersey. The prize pearl was one found at Notch Brook, near Paterson. This pearl was purchased by the Empress Eugénie, the price being $2,500. During the same year some $15,000 worth of pearls came from New Jersey, when no more were forthcoming. Waynesville, Ohio, in 1876, furnished $30,000 worth of pearls. At the Columbian Exposition a fine collection of fresh-water pearls was shown. The source of the pearl is the unio, but the finds are now few and far between, and in many streams the mollusks have been destroyed. Now comes the serious question, Could there not be unio culture, and the mollusks grown just as we do oysters? Fancy the culling of a crop of pearls, pearls by the pint measure full. The only trouble about it is to induce the unio to make his own particular pearl. We are taught that the mollusk, whether from the Persian Gulf or the New Jersey creek, only manufactures the beautiful globose thing under compulsion. By an accident something gets into the shell, irritates the flesh of the mollusk, and for self-comfort the unio at once covers the foreign matter with a beautiful nacrous mantle, and so protects his sensitive meat. But then you might scatter right in the unio foreign prickly substances and make him go to work. The subject is certainly a suggestive one. Anyhow, good matter of fact shirt buttons can be made out of the unio shell, though Cleopatra remain thirsty.

Some one in an English publication writes deprecatingly of the present condition of English art. Now that Leighton, Millais, Burne-Jones are dead, English art, he believes, is drifting, having no haven in sight. There are no young English artists, only "aesthetic faddists," and the critic repeats Ruskin's strong words: "We scorn their velocity, for it is without direction; we reject their decision, for it is without grounds; we contemn their composition, for it is without materials; we reprobate their choice, for it is without comparison." The critic insists that the English painter is imitative of the French school, "who persist," as Millais said, "in painting with a broken French accent." We hardly agree in the strictures directed toward symbolic art, that it never was good for anything, and is still in vogue in England. That symbolism was carried once to excess is certain, and its decline in England is positive. It is only the very greatest master that can make symbolism effective, and then he only addresses the sentiments of the very few. But where the English critic is right is where he pitches into the heresy that the subjects, like Mr. Toots's ideas, were of no consequence. Granted that a man's drawing is prime, his coloring good, why should he select a worthless subject? There is evidently a want of mental co-ordination. Why should Henner lavish color on an ugly kitchen wench doing up her back hair? A scavenger's cart painted with skill might be the gem in a street-cleaning department, but nowhere else. Can technique ever drive good taste into the background? With his "smears of genius" the critic probably has his fling at the impressionists, and the pessimistic person adds that these particular pictures are just as strong, whether "you hang them topside up or upside down." To be practical, the general run of picture buyers are utterly indifferent to "inspired smudges and sublimated dots."

A good lively eight-page paper is Bill Barlow's Budget, published at Douglas, Converse County, Wyoming, and the news is quite up to date. On the last page of the newspaper there is something not uncommon to journals issued where there are great cattle interests, and it is the publicity given to stock brands. Infinite are the signs used in marking cattle, and five columns are devoted to these brands pictorially represented. Considered in an archaeological bearing, these brands give room for some suggestions. Early man was a herder. Just as to-day, it is not impossible to suppose that herds of cattle or flocks of sheep or goats were numerous. Must there not have been constant risks of the animals getting mixed up, one man's herd feeding with another, and so difficulties arising as to ownership? Was early man superlatively honest? Were there no mavericks to tempt rascals in the golden age? You could not 4,000 years ago offer a reward of $300 for "furnishing proof which finally convicts any person or persons of stealing any of our cattle or horses." Marks put on cattle by means of the hot iron, or what is called to-day "branding," must have been of later date, for the knife, or the scar left after the use of the knife, must have first served to identify cattle. But the main significance of these brandings or markings lies in the fact that it is quite possible that they were antecedent to the invention of letters. Look at many of the cattle brands in this Wyoming newspaper and they are of the most primitive form—hieroglyphical, if you please to call them such. Some of our explorers in Africa, where the natives keep large herds, might give information as to how the natives mark their cattle.

Some time ago we commented on what were the wonderful guesses of the past, and how writers, carried away by their fancy, apparently described scientific possibilities which are actualities to-day. It must have often struck readers how self-sufficient were the Greeks and Romans. Did they ever dream that in the time to come there would be progress? Perhaps some of our correspondents will give us quotations with translations where old authors up to the third century showed what were their anticipations as to the advance mankind was to make. In the "New Atlantis, Begun by the Lord Verulam and Continued by R. H. Esquire" of 1666, "wireless telegraphy" is guessed at. The particular passage reads: "Two needles of equal size being touched together at the same time with this Stone, and severally set on two tables with the Alphabet written circularly about them; two friends, thus prepared and agreeing on the time, may correspond at never so great a distance. For by turning the needle in one Alphabet, the other in the distant table will by a secret sympathy turn itself after the like manner." Then follows the romantic rigmarole about "one Lamoran," who made the discovery, who was banished because of this invention.

1898

CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

The Story the Play Contains and the Success It Has Had in France.

With the arrival of Autumn and the revival of interest in theatrical matters interest in "Cyrano de Bergerac" has been revived. After the first long run of the play, Coquelin has been resting; he is no longer young. The French edition of the play has reached a sale of 100,000 copies. This was accomplished months ago, and it may have doubled by this time. There has been an English translation on sale in London, but it is still a tradition in New York. An American translation is promised by Miss Gertrude Hall, and, as the publishers are named, the work will no doubt appear in due season. There have been published stray translations in our daily papers of the ballads, but where the original text and the Englishing of it have been printed side by side the translations have proved that the task was too much for the translators.

Savinien-Cyrano de Bergerac was born in 1620 in Perigord and died in 1655 in Paris. He was a comic author who was distinguished by the singularity of his works as much as by the oddity of his character. He foretold in his earliest childhood his purposes in life. Brought up by a poor curate, he gave many precocious proofs of his unruly, vicious, and quarrelsome nature. He was charged with maiming children of his village, persecuting a housekeeper, and was famous for many crazy performances. When he left his birthplace and reached Paris he led a life of unbridled dissipation. He was barely fifteen when M. Carbon-Castel Jaloux took him into his company, composed exclusively of Gascons. He was hardly enlisted before his business seemed to be getting into duels. With him a doubtful word, a gesture or a glance from any one, in any place, was quite sufficient warrant for an affair of honor. The most frequent reasons for his outbursts were the pleasantries that his nose occasioned. It was by nature a large aquiline organ, which its owner had disfigured in the most grotesque way by the sword cuts it had received in his perpetual quarrels.

This demon of desperadoes, as he was called in the regiment, aspired to the renown of pitching blindly into the greatest dangers, so as to be credited with getting out of them by his valor. The following are cited as examples of this sort: One of his friends (de Liniere) learned that a great lord had posted a hundred cutthroats on his track. Greatly alarmed, he went to de Bergerac for counsel. "By Heaven," he replied, "there are only two things to do. There's a sword. Follow me! I want to go and help you to make your bed." And Cyrano threw himself on the assassins, killing nine and putting the rest to flight.

Once in possession of the reputation of a fearless duelist, he could commit the most unreasonable outrages or insolent buffooneries. "I forbid you to appear for a month," he told the actor Montfleury, who, disregarding the caution, came upon the boards a few days later. As soon as de Bergerac saw him he rose in his seat and cried: "Go off, or I'll kill you!" And the comedian felt obliged to obey the brawler with the rapier.

Having received a wound at the siege of Arras in 1641, de Bergerac, to his great regret, left the military service. It was said of him that he took up the study of philosophy with Gassendi, who was giving lessons also to Molière and others. These de Bergerac intimidated into receiving him. At all events he succeeded in a study that seemed so unsuited to his character. But he had the equipment of a good memory and a greed of knowledge. In the year 1653 de Bergerac received a severe blow on the head, which brought on an illness during fourteen months, when he died, in 1655, at the age of thirty-five. One of his relatives, an abbess in the abbey "The Daughters of the Cross," in the Faubourg Sainte Antoine, succeeded in inspiring him with some religious sentiments before his end and induced him to abjure some of his errors. It was in this church, at his own request, that he was buried. His two literary works were two dramas, "Agrippine, Widow of Germanicus," which saw the light in 1653, and "The Pedant Deceived," which was played the following year. His tragedy revealed his tendency to agnostic belief, which in those days meant a degree of discomfort and disgrace which is now unimaginable. In the latter play there was introduced for the first time on the stage peasants speaking their own patois. Some of these effects from de Bergerac were borrowed by Molière in his "Fourberies de Scapin."

The foregoing account, with some brief references to the literary extravagances of de Bergerac which are cited, comprise about all the biography of this eccentric creature that is considered worth giving in the "Biographie Universelle" of Didot, the most complete and authoritative work of the sort in French. With this brief biography and with the play in hand, it becomes an entertaining study to discover how the accomplished dramatist has used the leading life incidents of the real Cyrano de Bergerac, and how he has added to them inventions of his fancy to make a valuable acting play, which is at the same time a beautiful poem, tragic, comic, romantic, and all the time theatrical. The dedication is an eloquent and also a doubtful compliment. It reads:

"C'est a l'âme de Cyrano que je voulais dédier ce poème.
Mais puisqu'elle a passé en vous, Coquelin, c'est à vous que je le dédie.'
"It is to the soul of Cyrano I would dedicate this poem.
But since that soul passed into you, Coquelin, to you I dedicate."

No doubt the author saw his obligation to this incomparable actor and felt that, among the many clever men on the Paris stage, Coquelin alone combined the face, form, voice, diction, the fury, and air that were needed to incarnate such an incongruous personality as the poem made of Cyrano, who was all in one the poet, braggart, cutthroat, and self-sacrificing philosopher. It leads one to entertain doubts as to the future of this play, even in France, if minus Coquelin, and to draw on one's experience for parallels; for the shelving of "Cyrano" would not be the only instance of an anomalous stage character identified with an actor that lived and died with him. Particularly would this doubt be warranted as to the translation into English and the success of Rostand's drama in England or America. Yet in French the play is truly a poem, and in Paris only is the public to be found that will lose none of the beauty of the play or misunderstand the exquisite sentiments the author has developed as explaining or accounting for motives that without them would be unaccountable.

French and even English criticism seems to have abandoned its function before this play, and eulogy has taken its place. It would be in vain to call attention to the violence done to the rules of the box office and to the creeds of dramatic authorship by M. Rostand in: First, his dramatis personæ, forty-three men and nine women; second, his five acts instead of four, the fourth act is brilliant enough, but dispensable; third, the several scenes that contribute little or nothing to the progress of the plot, but furnish an overwhelming theatrical setting and emphasize the hero, and, fourth, the story, which is exceptional, unnatural, improbable, and, in real life, inconceivable. Why, then, its vogue? Augustin Filon calls the 28th of December, 1897, a date in literature. The veteran Francisque Sarcey says: "A poet is born unto us, and, what charms me most is, this poet is a man of the theatre." Fernand Gregh in the Revue de Paris: "Ce poete est un prodigieux homme de théâtre. Sa piece est étourdissant," and he adds: "It is long since such a success has been seen. Victor Hugo himself did not know it." Stagecraft is the backbone of this play, and this knack, inspired and directed by the unerring taste of the poet, has brought the success.

The author opens with a scene of an audience entering the theatre of the Chateau de Bourgogne in Paris, about 1640. It is an hour or so before the rise of the curtain. In this scene first twenty-two speaking characters are engaged. Scene second (French "scenes," please remember,) adds four more. Scene third adds three more. There are twenty-nine on the stage before the hero, Cyrano de Bergerac, rises up to order the actor Montfleury off the mimic boards. The movement now grows to fever heat, which a Coquelin knows how to work up, maintain, and transfer from the boards to the benches.

Here is the "ballade" that comes near the close of Act I. De Bergerac, in the audience of the mimic theatre, recites in verse the account of his duel with a scoundrel. Shutting his eyes, he seems to improvise the lines, suiting his actions to his words; he makes passes with his sword, and closes the recital amid frenzied applause from the mimic boxes, showered with flowers and ladies' lace handkerchiefs:

"Ballade du duel qu'en l'hotel bourguignon Monsieur de Bergerac eut avec un bélître.

"Je jette avec grace mon feutre,
De fais lentement l'abandon
Du grand manteau qui me calfeutre,
Et je tire mon espadon;
Elégant comme Céladon,
Agile comme Scaramouche,
Je vous préviens, cher Mirmydon,
Qu'à la fin de l'envoi je touche.

"Vous auriez bien dû rester neutre;
Ou vais-je vous larder, dindon?
Dans le flanc, sous votre mabeutre?
Au coeur, sous votre bleu cordon?
—Lest coquilles tintent, ding-don!
Ma pointe voltige; une mouche!
Décidément . . . c'est au bedon,
Qu'à la fin de l'envoi je touche.

"Il me manque une rime en outre. . .
Vous rompez plus blanc qu'amidon?
C'est pour me fournir le mot pleutre!
—Tacl je pare la pointe dont
Vous espériez me faire don:—
J'ouvre la ligne,—je la bouche. . .
Tiens bien ta broche, Lardon!
A la fin de l'envoi je touche.

ENVOI.

"Prince, demande à Dieu pardon!
Je quarte en pied, j'escarmouche,
Je coupe, je feinte. . . Hé! là donc!
A la fine de envoi je touche."

I fling down my hat with an air,
I slowly remove the great cloak
That, snugly wrapped round me, I wear;
And I whip out this keen little joke.
I am built on Lord Chesterfield's plan;
I'm as nimble as clowns at the show;
I am too quick for you, little man?
My remarks I will punctuate—so!

You had better grow wiser or bolder;
Now, where shall I spit you, my cock?
In the side, or here, under the shoulder,
Your heart—or the belt of your frock?
The tambourine tinkles—sad omen!
My sword flies about—'tis a bee!
Precisely—right on your abdomen;
There is point to my argument—see?

Look! he braces himself for a pass.
You weaken, eh? Pale as your cuff!
That's to give me the name for you—ass!
Click! I parry your point. That's the stuff!
You hoped it would stop me for good.
Let me open the cask. That's the way!
Hold fast to the spigot—for blood!
My remarks are too pointed! Well, say!

ENVOY.

Now, Prince, for your sins a short prayer.
I lunge—it is not a faux pas!
I cut and I thrust, and—but there,
That last was too touching! Ta, ta!

The French play contains 215 printed pages. Cyrano makes his appearance at Page 21, and is never absent from the dialogues of the remaining 194 pages except from 28 pages. We are exact at the risk of being finical. This unique ever-presence of the hero must be judged also by his "lines." His speeches in several places are long. One occupies forty printed lines; one is fifty-four, which is all about his nose and reads too interestingly to suggest any benefit from the stage manager's excision of any portion of it. Scene eighth of the second act has a speech of seventy-four lines, which contains within it an interruption of but four lines. It is safe to say there may not exist another play in the modern drama which gives the hero nearly the amount of exercise of memory or half the exertion that this bold effort of a young poet (M. Rostand is but twenty-nine) has given and has made so triumphantly successful.

Amid the crowd of characters in the first and in the fourth acts are only three that are absorbingly interesting. The rest are feeders—the Rosencranzes and Guildensterns, the Horatios and Bernardos of this Hamlet de Bergerac. Added to the few incidents which are cited in the biography there are used in the play few actual incidents of the dramatist's creation, while of his speeches, sentiments, satire, wit, and pathos there is much that is exquisite for its invention. The most important motive, however, is of the author's creation. He makes Cyrano in love with his cousin Roxane. He is mutely and madly enslaved, but his unsightly nose admonishes him that love is not for him. Roxane loves Christian, a colorless young and handsome man, who opens his acquaintance with Cyrano by mocking him about his nose, an insult that has cost many their lives. But Cyrano embraces Christian. Later he becomes his vicarious lover, writing to Roxane's Christian letters, that are models of eloquent love, which she, being a poetical lady, credits unhesitatingly to Christian, who, when talking to her, can say little to captivate her beyond "je t'aime."

The scene where the three are brought together is at the balcony of Roxane's house. The young lady, who has been previously so credulous in the matter of the chirography of Christian, is now equally indiscriminating in regard to her lover's voice. She accepts Cyrano's voice as if it proceeded from the mouth of Christian. This scene is beautiful in the original, but needs a poet to transfer a worthy idea of it to English.

Such self-extinction of a lover as this scene illustrates would seem to be the climax, no further stretch being imaginable. Yet the kiss that Cyrano obtains for his commonplace, handsome "pal" Christian is only in fact the prelude for scene ten of the same act, which shows Cyrano intercepting another lover of the complaisant Roxane (De Guiche, who is on his way to her house) by telling him yarns about the moon from which he, Cyrano, has just fallen, and performing antics to gain a few minutes' time and occupy De Guiche long enough for the ceremony of marriage to be performed between Roxane and Christian, a ceremony which De Guiche, having come to be himself the bridegroom, would have prevented but for the self-effacing love of Cyrano, who was determined that Roxane should marry the man she loved best. Such an office as Cyrano fills in this scene is made in some degree logical by remembering that he has a hideous nose that condemned him to celibacy, and that his eccentric nature was controlled by neither conventions nor instincts—presumably by poetry.

"Cyrano" in English prose will have to be classed with melodrama. If translated into blank verse it might even find a place in the category of plays of classic distinction. Its attribute is strongly theatric as well as dramatic, and prompts the presenting of a classification to include it, which might group the works of the stage into something like genera. Let us divide them into four: I. The actual; II., the probable; III., the possible; IV., the impossible. And to make our scheme clear, assign well-known favorites to their category. Thus, for the first, "The Doll's House" of Ibsen; for the second, "Caste"; for the third, "The Merchant of Venice"; for the fourth, "Cyrano de Bergerac" and all the plays that, being theatric as well as dramatic, may be made convincing and triumphant through such superlative acting as "Cyrano" received at the hands of Coquelin and his excellent colleagues.

HORACE B. FRY.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University has written a new life of Alexander the Great which will be one of the leading features of The Century Magazine during the coming year. The papers will be richly illustrated with pictures by André Castaigne, Louis Loeb, and others.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have added to their Illustrated English Library new editions of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" and "Robinson Crusoe."

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MANY STRAY TOPICS

Of Writers and Publishers.

Apparently English publishers are catching it, and Sir Walter Besant leads the charge. We are not aware that there has been any special faultfinding directed of late by our own authors against leading American publishers. Of course there are certain publishers into whose hands no man with sense should confide anything he has written, for he might never receive a penny in return. Such concerns have only a temporary existence. They soon lose credit and go to pieces. They may be as deficient in honesty as they are in business experience. It seems hard to say this, but it is not usually wise to confide one's literary interest to a brand-new concern—unless one knows all about it. For a publishing business, it seems necessary that it shall have been long in existence before it can gain the confidence of the public and of those whose trade it is to write.

There are, however, a great many things which are unjustly thrown at publishers. Why should they be expected to be more in sympathy with those whose literary wares they buy than were they butchers or grocers? The very vocation of a publisher forces him to take innumerable risks. The public is a capricious animal. No matter what is its pabulum and literary sense, it tires of one kind of nutriment. There always are newer generations of readers springing up, and these show little appreciation for "old favorites." Those that have delighted the father and the mother may make the sons and the daughters "very tired." It is a mistake to think that publishers get out books for glory only. Paper and labor are not paid for with that commodity. The principal blunder the author, especially the young one, makes, is to find fault with a publisher "for his want of generosity." Why should the publisher be more generous to an author than to his shoemaker?

James Payn said: "Dissatisfaction with honest publishers indeed rarely takes place, except with very young authors. These have great confidence in their own work, and when it does not succeed are prone to blame everybody but themselves. But the fact is, even if a new book is a good book it is very rarely successful. To make it known to the public requires advertising, and that process is expensive and soon swallows up a small profit, even if a profit is made." The man who writes should know exactly what are his money limitations, for, as Payn said, "What a beggarly account do the profits of literature present beside those of successful men at the bar, in medicine, or in trade!" Then let the author bear this in mind, that his term of prosperity is short. "The gift of imagination generally fails us long before those talents which are sufficient for ordinary intellectual toil," and yet nothing is more common than to hear otherwise.

While the vein is on, novel writing is a pleasurable vocation. You may work when you like, and enjoy a certain sense of freedom, that is, if you have a market for your wares. But the novel writer is rarely a provident person. It is not true that what comes easily goes easily, because, though some are not conscious of it, novel writing takes a great deal out of the romance concocter. All literary work is close and engrossing, and it is always with you, and somehow it must be with you. Referring once again to Payn, he writes: "I have often found what they [other men not literary] mean by work is the remaining within the same four walls for a certain large number of hours per diem. Even when they do work, they have something to work upon; they have not to spin the very threads of their work out of their own brains before they begin business." Then there are the personal experiences of the author of "Lost Sir Massingbred," "For the last five-and-twenty years of my life I have only had three days of consecutive holiday once a year; while all the year round (from another necessity of the pen) the Sundays have been as much working days with me as week days."

Max Mueller on Theosophy.

It does one good to read Max Müller's article in the last number of Cosmopolis about Theosophy. We may remark that this Yoga nonsense has become very flat of late, but a worse fad has taken its place, and it is that cruel absurdity called "Christian Science." Max Müller writes that he is afraid Mme. Blavatsky and her friends who went to India "ignorant of Sanskrit and Sanskrit literature," have done India a great deal of harm.

The "wild Polish woman" and her cranks cornered "poor Dayanauda Saravasti" and bewildered him. He had no more conception of what they were after than they had themselves. There are no mysteries about that philosophy, (the Hindu one,) or about the Mahatmas who are versed in it, writes Max Müller. "The Upanishads and Darsanas, 'Pâtanjala' and 'Vedânta,' Max Müller thinks that the Sutras are even clearer, more understandable, as philosophies than are those of either Plato or Hegel. "It is difficult, therefore, not to get angry if one sees the elevated views of these ancient philosophers dragged down to the level of cloudy hallucinations, and rendered absurd by being mixed up with vulgar tricks. . . . I feel convinced that no good has ever come from anything that is not perfectly honest."

Remembering the time when Mme. Blavatsky and Mrs. Besant were rampant and had many wild followers, Max Müller recites an Oriental story applicable to the occasion, and he gives it in all its numerous details. The legend runs somewhat in this way: There was a man who was able to grunt like a pig, and his grunting was so admirable that "when pigs were grazing they would turn around to see if any new member had come into their fold." This human grunter wanted to take advantage of his talents, so he "hired a hall," to use a non-Oriental expression and sold tickets for his grunt show, and the people came in throngs. Through the village there plodded a wise man, and he was astonished at the silliness of the people, and "it struck him that he could teach a good lesson." Accordingly he, too, hired a hall, and advertised that even better grunting would be heard at his show, and free of cost. "The people were naturally very eager to hear it, and they visited it. The sage brought a pig before them and, squeezing it a little, made it grunt. Really the grunt was much better than the man's, but the people exclaimed: 'Pooh, is this all? We hear this every day, but what is there in it? It is nothing wonderful.' The sage said: 'Here is a splendid lesson for us. We seldom care for reality, but always go in for imitation.'" The story is a delightful one. The sage's conclusion is "no external help is required to see the Self, but very few care for it, and even if you eagerly advertise it none will go to you except those who love truth for truth's sake. Reflect on this."

A writer, now living in Washington, recently expressed some of his views concerning the present aspects of literature in this country. "Some years ago," he said, "I had an opportunity to buy a literary journal, published in Boston, but deferring my decision, I lost it. Another person came in and gained control of the property. I have always regretted that I did not avail myself of that opportunity, not only because the journal was paying a very respectable yearly income, but on account of the fact that I had then, and have now, certain well-defined ideas in regard to criticism that would tend to stimulate the production of more virile books. I never did appreciate namby-pamby novels, and the colorless, commonplace fiction perpetrated by so many of our American authors. In England and other countries of Europe the leading writers exhibit more strength; they seem to have a more masculine grasp of life. Here, without mentioning any names, we are content to portray types, to deal with the problems of existence in a kindergarten manner. The heroic spirit of our forefathers finds little expression in the present generation. I believe all this is detrimental to our literary growth, and that our writers are neglecting magnificent opportunities to test their mettle as purveyors of stronger and more sincere literature."

This gentleman's point of view is a formidable one, it must be admitted, but some of his assertions are rather sweeping. He does not sufficiently recognize the fact that as there is no standard of taste in literature, all books are relative in their merit. The modest little violet of the meadows is as exquisite in its way as the glorious full-blown Jacqueminot rose in a conservatory. A miniature presentment of Milady may be quite as precious a possession as the oil portrait of her by Herkomer in the drawing room. The headstrong, shaggy little pony may be dearer to the family than the aristocratic race-winning thoroughbred—the pride of the master of the household. The matter of relative value is thus humorously put in rhyme by John Kendrick Bangs:

I met a little elf-man once,
Down where the lilies blow.
I asked him why he was so small
And why he didn't grow.
He slightly frowned, and with his eye
He looked me through and through,
"I'm quite as big for me," said he,
"As you are big for you."

If some men can reach their highest altitude of endeavor by carving a beautiful design on a cherry pit, why cavil at them? If Mr. Howells is at his best in depicting ordinary, everyday men and women, why suggest that he should try his trained hand at the creation of a fellow like d'Artagnan, or that fine example of manhood delineated in the pages of "Lorna Doone?" The results of honest effort all have their place in the world. Michael Angelo said "trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." We are too apt to wrangle over what we consider the poor qualities to be found in the books of representative authors, not pausing to examine their real merits. It is [illegible] men who [illegible] their depth, and understand their motive are most likely to succeed in what they attempt. The man who apprehends his mental limitations has a great advantage over him who recklessly launching into a tumultuous sea of thought goes down in a shipwreck of overwhelming ideas.

The student who looks carefully through our contemporaneous fiction can scarcely conclude that it is more effeminate than it was twenty years ago. So long as we have individuals who can write such books as "The Choir Invisible," "The Damnation of Theron Ware," "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "Hugh Wynne," "Gondola Days," "Jerome," &c., we may be sure that our literature will not lack in sturdy, robust characteristics.

M. Gambard's Memoirs.

So far as relates to Meissonier and Rosa Bonheur, it is known that M. Gambard is the great living authority. Some time ago we announced that M. Gambard was writing a memoir of his active and useful life. The reminiscences of such a man, showing the part he played in European art, cannot fail to be interesting. We have been permitted to make some extracts from a letter recently written by M. Gambard, when in Geneva.

"My memoirs are getting on, and I have given them a tremendous advance during these last two months. . . . The first part of my work begins with my birth, in 1814; then follows my arrival in London, in 1830. I remained in England up to 1870. I think the memoir of the first period of my life will be nearly finished, translated, and corrected by the end of August. In September I intend writing the second part, which gives my life as a collector and amateur. In my memoir I do not want to write the life history of my dear friend Rosa Bonheur, but I have much to do with her in connection with the French exhibitors in London, (1854,) where for the first time she had a fair chance given her. In 1855 Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" delighted and astonished the London public. In 1856 we went together to Scotland. I have a great deal to say about Meissonier and relative to leading French and English artists of my time. I have done my best to suppress my own individuality, never writing of myself save in an incidental manner."

We are positive that M. Gambard's memoirs will be pleasantly received. He will tell the history of art in England; France, Germany, and Italy during the last half century, and written by a gentleman absolutely conversant with the subject.

John J. Rooney and His Verse.

John Jerome Rooney, who will soon publish a volume of verse, was born in Binghamton, N. Y. His family removed to Philadelphia, Penn., upon the death of his father. His education was directed by his uncle, the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg. He entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., one of the oldest Catholic and Southern colleges in the United States, and was graduated in 1884 at the head of his class. During this period he contributed, chiefly verse, to Philadelphia newspapers. He became connected with The Philadelphia Record soon after graduation, and remained with that paper for four or five years, meanwhile contributing to New York periodicals. He then accepted a place in a New York customs brokerage and forwarding firm. Several years ago he started his own firm, of which he is now the head.

Meanwhile Mr. Rooney has kept up his interest in literary work, in the past three years contributing verse on military and naval topics to the military periodicals. Many of these verses have been copied in foreign military magazines, as far away as India. He has received many letters from men in our own and foreign services commending special lines. Early in this direction he contributed to The Seventh Regiment Gazette, of which his brother, Lieut. L. J. F. Rooney—now in the volunteer service—is the editor. He wrote an "Ode on the Unveiling of the Monument to Col. Robert Gould Shaw," in Boston, which was published in The Gazette and extensively quoted. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Richard Henry Stoddard wrote kindly of this work.

Mr. Rooney has written many poems on incidents arising from the Spanish war. Many have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. These have been quoted in all parts of the country, "Hobson of Santiago" especially. "Victor Blue" and "La Quasimis" have been set to music, and are being circulated by the Red Cross Society to raise funds for the soldiers. He has also contributed verse to the Catholic magazines, largely on patriotic themes, and is a member of the Catholic Club of New York and of its Board of Managers. He is a member of the American Authors' Guild.

Stanley's Stage Fright.

The September number of The Book Buyer contains a hitherto unpublished portrait of Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer. It is from a photograph taken in Barcelona, Spain, in 1872 or 1873. It represents Mr. Stanley with a mustache, imperial, and masses of iron gray hair, just as he looked after his discovery of Dr. Livingstone. The original of the photograph is in the possession of Henry Ruggles of Norwich, Conn., who was United States Consul at Barcelona when Stanley went there to study the Carlist rebellion for a New York newspaper. In a letter that accompanies [illegible] first reception in London as related to him by the explorer, Mr. Ruggles writes:

He [Stanley] gave me, one day, a vivid account of the great reception given him by the Royal Geographical Society of London, which I have never seen in print.

"I had never," said he, "made an address before an audience in my life; but I knew one would be expected from me here, so I went to work and wrote out in advance the speech which I was to make, and that I had prepared with much care. It was quite long, and I committed it to memory, so that I could repeat it without referring to my manuscript. When the time came for me to make my appearance, I came on to the stage from a door in the rear, and was confronted by a vast audience. The stage was occupied by two or three score of the prominent members of the Royal Geographical Society, many of whom were the most distinguished savants of Europe. They all rose to their feet as I entered, and joined with the audience in giving me such a welcome as I never had before and never expect to have again. When the cheering, which lasted several minutes, had subsided, I walked to the front of the platform to make my address. My God! Ruggles, my speech, which I had prepared with so much care, had all left me. I could not remember a word. I stood there trembling like a frightened schoolboy who had 'forgotten his piece.' A most distinguished audience, which it would be difficult to equal, was in front of me. It seemed as if all the royalty and nobility of England were present. In one seat I saw the familiar faces of Napoleon, Eugenie and the young Prince; Gladstone, Beaconsfield, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and, in fact, I think all the royal family were there except the Queen; and they were all staring me right in the face, waiting for me to go on. But I could not; the words could not come. I stood there at least three minutes, which seemed hours. I wished I were hunting lions and elephants in mid-Africa. Soon I heard some two or three loud whispers in the rear of me: 'Go ahead, Stanley! Go ahead, Stanley!' And one, a little louder than the rest: 'We know you found Livingstone.' Then, as if by magic, my speech came back to me, and, commencing slowly, I went through with it without a break."

Stanley repeated to me from memory his address, word for word, which gave evidence that he had great talent as a writer as well as being a famous traveler.

A Library in the Woods.

One hardly expects on arrival at a hotel in the heart of the Adirondack woods to find a library of more than 400 volumes of new and popular works, selected with excellent judgment, for the enjoyment of the guests who are not wholly given over to the pursuit of deer in the forest or trout in the lakes. There are several reasons why this hotel should be bookish. In the first place, the crest used on its stationery is the book plate of the late Addison Child, Esq., the original owner of the property, after whom the park is named and whose choice library of French and English works is still unbroken at Childwold village, three miles over the trail from the hotel. Then the present owner of Childwold is a distinguished and picturesque Bostonian, already book embalmed as "The Man with the Bacon Rind" in the Scribner of October a year ago. Moreover, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW comes regularly to the hotel, and, in short, when Boston goes to the woods it naturally takes a library along.

By the statement of the librarian, it appears that "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michail" are read more than "Quo Vadis." Henry Seaton Merriman, however, is the author whose books are most called for, followed by Hall Caine, Mrs. Cotes, (author of "An American Girl in London,") and Stanley Weyman. Mrs. Cotes's popularity, it may be mentioned, is partly due to the fact that she was a guest of the hotel during the Summer.

It may be a profitable suggestion to other Summer hotels that the Childwold library made its beginning with a few of the new books of 1896 given by the guests at the close of that season. In the following Summer it was increased through an entertainment, yielding $200, which sum was expended for lists of books made out by the guests of the house. The collection is steadily increasing, through donations of books and investments of money. The library is the most popular room in the hotel, as the librarian is the most popular man. WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.
Childwold, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.

English University Journals.

From Blackwood.

As at Oxford, it is before all things necessary that the undergraduate should have a journal where he may air his political views, ventilate his many and manifold grievances, and, if it so please him, soar upon the wings of poetry. The two best known—and longest lived—university magazines are The Granta and The Cambridge Review. There have been others, but they have lasted only for a few terms, or at the most a few years, and in two instances at least their career has been prematurely cut short.

The Cambridge Tatler, of which we believe Mr. Anstey was the editor, had the effrontery to describe a garden party at Jesus at which the Dean was represented as keeping a roulette table for the benefit of the gyps and dancing a coranto on the lawn with the oldest bedmaker.

The Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton Gell has compiled a new book for Henry Frowde of London, entitled "The More Excellent Way." Mrs. Gell, it will be recalled, is the author of "Cloud of Witness," of which nearly 80,000 copies have been sold. In the new work the varied aspects of love—the central fact of life which, as the title recalls, St. Paul placed in the forefront of the Christian virtues—are presented as they have appeared to the poets and writers of all ages.

1898

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Jane Austen Lauded in Oxford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with more than common interest the letters in the defense of the writings of Jane Austen, and have thought that her many admirers might find pleasure in reading an Englishman's opinion of his gifted kinswoman.

Last Summer in Oxford, Prof. Marriott, the President of the University Movement in England, delivered a lecture upon Miss Austen before the society. Doubtless he as well as Max Müller, who was present, would be vastly amused at the controversy in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW over a novelist whose ability is unquestioned in her own country. Twenty-two Americans were in the audience. I could wish that over a thousand may listen to his lecture and his inimitable rendering of some of the characters from Jane Austen when he is next in New York. I shall quote several paragraphs from my notes of his lecture and leave the irate defenders of Miss Austen to judge that, if Oxford holds her in such high repute, why should we make effort to prove that which is an established fact in her own country?

"There have been three great women writers, Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, and George Eliot, and they are great in the order named." "I have always loved Jane; I cannot recall the time I was not her lover." "No one should lecture upon her, only read her." "The triumph of her art was the triumph of the eighteenth century—the dominant note of the school preceding her." "She grew in popularity slowly." "Her first work is perhaps her best. I would rather have written 'Pride and Prejudice' than all of the Waverley Novels.' "She had a natural understanding of character, a minute observation, and a gift for story-telling unsurpassed." "She was pure, bright, and unselfish." "As she grew older her humor was more subdued, had a quieter note." "Jane had her father's ability and learning, but with all common sense; though impulsive, her temper was under absolute control." "She originated a new species of novel on contemporary life with absolute fidelity to nature, never exaggerating, never conventional." "Her pictures are clear, vivid, steady, and strong, with never a morbid word." "Her touch is exquisite, her execution faultless. She has a genius for life and she holds her readers from first to last." "There is no set purpose in her writings, no gothic formations or castles, only a series of tales we would not let die, for they have brought cheer to a million of lives." "Cultivate her and love her."

M. A. F.

Newark, Sept. 7, 1898.

Phases of Literary Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several publishers are of the mind that certain critics do their books more harm than good, so far as sales are concerned, by the manner in which the criticisms are written. They aver that these critics take a book and incorporate its vitals and organic parts into their notices, leaving it only its gaunt skeleton to stand upon. Comments similar to the above I have frequently heard with reference to Mayo W. Hazeltine's reviews. One publisher said this: "I admit that Mr. Hazeltine is a great critic. He has a keen sense of salient merits in books and makes them known in his criticisms. But there is just the trouble; he takes all the good out of a book, so that many readers are perfectly satisfied with what he writes about it and never bother to consult the author. They say 'Mr. Hazeltine' has given me the gist of it—in fact, all I care to know about it. In consequence, the book loses a good many sales and soon has to be shelved. Mind you, I am speaking alone from a commercial standpoint, and do not wish to be put on record as saying anything derogatory to Mr. Hazeltine's critical powers."

Several other critics in this country follow Mr. Hazeltine's methods, and there is no doubt that what they write about new books is accepted in lieu of the authors themselves among many busy people who do not have time to wade through such a mass of literature. On the other hand, it may be argued that often these critics quote just enough from a book to pique curiosity, and thus cause numerous readers to buy new books. Or, perhaps, the critic does not give an adequate survey of some topic treated in a new book in which the reader may be profoundly interested. In such a case, the reader will not rest content until he has perused the book.

And the eminently capable criticisms to be found in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW possess the same meaty substance, from which fact I infer that the editor believes in giving his readers a thorough comprehension of what there is in the books that come ceaselessly to his desk. Along the plane of higher criticism THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is indispensable to all bookmen, because no other publication in the United States, if abroad, gives so many elaborate and exhaustive reviews of books. I find that nearly everybody is filing it away for reference. Would it not be a good idea, Mr. Editor, to provide a binder for the many readers who desire to preserve THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, at a cost, say, not to exceed half a dollar? It seems to me something of this sort might be devised, and it certainly would be a great convenience.

LEON MEAD.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.

[A binding of this kind, and at the price named, with the name of the paper stamped upon it, has been made, and is now for sale by the Howard Stationery Company of 98 Liberty Street, this city.—ED.]

The Happy Lot of Publishers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW, lately brought to my attention, that you publish many notices and descriptions of books. Now it seems to me that you are giving the publishers more than you accord to some other less favored classes in the community. I think that manufacturers of clothing, which is much more necessary and useful than any books can ever be, are entitled to a consideration similar to that received by mere book producers. I will undertake to send you from a certain clothing house by express one suit of clothes which will be a sample of the style of work done by it, provided you will notice it.

These suits are made of French and English woolens specially imported, and the patterns are controlled by this house in America. The cloth is subjected to the severest tests known to the trade and is exposed to the sun for color test as well as treated by acids to detect the presence of cotton. The published price, as I might say, of these suits is $15.

B.

New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

Where Will They Land Him?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite sure I have seen it stated in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in effect that a man is known by the books he reads, and that if a man's library could be known his character and characteristics would be spread out just like a map. Now I suppose that, granting this to be possible, and the results quite sure to be accurate, if a man reads the Bible he is a good man; if he reads Zola he is lost, and heaven is barred to him. And so on through the departments of art, science, literature, history, and fiction; but if a man reads along any of these lines he is of necessity of the school indicated by the books read belonging to and expounding that school. So far, so good. But I write to ask you or some of those who are experts in this field to inform me what sort of man is he who reads, let us say, for example, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis; the works of William Law, Richard Baxter, Martin Luther, and other serious and religious writers, but likewise, Boccaccio (the Decameron,) Rabelais, Tom Paine, Fielding, Hume, Balzac, and others whose point of view is the antithesis of those first named, and who enjoys them all, if only they be masters. Is such a man a Janus, or a Jekyll and Hyde? Has he a place in the world, and if so, where?

WILLIAM GOODRICH.

Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

F. Smith writes from Brooklyn asking "if the articles written by Mrs. Sherwood and published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW are published in book form and by whom." Many of these articles were issued last Spring by H. S. Stone & Co., in a volume entitled "Here and There and Everywhere."

Mr. Sanford writes from Plainfield, N. J.: "Will you kindly give me through the columns of your SATURDAY REVIEW the current opinion relative to the comparative rank of New York and Boston as literary centres at the present time?" In New York the opinion is that the sceptre long since had passed away from Boston, but in Boston one very often encounters the belief that the sceptre is still there.

Robert Sodart writes from 108 East Seventeenth Street: "I lack one number (April, 1803) of The Monthly Illustrator (Kay Publishing Company) to complete a set, and will give four times the marked price for a copy. Will you do me the kindness to publish this letter, which I hope may come under the eye of some one among your numerous readers who has what I want, and will oblige me in the matter?

"G. S." writes from Brooklyn: "A Boston publishing house advertises Fielding's 'History of Tom Jones,' as 'a verbatim and unbowdlerized reprint of the first edition, 1749.' Who was Bowdler, and in what unbeaten path did he set his feet when he took it into his head to become a literary nuisance?" The verb bowdlerize (not bowdlerize) was apparently first used by Gen. Perronet Thompson in 1836, in his "Letters of a Representative to His Constituents During the Session of 1836," published in London. It was intended to cover the peculiar form of editing administered to Shakespeare and Gibbon by Thomas Bowdler, who lived from 1754 to 1825. Mr. Bowdler, who was born near Bath, England, was highly educated, a great traveler, and a physician of no small consequence. He was well known for his charities, and in the literary circles of London he associated with Mrs. Montagu's coterie, where he became intimate with Bishops Hinchcliffe and Porteous, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Chapone, and Mrs. Hannah More. With such companions it is not strange that his ideas of literary art should have been gauged by Puritan lights. The title of Mr. Bowdler's "Shakespeare," which appeared in 1818, may also serve as a definition of the term through which he is immortalized—"The Family Shakespeare in ten volumes, in which nothing is added to the original text, but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family." Continuing this strain of thought in his preface, the editor writes concerning Shakespeare's language: "Many words and expressions occur which are of so indecent a nature as to render it highly desirable that they should be erased." Dr. Bowdler also complains of the unnecessarily frivolous allusions to Scripture, which "call imperiously for their erasement." Although Bowdler's prudery made sad havoc with Shakespeare's text, his volumes had a large sale. Four editions were published before 1824, and others appeared in 1831, 1853, and 1861. The last years of his life the doctor spent in bowdlerizing Gibbon's "History." It was published the year following the editor's death. The full title of the bowdlerized edition is "Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, for the Use of Families and Young Persons, reprinted from the original text, with the careful omissions of all passages of an irreligious or immoral tendency." In the preface Dr. Bowdler, with charming modesty, asserts a belief that Gibbon himself would have approved his plan. It is unnecessary to calculate on what would be left of "Tom Jones" if the doctor had applied his peculiar editorial method to Fielding's masterpiece.

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SEPT

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

A new and suggested edition of Artemus Ward's book is announced by the G. W. Dillingham Company. The work was first presented in 1862 under the title "Artemus Ward: His Book." Since then much has been added to it. The new edition is printed from new plates and is handsomely illustrated.

During the coming season a series of papers on "The Many-Sided Franklin" will be contributed to The Century Magazine by Paul Leicester Ford, the author of "The True George Washington." These papers will deal in a popular way with separate characteristics of Franklin and various phases of his extraordinary career.

George H. Richmond has the following books in press: "The Child of Pleasure," translated from the Italian by Georgina Harding, the verses translated and an introduction by Arthur Symons; "Stories for the Union," by Emile Zola, translated by Edward Vizetelly; "Niobe," by Jonas Lie, translated from the Norwegian by H. L. Braekiad; "The Old Adam and the New Eve," by Rudolf Golm, translated by Edith Fowler Jonas. Lie is one of the most distinguished of Norwegian novelists, and Rudolf Golm is equally famous in Germany.

Dr. Albert Shaw, of the American Review of Reviews, contributes to the October Century an account of the Trans-Misaissippians and their fair at Omaha. The article will be profusely illustrated. In the same number will also appear a story of old Canada in the days of the Voyageurs, under the title of "The Werwolves," by H. Beaugrand. It will be illustrated by Henry Sandham.

Edwin Pugh's "Tony Drum" is almost ready for publication from the press of Henry Holt & Co. As has already been said in these columns, it is the pathetic story of a cockney boy. The text is admirably augmented by the illustrations of William Nicholson, who has prepared some very strong pictures for the book in light and dark brown and black. These pictures are striking for their painful reality to life, and a glance at them is not readily banished from one's memory.

"Lamia's Winter Quarters" is the title of Alfred Austin's new book, which will be published early next month by The Macmillan Company. It is a continuation of "The Garden That I Love," but in this new book the poet laureate has pitched his winter quarters with Lamia and Veronica among the Tuscan Hills. His themes are the poetry and art of Italy.

A new edition is announced by the Macmillan Company of "A History of English Dramatic Literature," by A. W. Ward, Litt. D., in three volumes. The author has made a complete revision of his work. The history runs down to the death of Queen Anne.

E. Rentoul Esler, a novelist who has been much talked about by such men as George Saintsbury, J. M. Barry, Quiller Couch, James Payn, and others, is receiving renewed praise in England on account of her most recent book, "Youth at the Prow," published by M. F. Mansfield & Co.

Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub," has written for the October Century a yarn of the Spanish war, entitled "The Yellow Burgee." It deals with the experiences of a war correspondent, who is an exponent of "yellow journalism" John Luther Long, author of the much-discussed story, "Madame Butterfly," has written a new sketch for the same number. It is called "A Gentleman of Japan and a Lady," and, unlike Mr. Long's former Oriental stories, it has nothing of pathos, but is purely humorous.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. announces a reprint from the English edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Departmental Ditties," now withdrawn from the trade. It was this book, the author's first generally circulated work, that Sir William Hunter wrote of in the London Academy just ten years ago, "This book gives hope of a new literary star of no mean magnitude rising in the East," a prophecy which has since been confirmed. The same publishers announce also a new edition of the "Barrack-Room Ballads and Departmental Ditties," in two volumes, with twelve drawings in color by a unique process.

Dr. George MacDonald, poet and novelist, has just recovered from a severe illness at his home, Cranmer Hill, Haslemere, England. The illness resulted from his being overcome by the heat. Much anxiety was felt at the time by the family, for the doctor is over seventy-four years of age.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation for their series Builders of Greater Britain, edited by H. F. Wilson, M. A.: "Lord Clive; the Foundation of British Rule in India," by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot; "Edward Gibbon Wakefield; the Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand," by R. Garnett, C. B., LL. D.; "Rajah Brooke; the Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State," by Sir Spenser St. John, G. C. M. G.; "Admiral Phillip; the Founding of New South Wales," by Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey, and "Sir Stamford Raffles; England in the Far East," by the editor.

A new and cheap edition of Charles Edmund Maurice's "The History of the Revolutionary Movement of 1848-9 in Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany," will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"A Source Book of American History," by Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, will be published in the first part of the coming month by the Macmillan Company. In this book Prof. Hart has presented selected reprints of the original documents, which serve as the source of American history.

The McClure Magazine has secured for the October number a "human document" of the recent war of much interest. It is a diary kept by the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba from the day before the arrival of Cervera's fleet until the day after the American Army took possession of the city.

The first volume of the series of "International Handbooks to the New Testament," which has for some years been in preparation, will be presented in the course of a few months by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Among the announcements of Charles Scribner's Sons for October is the last volume of the Thistle edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works; the Kipling set will have added to it "Captains Courageous." Thomas Nelson Page's novel, "Red Rock," which has been running in Scribner's Magazine, will be brought out in book form next month.

"The Fatal Gift," by Frankfort Moore, will be published shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Moore, who is the author of "Phyllis of Philistia" and "Dareen," bases his new work upon the famous Gunning sisters, two young Irish girls of marvelous beauty, who appeared in London a little more than a hundred years ago, and created a great furore in society there. Their diplomatic and ambitious mother, although comparatively without means, managed to give them the social advantages of a London season; her methods, while they are the same employed by certain British dowagers to-day, are nevertheless questionable. In "The Fatal Gift" the author is said to give a vivid picture of the sensation these beautiful girls created in London, and of the duels that were fought over them. Glimpses are given here and there of the elder Sheridan, of Walpole, of Whitefield, whose religious fervor was beginning to make itself felt at that period.

"The Regulars at El Caney" is the title of Capt. Arthur H. Lee's article on one of the battles fought around Santiago, which will appear in the October number of Scribner's Magazine. Capt. Lee is an officer in the Royal Army, and British Military Attaché in Washington. He showed great enthusiasm at the work performed by the United States regular troops in the recent Cuban campaign, and is said to have produced a spirited and graphic account of the manoeuvres that came under his eye. The article will be illustrated from photographs by the author.

Malcolm Bell's "Sir Edward Burne-Jones: a Record and Review," has been revised and brought down to date and will be published as soon as possible by the Macmillan Company. This house also has in preparation "The History of Switzerland," translated from the French of Karl Dändliker, and "Observations of a Ranch Woman in New Mexico," by Edith M. Nicholl.

Among the additional Fall announcements in Frederick A. Stokes Company's Library of Devotion are "The Confessions of St. Augustine," newly translated with notes and introduction, by C. Bigg, D. D.; "A Book of Devotions," compiled and arranged by J. W. Stainbridge, Canon of New York; "The Christian Year," by John Keble, with notes and introduction by Walter Lock, D. D.; "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis, with notes and introduction by Dr. Bigg; "A Serious Call Through a Devout and Holy Life," by William Law and H. R. Bramley.

"Yesterdays in the Philippines," by John Earle Stevens, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has gone into its third edition, as has "Life is Life; A Collection of Stories," by "Zach." "For Love of Country," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, has passed to its fifth impression.

Besides a "Short History of the War with Spain," by Marrion Wilcox, Frederick A. Stokes Company have "Cartoons of Our War with Spain," drawn by C. H. Kneeland," and "Ships and Sailors," by Rufus F. Zogbaum. This last is a beautiful and artistic gift book, the pictures of which are in several colors and drawn by a man who has made a very careful study of the history of our navy in all that could appeal to the artistic eye. The text consists of some of the most famous sea songs in the English language, such as "The Lass That Loved a Sailor," "Three Fishers," &c., with explanatory notes and several original songs by James Barnes. Another volume called "Heroes of Our War with Spain" is also in preparation.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish on or before the 30th of this month a "Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiques," based on Sir William Smith's large dictionary and incorporating the results of modern research, edited by F. Ware Cornish, M. A., Vice Provost of Eton College. The volume is fully and appropriately illustrated. There will also be presented an "Introduction to the Study of History," by Charles V. Langois and Charles Seignobos; the translation is by G. G. Berry, with a preface by F. York Powell. Prof. Seignobos has also in preparation for this house "Political History of Modern Europe," which will be published in two or three months.

A new novel by Mrs. Emma Marshall entitled "Under the Dome of St. Paul's" is in preparation at The Macmillan Company.

On the Art of Making Up One's Mind.

From Jerome's "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow."

"Now, which would you advise, dear? You see, with the red I shan't be able to wear my magenta hat."

"Well, then, why not have gray on it?"

"Yes—yes, I think the gray will be more useful."

"It's a good material."

"Yes, and it's a pretty gray. You know what I mean, dear; not a common gray. Of course, gray is always an uninteresting color."

"It's quiet."

"And then, again, what I feel about the red is that it is so warm-looking. Red makes you feel warm even when you're not warm. You know what I mean, dear."

"Well, then, why not have the red? It suits you—red."

"No, do you really think so?"

"Well, when you've got a color, I mean, of course."

"Yes, that is the drawback to red. No, I think, on the whole, the gray is safer."

"Then, you will take the gray, Madam?"

"Yes, I think I'd better; don't you, dear?"

"I like it myself very much."

"And it's good wearing stuff. I shall have it trimmed with—Oh, you haven't cut it off, have you?"

"I was just about to, Madam."

"Well, don't for a moment. Just let me have another look at the red. You see, dear, it has just occurred to me—that chinchilla would look so well on the red."

"So it would, dear."

"And, you see, I've got the chinchilla."

"Then, have the red. Why not?"

"Well, there is the hat I'm thinking of."

"You haven't anything else you could wear with that?"

"Nothing at all, and it would go so beautifully with gray. Yes, I think I'll have the gray. It's always a safe color—gray."

"Fourteen yards, I think you said, Madam?"

"Yes, fourteen yards will be enough; because I shall mix it with—one minute. You see, dear, if I take the gray I shall have nothing to wear with my black jacket."

"Won't it go with gray?"

"Not well—not so well as with red."

"I should have the red, then. You evidently fancy it yourself."

"No, personally I prefer the gray. But then one must think of everything, and—good gracious, that's surely not the right time?"

Arab Critics.

Stanley Lane Poole in Literature.

The Arabs had a curious and effective manner of reviewing. In the time of ignorance, before the advent of the blessed prophet, the poets of the desert submitted their verses to the judgment of their countrymen assembled at the great annual fair which served as the Olympia of their race. The protagonists of the rival tribes were carefully masked, lest winged words should be followed by a different kind of arrow, and their poems were impartially recited by a public orator. The acclamation of the multitude decided the event, and the clan whose poet won the Arabian substitute for the bays immediately indulged in feasting and self-glorification. The discovery of a tribal poet was a source of pride scarcely excelled by the birth of a son to their chief or the foaling of their favorite mare.

In Mohammedan times the criticism of authors was conducted in an equally public manner. When a man had produced something he thought particularly good, he hastened to the mosque to share it with his critics. He was sure to find them there, doctors learned in the law, poets, commentators, seated crosslegged on their carpets in the arched porticoes round the court, expounding the refinements of style to a circle of squatting students. To this audience he would recite his latest achievement, proud but frightened.

Reminiscence of Ebers.

From Literature.

Ebers was at Berlin, where he spent his childhood, during the revolution of 1848, and has left in his memoirs, published in 1893, a record of a boy's impressions of the barricades and the fighting. He witnessed the scene when a student of the university addressed the crowd from the balcony of the King's palace, and besought them not to burn the building because the library would thereby be imperiled. "Leave the poor boys their books," shouted the mob in reply. His first school was the institute at Keilhau, founded by Froebel. The great teacher himself, then aged sixty-six, "a man of lofty stature, with a face which looked as if it had been carved out of brown wood with a blunt knife," lived among the boys for months at a time. The other masters were all enthusiastic disciples of Froebel's system, and must have been themselves remarkable men. Ebers strongly approved of Froebel's ideal of education.

The institute still exists, but it has become a "Realschule," and rests no longer on a humanistic foundation. While at the University of Göttingen, Ebers was seized with illness that kept him an invalid for many years. It was then that Jacob Grimm advised him to study Egyptology, and he worked under the direction of Richard Lepsius. Ebers found his recreation in learning English; he translated "Enid" and another of Tennyson's Idylls, but neither has been published.

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.

FEATURES:

Col. John Hay
Full-page portrait of the new Secretary of State.

Post-Graduate Babies
Description, with illustrations, of the method of caring for babies at the Post-Graduate Hospital.

The Astor Library
Queer characters encountered there. Portrait of Dr. Billings, new Director of the Library.

Famous Sculptors of America
Portraits of J. Q. A. Ward, Daniel C. French, Karl Ritter, John Rogers, J. Scott Hartley, George F. Bissell, and Paul Bartlett.

Men and Women of the Hour
Portraits of Miss Nancy Leiter, who will christen the new battleship Illinois; the late Dr. John Hall, and Capt. R. D. Evans of the Iowa.

Omaha Exposition
Full page of pictures, including portraits of Col. W. J. Bryan and his regiment while visiting the Exposition.

Music
Portrait of Wilhelm Gericke, Director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and several well-known artists.

Fashions in Gloves
Illustrations of some of this season's novelties, including pictures of the jeweled gloves which have recently come into favor.

Fiction
"A Woman's Mercy." By J. A. Flynn.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Threatening; warmer; brisk southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,197. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1898.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

FOREIGN.—Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy have reached an agreement for the pacification of Crete. An ultimatum will be sent to the Sultan of Turkey, and unless complied with the fleets of the powers mentioned will enter the Dardanelles. What is described as a Greek-Phoenician fire, invented by a Berlin engineer and tested during the German naval manoeuvres, is said to be superior to a searchlight. The French Mediterranean squadron of six vessels fired 350 shells at a range of two miles at a wooden ship before the latter was set on fire and sunk. The result was considered satisfactory. It is said that the murder of Sergt. Scheinhardt by Capt. Count Stolberg-Wernigerode is likely to go unpunished, as the Emperor approves of the Count's action. Vice Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, Commander of the British fleet in Chinese waters, sailed Friday with a squadron from Wei-Hei-Wei, under sealed orders, presumably to make a naval demonstration at Ta-Ku. There was a meeting of the French Cabinet yesterday at which it was determined to wait until to-morrow before rendering any decision in the Dreyfus case. It is said at Paris that the Civil Commission stood evenly divided on the question of revision. —Pages 1 and 17.

Page 1.

A tornado swept through Lima, Ohio, yesterday. Many buildings were wrecked or damaged and several persons injured.

Louise King, a daughter of Frederick King of Harlem and sister of William F. King of the Merchants' Association, who disappeared from Coney Island on Sept. 11 and was thought to have been drowned, was located in Philadelphia, and brought back to this city on Friday night. The same evening she was married in the Waldorf-Astoria to Samuel Lloyd Chamberlain, for whom she left her home.

Page 2.

A strong faction of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania has combined with the Prohibitionists in an effort to defeat Congressman Stone, Senator Quay's candidate for Governor.

The Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll of North Plainfield, N. J., has been chosen by President McKinley to make a study of and report on the civil administration and financial and educational affairs of Puerto Rico.

Two men in St. Vincent's Hospital are receiving much attention from surgeons and medical students. As the result of injuries caused by weights falling on their skulls, both their brains protrude. The men are in good general health, and joke with one another about their peculiar affliction.

Page 3.

Gen. Tillinghast had a conference with Gen. Randolph at the Army Building yesterday in regard to the mustering out of New York troops.

The weather yesterday and last night at Camp Wikoff was severe. Tents had to be pulled down to prevent their blowing away. The sick are housed in wooden, stove-heated wards, and are kept comfortable.

The Red Cross agent at Ponce, Puerto Rico, has written a letter to the Red Cross headquarters here, received yesterday, in which he reports that the American Army on the island is dependent upon the Red Cross.

Our Military Commission in Cuba has been instructed to demand that the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards begin not later than Oct. 15, and be completed by Dec. 31. The occupation of the island by our troops will begin next month, it is said.

The Second New Jersey Volunteers reached Sea Girt on their return from Pablo Beach, Fla., yesterday. The men started for their homes during the day, but will return to Camp Voorhees on Friday and wait for a furlough prior to being mustered out.

A gentleman who has arrived in San Francisco from Manila and is said to be thoroughly conversant with the conditions prevailing in the Philippines declared yesterday that Aguinaldo is merely a puppet in the hands of a clique and is not recognized by the bulk of the insurgents. His alleged envoys have long been absent from Manila and are ignorant of the true status of affairs.

Page 4.

The Meadow Brook Club won the polo championship yesterday afternoon by defeating the Philadelphia players by a score of 14 goals to 7. The game was played on the Prospect Park Parade Ground and was witnessed by about 15,000 lovers of the sport.

The members of the War Investigating Commission held their first meeting yesterday at the White House and learned the President's views concerning the inquiry they are about to undertake. They were requested to probe the conduct of the War Department branches particularly under discussion recently to the bottom, without fear or favor.

Page 5.

Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board yesterday issued a bulletin suspending Bald, Cooper, McFarland, Stevens, Mosher, Hedstrom, Anderson, Babcock, Terrill, and any others training on the track at Berkeley Oval, pending an investigation.

Page 7.

Antoine Heureaux, who has been for years a unique character in the French quarter, died early yesterday morning, aged eighty-eight years.

William D. Shipman, the well-known Judge and lawyer, and the founder of the law firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, died yesterday morning at his home, in Astoria, Borough of Queens.

Justice Charles H. Truax returned yesterday on the Lucania, and when told of the charges made by John Brooks Leavitt to the effect that he was counsel for a trust company, he smiled and characterized Mr. Leavitt's remarks as ridiculous.

Mary Ann Williams, a scrubwoman, fifty-three years old, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $630 in cash and jewelry valued at over $2,000 from Mrs. Richard Ravenhall of Coney Island, by whom she was employed. The alleged theft was traced to her only after a week's work on the part of the police. The money and the jewelry were found in her possession.

Page 9.

Clarence White, a notorious criminal, shot and killed Policeman Tuxford in Chicago yesterday afternoon. The policeman was attempting to arrest him for burglary.

A reward was offered yesterday for information as to the whereabouts of W. E. Brewster of Brooklyn, who disappeared on Aug. 31. He went out to get cool on the evening of that day, and has not been seen since.

It is said that Capt. Daly of the Equatoria, whose ship arrived last Monday at the navy yard, has brought many munitions to this country during the war. He is said to have been the Captain of the Scipio, which brought the guns for the Astor Battery. Capt. Daly is said to have made $500,000 out of his transactions.

Page 10.

The positive statement was made that the Panama Canal will be pushed to completion at once, the declaration being made that the construction is feasible.

A resolution will be introduced at the meeting Thursday of the Directors of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad providing for the use of electricity as a motive power.

Commissioner General Powderly visited Immigration Commissioner Fitchie at the Barge Office yesterday, and it is said that several changes would be made in the local bureau.

A large number of the Democrats who will run this year for Congress, Senate, and Assembly in New York County have been practically agreed upon. There are contests for the nominations in some districts.

Great uncertainty exists as to the probable Republican Assembly nominations in this borough. Most of the present Congressmen will be renominated. There are hot contests among candidates in several Senatorial districts.

Because Charles H. Bagley talked to Juror Ascher about a witness, Judge Lippincott, in the Supreme Court, Jersey City, yesterday ordered a mistrial entered in the damage suit of William S. Mason and wife against Loren S. Theusen and wife.

All the five present Brooklyn Congressmen will probably be renominated, excepting, perhaps, James R. Howe, in the Sixth District, who at first declined, but whose friends, after Henry C. Fisher had captured the delegation, urged him for the place.

Page 11

Superintendent Birmingham of the Bridgeport police yesterday made public a statement giving his solution of the mystery surrounding the finding of Emma Gill's body. He charges that Harry Oxley sent the girl to Dr. Nancy Guilford's house, where an operation was performed, and where Miss Gill died; that the body was dismembered in the bathtub of the house, and that Mrs. Guilford and her son, Harry, deposited the remains in the Yellow Mill Pond. Dr. Guilford has not yet been found. Her daughter, Eudora, was arrested yesterday at Wellsburg, N. Y.

Page 13.

Twenty-five policemen of the bicycle squad were arraigned before Inspector Thompson at Police Headquarters yesterday morning on complaint of Special Officer Ryan of the Staten Island ferryboat Southfield, who tried to arrest the men early Tuesday morning while on their way to Staten Island for their boisterous conduct. The Inspector, who reprimanded the men severely, found that they had been guilty of mutiny on the high seas and had outraged the majesty of the law as represented in Officer Ryan.

Page 14.

The Maine Steamship Company has cut in half its freight rates between New York and Bangor. The Manhattan Steamship Company, which has recently entered the field as a competitor, has met the cut.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic in his weekly cable letter comments on the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Anglo-American entente. The British people received it with the greatest satisfaction, although it may be difficult to restrain the Secretary's political camp followers from growing too enthusiastic over it. The raising of Mr. Curzon to the peerage is touched on in the light of the new Viceroy's personal characteristics. Count Esterhazy, who has been prowling around London for a week, comes in for some scathing remarks, while the Duc d'Orléans and his manifesto are held up to ridicule as very poor remnants of royalty. But the man of the hour is Lieut. Col. Picquart, whose words at the Eighth Correctional Chamber last Wednesday have had an undoubted effect throughout France. The question is, Was he justified in insinuating that Henry was murdered? Mr. Frederic seems to think that he was. The marvelous hospital and commissariat arrangements of Sir Herbert Kitchener in Egypt have called the attention of the British Army to their own shortcomings in these departments. The probable return of Li Hung Chang to power in China is regarded in the light of a foregone conclusion. Some space is given to the work of Sir George Grey and various comments thereon, and the death of Theodor Fontane, the German novelist, is also touched on. Bernard Hamilton, a rising English novelist, has a paragraph, and so has the story of the demolition of a historic house in Whitehall.

Page 22.

Fannie Miller, the Rahway girl who says that she was kidnapped Friday by a strange man, was all right yesterday. Chief of Police Wright claims to have traced her movements from the time she left home until she was found three hours later and does not believe the girl's sensational story.

President York of the Police Board yesterday sent a letter to Magistrate Crane requesting him to submit any information he might have tending to show that any person engaged in the liquor business was prosecuted by the police for the reason that he was not a member of a saloon or liquor dealers' association.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
National Guard Notes.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 20.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 8.

SPANISH GENERAL'S CRIME.

Estruch Alleged to Have Had Thirty Persons Assassinated at Sancti Spiritu, Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—A prominent Spaniard who has just arrived from Sancti Spiritu tells of many atrocities committed by the Spanish General Ignacio Estruch in that vicinity.

As a result many families fled to the fields and others died suffering from untold cruelties.

Gen. Estruch surrounded himself with advisers who indicated to him persons to be killed or exiled. Estruch made a list of fifty persons, submitting it for approval to Gen. Aguirri, commander of his division, who consulted with Marcos Garcia, Civil Governor of Santa Clara Province.

Garcia said the list was not reliable, as all the persons named therein were loyal Autonomists. Aguirri returned the list to Estruch, refusing to approve the latter's proposed action.

Estruch, chagrined at his failure, formed a secret service police of twenty-five gendarmes, armed with daggers. The blacklisted persons were arrested by night and slain outside the city walls.

When the families of the missing inquired for them, Estruch replied that they had been arrested and released, and had probably escaped to the fields and joined the rebels. Thus Estruch assassinated about thirty persons.

Estruch was arrested for his crime, but was released and sent to the Jauoaro trocha, not being court-martialed on account of lack of proof.

Among the persons assassinated were Canvido Espalenderon, a newspaper man, and a mulatto named Ventura Castanedel.

TORNADO STRIKES LIMA, OHIO.

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A tornado visited this city to-day. The path of the storm was short and narrow, but its force was terrific.

It came from the northeast, first leveling the barn of Jacob Boze and burying a number of persons in the débris. Mr. Boze had his shoulder broken, and George Hadsell, aged seventy years, was badly injured. A number of horses were killed. A new house was lifted from its foundation and deposited in the street. The Quilna brewery, Lima egg-case factory, and a number of adjacent buildings were unroofed. The high school building was demolished, letting the roof and first and second floors into the cellar. Fortunately school was not in session, it being Saturday.

A portion of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad shop was unroofed, and Henry Casewell was buried in the ruins, being seriously injured. The Detroit, Lima and Northern repair shops were wrecked, and the men only escaped by taking refuge under an engine.

In the western part of the town a house occupied by Willis McKibbon was carried twenty feet off the foundation, and Mrs. McKibbon was badly injured by a stove toppling over on her.

The six-year-old son of Sydney Walthey, playing in the yard, was carried away by the wind and flying debris, and has not been found.

The city water works buildings were unroofed, and the occupants escaped almost by a miracle.

Over fifty residences were more or less damaged, and the property loss will be very great. No estimates on the loss have been made at this time.

YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 24.—Another case of yellow fever of a mild type has appeared in Jackson. The patient is a thirteen-year-old messenger boy named Harry Wright, employed by the Western Union Company. He lives fully a quarter of a mile from the former seat of infection. The infected house is surrounded by a strong cordon of guards.

Dr. Purnell, State Health Officer, has issued a proclamation advising a total depopulation of the town. Preparations are now being made to send out a special trainload of refugees.

MORE DISCLOSURES BY ESTERHAZY

Says He Wrote the Bordereau to Convict Dreyfus.

WAS OBEYING HIS ORDERS

Sensational Acknowledgments in a London Paper.

In an Alleged Interview, He Is Quoted as Making Himself the Guilty Party.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Observer this morning continues its Esterhazy revelations begun last Sunday, in a long article, the most salient feature of which is Comte Esterhazy's disclosure, made, it is asserted, in the presence of more persons than one, that he was the author of the famous Dreyfus bordereau, which he wrote "at the request of Col. Sandherr, now dead."

"It was intended," he said, "to constitute material proof of Dreyfus's guilt. It was known through a French spy in the service at Berlin that certain documents had reached the German general staff which Dreyfus alone could have obtained. It was a list of these documents which constituted the bordereau. Dreyfus had been tested in several ways.

"For instance, a plan for the concentration of troops on the southeastern frontier had been dictated to him which was quite fantastic. A short time afterward our spies in Italy informed us that the Italian staff was making modifications in the fortifications around Nice, which corresponded to the changes announced in the imaginary scheme dictated to Dreyfus.

"Then Dreyfus managed to spend long holidays in Alsace without being apparently found out by the German authorities—a very suspicious sign, for it was almost impossible for a French officer to remain for any length of time in the conquered provinces without being found out. In fact, there was considerable moral proof against Dreyfus before the trial took place, but no material proof.

"Col. Sandherr, who was an Alsatian like Dreyfus, but intensely anti-Semitic, determined to forge this proof. He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary for the purposes of the court-martial that documents should exist.

"I was attached to the Intelligence Department, my duty being to watch the movements of military attaches accredited by the powers of the Triple Alliance. When Col. Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau I did so without the slightest compunction. I am one of those men, who, being a soldier by profession, cling to old mediaeval traditions of military discipline.

"When I received an order I obeyed it implicitly and without question. I wrote the bordereau because Col. Sandherr told me to do so. I knew, of course, the purposes it was intended to serve; I knew I was committing a forgery, but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all countries were run on precisely the same lines, and that it was impossible to achieve results in any other way.

"In the Von Tausch case, for instance, which made so great a sensation in Germany, Major von Tausch confessed to having committed forgery, adding that that crime was nothing to the infamies the Berlin staff had forced him to commit in connection with other matters. Therefore the Court attempted to silence him. He ultimately received the minimum punishment prescribed, and has since been released, long before his time.

"It is nearly always necessary to manufacture evidence against spies, because otherwise they would never be punished. The bordereau having been written, it became necessary to give it the indispensable air of an authentic document, as you know it was supposed to have been stolen from the German Embassy.

"Col. Schwarzkoppen (formerly German Military Attaché in Paris) denied ever having seen it. What he said was perfectly true, the bordereau was handed by an agent of our Intelligence Department to the porter of the German Embassy, who was a spy in our service.

The porter gave it to another agent named Genest, and by him it was brought to the Intelligence Department and there docketed and numbered as a document obtained from the German Embassy in the usual course. It thus received official baptism.

"It was exclusively upon the evidence of the bordereau that Dreyfus was condemned."

"The letter containing the phrase 'C' canaille de D—,' which is genuine and was really written by Col. Schwarzkoppen, did not refer to Dreyfus at all. The general staff was absolutely aware of the fact that 'D—' was a certain Dolifus, a building contractor, who years before had supplied the German attaché with plans of the fortifications near Nice."

The ex-Major added that the case against him was quashed in defiance of all law and justice. He said the veiled lady who appeared in the case was no other than the wife of Col. Du Paty de Clam.

FRENCH SQUADRON'S SHOOTING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The French Mediterranean Squadron, consisting of six vessels, gave an exhibition of firing in the presence of the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, at Toulon, on Tuesday, the range being two miles.

The ships fired 350 shells at a wooden ship, the Arrogante, before setting her on fire and sinking her. The result was considered very satisfactory.

CHICKAMAUGA WATER SUPPLY.

Gen. Boynton Insists Upon Its Purity and Ascribes Sickness to Unsanitary Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In his capacity as Chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission, Gen. H. V. Boynton has furnished the War Department with a copy of a retraction made by Major John C. Martin, Chief Surgeon, First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, of certain statements reflecting upon the purity of the drinking water in the park.

The Surgeon, in his testimony before the Sanger Board of Inquiry, attributed the large per cent. of typhoid fever in Camp Thomas to poluted surface wells and to the contamination of Chickamauga Creek above the uptake to the pipe system. Gen. Boynton says Col. Martin made these statements to him in public, coupled with the statement that the military authorities were trying to suppress such information, and that the Chief Surgeon's reports were not true.

Gen. Boynton had the Surgeon promptly summoned before headquarters, where, after admitting that he must make his assertions good or retract them, he wrote:

"Chickamauga Park, Sept. 16, 1898.

"To the Assistant Adjutant General, Camp Thomas and Department of the Gulf.

"Sir: I desire to, and do, retract each and every word spoken and statement made by me to Gen. Boynton during a private conversation held in the Read Hotel, in Chattanooga, Ga., on the evening of July 14, 1898, believing it best for myself and for the interests of the public service.

"JOHN C. MARTIN,
"Major and Surgeon."

Gen. Boynton has also made a report to the Adjutant General at Camp Thomas, giving certain observations in answer to the published report of the Sanger board, criticising the fitness of Chickamauga Park as a camp site. He expresses regret that various favorable opinions of regimental officers testifying to the healthfulness of the park and the wholesomeness of its water supply, were not referred to in the report of the board, which did not, also, allude to the only analysis of the water it possessed, one pronouncing it to be pure, made by the chemists of the Philadelphia Board of Health. On the other hand, Gen. Boynton says, by authority of the Secretary of War, the Park Board had every spring used by the troops analyzed, and all were shown to be pure.

Gen. Boynton does not agree with the board's report as to the garbage being "generally burned," but shows that there was great laxity in this matter, which continued up to the time the troops guilty of this neglect left the camp. The park force of laborers is still gathering and burning garbage left by the troops.

Gen. Boynton says further that in the camps of the Ninth Pennsylvania, Twelfth New York, Fifth Pennsylvania, and Twelfth Minnesota Regiments of Gen. Sanger's Division, the sinks were very bad, and so near the tents in some cases that swarms of flies went back and forth from the tents to the kitchens, and in one case to the officers' mess. The distance from the kitchens of the Eighth New York to the sinks of the men was thirty steps on one flank and fifty at the centre of the camp, and the sinks were in disgusting condition. The unsanitary conditions, he says, are quite sufficient to account for disease without condemning the water supply.

RATIONS AT HONOLULU.

Gen. Merriam's Answer to the First New York's Complaints.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Merriam at San Francisco regarding a complaint from Representative Sherman of New York that the troops in Honolulu were without proper food:

"Referring to your telegram this date, I investigated complaints of First New York Regiment of insufficiency of food while at Honolulu, Sept. 11. About 5 per cent. of the regiment stated they could eat more than was given them. My inspection of kitchens failed to discover waste or bad management. All officers seemed to be strongly interested to discover and correct faults.

"Fresh beef was found to be below standard, as is usual in hot climates. I advised issue of a larger proportion of beef instead of salt pork. It is notable that the engineer battalion, regular and volunteer departments similarly situated to the New York regiment, were entirely free from complaint. Health and sanitary condition of all troops at Honolulu, very good."

COL. HUIDEKOPER'S ORDERS.

No Mention Made of the Camp Thomas Surgeon's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The formal orders to Lieut. Col. Rush Huidekoper, who was Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, were issued at the War Department to-day. They show merely that the officer has been detached from duty in Puerto Rico, where he now is, and been ordered to Washington to report to the Surgeon General, making no mention of his resignation.

It seems probable that if the Surgeon contemplates any action of that kind he will defer the execution of the purpose until the conclusion of the investigation into the conduct of the Medical Department during the war, which is one of the matters to be undertaken by the President's commission.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunder squalls and high winds have been experienced in the lower lake region, and northeast to east gales in New England. Block Island reports a wind of 56 miles an hour from the northeast. Northerly gales and rain have occurred in New England. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and it has grown warmer in the lake regions and from the middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region to the North Pacific Coast. Showers may be expected in New England and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States and in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	59	67	68
6 A. M.	54	66	70
9 A. M.	56	69	75
12 M.	68	68	76
3 P. M.	63	58	63
6 P. M.	62	56	60
9 P. M.	59	53	58
12 P. M.	57	51	56

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¾
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1897	58
Corresponding date for last 30 years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees at 9:45 A. M. and the minimum 52 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 82 per cent.

Poland! Poland! Poland!

Pure, sparkling, delicious, medicinally unsurpassed.—Adv.

VIEWS OF COL. ROOSEVELT

The Independent Nomination, He Urges, Should Not Be Offered to Him.

GIVES OUT A FORMAL LETTER

The Promised Statement from Elihu Root Regarding the Washington Affidavit Is Not Made—Col. Roosevelt's Explanation.

Theodore Roosevelt last night handed to a committee representing the independents a letter declining a nomination for Governor on the independent ticket. The declination was really made on Thursday and the letter bears the date of Sept. 22. Both the Republican State leaders and the independent Committee knew positively three days ago that Col. Roosevelt would not allow his name to head any ticket other than that of his own party.

All yesterday Col. Roosevelt was busy holding conferences with Elihu Root and other personal and political friends, and with representatives of the independent committee. After he had conferred long with Mr. Root and others, he met Paul Fuller, John De Witt Warner, and R. Fulton Cutting at the Reform Club, in the evening, and handed to them his formal declination. He had taken time to prepare it carefully, and the original copy had been corrected so much and interlined and rewritten in so many places it was almost illegible. His sister made a copy of it for the reporters, and it was given out at her home, 689 Madison Avenue, at 9:30 P. M. The letters follows:

Sagamore Hill, Sept. 27, 1898.

John J. Chapman, Esq.

My Dear Mr. Chapman: I hesitate to write to you while the independent nomination has not been formally offered me, but I am now receiving so many questions as to my intentions in the matter that I am not willing to wait longer.

"My name will probably be presented for Governor at the Republican State Convention at Saratoga on the 27th. If I am nominated then, it will be on the same ticket as those who are named for the other State offices. The Republican Party will also have Congressional and legislative tickets in the field. National issues are paramount this year. Very few municipal officers are to be elected. The candidates will be my associates in the general effort to elect a Republican Governor and Republican Congressmen to support President McKinley in the cause of sound money, and a Legislature which will send to the Senate a Republican United States Senator.

"It seems to me that I would not be acting in good faith toward my fellow-candidates if I permitted my name to head a ticket designed for their overthrow; a ticket, moreover, which cannot be put up because of objection to the character or fitness of any candidates, inasmuch as no candidates have yet been nominated.

"I write this with great reluctance, for I wish the support of every Independent. If elected Governor, I should strive to serve the State as a whole, and to serve my party by helping it serve the State.

"I should greatly like the aid of the Independents, and I appreciate the importance of the Independent vote; but I cannot accept a nomination on terms that would make me feel disloyal to the principles for which I stand, or at the cost of acting with what seems to me to be bad faith toward my associates.

"Again expressing my hearty appreciation of the honor you wish to confer upon me, and my regret that it comes in such a shape that I do not see my way clear to accept it, I am, very sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Declines to Talk Further.

Col. Roosevelt said that his letter contained all that he cared to say upon the subject of the independent nomination. He felt, he said, that he could not, and should not, accept it, and had said so at the first opportunity.

John De Witt Warner was seen last night at the Reform Club after the conference with Col. Roosevelt. When asked what effect Col. Roosevelt's refusal would have on the independent ticket, he declined to express any opinion. He added that a meeting of the State Committee and their candidates had been called for Monday at 2 P. M. at the Kenmore, Albany. There this matter will in all probability be taken up and acted upon.

Early yesterday morning both Mr. Roosevelt and Elihu Root said that the latter would give out a full statement in reference to the Washington affidavit. Mr. Root went to see Col. Roosevelt at 689 Madison Avenue, and the two were in conference for several hours. After this conference both said that Mr. Root would have the statement ready at his office at 2:30 P. M. Before that hour Mr. Root left his office, and he could not be found during the rest of the day. Col. Roosevelt said last night that he had himself looked for Mr. Root, but had not been able to find him.

No Statement Expected.

It is not probable that any statement will be made before the meeting of the convention at Saratoga on Tuesday. Col. Roosevelt said last night that Mr. Root would go as a delegate to the convention, and would probably have something to say there.

"Perhaps Mr. Root does not want to disclose now what he wishes to say in the convention," said Mr. Roosevelt. "But as to this I cannot speak positively. I do not know what he has prepared."

When asked what he meant in the affidavit, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I signed the affidavit under advice of counsel. I did it for the purpose of avoiding paying taxes in New York City instead of in Oyster Bay. I wrote to my counsel, in the letters that Mr. Root has, that I had no intention of changing my domicile. I merely did not care to pay taxes that, as a non-resident, were not due by me.

"Now—that—is—all—I—have—to—say," concluded Col. Roosevelt, slowly, raising both arms and giving a quick, defiant snap of his thumbs.

He then hurried away and was driven to the ferry to catch the next train for Oyster Bay.

Earlier in the day Col. Roosevelt said, in reply to the same question as to his eligibility:

"I am as certain of being eligible as I am that I can walk."

A Republican Statement.

The Republican leaders gave out the following statement yesterday morning:

The affidavit of Col. Roosevelt relative to his personal taxes in this city will not prevent his nomination and election as Governor. The charge made by Lou Payn is now burned powder, and the only effect it can have is to react against Gov. Black.

We have obtained the best legal advice in the city, and announce that Col. Roosevelt will be nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention on Tuesday next by an overwhelming majority.

He will be elected and inaugurated without question. The affidavit produced by Lou Payn was drawn by Col. Roosevelt's lawyer, and the suit to set aside his assessment in this city was instituted without his knowledge or consent while he was fighting in Cuba.

The matter of residence is established by intent. That has been settled by the courts time and again. The correspondence of Col. Roosevelt in connection with this tax matter clearly shows his intention to maintain his residence at Oyster Bay.

At a conference last night the whole matter was gone over, and it was found that there is positively no legal obstacle in the way of Col. Roosevelt's nomination. He will certainly be the nominee of the Republican Convention and the next Governor. The only effect of the Payn-Tammany charge will be to lose votes for Gov. Black. It was a silly piece of politics to make such a charge on the evidence they had.

The Constitution Quoted.

As a set-off to the clause in the Constitution as to residence being necessary to eligibility, friends of Col. Roosevelt cite the following provision in the Constitution:

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States.

The friends of Gov. Black, however, claim that this does not prevent a man voluntarily changing his residence while holding a Federal office. It is apparently the purpose of the supporters of Gov. Black to carry the question into the convention, and Mr. Root has been selected as a delegate for the express object of answering, from a legal point of view, whatever doubts may be urged as to the eligibility of Col. Roosevelt to the office of Governor.

OPINIONS IN OYSTER BAY.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 24.—The raising of a question as to the residence qualifications of Col. Roosevelt as affecting his election to the Governorship created amazement here, where he has always been looked upon as a resident of the State, and with his home either here or in Manhattan. No one here dreamed that there could be any question as to his availability as a candidate.

The opinions expressed in canvassing the matter shows that about one-half of the residents of the town looked upon him as a permanent resident of Oyster Bay, who spent his Winters in New York and the other half looked upon him as a New Yorker who spent his Summers here.

From 1893 to 1895, inclusive, Col. Roosevelt paid taxes here on $13,500 real estate and $2,000 personal property. In 1896 the real estate valuation was raised to $15,000, and in 1897 the Assessors jumped his valuations as well as those of every one else in the town.

This followed the move by the courts to have property assessed at its full valuation. Last year, accordingly, Mr. Roosevelt's real estate was increased in valuation by the Assessors to $75,000. In common with others, it was cut down on revision of the list, and was finally fixed at $40,000. It will be about the same this year.

Last year, however, Mr. Roosevelt did not pay personal taxes in this town. Town Clerk Long by request to-day made a search of the records, and finds that Mr. Roosevelt's name does not appear in the list of voters, and that he paid nothing as personal property tax for 1897.

District Attorney William J. Youngs, a resident of Oyster Bay, and personal friend of Col. Roosevelt, said to-day he did not know all the facts, but so far as he knew Col. Roosevelt had not lost his citizenship when he went to Washington. He seemed to doubt that even a man's declaration of residence in the District of Columbia could affect his citizenship in a State and that continued absence under the circumstances was needful.

Still, Mr. Youngs said he had not looked into the matter, and had never had a similar case to look up, and what he knew was wholly from belief and not from positive knowledge based on investigation.

THE NEWS IN SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The effect of the attack on Col. Theodore Roosevelt's eligibility to the office of Governor chiefly noticeable among the delegates assembling here for the Republican State Convention is the defensive attitude into which it has thrown his supporters. Until the springing of the Colonel's tax affidavit, State Chairman Odell and the other Platt leaders in charge of Col. Roosevelt's candidacy found that his cause carried itself with a swing and dash that put all opposition at a disadvantage.

To-day Gov. Black's friends were on the aggressive, and the Platt managers were kept busy explaining the intentions and motives of their candidate in the matter of residence and taxpaying. The friends of the Governor make no effort to conceal their satisfaction at this partial exchange of positions, and those of them who have arrived on the scene are distinctly exultant.

Beyond this, the situation as it has developed here is unchanged. The Platt-Roosevelt managers declare that the eligibility issue will not affect the convention's action, and that the Colonel of the Rough Riders will undoubtedly be nominated on the first ballot. A total of 781 votes is claimed for him, while Gov. Black is allowed but 190 as follows:

Albany 1, Cattaraugus 6, Cayuga 8, Chautauqua 8, Clinton 7, Columbus 8, Dutchess 7, Franklin 2, Herkimer 4, Jefferson 5, Kings 22, Monroe 29, Montgomery 8, New York 20, Oneida 10, Queens 1, Rensselaer 20, Rockland 1, Schenectady 6, Schoharie 5, Steuben 1, Wayne 1, Westchester 13.

The Black Estimates.

Gov. Black's managers assert that if he can get 110 votes in New York and Kings he will be nominated. Frank Bulkley, one of the New York district leaders who is for the Governor, declared to-night that he would get sixty-five votes in New York County, and Black men from Kings who are here predict that the Governor will get forty or forty-five votes from there, which would, according to their estimates, renominate him.

The closest personal friend Gov. Black has said to-night: "Mr. Platt says he knew of the Roosevelt affidavit before we informed him of it. That proves what we have claimed all along, that Platt never intended to have Roosevelt as the candidate. His confession that he proposed to nominate him when he knew he was ineligible exposes the game which was to nominate Roosevelt in the convention, then spring the question of his ineligibility, and have his place at the head of the ticket filled by a Platt committee."

Two possible Gubernatorial dark horses are here in the persons of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, and Controller James A. Roberts. Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, County Chairman Quigg, and a large contingent of the New York delegation arrived to-night.

On the same train came Louis F. Payn, who is presiding at the Black headquarters, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Campaign headquarters have been opened by W. J. Morgan of Erie and Addison B. Colvin of Warren, candidates for Controller; J. C. Davies of Oneida, candidate for Attorney General; J. P. Jaekel of Cayuga, candidate for Treasurer, and Andrew Davidson, candidate for Secretary of State.

Senator Platt declined to be interviewed, except to say: "Mr. Roosevelt is still a candidate, and will, I believe, be nominated."

The Roosevelt people were giving away buttons to-night, to which are attached rabbits' feet, with this inscription: "You can't stop Teddy's luck. This rabbit was killed at midnight in the dark of the moon on the grave of a cross-eyed Spaniard on San Juan Hill, Cuba."

A CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN.

"I came back here to settle Poppy Woodford," said Michael J. Dady yesterday, when Harry A. Hanbury demanded to know the meaning of a conference of politicians held in Dady's Brooklyn office.

When Mr. Dady and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff learned at Albany of the existence of the Roosevelt affidavit, and of the intention to

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MISS KING HERE, A BRIDE

Young Woman Supposed to Have Been Drowned at Coney Island Is Now Mrs. Chamberlain.

STORY OF DISAPPEARANCE

She Carried Extra Clothes to the Beach and Changed in Another Bathhouse—Flight Long Planned—Her Father Wrathful.

KING—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Friday evening, Sept. 23, in a private parlor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, by the Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., of Sing Sing, N. Y., rector of St. Paul's, Louise King, youngest daughter of Frederick and Ella King of this city, to S. Lloyd Chamberlain, also of this city.

The above notice, which appears in the advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, tells the final chapter in one of the most remarkable tales of its kind that have ever come to the notice of the people of New York.

It tells that Louise King, a twenty-two-year-old girl, who disappeared from the beach at Coney Island on Sunday, Sept. 11, and for whose body the Life Saving Corps along the entire Atlantic Coast have been asked to search, is not a victim of the sea, but alive and in the flesh, the wife of the man for whom she left home and friends, and it tells also how a young woman, surrounded by every luxury, reared tenderly and amid the best surroundings, the daughter of an old and respected merchant and the sister of one of New York's best-known business men, carefully guarded in her home and associates, has yet been able to completely hoodwink her father, mother, brothers, maid, and friends, and plan and concoct a scheme that for keenness of conception and boldness of execution would have done credit to the veriest adventuress that ever figured within the covers of the most sensational novel.

Father Long in Ignorance.

It is likewise remarkable that after this young woman had been tracked by her brother and his agents brought back to this city and married, her aged father should yet have had no positive knowledge that she was alive, and absolutely none that she was found and married, for the first knowledge of his daughter's marriage, he said, came to him through a reporter who sought from him an expression anent the strange events that had just happened.

As soon as Miss King had been located, brought back to this city from Philadelphia and married, her brother, William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, and a member of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., issued a statement through William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, giving the history of the case. Many details were later supplied by Mr. Corwine, speaking for Mr. King, and by the girl's father.

On Sunday, Sept. 11, Miss Louise King, accompanied by her maid, Alma Lindstrom, an ignorant but honest Dane, left her father's house, at 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for Brighton Beach. By an error, so it was stated, the women took a Coney Island train, arriving at the beach at about 3:30 o'clock. Miss King appeared vexed that she had made a mistake and told the maid that she would go into the bathing pavilion and see what sort of place it was.

Returned in a Bathing Suit.

She returned to the maid, who had waited on the beach, about fifteen minutes later, clad in a bathing suit and wearing stockings and a pair of light shoes, which, she explained, she could kick off when she intended to go into the water. The pavilion was a respectable place, she told the maid, and

so she says, for the third pavilion above the one she had occupied.

Nonchalantly she entered the women's dressing room. Quickly she donned the skirt, shirt waist, and other apparel, wearing her bathing suit as underwear. She left the pavilion by the rear, and took a train at once for Brooklyn. At 5 o'clock she took the annex boat of the Pennsylvania Road, and in Jersey City took a train for Philadelphia, where she arrived at 7:30.

She went at once to the Hotel Bellevue, one of the quietest and most exclusive hotels in that city, whither two trunks, packed with fine apparel, had for several days preceded her. Here she had the clerk register her as Mrs. Owens of New York, so that about the time the story of her disappearance was being told to the Coney Island police she was settling herself ninety miles away to await the developments she could not foreshadow.

Bought Clothes in Advance.

The fact that she would require clothes and plenty of them presented itself to the shrewd young woman. She knew she could not take away the apparel she had at home without disclosing her scheme, and so for weeks in advance she prepared herself. From Aug. 3 to 18, Miss King, with a number of her friends, attended a house party in the Adirondacks.

While she was there many packages addressed to her came from New York, and were received at Glens Falls, where they were held to await her orders. These packages contained the thousand things necessary to the feminine make-up, all of which she had ordered in New York before she started north. The day before she left the Adirondacks she went to Glens Falls and bought two large trunks, into which she packed all the apparel that had come there for her.

The day she left for home, these two trunks left Glen's Falls addressed to her father's house. Their arrival there created some comment, but she explained their presence by stating that they were the property of some one of her friends whose house was closed and who had requested that she care for them for a few weeks. The trunks were stored in the house, and nothing more was thought about them. On Sept. 10, the day before the Coney Island episode, an expressman called at the King house and took away the two trunks. Miss King explaining that her friend had sent for them. These two trunks were shipped at once to the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, to await the arrival of Mrs. Owens.

Has a Private Income.

It appears that Miss King has a private income, from what source is not stated, but it is said to be a liberal one. On the day of her disappearance from Coney Island she had $810 tucked away in her blouse and wore a great amount of expensive jewelry. The day before she went away her mother handed her $225 of her dividends, and this formed a part of the $810.

The night Miss King was reported as missing her brother, James, went down to Coney Island post haste and demanded of the bathhouse keeper information about his sister's jewelry, which he asserted she had worn. Nothing was known about it at the beach, and the maid said her mistress had not worn her jewelry. The next day the statement was given out at the King house and by William P. King that every piece of Miss King's jewelry had been found in her room.

Notwithstanding his belief in his sister's death, Mr. King continued to have every clue run out. On Sept. 15, four days after Miss King disappeared, he received word that his sister had had several extra trunks shipped from Glens Falls, and he followed this to his father's house, where he learned about the mysterious trunks. The expressman was finally found, and it was learned that the trunks had gone to the Hotel Bellevue, in Philadelphia.

Then began regular pilgrimages to the Quaker City for the purpose of tracing the trunks. But Miss King had shrewdly anticipated a search, and on Sept. 13 she brought an expressman to the Bellevue and had her trunks taken to the Broad Street Station. She was clever enough not to use the regular service of the hotel for this purpose.

Went to Hotel Walton.

The trunks were deposited in the station and then Miss King got another expressman to take them to the Hotel Walton, another of Philadelphia's big hostelries and located one block south of the Bellevue. Here she registered as Miss Crittenden of Boston. The next day she left the hotel and went to the Young Women's Christian Association in Philadelphia, leaving the trunks at the Walton. Mr. King's employes traced the trunks to the Bellevue and from there to the station, where the trail was lost. They were just about to recover it on last Thursday and would have given the young woman down in a short time, when she herself gave the final clue establishing her whereabouts.

Up to this time Samuel Lloyd Chamberlain, the girl's present husband, had heard nothing from her. In this assertion he is backed up by Mr. King and the others interested. On last Thursday Miss King wrote to him to his office in the Produce Exchange Trust Company, of which he is Secretary. In this letter Miss King asked Mr. Chamberlain to come to her and advise her. She was in deep difficulty, she said, and did not know which way to turn. The rest of the letter, Mr. Corwine says, was a love letter of a young woman to the man of her preference and concerned no one but the parties interested.

Mr. Chamberlain at once took this letter to Mr. King. Telegraphic communication was at once opened with Miss King, and Mr. Chamberlain was asked point blank whether he desired to marry her. His answer was an enthusiastic affirmative, and the tone of Miss King's letter left no doubt as to her feelings on the subject. Mr. Corwine wired the girl to return to the Hotel Walton and get her trunks and he and Mr. Chamberlain started for Philadelphia, arriving there at 6 o'clock on Friday night.

The Wedding Arranged.

Meanwhile it had been arranged that Miss King and Mr. Chamberlain were to be married as soon as the latter reached Philadelphia, but a hitch occurred when it was found that the Pennsylvania law provided for a license and the publication of the names of the contracting parties for a certain period. As soon as this was learned, a parlor in the Waldorf-Astoria was engaged, and Mr. King telephoned to the Rev. Dr. Niles of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, who had been officiating clergyman at the funeral services of Mr. King's daughter on Wednesday last at Monmouth Beach, asking him to perform the marriage ceremony.

Dr. Niles went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he met Mr. King, and there they waited for the arrival of the party from Philadelphia. They arrived at the hotel at 10 o'clock, having left Philadelphia at 7. There were present at the ceremony William F. King, who gave the bride away; William R. Corwine, who acted as best man; S. C. Meade, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, and Mrs. Meade; Dr. Houghton of Monmouth, and James King, a brother of the bride. Neither Miss King's parents nor her other relatives were present, and the parents of Mr. Chamberlain, who were also in the city, were absent. They came from their home, in Middletown, Del., on Friday.

Miss King's Explanation.

Miss King's statement for the cause of all this deception and mystery was given to Mr. Corwine. She said her father was very strict with her, and sought to force her to marry a man she did not love. Life at her home became so intolerable to her, she said, that she decided to leave it and go into the world, trusting to events to so shape themselves as to bring her in time to the man she loved, and who is now her husband.

When she finally got away, she said, she was at a loss to know what to do. She knew that she was being hunted, and her idea was solely to keep away until matters became smoothed over. Her plentiful supply of money made her independent of her relatives for the time, and it was when her heart cried out to her in her loneliness and doubt that she sent for Mr. Chamberlain.

A reporter called on Frederick King, the girl's father, yesterday. The news that his daughter was alive and married was thus imparted to him, and the old gentleman was almost prostrated by the news.

"What!" he cried. "My daughter alive and married? It is impossible."

The statement issued by his son was shown him, and then the father's astonishment turned to wrath.

"My daughter alive and married, and I not know it!" he cried. "This news to be brought to me by a stranger! It is too much! Never will I see her again. She has left my house, and disgraced me and her family. She, a girl who had everything in the world. I gave her servants; I gave her money. I gave her what her heart desired and she deserted me. No; she shall not come here again. Yes, it is true I was strict with her. That is the only way to bring up respectable children. It is true that I wanted her to marry another man, but had she told me her preference for Mr. Chamberlain I would have made no objection. I thought she loved the man I chose for her, and she let me believe she did. She has disgraced her father and her mother—"

Family Interrupts Him.

Several of Mr. King's daughters-in-law interposed at this stage and quieted the old man, who was lashing himself into a rage. They pleaded with him for the erring girl, and finally he said:

"Well, she is married. It is all right so. If she comes here I will see, I will see," and then he went sadly away.

Alma Lindstrom, the maid, was completely surprised when she heard of her mistress's marriage. She was not allowed to make any statement, but everything that has been discovered has corroborated her first statement.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are still at the Waldorf-Astoria. They declined to be seen yesterday, but in answer to a communication Mr. Chamberlain said that he and his wife intended to leave soon for his father's home in Middletown, Del., and that neither he nor his wife had yet called on Mr. and Mrs. King, Sr., nor could they say when they proposed to do so. The following paragraph appears in the statement issued by Mr. King:

"In this whole matter we want to say right here that we desire to thank Deputy Chief Cortright of the Police Department of this city for the valuable assistance actively rendered by him in this matter, for his co-operation with us, and for the valuable suggestions he gave us in following the clues."

Dyspepsia

Requires for cure careful attention to diet, and the gentle but positive stomach-toning, digestion-promoting, appetite-giving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The "magic touch" of this medicine in cases of dyspepsia has often excited wonder, praise and gratitude. If you or your friends suffer from dyspeptic trouble, we earnestly recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

GEN. WOOD'S NEW POWERS.

His Jurisdiction Extended to the Whole of Santiago Province—Col. Wiley Lieutenant Governor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 24.—President McKinley has extended the jurisdiction of Military Governor Wood, so that it now embraces the whole Province of Santiago de Cuba, and has appointed Lieut. Col. A. A. Wiley of the Fifth Immunes Lieutenant Governor, with the duties of reorganizing the civil courts and the administration of all civil affairs in Eastern Cuba.

Lieut. Col. Wiley's residence is in Montgomery, Ala. He is one of the counsel for the Plant system, and has been serving as Judge Advocate since his arrival at Santiago.

DRUMMOND PLANT NOT SOLD.

The St. Louis Tobacco Concern Not Absorbed by the Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—President Drummond of the Drummond Tobacco Company of this city to-day denied the story that his plant had been sold to the American Tobacco Company for $10,000,000. Stockholders in the Drummond Company also deny the story, but it is said that Mr. Drummond will sell if he can get the price demanded.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT BY BOULDERS

New York Boy Is Fatally Hurt While Fishing with His Father.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., Sept. 24.—A peculiar fatal accident occurred near Highland Beach to-day. Bernard Widman of 447 East Eighty-third Street and his fourteen-year-old son came down from New York this morning to fish. About 1:30 o'clock this afternoon they went out on the big rocks which Contractor Frank McNeil is putting down along the Government trestle from Sandy Hook to the mainland for the purpose of forming a breakwater behind which sand will bank and form a support for the trestle.

While they were fishing a trainload of boulders passed on the trestle bound for a point further along. In some manner the tripper of one of the cars became unfastened and allowed the car to dump, and the load of stone fell on the boy. One of his feet was cut off, one of his legs crushed from the knee to the hip, his face was cut, and he was injured internally. His father, who was within ten feet of him, escaped injury. The boy was brought here and then sent to the Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, where he died at 5 o'clock.

COXEY'S CIRCUS STRANDED.

His Father, Gen. Coxey, Will Lecture to Raise More Money.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Sept. 24.—Jesse Coxey's circus, known as the Norton Jones show, is again stranded. Wednesday the show arrived here from Marion for a one-night stand. Before the show opened someone stole 500 tickets and they were distributed about the city. These, together with a great number of complimentaries, almost filled the tent with free patrons. The show decided to remain Thursday night, but it rained hard, and the attendance was not large enough to justify a performance.

They experienced the same difficulty to-day, and they are now here stranded. Gen. J. S. Coxey, of Commonweal fame, father of Jesse, was telegraphed for and arrived to-day. Sunday he will deliver a lecture on non-interest bearing bonds and good roads, under the circus tent, and it is hoped by this means to raise money to put the show on its feet again.

The owner of the show is not only Mr. Coxey's son, but his brother-in-law, the two having married sisters. He is but twenty-three years old, and has been in all parts of the world. He says he has had a great deal of experience, but more of the unsatisfactory kind the past week than ever before.

Gov. Taylor of Tennessee Ill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Advices from Johnson City to-day are to the effect that the condition of Gov. R. L. Taylor, who has been ill for some time, is alarming. Gov. Taylor has been away from the capital about two months, and during that time has not improved. His term of office expires in January.

Mr. Bayard Continues to Decline.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 24.—Thomas F. Bayard rested comfortably during the day, the dull, rainy weather of the past few days apparently affecting him but little. His pulse is fairly strong, but the gradual daily decline continues.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:20 A. M.—345 Columbus Avenue, L. Rose; damage, $150.

6 P. M.—293 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Eliza White; damage, $15.

7:40 P. M.—155 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Rudolph Berger; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—132 Allen Street, Ignatz Brunits; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—84 James Street, unknown; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EDGEMONT, S. D., Sept. 24.—Fire which started in a millinery store here last evening while the wind was blowing a gale swept the entire block of business buildings, with most of their contents. The loss is $150,000; partially insured. The buildings were owned by Francis C. Grable.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—A fire broke out to-day in the four-story building occupied by the Michigan Electric Company, outfitters and dealers in electrical supplies and phonographs. The loss on the building and contents probably will reach $50,000. The amount of insurance is not known.

VIEWS OF COL. ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

brandish it before Senator Platt's eyes at once, Mr. Dady acted with promptness and decision. He sent a volley of telegrams speeding toward Brooklyn, calling on prominent politicians to meet him at his office yesterday morning. By the time Dady arrived there his office was crowded, for everybody had read of the affidavit and connected that at once with Dady's telegrams.

Dady has been for Black because Woodruff was for Black. He has made no pretense of activity in the Governor's cause, declaring that it was hopeless to attempt to stem the Roosevelt tide. He looked on with equanimity when his own Third Ward Republican Union passed resolutions indorsing Col. Roosevelt without a dissenting voice. But the news that there really was a chance for Black has revived all Dady's enthusiasm, and he took charge of the Black campaign in Brooklyn with vigor.

Other Men Bewildered.

As to the other politicians, their attitude was one of bewilderment and indecision. Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the County Committee, who has been for Black in the same lukewarm way that Dady was for him, and who recently declared that he had no hopes of Black's nomination and was not opposed to Roosevelt, would not talk about the matter.

"I am all at sea," said M. Atterbury, hopelessly, "and I don't know what to think."

Quarantine Commissioner Schroeder and ex-Assemblyman Wagstaff declared that there was no hope for Roosevelt. Mr. Woodruff arrived at Mr. Dady's office at about 11 o'clock, and at once went into executive session with Messrs. Dady and Atterbury in an inner room. When he came out he said to a reporter:

"I shall have to be excused from saying about this. I came from Albany to see what is best to be done under the circumstances, and I shall probably leave for Saratoga this afternoon."

R. Ross Appleton, John G. Deubert, and a number of others stuck to Col. Roosevelt, but Mr. Dady was evidently confident that the Colonel was out of the race.

Hanbury and Dady.

The fun began when Harry A. Hanbury, who has been conducting a sort of guerrilla warfare against everybody from his stronghold, in the Eighth Ward, for the past year, and who has been outspoken against both Black and Woodruff, drifted in. He engaged in a hot dialogue with Dady. He finally provoked Dady into charging him with breach of faith in having deserted Woodruff. Hanbury retorted:

"You came back here to kill Roosevelt if you could, and you know it!"

"I came back here," exclaimed Mr. Dady, "to settle Poppy Woodford, if you want to know!"

Hanbury calmed down and said he had no objection to that, but that Roosevelt would be nominated. Dady evidently believes that Senator Platt is going to abandon Roosevelt and try to throw his strength to Gen. Woodford, who has just resigned as Minister to Spain.

"That affidavit," said Mr. Dady to a reporter, "kills Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination. Gov. Black will be renominated. It is not necessary to have any round-up of delegates. There will be little voting for a man who is ineligible. Supreme Court Justices have declared the affidavit will stand as a bar to election, and," added the Chairman of the Executive Committee with great emphasis, "even uncertainty would kill Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate."

DEVELOPMENTS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The following statement was given out at the Executive Chamber this evening, with the sanction of the Governor:

"The story is circulated by the Fifth Avenue managers that Roosevelt's ineligibility has been known to the Governor and his friends several weeks. This statement is incorrect. The question of such ineligibility was first presented to the Governor the night before last, (Thursday.) The question was then discussed and the determination was reached to submit it to the best legal talent obtainable, and if it was decided that Col. Roosevelt was ineligible, to convey that fact immediately to the Republican managers in New York City, and also to announce it publicly.

"The question was that night submitted to and examined by several lawyers of experience and ability, among whom was Judge Countryman of Albany. They were to announce their opinions on the following morning, Friday. On that morning the opinion was unanimously given that Mr. Roosevelt was ineligible to the office of Governor. The leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were immediately notified, both from New York and Albany, and a conference arranged with them for 6 o'clock that same evening on the arrival of the 2:30 train from Albany.

"The conference was held as had been arranged, and the question was there discussed. The statement sent out from New York is therefore untrue, that the matter of Roosevelt's ineligibility had ever been known to the Governor prior to Thursday night.

"The whole subject was published in the papers Saturday morning, so that, within sixteen hours after the matter first came to the Governor's attention, a conference had been arranged with the Fifth Avenue leaders; within twenty-four hours a conference had been held, and within thirty-six hours the whole matter was in the possession of the public through the agency of the press. Until last Thursday evening no question of Roosevelt's eligibility had ever been suggested to the Governor, directly or indirectly, from any source whatever."

Judge Countryman's Opinion.

This statement, signed by Judge Countryman, reviewing the legal aspect of the Roosevelt affidavit, was given out to-night:

"This is a clear case. The material facts are undisputed. Mr. Roosevelt had been for many years prior to 1897 a resident of the State of New York. In April of that year he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, went to Washington, and took up his residence there. May 1, 1897, he gave up the house in New York in which he had been living with his family, and in June rented a house in Washington. In October of the same year his family removed to Washington, and he with his family occupied the house rented there, where they remained until April, 1898.

"In the meantime, Mr. Roosevelt had been assessed as the owner of personal property, on the assumption that he remained a resident and taxpayer of New York. He objected to the assessment on the ground that he was not a resident of New York, but was a resident of the City of Washington, and in support of his objection, made and filed, in March, 1898, an affidavit, stating these facts, and added that from the time his family had occupied the house, he had been and then was a resident of Washington.

"Two things are necessary to a change of residence. First, a removal to another place, and, second, an intention to make that place a residence. Here we have both the act or fact of removal from New York to Washington, and the declaration under oath that it was a change of residence; in other words, that his intention was to make the new home he had established in Washington the permanent residence of himself and family. This is final and conclusive.

Col. Roosevelt's Deposition.

"Mr. Roosevelt frankly deposes and states that on account of this change of residence he did not, and could not, vote in New York at the election in November, 1897, and to clinch it declares that since October 1897, he had not had any domicile or residence in New York. This is a positive declaration of his intention to change his residence. But to make it conclusive he also states the converse, that 'since then (October last) I have been and now am a resident of Washington.'

"This language is not susceptible of any other interpretation. But if it were equivocal, it must be read in the light of the purpose for which it was used. The object of the affidavit was to evade the payment of taxes in New York, on the ground that he had changed his residence to Washington. He therefore intended not only to convey the impression, but to convince the taxing officers of New York that he had changed his residence and was not liable to the assessment made against him in New York.

"Doubtless the mere fact of his removal with his family to Washington and remaining there while he was engaged in the performance of his official duties was not sufficient to effect a change of residence. The intention to make it his residential home and abandon his New York residence was also necessary. And this intention is clearly evinced and affirmatively stated in his affidavit. But this intention is also shown by his act in contesting the New York assessment against him, on the specific ground of his prior change of residence.

"It has been suggested that Mr. Roosevelt stated in his private correspondence with his attorney in the tax proceedings that he did not intend to lose his residence in New York. If this be true, it is exceedingly unfortunate that he did not so state in his affidavit. He is bound by his declaration under oath, and is estopped from saying that he made that declaration with a mental reservation that he did not mean what he stated in explicit terms.

To Evade Double Taxation?

"It is also suggested that the affidavit was made merely 'to evade paying double taxes in Washington and New York.' If such be the fact, there is a strong implication that the assessment in Washington was not objected to or contested, and that it was recognized by Mr. Roosevelt as legal and proper. If this be true, not a peg is left to hang a doubt upon.

"Of course, Mr. Roosevelt has a perfect right to change his residence again to New York, and has a right to claim that he is now a resident of New York. But if he was a resident of Washington for five months, or even a single day, he is unable to hold the office of Governor of New York. To be eligible to this office he must 'have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.'

"It follows that any votes cast for him for that office at the ensuing election will be thrown away, and necessarily result, even though he should receive a majority of the votes, in the election of the opposing candidate receiving the next highest number of votes. E. COUNTRYMAN."

GOSSIP OF THE POLITICIANS.

The Independents' committee is at work organizing as thoroughly as possible all the districts in the city.

***

Senator Patrick H. McCarren said last night that he would probably start for Syracuse to-morrow night. He said he might, however, wait until Tuesday morning, and go with the Tammany delegation.

Senator Platt and Chairman Odell left yesterday morning for Saratoga.

***

An organization of commercial travelers will hold a conference at Syracuse the day before the Democratic Convention to help along the Van Wyck boom.

***

The convention of colored citizens of the State of New York, which was to have met at Syracuse Sept. 29, has been postponed until Oct. 4. This was done, according to Chairman Charles E. Brown, at the request of Mr. Croker and other Democratic leaders, in order to give the result of the State Convention at Syracuse time for full consideration. The call for the convention says:

"All persons, irrespective of past party affiliations, who favor the election of the Democratic State and county tickets to be nominated this Fall, are requested to meet in convention in the City of Syracuse, Oct. 4 next, for the purpose of taking steps looking to the organization of the colored voters of the State into one solid Democratic phalanx; to discuss measures relative to our political and material betterment; to indorse the Democratic State ticket; and to map out a line of aggressive campaign work. Each Assembly District in the State will be entitled to three delegates and three alternates."

***

A friend of Col. Roosevelt made a clever retort yesterday to a Democrat, who said that the leader of the Rough Riders would be hurt by the charge that he had not paid his taxes.

"He has paid his taxes," said the Colonel's friend.

"Where?" asked the Democrat.

"At San Juan, at the head of his regiment. That charge will help him more than the Black and Payn charge will hurt him."

***

Frederick Schrayshoen of Mount Holly, Burlington County, a farmer, was nominated for Governor by the State Convention of Populists held yesterday at Camden, N. J. The platform demands an issue of paper money and pronounces against all fusion movements.

***

The Fourth New Jersey District Republican Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress met yesterday at Newton. The present Congressman, Mahlon Pitney, presided. John I. Blair Reilly of Phillipsburg was nominated on the first ballot and his nomination was made unanimous. The only other name presented was that of Burnet Herr of Lambertville. The vote stood Reilly 112 and Herr 96. Congressman Pitney addressed the convention, predicting Republican victory in the State and district, and praising the Administration for its conduct of the war.

***

Congressman William Sulzer, who still hopes to be nominated for Governor by the Democrats this year, was expressing his views to a crowd of his friends in the corridor of the Savoy last night.

"I think," said the Congressman, "that Roosevelt will be nominated, and will then be turned down as ineligible by the State Committee. The Republicans will then nominate Stewart L. Woodford, who will be defeated at the polls."

"How about your boom, Sulzer?" asked somebody in the crowd.

"My boom," said the Congressman, serenely, "is doing well. I understand there is a good deal of sentiment for me up the State. I am not worrying."

N. E. MACK VISITS TAMMANY.

Said He Is Ready to Drop Justice Titus for Van Wyck—Mr. Croker's Ambition.

Norman E. Mack, the Democratic leader of Erie County, where the twenty-four delegates have declared for Justice Robert C. Titus for Governor, arrived in this city yesterday, and was at the Savoy last night talking over the situation with the Tammany leaders. He had an hour's conversation in the hotel corridor with John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's right-hand man. The corridor was crowded with Tammany men at the time, and they took a keen interest in Mr. Mack's visit. Some of them said it meant that Mr. Mack had made up his mind that the sentiment for Mayor Van Wyck was sweeping over all parts of the State; that he realized that his own candidate had no chance of winning at Syracuse, and that he was preparing to climb aboard the Van Wyck bandwagon.

Mr. Mack said to a reporter: "Erie County's first choice is Justice Titus, and it has no second choice. There is a good deal of feeling in the Erie organization that the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed at Syracuse."

Mr. Croker left the hotel early in the evening and was said to be in the company of Mayor Van Wyck.

The talk about Mayor Van Wyck as a candidate for Governor was heard everywhere yesterday. At the Savoy many of the Tammany leaders believed it a certainty that the Mayor's name would be presented at Syracuse, and that the chances were in favor of his getting the nomination. They all said that the Democrats up the State are clamoring for the nomination of the Mayor. Mr. Croker says nothing except that Tammany has no candidate and wants the Mayor to stay where he is.

A story was told yesterday that Mr. Croker wanted first to put the Mayor in the Governor's chair, and then to run him for President.

"Mr. Croker," it was said, "would be Van Wyck's Mark Hanna, and that is what he wants to be. Depend upon it, that if Van Wyck is elected Governor, he will be put in the field for President."



Geo. F. C. Booss,

Importer and Maker of Furs.

Opening Announcement

I beg to announce the opening of my new establishment, 294 Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, and invite the public and my many friends to an inspection of my new premises to view the latest Parisian creations in Furs, Opera and Theatre Garments. The knowledge gained by my long experience in the manufacture of Furs will now be devoted to the interest of my new patrons. The heads of my various departments are those who stand foremost in their respective lines. This, together with my personal attention, will insure perfect-fitting garments, combined with thorough and exacting workmanship. At no time will my stock contain any but the very finest skins, and my prices will always be found moderate.

294 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 30th & 31st Sts.

MONTANA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National Platform Indorsed and President McKinley Congratulated.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 24.—The Administration Republican Convention was held to-day and nominated Thomas C. Marshall of Missoula for Congress, Judge Theodore Brantley of Anaconda for Chief Justice, G. H. Grubb of Kalaispell for Associate Justice, and Benjamin Webster of Helena for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The platform does not include the words "silver" and "gold," the financial plank being as follows:

We indorse without reservation or exception the declaration of principles adopted by the last National Republican Convention as promising wise policies of public action and bringing to the country a prosperity which we have not had heretofore.

The Administration is indorsed and congratulated upon its course, and the other planks relate to the glories of the war with Spain, the Nicaragua Canal, &c.

By a large majority, the convention voted down an equal suffrage resolution.

CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican Faction Combines with Prohibitionists Against Stone.

READING, Penn., Sept. 24.—The Gubernatorial campaign now in progress in Pennsylvania is being marked by extraordinary activity and hard work on the part of all the candidates and their henchmen. Some remarkable speeches are being delivered daily, and the cry of fraud, corruption, and robbery is filling the air.

A strong faction of the Republican Party has combined with the Prohibitionists, and together they are making a determined effort to defeat Congressman Stone, Senator Quay's candidate for Governor. Dr. Swallow, the Gubernatorial nominee of the Prohibition Party, is stumping the State day and night and putting up a most vigorous fight. Several days ago he challenged Candidate Stone to meet him in a series of public debates, but the Republican nominee, in an open letter, declined to accept the "defi," stating that the proper place for the settlement of the question of corruption in Republican State officials, which Dr. Swallow proposed to discuss, was the courts.

When a candidate for State Treasurer at the last Pennsylvania election, Swallow polled considerably over 100,000 votes, and many conservative, well-posted political prophets predict that he will poll a larger vote than that cast for Jenks, the nominee of the Democratic Party.

In some sections of Eastern Pennsylvania the Prohibitionists are making an extraordinary house-to-house canvass, getting the promises of voters of all parties to cast their ballots for their candidates and putting the names of the voters in large books which they carry.

ALTGELD AND HARRISON SPEAK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Democrats opened the State campaign to-night at the Auditorium with a tremendous meeting. Ex-Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Harrison were the principal speakers. The former's speech was long and vigorous, eliciting great applause. It was devoted for the most part to scarifying Gov. Tanner and the present State Government.

Among other things, he charged the Republicans with stuffing pay rolls, illegal assessment of employes, demoralizing the civil service, and extravagance verging on the criminal. He charged that the State deficit of three years ago was the result of Republican legislative extravagance, and he quoted a Republican State Senator as his authority. The Republicans came in for a severe scoring, because of the Allen street railway bill and of laws forcing monopolies and trusts.

Mayor Harrison's speech was much shorter, but equally incisive. He made artful use of anti-Tanner editorials in Republican newspapers. The speakers were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the Auditorium was so crowded that several thousand persons could not gain admission. The appearance of Harrison and Altgeld upon the same platform would seem to set at rest the stories that there is friction between these two leaders.

Alabama's Congressional Muddle.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24.—The Democratic State Executive Committee held an all-night session in the case of the two Taylors of the First Congressional District. At 5:30 this morning the committee decided unanimously to sustain the action of the District Convention in renominating G. W. Taylor. This action was acquiesced in by Hannis Taylor, and there will be no further friction.

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT.—First District, E. Stevens Henry, Rep.

NEW YORK.—Eighteenth District, John H. Ketcham, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA.—First District, Michael F. Doyle, Dem.; Second District, William Hetsel, Dem.; Third District, William McAleer, Dem.; Fourth District, James Walsh, Dem.; Fifth District, Frank D. Wright, Dem.; Fourteenth District, Martin E. Olmstead, Rep.; Sixteenth District, Jonathan F. Streibey, Dem.; Nineteenth District, R. J. Lewis, Rep.; Twentieth District, I. M. Hoover, Dem.

Assembly Nominations.

CORTLAND.—Walter A. Cook, Jr., Dem.

ERIE.—Seventh District, John Helwag, Dem.; Eighth District, Charles Norton, Dem.

NIAGARA.—First District, Charles F. Foley, Dem.

ORANGE.—First District, John E. Ward, Dem.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

Indications that Our Delegates Favor the Acceptance of the Dominion's Bering Sea Offer.

QUEBEC, Sept. 24.—The members of the American delegation of the conference commission have been in session almost continuously since 9 o'clock this morning.

It is understood they have under discussion the Bering sealing question, and that word has been sent to certain Americans in Victoria to ascertain the value of the Canadian ships which are now engaged in the seal fisheries.

This is taken as an indication that the American Commissioners are considering favorably the proposition of the Canadian Government to sell to the Americans the Canadian vessels now engaged in the seal fisheries and withdraw absolutely from the Bering Sea.

It is stated to-night on good authority that so far the joint commission has not taken up the question of a commercial reciprocity treaty, but that the views of each side have been formulated and put in printed form, and that the matter will be taken up in joint session during the coming week.

DEFENDED A COMRADE'S BODY.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 24.—Ten men of the Belknap Rifles, Company F, First Texas, stood guard with loaded guns and fixed bayonets over the body of their comrade, Clarence L. Riley, yesterday evening, at the First Division Hospital, and forbade the surgeons to touch it.

Riley went to the hospital to have a minor operation performed, but died immediately after taking chloroform, the surgeon says. Capt. McAdoo of Company F demanded possession of the body. This was refused. The surgeons intended to have a post-mortem. Capt. McAdoo went back to camp and sent over ten men under Sergt. King, with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges, to guard the body, with strict orders to permit no one to touch it. Gen. Keifer, commanding the division, was appealed to. It is stated, but he did not interfere. Finally Capt. McAdoo was sent for, and, on the promise of the surgeons not to touch the body, he withdrew his men, and the remains were carried to an undertaker's establishment.

A medical commission reported that Riley died from heart failure. This the Texans refuse to believe, saying that Riley was one of the best athletes in the company, with wind and muscle, and was not troubled with heart affection.

B. Altman & Co.

NOVELTY DRESS SILKS

FOR FALL 1898.

This Season's Importations of Autumn Silks represent the finest productions of the leading Silk Manufacturers of Europe, and the latest ideas of the most prominent Modistes in Paris. The following weaves for Reception, Dinner and Carriage wear are shown:

Moiré Messaline, Cotele D'Or, Satin Sultane, Taffeta Craquelé, Satin Mousseline, Armure Milanaise, Satin Princier, Cotele Bengaline, Satin Roxane, Mousseline Cameleon and Velour Argentine.

Bordered effects in Printed and Jardinière Brochè, Moiré Faconné, Satin Ombre, Persian Bayadere, Satin Brocades, Taffeta Jardinière, Velour Barre, etc.

Rich Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns. Dainty Silks for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

(Shown in Windows.)

B. Altman & Co.

PARIS LINGERIE.
New models in Night Robes, Bolero and Short Corset Covers, Fitted-Top Petticoats; exclusive designs in Matinées, Peignoirs, Liseuses and complete Bridal Trousseaux. Crests, Monograms, etc., to order.

SILK PETTICOATS.
Autumn and Winter styles of Plain Glace Silk, also in Plaid and Striped designs, trimmed with Graduated Accordion Plaited, Pinked, Plissé and Corded Ruffles, and with Lace and Chiffon.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS AND WRAP TRIMMINGS.—Autumn Importations of Parisian Novelties as employed on the French Model Gowns. Cloth Bands with Crocheted Rings; Relief designs in Black Silk Passementerie; Spangle and Chenille effects; Embroidered Floral Trimmings in Mousseline, Lace and Ribbon combinations.

Silk Applique Passementeries; Pearl, Silver and assorted Jewelled Embroideries; Jewelled and Fancy Buttons, Buckles, Slides and Clasps.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The Driver of a Grocery Wagon Is Held Up and Relieved of $57.

John J. Drummond of Blake Avenue, East New York, a driver for Thomas Ralston, grocer, at Vanderbilt Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, reported to the Liberty Avenue Police Station at Brooklyn that he had been held up by four highwaymen last night between Woodhaven and East New York on Broadway, and relieved of $57. According to his story he was driving along the road about 10 o'clock, having for company a fourteen-year-old boy.

When between Woodhaven and East New York a man came out of the bushes and called to him to stop. When he pulled up three other men appeared, and dragged him from the wagon. They then proceeded to go through his pockets, as well as those of the boy. From him they took $57, overlooking $3 in an inside pocket. From the boy they obtained nothing.

The Queens County police will investigate the matter, inasmuch as the robbery happened within their jurisdiction.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Rosenquest has signed a contract with J. H. Haverly, by which his newly organized American-European Minstrels will come to the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday, Oct. 3.

"The Jolly Musketeer," the new opera in which Jefferson De Angelis is the star, will be given for the first time to-morrow night at New Britain, Conn. The opera will be seen in this city at the Broadway Theatre following the engagement of Francis Wilson.

Langdon Elwyn Mitchell read yesterday the three completed acts of his dramatization of "Vanity Fair" to Mrs. Fiske, who some time ago accepted his scenario of the play, which will be called "Becky Sharp." Mr. Mitchell expects to finish the play by Nov. 1, the time originally specified.

David Belasco, who is writing an American version of "Zaza," the play from the French, in which Mrs. Leslie Carter is to appear this season, has decided not to stage the production until early in December. He has discovered that it will be necessary for him to do much more original work on the adaptation than he had at first contemplated.

David Bispham, who has been engaged by Maurice Grau to sing in many of the important baritone rôles during the season in this country, has arranged for twelve performances of the song cycle "In a Persian Garden." Mr. Bispham will sing at the Leeds festival on Saturday, Oct. 8, after which he will sail for this country, arriving here on Oct. 15.

Charles Frohman, in casting the parts for William Gillette's adaptation of "Love Will Find the Way," the attraction to follow the run of "A Day and a Night" at the Garrick Theatre, has selected J. E. Dodson of the Empire stock company for one of the principal rôles. This will not be permanent, as Mr. Frohman intends, when the Empire company returns to the Empire Theatre in January, that Mr. Dodson shall rejoin the organization, to assume a prominent part in Anthony Hope's "Phroso."

Arrangements have been made by Harry E. Sanford, who was last season Mme. Nordica's personal representative, and Miss Anna Millar, manager of Theodore Thomas's Chicago Orchestra, to jointly manage a tour for Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, Wily Burmester, the violinist, and Edouard Zeldenrust, the Dutch pianist. Mr. Burmester, who will arrive here early in December, will make his first appearance in January with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mme. Carreno will arrive in January and give fifty performances, opening with the Chicago orchestra.

The rehearsals of the Oratorio Society of New York for its twenty-sixth season will begin on Thursday evening next in Carnegie Hall, when the study of the programme for the first conc

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

Demand that It Begin Not Later than Oct. 15 and Be Completed by Dec. 31.

OUR TROOPS TO GO THERE SOON

Occupation of the Island Will Begin Next Month—The Proposed Removal of the Christopher Columbus Monument.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The officials here are watching with interest the progress being made by the Military Commission at Havana in securing the evacuation of the Island of Cuba. The commission has been very slow in making reports to the War Department, but from the latest received it appears that the body would like to have more definite instructions as to procedure.

It seems that the Spanish Commissioners declared that they could not begin the evacuation of the island until the 1st of November, and that it could not be completed before the 28th of February next. In view of the alarming state of the Cubans, who are suffering from hunger, and the inability in the present uncertain conditions for obtaining work, the President decided that he could not assent to the consumption of so much time. Therefore he caused the commission to be instructed to demand that the evacuation by the Spaniards begin not later than Oct. 15, and that it be completed by Dec. 31 next.

What the result of this demand will be is not yet known, but it is said that the Administration is determined to tolerate no dilatory tactics upon the part of the Spanish forces in leaving the island, although disposed to permit reasonable indulgence.

Notice has also been taken of the expected purpose of the Spanish Captain General to remove from the island the remains of Christopher Columbus, with part of the surmounting monument. If a monument is not a permanent fixture, then it is hard to decide what is, and it is possible that attention will be called to the infraction of the terms of the protocol, although this must be done with haste in order to succeed in its object as the removal is said to be fixed for next Tuesday.

The United States forces are being put in readiness for the occupation, and every bureau of the War Department will have its supplies and equipments ready when the time for movement comes. An official in the War Department said to-day that the troops would go to Cuba about the middle of October; another said about Oct. 25, and certainly not later than Nov. 1.

The matter of barracks for troops has been considered by the department, and Acting Secretary Meiklejohn said to-day that the Spanish barracks in Cuba would be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated before being occupied by United States troops. No barracks that were not pronounced in a satisfactory and healthy condition would be used. If barrack accommodations already built by the Spanish were not sufficient this Government would provide its own barracks.

More care is being given to the matter of sanitation and health of the proposed Cuban expedition than has attended any expedition of the army. The department has had plenty of time to make these arrangements, and is utilizing it for completing every arrangement necessary for successful occupation.

OUR MILITARY COMMISSION.

Courtesies Extended by Spanish Officers—Evacuation Preparations.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Yesterday afternoon Col. Clous, Secretary of the American Evacuation Commission, delivered to Señor Giranta, Secretary of the Spanish commission, two official notes. Gen. Parrado invited Col. Clous and Capt. Hart to partake of refreshments and treated them with much courtesy and friendship. Later Col. Clous and Capt. Hart visited the Union Club, an invitation to do so having been extended by the Board of Directors of the club.

British Consul General Jerome visited the headquarters of the American commission last night, and was invited to dine there by Gen. Butler and Mr. Porter. It is rumored that the American commission will to-day deliver an important document to the Spanish Commissioners. Mr. Porter spent the best part of yesterday in a conference at the British Consulate with Consul General Jerome.

An American citizen named Von Holwenstein, who was sentenced by the Spanish Government for complicity in the insurrection in Cuba, and who has been confined seven months, has been released by order of Capt. Gen. Blanco, and sailed to-day on the steamer City of Washington for New York. The American Commissioners paid his passage money.

Gen. Blanco, under date of Sept. 22, issued a decree revoking certain plenipotentiary powers with which he had invested the Governors of Division of the Province on Nov. 6 last, again assuming personally the direction of all judicial affairs pertaining to the military jurisdiction of the island.

Thirteen persons who have been confined in the Cabanas Fortress since April 16 last under sentence of exile to the Isle of Pines recently forwarded a communication to La Lucha, which that paper published, asking their release on the ground that other political prisoners under like sentences have been pardoned by Captain General Blanco.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning the Captain General's body guard will form in the Plaza Cristo, whence, headed by a band, they will proceed to the cathedral to render military honors during the lowering of the remains of Columbus from the monument where they now rest and their preparation for transportation to Spain.

Preparations have been completed for the steamers of the Spanish Transatlantic Company to take the sick troops and war equipment from Manzanillo and Cienfuegos. This work will begin at the end of the present month or the beginning of October.

High Holiday in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The bells of the cathedral and other churches rang merrily this morning and the guns of the Spanish and foreign warships in the bay, including those of the United States transport Resolute, fired salutes in honor of the Saint's Day of the Princess of the Asturias. The public buildings, Consulates, and every ship in the bay were gayly decked with bunting, and the Government offices were closed. But the newspapers do not, as formerly, advertise the official reception at the palace, and on all sides can be heard the remark that the salutes to-day will be the last fired in Cuba in honor of a Spanish Princess.

Gomez Has Not Resigned.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is at the camp of Gen. Rojas, in the Santa Clara Province, gives emphatic denial to the published report that he has presented his resignation as Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army. Brigadier Gen. José Luis Roban is encamped two and a half miles from Sagua. The forces under his command number 1,100. Perfect order and discipline are maintained in the camp, over which floats the Cuban flag. The Red Cross Society's banner flies over the hospital.

Mrs. Sampson Sails for Havana.

Mrs. William T. Sampson, wife of Rear Admiral Sampson, sailed yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga to join her husband in Havana. The Rear Admiral has not been very well, and it is because of this fact that Mrs. Sampson makes the trip. She expects to remain with him till the completion of his labors as a member of the Cuban Evacuation Commission.

Nail Trust's Rival Embarrassed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Attorney Clifford A. Neff made application in Common Pleas Court to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the United States Wire and Nail Company. The plant of the company is situated at 894 Broadway, this city, and is owned by Clement Biddle of Philadelphia. The attachments on the property aggregate about $18,000. This is the concern which it was announced some time since would fight the big wire and nail trust formed last Spring.

WINTER CAMPS FOR TROOPS.

War Department Investigates Various Sites—Proposed Locations in Several of the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The subject of Winter camps for the troops that are not used in the occupation of Cuba is being considered by the War Department. Officers of the army have been investigating various sites which can be used, and though nothing has been definitely determined, it is probable that Southern camps will be chosen.

Some suggestion has been made that the mountain resorts might be utilized, but the selection of such places is not contemplated by the War Department. It was said today that examinations were being made with a view to the selection of camps near popular Winter resorts in the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

It is not the intention of the department to have any very large camps at any of these places. If they are found satisfactory it is probable that there will be a movement of troops to the South in about a month, which will probably mean the abandonment of Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.

WINTRY WEATHER AT MONTAUK

Tents Pulled Down to Prevent Their Blowing Away—The Sick Safely Housed.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 24.—Gen. Shafter returned to the camp this afternoon, and is once more in command. Gen. Wheeler leaves at once for Alabama to take charge of cavalry. Gen. Wheeler's headquarters were taken down this afternoon, as the weather outlook for the next twenty-four hours indicated that, in the exposed position the tents occupied, they would be blown down before morning. The wind is blowing a gale from the northeast to-night, and the cold wind is sweeping through the camp with a force that has sent the soldiers early to their tents and blankets.

At midnight last night the register showed 70 degrees, but fo-night the mercury has dropped to 53, and is still going down. The wind is accompanied by a cold, driving rain, and the life-savers say the indications are for a severe storm. Twenty-four tents in the old detention camp went down before the gale this evening, and tents in all parts of the camp are reported to be in bad shape.

The hospital is in good shape, as every patient is housed in the wooden buildings, and these are heated with big stoves. The hospital wards are the only comfortable places in the camp to-night, with the possible exception of Gen. Shafter's headquarters over at the clubhouse.

The transport Manitoba left with the Twenty-fourth Regiment this morning. The Twenty-fifth Cavalry (colored) expected to get away to-morrow for the Far West, but the weather will probably hold it in camp longer.

The Red Cross took fifteen sick to Bridgeport to-day, and the Lewistown was to have taken a load of sick to Providence, but it was thought best not to load her under existing weather conditions.

Batteries G and H of the First Artillery and F of the Fourth spent last night on board cars at the railway station, and received orders this morning to move. At 7 o'clock they were under way.

The only death bulletined to-day was that of David Davis, a contract nurse. He was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School, and served with distinction in the hospitals in Siboney and Santiago. He was brought home sick, and died of dysentery.

MUSTERING OUT STATE TROOPS.

Gen. Tillinghast Confers with Gen. Randolph on the Matter.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast called at the Army Building yesterday and held a consultation with Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, detailed to direct the mustering out of the New York volunteers. Gen. Tillinghast has just returned from Washington, where he went to get information regarding the details of the mustering out of troops. He was there referred to Gen. Randolph.

Gen. Tillinghast reminded Gen. Randolph that the New York troops were mustered in with their State equipment. After the muster out there will probably be a reckoning between the Nation and the State, which will net the latter a neat sum.

SECOND NEW JERSEY AT HOME.

Regiment Arrives from Pablo Beach, Florida—Sixty Sick Left Behind.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 24.—The first of the three sections of the train bringing the Second New Jersey Volunteers from Pablo Beach, Fla., arrived here at 8:15 this morning, and were warmly met by members of the First and Fourth Regiments. The returning troops were escorted to the camp, where they were given a breakfast. The men looked pale and wan, and shivered in the cool sea air.

Col. Hine and staff arrived on the first section. The Colonel said he would return to Jacksonville in a few days to look after the sixty sick men of the regiment who were left in the Second Division Hospital. A hospital car was attached to each section of the train, and they brought in all 130 men, most of whom were convalescent. About 15, however, are seriously ill, and it was feared last night that two might die before the train reached here. It is hoped now that they will recover.

The second section arrived at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, with the Second Battalion. It left Jacksonville with 17 sick, 3 of whom were well enough to join their companies upon arrival here. The third section arrived at 5 o'clock. All of the men started for their homes this afternoon. Twenty-five men from each company will return here on Tuesday to put up tents and prepare for the coming back of their comrades on Friday. It is expected, however, that the men will remain here but a few days, before they receive a thirty-days' furlough prior to being mustered out. The First will break camp on Monday, and go to Newark, where they will remain until the muster out.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

Applications Must Be Sent Through the Regular Military Channels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Assistant Adjt. Gen. Ward, who is directly in charge of the enlisted service at the War Department, has dispatched the following telegram to the commanding officers of the military camps and departments:

"War Department is overrun with applications for discharges of enlisted men from members of Congress, Governors of States, Mayors of cities, friends, relatives, and others. Acting Secretary of War desires that you issue general order to-day to your command, calling attention to Paragraphs 762 and 765, Army Regulations, and to the fact that the War Department will not entertain applications for discharge, excepting they reach it through military channels."

Col. Ward has also found it necessary to send the following instruction by telegraph to hasten action under this order:

"Department is advised that commanding officers are holding back applications of enlisted men for discharge. Acting Secretary of War directs that you instruct all company, troop, battery, and regimental commanders of your command, by telegraph, that such cases must be forwarded immediately, approved or disapproved, as provided in Army Regulations, 765, through regular military channels, for action of War Department. Acknowledge receipt and report action."

It is probable that the War Department was inspired to hasten the action of the department commanders in these cases, by reason of the numerous inquiries received at the department of late from prominent persons, including Senators and Representatives, for information as to its intention respecting applications of soldiers for discharge, which have not yet been received at the department.

Sixth Infantry Feted at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The whole city turned out to-day to honor the returned Sixth Infantry, United States Army, under command of Lieut. Col. Miner. A parade through the streets of the city, followed by a dinner to the regiment at the Grand Hotel, was the form of the demonstration. The First Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the Eighth United States Infantry (colored) served as escorts to the heroes of Santiago.

AGUINALDO ONLY A PUPPET

Would-Be President of the Philippines Put Forward by a Clique, It Is Said.

RECOGNIZED BY FEW REBELS.

Chief Macabulos the Worst Obstacle to the Restoration of Order in the Islands—Aguinaldo's Alleged Envoys.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—A gentleman who arrived here from Manila on the China, which brought Gen. Greene and his staff, and who is thoroughly familiar with the condition prevailing in the islands, said today that so far as Aguinaldo and the insurgents were concerned, the quiet removal of Aguinaldo and a few leaders would result in the collapse of any movement inimical to the United States.

"Aguinaldo," said he, "is simply a puppet, worked by a few Filipinos having a veneer of European civilization, most prominent among whom is his secretary and interpreter, the conductor in chief of all the negotiations between Dewey, Merritt, and Aguinaldo. Acting with Aguinaldo are men like Artacho and Sandigo, previously employed as clerks by Spanish civil officers, and who were accomplices in all the infamous exactions and robberies these officials committed.

"The men now en route to Washington as alleged envoys of Aguinaldo have been absent from Manila for some time past. One, Agoncillo, received part of the money the Spanish paid to Aguinaldo to end the revolt in 1897. Lopez, who is Agoncillo's secretary, has been living in England for several years. Both are very ignoran as to the true status of affairs.

"The truth is, Aguinaldo's revolt and his supposed recognition by the Filippinos as their chief are mythical. There exist in different districts on Luzon various parties of revolutionists who have no connection with Aguinaldo's gang. Macabulos, who heads the revolt in the centre and north, has never visited Aguinaldo, fearing arrest by him, as he knew Aguinaldo was jealous of his power. The simplest method of obtaining a solution of the question is by disarming the rebels by force or diplomacy, and getting rid of Aguinaldo and a few others. The worst obstacle to the restoration of order is Macabulos, who declares that he never will submit to American domination, and wants independence. The arrest of this fellow, who can hardly talk Spanish, would, it is believed, be followed by the rendition of his followers, who are all ignorant natives.

"Any recognition, official or otherwise, given by President McKinley to Agoncillo or to his Secretary when they reach Washington, would be misconstrued by Aguinaldo's advisers, who probably would use the incident to elevate their position in the eyes of the natives."

GERMANY IS NOT INTERFERING.

Believed at Washington that the Reports Saying Germany Is Arming Insurgents Are Not True.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The officials of the War Department pronounced to be without foundation in fact the alarming stories coming from sources in San Francisco to the effect that Germany had shown any disposition to arm the Philippine insurgents with a view to inciting them to harass the American army at Manila. The officials stated to be positively untrue the statement that our Government had received any such information, or that it was influenced by such in ordering the dispatch last week of 5,000 additional troops to reinforce Gen. Otis at Manila.

It is undoubtedly a fact that some apprehension was caused at an early stage of the war by the attitude of the German naval force in Manila Harbor. But, so far as can be learned, that difficulty has been smoothed away, and there has been no recurrence of unpleasant incidents in those quarters. Information, scarcely official yet worthy of credence, has reached Washington to indicate that Germany would much desire a coaling station in the Philippines, preferably taking the Island of Palawan for that purpose. But it is not supposed that Germany would undertake to assert any claim in that quarter unless there should be a clear exhibition on the part of the two nations properly interested in the Philippines—the United States and Spain—of a disposition to consent to a division of the islands.

On this point the American Peace Commissioners have been fully instructed. As for the statement that Germany was sending 150,000 rifles to arm the insurgents, it was said at the War Department that such an act would constitute a casus belli, and it was not supposed for a moment that there was any truth in it.

GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Alleged Acts Which Have Made the Insurgents Indignant.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 24.—The Philippine rebels have another cause for being incensed at Germany's naval forces in Oriental waters. Less than a month ago it was learned at Manila that a German cruiser had been carrying Spanish dispatches between Cebu and Iligan Islands. These dispatches related, as nearly as could be ascertained, to movements of Spanish troops on these islands. The discovery of the action of the cruiser led to a declaration by the Philippine chiefs that Germany was openly aiding the Spanish cause.

Still greater indignation was manifested when the Filipinos learned that the Spanish ship Rosario had hoisted the German flag while engaging in transporting Spanish troops from Iligan to Iloilo. Part of the troops had been transferred when the rebels succeeded in capturing the Rosario. She was taken to one of their island strongholds and news of her capture was sent to Admiral Dewey. A few days later the German merchant steamer Clara called at several island ports held by the rebels to secure water and supplies. In each case her requests were denied, and the rebels appeared so hostile that no attempt was made to disobey their wishes.

News of these events reached Hongkong Aug. 30 and was telegraphed to the Japanese papers, copies of which reached here to-day.

Bravery of a Signal Corps Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—A letter from Manila tells of the brave conduct of E. E. Kelly of the Signal Corps during the engagements before the Philippine capital. In the heat of the conflict he carried a wire a mile and a half right into the Spanish intrenchments while the bullets fell around him like hail. Two comrades fell alongside of him, one fatally wounded. For his bravery he was made First Sergeant. Gen. Merritt has sent his name to President McKinley for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the capture of Manila," and it is expected that he will at least get a Congressional medal.

Transports Returning from Manila.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—President C. A. Griscom of the International Navigation Company received a telegram to-day announcing that the American Line steamship Indiana sailed from Manila for San Francisco on Sept. 1, the Ohio on Sept. 3, and the Pennsylvania on Sept. 9. The three ships took troops to Manila. They are due to arrive in San Francisco about Oct. 1, and will imediately load up with soldiers and set sail again for the Philippines to reinforce Gen. Merritt's command.

A Line of Steamers to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The Polynesian Steamship Company, which is to put on a line of steamers between this port, Honolulu, and Manila, has appointed agents here. Two steamers are now being built for the company at Cramps' yards, but before they are completed other vessels will be running. It is rumored that the Ohio and Indiana, recently used as transports, will be utilized for this service.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

Girls' School Waists; to be worn with separate skirts; made of imported all wool material; polka dot design; red with black, blue or white; 10 to 15 yrs., **3.15**

Girls' Aprons; fine strong white lawn, hang full from band of neat insertion; ruffles of lawn in armholes. This pretty apron will cover many defects in a half worn dress; 2 to 12 yrs., **59c.**

Girl's Hat of Soft Felt; rolling brim; fancy colors, with black band; will appeal to every school girl, **65c.**

One Piece "Kilt" for the little fellow of 2 or 3 yrs.; all wool flannel; box plaited front and back; sailor collar, navy, brown, green or red; 2 to 4 yrs., **2.25**

Girls' Dresses; all wool fancy mixed goods; waist trimming of plain cashmere and braid in contrasting color; skirt lined. Good serviceable dress for school and every day wear; 6 to 14 yrs., **4.00 to 6.50**

Worsted Toque in solid colors or combinations; cardinal and white, navy and white, light blue and pink, etc., **39c.**

Babies' White Silk Caps; embroidered; silk lined; face trimming of lace edged ruching and ribbons; silk ties; 1 month to 3 yrs., **58c.**

Pajamettes, or "Little Pajamas;" fall weight; new colors; just the thing for comfort in cold weather; 2 to 8 yrs., **69c.**

Babies' Short Dresses; soft nainsook; dainty yoke of one row insertion; fine, tucks and hemstitching; shoulder ruffles of embroidery; 6 mos. to 2 yrs., **85c.**

School Umbrellas for boys and girls; fast black; natural handles; strong **65c.**

Boys' Reefers, heavy tan covert cloth; or all wool navy blue chinchilla; 2 1-2 to 6 yrs., **5.00**

It is a distinctive feature of our store that even the lowest priced goods are attractive in appearance, and perfectly correct in style—the result of devoting our entire attention to children.

60-62 West 23d St.

MORE GENERALS APPOINTED.

The President Distributes Rewards Among Army Officers for Distinguished Campaign Services.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The President has appointed the following-named officers to be Brigadier Generals of volunteers as rewards for their services in the Santiago campaign:

Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First United States Cavalry.

Col. William M. Whorry, Sixteenth United States Infantry.

Col. John H. Page, Third United States Infantry.

Lieut. Col. G. S. Carpenter, Seventh United States Infantry.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Daggett, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster's Department.

Col. J. F. Weston, Subsistence Department.

The President has also appointed Col. Willis G. Hulings, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a Brigadier General of volunteers for services in Puerto Rico.

It is the expectation that most of these officers, who are thus rewarded for their hard service, will soon be mustered out of the volunteer service, though not necessarily out of their present regular army positions and grades.

OUR PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Will Leave London To-morrow and Go to Paris to Take Up Their Work.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—The United States Peace Commissioners landed here early this morning from the Cunard Line steamer Campania, which reached her landing stage before daylight. They are all in good health and refreshed by the voyage for the work in store for them.

The physical betterment was most marked in the case of Judge Day, who said yesterday evening to Senator Davis:

"I am getting well accustomed to sea travel. I like it and could enjoy another week of it before going ashore."

This points to the fact that the Chairman of the Peace Commission is a much changed man for the better by the rest of a week at sea, salt water baths, and the bracing air on the deck of the steamer. His face is ruddy and his eyes are brightened by added vigor.

The Commissioners were received by the United States Consul, Mr. James Boyle. The Mayor of Liverpool extended to the Commissioners an invitation to attend a function to be held this evening in honor of the British warships now here. The invitation, however, was declined, the Commissioners deeming it unwise to accept civil or social courtesies before entering on their duties at Paris.

The Commissioners proceeded at 8:15 by a special steamer to the train. All the baggage of the commission, and its staff, the boxes of records, &c., were distinctly marked in order to insure expedition and careful handling. The Commissioners and their party occupied three parlor coaches at the head of the train, followed by two baggage cars for their effects. The Americans were thus cut off from the remainder of the train and secured privacy during the run to London.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The train with the American Peace Commission on board arrived here at 12:30 P. M. to-day. The Commissioners are now staying at the Hotel Cecil, where they will remain until Monday. On Monday they will leave London at 7 o'clock in the morning and will arrive in Paris at 7 o'clock the same evening.

SECRETARY ALGER'S TRIP.

Inspects the Camp at Anniston and Then Goes to Atlanta.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 24.—Secretary of War Alger, Surgeon General Sternberg, and Quartermaster General Ludington to-day inspected Camp Shipp and the troops stationed here. They were conducted by Col. Royal T. Frank, in charge of the camp. The stay of the distinguished party in Anniston was very short, but the time was well improved.

Col. Frank gave a review of the troops early, after which the hospitals were inspected. There are very few sick men here, and Col. Frank was complimented on the healthfulness of the camp. The party left here on a special train at 10 o'clock for Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—The Secretary of War and his party reached Atlanta at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Secretary Alger was met at the station by Brig. Gen. Pennington, Commander of the Department of the Gulf; Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, Col. John Simpson, and other army officials, who escorted him into the department. Col. R. J. Lowry and a citizens' committee, composed of Mayor Collier and members of the City Council, then escorted the visitors to Col. Lowry's tally-ho, which bore them to the Capital City Club, where luncheon was served. After luncheon Col. Lowry drove the party to Fort McPherson, where Secretary Alger inspected the hospital.

VOLUNTEERS IN NEED.

Unfortunate Condition of 400 Men of the Ninth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association is besieged with applications for help from the recruits of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry. These men seem to be in a peculiar and unfortunate position.

There are about 400 of them in all, and their exact standing cannot be ascertained by them. When they left camp at Framingham, they say, they were told by Lieut. Col. Weaver that they were furloughed with the rest of the regiment, and should go home and wait until the expiration of the furlough, when they would be mustered out of the service.

The difficulty now lies in the fact that none of them has individual written furlough papers. Consequently, when they apply to Quartermaster Hyde for clothing or rations, he cannot recognize them, and so, many are living from hand to mouth, sleeping where they best can, clad in rags, and not knowing where the next meal is to be obtained. They have been able to draw their State pay, but their regular army pay is behindhand.

Steps are being taken for the relief of these men, and to secure prompt medical and other attention.

Dr. Angell Welcomed at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 24.—Dr. James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, with Mrs. Angell, reached home this morning after a year's absence as Minister to Turkey. He was met at the train by a crowd of students and professors. The familiar Michigan yell was given with a will.

VICTIMIZING THE SAILORS.

Claim Agents' Efforts to Defraud Those Entitled to Bounty Money from the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Many of the sailors who took part in the destruction of the fleets of Admiral Montojo at Manila, and Admiral Cervera at Santiago, and who became entitled by their participation in these engagements to bounties from the United States Government, have been discharged from the service, while others remain. Those who are discharged, as well as those who continue in the navy, are being solicited by claim agents here and in other cities for authority to prosecute the demands of the sailors before the Washington authorities.

This is the same old shark that is in the pension business, and now turns attention to the chance of sharing with Jack the bounty that he need not share with anybody. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who has been supplied with lists of the fleets destroyed, together with the names of the sailors who helped to destroy them, has turned the lists over to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department. All that the sailor has to do to establish his right to bounty is to send the proper proof to the Auditor and wait for his money. It may take some time to get it, but no agent can hurry the process a moment.

Secretary Long's notice to this effect has not discouraged the claim agents. They manage to get hold of names and offer all sorts of assurances of the value of their experience, influence, and labor to help the sailors. The Government is prepared to give Jack all the help he needs free, and, as Secretary Long says, "This employment of an attorney does not advance the interests of the claimant in the slightest degree."

A SOUVENIR OF JULY 3.

Bronze Bust of Columbus Taken from the Cristobal Colon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The most beautiful of all of the souvenirs of the naval battle of July 3 off Santiago reached the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Converse, commanding the Montgomery at Guantanamo. It is a bronze bust of Christopher Columbus, taken from the flagship Cristobal Colon, which lies below the surface of the ocean twenty miles from Santiago.

The Navy Department has offered to place in charge of the Smithsonian Museum until proper disposition can be made of them all of the relics recovered from the wrecks save the captured flags, which must go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis; so this bust will be sent to make a nucleus for what probably will prove to be one of the most interesting collections in the museum.

TO DISPOSE OF THE VESSELS.

The Special Board Reports Auxiliary Naval Craft Unserviceable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The special board headed by Commodore Higginson, charged by the Navy Department with the inspection of the auxiliary naval vessels acquired during the war, with a view to reporting upon their proper disposition, has just submitted its report to Acting Secretary Allen. It may be said generally that the board finds that nearly all of the auxiliary vessels, serviceable as they were in the pressing emergency created by the war, are unfitted for regular naval use.

They are in every case lacking in one or more of those features of construction that are regarded as absolutely essential in an effective naval vessel, the principal and most common defect being a lack of properly proportioned water-tight bulkheads, and another being the impossibility of properly protecting the exposed machinery. If the opinion of the board prevails, few will be retained in the naval service after the conclusion of peace.

Spanish Torpedoes for Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, Commander George A. Converse, is expected here next week with a large collection of torpedoes captured from the various Spanish warships about Santiago and other Cuban ports, which will be brought to the Training Station, to be placed in fighting trim. The list of torpedoes includes the make of Whitehead and Schwartzkopf, which, after a thorough overhauling, can be made serviceable.

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

Sickness in the Two Hundred and Third New York.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 24.—News was received in camp this morning that Private Peter Delamore of Company A, Tenth Ohio, had died in the Good Samaritan Hospital, at Lebanon, of typhoid fever.

In the Two Hundred and Third New York here less than 15 per cent. of the men are able to perform duty. The sick of this regiment are being sent to outside hospitals as fast as possible.

Three Deaths in Puerto Rico Camps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day from Ponce:

Deaths to-day, three: Private Clair F. Coburn, Company E, Third Illinois, typhoid; Corp. Charles P. Barnes, Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, gunshot wound, and Private James H. Conta, Company G, Fourth Ohio, pulmonary tuberculosis.

New York Regular Dies of Typhoid.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—William Eyl, a member of Company K, Eighth Infantry, died to-day in the Pennsylvania Hospital of typhoid fever. Eyl, whose home was in New York City, was brought to this city from Montauk Point.

Connecticut Soldier Dead.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 24.—Capt. Finley Butterfield, who was brought from Montauk Point to the Backus Hospital here on Sept. 14, suffering with typhoid fever, died this morning. He was about thirty years old and enlisted from Concord, N. H.

First New York Privates Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Gen. Merriam has provided for the transportation from Honolulu to this city of Privates Harry Bullock and James W. Phillips of the First New York Regiment, who became insane on the way to the islands. They will be confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Typhoid Fatal at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—Corp. Henry Higgins of the Eighth Massachusetts died to-day at Camp Hamilton of typhoid fever.

WORK OF MRS. HOGAN.

Many Diet Kitchens Established for Regular Army Regiments.

Mrs. Louise Hogan, who has been at work on a scheme for army relief work for the last few weeks, announced yesterday that the first fruits of her labors have ripened. The following permanent diet kitchens have been established:

Seventh Infantry, under Dr. Gensella; kitchen in working order, with a detail of one man and one female nurse.

Tenth Cavalry, under Major Fowler; three colored nurses.

Third Cavalry, under Dr. Kelly; equipment, supplies, and knowledge for future work.

Second Cavalry; under Dr. Ronig; tent and supplies, other work being arranged for.

First Cavalry, detachment under Col. Viele; tent and supplies.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, under Major Hawley; tent and most needed supplies.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, who will remain at Camp Wikoff until the last, kitchen being prepared in one of the disued buildings.

Mrs. Hogan says that at the very earliest opportunity she will send employes to Puerto Rico and Cuba. "The diet kitchen," she says, "is a necessity to the health of the men. I have met with nothing but the utmost kindness on all sides since I began my work, and as things are progressing at present, diet kitchens will be established in every regiment in the army before many weeks have passed."

RELIEF WORK IN PUERTO RICO.

American Army Reported to be Dependent on the Red Cross.

The Red Cross headquarters in this city is in receipt of a letter from H. F. Barnes, agent at Ponce, Puerto Rico, under date of Sept. 10, in which he says:

"During the time of my stay here I have visited and supplied all of the American camps and hospitals, and have visited all of the Spanish camps and hospitals also. The latter I found so well supplied as to need nothing from the Red Cross. The American Army in Puerto Rico is now utterly dependent upon the Red Cross and has been for weeks, for all of its hospital food supplies, which are deemed more important than medicines. I have been with one cargo to Guayama, one to Mayaguez, and one to Arecibo. At the latter place I landed a cargo for Gen. Garretson's command, and visited the Spanish Army. Later I visited Gen. Macias at San Juan, who was very courteous, and by his direction visited his garrison and various hospitals. After leaving San Juan I visited all the cities between there and Ponce. On my return here without a day's delay, I began to send out goods to the surrounding camps and hospitals, and thus far have furnished about twenty-five wagonloads.

"The cargo coming from Gen. Bennett was in the right moment, for my stores were exhausted on that very day. The stores were landed in good shape at our headquarters in the Custom House, and already in two days two-thirds of them have gone out.

"We have about 10,000 men in Puerto Rico, all told. Of these about 10 per cent. are sick. To-day's report is 3 cases of yellow fever, 350 typhoid cases, 600 malarial fever, and about 400 of intestinal disease."

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Volunteer Commissions Not Vitiated by the Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion that the retirement of officers of the regular army who have been promoted in the volunteer service does not affect their volunteer commissions. The matter was submitted to him in the case of Major Gen. Graham of the volunteers, who is a Brigadier General in the regular army, and whose retirement for age as a regular will occur Sept. 28.

It is held that these officers have separate commissions, and that the volunteer service commission will hold after an officer is placed on the retired list as a regular army officer by operation of the age limit. This decision will also apply to Gen. Coppinger, who will retire for age next month.

In mustering out volunteer line and staff officers the decision is that the President can discharge any volunteer officer who may or may not be retired, and in case he has not reached retirement age, he will go back to his original rank in the regular army, or, if retired, he will go out of service.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—S. Fosdick Jones, Cincinnati; Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy.

ASTOR—T. H. Gardner, London; Z. Horovsky, Vienna.

FIFTH AVENUE—Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, Tennessee; J. Ross Robertson, M. P., Toronto; Thomas Gallaher, Belfast.

GILSEY—Dr. M. F. Hansbrough, Virginia; Gen. Colton Greene, Memphis.

HOFFMAN—Harold E. Nilson, Goteborg, Sweden; Attorney Samuel Maddox, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Judge A. W. Kulmer, Dayton, Ohio.

WALDORF—Archer Baker, London; D. R. Inglis, Sydney, New South Wales; Baron H. Nothomb, Washington; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia; W. H. Grace, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Smith, dress goods and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Curen & O'Neil, Columbus, Ohio; J. M. Curen, notions; Hotel Albert.

Florsheim Dry Goods Company, The, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, hosiery; 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Graff, A. A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. A. Graff, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods; 28 Howard St.; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Schuermeir, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, piece goods; 51 Leonard St.; Hotel Manhattan.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Powers, dress goods and silks; 86 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Otte, G. F., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. F. Otte, Jr., carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, Broadway and Leonard Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...5:53	Moon sets..12:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:10	Gov. Isl'd...3:26	H. Gate....5:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:38	Gov. Isl'd...3:51	H. Gate....5:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Theresina, Barbados, Para, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Arecuna, Tampico, &c...	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*2:00 P. M.	
Chester, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

AN EDEN IN BRONX PARK

Dr. Britton Transforming the Botanical Garden Into a Spot of Uncommon Beauty.

THE BIG MUSEUM BUILDING

Work on the Structure Should Be Completed in Time to Afford Storage for the Returns from the Puerto Rican Botanizing Expedition.

When the returns from the botanizing expedition the New York Botanical Garden is to send to Puerto Rico, under the patronage of the President of the garden, Cornelius Vanderbilt, are ready to be added to the already large museum collection, there will probably be a building ready to receive it. The garden has been developing rapidly in all lines this last Summer. The excessive moisture and heat have brought the plants along excellently, and have not interfered with the big museum building. Three-quarters of its steel frame is up, and the walls are completed up to the second story, so that it is possible to form an idea of what the appearance of the whole will be. It is to be a thoroughly fire-proof building. The steel framework will support the amphitheatre-like arrangement of seats in the lecture hall of the building, which they already outline.

The outside of the building is of brick and terra cotta, giving a soft, warm gray effect, which has been chosen as the best to blend with the landscape and not stand out too vividly in either Winter or Summer. The ornamentation is plain and dignified, in keeping with the size of the building, while there will be nothing bare about it. The lecture hall is the first thing the visitor notices in going up from the railroad station. It is in the basement, on the end where the main entrance will be. There are to be four other entrances and plenty of exits in case of accident, though the building is constructed with a view to making this impossible. The hall will seat 900 people, and illustrated lectures will probably be given there on Saturday afternoons. That is a plan of Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief of the Garden, though it may be changed.

There are no furnaces in the building. Light and heat come from an electric power house, whose tall chimney, which has a rather ornamental appearance, can be seen from the museum. It is 1,200 feet removed from the museum, and 600 feet from the greenhouses, which are also heated from it. The power house is completed with the exception of the interior fittings. It obviates the necessity of filling the basement of the museum building with engines, and there are no unsightly chimneys to destroy the museum's architectural symmetry.

The Museum Interior.

The interior of the museum promises to be everything desirable. On the main floor will be the exhibition of economic botany, examples and products used in the arts and industries. The second floor will contain the scientific exhibits showing the structure of the members of the vegetable kingdom from the first formation of the plant through all its changes up to the period of full maturity. The third floor will contain the herbarium, the library, and laboratories, to be used by special students who come with proper introductions, and rooms for research. These last, it is said, will fill a pressing want. They will be at the service of distinguished men who may wish to make the garden a centre for study for a time. There is nothing of that kind provided for such students, it is said, in America.

The basement, which will be only a little less light than the many-windowed rooms above, will contain besides a lecture hall, shops and rooms for storage, and it has been thought that some of the rooms might be used to advantage for temporary exhibitions along botanical lines, such as flower shows of different kinds. Other rooms will not be given over to any particular use, but will be put to service as contingencies arise.

There will be more or less grading done around the museum building, and that is practically all the ground change that will be made anywhere in the garden. No spot could have been selected, Dr. Britton says, which has more natural advantages, or which could have been arranged for a botanical garden with less expense than the present site in Bronx Park. A little clearing away and "cleaning up," and there are knolls and valleys, forests and plains, entirely satisfactory in the way of both beauty and utility.

The chief work in the garden this Summer has been on the border, which is to inclose it, making a thick bank of trees and shrubs, sloping down from the outside in, and eventually to show gracefully curved lines on the side toward the park. This border, which is now three-fifths done, was begun on the railroad side of the garden, and will eventually shut out the view of the tracks and cars, except here and there, where there will be breaks in the border to give the world outside little vistas of the beauty within.

All the work done on the border is not to be seen on the surface, for it is used for a nursery, growing trees and shrubs for other parts of the garden. It is to be completed this Fall, when there will be two miles of it altogether, and there will be within that space some 350 different kinds of trees and shrubs.

The little hills and knolls in the garden have been utilized as natural division lines, and there are pleasant surprises to the visitors who pass over them. On one side there will be, perhaps, the pinetum, the little pines, firs, yews, and other evergreen plants showing their varying dark shades, and then, on reaching the top of the knoll, on the opposite side, there comes suddenly into view the collection of herbaceous plants, many of them even yet showing quantities of vivid-colored blossoms. There are nearly 3,000 of these herbaceous plants arranged in small beds, each bed containing different members of a particular family. The centre of the little valley which contains these plants is to have a distinctive feature which will make it particularly interesting. Lagoons are to be arranged opposite the beds of ground plants, each containing the marine cousins of the family. It is expected that it will be possible to carry out this idea with perfect success.

There are vines now in some of the beds, morning glories and the like, but they are such vigorous growers that they are to be removed to arbors now in preparation where they will show off to better advantage and not occupy so much valuable ground space.

A Rose Among Knauts.

A rock on one of the knolls—one of many natural beauties which ornament the garden—forms the basis for a kraut garden. There is a rose here, which has nothing to do with the krauts, but which is a good illustration of the way vegetation has been growing in the garden. It is a Siberian running rose, which in season has hundreds of white blossoms. It was planted here this year as an excellent rock coverer, and now it has runners at least 15 feet long, healthy, strong, and rugged, and bearing the healthiest of green leaves.

An interesting little plant that comparatively few people have seen growing is the edelweiss. This plant was grown from seed in Buffalo, and sent to the garden, where is has been flourishing all Summer, and is to spend a Winter outdoors preparatory to another season's work. The cacti of the garden are also interesting. These plants, which are supposed usually to live the year through only in tropical countries, have a bed by themselves. There are nine different varieties, which will be left to take care of themselves this Winter.

Not far from the herbaceous plants there is a little nook under a hill and completely shaded by trees, which is a natural fernery. There is the moist, stagnant air which ferns love, and a number at one point that nature has herself planted. There are fifty-three other specimens, however, in the ground and in crevices in the rocks which have been transplanted. A charming little fern, with gray-green variegated foliage, is something of a mystery. Its last place of residence was Whitestone, where it was considered a green-house plant, but some of it being thrown out, it proved to be a hardy little annual. It possibly has a Japanese origin. That will be decided before long. Leaving the ferns for the beds of grasses and sedges, there is another interesting mystery in the Zea tunicate, supposed to be the plant which was the ancestor of the present Indian corn. Its general appearance is much the same as that of the cultivated plant. The great difference is in the ear. This one has already formed its kernels and promises seeds.

The garden has a wonderful natural arboretum. Some of the trees were planted by the Lorillards, but many of the most beautiful were those which were merely allowed to remain and now that they are septuagenarians, octogenarians, and centenarians, they are the finest specimens of their kind to be found within miles around. The hemlock forest is to be passed through with wonder and awe. The arboretum, which is on the east side of the Bronx, has from 40 to 50 trees planted in the Spring, young trees, which had been well nourished for two or three years in the nursery. There are four acres of nursery independent of the garden. There will be more trees planted this Fall, and others still in the Spring. By that time there will be 150 different kinds in the garden.

A total number of plants, including trees, shrubs, and mosses, of 4,000, may be considered a good showing for the work of a year and a half. There are seeds and roots from the botanical expedition to Montana last year now growing in the garden.

Fall and Winter Work.

One of the busiest seasons of the year begins with the Fall planting. The shrub collection will be set out in a few days. The planting is particularly under the direction of Samuel Henshaw, the head gardener of the place and Dr. Britton's right-hand man. Most of the material is drawn from the nurseries, though the collections in all lines are constantly being enlarged by purchase, exchange, and gifts. The list of private donors this year has been very large, and there is much excellent material in storage.

Cutting down of trees and everything else which necessitates driving over the lawns, which would cut them up too much in the Summer, is Winter work. Eight horses are kept at work in the garden, and there is a pretty little shingled stable for them, which is now practically completed and the surrounding ground graded. It will be occupied soon.

Dr. Britton, with a staff of assistants, is rapidly preparing the material for the museum, and by the time the building is ready to receive it it will have been classified and arranged and ready for its permanent home. With the Columbia College collection, which is to be placed in the museum on deposit, there will be about 700,000 specimens. The Park Commissioners have given the contract for the erection of the large greenhouse to John R. Sheehan, but work has not yet been begun on it. The buildings and roads in the garden are under the direction of the Commissioners of Parks of the Borough of the Bronx, who have been much interested in the work of the garden and done much to facilitate it.

As a situation for a botanical garden and zoological garden, Bronx Park leaves almost nothing to be desired. When the system of roads proposed is completed there will be nothing wanting in that line. A road forty feet wide will pass from Van Cortlandt Park on the west through the Mosholu Parkway, which is 600 feet wide, by bridge over the railroad track to the Pelham Bay Park, on the east. It will be a beautiful stretch of driveway, and the location of Bronx, in the centre, excellent.

An increasing interest in the Botanical Garden has been manifested this last Summer. A great many people have visited it as botanical students. When the Directors find people in the garden at 7:30 in the morning studying, it gives them a comfortable feeling that the garden is answering the purpose for which it was intended. At least thirty botanists, prominent men from other cities, have visited the garden during the Summer. The Directors of the Michigan and Buffalo Botanical Gardens came together and remained several days.

There are, of course, a number of people of all classes who cannot read signs who visit the garden and are found picking flowers, and even wading into the water after lilies, but there is comparatively little trouble of this kind. Discarded papers are one great source of annoyance, and two or three days in the week men are kept picking up this kind of refuse.

Labels Public and Private.

The system of marking plants in the garden is excellent. There are permanent labels of zinc, the name and place from which the plant came written on them with chloride of platinum. These stand in the ground all the year through, and mark the place of a plant after it has died down in the Winter. A list of these, with further particulars of the plant, is kept for reference. These are the working labels. There are others, as well, of wood, painted lead color and with the names written very plainly, which are fastened into the ground and remain only during the Summer. These were at first painted white, but they made unsightly spots in the beds, and the present labels answer the purpose equally well and are less conspicuous.

THE MURDER OF MRS. WILSON.

Brooklyn Police Find the Man Who Wrote the Letter Signed "Jack."

The Brooklyn police have found the man who wrote the letter signed "Jack" which was found on the body of Mrs. Ellen Wilson, the woman who was killed by James O'Neill, at 86½ Union Street, on Thursday. His name the police say is John H. Carey. He told the police that he intended to marry the woman.

O'Neill called at the house on Wednesday night when Mr. Carey was there. He was not admitted, and made such a disturbance that Mrs. Wilson called a district telegraph policeman. This was the first intimation received by Carey that his fiancée had another admirer. He was so much wrought up over the discovery that when he arrived at his home he sat down and wrote the letter. It was received by the woman only a few hours before O'Neill killed her and committed suicide.

The servant girl, Annie Dalton, told the police that when O'Neill called on Thursday he showed no signs of drink, and, as she knew he was a frequent visitor at the house, she admitted him. Mrs. Wilson was out, and O'Neill waited until she came in. She seemed perturbed when she saw him, so much so that she sat down to luncheon without taking off her street wraps. After luncheon, it being her afternoon out, the girl left the house and did not again see her mistress.

SHERRY'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

It Is Almost Completed and Will Be Opened Oct. 8.

The new establishment of Louis Sherry, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, was opened for inspection yesterday. Besides ballrooms, assembly halls, dining-room, café, and palm garden, the building contains thirty apartments, some of which are already occupied, and most of which are leased. The dining-room, café, and palm garden will be opened to the public Oct. 8.

The building is an eleven-story structure, of cut limestone, with the exterior in the style of the Renaissance. On Fifth Avenue it has a frontage of 125 feet, and extends down West Forty-fourth Street 225 feet, not including an extension for a conservatory on the Forty-fourth Street prominence nor an annex on the Fifth Avenue elevation. A special feature of the structure is the big ballroom, which, with its accessory halls and ante-rooms, occupies the entire third floor. The dancing space proper is 80 feet square.

From the southeast corner of the ballroom opens a lounging room that probably has no equal in this city. Its sides are of beautifully green-streaked marble, and the chandeliers and sconces are of oxidized brass. In the centre it is intended to have a small electric fountain, throwing myriad jets of colors. Across the hall is a conservatory, really a projection from the main structure. Immediately beneath the big ballroom is the small ballroom, 50 by 60 feet, outside the posts of the musicians' balcony.

On the ground floor three entrances are arranged on the Forty-fourth Street side, and one on the Fifth Avenue side, to the main building, exclusive of employes' entrances and supply halls.

In interior decorations the café has a pronounced artistic effect. It is a room almost square, with four square pillars in the middle, each paneled with beautifully veined marble, and set off with oxidized brass scroll work. Around the sides the panels of marble are relieved with medallions in oxidized brass, and framed with the metal scroll designs. It is intended to have rich red hangings and green leather chairs.

The main dining room, or restaurant, is finished in highly polished oak, tinted a dark green, and the window posts and panels relieved with bright brass flambeaux, with deep red stalks. The palm garden is also on this floor. The entire building is finished in excellent style throughout.

The Fifth Avenue side, from the fourth to the eleventh floor, and the Forty-fourth Street side, from the sixth to the eleventh floor, are given up to private apartments.

Suicide in Central Park.

Theodore Weiss, forty-three years old, a packer, of 2 First Avenue, committed suicide last night in Central Park at One Hundred and Second Street, near Fifth Avenue, by drinking carbolic acid. When Weiss was discovered by Policeman William B. Stone of the Park squad, he was alive, but he died before the arrival of an ambulance from Flower Hospital. The body was taken to the Morgue.

THE POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

Meadow Brooks Win It by Defeating the Philadelphia Player at Prospect Park.

LARGE CROWD ON THE FIELD

Lovers of the Game from All the Country Clubs Around New York, as Well as from Boston and Philadelphia, Out in Full Force.

The Meadow Brook Club won the polo championship yesterday afternoon, beating the Philadelphia players by a score of 14 goals to 7. The game was played on the Prospect Park Parade Ground, and the big field was crowded with spectators, who cheered enthusiastically whenever a brilliant play was made. It was estimated that there were 15,000 persons around the ropes, and if the weather had been a little more pleasant the crowd would have been considerably larger. The lovers of polo from all the country clubs around New York were out in force, and many visitors came from Boston and Philadelphia to see the contest. The prize for the victors is a cup presented by William Waldorf Astor through the Tuxedo Club.

The part of the grounds reserved for the players and their friends was well filled. Many coaching parties had driven to the Park, and other parties came in stages. Among those present were H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Major Cooley, the Misses Cooley, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, Miss Eustis, Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Mrs. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lamontagne, W. J. Meickleham, Rene Lamontagne, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., F. B. Dalzell, Louis Hallock, John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, E. M. Harriman, Harry Page, Marion Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, E. Willard Bixby. From Philadelphia were L. C. Altemus, Capt. John Groome, G. F. McFadden, Harrison Cainer, Carl Zeilin, T. Calcott, Harry Case, Robert Downing, Robert E. Strawbridge, and Charles Mather.

Play began at 3 o'clock, and for the first ten minutes the game was a fast one, five goals being scored. When the ball was thrown in, Baldwin was the first to take it from the scrimmage, and passing it to Hitchcock, a goal was made in just thirty seconds. For the second goal the play was a little longer. It ended with Whitney taking the ball from the bunch, and well supported by Eustis, he carried it down the field, and with a pretty overhand stroke, shot it between the posts, scoring after four minutes' play.

Meadow Brooks Take the Lead.

Philadelphia took the third goal. The ball had been out near their goal, and when it was thrown in Kendrick got it and passed it to Kennedy, who carried it down the field until ridden off by Whitney. Kendrick then came up and made a goal. Kennedy made the next goal, and the score was tied. The Philadelphians felt hopeful, while others looked for a close game. The hopes of the visitors, however, were soon dashed, for Eustis and Hitchcock each made a goal, and at the end of the first period the Meadow Brooks led by a score of 4 to 2.

In the second period Eustis scored first and then Hitchcock made a goal. The Philadelphians then made a strong rally and, after four minutes' play, Kendrick scored. Baldwin, with a neat back-handed stroke, sent the ball between the sticks next, and the last two goals of this period were made by Lippincott and Kennedy for Philadelphia, making the score for the period a tie at three goals each.

After the usual rest the players began the third period, and in a minute and a half Eustis scored, the ball bounding off his mallet and passing between the posts. There was a long play for the next goal. Hitchcock during one exciting play was thrown off his pony, but quickly mounted again and then succeeded in scoring. There were only two goals made in this period, and both were credited to Meadow Brook.

In the last period Eustis and Hitchcock made two goals each and Baldwin one for Meadow Brook, while Lippincott and Kennedy scored for Philadelphia. This made the total for the afternoon's play: Meadow Brook, 14; Philadelphia, 7.

The field was in fine condition for polo, and the game was a hot one from the start. The Philadelphia players had only three ponies to play with, while the Meadow Brook Club had more than twenty. This had something to do with the score, as the Philadelphia ponies got very tired.

The teams and scores were as follows:

The Players and Scores.

MEADOW BROOK CLUB.	PHILADELPHIA.
1. W. C. Eustis.	J. B. Lippincott, Jr.
2. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.	George W. Kendrick.
3. C. C. Baldwin.	A. E. Kennedy.
4. H. P. Whitney.	C. Randolph Snowden.

Referee—J. E. Cowdin, Rockaway Hunt Club. Timekeeper—E. Mather, Radnor Hunt. Score—Meadow Brook, 14; Philadelphia, 7.

FIRST PERIOD.

Player and Club.	Time.
First goal—Hitchcock, Meadow Brook	0:30
Second goal—Whitney, Meadow Brook	4:00
Third goal—Kendrick, Philadelphia	6:00
Fourth goal—Kennedy, Philadelphia	2:00
Fifth goal—Eustis, Meadow Brook	1:00
Sixth goal—Hitchcock, Meadow Brook	6:00

Total—Meadow Brook, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

SECOND PERIOD.

Seventh goal, Eustis, Meadow Brook	4:00
Eighth goal, Hitchcock, Meadow Brook	1:00
Ninth goal, Kendrick, Philadelphia	4:00
Tenth goal, Baldwin, Meadow Brook	3:00
Eleventh goal, Lippincott, Philadelphia	2:00
Twelfth goal, Kennedy, Philadelphia	0:30

Total, Meadow Brook, 3; Philadelphia, 3.

THIRD PERIOD.

Thirteenth goal, Hitchcock, Meadow Brook	1:30
Fourteenth goal, Hitchcock, Meadow Brook	11:30

Total, Meadow Brook, 2.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Fifteenth goal, Eustis, Meadow Brook	3:00
Sixteenth goal, Hitchcock, Meadow Brook	3:00
Seventeenth goal, Lippincott, Philadelphia	2:00
Eighteenth goal, Baldwin, Meadow Brook	0:30
Nineteenth goal, Kennedy, Philadelphia	0:15
Twentieth goal, Hitchcock, Meadow Brook	1:30
Twenty-first goal, Eustis, Meadow Brook	5:30

Total—Meadow Brook, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Closing Day at the Mineola Fair.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 24.—This was the last day of the Fall fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society. It witnessed the smallest attendance of the week, owing to the disagreeable weather, but, on the whole, the fair has been the most successful the society has ever held. The winners in the racing events to-day were: Foals of 1894, trotting and pacing, Preston; three-minute trotting class, Dollade Willes; 2:35 trotting class, Sam Steel; free-for-all trotting and pacing, Bullmont; 2:20 trotting class, Idemont.

Cutting His Third Set of Teeth.

READING, Penn., Sept. 24.—Labolt Gantzburger, aged ninety-one years, formerly a prosperous merchant of Boyertown, Penn., but now an inmate of the almshouse in Berks County, is cutting his third set of teeth. When the first tooth recently made its appearance the old man was greatly surprised, but when this was followed by others he was delighted. The teeth continue coming, and from present indications Gantzburger will shortly have an entire set of new natural teeth in his mouth.

Missing Albany Coal Operator.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—Chief of Detectives Desmond has detailed half a dozen of his best men to locate Louis W. Harris, a rich coal operator of Albany, N. Y., who is supposed to be somewhere in St. Louis. Harris was married Easter Sunday, and on May 29 he mysteriously disappeared from his home in Albany. Howard L. Harris, a brother, who also lives in Albany, is in St. Louis to ask the aid of Chief Desmond.

Nebraska Methodist Delalcation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 24.—The Nebraska conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day found the Rev. C. M. Ellinwood, late Chancellor of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, guilty of misappropriating $20,000 of university funds. The conference declared him deposed from the ministry and expelled. No criminal action has been instituted, but a number of civil suits are pending against the ex-Chancellor.

B. Altman & Co.

Fall Importations of Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains and Lace Bed Sets. The latest designs in Point Arabe, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance and Brussels Point, including all the St. Gall manufactures, such as Irish Point, Tambour, Embroidered Muslins, etc.; also novelties in Madras Curtains.

Point Arabe and Renaissance Laces (Edging and Insertings) for Sash and Vestibule Curtains, which can be made to order in all sizes.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, $7.00, $9.00 and $12.00 Per Pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00 "

Reversible Silk Portières, $10.75, $12.50 and $24.00 "

Drapery Materials and Furniture Coverings in Velour, Tapestries, Satin Damasks, etc., $1.50, $1.90, $2.50 and $3.25 Per Yard.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

Antique and Modern Oriental Rugs in Persian, Indian and Turkish, of various dimensions, suitable for Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room or Hall. Also Domestic Rugs in Smyrna Wilton and Axminster.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE PUERTO RICO CAMPAIGN

Gen. Garretson's Description of the Action on the Yauco Road on July 26.

GALLANT CHARGE UP A HILL

Company of the Sixth Illinois, Held in Reserve, Thrown Into Momentary Confusion by a Hot Fire from the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The War Department to-night made public the official report of Brig. Gen. G. A. Garretson of the action on Yauco Road, in Puerto Rico, July 26 last, in which his brigade was engaged.

"The brigade," says the report, "landed at Guanica on July 25 at about 11 to 12 A. M. During the afternoon of that day I made a reconnoissance with two of my staff officers and Major W. C. Hayes of the First Ohio Cavalry of the roads and trails leading out of the valley in which the camp was situated. This valley runs nearly north and south, and is about a mile wide.

"There are mountains on either side about 400 feet high. About three miles from the camp is a low range of hills varying from 50 to 100 feet high, running at right angles with the valley. Narrow alleys debouche to the northeast and west. Along the latter runs the road to Sabana Grande and S. German. Along the northeastern valley runs the road to Yauco.

"As the enemy were reported at these places by the inhabitants of the valley, the roads were carefully reconnoitred, and the body of the enemy was discovered at the Hacienda Santa Decidera of Antonio Mariana at about 4 P. M.

"The small hill on which the house of Ventura Quinenes is situated affords a view of the hacienda. Here and along the road outposts consisting of one company of the Sixth Illinois were posted.

"About 6 P. M. a report was sent in from this outpost that the enemy in considerable numbers had been observed. I sent out two companies of the Sixth Massachusetts as a reserve. During the night the enemy opened fire on the outposts, and their commander sent in a report, which arrived at camp at 2 A. M., July 26, that an attack on the outposts was expected. At 3 A. M. I with my staff and Major F. C. Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry, and five companies of the Sixth Massachusetts, left camp for the outposts on the Yauco Road.

"The command arrived there shortly before daylight, at about 4:30 o'clock. Packs were thrown off and the command formed for attack. The company of the Sixth Illinois remained on the hill on which the house of Ventura Quinenes is situated and protected our right flank.

Fire Opened by the Enemy.

After advancing to within 200 yards of the plain of the Hacienda Santa Decidera, the advance guard of our attacking force was discovered by the enemy, who opened fire from a position on the hill to the west. The north and east slopes of this hill intersect each other, forming a solid angle. It was along this angle that the enemy was posted. Their reserve, posted in a road leading from the hacienda to the east, also opened a strong fire.

"A body of the enemy moved against the company on our right, Company G, Sixth Illinois, stationed on the Hill of Ventura Quinones. This company had intrenched themselves during the night, and after repulsing the attacking force directed their fire against the enemy on the hill to the west.

"This conformation of the ground was such that the fire of the enemy's reserve and party on the left was effective in the seemingly secure hollow in which our reserves were posted. The heavy volume of fire, the noise of shots striking the trees and on the ground, and the wounding of two men among the reserves, caused a momentary confusion among the troops. They were quickly rallied and placed under cover. The fire of the advance party and supports was directed against the party of the enemy on the hill and temporarily silenced their fire from that direction.

"Our advance guard of two companies, ignoring the enemy on the hill, then deployed mainly to the right of the road, and were with quick and accurate military judgment and great personal gallantry led by Lieut. Langhorne, First Cavalry, against the reserves of the enemy. The supports and one company of the reserves under the direction of Capt. L. G. Berry charged against the party on the west of the hill, through the barbed wire fence and chaparral.

"The reserves were deployed along the barbed-wire fence running at right angles to the road, conducted through the fence, and brought up in the rear and to the left of the attacking party, conducted by Lieut. B. Ames of the Sixth Massachusetts. The enemy were driven from the hill and retired.

"The force of the enemy engaged in the battle consisted of Battalion 25, Patria, of the Spanish Army, and some volunteers, in all about 600 or 700 men. The casualties on our side were four slightly wounded. After the occupation of Yauco the casualties of the enemy were found to have been one Lieutenant, one cornet killed, eighteen seriously and thirty-two slightly wounded.

"After the confusion resulting from the first unexpected fire the conduct of the troops was excellent. They were speedily rallied, and afterward obeyed orders given through my staff officers without hesitation.

Commended for Gallantry.

"The following officers of the command are respectfully commended for gallantry and coolness under fire: Major C. K. Darling, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. E. J. Gihon, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, who was painfully wounded early in the action and remained in command of his company until it reached camp; Capt. L. G. Berry, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, (First Lieutenant Seventh United States Artillery;) Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, First United States Cavalry, (aide;) Lieut. G. H. Wright, Eighth Ohio Volunteers; Major W. C. Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry, (acting aide.)

"Major George W. Grilo, Brigade Surgeon, and Major Frank Anthony, Sixth Illinois Volunteers, were present under fire, with hospital attendants, and rendered necessary aid to the wounded."

TO STUDY PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Carroll of North Plainfield to Visit the Island for McKinley.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll of Westervelt Avenue, North Plainfield, returned from Washington this afternoon and announced his appointment by President McKinley as a Commissioner to go to Puerto Rico and make an inspection for the Government. He will look into the civil administration of the country, the educational facilities, and the currency system. His secretary will be Charles E. Buell of North Plainfield, and his interpreter Alfred Soloman of New York, a native Puerto Rican. The three will sail on the Chester for Ponce on Oct. 5.

Dr. Carroll, who has retired from his profession, was one of the Commissioners who some years ago took what was known as the "Eleventh Census" of different religious denominations in this country for the Government. Mr. Buell was his secretary then.

Cuban Colonial Cabinet Decisions.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The Colonial Cabinet met yesterday evening to take the last decision in several matters which will be treated by the Peace Commissioners at Paris. Dr. Congesto, the Secretary of the General Government, assisted at the meeting. He will be the bearer of the decisions of the local Cabinet, and will leave this afternoon on the City of Washington.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. WALKER.

Dead Officer of the Ninth Regiment Buried with Military Honors.

The funeral of Lieut. Franklin D. L. Walker of the Ninth New York Volunteers was held yesterday in Grace Church. Lieut. Walker died in the Presbyterian Hospital from fever, contracted at Chickamauga. He had been First Lieutenant of Company H, and that company under the command of Capt. Young, was the escort at the funeral. The Rev. Roland S. Nichols, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, conducted the services, which were attended by a large number of friends of the dead soldier. The National flag covered the casket, and the dead officer's sword, belt, and hat rested on it. The body was taken to Woodlawn and buried with military honors.

A Nineteen-Year-Old Soldier Buried.

The funeral of Francis Joseph O'Shaughnessy, who died from fever contracted at Chickamauga, was held yesterday from St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street. O'Shaughnessy, who was only nineteen years old, was a member of Company C, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and the company, under the command of Capt. Quimby, was the escort at the funeral. Father Francis McCarthy celebrated high mass at the church, with Fathers F. X. O'Connor and F. X. Finck as deacons. Full military honors were paid at the grave in Calvary Cemetery.

Private Emil Wendland Buried.

Ten members of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, accompanied the body of their comrade, Emil Wendland, twenty-eight years old, to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday morning and paid the last rites to the dead soldier. Funeral services were held Friday night. It was Wendland who, while the armies were in the trenches in front of Santiago, found the coffee-grinder which went from regiment to regiment and proved a veritable godsend to the men.

Corp. Seeley Dead.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Seymour Seeley, Corporal of Company I, Second New Jersey, son of Capt. William H. Seeley of Belford, died to-day from typhoid fever contracted at the camp of the regiment at Jacksonville. He had been sick three weeks, and was brought home by his father.

A Second New Jersey Private Dies.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Word was received here to-day of the death, at Jacksonville, of Private N. E. Banta of the Second New Jersey Regiment. He had been left behind as too sick to move when the regiment started homeward. The body will be brought here for burial.

Death of Private William Allen.

William Allen, a private in Company C of the Seventeenth Infantry, died yesterday morning at St. Catharine's Hospital, in Brooklyn. He was removed from Camp Wikoff on Sept. 12, suffering with typhoid fever.

Death of a First Artillery Private.

George W. Mattingly, a private of Battery E of the First Artillery, died of dysentery at the sanitarium at Prohibition Park, on Staten Island, yesterday. Mattingly was thought to be convalescent when sent there, but suffered a relapse.

Was Pushed or Fell Six Stories.

Frank Driscoll, fifteen years old, of 357 Madison Street, lies in a critical condition at the Gouverneur Hospital with a compound fracture of the skull, and Winifred May, twelve years old, of 354 Madison Street, is under arrest at the Madison Street Station on suspicion of having pushed Driscoll off the roof of the six-story building in course of construction on Madison near Scammel Street. The stories in the matter, however, are conflicting. There were a number of boys in the building at the time, gathering kindling wood. Some of them say that May pushed Driscoll, while others say that Driscoll tried to climb from one window to another and fell to the sidewalk. The police incline to this last story. May himself denies that he pushed Driscoll.

WAR INVESTIGATORS MEET

Commission Includes ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania and Dr. Connor of Cincinnati.

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS LEARNED

Members Asked to Go to the Bottom in Their Inquiries, Without Fear or Favor—Secretary Alger's Request.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the recent conflict with Spain, held its initial meeting to-day at the White House. There were eight members present, and it was announced that the services of a ninth, Dr. Phineas S. Connor of Cincinnati, had been secured.

The eight who were present were Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Col. J. A. Sexton of Illinois, Capt. E. P. Howell of Georgia, Major Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army; Charles Denby of Indiana, ex-Minister to China; ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont, ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, and Major Gen. A. McD. McCook of the army, (retired.) The appearance of Gov. Beaver as a member of the commission was a surprise, as his selection was not known until he appeared at the White House at the beginning of the session.

The commission spent an hour and a half with the President and then proceeded to the room assigned it at the War Department for the purpose of organizing and beginning work.

The proceedings at the White House consisted in the main of a general exchange of views as to the scope of the commission's investigation, in which the President participated quite freely. He told the members that the organization of the commission had been undertaken at the request of Secretary Alger, and read a letter from the Secretary, in which he made the request.

The President Gives His Views.

The President had put his own views in writing and read them before proceeding to a verbal discussion. In this statement he said that complaints had been directed especially at the Surgeon General's, the Quartermaster General's, and the Commissary General's Departments of the army, and he suggested that the conduct of these departments should receive especial consideration at the hands of the commission. To this specific request he added that it was his desire that the entire military organization should, if it appeared necessary, be made the subject of inquiry, saying that he wished the committee to go to the bottom of the subject in all cases, and proceed with its work without fear or favor.

"If," he said in the informal discussion that occurred, "the commission should have difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses or in obtaining access to papers thought to be essential to the prosecution of its labors, I hope the matter will be brought to my attention, when I will do all in my power to overcome the difficulty. I wish the commission to have a clear field, and I will do all that it is possible for me to do to see that it has."

The suggestion was also made to the commission that the first effort should be to secure general information in regard to the organization of the army and the time in which the work was performed.

Secretary Alger's request, as made in the letter read by the President, was for a complete inquiry into the conduct of the war, especially on the lines of the charges published in the newspapers. He said those charges had assumed such magnitude that he did not feel satisfied to have the department rest under them, and that he desired an investigation by men eminent in military and civil life.

The commission organized by electing Grenville H. Dodge Chairman and Richard Weightman Secretary, Major Mills of the Inspector General's office to be military recorder. The commission adjourned about 1:30 to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday. The session was devoted to the method of procedure, nothing definite being reached. It was said that probably the investigation, so far as examination of witnesses was concerned, would be open, but that other proceedings would occur in executive session.

Trivial Complaints Discountenanced.

The commission is regarded as sufficiently friendly in its disposition toward the Administration to permit no trivial complaints to be magnified in importance. Of two of the Commissioners it is impossible to hear any but expressions of confidence. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and Charles Denby of Indiana, recently Minister to China, will, it is believed, probe the matters brought before the commission without partiality and censure or approve fearlessly.

Of some of the other members, without regard to party, there is an inclination to believe that they will be inclined to lighten as much as possible the burden of responsibility of the War Department, and to accept rather complaisantly the Alger view, that "war is hell," and that the War Department could not have been expected to rise more completely than it did to the emergency that confronted it.

War Department officers, who have read the suggestion from The London Spectator that the War Department is possibly loaded down with fossils, say that if there was to be an investigation without mercy, it is probable that some traces of fossil accumulations might be revealed in the bureaus of the department, and that the inquiry would, unhappily, show that the system followed is one under which it is inevitable that there shall always be old men at the heads of bureaus whenever war exacts of the bureaus the most energetic performances.

The only outline of the coming investigation that is suggested indicates that the commission at present contemplates fighting the war over from its beginning, with the idea, possibly, of discovering the instances of mismanagement, or no management whatever, as they are overtaken.

An army officer, who says that the War Department has recently extended the time for filling some contracts for overcoats, whereas the troops should now have overcoats ready for use with the first inclement weather, suggests that it would be wise to begin the investigation by ascertaining what preparations have been made for the immediate future. This officer said to-day:

"The soldiers who are sick and those who are suffering in any way from the incompetency and neglect of their superiors will, it is believed, be taken care of by and by, as the result of perpetual criticism of the different bureaus, but the soldiers who are to be put upon experimental racks in new camps, and who are to be called upon to stand Winter weather, ought, with the experience the War Department has had, to be made as comfortable as an abundance of money can make them."

A sharp inquiry as to the provision made of food, clothing, and quarters for the army to be used in Cuba and Puerto Rico would, with some questions as to plans for transportation, it is conceded, be of infinite use in stirring up the laggards of the War Department, if they are still behind time, as intimated by the information concerning the delayed supplies of overcoats.

The Commission's Staff.

It is understood that it was at the request of the President that Richard Weightman, an editorial writer on The Washington Post, was made Secretary of the commission, and Col. Mills military recorder. The Post has maintained an attitude of remonstrance against the severe censure of Secretary Alger. It has also been rather disposed to treat Gen. Miles as not an altogether serious proposition. Generally, it has been regarded as a pretty "thick and thin" supporter of the Administration.

Dr. Connor, the ninth member of the commission, was selected because of his eminence as a physician and because the President has been anxious from the beginning to secure the services of a medical man, the medical department of the army being much involved in the charges that have been made.

After the close of the conference at the White House to-day the President expressed his satisfaction with the personnel of the commission, adding that he believed its investigation would be thorough and its report fair and impartial.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Dr. Phineas S. Connor of this city, a distinguished physician and surgeon, who served as an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army during the civil war, has accepted the invitation of the President to become a member

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Clawson Had the Speedy Banaster in a Dangerous Pocket, but He Luckily Got Out.

THE ALGERIA FOR DIMINUTIVE

Her Stable Companion, Lady Lindsey, Came from Behind with a Rush and Captured Second Money in the Same Stakes.

When the Brooklyn Jockey Club decided to give its steeplechase in the midde of the programme, instead of making it the last race of the day, it made a wise change, for had the steeplechase yesterday been run as the last race, as it usually is, horses and jockeys would have been in greater danger of life and limb than they ordinarily are in steeplechases. Yesterday's steeplechase passed off without an accident, for there was plenty of light for the jockeys to see the safe point from which to "take off" their horses for the jumps, so that even Baby Bill, who rarely starts in a cross-country race without falling, got over the full course without an accident. The weather conditions were anything but pleasant for racing, for there was a chill in the atmosphere that penetrated one's marrow and put topcoats and wraps at a premium. There was also a light, drizzling rain that fell at times and added to the general discomfort, but in itself the racing was excellent, and proved more than a stand-off to the disagreeable conditions.

The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, gave ex-Corporation Counsel Clark's speedy colt, Banastar, another opportunity to show his speed, for he won with ease from a good field. His victory, however, was very much in doubt at one time, for Clawson allowed him to get into a pocket, and he was pinned in on the rail for three-quarters of a mile. Once free from the tangle, he showed his ability to outfoot the others, and he won as he pleased. Martha II. accepted the task of making the pace, and behind her on the rail came Banastar, Bendoran pinning him in on the side. Clawson could only sit still and wait for an opportunity, but the race had been more than half run before the chance came, and then it was by accident. Martha swerved out on the back-stretch, and quick as a flash Clawson slipped into the vacant place next the rail. From that point on there was nothing in the race but Banastar, for he had clear sailing and speed enough to enable him to place several lengths between himself and the nearest of the others. Bendoran came after him, but it was a fruitless chase, and Banastar won handily.

The Algena Stakes showed the uncertainty of form among the two-year-olds, for Huntine, on account of his previous races, was figured to be as near a sure winner as possible. He was made an odds-on favorite, and for half a mile flattered his backers by holding the lead. But Diminutive and Lady Lindsey, in "Jimmy" McLaughlin's colors, passed him half way down the stretch, and they fought it out royally. Diminutive got the verdict by a length, and Lady Lindsey, who came very fast at the end, finished second. Huntine tired rapidly, and finished in the rear.

Old Ben Ronald won himself out in the fifth race for his new owner, John J. McCafferty. It was a selling affair, but although Ben Ronald, who was claimed a few days ago out of a selling race, was entered to be sold for $1,000, M. F. Dwyer failed to claim him again.

Maceo led throughout and won easily enough from Tabouret in the opening race, and Macy simply galloped home a winner by four lengths in the second. The steeplechase was claimed by Olindo, and Effie Ainslie got the winner's share of the purse in the maiden two-year-old race.

The Summaries.

Details of the races, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Maceo, Mrs. B. McClelland's b. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Katydid, 108 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3, 93, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Moody)
3—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 4, 112, 8 to 1..(Taral)

High Jinks, 101, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Sensational, 103, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Blarneystone, 101, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Tremargo, 108, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Imperator, 108, 8 to 1, (Burns;) Handsel, 109, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Linge, 108, 100 to 1, (Lambley,) and Blissful, 100, 8 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56½.

1—Macy, J. W. Schorr & Son's br. c., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga, 118 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Burns)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 112, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. c., 4, 92, 2 to 1.....(Clawson)

Sir Walter, 117, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Merlin, 86, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Doggett, 99, 25 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Diminutive, James McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Memento, 104 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Lady Lindsey, James McLaughlin's b. f., 104, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Manuel, George J. Long's b. c., 122, 8 to 1..(Spencer)

Captain Sigsbee, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Himtine, 114, 4 to 5, (Burns;) Duke of Middleburgh, 122, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Armament, 122, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Sombre, 104, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Mr. Clay, 107, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Prestidigitatrice, 104, 5 to 1, (Maher,) and Hapsburg, 107, 30 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

1—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., by Farandole-Blessing, 122 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 124, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 117, 6 to 1.....(Taral)

Martha II., 119, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Floronso, 124, 7 to 2, (Burns,) and Glonoine, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Full course. Time—6:03½.

1—Olindo, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 6 years, by Oneko-Sophronia, 160 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5...(Chandler)
2—Woodpigeon, J. W. Colt's gr. g., 5, 155, 3 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Veitch)
3—Shillalah, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 4, 165, 5 to 1.....(Hogan)

Baby Bill, 140, 20 to 1, (Johnson,) and Forget, 155, 3 to 1, (Cochrane,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; twenty-five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

1—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's b. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-My-Chree, 106 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Burns)
2—Simon W., W. Woodward, Jr.'s ch. h., 6, 109, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Dupee)
3—Oxnard, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 3, 95, 4 to 1..(Clawson)

Lady Disdain, 88, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Headlight II., 108, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Hanwell, 109, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Her Own, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Endeavor, 101, 60 to 1, (Jones,) and Harry Reed, 111, 15 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Dead heat.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; dead heat for place.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Effie Ainslie, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Great Tom-Lillie B., 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Burns)
2—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 115, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Javid, George J. Long's ch. c., 115, 8 to 1..(Spencer)

Tipgallant, 115, 6 to 1, (Lewis;) Tennith, 115, 6 to 1, (Maher;) The Burlington Route, 115, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sister Fox, 112, 10 to 1, (Sloan;) Favonius, 115, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Animus, 115, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Sol, 115, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Chappaqua, 115, 7 to 1, (Doggett;) Cosmopolitan, 115, 40 to 1, (Jones,) and Sublet, 115, 8 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

THE RACING AT MANCHESTER.

Several Events in Which There Was Great Interest—Sloane Was a Rider in the Races.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—At the third day's racing of the Manchester September meeting to-day the Oldham Welter Handicap, of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile, was won by Mr. D. Seymour's four-year-old chestnut filly Ladyfisher, by Gallinule, out of Lady Jacob.

Mr. M. Gurry's three-year-old chestnut colt Waterhead, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, was not placed. The betting was 7 to 2 against Waterhead. Five horses ran.

The Gerard Nursery Handicap was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Dominie II., on which Tod Sloane had the mount. The betting was 9 to 4 against Dominie II. Ten horses ran. The conditions of this race are: The Gerard Nursery Handicap, of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds; the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate. Distance, six furlongs. The result in detail is as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's brown colt Dominie II., by Sensation, out of Dolores....1
Mr. W. Grieve's filly Christine.....2
Mr. E. J. Percy's brown filly, by Ralph Neville-Wasp.....3

The Prince Edward Handicap was won by Mr. H. C. White's six-year-old chestnut mare Georgie. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay colt Elfin, ridden by Sloane, finished fourth. Twelve horses ran. The Prince Edward Handicap is of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; the second to receive 100 sovereigns and the third 50 sovereigns out of the plate. Distance, one mile. The result in detail is as follows:

Mr. H. C. White's six-year-old ch. m. Georgie, by Clan Stewart, out of Mirsapore.....1
"Mr. Jersey's" aged ch. h. Gazetteer, by Gallinule, out of Award.....2
Mr. A. Belmont's three-year-old ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or, out of St. Bridget..3

RACING AT BALTIMORE.

Closing Events of the Meeting at the Gentlemen's Driving Park.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The trotting meeting at the Gentlemen's Driving Park closed to-day. The results follow:

2:24 Class, Trotting.—Thomas Grady's b. m. Lady Andover won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:23½, 2:22¾, 2:20¾. Minnie Rysdyk second, Jake M. Patchen third, and Antilla W. fourth. Red Mantle, Clarence B., Oleasa, Kelley, Roberta, Firewood, Cleovice, Dell Riehl, and Captain W. also started.

2:25 Class, Trotting.—Nornholler Brothers's br. g. Tiger Tom won in three straight heats. Time—2:25½, 2:23¾, 2:24¼. Ella Lee second, Sibley third, and Onycha Wilkes fourth. Wilkesbarre, Judge B., and Annie Russell also started.

2:20 Class, Trotting.—Frank Hunt's b. g. Dohrman won first, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:20½, 2:18½, 2:20¾. Baron Wood second, Bernice Medium third, Clandon fourth. Lamp Girl, Great Stakes, Troth, Vic Wood, King Brino, Bursar, Nestywood, and Happy Etta also started.

2:15 Class, Pacing.—W. B. Bigg's ch. g. Billy West won in three straight heats. Time—2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:16¼. Evada second, Whirlwind third, Volman fourth. Miss Noble also started.

CYCLE RACERS DISCIPLINED.

Leaders of the Opposition to the League of American Wheelmen Suspended Pending Investigation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 24.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Albert Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board:

"Bald, Cooper, McFarland, Stevens, Mosher, Hedstrom, Anderson, Babcock, Terrill, and any others training on the suspended track at Berkeley Oval, New York, are suspended pending investigation."

The Berkeley Oval track has been under suspension pending the payment of certain claims for several weeks. According to League of American Wheelmen racing rules, riders training upon a proscribed track are liable to suspension, and it is reported that the riders mentioned were fully cognizant of the fact. At the track, they have even admitted they courted suspension, to force an issue in order to arrange a project now being agitated of forming an association to usurp the league's control of racing.

Bald will be the greatest sufferer from Mr. Mott's discipline, as he is leading the rating table for the National Championship, and is so closely followed by Major Taylor and others that the two sixty-point meetings yet to be run will almost certainly cause him the loss of the championship. An effort has been made to have Taylor withdraw and throw in his fortune with the others, but Taylor's decision is not yet known.

LOCAL CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

New Jersey Athletic Club Carries Off First Honors, Although Its Team Was Defeated Yesterday.

The concluding games in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League were decided yesterday. The club championship was a foregone conclusion, the New Jersey Athletic Club having an unapproachable lead, but the games were full of interest on account of the individual records.

The Roseville Club went to Staten Island with only seven men, but they gave the islanders a bad scare, and were defeated by only three runs. Low scoring was the order of the day, and N. S. Walker, Jr., was the only man to get into double figures for Staten Island, while A. H. Stratford and W. Turton got 16 and 13, respectively, for Roseville. The score:

ROSEVILLE CRICKET CLUB.

T. L. White, b. N. S. Walker.....7
W. Turton, c. Hope-Simpson, b. N. S. Walker..13
J. E. Backus, b. N. S. Walker.....3
A. H. Stratford, c. Green, b. Bonner.....16
A. Backus, c. Gracie, b. N. S. Walker.....6
A. M. Kinny, b. Bonner.....0
N. Vickers, not out.....0
Byes.....3
Leg byes.....2
No balls.....1
Total.....53

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET CLUB.

R. E. Bonner, c. J. Backus, b. Stratford.....4
R. St. G. Walker, b. Stratford.....9
T. S. Hope-Simpson, l. b. w. b. A. Backus.....4
N. S. Walker, Jr., b. A. Backus.....12
J. Bingham, c. and b. A. Backus.....5
A. Gracie, run out.....7
T. A. Sparks, l. b. w. b. A. Backus.....0
H. E. Green, b. Stratford.....6
J. D. Ogilby, c. A. Backus, b. Stratford.....1
E. J. Ridgeway, not out.....2
D. B. O'Connor, absent.....
Byes.....7
Total.....56

The champion New Jersey Athletic Club had also only seven men for their concluding game, which was played with the Manhattans at Prospect Park, and were defeated by seventy-two runs after their opponents had declared their innings closed with only five wickets down. F. J. Prendergast made a great record for the winners by scoring 66, not out, and then taking five wickets for 17 runs. H. Tattersall also played well for 33, while for New Jersey C. P. Burdick tried hard to avert defeat by playing steadily for 16, not out. The totals were: Manhattan, 113, for five wickets (declared); New Jersey Athletic Club team A, 41.

The Paterson Club played the Brooklyns at Paterson, and would have gained an easy victory had time allowed. Against their total of 121 for three wickets, Brooklyn made 66 for five. F. G. Warburton scored 42, not out, for Paterson, and S. B. Standfast made 32 for Brooklyn.

International Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—When stumps were drawn to-day in the second day's play of the match between Capt. Warner's English cricketers and a team selected from the various cricket clubs of this city the Englishmen had been retired in their first inning for 133 runs, while the Philadelphians had lost 13 wickets for 136 runs in their second inning.

WATERS PIANOS.

The Waters Pianos have been well and favorably known for fifty years, and have steadily maintained their position in the foremost rank of high-grade pianos. They are unsurpassed for beauty of finish and solidity of construction, but especially excel in sweetness and power of tone—a tone which is rich and deep, with a fine singing quality. Although the "Waters" are high-grade pianos they are not fancy priced. No other pianos of equal high standing are offered at such low prices and on such easy terms. By a new three-year system purchasers obtain pianos on three years' time without interest. The Waters warerooms are at 134 Fifth Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, New York.—Adv.

TALK OF THE HORSEMEN

The Fall Meeting of the Westchester Racing Association Will Open on Saturday.

THE FRIAR TO BE RETIRED

Meddler, the Imported Stallion for Which the Late W. H. Forbes Paid $70,000, Will Be Sold at Auction at the Morris Park Meet.

The thirteen-day meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, which will open at Morris Park on Oct. 1, to continue four days each week until Oct. 22, promises splendid sport, for the outdoor season is usually at its best during the Indian Summer, and when the weather conditions are pleasant and the class of horses high, racing may be fully enjoyed. The mass of foliage that surrounds the big track has a harmonious effect, for all the colors of the rainbow are there, and there is none of the stuffiness in the atmosphere that so often mars a days' racing in midsummer. Instead, there is usually a bracing atmosphere just sharp enough to make topcoats desirable, and to set the blood in one's veins a-tingling. Mondays and Fridays will be omitted as race days. Opening day has the Nursery, Jerome, Manhattan, and October Hurdle Handicap; Oct. 4, the Hurricana and Belle Meade; Oct. 6, the Fairview and Bronx; Oct. 8, Rancho del Paso, Morris Park Special, and October Steeplechase; Oct. 11, Silver Brook and Dixiana; Oct. 13, the Hunter and Westchester Handicaps; Oct. 15, the Champagne, Municipal, and Autumn Hurdle Handicaps; Oct. 18, the Castleton and McGrathiana; Oct. 20, the Ramapo and Fordham Handicap, and closing day, the White Plains, Morris Park, and Autumn Steeplechase Handicaps.

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The Westchester County Horse Show Association will open its seventh annual show on Tuesday on the White Plains Fair Grounds, and if the prospects of the management are realized the show will be the best the association has ever given. Nearly 300 entries have been received for the show and are well distributed among the various classes. This total is up to the record of the association's former shows, and in quality exceeds all previous efforts. The judges will be Prescott Lawrence, R. W. Rives, C. Jason Waters, David Bonner, Albert G. Hall, J. Agostini, H. K. Bloodgood, Morton W. Smith, J. D. Cheever, Edward F. Peare, H. L. Herbert, and Ralph N. Ellis.

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A. H. and D. H. Morris have decided to retire The Friar, since the veterinarians pronounce his hip trouble to be incurable. He will go into the stud at R. W. Walden's Bowling Brook farm in Maryland. He has been troubled with lameness in his hip, which continues to get worse. The Friar is an imported colt, four years old, by Friar's Balsam, dam Lizzie Baker, by Longfellow out of Bertha B., by imported Buckden, &c., and when in condition is one of the fastest horses that has ever shown on the American turf. He is also royally bred, and his career in the stud should be a successful one. During his career as a three-year-old last season, The Friar was the most-talked-of horse in America, not excepting the phenomenal two-year-old Hamburg. He ran several races that brought upon his trainer severe criticism, and his in-and-out running caused him to be nicknamed The Nervous Friar. When allowed to run on his courage, the colt was well-nigh invincible, but in several of his races Littlefield, who rode him, choked all the running out of him in his effort to restrain him from cutting out the pace. These tactics inevitably brought about his defeat, and when the colt's performances were investigated his trainer claimed that he was beaten because of his nervous disposition. Hence the nickname.

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Imported Meddler, that cost the late William H. Forbes of Boston the sum of 14,500 guineas at public sale in England, together with the entire Néponset stud, will be sold at public auction at the Morris Park race course on Monday, Oct. 17, by the Easton Company. Meddler was unbeaten as a two-year-old, at which age only he raced, and is by St. Gatien, the best horse of his day, running a dead heat for the Derby and winning the Gold Vase at Ascot, Cesarewitch Handicap, Jockey Club Cup three years in succession, &c. He was unbeaten at two and three, and lost only one race at four. Meddler's breeding in the female line is gilt-edged. His dam won the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks, his grandam won the same races, and her half-sister did the same, while the dam, the renowned Queen Bertha, captured the Oaks. The Néponset mares number twenty-three, and are by such fashionable sires as Springfield, Sterling, Hampton, Ben Or, Barcaldine, &c.

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W. K. Vanderbilt, who is now gradually collecting a valuable stable in France, recently purchased the following mares, all in foal to Hanover: Ella Pinkerton, by Longfellow-Semitone, by imp. Buckden; Ida Wa..on, by Longfellow-Bonnie Kate, by imp. Knight of St. George, and Confidence, by Longfellow-Latonia, by Billet. They sailed on Tuesday last. Mr. Vanderbilt's idea in having mares sent to France in foal is to avoid penalties which are placed on foreign-bred horses. Mr. Vanderbilt is especially fond of the stout old pedigrees, and this accounts for the fact that all of these mares are by Longfellow. As most of the important races in France are over a distance of ground, he hopes to secure some high-class performers from the blood lines which he has chosen.

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James Galway, whose Preakness Stable is annually prominent on the turf, has decided to follow the example of Gideon & Daly and dispose of all his race horses in training and make room for his many thoroughbred yearlings by Belvidere and Linden. It is probable that he will yearly adopt this plan, racing only two-year-olds and selling them at the back end of the season. The stable now consists of the remarkably speedy horse Imperator, four years old; Lydian and Blueaway, three years old, and a strong string of two-year-olds, of which Ethelbert is the most prominent. The sale will form one of the series to be held at Morris Park on Saturday, Oct. 15, and continuing throughout the following week.

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W. S. Vosburgh, acting as American agent for the Messrs. Weatherby, has received entries for English races as follows: Doncaster St. Leger, (1900,) six; Princess of Wales's Stakes, (1902,) nine; Jockey Club Stakes, (1901,) nine. The last two are fifty-thousand-dollar stakes.

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F. R. and T. Hitchcock have purchased the three-year-old chestnut colt High Priest, by Magnetizer-imp. Princess, from M. A. Hayman. The terms were private. High Priest will be schooled at the jumping game and will then join the cross-country brigade.

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Marcus Daly's Scottish Chieftain and Lady Reel will be shipped to England. Scottish Chieftain will be raced abroad next season, and Lady Reel will be sent to Mr. Daly's English farm and bred to some prominent horse. Lady Reel is the dam of Hamburg.

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During the running of the third race at Gravesend on Tuesday Glenheim was so badly cut down that he may not be able to go to the post again for the present season.

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Jockey Thorpe has signed to ride another year for Burns & Waterhouse, and at the expiration of the contract, it is said, he will retire from the saddle.

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J. G. Follansbee has changed his trainer, having taken his horses from Albert Cooper and given them to Green B. Morris.

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Bromley & Co. have purchased the three-year-old bay colt Previous, by imp. Meddler—Sunnyside, from M. F. Dwyer.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Baltimores Score an Easy Victory Over the Washingtons—New York-Philadelphia Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	89	44	.669
Baltimore	86	47	.647
Cincinnati	58	54	.600
Cleveland	74	58	.561
Chicago	74	63	.540
New York	70	68	.538
Philadelphia	67	62	.519
Pittsburg	67	69	.493
Louisville	60	74	.448
Brooklyn	49	78	.392
Washington	44	91	.326
St. Louis	35	97	.265

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
Louisville in St Louis.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The home team easily defeated the Washingtons to-day, hitting Weyhing's curves almost when they pleased. McJames, on the other hand, was very effective, and was splendidly supported by the home team. Score:

Baltimore	4	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	—14
Washington	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 19; Washington, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Clarke; Washington, Weyhing and Casey. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

No Game at the Polo Grounds.

The New York-Philadelphia game scheduled to be played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was postponed on account of wet grounds. Nearly 1,000 persons came to the grounds expecting that the game would be played. Two games will be played to-morrow, the first beginning at 1:30, being the postponed game of yesterday. Rain also prevented the Brooklyns from playing in Boston yesterday.

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Play for Cups Offered by Miss Winthrop and Mr. Pendleton.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—A golf competition for cups offered by Miss Marie Winthrop, daughter of the President of the Newport Golf Club, Buchanan Winthrop, and contested for by ladies, was played on the Newport links this afternoon.

One of the cups was offered for driving, the other for approaching and putting. In the driving competition Miss Anna Sands drove 164 yards, and Miss Busk, in approaching and putting, drove 163 yards and 1 foot. The trophy in the approaching and putting competition was won by Miss Sands, approaching over a bunker to the fifth green and holding out three balls in nine strokes.

In the foursome match for the cup offered by T. K. Pendleton, A. Cass Canfield and Arthur T. Kemp beat Foxhall Keene and Victor Sorchan in the finals with a net score of 178. In the match for lady players for a cup offered by Mrs. W. B. Hopkins, Miss Anna Sands beat Miss Winthrop in the semi-finals. Miss Maud Wetmore has offered several cups for a match between the second-class lady golfers.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

The golf contest yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links, near Bay Ridge, was an eighteen-hole handicap for Class B members. H. G. Plimpton won in a net score of 99 strokes. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
H. G. Plimpton	104	5	99
C. J. Patterson	102	2	100
W. G. Geddes	108	8	100
S. K. Probasco	108	4	104
W. R. Robinson	105	0	105
J. V. Wilson	114	7	107
F. Bultbee	108	0	108
Rodney Thayer	110	0	110
S. P. Vickers	117	6	111
A. J. Sheldon	119	8	111
C. E. McMahon	112	0	112
J. W. Toerge	129	10	119

Marine and Field Team Wins.

The Marine and Field Club played a team match yesterday on its links, near Bath Beach, against the Suburban Golf Club of Elizabeth, N. J., and the home members won by a score of 20 holes to 3. The players and scores were:

MARINE AND FIELD.	Holes.	SUBURBAN.	Holes.
F. N. Doubleday	6	A. S Barnes	0
L. Daniels	7	J. K. Van Sickle	0
A. P. Clapp	6	F. B. Williamson	0
J. T. Gwathmey	2	C. A. de Goll	0
E. H. Smith	0	H. Botjer	1
N. M. Garland	0	R. A. Waterbury	2
Total	20	Total	3

Golf on Plainfield Links.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The monthly handicap play at golf and the play for the Mrs. Fisk Cup were the features on the course of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club to-day. In the handicap play the following scores were made: C. W. Abbott, 86; A. A. Fisk, 81; Clifford Wharton, Jr., 97; J. H. P. Wharton, 82; H. V. Ryder, 102; G. H. Ryder, 104. The following scores were made for the cup: C. F. Walz, 84; A. W. Fisk, 97; W. F. Murray, 111; J. W. Sandford, 103; C. W. Abbott, 86; A. R. Fisk, 81; G. H. Ryder, 104; H. V. Ryder, 102; J. H. P. Wharton, 82; Clifford Wharton, 97; H. C. Tracy, 98.

YALE DEFEATS TRINITY.

First Football Game of the Season Played Yesterday at Hartford—Score, 18 to 0.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—The first football game of the season for both Yale and Trinity was played this afternoon on Trinity's grounds, and resulted in favor of Yale, 18 to 0. Despite the threatening weather, there was a good attendance. The halves were 20 minutes and 15 minutes, respectively.

Yale began her season with more spirited playing than she has shown for several years at the opening of the season. The Trinity men played well, but were in poor condition, while all the Yale men appeared to be in excellent form. Yale, when the game was easily well in hand, tried out several of the reserve men. Trinity plainly showed the loss of Lord, '98, last year's centre. Line up:

Trinity.	Positions.	Yale.
Vibbert	Left end	Scheppe, Walker
Sutton, (Capt.)	Left tackle	Durston
Bacon	Left guard	Brown
Brown	Centre	Walton
Johnson, Blakeslee	Right guard	Richards
Blakeslee, Woodle	Right tackle	Chamberlain, (Capt.)
Bellamy	Right end	Coy
Nichols	Quarter back	De Saulles, Sullivan
Wood, Woodle	Left half back	Corwin, Townsend
Brinley	Right half back	Dudley
Littell	Fullback	Dashiell, McBride

Umpire—Chadwick, (Yale.) Referee—Cogswell, (Trinity.) Linemen—Morris, (Trinity;) Young, (Yale.) Touchdowns—McBride, Dudley, 2. Goals—Brown, 3. Total score—Yale, 18; Trinity, 0. Time—20 minutes and 15 minutes.

Other Football Games.

At Ithaca—Cornell 29; Colgate, 5.
At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 41; Franklin and Marshall, 0.

BICYCLE MEET AT PLAINFIELD.

Fast Time Made at the Riverdale Field Club's Races.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—A drizzling rain set in this afternoon when the second amateur race meet of the Riverdale Field Club at the Crescent Oval was half concluded, but despite that fact the races were continued and run off according to the programme. The track was in poor shape, but the riders did well, and made close finishes in every event. There were several upsets on the far turn, but no one was seriously injured. The five-mile handicap was the event of the day, with thirty-five starters, and was closely contested. The summaries:

One-mile Novice.—Won by Joseph J. Boland, Rahway; Frank E. Boland, Rahway, second; Charles Embleton, West End, third. Time—2:45 3-5.

One-mile Open.—Won by Ray Dawson, Boonton; W. F. Wahrenberger, Brooklyn, second; Hamilton Crisp, Trenton, third. Time—2:43 2-5.

Five-mile Handicap.—Won by Michael Burke, Plainfield, 400 yards; Frank E. Boland, Rahway, 400 yards, second; Joseph J. Boland, 400 yard, third. Time—12:40.

One-mile Handicap—Won by F. W. Richt, New York 80 yards; W. R. Grigsby, Montclair, 100 yards, second; Gus Welsing, New York, 120 yards, third. Time—2:20 3-5.

Two-mile Tandem.—Won by George V. W. Voorhees and Joseph H. Gabriel, New Brunswick; Stanley Godfrey and Howard Bedell, New York, second; Eugene Richter and William J. Dodd, Plainfield, third. Time—3:08 3-5.

FUN IN A GOLF CONTEST

Some Amusing Features in the Match for the Secretary's Cup at Morris County.

SCRANTON TEAM IS DEFEATED

Many Women Play in the Approaching and Putting Event, and Find Trouble in Lofting Over a High Blackboard.

A golf contest that possessed many novel and amusing features was instituted yesterday on the Morris County Club links, at Morristown, N. J., and the event will be continued at intervals of from one to two weeks during the remainder of the season. The contest was the first of a series for the Secretary's Cup, presented by Arthur Berry, and men and women are alike eligible for its competition. No three-mile tramp over an eighteen-hole course is necessary for this event. The game is limited to a smaller area, and for that reason possesses a greater spectacular interest than some of the longer matches.

It is an approaching and putting competition, four holes being used, which are located at close intervals in a large green near the home hole. There is a different method of playing each hole, so arranged as to bring out each player's skill in approaching the green when confronted with such difficulties as are liable to be encountered in playing a regular match. A tennis net is the hazard at the first hole, and this must be skillfully lofted in order to carry the ball out upon the green. The only drawback yesterday at this point was that many poorly played balls found their way through the holes in the net, giving the player about as good an advantage as the one who cleared the obstacle nicely. For the second hole the ball was placed in a deep hollow, and unless the incline were raised well at the first stroke the ball was liable to roll back again.

The third hole furnished the greatest amusement. The start was made from near the first tee in front of the clubhouse, and the high blackboard upon which the scores are placed had to be cleared in order to reach the hole for the put. A lofting stroke not directed high enough would send the ball with a loud bang squarely against the board, and then the unfortunate golfer would have to play around, or try another loft, at his pleasure. No sympathy was shown to the players who brought up against the board, and the spectators lining the piazza have not had for a long time such a chance to make sport of their golfing friends.

Miss Cornelia G. Willis, one of the able golfers in the club, struck the board three or four times, taking nine for the hole on the first round. James A. Tyng also found that it was very much in his way, and other good players made some lamentable attempts to get over. The fourth hole was making a stymie—that is, jumping over a ball in the direct line of the hole and going in at one stroke. It is a difficult play to make, and very few were successful at the first trial. Two rounds were played, making eight holes in all.

The victor was W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen. Mrs. William Shippen and Robert D. Foote tied for second place. Three points in each contest go to the winner, two to second, and one to third. At the close of the series the member having the largest number of points will obtain the cup. The tie for second and third points will be played off this week.

Contestants and Their Scores.

Thirty-six players turned in scores yesterday, as follows:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Tl.
W. G. Van T. Sutphen	4 4 3 1	3 4 4 1	—24
R. D. Foote	5 3 3 2	3 4 4 2	—26
Mrs. William Shippen	5 5 4 2	2 2 3 3	—26
J. A. Blair, Jr.	4 4 4 2	3 4 4 2	—27
W. D. Vanderpool	5 3 4 2	4 4 3 2	—27
Mrs. A. O. Dean	4 5 4 2	3 3 4 2	—27
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren	4 3 4 2	3 4 4 3	—27
M. M. Van Buren	4 4 4 1	5 4 4 2	—28
George Little	6 4 4 1	3 5 3 2	—28
Miss Lydia B. Bell	5 5 3 2	4 4 4 2	—29
A. H. Bond	3 4 4 2	4 4 3 2	—29
James T. Tyng	4 4 5 2	3 4 5 2	—29
A. B. Frost	6 4 4 3	3 4 5 2	—29
B. L. Chandler	5 5 2 2	4 4 5 2	—29
Miss Helen Shelton	4 5 4 2	4 4 4 2	—29
Robert Grannis	5 4 4 2	4 4 5 2	—29
Mrs. Oliver Adams	4 5 3 3	4 3 5 2	—30
Miss Swords	3 4 4 3	6 5 3 2	—30
Miss Alice Day	4 6 3 2	3 5 5 3	—31
Miss Gertrude Hoy	4 5 4 2	4 5 5 2	—31
William Shippen	5 5 4 2	4 5 4 2	—31
Miss Bushnell	5 5 5 3	5 4 4 2	—32
Elbert S. Kip	3 5 4 1	7 4 6 2	—32
F. B. Richardson	4 4 6 2	4 3 7 2	—32
Miss Kip	4 4 6 1	7 4 4 3	—33
Miss M. G. Bryce	5 4 5 2	5 6 4 2	—33
W. B. Lord	5 4 3 3	4 5 6 2	—33
C. D. Beckwith	4 3 4 3

THE AUSTRALIAN CANNIBALS

"The Most Amazing Story a Man Ever Lived to Tell."

ROUGEMONT AMONG BLACKS

His Observations and Report of Life, Beliefs, and Customs Among Savages in an Unexplored Region.

From The London Times.

At the meeting of the British Association on Sept. 9, the principal event was M. de Rougemont's remarkable paper, which was read in the afternoon in the Prince's Theatre, whither the Anthropological section migrated for the purpose of affording larger accommodation. The stalls, pit, and two tiers of galleries were filled by an attentive audience.

His address was long, but very interesting and extraordinary concerning his enforced exile of some twenty-eight years among the cannibal blacks of unexplored Australia in the Cambridge Gulf region, and in the interior south of that gulf. About the year 1863 he joined a pearling expedition, and was wrecked on a small sand spit in the Sea of Timor. Here he spent two and a half years, and only reached the Australian coast through the instrumentality of a party of blacks who had been blown out of their course. Together they reached the mainland of Australia in the Cambridge Gulf region, on the northwest coast of the continent. Here he spent several years, making various excursions, but at length he struck southward into the interior of the continent, where he spent upward of twenty years with the aborigines. Commencing with a description of the painting and decorating of the body, the lecturer said that practically the only clothing known to these savages consisted of a coating of grease, clay, and powdered charcoal, sometimes scented with a kind of pennyroyal herb, and on which feathered tufts were often stuck. He then said that their habitations are not houses in the ordinary sense of the term, but rude huts, oval or round, and merely shelters or breakwinds made of bark or boughs, in front of which a fire was kept burning. On the death of a person his house is burned, so that the dead man's spirit may not be lingering around. These houses are not permanent, for when the occupiers have left they never return to the same dwellings, but generally leave them to decay. The native crawls into his house through a hole measuring about fifteen inches by ten inches. These people are—men, women, and children—expert divers and swimmers, as much at home in the water as on land. They chiefly adopt the side stroke, using both hands alternately. Swimming is not taught, but is supposed to be a natural action, the children learning to swim as soon as they can walk. Metals are, for all practical purposes, unknown. Thin flint flakes are made, and large stone axes are used for felling trees and cutting wood.

Apologies to Felled Trees.

The lecturer here remarked that the natives only fell trees with the greatest reluctance, and apologies are offered to the trees for taking away their life. Another consideration, too, in this matter was that the natives fear they may let loose the soul of a low, bad man which has been imprisoned in the tree. Every man makes his own implements, and only makes them for himself, although he may barter them away afterward. No articles are ever made with the definite object of barter or disposal in any way. Stone implements are not bequeathed as heirlooms, but generally buried with the owner, so that when his spirit rises again all his weapons will be found ready for use. Fire is produced by the fire-drill twirled rapidly between the hands, and also by the stick-and-groove process. The fuel used is dry dead wood that has fallen from the trees. No trees are felled for firewood under any circumstances. It is the duty of the women to keep the fire alight, and generally their duty to do all the work. When a fire goes out the natives believe that it has returned to the sun whence it came. The people in M. de Rougemont's mountain home were very conservative, having a general attachment to the habits of ancestors and a deep-rooted dislike to change and reform. He frequently tested this in matters of state, magic, weapons, war, festivals, and so on. In respect of food, they eat all kinds of wild animals and fruits, suck flowers for honey, eat high meat—practically a necessity, for it is often high on account of the climate before they return from the hunt. A certain kind of manna falls at certain seasons, and milk is unknown. Intoxicating or stimulating drinks are also unknown, but the natives chew and often swallow the leaf of a plant that causes first exhilaration and then oblivion. Great gorging feasts are frequently held. The lecturer said that a very mistaken idea of cannibalism generally prevails. He had never seen any human being eaten for the sake of food. Cannibalism prevailed among his people to a very great extent, but was governed by rules. Usually it is the slain victims in battle that are eaten by the victorious side, and, as the object seems to be to acquire the valor and virtues of the person eaten, M. de Rougemont said he endeavored to wean the tribes in his mountain home from the practice by assuring them that if they made bracelets, anklets, and necklaces out of the dead man's hair they would achieve their end equally well.

Religious Beliefs.

The natives believe in no deity, but in a supreme spirit, who is not worshipped, but propitiated. The soul is supposed to haunt the habitation after death and to pass into other bodies. Priests of any kind do not exist; but the medicine man is a power in the land, for he has power to depose even a chief, which he does by sorcery. He is maintained at the expense of that tribe, and the important position passes from father to son. The natives have no heroes. The names of the dead are never mentioned, but referred to in an indirect way. A dead chief might thus be alluded to under cover of the name of his greatest battlefield. Their superstitions are many and varied, and dreams they believe in implicitly. Magic and witchcraft are practiced extensively, both the black and white varieties. As to crimes, homicide is criminal, except in case of a general battle or a private quarrel, where the dead man was in the wrong. There is never any dissent from the authority of the headmen. There is no criminal class, nor any organized system of crime, nor are there any police. There are certain well-known precepts in morals—unwritten laws. These are taught the children by their parents, and are upheld by the headmen and council. There is no public opinion, for whatever the headmen decide as correct is obeyed implicitly. Children are never ill-treated or punished. Hospitality is extended toward all men. It is wicked to refuse it and mean to stint it. It is wrong to deceive or steal, except in regard to enemies. Reverence to the aged is an absolute virtue. The land does not belong to the chiefs, but to the tribe as a community. Females and infants cannot hold land under any circumstances. The eldest son has no special privileges, all sons having equal shares. Daughters have no rights whatever from birth to death. Regular courts of justice are held for the trial of offenders. Proved purgery is punishable with death. The chief is not usually appointed, but takes the position by seniority. His power is very great, in fact absolute. He may declare war or make peace, and decides all important questions by his own vote. He may separate husband and wife, but in such an event he must find the wife a new husband before the decree of divorce can be made absolute.

Matters of War.

After briefly describing the methods of hunting and fishing, M. de Rougemont explained the modes and incidents of making and carrying on war. All adult males take part in it from the time when they are seventeen—that is, after initiation. When they invade an enemy's territory they make it known to such enemies by remarkable smoke signals. Offensive and defensive alliances are formed with other tribes, but in war, tactics and strategy are alike unknown, as also are night attacks. No battle is ever fought without an open challenge beforehand. Each tribe is nomadic, and for trading purposes or going to fairs it may pass through the territories of other tribes and kill what is required for food. The natives are generally divided into tribes, and these again subdivided into families. An average family may consist of seven persons—one man, two wives, and four children. In an average tribe there will perhaps be twenty or thirty families. These cannibal blacks have a very primitive idea of astronomy, and believe that the earth is flat and the sky supported by poles placed at the edges. The Great Spirit, they say, lives in the milky way and never dies. Every moon is supposed to be a fresh one and different from the last. Arithmetic is practically unknown, there being spoken words for numbers only up to four. Marriage is not regarded as a religious ceremony. A young man avoids his mother-in-law like the plague. He believes that if he even speaks to her his hair will turn gray. In certain rare tribes communal or group marriage prevails. Each man is the husband of all the women, and each woman is the wife of all the men. All the wives are of equal rank. Naturally, quarrels occur among the women, usually on account of favoritism shown by the husband or the introduction of a young and relatively beautiful woman. In the event of a quarrel the two women would retire from the camp armed with a stick or sticks, and they would simply exchange blow for blow on the head without any attempt at parrying—which would be fatal to the woman's life, so great is the contempt the natives have for physical cowardice. It was simply a question of endurance, and when at length one woman is unable to rise from the earth the fight is at an end, and the two combatants dress one another's wounds in the most amicable manner. The lecturer then discussed the children's games and amusements, tribal marks, and then death and burial.

Speaking generally, death from natural causes is unknown, except in the case of very young children. It is brought about by the witchcraft of an enemy, mostly through magic performed by a sorcerer; otherwise they believe they would live forever. The dead body is kept in camp and "waked" for one night, the women moaning and wailing a most plaintive lamentation. Fresh leaves of the man's own "totem" tree are placed in the grave, and every detail of burial is in accordance with his "totem" or clan mark. The name of the deceased is never mentioned after his burial for fear that his spirit should be disturbed. A separate fire is made for the dead man, and maintained for weeks, and even months. M. de Rougemont, in concluding his address, said the State is landlord, and the people know not rent, rates, or taxes. Every man has a wife—he himself was promptly provided with one—every woman a husband, each child has many fathers and mothers, as he is the child of the tribe. The institution of the workhouse is unknown, as the strong provide for the weak. There are no millionaires and no beggars. No one has more than he wants, and if he had it would be a trouble to him. Although these people may be considered very low down in the scale of human intelligence, and although they display in many respects the simplicity of children, yet the most civilized nations might learn something from their institutions.

In answer to a question from Dr. Forbes, M. de Rougemont said the name of the tribe which he governed in his mountain home was Wunga Wunga.

Dr. Forbes remarked on the extreme accuracy of the information of other travelers and the remarkable points of coincidence between their accounts and that of M. de Rougemont.

Prof. Tylor put M. de Rougemont through a short catechism, asking him the names for man and woman, sun and moon, and fire and water, and other common objects, and the methods of hafting blades to the handles of stone hatchets among the black natives, and took down the answers for verification.

Mr. C. H. Read proposed a hearty vote of thanks to M. de Rougemont for his brilliant lecture.

Mr. E. S. Hartland seconded this, and it was carried with great acclamation, which M. de Rougemont briefly acknowledged.

Insanity Increases in England.

From The London Mail.

The treatment of lunacy continues to offer a growing burden to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. The fifty-second report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, addressed to the Lord Chancellor, which has just been issued, shows that on Jan. 1 of this year there was an increase of 2,607 in the number of patients, and that this followed an increase of 2,919 reported at the beginning of the preceding year.

Examination of the statistical tables discloses that the increase is entirely under the head of insane persons of the pauper class, and that they are treated in the public asylum maintained by the county and borough authorities.

The rise in the number of lunatics so treated has gone on for some years; during the last ten years the average annual addition to the army of insane persons was 1,933.

At first sight it might be thought that lunacy is startlingly spreading among the population. The fact, however, seems to be that of late years there has been a tendency to send to asylums for careful treatment many cases which formerly would have been retained at home or in the workhouses, and, for example, persons upon whom old age has brought dementia now become inmates of lunatic asylums.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

The inventory of the T. K. HORTON & CO.'S STOCK is in progress and as soon as completed full announcement of the sale will be made in the daily papers. Unusual advantages in seasonable goods in all grades at our usual low prices. New goods constantly arriving from all markets of the world in wonderful variety to suit all the people.

LACE CURTAINS

The arrival of some choice novelties during the past week completes our assortment of Renaissance, Irish Point and Nottingham Curtains. We quote a few of the specials:

Irish Point at

$3.98 per pair, instead of $5.65
$4.98 per pair, instead of $6.75
$5.50 per pair, instead of $7.25
$6.98 per pair, instead of $9.50
$7.35 per pair, instead of $10.25

Nottingham Curtains at manufacturer's prices, 75c., 98c., $1.35, $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $2.50, $2.98, $3.75 per pair.

Tapestry Curtains for Monday, 6 choice colorings, at $1.98 per pair, instead of $2.98.

Armure Tapestry Curtains, both sides alike, deep fringe top and bottom, choice of 10 colorings, $4.75, instead of $6.50.

Furniture Coverings.

Reversible Armure Tapestry, 50 inches wide, 60c. per yard, instead of 75c.

Silk Woof Tapestry, 50 inches wide, $1.45 per yard, instead of $1.98.

Gobelin Tapestry, 50 inches wide, $1.98 per yard, instead of $2.89.

Special offer in Slip Covers. We will make 5-piece suit of latest style chintz, bound with shrunk worsted binding and finished in best manner, for $7.98 per suit.

Blanket Sale Continued.

Cotton Blankets, from 39c. per pair upward.

Cotton and Wool Blankets, from $1.65 per pair upward.

All Wool Blankets, from $2.75 per pair upward.

Special for Monday, Extra Heavy Wool Blankets, regular price $3.25, will be $2.48 per pair.

Large assortment of Winter Comfortables, cotton filled, 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.95 each.

Full Size Crochet Quilts, regular price 85c.; special at 65c.

Marseilles Quilts, regular price $1.95; special at $1.50.

LINENS.

100 dozen All Fringed Huck Towels, 18x39, 12½c. each.

Extra Heavy Unbleached Turkish Towels, 5c. each.

50 dozen Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 25c. each

19-inch Bleached Napkins, instead of $1.55, now $1.40 per dozen.

23-inch Bleached Napkins, instead of $2.00, now $1.65 per dozen.

Silver Bleached Damask, warranted all linen, 35c. per yard.

64-inch Bleached Damask, regular 59c. goods, at 50c. per yard.

64-inch Bleached Damask, Irish make, instead of 75c., now 65c. per yard.

ART GOODS.

Extra Values in Hemstitched Linens.

12-inch Squares, 5c., 12c., 9c.
Tray Cloths, double hemstitched edge, 29c., instead of 39c.
18x54 Stamped Linen Scarfs, 49c., 55c., 59c.

A complete assortment of cut-out Linens, 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c.

Momie Tray Cloths, special at 14c., instead of 19c.

Momie Scarfs, 18x54, 29c. and 39c. each.

Momie Doylies, 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c. each.

Spachtel Scarfs and Squares, at less than manufacturer's cost.

Shams, 32x32, 39c., 48c., 64c., 84c. each.

Scarfs, 18x54 and 18x72, 29c., 48c., 64c., 84c. each.

MUSLINS.

36-inch Good Unbleached Muslin, 4c. per yard.

36-inch Bleached Muslin, 5c. per yard.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Ready-made Bleached Sheets, 1½x2½, 27c.; 1¾x2½, 30c.; 2x2½, 33c.; 2¼x2½, 37c.; 2½x2½, 40c.

Fine Quality Pillow Cases, 42x36 and 45x36, 8c.; 50x36, 9c.; 54x36, 10c.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, 10c. and 12½c. each.

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl. and Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.

NEW FALL HATS.

All the desirable and stylish shapes are to be found in our stock. Never before have we had such an assortment of styles to select from, and never before have the prices been so low.

Fine Fur Felt Hats in black and colors, 69c.

Wool Felt Hats, the best made, all colors, all shapes, at 89c.

New Velvet Violets at 19c. and 29c.

Children's Tam O'Shanters, with or without quills, in Felt, Cloth, and Velvet effects, from 29c. to $1.75.

DRESS GOODS.

Plain and Fancy Fabrics in all the latest shades and styles at extremely low prices.

50-inch extra fine finish, all wool twill back colored and black Broadcloths in full line of desirable shades, also new blues, 89c. per yard; good value at $1.10.

52-inch very fine all-wool Habit Cloth in plain and mixed colors, 79c. per yard; good value at $1.

50-inch fine all-wool Habit Cloth, plain and mixed colors, 59c. per yard; good value at 73c.

50-inch all-wool Cheviot and Storm Serge, 49c. per yard, worth 60c.

DRESS GOODS.

Extra Specials on Bargain Tables.

250 pieces 36 to 40-inch all-wool Dress Flannels, 23c. per yard, regular price 29c. and 39c.

100 pieces 38-inch high grade styles Domestic Suitings, 39c. per yard, worth 50c.

150 pieces 40-inch Fancy and Plain Suitings, 49c. per yard, regular price 55c. and 60c.

56 pieces 36 to 40 inch Domestic Suitings, good desirable shades, 19c. per yard; good value at 35c.

100 pieces Double Fold Plaid and Fancy Suitings, 7c. per yard; regular price, 12c. to 15c.

BLACK GOODS.

38-inch all-wool Black Storm Serge, good quality, 29c. per yard.

50-inch all-wool Black Storm Serge, 49c. per yard.

50c. Black Brilliantines, worth 60c.
59c. Black Brilliantines, worth 69c.
69c. Black Brilliantines, worth 80c.
79c. Black Brilliantines, instead of $1.00.

SILKS. SILKS.

Specials.

50 pieces Black Brocaded Silk Velours, 39c. per yard; good value at 55c.

20 pieces Black Satin Duchess, guaranteed pure silk, 50c. per yard; good value at 69c.

3,750 yards of new handsome Plaid Silks, at 98c. per yard; positively worth $1.25 to $1.45.

100 pieces 22-inch new Lining Silks, handsome shades in plain and changeable, only 39c. per yard.

PILLOW CASES AND SHEETS.

Hemmed Pillow Cases, good standard brand of muslin, 42x36, at 5c. each; 45x36 size at 6c. each.

Extra fine quality, hemstitched Pillow Cases,

42x36 size at 13c. each.
45x36 size at 14c. each.
50x36 size at 15c. each.
54x36 size at 16c. each.

Hemmed Sheets, Good Brand of Sheeting.

1½ yards x 2½ long at 25c. each.
1¾ yards x 2½ long at 30c. each.
2 yards x 2½ long at 33c. each.
2¼ yards x 2½ long at 36c. each.
2½ yards x 2½ long at 39c. each.

Sanitary Medicated Cotton Bird Eye—

18 inches wide at 39c. a piece.
20 inches wide at 45c. a piece.
22 inches wide at 50c. a piece.
24 inches wide at 55c. a piece.
27 inches wide at 62c. a piece.

Unequaled Bargains in

CHILDREN'S COATS & REEFERS.

Children's Colored Coats in Boucle and Kersey, finished and trimmed with fur and fancy braid, all new goods and latest designs, some very pretty military effects, prices ranging from $5.49 to $13.98.

A large assortment of Children's Reefers, including both tight fitting and empire effects, deep sailor collar and other styles with brettelles over shoulders, made from novelty mixtures and broadcloth, special $3.98 and $4.49.

Infants' Long Coats of Bedford Cord and Cashmere, circular cape daintily embroidered and trimmed with ribbon, our regular $5.49 coat for $3.98.

Infants' and Children's Short Coats in a variety of styles, in Bedford Cord, novelty cloth and Elderdown, trimmed with ribbon, braid, and fur, sizes 6 months to 3 years, $3.98, $4.98, $7.79.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT.

We Invite Special Attention to this Announcement of a Special Bargain Sale of Ladies' Skirts—All the New and Fashionable Fabrics Found Here, and the Latest Cuts at Prices That You Would Ordinarily Pay for the Making Alone.

Ladies' Fine Serge Skirts, trimmed with braid, lined throughout with best lining, full four yards wide, velvet binding, bargain price $1.98; value $3.00.

Ladies' Skirts, in all the new colors, black included, every one double lined, velvet binding, bargain price $2.98; value $4.50.

Ladies' Cheviot Skirts, with deep flounce and satin binding, all double lined, velvet binding, 4½ yards wide, bargain price $4.89; value $6.50.

LADIES' WAISTS.

1,000 Ladies' Fast Black French Sateen Waists, plain and tucked fronts, yoke back, bargain price, 98c., value $1.29.

1,000 Ladies' All-Wool Flannel Waists, blouse fronts, trimmed with braid, yoke back, detached collar. Bargain price $1.29, value $1.60.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

1,000 Ladies' French Flannelette Wrappers with solid Cashmere Yoke, separate waist lining, skirt very wide and full. Bargain price 79c., value $1.19.

500 Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, yoke and front trimmed with fancy braid, wide skirts, beautiful patterns. Bargain price 98c., value $1.50.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our reputation for selling Good Cloths at the Lowest Prices in the city is an old established fact. Our cash purchases for large quantities enable us to sell cheaper than any other house.

EXAMINE THESE GOODS.

Strictly All-Wool Suits, 4 to 16 years, 10 different patterns, at $1.98.

Beautiful Dress Suits, 4 to 16 years, 25 styles to choose from, at $2.98.

Our leading Blue Dress Suit, strictly all wool "Assabet," all sizes, $2.98.

Suits with Vests, 11 to 16 years, blue, also neat Fall mixtures, at $4.98 and $5.50.

Long Pants Suits, 13 to 19 years, new elegant Fall styles, at $5.00 and $5.98.

Middy or Vestee Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years, beautiful combinations, at $2.50 and $2.98.

Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years, the pride of our stock, 20 styles, at $2.98 and $3.50.

Chinchilla Reefers, strictly all wool, heavy bound, 3 to 8 years, at $2.98.

Velvet Collar Reefers, strictly all wool, bound, etc., all sizes, at $3.50.

Velvet and Storm Collar Reefer, 4 to 16 years, value $6.00, special at $3.98 and $4.50.

Very fine Blue Kersey Top Coats, fly fronts, 4 to 14 years, special at $4.98.

Tan Covert Top Coats, Fall and Winter weights, all sizes, special at $3.98.

Extra Long Trousers for young men, all sizes, splendid value at $1.50.

Knee Pants, strictly all wool, patent waist bands, sale at 39c. pair.

Kilt Suits, all sizes, pretty Fall styles, 2 or 3 pieces, extra, at $1.50.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

A Very Extraordinary Sale of Superb Silks.

Every woman who sees these splendid silks will heartily endorse our statement that they are incontestably the best values ever offered.

Colored Silks.

2,100 yds. of 22 inch India Silk, in more than twenty desirable colors, suitable for evening or street wear, a fine, bright quality, at.....29c. yd

1,250 yds. of 21 inch all silk fancy Taffetas, with colored satin stripes, all new Fall combinations and worth 75c., at.....49c. yd

Black Silks.

600 yds. of 21 inch imported black Taffeta, an extra strong and brilliant quality, worth 59c., at.....39c. yd

900 yds. of 27 inch black Satin Duchesse. This is an excellent quality, with rich lustre and fine finish, positively all silk and worth 88c., at.....69c. yd

New Building, Main Floor.

An Exceptional Sale of Stylish Fall Dress Stuffs.

Here are some of the season's most desirable dress fabrics at lower prices than have yet been quoted for equal goods.

45 inch Cheviot Serge, all worsted, steam shrunk and sponged, navy, dark, medium and light shades, we quote a price heretofore unknown for this quality..49c. yd

40 inch imported wool Henrietta in fashionable street and house shades, also a full line of evening colors, cannot be matched at the price in entire city....49c. yd

44 inch worsted Suitings, strictly pure worsted, firmly woven, possess the most satisfactory wearing qualities, come in twenty attractive shades. The greatest value in entire city.....69c. yd

48 inch French Poplin, note the width, strictly all wool, the newest fashionable French shades.....85c. yd

French silk and wool Stuffs that come in black with charmingly blended color tones; were imported to retail at $2.00 yard, a rare opportunity enables us to offer them at.....$1.39 yd

A Special in French Broadcloth.

Broadcloth, so Paris says, is to be the most extensively used fabric for stylish Fall costumes. Our assortment is most extensive, including the newest and latest shades of brown, russet, nut and Autumn, prices.....98c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 & $2.75 yd

A special quality 52 in. French Broadcloth of superb finish, comes in twenty-four shades, nut, russet, Autumn and golden brown; royal cadet, hussar and navy blue; rich shades of red, artillery and infantry; castor, mode, fawn, logwood, chasseur, dove and steel gray, etc.; value positively unsurpassed at.....$1.50 yard

Decided Bargains in Black Dress Goods.

1,200 yards of 48 inch heavy all wool Homespun, go on sale at.....29c. yd

44 inch worsted Serge, steam shrunk and sponged, regular 60c. quality, at.....49c. yd

46 inch bison Cheviots, the most popular weave of the season, worth 85c., go at.....59c. yd

52 inch satin finished Broadcloth, regular price $1.25, at.....89c. yd

Silk warp Henrietta, heavy quality, superior finish, always sold for $1.25, at.....89c. yd

We carry the most complete stock of black Cheviots in Greater New York, prices range from ...39c. to $2.35 yd

Unapproachable Value in Alaska Sealskin Jackets.

Two weeks ago we placed on sale 36 Alaska Sealskin Jackets—made of Rice's London dyed skins—at $150.00 each. It was a foregone conclusion that they would be sold quickly, for it is impossible to match them under $225.00. To-morrow we offer 12 more of these peerless garments—all made up in the latest fashionable style—with the new sleeve and collar. They're 26 inches long, with coat back and box front. They'd be splendid value at $225.00, but you can have one of this lot also at

$150.00

In addition we offer 12 Sealskin Jackets, made of genuine Alaska sealskin, London dyed by Martin, one of the oldest and most reliable dyers of sealskin in the world—made up in the approved latest style and worth fully $200.00; at . . . **$125.00** ea.

Women's High Class Suits, Skirts and Coats.

Only three items, but they're decidedly the best values that have been offered this season.

Dress Skirts of black or blue Cheviot Serge, cut in the latest fashionable shape and trimmed with bands of satin in the new flounce effect—lined with percaline—a very stylish and graceful garment and very exceptional value at.....$9.75

Handsome Coats of black, blue, or tan kersey—strictly tailor made, finished with raw edges and strapped seams, and lined throughout with heavy, fancy silk—a regular $15.00 coat, at..$10.95

25 tailor-made Suits of fine serges and Venetian cloths in a variety of fashionable shades, splendidly made and finished, and lined throughout with fine silk, go at.....$22.50

Second floor.

Men's $1.00 Winter Underwear at 59c.

Men's three-quarters wool Undershirts and Drawers, in camel's hair and natural colors—some of the Shirts are single and some double breasted and some also have double backs. They're finished with ribbed bottoms, pearl buttons and silk stitching. The Drawers have reinforced seats, suspender tapes and pearl buttons. These are regular $1.00 goods, but our price for your choice is **59c. ea.**

An Unparalleled Upholstery Opportunity.

There's no questioning the fact that you can get far better upholstery values here than anywhere else in Greater New York.

Our purchase of the MUMFORD STOCK enables us to offer some very extraordinary bargains in high grade Curtains, Furniture Coverings, etc. In addition to the Mumford goods we've some great inducements to offer in our regular lines. These items hint of the unequaled attractions:

Lace Curtains.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, all net centres, 7½ in. wide insertion trimmed with 2 in. edge with fine corner pieces, $13.50 pair.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains in splendid variety of novel effects, this is heavy 18 in. border, well covered centres.....$6.89 pair.

White Irish Point Lace Curtains, heavy 14 in. border; also 10 in. well covered centres.....$3.98 and $4.24 pair.

White Arabesque Lace Curtains on heavy white net centre, detached border 14 in. wide—looks like Renaissance. $5.39 pair.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains—reproductions of the finest effects in Renaissance, Irish point, Brussels, and tambour.....$2.24 pair.

White Irish Point Lace Bed Sets—spread size 2¼x2½ yds., 2 pillow shams 34x34 in.....$14.98 set.

White Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, exact reproduction of real Renaissance spread and 2 shams, full size.....$5.00 set.

Tapestry Curtains.

Frou Frou Tapestry Curtains, thoroughly reversible, heavy fringe top and bottom, full line of colors.....$11.49 pr.

Oriental cross stripe Tapestry Curtains, especially adapted for portieres, $6.75 pr.

Heavy reversible Tapestry Curtains, latest weave ribbed effect, door or window use—new patterns in rose, blue, brown, Empire green, crimson, $3.98 pr.

Oriental Couch Covers, in full assortment of colors.....$2.24 ea.

Furniture Coverings.

If you've any furniture to recover it will pay you to inspect the splendid line of silk Brocades, Damasks and Tapestries included in the Mumford collection. These goods are offered at about half their value:

50 in. Silk Brocade and Damask for covering or drapery.....$2.24 yd

50 in. Silk corded Tapestry for Furniture covering.....$1.98 yd

Third floor.

The Most Pronounced Carpet Bargains of the Year.

Think of buying Royal Wilton and the best Tapestry Brussels Carpets at less than they cost to make! That's just the extraordinary inducement this offering holds out to you—and if you've any need for Carpets you'll surely take advantage of the chance.

ROYAL WILTONS, usual price, $2.50, at.....$1.50 yd

THE BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, Roxbury, Smith's, and other standard makes, usual price, 80c. to 85c., at..55c. yd

There's an excellent line of very desirable patterns of both to choose from.

Third floor.

A Rare Chance to Buy Oriental Rugs Cheap.

The unusual price advantages we offer to buyers of Oriental Rugs are the result of two things: 1. An immense transaction which has brought to us the largest and best selected collection of these handsome rugs ever shown in Brooklyn. 2. Our never-wavering policy of marking everything at the smallest possible margin of profit. Let these items illustrate the opportunity:

Hamidans and Karabaghs, worth $6.75, at.....$4.75

Shirvans and Karabaghs, worth $10.00, at.....$7.50

Shirvans and Daghastans, worth $12.50, at.....$9.75

Third floor.

Art Embroidery Notes.

A Sale of Renaissance Linens and Battenberg Laces.

A great collection of handsome new Renaissance Linens will go on sale to-morrow at attractively low prices. The assortment includes:

Renaissance Linens.

Finger Bowl Doylies, 6x6 in..14c. & 22c
Finger Bowl Doylies, 7x7 in..25c. & 30c
Finger Bowl Doylies, 9x9 in..33c. & 41c
Round Plate Doylies, all lace, 12x12 in. 33c. & 49c
Centre Pieces, square, all lace, 20x20 in. 89c
Centre Pieces, round and square, with linen centres, 20x20 in..$1.15 & $1.25
Centre Pieces, all lace, 24x24 in. $2.98 to $4.98
Tea Cloths, square, linen centres, 36x36 in.....$3.98 to $4.98
Round Luncheon Cloth, all lace, 45x45 in.....$14.00
A lot of Renaissance Scarfs that were $2.59 and $2.98 have been reduced for quick selling to.....$1.49 & $1.98

Battenberg Laces.

Round and square finger bowl Doylies, 7x7 in.....49c. & 59c. ea
Round and square plate Doylies, 9x9 in., 85c. ea
Round and square Centre Pieces, 18x18 in.....$2.15 & $2.35
Round and Square Centre Pieces, 24x24 in.....$3.49
Round Tea Cloths, 30x30 in.....$4.98
Square Tea Cloths, 36x36 in.....$10.75

Second floor.

Children's Stockings.

Children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double heels and toes, 9c. pair

ROTHSCHILD

Fulton St., Corner of Hoyt St., Brooklyn.

New York: 54 West 14th St. Paris: Rue Ambroise Thomas.

FALL OPENING

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 AND 27.

HAVING HELD OUR PRIVATE EXHIBITION last week, we now take pleasure in inviting the public to attend the finest display of high class millinery ever seen in Brooklyn. The interior of our store has been largely refurnished, greatly increasing our facilities.

THERE IS A GENUINE SURPRISE in store for those who shall make their first purchase here. They will find they are buying the BEST GOODS they ever had and for really LESS MONEY. The prevailing vicious "bargain" or "drive" methods in which you buy wretched stuff you don't want finds no place in our plan of business. There are opportunities, however, when one can purchase to a better advantage, and in these WE ARE BEHIND NO ONE, calling the goods by their RIGHT NAMES and at their RIGHT VALUES. At no time of the season does any other house offer more advantageous, bona fide bargains than do we.

OUR FALL DISPLAY contains TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, TOQUES, &c., suitable for every occasion, for ladies and children; also untrimmed FUR FELT, VELVET, FANCY BRAID HATS and BONNETS, FANCY and OSTRICH FEATHERS in UNIQUE and ORIGINAL DESIGNS; FANCY VELVETS, RIBBONS and all the fancies for trimming purposes.

J. ROTHSCHILD, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, PARIS AND PHILADELPHIA.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 188 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1413.

J. ROTHSCHILD'S FALL OPENING.

Display of Headgear at the Brooklyn Millinery Establishment.

The Fall opening of J. Rothschild's millinery establishment, on Fulton Street corner of Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, will be held to-morrow and next day. On Wednesday a private exhibition was held, to which customers were invited. The interior of the store has been refurnished, and the whole establishment much improved. Those who were invited to the private exhibition were much delighted with the display of Fall millinery, and the management is confident that the general public will be not less pleased at the exhibition this week.

The display includes trimmed hats, bonnets, toques, &c., suitable for every occasion, for ladies and children; fur, felt velvet, fancy braid hats and bonnets; fancy and ostrich feathers, in new designs and velvets, ribbons, &c., for trimming purposes.—Adv.

Forgeries of Samoan Stamps.

From The London Truth.

My reference recently to the forgeries of "Samoa Express" stamps has, by the way, brought me several interesting communications. Mr. J. W. Palmer repeats his statement that, though the stamps to which he referred are forgeries, the postmarks are genuine, and this is practically borne out by Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. of Ipswich. It appears from the latter firm's communication that the stamps in question were first issued some twenty years ago by an individual who started a Post Office at Samoa as a private commercial venture. When this enterprise was abandoned, in 1883, my correspondents bought from the proprietor his stock of "Samoa Express" stamps, together with the lithographic stones from which they were printed; and, some years later, considerable numbers of the stamps were reprinted for sale to collectors. The original stones, however, have now been destroyed.

Many sets of these reprinted stamps were purchased by the proprietor of the present Post Office in Samoa, which is run under a concession from King Malietoa. This gentleman, it seems, had constant applications for them from collectors, and as his patrons preferred to have cancelled stamps he obligingly placed the official postmark upon them. So great, indeed, was the demand for the "Samoa Express" stamps that forgeries were placed on the market by German dealer, and some of these—evidently the examples mentioned by Mr. Palmer—also received the official postmark at Apia. There are apparently, therefore, three classes of "Samoa Express" stamps—(1) those which were issued in Samoa and passed in the ordinary way through the Post Office; (2) those which were reprinted from the original stones for collectors, and canceled with the official postmark merely to add to their value, and (3) those which are forgeries, but which also bear the genuine official postmark. To many people the whole story will, I dare say, be a surprising revelation of the extent and developments of the philatelic business, as well as of the methods on which Post Offices are conducted in some parts of the world.

Active "Joe" Wheeler.

From The Chicago Journal.

Anybody who has seen "Fighting Joe" Wheeler knows that his movements closely resemble those of a flea. He will be in one place, and the next instant he will be 100 feet away, and scarcely be seen en route.

From Washington floats in a story which plays upon this characteristic of the war hero and Congressman.

A group of members of the House were discussing the way in which the old members were dying off. One death after another was cited, and it was agreed that a new set of men—the Balleys et al.—were coming in to take the place of the old wheel horses.

Just then a streak of black appeared alongside the little knot of men. They looked after it, and saw that it was Gen. Wheeler, dashing along at his accustomed pace.

"Well," said one, "there's Joe Wheeler. He seems to hang on pretty well."

"Ya-as," said Speaker Reed, with inimitable drawl, "the reason he hangs on is that he goes so fast death can't catch him."

Our Happy-Go-Lucky Methods.

From The Bridgeport Daily Standard.

It looks as if we had practically given up the negro problem at home as "a bad job," or left it to take care of itself in a happy-go-lucky ignoring of responsibilities, which is very much, in its general aspect, like our policy in the past twenty-five years with reference to our army equipment. Nothing but good luck, which we did not deserve by our merits, saved us from terrible military disaster. But we cannot trust to luck forever or always ignore the work that duty and decency require at our hands. There will be a reckoning some day.

MENELEK AND HIS EMPIRE

Interesting Details Given by M. Mondon-Vidailhet, Director of Public Education in Abyssinia.

WISE AND PEACEFUL MONARCH

Not Likely to Oppose the British Army in Central Africa Unless It Encroaches Upon His Territory—The Country's Institutions.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—The British advance on Khartoum and its probable consequences have once more drawn public attention in England and on the Continent to Abyssinia and the Emperor Menelik. In this connection I have just had an interesting interview with M. Casimir Mondon Vidailhet, who, for many years past, has been a member of Emperor Menelik's Council of State and Director of Public Education. M. Vidailhet was one of the best known of the envoys recently sent to France by Menelik.

"Is it not to be feared," I asked M. Vidailhet, "that the English, after their successful march toward Khartoum, will be tempted to follow up their victories and take possession of, say, the Provinces of Ghédaret and of Gallabat?"

"The Emperor Menelik will certainly never take the offensive against the British," answered M. Vidailhet, "but should they attempt to conquer any territory which at present forms an integral portion of the Empire of Ethiopia—that empire which represents a high degree of civilization in the Dark Continent—then they will most certainly be opposed by the army of the Negus, 300,000 strong, and capable of being increased to a considerable extent."

"But on the other hand, is it not to be feared that Menelek, in his anxiety to assure his sovereignty over the remote regions of his empire, may, by the very force of circumstances as well as by an excess of ambition, be tempted to launch out in a series of wars of conquest which will ruin all Eastern Africa?" I queried.

"Nothing of the kind is to be feared, in my opinion," replied Mr. Vidailhet decidedly. "Menelek is too wise a politician ever to be dominated by the love of territorial conquest. A long-headed and a practical statesman, he is fully aware that peace is the most precious blessing he can desire, and he will, in consequence, do his utmost to prevent war. You will remember that he only took up arms against Italy with the greatest reluctance.

"It has been suggested that Menelek may some day wish to definitely expel the Italians from Abyssinia. I do not think so. The Italians no longer interfere with the Abyssinians, who think that it is infinitely preferable that Erythrea should be occupied by the Italians than by the English. So long as the Abyssinians are not interfered with by either the English or the Italians, they will, under the intelligent leadership of Menelek, advance steadily on the path of European civilization, and work toward the development, both material and moral, of their country. The reign of Menelek, in fact, inaugurates in the history of Abyssinia the modern régime.

"The country lends itself easily to civilization, and its organization, still incumbered by feudal traditions, tends more and more to become modeled on the lines of European constitutional monarchies. Menelek, powerful and respected, an enlightened reformer and administrator, who has abolished slavery in his dominions, and dislikes fanatics to whatever sect they belong, has revealed himself as a really great sovereign, worthy of admiration by his conduct, as well as by the dignity of his character. When he was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia, on Nov. 4, 1889, after the death of King Johannes, killed on March 10 of the same year in a battle against the dervishes, he was far from being the powerful monarch that he is to-day. King of Choa by divine right, he was compelled to fight for his empire against those chieftains who did not recognize in him the successor of Johannes.

Question of Inheritance Explained.

"To fully understand this question of inheritance, it must be remembered that Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, an empire composed of several kingdoms, is not peopled by savages; the great majority of the inhabitants are Christians, and they are governed by a feudal Constitution similar to the one which prevailed in France during the Middle Ages. Thoroughly monarchical, this Constitution has a very distinct idea of regular succession to the throne and of kingship by divine right. The ancient sovereigns of Ethiopia boasted of their direct descent in uninterrupted succession from Menelek, or Menelech, son of King Solomon and of Makada, Queen of Sheba. The descendants of this illustrious race, after having ruled over all the countries of Ethiopia with imperial power, had their dominions reduced to the Kingdom of Choa, in the southern portion of Abyssinia. It is to this royal branch that Salah-Salassie belonged—a sovereign who, by the way, professed great friendship for King Louis Philippe. He ended by making his peace with Johannes and a marriage united the two rival families. Such is, briefly, the succession of events which permitted Menelek to reconstruct the ancient Empire of Ethiopia, which he had the good sense not to extend to the sea, like Theodoros.

"Every province is governed by a 'ras,' or by a functionary of high degree, appointed by the Emperor. The 'ras' is a military as well as a civil officer. The army is composed of regulars, volunteers, and of the militia, who are liable to be called upon for active service at any time. The volunteers, recruited for one year at a time, form a small permanent armies in the service of the Emperor. The volunteer soldiers have a right to their food and keep, in much the same manner as in Europe, and they are paid a small salary. The army is not quartered in barracks, but is scattered among the peasants, who are compelled to provide for the soldiers, this being a portion of their yearly taxes to the Government. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery are organized in the same manner as in Europe. Menelik is himself noted for his personal courage; on the field of battle he is the bravest among the brave. He has made warfare in his empire as humane as it can possibly be and has abolished slavery. Besides his army, Menelik has a splendid police force, as the ferocious brigand hordes of the desert know to their cost. Brigandage, once so common in Abyssinia, is now a memory of the past. Outside of their regular military service, no Abyssinian is allowed to carry weapons of any kind.

"Menelek has also effected great reforms in the judiciary. He personally presides over the sittings of the Supreme Court of the kingdom twice a week. The séances of this court are public, and Menelek the Just sees that no act of injustice is committed. As Supreme Judge there is no appeal from his decisions; he listens patiently to the pleadings of the most humble of his subjects. Surrounded by his likaouents, or justices, he represents at the same time both the President of the court and the jury. The Emperor has not, however, the power of pardon. A sentence of death when once passed is final. But Menelek has long since done away with the horrible tortures and mutilations which once prevailed in the empire.

Emperor Menelek at Home.

"The Emperor generally resides at his country place, a few miles from the capital of the kingdom, Entotto. This imperial and royal palace is called Adissaba, or the 'New Flower.' Adissaba is, indeed, a new structure, and can in most respects compare favorably with the country residence of any European nobleman. The capital, Entotto, is situated on an abrupt mountainside, much like an eagle's nest, and has not the necessary advantages for a royal residence. Adissaba, at the foot of the mountain, enjoys a much milder climate. It is therefore the Versailles of the Ethiopian capital. Moreover, its hot springs have a widespread reputation.

"There Menelek holds his Court, surrounded by a large retinue of officials and household servants. The imperial family consists of Menelek's two daughters, who are married to 'ras' of provinces, the Empress, and the Emperor's grandson, heir presumptive to the throne of Ethiopia. The hope of the throne, the 'dedjazmatch,' is but thirteen years old. His name, Wuassen Segged, literally translated means 'I pray for my frontiers,' which is, indeed, the constant preoccupation of Menelek. This royal child is being most thoroughly educated in European style. The Empress Taiton is a handsome and indolent woman, who leads a very retired life and takes no part in matters of State. The Emperor's habits are simple and austere, his sobriety is proverbial, and there are no scandals connected with his name, though the morals of the Abyssinians are somewhat dissolute. Fifty-three years old, of medium height, strong and powerfully built, Menelek's features display great energy and will power. He is well-informed concerning the political and social institutions of Europe and of America. His sympathies are more particularly with France and Russia, which is but natural. France has always been a friend of Abyssinia, and is, moreover, at the present time an enemy of Italy."

Such, according to Mr. Mondon-Vidailhet, is Menelek—a curious and interesting figure, in a country which, though still plunged in semi-barbarism, is rapidly rising on the road to progress and civilization, and is destined to play a great part in the future of the Dark Continent.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

WORD FROM GEN. KITCHENER.

The British Government Receives Reports from the Soudan Campaign—Anxiety as to France.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The British Government has received the first news from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener since he started from Khartoum for Fashoda. But only the fact that he has captured some small boats has been allowed to leak out. Later in the day it transpired that the news from Gen. Kitchener was dated when he was only half way toward Fashoda, and, consequently, it was of small importance.

Although the press on both sides of the Channel is calmer this week, anxiety is evidenced in Great Britain in regard to the effect which the determined action of Gen. Kitchener will have upon France, in view of the critical political situation in that country. There are fears that the French authorities may seek a foreign diversion from their internal strife. The Parisian newspapers, however, have adopted a more compromising tone, and instead of declaring that the French flag will never be lowered at Fashoda, they now put forward the occupation of that place by Major Marchand as a lever by which France may be able to obtain advantages elsewhere.

The Eclair says:

"Great Britain must buy our renunciation of our claims there, as she bought Germany's."

The Temps also declares that the question now is simply one of coming to an agreement on the conditions of exchange.

The Soudan war correspondents returned to London yesterday evening. They speak indignantly of the cavalier treatment they have been subjected to by Gen Sir Herbert Kitchener. They say they were kept in the dark as to everything that was going on, and they add that their messages were mutilated by the censor.

The Daily Chronicle publishes from its correspondent, Mr. Charles Williams, as doyen of the newspaper men, a warm protest on the subject. He says:

"It has, indeed, become a question whether a self-respecting man can submit himself to the conditions now required from a correspondent. Never, not even in Greece last year, have so many difficulties been put in our way."

Mr. Williams concludes with remarking:

"So many persons acting with the Sirdar's authority, though probably not with his countenance, have in every way given the bulk of the correspondents to understand that they were not wanted."

It leaked out this week that Gen. Kitchener had a narrow escape from death through treachery during the battle of Omdurman. He was riding with his staff in front of a Soudanese battalion, which was advancing, when at least a dozen bullets whizzed past his head. Gen. Kitchener galloped away as fast as he could and word was sent to the officer commanding the battalion. There is no doubt the perpetrators were some of the recently enlisted dervishes.

The City Corporation has decided to present Gen. Kitchener with the freedom of the city and a sword of honor.

BRITISH WARSHIPS MOVING.

Commander of the Asiatic Fleet Sails Under Sealed Orders, Presumably for Pekin.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Sept. 24.—The British battleship Centurion, flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, the commander of the British fleet in Chinese waters, sailed suddenly yesterday under sealed orders, accompanied from Che-Foo by the battleship Victorious, the first-class cruiser Narcissus, the second-class cruiser Hermione, the torpedo-boat destroyer Fame, the torpedo-boat destroyer Hart, and the dispatch boat Alacrity. It is supposed that the destination of the fleet is Ta-Ku, at the entrance of the river leading to Tien-Tsin, the port of Pekin, for the purpose of making a naval demonstration there.

Chinese Reformer on British Gunboat.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24.—It is reported that Kang-Juwoi, the Cantonese reformer, who is accused by the Dowager Empress of being implicated in designs on the Emperor's life, and who recently fled from Pekin, arrived at Woo-Sung, near here, to-day, and took refuge on board a British gunboat.

POWERS TO COERCE TURKEY.

Fleets to Enter the Dardanelles Unless an Ultimatum Concerning Crete Is Complied With.

ROME, Sept. 24.—Within twenty-four hours Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy will append their signatures to an agreement for the pacification of the Island of Crete, including a plan for coercing the Sultan into submission. The scheme has for some time been drafted, but its enforcement was delayed to invite the participation of Germany, which country declined.

At the beginning of the week the four powers will send an ultimatum to the Sultan of Turkey, summoning him to accept the project, and informing him that unless he does so measures will be taken to enforce his compliance.

The powers have irrevocably decided to settle the Cretan question immediately, and will not hesitate to send their fleets to the Dardanelles, and beyond, if necessary.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Cretan question has taken a step toward final solution, in the acceptance by the four great powers of Italy's proposals, which include the dismissal of all the Turkish troops and functionaries.

The Admirals of the powers in Cretan waters have decided that the ringleaders of the recent massacre are to be tried before a court-martial composed of British officers.

BETTER THAN A SEARCHLIGHT.

Invention Tested with Success at German Naval Manœuvres.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—A new and highly important invention was tested at the German naval manœuvres ending this week. It was a Greek-Phoenician fire invented by a Berlin engineer. It ignites on contact with the air or water and cannot be quenched by either water or earth. It burns with a brilliant flame, whose light exceeds that of big searchlights, and it can be sunk under water, and when brought to the surface instantly bursts into flame at any desired point.

It was tested during the night evolutions off the Island of Helgoland and off Kiel and proved most effective in detecting the presence of the enemy.

NEW YORK WOMAN ARRESTED.

She Is Accused of Making False Claims for Damages.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—A Mrs. Lizzie Cohn of New York, who came to Berlin recently in order to sue for 6,000 marks, which, it is claimed, is due her father-in-law, R. Cohn of New York, was arrested on leaving the court and charged with perjury and fraud, on the ground that she swore she was prosecuting her own claim.

Acting Consul General Day is investigating the case. Mrs. Cohn's defense is that the oath was not administered to her according to the Jewish religious rite, and that therefore it was not binding upon her.

Vesuvius Is Growing Violent.

NAPLES, Sept. 24.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and it is feared that it will assume the proportions of that of 1872.

A Watch for Col. Sinclair.

Col. William Sinclair, Seventh Artillery, United States Army, Post Commander at Fort Slocum, has received a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, from the officers of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers in appreciation for the courtesies and attentions extended by Col. Sinclair while the Twenty-second was stationed at Fort Slocum. The presentation speech was made by Col. Bartlett.

WHERE DREYFUS IS EXILED

Description of the Ile du Diable Off the Coast of French Guiana, South America.

HOW HE IS TREATED THERE

Once There Was a Leper Colony on the Island—Ex-Captain of Artillery Lives Comfortably, It Is Said.

Alfred Dreyfus has been a prisoner on the Ile du Diable since March 10, 1895. Much interest has naturally attached itself to this small piece of land off the coast of French Guiana, South America, and much has been written about it often with no better base than general rumor augmented by the imagination.

When the story transpired, in the Summer of 1896, that Dreyfus had escaped from his prison, to show how impossible this would have been it was said that a huge iron cage had been built on the island for his occupancy; within this cage there was a hut with open sides, so that the prisoner was never out of the sight of his guards. A Parisian paper, Le Petit Parisien, even went so far as to give a picture of "Dreyfus in his prison," "drawn on the spot." Unfortunately, however, even for the credulous, the guards were depicted in the uniforms of the Second Empire, and not in white flannels and helmets, which they actually wear. Yet, in spite of the incentive for some one in Cayenne, which is only fifteen miles away from the Ile du Diable, to send to the world a good description of the island, which would be eagerly read by all, people have remained for over three years without any trustworthy data concerning this island, which shelters the most remarkable political prisoner of modern times.

Of course a good deal has been recorded, most of it in French, concerning the French possessions in South America, but as until the Spring of 1895 the Ile du Diable was of little more importance than a similar island off our own coast, it had almost escaped notice. Possibly the least meagre description of the island is to be found in a volume written by Michael M. Shoemaker, and entitled "Southern Sea Islands," but even this is insufficient when compared to the great interest that the Dreyfus case has excited throughout the civilized world. The following facts have been secured from a number of sources:

The Ile du Diable, or Devil's Island, is the smallest of three pieces of land known as the Safety Islands. They lie stretched along the coast about three miles off the point where the Kouron River empties into the Atlantic. Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana, is about fifteen miles away on the mainland in a southeasterly direction.

French historians make first mention of the group owing to the fact that on these islands in 1764 the unfortunate expedition undertaken by de Choiseul to revenge the loss of Canada found refuge, but which ultimately cost France 6,000 subjects and 30,000,000 livres. On Sept. 13, 1799, the English frigates Unity and Amphitrite seized the islands, took away the garrison as prisoners, and destroyed or carried away the artillery.

Long a Place of Exile.

Guiana itself had long been used as a place of exile. During the French Revolution some 600 Royalists and other political prisoners were sent to Cayenne, where two-thirds of them perished by fever and starvation in ten months. This city, its immediate territory, and the islands surrendered to the British after a naval demonstration, made off the coast in 1809, but were restored to France in the same year by the treaty of Paris. The present penal settlement was then established. Cayenne has now 4,400 confined or ticket-of-leave convicts. Although the climate is generally called salubrious by geographers, it is heated and moist along the coast; yellow and bilious fevers abound, and in a malignant form that is particularly fatal to white prisoners. For this reason, since 1864, French white convicts have been sent to New Caledonia.

From 1809 until 1855 the chronicles are silent concerning Devil's Island, but in the latter year Admiral Bonnard, under orders from Napoleon III., landed on the island about 100 Republicans, who had made themselves particularly offensive to the Emperor in Paris, and an attempt was made to establish a permanent settlement there. The prisoners cleared the island of trees and built huts, and tried to cultivate the soil, their food was brought to them twice a week from Cayenne. This settlement was abandoned as a prison island in 1864, when a leper colony was set up there.

As has been said, the Safety group is composed of three islands—the Ile Royale, which is about a mile in length; Ile St. Joseph, and the Ile du Diable. A narrow channel separates them one from another. On St. Joseph, the Governor of Cayenne has a Summer residence, and there is a very strong stone prison there, built in the style of the early part of the century. Here there is also a signal station, which communicates with Cayenne three times a day. The Ile du Diable includes about five acres of land. Here the climate, owing to the ocean breezes, is less pernicious than on the mainland, the atmosphere is dryer and cooler. There is very little difference in time between day and night throughout the year, the longest day being twelve hours eighteen minutes, and the shortest eleven hours, forty-two minutes.

When Dreyfus was sent to the island the lepers were removed to the Ile Royale, and a convenient hut was built containing room for himself and his guards. Of the latter there are six, which relieve one another at stated intervals, two being on watch at the same time. Escape from the Safety Islands to Dutch Guiana or Brazil is difficult, although not impossible, as was shown about a year ago by the experience of six convicts who seized a whaleboat at the Ile Royale and succeeded in reaching the coast, where they disappeared. Particular pains are taken to guard Dreyfus, however, and at the first intimation of an attempt to rescue the guards have orders to shoot him. Communication is exchanged several times a day with St. Joseph's, in the harbor of which a torpedo boat is stationed.

How Dreyfus Is Treated.

The only story concerning the life that Dreyfus leads on the Ile du Diable that is at all worthy of belief is that told a few months ago by the Captain of a Dutch vessel which passed near the island off her way from the Dutch colony to Antwerp. The story was first printed in the Dutch journals, and was afterward copied in one form or another into most of the newspapers of the Continent.

If the story of the Dutch shipmaster be true, the lot of the ex-Captain of Artillery is not as bad as is generally believed. It seems that the vessel, a steamer, while passing near the island was boarded by some French mariner, who asked for the loan of the ship's cook for a few hours. The reason given was that the man who did the cooking on the island had broken his arm and had been taken to the hospital on St. Joseph's, and another one had not been provided. The Dutch Captain accordingly sent a sailor named Weinheber to Devil's Island to act as cook for a while. During his very brief sojourn on the island Weinheber is said to have seen Dreyfus, and to have had an opportunity of observing how the ex-Captain was treated.

According to the Dutchman, the prisoner rose every morning between 6 and 7 o'clock, had a cup of chocolate, a bath, and, if the weather permitted, a walk. While taking the bath the prisoner's wrists were tied around with a cord, one end of which was held by a warder. This was to prevent any attempt to commit suicide. After the bath the ex-Captain breakfasted on bread and butter, an egg, and a bottle of beer. This meal being over, he read books on military topics and wrote letters and his memoirs, the epistles being always sent to friends through the Military Governor at Cayenne.

Dreyfus is also allowed to play cards with his guards, but not for money, as he is not allowed to retain the possession of a sou. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner receives bread, roast meat, vegetables, dessert, and beer. At 6 in the evening he has supper of cold ham, with more bread and beer.

Weinheber being allowed to draw near the prisoner, Dreyfus shook him by the hand and said: "Greet the outside world for me when you return to it." The Dutchman further asserts that the ex-Captain has grown quite stout; that he is not in an iron cage, but has the whole range of the island under the eyes of the warders.

If not entirely true in detail, the Dutchman's tale apparently has some foundation in fact, for there is nothing to lead one to suspect that the prisoner is not as well treated as the circumstances permit. If such had not been the case, it seems that Dreyfus could have conveyed some intimation of his true state in the letters that he has written to his wife.

DREYFUS'S FATE UNDECIDED.

The Civil Commission at Paris Said to be Evenly Divided on the Revision Question.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Cabinet met to-day and decided to postpone its decision on the question of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until Monday next, owing to the absence from the meeting of the Minister of Finance, M. Peytral, and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger.

It was officially announced this afternoon that the civil commission which has been examining the documents in the Dreyfus case, with the view of reporting to the Government on the advisability of reopening it, is equally divided for and against a revision, and the Government considers that this division gives it full liberty of action and also of responsibility. Therefore the Government has decided to wait until Monday, when a full Cabinet meeting will be held and a decision will be arrived at.

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Mrs. Astor Entertains at Beechwood—Permanent Organization of the Horse Show Association.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Astor entertained at dinner this evening at Beechwood, the guests including Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George De Forrest, Goold Redmond, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells. The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

The success of the recent Horse Show held in the Casino, and the demand of the Summer residents for a permanent organization, for the purpose of making this event an annual feature of Newport's Summer life, have led to the consideration of plans perfecting the organization and chartering it under the laws of the State. It is probable therefore that at the session of the General Assembly an application will be made for incorporation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown are the guests of Mrs. John Carter Brown.

The steam yachts Intrepid and May and the schooner yacht Hildegarde have sailed. Those in port are the steamers Electra and Narada, and the sloops Crocodile, Harpoon, and Satitta.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has contributed $25 in aid of the local branch of the Salvation Army.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt have returned from Europe and are paying a short visit here.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has sailed on his yacht Carmita for Boston, where she will be laid up.

Bishop Potter will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to-morrow.

Mrs. P. A. Stockton and Miss Stockton have arrived at the Stockton cottage.

Mrs. C. H. McKinstry is visiting her sister, Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

Mrs. Kane of New York is the guest of the Misses Cushing.

Miss Clapp gave a young people's picnic and dance at the Durfee Tea House this afternoon.

Miss Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, has gone to New York to sail for Europe on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman have returned to New York for the Winter.

Lieut. H. K. Devereaux, Rough Rider, is the guest of Rough Rider Joseph S. Stevens.

Fishing about the bay was never better, and there are now many amateur fishermen, especially among the Summer residents who enjoy the sport.

Mrs. W. B. James and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

The work of demolishing Roseclift for the new cottage for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will begin about Oct. 1. Work on Mrs. E. G. Slater's new residence on the cliffs is being pushed rapidly toward completion.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

T. Sanford Keaty has returned from New York.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will speak at the Channing Church parlors on Tuesday on "Patriotism in American Literature."

WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN DEAD.

The Well-Known Judge and Lawyer Passes Away at His Home in Astoria—His Career.

William D. Shipman, founder of the law firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, and for many years U. S. District Court Judge for the District of Connecticut, died yesterday morning at his home, 970 Boulevard, Astoria, Borough of Queens. Judge Shipman was born at Chester, Middlesex County, Conn., Dec. 29, 1818. He was a son of Capt. A. D. Shipman and Elizabeth Peters. His father was a younger son of Col. Edward Shipman, and his mother a daughter of Major Nathan Peters. Judge Shipman's early education was obtained at the district school. From his fourteenth to his twenty-fourth year he worked as a farmer at home in Chester, and continued his studies. When twenty-four years old he went to Springfield, N. J., where he taught school for six years.

In 1842 he removed from Springfield to East Hadden, Conn., where he entered the law office of Moses Culver. He was admitted to the bar of his native State in 1850, and in 1852 was elected Judge of the Probate Court. The following year he was elected to the State Assembly, and in July of the same year was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut. He was reappointed in 1856, and in 1860 was appointed United States District Judge for Connecticut. He served thirteen years on the bench. During that time he frequently sat in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Many important cases came before him, and many of his decisions were reported verbatim in Blatchford's reports, Volumes 4 to 10.

On retiring from the bench he came to New York and founded the law firm which continues to bear his name, although of recent years his son Nelson assumed his place in the active work of the firm. Originally the firm was Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland. Judge Barlow died within a short time, and Mr. Choate took his place, and later Mr. MacFarland retired.

Judge Shipman leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. John du Butler of Hartford, Conn., and four sons, Walter, William, Benjamin, a prominent lawyer of St. Paul, and Nelson. Death was due to heart trouble of long standing. The funeral services will be held in Chester, Conn., on Tuesday in the chapel at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

AMERICAN LEAD PRODUCTION.

Returns for Six Months Show Increased Output and Consumption.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Returns to the Geological Survey show that the total production of lead in the United States from all sources during the past six months of 1898 was 156,113 net tons, as compared with 289,598 tons during the year 1897, and 264,994 tons in 1896. This includes soft lead, hard lead, and the metal obtained by smelting foreign base bullion and ores in bond.

During the first half of 1898 there were exported 33,439 tons of lead from foreign base bullion, refined in bond, and 7,308 short tons of lead from foreign ores smelted in bond. Reports from nearly all the important producers show a decline in stocks from 17,008 tons on Jan. 1, to 16,760 tons on July 1.

The estimate of consumption for the first half of 1898 is 118,767 short tons. The figures presented indicate an increased production in this country, balanced fully by a notable growth in the consumption, which is at the rate of 237,000 tons per annum.

CHICAGO'S PEACE JUBILEE.

Hundreds of Cattle and Sheep Offered by Packers for the Barbecue.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—It has been finally determined to have a barbecue on the occasion of the peace jubilee in Chicago Oct. 17 and 18. Plans for the public feast have not yet been fully decided on, but it is probable that one or more of the big public parks will be utilized for the purpose.

Hundreds of head of cattle and sheep have already been promised by Chicago packers.

THE FESTIVAL AT WORCESTER.

Attractive Programme for the Event Which Practically Opens the Musical Season.

The musical season will practically be begun to-morrow afternoon at Worcester, Mass., when the Worcester County Musical Association will give its forty-first annual musical festival, under the conductorship of George W. Chadwick. There will be seven public rehearsals and seven concerts. The managers of the festival started out in the early part of the year to make the event a memorable one, and, recognizing this fact, the committees and chorus have worked unremittingly to reach that end. Mr. Chadwick in engaging his orchestra for the occasion has secured very nearly the same players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra that the festival has had in past years, and Mr. Kneisel, the concertmeister, will assume his former position as assistant conductor. The list of artists, which is very attractive, includes some new names.

The concerts will begin with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with the entire cast of eighty voices made up of experienced artists, while the title rôle will be sung by Ffrangcon-Davies. Horatio W. Parker's "Hora Novissima" will be sung on Friday evening, and Grieg's scenes from "Olaf Trygvasson" and Mr. Chadwick's "Lily Nymph" on Wednesday evening. The Thursday evening concert will be of a miscellaneous nature, with Mme. Gadski, Miss Gertrude May Stein, Ffrangcon-Davies, and H. Evan Williams for soloists. Miss Adele Aus der Ohe will play Schumann's piano concerto Thursday afternoon, and Ovide Musin for the first time in public will play Lalo's "Concerto Russe" on Friday afternoon.

The programmes for the entire week's festival follow:

TUESDAY EVENING.

"Elijah," oratorio, Mendelssohn.
Soprano, Miss Marie Downey, Miss Sara Anderson.
Contralto, Mrs. Carl Alves, Miss Minna Molka Kellogg.
Tenor, Mr. MacKenzie Gordon, Mr. Dudley Buck, Jr.
Bass, Mr. Ffrangcon Davies, Mr. Gwilym Miles.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Goldmark, overture, "Sakuntala."
Tschaikowski, aria, "Jeanne d'Arc," Miss Anderson.
Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, cantata, (women's voices,) "The Rose of Avontown," (solo by Miss Anderson.)
Raff, symphony, "Im Walde."

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Chadwick, "The Lily Nymph."
Soprano, Mme. Gadski; tenor, Mr. H. Evan Williams; second tenor, Mr. Dudley Buck, Jr.; bass, Mr. Gwilym Miles.
Grieg, "Olaf Trygvasson." Soprano, Mme. Gadski; contralto, Miss Kellogg; bass, Mr. Gwilym Miles.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Mozart, overture, "Magic Flute."
Tschaikowski, concerto for pianoforte No. 1, Fri. Adele Aus der Ohe.
Goring-Thomas, aria, "O Vision Entrancing," "Esmeralda," Mr. Dudley Buck, Jr.
Brahms, symphony, (2d.)

THURSDAY EVENING.

Humperdinck, overture, "Hansel und Gretel."
Sir Arthur Sullivan, aria, "Woo Thou Thy Snowflake," from "Ivanhoe," Mr. D. Ffrangcon Davies.
Bach, (a) "Pastoral" symphony, (Christmas oratorio,) (b) Gavotte in E major.
Wagner, scena, "Gerechter Gott" and aria, "In Seiner Bluethe," Miss Gertrude M. Stein.
Verdi, "Celeste Aida," Mr. H. Evan Williams.
Grieg, two Northern melodies for strings, Op. 63.
Aria, Mme. Gadski.
Wagner, excerpts from "Tannhaeuser," (a) overture; (b) "Venusberg," tenor, Mr. Williams; (c) "Dich theure Halle," soprano, Mme. Gadski; (d) chorus, tournament of song, "Hail, Bright Abode."

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Haydn, symphony in G major.
Leoncavallo, prologue, "I Pagliacci," Mr. D. Ffrangcon Davies.
Lalo, "Concerto russe," M. Ovide Musin.
Berlioz, aria, "Les Troyens," Miss Stein.
Massenet, suite, "Les Erinnyes."

FRIDAY EVENING.

Rheinberger, concerto for organ and horns, Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich.
Horatio W. Parker, "Hora Novissima." Soprano, Mme. Gadski; contralto, Miss Gertrude May Stein; tenor, Mr. H. Evan Williams; bass, Mr. D. Ffrangcon Davies.

MISS ADA REHAN'S TOUR.

Appears in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at Philadelphia Oct. 3.

Augustin Daly has arranged for Miss Ada Rehan to open her preliminary tour in Philadelphia, at the Chestnut Street Opera House, on Monday, Oct. 3, when she will appear for the first time in an original adaptation of Rostand's romantic comedy, "Cyrano de Bergerac," fr which Henry Hoyt has provided new scenery. The production will be one of the features of the New York season, and will be presented for the first time about Nov. 15.

The cast as arranged by Mr. Daly includes Charles Richmond as Cyrano de Bergerac, James Young as Christian, Sydney Herbert as Comte de Guiche, Tyron Powers at De Bret, William Owens as Ragenneau, Miss Irene Perry as Lise, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert at the Duenna, and Miss Rehan as Roxane.

GEMS FOUND ON SCRUBWOMAN.

Mrs. Williams Accused of Robbing Her Employer of $3,000 in Jewels and Money.

Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, fifty-three years old, a scrubwoman, living at Thompson and West Third Streets, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeant Gilpin of Coney Island and Detectives Granville and Dorance of the Central Office, on a charge of stealing money and diamonds, whose value approximate $3,000, from Mrs. Richard Ravenhall, who keeps a hotel at Seagate, Coney Island. When arrested the woman had all the stolen property in her possession—$630 in cash, two solitaire diamond earrings worth $1,100, a solitaire diamond ring worth $350, a diamond sunburst worth $350, a diamond-ruby ring worth $250, a diamond locket worth $125, a pearl and ruby ring worth $50, a gold watch and chain worth $50, and a gold chain.

Mrs. Williams had been employed by Mrs. Ravenhall as scrubwoman in the hotel. On Saturday, Sept. 17, Mrs. Ravenhall found that the chamois bag in which she kept her money and jewelry, in the pocket of an old dress in the office, was gone. The police were at once summoned, but at first could obtain no clue to the thief. Mrs. Williams continued at work in the hotel until Wednesday, when her time was up, after which she left for her home, in this city.

Yesterday Rose Davis, employed as a maid in the hotel, told the police that she believed Mrs. Williams had taken the money and jewelry, and related certain suspicious actions on the part of the woman. An investigation followed. Mrs. Williams was taken to the Coney Island Police Station, and this morning she will be arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand.

TO SHIP SILVER BY FREIGHT.

Government Will Send Ten Million Ounces to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A train bearing 10,000,000 ounces of silver bullion from Philadelphia to San Francisco is soon to mark a new era in the Federal Government's method of transporting the precious metal between its mints. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip was in consultation with Western railroad officials here to-day. The shipment is to be made on a special fast freight train, guarded by Federal soldiers and detectives. It is supposed that hereafter freight, and not express, will be the method of shipment.

The Philadelphia Mint is being run to its full capacity coining gold—both foreign and domestic—which has been pouring in at a surprising rate, and the intention is to transfer 10,000,000 ounces of silver to the San Francisco Mint for coinage. This amount means over 300 tons, or fifteen ordinary average carloads. The express charges on any such quantity, at anything like schedule rates, would be an item which even the United States Treasury could afford to figure on saving.

The movement of the silver by freight, instead of express, is considered altogether feasible. The danger of robbery, it is believed, could be practically eliminated by having the silver put up in 1,000-ounce bars and by the employment of a detail of soldiers to accompany the train. An ordinary wreck could cause no loss with 1,000-ounce bars. About the only contingency which the officials think could arise would be that of the train going through a bridge into a river. But that chance is too remote to be very seriously considered.

OLD ANTOINE HEUREAUX DEAD.

Unique Character of the French Quarter Passes Away—Chopped Wood the Night Before He Died.

Antoine Heureaux, a unique character of the French quarter, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, in the basement of 207 Wooster Street. He was eighty-eight years old, and was born in Vouziers, Department of Ardennes, France. He was brought up as a tanner, and in the forties moved to Paris, where his son was born. Forty-three years ago he came with his family to the United States, and settled in the French quarter in New York.

His son, who is fifty-one years of age, said that his father received a pension of 200f. a year from the French Government, but he does not know why. All he remembered about his father's life in Paris, for he was a little child then, was that he made bullets with a mould, and whenever his mother saw the gendarmes coming she would throw them into the Seine. He believed that his father was a revolutionist, but he did not know positively, and his father did not enlighten him.

"After my father came here," said the son, "he entered the grocery business, and made money, but he was too easy-going with his customers, and could not collect what they owed him, and so he failed."

Heureaux père then began making sabots for the French people who persisted in wearing this kind of shoes here. He also made hand fishing nets. He was very fond of fishing, and often went over to New Jersey with a fishing net over his shoulder, and always returned with a large catch. All through his life he had never been sick, the son said, and on Friday night he chopped wood in the yard. He went to bed feeling well, but at 4 o'clock yesterday morning his wife found him between the bed and the wall dead.

The funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in the French Chapel, in Fourth Street, between Wooster Street and West Broadway.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John M. Toucey.

John M. Toucey died at his home, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, Friday night. Mr. Toucey had been in poor health for more than a year. Upon his retirement from the position of General Manager of the New York Central Railroad last Spring his business activities ceased, and his family and friends hoped that a respite from work would be conducive to a better condition of health. Early in the Summer he went into the Adirondacks, but his strength continued to fail, and about two weeks ago he was brought back to his home, at Garrisons, a dying man. His heart action steadily grew weaker and weaker, and for several days prior to his death he was practically unconscious. His wife and only son, Donald Toucey, a young lawyer of this city, have been with him throughout his sickness.

John M. Toucey was one of the most widely known railroad men in the world. His acquaintance with European railroad men was very extensive, and his ability in his life-long calling was held in high regard abroad as well as at home. Mr. Toucey was born in Newtown, Conn., in 1828. He came of a family of Congregationalists and statesmen. He began railroad career at the age of twenty years, and remained actively in the service up to last May. His first railroad position was that of station agent on the Naugatuck Railroad. He became connected with the Hudson River Railroad in 1855, and seven years later he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of that road. In 1867 he became Superintendent of the Hudson River Division of the New York Central Railroad, and held that position for about fourteen years. From 1881 to 1890 he was General Superintendent of the entire system, and from 1890 to May, 1898, was General Manager.

Until failing health deprived him of his old-time vigor, John M. Toucey ranked as one of the abl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Activity in Vacant Property Supplanted by Dealing in Other Branches.

VALUABLE DWELLINGS SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers—Irresponsible Bidders at Auction—Only Ten Parcels on the Schedule for This Week—Mortgages Filed.

There is always a howl from some quarter in the real estate market. Since the middle of August encouraging signs of an active Fall were evident in an amount of dealing in unimproved property that was little short of phenomenal. Last week vacant lots, while not wholly neglected, did not form a noticeable feature of the week's business, whereupon brokers who make a specialty of this class of property feel called upon to talk "no business" and view the situation as hopeless. Fortunately, however, all real estate is not in the form of vacant lots, and while attention has been temporarily diverted from them, there has been a general gathering of strength in other directions, which makes discouragement talk decidedly ill-timed.

Sales of dwellings, headed by that of 23 East Fifty-seventh Street to L. C. Weir for about $100,000, have been prominent, while two transactions, the details of which were made public yesterday, show clearly enough the field of the week's activity. John N. Golding has sold, for Rachel Rich and the executors of the Rich estate, to Henry Brown, for his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Allen Fitch, for about $62,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100. Broker Golding has also sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall to Albert B. Jennings, son-in-law of John D. Crimmins, the five-story American basement dwelling now in course of construction on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100. The price in the latter transaction is not announced but it is stated that the two houses 23 East Fifty-seventh Street and 38 West Fifty-sixth Street represent investments of about $225,000. Aside from these three, the dwellings sold during the week have been almost uniformly of the higher class, and the fact that several builders on the west side have disposed of residences to intending occupants at prices from $25,000 to $40,000 has given an air of considerable activity to that section.

Of single transactions involving large amounts it is true there has been a lack, and for this reason it is unfortunate that details are withheld in regard to an up-town deal involving $200,000 in cash. Another incident of the week, which has been so generally talked about as to leave little question as to its truth was the failure to consummate a deal involving $750,000, on account of the inability of brokers to agree upon a division of the commission. One of the properties involved, according to report, was the Fifth Avenue corner. An agreement had been reached, when one broker interested thought that he was not going to receive his share of the proceeds, and by one move knocked the whole deal into a cocked hat.

Larger firms through the Broadway manufacturing district report a good beginning of their renting season. Last year's figures in general prevail—the changes, if any, being slight advances.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have bought and have resold to Julius Fleischmann the plot southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.

Julius Fleischmann has sold the three five-story flats on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Morris Franklin to Mandelbaum Sewing the three-story brick dwelling 139 West Twenty-ninth Street, 27.11 by 98.9.

It is reported on good authority that Jacob D. Butler has bought a block front on the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold for Frank R. Houghton the four four-story stone-front flats 231 to 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, 27 by 102.2.

Schrag & Richtberg also report the sale of the five-story business building 165 West Twenty-third Street, 22 by 102.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Florence M. Shaw for $22,500 the four-story American basement dwelling 260 West Eighty-ninth Street, 16 by 56 by 100.

Rachel Axelrod has sold the lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 400 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.

Max Hart has sold the five-story tenement 1,380 Avenue A, and to Rachel Levy the flat 424 East Eighty-second Street.

Charles and David Galewski have sold the six-story apartment house 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

R. Wilmarth Appleton has sold for J. Jungman the three four-story flats 350, 352, and 354 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 17.6 by 70 by 100, and for Henry E. Niese the three-story dwelling 106 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 18 by 69 by 100.

It is reported that Henry Rothschild has sold the five-story flat, with stores, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 95 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mr. Jennings the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Webster Avenue, a plot 100 by 100, to a Mrs. Hopper for $15,000. Mrs. Hopper gives in exchange the four-story double flat, 25 by 85 by 100, on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, at $20,000.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold to a builder the plot, 69.6 by 100, on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 169 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for $9,000.

The Auction Room.

Another case of bidding at a partition sale by a person apparently irresponsible and a fisticuff between two women interested in the same sale lent a little unexpected life to Friday's dealing in the salesroom. By-bidding at a voluntary sale where the bidder's position is understood is bad enough, but it is to be hoped that the enforcement of the penalty in a few cases will convince people of the recklessness of trying to prevent the sacrifice of their properties under foreclosure or of trying to "boost" prices at partition sales unless they are prepared to comply with the terms of sales and have 10 per cent. of the amount of their bid where they can get at it.

Plaintiffs were out in force during the week, and took care of a long list of foreclosures almost without a break. The dwelling 24 West Ninetieth Street, finally secured by an outsider for $25,600, was the only parcel for which there was any competition to speak of. On Thursday buyers were found for twenty-seven lots of low value on Morris Park Avenue and the Unionport Road. Although the plaintiff was compelled to pay a good figure, $11,043, for a lot on St. Nicholas Place, near One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the advance over the price paid for it at auction six years ago, $9,800, was hardly what might be expected. An apartment house, however, on the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street corner, the announcement that another will be built on a plot near One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, just sold, and construction of a roadhouse at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near the entrance to the Speedway, have all contributed to lessen the exclusiveness of St. Nicholas Place as a residence street, and until its future is definitely determined there is little chance of any remarkable change in values.

There will be sales at auction on only three days this week, and the schedule can almost be carried in one's head. Auctioneer Ingraham announces one voluntary offering, 44 Leroy Street, for Tuesday. On the same day the plot of eight lots at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, the sale of which has been adjourned twice, will be put up. Eight other foreclosures of very ordinary properties will make up Wednesday's and Thursday's business, and the outlook for anything interesting is a dismal one indeed. Announcements of several executor's and public auction sales are out, some of them for next week, and there is a prospect that within three weeks the schedule will contain a few offerings worthy of attention from others besides plaintiffs' attorneys.

There were recorded last week 236 mortgages for $2,865,844, of which 78, for $887,450, were at 5 per cent.; 123, for $1,176,394, were at more, and 35, for $802,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 273 mortgages, for $4,992,131, of which 100, for $2,481,050, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $890,875, were at more, and 52, for $894,200, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, southeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Home Street, runs east 52.11 by south 94 by northwest 102.8 by northeast 33, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,561.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William B. Hornblower, referee, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,509.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 44 Leroy Street, south side, 37.10 feet west of Bedford Street, 18 by 50, two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, east side, about 922 feet south of the former line of Van Courtlandt Avenue, extending through to Johnson, formerly Butler, Avenue, 162 by 540 by 150 by 490, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,455.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, 1,868 Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,573.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, 140 by 75, excepting thereout the westerly 15 by 75 taken for the opening of Valentine Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,340.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter G. Hennessy, referee, 160 East Ninety-third Street, south side, 300.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Stewart Davison, referee, 546 to 550 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $47,476.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,032 Prospect Avenue, east side, 158.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,751.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel Clark Briggs, referee, 469 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 84.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 82, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,741.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2 East Seventy-fourth Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 69.2; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 503 Fifth Avenue, owners; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $38,000.

Nos. 240 and 242 Rivington Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 87.9; Urry Goodman of 111 Norfolk Street, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 25 feet north of Wadsworth Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 67.2; Michael Smith, owner; P. H. Ohm, 95 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of the Boulevard, for two five-story brick flats, 27 by 85.3; also One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 229 feet east of the Boulevard, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Jobst Hoffmann of 26 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner and architect; cost, $86,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 85 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 79; Henry Rothschild of 104 East Eighty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 165 and 167 Suffolk Street, for two six-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, 25.1 by 87.6; Louis L. Richmond of 89 Bowery, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $38,000.

Lincoln Street, east side, 175 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; also, Louise Street, east side, 150 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; also, Jefferson Street, west side, 200 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; also, Jefferson Street, east side, 150 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; also, Victor Street, west side, 125 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28, Ephraim B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost of each, $2,400.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 90, Raphael Avallone of 476 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, Jacob Schultz of William's Bridge, owner; J. R. Reay, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,418 Broadway, to a seven-story brick and stone bachelor apartment house, 25 by 90; Peter Duffy, owner; C. S. Luce, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 121 to 125 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a seven-story brick hotel; Edward Burns of 125 Broadway, owner; C. S. Luce, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 826 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Simon Ranner, premises, owner; S. McSkinin, Jr., architect; cost, $400.

Seventh Street, north side, 155 feet east of Avenue D, to a one-story frame shop; Angeline Poirier, premises, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

BEACH AV, e s, 175 ft n of 149th St, old line; Mary Dunnwald to Sendes Feldmark 1

LEWIS ST, 55, w s, 25x100; Samuel Cohen to Lena Rubin ..... Exch.

LEWIS ST, 55, w s, 25x100; Lena Rubin to Louis Zasuly 150

LOT 339, Block I, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Albert Sanford 500

STEBBINS AV, e s, 278.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x80; Henry M. Gescheidt to James McCartney 2,550

WEST BROADWAY, 347, e s, 25x100; George F. Peck to Frederick McMorran. 1

1ST AV., 1,123, w s, 26x70; Charles Spielmann and others to Rosie Cohen 500

10TH AV., 132, e s, 22.4x75; Frederick McMorran to Frank B. Coltan 1

23D ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 75x98.9; John Dwyer to Ellen T. Dwyer 1

23D ST, 165 West, 22x112.6; Sigmund Goldberg to Frank R. Houghton 1

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x98.9; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Anna H. Wilde 6,400

32D ST, s s, 525 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel F. Quinn and another to Rose A. Fox 500

37TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Louis B. Hasbrouck to Leopold Kaufmann 1,800

65TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Charles W. West, referee, to Edward Brenen 7,000

70TH ST, 209 West, 17x100.5; Francis E. Hutton to Isaac S. Platt 100

70TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.5; Michael Kirtlandt, referee, to Edward H. Bennett.. 38,350

85TH St, 231 to 237 East, 18x102.2; Frank R. Houghton to Samuel Louis 1

95TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 19 x100.8; Joseph McElroy, Jr., to Margaret S. Eakin 10,000

179TH ST, 655, n s, 131.6 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 16.8x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Mary Gleason 8,500

179TH ST, 657 and 659, n s, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 33.4x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peter Somers.. 17,500

185TH ST, n s, 150.6 ft e of the Boulevard, 19.9x55.10x19.9x56; Charlotte H. Lilliendahl to Mary J. Hooper 7,000

Recorded Leases.

GEORGI, Minna, to Albert Bartlett and another; 64 Avenue A, 5 years, 7 months. $1,440

RICCA, Raffaela, to Luigi Ricca and another; 134th St, s s, 425 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x84.6x80.9x114.6, 5 years 2,500

STUYVESANT, Augustus Van H., to Louise Z. Buchholz; 78 St. Mark's Place, 20 years 7 months 20 days 625

Recorded Mortgages.

BENNETT, Edward H., to the New York Security and Trust Company; 18 West 70th St, 3 years $24,000

BRIGGS, Josiah A., to Priscilla Bogardus; w s of Perry Av, 39.11 ft s of old road, now Reservoir Place, 1 year 2,000

DITMARS, Stephen, to Daniel H. Carstairs and another; 14 Dutch St, leasehold, (installments) 2,168

DUNNWALD, Mary, to Sendes and Bertha Feldman and another; e s of Beach Av, 175 ft n of 149th St, ½ year 2,500

FISH, Emma J., to Carl Kinkeldey; w s of Public Drive, or French Boulevard, 95 ft n of centre line of 159th St, 5 years 4,000

FITZSIMMONS, Johanna, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n w corner of Boulevard and 107th St, 1 year 1,000

GLOVER, Francis L. and James A., to Mary B. Wilson; 29 Rivington St, 3 years 8,000

HITCHCOCK, Cyrus, executor, &c., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Trinity Av, 375 ft s of 161st St, 1 year 883

HOOPER, Mary J., to Charlotte H. Lilliendahl; n s of 185th St, 150.6 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years 500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Samuel Weil; n s of 37th St, 550 ft w of 10th Av, demand 4,000

LUPARELLO, Giuseppo and Maria, to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; n s of Grant Av, 230.2 ft w of Unionport Road, (installments) 2,000

McMORRAN, Fred, to Daniel A. Colton; 347 West Broadway, 2 years 7,500

REITER, Rachel, to William H. Barth and others; s w corner of Union Av and 150th St, ... Secures ma erial

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and Westchester Av, widened, 1 year 5,000

SAUER, Augusta, to Augustus B. Carrington; e s of Mitford Place, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year 100

SCHIERENBECK, Tillie, to Mathilda A. Bengtson; s e s of Stebbins Av, 213 ft n e of 167th St, 2 years 275

THROW, Cora W., trustee, to Robert Ellin, trustee; 225 West 49th St, 5 years 9,000

WILLETT, Fannie V., to Agnes Dixon; w s of Madison Av, 51.5 ft n of 113th St, 1 year 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HIRSH, Jacob, to Benjamin F. Cohen ..... $ 4,750

KELLY, Sarah, executrix, &c., to the Church of St. Augustine of Morrisania and another ..... Nom.

McKOON, D. Gilbert, to Carl Kinkeldey.. 1,000

REITER, Hannah, to Solomon Cohen ..... Nom.

ROTH, Thomas F., to Barbara Gahrmann. 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Edith Latham 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,306 to 1,310; Duparquet, Huot and Moneuse Company against F. Gill and Sons, owners and contractors.. 1,365

25TH ST, 58 West; also e s of 6th Av, 100 ft s of 25th St, 41x60; Ernst, Blixt & Co. against Leon M. Hirsch, lessee, or owner; L. H. Henderson, contractor 878

63D ST, e s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Patrick O'Brien and others against the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, owner; Patrick Cooney, contractor 240

116TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Charles Califano against Joseph N. Campbell, owner and contractor; Joseph Veyliante and Frank Califano, contractors 75

116TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Ernest Califano against Joseph N. Campbell, owner and contractor; Joseph Veyliante and Frank Califano, contractors 24

116TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Domenico Brancale against Joseph N. Campbell, owner and contractor; Joseph Veyliante and Frank Califano, contractors 19

178TH ST, n w corner of 11th Av, 95x100; Graf & Co. against Jacob Hess and the Deane Realty Company, owners and contractors 410

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON ST, s e corner of Scammel St, —x—; Tobin & Morgan on William Sugarman to William J. McGirr $300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Louis Lutjens, 14 payments $14,000

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 49; 65th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x—; Elizabeth Wisendanger against Moser Arndtstein and others, (admeasurement of dower;) attorney, P. P. Huberty.

OGDEN AV, w s, 896.6 ft n of Union St, 78.6x100x irregular; Phebe R. Hunt against Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

PARCEL of 27 acres, part of estate of Hiram Barney, known as Cedar Knolls, lying between Riverdale Av and Broadway, 34th Ward, except parts released; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Thomas H. Hubbard and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 33.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x66; Rosa Palm against Louis J. Horowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoils, Wagner & Burghard.

15TH ST, s s, 232.3 ft w of 9th Av, 20.5x62; Peter McDonnell against Delia Halpin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. O'Gorman.

45TH ST, 173 to 177 West; Max Erlanger against Lewis Schele and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

93D ST, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; Ida L. Darling against The Sachem Club, City of New York, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 53.3x100.11; Lewis S. Davis against Laura E. and Arthur C. Mander, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Buel, Toucey & Whiting.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WANT METHODS CHANGED.

Directors Discuss the Marine Division of the New Haven Railroad.

The Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have been discussing the advisability of making a change in the present method of operating the marine division of the consolidated system, which includes the steamboat lines in its control. The suggestion has been made to President Clark that, inasmuch as there has been a heavy increase in the steamboat traffic lately, business would be facilitated by operating the marine division from New York, instead of from New Haven or Boston. The marine division includes the Stonington, New London, Fall River, and Providence Lines.

Complaints have been made that railroad officers at New Haven have been called upon to decide important matters relating to navigation with which they have had no experience. Considerable annoyance has been experienced by the navigators of some of the steamboats because of their lack of authority to supply immediate necessities when in port. If the Captain of a steamer reaches a port in the morning and wants some article or piece of machinery which has been lost or broken over night, he must make a requisition, which goes to a certain officer in Boston, and then is returned to the purchasing agent in New Haven, who supplies the desired article.

Some of the New Haven and Hartford Directors are understood to be in favor of a change in the method of managing the marine division.

Railroad Picnic Grounds Taxed.

Railroad companies which maintain free parks and picnic grounds along their lines for the accommodation of their patrons have been invited to call at the Internal revenue offices and pay a special tax. Commissioner N. B. Scott has decided that a railroad company which has a park to promote excursions, although no admission fee is charged, and no charge is made for reserved seats, must pay the same special tax that is exacted for any exhibition or show given for money. The Commissioner takes the ground that the possession of such parks induces large numbers of persons to travel on their railroad trains and thereby increase the profit of the company."

Railroad Rates for Clergymen.

A committee of the Central and Western Passenger Associations has reported on the question of establishing a central bureau to deal with rates and arrangements for clergymen. The committee decides that while it does not consider it wise to establish a central bureau for the two territories because of dissimilar conditions, the rules and regulations of the clergy bureaus in each association should agree in every respect as to the character and classes of persons to whom half-fare permits or credentials should be issued, and the limits and general conditions under which they should be issued.

Meeting of Passenger Agents.

The annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger Agents will this year be held Oct. 18 at Detroit. The programme for it has been issued by Secretary A. J. Ely. The principal addresses will be by Passenger Traffic Manager Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio. Subjects to be presented and discussed are: "The Question of Increased Revenue from Excursion Business," "How to Prevent the Fraudulent Use of Mileage Tickets," "The Question of Uniformity in State Laws Relative to the Handling of Passengers and Baggage and Rates Therefor," "The Benefits Derivable from Passenger Traffic Associations," "The Abolition of Skeleton Tickets," and "Uniform Contracts on Inter-State Tickets."

Kansas Grain Freights Reduced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—An open reduction in grain rates from Kansas points to all of its terminals, including Chicago, Mississippi River points, and Galveston, was made today by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. The cut amounts to 5 cents per 100 pounds on wheat and 2 cents per 100 on corn. This will make the rate on both wheat and corn from Kansas points to Chicago just 10 cents per 100, the former rate on wheat having been 15 cents, and that on corn 12 cents.

Gold from the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 24.—The steam schooner Samoa has arrived here from St. Michael, Alaska, with fifty-three Klondikers and gold dust estimated at $100,000. The officers of the Samoa say that the steamer Bertha was to sail from St. Michael Sept. 18 for San Francisco with one of the largest gold cargoes of the season. They estimated that it would be between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE without RESERVE, by order of CORNELIUS E. KENE, ESQ., EXECUTOR of JOSHUA LEVINESS, dec'd.

VALUABLE CITY ISLAND PROPERTY IN NEW YORK CITY, BRONX BOROUGH.

on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

MAIN & ORCHARD STS., S. W. corner, 50 x100, with 3-story frame building.

ORCHARD ST., south side, 100 ft. west of Main st., 50x100, with frame stable.

PROSPECT ST., south side, 100 ft. west of Main st., 8 lots, 25x100 each.

MAIN ST., east side, near Cemetery Lane, 51.8½x225, with frame dwelling.

ABOUT ONE ACRE of salt meadow, with water front, near Ditmars st. and Eastchester Bay.

ISAAC N. MILLS, Esq., Atty.

Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine st., N. Y.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

EXECUTORS' SALE—RINTELEN ESTATE

will be sold

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Valuable 23d Ward Property.

WESTCHESTER AND INTERVALE AVS.,

2 lots forming L surrounding, N. E. corner.

ROGERS PLACE,

East side, 175 north of WESTCHESTER AVE., 3 lots.

147TH STREET,

South side, about 420 E. of SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, plot 50x100, with good house and stable. These properties are in choice locations, trolley cars on

WESTCHESTER AV. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

HARRY OVERINGTON, Esq., Attorney.

Maps, &c., from

PHILIP A. SMYTH,

11 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of CHARLES L. FLEMING, dec'd.

Nos. 841, 843, 845, and 847 St. Nicholas Ave., No. 861 St. Nicholas Ave., and No. 503 Canal St., corner Renwick St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

Wednesday, October 5, 1898,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

NO. 841 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., n. w. corner of 152d St., 3½-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwelling; hard wood trim; decorated; gas fixtures; size of lot 20x100.11.

NOS. 843, 845, 847 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., adjoining above, three three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwellings; hard wood trim; decorated; gas fixtures, &c., size 18.10x90 each.

NO. 861 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., n. w. corner of 153d St.; very choice plot of about seven lots, with splendid large three-story brick mansion thereon; hard wood floors; decorated; fine grounds &c.; suitable for residence, school, or institution; size of plot 219.10x100x irregular.

NO. 503 CANAL ST., northeast corner Renwick St., valuable four-story brick Building, with Store; well rented; size of lot 24.7x38.7x42.6x irregular.

70 per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage for three or five years at 5 per cent.

WILLIAM CLARKE ROE, Esq., Attorney for Estate, 99 Nassau St.

SAME DAY.

NO. 879 WEST END AVE., corner 103d St., handsome four-story American basement brick and stone Dwelling; hard wood trim, &c.; possession; size 20.11x79.3½. Terms liberal. Further particulars at auctioneers', 66 Liberty St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, AUCTIONEER.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. will sell at auction, at the New York Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 12 o'Clock Noon,

44 LEROY ST.,

near Bedford St., 2½-story brick dwelling, 18.9x35x50.

70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at five per cent.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

OKLAHOMA IN THE WAR.

Gov. Barnes in His Annual Report Pays a Tribute to the Territory's Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day made public the annual report of C. M. Barnes, Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma. The report is a voluminous document, and takes up all the questions which affect the interests of the Territory. On the question of Statehood Gov. Barnes says:

"Since the passage of the Curtis bill, changing to some extent the status of the five civilized tribes and apparently postponing the question of Statehood therein for several years, the sentiment in Oklahoma is somewhat stronger for immediate Statehood than when I made my last report. All political parties have this year declared in favor of Statehood upon such terms and with such boundaries as may seem best to Congress."

Gov. Barnes gives full statistics in regard to the railroads, schools, churches, public lands, farming, grazing, and mining industries, and dwells at some length upon Oklahoma's part in the late war. "Long before the actual declaration of war with Spain," he says, "I began receiving letters from patriotic citizens of the Territory offering their services in defense of the Nation, and almost simultaneously with the opening of hostilities the militia companies all offered to volunteer, and my mail was loaded down with offers to enlist under the flag of freedom. The brave sons of Oklahoma were among the first American troops to land on Cuban soil, and they were in the thick of the fray at El Caney and La Quasima, and acquitted themselves with honor.

"When the gallant Capt. Capron (who had been a resident of Oklahoma for years and was the first to volunteer to raise a regiment in the Territory) fell, the brave boys of Oklahoma and Indian Territory were close about, and, dashing forward, helped put the Spaniards to rout. Many were wounded in these fights before Santiago, and several gave up their lives, but they will live long in the memory of the people of the Territory, who honor them all for their patriotism and their bravery."

The Governor recommends legislation allowing settlers to locate more than 160 acres in the section formerly known as No Man's Land, as the land is valuable only for grazing purposes. He thinks its settlement will be slow so long as a citizen can secure only 160 acres, as at present.

NEW CORNELL COLLEGES.

Increase of the University's Facilities in Medicine and Forestry.

ITHACA, Sept. 24.—Two new colleges are opened this Fall, which will add materially to the Cornell University curriculum. It is generally understood that Col. Oliver H. Paine has provided the $1,500,000 which is building and endowing a college of medicine in Ithaca and New York. A student may take the first two years of his course either at Ithaca or New York, at his option. The clinical facilities afforded by a large city, however, necessitate the last two years of study being pursued at the metropolis. The university has been fortunate in procuring for the Faculty of the new college men who, almost without exception, have attained a National or international fame as teachers and investigators in their profession.

Professional forestry is in its infancy on this side of the Atlantic, but Cornell has done much, and expects to do more, toward the preservation of our woodlands and the building up of those which have been depleted by fire and axe. With this end in view, a college of forestry has been founded. Although at first a slight attendance and lack of interest are to be expected, still it is hoped that within a year or two enough interest may be aroused to accomplish much in the desired direction. The university is furnishing a building to be used in the theoretical and experimental part of the course. The State has presented an immense laboratory for the practical work; in the form of 30,000 acres of forests in the Adirondack preserves. Tuition in this college will be free. Every inducement is thus offered to the man who desires to take up an uncrowded profession, and one in which he will at the same time do a service to his country.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, NOON.

EXECUTORS' SALE

to close Estate of John McConville.

49 CHOICE LOTS,

finely located on and near

149TH ST.,

UNION AVE. AND

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

23D WARD, N. Y. CITY.

Directly on line of Trolley R. R., convenient to "L" station, St. Mary's Park, and new Public School. Rapidly growing neighborhood; sewers, water, gas, electric lights, &c.

60 Per Cent. on Mortgage

if desired, 5 per cent. Title perfect. Insured free of cost to each purchaser.

SEND FOR MAPS to M. H. Hagerty, Executor, 10 Platt St.; Duer, Strong & Jarvis, Attorneys, 50 Wall St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, October 6,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY DIRECTION OF

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, HENRY T. CAREY, WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } Executors of the estate of Charles B. Fosdick, deceased.

PREMISES,

No. 31 West 36th Street.

Four-story and basement brick and brownstone Dwelling, 22.11½x65, with two-story brick extension, 10x15; lot, 98.9 feet deep.

Kingsbridge Road and Hawthorne St.,

5 VERY CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,

AS FOLLOWS:

3 lots on Kingsbridge Road, 25x100 each.

2 lots on Hawthorne St., 25x100 each.

For further particulars inquire of SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Esqs., attorneys for executors, 35 Wall St. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Choice Residences

FOR SALE AT

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,

AJACENT TO

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Attention is specially called to all who are contemplating the purchase of a residence to five beautiful dwellings on the

North Side of 113th St.,

85 feet east of Riverside Drive. They are from 19 feet to 22 feet wide, four stories high, and in point of desirable and commanding location are unsurpassed by any that are contiguous to Riverside Drive, being also in direct access, by electric cars, with the lower part of the city. These houses have been built by day's work for the owner by Harvey Murdock, builder, under the supervision of C. P. H. Gilbert, architect.

The well-known reputation of the builder and architect is a guarantee of the excellence of the material and workmanship employed in all parts of their construction, while the capital of the owner enabled him to spare no pains or expense to render them most desirable and handsome residences. They are now open for inspection, and will be sold on liberal terms to desirable purchasers. For further information and particulars as to prices, ranging from $37,500 to $42,500, apply to the agents of the owner, S. F. Jayne & Co., 254 West 23d St., and 55 Liberty St., or Charles E. Schuyler & Co., 167 Boulevard, near 108th St.

87TH STREET, WEST,

Nos. 2-4 and 8.

Elegant American Basement Houses, just completed; Hardwood Cabinet trim throughout; wired for Electric Lights; three bathrooms in each house. These houses are built in the most thorough manner, and inspection is sincerely invited. Owners,

NORMAN & FARBER,

111 FIFTH AVENUE.

HERE IS A SNAP.

Morningside Av., opposite Park, near 116th St., 5-story brownstone double apartments; rent, $3,000; first mortgage $22,000 at 5 per cent. for 5 years; house is in excellent condition; no vacancies; will be sold very cheap to quick buyer; MUST BE SOLD.

DAVID STEWART,

Amsterdam Av. and 155th St. 208 Broadway. Telephone connection.

STABLE FOR SALE.

NO. 139 W. 51ST ST.,

between 6th and 7th Avenues.

A complete 2-sty. brick 25 ft. stable; recently overhauled. Contains 7 standing and 2 box stalls; has lift for carriages; coachman's quarters. Sold with immediate possession.

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

1 MADISON AVENUE. (6361) 10 WALL STREET.

Very Desirable Dwellings.

37th St., nr. 6th.. $40,000 | 67th St., nr. Mad. $75,000
38th " " 5th.. 100,000 | 68th " " " 75

ARMORER TO UNCLE SAM

Stories Told of Capt. Daly, the Scipio, and the Astor Battery.

HIS CUSTOMERS ARE FIGHTERS

Said to Have Made a Half Million Out of Spanish-American War—Took Arms to Chile and Mules to the Transvaal.

Capt. Daly of the Belgian steamship Equatoria is one of the interesting figures just now in shipping circles. He flits about occasionally on the Maritime Exchange, but when one wants to see him he proves as elusive as the Irishman's flea. That is because the Captain is not seeking an interview. His vessel is lying over at the navy yard, next the Texas, and is said to be laden with cannon, cartridge cases, gun cotton, and other munitions.

When the Equatoria arrived at the navy yard on Monday last some one who didn't know him called to the Captain that there was no room for him there, but the Captain told the owner of the voice to "Go to Santiago," and he berthed his vessel. Before he finally warped in there were several naval officers on hand, shouting greetings, and when he went ashore he was kept busy some time shaking hands.

When he appeared on the Maritime Exchange he looked like a prosperous business man—well dressed, square and stocky, of medium height, with iron-gray hair and close-cropped whiskers, and deep-set gray eyes.

The Captain, it was said, could solve the mystery of the transport Scipio, and of the Astor Battery, and tell some other interesting tales of the war.

"He has made half a million out of it," said one man. "He has an eye to the main chance." Then it was related of him that at the time of the Transvaal troubles, the Captain got together 13,000 mules and shipped them down there and made a pretty penny out of the deal. So carefully did he get the lot together that the mule market did not rise to the occasion at all. The animals were purchased singly and in pairs by agents widely scattered, and were bought at a figure away below that which would have ruled had it been known that so large a purchaser was in the market.

During the Chilean insurrection Capt. Daly took munitions to the insurgents. While landing a cargo on the beach on one occasion a gunboat came along and gave chase. The Captain eluded his pursuer in a course which described a large circle, and brought him back to the scene of unloading. The insurgents got all that the Captain had brought to them.

True Story of the Scipio.

It was Capt. Daly, according to the report now current, who bought the steamship Ravenna from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and loading her with munitions at Antwerp, brought her to this port to find a ready purchaser for vessel and cargo in the Government. The Ravenna is now the Scipio. There was nothing in the report that she was abandoned at sea, so that a United States naval vessel could tow her in and make a transport out of her and get her valuable cargo without arousing international complications. She came in in the regular way. The weapons of the Astor Battery, as the story goes, were a part of her cargo, and came hidden beneath the coal in her bunkers.

The Captain then made another trip to England, and when he again made an appearance in New York it was said that the Government had been materially assisted by his latest voyage, though it has not transpired what vessel brought him back or what vessel he brought back.

Again he went to Europe, and his return on the Equatoria was his next appearance.

No one seems to know the Captain's nationality. Some say that he is a Britisher, others an American, but all credit him with having been a pretty good Yankee during the war with Spain. The Equatoria was formerly the Spanish merchant ship Pelayo, a name familiar as being that of Spain's sole modern battleship. She changed her flag, it is said, to escape the inconvenience of being Spanish during hostilities, and soon afterward she fell into the hands of Capt. Daly.

Not the least important item in the Captain's transactions was the saving of insurance. He has taken out no insurance on either vessels or cargo throughout, and he has likewise dispensed with agents. He has done business on a cash basis, and even the harbor boatmen have discovered that he was not only ready with money, but was liberal with it.

Some people say that Capt. Daly was given carte blanche by the Government, or at least a guarantee that all he brought should find a market with a profit, but the Captain keeps out of the way and has nothing to say.

HORSE FALLS INTO A DITCH.

Street Car Company Employes Effect the Animal's Rescue After Others Had Failed.

The rescue of a horse that had fallen into a deep ditch in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon was attended with considerable excitement and caused a blockade of the up-town cable cars for some time. The rescue of the animal was finally effected by a few practical laborers employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company after the uniformed employes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had acknowledged defeat, despite the fact that they had employed their most elaborate theories and a wagon load of apparatus.

Early yesterday morning there was a break in a large water main at the junction of Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway, and the worst street washout in that locality resulted. The disastrous work of the rushing water was not very apparent at first, owing to the asphalt pavement. The asphalt, however, was merely the roof of a huge cave, and was supported by heavy timbers. One of the effects of the water was to deepen the trenches constructed parallel to the car tracks by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the reception of electrical conduits, to about three times their intended depth.

It was into this ditch that the horse fell. Shortly before 3 o'clock, an unknown driver of a hansom cab came driving up Twenty-fourth Street toward Broadway, where Michael Monahan was stationed with a red flag. Monahan flagged the driver of the cab. The driver paid no attention to the signal, however, and suddenly the horse disappeared and seemed to be swallowed up by the earth, while the driver was thrown to the pavement. The horse landed squarely on his hoofs, with his head two feet below the pavement. Policeman Schlottman of the Broadway squad tied a blanket about the head of the horse. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was notified, and the employes soon arrived with a derrick and other apparatus.

Laborers from surrounding places advocated the building of an inclined plane, but the society men ridiculed the idea. After trying in vain to use the derrick, despite the kicking of the horse, it came down with a crash when the horse was almost on the pavement. The horse dropped back into the ditch again. The laborers of the street railway then set to work and built an inclined plane, and led the horse out in a jiffy. The horse was only slightly scratched.

REWARD FOR W. E. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn Man Went to Find a Cool Place and Disappeared.

An advertisement in a morning paper yesterday announced that a liberal reward would be paid for information as to the whereabouts of W. E. Brewster, who wandered away from his home, at 201 President Street, Brooklyn, on the night of Aug. 31.

Mr. Brewster had been much affected in health by the hot spell, which was then prevailing. On the night of Aug. 31 he was sitting at a window, when he suddenly arose and said that he could not stand the heat, and would go out for a walk to see if he could find a cooler place. He went out, and has not been seen since.

He was a man of temperate habits, and had little money in his possession. His mother, Mrs. J. W. Brewster, has caused the hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn to be searched, but without success.

THE BRITISH-VENEZUELA CASE.

Arbitrators from the United States to Represent the Republic in Its Boundary Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The approaching meeting at Paris of the British-Venezuela court of arbitration, of which Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer are arbitrators in behalf of the republic, will be hardly second in importance to the meeting at Paris of the Peace Commission, owing to the crisis which the Venezuela question raised between the United States and Great Britain during the Cleveland Administration and the extent to which the Monroe doctrine is involved. The present plans are for the court to hold a preliminary session in January, at which time Justice Brewer will go to Paris.

But Chief Justice Fuller is not likely to go to the first meeting, as the United States Supreme Court will be very busy about that time, and two members of the bench cannot be spared at the same time. Justice Brewer, probably, will arrange for a postponement until May, at which time both he and the Chief Justice will be free to join the other arbitrators and take up the serious business of the commission.

The case and counter cases between Great Britain and Venezuela have been completed. Minister Andrade of Venezuela recently submitted to the British Embassy here the counter case of the republic, and simultaneous with this the British counter case was handed to Dr. Rojas, the Venezuela agent in Paris. The papers make one of the most voluminous international controversies ever brought to arbitration. The British case and counter-case fill eleven large volumes, one atlas, and a number of detached maps, while the Venezuelan case fills six volumes and three atlases. Thus the court will have before it a record comprising seventeen volumes, four atlases, and some additional maps.

With the record all made up, it remains only for the counsel for the two parties to submit their briefs. The Venezuela brief will be prepared by ex-President Harrison, ex-Senator Tracy, and Mr. Maiet-Prevost. The British brief will be presented by the foremost lawyers of England, including Sir Richard Webster. It is expected that Mr. Harrison and Gen. Tracy will be present and make oral arguments when the court assembles in May. Thus the personnel of the advocates, as well as the arbitrators, will give unusual importance to the hearing. The British arbitrators are headed by Baron Herschel, former Lord Chancellor of England, and, like Chief Justice Fuller, the official head of the judiciary. Associated with him is Sir Richard Henn Collins. The fifth arbitrator, who occupies the attitude of an umpire, is the noted Russian jurist and international law writer, Maortens. The latter is acting for the arbitrators up to the time of their meeting, receiving the papers, briefs, &c.

POLICEMAN SHOT IN CHICAGO.

Was Attempting to Arrest Clarence White, a Notorious Criminal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Clarence White of Marshall murder fame, who has a long criminal record, shot and instantly killed Policeman Tuxford late this afternoon, just after the latter had arrested White for burglary.

The police had been summoned by telephone to a house on Thirty-sixth Street, which White and a companion named Ryan had broken into. As Tuxford walked in the front door he encountered White. The officer grasped him by the arm, but White drew a revolver, and, placing it against Tuxford's stomach, fired.

White then attempted to escape through the rear door, but was captured by the policemen stationed there.

The Silver-Plated Ware Trust.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—Authentic denial is made to-day of the report that the proposed silver-plated ware combination has reached the point of collapse. Of the twenty-two firms invited to enter the International Silver Company, all but R. Wallace & Sons of Wallingford have signed agreements. The latter firm, however, has refused to enter unless those at the head of the syndicate choose to disclose the terms upon which other firms enter, and the assets and liabilities of the other firms. An effort will be made by Thompson & Post, the New York bankers, to secure the consent of the other manufacturers to disclose this information.

Cincinnati Merchant Shot.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—William J. Haldeman of the Haldeman Paper Company at Lockland, Ohio, fifteen miles from here, walked into the mill office at Lockland late yesterday afternoon and at once began firing with two revolvers at his brother-in-law and partner, J. C. Richardson. Richardson was shot four times and will die. He is an ex-State Senator and is seventy years old. The Marshal of Glendale took Mr. Haldeman into custody at his home in Glendale to-day. It is difficult to find adequate motive for the shooting. The men were alone in their office when the affair occurred. The victim declines to assign any cause.

Locomotive Firemen Elect Officers.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 24.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has elected the following officers: Grand Master—F. P. Sargent; First Vice Grand Master—John J. Hannahan, Peoria Ill.; Second Vice Grand Master—Charles Wilson, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Third Vice Grand Master—Charles Mair, Denver, Col.; Grand Secretary-Treasurer—F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.; Magazine Editor and Manager—T. Carter, Peoria, Ill.; Board of Trustees—A. H. Hawley, New York; F. K. Keeler, Houston, Texas, and F. Manamy, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.18	.18
Best & Belcher	.30	.31
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.28	.29
Challenge Con.	.18	.20
Confidence	.50	.51
Con. Cal. & Va.	.74	.76
Con. Imperial	.01	..
Crown Point	.17	.16
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.23	.24
Hale & Norcross	.82	.81
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	..	.11
Kentuck Con.	.03	.02
Mexican	.23	.25
Occidental	.88	.88
Ophir	.59	.59
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.18	.26
Savage	.14	.14
Scorpion	.03	.03
Standard	1.60	1.60
Sierra Nevada	.76	.84
Union Con.	.24	.25
Utah Con.	.08	.07
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22

Silver bars, 60⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾c; drafts, sight, 17½c; telegraph, 20c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEVARD, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening prayer, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH Street and Lexington Avenue, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. The rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH Av. and 20th St.—Services, 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon, and 8 P. M. All seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates. Yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., and 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

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PARTY HAVING CONNECTIONS ENABLING him to place desirable investment securities is offered desirable business arrangement. REMUNERATION, 1,242 Broadway.

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A large assortment of this POPULAR PIANO for cash or monthly payments. Prices moderate. Also to rent. KRAKAUER BROS., Warerooms 113 E. 14th St.

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25TH ST., 45 WEST.—Second and third floor suites; private baths; also single; excellent cuisine; moderate; reference.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class board; references.

45TH ST., 227 WEST.—Handsome, large room, with dressing room; hot and cold water; large closet; hallroom; table and service excellent; references.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large reception room, suitable doctor; also large front or back room; bath adjoining.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms in the heart of the city; with or without board; references. LELAND, 2 West 33d St.

PARK AV., 65, Corner 38th St.—Large, handsome second floor; parlor dining-room; reference.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 244—Adult family or gentlemen desiring home in cosy, steam-heated house, second floor; sunny suite; board optional; parlor dining-room.

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24TH ST., 25 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Comfortable and desirable rooms, with all conveniences.

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COLUMBIA STUDENTS, six or more, can obtain furnished apartment, with attendance; seven light rooms and bath; board in vicinity. Inquire fourth floor, 530 West 123d St.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

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ELEGANT HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS. 44 Court St., Morristown, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING WOULD like for herself a quiet home, with board, in a private family; surroundings and service must be of the best. Manhattan, Box 329, Times Down-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURS.

SEAL SACQUES AND CAPES ALTERED INTO fashionable garments at low prices. BARKER FUR CO., 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Apartments to take care of by the day or week, gentleman's or lady's, by a working housekeeper; understands care of gentleman's clothing, laundry, and mending; four years' reference. 247 West 53d St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By good reliable girl as chambermaid and laundress; willing; good reference. 357 West 16th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young woman, chamberwork and sewing; four year's reference. 153 West 23d St., one flight up.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; very good cook; good baker; also, desserts; best city reference; six years in last place. M. M., Box 240 Times Office.

COOK.—By an experienced French girl as first-class cook; two years' best of reference. Miss E. H. Genandan, Austro-Hungarian Legation, New London, Conn.

COOK and STEWARD.—By a colored cook and steward in a private family; best references. W. P., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; will do coarse washing; good city reference. L., Box 278 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; reference. 359 East 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and housekeeper in gentleman's apartment. Housekeeper, 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook, having eight years' city reference. J. H., 206 West 82d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; first-class reference. 525 5th Av.; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman, day's work; first-class reference. 109 West 61st St., St. Clare.

DAY'S WORK.—Thorough housecleaner wants day's work of any kind; references given. 5 East 34th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Madame Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers at home or out, by day; perfect fit guaranteed; furs altered and repaired; trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day; cuts and fits by McDowell system. Care of Mrs. McEvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Few more engagements to go out and sew by the day or week; terms reasonable. Mrs. Wilson, 108 West 12th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German lady; highly recommended by present employer; English, fluent French, (Paris,) advanced music; excellent reference. Merkel, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By an accomplished young French lady as governess, housekeeper, or companion; highest references. French, Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; very successful; morning or afternoon engagements; take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. Gellet, 235 7th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Amiable, refined American visiting governess; English, French, music; 30 cents; highest references, Teacher, 203 East 48th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; is very highly recommended by the parents of a young girl whom she has taught for several years; thoroughness, exceptional powers of adaptation and imparting instruction, with refined, moral influence, are her qualifications; will guarantee thorough foundation in English studies and piano. American, Box 196 Times Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER. — By practical, economical housekeeper; experienced manager of servants; catering, marketing, shopping for private family; will wait for similar or other responsible position; best credentials. M. N., 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady of ability and experience as housekeeper, companion, chaperon; capable of taking entire charge of house, children, and servants; city or country. New England, Box 171 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined American woman to care for bachelor's apartments or as housekeeper in widower's family. Advertiser, Box 184 Pelham Post Office, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a physician's widow, middle age, as housekeeper; reference. Gilman, 1,269 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; no cards; reference. 331 West 41st St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker; neat and fit; excellent packer; understands her duties thoroughly; 5 years' city references. M. F., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress; good dressmaker, hair dresser; accustomed to travel; reference. French, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German as useful lady's maid; good sewer, mender, embroiderer; references; sleep at home. N., 1,334 3d Av., advertising office

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable woman as maid to elderly lady; willing to assist with other duties; good, plain sewer; willing, obliging. A. S., 451 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress; good dressmaker; hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best reference. French, 245 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; highest references. C., Box 363, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid for young lady; speaks a little English; best city references. Maid, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By French maid; offers her services to go abroad for the passage; good traveler; competent and can furnish best city references. M., 530 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as excellent laundress in a good private family; best reference from last employer. Competent, Box 66, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress to take washing home or go out by day; reference. J. Borgen, 405 West 53d St., top floor; call for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; can be seen at present employer's Monday. 7 East 43d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class laundress; good city references; by day or month. Address M. D., 650 3d Ave.

LAUNDRESS.—Excellent; fine washing at home. M. A. Simonson, 416 West 41st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse to invalid lady or gentleman, or housekeeper in a widower's family; reference given. S. M., Box 200, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Physician's reference; to invalid lady or gentleman; any case. 611 Amsterdam Av., third flight.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; best references. 53 East 100th St., Camichel.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by the day; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl lately landed; good seamstress; take care of grown children. Hughes's bell, 204 East 99th St.

Washing.

WASHING or CLEANING.—By young American woman, washing or cleaning, out by the day. Dietz, 352 West 45th St.

WASHING.—A private family's washing done beautifully; very reasonable; reference. Mrs. Battle, 171 East 99th St.; second flight, back.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 10 years' experience; competent to manage office and correspondence; wishes engagement with reliable house; highest reference. Address Thompson, 3 West 87th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—As stenographer and Remington operator; quick, accurate, and willing; experienced. E., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In private family; five years' city reference; by single man; city or country; understands the business thoroughly. W. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Or will go as first footman; well recommended; English, aged 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches. Henry Cope, 130 East 32d St., first floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Alsatian as butler or butler and valet; speaks French, German, and English; five years' of best city reference. Joseph Hinnburger, 213 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as competent butler; private family; best references from Paris and New York. 116 West 26th St. ground floor.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—English, 34; single handed; care gentleman's clothes; understands his business; city references. Robinson, 551 8th Av.

BUTLER.—Colored; thoroughly experienced; four years' reference from last employer. G. F., 40 West 67th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; best of references; neat, economical, capable. George, Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, absolutely temperate man; married; no family; neat appearance; stylish, careful city driver; respectful and always obliging; sixteen years' excellent city family reference. D. C., 329 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; a thoroughly competent man; first-class in every respect; careful city driver; has lived with some of the leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class Protestant coachman wishes situation in private family; eight years with last employer; can be seen where he works; city or country; private stable. 163 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all respects; temperate, willing, and obliging; careful driver; eighteen years' reference from last employer. R. L., 142 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Competent, reliable, neat appearance, willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Strictly sober, honest; good driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; willing to be generally useful on country place. Protestant, Box 273, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; city or country; good reference; thoroughly sober, honest, and industrious; reliable driver. M. C., 871 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; has unexceptionable recommendations as to ability, &c. R. K., 1,629 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced man; has five years' reference from last employer. M. F., 112 West 46th St., stable.

WANTED—Situation for coachman; can recommend highly; sober, experienced; has veterinary knowledge. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—As gardener and florist; good, competent, and reliable man; would also take care of animals and other work; married; one child; reference from present employer. Florist, 448 West 50th St., care Weber.

BARTENDER.—By an American; twenty-three; speaks good German; steady, sober, trustworthy, and good mixer. Reliable, 904 8th Av.

GARDENER and CARETAKER.—Good vegetable and flower grower; care of horse, cow, poultry, &c.; handy with tools; references. M. F., 37 East 19th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands the care of horses; best of reference. 6 West 131st St., present employer's.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, LAWYER, CULTIVATED, of highest social standing, will give his company and attention in evenings, or will tutor for a home amid congenial surroundings. Domus, 1,242 Broadway.

CASHIER, TICKET SELLER, CLERICAL POSITION; experienced; bond furnished; married; American. R. C. Chadsey, 244 West 32d St.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By a middle-aged married couple; man employed; wife capable housekeeper; both seven years in present position; private house; like similar occupation. Moderate salary, 1,269 Broadway.

JANITOR.—By an American of 35; small family; can do most repairs. Janitor, 147 Times.

OPTICIAN.—A thoroughly competent optician; good salesman; good appearance; desires to change. Optician, 108 West 12th St.

PORTER, or JOB WORK.—By a colored man as porter or job work; office building; day or week; good references. Simmons, 224 East 70th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By gentleman, forty-one years old, as private secretary; is a fair shorthand writer and understands accounts. H. G., Box 198 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 619 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, WAITRESSES, French and German maids, butlers, second men. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Ave.

WANTED—A German Protestant waitress and chambermaid; city references required. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 11 at 65 West 54th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the New York Business Institute,

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MORE ARE COMING

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Select Music School; 14 Teachers. Upper West Side. 132 West 85th St.

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Voice Culture Studio, 149 E. 21st St., Gramercy Park. Voice examined, 11-1 and 4-6.

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INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace's Schools

OPENING IN OCTOBER.

83d St. and Boulevard, and HARLEM, 80-82 West 126th St. See circular.

INSTRUCTION.

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One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, &c., address DIRECTRESS, Academy of the Visitation, Frederick City, Md.

AT R. D. CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,

44 West 34th St., N. Y.; 229 Ryerson St., B'klyn. Spanish, French, English, Portuguese, &c. All depts. under celebrated European specialists. SPANISH, FRENCH; Fourth year of the FREE COURSES, by the infallible CORTINA METHOD. Wednesdays: Spanish, 7 to 8; French, 8 to 9 P. M., beginning September 28th. Register now.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

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Regular Excursions until October 15th.

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18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.

25 Boarders received under 6 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.

Fireproof Building, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.

Military Drill, Physical Training. 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

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Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

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Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

DEMOCRATS WHO WILL RUN

The Tammany Situations in the Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly Districts.

CONTESTS IN SOME OF THEM

Senator Jacob A. Cantor Will Probably Run for Congress in the Fifteenth —Most of the Candidates Practically Agreed Upon.

Tammany Hall and its district leaders have already decided upon a majority of the men who will be nominated next month for Congress, Senate, and Assembly. There are several vacancies, however, especially in the Congressional slate, which will not be filled until after the Syracuse Convention. In several of the Assembly districts the nominations are in doubt, owing to the aspirations of their present Assemblymen to go to the Senate. Most of these men will be renominated if they fail in their fights for higher places on the ticket.

The party is again obliged to take the Citizens' Union into its calculations, but Richard Croker and most of the chiefs of Tammany express as much confidence of carrying everything before them at the coming election as they did in 1897. They are confident, they say, that the organization will increase its representation at Washington and in both branches of the Legislature.

Congressional Candidates.

In several of the ten Congressional districts of New York County matters have not been fully settled in regard to candidates for various reasons. In the majority of the districts, however, there is little doubt as to who will be nominated.

In the Seventh District John H. G. Vehslage, the present Congressman, is a candidate for the nomination, but there is some talk that Franklin Bartlett would like to be the candidate. Mr. Bartlett has a good many of the organization opposed to him, however, on the ground that he left the party in 1896 and voted for McKinley. The district is strongly Democratic, and Democrats generally expect to see Mr. Vehslage elected by a larger majority than before.

In the Eighth District the nomination is expected to go to Capt. William Astor Chanler if he is not a candidate for an office on the State ticket. It is considered not improbable that he will be the choice of the party for Lieutenant Governor. He is at present Assemblyman from the Fifth District.

In the Ninth District Thomas J. Bradley will be a candidate for renomination, and so far no one has developed strength against him. It is by no means certain, however, that Mr. Bradley will be the choice of the convention.

The Tenth is a strong Democratic district. Amos J. Cummings carried the last election against Clarence W. Meade by a vote of 17,446 to 14,245. It is generally conceded that Mr. Cummings will be renominated.

William Sulzer, the present Congressman from the Eleventh, wants to be nominated at Syracuse for Governor. He still says he is confident that he will succeed in this ambition, but there are a good many party leaders who do not believe he has more than a very small chance of heading the State ticket. He can be renominated for Congress if he wishes, and his friends say he will consent to run again if he is not picked out for some other position. He has been mentioned for the City Court bench, but he says he doesn't want the place.

The Democrats concede that the Twelfth is a close district. George B. McClellan, (Democrat), the present Congressman, defeated Charles A. Hess (Republican) by a vote of 12,815 to 11,038. Mr. McClellan is expected to be renominated. The Democrats believe they will have to make a hard fight to win if the Republicans put up a popular man.

The Democrats have not yet decided on their candidate in the Thirteenth, but they expect to carry the district although it went Republican by about 1,300 in the tidal wave of 1896. The Democrats believe they will have little trouble in defeating John Jacob Astor if he is the Republican nominee.

No Democratic candidate has developed in the Fourteenth. The last Democratic candidate was John Quincy Adams, whom Lemuel Ely Quigg defeated by a large majority.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor will probably be the Democratic candidate in the Fifteenth, but the matter will not be finally settled until after the State Convention.

The Sixteenth is a Republican district. No Democratic candidate has yet come strongly to the front.

Candidates for the Senate.

The Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Senatorial Districts are at present represented by Democrats, and all are candidates for renomination. They are John F. Ahearn of the Tenth, Timothy D. Sullivan of the Eleventh, Samuel J. Foley of the Twelfth, and Bernard F. Martin of the Thirteenth. The renomination of all four is conceded. In the Fourteenth Stephen Keating, a son of Commissioner Keating, will probably be nominated. The district was represented at the last session by Thomas Francis Grady. The Fifteenth is hopelessly Republican, and the Democrats have not taken much interest in the selection of a candidate.

It is the general opinion that Senator Louis Munzinger will be renominated in the Sixteenth, which is a strong Democratic district. Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor of the Thirteenth Assembly District wants the place. Senator Munzinger is John C. Sheehan's friend, and if he is defeated in the convention it will mean that Mr. Sheehan has been forced out of politics.

The Seventeenth is now represented by a Republican, but it is normally Democratic. The nomination is expected to go to Thomas C. O'Sullivan or George W. Plunkitt, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Maurice Featherson, Democrat, the present Senator from the Eighteenth, does not care to return to the Senate, but would like to send Joseph I. Green, who now represents the Twenty-eighth Assembly District at the Capitol. Mr. Green will probably get the nomination, as Senator Featherson is believed able to control the situation.

The Nineteenth is conceded to be irredeemably Republican, and the Democrats have not yet found a candidate. Assemblyman Alfred F. Seligsberg, who was elected to the Assembly as a National Democrat, is after the nomination.

In the Twentieth Jacob A. Cantor, for years the leader of the district, is the present Senator. He does not want a renomination, and Assemblyman Thomas F. Donnelly of the Thirty-second Assembly District is ambitious to succeed him.

Charles Lewis Guy, Democrat, who now represents the Twenty-first District in the Senate, is not a candidate for renomination. There is a contest between Assemblyman Richard H. Mitchell and Percival E. Nagle. The chances are said to be in favor of Mr. Mitchell.

Candidates for Assembly.

In the First Assembly District Daniel E. Finn will probably be renominated. There is no other candidate who has any strength behind him.

Assemblyman James Oliver will probably not go back from the Second. Patrick Divver, after being defeated as district leader, has again secured control, and will name the candidate.

In the Third Dominick F. Mullaney, the present Assemblyman, will probably be renominated.

Patrick Henry Roche, who has served several terms in the Assembly, is expected to be returned from the Fourth.

The Fifth is considered normally Republican, although William Astor Chanler, Democrat, is its present Assemblyman. He is expected to go either on the State ticket or to Congress, and it has not been decided who shall succeed him.

No doubt is expressed that Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan will be renominated in the Sixth.

In the Seventh Assemblyman John F. Maher is a candidate for renomination and has the support of James W. Boyle, the district leader. A fight is being waged against him, however, by the Knights of Labor, owing to the position he took on certain labor bills. Members of the Federation of Labor are supporting him.

The present Assemblyman from the Eighth is Charles S. Adler, Republican. The Republicans want to make him a candidate for Congress, but he prefers to go back to the Assembly. If he is renominated the Democrats will have small hopes of defeating him. The Democrats have not yet picked a candidate.

Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips of the Ninth will be renominated.

In the Tenth Assemblyman Julius Harburger will have little difficulty in getting a renomination.

In the Eleventh Assembly John J. O'Connor will probably get a renomination.

In the Twelfth there is a contest against the renomination of Joseph Schulum, the present Assemblyman.

In the Thirteenth Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor will be returned if he fails to get the Senatorial nomination. With him out of the field it will be an open fight for the Assembly nomination.

Assemblyman Jacob Fritz of the Fourteenth is in poor health, and it is unlikely that he will run again. No other candidate has yet come into the field.

The Fifteenth was represented by Thomas Smith, Democrat, who died during the session last year. The Democratic candidate has not been selected.

Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman, who has represented the Sixteenth in the Assembly for the last four years, is generally expected to be returned.

The Seventeenth is now represented by John F. Brennan, who wants to be nominated for Senator. The chances are that he will be returned to the Assembly.

The Eighteenth was represented last year by Charles P. Dillon. He is now a Major in one of the volunteer regiments, but it is considered certain that he will be returned to the Assembly.

The Nineteenth is normally Republican, but last year Solomon C. Weill, Democrat, was elected. His election was contested by Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union candidate. Mr. Weill sat through the entire session, and died soon afterward. Mr. Stewart's case was decided in his favor, and he had the consolation of sitting in the special session. The Democrats are undecided who their candidate will be. It is one of the "brownstone" districts, and the Democrats are not sure of carrying it.

Assemblyman Cornelius F. Collins of the Twentieth is expected to be renominated.

The Twenty-first is usually strongly Republican, and used to be represented by George C. Austin. But it was carried for the Democrats last year by Thomas J. Murray, the Tammany candidate. He will likely be renominated.

Assemblyman Henry Hachmeister of the Twenty-second will probably get a renomination.

Mark J. Lowenthal, Republican, now represents the Twenty-third, and the Democratic candidate has not been selected.

Although Assemblyman John B. Fitzgerald of the Twenty-fourth has an ambition to go to the Senate this year, it is thought that he has little chance, but will be returned to the Assembly.

The Twenty-fifth is strongly Republican, and it is not determined who will be the Democratic candidate.

The Twenty-sixth District is on the east side, and the Hungarians hold the balance of power. This district is now represented in the Assembly by Charles S. Sinsheimer, Democrat. Mr. Sinsheimer's political enemies used to say that he was nominated only because of the peculiarity of his name. The Democrats have no candidate in view, but will have to nominate a man satisfactory to the Hungarian population.

The Twenty-seventh is a Republican district, and little interest is being taken in the Democratic situation. The Democratic candidate has not been decided upon.

Joseph I. Green, Democrat, now represents the Twenty-eighth. No Democrat has come far to the front for the nomination.

The Twenty-ninth, which is the richest district in America and the home of the Vanderbilts, is now represented by Alfred F. Seligsberg, National Democrat, who had the backing of the Citizens' Union. Tammany has no hope of electing its candidate and has not picked him.

Assemblyman George W. Meyer, Jr., is expected to be renominated in the Thirtieth.

Albert E. Crabtree, Democrat, now represents the Thirty-first. The district is normally Republican, but the Democrats say that if the Citizens' Union puts up the fight it did last year Mr. Crabtree, who is sure of a renomination, may be returned.

The Democratic candidate in the Thirty-second has not been decided upon. Thomas F. Donnelly, the present Democratic Assemblyman, expects to go to the Senate. It is a strong Democratic district.

John J. Egan represents the Thirty-third. He was nominated as a concession to the labor vote. It has not been decided whether he will be renominated.

Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington, Democrat, who represents the Thirty-fourth in the Assembly, is expected to be renominated, although he has an ambition to go to the Senate from the district being contested by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Nagle.

As Assemblyman Richard H. Mitchell is after a Senatorial nomination, there is likely to be an open fight in the Thirty-fifth.

Frederick Cook Not a Candidate.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 24.—Ex-Secretary of State Frederick Cook returned to Rochester from Europe yesterday. When asked if he was a candidate for Governor he replied that he was not seeking the nomination. He said he had had no communication with any of the Democratic State leaders since his return. He did not know whether his name was under consideration or not.

MEN REPUBLICANS WILL NAME.

Great Uncertainty as to Assembly Choices—Quigg Assured of Renomination for Congress—Astor's Boom.

Among local Republicans the situation with regard to candidates is in a formative state. On account of the late dates set for the holding of the various conventions the development of probable nominees has been delayed. This is especially true of the Assembly nominations, few of which can be predicted at this time with any pretense of accuracy.

In the matter of Congressional candidates, greater certainty exists. There are nine Congressional districts comprised wholly or in part within the County of New York, from the Seventh to the Sixteenth inclusive. The Seventh includes the County of Richmond and the First and Fifth Assembly Districts of New York. Richmond County will control the convention, but the candidate has not yet developed. In the Eighth District John Murray Mitchell will be renominated.

In the Ninth District, Assemblyman Charles S. Adler can have the nomination if he will take it. The district is normally Democratic, but Mr. Adler is a power in it, and the Republicans believe he can carry it for them if anybody can. Mr. Adler is reluctant to leave his post at Albany, however, and it is not settled that he will undertake the larger task the party managers are cutting out for him.

In the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts nothing definite has been decided, the Republican nomination in each of them being rather an empty honor. In the Thirteenth, it is fully determined that Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor shall be the candidate.

Quigg a Sure Nominee.

The Fourteenth is the largest district in the city. Its nominating convention, based on the vote for McKinley in 1896, will contain sixty-six delegates, while there are districts in the city whose conventions number as low as nineteen and twenty-two delegates. The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, which have elected Republican Representatives for the last four years, have thirty-one and thirty-five delegates respectively. The Fourteenth Congressional District includes all of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-sixth Assembly Districts and parts of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first. While Representative Lemuel Ely Quigg has made no canvass of the delegates to the convention, there is no doubt that he will be renominated unanimously.

The Fifteenth Congressional District is on the east side, above Seventy-ninth Street to the Harlem River. It is now represented by Philip B. Low, who will be renominated by the Republican Convention. There has been talk of Jefferson A. Simonds as a candidate, but it is considered much more likely that he will be nominated for the State Senate in the Twenty-first Senatorial District, which includes the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, or the city above the Harlem.

It is thus seen that all the Republican members of Congress from New York except Mr. Shannon of the Thirteenth are expected to be renominated. Mr. Shannon, it is understood, retires because he has had enough of official life in Washington.

Of the Senatorial districts in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the Tenth, including the First, Second, and Fourth Assembly Districts, is generally overwhelmingly Democratic. The Eleventh Senatorial District is not nearly so difficult for the Republicans, and they think that a strong nomination there might be successful. Ferdinand Eidman, James E. March, and Charles A. Murray, the three Assembly district leaders in the district, will name the candidate. The Twelfth Senate District is almost inevitably Democratic. The Thirteenth, like the Eleventh, the Republicans believe might be won if the tide happens to be running the Republican way, but no candidate has been selected to make the race. The Fourteenth is Democratic.

The Fifteenth District has been represented by Senator Frank D. Pavey, who is not a candidate for renomination. The district is soundly Republican, and the number of candidates is growing like the multiplication table. The district includes the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Francis E. Laimbeer, who has twice represented the Twenty-seventh Assembly District as an independent, is a candidate for the regular Senatorial nomination, and claims the eleven delegates from that district to the Senatorial Convention. One of the candidates of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is Elisha K. Camp, who ran for City Court Judge on the Republican ticket last Fall. He is a young man of political promise, who is regarded with interest by the Republican leaders. Another candidate with numerous supporters is John A. Weekes, Jr., who represented the Twenty-fifth in the Assembly last year. He went to Albany as a Citizens' Union man, but came back favorably disposed toward the Republican organization. The delegation from the Twenty-fifth is an ordinary organization delegation, however, and that from the Twenty-ninth is nearly so, so that there is little room to doubt that the result will be an organization Senator. Robert C. Morris of the Twenty-ninth District is said to have made much progress in his canvass for the Senatorship, and his chances for capturing the nomination are considered good.

The Sixteenth District is expected to send a Democratic Senator to Albany. In the Seventeenth, Charles B. Page, who was elected through the intervening candidacy of T. McManus, in spite of the fact that the district is heavily Democratic, is likely to make the contest again. The Eighteenth is one of the east side districts and is heavily Democratic.

Way Cleared for Ford's Return.

The Nineteenth Senatorial District, now represented by John Ford, includes the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, and its Republican character is assumed to be assured. Mr. Ford is a candidate for a renomination, and as everybody seems to have made way for him he will probably get it. In the Nineteenth Senatorial District a Democratic majority is too certain to make the Republican nomination a matter of any importance.

The Twenty-first Senatorial District consists of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, and the Republicans look to it to give a sure Republican majority. It is in this district that the candidacy of Jefferson A. Simonds is taking shape.

Out of the thirty-five Assembly Districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, the Republicans figure on being able to carry the Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. They have hopes, too, of the Seventh. In the Nineteenth Robert Mazet will probably be nominated. In the Twenty-first Edward H. Fallows is expected to be the Republican candidate. In the other districts the situation is too hazy to justify prognostications.

BROOKLYN RACE FOR CONGRESS

Five to be Elected, and Republicans Hope for a Clean Sweep—Probable Nominees.

Five Congressmen are to be elected from Brooklyn, and, with one exception, the places are now filled by Republicans. There was a clean Republican sweep in the Congressional electcion of 1896, but Francis H. Wilson of the Third District resigned to become Postmaster. His district was regarded as surely Republican, and William A. Prendergast, the Republican candidate for Wilson's place in 1897, was thought to have a "sure thing." But in the general Democratic rush Edmund L. Driggs, the Democratic nominee, slipped in.

This year Prendergast is reasonably sure to be renominated, and the Republicans believe that no such disaster as that of last year will occur. The fact that the district is so surely Republican under normal conditions has led to some talk of Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, the popular commander of Troop C, as the Democratic nominee. It is argued that Clayton, with the prestige attaching to his war record, is the only candidate who can defeat Prendergast. But Driggs is sure to be renominated, and Clayton will have to content himself with a Senatorial nomination if he can wrest it from Senator McNulty.

Prendergast will not get the nomination without a fight. Richard Young, D. Harry Ralston, Henry A. Smith, and George M. Weed are in the field, and there is occasional talk of Walter B. Atterbury. There is little chance, however, for the nomination of any one but Prendergast.

The Second District is now represented by Congressman Denis M. Hurley, Republican, who has been elected twice, and is looking forward to a third nomination. He will get it. John M. Clancy, who was defeated by him in 1896, is likely to be again his opponent, although other candidates are mentioned.

Israel F. Fischer, Republican, represents the Fourth District, and will be renominated. Felix McCluskey is the principal Democratic candidate.

In the Fifth District Charles G. Bennett, the present incumbent, will be renominated by the Republicans, though William Surpless is fighting hard for the nomination. Thomas S. Delaney is the chief candidate on the Democratic side.

There is a somewhat confused situation in the Sixth District, now represented by James R. Howe, Republican. Howe could have had the nomination, but declared that he did not want it, and Henry C. Fisher captured the delegation. Howe's friends are now talking of having him reconsider his determination. Fisher's friends are indignant, and declare that it is too late for such a move. If Howe becomes a candidate again, there will be trouble. Fisher, if he becomes the nominee, will have to measure swords with Arthur S. Somers, formerly a Civil Service Commissioner, and now a member of the School Board, who is likely to receive the Democratic nomination.

For any Cough which has its seat in Throat or Lungs, the most effective remedy is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros

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Their Fall Importations of Exclusive Styles

Ladies' Coats, Tunics, Capes and Collars

of Seal, Broadtail, Persian, Mink and Ermine, with combinations of Sable, Marten, Chinchilla, White and Colored Caracal

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Feather trimmed
Lace and Chenille Boas,
Renaissance Lace Paquin Blouses with and without sleeves,
Real Duchesse and Applique Lace Noeuds and Cravats,
Chiffon, Silk and Lace Stock Collars and Cravats

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Stern Bros

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Ladies' Silk Waists

of Black and Striped Taffeta Silks, at $3.75

Also an importation of

Flannel Dressing Sacques

Embroidered and trimmed with laces, at $1.95

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When Mr. Jarndyce furnished a "growlery" in Bleak House to which he could retire whenever the east wind blew, he showed wisdom that everybody ought to copy right now.

Oriental rugs will be needed—to soften and beautify every portion of the room—enfolding it with color and making it the perfection of comfort.

The easiest of chairs—luxurious, leather seated affairs, broad armed and roomy enough to lounge in. A writing table—graceful in shape and decoration—so thoughtfully designed that it cannot cramp papers, knees or elbows. Bookcases to arrange about the rooms, ready for portfolios for etchings and prints, as well as with shelves for books.

A multitude of designs to choose and at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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contain all the **latest** and **greatest improvements** and are famous for **wonderful tone qualities and great durability.**

200 pianos to select from. **Prices low.**

Our **3-year system** gives you three years' time without interest.

Second-hand pianos at **Bargains.** Payments only **$5 per month.**

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EXTRAORDINARY SALE of

LACES.

Point Gaze, Point Venise and Point d'Alencon Laces and Insertions to match, in all desirable widths, at

1/4 to 1/2

REGULAR PRICES.

The attention of Dressmakers is particularly invited to this sale.

West Twenty-third St.

SAY MOTHER'S WILL IS FORGED.

Seichter Boys, Whose Stepfather Killed Himself Recently, Contest Their Disinheritance.

Judge John A. Blair, in the Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday began taking testimony in regard to the will of Emily Muller of West New York, N. J., who died in April last, leaving all her property, valued at $15,000, to Franz Muller, her husband, who committed suicide on Sept. 15 by taking arsenic. The will is contested by Ferdinand and Henry Seichter, Mrs. Muller's sons by her first husband, who allege that the document is a forgery.

Jacob Bretzfeld testified that he and his father, Morris Bretzfeld, now dead, acted as counsel for Mrs. Muller. He said that on Sept. 15, 1897, he and his father were called to Mrs. Muller's house at West New York to draw a will. They found Mrs. Muller in bed, sick. When the will was prepared she signed it, he guiding the pen for her.

John I. Weller, counsel for the contestants, cross-examined Bretzfeld with a view to drawing an admission from him that his statement was false and that he was not present when the will was made. The effort was not successful. Mr. Weller then asked witness which hand he wrote with usually. Bretzfeld said he was ambidextrous and wrote with either his right or left hand, as happened to be more convenient. Mr. Weller next asked Mr. Bretzfeld why he had told Henry Seeburger that he knew nothing about the will. Witness said he told him that because he thought Seeburger was working in the interests of the contestants.

Ferdinand Seichter testified that he had always given his earnings to his mother, and lived at her house. He said she was not ill in September, 1897, and had no illness until March, 1898, immediately preceding her death. His mother, he said, told him she intended to leave her property to him and his brother, and that she had made a will, which was in the possession of her lawyer, Edward A. Acker of 220 Broadway, New York. He first heard of the second will in May last, when a copy of it was sent to his brother.

Edward A. Acker testified that he made a will for Mrs. Muller on Feb. 26, 1895. He was not questioned as to its purport.

David N. Carvalho testified that the will offered for probate with the signatures of the testatrix and witnesses were all in one handwriting. The signatures, with the exception of that of Jacob Bretzfeld, who wrote the body of the will, were simulated. The name of Emily Muller in the body of the will was written naturally. Where it appeared as a signature it was an imitation. It was a good imitation of genuine signatures of Mrs. Muller that he had examined, but it was done by a better writer. It was done on a flat surface and not on a book or a book held at an angle by a person lying in bed. Mr. Carvalho testified that the signature of Morris Bretzfeld, the witness, was also copied.

The case went over to next week.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU CHANGES

Commissioner General Powderly Confers with Mr. Fitchie.

T. V. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration, spent part of yesterday at the Barge Office in consultation with Commissioner Fitchie, and it was said that his visit from Washington had to do with prospective changes in the bureau at this port. Both the Commissioner General and the Commissioner refused to discuss the subject, but inquiry among the attachés of the bureau developed the fact that there are several changes in contemplation.

The six men of the boarding office, heretofore constituting a separate division, will, it is said, be transferred to the Contract Labor Bureau, under Supervising Inspector Quinlan, and it has also been suggested that the board of special inquiry shall be composed of permanent members and entirely independent of the inspection branch instead of as now being selected from day to day or for a particular vessel. The information, it is said, will also be made more efficient by a change in the personnel.

It was one of the busiest days on record in the bureau yesterday, there being 2,244 cases passed upon. The immigrants were from Mediterranean, German, and British ports, Italians and Irish girls being conspicuously numerous. There were also four families of Galicians, numbering twenty-five persons, dressed in their quaint peasant costume, the women having coats of skin, the fur being turned in, and the women wearing garments of white cloth gathered at the waist and reaching to the knees.

One immigrant detained for deportation as an undesirable acquisition to this country was Meinhardt Arlt, a German, who arrived on the steamer Pretoria yesterday morning. He confessed to having served fifteen months in a German prison for arson and nine months for larceny.

FELL TWIXT WHEEL AND WAGON

Wesley Bouker, six years old, of 61 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, was the victim of a peculiar accident yesterday. A peddler's wagon passed the house, and he jumped on the back of the wagon to get a ride.

A jolt threw him off, and he fell between the side of the wagon and the wheel. His body acted as a brake and stopped the wagon. His screams attracted a crowd, but he could not be extricated until the wheel was taken off. He was found to be unhurt.

The Train Robbery Near Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.—No clue has yet been discovered to the masked robbers who stopped a west-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train seven miles from this city last night and wrecked the express car with dynamite. This morning nothing but fragments of the local safe could be found and the through box was a wreck, the top having been blown off and the door wrenched and otherwise damaged. The explosion undoubtedly destroyed any valuables that the safes may have contained, and the wonder is that the robbers themselves were not blown to atoms. The express officials examined their one remaining strong box this morning. They refused to make a statement of their loss, saying simply that it was "small."

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ALL HIGH STANDARD GOODS.

100 pieces FINE LADIES' CLOTH, 52 inches wide, in green, brown gray, castor (the new shade of blue), and mode shades, at $1.00 per yard.

150 pieces of Diagonal Serge, 50 inches wide, all wool; regular price 75 cents, sale price 48c. per yard.

BLACK GOODS.

This department includes everything the market affords.

50 styles in Rich Black Crepon, prices from $1 to $2.50 per yard.

Cravenettes, Corkscrews, Diagonals, Cheviots, and other fancy weaves at the very lowest possible prices.

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Irish Crochet Laces and Insertions,
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Broadway & 19th Street.

Concerning the Martinique Apartments

33d Street Between Broadway & Fifth Ave

There is a restaurant on the 15th floor.

Now, most apartment restaurants are all alike; I am proud of the fact that mine is to be different.

Open September 30th—for families and bachelors.

Will you allow L. T. Martin, of 56 West Thirty-third Street, to call or send a book describing the apartments; if so, write.

THE PANAMA CANAL AGAIN.

A Positive Statement That Its Construction Is Feasible and Its Completion Is Assured.

Public interest in this country in the Panama Canal project, which most persons had supposed to be dead and abandoned, was revived by the arrival in this city last Wednesday from Colon of W. Thornton and H. Perrot, engineers employed by the Panama Canal Company, who were carrying with them to Paris drawings of plans for the completion of the proposed canal. Mr. Thornton, who drew the plans, was reticent, but made it understood that he believed the undertaking given up by de Lesseps, either because of the tremendous scandals connected with its administration, or because he had ceased to believe in its feasibility, would yet be carried to a successful ending.

The statement is now made—and this statement has the sanction of Sullivan & Cromwell, 45 Wall Street, the American counsel of the company—that the Panama Canal International Commission, after careful investigations extending over three years, has agreed upon a report, soon to be made public, which asserts the feasibility and practicability of the project and states that the canal is two-fifths completed today. A large force of men is at work on the canal, and as the statement goes, the company is both determined and financially able to complete it.

The present company, which was formed shortly after the bankruptcy of the old one and the passing of de Lesseps, has at its back some of the strongest banking houses of France. It is said to have $13,000,000 in its treasury and a further large reserve fund. Mr. Bannardel, President of the Western Railway Company of France, is at its head, and associated with him are Messrs. Brolemann, Lanouve, de Saint-Martin, Melidon, and others prominent in French financial circles. The Director General is M. Maurice Hutin, an engineer of recognized position in Europe.

The company, acting with extreme care and conservatism, sent three commissions to examine the Panama route and the work done upon the canal. The last of these, known as the International Technical Committee, was a made up of eminent engineers of France, Germany, England, and Russia, and also had as its member Henry L. Abbot, a retired officer of the United States Engineer Corps, and Alphonse Fteley of New York City. This International Technical Committee sent a sub-committee to the isthmus, and, having received its report, has made its own report to the company, to the effect that the proposed Panama Canal is practicable, and that the Panama route is to be preferred over the Nicaragua route, because it is shorter and the engineering difficulties fewer.

The engineers of the company estimate that it will take eight years to construct the three-fifths of the canal now uncompleted. The De Lesseps plan of a sea-level canal has been abandoned, and it is the present plan to build six locks on either side of the summit level. The unruly Chagres River is to be controlled and utilized by the construction of an artificial lake, to be used as a feeder for the locks and to provide power at the dams for operating the locks. It is also reported by the engineers that there is no longer any danger of caving in of the Culebra cut near the centre of the line, the work of excavation having already passed through the strata subject to caving. The health of the laborers, who are negroes from the British Antilles, is said to be good.

The statement is made that the Panama Canal Company is prepared to construct the canal with its own resources, but that its Directors will probably not reject such co-operation as the Government of the United States may desire in the enterprise.

Robert G. Ward of this city, a civil engineer employed by the Panama Railway Company, who returned from Colon with Messrs. Thornton and Perrot last Wednesday, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he believed the Panama route would be eventually accepted. He said it would probably take ten years to build the canal, and that the cost would be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. The sum declared to have been spent in actual work under the De Lesseps administration was $125,000,000, according to the report of engineers of the present company.

ELECTRICITY ON ELEVATED ROAD

Brooklyn Directors to Vote on the Plan at Thursday's Meeting.

The plans for using electricity as the motive power on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad are now so far advanced that a resolution providing for its use will be introduced at a meeting of the Directors on Thursday next.

The divisions of the road where the electrical equipment will be first placed will be the Fifth and Lexington Avenue lines.

BRASS BEDSTEAD Manufacturer's Agent

NEW STYLES SELECTED STOCK

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING STRAIGHT AND BENT TUBES, FRENCH ENDS AND BOW FOOT; ORNAMENTED IN ONYX, PEARL AND PORCELAIN.

100 patterns to select from: 25 patterns of Cribs.

103-105 MOTT ST.

BAGLEY TALKED TO A JUROR.

Mistrial in a Suit for Damages in Jersey City Ordered by Judge Lippincott.

An exciting scene occurred yesterday before Judge Lippincott in the Supreme Court, Jersey City. The case pending was that of William S. Mason and wife against Loren S. Theusen and wife. The plaintiffs were tenants of the defendants. It was alleged that the Theusens had placed a small oil lamp on the stairs of their house to light the hall. Mrs. Mason, on going out, lighted the gas. This dimmed the light of the lamp so she could not see it. She stepped on the lamp. Her dress took fire, and she was so badly burned that she was confined to her home for two months. She sued the Theusens for $10,000, and her husband brought suit for $1,500 for loss of her services.

The case was begun on Friday afternoon. When it was resumed yesterday Senator William D. Daly, counsel for the Theusens, charged that an attempt had been made to influence the action in the case by Charles H. Bagley, who had told Albert Ascher, one of the jurors, that Kate Reilly, a servant who gave testimony for the defendants, had sworn falsely and was not entitled to belief.

Judge Lippincott directed Juror Ascher to make an affidavit as to the facts. When this was done he called Bagley to the bar and the affidavit was read to him.

Bagley said he did not know that Ascher was a juror in the case, and therefore he had no intention of influencing his verdict. He was allowed the privilege of cross-examining Ascher, who admitted that Bagley had not directly said anything in reference to the verdict, but had made light of Miss Reilly's testimony.

"I don't think," said Judge Lippincott, "that Mr. Bagley's remarks had any influence on the juror, but it might lead to a clouded verdict. Counsel can decide what to do."

It was agreed that a juror should be withdrawn and a mistrial entered. Judge Lippincott then fined Mr. Bagley $25. He said the practice of talking to jurors while cases were pending was becoming too common.

"It is necessary to make an example," Judge Lippincott further remarked, "and it is as well to begin here as anywhere else. As Mr. Bagley is a member of the panel, he will be excused from further attendance on the court."

A LITTLE GIRL DIES AT SEA.

In the Night She Drinks by Mistake from a Bottle of Whisky.

The embalmed body of a little girl was brought ashore when the big Cunard Line steamer Lucania berthed yesterday morning. The little girl was Agnes Donohue, six years old, who was returning from a visit to Ireland with her mother, a widow who lives in San Francisco, where her husband was a policeman.

The mother said that on Tuesday night she placed back of their pillows a bottle containing lemonade and whisky, which had been prescribed as good for seasickness. There was also a bottle of water for little Agnes. During the night the child became thirsty. She helped herself, but to the wrong bottle. In the morning she was found to be unconscious. She was taken to the ship's hospital, but died sixteen hours later from alcoholic poisoning. The chief steerage steward, moved by the mother's sorrow, arranged to have the little one's body embalmed, and yesterday it was forwarded to San Francisco.

Fishing Boat Wrecked, Crew Saved.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—Word was received here to-day that the schooner Oliver Eldridge of this port, Capt. McVarish, went ashore last Thursday night on the southwestern point of St. Peter's Island, C. B., and was wrecked. The schooner was bound home from a fishing trip, having on board about 1,000 quintals. The crew escaped. The vessel was built at Kennebunk in 1870, and was owned by Loring D. Haskell of this city. She was of 68.30 tons, and was valued, with her outfit, at about $2,000; insured for $1,650.

A Lumber Schooner Ashore.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Sept. 24.—The lumber schooner E. J. Hamilton, from Gardiner, Me., for New York, is reported ashore on Hedge Fence Shoal, and it is feared she will be lost in the terrific gale which is sweeping the shore.

Not Up to Banquets.

From The Chicago News.

Mayor Harrison's suggestion that free lunches be given in the parks instead of a costly banquet at the Auditorium during the peace jubilee is a good one. There are more people in Chicago used to free lunches than to banquets.

Sunday
Sept. 25-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-22

NANCY GUILFORD ACCUSED

Bridgeport Police Say Emma Gill's Body Was Dismembered in Her House.

OXLEY IS THE MAN WANTED

Supt. Birmingham Makes Public His Solution of the Mystery—Guernsey Released on Bail and Foster Discharged.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 24.—The Yellow Mill Pond mystery may now be said definitely to be a thing of the past. In other words, there is no longer any mystery connected with the finding of the dismembered body of Emma Gill in Yellow Mill Pond, near the Sea View Avenue bridge, on Monday, Sept. 12. The startling developments that have been made public from day to day are totally eclipsed by the facts that are now given to the public in an official statement by Superintendent of Police Birmingham, which shows that the police are in possession of practically all the facts in the case, and have in custody at the present time at least one of the chief actors in the repulsive crime. The statement, as officially given out by Superintendent Birmingham, is as follows:

"We know that Harry Oxley was responsible for Emma Gill's condition, and that he arranged with Nancy Guilford to perform an operation on the girl. We know the Gill girl came to Bridgeport. We know she died in Nancy Guilford's house. We know that the date of her death was two weeks ago to-night. The body was cut up in that house the next day. It was cut up in the bathtub.

Hired Carriage Was Used.

"We know that on the Sunday night after the body was cut up, Mrs. Guilford hired a team at a livery stable. We know that the head and legs were placed in that carriage. I am convinced that Harry Guilford, (Mrs. Guilford's son,) on his bicycle, led the way, while Mrs. Guilford followed in the carriage. I am convinced that he rode direct to the Bishop Avenue cut. There the stones that weighted the packages were secured. From the cut, I am convinced that Harry Guilford led the way to the Sea View Avenue bridge. He rode across the bridge and back to see if the road was clear, and then signaled to his mother to drive on the bridge. Mrs. Guilford drove on the bridge and up to the place where her son was waiting.

"I am convinced that Harry Guilford then lifted the packages from the carriage and threw them into the pond. The same procedure was repeated the next night, when the trunk was disposed of in the same way.

"We know that Eudora Guilford, (Mrs. Guilford's daughter,) who was arrested in Wellsburg, N. Y., this morning, assisted her mother in disposing of the body.

"I searched the Guilford house myself. I cannot tell you all the evidence I found there. In the furnace in the cellar I found the heel of a woman's shoe, the skeleton of a woman's pocketbook, and other things.

"The stones which weighted the packages were our starting point. One of the first steps we took was to ascertain if a livery team had been used on Sunday night. We found the carriage which was used. We found in that carriage some of the fragments of stone just like the stone used as weights.

"On the carpet at the rear of the seat in the carriage we found spots which looked like blood. That buggy had been sent by the livery stable keeper to Nancy Guilford's house on both of the nights in question. The case is sufficiently advanced to warrant my making this statement public.

Oxley the Man Wanted.

"Harry Oxley is the man we want. Howard Guernsey is not guilty. He was Oxley's friend and confidant. He made the mistake of not telling what he knew."

Superintendent Birmingham added that it had been definitely ascertained that Harry Oxley did not participate in the dismemberment of the victim's body.

The colored woman, Rose Drayton, and her daughter, Clara, who were arrested last night, Superintendent Birmingham says, will prove important witnesses. According to the Superintendent, one of these colored women went to Southington after the finding of the body and saw Harry Oxley. Nancy Guilford sent her on the errand, said the Superintendent.

This morning Harry Guilford was arraigned in the City Court, before Judge Carroll, on a charge alleging an attempt to procure an operation on Emma Gill. The arraignment was merely formal, and was continued for one week, and the prisoner was committed to jail without bail.

Walter C. Foster was also arraigned before Judge Carroll on a similar charge. Foster, however, was discharged upon the recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorney. After his release, Foster said he knew absolutely nothing of Emma Gill's death. He said he had seen a picture of the dead girl's face, and that to him it did not look like her. He said that last Saturday he wrote to her at Southington, and that probably the letter is still there. Foster left the city on the first train after his release.

Guernsey was released from custody early this afternoon on bonds of $500, which were furnished by his father, Herman Guernsey, who came down from Southington this forenoon. J. Oxley, the father of young Oxley, also arrived from Southington at noon, and after a conference with the authorities, broke down completely.

How the Crime Was Traced.

An interesting story as to the manner in which the crime was traced to Southington is told to-day. It is stated that Walter Smith, a Hartford detective, traced out the express money order which was sent by Oxley to Nancy Guilford. He continued at work upon the Southington phase of the case, and finally summoned Capt. Arnold, the Bridgeport detective.

The two searched the room formerly occupied by Miss Gill at her home and found something which, it is said, added to the strength of the chain about Oxley. Yesterday afternoon the two detectives had reached a conclusion, and securing a room in Southington caused to be taken to it young Guernsey and Oxley. During a long interview both of the young men broke down completely, and are said to have made admissions which the officers characterize as confessions.

One Pinkerton detective employed by the State is at work locally on the case. Three Pinkerton detectives employed by the State are working in New York State. The arrest of Nancy Guilford is the only thing now desired by the authorities. Superintendent Birmingham says he is positive that she is not now in Europe, and pretty sure that she is within twenty miles of Wellsburg, N. Y.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Sept. 24.—This morning, for the third time, the remains of Emma Gill, whose unfortunate fate has been the cause of so much mystery and sorrow, were disinterred and subjected to another searching examination.

The head was taken from the casket, and Dentist E. S. Rosenbluth carefully examined the teeth upon which he had worked so many times when the poor girl was in life. Minutely he examined each tooth in every detail, and, when the examination was finished, he made oath to an affidavit that had been prepared by Coroner Doten of Bridgeport, stating that the work on the teeth was his, and had been done by him for Emma Gill.

The casket was then lowered into the grave again, and all that was mortal of Emma Gill had at last probably found a final resting place.

Eudora Guilford Arrested.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Eudora Guilford, daughter of Dr. Nancy Guilford, was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning at the residence of her uncle, Stephen Brown, in Wellsburg, six miles from here, for complicity in the Bridgeport murder. She was not taken to the village jail, but was allowed to remain at the home of her uncle, Stephen Brown, under guard of a constable.

The arrest of the young woman, which was made at the request of the Bridgeport authorities, is believed to have been made with a view of forcing a confession from her regarding the whereabouts of her mother, who is wanted by the Bridgeport police on account of her alleged complicity in the tragic death of Emma Gill.

The Richest Cut Glass.

The Straus Cut Glass is known throughout both America and Europe as the highest quality and brilliancy that the skill and capital of man can produce.

In the first place, at the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR at Chicago it captured the FIRST PRIZE with more points of excellence than any other make.

We have the exclusive sale in Manhattan of

Straus Rich Cut Glass.

When the aristocracy of Europe, who are very fastidious in their selections of cut glass, look upon the Americans with so much favor Americans have reason to be very proud of their home industry.

Here are just a few specials in this line which we have on sale at the present time. The stock itself is complete in every detail and we invite you to see it.

Artistic Pottery, Rich Cut Glass, Fine Decorated China.

Our grand display of fine China and Glass, both useful and ornamental, is now at its best and has no equal in the world, either for variety, quality or low prices.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Fancy Flower Pots, Jardinieres.

Take advantage of the great values we offer in Fancy Flower Pots, grandest variety ever shown under one roof. The latest novelties in Austrian, French, German and English Flower Pots.

We call special attention to some new styles and colorings in Domestic Jardinieres. The manufacturer has given us great concessions in price to introduce them, and we in turn give our customers the same advantage:

Pots, 7 inch,	67	Pots, 10 inch,	1.97
Pots, 8 inch,	97	Pots, 11 inch,	2.87
Pots, 9 inch,	1.67	Pots, 12 inch,	3.87

Above are handsomely painted in new electric shaded green, blue and pink effects, profusely enriched with gold stipple, and our low prices make them doubly attractive.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Roman Punch and Sherbet Glasses.

We have just opened a splendid line of Austrian Glass Novelties for Roman Punch or Sherbet.

The shapes and colors are entirely new and the elaborate gold decoration which abounds both on the cup and plate, make them very desirable for table use and ornamentation.

Prices range from 97 to 2.97 per pair.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Sterling Silver-Mounted Rich Cut Glass.

Magnificent line of Tankards, Punch Bowls, Loving Cups, Cigar and Tobacco Jars, Bonbonnieres, Puff Boxes, Decanters, Whiskey Jugs, etc., mounted with rich beaded sterling silver repousse borders, on the "Straus" cut glass, "The Finest in the World," and offered by us at far below jewelers' prices. Salt and Pepper Shakers, cut glass, Sterling Silver tops, choice of 50 styles, each at 49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Card Receivers.

French china, medallion centres, rich empire colorings, ormolu mountings, worth double, each

2.43, 3.43 and 4.83

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Special Sale of Fine Decorated China Oyster Plates.

We offer the finest collection of high grade Decorated China Oyster Plates ever shown in this city, at the lowest prices ever heard of.

There are over thirty styles from the best Carlsbad and Limoges manufacturers.

OYSTER PLATES, pink, 6 shell, shaded Carlsbad china, per doz. 2.28

OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, pink festoon, stippled gold, per doz. 3.96

OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, painted to represent natural shell, per doz. 5.88

Worthy of special notice is a line of Plates, 6 shell, in solid colors, pink, turquoise, rose, heavily striped in gold, per doz. 14.88

In a short while we will have another stock of HUMBER BICYCLES. Watch for the announcement. We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Ribbons.

TAFFETA and TAFFETA MOIRE RIBBON, all silk, in millinery and dress shades, 3 inches wide; worth 23c. yard, our price 16

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Stationery

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—1 quire boxes, extra quality, stamped with gold initial, 19

Monogram Dies, cut to order, 64

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)



THE FALL SEASON'S BEST VALUES IN LADIES' SUITS AND SKIRTS.

Our great Suit and Cloak Rooms, even in their enlarged size, are now overflowing with the new and the beautiful in ladies' ready-to-wear garments. The department now occupies the entire rear second floor of the main building, and extends from 13th to 14th Street. Here will be found the very latest models in Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Skirts, Costumes, Tailored Gowns, Furs, &c.; Children's and Misses' Cloaks, Suits, and Dresses. All the best manufacturers contribute their best productions to the perfection of these great stocks. Shrewd buying places our stock in our store at such a cost that, coupled with our usual rule of very small profits, we find ourselves in a position to offer very much greater values than at any previous season's opening. Here are a few specimen figures taken from the great stock (they would cost one-quarter to one-third more elsewhere):

Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, fitted waist and fly front reefer, unfinished worsted, fly front coat, new sleeves; coat and skirt lined throughout with colored taffeta silk, with velvet collar; regular price, $28.00 23.87

LADIES' SUITS of extra quality cheviot serge, new style fly front; coat and skirt lined throughout with superior quality colored taffeta silk, 17.99

LADIES' REEFER SUITS, tailor made, of good quality cheviot serge; coat and skirt finished with strap seams and lined throughout with fine quality black taffeta silk, 12.87

LADIES' SUITS, made in the prevailing reefer style, of cheviot serge; coat all silk lined, skirt in percaline, also tailored, 9.74

LADIES' SKIRTS, of good quality taffeta silk, made new style and trimmed around bottom, pannier effect, with ribbon velvet; percaline lined, 9.74

LADIES' SKIRTS, of good quality cheviot serge, new flounce, finished with two straps, percaline lined and velvet bound, 4.56

LADIES' JACKETS, of fine beaver cloth, in black, double breasted, lapped seams, and half lined, with satin serge, 5.63

LADIES' JACKETS, kersey cloth, in blue and black, box front effect, strapped seams front and back, and half lined with satin serge, 8.13

TAILOR MADE JACKETS, of fine melton cloths, in mode, blue and black, box front effect, velvet collar, strapped seams front and back, and lined throughout with satin serge, 9.74

LADIES' JACKETS, of fine imported kersey cloth, in brown, blue and black, lined throughout with satin, fly front effect, and entire coat handsomely braided, 12.49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Children's and Misses' Reefers.

REEFERS, mixed Cheviot, sizes 4 to 14 years, in a variety of pretty shades, with sailor and roll collar of contrasting color, trimmed with tinsel and black braid, 5.32

CHILDREN'S REEFERS, in the newest shades of wool material, shield front, standing inlaid velvet collar and handsomely trimmed with braid, sizes 6 to 14 years, 6.24

MISSES' JACKETS, superior quality Kersey cloth, sizes from 12 to 18 years, lined throughout with colored satin, strapped seams and four large buttons, colors black, blue and brown, 8.13

MISSES' JACKETS, in pretty shades of all wool cheviots, handsomely trimmed with mohair braid, double breasted and high velvet collar, newest shape sleeves, sizes from 14 to 18 years, 13.13

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fur Specials.

FUR COLLARETTES, of superior quality Alaska sable or skunk, new style, high storm collar and stole fronts, lined with good quality colored satin, 16.88

FUR COLLARETTES, of good quality electric seal or electric coney, Persian lamb yoke, and storm collar of electric seal, lined with heavy quality colored satin, 9.38

FUR COLLARETTES, of good quality electric seal or electric coney, six inch border and top collar of skunk, opposum, new style, lined with good quality colored satin, 6.88

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fall Exhibition and Sale of Fine Furniture.

This is our Third Grand Annual Fall Movement of Furniture. The other two events of this character are now to be eclipsed. Stocks greater, variety more complete, prices lower than we have ever known them. Our Furniture department is young yet, just crossing into its third year, but it is a young giant that has never known defeat on prices when quality for quality is compared. Those who are not fully acquainted with this stock will be surprised at the size of the space devoted to it in our great Annex.

Third floor devoted entirely to parlor furniture.
Fourth floor, bedroom furniture.
Fifth floor, dining room, library and office furniture.
Sixth floor, our large bedding factory.

The coming week will be a remarkable one from the special value standpoint. Enormous purchases, careful preparations longin advance of the season, enable us to now quote unprecedented low prices. Space permits us to quote only a few prices as samples of the general run of the stock.

DINING CHAIRS, solid oak, fine woven cane seat, heavy rungs, braced back, 69

ROCKERS, high back and wood seat, high arms, golden oak finish, 89

DINING CHAIRS, quartered golden oak, box seat, with fine woven cane, French legs, high back, 1.69

GILT RECEPTION CHAIRS, upholstered seat, covered with remnants of high grade satin damask, 1.79

TABOURETTES, in gilt, French design, large onyx finished top, suitable for parlor palms and plants, 2.99

COUCHES, full size, tufted top, heavily fringed, all spring edges, covered to your own order, in your choice of colors, in velour or corduroy, 5.99

IMPORTED SINGLE IRON BEDS, heavily trimmed with brass, extended foot rail, heavy woven wire spring; all hair mattress to fit, covered in best A. C. A. tick; set complete, 11.72

PARLOR SUITES, 3 PIECE, handsome mahogany finished frame, inlaid and upholstered backs, spring seats, in your choice of colors of satin damask, at 14.99

BEDROOM SUITES, 3 pieces, full size bed, washstand and dresser, handsomely carved and polished, in mahogany finish, large French plate mirror, 17.99

BED COUCHES, something new, all iron frame, extra quality spring mattress and pillows complete 19.99

SIDEBOARDS, in quartered golden oak, swell front, handsomely carved, large beveled French plate mirror, French legs, 21.63

PARLOR CABINETS, solid mahogany, beautifully trimmed with French marqueterie, 5 ft. high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide; French plate mirror back and glass shelves, 27.49

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, handsome carved dragon's head and inlaid marqueterie backs, best springs, all spring edge, upholstered in your choice of satin damask, 59.74

DESKS.—Full line of roll and flat top from 4.99 to 74.99

Another Remarkable Silk Bargain Sale.

Each of the following items is exceptionally good value. They are both reliable and desirable, and, regardless of the big advance in raw silk, the prices are lower than similar qualities have hitherto been offered in this city.

BLACK BROCADED GROS DE LONDRE, all pure, bright silk, small, neat designs, worth 75c., 49

RICH BLACK MOIRE VELOURS, with satin Pekin and Bayadere effects; regular price 85c., 59

BLACK RUSTLING TAFFETA, full 24 inches wide, intended for waists and entire dresses, 69

HIGH GRADE BLACK SATIN AND GROS GRAIN BROCADES; two designs in this lot are generally sold at $1.25; the others are the usual dollar grade; one price for all, 79

BRILLIANT BROCADED BLACK FRENCH TAFFETA, all small and pretty designs, suitable for whole dresses; regular price of these choice goods, $1.25; now 88

BLACK BROCADE AND SATIN DUCHESS, worth $1.40; now 99

BLACK BROCADED SATIN DUCHESS, higher quality, generally sold elsewhere at $2.00 and $2.50; our price while they last, 1.25 and 1.48

TAFFETAS, plain and striped, rare and beautiful color combinations, suitable for waists or skirts; regular price 85c.; now 69c

HIGH CLASS COLORED NOVELTIES all new, fresh and bright, suitable for waists or full dresses; these elegan goods are generally sold elsewhere a $1.25 per yard; our price while they last, 79c

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.

Some Very Special Dress Goods Values.

It is impossible to mention in any one advertisement more than a small per cent. of the bargains in this great department. To simply give you an idea of the general excellency of the stock, we quote here six items taken at random from a larger number, all of which are very much under the prices you usually expect to pay for similar quality.

The Dress Goods and Silk Depts. are best reached by our special entrance on 14th St. direct to these departments.

NOVELTY SUITINGS, 40 in. wide, ottoman and poplin ground work, with raised bourette effect, 15 of the latest colorings, at 49

HENRIETTA, all wool, silk finish, full line of street and evening shades and black, full 44 in. wide; these goods would cost to import to-day 53; while the lot lasts 49

FRENCH POPLIN, 42 in. wide, in new blue, navys, nut brown, tan castor, myrtle and olive greens, garnet and black; this poplin will not cut or pull at the seams. 69

IMPORTED SUITING, in 8 styles of invisible checks, manufactured for tailor made costumes, pure Angora wool, $1.00 goods for 74

MOSCOVIETTE CLOTH, a very stylish material, in the desirable shades of brown, blues, grays and reds, 44 in. wide, 79

VIGOREUX CHEVIOT, 56 in. wide, this ssason's goods, was manufactured to sell for $1.50 per yard, our price 1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Save Money on Blanket Purchases.

It has become the almost universal custom for large purchasers of Blankets to give advance orders for the same very early in the Spring season. This year, owing to the large increase in cost of wool and all woolen goods, manufacturers demanded prices which we considered exorbitant and we refused to place our orders until quite recently. We are happy to state that the results have more than justified us in this.

We have NOT paid any increased price over last year. BUT on the CONTRARY, we have succeeded in securing the largest and best stock ever before bought, at MUCH lower prices in many instances than ever before.

This great advantage, according to our usual custom, we share with our patrons, and you can save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of Blankets.

Some notes about texture of Blankets may interest you. They are graded usually about as follows:—

Medium and Heavy weight, made entirely of cotton.

Medium and Heavy weight, made with cotton and about 25 per cent. wool.

Heavy grades, made of fine selected cotton yarns, finished California style and about 65 per cent. wool.

Lastly, strictly all wool, finely carded and finished very best manner both sides.

All these grades we carry in large assortment, and in offering them to you this season we will tell you exactly under which grade every priced Blanket comes.

In other words, we will not offer you an ALL cotton Blanket and say that it is wool or partly wool.

Nor will we offer you any Blanket as ALL WOOL that has to the very best of our knowledge and belief a thread of cotton in it. These are some of the prices.

These are cotton:—

BLANKETS, white cotton, all perfectly pure and clear texture and assorted borders, 10-4, 46, 69, 79, 1.44, 1.74

These are wool:—

WHITE BLANKETS, 10-4, strictly all wool, 2.74, 3.29, 3.74

WHITE BLANKETS, 11-4, strictly all wool, 3.24, 4.07, 4.69

WHITE BLANKETS, 12-4, strictly all wool, warp and filling, 5.63, 6.88

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, beautiful goods, sizes 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4, prices from 6.88 to 16.24

SCARLET BLANKETS, all wool, size, 10-4, 3.44; size 11-4, 4.07

These are part cotton and part wool, although the general run of stores sell them for all wool. Many of them look just as well as all wool:—

WHITE BLANKETS, 10-4, part wool, 1.99, 2.66

WHITE BLANKETS, 11-4, part wool, 2.19, 2.49, 3.29

WHITE BLANKETS, 11-4, largely composed of wool, 4.36, 4.69

WHITE BLANKETS, 12-4, largely composed of wool, 4.24, 4.49, 5.63, 5.99

BLANKETS, 11-4, with beautiful Damask borders, largely composed of wool, 4.69, 5.32

SILVER GRAY BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, 1.49, 3.13

SILVER GRAY BLANKETS, part wool, 11-4, 2.11, 3.74 to 5.63

SCARLET BLANKETS, part wool, 10-4, 1.99, 2.66, 2.99

SCARLET BLANKETS, part wool, 11-4, 3.74

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Books.

Subscriptions taken for all magazines and periodicals.

Bookbinding done to order, best workmanship, at low prices.

Books Recently Issued.

War Memories of a Chaplain, Trumbull 1.44

Through Armenia on Horseback, Geo. Hepworth, 1.44

A Study of a Child, Louise E. Hogan, 1.81

The House of the Hidden Treasure, Maxwell Gray, 98

Hope, the Hermit, Edna Lyall, 98

The Story of a Yankee Boy, H. E. Hamblen, 1.08

Peggy of the Barton, B. M. Croker, 88

The Puritans, Arlo Bates, 1.08

A Great Love, Clara Louise Burnham, 88

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Housefurnishings

Water Filters, nickeled on brass, 9

Ready mixed Paint, per can, 9

Scalloped edge Knives, wire or enameled wood handles, set of 3, 15

Genuine "Christy" Knives, set of 3, 49

Nickel silver Table Knives, per set 59

Roof Paint, per gallon, 1.29

GRAY STEEL ENAMELED WARE

Lipped Saucepans, 3 qt., 12

Covered Buckets, 4 qt., 14

Covered Saucepans, 4 qt., 14

Salt Boxes, 18

(BASEMENT.)

Shoe Specials.

ONE STRAP SANDALS, for children and misses, in pink, blue, white and red also black kid and patent leather, each has bow and ornament to match.

Sizes 6 to 8, 99

Sizes 11 to 2, 1.24

Sizes 8½ to 10½, 1.13

Sizes 2½ to 6, 1.49

LADIES' OXFORDS, tan and black, usually sold at $1.24, now 89

LADIES' KID SHOES, in button and lace also cloth tops, with patent leather tips; all at 1.44

LADIES' FALL SHOES—"The Empress," a shoe made especially for us, from selected Vici kid skins and best quality sole leather, and made by the best skilled labor; we guarantee this shoe in every respect, 2.99

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Music and Musical Instruments.

We carry in stock a complete line of music at prices less than half.

Darkies' Wedding Dance, 15

I Love You, My Love, I Do, 15

Miss America March, 15

Mandolins, $1.49, $2.94, 3.99

No Sweeter Words Were Ever Said, 15

Banjos, $3.99, 5.67

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Groceries.

PETIT POIS (large sweet peas,) case, $1.49; can, 7

TOMATOES, first quality, 3 lb. cans, 8

PINEAPPLE, sliced and grated, pound can, 9

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, $2.18; can, 10

BOSTON BROWN BREAD, ready for use, 3 lb. can, 10

BOSTON BAKED BEANS, extra quality, plain or with tomato sauce, 3 lb. can, 10

SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, flat can, 12; tall can, 10

FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, $2.66; can, 12

SEA FOAM WASHING POWDER, 4 lb. package, 41

PINEAPPLE, SLICED, 2 lb. can, 13

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, large cans, 15

COFFEE SPECIAL.—Vienna Coffee, combination of Maracaibo and high grade coffee of great strength and fine flavor, granulated, roasted in the bean; this sale, per pound, 17

TEA SPECIAL.—May flower Chop, celebrated for its strength and flavor; real value, 50c.; Oolong, Mixed (Green and Black,) two pound package only, this sale, per pound, 27

ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, finest quality, none better, gallon cans, $1.89; half gallon cans, 99; quart bottles, 46c; pint bottles, 28

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.—Red Star Brand, finest quality Padang Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor; roasted and ground fresh daily; pulverized, granulated, roasted in the bean; no better coffee can be had anywhere at any price; per pound, 29

Rolled Ox Tongue, 3 lb. cans, $1.09; 2 lb. can, 68

Laundry Soap, extra quality, full weight, box of 60 bars, 2.39

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Wines and Liquors.

Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey, Gal., $2.49; Bot., 57

Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey, (12 years old,) per bottle, 89

Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey (5 yrs. old,) Gal., $2.74; Bot., 64

Jameson's Irish Whiskey (6 yrs. old), Gal., $5.44; Bot., 1.24

(The above prices include the jug.)

IMPORTED WINES.—The celebrated Clossmann & Co., Bordeaux, high grade wines 25 to 40 per cent. less than sold elsewhere.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
St. Julien, 1884,	7.99	6.99
Pontet Canet,	10.99	9.99
Chateau La Grange, 1878,	14.49	—
Grand Vin Chat La Tour, 1874,	14.49	—

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Vin de Graves,	7.74	6.74
Barsac,	7.74	6.74
Sauternes, 1884,	8.49	7.49
Chateau Doisy Haut Barsac, 1884,	8.99	7.99
Haut Sauterne, 1881,	11.99	10.99

IMPORTED RHINE WINES.—Gebruder Eckel, Deidesheimer, Rheinfalz.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Laubenheimer,	6.24	5.24
Niersteiner,	6.64	5.64

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Hochheimer,	7.24	6.24
Hattenheimer,	7.74	6.74

Boshamer, Leon & Co.; Bordeaux, strictly high grade, none better, aged in bottles.

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Medoc,	5.49	4.49
St. Estephe,	6.49	5.49
St. Julien,	7.49	6.49

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Pontet Canet,	10.98	9.98
Sauterne,	8.24	7.24
Haut Sauterne,	10.98	9.98

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Cigars.

Compare our clear Havana Cigars with the newly imported, and you will agree with us that our cigars are better and lower in price, saving you from one to two dollars on each box.

LA MADRUGADA, strictly clear Havana and best Cuban hand made:—

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Conchas Selectas, box of 50,	3.74	
Operas, box of 50,	3.96	
Concha Bouquet, box of 50,	4.64	
Preciosas, box of 50,	4.34	
Reinas Especiales, box of 50,	4.99	

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Puritanos, extra finas, box of 50,	5.29	
Rothschilds, box of 50,	5.64	
Bouquet, box of 25,	2.99	
Deliciosas, box of 25,	3.24	
Divinos, box of 25,	3.39	
Perfectos, box of 25,	3.49	

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Pipes.

We guarantee to replace the bowl of any pipe purchased of us should it burn out within three months.

FINE FRENCH BRIAR, Bulldog, in cases, with long amber mouthpieces, sold usually for $1.25; our price is 74

FINE AMBER CIGAR HOLDERS, usually sell for 75c.; our price, 49

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Silverplated Ware.

The feature for Monday will be a bargain table of Silverplated Ware. The prices will be of more than usual interest, as they are all of the highest grade goods and in some cases less than half value.

SALT SHAKERS, each, 10

CREAM LADLES, each, 16

SUGAR SHELLS, each, 16

CAKE KNIVES, each, 42

JELLY SHELLS, each, 24

OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 69

BERRY SPOONS, each, 42

TEASPOONS, set of 6, 59

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations can be extended this week on the anniversaries of their marriages, to

The Count and Countess Chandon de Brialles (Miss Garrison) Sept. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer, (Miss Potter,) Sept. 26.

Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Leslie, (Miss Jerome,) Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., (Miss Collins,) Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Douglass Russell, (Miss Pyne,) Oct. 2.

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Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will not go abroad before next Spring, when she is expected to pay a visit to Blenheim. An interesting family event may occur at Blenheim within a fortnight. There have been many house parties at the palace, but they have been almost entirely composed of the relatives of the family. Lady Blandford, the Duke's mother, has been an almost constant guest, and she will remain during the month of October.

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Although the drawing room in Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's new residence will be Venetian, the exterior is Colonial in style, thus giving two distinct eras and places in one building. Many of the rooms will be furnished very handsomely, without any reference to any particular age or school. The fashion adopted long ago in London will be followed here of furnishing rooms, and not an entire house, in a certain style and epoch. Several days ago in this column there was published a description of the drawing-room furniture and fittings for Mrs. Fish's new residence, on Madison Avenue. The drawing room, as said above, is to be a copy of a salle in a Venetian palace, and the furniture is very elaborate. Crimson and gold plays an important part in the scheme of decoration. An evening newspaper has drawn vividly on its imagination as well as on this column and produced a lurid description of a palace of the Doges, with marble stairways and grandeur inconceivable. Mrs. Fish's new residence will be very handsome, and she is expected to give some notable entertainments there this Winter; but the palace as it was presented in print last week was a figment of the imagination. Only the drawing-room furniture arrived last week. Mrs. Fish is at Newport. The house will not be ready for occupancy for some time.

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The residence which Mrs. W. D. Sloane is to build on the site of one of the twin Vanderbilt houses will also not be completed before next Spring, and there is no question as yet of a ball being given there the first week in December. The Sloanes will remain at Lenox very late in the season, but will come in town for the opera.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have returned to New York, after an absence of several months abroad. Among their fellow-passengers were Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Iselin, and the Misses Iselin; Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott H. Bulicr.

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With continued fine Autumn weather there was a sudden and somewhat unaccountable falling off in social activities in the suburbs and at Newport, Lenox, and Southampton the past week. There had been an unusual stir during the preceding week, when the annual championship golf tournament was in progress at Morristown, bringing the members of the gay world from this and that resort, while the opening of the theatres in town and the display of the first Autumn fashions brought many fashionables in from Newport, Tuxedo, and the suburbs. The town has again been quiet during the week, and has relapsed, as far as social doings are concerned, into the comparative dullness of the off season.

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The first games in the National annual polo tournament at the Prospect Park grounds, in Brooklyn, took place yesterday, and these were attended, as usual, by large delegations from all the suburban country clubs, while Meadow Brook and Cedarhurst were particularly well represented. This annual polo tournament has become a great feature, not only to the lovers and players of the game everywhere, but to the Brooklyn public, and there was an enormous crowd of spectators yesterday at the game. The tournament will be continued through next week, and as the grounds just opposite the south entrance of Prospect Park are now comparatively easy of access on the wheel or by trolley, if one does not care to drive so long a distance, a trip to the games will be found well worth making. The very best players in the country will appear, with the Meadow Brook, Rockaway, Myopia, Narragansett, and other teams represented, and as the players have had the advantage of a long Summer's practice, the play will be good and spirited. Next Saturday will bring the opening day of the Autumn races at Morris Park, and there are indications that the society attendance at the park this Autumn will be larger than for many years past. There will be several luncheons and dinners at the clubhouse on Saturday.

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Suburban sports just now fill the programme of social amusements. The annual Tuxedo Day will be celebrated at Goshen on Saturday. This is always a gala occasion in Orange County. Among the prizes are cups offered by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Frederic de Peyster Foster and a trophy by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. T. Suffern Tailer and other noted Tuxedo whips will attend with coaches. On Monday will open the annual Westchester County Fair and Horse Show at White Plains, and the country houses all through Westchester are rapidly filling with guests in preparation for this event. Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin will all entertain house parties during the week. Every one is congratulating Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, formerly Miss Vera Boarman, who was thrown from her carriage at Irvington on Wednesday, on her fortunate escape from what might have been a fatal accident.

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To-morrow the devotees of coaching will have an opportunity for a delightful drive through the lanes and roads of Westchester, as the "Good Times" starts on its Autumn season, running as far as Westchester Village.

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The first socially important "first night" at the theatres will be to-morrow, when John Drew and his company will present "The Liars" at the Empire. Many Newporters are coming on for the occasion. There will be delegations from Tuxedo and the other suburbs, and the house will be more brilliant than usual from a social standpoint at so early a date in the season. The first night of "Cyrano de Bergerac," with Mansfield in the title rôle, will be at the Garden Theatre to-morrow week, and the house will again be especially brilliant, as every one is talking of the play, and every one with any pretensions to literary taste or cultivation has read it.

***

Tuxedo saw the first of its Autumn entertainments last week. The Rev. and Mrs. George Granville Merrill gave a dinner of thirty covers on Tuesday evening at the clubhouse in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who arrived at Tuxedo from Lenox on Monday. Mrs. Merrill and Mrs. Vanderbilt are sisters, and the best-known members of the Tuxedo colony were present at the dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have been at Tuxedo for most of the week,

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
For making fine cake it has no equal.

and several dinners have been given for them. They are en route for Biltmore.

***

Mrs. H. D. Brookman gave a large dinner at the clubhouse on Monday evening. The annual Autumn dance at Tuxedo will be given on Friday evening, Nov. 4. Guests are arriving at the clubhouse every day, and there is every prospect of a lively Autumn season there.

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The week at Newport has been unusually quiet, and there has been really nothing going on, with the exception of a few small dinners, some luncheons, and a picnic at Tiverton, given by Willing Spencer and Alfred Vanderbilt, to which the guests were driven by Messrs. Spencer and Vanderbilt on a coach. There were three relays of horses, and the twelve miles between Newport and Tiverton were very quickly traversed. There are still many people at Newport, but they are devoting themselves to driving, cycling, golfing, and fencing. Miss Baldwin of the Boston Gymnasium has quite a large class of young women, to whom she is giving lessons three times a week. The Clambake Club gave a special "bake" at Easton's Point on Monday to the officers of the visiting cruiser Brooklyn, which was followed by a dinner at Berger's in the evening.

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Lispenard Stewart and Lanfear Norrie have gone from Newport to the preserves of the Triton Club, in the Canadian woods north of Quebec, for a month's hunting. They have built there on a beautiful lake a log cabin which they will make their headquarters during their hunt. Mr. Stewart has done nobly in the way of entertaining this Summer at Newport, and he is earning his vacation before the Autumn political campaign, in which he always takes much interest. This year, if predictions are correct, there will be a decided society element infused into New York politics. With Theodore Roosevelt at one end and John Jacob Astor and George B. McClellan fighting for Congress, the clubs and coteries will be divided.

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Leases of villas for next Summer at Newport are already being made. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers will again occupy the Parker cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea the Chickering cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane the Carey cottage. Mrs. John Cadwalader and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane gave the principal luncheons of the week at Newport, and Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Mrs. John J. Wysong the most notable dinners.

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Lenox did not have its dog show after all. There was much disappointment felt at the abandonment of this show, which was to have been held on Friday and yesterday. All the plans had been made, but at the last moment the projectors feared that it would not be a financial success, and so decided not to hold it. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has given several dinners and one or two formal dances at the Lenox during the week, and Mrs. de Heredia gave a luncheon to fourteen women on Wednesday. The week in the Berkshire resort, however, cannot be said to have been a gay one.

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The Balliston Spa hounds have already had their first meet, and the master of the hounds, E. L. Smith, has conducted three spirited runs, in which a number of New Yorkers joined. The programmes of the Meadow Brook and Westchester hounds have not been made public, but as soon as the weather settles and the golf craze slackens, the huntsmen will turn their attention to the chase.

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The golf tournament on the grounds of the Westbrook Club at Islip, L. I., was the event of interest in golfing circles of the past week. There was a large field of competitors, which included such good players as John T. Blair, Jr., Abraham Barker, Herbert Harriman, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Oliver Bird, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., George E. Armstrong, and Frederick O. Beach. Young Mr. Hollins was the victor. There will be a ladies' tournament at Baltusrol during the second week in October, which will wind up with a reception and a dance at the clubhouse. This annual tournament at the pretty little New Jersey golf club has come to be a most enjoyable feature of the Autumn season. The Autumn tournament at Ardsley will follow that at Baltusrol, and as the months succeed each other there seems to be no diminution of the golf craze which has so long prevailed in society.

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The first of the Autumn weddings in town was celebrated at Grace Church Chantry at noon on Wednesday, when Dr. Amory Chapin of Providence, R. I., and Miss Anna Dickinson, daughter of Edward F. Dickinson of Paris and this city, were married by the Rev. Dr. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bottome, in the presence of only about fifty relatives and friends. A novel feature of this wedding was the bride's keeping her veil over her face as she walked down the aisle after the ceremony. This is said to be a French custom. The wedding breakfast at Delmonico's which followed the ceremony was a well-appointed and pretty affair. Among the November weddings will be those of J. Edward Davis, son of Joshua Davis, and Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King, only daughter of John Alsop King, and of John Sargent of Boston and Miss Constance Carroll, daughter of Charles E. Carroll of this city. Harry H. Good and Miss Lila H. Wetherbee, daughter of Charles Wetherbee, will be married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in this city, at noon on Oct. 12. Miss Georgia Whitcomb will be maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mira Drew, Miss Louise Whitney, Miss Gertrude Chase, Miss A. Whitcomb, Miss Fannie Ely, Miss Lillian Jones, and Miss Kate Good. They will wear gowns of pale green, with picture hats of black velvet and plumes. Charles Orcutt will be best man and the ushers will be W. G. Hitchcock, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., A. B. Cornell, Joseph N. Schenck, H. H. Oltman, and Edgar Park. Frederick R. Lord and Miss Tiffany, daughter of Mrs. H. D. Tiffany, will be married at Foxhurst in October. The wedding of James Large and Miss Ethel Page will take place in Philadelphia the first week in December.

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The engagement of the week was that of the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, son of Bishop Satterlee, and Miss Helen Stuyvesant Folsom, daughter of George Winthrop Folsom of Lenox and this city. The wedding will take place in New York in December.

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The horse show which has been in progress during the week at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia, has been the centre of interest for the large number of Philadelphia society people who are now in the various Philadelphia suburbs. The ring was at the foot of the lawn of the Bryn Mawr Hotel. On the grassy slopes surrounding the ring the spectators of both sexes gathered or watched the exhibition from their carriages or from the verandas of the hotel near by. The display of horse flesh was the best made as yet at this annual show, which is a purely social affair, having no gate admissions and no cash purses, and whose prizes are only ribbons and glory. The Philadelphia belles, fresh from their Summer at Bar Harbor, Narragansett, and elsewhere, were present in full force, and the scene was a most attractive and picturesque one.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Delano, who have spent most of the Summer at their country place, near Bryn Mawr, have returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. James May Duane, who have been living in Philadelphia during the last few years, will sell their Philadelphia house, which they recently purchased, and come to New York, where they will permanently reside. Mrs. Lewis and her daughters, Miss Lewis and Miss Christine George Lewis, who have been at Bryn Mawr, left on Monday for Vancouver, from which port they will sail on Oct. 10 on a trip around the world. William L. Elkins, Jr., is driving through the Delaware Valley with his coach, having as his guests Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney F. Tyler, and Miss Gertrude Pancoast.

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Some of the most prominent society women in Chicago, headed by Mrs. P. D. Armour, Sr., Mrs. C. K. Billings, Mrs. William H. Thompson, Mrs. William R. Lynn, and Mrs. R. Lyon, have organized a woman's athletic club, and on Oct. 1 will occupy rooms in a building on Michigan Avenue. The new building which the club will erect is to be one of the finest of its kind in the country. The unmarried daughters of the women in the club will be entitled to the advantages of the clubhouse, and it is intended that young girls may be perfectly free to visit there without chaperons. There is to be a regular men's day, to correspond with the ladies' day at the Chicago Athletic Association Clubhouse.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have taken this year again the residence of Mrs. Richard Irvin, on West Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Vanderbilt is at Newport, but her husband has been on a tour of inspection of the Lake Shore Road. This has given certain newspapers another chance to bring out the old and worn "reconciliation" story, with alleged portraits and a rehash of the Vanderbilt family history. Young Vanderbilt technically has never left the employ of the New York Central Railroad, in which he holds stock independent of his father. Last Winter he continued his studies as an engineer, and this year he puts them into practical application.

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Robert McKim, who married Miss Sallie Remsen, the daughter of Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, has had a serious tumble from his bicycle and has broken his leg. This will compel his family to remain at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, where they have been passing the Summer, for quite a long period. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott will return to New York in October and occupy their house on Lexington Avenue. They have also been passing the Summer at Tarrytown.

***

Ex-Minister to Germany Phelps and Mrs. Phelps have been entertaining at their country place in the Pennsylvania mountains "Fighting Bob" and Mrs. Evans. The Phelpses live near Wilkesbarre, and the population of that town has been much excited by the presence of the gallant commander of the Iowa. No large formal affairs were given, as Capt. and Mrs. Evans, who are old friends of the Phelpses, simply wished to enjoy a quiet, restful time.

***

Ex-Ambassador John Hay and Mrs. Hay were among the arrivals at the Holland House, in this city, on Friday. There was no attempt to offer them any social civilities, as the majority of people had fled, with the return of warm weather, to the country. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have found their way to San Francisco, where they have been the guests of Mr. John Mackay and where many handsome entertainments have been given them. Mrs. Alfred Post has returned to her home in Flushing, where she and her younger daughter will be this Winter. Mrs. William Street, her sister, has been giving a series of house parties at her home on the Rumson Road, near Seabright, N. J.

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The probable personnel of the staff of the new English Viceroy to India, Baron Curzon, is a matter of great interest, not only in England, but in India. The Hon. Charles Harbord of the Scots Guards will probably be the Military Secretary and Lieut. Lord Francis Blackwood, son of Lord Dufferin; Lieut. H. M. Durand of the Ninth Queen's Royal Lancers and son of Sir Mortimer Durand, and Capt. Baker Carr of the Rifle Brigade will probably be among the aides-de-camps. Mrs. Curzon, formerly Miss Leiter, will not accompany her husband to India for the present owing to her delicate health.

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A feature of the bazaar which Lady Walter Gordon Lenox recently gave at Cromarty in aid of the restoration of the parish church were rides in a motor car, the first ever seen in that part of Scotland, and which were given for the sum of a sixpence.

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Mrs. Langtry has been leading a quiet life this past Summer on old St. Heliers, her native island. It will be remembered that Mrs. Langtry was the daughter of Canon Le Breton, a clergyman of much repute. In Jersey the feudal feeling is still extant there, and once an aristocrat always an aristocrat. Hence whatever may have been the change in Mrs. Langtry's social position since she adopted the stage and Bohemia, the society of the Jersey isle welcome her to their teas and entertainments. She had with her the young daughter who has been very carefully brought up, and who is destined to be conversant with another world than that which her mother seems to prefer.

***

The Doncaster races are over and London is rapidly filling up again. Any amount of carriages are to be seen up and down Piccadilly. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Southesk, and Lord Suffolk have all been about during the last few days. Harry Hungerford was walking down Piccadilly, and there are a great many military men back from the manœuvres, considerably sunburnt; Mr. Milbanke of the Tenth Hussars being among the number. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was driving in a coupé the other day; Lady Lister Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Rothschild have also been seen passing through London.

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At the recent Braemar gathering the Queen seemed in the best of health and spirits, and wore black with touches of cream here and there in her bonnet, and carried opera glasses, of which she made considerable use, especially during the sword dancing. Princess Beatrice was in black, but she has very much lightened her mourning. She had a camera with her and took many snapshots throughout the afternoon. The Duchess of Fife wore dark green with a green toque, and Princess Leiningen wore extremely well in brown with touches of pink. The Duchess of Albany's children and the Duke and Duchess of York's young children were very much in evidence, and took the keenest interest in all that went on. The little Princess of Albany looked pretty in pink and white, and Prince Albert of York was in the Queen's donkey chair. The Duke of Albany wore his kilt and the green jacket, and one of Princess Henry of Battenberg's boys was with him.

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Prince and Princess Alexis Dolgorouki were among the visitors, and during the afternoon the Princess was presented to the Queen. She drove over in a victoria, and looked very well in white, with a knot of white heather fastened in her bodice; she was accompanied by Lady Feo Davidson, sister of Lord Abemarle, and Mr. Wombwell was also with her. Sir William and Lady Harcourt were cheered on their arrival. Miss Harriet Phipps had a smart hat with white feathers; Lord and Lady Carrington presented their infant son, Lord Vendover, to the Queen; Lady Alfred Churchill and one of her daughters, Lady Alfred wearing the rather striking headdress she usually affects; Miss Gabrielle Borthwick, daughter of Lord Borthwick; Miss Sylvia Edwardes, Lord Bathurst with his little son, Lord Apsley; Lord Stratford, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Aylesford and Lady Violet Finch, Sir Richard Musgrave, Lord and Lady Sempill, who wore black, with cherries in her hat; Lady Blythswood, who was in black and white; Sir Allen and Lady Mackenzie, who had a party with them for the meeting; the Master of Sempill, the Rev. C. Hervey, rector of Sandringham, and Mrs. Hervey, and many others were also present. Tea was served for the royal party in the household tent. Of course, owing to the death of Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, there were no members of the Atholl clan there. Everybody, including the Queen, was much attracted by a peculiarly lovely sunset at the end of the games.

AUTUMN IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Social Doings at Lenox and Stockbridge—Golf Still the Great Diversion—Dinners and Dances.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 24.—The dinner dance recently given by Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court for Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mrs. Sloane's daughters, the Misses Emily and Lila Sloane, has been the event of the season. The entire house was thrown open and beautifully decorated with roses and other cut flowers from Mr. Sloane's own greenhouses. The entrance hall and staircase were banked with palms and tropical plants. There were twenty covers laid for dinner, and all the young people in Lenox came later for the dance.

The golfers have had typical golfing weather this week, and the links have been in constant use. There was some interesting golf in the contest for a consolation prize, given by Francis Burrill Hoffman, for those failing to win a prize at the annual tournament. D. W. Bishop, Jr., was the winner of the prize, after a closely contested match with P. P. Crossley, the expert English golfer, who is spending the month in Lenox. The trophy is a very handsome one of cut glass and silver. During this match a bolt of lightning from a clear sky struck a tree about 100 yards away from the players. The spectators say that a ball of fire seemed to burst in the sky directly over the clubhouse, darting from there to the tree, which it cut directly in two.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected to arrive at October Mountain today, where a large force of servants have been awaiting them since last Saturday. A party of friends is expected with them to enjoy the hunting and fishing. Very little work has been done on the mountain this Summer, on account of the serious illness of Mrs. William C. Whitney. Mrs. Carlos de Heredia gave a luncheon at Wheatleigh on Wednesday for fourteen young women. Mrs. Thacher Adams gave a dance on Wednesday evening at Bel Air for Miss Margaret Adams. All the young set were present. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has given several small informal dances this week and will soon give a ball. Peter Marié is spending the month in Lenox. Mrs. Morris K. Jesup has Mrs. E. Hobson of Washington as her guest.

The managers of the projected dog show found that it was not likely to be a financial success and decided to abandon the scheme, much to the regret of the many dog owners and lovers here. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have gone to New York for a short stay. Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham of Chicago are spending the week at the hotel. Among New York people at Lenox this week are William A. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitehead, Mrs. John Sparks, and Mrs. C. A. Spofford and Miss Barbara Spofford.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson of New York have been the guests this week of Miss Virginia Butler at Linwood, Stockbridge. The annual meeting of the Casino corporation will be held on Monday at 11 A. M., when it is expected the old board will be re-elected. Everything has gone on harmoniously, and the year has been a prosperous one. It is not expected the Casino will close before the 1st of November, as the Summer people are all staying late this season. David Dudley Field, son of Stephen D. Field, is spending his vacation here with his parents. John Swann has returned from a few weeks' visit to the Klondike region. He had a pleasant trip, but is not enthusiastic about the charms of that region in the Winter. Ferdinand Hoffman has been spending a few days in New York with his son Walter. They are planning a two months' trip to Europe. Miss Helen Butler is expected in Stockbridge soon from a trip abroad. Mrs. Fowler, sister of F. S. Aymar, and her daughter have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, for the remainder of the season.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S MANNERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was an unwritten law in the environment amid which the present writer was reared that the best way to deal with a slight, a slur, or an adverse criticism upon one's self or one's friends was to let it die a natural death from neglect as quickly as possible, rather than to fan it into a longer life by spirited resentment, and thus give it over to general notice and discussion. On this principle I have kept an unexpressed feeling of resentment rankling in my heart for some years—ever since I first read the Greville Memoirs—for an unpleasant characterization found therein of one whom every good American should hold in reverence as a model, not only of cultured intellect, but refined manners.

In this present discussion on "Bad Manners in Good Society," to which you are giving space in THE TIMES, I gather as a foregone conclusion that good manners are necessarily "refined manners," and that to be "vulgar" in any sense is to be bad-mannered.

Now, all ye who love the chronicles of good society, get out your Greville Memoirs, which surely should be the best of authority, and see if you can read without a distinct shock the following: The occasion was a dinner at Roehampton, at Lord Clifden's, on Nov. 21, 1829, where, for the first time, Mr. Greville meets Washington Irving, just after his return from Spain. He notes: "Washington Irving is unassuming, rather vulgar, though very good-humored. * * * Washington Irving wants sprightliness and more refined manners." Now, is not that a chronicle that suggests possibilities which are calculated to make even Mrs. Sherwood shake in her shoes? Who can tell what iconoclastic notes Mr. Ward McAllister may have left in pickle to be sprung upon an amazed "posterity" about the year 1940? Who, even of "the rest of us," can feel a sense of entire safety? To make matters worse, it is distinctly stated in the introduction that "these notes are essentially what they profess to be—a contemporary record of facts or opinions, not altered or made up to square with subsequent experience. Hence some opinions on men and things are at variance with those at which the writer afterward arrived on the same persons and subjects." Yet, since Mr. Greville lived many years to make—and did make—corrections, this was inferentially an opinion designedly permitted to stand.

He further says of Mr. Irving, though not as anyway qualifying or accounting for his finding, "He was in Spain four years, at Madrid, Seville, and Granada. While at the latter place he was lodged in the Alhambra; he gives a deplorable description of the ignorance and backward state of the Spaniards. When he returned to France he was utterly uninformed of what had been passing in Europe while he was in Spain, and he says that he now constantly hears events alluded to of which he knows nothing."

The Irish poet, Tom Moore, was present on this memorable occasion, and some of the diaries in which Irving was entertained are noted. "Somebody told a story about an erratum in an Irish paper, which said that such a one had abjured the errors of the Romish Church, and embraced those of the Protestant, at which Clinton, a great enemy to the Church, was greatly diverted, and said: 'That is just what I should have said myself.'"

"Then Moore told a story of an Irishman who saw from the pit a friend of his acting Othello, and he called out, 'Larry, Larry, Larry, there's the least taste in life of your linen hanging out.'" Whereupon the memorialist ruminates: "How dangerous it is to be a story teller, however agreeable the manner or amusing the budget, for Moore to-day told a story which he told here last week. However, they all laughed just the same."

Then this last no better proof could be required that Irving's alleged bad manners really were met with in good society, for the ability to laugh correctly, in the right place, without giving one's self away over a story told twice in one week by the same person, at the same table, must reach the very acme of the training good breeding requires. Another follows from the same recounteur:

"One day in America, near the Falls of Niagara, Moore saw this scene: An Indian whose boat was moored to the shore was making love to the wife of another Indian; the husband came upon them unawares; he jumped into the boat, when the other cut the cord, and in an instant it was carried into the middle of the stream, and before he could seize his paddle was already within the rapids. His exerted all his force to extricate himself from the peril, but finding that his efforts were vain, and his canoe was drawn with increasing rapidity toward the falls, he threw away his paddle, drank off at a draught the contents of a bottle of brandy, tossed the empty bottle into the air, then quietly folded his arms, extended himself in the boat, and awaited with perfect calmness his inevitable fate. In a few moments he was whirled down the falls and disappeared forever."

This marvelous and rather "yellow" narrative, told as by an eye-witness, may have proved too much for the equanimity of our compatriot. Perhaps he looked incredulous! With satisfaction we recall another and loving portrayal of "one who had an almost feminine delicacy of manners," and still another:

"To a true poet-heart add the fun of Dick Steele,
Throw in all of Addison minus the chill,
With the whole of that partnership's stock and good-will;
Mix well, and while stirring, hum o'er as a spell,
The fine Old English Gentleman; simmer it well;
Sweeten just to your own private liking; then strain,
That only the finest and clearest remain;
Let it stand out of doors till a soul it receives
From the warm lazy sun loitering down through green leaves;
And you will find a choice nature, not wholly deserving
A name either English or Yankee—just Irving."

X. Y.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Affairs in the Ninth Regiment have occupied much attention the past week, but further developments, it is expected, will be of a more exciting nature. There are now two strong factions among the officers, who are divided upon the record of Col. Greene as a commandant and upon the question of a future Colonel. Some of the officers who are still in the Ninth as volunteers, and who but a short time since put themselves on record as being bitterly opposed to Greene, now strongly indorse him as a "model" commanding officer. This complicates the situation, and has led to the belief that some sharp play for the Colonelcy on the part of Greene's supporters is to be made. In this connection it is said a claim may be made that Greene might legally retain the Colonelcy after the regiment shall asume its old position as a National Guard organization. Speaking of this, one of the best-informed officers of the Ninth said:

Now, let us go back to Peekskill Camp last May, and go over the proceedings leading up to Greene's appointment as Colonel. When Col. Seward felt that he was physically unable to attend to the duties of Colonel he invited all the officers of the regiment to his tent and told them of his intention to resign, or, rather, of his request to be retired. It fell like a thunderbolt among us. "Now," he said, "I wish you would express an opinion as to who is to be my successor." The meeting was then dismissed. Major Wieners went around and found that twenty-six of the officers present were in favor of Col. Rand, with Lorrigan for Lieutenant Colonel. He informed Col. Seward of this, and Col. Seward called the officers together and asked them to express their wishes by writing each the name of his favorite on a piece of paper, which they all did. When the papers were counted it was found that sixteen were for Greene and fourteen for Rand. You can readily see how much dependence can be placed on the word of some officers. Now, how any man can say this was an election I can't understand. Article 4, Section 54, Military Code, says:

If a vacancy exists in the office of any field officer in any regiment or battalion not a part of a regiment, the commanding officer of the brigade to which such regiment or battalion belongs shall cause a written or printed notice to be served on the field or company officers in such regiment or battalion for an election to fill the vacancy at least five days before such election shall take place, and shall preside or designate some other proper officers to preside thereat.

We had no notice other than verbal notice to assemble at the Colonel's tent, and field, staff, and line all expressed their opinions. The staff do not vote at an election for field officer, as every one knows. There was no vacancy in the Ninth Regiment at the time this expression was made. Col. Seward was still Colonel. There was no presiding officer. Col. Seward simply counted the "expressions." A short time after this Col. Seward was retired, and Col. Rand was in command. A few days later Col. Greene read an order from the Commander in Chief placing him (Greene) in command of the Ninth. Still later Greene was mustered in as a volunteer Colonel. He holds no commission as a Colonel of the line in the National Guard of this State, as he told us at Chickamauga that he was drawing his pay as Assistant Inspector General of New York State. Now, how could he be Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, and Assistant Inspector General, too?

"If it is true that so many of the officers who are now with the Ninth think so much of Greene, as has been stated, they talk very differently now than when at the park. One can readily see why certain members of his staff are endeavoring to have him made Colonel. It is because they will, when mustered out of the United States service, loose all connection with the National Guard service. There will really be but few of the original Ninth Regiment officers left when things get back in shape again. Of the field and staff officers Col. Greene will become Assistant Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Rand will become Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth, Major Wieners will go back as Adjutant of the Ninth, Major Willcocks will go back as Captain of the Ninth, Regimental Adjt. Angus will go back to the Seventy-fourth, L. M. Ball will go to the Third or Fourth Brigade, Battalion Adjts. Kipp and Jones will go back as privates in the Seventh, Surgeon Major Hubbard will be Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth, Assistant Surgeons L'Hommidieu and Preston will retire to civil life, and Battalion Adjt. Hardy will go back as a Lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Regiment.

"Of the line officers in Company A there are two officers, one of whom will go back to the ranks. In Company B there are three officers, one of whom will go back to Company A as a Lieutenant and two will go back to the ranks. In Company C two officers will remain as they were. One is dead. In Company D one officer will go back to his old position; one will go back as First Lieutenant, Company I, and one as a private, Company D. In Company E one officer will go back as Second Lieutenant and two will go back to the ranks. In Company F all will go back to civil life. In Company G one will go back as a First Lieutenant and two to civil life. In Company H all will remain as they were. Ninth Regiment, National Guard, officers. In Company I two officers will remain as Ninth National Guard officers. In Company K two officers will remain as Ninth National Guard. In Company L the Captain and First Lieutenant were staff officers in the Ninth; the Second Lieutenant was an enlisted man. In Company M the Captain and First Lieutenant were staff officers.

"Now, count up and see how many Ninth Regiment officers there are that after muster-out will be entitled to vote for Colonel. I have not put down the officers who resigned and came home, viz., Gerrigan, Bryde, Mackin, Walton, Morris, Winterroth, Tompkins, Willcocks, and Leonhardi. None of the above will vote for Greene, and I am quite sure some of those who still remain in the Ninth under Greene will not."

The exclusive announcement made in this column last Sunday of the trouble brewing between brigade commanders and the Adjutant General's office, due to the latter sending orders to subordinate officers, over the heads of brigade commanders, was amply verified on Monday last, when Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade practically gave notice to the Adjutant General that he would not tolerate being ignored in defiance of all military regulations and procedure, but would insist on the dignity of his office as Brigade Commander being fully recognized. The stand taken by Gen. Butt is of the utmost importance to the guard, and there are few, if any, officers of standing who will not wish him success.

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Col. Eugene K. Austin of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has been notified by letter that, at a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the regiment, resolutions were adopted expressing the sincere and heartfelt regret of all the officers—field, staff, and line—that his business interests necessitated the severance of his official connection with the command, and the hope that in the near future circumstances may permit a resumption of those relations. The resolutions recognize Col. Austin's "calm wisdom, untiring energy, and thorough loyalty, which have made the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment an organization of which the State may well be proud," and extend to him the best wishes of his regimental associates for his future welfare.

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The several companies of the Seventh Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice as follows: Companies E, D, and B, in command of Lieut. Col. Kipp, to-morrow; Companies A, G, H, and K, under Major Abrams, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, and Companies C, F, and I, on Thursday, Sept. 29. The assembly will be at the armory at 7:05 o'clock on the morning of each day. Col. Appleton announces the following promotions among non-commissioned officers: First Sergts. William B. Miles, Company H; Thomas C. Dougherty, Company D. Quartermaster Sergt. Alexander Y. Pringle, Company G. Sergts. Frederick M. Cutler, Hospital Corps; Robert Wainwright, Company K; Oliver H. Keep, Company I; Frederick H. Crary, Company H; Clifford Drake, Company F; Burdett Kipp, Company D, Talbot M. St. John, Hospital Corps. Corporals Acosta Nichols, Company K; Harry E. Hoy, Company K; Henry W. Hodge, Company K; George B. Bullwinkle, Company A; W. Hedges Scofield, Company F; Lewis L. Clarke, Company F; Wilbur K. Hitchcock, Company F; Frank A. Pattison, Company I; Harry H. Bottome, Company I; Walter B. Cowperthwait, Company I, and Reginald Foster, Company G.

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Both the One Hundred and Twelfth and the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiments, in their first general rifle practice at Creedmoor, have made a very creditable showing, especially considering the fact that many of the men had never fired a rifle before. The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment went to the range on very short notice, and was consequently considerably handicapped. Out of 282 men practicing it qualified 125 marksmen. It was the first regiment to practice, and its officers all worked hard to get the best results out of the men.

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The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, out of 260 men practicing at Creedmoor, qualified 155. This showing is largely due to the hard work of Capt. Hoyt, Inspector of Rifle Practice, in giving instruction previously at the armory in "aiming."

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Second Lieut. Robert Byars, who served with the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba, and who had previously served in the Twenty-second and Twelfth Regiments, was given a dinner a few nights since by some friends. Lieut. Byars has an excellent record for duty, and is a noted rifle shot. During the evening he was presented a handsome gold locket, suitably inscribed. Among those present were Sergt. Major Christian Gerhardt, William G. Kyle, and J. O. Kyle, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, and Sergt. John Corrie, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

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In the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, it is expected, two new companies will be mustered in about Oct. 1 next. Uniforms will be issued the men during the next few days.

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Appreciating the sacrifices the men of his command made in volunteering for the war, Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment has made application to the War Department to have his regiment mustered out. It did not volunteer for garrison duty, but for the stern realities of war, and so long as there is no fighting to be done, the men are practically unanimous in wanting their discharge.

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The Twenty-third Regiment has received an issue of new fatigue uniforms and overcoats. The regiment will parade next Thursday afternoon as escort to the crew of the United States Steamship Brooklyn, from the navy yard to the armory, where medals in commemoration of the battle of Santiago will be presented.

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A new field case for each medical officer of the New York Guard has just been received. It is of the most approved design, and will prove a valuable addition to the Surgeon's equipment.

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A member of the Twelfth Regiment writes from Lexington, Ky., Sept. 15, as follows: "The boys all like the new camp ground here much better than Chickamauga. We are right beside the railroad track, and the station is about five minutes' walk. Trains run every half hour, and the fare to Lexington is only a nickel. When payday comes I hope the boys won't go to Lexington and turn the place upside down, spoiling the enviable impression our regiment has made on the nice people of that pretty town. They think there is no regiment like the Twelfth, who excel in drills, parades, and general qualities becoming a soldier. We had the honor of being the only regiment besides the two Kentucky regiments selected by Gen. Sanger and the City Committee to take part in the big parade on Labor Day. But on account of the heavy traffic on the roads caused by the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Cincinnati, they could not furnish us engines or coaches. We were even willing to go in freight cars, but Col. Leonard would not let us walk the four miles to town and back again, so we staid at home. A few days ago we had a competition drill in close and extended order at the State Fair here. It was won by Companies C and D of the Twelfth. The prize was $100. The climate here is much cooler and more pleasant than at

THE FOUR NEW MONITORS

Bids for the Construction of These Coast Defense Vessels Will Be Opened Next Saturday.

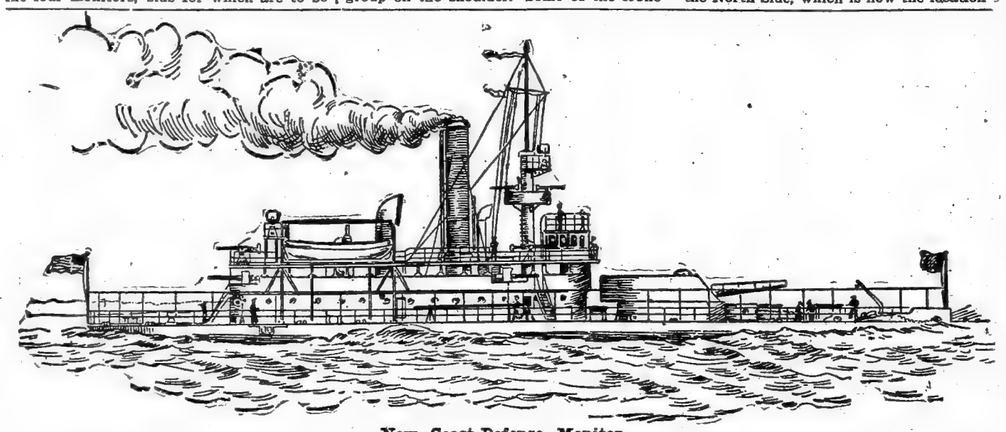
TO BE READY IN THREE YEARS

Designs Were Prepared by Chief Constructor Hichborn, and the Ships Will Have All Improvements Known to Naval Science.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Four new coast defense monitors, for which, under the law, the names of four States have been already selected, will be in commission in the navy about the middle of the year 1901. These monitors are to be called the Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Wyoming. They will embody the experience, observation, and judgment of the naval authorities as applied to the production of a class of vessels of value in the capacity in which they are to be employed, which is for harbor and coast defense, and not for long cruises, such as the monitors now in the navy were required to make during the war with Spain, because of the lack of battleships to undertake that duty.

With the awarding of the contracts for the four monitors, bids for which are to be opened in Washington next Saturday, the programme of extension adopted by the Congress in the bill of May 4, 1898, will be in the hands of the builders, or nearly so. When completed it will give the navy three first-class battleships, four coast defense monitors, sixteen torpedo destroyers, and twelve torpedo boats—a total of thirty-five new vessels. The monitors are to cost $1,500,000 each, and must be completed in twenty-seven months, with penalties of from $300 to $600 a day for each day of default of the contract.

The designs for the monitors were prepared by Chief Constructor Hichborn, who decided that the best results would be obtained with the available appropriation, by adopting a single-balanced turret on the centre line forward, containing two high-powered 12-inch breech-loading rifles, a gun that has just been designed to be used with smokeless powder, and four 4-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, also to be used with smokeless powder, in the main battery. The secondary battery will consist of three 6-pounder rapid-fire and four 1-pounder automatic rifles.



New Coast-Defense Monitor.

General Features of the Vessels.

The general characteristics of these vessels, as shown in the elements of design, will be:

Length on load water line, 225 feet.
Breadth, extreme, at water line, 50 feet.
Mean draught, at normal displacement, 12 feet 6 inches.
Normal displacement, about 2,700 tons.
Total coal capacity, loose stowage, 200 tons.

The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed, with double bottom and close, water-tight subdivision. There will be one military mast, fitted with fighting and searchlight tops. Seven boats are to be stowed clear of the blast of the guns. Two, being the life boats, are to be carried at davits, so as to be quickly lowered.

The protection of the hull against injury to the water-line region is to be afforded by means of a side armor belt, the maximum thickness being 11 inches, tapering to 5 inches at the armor shelf, the depth being 5 feet. The maximum thickness is abreast the engine and boiler spaces; from thence forward and aft it is reduced by steps to a minimum thickness of 5 inches at the bow and stern. The barbettes for the twelve-inch guns will have armor about 10 inches thick.

The turret is of the Hichborn balanced type, with front plate inclined 42 degrees from the vertical. The side plates of the turret armor are to be 9 inches thick. The main or protected deck is to extend throughout the length of the vessel, to be worked flat, and the total thickness of it will be 1½ inches. A conning tower of 7½ inches in thickness, having an armored communication tube 3 inches in thickness, will be carried in a suitable commanding position forward, the tube extending to the armor deck, and affording protection to the voice tubes, bell wires, &c.

Will Be Driven by Twin Screw.

The vessel will be driven by twin screw. The engines, two in number, are to be of the vertical, triple-expansion type, in one water-tight compartment, with the high pressure cylinder 17 inches in diameter, the intermediate 26¼ inches, and the low pressure 40 inches, the stroke of engine to be 24 inches. The boilers, four in number, are to be of the water-tube type, constructed for a working pressure of 250 pounds, and are to be placed in one water-tight compartment. There will be the usual auxiliary machinery and workshop tools, and a distilling apparatus and evaporators will be fitted for supplying fresh water.

The total coal-bunker capacity will allow at least 200 tons with loose stowage without trimming. The total weight of machinery, not including turret-turning machinery, capstan, windlass, steering gear, or vehicles, is limited to 240 tons. Fifty tons of water for steaming purposes must be carried in the double bottom. Steam windlass, steering engines, and boat winches will be provided.

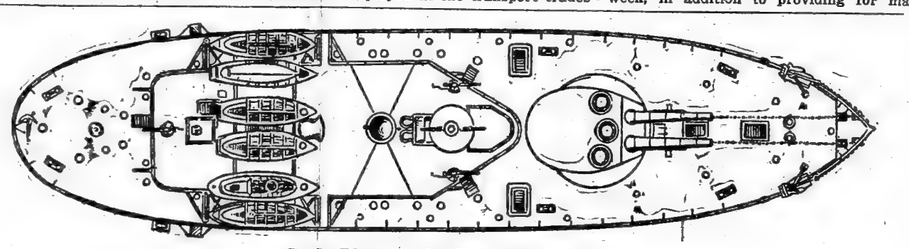
These vessels will have staterooms, in addition to one for the Captain, for six officers. The vessels require a complement of crew of 125, for whom ample berthing space has been provided. Storerooms are provided for one month's supply of clothing, contingent, and small stores. The electric generating plant will consist of four units, each unit to have an engine, dynamo, and compensation bed plate, and each dynamo a rated output of 400 amperes of 80 volts. The turret-turning gear, ammunition hoists, elevating gear, rammers, and ventilating apparatus will be operated by electricity. The estimated speed of the vessel is to be twelve knots—amply sufficient for a harbor defense vessel. All wood used in the construction of the vessels will be fire-proofed. The vessels will be fitted with docking keels, which will also serve the purpose of bilge keels.

These harbor defense monitors, which will have all the latest improvements known to naval science, will be important additions to the navy, and being small, with large accommodations for crew for vessels of their size, will be valuable for the use and instruction of the Naval Militia, that important organization which has so ably served the Government in the late war with Spain.

A Piazza Proposal.

She—I'd rather play golf than eat.

He—Would you? What a congenial married couple we would be. I'd rather eat than play golf.—Brooklyn Life.



Deck Plan of the New Monitors.

POLICEMEN ON A FROLIC.

Twenty-five Members of the Bicycle Squad Are Reprimanded for Mutiny on a Ferryboat.

Twenty-five policemen of the bicycle squad were before Inspector Thompson at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and all were accused by the Inspector of being guilty of mutiny on the high seas.

Last Tuesday a large number of policemen were detailed to attend the booths at the primary elections. The twenty-five members of the bicycle squad who were assigned to booths in Staten Island embarked on the ferryboat Southfield for St. George at 4:30 A. M., and as there were no other passengers on the boat they took possession of the upper deck and became boisterous in their relaxation from duty. They were in the height of their frolic when Daniel L. Ryan, a special policeman employed by the ferry company, came on the deck and shouted: "Gentlemen, this must stop!"

"Rats!" shouted the men in unison. Two policemen who shouted "rats" the loudest were eyed sternly by Ryan, and going up to them he placed his hands on their shoulders and said: "In the name of the State of New York I place you under arrest."

At this moment a wad of paper struck Ryan in the back of the neck. Ryan then backed up against a post and solemnly declared that all were under arrest. The policemen objected to being arrested by proclamation, and instructed Ryan that no one was under arrest unless touched by the hand of the arresting officer. Thereupon Ryan went about touching each one of the group on the shoulder. Some of the frolicsome policemen ran, and Ryan was obliged to chase in order to touch them. Some of the policemen protested that the arrests were irregular, as the law declared they must be touched on the left shoulder just back of the seam in the coat. Because Ryan refused to comply with this requisition the whole crowd declared they were not under arrest. Then the policemen began to sing "I Don't Like the Face You Wear." This infuriated Ryan, and he made a speech:

"Gentlemen, I don't know who you are, neither do I care. I am an officer of the law. ['Hear! hear!" from the policemen.] It is my duty to see that peace is kept. You are all under arrest, and that settles it." Then there were cheers for the special officer and a cloud of paper wads floated about Ryan's head.

When the boat reached St. George Ryan summoned two policemen who were standing on the pier and ordered them to arrest the twenty-five policemen. The two policemen smiled, and one of them said: "Don't be a blithed fool, Ryan; they're only kiddin' you."

Then Ryan went with the men to the station at Stapleton, where the twenty-five policemen were to report to Sergt. Cobb. Ryan rushed in ahead of the policemen and made a complaint. When he told his story, Sergt. Cobb looked disgusted and said: "These men are policemen. If you want to make a complaint, go to Chief Devery." Ryan was angry, and the next day made his complaint to the Chief, who turned the matter over to Inspector Thompson.

Inspector Thompson yesterday gravely asked Ryan if he could identify any of the men. Ryan pompously walked up and down the line and surveyed the men, but seemed to appear uncertain. He was afraid to identify them as a body, and was not positive enough to identify them individually.

"We identify Ryan!" shouted several of the officers.

"Ah!" replied Inspector Thompson, "that clarifies the atmosphere. Mr. Ryan, these men identify you. You are known to them, and that is an assumption of guilt on their part. Don't you smile," said the Inspector, with the most serious face, to some of the men, who were grinning; "this is no laughing matter. Gentlemen, I have been reading up on maritime law, and I find that such conduct as yours plainly indicates that you were guilty of what constitutes the heinous crime of mutiny on the high seas.

"This officer has had the majesty of the law, as represented in his person, outraged. For this insubordination and mutiny you could all have been swung from the yard-arm of the Southfield. It becomes my duty to severely condemn your actions. Go back to your beats and hang your heads in shame for the willful violation of the law, and thank your stars and shields that nothing but the milk of human kindness that flows in this [Ryan's] officer's breast has saved you from an untimely end. I cannot express to you in adequate terms how shocked I am. Believe me, I feel the turpitude of your conduct deeply."

DOCK WORKERS AND SAILORS.

A Movement to Federate Their Unions for International Strikes.

The International Seamen's Union of North America has just received a letter from Thomas Mann, the English labor leader and President of the International Transport Workers' Federation in England, expressing the hope that it will join his organization, and thus make it easier for workmen employed in the transport trades on both sides of the Atlantic to improve their condition.

Mr. Mann says that workingmen of six of the European nations are now working harmoniously under the title of the International Transport Workers' Federation, this name having been selected at the annual conference held last June. There were present at that conference, Mr. Mann goes on to say, delegates from France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain, and friendly letters were received from other countries, including the United States.

Mr. Mann continues: "I am now instructed by the Central Council of the federation to extend a most cordial invitation to the American transport workers' unions to become connected with the federation. Circumstances recently arose where, had there been a clear and workable understanding between the European and American transport workers' unions it would have been of the greatest advantage to the longshoremen on the Atlantic Coast. The only way we have as workers of checkmating the unfair behavior of the capitalists is by effectually blocking all vessels on their arrival in port which have been loaded or manned by non-unionists."

MINISTER GOES TO PUERTO RICO.

The Rev. W. O. Carryier, with credentials from the Governor of Wisconsin, sailed Friday on one of the Government transports for Puerto Rico. Mr. Carryier is pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Wausau, Wis., and is sent, semi-officially, by the Executive of his State to ascertain the real situation of the Wisconsin troops stationed on that island. He is instructed to make his investigation most thorough, and, if the necessity demands it, to cable to the Governor without delay for such assistance as may be needed. While he does not go as a Chaplain, yet he will render such assistance in the line of his profession as may be needed during his brief sojourn at Puerto Rico.

THE GERMANS IN CHICAGO

Death Casts Gloom and Sorrow Over the Opening of Their Social Season.

NEGLECT OF TROOPS RESENTED

Efforts to Atone for the Government's Faults—Pacific Garden Mission—Frequent Crimes Against School Children.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—In this cosmopolitan town there are so many social cliques, divided more or less by the accident of nationality, that what affects one is a matter of indifference to the other. Yet, while it is the doings of the smart Americans that occupy the society columns, there are many other social sets in which intellectuality is prized, and where elegance and luxury are displayed.

Perhaps the most conspicuous of these foreign communities is that of the Germans, in which is included all of the same general race. The Germans outnumber all other foreigners in this city, have always taken a sincere interest in the development and improvement of the city, particularly in the schools, and own much of the property of the North Side, which is now the location of the finest residences. The Germans have number of fashionable clubs, to which Austrians, Hungarians, and other foreigners belong.

This large community has been thrown into gloom at the beginning of its social season—which is, in a way, the heartiest of all the social exploits of the place—by the death of the Empress of Austria and the fatal accident which overtook the Chevalier Maximilian de Proskowetz and Marchetroff, the Consul General of Austria-Hungary in Chicago. He was leaving for New York, and was a passenger on the Pennsylvania Limited. The sudden backing of the cars threw him from the rear platform, and the train ran over him. In a very short time he was dead.

The Chevalier was of a noble family, and that, added to his position as the representative of his country, gave him an enviable social position among the most exclusive circle of his countrymen in this city. He kept open house here, and had many friends, among them some scholars and scientists, who, in this place, so remote from their own land, live a quiet and alien life. The Chevalier was a traveler, and a man of positive and cordial ways, and his loss is deeply felt by those who enjoyed his hospitality, and had learned to esteem his strong qualities.

War talk is the fashion in all drawing rooms now. The returned volunteer officers and the army men from Fort Sheridan and the heroes at the country clubs, the newspaper men from Santiago and Puerto Rico are the life of bohemian gatherings, and in hundreds of quiet homes the neighbors gather at night to listen to tales of the fight that we fought. These stories may not be invariably in accordance with the plain truth, but they are all the more entertaining for that fault.

Chicago has been hospitable to the returning soldiers. The Fourth Regiment was entertained at a banquet on its return. Hung on the western wall of the First Regimental Army is to be placed a tablet commemorating those who died in pestilential trenches. The list of names cannot, however, be supplied yet, for day by day this sad roster of the dead grows, nor is it an uncommon sight to see the city ambulances carrying away one of the boys who has fainted in the street.

Less than half of the Fourth sat down at the tables prepared for them. The rest had fallen at El Caney or been carried from the hospitals to graves in that fatal island which has brought death to so many good men. The returned Seventh Illinois Infantry would have been the victims of red tape and gone hungry right here in this city which welcomed them home a few days ago had not the citizens made such wanton complaint that the red tape was broken.

Atoning for the Government's Fault.

There is a general feeling here that, whatever other cities may do, Chicago will have no further nonsense from an Administration which has proved more cruel to its men than the fiercest enemy could have been. The Mayor has gone further, and when the Government neglects to provide for soldiers, he does it himself, at his own expense, at a hotel. Meanwhile the Army and Navy League cared for 300 Western soldiers from Montana, Idaho, California, Washington, and other Western States, last week, in addition to providing for many

Custom House Brokerage.

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector and head of the ninth or law division of the Custom House, is to look into a complaint that the rights of legitimate Custom House brokers are being infringed on by persons who have not paid the special brokers' tax of $10. Those who have complied with the law complain that not only are their gains lessened by those who have no legitimate right to act as brokers, but they bring disrepute on them by resorting to disreputable if not dishonest methods to secure business.

A Two-Fold Anniversary Celebration.

A double anniversary reception occurred at the residence of the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter Thursday evening, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the North Presbyterian Church and of the silver wedding anniversary of himself and wife. About 600 guests were present during the afternoon and evening. Dr. Rossiter and his wife were the recipients of many handsome gifts, among them being a valuable silver service given by the Ladies' Missionary Society.

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW BOARD.

Projected at Newport and Likely to Be Formed—Some of Its Hoped for Advantages.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—A plan is being considered here for the co-operation of horse show exhibitors in the outlining of standard rules and regulations for the government of horse shows and the settlement of vital questions affecting exhibits by a representative board selected from exhibitors and breeders. The proposed association will also assist in the selection of judges for exhibitions, in order that a high standard of excellence may be attained, and also to decide questions relating to a grand circuit, similar to that of the trotting circuit, now so popular and successful. The primary object of the proposed association is to assist generally in the management of horse shows, with a view, if possible, of raising the present standards.

The plan, as outlined, has already been submitted to numbers of exhibitors in this city and to breeders of high-class stock throughout the country, and it has met everywhere with general approval. A National horse show board, composed of representatives of the leading horse fanciers, it is thought, in a short time would fix a standard of excellence which all breeders would strive to attain. It is also thought that such a board would prevent the present state of confusion that exists on account of the tendency in different sections of the country to raise classes of horses that are, for unaccountable reasons, popular only in the section where they are raised, and which makes a uniform standard of excellence impossible. The merits of the horses exhibited are now determined by judges who may have ideas as to particular styles of horses, while animals of another character, perhaps immeasurably superior, are not considered, as they do not meet the ideal of a judge picked at random who has no recognized National standard of excellence to guide him.

Until a few years ago horse shows were unknown in the United States, but their value has now become recognized, not only by dealers in high-class animals, but by those persons who purchase them. Since the advent of the horse show the standard quality of horses has been gradually raised, and not only the breeders, but their patrons, have been educated to a point where a fixed standard of merit becomes imperative for all concerned. The idea of a general circuit, if carried out, is expected to produce excellent results. Horse shows rapidly following one another would induce breeders to take their stock over the whole circuit, as the cost of transportation in such cases would be reduced materially, and thus horse shows would become recognized centres for dealers and purchasers and would prove beneficial to all.

It has been suggested that the circuit open with a Spring show in New York, to be followed by exhibitions in Boston, Newport, Westchester, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, and terminate with a National horse show in New York. Harry E. Fields, the American representative of the Grand National Horse Show of London, who managed the Newport show, as well as those in Boston, Washington, Saratoga, and Pittsburg, is one of the promoters of the National plan.

RED CROSS FINANCES.

The Receipts and Disbursements of the Ambulance Equipment Society.

The First Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society has issued a report of its receipts and disbursements from the date of its organization, on May 11, to the present time. The amount of the receipts is $70,162.38, of which only a balance of about $6,000 remains in the treasury. The report of expenditures follows: Eight ambulances, $2,241; 3 ambulances and sets of harness, $989; 50 litters, $200; 100 army canteens, $35; uniforms, $135.75; 12 Chadwick stretchers, $36; Hemmenway hospital tent, $148.50; hospital fittings, $736.87; surgical and medical supplies, $2,958.72; groceries and delicacies, $3,368.44; for establishment of Red Cross stations at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, and Camp Alger, $2,500; 12 Pasteur filters, $183.60; 56 uniforms, $255.10; 48 caps, $102; to Miss Barton for hospital expenses, $500; 40 mules, harness, feed, and transportation, $7,051.25; doctors' and nurses' uniforms, $57; money sent Col. Roosevelt at Santiago for sick of his regiment and expenses of cable, $537.23; hospital supplies and clothing sent to Gen. Leonard Wood at Santiago, $2,953.35; expenses of agent sent to Jamaica to superintend transport of supplies, $300; to Relief Committee for supplies at Montauk Point, $10,000; to Relief Committee for supplies at other camps, $5,000; to Dr. Mott, at Camp Wikoff, for sandwiches and broth for soldiers leaving transports, $1,500; electric fans for Missouri, $1,254; electric bells for Missouri, $390; disinfector for Missouri, $875; rubber beds for Missouri, $85.50; hygeia water, $140; to the Relief Committee, $5,000; to Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, to be called on when required for the Long Island City Relief Station, $5,000; to Mrs. T. N. Manson for her branch of relief work at Montauk, $200; to Mr. D. H. Warner, at Washington Barracks, to assist soldiers as they leave or pass through, $200; to Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., to assist in supporting a convalescents' home for the Eighth Regiment, $200; amount still promised for steam launch and carbonating plant for the Missouri, $3,400, and for the following articles sent to Supply Headquarters, 552 Broadway: 1 box tobacco, 68 night shirts, 92 cheesecloth wash cloths, 20 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 16 dozen cambric handkerchiefs, 47 pajamas, 45 night shirts, 2 rolls bandages, 1 sheet, 14 cheesecloth wash cloths, 11 bottles raspberry vinegar, 34 glasses jelly, 2 cans bouillon, and 6 cans of condensed milk.

Of the eleven ambulances equipped by the auxiliary, six were sent to Cuba, one to Chickamauga, two to the Long Island Relief Station, and two to Puerto Rico.

AN OLD CHURCH GONE.

Members of First Reformed Evangelical Move to Brooklyn.

Negotiations are now under way for the purchase of ground in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for the erection of a new church by the members of the First Reformed Evangelical Church of this city. Two large tenement buildings are to occupy the site where the old church formerly stood. Consolidation has brought the majority of the members to the Brooklyn side, and this is the reason assigned for building the church there.

Services will be held to-day in the Long Island Business College Assembly Rooms on South Eighth Street, conducted by the Rev. Eugene G. Fussler.

This historic old church was for years in Forsyth Street, near Canal, and John Jacob Astor was one of its founders.

FOR THE SICK SOLDIERS.

A Fair to be Given in Aid of St. Catharine's Hospital.

A committee composed of nearly 200 ladies from the Catholic parishes of the Eastern District of Brooklyn has arranged for a fair, to be given in aid of St. Catharine's Hospital. The fair will be one of the largest ever held in Brooklyn, and the proceeds will be used mainly for the maintenance of the sick soldiers who are being cared for at the hospital by the Sisters of St. Dominick.

The fair will be held in the Masonic Temple, at the corner of Grand and Havemeyer Streets. It will be opened on Tuesday evening next and will continue for ten days. A number of the churches are interested in the movement and have appointed delegates to work for the cause in their respective parishes.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY ROSARY.

Archbishop Corrigan to Lay the Cornerstone of the New Edifice.

Archbishop Corrigan will lay the cornerstone of the new Church of the Holy Rosary next Sunday. Work on this new Roman Catholic church, which is situated in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was begun in June, and is now well advanced. It is being constructed of brick and Indiana limestone, in the Romanesque style. The dimensions are 95 by 100 feet, and the seating capacity is intended to be about 1,100. The altar will be of finest marble and the decorations of the latest pattern.

The old church, on the site of the new one, was built in 1884, the first rector having been the Rev. Joseph Byron, who died about five years ago. He was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Francis H. Wall, for six years rector of St. Agnes's Church.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK HEALTHY.

Sickness There Caused by Neglect of Sanitary Precautions.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The Chattanooga Times invites the press of the United States to carefully observe the quotations given herewith and appeals to its sense of right to do justice to Chickamauga Park and Chattanooga. Let the people of America know the truth. The sickness, suffering, and deaths at Camp Thomas were due to disregard of sanitary regulations—not to natural causes. The effort to characterize the park as naturally unhealthy is simply a cloak by officials guilty of neglect or wholly incompetent to cover their own shortcomings.

Dr. Charles F. Craig, an eminent physician of Connecticut, member of the special commission appointed by the War Department to scientifically investigate the conditions at Chickamauga, and who was especially instructed to make a bacteriological examination of the water in all parts of the park, in a comprehensive statement authorized by him, says:

"There is nothing in the climate, ground, or water that would have originally caused typhoid fever. There might have been some slight illness on account of the change of climate, but if the system of the men had not been weakened by dissipation there would have been very little serious sickness. * * * My investigation proves, however, that the impurities were not there before the troops came to the park, but that the water was originally pure. The sickness which has been prevalent at the park is simply due to the improper manner in which the sanitary regulations have been enforced. The typhoid fever did not originate in the park but was brought here by the troops, and all of this talk in reference to the original unhealthfulness of the park is nonsense. There were two soldiers of my own personal knowledge who were suffering with typhoid fever when they arrived at the park, one of them having a temperature of 103 and the other of 104. * * * Many typhoid cases were brought here by the different regiments, but the regimental commanders not being aware of the fact that they were ill, did not take the proper precautions that would have been taken had it been known that the men were sick. * * * In my opinion, fully two-thirds of the sickness in the Chickamauga army has been caused by the carelessness of the men."

Major R. Emmett Giffen, who has been in charge of Sternberg Hospital at Chickamauga since it was instituted, one of the most distinguished and best equipped scientists in the army, a bacteriologist, hygienic expert, and physician of National reputation, says:

"In my opinion, Chickamauga Park is one of the healthiest locations in the entire country that possibly could have been chosen for a great military encampment. I have been here for some time now, and I have come to the conclusion that a no more desirable place could have been found anywhere. The drainage here is good, the lay of the land excellent, the climate mild and desirable, being just what is needed by the troops, and there is not the slightest question in my mind but that Chickamauga Park was originally healthy. Why should it be otherwise? All of the conditions here are conducive to good health, and the troops which have been encamped here would certainly have enjoyed good health if the proper care and precautions had been taken to preserve health.

"There has been a great deal of sickness here, and the blame for it has been placed by those who do not know on Chickamauga Park. This is neither right nor just. Special investigations have been made, and the results of those investigations are known to the public. The blame has been placed where it belongs. From the results of my investigations of the park, I can express the entire situation in the following sentence:

"The sickness at Chickamauga Park has been caused by the improper and negligent manner in which the sanitary regulations recommended by the army Surgeons have been enforced. That is the situation in a nutshell."

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WORK OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Plans Outlined for the Coming Year—A Week of Prayer.

The Epworth Leagues of New York, under the direction of their new Secretary, the Rev. Albert Swift, are to undertake progressive effort this season. Some time since the Secretary proposed to Methodist pastors the making of Sunday, Oct. 9, a day of prayer for young people's work, appropriate sermons to be reached on that evening. Almost every pastor in New York responded favorably, and 10,000 circulars will be distributed in Methodist churches at an early date to help the movement.

This day of prayer is to be followed by a week of meetings, which are to be held in St. Luke's Methodist Church, Forty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Longacre, pastor. Topics for each evening have been arranged. They are: Monday, "The Consecrated Life in Relation to God," by Bishop Andrews; Tuesday, "The Consecrated Life in the Epworth League," by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Dent of the People's Church; Wednesday, "The Consecrated Life in Relation to the Bible," by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlburt of the Sunday School Union; Thursday, "The Consecrated Life in Relation to the Unsaved in the Church," by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard of Tremont, and Friday, "The Consecrated Life in Relation to Self," by the Rev. G. P. Eckman of St. Paul's Church. On Friday evening Ira D. Sankey will sing, assisted by a large chorus.

Concerning another phase of the work, Mr. Swift says: "I purpose to place one-half of my time from October to March at the disposal of pastors and leagues for the holding of evangelistic meetings. I will be able to conduct ten series of eight-day meetings in as many places. In these efforts the young people will be used to every possible extent, thus training them for the larger usefulness of the churches. This suggestion has already met with a hearty response, and I am to conduct such meetings in co-operation with the leagues in Jane Street, Trinity, Ascension, Chelsea,

THE WEEK AT THEATRES.

Both "farce-comedies" of the acrobatic and invertebrate sort and music-hall burlesques demand critical consideration nowadays, because this huge town contains many thousands of human beings who will accept no other kinds of theatrical entertainment. They want to laugh, bless 'em, and to have their eyes dazzled by splashes of gorgeous color. They are fond of the male form divine, and frankly express their approval of the public exhibition of it. These things have their influence, for good or bad; they are here, and cannot be ignored. But surely it is wrong to judge them by any high artistic standard.

There is a small allowance of art, for instance, in the equipment of Sam Bernard. He is not, to be sure, wholly devoid of positive histrionism, like his former associates, who are merely wild caricaturists. He bears himself with delightful gravity in some scenes which the good farce actors of a palmier era, Setchell, Davidge, Beckett, and the like, would not have despised. In some of the passages of violent bewilderment at the Bijou Theatre the other night, I found myself recalling Harry Beckett's acting in "Did You Ever Send Your Wife to Camberwell?" many, many years ago.

But Mr. Bernard is oftener Mr. Merryman, the clown and jester, than he is the actor, and his principal charm is, after all, that he is hugely funny. He is the funniest of all the stage jesters of this particular hour, it seems to me. His dialect is a marvel of unintelligibility and his old explanatory pose, associated with his music hall efforts, is recurred to in many scenes of his new farce. Wherefore, the success of his new venture is not to be seriously disputed.

As for his play, "The Marquis of Michigan," it is surely as boneless as the three comely but limber Merkel sisters at Koster and Bial's, and its convolutions seem to be generally as purposeless as theirs. But it is full of odd ideas, (apart from the "Mr. Meeson's Will" idea, which is not the best thing in it, by any means,) it contains a larger share of really bright dialogue than most things of its kind, and it serves.

Alice Atherton is still a burlesque actress of unusual ability, and as chipper and bright looking as if there had never been any "seventies" or Lydia Thompson troupes. William Burress, a young caricaturist of the stage, who may yet develop into a comedian of note, and Charles Jackson, who does half a dozen parts rolled into one with great energy, are both well placed in the performance, which, as I have said, is chiefly commendable for its incessant fun. I am sure that if I ever strongly feel the need of honest, hearty laughter I shall go again to see Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan."

There is a demand here for big, splendid music hall shows, something after the order of the spectacular productions at the Empire and Alhambra in London, but of a local or at least an American character. The ballet d'action has been tried here again and again, and failed. It is exotic, and will not thrive this side of the Atlantic. It is always well to remember that the historic "Black Crook" was a play, a profound work of literature and art, which many thousands besides its author, Charles M. Barras, regarded with reverence. I once heard a hardware merchant of mature years express his opinion that "The Black Crook" was "very thrilling and exciting." I have always fancied that if Jarrett and Palmer had carried out their original plan, which was frustrated by the burning of the Academy of Music in 1866, and presented their ballet troupe and transformation scene without the play, they would have encountered failure. It was their forced occupation of Niblo's, and William Wheatley's insistence upon working the dances and the transformation scene into poor Mr. Barras's long-neglected and preposterous play, the dusty manuscript of which was in his desk, that brought them triumph, and veritably marked an epoch in American theatricals if not in the American Drama.

But this is all by the way. The managers of our foremost music hall, Koster and Bial's, are liberal enough with their money and they have long been striving to produce a kind of entertainment full of large pictorial effects, with divertissements of song and dance, and not devoid of fun. In their present afterpiece, "In Gotham," they have more nearly hit the mark than in any of their previous efforts. It is, certainly, not devoid of fun, though the supply seemed too scant for the first night's large share of dullness. Perhaps the dull passages have been since eliminated. The doings in the big department store were unduly protracted, while the otherwise pretty ballet in the Catskill dell was marred by the violent contrast of raw colors with the diaphonous fairy gowns of appropriate shades, when the gnomes appeared.

In the Chrystie Street scene, about midnight, however, there was an awakening. "Rag-Time Liz," composed by the director of the hall, Mr. Ahrons, himself, went with vim. The song and dance of the sweaters was grotesquely amusing. The condensed operetta was a happily introduced "specialty." There is too much grossness and too little good taste in the burletta. Some of the songs, some of the jokes, some of the dresses, are not "nice." Yet I am told that "very nice folks" habitually seek entertainment at Koster and Bial's. E. A. D.

TWO NEW PLAYS.

John Drew and "The Liars"—"Sporting Life" at the Academy.

John Drew will begin his annual engagement, under Charles Frohman's direction, at the Empire Theatre to-morrow night in "The Liars," a four-act comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, which was first produced at the Criterion Theatre, London, a few days less than a year ago, and has not yet worn out its welcome there. In "The Liars" Mr. Jones returns to the theme of "The Case of Rebellious Susan," and those who remember the performances of that smart play at the Lyceum will once more see Isabel Irving as a willful and dissatisfied wife carelessly getting herself in an entanglement, to be saved from social disgrace and reunited with her husband, not by Herbert Kelcey this time, but by Mr. Drew, who will play the part of peacemaker and deus ex machina.

Colonel Sir Christopher Deering is a man of mature years, large experience, and the very best kind of social training. It is shown in the play that Lady Jessica Nepean is very lucky in the fact that Sir Christopher happens in at the Star and Garter Inn, Shepperford, at the time she meets young Falkner there. For Lady Jessica's brother-in-law happens in, too, and he quickly informs the lady's husband that something is wrong. The escapade is foolish, and really harmless, if not exactly innocent, but Lady Jessica's friends "rally around her" and tell lies to save her so unblushingly and unskillfully to Gilbert Nepean that all Sir Christopher's tact, wit, and audacity are required to save the young wife from serious trouble.

The lying scene in the third act of this comedy has been highly praised in London, and likely we shall find the play one of the most attractive of the Autumn. It is said to be richer in humor, more elaborate and ingenious in contrivance, and of more variety in the characterization than "The Case of Rebellious Susan." The staging calls for handsome and picturesque scenery—a tent on the banks of the Thames, the antique sitting room or parlor of the old inn, and two modern drawing rooms. The cast will include besides Mr. Drew and Miss Irving, Blanche Burton as Beatrice Ebernoe, Sir Christopher's lady love; Arthur Byron as the superfluous third party in the matrimonial contretemps, D. H. Harkins as Jessica's husband, Orrin Johnson as one of her brothers-in-law and Lewis Baker as another, Annie Irish as her sister, Lady Rosamond Tatton, and Harry Harwood and Bessie Tyree as the Cokes, friends of the family, as well as Frank Lamb, Darwin Rudd, and Clara Hunter.

"Sporting Life" is the title of a pictorial melodrama constructed by Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks, which Jacob Litt will produce at the Academy to-morrow night. It was first performed at the Shakespeare, a London suburban theatre, Oct. 18, 1897, with Leonard Boyne in the hero's part, to be acted here by Robert Hilliard. It is in four acts and sixteen tableaux, and the scenic pictures, painted by nine of our most skillful scenic artists, include the Newmarket training stables, the Earl's Court exhibition, a view of Covent Garden, and half a dozen views of Epsom Downs, where the Derby is run. It is said that Mr. Litt's production will be much more elaborate and expensive than in London. Certainly the acting ought to be better, for the cast will include, besides Mr. Hilliard, Elita Otis, Charles Walcot, Joseph Wheelock, Frank Burbeck, Frazer Coulter, and other actors of repute. The story of the play is told as follows:

Young Lord Woodstock, a keen, manly sportsman, who plays fair, finds himself in a tight place. Not only has he incurred some heavy debts of honor, but the brother of the girl he loves has forged his name for several thousands—a liability which, for the sake of the girl, he accepts. Ruin stares him in the face, and when he is offered £20,000 to lose a race for which his horse is entered, the temptation to accept is great. He spurns this proposal, however, and all goes well in the end with his horse and with him. His sweetheart's brother strangles the unprincipled woman for whose sake the check was forged, and, with the aid of a sympathetic money lender, means are found to smooth the way for the union of the young nobleman and his fiancée. There is a sub-plot dealing with the love affairs of another couple, and the comic relief is supplied by a police sergeant and his sweetheart.

Over in the Grand Opera House they will have a turn of the "legitimate" this week. Louis James, Kathryn Kidder, and Frederick Warde will appear in "The School for Scandal" (as Charles Surface, Lady Teazle, and Joseph Surface) Monday and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon; in "Julius Caesar" (as Brutus, Antony, and Portia,) Tuesday night and Wednesday afternoon; in "Hamlet" Wednesday night, "Othello" Thursday night, and "Macbeth" Saturday night. They say, too, that the scenery will be new and appropriate. The supporting company is announced to include Harry Langdon, Barry Johnstone, Norman Hackett, Thomas Coffin Cooke, Frank Peters, Colin Kemper, Loretti Wells, Alphie James, and Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff.

FOREIGN THEATRICAL TALK.

Sometimes it seems that there is nothing quite so trivial as gossip about stage plays. For instance, in London there are, or soon will be, three new dramatizations of "The Three Guardsmen" (Les Trois Mousquetaires") on view. In one the dramatist has given his hero (d'Artagnan, of course,) a Christian name, Raoul, and this has led to a newspaper discussion as to what the real Christian name of the lively Gascon of Dumas père actually was. This has been as profound and edifying as the celebrated Mr. Curdle's inquiry into the traits and disposition of the deceased husband of the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet." One shrewd reader of D'Dumas (in a translation) declared that d'Artagnan was christened by the impossible name of "Jonis," the like of which there is not, basing his assertion upon a letter from d'Artagnan to Athos in an English edition of the romance, signed "Jonis d'Artagnan." Thus the problem seemed to be satisfactorily, if curiously, solved, until somebody else discovered that in the original the letter was signed simply "Votre d'Artagnan," and ventured the safe opinion that "Jonis" was merely a typographer's droll equivalent for "Yours." So, thus far, Raoul "goes," as the saying is. The English version of "L'Auberge Tohu Bohu" is announced in one of the London papers as "L'Auberge John Bohn."

Conan Doyle will not only soon appear again on the stage in the dramatic version of "Sherlock Holmes," but an original play by him, called tentatively "Brothers," (a title often used since Richard Cumberland appropriated it for his English comedy suggested by "The Adelphi" of Terence,) and sure to be renamed before production, is announced to see the light this Winter at the London Garrick Theatre. The sprightly gossiper of The London Mail says of this that the play will depend for its interest not so much on plot and incident as in the sharply contrasted characters of two brothers—"A Pair of Spectacles" with a difference.

Alfred Chevalier has been telling a London interviewer that he has made no "new departure" in returning to the dramatic stage from the 'alls. It is a mistake, he thinks, to try to draw such a distinct line between the theatre and the music halls. Of his new play, "The Land of Nod," he says: "I came to write the piece after being shadowed, so to speak, by an admirer in the United States. I was touring there with an entertainment of my own, with which, by the bye, thanks to our American cousins, I made a great success, and my friend followed me from town to town. Finally, at Chicago, he broached the subject, which was that if I would write a play and play in it myself, he and his friends would build a Chevalier Theatre for me in New York and find all the sinews of war. I wrote the play, and my friend and accompanist, Mr. Alfred West, composed the music, and I must say that I think much of the success of 'The Land of Nod' will depend on the music, which I think delightful. Theatre sites in New York are as difficult to find as they are in London; time slipped by, and I began to think I had been away from England, home, and beauty long enough, so here I am, and I have brought the play with me."

Forbes Robertson has made few changes in the accepted acting version of "Macbeth" at the London Lyceum. The scene of the slaughter of Lady Macduff and her children is omitted, as usual. The few lines given to the physician and gentlewoman after the exit of Lady Macbeth in the sleep-walking scene are spoken, but they surely add nothing to the effectiveness of the scene. In his stage arrangement of "Hamlet" last year, Mr. Forbes Robertson made many changes.

It seems there is more than one stage version of "The Christian" extant. With Hall Caine's permission, Wilson Barrett while in Australia prepared a dramatic version of the book. Before this was completed, however, Mr. Caine arranged for the representation in America of his own adaptation. Whether Mr. Barrett's setting of the story will ever see the light will, of course, largely depend upon the reception of the novelist's play as designed by himself.

Anthony Hope and Edward Rose's dramatization of the former's "Simon Dale" will be one of the Winter plays at the London Court Theatre. Charles Frohman was the first to commission Messrs. Hope and Rose to adapt the book for the theatre. He has secured the entire rights in it for the United States.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—James O'Neill will be seen this week in a repertoire of plays, including the ever popular "Monte Cristo."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Paul Gilmore begins the second week of his engagement to-morrow night in "The Dawn of Freedom."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Royal Box," with Charles Coghlan in the leading rôle, will begin next to the last week of its engagement to-morrow night.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" continues. The play shows vitality as well as vivacity, its fiftieth performance, with souvenirs, being already announced for Oct. 17.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque, with a liberal admixture of clever specialties and novel features, will be the order of the programme during the coming week, beginning to-morrow afternoon.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—James O'Neill will be this week's star. He will appear the first three nights in Joseph Hatton's romantic drama, entitled "When Greek Meets Greek," and the last of the week as Edmond Dantes in "Monte Cristo."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" continues in the same sprightly and tuneful way, and, compared to its predecessors, "The Geisha" and "The Circus Girl," appears to be more popular. The theatre has been crowded every night, and the play will be continued indefinitely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Francis Wilson enters upon the second week of his engagement. His new opera, "The Little Corporal," by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander, has made a genuine and popular hit with the public, who have crowded the theatre at every performance.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hurly-Burly" starts upon the third week of its engagement to-morrow with no signs of abatement in interest. Lee Harrison, who has been identified with Casino productions, will assume his part with the stock company for the first time to-morrow.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This week will be the last of Evans & Mann's production of "The French Maid," and with these last eight performances the management will add an additional feature in the way of Miss Anna Held, who will introduce many new specialties.

GARRICK THEATRE.—There has been no falling off in the attendance at the Garrick Theatre, where Charles Hoyt's farce, "A Day and a Night," is making an extraordinary record. The fiftieth performance will take place on Oct. 19, when souvenirs will be distributed to the audience.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The revival of Boucicault's comedy, "The Jilt," will be presented this week, with Miss Hannah May Ingham as Millicent. Robert Drouet will be Myles O'Hara. Others in the cast are William Redmund, Walter Allen, Emmet C. King, Sandol Milliken, Dorothy Donnelly, Rose Beaudet, and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Devil's Island," lately seen at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, will be this week's play. The cast includes William Harcourt, Emily Rigl, Ralph Delmore, Dorothy Rossmore, Warren Conlan, Adelyn Wesley, Carlton Wells, Vera De Nole, Ernest Tarleton, Christie MacLean, Emile La Croix, Frank Surles, Tony West, Frederick Colby, Page Pulliam, and Kate Worthington.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Adventure of Lady Ursula," with Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned in the leading rôles, begins its fifth week. The production has proved an unqualified success, and if it was not for the engagement of the regular stock company's season, the play would continue indefinitely. "Lady Ursula" is to be presented in London at the Duke of York's Theatre early next month.

EDEN MUSEE.—Nearly half of the visitors during the past week have been soldiers. They heard about the famous war groups, and, after seeing them, they warmly praised the wax reproductions of scenes and heroes. New views have been secured for the cinematograph. The last set of war views has arrived. Only half of the views now shown are war views. They are shown hourly during the day and evening, and there are concerts afternoon and evening as usual.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—H. Reeves-Smith, who plays Alfred and Arthur Partridge in the English comedy "A Brace of Partridges," is obliged to make several quick changes, which almost equal anything Fregoli has done. During the course of the play Mr. Smith changes his costume seven times. Herbert Ayres is one of the young leading actors from the other side, and the love scenes in the first act between him and Miss Jessie Bateman are delightful bits of fine comedy.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Grace Filkins will present a little play entitled "A Partial Eclipse," assisted by Arnold Daly. Another feature savoring of the legitimate is the singing sketch of Charles T. Ellis, assisted by Mrs. Ellis. Other acts are furnished by Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; the Manhattan Comedy Four, Raymond and Arkamp, Guilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Tom McIntosh, Coulson sisters, Fred Brown, O'Brien and Collins, Bryant and Harger, and the wargraph.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Monday, Sept. 26, Mrs. Robert Mantell, W. S. Harkins, and Charles G. Craig will appear in "The Parson's Love." The little play contains a rugged story of the mountains, and it is said to be a dramatic sketch of Western flavor. By way of contrast, Patrice, the comedienne, will offer her comedy mosaic.

"A Dream of a New Year's Dream," additional performers will be Al Guille, the operatic tenor; Florence Binley, musical comedienne; Harrigan, the comic juggler; Maguire's horses, Krauss and Rosa's Dutch Pickaninnies, John and Bertha Gleeson, and many others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cora Tanner will appear this week in a one-act piece by Sir Charles Young, called "Drifted Apart," and she will be assisted by Louis Massen. The Hungarian lads have proved a success with the public; their performance is good and has been received with enthusiasm. Rofix, the strong man, who does some unusual feats of balancing which have made a hit, remains another week, and the new vaudeville list will be headed by Charles R. Sweet, the musical burglar. The new biograph views have "caught on," and the theatre has been crowded, as usual.

CASINO.—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" will close its present engagement on Oct. 22, and then begin a tour of the principal cities, for which contracts were entered into several months ago. The piece will be immediately followed at the Casino on Oct. 24 by the Royal Hawaiian Opera Company, for a brief engagement, pending the production of the new musical comedy, "A Dangerous Maiden," which has long been designed as the Casino's regular Winter presentation. The new play is to be staged under the direction of George W. Lederer, who is now abroad and is to hasten back to this country for that purpose.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—De Wolf Hopper and his company can be seen for but two weeks longer at the Knickerbocker Theatre in Sousa and Klein's comic opera, "The Charlatan." Since the opening night Mr. Hopper has added immensely to the effectiveness of the comedy scenes of the opera, and his topical verses in the "Legend of the Frog" never fail of applause. "The Charlatan" may now be said to be in a finished state. Very much new business has been introduced, the performers are now easy in their parts, and the whole performance goes with a swing from start to finish. The new arrangement of the second act finale, the "Charlatan March" is immensely effective.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"A Trip to Africa," book by M. West and R. Gence, music by Franz Von Suppe, composer of "Boccaccio," has been selected by the management of the Castle Square Opera Company as the bill for their fourth week of light opera season at the American Theatre. The plot is chiefly remarkable for the ingenuity of its complications and its whimsical quality of humor. The score is very melodious and is written in the composer's best vein. The background against which the story is related affords a quaint contrast of modernism and Orientalism, the scenes depicting a hotel at Cairo, an Egyptian villa, and a Bedouin camp in the interior of Africa. The climax of the second act is furnished by the rising of the Nile. The cast will enlist the services of William G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Vila Knox, Joseph F. Sheehan, Lizzie Macnichol, Rose Leighton, Harry L. Chase, Frank Moulan, Gertrude Quinlan, Frank Ranney, and Sol P. Veron.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The dates selected for the six orchestral concerts by the pupils and professors of the National Conservatory at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall are Nov. 12, Dec. 20, Jan. 24, Feb. 21, March 21, and April 18.

Miss Louise Gerard, the American prima donna, who made her appearance in Il Balo in Maschera, at Stradella, Italy, on Sept. 20, has made a contract with Signor Rizzi of Milan to sing the prima donna rôles for the coming season in Italy and Russia. Miss Gerard is a resident of Brooklyn, and in private life is Mrs. Albert Gerard-Thiers.

Mlle. Cecile Lorraine, the American prima donna, who has sung for the past two years in England and was heard in the soprano part in the Marquis of Lorne's opera before the Queen last May, arrived in the country last Wednesday. Mlle. Lorraine will make her New York début in the Metropolitan Opera House Oct. 18 at the Bismarck memorial concert, under the direction of the United German Singing Societies.

Arthur Mees, who was for some years Theodore Thomas's assistant conductor here, and was always active in musical affairs in this city, has returned from Chicago, where he has been living for several years, and will again be a resident of New York. Mr. Mees will resume his former work as conductor of the annual May music festival at Albany. In the later years of his stay in New York Mr. Mees wrote the programme notes for the Philharmonic Society, and his work in this line was always interesting and instructive.

While last season was the twenty-fifth year of the Art Society of Pittsburg, the society proposes to celebrate it this year in a fitting manner at the first reception of the coming season, on the evening of Oct. 24, when it will celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth reception. On this occasion the important musical feature of the reception will be the presentation of the song cyclus, "In a Persian Garden," with David Bispham, bass; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; Mrs. S. C. Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto, and Miss Adelia Prentiss as pianist, in the cast. The directors intend to make the season of 1898-9 even more brilliant than its predecessors. Among lectures on art, pianoforte recitals, illustrated lectures, recital talks, and various other interesting numbers, Miss Gertrude May Stein and Miss Leonora Jackson, the violinist, will give a recital. The Kneisel String Quartet will also appear.

Miss Alice Nielsen, beginning to-morrow evening, will make her début as a comic opera prima donna at Wallack's Theatre in a new and original opera, entitled "The Fortune Teller," by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith. After a year of careful preparation by Frank L. Perley and a preliminary tour of two weeks in Canada, where the opera received its first production, it is assured that in the rôle of Musette, a Gypsy fortune teller, a part well suited to her, Miss Nielsen will shine. The opera is Hungarian in character, and the music is a distinctly Hungarian flavor. Miss Nielsen has three distinct rôles, the first being that of a ballet pupil, the second of a Gypsy fortune teller, and the third of a Lieutenant in the Hungarian Hussars. The company includes Eugene Cowles, as a Gypsy chief; Richard Golden, a ballet instructor; Joseph Herbert, a nobleman; Joseph Cauthorne, a yokel; Marguerita Sylva, an adventuress; Frank Rushworth, a Hungarian Hussar Captain, and Paul Nicholson, Jr., a Hungarian General.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, with Victor Herbert as conductor, announce the beginning of their fourth season on Nov. 3. The season will continue until Jan. 20, during which time ten afternoon and ten evening concerts will be given. The orchestra contains a number of new men chosen from the best available sources, several of the players having been members of the orchestras of Theodore Thomas and the late Anton Seidl. The programme and dates for the first four concerts are as follows: Nov. 3, evening; Nov. 5, afternoon.—Soprano, Campanari soloist: Overture, "Leonore," No. 3, Beethoven; aria, Signor Campanari; symphony in E Minor, No. 5, (Op. 64,) Tschaikowsky; symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale." (Op. 31,) Saint Saëns; aria, Signor Campanari; vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner. Nov. 10, afternoon; Nov. 11, evening.—Mme. Johanna Gadski, soloist: Overture, "Manfred," (Op. 115,) Schumann; aria, Mme. Gadski; symphony in C Minor, No. 5, (Op. 67,) Beethoven; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; aria, Wagner, Mme. Gadski; "Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner. The management is also enabled to announce that engagements have been made for the appearance of the following soloists: Moritz Rosenthal, pianist; H. Evan Williams, tenor; Luigi M. von Kunitz, violinist, and Josephine Jacoby, contralto.

WITH THE PLAYERS ABROAD.

The Kendals Return to London, Presenting Their New Play.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The return of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal to the old theatre, the St. James's, which George Alexander has let them have until his return, was the chief event of the theatrical week. The play selected was "The Elder Miss Blossom," with which the Kendals have been touring the provinces. On the whole, it was well received, and is likely to carry them through their interim season.

On the same night, Thursday, the Savoy Theatre revived "The Sorcerer."

Lillian Russell, who is continuing her successful career in Germany, denies the report that she is going to Madrid. She says she would not consider such a proposition for a moment, and adds that she is going from Germany to Vienna, and from there to England.

E. S. Willard has been ordered to take a complete rest until the Spring, and he is going to Italy.

ACTOR GOODWIN AT HOME.

He Expects to Open His Season Next Saturday in Indiana.

Nathaniel C. Goodwin, accompanied by his wife and his sister-in-law, Gertrude Elliott, returned home from England yesterday on the Cunard Liner Lucania. While he had enjoyed himself and thoroughly rested during his stay abroad, Mr. Goodwin met with an accident four weeks ago when out riding. His horse became unmanageable, and in order to stop the animal, the actor was compelled to throw him. Mr. Goodwin fell with his full weight on the right leg, breaking a bone, which has caused him much pain and annoyance. He expects to be able to begin his season, which will open in South Bend, Ind., next Saturday, when he will dedicate a new theatre in that city and present his last year's success, "An American Citizen." He will then go on a tour visiting all the large cities of the West, presenting "An American Citizen" and "Nathan Hale." On Jan. 1 he will make his appearance in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre, beginning an engagement which it is expected will run the season out. His first appearance will be made at a matinée in "An American Citizen," and for the evening performance he will present for the first time in this city his new play, "Nathan Hale." Mr. Goodwin said yesterday that it was very probable that he would produce "The Merchant of Venice" before the expiration of his New York engagement. While abroad he purchased a new play by Clyde Fitch, called "Teddy," which deals with a story of ranch life in the Far West. Regarding his new theatre in this city, which was spoken of last season, Mr. Goodwin said that if some very kind citizen of this town wanted to purchase or build a playhouse for him he would be pleased to accept it, but otherwise he was perfectly satisfied to travel about the country in the same comfortable manner as heretofore and come to New York for his regular annual engagement.

National Council of Women.

The annual executive session of the National Council of Women of the United States will be held this year at Omaha, Neb., under the auspices of the Women's Department of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. The dates named for the session are Oct. 24 to 29.



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TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Protective Association Will Give a Benefit Entertainment at the Casino.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association will give an entertainment for the benefit of soldiers and sailors' families on Friday at the Casino Theatre. Gen. Joseph Wheeler has written to Mrs. William Bailey, who has the matter in charge, consenting to preside.

Commodore Philip, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Woodford, and Col. Roosevelt have been invited, as well as the officers of the Seventy-first, Eighth, and Ninth Regiments. The use of the theatre has been tendered by the management, and the artists have all tendered their services.

The programme will be as follows:

1. Prelude.....Piano Solo
   Lawrence Wood.
2. Introduction of Gen. Wheeler by the President of the Association.
   Major John Byrne.
3. Remarks.....
   Gen. Wheeler.
4. Caro Nome, (Rigoletto).....Verdi
   Miss Ethel Irene Stewart.
5. Russian Theme, (with variations).....David
   Miss Louie Wood.
6. Interpretations of a Bird's Song.....Nelson
   Miss Lucile Nelson.
7. Solo.....Selected
   H. Witherspoon.
8. a. Spring Song.....Wiel
   b. Under the Juniper Tree.....Victor Holjaender
   Miss Stewart.
9. Remarks.....
   Stewart L. Woodford.
10. a. Berceuse.....Goddard
    b. Serenade.....Pierana
    Miss Wood.
11. My Queen.....Blumenthal
    W. H. Robinson.

Joseph Pizzarello will be at the piano.

Tickets can be had at the Casino box office, at McBride's arcade news stand, in the Empire Building, and at the principal hotels. The prices are $1 and $2.

The association passed resolutions on Thursday afternoon at its monthly meeting to take steps for welding into one large organization all the societies engaged in war relief work in the city. Correspondence with the various societies will be at once undertaken, and a convention of the representatives of them will be called, to meet on the second Tuesday in October.

President John Byrne of the association is now trying to effect an arrangement whereby the soldiers now away from their homes can, through the Pay Department of the United States, have a certain part of their pay sent directly to their families. President McKinley has expressed his approval, and the matter is now in the hands of Gov. Black. It is along the lines of a law of like nature which existed during the civil war.

STEAMSHIP FREIGHT WAR.

Rates Between New York and Bangor Cut in Half—A New Company Involved.

Steamship freight rates between New York and Bangor, Me., have been cut to about one-half the normal, and shippers are preparing to take advantage of what promises to be an obstinate fight between rival lines. These steamship rates have been on the downward course since the Manhattan Steamship Company, a new concern, with general offices at 11 Broadway, began operations between New York and Bangor, about six weeks ago.

The Manhattan Steamship Company has announced its intention to operate four or five lines between this port and New England coast points. At present it is running but two boats, one to Bangor and the other to Eastport and St. John. Its direct line to Bangor comes into competition with the Maine Steamship Company and the Maine Central Railroad, which connect at Portland.

On Sept. 17 the Maine Steamship Company issued a circular in Bangor which said: "Please note that on and after Sept. 20, 1898, all special rates of freight previously issued by this company will be canceled. Through rates to New York via the Maine Central Railroad and this line will be the same as via the Maine Central Railroad, Boston and Maine, and the Metropolitan Steamship Company from Boston. Pending the issuance of tariffs, which will be furnished at the earliest moment possible, rates can be obtained either on application at our offices or to the General Freight Agent of the Maine Central Railroad, at Portland. A general revision of freight rates has been made to favor an increase in business with New York."

Shippers in Bangor were informed last Thursday that the new rates made jointly by the Maine Steamship Company and the Maine Central Railroad, between New York and Bangor, would be as follows: On freight of Class 1, 15 cents per 100 pounds; Class 2, 14 cents; Class 3, 13 cents; Class 4, 12 cents; Class 5, 11 cents, and Class 6, 10 cents. The extent of this reduction caused much surprise in trade and transportation circles. "Under ordinary circumstances the freight rate charged by the Maine Steamship Company was 30 cents per 100 pounds, first class, between New York and Bangor, and from 20 to 25 cents for sixth class freight.

As soon as the officers of the Manhattan Steamship Company in New York were advised of the Maine Steamship Company's cut to Bangor orders were issued to meet all reduced rates, and yesterday A. D. Smith, the General Freight Agent of the Manhattan Company, sent out postal cards to merchants and shippers announcing exactly the same rates on the Bangor line as those recently made by the Maine Steamship Company. Mr. Smith remarked yesterday afternoon: "We have been meeting the cut rates of our competitors ever since we started, and we purpose to meet this latest reduction, which practically cuts the rates in half."

Mr. Horatio Hall, the General Freight Agent in this city of the Maine Steamship Company, said yesterday that he did not know of any rate war. His company, he said, had revised some of its rates and had made up a schedule which it proposed to adhere to strictly. There would be no cutting of rates so far as he was concerned. He manifested indifference to the reports of the competition of the Manhattan Steamship Company, simply saying: "The Maine Steamship Line is doing business on schedule rates."

A large amount of freight is being moved between New York and New England coast points just now, and it is expected that these reduced rates will stimulate the traffic. Shippers are watching the outcome of the contest between the transportation lines with much interest.

Instruction in Singing.

The People's Classes in singing, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, will open on Oct. 2 for their seventh season, continuing until next May. The classes are divided into two grades, the elementary and the advanced classes. There will be eight of the elementary classes this season, and they will meet at the Educational Alliance Building, Jefferson Street and East Broadway; Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, 210 East Fifth Street; Lenox Academy, (Grand Opera House,) West Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue; Independence Hall, 158 East Twenty-seventh Street; New York Harlem Arcade, 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Adelphi Hall, 201 West Fifty-second Street, and at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue. The advanced classes for this season will meet at Cooper Union and at 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Flower, Fruit, and Photograph Show.

Wild flowers will form one of the most interesting and important departments of the National Exhibition of Photographs, Flowers, and Fruits, which will be opened to-morrow by the American Institute at the Academy of Design. The exhibition will be opened in the height of the golden rod season and will be timely for other late maturing species of American flora that are popular favorites. An incident of the exhibition that may appeal more particularly to the interest of women than of men will be a competitive exhibit of hand and bridal bouquets. The largest department devoted to any single flower will be that of the dahlia.

The Grocers' Food Show.

Work will begin at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday next at noon on the next big show, the Groceries Exhibition. Manager Callahan will have the floor of the amphitheatre marked out, and the New York Retail Grocers' Union will be ready for exhibitors, decorators, and carpenters. The central exhibit, and many other large ones, will be entirely new in design. The building of the big ovens and the placing of machinery in the bakers' department will begin promptly, that everything may be in shape for the opening, on Monday evening, Oct. 3. A model kitchen in the Concert Hall will be used in the cooking lectures and demonstrations.

ROADBED SINKS IN A BOG.

Traffic on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Suspended.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A trestle 25 feet high spanning part of a swamp traversed by the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad a mile west of Pine Plains has sunk completely out of sight in the bog. In another part of the swamp a telegraph pole alongside the track has completely disappeared.

Sixty men are at work to-day with construction and gravel trains piling 120 cars of gravel and stone a day upon the roadbed, which sinks faster than it can be filled in. On Wednesday night the roadbed was 14 inches lower than on Tuesday. Yesterday it gradually sank out of sight. A piece of pipe used for sounding was driven 120 feet into this bog and no bottom was found. The roadbed looks as if twisted by an earthquake.

Residents for miles around are flocking to the scene of this phenomenon and speculate upon the possibility of their houses sinking into the swampy land. All traffic on the railroad has been suspended until a temporary structure can be arranged.

Broke His Hand on a Negro's Head.

Policeman McCartney of 409 Lake Street, West Hoboken, while off duty yesterday and asleep in his house, was wakened by cries of "Stop, thief!" Hurriedly pulling on part of his clothing, and without waiting for his shoes, the policeman ran from the house, and started in pursuit of a negro who was a short distance ahead of him. After a chase of several blocks, McCartney came up to the negro, who attempted resistance. McCartney thereupon struck him on the head so hard with his right hand that several bones in the hand were broken. At the police station the negro said he was George Johnson. Several valuable rings and a sum of money taken from a neighbor's house were found upon him.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins...Props. & Mgrs.
TO-MORROW EVENING, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF THE GREAT ENGLISH DRAMA,
SPORTING LIFE
Management of Jacob Litt. By Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks.
17 MAGNIFICENT SCENES. 200 PEOPLE and 20 HORSES.
THE GREAT CAST: Elita Proctor Otis, Charles Walcot, Fraser Coulter, Jeannette Lowrie, Beresford Webb, R. Paton Gibbs, Joseph Wheelock, Frank Burbeck, R. A. Roberts, Marie Cahill, Chas. F. Gotthold, Wm. Bonelli, and Robert Hilliard.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, $1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

AMERICAN 42D AND 8TH AV. Tel. 3147-38. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
SECOND SUCCESSFUL SEASON. 250TH TIME OCT. 3. STERLING SILVER SOUVENIRS.
ONE WEEK, Com'ncing To-mor. Night
A TRIP TO AFRICA
VILLA KNOX, LIZZIE MACNICHOL, ROSE LEIGHTON, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, JOSEPH F. SHEEHAN, W. G. STEWART, RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, HARRY L. CHASE, FRANK MOULAN, AND "THE BEST LIGHT OPERA CHORUS IN NEW YORK."—HERALD.
MATS. WED. SAT. 2:15. 1,100 RESD. SEATS 25c.
Evgs., 8:15, 25c., $1. Nothing Higher.
Mon., Oct. 3, (Souv. Night,) PATIENCE.

PROCTOR'S 23d Street Theatre. Continuous P'f'm'nce 25,50c. Rel'd V'd. 'lle
Mrs. Robert Mantell & Co.
PATRICE, in "NEW YEAR'S DREAM."
McAvoy & May, S

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

Probably the happiest small boy in the whole of the Greater New York last week was one who wore a blue suit with brass buttons; it had stripes on the trousers. It was evidently a suit with the additions put on at home, but they were effective. The jacket was a loose blouse fastened with brass buttons; there were white stripes up the sides of the trousers. The small boy wore a soft brown felt hat, and over his shoes a pair of tan-colored "spats." The uniform was not exact in all its details, but the effect was eminently satisfactory. There was not the slightest doubt that the young man was a rough rider. His own face beamed with unmitigated satisfaction, and he was followed by a crowd of other admiring and envious small boys.

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It is said that women have no sense of humor, but it takes a woman to find the funny side of a situation when there really isn't much of a joke to it. As the season was drawing to a close and the people began to leave a little mountain Summer resort for home, the remaining guests at one of the houses decided to give two of the departing women a grand send-off. There was a long drive to the nearest small town from which a train could be taken and where the two would stay over night. The trunks were in the carriage, and the departng ones, hurrying down after the last finishing touches to the toilet and lingering glances to see that nothing was left behind, found on the big front veranda a crowd composed of the guests of the house—women, of course, in this particularly manless season. There was a suspicious feeling of some foreign substance in the hands that were shaken, and this was explained when, as the carriage drove off, it was followed by showers of rice.

"Look at your trunk," called one of the group, and, sure enough, the trunk was decorated on both handles with big white bows and white flowers and feathery clusters of Queen Anne's lace, and as the carriage got well on its way an old slipper came flying after. There was more rice in the umbrellas and in the bags the departing ones found as they settled down that night, and altogether it was a great joke.

It was so very funny that one of the chief conspirators told it with great glee to a man visitor who chanced in that day. He thought a moment. "I don't know as I really see the joke," he finally said politely; "is Miss A. about to be married?"

"Why, no, of course not," said the conspirator, impatiently, "not that I know of, or Miss B. either, but that doesn't make any difference about its being funny."

"Perhaps it doesn't," said the man; "but somehow I can't see it."

***

There is nothing so easy to get as a name. There are certain ways of getting it which are generally considered as legitimate—Christian and surname, the former by christening and the latter by birth, matrimony, or Legislature. There are simpler methods, however. To register one's self once among strangers is sufficient often to get a name which it will be difficult to get away from. There was a pretty little Swedish girl in Chicago some years ago who had been christened a quaint Swedish name, which, however, owing to its unfamiliarity to American ears, was a little difficult for English tongues and pens to manage. Knowing this by tiresome experience, the little girl, entering a new school, did not attempt to puzzle the new teacher with the Swedish name, but called herself plain "Emma." She was registered as Emma, became Emma to her schoolmates, the name was gradually adopted at home, she met the man who was to be her future husband as Emma, and now that she is married and has a little girl of her own she still is known to her friends only by the plain little name of four letters. Her own little girl will never feel obliged to change her name, for she has begun life with a four-letter name with which every one is familiar.

***

The daughter of a New York jeweler who has a large, if not what would be called exactly a first-class, trade is noted for the beautiful jewelry that she wears. Her diamonds are exquisite, and people who see her often enough to notice the number of them and the different forms in which she wears them have come to the conclusion that she is worth a fortune in gems. But that is not exactly the case. She may have jewels of her own, but all that she wears do not belong to her. She is a matron now, with a daughter who has arrived at the jewelry wearing age, and as her matronly figure can carry considerable jewelry she amuses herself with a variety, helping herself at will from the establishment of her fond parent, wearing a certain piece until she tires of it, when she replaces it and takes something else. It is an economical and easy way of appearing in many jewels if one likes it.

***

She was making chicken soup for the sick soldiers. The sister had sent in for it. She knew upon whom she could rely for good will and also for good chicken soup. "But don't have any fat on it," she said, "for the boys can't stand it." So the good Samaritan went to work with all speed and prepared her chicken soup, taking the greatest pains that there should not be the slightest particle of fat to upset a delicate stomach. But, alas, when the soup was ready, there were still a few of those little shining, yellow globules on the top which attest the richness of the soup for the ordinary diner, but which in this case would not be satisfactory.

"Oh, dear, what shall I do!" exclaimed the good Samaritan, in despair. "I can't send it this way; I shall have to put it in the icebox to cool, so that the fat will harden and I can take it off. But, then, sister said she was in great need of the soup immediately."

The icebox, however, seemed the only alternative, and the soup was on its way there when the old colored mammy appeared.

"Why, Miss Jo," she said disapprovingly, "don' you know no bettah dan dat? Ef yo' don', I's gwine to sho' yo.'"

She was gone from the room for a few moments, and when she returned had in her hand a bit of absorbent cotton as clean and white as snow. This she touched lightly to the top of the steaming dish of soup, when, as if by magic, every little shining globule clung to it, leaving not a single bit of the objectionable richness, and "Miss Jo," who does not need instruction generally in the finesse of housekeeping, acknowledged that she had learned something new.

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"I received a shock recently," said the thoughtful woman, "in the death of a boy who used to be in my Sunday school class, and the sad part of it was that he had died by his own hand. He was, I think, my favorite of all my boys, though he was not generally considered a model Sunday school scholar. He was mischievous, but bright and affectionate. It seemed to me, when I first took the class, that Dick was neglected at home. I had classified my boys, as one usually does. I imagined in some way that he came from a family of very plain people, and that the mother was, perhaps, what is known as a "shiftless" woman. Dick was well enough dressed, but there were little untidinesses about him at times which a careful mother would not allow to pass unnoticed. But my ideas of classification received a shock that nearly took away my self-possession when I called at Dick's home. When I first entered I tried, unconsciously, as one does, to reconcile the house with the ideas I had formed of the boy's family. It was not so difficult to do. There was a fussiness, an over ornamentation about the parlor which might agree with the style of people I had imagined. Then I waited the arrival of the 'plain, shiftless,' mother. I heard the step on the stairs, and I was ready to meet her, when, presto, my preconceived ideas were shattered into bits and I was so thoroughly astonished that I lost my self-possession and did not regain it during the call, and I was glad to get away at last and recover my scattered wits.

"A brilliant, fashionably gowned vision, all in white and diamonds, had stepped forward to meet me. It was at a season of the year when only a woman who dressed a great deal would wear a white house gown, and Dick's mother was a woman of the world, and as utterly different from what I had imagined as possible. I haven't much recollection of what occurred, only that the mother seemed gay and rather flippant, and I withdrew as quickly as possible. As Dick grew older there was no need to complain of his carelessness in dress, but evidently he was looking out for himself. Then, when I heard that he had taken his own life just when the world ought to have been bright for him, I wondered if there had not been the neglect and lack of care for him that I first thought I discovered. It is so ignoble for a man to take his own life. If it is worth nothing to him, there are certainly ways in which he can give it up in some good cause. Can't mothers bring up their boys with nobler ideas of the value of life than that?"

***

A veteran of the past war is reported to be in disgrace, and it would seem without good cause. The veteran in question is a large American eagle, the mascot of Troop B of the First Illinois Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sheridan. It is true, perhaps, that the veteran has been guilty of discourtesy, but to credit him with greed and other unpleasant traits, without investigation, is hardly just. The eagle, it seems, while surveying the camp from his post on the top of a flagpole in Troop B Street, discovered a bird of gay plumage adorning the hat of a woman visitor. It will not be possible until an investigation has been held to know just what thoughts passed through the mind of this war mascot, but it was probably something like this:

"That's a most extraordinary thing for a woman to do, put the dead body of a pretty little bird on her bonnet. What would she think if, when our war vessels came home, they should each have been adorned, for a figurehead, with the stuffed body of a Spaniard killed in battle? She would probably have said it was a most brutal exhibition, but to my mind it would not compare with this. The Spaniards were considered our legitimate enemies. If we hadn't killed them they would have killed us. And what an effective and forceful figurehead a handsome Spanish officer would be! But there is that little bird, not killed in a civilized battle, but just slaughtered in cold blood for that woman to wear on her hat. Poor little thing! It's a bad thing for the country, too. The Audubon Society has proved that if things go on at the rate they have been, all our birds will be killed off, and then plants and all sorts of green things will be eaten up by insects. Now it seems to me that the Audubon Society is something like our War Department—lots of talking and little doing. Perhaps it can't help that, but I believe in action first, last, and all the time. Now, if I swoop down, nip that bird right out of that woman's bonnet, it is pretty sure that she will think twice before she wears another bird around where there is a good, patriotic American eagle looking out for the interests of his country. It is my duty, too, as a member of the feathered race. The next thing you know, women will be around wearing spread eagles for parasols, with some poor dead soldier's sword for a handle. It's like their patriotism."

Then the eagle's flow of thought stopped, and he proceeded to act, took the little feathered bird at one nip, and now he is in disgrace. It is ever thus for pioneer workers in a good cause.

***

A woman who does a great deal of brain work has found that she can get along without coffee very well upon all ordinary occasions, and then in cases of need, when she is obliged to make a prolonged strain upon her forces to do some extra work, the coffee, to which she is unaccustomed, proves a valuable and probably as little harmful a stimulant as she can use.

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"Artists are always musical or fond of music I have found," says a woman who associates a great deal with artists and art students. "They have a great admiration for musicians, and are never happier than when listening to their music. 'I see such beautiful colors in it,' a girl said to me the other day."

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Of the many women art students to be found in New York, it is said that by far the greater number come from the South and the West. It might be expected that the women of the South would have more poetic and artistic tendencies than women further north, but energy is the quality that is looked for from the West. However, a great many good things seem to be coming from that part of the country.

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"The only people I don't mind hurting," said the dentist, "are the people who are arrant cowards. There are some women who come to me who begin to make a fuss before they can possibly have been hurt; they are the people who weep and grab my hands. I suppose it is on the principle of what you hear people tell children: 'If you don't stop crying I will give you something to cry for.' I know I take an almost vindictive pleasure in feeling that the woman who cries for nothing really has something to cry for."

***

It is not safe for the systematic shopper to take too careful notes of her purchases, and purchases to be made in the shop, particularly if she is in the millinery department. They are suspicious of note takers there. It is at this time of the year that outside milliners flock to the city to get styles, and they like to get ideas and plain written notes, if they can, of the latest "creations."

There was a little woman engaged in this interesting occupation the other day in an up-town shop when she was peremptorially challenged by the woman in charge. Did she have a written permit? All copying was forbidden without one. No, the little woman hadn't, but she had verbal permission, and she offered her card as evidence that she came from 250 miles outside of New York, and she was allowed to continue, but not very cordially. New York milliners have a feeling that they are being robbed when their ideas are taken in this way, and they always have a fear that city customers going to visit country cousins may come across in the backwoods or small towns—the same thing to them—exact reproductions of the city product.

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It was a street car conversation, and it is a good illustration of the trials of the woman—or man, either, for that matter—who would become a writer. Two women were talking.

"She showed it to me," the younger woman was saying, "and asked me what I would advise her to do with it. It didn't seem to me that it would make any difference, but I said 'Why don't you send it to Paulson's Magazine?' Well, she did, and do you know it was accepted, and they paid her $25 for it. Of course she was delighted and decided to make writing her business. She wrote and wrote and wrote, but she never had a single thing accepted afterward."

***

"People seem to have forgotten all about it," said the housekeeper, "but the very best thing to fill a pincushion with is the lamb's wool that our grandmothers used to consider so good. It has a little natural oil, which prevents pins and needles from rusting, and is altogether satisfactory. I wonder why people don't make more traveling pincushions for presents. There is nothing that can be prettier or more serviceable to receive as a gift. I wish my friends would remember that. I don't mean these so-called traveling pincushions which will double up into all sorts of shapes, but an ordinary little soft square pincushion, filled with the lamb's wool. Into such a pincushion you put all your pins, fancy pins and common pins—put it in your bag and use en route and take out and place on your bureau when you reach your destination. If you travel over night, by steamer or rail, you put the pins that you have worn during the day in this little cushion—it need not be so very small, either—and when you come to dress in the morning you know just where they are and don't have to stop to think in which particular garment you put them for safety, or fish them out of the pocket of your bag, where you have dropped them in loose. There is nothing like a good ordinary pincushion for traveling."

-ROYAL-
BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE SOUBRETTE.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Oh, little girl who's doomed to wear
A mop of curly golden hair
In vanized fashion,
And with a sweet, perpetual smile,
Must try the leading juvenile
To make a mash on,
Is life with diamonds always set
For you, my child, the gay soubrette?

They've made you out a frothy thing,
Who's naught to do but dance and sing
And flirt with chappies;
They say your nightly tale is told
In birdies hot and bottles cold,
And many a rap is
Aimed by the silly, sneering set
At you, my child, the gay soubrette.

Your saucy mouth an hour ago
Was pouting for, I chance to know,
A baby's kisses,
And half the twinkle in your eye
Comes from—'twas petit larceny—
That little miss'.
Your greenroom's by the bascinet,
In which you rock a sweet soubrette.

Yes, though she skips in scanty skirts
She has a heart which scandal hurts
As much as you, man!
And when you see her next recall
Just this, that she is with it all—
Well, she's a woman.
To her life's not a farce, you bet!
Nor she, off stage, a gay soubrette!

FEMININE FRILLS.

Snakeskin is still seen in leather goods. It is attractive to some people, but there is something rather uncanny about a snake skin; it suggests snakes too strongly to be exactly pleasant. It is particularly suggestive in belts; the girl who likes to be attractive does not wear them; they are more likely to be seen around the waist of some plump matron, who never should wear any kind of a belt, and particularly not in light colors, which give her the appearance of larger girth. The attractive girl does not wear them because men do not like them. Woman is said to have a particular horror of snakes, but she is much more likely to affect some sort of an antipathy like a snakeskin than a man who would pick up a live snake, if necessary, but keep well away from them at other times. Tapir, sea lion, and Texas steer skins are some of the most expensive and newest in leather goods. The Texas steer should have a wide use in these days of the popularity of the cow puncher and everything connected with him. Indian mountings with these skins are effective. They are of silver gilt, set with jewels.

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The good jeweler and silversmith sets an example to the housekeeper. Large firms keep employes constantly at work rubbing up their silver. There is hardly a day that it is not gone over to be sure that there are not spots or dark shadows upon it. Silversmiths know that silver has no attractions when it is not bright.

***

Women who have inherited a quantity of old fringes from their mothers or grandmothers, all neatly wound up on cards and in as good condition as when they were first bought, preserved by the good care the grandmothers bestowed upon their wearing apparel, may take them out now, and if they will agree in color with the gown stuffs worn, use them to very good advantage. Heavy knotted fringes are to be worn for trimmings. They are not convenient in many ways, but they are expensive, the rich silk ones, and for that reason they have a certain charm. The colors of grandmother's day are many of them here.

***

Some of the wraps give the effect of grandmother's costume entire. A woman wearing a flounced cape long in the back and cutting up in the front, her demi-train dragging behind her, looks very much as if she had stepped out of a fashion book of—well, most people would not like to say that they can remember when those fashion plates represented the modes.

***

All the skirts fit snugly at the hips and flare below the knees. There is a princess effect in many gowns, and as with the princess gowns, many of them button in the back. There are elaborate buttons for many of these gowns, as well as simple black velvet buttons. Black velvet is playing a large part in trimmings. Yards of velvet ribbon go upon almost everything in the way of a gown; it is used in rosettes and it forms the little strap across the shoulder which holds the young woman into her evening frock. It is very pretty there, for it brings out the whiteness of her skin with admirable effect. Black velvet in a high stock also has many friends.

***

Where the velvet is not used, or the material of the gown, a spray of flowers, tacked to some invisible material, answers the purpose of straps. Sometimes a bit of fringe is found on the shoulder strap when it is worn on other parts of the gown. The décolletage is cut round.

***

The girl of to-day can "wear a rose in her hair," after the fashion of the maid in the song, if she likes. This may be a Spanish fashion, for even the very little Spanish maidens wear flowers in their hair, so travelers take pains to tell us. We can afford to follow Spanish fashions now. She can also wear a little velvet bow if she likes, and if it is a black velvet bow and she is a blend she will find it exceedingly becoming. She can also wear—perhaps this is another Spanish tendency—any kind of a high comb that she likes, and the higher the better, and it can be of any material, only if she wears it in the street it must not be too conspicuous. She will presumably wear her hair low if it is becoming to her, but if her face is short and round she will wear it on the top of her head without regard to fashion. She will wave her hair in deep waves and not have it too fluffy.

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There are rumors that the overskirt and the polonaise are on their way. The overskirt comes in the way of the double skirt, which already is, and the triple skirt, which if it is stylish has disadvantages in the way of weight.

***

There are two things that the girl can wear if she wishes, which will make her happy. One is a plaid skirt with a coat of a plain color, which blends with it, and the other a toque. Plaids are beautiful, deep, and rich in color. The toque is usually becoming, though this season's toques are somewhat bewildering in make-up and large in proportions. However, it is still a toque, and can be made up simply to match different gowns. Speckled breasts like that of the guinea fowl are popular, possibly because they have a polka-dot effect and a long, long quill is quite the thing. Velvet, and any number of gay little trinkets in the way of ornaments can be put on the toque. Jets and jetted velvets are popular.

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And the veil! Almost anything ugly in the way of spotted monstrosities will be in good form, though perhaps not in good taste. Ugly things are not in good taste, though it does not take us long, when there is a well-patronized fashion, to forget that it is ugly. There are pretty veil pins, however, which would be a good excuse for wearing something uglier than are the large figured veils.

***

There is the sleeve, too! It can be found in old-fashioned daguerreotypes. The shoulder seam of the bodice runs down over the shoulder and on to the arm before the sleeve begins, and the under seam follows suit, and we may be thankful that fashion does not ask us to wear the hair combed in flat bands over the ears, as it is in the heads set above the bodies wearing these sleeeves in the daguerreotypes. The fashion-makers do not say anything about the old pictures; they call it a Court fashion, which sounds better, and because it was worn in somebody or other's Court. This style of sleeve is good for the woman with the abnormally long arm.

***

The further additions to the records of the war in jewelry and other fancy articles are cartridge gun metal cuff links, a corkscrew vinaigrette, and revolver atomizer. Men can patronize Dewey tonsorial parlors, but women can have rocking chairs for their very own, each with a head of Dewey on the back, with the usual accompaniments of war vessels, eagles, cannons, flags, &c.

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People who buy "solid silver" toilet articles, large nail files, shoe horns, and similar articles for 98 cents apiece, would be surprised if they knew how much their solid silver costs at wholesale. These articles in varied assortments are sold to dealers at $40, $50, and $60 by the gross, the price varying according to the size. There are twelve dozen in the gross, and that makes the cost of the individual articles range from 25 to 40 cents each. That is getting a good deal for the money. It is below the par of the American silver dollar.

***

If Mayors in the United States were treated as the Mayor of Wiesbaden has been, there might be a big increase in the membership of woman's suffrage clubs. The Jeweler's Weekly gives an illustration of a chain recently ordered for him of a Munich goldsmith by the German Emperor. The chain is a beautiful example of the goldsmith's art and shows ancient gates and towers of Wiesbaden, with the rope-bound palisades of olden times connecting them. The centrepiece, the principal gate, has towers and gables decorated with sapphires and rubies, and the clasp has the gate supported by pillars of emerald, while the towers have bases formed of large sapphires. The head of the Emperor is, of course, shown on the pendant. The chief value of the chain is said to be the Emperor's action in the patronage of a distinctly German art. There are many symbolic devices in the chain, which is perhaps more appropriate for the Mayor of Wiesbaden than it would be for la grande dame.

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The tight-fitting skirts are ousting even the miserable little pocket in the back of her gown that the woman has heretofore had to fall back upon in case of great necessity. She never used it except in case of extremity, for she could not very well get at it. But think of a princess gown which looks as if it needed a surgical operation just because some woman declared she must have a pocket. It would never do, and the woman does not try to have one. She has some realization of the limitations of some things. With a little show of conscience the man tailor and the modiste are each trying to do something to mend matters, but without much success. They are clapping occasional pockets on the outside of gowns, and if they don't tell the wearer of the gown not to use it it is because they know she never will think of it. An outside pocket is not usually worth the silk it is sewed with. It would be a boon for the pickpocket if it was used, but every woman knows it is warranted never to hold anything securely and the inside pocket is not to be equal for making an ugly bunch on a gown. The woman may try her handkerchief in it in a bicycle frock, but in nothing else.

AN APOSTROPHE.

Where sheen fell on the waters
And shade fell on the shore
There dwelt in Gothic cottage
A swell crowd from Baltimore.
There were artists, poets, authors,
Men of business brought to book.
But the Ossa piled on Pelion
Was the hunger-quelling cook.
Eyes oft feasted on the scenery,
Flowing stream and sailing ships,
But the feast most satisfying
Was of crisp potato chips.

In the gloaming came the gathering,
"Feast of reason," "Flow of soul,"
When the best discussed of topics
Was the flaky, steaming roll.
Such crab cakes as greet our optics
When the dinner tocsin peals,
Will remain a memory with us,
When we roam Elysian Fields.
Curd and coffee, clam and oyster,
All their place—within us—fill;
And our artist—gastronomic—
Wins our heartiest good-will.
—What to Eat.

EMBROIDERY FOR THE TABLE.

It Is Always Popular, and Original Designs and Specialized Work Are Best and Most in Demand.

There is never anything that is more lastingly popular or prettier for table decoration than embroidery. It is announced, from time to time, that embroidery will be little used or only white embroidery, but still embroidery of all kinds, and particularly embroidery in color, is used and admired.

There are certain fashions in table embroidery, but they are not usually whims of certain people which are followed by the multitude as in fashions in other things. They have their root in some practical reason which, being practical, is followed by many people who do not give a thought to the fashion or what other people are doing. For instance, there are some people who like the strawberry design for table centres, but as a rule strawberries are not a popular design, and it is a design that does not sell generally well. That is easy to understand. It might be, and is, very attractive and also appropriate during the strawberry season and at a meal where strawberries are served, but the season is a short one, and at other times the design is not appropriate.

For just the opposite reason a design of deep crimson carnations is extremely popular. The rich color is very beautiful on white, it is as showy in the daytime as in the evening, and is suitable for any kind of a meal, and, best of all, the natural flowers may be obtained the year through; they are a serviceable flower, remaining fresh for a long time, and are comparatively inexpensive.

Another popular design is the red poppy. The flower is wonderfully beautiful with its deep, rich shades, and always in demand. The color is always beautiful. The poppy is a flower which has "style," if it is not an insult to a beautiful blossom to use that expression, which seems more appropriate in connection with things man made and designed—and the red poppy is popular for the same reason that the red carnation is, though the real flower is not so easily obtained.

There are other designs that are always more or less popular, and sometimes an uncommon flower when it appears in embroidery is received with delight by some housekeeper who is particularly familiar with it, though uncommon flowers and colors are not so apt to be generally popular. Ferns, particularly the maidenhair fern, find many admirers, and there is nothing that is much prettier or more delicate.

Women who are in the habit of using embroidery for table decoration are always pleased with an original design, and the needle-woman who can provide them is sure of good prices for her work, and plenty of work. There is one artist in embroidery at the Thirtieth Street Woman's Exchange who does all her work from nature. She works as an artist in paints would work. She has a spray of the blossoms before her, and from them she works, not even making sketches, embroidering directly upon the linen with her needle. Her poppy designs show wonderful schemes of color, and she is quite independent when an order is given for something original, if it is only possible to obtain the flower from which to work it.

The woman who works the red carnations does nothing else, consequently her carnations are so natural that they are almost fragrant. Specialization is as valuable in embroidery as in anything else. Centres in these carnation designs sell at the exchange usually for $10, and particularly about Christmas time the maker has her hands full.

CREMATORY FOR DOGS.

There Is None Yet, but There Is an Opening for One—Women Ask to Have Their Pets Cremated.

Women have a want which there is at present no satisfactory means of supplying. That is unusual. There are so many things in the world that there is no earthly reason for wanting, and for which the want has to be created, that to find a real need of something that is not, and yet might be, is phenomoenal. This present need is a crematory for pets, a place where their remains can be decently reduced to clean ashes which can remain a perpetual reminder to loving friends.

There is a surprisingly large number of people, prominent people whom all the world knows, who believe in cremation for human beings, and there are a good many, not so prominent, perhaps, who believe in cremation for their pets if for no one else; but no place has ever been arranged where this could be satisfactorily done.

Perhaps the only dog who ever had the honor to be cremated in a regular crematory was a much-loved pug by the name of Pompey; this was in England. Pompey was one of the many faithful fur-footed friends and belonged to an English clergyman. One day, obeying the common law which human and canine must follow, he departed this life, much to the sorrow and regret of his master.

"For cremation we ought all to be devoutly thankful," soliloquized the reverend gentleman with whom Pompey had lived so long, philosophically. "The sentiment as well as the sanity of cremation is much finer than that of burial. Think of it. No more long terrible months with the wind and snow and rain above and the lonely dark prison house unimaginable, loathsome decay beneath—nothing but fair, golden fire for an hour and delicate white ash, at once a symbol of earthly life and heavenly purity."

These sentiments did not apply particularly to Pompey, but as Pompey had died about the time his master was planning a visit to Woking Cemetery, he decided to take the remains of Pompey along.

"I know he would not have objected to being cremated," said Pompey's master—"he was so much more sensible than most people, and I am sure he would have scorned to be buried like a common dog."

So, after a question of the man in charge, Pompey, in the box in which he had traveled, was placed on a raised, sliding railway, at the entrance to the closed furnace door. At a sign the door opened and the box slid quickly into a chamber which was at white heat, the door was quickly closed again, and in about forty minutes all that was left of poor Pompey was a coffee cupful of ashes. What became of them the master does not tell, but it is implied that they did not go into one of the picturesque urns which are reserved for human ashes.

Not to any one's knowledge has a dog ever been regularly cremated in America. Letters are received by the people at the head of the crematory companies every once in a while, and also telegrams and even personal visits from owners of much loved animals, who would like to have them decently cremated, but their requests are never granted.

"I will not listen to it," says one of the head men of a crematory company. "The place for a human body is not the place for dogs, and I will not allow them to be brought there, though I am fond of dogs myself."

There are not many people who have asked for this privilege—perhaps not more on an average than one or two persons a year—but if a regular crematory for pets should be started, there is no doubt that it would be well patronized, and in some families there would be no end of little urns containing the ashes of faithful Pompeys and Fidos and Trays, and even of Tabbys and Toms. Every flourishing dog and cat show makes it evident that America needs a pet crematory.

LIFE IN A BIG STORE.

An Interesting Part Which the Public Does Not See—Cent Luncheon Tickets—A Feast for Five Cents.

A big store is a world in itself, and the people who visit it have no idea of the many individuals who compose it or of the private life they lead there outside of the shop duties. If, for instance, an accident should happen to the sidewalk outside of a big lower Broadway shop and the passers-by should be suddenly precipitated into the basement between 11 and 3 o'clock some day they would be made suddenly aware that there was a girls' lunchroom connected with the place and that it was well patronized.

There are shops and shops, and perhaps this one particular shop is as good an illustration as any of what can be done in a pleasant way for employes. There is an hour for each one for luncheon for one thing, which is a quarter of an hour more than is given in some other shops, and the women clerks, milliners, dressmakers, or employes in the manufacturing department of the place are at liberty to do as they please in that time—go home, go out to luncheon, or take it at the restaurant the management has provided for them. It is a well-provisioned restaurant, as it must be, for it may be patronized by all of the 1,500, more or less, women and girls who are employed in the building.

A housekeeper does not seem to be a necessary part of a big store, but there is one here—a clever woman—who takes charge of the big restaurant for the girls and the parlors and writing rooms and different parts of the house which are particularly given up to women during the day. There is not an extensive menu to occupy her thoughts in the restaurant, but perhaps it is more difficult because it has to be varied within certain limited lines. To simplify the service, luncheon checks are sold. The dining room is under the sidewalk and is lighted from above, well ventilated, the ventilation being helped by means of electric fans. There are tables and chairs and a big luncheon counter where, in a glass case, the day's stock of provisions is exhibited for selections to be made.

At the entrance to the dining room there is the cashier's desk, and here the luncheon checks are for sale at a cent apiece. After the purchase of a sufficient number of checks to represent her appetite for the occasion, the hungry purchaser joins the line which is formed up to the luncheon counter. It is necessary to form in line for the sake of order and quick service, and if there is a greedy little woman who is in a hurry, as occasionally a woman will be found at a ticket window, and she slip ahead of her companions, she finds she does not gain much, for love or money will not bribe the women behind that counter to serve her, and she has to go back again to the end of the line.

A cent check for a lunch room seems absurdly small, but at this restaurant it means a great deal. There are a number of things that can be purchased for a cent, and the most extravagant diner would not spend more than 10 cents. Seven or eight cents is the average amount, and one regular patron of the establishment always spends 5 cents, neither more nor less, and has an excellent luncheon, always plenty of it, and a wide variety, something different at each meal. A bill of fare will illustrate what can be done with a few one-cent checks:

Biscuit and butter	.02	Tea	.01
Sandwiches, ham	.02	Milk	.01
Sandwiches, corned		Buttermilk	.01
Beef	.02	Eggs	.02
Sandwiches, tongue	.05	Fruit, plums, two	.01
Cakes	.01	Baked beans	.03
Cakes	.02	Potato salad	.03
Cakes	.03	Apple butter	.03
Coffee	.01	Ice cream	.05

The biscuit and butter, sandwiches, coffee, tea, and milk are always the same, but there is a variety in the cakes and in the fruit according to the season, an also in the preserves, beans, and potato salad. These form the more elaborate parts of the menu and are varied from day to day. Eggs vary somewhat in price according to the season. Ice cream is on the bill of fare Winter and Summer, and at the same price. It is this high-priced dainty which brings the cost of the luncheons of the more extravagant patrons of the lunchroom up to seven and eight coffee and tea, the beverages which it is cents. The apple butter is changed from time to time to a similar sweet.

Everything is good of its kind, the best and the freshest that can be found and coffee and tea, the beverages which it is most difficult to find satisfactory at the average restaurant, are excellent. At one time this past Summer the woman who has charge of this big restaurant found that she was not being served with ham of as good quality as she had been accustomed to receive and she immediately asked the reason why. It was the war which was the cause of the trouble she found. So much ham was being prepared for the soldiers that it was not possible to prepare it in the best way and supply the demand. It was the best that could be done, and as every one was suffering alike there was no complaint to be made. It was a privilege to be shared with the soldiers.

Occasionally there is an exception made for some in line at the luncheon counter, and an advance place is secured and service is given, but that is only by special permission.

"I was obliged to come away from home without my breakfast," one woman explains; "I should like to get my luncheon without waiting if I can."

There is no reason under those circumstances why she cannot, and she steps ahead of the others and is served.

"I am feeling ill, and I would like to get a cup of tea," says another woman, and she, too, steps in and gets her cup of tea, and without a check, too. She will come and get her luncheon later and pay for all together. She is known to be responsible. These are little considerations that are shown occasionally.

The restaurant is filled in relays, and there is a constant crowd from 11 to 3, the hours it is open, and it is a very lively, jolly crowd of pretty girls and nice looking women. If the people who walk on the sidewalk overhead are unconscious of what is going on underneath, the small boys who wander around the streets are not. They discovered the restaurant by means of one of the ventilators, which open directly over the ice cream box, and which is of special interest to them. They call down occasionally to notify the people below of their presence, but they are only pleasantly interested, so no trouble has been taken to suppress them.

There is a regular club in this shop, too, and about 400 of the girls belong. It is a regularly organized body, the "Looking Forward Club," which belongs to the General Federation. Its members do not have a badge of their own, but they wear the Federation badge. They sent a representative to Denver at the last convention. The club dues are 15 cents a month, and this money puts the organization on a good financial basis, and enables it to do many pleasant things. If any of its members are ill it sends them delicacies and flowers, and it has provided periodicals for the girls' sitting room, which is just across from the dining-room in the basement. This is another pleasant room, large and cozily furnished, if that word can be used for such a large room. There are tables, comfortable chairs, bamboo couches, and one end of the room is curtained off, and there is a comfortable couch where the girl who feels ill can lie down and be quiet. She appreciates the retirement if she is there during the noon hours for the room is filled then with the girls who have finished their luncheons and are reading or chatting.

The club expects, one of these days, to have a regular club home, a house where its members can live at a reasonable rate, and a place which will be always open to all the girls for reading, writing and the various uses which make a club house valuable.

There is a benefit association in the store apart from this. Men, as well as women, belong. There is a small assessment usually every month, and this goes toward the funeral expenses at the death of any of the beneficiaries of the organization. It is a self-sustaining organization, but the authorities of the store see that the book-keeping is attended to at their own expense, which makes the remainder of the work of the association comparatively easy.

There is another arrangement to which the employes are beneficiary and which is valuable. This is an arrangement of those in charge for the benefit of all. There is a beneficial list which any one in the store in good standing is placed upon, and that means, generally, every one in the store, for any one not in good standing does not remain long. These beneficiaries, in case of illness, receive for ten weeks a portion of their salary, and the time may be extended, if there is need, for three weeks. There is a trained nurse kept constantly employed to see to this, and she obtains, when necessary, a doctor's certificate.

There are lectures occasionally, which the women in the store share with the men. The club girls have their own little private lectures or talks when Miss Grace Dodge or some other well-known woman comes in to say a few words to them, but the general lectures are something different. They are upon shop etiquette from the standpoint of behind the counter. It might be well, perhaps, if the people on the other side of the counter could have lectures upon etiquette occasionally, but such instruction will never be possible to give except in homeopathic doses, but the clerks receive it.

These lectures come usually in the early part of the season, and the whole force of the store is divided into relays, and each relay, at a time, receives a practical talk upon politeness to customers, mistakes that might be or have been made, the necessity of accuracy in schedules, &c. That all comes early in the morning, before the customers begin to come in any numbers. If the few early ones notice that there is a short allowance of clerks, they probably do not give it more than a passing thought, and never know that it has anything to do with the general easy running of the big establishment of which they see only one side.

AN IMMUNE.

The Summer girl, so it is said,
Can bill and coo and spoon
With scores of men and never wed,
Because she's an immune.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

SOME POPULAR GEMS.

There Is a Fashion in Precious Stones, but It Does Not Change Frequently—Relative Values.

If one was taking luncheon at Delmonico's—the old Delmonico's, which is in the vicinity of the shops—some day, and being in the "coming-on disposition" incident to a good meal at all times, and should step into the nearest jeweler's with the good intention of making some one a pretty gift, there would be three kinds of gems brought out at once for inspection. Any one who knows jewels, and the people who wear them would be able to tell at a guess what these three would be. There would be diamonds, of course, but almost more surely there would be emeralds and pearls.

There is not the fashion in jewelry and gems that there is in other things, a fashion that changes with every little caprice. There are odds and ends of small pieces of jewelry which are in and out of fashion, come in fashion and are worn for a time until the fancy dies away or they are copied into cheap materials, and then are put away never to be brought out again. But in large pieces of jewelry, whose beauty is due chiefly to the gems which compose them, there is comparatively little change.

There are diamonds always; they will always, probably, be the stone par excellence. They are by no means the most expensive of the stones which are called at the present fashionable. For the last six or eight years emeralds and pearls have had this distinction, and have been most in demand. To the lover of pearls, who knows them, each pearl has a beautiful individuality. The pearl is gauged by its perfection of lustre and form, and for its beautiful satiny skin. The diamond many people rank as the most valuable of precious stones, but to compare pearls and diamonds, as well as it is possible to compare two gems so entirely different—the two gems holding an equal rank in their respective classes, the pearl will be of one-third greater value than the diamond. That is what the expert who shows you the stones will say.

An illustration in different ornaments will give an idea of this. There is a pearl and diamond pendant, the chief gems being the two wonderful pearls, pure white and with the most delicate of satin skins. The round pearl, as large as a small hazel nut, is surrounded by diamonds the size of small peas, making a round ornament from which hangs the second pearl, pear-shaped; the smaller end, where it hangs from the other part of the ornament, set in a stem of small diamonds, while three diamonds form the loop from which the whole is hung. Those are exquisite pearls, and the diamonds are beautiful, but a tiara for the hair, composed of diamonds and emeralds, costs not a quarter more. There is, seemingly, a slight difference in the cost of the two, considering their respective sizes and the number of stones used. It is an illustration as good as can be made showing the value of the pearls.

There are people who have a fear that pearls are not as durable as other gems, but, barring dampness, they are practically indestructible, the expert says. Can't they be washed? Oh, yes, but they must not be put away in a damp place. There is no danger of their disintegration if this precaution of keeping them dry is taken, and they will outlive their wearer and their wearer's descendants. There are pearls of all colors and descriptions. The rarity of a gem is one reason for its being sought, but there can be nothing more beautiful than the exquisitely pure white pearls and other beautiful Oriental gems, little round globes of irridescent light, showing all the colors of the rainbow. Pearls are particularly becoming to fair skins and women of the delicate spiritual type that is not often seen in these days of robust women; they are charming, however, on any clear skin. The black pearl has a great attraction for some people. It is not more expensive than the white pearl, and is less in demand, as it is not attractive in numbers.

The emerald ranks with the pearl in value, and above the diamond, which forms the background for so many other gems. The emerald is cut square, leaving a broad, plain surface which brings out the rich velvet texture of the stone and the color. An emerald of a deep, rich green, transparently clear and perhaps an inch square, is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Diamonds in large pieces, such as tiaras, stomachers, and corsage pieces, are set almost universally in platinum that the white sheen of the whole piece may not be broken by the intersecting lines of gold. The under parts are of gold, and the pieces in their entirety are works of art. The tiara set with emeralds as well as diamonds, by removing a framework which rests upon the head, re

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"OUR FUTURE POLICY."

MR. JOHN G. CARLISLE, as a distinguished representative of the Democratic Party, has joined Mr. EDMUNDS, an equally honored member of the Republican Party, and Mr. SCHURZ, the recognized leader of the Independents, in protest against "a career of conquest and annexation," and a plea for "the peaceful continental policy which has heretofore characterized our National course." In an article in the October number of Harper's Magazine he presents with his usual admirable lucidity the arguments already presented by Mr. SCHURZ, and, we may add, by that most impartial and thorough of friendly foreign observers, Mr. JAMES BRYCE of England. It must be admitted, we think, by candid men, that, with the exception of Mr. OLNEY, no advocate of equal force and authority has appeared on the other side. And to those of us who cannot find in the counsel of these eminent men any sure and sufficient indication of the course which the United States should adopt in pursuance of the strong considerations they submit, there is a disagreeable contrast between what they have to say and the vague, rather pompous rhetoric of many of the champions of expansion. Nevertheless, it remains true that things have actually happened never foreseen by the framers of our "continental policy"; things of great, perhaps controlling, importance; things that cannot be ignored or dealt with by non-action. These actual events, we regret profoundly to say, do not receive the careful attention and study that they require from the statesmen who discuss the future of the United States.

Mr. CARLISLE lays great stress on the declaration of the Congress regarding Cuba. He asserts, as did Mr. SCHURZ even more emphatically, that "honesty" requires that the United States shall strictly observe the pledge therein involved, and he appears to be convinced that we are violating the pledge. Let us see. The resolution reads: "The United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people." Up to the present time we certainly have not broken that pledge in letter or in spirit. What does it require of us in the future? First, the "pacification of the island," for which purpose we avow our intention to "exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, and control." Obviously, pacification implies the maintenance of peace, of order, of respect for the common rights of property and person. With a view to the future government of the island, it implies a condition in which the people of Cuba, not the former insurgents alone or the sympathizers with them, nor the Spanish alone, but all the people, can have a free and fair opportunity to act in regard to the Government they may elect to form. To secure these conditions the United States must maintain an actual administration, under the direction of the President and in accordance with such legislation as may be provided. When pacification of this reasonable and practical character is assured, if the people of Cuba ask for admission to the Union they may be admitted without any violation of our pledge. And if, while this process of pacification is going on, a considerable number of Americans emigrate to Cuba and take part in its political action, the pledge will still be observed. There is not necessarily anything "dishonest" in such a course. Puerto Rico may become a State in the Union ultimately by a like process. The result may be good or bad, but it is not dishonest.

Mr. CARLISLE, like the other opponents of what they call imperialism, is sure that the result will be very bad. We are not. Unquestionably there are risks, but we do not see that they are greater than were assumed and overcome in the extension of our territory over the vast domain added since the formation of the Constitution. We should say, considering all conditions, that the incorporation of the present population of the Antilles and of the population they are likely to have within a few years, would be an easier and more promising task than was the incorporation of the territory acquired from Spain, France, and Mexico on this continent. In the light of history the "policy of conquest and annexation," so far as the islands of the Caribbean are concerned, is not a new one and is not proven to be a bad one. Take, now, the only alternative presenting itself—leaving Cuba unguided and uncontrolled to the immediate and full management of its own affairs. That clearly means civil war at present and chronic anarchy for the future, absolutely compelling the interference of the United States under conditions far less favorable than those now existing. We should then interfere, not to aid a people in a reasonable and safe exercise of their rights, but to force them to abandon a hopeless choice, and follow, without regard to their rights, our own dictation.

The question of the Philippines is different and much less clear. It is undoubtedly a question of accepting the responsibilities, trials, and complications of far-distant foreign possessions in the nature of colonies. An American State in the Philippines is now impracticable, and will perhaps always be so. The islands we take we must administer and develop, and we must defend them against internal disorder or foreign aggression. For this task—or these tasks—our civil service and our military and naval service are at present inadequate. They must be largely increased, and in some radical regards reformed. Nor can it be denied that such foreign possessions may involve us in the quarrels of Europe. If they be attacked, allies will be useful, perhaps necessary. Allies may be sought to prevent attack, and alliances are mutual and involve obligations such as the United States has always, partly by choice, largely by luck, avoided. No prudent man can look with unmixed satisfaction on the prospect of peace and war intrusted to an American administration of the Philippines under the guidance of an Aldridge or an Alger.

But while these things are facts, they are not all the facts. They are not the whole case on which our Government is required to act. We have by the fortunes of war and the terms of the peace protocol taken possession of the chief city, port, and province of the Philippines and have, in fact, if not in theory, assumed the decision of the disposition and government of the entire group. What shall we do in this situation? Surrender everything to Spain, with its established record of incapacity to govern decently? Dispose of our rights to some foreign power as yet not known to want them? Declare their independence and leave them to the Filipinos, who have given no evidence of ability to manage their own affairs? Establish a temporary protectorate, to be withdrawn when possible? These are urgent and practical questions. They are not met by shouting that the American flag, once floating over any land, shall never be lowered; they are not met by inveighing against imperialism. We believe that we have as clear a perception of the perils of the future as our friends who see nothing else. We have a profound appreciation of the vast opportunities existing for the material and moral development of the Nation within its present continental borders. We see and value the precious advantages our relative isolation has secured for us in the past, and should be deeply rejoiced if they could be continued. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that great changes have taken place, and that the duty of the Nation is to be decided with reference to the actual present and the probable future, not with reference to a past that is, happily or unhappily, forever closed.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S candidacy has suffered one of those campaign calamities from which, even with the best nursing, it will not wholly recover. If he is not ineligible by reason of non-residence, then he made an improper affidavit for the purpose of tax-dodging, the voters will say, and all the lawyers in the community cannot save him from the bad political consequences of this rough and ready popular reasoning. If he is a non-resident he is ineligible; if he is a tax-dodger he is inadvisable. It is an awkward, and, to his campaign managers, a most vexatious incident suddenly risen to trouble an otherwise radiant outlook.

Yet in law and in morals Col. ROOSEVELT may come off without damage. In this State residence is held by the courts to be determined by the facts. The Washington affidavit is a pretty solid and solemn fact. "And since then [October, 1897,] I have been and now am a resident of Washington," As against New York City, which he expressly disclaims as his residence, this declaration of the affidavit, in the absence of countervailing facts, would be deemed conclusive. But it is not conclusive against Oyster Bay. Mere declaration, even a sworn declaration, is insufficient to establish a residence. If it can be proved that Col. ROOSEVELT maintained at Oyster Bay an establishment to which he resorted in his intervals of rest from official duty at the capital and maintained it in a manner which created the presumption that he intended to return there to live at some future time, then the courts might hold, notwithstanding the positive language of the Washington affidavit, that the Colonel's real residence and domicile were in Oyster Bay and not in Washington. The affidavit is clearly evidence of an intention to abandon New York City as a place of residence. It creates no such presumption in regard to Oyster Bay. As to that the facts would reveal his intention, and that intention, when unmistakably revealed, would control the decision of the court. At the same time the making of affidavits of residence in Washington is not to be commended to gentlemen with political aspirations.

It is denied that Col. ROOSEVELT intended to evade the payment of his taxes altogether. He apparently wished either to escape paying them twice, once in New York and once elsewhere, or else he wished to pay them in some community, either Oyster Bay or Washington, where the tax rate is lower than in New York City. This again is a question of fact. But it will be difficult to overcome the impression, which Col. ROOSEVELT'S opponents will strive to make general, that he made the Washington affidavit to get rid of paying his taxes. Mr. PLATT and his associates do not need to be reminded that a candidate is harassed and the labors and anxieties of his managers are very much increased by a campaign attack that cannot be met and silenced.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP.

Count CASSINI'S words are very friendly and pleasant to hear. We have long enjoyed amicable relations with Russia. There has even been manifest between the two countries a cordiality scarcely to be looked for in the relations of the freest and about the least free of the peoples of the earth. But on our side we have believed for more than a generation that we were indebted to Russia for a demonstration that deterred less friendly European powers from acts of interference during our civil war. The demonstration may not have been quite disinterested. Our conception of it may not be based on strict historical truth. But we have been grateful for it and have always kept a warm spot in our hearts for Russia. May the friendship of the two nations never grow less.

At the same time, when the Russian Ambassador, turning his mind from the pleasures of his Summer holiday at Narragansett Pier to the serious question of world politics, tells a reporter for the press that he never heard of any proposition by some of the Continental powers to intervene in behalf of Spain against us, a proposition that was defeated by England's emphatic refusal to have anything to do with it, we may permit ourselves to doubt whether he is bound to have official knowledge of every inchoate political plot that is hatched in Continental capitals—not even when his imperial master is one of the plotters. Capt. MAXSE'S specific and circumstantial story of the plot of Germany, France, Austria, and Russia to force us to cease making war on Spain has not been denied in the quarters where denials of so grave an accusation were looked for and whence they would have come, we think, in authoritative form, even if through a semi-official medium, if the charge had not been true. Capt. MAXSE is believed in England to have extraordinarily good sources of information, and England had a motive for letting the story leak out. It gave us fresh proof of her friendship. It checked Continental schemes against her and against us.

While we are bound to accept in all their sincerity the Russian Ambassador's assurances of the continued warm friendship of his country for the United States, we easily perceive that Russia has at the present moment peculiar reasons for wishing to convince us that she is as good a friend as we have in Europe. Nobody pretends that an alliance or close friendly understanding between England and the United States would work to the advantage of Russia. It might work to her serious disadvantage, strengthening England's position in the Far East and giving to her voice in every quarter of the globe a new and fuller tone not to be prudently disregarded. If Russia can persuade us—or can persuade the President, which practically and diplomatically is the same thing—that she is so very good a friend to us that we cannot afford to imperil the amity of the relation by too close an intimacy with another great power, as, for example, England, we might regret the loss of a great opportunity, but we could not deny that the Ambassador of his Majesty the Czar has won an important diplomatic victory, protecting the Czar's interests at the cost of England's and our own.

THIS NEEDS JUSTIFICATION.

Astonishment that verges closely on indignation has been produced in many minds by the action of the War Department in putting the steamer Shinnecock out of commission while there are still 400 typhoid fever patients at Camp Wikoff. It is just possible, of course, that every one of these 400 men is in such a desperate condition that removal would be fatal, but it is hard to believe that such is the case, and, if it is not, the course taken is a new and culminating evidence of bungling incompetency.

The conditions at Montauk Point are doubtless better than they were, but they are still very far from ideal, and almost as far from satisfactory to those whose relatives and friends are making there a final struggle against disease. For, though the sick soldiers have now something more than a wall of cloth to protect them from the fierce storms that are wont almost daily to sweep over that exposed promontory at this season, yet the something is only a rude and hastily constructed fence of rough boards, and the hospital cannot fail to be a place of many draughts and of frequent and great changes in temperature.

That man must be ill indeed whose chance for life would be greater there than while making a carefully and skillfully protected journey to a city hospital where all the resources of medical science are close at hand. The report is that about 100 of the 400 patients are beyond help. That leaves 300, who, it would seem, could stand a transfer to the city. Surely the question of expense did not enter into the decision to release the Shinnecock to her owners.

ANSWERING AN ALARMIST.

In his presidential address, delivered a few weeks ago before the British Association, Sir WILLIAM CROOKES made the decidedly startling assertion that practically the whole of the world's food supply was now used by its inhabitants, and that, unless the chemists found a way to put atmospheric nitrogen into edible form, we would all be put on painfully short rations in the comparatively near future. Sir WILLIAM is a man of recognized scientific attainments, and his warning has therefore received attention and excited comment in many lands, but he is also a man whose power to discriminate between good and bad evidence is not infallible, as he has frequently shown while investigating and discussing the phenomena of spiritualism, so called, and of psychology. So, though everybody was interested when he said that the economy of nature is about to break down and that starvation can only be averted by the laboratory, there was no eager rush to provision stores with a view to preparing for the dearth he prophesied.

It was just as well, perhaps, that the eminent patron of ghosts and ghost stories was not taken very seriously when he appeared in his new rôle of alarmist. Already the more sober-minded members of the scientific fraternity are coming forward with agreeable assurances that no scarcity of food is to be apprehended, and it is a somewhat curious fact that the most careful, detailed, and convincing of all the replies which Sir WILLIAM'S address has elicited comes from one of our new possessions in the Pacific. Dr. WALTER MAXWELL, Director and Chief Chemist of the Experiment Station and Laboratories of Hawaii, has prepared a long article in which, in effect, he intimates that the President of the British Association may know a good deal about apparitions, but he has lots and lots to learn about nitrogen and agricultural chemistry in general.

Dr. MAXWELL says that the world's potential food supply, instead of waning, is increasing rapidly—faster, probably, than its animal population—and that as yet we have hardly begun to draw upon it. Before necessity arises to utilize atmospheric nitrogen for provender, we must use the already enormous and steadily growing stock of that element which the soil contains, all more or less immediately available for transformation into vegetable tissue—that is to say, into food for animals. As for the loss of nitrogenous matter in the shape of sewage directed into the sea, Dr. MAXWELL declares that neither Sir WILLIAM nor anybody else need worry about that, since it forms but an infinitesimal part of the quantity which the rivers have been carrying to the ocean ever since rivers began to flow. The loss is not total or permanent. Nitrogen, as well as lime and phosphoric acid, is as much needed by the animal and vegetable growths of the sea as by cereals grown upon the land, and all these elements are returned to the land, part immediately in the forms of millions of tons of fish, &c., and of plant growths that are brought from the ocean to the shores, and the rest as geological changes occur.

In conclusion Dr. MAXWELL writes: "One part of the work of practical agricultural chemists to-day is to try to promote the conditions by which the natural transfer of nitrogen by plants from the air is accomplished, and to render available, with the least amount of waste, the vast reserve of nitrogen that is locked up in the soil in organic forms. I have no doubt that the interesting calculations of Sir WILLIAM CROOKES will find a place among numerous others of a similar nature which the world has received and talked of, but which have not seriously disturbed the every-day economy of nature."

OF A DIAMOND AND OTHER THINGS.

"Where," asks "Eli Perkins," in an interview published by The Sun, "where is there a city that has a better police, shrewder or more faithful detectives, or wiser Judges, than New York?"

This inquiry the eminent manipulator of facts and figures was impelled to make because of a recent experience of his that began on West Twenty-sixth Street, developed in the East Twentieth Street Police Station, and culminated in the Court of Special Sessions. Now, few people who have experiences which take that particular course find in them reasons for admiring any of the officials mentioned by Mr. LANDON, but he is an exception to many rules, and, just as he hastened, in telling his tale, to explain that it was business with a printing company which took him into West Twenty-sixth Street, so we will not delay the statement that his subsequent visits to the two courts mentioned were entirely voluntary. Thereby all excuses for misunderstandings or misinterpretation will be removed, with the result of establishing conditions in which Mr. LANDON will feel thoroughly at home.

It seems that while passing along West Twenty-sixth Street—on the way to a printing office, remember—he was vehemently and suddenly assailed by a young man. This person knew what he wanted, and took it—a diamond scarf pin of value not stated, but presumably great. Mr. LANDON, who can reach a conclusion as quickly as anybody, even though he doesn't always reach the same one that other folks do, immediately decided that the young man was a thief, and in a loud voice he repeatedly asked the general public to stop him—that is, the thief. The general public was busy just then and didn't grant the request, and thief and pin disappeared in the distance.

But not forever. Mr. LANDON sought the nearest police station, rehearsed his loss, described the criminal, and was told to hope. Two days later the thief was arrested, identified, and sent to the Tombs. A week after that Mr. LANDON received a note from the prisoner, protesting innocence and offering to return the pin if the loser would promise not to press his case in court. No promise was given, but a mysterious stranger brought back the diamond, and Mr. LANDON, though he did not drop the prosecution, persuaded the Judge to "give the boy a chance" by sending him to Elmira instead of to Sing Sing.

Such are the facts upon which the distinguished upholder of truth and protection bases the conundrum quoted above, and his evident confidence that none can solve it. Well, his confidence may be justified, though in this particular case the police did nothing, the detectives did little, and that little easy, while the Judge presumably did but execute the law as he found it. And is there not to be found in the incident a hint that the discredited old policy of setting a thief to catch a thief was followed? It may be that this is hypercriticism, and that mere chance, that best friend of detectives everywhere, brought about the speedy apprehension of Mr. LANDON'S despoiler. We hope so, at any rate, for though JONATHAN WILD was a most successful thief-taker, he is not a good model for modern sleuths.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Omaha has secured the war balloons now at Santiago for the next spectacular feature of its exposition.

* * *

President Diaz of Mexico has just bought a dog through a St. Louis dog fancier. It is a pointer, a bench-show champion at that, and is named McKinley.

* * *

Multnomah Lodge of Free Masons has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in Oregon City. It is noteworthy because it was the first Masonic lodge established west of the Missouri River.

* * *

An Essex County sportsman recently shot a black woodchuck while hunting in the Adirondack region, and South Framingham (Mass.) people have occasional glimpses of a snow-white sparrow in one of the flocks that infest their town.

* * *

Politics are unusually brisk in Tennessee just now, and the liveliest feature of this lively campaign is a joint debate between two negro orators—R. W. Christian of Jackson and J. C. Napier of Knoxville. Crowds flock to hear the discussions.

* * *

When J. A. Paulsell, a veteran of both the Mexican and civil wars, and now eighty-two years old, married a woman of twenty-two years a few days ago, he used a novel wedding ring. It was of brass, and was made from a bit of cannon used by the Mexicans at Chepultepec and destroyed by the Americans.

* * *

White Republicans will take no part in the Louisiana Congressional campaign, as they cannot find candidates to stand when there is no chance for an election. Disfranchisement of negroes under the new State Constitution is the reason for the position of the Republicans, who are derisively referred to as "the lily-whites."

* * *

Mrs. E. C. Atwood, who manages a group of gold mines in Colorado, and a concentrating mill near them, has the distinction of being the only woman miner in the State. She is making money at the business, and is now superintending the building of a tramway from the mines to the mill that requires an outlay of $25,000 in cash.

* * *

A speckled trout weighing 8½ pounds, recently caught by trolling in one of the ponds of the North Woods Club's preserves, in the Adirondack region, is pronounced by State Fish Commissioner Arthur N. Cheney, an authority on such matters, to be the heaviest ever caught in the State. It was a true type of the Salmo fontinalis, and not a brown trout, of which species several heavier specimens have been hooked.

* * *

Bee culturists are now puzzling over a new subject. These are numerous enough to have a newspaper "organ" of their own, and are filling its columns with incidents to prove that bees will more quickly attack a man with black hair, or wearing a black hat, a veil with black spots, or black gloves on his hands, than those who go to the hives as blondes or wearing light colors. Evidence seems to be pretty conclusive, too, that bees have a color sense to a certain extent, at least.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is almost exasperating to one who for some years has been a reader of THE TIMES, and who has pinned his faith to it as an independent and truly Democratic newspaper, to peruse such an editorial as that in to-day's issue which is headed "Unreasonable and Unprofitable." The statements made in the last paragraph are so at variance with what goes before that the inconsistency seems remarkable. You state in effect that the advantage of having a complete ticket upon which any and all independent candidates can be voted for is "a highly desirable object." You further admit that it is "also desirable" to defeat Mr. Platt's candidates for the Legislature. How in the world can they be defeated if you and Seth Low and others, who ought to be expected to show willingness to assist in their defeat, continue to cry down a movement having this object mainly in view?

We will admit that Mr. Platt's dummies might be defeated by voting for the Tammany plug-uglies, but does THE TIMES advise the independents to pursue this course? What other course is there for them to pursue except the one which they are now following? Of what use would it be for them to nominate independent candidates for the Assembly and Senate, and have these candidates flock by themselves in a party column, with no hope of their securing more than a handful of votes. I beg of you in this connection to notice the situation in the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District in which I reside. One of Mr. Platt's subservient lieutenants has just been renominated, a man who, to my knowledge, never made a speech in the Senate and has exerted no influence whatever on legislation. The "Democrats" have put up a saloon keeper who probably could not write a grammatical sentence, and whose nomination is simply the laughing stock of the community. What are we to do? Suppose a few of us accomplished the difficult and almost hopeless task of getting an independent candidate for Senator in the field by securing 1,000 signatures to his petition, of what avail would it be? Alone in a column with no candidates for State officers above his name, it would be safe to say his vote would be insignificant.

You state at the end of your editorial that all can be accomplished that the independents desire by an indorsement of Roosevelt after his nomination by the Republicans. If you would stop to reason a moment, you would know that there would not be time to effect such an indorsement after the Republican State Convention. The work of securing fifty signatures in each county is no small task, and the time allowed would be insufficient. Platt's lieutenants have fixed the statutes just as they are for the very purpose of dealing with such a situation. Let us suppose that Platt's convention did not nominate Roosevelt, but Black or Woodruff, and that the party of Messrs. Hill, Croker, and Murphy should nominate Danforth, how would it be possible for the Independents to get a ticket in the field after the other nominations were made?

It would seem this Fall that it was the supreme opportunity for the independents to win a place on the official ballot and to shake off the bondage under which we are now held by the election laws as they have been fixed by the efforts of Platt and Raines. When such a paper as THE TIMES apparently decides this proposed emancipation, we are almost impelled to exclaim "et tu Brute."

T. H. E.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

A POTENT POLITICAL FACTOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All the Democrats have to do in the approaching campaign is to cultivate the art of understatement. In the criticism of the War Department they possess the richest mine of political projectiles of the century. The Republican leaders do not realize that every time a party stronghold is hit with one of these projectiles the whole Nation cheers. Why? Because we love our soldiers. We know that they have been cruelly wronged and that nothing adequate is being done in the direction of justice or reform.

The devoted Republican leaders are looking forward to the dramatic events which will close the war with Spain to divert the attention of the voter from the army. They forget that the army and navy are the central figures in this drama; that the contrast is painful, and that the present and future of the army are in jeopardy as long as Alger is permitted to control it. Alger's promise to devote himself to the present and future of our army while Mr. McKinley attends to its ghastly past fills the country with dismay.

R. S. P.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

A Remarkable Resemblance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Questions of identity are interesting to lawyers. Your quotation from The Springfield Republican about the mistaken Perkins identification leads me to tell you of a remarkable resemblance between two men who are not relatives. I know a Massachusetts Yankee and a Pennsylvania Dutchman, the one a college professor, the other a clergyman, who are so alike in form and features that when talking to the one, I can hardly persuade myself that it is not the other. If I should be called on to identify the body of either I would very easily think it was the body of the other. These two men are now living, the one in this city, the other in a Southern city, and have never heard of each other.

A LAWYER.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

Shortcomings in Every War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the article, "Bismarck and Motley," in September's North American, I was struck by the apositeness, at this time of hasty and indiscriminate criticism, of these words of Prince Bismarck, referring to the charge of the First Dragoon Guards at Mars-la-Tour: "Both my sons were present in the famous cavalry charge of Aug. 16, and my son Herbert received there a bullet wound through the leg from which he never recovered, and which has at times been aggravated by his tendency to abuse his remarkable faculty for work. He received no regular medical care on the field, the only one who looked after him then being a veterinary surgeon, a Swiss. The wound remained open for a considerable period, and from time to time pieces of leather were ejected that had been carried into the wound by the bullet." That mistakes and shortcomings are to be found in our late, as in every war is doubtless true. But investigation is about to be made. May we not accord to our War Department what the Captain of the Maine asked for Spain, suspension of judgment?

W. A. PURRINGTON.

New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

British, Not English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Reginald H. Williams, in his letter of Sept. 21, speaks of the "Cape to Cairo English Empire," "England's occupation," "English annexation," and the "English flag." In your issue of Sept. 23 he denies that he is an Englishman. I would take great pleasure in studying the family tree of this particular branch of the Williamses. I want to suggest to your correspondent that hereafter when outlining the future of Fashoda, &c., he use the term British, instead of English.

The fact is, my dear "Regina," (sic) there is no "English Empire," and the "English flag" became only a part of the British flag when the St. Andrew's cross of Scotland and the St. George's cross of England together formed the "Union Jack" of Great Britain, and when Scotland's King became the heir to England's crown.

The descendants of Wallace, Bruce, and the Scottish chiefs can never be "English."

HOOT MON.

South Orange, N. J., Sept. 24, 1898.

The New Cry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cry no longer is "Remember the Maine!" but "Remember Alger!" "Remember Alger and His Incompetents!"

C. F. LAURIE.

Erie, Penn., Sept. 23, 1898.

THE NEW ARMY TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

From The Medical Record.

To the Editor of The Medical Record:

As a sequel to the letter of Dr. W. Gilman Thompson in your issue of Sept. 10, under the heading, "The New Army Treatment of Typhoid Fever," I desire to report the case of a patient who was not stopped in New York City. G. S—, private, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, entered my office Sept. 1, having been discharged from the detention hospital at Camp Wikoff three days previously. I found him with a temperature of 103° Fahrenheit, dry, cracked tongue; sordes on the teeth, tympanitic abdomen, and suffering from a profuse "pea-soup" diarrhea, much prostration, and an irritable stomach. I asked him if he had a fever when discharged. He replied that he did not know; that during the two days he was in the detention hospital he was at no time examined by a physician, and that when one appeared it was only to ask him if he wished a furlough. Thinking that if he was to recover he must escape from the lack of treatment he was receiving, the soldier replied in the affirmative, and with two other members of his company, in little better condition than himself, made his way as best he could to Michigan. I placed him in Mercy Hospital, in this city, where he has since been very ill with a typical attack of typhoid fever.

Here is a patient who actually scattered the typhoid germs all along the railroad track from Montauk Point to Northern Michigan, and is still in considerable danger of losing his life from so doing.

W. T. DODGE, M. D.

Big Rapids, Mich., Sept. 18, 1898.

For Postal Banks.

From The Chicago Record, (Rep.)

State and Congressional Conventions in considerable numbers are giving their approval of the postal savings bank proposition, which is one of the best assurances that Congress cannot refuse much longer to sanction the demand of the people for safe places of deposit for persons of small means. The Washington Republican State Convention is the latest to make mention of this subject in its platform. The convention held on Wednesday for the nomination of two candidates for Congress and for Supreme Court Judges gave hearty approval to the postal savings bank agitation, and asked for favorable legislation on the subject from Congress.

It is this persistent expression of the popular desire for postal savings banks that must soon lead to their establishment. The voice of the people must be heard by Congress if constantly raised in behalf of any particular piece of legislation.

The Corbin-Miles Controversy.

From The Boston Transcript.

The war between Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin is said by Washington dispatches to be smothered rather than ended. The Adjutant General has so pushed his favor with Secretary Alger and so magnified his office that he to-day disputes power with Gen. Miles. Dispatches credit him with devising a scheme to have Gen. Miles transferred to the command of one of the military departments, which would leave Gen. Corbin in undisputed ascendancy at Washington. Gen. Miles is the senior officer of the army, but he holds command of it simply by Presidential assignment, with headquarters at Washington. It is difficult to believe that Gen. Corbin can cherish the belief that President McKinley could be induced to take action to degrade Gen. Miles before the Nation and the army for no other purpose than to exalt Secretary Alger and make the Adjutant General virtually the head of our military establishment. Such a step at the present time would occasion a public outburst that would express itself in votes, though President McKinley would be actuated by higher motives in suppressing Corbinism. Gen. Miles has claims on the country which cannot be overlooked. He may not be so able a commander as his admirers claim him to be, but he positively shines by comparison with Shafter, whom Alger and Corbin picked out to be the coming military man. All this controversy, public and suppressed, would have been impossible had we possessed at the opening of the war a good military organization with the powers of the commanding General clearly defined and with the staff departments subordinate to him. The Army and Navy Journal recently pertinently remarked that the United States Army was the only sentient thing that it knew of that was without a head.

Deserve Congratulations.

From The Boston Journal, (Rep.)

We are inclined to congratulate the Connecticut Democrats upon their successful mutiny against the Chicago platform. As we have recently suggested, that platform contains so many dead and moribund issues that if it were read in the hearing of a convention of average intelligence a motion to "reaffirm" it would be hooted down.

A Rebuke to the President.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (Pop.)

Mr. McKinley's private secretary met such an overwhelming defeat in Connecticut that his friends think he will have to resign. He set himself up as the Administration candidate, and his defeat is of such a character as to suggest a rebuke to the President.

NUGGETS.

Reversed Circumstances.

Jones—For a while Jones was clean out of his mind about that girl.

Smith—And now?

Jones—Oh, now, the girl is clean out of his mind.—Boston Globe.

So Sarcastic.

Willie—I once knew a girl who nearly died from ice-cream poisoning.

Nellie—The very idea! I would never have dreamed of such a thing happening to a girl of your acquaintance.—Indianapolis Journal.

Very Inconsistent.

"Men are such inconsistent beings!" said the Mormon wife No. 4.

"What's wrong now?"

"Why, my husband's been singing all day 'There's Only One Girl in This World for Me.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Matter of Economy.

Business Man (furiously)—What do you mean by kissing my daughter?

Underpaid Clerk (meekly)—I desired to show my appreciation of your daughter's loveliness, and kisses are the only things I could afford to give her.—New York Weekly.

Not Courting.

"Do you court an investigation?" inquired the interviewer.

"Well," said Senator Sorghum, slowly, "I don't exactly like the phrase. I'm willin' to meet an investigation if circumstances make it necessary. But I ain't makin' love to it."—Washington Star.

McILRATH OF MALATE.*

Yes, yes, my boy, there's no mistake,
You put the contract through!
You lads with Shafter, I'll allow,
Were heroes, tried and true;

But don't forget the men who fought
About Manila Bay,
And don't forget brave McIlrath
Who died at Malaté.

THERE was an act to sing about—
An eighteen-carat deed,
To shine beside the sister gem
Of Switzer Winkelried!

Yes, I was with him, saw him—well,
You want to hear it all—
It is a braver story than
A mighty city's fall!

The night was black, save where the forks
Of tropic lightning ran,
When, with a long deep thunder-roar,
The typhoon storm began.

Then, suddenly above the din,
We heard the steady bay
Of volleys from the trenches where
The Pennsylvanians lay.

The Tenth, we thought, could hold their own
Against the feigned attack,
And, if the Spaniards dared advance,
Would pay them doubly back.

But soon we mark'd the volleys sink
Into a scatter'd fire—
And, now we heard the Spanish gun
Boom nigher yet and nigher!

Then, like a ghost, a courier
Seemed past our picket toss'd
With wild hair streaming in his face—
"We're lost—we're lost—we're lost"

"Front, front—in God's name—front!" he cried:
"Our ammunition's gone!"
He turned a face of dazed dismay—
And thro' the night sped on!

"Men, follow me!" cried McIlrath,
Our acting Sergeant then;
And when he gave the word he knew
He gave the word to men!

Twenty there—not one man more—
But down the sunken road
We dragged the guns of Battery H,
Nor even stopped to load!

Sudden, from out the darkness poured
A storm of Mauser hail—
But not a man there thought to pause,
Nor any man to quail!

Ahead, the Pennsylvanians' guns
In scatter'd firing broke;
The Spanish trenches, red with flame,
In fiercer volleys spoke!

Down with a rush our twenty came—
The open field we pass'd—
And in among the hard-press'd Tenth
We set our feet at last!

Up, with a leap, sprang McIlrath,
Mud-spatter'd, worn and wet,
And, in an instant, there he stood
High on the parapet!

"Steady, boys! we've got 'em now—
Only a minute late!
It's all right, lads—we've got 'em whipp'd
Just give 'em volleys straight!"

Then, up and down the parapet
With head erect he went,
As cool as when he sat with us
Beside our evening tent!

Not one of us, close shelter'd there
Down in the trench's pen,
But felt that he would rather die
Than shame or grieve him then!

The fire, so close to being quench'd
In panic and defeat,
Leap'd forth, by rapid volleys sped,
In one long deadly sheet!

A cheer went up along the line
As breaks the thunder-call—
But, as it rose, great God! we saw
Our gallant Sergeant fall!

He sank into our outstretch'd arms
Dead—but immortal grown;
And Glory brighten'd where he fell,
And valor claim'd her own!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

*Acting Serg't J. A. McIlrath, Battery H, Third Artillery (Regulars;) enlisted New York; fifteen years' service.

WHAT LONDON THINKS

Opinion of Chamberlain's Speech on the Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

BARON CURZON OF KEDLESTON

The Malodorous Esterhazy and His Infamous Work.

The Restoration of Li Hung Chang—Life Work of Sir George Grey and Theodore Fontane.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Chamberlain's speech before the Danvers Historical Society yesterday has obtained wide publication here and is received with the greatest satisfaction, especially the passage where he emphasizes his desire to welcome the federation of the Anglo-Saxon race, which Chamberlain sees coming nearer and nearer.

As a chronicler, so far as is in my power, of what London and England think, and also as one who in the very earliest days foresaw the coming of this better and truer feeling, which is now but a commonplace in journalism, it is with keen pleasure that I find a strong statesman, with whose policy I unfortunately could not always agree, now take the steady, straight line on which the best of his countrymen are so eager to follow. The manner and method of his pronouncements on this all-important subject have been subjected to free, and sometimes fierce, criticism at the hands of certain journals on this side; but of late even these have owned that the Colonial Secretary had a keen vision, especially when looking westward.

The difficulty will be to restrain his political camp followers from nauseating both the British and American publics by excessive and fulsome developments of the simple, statesmanlike idea, to which he gave utterance yesterday.

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The Viceroy of India.

Mr. Curzon, as Baron Curzon of Kedleston, has got hold of the right label, for Kedleston Hall and the Government House at Calcutta are, as explained in previous dispatches, one in design. The lucky son of Lord Scarsdale has also been fortunate enough to get an Irish Peerage, which will not keep him out of the House of Commons while his father lives. From what I hear I should not wonder if his sudden accession to enormous power had the effect of modifying some of this young man's venial sins of public manner, which often in the House of Commons have been peculiarly offensive.

Curzon, with less of that superior attitude which put up the backs of even trained statesmen, would be far more likely to become a great Governor General of an empire where firm ruling, though necessary, is not the only quality needed. Indeed, there is no country in the world where the snub direct has to be used so sparingly as in India. The Curzon of two years ago would have set the place on fire and made enemies right and left. But that cannot fairly be said of the Curzon of to-day.

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The Disgusting Esterhazy.

That slimy but showy scoundrel Esterhazy, a malodorous mixture of forger, spy, soldier, and detective has been sneaking round London during the early days of this week with some precious Dreyfus documents for sale in his pocket; but whether his courage failed him or no buyers turned up is only known in the dark caverns of this gentleman's mind, and his hand was nerved to no greater deed than the shaving off of his mustache.

By the help of this disguise the gallant Major has been able to dodge the noble army of reporters of the London press looking out for cheap copy at this fag end of the sea serpent season. The creature says he alone knows the secret; but, judging from my short inspection of the animal on the Charing Cross platform on Wednesday evening, I take him to be one of those flued-minded men who only tell the truth by accident, and would take sides with the tiger in any hunting expedition.

The heart-breaking thought is that France has so many Esterhazys, on whose vile backs she for some insane reason, dares not write large the label "scoundrel and traitor."

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The Orleans Manifesto.

If the manifesto of the Duke of Orleans to the French people had been written in clear nervous French and had had any real fire in it, possibly it might have obtained a sort of first-night success, which any Duke, royal or otherwise, may reasonably hope for when he takes to dramatic bill posting. But the stuff was weak-kneed twaddle and shows the young gentleman so poorly trained in the usages of the royal house of France that he actually knows not how correctly to sign his name to a public paper.

I shall be greatly surprised if the rapidly awakening sense of cleanliness and honor in the truest French hearts can be so far smirched and dulled as to lead men to treat seriously as Philip V. that ill-trained ducal comedian who fell on Esterhazy's neck to gain a round of applause, and whose dull ears failed to detect the hisses of honest men.

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The Courage of Picquart.

But the central figure in the framework of the week is certainly that of Col. Picquart, whose dramatic exit from the Eighth Correctional Chamber of Paris is more fraught with deep tragic meaning than anything seen on the modern stage. One has to go back to Greek tragedy for anything so fateful, so prophetic. Thousands there are, doubtless, of honest men in France with hearts beating with the noble impulses that lead men to chivalrous and heroic deeds, but among Frenchmen in power and office such Bayards are few.

Almost alone among a bribed and bribing general staff, this young officer, brilliant with military genius beyond his years, had in him the making of one of those great instructed soldiers among whom the English Kitchener stands in the foremost rank. Too brave to lie, too honest to shuffle, refusing from his venal enemies the mercy that could only be bought by a cringing accusation of some innocent man or by a silence which sealed the coffin of the dying Dreyfus, Col. Picquart saves by his courage the fair good name of France. He is not the man to hang himself or cut his throat; and if his enemies do this for him, as they did for the poor fool Henry, then Picquart would have his country know the truth.

So he speaks it simply and sternly, in circumstances which may well stop the heart's action of the bravest man, and is hurried out of court. The curtain falls and behind it the general staff are sharpening their forging quills and their razors.

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The Duty of France.

Did they do this thing for Henry? That is the question which all over Europe men wish to know and to which no plain answer can be returned. I have taken especial care to track this thing home by all possible means that are available in London and Paris, and I cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that this assisted suicide looks black, indeed. The mise-en-scène was simple enough—a distant cell at the end of a deserted corridor from which all other prisoners had been cleared out, and a body of willing stage carpenters ready to remove all weapons and traces of the crime before heavy-footed justice stepped on the scene.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not accuse the French people of this crime, but I cannot resist converging evidence proving to the hilt that the French military authorities of the present day are more corrupt than in the festering times of Bazaine. The second empire military frauds contented themselves with robbing purses, public and private, but these heroes rob men of their life and honor. Behind this ignoble crew stands the great clean body of the French nation, whose history and saving virtues no man knows better than myself.

But they should move forward six paces toward the edge of that precipice which threatens France; and so moving drive the general staff over the brink. Then they may cry a halt and clean out the War Ministry for other and honest men, of whom in that great country there is no lack.

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English Army Shortcomings.

If Kitchener's marvelous hospital and commissariat arrangements in the Soudan excite, as well they might, the envy of our people, it yet has become painfully apparent in England that there are few Kitcheners at home. The Sirdar's perfect ambulance system was the result of infinite thought and endless labor on the part of men who were in no sense moved by political necessities at home, and who did not care one blank cartridge for the result the war or its operations might have at the coming Parliamentary election at, say Little Pedlington.

From the Sirdar to the lowest assistant surgeon there was no slackness, no shirking. Unfortunately, a very different story has been revealed in the recent army manoeuvres in the West of England. The cavalry had reached the manoeuvring ground so poorly horsed that chance steeds had to be hired for $8 a day.

Twelve unlucky regiments had but two medical officers among them, and twenty-one wounded or disabled men were actually allowed to rave for hours on the platform of a great station because some red-tape formality had not been complied with. So far as the sanitary and commissariat arrangements went, the English Autumn manoeuvres of 1898 savored of the early fifties, and were bad at that.

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Li Hung Chang Resurrexit.

When, a fortnight ago, the final deposition of Li Hung Chang was announced with a considerable blowing off of journalistice trumpets, and political obituary notices had indeed been published by dozens, I urged in these dispatches that nothing but an honest certificate of his death would convince me that Li was really not going to bob up again.

So I was not altogether unprepared for the condolence visits paid on the fallen Li by the Ambassadors of Russia, France, and Spain, gentlemen who so rarely make the diplomatic error of worshipping the setting sun. That the Emperor of China would assert himself for any length of days appeared to me as wildly improbable as that his imperial brother of Russia should really be allowed to do as he liked. There was certainly in Pekin for an ominously brief period a fine show of authority and liberal talk of coming reforms.

But this playtime is over, for it was nothing more. The Emperor is packed off, possibly forever, to his studies and sacrifices. The famous Canton reformer is sent about his business and Li Hung Chang's great patroness, the Empress Dowager, comes on the scene once more. No wonder that politicians now have it that the early restoration of Li is confidently expected. He but retired to take a record jump.

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The Work of Sir George Grey.

His marvelous faculty for exaggeration forsook Mr. Froude for once when he called Sir George Grey an ardent Englishman, proud of his country and eager to see it great and glorious. Grey was not only a great colonial pro-consul, but a man of keen prophetic instinct, who foresaw, against the then ridicule of the English-speaking world, the need for our people and this country joining hands. Cultivated on many sides, he was no dreamer, but a man of such quick action that he frightened many home statesmen into wishing him on the shelf, from which, when complications arose, they were only too eager to recall him.

As The London Times admirably puts it, "There is only one person still alive who has been longer and more intimately associated with the colonies, and that person is the Queen herself." An English statesman, talking to me about Grey and his lifework last night, expressed the hope that our people, as colonial responsibility grew on them, might find a colonizing genius like the great man who recently passed away. "But," he added, with a smile, "you won't find it easy to work him from Washington."

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Death of Theodore Fontane.

As the first novel of Theodore Fontane, who has just died in Berlin, was published eighteen years ago, it was somewhat natural that people should talk of him as one of the younger school of German novelists. But young as his school may have been, Theodor was nearly eighty when he died. He was a chemist till his twenty-fifth year, then a journalist, war correspondent, prisoner of war, foreign editor of a great German paper, and rambler-in-chief round Berlin.

Finally, as an alert young man of sixty-one, he started writing novels. He knew Berlin and the country round as few Germans did. He had seen much of England in his younger days, and viewed with clear and kindly eyes the cranky odd sides of the English character. Fontano some years ago in Berlin spoke with prophetic instinct of the future drawing together of England and the United States, an idea which appeared to certain dogmatic Germans of that day as wildly visionary. But the old man lived just long enough to see his vision on the point of fulfillment.

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A New Novelist.

A strange work has just been issued, entitled "The Light," by Bernard Hamilton, a young graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose great-uncle was a college chum of Lord Byron's and bought Newstead Abbey of him. There is a slight Byronic flavor of revolt in this novel, which is mainly prompted by disgust at the doctrinal pretensions of the official State Church. Hamilton has this fine pull over the average ethical novelist, that, whenever his story slides into philosophic disquisition, he puts a warning footnote telling light readers how much they may fairly skip.

The idea is excellent, for thus many religious novels could be mostly boiled down to a dozen pages. The young author's first work, on which he labored for years, shows not only promise, but a certain degree of performance.

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An Old Landmark Going.

Our people care so much and know so much more than the great mass of Londoners about quaint, out-of-the-way historic buildings in this capital that many will regret the disappearance of the curious old house in Whitehall which was lately the United Service Museum. Its two centuries of life should have protected it from that ghastly destroyer, the modern improver.

True, Dean Swift ridiculed it, and likened it to a child-built card house, but it was the residence of that jovial dramatist, drinker, and architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, who, as Controller of the royal works, used the stones of the historic Whitehall palace to erect this oddity, which now is being improved off the face of London. What is grievously wanted here is a Ministry of the Fine Arts, which shall lead the ideal civil servant's life of having nothing to do, but shall earn liberal pay by preventing builders, improvers, ruffians, and vandals from wiping out the sacred landmarks of historic London.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ENGLAND'S TITLED DIRECTORS.

Criticism of Peers Who Lend Their Names to Companies.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The subject of noblemen lending their names to city companies has been revived by a speech which the Marquis of Dufferin made on Wednesday last, when he presided at a shareholders' meeting of the London and Globe Company, which, among other enterprises, controls the British-American corporation of British Columbia, and which achieved unpleasant notoriety by sending a large check to the financial editor of The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Marquis said that in view of certain incidents which had recently occurred he wished to give the assurance that neither he nor his co-Directors had ever received any consideration for joining the Directorate, beyond that which was provided for in the articles of the association.

The Marquis of Dufferin's speech is much criticised, and there is considerable lamentation over the fact that men in his position should lend historic names to companies.

More light has been thrown upon the titled "guinea pigs" by an article in The Critic, a financial organ, in which a list is given of peers who have been Directors of unsuccessful companies. It includes 75 peers, 190 companies, and a capital of £64,000,000 ($320,000,000,) on £54,213,814 ($271,069,070) of which no dividends have ever been paid. Many of the peers are Directors in several companies. The list is headed by Lord Donoughmore, with 14 companies, and includes the Earl of Essex and Lord Arthur Butler.

GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Seventy-two Papers Devoted to the Cause, According to the Annual Report.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The Vorwaerts publishes a report of the Socialist Party, which will be submitted at its annual meeting at Stuttgart. It points out that Socialism is steadily increasing throughout Germany, and has found its way into provinces where a few years ago Socialism was unknown. The electoral campaign of the Socialists cost 200,000 marks, the distribution of pamphlets proved most successful, and the Socialistic press now comprises sixty-eight political papers, two illustrated papers, and two comic papers, one of which is illustrated. The total receipts of the Socialistic Party for the year amounted to 320,000,000 marks and the expenditures footed up 340,000,000.

BARON CURZON'S TITLE.

Does Not Carry with It a Seat in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The elevation of George N. Curzon to the peerage, as Baron Curzon of Kedleston, is generally approved. Lord Scarsdale, his father, is one of the four peers in this country who are in holy orders, the others being the Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Devon, and the Marquis of Normanby. Lord Scarsdale is rector of the little Derbyshire hamlet Kedleston, from which the new peer takes his title.

It is suggested that the latter may return with a still higher title. The present barony does not carry with it a seat in the House of Lords, as he is given rank among the representative peers of Ireland, though taking his title from an English hamlet. But it places his name on the list of the possible candidates for the next vacancy in the House of Lords.

Ambassador White Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has returned to his duties at Berlin. During his stay at Homburg he was invited by the ex-Empress Frederick to dine with her and spend a day at the Castle of Cronberg. She spoke with great interest of the late war and American affairs generally.

Dewey Buys a Shakespearean Relic.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—It is announced that Rear Admiral Dewey has purchased here, through an agent, a Shakespearean relic in the shape of a snuffbox made from a mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare in his garden at Stratford. The box formerly belonged to Gen. Sir Denis Pack, one of Wellington's comrades.

Electric Road on the Jungfrau.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The first section of the electric railroad to the summit of the Jungfrau, the famous mountain of the Swiss Alps, has been opened as far as the Aasiger Glacier, and it is expected the road will be finished by the year 1904.

WHAT BERLIN TALKS ABOUT

The Emperor's Labor Law Likely to Give Rise to a Long War of Words.

PRINCE ALFRED IN A SCANDAL

Heir of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Loses $12,000 at Cards and Is Promoted, While Two Officers Quit the Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Kaiser, in his late speech to the Westphalians, which the cable has already epitomized for you, spoke the last word in what is likely to prove a long and obstinate war of words. He announced to his subjects that his Government had prepared a law, to be offered to the Reichstag this Autumn, under which inciting to a strike would be a penal offense.

On the 18th of June of last year the monarch, speaking at Bielefeld, developed his programme of social politics, declaring that he was for the protection of labor in all producing classes, the crushing out of every revolutionary element, and the condign punishment of every one who should attempt to prevent his neighbor from working when he wished to work. He is now, as I put it the other day, keeping his promise made last year.

It will indeed be surprising if such a dangerous measure finds a majority in its favor. It is indirectly contrary to the Prussian Constitution, and directly to the law of 1869, (Paragraph 152,) which expressly recognizes the legality of strikes and the organizing of them. To what ends the autocratic power the measure confers would be used by such industrial potentates as Baron von Stumm and his too numerous fellow-tyrants can easily be imagined. It hardly seems possible that a man of the Kaiser's common sense should not perceive the utter impossibility of such a law. The irony of a lapsus linguae on the part of the Emperor, that he said more than he intended, seems reasonable.

A Scandal and Its Results.

A nice little scandal is now furnishing the principal topic of conversation in private circles, and is the result of "a small game" indulged in by three German officers, Prince Alfred, son and heir of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, (whilom of Edinburgh;) Lieut. von Goetze and Baron von der Planitz. Prince Alfred "dropped" about $12,000, while poor Goetze lost all he possessed.

The latter proved a bad loser, and in the course of the altercation that followed, accused one of his comrades, presumably Planitz, of cheating, with the inevitable result, of course, that a challenge to fight was given and accepted on the spot. The affair got to the ears of Col. von Plettenberg, who reported it to the Kaiser, and was immediately summoned to his presence. He afterward went to Coburg. The duel had to take place, a "court of honor" being appointed to regulate the affair.

A few days later Lieuts. von Goetze and Planitz resigned from the army, and a general order was published by the division commander, which reads as follows: "By command of the division his Royal Highness, the hereditary Prince of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha has been granted leave of absence till the 30th of September." The young man, whose wild escapades have often been the talk of Berlin, has gone to Moscow with his mamma on a visit to Grand Duke Sergius.

On the return of the Emperor to Potsdam he was noticed that on the first opportunity he called the officers of the First Foot Guards, Prince Alfred's regiment, around him, and gave them a long lecture. It is reported that he talked "straight German," and that his style was both vigorous and incisive.

At the very end of the affair comes the news that young Alfred has been promoted from the rank of Captain, and assigned to the company in a Hessian regiment!

Prof. Reinhold Begas has finished the sketch for his monument to Prince Bismarck, which is destined for the still unfinished Berlin Cathedral, and it will be shown to the Emperor within the next few days. The Prince is represented in recumbent attitude upon a sarcophagus, attired in the uniform of his cuirassiers. Symbolic figures guard the figure, and candelabra will surround the whole monument. The material is to be white marble.

It is understood that the Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's mouthpiece since his dismissal, that has distinguished itself of late by its particularly blackguardly attacks on America and the Americans, will continue to be inspired from Friedrichsruh, but of course its "occupation is gone," for no one cares a straw for the opinions either of Prince Herbert or his ridiculascible brother-in-law.

A Musical Controversy.

An amusing controversy has been going on in the columns of a Berlin paper, printed in English, between the blind American pianist, Edward Perry, and the Leipsic correspondent of the above sheet, who considers it his duty as a resident of Leipsic to defend the reputation of that city as a centre for musical study against the attack of Mr. Perry, printed in a Philadelphia periodical.

As to the subject itself, I have no space here to go into it, but one thing is certain, and that is that in Germany at the present time there are but two places that can be recommended to young Americans in general for the study of music, namely, Berlin and Leipsic, and of the two Berlin is decidedly to be preferred.

Leipsic has a most tremendous idea of itself. People there actually believe that a success achieved at a Gewandhaus concert adds to immediate recognition of the world, whereas the actual fact is that such a success has little more weight than if it had been won in any other small city. A success under Nikisch in Berlin is, for instance, as far as reputation is concerned, worth just twice as much as the same success achieved under Nikisch in a Gewandhaus concert. This I have heard repeatedly from the best authorities.

As for the Leipsic Conservatory, which is certainly one of the best in the world, I would like to have pointed out three pianists of anything like world-wide fame who are its alumni, and this in the face of the fact that within the last twenty-five years at least a thousand persons have studied the piano there! In fact, excepting the institutions at Vienna and Paris, the conservatories of the Continent seem to insure either complete obscurity or a very modest mediocrity. Hardly one of the great pianists or violinists of the day can be considered conservatory bred.

Even in the land where the fear of the police surpasses that of the Almighty, the outraged feelings of humanity sometimes find relief in the summary code of Judge Lynch. Last week, according to German newspapers, a workman named Blass, employed in the factory of Henckel & Zuelch, in Gotha, who had annoyed his companions by his tell-tale propensities, was waylaid at night, beaten to death, and left on the road.

EDWARD BRECK.

ARGENTINE CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Notice Received at Washington that the Tariffs Are Increased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following cablegram has just been received at the State Department from United States Minister Buchanan at Buenos Ayres:

"Adee, Washington:

"According to law passed by Argentine Congress yesterday, in force from now till the 31st of next December, customs duties are increased as follows:

"Ad valorem duties of 5 per cent. and under, double. On those above 5 per cent. 10 per cent. additional is added, and 10 per cent. on customs law. Value of article added on all specific duties."

A Dinner to Commissioner Peck.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, will give a dinner in honor of Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the exposition of 1900, and his staff. Among those who will be present are M. Bonnier, the chief architect of the exposition; M. Bourdon, the chief engineer of the exposition; MM. Le Marchand, Brovans, Charden, and Fouchier, and the staff of the United States Embassy.

American Orders for Gold Canceled.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The American orders for gold, which was expected to be shipped to the United States to-day have been canceled.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE LAST SURVIVING SON OF RACHEL.—The Parisian journals of Sept. 14 contained the following item without comment: "M. Alexandre Walewski, Consul General of France at Naples, has just died." Paris soon forgets, for the name Walewski might at least have recalled the First Napoleon, or, of a later date, the career of the great actress Rachel. The late Consul General at Naples was her last surviving son. He was born Nov. 3, 1844, in Marly-le Roi, France. His father was Comte Colonna-Walewski, who was a Minister and President of the Corps Legislatif under Napoleon III. The Comte by due action of law gave his name to his son. Alexandre Walewski entered upon a diplomatic career in 1862. He became Consul General July 16, 1885, after having passed through all the war grades of the Consular service. He had occupied the post at Naples since Feb. 8, 1893. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor Feb. 20, 1882. Rachel also had a second son, Gabriel-Victor-Félix, born in Neuilly Jan. 26, 1848. To him she gave her own name, and he never bore any other. He entered the navy in 1864, and was made Lieutenant April 9, 1878. He was wounded at Nogent during the siege of Paris, where he had part of his nose blown away by the explosion of a shell. He was decorated with the cross Feb. 4, 1871. He died in 1889 at Brazzaville, French Congo, where he filled the office as Résident de France. Rachel loved her sons dearly. Her letters show this clearly. While filling a theatrical engagement at Liège in June, 1846, she wrote to her mother: "Oh, I want to see all those that I love so very much; and in recalling their faces I forget the trials which have pursued me ever since I left Paris. Write to me a long letter about my little Alexandre and everything else. Say to papa that he must get ready my little cottage on his great farm." * * *

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ALL ANARCHISTS KNOWN TO THE EUROPEAN POLICE.—People in America must have been often astonished at the readiness with which the identity of Anarchists are published in Europe as soon as arrests have been made following some murder or other crime against society. The truth is that every European Government has a special department of police whose duty it is to watch Anarchists, find out all about them, and transmit the information to the authorities of another town should a certain Anarchist change his abode. A sudden change of residence is always deemed suspicious, and the watch is redoubled around the Anarchist who makes it; sometimes he is arrested on some trivial charge that he may be under closer surveillance. It will be recalled that many arrests took place in Paris just prior to the Czar's visit there two years ago. The police thoroughly knew Cesario, the assassin of President Carnot; Angiolitti, the assassin of Señor Canovas, and they recently proved that they were also acquainted with Luigi Luchesi, the assassin of the Empress of Austria. People may wonder, if the above is true, how it is that assassinations can take place at all. But it must be remembered that Europe is large and European cities are crowded, and that an Anarchist may elude the police, and before he has been identified in his new abode the crime may have been committed. There may have been many assassinations prevented through the vigilance of the secret police, the history of which for obvious reasons may never become public property. Yet one sign of the thoroughness with which the police do their work is evident from the fact that when the perpetrator of an Anarchist crime is arrested, in a very brief period the police publish his complete identification.

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PRESIDENT FAURE MADE A CHEVALIER OF THE TOISON D'OR.—Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, "inherits," as it were, as Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, (Knight of the Golden Fleece,) the collar of the late Prince Bismarck. Here is the text of the letter translated from the Official Gazette of Madrid making the President a Knight in the oldest order in the world: "Desiring to give high and signal testimony of my royal esteem to Señor Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, in the name of my august son, the King Alfonso XIII., and as Queen Regent of the kingdom, I appoint him Chevalier of the Order of the Toison d'Or. He will be so informed by the person who is charged with executing this decree. Done in my palace of Madrid, Sept. 5, 1898. Maria Christina." According to the constitution of the order the investiture must be performed by a knight of the order, and the question is, Who will invest President Faure with the insignia? There are now no French knights of the order but the Comte d'Eu and the Prince de Joinville. There is, however, Don Francis d'Assisi, the husband of the dethroned Isabella II. of Spain, who makes his home in Paris, and it is subject for comment whether the son-in-law of Don Pedro or a great uncle of the Duc d'Orléans, the pretender to the Bourbon-Orléans throne, will have the honor of passing the sacred collar around the neck of the President of the French Republic.

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PESTS WORSE THAN THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.—According to a report on Indian exploration, published by Prince Henri d'Orléans, the snake is more fatal scourge in India than the bubonic plague. Every year thousands of unfortunate natives perish from snake bites. According to trustworthy statistics, published by the French Academy of Sciences, 433,300 persons perished in this way between 1876 and 1898. This proves that the snake is a more deadly adversary of the Hindu than either the lion or the tiger. For during the same period these beasts only devoured 64,284 natives. For the last five years the average number of deaths resulting from snake bites has been over 20,000, and the number is on the increase. In 1875 there were 21,266 deaths; in 1896 the rate reached 24,335. In the Bengal district snake bites are more often fatal than anywhere else in India. Domestic animals, too, suffer from the serpent pest, but more from the lion and tiger. Since 1875 1,500,000 domestic animals have been killed by snakes and wild animals. Of this number nine-tenths were slain by wild animals. In 1896, for example, 7,143 head of cattle fell victims to snake bites, while 81,397 were devoured by wild beasts.

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A VICTIM OF THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.—A few days ago, according to Le Figaro, a man about 40 years of age, tall and emaciated, with long, unkempt beard and hair mounted one of the posts of the balustrade of the Boulevard Beurdon, in Paris, where he harangued the passers-by, crying: "The truth must triumph! Down with the traitors! Long live justice and light!" When the police approached to make him come down, he shouted: "Down with the pretorian guard—traineurs de sabre! Fate must have a victim. In order to avoid civil war in my country, I sacrifice myself!" And the madman, before any one could prevent him, threw himself over into the Seine. In spite of all effort to save him he was drowned.

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DISTRIBUTION OF BICYCLES TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES IN GERMANY.—The distribution of bicycles to the employes of German towns increases from day to day. In the cities of Hanover and Ludvigshafen, and in some towns of less importance, machines have been distributed to the municipal employes in order to facilitate their work. The Municipal Council of Cologne has just decided that bicycles shall be rekoned in with the communal budget and placed at the disposal of the following city employes: Tax collectors, policemen, foresters, commissaries of police, sergeants de ville, watchmen, men of the health department, and in the departments of water, gas, and electrical supply, controllers, and all clerks in the employ of the city. The machines remain the property of the city; they are simply loaned to the employes. Forty marks a year are allowed to the borrowers of each machine to keep it in order. It is expressly forbidden to use the bicycles except in the performance of the city's service.

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THE GIBRALTAR TUNNEL PROJECT.—The French engineer Berlier, whose scheme for tunneling the Strait of Gibraltar has just been approved by the Spanish Government, gives as an estimate of the length of the projected work 23 kilometers, and says the greater part will have to be cut in solid rock. Although the present design is to connect a point of the Spanish territory with Ceuta, it is deemed necessary to have the co-operation of the British Government, and M. Berlier thinks that this will come in time. His reasons for placing great confidence in English co-operation in the end are somewhat curious. To Le Figaro he said the other day: "There is not a single Englishman who does not dream of going by the most direct line, and without scarcely putting the foot on board a ship, from London to Bombay. Now, a train leaving the metropolis, if there were a tunnel under the English Channel, could pass into France by the way of Calais or Boulogne and through France and Spain and into Morocco through a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar; it could then proceed along the northern coast of Africa across the Sues Canal and as far as the Persian Sea entirely by land. And when Englishmen shall fully comprehend that the entire journey may be made from London to the English possessions in India in a little over a week we shall have their full cooperation in carrying out the scheme I now have in hand."

VIENNA'S UNIQUE CRIMINAL

A Young Artisan Proves to the Police His Title of "King of the Burglars."

ALMOST INCREDIBLE RECORD

After a Fortnight's Expedition with the Police, He Convinced Them He Had Committed 398 Burglaries and Thefts in Ten Months—Novel Exhibits of the Police Show.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—If living exhibits were admitted to the Vienna Police Show at the Jubilee Exposition, then Julius Raidl, a young artisan, twenty-seven years old, would be its greatest ornament and attraction. He has secured for himself a name in criminal annals. He calls himself the King of the Burglars, and certainly there is nobody in the past or present that can beat his score. In the short period between the end of July, 1897, when he was discharged from prison, till the end of last May, that is, in the space of ten months, he committed no fewer than 398 burglaries and thefts. On being arrested a few weeks ago in connection with an important case, he persistently denied everything. But the more the police investigated his affairs the longer grew the list of Julius Raidl's exploits.

Every day brought to light fresh facts, and to the utter astonishment of the Police Commissioner who was engaged in the grand case, the number of thefts and burglaries committed by Raidl in ten months was found to amount to 120. Some particularly zealous police officials, anxious to win laurels in this case, after great trouble succeeded in finding out eleven more cases in which Raidl had proved a virtuoso at housebreaking. When at last the investigation was closed and he was informed that he was accused of 131 cases of burglary and theft, a contemptuous smile passed over his face, and turning to the examining magistrate he said:

"There were many more."

The examining magistrate, looking incredulous, Raidl, not without a certain touch of pride and self-satisfaction, added:

"You are more than 200 out, and I can prove it to you."

Thereupon Raidl, who has a most excellent memory, himself began enumerating his deeds. He did not know the names of all his victims, it is true, but he did know the hundreds of streets in which they lived. His accounts sounded fabulous and incredible, and the experienced police officials were so bewildered at such an unprecedented mass of crimes committed in so short a time, and as, on the other hand, all Raidl's assertions tallied so exactly with the facts, that at last they invited him to help them in proving his self-accusations.

Accordingly, our hero, accompanied by two strong Commissioners of Police, commenced a fortnight's expedition throughout Vienna and the neighborhood. In a fine "Fiaker," Raidl accompanied his two companions from place to place, from house to house. The result of this unique expedition was the confirmation of a list of 398 crimes perpetrated by Raidl, and now published by the police, in which compilation they were much assisted by the world champion's diary. This diary shows that Raidl was one of the most diligent thieves whose deeds are recorded in the history of crime. The tour of the two Commissioners of Police with him through Vienna and the environs, lasting more than a fortnight, was accompanied by some droll episodes, and no doubt it is without parallel. But the astonishing talent for thieving and the peculiar nature of this criminal's character were placed in their proper light.

Stole at All Times.

It appears that he stole at every hour of the day and night; he seized all that came within reach of his remarkably clever fingers. The place was a matter of indifference to him. In the churches he stole the collection boxes and the communion plate; in the houses of Counts and Princes, it was pictures and antiquities; in the villas of bankers and rich merchants, whatever he could find. He carried off all he could lay hands on. At Purkersdorf, for instance, he took two bath cloaks; from a garden he stole some apricots and cucumbers worth a few shillings; elsewhere it was a valuable picture of the Virgin Mary he removed. At Hietzing he took an album and a pair of stays; somewhere else he stole some packets of ordinary tobacco from a tobacconist's. In another case two valuable oil paintings came into his clutches, but immediately afterward he stole two packets of safety matches; then he took a pair of very good boots from a sleeping pauper.

In Raidl's colossal collection the most diverse objects were found in comical proximity to one another. Photographs of dogs, telescopes, dress boots, pillows, copper vessels, mortars, is but to begin the list. It seems as though at times Raidl had robbed for the mere love of thieving or to keep his fingers in practice, as a pianist plays for some hours every day. It has been proved that once he opened a shop window containing valuable things, but removed only a pair of gloves. Love of crime seems mostly to have been the motive urging him on. From a jeweler's shop he had broken into he removed nothing but a pot he thought worthless, though afterward it turned out to have contained some molten gold. His versatility is unique.

Once he was caught at a robbery, but, managing to escape, ran a whole hour to the next place, which he reached cursing, and there he immediately carried out a successful burglary. When he met country people returning after selling their vegetables in town he was wont to beg them for a lift. Whenever these good folks granted his request they reached home minus their purses. In July, 1896, when he had been arrested, he drew a valuable ring from the finger of a man asleep in the same cell who had been taken up for drunkenness. Raidl was only an artist, a specialist, in robbing. But, on the other hand, he had not the slightest talent for profiting by his art. The ease with which he stole was great, but no less great was the carelessness with which he squandered his booty. Diamonds worth 5,000 florins he parted with for 30 florins. He disposed of oil paintings worth large sums of money at the price of worthless oleographs. Now he is engaged in writing his memoirs at length, while almost all the rest of the time he is constantly praying, and he asks for Prayer Books. He is an exceedingly pious Catholic.

Features of the Police Show.

The police show is really the only striking feature of the Jubilee Exhibition. Such a police show had hardly been seen at any previous exhibition. Unquestionably the police have always played an important part in this country. It is not so very long ago that they were the chief basis of administrative government in Austria. A good police force was considered the very essence of good, statesmanlike wisdom. Metternich's times are past, it is true, and the many blows Austria has received in the course of years have shown her statesmen that the art of governing is founded on other conditions.

But, as I remarked, the police here play a very great part, like they do in Russia. That is especially the case with the so-called "State, or political, police." The manner in which this section of the police works is not shown, but is still hidden behind the very thickest of veils. The intention of those who arranged this section was to show what the "safety police" do for the benefit of mankind. Here we for the first time see how the modern police turn to account the newest aids of science and technics, and we obtain a very interesting and highly instructive picture of all branches of the service.

Here it will suffice to say something of only a few of the numerous rooms in the Police Pavilion, some devoted to departments—for example, the record office, which plays so important a rôle here, although already an anachronism in other civilized countries. In this record office sit eighty girls, most of them the orphans of police officials, keeping the book which records the movements of every person in the capital. A glance at this register, and the police official knows all about everybody's movements. An interior shows us the model of a room with all the different aids at the disposal of a Viennese criminal official, among which are the criminal album, a small hand library, different lists, one of resorts of criminals, for example; another of unarrested criminals, and other similar things. The compilation of these lists is greatly assisted by the curious persistency with which criminals commit crimes only in their own particular line.

The professional pickpocket, for example, will never commit a burglary, and on the other hand, the burglar need not fear the pickpocket's competition. One of these aids consists in criminal intelligence sheets in all languages issued in order to assist in tracing criminals. The adjoining room contains a unique art exhibition. The leading Viennese artists, painters, and sculptors there show pictures from criminal life, such as a pickpocket at work, the runaway-in of a drunken man, stopping a scorcher on his bicycle, a policeman rendering the first aid to a wheelman who has met with an accident. One picture represents a collection of housesbreaker's tools of all descriptions, and is entitled "Still Life."

Another room is devoted to anthropometry, or bertillonage, the method of identifying criminals invented by Dr. Bertillon of Paris, the same Bertillon that obtained such unenviable notoriety in the Zola trial. Life-sized wax figures serve to show how the different measurements of the length of the head, its breadth, the length of the right ear, of the third finger of the left hand, and the left forearm are taken. These measurements are entered on a card, upon which are further noted the color of the iris of the right eye, the color of the hair and beard, skin-drawings of four fingers of the right hand, and a double photograph showing at the same time the full and the side face, is also added. These cards are registered in such an extremely ingenious manner as to render it possible in a single minute to select from among 100,000 cards that of a person who has once been measured.

The next room represents a police school room. There are found life-sized pictures of persons with striking features, glass eyes, human hair of fifty-six different shades of color, measuring instruments for the instruction of the police in anthropometry, and instructing them how to draw up uniform anthropometric descriptions. Collections of photographs of the same person show with what subtle dissimulation people attempt to deceive the eye of the police. Then we find a hand bag containing complete instructions for police officials, magistrates, and Coroners when they go to examine the scene of a crime.

The Criminal Museum.

But it is another department in this pavilion which excites the spectator's greatest interest, one not unmixed with horror. It is the Criminal Museum, and contains instruments of murder and burglars' tools that have been taken in connection with the most notorious crimes during the past fifty years. With that hatchet, "X," the banker, was murdered; with that knife Barrister So-and-So was stabbed to death. There again are the tools with which the Greek burglar, Papacosta, broke into the richest jeweler's shop in Vienna, a varied and interesting collection. There are also specimens of forged English, Russian, and other banknotes. Further we can see fine forgeries of shares, coupons, and other securities and documents. Similarly the instruments used by all kinds of criminals are systematically arranged, besides letters and other specimens of the writing of the most notorious murderers and others.

Besides photographs, are shown also pieces of apparatus for proving the presence of human blood on clothes, also for determining the color and thickness of hairs, as a means of identifying persons. Finally, mention should be made of the apparatus for taking bertillon photographs, which are of the utmost service to the international police. This apparatus produces photographs one-seventh the natural size, which make it considerably easier to measure the different parts of the body. Another apparatus, called a multiplicator, in a very short time produces hundreds of copies of a photograph by artificial light. In case of emergency these photographs of those persons who are wanted by the police, or of such as when in custody refuse to give their names, are sent to all important police centres in the world within an hour. Now nothing more is lacking to make everything perfect but the power to telegraph portraits.

DR

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BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street during the past week has had an irregular stock market. No influences much out of the usual have operated and not many net changes are consequential or significant. The Stock Exchange seems to be having a waiting time. Till after the political conventions activity is hardly likely to show, not on the bull side at least. Yet the bear "point" upon which much reliance has been placed by the professionals of the Street—the resurrection of the free-silver issue—is now acknowledged to be disposed of; the petering out of Bryanism in Connecticut, where there was a better organization than elsewhere among politicians favorable to the Chicago platform of 1896, has significance; and the agreement in this State among the leaders of Mr. Bryan's party repudiating Bryanism counts even more influentially. Stock Exchange talent had counted upon being able to use the free-silver bugaboo to cause some nervousness and feverishness in Wall Street, and certainly to make foreign investors look askance at American honesty and good sense. That this scheme for a scare disappears is of importance.

Practically every business development during the past week was encouraging. In half a dozen quarters progress was made in strengthening the financial situation of conspicuous corporations—various favorable accomplishments being recorded similar to the settlement of the irritating controversy relating to Chicago Gas affairs.

From this time forward other arrangements helpful in a profit-making way are likely to be disclosed, important financiers centring efforts to establish harmony where hitherto there have been collisions with incidental losses.

One fact which probably will become along this line more and more impressive is that we are in an era of consolidation. Not only in industrial quarters but among conspicuous railways the centralizing tendency becomes continually more in evidence. The Three C's consolidation deal, of which a little while ago Wall Street heard much, is to be soon conspicuous again, and the recent passing of Baltimore and Ohio's control signifies more than yet shows on the surface, not one or two, but probably half a dozen Eastern and Western corporations of size being involved. In this generally developing situation there is nothing discouraging for the investor of capital.

No canvass of practical wideawake business men, no matter in what department, brings out any fact other than that hopeful expectations are crystallizing into confidence. Prudence is the rule; conservatism has become a cardinal virtue in American business. But alert and active men in all parts of the industrial and commercial world are agreed that the business outlook now is in material ways encouraging beyond any comparison possible for years and years past.

This is the view of the master merchant John Claflin:

"The outlook is encouraging. The great caution which has hitherto been shown by buyers has placed them in an exceptionally satisfactory position for the prompt reordering of many lines.

"The general prosperity of the country is greater than at any time before until we get back to 1892, which was a year of great activity in trade.

"I see every indication of a gradual improvement in general business, which ought to be continuous for years.

"There is not at present anything in sight which seems likely to be injurious to business."

These are the observations of the railroad manager distinguished for practical conservatism, Stuyvesant Fish:

"The value of our staple crops, other produce, and live stock for 1897-8 reached the enormous figures of $5,116,000,000, being an increase of $809,000,000 over that of two years previous. The total gain to agriculture for a period of a little more than two years was $1,000,000,000.

"The farm indebtedness paid off during the past two years is estimated at $100,000,000.

"The value of the last two wheat crops of themselves was $861,000,000. This was a gain of $401,000,000 over the two previous crops.

"For the past year we sold to foreigners $871,000,000 of agricultural products. In the same time we sold in the markets of the world more than we purchased therefrom by upward of $600,000,000.

"Our strides in manufactures have been no less. From a total of $102,000,000 exported in 1880 we have risen to $280,000,000 in 1897, an increase of $187,000,000, or over 183 per cent.

"Our net imports of gold the past year were over $100,000,000. From the resumption of specie payments up to July, 1898, the United States imported $50,000,000 more gold than it exported. When to this is added the products of American mines, which amount to from thirty to fifty millions yearly, the query may be pertinent, 'Is the United States a creditor nation?' With such achievements, with such resources and wealth, what is to be our destiny?"

And the Stock Exchange operator chief among those now recognized as active and alert—James R. Keene—summarizes the situation in this wise:

"I do not recall a time in twenty years when conditions affecting business and transportation were so universally and distinctly favorable as now.

"Notwithstanding the large advances which good stocks have recorded in the past year, conditions make so immensely for earnings of both railroad and industrial corporations that I feel very sanguine of much higher prices than those which now rule for good stocks.

"As to silver, its day has gone by. The only time it was a live issue and a matter of concern was when Bryan was before the people as a Presidential candidate. Then half a dozen nations were adhering to the white metal. They have since gone over to gold.

"That and the enormous increase in the world's gold production disposes of this question, in my opinion.

"Money is going to work easier, and will get to a permanent basis around 2½ per cent. within a month or two.

"Here are the vital factors affecting securities: Large earnings because of business prosperity, and easy money.

"There is only one direction to prices. That is upward."

Such opinions coming from authorities used to the tests of experience are entitled to exceptional consideration. Mr. Claflin, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Keene are not talkers, but doers. They have close relations each in his own department with what is of most immediate influence in affecting commercial and financial conditions.

Against their inspiriting views professional Wall Street pits the harem-scarem exaggerations of a group of petty traders with whom a guess is ever as good as a fact and a temporary fable altogether satisfactory.

Supporting in thoroughgoing form the confidence of business leaders is the continually mounting record of railway earnings. Take the St. Paul returns for cri-terion—and St. Paul is here and in Europe recognized as the standard American railroad—and there can be no hesitancy in placing faith in the fact that general business is genuinely, aggressively astir. A couple of days ago the St. Paul reported for the current week of September an increase approximating $120,000, an increase of over 16 per cent. beyond the record of the corresponding week of a year ago, which week then was itself a record maker. Such figures count for far more than any amount of rhetoric.

Money market stringency disappears. Gold is ready to come from Europe abundantly. Only re-establishment of low loan rates here can check the natural flow.

But one factor actually operates against the security market's improvement at the moment, and that is the apparent feeling of leaders that a temporary rest may prove a permanent help.

SATURDAY.

Firmness characterized yesterday's stock market, although the trading was limited and confined to a narrow list of shares. In some professional quarters there was a position to cover short stocks put out during the week, but chiefly the buying came from the larger commission houses and brokers representing strong interests. Selling came from the traders, although it was not done aggressively.

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St. Paul's handsome earnings for the third week of September, which showed an increase of nearly $120,000, stimulated commission-house buying of the Granger shares and kept the traders from selling that group. Trading was largest in the industrials, Sugar Trust, Rubber, and Tobacco all being conspicuous. The latter stock was weak in the first hour, selling down to 145½. A subsequent sharp rally, however, put it back to 148, and it closed with a fractional net gain. Rubber was notably strong all day. Sugar also showed strength until just before the close, when it dropped sharply from above 121 to 119¾.

***

The Union Pacifics were the feature of the railroad list, both showing exceptional activity and strength. Reorganization interests were steady buyers of the shares. The Northern Pacifics were also consistently firm. People's Gas was among the most active stocks and was kept under pressure all day. The stock sold down to 103⅜. Both Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling stocks were active and buoyant.

***

Interest centred in the bank statement, and opinion on it was at variance. Surplus reserve increased more than $4,000,000. Deposits decreased $11,300,000, and loans increased $11,100,000. The banks lost also $1,200,000 cash holdings. The New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $183,000,000, which is about $8,250,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $700,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $642,000,000.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $10,000 fours, 1925, registered at 127¾, and $59,500 threes, when issued at 105⅝@105¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1¼	Inter. Paper Co. p	½
Chi. & Northwest	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Cleve., Lor. & W.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	⅞	P., C. C. & St. L.	⅜
Dul., So. S. & A. pf.	1	Union Pacific	⅞
Evans. & T. H.	1¾	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Evans. & T. H. pf.	3	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Illinois Steel	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅜	Great Northern pf	½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Central Pacific	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	West Chi. Street.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of ½ per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.	1	W. & L. E. con. 4	2½

Bonds Declined.

Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	1½	Standard R. & T.	1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, ½@⅝ 5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,88[illegible]; balance, $9,657,378; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,155,247.

Money on call in London at 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4¾@4⅞ 2 13-16 per cent. for short, and 2¾@2⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.83½@4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½ less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-1[illegible] 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 39 15-16@40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston, 10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$680,845,899	$710,30[illegible]	—4.9
Boston	79,028,203	88,607,[illegible]	—9.9
Philadelphia	56,162,424	56,296,24[illegible]	—0.2
Baltimore	14,017,365	13,525,02[illegible]	+3.6
Chicago	87,715,259	79,990,94[illegible]	+9.7
St. Louis	22,295,518	22,388,57[illegible]	—0.3
New Orleans	4,911,529	5,387,92[illegible]	—8.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$945,879,197	$976,600,95[illegible]	—3.1
Other cities, 5 days	150,019,263	141,062,41[illegible]	+6.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,095,898,460	$1,117,683,37[illegible]	—2.0
All cities, 1 day	220,016,011	211,117,04[illegible]	+4.2
Total all cities for week	$1,315,914,471	$1,328,800,41[illegible]	—1.0

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 17 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a loss of 3.5 per cent. the same week in 1896 a gain of 53 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 26.7 per cent. Outside of New York the loss, as compared with 1897, was 2.4 per cent.; compared with 1896, a gain of 27.7 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 11.0 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $6,704,044. The imports of specie were $2,253,432, and the exports of specie $240,403.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central ¼ to 120¼. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝ to 60½; Illinois Central, ⅛ to 115; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 58; St. Paul, ⅛ to 113⅛.

WALL STREET AND SUGAR.

Wall Street for a long time past has recognized in the firm of Willett & Gray an authority on sugar trade conditions. That firm has maintained a weekly publication of current interest, reviewing the commercial situation of both the raw and refined sugar markets, and on this account more than ordinary interest centres in the following expression of views touching the present exceptional Wall Street excitement over the Sugar Trust and the sugar trade—the views being those of Mr. Wallace P. Willett, head of the firm of Willett & Gray:

"So far as the sugar trade itself is concerned, there has nothing occurred to disturb the even tenor of its way, and all the refiners have been making money—probably they have been making considerably more than the amount applied for dividends. The completion of the Arbuckle refinery has made no change thus far in the actual situation, and, were it not for the rumors which come from Upper Wall Street—where the professional Stock Exchange speculators are—we would know little or nothing of the fight which is supposed to be in progress. For once, Upper Wall Street appears to be running the refined sugar business of the country. It has discovered that there is now, or is to be, a great trade war, and it is going to help make it real.

"By the fall in Sugar Trust stock and the promulgation of the cause of it all over the country, upper Wall Street has put in the entering wedge for an actual war. Every buyer of refined sugar is frightened, and the trade from being excessively heavy while Sugar stock was at 140, is running down to almost nothing, with the stock at 117. The country is alarmed, and will sell its last barrel of sugar before buying more. Wall Street will keep them in the same state of alarm, refined sugars will decline on a small demand, and refiners must work harder to keep their share of the trade.

"The fair value of Sugar Trust stock looked at as an industrial, subject to the fluctuating conditions of the raw sugar supplies, tariff legislation, and legislative investigations, is probably 110 to 115. From this normal value the manipulator by adroit use of his stock in trade, and in connection with newspapers and news agencies, can work the price up 30 points or down 30 points. When the manipulation is upward from 115, very few of the interests of lower Wall Street—the headquarters of the sugar refiners—take much interest in it, but leave it to upper Wall Street to run. When the manipulation is downward from 115, lower Wall Street men, who know the value of the property and what it is earning, buy it and put it away to sell when the manipulator gets it 30 points above normal. The manipulator now thinks he has a good chance for his down movement, and may succeed for the reasons given above.

"When the manipulation was upward from 115 to 150, attention was called to the fact that the rise was without adequate foundation. But that did not stop the rise. If it is said that the downward movement from 115 is due to manipulation, and has no adequate foundation, even admitting a trade war, it would be foolish to say that the manipulators will not succeed, after what they have accomplished in the other direction. Looking ahead, however, beyond the downward manipulation, we think we can see that the next upward manipulation may carry the stock higher than ever before. The arguments for the rise will be free raw sugar from Puerto Rico and from Cuba, and a largely increased consumption resulting therefrom, which will make a place for the Doschers and the Arbuckles in supplying the increased consumption.

"The average increase of consumption for ten years in the United States is between 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. For the last two years there has been a decrease in the consumption for special reasons. Therefore, either next year or the following year there should be a sudden increase of 10 or 15 per cent. in one year, which, of course, would make room for the new refineries without disturbing the full percentage of business for the American Sugar Refining Company.

"But this is far ahead. The Harrison-American fight must be repeated first. It took six months of great loss to all refiners to bring Philadelphia refiners into line, and more obstinate men than Harrison are in the Arbuckle-Doscher refineries. The American Sugar Refining Company is never likely to absorb these refineries, but the final outcome may be expected to be a working arrangement giving the American Sugar Refining Company its full proportion of the production, such as recently came to an end between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Mollenhauer, National, and others.

"The rumors that the outside refineries are to form a corporation in opposition to the American Sugar Refining Company or that they have secured the services of American Sugar Refining Company employes are to absurd to require comment."

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

In talking yesterday of the prosperous conditions throughout the Southwest and of the bright business prospects of that section, Mr. James L. Blair, one of Missouri's foremost jurists, who is at present visiting New York, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"General conditions in the West are good and are steadily improving. In business there is a revival in every line. The demand for the staple objects of trade is better than this time a year ago. This is true of nearly all lines of legitimate business.

"In St. Louis, I am told, this is especially true. The shoe, dry goods, and the hardware trades are especially prosperous, orders far exceeding anything in the past history of these trades. In tobacco the business is enormous, and similar conditions exist in other lines of business. The war tax has not been seriously felt in the West, and has been cheerfully paid, and the general feeling there is that it ought to be continued until the whole war debt is paid, the sentiment being that the generation that declared the war ought to pay for it, instead of issuing long time bonds for succeeding generations to pay.

"There has been no tight money in St. Louis. On the contrary, the money market has been exceptionally easy all Summer. The withdrawals for the Government loan have scarcely been felt.

"While it is true that the State Convention in Missouri reaffirmed the Chicago free-silver plank, it was done in a perfunctory manner, and I am quite sure that I am right in saying that the free-silver craze is rapidly disappearing both in Missouri and other Western States. Bland, who stands for nothing but free silver at 16 to 1, was ignominiously routed in the State Convention by that contingent of the party who tried to make the territorial expansion idea the main issue rather than that of free silver. Prosperity and the inexorable logic of events, which has proved false every prophecy of the free-silvr cranks, have wrought the change, and the intelligent people of Missouri will never again be deceived by that silly shibboleth, the 16 to 1 fetich which led them astray in 1896. Thousands of Democrats who voted for Bryan on the regularity issue propose to remain out of the caucuses and conventions in 1900, as they have done this year, in order to be free to vote their convictions instead of being led by the nose by a few unprincipled office-seeking demagogues.

"The State of Missouri, now ranking as the fifth State in the Union in wealth and population, has labored under great disadvantages since the war. Controlled by an overwhelming Democratic majority, dominated by a few self-seeking political leaders, (a legacy from ante-bellum days,) the State has never been fairly represented by those who hold its principal offices. It has been classified as a hopelessly Democratic State and left to wallow in the mire of the political heresies preached by these demagogues. The Republicans have been so greatly in the minority that they have scarcely put up any fight at all, and consequently the people have heard but one side of the great political and economical questions of the day.

"But this cannot last; the eyes of the people have been opened. They know that political heresy and economic error are inconsistent with material progress. They have revolted against tyranny of these place men, and I confidently expect that in the by election which takes place this November at least one Republican Supreme Judge will be elected. And unless the Popocratic leaders change their tactics, we will see the State go Republican in 1900.

"The West is getting richer every day. In Missouri 60 per cent. of the farmers own their farms free of incumbrance. In Kansas nearly half the farm mortgage debt has been paid off or refunded at lower rates. There is a large Western life insurance company which is lending money at 4 per cent. without commissions. In St. Louis alone this company has loaned in the last six months more than $5,000,000, and has $20,000,000 more to lend on the same terms. So you see prosperity is with us and has come to stay."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

With improved sentiment, there was last week heavy dealing in wheat in Chicago and New York, and a definite though small gain on the advance in quotations, which has been steady since the statistical position of the breadstuff and the relations of demand and supply to it were demonstrated with emphasis at the beginning of the month.

With the September option out of the way, next Saturday, December should even up to a well-defined position to rule the market until next January.

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The course of the active and May options during the past week at Chicago and New York is shown in these tables:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Date.	Sept. 17.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
December	62⅝	62¼	63⅜	63¼	64½	63⅞	63⅝
May	64¼	63⅞	64⅝	64⅝	65⅝	65⅞	64⅝

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Date.	Sept. 17.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
December	67⅝	67¼	68½	68⅝	69½	69⅛	68⅝
May	68⅝	68⅛	68⅞	69	69⅝	69⅜	68⅝

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Wheat took an even course last week, except for some slight recessions due to profit taking. Farmers continue to hold back for higher prices. This is evidenced by the receipts at primary points being in ratio to advancing prices. Such receipts have been small. Needy farmers nowadays are rare. Most of them have money in bank. One of the prominent features of the wheat situation is the export business and advance in freight rates. Europe has been taught a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. This wisdom was learned last year and in the past Spring. Dollar and a quarter wheat was the mentor. Transatlantic customers are not likely to pay such a price for a long time. There are signs of replenishing of stocks in Europe, which are somewhat of a stigma on American holders, who apparently are continuing in the hand-to-mouth policy which was so costly to them when wheat was soaring over the dollar mark.

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The week as usual started with a decline, but the market rose toward the end to a culmination of strength. Thus cash wheat in the local market September 17 was 72¾ cents a bushel, and on Thursday the quotation was 76½ cents. This rise was in the face of an increase of nearly 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply. The fulcrum of the situation was absolute proof that Argentina has no more wheat for sale, and the restriction of the Russian available surplus for export. Not only has South Africa been a seeker for American wheat, but Brazil, another Argentina mart, is securing it. On Friday Lawrence, Johnson & Co. of Philadelphia negotiated in the New York market for 120,000 bushels for Rio de Janeiro and are looking for 10,000 quarters more.

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With all the policy of prudence in Europe the increase in stocks is, however, remarkably small, even when compared with their depleted condition at date last year, while the foreign demand has been about on a par with the rate of consumption with Liverpool's weekly absorption of 750,000 bushels as a gauge. The bear factors, small outside speculation, the French crop, and a world's crop—on paper—of 2,640,000,000 bushels barely influenced our markets. Steady demand for cash wheat at strong rates, full information as to France, which places her as a buyer outside of her own crop of from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, and a clear deduction in the world's crop figures of 125,000,000 bushels, without counting what is necessary to replenish American and European stocks to a 1896 basis, challenged these optimistic figures and put them on an average plane with no account taken for increase of population and the demand that is to come from the Pacific basin and our new colonial dependencies.

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The foreign market last week certainly evidenced no tendency to weakness, and at American distributing points no avalanche of wheat was recorded. On the contrary, there was a steady dwindling of Northwestern receipts, and cash wheat in Chicago had reached the low-water mark of 175,000 bushels and in New York that of less than 200,000 bushels. The steady gain of wheat during the past week has not, however, set the price for the three months which are to intervene before the crop of the Argentine Republic becomes a factor in quotation. The most conservative operators on the New York Produce Exchange say that their judgment of a month ago that the basis will be 80 cents New York cash has not been changed.

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Fortifying this opinion is the recent statement of The Minneapolis Market Record, as follows:

"There is no reason to expect receipts this Autumn or next Winter will supply enough surplus to create the usual stocks that are carried in store at this season of the year. Without such surplus there is likely to be a premium for spot wheat while that condition remains, and, although the present crop is larger than last year, it is smaller, when the whole year is considered, than the last crop. There is, then, no reason to look for a big surplus, and, after supplying enough to fill the ordinary places of reserve, there will be no more than will be required to meet current consumptive wants. Prices ought, therefore, to rise above the present plane."

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In the coming week the changes will be rung on several factors of interest. Among them are the Australian situation, the growing Argentina crop, stocks here and abroad, car shortage, and the cash premium. At the close of the markets yesterday the bull factors outnumbered the bear elements five to one.

LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS.

One of the important industries of the country which have been the last to feel improvement from general prosperity is the lumber trade. Advances in prices are not felt so readily in the lumber business owing to the length of time necessary to bring lumber from the forest and to place it in the consumer's hands. In fact, about two years and a half is needed to cut the trees and dry the manufactured lumber. So the production of lumber goes on from year to year practically regardless of trade conditions as to prices.

Moreover, it is significant in connection with lumber trade progress to note that the fields of supply in the Northwest are gradually lessening, and that lumber is coming into the market from the South in larger quantities than ever before known. This is bringing about, particularly in regard to white pine and spruce, a lowering of prices, chiefly because of the easier marketing of Southern lumber.

Dry hard woods are scarcer than they have been in years. It is almost impossible to procure dry lumber enough in several lines to satisfy demand. There can be little doubt that if the demand for dry hard-wood lumber continues prices will considerably advance.

The whole question of the visible supply of white pine lumber in the Northwestern States has been much discussed recently because of the fact that a large number of the operators in Michigan and Wisconsin are is a position to say almost the very time when their limits of supply will be reached. There is no question as to the scarcity of white pine in the United States, and it is commonly remarked that this country will have to depend largely upon Canada for its products in this line.

This scarcity in the Northern lumber-producing districts brings into prominence the fact that the South is a producer of valuable woods. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi have supplied wants in the direction of white pine to a very large extent, and the bringing in of Southern lumber has caused the scare as to the depletion of our pine forests to considerably abate.

While a few years ago millions of feet of lumber were used, manufactured from the logs in and around the southern peninsula of Michigan, to-day millions of feet of lumber in the logs are carried into that valley to be manufactured there.

To-day prosperity in the West is having its effect upon the lumber trade in general. While for a few years back almost no lumber has been used in the Middle Western States, there is now a diverting of lumber to those States to go into direct consumption, and this will aid very much the general lumber business of the country.

General conditions of trade are better than a year ago, especially in the West. While the average price has not advanced in the East, it is practically impossible for wholesalers to replace the stock they are selling to-day at the prices now prevailing. Manufacturers' prices have increased, and the Western manufacturer is holding his lumber for higher prices, which seem bound to come. Although there is not as large a consumption of lumber as in more prosperous times, there still remains on hand a large supply. To affect prices, therefore, requires time and a steady increase in demand. Stocks of common lumber are large at present, and stocks of good lumber are scarce. The general feeling in the trade, however, is that this Winter and Spring will see a material increase in prices.

Exporting of lumber to the South American countries and the West Indies has been practically at a standstill within the past few years. During the past month or so a large number of orders have been entered for export, to not only Cuba and Puerto Rico, but to many other of the countries to the south of us as well. These countries had formerly been customers of the United States, but the outbreak of hostilities with Spain brought about a cessation of trade. Exports of hard woods to Europe continue at a slow rate, although demand is good. We are also working into an export trade from the Southern States in Southern pine timber and lumber, which is assuming large proportions. Savannah, New Orleans, Norfolk, Galveston, Pensacola, and Brunswick are the ports which send forth these exports.

It is said that there is more money invested in lumber than in any other single business in the country. The demand is universal. Lumber interests are more numerous and they are of a smaller character than those of other branches of industry. The fact has been commented upon that no lumber combination or trust has ever been formed. Perhaps this condition has something to do with the irregularity in prices and the plenitude of stocks.

More lumber is used east of the Ohio River than elsewhere, and in New England and the Middle States a larger quantity is consumed than in all the rest of the country. This has an important bearing on railway freights. Besides a greater volume of lumber is brought by rail at present than ever before in the history of the country. The railroads are now making strong competition for the lumber carrying which formerly came through the canals. Heretofore lumber was largely sent by canal which now is conveyed by railway freight. Railroads are appreciative of the importance of this business.

It is not doubted anywhere that the outlook for the lumber trade is better now than it has been for three years. Advance in prices in the West is an assured sign that better prices will rule in the East. There are larger profits in the business of supplying the various American woods today than there have been for years past, but prices are held down by the stocks which are on hand.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Hanover National, Liberty National, Mechanics' National, National City, Bank of the Republic, Irving National, Continental National, and Garfield National.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.
The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.
Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.
Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman, SAMUEL THOMAS, HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We have opened an uptown Branch Office for the accommodation of our clients at 1,227 Broadway, corner 30th St., under the management of Mr. Edward W. Abrams.
ASHWELL & CO.,
MEMBERS { New York Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
30 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.:
Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for an exchange of shares of the above-named Companies for shares of the Federal Steel Co., the undersigned give notice that in behalf of such Syndicate, they are each prepared to receive certificates for any such shares for purpose of such exchange on the following basis and subject to the following conditions, viz.:
Each existing share of Minnesota Iron Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of $27.10 in cash) to be entitled to 1.855-1,000 shares in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and 1.84-1,000 shares in common stock of Federal Steel Company.
Each existing share of Illinois Steel Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of $20 in cash) to be entitled to 1 share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and 8-10 of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.
Each existing share of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of $17.50 cash) to be entitled to 7-8 of one share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and 7-10 of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.
Shares of the Minnesota Iron Co., the Illinois Steel Co., and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Ry. Co., to insure participation in this arrangement, must be deposited with either of the undersigned Trust Companies not later than October 1st, 1898, subject to the above-mentioned cash payment in respect thereto, and such cash payment must be made to the same Trust Company not later than October 10th, 1898.
Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited shares, and the cash payment, when made, will be noted on such receipts.
The consummation of the proposed arrangement is dependent upon its acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the shares of each of the three constituent companies.
If, for any reason, the arrangement shall not be carried out, the deposited shares and cash payments will be returned upon surrender of our receipts.
All shares for deposit must be assigned in blank and must have proper revenue stamps attached.
The shares of the Federal Steel Company are of the par value of $100 each. Suitable cash settlements will be made at time of delivery of the new stock in respect to fractions of shares of such stock accruing to any depositor.
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, September 10th, 1898.

NEW RECORDS FOR EXPORTS AND HIGHER PRICES FOR STOCKS.
The increasing shipment of breadstuffs and merchandise to foreign countries is the most important feature in the commercial situation. This rapid increase of exports will cause gold to return to our shores in such quantities that we will have an accumulation the largest in our history. With the markets of the world bidding for our crops and paying tribute to our successful producers, the resultant national prosperity is apparent. With money in abundance and the industrial and railroad situation favorable, with crops increasing in value

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$50,288,470.92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		585.57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		22,307,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		645,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,326,588.03
Stocks, securities, &c.		6,788,813.67
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		3,104,962.91
Due from State banks and bankers		161,094.51
Checks and other cash items		269,037.59
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,259,831.85
Notes of other National banks		15,810.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		522.46
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$17,295,711.00	
Legal tenders	3,215,543.00	
		20,511,254.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$113,760,421.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)	4,322,816.41
National bank notes outstanding	804,550.00
Dividends unpaid	450.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$46,741,211.01
Demand certificates of deposit	12,730.00
Certified checks	3,375,307.80
Cashier's checks outstanding	980,543.10
	$51,109,791.91
Due to other National banks	$16,351,319.49
Due to State banks and bankers	7,382,571.96
	23,734,391.45
United States deposits	19,685,421.74
	94,529,605.10
United States bond account	13,112,000.00
Total	$113,769,421.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of September, 1898.
EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES STILLMAN,
ROBERT BACON,
JOHN W. STERLING,
} Directors.

[No. 1,000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,920,326.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,008.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		950,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		105,700.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		210,846.71
Stocks, securities, &c.		637,554.13
Banking house furniture and fixtures		637,694.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		30,300.00
Due from National banks	$2,385,774.68	
Due from State banks and bankers	454,072.75	
Checks and other cash items	29,772.34	
Exchanges for Clearing house	740,047.79	
Notes of other National banks	60,760.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	148.89	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,819,200.00	
Legal-tender notes	385,978.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	90,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	56,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	2.50	
		8,002,006.86
Total		$25,796,422.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	334,067.56
Reserved for taxes	14,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	1,062,650.00
Dividends unpaid	20,461.00
Due to other National banks	$10,995,707.22
Due to State banks and bankers	5,718,822.41
Individual deposits subject to check	4,441,663.52
Demand certificates of deposit	161,591.33
Certified checks	121,294.80
Cashier's checks outstanding	456,364.28
United States deposits	450,000.00
	22,345,243.56
Total	$25,796,422.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September, 1898. ELISHA K. CAMP, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
E. H. PULLEN,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
} Directors.

[4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,421,329.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		74,647.88
Stocks, securities, &c.		408,647.15
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		308,103.03
Due from State banks and bankers		24,193.34
Checks and other cash items		100,433.94
Exchanges for Clearing House		69,581.56
Notes of other National banks		25,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		164.77
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$860,823.40	
Legal-tender notes	228,198.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	30,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,000.00	
		1,384,653.67
Total		$6,316,578.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	385,852.27
National bank notes outstanding	449,997.50
Due to other National banks	$1,325,443.62
Due to State banks and bankers	535,740.02
Individual deposits subject to check	2,351,027.94
Demand certificates of deposit	227,872.83
Certified checks	27,940.86
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,703.75
United States deposits	550,000.00
	5,020,729.02
Liabilities other than those above stated, reserve for taxes	10,000.00
Total	$6,316,578.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
RICHARD T. DAVIS, Notary Public. City and County of New York.

Correct—Attest:
E. C. CONVERSE,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
DUMONT CLARKE,
} Directors.

[No. 1357.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,184,151.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		32.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		12,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		20,003.12
Stocks, securities, &c.		168,618.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,859.25
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		475,665.83
Due from State banks and bankers		75,443.61
Checks and other cash items		33,662.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		230,405.23
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		515.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$368,855.50	
Legal-tender Notes	415,978.00	
		784,833.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		12,366.78
Total		$5,462,397.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	117,994.69
National bank notes outstanding	218,000.00
Due to other National banks	274,441.71
Due to State banks and bankers	699,628.26
Dividends unpaid	166.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,334,560.00
Demand certificates of deposit	3,649.00
Certified checks	53,642.52
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,815.71
Tax account	7,500.00
Total	$5,462,397.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898. W. C. KING, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. E. TOTTEN,
C. K. MATTLAGE,
H. KROGER,
} Directors.

[1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,375,943.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,201.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		238,543.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		816,179.08
Due from State banks and bankers		148,377.61
Checks and other cash items		52,529.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,967,634.05
Notes of other National banks		2,406.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		96.54
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,096,492.95	
Legal-tender notes	945,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,191,992.95
Total		$22,841,462.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	561,044.72
Reserved for taxes of 1898	25,000.00
Due to other National banks	$7,895,570.97
Due to State banks and bankers	4,263,581.54
Dividends unpaid	4,124.75
Individual deposits subject to check	6,192,488.21
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00
Certified checks	1,062,039.25
Cashier's checks outstanding	336,768.74
	19,755,417.46
Total	$22,841,462.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Joseph W. Harriman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September, 1898. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
G. SHERMAN,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
DONALD MACKAY,
} Directors.

[No. 2,598.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, 20th of Sept., 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,800,633.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		43.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		448,152.13
Other real estate and mortgages owned		189,196.78
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		186,261.10
Due from State banks and bankers		6,970.38
Checks and other cash items		17,063.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		222,457.81
Notes of other National banks		7,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		12,857.72
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$368,855.50	
Legal-tender Notes	415,978.00	
		784,833.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,635,416.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	57,606.15
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$571,869.95
Due to State banks and bankers	150,742.18
Individual deposits subject to check	5,739,370.81
Demand certificates of deposit	13,589.38
Certified checks	21,129.33
Cashier's checks outstanding	30,633.53
	6,527,335.18
Reserved for taxes	5,474.81
Total	$7,635,416.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. H. GELSHENEN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. GELSHENEN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of Sept., 1898. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. W. MORSE,
J. H. BRESLIN,
H. F. MORSE,
} Directors.

[No. 1250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,325,839.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		713.05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		124,701.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		245,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		583,011.32
Due from State banks and bankers		66,841.24
Checks and other cash items		265,954.58
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,190,538.94
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,800.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,487,562.84	
Legal-tender notes	230,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	440,000.00	2,157,562.84
Total		$14,320,759.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,005,149.42
Due to other National banks	2,557,314.02
Due to State banks and bankers	673,455.75
Dividends unpaid	6,702.45
Individual deposits subject to check	6,240,816.78
Demand certificates of deposit	13,026.83
Certified checks	688,681.62
Cashier's checks outstanding	237,612.50
Total	$14,320,759.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898. C. E. LANGDON, [Seal.] Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
A. E. OHR,
CHAS. M. PRATT,
HENRY HENTZ
} Directors.

[No. 1,357.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,085,062.10
Overdrafts		976.02
United States bonds to secure circulation		650,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		10,696,080.00
U. S. bonds on hand		474,920.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		295,824.15
Stocks, securities, &c.		134,500.00
Banking house		1,356,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		19,710.00
Due from other National banks		1,086,897.79
Due from State banks and bankers		588,729.20
Checks and other cash items		27,245.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,906,153.63
Notes of other National banks		38,376.00
Nickels and pennies		129.15
Specie		3,465,560.77
Legal-tender notes		1,909,440.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		29,250.00
		$53,742,154.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	199,238.15
National bank notes outstanding	355,000.00
Dividends unpaid	4,891.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$8,085,907.26
Demand certificates of deposit	4,685.59
Certified checks	2,422,269.64
Cashier's checks outstanding	692,289.86
	11,205,183.35
Due to other National banks	$18,437,544.50
Due to State banks and bankers	8,797,792.27
	27,235,336.77
United States deposits	11,026,355.20
United States bond account	675,400.00
	$53,742,154.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-fourth day of September, 1898.
Correct—Attest:
WM. M. BURNS,
Notary Public New York County.
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
} Directors.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	42	42½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	67½	68½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	61
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	44	44½
Buffalo Cranstown 5s	108	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway Co.	79½	81
Central Park, N. & E. River	112	112½
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	177	182
Columbus (Ohio) stock	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Elevated	6	7
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	107
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	118
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	99

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	92	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	86½	87
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	73½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	105½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28	29
Amsterdam preferred	68	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con, ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st 5s	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	228	231
Federal Steel pf	69½	69
Glucose common	57	57½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	105¾	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89
Lorillard Company pf	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	5
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Distilling	22¼	22½
Standard Distilling pf	70	71
Standard Oil Trust	412	413
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	32	33
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, pref. paid	1	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $2,836,375. The banks now hold $4,012,475 in excess of legal requirements:

The following table shows the conditions of the banks this week as compared with last week:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Changes
Loans	$853,264,700	$842,162,300	*$11,102,400
Deposits	712,067,600	700,753,300	*11,314,300
Circulation	14,468,600	14,974,000	†507,400
Legal tenders	53,357,500	53,794,800	†437,300
Specie	128,599,800	129,646,600	†746,800
Reserve	182,257,300	183,441,200	†1,183,900
Res. required	178,016,900	175,188,225	*2,828,675
Surplus	4,240,400	8,252,875	†4,012,475

*Decrease. †Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$21,183,100
Jan. 15	25,468,775	52,172,525	32,345,575
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,300	37,678,350
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,675,225	36,818,575
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	29,627,05
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,15
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,30
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,82
March 19	23,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,67
March 26	128,851,475	48,805,750	18,147,42
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,97
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,981,25
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,35
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,67
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,27
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	22,243,12
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,97
May 21	50,715,250	45,898,950	21,701,50
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,67
June 4	52,949,700	45,320,825	18,486,30
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,971,05
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,22
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,32
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,22
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,975	22,257,57
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	17,772,42
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,55
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,90
Aug. 6	30,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,57
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,17
Aug. 20	28,835,250	39,753,450	9,270,17
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,886,90
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,52
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,688,825	8,787,82
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,37
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,05

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$8,252,875	1893	$17,609,95
1897	15,997,500	1892	6,051,07
1896	14,216,025	1891	4,008,12
1895	22,236,175	1890	14,075,40
1894	59,974,675	1889	935,75

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 24, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	118	5	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	.....
38⅞	39	1,659	American Cotton Oil	38¾	39	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
86	87	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87	87	87	87	— ½
32	32¼	112	Am. Malting Co.	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
83⅜	83¾	10	Am. Malting Co. pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	.....
12⅝	13	200	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
120	120¼	18,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120¼	121¼	119¾	120¾	— ¼
109½	110	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	110	110	110	.....
96	98	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97	97	97	97	.....
147¾	148	18,230	American Tobacco	148	148	145¼	147⅞	+ ⅞
29⅝	31	1,000	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
86⅝	88	350	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
12⅞	13	100	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
34½	34½	1,060	At., T. & S. F. pf	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
43⅝	44¾	2	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
70½	72	100	B. & O. pf., when iss.	71	71	71	71	— ⅝
3⅞	3¾	100	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼	.....
62⅝	63	2,355	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	63½	62¾	62¾	— ¼
8	9	500	Bruns. City	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
25½	25⅝	845	Central Pacific	25¼	26	25¼	25⅞	— 1⅛
22½	22⅝	115	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	.....
115⅝	115½	2,772	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115½	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	2,010	Chicago Great West	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
27	29	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
107½	107⅝	10,725	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107½	108¼	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛
131	131½	200	Chicago & Northw.	131	131½	131	131½	+1
103	102¾	885	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
9	9¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	.....
35⅝	36½	1,440	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35¾	36½	35¾	36½	+1
17⅜	17¾	4,010	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17¾	16¾	17½	+ ⅝
52⅜	52¾	4,215	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	52	53	52	52¾	+ ⅞
5⅝	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
180	181	100	Consolidated Gas	181½	181¾	181½	181½	.....
48	48½	100	Consolidated Ice	48½	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ¼
7	8	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+1
13⅜	14¼	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	.....
36⅜	37½	100	Erie 1st pf.	36	36	36	36	— ⅝
32½	33½	3,419	Evans. & T. H.	31½	33½	31½	33	+1½
69	69½	637	Evans. & T. H. pf.	67	70	67	70	+3
82¼	82⅝	670	General Electric, new	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	.....
49	49½	1,444	General Electric, old	49½	49½	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
135	137	100	Great Northern pf.	135	135	135	135	— ½
111½	111¾	121	Illinois Central	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
68	68¾	253	Illinois Steel Co.	70	70	70	70	+1
53¼	54	115	Int. Paper	53½	53½	53	53½	— ⅝
87	88	300	Int. Paper pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
56⅜	56½	1,585	Louisville & Nashville	56¼	56½	56	56¼	+ ⅛
97	97½	2,270	Manhattan Con	97⅜	97⅞	97	97½	+ ⅛
154	155	1,549	Metropolitan St. Ry.	154½	155	154½	154½	+ ½
94⅝

gain; Rubber ran up 1 more, to 46¾; Victor Gold reappeared at 7¼; Boston and Albany held within ⅛ of its high point, at 249⅞, a rise of 11⅞ for the week; Gas seconds were off 5½, at 70.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany		250
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	163	165
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	122
Fitchburg pf	104⅝	105
Old Colony	201	..
West End	85	..
West End pf	106	..
Wisconsin Central	2	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	3⅝
Arnold	10	16½
Atlantic	26	..
Boston & Montana	226	227
Butte & Boston	24¼	24⅝
Calumet & Hecla	575	585
Centennial	17⅜	18¼
Franklin	13	14
Osceola	56⅝	56⅞
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	..
Quincy	116	118
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	172	173
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	25⅛	23½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	285
Dominion Coal	25⅞	26¼
Dominion Coal pf	111½	112
Erie Telephone	74	75
General Electric pf	170	..
Illinois Steel	69	70
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22½
New England Telephone	..	140
Philadelphia Company	36½	38
Pullman Palace Car	188¼	189
United States Oil	20¾	21
United States Rubber	46¼	47
Westinghouse Electric	36¼	38½
Westinghouse Electric pf	57½	58

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	..	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Anaconda	65	71	69½	70
Anchoria	82	86	82	86
Argentum	24½	25	24½	25
Battle	37½	37⅝	36½	40
Columbine	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Consolidated	9	9¼	8¾	9⅛
Elkton	122⅜	122¾	120⅜	121
El Paso	13⅝	14¼	13	14
Golden Fleece	30	40	25	40
Gold King	82	90	83	90
Gibson	22½	23	23	24
Gold Coin	143	150	143	149
Garfield	12⅜	13⅝	12½	13
Isabella	25¼	25½	25¼	..
Independence	65	65¼	66	..
Jefferson	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	..
Jackpot	13⅝	13¾	13¾	..
Lillie	105	110	110	12
Moon Anchor	116¼	117	115¼	116½
Mato	33¼	34¼	34	34
Portland	145½	146¼	144¼	146
Pharmacist	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Rawlings	50½	51	50	52
Rosa	18¼	18¾	17¾	18¾
Union	18⅞	19¼	18⅜	18½
Work	9	9¼	8¾	9

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$314,220,514
Gold reserve	242,883,603
Net silver	7,466,883
United States notes in the Treasury	41,488,016
Treasury notes of 1890	2,304,289
Total receipts this day	1,451,980
Total receipts this month	32,084,959
Total receipts this year	117,714,775
Total expenditures this day	4,300,000
Total expenditures this month	45,916,000
Total expenditures this year	176,440,193
Deposits in National banks	78,029,892
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	271,109
Government receipts from internal revenue	790,816
Customs	646,339
Miscellaneous	9,825

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EMIL F. BEGIEBING.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an execution against Emil F. Begiebing, who has a restaurant in the basement at 283 and 285 Canal Street, corner of Broadway, from Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind for $2,068 in favor of James P. Logan. Mr. Begiebing purchased the place in October, 1894, with J. H. Miller, for $25,000, and in May, 1895, bought Mr. Miller's interest for $12,000 and has since carried it on alone. There is a chattel mortgage on the place for $15,000 in favor of Otto Huber, the brewer. Mr. Cohn said yesterday that Mr. Begiebing was forced to the wall by the brewer, who holds the mortgage on the place, threatening to foreclose it. He could have pulled out if let alone. A meeting of creditors will be called in a few days to see what can be done in the matter.

R. JACOBS & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received a writ of replevin against R. Jacobs & Co., importers of handkerchiefs at 444 Broadway, from Epstein Brothers for $1,880 in favor of Ballin & Bernheimer. The firm's affairs have been before their creditors for the past ten days, but nothing definite has resulted in the way of a settlement, and Epstein Brothers said that they had got tired of waiting.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Hyman Mendelsohn filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Arthur Furber, his attorney, said that he was formerly a manufacturer of clothing at 7 Lafayette Place. The total liabilities are $22,766, of which there is unsecured $15,500, principally for merchandise; secured $5,000 to banks, and contingent $2,271. The assets consist of real estate at 14 and 16 Warren Street, Hackensack, N.J., valued at $10,000, and at 110 Main Street, New Barbadoes, N. J., valued at $8,000. There are seven mortgages on the properties aggregating $16,000. He has outstanding claims, nominal, $2,709. Mr. Mendelsohn failed on July 15 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, R. Napier, and Horace H. Thayer—D. H. Van Name
BOOTH, otherwise Van Bell, Edith A.—H. B. Longaker
BEGIEBING, Emil F.—J. P. Logan
CARLEY, Marcus A.—W. W. Griswold
CALLELLA, Antonio, otherwise Antonio Gallela—G. Lehre
DAVID, Howard W.—Harlem Laundry Company
DOWSE, Edward J.—Harlem Laundry Company
DOLROCZSYNSKI, Sarah, and Samuel Weiss—P. H. Curran
FELDSTEIN, HIRSCH & MORRIS—C. S. Bates and others
FANT, Daniel L.—J. Williamson and another
GARFINKLE, David—W. E. Iselin and others
HASSY, Alfred—C. V. Fornes and another
HALL, Margaret J.—M. Meyer
LANGENZEN, Fanny—J. Simerman
LEIGH, Edmund—B. Florsheim
MICK, Claude W., Albert G. Kalb, and J. Nell Campbell—E. F. Kienle
McCARTHY, Stephen—E. Rau
McCAFFREY, Margaret A.—D. Rosenzweig, (costs)
NICOLL, Charles H.—F. Tarat, (costs)
NEWMANN, Louis, by guardian—H. Kauffman
PHILLIPS, Benjamin D.—L. C. Schliep
READ, Anna L.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, (deficiency)
ROEDER, Albert B.—Jules S. Bache and others
STERN, Rachel—People's Bank of Brooklyn
TRAVIS, Edmund J. and John—Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company
THE W. B. PERRY COMPANY—Solomon Simon
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The Bronx Gas and Electric Company
THE GOULD PAPER COMPANY—Peter Frank and another
WESP, Jacob—B. Fischer and others
WOOD, Furman A.—H. B. Smith Machine Company
WEIGEL, John and Louis—P. Brauer

$590	
136	
2,068	
714	
58	
15	
132	
171	
822	
88	
964	
187	
519	
499	
70	
217	
41	
24	
7	
23	
210	
1,925	
1,057	
181	
112	
940	
85	

JOCKEY SLOAN IN ENGLAND.

The American Wizard of the Turf Given a Ovation.

LONDON, Sept 24.—The event of the sporting week has been the reappearance of Tod Sloan, the American jockey, on the Manchester race course, where he carried the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's colors with good success. He met with a great reception on his arrival at the paddock, and crowds followed him everywhere. His first victory aroused intense enthusiasm, and he was cheered to the echo. The statement that Sloan will ride the Lorillard-Beresford colt Berzak in the Cambridgeshire has caused Berzak to boom, and the odds on the horse immediately dwindled from 100 to 6 to 100 to 9, with thousands of pounds laid on the American colt. This is flattering to Sloan, but it is less agreeable to the stables employing him, as it means making false prices in connection with his mounts.

A comparison having been made between the riding of the late Fred Archer, the famous English jockey, and Tod Sloan, Lord William Beresford has given the opinion that Sloan is a distinctly better jockey than even Archer was. The newspapers have published a letter pointing out the striking physical resemblance between the Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, and Tod Sloan. They are both small, while in features and color of the hair, and even in mannerisms, they are closely alike. The Poet Laureate, when robbed of his mustache, becomes the popular jockey.

GOLF FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Many Interesting Tournaments for Both Sexes Announced for the Coming Month.

TEAM MATCH WITH CANADA

First International Contest to Be Played in Toronto Next Saturday. Programme for the Women's Championships.

Golfers during the coming week will have one local event of interest, and one contest more distant, the result of which will be awaited with considerable eagerness. The local event is the three-day open tournament of the Queens County Golf Club at Glen Cove, L. I., and the other is the first international contest ever held in America, the competitors to be teams of ten men each, representing the ablest golfers of the United States and Canada.

The Canadian Golf Association challenged the United States Association to this international test of skill last Winter, and it was at once accepted. The match has been arranged to be played next Saturday at Toronto, and will form the closing event of the annual Canadian championships. The team which will represent this country will be selected from the following: Champion Findlay S. Douglas, Former Champion H. J. Whigham, Charles B. Macdonald, Walter B. Smith, A. M. Coats, Foxhall Keene, John Reid, Jr., Gardiner G. Hubbard, James A. Tyng, D. R. Forgan, Quincy Shaw, Jr., Herbert M. Harriman, Walter J. Travis, John I. Blair, Jr., and Louis P. Bayard, Jr.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr is awaiting positive assurances from several of these, but early in the week the complete team will be picked, and the men will start for the Canadian links either Wednesday or Thursday. This international team match will be thirty-six holes, and our golfers in this locality are much interested in the outcome, and hold sanguine hopes that the United States team will defeat the team across the border.

Queens County Open Event.

The open tournament of the Queens County Golf Club will begin Thursday morning and continue through Saturday. Several fine prizes have been affered, and the programme of events is:

Thursday.—Qualifying round, thirty-six holes, medal play, scratch. First sixteen of those qualifying to play for the Queens County Cup; second sixteen to play for the North Country Cup; third sixteen to play for the Glen Cove Cup.

Friday.—First and second rounds, eighteen holes each, match play, for the Queens County Cup, North Country Cup, and Glen Cove Cup.

Saturday.—Semi-finals and finals, eighteen holes, match play, for the Queens County, North Country and Glen Cove Cups. Also eighteen-hole handicap, medal play, for the Red Spring Cup, handicap limited to eighteen strokes. The competitors in the semi-final rounds for the Queens County, North Country and Glen Cove Cups may have their scores counted for the handicap cup.

A gold medal will be given to the player making the best score during the three days. Entries for the first day's play will close on Tuesday and entries for the handicap will close on Thursday.

All entries must be addressed to William Crittenden Adams, Secretary, Queens County Golf Club, Glen Cove, N. Y., and must be accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary of the club of which the player is a member, giving the player's handicap. A special train will leave East Thirty-fourth Street, New York side, at 8:10 o'clock each morning for the three days, making no stops, except at Jamaica for the Brooklyn and south side connections. A special train will also run each day from Glen Cove at 6 P. M., stopping only at Jamaica.

The course has been lengthened and much improved since last season, especially at the seventh and eighth holes, the only ones which drew any criticism last year. The seventh hole has been taken from the Sugar Loaf Hill and placed in the valley in an exceedingly pretty and sporty punchbowl green. The tee for the eighth hole has been moved so that there are no trees in the line of the drive.

The North Jersey Country Club of Paterson was to have held a three-day invitation tournament last week, but found it impossible to get its new eighteen-hole course in first-class condition and accordingly postponed its event. The club may give no big tournament now until next season.

Women Active on the Links

The women of the New Brunswick Golf Club have been very active at golf this season and the club is deeply interested over the final match next Saturday between Miss Williamson and Miss Margaret Smith for the silver cup which has been competed for by the women golfers during the Summer. In the semi-final round Miss Smith beat Miss Laura Kirkpatrick by six up and four to play, and Miss Williamson beat Mrs. C. D. Ashwell by three up and one to play.

The Waumbek Golf Club, in the White Mountains, is approaching the close of its season, which has been its most successful one. A new record of 79 strokes for the 18 holes has just been made by F. C. Robertson, and the Mount Pleasant and Sunset Hill golf teams were both recently beaten, neither of the defeated teams scoring a point.

Golf has just been taken up by the South Shore Country Club of Babylon, and a very good course of seven holes has been laid out, and was formally opened last week. Two more holes will be added, and next season the links will have a circuit of 2,600 yards. C. L. Tappin is President of the club, William C. Weston Secretary, and James P. Nichols Treasurer. The links are laid out over ninety acres of the old Judge McCue farm, and next year the club will be in a position to give several interesting tournaments.

The Women's Championship.

The fact that the women's championship tournament is rapidly approaching was brought vividly to the minds of all would-be competitors last week by the official programme, as announced by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association. It gives the following clear and brief account of the event:

The women's champion golf competition for the championship of the United States, open to all women golfers belonging to clubs which are members of the United States Golf Association, will be commenced on the links of the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 11, at 9:15 A. M., when the "Robert Cox Trophy" and four medals will be competed for.

The winner of the competition shall be the champion woman golfer for the year, and the trophy shall be held for that year by the club from which the winner shall have entered. The winners shall receive: First, a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third and fourth, bronze medals.

The contestants shall first play eighteen holes medal play. The best eight scores shall then be taken, and the contestants making these scores shall then play eighteen holes match play, until but two competitors remain, who upon a separate day shall play the final game, consisting of eighteen holes match play.

Competitors shall enter for the championship through the secretaries of their respective clubs and an entrance fee of $5 must accompany each entry, and must be received by the Secretary of the association not later than 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Besides the championship games, several special events have been arranged, including competitions in driving and approaching, a handicap of eighteen holes, and a mixed foursome handicap. These events are only open to contestants entered for the championship. The privileges of the clubhouse and grounds are extended to all competitors for the week previous to the contest, and there will be a large number of women golfers using the course on those days.

The Baltusrol Golf Club, of Short Hills, N. J., announces a two-day open tournament for women immediately following the Ardsley championship. The games will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18 and 19, and several fine prizes are offered. The list of events includes a mixed foursome match for Wednesday.

A Church Kindergarten.

The Rev. Elmer E. Dent, pastor of the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, has arranged for the opening of a kindergarten for boys and girls, from three to seven years of age, in the church. The kindergarten will accommodate about fifty pupils during the school term of eight months, and will be under the care of a deaconess.

The kindergarten will be opened next Tuesday, and a class of about twenty-four pupils will be given a thorough course of practice in all matters pertaining to general housekeeping. The course of instruction covers a period of nine months.

A kindergarten, under the care of a regular corps of teachers, is to be opened next month in the Sunday school room of the church.

FOOTBALL AT WEST POIN

Dates Have Been Secured with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—Prospects Unusually Bright.

WEST POINT, Sept. 24.—The foo all prospects at the Military Academy are unusually bright this season. Dates have en secured with Harvard, Yale, and Prince on. A quiet movement is on foot to revive he annual contest with Annapolis, and gh hopes are entertained that the efforts ow being made will be crowned with suc ss. It was known that while Col. Ernst rema ed at the head of the institution no game ith Annapolis would be permitted, but as ol. Mills, the new Superintendent, is a st ng advocate of outdoor games and cont ts, his influence to revive the game between he two great National academies is looked or.

West Point has splendid material ais year for a strong team. Among the ca di dates now training for positions on he team are a dozen of those who played or acted as substitutes last year—Foy, Er is Kromer, Romeyn, Waldron, Hekit, st Humphrey are veterans who in the d. have done good work on the football f he No outside coach will be asked to train ho cadets this season. Most of the men st helped to raise West Point to the foren he ranks in sports are back as officers at he Academy. Ames, the greatest centre nd cadets ever had, is an instructor here, all Stout, Hinkley, Bugge, and Hazzard, nd old-time stars, have been detailed here, ne may now be seen daily in football cost he on the gridiron pounding pointers into is new team. West Point's weaknesses re matters of record, and their elimination is being made a special study by the offic s. Graves's style of coaching, in which straight, hard football is first mastered before t ck plays are attempted, will be strictly d- hered to.

Foy is sure to retain his old place as tackle this year. He has grown heavier, stronger, and will make an antago nst worthy of attention. Waldron, who last year made the greatest runs recorded in he history of football, will take his old p si tion as halfback. Ennis is one of er strongest ends that West Point has e had. He has gained in size and wei ht since last season, and is now in the pink of condition. Kromer as quarter back and Romeyn as full will hold their old positi s. There is some difficulty in getting the ri ht man for centre. Plenty of untried mate ial is at hand, but weeks will be required to develop it.

The schedule of games arranged at pr sent includes: Tufts, Oct. 1; Wesley n, Oct. 8; Harvard, Oct. 15; Lehigh, Oct. 2; Yale, Oct. 29, and Princeton, Nov. 5.

CURRENT BASEBALL NOTES

That old cry of "we will have a winn g team next year" has already been raised in New York. The public has heard the sa e thing time and again, but the winning te m fails to materialize. Indeed the public or a time did place some faith in this assertion on the part of the New York management, but it has been heard so often that peo le are beginning to doubt whether this c y will ever win another pennant. When e team started out in this season's campa n everybody thought it was strong enough to be easily among the leaders. As the team s composed at the present time, however, it could not win a pennant in the Atlan ic League. The club experienced a great d al of misfortune in the way of accidents o players, which has much to do with its pr s ent position in the race, but when it was- tact it was not strong enough to come t on top.

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The club's predictions this season we based on the fact that New York had t e best staff of pitchers in the league. Go d pitching, however, is able to insure succe s only when backed up by good batting. T batting the team failed to do. The wea ness in this respect is best illustrated n the official averages, which show that V. Haltren is the only member of the tea who has a batting record of more th .300. There were comparatively few gam s lost by the team during the season in whi a pitcher was directly responsible for t defeat. When the team began to sho weakness in batting early in the season was said that it was only a tempora slump, but there has been no improveme since. The team's weakness was only t apparent, but still there was no dispositi on the part of the management to secu any good batters. Now that the effects of the poor showing made by the team is f in the club's treasury there is a dispositi on the part of the club to purchase the be players in the league.

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The management will have to pay out lot of money to secure the required m terial. It maintains that a strong team w be secured if money can purchase the pla ers, and nearly every club in the leag has already been asked, in an indirect wa to place a price on certain players. Effor have been made to secure Fred Clarke at Dexter, the Louisville's outfielders, but the is no hope in this direction, as Preside Pulliam would not consider such a prop sition. Three years ago an offer of mo than $5,000 was made for Clarke, but was refused. It is more than likely th Dowd or Harley, the St. Louis outfielder will figure in a deal. Dowd has played bas ball for many years, and is a good hitt and fielder. He is said to be an unru player, however. Harley is an ex-colle player, and is improving with every gam In the recent games played by the St. Lou team in New York he made a fine impr sion, and the local club would have litt difficulty in securing him to play in fi outfield. An attempt will be made to s cure Wallace, the Cleveland third bas man, and another catcher will be sought, Latmier, the minor leaguer, does not com up to the mark. Several minor leagu players will be tried during the rest of th season.

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President Freedman states that he wi be President of the New York Club ne t year and for a long time to come. He wi also investigate the reports to the effe that some of the players are dissatisfie with the methods of Manager Joyce. Ru mors have been circulated recently regar ing dissensions in the team, and if thes prove true, the club is apt to experience th same trouble that occurred in Philadelphi early in the season, when the players re fused to work unless a new manager wa secured. Joyce is said to have caused trou ble because of fines he imposed. Hartma stated that he had been unjustly fined, an has since refused to play.

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The Cuban Giants and the Newark Clu of the Atlantic League will play this afte noon on the grounds of the West New Yor Field Club, in Weehawken.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

There are prospects of a lively and inte esting race between the members of th Nassau Boat Club for the Abeel trophy which carried with it the senior single scu championship of the club. The trophy now held by Olin J. Stephens, but as it i a perpetual challenge trophy, he will b obliged to meet any member who desires t race for it. There are now several men i training who it is said will challeng Stephens shortly.

The First Bohemian Boat Club's senio eight-oared crew is still rowing on the riv at regular intervals. Training will be cor tinued on the water as long as the weathe permits, after which the men will take t rowing machines, and in this way keep i training throughout the Winter.

Capt. Jack Smith, who is in charge of th Nassau Boat Club's three houses, expects t build one or more boats during the Winter Their style will be decided at the nex meeting of the Board of Directors.

The project of entering the Pennsylvani Barge Club's champion senior eight-oare shell crew in the Henley regatta of 189 has met with the approval of all the loca amateur oarsmen. Philadelphia oarsmen are highly enthusiastic on the subject, and have gone so far as to solicit and secur about $2,500 in pledges to defray the expenses of the trip.

The prospects of a race for junior single scullers, for a medal offered by a well-known Harlem River oarsman, are not very bright at present. It was proposed that the race be rowed Oct. 15, but the juniors seem to have lost all their enthusiasm, and have abandoned the river for the season.

The members of the Wysanoke Boat Club tendered a reception to T. Moore and M. Craig, two members of the club who recently returned from the Cuban campaign, last evening at the boathouse, on the Harlem.

The Atalantas are talking about a great senior eight for next season, composed of the four which won the Middle States junior four-oared gig event—B. Mercadante, B. Stockholm, J. Hughes, and L. Handley—and Shape, Wishart, Rooney, and O'Connell.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP.

Interesting Performances Mark the Closing Days of the Season in the East.

STAR POINTER'S FAST MILES

Five Heats Under Two Minutes Now to the Credit of the Champion Pacer—Events of the Southwestern Circuit.

The meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Readville, Mass., last week practically closed the harness racing season in the East. The meeting was marked by several interesting features, among which was the victory of Crescens over Bingen in the Puritan Stakes for 2:10 trotters. The result, which was not anticipated, gave satisfaction to many racegoers who admired Mr. Ketcham's colt last year, and who were pleased to see him display something of the form which then made him the champion three-year-old.

Perhaps exceeding this event in general interest was the special race on Thursday between the pacers Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, in which the former won the two heats easily in 2:05¾ and 2:04¾. Nothing else was needed to show conclusively that Gentry is no longer the horse he was in 1896, when he took his record of 2:00¾. Gentry and Patchen will try conclusions again at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday.

The season, with the exception of the Southwestern Circuit, closes with a record of nineteen additions to the 2:10 trotting list. The latest comers in the list are:

Monterey, ch. h., record, 2:09¼; sire Sidney, by Santa Claus; dam, Hattie, by Commodore Belmont.

Pilatus, ch. h., record, 2:09¼; sire, Onward, by George Wilkes; dam Phyllis, by Egbert.

Grattan Boy, b. h., record, 2:08¾; sire Grattan, by Wilkes Boy; dam Paula, by Robert McGregor.

The list of additions to the high-speed class is uncommonly long, but there has been no approach to the trotting record. Neither has any horse except himself endangered Star Pointer's pacing record of 1:59¼. He has equaled it once this year and has paced three other miles under two minutes, making five times in all that he has beaten the mark formerly set as the limit of speed of a horse in harness. The record of these performances follows:

Place and Date.	¼	½	¾	Mile.
Readville, Aug. 28, 1897.	.30	.59¾	1:29	1:59¼
Columbus, Aug. 6, 1898.	.29	.58¼	1:28¾	1:59¼
Joliet, Aug. 28, 1898.	.30	.59¾	1:29	1:59½
Readville, Sept. 1, 1898.	.29¼	.59	1:28¼	1:59¾
Belmont, Sept. 17, 1898.	.28½	.57¼	1:28¼	1:59¾

Star Pointer is engaged to make two more attempts to lower his record, at Springfield, Ill., and Des Moines, Ia. After these trials he may take a shot at the record to wagon.

The Southwestern Circuit.

Racing on the Southwestern Circuit, which began last week at Terre Haute, will continue for six days, commencing to-morrow at Louisville, after which the horses will go to Lexington for the two weeks' meeting, which winds up the season. The stakes and purses offered for the Louisville meeting aggregate $40,000, and the entry lists are large.

The two-year-old section of the ten-thousand-dollar Kentucky Matrons Stake has fifty-two eligibles, but in the comparative absence of two-year-old racing this season it is impossible to foreshadow either the field or the probable winner. The $5,000 Douglas Stake for the 2:14 classes is on the subscription plan, and has twenty-three subscribers. Among the probable starters are Cald, Belle J., John Nolan, Grattan Boy, and Battleton.

The 2:11 trotting stake seems to have secured the cream of the horses in this class. There were thirty-one original nominations, including Cald, Ringold, the Eagle Flanagan, Crescens, Georgianna, Alcidalia, The Abbot, and Tommy Britton. The commercial Club Stake for pacers of the 2:09 class has attracted another collection of stars, Courier Journal, Jo He, Sally Toler, Searchlight, Anaconda, Indiana, Quadriga, Lena N., Nicol B., Red Silk, and Lady of the Manor being the most prominent of the list.

The Falls City Stake for the 2:16 trotting class has attracted the entries of a magnificent list of performers. It includes Directum Kelly, Nico, Askey, Mattie Patterson, Grattan Boy, Stamboulette, Ellert, Surpol, Improvidence, Hustler, Timorah, and Oakley. Directum Kelly and Nico probably will not start, and Askey, whose record is 2:08¼, may be made the favorite.

The Trotting Championship.

Since the close of the Grand Circuit season the horsemen have been figuring up their winnings, and it is found that the six victories of James Butler's four-year-old Directum Kelly netted $11,000, which amount exceeds the individual earnings of any other horse. Directum Kelly won every race in which he started, and an uninterrupted series of victories was predicted for him, when he caught cold at Glens Falls and was forced into retirement. He was unable to start in the Massachusetts Stake at Readville and the Charter Oak at Hartford, both of which he was hoped to win. The fact that he was prevented from meeting J. Malcolm Forbes's Nico was a special cause of regret to the admirers of both horses.

A determined effort is being made to put Directum Kelly in condition to start in the Transylvania Stake at Lexington, which is generally regarded as the blue-ribbon event of the harness season. Among the other starters will be Askey, 2:08¼; Bingen, 2:08¼; John Nolan, 2:09½; Eagle Flannagan, 2:07½; Dione, 2:09¼; Battleton, 2:09¾; Caracalla, 2:10; Cut Glass, 2:10¼; Gayton, 2:10¼; Belle J., 2:11; Grattan Boy, 2:11¼; Sir Charles, 2:11¼, and J. B. C., 2:13¼. With such a field to pick from it is expected that this year's Transylvania will be one of the heaviest betting races on record, and the winner will be entitled to recognition as the best horse of the year.

The Death of Miss Russell.

Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., and regarded as one of the greatest brood mares this country has produced, died at Woodburn Farm Sept. 20, aged thirty-three years. A writer in Turf, Field and Farm says of her:

"The immediate statistics of the produce of Miss Russell, while very eloquent, fail to represent her importance as a factor in the production of extreme speed. With the exception of one day, when Jay-Eye-See trotted in 2:10, her daughter, Maud S., 2:08¾, was the cynosure of all eyes, and for years held her position as Queen of the Turf. Later numerous trotters have beaten the technical record of Maud S., but it is doubtful whether or a greater than she, all things considered, has ever appeared. Nutwood, 2:18¾, son of Miss Russell, was before his death, the greatest living sire of trotters, and will always hold a position in the first rank for his generation. Besides those mentioned, this wonderful mare was the dam of five in the list, in addition to the good sires Lord Russell, Mambrino Russell, and Nutbourne, and the producing mares Lady Russell, Nutula, and Faustina. Everything that came from her, by whatever sire, had merit, and great merit. She stamped her individuality upon her produce in a very rare manner, and when her descendants of extreme speed are carefully reckoned up it will be seen that she is second to no other mare that ever lived."

Trotting and Pacing Standards.

The following are the new standard rules for trotters and pacers, which will go into effect Nov. 1:

THE TROTTING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotter:

1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2:30 and is the sire of three trotters, with records of 2:30, from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2:30 or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2:30.

4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2:30.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second, and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

THE PACING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard-bred pacer:

1. The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.

2. A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2:25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2:25, from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard pacing horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2:25, or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2:25.

4. A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with records of 2:25.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided her first, second, and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.

6. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare or of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare.

The Parkway Club's Fall Meeting.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has received nearly 150 entries for the ten trotting and pacing events on the programme of its Fall meeting to be held Oct. 4 to 7. There are fifteen entries in the free-for-all trotting and pacing class for a purse of $400, which is set down for the closing day. The purses in all the other events are $300. The complete programme of the meeting is as follows:

October 4—2:17 class, trotting; 2:40 class, trotting; 2:35 class, pacing.

October 5—2:16 class, pacing; 2:27 class, trotting.

October 6—2:20 class, trotting; 2:25 class, pacing; 2:32 class, trotting.

October 7—2:24 class, trotting; free-for-all class, trotting and pacing.

Harness Racing Notes.

Ex-Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn has purchased the three-year-old bay filly Helen Simmons, 2:26¾, by Simmons, dam by Sultan.

In a recent pacing race at Bellevue, Ohio, the first five horses in the summary were all by Elyria.

The Cleveland mare Elloree, who it was hoped would get close to the record, will not be seen in public this year, as she has been blistered, and is out of training.

Andy McDowell, the California driver who is campaigning in the East, last week bought the stillion Oslund L., 2:16¾, by Lockheart, 2:08½, dam Heiress, 2:27, by Woodford Wilkes. McDowell has been watching the horse for several weeks, and he thinks him a coming free-for-all candidate. The horse is now in McDowell's stable, and that driver has already worked him a mile in 2:12.

Col. Lawrence Kip has had Silk Purse brought to his stable in town and is driving her on the road with Agnes Wood. He says that he pleases him more than any other horse that he has owned for a long time. He pronounces her the equal if not the superior of the great road and show mare Emoleta.

The roan horse Jayhawker, 2:14¾, by Jay Bird, dam Sorrento by Grand Sentinel, died Sept. 18 at Readville, Mass. He had stepped a quarter at better than a two-minute gait only a few weeks before his death.

In order to increase the interest among the members of the Cedar Park Driving Club of Philadelphia, two members of the organization have given two handsome silver cups to the club to be contested for during the balance of the season. One of these prizes will be given to the owner of the horse making the fastest time in a mile race, while the other cup will be the property of the member whose horse has won the largest number of races. To win these prizes members must own and drive their own horses.

Our Cup Defender Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The reports which have reached here saying the new America's Cup defender will be built ready to cross the Atlantic are warmly applauded in yachting circles here. The Yachting World says:

"This is not bad policy. There are several international cups in these waters which require looking after."

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Oranje Boven.

To Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands.

Said the Sea to the Dutchman, "Ho, make way!
For the march of the Flood is mine.
Shall the bar of thine arm my coursers stay
In the charge of my whelming brine?"
To the Sea said the Dutchman, "Ho, stand back!
I bide for the dole and fee,
To the hands that serve and the loins that lack,
And a hail to the Strong and Free.
In the might of the Lord of the Deep I stand, and I set His bounds to Thee.

"A bound in the Dike, and a mete in the Dune,
And a stay in the stout Sea-wall.
In the swing of my spade is the eagle's rune,
Tho' the Norland ravens squall.
And the silt shall flow and the clod shall grow,
From Zeeland to Zuyder Zee;
And a man shall a freeman's foothold know,
Where the arm of a man is free—
For the lord of the Dutchman's land, the lord of the Dutchman's love shall be.

"Flambeau and falchion, shackle and rack,
In the lust of a 'Holy' hate
No glut of carnage, rapine and sack,
Nor a Thousand Fears can sate.
No tear for ruth, and no shudder for shame,
No Christ for the brand and pike;
Only the rage of the 'Beggar's' claim,
And the roar of the cloven dike—
Only the arm of the Lord upheaved, and the sword of the Lord to strike."

Said the Sea, "O Nederland! Alone,
You battle against the stars.
For Brill's hoarse cry and Alkmaar's groan
I storm at your stubborn bars.
In Heiliger Lee your Rachels weep,
In Leyden your children die—
Death unto Life, Deep unto Deep!
And my tides leap at the cry.
Set wide your gates to my hosts, and sound your pealing trumpets high!"

"Oranje Boven!"—Fate is mute,
And the Silent soul is lord.
"Oranje Boven!"—Trump and lute
Wait on the grim, dumb sword.
When the brand is cold, and the blade is rust,
And the gyve and the rack are shows,
When the bones of the Brave enrich the dust
Where a Leyden garden grows—
Then the organ swell of the Sea shall tell how Nederland uprose.

On Yssel's flanks, with thrifty sails,
The windmills churn the air,
Where erst a Viking's galley rails
Their bossed shields laid bare.
I dream that the high-beaked triremes sweep
A path for the hordes of Rome,
As I rock in a fisher's boat, asleep,
In the lee of a hedger's home—
While the bells are chiming a psalm of Rest from storied tower and dome.

And Thou, O fairest flower of Peace,
Child of a happy star!
Glories, and guerdons of increase
Wreathe thy ancestral Lar.
White Righteousness in thine array,
And on thy shield Renown,
Honor shall celebrate thy day,
And Law salute thy crown,
While grass shall grow and water flow, and the ships sail up and down.

—JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER in Literature.
New York, August, 1898.

That Superb Charge.

War Correspondent of The London Times.

Once clear of the woods, the only course left open for the Americans was to charge up the hills and turn the Spaniards out of the trenches. The fighting qualities of the men were here shown at their best. There was very little attempt to preserve any order or keep regiments separate. Indeed, I think only one regiment, the Sixteenth Infantry, kept together and went up the hill in anything like regular order. The remainder made their rush with only the idea of reaching the Spaniards. There were two distinct positions to be taken, the first, the San Juan House, on a grassy hill some 300 yards from the edge of the woods; the second, the line of rifle pits on which two fortified houses formed the central points, and which afterward became the lines of the United States troops when Santiago was invested. To ask infantry soldiers to charge up to trenches over open ground when the enemy is securely protected and armed with a magazine rifle means that the commanding officers must have very great faith in their men. But how much more must this be the case when your men are dismounted cavalry, armed only with carbines.

Cavalry and infantry in this case never faltered. They made their charge, gained the trenches, and wrested them from the Spaniards. These trenches were wonderfully constructed for defensive purposes, being fully five feet in depth, two in width, and cut out of hard, gravelly soil. What saved the Americans in the rush was that, instead of these trenches being at the edge of the comparatively level space on the ridge, they were too near the crest, and the men in them were unable to fire down on the advancing foe for nearly the whole length of the last 200 yards. That this charge was a magnificent exploit nothing that may be said in criticism can alter; that the Spaniards had not expected it was evident from the confusion that occurred in their ranks when they saw the Americans coming up the hillsides. After all the obstinate defense they had made while the United States troops were advancing they now abandoned these lines of trenches without attempting to hold them by hand-to-hand fighting.

Italians and Taxation.

From The Spectator.

The Italian nature is generally energetic and well balanced, and it is environment and bad government that are so largely responsible for the beggary and poverty associated with Italy. It is when we glance at the tariff, when we contemplate the immense army of customs officials, when we see the men in uniform searching women's baskets at the octroi stations in hundreds of towns throughout the peninsula that we begin to see why Italy is so poor. The Government taxes the people beyond the point which present economic conditions justify. It is not that the ultimate limit of taxation is reached, but the burden rests on the poor, and they cannot by the utmost industry become richer. The Government establishment is also costly beyond the ability of the country to sustain. The numerous palaces, the huge offices, the splendidly decorated officials, all strike foreign observers. It may be doubted whether taxes are collected with impartial justice; it is certain that indirect taxation always hits the poor hardest.

What seems needed is the breaking up of big estates, a great Government work of purchase, settlement, and reclamation, and a complete readjustment of taxation with a view to some approximation of justice in public burdens. The best Italian Liberals have been stalwart free traders. This was Cavour's policy, and it was the policy of not a few among the statesmen of the generation which saw the accomplishment of Italian unity. It would seem as if no country needed free exchange more than Italy, for she has a large domestic product needed and welcomed in every land, while she must necessarily import the products of industrial countries, notably coal and iron and steel goods. No country thus suffers more from indirect taxation, grown to huge proportions, than does Italy.

It is evident, therefore, that the solution of Italy's economic problem involves, first, such freedom of trade and such access to land by the peasantry as shall better distribute the large total product; and, second, such a development by reclamation and improvement, undertaken by the Government, as shall actually increase the total product, large as it already is.

Primitive Christianity.

W. S. Lilly in The Nineteenth Century.

For a knowledge of it we are entirely dependent upon the first eleven chapters of the work known as the Acts of the Apostles, a work by no means fulfilling the promise of that title, for which, indeed, its author is not responsible. Of the lives, labors, and deaths of most of the Apostles it tells us hardly anything. Even of St. Paul, to whom more than half of it is devoted, its account, though of incomparable value, is incomplete. But assuredly any reader who has eyes to see will find in it a singularly vivid picture of the disciples in the earliest phase of the new faith. They were not as yet manifested to the world as a Church. They must have appeared rather a Jewish sect, practicing all the requirements of the Jewish law, and nourishing their religious life from the Jewish sacred books.

Their attitude toward the Jewish Church was singularly like the attitude toward the Church of England of "the people called Methodists" during the life, especially the earlier portion of the life, of John Wesley. They by no means dissented from it. On the contrary, they gladly used its ministrations, merely adding thereto certain peculiar religious observances of their own. They were Jews in their worship, Jews in their beliefs. All their distinctive rites were of Jewish origin. Baptism was an ordinary Hebrew ceremony of the initiation of proselytes, as was the laying on of hands of dedication to an office. The Eucharist—"breaking of bread" they called it—which wore the aspect of a social meal, the Agape or Love Feast not having as yet been separated from "the mystery of faith," unquestionably sprang from the Passover. The Messianic doctrine, which was their distinctive tenet, was an expression of a Jewish idea.

There is no trace of metaphysic in those small and scanty rudiments, that embryonic beginning, of a Church. "The community rested on the belief," Pfleiderer correctly observes, "in the miracle of the resurrection of Jesus, * * * and on the hope or the miracle of His speedy return to judge the world." The hope, or rather the confident expectation. And there lay the secret of their detachment, their self-denial. The familiar and beautiful lines of a poet of our own day admirably express their attitude of mind:

Poor is our sacrifice, whose souls
Are lighted from above:
We offer what we cannot keep,
What we have ceased to love.

Texts from Science.

From The Homiletic Review.

A phenomenon of modern progress is the utilization of what are known as by-products—things that one does not set out to save, but expects to throw away as the refuse from the things he is making. These remnants the manufacturer often finds to be his most valuable materials. Even garbage heaps are being made to furnish decorative articles for our elegant homes. A friend recently started a line of manufacturing which he hoped would yield him a moderate revenue. His practical talent soon discovered that the refuse from his factory could be made more valuable than his regular line of goods. He is now almost literally turning dirt into gold. Many of our most useful articles of commerce were by-products a few years ago. Coal was the evidence of a field's sterility; rock oil, only an oozing nuisance; steam, a kitchen annoyance, and electricity, but a cat teaser.

Thus in life; the eyes of the soul devoted to the Lord's business become quick to detect far wider usefulness than that limited by our original aim. Moses proposing to liberate the Hebrew slaves gives moral legislation to centuries. A missionary aims at spelling out the Gospel words for a Gothic tribe, and gives written speech to the North German race. A young woman, tired of the senseless round of city fashion, devoted herself to charity work on a small scale, and in the rounds of mission work struck upon certain methods which have made her an authority and an inspiration to many in this phase of God's service.

The Clipper.

Her sails are strong and yellow as the sand,
Her spars are tall and supple as the pine,
And, like the bounty of a generous mine,
Sun-touched, her brasses flash on every hand.
Her sheer takes beauty from a golden band,
Which, sweeping aft, is taught to twist and twine
Into a scroll, and badge of quaint design
Hung on her quarters. Insolent and grand
She drives. Her stern rings loudly as it throws
The hissing sapphire into foamy waves,
While on her weather bends the copper glows
In burnished splendor. Rolling down she laves
Her high black sides until the scupper flows,
Then pushing out her shapely bow she braves
The next tall sea, and, leaping, onward goes.

—From "Songs of Sea and Sail," THOMAS FLEMING DAY.

The Negro and English School Children.

From The National Review.

The negro is not so well known as one might expect, considering that geography is widely and often excellently taught in our primary schools. The ideas most frequently expressed concerning him are that he is black and a foreigner.

Here are some of the definitions: "A black man who lives in India." "A dark man who comes from America." "A negro is a slave we read of them in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" "A gentleman who lives in a foreign country."

The country children are again more lively in their descriptions than the town children: "A negro is a foreign man with black skin all over him with thick lips and curly black hair he goes naked."

"A negro is a man and they live in a very hot country and they have little huts to live in." "A negro is a black man who acts in a circus."

"A negro is a man whose skin is always black, they are strong and they live in huts, and do not wear clothes and they shoot with a bow." "A negro is a man what eats missionarys." The Sunday school missionary stories and the traveling circus color the village children's ideas on negroes.

The Neapolitan and His Horse.

From The Westminster Review.

The Italians are not remarkable for kindness to animals, but rather the reverse. They have, however, a story of a Neapolitan driver notorious for his ill-treatment of his horse. After death, the man presented himself at the gate of Paradise, but was refused admittance. He was recommended, however, to apply at the neighboring Paradise of animals, if haply he might find favor there. The driver did so, and lo! the door was opened to him by the very same poor, starved, worn-out old hack on which he had been wont to shower his blows and curses, now transformed into a celestial steed of wondrous beauty. But, alas! the horse had not yet learned forgiveness, and here, too, the driver met with rejection.

Endymion.

Now was She swimming full in the dark vault,
The darker for her beauty, when she seemed
To pause; there was no breathing in the heaven.
Lo! like a lily vast the luminous Bloom
Unfolded slow upon the noon of night;
A moment, like a rain-drop at its edge,
Selene, brightly faltering earthward slid;
And all the argent Flower had closed again.
Endymion heard his name amid the stars
Breathed; and again "Endymion!" he heard
Cried out in passion between earth and heaven;
Then "O Endymion!" stole into his ear:
He feels Selene naked in his arms.
"O human face so far beneath my pain,"
She murmured; "suffer me to touch thy lips;
For though I rule the night, yet still am I
A woman: without love I cannot live.
Alone, alone for ever, Endymion!
Unwedded, barren, and yet brilliant young.
Cold is my life; but thou art warm and glad.
Chill are my veins; but I can feel thy blood
Run from thy rich heart to thy finger-ends.
Kiss me but once, that I may feel thy joy
Spring through my veins and tingle in my soul."
She kissed him: and Endymion trembling said,
"O mystic Brilliance, why hast hou disturbed
My simple youth that was so pleased to breathe?
Till now I was content 'twixt grass and cloud;
To be alive I deemed a lavish gift,
And ripen slowly under falling beams.
To me it was enough to hear the shower,
And the low laughter blown from the bright sea.
To me till now it hath sufficed to watch
The Summer quivering over holy bloom,
Or August apple wooed by orchard grass,
Or stripped December waving mournfully
Her bared arms to the cloud. This was the world
To me; but now what melancholy sweet
Steals over me, what magical distress,
Distant delicious trouble and new pain!
Ah! Ah! what hast thou done? for I begin
To grieve for ancient wars, and at the thought
Of women that have died long, long ago,
For sea-tossed heroes yearning toward the West.
Ah! Ah! what hast thou done? for I am thrilled
With perils in the enchanted dawn of Time,
And I begin to sorrow for strange things
And to be sad with men long-dead; O now
I suffer with old legends, and I pine
At long sea-glances for a single sail."

—STEPHEN PHILLIPS in The Nineteenth Century.

The Salvation Army.

John Hollins in The Contemporary Review.

The world, as was to be expected, has given the Salvation Army a very mixed reception. It has been satirized, ostracized, eulogized. High and low, learned and unlearned, have opposed or defended it. Huxley girded at its "corybantic" religion, and charged full tilt against its social wing; Bradlaugh waxed wroth over its "drums and tramplings;" while on the other hand Jowett of Oxford praised it in his own judicious way, and Farrar is still the eloquent champion of much of its work. "Skeletons" have caricatured and persecuted it, the Church of England has imitated it, and royalty blessed it. And yet, though all tongues wag concerning this new, robustious thing under the sun really discriminating views of the Salvation Army are by no means plentiful. With some truth it may be said that our enemies batter us and our friends flatter us.

And we Salvationists, looking through the glasses of our foes, honestly fail to see what they appear to see, and are sometimes almost as much bewildered over the highly colored spectacles of our friends. We have scarcely learned to use our own eyes, to examine and judge for ourselves, and have very little idea of the true proportions, the strength and weakness, the possibilities and dangers of the Salvation Army. What may be called "public opinion" has no existence among us. There is no open discussion of matters affecting the welfare of the organization, such as we find in other religious bodies. We have, indeed, what are called "officers' councils" and "soldiers' councils," but the title is a misnomer. What is meant is "officers and soldiers counseled."

The Salvation Army, like every other institution, is imperfect, but, under the domination of the military idea and in the name of loyalty, we appear to have all agreed to keep silence concerning the disquieting symptoms and weak places existing in it. This is unfortunate, and may in itself constitute one of our gravest perils. And really there is no occasion for it. Bad men and bad institutions rightly fear examination, but the Salvation Army is sound enough and strong enough to profit by an honest exchange of opinion among its members in their councils and publications.

"Out of Order."

From The Nineteenth Century.

The familiar cry of "Order, order!" was once ruled "out of order" by Mr. Speaker Peel. On April 16, 1885, Mr. Arthur O'Connor was speaking on a motion relating to the Post Office, and as members generally were not paying attention to his remarks his colleague, Mr. T. M. Healy, endeavored to recall the wandering thoughts of the House by persistent cries of "Order, order!" "The honorable and learned member should not be so demonstrative in his remarks," said the Speaker. "Am I to understand that it is out of order to cry 'Order!' in this House?" asked Mr. Healy. "The tone and the way in which the honorable member expresses himself is out of order," answered the Speaker. "In that case—" said Mr. Healy; but the Speaker pulled him up sharply with the reproof: "The honorable member is not in order in addressing the chair in that way. If the honorable member continues, I shall have to take notice of his interruption."

A Nurse's Story.

From Collier's Weekly.

Said one soft-eyed night nurse: "Oh, if you could have seen my first patient! He was a lovely boy of nineteen from somewhere out on the Mexican border. In the four days in which he was under my charge I grew very attached to him, but suddenly, when I was perfectly sure he would soon get well, a violent change came, and, in spite of every care, he died. My heart failed me completely, but there was no time for weakness. Too many cases were needing attention.

"I was put in another ward temporarily and took especial charge of one very peculiar patient. He lay stolidly staring at me without a particle of expression in his eye and by his apathy rather than by real opposition refused all nourishment and medicine. I couldn't induce him to speak at first and it took ten minutes of coaxing to persuade him to swallow a teaspoonful of beef tea. Finally he did so, however, and, after another minutes, he consented to take another, the stolid expression presently changing into one of intelligence.

"If you could have seen the change! Why, he laughed and joked and made such grimaces at my orderly and I were convulsed with laughter, and even the weak men on the neighboring cots feebly joined in the laugh. His nonsense was absolutely contagious so much so that at last I was obliged to slip away into the dispensary to give him an opportunity to sober down, and incidentally to prepare some malted milk. When returned, five minutes later, his expression was still a laughing one, and the orderly although attending another patient, gave me a knowing smile as I leaned over the man's cot. But this time the patient did not speak. He was dead, with the smile still on his lips and a strange, half-mischievous wink lingering about his eyes."

Morocco and Spain.

From The National Review.

There is no doubt that, with the war with America will at an end and peace signed, there will arise in Spain a military Government, even though the whole country is not upheaved by vast political changes. Some two hundred thousand troops will be sent home from the ceded Spanish possessions in the West Indies and the Philippines. It must be remembered that these men have not been defeated; they have, in their own ideas, been treacherously handed over to the Americans almost without a battle. One and all are more enraged against their own Government than against the Americans, and on and all are brave men who would have be in ready to sacrifice themselves for their fatherland. They have been ill-fed and ill-housed, seldom paid, and ill-attended in their sickness, and the grudge they bear the Madrid Government is a heavy one indeed. Toward their own superior officers the general feeling is very good, and there is no doubt that on their return the General who have been handed over to American without being allowed to strike one blow for Spain will commence a political campaign against the home Government. Should no greater calamity happen, this will mean practically a military dictatorship, and in all events a military Government, in which the army will be all powerful. The returned troops, one and all desirous of war, in order to retrieve their characters, will not be easy to hold in check. The first idea of a military Government will be popularity with the army and the people, and, divided as the Spaniards are into Carlists, Republicans, and other groups, there is but one means by which this popularity can be acquired. The best colonies of Spain will have been lost, and they will turn to territorial aggrandizement nearer home.

There is one word in Spain that cannot fail to unite all parties, and that word is—Morocco. Not only is Morocco considered as just theirs by the Spanish people, but there is also the innate race hatred against the Arab, a traditional detestation that has come down through all the generations that has been born and died since the old wars of Andalusia. That Europe would allow Spain to commence a campaign in Morocco is not for a moment to be considered as likely, but the danger is none the less, for any attempt on Spain's part to do so would surely bring the Moorish question to the fore, and this most difficult and most dangerous problem of modern foreign politics would lead to a crisis the results of which is impossible to conceive.

Trouble with a Telephone.

By A. Alden in Pierson's Magazine.

"About a week after the telephone was installed—any electrical device is always 'installed' when it is brought into the house—the milk cook was suddenly taken ill in the middle of the night, and I was requested to telephone for the doctor. It took me fully ten minutes of prolonged ringing and yelling before I could induce the Central Office to put me into communication with the doctor. Then I sent an agonized howl through the telephone, begging the doctor to come at once.

"In the course of the following hour six different persons carried on brief conversations with me, but no one of them was the doctor. In the case of each person it took about ten minutes of hard labor to induce him to say anything intelligible, and when the intelligible remark arrived it was to the effect that the speaker was Brown, or Jones, or Robinson; that he was not a doctor, and that he would inflict personal chastisement on the man who had called him out of bed if he could find the criminal in the morning.

"At last, however, my efforts were apparently crowned with success. A wretch, who said he was the person of whom I was in search, promised to call at my house at once. Accordingly, one hour and a quarter after I had first rung the telephone, I received a hurried call from the local undertaker, who insisted that I had telephoned to him to bring a coffin without a moment's delay. I got rid of him at the expense of 5 shillings and a glass of wine, and I am happy to say that the shock of the visit cured the cook without the aid of any other medicine."

Eight Long Miles to Siboney.

It's eight long miles to Siboney—
You've got to walk or lie;
For there's them that's wounded worse'n you
In the carts that's jolting by—
The carts that's jolting by—good Lord!
Packed full of battered men.
And I guess their girls won't know them
If they see them home again.

It's eight long miles to Siboney—
And the road ain't of the best.
That's far enough, God knows, between
A starving man and his rest!
But when you've fought through hell all day,
And your wounds is stiff and sore,
Why, you've had your fill of hardships,
And you don't want any more.

We're human ammunition,
And we're spent like shot or shell—
But we're winning for the Government,
And they'd ought to treat us well.
But maybe they gets reckless,
And they goes it kind of blind,
For they knows there's plenty more like us
That's pressing up behind.

Oh, Uncle Sam! we take your pay,
And we'd better work than talk—
But it's eight long miles to Siboney,
And the wounded has to walk.
You needn't spare us fighting,
For we ain't afraid to die—
But take care of those that's hurted now,
And they'll serve you by and by.

—CARLINE DUER in Collier's Weekly.

Husband and Wife.

From C. H. Spurgeon's Autobiography.

Many years ago I read a pathetic story, which I constantly recalled to mind as the duties of this compilation compel me to peruse the records of past years, and renew the long-closed letters of my beloved, and live over again the happy days when we were all-in-all to each other. I do not remember all the details of the incident which so impressed me, but the chief facts were these: A married couple were crossing one of the great glaciers of the Alpine regions, when a fatal accident occurred. The husband fell down one of the huge crevasses which abound on all glaciers—the rope broke, and the depth of the chasm was great that no help could be rendered. Over the wife's anguish at her loss we must draw a veil of silence. Forty years afterward saw her, with the guide who had accompanied them at the time of the accident, staying at the nearest hotel at the foot of the glacier, waiting for the sea of ice to give up its dead; for, by the well-known law of glacier-progression, the form of her long-lost husband might be expected to appear, expelled from the mouth of the torrent, about that date. Patiently, and with unfailing constancy, they watched and waited, and their hopes were at last rewarded.

One day the body was released from its prison in the ice, and the wife looked again on the features of him who had been so long parted from her! But the pathos of the story lay in the fact that she was then an old woman, while the newly-rescued body was that of quite a young and robust man, so faithfully had the crystal casket preserved the jewel which it held so long. The forty years had left no wrinkles on that marble brow, Time's withering fingers could not touch him in that tomb, and so, for a few brief moments, the aged lady saw the husband of her youth, as he was in the days which were gone forever! Somewhat similar has been my experience while preparing these chapters.

"Luna."

O fevered race of mortals, learn of me!
I too have wandered with fierce heart of fire
Aimless through heights and deeps, who did aspire
To paths far other than the paths ye see;
Yet I too bowed unto a wise decree
Which stilled my rebel being, did require
That I should yield up all of my desire,
Finding high freedom in a sphere unfree.
I swerve not, neither stay, for I fulfill
The law of my own being, clear and known;
No strife ignoble of divided will
Frets me, withdrawn unto one goal alone;
Deep through the dusk abysses, sheer and still,
I drink the light from light's eternal throne.

—From Terra Tenebrarum. WILLIAM KNOX JOHNSON.

Our Military Mismanagement and Its Cause.

Caspar Whitney in Harper's Magazine.

Men go to war to fight. To fight means at times to march all night, to go hungry, to get wet. Those with no stomach for such adventure should stay at home; it is not a pleasuring outing. But the deprivations that come as the natural result of things may be greatly and unnecessarily increased through unlearned, stupid management, and of this there was much in the Santiago campaign.

It might not inappropriately be called a campaign of blunders. First of all was the infirmity of purpose at Washington; then the choice of Tampa, utterly unsuited to be either a point of mobilization or departure—its one railroad track was blocked for miles and for days with the supplies for which the troops were waiting at Tampa. The Quartermaster deficiencies alone would fill a book—deficiencies so glaring as to make one stare—the lack of system in loading transports, which made confusion in the unloading; separation of articles that should be together; mixing of hospital supplies with general merchandise, and the storing deep in the holds of the transports things wanted first, while things not wanted were heaped on top.

There were incompetent officials in plenty—but how could it be otherwise, when we consider the attitude of our Government toward the army for the last thirty years? Not in the memory of the present generation of officers had there before been an assembling of the army—nor even manoeuvres in divisions or corps. Distributed throughout the country, broken up for post and garrison duty, what else but confusion and blundering could be expected to ensue when Quartermasters and others who had never seen more than fragments were called upon for swift and systematic handling of large bodies of men? For years the Government has cut the army into fragmental duty, scattered its staff organization, denied it facilities for corps drill, and its staff experience in transportation, refused to keep reserve stock of munitions, equipment, &c. And suddenly, when called on to exhibit all these, naturally we have incompetent and floundering officials. Some excuse can be found for the individuals, but none for the Government.

The Women of Homer.

Prof. Tebb in "The Growth and Influence of Classic Greek Poetry."

The Homeric women generally are characterized by a gentle dignity and a refinement in which no modern civilization could show their superiors. They are essentially feminine, without being insipid or inane; their sphere is in the home; their occupation is in the ministries of wife and mother, of sister and daughter; and in everything that Homer shows us of their relations, we recognize a natural warmth of domestic affections and a noble tone of manners. There are indeed two Homeric exception to such a standard; but in each case there are touches which render these exceptions fresh proofs of the rule. Nestor refers to the terrible crime of Agamemnon's wife; but in doing so he notes how she had yielded only to the persistence of the tempter Aegisthus: "Verily at the first the fair Clytaemnestra would have nothing to do with the foul deed; for she had a good understanding." And Helen at least feels a remorse which no reproaches could make sharper. The noble element in her character comes out in response to nobleness; it is when her brother-in-law, Hector, has been bravely striving to inspire Paris with something of his own generous patriotism, that Helen's self-condemnation breaks forth in its bitterest utterance.

The Troubles of a Trainer.

From The Turf. A. E. T. Watson.

The trainer may not improbably have been kept awake half the night wondering whether he dare "go on" with the Derby colt or the favorite for some big race on which he has invested money he cannot afford to lose. The animal's shortened stride in his gallop yesterday was not to be mistaken, and certainly there was something suspicious about the manner in which he walked away afterward. Shall he stop him or chance it? This worry is increased by perplexity as to whether his most promising two-year-old—so charmingly shaped, with such perfect action—did or did not whistle as she passed him. Was it the beginning of a "noise"? The boy did not hear anything, but he is stupid. A jockey shall be up when they next go out. She shall be sent a good gallop, and he will find out the worst. The morning, when it dawns, is dull and dispiriting; he rides out in the drizzle, gallops the two-year-old, and discovers—a fact too surely confirmed by the jockey—that she does make a noise. The Derby colt, there can be no further doubt about it, is lame, and a horse which was well in a little handicap next week, with nothing to beat in fact, coughs badly several times.

Breakfast is not made more agreeable by The Calendar, which shows that two horses which have been entered in forthcoming handicaps can have no possible chance, two or three belonging to other stables being "thrown in," and by some irritating remarks in the newspaper to the effect that the horse which he ran yesterday, knowing it to be in perfect condition and believing that it could not lose, had, in the opinion of the critic, been galloped to death, could obviously from its appearance have had no chance, had doubtless left the race on its training ground, with a hint to conclude with—not impossibly the critic had lost his money on the horse—that it may not have been the animal's "day out"; it may do better later on; a suggestion, in fact, that it was not trying. A grumbling letter from his employer, an intimation that the only lightweight jockey who could "get out" a troublesome horse will not be able to ride, and the bad news that his best foal had been kicked and had her leg broken.

Have Dogs Souls?

From The Westminster Review.

With regard to the immortality of dogs or other animals, many opinions might be cited in the affirmative. As Lamartine says:

"No! God will never quench His spark divine,
Whether within some glorious orb it shine,
Or lighten up the Spaniel's tender gaze
Who leads his poor blind master through the maze
Of this dark world."—(Translation.)

"I hae never been able to persuade my heart and my understanding that dowgs hae na immortal sowls," pants the Shepherd in "Noctes Ambrosianae," when Mr. North's "great Newfunlan'" swims out to the assistance of himself and his companion, Mr. Tickler, in a rough sea off Portobello; "his soul maun be immortal!"

Later on this noble animal was cruelly poisoned, and Christopher North (Prof. Wilson) and his friends lament his many virtues.

"Often do I wonder," says the Shepherd again, "whether or no birds and beasts and insects have immortal sowls!" To which the English Opium-Eater, who happens to be present, replies, "What God makes, why should He annihilate?" "True, true, Mr. de Quincey," gladly agrees Hogg.

Some of our readers may remember Luther's words to his dog, "Never mind, little Hans, thou too shalt have a golden tail some day"; or, according to a better translation, "Thou, too, in the Resurrection, shalt have a little golden tail."

Swinburne, in his sonnet to Dr. John Brown, speaks of

"The night of death's sweet sleep, wherein may be
A star to show your spirit in present sight,
Some happier island in the Elysian sea,
Where Rab may lick the hand of Marjorie."

"My dear lord, there is a spirit dwelling in good beasts, though dreamy and unconscious," says the Chaplain in Fonqué's weird romance of "Sintram and His Companions."

Coleridge, writing long before Darwin, seems inclined to conjecture the beast to be an "unripe or degenerated humanity."

The Conqueror of the Soudan.

From "Sirdar and Khalifa." Bennet Burleigh.

Sir Herbert Kitchener, an enthusiast in arms, resourceful and daring, unites in himself the skill and subtleties of the sapper with the dash of a trooper. It was at Debbeh, ninety miles south of Dongola, in 1884, that I first learned to know him well. He was then living with the Mudir Mustapha's irregulars. Wearing the dress of an Arab, he was scarcely distinguishable from a native. He had gone in advance of the British forces on a delicate and dangerous mission, for which he had volunteered. I had wandered, unauthorized, to Debbeh, attended by one servant, in search of news and adventure, and easily found both. On the upward trip I had passed a risky night in the Mahdi's ancestral home with his uncle and nephews, and had ridden among bands of fierce Kabbabish. To my astonishment and delight I found one Englishman within the mud walls of Debbeh—Captain Kitchener, R. E., for such he then was. He gave me a hearty welcome, and added to my debt of gratitude by producing two bottles of claret, his whole store, which we most loyally drank at dinner. * * * His tall sinewy form is unbent, he is as active as ever, observant, and of a somewhat silent disposition. In manner he is good-natured, a listener rather than a talker, but readily pronouncing an opinion if it is called for. All his life he has been par excellence "a volunteer" officer—volunteering, time and again, for one difficult and dangerous duty after another."

Dandy Rhymes.

Prof. Brander Matthews in Longman's Magazine.

All in a bright September dawn,
I went among the sheaves of corn,
And, thinking of my lady dear,
I caroled like a kingfisher,
Expressing my sincere desire
To win the hand of my Maria.
The finches in my father's orchard
With emulative pains were tortured,
I called on Love, that I might lose him
Between my lady's neck and bosom.

The Spy Mania in France.

A. D. Vandam in The Fortnightly Review.

I had already been living permanently in London for several years, and it was only five years later that I took up my residence once more in Paris, although I never gave up my home here. During the whole of the seventies, however, I crossed the Channel frequently, and always staid at the same hotel. For nearly a quarter of a century I have never staid elsewhere while on a visit to Paris. In spite of this, the proprietor had on two different occasions to bear the severe cross-examination of an Inspector of the "service special des garnis." The first time he wanted to know why my name was so conspicuously like that of the son of the Postmaster General of the Second Empire, (M. Albert Vandal;) the next time he was anxious to ascertain if I was a distant or near connection of the famous Gen. Vandamme; although, in both cases, he could see for himself that the name on the register was spelled quite differently from theirs.

The manager, not a Frenchman, pointed this out to him, adding that a man like myself was probably competent to spell his own name, and that if he, the Inspector, wished for more ample information he could apply either to the English Embassy, an English banker on the Boulevard des Italiens, (since deceased,) or any of the English correspondents in Paris, at all of which places I was known. The official's retort was characteristic of the spirit of the time, as showing the value he, and presumably his superiors, placed upon all testimony affecting no matter whom which did not tally with their jaundiced views. "We do not believe in embassies and bankers, and still less in foreign correspondents," he said. "The most shady people have, as a rule, the best credentials." The latter sentence was, no doubt, based upon certain though by no means conclusive experience arrived at by the higher functionaries of the Prefecture of Police. It had been rehearsed, perhaps many a time and oft, for the Inspector's benefit, inasmuch as it had become a stereotyped phrase with nearly every one of the second and third rate newspapers. The Inspector, though, was too stupid to invert the proposition for himself, hence, in his mind, the people provided with the best credentials were the most shady.

Shrapnel.

From Chambers's Journal.

A shrapnel, whose object is the destruction of human life, is one of the most deadly weapons of warfare the world has ever known. It consists of a hollow cylinder of iron having an oval-pointed end separately attached—the pointed end securing a less resistance to flight and greater steadiness. Down the centre of the shell is a small tube, open at the pointed end and communicating with a charge of powder at the base. The body of the cylinder is filled with bullets, numbering in some instances upward of 500. When it is desired to fire the shrapnel, a time fuse is placed in the mouth of the inner tube immediately before loading. The time fuse consists of a conical piece of wood bored to a certain depth and filled with powder. A hole is bored from the exterior of the fuse to the contained charge of powder, through which the flash of the burning fuse may communicate with the powder at the base of the shell and cause it to explode. The actual firing of a shrapnel, therefore, consists of three distinct operations—namely, the ignition of the fuse, which is brought about by the burning of the cordite or powder in the gun at the moment of propulsion; the ignition of the charge at the base by the agency of the fuse; and, finally, the explosion of this charge, which blows off the head of the shell and liberates the inclosed bullets, allowing them to scatter over an extremely large area. A shrapnel, in this manner, produces a result equal to that of 500 rifle bullets.

A simple experiment may be made to illustrate the manner in which the "deadly hail" from a shrapnel is distributed. If a number of peas or small pebbles be confined in a paper bag, the mouth of which is insecurely closed, and the bag be projected forward mouth foremost, it will open during the flight, and the contents will be observed to escape and scatter in various directions, much in the same manner as the jets of water from a watering can. The blowing out of the end of the shrapnel allows the contained bullets to disperse in precisely the same manner that the opening of the paper bag during the flight admits the escape of the peas or pebbles.

Other Versions of a Child's Prayer.

From Notes and Queries.

I lay me down to rest me,
I pray the Lord to bless me;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

This hymn reminds one of Dr. Watts's well-known "Evening Song," in which he says:

I lay my body down to sleep;
Let angels guard my head,
And, through the hours of darkness, keep
Their watch around my bed.

Possibly the doctor was acquainted with the child's hymn before he composed his song.

Fairly Hard on the Gentler Sex.

From Henry Nietzsche in The Academy.

There is much of the slave and the tyrant hidden in the nature of woman; thus woman is not yet capable of friendship, but only of love.

In the love of woman is injustice and blindness to all that she does not love.

There are two things a true man likes, danger and play. He likes woman because she is the most dangerous of playthings.

A man should be reared for the vocation of a warrior. A woman for the recreation of the warrior. All else is rubbish.

A woman's principle of honor is to love more than she is loved, so as not to be second.

In any game where love or hate is not at stake women play a mediocre part.

All women behind their personal vanity cherish an impersonal contempt for woman.

As a rule, a mother loves herself in her son more than the son himself.

The chief danger that besets artists of genius lies in woman. The worshipping woman is their ruin. Hardly one has character enough to resist his ruin when he finds himself treated like a god. Man is a coward in face of the ewig Weibliche, and no one knows it better than the small woman.

Women indulge in literature as they commit a little sin, glancing round to see if any one is looking—i. e., to attract attention.

Do Fishes Sleep?

From Harper's Round Table.

"Do fishes sleep—and how?"

This question was addressed to Eugene G. Blackford, formerly Fish Commissioner of New York State. His acquaintance with fish began when he was very young, and at the present time he is a recognized authority all over the world.

—"Certainly they sleep," was Mr. Blackford's response. "They sleep suspended in the water, with their eyes wide open. I have seen them do it often. I have many fish in tanks with glass fronts and can watch them. Sometimes I see a fish suspended in the water keeping perfectly still for half an hour at a time, and then I conclude that he is asleep. He does not even move a fin at such times, and the motion of the gills is barely perceptible.

"Fishes don't close their eyes, because there is no necessity for their doing it. They have no eyelids, because their eyes are not exposed to dust as ours are. They don't close their eyes in sleep because the light is so modified by the water that it is not hard for them to find a twilight spot.

"But they can close their eyes if they want to do it, and they do on very particular occasions. I will show you. John, bring me a trout."

The man went to a tank, and soon returned, bearing in his hand a fine trout about eight inches in length. This Mr. Blackford held, while he took a lead pencil and touched one of its eyes with the point. The trout wriggled about vigorously, and at the same time drew an inside yellow curtain over the eye.

"You see, he can close his eyes if he chooses," said the former Fish Commissioner. "The habits of fish are little known in many respects. We have only begun to study their migrations in a way that promises to lead to anything. We have captured some thousands of cod and mackerel and put metal tags on their fins. Some of these will be caught in nets far north and south, and as they have the address of the United States Fisheries Commission on them that will give us an idea where the untold millions of fish that race along our shores at certain periods spend other parts of the year."

Sir Herbert Kitchener.

Major Arthur Griffiths in The Fortnightly Review.

Gens. Hunter and Rundle had already distinguished themselves in the Khedival service before Kitchener became their chief; Macdonald also, Lewis, Maxwell, and others had joined the Egyptian Army under another Sirdar, but a crowd of good men owed their appointment to Kitchener. He has ever tried to get the best assistance possible; he is a judge of character, and he has been very fair and public-spirited in the use of his patronage. A service which offers large promises of promotion and distinction has been eagerly sought after. Great pressure, political and social, has been brought to bear upon the man who really controlled nominations, for the Sirdar's recommendations have been invariably respected at the War Office. But in no case has aught but merit availed, and the result is that the officers now serving in Egypt are "the pick of the basket," the brightest and best in the Queen's service. We may confidently expect those trained in Egypt to rise in due course to the very top of the tree.

The present generation of distinguished soldiers is passing away. At the end of another decade, soldiers of the school of Wolseley and of Rober

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Election Prospects Cause Anxiety to Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

DEMOCRATS ARE CONFIDENT

Predict that They Will Control the Next House—Commodore Melville Not to Retire—Concerts on White House Lawn.

WASHINGTON Sept. 24.—Clouds have accumulated lately in such a way as to somewhat obscure the rosy political sky that had been favoring the Republican Party. Just now the object of Republican politicians, great and small, appears to be to dispel the clouds, to ward off the storm that has been accumulating and threatening since April, and that may break with such force, if not averted, as to bury the party in defeat in November and bring it to National reverse two years from now. Some symptoms of distress are manifested at the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, which is devoting itself to holding on to a majority in the Fifty-sixth Congress. This distress is caused by Algerism in the first instance, and by inability to state the Administration foreign policy in the second instance. No one is more keenly appreciative of the difficulty of getting rid of the Alger load than is the President. He will, however, not solve the problem by throwing over the man who has caused all the real distress as well as the political doubt, but by making the effects of Algerism seem less serious than they are. In spite of the prestige the Republican Administration has acquired in having whipped Spain in three months, and added, possibly, colonies in the Western Hemisphere to the territory of the Republic, the Democrats predict that they will now carry the next House. A Democrat predicted to the writer that his party will gain one member in Alabama, four in Illinois, three in Indiana, one in Iowa, one in Kentucky, one in Maryland, one in Michigan, one in Minnesota, one in New Jersey, four in New York, two in North Carolina, one in Texas, two in Virginia, and one in West Virginia. This is a total of twenty-four. The estimate for New York shows that it is moderate. If this moderate estimate is verified, the next Congress will be, in the House, hostile to the Administration. The Congressional Campaign Committee is therefore anxious.

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One of the expedients to which the Republican campaign makers have resorted to keep up the Republican vote is to send to the Western country the pet "spellbinder" in the employ of the Administration. Webster Davis of Kansas City is an Assistant Secretary of the Interior under the control of Secretary Bliss. He is not employed to make political speeches, and if he were attending to the business for which an Assistant Secretary of the Interior is alleged to be appointed he would be considering appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions relating to violations of the pension laws; also considering appeals from the Commissioner of Patents, countersigning letters-patent, attending to business from the office of the Commissioner of Education, the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedman's Hospital, Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, passing upon the applications to practice and upon the disbarments of attorneys before the Interior Department, and some other business set for him to do. The only way in which Assistant Secretary Davis is heard of officially is when he makes a decision overruling some order of the Pension Commissioner, that will encourage the scampy pension attorneys, and these decisions he sends to the newspapers, refraining from saying anything about the vast number of cases that he is obliged to confirm as the Commissioner passes upon them. His trip to the West, which is to be extended into Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, California, and Washington, will last until election time. So Secretary Bliss will manage to get along without this valuable assistant for a month and a half, during which time the people will pay him for telling how he has been breaking down, as far as possible, the restraints upon pension-grabbing that Commissioner Evans has been finding in the law and the facts. Davis prepares very flattering notices of himself, and he will be billed as attractively for his tour as a three-ring circus.

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Commodore George W. Melville, Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy, is still in that place, and takes with philosophical calmness the newspaper error that put him on the retired list. Mr. Melville will not retire, in the natural order of things, until January, 1903. He has been at the head of the Bureau of Engineering since 1888. That bare statement does not convey any suggestion to the reader who does not know that the period between 1888 and 1898 is that of the greatest development of the United States Navy. A start had been made before 1888, but the ships that were projected before that time and have since gone into the navy are not thought of beside the vessels of later building. Mr. Melville has been at the head of the engineering service long enough to have had something to say about every battleship and every cruiser in the new list except the Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Charleston, and Dolphin, as originally built. The Columbia, Minneapolis, New York, Brooklyn, and the fighting ships like the Oregon have all been planned under his direction, so far as the engines are concerned. The praise they have won has been in part for the builder, but the mind that provided the builder with his ideas is that of the man at the head of the Engineering Bureau. Mr. Melville has never been content to let the navy stand on the ground it has won in the matter of engineering. When he saw a chance, or thought he saw a chance, to get more speed for battleships he persisted in demanding eighteen knots in the face of conditions that assured him only sixteen knots. Now that he is assured of eighteen knots for the ships to be next built, he will advance his demands and clamor for twenty knots until he gets permission to construct the next battleships with the power to make that speed. And he has four years yet in which to push his good work.

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With the concert this afternoon on the lawn at the rear of the White House that form of public entertainment will cease for the year. Leader Santelmann of the Marine Band has provided a "request" programme, and an idea of the taste of those who attend the Marine Band concerts may be learned from the list of composers whose works make up the programme. It begins with Weber, includes Gounod, Sullivan, Wagner, Nely, Herbert, and Fahrbach, and ends with Santelmann. It may seem to the Washington admirers of Sousa as rather remarkable in not carrying the name of the former leader of the band. The concerts are about to end when the lawn is in fine condition, with the larger flowering plants rich in foliage and blossom, but the trees are showing the waning of the season. Visitors to the grounds who have made comparisons notice that the plants in the fountains, usually very luxuriant, spreading leaf and blossom so profusely as to occupy all the basin space, are scrawny and poor this year, and the basins much too large for the lilies and other aquatic plants which Mr. Phister has put into them. But then so far as the Saturday afternoon concerts are concerned, they draw audiences less critical, perhaps, than those which used to gather on the grounds fifteen years ago. The colored people have of late years availed themselves of this chance to hear good music and wear their fine clothes in a conspicuous place, and the greater the attendance of the colored population the more marked has been the falling off of the white element. As the thing is tending, it will soon be an exclusively black audience, with perhaps a timid and doubtful outside line of white spectators at the edge of the grounds watching the concourse of spectators as it promenades under the windows of the President and around the platform erected for the band. The attendance is much more than half black.

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Chief Clerk William H. Michael of the Department of State is the compiler of a book of interest to those who have occasion, from time to time, to get their legal bearings about affairs in the Navy Department. The "United States Laws Relating to the Navy and Marine Corps" may be found in the Revised Statutes, and in the Statutes at Large as they have been issued, but the Navy Department has found it necessary and convenient, from time to time, to put all the laws affecting the service in one volume, the last volume of this sort being that compiled by Chief Clerk of the Navy John W. Hogg, in 1883. The new volume, which includes all laws relating to the army and navy and the Marine Corps passed up to and including June 17, 1898, is of about 600 pages. While that is a rather larger volume than the one by Mr. Hogg, which was of 400 pages, much matter incorporated by Mr. Hogg, and which was either obsolete or irrelevant, has been dropped. Mr. Hogg introduced his notes in the body of the matter on each page, while Capt. Michael has used them as footnotes. A most important feature is the addition of a chapter giving the substance of decisions of the Federal courts and the opinions of Attorneys General construing United States statutes relating to the army and navy and the Marine Corps and Navy Department. This seventh compilation of the laws on the navy is by far the best. The first book of naval law was a volume of 198 pages, compiled in 1828 by order of the Secretary of the Navy. The next was compiled by Benjamin Homans, in 1843, and it made 246 pages. In 1859 John F. Callan and A. W. Russell compiled the third revision, in 464 pages. A fourth volume was a revision of Homans's work, printed in 1865, in 253 pages; the fifth was made in 1875, in 374 pages.

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Some astonishment has been expressed by writers for the metropolitan press at the discovery that Connecticut persons have preserved a sufficient acquaintance with the game of croquet, and that a tournament has been played in some well-known town in the State. But Connecticut cannot boast exclusive honor in that way. Washington newspapers have been giving the records every day this week of a series of games of croquet, played with such zeal and persistency that rain and dampness and many unpropitious circumstances proved insufficient to break up the contests, and the jeers of golfers and baseballers do not appear to have affected the users of the mallets and rings. In one respect the Washington devotees of croquet certainly surpass their rival golfers. They have played at night, with electric lights, to enable the players to catch up with the programme. One week will not suffice these croquet enthusiasts, and the tournament is to continue all next week.

E. G. D.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The President to-day announced the following appointments:

Collector of Customs for the District of Providence, R. I.—ELLERY H. WILSON of Rhode Island.

Collector of Customs for the District of Wiscasset, Me.—DANIEL H. MOODY of Maine.

Superintendent of the Mint at Carson City, Nev.—ROSWELL K. COLCORD of Nevada.

Captain in the Navy—Commander CHARLES H. DAVIS.

HE WANTS HIS SALARY.

Troubles of the Pastor of a Long Island Colored Church.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 24.—The churchgoers of this village are very much wrought up over the announcement made by the Rev. J. B. Hill, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to the effect that he has not received a dollar of salary since he assumed charge of the parish six months ago. He has said that unless his salary is paid by next Sunday the church will close, and in all probability never be opened again. A notice to this effect has been sent to each member of the congregation. The matter has been laid before Bishop Grant of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hill assumed charge of this parish last January, coming from the Philadelphia Conference. He states that during his sojourn here he has received only $25, more than half of that sum being given to him by the white people of the place. When he came here he was welcomed cordially, the members of the congregation insisting upon paying his board. He agreed to the proposition and engaged quarters at the Huntington Villa. Everything went smoothly until Sunday came, when he was informed by the hostess that his board had not been paid and he was asked to seek other quarters. His troubles dated from that time and have continued ever since.

Mr. Hill is not the first one to experience difficulty in making a living as pastor of this church. Others have tried to perform the duties, but without success. He says he is thoroughly convinced that the colored people of Huntington are not willing to support their church in the way it should be conducted.

Mr. Adee Now Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mr. Adee is now actually Secretary of State, the President having issued a special commission to him as Secretary ad interim. The law provides that in the absence of the Secretary the First Assistant Secretary shall act as Secretary of State during the absence of the Secretary, but makes no provision for such a case as existed when Secretary Day and First Assistant Secretary Moore retired simultaneously.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Celebrated Rogers Table Ware.

The Raphael Pattern.

These are Rogers and Hamilton's newest designs, unique and chaste.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Tea Spoons, triple plate, 2.98 doz.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Dessert Spoons, triple plate, 4.90 doz.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Table Spoons, triple plate, 5.98 doz.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Dessert Forks, triple plate, 4.90 doz.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Medium Forks, triple plate, 5.98 doz.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Berry Spoons, .79 each.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Gravy Ladle, .49 each.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Soup Ladle, 1.39 each.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Fish Set, 2 pcs., 2.49 set.
Rogers & Hamilton's Raphael Salad Set, 2 pcs., 1.79 set.

Black Ribbons,

15c. instead of 25c. to 58c.

10,000 yards extra quality all silk black ribbons, in double-faced satin, plain and cord edge satin, and G. G. and plain Gros Grain, 2¾ to 5 inches wide, at the lowest price ever made for such qualities, all at 15c. yard for Monday only.

Untrimmed French Felt Hats,

58c. instead of 98c. to 1.25.

60 dozen extra fine French felt hats, most of them black, newest shapes and short back sailors. All this season's goods, at the lowest price ever made at the commencement of a season, 58c. each.

Trimmed Alpine Hats,

65c. instead of 1.25 to 1.75.

85 dozen French felt alpine hats, in black, brown, navy and castor, different shapes, large and small, all ready for wear, at 65c. each.

Leather Goods.

Newest things in Pocket Books, Club and Shopping Bags, at lower prices than ever offered. 75 pieces 14-inch Club Bags in black sheepskin, alligator finish, leather covered frame, 25c. instead of 85c.
50 pieces grain leather Club Bags from 10 to 17 inch, at 75c. instead of 1.49 to 2.25.
395 pieces leather Hand Bags, assorted sizes, shapes, and leather, all leather lined, at 49c. instead of 89c. to 2.48.
1,872 leather combination Pocket Books and clasp Pocket Books, consisting of genuine seal calf lined, morocco, and calfskin, at 49c.; regular price from 89c. to 1.25.
250 pieces leather combination Pocket Books, all choice new leathers, 98c.; were 1.49 to 2.98.

Writing Paper 3c. a Quire.

8,000 quires of fashionable Writing Paper, in eight styles and ten tints, at 3c. a quire; stock price, 5c. to 15c.
Envelopes to match, 3c. per pack.
Davids' Jet Black Ink, 2 oz. bottle, 2c.
Gillott's, Esterbrook's, and Spencerian Pens, 5c. dozen.
Outing Playing Cards, 10c. pack.
2,000 assorted Tally Cards, 8c. dozen.

Art Embroidery.

New imitation Irish point Doilies, Centrepieces, Scarfs, and Shams at especially low prices. Doilies, 7 and 9 inch, 10c. and higher; 12 and 16 inch, 35c. and 45c.
Centrepieces, 20 inch, 49c. and higher.
Bureau Scarfs, 18x54 inch, in an endless variety of designs, at 89c., 98c., 1.10, 1.35.
Shams, 89c., 98c., 1.35.
Renaissance Doilies, Tidies, and Scarfs at quick-selling prices.
Doilies from 15c. to 29c. each.
Tidies from 98c. to 2.85.
Scarfs from 2.59 to 5.45, in exquisite new designs.
Also some odds and ends, slightly soiled, imitation Irish point and Renaissance at half price.
Gold-embroidered Lambrequins, full size, in all shades, 1.85 each. Also some heavy Oriental Lambrequins, in the newest colorings, at 2.65 ea.
Tinted Poster Pillows, with back, 29c. each.
A few more of commenced hand-embroidered pieces at ¼ to 1-3 off original prices.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Our Great Annual Comparison Sale.

A Marshaling of Unparalleled Facts and Prices. A Selling of Merchandise Lower Than in Any Part of the World.

"Cause and effect, means and ends, seed and fruit; the effect already blooms in the cause, the end pre-exists in the means, the fruit in the seed." Two cooks with the same receipts can't bake bread of equal quality, and only one in a dozen has the knack or skill to make it good. There's the same but larger truth in the manufacturing, the buying, and the selling of merchandise. This Comparison Sale of ours illustrates the fact; it is the sowing and the harvesting. It introduces, those of you who are unacquainted, to the cause and the effect, our methods and genuine goods. And gives you the opportunity to buy the best merchandise of every description lower than the same quality of goods have ever been sold in any part of the world, in fact in many instances 20 to 50% less than the so-called "great bargains." In truth a Comparison Sale, and the items here enumerated give but hints of the advantages we offer you in every department. Remember that at all times we guarantee the price of every article we sell. So you can't possibly find the same goods at less money. If you like our merchandise buy it in full confidence that the price is as low or will be made as low as any one else cares to quote.

Our Autumn Furniture Sale Continues, with Its 25 to 50% Savings.

Women's Tailor Made Suits.

About 33⅓% Less Than Regular Prices.

A leading maker of women's tailored suits is too busy to take any further orders this season, and sells us his full line of samples. The fit and workmanship of these suits are the very best, and would be excellent value at the regular prices. But we give you the full benefit of our purchase. They consist of Cheviots, Broadcloths, Coverts, Venetians, Meltonettes, etc., in all conceivable styles manufactured this season, including "Tight Fitting" or "Coat" effect. Skirts all made stylishly and many suits all silk lined.
Lot No. 1, $16.50; regular prices, $ 2.00 to $28.00.
Lot No. 2, $24.00; regular prices, $ 9.00 to $38.00.

A Separate Skirt Incident.

2.90 MADE TO SELL AT 4.75.
English Cheviot Skirt, full inlaid pleats, percaline lining and velvet finish.
5.75 MADE TO SELL AT 7.90.
Cheviot Cloth Skirt with apron flounce, headed with satin piping, percaline lining and velvet finish.
6.90 MADE TO SELL AT 9.25.
English Cheviot Cloth Skirt, fine grade, trimmed with three rows of graduated satin, lined and velvet finish.
24.00 MADE TO SELL AT 32.00.
Handsome Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, with three ruffles and trimmed with twelve rows of velvet ribbon.

A Fitting Price for Fitting Underwear.

About 50 Per Cent. Reduction. Men, Women and Children.

Lot 1, Women's shaped ribbed cotton vests, self front and satin ribbon in neck, high neck, long sleeves, with French band, drawers to match, regular 35 cts. quality at 25 cts. each.
Lot 2, Men's extra heavy natural merino shirts with long sleeves, and drawers with pearl buttons to match, sizes shirts 34 to 46, drawers 30 to 40, regular 75 cts. quality at 49 cts. each.
Lot 3, Children's extra fine quality camel's hair vests, high neck, long sleeves, with pantalets and drawers to match, sizes vests 22 to 32, pantalets 22 to 30, drawers 26 to 32, regular 65 cts. to 85 cts. qualities at 49 cts. each.
Lot 4, Men's extra quality medium-weight natural merino shirts with long sleeves and drawers to match, sizes shirts 34 to 50, drawers 30 to 40, regular 1.00 and 1.25 qualities, at 59 cts. each.
Lot 5, Women's extra fine grade medium-weight camel's hair vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, with drawers to match, sizes 28 to 40, regular 1.00 quality, at 79 cts. each.

SECTION C, EXTREME REAR.

1.00 to 3.00 for 4.00 to 15.00 Lamp Globes.

A sensational Lamp Globe incident. About one thousand fine French Lamp Globes. If we were to describe them accurately it would seem like exaggeration, for they are a very unusual offering. Various styles crystal and gold decorated, cameo, pink and yellow, decorated with burnished gold, opal and gold and the like. Goods such as only Baccarat knows how to make. They are of three sizes, 8, 9 and 10 inch, and have been grouped into three lots, according to sizes. The average regular price of the
1.00 Globes is 5.00. 2.00 Globes is 8.50. 3.00 Globes is 12.00
None sold to dealers.

Natural Plants and Jardinieres.

The opening shipment of this Fall's supply of natural plants will be on show to-morrow. There is a varied assortment, all fine sturdy plants from Philadelphia's best florist, Robt. Craig & Sons. We offer 200 Palms of three sizes at about half the prices usually asked for like plants, 75 cts., 1.10, and 1.50.
And more of the special Jardinieres, 1.00 kind for 60 cts., 1.25 and 1.50 kind, 75 cts.

A Sensation in Foster Hook Real Kid Gloves.

95 cts. instead of 1.75.

They are beautifully made real kid gloves, seasonable weights, full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, Foster hooks, well assorted sizes, perfect fitting, and regularly sold at 1.75. The colors are tans, fresh, new, up-to-date gloves at 95 cts. pair.

One Day Only Upholstery Chance.

This is a sale of lace curtains, and all new goods, at prices less than the cost to land them. It will give you a pleasant Fall introduction to this interesting department on the 3rd floor.
150 pairs white Irish Point Curtains at 3.75, 4.75, and 6.00, real value 5.50 6.75, and 8.50.
75 pairs Tambour curtains at 4.75, real value 6.75.
250 pairs Nottingham curtains, all new effects, Point d'Esprit, Louis XIV. and Brussels, at 1.25, 1.75, and 2.25, real value 2.00, 2.50, and 3.00.
50 reversible satin faced portieres, 15 different colors, at 9.75.

A Muslin Underwear Event.

Infants' Wear, Petticoats, Waists and Wrappers.

Your response to these sales is always so enthusiastic, and your appreciation of our efforts to benefit you so marked, that we almost hesitate to tell of the exceptional offers we have for to-morrow; you may take us too much by storm. Really there are many goods here priced below cost of making even. And all are well-made, perfect-fitting garments. The best cambric, muslins, embroideries and laces are used in the manufacture of all down to the very cheapest.

CORSET COVERS.
Good muslin covers, felled seams, 5 cts.
Good cambric covers, embroidered edge, 10 cts.
Good cambric covers, V-shape, also lace trimmed back and front, 19 cts.
Finer, handsomely embroidered, some French shape, 29 cts. and 39 cts.
NIGHT GOWNS.
Muslin night gowns, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle, some with two rows of embroidered insertion, 25 cts.
With 4 rows of embroidery, also lace trimmed, 39 cts.
Fine muslin and cambric gowns, in 4 styles, V shape, Empire, and square neck, embroidered and lace trimmed, at 79 cts.
Cambric gowns, Empire, V shape and square high back, elaborately trimmed laces, embroideries and ribbon, at 98 cts.
DRAWERS.
Good muslin drawers, hem and tucks, yoke band, 12 cts.
Good muslin drawers, with embroidered edge, 25 cts. and 29 cts.
Good muslin drawers, 5-inch ruffle, 3 rows of hemstitching, umbrella shape, at 39 cts.
PETTICOATS.
Muslin petticoats, embroidered ruffle, 49 cts. and 59 cts.
Muslin petticoats, umbrella shape, deep embroidery ruffle, at 79 cts. and 98 cts.
FLANNELETTE UNDERSHIRTS.
Striped flannelette petticoats, yoke band, deep hem, 19 cts.
Striped flannelette petticoats, fancy borders, 29 cts.
APRONS.
Gingham kitchen aprons, fancy border, 9 cts.
Good lawn maids' aprons, deep hem, 15 cts. and 25 cts.
INFANT'S WEAR.
Good cambric slips, pleated front, cambric ruffle, 10 cts.
Good cambric, with embroidered edge, neck and sleeves, 19 cts.
Short white dresses, soft cambric tucked yoke, embroidered edge, at 49 cts.
Infant's caps, Bengaline silk in cream, navy brown and green, at 25 cts.
Handsomely embroidered, cream only, silk lined, at 39 cts.
A sample lot fine caps, mostly cream, handsomely embroidered lace ruche, choice, 49 cts. and 98 cts., regular price from 75 cts. to 2.00.
Canton flannel drawers, plain hem, 5 sizes, 15 cts. pair.
All-wool eiderdown coats, collar cut star shape, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, in cream, light blue, cardinal and pink, special at 1.98.
Wool Bedford cloth coats in cream only, cape trimmed prettily with braid, at 2.98.
COLORED PETTICOATS.
98 cts., instead of 1.59.
Fine black Italian cloth petticoats, deep umbrella ruffle, corded; in this lot some extra quality sateen, lined with Domet flannel, finished with triple ruffle fancy percaline. 3.98, instead of 5.98.
50 only of fine taffeta silk petticoats, in handsome changeable and black silks, deep umbrella ruffle, corded, full size.
SILK WAISTS.
200 assorted silk waists of the best taffeta black, made with solid tucked body, pleating down front, handsome colored, plain and changeable taffetas, made with heavy bias cording, in this lot some very stylish plaids and stripes, also corded front, choice at 4.98, regular 6.00 and 6.75.
FLANNEL WAISTS.
Flannel Waists in black, garnet, navy, prettily braided, special 1.29.
WRAPPER AND NEGLIGEE GOWNS.
Flannelette wrappers in navy, black and white and fancy effects, yoke front and black braid trimmed, special at 79 cts.
Outing flannel negligee gowns, in assorted stripes, special at 59 cts.
Better quality, handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed, at 98 cts.

Dr. Warner's 75 cts. to 2.00 Corsets for 50 cts.

This is a corset event that comes about once in a lifetime. Here are 1,000 of Dr. Warner's Celebrated Corsets that we have secured so as to offer them to you at 50 cts. a pair. Why? Just because some of them have been slightly handled, and hence marked seconds. In all other respects they are absolutely perfect and every bit as good for all practical purposes. You wouldn't know they were seconds unless we told you. They are in white, drab, and black, health, Caroline abdominal, etc., in short, long and medium lengths, choice of all, 50 cts. pair.

The Marwyn Glove.

The Result of Our Desire to Have the Best in the World.

On Oct. 1st we will place on sale this new Glove. In it will be found the perfection of glove making. A glove which will interest you because of its appearance and fit, which will serve you well because of its quality and excellence. It is made especially for us by Messrs. Trefouse & Co., Chaumont, France, who are recognized everywhere as the most expert glove manufacturers in the world. Nothing better can be made than the Marwyn. It contains every essential feature of a perfect glove; shapeliness, fit, material and wearing qualities.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

What of These Silk Prices?

49 CTS., HAVE BEEN SOLD 85 CTS.
19-inch all-silk illuminated check taffeta, new colors and combinations, stylish and effective fabric for waists.
AT 69 CTS.
5,000 yards all-silk plain and changeable taffetas, complete assortment of the latest colors and combinations, extra fine bright and strong quality.
69 CTS., WERE SOLD 95 CTS.
24-inch all-silk black figured Persian, in a large variety of new designs; neat small effects, an excellent wearing quality.
79 CTS., WERE SOLD 1.25.
22-inch all-silk black Gros Grain Brocades, large variety of new and desirable patterns in scroll and floral designs, extra heavy and rich fabric, desirable for entire costumes.
98 CTS., EXTRA GOOD.
20-inch all-silk Lyons black Peau de Soie, rich handsome cloth.
49 CTS., WOULD BE GOOD AT 69 CTS.
600 yards 22-inch all-silk Imported Black Taffeta, bright and lustrous cloth.

Colored Dress Goods.

REGULAR 50 CTS. AT 35 CTS.
39-inch all-wool Imported Plaids, bright, clear colors and beautiful designs.

75 cts. Ladies' Cloth at 49 cts.

In the cheaper qualities we offer 25 pieces of all-wool twill back Ladies' Cloth of the regular 75 cts. kind in a full range of colors and black at the phenomenal price of 49 cts. yard.

Black Dress Novelties.

Worth 50 cts., at 39 cts. yard.
39-inch high-lustre heavy-weight Mohair, best black.
Regular 59 cts., at 39 cts.
43-inch pure worsted etamine, firm in texture and heavy weight, perfect black.
75 cts. kind at 49 cts.
46-inch all-wool Imported Armure four of latest small designs.
Regular 79 cts., at 59 cts.
46-inch English Worsteds in granite weave, stylish, durable goods.

Eastern Rugs.

Anatolian Rugs at 4.00 instead of 6.00.
Mosque Rugs, Antique and Modern, at 6.75, worth 10.00.
75 Antique Coulas Bergamo and Guendjie rugs at 8.75 instead of 11.50.
Domestic Rugs, prices never so low.
27x54 in., 1.50; 30x60, 1.95; 36x72, 2.98; 4x7 ft., 4.65; 6x9 ft., 8.75; 7-6x10-6, 10.25; 9x12, 13.50.

1899 Embroideries.

½ Price and Less.

Here is another lot of beautiful sample strips gotten up for manufacturers to select from. All new, unique and pretty, narrow, medium and showy designs in edgings and insertions on nainsook and cambric, blind and open work, Guipure, Irish Point, and Carrick Ma Cross effects, wide margins, cut out ready for use, sold only in strips at 2 cts., 3 cts., 5 cts., 7 cts., 10 cts., 12½ cts., 15 cts., 19 cts., 25 cts. to 49 cts. per yard.

Handkerchiefs.

Women's, misses', men's and boys' handkerchiefs, white and colored borders, hemmed and hemstitched, 5 cts. each.
Women's pure linen, plain hemstitched and four corners hand embroidered, 9 cts. each.
Women's and men's initial handkerchiefs, embroidered, lace trimmed, scalloped and hemstitched edges, 12½ cts. each.
Women's pure linen handkerchiefs, Swiss embroidered, hand embroidered, lace trimmed, scalloped and lopp edged, 17 cts., 25 cts., 35 cts. and 48 cts. each.
Men's extra size pure linen handkerchiefs, ½ and 1 inch hems, 29 cts. each instead of 50 cts.

Linings.

24-inch hair cloth, 29 cts.
Imported black French hair cloth, shrunk and ready for use, 24 inches wide, 29 cts. yard instead of 39 cts.
Fast black percaline skirt lining, strong and serviceable, 36 inches wide, 9 cts. yard instead of 12½ cts.

Butterick Patterns.

All the Fall and Winter styles now ready.

The Candy and the Soda.

Our new wild cherry phosphate isn't any better than our orange phosphate, but it's as good, and you know what that means.
Our 60c. candy is nice enough for the most fastidious, and so is the 30c. mixture, though perhaps not quite so showy, if that term may be applied to candy. Our Winter candies are now coming in. They are delicious.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S CHARGES.

President York of the Police Board Writes on the Subject.

President York of the Police Board yesterday sent the following letter to Magistrate Crane:

The newspaper reports of the trial of the cases of Ernest Weiss and Joseph B. Horney, heard before you on the 21st inst., state that the following remarks were made by you on the bench:

"All saloon keepers are compelled nowadays to belong to the association. They don't have to pay now for protection directly but do so through the association, which acts in each district. All that is done now by the association. The police soon know what saloon keepers are members of the association, and the non-members are those watched. The members are not molested, and can keep open after hours as often as they like. But I am not going to have these men brought here and help the police in that kind of work."

As President of the board I directed the Chief of Police to report to me in writing as to the circumstance attending the arrests of Weiss and Horney, and all of the facts in relation thereto. The report of the Chief has been made, and by me submitted to the Police Board this day. By resolution of such board I am directed to communicate with and request that you submit to the Police Board any information which you may have tending to show that any person engaged in the liquor business is persecuted by the police for the reason that such person is not a member of a saloon or liquor dealers' association, or that any person or persons engaged in the liquor business, or any other business, either through themselves or any association pay for protection.

It is needless for me to say to you that good citizenship requires that if such a state of affairs exists, it is the duty of the persons having knowledge of the same to communicate at once with the Police Board, so that such action may be taken that right and justice require.

Outdoor Recreation League.

The Outdoor Recreation League has issued a circular calling attention to the work undertaken and already inaugurated at Fifty-second Street, Eleventh Avenue, and the Hudson River, known as the "Hudson-Bank Gymnasium." The main purpose of this work is to demonstrate by means of a practical example the demand for and beneficent effects of open-air gymnasiums to the end that they may become generally established in New York under the sanction and care of the city departments. The league, supported wholly by voluntary contributions, has expended $1,800 thus far upon this enterprise as a beginning. It now is in need of money and makes an appeal for help. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, the Treasurer, at 120 East Thirtieth Street, New York.

VESSELS RUN AGROUND.

Northeast Gale at Portsmouth Wrecks a Schooner and Sticks the Transport Panther in Mud.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 24.—During a northeast gale this morning, the Bath (Me.) two-masted schooner Unison, bound from Boston for Bath, went ashore on the ledges on Ordorne's Point, Rye North Beach, and was totally wrecked. Capt. Barker, Mrs. Barker, and the three men who composed the crew were taken off the wreck by the crew of the Wallis Sands Life Saving Station after a hard struggle in the heavy sea.

The schooner struck the ledges at 4:30 A. M. She had no cargo, and on account of this fact was hard to manage in the rough seas. After she struck the waves made a clean breach over her, and she soon began to break up. The wreck was sighted by the patrol of the Wallis Sands Station, and the crew there hastened to the rescue and succeeded in taking all hands off the Unison.

The Unison was built at Freeport, Me., in 1869. She registered eighty-six tons gross.

The United States transport ship Panther ran ashore on Marvin's Island at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon, while attempting to leave the harbor on her way to New York. The Panther poked her nose in the mud and was apparently hard aground. There were no rocks in the vicinity of the vessel, and she is not damaged. She floated at 3:20 and resumed her voyage.

NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY.

Work Facilitated by the Reorganization of Departments.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—In order to make the departments into which the University of the State of New York are divided better adapted to the actual work now being done they have been reorganized as follows:

1. Administrative, including all work not assigned to any other department.
2. Colleges, including universities, professional and technical schools, and all matters pertaining to degrees or licenses.
3. High school, including academies and academic departments.
4. Library, including home education, i. e., all work heretofore done under the name of the extension department.
5. Museum, including all the scientific interests of the university.

The examinations will be carried on in the high school or college department, according to subject, and continue under the direction of James Russell Parsons, Jr., who has been made Director of both college and high school departments.

A MARINE'S POINT OF VIEW.

Frank Expression of Opinion of a Member of Company B, First Battalion United States Marines.

Following is a letter from Camp Heywood, Portsmouth, N. H., written by a member of Company B, First Battalion Marines, to B. Melvin of 633 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J., describing the condition of the marines when in Southern Cuba, supplemented by an opinion of the volunteers from a "regular's" point of view.

"I hope you will forgive me for not writing to you sooner. But better late than never. When I returned to Cuba I was transferred to the First Marine Battalion. We landed with the battalion when they first went to Cuba, and remained with them until we came north with the Spanish prisoners. And on that account we were transferred to the battalion in order that we could be sent north with them.

"This is a fine place for a camp. It is cool and pleasant. We are all in good health, not a sick man in camp. This battalion was in better condition the day it left Cuba than the day it arrived there. We don't know how long we will be here. I expect to go to Omaha on a furlough in a few days. I have not heard from home since I was in New York. We have not been paid off yet. We are all anxiously waiting to see the Paymaster show up. The people here are treating us fine. They simply bury us in fruit. We are going to parade here next week.

I see the New York papers say that the Yankee planted the flag at Guantanamo. This is a lie!

It was raised by the marine battalion.

There was not a bluejacket ashore at the time. None of the ships bombarded that day. The day that the bombardment by the Marblehead and Yankee took place I saw some of the poorest shooting I saw anywhere through the war. The Yankee did it! Those Naval Reserves could not hit THE NEW YORK TIMES Building if they were within a hundred yards of it. The less they say about Guantanamo the better.

I have not the least doubt about their bravery. But I don't like to see them try and cover themselves with glory that belongs to some one else. You cannot make a man-of-wars-man in a week, and it takes a long time for a man to learn to handle a five-inch gun. It seems the papers try and claim everything for the volunteers and the Naval Reserve. They don't seem to care about the regulars. But just let them take a look at the official account of the men and officers killed in action. They will then be able to see who did the fighting, and I am sure that the regulars are the ones who did it. Honor to them to whom honor is due. You don't hear regulars kicking about their food and their pay. Some people thought they were going to a picnic party. They found out their mistake and now they kick.

What we want is an army large enough so we won't need volunteers. Volunteers are brave enough, but they can't stand the discipline nor the food. The food we get in the field is not the same as that served in the Waldorf, but it is as good as could possibly be procured under the circumstances.

I get tired reading about how Senator So-and-so's son or Banker So-and-so's son was starved or ill-treated by the doctors. You don't read anything about Widow Jones's son or Jim Smith's son. One is a banker's, the other a hodcarrier's son. That makes a vast difference."

FANNIE MILLER IS SAFE.

Rahway Police Discredit the Girl's Sensational Story.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Fannie Miller, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Frederick M. Miller, who was found lying apparently unconscious yesterday afternoon in the bushes near St. George Avenue, appears to be all right to-day. Chief of Police Wright claims to have traced Miss Miller's movements from the time she left home until she was found, three hours later, asleep.

He found a half score of persons who saw her walking along the road toward the place where she was found and who described her clothing and appearance so minutely as to admit of no possible mistake. She had her school books under her arm and was not accompanied by any one. Mayor Holmes agrees with Chief Wright, and says it is preposterous to suppose that the girl could have been kidnapped in broad daylight and on a well-frequented road without some one noticing it.

Testing a New Obesity Cure.

From The Paris (Ky.) Reporter.

A Cynthiana man went home to supper the other night and found his wife standing on her head wedged in between the bed and the wall in such a way that she could not move. The poor woman was nearly dead, and without any coaxing promised her husband after she was restored that she would never again try turning "summersets" to reduce her fatness. She paid a New York firm $2 for a receipt for obesity. At last reports she was as fat as ever.

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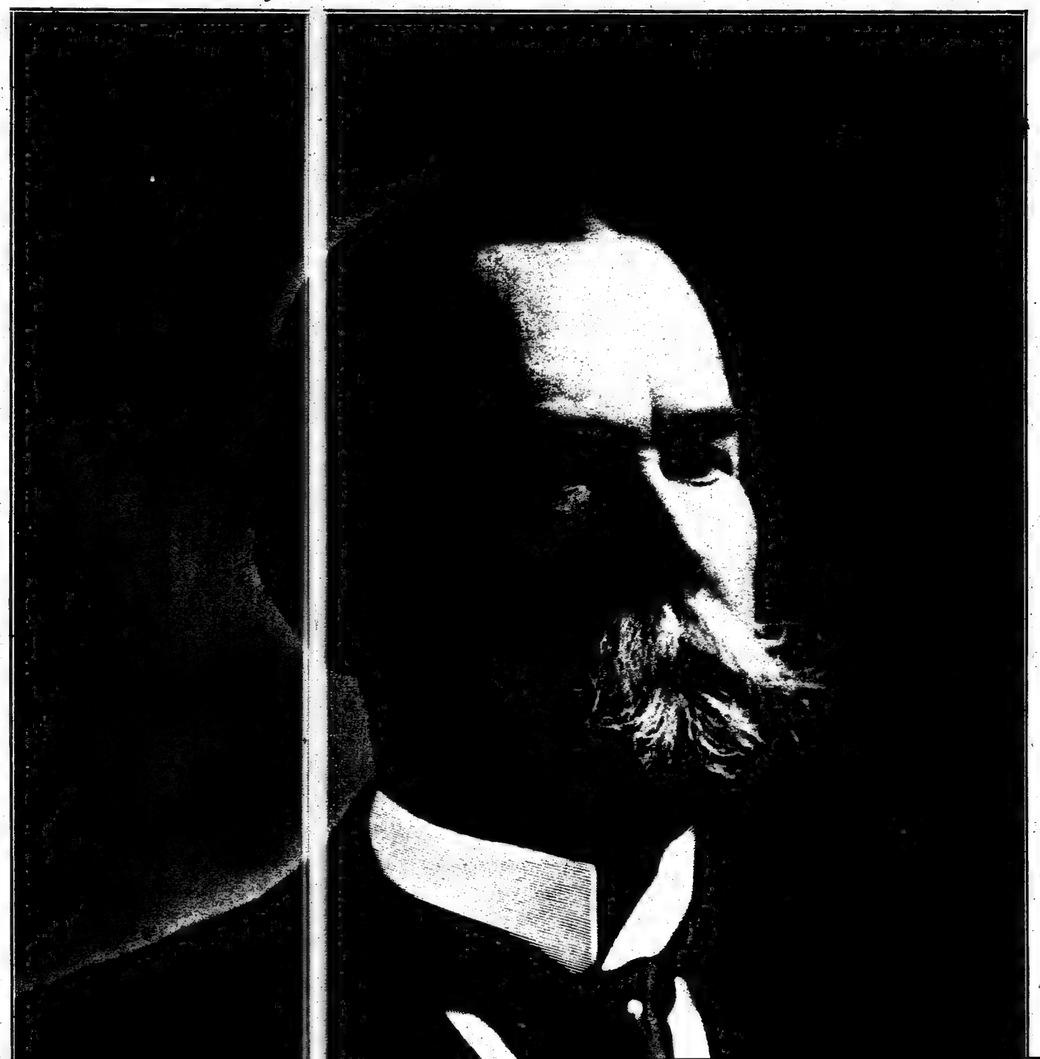
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The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The tribulations of car conductors of the surface roads are very much increased by passengers presenting paper money from which their fare must be subtracted. If the conductor does not have the change about him or offers it in an inconvenient form, the passenger becomes angry and insists on riding for nothing. Usually the conductor consents to this arrangement; sometimes he does not. When he does not, and requires the passenger to leave the car, the words run high, and the irate passenger makes all sorts of threats. He really has no just grievance, for the railway company is not obliged to accept anything but the exact amount of the fare. People should remember this. The legal tender is the exact price of a thing, no more, no less. Solely to be accommodating to their customers, shopkeepers are ready, even anxious, to change bills of various denominations. The shopkeeper who did not do this would soon find his store deserted. It is too much, however, to expect conductors to be walking banks, and passengers, by exercising a little thoughtfulness, would lessen the burdens of a class which, under the most favorable conditions, are very hard. The passenger should not grumble if the conductor is unable to change a five or ten dollar bill, or say things if he be requested to leave the car. All sarcasm, irony, and rage spend themselves in vain, for the conductor has the law on his side.

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The subject of false teeth has called forth about as many jokes as any other means by which nature is eked out by art. At times they have ceased to be regarded as the cover for a deformity and have been expatiated on as a fad. It has been said that false teeth, being more fashionable than natural ones, beautiful young women have often had the natural pearls of their jaws removed and replaced by artificial ones. Old books tell us of the embarrassment and even pain that aged people suffered at the table before the invention of false teeth. We may readily imagine, therefore, what the very poor and aged must suffer today with no teeth in their heads. Persons who have means and charitable hearts might benefit temporarily humanity by establishing an institution where false teeth would be furnished free to persons unable to pay for them. The authorities of almshouses also might lend sets of teeth to the paupers in their charge. This last scheme has just been tried in England, at East Grinstead, and gives every promise of success. It seems that a female inmate of the almshouse there made application for a set of teeth. The Board of Guardians finally decided that the teeth might be made, not to cost over £3 10s., and "lent" to the inmate. This action was no sooner taken, when every aged person in the house made a similar application, and these, after some discussion as to the advisability of having one set do for more than one person, were finally granted by the board. Thus East Grinstead has probably the only almshouse in the world where all the inmates needing them are supplied with false teeth at the expense of the taxpayers.

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It is an interesting study to note in domestic animals the traits of their wild ancestors. There are some characteristics, of course, which are readily recognizable as being similar to those of animals still in a wild state, and for this reason they give a fair idea of the life and surroundings of progenitors. The habits of the dog and cat are too familiar to comment on, but take the foal and compare his traits with those of the calf. The foal when a few days old can gallop as fast as he ever can in after life. He never leaves the dam, and takes nourishment in small quantities, avoiding a full meal, which would impede swift escape. In lying down no attempt is made at concealment, and when he stands his head is held high. These habits show that the animal's ancestors spent their lives in the open and not in the forests, and that they were great travelers. The calf, on the contrary, fills himself with milk, and is a poor traveler. When danger approaches his first impulse is to conceal himself. He holds his head low in order to look under the branches of the forest; all his characteristics point to the fact that the ancestral home of cattle was in a moist, wooded country, while the primeval horse roamed the plains.

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A family tree is a good thing to have, and that the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, of the Puritan Preachers, of the Revolutionary Sires, the Colonial Dames, should come to the front every little while and impress the fact of their lineage upon people is rather pleasing than otherwise. It adds a certain repose to the rush of everyday life. It may, however, be carried too far; apparently it is carried too far in New York, where in certain circles it amounts almost to a monomania. Women to whom one is introduced cannot chat for five minutes without leading the subject to ancestors, and if the stranger never happened to have had any, the result is most embarrassing, even distressing. Hence those persons given over to conversing entirely on the family tree, &c., should be cautioned to become milder advocates of the necessity of a long line of ancestors, for they are fast forming a class which is obnoxious to intelligent, self-respecting human beings.

COL. JOHN HAY.



COL. John Hay may have remarked in an friendly spirit that the letters lost a bright par- star when he married the r of eccentric Amasa through whose generosity illionaire. Whether or Col. Hay's sudden ac- ith did not check his in- es or curb his public the temptations of ease tinued to develop abilities the public service of his of. While his success as Great Britain has been al character, those who tely predict that he will e needed qualities for a ful administration of the of State.

It is no small compliment to Ambassador Hay that his departure from the Court of St. James at this juncture is openly regretted by English journals and statesmen on the ground that at his skill and tact as a diplomatist will be missed in the considerations in which the United States and England are likely to be mutually interested.

Col. Hay's experience in public life thus far has been peculiarly interesting. Since 1859, when as a law student he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., he has been more or less associated with distinguished persons and important events, and confidence in the year before the latter's election to the Presidency, and he cheerfully abandoned his practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois to accompany Lincoln to Washington in the capacity of private secretary. During the whole trying period of Mr. Lincoln's Presidency John G. Nicolay and John Hay were by his side, not only as his private secretaries, but as his trusted friends. For a great part of the time Mr. Hay lived in the White House. He was the direct medium of communication between the President and the War Department, acting as Adjutant and aide de camp. At Mr. Lincoln's desire he served for several months in the field under Gen. Hunter and Gen. Gillmore, with the rank of Major and Adjutant General. He was also brevetted Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel.

After President Lincoln's assassination Col. Hay's diplomatic life began. By his intelligence, strict attentiveness and enthusiastic devotion to duty he had impressed himself favorably upon men of influence in Washington, and his selection in 1865 to be Secretary of Legation at Paris was regarded as an eminently proper one. During the two years that he remained in Paris he temporarily filled the place of the American Minister on two occasions. In 1868 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires in Vienna, but after a few months he resigned and returned to the United States. Soon after, however, he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, where Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was the United States Minister. There he remained about two years, developing considerable ability in his official work. Of a studious and observing nature, he supplemented an abundant store of good sense by a ready and effective tact. He developed at this time traits which won for him the warm regard of those about him. His mother was living at her old home in this country, and in order that he might lift a mortgage from the homestead the young Secretary practiced economies which most young men of his tastes and surroundings would have regarded as impracticable.

The quality of personal loyalty which Col. Hay had manifested in President Lincoln's service was shown in his treatment of a tempting offer to leave the Spanish Legation. Horace Greeley made him an offer of $5,000 per annum to return to New York and take an editorial position on The New York Tribune. As an additional inducement, he was also tendered one share of The Tribune stock. It was indeed an alluring offer, for Col. Hay's salary as Secretary of Legation was only $1,500 per year. Still he hesitated to accept Mr. Greeley's terms because of his loyalty to Minister Sickles. He had gone to Madrid with Gen. Sickles, and felt that it was his duty to remain with him as long as his services were needed. Gen. Sickles took a practical as well as a friendly view of the situation, however, and advised the young man that his acceptance of so favorable a business offer would only be fair and proper, but that he would be doing himself an injustice to neglect such an opportunity. Col. Hay consequently accepted the offer, and in 1871 returned to the United States and devoted himself to journalistic and literary pursuits. His marriage to Miss Stone of Cleveland about this time changed the current of his affairs although it did not at once remove him from professional activities. His father-in-law, Amasa Stone, was many times a millionaire, and although of a somewhat retiring disposition and eccentric character developed a strong liking for his accomplished and brilliant son-in-law. His liberality soon placed the successful writer above all necessity of worrying about the morrow. A beautiful house on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, was one of the first gifts, and that was followed by substantial apportionments of means that enabled Col. and Mrs. Hay to maintain their new home in suitable style. At his death Amasa Stone left to Col. Hay more than a million dollars direct.

At no time in his career, however, has Col. Hay shown any lack of ability to take care of himself and those dependent upon him by means of his own industry. His pen alone brought him a competency, his share of the profits of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," written by himself and John G. Nicolay, alone reaching nearly $50,000. His books "Castilian Days" and "Pike County Ballads" have had a continuous sale, and his prestige as a magazine writer in recent years has been of considerable financial value. His production of "The Wreck of the Prairie Belle" and "Little Breeches" has been explained as the outcome of a desire to parody in a spirit of fun some of Bret Harte's dialect poems. He wrote a few poems of that kind in the expectation that they would be read in the same spirit in which they were written, and, after causing a little amusement, would be forgotten. His friends say he was greatly surprised to find that they were accepted by the public seriously as productions of literary merit.

On the eve of Col. Hay's departure for the Court of St. James's he was a guest of honor at a dinner given by the Graduates' Club of the Theta Delta Chi Society, at the Holland House, in New York, April 12, 1897. A feature of that occasion that caused a great deal of enthusiasm was the reading by one of the members of the club of an impromptu parody of "The Wreck of the Prairie Belle." The last verse was as follows:

They ain't no saints—them 'Bassadors
Is all pretty much alike,
With eyes askance they watch their chance
Then boldly out they strike;
A modest man in his talk is Hay,
And a careful man with his pen,
But he never writes and he never speaks
Till he has thunk his thought again.

Upon Col. Hay's arrival in England in the latter part of April last year, he was received with uncommon cordiality by distinguished Englishmen, as well as by the newspapers. The enthusiasm of his greeting prompted The Daily Mail of London to remark in a semi-critical tone: "There is something undignified in the gushing manner we welcome every gentleman the President is good enough to send. Does Col. Hay speak the truth when he talks about the 'affectionate greeting of millions of our kindred across the seas'? We all know our kindred are anything but affectionate, and if Col. Hay seems too friendly a hundred American newspapers will call him to order."

Ambassador Hay, however, continued to manifest a most friendly spirit toward the people of Great Britain, and his popularity increased abroad without being lessened at home. Among other friendly speeches which he made there, and for which he was not called to order by a single American newspaper, was the following: "The good understanding between us [United States and Great Britain] is based on something deeper than mere expediency. All who think cannot but see there is sanction like that of religion which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world. Whether we will or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by ties we did not forge, and that we cannot break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we cannot evade by the imposition of irresistible hands." These remarks were uttered at the Easter banquet in the Mansion House in London, and the London papers said that "Ambassador Hay's speech was the event of the evening."

On the Fourth of last July Ambassador Hay was again the principal speaker at a banquet in London and he aroused much enthusiasm by the following expression of Americanism:

"It has been thought that in our pursuit of material gain we have lost some of our pristine loyalty and devotion, but there are many in this room old enough to have seen at the first insult to our flag a million of peace-loving men springing to arms and crowding the road of death as to a festival. I am not permitted to speak on the current events, but I make bold to predict that in time of need the Nation will show the same efficiency and promptness in war, the same clemency and generosity in the hour of triumph, as in the days of old. The men of our race have never been proved unworthy of good fortune in the hour of success. The Nation that ended a vast rebellion without a single execution or bill of attainder may safely be trusted to be always considerate and magnanimous in victory, and I believe that when the bitterness of these present troubles shall have passed away both sides will be found to have profited by the issue—one by the assertion of a principle which will conduce to the peace of the world, the other by the removal of burdens and responsibilities that had become too heavy to be borne."

These excerpts from Col. Hay's speeches abroad are reproduced here chiefly as an illustration of the liberal and patriotic sentiments which animate the new Secretary of State. There is remote probability that his will be the influence to engender or sanction discord between the two great English speaking nations.

Aside from what he may do or what he may become as Secretary of State, it is likely that Col. Hay will speedily resume his place as one of the distinguished and attractive figures in Washington society. He owns one of the finest residences in the National capital, and three years ago the frequent receptions and dinners given by Col. and Mrs. Hay were notable events of the season there. The Hay residence in Washington is opposite the Church of St. John, and overlooks Lafayette Square, which intervenes between it and the grounds of the President's mansion. Its entrance is on Sixteenth Street, and it has a deep frontage on H Street. The house is 90 feet front by 54 feet deep, and is well proportioned as to height. Its interior is exceedingly handsome and rich in design and decoration. The main hall is broad and imposing. Opening from it on the left is the dining room, and on the right the library, parlor, and reception room. Directly opposite the main entrance is a grand staircase with broad landings, railed and balustered half way up. The hall is covered with an Axminster carpet of peacock blue, the ceilings are paneled with blue, and the walls wainscoted with white mahogany, above which the decoration is a brilliant vermilion. There is a unique fireplace of African marble, called rose d'scherton, and there is a delicately pink-tinted stone used in the hearth and jambs. The reception room was originally decorated and fitted up in delicate blue, with two original sketches of Du Maurier's upon its walls.

Col. Hay's library is one of the largest and most artistic rooms in the house. The ceiling is of paneled oak with deep caissons, on the squares of which are golden disks, smallest at the edges. Low bookshelves line the walls, and there is a superb writing desk of oak at one end. There are chairs richly upholstered in plush and soft draperies at the windows. The fireplace is of herse d'orient, a yellow-streaked marble. On either side of it are massive settees of oak with thick, inviting cushions. Over the fireplace in a frame of elaborately decorated gold is Sassoferrato's Madonna and Child. Some rare art treasures and mementos are preserved in this library. One is a portrait in oil by La Farge of New York of Henry James at the age of twenty-two years; another is a bas relief in bronze of W. D. Howells, made in Florence, by Larkin Meade, but the most precious memento of all is the manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural speech presented to Col. Hay by the martyr President three days before his assassination. This speech is engrossed on vellum in a splendid volume of morocco, with fly leaves of white satin. In the parlor of Col. Hay's house is a curious Spanish cabinet of the seventeenth century. The handsome dining room looks out upon Sixteenth Street. In one end of this room there is a fireplace constructed of emerald-tinted Irish marble, and the walls are paneled in rose mahogany of a very delicate shade.

When Col. Hay was Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes he established himself as a social favorite in Washington, and since then he has lived much in that city. Mrs. Hay and himself entertaining extensively and brilliantly. His amiable disposition, culture, comprehensive knowledge of men and events, and his exceptional conversational powers, all contribute to make him a most agreeable host. Rugged honesty and moral principle are two qualities which Col. Hay inherits from a long line of ancestors. He is of Scotch descent, and it is related of his grandfather that he moved his family from Kentucky to Illinois because of his strong anti-slavery proclivities. The subject of this sketch was the fourth son of Dr. Charles Hay, and he was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838. His boyhood was passed in the West, but when the opportunity was afforded him to go to college he chose Brown University, chiefly because Providence, R. I., had been the early home of his mother.

Col. Hay's association with Lincoln awakened in him an intense interest in the welfare and destiny of his country. He has at all times watched eagerly and intelligently the course of political events, although he has never been a politician in the current sense of the word. Always an avowed Republican, he has never affiliated actively with any party machine or organization, consequently his various calls to public station have not been at the behest of any faction. He was President McKinley's personal choice as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Much of Col. Hay's literary work is of very high quality. His "Castilian Days"—the fruits of his observations in Spain—is accepted by critics as one of the finest specimens of pure literature extant. He is credited with having drawn in "The Life of Lincoln" the truest and most vivid pen picture of the martyr President yet produced. Some years ago he wrote a spirited lyric, entitled "The Triumph of Order," being a poem of the Paris commune, which is regarded as one of the classics of English song. A complete edition of his poems, including the popular "Pike County Ballads," was published in 1890.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

We bought a camera, for we meant
To take the country round;
But when our work was ended up
What do you think we found?
Why, this—on every single plate
Was Baby's picture, sure as fate!
Whatever else we tried to do,
We ended so, somehow.

We had a lovely clover-field,
With Farmer Thompson's cow.
"Why take a stupid cow," said Kate,
"When Pet's so sweet to contemplate?"
A waterfall our next attempt.
We rose at break of day;
The horses both were harnessed up
To bear us on our way;

But Baby shook her dimpled fist—
A thing we simply can't resist.
Well, now our films are gone at last
To take the journey back,
And anxiously we look for them
Upon the homeward track.
Yet folks will laugh to see, I fear,
Twelve dozen views of Baby dear!

—MARGARET SEYMOUR HALL, in September St. Nicholas.

1898

POST-GRADUATE BABIES.

IT is not a masquerade party, though it looks something like it, and it is not really a party at all, though perhaps it is about as much of a party as the children who compose the little groups ever get in their poor little lives. It is outdoor time at one of the prettiest roof gardens in New York, and, in fact, what is said to be the most attractive and best-fitted roof garden to be found in any hospital in the country.

It is the garden of the Post-Graduate Hospital's Babies' Wards, and during the outdoor hours of the day. There are four of these—two in the morning and two in the afternoon, before and after the extreme heat of the day, when all the little babies and big babies who can possibly be carried are taken up stairs and have real fresh air and sunshine. No expense has been spared to make this garden everything that it should be. The walls are covered with ivy, and plants in big boxes blossom in a way which proves the general healthfulness of the situation. The walls of the hospital make two sides of the garden, and on the others are stone walls with large windowlike openings, all filled with flowers, letting in more sun and light while they are so high that it would take a great deal of effort for even a grown person to fall out through one of them.

The entrance to the roof garden is through the Sunbeam Parlor, a big airy room, with skylights and an open grate, which helps to warm the room for the babies when it is too cold for them to take their daily portions of sunbeams anywhere else. It is in this room that there is a little low table with chairs around it, where the older babies take a kindergarten lesson on certain days, when a regular kindergartner comes to teach and play games with them. But that is another story, though its pleasures are those of which the little ones of the pictures have a taste before they go down stairs on kindergarten days.

The Babies' Wards of the Post-Graduate take their patients, most of them, from the poorest homes in the city. They can accommodate fifty-four children, and much of the time all the beds are filled, and seldom any of them with pay patients. And such accomplished and attractive babies! though an occasional visitor does not always discern, at a glance, the latter quality, which the nurses see very quickly. But among the babies there is no doubt about the attractiveness of little Joe.

Joe is the baby in the picture, with "A Dozen Babies and a Boarder," who occupies one of the small rocking chairs and is about to put his thumb in his mouth. The "clown" the nurses call Joe, because he is never without a very comical smile on his face, and his chief accomplishment is that of winking with either or both eyes. This is done, too, in an entirely original manner, for Joe winks up instead of winking down, very much after the fashion of a chicken closing its eyes, though there was never a chicken as attractive as Joe is.

"You naughty, naughty boy!" one of the nurses remarks to Joe in a tone which means, and which Joe understands to mean, "You are the very nicest baby here," and he immediately winks, sometimes almost shutting out of sight his twinkling little blue eyes, while the two sets of little white teeth show more plainly than before.

Joe has been having eczema, which necessitates a mask and bonnet. He has been graduated from these now, since the picture on the roof was taken, but to prevent any damage being done to the tender skin by the small hands, they have the sleeves of the little gown Joe wears tied tightly over them, so t practically Joe is a handless little clow

It is the zema which is the cause of all the mask hat are worn, a disease which may not be serious under all circumstances, but with the ill-nourished children who come to the hospital it is not easy to effect a permanent cure. The little masked girl with the beads in the picture is a regular patient. She comes to the hospital to be treated, and is sent home cured only to come again before long, the skin irritated by the hands and the old trouble back in full force.



A SUNBEAM PARTY, POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.



BABIES' WARD, POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.
A Baby in an Incubator Is Being Fed.



AT PLAY ON THE ROOF G RDEN OF THE POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.
A Do n Babies and a Boarder.

John Flynn is the pretty boy looking at the picture book and Minnie is a very talkative little girl in the chair beside him. John does not have much to say, but Minnie can talk enough for him and all the rest of the babies, over whom she constitutes herself a sort of superintendent.

"Me and him always come up on the room," she says of herself and another little patient, "but he can't walk," and quite cheerfully pointing to still another, "and he can't walk, too. I'll tell the lady on you," she goes on, correcting a younger child, still with a cheerful enjoyment of her duties, and then she tells of having a "high swim" when she takes her bath, and that she prefers "blue pudding" to any other kind. Her confidences only cease with the absence of a listener.

The "boarder" at the hospital is a unique personage and deserves special mention, because he is possibly the first and last visitor of his kind the wards may ever have. He is the laughing baby in the carriage. He is as healthy a baby as ever lived, and when they came to put his record up at the head of the bed where the baby's history goes, there is not a thing to be said about him as an invalid. He did not have even a mild case of indigestion, so they merely ranked him as "boarder." His mamma had come to another part of the hospital to have a surgical operation performed, and as the baby had to come, too, he was placed in the babies' ward.

The baby in the picture who appears to be a mist baby is John Miller. John, after he arrived at the hospital, conceived a violent feminine penchant for rocking. It was impossible for him to sit in one of the little rocking chairs and not put it in motion. One of the times when a rocking chair does not appear to advantage is in a photograph, and, knowing this, the nurse put her foot on one of the rockers to John's chair, but without avail. The young man had become so expert that, putting forth all his strength, he set the chair in motion, and now, instead of little John Miller in the picture, there is only a mist baby.

The incubator in the Jamie Reception Ward is always the most interesting piece of hospital furniture, and every visitor wishes to see, if nothing else, the incubator baby. The present occupant is little Miss Mary Thomas of Brooklyn. Little Miss Mary, for some unknown reason, unless it was a feminine inquisitiveness and desire to see a new world, persisted in coming into this one a whole month before any one wished to see her or expected her. That was four weeks ago. About that time it would seem that Brooklyn was hot enough to suit any baby, but little Miss Mary's parents were afraid the temperature would not agree with her, and she was carried off, post haste, to the hospital, where she was put into the incubator, surrounded by hot water, and there she has remained ever since, and is apparently very well, healthy, and contented.

She gives promise at this very immature age of being one of the belles of Brooklyn in the distant future. She is a very pretty baby and possesses a remarkable head of hair, very dark, more than an inch long and standing up straight all over her head. This may have been because of her surprise at finding Brooklyn, which she had chosen as a place of residence, only a borough of a large city, or at being hustled so quickly away from home and in such an unexpected way. Whatever the reason was, the hair gives her the appearance of being a very healthy little Eskimo. The young lady will remain at the hospital eight weeks longer or until she has become accustomed to the temperature outside her present warm nest.

M. A. T.

ODD CHARACTERS SEEN AT THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

FEW years now and the Astor Library will be no more. Like many another famous building of New York, it will have vanished into a past that comes back only in kind memories. That in its stead another and far greater building will arise—the Lenox, Tilden, and Astor foundations, the New York Public Library, as it is to be known—does not alter the case. The Astor is now in its last years.

To tell the truth, it seems to-day out of joint with its surroundings. This is because it has stood still in classic dignity for half a century, garnering up the wisdom of ages for others to reap, while the city, so feverish in comparison with these cool alcoves, has throbbed, scrambled for gain, and shifted. When the Astor Library first opened its doors Lafayette Place was a street of very beautiful residences. Now, replacing the stanch masonry of the old mansions, there are warehouses of skeleton steel wrapped about with walls of brick. The books find themselves to-day in the heart of the clothing trade, and only the Cooper Union and Grace Church remain to keep the library company overnight, when the grandsons and granddaughters of its former neighbors are dancing miles away up town.

Nothing that is worthy, and least of all anything that has to do with literature, can be done in a hurry. You may pile up a skyscraper for the working hours of the business man in no time, but the construction of an edifice that is to be the home of one of the arts requires deliberation. Hence the actual dethronement, the transmogrification, of the Astor Library will not come for several years yet. It will take that time to heap up the new building on the site of the old reservoir on Fifth Avenue.

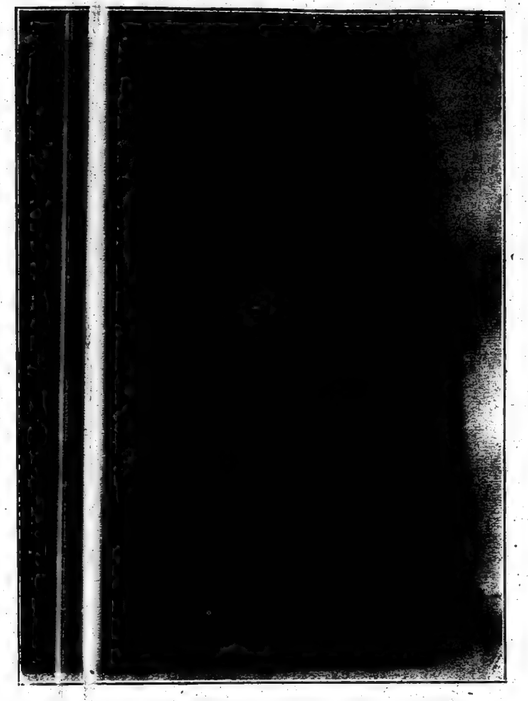
Nevertheless, the days are not laggards. In tribute to all it has been, its silent force working for the betterment of man, it seems appropriate, while the library yet remains as of yore, to pay it a careful visit, to wander back and forth past its books, to peer into its "crypt."

The visit, moreover, is not made a day too soon. For under the charge of its new director, (the controller of the coming threefold institution,) Dr. John S. Billings, late of Washington, whose efforts are seconded by Mr. Wilberforce Eames, a name well known to New Yorkers of culture, the old Astor is already changing rapidly. Not as regards its general workings, its outward appearance, upon the whole. The changes now being made almost daily are such as appeal to and would be noticed by only the bookman, the student.

They are no less changes of vital importance. Backed now by greater funds than ever before, by more extensive individual generosities, the library is adding vigorously to its collections, is erecting "stacks" for the accommodation of these new volumes in the alcoves that boasted only shelves hitherto, is pushing forward a grand new card catalogue that will eventually include everything in the library, and now, though but partly finished, is nevertheless in use, has established a reading room of the periodicals of the world—3,000 distinct publications—and an "open reference department" of several thousand books, among whose shelves any one can wander, can pick and choose.

These are innovations indeed for the old Astor Library. It has, as it were, been touched by a magic hand and galvanized into new life, remaining all the while the old Astor. Nor has this modernization just now under way destroyed any of its historic charm.

It is the centre and the headquarters of the new library movement. For, though the great building is not as yet built, the New York Public Library is decidedly in existence. The Astor and Lenox Libraries have become one while under two roofs, the Tilden books are in place, the famous Tilden files of newspapers, not the least valuable part of that statesman's bequest.



ONE OF THE OLDEST VOLUMES AT THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

And as the v umes of these two great libraries are s ted over and rearranged certain collecti s that have especial technical interest s sent up to the Lenox or brought down f m there. The year 1898 is witnessing a co plete bookman's "cleaning house."

Crowded at t , in its fifty-first year of existence, has come the famous Astor Library. Even h the spare room of the Lenox for its o rflow, the old building has reached its lim . In former years there was always th mpression of space and to spare. The m s of shelving seemed always to invite re volumes. But no library, however gr , could stand the strain of the Astor s re nt "accessions." During the year ending July 1 35,000 volumes were added, besides numerable pamphlets, an increase of 10 per cent. and more. By this time next yea the new library will be ninth among th great book repositories of the world, the cond in this country, next in size to the ongressional Library, and, experts say, h less waste and useless material in it t n in any library under the sun.

Should the fo der and Dr. Cogswell, his first librarian, walk through these rooms to-day—mayhap their ghosts do by night—they would be astounded at two innovations. Electricity has invaded the old building, electric globes dot every corner and crevice of it and gleam from the ceilings and the walls. And the hours during which the public, high or low, may work here have been notably extended. These used to be from 10 to 4. They are now from 9 to 6.

While there is still the olden charm, the quiet of books and book lovers in the high-ceilinged halls and placid galleries and alcoves, a difference is yet to be noticed. It is the difference of more people. Not so many more, only a handful, of additional seekers after learning, but enough more to show that the library has entered upon a new era. The daily average attendance is now not far from 300. A large percentage of these remain for several hours. Yet so great is the floor space, so wide the area, that even in the delivery hall there are, outside of the librarians and cataloguers, seldom more than a dozen or twenty people visible at one time.

It is interesting to conjure up what manner of people these visitors are. The average business man, the average girl or woman of fashion or not of fashion, never gets within these halls. These shelves do not groan with the modern novel, the "popular" book. One can indeed find Balzac, but it is Balzac in French, with never a line of the "Comédie Humaine" in English. And hence it is only those on special literary or technical quests that pass within these doors.

They are of all kinds, the prosperous, the poor, and sometimes the man with nothing to do, perhaps on the verge of pauperism, who, on the pretext of reading, can get shelter and a comfortable chair for some hours. The librarians do not want these latter visitors, but they cannot always detect them. Sly in the extreme, made sly by the barks of the demon wolf of poverty at their heels, are such men. They pretend to read, they appear mightily interested in their volumes. And so cleverly do they carry it off that the attendants can say nothing, even though they know quite well why these men have come.

There are, too, the "ghosts," cavernous-eyed, shabby, male and female. Theirs is legitimate business, however. They are the drudges of literature and statecraft. It is their part for a pittance to pore over musty records, through long-forgotten volumes and files, that some man or other may astonish the world by his seeming learning in one particular field of knowledge. At starvation pay they "get up" articles, write speeches on technical subjects, hunt out odd facts, compose sermons. There are often good stores of learning in the heads of these men and women, though as a general rule they are but "machines of literature."

Day in and day out do these drudges plod on. The amount of "ghost work" done in this city is almost incredible. A popular "yellow-backed" novelist wrote some time ago a romance of the days when the Spanish Dons stormed Holland. His book showed a wealth of historic detail. He was in nowise a historian himself.

"How did you find out all this?" queried a friend in the novelist's rooms late one afternoon.

The novelist smiled genially. He poured out another draught of Scotch whisky and water. "I had a fellow look it up for me in the Astor Library," he replied.

Alongside of the "ghosts" are the students from New York's ghetto. Grimy, unwashed, literarians are yet among them. They plunge into the most abstruse of works. They find in the periodical department the latest Russian historical and philosophical magazines, periodicals that could hardly be obtained elsewhere in America. As they read, the roof might fall in without their knowing it—until pieces of it struck them. Intense is their concentration. No department of human knowledge is beyond their keen, analytical brains.

Then one sees a "butterfly" or two, masculine or feminine, who in a moment of enthusiasm has dropped in to "look up" something. These have been especially regarded in the new "open reference" department of 5,000 volumes. Among them are the women of position who would discover their "line of descent." For these the "open reference" department has been richly endowed with histories and genealogies of all sorts. Works on heraldry and the famous Burke are there, and are nowadays well thumbed. The woman who has ancestors has become a feature of these halls.

Oft and anon comes the schoolma'am, the Normal College girl. This ferret-eyed gentleman is an eminent attorney who has legal researches to make that he can trust to no other hand. And last of all are the true





"library professionals," the authors, historians, and compilers.

There is hardly a serious author of note whose figure is not a familiar one in the Astor Library, and hardly an artist of fame in the last fifty years of American art who has not appeared time and again to pore over the books of prints to be found here. Many of these are "alcove readers," of the class that by special dispensation have the "open sesame" to go where they please in the alcoves, to take down for examination such books as they will, to pass behind the railings freely. This permission is difficult to get, and is given only to those who can be vouched for. Yet it is not confined to men of fame and note. Some of the "literary ghosts" mentioned above have it.

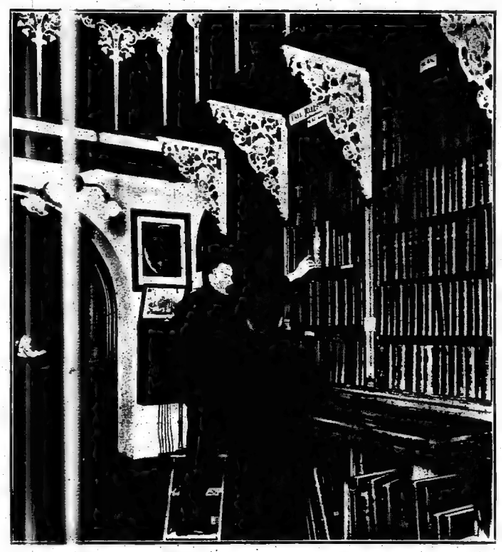
Of the mass of volumes and pamphlets on these shelves and in the new "stacks" which have been placed in the alcoves where but a short time ago little writing tables stood from the earliest days (what would Librarian Cogswell say if he could see them?) are a host of special collections that should have a word said of them, for few know of the Astor Library's resources, and all the world should.

There are, for example, a complete set of the Imperial Russian Historical Society's proceedings, a unique collection; a famous pile of London directories; a rich assortment of English historical societies' publications; a railroad department that includes railroad reports of every nation, some of them remarkable, as bear witness those of the Dutch; "Pub Docs," the "yellow set" of our Government papers filling shelf after shelf, a collection of great value; Canadian documents; Parliamentary papers bound in vellum, and the journals of the old House of Commons.

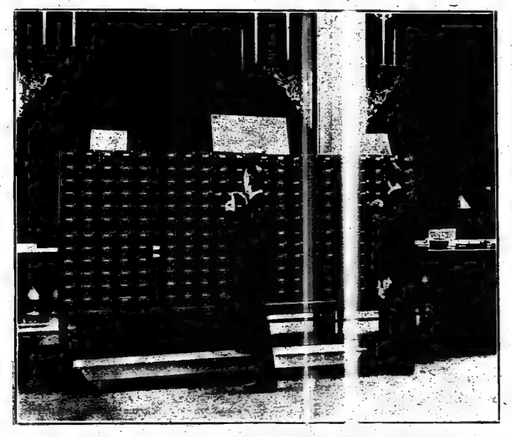
Over 3,000 volumes of municipal reports of this country, hundreds of back volumes of the reports of literary and scientific societies, some worth their weight in gold; a superb library in itself of sport, collected through the generosity of one New Yorker; the Thomas Addis Emmet collection of early New York and Pennsylvania newspapers, the Tilden library of political biography and history, English and American, and the sets of the "Sage of Greystone's" art works, including the four volumes of Audubon's "Birds," (worth $12,500 to-day;) the "Blue Books" of the world; the collections of Hebrew books contributed by Jacob H. Schiff; the Dr. Wendell Prime set of the editions of "Don Quixote," some 5,000 volumes; the Thomas Westwood set of books on fishing and fishes, including almost every "Compleat Angler" known; the Thomas Addis Emmet prints, manuscripts, and engravings, with one single volume of letters that cost $3,000 to gather together.

These are the most curious, the most important of all the collections to be found here. Yet there are others of hardly less interest. It is worth saying that, to economize space, the great music collection given by Joseph W. Drexel and the works on American biography, genealogy, and local and State history have all been transferred to the Lenox Library, though many duplicates remain at the Astor. And the same may be said of the maps dating back to before the year 1800.

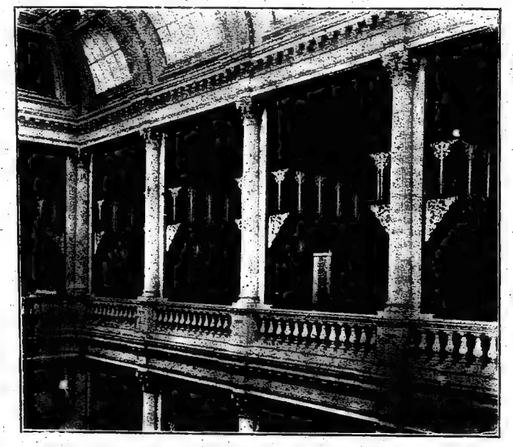
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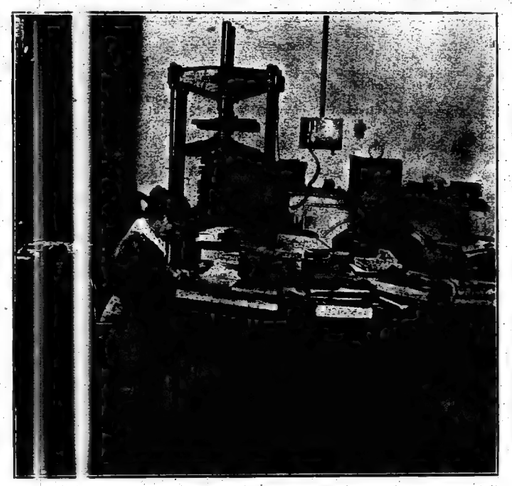
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VIEW FROM SECOND BALCONY OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.



THE BOOKBINDERY, ASTOR LIBRARY.

THE MATTER-OF-FACT GLADSTONE.

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce once in talk described Father Faber as "a perfect saint, but a prolific story teller." Commenting on the Bishop's epigram, a writer in The Nineteenth Century says there is a literalness which is one of the most depressing passions of a section of the British public, the only public in which a pretty wit is thought a fatal gift in political leadership. Gladstone resented in Beaconsfield a phrasing that he could not follow; and, in the case of Oxford converts who talked parabolically, he was unable to reconcile their hopes, fervors, and fancies with his own literalness. It was once my misfortune to say to Mr. Gladstone that I had lost my heart on the previous night to a lady who had accompanied Mrs. Gladstone to a party. "Very charming, I grant you, very accomplished," and so on; he had a whole inventory of her parts at command, in modification of the phrase he gravely regarded as an exaggeration. Even when his collars were [illegible] caricatured in the papers, he was inclined [illegible] measure the inches and to explain that [illegible] proportions were at fault.

THE VICTORY AT THE COWPENS.

Pickens and [illegible] militia had re-formed, and were assailing [illegible] the British right wing, writes Senator Lodge in Scribner's, describing the action at the Cowpens. Col. Washington, charging suddenly and breaking the right wing, got to the rear of the enemy, and saw them rushing forward pell-mell after Howard's retreating line. "They are coming on like a mob," he sent word to Morgan. "Give them a fire and I will charge them." Suddenly at the command, the steady Continental troops halted, faced about, poured in a heavy and deadly fire, and followed it with a bayonet charge upon the disordered British line. At the same moment Washington dashed in upon them in the rear. All was now over in a few minutes. The rout was utter and complete, and the British infantry, outflanked and surrounded, threw away their arms and began to cry for the quarter which they had refused to Buford's men, but which was here accorded to them. Six hundred of Tarleton's eleven hundred were captured. Ten officers and over a hundred men were killed, showing the gallantry with which they fought until taken between two fires. Carleton himself, by personal prowess and hard riding, barely escaped. All the cannon, arms, equipage, everything, fell into the hands of the Americans, who on their side lost only twelve killed and sixty wounded.

The numbers engaged at the Cowpens were small, only 800 Americans and about 1,100 British, but it was one of the best-fought actions of the war.

IS THERE APATHY IN ENGLAND?

There is gradually creeping over us an apathy on all subjects which make life worth living, says a pessimistic writer in The Westminster Review. It does matter what a man believes, for on his present belief his future action must depend, and strength and nobility of belief are necessary to the vitality of a nation and to the full development of man. "A man who looks on his profession as nothing better than a means of extracting as much money as he can from his fellow-creatures cannot be said to achieve success, however rich he may become; he lives altogether for the lowest part of his nature, and hardly deserves to rank higher in the hierarchy of creation than a successful beast of prey." This gaudiness and display has become the one great aim of life, it is fast sapping our principles of humanity, and daily places men of wealth in positions of responsibility which should have been reserved for talent and worth. Society is daily mocked by men whose only claim to prominence is their possession of wealth; it has replaced a hereditary aristocracy which was bad by an aristocracy of wealth which is worse.

ENGLAND, JAPAN, AND UNCLE SAM.

Perhaps there will never come a time when we shall be in a stronger position than now to enforce our demands in an international congress. Writing on this subject in The Forum, Truxtan Beale says: "Our naval strength has startled Europe. England's interests are identical with our own. She is preaching the doctrine of open ports, and has shown her willingness to fight for them.

"Japan, with her efficient navy and important strategic position has just been robbed of the fruits of victory by the three powers who will most strongly oppose us. With Japan to aid the Anglo-Saxon alliance in diverting a certain amount of naval strength, we could, with the assistance of the naval stations of England in the Mediterranean, bottle up the Black Sea, and perhaps the Mediterranean itself. With our own Western frontier resting on the shores of the Pacific, and with our Hawaiian and Philippine naval stations to co-operate with Japan and the fortunately situated British islands of Hongkong and Singapore, we could effectually cut off the communications of Europe with the Far East. Indeed, it is a question whether an alliance having so many points of strategic advantage in all parts of the globe could not shut off the Continent of Europe from every other part of the world. In either case, all their colonies would fall into our hands. As in the other general wars of modern times—the war of the Spanish succession, the Seven Years' War, and the wars of Napoleon—the sea power would in the end have the substantial gains."

His Patriotism Saved Her.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A bull surprised a maiden in a ten-acre lot. Lowering his head, he galloped madly after her. She turned with a shriek, and, gathering up her skirts, started pellmell for the nearest fence. At this the bull suddenly stopped, and, raising his head, gave three tremendous bellows. Then he quietly resumed his grazing."

"What stopped him?"

"He happened to notice that the girl wore red, white and blue stockings."

AMERICA'S SCULPTORS.

THAT American sculpture is no longer a subject for flippant European comment, but really a distinctive world of art, which ranks with that of any other national school and which already presents indications that it is soon to lead the world, is due to the long labor and conscientious efforts of a very few men who early learned to ignore tradition and who long since broke away from the teachings of foreign schools in order that they might present untainted the epochs and traditions of their own country in bronze and stone.

These men have had a world of indifference to overcome. More than once the foreigner has invaded their domain, and without either equal talent or honest effort has been received with open arms, lauded and commissioned by the Europe-worshipping populace, and sent away with a fat purse and a shout of applause to his "ain countree," where he could spend the money and vent his long-choked amusement. Not wholly discouraged, however, the work has gone bravely on, until at present not only have they assumed honored control of the home field, but some of our young talent has crossed the Atlantic and wrested honors from those who have long been satisfied that no good could come out of the American Israel.

Of the careers of St. Gaudens and MacMonnies the public is only too well aware—careers that have been favored with peculiar conditions of publicity. Of those of Ward, French, Bartlett, Hartley, Rogers, Bitter, and Bissell not so much has been written, although they divide the distinguished sculptural work of the land very evenly among themselves. They represent in a measure separate phases of sculpture, as, for instance, Bitter, whose work is decorative, and again Hartley, whose compositions belong to the ideal class.

Among the foremost of our American sculptors is J. Q. A. Ward, a man whose striking sculptural conceptions are perfectly familiar to New Yorkers. Those who have ever visited Wall Street have of course looked upon M.. Ward's statue of Washington. The fine statue of Shakespeare in Central Park and that of Conkling in Madison Square are his work, as are a number of others in the city's public institutions.

Mr. Ward is the oldest working sculptor in the United States, and is often referred to as the "father" of the sculptors of the present day. He was born in Urbana, Ohio, in 1830, where he remained until his twenty-first year. During the time he had gone through the common and high schools and taken up the study of medicine, but upon attaining his majority he decided that his art inclinations were more important, and therefore went to study with H. K. Brown, a sculptor of some note at that time. With him he studied for some six years, and then moved East, stopping in Washington for a few years, but eventually, in 1861, opening a studio in New York.

He had by this time achieved a marked degree of success, and his career was from then on one of renown and prosperity. In 1874 he was made President of the National Academy of Design, and has since attained to various honorary distinctions in the world of art. He has produced about twenty-five public statues, and although he is now in his sixty-eighth year the productions of his later years appeal with undiminished force to art lovers. His is one of the most elegantly equipped studios in the New World, and among artists his popularity is great and secure.

Although a much younger man, Daniel C. French ranks with Ward in the world of art—a sculptor whose statue of Herodotus and of that tpyifying History, now in the Congressional Library at Washington, have only recently been widely commented upon by both art and lay journals.

Mr. French was born in Exeter, N. H., and is forty-eight years of age. He began his studies under Thomas Ball, the veteran sculptor, and at the age of twenty had already spent three years in Florence and Paris studying. At this time he modeled his well-known statue, "The Minute Men," which he presented to the City of Concord, and [illegible] him a gift of $3,000. [illegible] portrait bust [illegible] relief Millmore, [illegible] was memorial in [illegible]orest ton. His next work [illegible] Harvard for Harvard finished and took with [illegible] he exhibited at [illegible] awarded a gold medal [illegible] sented to an Amer[illegible] French Government. [illegible] retransported to this [illegible] in possession of Harva[illegible]

Nearly all [illegible] of the French has been of [illegible] importance, and his [illegible] Cass of Michigan for [illegible] Capitol; Dr. Gallaude[illegible] deaf-mutes; John Boy[illegible] Choate for the City [illegible] been matters of pub[illegible] time or another.

That the career of [illegible] ments of romance [illegible] of Karl Bitter during [illegible] in which he rose fro[illegible] At the age of nineteen [illegible] won a gold medal in h[illegible] His country then sh[illegible] for art and genius by [illegible] the army as a comm[illegible] ill-natured martinet o[illegible] the city returned [illegible] is then executed a [illegible] the sculptor John [illegible] given a place as a [illegible] Cemetery, Bos[illegible] s a statue of John [illegible] niversity, which he [illegible] im to Paris. There [illegible] e Salon, and was [illegible] the first ever pers[illegible] n sculptor by the [illegible] he work was then [illegible] ountry, and is now [illegible]

[illegible] ork done by Mr. [illegible] ore or less public [illegible] ues of ex-Secretary [illegible] tuary Hall at the [illegible] the first teacher of [illegible] O'Reilly and Rufus [illegible] f Boston have all [illegible] discussion at one [illegible]

[illegible] enius has in it elements [illegible] shown by the life [illegible] e seven short years [illegible] obscurity to fame. [illegible] the young sculptor [illegible] native city, Vienna, [illegible] ed its appreciation [illegible] rating the lad into [illegible] private, where an [illegible] Lieutenant did his best to humiliate and grind down anything that smacked of high aspiration by making Bitter the special b[illegible]t of the pettiest of military persecutions After a year of such service in the King[illegible]coat the young soldier deserted and fl[illegible]ng to Halle was employed with Kaffsack the German sculptor, on a colossal mont[illegible]ent of a Valkyrie, which now looks d[illegible]wn upon the River Saale near that town

The attention of th[illegible] authorities being directed toward him, [illegible]tradition proceedings were apprehended, [illegible] that young Bitter, tired of being conside[illegible]d an outlaw, took the next ship to Americ[illegible] and, once here, lost no time in taking out [illegible]naturalization papers. [illegible]e found work with [illegible] firm of architectural decorators as a skill[illegible] laborer, and in this capacity entered [illegible] competition for the famous Trinity $200,[illegible] bronze doors, a presumption which was [illegible]dly ridiculed by his fellow-workmen. [illegible]en the prize was awarded him—the [illegible]ungest of the half dozen sculptors who [illegible]d submitted designs—it dawned upon the t[illegible] sculptors who had hitherto divided the [illegible]d of New York and America between t[illegible]m that they would have to look to their [illegible]ureis.

Two years later, [illegible]en the decorations of the foremost buildi[illegible] (Administration) at the World's Fair [illegible]as assigned to this young sculptor by [illegible]essrs. Burnham and Hunt, this apprehen[illegible]on became a certainty. After the formid[illegible]le task of completing more than twenty [illegible]lossal groups within the specified time ha[illegible] been completed, and a man was modeling some simple figures in clay. He had just found out after starting upon an energetic course of mechanical engineering that his eyes were giving out, and was consequently heavy of heart. But as he looked at the worker in clay the thought came to him that here was something he also might do, and the same was an inspiration. Not long after he got possession of some clay, cut a stick into the shape of a tool, and produced some work that delighted his family. Then he went to work with all seriousness and produced his first work, "Checkers at the Farm," which represents a familiar New England scene.

From the creation of his first group until his last, a striking group entitled "Football," he produced about fifty subjects, covering many of the most interesting scenes of American life. The titles of these will in themselves indicate the simple force and strength of many of them. "One More Shot," "Union Refugees," "Taking the Oath and Drawing Rations," "The Returned Volunteer," are a few which illustrate the misery of the rebellion. In a more general field, "It Is So Nominated in the Bond," representing the famous trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice," is an excellent illustration of Shakespearean character. "The Charity Patient," "The Landing of the Norsemen," "Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman," "Fighting Bob," and "The Council of War," a group including Lincoln, Grant, and Stanton, whom Mr. Rogers knew personally, give an idea of the generality of his subjects. All of these are felicitous works, wonderful in their handling of our modern, ungainly dress, in spite of which most artistic effects are secured.

It was about the time when Mr. Rogers completed his first work that gelatine molds were invented, and the casting in these molds was carried forward to such perfection as to enable the sculptor to reproduce his work accurately and with little cost.

He was enabled to start in a small way in New York with one Italian workman, who did his casting, and who, I believe, remains with him at the present time. These reproductions of his work have had an astonishing sale, and there are very few homes in America to-day which do not contain a replica of one or other of his groups.

Mr. Rogers is one of the men whom we may rightly call self-educated. He was born at Salem, Mass., in 1839, and attended the public schools of Boston for a time, but was obliged, while still young, to seek employment in a dry goods store, and later in a machine shop. By night he made a careful and conscientious study of mechanical engineering, only to find upon completing his knowledge that his eyes were failing. His success was not thereby defeated at all, and he lives to-day with his family in the quiet of New Canaan, Conn., fully assured of the general respect of the world of art and the genuine appreciation of the people.

The story of the life of Jonathan Scott Hartley is the story of a high purpose steadfastly followed and of success achieved not by any fickle favor of fortune, but by an indefatigable pursuit of the ideal. Mr. Hartley was born in Albany in 1845. He was a marble cutter, and undoubtedly a good one. His mechanical skill while a boy was brought to the notice of Erastus D. Palmer, one of our earliest sculptors, and in Mr. Palmer's studio was first awakened in young Hartley's breast the aspirations which led him on to success.

He was only twenty-two when he departed for England, where he began serious work at the Royal Academy. There he remained three years, sustaining himself by working as a marble cutter during the day. He won a silver medal there in 1869, then went to Germany for a year, and thence to Paris and Rome. On his return to America Mr. Hartley made his home in New York, where he has since had his studio, while living with his family at Montclair, N. J. His wife was a daughter of the renowned George Inness.

Mr. Hartley's fame is largely due to his ideal subjects in clay, one of which, entitled "The Whirlwind," created no end of public discussion in 1878. This remarkable work, the personification of the whirlwind, was first exhibited in 1878, the year in which Mr. Hartley was made an associate of the Academy of Design. This beautiful nude



Karl Bitter.



DANIEL C. FRENCH.



J. Q. A. Ward.



John Rogers.

figure of a woman, involved in whirls of drapery, appears to spin in perfect poise, in a pillar of cloud. The criticism which it aroused was due to a certain feeling that action is not permissible in sculpture. Mr. Hartley's works are exceedingly numerous, and include the statue of Ericsson, which graces Battery Park, and a splendid statue of Daguerre, in Washington.

Of the younger sculptors none has exhibited more evidence of genius or risen more rapidly into artistic favor than Paul Bartlett, who hails from Boston, but for the past nine years has had his studio in Paris. Mr. Bartlett is now completing the fourth of a series of historical characters, which belong in the great rotunda of the new Congressional Library. The arrival in this country last August of the second of this series, a statue of Columbus, to be cast in bronze in New York, was an event much discussed at the time. Mr. Bartlett is only thirty-five years of age, but his talent is mature, and his knowledge of bronzes and bronze casting is something awesome. At the last Paris Salon a number of his small bronzes were assigned a case to themselves and shared equally with those of MacMonnies, who also exhibited.

An equally interesting career is that of George F. Bissell, whose life began in 1839, but whose work as a sculptor dates from 1866. Until his fourteenth year young Bissell lived in New Preston, Conn., where his father owned a marble yard and conducted a marble sawmill, about which the son was employed in various capacities. Then he removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he remained a clerk in a store until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private for one year. On the expiration of that year he was appointed Assistant Paymaster in the navy, South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Dahlgren commanding, and served until the war ended.

On his return Mr. Bissell joined with his father and brother in the marble business at Poughkeepsie, and his inspiration as a sculptor began with a local order for a soldiers' monument, which did not need any statue. The firm gave the task into the hands of the ex-Paymaster, who thought a flag draped over a shaft and looped over a sword at the side would be suitable. He knew nothing of clay or modeling from it, and so went at it in what he conceived the natural method, which was to first build a shaft of wood, actual size, fasten a real sword to one side, and drape a flag over both appropriately. From this model he carved into marble direct, and the result was the subject of much local comment and praise.

Not long after there was a call in Poughkeepsie for a life-size marble statue of a fireman, and a competition was had for this important work, in which the young artist came off victorious. He immediately came to New York to inquire of a sculptor the manner of going about building a frame to carry clay, and so on. When he had learned this he returned, divided off a portion of the shop with curtains, employed the most shapely of the sawmill hands as a model, first in the nude, then in a fireman's costume, and the result was a real work of art.

With this his fame began to spread, and after completing a soldiers' monument in marble at Schenectady and another in granite at Colchester, Conn., he decided to visit Europe, which he did, spending six months studying in the studios of Paris and Rome, and drawing from the nude and the marbles in the Vatican.

On his return he obtained commissions for a soldiers' monument in bronze to be erected at Waterbury, Conn., and also a portrait statue of Col. John T. Chatfield. In order to do these correctly he revisited Paris, devoting three years to study and their completion. On his return he modeled a statue of Gen. Gates for the Saratoga Battle Monument, with which his reputation was fairly made. Since then Mr. Bissell's works have been both numerous and important, including as they do a statue of Lincoln, which crowns the Soldiers' Monument at Edinburgh, Scotland.

THEODORE DREISER.



George F. Bissell.

NIGHTMARE.

A friend of mine told me that after a serious operation he lay for a full round of the clock with his eyes fixed on the ceiling and not a thought in his head. The ceiling seemed familiar to him, but he could not have given it a name. It was like the face of an old friend long forgotten, yet sharing faint memories that merely troubled the waters of the imagination without rising to the surface. Being profoundly imitative, I resolved to follow my friend's example, and stared at the ceiling without attempting, however, to stay the flow of thought.

At first—I will be quite frank—I found it a tedious pastime and before it finally became my solace it got very badly on my nerves. For by instantly fixing my attention on the ceiling I discovered by some secret process of reasoning that I was in a box, and that I called the ceiling was one of the sides. The thought stifled me. Then some one tipped the box over, and lo! my bed and I were the ceiling. I was on the point of falling down with my bed on the top of me when a cool hand arrested my descent.

"No tricks," said my nurse, pleasantly.

"Tricks!" said I. "If you hadn't stopped me—," and then I paused, for the box was in its right position again, and I saw the absurdity of explaining how it had happened, and she congratulated me on my remarkable lucidity of expression.

"For a little, however," she continued, "I would advise you to lie on your side and wander through the wall paper. If you choose to take my hand I don't mind coming with you."

I thanked her for the idea was quite feasible. Besides, her hand was deliciously cool, and two are better than one at any game. I took her from to the moon-faced man in the shrubbery on the right side of the door. His eyes were two flowers supported by the stem of his nose. He had no mouth, and yet he was always smiling with his head inclined the least bit to one side. Of course it was impossible to converse with him, but he was such a quixical creature to look at that we found company quite entertaining. I pointed out to my nurse that the moon-faced man, having only one sense, that of sight, was always in a dream, and that we are all moon-faced men in our sleep. She demurred, saying that in her dreams she was in the possession of all her senses—a manifest absurdity, but I make a point of never arguing with women. It is not that they are incapable of argument so much as intelligent appreciation of the side of the argument not their own. They cannot play with ideas; they have their own, and ignore all others.

My attention was suddenly attracted by an obvious attempt on the part of the moon-faced man to deride the Pilgrim. The Pilgrim is the little square man, with legs very wide apart, and a gigantic head, something in the shape of very large rosebud, who is always climbing the wall in a curious zigzag, without any apparent object. He is supposed to be carrying messages between the castle and the moon-faced man, who I now perceived was the gardener. The Pilgrim was fast asleep, and I was immensely pleased, for his perpetual climbing had often driven me to the verge of distraction. I advanced on tiptoe, desiring to get a glimpse of his face, which no one is supposed ever to have seen. But the moon-faced man winked one eye, and the Pilgrim started to his feet and began the ascent so hurriedly that if I had not tightened my hold of my nurse's hand I should certainly have followed him. There was a precipitancy and dogged earnestness in his bent back and triangular legs that excited my gravest suspicions. But the moon-faced man could not be compelled to speak, and the Pilgrim was well out of reach. It was my nurse suggested that we should walk in the castle gardens. She said she was sure there was a lake somewhere. I knew there was, for I had stood by it more than once and watched the fireflies at play above it. But there is no way to it. You must always come on it by accident.

In our perplexity I met the Jester. I find it difficult to describe this extraordinary person. He is always seen in profile. To me the bold, clear line of his chin and jaw is a perpetual delight. His eyebrow, of the breadth of a finger, comes well down to the cheek bone, which is rather prominent because of the sunken eye and hollow cheek. The nose is long and curves upward. The line of the mouth cuts deep into the fleshy part of the cheek, imparting a peculiarly sardonic expression to the face. And yet it is a sad face, as of one who knows his doom and lives in fear of it. I pointed him out to my nurse, but she could not see him, which at first perplexed me, until I remembered that you must always take him at right angles. Attempt to meet him face to face, and he vanishes, leaving a flower or leaf in his place.

"It sounds like enchantment," said my nurse.

"Nonsense!" I exclaimed. "Banish all thought of such a thing from your mind. Follow the Jester, keeping him always in profile, and he will bring us to the lake."

In this I was mistaken; he brought us to the castle instead. The castle stands on what seemed to me an absolutely inaccessible height, crowned and covered with trees. Suddenly the Jester approached, and seemed about to speak to me, when my nurse, in an audible whisper, exclaimed: "His eye is the heart of a flower."

I could have wept with vexation, for the Jester instantly disappeared, and I could not find him again. It has often puzzled me why mystery should be so abhorrent to some minds. They must explain everything in a way to satisfy their shallow intelligence, and impart that look of smug contentment to their visages that will some day be esteemed a sufficient excuse for manslaughter. I was so annoyed with my nurse that I withdrew my hand from hers, and refused to wander through the wall paper any more with her. I turned over on my back instead, and renewed my study of the ceiling. But it was no longer the blank space that it used to be. Well placed in the centre so that he commanded a full view of the room I recognized the face of the red Indian chief, whom I had known intimately in my boyhood. Age had not altered him. He was as stately and indifferent as of yore, but somehow he seemed out of place. I observed him carefully. His eyes lacked lustre, but the nose was still haughty and commanding, the mouth drawn in with the old unalterable decision. I heard my nurse leave the room on tiptoe, and in a moment I stood with him under the stars. How it happened I cannot tell I put my hand in his arm, and we stepped down to the solid earth. Then I looked up and saw the windows, faintly lit, of the room I had left. I turned to speak to my companion, but he was gone, and I felt unutterably alone. I did not know how to get back, and yet I knew I must or perish miserably of cold. In an anguish of grief I flung myself on the cold earth, and wept out of sheer despair. When my passion had spent itself my mind became by a miracle wonderfully alert. I knew there was a staircase, and a closed door at the top. The problem was to open the door unperceived, and get back to bed. I climbed the staircase cautiously, listening painfully for the least sound. I tried the door, but it was locked. Gazing helplessly around I saw a rusty nail driven far into the wall. I plucked at it viciously, and it came away in my fingers. Deftly I worked with it on the lock, and it answered to my touch. With a shiver of joy I entered my bedroom. My nurse sat at my bedside reading, and I looked at myself lying on the bed with closed eyes, to all intents fast asleep. I had a great pity for myself, so that I felt the tears gathering in my eyes. "Poor fellow!" I muttered, and choked back a sob. Then, because my feet were feeling cold, with infinite stealthiness I crept into bed beside myself, and, with a chuckle of exquisite relief, fell asleep.—Pall Mall Gazette.



J. SCOTT HARTLEY.

SLEEP SONG.

Good night, my care and sorrow!
Good night, if not good-bye;
Till the breaking of the morrow,
At my feet, your fardels lie.

Good night, my care and sorrow!
I am launching on the deep;
And, till the dawning morrow,
Shall sail the sea of sleep.

Good night, my care and sorrow!
Good night—perhaps, good-bye!
For I may wake to-morrow
Beneath another sky.

Good night, all cares and sorrows!
Welcome, my boatlike bed!
None or many my to-morrows,
This one night is overhead!

—Harper's Bazar.

DUSK AND DEW.

In the time when the late dew drenches
The first and the last of flowers
With wonderful wine that quenches
The thirst of the sun's long hours.

We went by the way that passes
Thro' mazes of meadows sweet;
And the blossoms and wistful grasses
Shed joyful tears on our feet.

The slumberous scents of the nightfall
Breathed into the breathless air;
And a single star let his light fall
Over a cloud's despair.

We believed the star for a season,
And doubted the dark cloud's woes.
Ah! Who would wait for a reason
When a kiss is reaped like a rose?

But the rosetime runs to the rue-time,
And memory flowers in pain—
And out in the dusk and the dewtime
We never shall go again.

—J. J. BELL in St. Paul's.



Paul Bartlett.

THE DRAMA



Yolande Wallace.

THE German Lilliputians retain their hold upon public favor in this city, and even at the Irving Place Theatre, which is almost entirely supported by people who speak the German language, the audiences they draw contain many persons who do not understand that language. One does not need to know German to appreciate the humors of little Franz Ebert, who is veritably an actor, (a comedian of rare intuitive powers and an unusual share of acquired skill,) and his droll little associates. The sketch of the plot of "The Golden Horseshoe" on the house bill, if not sufficiently intelligible to enable one to quite comprehend the play, suffices to show us that the play is not to be comprehended and is beyond analysis. The lullaby, the frog song, Ebert's expression of the pangs of unrequited love, can be enjoyed by the uninitiated, and so can everything else in the piece which is really enjoyable. To be sure, the few grown-ups on the stage are great bores, but they are needed to fill in the intervals when the midgets are changing their clothes.

Pinero once declared that a comedy was a farce written by a deceased author. There is a great deal of truth in this ironical definition. Many young critics, for instance, have been calling "The Meddler" a farce, who would be shocked to hear anybody call the basic idea in "She Stoops to Conquer" and the whole conduct of "Wild Oats" farcical. Most of us are inclined always to sternly qualify our approval of contemporary plays. "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," for example, has not had nearly its due. It has all the humor of Cibber's "She Would and She Would Not," with a charm of sentiment wholly its own. Excepting only the incomparably droll letter-writing scene there is nothing better in the Garrick perversion of Wycherley called "The Country Girl." To be sure, nothing in this comedy reflects the spirit of our own life to-day, but it makes no pretense of that sort. To be sure, also, Anthony Hope deliberately borrows the materials and, in some way, the style of old comedy, but he blends them skillfully with his own humor, and his play is expert, tasteful, and of delightful effect.

It acts well. Probably Mr. Sothern will find it as profitable as "The Prisoner of Zenda" because everybody who sees it likes it, and what more could be asked for? People are already fond of very favorably comparing Miss Harned's acting as the make-believe youth with Miss Rehan's inimitable and memorable Peggy Thrift. Certainly Miss Harned has never acted better.

The last act of "A Brace of Partridges," at the Madison Square Theatre, is full of funny stuff. Rarely has a modern farce so good a last act. Our farces, like our "emotional" comedies, or dramas, too frequently go to pieces after the penultimate climax. But Mr Robert Gaultney is rather unfortunate in his penultimate climax. Having set forth with sufficient clearness and liveliness in Act I. the old but still serviceable and unny idea of mistaken identity arising from the close physical likeness of two angely dissimilar men, in Act II. he only uggles with a few well-worn devices, and hen brings down the drop with a general cramble in the old pantomime style. But for that very reason the freshness, the ngenuity, the well-sustained comic force f Act III. are the more enjoyable.



Sam Be ard,

In "The Marquis f Michigan."

Who that saw "Mo a Cristo, Jr.," and "Miss Esmeralda" w a Fred Leslie and Nellie Farren visited , bringing for the first time across the Atlantic a London Gaiety company, can orget Letty Lind? We had never seen th what they called quite preposterously a irt dancer, nor did we quite understand h w Miss Lind could be so charming with small a voice and so little of the artis equipment of a prima donna of the illet. She was not a wonderful dancer. er steps and poses were easy and graceful -that was all.

Miss Lind, with her ttle voice, her easy grace, and her tact, s held her own in London since then ag nst a multitude of newcomers. She wa Molly in "The Geisha," and now ca es the title rôle in "A Greek Slave," to which "The Geisha" has given place. E. A. D.



READY FOR THAT DEADLY DUEL.
Virginia Harned as Lady Ursula.

"Antony and Cleopatra."

Of the generally neglected plays of Shakespeare, London is to see "Richard II." at the Lyceum, and "King John" at Her Majesty's this season, while "Antony and Cleopatra" is to be revived by F. R. Benson in Birmingham. Probably the latter play has never received its deserts on the stage. Londoners have seen Miss Glyn, James Anderson, Miss Wallis, Tom Mead, Mrs. Langtry, and Charles Coghlan in the two title rôles, to be sure, within a generation. New Yorkers may remember Agnes Booth, Joseph Wheelock, Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Potter, and Kyrle Bellew in sadly curtailed versions of the play. But the English-speaking stage has never had a really great Cleopatra, (Adelaide Neilson would have splendidly filled the rôle in her prime,) or actors who have shone in the rôles of Shakespeare's greater Antony and Enobarbus. Nor has the play, though money has been wasted on it, ever been well produced in the memory of living man. It is reserved for the twentieth century.

PROF. NORTON AGAIN.

That very respectable Boston daily, concerning which Dr. Holmes once said that he never felt like eating his breakfast without having first perused its columns, must cause a shiver to creep over the shade of James Russell Lowell and some others by the way it is handling Charles Eliot Norton. Not that Prof. Norton does not deserve particular handling at this time, but because it seems peculiar that the journal that was once considered the organ of the Boston literati should do the handling. To be sure, it lets the professor down easily, and begs the public to give him a "gentle and kindly judgment," but the sting is in the tail, because it informs the reader that his errors are due "to lack of knowledge." It may be recalled, however, that since the Mugwump movement at Harvard a few years since there has been no love lost between the literati and the aforesaid respectable daily. Still, that any Boston journal should charge Charles Eliot Norton with a "lack of knowledge" is surprising if not painful.

Why She Did Not Like Him.

From The Washington Evening Star.

"No," said Maud, emphatically, "I don't like him."

"But he is very polite and amiable," suggested Mamie; "and quite intellectual. He always has something interesting to read to you."

"I know it. But he's the kind of young man who carries love-sick poetry in one compartment of his pocketbook and items about ice cream poisoning in another."



THE LILIPUTIANS SING A LULLABY.



Ebert as the Jackie.

SEPT

1898



SCE[illegible]E IN "A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."—ACT III.







MEMORIAL WINDOW IN THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

Designed by Frederick Stymetz Lamb.

THE memorial window for a church in Rhinebeck, N. Y., shown during the earlier days of last week in the old church on lower Sixth Avenue, was designed by Mr. Frederick Stymetz Lamb, one of the sons of the Mr. Lamb whose name has been connected with ecclesiastical decoration for the past half century. The brothers Lamb came naturally by their profession; they experienced the changes that befell decorative art during the last twenty years, and entered warmly into the spirit that founded the Art Students' League, the Architectural League, and the Municipal Art Society, organizations which have furnished New York with a capital art school, interesting annual exhibitions of decorative art, and a society devoted to the embellishment of the city. They have been earnest workers in the National Sculpture Society, and are among the promoters of the Arts Club, still in formation, a mixed association of artists and laymen, which is rapidly approaching its first thousand members.

Frederick Stymetz Lamb has had the benefit of the wonderfully original impulse in stained glass given by La Farge, Tiffany, Lathrop, Crowninshield, and others. He puts great care into the purity and brilliancy of colors, and by very elaborate drawing on faces, hands, and feet, gives the perfection of a painting to the figures in his windows. At the same time he is strongly swayed by ecclesiastical precedents, always keeping as much as possible to the traditional rules of stained glass in the general composition of his figures and their poses. In the memorial window reproduced here, note the movement of feet and draperies in the two side figures, representing Love and Faith. The lines tend upward and inward, carrying the eye toward the central group; the figures themselves have a certain hieratic stiffness like those in old church paintings of Italy and Flanders; but that stiffness is softened and concealed by the draperies, which flow easily. The colors are brilliant, without sumptuousness, and are in keeping with the pensive beauty of the angel faces.

Mr. Lamb's early education in church decoration taught him to keep his window compositions in strict relation with the architecture of the church. This is seen, not merely in the poses and lines just mentioned, but in the distribution of the leading that holds the glass in place. He has carried the idea of pictures in glass, as opposed to mere decorative masses of color, as far as he dared, but the fact has never been lost sight of that the entire window, setting, glass, and all, forms an integral part of the interior of a church, in which the architecture is almost as clearly indicated within as without. This fact has bound and limited his work. The setting of the window, the mullions, bars, and leadings, are just so many details of the architecture carried on into ever smaller subdivisions, like the branches and twigs of a tree.

To exhibit their work the Messrs. Lamb use as an appropriate gallery an old disused church, where the surroundings are more or less closely similar to those in which the work is to be placed. It is a curious fact that not one of all the galleries in New York built expressly for the exhibition of works of art provide the places and light in which stained glass can be shown to proper advantage. Attempts are sometimes made to arrange a temporary room in a gallery, standing within which the color of glass can be seen with the necessary outer light, but that light has to be artificial, and the results are by no means what they should be, in order to enjoy the full strength and variety of colors. For their own purposes the Messrs. Lamb have hit on a very fair method of obtaining what no gallery can give. The next important art gallery built in New York should be provided with alcoves or other arrangements whereby stained glass windows can be shown to their fullest effect.

The window is to be placed near the organ, where as much light as possible is needed, and the color scheme is light, the central figure, even to the halo round the head and the oaken throne being very light in color so as to allow the passage of the outer day. This is detrimental only so far as the halo is concerned, which ought by good rights to scintillate with rich jewel lights, if it is not treated with broad, rich color. The strong, noticeable colors are in the robes of the two standing angels, and in an architectural band of strongly colored glass, which runs across the top of the window and helps to carry the glass over into the architecture of the church interior.

The Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck has been recently finished and is in charge of the Rev. E. C. Saunders. It is the church in favor with the owners of large properties at the fine reach of the Hudson. The memorial is for the late Mrs. Florence Humbert, daughter of Mrs. J. B. Baker, who was a Miss Kip and a member of one of the old Colonial families, who gave a name to Kip's Bay and other old landmarks.

The window for Rhinebeck is a memorial raised by a sorrowing mother to her daughter; it is full of the gentle melancholy and sweetness the subject demands, and will doubtless prove an interesting feature in a church which already boasts of many decorative features.

CHARLES DE KAY.

A WINDOW FOR SIERRA LEONE.

Some amusing difficulties occur in carrying out certain incidents in a Biblical subject, relates a writer in Chambers's Journal, who had a curious experience when he painted a large west window for St. George's Cathedral, Sierra Leone. The Bishop had stipulated that as many black men to be introduced to the various subjects as possible; and among the scenes was "The Resurrection," which of course brought in a number of Roman soldiers. Now came the artist's dilemma. Could he draw a Roman soldier with a black face with any warranty of correctness? He argued to himself: "The Romans conquered nearly all the known world, and probably pressed Ethiopians into their service." Not to be without extraneous help, he sat down and wrote to several clerical friends, but unfortunately applied to an even number, and received four replies "yes" and four "nay," so that he was as far from a true solution of his difficulty as before. Acting, therefore, as his own chairman, he gave his casting vote "yes," and the negro in Roman armor duly appeared in the window, much to the joy of the Sierra Leonians at seeing a brother in such martial array.

It must not be forgotten that along the north coast of Africa the Virgin Mary is frequently depicted as a black woman!

THE TURK NO RELIGIOUS PERSECUTOR.

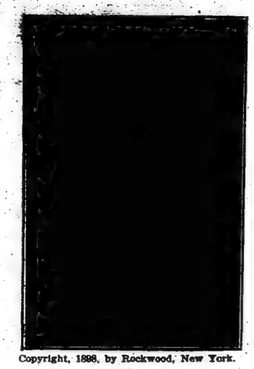
The Turkish-Armenian revolutionists state that it is impossible to hope for anything but persecution on religious grounds from the Turk, says Sidney Whitman, writing in Harper's Magazine in defense of the Turk, whereas the Armenian language, creed, and schools are perfectly free in Turkey, and persistently interfered with in Russia. They accuse the Turk of religious fanaticism, whereas the highroad from Trebizond to Erzeroum is lined on both sides with Christian monasteries and churches of various denominations.

These Christian monasteries and churches have existed peacefully and unmolested, been protected even by imperial firman, throughout ages during which it was a capital offense in England for a Roman Catholic priest to read the mass; during which Irish Protestants ruthlessly slaughtered Catholics, regardless of age or sex; during which Jews were burned at the stake in Spain in their thousands, those that escaped flying to Turkey, where they found an asylum; during which the centre of Europe was so frightfully devastated by religious fanaticism that the dead were torn from their graves to feed the starving population.

QUEER CHURCH WINDOWS.

A capital idea of a mechanical kind is shown in a West of England window, says Chambers's Journal. The subject is Noah taking provisions into the ark. He is a gigantic person, standing at a porthole, from which to the shore is an inclined plane made from a board of wood. Noah is shown hauling a tremendous barrel (probably a tierce of beef) up this plank by means of two ropes, which, being fixed to the side of the vessel, are carried under the barrel, then over it, and the free ends rest in Noah's hands. Never mind thinking, as you look at the scene, that the barrel is four times as large as the porthole Noah is about to try and pull it through—that is his affair, but note the capital use of two powers, the inclined plane and the leverage of a circular mass by two ropes.

Many years ago (less than forty) a charitable lady was importuned by the head of an English college to place a painted window in the college chapel, and at length, wearied with being so repeatedly asked, she yielded, stipulating only that she should choose her own subject, and that the window should not be viewed until the proper day arrived for its unveiling. In due time the window was painted and fixed, and when the veiling cloth was removed, behold she had chosen as her biblical subject Job plagued with boils, and Job's face was a very fair representation of the master who had plagued the lady. Needless to say the window was removed and another subject inserted at some one else's expense, probably that of the master.



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The Late Dr. John Hall.

It Would Seem So.

From The Chicago News.

"You will observe," said the professor, "the higher the altitude attained the colder the temperature becomes."

"But isn't it warmer up in the mountains?" asked the youth at the foot of the class.

"Certainly not," replied the professor. "Why do you think it would be warmer there?"

"I thought the atmosphere was heated by the mountain ranges," answered the youngster.

Ethel Errs.

From The Chicago Record.

"Ethel coaxed Harry to quit sending her flowers and candy, and save money for a tandem."

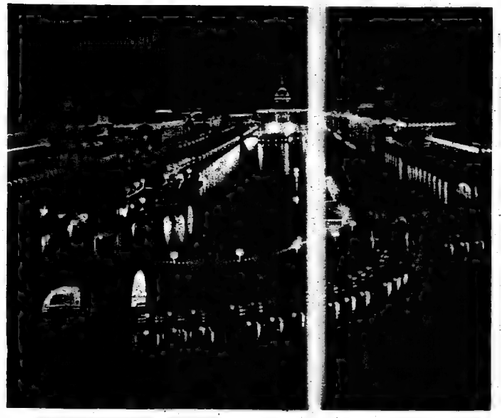
"Well?"

"Just when he had enough saved he got engaged to another girl."



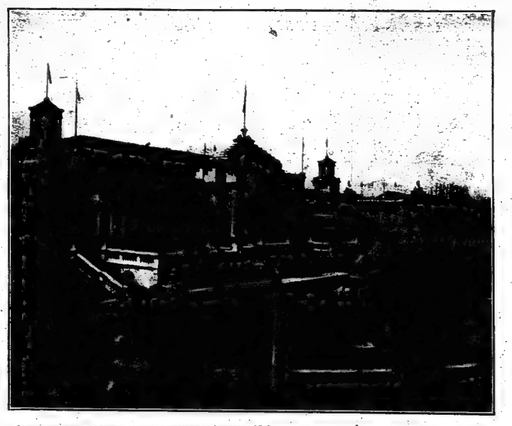
MISS NANCY LEITER,

Who Will Christen the New United States Battleship Illinois.



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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GRAND COURT AT NIGHT.

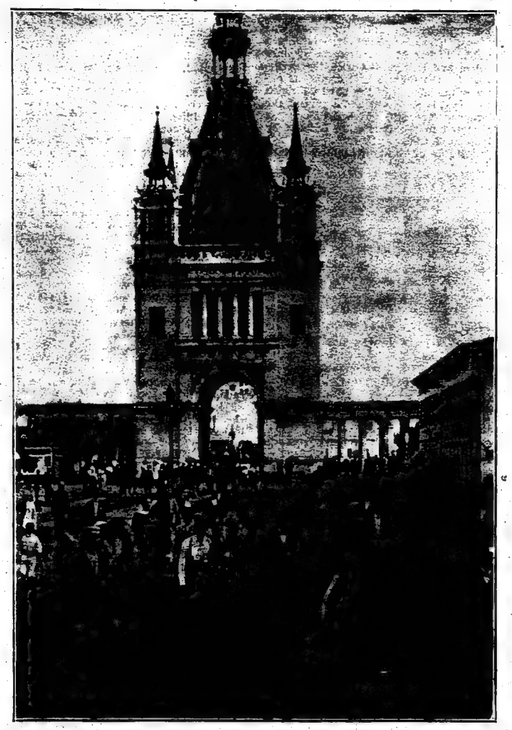


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MINES AND MINING BUILDING.



ENTRANCE OF THE MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY BUILDING.



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COL. W. J. BRYAN AT THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.





SEPT

THE INDIANA'S PUNCH BOWL.



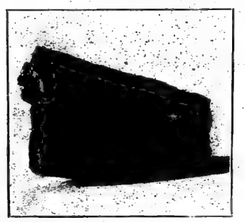
PUNCH bowl belonging to the battleship Indiana has a dent in it which its possessors would not have removed for any consideration. It is an honorable scar, received in the war with Spain. The bowl forms part of a dinner service presented to the battleship about two years ago by the people of Indiana. It is a massive piece of silver eleven inches high and nineteen inches across the top at the widest part. It weighs twenty pounds, and has a capacity of four gallons.

The whole service of twenty pieces is valued at $5,000, and contains no less than 200 pounds of sterling silver. Its presentation was made an important occasion by the number of distinguished guests present. The party, including Claude Matthews, then Governor of Indiana, and ex-President Harrison, were received on board the Indiana by Capt. Robley D. Evans, at that time the ship's commander, and speeches were made by Gov. Matthews, ex-President Harrison, and Charles R. Williams of Indianapolis, the latter being largely instrumental in promoting the project.

During the Cuban campaign the punch-bowl, together with the other pieces of the set, was stowed away in the wardroom of the ship. At midnight on July 3, while the Indiana was cruising near the entrance of Santiago Harbor, a shell from the Zocapa mortar battery struck near the quarter deck, pierced the armor, and burst in the wardroom. A fragment five inches long and varying from two to four inches in width hit the bowl on the engraved side, but, fortunately, not until its speed was well spent. The dent, however, covering a space four inches in diameter, is at once noticeable, and is regarded with the greatest pride by the officers and crew. It extends over the portion of the bowl on which the State seal is engraved and a part of the inscription underneath, which reads:

"Presented to the Battleship Indiana by the Citizens of Indiana, 1896."

On the inside of the bowl, which is lined



Fragment of Spanish Shell Which Struck the Battleship Indiana's Punch Bowl.

with gilt, and directly across the damaged portion, an account of how the bowl received its injury is to be engraved.

The fragment of the shell has been preserved, and will be mounted on ornamental open work of silver, which will be used as a covering for the bowl.

GEO. M. PULLMAN'S ROMANCE.

The other afternoon we went for an outing that brought us finally in the neighborhood of the famous Pullman residence, where, of course, we stopped to admire the Dearborn Memorial, that beautiful piece of statuary the late Mr. Pullman presented to the City of Chicago, writes Catherine Cole in The New Orleans Times-Democrat. This lovely bronze recalled to my mind a hitherto unpublished and charming story of the great millionaire that places him in refreshing contradistinction to people given to selfishness and snobbery. That the story is true I can vouch for, since I happened to be a witness to one of its tenderest chapters.

You may remember that this Dearborn massacre memorial was unveiled to the public during World's Fair year, and on that occasion Mr. Pullman was assisted in the little ceremony by several hundred of the most select Chicago folk. That morning I chanced to have gone to spend the day with a charming woman whom I shall call Mrs. X., a woman of rarest culture and lovely manner, of handsome appearance, and decidedly middle age. Unhappily fortune long since turned her cold shoulder on Mrs. X., and for years she had eked out a living and educated her children by turning her elegant home into a first-class boarding house.

At luncheon Mrs. X. whispered to me that she was going to see the Pullman memorial unveiled, and would I not like to go with her? Mr. Pullman and she had been boy and girl together, and he, at least, had not forgotten the old friendship of their salad days. I afterward found out, no matter how, that Mr. Pullman had been desperately in love with the girl of the olden times, but that fate and parents had stepped in and put a stop to their budding romance. In later years Mrs. X. chanced to meet her old lover in Chicago, where she had become a struggling wage-earning little widow, and he had blossomed out into a stately and prosperous millionaire. Her good taste made her avoid any renewal of the old acquaintance. Millionaires and boarding-house keepers cannot fittingly mingle.

But on every birthday that fell with its Summer shines and Winter snows upon that sweet and womanly brow there came to her a box of the most exquisite exotic flowers, without any name or greeting, but flowers



UNCH BOWL OF THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.
Str[uck] by a Spanish Shell at the Entrance of Santiago Harbor.

whose pre[cious] petals spelled the lavish millionaire['s] name none other, over and over again. It w[as] so the rich man wrote his remembrance; [and] his unforgotten love in roses, send[ing] them like dumb, pink carrier pigeons t[o] tell the old sweet story that needed no [in]terpreter.

I dare say [t]he was one of the first to receive an in[vi]tation to the unveiling of the monument, [a]nd right glad was I of the chance to g[o] with her. We were received with much p[om]stige by our host himself, and by him esco[rt]ed to the best seats to witness the unveilin[g]. Whenever Mr. Pullman could make a ch[an]ce to escape from his other and more disti[n]guished guests, he did so, seeking the qui[et] faced woman, who certainly was one of [the] least consequential members of society p[re]sent.

I smiled t[o] myself as I thought how that flashy asse[m]blage of gay ladies and rich men would [h]ave if they knew that the woman to whe[m] Pullman, host, was being so courteously [a]ttentive was only a little Chicago boardi[ng]-house keeper. Nay, she was more than [t]hat; she was Pullman's first love, whom [t]hey seldom wed, you know," but whose s[w]eet memory lives with us like the fragran[ce] of roses that are dead.

That we h[a]d the choicest seats in the refreshment [t]ent, and after the unveiling ceremony, that [t]he millionaire himself fetched and poured [o]ur champagne, goes without saying, and [w]hen we came away each one of us carrie[d] a bunch of flowers, of orchids and jessam[ine] and gardenias, cut from the famous Pul[lman] conservatory.

I keep [t]o this day, folded away in the invitat[ion] card, ashes of roses that bloomed for[ever] in the years long gone.

A M[USI]CIAN'S BOYHOOD.

It was by [a] devious path, some steps of which were painful, that Verdi became a musician. [W]hen he was seven years old his mild and [ra]newhat melancholy temperament attra[cte]d the attention of the parish priest, and [he] received the appointment of acolyte at [the] village church of Le Roncole. One day [the] priest was celebrating mass, with Verdi [as] his assistant, when the boy became so [ca]rried away by the music that his duties [we]re entirely forgotten. "Water!" whispered the priest, but Verdi did not respond. Then, thinking his request had not been heard, the celebrant repeated, "Water!"

Still there was no reply, and, turning round, the priest found the server gazing in wonder and delight at the organ.

"Water!" demanded the priest, for the third time, accompanying the order with such a well-directed movement of the foot that the little Verdi was pitched headlong down the altar steps. In falling he struck his head, and was carried to the vestry quite unconscious.

Perhaps it was this incident, together with the child's unbounded delight in the organ music he heard in the street, that induced his father, who was an inn keeper, to add a spinet, or pianoforte, to his worldly possessions.

But it was several years after this that his vocation was temporarily decided for him, though fate afterward stepped in and undid the decision.

"Why do you want to be a musician?" asked his confessor. "You have a gift for Latin, and must be a priest."

Meanwhile, the lad became an office boy in Barezzi's wholesale grocery store, and for a little over seven dollars a year played the organ in the church at Roncole; but one day it happened that Father Seletti, who had decided that the boy should be a monk, was officiating at mass while Verdi played the organ. The priest was struck with the unusual beauty of the music, and at the close of the service expressed a desire to see the organist. Verdi appeared, and the priest recognized him as the pupil whom he had sought to turn from music to theology.

"Whose music were you playing?" asked Seletti. "It was beautiful."

Verdi said, shyly, that he had brought no music with him that day, and had been improvising.

"So I played as I felt," said he.

"Ah!" exclaimed Seletti. "I advised you wrongly. You must be no priest, but a musician."

After that the way was easier. The priestly influence on his side opened many a door to him.—Youth's Companion.

TIGER-LILY.

When the twilight of the sunset meets the twilight of the dawn,
And a trail of subtle fragrance through the cloudy night is drawn,
Tiger-lily,
Do you go a-hunting, hunting in the sombre bosk[age] black,
Are there rent and mangled blossoms here and there upon your track,
Tiger-lily?

Do your stamens turn to eyes, then, and your anthers into claws,
And your flaming orange petals into fiercely foaming jaws,
Tiger-lily?
Are your leaves transformed to splendors of a fur bestriped with gold,
Crouching deadly in the shadows, lurking dreadful round the fold,
Tiger-lily?

The white Madonna lily, she has tears upon her face—
Does she tremble with the terror of the midnight and the chase,
Tiger-lily?
The fragile amber lilies, dainty children of a day,
Do you hunt their flying blossoms with a thirst to seize and slay,
Tiger-lily?

When the delicate morning breezes call the lilies from their sleep,
Through the furtive leafy byways, swift and stealthy, home you creep,
Tiger-lily;
You are poised alert, barbaric, spreading petals one by one;
Is it dew that drips and drops there, shining scarlet in the sun,
Tiger-lily?

—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

A SONG OF REST.

The last faint blush has faded from the sky,
The sun long since has kissed the lily's breast;
With petals folded close I see her lie
On the dark margin of the lake and rest.

The darkness e'en the throstle's warbling stills,
'Mid whispering forest trees the shadows creep;
A drowsy twilight lies about the hills;
The world is sleeping, dear one—let us sleep!

—St. Paul's.

To Save Room.

From The Detroit Journal.

Then creaked and labored yet again
The wheels within his head,
To devise, for city garden plots,
A folding onion bed.

She Did Better.

From The Boston Transcript.

Maude—When he offered to kiss you, did you cry for help?

Kathleen—No, I did better; I helped him myself.

Which Is the Worst.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I can't endure Willins, with his eternal brag of his ancestry."

"He isn't half as tiresome as Hillins, always bragging about his posterity."

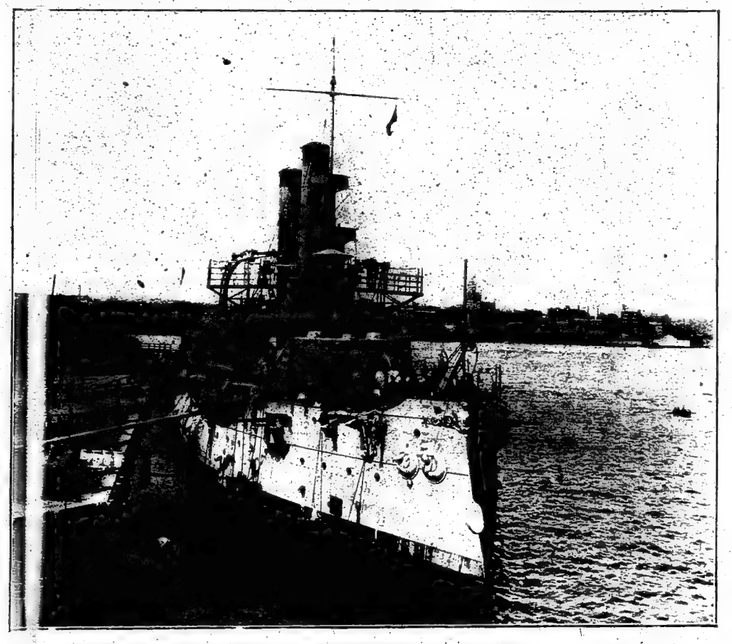
Short Allowance.

From The Boston Beacon.

"My wife is always asking for money."

"What does she do with it?"

"Doesn't do anything with it. I don't give it to her."



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP IOWA AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

1898

WILHELM GERICKE.

IN the seventeen years' existence of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1881, (in which time 1,600 performances have been given by this organization,) there have been but four conductors—Mr. George Henschel, for the first three years; Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, for the next five years, then Mr. Arthur Nikisch for four years, and for the last five years Mr. Emil Paur. And now that Mr. Gericke returns to assume his former position, the announcement that he arrived in New York Sept. 20 on the Kaiser Friedrich will arouse unusual interest in musical circles.

The first performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York was Feb. 14, 1887, with Mr. Gericke as the conductor, and to him justly belongs the credit of having raised the standard of the orchestra to such a point as to demand recognition in all the musical centres of this country. At this time Mr. Gericke had been conducting the orchestra for four years in Boston, during which time he laid the foundation so vital to every enduring organization and so essential to his successors in accomplishing results well nigh impossible under other conditions. While comparisons are odious, it is yet safe to say that for steadfast loyalty to a high ideal, to reach which he spared neither the orchestra nor himself, Mr. Gericke has never been excelled by any of his fellow-conductors.

At the early age of fifteen, beginning his musical career at the Vienna Conservatory, Mr. Gericke's progress was so complete that immediately upon leaving the conservatory he accepted the position as one of the three leaders of the orchestra at the Imperial Opera.

On the evening of Oct. 20, 1884, Mr. Henry L. Higginson, the founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was in Vienna and attended a performance at the Grand Opera House. The opera was "Aida," and Mr. Gericke was the conductor. So favorable an impression was made by this performance that two days later it was satisfactorily arranged that Mr. Gericke should go to Boston as the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

A year or more after his arrival in Boston Mr. Gericke reorganized the orchestra, introducing several new and younger members from Vienna, and it is striking evidence of the unchanged personnel of the orchestra that the great majority of these new members will welcome his return to the conductor's desk the coming season.

During his previous stay in Boston Mr. Gericke proved himself an eclectic, selecting the best music wherever it could be found, and giving a proper recognition of all worthy composers regardless of nationality. It is also worthy of note that, whether Beethoven or Brahms, Mozart or Schumann, he always gave to each work the interpretation its composer meant it to have, never intruding sensational effects of his own in the mistaken effort to improve upon a master.

There were two memorable performances in Bosto outside o One was evening a and 11, 1 very han the fund Vienna. mann, M Kalisch, was Mr. Thursday introducti under Mr. Gericke's direction the regular series of concerts. he performance on Tuesday Wednesday afternoon, April 10 of Mozart's Requiem, when a me sum was realized in aid of erect a monument to Mozart in soloists were Mme. Lilli Lehmann, Louise Meisslinger, Mr. Paul Mr. Emil Fischer. The second Gericke's farewell concert on vening, May 23, 1889, when the and Good Friday Spell from Wagner's "Parsifal" and the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven were given. On this latter occasion, quoting from one of Boston's leading dailies, "The scene of the entrance of Mr. Gericke, when orchestra, chorus, and audience rose in his honor, was more than equaled in that which followed the finale of the symphony. The audience rose to its feet and applauded the conductor to the echo.

On the programmes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Mr. Gericke's name appeared four times as the composer of a "Serenade for Strings," a "Concert Overture," a "Chorus of Homage," and two songs for soprano.



WILHELM GERICKE,
Conductor Boston Symphony Orchestra.

BLANCHE ROOSEVELT'S CAREER.

The career of the late Blanche Roosevelt was one of many and varied interests, failing always of any especial success in any of her brilliant undertakings. She once wrote a book entitled "She Would Be an Opera Singer," with the word "would" in small capitals on the cover. Her own strenuousness of endeavor to atone for the lack of the greatest endowments which she longed in vain to possess were indicated in that emphasis of the word "would" in a title. It was gratingly out of taste. The story itself was rather a trumpery tale, and her journalistic work, although entertaining, was usually concerned with superficialities. But Blanche Roosevelt was a very amiable and charming woman, and her beauty was a greater boon than her voice or pen. Not that she had a good voice. But it was not destined to give her the success of a Patti or an Albani, and she would have liked that. Many Bostonians remember Miss Roosevelt's appearance at the Boston Theatre in the Cellier-Longfellow opera, "The Masque of Pandora." Everything was done to make it a success, and the good gray poet sat in a box and tossed a bouquet to the singer. But she was not deeply an artist, and could not make the thing go. It was a first night of a mild, general antique dullness, and the effort to produce "the first grand opera in English," as the bills announced, was soon forgotten. The determination to be an artist never yet made one of a person of talent. In this world of contradictions some genuine artists of the stage never come to be known as such, because they also depend upon extraneous means of success, rather than upon their art itself.—Boston Transcript.

That French Boycott.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Ah, I'm surprised to see you looking so well!" exclaimed the Army Worm.

"Yes," replied the Potato Bug. "No Paris green for me as long as the French act the way they do about the war, I tell you those!"

London purple? That was quite another matter, suggesting the homolingus' or Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Strong Evidence.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lakeside—Do you believe communications can be received from the dead?

Broadway—They have a Post Office in Philadelphia.





A WOMAN'S MERCY.

He had stopped behind the other callers, and she came late; and Aunt Teresa was wise enough to leave them together.

"It is a long time since we met," said he.

"Is it? I don't remember. It doesn't seem long."

"Only a year."

"Is that all?" She sank languidly upon an ottoman, and he sat down beside her.

"You are not looking well."

"Oh, that's only my style. 'A small, pale, big-eyed girl who looked interesting to avert criticism from her features,' as you put it in one of your novels."

"That was written long before I knew you."

"Still, it was a useful hint."

"To those who feared the criticism."

"I feared criticism very much—then."

"You are unforgiving," he said bitterly, with a slight flush on his dark face.

"Oh, no! I've long ceased to care. Besides, the critics haven't been so bad lately. You see, I haven't written anything pretentious enough for notice by you."

"I have given up criticism. It's a poor business, anyhow."

"Have you written anything lately?" She knew his great success almost by heart, in spite of the question.

"Nothing very good. A novel that is selling."

"It must be nice to sell. I am trying to write down to that level myself."

He looked at her disapprovingly—almost sternly. He had put his heart into the book.

"I do not think that is the surest way of success."

She laughed scornfully. "Perhaps not—for a genius. But I am not one; as was pointed out by a great critic, once."

"Probably he would now admit that he was mistaken. Time may have taught him that your idea of a woman was truer than he supposed. Time," he sighed, "destroys a good many of our illusions."

"Great critics should be free from illusions."

"My illusion of woman's goodness is not quite gone, nevertheless. I remember my mother sometimes, as well as——" He paused awkwardly.

"Other women?"

"Another woman. Une belle dame sans merci," he corrected, looking hungrily at her.

"I suppose you mean a woman whom you treated badly, and from whom you deserved no mercy?" said she, leaning her elbow on the couch and putting her cheek on her thin hand. There was just the faintest pink flush upon her cheek, and her eyes looked fathomless.

"My God, how pretty she is!" the man groaned to himself.

"I am sorry—very sorry—to see you looking so fragile," he said, as if he had not heard her question. "May we not have a truce? Let me fetch you a glass of wine—or anything?" She shook her head.

"There is nothing the matter," said she. "Only—only I am not strong; and things hurt me. Writing is too much for me, I suppose. If I could write one really good book, one that the great critics——" He rose angrily. "No, no, please don't go; I am not aiming at you now. One that good judges would praise, I mean—I would give up writing and be content."

"The 'good judges'? You want their praise? The men who also dare to condemn?"

"Yes."

"Yet when they condemn—"

"Then— Oh, I suppose it is all right. It is just enough. Oh, yes! I know it is just. But it nearly kills me." She laughed rather hysterically. "Absurd, isn't it?"

He looked at her very compassionately. "You are too excitable. Forgive me for saying so, but you have altered very much during this last year. You look overworked, overworried, overwrought. You must rest, or you will never write your great book."

"You know I never could."

"I do not. I said from the first that you had ability—even in the criticism which you—which hurt you" (she dug her nails passionately into her little white palms,) "and for which you have taken the fullest revenge in your power."

He smiled a wintry smile, and would have looked bitterly at her if he could.

"I don't suppose it hurt you much?" she inquired, with a strange wistfulness. If he had read her as he read women in his books, he would simply have taken her in his arms. But he merely felt a thrill of horror at her revengefulness—a mental shudder that such a soft, fair, small creature should wish to give pain.

"O no, not much," said he. "Not enough to spoil my art, such as it is. My latest lady-in-a-book has caught a touch of you. But even she comes all right in the third volume—at least, what would be the third volume, if they weren't all in one now."

"Yes," said she, thoughtfully. "I understood when I read it. She is a much better woman than I."

"I gathered that you hadn't read the book?"

"Oh, that was my—nastiness. Of course I've read it. Every one has read it. Besides, it is part of my business now to read the books of you great people."

"What! You a critic! What for?"

"The Daily Thunderbolt."

He looked at her in mute astonishment. For The Thunderbolt had called his book the greatest work of the greatest writer of the age—which he knew wasn't true.

"You wrote that critique?" said he slowly. "I ought to thank you, I suppose. But I confess I do not understand you."

"No," she answered sadly, "you do not understand me. You never will understand me. I cannot understand myself sometimes. I am full of [illegible] say; and only [illegible] "What are [illegible] "Death; or- [illegible] Or?"

"I have for- [illegible]tem. Happiness, I suppose." That was wh- [illegible] the specialist said; but she interpreted it [illegible] love—this man's love!

He looked at [illegible] er wonderingly. Was it love, or removed, o- [illegible] further revenge that was in her mind? He- [illegible] would have sacrificed his life for her, if ne- [illegible] be, but not his pride. No, no, one rebuff [illegible] was enough.

"If happine- [illegible] were offered, you would probably thr- [illegible] it aside," he said very sternly. She [illegible] ve a quick glance and read his mind.

"You do no- [illegible] understand," she answered quietly, with [illegible] tears very near her eyes. "You misjudg- [illegible] me; now and always."

He bent a- [illegible] tle toward her, and just touched her [illegible] ve with his hand.

"Is there a- [illegible] way—any possible way—in which I can u- [illegible] erstand?"

Dainty touc- [illegible] s of pink stole out on her pale features, [illegible] nd something softened out the disdainful [illegible] rl of her pretty lips.

"You migh- [illegible] ead some of my stories—if you could en- [illegible] e them. They are 'me,' I think."

"Then you [illegible] e very nice—lately; but——" he hesitated [illegible] stopped.

"Did you r- [illegible] d 'A Woman's Mercy,' in The New Mag- [illegible] ine?" she asked suddenly.

"No. I'm a- [illegible] id I didn't. But I will."

"It isn't wo- [illegible] n your notice."

"I will be [illegible] judge of that. What is it about?"

"Oh!—a m- [illegible] and a woman—the usual thing."



"I DO NOT UNDERSTAND."

"What ma- [illegible] and woman?"

"A critic a- [illegible] a writer." He became alert with interest.

"Tell me [illegible] ut it."

"I—I don't [illegible] hink I can remember." Her face was ver- [illegible] pink now.

"I should [illegible] much like you to," he pleaded.

"Well. She [illegible] was a would-be writer, a poor, sensitiv- [illegible] neurotic creature, like me—only not so- [illegible] asty"—she paused for contradiction, bu- [illegible] he was silent.

"She wrot- [illegible] book once," she continued, "when she w- [illegible] young and fanciful. There was a wom- [illegible] in it—a bitter, hard, cruel woman—born- [illegible] ed from some yellow-backed novel—not h- [illegible] own creature, really—not even her nas- [illegible] self——" She paused again and looked a- [illegible] iously, appealingly at him.

"Not her [illegible] e self—her better self," he suggested, ga- [illegible] ly.

"Not acco- [illegible] ing to my tale. Well, the book went of- [illegible] irly well for a first venture; but a great c- [illegible] ic lashed the heroine mercilessly."

"You own [illegible] he heroine was bad?" The inquiry seem- [illegible] forced from him, it was so sudden and v- [illegible] ement.

"Yes—Oh, [illegible] But the criticism hurt her—the girl wh- [illegible] wrote it—the neurotic, passionate girl- [illegible] rribly. She worried all day over it; she [illegible] y awake at night and cried over it; she- [illegible] e—" Her voice broke, and she brushed [illegible] ay a tear, with an angry little sob.

"And so sh- [illegible] hated the critic?"

"She hated [illegible] he critic; or she thought she did."

There was [illegible] ong silence.

"Did she t- [illegible] e her revenge upon him—in your tale?" [illegible] is tone was chilly with assumed indiffe- [illegible] nce.

"She mean- [illegible] o, but—"

"Tell me."

"When she met him she didn't know that he was the critic."

"And he fell in love with her?"

"He said so."

"Did she like him—Agnes?" His face was still cold, but his voice was almost fierce in its eagerness.

"In the story she did."

"But when he told her that he was the critic?"

"I didn't say that he told her."

"But he did, didn't he?"

"Yes—in the story."

"So she hated him?"

"Y—es—not exactly—I don't know." Her hands kept opening and closing aimlessly.

"Anyhow, she resolved upon revenge?"

"Yes, a sort of revenge."

"A sort of revenge?" She shrunk and quivered at the scorn in his voice.

"You should read the story," she pleaded.

"My God!" he cried, "do I not know it?"

"No," she answered firmly, "you do not know it."

"Then I should like to hear." But she knew that he had hardened his heart.

"Well, she resolved to let him go on liking her—"

"A sort of revenge!"

"She made herself as attractive as she could. She wasn't very pretty, you know; merely a 'small, pale, big-eyed'—"

"For God's sake!" he cried, fiercely and hoarsely.

"Well, somehow she made him like her, and she—"

"Hated him all the time?"

"No—o—not altogether—in the tale."

"Then he proposed to her?"

"Yes; he proposed to her."

"Lamely enough—but earnestly." There was the rage of a caged animal underneath his quiet voice.

"Oh, no! Not lamely at all; honestly and manfully, and lovingly. He was a splendid character—in the tale." It was strange that he could not read the hero-worship in her tone.

"But she thought he wasn't?"

"No. She thought he was. She knew he was." She tied her handkerchief trembblingly in knots.

"Agnes, you are trying to play with me. I do not understand."

"No," she said passionately, looking up at him with white, drawn face and quivering lips, and eyes full of pain; "you do not understand. He did not understand."

"Did she not refuse him? Did she not tell him that the criticism had nearly broken her heart? Did she not tell him that she had resolved to take the bitterest revenge that a woman could take? Did she not tell him that she had studied his books to find the ways that attracted him most, to make him care for her? Did she not tell him that she had meant him to propose that she might refuse him? Did she not say that she wanted him to care for her all the rest of his life?" He stood up and towered over her like an accusing angel.

"Yes," she said with a sob. "But—"

"But! There is no 'but' to excuse such conduct as that!"

"Ah, but she had a lot more to say if he would have heard her. But he cursed her and went away—in the tale!"

"Agnes!" She sobbed uncontrolledly behind her handkerchief. "Agnes, for mercy's sake tell me what would she have told him if he had not gone." She looked up with a tear-stained face.

"She would have told him," she said, steadying her voice bravely and laying her finger-tips upon his arm, "that he had conquered her passion and her wickedness; that she had found out how great and strong and kind he was—"

"Agnes, little Agnes! Would she have told him that she loved him?"

"I—I—don't know. The—the tale stops."

"But our tale, dear?" There was something in his voice that was past describing.

Then she looked up at him, with eyes brimming over, and whispered a word so brokenly that he could scarcely hear. But he took her in his arms and held her as close as could be, and she tried to nestle closer.

"O, Aggie, Aggie," he cried; "I ought to have known—a woman's mercy."

She lifted a flushed, happy face and threw a pair of slim, willful arms round his neck. "No," she whispered, "my dear, dear boy. A woman's love!"

J. A. FLYNN in Black and White.

WOMEN IN HAUSALAND, SOUDAN.

The position of women in Hausaland is a much more favored one than in any ordinary Mohammedan country. A writer in The Nineteenth Century says they have, as a rule, freedom of choice in regard to marriage, and after marriage the wife continues to retain her own personal property. In the event of her possessing any slaves prior to her marriage she keeps these as her personal attendants, and should she be separated from her husband would take them with her. So far, however, is it from being the case that the teaching of Mohammedanism has raised the status of women in this country, in proportion as the men become good Mohammedans is the status of their women lowered.

The position of the Fulah women is by no means so good a one as that of the Hausa women. The latter are as a rule allowed to go about as they like, while the former are usually shut up and kept in seclusion. As an example of the education which Hausa women can attain if they choose, a Hausa native, who was himself quite a learned man, told me that his sister was a better scholar than he was. Mohammedanism by facilitating divorce has loosened rather than strengthened the marriage bond, and by creating the harems which are now attached to the houses of all the chief Fulahs has degraded a large number of women to the position of concubines.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We Americans are a fairly capable and adaptable race, says a writer in Lippincott's. Some few things we can teach the world; nay, we have done it already. But some other things we are not so good at. England could give us points on municipal government; our cities are scarcely so well managed as Manchester and Birmingham. England prepares her diplomatists by natural selection and systematic training; we trust the fitness of ours to luck. She has standards of public character and conduct in office; it is questionable whether we have any. She cultivates and defers to expert opinions on finance, political economy, and the like; we hold "professors and theorists" in some contempt, and consider one man's notion as good as another's. When new dangers and duties confront us, our happy-go-lucky temper recalls the man in Dickens who "supposed" he could play the fiddle; he had never tried.

Now, Britain can, as a rule, rely on the qualities needed in any of her public servants. It is not that Englishmen are naturally better or brighter than Americans; they and we are built on the same foundations; but they are trained for their work—they have to be. It is not so long since appointments with them came by patronage and "pulls," much as with us now, but they found it expedient to substitute a merit system. That system has had a good deal to do with England's prosperity and progress, with her recent strides toward widened empire, with her present isolated greatness.

FOR LOVE OF YOU.

For love of you, I pace the street,
Heedless of sun or drenching dew,
Buoyed by the chance that we may meet—
Which, by the way, we never do;
Yet anxiously I pace the street,
For love of you.

For love of you, I sit and groan,
And, bored alike by old and new,
I answer in impatient tone
When they suggest a task to do:
I'd work my fingers to the bone,
For love of you.

For love of you, I lag behind
To gaze upon the darkening view,
To hide myself where none may find—
And once I found them charming, too;
But I begin to hate my kind,
For love of you.

For love of you, if ill betide,
If hearts are cold or friends are few,
Remember, I am on your side;
And though a thousand menace two,
I'd fight and fight until I died,
For love of you.

For love of you, I will not blame,
Although the heart that once was free
Should perish to increase your fame.
One chance of life there seems to be—
The chance that you may feel the same,
For love of me.

—JESSIE POPE in The Sketch.

1898

SOME NEW GLOVES.

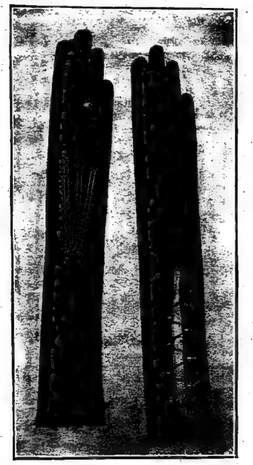
WOMEN will see something worth looking at this Fall when they go to choose their gloves. That delightful feminine pastime will offer a field large enough to satisfy the most fastidious. Not that there will be an abundance of novelties; there never is in gloves. But what change has been made is radical and distinct, and, withal, entirely pleasing.

The substitution of "jeweled hooks" for the disfiguring iron shoe hooks and clasps has rendered the feminine glove a thing of beauty which shines in contrast with its predecessor of a year ago. Imagine a delicately tinted glove of a beaver or light blue shade, with five jeweled hooks of the deepest red, and embroidery on the back of the same color, and you have the very latest thing in hand apparel for women.

It will be a joy to the hearts of most of the fair sex, too, to know they will still have the opportunity of lacing their gloves, instead of adopting the prosaic system of clasps.

Little else, if anything, but hooks will be seen this year on women's gloves. Buttons, of course, are distinctly passée, and clasps have been bequeathed, with thanks, to the men. As to the embroidery, or points, as the knowing ones call it, it will follow in general the style known to our grand folks in the matter of the three conventional bars. Wise improvement has been made in the size of the points, and they will be very small and tasteful.

No prevailing style in colors has developed, and probably none will. This, the opinion is, is as it should be, since unlimited opportunity will thus be given for combinations of coloring. To be sure, it is a



The New Ladies' Glove.
Showing the Jeweled Clasps and Embroidery of Same Color.

long day since any one color held the centre of the stage, but such an all-star cast as the new scheme of color contrasts presents has never been seen before.

Suède and glacé gloves, by the way, will be worn in equal number. Both have advantages which render them, if not necessary, at least acceptable.

Taking the "Liege" colorings—the name more or less Greek to the uninitiated, as most names are, but the colors very pretty, nevertheless—here is a glove in three shades of tan. Jeweled hooks and embroidery are seen with it in blue, pink, green, beaver, and slate.

Another coloring is the "Admiral"—navy-blue, as its name suggests—with contrasting colors of pink, blue, lavender, gold, and slate. The gold embroidery secures as rich an effect to this glove as could well be desired. It is simply stunning, and will make a high bid for popularity.

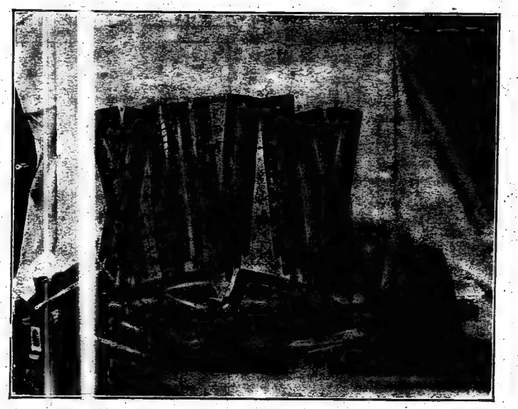
The Cannes colorings in light blue will have contrasting shades of pink, green, sky blue, and deep pink—a much more dressy glove than the "Admiral," and, with the deep pink embroidery and hooks, a very beautiful creation.

The plain black glove should be mentioned here since it will have the most artistic beauty of any glove to be found. Pink and lavender make, probably, the most striking contrasts to this color, but heliotrope, light green, and light blue will also be used.

The "Loutre" glove is brown, and on the hand of the woman who can wear the color very becoming and handsome. Such fetching contrasts as pink, blue, purple, and copper place the glove on a higher level than it has heretofore occupied, and that is saying a great deal, because the brown glove does not lack for popularity these days.

Another shade of blue is found in the "Ocean" colorings. Being so much lighter than the "Admiral," it carries a contrasting color of deep red with excellent effect, and will no doubt become one of the season's favorites. Blue always has immense possibilities, and the contrasts which have been made with green and brave points and hooks render both effects very pleasing.

The "Gironette" is a gray glove. In neither the glacé nor suède leather is the gray glove so satisfactory as some others,



WINTER STYLES IN LADIES' GLOVES.

and its popularit is not on the increase. It is not easy to ay, though, what effects light blue, laver r, light green, and espe- cially pink emi idery will have on this vacillating glove The "Stylet" is a glove of almost the as e hue, perhaps more of a slate. In the pl e of light green embroid- ery light red is sed with good judgment. and capital res s are obtained from the use of purple h ks and points.

"The "Ermits " colorings, all very handsome, are v n, fortunately, with cau- tion, and consequ tly cannot be called pop- ular. Such a p inent color has its uses, however, and ple provision has been made for show it at its best. Gold points and hoo present as beautiful a contrast b gree as any glove can boast. Other colors us are lavender, red, and pink.

Those who ad re purple gloves should take delight in t brilliant contrasts to be seen. Shades o ink and light green are largely used, as ell as a darker shade of purple and beave and lavender.

The beaver gl s, known also as mode, in color a trifle ighter than straw, pass under the techn l name of "Faucette." They are mentio d last in the list of wo- men's gloves, m on account of their re- cent manufactur than from any lack of distinctive merit. They are made with pur- ple, blue, pink, en, and tan points and hooks.

So much for t ladies. As to the men, they will not be rly so lucky in the mat- ter of variety. he only change worth mentioning lies i he return of embroidered points. With eve g gloves the points have never been en ely done away with, but for a time, far as walking gloves were concerned, looked as though they had been permane tly relegated to oblivion. That their retur will be short-lived there can hardly be a doubt. The plain Paris points are in eve way suited for a man's glove as embroi y properly accompanies a woman's.

Suède gloves i tan and slate will con- tinue their popul ty. Despite their faults, which those who ar them know, there is no denying that t y have a certain genteel quality, particularly the slate shade, which no other glove possesses.

For ordinary street wear, tans, browns, and reds are eminently proper, and in the style of make-up the gloves have undergone no change whatever. Two clasps and plain points are the sole requisites.

Those who own evening gloves with black embroidery will feel reassured to know that they are not only tolerated, but are making bids for popularity again. One can never make a mistake, however, in wearing plain white gloves for evening.

The regulation glove of heavy chevrette leather, with seams saddler-sown, and with one clasp, will do for any rough usage, such as driving, bicycling, and golfing. These gloves will be worn in the red and tan shades, with possibly a slight preference for the red.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN CUBA OF THE PAST.

No freedom of conscience either was or is allowed in Cuba, the Governors being the Vice Royal Patrons of the Church, and the priests officials of the administration. A writer well qualified to speak on the subject, Antonio Gonzolo Perez, says in The Nineteenth Century: "Every publication must be submitted to censorship before being placed in circulation, any infraction of this ordinance being severely punished. The mission of the press is therefore reduced to chanting the ancient glories of Sagunto and Numancia, which the Spaniards are supposed to have conquered, notwithstanding the fact that these cities were destroyed by the Romans and Carthaginians long before the Christian era, when the very name of Spain was non-existent; or more recently to printing false reports of her triumphs over the insurgents.

"Until the last war (1868) the school books were carefully examined, in order that all allusion to modern ideas might be eliminated, even the very words 'liberty' and 'independence' being struck out. So late as the last Conservative Ministry, a decree was promulgated commanding the Rector of Havana University and the Directors of the Superior Colleges of the island to send to Madrid every year a list of all text books adopted in such public institutions, in order to make sure that nothing was contained in them telling against the official religion or Spanish sovereignty.

"Trials for what would be considered here purely fanciful offenses against the Church, the Government, and what is called the State classes, viz., the clergy, the military, and civil officials, takes place very frequently in the courts of the island, and many writers have been thrown into jail for such offenses. The author of this article was once threatened with arrest by a Spanish Judge in Havana City for having published a treatise on 'Natural Rights,' which treatise, according to the fanatical opinion of said Judge, contained doctrines dangerous and opposed to the dogmas of the Church. Liberty of association and assemblage is unknown in Cuba, and freedom of speech is absolutely prohibited. Not even a family party or ball can be held without the permission of the Chief of Police, and the interested persons must apply for a license within the previous forty-eight hours. The lack of such license is punished with fine and imprisonment and the entertainment suspended."

Discouraging Him.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

"My love for you can never die!" he exclaimed passionately.

"How do you know?" she asked in that cold, calculating way that we associate with examinations in higher mathematics.

He shivered and looked around for his coat. It might be impossible to kill his love in any ordinary way, but it could be frozen to death.



Gentleman's Fall and Winter Glove.

A Doubtful Compliment.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

He—Dearest, you are my very life.

She—Coming from you at this time that's hardly complimentary.

He—And why not, pray?

She—Because you were but a moment ago quoting that "life is as tedious as an oft-told tale."



"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS.
In His Cabin on Board the Iowa.



THINGS ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE LEF UNSAID.

Harry—How very dull it was at the Cutler's party last nig
Vera—Yes, in the early part of the evening; but it was bri ter after you left.

After the First Quarrel.

From The Chicago Daily News.

"Go!" she exclaimed, "and never speak to me again!"

He passed out into the unsympathetic night, but paused when he reached the sidewalk and drew something from one of his inside pockets. As he did so the beautiful girl, who was watching him from the vestibule, uttered a shrill scream and ran toward him.

"Albert!" she cried, "what would you do? Pray do not kill yourself! Throw your revolver away and let us forget our quarrel!"

"It isn't a revolver," he replied, as he caught her in his arms. "It is a monkey wrench I borrowed from you that day my wheel broke down. I have been wearing it next to my heart ever since."

Then they returned to the parlor and took up the thread of love's young dream where it had been broken.

A Regrettable Idea.

From The Washington Star.

"There seems to be some difficulty in making the Germans understand just what you say," said one American officer.

"Yes," answered the other. "And it would be too bad if Admiral Dewey has to use one of his 10-inch guns for a megaphone."

The Crockery Smasher.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Hiram—Dear, I wish you'd bring home a dozen Harveyized steel plates.

Mr. Hiram—What do you mean?

Mrs. Hiram—I'm just curious to see what Bridget would do with them.

One of War' Transformations.

From The Cl land Plain Dealer.

"And you saw A e in the hospital? How interesting he mus ook!"

"Interesting! Se I wish you could see him. Leg up in a ing, plaster patches all over his head, fing s in splints, complexion of old mahogany, d a voice like a hoarse buzzsaw! There h lies all day, yelling for a drink and swear g like a trooper."

"Not little Arth Sweetapple?"

"Yes, little Arth Sweetapple."

Cholly's redicament.

From The w York Ledger.

Farmer—Hey th Git a move on! Ther bull will ketch yo sure!

Cholly—Aw, but cawn't! I've spwained me ankle!

Farmer—Well, y yer cane, an' ye kin git ter ther wall!

Cholly—Weally, ouldn't don't yer know! It's such beastly ad form to walk with your stick, don't y know!

Why Willie Stopped Smiling.

From The okesman-Review.

The salesman wa showing Willie the new styles of golf st dings, and said: "You have just the legs display this pattern."

"Yes?" murmu d Willie, with a complacent smile.

"They are long d the same size all the way up," continue the clerk, and the smile faded away.

A Reas able Doubt.

From Th Boston Budget.

Our hired girl i going to leave us.

Do you suppose e will leave the spoons, too?

A Dilemma.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Just got a letter from cousin Bill, who has reached Seattle from the Klondike."

"Answered him yet?"

"No. I'm in doubt. If he's broke and I answer him, he'll come and board with me all Winter, and if he's struck it and I don't answer him he won't lend me a cent."

How He Did It.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"You say he ground his teeth after she gave him a stony glare," said the Fretful Boarder. "Did he have a whetstone in his pocket?"

"Naw," said the Cheerful Idiot. "He ground them on the stony glare."

Hard Lines.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Why is Edith crying so bitterly?"

"She went to a sewing bee this afternoon, and nobody noticed her engagement ring."

A Family Affair.

From The New York Weekly.

Young Mother—What in the world makes the baby cry so?

Young Father—I guess he heard me say I managed to get a little sleep last night.

As to Dewey's Parade.

From The Dallas Morning News.

Dewey will have to make his naval parade up the Mississippi River if everybody is to see it who wants to.

He Knew Her.

From The Chicago Journal.

Jack—She's a dear girl.

Jill—Yes; she broke me.

Nautical.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Doesn't she remind you of some stately ship under full sail?"

"She's more like an old catamaran."

Uncle Sambo's Wisdom.

From The Boston Budget.

De man w'at done say dat knowledge am powah, nebber hab de speunce ter be kick by a ignunt mule.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Baptismal Garments.

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Mrs. Kendal

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HAIR ORNAMENTS

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,198. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Dowager Empress of China and Li Hung Chang have taken steps to punish their enemies. Among the latter is Kang-Yuwei, leader of the Reform Party, who urges England to intervene for the purpose of restoring the Emperor and resisting Russian aggressiveness. It is reported that Russia has offered the Dowager Empress the services of 10,000 troops in Pekin and that the British fleet will prevent them from landing. A Hongkong dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph says all the evidence tends to the conviction that the Emperor is dead. Gen. Kitchener, commander of the British forces in the Soudan, has returned to Omdurman after establishing a garrison at Fashoda, where he notified Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition, that Great Britain insisted upon her claim to the territory. There was no fighting, the settlement of the dispute being left to diplomacy. At a mass meeting in Paris to protest against revision of the Dreyfus proceedings the Chairman declared that the first head to fall in case of a revolution should be that of M. Clémenceau.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Residents of Somerville, N. J., have raised the point that the Brunswick Traction Company has forfeited its franchise for extensions, as all of the line has not been completed within the time limit allowed.

William A. Eddy, the kiteflier, says the repeated destruction of piano wire used in experiments with kites by lightning from clear skies proves that cord must be used instead. Experimenters have had narrow escapes from severe electric shocks.

A conference of independent leaders was held here yesterday, and it was decided to find a new candidate for Governor as a result of the statement of Col. Roosevelt that he could not accept the nomination. Another conference will be held in Albany to-day to decide upon the nominee.

At Saratoga yesterday various "slates" were put forth by the Platt men with a view to propitiating Gov. Black's supporters, but without success. The Platt organization declared that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated for Governor, but there was talk of a dark horse. The fight is becoming exceedingly bitter.

The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, which was sunk by the American fleet off Santiago, has been floated by the company of wreckers under the direction of Lieut. Hobson. She has been taken to Guantanamo Bay, where she is being repaired and put in order for her trip north. The vessel will be a valuable acquisition to the United States Navy.

Page 2.

The German Liederkranz last evening held a memorial service in honor of its member, Paul W. Friedmann, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, and of his comrades who died during the war.

An unknown man and woman committed suicide in Brooklyn yesterday by lying down in front of a train in a railway tunnel. They were wretchedly dressed, and poverty evidently had driven them to desperation.

Secretary of War Alger spent yesterday inspecting the troops at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville. He made a speech in which he declared the War Department has been unjustly criticised. He found the conditions good in the Jacksonville camp.

Democrats in the city last night were comparing figures as to the expected vote on the first ballot at Syracuse on Wednesday. Mayor Van Wyck according to these estimates, will be in the lead, and a plan has been laid to stampede the convention for him. Elliot Danforth expressed confidence of winning, and friends of Judges Titus and Herrick were hopeful.

Page 3.

The latest advices from the Philippines state that the Filipino Congress is now considering the question of raising funds for maintaining an army. Some of the provinces oppose taxation for such a purpose and favor an American protectorate.

The hospital at Camp Wikoff is rapidly emptying, and the last man will probably leave Oct. 15. Major Brown denies that soldiers were buried improperly and describes the methods. Gen. Wheeler expects to leave Montauk to-day. All the cavalrymen have been ordered to Alabama.

Page 4.

Parick Malone, a cabman, says he cashed a check for William H. Volkmar which proved worthless. He had the young man arrested.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, yesterday elected delegates to the General Assembly of the order that will convene in Chicago on Nov. 10.

Bald and other professional cyclers have agreed to ride on the Trenton Inter-State Association track to-day. P. T. Powers says that the action of the cracks means the destruction of the League of American Wheelmen.

The Central Labor Union yesterday decided to keep a close watch on the actions of city officials in regard to organized labor. The inconsistency of union men in drinking non-union beer was commented upon and condemned.

The wife and children of Isaac Blond, who were sent back to Southampton some months ago by the immigration authorities, have not since been heard from, and his efforts to obtain information of their whereabouts are fruitless.

Page 5.

A memorial service was held in the General Theological Seminary for the Rev. Walter Gardiner Webster, one of the victims of La Bourgogne.

The Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which will be held next week, will close the harness racing season in this vicinity.

In the baseball games yesterday Cincinnati at home defeated Cleveland 5 to 4 in one game, and the second game was called after five innings; Chicago, at home, defeated Pittsburg 7 to 4; at St. Louis the Louisvilles defeated the home team 4 to 2.

The championship cricket match of the metropolitan district ended on Saturday, the New Jersey Athletic Club retaining the cup, although meeting its first defeat on that day at the hands of the Manhattans. C. H. Clarke won both individual prizes.

Nellie Donlan, fourteen years old, is in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from what the physicians say is hysterical hydrophobia. Her brother, it appears, was in the habit of teasing and startling her by barking like a dog. He did this on Saturday while she was in a highly nervous condition, and she became violently insane and barked and snapped like a dog. Four policemen had difficulty in holding her until her strength was exhausted.

The officers of the United States Golf Association are having difficulty in obtaining quick responses from the golfers invited to make up the team of ten which is to play the first international team match with the Canadians Saturday at Toronto, but Secretary Kerr expects to be able to announce all the acceptances before Thursday, on which day the Americans must start. Other events of interest are scheduled for the coming fortnight.

Page 7.

Thomas Collins, the last but one of the members of the great railroad-building firm of Collins Brothers, died yesterday at Bellefonte, Penn.

To-day is Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement for all devout Jews, and will be observed with prayer and fasting. Rabbi Kohler preached last evening, Yom Kippur eve, on "Religion as a Song in the Night."

Page 10.

Dr. Lyman Abbott yesterday preached his first sermon in Plymouth Church this Fall. His subject was "The Church Creed Not a Test, but a Testimony."

Forty-one Chinamen were found gambling and were arrested at 10 Chatham Square yesterday by police who made a raid on the place.

A baby seal from Glen Island was in the Aquarium yesterday in the same tank with Nellie. The new arrival seemed to be welcome to its companion.

Alphonse Ffelev, one of the Commissioners in the employ of the New Panama Canal Company, returned from Paris yesterday and told of the work and the plans of the company.

The Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church has decided to withdraw the support of the society from the American school in Athens.

Because the watchman of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Williamsburg, failed to send his hourly electric signal, policemen surrounded the building, only to find that the watchman had left his son in charge.

Believing that her husband, who was arrested for firing over the heads of hoodlums who had annoyed him, had committed murder, Mrs. Ernest Boldt became hysterical and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The Speedway was crowded yesterday afternoon, apparently by all the drivers of fast horses in New York and Brooklyn, and nothing slower than a three-minute gait could obtain recognition. The weather was excellent for driving.

Alluding to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night, said that Anarchists should not be allowed to pollute American air with their breath or American soil with their feet, but should be quarantined for their naturarl lives.

Amadino Dergeniske, sixty-one years old, was hit by a bullet while walking along the Pennsylvania Railroad track near the Hackensack River yesterday. He doesn't know who shot him, but two young men were arrested because John Brown said he saw them shooting at a telegraph pole supposed to be in line with the old man.

A passenger who booked as Charles Putzi at Havre hanged himself with a piece of a halyard from a beam in his stateroom on La Gascogne. His baggage could not be found, and there was nothing to aid in identifying him. The suicide caused much speculation among the other passengers, two of whom had said he had an evil eye.

An alleged clubroom, purporting to be occupied by the James S. Walker Democratic Association, was raided by the police yesterday morning. Eighteen colored men were arrested, but seventeen, who were charged with disorderly conduct, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell. The reputed manager was held for violation of the Anti-Gambling act. It is said by the police that the so-called association has no legal charter.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday the Rev. Dr. De Costa declared that "in this country alone the religion of Christ had been emptied out of the minds and lives of two-thirds of all the people," a condition of things for which, he said, the Reformation was responsible. Religion, he thought, was too expensive, and Congregationalism was crushing the life out of many parts of the Church. It behooved the latter to stem the swelling tide of inebriety, ungodliness, and crime, and to make a stand among other things against the divorce evil, which was undermining society.

The original West Orange ghost has made no trouble for the Italian grocer Frank Pietro since Thursday, when prayers for its repose were said in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel. A new alleged spectre, however, yelled at Policeman Bussold in front of the supposedly haunted house Saturday night, but disappeared when he charged upon it. Police Captain Lamford says the second visitor probably is not a ghost, but a spook or flibbertigibbet, outlawed from the spirit world. Pietro has moved, but says he will be followed by the shade of the murdered Christiano, which, he believes, has something to communicate to its friends.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 8.

TROLLEY MAY LOSE FRANCHISE.

Time Limit Allowed the Brunswick Traction Company Has Expired.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—An interesting and important point has been raised in Somerville as to whether or not the Brunswick Traction Company has forfeited its right to operate the extension of the street railway through that place by not having the road completed over the whole route within the six months allowed for the work of construction by the Bridgewater Township Committee.

It was this time limit that caused the company to make a hasty move to run cars through Dunellen Thursday night, but in Somerville the possibility of the franchise becoming invalid was not recognized. The agreement between the township and the trolley capitalists was that the tracks should be laid from the eastern to the western limits of the town, but the tracks lack a considerable distance of covering the route on the western end. The time limit on the franchise expired last Wednesday.

A number of Somerville residents are urging the officials to use the circumstance as a means of compelling the traction company to award the township a further bonus.

LIGHTNING RUINS KITE WIRES.

Eddy Says Cord Must Be Substituted for Metal Thread.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 25.—William A. Eddy says that strokes of lightning from a clear sky which have destroyed the steel piano wire kite cables paid out to a height of several thousand feet by the sixteen Weather Bureau kite stations throughout the country indicate that steel wire must be replaced by cord. Recent improvements which he has made in the tandem system of kiteflying demonstrate that as great heights can be made with cord, which is not as subject to lightning strokes. Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution has furnished Mr. Eddy with silk cord, with which it has been demonstrated that silk has twice the strength in proportion to its weight as compared with tool steel.

At Cincinnati 12,000 feet of kite steel piano wire in midair was destroyed by lightning, but the metereological register landed safely twenty miles distant. The Weather Bureau kite at Lansing, Mich., with 75,000 feet of wire paid out, was destroyed in the same way. Mr. Hyle, the observer, escaping injury owing to his fortunate release of an iron guiding bar. Mr. De Graw of Springfield, Ill., had 2,297 feet of kite wire in the air when lightning burned up the wire, landing the kite one and a half miles north. At Topeka 3,000 feet of kite wire was burned by lightning, momentarily stunning the observers.

Mr. Eddy attributes his escape from lightning at Bayonne during countless electrical experiments since 1892 with kite-sustained copper wire to the fact that the altitude of the tin foil collector was not greater than 1,500 feet, and he also withdrew his line at the approach of thunderstorms. He has successfully carried the kite-wire sparks into his house and flashed electric fire through incandescent electric globes with broken carbons.

ALARMED BY PISTOL PRACTICE.

The Engineer Made Many Think Burglars Were in the Bank.

Four men rushed into the police station in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and told Sergt. Delaney to send some one around the corner to Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, that there were burglars there, in the big building occupied by the Twelfth Ward Bank, and Station L of the Post Office. Detectives Rosenfeld and Rafsky were ordered to the spot. On the way the excited men told the detectives they had heard three muffled explosions in the bank building, doubtless made by burglars opening a safe. The detectives ran. The building was surrounded by 200 persons. Another muffled explosion sounded as the detectives darted through the crowd. Cautiously they made their way to the basement, and heard another explosion as they stood on the stairs.

There was only one door between them and the explosions, which the detectives found came from the basement. The detectives whispered; then, at a sign from one, they rushed at the door, carrying it from its hinges. Inside the basement there was a light, and beneath it stood the engineer of the building with a revolver in his hand.

"What's the matter?" asked a detective.

"Nothing," answered the engineer.

"What are you doing with that revolver?"

"Testing it," the engineer answered, simply.

Then the detectives went back to the station. It was an hour before the people in the street understood that the engineer had been lonesome, and, not thinking his shots could be heard, decided to cut out a bull's-eye from a target.

THE MARIA TERESA AFLOAT

Under Lieut. Hobson's Direction the Wrecked Cruiser Is Raised and Will Come North.

WAS TAKEN TO GUANTANAMO

The Vessel Will Be a Valuable Acquisition to the American Navy—Greeted with Cheers and Salutes.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Sept. 25.—The wrecking company engaged under Lieut. Hobson in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships has succeeded in floating the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa. The cruiser, after being got afloat, was taken in tow by the Potomac and convoyed by the cruiser Newark, the Scorpion, and the Alvarado, proceeded for Guantanamo Bay, where she arrived last night.

The successful culmination of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the firing of National salutes, and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined, disturbing the noon siesta.

Off Siboney the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane, and the towing power was increased.

The Newark, under Capt. Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving this fine naval acquisition. The cruiser is being put in condition for her trip north by the repair ship Vulcan.

The Infanta Maria Teresa, Cervera's flagship, was the first of the Spanish vessels to succumb to the attack of the American fleet off Santiago on July 3. She headed the Spanish column as it came out of the harbor entrance, and barely half an hour later her bow was headed shoreward, the Oquendo, next following, a little further to the west; then the Vizcaya, still more to the west, and finally the Cristobal Colon. According to the account of one of the Maria Teresa's officers it was a shell from the Texas that completed her doom. Piercing the side armor it exploded in the engine room, and burst the main steam pipe. A signal to the engine room from the bridge brought no response. Every one below had been killed. The vessel struck the rocks a mass of flames, and when later examined it was found that her interior was a complete ruin, magazine bunkers, boilers, and engines showing only as a chaos of twisted metal.

Some of the armor plates had been wrenched partly or entirely off, but the shell of the vessel was intact. Wreckers who were sent to salve her raised her sufficiently to find that her bottom was punctured and that she could not be hauled off till the hole was patched and she was raised still higher from the rocks.

The floating and rehabilitation of the Infanta Maria Teresa will give to the navy of the United States one of a class of vessels in which it is deficient—that of armored cruisers. The ex-Spaniard is in fact nearer in its offensive and defensive features like the second-class battleship Texas than the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, while in speed she about equals the cruisers.

The Infanta Maria Teresa was built at Bilboa in 1890. She is a twin-screw, steel vessel, 364 feet over all, and 340 feet between perpendiculars. She has a beam of 65 feet 2 inches and a mean draught of 21 feet 6 inches, with a displacement of 6,890 tons. She is a sister ship of the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, and those who saw the Vizcaya when she visited this port may know how the Maria Teresa appears. She has the same bow, two funnels, and two masts, each having a military top.

She is provided with two sets of vertical triple-expansion engines and four double-ended and two single-ended boilers. Under natural draught her engines develop 9,500 indicated horse power, giving a speed of 18.5 knots; under forced draught, 13,700 indicated horse power, giving 20.2 knots speed. She has a coal capacity of 1,050 tons, which gives her a steaming radius of 9,700 miles at 10 knots speed. She has a water-line steel armor belt 5 feet 6 inches broad and 315 feet long, from 10 to 12 inches thick. She has two turrets placed forward and aft, which are 9 inches thick, and a conning tower 12 inches thick. Her ammunition tubes and cylinders are protected with 8-inch armor, and she has a protective deck from 2 to 3 inches thick. In each turret is one 11-inch gun of the Hontoria type. She has ten 5.5-inch Hontoria rapid-fire guns, five on each beam, the forward and aft ones being sponsoned; eight 6-pounder and ten 1-pounder rapid-fire guns; eight Nordenfelt and two Maxim machine guns, and eight torpedo tubes. She is designed to carry a complement of officers and men numbering 484. Many of her guns were reported to be in good condition after the battle.

THOMAS F. BAYARD WEAKER.

Feared that He Can Only Live a Few Days Longer.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 25.—The inclement weather of the past two or three days has had a depressing effect on the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and to-night he is visibly weaker than for some time, and the end is looked for within a day or two.

He remains in a semi-conscious condition nearly all the time, taking little nourishmeent and being sustained, practically, by his wonderful constitution.

Sherman Hoar's Condition.

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 25.—The condition of Sherman Hoar to-night was practically unchanged, but his fever was still very high, and the crisis has not as yet been reached.

Why Mrs. Davis Lives in New York.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—Some comment has been made as to why Mrs. Jefferson Davis prefers to make her home in New York City instead of going to Colorado Springs and living with her daughter, Mrs Hayes. The reason is this: Mrs. Davis suffers from some affection of the heart and believes that the great altitude of Colorado Springs would prove an injury to her health were she to reside there. Mrs. Hayes will remain with her mother some little time in New York before returning to Colorado.

Carriage Accident in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 25.—While former Alderman Peter Egenolf and his wife and another lady were driving in a barouche to-day the kingbolt of the carriage broke, throwing the forward part of the carriage to the ground. Mr. Egenolf, the ladies, and the coachman were thrown to the ground, but none of the party was seriously injured, though all sustained slight bruises.

F SHODA IN BRITISH HANDS.

Ge... Kitchener Returns to Omdurman After Establishing a Garrison at the Disputed Point.

...IRO, Sept. 25.—Gen. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has ...rned to Omdurman, having established ...s at Fashoda and on the Sobat River. ...e troops did no fighting, except with ...ervish steamer, which was captured on ... way south.

...ONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily Tele...h's Cairo correspondent says:

Gen. Kitchener found the French at ...hoda. He notified Major Marchand that ...ad express instructions that the territ... was British, and that the French must ...re, and offered them passage to Cairo. ...or Marchand absolutely declined to re... unless ordered to do so by his Govern...nt. No fighting occurred. Major Mar...nd was given clearly to understand that ... British insisted upon their claims, and ...rest has been left to be settled by diplo...y between the respective Governments. Gen. Kitchener sent a long official dis...ch to London, hoisted the Union Jack ... the Egyptian ensign, and left as a gar...n the Eleventh and Thirteenth Soudan... Battalions and the Cameron Highland... to protect the British flag. Col. Jack... commands the garrison."

...he Cairo correspondent of The Times ...s it is certain that there are no Abys...ian troops on the Upper Nile.

...en. Kitchener has telegraphed to the ...d Mayor of London, Lieut. Col. Horatio ...vid Davies, thanking him for his con...tulations, which he has only just re...ved on his return from establishing gar...ons at Fashoda and on the Sobat River. ...n. Kitchener, in his message, says he ...sts that the opening up of these exten...e countries will benefit British trade and ...mmerce.

...e Khalifa's Last Stronghold Taken.

...UAKIN, Sept. 25.—The only organized ...nnant of the Khalifa's army was defeat... and its last stronghold, Gedaref, capt...ed on Sept. 22, after three hours' hard ...hting, when an Egyptian force number... 1,300, under command of Col. Parsons, ...ted 3,000 dervishes, of whom 500 were ...ler. Three Egyptian officers were wound... and 37 Egyptian soldiers killed and 59 ...unded.

...NEMIES OF DREYFUS MEET.

...e Chairman Says M. Clemenceau's Head Should Fall First If a Revolution Breaks Out.

...ARIS, Sept. 25.—M. Paul Déroulède ...esided at a meeting held to-day for the ...rpose of protesting against a revision of ...e Dreyfus proceedings, at which he made ... speech violently denouncing M. Brisson ...d all the prominent supporters of revision ...d declared that if a revolution broke out ...d the scaffold was erected in Paris the ...st head to fall ought to be that of M. ...émenceau. "If Dreyfus ever returned to ...ance, M. Déroulède asserted, he would be ...nched. In conclusion he announced the ...tention to reconstitute the League of ...triots, which the Government formerly ...ssolved, and a resolution to this effect ...as carried by acclaim.

Slight demonstrations were made late this ...ternoon, but the crowds which gathered ...re quickly dispersed by the police.

COUNT ESTERHAZY'S CONFESSION.

Is Denial of Statements Ascribed to Him Is Discredited.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily News this ...orning publishes a report of an interview ...ith Count Esterhazy, in the course of ...hich the Count admitted having had a ...nversation with Mrs. Beer, wife of the ...itor of The Observer, on the 16th inst., ...t denied energetically that he had made ...e avowals credited to him. He then pro...uced a long letter, which he had addressed ... Mrs. Beer last week, giving a general ...enial in advance to anything which might ...e published without his signature, and ...rotesting that he had been "deceived by ...ing demonstrations of friendship on the ...art of the managers of The Observer, ...hen far from foreseeing the scandalous ...anoeuvre of which I was the intended ob...ect." Incidentally, Count Esterhazy declared that the pretended witness to the ...evelation was utterly ignorant of the ...rench language.

"The above mentioned letter, dated Sept. ..., is," the paper says, "apparently all that ...ount Esterhazy is able to submit in disproof of admissions which are now everywhere in London accepted as facts. Count ...sterhazy made not the slightest attempt to ...eny The Observer's categorical statements ... Mrs. Beer, the enterprising editress of ...he Sunday Times and the actual directress ...f The Observer. If The Observer's statements are untrue, Count Esterhazy should ...mmediately seek a remedy in the proper ...uarter and retire with substantial addition to his fortune."

Col. Henry's Successor Disgraced.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Col. Bennal of the general staff, who has been in charge of the Second Department of the Intelligence Bureau in succession to Col. Henry, has been dismissed and sent to join his regiment. The reason for his disgrace has not been made public.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing in the Central Gulf. Merida reports a fall in pressure of .15 inch in twenty-four hours, and still falling, and Key West .06 inch. Port Eads reports an easterly wind of thirty miles an hour. Showers have occurred in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain and increasing winds may be expected on the Gulf coast, and in the South Atlantic States. Generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	57	50	55
6 A. M.	56	49	55
9 A. M.	60	52	56
12 M.	72	55	60
4 P. M.	73	57	60
6 P. M.	68	57	61
9 P. M.	67	58	62
12 P. M.	62	58	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59
Weather Bureau	54½
Corresponding date 1897	64¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 58 degrees, at 8 P. M., and the minimum 49 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

Poland! Poland! Poland!

Pure, sparkling, delicious, medicinally unsurpassed.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA

Slates Proposed by the Platt Men with a View to Propitiating Gov. Black's Supporters.

THE FIGHT GROWING BITTER

The Organization Declares that Col. Roosevelt Will Be Nominated for Governor, but There Is Talk of a Dark Horse.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—At 11 o'clock to-night, when Chairman Odell left Senator Platt's room, the Republican State Convention slate stood as follows:

For Governor—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

For Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

For Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH.

For Controller—WILLIAM J. MORGAN.

For Attorney General—JOHN C. DAVIES.

It was then announced that no candidate had been finally determined upon for Treasurer. The office of State Engineer and Surveyer is so far going begging.

A bitter fight is on between the Platt men, who have prepared the above slate, and the supporters of Gov. Black. This bitterness is expected to be accentuated by the arrival of Gov. Black. The Governor will reach here at 9:30 to-morrow, and plunge into the fight at once. After a lengthy telephone talk with the Governor at a late hour to-night, Louis F. Payn said: "The Governor will go into the convention and will remain in the race till it is run, if he doesn't get more than ten votes." The Governor will be substituted in the Rensselaer delegation and will have a seat on the floor. If the present feeling continues to develop nobody here would be surprised if he openly denounces Thomas C. Platt on the floor.

To-day has not been one of rest for the politicians who have assembled here for the convention. While the army of delegates received comparatively few recruits, the commanding officers were all on duty and the business of slate-making went on with week-day activity in the rooms of the Republican State Committee, where Senator Platt and Chairman Odell held continuous conferences with the minor leaders from all sections of the State.

Changes in the Platt Slate.

From out of the secrecy of these conferences emanated a series of "slates," which were duly circulated among the lesser party lights on the outside to test the feeling of the delegates. These slates were propitiatory in character, which was interpreted by the Black men to mean that the Roosevelt boomers were not so sure of controlling the convention as they professed to be, and by the Platt followers as evidencing a generous disposition to harmonize existing differences.

The first of these Platt slates contained the following names: For Governor—Theodore Roosevelt; Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff; Secretary of State—Andrew Davidson; Controller—William J. Morgan; Attorney General—John C. Davies; Treasurer—Charles H. Babcock.

The fact that Mr. Babcock, who is a wealthy citizen of Rochester, is a close friend of George W. Aldridge, one of the Governor's chief backers, quickly gave rise to the report that the Superintendent of Public Works had abandoned the Black cause. Mr. Aldridge immediately disavowed all complicity in the promulgation of this ticket, however, and his repudiation of the olive branch it seemed to tender was followed by the announcement from Mr. Babcock that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination for Treasurer, and that he would be a candidate for Controller if for anything.

Later, ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton was tentatively substituted on the Platt slate for Treasurer, final decision in the matter being reserved until the arrival of Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn, who is Mr. Green's sponsor. Commissioner Dunn, while pledged to vote for Black, who appointed him, believes that Roosevelt will and ought to be nominated. Mr. Green's nomination would, it is urged, give recognition to the southern tier of counties.

Following this another erasure was made, the name of John T. McDonough being substituted for that of Andrew Davidson for Secretary of State. Mr. Davidson is the present Deputy Secretary. Mr. McDonough is the Chief of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and it is urged in his behalf that his Irish nationality and his labor connections would make him a strong candidate. The alleged substitution of McDonough for Davidson is attributed to the influence of William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The friends of Mr. Davidson insist that he will yet be named.

Claims of the Black Men.

While this omission of experimental tickets was in progress from the Platt camp, Black's lieutenants, including Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance; George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of Prisons, were busy at their headquarters. Mr. Payn began the day by announcing that Gov. Black himself would appear on the scene to-morrow and participate in person in the fight for his renomination. "The Governor will come to the convention," said Mr. Payn, "because he desires and expects to receive a renomination. That is the only reason, and that is reason enough."

This announcement stirred up a mild sensation. That the Governor of the State should leave the executive office to conduct his own canvass for renomination was pronounced by the Platt people unusual and undesirable. By the Black followers it was hailed as a signal that the fight was to be fierce and to a finish beyond the shadow of a doubt.

No slates were given out by Gov. Black's managers. They announced that they were bent on the business of renominating the Governor, and that they had no other candidates. From them emanated a story that the privilege of filling any place on the ticket he preferred had been offered to Superintendent Aldrige if he would support Roosevelt, to which alleged offer Mr. Aldridge is reported to have replied that he had but one candidate, and that was for the first place on the ticket, and that he would have that or nothing. While Messrs. Payn, Aldridge, and Collins declared that they expected Gov. Black to be renominated, they each wore the worried look that does not go with surety of victory.

The indications, as read by unprejudiced observers to-night, point to the safe control of the convention by the Platt men. They can, if they desire, nominate Col. Roosevelt, and they insist that that will be done. Chairman Odell said to-night that there was not the slightest intention to withdraw Roosevelt as a candidate. Lemuel Ely Quigg said that the developments of the last two days had not affected the Gubernatorial situation. If there was any suggestion of taking down Col. Roosevelt, he said, he had never heard of it. Controller Roberts said: "I am as certain that Roosevelt will be nominated as I am that the convention will meet on Tuesday."

Talk of a Dark Horse Increasing.

Nevertheless there has been an appreciable increase in the number of those who believe that neither Black nor Roosevelt will be nominated, and a decrease in the number of those who insist that Roosevelt's nomination is certain. Strong supporters of Gov. Black, like William Brookfield, admit that the Governor's cause seems hopeless. "I shall vote for the Governor," said Mr. Brookfield to-night, "but I must admit that it looks like Roosevelt."

But there are far-reaching opportunities for quick and sensational changes between now and the meeting of the convention, and the Black managers count on the charge of tax dodging with which they are hammering Roosevelt to convince many delegates that the Rough Riders' Colonel is unadvisable as a candidate, even if he is not actually ineligible. The fight is rapidly reaching a state of unprecedented bitterness. "Perjurer" and "tax dodger" are among the titles Louis F. Payn bestows on Col. Roosevelt, while the Platt men denounce the sudden attack on their candidate's eligibility as a "damnable and despicable plot." There is evident among the delegates a disposition to complain of the delay in the publication of Elihu Root's statement concerning Col. Roosevelt's ineligibility, and to protest against postponing it until the convention meets.

The renomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff now seems assured. His name is at present on the Platt slate, although Mr. Woodruff publicly insists that he is a candidate only on the ticket with Gov. Black. "I shall remain loyal to the Governor," he said to-night, "and I would under no circumstances accept a place on the Roosevelt ticket except with the consent and approval of Gov. Black and his friends."

There is a well-defined impression abroad that this consent has been secured in advance. Woodruff's friends insist that ex-Minister Woodford is out of the list of Gubernatorial dark horses.

A new possibility for State Treasurer developed to-day in the person of Senator John S. Sheppard of Yates, who is being urged by some of the upper tier of counties for a place on the ticket.

It developed here to-day that Senator Platt has interceded to force the renomination of Timothy E. Ellsworth of Press-bill fame in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District. Mr. Ellsworth has the delegates from Niagara County, Archie Sanders has those from Genesee, and Irving L'Hommedieu those from Orleans. If Sanders receives the Collectorship of Internal Revenue he is understood to be willing to retire. Mr. L'Hommedieu was sent for by Mr. Platt to-day and told to give way to Ellsworth, but so far he has refused.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S BUSY SUNDAY.

Several Rough Riders Visit Him and He Attacks His Mail.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 25.—Col. Roosevelt spent a busy day to-day, and this evening said he had not had a minute to himself since he arose this morning. He did not go to church, although he intended to do so. After breakfast he attacked the mountain of mail which came yesterday while he was in New York, and before he had been long at the task his visitors began to arrive. Among them were a number of Rough Riders, who came out to bid their Colonel good-bye before starting for the West.

This evening Col. Roosevelt said he had nothing to add to what he had already said on the tax question. Any statement in addition to what had been said would come through his lawyer, Mr. Root.

Col. Roosevelt said he was not certain whether he would remain here to-morrow or go to New York. He might do either. He had a lot of work he ought to do at home and if he went to the city this would have to suffer.

Town Clerk Long said this evening he had not made any further search of the records of the town for light on Mr. Roosevelt's residence. Ex-Town Clerk Knapp did not recollect that Mr. Roosevelt had ever forsaken his residence in the town. Col. Roosevelt's name appears on the list of persons entitled to vote in the Sixth Election District of the town, and had he presented himself last November he would have been allowed to vote.

ROOSEVELT AND ROOT SILENT.

Views on the Eligibility Question Reserved for the Convention.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt remained at Oyster Bay, Long Island, yesterday. He is expected in this city to-day, although it is said he will not confer with any Republican leaders, as the whole question of his nomination is now in the hands of his political friends.

Elihu Root was also out of the city yesterday. At his home it was simply said that he had left the city for the day. At the Union League Club and elsewhere, however, it was said he had already gone to Saratoga. He has made no public statement upon the legal view of Col. Roosevelt's affidavit of residence in Washington, and Col. Roosevelt's friends said yesterday, as the Colonel himself said Saturday night, that Mr. Root would reserve what he has to say for the Saratoga Convention. It is said that he has carefully prepared a statement showing by several letters from Col. Roosevelt to his attorney that the latter never had any intention of changing his residence, and that the affidavit, while seemingly formidable and almost conclusive, is really of no legal force.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union committee last year, who has just returned from a two months' trip to England and France, said last night, when asked for his opinion as to Col. Roosevelt's residence:

"I cannot, of course, pass upon the legal effect of the affidavit, but it seems to me that it shows at least this much—that Col. Roosevelt intended at the time to change his residence from Oyster Bay to Washington. It is an awkward situation that I hope will be straightened out, as I should like to see Roosevelt Governor of New York. He would be an honest and energetic Governor."

Boy Mistaken for a Deer and Killed.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Scott H. Currier, fourteen years old, son of Dr. A. F. Currier, while on a hunting expedition in the Adirondacks with his father and E. B. Sudbury, was mistaken for a deer and killed. The accident occurred Friday at the camp, thirty miles from Northampton, Fulton County. The body was brought back to Mount Vernon this morning. The men are reticent about the details. Dr. Currier said it was an accident, and no one was to blame.

THE INDEPENDENT TICKET

A Conference in Albany To-day to Find a Substitute for Col. Roosevelt.

A FORMAL STATEMENT ISSUED

The Canvass for Names Likely to Go Ahead and the Changes on the Ticket May Be Made Afterward.

The Independent Citizens' Committee held a conference at the Reform Club yesterday afternoon to consider what course is advisable or expedient since the refusal of Theodore Roosevelt to allow his name placed at the head of the independent ticket. After a long session, at which John De Witt Warner, Paul Fülier, John Jay Chapman, Isaac H. Klein, Boudinot Keith, and others were present, it was announced that a full statement would be given out later in the evening.

Mr. Warner, in speaking of the meeting of the committee and the independent candidates, which has been called at the Kenmore Hotel, Albany, at 2:30 P. M. to-day, said that it was not the purpose of the committee to name a substitute for Col. Roosevelt. He said this could not be done until after all the necessary petitions should have been filed, and that these could not be filed until next Friday.

The conference at Albany would, however, consider the question of Col. Roosevelt's successor on the ticket, Mr. Warner said. It will either select the man to be substituted or appoint a committee to make the selection and substitution after Friday. Mr. Warner would not intimate who the committee had in view. He said that several names had been discussed, but no selection had been made.

From what could be gathered yesterday in conversations with leading men in the independent movement, the sentiment of the committee seemed to favor Thomas E. Kinney, Mayor of Utica, for the place vacated by Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Kinney is now on the independent ticket as the nominee for State Controller. His friends say he is very strong up the State. If he is chosen, the sub-committee appointed at the Albany conference to-day will substitute some other name for Controller, thus making two changes on the ticket.

Victor H. Kohn, the business partner of Isaac H. Klein, returned last night from a tour through Rockland, Delaware, and Orange Counties, where he went to procure signatures to the independent petitions. He said he had no difficulty at all in getting all the signatures he wished. In Newburg he got his fifty signatures on a single street, and in the small town of Griffin Corners, Delaware County, he said he got the signatures of 69 out of the 100 voters of the place. He reports a

its leading candidate. The whole United States has recently had a terrible illumination of the evils which flow from the maladministration of public office under the spoils system. The results of corruption can generally be measured in dollars and cents or in moral degradation. This time we have seen those results as death and disease.

* * * * * * *

No attention whatever has been paid to the political leanings of these candidates, except that we have avoided choosing all from the same party.

* * * * * * *

It has been our endeavor to get candidates who have broken all ties with the machines that corruptly control their party organization.

* * * * * * *

We conceive that it would be a calamity to the State if our independent citizens should be unable in this election to cast a vote for Theodore Roosevelt without at the same time indorsing a machine.

Col. Jerome's Statement.

"On Sunday, the 11th inst., there appeared in the press an interview with Col. Jerome of this city in part as follows:

Col. Roosevelt authorizes the announcement that he is and always has been a Republican in the broadest sense of the word. While he has not been seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, should it come to him he would gladly accept it as an honor and a duty, recognizing as he does the dignity and honor of the position. He means the regular nomination of the Republican Party by the delegates at the Saratoga Convention. Should he receive the nomination and be elected he would be a Republican Governor—a Governor of the entire party.

"Appreciating that if authentic the closing words lessened the eligibility of Mr. Roosevelt as an independent candidate, a representative of our conference, Mr. Rothschild, who was familiar with everything that had transpired, called upon him at Montauk on Monday, the 12th inst., gave him a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES containing the address and other particulars, explained that the Citizens' Union was that evening to decide whether to support the proposed ticket, and asked for such an explanation as he might give of the Jerome interview, in order that the Citizens' Union might be advised by telegraph of his exact position.

"At first by telegraph and later in person, Mr. Rothschild reported Mr. Roosevelt's explanation that he had not used the specially partisan language referred to; that Mr. Roosevelt's position remained precisely as when Klein and Chapman saw him, and that he had made suggestions to Mr. Roosevelt as to circulating nominating petitions.

"The telegraphic advices were received before the Citizens' Union meeting and their contents used. The Citizens' Union formally approved the proposed nominations, authorized the use of its name and emblem in their behalf, and on the following or second day thereafter those in charge of the canvass were further reassured by Mr. Roosevelt's approval over his signature of the address in question.

"Blanks for nomination petitions were at once prepared, and, as the daily press constantly informed all interested to know, circulated for signature.

Word from Mr. Roosevelt.

"On the 20th inst. word was received from Mr. Roosevelt that he found himself in an 'impossible position' with reference to our nomination, and suggesting an interview, and at such an interview at the City Club on the 23d inst. Mr. Roosevelt, after producing a letter stating his intention to decline the independent nomination were it offered him, nevertheless withheld it for consideration, and asked for a further conference on the following day. This was had, and on the same evening, Saturday, the 24th inst., at 8:30 P. M., he delivered to us the letter announcing his intent to decline, which has already been published in the press.

"After taking what we believed to be every reasonable precaution to be sure that we were acting in full accord with Mr. Roosevelt's views, we have to thank our friends throughout the State for the prompt support in funds and in work with which the independent canvass has been supported, and to regret that any confidence which they may have acquired, through us, in the entire willingness of their proposed candidate for Governor to accept their nomination should have proved mistaken.

"The support which we had expected for Mr. Roosevelt we bespeak for the candidate to be named in his place. A conference of the other candidates with our committee has been called for to-morrow at Albany.

"PAUL FULLER, Chairman
"ROLLINGT KEITH, Secretary,
"Independent Citizens' Committee."

"New York, Sept. 25, 1898."

Mr. Warner said last night that Col. Roosevelt's declination by letter was not sufficient in the eyes of the law. It will, he said, be necessary for him to file in Albany a formal declination of the nomination by the independents, after that nomination shall have been technically completed by the filing of the petitions of the 6,000 voters. He said the committee considered the advisability of withdrawing those petitions and starting the work over again, after selecting a candidate for Governor, but it was decided that it would be less trouble to go ahead and complete the petitions and have a substitute for Col. Roosevelt named by the committee.

COL. JEROME TO FIGHT.

Says the Independents Cannot Use the Citizens' Union Emblem.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Col. Lovell H. Jerome, who is here as a personal representative of Mr. Roosevelt, said to-night:

"I don't believe that the Citizens' Union can use a State ticket emblem, and if they attempt to run a separate ticket I shall make trouble for them. I have sent the following letter to Robert Fulton Cutting in New York:

"'My Dear Sir: I am astonished to see the attitude that a self-constituted body, feigning to represent the Citizens' Union, are taking in regard to indorsing a State ticket, which ticket was named, not nominated, mark the distinction, by the same body of men feigning to represent the independents.

"'As self-constituted independents they met in the City Club and named the ticket, and then adjourned to the Citizens' Union headquarters and indorsed the same. I most earnestly protest against the names of Independents and Citizens' Union being used in this connection, as they deceive the public. My connection with both organizations gives me this right. I was a working independent before the Citizens' Union was conceived.

"'Mr. Titchener of Binghamton is mistaken when he asserts that the Citizens' Union is the father of all reform movements. As a member of the Citizens' Union, I hereby give notice that I shall mandamus any one using the emblem (Statue of Liberty) at the head of a State ticket without the consent of the entire body. No self-constituted body within the main body has that right; at least I shall ask the courts to decide that right.'"

Fined for Annoying a Chinaman.

John McGrath of Greenbush, N. Y., met Gey Wah on the up-town station of the elevated railroad at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street Saturday night. He seized the Chinaman's queue and unwound it from Gey Wah's head. "I want to take this home with me," he shouted, at the same time whipping out a case knife, and making a move to cut off the pigtail. Gey Wah loosed the pigtail from McGrath's grasp, and shouted for help. He retired to the other end of the platform, followed by McGrath, who declared that he must have Gey Wah's pigtail as a memento of his eventful stay of one day in New York. The uproar brought Policeman Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the platform, and McGrath was arrested. Magistrate Cornell fined McGrath $10 in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

Fire in Greenwich Street.

Fire in the basement of the four-story brick building, 177 Greenwich Street, occupied by Charles Wendt, a dealer in hardware, spread to the upper floors, and caused $10,000 damage early yesterday morning.

The situation grew so alarming that the police aroused the tenants in the buildings at 175 and 179, on either side of the burning structure. The building was dry as tinder because of its great age, and was good fuel for the flames.

Girls' Free Night School.

Public Evening School No. 17, for the free instruction of girls, at 335 West Forty-seventh Street, will open for instruction Monday, Oct. 3, at 7:15 P. M. The school is now open for registration. The aim of the institution is to fit girls for their business education, and the following subjects are taught: Plain sewing, dressmaking, phonography, bookkeeping, business writing and correspondence, commercial geography, United States history, English and foreign reading, spelling, drawing, and penmanship.

Ex-Gov. Pattison for Congress.

MEDIA, Penn., Sept 25.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison was nominated yesterday for Congress by the Democratic conferees of the Sixth District, comprising Delaware and Chester Counties. In the event of Mr. Pattison declining, William H. Berry will receive the nomination.

HIT BY CAR, BUT UNHURT.

Little Ida Then Continued on Her Way to Sunday School.

Ida Cavanagh, seven years old, of 9 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was going to Sunday school yesterday, when she had to cross Newark Avenue. When in the middle of the street she saw a trolley car approaching.

Fright rooted her to the spot, but fortunately John McNulty, the motorman, succeeded in slowing down his car so that the girl was struck with force enough only to cause her to fall into the fender. She escaped unhurt, and when she had recovered from her fright she went on her way to Sunday school.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Commissioners of the United States and Canada Likely to Come to an Agreement.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—The International Commissioners are getting very close together in the matter of adjusting the question of trade relations between the United States and Canada, and in doing this the great industrial interests of the United States are not to suffer. The assurance of a member of the American commission is given that the industrial system of the United States will not be disturbed and that there is not the slightest reason for apprehension on the part of Americans that any of the great industries are to be sacrificed.

It is practically settled now that the lumber question will be settled in a manner satisfactory to both Americans and Canadians. It is probable the embargo on the export of Ontario logs will be removed, and for this concession on the part of the Canadian Government certain grades of Canadian pine lumber will be admitted at a reduced duty, or free, into the United States markets. The grade to be admitted free, or at a reduced rate, will probably be the higher grade of pine lumber, of which there is not a surplus in the United States market.

Arthur S. Hardy, who has been here representing the lumber interest for Canada, and who is also the representative of the Liberal Government, left Quebec to-day with the practical understanding that the lumber question was settled.

Other questions, it is understood, will probably be settled on equitable bases.

It is likely the conference will adjourn again during the present month, to meet for a final session in Washington the latter part of November.

So far as the agricultural products are concerned it is not probable that any material change will be made in present duties. Hay is the only product that Canada is particularly desirous to get into the United States, and it probably will not make a very strenuous effort for that.

HOLY NAME SOCIETIES' RALLY.

Ten Thousand Men Parade and Attend Services.

The second rally of the Holy Name Societies of Brooklyn was held yesterday, and besides the parades, which included 10,000 men, there were special services in the Roman Catholic churches of the city. Holy Name Societies now exist in nearly, if not all, Roman Catholic dioceses. Since the Brooklyn societies were formed two years ago, there has been a steady increase in membership. The primary object is to discourage profanity.

The paraders yesterday marched in nine different districts, there being a rally at a church designated in each, where the services were held.

In the first district the place of assembly was in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo; second district, St. Agnes's; third district, St. Teresa's; fourth district, Sacred Heart; fifth district, St. Augustine's, (Bay Ridge;) sixth district, St. John the Baptist; seventh district, St. Anthony of Padua; eighth district, St. Augustine's, (Park Slope;) ninth district, Our Lady of Lourdes.

DROWNED IN HOUSATONIC CANAL

Fate of a Man Whose Horse Ran Away and Jumped from a Bridge.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 25.—James D. Walsh, a blacksmith, was drowned in Housatonic Canal early this morning. While Walsh and Patrick Ryan were driving over Housatonic Avenue their horse took fright and ran away. Ryan was thrown out just before the canal was reached.

The horse instead of continuing in the roadway ran upon the trestle of the electric road and thence leaped into the canal. The horse swam about 200 feet and then climbed up a bank.

Walsh's body was recovered about 50 feet from the trestle.

TRAMPS TERRORIZE OCEANPORT.

Several Persons Said to Have Been Stopped and Robbed.

MATAWAN, N. J., Sept. 25.—The residents of Oceanport, Monmouth County, are living in fear of a gang of tramps. The latter are in camp in the woods at Wolf Hill, a little distance from the village. During the past week several persons have been stopped by them and robbed, and the women of the neighborhood are afraid to venture from their homes alone.

Joseph Metz, a resident of Oceanport, while walking along the road the other evening was confronted by four tramps, one of whom shouted, "Hands up!" Metz at once obeyed, but showed no fear. He told the men that he also was in the hold-up business, and that he did not have a cent with him. His story was believed, and he was allowed to go.

A tramp walked into the house of William Snedeker on Friday during the absence of the man of the house, and, finding Mrs. Snedeker alone, demanded money. The fellow's threats so frightened the woman that she handed over 50 cents, and he departed seemingly satisfied.

The authorities have not as yet done anything toward getting rid of the tramps, and the villagers threaten to take the law into their own hands.

KILLED BY HIS SISTER.

She Thought He Was the Burglar and Struck Him Dead.

KENTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—George Charlton, living two miles east of town, will probably lose his life through a strange accident. About midnight, hearing a noise in his chicken coop, he went out to investigate. Soon his sister heard a scuffle, and, grabbing an axe, she ran to her brother's assistance.

Finding, as she supposed, the thief on top, she struck him a fearful blow with the axe, but soon, to her horror, discovered it was her brother she had hit. His skull was crushed in and the doctors have little hope of his recovery. The burglar proved to be a junk peddler by the name of Mike Smith. He was arrested.

Second New Jersey's Welcome Home.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Last night 10,000 persons turned out to welcome home Companies A, B, and C of the Second New Jersey. The march from the Erie Station to the armory was a continued ovation. The police were unable to keep the route clear, and the soldiers could not maintain line, as their friends rushed into the ranks and bore them in triumph to the armory. To-morrow the soldiers will parade with an escort of about 6,000 men, most of the societies of the city taking part. Col. Hine and staff will head the soldiers. The men will return to Sea Girt on Tuesday preparatory to the muster-out.

Queen of the Holland Dames Back.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Holland-America Line steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, was Miss Lavinia Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames, who says that she was present at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. Miss Dempsey left the pier in Hoboken immediately her baggage was inspected.

The Anglo-German Agreement.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—According to an article in The Fortnightly Review, the Anglo-German agreement provides in detail for England and Germany to become joint heirs by purchase of all the Portuguese possessions in Africa. The first outcome of this, the paper says, will be the leasing of Delagoa Bay to England.

DEMOCRATS GIVE FIGURES

Van Wyck Is Expected to Have the Largest First Ballot Vote at Syracuse.

PLANS LAID FOR A STAMPEDE

Elliot Danforth Says He Is Confident of Winning—Friends of Judges Titus and Herrick Are Also Hopeful.

The Democratic leaders spent yesterday figuring upon the possibilities of the convention. A number of them met at the Savoy and elsewhere, compared notes, and divided up the respective forces.

According to these estimates, Mayor Van Wyck will go to the convention with the greatest number of delegates. It is figured that he will have, at least, all the votes of New York City. Against his strength no other candidate can make, it is said, very much of a showing.

The forces of the other candidates are divided as follows, according to the majority of the Tammany estimates:

Elliot Danforth	85 to 1
Judge Titus	80
Judge Herrick	35
James K. McGuire	20
John B. Stanchfield	20
Frank Campbell	18

This estimate accounts for only about 2 or 258 of the 450 delegates, and is based upon the instructions and expressions of the delegates themselves. It is merely forecas of the first ballot. After that it expected that there will be a great chang in the votes and that only one or two can didates will come out of the second ball with a good show of strength.

Of course, the friends of the various can didates are not satisfied with such an estimate. Norman E. Mack, who is an ardent supporter of Judge Titus, said last nigh that the Judge would have at least six votes on the first ballot and more than th on the second. There was a good deal Titus talk at the Savoy last night to justi the hopes of Mr. Titus's friends.

Men who recall the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, which nominated Grover Cleveland say that history may repeat itself. The Eighth Judicial Circuit the stood solid for Mr. Cleveland, and, it said, practically won his fight. This district is now solid, it is claimed, for Judge Titus.

Another feature of the Cleveland victor in New York is recalled by these men. The say that Folger was nominated by the Republicans in spite of the forged Frenc proxy and the popular revulsion it gav rise to, and they say that the nominatic of Col. Roosevelt, in spite of the Washing ton affidavit, will be followed by anothe Democratic triumph. All this, they sa indicates Judge Titus as the wisest choic of the convention.

It was said last night that while Tam many did not want to risk its hold in th city by having Mayor Van Wyck nom nated for Governor, it is yet working hai for his success in the convention should l be placed in nomination. A report was cu rent that a plan had been drawn up for th effective springing of the Van Wyc "boom." This plan, it is said, is to hav an up-State delegation name the Mayor, a that the 1,500 "shouters" that Tammar would take to Syracuse would at once try stampede the convention for Van Wyc Banners already prepared will be unfurle and a tremendous cheer for the Mayor w be given, and it is thought that the conve tion will be swept off its feet by the tide enthusiasm.

If Mayor Van Wyck cannot be named the first ballot, it is said that Tamma purposes dividing its vote so that no nom nation will be possible, thus forcing a ca cus, in which it expects Van Wyck to selected.

Other candidates do not think the Va Wyck movement will be very serious. M Danforth, who was in the city yesterda said that he was confident of winning a that his friends assured him that h chances were excellent. There is also mu favorable talk of both Judge Herrick a Judge Titus. It is admitted that Herri is gaining ground, and it was freely sa last night among Tammany men that Van Wyck was not chosen, the New Yo delegates would prefer Herrick as seco choice.

Senator McCarren, it is claimed by friends, has been "slated" for the Cha manship of the State Committee. He w leave for Syracuse to-day.

The Tammany delegates and their frien will start for the convention to-morro They will have a special train of thirte cars, and will go over the West Shore roa leaving about 9:20 A. M. It is expected th at least 1,500 men will be in the party. A Croker will go with the big excursion. T Kings County delegates will also leave morrow about 10 A. M.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Legislature to Meet To-day in Extra Session to Fill the Vacancy.

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 25.—The Oregon Legislature will convene in an extra session morrow to elect a United States Senator fill the vacancy which has existed from th State since March 4, 1897.

The Republicans have 67 out of a total 90 members of the Legislature, and t platform adopted by the party for the l campaign declared for the gold standa It therefore is expected the man who chosen United States Senator will be a liever in that standard.

H. W. Corbett, a well-known banker Portland, is the leading candidate. Th are at least half a dozen other candidat but the opposition to Corbett has not concentrated its forces.

To Open the Ohio Campaign.

TOLEDO, Sept. 25.—Ex-President Ha son has consented to open the Republi campaign in Northwestern Ohio at Tol Oct. 5. This promise comes to the Linc Club, and is given with the understand that he will be here if no assignment given him elsewhere. Congressman Doli will be another speaker at this meeti which is to be for the entire Ninth I trict.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE ARRESTED

W. H. Riehl of Cleveland Meant to Jump into Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 25.—Yester the police authorities here received a t gram from St. Clair, Mich., signed by T. Riehl, asking them to watch for his fat W. H. Riehl of Cleveland, who, it was lieved, intended to commit suicide by ju ing over the falls.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Policem Mahaney arrested an elderly man who walking rapidly toward the falls. prisoner proved to be the elder Riehl.

When confronted with his son's telegr Mr. Riehl broke down and confessed tha had intended to commit suicide. The arrived this afternoon and took his fa home.

Its Glory Departed.

From The Boston Herald.

After looking at the rejuvenated S House dome in every varying light, at all hours of the day, it must be fessed that the new tint of that fam "golden gooseberry" is disappointing f an aesthetic point of view. As one well knows, there are several shades gold. There is the copper-hued gilt, the low, glittering gold, or this pale, sil "blonde cendree" hue which has been g to the dome crowning Beacon Hill. effect, while clean and bright, is lackin strength and emphasis. That splendo color which existed in previous day greatly missed by observers who have taste for the picturesque, and who rem ber how gorgeously once upon a time old dome stood out against the sky. fact, the dome might as well be pai white. Of course, it is no use comp ing now—the work is done—only, if Bo was to have a "gilded" gooseberry vi from all parts of the country, why cou not have been of a richer tone?

The Longest in the World.

From The Philadelphia North American

Director Thompson of the Departme Public Works said yesterday that E Street in a few days would be paved its tire length. The work has been delaye cause time had to be given the appro to the bridge to settle before the as could be laid. When this section is plete Broad Street will be one solid st of smooth asphalt from the extreme n ern section of the city to Germantown will be the longest asphalted street i world.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN A TUNNEL.

A Man and a Woman in Ragged Clothing Lie Down in Front of a Train.

An unknown man and woman, who had evidently touched the lowest point in human misery and poverty, wandered into a railroad tunnel yesterday and laid themselves down on the track. How long they had to wait for the death that presently ended their troubles no one can say, but when it came it was instantaneous and sure.

The tunnel is one of the many on the Brighton Beach Railroad. It runs from Malbone Street to the Prospect Park Station. It was some time after noon yesterday when a miserably dressed couple disappeared within it. The man, who was about forty years old, wore ragged clothes, and his shoes, which had lost their soles, were tied to his feet with strings. The woman was a trifle better dressed. A man's straw hat, without even a ribbon to grace it, was her headgear. She wore a cheap calico skirt and lavender waist. Afterward, when her body was laid out in the police station at Grand Avenue and Park Place, it was remarked by those who viewed it that her face was that of a woman who had once been handsome, and perhaps even refined. She was several years younger than the man.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon a train drawn by engine No. 7 thundered into the tunnel, which is about 600 feet long. It was on its way to Brighton Beach. As the light at the further end began to slightly illumine the tunnel, the eyes of the engineer, George Kessel, caught the outlines of two forms lying on the track. The woman's body was across the rails, while the only part of the man which was in the engine's way was his head. It was resting on the rails.

Kessel thought they were drunk or asleep, and blew the whistle frantically. There was no movement on the part of either of the wrecked objects of humanity, and he made a desperate effort to stop the train. Of course it was an impossibility, and the train had gone a hundred feet beyond the prostrate forms before it was brought to a standstill.

The couple were frightfully mangled. The man's head was smashed to pieces. The woman, if she intended suicide, may have yet had some trace of vanity left, and perhaps desired to spare the remains of her beauty, for her head projected beyond the rails and was untouched. Both were dead when the trainmen reached the spot, and death must have been instantaneous.

The two ragged forms were removed to the Grand Avenue Station. A search of their pockets indicated the reason for the tragedy. No money was found in the woman's pockets, and the only coin found on the man was a five-cent piece.

After the bodies had lain at the police station all day awaiting identification, the man's body was found to be that of John H. Fenny of 628 Grand Avenue, which is within a block of the police station.

STATE BOTANICAL SURVEY.

Maryland Geological Department Will Catalogue All Plants and Weeds of the State.

From The Baltimore Sun.

For the first time in the history of the State a careful effort is being made for a thorough botanical survey of Maryland. The work is being done in connection with the State Geological Survey, and is being carried on by that department. It is proposed to make a full and complete list of every plant, bush, flower, or tree growing in the State, and great results are anticipated. Profs. Basil Sollers and B. W. Barton have just finished a preliminary survey of certain portions of the State.

Prof. Sollers, in speaking of the plan, said: "Our purpose is to make a list of the plants growing in the State, to study them as to their distribution, their economic value, and also to include a special study of the poisonous plants and weeds that are so troublesome to farmers. We will attempt to devise means of getting rid of those that are undesirable in kind and quantity. The grasses of the State will be taken up in regard to their value as food plants for cattle, and the forest trees in regard to their value and preservation as timber. We will study the plants in their relation to soil and situation. Special chapters and notes will be added to the list upon certain features that we find. The gathering of all this data may take a long time, but we intend to go over the entire State systematically, and the results will be published at the discretion of Prof. W. B. Clark, State Geologist. The work so far has been preliminary.

"During the early Spring I started at work, making short trips on Saturdays in the western part of the State. The first long visit made was to St. Mary's County, and afterward to Oakland and Westernport, in the western section. We spent most of the Summer in the vicinity of Frostburg, Oakland, and Friendsville, working specially among the lumber industry. Parts of the eastern shore, about Ocean City, and Berlin, and the cyprus swamps on the Pocomoke River were also visited. The northwestern part of the State has not yet been touched.

"Concerning the forests, I found that at the rate they are now being devastated in some of the sections we visited, in the course of a few more years there will be very few trees, while in others the industry is carried on in such a way as not to destroy the forest. I made a visit to the forestry department, Washington, and talked with the authorities there about means to preserve our forest trees. They say there is no way of preventing the obliteration of the forests except by cutting the trees so as not to denude them entirely, and to allow another growth to spring up. However, I do not think we are in a dangerous condition as regards the forests. There is plenty of timber in nearly every section still.

Poisonous Plants.

"Of the poisonous plants and weeds we intend making a thorough list and doing our best to point out means of getting rid of them. A special study is now being made of these at the Agricultural Department in Washington. There are a considerable number of poisonous plants in the State, but only two that are poisonous to the touch. These are commonly known as poison oak and poison sumac. The poison oak grows everywhere, in fence corners, on graves, and in fields. The poison sumac grows only in swamps. The effects of these two plants are different on different persons. Some are not affected at all; others have a few blisters or so as the result of contact, while others are poisoned so seriously as to be obliged to have a doctor and are confined to bed. Besides these, there are some plants which can give persons certain diseases of the skin, and a number that are poisonous to sheep and cattle. Laurel is one of the principal plants that is poisonous to cattle. We will make a special investigation of these, and have during the Summer collected some valuable information. The troublesome weeds that spread to such an extent in pastures and fields we would like to make a feature of. My idea is to address a circular letter to farmers in every section of the State, asking them to tell us what weeds or flowers give them the greatest amount of trouble in their district and to send us specimens. We will make a study of them and try to point out ways of getting rid of the weeds and preventing their going to seed in the field.

"One of the worst plants of this kind is the cockle, as it is commonly called, which grows with wheat. It goes to seed when the wheat does, and is generally cut with the wheat, the seed coming out as small, black specks in grain. If a sufficient quantity of this seed is eaten with the grain it will poison either people or cattle. The Harford County blue weed is another troublesome plant, and is difficult to deal with. In the cypress swamps plenty of the poison sumac can be found, but happily it does not grow in fields. Cypress is a valuable wood, and along the Pocomoke, beyond the point of navigation, there are extensive districts of these trees.

"No attempt has previously been made to botanically survey the entire State, although some portions of it have been gone over."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:50 A. M.—190 Pearl Street; J. Vossen; damage, $1,000.

1:45 A. M.—177 Greenwich Street; Charles Wendt; damage, $8,000.

7:50 A. M.—258 East Fourth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $5.

1:15 P. M.—143 West Thirty-sixth Street; E. Aspholin; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—604 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; David McLean; damage slight.

4:55 P. M.—254 West Sixty-ninth Street; F. Tilford; damage, $200.

5:40 P. M.—109 East Ninety-second Street; Jacob Cohen; damage, $10.

6 P. M.—73 Monroe Street; L. Klein; damage, $30.

7 P. M.—2,320 Eighth Avenue; J. C. Ellis; damage, $25.

7:40 P. M.—100 Water Street; George S. Adrian; damage, $1,000.

ALGER AT JACKSONVILLE

He Tells of the Great Task of Organizing and Supplying an Army in War.

HIS JESTS WITH GENERAL LEE

Declares that the War Department Has Been Unjustly Criticised—Finds Good Conditions at Camp Cuba Libre.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 25.—Secretary Alger and party, consisting of Gen. Sternberg, Surgeon General; Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster, and others, spent the day in Jacksonville visiting the camp of the Seventh Corps. The party was met at the station by Gen. Lee and a committee of citizens. Gen. Alger proceeded to the camp of the Seventh Corps, and during the day inspected the three division hospitals, going through every ward. He shook hands and spoke encouraging words to the sick men, and in one instance a discharge was asked for by a sick man. His name was taken and the Secretary said that it would be attended to.

The regiments of the three divisions were reviewed, that of the Third Division after dark, with the light of the moon hid behind a hazy sky. At the conclusion of his labors, Secretary Alger said, in response to a question:

"I am highly delighted with all I have seen, and am very agreeably surprised at the conditions that I find existing in Camp Cuba Libre."

A luncheon was tendered to the Secretary and party at noon, and in response to a toast, drunk standing, he said:

"I have visited Jacksonville once or twice before, but never with the same interest as to-day. I have listened with pleasure, but with no surprise, to the resolutions that have been read, as to how the citizens of Jacksonville have got along with Gen. Lee. Any one can get along with him that will let him have his own way. I know him pretty well, and you have been sagacious in letting him run things here. I am glad the soldiers have been orderly, and, of course, that has been due to Gen. Lee. [Laughter.] The health of this camp has been better than that of any other in the country. Twenty-five per cent. of that has been due to the City of Jacksonville, and the 75 per cent. has been due to Gen. Lee, for, of course, the subordinate officers don't count. [Applause and continued laughter.] Sickness is largely the fault of commanders, division, regimental, and company commanders. Gen. Lee is not looking very well, and I have granted him a short leave of absence.

"The organizing and equipping of an army of 250,000 men, carrying on a war in two continents, in the space of three months, has been a tremendous undertaking. The Secretary of War has been ably assisted in this undertaking by the Surgeon General and the Quartermaster's Department. They have been criticised, but not to the extent the Secretary of War has been, yet I know the work they have accomplished has been little short of miraculous.

"When this war began the clothing that the men have worn was on the backs of animals. There was no ammunition, no transportation; there was nothing beyond the War Department but a great rich nation burning with patriotism. Almost in a night an army was organized and equipped that paralyzed the nation with which we had to deal, and has awakened the admiration of the world. I have no apology to make for what has been done. I am willing to let the record of the campaign stand and speak for itself.

"United States Senator Morgan said to me before he left for the Hawaiian Islands: 'The world has never seen nor will it see again the mobilization of such an army and the accomplishing with it of what has been done with this one in such a short period.'

"It matters not what may become of me, I may be buried in oblivion, or in the grave, but the unbiased historian will give the world the impartial record of what has been accomplished, and the record will stand forever as a monument to the greatness of this Nation, and of its boundless resources. We are a great nation. We do not have to depend on any other on earth, and our resources are such that we can be independent of all. We should have standing army enough for our needs. We should have a great navy that we may take our place among the leading nations of the world.

"When this war began I issued an order that the North and South should be brigaded together. They have been united, and it is proved that the sectional lines of the North and the South no longer exist, and I thank God that I have lived to see the day when we have a united country.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the welcome and hospitality of to-day, and I hope for the continued prosperity of this city and this Nation." [Great and continued applause.]

Surgeon General Sternberg in an interview said that he did not think he should be held responsible for the mistakes of all the officers under him, and yet he had been criticised for all that had happened. He said that every requisition that had come to his office for supplies had been promptly filled and that he did not know of but one item that had been cut from a requisition, and that was chewing gum. His department had been ready to meet every demand, and if the supplies wanted had not been asked for it was not his fault.

WHAT A CHAPLAIN SAW.

The Rev. Cyrus T. Brady Tells How the Sick at Chickamauga Were Neglected.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania, and Chaplain of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in a sermon to-night severely criticised the management of the volunteer camps, which came under his observation at Chickamauga, where his regiment was stationed for a long time. He said the Medical, Commissary, Quartermaster, and Ordnance Departments were all to blame. In the course of his sermon he said:

"I personally saw men left in the hospitals in camps for thirty-six hours without any medical attendance whatever.

"I saw men in those hospitals suffering from fever with the rain beating down upon them.

"I saw men committed to the care of unskilled attendants when it was absolutely impossible for them to receive anything like the attention they deserved.

"I saw men suffering from fever lying with their mouths open and their mouths filled with flies."

In conclusion the Archdeacon said:

"I wonder if I dare, being still in the Government service, say more. There is much more that might be told if it were proper for me to tell it, but perhaps this will suffice. I had not intended to touch upon this phase of our experiences at all, but when I think that these things have taken place in this, the richest, greatest, and, presumably, the most advanced, Nation on the face of the earth, I cannot hold my peace."

THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE.

He Tells the War Investigators that They Must Point Out Those Guilty of Mismanaging.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the administration of the War Department in relation to its conduct of the Spanish-American war will begin its labors formally to-morrow.

In addressing the commission yesterday, when it had its first meeting, the President said, among other things:

"Gentlemen: Before suggesting the matters which shall come before you for investigation, I desire to express my appreciation to each of you for your willingness to accept the patriotic service to which you have been invited. You are to perform one of the highest public duties that can fall to a citizen, and your unselfishness in undertaking it makes me profoundly grateful.

"There has been in many quarters severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospital and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges and make the fullest examination of the administration of the War Department in all of its branches, with the view to establishing the truth or falsity of these accusations. I put upon you no limit to the scope of your investigation. Of all departments connected with the army I invite the closest scrutiny and examination, and shall afford every facility for the most searching inquiry. The records of the War Department and the assistance of its officers shall be subject to your call.

"I cannot impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough and complete that your report when made will fix the responsibility for any failure or fault by reason of neglect, incompetency, or maladministration upon the officers and bureaus responsible therefor—if it be found that the evils complained of have existed.

"The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not the citizens who so promptly responded to the call of duty have been neglected or misused or maltreated by the Government to which they so willingly gave their services. If there have been wrongs committed the wrong-doers must not escape conviction and punishment."

COMAL TO LAND HER CARGO.

Spanish Authorities Agree that No Duty Shall Be Exacted on the Supplies She Carries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A statement was issued by the War Department to-night that the Cuban Commission had effected an arrangement with the Spanish authorities whereby the steamer Comal, carrying a cargo of supplies for the suffering people of Cuba, would be permitted to land her cargo at Matanzas free of duty. This is the text of the War Department's statement:

"The Comal has been ordered to sail for Matanzas, where her stores will be distributed under the direction of a commission to be agreed upon by the commissions on evacuation."

This indicates the adjustment of a question that promised for several days to become serious. The Spanish authorities still maintaining Spain's right of sovereignty over the Island of Cuba, refused to permit the Comal to land at Havana without the imposition upon her cargo of duties amounting to $60,000. In addition to this the vessel's Captain was fined for disregarding some port regulations unknown to him.

Against this proceeding, the American commission strongly protested and demanded the free importation of the Comal's cargo of supplies. It was pointed out to the Spaniards that the mission of the vessel was purely charitable, and that, in any event, the position assumed by the Spanish officials was untenable, as it was not in accordance with the provisions of the protocol signed in this city by Ambassador Cambon in the name of Spain.

The incident resulted in an exchange between the American commission and the Spanish officials of lively notes, and the question was finally referred to Washington for adjustment. The arrangement made affects the Comal only. She is now at Key West, and will sail for Matanzas probably to-night or to-morrow.

DEATHS OF TWO SOLDIERS.

Fever Kills a Texas Cavalryman and a Michigan Volunteer.

Patrick Daily, forty years old, of Troop B, First Texas Cavalry, died last night in the Brooklyn City Hospital of malarial fever. He was taken to the hospital on Friday from a lodging-house.

George Wilkinson, twenty-four years old, of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, died last night in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. The body will be sent to Hawkhead, Mich., where Wilkinson lived.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Spanish Commissioners Favor Allowing Supplies for Starving Cubans to Enter Free of Customs Duty.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The steamer Resolute, which left yesterday for Key West with Gen. Wade, is expected to return to-morrow.

Col. Clous, Secretary of the American Commission, yesterday received a cable dispatch announcing his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. He has received the congratulations of every officer of the commission and of all his friends here. He took the oath of office before Cuban Notary Nuno.

Capt. Page, Gen. Butler's aide, has returned from Matanzas, to which place he went to report upon the conditions existing there. He says he found much hunger existing and many persons requiring assistance.

It is understood that the Spanish Commissioners favor the entrance, free of duty, of the rations brought by the Red Cross steamer Comal, and have made a recommendation to Capt. Gen. Blanco to that effect; and it is expected that Gen. Blanco will shortly issue an order acceding to the request for the free entry of the Comal's supplies.

Major Benites, Secretary pro tem. of the Spanish Commission, yesterday evening delivered three official envelopes to the American Commissioners, containing the result of the conference held on Friday in the office of Gen. Parrado. The American Commission maintains the strictest reserve, making it impossible to obtain any information from that quarter.

Capt. Marsh, aide to Admiral Sampson, has been visiting the principal hotels of the city seeking to secure a suite of rooms; and it is surmised that Admiral Sampson wishes to move into the city, where it is really more healthy and cooler than at Vedado, in which place there is considerable malaria and where it is exceedingly hot during the day.

The steamer Comal is expected to arrive to-morrow at Matanzas.

FIVE DROWNED IN MICHIGAN.

Disastrous Foundering of a Lighter in St. Mary's River.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 25.—Five men were drowned in St. Mary's River to-day by the foundering of the lighter Monitor. They are Joseph Prior, William Corbier, John Rebaire, Emanuel Rebaire, all of this city, and John Foley of West Bay City, Mich. Their bodies were recovered by a diver and brought here this evening.

The Monitor was in tow of the tug Bruce and was loaded with iron ore taken from the schooner Carrington, which was stranded in the river.

In turning on the way to Point Aux Pine the lighter foundered. There was a brisk wind and considerable sea. Capt. Smith, manager of the wrecking company owning the Monitor, was on board the boat. He made heroic efforts to save his men, and his exertions nearly cost him his life. He finally caught a line thrown to him from the tug and was taken aboard exhausted. The wreck of the lighter obstructs the channel and will be removed by dynamite.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—G. Hugh Braman, London; Baron P. de Gunsberg, St. Petersburg; A. E. Owen-Humphrey, British Embassy, Washington; Capt. J. S. Parke, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—Dr. Griffin, Shanghai; L. Dalla Volta, London.

ALBEMARLE.—Edward W. Bok, Philadelphia.

FIFT

FILIPINOS AND TAXATION

Several of the Provinces Favor an American Protectorate to Avoid Maintaining an Army.

THEIR CONGRESS IN SESSION

The Land Tax Question Causes Dissensions Among the Members—Aguinaldo Fears Americans Will Distrust Him.

MANILA, Sept. 25.—The Filipino Congress is engaged in the consideration of the question of raising funds to defray the heavy expenses of the maintenance of the army pending a decision by the Paris Conference. Hitherto the army of the Filipinos has been chiefly supported by public subscription, but now the native Government contemplates the imposition of various taxes. The inhabitants of the northern provinces, however, especially of Pampanga and Ilocos, flatly refused to pay land or poll taxes because it was the popular impression that the revolutionists would abolish taxation entirely.

The natives of Pampanga and Pangasinan, the two richest agricultural provinces of the island, and those of Ilocos and Zambales, who are the sturdiest mountaineers, distrust the Tagals and insist upon the establishment of an American protectorate.

Yesterday the Assembly debated the question of a land tax. A majority of the members were opposed to the maintenance of a burden unequally distributed and unduly favoring the Tagals, and demanded that a statement of expenditures be submitted before the matter was decided. The statement was not forthcoming, and the question was shelved.

Aguinaldo realizes the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting interests, but hopes that the nations will allow the Filipinos a fair chance to show that they are capable of autonomy.

Aguinaldo desired The Associated Press to inform the world that "there is conclusive evidence that many Spaniards and priests are intriguing with a faction of the natives to foment disturbances, so that Americans will believe the whole population to be irreconcilable."

He asserts that the intriguers pay money and provide uniforms to persons who impersonate rebel officers and enter the town, and accuses Eugene Blanco with being the chief paid agent of the intriguers.

In the course of an interview with The Associated Press correspondent, Aguinaldo said that the Filipino fleet comprises eight steamers, which are now engaged in conveying troops for a grand campaign against the Spanish garrison in the southern island. These vessels are practically unarmed. The Spanish gunboat El Cano, he says, recently entered Masbate and caught and sank the Filipino troop ship Burisan, which was lying at anchor there.

He admitted the recent purchase of the steamer Abbey, formerly the Pasig, but denied that she had landed rifles and ammunition at Batangas, though he admitted that she carried two Maxims and a shipload of stores.

The United States steamer Hugh McCulloch captured the Abbey sixty miles south of Manila. It is believed that the Abbey had landed 7,000 rifles.

PEACE COMMISSION IN LONDON.

A Hotel Proprietor's Combination of Flags Causes Amusement.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The American Peace Commissioners devoted the day to sightseeing with the energy and enthusiasm of few tourists. Most of the ladies and several gentlemen of the party attended religious services in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. Several indulged in steamboat excursions on the Thames or drove to places of historic interest.

The Hotel Cecil was filled with Americans all day, many calling on the Commissioners or attachés, while others grouped about the lobbies, discussing the commission and its work, gave the gilded English hostelry the air of entertaining an American political convention.

Much amusement was caused by the action of the hotel proprietor, who, intending to pay a graceful compliment to his guests, raised the American and Spanish flags side by side. The combination excited curious comments among the thousands of passers-by during the day.

Spanish Peace Commission Starts.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Spanish Peace Commissioners started for Paris this evening.

SUFFERING AT GUANTANAMO.

Both American and Cuban Soldiers Are in Need of Relief.

GUANTANAMO, Sept. 25.—Two deaths from yellow fever, one from pneumonia, and twenty-five believed to have been caused by malaria are reported to have occurred since Aug. 20 among Col. Ray's troops and the companies of the Third Volunteers, numbering 640, now here. The condition of the troops is improving. Yesterday the men were given fresh meat, a number of head of cattle having been purchased by Col. Ray at $75 each.

Gen. Perez and 300 Cuban troops have arrived and are receiving rations. They are awaiting instructions from the Junta to disband. The city, it is believed, has less than 1,000 rations, and the condition of the residents of the country districts is bad, owing to lack of clothing and supplies. These people are not allowed to enter the city. They are in need of medicines and treatment and the aid of the Red Cross Society is wanted.

DISCONTENTED PUERTO RICANS.

Report that 10,000 Persons Ask to be Taken Back to Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—It is announced here that 10,000 Spaniards residing in the Island of Puerto Rico have refused to live in the island under the American flag, and have demanded that they be returned to Spain at the expense of the Government.

The question of the repatriation of the discontented Spaniards has been referred to the State Council.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE'S DEFENSE.

Indications that a Plea of Mental Aberration Will Be Made for Him.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—Drs. T. J. Eskridge and H. T. Pershing, specialists in nervous diseases, yesterday examined Chaplain J. P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, with regard to his nervous and mental condition.

The examination was made at the request of the Chaplain's brother and legal advisers, indicating that his defense before the court-martial, by which he is to be tried on charges growing out of his alleged criticism of the conduct of Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans in the battle of July 3 off Santiago, will probably be temporary aberration due to sickness contracted while in the line of duty.

Fears that Soldiers Were Drowned.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—A skiff was picked up adrift near the wharf to-day, and it is feared by some that two men were drowned last night, though nothing can be ascertained to confirm such fears. Late last night cries for help were heard from over the waters during a heavy gale. It has been rumored to-day that two of the soldiers of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment of volunteers are missing. Col. Eddy, who commands the regiment, does not, however, believe they were drowned.

In Aid of Soldiers' Families.

The War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women will give a drawing-room entertainment at the Old Guard Armory, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, on the evening of Oct. 6. The object is to raise funds to continue the relief work for the families of soldiers and sailors. Mrs. Annette Place is Chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements, and the members of the Professional Women's League will assist in the dramatic portion of the entertainment.

EMPTYING MONTAUK HOSPITAL.

Major Brown Denies that Soldiers Were Buried Improperly—Wheeler May Leave To-day.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 25.—There was one death in the hospital to-day. The soldier was Arthur L. Kaufman of Company M, Eighth Ohio. Typhoid caused his death. There are now 423 patients in the hospital. The next reduction will be fifteen to-morrow, the Red Cross taking that number away. The transport Lewiston will take eighty away Tuesday, and within a few days the total number will be reduced to 250. Of the total now in the hospital fifty are in a dangerous condition, and at least four will certainly die. As fast as men are fitted for the trip they will be sent away to city hospitals to complete their recovery, but Major Brown says he will not take any chances, and so long as there is the least danger of a man being injured or his recovery retarded by removal he will hold the man here.

Major Brown has set Oct. 15 as the date for the last man to be out of the hospital, and on that day, according to him, there will be nothing left of the hospital except the wooden walls. One hundred nurses have been sent away within the last few days, and now but fifty remain. The number will be gradually reduced as the number of patients is reduced. Twenty doctors have departed within a week.

One of the indications of the rapid dissolution of the camp is the coming of civilians to do police duty. This is taken as an indication that the Seventh Infantry will not be retained here for garrison duty until the camp is broken up, as was intended. The guard work will hereafter be done by Pinkerton detectives.

Major Brown says there is no truth in the charge that the dead have not been buried properly. He says he is anxious to have an investigation made by any fair-minded man. Major Brown said the disposal of the bodies was one of the things to which he attended personally. After a soldier died he was embalmed and dressed in a new suit of underclothing and a new suit of clothing corresponding with his rank and service. Uniforms for the purpose were kept, all strictly in compliance with regulations, as to facing and stripes. Major Brown says he personally dealt out these suits for the dead.

The graves were all 5 feet 6 inches deep. With each body was interred a bottle, carefully sealed, containing papers showing who the soldier was and as much of his history as could be obtained. Then over each grave was placed a cross, with the man's name, rank, company and regiment, and the date of his death. The only exceptions were in the cases of a few brought here on transports, in which the records were faulty, and then everything possible was entered, with such description of the body as could be made, so that identification would be aided later on. Over these graves crosses were erected and proper entries made on the crosses.

In every case a burial service was read. Sometimes it was a Protestant who officiated, and at others a Catholic priest. In some cases, where a Chaplain could not be obtained, Major Brown himself read the burial service.

Gen. Wheeler expects to leave the camp to-morrow. The cavalrymen are all under orders to go to Alabama. The orders include the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth, and supersede orders sending some of these regiments to other points.

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

New York Troops to be Isolated—Sick to be Sent Away.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—To prevent the spread of typhoid fever in camp, the Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment, which is infected with the disease, will be isolated from the other troops. There are several hundred cases in the three New York regiments which came here recently from Camp Black.

Chief Surgeon Girard says the fever had its incipiency in the New York camp, and the sick will be sent to Philadelphia hospitals. The Red Cross Society will send a hospital train to camp to-morrow from Philadelphia to take away 100 patients. The Reading Hospital will also send a train to camp for fifty fever patients.

Private George Morgan, Company E, First Maryland, died last night at the Red Cross Hospital of typhoid fever, and his body will be shipped to Baltimore. Corp. August Foss, Company H, Second Regiment of the Engineer Corps, succumbed to-day to typhoid fever, and his body probably will be interred in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Corp. Mahoney Buried.

The funeral of Corp. Harry C. Mahoney of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, was held yesterday afternoon at his home, 296 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Corp. Mahoney died in the hospital at Anniston, Ala., last week. Many of his comrades in Company F, as well as members of the War Veterans' Association of the regiment, were present, and hundreds of people waited outside the house to follow the procession to Greenwood Cemetery. The Rev. F. P. Stoddard of the Strong Place Baptist Church officiated. The fife and drum corps of the regiment headed the procession, followed by the veterans and then by Company F. By the side of the hearse walked members of Corp. Mahoney's company.

Funeral of Private Wood.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The funeral of Private George C. Page Wood of Company G was held this afternoon and was the largest ever seen here. Fully 5,000 persons attended. The men of Company G who arrived home last night from Florida were all in line, as were Lieut. Col. Curry and Major Engle of the Second New Jersey Infantry. Company C, Veteran Association, and the Grand Army of the Republic also took part. The Hackensack Band headed the procession. The services were held in Christ Episcopal Church.

Soldier Dies at Rockville, Conn.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 25.—Felix Gross, aged thirty-one, a private of Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, died to-day of typhoid fever. He leaves a widow and two children. Gross was sent home sick from Dunn Loring, Va., about four weeks ago.

Twenty-second Awaits Orders.

The First Battalion of the Twenty-second New York Infantry was transferred from Fort Schuyler to Fort Slocum yesterday, and went into camp near the headquarters of the Seventh Artillery. The entire regiment is now in camp, and orders to move away are expected hourly.

Sixteen-Year-Old Soldier Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—John T. Taylor, a private in Company A, First Maryland Volunteers, died to-day in St. Joseph's Hospital of typhoid pneumonia. Taylor was brought to this city two weeks ago from Camp Meade. At the hospital he said he was sixteen years of age, and that he previously had given his age as nineteen so that he could enlist. The body will be taken to Annapolis for interment.

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Soldier Killed on the Railroad.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—An unidentified soldier of the Third Pennsylvania regiment was killed at Princeton Junction today by falling from a freight train on which he was riding. His body is now in the Trenton Morgue. He is small in stature, about twenty-one years old, and the letters A. M. L. are tattooed on his arm.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The free evening classes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will open during the first week in October. The course of studies will include bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, Spanish, German, Hebrew, Jewish history and literature, political economy, drawing, and sketching. Any respectable young man over the age of fourteen years can join these classes free of charge by applying to the Superintendent, William Mitchell, 861 Lexington Avenue, any evening, except Friday, during the month of September.

Constable Arrested for Burglary.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 25.—There is much interest throughout the county over the arrest of William Wallace, a well-known resident of Millstone, yesterday on a charge of participating in the breaking and entering of the railroad station at East Millstone. Wallace is a constable, and has been doing a good business.

SEGMENTAL WIRE GUNS.

A Statement Regarding the Recent Order Given by the Government for Fifty New Guns.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In your issue of Sept. 3, 1898, you say:

"The army ordnance officers have protested against the award of a contract, $500,000 amount, for fifty guns to be furnished by the Brown Segmental Company of Reading, Pa. According to the experts there has never been a successful test made of this gun and the principle is not approved by the ordnance officers on duty in the War Department. Under these circumstances the officers of Gen. Flagler's department were greatly surprised to receive an order from the Secretary of War to contract with the Brown Segmental concern for 25 five-inch and 25 six-inch guns. The order is given on the recommendation of Major Gen. Miles."

Of course, "the army ordnance officers" have "protested," and they have been "protesting" for years past, and they will undoubtedly be "protesting" for years to come, so we will leave your readers to their own judgment as to why these continuous "protests." Everybody knows that the "army ordnance officers" have "protested" against the Gatling, the Maxim, the Hotchkiss, and other guns—all American inventions—and those inventors—all American citizens—were actually driven abroad in order to get a hearing, and the got it there. Result: The United States Government has been and is now buying their guns. The United States Government is also buying Brown segmental tube wire guns, (but they are all made right here at home,) and the Government will keep right on buying until the ramparts of all its fortifications and the decks of all its battleships are bristling with them. Why? Because the Brown gun people are all free-born American citizens, old campaigners, and have continuously devoted their concentrated efforts for the last ten years, at an outlay of nearly $300,000, in developing the Brown system of heavy gun construction. And also because the Brown gun people of its members were also among the invited guests. Friedmann's mother, his two brothers, and his sister occupied a front seat.

The service opened with Mendelssohn's "Es Ist Bestimmt in Gottes Rath" and "Da Unten Ist Frieden," both of which were rendered by the male chorus of the Liederkranz. Herr Richard Arnold then followed with a violin solo, Handel's "Largo," and after him the "Ave Maria," with organ and piano accompaniment, was sung by Miss Bertha Bose. "Der Todte Soldat," ("The Dead Soldier,") by Heinrich Zoellner, written for the occasion, was sung by Mrs. Pratt-Gillette.

President Goepel then delivered in German a brief eulogy of Paul Friedmann, who, he said, was but twenty-one years old when, leaving his position as a trusted employe of a wholesale chemical house in this city, he enlisted for the war. Friedmann, he said, was a splendid type of young American manhood, who had gone forth ready to die for his country.

Mr. Wahle delivered the principal address of the evening. He began by referring to the disaster to the Maine and then spoke of the wave of patriotism which spread over the land, to be rekindled and intensified when the call for troops came. He added:

"I know of no man whose biography is so remarkable an exemplification of the average young American man as that of him whose memory, with that of his comrades, we are here to honor, and we take this opportunity to add our leaflet to the garland which a grateful Nation is weaving about the memories of those who are gone. With Friedmann, as with thousands of others, there was but one duty when the Nation asked for volunteers. Anxious to serve his country, he first enlisted in a regiment not allowed to go to the front, obtained his discharge from the regiment, enlisted in the Seventy-first, and with it followed the flag.

"Unparalleled in the history of warfare is the battle of San Juan, with all its blunders and with all its bravery. Unequaled in martial experience is the climbing and the conquest of the hill of San Juan. Where the battle was bloodiest, and where the fighting was the hardest, there stood the representatives of the City of New York, the Seventy-first Regiment. Forward was the order, and forward they went up the left of the hill with the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regulars. With the regulars he stood, with the regulars they fought. And did history record the fact that the battle of Santiago was won despite inefficiency of officials, their inexperience and mistakes."

Mr. Wahle then told how on the day the regiment sailed on its return to New York, young Friedmann, racked with disease and destined to die, as were nearly 100 of his comrades, sent cheerful messages to his mother, giving no hint of his illness, "so that she would not be worried."

The exercises closed with a chorus and solo, "Requiem for the Heroes" by Heinrich Zoellner, the solo part being sung by Miss Minnie Blenner.

Electricity and Vegetation.

From The London Times.

Prof. S. Lemstrom's paper before the British Association described experiments on "The Action of Electricity on Growing Plants." After a brief sketch of previous experiments on the subject made in 1885 and 1886, he referred to the researches which he carried out last year on the estate Brödtorp, with the friendly assistance of the proprietor, Baron Eduard Hisinger. Three fields of fifty meters were used for the experiments, and three of the same area as control fields. In general, there was found an increase in the seeds of at least 40 per cent.; in the roots from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent., depending on the kind of plant and on the nature of the soil; in beans, 75 per cent.; in strawberries and raspberries, as high as 75 per cent., the time for their ripening being shortened at least three weeks. The experiments proved, among other things, that electricity given to plants during days with a clear burning sun might damage them very much if enough water was not also given at the same time. Discussing in what way electricity exerted an influence on plants, the author said that either the gases in the air were transformed to ozone and nitric oxides, which, being heavy, fell down upon the plants and increased the activity of their vegetation, or the electricity induced the juices of the plants to ascend more rapidly in their capillary tubes (the Gernez phenomenon.) Though much has yet to be explained, the method is ready to be used for practical purposes. The author this Summer carried out experiments in Finland on some especially interesting plants. Of these, the tobacco plant did not yield, in earlier experiments, to the favorable influence of the electric currents, through want of water. Photographs of the experimental and the control field, which were watered to the same extent, were taken at the same distance from both fields, and showed that under the influence of the current the results were at least 40 per cent. better than without it. The current was applied for four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon, with many interruptions, however, from June 17 to July 30. The total number of hours was 161.

An Arnold's Tribute to Andre.

From The London Telegraph.

Roses were laid on the tomb of Major André, in Westminster Abbey, with a card, on which was inscribed: "From Mrs. Curran, née Beatrice Benedict Arnold, of Chicago, a descendant of Gen. Benedict Arnold, who detests the memory of her ancestor, but reveres that of the man whose death he encompassed, Major André. This is a token of her loving respect." Arnold, it will be remembered, had turned traitor to Washington, and was trying to secure West Point for the British, and in a culpably careless fashion had sent Major André on a secret expedition. The Major, in civilian dress, was returning, when he was seized by the Americans and hanged as a spy, in October, 1780. His remains were exhumed and brought to Westminster Abbey in 1820. Mrs. Curran's dislike for her ancestor is certainly not shared by her family, for so recently as 1880 Mr. Isaac N. Arnold published a book with the object of extenuating the treason of Gen. Arnold, and attributed his traitorous conduct in going over to the British to a fit of temper, induced by Washington putting five subordinate officers over his head. Arnold, who joined King George's service, died in London in 1801. He has his apologists outside his own family, who declare that but for the high character of Major André, whose sad fate was the result of miscalculation, Arnold's treason would have been treated very lightly by the historian.

The Oldest Flag.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

William Secher, the Danish Vice Consul at Cleveland, says that the statement recently made that the United States flag is older than any European colors is not founded on fact. The flag of Denmark—a white cross on a scarlet field—he asserts, has existed for more than six centuries, "having fallen from the heavens, according to tradition, in a battle under Valdemar and Victor against the Wends." Mr. Secher believes his country's ensign more ancient than that of any other nation.

TRIBUTE TO DEAD HEROES

Liederkranz's Memorial Service for P. W. Friedmann and His Comrades of the 71st.

HELD IN THE SOCIETY'S HALL

Eulogies Delivered by President Paul Goepel and Charles G. F. Wahle—Musical Programme Given by the Members.

The memory of Paul W. Friedmann of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, and of his comrades who fell in battle or died from disease, was honored last night by the German Liederkranz Society in its hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street. Young Friedmann, who was a member of the society, enlisted when the war broke out and fought at Santiago. He died of typhoid fever on the transport Roumania Sept. 8 off the Jersey coast and was buried at sea almost in sight of land.

The proceedings last night comprised eulogies by Paul Goepel, President of the Liederkranz, and Charles G. F. Wohle, and a select musical programme appropriate to the occasion.

The large hall, which was draped in black, was nearly filled with men and women. There were present several officers and privates of the Seventy-first. These included Major Whittle, Capt. Joyce, Company H; Lieut. C. Kopper, Company M; Lieut. Gothwaite, Company F; Cols. Ward and Homer of the Veteran Association, and Privates Frank Grunenthal, Company F, and Frank Scheppe, Company H. Mrs. Scheppe, Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary Association of the regiment, and a number

SCURVY ABOARD A BARK.

The Olga Arrives at Philadelphia from the East with Nearly All of Its Crew Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The German bark Olga arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-night for orders, from Samarang, Java, laden with sugar. She brought to a close a voyage of strange fatalities, having only a few of the original officers on board, Capt. Dreyer, her commander, and five others having died of that dread disease, scurvy, which so often breaks out on board vessels from the Far East.

The Olga made sail from Sourabaya on April 3, and met with the usual experiences until when about two months out from port. Here the disease first made its appearance, and one by one the men were overtaken, until the ship's company was reduced to four men able to be about. Capt. Dreyer was among the first to be stricken down with the horrible disease. He lasted only a few days, suffering the greatest agony and praying for death. His body was sewed up in a canvas bag and consigned to the deep. It was then that the Mate took charge, and he, too, was stricken down, leaving in charge of the vessel men with only scant knowledge of navigation.

A consultation was held on board, and it was decided to bear away for the nearest port, and on investigation her original destination for orders, St. Michaels, was determined to be the one to make for. Here she arrived on July 29, with her crew nearly dead. Medical aid was at once summoned, and with difficulty the sick men were removed to the hospital. The vessel's owners were communicated with, and another Captain was sent out to take charge of her.

After remaining at St. Michaels for three weeks the men were pronounced sufficiently recovered to go on board again, and the fateful voyage was continued.

The Olga upon her arrival to-day reported that all on board were well. She is now awaiting orders, and will probably come to this port to discharge her cargo.

NEGLECTED GRAVES OF HEROES

Bones of American Soldiers Who Fell in Mexico Litter Their Burial Ground Near Saltillo.

SALTILLO, State of Coahuila, Mexico, Sept. 17.—The fact is not generally known to the patriotic people of the United States that the bodies of over five hundred American heroes lie in unmarked graves near this city. They were the victims of the battle of Buena Vista, the scene of which was fourteen miles from here.

After the battle was over, the American dead were brought from the battlefield and interred in a desolate spot on the outskirts of the city. The burial ground embraced about two acres, and it was inclosed with an adobe wall about four feet in height, built by the comrades of the dead heroes.

This little cemetery has received absolutely no attention at the hands of the United States Government or any one else since that time, over fifty years ago. The adobe wall has crumbled into dust in many places, and a broad wagon road now runs diagonally across the plot, which contains not a particle of vegetation. But the most horrible thing about the place is that the ground is littered with fragments of bones, which time and rains have brought to the surface from the shallow graves.

Besides this, one side of the cemetery is bordered by a deep arroyo, and the heavy rains of the past half century have at times flooded this stream, with the result that the bones of many of the heroes have been washed away, and in the bed of the stream is strewn with pieces of human skeletons.

About two years ago the United States Consular Agent here called the attention of the State Department to the condition of the cemetery, and urged that the matter be laid before the United States Congress, with a view of having an appropriation made for reinterring the bones and improving and beautifying the place. No attention was ever paid to his suggestions.

It is said that the ground is owned by a Mexican of this city, and that the United States has never even attempted to acquire a title to the property. This Mexican owner contemplates utilizing the land for other purposes, and unless quick action is taken by the United States the graves will be still further disturbed and placed beyond all possibility of preservation.

ARIZONA SNAKE STORIES.

Bull Snakes Can Be Used for Irrigating Purposes.

From The Denver Republican.

The mining camp of Kingman was recently invaded by a host of rattlesnakes, creating great consternation among the people. Snakes were discovered in beds and made desperate fights when tackled by the owners. People sleeping outdoors narrowly missed a violent death from the poisonous fangs of the serpents. The snakes wiggled through the crevices of the tight board fences, and were caught while endeavoring to enter the houses. People have taken to sleeping up stairs, and a band stand and pavilion are crowded every night by sleepers, who dare not risk sleeping on the bare ground. A spell of unusually warm weather is thought to be the cause of the snakes leaving their rocky fastnesses for a cooler abode in the settlement.

A man at Mess City has a pet Gila monster. He let it go about six weeks ago in order that it might shed its skin, as is its annual custom. The other day it returned to its usual haunts, looking thoroughly rejuvenated. Its owner gave it a bath, after which it made a break for its feed box, where it has been in the habit of eating eggs and other luxuries.

Toads grow to an abnormal size in Southern Arizona, and often exhibit a preternatural intelligence. Recently the arc lights were started at Mesa City, and myriads of bugs are in consequence attracted at night by the glare. The toads have discovered this new source of supply, and eat the bugs that fall to the ground as rapidly as they come within reach. It is supposed that the new diet has created an unnatural thirst, and in looking around for a source from which to quench it they discovered the troughs that receive the drippings from the beer faucets in the saloons. They now intrude in the saloons and line up to the troughs and drink until they are thoroughly intoxicated, many failing to the floor as though dead, while others insteadily hop to the sidewalk and resume their feasting.

James Thomas, a ranchman living on the Verde River, in Yavapai County, has discovered a scheme that threatens to revolutionize existing irrigating methods. While walking along the canal bank the other day he observed an enormous bull snake stretched at length, with its head in the water and its body pulsating like a steam pump. Observing the reptile still more closely he was amazed to see a stream of water flowing from its tail. It was actually pumping water. The bull snake is a harmless creature, and Mr. Thomas, seized with an idea, also seized the snake. How to make it throw a larger stream of water was the question, and after considerable thought he tried the experiment of cutting off a portion of the tail. By this means the snake was induced to throw a full head of water at a minimum exertion, and seemed to enjoy the job. Mr. Thomas captured many other bull snakes, which, by association with the original pumper, soon became adepts in the new system of irrigating. Then their tails were removed, and for days the side of the ranch next the river was lined with snakes engaged in throwing up streams of water from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. A mining man came along a few days ago and was struck with the novelty of the irrigating method adopted. He thought that the snakes might be used in hydraulic mining, and a number of them were coupled together like garden hose. The experiment, however, was not very successful, several of the snakes bursting through unevenness of pressure.

Insurance Company Escapes a Suit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The application of State Insurance Commissioner Betts for the appointment of a receiver for the Connecticut Indemnity Company has been dismissed by Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court, as the company has complied with his former order making good the assets of the association. The Court dismissed the petition without costs.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIANS.

A Strange Tribe in Honduras and Some of Their Unusual Customs.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In parts of Central America little visited by civilized man remnants of once powerful tribes, now feeble and almost extinct, are occasionally discovered. Gradually but surely these races have been assimilated, until nearly all are now united to form that most homogeneous of beings, the Central American native, in whose veins doubtless flows the blood of the Chichimecs, the Calhuas, Nahuas, Tlascalans, Olmecs, Toltecs, Aztecs, and of Spain.

Occasionally, but rarely, tribes have been discovered of such types as lead to the belief that in their case no such amalgamation has taken place, and the preservation of a strange tongue, of habits and traits wholly foreign to other tribes near them, renders this entirely probable. A singular tribe in the interior of Honduras near the north coast, known to native Hondurans as Hicoques, inhabits a few small villages, widely separated, the largest of which is not far from Villa Nueva, on the Astor-Honduras Railway. From this place the trail is up the mountains to El Venado, about 2,500 feet above the sea. The Indian village is built upon the point of the highest peak in the mountain chain, and consists of less than a dozen miserable huts. There are no streets, the huts being perched along the mountain top without any semblance of regularity or order.

A glance shows that these are not the homes of the common Honduran. The latter builds his hut of mud and thatches his roof with palm leaves, while these huts are without sides, consisting of four posts and a roof of thatch made with the long grass which grows among the pines. The interiors of the huts are free from tables or chairs, the only furniture being a number of hammocks made from a species of pita plant. Behind the huts are little stoves and ovens of adobe, and hanging on posts near by are the guacales or gourds in which everything is cooked. The Hicoques use no earthen vessels for any purpose whatever.

It is the custom with the Hicoques upon the approach of strangers for the entire village to stampede to the woods. This excessive timidity makes it a matter of great difficulty to obtain any accurate information regarding their social customs or their home life. It is known that they differ in almost every way from the other people of the country. The Hicocques are small and squat, with high cheek bones, broad thin lips, with prominent teeth. They have straight black hair, worn long and parted in the middle. The men wear no clothes save a small breech clout, generally woven from some native plant. The Hicoques' food consists generally of wild game and roots, though they occasionally have a few pigs and sometimes cultivate a small patch of corn. The latter only happens when they have lived unmolested for a long time in one place. The men are quite skilful with bow and arrows, and with these weapons obtain most of the meat eaten by the family.

The marriage ceremony is unknown among them. The selection of a bride having been made, the woman walks over and takes possession of her new home, and the man gets out a trifle earlier in order to procure food for two. Polygamy is not practiced, but the intermarrying is carried to a dangerously close point, and inbreeding has doubtless had much to do with the Indians' imperfect development. The same cause has retarded their growth in intelligence and their increase in numbers.

It is not believed that these Indians have any particular form of religious worship, but they are full of superstition, which leads them into doing many peculiar things. For instance, when sickness overtakes one of them, the invalid is provided with food sufficient for three or four days, and is then left to fight it out alone as best he can, the balance of the family retiring to some other house. Their knowledge of medicine seems confined to the use of not more than four herbal decoctions of the simplest forms.

Another singular trait is their superstition in regard to expectoration within their houses. Should a stranger enter one of their houses and so far forget himself as to spit upon the floor no Hicoque would ever enter it again.

It is extremely difficult to learn much about their language, owing to their reticence and shyness. In many respects their tongue sounds like that of our Western Indians, except that it is softer and more quickly blended. They seem to have quite a complete vocabulary, and when among themselves their conversation is animated and lively. Music seems to be unknown, and no musical instruments have ever been found among them. The mothers seem devoted to their children, and in this respect the Hicoques are perhaps better than many of the other Indians of this country. Like the squaw of North America, the Hicoque mother straps her child upon her back and goes on her journey. This is quite unlike the manner of the native woman of Central America, who carry the children straddle across the hip, the mother's arm being placed across the small of the infant's back.

The complete avoidance of all other races and the extreme timidity and shyness which are the distinguishing characteristics of the Hicoques are inexplicable. Their complete isolation in a thickly settled and remarkably rich and fertile country renders this tribe a very interesting study for the student of ethnology.

"Owen Hall's" Failure.

From The London Mail.

The author of "A Gaiety Girl," "An Artist's Model," and "The Geisha" is before the Court of Bankruptcy, under a receiving order made against him on the petition of the Bank of England.

The debtor, Mr. James Davis, was better known under his nom-de-guerre "Owen Hall." His address was given as Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, and he was described as a financial agent, dramatic author, and journalist.

In 1882 he failed, and paid 1s. in the pound on £27,385. He failed again in 1888, when his discharge was suspended for five years.

Commencing his professional career as a solicitor in 1874, he practiced at Craig's Court, Charing Cross, until 1885. From that year until 1888 he was proprietor and publisher of The Bat. It was in the Autumn of 1893 that he turned his attention to play writing, and produced those entertaining and popular works already named.

"A Gaiety Girl" brought him £550, "An Artist's Model" £850, and "The Geisha" £4,000. He has no copyright in these pieces now. As part author of "All Abroad" he received £350.

His income in 1896 was £7,000; in the following year £9,000, and this year £4,000. He has lost by betting during the last two years £8,000. His present debts are returned at £2,500. Counsel on his behalf obtained until Oct. 7, with a view to a proposal for the payment of 20s. in the pound.

Room for Her Debut.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Miss Bertha Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott of 2,101 Walnut Street, will be one of the forthcoming season's débutantes. In preparation of this event Mr. Lippincott bought the adjoining house on Twenty-first Street, and, connecting it by a passage with his large house, had among other changes a handsome ballroom fitted up in it.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:51	Sun sets	5:51	Moon sets 11:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:13	Gov. Isl'd	4:41	H. Gate 6:30
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:35	Gov. Isl'd	5:00	H. Gate 6:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arecuna, Tampico, &c.	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Chester, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Curacao, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Borderer, Antwerp, Sept. 7.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 10.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Rotter

The Wanamaker Store

Home Adornment

AN "opening" in the Upholstery Store to-day, and consequently the opening of an Autumn School in the art of home-beautifying at little cost.

These are the days of specialists, and among those of recent development is the upholstery specialist, or (as he prefers to be called) the Designer of Interiors. He is the logical result of artistic progress. The arrangement of curtains, carpets, furnishings, wall paper, hangings and bric-a-brac, formerly a matter of indifference, later a matter of circumstance, and even recently scarcely more than haphazard, has risen to the dignity of an Art. With the art comes the artist. In the demands of art and artist, ever greater and more exacting, lies the reason of such a showing as this.

It is prepared with an especial reference to easy choosing. Tapestries, Damasks, Portieres and heavy Curtains, Lace Curtains, Oriental Goods, Table Covers and Painted Tapestries have each a section to themselves. The immense extent of the exhibit forbids any attempt at detail. The great and growing demand for new goods and new effects must be met with ever-increasing varieties and quantities. The whole energy of our searching and selecting machinery has been given to the ample meeting of this demand.

A feature not to be overlooked is that all-important feature—*Little Cost.* It is hand in hand with novelty, beauty, originality and excellence.

The Demand for Novelty, and How We Fill It This refers to dress goods, and especially to the original, dashing and ever-changing kinds that come from Paris, and from a trade standpoint monopolize the word "Novelty."

Several reasons unite to make the showing we have here the only complete one in New York, and one of the only three complete assortments in America. One reason was that French makers were seriously alarmed at the position taken by American customers at the outbreak of the recent hostilities. They manufactured with caution and the goods are scarcer than usual.

Then the American buyers—except ours—were themselves uncertain. It was believed that the plainer weaves and colors would be dominant. They bought the novelties sparingly or not at all.

We had the field nearly to ourselves, and profited by it. Here are the Parisian novelties in all their elegance and beauty, and a tremendous demand for them besides:

At $4.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool black Velour, with bayadere colored satin stripes, edged with black velvet chenille.

At $4.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool Corus in bright colors forming the groundwork, with velvet chenille bayadere cords in black—the whole covered by a graceful scroll design in black silk souffle.

At $3.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool fine Velour Cord, ground in black, with self-colored figures forming irregular designs in souffle.

At $3.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool fine Velour Cords in black, with black silk souffle serpentine figured bayadere stripes; space between the stripes filled in with interchangeable colorings of black and contrasting bright color.

At $3.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords of black and colors, with bayadere stripes of black silk souffle edged with cord.

At $3 yd.—Silk-and-wool Velour Cords in combination of black with colors, with bayadere of matelasse souffle in black, forming graceful curves.

At $7.50 yd.—India Valley Persians, in woven figured plaid designs, with combinations of colorings, such as were seen in borders of the beautiful India shawls of former days; stylish for vest fronts and lapel trimming for tailored gowns.

Rotunda.

Women's Plain Handkerchiefs There are 530 dozen in a lot that we own without considerable outlay. Judge how cheaply they came to us by the prices at which they're offered. The product of one of Ireland's best manufacturers—one whose name is synonymous with perfection in plain, pure linen handkerchiefs. These are pure, of course,—had to be to gain entrance here, even for the very brief visit they'll make in this handkerchief store. May be enough for a day's selling. Will be sold in dozen and half-dozen lots only. Plain, hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, of pure linen, all of them—no fancy ones in this offering:

150 dozen at $1.20; regularly $1.50.
105 dozen at $1.35; regularly $1.80.
95 dozen at $1.75; regularly $2.40.
50 dozen at $2; regularly $3.
80 dozen at $2.75; regularly $4.20.
50 dozen at $3.25; regularly $6.

Broadway.

Untrimmed Millinery and its Trimmings Actually in hundreds of shapes. You cannot ask for a style that we cannot show you, if it is made at all.

We suit all tastes, we gratify every whim, we conform to all demands. It is easy in such a stock.

The strong points of the assortment are in the "off-the-face" shapes, in narrow-back sailor shapes and in the remarkable Turban collection.

As to trimmings for the untrimmed hats,—just try us. Also, let us help you,—that is what we are here for. The trained taste and judgment of the highest grade of millinery skill is at your service. We will help you in the selection of a hat, we'll suggest its trimmings, we'll sell you the trimmings cheaply, and, if you like, we will *do* the trimming better than you can do it, and at a nominal cost.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Linens for Table and Bed Invariable excellence marks all dealings in linen goods here. Recognized superior quality only finds its way into these stocks. But to offer good linens to our public at advantageous prices is no less an ambition with us. How we succeeded is demonstrated below:

TABLE LINEN
At 50c. yd.—Full bleached; 68 in. wide.
At 65c. yd.—Extra quality grass bleached; 67 in.
At 85c. and $1—Full bleached; 70 in.
NAPKINS
At $1.20—German drill, 20½ in.; become white in a few washings. Same goods, 23 in. square, are $1.50 doz.
At $2.25 doz.—Grass bleached; 22 in.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
At $4.50 pair—Sheets, 96x90 in.
At 75c. pair—Pillow cases, 36x22 in.

Fourth avenue.

Dinner Sets The new arrivals of the past week make our tremendous assortment practically complete. It is hard to say enough of the extent of this collection. It would be impossible to say too much. It cannot really be comprehended by one who has not the inner knowledge, both of our buying and of the selling that controls it.

The present prices on these goods deserve a word of comment. They are scaled to the standard set by the present china sale, *and they are the lowest you will know for years.* French china is bound to rise in price. There has been a recent increase of 25 per cent. in the duty on it.

In the lower-priced American and English porcelain dinner sets we are particularly strong. Prices begin at $5 for a hundred-piece set, and it is a good set, too.

French China Sets, from $22.50 to $350 In the last shipment there is a number of new designs in the new Meat Sets. They are beautiful goods, and add a commonsense utility and convenience to their good looks. French China, $17.50 to $70.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

It Will Watch the Actions of City Officials in Regard to Organized Labor.

INCONSISTENT UNION MEN

They Meet in Union Halls and Work for Union Brewers, but Drink Non-Union Beer, It Is Said.

The Central Labor Union decided yesterday to keep a close watch on the record of city officials in regard to their actions toward organized labor. Many complaints have been made to the Central Labor Union that contracts on school buildings have been sublet and again sublet, and that the furniture and other wood work in the schools have been made in other cities, the New York workmen being thus deprived of the opportunity of earning money in the city where they pay taxes.

The matter was yesterday brought up by Delegate Perrine of the Iron Molders, who asked the Central Labor Union to indorse a set of resolutions that had been passed by his union.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Careful investigation has proved that the municipal work, especially that pertaining to the building trades, is performed principally under a contract system that is detrimental to the rights and interests of the workingmen, often in direct violation of the law, and benefits no one except the contractor;

Whereas, Investigation has also shown that other cities are far in advance of New York in dealing with this question, notably Boston, where they have abolished the contract system and instituted direct employment by the city, while Chicago, Buffalo, Denver, and various other cities are moving in the same direction;

Whereas, The Iron Molders' Conference Board, firmly believing that the rights of the resident workmen and the best interests of the city in general can be more fully and justly secured by a strict enforcement of existing laws, and ultimately by the total abolition of the contract system, does hereby request the Central Labor Union to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union subscribe for The City Record, the official paper of the city.

Resolved, That it shall be a part of the duties of the Law and Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union to receive and keep the City Record on file, and to report on all matters recorded therein which affect the interests of the working people.

Resolved, That it shall also be the duty of the same committee to keep a record of the attitude toward and votes on all measures affecting labor of the city officials, members of the Municipal Assembly, and furnish a copy of the same to the Central Labor Union at the first meeting in August preceding an election for said officials.

The Subletting of Contracts.

In supporting the resolutions Delegate Perrine said:

"Our motive is to see that the ironworkers, who help pay the taxes which support the schools, should also get the work. In two of the largest school buildings in East Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets the work is sublet and resublet. I spoke to the School Commissioners, and they said they knew nothing about the subletting, and yet there is a city ordinance stating that no school work shall be sublet without permission from the Board of Education.

"The sub-contractors generally belong to Pennsylvania firms, and they pay their men $1.50 and $1.75 a day, when union rates are $3 a day. There is a compulsory education law in New York, and yet the ironworkers of New York are not given a chance by the city to earn a few dollars to buy shoes and clothes for their children so as to enable them to go to school."

Delegate William J. O'Brien remarked:

"If the Law and Legislative Committee will do its duty under the resolutions, we will be able to get all the school work done by New York workmen right in this city. Nearly $3,000,000 worth of work has been sent out of New York, and if that money had been spent here it would have helped materially to bring on good times."

The resolutions were unanimously passed.

Delegate Joly of the Brewers complained of what he called the depraved taste of many union men. "The electrical workers," he said, "meet in the same hall with our union, and, although there is there a saloon where union beer is sold, the electrical workers go a block out of their way in search of non-union beer."

"Perhaps that is better than your union beer," timidly remarked a delegate.

"It isn't near as good, and you should be ashamed of yourself to make such an insinuation," retorted Delegate Joly, hotly, and then he continued: "What I'm going to tell you now is still worse. A union brewer is building seven houses, and he employs none but union men on them, carpenters, plumbers, and plasterers. He has a saloon in the same block, and only union beer is sold there. And yet these union men pass by his saloon and frequent another saloon where non-union beer is sold. Some of these men are in the Building Trades Section."

"Neither the plumbers nor the plasterers belong to the Building Trades Section," said Delegate Henry.

Culprits Looked Ashamed.

"That makes no difference," replied Joly. They are union men, but they drink non-union beer. It is true that when I spoke to the carpenters they looked ashamed, and promised to drink union beer in the future, but the other fellows kept on guzzling non-union beer. I must say this is poor encouragement for an employer who wants to employ only union men."

Delegate Greef of the carpenters said if he knew that any of the members of his union drank non-union beer he would order them to stop doing so.

"When a man wants beer he gets it without asking whether it is union or not. It depends on how thirsty he is," said Joly.

"Would you live in a house that was built by non-union men?" asked Greef.

"Certainly not," replied Joly. "If I knew that non-union men built the house I live in I'd not stay there another day. I'd rather sleep in the street."

The meeting expressed the opinion that drinking non-union beer and smoking non-union cigars, and chewing non-union tobacco was wrong, disgraceful, and unworthy of trades unionists, and directed all delegates to inform their respective unions of that decision.

It was announced that the Reliance Labor Club of marble cutters had been suspended by the Building Trades Section because it had refused to order its members on a sympathetic strike. A motion was made that James Fitzgerald, the delegate from that union, should be made an honorary member of the Central Labor Union on account of his good nature and powerful eloquence.

The motion was adopted, and Delegate Fitzgerald acknowledged the compliment in an oration.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

District Assembly 49 Elects Delegates to the General Assembly.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, met yesterday afternoon at Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth Street, and elected the following delegates and alternates to the General Assembly of the order, that will convene in Chicago on Nov. 10:

Delegates—Richard Cooney, District Master Workman; John O'Connell of the Brewers, Patrick Rock of the Eccentric Firemen, John H. Parsons, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, and Patrick McMahon, Master Workman of the Eccentric Engineers.

Alternates—Michael Fitzgerald of the Letter Carriers; Timothy Healy of the Firemen; James Hackett of the Brewers; Patrick Horan of the Pavers, and Richard Humphreys of the Pavers' Inspectors.

The delegates said that no slate had yet been made for the next general officers of the order, and there was no great struggle for the office of General Master Workman, but William Hicks, the present incumbent of that office, was going to run again.

District Assembly No. 49 will have its annual picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park on Saturday, and several of the locals will be escorted by Company O of the Irish Volunteers.

The New 'Longshoremen's Union.

The new 'Longshoremen's Union met again yesterday afternoon at Flannery's Hall, at Hudson and Leroy Streets, and adopted the name of the General Council of the 'Longshoremen's Union Protective Association. Michael F. Healy was elected President of the General Council, and those who were present at the meeting claimed to represent twelve local councils, with a total membership of 5,000 men. They boasted of having taken away 90 per cent. of the members of the old 'Longshoremen's International Union, which was organized a couple of years ago by Edward McHugh.

FIVE MILES UP IN A BALLOON.

Graphic Account of What Is Perhaps a Record Ascent.

From The London Telegraph.

Mr. Stanley Spencer, the well-known aeronaut, and Dr. Berson of the Berlin Observatory ascended on Sept. 15 from the Crystal Palace in a balloon inflated with pure hydrogen gas, and reached the remarkable height of 27,500 feet, more than five miles of vertical altitude, which is only 1,500 feet less than that recorded by Coxwell and Glaisher in their celebrated trip of Sept. 5, 1862. To obtain some particulars of this noteworthy ascent a representative of The Daily Telegraph called on Mr. Stanley Spencer, who was found at the balloon works of Messrs. C. G. Spencer & Sons, Canonbury.

"If you wish to know what scientific observations were made," he said, "I am afraid they will not be obtainable for a week or so. They were made in sealed instruments, and Dr. Berson is now on his way to Berlin with them. I may say that Dr. Berson was extremely pleased with the results, and declared that this ascent was the most successful of the series that he has been making at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Berlin. I was present simply in charge of the balloon, and I have only the records made by my private thermometer and barometer. The aneroid showed that we had ascended to 27,500 feet, and the thermometer registered 29 degrees Fahrenheit, or 61 degrees below freezing point."

Mr. Spencer proceeded to describe the trip. The balloon had a capacity of 56,500 cubic feet, and was inflated with 40,000 cubic feet of pure hydrogen, and to it was attached a basket car 3 feet 6 inches wide, 5 feet long, and 3 feet deep. The greater portion of the recording instruments were slung from the network of the balloon, so as to keep them at a distance from the car, lest the heat radiated from the bodies of the occupants might in some degree affect their correctness. Many of them were specially designed for the purposes of the trip. The balloon was inflated with hydrogen, nominally pure, but, as the smell which it left in the gas bag showed, it was still some little distance removed from the odorless gas which the chemists define.

"Why hydrogen?" was asked.

"It is of course the most expensive," replied Mr. Spencer; "but its lifting power is double that of coal gas, and therefore it was selected for this trip. Coal gas will lift about 35 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet. Hydrogen lifts 75 to 80 pounds. Its use gets over one of the chief difficulties of ballooning. If you have coal gas, you must fill your balloon very full, and carry a lot of ballast. The reason is that it is impossible—and it is on this point, I think, that Andrée went astray—to keep a balloon at an even height. It goes up, the gas expands and escapes, and it immediately descends; then ballast must be thrown out to lighten it, and up it goes again; and this ascending and descending process is repeated continually at intervals of varying length. Now, with hydrogen gas half the quantity is required; so that you need only half fill the balloon, and when it expends the loss is comparatively slight, and the adjustment, by throwing out ballast, is much less."

The last and most important feature of the equipment was two vessels containing oxygen gas. How they contributed to the success of the trip will shortly appear.

"We started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon," said Mr. Spencer, "and traveled in a southeasterly direction. This lasted until we attained a height of 10,000 feet, and we did not like it, because we saw Sea Reach, at the mouth of the Thames, ahead of us, (if one can say so when it was so much below us,) and we did not fancy descending into it, although we had lifebuoys with us. However, after 10,000 feet we got into another current traveling southwest. It was a lovely day, and the air was extraordinarily clear. Usually when one makes an ascent one finds the view obscured by clouds, but on Thursday at 23,000 feet, we could see the coast of France, along the east coast of England to the Wash, and a great deal of the English Channel, with dots on it for the steamers. It became dreadfully cold after this, but we were prepared with heavy woolen clothing and particularly with wrappings for the legs, for they are shaded from the sun by the side of the car, and usually suffer most. Still, in spite of our precautions, we were both shivering with cold. At 25,000 feet the air was so rarefied that I began to become giddy, and had an indescribable sensation of asphyxiation. I looked at Dr. Berson, who was busy at the instruments, and he was making a gurgling noise as he breathed. 'Oxygen!' he gasped, and so I handed him a tube which led from one of the oxygen vessels, and took another myself, and we put them in our mouths and sucked at them. The effect was marvelous, and instead of feeling exhausted, we felt quite exhilarated. At 27,000 feet we had only four bags of ballast left, and they were necessary to insure a safe descent. So that after registering another 500 feet I pulled the valve rope, and down we came. At the highest point I removed the oxygen tube from my mouth for a moment, and at once the suffocating feeling seized me, but when I replaced it I recovered immediately. I feel confident that with a good supply of oxygen for breathing purposes we could go a great deal higher than has ever been done yet."

"How high is that?"

"Well, I am inclined to think that our ascent was really the record.' I know that Glaisher and Coxwell reported that they recorded 29,000 feet, but after my experiences yesterday I doubt it. I have been ballooning all my life, and may reasonably be supposed to have become accustomed to rarefied air; and Dr. Berson also has had much experience. Now we both found asphyxiation becoming severe at 25,000 feet, and would certainly have been unconscious before 27,500 feet but for the oxygen gas. Glaisher and Coxwell had no oxygen, and I really can't see how they could either of them have been conscious at 29,000 feet. I think that some error must have been made."

"What about the descent?"

"We came down at Romford all right. We got a decent bump," said Mr. Spencer, cheerfully, "but no harm was done. I may say that when we landed there was not sufficient gas in the balloon to keep it up. The first part of the descent was very rapid, so rapid that we let go our ballast. We had it in bags over the side, fastened at top and bottom, so that when we cut the string at the top the bag fell over and emptied. When the sand fell out, however, the particles were caught in the air, and the result was that, although it passed out of the bags, we were descending faster than it was, so that it seemed to go up, and, as you will see presently, a good deal of it stuck to the varnished exterior of the balloon. The bags, too, when they were lightened of the sand, floated up until the balloon slackened its downward pace. It is worth noting that 18,000 feet as we were ascending, the balloon, which had been rather more than two-thirds inflated, was fully expanded, and at 22,000 feet we lost a considerable amount of gas."

"Did you feel the loss of strength that Glaisher and Coxwell experienced?"

"Yes; it was quite astonishing. Our strength seemed to be quite gone. It was in view of this that we had fixed the sandbags as I have described, so that we could cut them loose. We might not have been able to lift them over the side."

Then the balloon arrived in a cart from Fenchurch Street Station, and Mr. Spencer went to direct its carriage into the works. A balloon in its leisure moments when packed for transit is not impressive; it has a great family likeness to a bundle for the laundry.

ROUGH ROAD TO THE KLONDIKE.

Hardships and Death Attended a Party on the Way.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 25.—A Vancouver (British Columbia) special says:

Brindley Mills and P. G. Grant, two members of a Montreal Klondike syndicate, arrived here to-day after spending four months in trying to get through to the gold country over the Ashcroft trail. At Quesnelle they met Sir Arthur Curtis, an English Baron, and his party, and also ran across them at Mud River, where Sir Arthur mysteriously disappeared and was never seen again by a white man.

Mr. Mills said they joined in the search with Indians for the body, and that they are confident that the latter not only knew all about the nobleman's death, but where the body might be found. They want $1,000 reward for bringing it out of the woods. The unfortunate nobleman, Mills believes, met with foul play.

Mills and his party were lost four days without food 100 miles from Telegraph Creek. On one occasion they took the advice of a treacherous Indian guide and went fifty miles out of their way. They describe the experience as terrible. They declare emphatically that the route is a fraud and that hundreds of poor fellows are actually in danger of starvation on it now. They are stalled 50 and 100 miles apart, without provisions and without hope. Mills and Grant started out with fifty-eight horses, and left thirty dead on the road. Their outfits are also lost, and when they reached Telegraph Creek they were broken in health and without money.

W. & J. Sloane

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TERRORS OF MODERN WAR

Privates in Extended Formation Left on Their Own Resources.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S GALLANTRY

Men Who Quailed Before the Shower of Lead for a Moment Fought Like Veterans Next Day.

Our conflict with Spain has shown that the horrors of war have been very greatly increased by the use of new instruments of destructiveness and by the new methods of fighting that these modern inventions have made necessary. It is probable that, by military students at least, the most noteworthy facts of our recent campaign around Santiago de Cuba will be considered those that most fully illustrated the destructive effect of modern firearms and the results of fighting in lines so attenuated as practically to isolate the soldier and put him upon his own responsibility and his own resources.

The interesting conjectures upon the outcome of these experiments were manifold. Although many armies had confronted the rapid-firing breech-loading rifle since 1870, and even the modern magazine rifle had been used by the Japanese against the bow-and-arrow-armed troops of China, and the Turks and Greeks had used magazine guns in their recent war, it was considered by military critics that modern arms and the new tactics they had rendered essential had not yet been properly tested. Modern warfare was still a mere theory. It may be confidently said that it remained a theory up to the land battles of El Caney and San Juan and the naval engagements of Manila and Santiago. Those four victories reduced a group of hypotheses to an exact science. Myth and glamour and romance have been stripped from the grinning skeleton, and for the first time war has become to the soldier as well as to the looker-on a terrible and a revolting thing. It may be made magnificent and even glorified for a brief moment, as by the splendid dash of the charge at El Caney, but henceforth it will remain terrible and awful. The wars of the future will be a hundred times more horrible to the participants than have been those of the last two centuries, though they may not prove more destructive, and the individual soldier must hereafter be made of sterner stuff than has hitherto sufficed to win Austerlitzes, Waterloos, and Sedans.

Each Soldier Isolated.

Remember that there was much speculation in Washington before our army of invasion had been organized as to the probable results of the severe test to which we were about to subject our untried magazine gun, the Krag-Jörgensen, and of the value of our limited stock of smokeless powder. There was also much apprehension as to the arming of our volunteers with a gun that was known to be inferior and obsolete, and supplying them with black powder that would make these troops mere targets for the enemy's firing line and sharpshooters. Little account was taken apparently of what proved to be the most surprising, most demoralizing, effect of the new arms and smokeless powder upon the soldier in the battle line. The moment the engagement opened he found himself practically isolated by the "extended order" of the new tactics, and facing enemies who were so protected and screened by the smokeless powder that they had all the advantage of an ambuscade. The magic power of the "elbow touch" had gone. The soldier could no longer feel that his comrades at his right and left hand still stood in the line and would stay there as long as he would. And, besides, in Cuba the jungle swallowed one who marched ten feet into it. Often a soldier could not see the man who stood next to him in the line, and knew not, of course, whether his comrades were wounded or killed, or whether they were still marching, like himself, straight at the Spanish trenches.

Under former conditions, the campaign in Cuba, so far as the fighting was concerned, would not have been very severe. Our troops could have located the enemy as soon as the first gun was discharged, and would have had some objective for their own fire. But in all modern fighting the army that advances must be prepared to face an ambuscade, for the enemy's lines can no longer be discovered from the "smudges" that used to hang above and in front of them, and the assailants will receive an aimed fire from rifles and cannon that will be as invisible as if hidden by the darkest midnight. No smoke or haze betrays the foe, and you do not know exactly where he lies concealed until you rouse him, like a wild boar, from his cover.

These sorts of tactics, which have been made possible, and, indeed, imperative, by the introduction of smokeless powder, were illustrated in the desperate though minor action of Las Quasima on July 24. Gen. Wheeler told me on the day after that fight, and he has since repeated the statement formally in his report, that he had fully reconnoitred the Spanish line, knew exactly where it was, and was prepared to attack it with full deliberation and care; and yet to the Rough Riders it was practically an ambuscade. They stumbled over the Spaniards, who fired upon them with terrible effect at a few paces.

Our Army Saved by Bad Marksmanship.

If the positions had been reversed, and a regiment of our regulars had stood behind the hidden lines and could have fired deliberately upon an advancing Spanish force, the assailants would have been annihilated. Only the bad marksmanship of the Spaniards prevented our utter destruction. This is also practically true of El Caney and San Juan. In each instance our army would have been swept away if the enemy could have handled his gun and availed himself of the tremendous advantages he possessed.

It is easily seen that this new method of fighting has made war far more terrible to the individual soldier. From the moment the attacking army comes within range of the enemy's artillery, at about 2,500 yards, a process of disintegration is begun which is necessarily more or less demoralizing to the men. The soldier ceases, first, to be a part of the corps or division. Then he ceases to be part of the brigade. The regiment seems to drop him from its ranks, and even the company breaks up into smaller groups, and the individual soldier soon finds himself one of a squad of eight men in presence of a hostile army. Even this little knot of fighters cannot be kept close together under the storm of machine guns and magazine rifles, and the "interval" or space between the men is increased, until the soldier feels that he stands there in that thin line almost alone and unsupported. He no longer has that courage which is inspired by the mass, by the presence and touch of comrades. To perform his duty in this trying situation the private must be brave. There is no possible substitute for courage. Discipline may make heroic armies, but it cannot make heroic men.

Add to this demoralizing isolation of the private the fact that he soon becomes a target for sharpshooters who see him clearly and are firing directly at him, and whom he cannot discover because of their using smokeless powder. He does not even know the direction from which the bullets are coming, or when or whence to expect death. When the hostile line opens fire, and balls whistle through the air about him, as thick as buzzing flies in Summer, he still does not know where the enemy is. He cannot strike back yet, for our tactics forbid an aimless fire. An American soldier must not waste ammunition even to keep up his courage. He must march resolutely on, keeping step with his invisible comrades, while shrieking shot and screaming shrapnel and hissing bullets are making a pandemonium about him, and perhaps decimating the already tenuous line.

A Soldier Must Be Brave.

After he has safely passed through these terrors and dangers, he must face the enemy, who have carefully intrenched themselves, and who can, from machine guns and magazine rifles, fire perhaps ten times more rapidly than himself. He immediately becomes the mark of sharpshooters stationed along the trenches; of gunners who hurl at him hundreds of shrapnel, any one of which has power to kill more than 200 men; of Gatling or Maxim guns that pour shot over the field as rapidly as a tropic thunder cloud pours down its torrents; and of riflemen under cover of the ditches, who can fire with better aim and much faster than he can while he is climbing the hill or clambering over stones, or cutting his way through the brush, or through entanglements and obstructions.

Our fighting in Cuba was exactly under these conditions. At El Caney our troops advanced under a galling fire from sharpshooters hidden in the dense brush or in the thick tops of trees, and from the Spanish lines which were completely screened by the underwood. Besides this, the enemy's centre was protected by a fort and strong earthworks, and his flanks by blockhouses that were impervious to our rifle bullets. The situation was desperate. The position was really impregnable before infantry, but we carried it. Only the courage of the seasoned privates was equal to the task. Untrained men, whose courage had not been tried by previous ordeals, could not have carried the works before a resolute defense.

At San Juan also our soldiers had to march through the continuous fire of sharpshooters, and through a valley into which the Spaniards poured an incessant shower of shrapnel and rifle balls, before they could begin their part in the fighting. After this they had to climb a steep hill under a hot fire from rifles and cannon. It was, perhaps, along with the action at El Caney, which was progressing at the same time, the severest test to which the courage of the individual soldier has been subjected in this century. I believe that only American troops, and of American troops only the regulars, are equal to such an ordeal. I cannot conceive of Spanish, or indeed of any Latin, troops enduring with such firmness and patience and with no abatement of their spirit and courage, the trial of fire to which we cheerfully submitted before Santiago de Cuba.

Under these new and terrible conditions, it was natural that there should have been some measure of failure. Soldiers must be seasoned to their perilous work. Even heroes are not born careless of how bullets fly, and Nelson wanted to run in his first battle. Some allowance must be made for inexperienced volunteers who are receiving their baptism of fire and blood, and to whom is assigned, as their first warlike task, a duty that appalled even the hardy veterans of the best infantry in the world.

There is no justice, therefore, it seems to me, in imputing cowardice to the Seventy-first New York and to some of the other volunteer regiments because of a very natural hesitation in a situation of such grave peril. We do not, and we should not, expect to win battles with unseasoned troops. It is for this purpose that every nation drills and maintains a regular army. Until the volunteers are seasoned into veterans they should not be expected to do the work of veterans.

Conduct of the Seventy-first.

When Gen. Kent ordered the Seventy-first to leave the main road and march into the narrow and tortuous trail, the volunteers felt as if they were being hurried into the midst of the battle. Shrapnel and bullets were then sweeping the valley, and sharpshooters were firing without intermission at the long columns of our troops, who could reach the front only along that road. A heavy fire was coming from the Spanish right, so heavy and effective, indeed, that Gen. Kent had ordered the New York regiment to that part of the field to support the regulars. As the First Battalion of the Seventy-first swung round and plunged into the remorseless wilderness, the fire increased in intensity. The head of the battalion soon found itself in a shower of lead. As inexperienced troops, they did not know what to expect or what to do. Regulars would have gone on, knowing, by their familiarity with military movements, that the enemy's line was some distance ahead, and that other of our troops were engaging it. But the raw volunteer does not know these things. His ignorance affrights him. He hesitates, not because he is a coward, but because he does not know what he should do. In battle, hesitation is very near to panic and rout, and the soldier who pauses to think is apt to end by running.

The First Battalion of the Seventy-first New York at least did not run. Its members were paralyzed by the suddenness of their inability to grasp the situation. They were isolated, felt that they had no support, and feared that they were marching into the Spanish line of battle, or into an ambuscade. None of them was prepared to confront the terrors of war, and especially the terrors of modern war as they have been magnified by the machine gun, the far-reaching magazine rifle, smokeless powder, and the death-dealing shrapnel. This scene of horror was new to them, and when the curtain was lifted on the drama of blood, while cannon bellowed and rifles spluttered and dying men groaned in agony about them, they were overawed.

Like Veterans the Next Day.

I think that is all. I believe almost any raw troops would have acted much as did the First Battalion of the Seventy-first. It is gratifying to remember, too, that it redeemed itself on the same day and on the morrow, on the same field. I saw the men of the Seventy-first fighting like veterans. The brief period of timidity, of battle-fright, had passed. The raw volunteer had, under the hard tutelage of battle, become a veteran in twenty-four hours.

And one thing must be borne in mind when we try to judge the conduct of these inexperienced troops at San Juan. The War Department sent them into the campaign armed with a gun which, compared with the Mauser, was little better than a bow and arrow, and, to crown this blunder, had given them black powder, which was equivalent to sacrificing them on the field. They would have been annihilated before they could have got near enough to the Spanish lines to handle their antiquated guns with any effect. Armed as our other troops, and fighting side by side with them, I am confident the Seventy-first would prove as courageous and as spirited as the gallant regulars who achieved the impossible, and stormed the fortified hills at San Juan and El Caney.

STANHOPE SAMS.

HIS FAMILY HAS VANISHED.

Blond's Wife and Children Have Not Been Heard of Since Their Deportation Months Ago.

Isaac Blond, who sometimes works as a peddler and at other times as a night watchman, and lives in Goerck Street, near Stanton Street, is bewailing the loss of his wife, Liebe, and his four children, who were deported last March.

He came from Wieliczka, in Austrian Poland, several years ago, leaving his family behind, and worked hard to earn money to bring them over. By last Winter he had managed to accumulate a sufficient amount to pay their passage and to start housekeeping. So he purchased five passage tickets and sent them to his family to come over.

His wife and little ones arrived here on the St. Paul March 26, and Isaac went to the Barge Office to meet them, but his joy was turned to sorrow when he was told that the immigration authorities had placed them in detention and would probably send them back. He protested against any one's right to detain his wife and children, as he had been several years in this country and was consequently able to provide for them. The answer to his protests was that two of the children had a contagious disease and could not be allowed to land.

The authorities later decided that as the children were too young to be sent back alone it was necessary to deport the mother with them, so March 30 the woman and her children were sent back by the same steamer to Southampton. Since then Blond has not heard of his family. The American Line officials are satisfied that the woman and her children arrived at Southampton.

Blond's wife had promised to write him from England, but no letter came, and he decided to wait until she should have sufficient time to reach her home in Poland. When over two months passed and no news came, he wrote to her parents. They replied that they had not seen her nor the children, nor had they heard from them. Then Blond got a professional writer by the name of Goldberger of 122 Goerck Street to write to the Hebrew society in London, and ask whether it knew anything of the whereabouts of his family. This society looks after Jews who are in need of help, and Blond thought that his wife might have applied there for assistance, but he has not received any answer, and some acquaintances of his in London have written, saying that his family is not in the care of the society.

Would-Be Suicide Still Alive.

The young woman who was found unconscious near the entrance of the Lutheran Cemetery on Saturday afternoon and taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, suffering from acid poisoning, is still alive, but the doctors have little hope of her recovery. She was conscious for a short time yesterday afternoon, and said her name was Louis. Betzer, and that she was eighteen years old. She was asked whether she lived in New York or in Allentown, Penn., but did not seem to understand, and relapsed into unconsciousness. It was learned, however, she has a sister in this city.

Bakery and Two Bakers Burned.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Sept. 25.—The bakery of Frank Goetz was destroyed by fire this morning. John Leetles and another baker, whose name is unknown, were burned to death. The money loss on buildings and contents is about $40,000; insurance, $25,000 on stock and $10,000 on buildings.

CABMAN CASHED A CHECK.

Subsequently He Had His Stylish Customer Arrested.

It is not every man who can get the best of a New York cabman, but such is said to be the consolation of William H. Volkmar, who last August, it is charged, passed a check for $15 on Patrick Malone, a cabman, in payment for a ride, and who yesterday was held at the West Side Police Court in $1,000 bonds for examination to-morrow.

Volkmar, with a "foine, handsome loidy," according to Malone, hired the cabman Saturday, Aug. 20, to drive them through the Park from Forty-second Street. They were out a good part of the afternoon, and the bill was $5. Volkmar wrote out a check against the Lincoln National Bank for $15, where he said he kept his "account." The cabman cashed it at a friend's place near by and gave Volkmar the change.

"He was a noice gentleman," said Malone last night. "He offered to take me to his bank on Monday and introduce me, so I could cash more of his checks, he said. And he told me if I had any trouble about the check to come to his office in the Seymour Building, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue."

In a few days the check wandered back to Malone with "N. G." across the face. Malone settled, and tried to find Volkmar at his office. Volkmar had no office, and the cabman had not seen him until last Saturday, when he had him arrested. Volkmar refused to give any city address, saying he lived in Lynchburg, Va.

Monument to Father Callan Unveiled.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The monument over the grave of the late Rev. William M. R. Callan in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, was unveiled to-day. The monument is of granite, twenty-three feet in height, and is surmounted by a cross. The members of the different societies connected with the parish of Our Lady of the Valley, over which the Rev. Mr. Callan had charge for twenty-five years, attended the ceremony. John J. Booth, Chairman of the Monument Committee, made the presentation speech, and the Rev. Thomas A. Wallace, who succeeded Father Callan as pastor of the church, formally accepted the monument.

It Was Hugh Mulligan's Head.

The head of a man found floating in the Kill Von Kull off Elm Park, S. I., Saturday afternoon was yesterday identified as that of Hugh Mulligan of 704 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Mulligan was killed by a train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey on Wednesday night as he was crossing the Long Bridge between Bayonne and Elizabethport. The headless body was found on the bridge the following morning.

Our Gallant Marines.

From The Washington Post.

In the old days people used to make light of the marine, principally because he occupies a place somewhat anomalous, from the military point of view of the masses. As Rudyard Kipling says of him, he is a "kind of a bloomin' harmofrodite, soldier and sailor, too." But no more fun will be poked at the service in America while its achievements are kept in mind. The records of the war with Spain will always show that, if the American people have reason to be proud of any of their fighters, they have of the marine corps. Guantanamo is to be added to the list of battles that it has assisted in or fought alone on this continent and in many distant parts. Officers and men alike are entitled to a nation's praise and a nation's gratitude.

CYCLERS WAR ON THE LEAGUE.

Professional Riders Will Go on the Inter-State Track To-day—Powers Says It Means End of L. A. W.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—E. C. Bald, A. MacFarland, O. L. Stevens, Thomas Cooper, Arthur Gardner, and J. Eaton, the professional cyclers, suspended by Chairman Mott of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen for practicing on the Berkeley Oval track, to-night agreed with the Trenton Inter-State Association to race to-morrow and to get other League of American Wheelmen men to race. The Fair Association agreed to take a chance on the suspension of the men who would go on in order that the published events might be run. P. T. Powers, President of the American Cycle Racing Association, said to-night the trouble meant the destruction of the League of American Wheelmen. He said the small men must follow the stars to make any money.

Mr. Mott was to have been the referee at to-morrow's meet, but telegraphed Friday night that he could not come. If other League of American Wheelmen ride with the suspended racers they, too, will be suspended.

There will be another meeting to-morrow morning, and an effort will be made to get all the good riders to go on the inter-State track to-morrow.

SOMERSET COUNTY'S FAIRS.

**The

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Four Days Remain of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall Meeting.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Morris Park Will Open Its Gates Saturday for a Thirteen-Day Meeting—Mondays and Fridays Off Days.

Four days of racing remain of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's allotment of Fall dates, and from to-day until Thursday afternoon, when the Gravesend track will close its gates till next season, owners who will not take their horses up to the Morris Park meeting will busy themselves trying to win stakes and purses. There is opportunity enough, even though the racing season is rapidly coming to an end, but if owners will insist on making wholesale scratches as they did in several cases last week, they will have no one to blame but themselves during the Winter, when there will be a scarcity of oats and no opportunity in the North to win purses. In one race last week 80 per cent. of the original entries were scratched, and what looked in the morning to be a promise of a good race resolved itself before the post time into a very small field, with little or no chances of a good struggle, and with scarcely an opportunity for speculation. The practice of scratching a horse out of a race because some good performer is entered—when form has seemingly flown to the tropics, as it has this season, especially among the two-year-olds—is a bad one, for horses recently have fallen into the habit of running like stake horses one day and like selling platers the next. Jean Beraud, Martimas, Black Venus, Glenheim, and latterly Himtine, are all examples of this, and when such a condition of affairs prevails, any horse has a chance. On paper, last Saturday, J. J. McCafferty's speedy colt Himtine seemed to have the Stakes at his mercy. Yet when it came to a test, Himtine, with all the best of the weights, was lacking, and the McLaughlin pair, Diminutive and Lady Lindsey, finished first and second, with Manuel third.

The racing this week promises to be good, but if the promise is as ill-kept as those of last week, it might better never have been made. In to-day's card there is a well-filled high-weight handicap for three-year-olds and upward at five and a half furlongs, for which a number of good sprinters are engaged, and there is also the Flatland Stakes for two-year-olds, which promises to be an interesting affair. A handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and an eighth has also filled well, and if all ten of those entered run the race should prove an interesting one, for there is material among them to make a great race.

To-morrow the Parkville Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, will be the feature, and this, too, should bring out a crack field, for the three-year-olds, more than any others, are holding to their form, and there is plenty of racing material at that age in this vicinity. The meeting will conclude on Thursday with the Holly Handicap and the Bayshore Stakes, and then the scene of racing will shift to Morris Park.

The Fall meeting in Westchester should be a splendid one, for racing in the Indian Summer is usually delightful sport, and the Westchester Racing Association holds out inducements enough to bring to its track the highest class of thoroughbreds in the country. The meeting will open Saturday, and racing will continue thereafter until Oct. 22, with Mondays and Fridays the off days each week.

On the opening day of the meeting the Nursery Handicap of $5,000 will bring out a good field of two-year-olds. Jean Beraud, Black Venus, Huntine, Glenheim, Frohsinn, Scannel, Kingdon, and Martimas are all eligible, and if they all start, and recover from the attack of "slows" which seems to have caught them recently, there should be a grand contest for the stakes over the Eclipse course. The Jerome Handicap at a mile and a quarter, over the hill, should bring out an excellent race between the three-year-olds, and the Manhattan Handicap for two-year-olds—all on the same day—should help to make up a splendid afternoon's sport.

To wind up the programme, and to give the cross-country people an inning, the October Hurdle Handicap at a mile and three-quarters will be decided, and unless she is too heavily weighted, the horse that beats Forget will probably win the money.

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The programme for this afternoon at Gravesend is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Maxello	126	Calculation	108
Imperator	116	Lady Marian	107
Blarneystone	123	Filament	107
Lord Zeni	122	Athy	104
Frank Harris	120	Fleeting Gold	102
Ruby Lips	119	Kilt	102
Wastefull	117	Saltaire	100
Headlight II	116	Woodbird	99
Buffoon	116	Billall	99
Roysterer	111	Red Spider	99

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Winner	116	Double Quick	106
Estaca	110	Mt. Washington	103
Nosey	110	Fonsavannah	102
Ben Ronald	108	Tanis	98
Prime Minister	106	Merlin	97
Knight of the Garter	106		

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Armament	115	Handcuff	97
Duke of Middlepurg	107	Onondaga's Pride	94
Hapsburg	100	Diminutive	94
Duke of Baden	97	Lady Lindsey	94
Mr. Pinlzy	97	Satin Slipper	89
Cambrian	97		

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Godfrey	112	Effie Ainslie	109
Chappaqua	112	Kilarma	109
Manilius	112	Alice Wice	109
The Burlington Route	112	Monletta	109
	112	Al. Reeves	109
Animus	112	Ordeal	109
Sol	112	Kensington	109
Mark Miles	112	Fulminate	109
Dr. Parker	112		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	132	Ben Ronald	111
White Frost	125	George Keene	106
Macy	119	Whistling Con	106
Sir Walter	116	Sir Vassar	102
Handball	111	Lady Dodds	85

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Blueaway	114	Swiftmas	114
Candle Black	114	Fonsavannah	114
Central Trust	114	Glonome	114
Previous	114		

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Handicapper Vosburg announces the following weights for the Parkville Handicap, to be run at Gravesend to-morrow:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Briar Sweet	128	Harvey	106
Banaster	120	George Keene	106
Swiftmas	119	Hurley Burley	106
Bendoran	117	Lennep	102
Presbyterian	116	Danforth	100
Firearm	115	St. Callatine	100
Handball	114	Tabouret	99
Candle Black	113	Barneystone	98
Oloronso	111	High Jinks	98
Previous	110	Handpress	98
Sanders	110	Glonoine	94
Howland	110	Loiterer	93
Lillian Belle	108	Flax Spinner	92
Miss Miriam	108	High Priest	92
Martha II	107	Excalibur	90

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A lot of yearlings was sold during the recent Doncaster meeting in England, and good prices were obtained in a number of cases. A filly by St. Simon-Pannonia, brought $3,000; filly by Bend Or-Springtime, $3,000; colt by Saraband-Mosque, $3,500; filly by Queen's Birthday-Queen of the Florin, $3,000; filly by St. Angelo-Berengeria, $3,000; colt by Wellington-Lovelorn, $7,250; Model Queen, filly, by Lord Lorne-The Empress, $2,500; colt by St. Simon-Mimi, $8,700; colt by Morion-La Fleche, $13,500; filly by Orme-Wedlock, $5,750; filly by Morion-Solesky, $4,550; colt by Isinglass-Sweet Lavender, $3,300; Simonella filly, by St. Simon-Pamela, $6,750; filly by St. Serf-Orsova, $3,550; colt by Trenton-Golden Agnes, $5,750. The foregoing are the best prices, though $1,000 was obtained for a number, both colts and fillies. The prices of the fillies seem to indicate that the prejudice against them in this country does not exist in England to any great extent.

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The Victorian Racing Club of Victoria, Australia, shows no favoritism whatever in the matter of strictly enforcing its rules of racing, and a recent action of the club furnishes a speaking illustration of the fact. The facts in the case are as follows: Sir Rupert Clark of Rupertswood, one of the most prominent racing men in Victoria, owned a pony, Silver Bell, which was purchased by the owner's representative last April, and two or three days after the purchase was run at the Fitzroy races, which are not registered by the Victoria Racing Club. Under the rules this offense called for a disqualification not only of the horse which ran, but also of all of the horses the property of the owner. The club rigidly enforced the rule, and all of Sir Rupert Clark's horses are under the ban. The committee is determined to deal stringently with all persons in any way connected with unregistered meetings.

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The pretty half-mile track at Parkville has got rid of its long Summer sleep, and at the opening of last week many of the trainers did considerable work. The ever-busy Snyder drove that game little gelding Dresch in 2:23. He sent the chestnut gelding Solitaire a mile in 2:28, and the other members of his stable had good work-out miles. Trainers Rogers, Nichols, and Sinnot had some lively brushes. The fastest mile of the day was paced by Clara G., by Wilton, which went a clipping mile in 2:16¼.

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Many of the crack Eastern two-year-olds are eligible for the rich Hawthorne Stallion Stakes, which will be run at Chicago Oct. 8. The following is a partial list of Eastern horses which are eligible and may start: Lady in Blue, Anagram, Cambrian, Sir Hubert, Scannel, Alpen, Ahom, Rhinelander, Mallakwa, Sea Lion, Elmido, Saintly, Ways and Means, The Barrister, Greatland, Hilee, Miss Marion, Captain Sigsbee, Doctor Eichberg, High Jinks, and Galahad.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

List of Entries for the Meeting to be Held Next Week on the Brooklyn Track.

The Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which will be held next week, will close the harness racing season in this vicinity. Following are the entries for the ten events on the programme:

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

2:17 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Charles James, br. g., by La Grande, C. W. Wright, Yonkers; Corrillion, b. g., by Chimes, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Island Boy, b. g., by Almoneer, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Highland Boy, ch. g., by Remsen, James Arkel, Westfield, N. J.; Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., by Guy Wilkes, or Dolly Duroc, b. m., by Duroc Volunteer, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Roan Roy, ro. g., by Eastlight, E. C. Moser, Parkville; Kittie Newman, ch. m., by Ded Wilkes, A. Bryant, Matteawan; Carlos, ch. g., by Don Carlos, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Jube, b. g., by Stillman, Thomas Morgan, Brooklyn; Clara G., br. m., by Wilton, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Apalert, b. g., by Alert, J. H. Powers, Brooklyn; Trappe, b. g., by Barnhart, Simon Walsh, Montgomery, N. Y.

2:30 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—William E., ch. s., by Onward, A. W. Walker, Amityville, L. I.; Bonnefella, b. m., by Erislie Wilkes, George Roeckel, Fosters Meadow, L. I.; Barena Temple, br. m., by Temple Bar, Parkway Stables, Brooklyn; Del Mar, b. g., by Delmarch, J. F. Smith, Brooklyn; Chester Wilkes, b. s., by King Wilkes, E. Remis, Mount Vernon; George Wedge, b. g., by Red Wedge, John Cadoo, Brooklyn; Bish. ch. g., by Evarard Clay, or Lady Madison, b. m., by James Madison, John H. Phillips, Park Avenue Trinby, b. m., by Wilkes McGregor, F. J. Dudley, Brooklyn; Maximo, b. s., by Potential, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Solitare, ch. g., by Red Cedar, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Sable Alcyoner, bl. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; Master Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

2:35 Class, Pacing; Purse $300.—Clyte M., b. m., by Myrtleton, J. H. Stout, Red Bank, N. J.; Vincy, bl. s., by Platker, A. Cornwell, New Hyde Park, L. I.; Princess Aline, ro. m., by McLead, U. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Spectator, b. s., by Sweepstakes, A. M. Taylor, Passaic, N. J.; Actuary, br. s., by Nutwood, J. J. Timmins, New York; Royal King, bl. g., W. H. Benham, Flushing; Chetwynd, b. g., by Chetwood, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Ostrich, b. m., Parkway Stables, Brooklyn; Frank Knapp, b. g., by Red King, Carrie Knapp, Brooklyn; Drex, bl. g., by Son of Ambassador, Dr. Hoyt, Chillicothe, Ohio; May Hal, b. m., by Tom Hal, M. J. Leonard, New York; Dutch, ch. g., by Axstrides, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mamie Clark, b. m., by Pandavis, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Watchman, b. g., C. Cole, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

2:32 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Fierenze, b. m., by Dictator, C. S. Phillips, New York; Bonnafella, b. m., by Erislie Wilkes, George Roeckel, Fosters Meadows, L. I.; Del Bar, b. g., by Delmarch, J. T. Smith, Brooklyn; Trilby, b. m., by Wilkes McGregor, F. T. Dudley, Brooklyn; Maximo, b. s., by Potential, or Golden Bells Sister, ch. m., by Don Carlos, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Wilkes Gothard, br. s., by St. Gothard, William Sipling, Brooklyn; Solitare, ch. g., by Red Cedar, or Millie B., br. m., by Electrite, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Audacity, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes, W. H. Loftus, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Sable Alcyoner, bl. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; Master Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

2:24 Class, Trotting; Purse 300.—Chief McGregor, ch. s., by McGregor Chief, C. W. Wright, Yonkers; Lucy M., ch. m., by Repetition, Howard Hayden, Parkville; Silverlet, blk. g., by Silver Chimes, or Nellie Bell, blk. m., by St. Bell, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Bewilder, by Bayswood, Parkway Stables, Brooklyn; Red Virgis, b. s., by Aristotle, or Olga Virgis, b. m., by Red Virgis, George H. Huber, Ti Point Stock Farm, New York; Dolly Duroc, b. m., by Duroc Volunteer, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Little Rose, br. m., by Oliver West, Cook Brothers, Norwich, Conn.; Santon, b. g., by San Gabriel, or Hattie Walters, ch. m., by Sir Walter, A. B. Appleby, Spotswood, N. J.; Alpha C., b. s., by Anteo, John Cadoo, Brooklyn; Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes, David Tuers, Montclair, N. J.; Black Cat, blk. m., by Administrator Wilkes, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Sam Steele, b. g., by Sam Hill, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Bay Star, blk. m., Kentucky Star, or Ella Sligo, b. m., by Sligo, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Casco, b. s., by McKinney, J. A. Deane, Catskill, N. Y.; Hunyadi, b. s., by Hugo, J. W. Driscoll, Parkville; Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, New York.

Free for All, Trotting and Pacing; Purse $400.—Clayborne, ch. s., by C. F. Clay, H. M. Ritscher, New York; Ambidexter, blk. g., by Ambassador, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, George Roeckel, Fosters Meadows, L. I.; Blue Wilkes, ch. g., Roy Wilkes, W. Davison, White Plains; Little Gem, b. s., Alcander, George H. Huber, Ti Point Stock Farm, New York; Bullmont, g. g., by Blueskin, S. Y. Demarest, Paterson, N. J.; Vera G., b. m., by Illmers Chief, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; Lillie Young, ch. m., by Young Fullerton, or Sallie Simmons, br. m., by Simmons, Charles E. Bedford, Brooklyn; Kodak, blk. s., by Pilot, A. Saunders, Philadelphia; Rifle, blk g., by Elyria, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Little Dan, ch. g., by Bill, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Sam Hill, Jr., blk. s., by Sam Hill, or Cardon, ch. s., by Don Carlos, W. S. Jenks, Adams, Mass.; Dresch, b. g., by St. Vincent, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Neil Alcyoner, g. g., by Alcyoner, or Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; Master Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

2:20 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Charles James, br. g., by Le Grande, C. W. Wright, Yonkers; Mary C., b. m., by Idol King, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Silverlet, bl. g., by Silver Chimes, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Dollade Wilkes, bl. m., by Guy Wilkes, or Dolly Duroc, b. m., by Duroc Volunteer, S. S. Hyde, Hempstead, L. I.; McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., by Hugh McLaughlin, E. C. Moser, Parkville; Santon, b. g., by San Gabriel, or Hattie Walters, ch. m., by Sir Walter, A. B. Appleby, Spotswood, N. J.; Cherrycroft, ch. s., by Nutwood, E. S. Wells, Glenmoore, Pa.; Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes, David Tuers, Montclair, N. J.; Carlos, ch. g., by Don Carlos, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Ella Sligo, b. m., by Sligo, or Bay Star, b. m., by Kentucky Star, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Trappe, b. g., by Barnhart, Simon Walsh, Montgomery, N. Y.

2:25 Class, Pacing; Purse $300.—Molino Wilkes, bl. s., by Patchen Wilkes, Howard Hayden, Parkville; Kaiwar, b. s., by Alcantara, William E. Thorne, Glenwood Landing, L. I.; Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., by Fitler, C. S. Hendrickson, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Myrtle H., by American Boy, Smith Hill, Passaic, N. J.; Actuary, br. s., by Nutwood, J. J. Timmins, New City, N. Y.; Chetwynd, b. g., by Chetwood, R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.; Flora A., br. m., by Allerton, George Weiner, New York; Frank Knapp, b. g., by Red King, H. T. Smith, Brooklyn; Thursday, br. m., by Woodnut, H. F. Lippincott, Jersey City; Drex, bl. g., by Son of Ambassador, Dr. Hoyt, Chillicothe, Ohio; May Hal, b. m., by Tom Hal, M. J. Leonard, New York; Dutch, ch. g., by Axstrides, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mamie Clark, b. m., by Pandavis, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Watchman, b. g., C. Cole, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

2:32 Class, Trotting; Purse $300.—Fierenze, b. m., by Dictator, C. S. Phillips, New York; Bonnafella, b. m., by Erislie Wilkes, George Roeckel, Fosters Meadows, L. I.; Del Bar, b. g., by Delmarch, J. T. Smith, Brooklyn; Trilby, b. m., by Wilkes McGregor, F. T. Dudley, Brooklyn; Maximo, b. s., by Potential, or Golden Bells Sister, ch. m., by Don Carlos, F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.; Wilkes Gothard, br. s., by St. Gothard, William Sipling, Brooklyn; Solitare, ch. g., by Red Cedar, or Millie B., br. m., by Electrite, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Audacity, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes, W. H. Loftus, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Sable Alcyoner, bl. m., by Alcyoner, Alcyoner Farm, N. Y.; Master Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie.

GOLF MATCH WITH CANADA

First International Team Contest to be Played Next Saturday at Toronto.

MORRIS COUNTY WOMEN ACTIVE

Team Match to be Played Next Week with the Philadelphia Women—Games at Glen Cove This Week—Golf Progress at Scranton.

Some difficulty has been encountered by the officers of the United States Golf Association in getting quick responses from the men who have been requested to make up the team of ten which is to meet the Canadian golfers next Saturday at Toronto in the first international contest ever held in America. Secretary Kerr said Saturday that only a few definite replies had been received, but he added that there was no doubt that the team would be filled with ten able golfers this week, and as the men will have to start Thursday, the complete team will be announced before that time.

The match will form one of the most attractive features of the Canadian championship week. It is likely that these international contests will become annual affairs and that the meeting next year will be held in the United States. Interest has already been aroused in golf circles over the result. There are several strong golfers in Canada, and, of course, their best team will be out. Our players are confident that if the proper men can arrange to go, our team will prove the victor, but if some of the strongest golfers are forced by business or other reasons to remain at home the outcome may be more doubtful.

On local links the event of the week will be the three-day open tournament at the Queens County Club, Glen Cove, L. I., of which the programme of events and prizes has been published. Next week St. Andrew's will have the big event, and, as is usual with important tournaments at St. Andrew's, it is sure to draw a large field of able golfers.

Invitation Event for St. Andrew's.

It is an invitation contest this year, and the various golf clubs have been asked to send four members each. In clubs where there is a large number of good players there will therefore be some rivalry to get among the chosen few. Of course each club will select its best golfers, and this fact will undoubtedly produce a high golfing standard in the different St. Andrew's events. The tournament will begin Wednesday of next week and continue through Saturday. The programme displays far more originality in its selection of events than is generally seen in open or invitation competitions.

Two new clubs have recently been elected as allied members of the United States Golf Association—the Westward Ho Golf Club of Chicago and the Country Club of Pittsfield, Mass.

The opening of the college season will cause a loss in many of the coming open tournaments of the college golfers who have added so much to the interest of many events in the past. W. D. Vanderpool, who was Captain and champion of the Princeton golf team last year, will enter the Harvard Law School, and R. H. Crowell, a member of Yale's championship team last season, will be among his classmates. College patriotism may prevent both of these men from joining the Harvard team, although they may play for the individual championships in the annual intercollegiate tournaments.

It was decided last year to hold the intercollegiate event thereafter in the Fall instead of the Spring of the year, and the change will be made this season. The contest will be played, as usual, at Ardsley, and probably it will be held during the week of Oct. 17, immediately following the women's championship tournament.

Scranton Golfers Active.

The Scranton Country Club of Pennsylvania, which played its first important golf match in this locality last Saturday with the Morris County Club, deserves credit for the quiet but steady progress it has made in golf during the past year. It has an eighteen-hole course, rather short; to be sure, but well adapted to bring out the good golfing qualities of its members. The circuit of the course is about 4,000 yards, and the record for it is held jointly at 76 strokes by J. H. Brooks and A. Z. Huntington. Mr. Brooks and Miss Archbold recently made a new mixed foursome record—95 strokes—two strokes less than the best previous record. Brooks is well known as a college baseball man, and was Captain of the Princeton nine in 1895. He plays No. 1 on the team, and Huntington comes next.

The club announces an open tournament for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 27, 28, and 29. The first day's contest will be a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, the best sixteen players to be picked as competitors for the chief trophy, while the second sixteen will play for a consolation cup. Entries should be sent to the Secretary, A. G. Hunt, by Oct. 25.

The first of a series of new competitions will be started next Wednesday by the women of the Morris County Club. This will be an eighteen-hole handicap for the Championship Course Cup. Interesting events are being arranged for October. During the first week there will be two women's team matches that will attract more than ordinary attention.

Women's Team Matches.

The women of the club will play a match Monday next, with the young women known as the golf graduates of the Morristown Field Club. Many of the latter are now in the larger organization, among them being Miss Kip, Miss Marie G. Bryce, and Miss Day, but they will play for the Field Club. The return team match will be played next day on the Morris County links with the Philadelphia Women's Golf Team. The Morristown women were beaten in the first match, but they are determined to square accounts next week, and will have their strongest team in the field.

Two interesting events will be played Saturday on Staten Island, At the Richmond County Country Club the annual championship contest will be played for the George Hunter Gold Medal, now held by George E. Armstrong. The contestants making the eight best scores will be eligible to compete at match play on three later days for a cup given by Otis L. Williams, Captain of the golf team. The Harbor Hill Golf Club will hold a mixed foursome handicap and Oct 8 the championship series for both men and women will be begun.

YACHTING NOTES.

The little twenty-foot sloop Coot, which is being sailed from Newport to this city by Thomas Fleming Day and Charles G. Davis, made a remarkably fast run Saturday. She passed Beavertail, at the entrance to Newport Harbor, at 8:40 A. M., and dropped anchor in New London Harbor at 2 P. M. The wind was blowing half a gale from the northeast, and the tiny craft completed the voyage under a three-reefed mainsail and bobbed jib, going through a heavy sea, the tail end of a southeasterly gale that had been blowing for two previous days, and the new sea from the northeast running on top of it. The Coot made excellent weather, and started again to the westward yesterday afternoon.

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The House Committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club announces that the formal season at the Oyster Bay clubhouse will close Monday next. The house, however, will remain open for the accommodation of members and their guests until Nov. 1, or, if the attendance warrants, until a later date. The annual dinner of the club will be held Saturday evening at 7:30. This event is planned specially to honor the members of the club and others who have been in the naval and military service of the country in the war with Spain. Col. Roosevelt, Chaplain Van De Water, and others are expected to respond to toasts.

The Lavigne-Erne Fight.

A glove contest for the lightweight championship of the world will take place on Wednesday evening before the Greater New York Athletic Club at Coney Island. George Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., the champion, and Frank Erne of Buffalo are to be the principals. Both men have trained faithfully. Lavigne has been training with James J. Corbett at Asbury Park.

CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET ENDS.

New Jersey Athletic Club Retains the Cup—C. H. Clarke Wins Individual Prizes.

The championship series of games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League ended on Saturday, when the clean record of victories of the New Jersey Athletic Club was spoiled by a defeat at the hands of the Manhattans. The Jerseymen, however, won the pennant and retain possession of the Metropolitan Cup for another year.

The contest for the individual prizes for batting and bowling was close and interesting, and C. H. Clarke of the New Jersey Athletic Club, Team B, carried off both prizes with a batting average of 53 and a bowling average of 619 for 36 wickets. M. Cobb was a good second in both departments. R. E. Bonner, who was first in batting for the greater part of the season, came down to third place.

The following are the records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C., Team A	10	7	1	2	.875
New Jersey A. C., Team B	16	5	2	3	.714
Manhattan	10	4	4	2	.500
Staten Island	10	4	4	2	.500
Roseville	10	2	5	2	.250
New York	10	2	7	1	.222

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Innings.	Runs.	Av.
C. H. Clarke, N. J. C., Team B	6	2	96	212	53.00
M. C. Cobb, N. J. A., Team A	7	1	*91	226	39.50
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	7	2	*78	162	32.40
F. T. Stiles, N. J. C., Team A	6	3	*28	92	30.66
J. Curran, N. J. A. Team A	8	2	*69	171	28.50
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	5	2	*33	82	27.33
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	8	0	87	218	27.25
G. H. Gittens, N. J. C., Team B	10	2	*68	205	25.62
H. E. Coyne, Manhattan	7	0	44	148	21.14
O. Jolley, N. J. A. C., Team A	8	2	39	121	20.16
C. H. Hurditch, N. J. C., Team A	7	1	44	118	19.66
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C., Team A	6	1	58	97	19.40
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	10	1	*66	173	19.22
C. Byers, New York	10	1	83	173	19.22
J. Bingham, Staten Island	4	0	34	76	19.00
F. E. Slade, Manhattan	5	0	52	94	18.80
A. H. Goodyer, Manhattan	6	0	47	106	17.66
J. Lambkin, N. J. C., Team A	2	0	18	46	11.50
W. Kelly, N. J. A., Team A	8	1	29	110	15.71
J. Rose, Manhattan	8	1	*26	106	15.14
F. Thatcher, Roseville	2	1	*8	15	15.00
T. H. O'Reilly, Manhattan	6	2	*44	53	13.25
A. Comedley, Manhattan	9	2	22	86	12.28
M. C. Haffenden, N. J. A. C., Team A	2	0	22	24	12.00
J. C. Pitcher, N. J. C., Team B	8	0	46	95	11.87
R. C. Rokeby, Staten Island	3	0	16	35	11.66
H. B. Green, Staten Island	7	3	18	46	11.50
A. J. Stratford, Rosedale	9	1	26	91	11.37
W. C. Lewis, N. J. A. Team A	5	1	14	42	10.50
E. A. Skyne, New York	9	0	31	93	10.33
C. L. Hill, Manhattan	3	1	*9	20	10.00
J. A. Pool, Staten Island	2	1	10	10	10.00
E. Darvell, N. J. A. C., Team B	1	0	10	10	10.00

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Av.
C. H. Clarke, N. J. C., Team B	511	17	223	36	6.19
M. C. Cobb, N. J. A., Team A	454	17	185	27	6.85
A. C. Paterson, Staten Island	172	7	100	13	7.69
H. Pattersall, Manhattan	591	13	249	32	7.78
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	124	2	85	10	8.50
F. E. Kelly, N. J. A., Team A	635	22	293	33	8.87
O. Jolley, N. J. A. C., Team A	166	8	80	9	8.88

The cricketers of Baltimore and Chicago are to have an opportunity of testing their skill against P. F. Warner's experts. On Wednesday and Thursday of this week the Englishmen will play in Baltimore, and their return match with the Philadelphians, which is to be played on the German grounds on Friday, Saturday, and Monday the visitors will travel to Chicago, where a match will take place on the grounds of the Wanderers' Athletic Association on Saturday and Monday, Oct. 8 and 10.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Wins from Cleveland After an Eleven-Inning Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	89	44	.669
Baltimore	86	47	.647
Cincinnati	84	54	.608
Cleveland	74	59	.556
Chicago	75	63	.543
New York	70	63	.526
Philadelphia	67	62	.519
Pittsburg	67	70	.489
Louisville	61	74	.451
Brooklyn	49	76	.392
Washington	44	91	.326
St. Louis	35	98	.263

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York, (two games.)
Brooklyn in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
Louisville in St. Louis.

Result of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Cincinnati, 2, Cleveland, 2, (five innings.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 2.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Reds managed to tie the score in the eighth inning of the first game to-day by good hitting and errors by McKean and Blake. They won it in the eleventh inning by clean hitting.

The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness with the score a tie. Attendance, 6,80. The scores by innings:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 12. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Damman, and Wood; Cleveland, Cuppy, Powell, and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

Second Game.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Game called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness.

Base hits—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Wood; Cleveland, Frazer and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Warner. Assistant umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Louisvilles, 4; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Sept.. 25.—Sudhoff's wildness and some dumb playing gave the Colts a game to-day. The score by innings:

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 9. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements; Louisville, Cunningham and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Attendance—4,800.

Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Three new men for Chicago were in to-day's game, Wolverton third, and Taylor and Nichols in the points. All made a favorable showing. Taylor pitched fine ball until the ninth, when he became a little rattled, hitting a man and giving two bases. Hart proved a star for the locals. Attendance, 9,500. The score by innings:

Chicago	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—7		
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—4	

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Nichols; Pittsburg, Hart and Bowerman. Umpire—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

Patrick McCafferty's Body Found.

The body of Patrick McCafferty, sixty years old, who was killed in the explosion at the works of the Eastern Distilling Company Friday, was recovered yesterday afternoon. A gang of men was sent from Manhattan yesterday to search the ruins for McCafferty's body, and it was found in a pile under tons of debris. The remains were taken to Rouff's Morgue, in Newtown.

TALK OF THE BOAT CLUBS

Few Oarsmen Ven

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PROTECTION AND EXPANSION.

The joint Commissioners at Quebec have bumped their heads against the beetling cliffs of Dingleyism, as we predicted. It is no hard matter to come to an agreement on the Alaskan boundary question or the Bering Sea seals or the Northeastern fisheries. Reason and right are the guides in those matters. But the moment the commission touches the proposed reciprocity treaty prejudice jumps up with loud cries, and all the howling pack of selfish interests fall upon every enlightened proposition advanced in the commission hall and rend it with snapping teeth. The antechamber of the commission takes on the aspect of the Ways and Means Committee room during the preparation of a tariff bill, when every interest enjoying or craving the protection of high duties sends its representatives to beg for "fair treatment." The only difference is that no "fat" is fried at Quebec.

We have need, very urgent need, of the products of the Dominion. The Dominion would gladly buy our products in largely increased quantities. Her liberal-minded statesmen stand ready to reduce in our favor her customs exactions to the moderate rates she imposes upon merchandise from the mother country in return for a similar abatement on our part. But a clamor of furious protest assails the ears of our Commissioners from the lobby of agents of protected interests in this country who have converged upon Quebec since the subject of reciprocity came under discussion. And in the commission sits NELSON DINGLEY, the author of the bill the enactment of which carried into effect the Republican policy of prohibiting foreign imports.

Of course, the prospect of reaching a wise and liberal trade arrangement at Quebec is exceedingly gloomy. But what hope is there of fiscal enlightenment and trade expansion in any quarter so long as McKinleyism is intrenched in the White House and Dingleyism in the House of Representatives? The eloquent Attorney General in his speech at the Trenton Republican Convention pictured forth a splendid future for our commerce when the ancient glories of our merchant marine should be restored, when our flag should be seen upon every sea, and our goods be entered at every port. In that moment of emotional and rhetorical exaltation Mr. GRIGGS was guilty of unconscious treason to his party and to the Administration of which he is an important member. Surely he ought to have remembered that it has been the Republican policy to sweep our ships and our flag from the seas, and no National policy was ever carried out with such ruthless rigor. The shipping laws which NELSON DINGLEY would defend with all the fervor of his bigotry has put the ocean-carrying trade, beyond the reach of our competition, into the control of the owners of foreign-built steamships. Our prohibition of foreign imports has cribbed up at home our own manufactured goods save such as by reason of cheapness and excellence have forced their way into the markets of the world. We have come now to a stage of development where these restrictions must be removed or our growth in wealth and productiveness will be checked.

But what hope is there that the party now in power will abandon the policy of protection? The internal revenue taxes which it repealed nearly a score of years ago in order to make higher duties plausible and necessary have been restored at a time when the customs taxes are above the revenue producing point. There will be no conflict between the two systems. The manufacturers who have benefited by tariff favors are now beginning to demand a general reduction of duties in order that their exportable products may enjoy the benefits of free trade. But with the leaders and managers of the Republican Party McKinleyism and Dingleyism are still the most devoutly revered articles of the party creed. A blind and changeless Bourbonism stifles the initiation of reform.

What avails it to acquire colonies and embark upon a policy of imperialism and expansion with the Republican Party in charge of the experiment? We cannot become a world power under the guidance of the party of Chinese isolation. The incentives to commercial expansion, the instruments by which it is to be effected, and the methods by which its fruits are to be reaped all fail us. Protection and expansion are policies of a high and violent incompatibility. The turning out of the Republican Party is the necessary preliminary to a hopeful embarkation upon the new policy that is to lift us to our true place among nations.

For this reason any Democrat who is a free-silver man and also an expansionist is tied neck and heels and rolls helplessly about in the dust of the arena of politics. Until the Democratic Party is cured of its silver craze the Republicans will be kept in power as distinctly the less perilous of two evils. Yet until they are retired trade expansion is out of the question and island colonies are a ludicrous and costly futility.

"ALL THAT IS POSSIBLE."

When President MCKINLEY met the Commissioners whom he has finally persuaded to "investigate" the conduct of the War Department, in compliance with a request from the Secretary of War, he made a statement to them of his views and wishes. This is an unusual and somewhat theatrical way of going about a serious piece of public business. It is not easy to resist the impression that the essential helplessness of the commission is being concealed by as brave a show of energy and resolution on the part of the President as he can conveniently make. But Mr. MCKINLEY himself could not entirely ignore the fact that his commission is practically a body of amateurs with no adequate authority to get at the truth and quite unlikely to make a report that anybody will give heed to unless it be a very severe one.

He said to the gentlemen who, after so many failures, have been secured to act:

> "If the commission should have difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses or in obtaining access to papers thought to be essential to the prosecution of its labors, I hope the matter will be brought to my attention, when I will do all in my power to overcome the difficulty. I wish the commission to have a clear field, and I will do all that it is possible for me to do to see that it has."

What does this amount to? So far as the efficiency of the commission is concerned, nothing. There will be no trouble in getting "access to papers" of an official character. All that are on file in any bureau of any department can be laid before the commission by the President's order. But they may not tell the facts which the commission must know if its inquiry is to be worth anything. Some of these they are sure not to tell. The Inspector General's service, for instance, has been notably weak, on account of the number of inexperienced and incapable men appointed to it, often from political or personal favoritism. These men have not reported their own incapacity, nor is there any other set of officials whose duty it was to make such reports. This is only an instance of how largely the commission, if it is to do any real good, must command the oral testimony of those who know.

Nor will the mere "attendance of witnesses" be enough. Witnesses now in the military service of the United States may be ordered by the Commander in Chief to attend; they cannot be compelled to testify, and if they could their testimony might well be far short of what the commission needs to get at the whole truth. Besides these, there are many important witnesses over whom neither the commission nor the President has any control whatever. When the President says that he will "do all that is possible" to insure a complete and impartial investigation he does not talk sense. "All that is possible" for him is not enough; it is nowhere near enough and he must know that it is not.

MR. BONAPARTE ON FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE of Baltimore was one of the most earnest opponents of the war with Spain because of the territorial acquisitions he foresaw and dreaded, and he has not changed his view as to what they will bring us. But, so far as the Antilles are concerned, he has ceased to criticise a policy that cannot now be changed. In a recent interview he said:

> "With regard to Cuba and Puerto Rico, there seems to me no room for doubt or discussion; both will be States of the Union certainly within ten years, probably within five. To my mind, there was little wisdom in taking them and will be less profit in holding them; but we have taken them for better or worse, and must hold them, whatever our opinions or wishes, because there is, after all, so far as I can see, nothing else to do with them."

He takes the same view we have already expressed as to the breach of the "pledge" given by our Government when their abandonment was demanded of Spain:

> "That argument seems to me founded upon a confusion of ideas. No one that I know of proposes to annex Cuba, or, for that matter, Puerto Rico, either, against the wishes of its people intelligently formed and freely expressed; undoubtedly after we have thoroughly restored order and a normal condition of life in both islands, which means, in substance after they have been governed for two or three or perhaps four or five years as American territories, constituent assemblies or bodies of some title with the power of such assemblies will be chosen to determine their ultimate fate. I wish there were some reason to doubt their then choosing to become American States. For the moment, however, it would be a farce, a mere mockery, to ask the people of Cuba to decide such a question. The ordinary Cuban peasant hardly knows what an election means; we are pledged to teach him, and this will take time. We are yet more clearly pledged by the very resolution you mention to teach him that he may vote just as he pleases, without quaking in his boots lest GOMEZ or GARCIA or some such doughty champion should burn his cabin or cut his throat for doing so, and he will not feel this assurance to-morrow or the day after. The difficulty in this matter is that some worthy persons confound the people of Cuba with the leaders or fomenters of the Cuban insurrection."

The Philippines he would abandon. We must "scuttle" or "grab," and on the whole he prefers to "scuttle":

> "The only possible alternative is for us to keep the islands as a subject province; for no one, except perhaps a few utterly impracticable doctrinaires, would think seriously of imposing self-government in any one form upon such a population as that of the Philippines. I would reject this policy, not because it will unavoidably cost us much blood and treasure or involve a large increase in our army and navy, with a certainty of controversies and a danger of war with European and Asiatic nations. These things are perhaps evils, but they are not unmixed evils, and, to a certain extent, I believe some of them to be clearly inevitable, whatever we may do. The decisive objection to the acquisition of any such dependency, in my eyes, is simply that the government of a barbarous and helpless population at the other end of the earth by American 'spoils' politicians would be, or quickly become, a very cesspool of corruption, oppression, and iniquity of almost every kind. Imagine our own old 'ring' or the worthies of the 'Anti-Civil Service League' set to rule over millions of poor, ignorant, half-savage Malays thousands of miles from home and with no one to either discover or punish their enormities except the same politicians who had given them their places in return for dirty work! Such an administration would constitute a veritable political Sodom, fit to call down fire from heaven. And yet no one can reasonably doubt that such men and none other would be chosen to govern any such dependency. A little island like Guam, a wilderness such as Alaska was, might be allowed by Congress to have for a time a purely military and therefore fairly honest and efficient Government, but it would be an idle dream to think our 'statesmen' could keep their eager fingers out of such a dish as the patronage attendant on the government of eight or ten millions of people! To expect this would be as absurd as to hope for a Congress of honest men."

Here unquestionably Mr. BONAPARTE puts his finger on the very weakest point in the policy of taking the Philippines. The peril would not be so great if we took only a strong naval station, for that could be left to the management of naval or military officers. It clearly would exist if we took either the whole group of islands or the one large island of Luzon, and for a long time it would be a very grave peril. There is reason to believe that we should, in time, overcome it. We have had like conditions to contend with in many of the Territories that are now orderly and prosperous States; the history of the process, could it be fully written, would be very dark and shameful, but the result has been attained. The Philippines seem to be less accessible to public opinion, but in these days they are hardly more screened from general knowledge than were our Western Territories when they were forming. The most serious difference is that we cannot count on the immigration to the Philippines which made possible the civilization—that is what it really was—of Kansas and Colorado. On the other hand, we have to remember that the admirable English system of colonial administration, as is indeed true of the home service, was evolved from a condition as corrupt and brutal as any we have experienced.

TEMPERANCE ARGUMENTS, NEW STYLE.

Anybody who wishes to base his discussions of the temperance question on facts and figures, as distinguished from morals and emotions, will find a vast store of valuable material, raw or nearly raw, in the twelfth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. The title of the volume, "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," sufficiently indicates the character of its contents. The Labor Bureau, it is hardly necessary to state, has not been devoting its attention for the past year exclusively to this subject, but by chance none of the other investigations undertaken has reached a point warranting immediate presentation, and therefore Commissioner WRIGHT'S report of 275 pages is wholly given up to a single topic.

Of the importance of that topic there can be no doubt, and this assemblage of statistics, at once exhaustive and trustworthy, is especially welcome at the present time, when the uselessness of dealing with intemperance in the old way has been generally recognized, and the advocates of sobriety are coming more and more to rely on arguments founded on and addressed to the plainest of common sense.

A large part of the report is taken up with tables supplying information in regard to the production and consumption of intoxicants and the traffic in them. The answer to almost any question likely to arise in reference to these matters can here be readily found; but probably the most interesting, and certainly the most novel, part of the book gives the results obtained by addressing inquiries to employers concerning their experiences and practices relative to the use of intoxicants by their employés. Every careful observer of the times must have been impressed by the fact that the present marked improvement in the habits of all civilized peoples, as regards drinking, has come from the realization by business men of the incompatibility between commercial or industrial success and overindulgence in stimulants. The reform of the employers was effected some time ago, and now that of the employés is far advanced. Already it is a matter of extreme difficulty for an out-and-out drunkard to secure work of any sort, and it daily becomes more difficult for what is called "the drinking man" to do so.

Of 6,976 answers to inquiries addressed to the heads of business enterprises, 5,363 were to the effect that, in hiring men, precautions more or less stringent were taken to secure those more or less strictly temperate. Only 1,613 employers said that they did not bother about the matter at all. As might have been expected, it is the transportation companies that are the most careful on this point, and the caution decreases in exact proportion to the amount of responsibility placed upon the individual employé. Indeed, "to guard against accidents" and "because of responsibility of position" were the reasons given in two out of every three replies to the question why employés were not allowed to use intoxicants. In 1,284 cases complete abandonment of strong drink, when off duty as well as when at work, was stated to be the first condition of employment.

The replies received from liquor dealers are especially notable. Thirty-two of them, representing an aggregate of 52 employés, were received. Twenty-seven stated that in hiring new men the question of drinking habits received attention in several of these cases was taken to specify that objection was made to the use, not to the use, of intoxicants. Many of the liquor dealers asserted that the custom of "treating" caused more drunkenness than any other one thing.

THE SEAWANHAKA TROPHY.

It is particularly unfortunate that the action of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club in telegraphing a challenge to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Canada to sail next year for the international trophy for small yachts should have aroused unpleasant feelings among Western yachtsmen. The Inland Lake Yachting Association, which has twenty-one clubs and 1,800 members on its rolls, sent one of its members to Montreal some time ago to see the recent races for the trophy and to present its challenge for next year. It is authoritatively stated that the Western association inquired whether its challenge would be agreeable to the Seawanhaka Club, the donor of the trophy, and was informed that it would be. The Seawanhaka Club's action in telegraphing a challenge has been interpreted by the Western gentlemen as an attempt to forestall them.

It is perfectly natural that the Seawanhaka men should be anxious to recapture the cup. It was set up by their club as an international trophy for small yachts, and was taken away from them in a series of races sailed in their own waters over Oyster Bay by the remarkable Glen-Buggan designed by the still more remarkable DUGGAN. If the America's Cup had been carried off by an English yacht it would unquestionably be the general feeling that the New York Yacht Club ought to have the first opportunity to win it back. Nevertheless, both the America's Cup and the Seawanhaka Cup are open to competition by any recognized yacht club, and hence the challenge of the Inland Lake Yachting Association, if received prior to the Seawanhaka challenge, will probably be first accepted.

So far as the general interests of yachting are concerned, it would certainly benefit them more if the Western challenge should be accepted. The state of yacht designing and sailing in the West is almost unknown in the East. Yet the fact that there is an association in St. Paul comprising twenty-one clubs and 1,800 members is sufficient to prove that something of considerable importance must have been accomplished in the development of types of small craft suitable to our big inland lakes.

Yachting in large craft is, of course, confined chiefly to the seacoast; but the lakes afford every facility for the use of such and weatherly pleasure vessels of smaller tonnage. In handling such craft the lakeside dwellers must learn a very valuable kind of seamanship, for the lakes supply a vast variety of weather and most of it is the kind that tests the resources of the seaman's skill. Indeed, so true is this that it would not be at all a bad thing for Eastern small yacht racers if they had to go to St. Paul to try to regain the Seawanhaka trophy.

Furthermore, the Western yachtsmen ought to be encouraged in their pursuit of a sport which preserves the maritime spirit and the nautical skill of a Nation whose merchant marine is restricted by law. We cannot have too many sailors in this country. Our navy is going to be one of the largest, as well as one of the best. In the late war with Spain we got some of our best naval militiamen from the West. If we have any more wars we shall be very glad to get more of the same sort. Let us see what these Western yachtsmen can do. They have shown that they are full of the spirit of sport, and if they are capable of taking that cup out of Canada, where it has been too long, they ought to have a chance.

REAL DECORATION AND FALSE.

In another column a correspondent whose knowledge of his subject gives him right to speak with authority discusses railway stations as they are and as they might be. Few of the companies nowadays fail to make some effort to adorn the grounds around their stations more or less, thus recognizing a duty which they owe the public as a recognition of, if not a return for, innumerable favors received, but "Horticulturalist" complains that not enough is done in this direction, and especially that the money thus used is not wisely expended.

It is a fact, known to all travelers, that is, to all of us, that the average station master—or whoever it is that attends to these matters—is an aesthete far from up to date, and that he models his decorative work on that of people who cannot see a stretch of green turf without feeling an intense desire to spade in it holes shaped like crowns or stars or anchors, and to fill the holes with "foliage plants" and cannas. This pleases people in a certain stage of civilization, but it is horribly trying to the nerves of such of us as have progressed beyond that stage.

Of course, the vegetables beloved by the fussy gardener are all right in their places, and so are formal patterns, even though symbolical, but one cannot help hoping that the time will soon come when more people will learn of other devices for improving on nature. Our correspondent points the way to this new knowledge, and fortunately he is able to assert that real decoration of station grounds would cost no more than do the painful results now obtained.

The matter is one of real economic importance. Something of the general hostility against railway corporations may well be due to the fact that hitherto they have seemed to aim at making everything around their buildings and along their tracks as ugly as possible. At present a desire to mitigate that ugliness is shown by many of these corporations, and surely they could not earn some valuable good will any more cheaply and easily than by calling to their aid the knowledge and skill of the trained landscape gardener.

Gen. LAWTON continues to follow the alarming policy which he adopted when he first took control of things at Santiago—the policy of conciliation and courtesy toward those deplorable creatures, the Cubans. Not content with giving offices to some of them and work to others, he has now permitted Gen. GARCIA, accompanied by his staff and an escort of 200 cavalrymen, to enter the city! If we can trust the cable dispatches nothing very terrible has resulted; the inhabitants of the city expressed what sounded like joy at the sight of the rebel leader, and his followers, at last reports, had done no slaughtering or looting, while GARCIA himself had committed no crime more serious than the making of a speech giving the United States full credit for the liberation of Cuba from her oppressors. All this is most confusing to the mind. We know that the rebels were all bandits, but somehow they now act and talk a good deal like patriots and men of common sense—all of them, that is, whose words and conduct can fairly be taken as representative of the Cuban people. Does Gen. LAWTON realize that his course is the exact antithesis of Gen. SHAFTER'S, and that his neglect to come to speedy grief is causing much woe both in and out of administrative circles?

If people would only mention names when they make charges the chances of accomplishing something would be vastly increased. We have heard endless talk about incompetency in this and that branch of the military service, but practically nothing came of it, nobody was cashiered, and nobody was forced to resign. But when Gen. WILEY pointed straight at a man and said that he was utterly unable or else utterly unwilling to perform the duties for which he was paid, then a plain issue was raised, and an issue that could not be ignored. And then something happened. The horse doctor returned to his horses, not gracefully, perhaps, but speedily, which did as well, and a real beginning of reform had been made. It is to be hoped that Gen. WILEY and everybody else with a grievance will in the future be definite and exact. An accusation that contains no name may be true, but it does not necessitate instant action. He who says—and proves—that this or that official is useless or worse is sure to put things in motion.

CURRENT NOTES.

California's State University is faring particularly well at the hands of the women of the State. The rebuilding of the university quadrangle on a plan that is very imposing will cost Mrs. Phoebe Hearst something like $1,000,000, and now Miss Jennie Flood has given it the Flood country seat at Menlo Park, estimated to be worth $2,500,000. Yet the institution is searching for a President, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt is seriously talked of as one to whom the position may be offered.

* * *

There are 66,000 acres in the Adirondack preserve in the Raquette region which the Hon. W. C. Whitney recently purchased. An old Democratic State Committeeman, Patrick Moynahan, is interested with him in the ownership of the lumber, and they have just sold a million feet of timber to the International Paper Company, to be converted into pulp for news paper. When the timber is removed it will be added to Mr. Whitney's private preserves, which already include hunting tracts on Long Island and in the Berkshire region.

* * *

Alabama gives Gen. "Joe" Wheeler an unusual but wholly deserved compliment. He will be returned to Congress from the Eighth District without opposition. At the recent primaries there to select a candidate, white and black, Democrats, Republicans, and Populists, gold bugs and free-silver cranks, voted, and not one cast a vote against him. Before he went to the war there were a dozen candidates of all political stripes against him. But the Santiago campaign wiped them all out of sight. As the district is a particularly independent one, with candidates as thick as cranberries in a Jersey bog, the fact is all the more noteworthy.

* * *

A queer state of affairs has developed in the City of Monroe, La., which is building a bridge across the Red River at that point. The work on the bridge, built by a company in this State, is now practically completed, and it has just been discovered that the structure will be ninety feet too short to reach all the way from bank to bank. The city has declined to be responsible for further work on the structure unless it be made long enough to be of use. As the plans were made by an engineer employed by the bridge company, the city seems to have a good case. All the trouble came about because the engineer drew his plans according to an old Government map instead of making measurements personally. Rather queer engineering work that.

THE CITIZENS' UNION EMBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of our enthusiastic independent friends may consider it a "mere detail," but as one who is proud of the achievements of the Citizens' Union in the campaign of 1897, as well as earnestly desirous of holding fast to the prestige then gained as capital for use in the next municipal election, I venture to suggest that the present Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union plainly exceeded its powers in indorsing or supporting the action of the volunteer committee of citizens who propose to nominate an independent State ticket to be voted for in November, and in tendering to that ticket the protection and advantage of the Citizens' Union emblem on the official ballot.

The facts are these:

The Citizens' Union is now Constitutionally organized under and controlled by the report of a special committee on reorganization, which report was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Organization, the governing body of the Citizens' Union, on Feb. 16, 1898. This report is signed by Charles S. Fairchild, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry E. Howland, Isaac H. Klein, James B. Reynolds, Charles H. Strong, and George Tombleson. The whole tenor of the report proves that no one then dreamed that the Citizens' Union would ever take part in State or National politics. In fact, the Union was organized on the basis of the new Constitutional declaration as to the separation of municipal from State and National elections. Further, the report prescribes (p. 7) a form of declaration to be signed by applicants for membership in the Citizens' Union, which concludes with these two sentences:

> "I approve the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, and intend to act with it at municipal elections. This declaration shall not prevent me from joining and supporting any political club, organization, or party that takes part in National or State politics."

That is pretty explicit; but there is more. In the section constituting the Central City Committee (p. 6) there is this paragraph:

> "8. That such Central City Committee shall not have power:
> "(a.) To alter or amend the existing declaration of principles of the Citizens' Union.
> "(b.) To nominate or to delegate the nomination of candidates for public office in city, county, borough, Council, or Assembly districts."

Obviously this committee cannot do indirectly what it is forbidden by the constitution of the Union to do directly. It cannot give away the emblem of the Union, nor can it indorse any candidates not nominated by the membership of the Union itself. It would be silly to claim that the committee can act as to nominations for State officers, since those are not mentioned in the paragraph that I have just cited. State offices are not mentioned for the same reason that Popes, Emperors of Germany, and Rear Admirals are not mentioned—because the Citizens' Union has nothing to do with nominating or electing any of them.

The action that has been taken, then, in the name of the Citizens' Union is plainly ultra vires, and the courts will certainly so hold when appealed to. In order to preserve the organization from destruction, and to enable it to go forward with the work for which it was organized, and which it began so auspiciously a year ago, it behooves the Central City Committee to read the limitations set upon its activity and to be guided by them.

A PRIVATE IN THE RANKS.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

WHAT RAILROADS MIGHT DO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has long been a subject of wonder to me why the railroad stations of the country have not been more generally improved with trees and shrubs in a really intelligent and comprehensive manner, for several excellent illustrations exist in different parts of the country where "he who runs may read." How much can be accomplished in the permanent plant decoration of these stopping places where the weary or bored traveler must always feel grateful for the presence of flowers and trees.

The Boston and Albany Road, for instance, has, for a number of years, been steadily planting its station grounds with all kinds of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowering perennials, until at the present time there is hardly a stopping place on the line, except on some branch in the mountain districts, where one does not see vineclad banks and shrubs and flowers blooming throughout six months of the year, and bearing beautiful foliage in many cases throughout the entire twelve months, and what makes these station grounds still more beautiful is the fact, which is at once evident, that a parklike effect of open stretches of turf and artistically disposed groups of trees and shrubs meet one at every stoppage of the train.

There is, it should be said at the outset, a more or less well-developed scheme of improving the grounds or stations with plants on almost every railroad in the country, showing how widespread is the recognition of the value of such adornment. But the contention I desire to make is that larger views of the possibilities for floral and arboreal beauty throughout the year should prevail among those clothed with the responsibility of maintaining railroad stations, and that, instead of limiting themselves to the brilliant effects of colenses and geraniums for two or three months of the Summer, they should see that the whole range of trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, and budding plants is included in their scheme for adorning station grounds. It should also be remembered that the limitations of station grounds are in no sense greater, though the grounds be ever so small, than the dooryard of a village lot or a small section of a park, and no one surely hesitates to set any tree or shrub or vine or flowering plant on his lawn, however small, and the value of carefully prepared designs, it is evident, are as necessary to the miniature lawn as to the park or country estate, if the best results are to be obtained.

So far we have been considering the possibilities of improving station grounds, which are only partially realized, as a general rule, and the value of carefully prepared designs for such small places as railroad stations usually are, but the question of expense must always sooner or later intervene, and in regard to that I can only say that I know, from positive knowledge, that a line of the best trees, shrubs, and vines and perennial flowering plants can be secured at as low a rate as the kinds of bedding plants that are used so widely in the adornment of railroad stations at the present time.

I have often been at a loss, when looking at the grounds of different stations, to account for this almost exclusive use of bedding plants, cannas, and geraniums. Such plants are certainly no cheaper in the first place, although the idea may may have gained credence that they are, and they last only two or three months, whereas we have seen that it is perfectly possible to continue bloom throughout six months and foliage throughout the entire year. I know of a great estate, perhaps the greatest in the country, where nurseries for trees, shrubs, vines, and perennials were established at the outset, and their production scarcely limited to three and a half cents per plant.

It looks to me as if many of the railroads had not given sufficient attention to this subject to induce them to lay out money for the purpose in an intelligent way, for the possibilities for beauty growing out of such improvements are almost infinite, and far greater than the wooden or stone structure of the station building, for the design of which railroad authorities are willing to employ the highest talent and expend large sums of money. Indeed, the maintenance of station grounds need be no more expensive than that of the station itself, provided the limit of yearly expenditure for bedding plants be properly restricted and the grounds occupied in large part with open spaces of turf and suitable shrubs and vines that will cost no more to set out in good soil in the beginning, and will last with little care for a lifetime.

There is no doubt that abroad the subject of planting railroad stations is better understood, as any one who has visited the Isle of Wight will readily remember. The secret, I am sure, of success, in this as in many other undertakings, is the preparation of an inital plan that is both intelligently conceived and studiously worked out in all its minor details.

HORTICULTURIST.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

The Benefit of Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people are quick to act on an idea that is good—especially if it benefits them pecuniarily. There is no doubt that New Yorkers like trees and their cooling influences—particularly in such hot weather as we have all experienced this Summer.

People who are looking for houses or apartments will give the preference, and will pay more rent to live in attractive homelike streets than they will give in the rectangular and unattractive thoroughfares that confront us. Trees make streets homelike and attractive; hence, it will pay property owners many times over to plant trees for their pecuniary benefit; in addition to which they will be doing a public-spirited act. They will benefit their pockets and the public at the same time.

How many lives would have been saved and now much discomfort would have been avoided during the hot season that has [illegible] if our streets had been well shaded with trees and our people had been blessed with the cooling influence of their leaves!

The Tree-Planting Association cannot plant trees for the public, but land owners can plant them with benefit to themselves and to the public.

CORNELIUS B. MITCHELL.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

Editing Shafter's Report.

From The St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

Army circles are stirred up over Shafter's report. Criticisms are flying thick and fast about the military in Washington.

Adverse comment is heard concerning the discourtesy shown to Gen. Miles by Adjt. Gen. Corbin in not submitting the report of the Commanding General of the army for perusal and approval before rushing it into print. This is a gross violation, say military precisians, of the time-honored canons of military etiquette. It sets a precedent that leans toward demoralization.

The significant fact is pointed out by army officers that the original draft of the report was kept in the Adjutant General's office until his force of clerks had worked through an entire night and until 9 o'clock next morning in getting it ready for the printers.

This secrecy and this haste, coupled with the further facts that the report contained several allegations directly contradicting statements made on the same points by Gen. Miles, and that no reference is anywhere made to Shafter's expressed desire to withdraw his troops from the advanced positions they had won near Santiago, or to the conference held with his Generals the day before Cervera's fleet was destroyed—which were detailed in dispatches sent to the War Department at the time—justify the conclusion that Shafter's report was edited. And the intimation is that it was edited to suit the exigencies and the line of defense to be set up by Secretary Alger in the event his department is ever investigated.

Gen. Corbin, it is claimed, exceeded the bounds of correct authority in proceeding as he has in the premises—since he is, in effect, only a military head clerk to the Secretary of War. But he doubtless acted under instructions of his superior.

An inquiry into the preparation and editing of the Shafter report will form an interesting chapter in the investigation to which the whole country is looking forward with justifiable curiosity and impatience.

To Boom American Shipping.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trade at its last meeting urging Congress to consider at the approaching session what action is needed to restore to the United States the ocean carrying trade which it formerly enjoyed in vessels sailing under the American flag, and commercial organizations in all parts of the country were invited to join in an effort to bring about this desirable end. The time is ripe for such a movement. Never in our history has American commerce so largely occupied the markets of the world, and the close of the war with Spain finds us with added opportunities, which need only to be grasped to be enjoyed. The one drawback in the situation is the fact that much of our commerce is carried by ships flying foreign flags, and it is to the remedying of this that Congress must devote itself in the near future. We do not doubt that American capital lies waiting for investment in ocean carrying lines, but Congress must take the necessary steps to encourage such enterprise before the forward movement begins, and it is to the furtherance of such action that the Board of Trade opportunely takes a stand and invites the co-operation of all kindred organizations interested in the commercial welfare of the Nation.

The Yale Spirit.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

In the meantime the announcement is made that Yale's famous centre rush, Cadwalader, has withdrawn from the university, and that the brilliant quarter back, De Saulles, will probably not again be able to resume his place on the football team. Neither of these brilliant players was able to play the game and at the same time maintain the standard in scholarship required of all athletes by the Yale Faculty. This is the Yale spirit working from the highest authority down, and though the news carries consternation in its path, it is recognized by the students as right and fair. Yale is favorable to athletics, believing thoroughly in the simultaneous development of mind and body, but Yale is also unfavorable to the prostitution of student life to it. It gives the student every license compatible with intellectual development. It draws the line sharply and expects the Yale spirit to keep the boys upon the right side of it. Yale is an all-round gre[illegible] institution.

Mistakes of the G. A. R.

From Time and the Hour, Boston.

The Grand Army of the Republic has the most unfortunate way of arraying itself against the best sentiment of the people. Its needless and meaningless indorsement of Mr. Alger, and its outcry against the watch-dog at the Pension Office, have again set the encampment over against the mass of citizens. These things and the maiming of civil service efficiency by the veterans' privileges are most to be regretted for the sake of the survivors of the civil war themselves.

Eaton and Connecticut Democracy.

From The Boston Herald, (Dem.)

The death of ex-Senator William W. Eaton of Connecticut removes another old-fashioned, rock-ribbed Democrat of the Bourbon type. He was as unflinching as he was uncompromising in his politics, and he never lowered his flag, though we don't suppose he took any particular interest in the sort of Democracy that flourishes down in Connecticut and elsewhere nowadays. In this respect he was like about all the other old Democratic warhorses who never could be persuaded to take any stock in Bryanism.

NUGGETS.

Between the Acts.

She—The programme says it is "taken from the German."

He—Humph! I guess they were glad enough to get rid of it.—Brooklyn Life.

Had Them Guessing.

Sub-Editor—How is Pennington on spelling, anyway?

Editor—Well, he's a little too quaint for ordinary English and not quaint enough for dialect.—Somerville Journal.

Woman's Theme.

"Kitty, I suppose you won't write to me at all, now you are married?"

"Yes, I will, Nan; Jack's awfully sweet, of course, but I can't talk to him about my new clothes."—Chicago Record.

Willing to be Instructed.

Moved by a temporary insanity, he seized the young woman and kissed her.

"That is not right," she said.

"I'm sorry," said he, humbly. "I was doing the best I knew how. Would you mind instructing me as to the proper way?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Took the Hint.

"Just by way of a hint, you know, I told her she looked sweet enough to kiss."

"Well?"

"Well, she said that was the way she intended to look."

"And so—"

"Precisely."—Chicago Post.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD.

Anna B. Bensel in Boston Transcript.

A sculptor raised a work sublime
Before the people's rapturous gaze;
He heard the murmur of the throng
While friends pressed round with words of praise.
He bowed his head before them all;
He looked at what his hands had done.
"Not mine the glory be," he said,
"The thought revealed was Love's alone."

A poet made a song divine,
So full of truth, so deep and strong,
The world was moved to purer thought
And Right o'erthrew the cankering Wrong.
They gave him praise unstinted, fair.
"Oh, great the glory thou shalt win!"
"Not I," the poet answered low,
"But Love, whose voice I heard within."

A teacher worked with earnest mind,
And knowledge opened, by her skill,
Its gate with easier swing and lent
A swifter impulse at her will.
She bowed in spirit as she saw
The deed her patient hands had wrought,
"They think it came from me," she said,
"But it was Love whose wisdom taught."

A strain of music filled the air,
And swayed an audience with its might.
A singer joined the chorus grand,
And each was one in pure delight.
The song and music died away.
"Oh, great the Love that conquered pain!
That gave the song its tender thrill,
And woke the music's sweet refrain!"

A priest went on his quiet way,
Uplifting many a fallen soul.
He spake stern words of truth to men
Who yielded to his firm control.
"What gives thee strength to labor so?
And what the spell thou castest round?"
"Love gives me strength; Love's spell I've cast
In every heart that I have found."

O wondrous truth! Love rules the world!
Its seed, however small or great,
Wherever thrown, however cast,
Bears out the fruit of Love's estate.
Wherever joy is given to men;
Wherever light around is shown;
Whate'er is done for others' good,
'Tis Love whose tenderness is known.

O God of wondrous power and might!
'Tis Thou alone whose name is Love!
All thoughts revealed which help and bless
Are whispers from Thy throne above!
Not ours the glory that is won—
We but obey Thy voice divine—
Humbly we yield it all to Thee;
Love's perfect glory—it is Thine.

THE CHINESE COUP D'ETAT

Restored Dowager Empress and Li Hung Chang Preparing to Punish Their Enemies.

ACTION BY ENGLAND URGED

Kang-Yuwei, Leader of the Reform Party, Advocates the Reinstatement of the Emperor—Great Britain May Resist Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times's Pekin correspondent says:

"Chang-Yin-Huen, the Cantonese enemy and rival of Li Hung Chang, who is charged with harboring Kang-Yuwei, has been arrested. He is now under trial by the Board of Punishments. He will be stripped of all his offices, his removal giving increased power to Li Hung Chang.

"The officials generally welcome the Empress's return to power, but the people are indifferent. Kang-Yuwei is charged with conspiring against the Empress Dowager and has been declared an outlaw and his arrest has been ordered."

The Times's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs:

"On the arrival of Kang-Yuwei at Wu-Hung he was placed for safety on board the steamer Ballarat, which sails for Hongkong to-morrow. In the course of an interview yesterday he informed me that he left Pekin on Tuesday in compliance with a secret message from the Emperor warning him of his danger and urging him to obtain assistance from those interested in the country's welfare. He further stated that recent events were entirely due to the action of the Manchu party, headed by the Dowager Empress and Viceroy Yung Lu, and including all the high Manchu officials. The latter were displeased by the Emperor's leaning toward the Reform Party, and decided to restore the regency of the Dowager.

"The Dowager Emoress's party is bound by an understanding with the Russians whereby the latter, in consideration of the support of Russian interests, undertake to preserve Manchuria as the seat of the dynasty and to maintain Manchu rule in China. In pursuance of this compact, the gradual substitution of Manchus in all high offices and military commands began last year under the direction of the Dowager, thus creating sources of friction with the Emperor, whose dethronement was frequently threatened. The present movement is entirely Manchu, as opposed to Chinese. The influence of Li Hung Chang is now subordinate to that of Yung-Lu and is likely to decrease.

"The Emperor's health is excellent, and his capacity for work and eagerness for progress are remarkable. His Majesty is convinced, however, that it will be impossible to overcome the opposition without the assistance of England, which he endeavored to obtain for his recent progressive measures.

"Kang-Yuwei urges that England now has an opportunity to intervene and restore the Emperor to the throne, by doing which, he asserts, she will earn the gratitude of the Chinese people. He also observes that unless protection is afforded to the victims of the coup d'état it will be impossible henceforward for any native official to support British interests."

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Kang-Yuwei's brother has been arrested in Pekin and condemned to death. The dispatch also says that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, gave instructions that Kang-Yuwei should be protected from arrest. The British Consulate holds his baggage and documents referring to State secrets. The Russians are incensed at the latter fact, and it is reported that Russia has offered the Dowager Empress the services of 30,000 troops from Port Arthur to keep order in Pekin if necessary. It is stated that the British fleet in Chinese waters has been divided between Taku and Shanhaikwa under orders to intercept Russian transports in the event of an attempt to land troops.

CHINESE EMPEROR DEAD?

All the Evidence at Hongkong Tends to the Conviction that He Died Sept. 21.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Hongkong correspondent says:

"Although there is no positive confirmation, all the evidence tends to the conviction that the Emperor is dead. A private dispatch says he died on Sept. 21, directly he issued the edict giving the Dowager Empress the regency. Nobody doubts that Yang and Chang Hsien, who were Ministers to Washington in 1905, are both innocent of the charge of poisoning the Emperor."

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The head eunuch at the palace informs me that the Emperor is seriously indisposed and that his death is not unlikely."

Sir Patrick Wellington Talbot Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The death is announced of Hon. Sir Patrick Wellington Talbot, K. C. B., Sergeant at Arms in the House of Lords.

Hon. Sir Patrick Wellington Talbot was born Dec. 11, 1817, and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was Vice President of Wellington College and honorary Colonel of the Third and Fourth Battalions of the South Staffordshire Regiment. From 1836 to 1846 he held the commission of a Captain in the Royal Fusileers. He was aide de camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Controller of the Lord Lieutenant's household, private secretary to Lord Derby, and British resident at Cephalonia. He held the post of Sergeant at Arms in the House of Lords since 1868.

Colombia's Relations with Italy.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Bogota says the Colombian Government has reconsidered the decree recently issued severing diplomatic relations with Italy, and the British Minister is now recognized as representing Italian interests in the absence of the Italian Minister. Permission, moreover, has been granted to Consular officers of friendly nations to act in a similar manner throughout the republic.

British Steamer Rheubina Sunk.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 25.—The Spanish steamer Carthagena, from Aviles for Barcelona, was in collision Sept. 22 off Cape Villano with the British steamer Rheubina, from Huelva for Lisbon. The Rheubina was sunk and the crew, with the exception of one seaman and the Captain, who were landed at Gibraltar, were drowned.

Austria Suppressing Anarchists.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Observer from Vienna says that all the Anarchists known to the police in Budapest have been arrested and expelled from the city. Over forty persons, the dispatch also says, have been arrested in Vienna, and all Anarchist organizations have been suppressed. The police are equally active in Trieste, Prague, and elsewhere.

THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL.

A Public Hearing to be Given on the Question of Its Closing.

The question of closing the Mott Haven Canal in the Borough of the Bronx and laying a street out along its line will be given a hearing before the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, Oct. 5. For the past seven years property owners and residents in the vicinity of the canal have been trying to have it filled in. It has been condemned by the Board of Health as a public nuisance, and a number of physicians have given expert evidence against it.

During the recent hot spell, when the foul odors arising from the canal were almost unbearable, the agitation toward closing it up was revived. The firm of August Belmont & Co., which owns about 250 lots in the vicinity, recently made a vigorous protest to the city authorities about the condition of the canal and the detrimental effect it has on property values. A petition is being circulated in the Borough of the Bronx requesting the city authorities to fill in the canal and lay out the street, to be called Canal Place, as provided for on the map of the borough.

Bryan Still in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Col. W. J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska is still in Washington, awaiting an answer from the War Department regarding his request for the discharge of the sick men of his regiment. He probably will leave for Jacksonville to-morrow.

A RIOT ON THE EAST SIDE.

Orthodox Jews Resent a Disregard of the Day of Atonement by Co-Religionists.

The zeal of east side Jews in behalf of their religious ordinances was demonstrated in a riotous manner last night at Canal and Division Streets. They crowded the thoroughfares to the number of hundreds at times in front of a restaurant at 141 Division Street, and gave such turbulent evidence of their displeasure at what they deemed an affront to their faith on the part of the restaurant keepers that the Madison Street police were kept busy.

The trouble has been brewing since Herrick Brothers, proprietors of the restaurant, advertised several days ago in The Vorwärts, an east side paper, that they would keep open on Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, which began at sundown yesterday. Orthodox Jews fast on the Day of Atonement, and restaurants that cater to them usually keep closed throughout it, out of respect for their customers' belief.

The restaurant was prosperously crowded during the day, and apparently all was placid. When 6 o'clock came a crowd of men and boys, who sized this up as the right hour for sundown, gathered round the doors and hooted loudly at those within. Shortly afterward three of the offending ones emerged from the restaurant and the crowd fell upon them and attempted to pound religious fervor into them. They finally escaped by boarding a passing car.

Policeman Baker of the Madison Street Station found the crowd a little too enthusiastic for one man to handle and telephoned for help, bringing Acting Capt. Braun and his reserves to the scene. Capt. Braun ordered his men not to club unnecessarily, but to use just force enough to keep the crowd moving. The reserves rushed the religionists half a dozen times and succeeded in getting them back into Rutgers Square, where they gathered in gesticulating and noisy groups to lay in wait for more luckless patrons of the offending restaurant.

When these would timidly emerge the enthusiasts would sweep impetuously down on them. Half a dozen patrolmen would get a terrified renegade among them, bear him bodily away to the nearest horse car, and throw him into it, somewhat to the consternation of other passengers.

When the synagogues on East Broadway and Pike and Eldridge Streets began to empty congregations at 9 o'clock, the crowd grew still larger and more difficult to handle. The women appeared to take no interest in the religious warfare, but men of all ages danced and shouted and shook their fists. The restaurant was empty of customers at 10 o'clock, and the multitude, having finally convinced itself that the proprietors were too inconsiderate to come out [illegible] beating in the interests of morality, withdrew in still unsated indignation. There were no arrests.

A prominent Jewish resident of the neighborhood said last night: "This disturbance must not be confounded with those of seven or eight years ago which were fomented by the devil[illegible] of a certain anarchistic element among the Jews, who would purposely hold high carnival on Yom Kippur, the most sacred of our holidays. As a matter of fact, a great many orthodox Jews slyly disregard the injunction to fast, but go to places where they will not be seen by their co-religionists, and thus avoid scandal. In this instance there has been such a flagrant violation of tradition and religious precept that it caused the just indignation of the Jews residing in the Ghetto."

OUR TRADE WITH AUSTRIA.

The United States Consul at Vienna Furnishes Figures Which Tell of Increasing Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The United States Consul at Vienna, in a report to the State Department on the trade of Austria-Hungary for 1897, ascribes the general decrease in exports to this country to the fact that the same goods are now manufactured in the United States and can be sold at the same or lower prices than the Austrian goods. The report is that American silk is being sold in Lyons, the real silk centre of Europe, and that French manufacturers are buying it in large quantities, especially that used for lining purposes, to take the place of that formerly imported from Austria and Germany.

There is a falling off in the demand for pearl goods and for glassware, due to the popularity and superiority of the American product. It is frankly admitted, the Consul says, that the American cut glass is finer and more elegantly cut than any manufactured in Europe.

The American bicycle, according to the Consul, is finding favor with the wheelmen, notwithstanding its higher price over those of domestic make. He thinks that if United States manufacturers desire to get their wheels into the foreign market they should be satisfied with a little less profit and try to make easier terms for their agents. The wheels sent from America are generally without mud guards, brakes, and other necessities, and the agent is put to the additional expense and trouble of supplying them.

There is a growing demand for American canned goods, but high prices prevail, because the goods go through the hands of middlemen.

The Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, reports that the exports from that country to the United States in 1896 were valued at $9,487,700, an increase of 5 per cent. over the preceding year, and the imports direct from the United States in 1896 were valued at $37,504,809, an increase of 31 per cent. over 1895. An important increase in the consumption of beer is noted, amounting to about fifty-one gallons per capita. Figures are also presented showing large increases in importations in a number of articles from the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1897 over the corresponding period of 1896, notably in starch and non-edible products, timber, rye, barley, oats, corn, and buckwheat.

LUCKY AT CARDS—NOT LOVE.

Tacano Won a Girl at Play, Was Scorned, and Sought Revenge.

In the Italian colony which centres around One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a pistol got into a romance yesterday, and the police stepped into the story.

Three persons occupy the stage. There is Geronimo Tacano, fast approaching the half-century of life—tall and not exactly Prince Charming; then there is Pasquale Mongio, half the age of the other—also tall, but with a fair face and hair as black as night. The third is Teresa Rienzi, so handsome and of such a gentle disposition that they say in the vicinity "to know her is to love her." The two men loved her and hated each other bitterly in so doing. All three live within half a dozen houses of one another, close by the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street corner.

During the last few weeks Tacano's suit has not prospered with the handsome Teresa. He said to a friend Saturday:

"I'll see Maria Stantino. She'll know."

Maria is the fortuneteller of the colony. She did know or thought she did—guessed it or something—for she said to Tacano:

"Old man, you are unfortunate in love. Look out for the young man with the black hair; look for him; he is more fortunate."

Tacano thought of the fortune teller's words, and yesterday afternoon went to look for the young man. He found him. They talked. And then Tacano, after a long time, suggested that they play a game of cards, the stakes to be the girl, Teresa, the winner to be left free to marry her. Mongio agreed. Some of the neighbors said afterward it was because he cannot only play the Italian game better than any one in the colony, but also knows a trick or two.

So they played, and Tacane won. His voice, trembling with emotion, announced the result:

"I have won Teresa. Maria Stantino is wong; I am fortunate."

Seven a.s that the expected sullen frown did not appear on Mongio's face. He snapped his fingers and laughed.

"That," he cried, snapping his fingers again, "that for your cards; that," with another snap, "for a thousand games. Teresa loves me—go back and ask Maria Stantino if it will do you any good to win the game at cards."

Tacano went to Teresa. In five minutes he left her. The winning cards had been useless. In half an hour he was back at the house of Mongio. He stood before him, drew a revolver, and fired four shots point blank at him. Not a bullet found its mark. The old man's hand had trembled. He was arrested. But at the station his young rival would make no charge, so he was let go.

"It was a mistake," the young man said. The police did not hear the old man mutter when he reached the street:

"It was a mistake—this time."

YOM KIPPUR OBSERVANCE

To-day Is the Day of Atonement for Devout Jews of All Congregations.

A SERMON BY RABBI KOHLER

In Temple Beth-El He Preaches Appropriately on Yom Kippur Eve—Religion a Song in the Night.

At sundown yesterday Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, the most solemn of all Jewish days of religious observance, began for Jews of both the orthodox and reform churches, to end at sundown to-day. These twenty-four hours are specially dedicated to fasting and prayer, and serve the purpose of reconciling the soul of the devout Jew to his God. They are hours of penitence, of worship, and of meditation for rich and poor alike of the Jewish faith in every congregation.

The Day of Atonement is a historical legacy from the earliest period of Jewish faith, and the laws that regulate its guidance have of course been practiced for centuries. Like all laws, however, they are variously construed, and so it happens that the observance of Yom Kippur varies with Jews of different ideas and temperament, though the spirit of the day, that of penitence and reconciliation, is identical with all. Some of the worshippers spend all the working day in the temples, where services are in progress from morning—and sometimes sunrise—until 6 P. M., and during the whole twenty-four hours of Yom Kippur do not suffer so much as a crumb of bread or a drop of water to pass their lips. Others are more lax in regard to fasting and attendance. As Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El said last night: "It is a matter of individual feeling and conscience." Generally speaking, the orthodox Jews are more strict in their observance of the day than those of the reformed church.

Services in This City.

Last evening was a part of Yom Kippur, but also what is known as Yom Kippur Eve. Services were held in all the synagogues, and morning and afternoon services will be held in them to-day. These take up practically all the day from 9:30 A. M. till 6 P. M. About 3 P. M. the memorial service for the dead, with prescribed ritual, will be held; lasting about an hour. In Temple Beth-El this will include a reading of the year's necrology.

Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was crowded with worshippers last night, when Dr. Gotthiel preached on the topic "Create in Me a Clean Heart, God," and Dr. Silverman offered a special prayer. Dr. Silverman will preach to-day on "A Pure World." Dr. Gotthiel dwelt last night on the necessity of strength of will in order to keep the heart pure.

Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler of Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, preached yesterday evening on the text, "His Song Is With Me at Night." He contended that religion itself was the song of God in the night of human selfishness and error. After dwelling on certain cheering features of religion he said:

"Still more gladdening," he said, "more inspiring are the songs of triumph shouted forth to-night into the ear of the faithful son of Israel. At all time did the burden of guilt press slowly upon the bosom of man. With a conscience still untainted by sin, Adam held his head aloft as if to touch the very heavens with his majestic brow. Remorse-stricken after his sin, he sank and crouched on the ground, hiding in night before his all-seeing Maker. So does the pagan still see night about him; sin and sorrow, guilt and doom, fate and fiendish wrath are powers which he cannot escape. His life will always fall short of his ideals, and so his world sinks back into its primeval night where men and god end without hope—Götterdämmerung—or he enters through all stages of self-torture into the realm of Nirvana, the night of non-existence. And what is the world to the Christian Church but doomed under Satan's grasp, life blighted by sin, reason benighted and humanity helpless, cheerless without an atoning Christ, without priestly mediatorship, and blind faith in a superhuman Redeemer? Between Christendom and paganism our age still stands wavering and divided, between Tolstoi and Zola, world contempt and world indulgence, between despair and frivolity, between mediaevalism and materialism.

Teaching of Judaism.

"Hark! 'Where is your God and Maker who giveth songs in the night?' says Judaism. Did a child ever offend his father or a brother ever afflict a brother, feeling sore compunction and grief in his innermost heart over his evil deed, that the words 'I forgive you' did not fall like heavenly music on his ear and like a ray of light into his darkness? Love peals its triumph into the heart of the offender and the offended. So does God send His songs of love through the night of the penitent sinner, leading from error to truth, from evil to good, from darkness to light.

"No child learns to stand upright without standing. No man knows how to aim right unless he has first learned to avoid the wrong. 'Children, ye are of the Eternal, your God!' is the melodious song of the Yom Kippur night. You are in no need of priesthood or of atoning sacrifice. You yourselves are the priests. You are by your own life of purity and righteousness to set your hearts at one to your Father in heaven!

"There is still night around you, the night of ignorance, the night of oppression, the night of poverty and distress, the night of selfishness and sin, of vice and shame. Will you make God's songs heard in the night, lift the burden of misery that lies upon the hundreds within your reach, dispel the clouds of despair that darken the lives of innocent victims of our social conditions? Yom Kippur is the day of reconciliation, of forgiving love. When will the time come again when the rich will be forgiven because they bring songs of cheer into the hearts and homes of the poverty-stricken; when the unfortunate will be reconciled to their lot because they hear God's songs in the night of their afflictions?"

Double Celebration at St. Gabriel's.

A double celebration was held in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street yesterday. In the morning at 10:30 o'clock the Rev. William F. Hughes, a young man who was reared in the parish, celebrated his first mass, having been exalted to the full honors of the priesthood Wednesday. In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. William A. Courtney, who was ordained at the same time as Father Hughes, officiated at the solemn vesper services. At the conclusion of the vesper service the new and beautiful statues—one of St. Joseph and the other of the Blessed Virgin—were unveiled and blessed by Auxiliary Bishop Farley. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, a professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, and the whole was concluded with a benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Irish Fair in Brooklyn.

The final arrangements for the huge Irish fair, which will be held in Brooklyn, were completed yesterday at a meeting of the General Committee of the United Irish Societies. The fair will be held at the Clermont Avenue Rink. It will be opened Saturday evening, and will last for three weeks. The object of the contemplated fair is to raise money to build a home for the various Irish organizations of Kings County.

In the centre of the hall will be the chief object of interest, the reproductions of the famous Lisdoonvarna and Mallow Spas, two of Ireland's best-known wells. The water which will be served at the fair will be brought direct from the original wells in two great tuns. There will be a dozen thatched cottages filled with articles of historic and other interest, and the remainder of the floor space proper, save where the castle will stand, will be left for the promenaders.

Supposed Contract Laborers Detained.

One hundred and twenty young men who arrived yesterday on the French Liner La Gascogne from the Province of Croatia Hungary, have been detained at the Barge Office on suspicion of being contract laborers. The men all give their occupation as laborers, and most of them are bound for Michigan and Montana. They will be held pending further investigation.

HOW TO LIVE ECONOMICALLY.

The Problem Seems to Have Been Solved at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The problem of economical living is one which interests men and women everywhere. Two dollars and forty cents per month apparently a small allowance for the living expenses of an adult, yet I have just inspected the dormitory building which houses the employes of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and where over 800 persons are served with meals at an average cost of a fraction below $3.40 per month. The sanitarium company undertakes to supply meals to its employes at cost. In fact, each employe is allowed 85 cents per week to cover the item of board, and so long as the employe does not overreach this allowance, his or her board is free. Any excess over 85 cents is charged against the employe. The method of keeping accounts with the employes is simple. A book of tickets or coupons is given to each person. The tickets have the uniform value of 1 cent. Every dish served is valued at 1 penny, so that each coupon will secure any single dish on the bill of fare.

After a glance through the spacious dining halls, I took a seat at a table in company with one of the doctors of the institution, who had kindly undertaken to conduct me through. The several hundred nurses, doctors, helpers, and callboys, who entered the building, went quietly about the work of supplying themselves with food. No waiters are employed, which is a source of economy. Each employe hangs the bill of fare, selects the various dishes which his wants, and with tray in hand makes his way to the kitchen where the food is dished out. Everything goes on with perfect good order. No loud talking or boisterous conduct is permitted.

The institution is conducted on a vegetarian plan. The bill of fare embraces only the various breads, grains, fruits, vegetables, eggs, nut preparations, milk, butter, cream, kumyss, caramel, cereal, and sugar. Two forms of meats, tea, or coffee are served. No vinegar, pepper, spices, or other high seasoning is used in foods or served on the tables. The bill of fare embraces about sixty different dishes. A sample bill is as follows:

MENU FOR WEEK BEGINNING SEPT. 4, 1898.

FRUITS.	
Baked Apples.	Watermelon.
Peaches.	Dates.
Grapes.	Apple Sauce.
Stewed Raisins.	Fruit Juice.
Stewed Prunes.	Canned Black Raspberries
Lemons.	Apples.
GRAINS.	
Rice.	Gluten Mush.
Wheatose.	Graham Peach Mush.
Crystal Wheat.	Sauce for Grains.
Grains of Gold.	
VEGETABLES.	
Baked Potatoes.	Stewed Nuttose.
Mashed Potatoes.	Savory Lentils.
Beans.	Sliced Tomatoes.
Green Peas.	Soup (gratis.)
Fresh Vegetables.	
TOASTS.	
Nut Gravy.	Fruit Tomato.
BREADS.—	
Whole Wheat Bread.	Whole Wheat Wafers.
Graham Bread.	Graham Crackers.
White Bread.	Passover Bread.
Zwieback.	Beaten Biscuits.
Granose Cakes, (toasted.)	Sticks.
NUT PREPARATIONS.	
Nuttose.	Butter, (peanuts.)
Nuttolene.	Butter, (almond by box.)
Salted Nuts.	Bromose.
Nut Meal.	Moltil, (by the box.)
Almond Cream.	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Sterilized Butter.	Kumyss.
Cream, (hot or cold.)	Caramel-Cereal, (gratis.)
Milk, hot or cold, gratis.	Sugar.

Milk, butter, cream, and eggs are used sparingly and only by a few persons who dine at the dormitory. These foods are largely supplanted by nut products of various kinds, and which play an important part in the vegetarian system of diet. An effort is being made to educate the people away from the use of all animal foods, owing to the prevalence of disease among cattle and poultry, and the danger of communicating various diseases through them. Dry forms of bread play an important part in the vegetarian system of diet. They require very thorough mastication, and thus lead to perfect digestion. Mushes and other soft foods, easily swallowed without chewing, are not used. Dry forms of food secure thorough chewing and also serve to polish the teeth and keep them from decaying.

I was requested to order a dinner and join in the meal, which I did, feasting royally for 5 cents. My meal consisted of peaches, zwieback, bread, nuttolene, which is a butter substitute; graham peach mush, and watermelon. The service is abundant in quantity, and I was told that employes rarely exceed their allowance of 85 cents per week, notwithstanding the fact that but two meals per day are served. A more vigorous or healthy lot of persons is not to be found than the employes who dine at the dormitory. Dress reform is practiced by the female nurses, and their ample waistlines testify to the absence of corsets. They are always robust and strong-looking young women, and evidently get enough to eat.

The meal hours are as follows: Breakfast from 6 to 7 in the morning, and dinner from 1:30 to 2:30 in the afternoon. It being necessary for the nurses and other employes to serve in reliefs, it follows that only about one-half the entire list of boarders is present in the dining room at any one time, a fact which facilitates the successful operation of this plan of dining. The two-meal plan followed here has been adopted in conformity with the health ideas in vogue in the sanitarium management. The wisdom of the system has apparently been abundantly demonstrated.

The theory held by these scientific investigators is that no real discomfort or deleterious effects can follow as a result of the long periods of fasting between meals.

It is held that many of the stomach sensations which we take to be hunger pangs are not such in reality, but arise often from an abnormal condition, which is due to imperfect digestion. Too great frequency of meals tends to overcrowd the stomach at its work. When one meal is taken into the stomach before its predecessor has been fully assimilated the work of digestion is retarded and the stomach retains a residue of undigested food, which gives rise to irritating acids and gases. These agencies act on the nerves of the stomach in such a manner as to set up an irritation, the sensations of which are mistaken for hunger pangs. A similar sensation is often caused by particles of improperly masticated, undigested food, which remain in the stomach. In cases of perfectly normal digestion natural hunger should not become a source of annoyance under several hours at least.

After eating the stomach begins the work of preparing the food for assimilation. Within about four hours the last of the food has been digested and passed out of the stomach. As this process of ejecting the last remnant of the meal goes on the stomach is subjected to an undue strain, which results at the climax in the "all-gone" sensation which we all experience and which we call hunger. It is not hunger. Hunger is nature's voice calling for nourishment. The all-gone feeling is fatigue in the stomach, and is nature's way of admonishing us of her need of rest. It is not until the feeling of weakness which follows extra exertion in any other part of the system.

The two meal a day system has many advantages. It is economical. It saves time. It promotes health. Much can be said in behalf of the vegetarian system. It is very much more economical than the meat-eating system. It is beyond doubt more wholesome. It tends toward a purer spirit in man, ridding the mind of evil thoughts and evil temper, and the body of vicious and ungovernable impulses. J. M. BISHOP.

SOCIETY IN THE ORANGES.

Two Series of Cotillions Have Already Been Announced.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25.—Matters of interest to social circles in the Oranges are beginning to be heard of, and the prospect is for a more lively social season than the Oranges have known for many years. The first dance of the season was given last night at the Essex County Country Club, inaugurating a series of Saturday night dances to be continued throughout the Winter. There was a large attendance and many new faces.

Two series of cotillions have already been announced in Orange for the Winter. Miss Frances I. Campbell has arranged for a series to be given in Berkeley Hall on Wednesday, Nov. 24; Tuesday, Dec. 27; Monday, Jan. 30, and Tuesday, April 4. The patronesses named for these dances are Mrs. John J. Boyd, Mrs. Graham H. Brewer, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mrs. E. Mortimer Carnrick, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Frank S. Martin, Mrs. Edward S. Sandford, and Mrs. Ferdinand F. Theriot.

Miss Carol D. Gallison, Miss Annie Betts, and Miss Agnes Katenhorne have also arranged a series of dances in Berkeley Hall for the evenings of Nov. 25, Dec. 28, Jan. 20, Feb. 13, and April 5, at which the patronesses will be Mrs. Charles W. Betts, Mrs. Matilda G. Bolles, Mrs. Charles Ross Browning, Mrs. David H. De Bevoise, Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, Mrs. Louis C. Gillespie, Mrs. William Marston, Mrs. Edward F. Sandford, Mrs. Charles B. Storrs, and Mrs. Robert Ward.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A dull and chilly Sunday, with every one out of town. The churches were only half filled, the avenue was deserted and you could count the men in the clubs without getting to the double numbers. Out of town, golf was played all over the country and at the various suburban resorts. There were several house parties at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, where Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Starr Miller, and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow have been entertaining. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have opened their house at Rhinebeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were at their country place at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson. Newport has now many closed cottages, and the season is over at all the resorts, except Lenox, where it is rapidly on the wane, and Tuxedo, where it will last until after Christmas.

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The first dance of the season took place at the Ardsley Casino on Saturday evening. It was preceded by a table d'hôte dinner, after the manner of the Kebo Valley Club, at Bar Harbor. The afternoon had been devoted to golf. The first meet of the Richmond County Hunt Club was from the clubhouse, on Staten Island, and there was a fine showing for such an early date in the Autumn, many drags and traps following horse and hound, and in at the mimic death, as Reynard was represented by the aniseseed bag.

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This evening there will be many familiar faces at the first night of "The Liars" at the Empire, although counter attractions in the suburbs will keep many of the fashionable set away. The house parties in Westchester for the week end will continue over the fair, and it has been impossible to even get a room at the Country Club. Among those who will entertain are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, and Mrs. Jules Reynal. Mr. Maitland has arranged several coaching parties for the week.

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Col. Stewart Mealie Brice passed Saturday and Sunday at Montauk, and, arrayed in his new splendid uniform, was quite an imposing spectacle at the Long Island City Station. Many of the out-of-town people had the pleasure of gazing on Theodore Roosevelt, who was on Broadway yesterday and who dined on Saturday evening with Mrs. Thomas C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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The Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil will be in New York next week, arriving from Europe. The Marquise de Breteuil was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garner, who were drowned in their yacht off Staten Island about twenty-five years ago. It will be her husband's first visit to this country, and she has not been in her native land since she was a little child. Her aunt, Mrs. Garner, lives in this city, and has in her charge the young daughters of Mr. Oliver Iselin, whose first wife, Miss Fannie Garner, was one of the great New York beauties. The Marquise de Breteuil has lived in the South of France for many years, and she has kept up her circle of American friends. She will be the recipient of much hospitality during her stay in America.

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Next Saturday there will sail from Cherbourg and Southampton several well-known New Yorkers. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, who have been all Summer abroad; Col. and Mrs. C. H. Jones and Mr. Floyd Jones, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and Miss Mortimer, M. Henri Cachard, and Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Tuckerman. Eugene Higgins remains in Paris for a short time, but will come over for the wedding of his niece, Miss Josephine Brooks, to "Jack" Livermore. Mr. D. O. Mills and Heber Bishop are in Paris, after taking the waters at Aix. Mr. Mills went to Paris to meet his son-in-law, Whitelaw Reid, of the Peace Commission.

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There seems to be some little confusion in the minds of many as to the rank to which the wife of the new Viceroy of India has succeeded, and as to the title by which she should be called. British nomenclature in the nobility is sometimes apt to be confusing. The wife of a British Baron is a Countess and not a Baroness, hence she is the Countess Curson. Her husband, by the way, was not made an Irish, but an English Baron. There have been no Irish Barons created since the beginning of this century, and the power has passed for such creations from the Crown.

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There is some talk of building a Casino at Long Branch, of which the conflicting social lights in that resort would be visitors and subscribers. There are many wealthy people at Long Branch who would join in this plan, and there are rumors that the Casino itself would be modeled after that at Monte Carlo. The feeling of the cottagers along the coast from Long Branch to Seabright is still as strong against the proposed trolley line on the Ocean Drive. The townspeople of Seabright have encouraged the laying of this line on the plea that "the trolley is the poor man's carriage," and will not listen to the Summer residents who claim that without their financial aid Seabright would have never risen from its ashes two years ago, and could never be a prosperous place.

***

The Seabright people have followed the example of the shopkeepers at Long Branch who favored the building of the trolley on Broadway in that village. When one of them was reminded that the street was narrow, and that there would be hardly room for the carriages of the Summer residents to pass while doing their shopping, he exclaimed: "We do not want the Summer residents. We want Long Branch to be a manufacturing centre." There was also an idea that the people of Asbury Park would flock to Long Branch on the trolley to do their shopping, but the tide set in the other way, and many Long Branch residents have gone to Asbury Park, which has grown to be three times the size of the other town, with larger shops and more of them.

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The portrait painters have not been idle this Summer, and when the studios reopen there will be some brilliant evidence of splendid work done during the long vacation. There will be the usual portrait exhibition in the late Autumn, after the Horse Show. M. Chartran will arrive in November and will exhibit, and Benjamin Constant is also expected. George Burroughs Torrey will be represented among American artists by his portraits of C. P. Huntington and William Gould Brokaw, the latter in his shooting club dress costume of red coat and yellow facings and hunting breeches. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey will sail from Havre on Nov. 2.

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Among the New Yorkers who will live at the new Sherry's this Winter will be Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who have taken one of the largest apartments there. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes were among the most notable entertainers at Bar Harbor, this Summer. Since then they have made a little spurt at Lenox.

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Mrs. Auguste Noel and her daughter, Miss Josephine Noel, will live at Hempstead, L. I., this Winter. Mrs. Noel's daughter, Mrs. Herbert Johnston, leased a house in that village this Summer, and she will not come up to town until very late. The recent death of her father, M. Auguste Noel, throws Mrs. Johnston into mourning, and she will not entertain.

THOMAS COLLINS IS DEAD.

Last But One of the Six Members of the Great Railroad Building Firm of Collins Brothers.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Sept. 25.—Thomas Collins, the last but one of the once widely known firm of railroad contractors, Collins Brothers died to-day at his home in this city, aged seventy-five years. He had been ill for over a year, and was convalescent from an attack of typhoid fever when gangrene set in and caused death.

The firm of Collins Brothers, in which Thomas Collins was the ruling spirit, is said to have built hundreds of miles of railroad more than any other firm in the world. It was composed of six brothers, born of poor parents and blessed with few educational opportunities. Their first operation was the old Portage Road, built for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1840. For many years the Collinses did all the work of the Pennsylvania Company. The business rapily increased, and roads were constructed for the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, and other companies.

During its career the firm made and lost several large fortunes, and the brothers, especially Thomas, won praise by the spirit with which they went to work to retrieve their losses. The firm's heaviest financial disaster resulted from a contract made with the English Government in 1877 to construct the Madeira and Mamore Railroad in Brazil.

The brothers left on the ship Mariposa with supplies, iron, and several hundred men. While off Cape Hatteras the vessel was wrecked and nearly all on board lost their lives. The Collinses, however, escaped, and set immediately to work to carry out their contract. Another ship was chartered and several years had been spent in building the road, when the English Government refused to pay. This practically ruined the firm, but the brothers started anew and once more achieved success, although they did not regain the position they held before the building of the Brazilian road.

In 1888 the firm came to Bellefonte. Their last big operation was the construction of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Since then five of the brothers have died, Peter being the survivor.

Thomas, who died to-day, was prominent in Democratic politics in this State. He was a member of the Legislature of 1857-8, and in 1892 was a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for President. He was a widower. He leaves no children.

CONFERENCE IN BATTLE CREEK.

Civic-Philanthropic Meeting Will Discuss Social and Patriotic Questions.

The Civic-Philanthropic Conference will be held this year at Battle Creek, Mich., from Oct. 18 to Oct. 23, and social hygienic, philanthropic, and patriotic questions will be presented by prominent workers of all denominations, with a view of evolving some practical methods of hygienic, sanitary, and civic reform.

A body of fifty representative physicians from Chicago will be present on Thursday, Oct. 20, which will be devoted to the consideration of sanitary and hygienic questions in public schools, necessary to the health of the pupils. Papers will be read on "Medical Inspection of Public Schools," "How to Improve the Unsanitary and Unhygienic Condition of the Tenement Districts of Cities," "The Public Water Supply," "How Hygienic Cookery and Diet May Be Best Taught to the Masses," "Influences of Environment," "Home Treatment for the Injured," and "How to Care for Contagious Diseases in the Home."

The following day will be Mayors' Day, when Samuel L. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, will preside. This will be an occasion of a meeting of country and city officials from municipalities in Michigan and surrounding States to consider the following questions: "Methods of municipal organization," "The betterment of municipal politics," "How to relieve the unemployed and eliminate pauperism," "What to do with the ex-convict," and "How to improve the condition of the wage earner."

On the other days papers will be read on "Social or University Settlements," "Medical Missions for the Poor," "District Colonies," "Mission Farm Colonies," "Emergency Relief, and the School of Philanthropy."

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of New York is President, Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek is Vice President, and George H. Murphy of Battle Creek Sanitarium is Treasurer. Among the Advisory Council and speakers are Gov. H. S. Pingree of Michigan, C. C. Bonney, formerly President of the World's Fair Congress in Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Frank Crane of Trinity Methodist Church of Chicago, Dr. Bayard Holmes, professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago; R. J. Boone, President of the State Normal School of Ypsilanti; H. B. Brown, President of the Normal College, Valparaiso, Ind.; Mayor M. G. Lonnecker of Jackson, Mich.

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FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **FINAL INSTALLMENT**, being twenty-five per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock, as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$0.50 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$5 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **OCTOBER 10TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS.
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,600. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $438,000.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It became apparent toward the close of last week that some new stimulus is needed in the stock market. Some new factor seems to be necessary to a reawakening of public interest. The manipulation of Sugar Trust has done much damage to the market, not so much in dollars and cents as in killing off for the time being speculative spirit among Wall Street's always bullish public. Excellent and steadily improving conditions are recognized, and to some extent appreciated, but it is evident that outsiders are waiting for new active developments before coming again into the stock market.

And it is not unlikely that during the coming week the market will continue laggard unless some new influence becomes operative.

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There are not now in sight for the immediate future many scheduled developments in railroad affairs. In the coming week there is to be held the annual meeting of the Illinois Central stockholders, and also meetings of some smaller railroad corporations, but Wall Street has no such events as the St. Paul and Manhattan and Union Pacific dividends to look forward to.

***

In the absence of other topics Wall Street interest will probably continue to centre in the money market and in the gold import movement. In banking circles at the close of last week, it seemed to be the general opinion that money rates will work easier during the next fortnight. The disturbance is past, say bankers, and the money market is now likely to get back to the condition made normal by demands from usual sources.

And among exchange market authorities there is confidence in further large gold imports. It is not believed that the advance to 3 per cent. in the Bank of England's rate of discount will have much effect, exchange brokers pointing out that the rate will have to be put still higher in order to bring the New York and London money markets together.

TOBACCO POOL DISBANDING.

The bull pool in Tobacco Trust, which has recently been conspicuously active, and which has made Tobacco stock a feature of the market, is now being wound up.

That the pool has made handsome profits is quite evident. The original stock held by the pool, and also that which was accumulated during the manipulation, is now being distributed.

THE NEW UNION PACIFIC.

In a letter to clients, Messrs. Robert Goodbody & Co. of the Stock Exchange say regarding Union Pacific's recent progress:

"How has the new Union Pacific Company done in the fist six months of the calendar year?

"The main line net earnings were $3,136,161, the branch line net $446,659, and the miscellaneous income $806,442, or a total of $4,189,262, from which $145,918 has to be deducted for 'adjustment of taxes,' leaving the net for the half year $4,043,344.

"From this the fixed charges take $1,800,000, leaving a balance of $2,243,344.

"Under these circumstances the board have, as we expected, only paid away $1,025,000 as the present dividend on the preferred stock. We say that this was to be expected, because the regular financial year of the Union Pacific Company begins on July 1, and this dividend, therefore, was only for a broken period in which the miscellaneous and branch line income might fairly be omitted, and it was conservative to have the company start on its new form in the strongest possible position, but can any one who looks at the figures doubt that Union Pacific preferred will be, unless times charge enormously and to an extent which would shake the stability of almost every road in the country, a good 4 per cent preferred stock in future?

"The second half of the calendar year is always much better than the first for obvious reasons, and yet if we only double the net results of the first we get a net revenue of $8,086,688, and a surplus over fixed charges of $4,486,688, which means $1,686,688 for Union Pacific common stock after paying 4 per cent. on the preferred.

"Therefore, we cannot doubt that Union Pacific 4 per cent. bonds are among the best bonds in the country, and that Union Pacific preferred stock is well worth 75 or 80 for investment. It will get there in time, but whether there will be an advance now is another question. There may be yet too much of it from the reorganization in dealers' hands, but these people's sales will give bona fide investors an opportunity.

"Such opportunities in good dividend-paying railroad stocks are getting much fewer than formerly."

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Says the London Statist in discussing recent progress of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and the financial outlook of the property:

"The prosperity of the Denver Railroad has not much in common with the improved results of other American lines. The company has very little grain traffic, and relies for its business chiefly upon the mining industries of Colorado. Other industries—fruit growing, for instance—are being developed in Colorado, but as yet these are of small importance compared with mining. In the years prior to 1893, when silver mining in Colorado paid well, the company was fairly prosperous, and in 1892-3, when the American purchases of silver, under the Sherman act, had brought an enormous number of mines into operation, its gross earnings reached their highest level. The closing of the Indian mints, the stoppage of the American purchases of silver, and the heavy fall in the price of silver in 1893, had an immense effect both on Colorado silver mining and upon the company's receipts, and in 1893-4 the gross earnings declined by over 30 per cent. compared with the previous year. The depression in silver then caused great attention to be given to gold mining, and the latter, during the past four years, has made such progress that Colorado now produces more gold than any other State. Its production in 1892 was $5,300,000; in 1897 it was nearly $20,000,000. The steady recovery and growth of the company's business was retarded in 1896-7 by a strike in the Leadville mining district, which lasted from June, 1896, till March, 1897, as well as by the distrust caused by the Bryanite campaign for the elections in November, 1896. In 1897-8 its earnings greatly improved, although they were affected by the low price of silver and low freight rates. Gold mining was very active, the fruit crop abundant, an extra, though small, quantity of wheat had been raised, and previous distrust partly disappeared. The company, indeed, had a larger quantity of freight in 1897-8 even than in 1892-3.

"The present outlook of the company is encouraging, and the results of the current year are likely to be better than last. The only cloud in the company's horizon is silver. What the report of the Indian Currency Commission will be no one can tell. Possibly it may recommend a restriction of the imports of silver into India, but it may, on the other hand, suggest the reopening of the Indian mints. In the event of the first recommendation being made, silver may fall heavily in price, and more Colorado silver mines might have to be closed; while, on the other hand, should the suggestion be made that the Indian mints be again opened, silver would appreciably improve in price, and silver mining in Colorado would become more profitable.

"In July an expansion of $23,000 in gross earnings has been accompanied by an expansion of $20,000 in expenses. In August gross earnings have expanded $96,000. It requires an expansion of only $334,000 in net profits for the full 5 per cent. to be earned on the preferred stock. With a saving of $160,000 in fixed charges, this expansion may easily be obtained."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Seaboard National, the Western National, Shoe and Leather National, Lincoln National, Broadway National, and Importers and Traders' National.

The reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company call for payment of the final installment, being 25 per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by the depositors of the first preferred stock and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the second preferred stock and common stock as consideration for the shares of the new company, payment of each instalment being at the rate of 50 cents per share on preferred stock deposited and $5 per share on second preferred stock and common stock deposited, to be made on or before Oct. 10.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of September, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin		$163,606,608.36	
Gold bullion		114,687,898.70	
			$278,294,562.26
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,086,349.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,625,380.00		
		35,410,959.00	
			$401,342,329.00
Standard silver dollars			*$242,883,603.28
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,477,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,602,058.00		
		393,875,446.00	
			$7,466,883.00
Silver bullion			815,608.32
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$3,296,453.00		
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	95,408,827.00		
		$98,700,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		$98,700,280.00	
			$60,013,037.00
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,325,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treas	2,780,000.00		
		18,545,000.00	
			41,468,037.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,304,269.00		
National bank notes	3,657,122.33		
Fractional silver coin	9,652,344.30		
Fractional currency	814.58		
Minor coin	1,042,133.91		
Deposits in National banks	78,029,892.01		
Bonds and interest paid	3,537,610.96		
		$98,224,187.09	
Less National Bank 5 per cent fund	$8,834,430.28		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,894,001.24		
Disbursing officers' balances	53,647,146.73		
Post Office Department account	3,541,679.91		
Miscellaneous items	1,920,546.08		
		76,637,804.24	
			21,586,382.85
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$314,220,51443

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$646,339.29	$13,604,657.35	$45,024,037.31
Internal revenue	795,816.20	17,278,166.79	67,464,799.06
Miscellaneous	9,825.49	1,202,135.22	5,225,939.36
Total receipts	$1,451,980.98	$32,084,959.36	$117,714,775.73

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$235,000.00	$4,661,000.00	$24,504,702.00
War	2,785,000.00	21,830,000.00	81,767,389.21
Navy	285,000.00	6,375,000.00	21,275,557.10
Indians	40,000.00	1,060,000.00	2,435,952.81
Pensions	525,000.00	9,990,000.00	35,732,629.64
Interest	500,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,663,982.55
Total expenditures	$4,890,000.00	$45,916,000.00	$176,440,193.31
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2,938,019.02	13,831,040.64	58,725,417.58

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	22,495.00	908,842.50	3,810,101.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	29,400.00	959,872.50	4,088,072.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$521,580,550.00	$92,924,888.00	$614,505,438.00
This fiscal year	4,759,043.00	350,270.00	5,109,313.00
This month	324,549.00	44,735.00	18,335.00
This day	18,335.00		18,335.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization projects.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on, make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 40, 181, 297, 431, 567, 850, 861, 1034, 1284, 2013, 2256, 2806, 2621, 3111, 3360, 3402, 3592, 3701, 3993,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-17 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1898, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, 8 September, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, Broad Street, (Mills Building.)

Coupons due October 1st from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st. Mtge. of 1937.
Southern Pacific Branch Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern Ry. 1st Mtge.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. Gold Bonds of 1936 (San Joaquin Br.)
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas & Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1st, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:

Houston and Texas Central Cons. Mtge
Houston and Texas General Mtge.
Houston and Texas Central Debentures.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Sept. 15, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE will be paid November 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered on the books of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October next.

J. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue,
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1898.

EIGHTY-FOURTH (84TH) DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. payable, free of tax, October 1, 1898, until date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on October 10th next. The transfer books will close October 1st and reopen October 11th.

GORDON MACDONALD, Second Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

New York, September 14, 1898.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Mining Exchange of New York will be held in the Board Room of the Exchange, Edison Building, New Street, Tuesday, 4th October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of officers and Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

GEO. D. HEDIAN, Secretary.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 200 PARK ROW,
New York, September 19, 1898.

The annual election for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, Oct. 3, 1898. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 3700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,060,442.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,672.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		800,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		310,567.49
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,928,250.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		665,551.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,034,218.08
Due from State banks and bankers		126,154.65
Checks and other cash items		5,307.79
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,931,677.07
Notes of other National banks		5,690.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		106.38
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,154,801.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,614,740.00	
		9,769,541.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		134,631.66
Total		$41,870,811.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		717,856.82
National bank notes outstanding		886,760.00
Due to other National banks	$11,130,566.92	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,190,002.26	
Dividends unpaid	4,908.03	
Individual deposits, subject to check	16,432,331.57	
Demand certificates of deposit	309,871.24	
Certified checks	1,721,019.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,434,140.33	
United States deposits	893,555.15	
		38,116,394.51
Total		$41,870,811.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.

IRA HARRIS,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. LATHAM,
J. H. PARKER,
V. P. SNYDER,
} Directors.

[837.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,517,238.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		199,281.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		383,347.26
Due from State banks and bankers		17,505.00
Checks and other cash items		124,377.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		178,675.86
Notes of other National banks		21,750.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		418.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,490,335.90	
Legal-tender notes	148,048.00	
		1,638,383.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		530.59
Total		$9,838,760.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		627,790.46
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		1,216,172.66
Due to State banks and bankers		5,714.78
Dividends unpaid		3,705.00
Individual deposits, subject to check	$5,827,395.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,610.50	
Certified checks	57,514.51	
Cashier's checks outstanding	48,857.64	
		5,935,377.65
Total		$9,833,760.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.

LINCOLN A. STUART.
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. B. PETTEN,
SETH E. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
} Directors.

Kansas Farmers Holding Wheat.

TOPEKA, Sept. 25.—At least 100 flouring mills have been forced to shut down in Kansas during the last thirty days because they have not been able to get wheat to grind. The farmers are holding their wheat for better prices. They have money in the banks and are not compelled to sell. The flour mills at Topeka closed last night. Over 70,000,000 bushels of wheat are stored in farmers' granaries in Kansas.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,021,450.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		928.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,296,167.87
Due from State banks and bankers		59,841.24
Checks and other cash items		26,595.71
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,147,274.68
Notes of other National banks		37,696.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		320.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$6,030,000	
Legal-tender notes	606,860	
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal tenders	40,000	
		6,676,860.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		9,000.00
Total		$32,563,994.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		615,106.94
National bank notes outstanding		41,320.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks		11,152,412.29
Due to State banks and bankers		3,780,155.34
Dividends unpaid		13,221.00
Individual deposits subject to check		9,890,074.88
Demand certificates of deposit		56,456.89
Certified checks		395,687.79
Cashier's checks outstanding		113,877.28
Total		$32,563,994.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898. CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Cert. filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
EDWARD C. RICE,
} Directors.

[No. 917.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,027,527.85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		97.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		208,358.11
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		495,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		579,294.15
Due from State banks and bankers		64,467.22
Checks and other cash items		16,254.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		173,513.16
Notes of other National banks		530.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,081.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$635,347.50	
Legal-tender notes	286,879.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	20,000.00	
		961,726.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		8,000.00
Total		$5,591,130.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		53,983.85
Taxes anticipated		15,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$633,570.91	
Due to State banks and bankers	491,034.86	
Dividends unpaid		241.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,022,065.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	63,717.02	
Certified checks	75,961.88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	90,565.56	
		4,376,905.70
Total		$5,591,130.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September, 1898. F. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. C. HORN,
JOHN A. HILTNER,
JOHN M. CRANE,
} Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,098,393.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		170,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		650,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		35,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,778.31
Stocks, securities, &c.		856,465.24
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		596,137.99
Due from State banks and bankers		47,212.41
Checks and other cash items		2,313.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,521,500.90
Notes of other National banks		4,375.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		491.38
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,396,458.55	
Legal-tender notes	699,724.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	210,000.00	
		2,806,182.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		7,650.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		5,676.00
Total		$13,863,176.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		84,227.12
Reserved for taxes		5,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		147,190.00
Due to other National banks	$5,206,687.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,240,270.59	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,213,701.83	
Demand certificates of deposit	27,738.00	
Certified checks	1,143,381.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	681,980.02	
United States deposits	313,000.00	
		12,826,759.81
Total		$13,863,176.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September, 1898. OWEN E. ABRAHAM, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
FRANKLIN QUINBY,
DANL. O'DAY,
} Directors.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,417,951.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,888.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		2,293,577.72
Other real estate and mortgages owned		3,800.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		343,143.01
Due from State banks and bankers		66,851.23
Checks and other cash items		41,513.51
Exchanges for Clearing House		272,041.16
Notes of other National banks		60,270.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		850.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,053,217.00	
Legal-tender notes	201,105.00	
		2,254,322.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		11,250.00
Total

TRADE WITH EGYPT.

Consul General Harrison Furnishes the State Department with Facts and Comments.

Thomas Skelton Harrison, agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo, has sent to the State Department at Washington a report on the trade conditions of Egypt, in which he says that the commercial importance of that country has never been appreciated by the people of the United States. Egypt has a population of nearly 10,000,000. Of its 394,240 square miles, the cultivated and settled portions aggregate 12,976 square miles, being about equal in area to the State of Maryland.

"In no way is the industrial progress of Egypt better illustrated," says Mr. Harrison, "than by the present development of its railway system. In proportion to the population, Egypt has more railway mileage than Austria-Hungary, Spain, or Portugal. All railways are Government property, with the exception of a short railway in the neighborhood of Alexandria, fifteen miles in length, and another joining Port Said and Ismailia on the Suez Canal. These railroads, private as well as Government, are very profitable. The income from the Government lines is pledged to certain European bondholders as a consequence of the extravagance of Ismail Pasha. Egypt has at present 1,400 miles of railway, the most important lines being those connecting Alexandria and Cairo, Cairo, Ismailia, and Suez, and the Nile Valley Railroad, on the left bank of the Nile. The present cost of construction, where bridges over irrigation canals are numerous, is about $29,000 per mile of normal gauge. In Upper Egypt, it is not more than $26,000, while narrow-gauge extensions (1 meter, equal to 39.37 inches,) cost only $13,000. The railways are managed by an administration board of three, the Chairman of which is an Englishman; the others are, respectively, French and Egyptian. The receipts of the railroads increased from $7,000,000 in 1890 to $9,000,000 in 1894." Railways are now being built in several interior provinces.

The imports of Egypt in 1896 amounted to $50,900,000, of which England got $18,508,700 and the United States $215,540. The imports into this country from Egypt in 1896 amounted to $4,632,000, consisting almost entirely of cotton. In the first eleven months of 1897 cotton imports from Egypt amounted to $4,277,618, and sugar imports to $3,034,273. This trade is carried on by British vessels, and Mr. Harrison thinks that if Americans would send in return such manufactured goods as are in demand in Egypt good cargoes could be made up.

Since Egyptian cotton was introduced into the United States ten years ago Mr. Harrison says the trade has increased with marvelous rapidity; in 1890 18,900 bales, and in 1896 59,239 bales were imported. The larger part of the cotton sent from Egypt is consigned to Boston commission agents and sold to New England mills. The development of the cotton industry in Egypt dates from the time of the civil war in America. England is anxious to have its growth encouraged, in order to have another market from which to draw supplies for Lancashire mills. This development has not been without its influence on other agricultural products; this can be seen in the increased importation of flour. From 1881 to 1892 the annual imports amounted to 25,000 barrels, in 1894 107,000 barrels, 1895 191,000 barrels, 1896 350,000 barrels. In 1896 80 per cent. came from Marseilles, France; the rest from Odessa, Trieste, &c. The total exports of Egypt in 1896 amounted to $68,000,000, consisting of cotton, cottonseed, cane sugar, beans, wheat, onions, skins, and natural wools. England takes about 35 per cent. of the exports.

With the large cargoes of cotton and sugar going from Egypt to the United States, amounting to $7,000,000 in value, Mr. Harrison thinks that with proper encouragement an equally large direct return trade to Egypt could be built up, instead of the paltry $215,000 return, of which nearly one-half is petroleum.

BOARDERS WANTED.

PARK AV., 65, Corner 38th St.—Large, handsome second floor; parlor dining-room; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29TH ST., 126 EAST, SECOND DOOR FROM Lexington Av.—Two fine furnished rooms; together or separate.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day; cuts and fits by McDowell system. Care of Mrs. McEvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German lady; highly recommended by present employer; English, fluent French, (Paris;) advanced music; excellent reference. Merkel, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl to assist with housework; small family; references. McLoughlin, 204 East 6th St., rear house.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in American family of adults. Call Monday, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at 172 East 63d St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; good references. Toute, 308 East 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 152 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 239 West 27th St., 3d floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by the day; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork; very best city references. 329 East 88th St. Ring Walsh's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as competent waitress and chambermaid; 2 years' city reference. B., 332 East 39th St., three flights; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 10 years' experience; competent to manage office and correspondence; wishes engagement with reliable house; highest reference. Address Thompson, 3 West 87th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In private family; five years' city reference; by single man; city or country; understands the business thoroughly. W. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class Protestant coachman wishes situation in private family; eight years with last employer; can be seen where he works; city or country; private stable. 168 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a good position for his coachman, who has lived with him for the past six years; will give the very best of reference. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent, reliable; neat appearance, willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By German; thoroughly understands his business; useful; good city reference. Adolph, 149 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; city or country; good reference; thoroughly sober, honest, and industrious; reliable driver. M. C., 871 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By gentleman, forty-one years old, as private secretary; is a fair shorthand writer and understands accounts. H. G., Box 198 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A German Protestant waitress and chambermaid; city references required. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 11 at 65 West 54th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.

25 Boarders received under 4 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.

Fireproof Building, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.

Military Drill, Physical Training, 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET,

between 5th and 8th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT., 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.
Prepares for all colleges and universities.
Commercial course, primary and junior departments.
Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th.
Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.
For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.
Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building,
Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.
REOPENS OCTOBER FIFTH.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av.
Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

BETTS ACADEMY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
69th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, } Principals.
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, }
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy. 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM { FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Sept. office hours, 11–12 & 2:30–3:30.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal.
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 26th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 848 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.

Catalogues on application.

E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.

116th St., Amsterdam Av. to the Boulevard.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—September 29th to October 1st.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences Monday, October 3d.

For examination schedules and other information apply to the BURSAR, Room 109 LIBRARY.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address
MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or
MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 40TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 W.18th St **"Dwight Method" of Instruction,** LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace's Schools

OPENING IN OCTOBER.
83d St. and Boulevard, and HARLEM, 58-62 West 126th St. See circular.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
745 High Street, Newark, N. J.
No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator.
THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. New York. mh28-law6m

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-law6mh

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, under signed, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSS BROWN, Executrix. PRAY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 3 Wall Street, New York City. je27-law6mh

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrix and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway Manhattan, New York City. my9-law6m3

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-law6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with voucher thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-law6w3

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with voucher thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.
CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City. s19-law6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boadman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

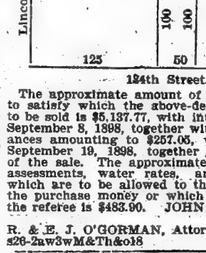
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1890," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1896, as map number "419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.



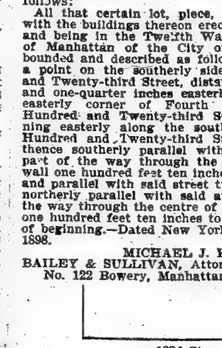
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $257.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. s26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor, &c., and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date eighth day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant twenty feet one and one-quarter inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet ten inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,026.26, with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.30, with interest from September 8th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $504.15 and interest.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
s12-2aw3wM&Th&oc6

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1898. Present: Hon. James F. Daly, Justice.—In the matter of the application of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the GEORGE W. CHURCH COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

A motion in behalf of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, a majority of the Directors of the George W. Church Company, and the consent of Annie C. Church, together owning all the stock thereof; for an order requiring all persons interested in the George W. Church Company to show cause before the court, or a referee designated in the order at the time and place therein specified, not less than three months after the granting of the order, why the said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved; coming on to be heard, upon an order to show cause. Upon reading and filing the said order to show cause, together with proof of due service thereof, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, the petition of said William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, the consent of Annie C. Church, the schedules thereunto annexed, the affidavit of William T. Church and William M. Kinder, verified the 20th day of June, 1898, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court from the said petition and schedules that the stock of the George W. Church Company is owned as follows:

Nineteen hundred and ninety (1,990) shares by Annie C. Church, five shares by William T. Church, and five shares by William M. Kinder, the total amount of said capital stock consisting of 2,000 shares of the par value of five dollars per share.

And, that the George W. Church Company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations as the same become due and payable, or to afford reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and that the petitioners deem it beneficial to the interest of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved.

Now, on motion of Everett D. Barlow, Attorney for the Petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the George W. Church Company show cause before William Hildreth Field, Esq., the Referee, appointed herein, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, why said corporation, George W. Church Company, should not be dissolved.

It is ordered, that this order be published once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed therein for showing cause, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers in the City of New York. Enter. J. F. D.,
J. S. C.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN P. MAGOVERN, EDWARD W. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MAGOVERN, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of MAGOVERN & THOMPSON BROTHERS, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Thomas D. Barry, the duly appointed assignee of said John P. Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and William Magovern, as copartners as aforesaid, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, (Room No 36, third floor,) in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

THOMAS D. BARRY, Assignee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
s12-law6wM

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEERS. AGENT.

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Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servant's toilet; all light rooms, handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every

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126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
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Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
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MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

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Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville,

GHOST FOLLOWED BY SPOOK

The Second Apparition, However, Says Capt. Bamford, May Be Only a Flibbertigibbet.

SPECTRE NO. 2 IS IRREGULAR

When It Yelled at Patrolman Busold, as Well as Appearing to Him, It Violated One of the Strictest Canons of the Spirit World.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25.—West Orange's ghost is taking a breathing spell or has retired from business permanently. Since the celebration of the religious service in its behalf Thursday no supernatural demonstrations have been heard or seen in the old house in White Street where Peter Christiano was stabbed to death last New Year's Eve, and whence ghostly rappings, door openings, and hand clappings have driven tenants the past week.

Frank Pietro, the grocer, the members of whose family have been the principal sufferers from the manifestations, believes firmly that it was the ceremony in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel which gave rest and peace to Christiano's restless spirit, which he holds responsible for the noises and performances that kept himself and family awake for three nights and compelled them to leave the house. This belief is shared by others in the neighborhood, but some suggest that the notoriety achieved by the spirit has led it to suspend operations temporarily.

Crowds of investigators from all parts of the country have gone away disappointed in the past three days, after trying vainly to induce new demonstrations.

A new ghost put in an appearance on the scene last night, but owing to its ignorance or indifference to orthodox ghostly customs it has not succeeded in establishing a reputation for genuineness. The only observer of the spirit was Policeman Busold, who has been on guard in front of the haunted house at night to prevent strangers from frightening the ghost. Busold does not believe in ghosts, so his deductions are regarded as of no consequence. It was just after midnight, the proper hour for manifestations, that the ghost appeared to him, and he was wide awake at the time, having practiced wakefulness since the night a few weeks ago when he was robbed of his badge and watch while guarding the West Orange Police Station in the capacity of night watchman.

It was pie, Busold declared, that caused him to forget his duty and go to sleep on the night of the robbery. The officer has a hankering for pie, he admits, which has never been satiated, and everybody knows that pie is the finest ghost-inducing diet in the world. Busold, however, has eschewed pie since the night of the robbery, so his testimony on the score of the new ghost is considered unimpeachable.

This Spook Screeched.

The first intimation of the appearance of the new ghost was a blood-curdling screech, which was followed by the apparition in person. The spectre was at least 10 feet in height, according to Busold, and was garbed in the traditional white flowing robes of visitors from the spirit land. The policeman started for the apparition with drawn nightstick, and had approached to within a few feet when the figure suddenly disappeared under a tree in Mrs. Magee's back yard, across the street from the haunted house. As it vanished into the yard, Busold declares, he heard the back gate open and shut. He is also convinced that the ghost was not the spirit of Christiano, as the yell with which it announced its appearance was an Irish yell.

Despite Busold's incredulity, there are several persons in the neighborhood who were awakened by the yell and who say they saw the ghost. These persons declare the ghost to have been genuine. Police Captain Bamford, who is an authority on ghosts, having assisted in the laying of several, declares that if it was a genuine spook or flibbertigibbet, more likely the latter, there must have been a revision of the laws governing the conduct of such visitants from other realms.

"It is well known," says the Captain, "that there are three kinds of ghostly visitants—that is, there are three kinds most generally known. Of other varieties little is seen. A ghost usually confines itself to rappings or screams; a spook is visible and usually dressed in white. The same description practically answers for a spook and a flibbertigibbet, the greatest difference being that a spook is slow and dignified in its movements, while a flibbertigibbet is erratic and seldom seen twice in one place. Then there are snarks, boogums, ghouls, and banshees, but they have nothing to do with these appearances. Now, the occupant of the White Street house is apparently a genuine ghost, as it violates no spirit laws and confines itself to rappings and shuffings. But as to the new appearance, there are reasons why it is either an imposition or an outlaw in the spirit world. No spook or flibbertigibbet was ever known to speak or scream, and while this one may be either, it has violated the laws of both classes."

Too Late for a Medium.

A tall woman, who wore spectacles and refused to tell her name, visited the haunted house yesterday and locked herself into the room where the first rappings were heard. Half an hour later she came out, and declared that the thoughtlessness of the crowds in not sooner sending for a medium to converse with the spirit had discouraged it, and an opportunity of great importance to the psychical world had been lost.

Italian residents of the vicinity who patronize Pietro's grocery say the grocer had arranged to move before anything was heard of the ghosts, and accuse him of inventing the "haunt" to prevent a rival from establishing a business at the old stand. Pietro, who is doing business at a store two doors away, indignantly denies this, and says he will move back into the old house if the ghost does not reappear. He fears, however, that the spirit of his murdered friend Christiano will follow him to the new place, as he is convinced that Christiano has something to communicate to his friends, and will not remain quiet in the grave until he has accomplished that purpose.

THE PANAMA CANAL WORK.

Alphonse Fteley Returns from Paris and Tells of the Plans.

Alphonse Fteley, chief engineer for the Aqueduct Commissioners, who went to Paris last Summer, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fteley is a member of a commission in the employ of the New Panama Canal Company, and while in Paris was frequently in unofficial conference with his brother engineers.

In speaking of his trip yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Fteley said; "My visit to Paris was in no wise connected with the business of the Panama Canal Company. I went purely for pleasure. As a member of the Engineering Commission, however, I naturally saw a great deal of the other engineers. This commission is made up of eminent Government engineers and men skilled in the art, and is known as the Committee on Study for the purpose of passing on plans to be presented by the Panama Commission for the completion of the canal. M. Koch, who was prominently connected with the work on the well-known Kiel Canal; M. Pulcher, Mr. Hunter, chief engineer of the Manchester Canal; Col. Abbott of the United States Engineers, retired, and a Russian expert, whose name I do not recall, with myself, compose the engineering corps. This committee has no connection whatever with the finances or the management of the affairs.

"The true name of the organization is the New Panama Canal Company. This new company has done a vast amount of work during the past three years. In that period it has kept employed a force of workmen at no time numbering less than about 4,000; the engineers have been kept constantly on the work, and a thorough study has been made as to what should be done to complete the canal. The greater part of the work has been completed, and the company now has come to the point where its plans are in a condition to show what it can accomplish.

"The idea is to convince the public that if an isthmian canal is to be built, the completion of the present Panama Canal would be greatly preferable from a financial as well as scientific point of view, to the Nicaraguan Canal, the studies for which are yet in an incipient condition. The company's position is to be outlined soon to the public, and the feasibility and practicability of its plans will be presented in a way that will leave no room for doubt or argument."

TOOK HIS LIFE AT SEA.

Passenger Hanged Himself with a Piece of a Halyard in a Stateroom of La Gascogne.

A second-cabin passenger on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, who booked as Charles Putzi, committed suicide on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 18, one day's sail from Havre, by hanging himself in his stateroom. Peculiar interest attached to the case, as the comments which followed among the passengers led to such speculations as that Putzi might have been in some way connected with the Dreyfus affair, and again that he might have been an Anarchist, and had to do with the plot which led to the assassination of the Austrian Empress. There was, however, absolutely no ground advanced for such theories.

The impression prevailed that the man was an Austrian. He boarded the vessel just before she sailed, buying his ticket on board, and his name appears on the steamer's list of additional passengers. He appeared to be about thirty-five years old. He was 5 feet 5 inches in height, squarely built, and had light brown hair and mustache, and gray eyes. He wore a light colored suit, a straw hat, and russet shoes. He spoke French in addressing the stewards. He seemed very melancholy. He complained after a room was assigned to him that it was too far aft and near the propeller. The steward gave another room to him. It had five berths, but no other occupant.

Two passengers, brothers, Léon and Samuel Chessé, going to Louisiana, noticed Putzi. They told an officer of the vessel on the day she sailed that "that man had an evil eye." He had come from Paris to Havre on the same train as they, and they had been unable to escape his glance.

Putzi rang for a steward after retiring to his room, and ordered a bottle of beer. He tendered in payment 5f., though the price was but 1f. He told the steward to keep the change. That was the last seen of him alive.

The seaman who, next morning, went to the taffrail to hoist the colors, found the halyard cut and a piece of it gone. The incident was unusual and unaccountable, but passed without investigation. A little later a cabin boy reported that he could not arouse the occupant of the room in which Putzi had been quartered. The door was forced and Putzi was found hanging from a steel beam. He had used the bit of rope from the halyard and had jumped off a berth.

Putzi's valise was missing, presumably having been thrown overboard, and there was nothing about his person or clothing to throw any light on his identity. A small open-face silver watch was the only article of consequence found in his pockets.

A number of passengers viewed the body for the purpose of identification, but the dead man was unknown to all of them. The body, in a weighted casket, was buried at sea at 5 o'clock the next morning.

The Chessé brothers, according to a steward, said that the spell which seemed to have held them in nervous tension the night before the suicide, was broken next morning. When seen on the pier yesterday morning, one of the brothers laughed it off, but the other said:

"There might have been something in it."

CHINAMEN FOUND GAMBLING.

Forty-one Celestials Arrested in a Police Raid.

Forty-one Chinamen were arrested in a raid at 10 Chatham Square yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station, charged with breaking the gambling laws.

The Mongolians were busily interested in games of fan tan and pi gow when Detectives Galligan and Leonard gained an entrance to a long room on the fourth floor, through a secret door, which could be opened only by touching a secret spring. Several Chinamen escaped through rear windows opening on a fire escape.

Considerable money and complete gambling outfits were confiscated by the police, who carted the prisoners away in patrol wagons. Chinese merchants were kept busy until a late hour last night bailing out their brethren.

THE HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

Third Annual Report Shows an Uncommonly Low Death Rate.

The third annual report of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, of which Mrs. Ester Wallenstein is President, has been given to the public. The asylum, which was incorporated in 1895, is, according to Mrs. M. Lang Newman, the Superintendent, "the only Jewish asylum in the United States which accepts the babe from birth and fosters it until it has attained the age requisite for its admission to other institutions."

The asylum building is situated at 490 Mott Avenue, where, at the time the President submitted her yearly report to the patrons, subscribers, and members, (who number well over 1,000,) there were 43 inmates, all under five years old, as children over that age are not cared for at the asylum. Eight of these 43 were nurslings. The record of the preceding year showed that 112 children had been sheltered, 41 having been inmates in January, 1897, and 71 more having been received in the year. There were 69 children discharged, some of the little ones going to their parents, where home conditions had so improved as to make this feasible, and others being transferred to various institutions. The health of the children has been excellent during the year, only four deaths having occurred.

THE ARREST OF MRS. COHN.

Woman Accused of Perjury in Berlin Lives in This City.

Mrs. Lizzie Cohn, who was arrested last week in Berlin on charges of perjury and fraud, is a resident of this city and lived at 232 East Thirtieth Street. She went to Berlin to establish her right to a note of 6,000 marks originally payable to her father-in-law, R. Cohn, of this city, but which had recently been transferred to her. As soon as these formalities were over she was taken into custody. Her relatives here claim that the arrest is purely a trick.

It seems that something over two years ago Hans Petrich gave R. Cohn, then living in Germany, his note for 6,000 marks, which is alleged to have been paid at the time. When the note came due two years ago, Petrich refused to pay. Meanwhile Mr. Cohn had come to America, and had made the note over to his daughter-in-law, who had advanced him the face of the note. Mrs. Cohn thereupon put the matter in the hands of S. Bry, a German lawyer, to collect, and the case came up in the Langericht, (lower court.) Petrich claimed that R. Cohn had never paid the amount of the note to him, but that the note had only been put in bank to Cohn's credit as a favor to the latter. The court did not see the matter in this light, and Mrs. Cohn won the case. Petrich then went to the Court of Appeals, and lost the decision a second time, provided Mrs. Cohn could swear that she was conducting the case in Mrs. Cohn's own behalf and had paid R. Cohn the face of the note. Mrs. Cohn went to Germany three weeks ago to make her affidavit, and was arrested on having done so.

She was informed by her lawyer on arrival there that there would be no delay in the matter, and she had engaged passage, intending to sail to-morrow. Her relatives here have cabled for details, but at a late hour last night had received no explanation.

The statement in the dispatches from Berlin, saying that Mrs. Cohn had not taken the oath according to the Jewish rite, and that therefore the statements she made in her affidavit were not binding, is not credited by her relatives here, for they say Mrs. Cohn does not believe in the Jewish faith.

Phi Gamma Delta Banquet.

Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment and Capts. Selfridge and Hazen, who commanded companies of the Major's battalion in the charge up San Juan Hill, will be among the guests of honor at a reception and banquet to be given at the Hotel Savoy Oct. 10 by the college fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta, in recognition of the services of its members in the Spanish-American war. Major Keck is the President of the Grand Chapter of the order, which has undergraduate chapters in most of the leading institutions of learning throughout the country. Nearly every regiment that went to the front, both in the regular and volunteer army, had members of the fraternity. The dinner will follow the close of the annual convention of the fraternity which will meet in Pittsburg next month.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

CONDITION OF THE CHURCH

Dr. De Costa at St. John the Evangelist's Declares that It Is Becoming Alarming.

THE DIVORCE EVIL SPREADING

Two-thirds of the People of This Country Have Receded from Christianity, Doctor Says—The Reformation Responsible.

Preaching at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, yesterday morning on "The Church," and referring to the coming Diocesan and General Convention, Dr. De Costa declared that a serious condition of things existed that required urgent attention.

"Confining ourselves to our own land," said the preacher, "we naturally ask, what proportion of the people make any profession of Christianity? The proportion we are bound to confess, is somewhat small. Of 70,000,000 hardly more than 20,000,000 are nominal members of any ecclesiastical body; while the time was when in all land embraced by Latin or Western Christiani the entire population was comprised in the Church, to which it was loyal. The 'Reformation,' however, changed all and the 'Reformation' has worked so that, in this country alone, the religion of Christ has been emptied out of the and lives of two-thirds of all the people.

"In proportion as the population recedes from Christianity it recedes from holy purity, and sobriety, and immorality, and crime come to the front. It is nevertheless the business of Christianity, disabled as it may be, to stem the frightful tide of inebriety, ungodliness, and crime.

"Especially is this the work of the Episcopal Church, which must take her stand among other things, against the prevalence of divorce, which is yearly coming more and more to be attended with incalculable ills. We know how this evil has spread in England, and now the latest figures show that, in Ohio, 3,279 divorces were granted during the past year. Over 7,000 applications were filed in a single year. In twenty years no fewer than 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States, showing the hideous character of the evil, which is slowly turning society in this country into a vast 'disorderly house.' There is a loud call for legislation on the part of the General Convention for a law prohibiting the marriage of any divorced person whatsoever.

"Protestantism is largely responsible for this state of things, having deliberately degraded marriage from its true sacramental plane and unloosed the monster now howling upon society. Let the Church take action at once. There is room for legislation both on the part of Diocesan and General Conventions. The condition of things will bear no scrutiny. Bishops do not hold a Catholic position, being little more than clerks of their respective dioceses. Congregationalism is crushing the life out of many parts of the Church. Wealthy parishes hoard their wealth to the detriment of poorer parishes. Religion is too expensive.

"In New York City, there is raised for parochial purposes annually about $2,500,000, apart from Trinity Parish, making an average of $18,333 per annum for the support of each church and chapel. Rating the clergy, the cost of keeping each man in position is $9,244 per annum. The call is for smaller salaries and a larger number of men. A dozen rectors get as much salary as the entire ninety-odd chief Roman Catholic priests; and though some men get these large salaries, other worthy men get none, while the class of clerical idlers and adventurers is growing.

"Parochial abuses abound, and dangerous schools are put on par with Sunday schools which are administered on false principles. An apostolic spirit is wanting in the Church. There is little or no esprit de corps, no personal consecration and holiness are wanting. Families of wealth and superior education do not consecrate their children to the service of Christ and His Church. Great professional and mercantile careers are projected for sons and elegant establishments for daughters. Sacrifices are understood to be proper enough—for the poor.

"The Church does not even produce her own clergy, and in this city some churches once in union with the diocese have died. Church legislation and affairs are really are largely controlled by the rich or the rich man's priest, the artisan class being deemed out of place in conventions. The artisan class is now largely eliminated from the Church. How much needs to be done, therefore, by Diocesan and General Conventions! Bishops like Bishop Huntington are alive to the situation, and it is to be hoped that the entire House of Bishops at Washington may be inspired by the same spirit that a solemn effort may be made to remedy abuses, and especially to deal with the infidelity which, under the form of 'higher criticism,' is destroying the faith of thousands and rendering honest Sunday school work impossible by its systematic attacks upon creed and Bible.

"If the Episcopal Church is to live and be a power, it must stand upon the apostolic declaration that the Church of God is 'the pillar and ground of the truth.' Today it is in danger of becoming the refuge and stronghold of error and lies. Still, whatever is done in the spirit of the collect of the day we must hold that prayer is better than legislation."

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

Some of the Persons Who Have Recently Joined the Roman Church.

On the list of recent converts to the Roman Catholic Church, as prepared by the Paulist Fathers, are names of persons distinguished in social and political life in this country and Europe.

Among those mentioned are Henry Dillon, former District Attorney for Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward L. Pugh, son of Senator Pugh of Alabama, and member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; the Viscomtesse Lydie Dompierre, baptized at St. Joseph's, Paris; Mrs. Anna Trakall of Vienna, in the Church of the Salesians, Turin; Miss Sybil Thorndyke, youngest daughter of the late Bishop of Winchester of the Church of England; Rev. Thomas Barnes, Curate of the Church of England; Reginald Bruce Fellows, son of Col. Robert Bruce Fellows, C. B., R. E. Howard, late of the British Embassy at Rome; the Rev. A. B. Sharpe, late rector of St. Peter's Church, Vauxhall, London, and William Ralph Cator, nephew of the Rev. H. Cator of the Brompton Oratory, London.

ANARCHY AND AMERICA'S DUTY.

Remarks by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church.

In a sermon preached in Calvary Baptist Church last night upon the subject of "Anarchy's Crime and America's Duty," MacArthur said:

"Anarchy has once more shocked the world by the commission of a diabolical crime. A hand reached out from the darkness, and it struck down an innocent, harmless, and unsuspecting woman. In this anarchy has again proved itself the creed of hell. It neither fears God nor regards man. Anarchists as a rule are atheists. They have no belief in God or future life. They desire to abolish all forms of Government or authority and to establish individual license.

"All Governments will unite in treating Anarchists as wild beasts, whose continued existence is a menace to society. Anarchy should be treated as piracy. The world-wide law admitted of the hanging of a pirate wherever he was caught. Even Great Britain is likely to join in refusing an asylum to these poisonous reptiles. True American should oppose Anarchism in all its forms. We want no Anarchists on American soil. They should not be allowed to pollute American air with their breath or American soil with their feet. Such men should be quarantined for their natural lives.

"Anarchists should be deported to some remote island with no inhabitants but themselves. They might be given enough food to keep them alive until their first crop arrive. Let them thus test for themselves their own ideas of government. Give them the choice between work or starvation. No doubt if they were placed under such conditions they would soon see the necessity of law and order. Without law and order no community can live."

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ATHENS.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society Withdraws Support.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at the Church Missions House last week, it was decided to withdraw the support of the society from the American school at Athens, Greece, which was instituted under the auspices of the society sixty-six years ago.

The school at Athens was the last remnant of the missionary operations which the Episcopal Church in America began through its Foreign Missionary Society in the early thirties. For a long time the society has given up its work in Greece, but the board has up to the present appropriated $2,000 annually toward the support of the school, for the assistance and encouragement of the late Miss Marion Muir, for more than a quarter of a century its Principal. With the recent death of Miss Muir the direct interest of the society in the institution ceased, and it was decided to withhold further appropriations, a step which had long been contemplated.

The last report of the school showed that there were eleven teachers there, with 317 scholars.

The board has appointed Louis Nicolaides, Vice Consul of the United States at Athens, to represent the society in any matters that may arise by reason of the action of the society.

THE CHURCH CREED NOT A TEST.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church.

"The Church Creed Not a Test, but a Testimony," was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in Plymouth Church yesterday. It was Dr. Abbott's first sermon in the church this Fall, and the congregation was large.

Dr. Abbott declared that a creed was not a test of a man's piety, but a testimony to what he believed. There was absolutely no evidence anywhere in the New Testament, he said, that a creed was ever laid down as a basis for membership in the Church of Christ. With Christ and the Apostles the question was always, "What will you do?" not "What do you believe?" "What kind of a life are you going to lead?" was the question which Christ made the test. "What kind of a man are you going to be?" It was never the question, "Is Jesus Christ the Son of God?" and still less, "In what way is He the Son of God?"

Dr. Abbott declared that the belief in the necessity of accepting every dogmatic statement in a creed kept many men out of the church whose lives were more really Christian, and who therefore answered better the test of Christ, than many who were actually in the church.

"There are," he said, "thousands of people outside the church who ought to be in it, and there are hundreds of people inside the church who ought to be out of it."

Rally Sunday Observed.

Rally Sunday was observed yesterday afternoon by exercises at the Mayflower and Bethel Branches of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. At the Mayflower the principal speaker was St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who when a boy attended Sunday school at the Presbyterian Church which was the Mayflower's predecessor. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church and the Rev. R. W. Allis of North Conway, N. H., also spoke, and Mrs. R. G. Saunders of Yarmouth, N. S., sang. At the Bethel the principal address was by Frederic W. Hinrichs. Miss Agnes Anderson was the soloist.

To Aid the Rev. Dr. Abbott.

The Rev. Horace Porter, who for several years has been pastor of the Mayflower branch of Plymouth Church, is about to become Dr. Lyman Abbott's assistant in the work of the main church. The Rev. R. W. Allis is likely to be called to the pastorate of the Mayflower, to succeed Mr. Porter. Mr. Allis has been in Brooklyn for over a week, and occupied the pulpit on Sept. 18. He is a young man, and has been for several years pastor of the Congregational Church at North Conway, N. H. Mr. Porter will fill the place made vacant by the death of the Rev. C. T. Weitzel last year.

Church at Mineola Dedicated.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The new Catholic Church of Corpus Christi was dedicated to-day by Bishop McDonnell, assisted by Mgr. McNamara. The pastor of the churches in the neighboring towns were present. The Rev. John L. Bedford of Oyster Bay preached the sermon. A little more than a year ago two Paulist Fathers came here and secured Allen's Hall for a mission. The mission disclosed the fact that eighty Catholics resided in the town, and steps were taken which resulted in the erection of the church, a wooden structure with stained-glass windows.

Children's Offerings to Missions.

It is announced by the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church that the society has closed its fiscal year without debt, despite an increase in expenditures. The Lenten offering from the Sunday school children of the Church throughout the country, called the Dr. William S. Langford Memorial Fund, reached a total of $81,761.09. This sum was contributed by 3,031 Sunday schools, and is $6,000 in excess of any previous collection.

Methodist Anniversary in Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 25.—The first Methodist society here was organized in 1828, and the anniversary is being observed by special services that began today and will continue throughout the week. The services will be conducted by some of the best-known Methodist preachers. Those who preached to-day were the Rev. W. H. Wardell and the Rev. S. D. Beiler, until recently Vice Chancellor of the American University, at Washington. The pastor of the church is the Rev. William J. White.

Dr. Hall's Funeral.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., who occupied the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, announced that the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Hall would take place on Oct. 4, at 3 P. M. Dr. Scofield invoked the blessing of God upon the wife and family of the late minister of the church, who are now upon the sea.



We're a nation of travelers; everybody goes some here every once in a while— some oftener.

A lot of you are in the city of ours right now, and we want you to know that we have every kind of clothing for every kind of man or boy: clothes for his body, head, hands and feet.

Also trunks and bags to put them in.

What you don't want to buy now, order when you get home.

We'll send what you want, when you want it, on approval.

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Fall Importations of

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Matinees,
Peignoirs, etc.

Wedding Trousseaux
a specialty.

Broadway and 20th Street.

SCARED BY PISTOL SHOTS.

Mrs. Boldt Thought Her Husband Had Committed Murder.

Mrs. Matilda Boldt, who lives at 181 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, was removed to the Eastern District Hospital last evening suffering with hysteria. While her husband, Ernest Boldt, was in the neighborhood of his home yesterday afternoon, he was tormented by a gang of young hoodlums. Boldt finally ran to his home and, taking a revolver, ran back to the street. Meeting the crowd again, he fired the revolver over their heads. A policeman arrested him. Mrs Boldt saw her husband from the window of her apartments, and, believing that he had committed murder, ran to the street and fell to the sidewalk unconscious.

BABY SEAL IN THE AQUARIUM.

A New Arrival There as a Companion for Nellie.

Visitors at the Aquarium yesterday found a new attraction in a baby seal that now occupies the tank with Nellie, the pet seal. The new arrival is only four months old, and came from Glen Island. Nellie seems well pleased at again having company. For nearly a year since her mate died she has been alone.

Pleased as she was, however, she was not disposed to share honors with the little one, and when an admiring gazer happened along she rudely pushed the baby behind her. Both are harbor seals. Nellie came from Portsmouth (N. H.) Harbor, and the baby's progenitors did, also. They are both much better behaved than the barking West Indian seals which occupy another tank.

SHOT, BUT HEARD NO SOUND.

Old Man, Hit by a Bullet, Doesn't Know Who Fired It.

Amandino Dergeniske, sixty-one years old, of 603 Paterson Avenue, Jersey City, was found on the Harrison meadows yesterday with a bullet wound in his shoulder. He was put on a trolley car and taken to the City Hospital, Jersey City. There it was found that the bullet had plowed its way through the top of the shoulder. It had then fallen into the man's shirt sleeve, where it was found.

Dergeniske told the police that while he was walking along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks he suddenly felt a stinging pain in his shoulder and found that he had been shot. There was no one in the vicinity, so far as he could see, nor did he hear any gunshot.

The police investigated, and found that Albert Stender of 212 Adams Street, Hoboken, and Frederick Bach of 210 Park Avenue, Hoboken, had been shooting at a mark on the Jersey City side of the Hackensack River with a Mauser rifle, and that one of them fired the shot that struck Dergeniske. They denied that they were shooting at a mark, but said they were testing American cartridges in a Mauser rifle which Bach, who was employed on the United States transport Saratoga, had brought from Santiago.

John Brown of 91 Wales Avenue told the police that he had seen the men firing at a telegraph pole, and that at the second shot he saw Dergeniske, who was on the other side of the river, throw up his arms and stagger as if he had been hit. Stender and Bach will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day.

POLICE RAID ALLEGED CLUBROOM

Eighteen Colored Men Arrested, but Only One Is Held.

Twelve policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, headed by Detectives Colby, McGovern, and McVea, visited the James S. Walker Democratic Association's clubroom at 256 West Twenty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning, and arrested the reputed manager of the association, John Chamberlin, twenty-three years old, of 211 West Twenty-eighth Street, and seventeen other colored persons, among them being six women. It is alleged that the association has no legal charter.

The detectives say the place was in an uproar when they entered. In a back room on the first floor was an old piano, on which a blind colored man was playing dance music. The room was filled with dancers. A cake walk was scheduled to take place at 2 A. M., it is said.

James S. Walker, said to be President of the association, who was behind the bar, was the first to see the policemen. He escaped through a trapdoor, with the cash register. Upstairs a crap game was in progress, and there Chamberlin was found with half a dozen other colored men. The policemen seized the alleged gambling outfit, consisting of a disjointed cigar box, two celluloid dice, and a rickety poker table. The prisoners and property were conveyed to the station house in the patrol wagon, which made three trips.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning. The charge against Chamberlin was violation of the Anti-Gambling act. The others were charged with disorderly conduct. Magistrate Cornell discharged the latter and paroled Chamberlin in the custody of his counsel to give him an opportunity to produce the charter of the association and witnesses to testify to the respectability of the organization at a second examination to-morrow afternoon.

Man Found Dead; Companion Held.

Michael McGrath of 52 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, was found dead at the bottom of the stairs at his home yesterday morning. William Taylor, who lives in the same house, was arrested, his clothes having been found covered with blood. It was known that he and McGrath had been drinking together Saturday night. Investigation showed that McGrath fell down stairs and broke his neck, while the blood on Taylor's clothes was the result of nosebleed. Taylor, however, will be arraigned before Recorder Stanton to-day.

Man Fell to His Death.

The man who was found bleeding and unconscious in an areaway at 151 East One Hundred and Eighth Street Saturday night died yesterday in Harlem Hospital without regaining consciousness. His skull had been fractured. The police found that the man had stumbled into the area. His unidentified body was taken to the Morgue. It is that of a man about thirty-five, slightly above medium height and weight, with red hair close cropped. He wore a dark coat, gray and black striped trousers, white underwear, and tan shoes.

Arrived on the Rotterdam.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Holland-American Line steamer Rotterdam were T. R. Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands to the United States, and family; Dr. T. H. Halsted, R. Alduck, Prof. T. H. Gore, Dr. S. J. Maher, Prof. M. Leefson, Dr. B. F. Riley, J. C. Wood, and Miss L. Dempsey.

A Servant Asphyxiated.

Mary Dunn, a servant, employed in the family of John J. Gorman, at 144 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, was found dead in her room yesterday morning. She had been asphyxiated by gas, which was escaping from an open burner. It is not known whether the woman's death was a suicide or accidental.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Inlaying for Dining Rooms

Originated by the cultured and color-loving Italians in the days of Brunelleschi and Paul Veronese, inlaying is to the severer furniture decorations of the North what the velvet-robed Senator of St. Mark's was to the mail-clad Teuton.

To produce the original air of rich refinement, inlaying must be quiet and chaste—never overdone.

In many of our beautiful pieces, a bordering line or two is the only decoration. In others, Grecian urns and graceful festoons lighten the large, flat surfaces.

The simplest inlayings add greatly to the beauty, and only the merest trifles in the cost of manufacturing, as you

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

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Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES' SUITS.

Matchless offering of stylish garments at prices far less than you expected to pay.

$25—Ladies' men tailored Suits, made from camel's hair finished coverts, the jacket is the new fly front with capped sleeves, the new-shaped skirt, the entire suit lined throughout in an excellent quality of taffeta.

$39—Ladies' men tailored Suits of choice imported Suitings. The jacket is the jaunty walking coat, or tight fitting waist, rounded fronts, new French back, new dart shaped sleeves, finished with applique of cloth. The skirt is a copy from imported model, correctly draped and finished with cloth applique or piping. Entire suit lined with high colored taffeta.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, Nov. 28, and continue for 17 weeks (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department before Oct. 1. After that date new subscribers will be located in the order their applications are received.
Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dept., Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. City.

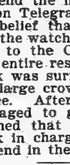
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A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet, and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée Wednesday & Sat. at 2

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK THE FRENCH MAID.
EXTRA MLLE. ANNA HELD appears in new specialty, with new wardrobe costing $30,000, for this week only.
Next Week Mon., Oct. 3, a new and tuneful Parisian operetta, HOTEL TOPSY TURVY

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.
Miss Harrad as Ursula.
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c.
Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama
THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.
Next W'k—Haverly's American-European Minstrels

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem,
60 Burlesquers, Vivid Pictures.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

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MAT. SAT.
A WINNER—IN GOTHAM—150 PEOPLE.
And Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway.
PIQUANT AND FUNNY. TURNS AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. WED. & SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JAMES—KIDDER—WARDE
In Repertoire of Standard Plays.

COLUMBUS. JAMES O'NEILL. Mon., Tues., Wed. (Mat. & Eve.)
"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

MURRAY HILL THEA. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.; Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
This Week—Dion Boucicault's "THE JILT."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE DREYFUS CASE. "DEVIL'S ISLAND" Ev. at 8:20. Sat. Mat. at 2.

Baseball, Polo G'nds, To-day, 2 Games, 1 Adm., 2 & 4, Philadelphia vs. N. Y. Adm. 50c.

WATCHMAN NOT ON DUTY.

Police Surrounded a Bank, Thinking It Had Been Robbed.

The failure of the watchman employed in the Manufacturers' National Bank, at Broadway and Berry Street, Williamsburg, to send the hourly signal to the Western Union Telegraph office last evening, led to the belief that the bank had been robbed and the watchman overpowered. Word was sent to the Clymer Street Police Station. The entire reserve was turned out, and the bank was surrounded.

A large crowd gathered and watched the police. After some difficulty the police managed to get into the bank, and then learned that the watchman had left the bank in charge of his son, who had failed to send in the signal.

WILL HELP THE DRUG CLERKS.

Dr. Herold to Secure Support for Their Bill for Shorter Hours.

Ex-Coroner's Physician Dr. Justin Herold of 173 East Eightieth Street has voluntarily placed the results of his special studies of suicides at the disposal of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours. Dr. Herold, who has attended more than 1,000 cases of suicide during his official career, has kept a record of each case since 1894. His records show that between July 1, 1894, and July 1, 1898, 20 drug clerks committed or attempted suicide on Manhattan Island. Referring to this fact yesterday, Dr. Herold said:

"If a drug clerk has to work sixteen hours a day, this is about equal to thirty-two hours, owing to the fact that he has to keep on his feet most of the time, and in the majority of cases in ill-ventilated and poorly kept drug stores. I don't think a drug clerk should work longer than ten hours a day under any circumstances. The danger to the public is that too long hours, too little time for meals, and imperfect sleeping apart

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 24...	2,073,518
Same week last year.....	3,323,148
Stocks to date this year.....	76,553,217
Corresponding date last year.	55,333,024
Bonds for the week.....	$9,573,100
Same week last year.....	14,335,000
Bonds to date this year.....	667,621,870
Corresponding date last year.	401,891,948

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

MONEY IN PLENTY.

Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman's Views on the Present Monetary Situation.

The established reputation of Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy United States Assistant Treasurer and cashier of the local Sub-Treasury, makes the following comments by him on the monetary situation of interest and value:

"The monetary situation in the United States is most remarkable, for the reason that we have at present more actual money in use than ever before in the country's history—more gold coin available for all purposes than at any time. And the gold continues to come in from the mines and from abroad.

"The available supply of paper money is also in excess of the figures for previous years, and almost all of this is in actual circulation, the Treasury holdings being comparatively very small. Of the 1,100,000,000 of paper issues the Treasury has only about 50,000,000. Moreover, these paper issues are now to the extent of 80 per cent. in small denominations—that is, $20 and under.

"These indications, with the prospects of further importations of gold, seem to warrant the belief that the country is feeling the influence of more active trade, implying a greater measure of prosperity, a greater consuming power, and hence the need of more circulating media. Fortunately, our export trade continues heavy, and the provision for additional money can be made by drawing gold from Europe. And the most satisfactory feature in this is that the exports of manufactures are especially heavy.

"Another remarkable circumstance, which should not be lost sight of is that the people do not care for gold in their daily transactions. They have been for more than a generation accustomed to paper money and do not seem to like the coin. Nevertheless, they seem to want it in the country—in the reserves; and feel satisfied if they know it is there.

"This predilection of the people for paper money is a conclusive argument against attempting to make them use coin alone in trade. On the other hand, since they will have paper money and the supply appears to be at periods inadequate, it would seem a wise course on the part of leaders to provide an absolutely safe and sound paper money system, with proper elasticity, which we all agree the present system lacks.

"No illustration of my contention in regard to currency is superior to the following official statement of the Treasury Department of paper currency outstanding Aug. 31:

Denomination.	United States Notes.	Treasury. Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
$1.....	$2,430,835	$15,624,548	$349,633
2.....	2,054,146	10,929,512	168,506
5.....	65,037,442	30,094,850	71,254,905
10.....	81,794,731	29,415,090	70,492,380
20.....	67,558,512	8,572,530	32,732,380
50.....	14,887,250	247,650	10,612,850
100.....	24,452,100	2,080,100	21,481,200
500.....	17,030,000	.....	111,000
1,000.....	72,424,000	2,286,000	28,000
5,000.....	15,000	.....	.....
10,000.....	10,000	.....	.....
Fractional.....	.....	.....	30,795
Total.....	$347,681,016	$99,260,280	$227,261,649
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	.....	.....
Net.....	$346,681,016	$99,260,280	$227,261,649

"By this it is seen that the outstanding amount of bills of $20 and under is over $883,000,000. Gold certificates amount to $37,000,000 and silver certificates to $401,000,000. These, deducted from the total, leave $673,000,000. There are but $4,629,000 gold certificates of $20 and under and $369,000,000 of silver certificates of $20 and under.

"MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN."

Fearing Gold [illegible]ithdrawals.

In discussing the [illegible]w York money market situation and [illegible]e probability of a heavy demand for [illegible]ld from Europe, The London Statist s[illegible]:

"The New York ba[illegible]s are very nearly approaching the limit [illegible] which they must stop lending and d[illegible]ounting, or else must increase their [illegible]h holdings. Furthermore, the Treasu[illegible] has an enormous amount of unemploy[illegible]money—not far short of £3[illegible],000,000—considerable part of which it is anxious [illegible]o pay out into the market, but is preve[illegible]ed from doing so by its own regulatio[illegible] and by the law. Moreover, the bank[illegible] are exceedingly short of legal-tender[illegible]per, and they find it almost impossible [illegible]get hold of Government bonds, so a[illegible]o enable them to receive deposits from [illegible]he Government or else to increase their [illegible]vn issues of notes.

"Obviously the ba[illegible]s will have to import gold if somehow[illegible] other, this kind of deadlock is not bu[illegible]ght to an end. If the Treasury devises[illegible]ny means of paying out a considera[illegible] sum—say five or six millions sterling [illegible]he market would be at once relieved. [illegible]ut every day it is clear that the accum[illegible]ation in the Treasury is increasing [illegible]ause of the payments for the new [illegible]nds; while yet it would look as if n[illegible] much more than one and a half milli[illegible]sterling of the accumulation had bee[illegible]deposited with the banks.

"There are hopes [illegible]pparently, in New York that, in spite [illegible]f all, the pressure upon the market wi[illegible] not be so great as some time ago was [illegible]prehended. Bankers themselves seem [illegible]to think that the Government expend[illegible]ure all over the country on account [illegible]f the war, as well as on account of its [illegible]rdinary operations, has removed very l[illegible]ge sums from New York to the interi[illegible] and consequently that the banks of [illegible] interior are very much better suppli[illegible] than they have been ordinarily in p[illegible]t years at this season.

"If that be so, th[illegible] demand for moving the crops will not [illegible]ove as large as in other years of ab[illegible]dant harvests and good trade. Poss[illegible]ly, therefore, the pressure upon the [illegible] w York banks may prove to be compar[illegible]vely slight, and the demand for gold m[illegible] not be as great as was anticipated.

"But the whole [illegible]sition is so obscure that it is too early [illegible] form any very definite opinion, and t[illegible] safest plan for all engaged in the Lor[illegible]n money market is to asume that the [illegible] will by and by be a considerable dem[illegible]d for gold for New York."

The Quick[illegible]ver Industry.

The recent declar[illegible]ion of handsome extra dividends on se[illegible]ral California quicksilver properties [illegible]s brought to public attention the impr[illegible]ement which is taking place in this [illegible]partment of mining. The quicksilver b[illegible]ness has been very good during the [illegible]st six months, the product having [illegible]l readily at prices considerably abov[illegible] the average of the last two years.

Outside of Calif[illegible]ia and Southern Oregon there is pra[illegible]ically no quicksilver produced in the [illegible]ld except at the Almaden mines, in [illegible]ain, which belong to the Spanish Gove[illegible]ment, the output of which is handled [illegible]y the Rothschilds of London. The[illegible] round[illegible]umbers the quicksilver produced in [illegible]alifornia amounts to $1,250,000 a year[illegible] This product is disposed of in Mexic[illegible]nd the United States and along the we[illegible] coast of South America.

While the cons[illegible]uption of quicksilver for some purpose[illegible]as diminished in the last three or fou[illegible]years, the demand at present is fully e[illegible]al to what it was in its best days. T[illegible]s is chiefly owing to new uses that h[illegible]s been found for the mineral, particul[illegible]y for electrical purposes, and also [illegible] the establishment of plants for the m[illegible]ufacture of bleaching soda by the elect[illegible]ytic process. In connection with ele[illegible]dical applications the use of quicksilve[illegible]s constantly increasing. Formerly i[illegible]as used in the treatment of gold ores.

In Mexico qui[illegible]silver is largely consumed in the [illegible]ver mining districts. From the Spanis[illegible] mines at Almaden the Rothschilds supp[illegible] all Europe, with the exception of Ital[illegible]nd Austria, sufficient being produced [illegible] those countries for their own wants [illegible]hich are of a limited character. Chin[illegible]s the largest consumer of European [illegible]uicksilver. In South Africa where extensive gold mining is carried on quicksilver is not used at all, the cyanide process being used.

California quicksilver is now produced almost entirely by white labor. The Chinese were at one time the exclusive workers of these mines. The mine at New Almaden, California, has been worked since 1850, since which time it has been exceedingly productive.

When silver mining on the Comstock lode was at its height quicksilver sold at $125 a flask. The price now ruling is $41 per flask of 76½ pounds.

Outlook for Autumn Trade.

The outlook for Fall business in that section of which Chicago is the centre is discussed by The Chicago Tribune as follows:

"Each week finds the city's wholesale trade on a more satisfactory and encouraging basis than its immediate predecessor. There is no line in which last year's records have not been broken and new ones established which furnish figures far larger than anything the trade has had to contemplate since the business disturbances beginning in 1892.

"Reports made by visiting merchants, who were present in large numbers last week, remove all possible doubt as to the condition of country trade. It is a recognized fact that on this trade depends the prosperity of the city's wholesale traffic. All these visiting merchants have left behind them large-sized orders for goods in the lines they represent, as a means of making adequate preparation for a Fall and Winter business in larger volume than many of them have ever had.

"In all directions there seems to be an ample supply of funds for business requirements. Current bills are not only being paid at maturity, but in many instances discounted as a means of employing funds which would otherwise be idle. In parts of the country supplied from this market where collections have heretofore not been as prompt as the wholesaler could wish retailers are making a much better record.

"In no direction is the increased trade in the nature of a boom, but, on the other hand, an improvement representing a slow and steady growth from which the effects are reasonably certain to be permanent, and more highly beneficial than if it were a result of one of the spasmodic spurts of trade which occasionally sweep through a territory."

OUR BANK CLEARINGS.

Fluctuations During 1898 in Deposits, Loans, and Surplus Reserves—New Records Made.

Because of Wall Street's recent acute fears of a tight money market more than usual interest has centred during the past few weeks in the weekly statements of the Clearing House banks of this city issued every Saturday. Steadily decreasing surplus reserves were used for their own purposes by stock market bears, and although students of the financial situation knew that the tight money scare had little or no foundation, it was used with telling effect on market values.

Surplus reserves reached their highest point this year in the week of June 25, when they stood at $672,206,250, having advanced almost continuously from the week of March 5. The bank statement of that date showed a reserve of $20,823,500, it having fallen from $35,009,450, the amount held in the week of Jan. 29. Since June 25 there has been shown weekly a falling off in the reserve until this week. A week ago the reserve was as low as $4,240,400, a loss of $57,965,850 from the high point. Saturday's figures were $8,252,875.

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In the early part of the year the banks increased their outstanding loans from $609,776,900 in the first week of January to $646,915,200 in the week of February 19, a gain of $37,138,300. This was followed by a steady shrinkage, until in the week of April 30 they stood at $570,195,100, a loss of $76,717,100 in but a little more than two months. There was a gain, however, in the following week, and the loan figures continued to mount steadily upward week after week, until the beginning of the present month, when they stood at $672,173,000, the highest point of the year, and a gain of $101,975,800 in four months.

In the last three weeks there has been a decrease to $642,162,300, a loss of $30,011,600.

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The item of deposits made an advance from $685,592,500 at the first of January to $738,683,800 in the week of February 11. This was followed by a decline to $658,503,300 at the end of April, a falling off of $80,180,500. The heaviest amount of deposits was held in the week of Aug. 20, when they aggregated $765,013,800, an increase from the end of April of $106,510,500.

The deposits are now $64,260,500 below the highest figures, standing at $700,753,300.

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The following tables show at a glance the amount of the loans, deposits, and surplus reserves held by the New York Associated Banks at the end of each week since the beginning of the year:

	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 8	$609,776,900	$685,592,500
Jan. 15	610,992,900	691,612,900
Jan. 22	623,470,100	714,472,800
Jan. 29	625,885,700	722,484,200
Feb. 5	633,850,800	733,827,500
Feb. 11	639,836,400	738,683,800
Feb. 19	646,915,200	738,560,600
Feb. 26	641,878,400	729,214,300
March 5	628,256,400	705,020,400
March 12	617,864,000	695,481,900
March 19	607,278,900	688,172,400
March 26	600,168,400	685,620,500
April 2	595,851,200	682,236,800
April 9	587,783,300	669,838,900
April 16	580,085,400	663,519,300
April 23	572,646,300	661,217,200
April 30	570,198,100	658,503,300
May 7	571,088,200	659,615,900
May 14	573,097,200	666,719,900
May 21	581,525,000	680,967,800
May 28	589,727,400	696,006,400
June 4	601,618,300	709,419,900
June 11	610,762,500	724,216,800
June 18	610,336,500	730,256,400
June 25	612,590,100	737,647,800
July 2	620,983,800	750,074,600
July 9	633,675,300	756,093,000
July 16	639,883,500	757,786,300
July 23	634,945,900	741,328,800
July 30	636,766,700	741,680,100
Aug. 6	649,499,800	757,051,600
Aug. 13	659,411,200	760,754,600
Aug. 20	666,743,400	765,013,800
Aug. 27	672,091,800	760,234,400
Sept. 3	672,173,900	752,389,800
Sept. 10	665,395,200	731,902,100
Sept. 17	653,264,700	712,067,000
Sept. 21	642,162,300	700,753,300

Surplus Reserve.

Jan. 8	$22,261,575	May 21	50,715,250
Jan. 15	25,968,775	May 28	53,704,600
Jan. 22	31,275,200	June 4	52,249,700
Jan. 29	35,009,450	June 11	53,841,100
Feb. 5	34,781,625	June 18	59,272,800
Feb. 11	32,437,050	June 25	62,206,250
Feb. 19	25,888,450	July 2	62,013,550
Feb. 26	22,729,125	July 9	53,345,300
March 5	20,823,500	July 16	49,365,825
March 12	22,721,425	July 23	43,012,000
March 19	28,060,050	July 30	41,904,475
March 26	33,851,475	Aug. 6	39,803,000
April 2	35,720,500	Aug. 13	39,111,850
April 9	35,036,475	Aug. 20	28,839,250
April 16	37,346,075	Aug. 27	21,343,300
April 23	43,525,100	Sept. 3	14,001,050
April 30	44,504,675	Sept. 10	7,076,775
May 7	43,016,475	Sept. 17	4,240,400
May 14	46,907,225	Sept. 24	8,252,875

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The tendency of the markets last week was decidedly dull, the main influences being the prospects of dearer money, the unexpected developments in China, and the uneasiness in Paris owing to the developments in the Dreyfus affair. Prices were generally lower.

Spanish fours were firm on the announcement of the payment of the October coupons, but closed ½ point lower.

American securities followed the lead of the New York market. The dealings were chiefly confined to the Pacific roads. Union Pacific issues rose 1 point and Central Pacifics 1¼ points. New York, Lake Erie and Western preference advanced ¼; Wabash debentures, ¼; Southern preference, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅛; New York, Ontario and Western, ⅛ and Northern Pacifics, ⅛. Reading was down ½ point; New York Central, ½; Pennsylvania, ¼; Illinois Central, ¼; Denver and Rio Grande, ordinary, ¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅛, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ⅛.

The rise in the bank rate was the event of the week, as far as the money market was concerned. The measure was not anticipated until Thursday, and its result was an immediate increase in rates and firmness for sixty days' loans, which advanced to 2¾@2 13-16 per cent. on that day and ruled during the week strong at 2¼ per cent. The outlook still depends on the requirements of New York.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 25.—A large business was done for India and China last week in both heavy and light staples, at easier rates, but generally leaving a fair profit margin. Much more was turned down because of the insufficient limits. The miscellaneous inquiry also was good, but the limits were mostly impracticable, though often accepted by bears. Yarns are doing well, and are fairly engaged, and prices are satisfactory.

Germany reports large sales of yarns during the week at and below the lowest figures of 1894. The Rouen market was quiet, with a moderate business at slightly lower rates.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

SEPT

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sar., Sept. 24. Bid.	Closing Sar., Sept. 24. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	Sale	STOCKS. Week Ending Sept. 24, 2,073,618.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending Sept. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Sept. 24, 1898.
*187¼ February 10.	*97¼ April 29.	113	118	— ⅝	Ade	s Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	2	115	116	114	114	166¾	82
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	32	32½	—	Am	an Malting Company	18,750,000			32¾	33	31½	32	---	2,532
87¾ August 16.	*76¼ May 9.	83¾	85¾	+ ½	Am	an Malting Company preferred	14,540,000	July 5, '98.	1¾	83½	86¾	83½	86¾	---	2,156
43¾ July 9.	*25½ September 14.	29¾	31	+ ¼	Am	an Steel & Wire	12,000,000			31	31	29	29½	---	3,510
96¾ July 2.	77½ August 27.	86	87	+ 1½	Am	an Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	85¾	88¼	85¾	86¾	---	966
39¾ August 26.	15½ March 25.	38¾	39	+ 2½	Am	an Cotton Oil	20,237,100			38¾	39½	35	38¾	47¾	47,990
90¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	86	87	+ 2	Am	an Cotton Oil preferred	10,186,600	June 1, '98.	3	84	87½	84	87	74¾	3,872
140 July 20.	117½ January 3.	130	136		Am	an Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	3	132	133	130	130¾	119	71
15⅝ July 9.	6½ January 20.	12¾	13		Am	an Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,907,520			12¾	13	12¾	13	13¾	1,539
43¾ August 25.	18 March 26.	36¾	37½	+ ½	Am	an Spirits Mfg. Co. preferred	4,953,880			36¾	37	35	37	32½	1,100
146¾ August 26.	101½ March 26.	120	120¾	— 2¾	Am	an Sugar Refining Company	36,988,000	July 2, '98.	5	122¾	124¾	119¾	120¾	146¾	848,418
116 January 6.	105 March 25.	109¾	110	— 2	Am	an Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,988,000	July 2, '98.	1¾	110½	110¾	109¾	110	116¾	2,237
*38 September 16.	*88 March 29.	96	98		Am	an Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '98.	1¼	97½	97¾	97	97¼	92	428
153¾ September 19.	88¾ January 4.	147¾	148	— ¾	Am	an Tobacco	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	152½	153¾	145½	147¾	87½	136,273
125 August 26.	*112 January 26.	128	132	+ ½	Am	an Tobacco preferred	11,335,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	130½	130¾	129½	130¾	112¾	408
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	35¾	36		Am	arbor preferred	4,000,000			35	35	35	35	36	420
14½ August 10.	10¾ April 20.	12¾	13	— ⅛	Atc	on, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			12¾	13	12¾	13	15¾	1,720
37¾ August 22.	22¾ March 12.	34½	34½	— ½	Atc	on, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000			35	35¼	34	34½	32¾	18,365
45⅝ September 19.	30½ September 14.	43¾	44¾	+ ½	Bal	more & Ohio, second instalment pd.	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	45½	45¾	44	44¾	---	8,275
35¾ September 16.	34¼ September 17.	33	35		Bal	nore & Ohio, when issued				35¼	35½	34½	34½	---	2,380
72⅝ September 16.	70 September 15.	70¼	72	— ⅛	Bal	nore & Ohio preferred, when issued				71¾	72	71	71	---	4,631
7⅞ February 3.	*5 August 30.	6¼	7	— ⅛	Bal	nore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	3,679,709			7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾	8¾	4,025
5¾ January 21.	2¾ March 21.	3¼	3¾		Bal	timate Gas	50,000,000			3¼	3¾	3	3½	9¾	2,089
69¾ August 22.	35 March 12.	62¾	63	+ 3½	Bro	klyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			60¾	63¾	58½	62¾	34¼	89,852
128⅝ August 12.	106 March 26.	125	126½	+ 3	Bro	klyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	124	127	124	127	129	855
14 June 6.	8½ September 24.	8¾	9		Bru	wick City	5,000,000			8¾	9	8½	8½	---	963
57⅝ February 5.	44½ March 12.	53¾	53¾	+ ¼	Ca	da Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	53¼	53½	52	53¼	57⅞	510
90¾ January 20.	72 April 1.	86	87½	+ ¾	Ca	ian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	87	87	87	87	76¼	200
28⅝ September 23.	11 April 23.	25¾	26¾	+ 2	Ce	al Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	23½	26⅝	23¼	25½	16⅝	11,115
28 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	22½	22¾	— ¼	Ch	speake & Ohio	60,533,400			23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	28¼	3,545
168¾ February 11.	*150 March 14.	158	....	— 2	Ch	go & Alton	18,784,800	Sept. 1, '98.	1¾	156	158	156	158	---	402
120 August 18.	85¾ March 26.	115⅝	115½	— ¼	Ch	go, Burlington & Quincy	52,002,800	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	116½	116¾	114	115¾	98¾	54,625
68 June 1.	*48 April 21.	52⅝	53¼	+ 1	Ch	go & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	55¼	55½	52	53¾	90	1,808
113¾ February 1.	105 January 7.	105	106½		Ch	go & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '98.	1½	106¾	106½	106¾	106¾	---	113
17⅝ August 22.	9½ February 24.	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛	Ch	go Great Western	21,214,545			16	16½	15¾	15¾	17⅞	32,900
42⅞ August 22.	28 March 15.	41¼	41¾	— ¼	Ch	go Great Western preferred A	11,160,000			42	42	41¼	41¾	43	630
30¾ August 16.	20 April 21.	27	29		Ch	go Great Western preferred B	7,444,190			28¾	28½	28¾	28½	31¾	200
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	8	9		Ch	go, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			8	8	8	8	10	107
33¾ July 27.	23 April 16.	30	33		Ch	go, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000			30	30	30	30	33¾	105
115 September 8.	83¼ April 21.	107½	107⅝	— ⅛	Ch	go, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	110½	110¾	108⅝	107⅝	98¾	102,465
159 August 18.	140 April 25.	153¾	155	+ ¼	Ch	go, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	157½	157½	157½	157½	145	395
136⅞ August 23.	113¾ March 12.	131	131¼	+ ¼	Ch	go & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	132½	132½	130⅝	131½	125¾	2,822
108¾ June 1.	80 March 25.	102	102½	+ 1½	Ch	go, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	103¾	103¾	101¼	102¼	92½	29,943
9¾ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛	Ch	go Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			8	9¼	8	8	---	2,230
37⅞ August 29.	22½ January 3.	36½	36¾	+ ¼	Ch	go Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			34½	36¾	33¾	36¾	---	7,820
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	41½	42	— 1¼	Cl	eland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '03.	1¼	41¾	42	41	41¾	37½	2,520
49¾ January 12.	17¾ March 26.	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛	Cl	eland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			18¾	17¾	15¾	17¾	---	14,400
53¾ September 8.	*40 August 15.	52⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛	Cl	eland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	52⅝	53¾	51¼	52⅝	---	15,634
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	20½	21½		Co	rado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			21½	21¾	21	21	24¾	300
5 September 6.	*5 June 6.	6	7½		Co	rado Midland	3,420,200			7¼	7¾	5⅞	5⅞	---	45
*131¼ June 4.	14 June 23.	15	17½	+ 1½	Co	rado Midland preferred	4,044,800			16	16	16	16½	---	525
8¾ February 10.	4¾ July 30.	5⅝	6		Co	mbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,636,300			5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	7¾	700
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	180	181	— ½	Co	solidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	180¾	181¾	178	181¼	221½	5,859
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	48	48½	— ¾	Co	solidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	49¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	38	1,110
92¾ August 31.	*81 March 25.	90	92		Co	solidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	88¾	89½	88¾	89¾	88	367
114½ February 3.	103 July 16.	108	108	+ ½	Del	ware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	108¼	108½	108	108½	118½	623
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	149	151	—	Del	ware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '98.	3¼	151¼	151¼	149¾	149¾	159¾	85
15½ September 7.	10 April 26.	13½	14¼		Den	ver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			14	14	14	14	13	200
58⅜ September 6.	40 April 21.	55¼	55½	— 1½	Den	ver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	56½	56¾	55	55	48	3,320
20 June 10.	8⅝ April 21.	14¾	16½	— 1	Des	Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			15	15	15	15	11¾	200
3 September 20.	2⅜ August 5.	2¾	3½		Det	uth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			3	3	3	3	---	100
8¾ August 23.	5 April 4.	7	8		Det	uth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000			6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	8¼	200
*135¼ July 7.	*115 April 22.	....	....		Edi	son Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	131	131	131	131	130	135
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛	Ere		112,232,700			14	14¼	13¾	14	17	1,015
43⅝ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛	Ere	s first preferred	42,844,000			36¾	37	36	36	41¾	1,972
21⅝ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18	18¾	+ ¼	Ere	s second preferred	16,000,000			18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	22¾	201
33½ September 24.	*20 February 17.	32½	33½	+ ¾	Evi	nsville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	29	33½	29	32	33½	7,385
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	69½	70	+ 1	Evi	nsville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	67	70	67	70	48	637
84¾ September 22.	76 September 15.	82¼	82⅝	+ ¼	Fed	eral Electric new	18,276,000			78¼	84¾	77¾	82½	---	18,200
50½ September 22.	29¼ March 12.	49	49½	+ 2¼	Fed	eral Electric old				46¾	50¼	46½	49¼	37	27,288
190 June 30.	122 July 1.	135	137	— 2	Fin	al Northern preferred	50,000,000	†Aug. 1, '98.	1½	137	137	134	135	140	780
94 August 26.	*87¾ June 20.	91	96	....	Fle	B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	July 15, '98.	1½	92	93	92	92	100¾	100
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	27¾	28½	— 1¼	Ha	aiian Sugar	10,000,000			28	28	27½	28	---	1,075
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	111½	112	— ½	Ill	nois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	112½	113¾	111¾	113¼	105	3,067
75¼ September 6.	44½ April 21.	68	69¾	— ¼	Ill	nois Steel Company	18,650,000	July, '96.	1½	70¾	70⅞	69	70	48	2,011
68 August 22.	48 September 14.	53½	54	— 1	Int	rnational Paper Company	13,040,400			55¼	55¾	52½	53½	---	6,016
93 August 22.	87½ September 23.	87	88	— 1¾	Int	rnational Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	July 11, '96.	1½	90	90	87½	88	---	1,409
10½ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	9¼	9¾	+ ¼	Iva	Central	8,480,600			9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	11	135
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	33	34	+ ½	Iva	Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '93.	1	34	34	34	34	37	217
24¼ February 10.	15 April 16.	18¾	18½	— ½	Kan	sas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			19	19	19	19	25½	100
54⅝ August 9.	37½ March 25.	49½	50		Lac	lede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	49¾	49¾	49½	49¾	42½	320
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	92½	95		Lac	lede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	96	50
23½ August 22.	12⅛ March 14.	17¼	18	— ⅛	Lak	e Erie & Western	11,840,000			18	18	17	17	20	300
83 August 19.	66 March 14.	75¾	76	— ½	Lak	e Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	74½	77	74½	75	77	575
198 August 4.	170¾ January 4.	....	....		Lak	e Shore	40,466,500	July 29, '98.	3½	192½	192½	192½	192½	175	133
59¾ August 10.	40 January 20.	50	54	+ 6	Lon	g Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	54	54	54	54	42	100
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	56⅞	56½	— 2	Lou	isville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	57½	57½	56	56½	59¼	14,381
120¾ January 14.	91 March 26.	97	97½	+ 1	Ma	hattan Consolidated	30,000,000	July 1, '98.	1	96½	100⅝	95¾	97½	104½	68,802
171½ January 14.	125¾ March 26.	154	155	— 1¾	Me	ropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	156	157	154¼	154½	....	7,864
6¾ January 8.	4½ June 15.	5¾	5½		Mex	ican Central	47,841,100			5¾	5¾	5½	5½	---	100
114⅝ February 8.	99½ March 12.	105	107½		Mic	igan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	105	105	105	105	108½	4
*90 August 25.	*54 January 29.	....	....		Mic	igan Peninsular Car preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 27, '98.	2	90	90	90	90	---	50
91 June 27.	*80 April 13.	89	90½		Min	eapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90¼	90¾	88¾	88¾	88	51
99⅜ September 1.	57 January 20.	94⅝	95		Min	esota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	96	96¾	94	95	58	8,673
95⅜ September 23.	65 September 23.	94⅝	95		Min	esota Iron, trust receipts				95¾	95¾	95	95	....	700
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛	Mis	ouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	15⅜	565
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33	33½		Mis	ouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			33½	33⅝	32	33¼	37⅞	2,440
38⅝ August 11.	22 March 12.	33¾	34	— ¼	Mis	ouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	35¼	35⅜	33¼	34	34	11,146
32½ February 4.	24¾ April 18.	27½	29	+ ½	Mob	ile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28	28	28	28	28½	400
32¾ August 23.	20¾ March 26.	24½	25	— ¼	Nat	ional Lead Company	14,305,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	25	25	23¾	24	33¼	2,180
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	110	112		Nat	ional Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	112	112	110¼	112	106½	216
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	3¾	4	+ ¼	Nat	ional Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	2½	4¼	2¾	3¾	16⅞	2,334
36 August 15.	30⅝ August 1.	33	33½	+ ½	Nat	ional Biscuit Company	29,000,000			33½	33⅞	33	33	---	1,568
99¼ August 9.	94½ August 1.	96½	97	+ ⅝	Nat	ional Biscuit Company preferred	22,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	97	97	97	97	---	320
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	91½	92⅞		New	Jersey Central	22,497,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	93¼	93¼	92	93	97½	3,700
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	102	106	— 3	New	York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	110	120	98	104	---	13,152
120¼ August 8.	105 March 26.	116	116¼	— ⅞	New	York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	116½	116¾	115¼	115¾	110¾	6,145
15⅝ January 31.	*11⅜ April 20.	12¼	14½		New	York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	16½	20
125 September 8.	*120 April 20.	....	....		New	York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	July, '98.	1¼	124	124¼	124	124¼	---	100
56⅝ February 7.	42½ March 12.	51½	53	— ¼	Nor	folk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	52¾	53¾	51	51	41¼	2,435
7¾ August 23.	4¼ January 15.	6½	6¾	+ ⅛	Nor	th American	30,733,100			6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	5¾	1,521
42½ September 16.	19 February 24.	41¼	41⅝	+ ½	Nor	thern Pacific	79,800,000			42¼	42¾	40	41¼	20	126,806
77⅞ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	76⅝	77	— 1½	Nor	thern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 6, '98.	1	78¾	78¾	76	77	52⅝	32,388
18⅝ February 2.	15¾ April 25.	15⅞	16		Ont	ario & Western	28,113,982			16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	18	3,246
61½ August 22.	*35½ January 7.	55	57	— 1½	Ore	gon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	57	57	56	56	37	200
77½ August 31.	65½ March 29.	76	78	+ ¾	Ore	gon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	76	76½	75¾	76½	70	575
37⅝ August 27.	19¾ January 3.	28	31		Ore	gon Short Line	27,435,700			29	32	29	30	39¼	780
48½ September 21.	34½ July 26.	46	47	+ ⅜	Pac	ific Coast	6,800,600			....	....	....	47¼	38½	46	48¾	....	1,219
91 June 28.	*82½ September 19.	84	86		Pac	ific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	84	84	84	84	---	152
89 September 17.	57 July 20.	63	65	— 2½	Pac	ific Coast second preferred	2,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	59	59	63¼	63¼	---	1,249
35⅝ August 22.	21 April 21.	33½	33½	+ ⅜	Pac	ific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	33	33⅜	32¾	33½	35½	3,185
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	116¼	117½	+ 1½	Pen	nsylvania Railroad	199,303,250	May 31, '98.	1½	117½	117½	116⅝	116⅞	115	1,277
108 August 31.	86½ March 26.	103¾	103¾	— 1½	Peo	ple's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	103¾	103¾	103⅜	103⅝	104⅝	81,790
*47⅝ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	42	42½		Pit	sburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100			42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	47¾	5,250
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65½	66½	+ ¾	Pit	sburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,049,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	63	66	63	66	63½	2,510
*10 September 6.	5¾ June 11.	7¾	8		Pit	sburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			8½	8¾	8	8	10	300
216 July 13.	165 March 12.	188	190	— 1	Pul	man Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$22	188½	188¾	187½	188	178½	582
2¼ January 27.	⅞ January 7.	2	2½		Qui	ksilver	5,706,700			2¼	2⅜	2	2	3	200
223⅝ January 6.	15½ March 26.	18¼	18½	— 1	Rea	ding	69,300,000			19	19	18¼	18¼	26¾	4,580
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	44	44⅝	— 1½	Rea	ding first preferred	28,000,000			46¼	46¾	44	44⅝	54¼	15,595
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	21½	22	— 1	Rea	ding second preferred	42,000,000			22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	33¾	750
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	53½	60		St.	Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	55½	55½	55½	55½	47½	251
223⅞ June 11.	113¾ April 21.	17	20		St.	Joseph & Grand Island 2nd preferred	3,500,000			16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	7
9 August 25.	6 March 26.	7⅞	8½		St.	Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			8½	8½	8	8	7¾	650
63¾ August 22.	52½ March 12.	65	66		St.	Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	52½	100
34⅞ August 24.	22½ February 24.	31⅜	32¼		St.	Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	32	32¼	32	32	20½	710
5⅞ August 10.	3¾ January 24.	4½	5¼		St.	Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			5	5	5	5	10½	200
14⅝ August 18.	7⅜ March 12.	11⅝	12¼		St.	Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			11¾	12	11½	12	11½	846
27 August 11.	*17½ July 5.	24	....		St.	Paul & Duluth	4,060,200	July 5, '97.	3	20½	20½	20½	20½	---	25
171 August 26.	*121½ January 6.	168	170		St.	Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¼	165	165	165	165	122½	250
87 August 17.	65 March 12.	80	81½	— 2	St.	Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	81½	81½	79¾	80	82	2,595
160 September 15.	*148 January 3.	157½	161		St.	Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	160	160	160	160	145¾	200
25¾ September 23.	12 April 13.	24	24¼	+ ¼	Sou	thern Pacific	108,232,275			23¾	25¾	23¾	24¾	20¼	5,121
10 August 23.	7 April 21.	8½	8⅝		Sou	thern Railway	119,000,000			8	9	8¾	8¾	11⅜	863
36⅞ August 27.	23⅜ March 26.	33⅜	33¾	— 1	Sou	thern Railway preferred	57,250,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	34½	34½	33¼	33⅜	34⅜	7,221
10¼ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	7	7¼		Sta	dard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	6	1,125
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛	Ten	nessee Coal & Iron	30,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	29½	29½	28¾	29	39⅝	6,045
15⅝ August 24.	8⅞ March 12.	13¾	14	— ⅛	Tex	as Pacific	38,706,700			14¾	14¾	13⅜	13⅝	12	4,660
9½ August 19.	5 May 27.	8	....		Tex	as Pacific Land Trust	2,370,000			7	7	7	7	---	550
194½ February 9.	155 April 21.	176	178	— 2	Thi	d Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	175	175	174	174	---	660
25 September 21.	*12 August 26.	....	23		Tol	do & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, '93.	1	25	25	25	25	26	106
30¾ September 2.	19¾ April 14.	29	30		Twi	City Rapid Transit	15,010,000			29	30	29	30	---	200
34½ August 30.	16¼ March 25.	32½	33¼		Uni	on Pacific Railway	61,000,000			32¾	34¼	31¾	33¼	---	81,880
67⅝ September 6.	45⅞ March 12.	63¾	66⅞	— 1	Uni	on Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000			67½	67¾	64½	65¾	---	33,062
10¼ February 18.	4½ August 3.	6	6		Uni	on Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,900			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	---	6,485
*95 February 8.	38 April 14.	41	44		Uni	ted States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼	44½	241
8¾ May 21.	5¼ April 25.	6¼	6⅝		Uni	ted States Leather	61,569,000			7	7	6½	6½	8⅝	5,035
74½ August 22.	53¾ March 26.	68¼	68½	— 1	Uni	ted States Leather preferred	60,949,950	July 1, '98.	1¼	70	70¾	67½	68¾	67½	39,492
48½ August 17.	14½ March 12.	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛	Uni	ted States Rubber	20,100,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	46	46⅝	44¼	46⅜	18	24,906
109¼ August 17.	90 March 12.	104½	105½		Uni	ted States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	July 30, '98.	2	104½	105	103	104⅝	66	4,825
9½ August 31.	6¼ March 25.	7⅞	8¼		Wab	ash	28,000,000			8	8	7⅞	8	8½	632
24¼ August 31.	14⅛ March 7.	21½	21⅝	— 1	Wab	ash preferred	24,000,000			23¾	23¾	21½	21½	21	6,072
125 August 31.	*112½ May 3.	120	125		Wel	s-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	122	122	121	121	110¼	51
102¾ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	....	94½		Wes	t Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	110	1,990
95⅞ August 17.	82¼ March 26.	92⅛	92⅝	— ¼	Wes	tern Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '98.	1½	93¾	93¾	91⅞	92¼	90¾	7,962
63⅝ September 22.	63⅜ September 22.	....	....		Wes	inghouse Electric & Manufacturing	8,238,600		

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

BONDS.

Week Ending Sept. 24.

Sales Week End'g Sept. 24, $9,573,100.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100	100	99⅞	100⅛	79½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	2
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	85	85	85	85	7
American Tobacco scrip	100	101	99½	100½	18
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95	95	94⅜	95¼	166
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72¼	72	71½	71⅜	370
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	87¾	87	87¾	87¾	5
Baltimore Belt 1st gtd. 5s	99½	99	99½	99⅛	3
Balt. & Ohio 3½s, when issued	96¼	96	95½	95¼	3651
Balt. & Ohio 4s, when issued	94⅜	94	93⅞	93⅝	450
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	104½	104	104¼	104½	5
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series B	81¼	[illegible]	81¼	91½	123
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	93	93	93	93	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106½	106	105½	106¼	93
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114	114¼	114¼	13
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	90	90	4
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s	106⅜	107	106⅜	107¼	10½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	109½	109	109½	109½	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110¼	110	110¼	109½	19
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	109	108½	108½	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89¼	90	89½	90	50
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	40¾	40	39	39	23
Central of Georgia 3d preference income 5s	10	10	10	11	13
Central of New Jersey 1st conv., 1902	112½	113	112¼	112¼	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113½	113	113½	113½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	119¼	119	119¼	119¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	120	120	120	120	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	86	86	86	86	52
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	101½	101	101¼	102½	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115¼	115	115¼	115½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	111	110	110	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver, Div. 4s	102¼	102	102¼	103	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	103	103	107½	107½	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116½	117	116½	116½	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106½	107	106¼	106¼	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	105½	105	105½	105½	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	91	91	91	91	10
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135	135	135	135	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	88¾	89	87⅞	90¼	340
Cleveland & Canton 1st 4s, tr. receipts	68	68	68	68	20
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Div. 4s	91¾	91	91¾	91¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	99¾	99	99¾	99¾	1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106½	106	106½	106½	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	82	82	82	82	2
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	82½	82	82	82	13
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	94⅜	95	94¾	95¼	55
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	110½	111	110½	110½	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97	97	96⅞	97	8
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94	93¾	93¾	22
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	113½	114	113	113	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	115	115	115	115	9
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104½	105	104½	104½	1
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	93	92¼	92½	42
Erie 1st consol. 7s	143	143	142	142	4
Erie general lien 4s	72	72	71⅞	71⅞	16
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol. 6s	95	95	95	97	30
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	99½	99	98¼	98	57
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	116½	117	116½	116½	4
Fort Worth & Den. City 1st 4-6s	74⅞	75	74⅝	75	22
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	38
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	97¾	98	95	95	6
Green Bay debenture, B	5	5	5	5	5
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83	84	83	84	41
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	20
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	70½	70½	70½	70½	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	79	79	79	79	2
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	78¼	78½	77½	77¾	81
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	88	88½	87¾	88	87
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	62½	62½	62	62	65
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	58	58	58	58	4
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105	105	104½	104½	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	20
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	102	102	102	102	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Long Dock 6s	139	139	139	139	1
Long Island general 4s	90¼	90¼	90	90	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis, consol. 5s, tr. r.	39½	39½	39½	39½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	26
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94	94¼	94	94½	16
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	47
Mexican International consol. 4s	77	77¼	77	77¼	54
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	107½	107½	11
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85	85	84	84	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	26
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	5
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	32
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	77	77	77	77	11
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	103	103	103	103	35
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½	143
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94¼	94¼	94	94½	198
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	94	94	94	50
New York Central 3½s	107¼	107½	107½	107½	13
New York Central debenture 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106½	106½	106	106	22
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	107	107	107	107	1
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 7s	137	137	137	137	5
New York & New England 1st 7s	120	120½	120	120½	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	101½	101¼	101½	101½	29
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	21
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	107	107	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	6
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅝	67⅝	66½	67⅜	306
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¼	205
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	100½	100½	99¾	100½	23
Northern Railway of California 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s	116	116	116	116	9
Northwestern consol. 7s	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	5
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
Northwestern general 3½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	93	93½	93	93½	18
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	4
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106¼	107	106	107	13
Oregon Short Line Income A	75	75	74¾	75	614
Oregon Short Line Income B	57¼	58	57¼	58	366
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104½	104¼	10
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	105½	106	105½	106	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	12
Peoria & Eastern income	20	20¼	20	20¼	12
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	90	90	90	90	1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. St. Louis 4½s, Series D	104½	104½	104½	104½	8
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	3
Reading general 4s	84	84½	82¾	82¾	134
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89½	89½	88½	89	18
Rock Island general 4s	104½	104	104	104	37
Rock Island general 4s, registered	104	104	104	104	100
Rock Island 1st 6s, coupon	130½	130½	130¼	130¼	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	125	125	125	125	20
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	78¾	79½	78¾	79½	25
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾	54
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105½	105½	105	105½	40
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	79	79¼	79¼	79¼	8
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119⅜	119⅜	119¼	119¼	32
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79	79¼	78⅝	79¼	43
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d income	31½	32¾	31½	32	66
St. Paul consolidated 7s	152	152	152	152	2
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Pac. Western 5s	117¼	117½	117	117	16
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105	105¼	105¼	105¼	12
St. Paul Terminal 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	152	152	152	152	1
St. Paul 1st gold 7s	152	152	152	152	3
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	2
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	123	126	123	123	2
St. P., M. & M., Montana extended 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3

BONDS.

Week Ending Sept. 24.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	109	109	109	109	7
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	1
St. Paul & Nor. Pac 6s, reg. certfs	130	130	130	130	10
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	66¾	68⅝	66½	68⅝	441
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	11
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	107	106½	106¼	106¾	60
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109	109¾	109	109¾	30
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	102⅝	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	8
Southern Railway 5s	97¾	98	97¼	97⅝	213
Southern Ry., Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	4
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	78	79½	77	77	56
Standard Rope & Twine income	22½	23½	20¼	21½	270
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	7
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾	28
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	46¼	46⅞	44⅞	45	315
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	104	104	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	78	78¼	78	78¼	13
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, trust receipts	90	90	90	90	8
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	92	92	92	92	32
Union Pacific new 4s	98½	98½	98⅛	98⅛	545
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, trust receipts	59	59	59	59	4
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r	77	77¼	75⅞	76½	273
Wabash 1st 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	111½	18
Wabash 2d 5s	89½	89½	88¼	89½	53
Wabash debenture, Series B	35	35	33	33	282
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago ext	105	105	105	105	38
West Shore 4s	109½	109⅝	109¼	109¼	40
West Shore 4s, registered	108¾	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	205
Western New York & Pennsylvania Inc. 5s	14½	15	14½	15	4
Western New York & Penn. general 3-4s	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼	2
Western Pacific 6s	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	4
Western Union debenture 7s, 1875	107	107	107	107	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	14
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	40½	47½	40½	47½	6
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	57½	57½	55¼	56½	445
Wisconsin Central income	6	7¼	6	6⅝	109

Total sales.....$8,942,900

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

United States 5s, registered	112½	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	35
United States 5s, coupon	112½	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127⅝	127⅝	127⅜	127⅜	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	2
United States-4s, 1907, registered	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	50
United States 3s, when issued	106½	106⅞	105¼	105¼	406
United States 3s, small, when issued	105	105¼	104⅜	104⅜	10½
United States 3s, registered, when issued	105	105	105	105	2

Total sales.....$594,200
*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	93	93	93	93	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	76½	77	76½	76½	24
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7½	7½	7½	7½	10

Total sales.....$36,000
Grand total.....$9,573,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅜	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	110¼	Sept. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111⅞	Sept. 21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	120½	Jan. 11	116⅞	Apr. 19	127⅜	Sept. 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	127⅜	Sept. 14
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109⅜	May 2	112⅝	Sept. 23
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109⅜	May 2	112⅜	Sept. 21
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	106½	Sept. 24
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104½	Sept. 2	104⅝	Sept. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued	105¼	S'pt. 10	105	Aug. 12	105	Sept. 24
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	116	Sept. 12

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105½	Aug. 17	105¼	Aug. 17	105¼	Aug. 17
Alabama Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	105	Sept. 6	100	May 14	103	Sept. 7
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100¼	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100¼	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 24	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93	Sept. 20
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	77	Sept. 22	65	Apr. 22	76¼	Sept. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¼	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Sept. 20

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	170	Sept. 8
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 19	206	Sept. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 1	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175½	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	151	Sept. 21
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 8
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 6	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in here this year:

	Par.	Date.		Par.	Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 18
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April. 21
Citizens'	343	Nov. 18	New York County	300	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 22, 1898	£33,804,833	.....
Sept. 23, 1897	34,687,075	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 22, 1898	76,943,845	149,787,056
Sept. 23, 1897	80,142,462	93,566,415

BANK OF GERMANY.

Sept. 22, 1898	23,256,000	14,128,000
Sept. 23, 1897	27,777,000	14,360,000

RUSSIA.

Sept. 22, 1898	106,588,000	4,218,000
Sept. 23, 1897	114,468,000	4,303,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 22, 1898	35,281,000	12,580,000
Sept. 23, 1897	35,106,000	12,522,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 22, 1898	10,724,000	5,299,000
Sept. 23, 1897	9,028,000	10,880,000

ITALY.

Sept. 22, 1898	14,783,000	2,206,000
Sept. 23, 1897	15,283,000	2,427,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 22, 1898	4,515,000	5,779,000
Sept. 23, 1897	2,630,000	6,641,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 22, 1898	2,859,000	1,439,000
Sept. 23, 1897	2,846,667	1,422,333

Total for the week	$311,454,281	$98,808,056
Total preceding week	311,676,703	98,730,279
Corresponding date last year	324,966,287	103,365,781

Complete Bond Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 24, 1898.

SEPT

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½ May 27	1½ Apr 21	118½ Sep 14	118½	119½
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	....	108½ Sep 24,97	108	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	121 Jul 12,97	..	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	....	87 May, 95	..	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	106 Jul 1	105 July 20	..	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	....	94½ Jan., 92	..	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½ Feb 8	½ May 6	104 July 15	102	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1949	91½ Feb 11	Apr 25	89¼ Sept 24	89	89½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109 Jan 8	Apr 21	107 Sept 10	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	103¾ Feb 24	½ Apr 6	104 Sept 22	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	103½ Jan 8	May 5	103½ July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98 Jul 26	½ Apr 5	97 Sep 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	101 Jun 2	.. Feb 5	100½ Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1078	92 Sep 9	.. Apr 12	91 Sep 9	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	109 Mar 19	.. Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan 8	.. Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½ Jan 13	.. Apr 23	94½ Sept 23	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	1½ Apr 6	117 Sept 19	117	118
Do., 2d gs, 1899	106 Jan 26	.. May 5	103¾ Sep 14	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	½ Apr 28	113¾ Sept 23	113½	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	½ Apr 25	120½ Sep 6	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 14	3 Apr 21	121½ Sept 16	120¾	121½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾ Jan 12	7 Mar 12	120½ Sept 23	120	120½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	96 Feb 10	3 Apr 23	93 Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	....	.. ....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	....	.. ....	11½ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st cons. g. 4s, 1977	78¼ Aug 31	6¾ Feb 10	77¼ Sept 24	76	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	....	.. ....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	....	.. ....	42¾ No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	....	.. ....	13 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	.. ....	100 Ja 20, 97	100	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	9 May 16	112 Sep 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107 Sep 12	2½ May 25	105½ Sep 14	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122¾ Feb 22	12 Feb 25	121 Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	1 Apr 26	121¼ June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan 20	5½ Jan 20	125¼ Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 2	36 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	....	.. ....	143 Jul 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¾ Feb	10½ Apr 26	107¼ Sept 22	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	....	.. ....	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	....	.. ....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	.. ....	121¼ Au 31,97	..	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92½ Aug 1	82¾ Apr 25	88 Sept 24	87½	88
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 7	37 Mar 25	62 Sept 23	62	63½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88 Aug	83¾ Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89 Aug	80 Mar 12	84 Sept 22	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76 Aug	71 Jan 4	73 Sep 14	70	72½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½ Aug	75 Apr 23	82 Sept 23	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¼ Sep	93½ Apr 1	102¾ Sept 23	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼ Aug	93 Mar 28	104¾ Sept 24	104	105
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	113¾ Apr	112 Sept 9	111 Sept 9	111	112½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½ Aug	65½ Jan 19	80 Sep 14	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80 Aug	60 Apr 28	76½ Sept 19	..	76
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	105 Jun	100 May 2	103¾ Aug 5	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109 Jun	105½ Sep 20	106 Sept 23	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½ Jun	107½ Feb 7	107 Aug 20	..	110
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¾ Jul	102½ May 5	107¼ July 28	107¾	..
Do., Arkans. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb	102 Mar 25	105½ July 25	105	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld.; grt. g. 5s, 1931	100½ Jul	86 Apr 11	98¾ Sept 24	98¼	99
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100 Aug	86 Feb 26	100 Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb	118½ May 24	122 Aug 27	121	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	....	.. ....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81 Aug	70 Apr 26	77 Sept 23	77	79
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102½ Sep	97½ May 27	102¾ Sept 22	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½ May	123 Apr 4	130 Sep 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	....	.. ....	105¾ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb	100 Apr	103 Sept 23	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	....	.. ....	108 Mar., 98	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	....	.. ....	108¼ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	113½ Jun	113¼ Apr 21	116¼ Sep 2	116	..
Do., do., registered	118 May	113¼ Apr 20	115¾ Aug 24	116	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	106 Apr 21	109¾ Sept 21	109¼	..
Do., do., registered	111¾ Feb	106 Apr 1	110½ July 15	108¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1885-1904	108¾ Feb	103¾ Feb 21	108¾ Feb 21	108	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb	102 Apr 9	105 Aug 11	104	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb	101¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	103¾ May	100¼ May 6	104¾ July 8	101½	..
Do., registered	104 Feb	104 Mar 28	104½ June 30	104½	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼ Aug	105¼ Jul 22	107¼ Sept 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Jul	103¾ Jul	104¾ July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95 Jul	91¼ Jun 23	93¾ Sept 24	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96¼ Jul	94 Jun 23	94½ Sept 24	94½	95
Do., registered	95 Jul	94 Aug 8	94 Sept 21	93½	94
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½ Feb	102¾ Apr 25	109¾ Sept 23	109	109¾
Do., registered	110 Feb	101½ Apr 28	108¾ Sept 23	109	109¼
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	....	.. ....	108¼ No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106 Jun	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95 Jul	95 Jul 27	95 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½ Feb	107 Sep 22	107 Sept 22	107	..
Do., do., registered	103½ Jan	107½ Jun 3	107¼ Aug 25	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....	.. ....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	125¼ Sep	111½ May 12	125 Sept 23	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1923	....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	114
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107 Aug	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb	123 Jun 23	123 June 23	..	127
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan	100 Apr 21	106 Sept 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	.. ....	103 No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	....	.. ....	104¾ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	160¼ Sep	145 Jan 6	160 Sep 14	160	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	156¾ Aug	145 Jan 6	155 Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	128¾ Aug	125¾ Aug 26	125¾ Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	....	.. ....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120½ Sep	119 Feb 11	120½ Sept 22	120¼	121½
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114 Aug	113¾ Jul 19	114 Aug 18	114¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109 May	106 Mar 7	107 Sept 21	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb	96 Mar 16	101½ Sept 22	101¼	102
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb	112 Mar 25	113 Sep 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb	112 Mar 28	112⅛ Sep 16	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130 Aug	124 Jun 8	130 Aug 22	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130 Sep	124½ Jun 15	130 Sept 23	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	101½ Sep	90¾ Apr 21	101¼ Sept 24	100¾	101¾
Do., registered	101½ Sep	93 Apr 6	100¾ Sept 23	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69 Sep	37 Apr 21	67⅝ Sept 24	67⅛	67½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	114 Aug	104 Jan 5	113 Sep 13	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105 May	102 Jun 27	102 June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	123½ Jan	120 Mar 15	123 Sep 12	123	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124 Aug	118 Mar 17	124 Sept 1	127	131
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾ Jan	117 Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	....	.. ....	101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91½ Aug	82 Apr 14	91¼ Sept 23	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½ Aug	74⅞ Apr 21	85⅞ Sept 24	85	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	....	.. ....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	....	.. ....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¾ Jan	26 102	Jan 12	102½ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....	.. ....	85 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½ Aug	9 80	Jan 13	84 Sep 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan	20 8	Aug 18	9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., cons. Trust Co. certs	14¾ Jan	20 8½	Sep 7	8½ Sep 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan	3 75	Aug 11	80 Sept 19	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	.. ....	108 Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114 Jan	9 100¼	Apr 25	114 June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½ Feb	15 49¾	Apr 28	61¼ June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jan	15 111	Apr 20	113¾ Sept 22	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100¾ Aug	19 80	Apr 26	96½ Sept 24	99	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	128 Jun	25 118	Apr 16	126¾ Sept 23	126¼	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121 Jun	14 121	Jun 14	121 Jun 18	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1926	....	.. ....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½ Aug	22 96	Apr 27	107 Sept 23	106	107
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½ Aug	3 58	Jan 5	75 Sept 24	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾ Aug	19 39	Jan 4	58 Sept 23	55¾	58
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½ Aug	19 102	Jun 23	104½ Sept 22	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	....	.. ....	101½ Dec., 99	103	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114½ Sep	15 108	Apr 21	114¼ Sep 15	113	114
Do., do., registered	110 Jan	8 110	Jul 8	110 July 8	..	114
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113 Feb	8 103½	May 13	113 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan	21 108	May 6	111 June 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	....	.. ....	111 Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½ Sep	22 104	Sep 22	104 Sept 22	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jan	6 106¾	Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	.. ....	109¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140½ Jan	25 140	Jan 10	140¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan	4 140	Jan 4	140 Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	....	.. ....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....	.. ....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109 Jan	19 107	May 25	107 May 25	108	..
Do. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	....	.. ....	113½ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	....	.. ....	110 Jun 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	....	.. ....	108 May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½ Feb	14 115¼	Feb 14	115¾ Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	10½ Jan	12 95	Apr 12	101½ Aug 12	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	.. ....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96 Feb	15 96	Feb 15	96 June 23	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1928	17 Jan	29 15	May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	13½ Jan	2 13½	Jun 2	13½ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Jan	22 120	Apr 22	120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90 Feb	22 85¾	May 23	90 Sept 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	.. ....	108¼ April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	.. ....	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	....	.. ....	95¼ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	110¼ Jan	16 104	Apr 2	110¾ Sept 23	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94 Jan	18 78½	Apr 28	90¾ Sept 22	90	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53 Jan	22 39	Jun 15	50 Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¾ Jan	3 77¾	Apr 28	82¾ Sept 24	82¾	83¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	81 Jan	9 76¾	Apr 25	80 Sept 23	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾ Jan	9 91	Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	68 Jan	18 54	Feb 2	66 June 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 5-3-4s, 1947	81 Aug 26	68¾ Apr 21	79¾ Sept 23	79	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼ Feb 15	111 May 2	114 July 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	110¾ Feb 17	111¼ May 6	115⅝ Sept 13	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼ Feb 23	113 May 24	115 Sept 8	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	....	.. ....	113½ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅜ Aug 24	114 Apr 20	119⅝ Sept 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106⅜ Jun 30	98½ Apr 25	106¼ Sept 24	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100 Jun 23	92½ Apr 14	100 July 12	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	82¾ Aug 18	69 Apr 26	78½ Sept 23	..	..
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 6s, 1947	97½ Aug 18	90 Apr 26	97¾ Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81 Aug 18	70 Apr 26	79¾ Sept 22	78½	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35 Aug 22	25 Mar 25	32 Sept 23	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	....	.. ....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117 Mar 7	115 Mar 12	117 Mar 14	..	119
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109 Feb 16	105 Jun 27	107¾ Sept 20	106½	107
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	120 Jun 21	122½ Aug 11	121½	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123 Aug 3	118½ Mar 25	122 Aug 12	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	132½ Sep 23	128 Jan 5	132½ Sept 23	132½	133
Do., do., registered	....	.. ....	110½ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	109 Sep 16	105½ May 10	109 Sept 23	108½	..
Do., do., registered	....	.. ....	108¾ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101½ Aug 10	94½ Jan 10	100¾ Sept 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jun 23	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	123	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132 Jun 11	118½ Apr 19	126 Sep 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½ Sep 22	107 Apr 20	112⅜ Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½ Aug 18	105½ Apr 12	110½ Sept 7	111	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	113 Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	....	.. ....	100⅝ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½ Aug 18	92 Apr 29	98¾ Sept 22	97½	98
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½ May 17	100 Jan 17	105 July 22	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	98¾ Sep 23	92 Jan 4	98¾ Sept 23	98	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st. W. & N. 7s, 1903	....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112 Sep 14	107¼ May 25	112 Sep 14	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110 Jul 1	105 May 11	109½ Sept 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	84 Sep 24	76¾ Apr 21	84 Sept 24	82	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	.. ....	114 No 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127 Feb 26	127 Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st g'd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71 Jan 3	55¼ Apr 26	68¾ Sept 24	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	....	.. ....	108¼ No 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	101¾ Sep 20	96½ Jan 3	101¾ Sept 22	100	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109¼ Aug 19	100¾ Jan 4	108½ Sept 23	108	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½ Aug 10	106⅜ May 20	110½ Aug 10	110	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102⅜ Sep 20	92¼ Jan 3	102⅜ Sept 20	102	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	88 Sep 16	81¼ Jul 25	87¾ Sept 20	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110½ Jun 28	105½ Jan 3	109¾ Sept 23	109	..
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98¾ Aug 24	87 Apr 28	97¾ Sept 24	97½	98
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Sep 8	96 Jan 19	100 Sep 9	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	....	.. ....	112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	....	.. ....	113 De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jun 13	105½ Jul 14	106¼ Aug 2	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 10	112½ Feb 28	115 Sept 22	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	113¾ Aug 27	107 Apr 16	113 Sept 23	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123 Jun 6	118 Apr 23	121 Sept 16	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛ Feb 18	112 Apr 28	115¼ Aug 24	116	117
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼ Jun 24	118 Apr 16	122½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	....	.. ....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105 Feb 19	95 May 3	104 Sept 14	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108 Jul 21	100 Mar 24	108 Sept 6	..	108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107 Jun 8	102 Apr 14	107 June 8	..	108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	90 Aug 23	87¾ Jul 29	90 Aug 25	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 11	110¼ Apr 22	113½ Aug 25	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	105 Sep 17	103 Jul 19	105 Sept 22	105	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¾ Aug 16	109 May 18	112¾ Aug 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110 Jul 22	105½ Apr 14	110 July 22	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	....	.. ....	103 Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½ Feb 14	105½ Sep 13	105½ Sept 13	..	106¼
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	107½ Aug 5	96½ Mar 12	106¼ Sept 23	106	106⅝
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	50¾ Aug 24	28 Jan 4	45 Sept 24	44½	45
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124 Feb 21	117¼ Apr 26	122¼ June 20	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Jun 13	102¼ Jan 3	104 Sept 23	..	105
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Aug 19	102¾ Jan 3	105 Aug 19	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82¾ Feb 23	78 May 26	70 Sept 21	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	79 Sep 23	69½ Mar 22	79 Sept 23	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	85¼ Apr 4	90 Sept

Monday, Sept. 26.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
New Central Coal Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Boston and Albany Railroad—Annual meeting.
Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company—Books close.
Fitchburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Books open.

Friday, Sept. 30.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Electric Light Company—Books close.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books close.
Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Fernwood Park Land and Improvement Company—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Lynn and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power Company—Books close.
Philadelphia Company—Books close.
Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on common stock.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.
Wellesley and Boston Street Railway—Extra dividend payable.

Saturday, Oct. 1.

American Caramel Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Books open.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Capital Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Chapman Valve Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Dan. Talmage's Sons' Company—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Inter-State Consolidated, North Attleborough, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lynn and Boston Street Railway—Books open.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Books open.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
Newton and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Newtonville and Watertown Street Railway—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
North Shore Traction—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Providence Gas Company—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Books close.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Typewriter Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
United Traction and Electric Company of Jersey—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Wellesley and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway of Boston—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 51½@52 per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 52@52½. American dollars were quoted at 47½@48.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 229,818 ounces of silver bullion.

The latest quotations [illegible] not listed on the Stock Exchanges. These quotations are from reports to The New York Times by members of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is collected from all persons interested. ADDRESS FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue [illegible] m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue [illegible] m. 5s	107	...
Atlantic Avenue [illegible] p. 5s	95	...
Bleecker St. & F[illegible] ry stock	34	...
Bleecker St. & F[illegible] ry 1st 7s	108	105
Broadway & Se[illegible] th Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Se[illegible] th Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Se[illegible] th Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surf[illegible] 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surf[illegible] 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath [illegible] W. E. 5s	86	88
Brooklyn City R[illegible] 1st m. 5s	115	116
Brooklyn City R[illegible] road	214	216
B'klyn City & N[illegible] town stock	210	...
B'klyn City & N[illegible] town 1st 6s	115	117
Brooklyn El., w[illegible] n issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf. [illegible] hen issued	59	60½
B'klyn, Queens [illegible] & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown [illegible] 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street R[illegible] way stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street R[illegible] 1st consols	112¾	114
Central Cross-T[illegible] n	255	...
Central Cross-T[illegible] n 1st 6s	119	...
Central Park, N[illegible] & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N[illegible] & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & [illegible] th Street	100	105
Christopher & T[illegible] th Street 1st	101	103½
Citizens' Ry. (I[illegible] anapolis) 5s	76½	78
Cleveland City [illegible] ailway	70	74
Cleveland Cable [illegible] st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electr[illegible] Railway	74	78
Cleveland Elec[illegible] con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & [illegible] rook. stock	235	...
Coney Island & [illegible] B'lyn 1st 5s	103	...
C. I. & B'lyn 5 [illegible] r cent. certs	103	...
Columbus (Ohio [illegible] stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio [illegible] ons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross[illegible] own 1st 5s	100	102
D. D., E. B'way [illegible] & E. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way [illegible] B. 1st 5s	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & [illegible] 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue [illegible]	350	...
Eighth Avenue [illegible] p. c. scrip	108	...
42d St. & Grand [illegible] reet	380	400
42d St., Man. & [illegible] Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & [illegible] N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & [illegible] Nich. Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County E[illegible] vated	5	5¾
Kings County E[illegible] omes	9¼	10½
Louisville St. R[illegible] com	34	39
Louisville St. R[illegible] pref	96	100
Nassau Elec. R[illegible] 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans T[illegible] tion com	1	2
New Orleans T[illegible] tion pf	6	8
New Orleans T[illegible] tion notes	...	75
North Shore T[illegible] tion com	10½	13
North Shore T[illegible] tion pf	75	78
Ninth Avenue [illegible]	183	190
Providence & P[illegible] tucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry. [illegible]	15	20
Rochester Ry. [illegible] 5s	95	100
Second Avenue [illegible] tock	170	180
Second Avenue [illegible] m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue [illegible] nsol. 5s	134½	136
Scranton Tract[illegible]	11	12
Sixth Avenue [illegible] R. stock	200	210
South Ferry R[illegible] 5s	107	113
S. I. Rapid Tr[illegible] it 1st 6s	107	...
S. I. Rapid Tr[illegible] it 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. [illegible] 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue R[illegible] road	170	175
Twenty-third S[illegible] eet	310	...
Twenty-third S[illegible] eet deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. T[illegible] ansit Co. com	29	30
Twin City R. T[illegible] ansit Co. pf	90	100
Union Railway [illegible]	175	190
Union Railway [illegible] st 5s	113	114
West Chicago [illegible] reet	94	94½
West End (Bo[illegible] on)	85¼	85¾
West End (Bo[illegible] on) pf	105	106
Worcester Tra[illegible] on common	14½	16½
Worcester Tra[illegible] on pf	96	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry [illegible] stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry [illegible] 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan [illegible] rry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. [illegible] erry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. [illegible] erry stock	70	72
Union Ferry [illegible]	36½	37¼
Union Ferry [illegible] ds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Sur[illegible]	160	175
Atlantic [illegible]	137½	...
Bond & Mort[illegible] uar. Co	192	...
Brooklyn [illegible]	375	400
Central [illegible]	1375	...
Colonial [illegible]	208	...
Continental [illegible]	190	...
Farmers' Loa[illegible] & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue [illegible]	325	350
Franklin [illegible]	225	235
German-Ameri[illegible] an R. E.	...	80
Guaranty [illegible]	425	...
Hamilton [illegible]	230	240
Kings County [illegible]	285	...
Knickerbocker [illegible]	280	...
Lawyers' Sur[illegible]	100	105
Lawyers' Tit[illegible] Ins.	150	156
Long Island [illegible] an & Trust	225	...
Manhattan [illegible]	165	...
Manufacturers [illegible] Brooklyn	235	...
Mercantile [illegible]	400	...
Metropolitan [illegible]	390	...
Nassau [illegible]	150	...
National Sur[illegible]	...	202
N. Y. Securit[illegible] & Trust	400	...
N. Y. Life In[illegible] & Trust	1200	...
People's [illegible]	...	256
Produce Exc[illegible] ange	207	210
Real Estate [illegible] ust Co.	200	...
Standard [illegible]	110	...
State [illegible]	190	205
Title Guaran[illegible] e & Trust	285	...
Union [illegible]	1040	...
U. S. Mortg[illegible] e & Trust	292½	...
United States [illegible]	1190	...
Washington [illegible]	235	...

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwea[illegible]	165	165
Continental [illegible]	440	...
Citizens' [illegible]	110	115
Eagle [illegible]	235	245
Empire City [illegible]	90	96
Farragut [illegible]	...	100
German-Am[illegible] can	450	490
Germania [illegible]	250	260
Greenwich [illegible]	160	170
Hamilton [illegible]	105	110
Hanover [illegible]	160	...
Home [illegible]	195	200
Kings Coun[illegible]	170	180
Nassau, Br[illegible] lyn	150	...
New York [illegible]	108	115
Niagara [illegible]	160	165
North Rive[illegible]	125	...
Pacific [illegible]	150	170
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	175
Peter Cooper	110	120
Rutgers	110	118
Stuyvesant	74	78
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	...
Williamsburg City	370	...

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	252	...
American Exchange	170	...
Astor Place	220	...
Bowery	...	205
Broadway	220	230
Butchers & Drovers	67½	77½
Central	165	175
Chase	275	...
Chatham	200	210
Chemical	3700	3800
Citizens'	125	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	140	...
Columbia	...	155
Commerce	206	206
Continental	128	190
Corn Exchange	275	285
East River	130	...
Eleventh Ward	225	...
Fifth Avenue	2300	...
Fifth National	225	...
First National	2750	...
First Nat. of States Island	120	160
Fourth National	170	180
Fourteenth Street	...	165

Gas Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gallatin	310	325
Gansevoort	...	100
Garfield	1000	...
German-American	112	117
Germania	350	...
German Exchange	285	...
Greenwich	165	...
Hamilton	105	...
Hanover	395	...
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	...	145
Hudson River	140	...
Importers & Traders'	480	490
Irving	147½	...
Leather Manufacturers'	175	185
Liberty	150	...
Lincoln	750	...
Manhattan	205	225
Market & Fulton	215	230
Mechanics'	170	178
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	175
Merchants' Exchange	117	...
Merchants'	148	152
Metropolis	...	400
Mount Morris	100	...
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	...
National Union	225	...
New Amsterdam	250	...
New York	294	297
New York County	1200	...
New York National Exchange	75	90
Nineteenth Ward	...	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	...
Oriental	140	...
Pacific	180	185
Park	338	350
People's	200	...
Phenix	89	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	115	118
Republic	155	...
Riverside	100	...
Seaboard	176	...
Second National	450	...
Seventh National	125	...
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	...
State of New York	105	...
Tradesmen's	...	93
Twelfth Ward	125	...
Twenty-third Ward	100	...
Union Square	175	...
Western	140	...
West Side	275	...
Yorkville	185	...

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus	200	...
Columbus & Xenia	200	...
Delaware & Round Brook	160	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	...
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	130	...
Gold & Stock Tel. Co	112	115
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	104	...
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	165	...
Mahoning Coal	100	...
Mahoning Coal pf	106	...
Naugatuck	245¼	...
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	123	...
Norwich & Worcester pf	200	...
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	...
Pacific & Atlantic Tel	70	...
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	...
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	...
Pitts., McK. & Yough	137	139
Providence & Worcester	200	...
Rome & Clinton	125	...
Troy & Greenbush	140	...
Utica & Black River	160	...
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co	256	259
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	...

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	39	40
American Brake	89	92
American Caramel	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf	...	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	50	53
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	130	135
American Graphophone pf	140	145
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	...
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf	...	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W. pf	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf	53½	...
Celluloid Company	76	80
Central & South Amer. Tel	100	110
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	...
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf	90	95
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com	...	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf	40	...
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg	70	74
Diamond Match Company	136½	139½
Electro-Pneumatic, ex pd	1	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel	68	73
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Erie & Western Trans	...	80
Electric Vehicle	10	15
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Federal Steel Company	28¾	29¼
Federal Steel Company pf	60¾	60¾
Glucose Sugar Refining com	87	87½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf	105¾	106½
Gorham Mfg. Co., com	...	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	114	120
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	87½	89½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	5	8
Hoboken Land & I[illegible]	100	...
Hoboken Land & [illegible]	106	108
Hudson River [illegible]	69	78
International Paper Co	108½	110¼
Iron Steamboat [illegible]	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 8s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com	45	...
J. B. Stetson pf	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com	...	22
Journey & Burnham pf	67½	72½
Lanston Monotype	75	85
Lorillard pf	119½	120½
Madison Square Garden stock	...	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com	12	20
Mechanical Rubber pf	35	45
Mergenthaler Linotype	183	186
Michigan Pen. Car com	10	11½
Mich. Pen. Car pf	57	62
Mosler Safe Co. pf	...	100
National Saw pf	...	25
National Casket Co	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp	50	...
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151½
Nicaragua Consstruction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	...
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2½	3
Pratt & Whitney com	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	...
Procter & Gamble pf	180	185
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	...	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102	...
Simmons Hardware com	107½	110
Simmons Hardware pf	116	130
Singer Mfg. Co	405	425
Standard Distilling	22¾	22¾
Standard Distilling pf	70	71
Standard Oil	412	413
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	...
Swift & Co.	101	104
Swift & Co. 1st pf	106	...
Texas & Pacific Coal	60	65
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	...
Trenton Potteries com	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Trow Directory	35	45
Union Switch & Signal	70	73
Union Switch & Signal pf	112	114
Union Typewriter com	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
U. S. Glass common	24½	25½
U. S. Glass pf	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	165	168
Westinghouse Air Brake	315	325
Worthington Pump	27	35
Worthington Pump pf	95	...

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	64	64½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	111
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i	95½	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Central (N. Y.)	175	...
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	...	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & P. 1st 6s	103½	104½
Chi. P. Gas. & C. 1st 6s	117	119
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	...	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	100	102
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102¾
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	73½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	105
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	53	57
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	76
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101½
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	28	29
New Amsterdam pf	68	69
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100	100¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	89
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

SEPT

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.65	.65	.62	.62	1,650
Phoenix	.15	.15	.14	.14	400
Total sales					2,550

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.65	.81	.65	.70	900
Belmont	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Best & Belcher	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
Challar	.15	.18	.15	.18	300
Chrysolite	.15	.16	.15	.16	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.80	.74	.80	1,200
Consol. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Cr. & Crip. Cr.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,800
Crip. Cr. Con.	.11	.12	.10	.10	1,600
Horn Silver	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	150
Iron Silver	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Mexican	.28	.28	.28	.28	100
Mollie Gibson	.22	.24	.22	.24	800
Mount Rosa	.19	.19	.19	.19	400
Ophir	.52	.55	.52	.55	700
Phoenix	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Pharmacist	.08	.10	.08	.09	5,000
Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Potosi	.25	.25	.24	.24	700
Sierra Nevada	.85	.85	.85	.85	500
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	400
Yellow Jacket	.25	.25	.25	.25	300
Total sales					16,700

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.04¼	.04¾	.03⅝	.03⅝	34,500
Am. Flag	.07	.07	.06⅝	.06¾	1,100
Anaconda	.65	.81	.67	.70	3,750
Anchoria	.82	.83	.82	.82½	2,600
Can. Ball	.005½	.006¾	.005½	.006¼	12,000
C. & C.					
Cr. Con.	.10	.10	.08¾	.09¾	13,000
Cop. Rock	.002	.002	.002	.002	1,000
Elkton	1.19	1.22	1.18	1.21¼	3,460
Garfield C.	.11	.13¾	.11	.13	16,000
Gold. Fl'ce	.27	.32	.26	.32	4,100
Gold Mag't	.003	.003	.003	.003	5,000
Isabella	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½	700
Jefferson	.07	.07½	.07	.07¼	12,300
Justine	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02½	400
Lillie	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.06¼	3,400
Mol. G'son	.22	.24½	.21	.24	9,710
Mt. Rosa	.19	.20	.18	.18¼	6,700
Old Gold	.005½	.006¾	.005½	.006	43,000
Pilgrim	.004	.004	.004	.004	3,000
Portland	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	100
Rocky Mt.	.12	.18	.10¼	.15¼	12,700
Sentinel	.006⅞	.006⅞	.003¼	.004¼	358,000
Unique	.22½	.23	.19½	.19½	4,800
Work	.09¼	.10	.09	.09¼	2,900
Total sales					554,500

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $4,012,475. The banks now hold $8,252,875 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $11,102,400, an increase in specie of $746,800, an increase in legal tenders of $437,100, a decrease in deposits of $11,314,300, and an increase in circulation of $507,400.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 24, '98.	Sept. 17, '98.	Sept. 25, '97.
Loans	$642,162,300	$653,264,700	$576,583,400
Specie	125,646,600	124,899,800	91,870,000
Legal tenders	53,794,600	53,357,500	80,465,900
Net deposits	709,753,300	712,067,600	625,350,900
Circulation	14,974,000	14,466,600	15,469,400

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 24, '98.	Sept. 17, '98.	Sept. 25, '97.
Specie	$129,646,600	$128,840,800	$91,870,000
Legal tenders	53,794,600	53,357,500	80,465,900
Total reserve	$183,441,200	$182,257,300	$172,335,500
Reserve required against deposits	175,188,325	178,016,900	156,339,000
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$8,252,875	$4,240,400	$15,997,500

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,375	$45,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,300
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,622,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	27,688,450	55,665,850	29,827,050
Feb. 26	22,720,125	57,520,075	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,536,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,996,575	17,065,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,975	46,986,900	18,128,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,000	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,025	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,875	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,220,675
June 4	52,240,700	47,520,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,341,100	47,691,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,050	19,016,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,018,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,261,375	22,237,375
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	48,012,600	47,381,575	18,489,550
July 30	41,994,475	45,729,150	17,172,600
Aug. 6	39,380,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,382,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,838,200
Sept. 3	14,981,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,070,775	26,668,825	8,757,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025

The following shows the amounts of reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$8,252,875	1893	$17,609,950
1897	15,997,500	1892	5,061,075
1896	14,216,025	1891	4,068,125
1895	22,286,175	1890	14,076,400
1894	39,974,675	1889	935,750

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$6,704,044
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	6,898,722
From Jan. 1, 1898	311,752,275
From Jan. 1, 1897	372,159,705

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1898	$6,474,430
Week ended Sept. 21, 1897	8,549,010
From Jan. 1, 1898	280,253,919
From Jan. 1, 1897	288,355,029

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$2,215,063
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	55,134
From Jan. 1, 1898	79,561,238
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,253,286

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$213,917
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	30,915
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,864,867
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,687,017

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$25,463,072

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$2,001,145
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	19,219
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,696,501

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$38,370
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	80,242
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,846,960
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,101,257

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$1,026,486
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	913,206
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,640,745
From Jan. 1, 1897	34,345,503

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$988,116
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	826,963
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,793,785
From Jan. 1, 1897	32,244,246

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$2,233,432
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	141,376
From Jan. 1, 1898	81,248,558
From Jan. 1, 1897	6,324,902

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$1,240,463
Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	923,120
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,505,612
From Jan. 1, 1897	64,033,426

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	1,013,029
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,842,746

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 24, 1897	811,744
From Jan. 1, 1897	61,708,518

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £345,935 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.31, became 50.82 per cent. The account was affected by the following movements of France, £60,000 sovereigns and £60,000 of silver.

Paris exchange rates [illegible]

$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@4.81 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 39 15-16@40.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Sc@12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 24	$814,707,560	$50,021,205
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	825,564,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,503
Aug. 13	778,612,691	46,769,231
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,986
July 30	844,528,236	39,373,795
July 23	630,290,418	46,140,422
July 16	720,893,050	47,160,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,803,022	62,969,970
June 25	655,280,807	43,167,523
June 18	765,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,574,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,738,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,024	42,742,666
April 30	831,053,500	41,328,796
April 23	628,188,259	35,003,111
April 16	630,047,708	35,534,274
April 9	825,826,308	38,359,226
April 2	782,661,674	36,389,842
March 26	611,838,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,875,805	48,968,533
March 12	732,221,316	38,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
Feb. 26	905,511,568	41,539,433
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,390
Feb. 12	725,189,643	37,429,784
Feb. 5	928,210,038	54,219,451
Jan. 29	826,618,146	51,678,224
Jan. 22	852,627,085	48,081,532
Jan. 15	891,467,281	46,966,037
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	42,870,369

*Five days.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 24, total transactions reached 2,973,518 shares of stock, and $[illegible] bonds, with $[illegible] Government bonds, $[illegible] State bonds.

In de[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week, or where no sale has occurred this year. The last recorded transaction is given.

Bid.	Ask.	Week's Closing. Sept. 24.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	220		Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	July	1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186 Feb. 3, 1898
			American Bank Note		June 30,	1898	1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
115	130		American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1898	5		Mar.			125 Sept. 16, 1897
		40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	May 16,	1898	1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40 Sept. 12, 1898
11	12		Ann Arbor	3,250,000				15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	11 Sept. 9, 1898
103	108		Boston Air Line pf	1,425,000	July	1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105 Mar. 9, 1898
			Brooklyn Elevated certificates	13,283,600				28	Aug. 23	27½	Aug. 17	28 Aug. 23, 1898
		33	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000				34	Sept. 7	28	Mar. 12	32 Sept. 14, 1898
72½	73		Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 3	72½ Sept. 14, 1898
80			Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74 Aug. 13, 1898
			Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1,	1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70 Jan. 25, 1898
			Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000								103¾ Oct. 13, 1897
170			Chicago & Alton pf	3,420,500	June 1,	1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166 Mar. 24, 1898
70	73		Chicago Great Western deb	13,369,000	July,	1898	2	73½	Sept. 2	*71	Aug. 4	73½ Sept. 2, 1898
175½			Chi. & Northwest. pf	22,336,600	July 6,	1898	1¾	*177	Sept. 14	163	Jan. 3	*173½ Sept. 15, 1898
			Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	4					102½ May 22, 1897
			Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1,	1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120 June 4, 1898
			Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20,	1898	1½	90½	Aug. 16	77½	Mar. 9	*90 Aug. 19, 1898
169			Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Sept. 1,	1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172 Aug. 11, 1898
			Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000				⅞	Jan. 28	¾	Apr. 7	¾ Aug. 17, 1898
1	8		Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000				2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅜ June 6, 1898
2			Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1897	4	75	Aug. 19	65	Aug. 8	75 Aug. 19, 1898
22			Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2,	1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23 Aug. 18, 1898
6¾			Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000				7	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	6¼ Sept. 16, 1898
165			Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1898	1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180 July 15, 1898
46			Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1898	2	*46	June 27	40	May 17	*41 Aug. 26, 1898
			Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	976,525	July 15,	1898	1½	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½ May 24, 1898
80			Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 2,	1898	6					*70 Dec. 31, 1897
			Detroit Gas	1,645,700				67	Sept. 16	45	Apr. 20	67 Sept. 16, 1898
			Eastern Elevator	1,000,000				68	Mar. 11	*37	July 23	*37 July 23, 1898
			Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15,	1898	1¼	*125	Aug. 19	*102½	Apr. 1	*124¾ Aug. 31, 1898
350			Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July	1898	3½	*350	July 20	*355	June 16	*350 Aug. 5, 1898
			Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16,	1898	1					75 Oct. 14, 1897
			Flint & Pere Marquette	3,238,200				15	Aug. 22	*9½	Apr. 15	14½ Aug. 26, 1898
			Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15,	1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	40¼ Aug. 23, 1898
			Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23 Aug. 25, 1898
12¾			Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100				16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15½ Aug. 23, 1898
			General Electric pf	4,252,000	July 1,	1893	3½					70 Mar. 22, 1898
			Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July	1898	1½					*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
30			Green Bay & Western	2,500,000				*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30 Aug. 6, 1898
91	9		H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,800,300	Aug. 1,	1898	1½					*94½ Dec. 30, 1897
			H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,370,600	Aug. 1,	1898	1½					*94 Dec. 11, 1897
			Harlem	8,646,050	July 1,	1898	2	*350	July 19	*320	Jan. 5	*350 Sept. 10, 1898
52			Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25,	1898	50c.	*57	Sept. 8	43	Apr. 2	*57 Sept. 8, 1898
94	9		Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	July,	1898	2	97½	Aug. 23	*94	Feb. 2	97½ Aug. 23, 1898
		6½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000				6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6¾ Aug. 8, 1898
			Keely Motor									4½ Mar. 9, 1897
4			Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000				5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4¾ Aug. 23, 1898
13½	1		Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	Jan. 15,	1895	90c.	24½	Feb. 10	15	Apr. 16	16 Sept. 2, 1898
29			Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30 July 11, 1898
3	1		Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000				4½	Aug. 10	1	May 10	4½ Aug. 10, 1898
			Lake Shore certificates					190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188 July 7, 1898
2			Manhattan Beach	5,000,000				5½	Jan. 24	2	Aug. 31	2 Aug. 31, 1898
45			Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1,	1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½ Aug. 15, 1898
			Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1898	5	*153	May 31	*140	May 31	*152 May 31, 1898
		½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼ June 7, 1898
			Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1,	1893	2					14 Sept. 9, 1897
26			Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000				30¾	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	27 Sept. 8, 1898
58½			Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	4,000,000	July 15,	1898	1½	63	June 8	46	Mar. 26	*60 Sept. 15, 1898
6			Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000				7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½ Mar. 11, 1898
20			Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000								10 Dec. 2, 1897
175			Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July,	1898	3½	175	Sept. 8	*167½	Jan. 4	175 Sept. 12, 1898
			Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60 June 1, 1898
5			National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000				9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8 Aug. 26, 1898
73			National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May	1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 23	73 Aug. 11, 1898
20			National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	January,	1893	6	30	Jan. 27	15	Mar. 23	15 Aug. 11, 1898
40			New Central Coal	1,000,000				43	Sept. 13	41	Aug. 4	43 Sept. 15, 1898
67			N. Y., Chi., & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76 Aug. 9, 1898
24			N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000				40¼	Jan. 29	23	Mar. 25	24½ Sept. 7, 1898
			New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11,	1898	5					*350 Nov. 16, 1897
190	1		N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	50,534,500	June 30,	1898	2	185⅞	Aug. 22	*178¼	Jan. 7	*190 Sept. 16, 1898
			New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1898	2½					*124 Jan. 28, 1897
14		½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000				17	Feb. 7	11¼	Apr. 21	*14 Sept. 16, 1898
			Omaha & St. Louis	621,000				7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7 Mar. 5, 1898
4			Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1,	1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3⅞ July 30, 1898
			Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1896	2					*95 Sept. 22, 1897
330			Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1,	1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325 Mar. 23, 1898
1¼		⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				2¼	May 23	⅞	Jan. 7	1½ Aug. 26, 1898
4			Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 28	5⅛ Aug. 15, 1898
			P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116 July 27, 1898
173			Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,285	July 5,	1898	1¾	*175	Sept. 8	*168	Feb. 25	*175 Sept. 9, 1898
6			Quicksilver pf	4,201,600		1891	4½	7	Aug. 22	6	June 2	6 Sept. 6, 1898
183			Rens. & Saratoga	4,000,000	July,	1898	4	*185½	July	*182	Jan. 26	*184 Aug. 17, 1898
			Rio Grande Western	10,000,000				32	Aug. 23	*21¼	Jan. 11	29½ Sept. 6, 1898
			Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1,	1898	1¾	69¼	Aug. 27	50¼	Mar. 15	*67½ Sept. 14, 1898
			Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15,	1898	1¼	*125	Aug. 31	*116½	Mar. 26	124½ Sept. 13, 1898
124			St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,600,000				78	Mar. 7	*74	Apr. 20	*90½ Sept. 13, 1898
½	1		St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,703,123	Sept. 1,	1898	4½	*90½	Sept. 2	78	Apr. 20	*90½ Sept. 2, 1898
87			Silver Pullion certificates					60⅝	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅝ Sept. 8, 1898
2½	3		Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1898	2½					105 July 19, 1897
			Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1,	1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143¾	Jan. 21	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
			Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1,	1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
			Southern & Atlantic Tel	534,525	April,	1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100 Feb. 17, 1898
			Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	1,000,000	July 15,	1893	4	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*80 Aug. 24, 1898
			Texas Central	2,640,400								10 July 13, 1897
			Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1898	3					*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
			Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,703,000	July 25,	1896	1½	45	Sept. 8	*27	Aug. 26	45 Sept. 8, 1898
			Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April,	1898	1¾					*95 Dec. 23, 1897
			Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1,	1898	1					94 July 13, 1897
			United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July,	1898	2½					*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
			Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March,	1898	3½					165 Oct. 20, 1897
			Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July,	1898	3½					167 Aug. 24, 1897
			Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1898	2	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86 Jan. 17, 1898
			Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23,	1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8 Apr. 18, 1898
			Wisconsin Central	12,000,000				3⅝	Jan. 17	1¼	Sept. 8	2 Sept. 27, 1898

*Sale of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 25, '97.	Sept. 24, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	3,323,148	2,073,518	Dec. 1,249,630
Banks	69	10	Dec. 59
Mining	900	2,050	Inc. 1,150

BONDS.

	Sept. 25, '97.	Sept. 24, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	$14,174,200	$8,942,900	Dec. $5,231,300
State	8,500	36,000	Inc. 27,500
Government	132,300	594,200	Inc. 461,900

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Evans. & T. H.	3¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	2	Ev. & T. H. pf	3
Am. S. & W. pf	1½	Gen. Elec., (new)	6¾
Brook. Union Gas	3	Gen. Elec., (old)	2¾
Brook. R. T.	3⅝	Long Island	4
Central Pacific	2	Manhattan	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. Midland pf	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf	2	Ore. Short Line	3¾
Am. Tobacco	3½	Pacific Coast 1st pf	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf	1¾	Pullman Car	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Great Northern pf	2½	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Hawaiian Sugar	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Illinois Central	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	2

SEPT

1898

High Grade Investment S...

...Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private In...

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

...LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICA...

41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Days.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	...	3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	...	7	Sep. 24
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	...	6	Oct. 1
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Oct. 1	...	5	Oct. 1
Charters	5	Oct. 1	...	...	...
Chi. & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	...	14	Sep. 19
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 21	...	28	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	1¾	Oct. 21	...	28	Oct. 3
Chicago & Northwest pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	...	27	Sep. 29
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	...	30	Oct. 10
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf., A. and B. (quarter)	1	Oct. 4	...	30	Oct. 5
Cleve., C. C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	...	30	Oct. 6
Dayton & Michigan (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 5
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 5
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	*2	Oct. 15	...	30	Oct. 16
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	...	16	Oct. 3
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	...	15	Oct. 6
New York & Harlem (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	15	Oct. 6
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 3	...	15	Oct. 6
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	...	17	Oct. 1
Norfolk & Southeastern (quarter)	1	Oct. 25	...	30	Oct. 11
Pitts., Wheel. & Kentucky	3	Oct. 1	...	...	...
Pitts., Wheel. & Kentucky (extra)	3	Oct. 1	...	...	...
Rio Grande Western	†2	Sep. 30	...	30	Oct. 1
Sunbury & Lewistown	4	Oct. 1	...	19	Oct. 1
Union Pacific pf.	1½	Oct. 31	...	19	Nov. 1
Utica & Black River	3½	Sep. 30	...	...	...

*And 2 per cent. payable April 15, 1899. †Payable in preferred stock at par.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Capital Trac., Washington, (quarter)	¾	Oct. 1	...	16	Oct. 1
Chicago City Railway	3	Sep. 30	...	16	Sep. 21
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	Oct. 4	...	24	Oct. 5
Inter-State Consol., N. A. Mass., (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	...	27	Oct. 1
Lynn & Boston	4	Sep. 30	...	21	Oct. 1
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	...	31	Sep. 12
Newton & Boston	1¼	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 1
Newtonville & Watertown	1	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 3
North Shore Traction pf.	3	Oct. 1	...	13	Oct. 18
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 1
United Traction & Electric of J. C.	¾	Oct. 1	...	21	Oct. 4
Wellesley & Boston (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 2
Wellesley & Boston (extra)	2	Sep. 30	...	20	Oct. 3
West End, Boston	3½	Oct. 1	...	17	Oct. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Oct. 1	...	21	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 1	...	21	Oct. 1
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Sep. 30	...	21	Oct. 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	...	21	Oct. 1

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

Brooklyn Trust, Brook., (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	...	21	Oct. 3
Continental (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 10	...	1	Oct. 11
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	22	Oct. 1
Long Island Loan & Trust (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	24	Oct. 3
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	23	Oct. 1
Mercantile (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	...	24	Oct. 1
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	...	24	Oct. 1
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	23	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone	3	Oct. 15	...	30	Oct. 17
American Caramel (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	...	...
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	...	1	Oct. 16
American Sug. Refining (quarter)	3	Oct. 3	...	14	Oct. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	...	14	Oct. 4
Bliss (E. W.) Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	28	Oct. 1
Bliss (E. W.) Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	28	Oct. 1
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	...	30	Oct. 16
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Sep. 30	...	8	Sep. 30
Cambria Iron	2	Oct. 1	...	...	...
Chapman Valve Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	...	28	Oct. 3
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	...	15	Oct. 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 3
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	30	Oct. 3
Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	...	30	Oct. 15
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	Oct. 1	...	26	Oct. 1
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Sep. 26	...	20	Sep. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Sep. 26	...	20	Sep. 26
International Paper pf.	1¼	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sep. 30	...	17	Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Sep. 30	...	17	Oct. 1
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	2	Sep. 30	...	24	Oct. 5
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	...	15	Oct. 17
New Central Coal (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 3	...	27	Oct. 4
Pacific Coast	1¾	Oct. 5	...	23	Oct. 13
Pacific Construction 2d pf.	3	Oct. 5	...	23	Oct. 13
Penn. Mfg., L. & Power	50c	Oct. 15	...	30	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Company (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	...	30	Oct. 10
P. Lorillard pref. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	20	Oct. 1
Providence Gas	$1	Oct. 1	...	29	Oct. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 13	...	19	Oct. 14
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	...	1	Oct. 20
Union Ferry (quarter)	¾	Oct. 1	...	21	Oct. 5
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	Oct. 1	...	23	Oct. 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Oct. 1	...	23	Oct. 1
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	...	30	Oct. 6
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	...	26	Oct. 1
United States Projectile (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	...	28	Oct. 3
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	...	15	Oct. 3
West. Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	...	20	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	...	30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Oct. 10	...	30	Oct. 10
Westinghouse E. & M. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	...	28	Oct. 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Great Southern	.....	.....	t. 5	Annual
Boston & Albany	.....	.....	p. 28	Annual
Central Park, N. & E. River R. R.	.....	.....	t. 18	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sep. 19	Oct. 19	t. 18	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sep. 30	Nov. 2	v. 2	Annual
C., C., C. & St. L.	Oct. 3	Oct. 27	t. 26	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute	Sep. 27	Oct. 18	t. 17	Annual
Fernwood Park Land & Imp. Co.	Sep. 28	Sep. 30	p. 29	Annual
Fitchburg	.....	.....	p. 28	Annual
Forty-second & Grand St. F. R. R.	.....	.....	t. 4	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad	.....	.....	t. 4	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	.....	.....	t. 13	Special
Illinois Central	Sep. 12	Sep. 29	p. 28	Annual
J. Harper Bonnell Co.	.....	.....	t. 3	Annual
Lake Erie & Western	Sep. 3	Oct. 3	t. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	t. 5	Annual
Michigan Pen. Car	Sep. 24	Oct. 5	t. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	t. 4	Annual
New York Central	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	t. 5	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.	Sep. 16	Oct. 7	t. 6	Annual
North & East River Railway	.....	.....	t. 4	Annual
New York & Harlem	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	t. 5	Special
N. Y. & New Jersey Bridge Co.	.....	.....	t. 4	Annual
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 27	Sep. 29	p. 28	Annual
Norfolk & Western	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	t. 12	Annual
Northern Pacific	.....	.....	t. 4	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sep. 23	Oct. 13	t. 12	Annual
Reading	.....	.....	t. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 7	Oct. 21	t. 17	Annual
Rutgers Fire Insurance	.....	.....	t. 8	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth	Sep. 23	Oct. 14	t. 13	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	t. 4	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown	.....	.....	t. 4	Annual
Union Ferry	Sep. 21	Oct. 5	t. 4	Annual
Union Pacific	Sep. 10	Oct. 12	t. 11	Annual
Western Union Telegraph	Sep. 20	Oct. 17	t. 12	Annual

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The local market was about as dull and featureless to-day as it well could be. Many of the usually active leaders were not dealt in, while in others, such as Pennsylvania, Union Traction, and United Gas, only one price was made. Cambria Iron attracted some attention at the start, being sent up a point, but the later trading was flat. The close was steady at these prices:

Chos...	24½	25	Lehigh Valley	20¼	21¼
Choctaw pf.	41¼	41¼	Pennsylvania	58¼	58½
			Reading	9 1-16	9 3-16
			Reading 1st pf	23	23½
			Reading 2d pf	10¼	10 13-16
			Philadelphia Traction	90¾	91
			Union Traction	19¼	19¾
			W. N. Y. & Penn	5¾	5¾
			Consolidated Traction, B	limore	22	23¼
			Consolidated Traction, N	Jersey	50¼	53
			Electric Storage Battery	37¾	38
			Electric Storage Battery	44	44½
			Marsden	5¼	5¾
			Pennsylvania Manufactu	20¼	20¾
			United Gas	122	122½
			Welsbach Light	53	53

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Office, 74 Broadway, New York. Established 1875.

Specie Imported into District of New York Sept. 17 to 23 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Laughton	Pto. Cabello	$940
Laughton	La. Guayra	1,020
Laughton	Pto. Cabello	800
Fr. Willem III	Port au Prince	3,510
Fr. Willem II	Caracao	300
Fr. Willem III	Curacao	55
Navahoe	Imagua	125
Owenum	St. Michael's	917
Abydos	Curacao	1,108
Abydos	Curacao	1,410
American Silver Coin—		
Fr. Willem II	Curacao	8
Athos	Kingston	500
Fr. Willem III	Curacao	7
Abydos	Curacao	18
Umbria	Liverpool	1,047
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Fr. Willem II	Curacao	662
Laughton	La Guayra	243
Fr. Willem III	Curacao	33
Abydos	Curacao	1,636
Umbria	Liverpool	389,329
Kr. Friedrich	Southampton	693,313
Kr. Friedrich	Bremen	90,500
Normandie	Havre	358,980
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Fr. Willem II	Curacao	45
Athos	Kingston	1,450
Fr. Willem III	Curacao	76
Abydos	Curacao	88
New York	Mte. Christi	1,463
New York	San Domingo	568
Finance	Colon	2,650
Gold Bullion—		
Fr. Willem II	Port au Prince	400
Umbria	Liverpool	223,000
Kr. Friedrich	Southampton	72,988
Teutonic	Liverpool	437,940
Alleghany	Savanilla	980
Finance	Panama	8,342
Finance	Colon	5,490
Silver Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	12,791
Finance	Panama	14,760
Silver Ore—		
Macedonia	Vera Cruz	2,104
Total		$2,253,432

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Sept. 19 to 24 Inclusive.

Date. Sept.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
19	Trave	London	S. C.	$11,500
19	Trave	London	S. B.	131,902
20	Germanic	London	S. B.	227,168
21	Fuerst Bismarck	London	S. B.	97,740
21	Fuerst Bismarck	London	S. C. (Mex.)	11,800
21	Prins Willem III	Aux Cayes	G. C. (U. S.)	8,000
21	Orizaba	Havana	G. C. (Fr.)	197,187
23	Umbria	London	S. C. (S. A.)	2,400
23	Umbria	London	S. B.	341,332
24	Saratoga	Havana	G. C. (Span.)	8,750
Total				$1,036,859

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

16	Campania	London	S. B. $101,976
16	Campania	London	S. C. (Mex.) 113,000
Total			$1,249,835

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NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,199. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that the Mahdi's tomb has been destroyed by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. Advices from Cartagena state that the Colombian Government has decided to flatly decline to pay the Cerruti claim, to ask Italy for further arbitration, and if the decision should be against Colombia to resist Italy's demands to the last. The American Peace Commissioners arrived at Paris yesterday. Italy has sent a favorable though diplomatically worded reply to the Czar's invitation to be represented at a conference looking to universal peace.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Fanny Davenport, the actress, died last night at her Summer home, at Duxbury, Mass.

Senator Platt was admittedly in control of the Republican Convention situation at Saratoga last night, and Col. Roosevelt's nomination for Governor of New York was considered certain, although Gov. Black declared that he would continue the contest to the end. It is said that Col. Roosevelt's friends will offer no explanation concerning his tax affidavit, unless his eligibility should be attacked in the convention.

Page 2.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union and the Campaign Committee held meetings yesterday, but no important action was taken. The conference of independents in Albany empowered Chairman Fuller to name a committee to select a candidate for Governor.

Many delegates and representatives of Democratic Gubernatorial candidates are already assembled at Syracuse in anticipation of the coming convention. No prediction as to the nominee is ventured. It is said that the votes of Tammany Hall and Kings County delegates will be cast for the up-country candidate who develops greatest strength. It is considered that the indications point to a preservation of harmony.

Page 3.

Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster here, received orders yesterday to arrange for the removal of the remaining troops at Montauk Point.

James Twisby and Lindsley P. Holt, members of the Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) quarreled Sunday night over the ownership of a Spanish coin. Holt shot Twisby, who died yesterday morning.

The trial by court-martial of Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon for the alleged use of language unbecoming an officer of the navy and calculated to destroy the good order and discipline of the service began yesterday in Denver, Col. A motion to quash the charges was denied.

The capture of the insurgent steamer Abbey in the Philippines by an American warship has led to the decision by the Americans that the entire fleet of the rebels is liable to seizure, on the charge of piracy. American cruisers have been dispatched to capture the Filipinas, which is landing troops.

Thomas G. Shearman dellvered a strong address against expansion last night at the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and laid down a programme of government for the islands captured from Spain, which included for the Philippines a joint protectorate, a republic, a treaty with a rigid "most-favored-nation" clause, and independence for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Gen. Francis V. Greene and Señor Agoncilla, Vice President of Aguinaldo's revolutionary Government in the Philippines, arrived in Chicago yesterday on their way to Washington. Agoncilla talked freely of his mission, which is to appeal to the President for representation on the Peace Commission and for immediate independence for the islands. Gen. Greene expressed a high opinion of the Filipinos, both as men and fighters, and declared that they were superior in every way to the Cubans.

Page 4.

The exhumation of the ashes of Columbus took place in Havana Cathedral yesterday morning in the presence of the Spanish civil and military authorities.

The War Department yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. Brooke reporting that there was no lack of food for the troops in Puerto Rico, but that 2,500 men were on the sick list. Three more deaths have occurred.

The United States transport Yucatan arrived yesterday from Ponce and Santiago with 134 officers and privates and civilians. The vessel was not detained at Quarantine, as she had been at sea during the full period of yellow fever incubation.

Typhoid fever is spreading so rapidly in the Two Hundred and Third Regiment at Camp Meade that it has been decided to move the command away and isolate it. Only 350 men were fit for duty yesterday morning. Two deaths have occurred in the engineer company.

Details of the floating of the Maria Teresa show that Cervera's former flagship was blown off the rocks into deep water with dynamite and proceeded under her own steam to Guantanamo. Hobson hopes to raise the Cristobal Colon and return to New York on her.

The Navy Department is concerned as to the disposition that will be made of the Spanish naval properties in Cuba by the Military Commission. It is now believed that it will not be necessary to send a large army of occupation to the island, and that the movement of our troops will begin toward the end of October.

In reply to a letter written to the War Department over four weeks ago by Mrs. P. J. Walsh, 76 Edgecombe Avenue, asking for information concerning her son, Private W. J. Walsh of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, a letter was received Saturday from the Surgeon General's office saying that nothing was known of him. A few days after Mrs. Walsh's letter was sent young Walsh was found by his father at Montauk Point, suffering from fever, of which he has died, having been buried on Thursday.

The commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department held its first formal session in Washington yesterday. All the members were present. The proceedings were limited to the outlining of a general policy and the drawing up of letters of inquiry that are to be addressed to the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, the Surgeon General, and the Chief of the Ordnance Department, and are intended to bring out all the facts that can be given relative to the organization of the volunteer army.

Page 5.

Caliph, Miss Murphy, and the two baby hippopotami were placed in a single tank in Winter quarters in Central Park yesterday.

The officers of the steamship Pathan, which arrived yesterday from the Far East, told of perilous encounters with a typhoon and with coolie coal handlers.

The St. Louis Republic says that there has been a shrinkage of over $3,000,000 within ten days of the value of American Tobacco Company's common stock.

A working woman in Brooklyn drew her savings, $980, from the bank, intending to purchase some property. She dropped her pocketbook while going to church on Sunday.

Miss Emma Egel, President of the Lincoln (N. J.) Council, according to present plans, will manipulate the motor on the first car of the Brunswick Traction Company to pass through Lincoln.

Headlight II. won the Highweight Handicap and Satin Slipper the Flatland Stakes at Gravesend yesterday. The other winners were Ben Ronald, Mark Miles, George Keene, and Candle Black.

Three companies, B, D, and E, of the Seventh Regiment went to Creedmoor yesterday to qualify as marksmen. Col. Appleton and some of the staff officers also went and spent the day at the butts. Two hundred and forty-nine men qualified as marksmen.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 6; Philadelphia, 4. New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 5. Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Washington, 7; Baltimore, 5. Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 2.

The American Racing Cyclists' Union was formed yesterday as an opposition racing association to the League of American Wheelmen at a meeting held at Trenton, N. J. E. C. Bald was made Chairman of the new organization and F. E. Spooner Secretary. Another meeting will be held to-morrow evening in Philadelphia, when further steps will be taken to perfect the organization of the union.

Page 6.

The National conventions of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., from Oct. 13 to 20.

The issue of Aug. 24 of The Klondike Nugget reached this city yesterday replete with news from Dawson City and the gold district.

At the annual meeting of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia yesterday John B. Parsons was elected President and George D. Weidener Vice President.

The Bridgeport police officers have not yet succeeded in securing the arrest of Dr. Nancy Guilford in connection with Emma Gill's death. It is said they have cabled to Liverpool to have steamers from America watched.

One hundred and fifty miners who arrived at Port Townsend yesterday from the Klondike had little to show for their labors, and said they were thankful to have got out alive. They report 3,000 cases of typhoid fever at Dawson.

A Hebrew in Williamburg yesterday successfully pleaded for the discharge of a man who, it was alleged, had assaulted and nearly killed him a month ago. He refused to press the complaint because it was the Day of Atonement.

The rioting begun in front of the restaurant in Division Street on Sunday night was continued yesterday, and the police had a busy day of it. The crowd could not stand the sight of their co-religionists eating on the Day of Atonement.

The Day of Atonement was observed reverently yesterday by fasting and prayer among the devout Jews. The synagogues were thronged, business was suspended, and pious ones granted forgiveness to man as they hope to receive it from God.

The trial of Luke Usher, former President of the defunct First National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., began at Buffalo yesterday. He is charged with misapplying the bank's funds and misrepresenting facts as to the bank's affairs in his reports to the State Banking Department.

Frank H. Collier, the Chicago lawyer who arrived in New York early yesterday morning with the intention of having his skull trepanned to restore his reason, spent his first day in seeing the town. He made a visit to Police Headquarters, and entertained the police officials. He has letters from Chicago's Mayor and Chief of Police.

Page 9.

It transpired yesterday that Miss Laura Jean Libbey, the novelist, was married Sept. 21, to Van Mater Stillwell, a Brooklyn lawyer.

J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, the Sagamore, reached Glen Cove last evening with Mrs. William C. Whitney aboard. The invalid bore well the trip from Bar Harbor.

The date of the dinner to be given at the Lotos Club in honor of Col. John Hay has been left open to suit his convenience. Col. Hay and his family went to Washington yesterday.

Daniel Sully, an actor, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Romaine, in Jersey City, charged by Frank Gaylor with appropriating the title of a play, "Uncle Bob," written by his father, the late Charles Gaylor. Sully was held for the United States Grand Jury.

Page 14.

Ex-Mayor Gleason began suit yesterday to prevent the abandonment of the old Long Island City Hall by New York City officials.

Mrs. Albertina K. Price of Brooklyn has sued for a divorce, alleging that her husband's enthusiasm for foreign missionary work and her own unwillingness to accompany him abroad have led to quarrels and assaults upon her.

Otto T. Bannard was yesterday, by an order of United States Circuit Court Judge Shipman, appointed receiver for the New England Loan and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa, whose offices are in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building.

Chief of Police Devery received a letter from District Attorney Gardiner in regard to the action of Magistrate Crane in discharging liquor dealers arrested for selling liquor out of lawful hours. He promised his co-operation with the police.

Ada E. Lane yesterday secured in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a decree of absolute divorce from the Rev. John Lane, pastor of a Baptist Church in Larned, Kan. The co-respondent named was the clergyman's present wife, whom he married after securing a Missouri divorce.

A meeting of the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held to-day. The proposed change of motive power will be discussed. The Rapid Transit Board will meet next week. President Orr denied that the board had ever been approached by officials of the New York Central Railroad regarding a tunnel from Forty-second Street to City Hall.

Borough Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that every child in Manhattan and the Bronx desirous of entering the public schools had been provided for. The kindergartens have not been established yet, however. An announcement was made yesterday regarding the coming lecture courses.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.

COL. W. J. BRYAN ILL.

Has Malarial Fever and Will Be Unable to Leave Washington at Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Col. William Jennings Bryan of the Third Nebraska Regiment was unable to leave Washington today for Jacksonville. "I have a touch of malaria," he said this evening, "and my physician told me to-day that I would have to remain here for two or three days."

Col. Bryan was in bed, where he passed most of the day. His face was flushed with fever, and he remarked that he guessed he was a little tired out.

"I have been delaying my return to Jacksonville," he added, "for three or four days in the hope that I would feel better the next and be able to undertake the journey."

Col. Bryan expressed the reluctance with which he had admitted his illness. While he is disposed to look upon it as trifling, it is not at all improbable that he will have to remain in Washington longer than he has been calculating to enable the fever to run its course.

DEATH OF MISS G. E. BISHOP.

Daughter of the Late Famous Mind Reader Passes Away.

The following death notice appeared in several New England newspapers last week, with a request to Boston, California, and European papers to copy:

BISHOP.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 11, at Siasconset, Mass., the beautiful and accomplished Miss Georgiana Eleanor Bishop, in her 21st year, only child of the martyred mind reader, Sir Eminent Commander Washington Irving W. Bishop, thirty-second degree Mason, and his late wife, Mrs. Cora Schermerhorn Rich Bishop, and idolized granddaughter of Lady Lucas Langdon Nicholas, widow of Hon. N. C. Bishop of Nicholas Manor, City of Montpelier, Vt.

Miss Bishop's father, Washington Irving W. Bishop, created a great sensation in this city by public performances in mind reading that he gave, and he succeeded in finding several articles that were hidden while he was blindfolded. After his death an autopsy was made on his body and "Lady" Langdon charged Dr. Francis Ferguson, Dr. John Arthur Irwin, and Dr. Irwin H. Hance with causing his death by vivisection.

Dr. Irwin was the only one of the physicians who was tried, but the jury disagreed, and then the matter was dropped. "Lady" Lucas Langdon Nicholas is reported as being very sick, and her secretary wrote that she feared the aged woman would die.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

DREYFUS CASE REOPENED

The French Cabinet Decides in Favor of Revision Amid Cheers from Great Crowds.

TO THE COURT OF CASSATION

The Documents Will Be Opened and a Report Made as to the Validity of the First Trial.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this morning, all the Ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a revision of the trial of former Capt. Dreyfus, and the documents in the case will be sent to the Court of Cassation.

The crowds of people outside the Ministry of the Interior, where the Cabinet council was held, loudly cheered the Ministers, and there were shouts of "Vive Brisson!" "Vive la Revision!"

The Cabinet ordered the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, to lay before the Court of Cassation the petition of Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner of Devil's Island, for a revision of her husband's case. The court, therefore, will decide the legal question as to whether the first trial of Capt. Dreyfus was vitiated by the forgery committed by the late Lieut. Col. Henry, who was a witness before the court-martial, and who confessed to having forged a document in the case.

The Minister of Justice has announced that he has given instructions that proceedings are to be taken immediately against any one attacking the army.

The Cabinet meeting was prolonged and animated. The Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger, is reported to have bitterly opposed a revision, and it is rumored he will resign. He left the meeting before it ended, remarking to a newspaper man that he was completely voiceless.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—It is understood that M. Brisson literally wrung consent from the Cabinet for a revision, after a remarkable display of eloquence and personal influence and the stormiest scenes. His strongest opponent was M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, who expressed a desire to resign, and warned the other Ministers that they were assuming a terrible responsibility. MM. Viger and Maruejouls, respectively Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Commerce, supported M. Sarrien.

M. Brisson fell into a violent passion, and declared tearfully that the Ministers ought to credit him with understanding all the difficulties and the best way of meeting them. Should they now abandon him by refusing a revision, it would be to face dishonor. As a final argument, he pointed out that it would be an extremely grave matter to force a Cabinet crisis while the Chamber was not in session.

The dissenting Ministers then reluctantly yielded. M. Maruejouls said: "It is not worth while to resign when it is known that we shall be overturned in a fortnight."

Gen. Chanoine, Minister of War, remained neutral.

President Faure hastily returned to Paris this afternoon, but M. Brisson went to the Bois de Boulogne, probably to avoid Presidential interference until the papers should have announced the decision in favor of a revision, M. Faure being still strongly against a revision.

The criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation, which will examine the dossier, consists of fifteen Judges and a President, who happens to be a Jew.

It is supposed that the instructions to prosecute any one attacking the army were issued at the request of Gen. Chanoine.

The city is excited, and the Bourse is in a disturbed condition. Conservative papers, however, counsel the people to remain calm. It is doubtful if the action of the Cabinet is popular among the masses, particularly the country people, who, it is pointed out, "still cling to the fetich of the honor of the army."

THE NEXT STEP IN THE CASE.

Question of Revision Will Now Be Considered by a Commission of the Court of Cassation.

The French Cabinet having accepted the report of its special commission appointed to examine the Dreyfus "dossier," M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, has been instructed to lay the matter before the Court of Cassation.

This Court will examine all the evidence in the case, to see whether the ex-artillery officer was unjustly condemned, either through perversion of justice or through inadequate or untrustworthy evidence, or because evidence has been discovered since the trial raising the question of reasonable doubt as to the man's guilt.

The final question of revision rests with the Court of Cassation, which acts upon the decision of what is known as the Revision Commission, a permanent body attached to the Court of Cassation. The commission is composed of six members, three counselors of the Court of Cassation—MM. Petit, Crépon, and Lepelletier—and three Directors of the Ministry of Justice—M. La Borde, Couturier, and Geoffroy.

According to to Le Journal des Débats these gentlemen are described as follows: M. Petit is seventy-two years old; he entered the Magistrature in 1851 as substitute at Bayonne. He was substitute at Bagnères in 1853, substitute for the Procureur Général at Pau in 1854, Advocate General at Orléans in 1860, at Toulouse in 1867, and Procureur Général at Caen in 1868. In 1871 he was appointed Director of Criminal Affairs and Pardons at the Ministry of Justice, and from there went as counselor to the Court of Cassation in 1873. In appearance he is a typical French Judge—white hair, his cheeks clean shaven, open countenance, and penetrating eyes. He was born at Urrugue in the lower Pyrenees. In spite of his white hairs he has a brusque, lively temperament, and his addresses to the Court have often been marked with sharp irony or biting sarcasm. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and his father-in-law is M. Tranchau, who was at the head of the late President Carnot's Cabinet. He has published several works on law, the most important of which is entitled "The Progress of Criminal Legislation Since 1861."

M. Crépon is seventy-three years of age. He also has passed through all the stages of a judicial career. He made his début in 1852 as substitute at Château Gontier. He went from there in the same capacity to Angers, then he was successively appointed Procureur at Laval, at Montpellier, at Saint-Etienne, at Marseilles. He was Procureur Général at Lyons in 1874, was first President at Dijon in the same year, and was made counselor at the Court of Cassation in 1878. M. Crépon has a round, jovial face that shou... He at l... dent cer... thor... law... worl... at t... the... M. ... and, from stati... the ... he w... M. ... 10 o... fille... Cabi... tion... phy... has... his... to b... a g... Gree... juris... of ... Tra... "Or... ors... offic... tier... only... Li... istr... yea... San... Min... care... plea... cam... whi... he... pers... M. ...

and his career on the bench has shown he is not opposed to a good laugh ... the occasion to his mind justify it. ... one of the most eminent counselors ... in Paris, and is also a historical stu... of no mean standard. He is an offi... the Legion of Honor, and is an au... who has published several works on ... The title of one of his historical ..., however, is particularly significant ... time. It is entitled "Monotheism of ...wish People."

...epelletier is seventy-two years old, ...ike his two colleagues, has climbed ...he lowest rank to his present eminent ...; but he reached a higher point than ...hers, for, under President MacMahon, ...s Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of ...chebouët, from Nov. 23, 1877, to Dec. ...the same year. As his place was not ...during his term in the Rochebouët ...et, he returned to the Court of Cassa... retiring from the Cabinet office. In ...ue, he is small, short, and thin, and ...e appearance of being an invalid, but ...e is alert and his expression is said ...intelligent, even distinguished. He is ...at student, particularly in Latin and ..., and, besides his serious works on ...rudence, he has written on a number ...ely literary themes, notably "Greek ...dies and the Modern Stage" and ...tes et Pylade." While all the counsel... the Court of Cassation are at least ...s in the Legion of Honor, M. Lepelle... who has been Minister of Justice, is ... Chevalier.

... the other two Directors of the Min... of Justice, M. Geoffroy is forty-eight ... of age. He is an old friend of M. ...n, by whom he was called into the ...try last Spring. He began his judicial ... in the lowest grade. He was once ...ng Judge at Langres, and later on be... a Juge d'Instruction in Paris, from ... comparatively insignificant position ...as called to become Director of the ...nnel of the Ministry of Justice under ...rrien.

SA... S ESTERHAZY WAS BRIBED.

P... RIS, Sept. 26.—Henri Rochefort, in his pap... L'Intransigeant, to-day accuses Ma... jor ... sterhazy of having been bribed by the so-c... led Dreyfus syndicate to "cover him... self ... with dishonor by confessing to a for... ger... of which charge he was twice acquit... ted.

M... Rochefort adds that he paid Esterhazy 1,00... for copies of all the documents in the cas... and that, in addition, with two other new... paper men, he paid Esterhazy, who was... literally without a centime, 300f. mor... ...ly to prevent him from dying of hun... ger... while waiting to obtain a pension.

C... tinuing, M. Rochefort remarks: "Re... cen..., without any apparent incentive, Est... terh... zy mysteriously went to London, aban... don... g his 300f. monthly. Why this emigra... tion... Who paid for his journey? With what mo... y has Esterhazy paid for his meals?"

T... Figaro, to-day, says: "The Govern... ern... ent may safely decide in favor of or aga... st a revision, but its duty is to come to ... prompt determination."

M... Clemenceau, in The Aurore, remarks: "F... nce is divided into two camps—those wh... conceive that the interests of the coun... try ... depend upon the concealment of facts by... es, and those who have a sufficiently hig... esteem of the country not to separate pat... otism from the aspirations of justice an... truth."

T... Libre Parole asserts that Major Ester... ha... has telegraphed to the Minister of W... Gen. Chanoine, protesting against the sto... published in The Observer of London, pu... orting to be a confession made by the Ma... r, the substance of which was that he wa... the author of the bordereau, a docu... me... which is said to have furnished proof of... le guilt of Dreyfus.

Dreyfus Case Affects Business.

... RIS, Sept. 26.—Business on the Bourse wa... undecided during the early portion of th... session, owing to the conflicting rumors in... egard to the Cabinet's decision in the ms... er of a revision of the Dreyfus case, bu... afterward it improved when the result of... he Ministers' deliberations was made kn... vn, and the market finished strong all ro... d.

EVIEWING THE SCANDAL.

...ONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily News this m... ning commences the publication of a se... rl... of articles which it alleges explain the D... yfus affair. To-day's article concerns th... resignation by M. Casimir-Perier of the F... nch Presidency, which it describes as a st... nge sad story. The article says:

The persons in the secret are the Kaiser, Count von Munster, M. Dupuy, M. Hanotaux, Gen. Mercier, Gen. Boisdeffre, Col. Schwarzkoppen, Count Esterhazy, and the late Henry Sandherr. Besides the French Ministers, others had the dossier in their hands.

In December, 1894, a detailed report of Dreyfus affair which Count von Munster sent by the usual courier to the Kaiser, was intercepted and photographed at the French frontier. Yet it reached the Emperor without delay a few days later. This became known to the Information Bureau at Berlin, and Germany ordered Count Munster to demand his passports, for the offense was regarded as robbery and an offence to the Emperor on the principle of extra territoriality.

When Count von Munster made this demand at the Palace of the Elysée, President Casimir-Perier was overwhelmed with the suddenness of the revelation, and was beside himself. In an extraordinary scene, he broke his word of honor repudiating all connection with or knowledge of the affair, and solemnly promised to prevent a repetition of it.

Count von Munster was satisfied and sent a second report of this interview. This document was similarly intercepted and photographed, the negative arriving at the French Foreign Office within forty-eight hours.

Some days later, on Jan. 12, 1895, Count von Munster called at the Palace of the Elysée and suddenly announced that Germany would mobilize her troops forthwith unless satisfaction was given for this new insult. A dramatic scene followed. Count von Munster collapsed into a fauteuil, a prey to violent feelings, reproaching M. Casimir Perier with having dishonored him in the eyes of the Emperor.

"M. Casimir Perier was crushed and could only reply at first, but presently said: 'Tell your Emperor I myself will give him satisfaction. I do not want to sacrifice the country. I will leave the Presidency. I pray his Majesty to be satisfied.' Two days later M. Casimir Perier resigned."

...EERS FOR DREYFUS IN BOSTON

...ws from Paris Arouses Enthusiasm in a Jewish Synagogue.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—At the Synagogue ...bel Shamon, which was crowded with a ...ngregation celebrating the Day of Atone... ...ent to-day, announcement was made that ...e French Cabinet had decided for a re... ...sion of the Dreyfus case. The news was ...llowed by a demonstration, so the mem... ...rs say, such as has never been seeen in a ...ewish synagogue in this city.

Men shouted and clapped their hands, and ...omen fainted in the pews. Quiet was re... ...ored after a time, but the sermon hardly ...ept the attention of the congregation, ...hose thoughts were centred upon the an... ...cipated deliverance of Dreyfus.

FANNY DAVENPORT DEAD

The Well-Known Actress Passes Away at Her Summer Home at Duxbury, Mass.

SKETCH OF HER BUSY CAREER

Born in London, She Made Her First Appearance on the New York Stage at Niblo's When in Her Twelfth Year.

DUXBURY, Mass., Sept. 26.—Fanny Davenport, (Mrs. Melbourne McDowell,) died at her Summer home, Melbourne Hall, at half past 10 o'clock to-night. The cause of her death was enlargement of the heart.

Miss Davenport had never fully recovered from her severe illness early in the Summer, but up to a week ago it was thought she would in time enjoy good health again. A few days ago, however, a change was noticed and to-day it was announced that death was only a question of a few hours. All three sisters had already been notified, and with her husband, were at the bedside when she peacefully passed away.

Her brother-in-law, William Seymour, was notified yesterday of her condition. He is on his way here and will take charge of the funeral arrangements.

Frances Vining Davenport was born April 10, 1850, in London, where her father, Edward L. Davenport, an actor of American birth, and her mother, Frances Vining, of a famous English theatrical family, had both been acting in the company of Anna Cora Mowatt. In 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Davenport came to America, and most of their other children were born here. It was a large family, including Blanche, (who went on the operatic stage,) Lily Vining, (Mrs. Frost Thorne,) May, (Mrs. William Seymour,) Edgar L., and Harry, both esteemed among the younger actors of the present generation. Fanny Davenport was associated with theatricals from her infancy. In Boston, where her father for a time managed the old Howard Athenaeum, she appeared as a child in "Metamora" and "Pizarro." Her first appearance in New York was at Niblo's, in her twelfth year, when she acted King Charles VI. in J. R. Planché's "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." She had already learned much of her calling by practical experience when she joined the stock company organized by Augustin Daly for the first Fifth Avenue Theatre, in 1869. Here she made her first appearance, because of the sudden illness of Agnes Ethel, as Rosie Fanquehere in Robertson's comedy called "Play," late in August, and thereafter in that season acted many parts, including Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance," Olivia in "Twelfth Night," Polly Eccles in "Caste," Mrs. Swansdown in "Everybody's Friend," Comtesse d'Autreval in a condensed translation of the "Bataille des Dames," Miss Richland in "The Good-Natured Man," and Georgette in "Fernande."

Her talent at this time seemed to lie in the direction of high comedy. Her Lady Gay, for instance, though immature, was correct in spirit. She had the buoyancy, archness, and gayety of spirit required for fine ladies' rôles and coquettes. Her melodramatic ability was developed later. At the little Fifth Avenue Theatre she grew so rapidly in artistic stature and popularity that before the brief history of the house was abruptly closed by the fire of Jan. 1, 1873, there was no woman in the large company to dispute supremacy with her excepting Clara Morris. Among Miss Davenport's best-remembered rôles were Blanche Lundie in "Man and Wife," Effie Remington in "Saratoga," Letitia Hardy in "The Belle's Stratagem," Mrs. Wragge in "No Name," (a triumph of comic characterization in both make-up and acting,) Lou Ten Eyck in "Divorce," Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," and Mrs. Ford in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

At the new Fifth Avenue Theatre, on the site of the present house, Miss Davenport took all the principal actress's rôles. Here, also, she acted Madge Wildfire in "The Heart of Midlothian," Ruth Tredgett, the tramp, in "Charity"; coarse, kindly Mme. Guichard in "Monsieur Alphonse," and the old blind woman in Parodi's "Rome Vaincue." Her repertory, apart from these out-of-the-way rôles, was enriched by the addition of Pauline Deschappelles, Rosslind, The Princess of France in "Love's Labor's Lost," Julia in "The Hunchback," and Mabel Renfrew in "Pique."

Beginning her independent starring career in 1877, Miss Davenport at first confined her repertory to standard plays, excepting "Pique," which she kept alive for some years. In 1878 she appeared in the title rôle of Wills's "Olivia," founded on "The Vicar of Wakefield." In 1883 she produced an English version of Sardou's "Fédora," and she identified herself on our stage with others of the Sardou-Bernhardt series, namely, "La Tosca," (in which her acting was always seen at its best,) "Cleopatra," and "Gismonda." Revivals of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" and "Much Ado About Nothing" were put forward by her early in her starring career; and last year she produced a drama by Fanny A. Matthews, founded on the story of Jeanne d'Arc.

Miss Davenport was married in 1879 to Edwin B. Price, then an actor, latterly a theatrical agent, from whom she was afterward divorced. Her second husband, Melbourne MacDowell, played "opposite" rôles to her in recent years. She has been credited with huge pecuniary success. She produced plays handsomely, and her performances were very popular throughout the country.

MONEY AND BRIDE MISSING.

Charles Van Alstine, a successful Klondike miner, came down the Yukon River with plenty of gold nuggets, and on the way decided to have a honeymoon. He enjoyed it immensely, but it terminated suddenly, and now Van Alstine is out some $37,000 and his bride is missing.

He had struck it rich in the Klondike, and received as his share of a claim $40,000 in gold. Fortunately for him, he has some more valuable claims in the land of gold. He came south to have what he called "a swing in the States," and on board the steamer there was a good-looking brunette. His heart was smitten at first sight, and when she told him that she was going to San Francisco to dispose of her property there and return to the Klondike to live he became so fearful lest some one else might snap up the prize that he offered her his hand, heart, and nuggets. She accepted all his offers with enthusiastic alacrity and a display of affection, and a parson who happened to be on board forthwith snapped on the matrimonial handcuffs, and Van Alstine was a benedict before he recovered from his surprise.

The couple went to San Francisco, where she sold her property and he changed the nuggets into certificates of deposit and drafts on New York banks in both their names. He, however, kept $2,000 in his pocket, and they came on to New York and put up at the Hoffman House on Sept. 14. They went shopping by day and to the theatre at night, and five days later Mrs. Van Alstine had a nervous attack and insisted on going to a private hospital. Dr. Frauenthal, who was called in, thought that was unnecessary; but she had her way, and he took her to St. Mark's Hospital at 177 Second Avenue. The next day she rang up a district messenger boy and gave him a satchel. After he had left she went out, telling the Superintendent that her physician had advised her to go out for a walk. She did not return, and the next day, Tuesday, the husband came, and when he did not find her he told Dr. Frauenthal that there were $36,500 in certificates of deposit and $1,000 in cash in the bag. Central Office detectives were put on the case, but they have not been able to locate her. The night clerk of the Hoffman House said last evening he thought the woman belonged to some gang that had decided to fleece Van Alstine.

GEN. WOODFORD HAS RETIRED.

Ex-Minister to Spain Sent His Resignation to the President, and It Has Been Accepted.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn to-night retired from the office of Minister to Spain and became once more a private citizen. About 9:30 o'clock he received by mail the following letter:

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 23, 1898.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, now in New York City.

Sir: I have received and duly laid before the President your dispatch of the 20th instant, with its inclosures addressed to the President, tendering your resignation as Minister to Spain.

I am directed by the President to accept your resignation as tendered, and in doing so to express to you the President's high appreciation of the ability, fidelity, and zeal with which you have performed the delicate and difficult tasks of your mission. It is a sincere cause of regret to him that he may not look forward to the resumption of your honorable mission in the event, now happily probable, of the restoration of friendly relations between the United States and Spain through the conclusion of a just and equitable peace, but in view of the explanations you give, he does not feel that he should interfere with your private interests and call upon you to make a further sacrifice. He will always entertain a most lively sense of the service you have rendered him, and he wishes for you in your retirement all personal health and advantage. Expressing like sentiments on behalf of the Department of State, which has so long had the benefit of your counsels and appreciated your earnest and unselfish execution of its instructions, I am respectfully yours, ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

Gen. Woodford sent his resignation to the President on the 20th of September, and speaking of it to-night said:

"I was told that it would be some time before I would receive an acceptance because of the pending peace negotiations. The forty leaders here desired me to draw the plank in the platform commending the President for his National policy, and to read it to the convention. I could hardly do that as Minister to Spain, so the acceptance to-night came very opportunely. As a private citizen I can indorse the President's wise policy."

Gen. Woodford was asked to-night as to the rumor that the resignation was sent on hurriedly in the belief that he would be a candidate for Governor instead of Mr. Roosevelt. He said: "Mr. Roosevelt will be the candidate of the convention."

FUNERAL OF DR. JOHN HALL.

Prominent Divines Will Make Addresses at the Services.

At the funeral services of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, to be held next Tuesday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliff, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton of Princeton Theological Seminary, who preached the installation sermon when Dr. Hall took charge of the church in 1867, will both make addresses. The Rev. Hugh Pritchard and the Rev. I. H. Polhemus, pastors of the Church Mission, are also to take part in the service.

Among those who will act as honorary pall bearers are President Schurman of Cornell University, Henry MacCracken, Chancellor of New York University; Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton; Robert Bonner, President of the Scotch-Irish Society; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, First Reformed Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Abbot E. Kittredge of the Dutch Reformed Church. Churches and organizations have been notified that they may send delegations to the services, but it will not be known until Thursday just how many will do so.

COLOMBIA TO RESIST ITALY.

Advices from Cartagena Say the Government Flatly Declines to Pay the Cerruti Claim.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 26.—Advices from Cartagena, Colombia, state that the Colombian Government has finally decided to decline to pay the Cerruti claim on the ground that the republic is now able to produce ample evidence of Cerruti's complicity in the political troubles that occurred in in the county in 1876 and 1885.

The Government, according to the advices received, has directed the President to urge Italy to agree to submit the case to arbitration, and will, in the event of failing in this attempt, oppose force with force to the last extreme.

THOMAS F. BAYARD DYING.

Physicians Think Their Patient Will Not Survive Another Day.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 26.—According to the physicians' report to-day Hon. Thomas F. Bayard cannot live twenty-four hours longer. He passed a very uncomfortable night and is very weak. The bad weather is having a depressing effect upon the patient and he is gradually sinking.

Iroquois Destined for Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Navy Department has decided to send the big oceangoing tug Iroquois, now at San Francisco, to Honolulu for the use of the naval station to be established there. It is said that in addition to rendering service as a harbor tug at Honolulu the Iroquois will be used as a dispatch boat between Honolulu and San

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing on the Atlantic off Florida. A disturbance appears to be in the central gulf and has caused an east wind of thirty-six miles an hour at Port Eads. Showers have occurred in Florida and on the Middle Atlantic Coast.

The temperature has risen in the Upper Missouri Valley, it has fallen from the plateau region to the Pacific Coast and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in Florida off the South Atlantic Coast and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The disturbance in the central Gulf may move north and cause high easterly winds on the coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	59	58	61
6 A. M.	59	59	63
9 A. M.	60	61	66
12 M.	70	68	72
4 P. M.	76	67	71
6 P. M.	75	68	70
9 P. M.	72	65	68
12 P. M.	64	63	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1897	67
Corresponding date for last twenty year	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees, at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 93 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 85 per cent.

pursued in the convention to-morrow. At midnight the meeting was still in progress, the only thing positively determined on being that the Governor's name will most positively be presented and voted on in the convention. The Black men claim to-night that they have made substantial gains during the day, including Cayuga and Ulster Counties and one district in Queens.

Col. Roosevelt's Eligibility.

Elihu Root arrived here to-night and at once went into conference with Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, Frank Hiscock, and Chauncey M. Depew on the question of Roosevelt's eligibility as affected by his tax affidavit. Mr. Root submitted the papers in the case with his own opinion. Before joining the conference, Mr. Root declined to say anything about the matter, and said that nothing would probably be made public concerning it to-night.

At 12:30 A. M. the conference adjourned. Chairman Odell announced that examination of the proofs produced by Mr. Root had demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one present that Col. Roosevelt was eligible. The document, he said, would be put in shape and made public at once. Dr. Depew said:

"Everything is perfectly satisfactory, Col. Roosevelt is eligible, and he will be nominated beyond a doubt."

The Black delegates from New York County established headquarters of their own to-day. Messrs. Lauterbach and Gruber objected to the Roosevelt emblem over the headquarters opened by Chairman Quigg. From these dissenting headquarters emanated the first anti-Roosevelt literature of the convention, in the form of a handbill presenting extracts from Roosevelt's essays, published in 1897, in which he attacks machine politics and politicians, and criticises foreigners who become American citizens without becoming Americanized.

One of the extracts printed in the handbills which were distributed by Abraham Gruber of New York is as follows:

"Page 117. 'An ideal machine has for its officers men of marked force, cunning, and unscrupulous, and for its common soldiers men who may be either corrupt or moderately honest, but who must be of low intelligence. This is the reason why such a large proportion of the members of every political machine are recruited from the lower grades of the foreign population.'"

Mr. Roosevelt's supporters merely laugh at the matter.

State Committee Meets.

The State Committee met to-night and arranged details for the temporary organization of the convention. A feature of the session was the absence of any notices of delegation contests. This was the first preconvention meeting of the Republican State Committee in many years at which no notices of contests of seats were filed.

Chairman Odell presided. The entire committee membership, with the exception of the Hon. Amasa P. Thornton, and the addition of L. M. Hurly in place of Andrew Jacobs of the Second District, and Frank Raymond, instead of Otto Irving Wise, of the Fifteenth District, was present. The attention of the committee was called to the fact that Schuyler County had selected but three delegates, although entitled to four. Owen Cassidy, a member of the State Board of Health, was named as the fourth delegate.

Sereno E. Payne, on motion of Barnet H. Davis of the Twenty-eighth District, was selected as temporary Chairman of the convention, and Col. John S. Kenyon, Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, and Reuben L. Fox were named as temporary Secretaries. After the usual routine business of distributing convention tickets, the committee adjourned.

NEW YORK DELEGATES MEET.

Mr. Quigg Indicates the Ticket Selected—Unanimity for Woodruff.

SARATOGA, Sept. 26.—The New York County delegates to the State Convention met in the ballroom of the United States Hotel to-night. Chairman Quigg made a running enumeration of the candidates for the various secondary places on the ticket, indicating indirectly the man to be voted for by the Platt delegates in each case—Roosevelt, Woodruff, McDonough, Morgan, Davies, and Babcock. He presented a request from the Kings County delegation that the New York delegates support Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, and expressed the hope that it would be granted.

Edward Lauterbach indorsed Woodruff's candidacy, about which, he said, there would be no division, on the assumption that it had the support of Gov. Black. As to the other places on the ticket, he said he felt sure some of the delegates would reserve the right, in view of the division on the Governorship, to vote for other candidates than those indicated by the Chairman. No direct reference was made to the Governorship.

John Reisenweber was re-elected member of the State Committee from the Fourteenth District. The delegates from the other districts arranged to get together later and indicate their choice. It is understood that the only changes to be made in the New York County members of the State Committee are the substitution of Frank Raymond for Otto Irving Wise in the Fifteenth; of Charles A. Hess for Amasa Thornton in the Twelfth, and of John Stiefebling for Charles H. Murray in the Ninth.

POUGHKEEPSIE'S VIEW CHANGES.

Central Republican Club Asks Delegates to Desert Black's Standard.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 26.—Although when the delegates to the Saratoga Convention were chosen here it was announced that the delegation with Robert H. Hunter, Louis F. Payn's Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, at its head was solid for Black, the Central Republican Club of this city met to-night and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this club, expressing the convictions of a vast majority of the Republican electors of this city and county, cordially indorse and favor the candidacy of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, and that we urge upon the delegates to the Republican State Convention from this county the importance of falling in line with the general sentiment of the party in the State, in order to assure Republican success at the coming election.

"Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our delegates at Saratoga and to Col. Roosevelt."

COL. ROOSEVELT'S ELIGIBILITY.

Town Clerk Long of Oyster Bay Said to Have Evidence.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 26.—The suspense under which Oyster Bay has been laboring because doubt was thrown upon the eligibility of its leading resident to be Governor of the State has been relieved by the arrival of positive assurances from what the Republican leaders here say is a high source, that nothing can stop the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. Town Clerk Long went to New York this morning and took some papers with him. They are said to have bearing upon Col. Roosevelt's residence here and to include the missing affidavit.

Col. Roosevelt remained at home all day and sent word to most of those who called at the house that he was busy. He was the recipient of many telegraphic messages, most of them being from Republican leaders in all parts of the State, assuring him of their fidelity and that of their followers. Col. Roosevelt is expected to go to New York in the morning, although this is uncertain as yet.

Oregon Legislature in Session.

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 26.—The Legislature convened in special session to-day. Joseph Simon of Portland was elected President of the Senate by a vote of 24 to 6.

Congressional Nominations.

New York—Twenty-first District, John K. Stewart, Republican.
New Jersey—Sixth District, H. Wayne Parker, Republican.

TALK OF REPUBLICANS HERE.

Absence of a Statement from Mr. Root Causes Disappointment—Many Go to Saratoga.

Almost the only activity among the few Republican politicians left in the city yesterday was confined to taking trains for Saratoga. From early in the morning until late at night nearly every north-bound train contained Republican leaders and lesser lights, bound for to-day's convention, most of them being more concerned over the eligibility of Theodore Roosevelt for the Gubernatorial nomination than any other phase of the Republican situation.

The earliest contingent got away at 8:45 o'clock. It comprised Gen. Anson G. McCook, George W. Wanmaker, Jastrow Alexander, ex-Judge Blanchard, Assemblyman Weekes, Internal Revenue Collector Eidman, Michael Kerwin, Deputy Collector of Customs Frank Raymond, James C. Crawford, Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly; Dr. A. M. Palmer, W. H. Leaycraft, and many others. After that they kept coming singly and in groups throughout the day.

The chief interest in town centred in the statement which it was expected by some would be made by Elihu Root in reference to Mr. Roosevelt's eligibility for the nomination. It was the prevailing idea that the charge made by the Black men, in this particular, would fall flat when Mr. Root makes his statement. That he did not give it out for publication yesterday was a great disappointment to many.

Mr. Root Not to be Found.

Moreover, the whereabouts of Mr. Root for the last day or two has been a mystery. He was not at his office yesterday, and seemed to have studiously avoided going to all those places where he would most likely be found. At his office the most profound ignorance was expressed as to his movements.

A member of his firm volunteered the statement that Mr. Root would argue his case at the proper time, and would positively clear away all doubts as to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Root could not be found at his home, but it was learned in the evening that he had taken an afternoon train for Saratoga.

The somewhat conflicting reports received from Albany that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff might at the eleventh hour be turned down for renomination brought a revival last night of a story heard several days ago that Mr. Woodruff seriously intended then to retire from the race altogether and go out of politics for a time in order to save himself for future honors. The story which did not gain wide circulation at the time, but is nevertheless vouched for, was in effect that the Lieutenant Governor, somewhat discouraged at the outlook for Gov. Black's success, took counsel of some of his closest political friends.

To one of these at the Hamilton Club one night he said: "While I am loyal to Black, I feel that if he is defeated for renomination it will hurt my political prospects. It seems to me I had better retire, and I believe I will."

Persuaded to Remain.

The situation was thoroughly canvassed at the time, but before Mr. Woodruff had arrived at a decision he was persuaded by Michael J. Dady and several others to remain in the race, with the promise that he would have the entire Kings County delegation at his back.

"Mr. Woodruff seems to have had during the past few days," said a politician last night, "pretty fair assurances of the nomination, but there must be, so far as I can see, some occasion for these rumors of his turning to—the exigencies of politics as viewed by Mr. Platt. If at the last minute he is turned down by Mr. Platt he will of course regret he did not follow out his inclination to withdraw and await some favorable time to again come before the people. His defeat for renomination now will hurt him far worse.

"As a matter of fact he has been coquetting with Black and seeking Platt's favor at the same time. But notwithstanding these reports, the demand of Woodruff's Kings County friends that Platt give him the nomination clears up the situation somewhat. Woodruff, with the Kings delegation solid for him, is in a much stronger position. Platt may be forced to accept him on this account, in which case Woodruff will desert Black as gracefully as possible under the circumstances. But as to this, there is nothing certain. Woodruff in reality, even with his show of Kings County strength, is in a precarious position."

FORAKER ON HARMONY.

Ohio Senator Considers Its Absence a Good Thing for Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—"The Republican Party never has had harmony and never ought to have. The lack of harmony is what keeps the party alive."

Such was the utterance of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker to a reporter to-day. The Senator had just returned from Washington and made the statement quoted in reply to a question as to whether he considered harmony among the local Republicans restored.

LOVING CUP FOR DEWEY.

To be Presented by the Picadilly Club of Cincinnati—Senator Foraker's Speech.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The Picadilly Club of this City, an organization of leading business men, had on exhibition at its meeting to-night the loving cup which its Executive Committee has provided to be presented to Rear Admiral George Dewey. The design adopted was that of Artus Van Briggle of this city.

The base represents the ocean, out of which rises Neptune bearing, instead of his trident, a six-inch shell. Above this, in strong relief, is Mars, then Victory, with her laurel wreath. Surmounting the edge of the cup rises Fame bearing the palm for the victor. The inscription is simply: "Dewey, Manila, May 1, August 13, 1898."

The cup is to be accompanied by a letter of congratulation signed by the members of the club.

Senator Foraker aroused the wildest enthusiasm by a ringing speech, in which he spoke of the great glory of the navy and of the surprising achievements of the army. He was warmly applauded when he said we were hereafter to have a larger army and an increased navy. He made the assertion that if the regular army had been kept up to the strength of 100,000 from the close of the civil war until now the cost would have been fully repaid by the effective work it could have done in this war.

COL. JOHN HAY'S MOVEMENTS.

The date for the dinner to be given in honor of Col. John Hay, ex-Ambassador to England, by his friends of the Lotos Club, has not been decided upon. It is left open to suit the convenience of the intended guest.

Col. Hay spent Sunday in Hartford, Conn., with relatives. He did not stop in New York on his way to Washington yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hay, his son, and two daughters. Col. Hay will see the President upon his arrival in Washington. It is not known when he will enter upon his duties as Secretary of State.

WILFRID LAURIER'S DECORATION

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was made a member of the Legion of Honor of France about two years ago, and on his return to Canada, after being knighted by the Queen at the jubilee, he wore the insignia of the Legion.

To this Sir Charles Tupper, ex-Premier and leader of the Opposition, took strong exception.

The matter was referred to the Colonial Office, which has decided that Canadians cannot wear decorations from foreign Governments unless permitted to do so by the Queen.

SEVERE STORM AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 26.—A severe electrical storm passed over this section to-night and considerable damage was done by the wind and lightning. The big smoke-stack of the electric power house was razed, but there is doubt as to the cause. Some claim it was struck by lightning, while others claim its fall was due to the wind. The flying bricks did some damage in the power house, but fortunately the bulk of the chimney fell away from the building.

A bolt of lightning struck the whistle of a locomotive on the Delaware Bay Railroad and broke it, so that all the steam in the boiler blew off and the train was stalled. There appears to have been a slight fusing of the metal at the point of contact of the wheels and the rails, but otherwise than the wrecking of the whistle the engine appears to have been unharmed. The fireman was dazed by the stroke, but the engineer did not feel the effects.

DEMOCRATS AT SYRACUSE

Gubernatorial Candidates Already Marshal Their Forces for the Approaching Contest.

RESULT REGARDED DOUBTFUL

Tammany Votes May Be Cast for the Strongest Up-Country Candidate—Indications that Harmony Will Prevail.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—A good proportion of the 450 delegates to the Democratic State Convention is represented here to-night. Each candidate for a place upon the State ticket is well represented. In the lobby of the Yates Hotel, which is the headquarters of both Senator McCarren's Campaign Committee and the Democratic State Committee are conspicuously displayed lithograph portraits of some of the most prominent candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Among the first upon the ground was the Erie County delegation, and the boom of Justice Robert C. Titus was among the earliest to be launched here, except that of Mayor James K. Maguire, whose friends are most numerous and most enthusiastic in his home town. Judge Titus will not personally appear in the convention, but members of the Erie County delegation now here claim for him the solid delegation of the Eighth Judicial District, representing eighty votes.

Mayor Van Wyck's Chances.

The Tammany delegation has not yet arrived, but there is a sufficient number here to keep the talk of Mayor Van Wyck's candidacy before the public. His chances, however, received a decided setback this evening, when members of the Erie County delegation announced that Mr. Croker has stated to them that the candidate for Governor would not be named from any territory south of Albany. They said that Mr. Croker has stated from the beginning that Tammany Hall had not and would not have a candidate for a position on the State ticket. These assertions have given renewed hope to the friends of the candidates from up the State, and the canvas is being prosecuted with vigor to-night.

The first Gubernatorial candidate to arrive here was Congressman William Sulzer. He has had a full day's advantage over his opponents, as the next to arrive was John Stanchfield of Elmira, who reached here at 6 o'clock to-night, accompanied by Judge S. Taylor and former Speaker Robert Bush. A trainload of Stanchfield boomers is due to arrive here early to-morrow. Elliot Danforth had not arrived at a late hour to-night, but his friends are here in large force, and his lithographs, announcing his candidacy, are conspicuously displayed about the city.

Tammany Hall's Probable Action

Speculation as to the probable head of the ticket obscures all other candidacies. To-night no one dares to predict the nominee for Governor. It is generally conceded that much depends upon the vote of Tammany Hall and Kings County representatives, and the impression prevails that the vote from the lower end of the State will be thrown to the country delegate who develops the most strength in the convention.

Friends of Mayor Maguire assert positively that he will not accept a second place on the ticket. He himself stated that he would not, and would not be, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Justice Titus also says that he will not accept a second place upon the ticket.

The nominations for other places upon the ticket are problematical. The only candidate upon the ground to-night is Calvin Huson of Penn Yan, who is seeking the nomination for Controller. He is opposed by John B. Judson of Gloversville and James H. Manning of Albany, neither of whom has yet appeared.

Indications of Harmony.

Among the delegates assembled here to-night, the talk is more of harmonious action in the convention than of candidates. The fact that all the prominent candidates and all the party leaders have been assigned quarters in close proximity, is regarded as the most promising factor. The entire first floor of the Yates is occupied by the leaders and candidates. Richard Croker has Rooms Nos. 231 and 241; Senator Hill, 227 and 237; Senator Murphy, 211 and 221; State Senator McCarren, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, 151 and 161; Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee and a candidate for Governor, 111, 121, and 131, and John B. Stanchfield, 166, 176, and 186.

David B. Hill was the first of the prominent leaders to reach here. He arrived at 8 o'clock to-night and spent the evening in conference with political friends.

The friends of each of the candidates mentioned impatiently await the meeting of the State Committee to-morrow evening. By many it is thought that places upon the ticket will be practically determined at that time, while others as confidently assert that it is to remain an open contest and to be left entirely to the delegaes to name the different candidates.

The Silver Men's Fight.

The Chicago platform Democrats will hold their conference at the City Hall to-morrow night, and will make a determined effort to have the convention indorse absolutely the last National Democratic Convention platform, especially in reference to the free coinage of silver. It is doubtful, however, if the State platform will come out unequivocally for that plank.

TAMMANY GOES IN FORCE.

Fifteen Hundred Delegates and Braves, Headed by Richard Croker to Leave for Syracuse To-day.

The Tammany charge upon Syracuse will begin in earnest this morning. Some 1,000 Tammany delegates, lieutenants, and shouters, with Richard Croker at their head, will move in solid phalanx upon the convention city, and, according to expectation, will take the town by storm and do as they please. This is the present programme, but there may be deviations.

The Tammany men will leave in four or more well-stocked trains, the first one to leave about 9 o'clock and the others to follow in rapid succession. John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's chief lieutenant, said last night that the demand for tickets and accommodations from Tammany men this year was unprecedented, and he did not for the life of him know what to do with all of them. Mr. Carroll was, however, quite cheerful over the prospective invasion, and appeared well contented to have many along as possible.

Richard Croker and those with him will be first off. In his train will be John F. Carroll, Police Commissioner Sexton, ex-Judge McQuade, Maurice Untermyer, James J. Martin, District Attorney Gardiner, Commissioner of Charities Keller, and a host of others well known.

There was a large gathering of Tammany men at the Savoy last night, preparatory to departure, but none of the leaders would give his views as to the possible candidate for Governorship honors, nor for any of the other offices to be filled.

Mr. Croker was reticent as to his intentions. When asked his views as to Mayor Van Wyck's chances for nomination, he replied:

"I don't know anything about it."

"Do you favor Mr. Van Wyck?"

"I don't favor anybody. I have heard that I did, but don't believe anything I read that I am reported to have said have said nothing. When I get to Syracuse I can tell better. At present I have no choice."

Notwithstanding Mr. Croker's apparent indifference, the "boom" of Mr. Van Wyck continues to grow, and the matter of his nomination will depend upon the decision as to whether it will be wise for him to resign the Mayoralty. Mr. Croker, it was said by Tax Commissioner Feitner, and some others, favors Mayor Van Wyck except for this contingency. The Mayor, John F. Carroll said, would much rather be a Supreme Court Justice than either Mayor or Governor. It is understood, however, that the Mayor will do as he is requested.

Some talk was heard that in event of the Mayor being dropped that Judge Herrick may be taken up. Little was heard among Tammany men of Elliot Danforth's candidacy.

Mr. Danforth said yesterday that he expected to go into the convention with at least 100 delegates on the first ballot. He left for Syracuse last night, and will have headquarters at the Yates, where Tammany headquarters will be located.

Tax Commissioner Feitner received yesterday from the Town Clerk of Oyster Bay a copy of an affidavit said to have been made by Col. Roosevelt last year, and bearing directly on his residence there. The affidavit, it was said, only came to light yesterday, and, according to Mr. Feitner, is a good campaign document for Tammany. He at first intended to give it out for publication, but decided to hold it, awaiting developments.

Senator McCarren went to Syracuse last night to endeavor to head off the Simonpure silver Democrats. It was reported last night that about 160 of the Manhattan single taxers will be in Syracuse to-day for their convention, and will watch the proceedings carefully. H. M. McDonald, one of the leaders, made the threat at a meeting last night that the Chicago platform men will put up a complete State ticket of their own unless the regulars nominate a man to their liking.

PRIMARIES IN NEWARK.

Democrats Have a Lively Contest in Voting for Delegates.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor took place in this city to-night. The primaries were by long odds the liveliest the party has had in many years in this city.

It was certain that the Democratic candidate for Governor would be taken from Essex County. Mayor James M. Seymour and Prosecutor E. W. Crane are the principal aspirants. As a result of the fight here between the factions, the nomination will probably go to some other county unless the victory of one of the factions is very pronounced.

The returns will not be in before morning. Both factions claim a victory. The indications from the returns already in are that Prosecutor Crane will have almost, if not quite, two-third of the county delegation.

SENATOR TURPIE TO DEMOCRATS.

He Criticises the Republicans for Floating Interest-Bearing Bonds.

LA PORTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Hall's Opera House was crowded this afternoon with voters, anxious to hear Senator Turpie address the Democrats of La Porte County on the issues of the day. Senator Turpie's speech was the opening one of the campaign in La Porte County.

He criticised the high protective tariff policy of the McKinley Administration as exemplified by the Dingley bill, and scored the Republican Party on account of the issuance of interest-bearing bonds to carry on the war with Spain when non-interest-bearing notes would have answered the purpose as well.

He announced his adherence to the whole platform of the Democratic Party as adopted in Chicago in 1896, and declared his opposition to any scheme of governing the territory acquired from Spain other than as colonies.

Connecticut Democratic Leaders.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in this city this afternoon Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield was chosen Chairman and David T. McNamara of New Haven Secretary.

Declines to Run for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, who was nominated for Congress a few days ago by the Democrats of the Sixth District, to-day formally declined the nomination.

Socialist Politics in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan. Sept. 26.—A war is on in Kansas between the Populists and Socialists. The Socialists have by petition nominated a full State ticket and it will go on the official ballot. To-night Chairman Riddle of the Populist Committee charges that before filling the petitions Chairman Judd of the State Socialist Committee came to him and offered to sell the petition, and thus prevent the Socialists from having a ticket, for $200. Politicians here say that 90 per cent. of the Socialists would vote the Populist ticket if there was not a Socialist ticket on the ballot.

MAY BE NO FLOUR COMBINE.

Millers in Minneapolis Are Not in Favor of the Scheme, It Is Said.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—Indications are now that the big scheme proposed by Thomas McIntyre of New York for the consolidation of all the flour mills in Minneapolis, Duluth, and New York into one concern is destined to prove a failure. Mr. McIntyre arrived in this city Sunday morning, accompanied by George W. Ballou of New York, and to-day has had several interviews with leading millers, presumably in regard to the consolidation scheme, though he says that his only object in visiting this city was to inspect the Twin City car system.

At any rate, after he had made calls on a number of the biggest milling concerns in the city, they stated that the prospects for his consolidation plan were not favorable, and several of them expressed the opinion that it would never be consummated. The failure is said to be due to the attitude of the Washburn-Crosby Company, which was willing to sell its plant to the new concern for cash, but unwilling to take stock in payment.

President Glyn of London, representing the English stockholders of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, is in this city as the guest of Manager C. A. Pillsbury. He is understood to be in favor of consolidation as lessening expense and doing away with competition would have the effect of increasing dividends, but it would be futile for his company to endeavor to carry out the plan alone, and other millers do not seem to take kindly to the scheme, and it will in all probability be dropped.

WILL OF A RICH PORTER.

Refused to Make His Son Rich Because of Alleged Vices.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Hugh Ryan, who accumulated a fortune of $50,000 while porter of the Burnet House many years ago, left a peculiar will. After stating that his son had made himself unfit by his habits to control and manage the property, he leaves $200 for masses, $50 per month to the son, payable by the trustee, with discretion to increase or diminish the amount according to his behavior.

If he abstains from drunkenness five years he is to receive one half of the estate; if for ten years, with evidence of ability to manage for himself, he gets the remainder. The testator adds that he has made this disposition, "hoping that my son will heed my advice and cease from his vile habits."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

10:50 A. M.—890 Boulevard, Frederick Beck; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—216 East One Hundred and Second Street, A. Liebterstein; damage, $300.

1:10 P. M.—242 West Fifty-ninth Street, J. Leanons; damage, $50.

1:15 P. M.—104 Allen Street, M. Kaufman; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—1,376 Third Avenue, Empire Neckwear Company; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 26.—Thompson Smith's Sons' saw mill, the largest in Northern Michigan, has burned. The plant was valued at $150,000; insurance, $50,000. The mill was located at Duncan City, a suburb of Sheboygan.

WORK OF INDEPENDENTS

Several Meetings Are Held, but No Important Action Is Taken.

USE OF CITIZENS' EMBLEM

John De Witt Warner Defends the Proposed Action—A Committee to Select Candidate to Head the Ticket.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union held a meeting last night at its headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, which was followed later by a meeting of the Campaign Committee. The Central Committee had hoped to hear the result of the conference at Albany in the afternoon in reference to a candidate to take the place at the head of the State ticket declined by Mr. Roosevelt, but owing to the fact that Paul Fuller of the Nominating Committee had not returned from Albany no action was taken.

Those present at the meeting were Arthur Von Briesen, R. Fulton Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, Frederick D. Lamb, Fielding L. Marshall, S. Stanwood Menken, Charles C. Nadel, Francis B. Swayne, Calvin Tomkins, Henry Weismann, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Everett P. Wheeler.

John De Witt Warner, in the course of a speech, referred to statements that had been published recently questioning the right of the Independents, who have nominated a State ticket, to the use of the Citizens' Union emblem. Mr. Warner said that one had only to read the statutes referring to this matter to see how baseless was such a contention.

The Independents, he added, had adopted an emblem which was the Citizens' Union emblem. The Union had not given away anything that by right belonged to it, but had merely acquiesced in the decision of the Independents to the use of their emblem, so that the Union itself would be in a position to present a ticket that would be complete from top to bottom.

Mr. Page, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that every district in Manhattan, except the Twenty-second, was organized, and that district committees of five members had been appointed in every other district in the borough.

A motion was made and carried referring to the Committee on Judicial Nominations the matter of selecting a nominee for Judge of the City Court. Everett V. Abbot was one of those suggested for the nomination.

Following the Central Committee meeting, the Campaign Committee gathered. About fifty were present. An informal discussion was had concerning the Gubernatorial nomination, but, in the absence of Mr. Fuller, action was deferred to a special meeting, to be called by the Chair.

It was again announced at headquarters during the morning that those circulating Citizens' Union petitions up the State had had no trouble in getting all the signatures needed. A copy of the following letter was given out, which it was said had been sent to up-State representatives having the circulating of petitions in charge:

"Theodore Roosevelt has declined our nomination. Please go right on with the work of the petitions, but tell every subsequent signer that Theodore Roosevelt has declined our nomination, and as soon as we have filed our petition and he files his formal declination, we will put a man of the highest stamp in his place."

Ex-Mayor Strong, in speaking yesterday of Col. Roosevelt's declination of the independent nomination, said:

"He did quite right in declining it. He could not have accepted it without wrong to his associates on the regular Republican ticket, provided he is the Republican nominee. He could have accepted the independent nomination only in the event of the other names on the ticket being the same as those on the regular Republican ticket."

The Conference in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Nominating Committee of the Citizens' Union met this afternoon in protracted session at the Hotel Kenmore. Nothing definite was decided upon more than to empower the Chairman, Paul Fuller of New York, to appoint a committee which shall have full power to select a name for the vacant place at the head of the ticket in place of that of Col. Roosevelt and to change the name and emblem of the organization should it be deemed advisable.

The name spoken of is the Citizens' League State Party, which it is believed will eradicate the local significance of the name at present in use. Several names were mentioned for the nomination for Governor, among them being Theodore Bacon of Rochester, John De Witt Warner of New York, President of the Reform Club; Mayor Thomas E. Kinney of Utica, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, Col. George E. Waring of New York, and ex-Mayor Oran E. Wilson of Albany.

Chairman Fuller did not name the committee before leaving this city, but stated it would be composed of New Yorkers. Those present were: Paul Fuller of New York, Simeon Holroyd, W. J. Hillis, J. F. Montignani, the Rev. William M. Brundage, Oren E. Wilson, and John A. McCarthy of Albany; Mayor Thomas E Kinney of Utica, Edmond H. Tichenor of Binghamton, V. E. Macy and Isaac H. Klein, of New York; A. S. Haight of Lebanon Centre, John Jay Chapman of New York, Frederic W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, Julius H. Cohen, Boudinot Keith of New York, and Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn.

ACETYLENE GAS IN WABASH.

City to be Lighted with a Substitute for Electricity.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 26.—Wabash, the first city in the world to be illuminated by electricity, will enjoy the distinction of being the first lighted by acetylene gas. This illumination has been utilized in isolated plants, but now President Dietrich of the Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company and Mr. Knapp, a Chicago expert, after an inspection of the artificial gas system here, have decided to make the experiment of lighting a city.

The purpose is, if the test is successful, to supplant coal gas with acetylene in all of the numerous cities in the Indiana gas field where the Dietrich syndicate has a monopoly of the supply of natural and artificial gas. The change here will be a thorough one. A heavy cut in rates will follow the introduction of the new gas, and President Dietrich hopes to displace not only coal gas but electricity in commercial consumption. The change is to be effected at once.

PORTLAND CEMENT SHORTAGE.

Chicago Fears a Famine That Will Affect Building Operations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Chicago stocks of Portland cement are lower than for many years, and in some directions fears are entertained lest the shortage develop into a famine that will materially affect all the large building operations in which this material is extensively used and in which it has displaced to a large extent the use of stone, iron, and tile. Owing to the strong demand and light supply, prices have advanced 10 to 15 per cent., present quotations being $2.25 per barrel.

In explanation of the trade situation an official of one of the larger cement companies said to-day:

"A shortage developed last Friday, too late in the season to make it possible to fill the gap by importation. Imported Portland cement would hardly meet the requirements of the trade in this country, anyway, for a vastly superior article is made here.

"Even should it be desirable to import cement it is doubtful if it could have been obtained, as much larger quantities than formerly are being used abroad, making a foreign as well as domestic shortage. An immense amount of labor on railroads and public works which was suspended during the panic has been resumed, requiring a large amount of material. The Government has used unusual quantities in the construction of fortifications."

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."



Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Grocers Sell It.
H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
Manufacturers.

GEN. WHEELER COMES HERE

On His Way to Camp Wheeler, Alabama, to Command Cavalry Forces.

TALKS OF WAR AND POLITICS

Nothing but Praise for Camp Wikoff—Will Leave Congress If the Army Needs Him—Praises Roosevelt's Valor.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler arrived in this city from Montauk Point at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon en route for Camp Wheeler, near Huntsville, Ala., where he will take command of the cavalry regiments to be assembled there. Gen. Wheeler was accompanied by his staff consisting of his son, Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr.; Major W. H. Beach, Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, Dr. Charles M. Lee, and Secretary L. K. Wilson. The party is staying at the Windsor Hotel, where Secretary Wilson is prostrated with a periodical visitation of malarial fever, contracted in the swamps about Santiago. His wiry little chief, however, is hale and hearty, and has thrown himself heart and soul into the plans for his new command.

When seen last night in his apartments this hero of two wars was overwhelmed with callers, most of whom were Southern men come to pat him on the back and wring his hand and tell him how young and well he looked. Gen. Wheeler, dressed in fatigue uniform, easily talked to two or three men at once on different topics. The terrible marches in the Cuban jungles, the cares and vexations of his command, of the sick and dying at Camp Wikoff, and the loss of a favorite son, do not seem to have deepened a single line in the gnarled visage of this man of more than three-score and ten, and his enthusiasm for his country's cause shines as brighly as ever.

Prefers Army to Congress.

His eye kindled brightly when he spoke of the honor recently paid him in his political district, the Eighth Alabama, when he was renominated for Congress without a single opposing candidate. "This is the tenth time I've been nominated from my district, which contains a sad mixture of Democrats, Republicans, and Populists. This is the first time that I didn't have to fight for it. Perhaps the folks thought I was too busy fighting elsewhere. I suppose I shall be elected, but I am not quite sure whether I shall be able to serve. I have spent my vacation, as it were, fighting, and if, when Congress reconvenes next December, I should be needed for military service I should certainly resign my seat, but I don't think the army will need me then, and I can be mustered out."

Gen. Wheeler talked freely and energetically of his plans for the immediate future.

"To-morrow," he said, "I shall call at the Army Building to arrange for the transportation to Huntsville of the cavalry regiments left at Camp Wikoff. On Wednesday I shall review the cadets at West Point. I hope to start south on Friday. I shall probably stop over a day or two in Washington, thence go direct to Huntsville. I have orders to organize six regiments of cavalry to go to Cuba. Of these the Fifth Cavalry is now at Huntsville. The other regiments will be the Eighth, now in Dakota; the Seventh, now in Colorado, and the Second, Sixth, and Tenth, now at Camp Wikoff. These will leave just as soon as transportation can be secured for them. There are 5,000 troops at Huntsville now, all volunteers except the Fifth Cavalry."

Nothing but Praise for Montauk.

Gen. Wheeler referred to Camp Wikoff as an ideal camping place, and had no fault to find with the arrangement of the big camp as he found it. "We have had there," he said, "22,500 men direct from the fever-infested swamps of Cuba, besides 7,000 men from Southern camps in our own country. Ten thousand men have been cared for in the hospitals, and only 263 out of all this number have died. Many cases of yellow fever have been brought in there, and in not one instance has the disease been communicated.

"I think these facts speak for themselves. It must be remembered, furthermore, that the 10,000 hospital cases do not represent all the sick men brought there. Fully three-quarters of all the men arriving from Santiago were sick, but, for want of hospital facilities, the doctors could receive only the very ill. Out of 100 men at sick call not more than 50 would be picked out for the hospital; so that the small death rate speaks volumes for the restorative quality of the air at Montauk Point."

"Would you, with your knowledge of camps, have arranged Camp Wikoff as you found it when you took command?" was asked.

Gen. Wheeler crossed his legs and uncrossed them, then said: "I think the camp was well laid out, considering the rapidity with which it had to be constructed. A few changes to make when I was ordered there. The chief defect was a lack of nurses. I telegraphed right and left for these, however, and they were soon supplied by the Red Cross and kindred organizations. When Camp Wikoff was most populous there were twenty-eight square miles of tents, and the scene presented was most beautiful. All the troops have gone now except seven regiments. Five of these have their orders to move, and there remain only the Seventh Infantry and the Second Engineer Corps. Camp Wikoff will soon pass into history," and a look of sadness crept into the eyes of the little General, who was thinking perhaps of his son's death there.

Received Many Callers.

Gen. Wheeler received many callers at his hotel. Congressman Cooper of Texas called to enlist the General's assistance in securing the discharge of fifty Texas volunteers. Gen. Wheeler said he had recommended that all young volunteers applying for discharge should have their requests granted.

"They enlisted simply for a fight," said he, "and it doesn't look now as if there was much chance of any more fighting. But if there should be, I'm sure they would come on the jump on the first call."

Another caller was Col. J. Painter, a veteran who served with Wheeler in the sixties in a uniform of gray. Gen. Wheeler found time to fight over several battles with Col. Painter.

When asked what he thought of the political situation Gen. Wheeler said: "Looks as if you were going to have a hot fight.

"What do I think of Col. Roosevelt? He is a brave soldier." He declined to talk politics further on the ground that he was an outsider.

BIG BREWERY COMBINATION.

A Deal Said to Have Been Made in New York to Pool All Leading Concerns.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Ex-Secretary of State J. J. Ryan and Gen. Thomas Powell returned home to-day from New York, where, with Senator Foraker, W. E. Hutton, and Herman Goepper of Cincinnati, they closed a deal which will eventually lead to a consolidation of all the leading breweries of the United States.

Last Friday a deal was closed in New York City by which every brewery in Cincinnati, with the exception of Moerlein, Heucks, and Lakmans becomes merged into one mammoth concern and under one head. Several of the large plants of Cincinnati are taken in, including the Piqua Malting Company.

During the present week the breweries of Louisville and Newport, Ky., will be consolidated, and it is understood that within the next few weeks breweries in every large city where prices are being cut, will be taken in. The Cincinnati deal will be made public to-morrow, when articles of incorporation representing $25,000,000 will be filed.

New Steel Mill in Pennsylvania.

SHARON, Penn., Sept. 26.—The Bessemer Furnace Company of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley will build a $2,000,000 steel mill. The plant will be built large enough to utilize the product of the eighteen furnaces comprising the association, and as Sharon is the central point of these valley concerns it will be erected here. This step is compulsory, as the manufacturers have no market for their iron in cold pigs.

New Yorkers to Marry in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Marri

SEIZING THE REBEL FLEET

Capture of the Insurgent Steamer Near Manila May Lead Dewey to Take Others.

LIABLE AS PIRATES AT SEA

Americans Cruisers Have Gone North from Cavite, Where the Steamer Filipinas Is Landing Troops —Flying an Unrecognized Flag.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—When the United States auxiliary cruiser McCulloch captured the insurgent steamer Abbey, formerly the Pasig, sixty miles south of Manila, the Abbey, it is believed, having landed 7,000 rifles, an insurgent gunboat followed the American vessel into Cavite, and now the Americans contemplate taking possession of the entire insurgent fleet, because the vessels are flying an unrecognized flag and are liable to seizure, as pirates, by the war vessels of any nation.

American cruisers have gone north, where the steamer Filipinas is landing troops. Two steamers which have just arrived here brought many Spanish officials and refugees from the southeast of the Island of Luzon. They report that the insurgents are overrunning the country, destroying property and the hemp crops.

Sanguinary conflicts have taken place at Cebu and Iloilo. There has been an outbreak of smallpox in the California regiment here, but only six cases of a mild type have been reported.

HOPES OF THE FILIPINOS.

Agoncilla, Envoy of Aguinaldo, Talks in Chicago of the Object of His Mission—Gen. Greene's Views.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene of the American army of invasion of the Philippines and Señor Felipe Agoncilla, Vice President of Aguinaldo's revolutionary Government, arrived in Chicago to-day, en route to Washington. Gen. Greene's errand is to give the Executive his views and the views of his fellow-officers concerning the right course for this Government to pursue in regard to the future of the islands. Agoncilla goes to appeal to the President for representation on the Paris Peace Commission and for immediate independence for his people.

During the day Señor Agoncilla, at his own request, was driven to Lincoln Park to see the big bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, who, the Filipino statesman said, was his ideal American statesman and citizen. About ten or fifteen minutes were spent at the statue, Señor Agoncilla baring his head to "one of the greatest of the world's rulers," as he put it

"In all my historical studies I have paid the most attention to the growth of the power and influence of this United States Government," said Señor Agoncilla. "It is my ideal of a Government, and it is the pattern which the Philippine people will follow when they are independent. This is the land that we have looked up to for many years, and the one in whose footsteps we have tried to follow."

Señor Agoncilla intends to ask for the Filipinos the right to be heard by the Peace Commission, in order that any unjust charges or false accusations against the Filipinos which the Spanish members of the commission may set forth shall not go unanswered. Agoncilla gives the following as the grounds on which he bases his appeal:

"It is necessary to grant to the Philippine people official representation in the course of the discussion of the Spanish Commission in Paris, or that the provisional Government or its official representative be heard before this Spanish-American Commission shall reach any decision regarding the Philippines.

"It is justice that the Philippine people should not be undefended, for it might happen that the representatives of Spain would make formidable charges against the Filipinos, and in the absence of representation from the Filipinos these charges might be credited.

"Therefore, it is inadmissible, under the most rudimentary beginnings of natural or written law and sound reason, that the Filipinos should be without a hearing."

People Able to Govern Themselves.

Of conditions in the Philippine Islands and the hopes and wishes of the Filipinos, Agoncilio says:

"If the outcome of the peace negotiations shall be that the Philippine Government is given control of the islands, I have not the slightest doubt that if let alone by foreign powers the islands will be well and orderly governed. When I left Hongkong there were in assembly 180 representatives coming from all the provinces of Luzon and from several islands, and I expect to learn upon reaching Washington that still more have been chosen. These Representatives are the most popular men in their provinces and the people generally have confidence in their government.

"As to the power of the Philippine Government to control the islands and maintain order, provided the Spanish forces are withdrawn, I have no misgivings. There are 30,000 armed men in its service. Some of the arms came from captured Spaniards and some from foreign countries. I am not at liberty to say where.

"No, they did not come from Germany, and the statements that have been made that the Filipinos are secretly conniving with the Germans are false and unjust. It is true that a few days after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay representatives of the German Empire made proposals to the insurgents to aid them in forming an independent government. This offer was refused, the reply being made to the Germans that under an agreement entered into between Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey the insurgents were in honor bound to refuse the offer."

Agoncilio was asked what would be the attitude of the Filipinos and the Provisional Government if the outcome of the peace negotiations should be that the islands should pass into the hands of the United States, either for temporary or permanent control. He replied:

"Whether or not the Filipinos would forcibly resist such a disposition of the Islands I cannot state. The question would go before the Assembly, and Aguinaldo's attitude must, under the Constitution, be determined by the action of that body. The form of the Provisional Government is thoroughly republican. But I will say that the feeling of the people of the Philippines with regard to the question would depend largely upon what form of government the Americans would propose.

"If it meant simply the control of the Islands by the United States, the Government of this country assuming the responsibility of maintaining good order and controlling the revenues of the islands, I do not think the feeling against such a move would be strong, though the Filipinos are anxious to govern themselves, but if it should be planned that the United States take the Islands for the purpose of colonization, which might eventually crowd out the native population, in my opinion there would be greater difficulty in bringing the people of the islands to submission.

"Our appeal to the United States is for aid in securing what we most desire and what we believe to be for the best interests of the islands. It is not made for the purpose of playing into the hands of any other nations, and if the Filipinos are not to govern themselves there is no nation they would wish to be governed by more than the United States. As to the possibility of maintaining an orderly and harmonious Government among the people of the islands, if it is left to them, many opposing arguments have been urged which are in large part groundless."

Gen. Greene Praises the Filipinos.

Gen. Greene refused to talk as to the nature of his report to President McKinley, but expressed a very high opinion of the Filipinos as men and fighters. The inhabitants of the islands, he says, are superior in every way to the Cubans and to the North American Indians, and once they are freed from Spanish oppression have a magnificent future before them.

Speaking of the American Army at Manila, Gen. Greene said:

"The American soldiers have made a proud record at Manila for self-control and good order, and this fact has gone far to make a favorable impression on the minds of the people of the islands concerning the character of the people of the United States. What they most dread is that the islands should go back into the hands of Spain. Of Spain they have had enough.

"The volunteer forces sent to Manila are a fine lot of men, and the Astor Battery, which was not in my brigade when in action, being commanded then by Gen. MacArthur, but which I commanded when it first landed, is made of an especially high grade of men. They are magnificent fellows, physically and otherwise."

DOES FRANCE FAVOR FILIPINOS?

Reported that the Revolutionary Government Will Be Indorsed.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to The Globe from Hongkong, published this afternoon, says it is learned from a trustworthy Filipino source that France has promised to recognize the Philippine Republic, and it is added that negotiations on the subject are proceeding at Manila, where there are three French warships.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Señor Agoncillo, Vice President of the revolutionary government in the Philippines, who passed through Chicago to-day on his way to Washington, discredited the report that France had promised to recognize the Philippine Republic. He intimated that his sole hopes of independence were with President McKinley and the Government of the United States.

HEALTH REPORT FROM MANILA.

The Diseases Have Not Proved Malignant or Serious.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-day:

"Manila, Sept. 26.

"Arjutant General, Washington:

"Understand reporters send exaggerated accounts sickness. Total in hospital to-day, highest of any day, 529; typhoid fever patients, 95; all doing well and mostly convalescent; about 1,200 excused from duty; mostly slight ailments, showing condition fair for this latitude. Nineteen deaths from disease this month; 23 in August.

"OTIS, Commanding."

PEACE COMMISSION IN PARIS.

They Were Met by the Staff of the United States Embassy and by Many Reporters.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Peace Commission of the United States arrived here to-day from London, and was met at the railroad station by the staff of the United States Embassy, a number of Americans, and many reporters. A considerable crowd outside the station witnessed the departure of the Commissioners for their hotel. The journey from England to this city was uneventful.

NAVAL EXPERT GOING TO PARIS.

Peace Commissioners Summon Capt. Bradford of the Equipment Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The first word that has come to Washington from the American members of the Peace Commission since their departure, save a brief announcement of arrival in England, was received at the Navy Department to-day, being a cablegram requesting that Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau, be sent at once to Paris to assist the commission.

As the officer is the leading expert of the Navy Department in the matter of coaling stations, ocean routes of communication, and strategic points, the inference is that the commission expects to begin promptly the consideration of those subjects so far as they relate to the Philippines and the Ladrones. Respecting the latter group, from which the United States Commissioners are to make a selection for a coaling station, it has been found that the only good harbor is on the Island of Guam, the capital of the group, which was captured by one of the warships bound for Manila, yet if that is taken there will be so little of the group, thus left without an ocean harbor, that it is believed that it would be best for both parties, the United States and Spain, to allow all of the islands to go with Guam into United States possession.

Capt. Bradford has taken passage on the Lucania, sailing from New York next Saturday.

TROOPER SHOT AT MONTAUK.

Quarrel Between Two Colored Cavalrymen Results Fatally—More Sick Sent Away.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 26.—Private James Twisby of Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) was shot last night by Farrier Lindsley P. Holt of the same regiment, and died this morning in the regimental hospital. The farrier is under arrest. The shooting took place at stable call yesterday afternoon. The men had quarreled in the afternoon over the ownership of a Spanish coin. Both claimed to have obtained it at Santiago. The men were separated by a Sergeant, who ordered them to their tents.

Later they renewed the quarrel in the blacksmith's shop. Blows were exchanged. Both men were unarmed, but Holt ran from the blacksmith's shop to the tent of a Corporal near by and returned with a regulation cavalry revolver. He fired three shots at Twisby. One bullet shattered Twisby's jaw. Another lodged in his hip. The third entered the small of his back and penetrated the abdomen. It was the wound in the back which proved fatal.

Both men were comparatively new to the regiment. Twisby entered the service shortly before the outbreak of hostilities, and Holt a little over a year ago. Both men served through the Santiago campaign, and had clean records. Holt will be tried before a court-martial.

The deaths to-day were those of Hollowell Edmunds, Company E, Eighth Regiment, and Jacob Bierig, Company K, Second Infantry. Bierig was injured at Santiago by a piece of shell and had almost recovered when attacked by fever.

ALL TROOPS TO LEAVE MONTAUK.

Col. Kimball Gets Orders to Arrange for Transportation.

Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball yesterday received orders from Washington to move the remaining troops at Camp Wikoff to their various stations, West and South. The Quartermaster at once communicated with Camp Wikoff to learn the numerical strength of the forces remaining there, and when that is ascertained he will advertise for bids for their transportation. The First Cavalry will probably be the next organization to move, under previous orders.

The Ninth Cavalry will arrive here to-day on its way to stations in the Department of Dakota.

Thirty-five Sick from Montauk.

Thirty-five sick men arrived yesterday from Camp Wikoff and were distributed among the Red Cross station at Long Island City, Bellevue Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, and Jersey City. They were not expected by Major Appel, in charge of men in hospitals, but their names will be reported to-day and furlough papers made out.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Navy Yard Requirements Include $612,062 for that at New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—As approved by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, and prepared for transmission to Congress through the Treasury Department, the naval estimates include the following items for new works in navy yards: For Portsmouth, N. H., $306,000; for Boston, $367,000; for New York, $612,062; for League Island, $755,767; for Washington, $205,000; for Norfolk, $2,000,000; for Port Royal, S. C., $145,000; for Key West, $112,520; for Mare Island, $831,750; for Puget Sound, $55,500; for New London, $25,000; for general preservation and repairs at all yards, $450,000.

Horses of Troop A Sent South.

Thirty-six horses ridden by members of Troop A of this city while in active service in Puerto Rico were sent to St. Asaph, Va., yesterday, leaving from the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street by the Pennsylvania Road at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At St. Asaph an agent of the Quartermaster's Department will meet Capt. Badgley and receive the animals. Capt. Badgley succeeded in having the original order for the prompt shipment of the horses so far revoked as to allow of the appointment of a board that will inspect the horses and fix a price for each. It is the wish of many men of Troop A to purchase the horses that they rode in active service.

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SHEARMAN ON EXPANSION

The Single Tax Advocate Against the Annexation of Territory Acquired from Spain.

HAS A PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

He Favors a Joint Protectorate for the Philippines with a Treaty with "Most Favored Nation" Clause and Independence for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Thomas G. Shearman delivered a strong address against expansion last night at the Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street. One of his opponents challenged him to tell what could be done with the captured islands if we did not annex them, and in reply Mr. Shearman laid down a programme which included, for the Philippines, a joint protectorate, a republic, a treaty with a rigid "most-favored-nation" clause, and a treaty with Spain permitting Americans free access to all the territories.

A. H. Eastmond presided at the meeting, which was called to debate a series of resolutions laying down a policy for the Democratic Party. These resolutions, among other things, favored the Nicaragua Canal, the maintenance of the army and navy at a standard of efficiency suitable to all the requirements of the Nation," the gold standard, and the restoration of American shipping. Owing to the smallness of the attendance, final action was postponed for a week.

The resolution which brought Mr. Shearman to his feet declared adherence "to the time-honored Democratic principle that National Government should extend the blessings of our republican institutions and the protecting arm of the United States over the territory rescued from Spain in the late war wherever it can sustain and execute its just functions to the advantage of the inhabitants of the territory involved." He offered a substitute declaring adherence "to the time-honored doctrine of Thomas Jefferson that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and holding that "this Republic should never assume control over any other lands which are not annexed with the consent and free consent of their own people."

"I know of no such Democratic doctrine as that stated in the resolution," he began. "Even at the time of the Mexican war there was no pretense on the part of President Polk or any Democratic leaders that it was our duty to extend a protecting hand over people that did not want it. But we have come to a time when we are told that the first Democratic duty is to steal. That this is the avowed doctrine of innumerable Republican conventions, I don't deny, but it is not Democratic.

Cuban Republic to be Ignored.

"This resolution means that we should extend nominally the form of Republican institutions over these territories by stealing them away from the people, by sending troops to overawe the simple-minded populations who foolishly trusted in our promises, and that after stealing the islands we annex them and extend the blessings of our institutions over them. It is exactly the same kind of blessing that the French intended over Europe after the Revolution.

"Does anybody suppose Hawaii or Puerto Rico are to get republican institutions? We are going to parcel Puerto Rico out among a crowd of American speculators and give them no more self-government than Spain did. In Cuba our Congress has recognized a republic. That republic is clearly to be ignored and suppressed, and some other Government, which will suit us, which will suit the Cubans, will be set up. That means that a number of capitalists will form syndicates and send their agents to the annexed countries. They will dictate the form of government. If they can carry it on by voting, well and good. If not, they will speedily see a report that such is the disorder, the gross ignorance and darkness of the people that they are utterly unfitted for 'republican institutions,' and 'protecting arm' must be extended to keep them down.

"After Dewey had himself brought Aguinaldo from Hongkong, and he had been furnished with arms and supplies for the very purpose of inciting him to rebellion (and Aguinaldo carried on all the military operations there and compelled Manila to surrender,) after he has accomplished his purpose, our interest in him and in the Filipinos is gone. When we said 'Go,' he went, and when we said 'Come,' he came. Now we have seized 7,000 of his arms, have captured one of his little ships, and we are going to suppress Aguinaldo and the Filipinos by force of arms—you will find it very soon. We are going to enslave the Cubans just as effectually as Spain did. But dear me, from what different motives Spain enslaved them for the benefit of Spanish Generals; we shall enslave them for the benefit of a Hanna-Elkins syndicate. Oh, it is a vastly different thing.

Entering Upon a Path of Hypocrisy.

"We are entering upon a path of hypocrisy and National wickedness which will certainly end, if we continue in it, in National ruin. Who is going to make anything of these annexations? No one but those who can enter into the wealthy syndicates which are already forming for the purpose of exploiting these annexed islands. The plunder of Hawaii is to be divided among the sugar people and their allies. Plenty of men will be made rich. I have some hope of getting my share. I have as fair opportunities of getting inside the syndicate as anybody else not already on the inside. I want none of it at the expense of my country or the expense of honor.

"Have we the slightest idea of extending the blessings of republican institutions to the Philippines? We are putting down only men who are attempting to set up republican institutions there. I should like to wonder if we had to send 100,000 troops there and murder thirty or forty thousand Filipinos for the purpose of extending the blessings of republican institutions to them and of putting 'our protecting arm,' with a big fist at the end of it, around their necks.

"These Congressional elections will give a majority in favor of the Democrats as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow. Nothing but a suicidal folly can prevent the Democrats from electing the next President. Suppose the silver heresy again gets control of the party, and that votes enough can be got in the Senate to carry free coinage. What if Cuba and Hawaii and a dozen of Philippine Islands, or Alaska itself, will guarantee to elect good free-coinage Senators, they would be admitted as States in the twinkling of an eye.

"Suppose there is another reaction and the Republicans come in in 1904, and there is another Dingley bill, but votes are needed to pass it. Then all the remaining Philippine Islands and all the islands that could be scrambled together, if they would promise to seat Senators who would vote for a tariff containing good big steals, would be admitted if they had no population except horses. Any excuse for getting a State more wicked and corrupt than it is would be sufficient to admit mestizos, Canadian drooms, or any kind of gibbering idiots that could be found in the Hottentot country. The only question will be, 'Will you Filipinos vote for any legislation that will make me, Mark Hanna, or me, Stephen B. Elkins, any good financially? If you will, come in, whether you are white, black, or yellow!'

Mr. Shearman's Plan for Governments.

"When President McKinley sends a public defaulter to Cuba; when he selects one of the most notorious drunkards in the United States to care for the welfare and lives of American soldiers—a man so debased that he couldn't even get across the continent without getting so raving drunk that he had to be tied down in his bed and kept there; when he appoints sons and nephews of somebodies to take care of the lives of his fellow-countrymen—what kind of men will he appoint to govern the Filipinos?

"Our own liberties will be gone, and we shall be governed by a syndicate despotism, fortified and intrenched at every point by the slaves whom they will compel to vote as they choose in all these regions. We shall be governed nominally by the savages, really by the syndicates."

Another member challenged Mr. Shearman to lay down a workable plan for the government of the islands. Mr. Shearman replied:

"As to Cuba, we were pledged by every obligation of honor and decency to give her independence. I say the same as to Puerto Rico, thought it seems hopeless to urge that on the American people. As to the Philippines, we are bound to help those people to establish a government of their own. Whether it is a good or bad government does not make any difference.

"It will not be able to maintain itself unless there is a protectorate. If the United States takes that protectorate alone, it will end in annexation and probably in foreign wars. But a protectorate may be established of three or four civilized nations, (and I think Japan should be treated as a civilized nation,) and a league made among those nations to preserve the independence of the islands, allowing them to establish a republic.

"We should have a 'most favored nation' clause, so rigid that they could not get out of it by any pretense that other nations were entitled to more favors than we. Then I would insist that Spain should make a treaty by which American missionaries who were driven from the Carolines should be allowed to return, and that American citizens should have perfect access to any of those territories.

Mr. Shearman's substitute was voted down without any discussion, except a few sentences by Daniel Moynahan in opposition, and further action was postponed for a week. A letter from Henry Hentz was read, taking substantially the same ground as that taken by Mr. Shearman.

ALGER VISITS SAVANNAH.

That City or Charleston Will Be the Point of Embarkation of Soldiers to Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 26.—Secretary Alger, Gen. Sternberg, and Quartermaster Ludington spent to-day in Savannah inspecting the port's advantages for the embarkation of troops to Cuba, as a site for an army camp and for an army hospital. The proposed camp and hospital sites were visited this morning, after which Gen. Alger and party made a trip down the harbor on the revenue cutter Boutwell to Tybee, where they inspected the fortifications and spent the afternoon. They left at midnight for Charleston. Gen. Alger said to-night that the choice as a port of embarkation was between Savannah and Charleston. Further than that he would not say.

Gen. Alger and his party were given a cordial reception here. They were entertained by the yacht club, and to-night were called on by many citizens at the De Soto Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Alger has sent word to the War Department from Jacksonville, Fla., that he expects to be in Washington next Wednesday.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE ON TRIAL.

Court-Martial Opens in Denver—Motion to Quash the Charges Denied.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 26.—The trial of Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon by court-martial for the alleged use of language unbecoming an officer of the navy and calculated to destroy the good order and discipline of the navy, during the delivery of a lecture in Denver, on Aug. 8, was begun to-day. The members of the court are: Commodore W. P. McCann, President; Lieut. Commander William H. Driggs, Chaplains D. H. Tribou and T. A. Gill, Lieut. Nathan H. Barnes, Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis, and Lieut. Commander J. D. Kelly.

The Judge Advocate, Capt. C. H. Lauchheimer, read the charges and specifications prepared by the prosecution. They included alleged extracts from the lecture, in which the Chaplain is made to say that Admiral Sampson reported himself within four miles of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon when she struck her colors in order that he might participate in the prize money, though he had nothing to do with the battle. He was also alleged to have said that when the Oregon went into the fight it met the Iowa, commanded by "Fighting Bob" Evans, going to the rear, where he staid till the battle was over. He was also charged with saying that the Oregon was the only battleship in the navy that was honestly built.

Earl Cranston of Denver, as attorney for the prisoner, moved that the charges be quashed on the ground that the remarks were not of a scandalous character, and only such as are used frequently in the public press and by the people generally. He held that the statements charged could not have affected the discipline of the navy. He also argued that there was no denial of the alleged statements and no charge of malicious intent, and that the charges of fraud in the building of vessels were against contractors, and not against the Navy Department.

Judge Advocate Lauchheimer replied briefly, and the Court denied the motion to quash.

The prisoner then entered a plea of not guilty, and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A New Trick by a Thief.

From The Providence Journal.

Capt. Cory and detectives are looking for a clever man who worked a new scheme a day or two ago. The man called at the office of John M. Sullivan, 1,205 Westminster Street, and said a nice collection of plants was wanted for the purpose of decorating the house of C. E. Russell, 258 Elmwood Avenue, as there was to be an entertainment there. Twenty of the most costly plants were picked out, and, with the caller, sent to the Russell house. The man who did the trick asked Mrs. Russell if he could leave the property in the yard. His request was granted. When the teamster drove away the schemer sold Mrs. Russell nine plants and disposed of the others in that locality. Not long after the police heard of the game. Thirteen of the stolen plants have been recovered. The lot was worth $40. The thief was thirty-five years old and wore a dark-brown suit and a brown felt hat and was square shouldered.

The Growth of Socialism.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of Socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague, and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

Rapid Progress Toward Agreement on the Part of the Commissioners.

BOTH SIDES TO BE SATISFIED

No Cause for Apprehension that the Industrial System of This Country Will Be Disturbed — Lumbermen Well Cared For.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—No joint session of the Conference Commissioners was held to-day, but the sub-committees were very busy, and a great amount of work was done.

It now seems to be the general belief that a treaty embodying a general adjustment of all questions will be made, and that the treaty will be such as to meet the approval of both the United States and the British Governments. In all probability the conference will adjourn about Oct. 8, to meet again in Washington in November, when the work of the commission will be completed and the treaty presented for the approval of the Senate.

The twelve original questions in the protocol have all been thoroughly canvassed by the commission, and the result is that they have arrived at a basis of agreement upon nearly all of them.

In the matter of the fur seals of Bering Sea, it is probable that the American Government will purchase the ships and equipment of the Canadian sealers, on condition that all Canadian rights to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea be surrendered.

Few, if any, changes will probably be made in the laws governing the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. In the inland fisheries, it is likely that both Governments will agree to adopt uniform laws for the better protection of the fish. The question of the delimitation and establishment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary will probably be left to an outside commission.

Little, if any, change will be made in the present bonding privileges. Both countries seem to be satisfied with the laws as they are. But the Canadian railroads may be required to operate under limitations similar to those of the United States.

In the matter of the alien labor question, it is likely the Canadian Government will adopt laws similar to these of the United States with a view to checking the importation of objectionable European cheap labor, but relaxing somewhat the rigorous laws as now applied to native-born citizens of both countries.

The question of the mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other has not been fully settled, but it concerns the gold fields of Alaska, principally, and will no doubt be settled satisfactorily to both Governments.

The treaty of 1817, which prohibited the building and maintaining of war vessels on the great lakes, beyond one revenue cutter for each Government, will probably be modified to the extent of permitting the lake shipbuilders to compete with the Atlantic and Pacific shipbuilders in supplying the Government with naval craft.

The other minor questions, it is said, have been thoroughly gone over, and will be satisfactorily settled.

The lumber industry will no doubt secure practically what it has demanded of the Joint High Commission. The two-dollar rate on Canadian sawn lumber will remain, except that the best grade of Canadian pine lumber will be admitted free or at a reduced rate.

In return for this, the Ontario law prohibiting importation of Canadian saw logs into the United States will be repealed. It is understood that this adjustment of the question is entirely satisfactory to United States lumbermen, as there is a scarcity of high grade pine lumber in the United States.

Probably little change will be made in the tariff rates on Canadian agricultural products.

Wrecking or salvage rights will be considered and the question of extradition laws will also be taken up before the treaty is complete.

It is not likely that any radical changes will be made in the Canadian duties now imposed upon American manufactured goods. It appears from the arguments of the American and Canadian delegations, which have appeared here that the present schedules in this line are satisfactory on both sides.

The American Commissioners say there is no cause whatever for apprehension on the part of Americans that the industrial system of the United States is to be disturbed. They declare that none of the great industries will be sacrificed, and that only such changes will be made in tariff rates as will be mutually beneficial to both countries.

It is understood, of course, that in consideration of the advantages which Canadian producers obtain by reduction of the American duty on their products, that the present discriminating duty of 25 per cent. against American products in the Canadian market will be removed, giving American producers and manufacturers equal opportunities in the Canadian market with Great Britain. Unless this is done it is understood there can be no reciprocity or trade agreement.

MODEL CAUCASUS ROBBERS.

Not Even Turpin's Style Was Better than This.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Tiflis journals are warning tourists against traveling in the Caucasus, and especially in the Transcaucasus, without an armed escort. On Aug. 26 nine highwaymen held possession of the small ravine Gasluch, in the neighborhood of Adshikend. The leader of this band was a Tartar, Rabi Nadshas-Ogly, and from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 7:30 the robbers "held up" every carriage and vehicle that went along that narrow defile, and quietly took from the occupants money and valuables. Five members of the band, armed with Peabody revolvers and long daggers and clad in the costume of the Khirgese, were told off to examine the unfortunate travelers. They were very courteous to the ladies, and examined the men only. The leader was especially courteous, and took great pains to see that the ladies were not robbed; in fact, he even went so far as to restore to several husbands their valuables on the entreaties of their wives.

During the two hours and a half the robbers got possession of 2,000 roubles and a great quantity of valuable objects, for in that time they had stopped a dozen vehicles of different kinds and had plundered nearly fifty persons. The Caucasus Journal expresses astonishment at the cowardice of the victims, among whom there were many strong men who had revolvers and other weapons with them. A coachman was the only one who wished to offer resistance, but he alone could not do much, and he was pulled off his box-seat and soundly cudgeled. As the assistant of a Chief of Police drove up with his wife and child and learned what was going on, he seized his revolver and wished to fire at the robbers. He was at once stopped by cries of "Don't shoot, for Heaven's sake; you will hit some of the women and children," and a man rushed forward and, snatching the weapon from the assistant's hand, hid it, so that the robbers might not see that he had intended to fire upon them.

None of the vehicles "held up" by the robbers was allowed to proceed on its way. At last a lady traveling in a carriage with her husband and two little children grew tired of the long delay, and approached the chief of the robbers with the prayer that he would let them continue their journey. The latter drew his watch from his pocket and replied: "Wait, please, for another fifteen minutes; by that time I expect two more carriages; we will just look over them and then we will let you all go on your various ways." In a few minutes the carriages appeared, and after they had been overhauled by the highwaymen, the chief said to his victims: "Now, you are all free, and can continue your journeys, but first of all, we will make our escape." They quickly mounted their horses and at once disappeared.

To Protect the Oyster.

From The Fishing Gazette.

The baymen in the vicinity of Patchogue, L. I., are circulating a petition for the passage of a resolution by the Supervisors making the standard gauge of oysters two inches instead of an inch and a half, as now. The present gauge has failed to protect the young oyster, as was intended. The proposed two-inch oyster is the size used as half-shell for the export trade, and which commands such a high figure in London and other foreign cities. The petition will be presented to the Supervisors at their meeting at Riverhead on Sept. 26.

A WIDE CHOICE IN WEDDING SILVER

In preparing their new designs for Wedding Silver The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, have had in view the widest possible range of choice, not only in the articles themselves but in their value, which varies from the more elaborate and expensive to those of the simplest nature and very moderate cost.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

SICK TROOPS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Reports that 2,509 Cases Are Under Treatment—No Lack of Food.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following cable was received to-day at the War Department from Major Gen. Brooke, dated Ponce, Sept. 25:

"Cable regarding sickness and want of rations received. That there are sick is a fact. A small proportion are bad cases, but there has been no want of food. The last report gives total of sick as 2,509, 400 typhoid, 498 malarial fever, and 297 diarrhea, other diseases, 1,314; percentage, 23.

"Think return of regiments now here would not be advisable, as others coming would have to go through same acclimating condition. Would advise that certain sick be sent home whose recovery would doubtless be quickened. If regiments are sent to take the place of those now here, special attention should be given to selecting those under good discipline and having full quota of officers. By this means men may be controlled and sanitary precautions enforced in the small detachments which necessarily must be made."

In another dispatch received to-night and dated to-day, Gen. Brooke reports three deaths. The dispatch reads:

"Deaths the 25th, three: Milton M. Morgan, Company A, Fourth Ohio, typhoid; William E. Rourke, Company H, First Volunteer Engineers, typhoid; W. R. Johnson, Company A, Eleventh Infantry, cause unknown."

Convalescents from Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 26.—The transport Obdam will sail to-morrow with 240 convalescents, and the Relief will leave Arroyo with 260. The medical officers generally believe the troops should be sent north, but a few think their condition will improve when they cross the mountains and get into quarters.

SPANIARDS RETIRING TO SAN JUAN.

Four-fifths of Puerto Rico Now in Possession of Our Troops.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 26.—The Americans now hold four-fifths of the island. The Spanish are retiring upon San Juan from all directions and the American troops are moving up. Some slight disturbances have occurred at Barros and Fajardo, but their seriousness has been exaggerated.

Capt. Hammel's company of the Third Wisconsin Regiment entered Cayey yesterday. Gen. Ernest has moved his headquarters to Albonete, but it is doubtful if his brigade will follow.

British Steamer Vesta a Wreck.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—A cablegram received here reports that the British steamer Vesta, Capt. Mooney, from Liverpool for New Orleans, has been wrecked off San Domingo. The Vesta was built at Greenock in 1885, is 368 feet long, and a good freight carrier.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:52	Sun sets...5:49	Moon sets...3:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:08	Gov. Isl'd...5:38	H. Gate....7:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:31	Gov. Isl'd...5:57	H. Gate....7:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arecuna, Tampico, &c...	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Chester, Puerto Rico....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	3:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Bremen, Bremen.....	.....	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Alava, Havana.....	.....	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bramble, Mediterranean..	.....	.....
Macedonia, Progreso.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curacao, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam ..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Ihdia, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 27.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 24.
Bordere, Antwerp, Sept. 7.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
Dorset, Havana, Sept. 22.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 17.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Hudson, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 10.
Pennland, Southampton, Sept. 17.
Pretoria, St. Croix, Sept. 21.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 15.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Catania, Havana, Sept. 22.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 20.

Wanamaker's

Rugs

IF you can understand its message, the Rotunda will speak eloquently for itself. It speaks in a language not widely understood,—a tongue



of the Orient. If you are familiar with this, as it is expressed in Rug-talk, let it tell its own story. If you are not, let us translate for you.

The tale told is one of ceaseless search, of devious wandering in far-away corners of the East, of strange towns and stranger customs, of straggling villages and crowded cities equally unknown. It relates of semi-barbaric art hunted to its very birthplace, and of much mercantile conflict with bearded Turk and astute Syrian.

That's a part. The rest is of Occidental enterprise close on the heels of Oriental reputation,—each struggling for supremacy. And the point of the whole tale concerns the best and cheapest coverings of your home floors.

It's a rug-show. It has no geographical jealousies. It shows the hand-work of the "time-scorning Orient" together with its copy from the steam-loom of a busier civilization. Khorassan and Hamadie rub elbows with Lowell and Philadelphia, and say "Brother."

Take the extent of the showing from this,—prices run from fifty cents to $2,500, and there are no wide jumps.

Black Taffeta Waists These garments are shown in very pretty new styles, and are unusually effective, especially when brightly-colored ties are worn with them. They are not expensive—far from it—considering the excellence of the materials and the work upon them.

At $3.50—Full front with double pointed yoke and plaited back and collar; straight cuffs.

At $4.50—Blouse front with fine plaits and silk hemstitching; pointed yoke and plaited back; plaited adjustable collar and cuffs; also plaited and hemstitched.

At $4.75—Heavier quality; blouse front with fine plaits running bias; pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable silk collar and cuffs.

At $5—Blouse front with fine plaits running down and across the bust; pointed yoke and plaited back and collar; straight cuffs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests Your exact size is here, in correct style, and the workmanship is all that can be desired. That's the reason of the great selling we do in this class of clothing—probably greater than any other house in New York. Two especially good offerings:

At $20—Of black Thibet; silk-faced to button-holes; serge-lined; double-breasted vest.

At $25—Very fine black Thibet; silk-lined throughout; double-breasted vest with silk back.

Men's Covert Cloth Top-Coats A lot of handsome coats have just come in—look like custom-made garments and very stylish. Elegantly made, in the new shades of covert cloth, lined throughout with pure silk. Many clothiers would say $18 for this coat. Here at $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Down Quilts In buying quilts you can judge only of the coverings. Of the filling you know nothing. We know, however, of the down in these we sell. We bring from Siberia down of known quality, and make the quilts ourselves. A very good sort, with handsome sateen covering, at only $3.75.

Third floor.

Pretty Lamps—Petty Prices. New and bright—direct from the maker, who cared more for the room they occupied than for their company. Perhaps the one you've been thinking of is in the lot. If so, take it at half or less the actual value.

Those valued up to $12 are now $5.
Those valued up to $20 are now $10.
Those valued up to $35 are now $15.
Those valued up to $50 are now $25.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE WAR INQUIRY BOARD

First Formal Session Held in Washington with All the Members Present.

A GENERAL POLICY OUTLINED

Series of Questions to be Addressed in Writing to Secretary Alger and the Heads of the Army Departments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The commission selected by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department held its first formal session this forenoon with all the members present. The meeting was in the room of the Fortification and Ordnance Board of the army, but it was found to be too small, and it was announced that further meetings would be held in apartments secured in the Lemon Building, on New York Avenue. The session lasted two hours, after which an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The proceedings were limited to the outlining of a general policy and the formulation of letters of inquiry which will be made public to-morrow. These letters are to be addressed to the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, the Surgeon General, and the Chief of the Ordnance Department of the army. They will consist in the main of inquiries intended to bring out all the facts that can be given relative to the organization of the volunteer army.

These officials will be asked to give specific information so as to cover each of the departments in question concerning the condition of the army both at the beginning and the close of the war. For this purpose a date in April has been selected as the one for the beginning of the preparation, and another in August for the close.

The questions are so formulated as to call out answers covering the organizations of camps, the purchase of supplies, and the making of contracts with transportation companies, and also to show the methods adopted for furnishing supplies to the various commands and for protecting the health of the soldiers. There will be an especial effort to ascertain the motives that actuated the department in the choice of camp sites, as there have been charges that they were placed as a matter of favoritism to railroad companies.

The commission also considered several letters of complaint from persons professing to have information bearing upon the subject of investigation and decided to address replies to the writers of each of them, requesting them to put their charges in specific shape and informing them of the scope of the inquiry. It is intended that if the replies received to these letters show the writers to be in possession of real information, to summon them before the commission when it is feasible to do so, or otherwise to secure their affidavits. When, however, it becomes evident that their accusations are mere idle complaints, with no information back of them, the writers will not receive further attention.

The commission also expects to extend its inquiry before it closes its work, to the extent of summoning before it the commanding officers of the various divisions and brigades, and probably extending it to the Colonels of regiments from which complaints have emanated. They will be expected to give full information as to the pains they may have taken or failed to take concerning the location of their troops and their general welfare.

The commission decided to hold two sessions daily, one in the forenoon from 10 to 12:30, and the other in the afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Dr. Phineas S. Connor sat with the commission to-day for the first time. He arrived from his home in Cincinnati early in the day, and called upon the President for a brief interview before joining his fellow-members in the War Department. The President expressed his appreciation of the doctor's acceptance of the position, and outlined briefly his wishes in the matter of investigation. Dr. Connor found it impossible to remain with the commission for the present, and secured a leave of absence for two or three days in order to return to Cincinnati to put his affairs in shape so that he can be absent as long as the work of the commission may require.

HUIDEKOPER CALLED HOME.

Ordered to Report in Person to the Surgeon General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Lieut. Col. Rush Huidekoper, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from further duty with the United States troops in Puerto Rico, and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Huidekoper formerly was stationed at Chickamauga Park. He has been criticised severely for his official conduct there.

Charges of incompetency were made against him last week, when Secretary of War Alger visited Chickamauga.

CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Those in Distress May Be Admitted to National Soldiers' Homes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—Soldiers of the Spanish-American war, when so disabled that they cannot care for themselves, will be admitted to the National Soldiers' Homes. Senator John L. Mitchell says that while the law provides that the National homes are for disabled soldiers of the civil war, some discretion is given the Board of Managers of the homes in a clause which permits "such other soldiers to be cared for as in the judgment of the managers is deemed right."

Under this ruling, Senator Mitchell says, members of the regular army have been cared for at the homes until they could be transferred to the home at Washington, and he says it is his judgment that needy and disabled soldiers of this war will be cared for at the homes if they apply and room can be found for them.

"It may be stretching the law a little," said the Senator, "but it is in the interest of humanity."

TRANSPORT YUCATAN ARRIVES.

She Brings Convalescent Soldiers from Puerto Rico and Cuba.

The United States transport Yucatan arrived yesterday from Ponce and Santiago with 134 officers and privates and civilians, many of the latter being laborers, packers, teamsters, &c. The soldiers were mostly convalescents, sent home to be discharged or mustered out. All were doing well, and there had been no sickness. Having been at sea during the full period of yellow fever incubation, the vessel was not detained at Quarantine. She anchored off Liberty Island, and the men were brought ashore in tugboats.

Senator Money of Mississippi met the Yucatan at Quarantine, to meet his son, Major H. B. Money of the Fifth United States Volunteer Immunes. He and Assistant Surgeon C. P. Pollard of the same regiment and Private Arthur J. Wagers of the Thirty-third Michigan were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. All were convalescent from fevers.

Capt. A. Benedict Sick in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Capt. Abraham Benedict, Chief Commissary of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, at Camp Meade, came to his home in this city on sick leave a few days ago. His physicians have discovered that he has typhoid fever, and he has been removed to the hospital. At the outbreak of the war Capt. Benedict was Sergeant in one of the Rochester companies in the Third New York Regiment. He is a member of the Rochester bar. Capt. Benedict has forwarded his resignation to the War Department.

Soldiers at St. Luke's Hospital.

The first Fall meeting of the Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the hospital. The Rev. Dr. Baker, Superintendent of the hospital, submitted a report which showed ninety-six sick soldiers had been received, three-fourths of whom were suffering from typhoid fever. Forty-two have been discharged cured and seven have died. The remaining forty-seven men are all doing well and will probably recover.

Soldier Found Sick at Coney Island.

Herman Heybacher, a member of Company M, Ninth New York, was found last night lying unconscious at the foot of Schwetzhat's Wharf at Coney Island. Ambulance Surgeon Gosman was called and administered restoratives to the soldier, who was then taken to the Kings County Hospital, Flatbush. The Surgeon said Heybacher was suffering from typhoid fever. Heybacher has been at Coney Island for several days, but has no recollection of reaching the beach this afternoon.

LETTER CAME AFTER DEATH.

After Private Walsh Is Buried, Washington Officials Write They Know Nothing of Him.

Over four weeks ago the wife of P. J. Walsh, a contractor, of 76 Edgecombe Avenue, wrote to the War Department a Washington asking for information concerning her son, Private William J. Walsh of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who had not been heard of for some time. Several days after the sending of the letter Mr. Walsh, who had kept up a diligent and anxious search for his son, found him, fever stricken, at Montauk Point, where he had been landed from the transport Roumania on Sept. 4. After much difficulty, a furlough was obtained for the sick soldier, and on Sept. 13 he was placed on board the Shinnecock to be brought to this city from Montauk.

Three days later he landed in this city having in that time, notwithstanding his sickness, been taken first to New London then to Sag Harbor, then back to Montauk and finally to New York. He was at once placed in St. Vincent's Hospital, where three days later he died. His body was buried last Thursday.

On Saturday, after all this had happened Mrs. Walsh received from the War Department the following letter:

Office of Surgeon General Sternberg.
Washington, Sept. 22, 1898.

Mrs. P. J. Walsh:

Dear Madam: In reply to your letter inquiring relative to William J. Walsh, Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, you are respectfully informed that the records of this office furnish no information bearing on the subject of his sickness or whereabouts. This reply has been delayed awaiting reports of hospitals in Cuba, which have been telnted, and some lost because of the pressure in the hospitals.

By order Surgeon General United States Army.
CHARLES SMART,
Lieutenant Colonel, Department Surgeon General.

Coming as the letter does after his son is dead and buried, Mr. Walsh cites it as another evidence of the gross incapacity and mismanagement of the War Department. Mr. Walsh declares that if his son had been treated as he should have been he would be alive to-day. The soldier was only nineteen years old.

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

203d New York to be Isolated—Only 350 Men Fit for Duty—Two Deaths in Engineer Corps.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 26.—Corp. Roy W. Johnston, Company H, Engineer Corps, died this morning at the Red Cross hospital of typhoid fever. He was a graduate of the University of Nebraska. His remains will be shipped to Crete, Neb. Corp. Augustus Foss of the engineers, who died last night, was a graduate of the University of Michigan. His body was sent to Rochford, Minn. The deaths of Johnston and Foss are the first in the engineer company, and an investigation has been ordered by Chief Surgeon Girard to ascertain how the disease was contracted.

Private J. S Thompson of the Corps Reserve Ambulance Company, who was taken away from here by the Lancaster general hospital ten days ago, died last night of typhoid. Private Draper T. Ferry, Company M, Ninth Pennsylvania, died to-day at the Harrisburg hospital of fever contracted in the South. The remains of Private William Morgan, Company A, First Maryland, who died last night of typhoid, were sent to Frederick City, Md.

Typhoid is spreading so rapidly in the Two Hundred and Third New York that the regiment will be sent away as soon as a suitable camping ground is found. Only 350 men were fit for duty this morning. The engineers were hunting for a site to-day, and it is probable that the troops will be isolated in the Conowago Hills, in the vicinity of Elizabethtown. New tents will be issued to them and extra precautions taken to confine the disease to this command. The medical officers say the New York soldiers brought typhoid here from Camp Black, although there is comparatively little sickness in the Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second Regiments. Fifty patients were shipped to the Women's Hospital at Philadelphia to-day.

Eight companies of the First Delaware have been moved to the southern end of camp, to prepare to muster out. The other four companies may be attached to the Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania.

Major Gen. Graham has asked an opinion from the Judge Advocate General as to whether vacancies created by the mustering out of men who have families dependent on them or are physically disabled may be filled by transfers from regiments that have been ordered to be mustered out. There are many men who desire to leave Pennsylvania regiments and almost as many who desire to remain in the service, and it is thought an interchange would about even up matters.

The Fourth New Jersey will be held at Sea Girt until this question is decided, and then brought to Camp Meade. The men of the Fourth New Jersey with families will be mustered out and their places filled with men from the Fifth New Jersey.

Lightning Kills a Man at Camp Meade

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 26.—Private Benjamin Derlouiner, Company M, Tenth Ohio, was struck by lightning and instantly killed this evening during a heavy rainstorm while guarding the tent of a military tailor. Derlouiner's home was at Cincinnati.

HATED THE ARMY UNIFORM.

Dying Infantry Regular Complained Bitterly of Neglect and Ill-Treatment.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 26.—Frank Ficks, a private of the Seventh United States Infantry, has died at the home of his uncle, in this city, of typhoid fever contracted in the Santiago campaign. Before dying he said he had been ill-treated and neglected ever since he was taken ill, and so intense was his feeling that he made a dying request that he be not buried in his uniform.

Soldiers' Bodies Exchanged.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 26.—The body of an unknown soldier was recently sent to Green Bay, Wis., instead of that of Martin Jansen, who had enlisted in the Second Wisconsin, and whose death was reported at Pensacola, Fla., a week ago. Possibly the body was that of a Vermont soldier. The casket was marked with a notice that it should not be opened. The family insisted, however, upon opening it, and the body of an unknown man was revealed. A telegram informed the relatives that the bodies had been exchanged by the undertaker, and that Jansen's body had been sent to Vermont. A resident of this city received a request for a list of bodies that had come to this State unidentified or unaccompanied by relatives or escort. There have not been six instances of that kind and none has come from Pensacola under such conditions.

Funeral of Private Dame.

The funeral of Charles C. Dame, Company F, Twelfth Regiment, who died at Lexington, Ky., last week, was held yesterday from the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters officiated. A Corporal and twelve men from the regiment acted as escort. The interment was in Greenwood. Dame was a clerk in the Fifth Avenue Hotel before the war.

Lieut. Sewell Ill with Typhoid.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 26.—Lieut. Robert Sewell, son of United States Senator William J. Sewell, came here yesterday from Montauk Point. He has been serving on the staffs of different Generals, and recently has been on duty at Camp Wikoff. He was sick when he came here, and the illness has been diagnosed as typhoid fever. He was removed to-day to his father's home in Camden.

THE TERMS SPAIN WILL ASK.

Will Strongly Contend for the Philippine Islands and Stand Firm on the Cuban Debt.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that the Spanish Peace Commissioners have been instructed to contend strongly for the integrity of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, on the ground that the protocol between Spain and the United States was signed before Manila capitulated, and also to make a firm stand regarding the Cuban debt and the Philippine loan of 1886 if Luzon is ceded to America.

Should the United States prove less exacting than is expected, the Commissioners have power to make all possible concessions, political and commercial, compatible with the retention of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, but in the event of losing a portion or the islands, they are instructed to resist to the utmost any attempt of the United States to claim the right of preference over other powers should Spain desire to sell or cede the remainder of the islands. It is understood, however, that all instructions are only ad referendum. Most of the Commissioners and attaches speak English.

THE CUBAN COMMISSION.

Question of the Disposition to be Made of Spanish Naval Properties—Army of Occupation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Commander Eaton of the Resolute has been assigned to additional duty in connection with the American Military Commission at Havana. The exact need of this is not known at the Navy Department, the order having been made at the request of the commission, but it is supposed that Admiral Sampson wishes the officer to make an examination of the Spanish naval properties scattered among the various Cuban ports outside of Havana.

The naval authorities are deeply concerned as to the disposition of this property to be made by the commission, and owing to its peculiar status, being not captured, yet actually subject to the disposal of the commission, it is not easy for them to foresee the outcome of the commission's deliberations on this point.

Nothing has been heard from the commission itself since the cablegram of yesterday relative to the Comal. The authorities here feel that by consenting to the entry of the vessel with food supplies, the Spanish officials in a large measure ridded the question of evacuation of the urgency that attached to it. So long as the Cubans, starving and naked, were denied the relief that might come to them from the United States Government and the Red Cross, there was a powerful motive for insisting upon the immediate evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish Government officials, in order that by taking possession ourselves, we might succor the distressed Cubans.

Now, however, that our Government is free to do this under existing conditions, there is not the same necessity for haste, and the War Department will not be obliged to force American troops in numbers to Cuba in the very worst part of the season, as far as health conditions are concerned.

The daily reports that come to the department from Santiago make it apparent that even among the immune regiments, made up, as some of them are, of negroes, supposed to be almost exempt from attacks of climatic fevers, much sickness prevails, and it is only a fair assumption that the ordinary troops would suffer more were they now sent into Cuba.

Therefore, while the American and Spanish Commissioners at Havana are still seeking to reach an agreement as to the time to be allowed for evacuating the island, it may be said that the President expects that the result will be a compromise between the dates mentioned on each side and that the movement will begin toward the latter part of October and be concluded soon after New Year's Day.

This will accord very well with the plans of the War Department, as it will enable it to avoid sending to Cuba any considerable number of soldiers until the healthy season is well under way.

It is the present purpose to make the replacement of the Spanish forces in detail, not sending over any large expedition, but establishing a garrison at one point after another, beginning probably at the western end of the island.

The authorities have reached the conclusion, in view of the spirit shown by the Cubans, as reported to it, that it will not be necessary to have nearly so large a force to garrison the island as was at first anticipated, and it is thought now that not more than 25,000 men will be required.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN HAVANA.

Mr. Porter Confers with the Most Prominent Tobacco Merchants.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Admiral Sampson has leased a chalet about a mile distant from the Trocha Hotel, where he and his household will reside during their stay here.

The Admiral and Mr. Porter to-day visited the Professional School. They consider the school a great establishment, but observed that the students were instructed in the primary branches only.

Mr. Porter had a conference to-day with the most prominent tobacco manufacturers in the city. The manufacturers argued that the import duties on leaf tobacco ought to be increased and the export duties lessened, so as to favor the island's tobacco industry. Mr. Porter answered that a minimum tariff would be established at Havana, as had been done at Santiago.

Mr. Porter will sail for the United States on Saturday next. He will proceed to Washington, and immediately on his arrival will confer with President McKinley.

Gen. Rodriguez, Chief of Gen. Maximo Gomez's staff, arrived here to-day from Santa Clara, and shortly after his arrival had a conference at the Trocha Hotel with several members of the American Commission.

Capt. Hart delivered an important document to the Spanish Commissioners this afternoon.

Gens. Castellanos Aguirro and Marroto, commanders respectively of the Jucaro Trocha and of those in the Province of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, have arrived here, and this evening, conjointly with Gen. Parrado, had a conference with Capt. Gen. Blanco. It is supposed that the conference was in relation to matters connected with the evacuation of the island.

Spaniards to Quit Manzanillo by Oct. 7

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—The American Evacuation Commission has been officially notified that Manzanillo will be evacuated by Oct. 7.

COLUMBUS'S BODY EXHUMED.

Ceremony in Havana Cathedral Attended by the Spanish Civil and Military Authorities.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning the official exhumation of the remains of Columbus preparatory to their shipment to Spain, took place in the presence of Gen. Blanco, Secretary Govin, the Civil Governor, the Bishop, the Dean of the Cathedral, and other authorities.

The general public were ordered out of the cathedral at 8 o'clock, and no one was allowed inside after that hour. The entrance to the cathedral was guarded by a force of Orden Publico, which kept back the crowds that assembled in front of the edifice.

The ashes were deposited in a zinc case, which was placed in the sacristy of the cathedral, and a permanent guard was established to watch them. Public religious services will be held shortly.

The remains of Christopher Columbus were placed in their late resting place—an open niche in the wall of the presbytery of the cathedral a yard and a half above the ground, between a pillar supporting the main arch and the choir—on Jan. 19, 1796, when they were brought from San Domingo, that island having been ceded to France by Spain.

In 1892 there was placed in front of the niche a slab of doubtful artistic taste representing in relief a bust of the great discoverer and bearing this inscription in Spanish: "May the remains and image of the great Columbus lie a thousand centuries preserved in this urn and in the remembrance of our nation."

After the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus the Spanish Cortes included in the Cuban budget large sums for the purpose of erecting a fitting monument symbolising his travels, to be placed in the most conspicuous place in Havana, and the construction of a mausoleum to hold his ashes. This mausoleum, the work of the Spanish sculptor Melida, was brought to Havana and placed upon a base erected in the centre of the cathedral, close to the main door.

The monument, the execution of which was intrusted to the sculptor Sualls, has not been sent here, and it is probable that both the monument and the mausoleum will be erected in a fitting place in Spain.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

THE FLOATING OF THE TERESA.

Cervera's Former Flagship Blown Off the Rocks with Dynamite—Hobson Hopes to Save the Colon.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 26.—Details just received of the floating of the Spanish armored cruiser Maria Teresa show that, with the help of dynamite, she was blown off the rocks into deep water on Sept. 23 and proceeded under her own steam some time afterward to Guantanamo, accompanied by one of the tugs of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company. She will shortly leave for New York.

Naval Constructor Hobson says he can raise the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon with the use of air bags in a week if given authority to do so. Commodore Watson does not think he can.

The Colon, it appears, was not seriously damaged by shells, but her valves were opened, which caused her to sink.

The other two Spanish cruisers sunk in the battle of Santiago, the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya, are useless wrecks of melted iron.

Hobson says he expects to return to New York on the Colon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Acting Secretary Allen has received a cablegram from Capt. Goodrich of the Newark, the senior officer of the station at Guantanamo, confirming the press reports of the raising of the Spanish flagship Maria Teresa last Saturday. The work of wrecking this ship was directly in charge of Constructor Hobson.

Now that the Teresa has been raised, he has been instructed to resume work on the Colon and to begin operations toward wrecking the Mercedes, which lies within the mouth of Santiago Harbor, close to the Merrimac, in smooth water and well situated for successful wrecking. The Teresa will be brought north as soon as she is in condition to undertake the voyage.

The wreckers, who have so successfully accomplished their work, have earned a large sum of money under the salvage laws, the exact amount of which probably will be determined by an admiralty court. It is the present purpose of the department to place the Teresa in commission as a United States naval vessel, and, following the English custom, her name is likely to remain unchanged, to carry into the future the glory of the American victory.

HOBSON'S SUPERIOR JUDGMENT.

Wrecking Company Maintained that the Ships Could Not Be Saved.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Commodore John C. Watson arrived in this city this afternoon from Guantanamo, via Port Antonio, and left within an hour for Newport, R. I., where he said he is to pick up his family and start for his new post as Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.

Commodore Watson spoke with much appreciation of what Lieut. Hobson had done to save the Infanta Maria Teresa, but said that they had quite a little difficulty with the wrecking company. While such work was necessarily a gamble, he thought that there was a good chance that the Cristobal Colon could also be raised.

The Chapman Wrecking Company first reported that saving these ships was impossible, but Mr. Hobson had a long talk with the head of the company, Capt. Merritt, and convinced him that the work could be done, and it was understood that a contract had been made for the raising of the Colon, and that Mr. Hobson had air bags and pontoons ready for the work.

Commodore Watson explained that the Colon lies almost exactly on her beam ends, with a large portion of her length protruding over deep water. She has been pronounced structurally intact, having received no fatal injuries to her hull, and it is rather a feat of engineering than the work of a wrecking master, to right, twist her around and give her buoyancy enough so that she can be floated into a place of safety.

LAWTON OCCUPIES TORAL'S OFFICES

Schools to be Opened in Santiago on Monday—Business Prospects.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 26.—Gen. Lawton's headquarters have been moved from the palace to the offices formerly occupied by Gen. Toral, the Spanish Commander at this place.

In answer to a number of small capitalists who have written here asking for information and advice as to coming to Santiago, Gen. Wood advises them not to come here until December, as there are no facilities at present for the transfer of property. After that time there will be many opportunities for the use of brains and capital.

The City of Santiago is cleaner and healthier now than ever before in its history. No cases of yellow fever are recorded.

Upon instructions from Washington, schools here will be opened on the first Monday in October.

GOMEZ'S ARMY STARVING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Señor Quesada of the Cuban Delegation has received a telegram from Key West announcing the arrival there of a commission from Gomez with a view to securing assistance.

The dispatch states that the army is literally starving to death; that all the pack mules have been killed for food, and that the people are well-nigh desperate.

Distressed Cubans at Tampa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Señor Rivera, the Cuban sub-agent at Tampa, who is visiting Secretary Quesada of the Cuban Delegation, brings word of extreme distress among the Cubans in and about Tampa. He says about 3,000 of them are anxious to return to Cuba and begin work, but they are destitute and unable to move. Secretary Quesada received similar reports concerning the condition of Gen. Gomez's men.

American Dies of Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Miller, one of the partners in the bark Maryland, died this morning of yellow fever in a local hospital. Brown, the other partner in the bark, died a few days ago.

Cuban Soldiers Make Merry.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—At the Mayim Rodriguez camp, at San José de las Lajas, the time passes merrily. The erstwhile warriors have been delivered over to the pleasures of the dance and merrymaking. They have a typical Cuban band at that camp and, as a stream of visitors runs there daily, the insurgents spend the day and evening in dancing, forgetting their more serious duties and occupations. Such is the happy-go-lucky Cuban character.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, Fourth United States Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and join his regiment.

Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, Seventh United States Cavalry, will join his troop at Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory.

Major George Cook, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Augustus C. Ledyard, Second Infantry, is extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Frank L. Mathews, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Major L. E. Harter, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Charles L. Gerould, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Col. James H. Young, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, is extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William J. Turner, Second Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, Seventh Artillery, aide de camp.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Abner Pickering, Second Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. William H. McLaughlin, Sixteenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major William H. Hamner, Paymaster, United States Army, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at the War Department, vice Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Lincoln Chase, United States Army, will proceed from Fort Crook, Nebraska, to Brookline, Mass., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, United States Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. John T. Haines, Quartermaster, Fifth Cavalry, is further extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. John S. Winn, Second Cavalry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third United States Infantry, will report at once to the commanding General of the militia of the District of Columbia for temporary duty therewith.

First Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Seventh Cavalry, now at Omaha, will join his troop at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory.

First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Fifth Infantry, will, upon his muster out of the service of the United States as Major, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, proceed without delay to join the battalion of the Fifth Infantry stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibben, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to the command of a brigade in the First Division of that corps.

The assignment to duty, Sept. 21, of Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, First Alabama Volunteer Infantry, (First Lieutenant Tenth United States Cavalry,) as chief mustering officer for the State of Alabama, with station in Montgomery, and of the following named officers as his assistants, at the places indicated opposite their names, respectively, is announced: Capt. Magnus O. Hollis, Fourth United States Infantry, at Montgomery, Ala.; First Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, First United States Artillery, at Birmingham, Ala.

Major Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General United States Army, will proceed to Newport News, Va., and inspect the material in the temporary sheds, granary, water closet buildings, picket posts, and tent floors which have been heretofore provided for the use of troops at that place, and which have been reported to be of no further use to the Government.

Second Lieut. Howard W. Throckmorton, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, as of that date.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon C. L. G. Anderson, United States Army, is extended fourteen days on account of sickness.

Capt. James E. Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of the commanding General, First Division, Second Army Corps, and will report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps.

First Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth United States Infantry, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and join his regiment.

Leave of absence for two months and ten days from Sept. 6, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. John E. Barron, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for twenty days from Sept. 15, on account of sickness, is granted First Lieut. T. J. Robinson, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Joseph E. Willard, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, to take effect on the date of the muster-out of his company, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date Oct. 8.

Capt. Charles A. Verneu, Nineteenth United States Infantry, is honorably discharged the service as Major and Quartermaster United States Volunteers, only, on tender of resignation, to take effect Sept. 17.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, United States Army, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Thomas O. Summers, Surgeon, Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry and Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 5.

The sick leave granted Capt. Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first United States Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Rafael Echeverria, United States Army, will proceed from Tampa to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that point for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Camp Wikoff, vice Major Samuel W. Swigert, Third Cavalry, who is hereby relieved.

First Lieut. David Price, First Artillery, Major Third Virginia Volunteers, is ordered to report for examination for promotion to the President of the examining board convened at Camp Alger, Va.

Capt. John A. Duncan, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. Andrew Moses, Seventh Artillery, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, to date from Sept. 22, with station at Philadelphia, as assistant to Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, in charge of the general recruiting station in that city.

First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth United States Artillery, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service and will proceed to New Haven, Conn., and establish a recruiting station in that city.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain O. H. L. Mason, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William W. Ingalls, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Lieut. Col. Francis G. Caffry, Third Alabama Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Capt. Clifford W. Fuller, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Frank E. Bateman, Assistant Surgeon Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 13; First Lieut. Nathaniel R. Withers, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Sept. 22; Second Lieut. Arden W. Flanders, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Joseph W. Glidden, Fourth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Harry E. Smith, First Artillery, is extended fourteen days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Alpheus H. Bowman, Second Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, Twenty-first Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William T. Schenck, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed five visits to the works of the Rarig Engineering Company, Columbus, Ohio, and to the works of the Niles Tool Works Company, Hamilton, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of seacoast gun carriages.

Major William Crosser, Inspector General United States Volunteers, (Captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army,) will proceed from New York City to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection and manufacture of seacoast gun carriages.

Second Lieut. John P. Wade, Fifth United States Cavalry, will proceed via Port Tampa to Havana and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for duty.

The assignment to duty Sept. 22 of Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh United States Infantry, as chief mustering officer for the State of Georgia, with station in Atlanta, and of the following-named officers as his assistants, is announced: Capt. Percy E. Trippe, Tenth United States Cavalry; First Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, Fifth United States Cavalry; First Lieut. Frederick L. Pullmer, Twenty-first United States Infantry.

First Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, Adjutant First United States Artillery, now on mustering duty at Birmingham, Ala., will proceed to Sullivan's Island, S. C., at the end of the month, for temporary duty at that place, and, upon the completion thereof, will return to Birmingham and resume his duties as mustering officer.

The retirement from active service, Sept. 26, of Major Sanford C. Kellogg, Fourth Cavalry, upon his own application, after thirty years' service, is announced

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Three Companies of the Seventh Go to the Ranges to Qualify as Marksmen.

WEATHER CONDITIONS GOOD

Col. Appleton and Some of the Staff Officers Spend the Day at the Butts—A. Plimpton, Company E, Makes the Best Score.

Three companies, B, D, and E, of the Seventh Regiment went to Creedmoor yesterday morning to qualify as marksmen. Col. Appleton and some of the staff officers also went and spent the day at the butts. The men marched from their armory to the Sixty-seventh Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road, and then went to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry by train. After crossing the East River they took a special train to Creedmoor, and by 9:30 o'clock were hard at work getting their hand in at the short range.

It was a good day for shooting. The light was fair, and there was no wind to speak of. There were 258 second-class qualifications, and of these 249 afterward qualified as marksmen. These were divided as follows: Field and staff, 7; non-commissioned staff officers, 4; hospital corps, 1; Company B, 86; Company D, 82; Company E, 69.

The officers had to qualify at the revolver range, and a few of them had a hard time making the requisite 30 necessary to qualify. Col. Appleton, however, had little trouble, and made a total score of 39. A. Plimpton of Company E made the best score of the day. At the 300-yard range he made five consecutive bullseyes.

The day's practice ended with volley firing. Company B had 86 men, Company D 80, and Company E 65. Each man made ten shots, and the total number of hits were: Company B, 584; Company D, 511; Company E, 410. The scores made by those who qualified were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. D. Appleton	24	15	39
Lieut. Col. W. H. Kip	18	12	30
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan	22	21	43
Capt. W. H. Palmer	16	14	30
Capt. W. Schuyler	21	17	38
Capt. J. W. Myers	19	17	36
Capt. G. S. Weaver	17	15	32

COMPANY B.

Capt. J. E. Schuyler	21	21	42
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	22	21	43
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	22	14	36

COMPANY E.

Capt. G. B. Rhoads	19	14	33
Lieut. W. S. Wilson	17	13	30
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	23	21	44

COMPANY D.

Lieut. G. S. Towle	20	14	

Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.

MARKSMEN.—Sergt. Major J. F. Daniel, 16—33; Color Sergt. H. Groesbeck, 16, 16—32, Sergt. R. M. Kollock, 17, 21—38; Quartermaster Sergt. M. A. White, 20, 20—40.

Hospital Corps.

MARKSMAN.—Sergt. W. Wels, 16, 17—33.

Company B.

MARKSMEN.—G. C. Alleyn, 17, 13—30; J. P. Atkinson, 21, 10—31; C. L. Acker, 19, 11—30; H. V. Anderson, 17, 13—30; F. L. Brown, 15, 16—31; G. Ballin, 15, 16—31; W. F. Brown, 19, 16—35; C. F. Bradbury, 15, 16—31; — Bible, 18, 17—35; W. W. Bainbridge, 15, 16—31; J. H. Clarkson, 17, W. Bainbridge, 15, 16—31; J. H. Clarkson, 17, 14—31; E. B. Clark, 17, 18—35; C. L. Drummond, 17, 17—34; H. L. Day, 17, 13—30; E. N. Ehrhart, 17, 16—33; E. McK. Froment, 15, 18—33; E. P. Fowler, 15, 17—32; J. J. Finley, 17, 16—33; Fraser Gleser, 20, 18—38; J. L. Gross, 18, 15—33; G. H. Gilmer, 11, 15—30; E. D. Hewett, 22, 15—37; C. V. Hurd, 20, 17—37; E. C. Hulbert, 18, 18—36; S. C. Hodge, 16, 19—35; F. E. Haywood, 17, 14—31; H. B. Kyle, 19, 13—32; C. J. Knothe, 15, 15—30; R. F. Kennelle, 19, 16—35; C. T. Leonard, 19, 14—33; L. L. Lefferts, 17, 18—35; F. N. Lent, 16, 16—32; C. McDougall, 21, 17—38; McClintock, 16, 17—33; Miller, 15, 16—31; Mabie, 17, 21—38; C. H. Plump, 15, 21—36; H. Pinner, 22, 14—36; E. E. Snedecor, 25, 11—36; E. Sniffen, 20, 21—41; J. R. Stewart, 18, 19—37; H. M. Shrady, 19, 14—33; F. Smith, 15, 16—31; C. H. Sparry, 16, 14—30; E. A. Wear, 17, 17—34; C. F. Wildey, Jr., 18, 16—34; C. W. Wood, 20, 21—41; T. B. Weir, 17, 16—33; C. S. Wood, 18, 17—35; W. J. Yates, 18, 15—33; H. S. Young, 18, 20—38.

Company D.

MARKSMEN.—J. C. Ammann, 17, 15—32; K. J. Adams, 19, 18—37; R. W. Best, 18, 16—34; C. Bissell, 18, 15—33; H. C. Benedict, 21, 9—30; C. B. Beekman, 18, 17—35; T. A. Ball, 20, 20—40; B. J. Berry, 20, 18—38; W. S. Baker, 24, 19—43; A. S. Bent, 20, 12—32; E. S. Coy, 20, 19—39; E. M. Conger, 18, 13—31; P. Cook, 20, 19—39; T. C. Dougherty, 16, 17—33; T. E. D. Darling, 21, 20—41; R. M. Elliott, 20, 19—39; M. H. Elliott, 18, 12—30; H. Everdell, 18, 15—33; Frederick, 18, —; R. M. Finck, 15, 19—34; H. E. Fox, 16, 18—34; A. L. Gibbs, 19, 20—39; W. Greasen, Jr., 24, 11—35; M. P. Garretson, 16, 18—34; F. Heuer, 19, 16—32; S. C. Hicks, 16, 14—30; H. H. Hanson, 15, 15—30; F. H. Hines, 21, 10—31; H. M. Hollenbeck, 17, 15—32; B. M. Hovey, 17, 17—34; C. L. Harwood, 16, 20—36; W. B. Imlach, 18, 13—31; R. Kipp, 17, 15—32; B. Kipp, 20, 16—36; E. M. Leask, 22, 18—40; W. W. Lee, 19, 12—31; T. G. Leonard, 18, 13—31; C. P. Loeser, 17, 13—30; H. B. Ludlam, 16, 15—31; H. L. Luques, 20, 12—32; T. Manahan, Jr., 16, 17—33; A. W. Morley, Jr., 20, 17—37; C. E. Miller, 21, 21—37; J. D. Matthews, 15, 15—30; F. M. Medley, 15, 17—32; G. H. Miller, 19, 12—31; H. P. Nichols, 19, 18—37; C. C. Orcutt, 17, 17—34; L. C. Outcalt, 21, 9—30; L. Pinder, 21, 21—42; W. M. Phillips, 20, 18—38; J. L. Piaget, 18, 16—34; C. E. Roesel, 19, 14—33; F. H. Roumain, 18, 17—35; T. E. Reedie, 17, 13—30; A. D. Rockwell, Jr., 13, 14—32; W. F. Robinson, 17, 20—37; H. Sizer, 17, 14—31; R. A. Saich, 16, 15—31; E. C. Schoonmaker, 19, 16—35; W. B. Short, 21, 17—38; H. T. Spencer, 17, 13—30; R. A. Scott, 18, 19—37; E. E. Sanborn, 18, 16—34; W. K. Tobias, 23, 17—40; H. K. Wemple, Jr., 19, 16—34; F. M. Whitehorn, 17, 16—33; Preston Woods, 16, 17—33; A. W. Wilson, 16, 17—33; A. A. Wenige, 20, 18—38; A. J. Zerbe, 20, 14—34.

Company E.

MARKSMEN.—Sergt. P. J. White, 21, 20—41; Sergt. H. Dalzell, Jr., 21, 14—35; Sergt. A. T. Moore, 18, 20—38; Sergt. M. Bernard, 15, 21—36; Corp. Yeast, 18, 19—37; Corp. Hall, 17, 15—32; Corp. J. C. De Mille, 16, 15—31; Corp. J. Hopkins, 15, 20—35; Corp. W. E. Strauch, 15, 19—34; Privates G. L. Andraus, 15, 17—32; H. C. Aldhaus, 19, 18—37; H. W. Baker, 18, 16—34; J. Bannon, 18, 15—33; B. M. Chilton, 14—33; L. W. Christie, Jr., 21, 13—34; C. W. Dean, 19, 18—37; V. K. Delnoce, 15, 18—33; W. J. Fhricks, 21, 16—37; E. W. Elliott, 16, 19—35; J. J. Fox, 18, 14—32; W. S. French, 16, 17—33; G. B. Gosman, 21, 19—40; F. A. Gissel, 19, 15—34; C. E. Gleason, 20, 18—38; W. A. Grant, 17, 19—36; C. G. Hall, 17, 22—39; R. W. Hillman, 16, 17—33; G. A. Hull, 15, 16—31; T. H. Judd, Jr., 19, 13—32; A. F. Jackson, 20, 19—39; J. Kingsbury, 17, 13—30; C. W. Kirby, 17, 19—38; J. C. Klein, 18, 13—31; F. M. Knight, 19, 17—36; L. F. Kraus, Jr., 21, 21—42; C. W. Lyon, 16, 16—32; B. F. Luyster, 15, 15—30; D. F. McCoy, 16, 16—32; T. McLelland, 21, 12—33; H. W. Martin, 16, 14—30; M. J. Morten, 20, 10—30; E. G. Miller, 15, 17—32; C. A. Nixon, 18, 15—33; M. O'Brien, 19, 12—31; C. G. Porter, 16, 14—30; E. Phelps, 17, 25—42; G. W. Price, 20, 11—31; C. H. Reisig, 17, 15—32; A. S. Strauch, 16, 21—37; C. E. Seagrist, 19, 14—33; F. G. Shattuck, 16, 15—31; Lance Corp. A. M. Simpson, 16, 17—33; J. J. Storms, 19, 14—33; Lance Corp. J. M. Shaw, 18, 17—35; J. N. Topping, 17, 15—32; S. K. Thomas, 20, 19—39; E. LeG. Tenney, 16, 16—32; E. B. Van Norden, 15, 17—32; E. F. Walton, 19, 16—35; M. J. Waters, 17, 14—31; W. H. Watson, 21, 16—37; B. H. Weisker, Jr., 16, 14—30; A. E. Wells, 21, 21—42; H. E. Williams, 20, 14—34.

The score of the volley firing follows:

	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Total.
Company B	86	234	181	83	584
Company D	48	167	190	106	511
Company E	70	120	144	76	410

HIPPOPOTAMI IN WINTER HOME.

Caliph, Miss Murphy, and the Two Babies in One Tank.

There is no more interesting ceremony in connection with the Central Park Menagerie than the semi-annual procession of the quartet of hippopotami. True, the gigantic mammals are not taken over an extended line of march, but while the parade lasts there is a large and enthusiastic gathering of spectators, and the master of ceremonies is always grateful when it is over.

Superintendent Smith of the menagerie was in charge yesterday afternoon. The distance was only from the Summer home in the centre of the menagerie to the lion house adjoining the Arsenal. A runway was constructed from the gates of the outer to those of the inner tanks. All Summer long Miss Murphy, her baby Iris, and the latter's cousin have lived in about five feet of water in the north tank. Caliph, the father of Iris, was apparently content by himself in the tank adjoining.

Superintendent Smith decided to place all together in Winter quarters. It was then arranged that Miss Murphy and her younger companions should be first moved. With a bushel basket of apples in the hands of Keeper Snyder the trio were coaxed out and taken to Miss Murphy's old-time establishment.

The apples were then used with good effect on Caliph. He walked to the door of the lion house without much delay, but the moment he was sighted every lion in the place roared. The great hippopotamus was thoroughly frightened and positively refused to budge an inch until the last roar had died away. He then mustered up sufficient courage to stagger into his tank. The meeting of Caliph and Miss Murphy after their long separation was very interesting and amusing. They rubbed noses and jumped about as if their weight was not more than a couple of hundred pounds.

A RIVAL FOR THE L. A. W.

The American Racing Cyclist Union Is Organized with E. C. Bald as Chairman.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The American Racing Cyclists' Union was formed today as an opposition racing association to the League of American Wheelmen at a meeting held here in which a number of the star racers took part. E. C. Bald was made Chairman and F. E. Spooner Secretary. An Executive Committee, consisting of Spooner, Bald, Batchelder, and Arthur Gardiner, was appointed and another meeting will be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, when further steps will be taken to perfect the organization of the union. A proposition to exclude colored riders was voted down.

An agreement was prepared for circulation among the cyclists before the races of to-day at the inter-State fair and a motion was adopted that those who did not sign the agreement before the racing began could only become members of the union through formal application. Those who were at the meeting and who signed the agreement were E. C. Bald, Arthur Gardiner, "Tom" Cooper, Jay Eaton, Orlando Stevens, H. F. Terrill, J. B. Anderson, W. E. Becker, B. B. Stevens, John Zimmerman, H. T. Barrow, W. J. Wigmore, James P. Logue, John Ruel, R. A. Miller, E. P. Thompson, and Edward Stout. These men appointed themselves a committee at large to circulate among the remainder of the sixty-three professionals entered for to-day's races an appeal to them to sign the agreement.

The Inter-State Fair Association this afternoon paid the fines of the racing men suspended by the League of American Wheelmen, and the races were run under League of American Wheelmen auspices. In paying the fines of the racing men the fair association was actuated by a desire to prevent the possibility of the League of American Wheelmen placing the track on the black list. The racing men were not consulted in the matter, the fair association at the same time making it clear that it had no part in whatever steps might be taken by the men toward starting a rival association to the League of American Wheelmen.

Gardiner and others say they are out of the League of American Wheelmen for good and that the American Racing Cyclists' Union will become a permanent organization.

TOBACCO TRUST STOCKS DROP.

Reported Shrinkage of Over $3,000,000 in Value of Common Stock Within Ten Days.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—The Republic to-morrow will say:

"There has been a shrinkage of over $3,000,000 in the value of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company within the last ten days. The bulk of this loss has been sustained since the negotiations for the purchase of the big Drummond plant in this city became public. Yesterday the stock went down $9 a share from the high point of Saturday, the total drop within the last ten days being $14.75 a share. This decline on the $21,000,000 of common stock of the company brings the loss up to the enormous figures given. In anticipation of a further drop the bears in the St. Louis market have been selling the stock short, a fact which tends to still further break down the market.

"Only a few days ago the stock was up to 153⅜ a share, but as soon as the announcement was officially made that the company was negotiating for the purchase of the Drummond plant the market began to break, and when it became known that the American Company had not paid the cash demanded by President Drummond for his stock the bottom began to fall out.

"When President Duke of the American Company left the city last Wednesday night it was rumored that he would arrange to have the cash placed to the credit of the Drummond Company in New York, but when he failed to do that, and it became known that the company would have to issue new stock or bonds to pay for the Drummond plant, the bears began to get in their work.

"Yesterday it was said that the money for the Drummond plant had not been paid and the deal would not be closed for several days, if, in fact, it is closed within the next ten days.

"It is asserted by persons who claim to be on the inside that the price to be paid for the Drummond plant, instead of being based upon $10,000,000, was in reality based upon $6,000,000 for the plant and good-will of the St. Louis company. They said that President Duke had agreed to pay the Drummonds $2,000,000 in cash and $4,000,000 in stock of the American Tobacco Company, the stock to be turned over in lieu of $2,000,000 additional cash.

"The same persons declared that the actual purchase price of the Brown plant was $350,000. Mr. Brown said before the sale that his plant was earning 25 per cent on a capital stock of $700,000. This would make the property worth $400,000 on a basis of 6 per cent. earning capacity. It was officially given out by the trust officials that the purchase price of the Brown plant was $1,260,000.

CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Men Fatally Injured and Several Elephants Hurt.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Sept. 26.—Sells Brothers & Forepaugh's circus train has been wrecked at Willowdale, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. James Doyle of Philadelphia and Harrison Kipps of Virginia were fatally injured. Pat Forepaugh was seriously hurt. A car with elephants rolled down an embankment and the animals were injured, but none killed.

MICHIGAN BANK CASHIER SHOT.

Attacked by Robbers Engaged in Rifling Blissfield's Post Office.

BLISSFIELD, Mich., Sept. 26.—Yesterday morning Samuel Rothfuss, teller in the Blissfield State Bank, was held up by robbers intent upon robbing the Post Office. They commanded him to hold up his hands. In doing so he exposed a revolver, whereupon one of the men opened fire on him. Rothfuss fell to the sidewalk, but returned the fire, firing three shots, which failed to take effect, and the robbers escaped with a stolen team. Rothfuss is unconscious to-day. The robbers are believed to be in Toledo.

THE BOYD MURDER CASE.

E. C. Clark, a Kansas Lawyer, Convicted of Manslaughter.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 26.—E. C. Clark of the Reno County bar, a writer on economic questions, has been found guilty here of manslaughter in the second degree. This is the first trial in the sensational Boyd murder case.

W. C. Boyd was murdered here on May 19, in the restaurant of Mrs. Nellie Postlewait. At the inquest it appeared that her eldest son, Harry, had committed the crime, but Mrs. Postlewait made a sensational confession, in which she declared she herself had killed Boyd.

Harry later confessed the crime, and said Clark had furnished the weapon and advised the killing. The State claimed as the motive that Clark and Boyd were rivals for the smiles of Mrs. Postlewait.

The trial of Mrs. Postlewait and her son will occur later.

WOMAN TO RUN A TROLLEY CAR.

President of the Lincoln (N. J.) Council to Manipulate a Motor.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 26.—For the first time in the history of electric railways, it is planned to have a car run by a woman when the Brunswick Traction Company opens its extension from Dunellen to Bound Brook. The trolley road runs through Lincoln, which has already attained fame because it has three women in the Common Council, and now the Councilwomen expect to add to their accomplishments that of manipulating a motor on a trolley car.

It is intended to have Miss Emma Egel, President of the Lincoln Council, mount the front platform of the first car that runs over the route as it passes over the dividing line between Dunellen and Lincoln, and then run the car into Lincoln. The car will be stopped in front of the Lincoln statue, where the Councilwomen and other invited guests will disembark, and one of the Councilwomen will drive a silver spike into a tie in celebration of the event. A band of music and fireworks will also add to the glory of the occasion.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

George Keene Gives the Public Another Exhibition of His Erratic Form.

FLATLAND FOR SATIN SLIPPER

In the Mile Race for Three-Year-Olds Clawson Took Candle Black Into a Pocket, but Previous Ran Wide, and the Favorite Got Through.

George Keene, who was taken in hand by Mr. Hildreth on Thursday and trained, won yesterday at Gravesend in his new owner's colors. So startling was the horse's change of form that even old racegoers looked the astonishment they felt, but no explanation was forthcoming. George Keene ran like a splendid stake horse yesterday, and showed the way for his field all through, winning as he pleased by three lengths. Never were any of the other three starters able to get up with him—not even Macy, who showed himself a few days ago to be quite a race horse.

The Flatland Stakes, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, brought out a fair field, in which Satin Slipper was made favorite. She showed up in such shape not long since as to warrant her owner in his belief that she is a good filly, and she sustained her reputation in yesterday's race. Armament jumped to the front at the start and opened up a lead of a couple of lengths, and Cambroan came after him. It was not until the head of the stretch was reached that Armament was overtaken, and then Satin Slipper, who got off badly, but improved at every stride, closed on the leader, and the moment the pair were on even terms the result became a foregone conclusion. Satin Slipper forged to the front, but Moody never let up on her, and she won in a drive by a length.

If Candle Black had been beaten in the sixth race, Clawson would have had something to answer for to his employer, ex-Corporation Counsel Clark. The horse won, but only by good luck, for Clawson had him in a pocket from the start, and if Previous had not run wide in making the stretch Candle Black would not have gotten through in time to win. Previous showed the way all around through the backstretch, with Candle Black behind him, and Central Trust at the side of the latter, hemming him in on the rail. This was the order until the head of the stretch, at which point it seemed as if Candle Black would not be able to get through. Previous, however, went wide, and that gave Clawson an opportunity. He had been holding the mare's head in his lap all the way, and when the road was clear she shot forward and won easily.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08½.

1—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5 years, by Grenada-Long Girl, 116 pounds, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Turner)

2—Kilt, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., 3, 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)

3—Blarneystone, S. C. Hildreth's ch. c., 3, 125, 12 to 1.....(Clawson)

Lord Zeni, 122, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Lady Marian, 107, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Roysterer, 111, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Woodbird, 99, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Red Spider, 99, 30 to 1, (Maken;) Athy, 104, 30 to 1, (Corberley,) Fleeting Gold, 102, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Filament, 107, 12 to 1, (James;) Billali, 99, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Wasteful, 117, 60 to 1, (Wapshire;) Calculation, 105, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Frank Harris, 120, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Maxello, 126, 5 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's b. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-My-Chree, 116 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Burns)

2—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 4, 110, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Spencer)

3—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3, 110, 2 to 1.....(Maher)

The Winner, 119, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Knight of the Garter, 106, 15 to 1, (James;) Merlin, 97, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tanis, 98, 60 to 1, (Moody,) and Double Quick, 106, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatland Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; selling allowances. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,500 to the winner, $350 to second, and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01½.

1—Satin Slipper, E. O. Pepper's b. f., by Kington-Lady Styles, 89 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Moody)

2—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., 116, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)

3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 94, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)

Cambrian, 97, 5 to 2, (Burns;) Hapsburg, 100, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Onondaga's Pride, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Duke of Middleburg, 107, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Duke of Baden, 97, 20 to 1, (Corberley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's ch. c., by Tyrant-Redworth Rose, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)

2—The Burlington Route, Turney Brothers' b. c., 115, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)

3—Manlius, George J. Long's ch. c., 112, 8 to 2.....(Spencer)

Dr. Parker, 112, 7 to 1, (Doggett;) Al Reeves, 109, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Alice Nise, 109, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Chappaqua, 112, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Kensington, 109, 100 to 1, (Corberley;) Ordeal, 109, 60 to 1, (Peck;) Sol, 112, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Godfrey, 112, 25 to 1, (Turner;) Animus, 112, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Neuberger, 112, 25 to 1, (Sims;) Monletta, 113, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Fulminate, 109, 15 to 1, (James,) and Killarma, 109, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54½.

1—George Keene, G. D. Hildreth's b. c., 3 years, by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)

2—Macy, J. W. Schorr & Son's br. c., 4, 119, 3 to 5 and out.....(Burns)

3—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., 3, 106, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

4—White Frost, E. S. Gardner & Son's br. f., 4, 125, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., by Candlemas-Tulia Blackburn, 114 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)

2—Central Trust, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 114, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)

3—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 114, 9 to 5.....(Taral)

4—Blueaway, James Galway's b. c., 114, 20 to 1.....(Cunningham)

Won cleverly by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Handcuff	110	Prestidigitatrice	107
Easter Card	110	Effie Ainslie	107
Ned Wickes	110	Lepida	107
Captain Sigsbee	110	Ambrose	107
Lady Lindsey	107	Asthore	100
Claroba	107	Yuletide	100
Helen Thomas	107	Florence Breckenridge	97
Merry Heart	107		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. One mile.

Slasher	115	Flaxtail	112
His Majesty	115	Frontiersman	112
Brass	115	Hardy C.	112
Lerete	115	Emmanora	112

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Swiftmas	126	Lennep	109
Bendoran	124	St. Callating	107
Handball	121	High Jinks	105
Previous	117	Handpress	105
Miss Miriam	115	Flax Spinner	99
Lillian Belle	115	Ex Calibur	97
George Keene	113		

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. One mile and a sixteenth.

Macy	122	Handball	114
Algol	122	Lieber Karl	114
Irish Reel	119	Firearm	111
Mt. Washington	116	Colonel Tenny	99
Blueaway	114	Frances Booker	87

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Maceo	121	Ben Hadad	106
Simon W.	111	Hanlon	105
Imperator	108	Campanila	105
Tremargo	106	Sensational	104
Momentum	108	Blissful	100
Tinge	108	Danforth	96

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward. two miles.

Ben Eder	153	Sir Roderick	132
Marshall	152	Rifer	132
Governor Budd	145	Widower	130
Moslem	139	Herrmann the Great	130

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—The fastest heat of the year was trotted on the opening day of the Louisville Driving and Fair Association annual meet, when Singen won the first heat of the 2:11 trot in 2:06¾. John A. McKerron won the first heat of the preparation race in 2:12¾, which is the season's record for three-year-olds, while Cald made a heat of the 2:11 trot in 2:07¼, equaling Eagle Flanagan's previous record made at Terre Haute last week. Summary:

Preparation Stakes, trotting, for three-year-olds 1,000.

Suprum, b. g., by Prodigal, (Rea)	3	2	1	1		
Charley Herr, br. c., (Wilson)	2	1	2	2		
John A. McKerron, b. c., (Johnson)	1	5	5			
Lucy Gilbert, gr. f., (West)	6	3	3	3		
Leonard Bell, b. c., (Gilbert)	4	4	4	dr.		
Black Robert, blk. c., (Chandler)	5	dis.				

Time—2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

Frank Fehr Stakes, 2:11 trotting, $2,000.

Singen, br. h., by May King, (Liter)	1	8	4	1	5	1
Cald, br. h., (Wyle)	6	1	1	8	7	3
Georgeanna, br. m., (Nobles)	8	5	6	2	1	2
Tommy Britton, br. h., (Geers)	2	2	5	5	4	dr.
Cut Glass, b. m., (Stout)	9	9	9	3	2	dr.
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	4	4	2	4	3	dr.
Fred B., blk. g., (Cochran)	5	6	7	6	dr.	
Carlyle Caine, gr. g., (McDowell)	3	3	8	7	dr.	
Hans McGregor, ch. g., (Kinney)	7	7	3	9	dr.	

Time—2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:10½; 2:09¼; 2:12; 2:11¾.

Commercial Club Stakes, 2:09 pacing, $2,000.

Searchlight, br. h., by Darknight, (McHenry)	1	1	1			
Herman Clay, ch. g., (West)	2	2	2			
Nichol B., b. g., (McLaughlin)	5	6	3			
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	3	7			
Satin Slippers, blk. m., (Bruns)	4	4	5			
Flora L., b. m., (Hutchinson)	6	9	4			
Joe, b. h., (McEwen)	7	5	8			
Hilton S., b. h., (Powell)	8	8	6			
Quadriga, ch. c., (Miller)	8	7	9			

Time—2:05¾; 2:05; 2:08.

The chief event to-morrow will be the Douglas Stakes, $5,000, for 2:14 trotters, which will bring together one of the best fields of the year.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 26.—Summary of to-day's races:

Three-Year-Old Pacing; 2:30 Class. Purse, 1,000.

McJoe, b. g., by Fergus McGregor, dam by Joe Young, (Boggs)	1	1				
Effy Andrews, b. c., (Burch)	2	3				
Little Dick, b. g., (Isabel)	4	2				
Jule May, blk. f., (Sullivan)	3	dis				

Time—2:17¼; 2:16¾.

Stallion Produce Stakes; Trotting; Foals of 1895. Purse, $1,500.

Authentic, blk. g., by Autograph-Laura F., (Brady)	1

Time—2:37.

Matron Stakes; Trotting; Foals of 1895. Purse, 1,500.

Frankness, b. f., by Candor-Molly J., (Bither)	1

Time—2:32¾.

Western Suicide a Hoboken Fugitive.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—"Fred Langsdorf," who committed suicide near Dearmourdale, Kan., two weeks ago, in a sensational manner, and who left a diary telling of his feelings during a period of four days while he underwent the agonies produced by repeated doses of morphine and prussic acid, is believed to have been the husband of Mrs. H. Bukner of Hoboken, N. J. A description received by the Kansas City police from Hoboken of Bukner tallies with that of the suicide. Bukner was a bookbinder, and, according to the Hoboken Coroner, deserted a wife and family.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—James Roche, M. P., London; C. R. Walter, Yokahoma.

ASTOR—E. Sumsion, Santiago de Cuba; S. D. Williams, London; G. B. Clark, Mexico.

CAMBRIDGE—Lieut. Commander W. H. Reed, United States Navy.

EVERETT—Dr. Leon Sijturni, Haiti; Surgeon Major J. F. Tuohy, Bengal Medical Service, India.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Horace H. Lurton, Nashville; Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., United States Army.

HOFFMAN—William Fraser, London; Gov. Alton Y. Stephens, Missouri; Judge James McCafferey, St. Louis; John W. Campbell, Chief of Police, St. Louis; R. N. Taylor, Mobile and Ohio Railway, Mobile.

IMPERIAL—State Senator Nolan Chase, Albany; W. Barry Owen, London; Gen. H. R. Griffith, United States Army, retired.

MANHATTAN—A. H. Studd, London; ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, Kansas.

WALDORF—W. F. Brown, Hongkong; Don Mason, Mexico; Vicomte G. d'Avenel, Paris.

WINDSOR—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army; M. A. Batson and Leonard Wilson, members of Gen. Wheeler's staff.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGewin, boots and shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Baylor, Sox & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Taylor, hosiery and gloves; Gilsey House.

Brown, E., Springfield, Ohio, domestics, linens, cloaks, and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Bixby Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Brinkhomas, E. A., Randolph, Conn., notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bolphin, B. F., Atlanta, Ga., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bray, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, linens, notions, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bollenberger, D. D., Chambersburg, Penn., dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chittner, C. K., Reading, Penn.; F. E. Guenther, housefurnishing goods and upholstery goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cosmer Bros., Baltimore; W. P. Farley, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Cramman, C. L., Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Crowell, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss L. Brey, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 45 Lispenard Stret; Hotel Albert.

Devenoor Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; H. Hevenor, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; William Bowle, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Dabonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Dermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister,

RIOT ON THE EAST SIDE

Mob of Hebrews Again Attacks Diners in Division Street.

THE POLICE ARE KEPT BUSY

Crowd Could Not Stand the Sight of Their Co-Religionists Eating on the Day of Atonement.

The restaurant at 141 Division Street was the objective point yesterday about which was again gathered a riotous mob of several thousand Hebrews. The demonstrations made by many of them against their co-religionists who insisted on eating and drinking in spite of Yom Kippur, the fast day, landed them in the police court and caused many more or less serious injuries to those who indulged in the fights occurring there every hour during the day.

Herrick Brothers, proprietors of the restaurant, are at the same time Hebrews and Socialists. To them the Jewish Day of Atonement has no significance, they say, and to further emphasize this they last week advertised in Forwaerts, the Anarchistic organ, that on Monday, as on other days, their restaurant would be open alike to Jew and Gentile. On Sunday night an angry mob made it so warm for customers of the place that it had to be closed up.

Yesterday morning the Herricks advised Capt. Brown that they would exercise their prerogative and open their place, and demanded police protection. Capt. Brown sent a squad of men to the place, but before long an angry mob of several thousand persons gathered and threatened dire vengeance on those who would eat on the holy day.

Not Inclined to Argue.

If customers, they said, did not have the necessary amount of respect for their religion, it would be pounded into them. They were not open to the argument that fighting might be as bad as eating on such a day, and, as a result, the police had their hands full.

A cordon was established around the restaurant and the crowd driven to the other side of Rutgers Square, where they stood shouting and threatening the diners in the restaurant as well as the proprietors. The first row occurred at 10 o'clock, when Morris Laitmer of 55 Eldridge Street left the place, smoking a cigarette, after dining in plain view of the street. As he turned into Orchard Street a crowd of several hundred men and boys set on him, and after some rough handling he was rescued by the police. Six men were arrested in this case and fined $5 each in Essex Market Court.

Louis Silverstein of 38 Norfolk Street was also mobbed as he came out of the place, and two of his assailants were arrested and fined. A crowd followed the prisoners to court and a row started outside. The police charged with drawn clubs and rearrested Louis Weinstein, who had just been fined $5. He paid another $5. "You must remember," said Magistrate Brann, "that this is a free country, and if no one interferes with you for fasting, neither must you interfere with any one else for eating."

One Serious Fight.

The most serious row occurred in the afternoon, when four soldiers—Abraham Cohen of Company B, Morris Schlinger of Company L, and A. Wernstein of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and Morris Sherman of the First Delaware—came out of the restaurant. They were in full uniform, but the crowd put religion above patriotism and jeered them. A section of the mob followed them, and at Canal and Orchard Streets made a rush at the soldiers.

Sherman fired off a revolver to attract the police, and then ensued a panic. Friends beat friends in a mad effort to get away, and in the midst of the excitement the police charged, clubbing right and left. Louis Rotnner of 146 Essex Street had his nose fractured, and another man, who refused to give his name, was cut about the head and had two teeth knocked out. Both were taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and the soldiers got away.

Last night the police were reinforced, and the crowd was driven from the neighborhood. One of the plate-glass windows in the restaurant was smashed by a stone yesterday.

The presence of several policemen in front of the American mission to the Jews, run by the convert Warsawiak, over whom the Presbytery had a row last year, saved that place from being assailed by angry Hebrews. Warsawiak had posted conspicuous signs in the windows announcing all-day services on Yom Kippur.

BACK FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Miners Arrive at Port Townsend and Report 3,000 Cases of Typhoid Fever at Dawson.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 26.—The steamship Topeka has arrived from Lynn Canal ports with 150 Klondikers, the most of whom have little or no dust to show for their experience in the land of gold. They express themselves as being glad to get out alive. Three thousand cases of typhoid fever is the estimate placed on the number of sick in Dawson on Sept. 6. A large number of deaths occur daily of which no record is made. The cold weather coming on soon will check the fever.

It is estimated that 9,000 people joined the rush to Stewart River. Nearly every foot of available ground has been prospected, but no gold was found. That section has been deserted by all except a few who hope to create another excitement next season.

Among the Topeka's passengers was Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson. He says that many who return are men that, even if the country was one solid mass of gold, would not make anything, consequently they give the country a bad name. He admits that there is a great deal of sickness, but says that Dawson has a hospital for all tramps. When any one is taken sick anywhere along the river, he is sent to Dawson, which gets the credit.

SEATTLE, Sept. 25.—The steamer Rosalie has arrived from Alaska with 110 passengers, most of whom were from Dawson. There was a small amount of gold dust in the crowd, amounting to about $40,000.

FUTURE OF THE ALEUTIANS.

Destined to Become the Home of Countless Herds of Cattle, Gov. Brady Says.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Sept. 21, via Seattle, Washington, Sept. 26.—Gov. Brady has returned here from an official trip to the Pribilof Islands and other points south. He said that he found everything running smoothly at every point he touched.

Speaking of the Aleutian Islands, he says: "They are destined to become the home of countless herds of cattle and sheep. Some of the islands have not a stick of timber on them, but are covered all over with a luxuriant growth of grass, affording the finest kind of pasture land for cattle and stock."

He says that at the seal islands he found that the seal herds are dying off rapidly. Pelagic sealing is daily destroying the herds.

REFORMS NEEDED IN ALASKA.

Gov. Brady Favors High License in Lieu of Prohibition—The Fee System.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Sept. 21, via Seattle, Washington, Sept. 26.—Gov. Brady in an interview outlined a few reforms he would like to see inaugurated in Alaska. He is in favor of high license and thinks that a license of $1,000 must be preferable to the present prohibitive law, which is not prohibitive.

The Governor believes that were the Territory allowed to tax the wharves and the liquor traffic and impose a tax of 2 or 3 cents on each case of salmon, the government of the Territory could be operated very successfully from the proceeds. He is opposed to the fees system of Governmental officers. He thinks that it all should be on a salaried basis, because the chance for malfeasance is then reduced to the minimum.

He spoke about the Carter bill and its provisions relative to codifying the laws of Alaska, and expressed the fear that unless active measures were taken to head off the move, Congress might adopt a general method of government for all her detached territory, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, in which event Alaska would be in just about as forlorn a position as she is now.

GOLD SEASON OVER AT ATLIN.

Prospects for Placer Mining in the Region Said to be Very Rosy.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Sept. 21, via Seattle, Washington, Sept. 26.—The close of the gold season under the British Columbia laws was ushered in on Sept. 15, and nearly all the men who do not intend going on their claims this Winter have returned from the Atlin country. It is stated that nearly a thousand men will remain at Atlin Lake until Spring, so as to be on hand early to prospect for new discoveries. From all indications the Pine Creek, Spruce Creek, Wright Creek, and Musk Creek mines will prove very rich.

Men who rushed into Atlin six weeks ago are coming home, many of them with from $100 to $1,500 in gold dust, which they washed out in a very crude manner from their claims. The Atlin district is sure to prove one of the most profitable placer regions in the world, and the rush in there next Summer, it is anticipated, will be very great.

Thomas Pelkey and Comte de Carbonnet, the latter of Paris, and the former one of the wealthiest mine owners of Dawson, are still in the city, but will leave in a few days for Seattle. Mr. Pelkey has sold $600,000 worth of mining property to the Count, who represents a French syndicate. Mr. Pelkey is to receive $150,000 on his purchase upon his arrival in Seattle, and will accompany the Count to Paris to arrange for the further working of the property.

THE LATEST KLONDIKE NUGGET.

The Issue of Aug. 24 Arrives in This City—News from Dawson City.

The latest number of Dawson City's influential publication, The Klondike Nugget, to reach this city is the issue of Wednesday, Aug. 24, which arrived yesterday, replete with news and views of the great white gold district of the Yukon territory.

The Nugget is a neatly printed and ably edited four-page sheet, and the temperature of its editorial and news columns gives no hint of the supposedly frigid atmosphere of its editorial sanctum. The paper appears semi-weekly. The subscription rates are: Yearly, in advance, $24; per month, (in city,) $2.50; single copies, 50 cents. The advertising rates are not stated, but that the editors are not running a charity entertainment in that line is indicated in a notice to the effect that "The Nugget asks a good figure for its space, but in justification thereof it guarantees a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the north pole."

Judging from the amount of advertising matter printed, the business office of The Nugget would appear to be decidedly "yellow." The cards of refreshment naturally predominate. No fewer than fifteen resorts for dampening the inner man are called to the attention of the thirsty. In some of these places a specialty is made of mixed drinks.

The Dawson City Brewery has an "ad." advocating the use of beer exclusively as a thirst assuager. There are hotels and restaurants advertised, as well as steamship companies, bakeries, and town lots. Two theatres are advertised, the "Costly New Combination Theatre," with a "bevy of beauties in the title rôles every evening," and the Monte Carlo Theatre.

George Brewitt, tailor, announces that his stock of cloth has arrived, and asks Dawson swells to come and get a suit equal to anything on "the outside." No fewer than four physicians and four lawyers advertise. In the want column a young lady asks for a position as bookkeeper or clerk, and a cook asks for a job either in the city or at the mines.

In the "Lost and Found" column is the following:

FOUND.—About three weeks ago, a brown dog, eighteen inches in height, on Bonanza trail.

The first column of the paper is given up to a long letter from a correspondent bitterly denouncing the action of a certain official, unnamed, in assaulting a newspaper correspondent while the two were in the act of having a drink. The case is reviewed for one and a half columns. In the personal column the astounding information is given that "Mr. Churchill is limping around from an attack of the gout!"

The pleasing information is given that the Town Council has at last found a man familiar with fire engines and other fire-fighting machinery, and has put him to work assembling the parts of the town's new engine. The fire apparatus is referred to editorially, and the citizens are mildly upbraided for not taking a more active interest in the Fire Department. Eighteen thousand dollars has already been raised toward paying for the apparatus, and $9,000, referred to as the merest trifle, yet remains to be raised, but the residents are careless and indifferent. The editor suggests the inclosing of the steam fire engine in a warm house down by the river, and keeping a well open on the river all the time. There hose could be run to every part of the town in a short time.

A. Bienowski, the popular news agent of Dawson, is praised for his enterprise in laying in a large Winter stock of newspapers, and mention is made of the fact that he is the only one-legged man who ever came over Chilcoot Pass with a fifty-pound sack in Winter.

Attention is called to a new kind of swindle prevalent in the city at present. "The would-be swindler," says The Nugget reporter, "fills a sack partly full of shot and enters one of our many playhouses. Throwing the sack carelessly on the table, he calls for a 'stack of whites' or 'blues,' according to his ambition. The dealer drops the sack into his drawer. If he wins his sack is returned to him, and gold to the amount of his winnings is weighed out to him." Two nights previously, it seems, one of the largest roulette games in town was victimized twice in this way. No arrests had been made up to the time of going to press.

The editor of The Nugget flays P. C. Richardson, the mail contractor for the Yukon, who is accused with having "bitten off more than he can chew."

Two desperate assaults made upon the night boatman of the Bonanza Ferry by masked bandits are reported, and full details of another attempted murder are promised for the succeeding issue. The columns of The Nugget fairly overflow with spicy news and gossip of the day, and 50 cents doubtless is eagerly paid for it by the Dawson City down-town business men and others.

Murderer Bram May Be Free.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The attorneys of Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, now serving a life sentence in State's Prison, will soon apply to the United States court for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Bram was illegally sentenced. The murder was committed two years ago. At that time the penalty was capital punishment. Since then a new act has been passed by Congress giving the jury the right to recommend either life imprisonment or capital punishment in murder cases. Under the last law Bram was sent to prison for life on the recommendation of his jury. The contention of his attorneys will be that the new law is ex post facto in Bram's case, and that he cannot be sentenced under the law which was in force at the time, because it does not now exist.

Live Wire Causes Death.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Gordon Williams of Saranac Lake was instantly killed in the basement of his father's store Saturday night by coming into contact with a live wire. His brother, Roy Williams, went to his assistance, followed by Bert Mumm and Will Jonnston. Each in turn undertook to pull the others from the wire, but all were transfixed in its deadly grasp. The father, hearing their cries, rushed into the cellar, and by superhuman effort succeeded in pulling three of the men from the wire. The current was quickly turned off, but his son was already dead. Roy Williams is badly burned, but will recover.

Loch Lake Indians Rampant.

CASS LAKE, Minn., Sept. 26.—It is reported here by a half-breed and others that the Indians of Loch Lake are threatening to burn and destroy the buildings, bridges, and other property of the Great Northern Railway. The trouble is in part the result of the road crossing the reservation, and the arrest of some Indians for selling whisky to their own tribe and trying to create a rebellion against peaceful Indians as well as whites. There is much uneasiness among the settlers, and the Government will likely be requested to investigate at once.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

Fasting and Prayer Mark the Observance of the Day by Devout Jews.

THE SYNAGOGUES THRONGED

Business Is Suspended and the Pious Grant Forgiveness to Man as They Hope to Receive It from God.

Yom Kippur, the Great White Fast, and the most memorable day in all the Jewish calendar, was celebrated by fasting and prayer in all the synagogues of the city yesterday. It is on this day that the pious Hebrew believes God to sit in judgment and seal the fate of every person inscribed on the New Year, ten days ago. By penitence and prayer, by good works and mortification of the flesh, he believes that he will be brought near the throne of mercy and his devotions receive the reward he hopes for.

It is not only the day for forgiveness from on High, but for the wiping out of old scores between man and man, for the belief is that only by showing and seeking forgiveness from his fellow-man can the Jew ask the same boon from his God. So the reverential Jew, who appreciates the obligations placed upon him and understands what is required of him, spends the day in fasting and prayer, and for twenty-four hours not a drop of drink or a morsel of food passes his lips. The entire day, often from sunrise to sunset, is passed in the synagogue.

Many Hebrews who give but passing attention to the other prescribed fasts and feasts nevertheless observe Yom Kippur, and so the places of worship, from the great temples of the upper west side to the improvised hall in the Ghetto, were yesterday thronged with worshippers. The services were marked with great fervor and elaborate ceremonial, and during the afternoon the services for the dead were chanted, the most impressive in all the Jewish ritual. A collection for charity is taken up in the churches, and in many of them yesterday large sums were realized.

A great majority of the business houses conducted by Jews were closed yesterday, and on the east side trade was at a standstill. Crowds thronged the streets, going from one place of worship to another, greeting friends, and wiping out old animosities. In the synagogues there was for the most part an absence of the gaudy attire that marked the worshippers on the New Year's day.

Humbleness of attire, the pious Jew believes, goes with humbleness of spirit, and so the women in the galleries wore their sombre gowns and eschewed jewelry, while the men attired in black, and wearing only the small skull cap and white scarf, made no signs of outward display.

Almost every available hall on the east side, theatres, sweat shops, and other places, were turned into temporary places of worship. These temporary synagogues present a curious appearance to the uninitiated. Chairs are arranged as nearly as possible in rows, and in the aisles children and young men and women continually come and go. Before long the chairs have been moved about, and all semblance of order destroyed. Boys sit in the windows paying no attention to what is going on within, and all seems confusion. Yet in the midst of it all stands the devout worshipper, prayer book in hand, his body swaying with fervor, audibly chanting his prayers, hat on head and prayer shawl on shoulders, totally oblivious of what is going on about him, while, above the din from numerous devotees thus mumbling, rises the strong voice of the cantor reciting the service.

SAVED BY YOM KIPPUR.

A Hebrew Refuses to Prosecute Another on the Day of Atonement.

The Day of Atonement saved John Schaefer of 65 Moore Street, Williamsburg, from being sent to prison yesterday by Magistrate Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court.

Abraham Bergman also lives in the Moore Street house, and a month ago the two got into an argument. It is alleged that Schaefer beat and kicked Bergman until Bergman was almost insensible. Bergman afterward needed the services of a doctor, and for a while it was feared that the injuries would cause his death. He recovered, however, and caused Schaefer's arrest.

When the case was called yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Bergman was still very weak from the beating he got. To the surprise of the Magistrate he declined to press the charge. "I don't want to have this man punished. Let him go," said Bergman.

"Why should I let a man who has committed the assault this man has go? No, Sir; this case goes on," shouted Magistrate Lemon.

"But, your Honor," Bergman went on to say, "do please grant me this request. This is Yom Kippur, a Day of Atonement, and on this day every Jew forgives those who have wronged him. So please grant me this kindness."

Schaefer was then discharged.

LAND DEAL AT PRINCETON.

Capitalists Thought t oHave Planned a Residence Park.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The farms of the L. J. Applegate and Henry L. Johnson estates, west of Princeton and not far from the home of ex-President Cleveland, together with a number of small tracts, have been purchased recently by the representatives of a company of capitalists. The whole tract purchased amounts to about 350 acres. The price paid is said to have been in the neighborhood of $50,000.

The plans of the purchasers are not known here. It is understood that the company consists of a number of wealthy New Yorkers and Philadelphians, who intend to turn the property into a residence park on the plan of Llewellyn Park at Orange. The belief is general that it is intended principally as a Winter residence park.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST TO MEET.

National Conventions Will Be Held in Chattanooga Next Month.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The National conventions of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) will be held here from Oct. 13 to 20. The first, the Woman's Board of Missions, will be in session from the 13th to the 15th. The Foreign Missionary Society will be in session Oct. 19 and 20.

The Disciples of Christ are strongest in the Mississippi Valley, there being, it is said, no fewer than 850,000 members between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains. Its great leaders were Barton W. Stone, Thomas Campbell, Alexander Campbell, and Walter Scott, who began their work in 1809.

Their distinctive plea is for the union of all God's people on the basis of God's work as the only rule of faith and practice—the restoration of the primitive Christianity both in doctrines and ordinances, having no creed except what is found in the New Testament.

FOREST FIRES IN WYOMING.

They Are Reported as Destroying Valuable Timber Lands.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Sept. 26.—Reports from various parts of the State show that serious forest fires are burning in many places. A fire has been in progress in the Battle Lake district, in Carbon County, which has just been put out, after destroying several hundred acres of valuable timber land. A fierce fire is burning across the Colorado line in the timber around Hahn's Peak. In Sheridan and Big Horn Counties fires have been burning during the past week along the Little Horn River. Superintendents Garbutt and Jackson, with a force of rangers, are fighting the flames.

Inspector Abbott of the Interior Department, with a force of men, succeeded in checking a fire which threatened the destruction of thousands of acres of timber on Laramie Peak.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Serious Freight Rate Disturbance in West-Bound Traffic—Threatens to Involve All Roads.

Rate cutting on west-bound freight traffic has assumed a serious phase within the last few days. The recent increase in the shipments of machinery and general merchandise from the East to Western points instead of stiffening the railroad rates, as was expected, has apparently stimulated a general scramble for the business on the part of the freight agents. Some of the trunk lines are credited with having honestly tried to maintain the standard rates, but a growing demoralization on west-bound freights threatens to involve all of the lines.

The regular schedule rate on first-class freight between New York and Chicago is 75 cents, on second-class freight it is 65 cents, and on sixth-class 25 cents. Shippers of merchandise were yesterday able to obtain a net rate of 50 cents on first-class freight to Chicago and from 16 to 17 cents on sixth-class freight. These reduced rates were obtainable over so many lines that the general sentiment among railroad managers was far from cheerful. An officer of the Trunk Line Association described the situation as "heart-breaking," for the reason that while business was improving and prospects were good for a still heavier movement of freight, certain freight agents seemed determined to throw away all the profits.

Positive statements were made by representatives of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Erie Railroads that the standard rates were being rigidly adhered to by those lines on both west and east bound freight. In the numerous Broadway railroad agencies, where the prevalence of cuts rates was frankly admitted, a belief existed that the three roads named had formed an agreement to maintain rates with the understanding that certain outstanding obligations were to be carried out. These three roads, it is conceded, are now carrying a large proportion of the west-bound freight. The trunk lines, which are said to be considerably behind their respective allotments of west-bound freight, are the Baltimore and Ohio, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, and Ontario and Western.

It is expected that the freight division of the Trunk Line Association and the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will take hold of existing conditions in reformatory spirit very soon.

PASSENGER RATES RESTORED.

All the Transcontinental Lines Increase Prices of Tickets.

The restored passenger rates on the transcontinental railroad lines took effect on Sunday, and were in operation yesterday, with a few exceptions. There are still outstanding some round-trip tickets which were issued at reduced rates some time ago, and which will be good on certain lines up to Oct. 15. It was feared that the action of the "Soo" line in making a rate between New York and Chicago $1.80 lower than the standard rate agreed upon by the transcontinental lines would be a disturbing factor. At the Broadway office of the Great Northern Railway Passenger Agent Lounsberry said yesterday afternoon that he understood that the "Soo" line proposed to abandon its low rate and conform to the regular schedule. All tickets sold by the Great Northern were on the restored basis of $8.50 from New York to St. Paul and $81.50 from New York to Pacific Coast points. These are the standard rates, but where they include first-class tickets over the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems to Chicago $3 must be added. The $1.50 rate to Pacific Coast points replaces the long-prevailing cut rate of $35.

The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk ticket agents were selling tickets yesterday at the restored rates.

UNION TRACTION COMPANY.

John B. Parsons Elected President of Philadelphia Street Car System.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Union Traction Company to-day John Lowber Welsh, who last week withdrew from the Presidency and accepted an election to the Board of Directors, presented his resignation as a member of the board. George W. Elkins, a son of William L. Elkins, was chosen as his successor. The board then organized and elected John B. Parsons President and George H. Weidener Vice President.

Mr. Parsons has been General Manager of the company since 1896, coming here from Chicago to assume the position. He began his street railroad career in this city in 1870 as a conductor.

N. Y. CENTRAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Plans of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Master Car Builder Stevens spent Sunday in Toledo, leaving to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt, in speaking of the Lake Shore plans, said: "The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern managament has a number of important improvements up its sleeve. The Western Division will see a revolution within the next six months, which, with contemplated improvements on the New York Central, will put the system at the head of anything in the country."

Mr. Vanderbilt made a close inspection of the shops before leaving.

Testimonial for John M. Toucey.

The locomotive engineers and others in the motive power department of the New York Central Railroad took concerted action soon after John M. Toucey retired from the service of that system to provide a testimonial of their regard for their old General Manager. An engrossed copy of some complimentary resolutions was completed two or three days before Mr. Toucey's death. The members of the committee delegated to make the presentation were waiting for the veteran General Manager to regain sufficient strength to receive them when the news reached them that he was dead. It is now proposed to send the testimonial to Mrs. Toucey without any formality.

THE BUFFALO FOR HONOLULU.

The ex-Brazilian Cruiser Will Be Ordered to the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Navy Department has decided to send the cruiser Buffalo, now at New York, to the Pacific station. She probably will go to Honolulu, and in the event that she is needed to reinforce Dewey's fleet, she can receive her orders at that place by dispatch boat. The Buffalo goes out under command of Commander Hemphill, late of the Navigation Bureau, who has devoted himself to the conversion of the vessel, which was lately attached to the Brazilian Navy under the name of the Nichtheroy, into a modern and effective cruiser.

Mechanics are working overtime on the Oregon and Iowa, in order to fit them out for their cruise to the Pacific, and it is hoped that the vessels will be ready by the date first selected by the Navigation Bureau for beginning the voyage, namely, Oct. 1.

Canada's Lieutenant Governor Dead.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 26.—The Hon. M. C. Cameron, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, died to-day. Mr. Cameron was visiting Mayor Wilson of this city and suffered a severe attack of acute pneumonia, which caused his death. He was born in 1832 and had for many years been identified with the politics of the Dominion. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor a year ago.

Tennessee Negro Lynched.

MOUNTAIN CITY, Tenn., Sept. 26.—About 2 o'clock this morning a mob of 100 men overpowered the Johnson County jailer and took John Williams, the negro who seriously stabbed Sherman Dunn and assaulted Mrs. Mollie Shelton in this county a week ago, from the jail and hung him to a tree about one mile back of town. His body is still hanging to the tree, with a large crowd viewing the body. Great excitement prevails.

Wealthy Ohio Farmer Murdered.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The body of Oscar Osborne, a farmer living near here, was found in his barn to-day. He had been murdered during the night for money. He was eighty years old and very wealthy. There is no clue to the murderers.

Discharge of the Badger's Crew.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The United States steamship Badger is on her way to the League Island Yard, where her crew, the members of which were drawn from the ranks of the New Jersey Naval Brigade, will be discharged from the service.

TO RISK LIFE FOR REASON

Lawyer Frank H. Collier of Chicago Comes Here to Have His Skull Trepanned.

HE CALLS ON CHIEF DEVERY

Presents a Letter of Introduction from Chicago's Chief of Police—He Wants to See the Town Under Favorable Auspices.

In a pathetic effort to restore public confidence in the talents that once dazzled the legal fraternity of Chicago and the Middle West, but which were swept away like a spider's web by a sandbag in the hands of a political thug, Lawyer Frank Howard Collier is in this city with the fixed purpose of undergoing the operation of trepanning; not that he believes he is in need of the perilous surgeon's cure, but simply to pave the way for the recapture of the baton of political, professional, and social leadership he once wielded. A conversation with him, however, would seem to show that the active brain demands some treatment, if the former legal luminary would return to the paths of his youthful successes.

Quick in repartee, shrewdly judging his vis-à-vis, and with the remnants of a once well-stocked mind, the Chicago barrister is still an impressive person in many ways. It is mainly by his lapses into rodomontade and his fondness for excessive oratorical effect in ordinary conversation that the cerebral disturbance is made evident. Seen on the street or casually encountered, Mr. Collier is a most entertaining man, having gained from his see-sawings in life the art of playing numerous rôles, tempered to the company he mingles with.

Mr. Collier's Ups and Downs.

From the heights of affluence to poverty, once a semi-millionaire and often declared by the courts a pauper, only to regain part of his wealth later—that is the scope of Mr. Collier's descents and flights. Once he was a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and secured the appropriation for the erection of the West Division High School. During the last commencement exercises of that institution, at which his daughter Emily, only sixteen years old, was the valedictorian over a graduating class of fifty pupils, he was excluded by the police from the hall in which the exercises were held. Once possessed of properties he valued at $500,000, he says his estate is now only $100,000, and his friends look suggestively pitying when he mentions this figure. His family of wife and three children is scattered, his law practice nominal, and he is playing his last card by daring an operation of considerable risk.

On the night of March 3, 1889, Mr. Collier was canvassing for votes in company with Adolf Kraus, former Corporation Counsel of Chicago and one time President of the Chicago Civil Service Commission. Three men met them, and one struck Mr. Collier on the forehead with a blunt instrument. He did not feel the worst effects of the blow at the time, but his anger was aroused, and having ascertained that the assault was to prevent his carrying certain Republican primaries on the following day, he threw himself hand and foot into the Democratic cause, getting out with the assistance of John P. Altgeld the first Chicago vest-pocket anti-machine ticket. In the campaign he claims he made $35,000 in bets.

Argued His Own Sanity.

After the political excitement had subsided, Mr. Collier displayed eccentricities of a pronounced order. He bought bric-à-brac by the barrel, cigars, and American Beauty roses, as well as wagon loads of silver-handled umbrellas, and gave them away as souvenirs. By strategy he was finally placed in an insane asylum, released, and again committed. Once more in court on examination as to his sanity, he conducted his own case, put the witnesses in so ridiculous a light, and so riddled the expert testimony that he was acquitted. The following Summer he was sent to an asylum as a pauper, but escaped disguised as a fat Dutchwoman. Several times later he was committed, and either escaped or was released on habeas corpus proceedings. He finally went to the Probate Court and regained possession of his property, the charge of which had been taken from him soon after the assault.

Among a long list of alienists and surgeons whom Mr. Collier consulted was Dr. J. B. Murphy, the noted surgeon, who was unwilling to undertake the operation of trepanning until suitable colleagues had given advice favoring it. Hence his visit to New York. He was advised to visit Drs. Graeme E. Hammond, Edward C. Spitzka, and M. Allen Starr, and was assured that if two of these advised trepanning, Dr. Murphy would undertake the task. Dr. Starr is not expected in this city until about Oct. 15, and Mr. Collier's stay here may be prolonged until that time.

How Mr. Collier Spent Yesterday.

It was 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning when Mr. Collier and his Secretary, Edward T. Jessley, registered at Trainor's Hotel, Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. A few hours previous the two had spent in blazing the town to make a trail for future peregrinations. Shortly before noon yesterday the lawyer and his companion issued forth and gazed at the city and people, until then known only through the caricatures of the Chicago dailies. They visited Police Headquarters, and later conferred with Dr. Hammond. Tired but hopeful, the Chicago duo retired early to bed, after making an appointment with Dr. Spitzka for 9 o'clock this morning.

With profuse apologies, Mr. Collier wriggled out of a sombre black cutaway and vest last night, and, between objurgations over the non-appearance of ice water and the sluggishness of Croton-water service, of his day's experiences. He is a very fat man—weighs 350 pounds, he claims—and his triple chin and dignified gait bear out his words. He said he had always been inclined to embonpoint, and weighed 235 pounds when he was clubbed. He has black hair, cut close and aspiring, so that he seems to be in perpetual terror.

His visit to Police Headquarters yesterday will be long remembered there, according to his relation of it. He carried with him a letter from his friend Joseph Kipley, Chief of the Chicago Police, and, after ruefully climbing the numerous steps into headquarters, brought up against the Chief's messenger, to whom he attempted to explain his errand.

Fraternized with Cortright.

"Who are you? What do you want? Chief is not in. Best I can do is to let you see Sergt. So-and-So. Sit down and wait your turn," said the messenger, all in a breath, following Headquarters etiquette, and unawed by sight of Mr. Collier's shining silk hat. Mr. Collier, obeying his precept of in Rome acting like a Roman, collapsed the messenger by saying:

"Don't send me to any skates. I want to see your main guy," and before the official's face had regained its robustness he sent cold shivers down his back by asking: "Is my friend Devery out with a wagon taking in his rake-off from the Tenderloin? When does he divvy up? I want to be in at the draw."

By this time the doorkeeper was in a state of blue funk. Then Deputy Chief Cortright passed through the room. "Hello, big fellow!" sang out the irrepressible.

The Deputy was quite won by this humor, and he had a good talk with Mr. Collier, who told for his benefit some stories never before heard in the East and some that had been. Learning that Mr. Devery was not in, he listened favorably to a suggestion that the interior decorations of a building at Houston and Mulberry Streets were well worth seeing. He returned, and after meeting the Deputy Chief, was escorted into the sacred chamber, face to face with Mr. Devery.

Compliments to Chief Devery.

"Now tell me to his face that he is a rascally scoundrel," said the heavyweight visitor, addressing Mr. Cortright with solemn, vacuous countenance.

Mr. Devery fairly jumped, and glared at Mr. Cortright, whose countenance turned from white to red, then back to white. Then an inkling of his visitor's idea of wit reached the Chief, and he burst out laughing. "You're a better fellow than you look," was Mr. Collier's next suggestion, which Mr. Devery did not deny.

Then the Chicago Chief's letter was produced, and Mr. Collier told more stories until all three were laughing merrily. The call ended so finely that Mr. Collier expresses his opinion of Mr. Devery as being a "very pleasant gentleman, who treated me very nicely."

From headquarters Mr. Collier and his Fidus Achates went to Dr. Hammond's, where Mr. Collier was closeted with the alienist for two hours. "Finaly, he most emphatically commended trepanning," Mr. Collier said, "and by this time a letter is in the mails to Dr. Murphy fully advising the operation. Now, if I can get Dr. Spitzka to the same mind, I'll not wait for Dr. Starr.

"Why did I come here? Well, I am tired of having my friends cay 'yes' to my face and 'no' to my back. I am tired of a charity legal practice. There are two reasons why I have come here. The first is to give my children the benefit of having a father whose reputation for sanity is of the best. Secondly, because I am a very ambitious man. Ten years ago my hand did not only grasp the topmost rung of the legal ladder, but I was camly sitting on it, and I dislike now to sprawl in the mire at its foot. I had a legal practice worth $70,000 a year, and now I have not a tithe of that. And, thirdly," he said, forgetting his original classification, "I hope by an operation to regain my former legal, social, and political standing. I cultivated a palate accustomed to pate de fois gras, terrapin, and the best brands of extra dry, so I don't like to come down to long, cool beers and onion soup.

Fight to Regain Confidence.

"I am just as well as McKinley is. But one suspected of insanity has a terrible fight to regain confidence. He must draw a long face, and never jest nor joke. The public wants me to be far better than I was before I was assaulted. For a time I undoubtedly was insane, but even then it was an advantage to my law clients. I was at that acute stage where the mind is abnormally high-strung, where the brain photographs every little point, and the mind grasps the salient features of what is presented before it with marvelous accuracy."

Diverging from these unpleasant topics, Mr. Collier returned to a reminiscence of his call on Mr. Devery. "I asked him for two detectives," he said, "to show me around the town. I want to see all the old places and queer joints. He promised me I could go anywhere and do anything a reasonable man should. I explained to him that if a policeman ever found me in a condition that would betoken intoxication in an ordinary citizen, he must know it was one of my insane spasms. For I never have been intoxicated," he continued, "as I have a steel head. I have drunk as many as seventeen brandies without leaving the bar, or fifteen pousse cafés with alternate drinks of black coffee;" he murmured, sinking into a reverie. "Not that I drink," he suddenly added, seeing the horrified face of his questioner, "but just as a test of capacity."

Will Call on the Mayor To-day.

Mr. Collier has also a letter from Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, which he intends to present to Mayor Van Wyck some time to-day.

Several of the Chicago physicians have argued that Mr. Collier's ailment was not wholly owing to the blow he received, but was circular insanity, involving the whole brain and making an operation useless. Mr. Collier places no faith in these views.

NANCY GUILFORD STILL FREE.

Arrest in Connection with Emma Gill's Death Not Yet Secured—Oxley's Alleged Confession.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 26.—When the arrest of Nancy Guilford will take place is still a matter of conjecture. It is true the statement has been given out from Police Headquarters that the arrest is expected at any time, and confidence is expressed that she is in New York State, but an apparently well-founded rumor prevails here to-day that a cable has been sent to Liverpool to watch incoming steamers, which would indicate that the officials were not absolutely sure of the whereabouts of the woman. The police will not affirm or deny the rumor.

This morning the complaint against Oxley and Guernsey was changed from that of an attempt to procure an unlawful operation to that of manslaughter. Guernsey came up from Southington this morning with his father for the continued hearing in the case, when the old warrant was withdrawn and he was rearrested on the new charge. His father had the surety transferred from the old to the new count, and the young man was released pending another hearing in the case next Saturday. Oxley's bail has not yet been fixed on the new charge, and he is still in confinement.

Coroner Doten says before he concludes the inquest he will have Oxley and Guernsey before him to testify, but it is considered doubtful that they will talk any further than they did when brought before Chief Birmingham on the night of their arrest.

It was learned to-day that the brother of Harry Oxley who visited him at the jail yesterday took into his confidence a friend in this city and told him the substance of the confession alleged to have been made to the police by the arrested man. The brother said that when Harry was arrested his mother told him to tell the whole truth in the case, and this, according to the report, is his story:

"Emma Gill told me of her condition, and I told Guernsey, and the latter told me to marry the girl if I felt sure the responsibility was mine. I went to Emma Gill and expressed by willingness to marry her, but she said that was entirely unnecessary. She knew Dr. Guilford, and said that she could cure her of her trouble by an operation. She did not wish to marry me because there was another fellow (Foster) who wanted to marry her and did not know her true character. He would give her a better home, she thought, than I could, and she considered him a better catch. After she had come out of her present trouble she would then settle down, and if the young man persisted in his desire to marry her she would accept him."

As to what assistance Oxley gave Miss Gill he did not state.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Meeting in Boston Protests Against an Increase of the Army and Navy.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society to-day Robert Treat Paine presided.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the society's appreciation of the action of the Czar in issuing an invitation to the powers to hold a conference for the discussion of the question of a reduction of armaments, and of President McKinley's prompt acceptance of it, and also urging the President to resume at the earliest practicable moment the negotiations for a permanent treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain.

It was voted unanimously to send to President McKinley a protest against any permanent enlargement of the army or navy of the United States, except what may be absolutely necessary for police purposes.

A NOVEL DIVORCE SUMMONS.

Indiana Sheriff Sits on a Defendant While Reading the Process.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Anna Ochiltree has instituted suit against Col. Thomas Ochiltree, ex-Postmaster, for divorce and $5,000 alimony. She also demands a yearly allow

LIFE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Facts Concerning the Laws, Customs, and Government of the Parent Colony of Australia.

HOW DIVORCES ARE GRANTED

Information as to the Supreme Court—Bankruptcy and Copyright Proceedings—Real Estate Transfers.

For the purpose of furnishing practical and reliable information respecting the resources, customs, and laws of New South Wales, a bureau of information has been established in Sydney. This bureau is undertaking to give persons interested in New South Wales an insight into conditions there. The following matter has come to THE TIMES's office from the Sydney bureau:

During 1897 land titles under the Real Property (Torrens) act were granted in New South Wales to properties representing 268,013 acres of Crown lands and 26,941 acres of private lands, the cost of transference, including legal fees, advertising, certificates of title, &c., being £2,534, of which £2,202 represented expenses incurred in bringing the private lands under the act, the cost of transferring the 268,013 acres of Crown lands being only £332. The total area dealt with under the act since 1863 is 18,784,646 acres, of the estimated value of £40,857,195.

A patent granted in New South Wales only protects the holder or holders within the boundaries of the colony. The period for which letters patent remain in force varies from seven to fourteen years, generally the latter period; but a certificate of provisional protection can, however, only be granted for twelve months from date of issue. The number of New South Wales letters patent and certificates of provisional protection issued during the last ten years was 7,679, of which 913 were granted in 1897. The fees for complete letters patent are £5, and for provisional certificates £2; should the latter be converted into patents within twelve months of issue, the amount is allowed, only £3 additional having to be paid.

Divorce Laws of Australia.

In New South Wales the Supreme Court, in addition to granting decrees for dissolution of marriage for judicial separation, for nullity of marriage, and for restitution of conjugal rights, also deals with questions of alimony, custody, maintenance, and education of children, damages against an adulterer, and settlements of property. A suit in forma pauperis cannot be proceeded with without a Judge's order, and to obtain such it is necessary to produce the certificate of the Registrar and an affidavit of the party applying as to means of living, and, where a suit is by a wife, the means of her husband, and that he or she (after the payment of just debts) is not in possession of property worth £25, except wearing apparel and household furniture. After a decree nisi has been granted, it can be made absolute at any time subsequent to the date fixed by the court for that purpose. Neither party can remarry until after fourteen days from the date of the decree nisi having been made absolute. The chief grounds for divorce under the old acts were adultery since marriage on the part of the wife, and adultery and cruelty on the part of the husband.

In addition to the foregoing causes, petitions for divorce can now be granted on any one of the following grounds: Husband and wife.—Desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness for a similar period; being imprisoned under a sentence of three years or upward; attempt to murder or inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults on him within one year previously. Wife and husband.—Adultery, provided that at the time of the institution of the suit the husband is domiciled in New South Wales; desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness for same period; being imprisoned for three years or upward, or having within five years undergone various sentences amounting in all to not less than three years; attempt to murder; or assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults within one year previously. To entitle either party to seek relief on any one of these grounds he or she must have been domiciled in the colony at the time of instituting the suit for three years and upward, and should not have resorted to the colony for the purpose of the suit. When a wife seeks for a decree on the ground of three years' desertion, if she was domiciled in New South Wales when the desertion commenced she is not deemed to have lost her and either invested in securities or used in the "general banking account" in the Bank of New South Wales.

Bankruptcy Law of Australia.

In New South Wales the law is administered by a judge in bankruptcy, who annuls sequestration orders in cases where he is of opinion that a sequestration order ought not to have been made, or where it is shown that the debts of the bankrupt have been paid in full. A bankrupt may have his estate released from sequestration after the acceptance and approval of composition or scheme of arrangement, or if all the creditors are paid in full, or have given him a legal quittance of the debts due. Three months from the date of sequestration a bankrupt may give notice by advertisement of his intention to apply for a certificate of discharge.

The application is heard within thirty days of the date of the first publication of the advertisement, and the judge receives a report from the official assignee, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge. The creditors have power to accept and the judge to approve of a proposal for a composition, or for a scheme of arrangement, provided that it has been confirmed by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all proved creditors. Official assignees are appointed, when required, by the New South Wales executive council.

They Have a Copyright Law.

Under the International Copyright act, 1886, (49 and 50 Vic., Clause 33,) and the orders in Council thereunder, the greater part of the body of imperial copyright law applicable to literary and artistic works, together with the Copyright Convention of Berne, became reciprocally applicable to Great Britain and the countries that are parties to the convention, namely: Great Britain, with her colonies and possessions, France and her colonies, (including Algiers,) Germany, Italy, Spain with her colonies, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Haiti, Belgium, Montenegro, and Tunis; consequently, it is now possible for colonial copyright works to receive international protection within the limitations prescribed by law. The same act places colonial copyright in literary works upon the same footing as imperial copyright, that is to say, a work first published in a colony may by registration in such colony obtain protection throughout the British dominions.

The registrations effected under the act up to the end of 1897 amounted in number to 2,425, receipts to £763, and disbursements (salaries) to £5,900. Books are protected for the natural life of the author and for seven years after his death, or for forty-two years from first publication, whichever may be the longer period; paintings, drawings, sculpture, and engravings, for fourteen years; photographs, three years; articles composed wholly or chiefly of metal, wood, stone, cement, glass, earthenware, ivory, bone, and similar substances, three years; paperhangings, carpets, oilcloths, and all kinds of textile and woven articles, two years.

To obtain the benefits of the act in reference to designs, every article must bear the word "Registered," together with the name of the proprietor and the date of registration.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Minister Wu Ting Fang at Washington Has Received No Word Concerning the Emperor's Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, said to-day that he had received no word concerning the reported death of the Emperor beyond the press reports. The condition of affairs in China is exciting much apprehension here, mainly because of the threatening attitude of the great powers and their readiness to seize upon any pretext for further incroachments upon Chinese territory.

Following the return of the Empress Dowager to power, which was thought to be a move in the interest of Russia, a British fleet is said to be headed for Ta-Ku, leading to Pekin, for the purpose of a demonstration. It is said by officials here that the British have no reason to look with disfavor on the return of the Dowager Empress. The British authorities have been definitely incensed against Li Hung Chang, who is regarded by them as strongly favorable to Russia, and they are insistent that the Dowager Empress shall not restore him to power.

But the understanding at the Legation here is that there is no purpose to run counter to British opinion in regard to Li Hung Chang, even though the Empress Dowager might personally desire to restore him to the Foreign Office.

THE MAHDI'S BODY DESTROYED.

Reported that the Head Will Be Sent to London.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent says:

"It is reported that Major Macdonald has reached Lade, where was located the Mahdi's tomb, and that the body was destroyed. An enthusiast, it is said, secured the Mahdi's head and is sending it to the Royal College of Surgeons in London."

The correspondent adds that Major Marchand's position is absurd and that the natives ignore him.

ITALY'S REPLY TO THE CZAR.

Accepts the Invitation to Consider Universal Peace with Suggestions.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The Government has sent to Russia a diplomatically worded acceptance of the Czar's invitation to take part in an international peace conference. In its note of acceptance, the Government expresses sympathy with and admiration for the objects of the Czar, but says it fears that difficulties will arise over the discussion of questions other than that of armament, which "might accentuate in the very heart of the very projected conference a conflict of opinions, the consequences of which would not leave us without anxiety."

The Government suggests that the Czar eliminate this possibility by formulating a definite programme, limiting the discussions to the central idea.

THE FRENCH DEFEAT SOFAS.

Lieut. Woolfel Captures Five Thousand Men Sent by Samory.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—An official dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, French West Africa, says a force of Soudanese sharpshooters in the French service, commanded by Lieut. Woolfel, has defeated an army of Sofas, under one of Samory's chiefs, capturing 5,000 men and seizing 300 Gras rifles and quantities of ammunition. It is added that the French force had one sharpshooter wounded.

Lieut. Woolfel, who has just defeated one of Samory's chiefs, is attached to a force of French and Senegalese operating in the Niger Basin, under Major Pineau. According to a dispatch recently published by the French Government, Major Pineau, while on his way to Kong, in the lately disputed territory, came into contact with some of Samory's troops, while another party sent to occupy Bona, lately evacuated by the English, effected a juncture with Pineau. Samory had crossed the Vandama, going in the direction of Sassandra, and it was expected that he would even penetrate into Liberia.

Gen. Kitchener in the Peerage.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener has been elevated to the peerage.

To Fix the Chilean Boundary.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says the Governments of Chile and the Argentine Republic are negotiating for a settlement of the boundary question without recourse to arbitration.

Our New Chilean Minister Arrives.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 26.—Col. Richard Day, the new United States Minister to Chili, arrived here safely last night, with Mr. G. A. Bridgeman, the new United States Consul to Bolivia. The wife of the United States Minister here, Mr. Irving B. Dudley, is improving in health at Chesica, the air of which place has benefited her.

President of Chile Paralyzed.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 26.—It is announced here that President Errazuriz of Chile has suffered a slight paralytic shock, but his condition is improving.

ESCAPED DEATH BY FIRE.

Monkey Wrench Thrown Through a Window Arouses Endangered Sleepers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Adele Rollins and her two children were saved from death by fire early this morning in a novel manner. The building at 44 Fifth Avenue, on the second floor of which lives the Rollins family, had caught fire at 3 o'clock, and the flames had gained considerable headway without awakening the sleeping persons. A mechanic on a south-bound elevated train threw a heavy monkey wrench through one of the windows. The crash of glass awakened the woman and her children, and they escaped.

Miss Nellie Purcell and George Russell, who occupied rooms on the third floor, were aroused by a police officer, and they also escaped. The building, owned by Washington Porter, and its contents were damaged to the amount of $2,300.

A MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.

The Cases of Three Police Court Clerks Are Discussed.

The Board of City Magistrates held its regular monthly meeting last night in the West Side Police Court, President Magistrate Deuel presiding.

The question of Court Clerk Eugene F. Healy's shortage in police court receipts was reviewed again through Magistrate Crane reporting that, inasmuch as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court does not meet until about the middle of next month, nothing definite can be done in the matter legally so far as the Board of City Magistrates is concerned. Magistrate Crane said further that he had had a conversation of recent date with the accused clerk, in which the latter promised to hand in his resignation soon, the same to take effect Nov. 1. Mr. Healy meantime, it was said, is continuing in his duties in the Morrisania Court.

Magistrate Wentworth said that the absence of Clerks Daniel P. Sullivan and Martin O. Galvin, both of whom at the outbreak of the war with Spain volunteered with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is causing the other clerks additional work in the courts. Sullivan, he said was raised to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and Galvin is now a non-commissioned officer on Col. Duffy's staff. He said that, inasmuch as there is no further need for them as soldiers at present, and inasmuch as they are drawing two salaries, something should be done either to secure their return to duty or to have their places filled. The matter was referred to President Deuel for report at the next meeting.

Magistrate Crane's decisions in the matter of arrests for excise violations were not touched upon.

LONDON'S HAIR TRADE.

Gleanings from Dustbins, Maidens, and Coffins—How to Make Permanent Curls—Other Secrets and Prices.

From The London Mail.

In the little house in Bloomsbury where sheaves of human hair are garnered work is heavy.

Now is the season when the British matron renews her scant locks; when the Adonis of sixty buys himself another scalp and the fair maid whose thatch is light pads it out with hair harvested from other heads.

Before folk go on a holiday they pay a visit to the hairdresser, and the demand for fringes, bandeaux, invisible coverings, scalpettes, top curls, fancy toupees, and semi-covered hair stems waxes great.

But the hairdresser does not always keep these things in stock; he goes to the dealer in human hair, and thither a Daily Mail representative went—to the second door round the corner down a street beneath the shadow of the grim façade of the highly respectable British Museum.

A comely Scot, in the prime of life, stood behind the counter. "This lot," he said, "is known in the trade as rag-pickers' combings." It was a large sheaf of hair, black of coarse texture, about six inches in length. "These tresses," he went on, "are the combings of many heads. Paris rag-pickers gather them. They are then cleansed, sorted in lengths, and sold at a very cheap price. Theatrical wigs are their final destination. They curl beautifully."

How to keep the hair in curl is a knotty problem in some boudoirs. And yet it is easily done. Twist the hair tightly round a pipe; then boil it; afterward bake it. It will never come uncurled.

Italy and France are the fields which supply the English human hair markets. The coarser grades come from the former country, from Naples and Palermo; the finer ones from France. Girls in the sunny land clothe themselves, as did Godiva of old, in their long locks—only they do it in a more conventional manner. When the hair is grown they attend a fair. Here are merchants of Paris, ready to clip and pay cash down. And the girls sell their hair, but garments, go home, rub in pomatum, and start growing another crop. A healthy girl with a vigorous scalp will grow two or three marketable crops in the course of a year.

Prices range from 10f. to 40f. per head of hair. Color purity is the determining factor. The hair must be the same shade throughout from stem to tip.

In Scandinavia and Germany the color varies greatly. The last wave will be the yellow of wheat straw, while at its source it is almost ruddy. Such hair is of no use for the English market. It is sent to America.

Human hair is of all lengths, but the longest grows on corpses; there is no telling which is cut from the living or from the dead. But from the coffin are gleaned beauty's lovellest tresses. And the price of these is 12s. an ounce.

Many ladies visit the little house in Bloomsbury. They shake out their locks and say, "Isn't it beautiful; what will you give?" And they ask a fabulous price, but if their head carried ten to twelve pounds of hair instead of ten to twelve ounces.

It is comforting to know that in the matter of hair, England still holds her own. Thirty years in the trade show that we are not becoming more bald. The demand for scalps is even less than formerly. In Germany it is different. "Tentons don't keep their hair on in the way they used to. The nations resemble Samson, and their strength lies in their flowing locks, Britain in her old age grows no weaker.

Spiders' Musical Organs.

From The London Times.

At the meeting of the British Association, Mr. R. J. Pocock read a paper on the subject of "Musical Organs in Spiders." He pointed out that the sound organs of spiders were in many cases constructed on exactly the same principals as a musical box, and after describing, with the aid of diagrams, the position of the sound organs and the means by which the sounds were produced, he went on to consider the use of these organs. The activities of any animal, he said, were directed toward one of four purposes, the procuring of food, the avoidance of enemies, the reproduction of the kind, or the protection of the young. The sounding organs of the spider fell into two categories. There were the cases in which the organs were equally well developed in both sexes, and appeared early in the life of the individual, and there were the cases in which the organs appeared only in the male, and were much more fully developed. The significance of the organs in the latter case was purely sexual, and the sounds produced serve to assure the female of the identity of the male, for, owing to the strength and voracity of the female, the period of courtship was full of risks for the male. In the case where the organs were equally developed in both sexes, there was no reason to suppose that they had any such significance whatever. Their use was to warn approaching enemies, for when disturbed spiders were attacked it was their habit to rear up and stridulate. These large sounds were poisonous and inedible, and the stridulation was to prevent their being destroyed by enemies in ignorance of their distasteful qualities. The power to stridulate in such cases served the same purpose as the bright coloring which distinguished poisonous reptiles and insects. Where the sounding organs were equally developed in both sexes there was no reason to believe that the spiders themselves heard the sounds which they produced.

Tornado Strikes Tonawanda.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A tornado struck this place shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed, barns blown to pieces, and outhouses wrecked. Several people were injured, but none fatally.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.11⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	5 5-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.25
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 62½@63½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 29½@29⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29⅜@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 22@23c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24c; No. 2 rye, 47¼c; No. 2 barley, 33@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90½@90⅝c; prime timothy seed, $2.47½@2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.30@8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@4.92½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.20@5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

The friends of cotton experience no relief from the depressing influences which weighed down prices last week. The low record for cotton was cut down several points again yesterday, with the market showing a weak undertone. Bears confidently predicted a drop to 5c per pound for the October delivery before the end of the week at the opening yesterday, and a drop of 8 points, to 5.09, in that option tended to bear out their opinion. After opening steady, with prices 1 point lower to 2 points higher, the market for a time exhibited a fairly steady front on profit taking by less confident bears, and light buying by scalpers, on the theory that a turn was in order. Promise that port receipts would overrun estimates and all indications that the week's movement would be a record breaker, however, started liquidation. Hammering by the leading shorts added to the unstable character of the market, and by midday the more active deliveries showed a net loss of 2@3 points. Early in the afternoon the weakness became more pronounced, and prices went off more rapidly with the liquidation of a prominent Wall Street account the feature of transactions. At the lowest point the market showed a net loss of 5@8 points. The close was steady, with prices 3@5 points under Saturday's final figures. The bear faction received not a little inspiration from growing crop accounts, received from nearly every section of the cotton belt. Weather reports indicated perfect cotton-raising conditions, the only rain noted during the past twenty-four hours having fallen at Galveston and Jacksonville, though at each of these points the precipitation was hardly worth the name of "showers." The attention of the cotton trade generally, both here and abroad, was directed to that portion of the cotton region where yellow fever has recently put in an appearance. Reports from these sections were far from reassuring, indicating a further spread, to a degree bordering on epidemic. Quarantine restrictions were extended and the movement of the crop materially retarded in some districts. While the authorities were making every effort to check further headway on the part of this disease, considerable apprehension was expressed lest the plague assume alarming proportions.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.12@5.13
October	5.16	5.18	5.09	5.12@5.13
November	5.21	5.22	5.15	5.16@5.17
December	5.25	5.27	5.19	5.22@5.23
January	5.30	5.32	5.23	5.26@5.27
February	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.31@5.32
March	5.41	5.41	5.32	5.35@5.36
April	5.46	5.46	5.40	5.40@5.41
May	5.52	5.51	5.42	5.45@5.46
June	5.53	5.57	5.46	5.49@5.50
July	5.53	5.53	5.53	..@..

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed dull, with prices ½c lower on the basis of 5 5-16c for middling uplands and 5 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅝c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 4 15-16c; Galveston, 5c; Mobile, 4 13-16c; Savannah, 4⅞c, 1-16c lower; Charleston, 4 8-7c; Wilmington, 5c; Norfolk, 5⅛c, 1-16c lower; Baltimore, 5⅜c, 1-16c lower; Augusta, 5 1-16c, ⅛c lower; St. Louis, 5c; Memphis, 4 15-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain. Bales.	France. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Total yesterday	8,196	...	9,740
Thus far this week	15,365	...	15,490
From Sept. 1	115,371	16,550	70,239

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Middling uplands, 3½d; December-January, 261½S; January-February, 261½S; February-March, 262B; March-April, 263B; April-May, 3d B; May-June, 301B; June-July, 302B; September, 301½B; September-October, 3d S; October-November, 262B; November-December, 261½S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75½
December	68⅝	69⅜	68 3-16	69⅜
May	68⅝	69½	68½	69½
Corn—				
September	34½	34¾	34½	34¾
December	34¾	35	34⅝	35
May	36½	36½	36½	36½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.22

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	66¾	67½	66¾	67½
December	63¼	64⅛	63	64⅛
May	64⅝	65⅞	64¼	65⅞
Corn—				
September	29½	29¾	29⅝	29¾
December	29⅝	30	29 9-16	30
May	31 9-16	32	31 9-16	32
Oats—				
September	21⅝	21¾	21 9-16	21¾
December	20⅞	21	20¾	21
May	22¾	22 13-16	22⅝	22¾
Lard—				
October	$4.75	$4.87½	$4.75	$4.85
January	4.85	5.00	4.85	4.97½
Ribs—				
October	5.22½	5.32½	5.22½	5.30
January	4.75	4.82½	4.75	4.80
Pork—				
October	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.30
January	9.02½	9.27½	9.02½	9.27½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The interesting feature and chief influence in wheat yesterday was another very heavy export trade, amounting to 105 loads at all ports, the bulk being here, including about 35 loads worked late Saturday. Previous to the announcement of this business the market had been slow and rather weak, but immediately turned and developed pronounced strength, which lasted throughout the afternoon and left the market finally ⅝@⅝c higher than Saturday. Supplementing the export news was a decrease of 880,000 bushels in the visible supply, which took the trade by surprise, as an increase of a similar amount had been expected. In explanation, it was said that considerable wheat had temporarily dropped out of view while in transit between Buffalo and the seaboard. The largest decreases for the week were 151,000 bushels at Toledo, 126,000 bushels at Buffalo, 285,000 bushels at Minneapolis, and 422,000 bushels on the lakes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—September, 60⅝@60⅝c; May, 62¼@62⅝c; No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 26.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; September, 66⅞c; December, 61⅞c; May, 64c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; December nominal.

Oats.

No. 2, 25⅜c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 28¼c; No. 3 white, 27¼c; No. 2 white, clips, 29¼c; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 26@33½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53½@54½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 49@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. BARLEY—Malting, 42@48c, delivered, New York; feeding, 37⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.72½, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.15. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 62½c; middling, bulk, 65@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70@72½c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Flour—First patents, $3.95@$4.05; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $2.70@$2.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¼@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6¼@6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3½c; country, 3⅛@3⅜c. LARD—5.25c; city lard, 4.85@4.90c; refined, South America, 6c; Continent, 5.60c; Brazil, kegs, 7.15c; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4@4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5¼@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American finest, white, 38s 6d; colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime, city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

A moderately active market for coffee futures yesterday failed to develop radical change in the situation locally. Fluctuations from the start were very narrow, and while the bull crowd had the better position, the net results were not particularly gratifying to that class of traders. In response to a firmer feeling abroad than anticipated, the market opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points higher. The trading level following the call was 5@10 points above Saturday's closing figures, with covering by shorts a feature of transactions. Later in the day, however, there was a reaction under realizing, late European news being less favorable and short notices in circulation being uncared for. Speculation was well scattered through the list, although the Winter and Spring deliveries received the greater part of attention. Shorts were made uneasy by continued liberal deliveries from American warehouses, smaller Brazilian receipts than predicted, a healthy spot demand, and material advance in the rate of exchange at Rio. The market closed steady, with prices 5 points higher to 5 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
October	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
November	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
December	5.85	5.85	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.15@6.25
July	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25@6.30
August	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$400. Hamburg—¼@⅛ pfennig net higher. Havre—½@¾f net higher. January, 38.75; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 38.75; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Washed—X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.90; copper, lake ingot, $12.30; tin, $16.10; lead, $3.95; spelter, $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, bbls, $6.75, and bulk, $4.25; Philadelphia, bbls, $6.70, and bulk, $4.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.50, and deodorized, $7; refined, cases, $7.40. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, 20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14@15c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 26@28c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 34@35c; American, boiled, 36@37c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@44c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85; oil barrels, $3.75; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 30¼@31c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.72½; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26.—Spirits turpentine, 28@28¼c; resin, A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1; F, $1.10; G, $1.25; H, $1.35; I, $1.35; K, $1.40; M, $1.40; N, $1.65; W G, $1.80; W W, $2.15.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 26.—Spirits turpentine, 27¼@27¾c; resin unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26.—Turpentine, 27½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.40; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4; bulls, $3@$3.40; cows, common to fair, $2.40@$2.70. Cable firm; live cattle, 11¼@12¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.25; tops, $8.37½@$8.50; grassers, $3.75@$4; buttermilks, $4@$4.25; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.60; lambs, $5@$6.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

16—Friedman vs. Brunner.
26—Rosenthal vs. Kanter.
29—Shulman vs. Marson. Appeals from Judgment of City Court.
2—Stransky vs. Weichman.
3—Roch vs. London.
4—Goodsell Fruit Co. vs. Greco.
Appeals from Municipal Courts.
15—Goldstein vs. Duane.
23—Klenie vs. Klingman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re McCaffrey Brothers.
2—Termansen vs. Mathews.
3—Meyer vs. Hesse.
4—Virgie Practice Clavier Co. vs. Bowman.
5—Wertz vs. Wirth.
6—Childs vs. Comstock.
7—Victor vs. Lewis.
8—Lesaynsky vs. Continental Trust Co.
9—Toscam vs. Triaca.
10—Gruber vs. Knauer.
11—Bradley vs. Robinson.
12—Doolittle vs. Hawley Box & Lumber Co.
13—M. Groh's Sons vs. Groh.
14—In re Dowd.
15—Apfel vs. Sexton.
16—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Geoghegan.
17—Levy vs. City of New York.
18—O'Brien vs. Chemnitz Co.
19—Whitman vs. Austin.
20—Hierapolis vs. Reilly.
21—In re Dempsey.
22—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
23—Mass'chusetts Leather Co. vs. Gibbons.
24—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
25—Friedlander vs. Flouman.
26—Veith vs. Mohle.
27—Foster vs. Lee.
28—Wumstein vs. Sammis.
29—Hyde Cutting.
30—In re Heckman.
31—Boulot vs. Lindenmeyer.
22—Grenner vs. Grenner.
33—Harrison vs. Platt.
34—In re Hunter.
35—Washington Savings Bank vs. Ferguson.
36—Lyon vs. Rogers.
37—Cohn vs. Greenberg.
38—Shea vs. Shea.
39—Nat. State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
40—In re Toal.
41—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
42—In re Richter.
43—Greenberg vs. Cohen.
44—Austin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
45—Snee vs. same.
46—Bannon vs. same.
47—Tracy vs. same.
48—Capizzuto vs. same.
49—Butler vs. same.
50—Vinson vs. same.
51—Brigden vs. same.
52—In re Miller.
53—People ex rel. Schnugg vs. Coler.
54—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
55—Dickenson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
56—Miller vs. Coler.
57—Suffield vs. Suffield.
58—Norton vs. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Margaret D. Griswold.
2—Henrietta McGovern.
3—Michael T. Joyce.
4—Robert Irwin.
5—Ann Donovan.
6—Anna E. Parker.
7—William O'Donnell.
8—John McDonough.
9—Remigio La Forte.
10—John Foster.
11—John Fitzsimmons.
12—Mary Folger.
13—Jane A. Dwyer.
14—Mary Dunne.
15—Pierre Colin.
16—Pierce Minchim.
17—Albert Grandvilleirs.
17½—Anna M. Winters.
18—Henry L. Ritter.
19—Roselie Wittner.
20—Alexander McSorley.
21—Elbert A. Whittlesey.
22—Morris Price.
23—Maximilian

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REPUBLICAN AND REGULAR.

It is a deep personal and political misfortune for THEODORE ROOSEVELT that he is to make his first appearance in large politics as the candidate of a convention whose decisions will be the resultant of the impact of THOMAS C. PLATT upon LOUIS F. PAYN. It is a perfectly typical machine convention. The delegates who do not obey PLATT cleave to PAYN. It does not appear that there are any delegates with ideas of their own. Under orders from PLATT some hundreds of them will vote for ROOSEVELT unless the boss concludes to drop ROOSEVELT, in which case the obedient delegates will vote with ready cheerfulness for the new man. Under orders from PAYN the rest of the delegates will vote for BLACK, unless he too is withdrawn. The initiative and power of selection of the convention reside not in the body of delegates, but in PLATT'S bedroom.

To be projected from such a base and boss-ridden convention into the first big political canvass of his life makes ROOSEVELT, with his record of courage and independence as a reformer, the victim of an ironical fate. Yet it is plain that the Colonel cherishes no illusions. He knows what he is about. He did the "straight, regular thing" by calling on PLATT and permitting PLATT to make the first formal announcement of his candidacy. He authorized Col. JEROME to say to the public that "he is and always has been a Republican in the broadest sense of the word"; that he would gladly accept the Republican nomination for Governor, "the regular nomination of the Republican Party by the delegates at the Saratoga Convention"; and, according to Col. JEROME, his personal representative, he declared that he should be "a Republican Governor—Governor of the entire party," although he since disclaimed "the especially partisan language" last quoted. Finally, in declining the nomination of the Independent Committee, and as a strict Republican candidate THE TIMES thinks he was bound to decline it, he declares that "National issues are paramount this year," and that among the desirable objects to be gained by a Republican victory are the "election of Republican Congressmen to support President MCKINLEY in the cause of sound money, and a Legislature which will send to the Senate a Republican United States Senator." Toward his associates on the ticket he cannot be disloyal by permitting his name to head the ticket of another party avowedly hostile to his associates. That is an honorable position, a position quite beyond criticism for a candidate who accepts a place at the head of Mr. PLATT'S ticket. But it establishes Col. ROOSEVELT'S complete regularity. He is now a Republican of the straight sort, who feels obliged to accept and support without any wry faces all the candidates the Platt machine may name.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S associates on the ticket, to whom he pledges his loyal support as a Republican, will be the men chosen by Mr. PLATT at Saratoga to-day. Upon the provisional "slate," as it is described in the dispatches, we observe the name of the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, the present Lieutenant Governor, who is to be renominated. He is a stanch adherent of Gov. BLACK and was a member of the Canal Board which permitted ALDRIDGE and ADAMS to sink nine millions of the people's money in the bottom of the canals, whence it can be recovered only by spending twelve millions more. WOODRUFF is an ideal representative of the Black administration and of the canal-fraud issue, which his renomination will defiantly flaunt in the faces of the people. For Treasurer it is reported that GEORGE ALDRIDGE'S townsman and close friend, CHARLES H. BABCOCK, has been provisionally selected. The State Treasurer is a member of the Canal Board, so that even if the delectable ALDRIDGE should pass from the sight of men, he would leave a substitute. An intimate and personal representative of the head worker in the canal frauds will give a flavor to the Republican ticket which is likely to attract the attention of the head of the ticket. But ROOSEVELT is regular and so is BABCOCK.

Mr. PLATT'S candidates for the Senate and Assembly will be Col. ROOSEVELT'S associates on the ticket, all of them demanding and entitled to his loyal support. Sound-money Congressmen and a sound-money United States Senator, must be elected, we know, for that precept has been borne in upon us by PLATT and now it is emphasized by ROOSEVELT. Last Fall we were called upon to support TRACY to avert a great National peril. The same old game is played again this year. We must make sure of a sound-money Senator—will it be BLACK?—and incidentally give Mr. PLATT a good working majority in the Legislature for his bills and jobs.

And the platform? Will they put Col. ROOSEVELT on a platform approving the administration of BLACK, while BLACK, slain for his odious sins, lies weltering in his gore on the floor of the convention hall? Will they ignore the canal scandal or brazen it out with denial? Of course the platform will applaud the magnificent conduct of the war by the Republican Administration now engaged in investigating itself for the terrible scandals and cruelties that have aroused the indignation of the people.

Plattism, Aldridgeism, Algerism! It is a strange and perilous environment for THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MORE TROUBLE FOR DR. STERNBERG.

An English authority, quoted with editorial approval in The Medical Record, asserts with a positiveness presumably based on observation and experience that soldiers and other persons who have returned to temperate latitudes suffering from the effects of exposure in a tropical climate must not imagine that cool weather and sanitary surroundings are enough to insure a quick recovery, or, indeed, any recovery at all. On first arriving, such patients almost invariably show a marked improvement in condition, but this is due mostly to excitement, and, if they remain at or near the sea level, dangerous relapses very frequently occur among those already suffering from fever, while those who reach home apparently well are prone soon to develop a serious illness. These results follow, no matter how good the air may seem to be or how careful the attention bestowed to food, drainage, and the like. The returned soldier or traveler should at once leave the coast and go to the mountains, and, within reasonable limits, the higher the locality chosen is above sea level the sooner will complete recuperation be attained.

These statements have a bearing, obvious and no doubt intentional, on the selection of Montauk Point as a camping ground for the troops who took part in the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns. Tropical diseases have received much more attention, naturally, from English physicians, especially those connected with the army, than from those of America, but the latter have no excuse for not knowing the results of observations made by their British colleagues, and as a matter of fact not much of such ignorance does exist in the profession here.

It would be especially interesting to hear what Surgeon General STERNBERG has to say about this theory as to the relative merits of mountain and coast as camping grounds for the victims, actual or potential, of tropical maladies. He selected the site of Camp Wikoff, and praised the air as just the thing for men enervated by hardship and exposure in the Antilles. There is, of course, no doubt that Montauk Point is admirably ventilated, but somehow the energy and the coolness of the breezes there produced effects the reverse of desirable. This seems to have been recognized without much delay, for none of us has forgotten the haste with which the fever-stricken soldiers were sent away as soon as the hospitals began to get crowded. That, however, even under the most charitable interpretation, was belated wisdom, and unless the Surgeon General can deny and disprove the English theory new bitterness will be added to public indignation by the thought that hundreds of lives might have been saved if the troops had been sent to high ground some distance from the coast as soon as they left the transports. They were certainly as well able to make a short journey then—say to the Catskills—as they were a few weeks later.

THE INFANTA MARIA TERESA.

Some people said that young RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, naval constructor, was suffering from enlargement of self-esteem when he said he could raise the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, but he has done it. This vessel, now at anchor in Guantanamo Bay, with the American flag raised over her, will prove a welcome and useful addition to our navy. It was a source of regret, to those who have a high regard for the traditions of the navy, that the fine ships of Admiral CERVERA'S squadron were destroyed. Thousands of patriotic Americans will be glad to know that there was one exception, and that we are to have in our service a trophy of the prowess of our splendid warships and the still more splendid men who handled them. In territory we have grown rich, but Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Luzon cannot be brought into our harbors and shown to our people. The Maria Teresa can and she will help to keep alive the fine spirit of National enthusiasm which the war fanned into brilliant flame.

Though the Maria Teresa is not our only naval trophy—for it must be remembered that Admiral DEWEY has the Callao, a serviceable gunboat—she is the fruit of one of the greatest naval fights of modern times, the fight which proved the value of our line of battleships and our fast armored cruisers. It is fifty-two years since Lieut. PARK of the brig Somers took a boat's crew into the harbor of Vera Cruz and captured the bark Creole, laden with munitions of war. That was the last American capture of a foreign vessel prior to the Spanish war, but as the bark was not a warship, perhaps the capture of the Nautilus by the Peacock in 1815 ought to be recorded as the last. The Nautilus, however, was taken after peace had been declared between this country and England, and she was repaired and returned to her native land.

The Maria Teresa ought certainly to be retained in the American Navy under her original name. Suggestions as to a change of title have been made, but they ought to be disregarded. It would be in accordance with historic practice for our navy to keep the original name of the captured vessel. We have only to recall the case of the famous Guerriere captured by the British from the French and by us captured from them. The associations which clustered around the name were thoroughly appreciated by the country, and the presence of the ship among our squadrons was inspiring.

The Infanta Maria Teresa is 340 feet long on the water line, 65 feet 7 inches in beam, and 21 feet 6 inches in draught. She has an extreme speed of 20.2 knots, and her coal capacity of 1,050 tons gives her the fine steaming radius of 9,700 miles at 10 knots an hour. Her original armament consisted of two 11-inch Hotchkiss guns, in turrets, one forward and the other aft; ten 5.5-inch quick-firing guns, five in each broadside; eight 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, several smaller guns and eight torpedo tubes. Her armor is from 10 to 12 inches thick and she has 9 inches of armor in her turrets. The hands of American sailors such a ship should prove equal in fighting capacity to a second-class battleship, like the Texas, which she surpasses in speed.

DISCREDITING THE COMMISSION.

While Mr. MCKINLEY was talking with the utmost solemnity to the Commissioners he had secured for the investigation of Mr. ALGER and Mr. ALGER'S subordinates, on Saturday, that gentleman was mingling pleasantry and buncombe at the hospitable table of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and boasting of his unparalleled efficiency. The utterances of the two men, made on the same day, present, when read together, a combination that is not pleasing, but is very informing. At Washington Mr. MCKINLEY concludes his exhortation to the Commissioners to lay bare all "neglect, incompetency, or maladministration" by the saving clause: "If it be found that the evils complained of have existed." Down in Florida the Minister who the Commissioners are to investigate declares that he "has no apology to make for what has been done," and that the record of it "will stand forever as a monument to the greatness of this Nation and of its boundless resources." It is hard to say which is the more revolting, the insolent bragging of the Secretary or the complacent assumption by the President that the existence of any evils remains to be proved.

If Mr. ALGER had any sensibility at all he would either resign the post he has disgraced or, at the least, remain quiet until an adequate and authoritative investigation had been made of his conduct. By his impudent parade of himself throughout the country, accompanied by the subordinates who are most intimately associated with his wretched administration, he proclaims his own confidence in the utter futility of the inquiry ordered by the President, if not his belief in its whitewashing purpose. And the course of the President only confirms the discredit thrown on his commission. The Secretary. While permitting Mr. ALGER to retail his harangues at every camp when he should be humbly awaiting the result of investigation, the President is directing the investigators to a work in which they are helpless. "The records of the War Department and the assistance of its officers shall be subject to your call," he says. If this is what the Commissioners are to rely on—an absolutely all that they can command—what value does the President expect that their report will have?

On the day [illegible] Mr. MCKINLEY was offering to his commission the aid of the War Department officials in conducting themselves of misconduct, the Archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania, the Rev. CYRUS T. [illegible]ADY, Chaplain of the First Pennsylvani Volunteers, at Chickamauga, told this story of his own observations at that camp:

"I personally saw men left in the hospitals in camps for thirty-six hours without any medical attendance whatever.

"I saw men in those hospitals suffering from fever with the rain beating down upon them.

"I saw men committed to the care of unskilled attendants when it was absolutely impossible for them to receive anything like the attention they deserved.

"I saw men suffering from fever lying with their mouths open and their mouths filled with flies."

Put against such testimony as this, forced by a sense of duty from the lips of a minister of the Gospel of the highest standing who is still in the military service of the Government, the statement of Secretary ALGER that "the work" the Medical Department has accomplished has been little short of miraculous." Yet Mr. MCKINLEY coolly assumes that the existence of such evils has yet to be proved and that the truth about them can be reached through the testimony and the reports of the officials guilty of permitting or producing them. There was never such amazing stupidity on the part of an Administration against which the hot indignation of the whole country was aroused.

Does not Mr. MCKINLEY see that nothing which his commission can report in denial or mitigation of the now known facts will be of the slightest avail? There is only one report they can make that will receive serious attention. If they should declare that, despite their lack of authority to secure evidence and the obviously interested character of most of the testimony accessible to them, they had been convinced of a state of things requiring the instant dismissal of the Secretary of War, and, failing that, his impeachment by the House of Representatives, the public would believe in the sincerity of their opinions. But what would be the situation of the President in that event?

PERILS IN SUCCESS.

A thoughtful Japanese observer of conditions and prospects in his own country is gravely anxious about the consequences of the attainment by Japan of an entirely worthy object for which her most intelligent statesmen have long been struggling. This has a paradoxical sound, but the statement is made with serious literalness, and it is backed up with arguments that carry not a little weight.

By securing such a revision of her treaties with other nations as accord to her complete control of her own affairs and practically unrestricted jurisdiction over resident aliens, Japan has won recognition as a civilized power—a recognition that has been accorded to no other Oriental people. Her position, therefore, is not only unique but high, and it thoroughly justifies the pride and exultation which the Japanese are feeling and expressing.

But the thoughtful observer is worried. While appreciating fully the brilliancy of Japan's achievements, he asks the inconvenient question: "What next?" As motive for the inquiry he asserts that Japan is far from being what the average tourist imagines—a country really in love with Occidental ideas. The changes that have taken place, he says, have been the result of coercion, not of inclination. At first the coercion was from the outside, and direct, and the island kingdom was reduced to the state of humiliating tutelage in which other Eastern lands still remain. This, to a race like the Japanese, was unendurable. They had, however, the wisdom to see that the immemorial weapons of the East were useless against the West, and that escape from bondage could only come from an adoption of the governmental, educational, and industrial methods of the foreigners.

On this perception, not on admiration for Occidental civilization, was based the policy which Japan has followed for thirty years, and her marvelous progress has been its result. So, at least, says this native authority, and he fears that now, the vehemently desired concession of equality having been secured, Japan will find herself without a definite object ahead to serve as incitement for further efforts in the same direction, and with, on the other hand, every fundamental instinct of her people to pull them back into the old paths.

This is a view of the situation that warrants some misgivings. It is well known to all who have studied the condition of Japan with any care that her affiliation with the modern world is far from perfect, and that her Occidentalism is in many respects a reluctant concession rather than a welcome accession. But the Japanese pessimist errs, probably, in thinking that as soon as the new treaties take effect the pressure on Japan from without will cease. He will find that, as an equal, her difficulties with the other powers will be at least as great as they have been while she occupied a position of trying inferiority.

FOR PEACE.

The Czar of Russia is in a fair way to discover that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. His universal peace rescript has been everywhere welcomed with words of praise and approval, if we except France, a country which insists that there must be one more war before it will listen to talk of disarmament. Everybody agrees with the Czar. He would indeed be an utter barbarian who should raise the voice of dissent when it is proposed to take measures to insure to all nations the benefits of true and lasting peace. As The Nation of Berlin observes, the Czar's idea is too beautiful to leave the way open for any European power to lay upon itself the reproach of imperiling its development by abstaining from the conference.

Yet in Germany as in France we find a state of public opinion, particularly in respect to disarmament, that chills the hope of any practical outcome of the Czar's large-minded proposition. In the Berlin Nation itself, which is the most liberal-minded journal in Germany and devoted to the industrial development of the empire as opposed to militarism, we see the process of establishing universal peace narrowed down to this barren formula:

"The question is whether through disarmament to assure peace, or through assured peace to come to disarmament. The Czar of Russia leaves both ways open. To us it seems that the second is the easier to follow."

That is, Germany, Austria, and Italy, constituting the Dreibund, must maintain their present military establishments as a guarantee of peace until all danger of war is averted; then they will disarm. This is a counsel of folly and futility. The dove will never make her home among people who sit armed to the teeth glaring at each other. There is no conceivable event or condition that would so unmistakably mark the advent of "assured peace" that the military nations would be agreed that the time had come to disarm. If disarmament is agreed on as the first step, peace will follow and it will be an assured peace.

But so long as Germany and France maintain their present attitudes no peace conference can assemble with any hope of effecting a practical result. To assent to the Czar's peace propositions is to bid farewell to Alsace and Lorraine, say the French, and we will not, we cannot, relinquish the idea of their ultimate reconquest. We are a nation to which it is not permitted to cry "Vive la paix." So long as France cherishes her designs of "la revanche" and maintains an army with the unconcealed intention of some time falling upon us in the effort to recover her lost provinces, says Germany, it is impossible for us to disarm. Between these two there can be no assurance of peace unless peace is imposed on them by the joint action of the other nations of the world.

Meanwhile since the Czar's beneficent plans command in so unsatisfactory a degree the adhesion of his Continental neighbors, what are we doing to give power and effect to his words? If we have any influence among nations now is clearly the time to make it felt. If the United States, Great Britain, and Russia declared unequivocally for disarmament and peace in the conference, France and Germany would appear in an evil light if they stood out for the privilege of burdening their people with the cost of their tremendous military systems.

It seems to us that some organized movement should be made in this country to awaken and give expression to public opinion in support of the Czar's recommendations. The Administration will be quick to respond if evidence is given that the public heart has been moved, and it will be able to act with much greater effect and authority if it can be made clear that when our representatives take their seat in the conference they speak the sentiment of the whole American people. We are not a military nation, and should not be called on to disarm. Disarmament is our normal and customary condition. But as one of the great nations we should be immensely benefited by a universal agreement to lay aside the sword and substitute arbitration as a method of settling differences. It becomes us as an enlightened and progressive nation to take a constructive part in the work of making war unnecessary and impossible.

A general feeling of relief is evident in Paris as it must be throughout the civilized world over the decision of the Brisson Cabinet to submit the Dreyfus case to the Cour de Cassation. This court will pass on the finding against DREYFUS on its basic principles of law and evidence. Whether there will be a reversal of judgment and a new trial depends entirely upon the verdict of the Revision Commission of this court. The decision of the Cabinet came none too soon. On one hand Gen. ZURLINDEN gave intimation of the growing contempt of the army for the Civil Government, and on the other the people had begun to cry "Vive PICQUART!" and "Vive la Révision!" And what next? We do not doubt that the Cour de Cassation will decide to reverse the judgment. The known evidence that DREYFUS was illegally convicted is overwhelming; but, more particularly, the Parisians want a revision. What the people of Paris want they usually get, even if they put up barricades. The order in Cabinet to treat rigorously all attacks upon the army made in the press or at public meetings is significant. It betrays on the part of the Government no less a fear of the people than it does of the army. We believe that nothing but a re-trial in open court will satisfy France now. 'It may cause suicides in high places, but truth and justice will have prevailed.

If the authorities at Washington or the American Commissioners at Havana gave explicit consent for the removal of the bones of COLUMBUS to Spain, the fact that the first steps toward such a removal have been taken is not a cause for any particular excitement. We have already expressed the opinion that the relations between the old Genoese and the land which he is credited with discovering were not especially close, and that if the Spaniards wanted his remains it would be as well to let them have him. That, however, was not an admission that the question was one to be settled by the Spaniards themselves. If they have assumed the right to do so, the matter is somewhat grave. COLUMBUS was not an American and never had any desire to become one, but his tomb is American property at the present moment and it should have remained where it was until the owners had made up their minds what to do with it.

There is a certain striking similarity between the way DEWEY did things in Manila Bay and the way KITCHENER did things in the Khédival. Both annihilated the foe before them; both have shown themselves to be consummate diplomatists in dealing with the third party, who would make himself obnoxious. We trust that Commandant MARCHAND'S little band may withdraw from the complications that surround it at Fashoda as peacefully, gracefully, and soberly as did the Germans extricate themselves at Manila Bay. But we have our doubts. The similarity ceased with the Sirdar's diplomatic talk, and we have the curious spectacle of the tri-color borne aloft by a little band of Frenchmen and Senegalese completely surrounded by the standards of the Khédive and the union jack of England, planted by the arms that have just defeated hordes of the most bloodthirsty warriors in the world. The picture would be humorous were it not so pathetic. MARCHAND'S efforts were certainly worthy of a better cause than trying to steal a portion of the Khédival, which Great Britain said Egypt had never forfeited. The French Government will certainly order MARCHAND to return home. He will find the means of transportation excellent from Omdurman to Cairo. He will moreover find it more congenial traveling now than later, when the tide of civilization shall have set in.

As to Anonymous Letters.

All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the correct names and addresses of the writers. No attention is paid to anonymous communications. It appears to be necessary to repeat this caution in view of the many letters recently received which fail to have either the names or addresses required.

BY WORD OF MOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is what one or two visitors to Camp Wikoff told us: "I should never have known my boy, he was so gaunt and dirty and hairy and ragged, but he looked better than most of the poor fellows. You see, we had managed to keep him supplied with money, so, though he had a bout of fever in Cuba, he had been able to buy just enough decent food to keep him from almost starving, as so many of them did. Buy food? Yes. Of course, at best, there was not much down there—what with all that was let go to waste, and more that never turned up, and yet more that was sold over and over again, but never came to the soldiers. Still, those who had money could buy a little sometimes. The boys fully believe that they bought what was sent by friends at home as gifts to special regiments. They would get letters telling of good things that had been forwarded, but certain samples they got of such good things they often paid for. It is things of this kind, and what they believed to be their unnecessary suffering that has made the boys bitter. That part of it is almost as sad as to see them so sick. It is dreadful to see a young man, for instance, like ——, who has always been so plucky and good-natured, and gave up such a splendid position and went off so enthusiastically, turn so sour and cynical. But he was so sick, no wonder. They brought him into the tent and laid him with others, right down on the ground, without even a blanket under him. He laughed at my distress and said: 'This is fine compared with the trenches. Don't worry about me.' Neither he nor any one seemed to think he was as ill as I did. I was down there four days, coming up to Easthampton nights, and every day I saw him growing worse lying there on the bare ground. Even when he got delirious they said, 'Oh, he isn't very bad.' He was delirious when his father came and took him away. I hear that he is still very sick, raving about injustice and foul play.

"The fighting and the hard camp drilling and training the boys are proud of, and the straight soldiers' fare, too. But when it came to two hardtack in three days at Santiago, and salt pork for the sick on the return transports, their souls rebelled as well as their stomachs. I don't believe there ever was in the world such good stuff to make an army of if only it had been treated right, and I don't believe there were ever more grateful fellows. How they extol the Red Cross, and how they remember the least kindness done by any officer or doctor or nurse! How they admire Gen. Wheeler! I saw a great deal at Montauk that wrung my heart, but the very saddest things were the processions of sick men walking from the transports to the tents two or three miles. Many were emaciated almost to skeletons, and so weak that they hardly seemed to move over the ground. Some of them sank down exhausted. And it was about as bad when they left the hospitals to go to the railway. At least there should be plenty of farm wagons to go back and forth. In fact, there should have been at the outset temporary rails put down and cars running through the whole encampment. In a rich, luxurious, extravagant country like this, no one would have hesitated to make such an accommodation to carry ore or freight or gravel. The niggardliness which has cropped out in army affairs astonishes me. It is so un-American. But what made my blood boil was to see the few ambulances sent to meet the sick filled with well officers and their friends—visitors—while the sick walked. Yes, Sir; I saw that with my own eyes. I've had a great deal of experience with sickness of all kinds, and I firmly believe that the overstrain of those long walks was in many cases the last straw that broke down men who had been braced up with the thought of care and comfort and welcome in their homecoming."

One morning the papers gave a rosy report of Camp Wikoff. Few sick were left there, and those were recovering. Stoves had been started and everything was snug and comfortable. A private letter dated on that day from Montauk says: "They seem to have plenty of money at command here, and plenty of supplies, but there is a great lack of attendants. While the surgeons and nurses are looking after the sickest patients the convalescents or those coming down with sickness, lie on the ground without care." Another says: "It is so bitterly cold at times that it is no wonder that pneumonia, which is so apt to follow typhoid, or any exhausted condition, is attacking these poor fellows. One grows morbid and imagines dreadful, spectral forms lurking around, ready to lay hold on our soldiers. Typhoid, rheumatism, delirium pneumonia—their menacing voices seem to blend with the sullen roar of the breakers. Oh, why cannot all the men be brought away from this bleak shore and all the other tent hospitals, and when the hospitals are comfortably filled—not overcrowded—why cannot some of the now vacant Summer hotels be made warm and snug for them?" Why not, indeed?

ECHO.

New York, Sept. 24, 1898.

TREE PLANTING ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in your issue of Sept. 20, and signed "L. P.," your correspondent asks whether the "tree planters are very young or have never visited the upper part of the city, where he has witnessed the destruction of the finest trees he has ever seen growing?" When Col. Strong, the President of the Tree Planting Association, was Mayor, he, in his dual capacity as Mayor of the city and President of the association, did prevent the destruction of a magnificent double row of elm trees on Washington Avenue. He has also been instrumental in saving many other trees from destruction and has done much to encourage the planting of trees, not only in the annexed districts, but in the lower parts of the city, where they are sadly needed and where they will and do grow.

The fact that some trees have been destroyed and others injured shows the necessity of some organization like the Tree Planting Association, which has already induced some four hundred of our citizens to plant so far about 1,000 trees in our streets. This would be a small beginning if it were not that every tree planted is a missionary that paves the way for many more. Trees are private property in the streets already graded and paved, and if your correspondent "L. P." or any other citizen will notify the Tree Planting Association of any injury to or attempted destruction of trees the association will be only too glad to prevent any illegal interference with the owner's property.

Until the formation of this association there was no one to interfere with despoilers and there was no one to encourage tree planting. Now it is different; New Yorkers want trees and will plant them. The cost is trifling; the benefit is great. The association is encouraged by the support it has received from the public and the press, and although still young has already done good work. Your correspondent "L. P." is evidently a lover of trees and recognizes their value and importance. The Tree Planting Association welcomes the active co-operation of all such. Why will not "L. P." join the association and help along the good work, or help it even if he does not become a member? We started with five members two years ago. We now number over 180, with a number of accessions each month. The annual dues are $5—beyond which no responsibility attaches to membership.

CORNELIUS B. MITCHELL,
Vice President.

New York, Sept. 26, 1898.

Not Hydrophobia but Worms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue to-day you mention the case of "Nellie Donlan," which interests the physicians of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. This case may be called one of "hysterical hydrophobia," but the cause is simply—worms. I have met with such conditions before.

NELSON H. CHAPMAN, M. D.

New York, Sept. 26, 1898.

STATE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To decide a bet, will you kindly inform me whether in any election since, say, twenty-five years, the Democratic vote was 75,000 majority "down to the Harlem River"; that is, the State vote, excluding New York County and Kings? What was Cleveland's vote, or majority to the Harlem River, if any, when he beat Folger, in 1884?

R. RANFT.

The Democratic majority in this State, excluding New York and Kings Counties, has never amounted to 75,000 in the period named, or in any other, probably. The year Grover Cleveland ran successfully against Charles J. Folger for Governor of the State was 1882, and at that time the Democratic majority "down to the Harlem River" was the largest occurring in the period named—41,741. Cleveland got 535,818 of the 913,804 votes cast in the entire State, giving him a majority of 151,742 over all other candidates. Of the 647,795 votes cast in all the counties, excluding New York and Kings, he got 344,768, giving him a majority of 41,741 over all the other candidates. His majority in those two counties was 110,001. If plurality, however, instead of majority, be taken, it will be found that the Democrats did run over the 75,000 figure in the counties excluding New York and Kings. Cleveland's plurality over Folger in the whole State was 192,854, and in the counties of New York and Kings it was 116,617. Therefore in the other counties his plurality amounted to 76,237 votes.

The Fly and the Worm.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, (Rep.)

The responsibility for the awful suffering in the camps and the deaths of hundreds of our soldiers from typhoid is now satisfactorily fixed. The responsible author of it all is the house fly.

A commission, composed of three of Surgeon General Sternberg's scientific medical subordinates, has been investigating and experimenting, and the commission's final and unalterable conclusion is that the common house fly, which has all along been innocently regarded as innocuous, except, perhaps, in the cases of bald-headed men, is the malignant cause of all the disease and death among our soldiers in the camps.

Obviously, the common house fly cannot be charged with the starvation of the troops, and presumably another expert commission is quietly at work hunting up the responsible cause. This will doubtless be found in some insidious worm.

Veterans of the war of the rebellion will remember the large worms that were occasionally found curled up in the hardtack, and they can perhaps be convinced that a more enterprising and aggressive species has been at work in the army commissariat eating up the provender provided so generously by an energetic and beneficent War Department. After the worm is found and duly branded, apologies to Secretary Alger will be in order.

A Democratic Mistake.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Rep.)

Had the Democrats of Pennsylvania stood together in their State Convention and nominated a member of their party whose high character, ability, and freedom from Bryanism and factionalism would have commanded general respect, confidence, and favor, there would have been no question of Democratic success this year. But they were as divided and contentious in the convention as out of it, and the stronger faction, sweeping the weaker one aside, deliberately nominated a candidate not for assured victory, as it might easily have done, but for certain defeat.

It is more than doubtful, it is quite improbable, that Dr. Swallow would have remained in the field as a candidate for Governor if he had received such assurance of the defeat of Senator Quay and the overthrow of Quayism as a desirable Democratic nomination would have given him and his friends. Dr. Swallow's candidacy was based, The Ledger believes, not so much upon his personal ambition to be declared, and recognized as, a political leader, as upon the desire of himself and supporters to secure for the Commonwealth good government by and through the defeat of Senator Quay and his hordes of political Huns and Hessians. When the Democrats refused to unite upon a candidate for whom all honest Democrats could vote, together with hosts of good government Republicans, they retained Dr. Swallow as a competing candidate, and so divided the anti-Quay forces, which would have been, under one popular leader and a public-spirited policy, irresistible. Should Senator Quay's personal candidate, Mr. Stone, be elected, he will owe his election solely to Democratic folly—or worse than folly.

A Record Cargo from Baltimore.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A test of Baltimore's channels was made yesterday when the Hamburg-American steamer Brasilia, Capt. Ressing, sailed for Hamburg with the greatest cargo ever sent from any port of the United States south of New York. Aft the Brasilia's draught was 29 feet 10 inches, while forward it was 29 feet 1 inch. She left the Northern Central Railway Pier No. 3 without a hitch and turned seaward in the harbor without touching the bottom. She was in charge of Capt. John T. Barclay of the Maryland Pilots' Association.

The Brazilia took out 1,000 tons more dead weight this trip than she did on her former voyage. Under her hatches were 11,300 tons of deadweight cargo. In the coal bunkers were 1,130 tons of coal, and in tanks were 360 tons of fresh water. The total deadweight was 12,730 tons. No better evidence of the capacity of Baltimore to receive and send out the largest vessels can be offered than the departure of this ship without accident or trouble.

NUGGETS.

Uncle Hank at the Concert.

They called him a "virtuoso,"
But I heard and watched him well,
And he didn't do nothin' but fiddle,
As fur as I could tell.—Cleveland Leader.

Used to it.

Capt. Hake—My men stood that long march splendidly.

Capt. Hawkins—No wonder. They're nearly all of 'em floor-walkers in dry goods stores.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Short Work.

"Yes, Ethel was in the hospital only three days."

"Why did she leave so soon?"

"The chief surgeon proposed to her, and she came home to get her trousseau ready."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Eye to Business.

A little boy named Peter at a public school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the general confusion it was impossible to keep so many curious heads cool, and the little ones flocked round the prostrate woman and her sympathizing colleagues. But the small boy kept both his color and his coolness. Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run home and tell father to come? He makes coffins!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TO NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HOBSON.

(On the Floating of the Maria Teresa.)

Before, we were thinking
You plucky for sinking
The Merrimac down with a thud;
And, now, we are praising
Your skill in just raising
That Spanish ship out of the mud.
When ordered to sink
You submerged in a wink
Cervera's out-coming to balk.
When ordered to float,
All your air-bags you bloat
And Maria bobs up like a cork.

GEORGE CROUCH.

A FISHERMAN.

From The Washington Star.

Dis season fills my feelin's wif a gentle sense o' peace,
Dem "ember" months is whut I likes—"Sept.," "Oct.," an' "Nov." an' "Dec."—
De last is kind o' chilly when de snow begins to fall,
But de festive doin's helps it hold its own amongst 'em all.
It's most too hot in Augus' to be sittin' in de sun,
I likes to take it easy when I's out a-habin' fun,
An', 'cordin' to my figgers, de true time o' pleasure is
A few weeks jes' ahead o' when de fishin' worms get friz.

Dat's when you sits out on de bank co-quettin' wif de pole,
Wif no hot wave a-comin' foh to terrify yoh soul,
You watch de leaves a-turnin' jes' a little every day,
Till at last dey's out completely in dah gorgeousest array.
An' yoh mos' fohgit de cork along wif all yoh other cares.
Dese here is precious moments. You must ten' to yoh affairs
An' improve 'em wif enjoyment, 'cause time rushes wif a whiz
An' it won' be very long befo' de fishin' worms get friz.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

John Drew Begins His Autumn Engagement in "The Liars," by Henry Arthur Jones.

A NEW ENGLISH MELODRAMA

Comic Opera at Wallack's and Classical Comedy on the Far West Side.

The beginning of Mr. John Drew's annual engagement at the Empire Theatre last evening was accompanied by every visible and audible sign of great public interest in this zealous and accomplished dramatic artist. The house was filled, and there was no mistaking the sincerity of the reception accorded to Mr. Drew, or the delight in which his remarkably buoyant and effective portrayal of a difficult rôle in modern comedy was followed from first to last.

The character of Sir Christopher Deering, who is both the protagonist and the deus ex machina in "The Liars," by Henry Arthur Jones, is exceptionally difficult in the portrayal, partly because the dramatist has deliberately avoided many of the most highly esteemed tricks of his craft and has so closely copied or affected to copy nature in some of his scenes that with a stage full of persons the main action is frequently carried on by two or three while the others stand and wait.

Sir Christopher has lots of mere standing around to do, and Mr. Drew is one of the few actors who can perform that most difficult task gracefully. His by-play is invariably both graphic and moderate.

But Sir Christopher has quite enough talking to do when his cues come.

He has, for instance, one speech in the last act, a speech full of subtle changes of mood, though the speaker is dominated throughout by one earnest purpose, which must be one of the longest, if not actually the longest speech in contemporary drama. In this Sir Christopher, who has been devoting much of his time for four days and four acts, to a seemingly futile attempt to prevent the elopement of his closest friend and the silly young wife of a common acquaintance, finds the erring couple in his apartment. The hour is late, and Christopher starts to join his regiment in Africa on the morrow.

He is busily packing his traps and, moreover, he has just asked a charming woman to be his wife. Wherefore, he has little time to spare. Yet he takes time, not to harangue, not to moralize, but to merely set before two, the heedless man of passion and the vain woman, a few facts.

Irony, grim humor, and deep feeling are all in this speech. Its delivery last night was a superb example of technique, and strongly affected the audience.

Sir Christopher, take him for all in all, is a capital fellow, cool-headed, sound-hearted, practical, amiable, of ripe experience, endowed with fine perceptions and good taste. People respect him even when they do not like him, and he is too good a man to be every man's friend.

The part suits Mr. Drew to perfection. We shall soon hear, on all sides, how much better Wyndham in London plays it. The voice of the snob who goeth oft to Rome and finds everything abroad much better than anything at home, was never raised more frequently hereabouts than it is now.

But we have often seen Mr. Wyndham here, and there are a few of us who know that he never acted any part with artistic intelligence so keen, with sympathy so strong, execution so flawless as Drew acted Deering last night. However, that does not matter. Wyndham is a good actor, too. But it is cause for congratulation, in these days of dramatic aridity, that Mr. Drew has a rôle worthy of him.

As for the play, much has already been published about it in this journal, and the subject is not pressing now. It is a good play of its kind, but Mr. Drew, with good help from his associate actors, carries the play, which is not quite strong enough to carry anything or anybody itself. Of course, what we have already said of the rôle of Deering is high praise for the play, and more of the same sort might be as truthfully written.

The piece is smart, bright, and often unconventional. Here is a bit of the dialogue:

Sir C.—Our friend here is a little old-fashioned. He doesn't understand that in all really innocent flirtations ladies allow themselves a very large latitude indeed. In fact, from my very modest experience of the sex—take for what it's worth—I should say the more innocent the flirtation the larger the latitude the lady allows herself, eh, Mrs. Crespin?

Mrs. C—Oh, we are all latitudinarians at heart.

Sir C.—Yes; but a lady who practices extensively as a latitudinarian rarely becomes a—a—a longitudinarian, eh?

Mrs. C.—Oh, I wouldn't answer for her! It's a horrid, wicked world; and if once a woman allows one of you wretches to teach her the moral geography of it, it's ten to one she gets her latitude and longitude mixed before she has time to look at the man.

But most of Mr. Jones's dialogue seems more spontaneous and less affectedly epigrammatic than the speeches quoted. The The plot is simplicity's self, and well developed, except that the scene that gives the play its title, in the third act, (in fact, nearly all of the act,) is positively superfluous. The building up of the lies is clever, but the result is next to nothing.

The husband is not deceived. The actual situation at the end of Act. III. is identical with the implied situation at the end of Act II. Once in a while, when Deering is not in sight, (to be quite frank,) the proceedings are just a bit tiresome.

Mr. Wyndham has put the play forward in a handsome manner, and the performance is a credit to his theatre and to the American stage. Miss Irving's portrayal of selfish, silly, yet thoroughly human and by no means uninteresting, Lady Jessica is full of merit, and so is Mr. Byron's acting as the visionary and passionate soldier. Mr. Harwood plays a good comic scene well. Use has been found for Mr. Harkins's most rocky manner in the rôle of the cross husband.

Sir Christopher Deering	John Drew
Edward Falkner	Arthur Byron
Gilbert Nepean	D. H. Harkins
George Nepean	Orrin Johnson
Freddie Tatton	Lewis Baker
Archibald Coke	Harry Harwood
Walter	Frank E. Lamb
Taplin	Darwin Fauld
Gadsby	Frank Short
Footman	Gardner Jenkins
Mrs. Crespin	Marie Derickson
Beatrice Ebermoe	Blanche Burton
Dolly Coke	Elizabethe Tyree
Ferris	Clara Hunter
Lady Rosamund Tatton	Annie Irish
Lady Jessica Nepean	Isabel Irving

A NEW ENGLISH MELODRAMA.

"Sporting Life" Produced in Fine Style at the Academy.

An English nobleman who is fond in a large, manly, vociferous way of horse racing, and consequently owns stables of great excellence, and who is desperately in love with the humble daughter of his trainer, is the heroic protagonist of the new pictorial melodrama, imported from London, and produced in fine style at the Academy last night under the direction of Jacob Litt, that expert and enterprising impresario who made a fortune or two with "In Old Kentucky," and is, therefore, fond of horses himself. All the interest, comic and sentimental, in "Sporting Life," as the new drama is called, is connected more or less logically with horse racing or some other sport that is popularly supposed to strengthen and ennoble the Anglo-Saxon race. The authors are Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks, and the play is as cleverly written as any of its peculiar class we have seen here. There are four acts, and more than forty "speaking parts" in the piece, and a multiplicity of incidents.

The Earl of Woodstock, the aforesaid young nobleman, is as attractive a hero as a gallery "god" or an impressionable young woman could desire. He had his "fling" in his youth, however, and therefore Olive de Carteret, the inevitable lady of remembrances, and now the wife of a rascally financier, seems for a time to have some claim upon his consideration. But, really, when Woodstock visits this reprehensible lady in her hotel, he does so only to deliver a moral lecture after the manner of stage heroes. His act, however, leads to the usual deplorable consequences, and worse. His sweetheart is led for a time to believe him faithless, while his sweetheart's foolish brother, whom Woodstock has already saved from prison, and is now trying to rescue from the toils of the wicked woman, being in hearing, and suddenly realizing the perfidy of the Carteret, strangles her. Woodstock is, of course, suspected of the crime.

Incidents of this sort, though, may be said to help along the action of the play rather than to make it. At the beginning Woodstock is lucky in love, and seems about to be lucky, also, at play, for his mare, Lady Love, is accounted a sure winner of the Derby. At the end of the second act he has sacrificed his estate, heroically if foolishly, and is "sold out," and the mare is saved only through the unexpected generosity of a money-lender. Act three contains the hotel scene, the lecture, and the strangling, already mentioned, and a bout with the gloves at the National Sporting Club, in which Woodstock is compelled at the last minute to take the place of the fellow he has backed, and who has been drugged, which he does, and wins, to the everlasting honor and glory of the British peerage. Then in the last act, with its scenes in and about Epsom Downs, Lady Love wins the Derby, in spite of every shrewd trick of her owner's enemies.

All this contains nothing new. The "sporting" drama is a good deal older than Boucicault's "Flying Scud" and "Formosa," and its concomitants are ever the same. But Raleigh and Hicks know how to put this sort of thing together well, and there is as much pictorial as dramatic interest, too, in the play as it is done at the Academy. The showy scenes of the forced sale at Newmarket, the Earl's Court exhibition, the boxing encounter at the sporting club, and the Epsom track and neighborhood are very effective.

There is also plenty of vigorous and effective acting, which extended reference must be deferred, done by Mr. Hilliard as the hero, Mr. Wheelock as the old trainer with a bad boy, a misled girl, and a good girl, Mr. Roberts as a comical police officer, Elita Proctor Otis as the wicked charmer, Frazer Coulter as her crafty husband, Frank Burbeck as the money-lender, and others.

There was no question of the success of the play with last night's audience. The big auditorium was crowded and the applause was frequent and vehement.

John, Earl of Woodstock	Robert Hilliard
General Molyneux	Charles Walcot
Sir Charles Braybourne	Beresford Webb
The Hon. Dudley Stanhope	H. G. Lonsdale
Isidore Andreade	Frank Burbeck
Sergeant Dan Doxey	R. A. Roberts
Geoffrey Pilgrim	R. Paton Gibbs
Joe Lee	William Bonelli
Malet de Carteret	Frazer Coulter
Jordan	Fred Strong
George Dale	Thomas Whitcomb
Mason	Charles Harris
Mayor	John Ince
Timekeeper	Watson Tombey
Master of Ceremonies	George Patterson
Jim Crake, a pugilist	William Elmer
Joe Spratt	Harry McCaffrey
Jim	Ed Connors
Miles Cavanagh	Joseph Wheelock
Phillip	Charles F. Gotthold
Nora	Jeannette Lowrie
Kitty	Adeline Adler
Clara	Marie Cahill
Jessie	Mabel Norton
Olive de Carteret	Elita Proctor Otis

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Revivals of Famous Plays by the Warde-James-Kidder Company.

Frederick Warde, Louis James, and Kathryn Kidder are the stars in the troupe of actors occupying the Grand Opera House this week, and upon their banner is emblazoned the magic word "legitimate," which means tragedy and comedy of formal and approved types. Master works only are in the repertory.

Last night Sheridan's "School for Scandal" was acted, with Miss Kidder as Lady Teazle, Mr. James as Charles Surface, and Frederick Warde as Joseph. The Sir Peter was Harry Langdon, an actor of large experience and respectable attainments, and some of the other rôles were in fairly competent hands.

To-night "Julius Cæsar" will be given, with James as worthy but mistaken Marcus Brutus and Warde as Antony. "Hamlet" and "Othello" are also in the week's bill.

Here, then, is an opportunity for the playgoers of the far west side to get away from contemporary melodrama and acrobatic farce if they care to avail themselves. What a contrast! Last week, "Wine, Women, and Song." This week, Shakespeare and Sheridan. Such is the queer routine of the modern "combination" theatres.

"A TRIP TO AFRICA" REVIVED.

Suppe's Graceful Opera Sung by the Castle Square Company.

The revival presented by the Castle Square Opera Company last night was of the three-act opera comique by Franz Suppe called "A Trip to Africa," a work not remarkable for originality of theme or novel orchestration. Much of the music is of a graceful, buoyant kind. The melodies run into tuneful success in a drinking song, a sneezing chorus, and some clever dance music.

Miss Villa Knox, in the rôle of Titania Fanfani, scored quite a success. As a matter of fact, all the principals were energetic and anxious, and the choruses were admirably sung. The cast was as follows:

Titania Fanfani	Villa Knox
Fanfani Pasha	Raymond Hitchcock
Miradello	William G. Stewart
Antarsid	Joseph F. Sheehan
Tessa	Lizzie Macnichol
Buccametta	Rose Leighton
Pericles	Harry L. Chase
Nakid	Frank Moulan
Siebel	Gertrude Quinlan
Hosh	Frank Ranney
A Muezzin	F. P. Veron
Majordomo	R. Edmonds
A Fais	A. Underwood

VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW MUSIC.

Alice Nielsen in "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's.

There does not seem to be any particular reason why a young woman who does not tell any fortunes, though she has many, should be called a fortune teller, yet "The Fortune Teller" is the title of a new operetta which was produced at Wallack's Theatre last night. The problem set before the makers of this musical play was to provide a vehicle for the exhibition of the abilities of Miss Alice Nielsen, a young sopranno, who has ascended to the position of a star with something of the rapidity of a rocket, but who is so agreeable that it is to be hoped she will not come down as fast as one.

In "The Fortune Teller" this charming little woman—for charming she unquestionably is—plays one of the good old-fashioned "Frou Frou" parts. She is Musette, a gypsy girl, and Irma, a pupil of a ballet master. These two girls cannot be told apart, and the latter has a twin brother, who is her image. Now, Miss Nielsen has to impersonate all three, and she does it without any startling display of histrionic ability, yet with genuinely fascinating manner and with some very pretty touches of stagecraft. She has the invaluable faculty of always looking pretty and always being refined, while she sings her music excellently with a small but pure and true voice. Her personal success with the audience was beyond question.

Victor Herbert, the composer of the music of the operetta, shared the honors of the evening with her. At the end of the second act he was called for with tremendous enthusiasm, and in response to shouted demands, took the baton from Paul Steindorff and conducted his own stirring march which brings the curtain down. Mr. Herbert fully deserved the warm applause which he received. He has written a score which is rich in all varieties of delightful operetta music. There are numbers grave and gay, light and serious, catchy in the most popular manner and musicianly in a thoroughly praiseworthy style.

Mr. Herbert's command of National coloring is shown in the fine Czardas air of the first act and the serenade medley of the second. The hussar song and chorus and the brilliant march at the end of the second act show his skill in military music, while the finale of the first act is one of the most admirable pieces of writing ever heard here in operetta. In brief, this is a work in which the music is distinctly good, and it ought to prove very attractive. The libretto, by Harry B. Smith, provides a sufficiently good story, not always quite clear and somewhat weak in the middle of the second act.

The operetta is very handsomely produced, and was performed last night with smoothness and spirit. Eugene Cowles added much to the musical interest of the performance, while Richard Golden, Joseph Herbert, and Joseph Cawthorne provided the necessary comic doings. The chorus was well trained and the orchestra was efficient. The entertainment, as a whole, is one well worthy of praise. The cast is as follows:

Musette, Irma,	Alice Nielsen
Fresco	Richard Golden
Count Berezowski	Joseph Herbert
Sandor	Eugene Cowles
Captain Ladislas	Frank Rushworth
Boris	Joseph Cawthorne
Mlle. Pompon	Marguerite Sylva
Vaninka	Marcia Van Dresser
Rafael	Jennie Hawley
General Korbay	Paul Nicholson
Wanda	Fannie Briscoe
Etelka	May Boley
Vera	Frances Sears
Matosin	William Brown
Waldemar	E. Percy Parsons
Lieut. Almir	Jennie Hawley
Lieut. Timar	Annie Clay
Jan	Fanny Briscoe
Paul	Nelly Marsh

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Several changes were made in last night's performance in the marches, ballets, and pictures.

EDEN MUSEE.—New war views are shown this week, also new cinematograph pictures of a humorous character. The war groups and figures get as much attention as ever.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—There was a large audience last night, attracted by the announcement that James O'Neill would present his new play, "When Greek Meet Greek." The play was given in a most satisfactory manner.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—First nighters at this theatre witnessed an acceptable change in "Devil's Island," which was received enthusiastically. The principals are the same that rendered this thoroughly melodramatic piece at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The stock company revived last night the old Wallack's Theatre success, "The Jilt," which was given a very satisfactory performance. Miss Hannah May Ingham as Millicen added another to her list of successes. The rest of the company was good.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Ann Held began her week's engagement in "The French Maid" company last night appearing for the first time in this city in her new specialty. There was a large audience. Songs rendered by Miss Held were "My Five Admirers" and "The Massage Treatment."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Knaben Kappelle, or Hungarian Boys' Band, continues another week. The bill also includes Cora Tanner, who appears, assisted by Louis Massen, in a one-act piece by Sir Charles Young entitled "Drifted Apart," Rofix, the strong man, and Charles R. Sweet. The new biograph views continue.

SAYS ACTOR INFRINGED TITLE

Daniel Sully, an actor, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine, in Jersey City, on a charge of infringement of title made by Frank Gaylor, a son of Charles Gaylor, the deceased dramatist. Mr. Sully produced a play called "Uncle Bob" at the Academy of Music, in Jersey City, last week. At the fall of the curtain on Saturday night Mr. Sully was arrested on a warrant issued by Commissioner Romaine, who admitted Mr. Sully to bail until Monday.

At the hearing yesterday Mr. Gaylor testified that his father wrote a play called "Uncle Bob," which was used by the late William J. Florence. Mr. Gaylor retained the copyright, and when he died bequeathed the play with others he had written, to his sons. Witness said he had seen Mr. Sully's play, and, while it did not resemble his father's play, the title was a distinct infringement.

Mr. Sully said he was not aware that Mr. Gaylor or any one else had ever used the words "Uncle Bob" as a title either for a play or a story. Commissioner Romaine held Mr. Sully in $250 to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. Mr. Sully was announced to appear in the same place last night at Orange, N. J.

Photograph and Flower Show Opens.

There was a very satisfactory attendance at the opening of the show of the American Institute at the Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. The exhibit includes specimens of fruit and flowers from the garden, as well as the best ideas in photography, and in the gallery where the latter are exhibited there are many interesting subjects. William Rockefeller shows many kinds of fruit, including forty varieties of apples, pears, and plums. The show will continue for two weeks.

TORNADO KILLS THREE PEOPLE

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Sept. 26.—A tornado struck this city shortly before o'clock this afternoon, and death and destruction followed. The regulation funnel shaped cloud, accompanied by a cloudburst, struck the city on Welland Avenue, between Lake and George Streets, and traveled from that point to the southern limit of the city.

The armory of the local volunteer force was practically demolished. Falling chimneys crashed through the roof of the Collegiate Institute, narrowly missing a company of students who were drilling. McHugh's cigar factory lost its roof, Packard's electric works were badly shaken up, and one storage warehouse was demolished. Ratcliffe's large ice house on the banks of the Welland Canal has completely disappeared. The St Catharine's House was badly wrecked. In the district extending from James Street east to Queenston Street the havoc was great. Trees, poles, and débris of all kinds render the streets impassable.

The storm struck Merriton, three miles from here, with terrible violence, and from this place three deaths are reported with many injured. The dead are Clara O'Neil, employed in the Lincoln Paper Mill; Mr. John Bickley, and Frank Moffatt. Those seriously injured are Maud O'Neil, Jennie Nelson, Mr. Bradley, James McCarthy, all employed in the Lincoln Paper Mill; Arthur Bradley, C. Murray, Edward Doyle, Bessie Kerr, and W. H. Wilson.

The Lincoln Paper Mill was unroofed and badly wrecked, as was the power house of the Acetylene Gas Works. Other prominent buildings unroofed or partly wrecked were the Orange Hall, the public school, St. James's Church, and the Presbyterian Church.

There were forty pupils in the public school when it collapsed. The children were covered with piles of débris, and many were badly injured. Frank Moffatt, one of the pupils, was dead when taken from the ruins. Mrs. Bickley was killed just as she was about to enter the front door of her house, a flying piece of lumber striking her on the head.

Telegraph and telephone lines are down in all directions, and the damage done to the surrounding country cannot be ascertained at present.

DAMAGE AT TONAWANDA.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A terrible windstorm struck this place this afternoon. Houses and barns were smashed to kindling wood, trees uprooted, and many people injured. It had been raining for an hour when, at 4:15, the tornado swept across the Niagara River.

Bassett & Bellington's dock was the first place hit, and here huge piles of lumber were thrown in all directions. Sheds on the dock were demolished, and a number of cars were turned over. The storm passed across the town and disappeared in a northerly direction. Dozens of houses were wrecked and many streets are littered with fallen trees, telegraph and trolley poles. Great stretches of wooden sidewalk were torn up on some streets.

Samuel Monette, a milk-wagon driver, was caught in the storm. His rig was rushed along the streets at lightning speed until it was wrecked. Monette is believed to be fatally injured. Mrs. Charles Peters and Mrs. Henry Peters, the latter carrying an infant, were picked up and hurled violently against a building. Both were found in an unconscious condition. It is estimated that the damage to property will reach $100,000.

Loss at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A terrible hailstorm came down upon this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In the north end of the city glass in almost every building, public and private, was broken. The loss will be large.

LAKE VESSELS FOR COAST TRADE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Walter Bosse, the representative of the Atlantic Transportation Company, is still in Cleveland, chartering vessels to be taken to the coast. How many vessels he requires is not yet known, but he got at least four more to-day. One is owned by Charles Whitaker of Detroit, and two others by A. A. Parker of the same city. The fourth is owned by Thomas & Murphy of Cleveland.

In addition to this, Benham & Gilchris vessel brokers, have received three letters from New York brokers, inquiring for lake vessels to use on the coast, eastern transportation men having awakened to the fact that the smaller lake craft, being placed at a disadvantage by the many big steel steamers, can be obtained cheaply.

Chicago's New Elevated Road.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—At last a new start in one that promises to culminate in less than a year, has been made toward the completion of the Northwestern Elevated Road. To-day people traversing North Avenue, in the vicinity of Market Street saw gangs of men, shovel and pick in hand, working like beavers, preparing excavations for the last of the foundations. This work is being carried on by Angus & Gilodele, and was begun last week. It is now well under way.

Bank Failure at Clifton Forge, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—The Alleghany Bank, at Clifton Forge, closed its doors this morning and announced an assignment. It was organized during the boom of 1890, with a paid-up capital of $20,000, and worked under a State charter. The line of deposits foots up about $50,000. It is said 60 per cent. of the deposits must be paid, and there is talk of reorganization.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Gen. J. Frederic Pierson and Edward N. Dickerson have just returned from a six weeks' hunting and fishing trip in the Saskatchewan country. They left Banff, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, early in August, with several guides and a number of horses, and proceeded due north over the Great Divide some hundreds of miles. They found a beautiful wooded country with high mountains, through the valleys between which there flowed rivers and streams to the Pacific and Arctic Oceans and Hudson's Bay. They shot four grizzly bears, a number of mountain goats, and a quantity of feathered game. But the fishing they secured was even more remarkable than the shooting. Gen. Pierson himself in one morning caught seven brook trout which weighed in the aggregate 46¼ pounds, or an average of 6½ pounds apiece. The first of these caught weighed 9¼ pounds and was 30 inches long and 15½ inches around at the dorsal fin; another weighed 8¾ pounds, another 8¼ pounds, and there were two at 6½ pounds and two of 3½ pounds each in weight. These fish were caught with a brown hackle fly and a light rod.

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Capt. and Mrs. Lars Anderson are now at the Hot Springs, West Va., and are about to start on a horseback trip through the State. Capt. Anderson, who served with much distinction in the recent war, has entirely recovered from the effects of the campaign, and every one is congratulating the young couple, who only married last Winter, on Capt. Anderson's safe return from the war.

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Social matters at Newport are exceedingly dull, and the many people who are still there have now settled down to the quieter enjoyment and entertainments of the after season. Cycling, golf, informal afternoon teas, and small dinners are the only diversions. Fishing has not been good this Autumn, either for bass or mackerel, and this fact is much regretted. It is probable that J. Neilson Howard and Miss Rook will be married in December or January.

***

Oliver Belmont's plan of cutting new roads around his place at Belcourt, so as to give him more lawn space and isolate the mansion, and which it was thought the city fathers would approve, has met with opposition, and it is understood that a protest against the projected changes has been filed with the Newport City Council by two of Mr. Belmont's neighbors, Mrs. E. F. Post and Mrs. O'Brien. As Mr. Belmont's plan does not in any way depreciate, but rather adds to the attractiveness of the lower end of Bellevue Avenue, some regret is expressed at Newport that litigation or protest may defeat these plans.

***

Robert Goelet, Jr., appeared unexpectedly at the Taunton (Mass.) Agricultural Fair last week and rode his own horse Fortune to victory in the running race. Mr. Goelet was dissatisfied with the manner in which his horse was ridden a few days before, and so concluded to be his own jockey.

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Mrs. Duncan Elliot is taking a prominent part in the Autumn gayeties at Manchester-by-the-Sea. At a recent dance at the Essex County Club she wore an effective and becoming gown of white silk, glittering with silver spangles.

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The fashionable wedding of the Autumn season in Philadelphia will be that of Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., of Boston and Miss Rebecca Taylor Newbold, which will be celebrated at St. Mark's Church on Oct. 26. Miss Lena Carstairs of Philadelphia will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Barstow, Miss Juliana Merryweather of Philadelphia, and Miss Julia and Miss Amy Du Pont of Wilmington, Del. Ezra Barstow will be best man, and the ushers will be H. A. Curtis, one of the Rough Riders; Philip S. Dalton, and John M. Little and Philip Richardson of Boston; W. B. Johnston of Washington, D. C.; H. H. Smith of Philadelphia, and Count Ladislas de Diesbach of Paris. Owing to the illness of Charles N. Welsh, a near relative of Miss Newbold, the wedding breakfast which is to follow the ceremony, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Newbold, will be limited to the relatives and intimate friends of the family.

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Carl Blenner is painting the portrait of Mme. Nordica at the latter's villa in Switzerland.

***

Mrs. Charles A. Whittier and Miss Polly Whittier have been recently at Dinard. They visited Mrs. Whittier's eldest daughter, the Princess Beloselsky, at the latter's Russian villa during the Summer.

***

Mrs. Ward McAllister, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, and Hayward Ward McAllister, who have been spending the Summer at the inn at Greens Farms, Conn., will spend October and November at the Beech Wood Hotel, at Summit, N. J. Miss McAllister is still at Newport, where she is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Mason.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are due in New York this week, after a delightful trip to California, where they have been the special guests of Mr. John Mackay. The party traveled across the continent in a private car. Among those who entertained them was Miss Jennie Flood, who gave them a luncheon at Menlo. Prince and Princess Poniatowski had them at San Mateo, and Mrs. Eleanor Martin gave them a dinner. Before Hermann Oelrichs left for the East, a fortnight ago, he entertained them at the "Poodle Dog," now a fashionable place for dinner in San Francisco, and they afterward went to the Comedy Theatre. The following evening a dinner was given them in the Red Room of the Bohemian Club.

***

Among the Americans who have passed the season at Aix les Bains, and who took a prominent part in the Kirmess which closed the gay term there, was Mrs. John Westervelt. Mrs. Westervelt returns shortly to New York, after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Trotter, in England.

***

The death of Mrs. James Brush, at Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, although not unexpected, was a sad blow to a large circle of friends. Mrs. Brush was Miss Kate Livingston Willard, a daughter of Mr. E. K. Willard. She was a very talented young woman, and she wrote a number of books, including a clever novel, entitled "A Colony of Girls," which had quite a vogue. Mrs. Brush has been ill for several months. The Willards have had a country place at Greenwich for years, and are among the old representative New York families, and connected with the Livingstons, the Fellowes, and the Struthers. Mrs. Brush was the second wife of her husband, he having previously married a Miss Whitlock, who died some years ago, leaving one child.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary have joined the Hempstead colony, leasing the cottage adjoining Brookholt, the new country place of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. The Belmonts have opened the Hempstead season by a number of dinners. They leave next week for the Hot Springs of Virginia.

One of the exhibitors to-day at the Westchester County Fair is the Marquis du Planty, well-known on the French turf. The Marquis, who has been a short time in this country, is the first French nobleman to exhibit at White Plains. He belongs to one of the oldest families in France, and is allied to the Montesquieus, the De Montmorencys, the Cleremont-Tonnerres, and the de La Rochefoucaulds. He has been noted as one of the first gentlemen riders in France. He has just leased the old Jacob Vanderbilt place on Staten Island, where he has been keeping a valuable stud.

***

Among the old places recently sold on Staten Island was the Grymes Homestead on Grymes Hill, overlooking the bay. This was purchased by dealers, and being on the trolley line, will possibly be made into villa sites. Mr. Alfred Grymes of the Union Club lived there until recently. It was replete with historic associations, and it was the country home of the great Southern lawyer, Grymes, who married the widow of Claiborne, the first Governor of Louisiana, and a celebrated beauty in her day. It was here that Mrs. Von Hoffman, the mother of the Marquise de Motes, was born, and for over a half century it was one of the most hospitable mansions known to the older set of New York's fashionable women and men. Many notable entertainments have been given there.

***

The Story family, this Summer have had a reunion in Italy. Julian Story and his wife, the opera singer, Emma Eames, have been living in a charming old Podere on the Peruzzi estate, at Fiesole, near Florence. It is there that Julian Story has bought an entire hillside, on which he is building a splendid chateau. Mme. Peruzzi was Miss Story and an only sister. Waldo Story, who married a Miss Broadwood, a niece of Mrs. John Morris of Throgg's Neck, joined the party during the season. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Story live in a villa, also on a hill on the Majolica side of St. Moritz-Bad, on the way to Campfer. He, like his father, is a sculptor, although he has never attained the same eminence.

***

To-day, at Bryn Mawr, Penn., will take place the wedding of Miss Eleanor Alderson and Theodore C. Janeway, the son of Dr. Edward Janeway of this city. The ceremony will occur at the Church of the Redeemer and the officiating clergyman will be the rector, Dr. Haughton. Among the bridesmaids will be Miss Emily Barclay, Miss Anna Evans, and Miss Janeway of this city. The best man will be Francis Parsons and the ushers from New York, Samuel Auchincloss and Dr. Hanson. The bride is the daughter of William C. Alderson, a wealthy Philadelphian, who has a country place near Overbrook.

***

The coach Good Times made its first trip yesterday from the Waldorf-Astoria to Woodmanston Inn, in Westchester Village, Mr. John R. Townsend on the box.

***

The last dance recital given by the Misses Isadora and Elizabeth Bissen Duncan at Newport will be given to-morrow at the conservatories of Mr. S. M. Hodgson, at Bellevue and Leroy Avenues. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Mason, and Mrs. Calvin Brice. The subject will be the "Midsummer Night's Dream," with the Mendelssohn music.

***

In referring yesterday to the title by which Mrs. Curzon would be addressed, in case her husband should be made a Baron or a Baronet, as reported, it was stated that she would be a "Countess," and not a "Baroness." Technically, the wife of a Baron is a Baroness, and the wives of Baronets are "Ladies," and in the instances in the British Peerage where Barons exist, their wives, although Baronesses, have been addressed socially as "Lady." The term "Countess" was an error.

***

Gen. and Mrs. Draper, the Ambassador to Italy, and his wife have arrived in Paris and are at the Hotel Meurice for a fortnight, having engaged the entire drawing-room floor for their party.

***

The house at the first night of "The Liars" at the Empire Theatre last evening was not as had been expected—a notable one from the society standpoint. Even the reputation gained by Wyndham Jones's last comedy in London, John Drew's popularity, and the curiosity to see him as Sir Christopher Deering failed to bring the members of the gay world to town from the Autumn country resorts.

First nights in late September or early October are not what they were socially when the city and its society world were smaller.

The large audience was largely made up of strangers, principally from the Southern cities, and members of the theatrical profession, with a sprinkling of clubmen. Among the men and women present known in or to the society world were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Blacque, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Harris, Miss Byron, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hollins, and Messrs. Richard and Murray Young, Stewart Wing, T. Sanford Beatty, D. P. Kingsford, F. Bowdoin, Frederic Baldwin, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

More of the Cottagers Closing Their Houses—Notes of the Waning Season.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—Mrs. C. C. Perkins has rented her Bellevue Avenue cottage to W. P. Thompson of New York for next season.

David H. King, Jr., will close Whitehall on Saturday and sail for Europe Oct. 12 on the Majestic with his family. Mr. King has taken a place in Scotland for next season.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. J. Nelson Howard and Miss Rook are visiting Mrs. Howard in Hyde Park.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell has cards out for a dinner on Friday.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong will entertain at luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

Frank Sanborn will read a paper before the Town and Country Club at its next meeting on Friday, at the cottage of Mrs. T. M. Davis.

The cottagers attended the performance of "The Geisha," at the Opera House in large numbers this evening. There were many theatre parties.

Bishop Potter will close his cottage to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. De Hauteville have opened their cottage, and will remain here for the greater part of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse will shortly sail for Europe. They will spend the Winter abroad.

Prof. and Mrs. Raphael Pumpelly have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Elise, to Mr. Thomas H. Cabot, which will take place on Monday, Oct. 3, at noon, in Emmanuel Church, Dublin, N. H., the Summer home of Prof. Pumpelly.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who has had the greater part of the furniture removed from Rose Cliff, will return to New York about Oct. 1. A few days later the work of preparing for the new Rose Cliff will begin.

Commodore Albert Kautz has returned from Washington.

Ensign Chase is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertained at dinner this evening.

The Rev. Dr. Grace's Funeral.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Philip Grace, pastor of St. Mary's Church, occurred this noon. The cottagers who attend services at St. Mary's were present in large numbers, and their floral offerings were beautiful. Bishop Harkens was celebrant at the pontifical mass of requiem, and was assisted by sixty priests.

Fatal Operation for Appendicitis.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—Dr. J. W. Detwiller, a physician who has been located here only a few months, died here this morning as the result of an operation performed last week for appendicitis.

MRS. WHITNEY AT WESTBURY.

The Invalid Bore Well the Trip from Bar Harbor.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 26.—Mrs. William C. Whitney arrived here this evening from Bar Harbor on board the Sagamore, J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht. It was expected she would reach the Whitney home here on Saturday, but, owing to the rough weather, the trip down the Long Island coast was made in easy stages.

An ambulance was in waiting when the yacht arrived, and into this Mrs. Whitney was lifted. She was then driven to the Whitney home, at Westbury. It was said that she stood the journey well and was in as good condition as she had been since Spring.

LAURA JEAN LIBBEY A BRIDE.

The Writer of Tender Novels Wedded to a Brooklyn Lawyer—Her Announcement.

Miss Laura Jean Libbey, who is frequently described on large posters as "America's favorite young authoress," is married. Her husband is Van Mates Stillwell, a lawyer with offices at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, and the ceremony was performed on Sept. 21 by the Rev. J. G. Bacchus.

In an announcement of the marriage published in a Brooklyn newspaper, which bears all the earmarks of Miss Libbey's vivid style, it is stated that "there is the flavor of an ardent romance to the match, an analogy to some of the sinuous plots of Laura Jean Libbey's works. Mr. Stillwell was a man whose legal talents gave him an argumentative turn, and Miss Libbey being also of an analytical nature, the two recognized the affinity and decided to marry." The same announcement sets forth as a matter of interest concerning the match that "her works were inflammatory, and upon one occasion when a young girl was found dead with 'That Pretty Young Girl,' a book of Miss Libbey's, with her, it was said that the novel had something to do with her death." Of this inflammatory work Miss Libbey wrote: "'That Pretty Young Girl' has, by its wide popularity achieved fame such as few American novels will attain in the future. Thank heaven for the novel that is pure, tender, and true, whose pages teach even the lowliest to hope that God created a taste for good in every heart. I have thousands of letters from strangers wherever the English language is spoken stating that their lives have been made better by 'That Pretty Young Girl.'"

In addition to "That Pretty

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg. 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 67 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 1 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.
U. S. Government Bonds

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $438,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.
Oct. 31, 1885, Ewen Brothers.....$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889, Russell H. Munroe.....76.11
Aug. 18, 1893, Henry F. Taylor.....168.66
William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT.
Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday did not reach large figures, and not many interesting features developed. Much the most conspicuous movement of the day was in Tobacco Trust shares, where realizations for the account of a liquidating pool carried quotations downward many points. After opening around 148, the stock fell steadily to 139, with free sales of long stock continuing up to the very close of the day.

Under such circumstances it would have been altogether exceptional if the general market had shown anything like buoyancy, though, as a matter of fact, firmness was displayed throughout most of the list.

No news came affecting vested interests which was other than good news. Commission house buying was confident and easily traced.

***

Much is heard from professional Wall Street speculators representing that important interests, having sold out their lines of stock, are indisposed to buy them back except at material concessions. All this sort of insistence is the veriest guesswork. From these very interests whose purposes are glibly gossiped about is to be had the assurance that stocks are now more largely held by home investors than ever hitherto; that there is nothing in business to worry or disturb investment makers; that nine out of ten factors in the situation are pronouncedly favorable.

***

The fact that yesterday was a religious holiday for a large and influential element in the Street explains somewhat the narrower range of the market, in so far as volume of transactions is to be considered. London did not cut much figure in the day's business, though advices from the other side are almost uniformly now confident that business improvement here is to be sustained and that American market values are in for a long stretch of betterment.

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It is the current market's misfortune to have the handicap of several overboomed trust stocks, flagrant misrepresentation having been indulged in to induce the public to buy "securities" whose merits—however great—are offset by blind pool mysteries in the management of the properties they represent.

In the Tobacco incident yesterday reminiscent people could hardly fail to see some of the ghosts which once pirouetted in Cordage Trust. Cordage was boomed on a mystery and proclamations that its capital stock was about to be doubled. In Tobacco Trust there is similar mystery, but in the matter of the 100 per cent. scrip dividend there is up to date just this difference: In Cordage it came; in Tobacco it is as yet only a promise.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝, $98,000 threes, when issued, at 105¼@105⅜, @105¼, $5,500 do, registered, at 105¼, and $1,300 do, small, at 104¾.

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In State securities $1,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 108.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.....	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L...	⅝
Consol. Ice pf.....	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha..	½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	West Chi. Street....	½
Norfolk & West. pf..	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 1		Minn. & St. Louis..	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf...1		Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	⅛	Minnesota Iron	2
At., T. & S. F. pf..	⅝	Minn. Iron, t. r.....	1¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr..	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.....	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. & Northwest.....1		Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	⅜	N. J. Central	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake.....	2
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	⅝	Norfolk & Western..	2
Consol. Gas	½	Pacific Coast	½
Evans. & Terre H...	½	Pacific Mail	½
General Electric, new.	⅜	People's Gas, Chi....	⅝
General Electric, old.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.....	1
Inter. Paper pf.....	1	Southern Pacific	½
Lake Erie & W. pf..	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron..	½
Louisville & Nash...	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Manhattan Con.	1⅛		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., S.W. con.	4½s	Kan. C. & Pac. 1st..	1
Chi. & N. W., 30-yr. deb.	2	Mo. Pacific tr. 5s...	1½
Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s..	1½	Nor. Pac. 1st. reg..	1
Ev. & Ind. con.	1	Wheel. & L. E. con..	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Ev. & T. H. gen:...	1	Stand. R. & T. inc..	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	3	Texas Pacific 2d.....	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, L. R..	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	5		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,878,723; balance, $6,194,620; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $798,144.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84 for demand, $4.84⅜@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16, for long, and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston, 10@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 68. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 120; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 113¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115; Reading, ¼, to 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 79⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅜. Atchison sold at 13⅛, Canadian Pacific at 89¼, Erie first preferred at 37¼, and Pennsylvania at 60¼. The Bank of England lost £40,000 bullion on balance.

LONDON WILL BUY LARGELY.

Discussing the stock market situation and European sentiment on American securities, The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"If general conditions in the country were not so favorable there would be more encouragement in being short of the market, but the only encouragement which now offers is that prices have had a big advance. Considered upon the basis of panic and depression years, the whole list is very high, but any calculation at this juncture must be done with prosperity and not depression as the basis, and here is where the bears encounter a snag, for it is to be very seriously questioned if values have quite kept pace with the country in improvement, increased business, and in its access of international importance.

"A factor which is not made enough of is the change of European sentiment with regard to American securities. Whereas, a year or so ago, Europe looked askance at our stocks, she now regards them with especial favor. The quick and complete triumph over Spain has drawn the close attention of the civilized world to our country, its institutions, its marvelous progress, and its magnificent prospects, and the result cannot fail to raise the standard and standing of American investments. In London even now anything American is very popular, and foreign capital has already begun to flow in our direction. Unless we miss our guess, London will shortly be buying "Yankees" as assiduously as she sold them from 1890 to 1894 or 1895. This foreign buying, together with the increasing operations of the outside public, must force us to revise our opinion of speculative values sooner than any of us now expect."

TOBACCO TRUST TUMBLING.

Wall Street's recent sensational activity in Sugar Trust stock had yesterday the sequel of a similar smash in Tobacco Trust shares. Sugar Trust stock during the present month has dropped close to 30 points. It fell about 10 points on one day. Tobacco Trust nearly duplicated this 10-point drop yesterday, opening within a fraction of 148 and selling at 139 just before the close of the day's business.

During the sharp slumps in Sugar Trust shares professional Wall Street made much of the fact that Tobacco was buoyant, its quotations rising as Sugar's went down. In some cynical quarters there were suggestions that the Tobacco Trust strength reflected aggressive manipulation, though insiders insisted that there could be no reason why the two chief trust stocks should act together on the tape. It so happened that yesterday Sugar Trust was the strongest stock on the list, rising from around 119 to 123, though at the close it fell off substantially from its top point.

In explanation of yesterday's sharp break in Tobacco Trust's market value, the Street laid stress upon the fact that the pool which for months past has been at work advancing Tobacco Trust had finally dissolved, or was in course of liquidation. Many strenuous denials were made of the correctness of this fact, but it was well disclosed that conspicuous members of the recent pool were selling. Some millionaire customers of one important Stock Exchange house were credited with especially free sales, and at the close of the day the inside selling was even more clearly traceable than earlier at higher prices.

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Wall Street has recently had a great deal of variegated information about Tobacco Trust affairs. It has been semi-officially announced that the trust was earning over 18 per cent. per year, that it already had acquired or was about to acquire complete control of the plug tobacco business of the country, that it was to become forthwith monopolistic, and that its dividend were to be raised to a 12 per cent. rate. Free and easy assurances have been heard in many Stock Exchange quarters that the stock would sell at 250 before the end of this year. It has been also a matter of much announcement that a scrip dividend of 100 per cent. was soon to be distributed. Street "points" like these the Tobacco Trust's market course during the year has been phenomenal. At New Year's it sold below 89. Later it was under 84. During the present month it was around 154. During the past few months it almost doubled in value. Records like these are not frequent even in the most extraordinary movements of Wall Street. A month ago the stock was 139, since which time it has been up to its top notch of 154. Thus, in getting back to 139 yesterday, there is but reiteration of the record of the last week of August, though the drop to this figure yesterday involved a decline of 9 points for the day.

The pool now dissolved or in course of dissolution had one time on hand or due it in Stock Exchange contracts over 50,000 shares. Of this total, it is said 50,000 shares cost an average of less than 110, and that another 50,000 was held under. Trading in and out on the Stock Exchange is believed to have largely provided profits marking down the average cost of the pool's holdings. In closing out the pool it is in some Wall Street quarters estimated that an average of over 50 points has been made.

Announcement that the pool was to be wound up seems to have come as a surprise to some of the most important Stock Exchange men interested, and sales for their account were especially large yesterday, for there is reason to believe that many members of the pool were also large individual holders on the outside, having faith in the declaration of the pool's managers that the stock would be put above 200.

Wall Street credits Mr. James R. Keene with the largest profits made through the deal. And in some quarters it was considered suggestive that brokers close to Mr. Keene were selling yesterday. Mr. Keene himself says there is no pool in Tobacco Trust stock.

THE CALL MONEY MARKET.

Call money loaned freely during the greater part of yesterday at 3 and 3½ per cent., and at those figures the bulk of the loans were made. Just before the close, when the offerings of money had diminished, as usual, late in the day, there appeared a very urgent demand for call funds, and the rate was quickly run up to 6 per cent. Immediately, however, the larger financial institutions made their appearance, with liberal offerings, and the rate dropped back again, the closing figure being 4 per cent. The afternoon bulge in the call rate gave the bears new opportunities for attacks upon the stock market, but its artificial character was everywhere understood.

In the time market yesterday money was a shade easier, sixty-day funds being offered at 3½ per cent.

SUGAR TRUST STRONG.

Sugar Trust was notably strong yesterday, and was made all the more conspicuous by Tobacco Trust's weakness. While the latter stock was dropping rapidly, Sugar Trust was advancing, shorts trading advantage of Tobacco's weakness to cover their Sugar.

As explanation of the stock's strength, came the announcement that Treasurer John E. Searles is about to leave New York for an extended stay in Europe. This, however, is by no means news. Mr. Searles has contemplated the trip for some time, his recent illness having made expedient a period of recreation in the Southern European climate.

NO CLOUDS AHEAD.

In a letter to clients, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. of the Stock Exchange say:

"Both interest and apprehension here have centred in the money market. The daily movement of stocks and bonds has accorded with the call rate. The drift is a little different, for stocks close a shade lower for the week, and money has eased until the fear of actual stringency has passed by. The highest rate for call money has been 6 per cent. and the lowest 2 per cent. Both these were extreme, momentary, and somewhat artificial rates. The average rate each day has risen from 4 to 5, and then fallen gradually 4½, 4, and finally 3 per cent. Time loans have, of course, fluctuated much less. The basis has finally fallen from 4 to 3½ per cent.

"It follows, then, that the securities market has not recovered from the fear of a money stringency, to keep pace with its relief or that other causes have operated as a deterrent. Both are probably true. The large operators have done little liquidating, but the smaller class, who see their way less clearly, have evened up their ledger accounts to a considerable extent. There is a large class in Wall Street who realize whenever securities seem to halt, partly to save carrying charges and partly to relieve themselves of suspense. Selling of this nature has become a little more urgent than fresh buying, and, perceiving the drift, the professional traders have tested the market to see how low stocks can be forced before wholesale buying renders their position untenable.

"To the horizon as far as one may see there are no clouds ahead. Some factor, however, must arise to take the place of the uncertainty over the money market. Doubtless its place will be partly filled by the uncertainty felt over the Fall elections. It may possibly be a disturbing element, and more probably a deterrent one. There is no important issue at stake except the attitude of the Democratic Party in reference to the silver Chicago platform of 1894. So far two States have put themselves on record. The Connecticut Democrats have repudiated the platform altogether. In New York there has been merely the expression that it should be ignored. Wall Street would prefer a more definite action."

PEOPLE'S GAS VICTORIES.

Dispatches from Chicago yesterday told of the final dismissal from court of suits recently brought to prove the unconstitutionality of the act under which the People's Gas properties were consolidated. Despite this news, yesterday People's Gas was all day under pressure, and it sold as low as 102, later recovering and closing with a fractional net decline. The stock was sold by the same interests who were openly bearish on Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which latter stock they succeeded in getting down close to 60 and clipping nearly 2 points off its price. There was no explanation of the selling of either property.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CONSERVATISM.

In referring to the recent action of the Northern Pacific Directors in setting aside $3,000,000 to insure future dividends on the preferred stock, The London Statist says:

"The year 1897-8 has been undoubtedly an uncommonly prosperous one in the history of the Northern Pacific Company, and the fact that the present fiscal year will probably be even better is no proof that no new adversities could befall the company. Everybody knows the many dangers to which railroads in the United States are exposed from all sides, and to what degree especially the Granger roads are dependent upon the results of the crops. It is, therefore, but to be commended if an American railroad board profits by prosperous times to effectively strengthen the company by accumulating large reserves, in the form of tangible assets, which are no book items, but can be resorted to in case of need. This is not only in the interest of the common stock alone, as must be admitted, but if by any adverse times the Northern Pacific should be compelled to retreat from its present prosperous position, the common stock would certainly have to bear the brunt of the misfortune, forming, as it does, the rear guard. For this reason any strengthening of the company is evidently more in the interest of the common stock than in that of any other security.

"However, if the conservatism of the Northern Pacific board seems laudable, it may be questioned whether legally the Directors were entitled to act as they did. But it must be remembered that under the plan of reorganization all the shares of both classes of stock, with full power to shape the policy of the company, have been deposited with the voting trustees, and if the Directors, as no doubt they did, assured themselves of the approval of these trustees, they have secured a unanimous consent of all stock—that is, of all the persons who have legally any say in the matter.

"This declaration of policy is interesting also in connection with the $3,000,000 reserve, because if that fund were not existing there would be no possibility of declaring any dividend on the common stock in the course of any one fiscal year, as the common stock is entitled to dividends only after the preferred stock has received its 4 per cent. quarterly dividend. In other words, the common shares would have to wait always until the end of each fiscal year before they could expect any dividend, while with the reserve fund on hand the Directors are free to consider the question of dividends on the common shares whenever they see a reason for doing so."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $1,251,850 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

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Incorporation at Albany of the Realty Corporation of North America, with a capital of $600,000.

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Declaration of an extra dividend by Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

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Increase of $97,844 in Southern Railway's net earnings for August, making an increase of $241,171 since July 1.

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Increase of $19,790 in St. Paul's net earnings for August, but decrease of $47,527 since July 1.

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Opening of an up-town branch office by Ashwell & Co. with Edward W. Abrams as manager.

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Decrease of 3,363 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of 2,104 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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Increase of $7,185 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for August, and increase of $5,248 since July 1.

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Receiver appointed for the New England Loan and Trust Company.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.....	$5,592
Canadian Pacific	17,000
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	17,589
Chicago Great Western.....	27,088
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.....	3,377
Denver & Rio Grande.....	24,400
Flint & Pere Marquette.....	7,923
Iowa Central	10,762
Kanawha & Michigan.....	4,399
Kansas Suburban Belt.....	4,114
Lake Erie & Western.....	4,863
Louisville & Nashville.....	30,695
Mexican Central	12,997
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	18,879
New York, Ontario & Western.....	109
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.....	1,072
Toledo & Ohio Central.....	9,725
Wabash	38,975
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	7,086
Total increase, 19 roads.....	$247,145
Increase previously reported.....	144,461
Total increase 24 roads.....	$391,606

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia.....	$11,729
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	3,279
Missouri Pacific	10,000
—Central Branch	5,000
Rio Grande Western.....	3,700
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	2,866
Texas & Pacific.....	15,826
Wisconsin Central	1,038
Total decrease 8 roads.....	$53,238
Net increase	$338,368

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members, shows:

	Sept. 24.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, and investments	$63,071,800	*$1,473,000
Circulation	1,581,500	*9,300
Net deposits	68,714,700	*632,600
Deposits with Clearing House agents.....	8,108,800	†333,600
Legal-tender and bank notes	4,007,000	†52,700
Dep. banks and trust companies	2,939,500	†690,600
Specie	3,404,900	†16,800
Total reserve.....	$18,550,200	†$1,093,700
Reserve required	17,178,875	*158,150
Surplus reserve.....	$1,371,525	†$1,251,850

*Increase. †Decrease.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	14⅞
American Ex.	189	Leather Mfrs.'	170
Broadway	220	Lincoln National ...	750
Butchers & Drovs.'	65	Manhattan	200
Central National ...	160	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	280	Mechs. & Traders'	100
City	1100	New York	230
Commerce	205	N. Y. County	1200
Continental	126	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange ...	275	Park	300
East River	130	Phenix	80
Fourth National ..	170	Republic	155
Garfield National..	1000	Seaboard National.	176
German-American .	112	Seventh National ..	125
Greenwich	165	State of New York.	103
Hanover	390	Western National ..	140
Importers & Trad.	480		

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7656	13934	19938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	19952	32281	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	19976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	19980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	19990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32815	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32857	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32881	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32856	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38490	46369
734	8200	14324	19509	33023	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14393	19611	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20015	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2106	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14831	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46688
2210	8427	14725	20499	33306	38770	46678
2211	8460	14815	20591	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2235	8484	14839	20604	33599	38992	46806
2288	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2366	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8771	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46994
3070	8932	14879	20748	33732	39218	46997
3082	8933	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14955	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14958	20829	34070	39454	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3788	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9008	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3933	9091	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4076	9287	15560	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15606	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9589	15625	21921	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34822	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9691	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41548	47816
4231	9907	15741	28485	34382	41560	47820
4235	9924	15770	28513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9926	15776	38514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15826	28840	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28848	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10056	15843	28794	34598	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15890

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn,
23d September, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared an extra dividend, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business on 30th September, 1898, the amount of such dividend to be the entire amount on 30th June, 1898, standing to the credit of profit and loss account, together with the insurance reserve, after deducting therefrom all the expenses or liabilities paid or incurred by this company at or before said 30th June, 1898, by reason of matters theretofore existing, and deducting therefrom all expenses of this Company incurred by or by reason of its proposed issue of $10,000,000 First Consolidated Bonds and its purchase of the stock of the Municipal Company. Such extra dividend will be paid as soon as the accounts will be made up. The additionally authorized stock of this Company will have no right to participate in the dividend now declared. W. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
New York, September 26, 1898.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 31, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 10, 1898.

The Preferred Stock transfer books (now closed for the purposes of the annual meeting, and to reopen October 12th) will close for this dividend October 19th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 1, 1898.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE will be paid November 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October next. J. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

American Malting Company.
80 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Oct. 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1, 1898. The transfer books will close Oct. 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen Oct. 17, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company,
DIVIDEND NO. 33.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable October first, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., September 23d, 1898, until 9 A. M., October first, 1898.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Co.
Six months' interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after Oct. 1st next at the Central Trust Co. of New York on presentation of the certificates representing First Mort. Bonds of both divisions of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'way Co., deposited with said Trust Company. WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.
September 22, 1898.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue,
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
Quarterly Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 23, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the company at the close of the fiscal year. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, October 1st, 1898, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, October 17th, 1898. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., September 1st, 1898.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

The Pacific Coast Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, classified as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 23, 1898, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1898.

September 19, 1898. E. A. SKINNER, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, October 4, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 3, 1898.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

New York, September 14, 1898.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$313,230,964
Gold reserve	243,054,384
Net silver	7,417,595
United States notes in the Treasury	40,718,000
Treasury notes of 1890	2,190,424
Total receipts this day	2,002,927
Total receipts this month	34,087,886
Total receipts this year	119,717,703
Total expenditures this day	2,522,000
Total expenditures this month	48,438,000
Total expenditures this year	178,962,103
Deposits in National banks	78,502,443
National bank notes received for redemption	349,491
Government receipts from customs	493,703
Internal revenue	1,471,916
Miscellaneous	34,247

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Franklin, Tradesmen's, Seventh National, Bank of New York, National Union, Citizens', Park, Central, East River, National Exchange Bank, Bank of North America in New York, Ninth National Bank, Gallatin National, American Exchange National, and Sixth National.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,421,329.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		74,647.38
Stocks, securities, &c.		403,647.38
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		308,103.03
Due from State banks and bankers		24,193.84
Checks and other cash items	$100,433.94	
Exchanges for Clearing House	69,531.56	
Notes of other National banks	25,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	166.77	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	860,823.40	
Legal-tender notes	226,198.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	30,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,500.00	
		1,334,653.67
Total		$6,316,578.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	335,852.27
National bank notes outstanding	449,997.50
Due to other National banks	2,351,027.94
Due to State banks and bankers	535,740.02
Individual deposits subject to check	227,872.88
Demand certificates of deposit	27,940.86
Certified checks	2,703.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	550,000.00
	5,020,729.02
Liabilities other than those above stated, reserve for taxes	10,000.00
Total	$6,316,578.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
RICHARD T. DAVIS, Notary Public.
City and County of New York.
Correct—Attest:
E. C. CONVERSE,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK.
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$33,646,241.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		547.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		400,482.16
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,030.54
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		671,072.24
Due from State banks and bankers		182,911.22
Checks and other cash items		13,865.59
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,479,871.96
Notes of other National banks		10,980.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,000.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$9,163,444.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,822,935.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	700,000.00	
		11,686,379.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		47,000.00
Total		$50,291,632.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	735,863.80
National bank notes outstanding	44,997.50
Due to other National banks	$15,175,668.84
Due to State banks and bankers	5,742,865.12
Dividends unpaid	1,215.00
Individual deposits subject to check	23,421,547.26
Demand certificates of deposit	54,238.19
Certified checks	515,236.85
Cashier's checks outstanding	40,000.00
	44,950,771.26
Liabilities other than those above stated, tax reserve	60,000.00
Total	$50,291,632.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of September, 1898.
WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co., Cert. filed in N. Y.
Correct—Attest:
EDW'D C. HOYT,
STUYVESANT FISH,
AUGUST BELMONT, } Directors.

[No. 4,855.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$341,309.76
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		292.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		8,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		22,153.16
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		4,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		131,503.02
Due from State banks and bankers		759.67
Checks and other cash items		504.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		22,836.80
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		705.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$80,173.00	
Legal-tender notes	47,751.00	
		127,924.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,500.00
Total		$814,738.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	972.08
National bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Due to other National banks	11,524.52
Individual deposits subject to check	425,615.24
Demand certificates of deposit	11,507.98
Certified checks	22,656.11
Cashier's checks outstanding	162.50
United States deposits	47,500.00
Total	$814,738.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. H. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. VAN DEVENTER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898. GEO. ECKHARD, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
E. M. CUTLER,
PHILIP CARPENTER,
CHARLES F. JAMES, } Directors.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,500,575.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		41,575.00
Banking house		276,900.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		179,724.07
Due from State banks and bankers		29,567.74
Checks and other cash items		50,214.20
Exchanges for Clearing House		172,091.65
Notes of other National banks		1,230.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		948.41
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$652,465.00	
Legal-tender notes	91,770.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	
		754,235.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$4,257,636.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	258,365.91
National bank notes outstanding	176,930.00
Due to other National banks	24,389.03
Due to State banks and bankers	122,053.08
Dividends unpaid	1,484.86
Individual deposits, subject to check	2,928,580.84
Demand certificates of deposit	853.00
Certified checks	11,148.00
Contingent fund	3,872.84
Allowed for city and county tax	10,000.00
Total	$4,257,636.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
C. H. HACKETT,
JACQUES HUBER,
E. L. MERRIFIELD, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,465,183.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		10,544.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		610,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		21,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,222.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,187,380.14
Furniture and fixtures		37,457.47
Other real estate and mortgages owned		206,579.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$1,245,775.28	
Due from State banks and bankers	115,511.57	
Checks and other cash items	67,521.47	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,021,580.15	
Notes of other National banks	25,125.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	6,543.77	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,986,757.00	
Legal-tender notes	940,582.00	
U. S. certifs. of deposit for legal tender	20,000.00	
	2,947,339.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 % of circulation)	2,700.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 % redemption fund)	2.50	
	5,432,098.74	
Total		$17,038,965.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	109,958.63
National bank notes outstanding	54,000.00
United States bond loan account	400,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,809,737.47
Due to State banks and bankers	1,373,110.72
Dividends unpaid	2,995.16
Individual deposits subject to check	7,152,844.01
Demand certificates of deposit	51,754.69
Certified checks	129,690.51
Cashier's checks outstanding	70,220.24
United States deposits	400,000.00
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	84,094.62
Liabilities other than those above stated	550.00
	15,075,006.42
Total	$17,038,965.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WOODBURY LANGDON,
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
W. L. STRONG, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,982,770.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		129,258.75
Banking house		450,000.00
Due from other National banks	$358,351.65	
Due from State banks and bankers	35,306.73	
Checks and other cash items	3,547.97	
Exchanges for Clearing House	219,235.69	
Bills of other National banks	2,860.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	753.69	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	623,795.00	
Legal-tender notes	201,359.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00	
	1,447,459.73	
Total		$5,059,488.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	137,463.82
Reserved for taxes	8,500.00
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,216,394.26
Due to State banks and bankers	452,962.56
Dividends unpaid	48.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,226,054.96
Demand certificates of deposit	4,119.75
Certified checks	60,528.32
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,417.20
	3,968,525.05
Total	$5,059,488.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898. F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ERNEST WERNER,
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
A. F. LIBBY, } Directors.

[No. 1324.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,001,206.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		123.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,403.10
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,094,666.46
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		273,461.80
Due from State banks and bankers		25,026.79
Checks and other cash items		13,267.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,931,249.41
Notes of other National banks		63,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		222.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,226,985.50	
Legal-tender notes	610,242.00	
	1,837,181.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$12,837,098.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	725,387.04
National bank notes outstanding	872,820.00
Due to other National banks	1,836,099.91
Due to State banks and bankers	624,335.30
Dividends unpaid	555.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,826,919.88
Demand certificates of deposit	2,703.50
Certified checks	1,838,133.10
Cashier's checks outstanding	110,055.00
Total	$12,837,098.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898. H. L. RAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., } Directors.

[No. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,312,280.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		190.97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		344,112.57
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		9,865.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		16,000.00
Due from other National banks (not reserve agents)		118,427.52
Due from State and bankers		89,283.56
Checks and other cash items		1,842.71
Exchanges for Clearing House		74,878.16
Notes of other National banks		930.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		860.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$438,305.72	
Legal-tender notes	261,098.00	
	694,603.72	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,959.74
Total		$2,672,505.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,301.01
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	80,240.13
Due to State banks and bankers	12,823.13
Individual deposits subject to check	2,022,950.31
Demand certificates of deposit	13,763.95
Certified checks	88,398.19
Cashier's checks outstanding	628.55
Total	$2,672,505.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898.
ALBERT H. GALE, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. PRESTON McANERNEY,
V. H. LAMARCHE,
LORENZO SEMPLE, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1894.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,848,910.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18,027.86
United States bonds:		
4 per cent.	$50,000.00	
4s of 1907	2,000,000.00	
4s of 1925	1,550,000.00	
5 per cent.	1,500,000.00	
		5,100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		508,100.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,455,259.72
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		50,411.03
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$2,420,411.70	
Due from State banks and bankers	336,842.53	
Checks and other cash items	642,222.41	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,146,269.59	
Notes of other National banks	6,335.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	672,691.40	
Legal tender notes	1,626,,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	370,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	200,350.00	
		11,921,022.63
Total		$37,197,731.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	360,606.80
Reserved for taxes	50,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	3,826,980.00
Due to other National banks	$4,759,502.03
Due to State banks and bankers	2,439,555.03
Dividends unpaid	6,582.00
Individual deposits subject to check	16,334,279.76
Demand certificates of deposit	88,953.96
Certified checks	1,014,063.05
Cashier's checks outstanding	419,756.84
United States deposits	647,500.00
	$25,710,144.67
Total	$37,197,731.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1898.
J. J. BENNETT, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
LEVI C. WEIR,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 4,581.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,325,177.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,215.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		540,700.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		16,448.71
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,253,581.88
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,849.08
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,688,603.67
Due from State banks and bankers		319,265.20
Checks and other cash items		11,334.42
Exchanges for Clearing House	$810,634.63	
Notes of other National banks	10,405.00	
Fractional paper currency, including nickels	113.49	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,416,996.65	
Legal-tender notes	707,184.00	
	3,945,345.17	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,250.00	
Total		$15,040,269.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	54,584.77
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,650,461.13
Due to State banks and bankers	2,400,452.37
Dividends unpaid	854.70
Individual deposits subject to check	4,570,699.95
Demand certificates of deposit	101,949.72
Certified checks	373,016.68
Cashier's checks outstanding	293,054.69
	13,390,489.24
United States deposits	350,195.00
Total	$15,040,269.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898.
JOSEPH B. BRAMAN, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
W. VAN NOPDEN,
A. TROWBRIDGE,
WM. DOWD, } Directors.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,552,230.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		12,048.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		15,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		946,911.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		775,576.47
Due from State banks and bankers		310,891.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,117,963.82
Notes of other National banks		23,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		422.81
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,945,000	
Legal-tender notes	555,542	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	40,000	
	3,540,542.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		612,000.00
Total		$26,208,837.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	858,805.24
New York taxes—laid aside	33,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	3,951,168.06
Due to State banks and bankers	1,731,762.48
Dividends unpaid	3,075.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,652,536.81
Demand certificates of deposit	519,429.91
Certified checks	5,162,132.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	252,127.77
Total	$26,208,837.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
H. B. LAIDLAW,
JNO. L. RIKER,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH, } Directors.

[No. 345.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,082,038.33
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		742.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		110,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		117,691.55
Furniture and fixtures		6,000.00
Real estate owned		10,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		179,898.84
Due from State banks and bankers		16,555.55
Checks and other cash items		37,620.45
Exchanges for Clearing House		120,842.28
Notes of other National banks		9,977.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		322.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$331,975.50	
Legal-tender notes	60,433.00	
	392,458.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		4,950.00
Total		$2,096,898.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	848.46
National bank notes outstanding	99,000.00
Due to other National banks	23,797.43
Due to State banks and bankers	29,297.42
Dividends unpaid	102.00
Individual depos

Union at .18½@.19, and 1,500 Work at .09½@.10.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.16	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.28	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	....
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	....
Challar	.18	Ophir	....
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	....
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.2.
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross	.80	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.48
Allany G. M. Co.	.03	Occidental	.80
Belcher	.15	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.25	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Breece	.70	Potosi	.15
Brunswick	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Challar	.15	Savage	.16
Crown Point	.15	Sierra Nevada	.70
Chrysolite	.15	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Sand Hopes	1.00
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.21
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.07
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.22
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.23
Father De Smet	.15	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.18	Anaconda	.60
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.06
Horn Silver	1.25	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.55	Golden Fleece	.24
Julia Consolidated	.01	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.17
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.07
Little Chief	.21	Portland	1.40
Mexican	.22	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.17
Ontario	3.50	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.04	Gold Coin	.75
Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.33
Miami	.40	Isabella	.24
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.12	Justine	.02
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Lillie	1.06
Alamo	.03½	Mollie Gibson	.22
Anaconda	.85	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.82½	Old Gold	.004
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Sentinel	.00 3½
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.18
Copper Rock	.00 1½	Work	.09
Elkton	1.22		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Biscuit common occupied the most attention in the market today, but the range was narrow; it opened at 33⅛ and closed at 33, after touching 33¼, buyer 10; the preferred had one sale at 95⅞. Metropolitan Elevated 5s, receipts, continued their upward course; opening at 60½, they touched 61, and closed at the opening price. South Side Elevated was higher at the start, opening at 78⅞; there were sales, however, which caused a close at 77½. North Chicago stood pat at 221. West Chicago had only two sales—03½ and 94, at the close.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & B. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139
National Biscuit Co. com.	33
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95¼
Am. Steel & Wire com.	30⅜
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	85
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	27
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31½
Chi. P. & F. Co.	24
Chi. P. & F. Co. pf.	95¾
N. Chi. St. R. R.	219
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93¼
South Side El. R. R.	77
Lake St. Elevated	34½
Lake St. El., time certs.	11½
Streets W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—A general reaction was the order of the day in the local list, and the finals showed from ½ to 1 point decline. Choctaw preferred was the heaviest loser, declining 1, to 40¾. Philadelphia Traction, United Gas Improvement, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and United Traction of Pittsburg averaged about ½ point decline. Marsden was up ¼, to 5⅞. Union Traction did not show any disposition to be ruled by the rest of the market, holding strong at ¼ advance. The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21	21⅜
Northern Pacific Co. t. c.	41	41¼
Northern Pacific Co. pf.	76¼	76⅝
Pennsylvania	58	58½
Reading t. c.	9	9½
Reading 1st pf.	22½	22¾
Reading 2d pf.	10⅝	10⅞
St. Paul	107¾	107¾
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	155	156
Philadelphia Traction	90	91
Baltimore Consolidated	22⅝	23⅛
Union Traction	19¼	19⅝
Electric Storage	37½	38
Electric Storage pf.	44½	45
United Gas Imp.	122½	122⅝
Welsbach Light	50⅝	51½
New Jersey Traction	51	52
Marsden	5⅜	5⅝
Choctaw	24½	24⅝
Choctaw pf.	40	40½
Pennsylvania Mfg. Co. 5s pf.	19½	20
Cons. T. Pitts.	20⅜	20⅝
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	56⅜	56⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—A 12½-point gain in Boston and Albany, to 262½—its high-record point—was the chief point of interest in the market to-day. To-day's high price is 35 points above the recent high figure, and if has started afresh the guessing as to whether the New Haven or the New York Central people will secure control of the line. It is practically certain, so good authorities assert, that a deal is on, but opinion is divided as to which of the two companies named will get the property. The officials are still disinclined to talk, but people who are well informed believe a New York Central alliance is coming, and local business men generally are hoping for this, as they think it would unquestionably bring great commercial benefit to Boston.

The copper shares were neglected, but fairly well sustained. Butte sold up to 24½, Baltic to 17@17½, Old Dominion to 29, Arcadian to 24, and Wolverine to 26½. Erie Telephone held steady at 25. Good buying of Westinghouse lifted it to 21⅝. Illinois Steel sold off 1½, to 68½. The closing was quiet, and with prices generally showing a good degree of strength. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@5½; Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	259	263
Boston & Lowell	226	..
Boston & Maine	163¾	..
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	....	122
Fitchburg pf.	104¾	105¼
Maine Central	129	..
Old Colony	191	194
West End	85	85½
West End pf.	106	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	..
Arnold	1½	..
Atlantic	25¾	..
Boston & Montana	225	228
Butte & Boston	24½	24⅝
Calumet & Hecla	575	585
Centennial	17¾	18¼
Franklin	13	14
Osceola	56½	57
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	..
Quincy	118⅝	119
Santa Ysabel	4½	5¼
Tamarack	172	174
Tecumseh	3	3½
Wolverine	26	26¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	282	285
Dominion Coal	25½	26
Dominion Coal pf.	112½	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	185	..
Erie Telephone	74½	..
General Electric	81½	82
General Electric pf.	170	..
Illinois Steel	68	68½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22½
New England Telephone	....	140
Philadelphia Company	36½	37½
Pullman Palace Car	189	..
United States Oil	21¼	21⅜
United States Rubber	45½	46
Westinghouse Electric	35½	36
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	20	20¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Consol. Coal	46	..	New Cent. Coal	39	45
2s, 1918, when is'd	105¾	105⅞	Del., L. & W.	149	151	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	14½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104¼	105½	Den. & R. G.	13½	14½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1907	116¾	116⅞	Den. & R. G. 1st pf.	37	37½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	36
4s, r., 1925	113¾	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.	60	06
4s, r., 1925	127	127¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	8	Ont. Mining	..	..
5s, r., 1904	112¼	128	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	130	134	Ore. R. & N.	55	57
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	....	130	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76	78
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Oregon Short Line	28	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Erie 1st pf.	33¾	36¼	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	84	86
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Erie 2d pf.	17	18½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	63	66
Adams Express	113	118	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15	Penn. Coal	380	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	200	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Penn. R. R.	116½	117
American Coal	115	120	H. B. Claflin	91	98	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	....	40	Hawaiian Sugar	27½	28	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Express	130	136	Homestake	52	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66¼
Am. T. & C.	96	98	Ill. Cent. l. l.	94	98	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	128	132	Ill. Steel Co.	67	69	Pitts. & West. pf.	7¾	8
Ann Arbor	....	12	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
B. & O. when is'd	34	35	Joliet & Chicago	100	..	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
B. & O. pf. when is'd	70½	72	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6¼	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	7	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rome, W. & O.	124	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108	Keokuk & West.	29	32	*Rio Grande W.	27	29⅝
Brunswick City	8⅛	8⅝	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
Buff., R. & P.	29	33	Laclede Gas pf.	92½	94½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¼	7¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75	Lake Shore	....	200	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Long Island	56	58	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20
Canadian Pacific	86¼	86¾	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. L. S. W.	4½	5¼
Cal. & Hecla	570	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	53	St. L. S. W. pf.	11⅝	12¼
Chi. & Alton	157	..	Mexican Central	5¼	5½	St. P. & Duluth.	21	25
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & D. pf.	87	90
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107	Michigan Central	105	107½	St. Paul & Omaha	58	59½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	29	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	59½	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	162	165
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70	73	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	....	6	Sil. bullion certfs.	61	62
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	33	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	....	20	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	....	20	T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mo., K. & T.	11	11½	Tol. & O. C.	....	29
Col. & I. Dev. pf.	....	½	Mobile & Ohio	27½	29	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Morris & Essex	175	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	....	20
Col. Fuel & Iron	20¼	21	Nat. Biscuit pf.	92½	96¼	U. S. Express	41	44
Colorado Midland	6	7½	Nat. Starch	5	7½	Wabash	8	8½
Col. Midland pf.	16	17½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
Col. & H. C. & I.	5¾	6½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	Westinghouse E. & M.	73½	74¼
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅝	6						
C., H. V. & T. pf.	....	24						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,423,600	$189,300	$40,600	$146,600	$105,000	$2,549,900
Colonial	100,000	721,100	15,500	62,300	124,800	.....	338,800
Columbia	300,000	1,978,000	106,000	83,000	159,000	6,000	1,963,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,205,900	49,300	67,500	413,900	.....	1,617,200
Fourteenth St.	100,000	718,000	17,700	73,700	143,300	.....	859,400
Franklin Nat.	200,000	580,900	38,100	43,400	109,900	.....	539,100
Gansevoort	200,000	656,700	20,700	42,000	45,600	76,000	636,200
Hamilton	200,000	1,154,900	46,600	65,400	132,800	.....	1,288,800
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,143,700	239,300	136,700	101,100	.....	1,628,800
Home	100,000	453,000	99,900	54,200	79,000	30,600	601,200
Hudson	200,000	1,107,000	20,000	74,000	111,000	.....	1,031,000
Mount Morris	200,000	1,341,100	66,900	119,800	86,400	265,000	1,767,900
Mutual	200,000	922,700	20,700	103,300	192,400	1,800	941,200
19th Ward	100,000	615,300	15,000	111,700	125,200	900	842,600
Plaza	100,000	1,025,100	45,900	117,500	141,100	.....	1,118,100
Riverside	100,000	748,800	7,800	29,200	61,000	.....	729,000
State	100,000	1,519,000	63,000	32,000	101,000	61,000	1,702,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,223,200	17,900	93,600	106,200	107,700	1,506,300
23d Ward	100,000	695,200	23,000	83,900	52,500	189,000	974,000
Union Square	200,000	2,056,100	66,500	180,300	82,200	.....	2,220,200
Yorkville	100,000	1,190,100	105,200	65,000	116,300	60,000	1,307,600
Astor National	300,000	1,860,100	216,400	200,000	90,600	.....	1,895,500
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,027,000	31,100	76,600	103,400	85,000	1,167,300
Broadway	100,000	1,395,900	18,500	119,300	176,400	.....	1,569,500
Brooklyn	300,000	1,295,300	81,200	84,000	159,800	84,600	1,312,100
Eighth Ward	100,000	282,400	11,800	20,400	41,400	12,000	242,500
Firth Avenue	100,000	515,300	24,100	22,600	45,100	29,600	479,100
Fulton	200,000	843,500	59,300	36,300	165,700	.....	788,100
Kings County	150,000	590,100	35,000	25,300	80,100	.....	554,500
Manf'rs' Nat.	252,000	1,986,500	227,800	271,300	453,100	.....	2,517,300
Mechanics'	500,000	2,404,800	96,400	99,800	179,000	.....	2,256,400
Mech. & Trad's	300,000	926,900	46,100	49,300	179,300	60,400	977,900
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,742,000	201,000	172,000	564,000	90,000	3,874,000
National City	300,000	2,163,000	152,000	847,000	423,000	67,000	2,677,000
North Side	100,000	1,179,500	12,200	59,800	54,000	158,000	1,224,000
People's	100,000	869,500	44,700	31,400	51,500	23,200	893,200
Queens Co. Bk. (L. I. City)	100,000	2,081,300	112,900	167,800	348,500	99,200	2,642,000
Schermerhorn	100,000	573,400	24,300	18,600	66,400	.....	532,200
17th Ward	100,000	403,100	10,900	34,300	127,100	.....	409,200
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,159,100	92,300	12,500	290,000	14,000	1,160,000
26th Ward	100,000	389,700	6,800	17,400	88,000	1,800	405,900
Union	100,000	295,900	6,800	13,600	35,700	32,000	244,000
Wallabout	100,000	500,100	8,300	48,100	76,600	160,700	668,100
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,738,400	157,200	226,600	729,900	642,900	6,301,900
Hud. Co. Na., J. C.	250,000	1,916,600	81,600	48,600	128,100	121,400	1,561,800
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,465,100	68,900	50,400	340,100	.....	1,390,800
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	822,000	29,800	76,800	123,500	39,200	880,600
1st Nu., Hoboken	110,000	1,598,500	114,500	29,200	99,400	99,600	1,435,600
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	673,300	42,700	34,300	63,500	214,100	853,800
Staten Island	25,000	429,700	17,300	40,100	86,300	800	522,900
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	584,600	21,400	33,200	107,700	.....	583,100
Total	$9,012,000	$63,071,600	$3,404,900	$4,097,000	$8,103,800	$2,939,500	$68,714,700

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	218
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	8⅝
Kings County Inc.	....	104½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. 1st 6 p. c.	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	36½	37½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76¼
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	33	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27¼	28¼
Amsterdam preferred	68	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	88
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con, ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28	28¼
Federal Steel pf.	60	69¼
Glucose common	57	57½
Glucose pf., ex dividend	105¾	106½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	....	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	8	24
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	22¼	23
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70½
Standard Oil Trust	413¾	414½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week Sept.	$143,172	$137,580	$118,341
From July 1	1,613,878	1,520,951	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,547	6,444
3d week Sept.	$555,000	$538,000	$425,000
From Jan. 1	17,302,382	15,566,811	15,092,432
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
3d week Sept.	$108,635	$120,414	$112,495
From July 1	1,138,553	1,082,520	1,080,245
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week Sept.	$234,394	$216,805	$201,081
From July 1	2,689,975	2,614,523	2,305,554
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
3d week Sept.	$141,931	$114,843	$91,924
From July 1	1,274,464	1,227,962	1,052,559
CHICAGO, IND. & LOUIS—			
Mileage	537	537	537
3d week Sept.	$78,031	$74,154	$58,404
From July 1	822,480	813,247	672,966
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week Sept.	$188,000	$163,600	$142,600
From July 1	1,983,500	1,634,300	1,642,200
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	637
3d week Sept.	$65,366	$57,443	$46,961
From Jan. 1	2,101,534	1,939,652	1,887,359
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
3d week Sept.	$48,672	$37,910	$32,938
From July 1	471,243	412,478	357,180
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
3d week Sept.	$12,083	$7,634	$7,162
From July 1	128,530	125,418	95,820
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week Sept.	$13,639	$9,525	$6,141
From Jan. 1	355,674	268,793	257,604
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Milleage	725	725	725
3d week Sept.	$79,140	$74,277	$64,610
From Jan. 1	2,459,142	2,449,069	2,445,199
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,956
3d week Sept.	$459,740	$429,045	$411,540
From July 1	4,984,032	4,853,180	4,482,958
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
3d week Sept.	$193,623	$180,626	$201,911
From Jan. 1	9,454,841	9,101,679	7,966,306
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week Sept.	$46,200	$49,479	$40,194
From July 1	507,926	525,482	473,383
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
3d week Sept.	$297,779	$278,900	$263,344
From July 1	2,468,535	2,628,159	2,592,697
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,396
3d week Sept.	$519,000	$529,000	$403,000
From Jan. 1	18,155,286	16,532,012	15,169,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Sept.	$19,000	$24,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1	940,979	782,735	314,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
3d week Sept.	$74,935	$74,826	$70,259
From July 1	974,737	997,175	1,002,944
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	334
3d week Sept.	$18,834	$17,762	$15,951
From Jan. 1	628,232	650,289	614,814
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
3d week Sept.	$64,900	$68,600	$49,300
From July 1	728,900	771,590	563,030
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
3d week Sept.	$138,524	$141,191	.....
From July 1	1,503,375	1,524,401	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Sept.	$149,340	$165,166	$145,173
From Jan. 1	4,940,224	4,547,082	4,141,821
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Sept.	$35,328	$25,603	.....
From July 1	412,060	279,541	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
3d week Sept.	$310,673	$271,698	$239,437
From July 1	8,258,067	8,012,008	2,845,679
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
M

ARE YOU SMART?

If So, Put Your Brains Into Trade and Avoid "Cultured" Occupations.

From The London Mail.

An interesting table has recently been compiled which gives the fortunes left during the past decade by 1,000 persons engaged in ten of the most lucrative businesses and professions.

Art and literature are entirely excluded from the list, and the learned professions—law and medicine—are placed at the bottom, while music and the drama are conspicuous by their absence.

It appears that during the last ten years thirty-eight foreign bankers and merchants have left behind them £19,478,085, or the comfortable average of £512,578 each.

Coal owners, ironmasters, and engineers to the number of 110 died possessed of the respectable sum of £240,487 apiece.

Money lenders run coal owners very close, for 93 of them died worth collectively £19,444,878, while the 193 manufacturers possessed only £209,063 each.

The rank and file of the brewing trade are comparatively poor; 119 of them left only £19,948,857, but three-fifths of this was owned by 7 individuals.

Newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, and news agents to the number of 109 died possessed of £109,625 each.

The earnings of stockbrokers are not so large as is generally supposed. At all events, 84 members of the Stock Exchange left the moderate personalty of only £8,037,556.

Wine and spirit merchants and distillers to the number of 103 died possessed of nearly £70,000 each, while 101 Judges, barristers, and solicitors had collectively accumulated £8,573,227. The sixty-seven wealthy physicians and surgeons left only £3,391,157.

"Artists, actors, and men of letters do not leave sufficient, even the wealthiest of them," says the statistician naively, "to be brought within the purview of the compiler of great personalties."

The moral of it all is that what we are pleased to term "brains" is the least lucrative of all the accomplishments, unless the owner also possesses what is known as "commercial ability."

The ability to make money as a general rule is unaccompanied with any other form of talent.

The late Mr. W. H. Smith made £1,700,000 out of selling newspapers, and it is questionable if there is a journalist in the world worth £50,000 made out of writing for papers.

If he makes £1,000 a year he is successful; if he earns £1,500 he is in the front rank, while if he receives an income of £2,000 he is among the half dozen.

A capital of £20 judiciously invested in fish, greens, or second-hand clothes, providing the neighborhood is a suitable one, will bring in its owner a certain £250 per annum after all expenses are paid, with the constant chance, by providing thrift is practiced for a few years, of a first-class shop and an income running into five figures.

Take London, for instance. There is scarcely a shopkeeper in Sloane Street, Bond Street, Piccadilly, Regent Street, or Oxford Street who is in receipt of less than £2,500 a year, while there are more in these localities in receipt of £20,000 and upward than there are journalists and artists earning £1,000 per annum.

Novelists and artists at the tip-top of their profession certainly make money, but their recompense for leaving a legacy of beauty for the perpetual enjoyment of mankind is not to be measured with that of shopkeepers.

Sir John Millais, the most successful artist of the day, was a rich man, yet he accumulated only £100,000 against an average of £211,000 made by the disciples of the profession, which Mr. John Kirkwood was so distinguished an ornament.

One hears a great deal of the high salaries of members of the dramatic profession, yet last year out of the 10,000 bona-fide actors and actresses in Great Britain, 1,079 were relieved by the Actors' Benevolent Fund, and less than 100 were steadily earning £1,000 a year and upward, so the chances are that one Thespian out of every ten will have to solicit charity.

It is, indeed, a strange world!

A Short Tomato Crop.

From Th Washington Post.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Owing to the unfavorable conditions of the early season for the growing of tomatoes, packers report a great falling off in their receipts from the tomato-growing sections of Maryland.

One packer stated yesterday that the tomato crop this year would fall fully 40 per cent. below what it was last year, and also added that the failure of the Maryland crop to supply the demands of the Baltimore packers had necessitated their purchasing tomatoes in Delaware and New Jersey. Ravages of the blight are ascribed as the cause for the shortage. In some sections of the State growers are placing the estimate of the crop as low as sixty bushels an acre, which is considered a deplorable showing, and it is said will leave the grower in debt for his seed and fertilizers after he pays his help and other expenses.

The trouble with the tomato crop began at the time of planting, when the long-continued rains of May set in, causing the great bulk of seed to rot, so that from large plantings few or no plants were secured. Then followed variations of hot and cold, wet and dry weather, causing great suffering to the plants, and consequently material decrease in their yield. It is now feared that an early frost will set in and further damage the inadequate late yield, and it is reported that in the great tomato districts of the East are running short on supplies, and, with an early frost threatening, there is every indication of a short pack.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant large and small rooms, singly or en suite; good neighborhood.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

34TH ST., 37 WEST.—Furnished or partly so large front rooms, en suite or single; bath and running water; suitable for bachelor or married couple.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.



About the year 1840 a gentleman at that time prominent in New York society, while at Lake George with his family, was taken sick with an attack of cholera morbus. No doctor was at hand save a sort of half Indian local practitioner, who was sen for. He prescribed a preparation of rhubarb and soda which he mixed himself. Its effect was excellent and so pleased was the tourist with its results that he brought the prescription to New York and used to have it compounded at Delaplaine's drug store at the corner of 14th Street and Sixth Avenue. For many years this mixture was in use in the family, one member of which was a son who afterwards arose to eminence as a physician. This son, as is related by a brother, was: "as well as the rest of us, brought up on this medicine, so to speak." He was, therefore, very familiar with it at the time he caused its introduction at the hospital where it afterwards became so famous. It was from the origin here related that The Ripans Chemical Co. has since made the most successful of modern remedies—Ripans Tabules.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

EXCURSIONS.

$1. OUTING

TO

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,

AND THE

Switchback Railroad,

VIA

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

Switchback 50 cents extra, if purchased on train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against NORA ANNE ROOKE, Samuel W. Ehrich, Nellie Ehrich, Mary Bowne, and Charles Bowne, defendants. Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 1, 1898. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Nora Anne Rooke and Nellie Ehrich, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, September 26, 1898.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chamber Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27—law6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.

People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day of September, 1898. WM. SOHMER,
[Seal.] U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled. 10c. Clerk.

EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURT, HANNAH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Grinnell Burt, Thomas Burt, Mary Herrick, Abbie Leggett, Elizabeth Burt, Gertrude H. Abbey, Maud B. Denmire, Howard Burt, Frank Burt, Charles Burt, Harry Burt, Mary Burt, Thomas E. Benedict, Gilbert H. Benedict, Louis R. Benedict, Eliza B. Hornby, Fanny H. Benedict, Almira Benedict, William W. Benedict, Frederick L. Benedict, Howard M. Benedict, Mabel Benedict, Lizzie Lamb, Clara Baird, Clarence E. Benedict, Harold Benedict, Grace Bowler, Margaret Morris, Jane Smith, John Burt, Hamilton M. Burt, Albert Burt, William Worth Burt, Myra Burt, Nora Burt, Mars or Morris Burt, the heirs and next of kin of HANNAH BURT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Grinnell Burt & Thomas Burt of Warwick, Orange County, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannah Burt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. BEATTIE, Attorney for Proponents, Warwick, N. Y. s27-1aw6wTu&n9

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George A. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au23-1aw6wTu&o4

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au23-1aw6wTu&o4

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au23-1aw6wTu&o4

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, JR., and DREW McERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heartley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au30-1aw6wTu.

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICE, JAMES S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gladiator Bicycle Company; John Shafran, James Silver, and John Doe, composing firm of Shafran, Silver and Company, the first names John and James, and John Doe being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix; Herkimer Manufacturing Company; Herrmann Chamber Suit Furniture Company; Herrmann Bureau Company; Herrmann Desk Company; and Herrmann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works; Peerless Bedding Company; Leo J. Rice; Charles Brothers; Charles B. Conran and George H. Lary, composing firm of Conran and Lary; John Deltour; John Early; John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs and Adolph Prince, the name Adolph being fictitious, the same being unknown to the executrix, and composing the firm of J. Healy and Company; Harry C. Wilson, receiver of J. W. Mason and Company; Isaac Rothfeld; Thomas Stokes; Cornelius F. Sheehan; Joseph A. Rooney, as administrator, etc., of Ann Rooney, deceased; Annie Rice; William H. Robinson; Eagle Bedstead Works, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. RICE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court of said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s27-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Elliott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. may10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain piece or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly lines thereof, or such other or different dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.,) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.,) being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.

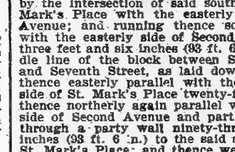
Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Eighth Street or St. Mark's Place.



Broome Street.



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.80.

The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

207 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WALTER R. WOOD, plaintiff, against ALECLE LOUGHRAN, etc., et al., defendants.

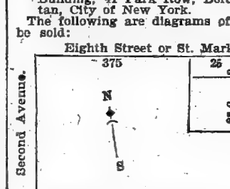
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898. NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



116th Street.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,858.31, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $857.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s15-2aw8wTh&Tu&o6.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue, with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 96-100 feet; and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.

Lebanon Street.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,281.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $245.25, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th day October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

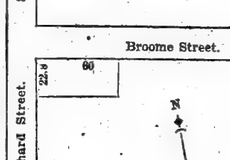
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

45th Street



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. s20-2aw8wTu&Th&o11

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 AM.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell,

MORTGAGE CONCERN FAILS

Otto T. Bannard Is Appointed Receiver for the New England Loan and Trust Company.

COLLAPSE NOT UNEXPECTED

It Was Precipitated by a Suit Instituted by the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia and S. S. Allen.

Otto T. Bannard was yesterday, by an order of United States Circuit Court Judge Nathaniel Shipman, appointed receiver for the New England Loan and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa, whose offices are in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building. The company's failure is, it is understood, complete, as it cannot be extricated from its position, a not rare one among institutions whose business hinges mainly on dealings in Western mortgages.

The collapse of the corporation was undoubtedly due some time ago, but it was staved off by the late Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Bartlett, who died last month. His friends say that the end of the company is no stigma on his memory, but that, in absolute good faith, he had roseate views of its future and counted on honest business prosperity to relieve it of embarrassment. In this faith he was upheld by his confidence in the result of the war with Spain and in an active and sound post-bellum expansion in business and values.

The collapse of the enterprise was precipitated by a suit instituted in the United States Circuit Court against the company by the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia and Savillion S. Allen of St. Albans, Vt., through Simpson, Thacher & Barnum.

The complaint in the case recites that the New England Loan and Trust Company was organized Sept. 21, 1882, under the laws of the State of Iowa, with a capital stock of $875,000; that its principal business was conducted in the State of New York, and that the business conducted by the company was that of loaning money on farming property in Western and Southern States. In September, 1886, it is stated, the defendant company made the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city trustee of securities owned by the defendant company as security for debentures to be issued by the defendant company in series of $100,000.

The defendant company, the complaint goes on to say, issued and sold debentures to the amount of $1,890,000, which are now unpaid. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company holds as security for this amount real estate mortgages amounting to about $1,935,919. Under an agreement with the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia of May, 1891, the defendant company has issued and sold debentures to the amount of $1,788,200, for which the Real Estate Trust Company has securities amounting to $1,805,340.

The complainants add that the New England Loan and Trust Company will be required to pay on or before January, 1899, the sum of about $302,945, the amount of principal and interest on debentures; that it was compelled to become the owner of mach unprofitable real estate because of its inability to enforce the collection of loans, because of depressed financial conditions, and that it is unable to realize a sufficient sum to meet its obligations. Owing to these conditions, the complaint asserts, the defendant company is completely undermined, but that by judicious management its property can be saved. The complaint ends with a request that a receiver be appointed to prevent waste and sacrifice of the defendant company's property.

Mr Bannard Enters on His Duties.

Mr. Bannard, who is President and a Director of the Continental Trust Company, a member of the Board of Education, and identified as Director or Trustee with the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, the Provident Loan Association, and other corporations, promptly assumed the duties imposed on him. At the offices of the company he met its President, D. O. Eshbaugh, who, after a short talk with the receiver, left for home. Mr. Bannard, in talking of the task before him and the status of the New England Loan and Trust Company, said:

"Just now everything is, of course, in a chaotic condition. I shall file my bond of $75,000 within ten days, and my knowledge of the actual condition of affairs here cannot be perfect for some time. But in my judgment this company is ended. It's a liquidation to extinction, taking in what you can collect and paying it out as fast as you can. There is not, so far as I can see, any hope for a reorganization. I am in this opinion guided by my experience in winding up the affairs of the Fidelity Company of Sioux City. As to the stock of such a company, it is, as a rule, not valuable.

"It is perhaps well just here to say that this is my first connection with the company. As to the cause of the failure I am yet in the dark. It looks as if the mismanagement that was discovered in other Western mortgage companies was a factor in this company's disaster. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this corporation had good salesmen, but they were not properly informed from the central direction on the status of the company's books and the values of the mortgages held by it. The chief depreciation, taking the career of companies in a similar field as a gauge, was in loans made on town properties. Losses on farm properties ought not to be great because of agricultural prosperity holding up such real estate values. Boom towns absorb a good deal of lending money, and I believe that some of the assets of this company went that way. When such enterprises collapse land values shrink enormously.

No Rumor of Any Ill-Doing.

"I have not heard even a rumor that there has been ill-doing by any one associated with the direction of the affairs of this company; certainly not by President Eshbaugh, whose high reputation is not dimmed by this collapse. The trouble with the shrinkage of boom properties is that they could only be determined by constant reappraisements that were not always possible, so that, so to speak, the books of the company became falsified without any intent of misrepresentation on the part of the company's management. The case of this company is a parallel to that of similar concerns that have gone to the wall. When payment of interest or dividends is due recourse is had to the surplus, and this goes on until it is exhausted, so that while the New England settled with its security holders July 1 it cannot do so Oct. 1.

"I learn that several educational and collegiate establishments invested in New England securities, but know neither the individual nor the collective amounts nor the class of securities. Bryn Mawr College and Cornell University were, I am told, investors. Their holdings, if my information is correct, were not in debentures, but in stock. If that is so, little or nothing will be recovered by them."

The New England Loan and Trust Company has been lending money on Western mortgages since 1886. Its present officers are: President—D. O. Eshbaugh; Vice President—W. W. Witmer; Second Vice President—E. D. Samson. The vacancy for Secretary and Treasurer, created by the death of Mr. Bartlett, had not been filled. The company's last prospectus put its capital and profits at $975,000, and named its financial agents and guarantors as follows: Bankers—Bank of New York, N. B. A., New York City; Chemical National Bank, New York City; National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh and London. Trustee—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City; the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia; Atlantic Trust Company, New York City.

The Company's Last Statement.

In the prospectus the following statement appears: "Each $100,000 of the bonds is secured by $102,000 of first mortgages of improved and productive real estate, deposited with one of the trust companies named on the opposite page as trustee. A large number of insurance and trust companies, savings banks, universities, colleges, trustees, guardians, and private individuals have been for many years and are now investing in the company's securities. Conservative investors will find in these bonds the two most desirable features of investments, namely, ample security and a good rate of interest. Further information will be furnished whenever desired."

The semi-annual statement of the company, of June 30, 1898, was:

ASSETS.

Loans upon real estate	$5,755,190.46
Bills receivable	5,243.00
Debentures unsold	57,200.00
Foreclosure account	19,374.99
Stocks and bonds	1,700.00
Interest due	81,715.75
Furniture and fixtures	7,120.08
Real estate	311,466.10
Due from branch offices	12,670.39
Cash	124,631.42
Total	$6,336,412.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital fully paid	$875,000.00
*Undivided profits	109,744.87
Debentures outstanding	5,039,486.00
Deposits for investment	208,486.44
Due to banks and bankers	65,000.00
Balances due borrowers	36,994.94
Treasurer's checks	1,701.94
Total	$6,336,412.19

*The item "accrued interest," now over $50,000, which appeared in the January statement, is omitted in this one.

The Directors of the company are Richard B. Ferris, Henry D. Lyman, G. W. Marquardt, Henry Whelen, John Wyman, Frank K. Hipple, W. W. Witmer, E. J. Pierce, E. D. Samson, and D. O. Eshbaugh.

The total liabilities mentioned in the receivership application are $5,684,113, as follows: Debentures, $4,999,421; due to banks for loans, $145,000; call loans, $135,000; due to various persons, $103,747; interest due between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1 next, $302,945. The assets aggregate, $5,876,959, as follows: Securities pledged, $5,360,478; not pledged, $56,992; farm lands, $311,466; overdue interest coupons, $35,000; tax sales certificates, $13,023; transactions between offices, $100,000. The farm lands are subject to mortgages of $800,000. The apparent equities in the securities pledged to secure debentures and loans are estimated at $185,030.

At the office of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum a member of the firm said that it had nothing to add to the complaint, but that it would be found that no small portion of the loans were owned by the company.

Bryn Mawr's Holdings Small.

The following telegram was received last night by THE NEW YORK TIMES from President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College in regard to the report that the institution had invested heavily in the securities of the New England Loan and Trust Company:

Bryn Mawr, Penn., Sept. 26.
Entirely false rumor. Very little invested in any one security. M. CAREY THOMAS.

N. T. GUERNSEY'S STATEMENT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 26.—N. T. Guernsey, attorney for the New England Loan and Trust Company, and also attorney for the receiver who was appointed in New York, to-night issued a statement, of which the following is a summary:

"The New England Loan and Trust Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in New York, was organized in this city by W. W. Witmer, in 1871. Up to 1893 it did a business in both farm and city loans, but after that year it confined itself to farm securities. The failure was precipitated by the failure of former Secretary Bartlett to charge off property in Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, Salt Lake, and Ogden, which it had to take over when the boom collapsed in 1893. After his death the new Secretary discovered that $340,000 of the company's money had gone into this property, and that it was being carried at its nominal value and at a loss to the company that could not warrant a continuance.

"The company has outstanding $5,500,000 of debentures secured by Western mortgages. Of these $500,000 are held by John D. Rockefeller on a special contract, $350,000 more by the Scottish Annuity Association on similar terms, and the rest were placed through the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under a general contract. The debentures are practically notes of the company secured by deposits of collaterals. Besides the debentures the company has sold directly or through the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia fully $5,000,000 of bonds, the payment of which it had guaranteed.

There will be no loss to holders of debentures, but holders of guaranteed mortgages may lose something. The company owes $130,000 to New York banks on demand notes and $10,000 on time notes. About $80,000 of the $875,000 paid up capital is held in Iowa. The company has an undivided profits account of $109,000. As a rule the debentures were protected by a 10 per cent. margin. The mortgages were given almost entirely on Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas farms.

SAYS BONDHOLDERS NEED NOT FEAR

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—President Frank T. Hipple of the Real Estate Trust Company of this city, when questioned regarding the action of his company in obtaining the appointment of a receiver for the New England Loan and Trust Company, explained that it was merely a precautionary measure taken to protect the holders of a million dollars' worth of the New England Company's bonds, for which the local company is the trustee.

"There is no cause, however," he continued, "for the holders of the bonds to become alarmed, for they are all protected by good securities. Within the past few weeks we have had experts go carefully over these securities, and they report that they represent enough capital to more than pay the company's outstanding bonds and the interest on them."

Loans on Boom Towns Disastrous.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—John C. Hall, the New England Loan and Trust Company's attorney here, said to-day that the cause of the failure was their inability to keep up their losses on loans made on Western city property in 1888 and 1889. "The company was organized in 1876," he continued, "and did a profitable business in farm lands until 1888, when it began making loans on property in Western cities, most disastrous among them being loans on property in Sioux City, Salt Lake City, and Ogden. When the boom went to pieces foreclosures became necessary and we found ourselves so burdened with depreciated city property that it has taken more than the profits on our farm loan business to keep up the interest, taxes, and repairs. If we had had another year or two in which to catch up we could have pulled through, and we may yet, if the securities behind the debenture bonds don't fall us."

Cornell Will Not Lose a Dollar.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—T. L. Williams, Treasurer of Cornell University, said to-night in regard to the New England Loan and Trust Company failure that the university had in the past held a considerable interest in the company, but was fortunate enough to get rid of it a short time previous to the failure. Cornell does not now hold a dollar's worth of stock and no debentures of the bankrupt concern. A few assigned mortgages are the only connection between the university and the company. That Cornell escaped serious loss by the failure was a mere accident, and not due to any prophetic foresight of those financially interested. Mr. Williams was astonished to learn of the failure.

SEGURANCA'S PASSENGERS FREE.

The detained passengers of the transport Seguranca, from Santiago, were released yesterday morning from the quarantine islands and brought up to the city in tugs. Among the number was a packer, who calls himself Mark Maloney. Maloney hails from Arizona, and is an old soldier. He was in Indian Territory buying hogs for shipment to St. Louis when the war broke out. Being an experienced packer, he hurried to the front and found that his services were in demand. He went with the army to Santiago, and his usefulness was there increased by his familiarity with the Spanish language. The packers were a sort of free lances down there, enjoying greater freedom than the soldiers, and Maloney said that he made the most of his time.

He got into Santiago half an hour before any of the American soldiers, he says, and made himself popular with those he met. "I told them I was Irish," said Maloney, "and the Spaniards like an Irishman."

Maloney brought back an enormous amount of luggage. In one bag, he said, there was something worth $1,000. He would not say what it was, but a fellow-passenger said that Maloney had the official flag of Santiago and that he expected to dispose of it to the proprietor of a newspaper. Maloney consented to show a lot of his other trophies, and they included a Spanish counterfeit outfit, found inside the outer works of Santiago. He said that he would turn that over to the proper United States officials.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.



There are men who are tired of buying at good tailors' prices; men who are not satisfied with cheap tailors' clothes; men who get what they don't want; and, when they get it, can't get what they do want—their money back.

We can please those men.

Why not try it on a Fall Overcoat.

Just as good shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
OLD-FASHIONED HALLS
of Colonial houses, big and spacious, with wide open fire-places, require a distinct style of furnishing. Ordinary pieces are totally out of keeping, so we have made special designs for this purpose, and our new autumn stock contains charming reproductions of the quaint old-fashioned settles and high-backed seats, great carved wood-boxes and odd-shaped carved chairs (many copies from the Cluny Museum of Paris), tall clocks with melodious chimes, all in strict accord with this most attractive part of Colonial mansions. Factory prices always, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Meeting of the Manhattan Railway Extension Committee to be Held To-day.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF POWER

Favorable Reports of Electricians Ready for Consideration—Mr. Orr on the Work of the Rapid Transit Board.

The first meeting of the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company since the return of President George J. Gould from Europe will be held to-day. Robert M. Gallaway, another member of the committee, also recently returned from abroad. On account of the absence of these two members, the committee has not met since June.

To-day's meeting and those which will follow it will have an important bearing on the future of the company, as several questions of moment are ready for consideration, chief among which is the proposed change of motive power from steam to electricity. It is well understood that the controlling interests of the road, represented by President Gould, are thoroughly committed to the adoption of electric power, and that the reports of the company's experts are favorable to the plan. These reports are ready for consideration, but it is said that final action will not be taken to-day, as one prominent member of the committee is out of the city.

The committee will take no action in the direction of reopening negotiations with the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for additional franchises. On both sides there is a settled conviction that no agreement on terms is possible at present.

The Rapid Transit Board.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, announced yesterday that the first meeting of that body since the Summer vacation would be held on Thursday of next week. He was asked if the commission would issue a statement then, and replied:

"I scarcely can see any necessity for it. The public ought to understand the situation pretty well. In view of the limit of the city's indebtedness having been reached, the board is powerless for the present to proceed with its plan for an underground road."

Mr. Orr said that he was unprepared to express an opinion as to the feasibility of the plan suggested by Secretary Lewis L. Delafield of procuring authority from the Legislature for an issue of rapid transit bonds by the New York County Board of Supervisors. The counsel of the Rapid Transit Board, he said, had not yet passed upon the question of the constitutionality of such legislation.

Mr. Orr's attention was called to the report that Col. Roosevelt and the Republican leaders had been asked to make the issue of underground rapid transit a part of their platform in the coming campaign. Coupled with this report yesterday was a rumor that the New York Central Railroad Company had added its influence to that of the Rapid Transit Board in this direction, with a view to bidding for the underground railroad franchise if authority for a bond issue could be secured. It was said that in order to obtain a tunnel road from the Grand Central Station to the City Hall the New York Central would be willing to undertake the building of the entire underground system projected by the board.

Denial by Mr. Orr.

Mr. Orr denied that the board ever had been approached by the New York Central officials on the subject. He thought that such an arrangement as the one outlined would be regarded, from the standpoint of the railroad company, as assuming a heavy responsibility in return for the comparatively slight advantage of obtaining the tunnel franchise from Forty-second Street to the City Hall.

Mr. Orr said he regretted that the board had not taken up at the outset the matter of building a tunnel road from the City Hall to Forty-second Street as a separate proposition. If this road could have been built and put in operation some time ago, he was confident that by this date there would have been no opposition to the construction of the entire proposed underground railway system.

At the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company it was said that that corporation would not oppose the granting of an underground railway franchise from Fory-second Street to the City Hall to the New York Central, since that would kill the remainder of the Rapid Transit Commission's scheme, if it was not dead already.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. M. G.—The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colcn, sunk off Santiago, was bought in Italy.

Millinery
FOR
PRESENT WEAR
Fancy Trimmed Turbans, Toques, Bonnets, Round Hats, and Trimmed Alpines.
Newest Shapes in Fine French Felt Hats.
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN
Velvets, Fancy Braids, Ribbons, Birds, Wings, Feathers, AND Steel and Jet Ornaments.
Daniell & Sons
BROADWAY, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Lord & Taylor.
Model Costumes and Cloaks,
From Paris, Vienna and Berlin,
which will be copied at very Moderate Prices.
Tailor Made Suits
(Domestic Manufacture).
$28.50 to $65.00.
Broadway & 20th St.

NO PUPILS SHUT OUT NOW.

Borough Superintendent Jasper Says "There Is Not a Single Child on the Streets."

Borough Superintendent Jasper yesterday made the statement that every child in Manhattan and the Bronx desirous of entering the public schools had been provided for, and, as he expressed it, "there is not a single child on the streets to-day." This does not mean that the kindergartens and whole-day classes have been established, but that the best possible temporary arrangements for taking care of the children have been made by means of additional seats and half-day classes.

Although it was stated at the meeting of the Borough Board, held last Wednesday, that by the first of this week the kindergartens would be established and the whole-day classes in a majority of the schools would have been resumed, no buildings have been selected yet for the opening of the kindergartens. The Committee on Sites and Buildings met yesterday afternoon at 585 Broadway, to consider the matter of selecting suitable places for this purpose. President Hubbell said yesterday that it would be probably two weeks now before the kindergartens were opened and running.

A matter that is a great hindrance in getting the schools ready for occupancy is the question of furniture. Mr. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings, said yesterday regarding the matter:

"The law requiring that the furniture shall be supplied by the State Commission of Prisons, under whose direction it is manufactered at the prisons, prohibits the payment of bills for similar articles to those so manufactured and supplied, without a certificate from the commission that such goods at that time could not be furnished from the prisons. This operates to cause vexatious delays, as a certificate must be obtained first from the commission before bids can be advertised for."

The Department of School Extensions, known as the free lectures of the Board of Education, will open this year earlier than usual. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of these courses, announced yesterday that on next Saturday night courses would be opened at two centres—the Young Men's Christian Association, in Harlem, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. The lectures at both of these centres for the term to end during the month of December will be devoted to only two subjects. Lectures will be given at each place twice weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday nights.

The course at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall will consist of twelve lectures on ancient history, illustrated with stereopticon views, by Prof. William F. Goodyear, and eleven lectures on music, by T. W. Surette. Dr. H. G. Hanchett, S. G. Pratt, and Miss Kate S. Chittenden. The course at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum will comprise twelve lectures on physics and electricity, by Prof. Samuel Sheldon, and eleven lectures on literature, by Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., and Dr. F. H. Sykes.

A course of lectures on science and literature will be opened on Oct. 3 at Public School No. 10, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

A course of lectures, to be given on successive Wednesday nights, will be started at the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery. This course will be confined solely to the subject of electricity.

In all there will be forty places where lectures are to be given during the season, and the courses arranged will include all of the subjects dealt with in previous years.

A course of noteworthy mention is that on educational topics, to be given in Cooper Union, beginning Saturday, Nov. 12. In this course President Hall of Clark University, President McAllister of Drexel Institute, President Harper of the University of Chicago, Prof. Wilson of Princeton, and City Superintendent Maxwell will take part. These lectures are in the hands of the Committee on Special Schools of the Borough Board, composed of Henry A. Rogers, Chairman; Charles C. Burlingham, Hugh T. Kelly, and E. Ellery Anderson.

GARDINER TO PROTECT POLICE.

The District Attorney Writes to Chief Devery Concerning Magistrate Crane's Action.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday submitted to the Police Board a letter which he had received from District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, in regard to the cases which Magistrate Crane threw out of court some days ago. Chief Devery inclosed a copy of a letter written by the District Attorney to Magistrate Crane. The letter received by the Chief was as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., concerning the action of Magistrate Crane on Aug. 28 in the cases of Henry Doty and Michael Marone, in the Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, and your further communication of Sept. 21, 1898, in the cases of James Toliver and Emil Weis, in the Fourth District Magistrate's Court, and the action of that Magistrate in the Fourth District Court, these prisoners being charged with violation of the excise law.

The extraordinary pressure of public business in this office had delayed this acknowledgment until now. I have the honor to inform you that I shall submit these complaints to the Grand Jury for indictment as being proper cases for such a procedure. I have also addressed a communication to Magistrate Crane upon the subject, a copy of which is herewith submitted for your information. I propose that the Police Department, in the faithful performance of public duty, shall be protected, and not subjected from any official quarter to any invidious or improper criticism in such performance.

On receipt of Magistrate Crane's reply I shall be prepared to determine what further action, if any, shall be necessary by this office. I beg to assure you that if indictments be found by the Grand Jury the cases will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted. My duty in any plain case where a City Magistrate refuses to take cognizance of a proper complaint or discharges a prisoner in defiance of positive, uncontradicted evidence, is too obvious to require comment.

In the letter from the District Attorney to Magistrate Crane it is said:

The persons, Doty, Marone, Toliver, and Weis, were all accused of violating the excise law, and it is alleged that in each of these cases you refused to take judicial cognizance of the same and decide them upon their merits under the evidence adduced as to whether the prisoners should be held or not for the action of the Grand Jury. In order to determine what action, if any, it is my duty to take, I have to request to be informed whether or not you refused to take judicial cognizance in the manner stated.

Magistrate Crane was seen at Yorkville Court later, and asked about the letter. He declined to say anything.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON TO SUE.

Abandonment of the Old Long Island City Hall the Cause.

Controller Coler was served with a complaint yesterday in an action to be begun in the Supreme Court against the City of New York, Henry S. Kearney, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies; Alice De Wolf Kearney, Obed L. Lusk, Christopher Hackett, and others, by ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City.

The cause of the action is the abandoning of the old City Hall and the occupancy of new offices in the Hackett Building, at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street. The city officials are now moving in obedience to orders of the Board of Health, who judged the old City Hall in an unsanitary condition. It is alleged in the complaint that the condemnation by the Board of Health was instigated by Commissioner Kearney. It is further alleged that Mrs. Kearney has an interest in the Hackett Building.

Mr. Stevens, attorney for Mr. Gleason, says that his client formerly had an interest in the old City Hall building, but that he had disposed of it. "Mr. Gleason is bringing the action because he is a taxpayer, and does not want to see the city funds wasted," said Mr. Stevens. It is claimed that the faults which caused the Health Department to order the evacuation of the building should have been remedied by the janitor.

Why City Water Is Muddy Looking.

First Assistant Engineer McKay of the Croton Aqueduct was asked yesterday what was the cause of the muddy appearance of the city water that has been noticeable for some days. He replied that the appearance of the water was due to the fact that the Croton Lake had been "run down," in order to put in new screens to keep leaves, fishes, &c., out of the reservoirs. This work was begun on Sept. 10, and has been completed. The lake was lowered about twelve feet. It is now running up again, and, said Mr. McKay, the water will be clear in a day or two. "There has been nothing the matter," said he. "The water supply has been and is all right. We saw an opportunity to put in the new screens, and we took advantage of it. That's all."

Brain Succumbed to Overwork.

Edward T. Highland, Assistant Superintendent of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company, and a resident of Capitol Hill, Denver, Col., became hysterical in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, and in a violent struggle with Charles Connor, a friend, cut his wrist on a glass tumbler. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the insane pavilion. Dr. Rawles of the hospital said that the man is a sufferer from overwork.

Sale of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Cambric Drawers, Umbrella shape, 35c., 50c., 75c. & $1.25
Cambric Gowns, Different styles, 98c., $1.25 and $1.75.
Cambric Chemises, Trimmed with lace or embroidery, 98c. and $1.25.
Cambric Skirts, 98c., $1.25, $1.50 and $1.95.
Eider Down Bath Gowns, Trimmed with satin ribbon, $4.85.
Black and Changeable Silk Skirts, $5.85.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tailoring For The Critics.
We look carefully after all the little points as well as the big ones when we make your Suit or Top-Coat to measure.
Every button and seam must be as perfect in its place as the materials or the fitting.
If the least thing was wrong, it would not be up to the Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s standard.
Those who know fashions best are the best pleased with them.
The new Business Coat is a short sack, very boxy, has a straight front with corners rounded and broad shoulders.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY!
Original ideas by the great Parisian stylemakers, which have been pronounced by the best critics as the most exquisite millinery confections ever created, are displayed in our beautiful showroom, and other conceits from our own workrooms are here in endless profusion.
IN UNTRIMMED SHAPES.
We show styles and qualities in numberless quantities, unquestionably the lowest priced in the town.
Fine Fur Felt Hats, value $1.00, at 59c.
Alpines in every shape, $1.25 value, at 75c.
Bicycle Hats, in felt, cloth, $1.50 kinds, at 98c.
Silk and Velvet Hats, value $1.75, at $1.25.
H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's — A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée Wednesday & Sat. at 2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A GRAND & GLORIOUS SUCCESS, The great English play, SPORTING LIFE. 20 HORSES AND 200 PEOPLE. PRICES— 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

AMERICAN. 42d and 8th Av. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. EVGS. 8:15. 25-$1. (NOTHING HIGHER.) Mats. 2:15, 1,100 Res'd Seats 25. A TRIP TO AFRICA. 250th Time. Monday, Oct. 3, PATIENCE. Sterling Silver Souvenirs.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. CORA TANNER and LOUIS MASSEN. Joe Flynn, Rolix, Biograph, and a Great Bill.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c. Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama THE DAWN OF FREEDOM. Next W'k—Hayarly's American-European Minstrels

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 50TH PERF. OCT. 19—SOUVENIRS. Hoyt's ROARING SUCCESS, A Day and a Night.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15 LAST TWO WEEKS. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Evngs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANCIS WILSON and Company. THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

WALLACKS. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. The ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

COLUMBUS. JAMES O'NEILL. Tues., Wed., (Mat. & Eve.) "WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

Ever Gay CASINO! 10th Big Wk! Mat. Sat. Yankee Doodle Dandy!

MURRAY HILL THEA. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.; Evenings, 25c. and 50c. This Week—Dion Boucicault's "THE JILT."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE DREYFUS CASE. "DEVIL'S ISLAND" Ev. at 8:20 Sat. Mat. at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN in THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. Miss Harned as Ursula. AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK THE FRENCH MAID. EXTRA MLLE. ANNA HELD appears in new specialty, with new wardrobe costing $30,000, for this week only. Next Week Mon. Oct. 3, HOTEL TOPSEY TURVEY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION Photographs, Flowers. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. Adm. 25c. 67th Annual Exhibition American Institute. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Amateur, Professional. No distinction. Medals for 14 classes.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, 60 Burlesquers, Vivid Pictures.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. You Laugh All the Time. SAM BERNARD. The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE, BROADWAY & 40TH ST. EVENINGS, 8:20. MAT. SAT. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS. First Wednesday Matinée Oct. 5.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:30. ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADMISSION 50c. MAT. SAT. A WINNER—IN GOTHAM—150 PEOPLE. And Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway. PIQUANT AND FUNNY. TURNS AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS EDEN MUSEE Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. WED. & SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JAMES—KIDDER—WARDE In Repertoire of Standard Plays.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.
6 Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
THE PARKVILLE HANDICAP.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10, Parlor Cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
L've BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

PREACHER HUSBAND DIVORCED.

The Rev. Mr. Lane Married a Younger Woman, as He Had Promised.

Ada E. Lane yesterday obtained from Justice Garretson, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, the Rev. John Lane, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Larned, Kan. Mr. Lane was a revivalist when he married Ada Mildberger. The co-respondent was his present wife, Kate E. Brown, a Kansas girl.

Mrs. Kate A. Thompson, a friend of the Lane family, testified that she had received a number of letters from the pastor in reply to letters written by herself asking for information about his second marriage. One of them, dated February, 1896, said that Mrs. Lane "never amounted to much, anyhow, and never will." The letter concludes:

I don't care what she does or where she goes. If I live I will probably marry a younger and better woman inside of the next year. Will write you in reference to Tommy's grave next May or June. Yours in His Name.
JOHN LANE.

Another letter addressed Mrs. Thompson as "Dear Friend and Sister in the Church." Mr. Lane writes that he often thinks of her as standing by a sick woman's cot and singing "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds in a Believer's Ear." He adds that he is about to print a larger edition of his hymn book, "Salvation Melodies," and says::

I am married again to a beautiful girl, twenty-one years old. She is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, a splendid figure and appearance, and lovable in disposition. I have all the preaching I can attend to; am much in demand for revival work. I now play the banjo and mandolin-banjo. My wife is a fine Christian girl, very womanly and devoted to me. She is a splendid singer, and we sing duets together in our meetings.

It was shown that Mr. Lane secured a divorce from his first wife on the ground of desertion, in the Circuit Court of West Plains, Howell County, Mo., on Oct. 30, 1895, prior to his marriage to Miss Brown.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS AT HOME

Five of the Crew of the Grace Linwood Arrive on the Hubert.

Five members of the crew of the American bark Grace Linwood, wrecked during the recent storm in the West Indies, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Hubert, from St. Vincent. One of their number, Charles Singley told the story of their experience yesterday at the office of Miller, Bull & Knowlton, who owned the bark. Singley said that the bark was lying in the Harbor of Barbados on Sept. 10. She had discharged a general cargo, and was about to sail for Trinidad to load asphalt, when the hurricane struck her.

"The Captain had just said we were going to have a blow," continued Singley, "when, whoop! the wind blew and everything went bang. The bark was torn from her anchorage, and got foul of the Nova Scotian ship Luenda, and the two pounded together until it seemed that both must go to the bottom. Then the Linwood's anchor chain parted and she was driven out to sea.

"All that day and night and the next, Sunday, the bark was driven helplessly before the worst blow any of the men had ever seen. The vessel's seams had strained, and she was taking water rapidly. It seemed at times that she must collapse under the onslaught of wind and wave. At last we were tossed up on the shore at St. Vincent, ninety-six miles from the Harbor of Barbados. We got ashore, but the bark was a wreck."

MISSION WORK VS. MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Price Finds Her Happiness Incompatible with Her Husband's Love for the Heathen.

According to Mrs. Albertina K. Price of Brooklyn, her married life has been ruined by the enthusiasm of her husband, William R. Price, for foreign mission work. Her complaint in a suit for limited divorce which she has begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, sets forth that their married life was happy from their wedding, in 1893, until about a year ago, when Price got the impression that he had a call to instruct the heathen in the truths of the Gospel. He broached the subject to her, and she refused to go to any heathen habitat. This led

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high northwesterly winds, diminishing and becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,200. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Paris that the arrival of the American Peace Commissioners has awakened no evidence that the French are our sympathizers in the task of adjusting the issues of the late war with Spain. Meanwhile the United States is reported as asking for more space at the Paris Exposition, which causes the invasion from the "New World" to be regarded with alarm. Continued discontent at the British Government in Jamaica was reported yesterday, the sugar planters taking action looking to freedom from the English yoke. It is semi-officially announced that the powers are preparing to blockade the Island of Crete in case the Turkish Government refuses to comply with the demands made upon it.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The Tammany delegation, 1,500 strong, left for Syracuse yesterday morning on four special trains. The departure was a quiet one. The train of the Brooklyn delegates followed the last Tammany section.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says that Mrs. William Jennings Bryan yesterday received a telegram calling her to the bedside of her husband, who is sick in Washington. She left for Washington at once.

Thieves wrecked the Farmers' Bank in Flora, Ind., by the use of dynamite and stole $15,000. Cashier Lenon, who lived near by, and was awakened by the noise of the explosion, was shot when he put in an appearance at the building. A late report is to the effect that the robbers have been captured.

Page 4.

The Citizens' Union committee charged with the selection of a candidate for Governor met yesterday. Several names were discussed, but no decision was reached.

Owen W. Flanagan, formerly Chief Clerk in the Coroner's office, Borough of the Bronx, died yesterday morning in a hotel while preparing to go to the Syracuse Convention.

Plans have been made for the dispatch of two divisions of United States troops to Cuba, one in October and one in November. The two divisions will number about 12,000 men.

The Ninth Cavalry left Camp Wikoff for Arizona yesterday. The First Cavalry will leave this morning. Every other command in camp is ready to move at brief notice. Four deaths occurred in the hospital yesterday.

Nineteen of the detained soldiers from the transport Seguranca were released from Swinburne Island yesterday. Ten of them were furloughed or returned to duty and the remainder were conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Few delegates had arrived at Trenton, N. J., last night to attend the Democratic State Convention to-day. No choice for Governor was apparent. The impression was that Senator Smith would control the convention, and that he favored the nomination of Benjamin F. Lee.

Thomas Haughey of the Sixteenth Infantry was found sick in Jersey City about a week ago and sent to the City Hospital. He left yesterday and complained that he had been starved. It was learned at the hospital that his food was necessarily restricted because he suffered from fever.

Seth Low yesterday, answering R. Fulton Cutting's recent letter, gave his reasons why the Citizens' Union should not nominate an independent State ticket this year. He declared that he could perceive no cause of general importance to be advanced by it, and thought, moreover, that the movement was dangerous to the sound-money cause.

Page 5.

Beldoran won the Parkville Handicap and Moslem the Hurdle Handicap at Gravesend yesterday. The other winners were Lady Lindsey, His Majesty, Lieber Karl, and Danforth.

The Westchester County Horse Show opened yesterday on the show grounds at White Plains in connection with the Westchester County Fair. Some good horses were shown in twelve classes.

Companies A, G, H, and K of the Seventh Regiment, in command of Major Abrams, went to Creedmoor yesterday and spent the day at the targets. Of the 323 men who went to the butts, all but six of them qualified as marksmen.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Philadelphia, 11; New York, 7. Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 2. Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 4. Baltimore, 11; Washington, 2. Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 4.

Page 7.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa are to sail at 8 o'clock this morning for Manila. The Indiana left dry dock yesterday.

Reports have reached Gen. Wood at Santiago that the Cubans in the vicinity of Manzanillo are causing great trouble by their lawlessness.

An abandoned hansom cab was found in the streets of Mount Vernon early yesterday morning, under such peculiar circumstances that the police think the rig is connected with some crime.

According to a notice issued yesterday by Mr. Sarrien a "veritable campaign of insults to the French Army" has begun over the Dreyfus case and he fears demoralization. The action of the French Cabinet favoring revision of the Dreyfus case causes general discord in France.

The two delegates from the Philippine insurgents arrived at Washington yesterday, in company with Gen. Francis V. Greene. They are endeavoring to obtain an audience with the President. They say they have not yet received their instructions from the Philippine Government.

Page 10.

An elevator carying twenty-four men and boys fell yesterday from the fifth floor to the cellar of the building at 132 Mott Street. Several of the passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Louis Sebillotte, a Frenchman, fifty years old, attempted to behead his wife with a large jackknife yesterday, at 2,147 Third Avenue, where she runs a dyeing establishment. Mrs. Sebillotte was able to appear in court after having her wounds dressed, when her husband was held on a charge of felonious assault. Sebillotte was jealous of his wife's former husband, a military convict.

Annie E. Marks of Ocean Springs, Miss., has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover $85,000 worth of bonds from Price, McCormick & Co. of this city. Counsel for Price, McCormick & Co. said yesterday that the firm was authorized to hold the bonds, which belong to Mrs. Marks, to protect itself against losses on her husband's account, he having been dealing with the firm for some months.

Page 12.

The Rev. Dr. John Clifford of London addressed a number of Baptist ministers at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday, and expressed himself strongly in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. After listening to Dr. Clifford's address the Ministers passed resolutions favoring diplomatic efforts for a union between this country and England.

Carlo Ballochio, a cook employed in a restaurant in Bleecker Street, stabbed himself several times in the abdomen with a carving knife last night after attacking the waiters and diners. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Gen. Wheeler acted as spokesman for Mrs. U. S. Grant at a reception given her yesterday morning by the Women's National War Relief Association. In the evening he dined at the Union League Club as the guest of W. E. D. Stokes.

An insane man, who says he is Stephen Rediache, and comes from Colorado, yesterday tried to crawl into a furnace in the Second National Bank Building, Hoboken. Engineer William Cleggitt prevented him after a hard struggle.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply has been instructed to report to the Board of Public Improvements upon the advisability of purchasing the stock of the companies which supply water to various districts within the city boundaries.

The engineers employed by the United States Canal Commission to make a preliminary survey of the Nicaragua route reached this city yesterday. They are said to have found the route practicable and to believe that the canal can be constructed at a reasonably small cost.

Jacob Bissinger, a real estate man, was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an attachment secured by Maria Halthausen. In 1892 Mrs. Halthausen bought a mortgage on property whose title Bissinger had declared clear. Her investment proved a loss, and she secured judgment against him for its amount.

At the conclusion of yesterday's session of the War Investigating Commission a list of inquiries was given out which had been prepared and sent to Secretary Alger and the heads of his departments. These inquiries call for information relating to the war and its general conduct and management in every branch of the department. It is believed in Washington that the commission will not finish its work until after the Fall campaign.

Mrs. Catherine Thomas of 38 Henry Street, Jersey City, who was seized with an epileptic fit while out walking on Monday, was taken to Webster Avenue Police Station and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Later she was sent to the Woman's prison at the Oakland Avenue Police Station, where the matron, realizing that a mistake had been made, summoned a doctor who ordered the sick woman's release. Her son has filed charges with Chief of Police Murphy.

A report comes from Liverpool to the effect that a woman, supposed to be Dr. Nancy Guilford of Bridgeport, Conn., landed at Liverpool to-day from the steamer Vancouver, from Montreal. From Liverpool she went to London, followed by the police. In New York, and at Stamford, Conn., it is reported that Dr. Guilford has actually been arrested, and that requisition papers are now being prepared so that she may be brought back to this country to answer to the charge of complicity in the Bridgeport murder.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
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Court Calendars.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

COL. BRYAN'S ILLNESS.

His Wife Has Been Summoned to His Bedside at Washington from Lincoln, Neb.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 27.—A special to The Times from Lincoln, Neb., says: "Mrs. William Jennings Bryan received a telegram to-day calling her to the bedside of her husband, Col. Bryan, who is sick in Washington. The message received by Mrs. Bryan gave no information as to the seriousness of the Colonel's illness. She left for Washington this evening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Col. William J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska is still confined to his bed at the home of his friend C. T. Bride, 131 B Street, S. E. He is suffering from an attack of low fever, but his physician does not regard his condition as serious or alarming and believes that with rest and quiet his patient in a few days will have fully recovered.

INDIANA BANK ROBBERY.

The Farmers' Bank in Flora Wrecked by Dynamite and $15,000 Stolen —The Cashier Shot.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—A special from Flora, Ind., a small town ten miles north of Frankfort, Ind., says: "Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the safe of the Farmers' Bank was blown open by robbers, who secured about $15,000, and made off on a hand-car, which they left at Sedalia, some miles distant.

"Cashier William Lenon, who was aroused by the noise of the explosion, appeared on the scene while the robbers were still at work, and was shot in the head. It is believed he will die.

"The bank is a private corporation, and the force of the explosion shattered the windows of houses fifty yards away, and completely wrecked the bank building.

"A posse of citizens, awakened by the noise of the explosion, at once organized, and, with bloodhounds, started on the trail of the men."

A dispatch received late in the afternoon from Camden states that two of the robbers have been captured with the larger part of the stolen money.

MORE YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-six Cases, Though of a Mild Type, Reported in Wilson, La.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Surgeon Gen. Wyman has received the following message from the State Board of Health at New Orleans:

New Orleans, Sept. 26.

Twenty-six cases mild type of yellow fever in Wilson, La. Town and parish quarantined. Source of infection untraceable.

Fever Dying Out in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27.—Dr. Gant reports one new case of yellow fever at Taylor's Station this morning. No other cases are reported from any part of the State. State Health Officer Blunt of Texas has asked the Mississippi Board of Health to raise the quarantine against Galveston, established some time ago. He says there is not a case of yellow fever in Texas. The Board of Health has the matter under advisement. On account of daylight communication with New Orleans, the Board of Health has passed a quarantine ordinance against St. Tammany Parish.

New York Soldier Dies in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—Joseph Wisemantel of Company C, Fourteenth New York, died to-day of typhoid fever.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the west Gulf appears to be moving west, and will cause high northeasterly winds on the northwest Gulf coast to-day. Rain has occurred in New York, New England, and Florida. The temperature has risen in the Missouri Valley, and has fallen in the Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and plateau region. A storm of great intensity has developed to the north of Montana. Qu Appelle and Prince Albert reports 29.12 inches. The temperature will fall in the Rocky Mountain region and Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, and will rise in the lake regions. Showers may be expected in Florida, the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	59	62	61
6 A. M.	55	61	62
9 A. M.	54	59	66
12 M.	58	65	68
4 P. M.	60	68	70
6 P. M.	58	67	68
9 P. M.	50	62	65
12 P. M.	48	62	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....64¾
Weather Bureau.....63¼
Corresponding date 1897.....55¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years....62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 59 degrees, at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

Put Your Furnace in Order Now!
Before the rush! Cheaper, quicker. Best work. Low prices. Simonds Furnace Co., 50 Cliff St. Telephone.—Adv.

ALL IN DOUBT AT SYRACUSE

Nothing Certain as to the Ticket the Democratic Convention Will Nominate.

VAN WYCK'S FRIENDS AT WORK

Plan to Stampede the Convention in His Behalf—Mr. Croker Not a Party to It—Tammany Is Talking Strong for Stanchfield.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—The situation to-night on the eve of the Democratic State Convention is as it was this morning and yesterday. There is no promise of its clearing up until the convention meets and confronts the question of candidates. As far as can now be ascertained there is no slate and no set programme.

Mr. Croker himself, it is said, is waiting to test the temper of the convention. Tammany, it is generally admitted by the up-State delegates, holds the key to the situation, but the New York organization is embarrassed by the prominence with which Mayor Van Wyck's name has been mentioned. If the Mayor was out of the way it is thought Tammany would name the nominee at once. As it is, however, it will wait and see how the convention receives the nomination of Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. Croker is credited with saying, in reply to a question if he would support Van Wyck:

"I don't want to see Van Wyck run, but if he is named, and our support is necessary for him, he will have it."

All of the disadvantages of Tammany having its Mayor enter the race are being eagerly discussed to-night, as they have been all day. The weight of opinion seems to be that it would be bad policy, but that Tammany may easily find itself compelled to go to Van Wyck's support, even at the cost of some discomfort in the home organization. At all events, this possibility is very much feared by the other candidates, and they are in an uneasy state of mind.

A Stampede Talked Of.

There is a carefully laid plan to rush Van Wyck's name through the convention. Frank Rice, ex-Secretary of State, will place him in nomination, and the Ontario and Wayne delegates are expected to go to him. It is then expected that the Tammany delegates, 105 strong, will shout for Van Wyck, that banners will be fluttered over the convention, and that the delegates will rush into the front to support the Tammany candidate.

It is asserted that Mr. Croker and all the other leaders are strongly opposed to this scheme, but it is admitted by them that if it is sent off with some enthusiasm it would be almost impossible to avoid making it a success.

A Boom for Stanchfield.

It is thought that Mr. Croker, and, of course, Tammany, would like to put Stanchfield in nomination, and, failing him, then Justice Herrick of Albany. The most positive talk among politicians to-night is in favor of Stanchfield, and it is said that the delegates from all over the State, having learned something as to Mr. Croker's preference, are going over to the candidate from Elmira.

If the Van Wyck boom comes to naught or can be quietly called off without hurting the Mayor's feelings, the solid Tammany vote, together with that of Kings County, will be thrown to Stanchfield. At least, such is the opinion to-night of close friends of Mr. Croker.

Eliot Danforth seems to have lost following to-day. There is corresponding gloom about his headquarters. He said to-night that he would go into the convention with over 100 votes on the first ballot. His highest calculation is that he will have 180 delegates behind him. There is very little talk to-day, however, of the Danforth boom.

Since Mr. Stanchfield came so far to the front, there are not many outside of Mr. Danforth's own following who expect to see him win out. The talk of the free-silver men about running him on an independent ticket if the convention refuses to reaffirm the Chicago platform has also hurt his chances. It is said that he should not have allowed his name used by the threatened bolters.

Little Support for Herrick.

It has surprised the friends of Justice Herrick to find that he has apparently little support outside his immediate neighborhood. It was reported this morning that he would be the Tammany Hall candidate because of his political enmity toward ex-Senator Hill, and it was urged that his long experience in politics and his long public life had made him a familiar and respected figure throughout the State.

The Herrick men, however, have met only discouragement. Tammany is talking Stanchfield, and nobody else, is talking Herrick. It is conceded, however, that the Justice is still a potent factor in the convention, and no one would be much surprised to see the tide set back toward him after a ballot or two.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who was here long before the Tammany delegation arrived, was asked this afternoon if there was any truth in certain reports that he might be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

"I wouldn't touch the nomination with a ten-foot pole," said the Colonel. "I talked with Mr. Croker about it, and that's what I told him. There is really no reason why I should want it."

The Colonel also said that he thought the Tammany leaders did not want Mayor Van Wyck to get the nomination, and thus cause them to risk the Mayoralty next year. He said, however, that there did seem to be a good deal of sentiment for the Mayor.

Titus and the Governorship.

Justice Titus is quoted by his representatives here as saying: "I will have sixty-four votes on first ballot in the convention, and those sixty-four will all stick to me. I will accept no other place on the State ticket."

Outside of the counties of the Eighth Judicial District the Justice claims Warren and Sullivan. William F. Mackey of Buffalo will nominate Justice Titus.

The delegates pledged to vote for Justice Titus for Governor met this afternoon and appointed a committee of five to work in the Justice's interest among the other delegations. The Erie delegates say their candidate's name will in no circumstances be withdrawn and that they are confident that he will get the nomination.

Neither Mr. Croker nor Senator Murphy attended the meeting of the State Committee this evening. Mr. Hill was the only one of the four State leaders present, but he took no part in the proceedings beyond saying a few words in regard to a small matter of routine business.

Palmer Temporary Chairman.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, moved that George M. Palmer of Schoharie be selected as temporary Chairman of to-morrow's convention. The motion was adopted. The Senator then moved that Charles R. De Freest, Frank P. Hulett, and Thomas E. Benedict and Clark Day be selected as temporary Secretaries of the convention. This motion also was carried.

It was decided that the new State Committee should meet immediately after the convention adjourns. The latest report is that Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, brother of ex-Postmaster General Bissell, will be permanent Chairman of the convention.

It is a general belief among the Tammany men that Senator McCarren will be chosen Chairman of the new State Committee. Elliot Danforth, they expect, will sink into obscurity after the supposed fall of Mr. Hill.

Soon after Mr. Croker arrived a conference was held, which was attended by Mr. Croker, Mr. Hill, Senator Murphy, Senator McCarren, and Anthony V. Brady of Albany. The action taken later by the State Committee was decided upon, but there was no talk of candidates for Governor.

Only one man was practically decided upon for the ticket. This was Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg for Attorney General. This nomination has been sought for by at least a dozen men in different parts of the State. Ex-Judge John D. Lynn of Rochester and Charles V. Bulger were two of those counted upon as strong candidates. From a reliable source it was learned that there was little doubt that Mr. Conway would be nominated.

Croker Dines with Hill.

The most interesting feature of the meeting between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill came after the conference. To the surprise of nearly everybody these two men, who have been at swords' points and who have been considered not only enemies politically but personally as well, took dinner together in a private room. They were all alone, and what passed between them has not yet leaked out.

Even Mr. Hill's old friends admit that he has lost his grip on the State organization. He has opened headquarters here, and is making what is asserted to be a fruitless effort to win back men who stuck by him through thick and thin in former years. Mr. Hill is said to realize his defeat.

"This is the first convention at which he does not know what is going on," said an up-the-State leader to-night. "He knows he no longer cuts much of a figure in the councils of the party, and he is a bitterly disappointed man."

After Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker had dined the latter went to the theatre, and Mr. Hill went up to the State Committee meeting.

TAMMANY HALL MEN ARRIVE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—The first of the four trains carrying the Tammany delegates and other members of the organization arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Among its passengers were Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, William Astor Chanler, Maurice F. Untermyer, and the delegates and organization workers from Mr. Carroll's district. As the long train rolled slowly past the Tammany headquarters in the Yates House, the State Committee's band sounded a welcome with timely airs, and several giant firecrackers exploded in the street. Outside the hotels the sidewalks were packed with at least 500 people, but not a cheer went up, and there was no expression of enthusiasm for Mr. Croker and his following. Not that there was any feeling against the New Yorkers, but the up-State people were apparently filled with too absorbing an interest in the arrivals to grow enthusiastic.

When the Tammany men came walking up the street from the station, there were scores of inquiries in the crowd of "Where's Croker?" People elbowed each other back and forth in their efforts to get a glimpse of Tammany's chief. But with all their efforts they missed him. He walked in a side door unnoticed by those outside. As soon as he stepped into the corridor a score or more of Tammany men, who had come up earlier in the day, crowded around him, and everybody else in the place followed suit. Mr. Croker hurried to the elevator with the crowd following close on his heels. Up stairs, in the hall outside the Campaign Committee's rooms, there were a number of the up-State delegates waiting for his arrival. He brushed by them so quickly on his way to his room that not one of them recognized him.

Mr. Croker's rooms are just opposite those of David B. Hill, and somebody went in to tell Mr. Hill of his arrival. The ex-Senator, who was busy trying to win back friends of other days, did not seem to be in the least interested. A few minutes later the second Tammany train rumbled through the town, and again the band struck up, and some more giant firecrackers were set off. The third and the fourth trains were greeted in the same way. By the time the Kings County delegates arrived a large part of the crowd had gone to dinner, and they received but little notice. The delegates who came on the train with Mr. Croker said they had an uneventful trip, although at two or three places along the road small crowds had gathered at the stations to see them go through. At Utica there had been voices in the crowd clamoring "Give us Van Wyck!"

The arrival of Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall was the signal that the developments were about to begin, and the delegates and politicians, who had scattered to different places, came crowding around the Tammany headquarters waiting to hear the latest news.

TAMMANY MEN GET AWAY.

A Tammany column nearly 1,500 strong left this city for the Syracuse Convention yesterday morning with Richard Croker in command and dozens of lesser chiefs. Unlike Tammany's departures for conventions of other years, the getting away was comparatively quiet. There were no brass bands and no banners, and there were lacking the cheers and plaudits of enthusiastic east-siders.

But Tammany got away in good order. The meeting place was the Grand Central Station, and there the braves kept assembling until the last train had pulled out. High hats, canes, and wide expanses of shirt front gave the gathering a peculiarly convention-like appearance. Equally characteristic were the iced tubs and the numerous packages of bottles and edibles and boxes of cigars, without which Tammany never travels, even on a six hours' jaunt.

The first section of the Tammany special left promptly at 8:40 o'clock. This train was in charge of George W. Plunkitt. On board were Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Andrew Freedman, James J. Martin, Fire Commissioner Scannell, Dock Commissioners Murphy and Meyer, and Police Commissioner Sexton. Corporation Counsel Whalen arrived late and was obliged to go in the second section.

The second section left at 9 o'clock. It was in charge of James P. Keating. On this train were Sheriff Dunn, Lawrence Delmour, Councilman Henry Hart, Morris Featherston, and their retainers.

Section 3 left at 9:15 o'clock in charge of William Dalton. On this train were Col. Michael C. Murphy, John C. Sheehan, William T. Hayes, John J. Ryan, and Peter J. Dooling.

The fourth section was in charge of John T. Oakley. In all there were forty-two cars, exclusive of the baggage vans.

Mayor Van Wyck did no go to Syracuse, and neither did Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, who has no liking for crowds and noise.

The Brooklyn delegation left shortly after 10 o'clock, after the last Tammany section had pulled out. The Kings County men were headed by President York of the Police Board. They numbered 65 delegates and 200 or more shouters.

MAY SPLIT ON SILVER ISSUE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—One of the most interesting battles of the convention will be fought over the old issue of free coinage of silver. It was begun to-day by numerous conferences of the free-silver men, from which came many rumors of revolt that is to follow what these advocates of the soft metal call the betrayal of the money of the Constitution. It was concluded to-night by a mass meeting called Democratic, but which was entirely engineered by the free-silver forces. It will be resumed and probably finished to-morrow by an ultimatum to the Democratic Convention.

The battle cry of the silver men is the Chicago platform. They will be satisfied with the reaffirmation of that platform, and by nothing else. One hears only these two words as the basis of all talk on free coinage. They are stamped in silver letters across the red, white, and blue badges of the silver men. If offered less than free silver they say they will bolt at once and nominate an independent Democratic ticket, with Elliot F. Danforth for Governor. An important conference of the silver forces will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The sole purpose of the meeting is to draft and send to the Democratic Convention an ultimatum in the form of a demand that the Chicago platform be reaffirmed.

The silver delegates, about 300 in number, according to H. M. McDonald of New York, say that they will not be put off by a statement that free silver is not an issue in the State campaign. They want it made an issue if it is not now so considered by the Democratic State leaders. They are not to be waved aside, they say, by the plea that it might imperil Democratic success this year if the money question is brought into the campaign. They would prefer the purification of the party, they say, to a victory on a false issue. They will not be content either with the bimetallic plank of the convention's Democratic platform. They do not want gruel, they say, but solid meat.

The silver men are at least frank. They are operly proclaiming that they will revolt unless the convention to-morrow fully reaffirms the Chicago platform. H. M. McDonald, the active leader here, said to-day that the free-silver forces will, in that event put out an independent ticket. He also said that if Elliot Danforth is not nominated by the Democrats he will be put at its head.

Mr. Danforth has not expressed himself upon this matter. He is very actively engaged in getting together delegates who will vote for him in the convention to-morrow or next day. Mr. McDonald also said that such an independent free-silver ticket would poll at least fifty or one hundred thousand votes in this State. This would, he says, be sufficient to defeat the Democratic ticket, and the result would be that these independents would be recognized as the true Democratic Party of New York in the next National convention.

He had the assurance as to this, he says, of a prominent member of the National Committee. As to making an active campaign, he said that he already had been promised abundant help from the outside. There would be plenty of funds sent here for a fight for the Chicago platform as against a compromising policy on the part of the Democrats.

The Democratic leaders, on the other hand, are not willing to risk the issue of free silver. They say that it is not necessary at this time to revive the old question, and they want to make the fight solely upon State issues, of which they are satisfied they have the stronger side. It seems almost certain, therefore, that the platform adopted to-morrow will ignore the money question, as well as all other strictly National issues. It is said by nearly all the leaders here to-night that the platform will not only not say anything about National issues, but it will make it plain that the Democrats will make the campaign entirely on State questions.

If Mr. McDonald and his friends stand by their declarations, it is almost certain that the free silver men will revolt to-morrow and launch an independent party with the hope of winning the recognition of the next National Convention.

The mass meeting held to-night in the Alhambra Rink, where the Democratic Convention will meet to-morrow, has just reiterated the threat made to-day by the free-silver leaders to revolt should the convention refuse or fail to reaffirm the Chicago platform. The mass meeting was called by the silver people, and the speakers at it were silver men, who have long been identified with the cause of free coinage in this State.

It was presided over by Ole L. Snyder of Buffalo, and the principal speakers were H. M. McDonald of New York, Mr. Pierce of Monroe, Clarence Ladd Davis of Brooklyn, and Calvin H. Keach of Troy. The hall was not filled at any time during the meeting, but there was a large number of persons present, and the utterances of the speakers, especially when they attacked the Democrats for not standing by the declarations of the Chicago platform, were loudly cheered.

Every speaker who took up the subject of the platform repeated the threat to revolt to-morrow and start an independent party if the Chicago principles were not indorsed. Among the speakers were delegates to the convention, such as Ladd, Davis, Pierce, and Keach; and there were a great many delegates in the audience, and it was noticed that these applauded as enthusiastically as any the threats of revolt uttered by the speakers Mr. Snyder, in opening the meeting, said that the object of the conference that has been called for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning is to enforce the Chicago platform, and to make the convention reaffirm it in its entirety. The State of New York's Democracy would then have, he said, a platform that no Rough Rider could ride through. This was loudly applauded.

He said, also, that no tax dodger should be allowed on the ticket. Mr. McDonald repeated the threats he had made several times to-day, that the silver men would form another party, which would, he said he was assured, have the recognition of the next National Convention. He also insisted that no candidate should be nominated who had not heartily supported Bryan and Sewall.

Clarence Ladd Davis paused before he began speaking, and deliberately drank a glass of water, remarking that he would do what the silver men intended making the gold men do to-morrow, take water. He said that the true Democrats of New York will not be content with the sort of straddle that the gold bugs of Connecticut had paid for. Mr. Keach and others spoke in the same strain. Every reference to the Chicago platform was applauded, and the audience rose and shouted when Mr. Ladd said that they would force the gold men to take water, and to adopt a silver plank in their platform to-morrow.

It is pretty generally believed here to-night that the silver men will cause trouble to-morrow in the convention. It developed at the meeting to-night that there are a great many delegates who, unless they can be checked in some way, will support the silver men in their demand for a silver plank. The Platform Committee now has before it for consideration, as soon as the convention assembles, a resolution reaffirming the Chicago platform, and the silver men in the convention will, it is said, demand the instant consideration of this resolution.

Democratic leaders sill affirm, however, that they can control the most rabid free-silver advocates, and so keep all mention of silver out of the platform. Much of the deliberations of the leaders to-night is devoted, it is said, to just this point, and strenuous efforts will be made to prevent any reference whatever to the Chicago platform or to any money question.

SILVER MEN GETTING ANXIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The report is heard at the War Department that the desire of Col. W. J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska that some seven hundred Nebraskans shall be released from the service of the United States is inspired by the discovery, in Nebraska, that the votes of the seven hundred may be essential to the success of sundry silver candidates in the next election.

The intimation that so few voters, some of whom of course are Republicans, may turn the State in November on State or Congressional candidates, conveys to the Republicans the conviction that the silver cause in Nebraska is not so thriving as it was in 1896, or as it is asserted to be now by the silver managers.

Comment upon the Michigan situation by silver men, who are endeavoring to rescue something from the possession of the Michigan Republicans, indicates little hope of substantial success. A well posted Democrat of the silver stripe said to-day that Pingree probably would be elected Governor, although Justin R. Whiting, perhaps the very best Democrat in the State, a man of irreproachable character and of conservative silver views, would be his opponent. It is expected that Secretary Alger will take unusual interest in the campaign, and will spare no effort to assure Republican success in all the elections in the expectation of contributing to his own standing while maintaining prestige for the National Administration and justifying his appointment as a part of it.

While the Republicans of the Congressional Campaign Committee are anxious about the Fifty-sixth Congress, it is observed that the Democratic Committee is by no means sanguine about winning enough members to control the next House of Representatives.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT THE STANDARD BEARER

Nominated For Governor by the Republican Convention.

THE FIRST BALLOT DECIDES

753 Votes for Roosevelt Against 218 for Black.

WOODRUFF ALSO WINS

Platt Candidates All Unanimously Approved — Platform Insists Upon the Present Importance of National Issues.

Governor—THEODORE ROOSEVELT of Queens.

Lieutenant Governor — TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Kings.

Controller—WILLIAM J. MORGAN of Erie.

Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

State Treasurer—JOHN B. JAECKEL of Cayuga.

State Engineer—EDWARD A. BOND of Jefferson.

Attorney General—JOHN C. DAVIES of Oneida.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, lately commander of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry in the campaign of Santiago, was to-day made the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York.

The work was done by the State Convention, in accordance with the programme mapped out in advance by Thomas C. Platt. How perfectly the convention followed that programme may be seen when it is recalled that, two weeks ago, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, predicted that 750 of the 971 delegates to the convention would vote for the organization's candidate. When the roll was called to-day, 753 votes were cast for Roosevelt and 218 for Gov. Frank S. Black.

It was a smooth-moving convention. There was no clog nor hitch anywhere. Nothing was done that Mr. Platt had not intended should be done; nothing was left undone that he had marked on the schedule. Those who had looked for sensational scenes or dramatic developments went away disappointed. The bitterness that had cropped out in the talk of the Roosevelt and Black boomers melted away into mellifluous harmony when it came to the crucible of action. Even before the roll call began, the men who had been loudest in their professions of devotion to the Governor and severest in their denunciations of Roosevelt hastened to bid for restoration into the good graces of Mr. Platt.

Senator Platt's Modest Bearing.

It was pre-eminently a Platt convention. While 200 votes were cast against the Senator's candidate, there was nothing to indicate that he might not have controlled practically all even of that small contingent had they been needed for his purposes. While the convention was thus executing his will, Mr. Platt sat modestly among the delegates from Tioga County, close up to the front and at the end of a row of chairs. He was madly applauded when he entered and when he took so inconsequential a part in the proceedings as to rise in his seat and cast the vote of the delegation.

For the rest of the time he watched the work of the body with an interest that might have indicated to a novice in politics dense ignorance as to what was going to happen next. He studiously applauded when applause seemed appropriate in the gaps of the set speeches, and he laughed until tears ran out of his eyes at the jokes of Chauncey M. Depew and Abraham Gruber. Laughter and smiles seemed, in fact, to come easily to Mr. Platt. He exchanged jokes with J. Sloat Fassett across the aisle, and except when the friends of Gov. Black were reminding the convention that Mr. Platt was responsible for Frank Black's induction into the Gubernatorial chair his face was lightened with an unmistakable glow of satisfaction.

The opening session of the convention was perfunctory. It gave opportunity for a great rattling of brass bands and the popping of corks on some of the bottled-up Roosevelt enthusiasm. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, as temporary Chairman, sounded the keynote of the campaign by magnifying National and minifying State issues. William Barnes, Jr., James M. E. O'Grady, Lemuel Ely Quigg, Hamilton Fish, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford were given the complimentary roles of this curtain raiser. Then the delegates went to dinner.

Mr. Quigg Opens the Contest.

Lemuel Ely Quigg plunged the convention into the Gubernatorial fight before it knew what had happened. Senator White of Syracuse had finished his studied oration as permanent Chairman and announced a recess, to await the arrival of Gen. Woodford with the platform, when Mr. Quigg moved that instead of waiting for Woodford they go to work to nominate a Governor. The proposition "took," and J. Ryder Cady of Columbia, who placed Frank S. Black in nomination two years ago, proposed him for a second term. Judge Cady could not rob his remarks of the atmosphere of impending defeat, and they failed to stir the convention appreciably.

Then Chauncey M. Depew—"of America"—the Chairman called him—launched Theodore Roosevelt's name. He praised the combination of "the buckskin and the broadcloth" in the Rough Rider's regiment, and awakened batteries of cheers by declaring that Roosevelt himself had been a "dude in New York and a cowboy in Montana." Uproarious laughter greeted his hint at the question of the Colonel's residence when he said that on the day San Juan Hill was taken Roosevelt was "an influential citizen of Santiago de Cuba."

Mr. Gruber as a Black Enthusiast.

It was left to "Abe" Gruber of the Twenty-first New York District to make the "hit" of all the seconding orators. Mr. Gruber is small of stature and wears a winning smile, which threw the 4,000 people assembled in the big hall into paroxysms of laughter when he had but begun to say a funny thing. Mr. Gruber was for Black. He said he had taken the Governor on Senator Platt's recommendation, and he saw no good reason why he should be rejected now.

"Let us say to Gov. Black," he exclaimed, "'well done, good and faithful servant,' not 'good and faithful servant, we will see that you are well done.'"

Mr. Gruber took occasion also to take a pick at the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, whose course in accepting a renomination is resented by many of Gov. Black's friends. "How can you nominate Woodruff and turn Black down?" he asked. Mr. Gruber declared that he had made an honest fight for Black, and was not ashamed of it. "I didn't deliver myself, and say that the rest of my delegation couldn't be controlled by me," he said, alluding again to Mr. Woodruff.

The convention listened closely and patiently to a lengthy exposition of Col. Roosevelt's eligibility made by Elihu Root, which Edward Lauterbach, who had been instrumental in bringing out the now famouse tax affidavit, pronounced thoroughly convincing and satisfactory. Mr. Lauterbach in a speech which, intentionally or otherwise, proved exceedingly amusing to the assemblage, praised Roosevelt vehemently while declaring that he hoped he would not be nominated and pleading for the Governor.

"I have been a bad boy," said Mr. Lauterbach in conclusion, "and I want to be forgiven."

Greater New York's Vote.

The balloting for Governor developed no surprises for the Platt managers. The Brooklyn delegation voted 94 for Roosevelt and 38 for Black. From New York Black received 26 votes, where Chairman Quigg had allowed him 25. The result was the expected, and when Senator Hobart Krum, who had been one of the Governor's stanchest supporters, announced that the delegates who had voted for

ing to be delayed. It was finally continued and a number of substitutes were made in Kings and New York. In Kings Leonard Moody was substituted in the Twenty-first of Kings in place of Jacob Worth. George W. Aldridge came into the hall at this juncture, and an attempted hiss in the gallery was turned into a hearty cheer. There was a laugh when, in the New York delegation, after Mr. Lauterbach had substituted James Gerry for ex-Mayor Strong, somebody substituted John Sabine Smith for Mr. Lauterbach, as the latter was in two districts.

When Mr. Platt arose to make a substitution in Tioga County there was a round of applause, which turned into an ovation when somebody asked for three cheers. The roll call was concluded at 12:40 and the announcement was made that Sereno E. Payne was named for Chairman.

Sereno E. Payne's Speech.

James S. Sherman of Oneida and Israel F. Fischer of Kings were appointed a committee to escort the temporary Chairman to the chair, and when introduced he began his speech. He said;

"When we met two years ago we were on the eve of a great National struggle. The issues then were the most momentous ever presented to the American people. The Populists had captured the Democratic organization at Chicago and had entered upon a savage warfare against law and order, the maintenance of public faith by ample revenues, and a safe and stable currency. Every lover of law, every friend of National honor, and every foe of a debased currency entered the contest against this new combination. We nearly overturned the Popocratic majority in the United States Senate, we triumphantly elected a Republican House of Representatives, and we placed in the White House a wise and patriotic statesman, William McKinley.

"Two years of his Administration have passed into history, and we are soon to face another election. Now our friends the enemy tell us that they have lost all interest in National affairs. They propose to make a campaign upon State issues solely. They evidently fear to face the people on their National record. Having no recent record on State affairs, they are willing to go before the people on that issue. The Democratic Party is never so happy as when it can escape into its own past. We will meet them on State issues if they desire. We shirk no responsibility. If mistakes have been made, a Republican Executive will be swift to correct them. But we will not permit these matters to overshadow the paramount National questions that are before us. They say there are no National issues. No National issues! Why, we are to elect a United States Senator and thirty-four Representatives in Congress, who will deal with questions as important as any that ever received the attention of the National Congress!

No man can adequately describe the condition of our business affairs when we entered the contest in 1896. We had had three years of the Wilson "tariff-for-revenue-only" act. The wheels of industry were standing still, mills were idle, furnace fires had gone out, laborers were without work, capital was frightened, the Democratic tariff had caused a deficit in the National revenues of one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars, confidence was destroyed, the gold reserve was depleted, and in times of profound peace the Democratic Administration had been forced to borrow two hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars at ruinous rates of interest.

The New Protective Tariff.

"Within fifteen days after the inauguration of President McKinley he called an extraordinary session of Congress, and within fifteen days thereafter the Republican Ways and Means Committee reported and sent to the opposition Senate a protective tariff measure. Its passage through the Senate was delayed for four long months. The importers took advantage of this delay by bringing in sugar, wool, and other revenue producers, anticipating the higher duties, by the importation of more than a hundred million worth of goods. But finally the bill became a law in July of last year. It was framed on the lines of protection to American industry. Since its passage a marvelous change has come over the business of the country; mills have started up, furnace fires have been rekindled, the workingmen are busy, the opportunities for labor have multiplied, wages have increased, capital is seeking and finding profitable investment, railroads are discharging their receivers and are crowded with business, consumption has increased, and the farmer has been paying off his mortgages.

"After the first day of February last, although the importations had not reached their normal condition, the bill produced a surplus over the expenses on a peace basis of more than $10,000,000 in five months. There is no longer question of ample revenue, or of a sufficient redemption fund in the Treasury. Our currency seems to be as safe as it ever has been, under Republican Administrations; each dollar as good as every other dollar, and worth 100 cents in gold, the currency of the world. We have emerged from the darkness and gloom of the Democratic night into the bright sunrise of Republican prosperity. Our Democratic friends say that Providence is responsible for this. You will observe, however, that Providence and the supremacy and power of the Republican Party have always moved simultaneously along the same lines.

"Our Democratic friends have always claimed to be reaching out for the markets of the world, but our people have never made greater strides in that direction than since the passage of the Tariff act of 1897. In a single year our exports have been more than $1,200,000,000, our imports $600,000,000, leaving a balance of over $600,000,000, due our producers from the consumers of the world. This export is not alone in breadstuffs, but we have actually exported more manufactured goods than we have imported. In iron and steel we are leading the world. Our steel rails, our locomotives, our railroad equipment of every kind, go to every continent of the earth; our armor plate and our war vessels find a market in Europe and Asia. Alabama iron and Pittsburg steel are making the world's prices in those commodities. Our advance has been unparalleled.

Our Commerce Under Foreign Flags.

"But this vast commerce is carried in foreign ships. Barely 10 per cent. of it floats under the American flag. We must remedy all this; we must carry the principle of protection to the wage of the American mechanic in constructing the ship, and to the wage of the American sailor in manning it; we must encourage and build up our shipping, as every maritime nation has done, by apt and proper legislation, until our merchant marine covers every sea and carries the flag to every port. We are pledged to do this, and we are gladly to embrace the opportunity to redeem the pledge.

"The next Congress must deal with the question of our tariff and internal revenues. Our new possessions will disturb our tariff revenues. A large portion of the increased receipts from the War Revenue bill will be come unnecessary. These matters must all be revised, and experience has taught this people, by the severest lessons, that this can only be safely done by the Republican Party.

"Our currency has answered every purpose under Republican Administrations, whenever our party has been in power. Since the resumption, there has never been any question about any dollar issued by the Government of the United States. There never will be any question so long as our party remains in power. But we must go further and provide for the contingency of a Democratic Executive; we must make it so safe that no Democrat or Populist in the White House can ever impair the National credit or lower the standard of the American dollar. To do this it is indispensable that we have a Republican House and a Republican Senate. This is a National issue of paramount importance.

"Nor can it be said that there is no longer danger from those who would debase the currency and pay our obligations in 50-cent dollars. The Teller resolution declared that all our National obligations, both bonds and greenbacks, were payable in silver dollars. Its avowed purpose was to make depreciated sixteen-to-one silver dollars legal tender in discharge of National obligations, and to pave the way for unlimited coinage of these dollars. This resolution passed the Senate by a large majority, and was defeated in the House by the Republican vote. It is unnecessary to say that the Democratic Senator and every Democrat Representative from the State of New York were recorded in favor of this proposition, while the Republican Senator and every Republican Representative were recorded against it. It is in vain for the Democratic Senator's Convention, which meets in Syracuse to-morrow, to say that there are no National issues involved. He himself is a National issue in this election, and we propose to settle that National issue in favor of National honor and honest money.

Solution of New Problems.

"From the very beginning of the present Administration, new questions arose which we did not anticipate two years ago. For centuries Spain had been ruling her colonies with an iron hand here at our very door. The voice of humanity was crying out for us to lend a helping hand. President McKinley, from a wise and patriotic purpose, used every means in his power to settle the controversy and secure the freedom of the Cuban patriots without resort to war. The Democratic Party was urging the recognition of Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence, either of which would have been the sheerest folly, as no one will now deny.

"That the President would have accomplished his humane purpose without the loss of a single American life, have no doubt, were it not for unexpected events. The destruction of the Maine, with the loss of 266 of her gallant crew, did not swerve the President from his humane purpose, and the people waited calmly for the investigation which followed. It was only when this disaster was traced to treachery that we all understood fully the baseness of the Spanish character, and as one man the Nation resolved to intervene, forcibly, for Cuban freedom. It was a new era in the world's history, a sublime precedent for the nations. We entered this war not for conquest, but for the highest interests of the human race.

"Before the war was formally declared our Democratic friends united with us in placing $50,000,000 at the disposal of the President. Afterward their leader told us that they voted with us on this proposition because they were forced to do so by popular opinion. That war measures were hampered and obstructed by them in a partisan way, I might prove at length, by Democratic authority. To-day they are for the war, and willing to share in its glory. But it is before election now; how will they stand after the election is over?

"When the great question of raising revenues for the conduct of the war came up most of our Democratic friends resumed their partisan attitude. We proposed to place ample means in the hands of the President for the successful prosecution of the war. We provided for $150,000,000 of additional revenue. This, however, would not be immediately available; therefore, we authorized the issue of bonds to provide for the emergency. Our Democratic friends admitted that something besides the additional revenue was needed to carry on the war, but they were opposed to the bonding proposition. In place of that they proposed to revive the income tax. Unfortunately for them, the Supreme Court had declared that this was unconstitutional. They said they desired to give the Supreme Court another chance at it. We told them that we would never put in jeopardy the lives, the comfort, and the safety of our boys in the field to await the result of a lawsuit, already decided against us, to raise revenue.

The Greenback Proposition.

"Then they proposed the issue of $150,000,000 in greenbacks. We told them that such an issue would endanger our currency and drive the Treasury to repudiation. Their leader said that they proposed to issue greenbacks 'until we shall determine the limit of safety by going beyond it.' We told them that our chief ground of vantage in this war was our impregnable financial position, our unlimited credit. We did not propose to descend to the level of Spain, to the condition of a paper currency and repudiated obligations; that we would defend the National honor both at home and abroad.

"We provided in this bill for the issue of a small denomination of bonds, that they might reach the hands of the people. We knew that all the people could not carry the musket, and we wanted to give those who could not the opportunity to lend the Government some of their savings. We gave them at the same time an object lesson. No holder of these bonds will ever vote for a fifty-cent dollar.

"The President knew at the beginning, as the country knows now, how unprepared we were for war. We had a navy which any nation might envy. We had only the skeleton of an army. To properly equip and organize an army of three hundred thousand men, and place it in the field within ninety days, is a tremendous undertaking. Mistakes have no doubt been made. Officers and men have overlooked the necessity for sanitary regulations. We would have gladly postponed the war until the Autumn, but events thrust it upon us. Men went, from necessity, where they were not acclimated. We all realized war was not a picnic, but a stern reality. That there should be suffering and disease, history had taught us to expect. But when the record of the war is made up it will appear that no great army was ever organized and equipped so well and so completely, with less privation and less suffering than our own volunteer army in our present war.

"New questions have grown out of the war. New territory has been acquired. What shall be done with it? New administrative questions will arise, questions of revenue, questions of finance, all of which are disturbed by our new responsibilities. Shall we adopt a colonial policy? What shall it be? Whatever is done with these islands, we must lift up their semi-barbarous people toward the level of American citizenship, their government, their civilization, their education demand the best wisdom of our ablest statesmen. Shall we trust their settlement to those who, two years ago, were making a crusade against law and order, against American credit, and appealing to the lowest motives of the citizen, or shall we stand by the Administration and give to President McKinley, at the National Capitol, a Senate and a House of Representatives who will aid him in every patriotic endeavor to carry sound systems of government into these islands of the sea?

Victories in the War.

"Other questions are of little moment compared with these grander questions that affect the weal or woe of every State in this Nation, and none so much as of the great Empire State. We have made a new era in the world's history. We have proved again the courage and valor of the American soldier and the American sailor; we have proved to the world that we have the best ships and the best armor and the best guns, all fashioned by the best, the American, mechanic. No such astounding victory was ever recorded as that of Dewey at Manila, unless it be that of Sampson and Schley at Santiago. No braver charge was ever made than that of our boys at El Caney. We have taught the nations of the earth how to wage war, not for conquest, but for humanity. The flag has taken on new glory; as it floats over these new islands of the sea, planted there by the strong hands of our heroes, its blue seems more blue, the crimson more bright with hope, and the white more pure, emblem of humanity and peace. Wherever it has been raised, we may not say now that it shall never be furled, but we do say that wherever it floats it shall be forever the guarantee of human liberty.

"Gentlemen, other problems are yet to be solved. The hard part is not yet over. We have said to Cuba: 'We don't want your territory; we don't want to govern your people; we don't want to annex your island.' Still we have said to them, and we mean to keep the pledge, 'We will guarantee to you a sound, independent, and stable government.' We are to have Puerto Rico. We are to make that an American Island. But we must remember that the population of Cuba and Puerto Rico is not as our population; that it is not up to our standard; that it is half civilized; that it has never had any experience in governing itself or partaking of the poor government that Spain has given it. We must remember that during six months of the year it is dangerous to send an American soldier down there even for garrison duty. It is no small task we have undertaken. It is not yet complete.

"The question before the people is simply this: Is William McKinley to stand alone at one end of the avenue with a hostile House and a hostile Senate at the other, or are we to stay up the arms of that brave, gallant, wise, patriotic President, and give him at the other end of the avenue, not only a House of Representatives but a Senate that will help him to solve these problems? This can't be done, gentlemen, by losing a Senator here and an Assemblyman there in the State of New York. We must see to it that our Democratic Senator retires to the shades of Troy; that he no longer occupies a seat in the United States Senate. We must have a Republican in his place. We must have a Republican House. We must see to it that we have a Republican Executive in the Empire State. We must stand by the Administration in these perilous times that are to come, guaranteeing to those islands a stable, just, and equitable government that will give to Cuba a place among the nations of the earth, and give to Puerto Rico a chance beneath the American flag to march up toward American civilization and become a part of the American people."

Applause for the President.

The mention of President McKinley's name in the convention was the signal for wild and continuous cheering, and Delegate Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn capped the climax by asking for three cheers, which were given with a will. The names of Dewey, Schley, and Sampson were cheered to the echo, and when Mr. Payne alluded to the fight at El Caney the Roosevelt picture was hoisted up and was greeted with a volume of cheers.

Mr. Payne finished his speech at 1:15 P. M., and the routine was taken up. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany offered the resolution for the appointment of temporary Secretaries John S. Kenyon, Reuben Fox, and others. Ex-Speaker O'Grady offered the resolution for adoption of the rules of the Senate, and Lemuel E. Quigg, Hamilton Fish, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford offered the routine resolutions for appointment of committees, and were applauded.

The committees appointed were, as usual, one from each Congressional district. On Permanent Organization, Hamilton Fish was named as Chairman. On Resolutions, Gen Woodford was named as Chairman, and on Credentials, E. P. Coyne of Livingston as Chairman. The only committee of any consequence was that upon Platform. The others were practically without anything to do. The Committee on Platform is as follows:

District.	District.
1. Joseph Nimmo, Jr.	18. Frank A. Hotchkiss.
2. Charles A. Schieren.	19. Charles S. Francis.
3. Stewart L. Woodford	20. John Palmer.
4. S. F. Fisher.	21. Leland M. Cowles.
5. Fred'k H. Schroeder.	22. M. R. Hackett.
6. A. C. Degraw.	23. William H. Flock.
7. Joseph Simon.	24. Elon R. Brown.
8. Henry L. Burnett.	25. T. J. Owens.
9. Frank J. Martin.	26. George B. Curtis.
10. Franklin B. Miller.	27. Charles E. Ide.
11. Samuel S. Koenig.	28. A. P. Rich.
12. Richard M. Lusk.	29. Charles Vair.
13. Richard J. Lewis.	30. Fred L. Downs.
14. George R. Bidwell.	31. J. Breck Perkins.
15—Herman B. Cohen.	32. Samuel G. Dorr.
16. Frank Millard.	33. Myron H. Clark.
17. Thomas W. Bradley.	34. S. F. Nixon.

Stewart L. Woodford, Chairman.

At 1:25 the convention took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

I Can Eat

Anything now, and it makes me so happy," writes a Vermont woman, "because I am now perfectly free from those old deathly feelings, when I could not keep anything on my stomach, had pains in my back and side. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla, three bottles of which have made me perfectly well and I am growing strong and fleshy."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Chairman Horace White Makes His Address and Roosevelt Is Nominated for Governor.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—By 2:30 o'clock the Republican Convention had begun to reassemble, although the hour set for the meeting was 3:30 o'clock. The galleries and the portions of the lower floor set apart for spectators were very quickly filled. The band with its patriotic interpretation of airs held the audience in good humor while the delegates gathered.

The congestion at the hotels delayed dinner, and the assembling was rather late, like the morning session. At 3:45 o'clock the officers of the convention had all assembled, but the delegates were still in confusion. As soon, however, as the gavel fell the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the permanent officers of the convention—Senator Horace White of Syracuse for Chairman, a Vice President from each district, and the following Secretaries: John S. Kenyon, Reuben L. Fox, F. B. Gleason, Charles Ball, J. G. Whipple, and J. G. Braman.

The entrance of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff after the convention had assembled caused a break, while the delegates cheered him vociferously.

The Committee on Credentials reported that, for the first time in years, there were no duties to perform by the committee, there being no contests—a most unusual thing. Hobart Krum, State Senator, and Nevada Stranahan, State Senator, then accompanied Senator White to the chair.

Senator White's Address.

Senator White began speaking at 4:08 o'clock. He said:

"We are assembled here to promote the true ends of government. The Republican Party, a sure instrument for that purpose, now turns from the conduct of a successful war to the sober consideration of civic affairs. The annals of its life abound in durable achievements. Created by Lincoln at an ominous time, reared by Seward, Grant, and Blaine, with the aid of a mighty people, its maturity sees the unwilling nations of Europe recognize the United States as a foremost power.

"The Republican Party's first mission ended when iron chains fell forever free from the limbs of the innocent on this continent. Its next duty was completed with the reconstruction of the Union. Its third task was finished when education came within the grasp of all mankind; when an opportunity to earn by honest toil financial independence was no longer the privilege of the few, but the birthright of the many; when the suffrage, surrounded by ample safeguards, passed as a heritage to each American citizen; when material wealth and commercial prosperity, free from inflation, teemed throughout the land. Its latest charge was heroically performed, and the cause of humanity immeasurably advanced, when despotism and cruelty were suppressed in the Antilles, and when the rule of Spain was driven permanently from the sight of our fostering shores.

"In a word, such is the history and such are the triumphs of the Republican Party. In the field of National affairs, not alone has it guided the Government with wisdom, energy, and skill, for its management of the vast interests of the State since the fall of the Democracy has been characterized by an enlightened force, by a far-sighted statesmanship, which have turned a backward period into an era of development and progress. Until the return of Republicanism, New York was fast losing ground among the States of the Union—not in wealth, not in trade, not in population, for those were reasonably secure, but in the care of the suffrage, which had long been neglected; in the conduct of the primary elections, which had been utterly ignored; in the regulation of the liquor traffic, which had been prostituted to partisan purposes; in the character of the judiciary, which had been flagrantly debauched; in the dignity of law and order, which had been outraged by the theft of the Legislature. While our sister States attained higher levels, New York, under Democratic rule, wallowed in stagnation and wrong.

Cleveland, Hill, and Flower.

"Grover Cleveland has been called a constructive statesman. Yet, tell me a single measure enacted through his efforts during his term as Governor which deserves serious commendation. David B. Hill has been considered the most astute politician of his time. Yet, tell me a single act which sheds lustre upon his career. Roswell P. Flower has been judged an able business man. Yet, tell me a single way in which the State has been bettered by his administration. They have met the demands of the Democratic Party, nothing more. They sink into mediocrity, and well would be forgotten.

"The Democratic Party has little claim upon the confidence and good will of the people of the State. It has obstructed every great reform; it has denounced trusts, yet connived at their enrichment; it has with ridiculous hypocrisy attacked corporations, and declared its friendship for the laboring man, and yet it is to-day, and long has been, subservient to the domination of corporate power. Its devotion to the wage-earner is exhausted by harangues in the halls of legislative bodies and by utterances for political effect. It has violated the spirit of the charter of New York by the appointment of the notorious Devery; it has struggled against a pure ballot; it has sneered at an honest caucus law; it has fought to retain the saloon in politics; it has upheld the advocates of a debased currency and of National repudiation. Under its present leadership it is insincere to the core, and seeks spoils and individual gain.

"Who are these men in control of the Democratic Party, who assail the Republican Party and its representatives, and who seek to imperil the safety of the Nation and State by the overthrow of the Republican Party at this critical time?

"First and foremost we find Mr. Croker of New York, graphically described by Mr. Nolan of Rochester as 'the whole thing,' and Nolan ought to know. Where was Mr. Croker when patriotic men, regardless of party ties, were battling with Bryanism, with Altgeldism, and with Anarchistic doctrines, or when, for humanity's sake, the Nation last April rushed to arms? Was he running his horses and aping the Prince in Old England, or was he basking amid the homage of numerous little chieftains at Lakewood or Saratoga?

"Then there is Mr. Hill of Albany, whom his former political friends mournfully picture as Victor Hugo pictured Napoleon, 'mighty somnambulist of a vanished dream,' but who in plain language might be termed a 'has been.' Where was he during these epochs? Was he hanging around, issuing prolonged interviews, or was he in solitary state roosting at Wolfert's Roost?

"Next we meet Mr. Murphy of Troy, the apostle of clean elections. Where was he all this time? Does anybody know? Suffice it to say that only last Winter he cast his vote in the Senate for free silver and for a forty-cent dollar, after the electors of the State had declared their will in favor of sound money by upward of 300,000 majority. What is there in the lives or characters of these men to lead the people to believe that they would make fewer mistakes, would be more conscientious, would be more patriotic, than those whom they traduce, if they or their protégés were intrusted with the reins of government? We need have no fear. An abiding faith may lead us on, safe in the mature judgment of the people.

Republican State Administration.

"The glory of Republican administrations lies in the fulfillment of their pledges. Cast your eyes over the record of the Republican Party during the past four years in this Commonwealth. Abundant revenue has been provided for the public use, in spite of the fact that burdens heretofore unknown were imposed upon the State, and this without adding to the hardship of the taxpayers. The care of the insane, the purchase of forest lands, the requirements of the war in men and in money, have tested the financiering skill of our representatives, yet so ably has this branch of the Government been managed, so economically has it been administered, that a tax rate, the lowest with two apparent exceptions since 1856, in amount 2 6-100 mills, is offered to the people. And as to the apparent exceptions, they were the result of the improper use of public moneys received from the National Treasury, the result of Gov. Hill's attempt to deceive and mislead the electors by misapplying to the tax budget the war loan returned by the Federal Government.

"Men may differ in regard to the political expediency of uniting the municipalities that cluster about Manhattan Island. Some may regard the consolidation as detrimental to one community or to another. Individuals may fear for their personal interests. But as I reflect upon that remarkable instrument, the charter, as I view the situation broadly, I am profoundly impressed with the conviction that this enactment is one of the great landmarks in the history of the State; that the hearts of the people are already kindled with love and pride for the second city in the world, and finally that this creation is a splendid monument to the Republican Party of New York, and to the indomitable leader, who, with vision clear and penetrating amid the cloud of timidity and doubt which circled about his course, from first to last boldly led the movement.

"The agricultural interests of the State have received the practical attention, the generous consideration, to which they are justly entitled. The Republican Party offers the opportunity to the rural districts to enhance the value of farming lands, to diminish the cost of production at the centres of trade, to bring the farm and the market into a profitable relation with but little outlay. The encouragement to the cultivation of the sugar beet and the liberal aid to the agricultural department of Cornell University and to the experiment station at Geneva have borne good fruit, have demonstrated the intention on the part of the Republican Party to do all in its power to relieve the burdens and increase the prosperity of the farmer. Let us challenge our political opponents to point to any equal service rendered to this important class of our population. Never in the history of the State has any party dealt with the subject in so zealous, in so satisfactory a way.

The Advancement of Labor.

"The welfare of the working man is one of the vital problems of the hour. Demagogic appeals to passion and prejudice do not tend to its betterment. Temporary expedients are as dangerous as they are demoralizing. Earnest efforts have been made to improve, to strengthen, to elevate the condition of the wage earners, and upon lines lasting and comprehensive. The restriction of immigration, the protection of honest labor, the principle of arbitration, are, it seems to me, the foundation stones upon which the vast army of American artisans should erect their solid structures. To these ends the Republican representatives have devoted their time and thought. With all their hardships and their trials, still our laboring men rise far above their fellows in other lands. Commercial expansion and the development of our carrying trade will relieve the congestion and will do much to provide steady employment at remunerative wages.

"If you review successive administrations in New York, if you study the legislation of each, you will become impressed with the fact that the work of the last three sessions far ranks that of the former years, and was designed to benefit the whole people. In view of the magnitude of Democratic misrepresentation and abuse, it is gratifying to observe such substantial acquisitions.

"The endless stream of appropriations which has for thirty years been poured out upon the Capitol has been stopped. The work is done to the lasting credit of the Chief Executive of the State.

"Free from all selfish motive, devoid of all idea of personal or partisan advantage, with an intention based solely on the public good, the Republican Party has courageously faced the duties and situations of the time. Could such results have been attained through any other party? Can the most prejudiced deny that there has been a hopeful advance in the march of legislation? The last memorable acts have been accomplished to restore New York to the place in the sisterhood of States to which she rightfully belongs. None can now dispute her title or rival her power. We, her citizens, contributors to her fame, may well rejoice that under Republican rule and in answer to the fearless determination and intellectual force of Gov. Black, progress, economy, and prosperity reach their highest level in the Empire State.

"The preservation of the Federal Union, the emancipation of the slaves, the work of reconstruction, the victory over flat money and repudiation, the struggle with Spain for human rights, are the brightest stars in the firmament of the Republic. They are the achievements of the Republican Party, the true grandeur of which will live in the chronicles of the race. They form a record before which the pages of any other party or organization fade into insignificance.

The President's Need of Support.

"Is it conceivable in view of all this—I repeat it—is it conceivable that the people of this State in the coming campaign will fail to approve the course of the Republican Party, will cease to uphold the President and the Administration? Now if ever President McKinley needs encouragement and sympathy. In the trying hours of the coming two years let not this Commonwealth seem to have declared against him and against those who have so loyally, so ably, ministered to the needs of the country. All parties and all men make mistakes. Differences of opinion will appear, and personal disappointments will come to all, but these instances vanish utterly when thoughtful, patriotic minds consider the services of the Republican Party as a whole, the immense labor and innumerable difficulties that still confront our native land, the vital necessity of aiding and sustaining the Executive and his coworkers until they have completed their work upon the best and surest foundations.

"The United States emerges from the war with Spain strengthened, magnanimous, triumphant. The Republican Party is conducting this conflict with that surpassing ability which has characterized its efforts in every emergency in its history. President McKinley has exhibited throughout the entire ordeal the qualities of a great man. Aware of the horrors and responsibilities of war, with patient fortitude, with moral courage, he exhausted every means to allay the popular indignation to avoid an appeal to arms. When peace was no longer possible force was employed with incomparable results. In the midst of the struggle, in the line of his duties, while some men in high places sulked, while others preached doctrines fatal to the successful conduct of the war, while others voted for ruinous heresies, let it never be forgotten that in this crisis there came to the aid of the Administration in full measure the sterling talents and immense influence of the Republican Senator from New York.

"The amazing rapidity and force with which our navy and army initiated and maintained effective operations, including brilliant victories and an adequate blockade, the unrivaled skill and heroic valor with which our soldiers and seamen carried forward this righteous cause, have been at once the admiration and wonder of the civilized world. Illustrious as were the deeds of Drake, of Tromp, of Nelson, of Paul Jones, of Farragut, the supreme award in naval combats may be accorded to Dewey at Manila and to the American squadron at Santiago.

"The reasons of the strife now fill our hearts and minds. It was a happy fate that enabled the Republican Party to efface every mark of sectionalism, every trace of civil discord by its conduct of the war. No thought is more grateful to us all than that the names of Grant and Lee, of Miles and Wheeler, adorn the same banner for the same end. With equal bravery the son of South Carolina fought shoulder to shoulder with the son of Maine. In imperishable glory the hero from the North and from the South sleep together in the dismal trenches of San Juan and Puerto Rico. "The Blue and the Gray" is a dream of the past. The sun in heaven rises once more upon a nation reunited, not alone by its Constitution and its laws, but also by the common love and respect of the people.

America's Recognition Abroad.

"The powers of Europe have been until the present time selfishly, ignorantly reluctant to realize or to admit the prowess of the United States. We have been called with opprobrium an industrial nation. Now a leading Parisian journal says: 'The Yankees are no longer a nation of cultivators and merchants. Since they have shown us a sort of infatuation for their free America, they are august.' Foreign critics denied that we had the spirit, the discipline, the courage to fight with success against a leading European State. The fierce light of experience has blazed on land and sea. To our detractors it has revealed the spirit, the flower of America's youth volunteering to endure the hardships and perils of a most hazardous campaign; it has disclosed the discipline; Hobson and his men at that awful moment stoically waiting the word which seemed certain to hurl them to eternity, and, too, Sampson and Schley, with steady, unfailing fire, destroying the best battleships of Spain; it has displayed the courage, the fleet at Manila Bay, thousands of miles from home, sailing into a hostile harbor apparently armed and mined with every instrument of destruction, and also our troops and the Rough Riders, with immortal heroism, charging the enemy on Cuban soil. The greatness of the United States, in war as in peace, is established for generations to come. As in Webster's impressive figure of the British drum-beat, the Stars and Stripes now encircles the earth, 'following the sun and keeping company with the hours.'

"The splendor and fruits of conquest are attended by grave trials and responsibilities. Problems and policies of far-reaching importance must be promptly met and affirmatively determined. The wisdom and the energy which have so successfully guided our destiny in the past may be safely relied upon in the future. We have outgrown former conditions. We must prepare for subsequent events. The career of this Republic cannot be confined to this continent. It is not lacking in territorial space, it is not wanting in abundant resources, it is naturally endowed for the development of a great and free people, but the sturdy enterprise and restless energy of the Americans are now alive to the opportunities beyond the seas. A carrying trade such as can be acquired, a commercial intercourse which will surely follow, our distant possessions already obtained, a canal in Nicaragua, our vast line of unprotected coast, all mean a formidable armament. This is sure to come. Let us strive for its powerful growth. We have had a significant warning.

"An extensive navy will require coaling stations, harbors, strategic points. Shipping and commercial interests will lead our people far and wide over the globe. The die is cast. It is not bred in the American people to shrink from possible dangers, to neglect glowing opportunities, or to forsake the lofty humanitarian principles for which the war was waged by abandoning the unfortunate people of the islands to anarchy. Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, the West Indies, all stretch forth their arms, appealing to us for protection and civilization, offering to the United States new markets for its wares and products, fresh channels for its labor and trade, and with it all an inspiring and imperial future.

"The advent of peace heralds a new birth of freedom. In distant lands, where tyranny and oppression have long prevailed, the unfettered civilization of the American Republic now rises in its beneficent power. Human liberty and Christian influence, spreading through strange regions, will bring light and thought to myriads of souls."

The mention of Gov. Black's name by Chairman White was the occasion of thundering applause, which was followed by three cheers. The speaker was interrupted for fully two minutes. He was about to recommence when a voice in the gallery shouted, "We will have Black or no man," which expression called forth another storm of applause. Reference to the services of Senator Thomas C. Platt at Washington was also the occasion of an outburst.

At another period of his speech Senator White was interrupted by a voice in the rear of the hall, shouting: "We must have Black." The various war heroes came in for their share of the approbation of the convention when reference was made to them. The mention of the charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill brought the convention to its feet with a great outburst of demonstrative expression. The delegates stood in their places and cheered. Senator Platt joined with the other delegates.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but Gen. Woodford, Chairman of that committee, was not present to present it, the original draft of the platform having been amended at the meeting of the committee. The Chairman suggested that a recess be taken pending the arrival of the report. Lemuel Ely Quigg of New York City moved that the convention proceed at once, with the nominations. He said it was the desire of the delegates that the work of the convention be terminated as speedily as possible.

Gov. Black's Name Presented.

The motion being carried, former Judge J. Ryder Cady of Hudson, who nominated Gov. Black two years ago, ascended to the platform and addressed the convention, placing before it for renomination the name of Frank S. Black. He spoke as follows:

"Two years ago, upon this platform and in the presence of the responsible and accredited representatives of the Republican Party, I presented the name of Frank S. Black as a candidate for Governor. To-day I do so again in firm assurance that no other name can be put before you that will more thoroughly command your confidence and respect. Then he was named as from Rensselaer. To-day I name him as of New York. Then he stood for a county. To-day he stands for a sovereign State. Then you had not measured his strength and greatness.

"You took him on faith, and your faith has been justified. Now he has become an integral part of the vital forces of the commonwealth. He stands before you a strong figure, a fearless, masterful, commanding one of the great characters of the history of New York, abundant in ripened power, yet full of vigorous growth, having done great good and capable of greater good; keen, intellectual, eloquent with tongue and pen; respecting the rights of others and his own, unstained in public and private morals, with lofty and noble conceptions of duty, ardent, well balanced, and sincere.

"I might have been urgent in regard in 1896 that his nomination would commit the party to the indorsement of a mere political and personal experiment. That cannot be done in 1898. The ambition of Gov. Black two years ago was legitimate and honorable. Conscious of the possession of great powers, he had the right that every man enjoys to secure preferment from his friends, and his exercise of it was no cause of offense. He prevailed, and became Governor. He now frankly seeks the renomination that fair-minded men candidly concede he has earned.

"You are to pass upon his fate within the hour. You are about to commend him as entitled to the confidence and suffrages of the people, or to banish him from opportunity for their consideration. There are scores of men in the seats of delegates in this hall whom I have known for many years as upright, sincere, conscientious, loving justice, animated by high principles, possessed of deep and profound convictions. I do not think that I err when I express the belief that to many of them this is one of the gravest moments of their lives, and that the sense of their responsibility weighs heavily upon them.

Opposed by Military Brilliancy.

"You will be asked in adroit and polished phrase, in words of eloquence that I cannot command, to reject him. You will be told that expediency demands his retirement to private life. It will be urged that the captivating brilliancy of a military record will blind the eyes of the people of New York to the more sober merits of duties well performed in civic place; that the smoke of battle from that far Cuban hill has so far veiled and obscured the noble qualities of Gov. Black that they can be of no further use to the State.

"Are you prepared to admit the soundness and wisdom of all this? Are you persuaded that such argument is just? Are you convinced that such a course is best calculated to enlist the service of good and able men in public careers? Are you ready to say, with all the great prestige of this vast convention, that there is no bar of justice in politics at which the deserving can receive the fair rewards of their merits? Will you deem it prudent to announce such doctrine to the youth of the party and of the State? Look at the situation fairly, gentlemen.

"To what trust, great or small, has Gov. Black proved faithless? What interest of the people or the party has he neglected? In what respect has his administration been other than praiseworthy? Has not the State prospered since he became its Chief Magistrate? Order has been maintained. The laws have been enforced. Wise measures of government have been inspired and promoted by him. Bad schemes have perished beneath his hands.

"The tax rate has been reduced, and the burden of the people lessened. The Capitol has been completed and lifted into the honest sunlight. The sudden and difficult emergencies of war have been met and disposed of by him wisely and well, under a system of military administration and equipment that had known only peace for a generation. Honest primaries and honest elections have been insured so far as good laws can make them sure. The public bureaus and departments have been administered prudently and honestly. He has appointed Justices of the Supreme Court, and local judicial and ministerial officers all over the State whose selection has met with warm professional and popular approval.

"There is no better, cleaner, or more efficient administration than his in the Union, and there never has been. I am not here to discuss its details. You know them, and you know that you approve them. If Gov. Black shall not be renominated here, it will not be because his service has not been useful and dignified, but for some other reason. He and those who support him will have at least the satisfaction flowing from that reflection. Let us not delude ourselves. Let us not shut our eyes to the truth, or turn our faces from the light. Let us look at facts as they are, and call things by their right names.

A Representative Republican.

"The administration of Gov. Black stands for all the Republican Party represents. If that party is not fit to be trusted with the Government of the State, then he is not. If it deserves a fresh grant of power from the electors, then he deserves renomination. Are patient years of arduous and faithful toil in the service of the Commonwealth to be lightly ignored and set aside? The people are keen and farsighted. They recognize merit when they find it. They are not readily deceived. They have seen Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Ohio, and other States steadily gaining power and prestige in the councils of the Nation by persistently maintaining tried and experienced men in their places of public service and usefulness. They have seen Reed and Dingley, Frye and Boutelle, Edmunds and Chandler, Hoar and Lodge, Russell and Griggs, and Voorhees and a score of other men steadily held at the front by their constituents until they have acquired experience and discipline, and until the people come to give their States consideration and attention because such men are identified with those States. Shall New York neglect such examples for less than the gravest reasons?

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens will attest the blameless integrity and the great talents of the Governor. They believe in him. They know that he is of simple life, unostentatious, willing to work, self-made, self-reliant, and energetic. They like his frankness, his direct, plain, terse, epigrammatic manner of speech. They know that he is not rich in this world's goods, but they are sure that he is rich in saving common sense and in all those virtues that make the homes of the land good and the sons of the land strong in triumph and in adversity, and that he does not seek to evade any of his duties of citizenship. They know that his clear gaze can pierce and transfix shams and delusions. They have found him to be radically conservative and conservatively radical. They know that he holds to the faith of the fathers and does not follow strange gods; that he stands on the safe and ancient ways and does not wander into jungles and morasses of Populism, or Socialism, or the Bryanism that signifies both.

The Governor's Popularity.

"Make no mistake, my friends. The popular strength of this man is greater and more deeply seated than many of you seem to think. If he shall be nominated here that strength will agument with every hour to the election. With him there are no surprises, no ambuscades in store for the party. You all know the worst that can be said about him. You have seen all the enemies he has on the hills and in the open. They are not in the valleys and the woods, ready to spring forth in unknown numbers as soon as this convention shall adjourn. It is not my duty nor my purpose to institute comparisons between him and any other strong and capable Republican that may be placed in nomination here to-day. Between them you will decide, not I.

"Gov. Black's loyalty to his party, his confidence in its purposes of right, his conception of the great work it has wrought, and of the lofty mission still before it, are part of the very essence and fibre of his being. He has devoted years of toil, in season

hell out of them' is the fury of the fighting. It expressed the titanic rage of Washington at the treachery of Lee and turned the tide at Monmouth. It pierced like bullets the fears of the fleeing soldiers and sent them flying to the front and victory when Sheridan rode madly up the valley from Winchester.

"Col. Roosevelt is the typical citizen-soldier. The sanitary condition of our army in Cuba might not have been known for weeks through the regular channels of inspection and report to the various departments. Here the citizen in the Colonel overcame the official routine and reticence of the soldier. His graphic letter to the Government and the round robin he initiated brought suddenly and sharply to our attention the frightful dangers of disease and death, and resulted in our boys being brought immediately home. He may have been subject to court-martial for violating the articles of war, but the humane impulses of the people gave him gratitude and applause.

"It is seldom in political conflicts, when new and unexpected issues have to be met and decided, that a candidate can be found who personifies the popular and progressive side of those issues. Representative men move the masses to enthusiasm and are more easily understood than measures. Lincoln, with his immortal declaration, made at a time when to make it insured his defeat by Douglas for the United States Senate, that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free,' embodied the anti-slavery doctrine. Grant, with Appomattox and the parole of honor to the Confederate Army behind him, stood for the perpetuity of Union and liberty. McKinley, by his long and able advocacy of its principles, is the leading spirit for the protection of American industries.

"For this year, for this crisis, for the voters of the Empire State, for the young men of the country and the upward, onward, and outward trend of the United States, the candidate of candidates is the hero of Santiago, the idol of the Rough Riders—Col. Theodore Roosevelt."

Those portions of his speech relating to President McKinley were received with much applause, and there was a vigorous reception of the tribute to Gov. Black. When Mr. Depew told of the famous charge of the Rough Riders and the fame of Roosevelt the audience went almost crazy. Every man was on his feet and vociferously cheering. It made certain the nomination. When Mr. Depew had reached the point in his speech where he alluded to the non-effect of Mauser bullets two or three men rushed down the aisle bearing a big portrait of Col. Roosevelt in Rough Rider uniform. There was a three-minute interruption, and the picture was taken to the stage and set up.

Candidates' Nominations Seconded.

Mr. Depew finished at 5:25 amid applause that was almost a pandemonium. When it had subsided Judge Charles T. Saxton of Wayne took the platform and began the seconding of the nomination of Frank G. Black. He spoke of his splendid record as Governor of New York State and said: "He is a man from the sole of his foot to the top of his head, and there is not a man in this convention who does not believe him to be a courageous and brilliant man. He is entitled to this nomination also because he is a Republican of Republicans, and yet will never allow his party affiliations to stand on the same plane with his conscience and the people's law."

Assemblyman Wallace of Queens seconded the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as a "resident of Queens and a neighbor of mine."

Mr. Abraham Gruber of New York next got the platform, and, after saying a few words, those in the rear of the hall began to cheer so that he could not speak. Senator Raines rose to his feet and said: "Teddy Roosevelt never shot a Spaniard in the back. Mr. Gruber should be listened to."

Mr. Gruber talked on the broad ground that Governor Black by all precedent and political right was entitled to a renomination. He claimed that Gov. Black had been promised the nomination.

"Why," he said, "they have changed the saying, 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' into 'good and faithful servant, we'll do you well.' Now you're going to nominate Woodruff and not Black. Can you do it honestly? Of course you can't."

Mr. Gruber's speech was heartily applauded.

George N. Southwick of Albany seconded the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in a ringing speech. Senator Lexow took the platform at 6:15 o'clock to speak for Gov. Black, but the audience showed its dissatisfaction at delay by crying for the vote. He made a brief but forcible speech.

To the surprise of everybody, Elihu Root, who had not been substituted as a delegate in the convention, was called to the platform by the Chairman, and made a statement as to the eligibility of Mr. Roosevelt to hold office. He said:

"I have been requested by Mr. Roosevelt, in case his name should be presented as a candidate for Governor in this convention, to state to the representatives of the Republican Party of this State before they came to a vote, the results of the examination which I have given for the past two days to the charge which has been made in the public prints that Mr. Roosevelt has forfeited his citizenship in the State of New York. He deems it, Mr. President and gentlemen, to be due to you and to the Republican Party of the State. He wishes no one to vote for him with a doubt in his mind as to his eligibility for the great office of Governor of New York. He wishes no one to vote for him without making up his own mind, not resting on what another says as to his opinion. Will you bear with me while I give you the dry details necessary to make a statement?

"Theodore Roosevelt's early childhood found him living in Oyster Bay, County of Queens, in this State. There he cast his first vote in the year 1880, and there he has lived and had his home ever since, with a few interruptions which I shall state to you. In 1882 he was offered the nomination to the Assembly from the Twenty-first District in the City of New York, and for the purpose of holding that office he removed his legal residence from Oyster Bay to the City of New York. He served the State in the Assembly, and after his services there ended he resumed his original residence in Oyster Bay. There for ten years he had his home, voting and paying his taxes. In 1884 he acquired land in Oyster Bay, he built a house, and set up his family there, and that house he still owns, and in it he has lived ever since 1884. Its door has always been open, and it has been the only home he owned. There he lives to-day.

Removal to New York.

"In 1895 he was offered the appointment of Commissioner of Police in the City of New York, and he again removed his residence to New York for the purpose of holding that office. He held it and rendered public service in it until 1897, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and relinquished his office of Police Commissioner. The purpose for which he had moved his residence to New York having ended, he resumed his residence again at Oyster Bay. The lease of the house in New York expired on the 1st of October, 1897. He removed his family to Oyster Bay, and on the expiration of that lease he removed his personal effects from that hired house and took them with him to his home in Oyster Bay, and there resumed his original residence and domicile, with the fixed intent of making it his permanent home, abiding place, and domicile.

"While thus living in Oyster Bay he was Civil Service Commissioner of the United States, spending a large portion of his time at Washington. Nevertheless he regularly paid his taxes at Oyster Bay. After his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897, in October of that year, his family followed him to Washington, and there passed the Winter and the months of the early Spring in the residence that he had hired in that city for a term coexistent with the term of President McKinley's Administration.

"In January, 1898, the Tax Commissioners of New York assessed Mr. Roosevelt for taxation upon $50,000 of personal property. Mr. Roosevelt no longer resided in the City of New York. He no longer had his domicile there. He had removed his permanent residence and domicile to his old home in Oyster Bay, and in that home were his servants, his horses, dogs, and his cattle, with his family occupying it and passing to and fro between Oyster Bay and Washington. That was his home, and the City of New York was not, and, accordingly, when he was advised in January, 1898, that he had been assessed for taxes in the city, he wrote this letter, which I will read to you:

"'Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary, Navy Department, Washington, June 20, 1898.

"'Dear Emlen: Will I have to pay that personal tax if I am not a resident of New York? I now vote in Oyster Bay and pay my personal tax there. I do not see how they can collect it. If you think it right, will you forward the inclosed letter? Faithfully yours,

"'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"'W. Emlen Roosevelt, 52 Wall Street, New York City.'"

Advice of His Lawyer.

"In the face of that letter, if anything were needed to support the statements of Theodore Roosevelt that he had resumed his domicile in his original home, will any one dispute it? But his lawyer thought better. He considered that the true reason why Mr. Roosevelt should not be required to pay this unjustly assessed tax in the City of New York was not the fact of his domicile in Oyster Bay, but the fact of his actual residence as Assistant Secretary of the Navy at Washington. He accordingly prepared and sent to Mr. Roosevelt an affidavit stating the exact truth, that he had no longer a residence or a domicile in the city of New York, and that ever since he had been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy had been residing in the City of Washington.

"And now we are told that the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was residing in the City of Washington while Assistant Secretary of the Navy disqualifies him and makes him ineligible for Governor of the State of New York because the Constitution of New York provides that a person in order to be eligible for the office of Governor shall have resided in the State for five years next preceding his election. Is that so?

"Let me suspend my statement for a moment to state some rules of law which are applicable. You will see that the question of importance for you to consider is whether Mr. Roosevelt, in the affidavit telling about his residence in Washington, is talking about the same thing that the Constitution talks about in the portion to which I have just referred. It is a well-settled and familiar law in this State and throughout the whole Union that there are two kinds of residence, one permanent and legal, equivalent to domicile—the residence which makes citizenship, which establishes the relation between the man and the State—and the other kind of residence, the residence which consists in actual physical presence in a place other than a man's domicile. Our court of last resort has over and over again declared that a man may have two residences, one his domicile and the other his temporary or actual residence.

Domicile and Location.

"They have said that a man who had his domicile and the right to vote in Batavia was at the same time a resident of Buffalo. They have said that a man who resided for ten years in Dresden at the same time had a domicile in New York; they have said that Thomas C. Platt, who had been for many years actually residing in the City of New York, and who swore in his answer in the litigation on which the decision was based that he resided in the City of New York, was nevertheless at the same time domiciled in and a permanent resident of the County of Tioga.

"Now, which of those two residences was the Constitution talking about and which was Mr. Roosevelt talking about in his affidavit? There is no question about what the Constitution means. Our court of last resort has decided that the word 'residence' when it refers to eligibility to office, means domicile and have decided it in the very case to which I have just referred. That is the universal rule throughout the Union. Exactly the same words that we have in our Constitution have been construed in State after State, and every court in every State has said that the word residence means domicile, permanent legal residence, and has no reference to the question of where a man is actually living. That is what the Constitution means.

"What did Mr. Roosevelt mean in that affidavit? What was the residence to which he referred? He was residing in Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and there is nothing better settled than that the residence which has for its purpose the performance of duties in the public service is the other kind of residence—the temporary residence which does not affect the officer's domicile or legal residence. The actual existence of such a residence in Washington did not affect his legal residence in Oyster Bay.

"But Mr. Roosevelt was not content to rest upon the technical legal rights that he may have had to avoid the payment of taxes in the City of New York and perhaps not pay taxes in Oyster Bay because the Assessors had not put his name on the list, and, accordingly, immediately after the signing of his affidavit—on the very day after the affidavit was presented to the Tax Commissioners of New York—he wrote to his lawyer this letter:

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary, Navy Department, Washington, March 25, 1898.

Mr. John E. Roosevelt, 44-46 Wall Street, New York City:

Dear Jack: I do not want to lose my vote this Fall, and therefore I will just pay the penalty and pay those taxes in New York. Is it practicable to alter matters so as to have me taxed at Oyster Bay? Would this be practical or not? If not, I will pay in New York, anyway. I do not want to seem to sneak out of anything, nor do I wish to lose my vote two years in succession. Won't you, then, ask Douglass to go over my taxable property and see if I cannot get off for less than $50,000? That is an outrageous and absurd price to pay. I am very much obliged to you for what you have done. We are all on edge about the report here. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The third day afterward he wrote to his agent this letter, which I will read:

Dear Douglass: Will you send me on a check for $500 on the 1st of the month instead of putting it to Edith's account? It will save her drawing out the check to me. I have written John that I will just pay my taxes in New York City. I do not want to lose my residence in the State. This year I shall be horribly over my income anyway, and I will simply have to grin and bear it. Edith continues to gain. It is a great relief to have Ted under the best medical authorities at Anna's. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Douglass Robinson, Esq., 55 Liberty Street, New York.

Commissioned as from New York.

Mr. Root read a letter from the Adjutant General of the United States inclosing Mr. Roosevelt's commission as Lieutenant Colonel, to which Mr. Roosevelt replied as follows, under date of July 31, 1898:

"Sir: I herewith acknowledge the receipt of my commission as Colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry, which I accept with pleasure. I was born in New York on Oct. 22, 1858, and have resided in New York ever since.

"No man can be deprived of his citizenship, his domicile, his legal residence, against his will. No man can be deprived of it except by his own intention. Will any man doubt that Theodore Roosevelt tells the truth when he solemnly declares, as he does, that he never intended, never dreamed of, giving up his citizenship, his domicile, his residence in this State of his home? Will you believe against this evidence that it was his intention to abandon the State of his birth, the home of his father and his father's father; the State that had showered honors on his youth and had more honors in store for his manhood; the State where his fireside was, where he built the home to which he took his young wife, and where his children were born; the State of his nativity, of his ambition and his pride? That he intended to abandon that and take up his residence in the one place in the United States where residence gives no political rights and offers no future to ambition and to hopes—the District of Columbia?

"Mr. Roosevelt wishes me to say that he has no criticism to make against any Republican, and he thinks that Mr. Lauterbach, in coming to the State Committee with the affidavit that was discovered in Democratic hands, was doing his duty as a Republican, and Theodore Roosevelt thanks him for it. And I deem it a privilege to say that in this matter the action of the Governor of this State has been nothing but manly, straightforward, frank, and open, as it always has been since he has been Governor of the State.

"Mr. Roosevelt would not have your suffrages or that of the people of this State if there was any doubt of his eligibility to the office of Governor, but he would not be deprived of his citizenship against his will; he would not lose his birthright without fault; he would not retire from the contest because of charges which were not true. He would not give up his State, and I take it, gentlemen, that the people of the State of New York would not willingly surrender the priceless possession of his citizenship."

Edward Lauterbach next took the platform and said that on Thursday last he had become aware that Democrats were waiting to make public after nomination an alleged reason why Theodore Roosevelt could not hold office. He considered it his business to make the matter public for the sake of the party before the convention met. He had heard Mr. Root's explanation of the matter with pleasure, for it was cogent and convincing. Personally he had been for Gov. Black because he believed him to be a great Governor and entitled to the renomination. He believed the statement proved that Mr. Roosevelt was a citizen and should not again controvert it; "but at the same time," he said, "I hope he will not be nominated. I'm for Gov Black, who should be nominated. It is not fair to strip from the brow of the Governor of this State the laurel crown he has won to place it upon the head of a man who has won laurels in another field."

The Vote Recorded.

At 7:15 Secretary of State Palmer moved a roll call, and the motion was received with applause. When the calling began there was applause at every vote, but soon the anxiety to have the result announced prevailed, and the roll was called with rapidity. Before it got through the New York delegation it was evident that Mr. Roosevelt had a practical "walkover," and at 7:36 enough votes had been cast to nominate him.

At 7:41 the roll call was completed, and the vote was announced as follows:

Roosevelt, 753.
Black, 218.

Then the auditors and the delegates rose in a great mass and cheered. Finally Mr. Lauterbach arose, but Judge Cady, who preceded him, got the floor, and moved the unanimous nomination. While the question was pending, Senator Krum, who had supported Gov. Black, said: "On behalf of Gov. Black and his friends, I say that they will stand by Theodore Roosevelt as he stood by the country."

The nomination was made unanimous, and at 7:46 the convention stood in recess until 9 o'clock.

The Black vote, numbering 218, was cast as follows: Albany, 3; Broome, 1; Cayuga, 1; Chautauqua, 8; Clinton, 6; Columbia, 8; Dutchess, 10; Erie, 2; Franklin, 1; Herkimer, 1; Kings—First District, 2; Fifth District, 2; Sixth District, 5; Eighth District, 1; Ninth District, 3; Eleventh District, 7; Twelfth District, 6; Thirteenth District, 1; Fifteenth District, 3; Seventeenth District, 5; Monroe, 29; Montgomery, 5; New York—Twentieth District, 3; Twenty-first District, 8; Twenty-seventh District, 3; Twenty-ninth District, 3; Thirty-fifth District, 9; Oneida, 1; Onondaga, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 20; Rockland, 4; Saratoga, 7; Schenectady, 6; Schoharie, 5; Suffolk, 1; Ulster, 13; Warren, 2; Washington, 2; Wayne, 1; Westchester—Second District, 7; Third District, 4.

CONVENTION'S WORK FINISHED.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—The crush at the hotels was so great that at 9 o'clock, the time set for the convening of the last session of the convention, half the delegates had not been fed. They were late in getting back to the hall.

In the meantime the leaders had called together the champions of the various candidates for minor offices on the ticket and had persuaded them to make their nominating speeches very short, and in some instances not to make them at all, so as to shorten the session. It was 9:30 o'clock before Mr. Platt entered the hall and took his seat, and it was still later when the gavel fell—9:45 o'clock.

The Platform.

When order had been obtained from chaos the Chairman announced that the platform was ready, and Gen. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, amid applause, took the platform and read the resolutions. The reading was frequently interspersed with applause, and when Gen. Woodford finished, the resolutions were adopted unanimously. Following is the text of the platform adopted:

"The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with Spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity, and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet, with resolute faith, all the responsibilities which our victories impose.

"We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage, and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide him in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every State and every party fought and won under his command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war closed and peace assured, all our people give honor and praise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced that National will and upheld the National arms.

"We congratulate our army and navy upon the splendid victories of the war, and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship, and given new power and meaning to our flag.

"We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment, and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our Nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines, we assumed solemn duties and obligations in behalf of the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers.

Our Responsibilities as Victors.

"We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican Party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress, and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican Party will meet those issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

"We commend the annexation of Hawaii, in the interest of commerce, of National security, and of broad development.

"We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the Democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic Party of the Nation adheres to these policies of free silver and free trade, and denies the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violence. On the coming 8th of November we are to elect not only our State officers, but also Representatives in Congress and members of our State Legislature. That Legislature, in its turn, will elect a United States Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator from this State.

"Democratic leaders declare that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. But it is known that if the Democratic Party secures the State Legislature it will re-elect to the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his party there, and misrepresents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver, supported the nominees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidential election, gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, but their members of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington.

The Money Question Involved.

"We are ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign, and our people cannot escape its National consequences. The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard, and for such revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar, issued under the authority of the United States, shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and everywhere.

"The Republican Party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment, and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard, which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National Administration the prosperous future of the Nation is assured.

"In the interests of American labor and commerce, we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace, and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war.

Black Administration Indorsed.

"We commend the administration of Gov. Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has had since 1856.

"We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors; in completing through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol Building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters, in the throttling of all attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy, in meeting every demand required by the war, in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads, in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote, in passing a primary election law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all our people to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter period than any other Legislature since 1832.

"State taxation of the liquor traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been collected under this law, during its brief period of existence, more than $35,000,000, which has been applied to the reduction of State and local taxation, and has thus relieved the earnings and the savings of all the people of the State.

"New York is foremost of the States in the Union in caring for the interests of labor. Almost every law that has declared, upheld, and proved the rights of labor has been passed by the Republican Party. The Republican Legislatures of 1897 and 1898 were occupied largely with such legislation. Factory inspection has been extended. The prevailing rate of wages has been enforced upon all public works. Railroad corporations have been compelled to adopt a ten-hour law. The law securing the weekly payment of wages has been extended to include all joint stock associations, and its violation has been made a crime. The right to use labor labels has been secured to labor organizations. Elaborate provisions have been enacted for the security of employes in factories and stores and for their better treatment. The mechanics' lien law has been amended so as to prefer all labor for daily and weekly wages before all other claimants, without reference to the time when such laborers file their notices of lien. Subletting of contracts has been absolutely forbidden without the written consent of the responsible awarders. Qualified engineers are now alone permitted to run stationary engines in New York City. These are examples of what the Republican Party has done for labor in our State Legislature. As we have been the true and consistent friends of labor in the past, we pledge ourselves to be the true and consistent friends of labor in the future.

"The Republican Party of New York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Gov. Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law we will correct them. If there has been fraud we will detect and punish the wrongdoers.

"Proud of the imperial position of New York among the States of the Union, and conscious of all the responsibilities of the future in the State and Nation, we present our candidates to the vote of the people, asking their support, and calmly confident of their approving verdict in November."

Then Chairman announced that nominations were in order. William A. Prendergast of Kings, placing in nomination a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said:

"Two years ago, as the representative of a united delegation from Kings County, I had the honor of presenting to the Republican State Convention the name of a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. At that time, because of the fact that he was comparatively unknown beyond the limits of his own and neighboring counties, although enjoying the highest esteem and popularity among his friends and neighbors, it was necessary to dilate upon his qualities as a man, and to make such claims as to his ability to discharge official duties as we felt were justified by our intimate knowledge of him.

"To-day the Republicans of Kings County, with unbroken ranks, speaking through their delegates, ask for his renomination, but at this time there does not exist any necessity for an extended plea in his behalf. The exceptional ability, the splendid energy, the unchallenged excellence with which he has graced the office, added to his unrivaled popularity throughout the entire domain of the State, constitute in themselves an argument of unanswerable logic and matchless eloquence. I have, therefore, the honor of presenting to this convention the name of that able official, gallant political leader, uncompromising Republican, tried, true, and loyal friend, Timothy L. Woodruff."

A delegate named Waters got up and said he desired to name George E. Waring. He was jeered down. Mr. Woodruff's nomination was quickly made by acclamation amid great cheering.

In nominating John T. McDonough for the office of Secretary of State, Arthur L. Andrews of Albany assured the convention that, if he was elected, able, and efficient administration of the present incumbent of that office would be continued for the ensuing two years. Continuing, Mr. Andrews said, in part:

"Born in Ireland, with the native wit, quick perception, and persistent energy which characterize those who trace their origin to the Emerald Isle, he came to this country in early boyhood and quickly grew up to American ideas and institutions. As a citizen, he has been admired and honored by those with whom he has associated, and he has advanced in his chosen profession of the law with learning and ability.

"As a member of the responsible Committee on Prisons in the Constitutional Convention, he framed that provision of the Constitution which prohibited the competition of convict with honest labor, and was largely instrumental in securing its adoption. When Mr. McDonough took the office, it was a mere depository for newspaper clippings and magazine articles, but under his efficient administration it has become a bureau of valuable information respecting labor and its relations to social and political life."

Mr. McDonough's nomination was made by acclamation.

N. J. Norton of Erie named William J. Morgan of Buffalo for the office of Controller, and George Greene of Binghamton withdrew Addison B. Colvin's name and seconded Mr. Morgan's. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Sereno E. Payne named John B. Jaeckel of Cayuga for State Treasurer, and it was made by acclamation.

For Attorney General Congressman Sherman of Utica named John C. Davies of Oneida, and the present Attorney General, Mr. Hancock, seconded it. Senator Malby named John M. Kellogg for the office, and pleaded that St. Lawrence County, always favorable to the party, should have recognition. Bank Superintendent Kilburn seconded the nomination, as did also Senator Raines, who said that all the offices should not go along the line of the canal. On the ballot Mr. Davies received 741 votes and Mr. Kellogg 229, and Mr. Davies's nomination was made unanimous.

For State Engineer Senator Brown of Jefferson named Edward A. Bond of Jefferson, and he was nominated by acclamation.

The usual committees to notify candidates of the nominations were named. The committee to notify Col. Roosevelt consists of Thomas C. Platt, John R. Hazel, L. N. Littauer, James A. Roberts, C. M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Francis Hendricks, C. V. Collins, John T. Mott, Hubert Krums, and George Malby.

The following committee was appointed to be an advisory board for the State Committee: Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Edward Lauterbach, and Frank S. Witherbee.

The old eagle emblem was readopted for the party.

This resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Under the Constitution no State officers are to be elected by the people in 1899; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican State Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in any office.

The convention at 10:57 adjourned sine die.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—Following is the new Republican State Committee as far as completed:

First District—Richard Higbie, Babylon.
Second District—William C. Wallace.
Third District—Michael J. Dady, Brooklyn.
Fifth District—John G. Drubert, Brooklyn.
Seventh District—Hugh McRoberts, Tompkinsville.
Eighth District—Cornelius Van Cott, New York.
Ninth District—John Stiebling, New York.
Tenth District—Clarence W. Meade, New York.
Eleventh District—George Hilliard, New York.
Twelfth District—Charles A. Hess, New York.
Fourteenth District—John Reisenweiber, New York.
Fifteenth District—Frank Raymond, New York.
Sixteenth District—W. H. Ten Eyck, New York.
Seventeenth District—B. B. Odell.
Eighteenth District—G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston.
Nineteenth District—L. F. Payn, Chatham.
Twentieth District—William Barnes, Jr., Albany.
Twenty-first District—J. Leroy Jacobs, Cairo.
Twenty-second District—W. W. Worden, Saratoga.
Twenty-third District—T. J. Eldridge, North Creek.
Twenty-fourth District—J. T. Mott, Oswego.
Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Wheeler, Utica.
Twenty-sixth District—George W. Dunn, Binghamton.
Twenty-seventh District—Francis Hendricks, Syracuse.
Twenty-eighth District—B. H. Davis, Palmyra.
Twenty-ninth District—J. F. Parkhurst, Bath.
Thirteenth District—Irving L'Hommedieu, Orleans.
Thirty-first District—G. W. Aldridge, Rochester.
Thirty-second District—J. R. Hazel, Buffalo.
Thirty-third District—J. A. Roberts, Buffalo.
Thirty-fourth District—W. J. Glenn, Cuba.

There are contests in the Thirteenth District.

John S. Kenyon, who has been Secretary of the State Committee for many years, and who is now Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, resigned his position with the State Committee, and Ruben L. Fox, who has been Chief Clerk of the committee for a long period, was promoted to the Secretaryship.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was re-elected Chairman of the committee.

The following committees were appointed by the State Committee:

Executive Committee—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman; Reuben L. Fox, Secretary.

Advisory Committee—Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Frank Hiscock, Frank S. Witherbee, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., George W. Aldridge, George W. Dunn, John F. Parkhurst, John R. Hazel, Cornelius Van Cott, Barnet H. Davis, W. W. Worden, John T. Mott, Clarence W. Meade, John Reisenweber, M. J. Dady, John G. Deubert, and W. J. Glenn.

THE CANDIDATES' CAREERS.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention at Saratoga yesterday, comes of an old Dutch family, and one honored in New York for generations. His blood is Dutch, French, Irish, and Scotch. He was born in this city in 1858, and was the son of Theodore Roosevelt. He went to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1880. His pertinacity was noticeable even in college, and the fondness for boxing, which he developed there, was characteristic.

After leaving college, he made a trip to Europe, where he climbed the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn. He was elected to the Assembly as a Republican in 1881, having previously studied law, and he served three consecutive terms. In the session of 1883 he did much to further the passage of the State civil service reform law, and the act to regulate primary elections. He made a record for himself as an energetic, able, and honest legislator.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket, and was defeated. Later he was appointed a United States Civil Service Commissioner.

When Mayor Strong was elected in 1894 Mr. Roosevelt was appointed Police Commissioner, and his career in that office will not soon be forgotten. He saw to it that laws were enforced, however unpopular they might be, believing that that was the way to get rid of a bad law, and knowing that the system in vogue fostered blackmail. He used every possible means to take politics out of the conduct of the department.

In 1897 he resigned to take the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where his characteristic activity was again in evidence. He left this position to become Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders and engage in the campaign which has put him prominently forward as a Gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt was twice married, the second time in 1886. He has six children. Since his advent in politics he has always been a Republican.

John P. Jaeckel.

John P. Jaeckel, nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican Convention, was born of German parents at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 22, 1865. He removed to Auburn, N. Y., at an early age, and has since been a resident of that city. He was educated in the public schools, and has been employed variously in positions of trust. Mr. Jaeckel served one term as money-order clerk at the Auburn Post Office. He afterward entered the employ of Douglas Beardsley, wholesale and retail coal dealer, as confidential clerk and bookkeeper.

He continued in this position for ten years, until selected by the Republican Party in 1894 as its nominee for City Treasurer, to oppose the veteran City Treasurer, Charles J. Stupp, a Democrat, who had theretofore been invincible, having defeated five Republican nominees in succession, covering a period of ten years. Mr. Jaeckel defeated his opponent by a majority of 950, after one of the most remarkable political contests in the history of the city. He was unanimously renominated by his party two years later and re-elected by a majority of 1,550.

Timothy L. Woodruff.

Timothy L. Woodruff was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1858. His father was the late John Woodruff, Congressman from New Haven from 1855 to 1865. Mr. Woodruff was graduated from Yale in 1879. He is an enthusiastic wheelman, and popular with cyclists. In January, 1896, Mayor Wurster appointed him Park Commissioner in Brooklyn, and his record there was one of efficiency.

In the Fall of 1896 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican Party, with which he has always been connected, and was elected. He is a prominent clubman of Brooklyn, and connected with various commercial enterprises and trust companies. His predilection for fancy waistcoats is one of his distinguishing features.

William J. Morgan.

William J. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Controller, was born in Canada fifty-two years ago, and has lived in Buffalo since he was ten years old. While he was preparing for college the civil war began, and he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry as a private. He was wounded four times in the attack on Port Hudson, and was promoted to a Captaincy before the close of the war.

When his regiment was mustered out Capt. Morgan engaged in the customs service, and had many desperate fights with smugglers on the Canadian border. In 1869 he joined the staff of The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and was connected with it for twenty years. In 1880 Gov. Cornell appointed Mr. Morgan Canal Appraiser and he served as Chairman of the board. In 1889 he was made Collector of Customs for the District of Buffalo Creek, and held the position for four years.

In 1894 Mr. Morgan was appointed Deputy State Controller by Controller Roberts, and he still holds this position. Mr. Morgan is a prominent Mason and club man.

John T. McDonough.

John T. McDonough, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, was born in Ireland fifty-three years ago, and came to this country with his parents when he was seven years old, making his home at Dunkirk. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and studied law in the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and promptly began practice.

Shortly afterward he removed to Albany, but returned to Dunkirk, and then went to Buffalo, where he practiced law for several years. He had also practiced in New York City. In 1881 Mr. McDonough located permanently in Albany.

Mr. McDonough has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has held several offices of responsibility. He was Police Justice in Dunkirk and Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County. In 1884 he was a candidate for Recorder in the City of Albany.

In 1891 he was honored with the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, but was defeated by Justice D. Cady Herrick. H was delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and while in that body took an active part in framing the present prison labor law. In April, 1896, he was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

John C. Davies.

John C. Davies, whom the Republican Convention nominated for Attorney General, is a resident of Camden, Oneida County, and a member of the law firm of Davies & Johnson. He is about forty years of age, and during the term of Attorney General Hancock he served as one of the deputies in his office. He was one of the most ardent supporters of Attorney General Hancock, and did, perhaps, more to secure his nomination than any other one person. While always a Republican, Mr. Davies has associated himself but little with the organization work of his party. He is a popular, well-liked young man, and a lawyer of recognized ability.

ROOSEVELT GETS THE NEWS.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 27.—Dressed in an immaculate suit of white yachting flannels, reading, and writing of strolling about the well-kept lawn of his Summer residence at Cove Neck, Col. Theodore Roosevelt spent an unusually quiet day with his family to-day.

Cove Neck is fully three miles from the village telegraph station at Oyster Bay, and he was in utter ignorance of what was going on at Saratoga until to-night. If deep down in his inmost heart he cared to know how the battle raged, he certainly did not show it to the reporters who swooped down upon him in his retreat during the afternoon. The only communications received by him from the outside world were a few telegraphic messages from enthusiastic friends expressing their conviction that he would be our next Governor.

The first news of his nomination was received at 8:45 o'clock in one of a series of three telegrams from Gen. Charles H. T. Collis at Albany. The three telegrams led gradually up to the final news of triumph. The first of these telegrams read as follows:

"Reading by Root of the tax correspondence produced profound sensation, and wild enthusiasm."

The second read:

Telegrams of Congratulation.

"Lauterbach follows Root and most gracefully takes it all back."

The third message was:

"I congratulate you on your nomination."

The vote of the convention was made known to Col. Roosevelt at 10 o'clock by the reporters, who called to congratulate him. The Colonel was visibly elated over the tidings. In the parlor of his residence were Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Merritt, the latter a cousin of Col. Roosevelt, together with Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt. The family gathered in an enthusiastic group inspecting the telegrams of congratulations, which presently began to arrive in batches.

Some of the telegrams received were as follows:

Telegrams of Congratulation.

"Saratoga, Sept. 27.—Accept my sincere congratulations upon your nomination for Governor. May your march to the capital be as triumphant as your victorious climb up San Juan Hill.

"TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF."

"New York, Sept. 27.—My congratulations on your nomination. You are the people's choice, and they will elect you.

"I. BAYARD BACKUS."

"Saratoga, Sept. 27.—You are nominated for Governor. Our hearts are with you. Congratulations.

"ISAAC L. HUNT, WM. O. O'NEILL."

"I value that message highest of all," commented Col. Roosevelt, after reading the last telegram. "I always looked upon Hunt and O'Neill as my right and left bowers in the Legislature."

The telegrams from Gen. Collis referring to the tax correspondence caused the Colonel to assume an expression of grim triumph. "I have this to say on that subject," he said, "and you may head it 'A Word to My Enemies.' When they find what they deem a mistake or error of judgment on my part, let them go ahead, but when it comes to a question of my probity or honor, they may just as well make up their minds at the outset that they need to make extremely sure of the facts before they say anything, for I shall never wish more than to have all the facts known."

Col.

The Wanamaker Store

Studies in Black

JUDGING by the demand across our counters,—and that's a safe way of judging,—*black* in dress fabrics is to emphasize this season its popularity of last Fall. Justly so. It has immense advantage of atmost universal "becomingness," almost universal suitability, great serviceability, and, as exemplified in this great collection, undoubted novelty and beauty.

The time has long since passed when the use of black had a sombre significance. The perfect taste, the quiet richness, and the tremendous effectiveness of the black fabrics of recent days are well known to most women.

All this is to preface a mention of the entirely unrivalled collection of exclusive and desirable fabrics in black that we are showing. There is but one other such collection on this side of the Atlantic,—that is in our Philadelphia store. Nine-tenths of these patterns are imported, and it is when denied the advantage of color that the perennial freshness and dashing originality of the French designer is best demonstrated. Novelty, novelty, novelty,—a new effect and a new beauty with every piece you examine. We show more than eight hundred patterns in black.

Prices run from $1 to $5 a yard, with $2 as a fair average.

Women's Coats and Capes No such gathering of new ideas has ever been accomplished before. There are almost exactly *five thousand* distinct styles on view. Surely your particular fancy must be among them.

Our position in Coat and Suit retailing is perfectly recognized and admitted. Designers and makers show us their best only, and show it to us *first*. It is easy to maintain even such a standard of excellence as ours, under such conditions.

Prices? We cannot quote them here except in such an unsatisfactory way as this:

Coats, $5 to $150.
Capes, $7 to $125.

You must come in to learn the full truth. Rely upon getting the very best that the style-market holds at the fairest prices that can be charged for them,—generally lower than those asked for inferior goods.

Second floor, Broadway.

Hats for Walking or Wheeling The English set the styles in these, as surely as the Parisians do in other hats. The English have better opportunities for developing becoming head-wear for semi-athletic uses.

Here are *all* the styles,—English, American and French. Hundreds and hundreds of models,—the largest showing you have ever seen. There are colors here to match any gown, shapes enough to suit any taste, prices enough to satisfy any purse.

Felt Alpine hats, at 85c.; some trimmed with quills, at $1.25.

Felt Walking hats, trimmed with ribbon, at $1.75; some with ribbons and quills, at $1.50, $2, $2.25 and $2.50; some trimmed with fancy scarfs, at $2.25 to $5.

An extraordinarily popular hat for bicycle use is the "Rough Rider," or "Cairo block." We have it, of course, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bed Spreads and Silk Blankets Former successful dealing in these justified us in placing large orders—transactions pleasing to the millmen and consumer alike. They brought desirable business to the former—they bring low prices to the latter. Here are lots that are to go quickly. They are urged to depart by still further price-cutting.

BED SPREADS

At $1—White crochet; Marseilles pattern; hemmed; full size.

At $1.25—Extra heavy crochet; Marseilles pattern; hemmed.

At $1.85—Handsome satin finish; attractive and serviceable.

At $2.50—Genuine Marseilles; in a variety of desirable patterns.

SILK BLANKETS

Or couch covers as they are sometimes called. Of Italian silk,—better, handsomer, than ever; in gay colors,—stripes and Jacquard patterns. $2.50, $4, $5 and $7 each.

Third floor.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats New ones, good ones, novel ones, "different" ones. Typical in all respects of the newness and originality, the attractiveness and goodness of Wanamaker things in general. Fairly priced, too.

At $5—In black or colors; corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle.

At $6.75—In black or colors; the newest shades; deep ruffle with two small ruffles.

At $7.75—In black and in all the new colorings; deep ruffle with three small ruffles; velvet bound.

At $8—In black and various colors; corded umbrella ruffle, also dust ruffle.

At $10—In most attractive patterns; umbrella ruffles and two large gathered ruffles; also dust ruffle.

Many other kinds up to $18.50. Also a splendid assortment of imported petticoats, moderately priced.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery for Men, Women and Children One offering for each, and all three unusually attractive. These are all of cotton, of excellent quality, and the prices are considerably lower than ordinarily.

At 15c.—Men's unbleached half-hose; good weight; high spliced heels; elastic tops; were 25c.

At 25c.—Women's stockings, black, with unbleached soles; also with unbleached feet; double soles and high spliced heels.

3 pairs for 50c.—Children's stockings, fast black; narrow ribbed; double knees; spliced heels and toes; very good value.

Broadway.

Boys' Sailor Suits A carefully selected stock of stylish sailor suits. We know no equal to it in New York. Cheviots, worsteds, serges, flannels, all well made up in the newest styles, and at most satisfactory prices, beginning at $3 and running up to $10. Ages 3 to 12 years.

Military capes, too, in effective styles, at $5.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's $3 Shoes for $2 Simple fact, and delightfully true, but there are only a few more than 800 pairs. We wish there were three times that many, and so will you if you come too late.

Laced or buttoned,—black. Styles and leathers suited to just-now wearing. Toe shapes to suit everybody. By every normal standard, a $3 shoe. Price

$2 a Pair

as long as they last.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Bargains in Irish Point Curtains In announcing the opening in the Upholstery Store yesterday, we told you that the stock was filled with novelties and bargains. There were too many to detail then, there are too many now. But here is an example, and it refers to a few choice patterns in Irish Point Lace Curtains.

One pattern at $4.75 One pattern at $5.25
One pattern at $6.25 One pattern at $7.50

These are *very* good bargains, and none too many of them.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CLEARING OUT OF CAMP WIKOFF

Ninth Cavalry Starts for Arizona—First Cavalry to Break Camp To-day—Signalmen Ready to Go.

CAMP WIKOFF, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Ninth Cavalry, colored, mustering 979 men, the most complete regiment to leave camp, went away this morning on trains bound for Arizona. The troopers were cheered by the other regiments as they swung out of camp. They took everything with them except their horses.

The First Cavalry will break camp in the morning.

The last of the signalmen spent to-day packing up in readiness to get away, and to-night they could move with all their belongings within two hours. Every other command in the camp is in the same condition of readiness. Time enough to strike the camp and get on the march is all any of them require, and the order to move is expected by each at any moment.

The men who came on the City of Mexico have left, with the exception of fifteen. Those fit for furloughs received them this morning, and others who could be removed to city hospitals. Those who remain are out of detention, but too sick to be moved. They will be transferred to city hospitals as soon as their condition warrants, or they will be sent home if they recover sufficiently. Four of them will probably never leave the hospital, except to be taken to the cemetery.

It rained last night and the wind was high, making things uncomfortable. The same conditions prevailed the greater part of to-day, but to-night the stars are shining and the weather is pleasant.

The deaths bulletined to-day were William Morey, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry; John Norton, Company H, Eighth Infantry; Rice Alvord, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry, all of whom died from typhoid, and Leon Lewis, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry, who succumbed to diphtheria.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Last Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will run the last of its personally conducted excursions to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad on Sunday next. A special train leaves the station, foot of Liberty Street, at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, at 8:25. The returning train reaches the city about 9 P. M. Fare, $1 for adults, 75 cents for children.

Old Colony Railroad.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Old Colony Railroad Company the old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, as follows: Charles F. Choate of Southborough, Thomas J. Borden and John S. Brayton of Fall River, Charles P. Clarke of New Haven, Conn.; Thomas Dunn of Newport, R. I.; George A. Gardner of Boston, Charles L. Lovering of Taunton, Joshua M. Sears of Boston, and Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster.

Western Roads Cut Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—A ten-cent grain rate from Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago will be in effect on all of the Western roads in a few days. The Santa Fé's cut, announced Saturday, will be met by all of its competitors. Most of the notices to this effect were published to-day. Others will follow to-morrow. "Chicago can get no grain traffic even at 10 cents," said the Freight Traffic Manager of a leading Western line to-day. "We shall make the rate, but it will do us no good."

Illinois Central Extension.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—The Illinois Central Railway to-day obtained a charter for a branch line of its road running from Aberdeen, Miss., to this city. The design is to extend the company's line to the Alabama coal fields. It is said construction work will be begun in November.

LOW REPLIES TO CUTTING

Columbia's President Tells Why an Independent Ticket Is Dangerous.

NO USE IN THWARTING PLATT

He Is Supporting Roosevelt, and the Colonel Is Sure to be a Good Republican in Office—Remedy Against Bossism.

Seth Low, answering R. Fulton Cutting's letter, yesterday gave his reasons why the Citizens' Union should not nominate an independent State ticket and why such a movement would endanger the success of a sound-money United States Senator and Republican Congressmen from this State. The letter is as follows:

"I cheerfully reply to your letter of Sept. 22. First of all, let me say, for the sake of my correspondence, that my letter already published was not given to the press by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. I sent a copy of it to a friend as a matter that might be of interest to him, and through him I assume it reached the papers. While it was not written for the public eye, and I did not expect it to be published, I willingly accept full responsibility both for the letter and for its publication.

"The thesis which you ask me to sustain, briefly stated, is that an independent State ticket at the present time is unreasonable, unprofitable, and likely to be dangerous in its effect upon the election of Col. Roosevelt as Governor, a sound-money Senator to the United States Senate, and of sound-money Representatives to Congress. You add that the nomination of Col. Roosevelt 'by the independent committee is of very great importance to the local campaign of the union.' You will allow me to remark in passing that I do not see how the action of any body of people in reference to State matters can be of interest in this sense to an organization like the Citizens' Union, whose cornerstone is that State and National politics have nothing to do with city affairs. But to return to my proposition.

Independent Ticket Unreasonable.

"I think an independent State ticket at the present time is unreasonable because I can perceive no cause of general importance to be advanced by it, while there is the very definite danger that it will put to hazard public interest of very great consequence.

"I think the movement unprofitable, also, because I can conceive of no good results to come from it. Already it has put the City Club and the Citizens' Union on the defensive. To many it seems an absolute breach of good faith that the Citizens' Union should allow its emblem to be used in a State campaign. But, waiving this, when you consider that, under the primary law passed last Spring, the moment that the Citizens' Union obtains a State emblem it becomes a political party and thereby acquires a status under the law which will make it impossible for any one who values his relations to the Republican or the Democratic Party to affiliate with the Union without losing his connection with the political party with which he belongs.

"This independent State movement, therefore, if it were to succeed in securing as its emblem on its vote for Governor the emblem of the Citizens' Union, would destroy the Citizens' Union or at least, would make it impossible for the Citizens' Union hereafter to use the same emblem.

"Nothing, I think any public benefit is to be looked for in the nature of a protest against 'bossism' by defeating State officers and here and there a candidate for the Legislature favorable to Mr. Platt, only to elect instead candidates equally subservient to Mr. Croker.

"The political boss is the product of a system, and the system remains unshaken even when one boss is defeated for the benefit of another. The power of the boss does not spring from the control of the Legislature, but his control of the Legislature comes from his power to control nominations. That is the place in which to strike in order to destroy the system. If the independents will join the political party with which they are most in sympathy, and, under the new ballot law, strive to control the party nomination, they will, in my judgment, be in a position to deal much heavier blows against the boss system than they possibly can do by embarking upon political movements that never can hope for anything but negative success.

"When political chicanery controlled the primaries this was not so, but under the new primary law there is no reason why the primary election should not register the wishes of the majority as accurately as the general election in November. I think, it, moreover, a singularly unfortunate moment for the independents to attack Mr. Platt when he is proposing that the Republican Party shall nominate for Governor the very man who was the choice of the independents for the same office.

"Col. Roosevelt does not change his character by accepting the Republican nomination or by declining the independent nomination. He was sure to be a Republican in office if elected upon both nominations, and he is equally sure to be honest, independent, and courageous as Governor if elected upon the Republican nomination only.

Dangerous to Sound-Money Cause.

"I think the independent movement is dangerous to the sound-money cause because, assuming that the independents nominate only sound-money men as you propose, it will tend to divide the sound-money vote. No man who looks in the face the political conditions of to-day has a right to expect anything but financial uncertainty and possible disaster as the result of Democratic success at this election in controlling the Legislature or the next House of Representatives.

"The National Democratic policy as formulated at Chicago has never been changed, and unless the Democrats of New York openly challenge it as the Democrats of Connecticut have done the gold Democrats and the independents of New York have, in my judgment, only one course to pursue, if they wish to see the successful consummation of their campaign so gallantly waged two years ago against free silver and an unscientific monetary system, and that is to insure by every means in their power the election of the Republican candidates for the Legislature and for Congress.

"Senator Murphy has uniformly voted against sound currency legislation, and there is no reason to doubt at this writing that his successor will do the same if he be chosen by a Democratic Legislature."

LETTER CRITICISED BY MR. CUTTING

His Request for an Explanation Not Fully Complied With, He Says.

Mr. Cutting, after reading Mr. Low's letter, made the following statement:

"I may be very obtuse, but I fail to discover in Mr. Low's letter any reference to the first proposition from his letter of the 22d, which read, 'that the proposed action of the Independents in this State is the only thing that can cause the defeat of Col. Roosevelt.' I trust the public is more acute than I.

"Mr. Low's second proposition that I asked him to explain was 'that the proposed action of the Independents would cause the possible loss of a sound money Senator from New York, as well as sound money Representatives in Congress.' I cannot but think that Mr. Low has not seen the declaration of the Independent Committee on the sound money issue, which has been published in all newspapers, and which is as follows:

"'The Independent Committee has no intention of nominating any but gold men as candidates for the Assembly and Senate and for Congress, and further, in all districts except those which are at present controlled by the Independents, in which the Democrats nominate silver men, the Independent Committee will agree with the Republicans upon candidates, exacting only as the qualification of candidacy recognized honesty and good character.'

"The other issues presented by Mr. Low are only distantly related to my request for explanation. I have given them all due consideration, and regret that I have been compelled to arrive at radically different conclusions in almost every particular."

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETS.

Candidates for Governor Discussed, but No Decision Reached.

The Citizens' Union committee having in charge the nomination of a candidate for Governor to take the place of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, met at headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, but after a three hours' session had no announcement to make regarding Mr. Roosevelt's successor. The committee, comprising Paul Fuller, A. S. Haight, John De Witt Warner, V. Everett Macy, Isaac H. Klein, Edward D. Page, and John Jay Chapman, form a sub-committee on nomination empowered to act by the State Committee, which met at Albany on Monday. R. Fulton Cutting attended the meeting by invitation.

The session was executive, and after adjournment Mr. Klein announced that the committee had adopted the plan of organization formulated by the Campaign Committee, and that it had decided to go right ahead with the petitions and complete them. Respecting the nomination for Governor, Mr. Klein said:

"We have decided to await Col. Roosevelt's official declination before substituting a new name and filing our nominations."

When asked if any one had been decided upon, Mr. Klein replied that several candidates had been talked of, but would not say a choice had been made. "We have discussed several names," he added, "but I am not at liberty to say a word on that subject."

Several well-known men have been discussed for the place, among them Theodore Bacon, a lawyer of Rochester; Oren E. Wilson of Albany, Thomas E. Kinney, Utica's reform Mayor; Edward M. Shepard, John De Witt Warner, Charles S. Fairchild, and Col. George E. Waring, Jr. It was said, however, that Mr. Bacon's name has been most favorably mentioned.

The committee, it was announced, will hold a meeting probably the latter part of the week, and may then announce a choice. It is thought, however, that the announcement will be deferred until some time between the date of the next meeting and Oct. 14, the last day on which nominations and petitions can be filed.

The resolutions passed by the Citizens' Union organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District at the Independent Club on Monday night, and sent to Mr. Cutting, brought forth a vigorous reply from Mr. Klein yesterday. The resolutions complained that the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union "has recently, in violation of its cardinal doctrines, (non-partisanship in municipal affairs and non-interference in State and National politics,) and without the consent of and without consultation with the organization or voters in the various Assembly districts, nominated or indorsed a State ticket, and is about to use the name and emblem at the head of the State ticket."

The resolutions proceed to express the district organization's disapproval of the act, as being beyond the committee's power, and demand that its action be rescinded and that it cease to use the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union. The organization further resolved to refuse its support to the central body on a State ticket.

Mr. Klein's reply to the resolutions was that the persons protesting have no standing in the organization, as at present constituted, which fact, he added, they could ascertain if they would only take the trouble. The Twenty-first District Committee comprises M. D. Rothschild, Dr. Henry L. Taylor, W. U. Sage, Eugene Freyer, and Walker Otis.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Waiting on Senator Smith to Name a Man for Governor—Mr. Crane's Boom Grows.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The eve of the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor finds everything at sixes and sevens. Few delegates have arrived, and there seems to be no well defined choice as to a candidate.

It is the general impression that Senator Smith can, if he will, dictate the nomination. Senator Smith made a call to-night on ex-Supreme Court Clerk Benjamin F. Lee, who lives in this city, and the inference is drawn that Senator Smith favors the nomination of Mr. Lee. The Senator said afterward that Mr. Lee was not a candidate.

When asked if Mr. Lee would accept the nomination if tendered to him, the Senator replied that he would be a poor Democrat who would not accept such a nomination.

Prosecutor Crane of Essex County and Gen. Donnelly of Mercer appear to have the strongest independent following.

The ultra silver men threaten trouble in the convention if the Chicago platform is not indorsed and a candidate nominated who is openly for Bryan. They say they will hold a separate convention and nominate a third candidate if their wishes are not respected.

The State Committee went into session at 9:30 o'clock, and was still in session at midnight, discussing the platform. The silver men were also in session drafting a platform, and have asked for a conference.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—A caucus of the Democratic delegates to the State Convention was held at the Jeffersonian Club to-night, and it was resolved to cast the entire Essex vote for Elvin W. Crane for Governor.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Bergen County delegates to the Democratic State Convention go uninstructed, but a canvass of the delegates shows that a majority will vote for Crane of Essex on the first ballot at least.

The Hudson County delegates to the Democratic Convention met in caucus at Fisher's Hall, Jersey City, last night, and decided to vote as a unit. A committee of fifteen was appointed to consult with delegates from other counties at Trenton with a view to ascertaining who is the strongest candidate. It was decided to give Senator William D. Daly a complimentary vote.

New Jersey Democrats' Negro Allies.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—A meeting was held in Taylor's Opera House this afternoon by two dozen colored men, some of them Democrats and others dissatisfied Republicans, representing seventeen counties. Resolutions were passed condemning the Republican Party for not having given to colored men their share of the honors of victory, and specifically charging Acting Governor Voorhees with unfriendliness. The resolutions pledge support to the nominee, for Governor, of to-morrow's Democratic Convention.

DIED GOING TO THE CONVENTION.

Owen W. Flanagan Drops Dead in in Washroom of Hotel.

Owen W. Flanagan, fifty years old, who was formerly Chief Clerk in the Coroner's office, Borough of the Bronx, and who lived at 848 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was found dead from apoplexy yesterday morning in the washroom of Beekman's Hotel, at 228 Willis Avenue. Flanagan was going to the Syracuse Convention yesterday, and went to the hotel early to get his breakfast. He remained so long in the washroom that a friend went to look for him and found him lying on the floor dead.

Mr. Flanagan's education was in a New York public school. He studied law in Recorder Hackett's office, remaining there till the death of the Recorder. He then became Assistant Chief Clerk of the Excise Board, and afterward Chief Clerk of the Coroner's office in The Bronx.

Thought Sick Soldier Was Drunk.

Private James Cawley of Company F, Eighth Infantry, who came in from Far Rockaway on Monday and went to St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn, is dying. He arrived on a Long Island train, and alighted at the Flatbush Avenue station. He had not gone more than two blocks when he met a policeman, who accused him of being intoxicated, he staggered so from weakness. The policeman was going to arrest him, after having detained him for fifteen minutes, but a citizen interfered and had the soldier taken to the hospital. When he reached there his temperature was 105 and his clothes were wet from sweat. The physicians say it is a wonder that he ever reached the institution alive.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.

The affidavit made by Col. Roosevelt last August to the Assessors of Oyster Bay in relation to the reduction of his taxes in that town, and which purports to establish Mr. Roosevelt's residence in Washington despite other proof offered by him to the contrary, was made public yesterday afternoon by President Feitner of the Tax Board. This is the affidavit which Town Clerk Long of Oyster Bay discovered in his desk on Monday and gave to Mr. Feitner. The latter intended to make the document public on Monday night, but held off until he had seen Corporation Counsel Whalen, who yesterday, it was reported, saw no reason why Tammany should not at this critical period avail itself of all the hot ammunition to fire into the Republican ranks it could find.

The Affidavit.

Mr. Roosevelt's application to the Assessors was as follows:

To the Assessors of the Town of Oyster Bay:
I hereby apply to you on behalf of myself to reduce the valuation of my real estate or to reduce the valuation of my personal estate as set down in the assessment roll for the present year
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Dated Aug. 24, 1897.

EXAMINATION BY THE ASSESSORS.

Q.—What is your name and residence?
A.—Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C., (in New York, at 689 Madison Avenue.)
Q.—What reduction do you ask in the valuation of said real estate?
A.—$48,000.
Q.—On what grounds do you ask it?
A.—That it is appraised too high.
Q.—When did you acquire it?
A.—About fifteen years ago.
Q.—How, (by purchase, inheritance, &c.?)
A.—Purchase.
Q.—If by purchase, when did you buy it?
A.—About fifteen years ago.
Q.—What did you pay for it?
A.—About $15,000.
Q.—What improvements have been made upon it, and at what outlay?
A.—House and stable, about $20,000.
(Add any further questions the Assessors may see fit to ask:)
Q.—On what grounds do you ask for a reduction of the assessment on said personal property?
A.—That I reside and vote in New York City.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Applicant.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.:
I, Theodore Roosevelt, do solemnly swear that the answers to questions put to me by the Assessors of the Town of Oyster Bay, N. Y., touching the value of my real estate and the amount and value of my personal property liable to assessment by them, are true. And that the amount of debts owing by me and to be deducted from the amount of my personal assessment is —— dollars, and that there is not included in such amount any debt contracted for or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property or securities owned by me or held for my benefit, nor for or on account of any indirect liability as surety, guarantor, indorser, or otherwise, nor for the purpose of evading taxation.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1897. EDWIN P. HANNA,
[Notary's Seal.] Notary Public.

The affidavit contained many other questions, none of which Col. Roosevelt answered. The questions included the nature of his personal estate, his investments, how much on deposit in savings banks, investments in other States, how much of personal estate was invested in United States bonds and other non-taxable property, the amount of personal indebtedness, and, if so, on what account, and the net value of personal estate after deducting total indebtedness and exempt property. The question, "Is any portion of it (indebtedness) for or on account of any debt or liability contracted or incurred for the purpose of evading taxation?" also remained unanswered.

Statement by Mr. Feitner.

In connection with the application and affidavit, Mr. Feitner made the following statement:

"In 1895 Mr. Roosevelt was appointed Police Commissioner of the City of New York, and resided and voted in the City of New York during the years 1895 and 1896. On April 6, 1897, he resigned the Police Commissionership, and on April 19 of the same year was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"On Aug. 24, 1897, he swore off his personal assessment at Oyster Bay, on the ground of non-residence, upon an Assessor's examination blank, filled out in what appears to be his own handwriting, as follows:

"Q.—What is your name and residence?
A. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C. (In New York, at 689 Madison Avenue.)
"Q.—On what grounds do you ask for a reduction of the assessment on said personal property? A. That I reside and vote in New York City.'

"On March 21, 1898, he made an affidavit, filed with the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, in which he swears that he moved out of his sister's house in New York City on the 1st of May, 1897, but that he could have remained there until Oct. 1, 1897, if he so desired; that he had no residence in New York City, and did not vote and could not vote there at the last election; that in June, 1897, he rented the house 1,810 N Street, Washington, D. C., and that in October, 1897, his family went to Washington from Oyster Bay, and since that time he has been a resident of Washington.

"It is intimated that there are letters, written by him to his attorney, John E. Roosevelt, New York City, which qualify the affidavit of March 21, 1898, and that in these letters he claims to have regained a residence in Oyster Bay in October, 1897. In the certiorari proceedings against the Tax Commissioners of New York City the attorney, John E. Roosevelt, verified the petition, and in the affidavit required by the Code in such cases, dated July 14, 1898, he swears that,

"'The grounds of deponent's belief as to all matters not therein stated upon his knowledge are the statements and letters from the petitioner to him.'

"Nowhere, in the petition or affidavit, is there any other claim than that based upon his residence in Washington, D. C."

Mr. Feitner said yesterday that what he called the "Roosevelt matter" was not over with and would yet come up in court and he validity of his residence attacked if he is nominated. Mr. Feitner then went on to speak vaguely of a "witness" who would at the proper time give evidence to further clinch the affidavit which, he declared, proved that Col. Roosevelt by intent and purpose has had his legal residence in Washington and was therefore ineligible. Just who this witness is and what he will swear to Mr. Feitner refused to say.

Many of Col. Rosevelt's Republican friends saw no reason to be alarmed yesterday over the publication of the affidavit, and reiterated their belief that the charges would fall flat.

Opinions of Citizens' Union Members.

John De Witt Warner of the Citizens' Union was, however, of a different opinion. Speaking as a citizen, not as a lawyer engaged in a case, he regarded the affidavit, together with that filed in New York City, as proving Col. Roosevelt's residence in Washington.

"That he lived there as a Government official," added Mr. Warner, "did not in itself establish his residence, but the affidavit is a different matter, and, barring forgery or clerical error, seems to establish the residence. But to argue such a question one must be in possession of all the papers. I certainly trust no harm will befall Mr. Rocsevelt."

Isaac H. Klein was asked whether, if Col. Roosevelt had accepted the independent nomination, the charge of non-residence would have affected his position at the head of the ticket.

"Mr. Roosevelt's position is none of our funeral," was the reply. "He declined, and now we'll have some one else for a candidate."

One Citizens' Union man, a friend of Col. Roosevelt, said that the Colonel's statement made Monday qualifies the word "residence" used in the Washington affidavit sufficiently to satisfy any reasonable man. "But Tammany couldn't be expected to do otherwise than take advantage of all such quibbles," he added, "and as for Payn and Lauterbach, Black and that crowd, if they can't be on top they are ready to destroy the whole party."

CHARGES AGAINST ROOSEVELT?

Perjury Alleged in the Making of Contradictory Affidavits.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—John F. McIntyre, District Attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner's senior assistant, said to-night:

"If proceedings are brought to restrain the printer from putting Roosevelt's name on the ticket, and such proceedings are probably going to be brought very soon, the case will go to the courts. And if they decide that he is a citizen of New York State there will be nothing left for our office to do but to have Roosevelt indicted for perjury. We have here in Syracuse two affidavits made by him. One says he was a resident of Oyster Bay and the other says he was not. They will be kept to await developments."

Gen. Graham to Retire by Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Army Corps, comprising the troops encamped at Middletown, Penn., will go on the retired list of the regular army with the rank of Brigadier General to-morrow by operation of law on account of age. He will continue in his present command, regardless of this fact, however, at least until the abandonment of Camp Meade, on account of the cold weather.

TROOPS CHOSEN FOR CUBA

Two Divisions to be Sent to the Island, One in October and One in November.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN TO GO

They Are to Garrison the Small Towns and Gradually Put Into Effect the Military Occupation by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A comprehensive programme for moving troops to Cuba has been outlined by the War Department, and its initial features have been decided upon. This result is due to directions given by the President on Sept. 19 to the effect that details of troops be made for Cuba. Acting on the President's order, Major Gen. Miles has outlined a plan for sending two divisions to Cuba, the first, under command of Major Gen. Wade, to leave in October, and the second division, under Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, to leave in November. Each division will embrace about 6,000 men, so that the plan is to have some 12,000 troops in Cuba or on the way there within the next sixty days.

It is not contemplated that any large number of this force shall be assembled at any one point in this country or in Cuba, the desire being to keep them scattered, as they can thereby be handled to better advantage. The fact that they go to Cuba does not mean that they will proceed directly to Havana; on the contrary, the outlook is that there will be very few troops at Havana, the bulk of them being scattered through the western end of the island, garrisoning the small towns and gradually putting into effect the military occupation of the island.

In the anticipation of the move, the Quartermaster's Department is preparing to have transports available for the troops. It had been intended to thoroughly overhaul all the transports, putting them in dry dock and transforming them from crude merchant ships into modern transports. But this plan will have to be altered in part in order to keep transports ready for the approaching move toward Cuba.

The War Department to-day gave out the order directing the formation of the first division which is to go to Cuba. It simply creates the division, making no mention of the proposed service in Cuba or the expected time of departure. These features, however, were embraced in a confidential telegram sent to the several commanding officers affected by the order. The telegram makes known to them that the division is "for service in Cuba not later than Oct. 20."

The organizations forming this October division are as follows:

Cavalry Brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States Cavalry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers.

First Infantry Brigade, composed of the Fifteenth United States Infantry and the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers.

Second Infantry Brigade, composed of the First United States Infantry and the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, United States Volunteers.

The order leaves open the commander of the division, but Gen. Snyder will be in temporary command until a permanent division commander is chosen. Gen. Miles's recommendation of Gen. Wade for this command is likely to be carried out, although there is doubt that Gen. Wade will be free from his service at the head of the Cuban commission, now holding sessions at Havana.

Although the November division, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has been fully projected as a part of Gen. Miles's programme formal orders with respect to it will be deferred for a time. The regiments forming the November division will embrace both cavalry and infantry, with Gen. Sumner in command of the First Brigade.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:53	Sun sets 5:45	Moon sets 4:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 5:58	Gov. Isl'd 6:28	H. Gate 8:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 6:22	Gov. Isl'd 6:47	H. Gate 8:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chester, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Alava, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bramble, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Macedonia, Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Curacao, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 24.
Catania, Havana, Sept. 22.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
Dorset, Havana, Sept. 22.
H. H. Meier Bremen, Sept. 17.
Pennland, Southampton, Sept. 17.
Pretoria, St. Croix, Sept. 21.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Sept. 26.
City of Washington, Havana, Sept. 24.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 20.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 23.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 23.
Britannic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 27.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Chicago, Swansea, Sept. 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 24.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

Alnmere, Manchester, Sept. 18.
America, London, Sept. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

Idaho, Hull, Sept. 20.
Menominee, London, Sept. 22.

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 27.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Port Maria, &c., Sept. 20, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

S

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW

Society People View the Exhibits at the County Fair Grounds at White Plains.

SOME GOOD HORSES SHOWN

R. F. Carman Lands Two Prizes with Black Stallions in One Class — Young Sidney Holloway Thrown —Trotting and Pacing.

The annual show of the Westchester County Horse Show Association opened yesterday on the fair grounds at White Plains, where the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society is holding its fair. Both fair and horse show will last throughout the week. There was a good attendance yesterday. The collection of smart drags and traps which brought society out to see its favorite animal perform was by no means disappointing.

The horse show ring is fenced off just within the circular half-mile trotting track. It is near enough to the grand stand to enable occupants of the first two rows of boxes to take in races and show both. On the opposite side of the little inclosure were the parking places for the drags.

Fifty-three classes were to be judged in the five days of the show. Twelve were judged yesterday. William H. Catlin of Rye, Vice President of the association, had the conduct of affairs. The judges were H. K. Bloodgood and Prescott Lawrence for hackneys, Prescott Lawrence, Reginald W. Rives, and G. Jason Waters for harness horses, ponies in harness, tandems, four-in-hands, and high steppers; Edward F. Beale and Morton W. Smith for saddle horses and ponies under saddle; H. L. Herbert, Ralph N. Ellis, J. D. Cheever, and Morton W. Smith for hunters, jumpers, and polo ponies; David Bonner, J. Agostini, and Albert C. Hall for trotters and roadsters.

Richard F. Carman's Ribbons.

In the event for hackneys in harness Richard F. Carman had two splendid black stallions entered, and took the blue ribbon with Lancer and the red one with Rockett III., who stands only fourteen hands. The third prize went to Berkshire, 159, a bay sorrel from Briarcliffe Farms. Mr. Carman had several entries in subsequent classes, but added only two yellow ribbons to his collection.

Lewin H. Thomas's beautiful gray mare won the contest for pon s under saddle. Marion Story's brown m e Skeesics, which was ridden by Miss Ma in Holloway, took the red ribbon. In this event Albert C. Bostwick, whose marriage to Miss Stokes was a social event of last season, rode his wife's entry, a slender bay mare of first-rate manners and action, which failed of a place, however. The Marquis du Planty had his brown gelding Mowzy entered in this event.

A contest for five ponies in harness struck the minds of feminine spectators as positively the cutest thing of the day. A number of children drove. Little Miss Hilda Holloway, six years old, drove her tiny black mare Dolly to a little cart, with all the air of a veteran. Dolly trotted serenely around with an air of duty to be done, while her little mistress's ribbons fluttered in the breeze, and she waved her whip majestically. Dolly was the popular favorite, but the judges were apparently beyond the reach of sentiment, and she was not placed. Miss Weatherbee won the blue ribbon with her father's black gelding Don. Clarence J. Gerken won the next two ribbons, his mother, Mrs. John Gerken, driving one of his ponies, a pretty gray mare, Topsy.

The successful weight-carrying hunter was E. S. Reynal's magnificent black gelding Quorn, ridden by himself, which took the hurdles in clean style. Howard Willets won the tandem event with a pair of brown geldings. He was also so fortunate as to win the first two ribbons in Class 29, for harness horses. Lookaway, a brown gelding, driven by Samuel Hexter, took first prize. He had been bought earlier in the day by Mr. Willets from Strauss & Hexter, and he won the red ribbon with his brown mare Princess.

Accident to Young Holloway.

The class for middleweight hunters, in which E. S. Reynal's chestnut mare Kennett was the winner, came near being marred by a serious accident. J. Holloway had a bay mare entered for this event which his son Sidney rode, and the animal came to grief twice at the in-and-out hurdle, throwing the lad each time. The first time he landed on his feet, but on the second mischance he pitched forward and struck the top of his head. He came near breaking his neck. As it was, he got only a bruised head, and was able to stay in the paddock. Col. Baker's chestnut gelding Roanoke fell in trying to make a hurdle, on the groom that rode him, but the man was unhurt.

Among the people who watched the judging were Bradford Rhodes, W. G. Nichols, C. F. Wood, Justice J. O. Dykman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harriman, Col. William Jay, J. M. Constable, N. C. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Miss Benedict, Mrs. H. J. Park, J. F. Baudoine, T. W. Thorne, Thomas A. Dimond, J. M. MacDonough, E. C. Hoyt, J. W. Quintard, Samuel Thomas, H. C. Graef, C. B. Mitchell, C. A. Baudoine, A. C. Bostwick, D. C. Sands, H. Willets, and P. G. Thebaud.

The harness racing consisted of two events. In the first, for 2:15 trotters, a purse of $200 was offered. The race was won in three straight heats by D. W. Maloney's black stallion Starkirk in 2:25½, 2:25¼, and 2:25½. The second event was for pacers of the 2:25 class. The purse was $400. Potter Brothers' bay mare Dariel won in three straight heats of 2:15, 2:14½, and 2:15¾, breaking the old track record of 2:19½.

Summaries of the Judging.

The summaries of the Horse Show events follow:

CLASS 9.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, four years old or over; to be shown to wagon.—First prize, $75, won by C. F. Wood's br. g. Robert W., 16 hands, 8 years; second prize, $25, not awarded.

CLASS 15.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, three years old or over. First prize, $35, won by R. F. Carman's blk. s. Lancer, 15.2 hands; second prize, $15, R. F. Carman's blk. s. Rockett III., 14 hands. Yellow ribbon, Briarcliffe Farm's b. s. Berkshire, 15.3 hands; 6 years.

CLASS 16.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands. First prize, $35, won by Howard Willets's ch. m. Gladwys, 14.3 hands; second prize, $25, J. Dickman Brown's br. g. Odd. Yellow ribbon, W. A. McGibbon's unnamed b. m., 15 hands, 5 years.

CLASS 21.—Over 15.3 hands, to be shown to appropriate carriages. First prize, $75, won by J. Dickman Brown's Early Bird and Sunshine, both b. gs., 16 hands, 6 years; second prize, W. O. Blanding's Flavia and Helga, both b. ms.,15.3½ hands.

CLASS 54.—Stallions, mares or geldings, 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands. Shown at a walk, trot, and canter. First prize, $25, won by L. H. Thomas's gr. m. Dicky Bird, 13.3 hands, 7 years; second prize, Marion Story's br. m. Skeesics, 13.3 hands 3 years. Yellow ribbon, J. T. Hyde's blk. m. Diavolessa, 14.1 hands, 7 years.

CLASS 26.—Combination horses. Any height. To be ridden and driven by owner or member of owner's family. First prize, $50, won by Louis Stern's br. g. Hermit, 14.3 hands, aged. Red ribbon Miss M. Holloway's br. g. Barrister, 15.3¾ hands, 6 years. Yellow ribbon, E. H. Weatherbee's ch. m. Lady Grace, 14.1 hands, 7 years.

CLASS 44.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, 12 hands and under. Shown to appropriate carriages. First prize, $25, won by E. H. Weatherbee's blk. g. Don, 11 hands, 10 years. Second prize, $10, won by C. J Gerken's blk. m. Jenny, 12 hands, aged. Yellow ribbon, C. J. Gerken's gr. m. Topsey, 12 hands, aged.

CLASS 56.—Weight-carrying hunters up to 200 pounds. To carry a minimum weight of 180 pounds. First prize, $50, won by E. S. Reynal's blk. g. Quorn, 16.2 hands, aged. Second prize, $25, Hart Brothers' roan g. Richmond, 16.2½ hands, 9 years. Yellow ribbon, J. Holloway's gr. g. Greylock, 16 hands, aged.

CLASS 34.—Tandems—Wheeler to be over 15 hands; to be shown to a dog or tandem cart. First prize, $75, Howard Willets's br. g. Gentleman Joe, 15.3½ hands, and Missing Link, 15.2 hands. Second prize, $25, W. O. Blanding's b. g. Adonis, 15.1½ hands, 8 years, and b. m. Helga, 15.3½ hands, 8 years. Yellow ribbon, J. D. Brown's b. g. Meadowbrook, 15.3 hands, 6 years, and Early Bird, 16 hands.

CLASS 57.—Hunters, up to 1160 pounds, minimum 150 pounds. First prize, $50, won by E. S. Reynal's ch. m. Kennett, 15.3 hands, aged. Second prize, $25, L. T. Martin's b. g. Rallywood, 15.3 hands, 9 years. Yellow ribbon, J. Holloway's b. g. Chappie, 16 hands, 7 years.

CLASS 29.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, 14 hands 3 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches; to be shown before a runabout. First prize, $50, won by H. Willets's b. g. Lookaway, 15.2 hands, 7 years. Red ribbon H. Willets's br. m. Princess, 15.0½ hands. Yellow ribbon, R. F. Carman's unnamed bay gelding, 15.1 hands.

CLASS 50.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands; shown at a walk, trot, and canter. First prize, $75, won by H. S. Ladew's br. m. Lady of Quality, 14.3 hands, 6 years. Second prize, $25, W. S. Elliott's b. m. Rosebud, 14.3 hands, 5 years. Yellow ribbon, R. F. Carman's br. g. Right Sort, 15 hands.

John Gerken, Tracy Dows, and W. R. H. Martin gave the prizes in three classes.



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ASTOR—John Cassidy, Honolulu; J. G. Cortelyon, Omana; William Kynoch, Galt, Ontario.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Congressman Galusha A. Graw, Pennsylvania; M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

GILSEY—James Black, Belfast, Ireland; J. J. Dobson, Manchester, England.

HOLLAND—Merevate Hall, Atherstone, Eng.; E. M. Puissant, Brussels; W. P. Soule, Boston.

WALDORF—Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, Washington; Capt. M. J. Henry, United States Volunteers; J. M. Kerr, Bombay; Major Gen. Wilson and staff, United States Volunteers.

WINDSOR—Capt. H. S. Aspinwall, United States Volunteers; F. M. Thayer, Colorado Springs.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. P. Mable, furnishing goods and umbrellas; M. L. Shearer, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bon Marché, Troy, N. Y.; M. Morall, cloaks; suits; 125 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Baer & Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Connell Company, Scranton, Penn.; A. E. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gemmell, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Bartlett, glassware; Miss Strattard, veilings; Mr. De Lorimer, umbrellas; J. Whittaker, ribbons; F. Coburn, flannels; Mr. Rodidi, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Mann & Bruther, Burlington, Vt.; B. Turk, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; F. E. Mack, domestics; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kerison Dry Goods Company, The, Charleston, S. C.; H. L. Mullings, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel St. George.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Siddall, neckwear; 10½ Worth Street.

Kilduff Brothers, La Salle, Ill.; F. Kilduff, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Haskell, hosiery and underwear; 10½ Worth Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. R. Murphy, china; 2 Walker Street.

Haryadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Morrison, G. J., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; G. J. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; J. E. Whitehorne, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Fourqueran, J. M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourquerean, cloaks and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. V. Hetzel, silks and velvets; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions and laces; 206 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Wilson, Larrabee & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. B. Wilson, domestics; Morton House.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanzwoll, flowers and feathers; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Kelly, white goods and linens; 115 Worth Stret.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Oppenheim, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss K. Ryan, millinery; C. L. Upham, notions, cloaks, fancy goods, and carpets; 52 Franklin Stret; Park Avenue Hotel.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, woolens; Hotel Gerlach.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

One Kind of a Hero.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

"Speaking of heroes," the Man Who Thinks was saying peacefully some twenty minutes later when the Woman Who Listens aroused from a pleasant nap, "I can't help thinking what a crop of heroes we have lately brought to birth. Some of them, I venture, were heroes long before they donned the army blue or attained the dignity of yellow stripes on their trousers. Some had been heroes so long that they were well used to the condition and never suspected it.

"There was a man in Chicago once—and most of us knew him—who had a delicate wife and seven diminutive children. This wife and these children he had just brought to the city from the Eastern home where he had left them comfortably installed while he came on here and hustled for the work which had failed him there, when his new employment also gave out. He had a few dollars in hand, and for three long weeks that man tramped the down-town streets in bitter Winter weather, hungry, almost shoeless, despairing, but never once did he hint to his wife of the trouble which melted the flesh from his bones and the hope from his heart until he was again supplied with a position. Then:

"'I've changed my office, dearie,' was all he told her. Of the awful three weeks which had preceded this moment, of the thirteen lonely pennies which remained in his pocket when his first week's money was handed to him she never knew. His friends all agreed that she would have merely reproached him, wifelike, for not allowing her to share his trouble had she afterward learned of the occurrence, and that he should have told her, but he thought not.

"'When I said "for better or worse" I meant her to have the better and myself the worst, if worst came,' he always cheerily maintained, and this was the principle upon which he acted, too. If that man wasn't a hero—God bless him, anyway!"

Gen. Schofield Should Tell.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Gen. Schofield says he thinks he knows already who is to blame for the blunders of the late war. The General may withhold his reasons for not serving on the War Commission, but what can so good a witness say in defense of himself if he declines to appear when called to testify?

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Lieber Karl, the Crack Three-Year-Old of the West, Made His First Appearance.

WON THE RACE IN A CANTER

Bendoran and His Majesty Had Hollow Victories in Their Respective Races, and Won as They Pleased by Several Lengths.

Lieber Karl, the crack Western three-year-old who was touted by the Western turfmen in the Spring as a world-beater and the peer of Hamburg or any other three-year-old, made his appearance yesterday at Gravesend, for the first time on an Eastern track. He won his race, which was an all-aged affair at a mile and a sixteenth, and won so easily that it stamped him at once in the minds of skeptical Eastern men as a really good horse. But there was not an opportunity to judge of the colt's full capabilities, for not one of the other three starters could make him extend himself, so until he meets some Eastern horse that will cause him to more than canter, Eastern men will not really know how good he is. He is the possessor of a splendid burst of speed, which he is able to maintain for a distance, for in yesterday's race he went at once to the front, and without apparent effort carried the field of three others off their feet. He had Handball and Colonel Tenny tip-toed to a standstill before seven furlongs had been covered, and but for the orders of the owner of Frances Booker, who told O'Connor not to attempt to keep up with Lieber Karl's pace, she, too, would have been badly tired before the stretch was reached. As it was O'Connor held her behind, and on the back stretch she was at least ten lengths out of the race. Handball and Colonel Tenny were driving hard behind the favorite, and as they reached the turn into the stretch the pair were badly tired. Frances Booker had not had all the running taken out of her, so when she made a futile attempt to sail after the leader she easily passed the other two, but could never get near the flying Lieber Karl, who won as he pleased by a length and a half.

The only stake race on the card was the Parkville Handicap, at six furlongs, and in this event Bendoran ran an excellent race and carried off the winner's share of the money. Swiftmas and Lillian Belle, the two favorites, were nowhere at the finish, the former because he was lacking in speed and the latter because she was badly battered around on the far turn. Bendoran, who ran an excellent race, second to Banastar a few days ago, shot to the front at the start and was never afterward headed. He won by a length from Previous, who is rapidly coming up to his old form, and St. Callatine, coming fast from behind, was beaten a head for third place.

Lady Lindsey had no trouble whatever in winning the opening five-furlong dash from Prestidigitatrice by two lengths, and His Majesty had an equally hollow victory over a field of maiden three-year-olds in the second event.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have not won $1,000. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅗.

1—Lady Lindsey, Albany, N. Y.; f., by Sir Modred-Memento, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 107, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Banastar Card, P. S. Abrahamson's ch. c., 110, 20 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Effie Ainslie, 107, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Ned Wickes, 110, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Anita, 109, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Florence Breckenridge, 97, 100 to 1, (Corberley;) Clarobe, 107, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Lepida, 107, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Helen Thomas, 108, 15 to 1, (Sims,) and *Captain Sigsbee, 110, 2 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—His Majesty, W. Hayward, Jr.'s, b. c., by His Highness-Shining Light, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Frontiersman, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 112, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Brass, S. A. White's ch. c., 115, 10 to 1..... (Spencer)

Hardy C., 112, 8 to 1, (James;) Emmonora, 112, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Flaxtail, 112, 7 to 2, (Jones,) and Blasher, 115, 6 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15⅘.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Oran, 124 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (James)
2—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 117, 3 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Taral)
3—St. Callatine, S. C. Hildreth's ch. c., 107, 6 to 1.....(Clawson)

Flax Spinner, 99, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Miss Miriam, 115, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Swiftmas, 128, 5 to 2, (Burns;) Lillian Belle, 115, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Lennep, 109, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Handpress, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and High Jinks, 105, 10 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49⅘.

1—Lieber Karl, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. c., 3 years, by Forester-Daisy Woodruff.....114 (Burns)
2—Frances Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 87, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 115, 2 to 1.....(Taral)
4—Colonel Tenny, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 5, 115 to 1.....(Clawson)

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15⅘.

1—Danforth, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Bo Peep, 96 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Tinge, James Adams's br. h., 6, 108, 20 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Simon W., W. T. Woodward, Jr.'s, ch. h., 6, 111, 3 to 1.....(Dupee)

Benhadad, 106, 8 to 5, (Clawson;) Sensational, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Momentum, 108, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Hanlon, 107, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Tremargo, 110, 25 to 1, (Doggett,) and Imperator, 110, 8 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:52.

1—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 4 years, by Surefoot-Onoma, 139 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Veitch)
2—Governor Budd, W. C. Oliver's b. g., 5, 145, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Hogan)
3—Widower, F. D. Beard's b. g., 3, 130, 5 to 1..... (Penn)

Ben Eder, 153, 6 to 1, (Owens;) Sir Roderick, 134, 30 to 1, (Henry;) Hermann the Great, 131, 50 to 1, (Barry,) and Rifler, 133, 15 to 1, (Anderson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Dr. Vaughnan	115	Exit	112
Composer	115	Alice Wise	112
Dr. Parker	115	Al Reeves	112
Spurs	115	Ordeal	112
Cosmopolitan	115	Tyran	112
Asthore	115	Lady Exile	112
Imitation	115	Harmonica	112
Rock Dove	112		

SECOND RACE.—For mares of all ages. One mile.

Buela	112	Lambent	112
Martha H.	112	Irish Reel	112
Clonsilla	112		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

The Kentuckian	126	Havelock	107
La Pénitente	114	Water Girl	106
Whiplash	114	Rusher	101
Belle of Troy	108	Jean Ingelow	101
Tendresse	108	Campus	96
Duke of Baden	107		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	132	Handball	113
Macy	124	Sir Walter	103
Bangle	115	Sir Gawain	100
George Keene	114		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Glonoine	110	General Maceo	108
Oxnard	108	Calculation	108
Blarneystone	106	Blissful	103
Waterfall	106	Lady Disdain	103
Tom Collins	106	Fleeting Gold	103
Blueaway	106	Saratoga	103
High Jinks	106	Philip	103
Kenmore Queen	106		

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SIXTH RACE.—The Kings County Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

Marshall	155	Lady Dainty	142
Snowdrop	150	El Cid	136
Governor Budd	145	Pranian	130
Moslem	144		

AMERICAN JOCKEY THE WINNER

Tod Sloane Captured Both of the Leading Newmarket Prizes.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At the first day's racing of the first October meeting at Newmarket, to-day, the Visitors' Plate was won by Lord Carnarvon's three-year-old chestnut filly Buckbread, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey. Thirteen horses ran. The Visitors' Plate is a welter handicap of 150 sovereigns, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; the Rous course (last five furlongs of the Rowley mile.) The result in detail is as follows:

Lord Carnarvon's three-year-old ch. f. Buckbread, by Buccaneer, out of Hot Roll.....1
Mr. H. Barnato's four-year-old b. c. Primrose Hill, by Rosebery, out of Strawberry Hill....2
Sir M. Fitz Gerald's four-year-old b. f. Dosia, by Kendal, out of Salts of Sorrel.....3

The betting was 100 to 12 against Buckbread.

The Granby Plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old brown colt Dominie II., on which Tod Sloane had the mount. Only three horses ran. The Granby Plate is of 300 sovereigns, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the race; for two-year-olds; the Peel course (six furlongs.) The result in detail is as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's br. c. Dominie II., by Sensation, out of Dolores.....1
Capt. Laing's br. c. Footpad II., by Macheath, out of Padua.....2
The Duke of Devonshire's b. f., by Morion, out of Lady Yardley.....3

The betting was 15 to 8 against Dominie II.

GOLF MATCH WITH CANADA.

The Strong Team of Ten Picked Players Who Will Represent the United States.

The team of United States golfers which will meet the best golfers in Canada Saturday at Toronto was completed yesterday, and to-morrow most of the men will start for the Dominion. As announced by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association, the team is composed of former champion H. J. Whigham and D. R. Forgan of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago; Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club; A. M. Coats, Newport; Foxhall R. Keene and Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook; James F. Curtis and Gardiner G. Hubbard, Harvard; George D. Fowle, Philadelphia, and Jasper Lynch, Lakewood.

This is a strong team, and in view of the fact that many golfers were compelled to decline places on it through business reasons, it is really much stronger than many golfers had expected to see brought together. Of the ten, eight were in the qualifying class of thirty-two for the men's championships recently played at Morristown. H. M. Harriman did not compete, owing to a delay in his entry, and D. R. Forgan was unable to come on from Chicago. Had these been present they would have been picked before the match as practically sure to qualify. This fact gives a good idea of the strength of the team, even if it lacks such powerful golfers as the new champion, Findlay Douglas; Walter B. Smith of Yale, Walter J. Travis, Henry P. Toler, James A. Tyng, and W. H. Sands. All of these men and many more were asked to go, but had to refuse.

The youngest player on the team is G. G. Hubbard, the Harvard student, who made a very creditable showing at Morris County, and who a few weeks before won the Newport tournament. His college mate, James F. Curtis, is the intercollegiate champion.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr and John Reid of the Executive Committee will also go in the party. The contest will occupy all day Saturday, being thirty-six holes, match play. It will form the closing event of the annual Canadian championship competition, which began yesterday on the Toronto Golf Club's links. Several golfers in this city yesterday expressed the belief that the United States team would win, for while Canada will have some good men, it is not believed they can pick ten golfers as strong as the ones who will oppose them.

BICYCLE RACES AT TRENTON.

Gardiner Won the Five-Mile Race at the Inter-State Fair Grounds.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—At the Inter-State Fair Grounds to-day the five-mile professional race which began yesterday was completed. The third heat was won by W. E. Becker, with F. A. McFarland second. Time—12:01. Major Taylor won the fourth heat by a few inches, with H. T. Terril second. Time—12:37 3-5. The final heat was won by Arthur Gardiner, with Major Taylor second and F. A. McFarland third. Time—11:48 3-5.

The one-third-mile New Jersey amateur championship was won by Ray Dawson of Boonton; Frank Kramer, second, and J. P. Toman, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

In addition to the bicycle races there were pacing and trotting races, and Happy Jack, the riderless horse, did a mile in 2:14¾, making the first quarter in 0:30½. This breaks the record for a quarter of a mile for a horse without a driver.

Westchester-Seawanhaka Yacht Race.

A return match between the knockabouts of the Westchester Country Club and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed over the Oyster Bay course on Saturday afternoon. The last match between the fleets of the two clubs was sailed on the Pelham Bay course last Saturday and was won by the Seawanhakas by a score of 15 points to 9. Five boats from each club will compete, and each boat will be credited with the number of points corresponding to the boats in the rival fleet that she defeats. The race is attracting a goodly amount of interest among members of the two clubs, and the most expert sailors will pilot their respective craft.

DAUGHTERS OPPOSE THE MATCH.

Say Mrs. Thorburn Is Too Old to Marry, but She Doesn't Think So.

Mrs. George Thorburn, who has a granddaughter of almost marriageable age, is once more a victim of the little blind god after four years of lonely widowhood. The swain who has inspired the tender sentiment is William Mavrick, who is sixty years old. In the neighborhood of 802 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, where Mrs. Thorburn lives, it is rumored that she has journeyed to several Episcopal clergymen in a vain effort to have the marriage performed.

It was a case of love at first sight, and Mr. Maverick began to urge the setting of the day shortly after making Mrs. Thorburn's acquaintance. Their wish to become united in the bonds of wedlock has been accentuated by an unexpected announcement which appeared in a Brooklyn paper from an anonymous source, a few days ago, saying that Mrs. Thorburn and Mr. Mavrick would be wedded Sept. 25 at Calvary Baptist Church, and adding, "bride 87, groom 60."

Mrs. Thorburn looks to be not over fifty. She has three married daughters, who have tried in vain to shake her determination to wed. She has seven grandchildren, one a girl in long dresses. The house in which she lives and another Williamsburg dwelling as well as two respectable bank accounts are possessions of the prospective bride. Mr. Mavrick is employed in a machine shop.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Four More Companies of the Seventh Regiment Spend the Day at the Targets.

ALL BUT SIX MEN QUALIFY

During the Morning a "Nine o'Clock" Wind Makes Good Shooting Difficult, but After Lunch the Weather Is Ideal for Work.

Companies A, G, H, and K of the Seventh Regiment, in command of Major J. C. Abrams, went to Creedmoor yesterday, where the men spent the day at the targets. Altogether 323 men went to the butts, and of these all but six qualified. This record was considered to be a remarkably good one by Capt. Palmer, the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

The soldiers left the armory at 7:15 o'clock, and marched to the Sixty-seventh Street Station of the Third Avenue Railroad, where they took a train to Thirty-fourth Street, and then marched to the ferry. At Long Island City a special train was ready to take them to the rifle range. As soon as they arrived at Creedmoor they started to work, and kept on shooting until it was dusk, when they returned to the city.

During the morning the men did not do very well. They had to contend against a "9 o'clock" wind, and the qualifications were few. After luncheon, however, the wind moderated, and it turned out to be an ideal shooting day. There were thirteen officers who tried their hands at the revolver range, and they all qualified, Capt. J. H. Huddeston making the top score of 42.

After the men had finished their individual work, there was an hour's practice at volley firing. Each man fired ten shots at the two ranges. The total number of men firing was 305, and the total number of hits 2,287. The scores follow:

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Major J. C. Abrams	21	19	40
Capt. J. H. Huddeston	22	20	42
Lieut. W. H. Folson	18	12	30
COMPANY A.			
Capt. J. H. Townsend	16	15	31
Lieut. J. R. Cummings	15	15	30
COMPANY G.			
Capt. W. J. Underwood	21	19	40
Lieut. A. G. Todd	21	18	39
COMPANY H.			
Capt. C. E. Lydecker	17	17	34
Lieut. J. Wotherspoon	22	19	41
Lieut. J. C. Joscelyn	17	13	30
COMPANY K.			
Capt. R. McLean	19	19	38
Lieut. W. S. Scott	17	17	34
Lieut. H. Von L. Meyer	22	18	40

Non-Commissioned Staff.

MARKSMEN—Sergt. Major Toussiant, 21, 11—22; Quartermaster's Sergt. Bostwick, 19, 16—35.

Hospital Corps.

MARKSMAN—C. A. Cone, 19, 12—31.

Company A.

MARKSMEN.—Sergts. Schastey, 15, 18—33; Conroy, 16, 20—36; Roosevelt, 19, 19—38; Fisk, 17, 19—36; C. S. M. Hook, 19, 20—39; Corps. Picken, 17, 18—35; W. A. Belcher, 15, 16—31; W. H. Ford, 15, 17—32; J. A. Swinnerton, 16, 17—33; H. L. Nasewald, 18, 16—34; G

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TWELVE PAGES.

A NARROW AND PARTISAN APPEAL.

The Republicans at Saratoga have made no broad appeal to the good citizenship of the State. They invoke the support of no man who desires a purer administration of State affairs than their party has afforded. By the narrow and defiant partisanship of their platform and the proceedings of their strictly bossed machine convention they have deliberately and effectually repelled the great independent vote of the State, limiting their appeal to the driven herd of the regular organization and to those men of sturdy stomachs and unfaltering Republicanism who see nothing incongruous in asking THEODORE ROOSEVELT to stand upon a platform which commends the administration of FRANK S. BLACK as "statesmanlike, careful, and economical"!

In truth, the incongruity of the man and the platform is distinctly less glaring than it would have appeared six weeks ago. In the personal character and the principles of THEODORE ROOSEVELT is to be found every particle of virtue the Republican canvass will possess, every trace of superior merit to which any Republican can point in his missionary labors to win support and increase the vote. Yet not even the most loyal friends of Col. ROOSEVELT would now pretend that his candidacy represents what it was hoped it would represent or that it appeals to independents with the force which any man would have confidently predicted it would exert. We put aside the question of Col. ROOSEVELT'S eligibility, though of that it may be said that the Republican Convention went to the verge of recklessness in putting before the people a candidate for Governor whose right to take the office is involved in a fog of doubt which not even the favorable opinion of so eminent a lawyer as ELIHU ROOT can sweep away. And even if the eligibility of the candidate is established beyond cavil there remains the charge of evading taxes, which, however unfounded, will be employed to the visible harm of a candidate who has so frequently addressed American youth upon the duties of the good citizen. But it is in his apparently complete acceptance of PLATT and Plattism and his assimilation with the Republican machine that Col. ROOSEVELT has most deeply disappointed his friends and the independent voters. From the moment that he declared his intention to run as the strictly regular Republican candidate it became impossible to organize any independent movement in his favor. He has not had a word to say to the people of the State, but he paid a visit of party allegiance to PLATT. To the independents his last word was a refusal to accept their nomination. To PLATT and PLATT'S men he gives the word of assent.

THE TIMES does not believe that Col. ROOSEVELT has bartered away his independence of character or his freedom of action. We are convinced that he would be an upright Executive. But he has permitted himself to be so enmeshed in the great net with which PLATT is accustomed to make the people land all his good and evil fish that the November haul cannot be made without bringing ashore some misshapen and repulsive denizens of the deep that the honest men of this State have no wish to look upon. Col. ROOSEVELT cannot be true to himself and loyal to PLATT. He might regain much of the ground he has lost if he would denounce with his old-time vigor the scandalous administration of BLACK and supply from his own profuse and emphatic vocabulary the expressions appropriate to be employed in pledging an assault upon the Republican canal ring of plunderers and blunderers. But if he should speak up like a man about abuses which the Resolutions Committee treated in a spirit of cowardice and collusive hypocrisy, the cry of treason would be heard through the camp. He would defeat himself.

The Saratoga platform, indeed, is a work of ignorance and hardihood. To praise BLACK and fail to condemn ALGER is to run contrary to sentiments which the people of this State have abundantly manifested. The courage and the sacrifices of our soldiers and sailors are praised, but there is not a word of censure for the incompetent and conscienceless men whose malfeasance has brought death and woe to so many homes in this State. The President gets unstinted praise, the worth of which may be measured by reading it in connection with the equally unstinted praise of BLACK. It is a lamentable coincidence that both the subjects of the convention's laudation are at present engaged in a public investigation of their own official shortcomings. Both in the platform and in the speech of the temporary Chairman we find extreme and bigoted declarations of attachment to a high protective tariff which deprive every Democrat and tariff reformer of the privilege of voting this ticket except at the sacrifice of all his convictions, while they will be offensive to thousands of intelligent Republicans who have been galled by the fetters their party has riveted upon the industries of this country. The summit of audacity is reached probably in the declaration of the platform that "the Republican Party of New York has always been the party of honest and economical administration." We doubt if anybody in the hall welcomed that sentiment with more enthusiastic applause than GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE.

It is easy to see that the Republicans will attempt to run the campaign largely on the issues of 1896. But the election of a Democrat who believes in sound money upon a platform untainted with Chicago Populism would promote the financial and business security of the State and the Nation in a higher degree than the success of Mr. PLATT'S ticket and the election of a Platt Legislature. The people of the State have it in mind to punish the Republican Party for its gross sins. The party is impenitent and insolent. It gives no promise of better deeds save in the person of a single nominee whose candidacy has already lost much of its significance. The spirit of the proceedings at Saratoga was defiantly bad. Neither the convention nor things more remote will be forgotten by the people.

"DELEGATIONS" AT QUEBEC.

According to the semi-official statement from Quebec "it is not likely that any radical changes will be made in the Canadian duties now imposed upon American manufactured goods. It appears from the arguments of the American and Canadian delegations which have appeared here that the present schedules in this line are satisfactory on both sides. The American Commissioners say there is no cause whatever for apprehension on the part of Americans that the industrial system of the United States is to be disturbed."

This is equivalent to saying that nothing substantial will be accomplished in the line of commercial reciprocity. The commission seems to have adopted the time-honored and futile course of listening to "delegations" of manufacturers who come in the name of "the industrial system" of their country—whichever it happens to be—to push their private interests and secure special privileges for themselves. This with protectionists is chronic. The announcement that a change in duties was to be made would to-day bring out scores of "delegations" pleading for protective taxes on goods that are being exported at profit, while a proposition to take duties off of raw materials like iron, which would, so far as it had any effect, be a help to manufacturers, would be regarded as laying violent hands on the very ark of the covenant of Dingleyism.

It is intimated that certain changes have been made which will be the basis of a demand for equal terms with England in the Canadian markets. We trust that the demand can fairly be put forward, and that the Canadians are broad-minded enough to see that it will really be to their advantage to get our goods as cheaply as possible, whatever obstacles we put in the way of their selling their goods to us. But it is plain that the time has not yet come for the conclusion of a common-sense commercial treaty regulating trade across our northern border. The prejudices planted in the minds of professed protectionists in times past are very deeply rooted. We shall have to await a new generation with clearer notions of their own real interests before we can throw down arbitrary obstructions to general trade.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

It cannot be urged too often that some kind of organized action ought to be begun in this country in regard to the universal peace proposal of his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia. It is generally conceded that his now famous letter was the outcome of a genuine desire to place the world upon a higher footing than that of standing armies and grim battleships. Whether the counselors of the Czar are or are not inclined to let him go further than the issue of a lofty proclamation to the nations of the earth is hardly a matter for serious consideration on the part of those other nations. If they decide to take the suggestion of the Little Father in all seriousness and disarm, the powers that sit on the banks of the Neva would find themselves forced by the pressure of universal public opinion to accept a situation which had its origin in the mind of their Emperor.

It is beyond all question that at the bottom of their hearts we Americans, brave and steadfast as we have shown ourselves in the battles of three epoch-making wars, are a peace-loving people. The development of our country is far from completion, and in that we are to find our most congenial and beneficial task for centuries to come. But we ought not to sit idly by and wait for Europe to take the initiative in a movement which would be so fraught with difficulties for the great powers as that looking toward general disarmament. It is hardly likely that we shall soon again find a period in our history so favorable to a world's peace movement as the present. The horrors of war have been brought home most forcibly to the generations which have come up since the civil conflict of thirty years ago. There ought to be a general and fervent desire that the future should see no such drafts upon the splendid young manhood of the country. Neither ought men who have shown such statesmanlike qualities as some of our naval and military commanders have shown to be excluded from the domestic political life of the Nation.

Standing at the close of a triumphant demonstration of our strength, rich in the new-born respect of nations to whom we were but yesterday a mere name, welcomed with acclamation to a position in the front rank of the acknowledged powers, we can well afford to be the first to hoist the banner of "peace on earth and good will toward men." But we must do it like a practicable people, not a horde of sentimentalists. The movement must come not from silly bodies, of whom the writer of the absurd letter to the Queen of Spain was an exemplar, but from some solid organization of men of accepted character, of intellectual force, and wide influence. What better work than this could begin in the councils of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, about to assemble in Washington? Put before the people by the heads of one of the most prosperous of our churches, the project would receive the consideration of thinking men, and pushed with judgment would undoubtedly come to a practical issue. It is to be hoped that the convention, and men of high position in the churches generally, will take this matter up. The servants of the Prince of Peace could do no holier work than that which would look toward the allaying of the dread spectre of war.

AN IMPOLITIC POLITICIAN.

By deciding to remain at Washington while, in default of more glorious struggles, he meets camp fever in single combat, Col. W. J. BRYAN has doubtless increased the probability of winning the speedy victory over the enemy which everybody hopes, of course, that he will soon obtain. But while a well-appointed hotel in the National capital is a better place in which to be either seriously or slightly ill than is a field hospital, even though the latter comes fully up to the ideals of Secretary ALGER and Surgeon General STERNBERG, still one must remember that Col. BRYAN either is or thinks that he is in training for 1900, and, so remembering, one cannot help thinking that in the present instance he has shown the same sort of discretion, at once good and bad, that he exhibited when he entered the volunteer army as an officer instead of as a private. Now as then he has added much to his immediate comfort, but nothing could be more obvious than the fact that now as then he has neglected a fine opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of his affiliation with the "plain people," and to exhibit inclination and ability to practice what he preaches.

If the Colonel had begun his military career in the ranks he would certainly have held a position at once extremely prominent and—to him—of real and great political value. Moreover, by exercising in that position the same amount of influence that secured his commission, he could have obtained a transfer into one of the regiments selected for active service, and immediately there would have opened before him an easy path to deserved promotion for gallantry on the field of battle. Of course, he might have been killed, but even those of us who are most out of sympathy with BRYAN the financier and statesman are perfectly willing to acquit BRYAN the American citizen of giving that unpleasant contingency any more consideration than it naturally receives from the man of average intelligence and patriotism.

As one among many officers whose elevation illustrated an evil practice in its worst form, Col. BRYAN avoided some hardship, but he doomed himself to an obscurity lightened only by occasional hostile criticism. As a private he could not possibly have been "kept down," and an earned captaincy would have been worth vastly more to him than his present derisory title. In the same way, he is wasting the potential advantages of his malarial attack. Instead of sharing the lot of his men he utilizes all the privileges and liberties of his rank and determines to remain away from the camp until he is well again.

This is certainly bad politics. The only redeeming feature of the Colonel's course is that it provides him with a ready answer if in the future anybody charges him with being a demagogue. Ever since the war started he has shown what will endure interpretation as complete indifference to cheap popularity. This is an admirable trait, to be sure, but—well, when the indifference is founded, either really or apparently, on a dislike for hard fare and a subordinate position, then it is not so commendable.

THE CORRESPONDENTS AT SANTIAGO.

The commission which has before it the ridiculous task of trying to get evidence of incapacity in the operations of the late war from the men who were incapable might do well to consider the newspaper correspondents and be wise. All of these men were trained observers. It may be that some of them could not qualify as military experts; but it is not necessary that they should do so. They were sent down to Cuba to tell what they saw. They have been and still are doing it in a manner which must make some of the soldier muddlers feel the truth of BULWER'S trite remark about the pen. The President's investigating commission ought to invite some of these correspondents to appear before it and tell in detail the results of their observation. There is little doubt that many of them would appear. Newspapers have a habit of trying to serve the public interest.

In the current number of Scribner's Magazine, for example, Mr. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, whose articles on the war have been characterised by clearness, directness, and high intelligence, discusses the battle of San Juan. He throws some interesting light upon the difficulty which the commanding officer had in obtaining supplies for his soldiers. It seems that the supplies were sent to Cuba in merchant vessels hired by the Government from private concerns. Mr. DAVIS says that the Captains of these ships acted in the interests of the owners of the vessels, not of the Government. They kept their vessels from three to twenty miles out at sea during the day, and generally behaved in a manner which Mr. DAVIS describes as "insolent, un-American, and mutinous." It would be a good thing for the commission to look into the contracts which enabled surly merchant Captains to keep American soldiers in a half-starved condition in the field.

Quite as interesting is Mr. DAVIS'S account of the fighting operations before San Juan. He distinctly charges that many lives were sacrificed because Gen. SHAFTER was insufficiently acquainted with the ground. "It is quite safe to say," declares Mr. DAVIS, "that there is not the least doubt in the minds of any of the officers of the Fifth Army Corps that had the attack on Santiago been planned by Gen. CHAFFEE, KENT, or LAWTON it would have been conducted as admirably as was the Puerto Rico campaign under Gens. MILES, SCHWAN, HENRY, and WILSON, and with the loss of one-fourth the number of men who were sacrificed under the command of SHAFTER. Gen. SHAFTER saw the field of battle only once before the fight took place. That was on June 29, when he rode out to El Poso Hill and surveyed the plain below. He was about the last officer in his army corps to climb that hill and make his survey."

Mr. DAVIS clearly insinuates that Gen. SHAFTER'S position was due to political influence, an insinuation which points so directly at the Secretary of War that it cannot possibly be disregarded. Further than that, Mr. DAVIS makes assertions in regard to the personal peculiarities of Gen. SHAFTER which, if they mean anything, mean that he was a coarse and brutal lump of conceit and incompetence, leaning with unshaken security upon the strong arm of his political sponsor at Washington. These are very grave charges, and the President's commission cannot do better than to invite Mr. DAVIS to appear before it and give the grounds of his assertions.

A CUBAN POLICE.

There is much sense in Gen. WOOD'S proposal to organize a mounted police for the Province of Santiago, with superior officers from the American Army, but with some of the subordinate officers and the great body of the privates selected from among those Cuban insurgents who are ready to volunteer and who can stand severe tests as to character, intelligence, and special fitness.

It is obvious that a thoroughly disciplined and active police force will be required, and that it must be mounted. For this service Cuban insurgents may possess peculiar and excellent qualifications, while they are, of course, liable also to possess some disqualifications. If the latter can be controlled the former would be valuable in many ways. These men know the country and its people intimately. There are among them many who have shown courage, devotion, intelligence, and discipline. While some of the insurgents may deserve the odium it is fashionable to throw on all of them, no one can deny that others have been good soldiers in the most exacting sense of that term and under the greatest difficulties. It is established by perfectly credible testimony that the insurrection commanded the ardent and faithful support of a large number of the cream of the Cuban youth. The mere fact that Gen. WOOD, who is a careful and acute judge of good military material in men, as is shown by the Rough Riders, and who has been constantly in Cuba since the landing at Daiquiri, approves the employment of Cubans in this service is evidence sufficient that it can safely be made.

The greatest advantage to be got from this policy is the firm enlistment upon the side of the American system of administration of an influential class of progressive Cubans. Under the command of American officers these men will soon learn not only to understand but to apply the methods by which order and peace and justice and equality in rights are obtained in the United States. They will come to have personal pride in the success of these methods and will be active and efficient propagandists of the only principles on which the prosperity and progress of Cuba can be secured. There is much promise for just and sound government in the island when Cubans can be made the responsible agents for its administration.

"Temporary insanity" is, perhaps, a description as accurate as it is necessary to apply to the state of mind in which Chaplain J. P. MCINTYRE of the Oregon was when he delivered his Denver speech. One could, indeed, assert that he is simply a malignant fellow, desirous of creating a sensation, and willing to accomplish his object by charging foul crimes against good men and brave. It is not pleasant, however, to talk in that way about a member of an honored profession, however unworthy the member may be, and the euphemism of "temporary insanity" affords an easy escape from a painful dilemma. So long as the Rev. J. P. MCINTYRE never sets foot again on a United States warship nobody will care whether he is punished for his slanders or not. His was a bad example that will not be imitated, and the claims of discipline can safely enough be ignored in this particular instance.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Smith College has its first negro student this year, a Miss Otella Cromwell of Washington. She entered the sophomore class, and proposes to complete her education in two years.

* * *

Labolt Gautsburger of Reading, Penn., ninety-one years old, is cutting his third set of teeth. The first arrival of the new set came two months ago, and the seventh molar has just put in its appearance.

* * *

Rudyard Kipling's cruise with the British Channel Squadron is confidently expected by the British tars to result in something that will completely eclipse his "Barrack-room Ballads." That is almost inconceivable.

* * *

A recent windstorm brought to Cincinnati two toads, lively and full grown. No one knows where they came from, and at the Natural History Society's rooms, where the captured toads were taken, they are said to be of a species unknown to that part of the United States.

* * *

Thirty-six female residents of Ewing township, just outside of Trenton, N. J., exercised the right of suffrage at a special school election there last Saturday. They were all property owners, and enjoyed casting their first vote as much as if they were at a picnic.

* * *

That picturesque politician Tom L. Johnson, who occupied the Henry George house at Fort Hamilton, in Brooklyn, all Summer, is about to return to Cleveland. Ohio politicians are rejoicing thereat, as he always had a faculty of making things very lively in his section of the State, politically at least.

* * *

A tract of 1,150 acres of timber land in West Virginia, that was granted to George Washington by King George III. of England for his services in the Indian wars previous to the Revolution has just been sold to lumber speculators. It was the property of the wife of Prof. Kirby Smith of Johns Hopkins University, a descendant of Mary E. Custis, to whom Gen. Washington willed it.

* * *

A baby 'possum, owned by one of the members of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, just back from Camp Thomas, is a unique regimental mascot. It is known as "the daughter of the regiment," and has been christened Miss Chickamauga. Philadelphians rave over it, and the City Troop men are jealous.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth McCulloh of Waverly, Md., owns a drum that was used in the War of the Revolution, in that of 1812-14, and in the civil war. The owner wanted it taken to the front in the Cuban war, but it was too antique to suit military notions of the present day, and that is the only reason why it remained in Maryland.

* * *

Michigan pays a bounty for the heads of dead English sparrows. It has recently paid out over $2,000 to an Indiana crowd of sharpers who have killed the birds by strewing poisoned wheat about the streets of Indiana cities. The carcasses were shipped to Southern Michigan towns, and the bounties collected as on birds killed in Michigan.

Cyrano de Bergerac.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Richard Mansfield's claim to the exclusive right to "Cyrano de Bergerac," being questioned in some quarters, I desire as the American representative of M. Rostand to state that Mr. Mansfield paid the former, through my office, a liberal advance on royalties for the authority to produce "Cyrano de Bergerac" in the United States of America and Canada. Mr. Mansfield further agreed in the contract, which I hold, to pay weekly royalties so long as he performs the piece. At the time when these negotiations were pending I pointed out to Mr. Mansfield that as the text of the play had been published and not copyrighted M. Rostand could not guarantee him protection against piracy. To this Mr. Mansfield replied: "I should not dream of presenting the play without paying the author, and I do not believe there is a manager in this country who will not respect M. Rostand's right and mine, in accordance with every rule of professional etiquette, courtesy, and honor."

ELISABETH MARBURY.

Empire Theatre Building, New York, Sept. 27, 1898.

NUGGETS.

No Escape.

In love there are no immunes. You can catch it every year.—Hardware.

Another Misfit.

"Miss Dauber says she is wedded to her art."

"Yes; the world is full of mésalliances."—Chicago Record.

A Type of His Class.

"I see you've still got your old office boy."

"Yes."

"Improves with age, does he?"

"Well, he seems to get fresher every day."—Philadelphia Record.

Crowded Out.

"I asked her if she thought she could learn to love me."

"She said she couldn't—because she was already studying Spanish and learning to swim."—Detroit Free Press.

A Perfect Explanation.

Mrs. Dix—Don't you think your husband is rather headstrong for an invalid?

Mrs. Hix—Yes, and the doctor's to blame for it, too.

Mrs. Dix—Indeed! And why, pray?

Mrs. Hix—He refuses to allow him to take any nourishment but goat's milk.—Chicago News.

THE POLITICAL KING.

From The Denver Evening Post.

The heroes who battle for fame on the field,
And win the victorious wreath,
Their perch at the top of the ladder must yield,
Must squat in subjection beneath.
Their banners of eminence down they must haul
And join in the anthems we sing
Unto that great man of immaculate gall,
The pride-stuffed political King.

He rules with a sceptre of boodle design,
He sits on a fraud-cushioned throne,
He looks on his subjects as gold-blinded swine
With intellect senseless as stone.
His brain is a mine of quite plausible lies,
His tongue has a velvety swing
When pulling the wool over questioning eyes,
This wily political King.

His eye, like the serpent's, is potent to charm,
He's sly as the prey-seeking cat,
His words are all sweetened to suit as they swarm
In glittering streams through his hat.
Bring up an objection or protest, and he
Its neck will quite cruelly wring;
To every hard problem he's holding a key,
This scheming political King.

He scatters his boodle with liberal hand,
He laughs in deep scorn at the law,
Should menials question a royal command,
He speedily yanks them to taw.
He thinks our great land would be tangled in snares,
To wreck and dire ruin would swing,
Were he not on deck to direct its affairs,
This mighty political King.

If he should be downed in the fight at the polls,
He cringes at smart of the rod,
His eyes toward heaven he piously rolls,
And hurls wild invective at fraud!
He howls of the great ineffaceable shame,
And the men into hades would fling
Who held the best trumps in his own little game,
This guileless political King.

NO FEELING FOR AMERICANS

There Is No Inclination on the Part of the French People to Humor Us.

THEY ARE STANDING ASIDE

While Efforts Are Apparently Made to be Neutral It Is Clear Our Peace Commissioners Are Not Favored Greatly.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—While the reception accorded the United States Peace Commission here is all that could be desired, and while the French Foreign Office has taken great pains to treat the American and Spanish Commissioners in precisely the same manner, it must be admitted that the general atmosphere of Paris, especially the diplomatic atmosphere, does not incline toward America.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the United States Peace Commissioners to-day were devoted to the internal affairs of the commission and to the systematization of the working force.

President Faure will receive the members of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions separately to-morrow afternoon.

In the morning the American Commissioners will visit the grounds of the Paris Exposition of 1900, in company with Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the American Commissioner to the Exposition.

It is the general impression here that the American Commissioners have instructions to provide for the retention of Manila and the Island of Luzon, "and for a commission to pretend to negotiate is a farce," said a prominent diplomat.

He continued: "America will put herself, diplomatically, in the wrong when she exceeds the provisions of the protocol which both nations signed. I know the Spaniards have come prepared to make concessions; but if the Americans' instructions are of an uncompromising nature, which is generally believed here to be the case, you can rest assured that the work of the commission will be futile. The Spaniards will retire, and America will at least have to threaten a resumption of hostilities before she will gain her point."

The French newspapers, beyond announcing the arrival of the commissions, make no comment upon the matter.

The American Peace Commission, for the first time since its appointment, met as a body to-day for two hours in the drawing room of the Continental Hotel.

Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, is about to vacate his quarters in the same hotel. They were formerly occupied by the ex-Empress Eugénie, and have been used by Mr. Peck as offices until his permanent offices, on the Exposition grounds, were in readiness.

The suite of rooms which the former Empress at one time used will probably be acquired by the American Peace Commissioners. They will be used for executive sessions and official headquarters.

As the joint commission is not a deliberative body, it will possibly not organize with a presiding member from either commission. This is deemed in some quarters to be the wiser plan, as tending to promote closer working relations between the two commissions and facilitating an ultimate adjustment. This, however, is not positive.

Judge Day and Mr. Whitelaw Reid are quartered at a hotel overlooking the Tuileries Gardens, and the other Commissioners are equally comfortable. The Americans enjoyed sunny weather during their first day in Paris, and they are all in good health and spirits.

The French Government is arranging to provide, at the Salon, where the joint sessions of the commissions will be held, an elaborate buffet, daily for the use of all the Commissioners.

THEY ALL FEAR AMERICA.

William T. Stead Writes of the Invasion at Paris by Representatives from the New World.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—William T. Stead, the English newspaper man, referring to the arrival here of the Peace Commission, writes:

"The New World has invaded the Old World, and in Paris to-day, at the Hotel Continental, is the headquarters of the army of invasion. It is a pacific invasion, no doubt, but the invaders are bent, if not on conquest and annexation, at least upon appropriations and an extension of their borders.

"The struggle now going on between the French authorities and the Exposition Commissioners brings forcibly home to the European mind the great question of the future. It is a miniature reproduction of a conflict of the forces which loom ever more gigantic before the eyes of mankind.

"'Room, therefore!' the New World cries. Commissioner General Peck, the American, must have room to spread himself and his wares at the world's fair where, with Paris, he will salute the new century, and the allocation of space in the exposition is far too small.

"The amiable French Ministers expostulate with a polite shoulder shrug. 'It is impossible!' 'What would our friends the Americans have us do? Germany and Great Britain are also imperiously clamoring for more space. We have already allotted to the United States all we can spare. It is impossible! quite impossible!'

"'Impossible!' thunders the Commissioner General. 'Don't use to me that idiotic word. Your space is small, I admit. Only 336 acres, against 750 in Chicago. But our needs are great. Room! Make room for the growing, great Western World!'

"What can be done? Three hundred and thirty-six acres cannot be stretched like elastic. All this space is appropriated. If Uncle Sam is to have more he can only have it at some one's else expense. But Commissioner General Peck and his staff are to attain the object on which they have set their hearts. Somebody will have to 'get.' The Americans are quite remorseless, ruthless, relentless in their demands. Chicago, in the person of Peck, and New York, in the person of Woodward, backed by McKinley and the whole United States, are determined that whoever gets left in the scramble for space it shall not be Uncle Sam. They are hustling around at a great rate, negotiating, blarneying, bullying, buying, and pushing, and the Old World feels it is being crowded in its own ground—perhaps even crowded out of its own ground—by the Western conqueror.

They Fear America.

"What is going on in the exposition grounds is going on on land and sea all round this planet. The shrinkage of the world has suddenly brought every one face to face with each other. In the markets, in the colonies, and on the high seas the Old World is beginning to realize that perhaps there may no longer be enough to go around, that somebody is going to get left, and that that somebody is not going to be the New World.

"This conviction is coming home slowly to the French, but they are learning it, all the same. The result is immediately to increase the deference paid to the United States by the French. Nothing succeeds like success. The difference in the attitude of the French to the Americans since Manila and Santiago is more marvelous than edifying. Frenchmen of all cases who a year ago sneered at the dollar-hunting Yankee, as their forefathers scoffed at the nation (shopkeepers) across the Channel, are running over each other in a race as to which can first fall on Uncle Sam's neck and embrace him. If by any possibility any space can be discovered in the exhibition, of course, it will be made over to the sister Republic, rather than to Germany or to Great Britain.

"Is not the American Commissioner General ready to erect a statue to Lafayette in bronze if he can only get space to set it up? The Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Foreign Affairs outdo each other in paying exceptional compliments to the American Commissioners; nay, it is even hinted that next year American goods will be admitted to France on the payment of a minimum tariff, a reciprocal concession being, of course, anticipated on the other side.

"The war between Spain and the United States was a revelation to the average Frenchman. When Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila the scales began to fall from his eyes, and when Cervera's fleet met with the same fate he realized that a new naval power had been born into the world, inheriting, as one of them put it, 'the good fortune that always attended the English on the seas.'

Would Have Rejoiced at Our Loss.

"Early in the war the reports that the American fleet had been destroyed, and that Sampson had been killed, threw the Parisian populace into a paroxysm of delight. In those days no one here disguised his sympathies with Spain. But nowadays all agree to forget that, and they are already convinced that there were never such friends of the Americans as the French.

"All this is very pleasant for the Americans in Paris, and it will contribute to the facility of the work of the Peace Commissioners. There is no trace of any disposition in official quarters to make any difficulties in settling the terms of peace. The only demur made to the imperial expansion of the United States comes from experienced observers, like De Pressense of the Temps, who regrets the new departure, not because it affects France, but because it endangers the American Republic. The French are at present exhibiting to the world some deplorable results of dominant militarism, and they sigh when they see the New World gliding down the inclined plane which leads to Caesarism.

"They declare that the annexation of the Antilles and the Philippine Islands will necessitate the creation of a large standing army, the enrollment of a corps of functionaries, a departure from all traditions of the Republic, and a total transformation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

"I see there appears still to be some question as to whether the European powers ever actually proposed to intervene in behalf of Spain. The story was that they decided to do so, and were only stopped by the blunt intimation from Lord Salisbury that if they ever attempted such a thing the British fleet would be placed under the orders of President McKinley. I have the highest official authority, both British and French, for saying that there were never any proposals from M. Hanotaux (the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time) for intervention. I regret having destroyed the legend; but magna est veritas, and, however delighted John Bull might have been to lend a friendly hand to Uncle Sam he never had the chance to do so, and for this reason—the European powers, France most of all, had too much sense."

THE FRENCH AT FASHODA.

A Telegram from Gen. Kitchener Before the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At the Cabinet Council to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the British Commander on the Nile, which had been communicated to the French Foreign Office by the British Ambassador here, Sir Edward J. Monson. It was worded as follows:

"Met at Fashoda, Sept. 19, Marchand flying French flag. Marchand arrived July 10 with eight officers and 120 Soudanese tirailleurs."

The dispatch also said Major Marchand told Gen. Kitchener he had sent dispatches to the French Government through the Congo and Abyssinia. Neither of these communications, however, has yet been received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter also said it was not true that any orders had been sent to Major Marchand.

Kitchener Saved Major Marchand.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Major Marchand has admitted in conversation that the arrival of Gen. Kitchener saved him from annihilation by the dervishes."

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Rumored that It Is Questioned as Open to Usurpation.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"It is reported that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan are disposed to question the constitution of the Government as open to usurpation.

"The family of Li Hung Chang, fearing the populace, have gone to Port Arthur, to be under the protection of the Russians."

Late Chinese Edicts Rescinded.

PEKIN, Sept. 27.—An imperial edict issued to-day practically rescinds the recent reformatory edicts, and orders that Chang-Yen-Hwan, the former member of the Chinese Foreign Office and opponent of Li Hung Chang, be confined until further notice. The edict, however, absolves him from complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate the Emperor.

The British Fleet Leaves Ta-Ku.

CHE FOO, Sept. 27.—The British fleet has left Ta-ku, proceeding to Wei-Hai-Wei. Vice Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, commanding the China station, has returned here. It is rumored that the designs of the Dowager Empress have been entirely successful.

SIR ARTHUR B. FORWOOD DEAD.

For a Time Mayor of Liverpool and Was Well Known.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, the well-known shipowner, is dead.

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, senior partner of Leech, Harrison & Forwood of Liverpool, and of Forwood Brothers, London, merchants and shipowners, was born in Liverpool on June 23, 1836. He was educated at Liverpool College, was Mayor of Liverpool in 1878-9, and had been Chairman since 1880 of the Liverpool Constitutional Association. From 1886 to 1892 he was Parliamentary and Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, and since 1858 he represented in Parliament the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire. He was created a Baronet in 1895, and was a Conservative in politics.

DISCONTENT IN JAMAICA.

Sugar Planters Protest Against the Impositions of British Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—Considerable comment has been created by the action of a representative meeting of sugar planters, called for the purpose of supporting the recent Barbados conference. The meeting converted the proposed resolutions into a strongly worded memorial to Queen Victoria, in which those present disclaimed the attitude of being pauper applicants who were willing to accept illusory schemes, but claimed their rights as subjects who were the victims of unfair foreign competition, and protested against being sacrificed to political fads.

Continuing, the memorial expressed surprise "at the Government's callous treatment of previous efforts made to secure justice" and urged the necessity for the adoption of prompt and effective measures to form countervailing duties.

The memorial concluded with an expression of Jamaica's unchanged loyalty, "in spite of its sore trial through the continued unfeeling neglect of those just Constitutional rights" to which all are entitled under her Majesty's Government."

Preparing to Blockade Crete.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—It is semi-officially announced that if the Turkish Government replies unfavorably to the demands of the powers respecting the Island of Crete, which must be complied with by Oct. 11, the powers will blockade certain places in Crete by land and sea.

Peru's New Minister of War.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 27.—Señor José R. Puente was to-day named for Minister of War and took the oath of office.

Syracuse Hotel Changes Hands.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The St. Cloud Hotel here has changed hands, John Greenway and L. J. Minahan, clerk of the Yates, having purchased Buck & Sanger's interest and taken possession. The transfer was completed by Matt. J. Ward, hotel broker, of New York City.

A. W. Ferrin Appointed Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President to-day appointed Augustine W. Ferrin of New York agent for the Indians of the New York Agency, in New York.

DISCORD REIGNS IN FRANCE

A Veritable Campaign of Insults to the Army Has Broken Out, Says M. Sarrien.

HE FEARS DISORGANIZATION

Rightist Senators and Deputies Assembled Denounce the Step That Leads to Revision of the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—M. Sarrien, in his circular to the Public Prosecutors, says:

"A veritable campaign of insults and defamation of the chiefs of the army has broken out. These attacks have assumed an exceptionally grave character, and are calculated to destroy discipline and shake the confidence of the soldiers in their chiefs and introduce the germ of disorganization into the army. These attacks are particularly unjustified, in view of the fact that the Dreyfus affair has entered upon a judicial phase, and thus the chiefs of the army can only oppose silence to the calumnies of which they are the object."

The Rightist Senators and Deputies, at meetings held to-day, passed resolutions denouncing the revision. The former declared that the Government's decision was taken in spite of the resignation of two Ministers of War and the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, and condemned the Ministers for not convoking Parliament and disregarding the army's honor.

The Deputies of the Right Party declared the Government had violated its pledges not to agree to a revision, in virtue of which the Chamber voted confidence in the Ministry; condemned the Cabinet for changing the Dreyfus affair from a judicial to a political question, and demanded the convocation of Parliament.

A deputation of twelve members of the Right Party was appointed to present the resolution to President Faure, but he refused to receive the deputation on the ground that the procedure was unconstitutional.

The discussion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting was practically confined to the Premier and the Minister of Justice, MM. Brisson and Sarrien. Replying to the latter's objections to a revision of the Dreyfus case, based on the negative character of the commission's report and the vote of the Chamber of Deputies affirming respect for a chose jugée, (a case already passed upon by the courts,) M. Brisson pointed out that the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession of forgery changed the whole aspect of the case. He concluded:

"If your scruples arise from personal considerations, if you do not deem yourself sufficiently armed to undertake without hesitation all your responsibility, you need not leave us. You can remain without having to sign the letter referring the case to the Court of Cassation. Take the portfolio of the Interior. I will take that of Justice, and thus all the responsibility will devolve upon me."

M. Sarrien yielded to this appeal.

THE REQUEST FOR REVISION.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At a Cabinet Council held to-day, at which M. Faure, the President of France, presided, the Minister of Justice communicated to those present the letter he had addressed to the Court of Cassation, in which he submitted a request for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The Minister also read a circular which he had caused to be sent to the Public Prosecutors throughout the country, instructing them to energetically repress any attacks upon the army.

CASIMIR-PERIER SILENT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle telegraphs:

"M. Casimir-Perier declines to speak respecting the revelations of The London Daily News, but I learn from those near and dear to him that he resigned because he had been cruelly deceived by Gen. Mercier and the General Staff. The merest etiquette toward his successor closes M. Casimir-Perier's mouth, but the scandalous suppression of truth cannot much longer prevail."

GERMAN OFFICER MAY TESTIFY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—According to The National Review, if France requests it, Germany will permit Gen. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German military attache in Paris, to reveal all that he knows regarding the Dreyfus affair. The National Review's article indicates that much of the information published in London by Mr. Conybeare and others really emanated from Col. Schwarzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi, the Italian military attache in Paris.

Emperor Thinks Dreyfus Guiltless.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—According to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, Emperor William recently repeated his conviction that Dreyfus was innocent of the charges brought against him.

"ELIJAH" WELL PRESENTED.

The Worcester County Musical Association's First Night a Success.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—It is a long time since the officers of the Worcester County Musical Association faced a festival with such a good prospect of making the enterprise pay as is the case this season. The festival has been an institution for forty-one years, and for the past thirty-one years Carl Zerrahn was the conductor. Within this decade a revolutionary party arose in the association, a party of younger blood and newer ideas, a party of progress. The termination of Mr. Zerrahn's career as conductor marks the climax of the policy inaugurated by the new managers, and great interest therefore is manifested in his successor, G. W. Chadwick.

Mr. Chadwick is no untried man, but he is new here, and his work this week will be watched by hundreds of listeners who have grown critical by steady attendance at festical concerts for a generation. The programmes are admittedly good in respect to subject matter and arrangement. The corps of soloists promises to be above rather than below the high standard of recent years. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is the source from which the instrumentalists are taken. So the real test of success will fall where it belongs—on the chorus and its conductors.

Mr. Chadwick did wisely in beginning the concerts with the familiar work "Elijah"—a work that the chorus has given several times, and one whose traditions with respect to performance are too well established to tempt a conductor with innovations. It is therefore too early to begin comments upon his particular methods, or to fix even approximately the degree of his success. Some of the choral numbers tonight were perfectly sung, but the real test for him and the chorus will occur when Greig's "Olaf Trygvasson" and his own "Lily Nymph" are given.

Interest this evening, while directed by curiosity first at Mr. Chadwick, was speedily devoted to the eight soloists, seven of whom were heard at a festival for the first time. They were led by Ffrangcon Davies, who naturally bore off the greatest honors with his incomparably finished and dramatic presentation of the Prophet, but his success was a foregone conclusion to all save the Worcester people themselves. That they appreciated him was evident from the rather scant applause bestowed on the newcomers, and Mrs. Carl Alves, a long-time favorite. Gwylim Miles and Dudley Buck, Jr., had too little to do to call for comment, save as they necessarily shared in the wretched ensemble work of the soloists. Miss Sara Anderson made a very good impression in the small second soprano solos. Miss Marie Downey of New York, the first soprano, has a light, pure voice, and an earnest method that makes her work agreeable. The audience received her heartily, and gave her ample testimony to a successful first appearance.

Altogether, the performance of "Elijah" was on a high plane of excellence, the most striking blemish, as is usually the case, being the failure of the soloists to get together in their ensemble numbers. There was no sense of unity in their singing, although they were precise with respect to time and notes.

TO SAIL TO-DAY FOR MANILA.

The Battleships Oregon and Iowa Get Their Orders—Mr. McKinley Urged Speed.

Orders were received at the navy yard yesterday for the sailing of the battleships Oregon and Iowa to Manila. They are to sail at 8 o'clock this morning. The Oregon is in command of Capt. A. P. Barker and the Iowa of Capt. Silas W. Terry. They are to go by way of the Straits of Magellan, the first stop for coal being at Bahia, Brazil. The crews were busy yesterday stowing away supplies and ammunition. No visitors were permitted aboard.

The orders were entirely unexpected, although it has been rumored at the navy yard that President McKinley was much troubled over the slowness with which the ships were being prepared. It is said that the President has already inquired several times into the cause of the delay and has issued "hurry orders" without specifying the date of sailing. Yesterday, it was said, a dispatch was received from Washington inquiring when the ships would sail. The reply was that they would sail on Saturday and were only waiting for the supply ships to be made ready. Then came the order that the Oregon and the Iowa should sail without the supply ships.

The cruiser Buffalo and the two supply ships, Iris and Celtic, will start, it is understood, Oct. 8. The Buffalo, formerly the El Cid of the Morgan Line and later the Nictheroy of the Brazilian Navy, will be used as an armed naval transport, and she is to take 550 sailors to the Philippines to fill vacancies in Admiral Dewey's fleet. The detail is now being made up aboard the receiving ship Vermont.

The Indiana came out of dry dock yesterday fitted with new bilge keels, and it is believed that the Brooklyn, now off Tompkinsville, will go into dry dock next.

FILIPINOS AT WASHINGTON.

The Two Delegates from the Insurgents Arrive at the Capital to See President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Francis V. Greene, accompanied by his personal staff and the delegates from the Philippine insurgents, arrived here this afternoon from Chicago and went to the Arlington Hotel. The two Filipinos are Felipe Agoncillo and José Lopez.

Gen. Greene and staff called at the Adjutant General's office this afternoon, and were escorted to the White House by Gen. Corbin. The Philippine delegates are desirous of conferring with the President, and the question of their reception was under consideration at the State Department this afternoon. There is no doubt that the President will grant them an audience in their personal capacity. He will, however, avoid any action that would tend to commit this Government to the recognition of the insurgent Government pending the conclusion of peace conditions with Spain.

Mr. Lopez said this evening that no instructions had yet been received from the Philippine Government, but these were expected very soon as a guide to the future movements. Mr. Agoncillo, he said, had cabled to the Government, announcing their arrival in Washington. This being known at home, instructions would be cabled at once. Until then, Mr. Lopez said, there was no exact line of action to be announced.

When Gen. Greene reached Gen. Corbin's office this afternoon he found awaiting him a commission of Major General of Volunteers, dated so as to place him in that grade from August last. He promptly took the oath of office, and became a full-fledged Major General.

AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.

Dewey Wires that the Abby Was Formerly the Pasig.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The official account of the seizure by Admiral Dewey of the filibustering steamer Abby, as reported in the press dispatches, is contained in the following telegram received from the Admiral to-day at the Navy Department:

Manila, Sept. 27, 1898.

Having received information that the American steamer Abby left Macao Sept. 21 with a cargo of arms for Batangas, I sent the McCulloch. She arrived at Batangas on the 23d and found her in the harbor, having arrived three days earlier and landed cargo. There were only Filipinos on board. They refused to give any information and had no papers whatever. Seized and brought her here, where we are now holding her. This steamer was formerly the Pasig, and is registered as an American vessel. The United States Consulate at Canton furnishes the information that she had made one voyage of the same kind already. DEWEY.

The Navy Department very promptly approved Admiral Dewey's action, as indicated by the following cablegram, which was sent him to-day:

Washington, Sept. 27, 1898.

To Dewey, Manila:

Your action in seizing American-owned vessel Abby approved. She is amenable to martial jurisdiction for any violation of neutrality. LONG.

BRITISH BLAMED AT MANILA.

Management of the Railroads Caused Food Products to Advance.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—All the British, French, and German warships have left Manila. The Spanish newspapers are violently attacking the British management of the railroads here, because the insurgents were permitted to use them during the recent suspension of traffic.

Several provinces have suffered immensely. Certain necessaries were unprocurable. Salt was 500 per cent. dearer, and large tracts were deprived of rice supplies. Therefore, Aguinaldo discourages strikes on the railroads, while he encourages demands for increased wages in other businesses.

DROWNED IN THE UPPER BAY.

Yacht Nettle Goes Down Off Liberty Island, and Two Men Seen Aboard Her Disappear.

A thirty-foot sloop yacht capsized off Liberty Island at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. William Harrold of the tugboat Inspector went to the rescue of the occupants, but when he arrived at the scene the boat had sunk and the two men who had been on board her had disappeared. From a little pennant which, floating in the water, marked the spot where the craft had gone down, it was learned that she was the Nettle of the Excelsior Yacht Club of South Brooklyn.

Inquiry among the members elicited the information that Hugh Graham of 439 Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, had planned a trip up the Hudson to Albany, and that three other men were to have accompanied him. The boat was taken Monday night from her anchorage off Fifty-fifth Street to the foot of Twentieth Street. When Mr. Graham went to the foot of Twentieth Street yesterday morning to join his companions the boat was gone. Who was aboard her, whether or not they were his friends or some one else who had appropriated the boat, or whether there were more than the two men seen in her by the tugboat Captain was not known. The men who were to have accompanied Mr. Graham were John Nelson, twenty-four years old, unmarried, who lived somewhere in Jersey City; Frank Peters, a widower, whose address was not known, and a man whose name was Holstein, familiarly called "Baldy."

Fair in Aid of a Hospital.

All the Roman Catholic Churches of Brooklyn have contributed toward a three weeks' fair, which was opened last night at the Masonic Temple, Grand and Havemeyer Streets, Williamsburg, for the benefit of St. Catharine's Hospital, where nearly 200 sick and wounded soldiers are being cared for at present. There are twelve booths, which are being presided over by a number of women representing the twelve Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn. The fair was opened by Vicar General Edward McNamara. The Rev. Peter Dauffenbach, rector of the Most Holy Trinity Church; ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner, and others made addresses.

Irish-Americans Against an Alliance.

At a meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, at 47 West Forty-second Street, last night, resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the Irish-American citizens of the State of New York were unalterably opposed to any alliance or bond of amity between Great Britain and the United States, such as might be desired by the former on account of her dangerous isolation, and asserting "that the declaration of Jefferson and the great Washington against any such entangling alliance still holds true."

OUTRAGES BY THE CUBANS

Reported They Are Causing Great Trouble in the Vicinity of Manzanillo.

MANY ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS

Will Not Work Themselves or Allow Others to Work—No Progress Possible Because of Their Bandit-like Conduct.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 27.—Señor Rigney, one of the largest sugar planters in Cuba, who has arrived here from Manzanillo, reports the conditions there to be worse than ever. The insurgents, he says, refuse to grant permission for the carrying on of work on the plantations, and the Spanish officials decline to furnish protection to those desiring to work.

Señor Rigney says that since the cessation of hostilities the insurgents have confiscated his provisions and destroyed a number of valuable pictures, made his carpets into saddlecloths, tore and trampled curtains, and broke glasses worth $500 each. They are encamped in numbers at the sea town of Campechuela, where they compel small vessels which fall into their hands to hoist the Cuban flag.

William Stakeman, before the war American Consul at Manzanillo, arrived here today and paid a visit to Gen. Wood. He recounted many lawless acts on the part of the insurgents, who, he declares, demand tribute from every one, terrorize peaceful people, and threaten the confiscation of the property of merchants and planters.

Many persons say that the recognition of the Cubans has not been granted because the bandits make work and progress impossible. There is a general feeling of alarm in Manzanillo over the departure of the Spanish troops, and the American soldiers are anxiously awaited.

The Cubans earnestly request Gen. Wood to send to Manzanillo food and clothing. They declare there is much suffering there, but private advices received by Gen. Wood deny absolutely the stories of destitution, and declare that work is obtainable, but that the Cubans will not work, and he has therefore refused to send the supplies asked for.

Gen. Wood has asked permission from the Washington Government to appoint Demetrio Castillo special chief of his Cuban staff, to represent him in dealing with the Cuban insurgents in the country districts.

News received from Puerto Principe is to the effect that there is much sickness among the Spanish troops. There are now 9,000 Spanish soldiers in the province, and fully half of them are suffering from scurvy and dysentery. The Cubans hold the country, and refuse to permit fresh provisions to be carried into the cities.

TERRORISM AROUND GUINES.

Insurgents Threaten Guerrilla Warfare in Case the Cubans Are Not Allowed to Govern Themselves.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Reports from Guines, this province, say that no farmer, landholder, or tenant has turned his hand to the sowing of crops in that vicinity, and the district, therefore, will have no potatoes, tobacco, cane, cabbage, or other vegetables this year.

This will further impoverish the district and add to the distress. From now until February it will be impossible for the farmers to sow crops, and in February the ground will be prepared for the Spring harvest. Therefore, the next six months will see a great deal of want and misfortune in the vicinity.

This state of affairs is directly due to the unsettled condition of the country, and the attitude of a certain portion of the Cubans, who openly threaten hostility to the United States, and are preparing to take the field and wage a guerrilla warfare against the Americans if any form of government short of absolute independence for the Cubans is established in the island.

This matter is openly discussed in the public meeting places of the Cubans here, the plan finding many advocates among certain classes of the people.

SANTIAGO GETTING IN ORDER.

New System of Civil Government in Excellent Working Order.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 27.—The system of civil government established by Gen. Wood is practically complete and in good working order. Major McCleary, formerly Attorney General for Texas and a Spanish scholar, has been appointed Mayor and the Spanish officials are giving place to Cubans.

Gen. Wood says he does not know in advance the capabilities of the men taking office, who are chosen by a committee of 50 prominent Cubans, whom he believes to be honest and conscientious. This committee recommends men who its members think would be efficient in the various offices to be filled. The choice of men by the committee must be unanimous and must be evidenced in writing by the signatures of all of the 50 members. Gen. Wood finds that the plan works admirably.

Lieut. Blount has been appointed to codify the Cuban laws.

Gen. Wood has leased the residence formerly occupied by the late British Consul, Frederick W. Ramsden, and his family, one mile from the city. What archives the Spaniards left have been removed to Gen. Wood's offices in the palace.

SPAIN AGAIN IN FUNDS.

Thirty-five Million Francs Sent to Blanco with Orders to Disband the Volunteers.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Premier Sagasta declares that all the financial difficulties of the Government have been removed. The sum of 35,000,000f. has been forwarded to Capt. Gen. Blanco, with a repetition of the order to disband the volunteers.

It is understood the Government is willing to provide unemployed Spaniards in Cuba with free passage home.

Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In response to a dispatch from the War Department, Gen. Lawton sent the following health report for Sept. 25, which he had omitted for some reason to transmit:

Sick, 1,100; fever, 808; new cases, 69; returned to duty, 223. Deaths: Frank Seitz, private, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, dysentery, following yellow fever; George Williams, private, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever; Charles Dugan, private, Company C, Fifth Infantry, measles and dysentery; Archie Atwood, private, Company C, Fifth Infantry, dysentery.

Gen. Lawton also sent to-night this report for Sept. 26:

Sick, 1,000; fever, 726; new cases, 99; returned to duty, 152.

American Developers of Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—An American company, styled the Island of Cuba Real Estate Company, has opened business on Obispo Street, Havana. It will deal in country lots. Note is made of this fact, as it is the first opening of American business here under the new order of things.

Guns Replaced on the Alfonso XII.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—The guns which were taken ashore from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. during the blockade of this port by the American fleet, and which were placed in the Reina Battery, have been returned on board that vessel and remounted.

Cigar Dealer Commits Suicide.

Henry Ahne, twenty-seven years old, a cigar dealer at 166 Nassau Street, ended his life by inhaling gas at his home, 55 West Eleventh Street, last night. Ahne lived with his mother and a sister and brother. His business is said to have been prosperous, and the cause of his suicide is unknown. He left his stand at 5 o'clock yesterday, and on his way home purchased several feet of rubber tubing. About an hour after he reached home his mother opened the door of his room, which was filled with gas, and found him on the bed, apparently unconscious. A physician, who was summoned, declared Ahne dead.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The news of the death of Mrs. August Belmont in Paris yesterday morning came by cable at an early hour and spread through the clubs and the up-town hotels with remarkable celerity. It was received with great surprise, for although Mrs. Belmont, it was known, had been in poor health of late, and, in fact, ever since her mother's death, last Autumn, she was comparatively so young a woman that no such untoward event as her death had been anticipated. The utmost sympathy is everywhere expressed for Mr. Belmont, who left his wife in Paris only three weeks ago in order that he might bring home his oldest son in time for the latter's school at Groton, and who intended to rejoin her at an early day. The trip which he now will take to Paris to bring her home will be, indeed, a sad one and one in which he will be accompanied with the sincere sympathies of every one.

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As Miss Bessie Morgan, and later as Mrs. Belmont, she was one of the handsomest young girls and matrons that have ever graced New York society. Her fine carriage, graceful figure, rich brunette beauty, and rare taste in dressing made her a marked figure during the few years in which she went out in New York. During the past decade she had been seen less and less in the gay world, and had devoted herself more and more to country domestic life. Her leadership of the social contingent which centres in the Meadow Brook Club was unquestioned for many years, and had only been disputed within a comparatively recent time, part of which she had been in deep mourning for her mother, who died about a year ago.

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Mrs. Belmont's death, while greatly regretted, will not have any marked effect upon the gayeties of the coming season. Had she lived and regained her health, she would not have entertained, as she would have still been in mourning.

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The many young clubmen present at the Empire Theatre on Monday night at the first appearance of Mr. John Drew in Jones's comedy of "The Liars" expressed themselves to the effect that Mr. Drew dressed the part of Sir Christopher Deering better than usual, if possible. They were particularly impressed with his full skirted and long gray frock coat worn over a buff waistcoat in the third act, and it is safe to predict that similar coats will be seen on the avenue before many weeks. The costumes worn by Mr. Drew on the first night of a new society play in Autumn are looked forward to and studied by a certain element of young men in New York with as much keen interest as are the gowns worn by modish women at the annual Horse Show by the dressmakers, who resort there from all the cities of the country. Mr. Drew has become, therefore, as it were, a living Autumn fashion plate.

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Among the departures yesterday for Europe was Mr. Alfred L. Seton, Jr., who went abroad to arrange for the burial of his sister, the Baroness von Kettler, who died at Scheveningen, Holland, last week. Her husband, Baron Wilhelm von Kettler, and five children survive her. The Baroness, who was very popular as Miss Seton when a girl here, was married about twenty years ago, and had resided since with her husband at Lubeck, Germany.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook of this city and formerly of Newport celebrated their golden wedding last evening at their handsome residence, Wheatleigh Cottage, at Lenox, with a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Cook received, assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia. The reception was preceded by a dinner of thirty covers.

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Mr. Peter Marié, who is at Curtis's Hotel, Lenox, is giving a series of luncheons and dinners, and has recently entertained among others Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Adams, and Mr. George H. Morgan. The date of the annual tub flower parade at Lenox has finally been fixed for Oct. 4. The parade will be large and on a more elaborate scale than usual this year.

***

Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I., was met on her return to Boston by the sad news of the death at Nahant of Mrs. Francis Skinner, formerly Miss Eliza Blanchard Gardner.

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Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who spent the Summer with his niece, Mlle. Cassini, and the members of the Russian Embassy at the cottage known as The Snappers, at Narragansett Pier, will return to Washington this week. Count Cassini, his niece, and the members of his legation have received much hospitality both at Newport and Narragansett during the Summer.

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The first bright Autumn day, with the very least suspicion of coming frost in the air and with an atmosphere like wine, brought out the usual crowd of shoppers yesterday morning. The avenue was quite filled in the afternoon, and the Park presented something of a Winter appearance. Many were en route to White Plains for the county fair there. Prescott Lawrence, in a brown suit and high-crowned derby, was at the Knickerbocker Club, and afterward at the Holland House, where he put up from Newport. He will be one of the judges of horses at White Plains. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Mrs. Oliver Belmont were among the fashionable women in the shopping districts, and the Viscount d'Avenel was at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven are due in New York this week. They sailed from London to Boston. The De Kovens have been visiting Mme. Patti at Craig y Nos and Melba at her English country place. Mrs. De Koven will go to Aiken, S. C., later in the Winter.

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The Virginia Hot Springs are slowly filling with the set of people who make it a point to go there every Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Vally Blacque are among the late arrivals there. The Blacques returned from a tour around the world last Spring. Mr. Blacque has grown stout and his health is absolutely restored.

***

Bishop and Mrs. Potter have left Newport and arrived Monday morning in New York. Later the Bishop will go to Washington, where in the month of October the Episcopal Convention will be held. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has taken a house in that city, so that he can entertain during the term of the convention the many New York clergymen and ecclesiastical dignitaries.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge are expected home from Europe next week. They have been a part of the Summer in England and have been widely entertained there.

***

Miss Fannie Whitehouse and Master Norman Whitehouse will sail to-day on the Teutonic. Miss Whitehouse is the daughter of Fitzhugh Whitehouse, and this Summer she was at Newport, where Eastbourne Lodge was opened for the first time in two years. The Teutonic also takes out Mr. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Arthur Herbert, Mr. Tracy Dows, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Mr. Barton Willing are to remain quite late at Newport, not returning to Philadelphia until the middle of October. A visit will be paid by Mrs. Willing to her daughter, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at Rhinebeck.

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The engagement of Miss Margaret Shippen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, to Mr. Edward S. Dunn, also of the Quaker City, is of interest in New York, where Miss Shippen has many friends. One of her sisters married Mr. George Willing and another Mr. Frederick Packard, well known here and in Philadelphia. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Rittenhouse Club.

***

Lord Ava, whose arrival was recorded here about a fortnight ago, has paid a very short visit to this country, as he has sailed again, from Montreal this time, for England. Lord Ava had in his party Major Shannon Crawford, Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Mr. Hugh C. Kelly, and Mr. Hughes Martin, all of whom are well known in Newport and this city.

Cubbins—McKean.

Lieut. George William Cubbins and Miss Ida McKean, daughter of Mr. William B. McKean, for many years a resident of Staten Island, were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church, at Clifton.

Lieut. R. H. Allen Married.

Miss Ines N. Peck of 140 Montgomery Street, Trenton, N. J., was married last Friday evening to Lieut. Roswell H. Allen of the United States Navy, now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, in Jersey City. The ceremony was performed at Pastor Allen's residence, 58 Madison Avenue, Jersey City.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Gives Recitations of Her Personal Reminiscences of Famous Authors.

NEWPORT, Sept. 27.—Under the auspices of the Women's Alliance of Channing Church this afternoon Mrs. Julia Ward Howe gave a most interesting version of her personal reminiscences of Longfellow, Holmes, and Whittier. Mrs. Howe was as interesting as ever, and the manner with which she met her audience so far as cordiality was concerned could not be improved upon. The subject was prefaced with some very interesting impromptu remarks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have closed their Newport season.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

F. Gray Griswold has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives have returned to New York.

Mrs. Arthur Herbert and Miss Lilly Whitehouse have gone to New York and will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer have closed their Newport season and have returned to New York.

Messrs. Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt have returned to Yale.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go to Lenox to-morrow in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car to pass a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, returning to Newport later.

Miss Alice C. Rogers, while driving in her buggy on Thames Street this afternoon, prevented a runaway. Her horse's hind foot was outside the shaft, which irritated the animal so that he was about to run away, when Miss Rogers jumped from the buggy to the horse's head and held him until the foot was lifted over the shaft.

Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and O. H. P. Belmont are among the recent contributors to the Police Relief Association Fund.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

A dance recital amid the flowers in Hodgson's conservatories will occur to-morrow afternoon, entitled "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Mrs. George A. Converse entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Commander Converse, returned on the cruiser Montgomery.

THE COURTS TO SETTLE IT.

Officers of the New England Mortgage Security Company in Doubt.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A case to determine, among other things, who are the legal officers of the New England Mortgage Security Company was before Judge Lathrop in the Supreme Court to-day. It is a factional fight between the stockholders. The estate of Austin Corbin, the millionaire railroad magnate, is interested, as it contends for the election of a new, as against the old, board of officers.

The controversy arose as a result of the last annual meeting of the stockholders, which was held at Brooklyn, Conn., on July 15. There was a disupte between both sides over the election of the Chairman. The Corbin side claims he should have been elected, and that a vote to elect one was refused recognition. There is also a dispute between the parties as to the proper voting of the stock of the Corbin estate.

The total capitalization of the company is $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares.

MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB.

Abandoned Rig Found in Mount Vernon Under Peculiar Circumstances.

The police of Mount Vernon are at work on the mystery of an abandoned hansom cab which was found in one of the streets of that place yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. Chief Foley of the Mount Vernon police says he feels sure, from the circumstances surrounding the affair, that the cab is connected with a crime. A patrolman found the cab standing near the residence of Eugene Barguet, on South Fifth Avenue. The horse showed signs of great fatigue and the cab bore marks of recent hard usage.

On the box of the cab the police found a green cloth driver's coat, which had a rent up the back, but whether from use or by violence cannot be determined. Inside the rig were found several hairpins, a piece of a comb, and an envelope bearing the imprint of "Harmer, Hayes & Co., 14 Warren Street, New York." It is postmarked 12:30 P. M. Sept. 12. It was addressed to "Walker Mingey, 114 West Thirty-ninth Street, City." On the back of the envelope in an irregular hand, as though written while in a vehicle, is the address, "219 West Fifty-ninth Street."

Mrs. Barguet, near whose house the cab was found, saw the outfit when it arrived. It came along South Fifth Avenue and was driven by a man in livery. After passing her house the rig stopped and the driver alighted. He took off his hat and placed it on the seat, and then removed his coat. He took from the box a black coat and a soft cap. These he put on. He then walked back toward the Barguet house and passed it. The change in apparel had altered the man's appearance completely.

A detailed description of the rig has been sent to the police here. The hope is that if the owner is found he may be able to say to whom the rig was last hired. The police theory is that whoever abandoned the cab paid some coachman for the loan of the rig, including the hat and coat.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. August Belmont.

Mrs. August Belmont died at the Hotel du Rhin, in Paris, yesterday morning. The news of her death, which was unexpected, was received by cable about 10 o'clock at Mr. Belmont's banking house, in Nassau Street, and at his residence, 190 Madison Avenue. Mr. Belmont himself received the cablegram at his house as he was leaving for his office, and was temporarily overcome by the shock. He denied himself to all callers yesterday, and information regarding the details of Mrs. Belmont's death was refused at both the house and office.

Mr. Belmont and his three sons—August, Raymond, and Morgan—all returned from Paris, where they left Mrs. Belmont, on Sept. 17. They will sail on the Teutonic to-day, and after services in Paris will bring the body home for burial here.

Mrs. Belmont was Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan, but as a girl was generally known as Miss Bessie Morgan. She was born in this city in 1862, and was the daughter of Edward Morgan, who was formerly a member of the old banking house of Matthew Morgan's Sons, in William Street, which went into liquidation some years ago. Her mother was Miss Elisabeth Arran Hamilton, a member of the old Hamilton family of New York. She died at her residence, 15 West Eighty-sixth Street, on Oct. 30, 1897. Mrs. Belmont's brother, Edward Morgan, Jr., lives at Nutley, N. J. Her sister, who was Miss Edith Morgan and is now Mrs. Butler Williamson, lives in Paris.

Mr. Belmont knew his wife when both were children. They lived in adjoining houses on Fifth Avenue, and were playmates. Mrs. Belmont was a beautiful child, and when she came out, in the Winter of 1880, became at once a belle. The match between her and Mr. Belmont was purely a love one. Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., favored it, and the young couple were married in 1881, at the Church of the Ascension, in this city.

As a young married woman Mrs. Belmont occupied a leading place in New York society. After the birth of her three sons, however, she went out comparatively little, and, having always had a taste for the country, withdrew more and more from social life in the city, and devoted herself to her children and the management of Mr. Belmont's estate and large country house at Hempstead, L. I. She was a leading member of the Meadow Brook Hunt set, as it is called in New York society, and here were the most notable entertainments of the Spring and Autumn at Hempstead. She was seen occasionally in New York, at a ball and at the Horse Show, and the past two Winters she spent in the city, in the house 190 Madison Avenue, which Mr. Belmont leased. She also acted as hostess at Perry Belmont's entertainments in New York and Newport.

Mrs. Belmont felt the death of her mother very keenly, and her health had not been good since that time. She did not rally from her depression, and was quite ill during the Winter. A trip abroad was decided upon, largely in the hope that it would restore her health, and she sailed with her husband and children for Europe in July last. Her health, however, did not improve, as had been hoped, and finally Mr. Belmont decided that she had better remain in Paris for a time, while he himself returned home with his children.

The Rev. James Clinton Rigney.

The Rev. James Clinton Rigney, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Fordham, died Sunday at the parish house, 2,789 Marion Avenue, after a brief illness. Heart trouble was the cause of death. The deceased, who was forty-four years of age, was born in this city, and was a brother of the late Rev. P. S. Rigney. He was a student in St. Francis Xavier College, in East Sixteenth Street, for several years, and later went to Manhattan College, from where he was graduated in 1876. He was ordained in 1881 in Troy Seminary, and his first charge was in West Brigton, S. I., where he was made assistant to the Rev. Father Poole. Here he spent three years, and was then made pastor in Rossville, S. I. In June, 1893, he was appointed to establish a new parish in Fordham. He accomplished the task successfully, and during the six years he was in Fordham erected a new church on Webster Avenue and purchased property on Marion Avenue, where the parish house now stands, with a view to building a new edifice. A requiem mass will be celebrated to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. at the church. The Rev. Father Nicholas Hughes, pastor of St. Mary's, in Grand Street, will be celebrant; the Rev. Father Mallick Cunnion of St. Raphael's, in West Thirty-ninth Street, deacon; the Rev. Father James Kelly of White Plains, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father John Carr of William's Bridge, master of ceremonies. The interment will be in Calvary.

Henry Wells Johnson.

Henry Wells Johnson died yesterday morning at his home, in Ithaca, N. Y., of paralysis and Bright's disease. He was born seventy-three years ago in Jonesville, Ohio, and about 1850 moved to Ithaca to practice law. He soon changed his residence to New York City, and here became counsel for the Quarantine Department of this port. Later he took the position of counsel for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and remained with them until about eighteen years ago. After this time he took up private practice in this city, but a year ago was obliged to retire from business on account of failing health. He then went to Ithaca, where he has since made his home. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at Ithaca. Mr. Johnson leaves a wife, formerly Miss Caroline Heath, daughter of the late Chauncey G. Heath of Ithaca.

William Smyth.

William Smyth, formerly a member of the New York Assembly for Tioga County, died yesterday at Owego, aged seventy-nine. He was Chairman of the delegation which met at Saratoga in 1856 and formed the Republican Party. He was proprietor of The Owego Times, the Republican Party organ of Tioga County, and was its editor until within the past year, when failing health necessitated his retirement. At one time he held the position of Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. WATSON SANFORD died Sunday at her home, 84 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, in her eighticth year. She was born in Pittstown, N. Y. In 1861 she represented Williamsburg as one of the Directresses of the great sanitary fair which accomplished so much in behalf of the soldiers during the civil war, and for thirty-five years was a member of the Board of Managers of the Nahum Institution, a home for aged women, in Washington. Sixty years ago she was married to Watson Sanford, who, with two sons and one daughter, survive her. Funeral services were held at her late residence last night.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, the Actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose death was reported at the company's office yesterday afternoon, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 27, 1827. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1847, and, when the Equitable was organized, in 1859, became its Actuary, retaining this position up to the time of his death. He was widely known as an authority in actuarial matters, and at the time of his death was the First Vice President of the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. Phillips died at his country place, near Princeton, N. J. He had not been in good health for some time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. Siegert in South America for his private use, is the best appetizing tonic. Accept no other.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Waters, the only PURE, CORRECT mineral waters.

The new collar, E. & W. "POYNETTE." E. & W.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BELMONT.—In Paris, Sept 27, Bessie Hamilton Morgan, wife of August Belmont, in the 36th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEALEY.—On Sept. 27, John W. Healey.

Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE, NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS.
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of Refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, September 1st, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $433,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFERER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Under the lead of Tobacco Trust the stock market throughout was weak yesterday, many issues, notably the industrial shares, declining substantially. The professional contingent was at all times aggressively bearish, and in some quarters the traders succeeded in dislodging recently bought stock. Chiefly, however, yesterday's selling was for the short account. The market was not as well supported as heretofore, some protecting orders which have been factors in the recent firmness being lowered a point or two.

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Several of the day's news developments favored the bear party and furnished new grounds for their sales. There were further hints of the possibility of international complications over Chinese affairs, Atchison's report for the month of August was none too good, and reports of increases in the number of yellow fever cases in the South gave the bears new opportunities for professing apprehension. But chiefly yesterday's general weakness came from sympathy with the sharp breaks in Tobacco Trust.

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In many conservative Wall Street quarters—quarters where logic reigns and consideration is given real, influential conditions—much attention is being paid just now to the heavy export demand for wheat and the consequent demand in wheat prices. And much stock market bullishness is evolved from such considerations. Authorities have all along pointed out that although the foreign demand for American cereals has been delayed because of Europe's idea that her own stocks are large enough to supply all needs, there must ultimately come a heavy demand for our grains from abroad. It is this demand that is now showing, and that has brought about the substantial advances in the market price of wheat. And what is most important is the fact that this foreign buying is increasing steadily despite the higher prices now prevailing. The far-reaching importance of higher grain values can be readily seen. Its immediate effects will be an increased supply of sterling exchange, increased traffics for American railroads, and increased prosperity for American farmers.

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Money rates were not influential in yesterday's stock market. Call money ruled all day at 3½ and 4 per cent., large amounts being offered at those figures. In banking circles there are reassertions of confidence in the abatement of the money scare.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112; $500 do., at 112½; $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝; $42,500 threes, when issued, at 105¼@105⅝@105¼, and $300 do., small, at 104¾.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Tennessee settlement threes at 92⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Delaware & Hudson	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	⅜	Standard R. & T.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅛	Long Island	6
Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Louisville & Nash.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2	Manhattan Con.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅞	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Tobacco	5⅞	Minn. Iron, t. r.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	1	N. J. Central	½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅜	N. Y., Chi., & St. L.	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	½	N. Y. L. & W.	1
Chi. & East. Illinois	1	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi., M. & St. Paul	⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	¾	Penn. R. R.	⅛
C., L. & Wheel. pf.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. Louis & S. F.	½
Col. Midland pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2½	Union Pacific	⅛
General Electric, new.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber	2
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Illinois Steel	2½	Wabash pf.	¾
Inter. Paper Co.	1⅜	Western Union Tel.	½
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	2	W. & L. E. pf., 3d asst. paid	⅛
Keok. & Des M. pf.	1		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st. 1 | Northern Pac. 1st 6s. 1

Bonds Declined.

Ore. Short Line con. 1 | Rio Grande W. 1st. 1
Peo. & East. inc. 1½ | Stand. R. & T. 6s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,916,466; balance, $6,851,898; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $688,208.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.23¾ less 1-16c for long, and 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 68. Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 112⅜; New York Central, ⅝, to 120; Illinois Central, ½, to 114¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 57½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37; Atchison, ⅛, to 13¼; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 79⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 88¾, Pennsylvania at 60⅛, and Reading at 9¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109 13-16, for money, and were unchanged at 109 13-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 52½c, and exchange on London was 25f 30c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 7,000,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 880,000 marks; "other" securities increased 64,740,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 33,360,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $6,955,258, against $9,474,939 in the preceding week and $9,409,755 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $337,179,177, against $297,764,784 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE BUYING OF METROPOLITAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway was notably firm yesterday, selling up above 158 in the face of the general weakness and closing with a net gain of nearly one point. The buying of the stock came chiefly from Philadelphia houses, and there were vague hints of pending developments in the company's affairs which, in the opinion of the Philadelphia interests in the property, will greatly benefit it. Predictions of largely increased earnings through the opening of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue electric lines also figured in the gossip on the stock.

THE TOBACCO LIQUIDATION.

In yesterday's market Tobacco Trust shares continued conspicuous, the transactions in them far surpassing those in any other stock. Again what seemed to be inside selling predominated.

Many stories, some of them sensational, were in circulation to account for the new activity and weakness in the stock, but few of the current representations were entitled to much consideration, being evidently made to order in furtherance of speculative interests on the Stock Exchange. In important quarters little credence was given to the theory that the stock could suffer such a severe break except in reflection of the heavy liquidation by inside interests.

It is said that at a meeting held in Wall Street toward the end of last week the conclusion was reached that a large additional issue of American Tobacco shares should be made to provide funds wherewith to acquire certain independent and competitive plants whose owners insisted upon payments in cash. Knowledge of this official programme is believed to have hurried important insiders into free sales of the stock, so as to have the advantage of a good market in advance of the issuance and public sale of new shares.

At the opening of yesterday's market, much excitement ruled on the Stock Exchange among brokers trading in Tobacco Trust, the first prices of the day ranging from 138 to 136. Both figures were made in the same crowd at the same time, so much exercised did some interested parties seem to be over getting a quick market. Weakness developed, and within a little while after the opening the quotation was down to about 132. Later something of a rally came, and trades were made between 135 and 136, but the closing was heavy, with sales openly made by the same brokers who have been most conspicuous as sellers from the time the break started.

The profits which Mr. Keene has taken on his Tobacco Trust stock are estimated in the Street at beyond $250,000, and Mr. Keene is not a protestant against the conservative doctrine that taking a profit never hurts.

ATCHISON IN AUGUST.

Atchison's report for the month of August, which was made public yesterday, was considered disappointing in Wall Street. Income from operation decreased $437,230—the result of a decrease in gross earnings of $210,473 and an increase in operating expenses of $228,246, from which is deducted about $1,500 decrease in taxes and rentals. Speaking of the system's exhibit for August, Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said yesterday:

"The decrease in gross earnings is due to the holding back by the farmers of wheat, and the increase in our operating expenses because of betterments. Last year in August we did a heavy business. Our increase over the previous year was $556,000. Wheat then was moving freely in Kansas and Oklahoma. This year's decrease is, I think, attributable chiefly to the fact that wheat is not moving. Our other business this year is, in general, as good as in 1897 at date.

"In regard to betterments, work has been pushed to complete the improvements on the road before snow flies. This work has been largely in rail laying, but there has been a good deal of bridge work done all over the system. Rails have been laid principally in Missouri and New Mexico. There has also been a great deal of work done on the Santa Fé Pacific. This has been briskly carried out, and is, I am happy to say, nearly completed. I see no reason whatever to believe that the net results of the year will be below those of 1897; on the contrary, I am convinced that, on the whole, there will be a better showing."

The Atchison being a grain-carrying road, the present attitude of agriculturists in stacking wheat, awaiting higher prices, operates against its earnings. Nearly a hundred flour mills in Kansas are now idle from the refusal of the farmers to sell their grain on a sixty-cent Chicago basis. But with the price evened up, the Atchison and its competitors, Rock Island and the Missouri and Union Pacifics, will have as much business as they can handle. Atchison last year hauled 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 bushels of miscellaneous cereals, and nearly 157,000 tons of flour.

Atchison's detailed August report was as follows:

August.	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings..	$3,004,107.31	$3,214,581.21	*$210,473.90
Operating expenses..	2,521,546.72	2,293,300.42	†228,246.30
Net earnings	482,560.59	921,280.79	*438,720.20
Taxes and rentals..	143,933.22	145,422.91	*1,489.69
Income from operation	338,627.37	775,857.88	*437,230.51
Average operated mileage..	6,983.87	6,934.96	†48.91

*Decease. †Increase.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR GRAIN.

Discussing the grain trade situation yesterday Mr. James Van Raalte, head of the grain department of the Stock Exchange House of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Contrary to all expectations, the market for wheat has made a decided advance. This has occurred in the face of a very large crop in the United States and good crops in other parts of the world. The chief reason for the advance is that the American farmers are not selling to any large extent. They are thoroughly posted on the situation, and middlemen cannot now get their grain as formerly they did. For want of cash wheat seventy mills in the State of Kansas alone have shut up lately. Farmers have now paid off their mortgages, and they are in a condition to hold their produce until given a price which will be to their satisfaction. This is what makes them unwilling to sell.

"While this is the state of affairs in this country, there is a depletion of stocks in the grain warehouses of Europe. Yet the foreigners have been holding off their purchases in the hope that Russia will come to their aid by entering into competition with America. Up to the present they have not been afforded any such relief. Purchases have practically been made from hand to mouth—for immediate needs only. Considering that foreigners are not making purchases far ahead, it must be said that the demand is keeping up very well. But they will have to make American wheat purchases in the end, so that they are hoping against hope.

"The price of September wheat in New York (it is now on a cash basis) has advanced from 66 cents a bushel to 78½ cents in the past week. Freights have advanced about 4 cents a bushel, and premiums on cash wheat have risen 4 cents. This makes a rise of about 20 cents in all on wheat sold, cost, insurance, and freight, on the other side. And in spite of all this the foreign buyers are just as eager to bid for cash grain to-day as they were four weeks ago; in fact they are bidding for larger quantities of it. And they must place their orders for grain here in the long run and at ruling prices. These, with the present prosperous condition of American farmers, are more likely to show additional increase when orders for future delivery begin to appear extensively."

NORTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

Northern Pacific's report for the month of August was highly encouraging, and led to new bullish enthusiasm among friends of the property. The increase in gross earnings for the month was $352,000, and practically all of this increase was net, operating expenses increasing only $1,300. The total net income for the month was over $917,000, an increase of $217,000. The detailed report is as follows:

August.	1897	1898.	Increase.
Gross earn...	$1,828,580.18	$2,180,575.40	$352,015.22
Operating ex.	1,014,506.86	1,015,842.02	1,336.16
Net earn..	$814,054.32	$1,164,733.38	$350,679.06
Op'g charges, taxes, rental and imp'm'ts	116,741.12	255,197.50	138,456.38
Net oper'g income..	$697,313.20	$909,535.88	$212,222.68
Miscellaneous income, not including land sales..	2,800.25	8,120.51	5,320.56
Total net income..	$700,113.45	$917,656.69	$217,543.24

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust suffered with the rest of the market yesterday, being next to Tobacco Trust, the most active and the weakest stock on the list. After selling close to 122, Sugar broke down below 118, and closed with a net decline of about 3 points. The early buying of the stock was by the same interests who were conspicuous purchasers yesterday, and who were generally believed to be covering short contracts. But after the first hour these buyers turned sellers, and it was the stock which they threw on the market that broke the price. Many people were inclined to believe that the sales were made for the purpose of establishing a lower level at which covering purchases could be made more profitably.

After Sugar Trust started down, the room traders, who are already heavily short of the stock, became clamorously bearish again and sold stocks to average. The pressure was kept on the stock until the close, which was at nearly the lowest figure.

A CHICAGO VIEW.

President Alfred L. Baker of the Chicago Stock Exchange, who has recently spent much time in Wall Street, is quoted by The Chicago Evening Post regarding stock market sentiment and the outlook for prices:

"A pretty careful canvass of the leading brokerage houses in the East revealed the fact that sentiment at the moment is a good deal mixed. There are few pronounced bears to be found among the prominent operators, but at the same time there are quite a number of close observers of the situation who are inclined to think the market has not quite reached the bottom, and that some further slight sagging of prices may be looked for. Others were rather confident that judicious purchases made around present prices would show a good profit within a reasonable length of time. The large traders seemed to be evenly divided between these two opinions.

"Personally I am inclined to side with the former. I do not believe there is going to be any break in the market, but political considerations, both domestic and international, are beginning to creep into the situation, and the uncertainty in regard to the questions involved in the controversy is likely to keep the market in a nervous condition for the next few weeks.

"On the other hand, business conditions certainly continue favorable. Railroad earnings, particularly those of the Western lines, are surprisingly good, and the Clearing House returns indicate the transaction of a very satisfactory volume of business, considering the season of the year. But the improvement that has so far been scored has to a large extent been anticipated in the advance of stock values. The market went ahead of the actual improvement of business, great as that has been, and will now have to wait until general conditions catch up with it.

"The public up to a short time ago was a big factor in the stock market, and most of the leading houses now are carrying big lines for their customers. But the bulk of this stock still shows good profits, and in my opinion there is not much danger of its being dislodged by bear methods. The market gives every evidence of a large professional short interest, but the average outside trader is showing little disposition to sell at present."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Surplus of $509,057 shown by Wisconsin Central lines for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $98,611 in the previous twelve months.

Decrease of $10,222 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $14,006 since July 1.

Deficits of $13,618 and $368 shown respectively by Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis and Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for July.

Decrease of $2,519,681 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $2,454,497, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $19,826 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for August, making an increase of $21,607 since July 1.

Anticipation of Oct. 1 interest by the Northwestern and Omaha Railroads.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$7,751
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,600
Chicago & West Michigan	17,609
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	1,534
Detroit, Grand R. & West	9,192
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,067
Ohio River	1,124
Rio Grande Southern	3,326
St. Louis Southwestern	14,200
Southern Railway	59,931
West Chicago Street	3,282
Total increase, 11 roads	$129,616
Increase previously reported	391,606
Total increase, 35 roads	$521,222

***

Decrease:	
St. Joseph & Grand Island	$1,196
Decrease previously reported	53,238
Total decrease, 9 roads	$54,434
Net increase	$466,788

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	51
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7½	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	36½	37½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28½
Amsterdam preferred	68	80
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	29	29¼
Federal Steel pf.	69	69¼
Glucose common	56½	57½
Glucose pf.	106	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	22⅜	23½
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70½
Standard Oil Trust	414	415
Trenton Potteries	6	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .85, 500 Comstock at .04, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 200 Mexican at .25, 1,200 Pharmacist at .08, 200 Portland at 1.50 seller 10, 300 Potosi at .22, 200 Sierra Nevada at .90, 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of American Flag sold at .06½, 5,000 Alamo at .03⅞@.03¾, 800 Anchoria at .83@.84@.83½, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.09¾@.09⅝, 1,000 Copper Rock at .001½, 500 Elkton at 1.22, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .13@.12¾@.12⅞, 2,000 Jefferson at .07¼@.07¼@.07⅝, 3,000 Justine at .02½, 1,200 Lillie at 1.06@1.07@1.06½, 3,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21¼@.21, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .20@.20½@.19@.20, 4,000 Pilgrim at .004, 9,100 Rocky Mountain at .11⅞@.15¼ buyer, 30@13⅝ buyer 10, 17,000 Sentinel at .003¾@.003½, and 500 Work at .09½@.10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.16	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.28	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	.21
Choliar	.18	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.20
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.08	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross	.80	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.75
Adams Consol.	.05	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.12	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Best & Belcher	.20	Potosi	.12
Breece	.80	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick	.09	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Choliar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.82
Crown Point	.14	Standard	1.65
Chrysolite	.15	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Union Con.	.20
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.07
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	1.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.35	Argentum Juanita	.22
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Gould & Curry	.20	Anaconda	.60
Hale & Norcross	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.06
Horn Silver	1.25	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.60	Golden Fleece	.27
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Isabella	.24
La Crosse	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
Leadville Con.	.08	Mount Rosa	.17
Little Chief	.21	Pharmacist	.07
Mexican	.20	Portland	1.40
Moulton	.03	Quicksilver	.03
Ontario	2.50	Union	.17
Ophir	.50	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.05	Gold Coin	.75
Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.73	Golden Fleece	.32
Miami	.42	Isabella	.25
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.12	Justine	.02⅛
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.05
Alamo	.03½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.63	Mount Rosa	.19½
Anchoria	.83	Old Gold	.004
Cripple Creek Con.	.09½	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.19½
Copper Rock	.001	Waldorf	.05
Elkton	1.21	Work	.09½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Biscuit common broke to-day from 33 to 32¾, closing at 32⅞. The preferred was steady, at 95⅞, seller 3. There was very little done outside of this stock. Metropolitan 5s, receipts, sold heavily at 60. South Side Elevated was firm at 77. West Chicago closed at 93½, which was ½ point lower than the opening. Match was steady at 140.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,375.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,**

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,145,161.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,240.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		55,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		615,747.11
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,765.43
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		404,727.93
Due from State banks and bankers		58,739.98
Internal revenue stamps		1,455.07
Checks and other cash items		48,228.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		353,701.28
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,751.55
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$887.50	
Legal-tender notes	481.500	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	200,000	
		1,085,031.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		6,000.00
Total		$8,629,509.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	188,649.31
National bank notes outstanding	180,000.00
Due to other National banks	939,104.57
Due to State banks and bankers	255,087.57
Dividends unpaid	392.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,669,577.50
Demand certificates of deposit	54,622.29
Certified checks	86,544.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,341.23
Total	$8,629,509.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898. ALBERT H. GALE, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY RANDEL,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,351.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,**

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,145,161.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,240.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		55,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		615,747.11
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,765.43
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		404,727.93
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Legal-tender notes	481.500	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	200,000	
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Certified checks	86,544.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,341.23
Total	$8,629,509.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898. ALBERT H. GALE, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY RANDEL,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,361.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,**

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$909,230.89
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8.05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,070.00
Stocks, securities, &c		59,008.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		22,515.93
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		126,040.03
Due from State banks and bankers		3,668.96
Checks and other cash items		23,718.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		67,143.31
Notes of other National banks		187.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,872.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$261,458.00	
Legal-tender notes	68,496.00	
		329,954.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,699,676.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,216.28
National bank notes outstanding	43,820.00
Due to other National banks	78,870.75
Due to State and private banks and bankers	64,444.91
Dividends unpaid	1,148.43
Individual deposits subject to check	1,155,042.37
Demand certificates of deposit	1,857.29
Certified checks	7,607.87
Cashier's checks outstanding	59.87
Total	$1,699,676.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898. JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
A. D. BENDHEIM,
HENRY W. KENNEDY,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

[No. 4,567.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **RIDE & LEATHER NATIONAL BANK,**

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,378,661.89
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		16.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		380,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		161,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		57,613.89
Stocks, securities, &c		84,931.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		405,909.92
Due from State banks and bankers		46,181.22
Checks and other cash items		14,633.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		38,928.18
Notes of other National banks		4,205.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		302.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$214,201	
Legal-tender notes	135,189	
		349,450.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		17,100.00
Total		$3,008,533.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	110,203.36
National bank notes outstanding	342,000.00
Reserved for taxes	8,000.00
Due to other National banks	$255,196.49
Due to State banks and bankers	119,893.78
Individual deposits subject to check	1,623,240.25
	1,998,330.52
Total	$3,008,533.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898. JNO. F. ZIEFLE, Notary Public No. 10, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. L. MOFFAT,
RICHARD YOUNG,
S. P. MENDEL,
} Directors.

A Logansport, Ind., Bank Insolvent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It is stated at the Treasury Department that the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., which went into voluntary liquidation over a year ago, has been found to be insolvent by the adverse termination of litigation in which it was involved. Joseph W. Selden, the National Bank Examiner for the district, has been appointed receiver.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **SECOND NATIONAL BANK**

of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,410,622.57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		980.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		314,662.98
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		122,575.49
Due from State banks and bankers		8,807.85
Checks and other cash items		38,693.38
Exchanges for Clearing House		146,156.81
Notes of other National banks		51,722.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		216.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,244,187.50	
Legal-tender notes	526,497.00	
		1,770,684.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,917,174.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	121,062.98
National bank notes outstanding	15,000.00
Due to other National banks	37,408.00
Dividends unpaid	3,300.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,770,730.00
Demand certificates of deposit	40,645.92
Certified checks	29,016.55
	6,840,403.46
Total	$7,917,174.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898.

JOS. W. TANTUM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
WM. C. BREWSTER,
DANIEL A. DAVIS,
} Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,**

at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,631,531.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		545.27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,906.25
Stocks, securities, &c		310,890.65
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,800.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		500,532.61
Due from State banks and bankers		116,215.02
Due from approved reserve agents		1,875,169.67
Checks and other cash items		3,255.37
Exchanges for Clearing House		607,129.56
Notes of other National banks		50,206.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		811.98
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,247,612.99	
Legal-tender notes	196,000.00	
		1,443,612.99
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		24,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		7,000.00
Total		$12,174,356.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	110,122.80
National bank notes outstanding	495,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,465,639.42
Due to State banks and bankers	2,194,553.07
	3,660,192.49
Dividends unpaid	547.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,491,555.99
Demand certificates of deposit	60,833.10
Accepted checks	236,104.95
	5,788,494.04
Total	$12,174,356.83

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:

I, H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898.

JOHN A. CONKEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL,
CHARLES E. SAMPSON,
MOSES WILLIAMS,
} Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

September 20th 1898.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$14,788,716.7
Due from Banks	493,037.60
Exchanges for Clearing House	$1,646,664.14
Cash and Reserve	3,434,450 08
	5,081,114.22
	$20,362,868.59

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net. Profits	1,297,897.22
Circulation	540,000.00
Individual Deposits	$12,926,072.04
Bank Deposits	3,558,288.66
United States Deposits	540,610.67
	17,024,971.37
	$20,362,868.59

L. L. RUE, Cashier.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	220	Mechs. & Traders'	100
Butchers & Drovs.'	65	Merchants'	150
Central National	100	New York	234
Chatham	200	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	126	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
East River	135	Republic	135
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	176
Garfield National	1000	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	125
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs.	170	Western National	130
Lincoln National	750		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.31	.32
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.27	.29
Challar	.17	.19
Confidence	.53	.54
Con. Cal. & Va.	.76	.76
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York		.02
Crown Point	.14	.16
Gold & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.75	.79
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.10	.10
Kentuck Con.	.02	.03
Mexican	.21	.23
Occidental Con.	.84	
Ophir	.57	.58
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.14	.14
Scorpion	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.82	.81
Standard	1.60	1.70
Union Con.	.24	.24
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.22	.19

Silver bars, 60⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝c. Drafts, sight, 17½c; telegraph, 20c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3½	4	3½	4
Anaconda	63¾	64	63½	65
Anchoria	80	86	82	86
Argentum	23	23¾	24	25
Battle	37	37¾	37½	37¾
Columbine	16	17	16	17½
Consolidated	9¼	9¾	9½	9⅝
Elkton	121½	121¾	121	122
El Paso	13	13¾	13½	14
Golden Fleece	25	40	30	40
Gold King	89	90	85	90
Gibson	20	23	20	23
Gold Coin	145	147	145	150
Garfield	13	13⅜	12¾	13½
Isabella	25¼	25½	25½	25⅝
Independence	62	64	65½	66½
Jefferson	6¾	8½	7⅝	8¼
Jackpot	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅞
Lillie	105	110	102	110
Moon Anchor	116¾	116½	116	116⅝
Matoa	34	34½	34½	35
Portland	148¼	148½	147½	150
Pharmacist	7⅛	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Rawlings	48⅝	50	50	52
Rosa	18⅝	19	19	19¼
Union	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾
Work	8¾	9	9⅛	9⅝

Mr. Morgan to Entertain Bishops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has leased the Carpenter House for the month of October, and will entertain in it some of the Bishops and deputies of the Episcopal General Convention.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1898.

	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	113	118	15	Adams Express	114	115	114	115	.....
	36	36½	4,375	American Cotton Oil	37⅞	37⅞	36	36	−1¼
	85	86	352	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85	85	85½	−½
	31	31½	400	Am. Malting Co	32	32	31⅜	31⅝	−⅜
	82½	83	245	Am. Malting Co. pf	83⅝	83⅝	82½	83	.....
	12¾	13	200	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	13	13	13	.....
	35	36¼	550	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36½	36½	35	35	−2
	118	118½	80,657	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120⅞	121¾	117⅝	118	−2⅝
	109¾	110	243	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	110	100⅞	100⅞	+⅛
	96	98	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96½	96½	96½	96½	.....
	134	134½	142,010	American Tobacco	133	133	132¼	134	−5⅝
	125	130	25	American Tobacco pf	129	129	129	129	.....
	29	29½	350	Am. Steel & Wire	30	30	29¼	29¼	−⅛
	86	86¼	250	Am. Steel & W. pf	86	86	86	86	−⅛
	12¼	12⅝	200	At., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12¾	12¼	12¼	−⅛
	32¼	32⅜	16,395	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34	32	32⅜	−1⅝
	35	36	100	Ann Arbor pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+1¼
	43	43¼	1,340	B. & O., 2d in, pd	44	44	43	43	−1
	70	71	200	B. & O. pf., when iss.	70	70	70	70	−1
	3	3½	400	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
	59¼	59½	15,780	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60¼	60½	59	59½	−1⅛
	8¾	8⅞	200	Bruns. City	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
	52½	53¼	500	Canada Southern	53¼	53¼	53	53	−¼
	25	25¼	870	Central Pacific	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	−⅜
	22	22½	1,720	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	−⅜
	155	...	200	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	.....
	114½	114¾	14,130	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115	115¼	114⅛	114⅜	−½
	51½	52¼	200	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	53⅛	53⅛	52	52	−1
	14⅜	14¼	4,365	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−⅜
	41	41¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	−⅝
	20½	32	96	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	29	29	.....
	106½	106⅝	15,630	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107	107¼	106⅝	106¼	−½
	153½	154½	270	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154	154	154	154	.....
	130½	130¾	700	Chicago & Northw.	130⅜	130¾	130¼	130¾	−⅜
	101¾	101¾	10,365	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101⅜	101¾	101	101¼	−⅜
	87⅜	87⅝	30	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	.....
	34	35	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	−⅛
	40½	40½	850	C., C., C. & St. L.	40½	40½	40	40	−¾
	16¾	17¼	4,135	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17⅜	18¼	17	17	−⅞
	51¼	51½	2,700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51⅜	52⅛	51¼	51¼	−⅞
	20	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅝
	5¾	6⅜	50	Col. & H. C. & I.	6	6	6	6	.....
	15	16	200	Colorado Mid. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	−1
	178½	179¼	550	Consolidated Gas	180½	180½	179	179	−2
	46¾	47	425	Consolidated Gas	46½	46¾	46¼	46¾	−1¼
	106	107½	260	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	106½	106½	+½
	54½	55	560	Denver & R. G. pf.	55	55	54½	54½	−½
	15	16	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16	16	16	+1
	13⅜	13¾	110	Erie	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
	35½	35½	518	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35½	35	35	−1
	18⅛	18⅜	500	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18	−¼
	67	68	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	−2½
	80¾	81¼	1,303	General Electric, new	81½	81½	80	81	−⅝
	47¾	48	920	General Electric, old	48½	48½	48	48¼	−⅝
	135	135	335	Great Northern pf.	135	135	134	134	−1
	27⅝	28	300	Hawaiian Sugar	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	−½
	111½	111¾	1,205	Illinois Central	111½	111½	111	111	−¾
	67¼	67½	172	Illinois Steel Co.	67½	67½	67½	67½	−2½
	53	53	720	Int. Paper	53	53	51½	52	−1¾
	86¼	85½	2,637	Int. Paper pf.	86½	86½	85	85	−2
	33	34	20	Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
	19	19½	45	K. K. & T. Gulf	19	19	19	19	.....
	15	16	300	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15	15	15	15	−1
	74	74½	282	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	74	74	74	−½
	48	48	100	Long Island	48	48	48	48	−6
	55⅝	55⅝	2,910	Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	55⅝	55	55¼	−½
	96⅜	96⅝	12,570	Manhattan Con	96⅜	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	−¾
	156⅜	158½	157	Metropolitan St. Ry.	156⅜	158½	156⅜	156⅜	+¾
	92¼	92¾	550	Minnesota Iron	92¼	92¼	92	92	−1
	92¼	92¾	10	Minn. Iron, t. r.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92½	−¾
	31½	32¼	370	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32¼	32	32¼	−⅛
	32⅝	32⅞	2,530	Missouri Pacific	33⅛	33½	32¼	32½	−⅝
	28	28½	35	Mobile & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
	32⅝	33	120	National Biscuit Co.	33	33	33	33	−¼
	33¾	34	300	National Lead Co.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	−¼
	3	3½	200	National Linseed Oil	3	3	3	3	−½
	91	92	210	New Jersey Central	91½	91½	91	91	−½
	99	100¼	2,095	New York Air Brake	100	100¼	98½	100	−2
	115⅝	116	823	New York Central	115⅝	116	115¾	115⅝	−⅛
	12	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	−2
	123⅞	125	100	N. Y., Lack. & West.	124	124	124	124	−1
	14	15	135	Norfolk & West.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+⅜
	52½	53	150	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
	6¼	6⅝	500	North American	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	.....
	39	40	32,550	Northern Pacific	41	41	39¼	40	−1¼
	75½	76	12,311	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76½	75¼	75⅞	−⅜
	15½	15⅝	400	Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	−¼
	54	57	50	Oregon R. & Nav.	55	55	55	55	.....
	75	76½	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	75	75	−1½
	45	45½	155	Pacific Coast	45⅛	45½	45¼	45½	−⅛
	83	86	147	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
	63	66	10	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
	493	...	495	Pacific Mail	33¼	33½	32¾	32¾	−¾
	116½	116⅝	409	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	116⅝	116	116	−¼
	101¼	101½	23,751	People's Gas, Chicago	102¾	103½	102	103	−⅛
	42½	43¼	1,800	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	42½	43¼	42¼	43	+⅝
	62	66½	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66¾	66	66¼	+½
	171	...	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	170	170	170	170	−⅝
	7⅞	8	200	Pitts. & West. pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
	168	189	140	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	188½	188½	+1⅝
	17⅝	18	652	Reading	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	−⅛
	43½	44	1,432	Reading 1st pf.	43¾	44	43¾	44	−½
	20⅝	21¼	122	Reading 2d pf.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	−⅛
	7⅞	8	200	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	−½
	64	65	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	−1
	31	32	490	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31½	31½	30¾	31½	−½
	11	11½	210	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11¾	11½	11½	−½
	79¾	80	50	St. Paul & Omaha	81	81	81	81	.....
	23½	24¼	600	Southern Pacific	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	−⅜
	8⅜	8⅝	440	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
	33⅜	33⅝	1,825	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	33½	33¼	33½	+⅜
	7⅛	7⅜	200	Standard R. & T.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
	28	28	510	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28½	28½	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
	13⅜	13⅝	150	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	−⅛
	165	175	10	Third Avenue	170	170	170	170	.....
	32⅝	32¾	13,616	Union Pacific	33¼	33⅝	32⅝	32¾	−½
	65	65½	8,730	Union Pacific pf.	65⅞	65⅞	64⅞	65⅛	−⅜
	5⅝	5¾	425	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
	40	44	30	United States Express	43	43	43	43	.....
	6½	6¾	200	United States Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
	66¾	67	6,405	U. S. Leather pf.	67¾	67¾	66¼	67	−1
	43½	43¾	13,890	United States Rubber	45	45¼	42¾	43¾	−2
	103⅜	104	1,470	U. S. Rubber pf.	104¾	104¾	103¼	103¼	−1
	20¾	20⅞	1,120	Wabash pf.	21¼	21¼	20¾	20⅝	−⅜
	120	125	10	Wells-Fargo Express	125	125	125	125	.....
	94⅞	94⅞	300	West Chicago Street	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	.....
	91½	92	840	Western Union Tel.	92	92	91½	91½	−½
	2	2¼	1,335	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2	2½	2	2	−¼
	16¾	17¼	200	W. & L. E. pf., 3d as. pd.	17	17	17	17	−½
	Sales		493,582						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000 107¼	5,000 110	2,000 78¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip	Ill Cent, St Louis Div 3s	Peo & Eastern inc
2,500 100	1,000 79¼	5,000 19
2,500 100	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	Reading Co gen 4s
8,000 99⅞	2,000 77	1,000 82¾
At, T & S F adjst 4s	6,000 77¼	Rens & Saratoga 1st
100,000 71½	10,000 77⅜	1,000 147
5,000 71¾	10,000 77⅜	Rio Grande West 1st
17,000 71½	10,000 77

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—One Pistatik Buys at Auction.

The King estate has sold a plot of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Henry Morgenthau and Emanuel Heilner have sold to George F. Stitt, for $40,000, the plot at the northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 by 125.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has purchased for a nominal consideration the parcel on Horatio Street, 60 feet west of Washington Street, 97 by 81.6, from James F. Drummond and John and Joseph White, Jr. A mortgage for $15,000 was the only lien on the property. A new mortgage for the sum of $40,000 in favor of Frederic J. Middlebrook, given by Mr. Grant, was placed on record with the deeds transferring the property.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for a Mr. Clark, to Mitchell A. C. Levy, the five-story brownstone-front flat, 105 East Eighty-ninth Street, 26 by 100.5.

It is reported that Mary McWalters has sold the five-story flat, 24 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick W. Pitcher, for $3,000, the plot southeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Home Street, running east 52.11 by south 94 by northwest 102.8 by northeast 33.

The voluntary sale of 44 Leroy Street and the foreclosure of the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 200 by 100.10, were both withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction were down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, east side, about 922 feet south of the former line of Van Courtland Avenue, extending through to Johnson, formerly Butler, Avenue, 102 by 340 by 150 by 490, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,455.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, 1,868 Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,573.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Stewart Davison, referee, 546 to 556 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 100.5 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $47,476.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,032 Prospect Avenue, east side, 158.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,751.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Pleasant Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of Second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 29; William R. Crump of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $2,500.

Washington Avenue, north side, 435 feet west of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 32 by 36; Frederick Gauss, owner; W. P. Banks, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, northeast corner of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; Marv F. McGrath of 634 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 170 feet west of Brown Place, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; F. V. Gaines of 103 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $58,000.

Alterations.

Fifty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, to a seven-story brick apartment house, 114.11 by 96; Mary A. Chisholm of College Point, L. I., owner; W. H. Whittal of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Van Cortlear Place, East, 329 feet south of King's Bridge Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Charles Noehl, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $2,755.

No. 1,930 Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Mary E. Larkins of 534 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 40 West Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Marie Verhaeren of 40 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Charles Fox of 62 West Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pelham Road, north side, 45 feet east of Liberty Street, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; Mrs. A. E. Moore, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 50 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; James McMahon, owner; W. H. Hopkins of 365 Boston Road, architect; cost, $600.

Northern Terrace, south side, 160 feet east of Blukstone Avenue, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; John Thorn, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $600.

West Farms Road, west side, 157 and 227 feet south of Woodruff Street, to two two-story frame dwellings; Louis A. Munford of 563 Ware Street, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Lincoln Street, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick stable; David Slansky of 402 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 45 feet east of Melrose Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Lehning of 699 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 1,231 Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame house; Joseph Carroll, owner; R. Werner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

ACKERMAN, or CORLEAR, ST, e s, being s w half of Lot 84, map of the farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge; Euphemia S. and Edmund Coffin to James A. Leddy 3,000

BEECH AV, e s, 350 ft s w of Elm St, 25x93x25.8x109; Charles D. Shirmer to James Jackson 550

BEEKMAN ST, s w s, 41.7 ft n w of William St, 23.8± irregular; 3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994, 39.11x95.2; Walter Bowne to Elizabeth P. Colt and another 12,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 74.11 ft n e from centre of 146th St, 25x100; Anna M. Deen to Victor G. Smythe 1

FORD ST, n s, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt 1

FOREST AV, w s, 106.8 ft n of Home St, 16.8x86.11; Charles Hohl to Louis Wagner 7,450

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 35 ft n e of 6th St, 22x100; Abraham H. Westervelt to Harriet Westervelt 1

HORATIO ST, n s, 69 ft w of Washington St, 22.8± irregular; 3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994, 39.11x95.2; Walter Bowne to Elizabeth P. Colt and another 1

HORATIO ST, n s, 91 ft w of Washington St, 75x81.6; James F. Drummond to Hugh J. Grant 1

HORATIO ST, n s, 166 ft w of Washington Av, 2.2x81.6x1.8x81.6; James F. Drummond to Hugh J. Grant 1

LOT 23, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Andrew Hemmerle 1,540

LOT 29, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Zachariah F. Fonda 1,460

LOT 68, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to August Baerenklau 500

LOT 98, map of Van Nest Park; John F. Varian to August Baerenklau 2,500

LOT 94, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to John E. Smithers 1,450

LOT 337, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Anton Troll 500

LOTS 26 and 27, map of Undercliff Terrace, 2 years; Ephraim B. Levy to Tiers F. Cox 3,056

MANHATTAN AV, 400 ft n 92d, Samuel Q. Mingle to Bernard Strauss 1

MOTT ST, s s, 150 ft w of Myrtle Av, 5x108; Mary Odell to John Odell 1

NAEGLE AV, n w s, 200 ft s w of Elsewood St, 100x262.7x130.5x344.4; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John D. Kane 10,000

SCHUYLER ST, s s, west ½ of Lot 446, map of Village of Melrose South, 25x100, ¾ part; Leonard Diehl to Lizzie Stoeber 400

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 123.11 ft n of 152d St, 17x74.9; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to John H. Pell, trustee. 15,000

SOUTH half of Lot 65, map of land of William O. Giles, 25x—x25x192; Maria E. Smith to George P. Smith 1

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 125.11 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.8; James J. Tynan to Robert W. Todd 1

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 126 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.8; Joseph H. Jones to George W. Page 75

2D ST, 286 East, 20x106; Morris Solomon to Jonas Weiss 13,900

34TH ST, s s, 195.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Mary E. Jackson to Stephen F. Massett, quit claim 1

45TH ST, 527 West, 18.9x100.5; Catharine Cleary to Dannan Neuberger 6,650

45TH ST, 527 West, 18.9x100.5; Carrie A. Bolton to Catharine Cleary, quit claim 150

46TH ST, 108 West, 20x100; Arthur L. Bresler to Joseph M. Bresler 825

54TH ST, 351 East, 20x100.5; Elias Harlib to Lena Silverstein 2,000

54TH ST, 142 West, 18.9x100.5; Byron J. Hunt, as committee, &c., to Carrie B. Colby 17,500

78TH ST, 4 East, 22x82.2; William C. Johnson to William F. Borgelt 65,000

83D ST, 316 West, 19x102.2; Jane M. Hamilton to Nellie D. Montgomery 19,000

103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 117 ft to Boulevard x—x103.7x100.11; Francis M. Jencks to Jacob Lawson 1

103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 77 ft to Boulevard x101.9x83.7x100.11; Jacob Lawson to Aquila W. Wanmaker. 100

130TH ST, n s, 456.6 ft w of 6th Av, widened, 18.6x90.11; Adolf Czaki and another, executors, &c., to Fanny Czaki and others 1

137TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; James C. Picken to Leonora S. Simons 1

142D ST, 521 West, 17x99.11; William Saunders and another to Fanny Henning 1

143D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Margaret O'Brien to Leonard McClaurey. 1

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; John T. Kane to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 30,500

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118; Donald Robertson and another to Philip H. Kransch 3,900

Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Franklin, as agent, &c., to Charles Engel; 145 Spring St, 3 years.. $1,200 to $1,300

BOYLAN, James, to John Murray; Lot 19 Rogers Place, 2 years 24

CHERRY, THOS., Nicholas, to Ferd Stark; 68 West 58th St, part 9½ years 2,800

COOGAN, Maria, to George H. Decker; 169 East 109th St, 3 years 380

FISHER, Theresa A., to Albert M. Herbert; 1,922 South St, 7 3-12 years 850-900

FRIEDMAN, Leo, to Jacob Wettig and another; 734 and 736 6th St, store, 5 years 1,200

JANTZEN, Adolph, to Charles E. Lutz; 2,414 8th Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,800

LAMM, Amelia, to Thomas E. Connor and another; 293 Avenue C, store, &c., 3 years 720

WILITTEMORE, Catharine, to Martin Joost; 130 Church St, store, &c., 10 years 1,800

ZEMAN, Nathan, to Arnold Unger; 2,059 2d Av, 3½ years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BAERENKLAU, August, to John P. Varian; Lot 69, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 300

BARDEN, Louisa, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Horatio St, 20 ft e of Greenwich St, 1 year 3,500

BERNHARDT, Charles A., to the Empire City Savings Bank; n s of Ford St, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year 3,000

BORGELT, William F., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 4 East 78th St, 10½ years 33,500

BRASE, Eliza A., to G. Waldo Smith and another; 248 West 123d St, installments.. 110

BROWN, James L., as committee, to East River Savings Institution; s s of Cherry St, 154.4 ft w of Jackson St, 1 year 2,900

COLBY, Carrie B., to Byron J. Hunt, committee, &c.; 142 West 54th St, 2 years 3,000

COLBY, Carrie B., to Martha Guldner; 142 West 54th St, secures note 600

CONNOR, Mary F., to the Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Limited; 65 West 134th St, payable as per contract 3,200

CZAKI, Fanny, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 141 West 130th St, 1 year 6,000

DAVIDSON, John, to Sarah A. Briggs; Lot 1,035, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 500

DECKER, George H., to George Ehret; 169 East 109th St, saloon lease, demand. $700

DIXON, Walter B., to Mary D. Kilborn; s w corner Newall Av and Elizabeth St, 100x— to Bronx River, 3 years 750

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to John D. Kane; n s of 149th St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years 7,000

FALVELLA, Augusta, to Angelo Gallo; Lots 1,270 and 1,271, tax map, Twenty-third Ward, 3 years 3,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 70,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,500

GORSCH, Arthur, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 13,332

GRAHAM, William Van W., to Genevra W. Woodruff; s s of 82d St, 165 ft w of Park Av; also s s of 82d St, 183 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years ... 46,500

GRAHAM, William Van W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 82d St, 165 ft w of Park Av; also s s of 82d St, 183 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year ... 7,500

GRANT, Hugh J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of Moratio St, 69 ft w of Washington St, 1 year 40,000

HENNING, Elizabeth W., to John and Anna Beekman; 344 East 109th St, 2 years 1,500

HOUGHTON, Edward C., to Mary C. Morrill; s s of 69th St, 180 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 750

JOHNSON, Wilmot, Jr., to Abraham B. Cox, Jr., and another; 30 West 26th St, 3 years 8,700

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 27th St, 85 ft w of 4th Av, 1½ years 170,000

JOOST, Martin, to Beadleston & Woerz; 130 Church St, saloon lease, demand ... 3,400

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to J. F. Pease and another, trustees; s s of 96th St, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 25,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Harriet Overhiser; s s of 96th St, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 6,800

KINSLEY, Margaret L., to Samuel Levy; n s of 123d St, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 700

KNAUF, Charles, to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors, &c.; Lot 349, Block J, amended map of the Mapes estate, 3 years 1,500

KRAUSCH, Philip H., to Donald Robertson and another; n s of 150th St, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 1,650

LAWTON, Hannah B., and another to Phebe A. Parshall; 1,052 Trinity Av, 5 years 5,500

LEDDY, Mary, to Euphemia S. Coffin; s w ½ of Lot 84, map of the farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge, installments 2,500

LEVY, Jacob, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 520 East 13th St, 5 years 23,000

LOEWENSTINE, Rosa, to Elizabeth S. Clark; n w corner of Cornelia and 4th Sts, 5 years 31,000

LUTZ, Charles E., to George Ehret; 2,444 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 141st St, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 126,000

MASSETT, Stephen F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 456 West 34th St, 1 year 8,000

McCLAUREY, Leonard, to Euphemia S. Coffin; n s of 143d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand 3,500

McCLAUREY, Leonard, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 143d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 8,500

PAGE, George W., and another to Joseph H. Jones; w s of Woody Crest Av, 126 ft n of Kemp Place, installments 1,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Lanier, trustee, &c.; s e corner of 135th St and Brown Place, 5 years 21,000

SMITHERS, John E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 94, map of Undercliff Terrace, 2 years 870

SYMES, Margaret S. E., to Caroline Wandell; 3d Av, n e corner of 178th St, 451.1± irregular to La Fontaine Av, x350 to street x 488, ½ year 3,000

SITTIG, Annie S. and John W., to Sidney J. Smith and another; s s of 155th St, 352.10 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 2,500

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION Church at Rose Hill, N. Y., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 27th St, 210.8 and 240 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 45,000

TROLL, Anton, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 337, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years ... 400

UTARD, Henry, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 26 and 27, map of Undercliff Terrace, 2 years 2,000

WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Jacob Lawson; n s of 103d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 77 ft to the Boulevard, x101.9 x63.7x100.11, demand 90,000

WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Jacob Lawson; n s of 103d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 77 ft to the Boulevard, x101.9 x63.7x100.11, 1 year 73,000

WEISS, Jonas, to Morris Solomon; 206 East 2d St, installments 2,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

FORD, Emily L., to the Continental Trust Company $10

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lillian B. Woodruff; two assignments) $27,372

OAKES, William A., trustee, to David S. Ritterbrand 25,000

RANSOM, Rastus S., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee 1

RITTERBRAND, David S., to Maurice J. Kraus 10,000

SMITH, Lucius H., trustee, to Sydney A. Smith 1

SMITH, Lucius H., trustee, to Sydney A. Smith 1

SMITH, Sydney A., to Lucius H. Smith, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Clarence P. Dodge ... Nom.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Clarence P. Dodge ... Nom.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Clarence P. Dodge ... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 52x100; Haeber & Co. against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 425

MADISON ST, 329 to 333, and 21 and 23 Scammel St; Peter G. Arnot against William Sugarman, owner; James Nevins & Sons, contractors 825

1ST ST, s s, 834.9 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x125; James Simpson against Antonio Russo, owner; M. A. Stevens, contractor 92

4TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of 4th Av, 100x 114, 24th Ward; Lawrence & Conklin against Ida B. Lamphear, owner; William H. Lamphear, contractor 1,298

11TH ST, n s, between White Plains and 4th Avs., 50x100; Michael Bellotti against M. Russoeki, owner; Peter Shoonheimer, contractor 75

29TH ST, 241 and 215 West; Joseph Bednarski against John D. Karst, owner; Charles Meyer, contractor 50

39TH ST, 16 West; William Buess against John S. Weatherby, owner; Gibson Art Glass Decorating Company and Theodore A. Klenke, contractors 67

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; Murphy & Halleran against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors 283

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; John Clark against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors 1,650

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; Robert Clemens against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors 1,328

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; Henry Rochmovitz against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors 91

83D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41x102.2; William Ryan against Jacob Young, owner; Dennis O'Connor, contractor 48

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Adolph Weiss against J. C. Cavinato, owner and contractor 73

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Robinson Stoneware Company against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor 404

162D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x100; William Buess against James J. Hagerty, owner; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor 177

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, 105; Leon Siedenbach, executor, &c., against Henry Reinhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottgetreu.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 100x100; Richard Cody and others against John J. and James J. Wilson, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Daily, Jr.

CANAL ST, 392; York St, 11 and 13; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Frederick E. Pitkin and another, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

GOERCK ST, 103 and 105; The H. B. Claflin Company against Phillip and Rebecca Roude, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Meyers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

LOTS 40, 41, 42, and 43, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Julia Knapp against Rachel Greer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Moore.

LOT 8, map of lots in Village of William's Bridge of William F. Duncan; the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Barbara and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Langdon.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.4 ft s w of 172d St, 17.10x100; Margaretha Muller against Lillian D. Berbert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Charles H. Reed against Rosie Winch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Reddy.

23D ST, 238 West; Department of Buildings against the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

46TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Mary E. T. Frazee against Flora I. Root and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

49TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x93; Anna I. Maguire against Anna E. Brooks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

72D ST, s s, 530 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Clinton Ogilvie against Frederick J. Stone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

121ST ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Daniel Rosenbaum against Elise Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Metzger.

183TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Louis E. Salmon against Margaret M. Gleason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Grindal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALFORD & BERKELE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday sold out the effects of the Alford & Berkele Company, dealer in cutlery at 77 Chambers Street, for about $2,000.

JOHN S. SILVER.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against John S. Silver of 39 Cortlandt Street for $4,046, in favor of James C. Brower, on a note, and against the New York Carbon Works of the same address, of which Mr. Silver was President, for $1,812, in favor of the German-American Bank of Brooklyn, on several checks.

BIRD & PARR.—The Sheriff received notice yesterday that the execution against Bird & Parr, coal dealers at Avenue A and Eightieth Street, for $1,021, in favor of Meeker & Co., had been withdrawn and the matter satisfactorily adjusted. A representative of Bird & Parr said that a check for $600 had been paid on account last week, and the judgment was a great surprise.

HENRY LUDEKING—Henry Ludeking, dealer in liquors at 512 Third Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $2,045 in favor of John B. Borges for money loaned to buy out his partner, John Warnke. Ludeking & Warnke began business six years ago, and Mr. Warnke withdrew in March, 1896. A mortgage of $5,000 on the place, held by a brewer, was renewed in February last. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

NELSON M. BOWES.—Nelson M. Bowes, wholesale dealer in hay, grain, and country produce at 562 and 564 West Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Oliver K. Tabor, without preference. Mr. Bowes was formerly a bookkeeper for Thomas Fonda & Co., became a partner in that firm on Jan. 1, 1893, and when they dissolved partnership, on April 30, 1897, he went into business alone, claiming a capital of $11,000.

CHARLES LEWIS & BROTHERS.—Nathan Lewis, attorney for Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings at 315 Church Street, who failed on July 18, said yesterday that an offer of settlement has been made to the creditors at 100 cents on the dollar, payable in five yearly installments of 20 per cent. each, secured by the firm's real estate, outstanding accounts, and money in the hands of the Sheriff from the sale of the stock. Mr. Lewis thinks that if time is given the real estate will realize from 60 to 70 per cent. of the obligations. Many of the creditors have accepted the offer.

MOSES LEVY.—Moses Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 105 East Broadway, has also cleaned out all his stock, and the Sheriff received two writs of replevin against him yesterday from Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield for $1,526, and from Epstein Brothers for $721, but could find no goods at the store. Search was made at various other places in hope of finding the goods. Levy was formerly in the employ of S. Levy & Sons, and commenced business on his own account on May 1, 1897, and in February last claimed to have assets of $21,400 and liabilities of $13,600. He is a brother-in-law of Jennie Levy, at 127 East Broadway.

THE SANDERS-BEARD COMPANY.—The Sanders-Beard Company, manufacturer of chocolate and cocoa at 513 Hudson Street, made an assignment yesterday to Robert Lester Eldredge. The deed was signed by George B. Waterhouse, as Vice President, and Daniel C. Beard as Treasurer. On Sept. 16 the company filed two chattel mortgages on the plant in favor of the Passaic National Bank for $6,916 and the Hartford Paper Company for $5,694. The business was started on Feb. 1 last by the firm of Sanders, Beard & Co., which soon after succeeded in getting control of the business of Emile Ader & Co., in which firm J. Ellwood Sanders had been a partner, and on April 22 the present company was incorporated, under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $60,000, and has since carried on the business. J. Ellwood Sanders was the President. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's. The assignment was precipitated by a judgment which was obtained yesterday in the City Court against the company for $550 in favor of A. D. Straus & Co., which was filed after the assignment, and execution was issued to the Sheriff.

JENNIE LEVY.—Jennie Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 127 East Broadway, has cleaned out all the stock in the store, and creditors were busy yesterday trying to find out what had become of the goods. Deputy Sheriff Radley received four writs of replevin from Herman Joseph, aggregating $1,842; from Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, $1,096; Epstein Brothers, $285; Solomon Levi, $646; Gruber & Bonynge, $187, and an attachment from J. J. Harris, $656, making total claims of $4,712. The Sheriff found nothing in the store to levy upon. Herman Joseph said that all the goods were removed Monday night. The police stopped one of the truckmen and took the goods to the Madison Street Station House, where they were attached early yesterday morning by a Marshal, and soon after another Marshal took the goods under a writ of replevin from the first Marshal. When creditors heard of these proceedings they rushed in with replevins to the Sheriff, but the goods had been spirited away. Epstein Brothers said they had traced some of the goods to a storage warehouse, and were on the track of more. Mrs. Levy is the wife of Davis Levy, who has been doing business in her name since August, 1895.

Out of Town.

THE COLUMBUS VEREIN.—The Columbus Verein of Columbus, Ohio, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday on the application of Herman Leidinger, janitor of the building. The property consists of a High Street block and furnishings, valued at $12,000. It is said the Verein owes $10,000. The society is thirty-two years old.

JAMES MITCHELL.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment for $39,000 against James Mitchell of Maine, in favor of William B. Burnet, broker, of this city, for commissions claimed for raising $1,300,000 for Mr. Mitchell for the construction of the Washington County Railroad, in Maine. Mr. Burnet thinks 3 per cent. is a reasonable charge. The attachment was served on a banking and brokerage firm in this city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARONSON, Samuel—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 33

BRADY, Thomas J.—J. P. McGovern 1,388
BEGIEBING, Emil P.—I. P. Logan 2,018
BASSETT, William A.—J. Lanser 85
BOLAND, James—W. Klenger 140
BARNES, John—The People, &c 25
COLLINS, Hester H.—C. C. Bradley 141
CASHIN, Thomas J.—New York Desk and Dining Room Furniture Company 166
CANNAUGHTON, Joseph I.—S. S. Walters 147
CONRON, Joseph and John E.—R. Garner. 67
CHETWOOD, Bradbury C.—M. Corr 32
CAMPBELL, J. Noe—A. Albert G. Kalb, and Claude W. Mick—E. F. Kienle 218
DOWD, John F., Alfonso Garguilo, and Michael Palarino—The People, &c 2,000
DWYER, Annie, and Moses Reeves—The People, &c 1,000
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—F. E. Snow and others, receivers 328
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—F. E. Snow, as trustee 570
FITZGERALD, John J.—F. Marx and another 118
FRASCOLLA, Alexander, and James Jordan—H. Maack 38
FITZGERALD, Elizabeth, and Jacob Strauss—The People, &c 1,000
FAULHABER, Gustave E. Gmunig, costs. 10
FISHEL, Alexander—J. R. Spencer 131
FINEGAN, John—A. Dunlop, Jr 220
GOODWIN, Gilman R.—George R. Scott. 3,356
GOODWIN, Gilman R.—Thomas E. Brady 384
GREEN, Thaddeus—Thomas Conville Brewing Company 329
GOLDBERG, Hyman—C. Hyman and another 136
HYNES, Peter H.—L. McGovern 954
HOLBROOK, Frederick D.—J. H. Troll ... 130
HARTMAN, Max, and David Kalberman—J. L. Schmid & Co., (two judgments) .. 1,886
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—H. Lange 40
HAAG, Henry B., and Thorald Sanderson—Perrin, Payson & Co 64
JOSEPH, Richard, as President, &c.—L. Leichtag 46
JENKINS, Thomas J.—F. Brandt 386
KEHOE, John and Anna M.—M. Bollenbacher 723
KARSTENS, Catharine—W. C. G. Wilson 895
LANG, John W.—S. Dobriner 51
LUDEKING, Henry—J. C. Borges 2,045
LYPSHYTE, Bernard—S. Zinn 189
MAHONEY, Claudine V.—L. K. Maxwell. 99
MUEHLENTHAL, Felix—J. E. Hoffman and another 460
MICK, Claude W.—A. Dickson and another 229
MORTIMORE, Claudine V.—L. K. Maxwell 99
McKENNA, Patrick—I. L. Devoe 140
McCAULLEY, Benjamin F., Mary E. Larney, and Alfred Ingram—The People, &c. 2,500
PARKS, Charles—N. M. Ut 1,429
PICKRELL, Percy A.—F. C. Murch 131
PEREZ, Manuel—C. Viadero 316
PYKE, William C. M., and Allan Williams—J. McCreery and others 328
RILEY, John A.—F. E. Mainhart 92
ROEDER, Albert B.—H. Green 2,895
RICHMOND, Cassius M.—Mary A. Williams, administratrix 100
SAYLES, Solomon—L. V. Thurston and another 5,280
SHERICK, Mark—B. B. Odell, Jr., and receivers 246
STEVENS, J. Edward—H. Colell 312
SAUNDERS-BEARD COMPANY—A. D. Straus and others 501
SILVER, John S.—J. C. Brower 4,046
STERN, Rachel—People's Bank of Brooklyn 347
SMITH, Mary, otherwise Mary Green—F. Goodfriend 71
TENNEY, Herman J.—T. C. Raine & Co. 414
TRAVERS, John B.—Ellen Lewis 32
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. H. Israels and another 3,258
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George P. Biggs 519
THE NEW YORK CARBON WORKS—German-American Bank of Brooklyn 1,812
TYLER, Carlton E.—Hermann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works 122
VAN OSTRAND, Margaret—H. Schraeter ... 82
WATERMAN, Ciara—E. Kumke 44
WELLBROCK, Jacob, and James Lane—The People, &c 1,000
WISCHANSKI, Samuel L. and Harris—G. Weber and another 63
WISCHANSKI, Samuel L.—G. Weber and another 96

TRIED TO BEHEAD HIS WIFE.

Louis Sebillotte Was Jealous of Her Former Husband, a French Military Convict.

Louis Sebillotte, a Frenchman, fifty years of age, attempted to behead his wife with a large jackknife yesterday, at 2,147 Third Avenue, where she runs a dyeing establishment. He was prevented, but not until he had gashed his wife's neck badly. Mrs. Sebillotte returned Monday from several months' absence in France.

Mrs. Sebillotte married an army officer in France before she became the wife of Sebillotte. Her first husband had some difficulty with a fellow-officer and received a life sentence in the military prison at Toulon. This gave her a right to a divorce. Sebillotte heard of this a year ago, and received word from a friend in France that his wife's first husband had been pardoned, and was coming to this country to claim his wife. This made him insanely jealous. About nine months ago he tried to choke her to death. He was placed under bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Sebillotte went to the shop Monday night and acted strangely, his wife says. Yesterday morning he entered an entrance to the rear room of the shop, and just as his wife was passing to the kitchen he caught her by the throat with his left hand and began slashing with his right. At this moment a woman entered the store. She rushed out screaming, and her cries attracted the attention of Alexander Fritz, who keeps a stationery store next door. Sebillotte, when he saw Fritz, dashed into the street, but was caught by Detectives Reid and Meehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. In his pocket were found three letters. One was addressed to the Chief of Police of New York in which he said that when his wife's body was found it would be headless. Another letter addressed to the newspapers said that they were always looking for sensations, and he would give them one.

Mrs. Sebillotte was attended by a physician, who found it necessary to take twenty stitches in her throat. She was able to appear in the Harlem Police Court later in the day, when Sebillotte was held in $5,000 bail upon a charge of felonious assault. Sebillotte admitted that he had attempted to kill himself Monday night by taking a dose of vitriol, but only made him sick. He said he would kill himself when he got out.

ELEVATOR FALLS SIX STORIES.

Several Persons Are Injured in a Mott Street Building.

An elevator carying twenty-four men and boys fell yesterday from the fifth floor to the

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL SOLD.

Reported that the Company Will Be Reorganized by Nathan Straus.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Lakewood Hotel, with its furniture and grounds, was sold to-day at chancery sale, the result of the foreclosure of a mortgage for $350,000 by Marcus Stine of New York. Mr. Stine bought the property to-day, bidding $241,000. It is said the company which has owned the hotel will now be reorganized by Nathan Straus of New York and that the house will be reopened about the middle of November. The property includes the links of the Lakewood Golf Club.

The hotel, it is said, never paid a dividend, either under the management of the company or under a manager who leased it from the company, and the foreclosure sale was held to clear the hotel and enable the company to start anew with a clean record. Mr. Stine had his mortgage guaranteed by bond by Mr. Straus and others.

TRAMPS BOARD A TRAIN.

The Conductor of a Lake Shore Freight Robbed Near Elyria, Ohio.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Lake Shore Freight Train No. 75 was boarded by tramps when about two miles west of here last night and the conductor, Burt Null, robbed. Null had started from the caboose for the head end of the train when he was suddenly halted by four men, evidently tramps, who thrust revolvers under his nose and told him to hand over his valuables. Null promptly gave the tramp highwaymen his gold watch and $3, all the valuables he had at the time. The men then ordered him to proceed on his way toward the engine, and by way of punctuating their remarks fired their revolvers several times. The tramps then cut the train in two and started back for the caboose to find the rear brakeman.

The brakeman, however, heard the shooting, and surmising what had happened, ran to the caboose and locked himself in. The highwaymen then jumped from the train and escaped into the woods. The trainmen were unarmed.

WOMAN INJURED AT A FIRE.

Her Husband in Attempting to Go to Her Rescue Is Badly Burned.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Martin Shrope, wife of a fireman on the Erie Railroad, was slightly burned about the hands this morning in escaping from a fire, and her husband was badly burned about the face and head in trying to go to her rescue. Just after Shrope left the house to go to his work, a gasoline stove in Mrs. Garrison's kitchen, on the floor below, exploded. Mrs. Garrison had gone to a bedroom, and knew nothing of the explosion until the fire had cut off exit by the stairs. She and her children escaped by the rear door.

Mrs. Shrope climbed out of a window to escape the smoke, and hung suspended. Her husband ran back, and grabbing a clothesline started up-stairs through the flames. He got but part way up when the line, which was dragging behind him, became entangled and he stopped and ran back. He and several other men then held a mattress, into which his wife dropped. She was burned about the hands, where the flames had licked the window sill, but was uninjured by the fall. Her husband's burns were severe, and he could not return to work.

The excitement attending the rescue of the woman caused a delay in sending in an alarm, and then someone pulled a box in West Orange and one in Orange, causing the fire departments of both places to respond. The house and its entire contents were destroyed, and the building next door damaged.

A Sword for Lieut. Col. Smith.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Sept. 27.—Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who served in Cuba, will receive a handsome sword from the residents of this town on Saturday evening at the Academy Hall. The presentation speech will be made by Dr. J. H. B. Browning. There will be music and fireworks, and all the residents will take part in the exercises.

A Missouri Woman a Murderer.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 27.—Mrs. George Ewing shot and instantly killed Mrs. Frank Ewing at the former's home last night. The women were sisters-in-law. Mrs. George Ewing's husband was away from home, and Mrs. Frank Ewing had gone to stay with her all night. They quarreled in the course of the night and Mrs. George Ewing got a pistol and shot her guest.

The Suffolk County Fair Opens.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 27.—There were over 5,000 persons on the Suffolk County Fair Grounds when the annual horse show and fair of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society was opened to-day. Every department of the show has more entries than last year, and Secretary Foster says that the Fair promises to be the most successful ever held by the association.

Storm Kills Kentucky Thoroughbreds

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 27.—An electric storm last night did great damage to property and killed three valuable horses in different parts of the country. Imported Simon Magnus, a noted thoroughbred stallion; a fast trotting filly by General Wilkes, and a saddle stallion were killed. Many buildings were struck.

BOARDERS WANTED.

132 WEST 75TH ST.—Suite, with private bath; other choice rooms; with board; reference.

RECEPTION ROOM, FOYER HALL ADJOINING; suitable for doctor; also, large front or back room. 108 East 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

$1. OUTING

TO

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,

AND THE

Switchback Railroad,

VIA

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

Switchback 50 cents extra, if purchased on train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn.

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

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STUDEBAKER

Corner of Broadway & Prince St.

CARRIAGES

of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of

BROUGHAMS and COUPE ROCKAWAYS.

Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city.

Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

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DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
745 High Street, Newark, N. J.
No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.

25 Boarders received under 4 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.

Fireproof Building, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.

Military Drill, Physical Training; 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities.

Commercial course, primary and junior department.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

VISITATION ACADEMY OF FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, &c., address DIRECTRESS, Academy of the Visitation, Frederick City, Md.

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For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work.

Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.

Year book on request.

Modern Sanitary Building.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

Spanish, German, Italian, &c. 1st instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers. 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.
Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades. High School. Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, }
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

UTICA, N. Y.
Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.
Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
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REOPENS OCTOBER FIFTH.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten. Primary. Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

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NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av.
Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

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STAMFORD, CONN.
69th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
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Miss S. D. Doremus.

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Sept. office hours, 11–12 & 2:30–3:30.

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REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal.
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

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71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 W. 18th St **"Dwight Method" of Instruction,** LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace's Schools

OPENING IN OCTOBER.
33d St. and Boulevard, and HARLEM, 80-82 West 126th St. See circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the assignee of the Tropical Decorating Company, in pursuance of the order of the Supreme Court dated July 22, 1898, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash only, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Martin T. Hatch, auctioneer, all the book accounts of the Tropical Decorating Company remaining uncollected and assigned by said company to the undersigned for the benefit of creditors, on the 27th day of January, 1897.—Dated September 27th, 1898.

JOHN JAY McKELVEY, Assignee,
66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
FREDERICK W. MATTOCKS, Attorney for Assignee, 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of PYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., formerly doing business at No. 2,807 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 30th, 1898.

HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.
WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

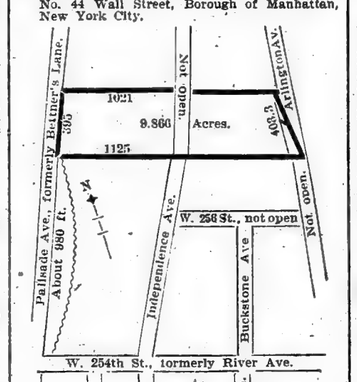
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee, under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, Plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled "Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-five (1,025) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers One and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part herein by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw8mTh.

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated July 15th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next. Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newton St. John, Orline St. John Alexander, May St. John, Van Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John Sallie French, and M. Jeppette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM F. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick B. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s28-1aw6wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

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PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
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Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
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MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
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Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

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Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM
K Friedr'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 29, noon
H. F. Meier.....Thursday, Oct. 6, noon

Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
Ka. W. d. G., Nov. 15, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. Wm. II., Oct. 1, 11 AM
Philia.....Oct. 8, 11 AM
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Aller.....Oct. 15, 11 AM
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*Ka. W. II., Nov. 12

THE WAR INQUIRY BOARD

A List of Questions Prepared and Sent to Secretary Alger and the Heads of His Departments.

MUCH INFORMATION WANTED

The Commissioners Outline the Scope of Their Work—Alger's Letter to the President—When a Report May Be Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Investigating Commission resumed its labors at 10 o'clock to-day in the Lemon Building, and at the close of the morning session, when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow, gave out a number of documents bearing upon the work undertaken. These comprise the letter of Secretary Alger to the President requesting that the investigation be made, a brief address to the public in the form of a resolution, and a letter from Chairman Dodge to the Secretary of War, inclosing a list of inquiries to the Secretary and to the heads of the various divisions of the War Department, calling for specific information bearing upon the conduct of the war.

With the letter to the Secretary of War were inclosed questions indicating the character of information desired at the hands of the Surgeon General, the Quartermaster General, the Subsistence Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Adjutant General.

The letter of Secretary Alger to the President, which was made public, asking for the investigation is as follows:

War Department, Washington, Sept. 8, 1898.
To the President:

I have the honor to ask that a board, consisting of from five to seven members of the most distinguished soldiers and civilians that can be selected be appointed by you, with full power to investigate thoroughly every bureau of the War Department in connection with the mustering, clothing, supplying, and arming of troops, transportation, the letting of contracts and chartering vessels, and all expenditures of every kind, as well as of orders issued by this department—indeed, that everything connected with the army be thoroughly investigated for your information.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The resolutions adopted by the committee were as follows:

Resolved, First, that the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Surgeon General be requested to transmit to this commission all complaints that have been received by them since April 1, 1898, touching the conduct of the war.

Resolved, Second, that this commission invites and is ready and will receive and consider any complaints about the management of any of the various branches of the War Department from any person or persons; that we respectfully request that such complaints be made in writing, stating facts that the party knows of his own knowledge plainly and in detail, giving names of any officers or enlisted men who may be charged with misconduct or incompetency, addressed to the Secretary of the commission at Washington, D. C.

Scope of the Commission's Work.

The letter to Secretary Alger from the investigating committee outlining the scope of their work is as follows:

Office of Commission Appointed by the President to Investigate the Conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain, Lemon Building,

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir: Pursuant to authority conferred upon us by the President, we have the honor to request that you direct the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Ordnance, and the Chief of Engineers to furnish us, as soon as practicable, information as to the condition of their several departments at the time of the declaration of war with Spain and the operations of these departments from that time until the present.

We desire the information to include the following, viz.:

1. The times and places of the mobilization of the regular and volunteer troops.

2. The organization of these troops into the various sub-divisions of the army, the personnel of the brigade, division, corps, and army commanders, and of their staffs, whether appointed from the permanent establishment, from the National Guard, or from civil life.

3. The amount and kind of camp and garrison equipage and other supplies that were on hand at the beginning of the war, the amount subsequently purchased, when and where purchased, when and where delivered to your department, and when and where actually issued to the troops.

4. Similar information in regard to furnishing the troops with arms and accoutrements.

5. Which of the volunteers were armed and equipped in the various State camps and which in the general camps.

6. Upon whose recommendation or judgment the various general officers tendered were selected, and the reasons for such selection.

7. Full particulars relative to the transportation of troops by sea, giving an account of the provisions made for the accommodation and care of the sick and wounded.

8. An account of the quantity, quality, and kind of food furnished the troops, and, in case that any of them failed of being plentifully and seasonably supplied, state the reasons therefor.

9. As to the proper tentage, beds, linen, medicines, food, and all other necessary equipment and supplies for the use of the hospital corps of the army. If there was any lack of these things at any time, state the reasons therefor.

10. Whether the medical staff was efficient and sufficient at all times for the proper care of the sick and wounded, and, if not, state the reasons therefor.

11. Such information relative to the conditions and operations of the Ordnance and Engineering Departments as will be of value to us in our investigations.

We have outlined briefly a portion only of the information that we trust you will be able to give us. It will be satisfactory to have it communicated to us in writing or by the chiefs of the several bureaus in person, with the submission of such records confirming their statements as they may be pleased to hand to us.

To aid you in complying with this request, there is submitted herewith a list of special questions to which, as far as is possible, answers are desired. Very respectfully,

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President.

Information Wanted from Alger.

To Secretary Alger, the commission has addressed six queries for his reply:

1. Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war; was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the Autumn?
2. When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?
3. Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?
4. Why were Summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tampa?
5. When was the Puerto Rico campaign determined upon?
6. Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?

The seventeen questions addressed to the Medical Department are:

1. What was the organization of the Medical Department on April 1, 1898; how many officers with their rank, how many hospital stewards, and what was the size of the Hospital Corps?
2. How many ambulances and litters were available?
3. An army of what size was the department able to completely fit out with medical officers, stewards, and Hospital Corps and necessary surgical instruments and supplies of every character?
4. Between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1898, what steps were taken for fully supplying an army of 250,000 men with all necessary surgeon's stewards, Hospital Corps, ambulances, litters, surgical instruments, and medical supplies of all and every character?
5. How many general hospitals were organized, where located, how equipped and managed, number of patients, and number of deaths in each case between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1898?
6. How many hospitals were established at various camps, what were the arrangements for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded, how many sick were cared for at each camp hospital, and how many deaths occurred?
7. What, if any, railroad ambulance trains were established; where were they located and used?
8. How many hospital ships were obtained. How were they equipped, how managed, and what work did they perform? What arrangements were made, and how were the armies operating in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines supplied with medical officers, medical supplies, and food for the sick and wounded?
9. What number of surgeons of volunteers, hospital stewards, nurses, attendants, &c., were employed between April 1 and Aug. 31 in addition to those in the service of the United States on April 1, 1898?
10. Were all vessels used in transporting sick and wounded thoroughly inspected by a medical officer before troops were permitted to embark, and were they fully supplied with surgeons, surgical instruments, medical supplies of every character, potable water, and proper food for sick and convalescents?
11. Were the armies operating in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines fully supplied with efficient surgeons, stewards, and Hospital Corps, and with ambulances, litters, surgical instruments, medical supplies of all kinds, and proper food for the sick and wounded?
12. Were the Chief Surgeons in the various camps instructed to carefully watch their sanitary condition, to look after their cleanliness, to demand the proper supply of water, to test the water as to its character, to look into the cooking arrangements, to locate the sinks, and to see to their proper care?
13. Why were regimental hospitals in camps abolished and division hospitals substituted? Were the results satisfactory?
14. How were the Surgeons employed in the field, in camps, and in general hospitals selected? Was there any regular examination required, and as a rule have they proved efficient and faithful?
15. How were the hospital stewards, nurses, and attendants selected?
16. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Surgeon General in reference to the prompt compliance with requisitions, the lack of proper medical attendance, the lack of surgical instruments, the lack of proper care, food, and water for the sick and wounded with armies in the field, or with troops in camp, or men in general hospitals and field hospitals, or on railroad trains or transports at sea; in fact, what, if any, complaints have been made in writing in reference to the issuing of proper supplies or the performance of any duty appertaining to the Medical Department of the army?
17. What funds were at the command of the department on April 1, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31, under general or special legislation?

Quartermaster General Interrogated.

There are also seventeen interrogations addressed to the Quartermaster General, as follows:

1. Upon the declaration of war, was the organization and were the regulations of the department of such a character as to admit of the prompt equipment and movement of troops?
2. How many officers belonged to the department when war was declared, and how many (with their rank) have been appointed in the volunteer service since that time.
3. For an army of what size was the department prepared fully to supply all necessary clothing, camp, and garrison equipage on April 1, 1898?
4. Was the clothing on hand and ready for issue to troops and that previously issued of a character suitable for use in a tropical climate?
5. What amount of tentage was available, and were the troops sent from garrison life to the field at once furnished with necessary tentage and other Quartermaster's supplies necessary for use in camp life?
6. What steps were taken for fully supplying an army of 250,000 men with suitable clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and what amount of material of each kind had been obtained, and what amount issued up to Aug. 31, 1898?
7. How many public animals and how many wagons with harness were available April 1, 1898?
8. What steps were taken for obtaining additional animals, wagons, and harness; how were they obtained, and what number had been purchased and issued by Aug. 31, 1898?
9. What arrangements had been made previous to April 1, 1898, for the rapid movement of troops by land and by water?
10. What arrangements were made, and how many troops were actually moved by railroad and by vessel, between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1898?
11. Were full and complete arrangements made for supplying the troops operating in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines with suitable clothing, and with camp and garrison equipage and Quartermaster's stores for armies operating in the field?
12. How many and what vessels were purchased or chartered for transportation of troops? What was the capacity of each vessel? Was it properly arranged for the comfort of the troops so far as was possible? Was there a full supply of water for use of troops arranged in every case, and was each and every vessel carefully inspected by an officer or agent of the department and pronounced satisfactory before troops were permitted to embark?
13. What arrangements were made for the disembarkation of troops when there was a possibility of it being done outside of a harbor?
14. When so-called permanent camps were located for a large force, what arrangements were made for a full and complete supply of portable water for use of troops? Were tent floors furnished in any cases other than for hospitals? If so, where and to whom?
15. When troops were moved by rail for long distances were there any arrangements made for a supply of water? Were there any unnecessary delays in the movements of troops from the camps established on the return of the army from Cuba?
16. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Quartermaster General in reference to the prompt compliance with proper requisitions or complaints of any character in reference to the operations of the department in connection with the movement of troops, the issuing of proper and necessary supplies or the performance of any duty appertaining to the Quartermaster's Department?
17. What funds were at the command of the department April 1, 1898, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31, 1898, under general or special legislation?

Other Information Wanted.

The information required of the Subsistence Department is outlined as follows:

1. What was the organization of the Subsistence Department April 1, 1898, the number and rank of officers, and number of Commissary Sergeants?
2. What additions in number and rank of regular officers and what number of volunteer officers were appointed in the Subsistence Department between April 1 and Aug. 31?
3. On April 1, 1898, an army of what size was the Subsistence Department prepared fully to supply with officers' and the necessary field rations, and of what does that ration consist?
4. Between April 1, 1898, and Aug. 31, what arrangements were made for fully supplying with food an army of 250,000 men serving in the field and in camp; what was the field ration and what was the ration in camp?
5. What arrangements were made for supplying the army in Cuba, the army in Puerto Rico, and the army in the Philippines, and of what did the ration actually consist in each case?
6. Were the troops in the field and those in camp fully supplied at all times with proper food? If not, why not?
7. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Commissary General in reference to the prompt compliance with requisitions, the lack of food, poor character of food, or complaints of any character whatever in reference to furnishing supplies or the performance of any duty appertaining to the Subsistence Department?
8. What funds were under the command of the department on April 1, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31 under general or special legislation?

The Chief of the Ordnance Department is asked to inform the commission committee concerning the details as to the organization of the department on April 1 last, the request calling for full detail concerning arsenals, guns, mortars, ammunition; the question in each case specifying the information desired. He is also asked for information as to how many sets of horse equipment for cavalry and light artillery were ready at that time, and how many knapsacks, haversacks, meat cans, tin cups, knives, forks, and spoons were then available. He is also requested to give the same facts as to the equipment on the 31st of August, and to state how any additional articles were obtained. The following are the last two of the questions addressed to this official:

5. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Chief of Ordnance in reference to the prompt compliance with proper requisitions, or complaints of any character in reference to the operations of the Ordnance Department in connection with furnishing necessary armament for permanent defenses or siege and field artillery, rifles, equipments for infantry, artillery and cavalry, and ammunition of all kinds?
6. What funds were under the control of the department April 1, 1898, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31, under general or special legislation?

The request of the Adjutant General calls for specific information as to the number of volunteer troops for the war, including officers and men, and as to their distribution. Specific information is asked concerning the expeditions to Santiago, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, the inquiries in each of these cases calling for the number of regiments of regulars and of volunteers, with the maximum number of troops operating in each campaign, specified with the organization of the command, its commanding General, corps, division, and brigade commanders, the number of officers and enlisted men killed and wounded and the number who have edied of wounds or disease.

The Adjutant General is also requested to supply the following information:

Location of camps in the United States; by whom selected; number of regiments and number of officers and enlisted men of regulars and of volunteers at each camp; organization of camps, names of commanding Generals, together with names of division and brigade commanders, length of time each camp was maintained, and number of deaths by disease at each camp.

Progress May Be Very Slow.

The published lists of the inquiries is considered here generally to be very full, although many suggestions of particulars not enumerated are made by officers interested. As at present announced, it is considered ample to occupy the investigators many weeks, and doubt is expressed of the ability of the commission, even if it is so disposed, to reach any conclusion before the Fall campaign is over. The members of the commission do not manifest any anxiety in this respect, and it does not appear that any suggestion has been made in any quarter that it is essential that a report should be made before November.

Outside of the commission an opinion prevails, which does not seem to be fully shared by the commission, that the inquiry shall be open to the public without restraint. Intimation that the spectators on the part of the public are to be limited to representatives of the press associations may not cause widespread dissatisfaction, but it is not considered assuring. The apparent fear is that in allowing newspaper correspondents to attend and report upon the testimony as drawn out there may be comment that will somehow carry unwarranted conclusions to the minds of newspaper readers.

The President, it is asserted, sees no reason for attempting to hide the inquiry at any stage, and as the person most interested in having an open and fearless inquiry made he will promptly relieve the Commissioners from any sense of responsibility for any effect that may be produced by evidence taken before them. Until the investigation is ready to proceed he considers it quite proper that the meetings should be executive, and after that it is his belief that the country will be satisfied only with a perfectly untrammeled inquiry, reported without favor.

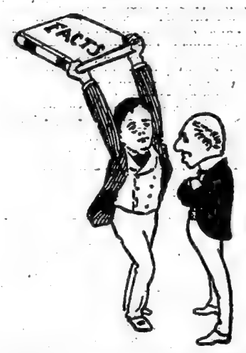
According to a War Department report this afternoon, the members of the commission are to receive a compensation of $20 per day each. This will make the commission cost $180 each day, $1,250 each week, and $7,500 if it last six weeks. In addition there will be expenses for a hall and for other employes than Commissioners, so that the investigation may cost $25,000 if it shall run up to the time of the meeting of Congress.



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Thirty-second and Broadway.

CANAL SURVEYORS RETURN.

They Are Said to be Convinced that the Nicaraguan Route Is Practicable.

The engineers employed by the United States Canal Commission to make a preliminary survey of the route of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal arrived in this city early yesterday morning on the steamship Altai of the Atlas Line, having practically completed their work. They are Andrew Onderdonk, Harvey C. Miller, Louis Hawkins, Eben G. Wheeler, William D. Thomas, Richard B. Post, Percy J. Brune, and Horatio H. Trundle.

They will make their report to the Canal Commission in Washington as soon as possible. It is understood that they will find that the proposed plan is practicable and that the canal can be constructed at a reasonably small cost. They have little faith in recent statements that the work on the Panama Canal is to be pushed steadily on to completion by the company that succeeded de Lesseps and his co-workers in that scheme.

IN JAIL FOR HIS MISTAKE.

Bissinger Declared a Title Clear and His Client Lost $6,466.

Jacob Bissinger, a real estate and insurance man, whose office was formerly at 15 Bible House, was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on an attachment obtained against him by Maria Halthausen for $6,466.88. In February, 1892, Mrs. Halthausen, who lives at 322 Evergreen Street, Brooklyn, purchased from Bertha Rodding a mortgage on property in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, near Lenox Avenue, through Bissinger, who searched the title of the property and reported it to be all right. On June 9, 1895, the Court of Common Pleas decided that the mortgage had not been originally executed by the proper party, with the result that Mrs. Halthausen's investment became a loss. She sued Bissinger, and on May 13 of this year secured judgment against him. As the judgment was not satisfied, a body writ was executed against Bissinger, and he was locked up.

TRIED TO CRAWL INTO A FIRE.

Insane Man in Hoboken Overpowered After a Desperate Struggle.

William Cleggitt, engineer of the Second National Bank Building, Hoboken, had a desperate struggle yesterday with an insane man intent upon throwing himself into the furnace. Cleggitt was seated near the furnace reading a newspaper when he was disturbed by a strange noise. Upon looking around to ascertain the cause he saw a man who had probably entered by a basement door opening on the street, crawling over the floor on his hands and knees. He was whispering to himself, and apparently did not see Cleggitt. He thought the man wanted to warm himself, and did not speak to him until he reached the furnace door and opened it.

Then Cleggitt seized him by the legs to draw him back. The man struggled to his feet and grappled with Cleggitt, and it required all the latter's strength to get the intruder to the door, where the man broke from him with a yell and ran into the street.

A crowd followed and caught him a block away. He said that some one, whom he did not know, was trying to murder him. At the Newark Street Police Station he said he was Stephen Redische, and came from Colorado, intending to go to Germany by the Hamburg steamship Palatia, for which he had a ticket. He was locked up, and unless he becomes rational, will to-day be sent to the county jail to be examined as to his sanity by Dr. Converse.

SICK WOMAN TAKEN TO PRISON.

Fell in an Epileptic Fit and Was Charged with Disorderly Conduct.

Charges were filed with Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday by Albert Thomas of 38 Henry Street, alleging that his mother, Mrs. Catherine Thomas, who had been taken sick in the street, was locked up in two prisons, until her release was secured by Dr. Putnam and Matron Wyatt.

Mrs. Thomas, who is subject to epileptic fits, collapsed in Lincoln Street on Monday afternoon, and Patrolman Thomas Tower, summoning a patrol wagon, had her removed to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where she was booked as a disorderly person and placed in a cell. As she was unable to give an account of herself, she was shortly afterward transferred to the Women's prison, at the Oakland Avenue Police Station, and put under the care of Matron Wyatt.

The matron decided that a mistake had been made, and called in Dr. Putnam, who said that the woman was suffering from epilepsy, and ordered her release. When she became conscious and learned that she was under arrest, she suffered a second attack, but was speedily revived. John Alexander of 48 Laidlaw Avenue furnished security in $100 for Mrs. Thomas's appearance, and she was then taken home.

Patrolman Tower denied charging Mrs. Thomas with disorderly conduct, but Sergt. Riordan, who was at the desk, said that the charge was entered at Patrolman Tower's dictation. Chief Murphy will continue the investigation to-day.

For any Cough which has its seat in Throat or Lungs, the most effective remedy is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

FALL OPENING

of

MILLINERY

Wednesday and Thursday, September 28th and 29th, 1898.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MRS. GUILFORD SHADOWED

Reported that She Has Landed at Liverpool and Is Now Under Police Surveillance.

ARREST MAY SOON FOLLOW

The Woman Landed from the Steamer Vancouver at Liverpool and at Once Went to London, Followed by a Police Inspector.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Detectives awaited the arrival here this morning of the steamer Vancouver from Montreal, and upon the landing of her passengers followed a woman who came ashore from the steamer. The officers maintain the greatest secrecy regarding the woman, refusing to give her name or to discuss the case beyond saying that she is suspected of having committed a murder in Canada.

The woman boarded a train for London, Inspector Lamoine following her in the next compartment, with instructions to arrest her if she went to a house which the Canadian police had informed the English authorities would probably be the destination of the suspected murderess.

It has been reported in New York that the woman known as Dr. Nancy Guilford of Bridgeport, Conn., has been arrested in Liverpool charged with being concerned in the Bridgeport (Conn.) murder.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—State's Attorney Samuel Fessenden was seen this afternoon and asked if he had any information that would confirm the reported arrest in Liverpool this morning of Dr. "Nancy" Guilford, who is wanted for alleged connection with the dismemberment of Emma Gill's body and other serious charges in connection with the death of the young girl.

Mr. Fessenden said he had received a telegram from Liverpool announcing that a person answering the description of Mrs. Dr. Guilford had left the steamer Vancouver upon its arrival at Liverpool this morning and had gone to London under police surveillance. Mr. Fessenden immediately communicated with Gov. Cooke, and upon his request the Governor asked the State Department at Washington to have the United States Embassy at London arrange for the provisional arrest of the woman until the requisition papers could reach there. Mr. Fessenden said he had since learned that the State Department had cabled London as requested.

The State's Attorney said that from information placed in his hands by the detectives he has had at work on the case, he believes that the woman under surveillance in London is Dr. "Nancy" Guilford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 27.—The chief event to-day in the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy was the arraignment of Harry Oxley, now known officially as Albert H. Oxley, in the City Court on the charge of manslaughter. At the request of Prosecuting Attorney Bartlett the case was continued until Saturday without any testimony being taken, and bonds were fixed at $3,000. It is expected that the necessary bonds will be furnished this afternoon.

The two colored women, Mrs. Rose Drayton and her daughter, Clarabel, who had been employed in the Guilford household, were taken to Police Headquarters this morning and were on the rack for nearly four hours. The officials maintain that nothing could be learned from the women. During the examination Mrs. Drayton was confronted with the saw that was found in her house and which was believed to have been used in dismembering the body.

An effort was also made to get Oxley to talk, but he replied that on advice of counsel he had nothing to say.

Some of the plumbing in the Guilford house was examined this morning and two traps were taken to Police Headquarters.

TWO FIRES AT BAYONNE.

Prompt Work of the Police Prevents Serious Loss of Life.

The promptness of the police in rescuing the inmates of the buildings in two fires at Bayonne, N. J., which were burning at the same time yesterday morning, prevented a serious loss of life. It is feared that one woman may die from the result of inhaling smoke and flame. The first fire started in the two-story frame building at 394 Avenue D a little after 2 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Sullivan, the owners of the building; Mrs. Kate McCloskey, and the two sons of the latter were rescued by Patrolman Hunter, who made three trips into the burning house. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building, which was destroyed. Mrs. McCloskey, who is an aged woman, is at the Bayonne Hospital, and is likely to die from the effects of inhaling smoke and flame.

While the engines were on their way to this fire, some of them were stopped by Patrolman James Maroney to fight a fire, just discovered, in a three-story building on Avenue D, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets. The entire rear of the store, which occupied the ground floor, was on fire. With the assistance of George Keilenwine, a truckman, Maroney rescued four families, who lived on the second and third floors. After an hour's fight, the firemen confined the flames to the first floor, the upper portion of the house being damaged only by smoke. The authorities are making an investigation as to the origin of both fires.

FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION.

Baptist Ministers Vote Unanimously After Hearing Dr. Clifford.

Under the auspices of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater New York a public reception was tendered at noon yesterday in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, to the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, President of the National Council of Free Evangelical Churches in England and Wales, and pastor of the Westbourne Park Baptist Church, in London. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who spoke of the growing friendliness between the United States and Great Britain. In his reply Dr. Clifford said:

"There is no higher or brighter omen for the dawn of the twentieth century than the uprising of the desire of both countries to meet in friendly alliance. On this subject I can speak with more or less authority, as far as England, Wales, Scotland, and large parts of Ireland are concerned. From one end to the other of our country there is nothing so predominant as the desire for consolidation, as far as possible, between the two countries. I find that in this regard this great country is not one whit behind England herself. Every act of yours has tended to bring us closer together, even that of freeing the slaves. The next step, the inevitable step in the progress of mankind, is the union of the two countries."

Resolutions favoring diplomatic efforts for a union between this country and England were carried unanimously. Dr. Clifford, who has been in this country several weeks, sails for England to-day.

The Gloucester Arrives.

The United States converted yacht Gloucester, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, arrived yesterday from Gloucester and Boston. She anchored off Tompkinsville.

New Fall Dress Goods.

38-inch All Wool Matelassé,
50 cts., value 75c.

44-inch All Wool Fancy Chevron,
(new designs),
75 cts., value $1.00.

Bayadère Novelties,
Tape Woven Suitings,
Travers Fancies and
Kaniche Mixtures,
(45 inches wide),
$1.00 per yard, value $1.25 & $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GEN. WHEELER IN BIG DEMAND.

Acts as Spokesman for Mrs. U. S. Grant and Dines at the Union League.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who fought four years to establish the Southern Confederacy, acted as spokesman yesterday morning for the widow of the man to whom the Southern Army surrendered, and was a guest of honor last evening at the Union League Club, which was organized in opposition to the principle for which Gen. Wheeler fought. Gen. Wheeler is staying at the Windsor Hotel, where the Women's National War Relief Association has headquarters. The members gave a reception yesterday to Mrs. U. S. Grant. At Mrs. Grant's request, Gen. Wheeler expressed her thanks to the members of the association. Mrs. Ellen Walworth, Director General of the association, spoke in reply, praising the General for what he accomplished for the sick at Camp Wikoff.

The dinner at the Union League Club was given by W. E. D. Stokes. There were present Henry Clews, Commodore Dickerson, Prof. Doremus, Francis Leggett, John F. Plummer, Senator Randle, Judge Bartlett, Dr. De La Calle, Lieut. Wheeler, and Secretary Van Wermer. Speeches were made by Messrs. Stokes and Van Wermer. Gen. Wheeler replied, telling of El Caney and praising the Cubans and Col. Roosevelt.

While at dinner Gen. Wheeler received a telegram from Col. Roosevelt telling of his nomination. Gen. Wheeler answered: "I told you so."

Gen. Wheeler will go to West Point this morning, and leave here for Washington to-night.

MAY BUY UP WATER COMPANIES.

Plan for Their Acquisition by the City Under Consideration.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply has been instructed to make an examination of the affairs of the companies which supply water to various districts within the city boundaries, with the view of reporting to the Board of Public Improvement upon the advisability of purchasing the stock of these companies by the city. The matter has been started by President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Within the territory embraced in the greater city there are as many as six water companies. These supply portions of Westchester, Flushing, Jamaica, Long Island City, and even portions of the old City of Brooklyn. Complaints have been made by citizens about the inadequacy of the supply furnished and the high rates charged.

LEGAL NOTES.

MOSES BERGER ENJOINED.—Justice Gildersleeve, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an injunction restraining Moses Berger and others from disposing of certain mortgages executed by Berger upon valuable real estate in this city, pending an action brought by Annie Berger to set aside a conveyance by her of her right of dower in this property to Maurice Wexler, which she claims was obtained from her by her husband through falsely representing that the instrument only affected real estate in Brooklyn which he desired to sell. After obtaining this instrument from his wife, Berger executed the mortgages referred to, aggregating about $50,000, upon his real estate, the right of dower to which had been released by his wife. The plaintiff, then a widow with eight children, was married to the defendant in February, 1897. He was at the time a widower with four children. About a year after the marriage the couple quarreled about the children, and some months later they separated.

***

RAILROAD FENCE.—The division fence between the track of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and adjoining lands of Augustus Stisser, in Madison County, N. Y., was one consisting of posts, with five wires, known as the "buckthorn," stretched upon them and fastened with staples. The wires consisted of a flat ribbon, into which teeth were cut, twisted about three times in a foot. Stisser brought an action before a Justice of the Peace against the company for damages caused to a colt by its becoming entangled by one of the wires which had fallen. Judgment given for the defendant was appealed from to the County Court, and the case has since been twice before the Third Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. On the last appeal judgment for the plaintiff was reversed, the Court holding that the fence was not within the prohibition of the statute of 1891 forbidding the use of "barbed wire" in the construction of fences by a railroad company, and that the plaintiff could not recover against the company the damages resulting from the injury caused to the colt. The Court held also that the law prohibiting the use by railroad companies of barbed wire in "constructing" a fence was not applicable to fences already constructed, and that the fence in question had been built before the passage of the act. Justice Landon dissented.

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MAKER OF NOTE ENGAGED TO MARRY THE PAYEE.—Jacob De Witt, who resided in Ulster County, on the day he was seized with his last illness gave Mrs. Elizabeth R. Bruyn, between whom and himself there was a marriage engagement, a promissory note, in which it was stated that it was given "for value received." Mrs. Bruyn had for many years rendered service for Mr. De Witt. In a suit originally brought by Mrs. Bruyn, and which, after her death, was continued by John C. Blanshan, as administrator, against the executors of De Witt to recover upon the note, a judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint, has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, Justices Merwin and Putnam dissenting. The Court held that the fact that, at the time of the execution of the note De Witt was engaged to marry the payee did not, in the absence of evidence that the engagement was induced by the giving of the note, establish a sufficient consideration to support it. The Court held that no legal obligation arises to pay for services rendered as mere friendly acts at different times through many years, although they were of value to the recipient, and, although some of them were rendered at his request, but not with any idea on the part of the person rendering them, of receiving pay therefor. While the words "for value received" in a note import a consideration, yet if the plaintiff proves on the trial of an action to enforce such a note that it was made and delivered for a consideration which the law does not recognize as sufficient to sustain the promise the obligation which rested upon the defendant to overcome the presumption arising from the use of such words is removed.

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INJURY FROM A MOTOR CAR.—A judgment for $2,000 on the verdict of a jury was awarded to John Doyle on the second trial of his suit in the Supreme Court, Albany County, against the Albany Railway to recover for injuries sustained by him in consequence of being struck in the night time by an electric car. On the former trial of the action the plaintiff, and also a witness named Hughes called by him, testified that the "down car," which struck the plaintiff, had a headlight burning and was itself "a glare of light," upon which evidence the Appellate Court considered that the injury had resulted from the plaintiff's own negligence and ordered a new trial. The plaintiff himself on the second trial testified positively that the "down car" had no headlight burning upon it at all—that it was a dark car. Two other witnesses testified that the "down car" was apparently dark, while six witnesses sworn for the railway company testified that the car was lighted by electricity and that the headlight was burning as it approached the plaintiff. The Third Appellate Division directed a reversal of judgment given for plaintiff and ordered a new trial, holding, Presiding Justice Parker giving the opinion, that, in view of the improbability that a car ordinarily lighted by electricity would be run dark in the night time, and of the fact that the defendant's witnesses had a much better opportunity to know the condition of the car than the plaintiff and his witnesses, there was such a clear and overwhelming preponderance of evidence against the plaintiff's claim that the "down car" was not lighted as to warrant the inference that the jury had misconceived the full force and bearing of that question upon the plaintiff's right to recover.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEDDING.

"To receive at once the benefit of sleep," one must be suitably prepared to successfully woo the drowsy Goddess. Genuine slumber comfort is assured if your tired body is supported by one of our hair mattresses made from the finest and most carefully selected South American hair. The Imperial Stitched edge is an extra guarantee of its durability. All of the various combination mattresses also in stock, together with the most luxurious of pillows, bolsters, etc.

Old mattresses remade and feathers renovated. Our prices for new bedding requisites, as well as for repairing, are such as you can only obtain when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine met yesterday at the See House, 29 Lafayette Place, for the first time in three months. The board was chiefly occupied with the reports of the progress of work on the cathedral, and with the reports on the cutting of stone for the interior of the building, which is to be sent from Frontenac, Wis. The crypt beneath the dome of the cathedral, in which the Tiffany glass chapel will be placed, is finished. A fitting memorial was proposed in memory of Stephen P. Nash, formerly of Trinity Church, and who was the counsel on the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral. The question of sites for the various buildings it is proposed to erect for institutions allied in work with the Cathedral, the Bishop's House, and Library was referred to a committee for consideration.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Ladies' Waists.

Elegant assortment of Ladies' New Fall Waists, in cloth, silk and velvet.

Cloth Waists, 98c. to $5.
Special Taffeta Silk Waists $3.98
Special Taffeta Silk Waists $4.98
And up to $50.

LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS

in chenilles, cheviots, silks, serges, venetians.

Newest patterns and latest shapes. Price range, $2.98 to $50.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management announces, in order to avoid speculators,

SEATS ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.

John Drew's Greatest Triumph.
ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MR. JOHN DREW
IN
THE LIARS,
By Henry Arthur Jones.

"A POSITIVE SUCCESS."—TRIBUNE.

"DON'T TALK TO ME OF 'THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' ANY MORE. HERE'S SOMETHING MORE MODERN AND BETTER."—ALAN DALE.

"PERFORMANCE IS A CREDIT TO MR. FROHMAN'S THEATRE AND TO THE AMERICAN STAGE."—TIMES.

"PRETTY, AT POINTS A CHARMING, AND ALWAYS A VERY CLEVERLY MADE COMEDY."—HERALD.

"HIT HIS MARK IN THE BULLSEYE FAIRLY AND SQUARELY."—SUN.

"SPRIGHTLIEST, MERRIEST, BREEZIEST LINES YOU COULD WISH TO HEAR. EVERYBODY LAUGHS."—JOURNAL.

FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Wednesday Matinees Begin Oct. 5.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK THE FRENCH MAID.
EXTRA MLLE. ANNA HELD appears in new specialty, with new wardrobe costing $30,000, for this week only.
Next Week Mon. Oct. 3, HOTEL TOPSEY TURVEY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMERICAN 42nd AND 8th AVE. EV'GS 8:15. 25c.—$1. Mats. 2:15, 1,100 Reserved Seats, 25c
A TRIP To AFRICA
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
250TH TIME OCT. 3. PATIENCE STERLING SILVER SOUVENIRS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. "Sporting Life a Hit," N. Y. Herald.
SPORTING LIFE Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 2, EVE, 8:15.

WALLACKS. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
The ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. | Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Ev'ngs, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.



SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, 60 Burlesquers, Vivid Pictures.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.
You Laugh All the Time.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,201. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c.; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The British Foreign Office has issued a formal refusal to make public any further details of the affair at Fashoda. It is believed in London that the Sirdar raised the Egyptian flag, but not the British flag, near the camps of Major Marchand after the latter had refused to furl the French colors. The house and furniture of M. Emile Zola will be sold to satisfy the judgments of two handwriting experts, who secured claims against him for libel. United States Commissioner Peck was shown through the Exposition Grounds at Paris yesterday, and was assured that every effort will be made to secure for this country additional space for the American Exhibit. Thomas Joseph Byrnes, Premier of Queensland, is dead. The Japanese Minister of Justice will resign because of the agitation among the members of the bench and bar against him, charging that he is not capable. Lieut. Col. Sir Henry McCallum of the Royal Engineers has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Twenty-six glass tableware manufacturing firms at a meeting in Pittsburg yesterday decided to combine. The concern will be capitalized at $8,000,000.

An explosion of powder in McClain's sporting goods store at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday started a fire which destroyed the building. Seventeen persons were injured, four of them fatally.

Thomas F. Bayard died yesterday afternoon at Karlstein, the Summer home of his daughter, Mrs. S. D. Warren, near Dedham, Mass. The body will be conveyed to Wilmington, Del., where the funeral will take place Saturday.

Page 2.

Gov. Smith of the Pacific branch of the National Soldiers' Home, near Santa Monica, Cal., was wounded in three places yesterday by Albert G. Bradley, an inmate of the institution, who fired five shots at him.

Page 3.

Great forest and prairie fires are raging in Colorado. Many ranches are doomed, and more than one town is menaced. Five thousand head of cattle were surrounded by the flames and are believed to have perished.

The managers of the independent State campaign decided yesterday to secure signatures to new nominating petitions, being unwilling to use those obtained in Col. Roosevelt's name. It is feared that the time remaining for this work will be too short, and members of the Citizens' Union are expressing their belief that the movement will be abandoned.

Col. Roosevelt said yesterday that he intends to make an active canvass of the State under the direction of the Republican Campaign Committee. He has been invited to attend a reception to be tendered him Monday night by the Republican Club of New York, and said he would probably accept. He received many congratulatory telegrams on his nomination for Governor, notably one from Gov. Black.

Nearly all of the delegates and other Republicans who attended the Saratoga Convention from this city reached home yesterday. Senator Platt said that Col. Roosevelt was in no danger from Tammany's threatened attack upon his eligibility. The campaign managers are arranging for a ratification meeting at the Lenox Lyceum Saturday night. They expect Col. Roosevelt and perhaps Gov. Black to speak.

The Democrats of New Jersey, assembled in convention in Trenton yesterday, nominated Elvin W. Crane of Newark as their candidate for Governor. There was a lively fight in the convention between the silver men and the anti-silver men, resulting in a decisive victory for the latter, who voted down a proposition to insert a specific indorsement of the Chicago platform in the State platform and to make National issues paramount. Anarchism was roundly denounced in the platform and in the speech of the temporary Chairman.

Page 4.

More than a hundred sick and convalescent soldiers reached this city by train yesterday and last night, and were taken to various hospitals and relief stations.

The First Cavalry left Montauk yesterday to go to the Dakotas. Ninety sick soldiers were removed from the camp hospital to Providence.

President McKinley is dissatisfied with the slow progress of the negotiations for the evacuation of Cuba, and our Commissioners in Havana have been instructed to insist upon a definite date being set at once.

Dr. José Congosto, Secretary General of Cuba, reached this city yesterday on the City of Washington en route to Paris, where he is to assist Spain's Peace Commissioners. Dr. Congosto explained the difficulties which have retarded evacuation.

Miss Reubena Walworth of the Women's National War Relief Association, is seriously ill with typhoid fever contracted at Camp Wikoff while a Spgital nurse. The association has sent a steam launch to be used by the yellow fever hospital authorities at Santiago.

Thirty convalescent soldiers of the Third, Fourteenth, and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers arrived from Huntsville, Ala., yesterday. The men said the camp was in good condition, but that it was not so until it was announced that Secretary Alger would inspect it, when the men received new uniforms and the camp was cleaned up.

Page 5.

It is reported that a syndicate of capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of a number of electric railroads in New England, including the Newburyport and Amesbury.

Results of the National League Baseball games yesterday: Philadelphia, 8; New York, 7. Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 2. Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Louisville, 6; Chicago, 1.

Sir Walter, now eight years old, won the fourth race at Gravesend yesterday after a hard drive. The other winners were Harmonica, Irish Reel, Whiplash, Tom Collins, and Moslem.

Fourteen women, members of the Morris County Golf Club, competed yesterday in the first tournament of the series for the Championship Course Cup. Mrs. William Shippen made a new women's record for the course, covering it in 107 strokes.

James J. Corbett and Charles McCoy met in the Gilsey House lobby yesterday, and after having some words indulged in some sparring and kicking. Corbett's physician ordered him to bed on account of a kick in the groin.

Great distress is reported on the Ashcroft trail to Dawson. Dozens have died of exposure, it is said, and others have committed suicide. Among the latter was James Gardiner, a dry goods clerk, of Chicago. The authorities of British Columbia have decided to send help to the men stranded on the trail.

Page 6.

The American Peace Commissioners were formally received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. Subsequently the Spanish Commissioners were presented. To-day the two commissions will meet at breakfast, guests of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Atlantic Trust Company has begun foreclosure proceedings in Chicago against the White Breast Fuel Company and the Iowa and Illinois Coal Company. The amount involved is $1,200,000.

Page 7.

Frank A. Ehret, the son of the New York brewer, was secretly married in Chicago on Aug. 11 to Ada Dare, the actress.

Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court, in Chicago, yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the War Revenue act requiring brokers to file a memorandum of their sales.

The submarine wrecking craft Argonaut, invented by Simon Lake of Baltimore, was reported passing into the inlet at Mantoloking, N. J., last night. She is coming to demonstrate her utility.

Advices from London say that the woman who arrived there Tuesday and has been shadowed by detectives under the supposition that she is Dr. Nancy Gulliford, accused of the Bridgeport murder, has succeeded in evading the London police.

Page 10.

Mary Tonis, three years old, while playing with fire yesterday in an outhouse at the rear of her home in Paterson, N. J., set her clothing on fire. Her dog grabbed her by the dress and dragged her into the yard, and then set up a cry which brought assistance. The child was severely burned, and was taken to a hospital.

Page 11.

Patrick Sabin, a livery stable keeper of Tupper Lake, N. Y., was murdered and robbed by two unknown men near that place on Tuesday night.

Page 12.

New York University opened yesterday with a freshman class of over seventy, as against fifty-three last year.

Chief of Police Devery said yesterday that his recent order relative to concert halls was not directed against reputable places of amusement, and will not affect them.

It transpired yesterday that the consolidation of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago involved the union of about thirty companies. The capitalization is $7,000,000.

The battleship Oregon left the navy yard yesterday and anchored at Tompkinsville. The Iowa is expected to join her to-day, when both will be ready for the voyage to the Pacific.

Col. Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew have informed Major Byrne that they will speak at the Casino to-morrow afternoon at the military and naval congress to greet Gen. Wheeler.

The Wool Exchange yesterday temporarily discontinued the auction sales on the floor of the Exchange and the use of its trading room. The action was taken on account of the depression in the trade. The corporation, it is declared, is in excellent financial condition.

The Board of Education met yesterday and the four special school examiners were named. The question of Brooklyn's apportionment was then discussed and the matter left with the Board of Estimate. The budgets for 1899 for schools and colleges were approved.

President Albert L. Johnson of the Nassau Railroad yesterday repeated his former statement of his willingness to sell out to the Brooklyn Heights people, and said that a consolidation of all the Brooklyn street railroad lines would be of benefit both to the companies and the public.

Henry Jackson of 135 East Forty-fourth Street was attacked and bitten twice by a vicious dog yesterday afternoon at Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The dog and man rolled down a flight of stairs into a cellar in their struggle, and had not a policeman come to his aid Jackson would have been badly injured.

Bishop Potter delivered his address at the opening of the annual Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Grace Chapel yesterday. He commended the Czar's peace proposal, asking the convention not to separate without an expression of sympathy for it, rebuked imperialism, and scored the practice of inferior preaching in the Church.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Building Destroyed and Seventeen Persons Injured, Four Fatally—Blaze Started by an Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—An explosion of powder to-day in the rear of the four-story building at 410 North Fourth Street, occupied by C. & W. McClain, fishing tackle and sporting goods, set the store on fire, caused its destruction, and resulted in the injury of seventeen persons, two of whom, Pauline Bruger and Florence Higby, employes of the McClain company, are dying at the City Hospital.

There were two explosions. The first occurred in the basement of the McClain building, where a quantity of powder and shells had been stored. It set fire to the building and shattered the glass in store fronts for some distance along Fourth Street.

On the third floor of the McClain building five young women were at work. One of them, Maggie Dinkel, escaped by walking along a narrow ledge in front to the next building south. Kate Weldon, Kate Gaull, Florence Higby, and Pauline Bruger were unable to do this. They anxiously waited for the firemen to put up ladders and take them away from their position, which became more perilous every moment from the spreading flames. The firemen took out Miss Higby, but by some mischance dropped her to the pavement. The others, cut by glass and burned by the flames, jumped to the pavement and were taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that Pauline Bruger was fatally injured.

A second explosion sent bricks and glass flying among the firemen, injuring five of them. Two, it is reported, cannot live. This explosion frightened a team hitched to a reel and the horses ran away, injuring one fireman and a citizen.

Less than an hour after the fire started the walls of the McClain building fell. The damage is estimated at $89,000, partly covered by insurance. It is not known how the explosion was caused.

GLASS TABLEWARE TRUST.

Manufacturing Firms Meet at Pittsburg and Decide to Combine.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—The glass tableware manufacturers of the country are in session here, and have practically formed a combine for the regulation of the product and prices. Twenty-six firms are represented.

The combine will be capitalized at $8,000,000, and a charter will be taken out in New Jersey.

The general selling agency probably will be in this city.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the West Gulf has increased in intensity, and has caused a fall of pressure of .08 to .10 of an inch from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, and a south wind of forty miles an hour and a rainfall of 3.32 inches in twelve hours at Port Eads. Rain has also fallen in the Central and West Gulf. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, the Ohio, Middle, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and has fallen from the Rocky Mountains to the plateau regions. Rain and high winds may be expected in the Middle and West Gulf States, and increasing cloudiness in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and South Atlantic States. The temperature will fall in the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	45	56	57
6 A. M.	44	54	58
9 A. M.	46	62	64
12 M.	54	70	69
4 P. M.	62	72	70
6 P. M.	61	71	69
9 P. M.	55	67	67
12 P. M.	53	64	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64⅞
Weather Bureau	64½
Corresponding date 1897	52½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 54 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 50 per cent.

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, Merchant Tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

THOMAS F. BAYARD DEAD

Passed Away Peacefully at His Daughter's Summer Home Near Dedham, Mass.

TO BE BURIED IN DELAWARE

Funeral Services Will Be Held Saturday in the Old Swedish Church at Wilmington — Sketch of His Distinguished Career.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 28.—After an illness of over six weeks, Thomas F. Bayard, the first Ambassador from this country to Great Britain, died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at Karlstein, the Summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren. His death was without pain, and the distinguished citizen merely passed from a semi-conscious state to that of unconsciousness, and then ceased to breathe. His wife, his two daughters—Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard—and his son, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., were at his bedside, while his third daughter, the Countess Lauenhaupt, was on her way to Dedham.

To-morrow the body will be taken back to his native State, Delaware, and the funeral services will be held Saturday in the old Swedish church at Wilmington.

MR. BAYARD'S PUBLIC CAREER.

Conspicuous Services to the Government of the United States.

Thomas Francis Bayard came of a family which traces its ancestry back to the province of Dauphine, in France. A Seigneur de Bayard, the head of the house, was slain at Poitiers. His son fell at Agincourt, and his grandson at Montlhéry. The second in descent from the last-named furnished to history and romance the ideal of a perfect knight, "without fear and without reproach."

Three brothers, descendants of these Bayards—Jacques, Thomas, and Philippe—who had embraced the Huguenot faith, fled to Holland to escape persecution, and settled there. One of the descendants born in Holland, named Samuel Bayard, married Anneke, the sister of Peter Stuyvesant. Anneke Bayard, being a widow at the time of Stuyvesant's appointment as Governor of New Amsterdam, embarked with him for the New World. Her three sons, Balthasar, Nicholas, and Petrus, and her daughter, Catherine, came with her. From these are descended all the Bayards in the United States. Petrus settled in Maryland. The Delaware Bayards were descended from him. The family did good service in the Revolution, John Bayard being a Colonel in the American Army.

James Asheton Bayard, who was born in Philadelphia in 1767, removed to Delaware shortly after his graduation from Princeton College, and was elected to Congress soon after attaining his majority. He was nominated by President Adams as Minister to France, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. This was in February, 1801, just before Mr. Jefferson's advent to the Presidency. As he would not represent the latter's view he declined to take the place. In his letter of declination, addressed to President Adams, he wrote:

"To have taken $18,000 out of the Public Treasury, with a knowledge that no service could be rendered by me, as the French Government would have waited for a man who represented the existing feelings and views of this Government, would have been disgraceful. Another consideration of great weight arose from the part I took in the Presidential election. As I had given the turn to the election it was impossible for me to accept an office which would be held on the tenure of Mr. Jefferson's pleasure. My ambition shall never be gratified at the expense of a suspicion. I shall never lose sight of the motto of the great original of our name."

Bayard Elected to the Senate.

This James Asheton Bayard was one of the leaders of the Federal Party in the House, and was afterward a Senator and one of the Commissioners to treat for peace with Great Britain after the war of 1812. His sons, Richard and James Asheton, also represented Delaware in the United States Senate. The last named, who was the father of Thomas F., was a Senator from 1851 to 1869, with a short intermission. On March 4, 1869, James Asheton and his son were both Senators, the term of the latter beginning at noon of the day when that of his father expired. The son was twice re-elected, the last time in 1881.

When Thomas Francis Bayard became a United States Senator he was more than forty years old. He was the second and only surviving son of his parents. His mother was Anne Francis, the granddaughter of Capt. Tench Francis of Philadelphia. He was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828, and was baptized in the Methodist Church. When thirteen years old he was sent to the school of Dr. Francis L. Hawks at Flushing, L. I. In 1843 he came with his father to this city, where they resided for a few years. While here young Bayard entered the mercantile house of his brother-in-law, August Van Cortlandt Schermerhorn, where he received a knowledge of business affairs. His training in this direction was afterward continued in the house of S. Morris Waln, in Philadelphia, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty.

Then, his elder brother having died, he returned to his parents' residence in Delaware and entered upon the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and began to assist his father in his practice. His ability was soon recognized, and in 1853 he was appointed United States Attorney for Delaware, but he resigned the office a year afterward. He went to Philadelphia, where he formed a partnership with William Shippen. Four years later he returned to Wilmington and continued the practice of the law there. He speedily attained distinction, his ability and character causing him to be selected for trusts, executorships, and the management of involved estates.

Mr. Bayard was earnestly pursuing his profession when the earlier rumblings began to be heard of the contest that was to be between the North and the South. Early in 1861, when war was seen to be imminent, the people of Wilmington, like those of most towns at or near the border, began to organize a militia company. Mr. Bayard was made its First Lieutenant. During the exciting times which followed a Federal officer demanded the arms of the company. Mr. Bayard refused to surrender them without an order from Gen. Du Pont, commanding the militia of Delaware, or from the Governor of the State, as the muskets were State property. The officer broke open the door of the armory and carried off the muskets, and the United States Government afterward paid the State for them. This is the circumstance, which, it is asserted, gave rise to the story that Bayard was the "Captain of a rebel company."

The "Peace Meeting" at Dover.

In June of the same year occurred the famous "peace meeting" at Dover. Mr. Bayard was one of the speakers on that occasion, and his remarks then made have been frequently quoted. The expressions which have been made the subject of comment are these:

Shall we make war upon and subjugate this new Confederacy, or shall we peacefully treat with them and consent to their self-government, trusting to time, which is the great healer of all wrongs and passions, to bring them again voluntarily into a common Government with us? * * * Is such a war necessary for the peace and happiness of the United States? * * * Why may not two American confederacies exist side by side without conflict, each emulating the other in the progress of civilization? With such a sickening alternative as civil war, why should not the experiment, at least, be made? * * * I believe with the late Senator Douglas, that a "war is disunion, certain, final, inevitable," and, so believing, I oppose it, I oppose it. I believe solemnly that the war inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet is worse than fruitless—that it will prove more disastrous to the North than to the South, and never will accomplish its professed object. * * * Human Governments were ordained for the happiness and protection of society. If peace will restore and secure these blessings to the people of the United States, even though a number of their former associates have gone off under a new and independent organization, in the name of Heaven let us raise our voice for it! * * * Let us, fellow-men, follow peace as our bright north star, whose radiance may be mild, but never delusive or uncertain, while in the calamities of war, and that worst of wars, a civil war, we shall only reach by sheer exhaustion the peace we can now command in ten days by treaty.

The resolutions which were adopted by the meeting deplored the "revolution," and expressed the belief that if a peaceful reconciliation was imposible it was better to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy than to attempt to conquer the seceding States and hold them as conquered provinces. They also asserted that the "reign of terror attempted to be inaugurated by the war party" by denouncing as disunionists, secessionists, and traitors those who opposed the war and the violations of the Constitution by the Administration would not deter those present from expressing their opinions in the matter publicly and privately.

Mr. Bayard's presence at that meeting and the remarks he made there proved the great stumbling blocks in after years to his political advancement. Although prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency at several Democratic National Conventions, he failed to obtain the prize. He was not "available," because of the speech and the meeting of 1861.

His Political Career.

In political matters Mr. Bayard, prior to his election to the Senate, took little part. When he began his career at Washington, however, his previous training and the habits of patient, diligent inquiry which the labors of his earlier years had entailed stood him in good stead. Almost at the outset of his Senatorial career he took a commanding position in the counsels of his party. The Democrats then—it was the beginning of Gen. Grant's first Presidential term—could do little more than protest. The Republican ascendency was too decided in point of numbers and influence. Senator Bayard was in opposition to all of the characteristic Republican measures. He voiced the aims of his party with a sincerity that was born of conviction. Early in his career in the Senate he showed an aptitude for the work required of him and a determination to perform much service.

He represented the minority in the Ku-klux investigating committees, and resolutely fought the "Force bills," which grew out of those investigations. The defeat of the bill of 1875 in the Senate was largely due to his efforts. Senator Bayard was one of the committee which investigated the Custom House in this city in 1872 and exposed the abuses of the general order and moiety system. He served on the committee which investigated the Mississippi election of 1875. He took an active part in the discussions concerning the Presidential election of 1876, and assisted in the framing of the bill establishing the Electoral Commission. He advocated the adoption of this measure most earnestly, and was a member of the commission. He also spoke in favor of Fitz John Porter's restoration to the army.

When the Democratic National Convention was held in 1880 his friends rallied in force to secure his nomination for the Presidency, and such was their strength and the popular feeling for him that on the first ballot he stood next to Hancock, who was elected on the second.

In the Democratic Convention of 1884, at which Mr. Cleveland was nominated, Mr. Bayard received the next largest vote to the successful candidate on the two ballots which were taken. As soon as the result of the National election was positively known, Mr. Bayard was the first Democratic statesman invited to consult with President-elect Cleveland. The latter offered him the position of Secretary of State, which he finally accepted, although, it is said, he was strongly advised by leading Democrats not to enter the Cabinet at all, as his departure from the Senate would tend to weaken the strength of the party in that body.

As Secretary of State Mr. Bayard displayed the same wisdom and integrity that had made him illustrious as a Senator. His grasp of international questions was broad and firm, and the vigor with which he carried out the foreign policy of the Administration did much to reassure the timid ones who had looked upon the advent of the first Democratic President since Buchanan with apprehension.

Perhaps, the most important question with which Mr. Bayard had to deal, was the fisheries dispute with Great Britain, which at one time threatened to involve the two countries in war. He was a member of the joint commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain in 1887 to negotiate the treaty on the subject, which was afterward rejected by the Senate. The seal fisheries of the Northwest also caused trouble during Mr. Bayard's term, and he was responsible for the calling of the international conference for the better protection of the fur seals in Bering Sea which was held in Paris.

As Minister to England.

On the occasion of his second inauguration as President in 1893, Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard Minister to the Court of St. James. Mr. Bayard had reached the ripe age of sixty-five. He had accumulated a comfortable fortune, and in training, taste, and worldly goods was well equipped for the duties of so important a diplomatic post. Personally and socially, his career in London was a conspicuous success. He became immensely popular in England, was sought for as a guest at all the social functions of importance, and became a favorite after-dinner speaker throughout the United Kingdom. This popularity abroad had an opposite effect in this country, however, and many who had been his admirers expressed the fear that he had become too much enamored of our British brethren. Criticisms of the protection policy of the United States made by Mr. Bayard in public addresses in Edinburgh and London led to the adoption of a resolution of censure by the House of Representatives on March 20, 1896.

It was during Mr. Bayard's term as Minister that the Venezuelan dispute arose between this country and England, but he had little to do with the negotiations, which were conducted between Secretary of State Olney and Lord Salisbury directly. During his residence in England Mr. Bayard received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford University. He had already, in 1877, received the same degree from Harvard.

An evidence of the appreciation given Mr. Bayard's services in England was afforded by the presentation to him of a gold loving cup, from the American Society in London. The cup was paid for exclusively by Americans resident in the United Kingdom, and bore this inscription:

"Presented to the Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, First Ambassador of the United States of America to the Court of St. James by members of the American Society in London and other Americans in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in recognition of his exceptional services to his country, and of his zealous work in strengthening the sentiments of mutual respect and affection which bind together the peoples of the two great English-speaking nations."

His Domestic Relations.

In October, 1856, Mr. Bayard was married to Louisa, daughter of Josiah Lee, a well-known banker of Baltimore, and to them three sons and six daughters were born. Mrs. Bayard died in the first year of Mr. Bayard's term as Secretary of State. Mr. Bayard was again married on Nov. 7, 1889, his second wife being Mary Willing Clymer of Washington, a daughter of Dr. Clymer, United States Navy. The ceremony was performed at the Clymer mansion, H Street and Connecticut Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Douglas of St. John's Episcopal Church officiating. The wedding was one of the social events of the season, and the house was thronged with prominent friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom, among them ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, ex-Secretary Fairchild and Mrs. Fairchild, and ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and wife. The second Mrs. Bayard is now living at Dedham, Mass., where her husband died. Seven of Mr. Bayard's children survive him, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren of Boston, Miss Annie Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, the Countess Lauenhaupt, formerly Miss Nellie Bayard; James A. Bayard, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., and Philip Francis Bayard.

In person Mr. Bayard was tall, with a large frame, square, broad shoulders, spare, but not thin. He had a clear, clean-shaven face, a well-lined mouth, indicative of firmness, and magnetic gray eyes. He was popular in society, both at his old home in Wilmington and in Washington, where he spent so many Winters. He was not an orator, but his addresses were delivered with vigor and energy, and were notable for their calm, dispassionate logic.

TRIBUTES OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Profound Regret Expressed at the Death of the ex-Ambassador.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The morning papers publish long obituary notices, memorial articles and editorials eulogistic of former American Ambassador Bayard's career, especially of his work in promoting an Anglo-American entente, and recording the profound regret felt at the news of his death.

The Times laments the gradual disappearance of the old generation of statesmen like the Bayards and Adamses, "leaving the field more open to professional politicians or Tammany bosses."

The Daily News says, referring to the Venezuelan dispute:

"Mr. Bayard's countrymen, though then disposed to resent his intervention, must now feel that their Ambassador was a better prophet than were themselves."

QUEEN OF DENMARK DYING.

Physicians Employ Oxygen to Facilitate Her Almost Imperceptible Respiration—Royal Family Present.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the death of Queen Louise of Denmark is momentarily expected. Her Majesty is unconscious, and her pulse and respiration are almost imperceptible. Her physicians are employing oxygen to facilitate her respiration. The whole royal family are at her bedside.

GEN. KITCHENER MAY RETIRE.

Commander of the Soudan Campaign Thinks His Work Finished—The Khalifa's Treasure Found.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is stated on good authority that Gen. Kitchener intends to retire from the Egyptian service. He regards his work as completed, and will return to England at the middle of October. It is rumored that his eyesight is affected.

"Upon arriving at Fashoda the Sirdar shook hands with Major Marchand and they dined together the same evening. Major Marchand lacked supplies. A story is current that he has left Fashoda. He received help from a local chief, who is now our adherent.

"It is stated that the Khalifa's treasure, £10,000,000 in value, which was hidden in the desert, has been found and forwarded here.

"Lord Edward Cecil will take Fashoda dispatches to London.

"The British Government has offered £12 to each reserve, or time-expired man, who is willing to re-engage with the expedition."

King of Korea's Adviser Dismissed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Clarence R. Greathouse, the American adviser of the King of Korea, who recently recruited a foreign bodyguard for his Majesty, has been dismissed at the instance of the Russian Minister, who objected to the bodyguard.

Why Casimir Perrier Resigned.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Daily News this morning adhere to the truth of its published story saying the resignation of M. Casimir Perrier of the Presidency of France was an outgrowth of his connection with the Dreyfus affair, and cites as evidence a similar statement made by M. Henri Rochefort in his paper, the Intransigeant, on Dec. 13, 1897, in which, however, M. Casimir Perrier's name was suppressed and that of M. Dupuy substituted. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin declares that the story of The Daily News is a mere fiction.

MISS DAVIS'S SUCCESSOR.

Miss Hill Said to be the New Daughter of the Confederacy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Miss Lucy Lee Hill, an Examiner in the office of the Civil Service Commission, it is said, will become the new Daughter of the Confederacy. Her Southern friends have conferred this honor upon her since the death of Miss Winnie Davis, according to reports. During the day she received numerous congratulations over the distinguished honor.

Miss Hill is a native of Virginia and comes from one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in the South. She is a distant relative of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. In 1893 she came to Chicago as one of the World's Fair Commissioners from Kentucky, and since then has made this city her home. She has been engaged in the office of the Civil Service Commissioner since last Winter.

When seen to-day Miss Hill said:

"My father was Gen. A. P. Hill, a warm personal friend of Jefferson Davis. My father was killed on the last day of the siege of Vicksburg while fighting at the head of a column."

Boy Bicyclist Badly Injured.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—William Pollemus, fourteen years old, of Dobbs Ferry, met with a probably fatal bicycle accident last night. He was racing with a trolley car bound for White Plains, and at Knolwood, when a horse and wagon suddenly appeared in front of him, he could not prevent a collision. He struck against the horse, and one of the shafts of the wagon pierced his spine. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Tarrytown Hospital, where it was said that there was not much chance for his recovery.

Supposed Coiner Caught in El Paso.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau to-day received a telegram from Operator Forsythe, at El Paso, Texas, announcing the capture of an alleged counterfeiter, who is charged with flooding the Mexican border with bogus United States notes. The man arrested is George D. Fontaine, and when he was placed in custody at El Paso was found in possession of $5,000 in five, ten, twenty, and fifty dollar notes, including a counterfeit of the new five-dollar silver certificate.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

HILL AND CROKER WAR AT SYRACUSE

On Its Result Depends the Democratic State Ticket.

THE TWO MEN CONFER

Reported They Have Agreed on Stanchfield for Governor.

A PLACE FOR SULZER

Croker Announces He Does Not Want Van Wyck Nominated, but May Turn to Him as the Only Man to Defeat Hill's Purposes.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—A fierce fight has broken out here between Richard Croker and David B. Hill, and all talk of harmony in the Democratic State Convention has been cast to the winds for the time being. To the surprise of a great many people Mr. Hill developed great strength, and at the present it is a matter of much doubt whether his up-the-State following or Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall will control the convention.

Whatever slates there may have been have been broken, the light that had begun to illuminate the situation has gone out in the struggle, and no one pretends to know anything about what the ticket is going to be.

Hill Confers with Croker.

Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy and James Shevlin, of Kings county, held a conference to-night, and it is said, made up a slate including all nominations but that for Governor.

After finishing the slate they sent for Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill at first declined to go. Then, after a moment's hesitation, he said he might as well go in and see what the slate was. He then went in to Mr. Croker's room, and at the time this dispatch is sent, is still there. It is said that if Mr. Hill is permitted to choose a Governor, or other important concessions are made to him, there will be harmony. Otherwise he will fight in the convention.

The latest reports from the conference of the leaders say that Mr. Hill has named John B. Stanchfield for Governor, and that William Sulzer has been agreed upon for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Sulzer was asked about this report, and replied, "I have nothing to say." It is the prevailing opinion that these reports are correct.

The conflict between the Hill and Croker forces began in a meeting of the noon. Mr. Hill, who had previously been looked upon as a defeated leader, went into the committee and showed his hand. Before the committee were three contested districts. Two were in Monroe and one in Erie. The Chairman of the committee was Corporation Counsel John Whalen of New York City, and outside of the members there were several of Mr. Croker's personal representatives present, who, for some unexplainable reason, went against both the Erie and Monroe organizations, which were immediately afterward found to be in Mr. Hill's ranks.

Hill Secures a Majority.

Mr. Hill fought in support of the two organizations, and when a vote was taken he was found to have a majority. He and the Erie County organization won by a vote of 23 to 22. Three more members came in before the vote was taken on Monroe County's contests. Two of them stood by Mr. Hill, and the vote was 25 to 23.

Besides the two contested Monroe districts there was a third in that county hanging in the balance between the two leaders, and which went against Tammany after the vote was announced. The Monroe County decision gave Mr. Hill nine delegates, three from each district. On the vote on this county's contest Tammany had New York City's twenty votes solid. Besides these, it had one from Senator Murphy's county, Rensselaer; one from Mr. Hinkley's county, Dutchess, and one from ex-Railroad Commissioner Beardsley's county, Oneida, giving to Mr. Hill the vote of all but three members outside of Greater New York.

The fact that Kings County stood by Mr. Hill is regarded as very significant, and is causing almost as much talk as the fight itself. Mr. Croker had been figuring not only on the support of Monroe, but of Erie as well. It is now the general opinion that he has lost them beyond hope of recovery.

Mr. Murphy's Costly Mistake.

The committee was in session for nearly three and a half hours, and there was a great deal of loud talking done. The voice of William J. Connors, one of the Erie delegates, was heard by those waiting in the hall outside, denouncing Tammany Hall for its action. After the meeting Senator Murphy and Mr. Connors came out of the door together.

"It was all a mistake on our part," said the Senator to the Erie man.

"Well, that's all right," said Mr. Connors, "but it was a mistake that cost you two State committeemen, and perhaps more. It was a mistake that was a pretty bad one for your people."

Frank L. Bapst, one of the Erie County leaders, and one of the leading candidates in the race for the nomination for State Engineer and Surveyor, then reproached the Senator for Tammany's stand against the Erie organization. Before the meeting Tammany had dropped Mr. Bapst from its slate, and he had a two-fold grievance.

According to Mr. Connors, Senator Murphy said to Mr. Bapst, in speaking of Tammany's action:

"There's never been such bull-head work in politics in fifteen years as this thing. I don't blame you for what you have done. When they knife you in the house of your friends, you can't be expected to do anything else.

Hill Seizes an Opportunity.

Tammany men said afterward that their organization had been careless about looking after the committee before the meeting, and that Mr. Hill, the man whom they thought they had practically put out of politics, had seized the opportunity with the quickness of a cat. The victory of Mr. Hill, won to-day in the Credentials Committee, had been prepared by a partial though permitted victory in the temporary organization of the convention, in which he procured control. But this latter was half expected. It would have been permitted, anyhow, it is said, as a concession for the sake of harmony. Whether it was won by force or not is not definitely known, but Mr. Hill's friends say it was and Mr. Croker's friends say it was not.

Tammany Men Indignant.

The Tammany men are indignant over their defeat to-day in the Credentials Committee. They are holding meetings to-night to discuss the chances of overturning the report to-morrow in the convention. The only thing that checks this desire, and which may thwart it, is the fear that on such an issue it might be impossible to defeat Mr. Hill. To fail on this issue would mean, it is said, disaster along the whole line. It is the counsel of the coolest and soberest of the braves to avert such a crushing defeat by submitting as gracefully as possible.

Along the line of this advice an effort is already being made to prove that the defeat in the committee was due to a blunder on the part of a Tammany man, and not to any shrewdness on the part of Mr. Hill. It is said that Mayor Malloy gave the wrong tip to a delegate, who, thereupon voted for Mr. Hill's friends in the contest in Monroe County, and aided in scoring a victory for the ex-Senator. This hardly salves the wound, and the Tammany men want to wage war at once and to the end.

It was said by certain of Mr. Hill's friends that the Monroe and Erie delegations met this morning, and agreed to support Mr. Hill if he would stand by them on the matter of the contested district. At this meeting Mr. Bapst arose and said dramatically that he was opposed to Tammany Hall on general principles, and that the delegates from Erie and Monroe had no business with that organization.

Just before the close of the Credentials Committee meeting one of Mr. Hill's most intimate friends was standing down stairs in the hotel corridor. A man who had just left the meeting ran up to him and told him the vote.

"That means," said Mr. Hill's friend, "that Hill will probably control the convention."

Bitter Fight in Prospect.

Later this same man who has been closeted with the ex-Governor two or three times during the day said:

"I don't think three is any doubt that there will be a fight to the death on the floor of the convention."

John F. Carroll and other Tammany men are going about buttonholing certain people and talking about "a bad blunder."

It is being

cided to name Frederick C. Schraube of Lewis County for Permanent Chairman of the convention, and to continue the other officers who were chosen as temporary incumbents by to-day's convention. Mr. Schraube, it is asserted by the Hill men, is friendly to the ex-Senator.

VAN WYCK LOSING GROUND.

Mr. Croker Says Tammany Hall Does Not Want Another Election for Mayor at This Time.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The Van Wyck boom does not appear so large to-night as it did yesterday.

Mr. Croker, in a short interview this evening, which was practically a statement of the position of himself and of the leaders of Tammany, said:

"Tammany Hall has no candidate for any place. We are not seeking the votes of any delegations. The convention will be an open one.

"We don't want to lose Mayor Van Wyck of New York, and we won't vote for him unless we have to."

Mr. Croker would not intimate there was any possibility of Tammany having to vote for the Mayor against its will.

"We want Mayor Van Wyck," Mr. Croker went on, "to stay where he is for three years longer. If he is a candidate and elected, it would mean another election in New York. We do not wish this."

"You have seen quite a number of country delegates since you came here, Mr. Croker?" suggested the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Yes," he replied, "I have."

"Have they asked you to come out in support of Mayor Van Wyck?"

"No; they have asked me to support their own candidates. There is no one in Tammany Hall that is looking for votes for Mr. Van Wyck."

"From your talks with delegates outside of New York, do you regard Mayor Van Wyck as stronger than any other candidate?"

"I cannot say that. I can say, however, that the sentiment for the others has been manufactured. They have been looking for delegates. The sentiment for Mayor Van Wyck, as far as I understand it, has been spontaneous."

"What have you to say about the present situation?"

"Nothing. I do not see that there is anything to say."

"Will the candidates go into the convention and fight the matter out there?"

"I think they will have to."

"Has Tammany Hall candidates for any other places on the ticket?"

"No; she has no candidates whatever; Tammany is unpledged, and I am not looking for delegates from any county in order to urge them to vote for Tammany favorites. The claims of all are being considered.

"All that I want to find out is who will be the strongest man on election day. I have not personally asked any delegates, directly or indirectly, to vote for any candidates; neither has any member of Tammany Hall done so. We have asked for no pledges."

Some one mentioned the name of John B. Stanchfield, and Mr. Croker was asked if he considered Mr. Stanchfield as the strongest candidate for the nomination. He replied that he did not know.

"I do not know," he said, "who is the strongest. All of them have been mentioned—Herrick, Earl, Danforth, and the others. I wish I could say something definite; but there is absolutely nothing to say just now."

There is one effect of Mr. Croker's attempted withdrawal of Mayor Van Wyck that has been made apparent in the last few hours. It is that it has perceptibly increased the possibilities, so far as they can be figured now, of the two candidates that are recognized as still men—Messrs. Stanchfield and Danforth. The friends of both declare that their candidates have gained tremendously by the falling out of Van Wyck. The only difficulty, the friends of each declare, is that it is not absolutely certain that Van Wyck's friends will consider Mr. Croker's action as binding upon them and upon the Mayor. They fear it does not put the Tammany man entirely out of the field.

Even some of Mr. Van Wyck's friends are still insisting to-night that the Mayor is in the race to stay. He is not in it ostensibly. He is not in it by virtue of his own declaration or by virtue of any action or wish of Tammany, but, as Mr. Croker intimates, he is in the race by virtue of the force of certain circumstances over which the Tammany leader has no control.

Mayor Van Wyck's name may be found necessary. It may be the only weapon with which Mr. Croker can win his point and establish his power in the convention. If this is found to be so, then Mayor Van Wyck will be out in the race openly.

It is reported from Tammany sources to-night that Mr. Croker himself rather regrets his interview in which he tried to withdraw Mayor Van Wyck, and now wants to renew the fight. He feels, it is said, that the interests involved are too great to permit Mr. Hill to enjoy an easy triumph.

It is even said that he is now trying to persuade up-the-State delegations to promise their support to Van Wyck on the second ballot. If he can do this it is thought he will have Van Wyck's name kept before the convention.

From statements made by leaders of delegations from counties outside New York, it seems that these delegations have given Mr. Croker very little satisfaction. It is said that they are becoming more and more strongly opposed to Tammany. The argument is heard on every side that the rest of the State must not be Tammanyized.

PLATFORM ON STATE ISSUES.

Silver Men Ask for the Reaffirmation of Chicago Platform Principles — Plans for Country Campaigning.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Platform met this afternoon and again this evening. The sub-committee has ten members, and Asa Bird Gardiner is its Chairman. After the meeting Col. Gardiner said:

"The mouths of all the committee members are sealed on everything that has been done. No one is to be given one particle of information."

It is said, however, that the platform will deal with only State issues, with the exception of the treatment of the soldiers, unless the men organized as Chicago Platform Democrats show such strength as to intimidate the leaders into at least a compromise.

In the afternoon a committee of members of the Chicago platform Democracy, headed by Calvin E. Keach, of Lansingburg, appeared before the sub-Committee on Resolutions and asked that the resolution adopted by the conference of Chicago platform Democrats, which was held at Albany during the latter part of August, be made a portion of the Democratic State platform, or that the platform should reaffirm the Chicago National platform.

This resolution was presented by the Chicago platform Democrats to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Committee recently held at Saratoga, and by that committee referred to the Committee on Resolutions of the present convention.

After a lengthy audience Mr. Keach and his associates retired from the conference. They were reticent as to the attitude assumed by the members of the sub-committee, and were not apparently encouraged to believe that the Chicago platform would be indorsed.

At 6 o'clock the sub-committee took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Col. Rockwell, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, is a pronounced silver man, and was the Chairman of the last Democratic State Convention, which at Buffalo indorsed the Chicago platform.

Should the platform which the committee will present to the convention to-morrow conform to the general belief and eschew all reference to the Chicago platform, Mr. Rockwell will be placed in the unique position of reading to the convention a platform at utter variance with his pronounced and frequently expressed views upon the money question.

James A. Tavery, President of the State Federation of Workingmen, who is here as a delegate from Dutchess County, has received assurances that the platform will contain a plank declaring in favor of the strict enforcement of existing labor laws on all State works and public buildings.

The Raines law will be used as an issue only in the large cities. In the country districts the campaign orators will confine themselves principally to the canal scandal and the assertions that Col. Roosevelt is a tax dodger.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The Cattaraugus men who have been supporting Thomas H. Dowd for Attorney General, went to Mr. Croker to-day and told him that Thomas A. Conway, who had been slated for the nomination, was a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention, which nominated Palmer and Buckner.

They demanded that his name be wiped off the slate.

As Mr. Croker wants proof of their statement, an effort is now being made to find Mr. Conway, and get him to admit that he was a Palmer and Buckner man.

SILVER MEN CANNOT AGREE.

They Hold a Conference, but the Meeting Breaks Up in Confusion and Discord.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The delegates of the Chicago Platform Democracy, at a meeting held at the City Hall to-night to organize a bolt of the regular Democratic ticket should the platform of 1896 be ignored, was split nearly even by a bolt among its own members.

Dissatisfied by a ruling of Chairman Henry M. McDonald of New York, half or nearly half of the delegates followed the lead of Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg and left the hall, after a meeting at which disorder prevailed to an extent that the presiding officer was powerless to control, and motions and counter motions were lost in a maze of parliamentary entanglements.

There were 134 delegates present at the calling of the conference, out of the 150 entitled to seats, upon the basis of three to each Senatorial district. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted, and the following officers elected to fill the respective places in the organization: President—Henry M. McDonald, New York; Vice President—J. McDonough, Albany; Recording Secretary—E. W. Cantwell, Albany; Reading Secretary—J. W. Forrest, New York; Sergeant at Arms—George Everett, New York.

The declaration of party principles was read and adopted without serious conflict. It reaffirmed the Chicago platform; indorsed their approval of the platform by the Democratic State Convention held at Buffalo in 1896; condemned the Republican Administration of the Nation and likewise that of the State, because of the passage of the Raines liquor-tax law, alleged extravagance and canal corruption; declared "so-called Democrats," who in State and municipal platforms ignore the Chicago platform, to be the "Tories of to-day"; advocated the retention of all territory where the flag of the United States has been hoisted; advocated giving to voters the opportunity of making first, second, and third choices; favored the income tax; advocated the abolition of road and bridge tolls; opposed biennial sessions of the State Legislature, and favored Government control of railroads, telegraph, and telephone lines.

Col. William J. Bryan was eulogized, and the Secretary directed to send him a copy of the resolutions.

A petition in the name of Lawrence J. McPartlin of Lockport, Chairman of the People's Party Organization, was read. It stated that if the Chicago platform Democrats were about to organize the true Democracy, the People's Party did not wish to conflict with it, and invited the conference to appoint a committee of five delegates to confer with a committee of the People's Party to consider joint nominations.

Delegate Pierce of Monroe opposed a motion to confer the power of appointing the Conference Committee desired upon the Chairman of the conference, declaring that the time was not ripe to consider nominations until it had been demonstrated that the Democrats in convention would not recognize the Chicago platform. He disapproved unity with the People's Party, claiming the regularity of the Chicago platform Democrats, and adding, "We do not want to be choked with Populists, Anarchists, or Socialists."

Several motions intended to dispose of the People's Party petition followed in rapid succession, and heated debate was indulged in by a score of delegates at the same time. The question of the disposition of the McParlin petition was still pending and involved a parliamentary tangle, when E. M. Tuttle of Kings County offered a resolution to provide for indorsement nominations, and it was lost sight of thereafter.

Mr. Tuttle's resolutions provided that in the event of the Democratic State Convention ignoring the affirmation of the Chicago platform, the Committee on Organization, consisting of one member for each Senatorial district, meet within forty-eight hours and select candidates for all places on the State ticket and secure signatures to place such candidates in nomination.

O. L. Snyder of Buffalo, in a vigorous speech, denounced the form of nominations provided for by the resolutions. "We are Democrats," he said, "and shall we delegate our right to nominate to a committee? If we make nominations, let us make them in the time-honored Democratic way by a convention." At this juncture the disorder culminated in a loud-voiced wrangle that continued for an hour.

The disposition of the resolutions was suggested by motions of nearly every conceivable form. At length Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg got recognition long enough to make an amendment that the resolutions be laid upon the table and to become a special order of business at an adjourned session of the conference to be called two hours after the adjournment of the State Convention. Another wordy clash ensued among a dozen delegates on each side of the proposition, but it was at length put to a viva voce vote, which was declared indeterminate. A standing vote followed, and the motion to table was lost. Mr. Keach and his followers took umbrage and bolted the conference, and those who remained adopted the resolution.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

A Short Session Devoted to the Temporary Organization — Adjournment Over Night.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The Democratic State Convention met at 12:30 o'clock to-day in the Alhambra Rink, and was in session for just one hour. In that time its deliberations and proceedings threw absolutely no light upon the situation here. It left the ticket and the platform as problematical as they were last night.

Only one or two incidents during the short session may be regarded as indicating to some extent the sentiments that may dominate the convention. These incidents were slight in themselves; but some of the wise politicians pretended to see in them straws that show the drift of the wind. They were such as cheering the names of the prominent delegates as the calling of the roll progressed, and an occasional cheer given for some candidate by his admirers or followers in the hall. There was a little ripple of feeling over the smooth surface of the convention when a silver delegate attempted to get the body to pass a resolution looking to reaffirming the Chicago platform. Beyond these temporary disturbances of the calm of the delegates, the convention was colorless. It contented itself with temporary organization and listening to the speech of the temporary Chairman, and then cooly adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Delegates Slow in Assembling.

The delegates were very slow in getting together this morning. The hour set for the assembling of the convention was noon, but at that time there were not half of the delegates inside the hall of the Alhambra, and the spectators had not yet seated themselves when the martial strains of the local band outside were heard. As long as the delegates remained away the band continued to perform on the street, and as long as the band staid without the hall, the spectators lingered around the steps. As usual, the larger delegations were awaiting the filling of the hall, so that their coming would be made a sort of triumphal entry. They deferred this little matter so long that when they came, as every other big delegation was following similar tactics, only a few had the pleasure of seeing their plans successful. Most of the delegations and the prominent leaders of the party entered the convention hall unnoticed, save for a small applause in their immediate vicinity.

The hall was overburdened with its drapery of National colors in the form of flags and strips of bunting, hung from every jutting timber and festooned about the gallery rails, and over the pictures of Democratic leaders and military heroes. The flowing banners and waving strips of bunting, intertwined about the hall, hanging from the gallery edges, and falling in streamers from the roof, made the hall look like an immense web, spun by some monstrous tarantula using the National colors for his thread.

No Honors for Army Leaders.

Under the mesh, the delegates squirmed in their seats, or contested with one another for places of vantage on the crowded floor, for all the world like insects caught in the web. Pictures of Admirals Dewey, Schley, and Sampson were put in positions of honor with those of Senator Murphy, David B. Hill, and other political leaders. Their presence and the recollection of their clear, clean victories at sea, unstained by useless slaughter of American soldiers, added point and force to the challenge by the convention of the conduct by the Administration of the war on land.

Within a few moments after the delegates had filled the hall the air was dense with tobacco smoke. The sun, breaking through the skylight, shone across this thick atmosphere in broad swaths of light, making picturesque a scene that would otherwise have been exceedingly commonplace. In the galleries there were only a few spectators. The convention has proved a drawing one for politicians, but it has not attracted the curious. A dozen women and children occupied front seats, and several hundred half filled the remainder of the gallery. Some slept after the first interest flagged, and some sat back as far as possible on the seats, half-reclining, and thrusting their feet over the rails, where they dangled above the heads of the delegates. The audience had grown a little tired of the convention before Chairman Danforth called it to order.

Stanchfield Men at Work.

The first stir in the meeting was created by the supporters of John B. Stanchfield. His admirers had hung almost directly over the entrance of the hall a big banner bearing his name and the announcement of his candidacy, and nearly all the delegates had to walk under it. Just before the convention was called to order some one started a cheer for Mr. Stanchfield, and the banner guard at once seized the standard and waved it frantically over the audience, while three cheers were shouted for the candidate from Elmira. This moved the band to emulation, and it struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and followed with a number of martial airs.

As Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, who is a candidate before the convention, entered, his followers started a cheer for him, but only a few delegates rose to take part in the demonstration. The band immediately, as if by premeditation, played that part of the reveille which the soldiers in the field interpret as meaning "I can't get 'em up! I can't get 'em up! I can't get 'em at all!" It then followed this apparently appropriate air by playing the taps, signifying that it was all over and done with.

It was a good-natured convention. The delegates were quite ready, in the prevailing lack of knowledge as to how the leaders are going to order matters in the next twenty-four hours, to cheer every name that was mentioned, whether in a simple roll call or whether shouted out for applause by some enthusiastic admirer.

Enthusiasm for Mr. Croker.

The first real burst of enthusiasm occurred when Mr. Croker entered the hall with the Tammany leaders. The chief of the organization was recognized at once, and delegates got up in their chairs, and some waved their hats, handkerchiefs, and canes, while everybody shouted three cheers for Mr. Croker. The receiver of this demonstration seemed entirely unmoved by it. He walked calmly up the hall and took his appointed seat close to the platform. Throughout the remainder of the session he sat perfectly still and coolly surveyed the delegates as if nothing was going on in which he was particularly interested.

The name of David B. Hill, when it was reached on the roll call, was cheered almost as much as that of Mr. Croker. There was not so much waving of hats and canes; but the cheering seemed about as enthusiastic as that given for the Tammany leader and the political enemy of the ex-Senator.

Van Wyck's Friends Disappointed.

Mayor Van Wyck was also warmly cheered when his name was read in the list of delegates. The reception given to his name was not, however, as enthusiastic as the demonstration given to Mr. Croker, and seemed to disappoint many of his friends, who expected an outburst at every mention of his name. It was plain from all sides that the gathering did not seem to warrant much expectancy on the part of Mr. Van Wyck's friends. There was little evidence in the demonstration of any latent furor that might take the convention by storm at the appointed time and force the nomination of the Mayor of New York. Many forecasters of results regarded it as settling the Van Wyck boom. They argued that if there had been much in the Van Wyck movement it would have made a better showing of strength.

Among other names that were warmly cheered were those of Thomas J. Dunn of New York and Senator Edward Murphy.

Silver Advocate Hooted.

The only other incident that seemed indicative of the temper of the body of delegates was the reception given to J. E. Pierce of Monroe, who tried to introduce a resolution in the interest of free silver and the Chicago platform. It was immediately made evident that the convention was in no mood for Chicago platform or free-silver talk. Mr. Pierce was not permitted to get his resolution before the house in any shape, and his voice was drowned in a storm of shouts, hoots, and cries and catcalls whenever he tried to speak.

The moment Mr. Pierce arose he was recognized as one of the speakers at the silver mass meeting last night which threatened to revolt if the Democrats of this convention do not reaffirm the Chicago platform in toto. His own speech last night was not particularly aggressive, although he reiterated the threats made by others, but he was a marked man as soon as his head appeared above the chairs. His resolution was at once referred by the Temporary Chairman, Mr. Palmer, to the Committee on Resolutions and Platforms without giving the convention an opportunity to consider it.

Sympathy for Mr. Bryan.

It was reported before the convention assembled that a resolution of sympathy would be passed in reference to the sudden and reported serious illness of William Jennings Bryan, but no such resolution was submitted in the hurried session of to-day. It is expected that sympathy will be expressed in a resolution of the convention some time to-morrow.

As soon as the session of to-day was over the delegates resumed eagerly their interrupted work of procuring votes for their respective candidates and of making close calculation as to the probable result.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The convention was called to order by Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and one of the leading candidates for the nomination for Governor. He took the chair at 12:30 o'clock, half an hour after the time set for the convention to begin. As soon as he appeared on the platform a great cheer went up from the crowd on the floor. It was taken up by the spectators in the galleries, and as it slowly melted away the men from Chenango, the Chairman's home county, started it again, and the Danforth delegation in different parts of the big hall kept up the enthusiasm for nearly two minutes.

Mr. Danforth looked sternly over the cheering crowd, and rapped sharply with his gavel. The convention immediately came to order, and Mr. Danforth announced that the State Committee had directed him to present as the temporary officers of the convention George M. Palmer of Schoharie as Chairman, and Calvin J. Huson, Thomas E. Benedict, Frank P. Hulette, and Clark Day as Secretaries. Mr. Danforth then called upon Charles N. Buiger of Oswego and Arthur A. McLean of Newburgh to escort Mr. Palmer to the chair. Mr. Palmer, on reaching the chair, shook hands with Mr. Danforth, and held a moment's whispered consultation with him. Mr. Danforth introduced him to the convention, and the convention gave a cheer for its temporary Chairman.

CHAIRMAN PALMER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Palmer then extracted from his coat-tail pocket a large manuscript which contained the address he had prepared for the opening of the convention. In delivering this speech he confined himself closely to his manuscript. He spoke as follows:

"I believe that I but voice the judgment of every reflecting man in the Empire State not blinded by political prejudice in saying that the signs of the times point unmistakably to an overwhelming Democratic victory in the coming November. I do not believe that the people will consent to the doctrine that the rule of a party controlled by monopolies and combines is eternal in its reign, but they are ready now to declare against this doctrine, and against a confessedly ruinous administration, and will assert their rights at the polls in a manner so magnificent and emphatic as to afford a landmark of their intelligence to the eye of posterity.

"I believe that we are on the eve of seeing the party of the people recover ascendency in this State, for men cannot bear to be taunted with the mockery of promises broken as often as made. This prediction is only paying a fair tribute to the honesty of the people of our Commonwealth, who are already declaring that we have come to the hour when the penalty will not longer pause, but that the crimes of omission and commission committed by the party in power must be rebuked and, if possible, punished.

"We ask to-day, earnestly, and will continue to ask during the campaign, upon what principle can the Republican Party ask for a continuance in power in this State? Upon what single theory of policy or of justice can their advocates expect the support of a people whose interests they have neglected, outraged, and betrayed? Do the last two years of mismanagement, violations of the constitutional rights of the people and of ruthless extravagance by the party in power merit adulation or argue for a continuance of power? In a free country parties are tried and judged by the record that they have made.

Republican Party Arraigned.

"Does the Republican Party to-day ask to hear the allegations against the present administration? If so, let the records, which are written and cannot be denied, speak.

"You have squandered and wasted the money of the people. When you came in power in this State you found that under Democratic rule the State owed no debts and had at her command a surplus of nearly $3,000,000. This money has since been squandered, and by reckless extravagance and mismanagement the State is now a debtor to over $9,000,000, on which the overburdened taxpayers must pay interest, and this debt was contracted and existed before the exigencies of war arose.

"In 1897, you, by legislative enactment, inaugurated a policy theretofore unknown in the history of the State—that of exempting from taxation the bonds issued by the State. The theory upon which this policy was based was not new to the Republican Party, for it has always favored laws which would discriminate in favor of classes against masses of our people, and which would compel the poor citizen to bear an unjust an unfair, proportion of the public burden.

Creation of Needless Offices.

"To further increase this burden you have created many new and needless offices and positions with which to reward political servants with large salaries in order to build up a political machine by which to attempt to continue in power in the State. Among these are attorneyships for State hospitals, for which offices there was and is no reason or necessity, and a significant fact to note is that many who helped to pass these laws are the recipients of benefits under them.

"Under your iniquitous liquor-tax law the places made for men at large salaries are almost without limit. Over 1,200 are now drawing salaries under this law, whose duties seem only that of enjoying a continuous holiday at the expense of the State. This number does not include the various attorneys appointed from month to month to investigate so-called violations, whose fees are regulated only by conscience.

"Fearing that you have not done your duty along these lines, you called an extra session of the Legislature, at which you provided places for an army of over 700 more men who are out of jobs, all of whom are to be paid by the people of the whole State, for services to be rendered to a political party in a single section of the State.

Protection of Monopolies.

"You have passed laws under the party lash having for their sole object the protection and fostering of monopolies and trusts, and thereby suffering the people to be robbed by practices and methods which the Court of Appeals has frequently decided to be criminal. These practices can only be stopped and the perpetrators punished under laws passed by the Legislature of the State. You promised before election, by party platform and pledges, to pass laws to correct these existing evils and abuses. After election, in order to deceive the people into the belief that you were keeping these pledges, you passed an act under the misnomer of 'an act to prevent monopolies in articles or commodities of commerce, and to prohibit restraint of trade and commerce providing penalties, &c.' This act was known to you to be ineffectual and unconstitutional when introduced and passed. This was early pointed out and proved in the public debate upon the bill before its passage. The courts of the State decided this law to be unconstitutional in part and wholly ineffectual to accomplish the end sought and expressed in the title of the bill, and in able opinions pointed out the defects in the law which should be remedied.

"You then stubbornly refused to correct those defects pointed out by the courts, or to make any changes in the law to make it effectual. You listened patiently to the potent and persuasive voice of the monopolies, but your ears were sealed to the cries of the people who were asking for relief and fair dealing at your hands.

Taxation and Fictitious Assessment.

"You have placed upon the people of the State an increased burden of taxation. You have tried to shield this fact by subtle and cunning practices. This deception you practiced or attempted to practice by raising the assessment of property, thus making the tax rate appear lower. But men are not deceived by this special practice, for they have seen the determined efforts to raise their assessed values, and thereby deceive them into the belief that the annual expenses of the State were decreasing. In this attempt at deception you have underestimated the intelligence of the people of our State. They know appropriations have increased, the number of offices have increased, and no salaries have been reduced; that this means that an increased tax is incurred and must be paid. This is a truth so patent that he who runs may read.

"You have by special legislation created many new and powerful corporations, and have granted to them valuable franchises to the detriment of the masses of the people. In many cases you have ceded to these corporations valuable State property without recompense therefor to the State. You have given to them special privileges unknown to the general corporation laws which have been passed from time to time.

"You have passed upon the people in times of financial distress a tax which must be paid sooner or later in order to purchase large tracts of land in the Adirondacks region which were unnecessary. You made ample provision for the payment of commissions and officers in obtaining the land, but you failed to make proper provision for the payment of property owners for property taken from them.

The Canal Scandal.

"You have ruthlessly used and squandered a large portion of the $9,000,000 voted by the people of the State for the purpose of improving their canals, by methods and practice designated by our statutes as criminal. Your officials, who were supposed to act for and protect the interests of the State, have been openly charged with being in collusion with contractors, and by overt practices and permissive acts have permitted the money of the State to be wasted, absorbed, and squandered in a manner so flagrant as to cause the present Controller to cry out for a halt in this course and ask for an investigation of these corrupt methods. Still, these acts were permitted to continue until the expressed indignation of the outraged people compelled an investigation.

"Even after a high-minded commission, appointed by the Governor of the State, had investigated these charges and found many of them true and so reported many months ago, yet you have not proceeded against or suspended a single officer charged with these offenses, nor have you punished or attempted to punish persons who have been charged with the perpetration of these acts, nor have you attempted to correct any of the abuses proved to exist. But all are permitted to go on in the discharge of public trusts, notwithstanding the proof shows that they have long ago debased and forfeited such trusts.

"But, Sirs, while you refuse to bring these alleged defenders before juries of their peers in court for trial upon the charges made and found, yet the sovereign people are anxiously awaiting for the coming November day when they can act as jurors in deciding the fate of the party which is responsible for those acts and omissions which are blots upon the fair name of our State.

The Liquor Tax Law.

"You have passed an unjust and unfair liquor tax law, which operates in favor of classes and discriminates against large portions of our State, and under which vice is fostered and permitted to increase and saloons multiply in number in the rural districts, all under the guise of party promises to suppress these acts, which you have hitherto been pleased to call vices, and which should be extinguished.

"For long years you proclaimed to the people that you were in favor of an effective civil service law, and you came into power on a platform promising to the people that you would maintain and perfect these laws and, if possible, make them more effective. Upon these pledges you received the suffrage of the people, but as soon as elected you forgot your ante-election pledges, and with an ear deaf to the voice of the people violated the promises made and passed a so-called starchless civil service law, not in the interests of the people, but because you thought that by it your party and some politicians in it might be better served in the great metropolitan districts of our State.

The Metropolitan Election Law.

"You have passed and caused to be written upon the statute books of our State a law known as the 'Metropolitan Election law,' more popularly styled the 'Force bill,' which is not only insolent, dishonest, and dangerous, but is violative of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, offensively partisan in its character, and unjust in compelling the people of the State to pay the campaign expenses of the party in power.

"It is an insult to the intelligence and the integrity of the people of the greatest city in our State and Nation and one of the largest of the world, in the assumption that they cannot be trusted to honestly enforce the election law.

"The law repudiates the doctrine of 'home rule,' so dear to our citizens, who understand our forms of government. It denies to the citizens of New York the rights and privileges which are enjoyed by every other citizen of our State. It destroys the security of the home by opening it up for the inspection and invasion of Republican partisans, who by the act are permitted at all times to inspect any room or apartment of a home. It makes the members of a family witnesses, liable to be called at any time, who, without the protection of courts, counsel, or advisers, must answer all questions put by political appointees, no matter what their character may be, who can continue their questions ad infinitum, and a refusal to answer is made a crime.

"Does such a law, so loose, dangerous, and unnecessary, meet with a warm reception in American hearts? Who is there in any other section of the State who is willing to surrender his home, which he has always found under Democratic rule to be his castle, to the invasion and occupancy of partisan spies, or surrender the manhood of his family to the examination and treatment such as is offered by this extraordinary law? I think I am safe in saying not one. Of the home Lord Chatham once said in a burst of eloquence which has sounded through the years: 'The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail, its roof may shake, the wind may blow through it, the storm may enter, but the King of England may not enter. All his forces dare not cross the threshold!' It is said this sentiment was responded to by a whirlwind of enthusiasm which was never exceeded in the history of eloquence. Yes, and we believe that this sentiment will be responded to by American home-loving people on election day by such an avalanche of votes against the party which has dared open the door of the poor man's home to a lot of political heelers as will for time to come be a warning to man not to invade or destroy the sanctity of the home for partisan or political purposes.

"Such has been the extravagant and ruinous policy of the Republican Party for the past few years. And this is the record in part which it must meet in the pending political contest, no matter who may be its standard bearers, for they must father the policy and conduct of the party which named them. Candidates are representatives of party principles and acts. To-day the Republican Party in its platform pleads guilty to the charges made against it by saying: 'If errors exist in the laws we will correct them. If there has been fraud we will detect and punish the wrongdoers.'

"Correct these corrupt conditions? Why, they created them!

"Punish the offenders? Why, they are the offenders and will not punish themselves!

"Correction and punishment of these conditions and offenses can only come by an outraged people asserting their rights at the polls and putting in power the Democratic Party, the history of which has always been correction of evil and punishment of offenders.

Ill-Treatment of Soldiers.

"Would that, in discussing the political issues to-day, we might stop here in the arraignment of the party in power, but we cannot. For who would dare or even desire in a public place to refrain from raising his voice in condemnation of the treatment of our soldiers by the present Administration. The Democratic Party, as well as other parties in our State and Nation, is justly proud of the heroism, courage, and devotion displayed by our army, navy, soldiers, and citizens in our war with Spain; proud that the war has been so speedily ended with such a magnificent and pronounced victory for the Stars and Stripes; with so much glory to our people; proud that peace again kisses every part of our country and gladdens every home. Yet in this hour of victory we are compelled to bow our heads in disgrace and humiliation as we witness the inhuman treatment which our soldiers, who have sacrificed all upon the altar of country, receive and have received at the hands of the present Administration.

"They could stand and win against the Spanish bullets, but have not the endurance to stand the starvation and distress to which they are subjected by incompetent and heartless Government officials. They are held to face death, which comes in this form under the rigor of military law. Now come and cry and promise to investigate. Yes, investigate here! Investigate, there! These are but promises. I believe the only sure way to correct these abuses is to turn the offenders out.

"Men, listen to the cry of these suffering and dying soldiers for relief when you stand alone in the quiet voting booth, and let your better judgment guide your action in exercising your right of franchise.

"To-day we meet in convention to record our belief in and allegiance to Democratic principles and Democratic doctrines. The Democratic Party is and always has been the party of the Constitution, the party of the people. She has never forsaken the interests of the masses nor proved derelict to the discharge of duties imposed nor unfaithful to promises made.

"The Democratic Party has broken up one canal ring in the State under the wise direction of that matchless leader and courageous statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, and, if permitted to do so, will break up another. She has always risen triumphant over temporary defeat, holding aloft her watchword and guiding star, the principles of Jefferson, and bearing onward with the courage and integrity of Jackson. These principles are deeply rooted in the human breast and can never die. They are founded upon the Constitution, and will exist in triumph so long as we are a free people, governed by this supreme law.

"The Democratic Party was pronounced and patriotic in urging that we defend our honor against the insults and injuries which were heaped upon us by the Spanish Government, and that we extend our aid to advance the cause of freedom on Cuban soil and stop the rule of oppression which was being heaped upon the citizens of that historic isle. When the hour for action came and danger was imminent, we found thousands of Democrats standing side by side with others as officers and privates, offering their lives in defense of country and cause, yet we are not here to-day to attempt to prostitute our victory or achievement in the war to the plans of making them means of gaining political advantage. Ours was a victory won by a united people and not by a section, party, or individual.

"It is the proud possession of the Democratic Party that it has always opposed the politics of the Republican Party, which tend toward the centralization of political power and the centralization of wealth in favored and the classes. Against those tendencies we still fight as against the enemies of our freedom. We believe that opportunities of financial gain are a part of that freedom which should not be dependent upon the result of political battles or made the booty of party victors.

Democratic Principles.

"We are here to-day to continue our effort to relieve the distress and embarrassment among the laboring and agricultural classes of our country, conscious that it is our high duty at this time to formulate and meet the issues which are to be presented to the people of the State for consideration in the pending State campaign with fidelity to their interests. In the State we have always stood for the rights and the freedom of the people; for freedom of speech; for honest elections, free from force or intimidation; for a fair and just excise law; for home rule; for an honest and economical administration of public affairs; the suppression and punishment of illegal trusts; and against class legislation, force bills, and profligate extravagance.

"In proof of this we have but to point to the Democratic Administration of the State, and our able and patriotic Government. They were of no color, and served no master. Their duty was to the people, and they saw and did it. Their efforts were to relieve the burden, and broaden and increase the prosperity of the people within the limits and according to the principals of a free government. This was and is Democracy. Those are our principles to-day.

"Gentlemen of the convention, I am sensible of the high honor which you have conferred in making me temporary Chairman of this convention. I thank you heartily for this recognition, and shall try to meet the desires of the position to which you call me in the spirit of fairness, which is Democracy. I know you will make the selection of candidates and declaration of principles for our party under the sense of responsibility which you owe to the people whom you represent.

"This done, from the home of labor, from the fireside of the toiler; from the city streets and country roads; from all who love justice, and equality; from all who love our matchless heritage of freedom, will come prayers and efforts for our success, and the overthrow of the party that has so abused the trust committed to its care.

CALLING THE ROLL.

After finishing his speech Mr. Palmer instructed Secretary Charles R. De Freest to call the roll of delegates.

When the name of David B. Hill was called as a delegate from Albany County he did not respond, not being in the hall, but his friends responded with prolonged shouts. It was evident that a good many delegates believed that Mr. Hill was still a power in the Democratic politics of New York.

Elliot Danforth's was the next prominent name to be called, and there was another outburst of applause. When the Secretary got down to Erie County the Chairman of that delegation announced a contest in the Third District.

Wilbur F. Porter's name was called in the Jefferson County delegation. It was then that whatever sentiment there might be for the Chicago platform had an opportunity to show itself in enthusiasm for the man who had lead the party to defeat in 1896. For a moment there was silence. Then came a few cheers from the spectators, and a faint ripple of applause swept over a part of the house. There was great change from the convention of two years ago.

The calling of the name of James Shevlin of Kings County awoke a small degree of enthusiasm. A delegate from Monroe announced a contest in the First District of that county.

Then the First District of New York was called, and Asa Bird Gardiner received a few cheers when his name was read at the head of the delegation. For some reason William Astor Chanler, one of the delegates from the Fifth District, received no notice whatever from the crowd.

William Sulzer received some attention, and considerable enthusiasm was shown when the name of Robert A. Van Wyck was called at the head of the delegation from the Twenty-second District. Mr. Van Wyck was not present and a substitute took his place.

Others on the roll who received applause were Mr. Croker, Mayor James K. McGuire, Senator Murphy, and Perry Belmont.

Silver Resolution Buried.

When the roll had been completed Delegate J. C. Pierce, of Rochester, sent to the platform a resolution which he asked to have read. Chairman Palmer announced that the resolution which had been sent to the Chair would be referred to the Committee on Resolutions when appointed. Mr. Pierce walked down the centre aisle, loudly demanding that the resolution be read.

"That is a resolution to instruct the Committee on Resolutions," he said, "and now is the proper time for it to be read."

"Sit down! Sit down!" came in shouts from the gallery.

Chairman Palmer announced that his decision was that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and directed the clerk to proceed with the reading of other resolutions for the appointment of committees.

Mr. Pierce would not be silenced, and, wildly gesticulating, continued walking toward the platform. His voice was completely drowned in the shouts from all corners of the hall demanding that he should take his seat, and as Mr. De Freest continued reading, Mr. Pierce was finally induced to take his seat.

The resolution which Mr. Pierce desired read was as follows:

"I move that when the Committee on Resolutions is appointed it be hereby instructed to ingraft in its resolutions a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1896."

Mr. Pierce is one of the contesting delegates from Monroe, and it is improbable that he will have another opportunity to present his motion.

When the delegates from each Senatorial district had been advised, in accordance with the vote of the convention, to send to the Secretary the names of their representatives on the three Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization, upon motion of Senator P. H. McCarren of Kings a recess was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

It was 3 o'clock before the different delegations got their names in for members of the various committees. The two important committees are as follows:

1. Edward Hawkins.	26. Charles Landrus.
2. James Norton.	27. James H Brown.
3. Richard Nagle.	28. Daniel Naylor, Jr.
4. Patrick Hayes.	29. ———
5. Michael J. Coffey.	30. John J. Casson.
6. James Shevlin.	31. George Roberts.
7. G. W. Lindsay.	32. R. M. Moore.
8. John S. Shea.	33. A. A. Pope.
9. John McGuire.	34. H. F. Patton.
10. Edward F. Reynolds	35. John Cleary.
11. ———	36. Eugene Hughes
12. Patrick Farley.	37. Charles N. Bulger.
13. William F. Moore.	38. Charles Dunn.
14. John F. Carroll.	39. W. C. Richardson.
15. Charles H. Knox.	40. J. E. Barnes.
16. William Dalton.	41. J. L. Seeley.
17. Wm. P. Rinckhoff.	42. E. D. Miller.
18. Thomas J. Dunn.	43. Edwin T. Hickey.
19. John Whalen.	44. ———
20. John J. Ryan.	45. John R. Earl.
21. B. E. Nagle.	46. Frank W. Brown.
22. Frank P. Schrimer.	47. Frank Bapst.
23. Frank F. Demarest.	48. George A. Stickler.
24. Storm Emans.	49. John Mulhall.
25. Charles M. Preston.	50. Rodney Crowley.
1.

THE SARATOGA DELEGATES

Roosevelt Ratification Meeting to be Held Here Saturday Night.

SENATOR PLATT'S STATEMENT

Not Alarmed at Tammany's Threatened Attack on Col. Roosevelt's Eligibility — Campaign Preparations.

Delegates and other Republicans were arriving here from Saratoga all day yesterday. Most of them reached the city during the afternoon tired out, and immediately sought their homes. As a consequence the Fifth Avenue Hotel headquarters and lobby were almost deserted last night.

Senator Platt arrived late in the afternoon. He looked fatigued and had little to say. During the evening he denied himself to callers.

"There is little to say," he said to a reporter. "Col. Roosevelt was nominated because of the overwhelming sentiment for him, and he will be elected."

The statement made by Tax Commissioner Feitner yesterday that Tammany would certainly attack Col. Roosevelt's eligibility did not seem to worry Senator Platt in the least. Mr. Feitner had said that action would soon be taken, and that Elihu Root's argument was specious.

"Mr. Root's statement," said the Senator, "is sound, and establishes the eligibility of Col. Roosevelt clearly. He is in no danger."

It was expected that Benjamin B. Odell would arrive at the Fifth Avenue last night, but it was said that he had stopped over at Newburg and would be down this morning. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff arrived here at 6 P. M., and went immediately to his home in Brooklyn. Chauncey M. Depew was one of the morning arrivals.

District Attorney W. J. Youngs of Queens, one of the delegates, stopped for a short time at the Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, on his way home. Mr. Youngs predicted that every warring Black man would do his best to elect Col. Roosevelt.

"There's no doubt of it," he added. "They were beaten fairly, and I think they have accepted the defeat with good grace."

Chairman Quigg was equally sanguine. He said the Republicans would be found together from one end of the State to the other.

Beginning this morning, Republican headquarters will be going at full blast. Preparations have already been begun for a great ratification meeting in Lenox Lyceum on Saturday night. It is expected that Col. Roosevelt will be present, and there are hopes that Gov. Black will also appear.

The Campaign Committee is making elaborate preparations for carrying on the fight up the State, as well as in the local field. Among the features will be stereopticon exhibitions. The views will be varied, but the principal ones, it is said, will be pictures of Col. Roosevelt charging at La Quasima and up the San Juan Hill.

The New Rough Riders left in the city are likely to add zest to the campaign in the local field. Some of them are not of Col. Roosevelt's politics, but they don't care anything about that. They are for their Colonel, politics or no politics. Something of this enthusiasm was seen yesterday at the Hoffman House, when a strapping Rough Rider, who had been cracking up his old commander to a group of disgusted-looking Democrats, offered to bet $100 to $10 on the Colonel. The offer was immediately snapped up and the money deposited.

"That's the idea, old man," said the Rough Rider. "Money talks. Only I'm sorry I can't get more'n $10 interest on my hundred."

"You'll never see the hundred," was the rejoinder.

The Rough Rider expressed regret that he had not a thousand dollars to bet.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME

He Will Make an Active Canvass of the State—Congratulations from Black and Others.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 28.—The town of Oyster Bay woke up this morning to find itself famous. Col. Roosevelt's fellow-townsmen were proud of the honor conferred upon him, and many lost no time in calling to congratulate the Republican candidate for Governor. Col. Roosevelt received them cordially, and told them their good wishes and confidence were most gratifying to him.

The telegraph operator at the railroad station was kept busy sending more congratulatory telegrams to Col. Roosevelt's house at Cove Neck. Col. Roosevelt was in the best spirits. He assured every one of his confidence that the question which had been raised as to his eligibility had been settled for good by the argument and evidence presented in the convention yesterday by Elihu Root. He received the following telegram from Mr. Root:

You have doubtless heard of your nomination by more than three-fourths majority. So far as I can ascertain not the slightest doubt remains in the mind of any member of the convention, including Gov. Black's friends, as to your eligibility or the pretended evasion of taxes. Accept my affectionate congratulations.

Gov. Black Pledges Support.

In the first batch of telegrams received this morning was one from Gov. Black. It was dated at Saratoga last night. It read:

I congratulate you on the result of to-day's convention. I shall do everything in my power toward your election.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn wired congratulations. Another telegram was to the effect that the Republican League of the State of New York had indorsed the nominations made by the State Convention and pledged hearty support. There were numerous other telegrams from all over the State.

Col. Roosevelt said he regarded the platform adopted by the convention as a strong one. He was especially pleased with the foreign policy plank. He said he believed in sticking to the platform after it was made. When asked about his plans he said: "I have much to do before starting out on active campaign work. I have a pile of correspondence to attend to and much relating to my late comrades, Rough Riders, who are sick in hospitals. I shall look after them until they are well enough to go to their homes.

Campaign Plans Unsettled.

"Then I must devote some time to preparing my letter of acceptance, and when this is finished I shall be at the service of the State Republican Committee. My headquarters will of course be in New York and the Campaign Committee will have charge of my canvass. I shall probably speak in many principal cities and towns and have already received invitations from certain towns to open my canvass in them. I have also been invited to speak outside of the State. I shall certainly make a vigorous canvass of the State, but it is too early to say what the line of campaign will be. I have not given this much thought as yet. After I have been officially informed of my nomination and have sent in my letter of acceptance, the campaign will be opened in earnest and pushed energetically until the polls close.

"My family will remain in our Oyster Bay home, and I shall be with it as much as possible during the campaign."

Col. Roosevelt said he would probably accept the invitation of the Republican Club of New York to meet the members and their friends at the headquarters of the club in Manhattan on Monday evening next. The invitation came in the form of the following telegram from Chauncey M. Depew:

The Republican Club of New York, of which I am President, wants to give you a reception on Monday evening. The club will be greatly gratified if you can honor us.

It had been planned by some of the leading citizens of Oyster Bay to organize a parade and march to Col. Roosevelt's house next Monday night. Then the Oyster Bay Band was to serenade him in honor of his nomination. The affair was abandoned when it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt would not be in Oyster Bay Monday night.

COLORED MEN FOR ROOSEVELT.

State Committee Formed as an Auxiliary to the Regular Republican Organization.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—The colored Republican State Convention was held here this morning and was presided over by Samuel Moran of New York City. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the Republican State Convention held here yesterday, and promising the undivided support of the colored organization to the entire Republican State ticket, headed by Theodore Roosevelt.

Other resolutions adopted provide for the formation of a colored State Committee, which shall be known as an auxiliary to the regular Republican State Committee, and for the indorsement and recommendation of Christopher Stewart of New York City for the position of additional State Committeeman. It was decided that a committee of two be appointed to notify the Chairman of the regular Republican State Committee of the action of the colored committee.

The following officers were elected: President—Samuel Moran of New York City; Vice Presidents—Fred. Freeman of Middletown and Frank Harrison of Goshen; Secretary—Christopher Stewart of New York City; Treasurer—George Robinson of Newburg; Executive Committee — Christopher Stewart, New York City; John Randolph, Syracuse; Fred Rogers, Troy; George W. King, Buffalo; Alfred Decker, Nyack; Isaac Skinner, Yonkers, and Dr. T. P. S. Miller of New York City.

REPUBLICANS AND EXPANSION.

Campaign Managers Say the Administration's Foreign Policy Should Be Indorsed at the Ballot Box.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Representative Hull of Iowa, who is one of the Republican campaign managers, makes an appeal for support of Republican candidates for Congress after a fashion that shows some anxiety concerning the disposition of the people toward the policy of territorial expansion. Very frankly he asserts that the voters of the United States ought to elect a majority of Republicans to the Fifty-sixth Congress, in order to convince "abroad" that this country is in favor of a policy of expansion.

The very fact that he considers it necessary to resort to this method of urging Republican success suggests to those who have heard of it the existence of a doubt in the minds of the Republican Campaign Committee of the universal acceptance of the policy of indiscriminate and indefinite expansion, possibly in violation of the Constitution.

He says: "The election of a Democratic House this Fall will certainly be construed by the powers of Europe as notice that a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the policy of expansion, upon which we are embarked. I have no doubt that the work of the Peace Commission would be seriously crippled. If we attempt to keep a foothold in the Philippines, Spain could claim, and would probably be supported in the contention by Europe, that the Administration was attempting to force a policy which was not acceptable to the majority of the people of the United States, taking the election as a guide.

"Now, I feel assured that public sentiment in this country, if sounded upon the subject alone, free from the entanglement of politics, would favor a policy of bursting from our shell and taking a part in the affairs of the world. They want the retention of Puerto Rico, the control of Cuba by the United States until a stable Government is established in the island, and they desire a foothold at least in the Philippines.

"Yet, if the people who feel this way vote for a Democratic Congress, and it is elected, what will be the result? Europe will regard it as a vote of lack of confidence in the Administration and its policy, and will certainly take advantage of the situation to attempt to keep this country from sharing in the events that are to occur in the Far East.

"More than that, however, if a Democratic House is elected, it will hamper the President in his administration of the difficult problems which will come up for settlement within the next two years. I believe the people owe it to the President to hold up his hands at this juncture."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who declares himself unreservedly an expansionist, and who would take all the territory we have conquered, said to-day that he did not consider the Declaration of Independence advisable to deprive the United States of the right to take outside territory. The declaration that "government must derive its just power from the consent of the governed," he said, applied only to us, not Asiatics. That was for the Anglo-Saxon talking to Anglo-Saxons. He did not find in it any application to the proposition to acquire as territories of the United States the Philippines or the West Indies.

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT.—Second District, N. D. Sperry, Republican.

MICHIGAN.—Ninth District, R. P. Bishop, Republican.

OHIO.—Fifth District, E. M. Wilcox, Republican; Samuel Meekison, Democrat.

DEAD SOLDIER NEGLECTED.

Army Officials Promise to See to a Burial, but Fail to Do So.

Through the neglect or indifference of Government army officials the body of Private Patrick Daily, a member of Troop D, Second Volunteer Cavalry, who died in Brooklyn City Hospital last Saturday, has lain unembalmed in the hospital awaiting burial several days beyond the time allowed by law for a hospital to keep a body without a special permit.

Daily had been delirious for some time before his death, and in consequence nothing could be learned of his friends. When he died the hospital authoritiets notified the Army Building in this city, and in reply were informed that the matter of seeing to the burial had been intrusted to Capt. McGuinness. Later Capt. McGuinness telephoned the hospital to have the body ready for burial on Monday, when an undertaker would call for it. This was done, but no undertaker came. Major D. M. Appel of the Army Building was then telephoned to, and he told the authorities to keep the body until Tuesday, when it would certainly be sent for. Tuesday came, but still the body remained uncalled for. The Army Building was again communicated with, and this time it was emphatically and positively announced that the body would be called for yesterday. The body, however, is still uncalled for at the hospital.

It may be buried to-day in the Government lot at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Col. W. D. Robinson Dead.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Lieut. Col. William D. Robinson of the Fifth Maryland Volunteers died to-day in Atlanta, Ga., from typhoid fever. Col. Robinson went South with the Fifth and returned to Baltimore with the command about three weeks ago. He left this city ten days ago to visit friends in a Georgia regiment stationed near Atlanta, but upon arriving at the latter city he was taken ill, and was sent to a hotel and afterward removed to a private sanitarium, where he died. He was thirty-three years old and was a bachelor.

Fourteenth Regiment Private Dead.

Emil Kurz, a private of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, died yesterday afternoon in Long Island College Hospital of typhoid fever. He was taken sick last Saturday, the day after the arrival of his regiment from Anniston, Ala., and gradually sank.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opened to-day with a meeting of the National Council; held at the Carrollton Hotel, from 10 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. In the afternoon the "quiet hour" exercises were conducted at Old St. Paul's Church, Charles and Saratoga Streets, by the Rev. Algernon S. Cropsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, N. Y. "The Heavenly Vision" was the subject of Mr. Cropsey's remarks, and his address was divided into three parts, between which intervals were taken for silent meditation, the collect was said, and hymns were sung by the large audience. To-night an informal reception, lasting from 8 to 10 P. M., was held in Music Hall for the purpose of enabling the delegates to become better acquainted with one another. The convention will remain in session until Sunday night.

Horace Steele Dies at Painesville, O.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Horace Steele, who was indicted several years ago for embezzlement and the wrecking of the Painesville Savings Bank, of which he was President, died at the latter place to-day. He was eighty years of age. The case against Steele never reached a trial, his attorneys always offering physicians' certificates to show that he was physically unable to appear when the case was called.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Fall Dress Goods.

We place on sale this morning 7,000 yards of a superior quality and extra heavy weight all-wool French Muscovite, 48 inches wide, in the new Autumn shades of new blue, marine, navy, russet brown, seal, castor, light gray, tan, cardinal, prune, garnet, wine, plum, olive, and myrtle at, per yard, **59c**

Value, $1.25.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

DILEMMA OF INDEPENDENTS

Campaign Managers Find that Roosevelt's Declination Has Left Them in a Hole.

NEW PETITIONS TO BE SIGNED

Scant Time for Another Canvass, but the Roosevelt Petitions Seem Unavailable—Talk that Campaign May Be Abandoned.

The men who are managing the independent State campaign from the Citizens' Union's headquarters were free to admit yesterday that Theodore Roosevelt's declination of their nomination had put them in an embarrassing position as regards their petitions. On Tuesday Isaac H. Klein, Paul Fuller, and the others had practically decided to go ahead and complete their petitions, and in the meantime cast about for a man to head the ticket.

Yesterday morning it was decided to get the 6,000 names necessary and as many more as possible over again, and preparations were begun to recanvass every county in the State. During the afternoon orders were given to a printer to rush out a new set of certificates. By to-morrow night, it is expected, the new batch will have been delivered, and on Saturday all the men who can be utilized on the work will start out to complete it at the earliest possible moment.

Members of the State sub-committee, including Mr. Klein, said they would have these new signatures, if it is a physical possibility to get them in time. Mr. Roosevelt's declination had put them in a hole, they said, so far as the petitions were concerned. The question of getting these new signatures was simply a moral one, as the managers deemed it fairest to themselves and to the signers of the old petitions not to use any, if possible, that were got on the basis of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. They are unwilling to leave any ground for a possible charge that signatures were obtained on false pretenses.

"We are going ahead with this work," said one of the committeemen yesterday, "because we don't want to be in the position of availing ourselves of Roosevelt's popularity and supposed independence. We are casting about now for a candidate, and while I am not at liberty to make definite statements, we will have a strong man at the head of the ticket. If we do not succeed in getting these new petitions completed in time, we will then decide about using the old certificates, which have been about completed."

Discord in the Camp.

The meeting of the Central City Committee, which it was said would take place yesterday afternoon, did not materialize, as far as could be ascertained. According to John Jay Chapman, an address to the public was to have been issued by R. Fulton Cutting, setting forth the ideas of the local body as to its latest position. Mr. Cutting, however, left the city early in the afternoon, and last night neither Isaac H. Klein nor John De Witt Warner had seen or heard anything of Mr. Cutting's address.

In some quarters it was hinted that there is not the utmost harmony between the Central City Committee and the men engaged in running the independent State ticket. It was said that many of the Citizens' Union members, since Mr. Low's letter was issued, had changed their minds, despite Mr. Cutting's disapproval of the document, and would vote the regular Republican ticket. One member of the Campaign Committee said:

"I don't care to be quoted in this matter at present, but I think, as Mr. Low does, that this is no time to run an independent State ticket. We cannot possibly win now, and if we go ahead we are likely to encompass the defeat of the Republican ticket and give the Democrats control of the State. That's the unfortunate feature about this State movement. The Republican ticket, on account of Mr. Roosevelt, will, I think, get a large number of Citizens' Union votes. The independent State ticket ought to be abandoned. It really has no place in the campaign this year."

William B. Hornblower yesterday reiterated his belief that the nomination of State officers by the Citizens' Union or on its behalf was a mistake and a plain violation of the principles upon which the Union was founded.

"I opposed the nomination of Col. Roosevelt on behalf of the Union," he added, "and I am most certainly opposed to any one's being nominated in his place. Those men engaged in the movement will soon learn that they are making a great mistake."

Ticket May Be Abandoned.

While the managers of the State campaign are strong in their determination to go ahead, there are not a few members of the Union who believe the ticket will be abandoned at the eleventh hour, and that the Union or a large part of it will throw its votes to the Republican candidates. J. E. Parsons, who calls himself a strong independent, expressed this belief yesterday, and said that in his opinion the thing to do now was to make Col. Roosevelt Governor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, at its bi-monthly meeting last night at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, held an impromptu ratification meeting. In the absence of H. T. Andrews, the President of the club, Samuel Strasbourger, Vice President, was in the chair. The principal speaker of the evening was State Senator John Ford, who spoke hopefully of the outlook for Republican victory. Resolutions were passed indorsing President McKinley and promising hearty support to the Republican State ticket.

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It was reported in the Wall Street district yesterday that the odds on Theodore Roosevelt were two to one, and that several bets of from $500 to $2,000 at these odds had been made by Stock Exchange members. William B. Oliver, Jr., of 61 Broadway, bet $1,500 to $750 with ex-Sheriff James O'Brien that the Republican ticket would carry the State. Mr. Oliver announced that he had $5,000 more to wager at these odds.

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Capt. James W. Webb, a veteran of the civil war is being pushed for Congress by Republicans of the Third District, now represented by E. H. Driggs, a Democrat, who defeated William A. Prendergast, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff's candidate, last Fall.

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The West Side Republican Club, whose quarters are at 477 Boulevard, hung out a Roosevelt and Woodruff banner yesterday, the first of the campaign. The banner attracted much attention.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS

They Nominate Elvin W. Crane for Governor and Refuse to Indorse the Chicago Platform.

ALGERISM IS ROUNDLY SCORED

A Lively Fight in the Convention Results in the Rout of the Silver Men—Blows Exchanged—Silverites Finally Reconciled.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—Elvin W. Crane of Newark, for many years and still Public Prosecutor of Essex County, was nominated on the second ballot in the Democratic State Convention to-day to be the party's nominee for Governor. The convention was held in Taylor's Opera House, and was one of the stormiest in this State in recent years, due to a fight between the silver and the anti-silver men, which finally resulted in a decisive victory for the latter, who voted down a proposition in the convention to insert a specific indorsement of the Chicago platform in the State platform and to make National issues paramount.

Chairman Price of the State Committee called the convention to order. William Gourley of Paterson was named as temporary Chairman. Mr. Gourley's speech, upon taking the chair, dealt principally with State issues. In his reference to National affairs, he said, among other things:

We are at the close of a foreign war. We achieved a victory remarkable in its consequences. New questions of statecraft will confront the Nation, but with abiding confidence in the character of the country, we know these questions will sooner or later be solved with a wise forethought that will measure the requirements of the future. We deprecate the introduction of party politics in the discussion of this war, and yet signs are not wanting that an effort is making to crown the Republican Party with the laurels of the Nation's victories. We welcome any such discussion if it is so desired. If they claim the glory from the burning shame of our stricken soldiers, they shall not be allowed to finish. We gave early voice of sympathy with Cuba. The Democratic Party by its resolutions in the House of Representatives helped to push forward in the path of honor a most reluctant Executive. Our party has done its duty in the council hall and in the field. It has voted for all supplies requested by the Government, and if our soldiers in the field have fared ill, no stain lies at our door.

Upon the heads of the heroic soldiers the Nation desired to shower her choicest gifts. She poured forth her treasures with a full hand. The instruments fashioned by the Executive to deliver these bountiful resources were unfitted for the task. The dishonor lies at the door of the War Department, nay, it may soon lie across the threshold of the President of the United States. The awful stories of camp and field are burned into the heart. The soldiers, staggering home under this load of affliction, haggard, wan, and stricken with disease, are wards of the Nation and will now at last be comforted. The Republic in anguish of heart exclaims to the President in terms more bitter than that of the aged Agustus, "Varus, Varus, give me back my legions."

We demand that no guilty man escape. A rigid investigation must take place. We shall hold the Republican Party to the strictest responsibility—a responsibility not to be evaded by official indifference or by the frozen sneer of a Cabinet Minister.

Following Mr. Gourley's speech the committees were named, and the convention took a recess pending the preparation of the reports. On reassembling Senator Daly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the names of the temporary officers to be permanent, and this was adopted without dissent. Ex-Senator William D. Edward, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, then presented his report.

The Chicago Platform Voted Down.

Following the reading of the platform came the most exciting scene of the convention. Immediately at the conclusion of the reading prominent silverites, among them men who had fought in the Committee on Resolutions to have National issues made paramount, took the floor, clamoring for recognition. Dr. A. E. Conrow, a prominent silverite, of Burlington, obtained recognition and began to offer an amendment to the platform, in which the Chicago platform and the principles laid down in it were indorsed and the National issues made paramount. He did not get far when James F. Connolly of Essex moved the adoption of the report. Thomas F. Lane of Union took the place of the reader and called for recognition. He was allowed to offer the amendment, and then he attempted to make an address, but he was met with shouts of "Put him out!" "Shut up!" and similar cries. Mr. Connolly tried to have the business of the convention proceed on the scheduled plan, but Mr. Lane and the silver men kept up their tactics and asserted their determination to stop the proceedings, if possible, until their champion was heard.

Everything was excitement. What Mr. Connolly was saying was hard to tell. About every fourth word he uttered was drowned in the roar of Mr. Lane shouting "Mr. Chairman!" Then a free fight started near the Hudson County delegation's section. A. S. Inslan of Washington denounced Chairman Gourley, whereupon some one in the Hudson delegation tried to assault Mr. Dulin, and that started more trouble. The first blow struck, others followed, and for about a minute there was every indication of a free fight. The trouble was stopped by other delegates rushing in and separating the combatants.

Chairman Gourley, ignoring Mr. Lane, who still refused to subside, ordered the vote. There was some discussion of what came first, but the Lane amendment had precedence. Upon the vote, Chairman Gourley declared the amendment lost. The platform in its original form was then voted upon and adopted.

The platform reaffirms devotion "to the great and vital principles of the Democratic Party on National issues," but insists that State issues shall be made paramount. It declares for equal taxation, home rule, honest State and municipal government, and for the abolishment of useless and expensive State commissions, which the Republican Party is charged with having created. Friendliness for labor is declared, and a declaration is made favoring the repeal of the law which restricts juries in fixing damages for injuries. The reduction of salaries and the substitution of the salary for the fee system in compensating public officials are favored, and a demand for better and ample school accommodation is made. Gov. Voorhees is charged with being unfriendly to labor, and the Republican Party is charged with being under the control of trusts and corporations.

Algerism Strongly Condemned.

Referring to the war and its conduct, the platform says:

We declare that the thanks of the people of the State and Nation are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States who have imperiled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag in the recent Spanish war; that the Nation owes to them permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for the survivors who have receiving disabling and incurable wounds in the service of the country; that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance, and that the State should make suitable provision for additional pay to New Jersey volunteers.

While we rejoice and feel thankful to them for their great victories on land and sea, we denounce the gross, open, criminal incompetency of those placed and defiantly kept in charge of the affairs of the War Department of the present Administration of the Government of the United States, resulting in the needless loss of thousands of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible suffering and tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of the country's honor; and we charge the present Administration of the Government of the United States with being solely responsible for the horrible results of this incompetency of Government officials, continued even after the appalling results were repeatedly brought to the attention of the President of the United States and his official advisers; and we call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that up to this time not a single example has been made of a Government official responsible for these monstrous wrongs.

We deplore the spectacle of an ex-Governor of this State now a member of that Cabinet appearing at a public convention of his party as the apologist and defender of Algerism and its results.

Elvin W. Crane Nominated.

The call for the nomination of candidates was then made, and ex-Controller Joseph Connelly of Newark presented the name of Elvin W. Crane. Senator William D. Daly was named by ex-Judge Thomas Noonan of Bayonne. The other names were presented as follows: Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, by Frank S. Katzenbach of Trenton; Clarence P. Atkinson, by Joseph Horner of Camden; Senator Braun, by ex-Postmaster Johnson of Paterson, and Judge Howard Carrow, by the Salem delegation. As the balloting proceeded the vote showed as follows: Crane, 441; Daly, 362; Atkinson, 73; Donnelly, 60; Braun, 67, and Carrow, 11. There were 527 votes necessary to a choice, but before the result of the ballot could be announced the Hudson County delegates changed to Crane, and were followed by Mercer and Passaic Counties. A motion was then made that Mr. Crane be the unanimous choice. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote, and he was declared the nominee.

Following this the members of the State Committee were named. Afterward Senator Daly and Clarence Atkinson, both of whom were special favorites of the silver men and were candidates for the nomination, mounted the platform and promised to do all they could to insure Mr. Crane's election. The convention then adjourned sine die.

E. W. CRANE'S CAREER.

Sketch of the Democratic Candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

Elvin W. Crane, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, was born in Brooklyn in 1853. His parents removed to Newark in 1859, and he has since resided there. He obtained a public school education and then studied law in the office of Bradley & Abeel. When Mr. Abeel became Prosecutor of the County Mr. Crane was his assistant and was continued in the position when Mr. Abeel was succeeded by Mr. Keen.

In 1886 the Democrats nominated Mr. Crane for Assembly in a "sure" Republican district, and to the surprise of every one he was elected. He framed what is known as the "Crane Law" while in the Legislature. This is an act designed for the protection of young girls. It has proved to be a model, and has been copied almost bodily in a number of States.

In 1888 he was appointed Prosecutor for the County of Essex, and his second term is just drawing to a close. During his connection with the office of Prosecutor as assistant and then as chief he has handled some of the most noted criminal cases in the State. He is particularly noted for his wonderful memory. He speaks without notes, and can sum up without reference upon testimony taken days before the close.

His most remarkable exhibition of this was at the trial of Henry Kohl for murder, when, after more than 100 witnesses had been examined in a most difficult and intricate case where circumstantial evidence was alone relied upon to convict, Mr. Crane spoke steadily for seven and a half hours without once referring to his notes, except when the accuracy of his review was questioned, and then every time he proved to be correct.

This address to the jury was delivered after days of hard fighting with able counsel, and with most of the labor for the State falling upon him. Kohl was convicted.

Mr. Crane has always been active in Democratic politics, and has been for a year the Chairman of the Essex County Committee.

FOREST FIRES IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—A prairie fire probably started by a spark from a locomotive, has burned over thousands of acres of grazing lands between Kiowa and Bijou Creeks in Morgan County and destroyed thousands of tons of hay. Ranchman R. W. Miller and his wife and child had a narrow escape from death. The woman and the child were badly burned.

Had it not been for the prompt work of the railroad men and others at Corona the town would have been entirely destroyed. Going toward the approaching fire for a mile back fires were started and in this manner the danger was averted. Thousands of head of cattle are threatened with destruction by the forest fires.

In Eagle County, where the flames seem to be spreading more rapidly than in other sections of the State, ranch property has been burned, and the farmers, with their stock, have been trying to get out of the path of the fires for a week past. One large bunch of about 5,000 head of cattle is now entirely surrounded by fire, and there is no chance for them to escape. The report came from Deputy Game Warden Slaughter, who directed his letter two days ago. It is probable that the cattle have been destroyed by this time.

Dispatches from various points in the forest fire belt indicate that the fires are spreading and that unless something is done to check their further progress the loss will be almost beyond computation. As it is now, some mining camps are threatened with destruction and many ranches are doomed.

At Red Cliff the fires are within ten miles of the town and citizens are organizing to fight their advance. A dispatch states that it is feared that the little mining settlement at Holy Cross, near Red Cliff, has been destroyed. Communication is cut off, the mail carrier being unable to get through.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 28.—This place is now the centre of huge forest fires. Since Monday morning new fires have developed in every timbered section that is below the timber line. The town is in no danger, but serious loss will result in several of the valleys. The nearest fire is on Four-Mile Creek, and each side of the mountains is a mass of flames. Cardiff is in a direct line and the streets are filled with cinders. The sun at times is nearly obscured by the smoke, and looks like a huge ball of fire.

$50,000 Mortgage Case in Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Attachment proceedings were brought by Col. J. T. Holmes in behalf of William Monypeny to secure a claim of $50,000 against George S. Farley. Recently foreclosure proceedings were brought by Mr. Monypeny against the same party to recover $50,000. To-day an affidavit in attachment given out says the claim arose through a mortgage and note given May 23, 1897, on lots 9 and 10, William Neil's addition on High Street. On the same day that the note and mortgage were made, Mr. and Mrs. Farley made a deed for the property to the Equitable Farm and Stock Improvement Company of Nebraska for a consideration of $100,000, the company to assume a $50,000 mortgage.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:30 A. M.—Macomb's Dam Road, near Burnside Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.

7:35 A. M.—676 Broadway; Lowenfels & Heilbroner; damage, $3,000.

9 A. M.—443 East Seventy-first Street; W. Krigcik; damage, $25.

9:10 A. M.—230 Seventh Avenue; P. Glosser; damage, $50.

9:15 A. M.—65 Cortlandt Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—219 East Twenty-third Street; V. Gerolle; damage, $10.

2:50 P. M.—176 East One Hundred and Second Street; F. McClellan; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—126 East Broadway; owner unknown; damage slight.

5 P. M.—109 West One Hundred and Third Street; Mrs. O. Golland; damage, $25.

5:40 P. M.—197 Allen Street; Nellie Barriger; damage, $75.

8:30 P. M.—Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street; Consolidated Gas Company; damage not fixed

9 P. M.—18 and 20 Oak Street; Haley & Co.; damage, $3,500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28.—The village of Claremont, this State, was wiped out by fire last night, twenty-two buildings being destroyed.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 28.—The business portion of the village of Trehorne was destroyed by fire last night. The losses include two banks and several hotels, and will total about $50,000.

The Growth of Socialism.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of Socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague, and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce the opening of their Autumn and Winter styles of Trimmed Millinery, for to-day, Friday, and to-morrow.

(Third Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ALGER SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Makes a Verbal Report of His Observations During His Trip of Inspection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Alger to-day made a verbal report to the President on the inspection of the army camps, which he has just concluded. On leaving the White House Secretary Alger refrained from specifically charging exaggeration of conditions of camp life, but said the results of the trip of inspection were quite satisfactory.

"The main trouble," said Secretary Alger, "which I found was, perhaps, the matter of troops taking care of themselves. This was one of the great difficulties encountered. At some points the eating tents outside the camps, conducted by private enterprise, proved too tempting for soldiers, and the results of improper and injudicious taking of food soon manifested themselves in the general condition of the men. These are things which sometimes cannot be helped, and where there was a more rigid discipline along these lines the improved state of affairs was very evident."

Secretary Alger says the report of a scene in Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters at Lexington, when he was inspecting that camp, is absolutely without foundation. Secretary Alger and Gens. Ludington and Sternberg each have letters from Gen. Wiley, who was reported as having made accusations against them, expressing his regret that any such report was circulated. That to Secretary Alger says:

"I hear that some of the Northern papers are making a great display of 'headlines' showing how I 'pitched into' Gens. Alger, Ludington and Sternberg at Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters on the 20th instant; how I 'called you down,' &c., a lot of untruthful trash. Every word I said was directed to you personally, and we were within four or five feet of each other, and you no doubt heard every word of it. Not a word or sentence was uttered at that, or any other time, with reference to yourself, Gen. Ludington or Gen. Sternberg, except in expression of the highest regard and respect for your successful and faithful performance of a great task."

The commission charged with the investigation of the conduct of the War Department transacted no important business to-day. No reply to the interrogations sent to the Secretary of War has not yet received. The commission adopted a resolution declaring that it could not act upon the requests received from officers and privates for assistance in procuring favors from the War Department.

In reply to offers of testimony the commission sends circular letters requesting that written statements be forwarded, giving in as specific and complete a form as may be practicable all facts, based upon personal experience and knowledge, that will aid the pending investigation. This statement will be for the information of the commission only.

CROCKER ESTATE DISTRIBUTED.

Eight Million Dollars Divided Among the Railroad Owner's Heirs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The estate of the late Charles F. Crocker, the railroad owner, was finally distributed to-day. By a decree signed by Probate Judge Coffey, the vast estate of nearly $8,000,000 in value passes out of the jurisdiction of the courts and into the hands of the children, each of whom will enjoy his or her share on coming of age. The commissions of the executors amounted to $75,000, and $30,000 was paid to attorneys for fees.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:55	Sun sets...5:46	Moon rises....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:45	Gov. Isl'd...7:14	H. Gate....9:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:10	Gov. Isl'd...7:32	H. Gate....9:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Alava, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bramble, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Macedonia, Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Santos	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Curacao, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Maracaibo, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which

Wanamaker's

A Short Story of Tables

LIKE any good short story, this has rapid action, a well defined purpose and a pleasant ending. There are three hundred of these tables. There were four hundred yesterday morning, but one-fourth went during the day, although they had arrived unheralded and remained unsung. You can imagine how long the rest will last, now that they have received the publicity they deserve.

Parlor Tables and Library Tables, principally, with some sweetening of Palm Stands, Tabourettes and Piano Benches. All kinds, from the work-a-day bench of the writer or student, to the strictly ornamental pieces for what you might call "spectacular" use.

In oak, antique or golden finish; in birch, with mahogany finish; in bird's-eye maple, solid mahogany and vernis-martin.

And cheap. Especially and particularly cheap.

Sixty cents to Twenty-one dollars. Five and Ten dollars will do wonders.

Trimmed Hats at $12 We begin to-day the first of a series of "feature sales" in millinery. Your previous experience with these sales and your extraordinary responses to similar announcements lead us to the belief that detailed explanation and laudation is unnecessary here.

The effort of to-day is on an assortment of hats for all occasions, and in all styles, priced at

Twelve Dollars Each.

We need say nothing of their beauty and taste,—they will do their own advertising. On a normal basis of cost, they would be priced at $16 and $18. There are only fifty of them.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Eiderdown Sacques and Robes Handsome, warm, comfortable garments for right-away wear.

There's a great assortment displayed here for your choosing, and the prices are very moderate. Short talks about a few kinds:

EIDERDOWN SACQUES

At $1—In fancy stripes; full front and fitted back; round collar, bound with satin edges; sleeves finished with crochet zephyr; ribbon at neck.

At $1.50—In solid colors, pink, light blue, red and gray; full front and fitted back; pointed collar, bound with satin, closing in front with silk frogs; ribbon at neck.

At $2.25—Of solid colored ripple eiderdown; full front and fitted back; closing with two silk frogs; pointed collar, bound with satin; bow at neck.

Others up to $3.75.

EIDERDOWN ROBES

At $3—In solid colors of red, gray, light blue and pink; full front closing with silk frogs; pointed collar bound with satin; bow of ribbon at neck; with girdle.

At $4—Pretty stripes on pink, blue, red or gray; large sailor collar bound with satin; ribbon at neck; closing in front with silk frogs; with girdle.

At $5—Of solid colored ripple eiderdown, in pink, blue, gray and red; fitted back; full front; large sailor collar; front and sleeves bound with satin, front closing with silk frogs.

Others up to $9.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Underwear Concerning the new Fall and Winter kinds. Let us tell you once again of the advantages of this Underwear Store. We buy from the maker — buy very largely, too. What those two facts mean to you will be easily seen in offerings like these:—

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $5 a suit—Of Llama wool; full fashioned; medium weight; silk finished and stitched throughout; drawers with long or short inseam; seats spliced and re-enforced.

At $4 a suit—Of winter-weight natural color merino; shirts have silk fronts; short and long inseam in drawers.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $2—Combination suits in white and gray merino; silk finished and trimmed; long and short sleeves.

At $3—Combination suits of silk and cotton; in white and gray; seasonable weight; high neck; long or short sleeves.

At $1—Women's vests; medium-weight; narrow ribbed; all wool; high neck; long sleeves. Same in short sleeves at 85c.

At $1.50—Women's drawers; of white wool, medium weight; ribbed; ankle length; open.

Broadway.

Bureau Scarfs and Lunch Sets Pretty Scarfs of linen momie cloth for sideboards and bureaus. We have them in gold, red, pink and blue. Inexpensive.

16x50 in., at 25c. 16x72 in., at 35c.

Prices of fancy weave all-white momie scarfs, fringed, are:

16x50 in., 50c. 16x72 in., 65c.

LUNCH SETS

These are of all-white damask. A table-cloth with two rows of open work and one dozen doylies to the set. Prices $5 and $6 according to size of cloth.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CONGOSTO TALKS OF CUBA

Secretary General Here on His Way to Meeting of Peace Commission in Paris.

WHY EVACUATION IS DELAYED

Thousands of Sick to Move and Few Facilities — Reconcentrados Gone, "God Knows Where"—Toral Must Explain Santiago.

Dr. José Congosto, Secretary General of Cuba, who is to act as an attaché of Spain's Peace Commission, arrived here yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington en route for Paris. He has engaged passage for Saturday, and is meantime, it was understood yesterday, to be the guest of his friend T. B. Baldwin at Edgewater Park, N. J., whither a part of his baggage was forwarded from the Ward Line pier, though he registered later in the day at the Cambridge in this city.

Dr. Congosto was not at first disposed to be interviewed, and would make no general statement concerning affairs in Cuba or international relations, but under a fire of questions from a score of newspaper men he eventually said more than he at first appeared to have intended.

Asked regarding the conditions in Cuba when he left, he replied that "everything was beautiful." Then more specifically, he added: "The public mind in Havana is undisturbed by the results of the war. The theatres are open, and the people conduct themselves much the same as formerly. Gen. Blanco, of course, still holds the powers of his office, and will do so until the evacuation is complete."

"When will the evacuation of the Spanish troops be completed?" he was next asked.

"You must understand that the evacuation is a matter of time," he replied, "but when I left Havana everything was progressing well. One of the principal causes of delay is that we have over 6,000 sick who must be cared for, and who cannot be left behind. Of course you know that the word 'immediate' in diplomatic language does not signify an impossibility. There are thousands of soldiers in Havana and widely separated districts, who must be brought together to points of embarkation. We have but few transports."

Immigrants and Reconcentrados.

Regarding the future of the island, he said:

"It is a difficult problem. I have studied it, I think, without prejudice, and I think it is a social rather than a political one. It is probable that there will be a large emigration to the island, and this emigration may assist in solving the problem."

"What is the condition of the reconcentrados?" Dr. Congosto was next asked.

"There are no reconcentrados, now," he replied promptly, but with a significant shrug.

"What has become of them?"

"They're gone."

"Where?"

"God knows," was the reply.

"Do you mean that they are all dead?"

"They are not kept together any more; they go where they please. Their condition is not improved. I should say it is rather the contrary. But I have not paid much attention to that of late."

Discussing the fall of Santiago and the surrender of Gen. Toral, Dr. Congosto said:

"There were brave soldiers at Santiago. Santiago should not have fallen as it did. It is not true that the Spanish Army lacked supplies and ammunition. If Toral had pushed forward instead of retreating toward the city, there would have been a different story to tell. These are things which he will have to explain."

Dr. Congosto hopes that when his duties with the Paris Peace Commission terminate, he will resume his Consular service. He was formerly stationed at Philadelphia.

Red Cross Agent's Troubles.

Among the passengers on the steamship was D. L. Cobb, agent for the Red Cross, who has made an extensive tour of the interior of Cuba, particularly through the Provinces of Santiago and Matanzas. He said that both food and medicines were lacking, and though there were quantities of each awaiting distribution they were not landed from the ships because of the enormous duties demanded by the Spanish customs officers.

"As an instance," said he, "I had a wagonload of medicines on the British steamship Kennett, and they wanted me to pay $3,000 duty. I would not pay it and brought them back with me on this vessel."

Mr. Cobb said that the Spaniards were taking their time about evacuating Cuba, "and all the time," said he, "they are making money on customs dues. The Spanish officers are still arrogant toward Americans, but nevertheless you can see that their spirit is broken."

Victor von Hollenstein of the German Red Cross Society, but an American citizen, who for several months was imprisoned in the Cabanas charged with complicity with the insurgents, was also a passenger on the City of Washington. His health was broken from his stay in prison, and he had to be assisted from the vessel. He was released by Gen. Blanco two weeks ago.

Another passenger from Havana was Capt. Frederick Sharp of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company. He was greatly pleased when told of the floating of the Infanta Maria Teresa. He said that he thought the sunken collier Merrimac could also be raised.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS HERE.

Men Say Huntsville Camp Was Cleaned Just Before Alger's Visit.

Thirty convalescent soldiers of the Ninth, Fourteenth, and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, who came from the hospital at Huntsville, Ala., arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, by the Southern Express at 6:08 o'clock A. M. yesterday on their way to their homes in New York.

Corp. John Wallace of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, said that the Huntsville camp was in very good condition, but it was not so until Secretary Alger's visit was announced. Then, he said, the camp was not only cleaned up, but the men received new uniforms, some of them having been in rags. Others told the same story.

SANTIAGO DAILY SICK LIST.

Gen. Lawton Reports One Death from Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department from Santiago, dated Sept. 27:

"Total sick men, 1,093; total fever, 773; new cases, 120; returned to duty, 170; deaths, W. S. Morrison, trumpeter, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever, Sept. 26; William Waggoner, private, Company C, Third Volunteer Signal Corps, pernicious malarial fever, Sept. 26.

"LAWTON, Major General."

Signal Men to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has recommended that four of the companies of the Volunteer Signal Service be mustered out of the military service, there being no further use for their services. The companies selected are, the Fifth, which was recruited in the District of Columbia; the Seventh, which was mainly recruited in Chicago; the Ninth, which was recruited in New York, and the Tenth, which was recruited in Massachusetts.

Ships Not Allowed to Unload.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Complaint reached the Treasury Department to-day from a steamship agency at New York that one of their vessels, the Arkadia, had been refused permission by the Spanish authorities at San Juan de Puerto Rico to unload her cargo. No reason for this action was given. The matter was referred to the War Department.

SMOOTH AND MELLOW.

The above terms are peculiarly applicable when speaking of the celebrated Mount Vernon Whiskey. For nearly half a century this brand of whiskey has been on the market and it occupies a higher place to-day than ever before, and the qualities of this whiskey are such as recommend it to every one who desires a liquor that has a delicate flavor and that is pure. The Mount Vernon Pure Rye Whiskey is put up at the distillery in square bottles, each bearing the guaranty label, so do not let any one induce you to buy an inferior grade of liquor by making misleading statements.—Adv.

GARCIA TO SENATOR MORGAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. De Quesada, who represents the Cuban Government in Washington, has received from Gen. Garcia a letter which reiterates the declarations of amity toward the United States recently attributed to Gen. Garcia in his conversation with Gen. Lawton and Gen. Wood, but does not make similar references to the non-existence of a Cuban Government.

The letter was written to Senator Morgan, and expresses Gen. Garcia's thanks to Senator Morgan for an "esteemed communication" and for the good offices of the Senator to secure Gen. Garcia from prosecution by the United States for violation of the neutrality laws. But he is opposed to permitting Spaniards to hold office in Cuba. He says:

I have always been and am a very warm admirer of the United States, and I consider very beneficial to my country its intervention at the critical hours of the birth of our new republic, but I must frankly state that I do not approve of the policy that leaves the vanquished to govern over the victors; that causes the retention in their high places of the declared foes of our freedom—of those we have fought against for years, as has been done at Santiago.

Although Spanish-born, had they been the chosen of the people I should have bowed and acknowledged them as the representatives of the popular will; but those left in power at Santiago de Cuba were appointed by royal decree on account of their well-known proclivities and enmity toward the Cubans. Hence my protest.

I beg of you, my dear Senator, not to doubt for a moment my faith and trust in the Government and people of the United States. I know their motives are honorable, and aim solely at the establishment of the independence of our hitherto downtrodden and oppressed island.

You have done as much as any other living man for our emancipation from Spanish cruelty and misrule, and I know you will ever continue to stand as the admired and uncompromising champion of our right to form a nationality which we have won by shedding rivers of precious blood and of bitter tears.

Havana Produce Exchange Prices.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—The Havana Produce Exchange to-day announced that it would not hereafter furnish the press with the prices at which sales were effected on the floor of the Exchange, as the publication of the figures injured the business of the retailers, whose customers insist that the selling prices should be fixed in some reasonable proportion to the purchase prices.

Charges Against the Cuban Clergy.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 28.—Acting upon complaints made by Cubans that the Spanish clergy were removing valuable treasure legitimately belonging to the United States, Gen. Wood ordered an investigation, which is now proceeding.

FLAGS CAPTURED AT MANILA.

Admiral Dewey Sends the Souvenirs to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Two valuable souvenirs of the capture of Manila were received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Dewey. One is "the official flag of Manila," sewed to which was a memorandum showing that the flag was "hauled down Aug. 13, 1898, 5:40, by Flag Lieut. Brumby and Signal Boys Stanton and Ferguson, from the flagship Olympia, after the surrender of the city to the combined naval and military forces of the United States."

The other souvenir was "the flag of Spanish armed transport Cebu, captured at Manila Aug. 13, 1898." These flags were turned over to the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department for transmission to the Naval Academy, where all such trophies of the American Navy are stored and displayed.

MERRITT AND DEWEY REPORT.

They File Their Official Accounts of Philippine Incidents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Along with the report of Gen. Merritt and data concerning the land battles at Manila, Gen. Greene brought to Washington the report of Admiral Dewey, which is to be sent to Paris for the information of the American Peace Commissioners, on the political importance of the islands, character of the people, and other matters that may properly be regarded as having a bearing upon the disposition of the islands.

Secretary Long, to whom the report was delivered by Assistant Secretary Allen when he came to the department to-day, said this afternoon that no one but the President could assume the responsibility of making it public.

Transport Overdue from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The non-arrival of the transport Senator is beginning to cause a little uneasiness. She is now out thirty-five days from Manila. The steamer Zealandia, which left Manila two days after the Senator, was caught in a typhoon and had to put into Nagasaki on Aug. 30 for repairs. The transport Colon came across from Manila in twenty-eight days, the City of Peking in twenty-three, the City of Sydney in twenty-four, and the China in twenty-three days. All these vessels stopped at Nagasaki for coal. Besides the transports Senator and Zealandia, the Indiana is now out twenty-seven days and the Ohio twenty-five days. All of them will be sent back to Manila as soon as they reach here and have been reprovisioned.

YELLOW FEVER AT JACKSON.

Health Officers Admit that the Situation There Is Grave.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 28.—The local health officials admit that the yellow fever situation to-day is grave. No new cases are announced, but the physicians have several suspicious cases under surveillance, and it is expected that some of them will turn out to be yellow fever.

The area of infection is very large, embracing about sixteen squares and no fewer than 2,000 negroes are confined within the cordon. About 150 whites reside in the district. Many of the negroes are without food, and the relief work will be commenced at once.

The great number of exposures in the wide area of the infected district renders the epidemic among the negroes a hard one to handle, and it will require heroic measures to prevent the disease from reaching the upper portions of the city.

The situation in other portions of the State is unchanged. The health officers of Jefferson County report that they have examined the suspicious illness in Darriston and do not believe it is yellow fever.

VOLUNTEER NURSE HAS FEVER.

Miss Walworth Became Ill at Montauk —Hospital Launch to Santiago.

Miss Reubena Walworth, the only member of the Women's National War Relief Association that went to Montauk Point as a hospital nurse, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at the Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Walworth returned from Montauk Point to this city about ten days ago slightly indisposed. Her physicians decided Tuesday that she had typhoid fever. Visitors are not allowed to see her.

The association has sent a steam launch named in honor of Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth to Santiago, to be used by the authorities of the yellow fever hospital, and will send $2,500 worth of hospital supplies on the next steamship to Santiago.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE'S TRIAL.

Several Witnesses Testify Before the Court-Martial at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—The court-martial trial of Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, was resumed to-day. Charles H. Sage, Harry S. Babcock, S. W. Dewitt of Washington, Alfred T. Bacon, the Rev. F. M. Baylie, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, and W. J. Barker, ex-Mayor of Denver, testified.

All fully corroborated the testimony of witnesses who had previously testified, the substance of their evidence being that Chaplain McIntyre charged Admiral Sampson with representing himself within four miles of the Spanish ship Colon when she surrendered, when in reality he was at least eight miles away; that he charged Capt. Evans of the Iowa with running away from the fight, referring to him contemptuously as "Fighting Bob," and that he charged that Eastern shipbuilders obtained contracts from the Government by means of political pulls, and that the Oregon was the only battleship that was honestly built.

After these witnesses had testified, Judge Advocate Lauchheimer gave notice that the prosecution will rest its case to-morrow morning, and would probably introduce no more witnesses. The Court then adjourned for the day.

SPANISH DELAY IN CUBA

President McKinley Dissatisfied with the Slow Progress of Negotiations in Havana.

WANTS EVACUATION TO BEGIN

Our Commissioners Instructed to Insist Upon a Definite Date Being Set at Once—Spain Will Gain Nothing by Waiting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Several intimations have been heard at the War Department from time to time since the arrival in Havana of the American Evacuation Commissioners that the progress made by the Commissioners in their dealings with the Spaniards was not quite satisfactory. More or less gentle admonitions to press the Spaniards to some definite promise have been sent forward, but it is now asserted on very good authority that the absence of further information about the beginning of the evacuation has constrained the President to insist to the Commissioners at Havana that some definite promise is due and expected from the Spaniards at once.

The Puerto Rico Commissioners, acting under the same instructions as those imposed by the protocol upon the Cuban Commissioners, have reached conclusions and the evacuation has really begun. So far as can be ascertained there has been no intimation that a reply is forthcoming from the Havana Commissioners on behalf of the Spanish.

Not until the Spanish troops have begun to move out of Cuba will the Administration be assured that the agreement to relinquish all authority is to be lived up to without further question. Not until the evacuation has in fact begun can the United States begin to send forward its forces to maintain order and protect life and property while a stable Government, with the assistance of the Cubans, can be set up and encouraged to continue without American interference.

There is no expectation that this apparent indifference to the terms of the protocol will continue, and there is no idea that Gen. Blanco will so embarrass the negotiations as to bring on a renewal of war, but should the evacuation be unduly deferred, the impression will be created that Spain hopes to save something already formally relinquished, and that some European friend may be found to justify that hope by promises of intervention.

It is asserted that if the Evacuation Commissioners do not succeed in impressing the Havana Spaniards with the necessity for prompt action that the Peace Commission at Paris will be confronted with a difficult question to be settled before the disposition of the Philippines is taken up.

It is asserted by Administration officials, however, that failure to carry out the protocol stipulations with regard to Cuba will not help Spain in the Peace Commission to obtain hoped-for concessions.

MORE SICK BROUGHT HERE.

Disposition of Soldiers Taken from Montauk Tuesday and Last Night.

The Long Island Railroad brought up a trainload of sick and convalescent soldiers from Camp Wikoff Tuesday night, who were yesterday assigned to hospitals and relief stations by Major Appel, in charge of the sick in New York. Of the seventy-two men brought here fifty-four were sent to the Long Island College Hospital, sixteen to the Women's National War Relief home in Fifteenth Street, one to St. Luke's, and Lieut. J. C. Raymond of the Sixth Cavalry was sent to his home in Philadelphia. The names and disposition of the sick are as follows:

Long Island College Hospital.

ABERNETHY, Jesse, Troop F, 6th Cavalry.
ALBERTON, Toine, 16th Infantry.
ALDERSON, Herbert, Troop H, 2d Cavalry.
ANDERSON, John Troop A, 10th Cavalry.
BAUMEISTER, Cornelius, Co. C, 4th Missouri.
BELL, William, Troop A, 9th Cavalry.
BROWN, James M., Troop F, 6th Cavalry.
BUFF, John, Co. E, 2d Infantry.
BURLINGAME, E. G., Hospital Corps.
CARROLL, John H., Troop G, 1st Cavalry.
DAY, Richard L., 2d Cavalry.
DICKERSON, John, Troop M, 10th Cavalry.
DIETRICH, Henry, Troop F, 6th Cavalry.
EYER, Schuyler, Co. H, 7th Infantry.
FREY, Milton, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
HULSE, Chesney, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
GLEASON, John, Troop K, 2d Cavalry.
GSCHWENCK, John, Co. E, 12th Infantry.
HABERKORN, Charles, Troop F, 6th Cavalry.
HACKETT, Edward J., Co. K, 1st Illinois.
HANLON, J., Co. F, 9th Infantry.
HANSEN, Frithjof, Troop B, 1st Cavalry.
HAUENSTEIN, Hugo, Troop I, 2d Cavalry.
HILL, Abraham, Co. C, 24th Infantry.
HOCKINS, Major, Troop B, 10th Cavalry.
HOWARD, Jackson, Troop B, 9th Cavalry.
HUNTEMAN, William, Troop D, 2d Cavalry.
ISLER, George, Co. H, 7th Infantry.
JACKSON, W. H., Troop I, 10th Cavalry.
KAMPLER, Godfrey, Co. D, 3d Infantry.
KURZ, William, Troop E, 2d Cavalry.
LEFF, Julius M., Troop D, 6th Cavalry.
MARKS, John, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry.
MAUSSEAU, Oscar A., Hospital Corps.
McCLOSKEY, William A., Hospital Corps.
MULLEN, Thomas P., 9th Massachusetts.
MURRELL, James, Troop A, 10th Cavalry.
NEWBERT, Conrad, Company M, 8th Ohio.
PELLOU, Albert, Co. C, 33d Michigan.
PUTNEY, William A., Troop G, 1st Cavalry.
QUINN, John, Company M, 7th Infantry.
SCHEFFER, John W., Troop D, 1st Cavalry.
SCOTT, Walter E., Troop B, 9th Cavalry.
SEALS, Abraham, Troop I, 9th Cavalry.
SELLE, Rudolph, Troop D, 1st Cavalry.
SMITH, John, Company K, 10th Infantry.
TERRELL, Hubert S., Troop E, 3d Cavalry.
THOMAS, Jasper, Co. A, 25th Infantry.
THOMPSON, Harry L., Troop G, 1st Cavalry.
TRENT, John, Troop K, 7th Cavalry.
WALKER, Jesse W., Troop B, 10th Cavalry.
WHEELER, Simon, Troop A, 2d Cavalry.
WREN, Isaac, Troop F, 10th Cavalry.
ZIMMERMAN, Wilson, Co. C, 7th Infantry.

St. Luke's Hospital.

DIXON, G. A., Co. B, 1st Infantry.

Woman's War Relief Home.

ABEL, J. C., Troop D, 1st Cavalry.
BANKER, JOHN, Hospital Corps.
BRADLEY, CHARLES, Troop D, 1st Cavalry.
BURKS, F. C., band, 2d Cavalry.
FREY, MILTON, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
GRIFFIN, Ike, Troop I, 2d Cavalry.
HENNEBURGER, FRANK, Co. K, 16th Infantry.
HOBBS, HERMAN E., Signal Corps.
LANG, ROBERT, Troop A, 10th Cavalry.
LEONARD, CLARENCE, Troop L, 10th Cavalry.
MARTIN, THOMAS, Co. H, 7th Infantry.
MULRADY, JAMES, Troop C, 9th Cavalry.
MURPHY, JAMES L., Co. L, 7th Infantry.
RICKENBACKER, E., Co. B, 1st District Columbia Volunteers.
WOLFF, WALDEMANN, Co. I, 16th Infantry.
WRIGHT, A. C., Battery E, 1st Artillery.

Thirty sick men were brought up from Camp Wikoff last night by the Long Island Railroad and taken on the General Meigs by Major Appel, who then distributed them as follows:

Woman's Relief Home.

BLACKMAN, George C., 2d Infantry.
BROWNE, W. J., 2d Engineers' Battery.
CURLEY, Harry, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
GOEPFERT, John M., 33d Michigan Volunteers.
HAMILTON, William, 9th Cavalry.
JACKSON, Thomas, Teamster.
MATTSON, D. V., 20th Infantry.
RICHARD, F. F., 1st Illinois Volunteers.
RILEY, James, 7th Infantry.
SMITH, John, 7th Infantry.
SMITH, Louis M., Sergeant, 10th Cavalry.
STEVENS, Bennett, teamster.
TOMPKINS, William H., Sergeant, 10th Cavalry.
WHITE, Adolphus, teamster.

St. Francis's Hospital.

BROWN, H. A., 20th Infantry.
CHAPENS, Leon, Sergt., 22d Infantry.
DAVIS, Joseph, 8th Infantry.
DAVIS, N. B., 1st District of Columbia Vols.
HUNT, George, musician, 33d Michigan.
KILLIPS, Harry, 34th Michigan.
LINDSAY, Albert, 33d Michigan.
LINDSAY, Robert, 33d Michigan.
MACKAY, Isam, 9th Cavalry.
MIX, Harry H., 3d Infantry.
PULLEN, Frank W., Sergt., 25th Infantry.
WESTFUL, James W., 7th Infantry.
WISE, L. W., 7th Infantry.

Three more were taken in charge by friends who met them at Long Island City.

Two Soldiers Die in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—There were two deaths to-day among the soldiers in the hospitals of this city, due to typhoid fever. They were Nicholas J. Schug, Company G, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Guy Connell, Company B, Tenth Ohio, who died at the Jefferson Hospital. The bodies will be taken home for interment.

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's—excels all other Violet Perfumes.

MORE MEN LEAVE MONTAUK.

The First Cavalry and Ninety Sick Soldiers Are Taken Away.

MONTAUK, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The First Cavalry started from here for the Dakotas to-day. Col. Veile, who is to be made a Brigadier General, had 738 men, all in good condition.

The Lewiston took ninety men from the hospital to-day to Providence. Doctors, nurses, and attendants went on the ship with the men, and when they are relieved from duty with the sick will not report back to the camp here, as there is no further need of their services.

Harry Welden, Company K, Second Infantry, died to-day.

The Twenty-fifth Infantry will leave to-morrow for points in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, where it will relieve the Fifteenth Infantry, which will now see active duty in one of the armies of occupation. The Seventh Infantry will be the last to leave and it expects to get away next week. There are now 1,500 cavalry horses in the camp under guard of detachments. They will be shipped to Huntsville.

Gen. Shafter is ill with a slight fever. He remained in bed to-day at the clubhouse. He will leave the camp shortly.

WAR PAINT LEFT ON SHIPS.

No Instructions Have Been Given to Change the Lead Color.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—In the absence of instructions, the naval vessels that have been in service during the war and have recently undergone overhauling have been restored to duty painted the same dull lead color that was adopted as the war paint of the Nation at the beginning of the trouble with Spain. Inquiries have been made about the matter, but Chief Constructor Hichborne, when asked as to the return to the peace paint, said he had not heard of any official suggestion to depart from the uniform lead color.

Many naval officers would be glad to have the order sent out to return to the white dressing adopted by Secretary Whitney. There has been nothing like a unanimous conviction concerning the utility of painting the ships lead color. Some officers frankly say that the ships should be white or black. The instances when the use of lead color is important are few and far between. White gets dirty and less conspicuous after exposure to sea water; black gets dingy and something like lead color after exposure. There were some officers at the Navy Department at the beginning of the war who regarded the choice of a color something very essential.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was indifferent, but insisted that it should be some color, and that quickly. Admiral Schley, who wanted to get to sea with his squadron, was willing to go painted any color but red. The lead color will probably stay until the Peace Commission has finished its work and made the peace permanent.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon E. T. Hancock, United States Army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, Fifth Cavalry, is changed to a leave of absence on account of sickness, and extended one month.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Verling K. Hart, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Major Andrew G. C. Quay, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, Ninth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major William A. Purdy, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to and take station at Honolulu.

George Dock, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, Third United States Cavalry, now at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., on sick leave, will join his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Leave of absence for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Sept. 26, is granted Second Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., Fifth United States Cavalry.

Major Rufus M. Townsend, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will, upon the completion of his duties on the transport Seguranca, proceed from New York City to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that point for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Second Lieut. Eleutheros Hugh Cooke, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to a company.

Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on official business of the Quartermaster's Department pertaining to construction at that post.

Capt. Walter L. Bouve, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Major Henry C. Davis, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, Seventh Artillery; Capt. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Lyle E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery; First Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William R. Smith, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Harry H. Stout, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery, Judge Advocate.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Henry H. Tebbetts, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, Tenth Cavalry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Ninth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the East.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, Second Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Edgar B. Robertson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is extended fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Henry M. Dichmann, Seventh Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles B. Voedes, First Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for twenty-three days, from Sept. 6, is granted Second Lieut. Joseph T. Maloney, First United States Volunteer Infantry.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Leon A. Morrill, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended fourteen days on account of sickness.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Army, is detailed by the Acting Secretary of War for duty with the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, and will report to the commission accordingly.

The extension of the leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended ten days on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Charles O. Pierson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is detached from the Eighth Company of that corps, and will report to the Assistant Secretary of War.

The assignment to duty Sept. 23 of Major E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Fourth United States Artillery, as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Delaware, with station in Middletown, Penn., and of Capt. Douglass Settle, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, United States Infantry,) as his assistant, is announced.

The leave granted First Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, Sixth Infantry, is further extended fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William C. Rogers, Seventh Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Second Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, Fifth Artillery.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry, is extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry B. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. James H. Erier, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

The resignation of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, First Lieutenant, First Cavalry, of his commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, only, is accepted, and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States as of the latter grade.

Capt. Homer F. Aspinwall, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will return to New York and resume his duties on board the steamer Manitoba.

Second Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., First United States Artillery, is relieved from duty with Battery H, Sixth United States Artillery, and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and join his battery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sidney J. Meyers, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General at that place for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Andrews, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will proceed to New York City and report to Major Nathan Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on transport sailing for Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sept. 28, and upon his arrival there will report to the commanding General of United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harry R. Lemen, United States Army, now at Alton, Ill., on leave of absence, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty at that place.

Leave of absence for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Jesse L. Hall, First United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended seven days.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed to New York City, and thence by transport sailing on the 28th inst. to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and report to the commanding General of United States troops at that place for assignment to duty: W. C. Berlin, J. Carlisle De Vries, and George G. Morris.

Major George S. Hobart, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to take effect Oct. 20.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. L. Gilchrist, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. and will proceed to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and report for duty to the Chief Surgeon at that place.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Seventh United States Infantry, will remain on duty at Fort Logan, Col., until further orders.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John Turner, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. John W. Revelle, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 15; Capt. Charles H. Colburn, First Battalion, Nevada Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Alexander A. Lawrence, Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 1; Capt. John A. Mather, Jr., Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. F. Wallis Armstrong, Battalion Adjutant, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 1; First Lieut. Robert W. Watson, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 1; First Lieut. R. M. Fletcher, Jr., Quartermaster, First Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Major Edward T. McCristal, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Second

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Game Old Sir Walter, Now Eight Years Old, Won After a Hard Drive.

A VERY UNSATISFACTORY DAY

In One Race Bettors Were Obliged to Lose What Money They Placed on La Pénitente, Even Though the Horse Did Not Start.

It is not often that a racing crowd grumbles, for it usually accepts disappointments with all fortitude, but there was sufficient cause for the dissatisfaction which prompted the visitors at Gravesend yesterday to make their murmurs heard. From the opening of the day's sport until its ending there were incidents not calculated to keep the crowd in good humor, and as a result probably the most dissatisfied crowd of the present season left the track after the last race. There was one oasis in the desert of dissatisfaction, and that was in the All-Aged Handicap, when game old Sir Walter, who is now eight years old and whose racing days should have ended long ago, came home a winner after a hard race. The veteran was always a favorite, for never a gamer thoroughbred trod the turf than this son of Midlothian and La Scala, and even though bettors fought shy of him in the ring they sent up a shout of greeting to him as Clayton rode him back to the scales.

The worst incident of the day—the one which cost some players a lot of money without their having a chance to win, came about in the two-year-old handicap, in which La Penitente was named as a starter. She was one of those that was well played, but before the horses went to the post it was discovered that she was lame, and the judges excused her from starting. Thousands of dollars had been wagered upon her before it was announced that she had been withdrawn, and every dollar of it was clear profit for the bookmakers, for under the ruling of the Metropolitan Turf Association all bets stand in such cases and the bettor has no chance. It was manifestly unfair to the supporters of the game of racing, but The Jockey Club, which, while it countenances bookmaking, or "laying," as it is now termed, disclaims any recognition of betting, and takes no action in the matter. At any rate, there were loud murmurs from all sides, but the bookmakers did not heed them and calmly pocketed this gift money.

The mile race for mares of all ages was reduced to a field of two starters by numerous scratches, and this, too, caused grumbling, for Irish Reel, who won, was at the prohibitive price of 1 to 20, and such a price did not permit of any speculation. Still another incident in the fourth race gave some of the bettors a severe twinge, for Sir Gawain, who had received a liberal backing as the outsider, broke down before going half a mile. He threw James, who rode him, but the boy was not seriously injured.

In the fifth race bettors who had played Blarneystone "to show" felt that the limit of endurance had been reached when the number of Uncle Louis was run up on the jockey board as finishing third. There was a howl from the grand stand, to which no attention was paid at first, and the red slat confirming the original placing had been run up before the mistake was discovered. It was rectified then, but once the placing is confirmed the bookmakers pay off, and it is likely that some bets on Uncle Louis "to show" may have been paid.

The best race of the day was that won by Sir Walter. Bangle showed the way for the field of five around to the backstretch, and then George Keene took up the running. Sir Gawain broke down on the backstretch, opposite the grand stand, and once he was out of the way old Sir Walter set sail for the leader. He came up with him on the turn into the stretch, and once he was on even terms it was dollars to doughnuts that he would win, for he usually "outgames" anything he drives with. He had a long, hard drive all the way through the stretch, but in the final strides Clayton saw that he had George Keene beaten and eased him up.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

1—Harmonica, James Galway's b. f., by Hanover-Reclare, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
2—Composer, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 115, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Tyran, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 112, 10 to 1.....(James)

Imitation, 115, 6 to 1, (Spencer,) Ordeal, 112, 50 to 1, (Peck,) Dr. Vaughan, 115, 100 to 1, (Turner,) Rockdove, 112, 50 to 1, (Pickering,) Lady Exile, 112, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) Dr. Parker, 115, 6 to 1, (Clayton,) Alice Nise, 112, 30 to 1, (Jones,) Al Reeves, 112, 60 to 1, (Hewett,) Cosmopolitan, 115, 60 to 1, (Littlefield,) Exit, 112, 12 to 1, (Claws,) Spurs, 112, 100 to 1, (Sims,) and *Asthore, 115, 30 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Bolted.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For mares of all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second. One mile. Time—1:43¼.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Round Dame, 112 pounds, 1 to 20.....(Martin)
2—Clonsella, Coughacres Stable's ch. f., 3, 112, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

Won in a canter by two lengths.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $40 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., by Ben Stromeo-Whipcord, 114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Jones)
2—The Kentucklan, Simms' & Anderson's ch. c., 126, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Havelock, James Galway's b. c., 107, 7 to 2.....(Burns)

Tennessee, 108, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Rusher, 111, 30 to 1, (Hewett;) Duke of Baden, 108, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Belle of Troy, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Jean Ingelow, 100, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) and *Campus, 96, 50 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

La Penitente, 114, 5 to 1, (Littlefield,) went lame, and was allowed to be withdrawn.

Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54.

1—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's ch. h., 8 years, by Midlothian-La Scala, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 114, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Macy, J. W. Schorr & Son's br. c., 4, 122, 5 to 2.....(Burns)

Bangle, 115, 5 to 1, (Spencer,) and *Sir Gawain, 103, 10 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Tom Collins, Simms & Anderson's b. c., by Newcourt-Malada, 106 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 105, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Burns)
3—Blarneystone, J. C. Quinn's ch. c., 106, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

Lady Disdain, 103, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) General Maceo, 103, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Oxnard, 108, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Uncle Louis, 98, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Philip, 103, 300 to 1, (Eaton;) Fleeting Gold, 103, 30 to 1, (James;) Saratoga, 106, 20 to 1, (Turner,) and Blissful, 103, 20 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:19.

1—Moslem, M. Chamblet's b. g., 4 years, by Surefoot-Onoma, 144 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Veitch)
2—Lady Dainty, J. W. Colt's br. m., 6, 142, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Owens)
3—Marshall, G. W. Vanderveer's b. h., aged, 155, 11 to 5.....(Chandler)

El Cid, 136, 20 to 1, (Barry,) and Governor Budd, 140, 8 to 5, (Hogan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Mr. Phinizy	114	Kirkwood	95
Mark Miles	114	Lepida	94
Easter Card	104	Morning	94
Country Dance	102	Belgrave	92
Anagram	101	Neuberger	92
Royesterer	100	Tyrba	92
Miriam Claire	98		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile.

George Keene	140	Mt. Washington	124
Buela	130	Hanwell	124
Leedsville	129	Nana H.	121
Premier	129	Lady Disdain	119
Oxnard	129	Domineer	118
Double Quick	127	Tanis	117
Marslan	126		

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Kingdon	126	His Lordship	114
Onomastus	125	Yankee Man	112
Ethelbert	123	Mr. Clay	108
Kentucky Colonel	126	Prestidigitatrice	108
Ahom	123	Ornamental	108
Dr. Eichberg	119	Satirist	107
Matanza	118	K. C. B.	100

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayshore Selling Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Leedsville	115	Lenn.p	108
Swiftmas	111	Handsel	103
Trolley	105	Barneystone	101
Maceo	105	Handpress	100
Continental	105	Flax Spinner	98
St. Callatine	103	Danforth	98

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward: selling. One mile and an eighth.

Ben Ronald	114	Double Quick	106
The Winner	109	Manassas	103
Charentus	107	Merlin	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Lieber Karl	126	Swiftmas	106
Filament	106	Rinaldo	106
Glonoine	106	Lady Marian	103
Blueaway	106		

TOD SLOANE WINS TWO RACES.

The American Jockey Captures More Large Prizes at the October Meeting at Newmarket.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the second day of the first October meeting at Newmarket to-day the Newmarket October Welter Handicap was won by the Lorillard-Beresford stable's three-year-old bay colt Elfin, which was ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey. Seven horses ran.

The Newmarket October Welter Handicap is of 500 sovereigns, the second to receive fifty sovereigns out of the stakes. The course was the Rowley mile, (one mile and eleven yards.) The result in detail is as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old b. c. Elfin, by Sensation, out of Equality.....1
Mr. W. E. Oakeley's three-year-old br. c. Peace and Plenty, by Kendal, out of Infanta Paz...2
The Duke of Westminster's three-year-old b. c. Calveley, by St. Serf, out of Sandlway.....3

The betting was 9 to 4 against Elfin.

Tod Sloane's mount, The Reeve, a three-year-old bay colt, owned by Lord Stanley, was not placed in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, a sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each for starters, with 500 sovereigns added for three-year-olds and upward, over the Brethy Stakes course, (six furlongs.) The race was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's five-year-old chestnut gelding Fosco, by Juggler, out of Merrie Lassie. Ten horses ran. The betting was 6 to 1 against The Reeve.

The Triennial Produce Stakes was won by Sir J. Miller's three-year-old bay colt, Galashiels, with Tod Sloane up. Five horses ran. This is the second year of the fiftieth Triennial Produce Stakes of ten sovereigns each, with 300 sovereigns for the fifty sovereigns for the nominator of the winner; the owner of the second horse to receive 10 per cent., and of the third 5 per cent. of the whole stake; across the flat, (one mile and two furlongs.) The result in detail is as follows:

Sir J. Miller's three-year-old b. c. Galashiels, by Galopin, out of Thebais.....1
Mr. F. Gooch's three-year-old ch. c. Lapsalve, by Friar's Balsam, out of Red Enamel..2
Lord Durham's three-year-old b. c. Sherburn, by Sheen, out of Primrose Day.....3

The betting was 9 to 4 against Galashiels.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC ROADS.

Syndicate Said to be Negotiating for the Purchase of Several.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 28.—It is reported that a syndicate of capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of a number of electric railroads in New England. The first move of the syndicate is for the purchase of the Newburyport and Amesbury Electric Road. It is known that the latter road has been in a somewhat crippled condition regarding its rolling stock for some time.

The syndicate proposes to make extensive repairs on the road, one of which is the rebuilding of the historic Chain Bridge over the Merrimac River. It is estimated that this will cost about $150,000. The syndicate is reported to have ample capital back of it to carry out its object.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

The Car-Gate System on Passenger Trains to be Abolished.

General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Chicago and Alton Railroad announces that commencing Saturday the car gates and gatemen on the passenger trains of the road will be withdrawn.

The gates, making it necessary for all passengers to show their tickets to be canceled before boarding the trains, were installed in 1893. The object was protection of passenger revenue, protection against accident, and securing that passengers boarded right trains and were provided with proper transportation. The system worked well. Passenger revenue, especially on short distance travel, was greatly increased, and not one single case of accident on car-gated trains has been reported since the system was adopted, nor has there been a single case of passengers boarding the wrong train. The patrons of the road, however, were dissatisfied, and in deference to their views it has been decided to abolish the gates.

Chattanooga Southern's New Manager.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28.—M. F. Bonzano, former Superintendent of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, left to-day for Chattanooga, where he will be General Manager of the Chattanooga Southern. G. H. Pimball of Cleveland succeeds Mr. Bonzano here.

Fitchburg Railroad Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad was held here to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected by a vote of 53,258 shares and W. G. Rice was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. C. Thayer.

Rate from Buffalo to New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Erie Railroad Company this morning announced a rate of $6 from Buffalo to New York, a reduction of $2.

RAILROAD NOTES.

In the matter of the appeal of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads and their Chicago connections in regard to differential fares, the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association rules that it has no authority to entertain it or to decide its merits. The appeal was from the decision of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association to decline to abolish differentials.

A meeting of Presidents of trunk lines with New York State connections and their Traffic Managers and General Passenger Agents was held yesterday at 143 Liberty Street. An agreement was reached by which on Saturday tariff rates will be restored east of Buffalo, including Rochester, to and from New York City and New York State points, as well as excursion fares to and from points on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company the stock vote cast was 369,326 shares. These Directors were elected: O. D. Ashley, C. Ledyard Blair, Henry W. Cannon, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas P. Fowler, Gerald L. Hoyt, John B. Kerr, John G. Moore, Albert S. Roe, Francis R. Culbert, Charles S. Whelen, Joseph Price, and H. Pearson. Officers elected by the board were: President—Thomas P. Fowler; Vice President—Joseph Price; Vice President and General Counsel—John B. Kerr; Secretary and Treasurer—Richard D. Rickard. James E. Childs was continued as General Manager and Charles S. Whelen as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Pugilist Griffith Probably Insane.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Alfred Griffith, known in sporting circles as "Young Griffo," who created a sensation last night by running along State Street stripped to the waist and yelling at the top of his voice, and who all but knocked out three of the police officers attempting to arrest him, is believed to be insane. He was arraigned before Justice Martin to-day, and talked incoherently about some person who intends shooting him. The case was continued until Oct. 5 to enable the City Physician to examine into Griffo's sanity.

Record Broken at the Trenton Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—To-day was "Farmers' Day" at the Inter-State Fair, and the attendance was about 25,000. To-morrow will be "Politicians' Day," and it is expected that Acting Governor Voorhees, Republican candidate for Governor, and Elvin W. Crane, the Democratic candidate nominated to-day, will attend. In the 2:13 trotting class the former track record of 2:15¼ was broken by Prince Larolard, who did the second heat in 2:13½.

WOMEN GOLFERS COMPETE

Mrs. Shippen Makes a Record Over the Long Course at Morristown.

EASILY LED HER OPPONENTS

First Club Contest in the Series for the Championship Course Cup—Mrs. Dickson Second and Miss Hoy Third.

Fourteen of the women golfers in the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., competed yesterday in the first tournament of a series for what is known as the Championship Course Cup. As the term signifies, the contest is played over the long course used by the men in their recent amateur championship, 5,960 yards in circuit. Among the fair competitors were several who will represent the Morris County Club in the women's annual championship meeting, beginning Oct. 11, at Ardsley.

It was a glorious day for golfing, but with one exception the scores of the scratch players were not as low as had been expected. Mrs. William Shippen proved the agreeable exception, and she easily won the match, being 10 strokes in the lead by net scores. It was a handicap event, and, singularly enough, Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson, who had the most liberal allowance—36 strokes—and made the highest actual record of the day, came in second, with a net score of 117 strokes. Just 1 point behind her, in third place, was Miss Gertrude Hoy. In this contest the three places count, as 3 points go to the credit of the first, 2 to second, and 1 to third. At the close of the series, which will be in November, the player having the largest number of points will obtain the cup.

Mrs. Shippen's Low Score.

Mrs. Shippen made the excellent record of 107 strokes for the course, which becomes the women's record in competition, although during the championship week Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia did the eighteen holes at practice in 106 strokes. Mrs. Shippen played an admirably steady game, one of her best plays being at the eighth hole, 350 yards, which she made in 3 strokes, 1 point under bogie. This play has been equaled by but few men. Mrs. Shippen is playing a steady and very accurate game, and will prove a dangerous competitor in the Ardsley championships.

Seven of the fourteen contestants were rated at scratch. The second best gross record was 123 strokes, made by Miss Cornelia J. Willis, one of the younger players, but who has advanced rapidly toward the front ranks. Miss Helen Shelton, the present club champion, took 124 strokes, and but for an unfortunate 12 at the last hole, she would have been a very fair second to Mrs. Shippen. She is badly out of practice.

The Scores in Detail.

The six best scratch scores were as follows:

Mrs. William Shippen—
Out .....5 5 7 7 6 6 5 3 7—51
In .....5 6 7 8 6 6 5 5 8—56
Total.....107

Miss Cornelia J. Willis—
Out .....5 5 6 9 5 7 9 5 9—60
In .....5 7 9 9 8 5 4 8 8—63
Total.....123

Miss Helen Shelton—
Out .....6 7 8 7 7 6 6 4 7—58
In .....6 7 8 8 7 4 7 8 12—66
Total.....124

Miss Marie G. Bryce—
Out .....7 5 5 8 10 6 8 6 11—66
In .....6 7 8 8 5 4 7 9 6—60
Total.....126

Mrs. Henry P. Phipps—
Out .....5 4 8 7 7 6 5 6 10—58
In .....6 7 9 12 9 6 5 8 7—69
Total.....127

Mrs. S. H. Plum, second—
Out .....7 7 5 7 8 6 9 7 8—64
In .....6 8 8 12 6 5 5 10 6—66
Total.....130

The list of players, showing their standing on the basis of their handicap allowances, is:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
Mrs. William Shippen	107	0	107
Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson	153	36	117
Miss Gertrude Hoy	142	24	118
Mrs. S. H. Plum, second	130	10	120
Miss Swords	142	22	120
Miss C. J. Willis	123	0	123
Miss Helen Shelton	124	0	124
Miss Marie G. Bryce	126	0	126
Mrs. Henry P. Phipps	127	0	127
Miss Edith Catlin	132	5	127
Miss Field	142	15	127
Miss Alice Day	131	0	131
Mrs. A. O. Dean	138	7	131
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren	135	0	135

Next Saturday there will be a women's team match on the links between the home players, and another of the putting and approaching contests will be played for the Secretary's Cup, open to both men and women.

Golfing To-day at Glen Cove.

The second annual open tournament of the Queens County Golf Club will begin to-day on the club links at Glen Cove, L. I. The match to-day will be a thirty-six-hole medal play round, the best sixteen players to qualify for the Glen Cove Cup, which is the chief trophy. The links have been considerably improved since last year. There is a large entry list, the Brooklyn and adjacent Long Island clubs being especially well represented. The contest will be finished on Saturday.

ERNE-LAVIGNE FIGHT DRAWN.

The Lightweight Champion Barely Escapes with His Title.

George (Kid) Lavigne, the recognized lightweight champion pugilist of the world, came very near to losing his title last night at the Greater New York Athletic Club in a twenty-round bout with Frank Erne of Buffalo. Erne's wonderful improvement was a surprise to the 7,000 people who witnessed the fight.

It was generally understood that a decision was to be given on points, and the statement made at the end of the bout that both men had agreed to call it a draw in case the men were good and strong at the end of the twenty rounds, was a source of keen disappointment to a host of Erne's friends, who looked for a favorable verdict. Had the bout been decided on points, Erne certainly would have got the championship honors and the winner's slice of the $5,000 purse.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

Attractive Novelties in James McCreery & Co.'s Windows.

At the opening of Fall and Winter millinery at the establishment of James McCreery & Co., at Broadway and Eleventh Street, yesterday, a full line of standard goods, as well as many attractive novelties and the latest introductions, were on exhibition. The show window was prettily arranged and drew the attention of nearly every person who passed. Many novelties in the costume department were also displayed.

In headwear for ladies, one of the most fetching examples is a toque made of genuine guinea hen feathers, producing a very fashionable effect. The gray feathers are set off by a band of black velvet, and with guinea hen quills fastened with a black velvet bow and a steel ornament. An evening bonnet fresh from Paris shows its origin in its chic effect. It is said to be the leading thing for theatre use, and is made entirely of turquois and rhinestones. It is trimmed with a twisted Alsacian bow of mirror velvet in two shades of blue, and finished with a rhinestone ornament.

Another creation from Paris is of two shades of petunia, the crown made of different shades in chenille. It flares away from the face, and the only trimming is a large rose in petunia shade. A fancy stick adds a touch of liveliness to the general effect. There were also exhibited a large selection of bicycle hats, Alpine hats, children's hats, and morning hats.

In the costume section the order department has just been opened, and costumes and habits will be made on demand. A specialty is bridal outfits. Among the Fall costumes, leading novelties are gowns in tan, with self-colored embroidery, trimmed with turquois blue velvet. Blue novelty goods, trimmed with lavender and navy blue, is another leader. Skirts of peau de sole are much in favor.—Adv.

CORBETT AND McCOY FIGHT.

Impromptu Two-Round Bout in the Gilsey House Lobby—Corbett Sent to Bed.

James J. Corbett and Charles (Kid) McCoy, who, according to their own statements, have been endeavoring to pull off a prize fight for many weeks, met in an impromptu two-round bout in the lobby of the Gilsey House yesterday. There was no money in it for either pugilists or backers, and the kinetoscope was not on the scene.

Marquis of Queensberry rules were not adhered to closely during the mill. Hair-pulling, biting, and kicking was allowable. The affair was over so quickly and was so warm and exciting while it lasted that the exact cause of the quarrel was not apparent. Within ten minutes after the show was over, a dozen different stories—all possessing some merit—were being told of the affair. Some said that McCoy, in passing Corbett in the hotel lobby, had deliberately stepped on a favorite corn of "Jim's," and that the latter had broken a walkingcane over McCoy's head in retaliation. Others said that Corbett had accused McCoy of making gross grammatical errors in dictating his fights to his amanuensis, and that McCoy had thereupon accused Corbett of plagiarism in his style of long-distance fighting.

The story which seems to be the most reliable in its main features is that Corbett, with several of his friends, had taken luncheon at the Gilsey House, finishing about 1 o'clock. In passing out they stopped in the lobby to purchase some cigars. At that very moment McCoy, with a party of his friends, entered the lobby from the street. Corbett saw his rival, and immediately threw out his chest, thrust his hands in his pockets, and stood in a defiant attitude. Then Corbett said something. He did not say it very loudly, and no one heard it. But the "Kid" saw his lips move, and that was enough.

He strode over to the ex-champion and inquired with some brusqueness what he had said. "You're a monkey-face. Get out," murmured Corbett.

"The Kid" denied the allegation, but thought the epithet might fit Mr. Corbett. A short series of remarks followed this sally, and preceded the smashing of Corbett's new hat.

"Oh, that's your game, is it?" yelled Corbett, following it up with a stinging blow, which landed under "The Kid's" eye. The lobby was immediately in an uproar. Men crawled over each other to get a look at the pugilists really fighting. The men were dragged away by their friends, but a minute later were at it again. Corbett supplemented the work of his fists with a running fire of epithets, while McCoy, it is said, used his feet as auxiliaries. The men were finally parted, and left the hotel by different doors.

The row grew out of the charges made by each pugilist against the other of being responsible for the failure to pull off their much-advertised fight in Buffalo.

Corbett's physician, Dr. H. B. Pettingill, who attended him at Considine's Hotel, in Sixth Avenue, after the fight, said that Corbett had undoubtedly been kicked in the groin, and ordered him to stay in bed for twenty-four hours.

"It serves me right," said Corbett bitterly. "When a gentleman descends to an argument with a gang of rowdies he should expect treachery." The ex-champion gave assurances that he would have more to say later.

When McCoy was seen he said: "I am very sorry that the difficulty happened, but Corbett alone is to blame. He is a barroom fighter. If he says I kicked him he is a liar. I was minding by own business when he called me a 'monkey.' Then I hit him in the face. You won't find me running from any second-rate fighter like Corbett."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

Many Society People Witness the Judging of the Horse Show Events.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—There was another large crowd of visitors at the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show to-day. There was a brilliant assemblage of society people interested in the horse show, who came on drags, and kept their seats in their respective places in the paddock. The summary of the horse show events follows:

Registered Hackney Stallions.—First prize, R. F. Carman's br. s. Eclipse; second, Briarcliffe Farm's blk. s. Britain.

Ponies in Harness.—First prize, Gray Down, gr. g., owned by Howard Willets; second, Eclipse, br. s., owned by R. F. Carman.

Pair of Harness Horses.—First prize, Charles A. Gould's Tanko and Spanko; second, Misfit and Missing Link, owned by Howard Willets.

Saddle Horses.—First prize, Mrs. John Gerken's Vineo, ch. g.; second, Grand & Elliott's Exclusive, b. g.

Tandems.—First prize, Tanko and Spanko; second, Misfit and Princess, owned by Howard Willets.

Hunters and Jumpers.—First prize, Hart Brothers' Richard, s. g.; second, L. Trombridge Martin's Rallywood, o. g.

Four-in-Hands.—First prize, J. Dickman Brown's team.

Ponies Over Jumps.—First prize, Nightingale, blk. m., owned by Charles Pfizer, Jr.; second, Diavolessa, blk. m., owned by James T. Hyde.

Harness Horses.—First prize, Lookaway, b. g., owned by Strauss & Hexter; second, Old Times, gr. g., owned by George R. Reed.

DISTRESS ON ASHCROFT TRAIL.

Dozens Die of Exposure and Others Commit Suicide—Chicago Man's Sad End.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 28.—Rather than return to Chicago penniless, James Gardiner committed suicide on the banks of the Stickeen River, near Glenora, on Aug. 28. After losing his outfit and becoming broken in health through hardships on the trail, he deliberately blew his brains out when within sight of Glenora, where he could have taken a steamer to Fort Wrangell, and thence to civilization.

Gardiner started for Dawson last Spring, and was unfortunate enough to choose the Canadian overland route via Ashcroft, which involves 2,900 miles of overland travel in order to reach Dawson. Five hundred men are stranded on this trail, prolonging their lives by eating horse flesh.

Survivors who have reached the coast within a few days say dozens have died of exposure, and others have committed suicide.

J. A. Gray of New York, one of the survivors, says that Gardiner's case was particularly sad. He had surmounted the difficulties of the trail, but shortly before he killed himself he lost the remainder of his outfit, and this greatly disheartened him. He left a letter addressed to his mother, in Chicago, in which he deplored the fact that he had mortgaged his property to start on the expedition and had ignominiously failed. He left another letter requesting that he be buried on the spot where he shot himself.

Gardiner had been a clerk in a Chicago dry goods house for years.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28.—As a result of the many stories told of the distress of prospectors on the Ashcroft trail, it is stated that the Provincial Government is taking the necessary steps to send aid, and that the Dominion Government will be asked to do its share.

WINTER RUSH FROM DAWSON.

Five Steamers Loaded with Passengers Bound for Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 28.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived to-day from Alaska with forty Klondikers, who bring Dawson advices up to Sept. 1.

The Winter rush from Dawson has fairly begun. Five steamers heavily loaded with passengers were ready to leave St. Michael when the Seattle left.

Klondike Miners at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Bertha arrived to-day from St. Michael with fifty passengers, who came down to that point on the river steamer Aetna. The Bertha brought $350,000 in gold dust from the company, in addition to the gold and drafts belonging to the passengers. The wealth aboard the vessel is over $600,000, though the exact amount could not be ascertained.

For a Winter Mail to the Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Portus B. Weare of Chicago has secured the approval of the Post Office Department to a proposition made by him that there shall be a Winter mail route to the Klondike by the way of St. Michael and the Yukon River. Mr. Weare is concerned in a steamer line to St. Michael, which will soon be interrupted by ice, but it is assumed that the communication with open water from St. Michael is to be overland during the Winter. The mail is to be carried from St. Michael to Weare, a distance of 800 miles, by reindeer.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Philadelphias Win a Game from the New York Team in the Darkness.

UMPIRE INSISTS ON PLAYING

Errors by Davis and Joyce and Poor Pitching by Gettig in the Eighth Inning Prove Disastrous—Brooklyn Defeats Boston.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	92	45	.672
Baltimore	87	48	.644
Cincinnati	85	56	.603
Cleveland	76	60	.559
Chicago	77	64	.546
New York	72	65	.526
Philadelphia	69	64	.519
Pittsburg	67	72	.482
Louisville	64	74	.464
Brooklyn	50	79	.388
Washington	45	92	.328
St. Louis	35	100	.259

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 7.
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Louisville, 6; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Chicago in Louisville.

Umpire Connolly allowed the game to continue yesterday at the Polo Grounds after the eighth inning, although it was too dark to see the ball. The Philadelphias secured the lead in the eighth inning, and after the New Yorks had taken their turn at the bat the spectators started to leave the grounds. Umpire Connolly, however, refused to call the game, thus placing the spectators and players in danger of being hit by the ball. The locals managed to get two men on the bases in their half of the eighth inning, mainly because the visitors' fielders could not see the ball when it was hit. The visitors protested against beginning the ninth inning, but Connolly claimed that he could see well enough. One of the Philadelphia players remarked that he couldn't understand how Umpire Connolly could see in the dark when he failed to see dozens of strikes that he called balls early in the game. The first Philadelphia player was retired in the ninth. Then Cooley got a base on balls simply because neither he nor the umpire could see the ball. Then followed three hits, and it was amusing to see the fielders groping around for the ball. After the visitors scored 2 runs, Umpire Connolly, who happened to look up and see the stars twinkling, turned to the grand stand and announced: "Game called on account of darkness."

The locals started off like champions, and in three innings secured what appeared to be a winning lead, earned by good batting. They made six consecutive base hits, including a two-bagger off Platt in the second inning, but after the following inning Platt, although hit hard, managed to hold the home team in check when things looked squally. After the fourth inning the home team began to field in reckless style. In the sixth, Joyce, who was at third base, made a wild throw, letting in one run, and in the following inning Davis, after recovering Cooley's hard hit, threw the ball under the grand stand and Cross made a circuit of the bases. In the eighth inning Gettig displayed signals of distress and a base on calls, a hit batsman and two hits brought in the winning runs. A feature of the game was Seymour's batting. He came to the bat four times, making as many base hits. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	3	3	2
Seymour, rf.	2	4	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	5	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Foster, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	2	0	0
Gettig, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	7	15	24	9	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Douglass, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Delehanty, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	2	1	4	2	0
Flick, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Cross, ss.	1	2	5	2	1
Platt, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	8	13	24	10	3

New York	0 4 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—7
Philadelphia	3 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 0—8

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Cooley, Joyce, Seymour, Lajoie. Two-base hits—Doyle, Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Warner. Double plays—McFarland and Lajoie; Lajoie, Cross and Douglass (2.) First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 5; off Platt, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce, Lajoie, Delehanty. Struck out—By Gettig, 1; by Platt, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 10. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

BROOKLYNS PLAYED WELL.

They Scored a Victory in Boston by Good Fielding and Batting.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Champions tried hard to make it thirteen straight victories by winning from the Brooklyns to-day, but the visitors were too much for them. The home team had chances to win, but the hits did not come at the right time. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Anderson, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	2	2	8	0
Daly, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
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THE CAUSE AND THE CANDIDATE.

There's many a true word spoken in despair. Certain and visible defeat chilled the soul and constricted the pharynx of Judge J. RYDER CADY as he rose to plead the cause of the doomed BLACK at Saratoga, but the truest word spoken in that convention were these:

"The administration of Gov. BLACK stands for all the Republican Party represents. If that party is not fit to be trusted with the Government of the State, then he is not. If it deserves a fresh grant of power from the electors, then he deserves renomination."

An irrefutable statement of self-evident fact, but an awful confession, too. The truth, but too blunt and rudely put for that company. Doubtless men shifted uneasily in their seats, pricked by conscience and deploring the indiscretion as they heard this frank and accusing declaration. It was audacious, but it was not politics. BLACK alone thought the Judge's words just and appropriate, untinged with sarcasm and conveying no menace.

Why should not BLACK stand upon his rights as a Republican and demand a renomination? Of course he knew that he was smirched, but all about him were men tarred with the same stick. He appointed PAYN. Why not? Had not PAYN for years been hand in glove with PLATT, the steady occupant of a well-worn chair in the boss's headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel? Surely the appointment of LOU was an act of loyalty to THOMAS. He took the starch out of the civil service law. Undoubtedly, and with the antecedent, express, and cordial approval of PLATT. He submerged his administration and his party in the slime of the canal scandal. No, he was dragged in by two men of PLATT'S choosing, GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE and CAMPBELL W. ADAMS. These eminent canal deepeners, who now demand twelve millions more of the people's money to finish a job they said could be completed for nine, who squandered outright one million, were both of them brought into public life by PLATT. Besides, the money they misused went to fatten and fortify the Republican Party. But BLACK is violently kicked down stairs, while GEORGE ALDRIDGE is chosen as one of the Advisory Committee to manage the Roosevelt campaign! Horrible ingratitude! Monstrous treachery to a coparcener!

Judge CADY is right. If BLACK is too heavy a load for the Republican Party, then the Republican Party is too heavy a load for the people. The only fit candidate, the only truly representative candidate, was BLACK. It was cowardice, it was hypocrisy, to throw him over for having been a too faithful servant in applying Republican principles to the administration of State affairs. They reject the agent, they retain the principles. They even have the colossal impudence to commend BLACK'S administration as statesmanlike, careful, and economical. If this was not reckless lying then BLACK deserved a renomination.

BLACK is no scapegoat. The Republicans have not plied their sins upon his head and sent him forth as an outcast. They indeed expel BLACK with every circumstance of ignominy, but they cling to their sins and exalt some of BLACK'S accomplices in evil-doing. BLACK is sacrificed through no pious revolt at his shameless wickedness, no resolve to reform and live cleanly, but because he is not strong enough to pull himself and his party through an exceedingly difficult campaign. They lift the load from his weedy figure and put it upon the sturdy shoulders of ROOSEVELT, who is already bent well-nigh to the earth under his ponderous burden. PLATT knew the party could not carry BLACK, so he makes ROOSEVELT do it; for unless the candidate kicks the platform to pieces, he must in every speech of the campaign defend the statesmanlike, careful, and economical administration of his predecessor. PLATT knew the party could not carry itself through the canvass. He makes ROOSEVELT do that, too.

ROOSEVELT, in fact, is the Republican campaign. Their orators can talk of El Caney and sound money. They can say no word about State affairs that is not a word of explanation, of defense, or of apology. His unimpeachable honesty, his theory, and his practice in executive office, and his pugnacious courage constitute the sole reliance of PLATT, the only bridge over which the Republican Party can pass to victory. And these high qualities of the candidate will not save the cause if the Democrats at Syracuse to-day have the wisdom to nominate a candidate whom the independent voters can support, for it is already evident that PLATT has burdened ROOSEVELT far beyond his strength. The excellence of the candidate is swallowed up in the badness of the cause and the notorious unworthiness of those who would most profit by its success.

THE TIE THAT BINDS.

"The regiment of Rough Riders was an original American suggestion, to demonstrate that patriotism and indomitable courage are common to all conditions of American life. The same great qualities are found under the slouch hat of the cowboy and the elegant imported tile of New York's gilded youth. Their mannerisms are the veneers of the West and the East; their manhood is the same."—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW at Saratoga.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON once said that a man who was unwilling to spend a whole afternoon in looking for the right word for the expression of an idea was unfit for the work of literature. It is hardly possible that so busy a man as CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW "of America" has time to spend whole afternoons in search of words, but he certainly has some qualifications for the labors of literature, for he is an extremely felicitous phrasemaker. In the paragraph quoted above he delivered himself of three expressive sentences, of which the last was epigrammatic in its concise and complete utterance of a vital truth.

If any one had said six months before the recent war that a successful organization could be formed of men from the cattle ranches of the great West and the swell clubs of Gotham, he would have been stared at as one daft. The war provided the single ground upon which such an organization could be formed—the basis of plain American manhood. The cowboy and the "dude" stood shoulder to shoulder on that platform because it was the only one on which they could meet in common sympathy. No small corollaries of "clothes philosophy," as CARLYLE called it, could limit or add to that platform. It was a stage upon which neither the costume of the plains nor that of the club was of spectacular value. Only the man inside clothes was of importance. The speech of the ranch and that of the salon are, as Mr. DEPEW says, only veneer. The manhood of both is the same.

There is in this matter a splendid and convincing plea against sectional feeling between East and West. The Western man does not like what he regards as the affectation, the insincerity, the assumed elegance of the Easterner, and the latter is too ready to look down upon the Western man as rude and uncultivated. But "BUCKY" O'NEIL and HAMILTON FISH were alike capable of enduring the highest tests of manly courage and fortitude, and when they mingled their blood on Cuban soil, they served their country not only by dying in its defense, but by proving that in pure, unadulterated Americanism, freed from all veneers, they were men of the same stuff.

Mr. DEPEW'S words ought to be held in lasting memory. The recent war aroused an intense National feeling and did wonders toward burying sectional animosity. But since this is an enormous country, whose East and West are not in the closest touch one another, misunderstandings between the two may arise in the future. When they do, let us have no childish talk on the one hand about cowboys, or on the other about "dudes," but let us bear in mind the history of the Rough Riders and remember that under the artificial cloak of mannerisms there stands only the one glorious type of American manhood. If we can keep that fact always before us, and get together, East and West, on the common platform of Americanism, we shall have little trouble. Let us discard the first two lines of KIPLING'S conclusion of the "Ballad of East and West":

"Oh, the east is east, and the west is west, and never these two shall meet
Till earth and sky stand presently at GOD'S great judgment seat."

KIPLING was writing of Occident and Orient. Here, in this land of ours, only the last two lines apply:

"But there is neither east nor west, border, nor pride of birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth."

THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The anti-American feeling in France at the present time ought not to discourage the preparations of this country for a large display at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The two interesting dispatches printed in THE TIMES of yesterday afforded a good view of the state of feeling in the French capital and gave good ground for estimating its importance. It was stated explicitly that while official action was all that could possibly be expected or even demanded, the "general atmosphere of Paris, especially the diplomatic atmosphere, does not incline toward America." Mr. STEAD'S article, from which a long quotation was made, intimated that France had a distrust of the growing power of this country, and it is quite possible that there is some truth in this.

It has been beyond the power of Americans for a considerable time to command the sympathies of the French people. But at a time when in the early stages of the late war the public expression of the popular antipathy made Paris an unpleasant place of resort for the tourist from the United States, and when some French newspapers applied to us undignified epithets distinctly intended to arouse our resentment, the commercial intelligence of the French shopkeeper became a factor in a movement to check unwise expressions of opinion. The shopkeepers complained that their trade was injured. They doubtless felt that it was foolish to offend a people which sent so many money-spending representatives to the shops of the boulevards.

FERDINAND W. PECK, our Exposition Commissioner at Paris, has wisely perceived the value and drift of the commercial sentiment of the Frenchmen. When all is said and done, trade lies close to the foundations of international amity, and we can well afford to ignore the present emotional hostility of the French and clamor for space in the exposition of 1900. Recognition of our growth as a power is already spreading among our Gallic acquaintances, and it will be well to make them remember that behind that power lie inexhaustible resources, natural and cultivated.

The volatility of the French character is well known. It may be that events in France will take such a grave course that it will be impossible to hold an exposition in 1900. But if they do not we may fairly hope that two years will so dull the present bitterness of feeling in French bosoms that a grand display on the part of a country which has shown that it knows how to wear the metal of the mailed fist as successfully as that of the jingling pocket will be welcomed with no inconsiderable pleasure.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The charge that Col. ROOSEVELT is a non-resident has one of the proverbial characteristics of a lie, for it can girdle the earth in its swift flight while Truth is pulling on her boots. While the learned and laborious ROOT was reciting to the Saratoga Convention the history of the Colonel's itinerant residence and his pursuing taxes, and was demonstrating the complete invalidity of the Washington affidavit against the intent of the affiant as revealed in personal letters, the people of New York were puzzling their minds over a new and substantive piece of evidence in the shape of the affidavit of Aug. 24, 1897, in which Col. ROOSEVELT swore that he was not a resident of Oyster Bay, but of New York City. Mr. ROOT, on the evidence in his possession, made out a fair presumptive case in favor of Oyster Bay as the true domicile of the candidate. The convention accepted Oyster Bay with a whoop, just as it would have accepted Horseheads or Painted Post. But readers of the morning papers of yesterday saw with amazement and disquietude that Mr. ROOT made no reference to the Oyster Bay affidavit. It had evidently not been included in his dossier. While he, the champion, expounder, and personal representative of Truth, was getting into his boots, this new and material document sped airily to the ends of the earth—except, apparently, to Saratoga.

This is awkward, exceedingly awkward. The learned counsel cannot summon the convention for a rehearing on the ground of newly discovered evidence. But the opposing counsel will make full use of it to destroy his necessarily imperfect argument for the defense. Undoubtedly, however, all of Col. ROOSEVELT'S friends will see clearly the need of bringing the defense up to date. Following the explanation and contention of Mr. ROOT, Col. ROOSEVELT was put upon the ticket by the convention as a resident of Oyster Bay, Queens County. That position is perhaps tenable, on the facts as they were made known to Mr. ROOT. The Washington affidavit, it may be, would not prevail against facts showing that, while Col. ROOSEVELT disclaimed a residence in New York, he still maintained a home in Oyster Bay with the intention of returning there at the expiration of his term of office at Washington. But the Oyster Bay affidavit brings new trouble and confusion.

Here are the facts in their chronological sequence: From 1895 to 1897 Col. ROOSEVELT resided in the City of New York. That is undisputed. In April, 1897, he personally went to Washington, while his family went to Oyster Bay, joining him at Washington in October. In reply to questions of the Tax Assessors of Oyster Bay Col. ROOSEVELT swore on Aug. 24, 1897, that he resided and voted "in New York City." In reply to the attempt of the Tax Assessors of New York City to tax his personal property here he made affidavit in Washington March 21, 1898, that he "had no residence in New York City and did not vote there and could not vote there at the last election. * * * Last June I rented the house in which I am now residing with my family at 1,810 N Street, Washington, D. C. In October last my family came on here from Oyster Bay, Long Island, and since then I have been and now am a resident of Washington."

In August, 1897, Col. ROOSEVELT swears he is not a resident of Oyster Bay, but a resident of New York City. In March, 1898, he swears that he is not a resident of New York City and had no residence in New York and could not vote there in November, 1897. What happened between August and November, 1897, to destroy his residence and right to vote in New York City? Was it removal with no animus revertendi? If so, to what place did he remove? He swears it was to Washington, but was it in fact to Oyster Bay? If it was not, he is in a very serious situation.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S eligibility depends upon the answer to these two questions: (1) Was the affidavit of Aug. 24, 1897, in which he swore off his taxes in Oyster Bay supported by such facts of removal or renunciation of domicile as to create the presumption that he was no longer legally domiciled in Oyster Bay? (2) If so, what facts of re-entry, occupation, and re-establishment of domicile can be adduced to show that he in fact and in intent has reclaimed his legal domicile in Oyster Bay? If he was not a resident of Oyster Bay in August last year, and has done nothing to regain a residence there, he is plainly ineligible and out of the running. The affidavits are not quite incompatible. As we construe them, they show that Col. ROOSEVELT intended to retain his residence in New York City from 1895, when he became Police Commissioner, through all the intervening time up to October, 1897, when he swears he removed to Washington and became a resident of that city. This New York City residence constituted a legal domicile, for he voted here. It terminated in fact and by declared intent Oct. 1, 1897. By what acts or evidences of intention did Col. ROOSEVELT acquire a legal residence and domicile in Oyster Bay on the first day of October, 1897? His residence and domicile in New York City ceased by intent, fact, and declaration on that day. If he did not immediately, on that very day, by intent and fact, re-establish his domicile in Oyster Bay, how can it be contended that he is eligible to the office of Governor, under the Constitution, which requires a continuous, unbroken residence within the State for five years preceding the election? A man cannot have two legal residences and domiciles. Col. ROOSEVELT'S rights of domicile in Oyster Bay must have lapsed between 1895 and Oct. 1, 1897, when in fact and by his sworn declaration he was a resident of New York City. The Oyster Bay residence and its correlative rights and eligibilities must be the creation of intentions manifested by acts done not later than the first day of October, 1897. Something besides the personal letter of Jan. 20, 1898, in which Col. ROOSEVELT said "I now vote in Oyster Bay and pay my taxes there" will be required, for in fact he neither voted nor paid his taxes there in 1897. Letters will not stand against facts.

What are the facts? Did Col. ROOSEVELT, between Aug. 24, 1897, and Oct. 1, 1897, re-establish his legal residence in Oyster Bay?

UNDER TWO—COMMANDERS.

A welcome exception among the reports from our military camps is one which Dr. R. C. CABOT brings from Ponce. Dr. CABOT is connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, and he recently went to Puerto Rico as pathologist on the steamer Bay State, a hospital ship fitted out by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association for the purpose of bringing home, in more comfort than the Government transports would afford, invalided members of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. Before going to Puerto Rico the doctor had occasion to study the condition, from a medical point of view, of the American troops both at home and in Cuba, and, as he is a disinterested as well as a qualified critic, untrammeled by military relations and perfectly free to tell the results of his observations, there is special value and interest in what he has to say about the care received by one section of our forces.

The state of affairs in Puerto Rico, Dr. CABOT declares, is vastly different from what it was in Cuba—so different, he adds, that one can hardly realize that on both islands the same Government is in control. The general hospital at Ponce is judiciously situated and admirably managed. It has a large and competent corps of physicians, assisted by an adequate number of male and female nurses, and the institution will safely stand comparison in every respect with the best of its kind in the United States.

All this is most reassuring to persons with friends or relatives serving in the Puerto Rican army of occupation, for the hospital at Ponce takes patients from the garrisons in all parts of the island, and the methods which mark its management are typical of those followed in the smaller towns. But Dr. CABOT'S report means more than that good care is taken of a few regiments; it means that campaigning in the tropics does not necessitate the speedy destruction of unacclimated soldiers and that officers who know their business and attend to it can be found in this country just as in others.

It is true that the men under Gen. MILES have undergone no such hardships as did those under Gen. SHAFTER, and that their comparative exemption from disease is in a measure due to that fact, but it is also true that the exemption from hardship is the result of the commander's refusal to invade the smaller island until after what he considered satisfactory preparations for the work in hand had been made. There is no particular difference between the climate, soil, and water of Cuba and of Puerto Rico. It would have been as easy to start an epidemic in the one region as in the other, and a hasty advance from Guanica would certainly have ended in a breakdown of the transportation, supply, and medical services, exactly as did that from Daiquiri. Then there would have been hunger enough and enough of sleeping in the rain to give the fevers a magnificent start.

What particular people they are down in Jamaica! They want it distinctly understood that they want justice, not alms, and they have taken pains to express their desire in a long memorial to the Queen, and still it is very hard to see any difference in what they demand and what they say they do not demand. "We have sugar to sell," these planters in effect declare, "and you ought to buy it though you can get the same thing from other dealers at a lower price." The English consumer, naturally, has grave doubts about that "ought," and he has as yet failed to recognize the legitimacy of its use. But he is ready enough to admit that the Jamaicans are brothers in desperate distress and has shown a disposition to "do something" for them. Whatever the something is, however, it will be not a little like out-and-out charity, and the islanders might as well descend from their lofty steeds at once.

PIANO WIRE AND KITE FLYING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sept. 26 I find a warning by Mr. W. A. Eddy against the use of steel piano wire in scientific kite flying, instancing the recent experiences of several United States weather observers in the West, whose kite wires have been burned away by lightning. A like warning was printed in the volume "Parakites," a treatise on the making and flying of tailless kites for scientific purposes and for recreation, published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1896. Thus on Page 37 thereof:

"Piano wire presents itself perspicuously to a parakite flier. Its storage on spools by which it may be practicably dismissed to and withdrawn from the upper air makes it apparently desirable for use as main lines. The minimum of wind resistance which its diminutive size presents, as compared with its strength, lends an additional feature of attractiveness. But as there is only one of each of us kite fliers, and we may be useful on the earth, it is unwise to risk an untimely entrance into the great hereafter. The volume of atmospheric electricity which may be accumulated during and discharged at its lower end by an exposure of several thousand feet of steel wire in the atmosphere—which is one vast generator—is too dangerous an elemental force to be trifled with, in comparison with the innocuous, non-conducting flax twine."

This excerpt seems prophetic of the recent incidents in which valuable lives have been jeopardized.

GILBERT T. WOGLOM.
New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

ALGER MUST BE REMOVED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gradually light is dawning upon the sombre picture of starving soldiers. Alger assures the merchants of Jacksonville that he has nothing to apologize for; but the voices of the dead and the dying assure us that he has.

"B." writes to The Evening Post setting forth how Commissaries and Quartermasters conspire with dishonest officers to absorb the army ration and other benefits, leaving the soldiers to suffer from neglect and want. The private soldier, "B." assures us, has no rights and no redress against these unholy thieves. Is there a single case where Alger or any of his officials has run down one of these thieves and punished him? Is it the function of the President's itinerant commission to find the rascals out; while the entire War Department, with its vast corrective machinery, remains inert and paralyzed by Algerism, utterly incapable of introspection or self-discipline? With such a chief, how are the moral forces of the army to have play? How are the principles of honor and of devotion to duty so carefully taught our officers to become effective unless a man of moral power be placed at the head?

Think of a great Nation like ours without science and conscientious care enough to establish healthful camps; to see that the heroes who offer up their lives for their country are fed and clothed, and when wounded and sick decently cared for. Think of the United States being unable to protect its patriot soldiers from thieving Commissaries and brutal and dishonest officers; and think of Alger presiding over this sickening spectacle with the insensate assurance that he has nothing for which to apologize. We may be Americans, but we will go down to history as ingrates if we support an Administration that allows this man longer to control the destinies of our army, longer to demoralize a vital department of our Government, while flaunting in the face of a bereaved and outraged Nation his studied ignorance, his indifference to facts and to public duty. R. S. P.
New York, Sept. 27, 1898.

Alger's Fool Talk.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

It is funny, though it does stir one's wrath, to observe Alger trying the French politician's plan and sheltering himself behind "the honor of the army." The attacks upon him, he says, are not against the Secretary of War, but "against the glorious victory of the American troops, the brave deeds of our men and their achievements, which are the marvel of the age."

The Secretary does not help his case by such fool talk. The President's attitude is much more judicious, and is even pathetically appealing. He has taken great pains to have things go right, and if mistakes have been made he wants to know of them, that they may be corrected. But Alger has "no apology to make to any man"; no one could have managed the department better, and anybody who criticises him is dishonoring our glorious army. The man who is capable of talking in this way, under present circumstances, writes himself down unfit for official trust.

The American army has, indeed, as he says, "won a great and noble victory," but that was in spite of Alger. The truth is that Alger's own particular General thought he was beaten, and he would have been if the army had not fought harder than he had any right to count upon, and if the navy had not done surprising things.

NUGGETS.

A Thorough Success.

"How about that Klondike mining company you were interested in about a year ago? I thought it was going to be such a big thing?"

"It was a big thing. We disposed of nearly $500,000 worth of stock."—Chicago News.

A Far-Seeing Husband.

Mrs. Mildey—Charles is such a dear fellow! He never goes away without kissing me.

Mrs. Sowerby—You don't suppose there is anything like "business before pleasure" in his mind when he is going away, do you, dear?—Boston Transcript.

Couldn't Help Being Glad.

"So you overcame the old antipathy of yours," her husband remarked, "and called on Mrs. Bobbles?"

"Yes."

"Do you think she was glad to see you?"

"I am sure of it."

"Ahem!—you must have some reason for that belief outside her assurances."

"I have. I had on the old dress that was made over twice, and my hat was out of fashion; while she had on a new gown that couldn't have come from anywhere but Paris. Could she help being glad to see me?"—Vanity Fair.

It's Bliss for Her.

Mrs. Wicklins—You and your husband and Mr. and Mrs. Caddsley seem to be very good friends.

Mrs. Dimpleton—Yes. You see, Mr. Caddsley and I used to be engaged.

Mrs. Wicklins—But I don't understand why that fact should make you enjoy each other's society now.

Mrs. Dimpleton—Well, of course, I can't speak for him, but he married a woman who is at least five years older than I am and not half as good looking, if I do say it myself. You don't know what a comfortable feeling takes possession of me when we are together and I see him glancing first in her direction and then in mine. —Cleveland Leader.

MEN ARE BUT MEN.

George Whitman, D. D., in New York Examiner.

Though lifted high above the common mass
To some amazing height of wealth and power,
Men are but men;
They strut the stage of life one fleeting hour,
Perform their little part, then quickly pass
From mortal ken.

Ambition grasps the rod of sovereign rule,
And puny minds demand divine esteem—
So proud and great!
Their pride is but the frenzy of a dream;
Their greatness sinks to open ridicule,
Or bitter hate.

One nation trembles at the despot's frown,
And bends the servile knee to handsel gain—
Manhood debased;
Another holds the despot in disdain,
His mummied form the pageant of the town—
A King encased!

Kaiser, or King, or Czar, or what you will,
Bishop, or Pope, or lordling proud and gay—
Whate'er we be,
We still are men, sprung all from common clay,
And common heirs to every natural ill—
One race are we!

Not empty titles, worn by lords or Kings,
Not proud distinctions, meaningless and vain,
In Church or State;
But depth of heart, and breadth and power of brain,
And honest fellow-love—these are the things
That make men great.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS

They Were Received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs Yesterday Afternoon.

THEIR FIRST MEETING TO-DAY

The Spaniards and Americans Will Be the Guests of M. Delcasse at Breakfast—Their Plans and Policies.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—During the afternoon the American Commissioners assisted at their first formal function in France—their reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé. At 3 o'clock the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, called at the Continental Hotel for the Americans.

He took three of them into his own carriage, and the remainder, with Secretary Moore, followed in another carriage, through the Rue de Rivoli, over the Place de la Concorde, across the River Seine to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Henri Vignaud, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, led the way into the building, Gen. Porter, Judge Day, and the others following.

The party was received immediately by M. Crozier, the Chef de Protocole, who showed the Americans into the anteroom of the Minister's chamber. After a few moments of waiting, the doors were opened and the party entered the room occupied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and were presented in turn to M. Delcassé, who cordially greeted the visitors and bade them take seats.

Through M. Vignaud, who acted as interpreter, M. Delcassé only speaking French, the party chatted briefly upon generalities, and the Minister finally assured the Commissioners of the great pleasure experienced by France in the part she has taken in effecting a suspension of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and expressed the hope of having the pleasure of meeting the American Commissioners and the Spanish Commissioners at breakfast to-morrow. M. Delcassé added that after having thus brought the two Commissioners together and offering them the hospitalities of the Salon de Conference, the French Government would efface itself.

Judge Day, as President of the United States Commission, responded. He said the United States appreciated the good offices of France, and after M. Delcassé had expressed his pleasure at such recognition of the disinterested action of France, the interview ended and the Americans retired. After the presentation of the American Commissioners, Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador, presented the Spanish Commissioners to M. Delcassé. The ceremonies were exactly similar to those gone through in introducing the members of the American Commission.

Both Gen. Porter and Señor Castillo, the United States and Spanish Ambassadors, will be present at to-morrow's luncheon.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs at 12:30 P. M. to-morrow will give a breakfast to the United States and Spanish Commissioners, thus bringing them together for the first time.

The session of the United States Commission to-day did not result in anything being given out for publication.

The members went into session at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Gaulois says:

"In spite of the mystery surrounding the matter, we are able, from a high source, to give an outline of the position of both commissions. While the Americans have instructions which are much more precise than are those of the Spaniards, there is a diversity of opinion in regard to the Philippines.

"Senator Gray is a very ardent Democrat, and consequently belongs to the party which repudiates expansion. He opposes all annexation, and his opinion therefore totally differs from that of the other four Commissioners, some of whom would be content with a coaling station at the Philippines, possibly Cavite, while others, like Senator Davis, advocate the annexation of the whole archipelago."

The Gaulois, however, believes that the Americans, by mutual concessions, will come to an agreement and that they will all be largely influenced by Major Gen. Merritt's reports on the situation.

The instructions to the Spanish Commission, still according to the Gaulois, are, briefly, to hold out and make the best terms possible. Madrid is well aware, it appears, that the conferences at the best only have to please the Spanish people, and the only hopes entertained are that the Americans will not abuse the situation too much. Popular sentiment in Spain, it is added, thinks it better to abandon the Philippine Islands than to keep them under conditions rendering them ungovernable.

Senor Ojeda Spain's Peace Secretary.

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 28.—The Spanish transport Gen. Valdes has arrived here with Señor Ojeda, the Minister of Spain to Morocco, but his stay here has been interrupted on account of his appointment as Secretary of the Spanish Peace Commission. Señor Ojeda will leave for Paris on Friday next.

Good Wishes of Peace Congress.

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 28.—The Peace Congress, now in session here, has passed a resolution expressing the hope that the Spanish-American negotiations at Paris will prove the means of uniting the two nations by a permanent treaty of arbitration.

Gen. Merritt Passes Port Said.

PORT SAID, Egypt, Sept. 28.—Major Gen. Merritt, United States Army, Major Strother, Aide-de-Camp Hale, and Capt. Mott Howell, the General's secretary, passed here to-day on board the steamer Arcadia, on their way to Marseilles and Paris.

ZOLA'S HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

Handwriting Experts Enforce a Judgment Against the Author for Libel.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The house and furniture of M. Emile Zola are about to be sold to satisfy a judgment of 30,000 francs obtained against him by three handwriting experts who recently won a libel suit, growing out of the Dreyfus case, against the author.

The sale is to take place, it appears, in spite of the fact that the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession of having forged a letter which was instrumental in bringing about the conviction of the prisoner of Devil's Island has sustained M. Zola's position. The experts have refused the offer of M. Octave Mirabeau to be responsible for the amount.

It is expected that the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, will, if he has not already done so, issue directions that the rigors of the imprisonment of Dreyfus be modified, according to custom, pending a final decision in his case, which is now before the Court of Cassation.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Peck Visits the Exposition Grounds at Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, accompanied by his staff, visited the exhibition grounds to-day. He was received by the Minister of Commerce, M. Maruejouls, and by the Commissioner General of the Exhibition, M. Picart, who escorted the American party about the grounds. The American Chamber of Commerce here is preparing to give a banquet in honor of Commissioner Peck.

Mr. Peck to-day had an interview with M. Brisson, the Premier, in the course of which M. Brisson promised to do all he possibly could in regard to securing extra space at the exposition for American exhibits, but said it was not likely that any greater space than had been allotted could be obtained.

Mr. Peck started for Switzerland to-night for a week's holiday.

Newfoundland's New Governor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 28.—The British Government has privately advised the Colonial Ministry of the appointment of Lieut. Col. Sir Henry McCallum of the Royal Engineers to the Governorship of Newfoundland. This step is believed to be a preliminary toward fortifying St. John's, the new appointee having designed and built the Singapore fortifications. He is the youngest Governor sent to this Island, being only forty-six years of age. His secretary and aide de camp will also be engineer officers.

THE CLASH AT FASHODA.

Reported that the Sirdar Consulted Marchand and Raised the Egyptian Flag, Not the British.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The newspapers of the country are clamorously demanding that the Government take the public into its confidence in regard to the Fashoda affair, having been informed that Gen. Kitchener's report has reached the Foreign Office and that it makes interesting developments. They appear to be deeply disappointed that diplomatists are to have the settlement of the question, and express the fear that Lord Salisbury will prove susceptible to French blandishments.

The Foreign Office has issued a formal refusal to make public any further details of the affair, some of which, however, are leaking out.

The Sirdar, according to these, after Major Marchand refused to furl the French flag, formally announced that he had come to raise the Egyptian flag, but before doing so desired to know whether Major Marchand wished to enter a protest.

The Frenchman replied in the negative, and the Sirdar then planted the Egyptian flag alone—not the Egyptian and British, as at first reported—500 meters from the French flagstaff.

Negotiations relative to the matter were begun at Paris to-day, the British Ambassador, the Right Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, calling upon M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister.

MARCHAND NOT ABANDONED.

French Minister of Colonies Denies Rumors About Fashoda.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Gaulois this morning publishes an interview with the Minister of the Colonies, M. Trouillot, in which he is quoted as saying it is not true Major Marchand has been abandoned. Up to the present, the Minister added, the French Government has only heard the British version of the Major's occupation of Fashoda, and no steps will be taken in the matter until the French officer's reports are received.

The Minister further remarks that one essential point had been secured in the avoidance of a collision between the French and British troops, and that was that it was here and not on the Nile that the question of Fashoda and other matters hinging on it will be settled.

Sympathy for the Chinese Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says an imperial edict has been issued expressing regret at the Emperor's increasing ill-health and commanding the Governors of all the provinces to send their best physicians to Pekin. Thus the people are being prepared for the aggravation of the Emperor's illness or for his death, which now would not affect the situation, the succession being already provided for.

British Protect Kang-Yuwel's Family.

HONGKONG, Sept. 28.—The British Consul here has been instructed to protect the family of the Cantonese reform leader, Kang-Yuwel, who is now on his way to Hongkong on board the steamer Ballarat.

Britain Will Relieve Storm Sufferers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from the British Colonial Office has been received here, vetoing the offer of the Jamaican Government to contribute to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent hurricane. This action is taken as implying the Imperial Government's assumption of the entire burden of relief of the devastated islands, which will appreciably affect the public subscriptions.

A Japanese Minister Will Resign.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 28.—The Minister of Justice, Ohigashi, will resign, because of the agitation among the members of the bench and bar against his unfitness for the office he has been holding. The agitation in favor of the State purchase of the railroads continues.

The Premier of Queensland Dead.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Sept. 28.—The Hon. Thomas Joseph Byrnes, Premier of Queensland, is dead. He was born here in 1860, and was formerly Attorney General and Solicitor General of Queensland.

THE WEST INDIAN STORM.

The Details of Its Severity Not Exaggerated—Much Damage Done and Many Lives Lost.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Sept. 16.—A terrible storm passed over this island last Sunday, with the result that scarcely a building is left standing throughout the country, while about half of this place is destroyed. The whole country looks as if burned by lightning; hills and woods are bare as if cleared for planting. The cane crop is almost totally destroyed, and very little will be got out of the damaged cane. When the storm was at its height roofs of houses and branches of trees were flying through the air, as if they were feathers. The destruction of cocoa trees has been fearful. People who for the last few years have been trying to cultivate cocoa say the trees are totally destroyed. It is computed that the Government will have to feed 30,000 people for the next three months. All provision grounds have been totally destroyed, and nearly all the houses of the laboring classes have been demolished. About 100 bodies of persons killed by the storm have already been found, and hundreds of wounded are in the hospitals. Had the storm happened at night there is no telling what the destruction of life would have been.

On Sunday night rain poured heavily, accompanied by thunder and lightning, adding more misery, if it were possible, to the homeless ones. It will be some time before even any rough shelter can be made. It is no exaggeration to say that one million dollars is a low estimate of the damage done; but the misery, destitution, and sufferings of the mass of the people cannot be estimated. The rainy season is now here, and this will add to the sufferings of the homeless. Without help from outside in both food and money many must die from starvation and exposure to the weather.

Of the coasting vessels and those trading between the islands, some have been totally destroyed, others are high and dry on the beach, while others that managed to raise anchor and go to sea have not been heard of since.

There were two gales during the day, one in the forenoon from the north and the other from about noon to 4 P. M. from the southwest. Few places that escaped the first storm were left untouched by the second.

ST. PAUL ON HIGH BONNETS.

An Illinois Minister Holds the Apostle Responsible for Theatre Hats.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Rev. William Weber, pastor of the St. Paul's Free Protestant Church, preached a wonderful sermon Sunday night, and one that the town is just beginning to talk about. He gives St. Paul as the responsible person for the hat in the theatre and elsewhere. Mr. Weber bases his belief on the first part of Chapter 11 of the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

In the passage the Apostle Paul commands men of the congregation to have their heads uncovered, and the women to have theirs covered when praying or prophesying, which, the pastor says, means when attending religious services. Paul, according to the minister, followed this command wherever he formed congregations, and the pastor leads up to the theatre by saying that the theatre of the ancient Greeks was a religious institution, and he traces up the evolution until he connects it with the modern, theatre, church, and other places where woman congregates and wears her hat.

CHICAGO FUEL COMPANIES SUED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Foreclosure proceedings involving $1,200,000 were begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the Atlantic Trust Company, a New York corporation, against the White Breast Fuel Company and the Iowa and Illinois Coal Company.

The first suit is directed against the White Breast Fuel Company, which in 1888 issued bonds to the amount of $600,000. The payment of the bonds was guaranteed by a trust deed executed in favor of the Atlantic Trust Company, which alleges that the conditions of the bond issue have not been fulfilled, and declares that heavy losses will accrue to it unless the court intervenes.

According to the declaration, the interest on the bonds has not been paid, and no sinking fund has been provided by the fuel company.

DR. GUILFORD MAY BE FREE

The Woman Who Is Believed to be the Bridgeport Murderer Evades London Detectives.

STILL SEARCHING FOR HER

She Was Interviewed on Her Arrival and Declared She Was Never in Bridgeport, Conn.—The Case Closed.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The detectives have lost sight of the woman they shadowed after the arrival at Liverpool yesterday morning of the steamer Vancouver, from Montreal, and they are now ransacking the London hotels and boarding houses. Up to the present the police have not found any trace of the traveler.

The mysterious passenger was interviewed on arriving in London yesterday. She declared herself to be Catherine Wilbur, a widow, of Los Angeles, Cal., and said she had gone to London to visit a daughter who is living there. But she declined to give her daughter's address, and when asked for the names of friends at Los Angeles, she could only give the name of a Mr. Williout, and refused to furnish his address. The woman also said she had never been to Bridgeport, Conn. She is about fifty-five years of age, of heavy build, and stolid-looking, according to the descriptions of her.

The woman referred to in the dispatch from London is supposed to be Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife, of Bridgeport, Conn., who is wanted by the Connecticut police for the murder of Emma Gill of Southington, Conn., whose body, cut into several pieces, was discovered some time ago in the Yellow Mill Pond, near Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT CASE CLOSED.

Believed There that Dr. Guilford Is Now Under Arrest.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28.—When shown the dispatch from London stating that all track of Dr. "Nancy" Guilford had been lost, this morning, Superintendent of Police Birmingham said: "I do not believe it. She is under arrest."

The police here claim the credit for locating the Guilford woman. They ordered her apprehended in Elmira and Montreal. The police at both places sent back word that she had slipped out after the dispatches had been received.

Locally, the situation presents no particularly new phase. It is true Fred Welch, the reputed lover of Eudora Guilford, who was questioned at length by the police yesterday, and at the conclusion was let go without any hindrance, was again summoned before the police to-day. However, it was only on supposition that he knew things that he did not divulge, but to-day's examination was not any more fruitful than the one of yesterday.

According to the statement of the police, the case is now practically closed, and there will be no new developments until the woman reaches here and is arraigned for trial.

TO BRING DR. GUILFORD BACK.

Extradition Papers Will Be Forwarded by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—State Department officials to-day confirmed the statement that they had taken steps to have arrested and held for examination the woman who landed yesterday at Liverpool, supposed to be Dr. Nancy Guilford, charged with being connected with the murder of Emma Gill at Bridgeport, Conn.

This action was taken at the request of the Governor of Connecticut. A cablegram was sent to the United States Embassy at London upon which the British police officers acted. The next step in the case will be for the District Attorney of Bridgeport to prepare evidence to be used in London at the examination which must be held as a basis for her detention and extradition. These papers will be brought to Washington by agents of the State of Connecticut, and the State Department will give them the authorization necessary to secure the person of the prisoner.

THE ARGONAUT NEARLY HERE.

Submarine Wrecking Craft Comes from Baltimore to Demonstrate Her Utility.

The submarine craft Argonaut, invented by Simon Lake of Baltimore, was reported passing into the inlet at Mantoloking, N. J., last night, the life savers reporting the incident to the observer at Sandy Hook. She is bound from Baltimore to this port, and it is expected that she will make her submarine bow to Miss Liberty and other New Yorkers some time to-day.

The Argonaut has been attracting as much attention in the waters of the Chesapeake as has the Holland boat here. Her purpose is not one of war, however, but from the victories of peace and their trophies she expects to find her renown. She is cigar-shaped, as all good submarine craft should be, and she sinks by drinking in her own element, and rises by ejecting it. That is, she has water tanks. When submerged a gas engine propels her. But she can not only steam on the surface and travel just below the surface, but she can also crawl on the bottom of the sea, and for the purpose is provided with two wheels forward and one aft.

She is 36 feet long and 9 feet beam and of about that depth. She can stay under water 48 hours, compressed air tanks affording the fresh breathing commodity for her crew. By means of a small compartment which can be cut off from the interior and then opened to the outside, a diver can leave the craft under water, and it is intended that his outfit shall include a telephone for communication to the inside.

The Argonaut is designed for submarine wrecking work, and she is fitted with complete appliances, including searchlights, a small derrick, and other paraphernalia. She has come from Baltimore under her own steam, taking the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and thence the outside route to New York. She is not very fast, but makes about 5 knots an hour on the surface. She is brought here to be exhibited with a view to demonstrating her utility.

PHARMACY BOARD DENOUNCED.

Secretary Thimme Addresses Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

The second campaign of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours was opened last night with a largely attended meeting, under the auspices of that body, at 45 University Place. It was decided to hold the first public meeting on Nov. 16, the place to be announced later. The speakers at this meeting will be Dr. Justin Herold and the Rev. Dr. W. S Rainsford. Letters indorsing the agitation for shorter hours were received from the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, Seth Low, R. F. Cutting, Samuel Gompers, and others.

Secretary Edward Thimme last night in his address severely criticised the Board of Pharmacy declaring that it is unreasonable to expect the league to trust to the Board for the proper enforcement of any law regulating the hours of labor of drug clerks. "In the past four years," said he, "there have been 1581 suicides and 1,440 attempts at suicide, and of this number 1,177 took poison. This demonstrates the criminal carelessness with which poison is sold. If the Board of Pharmacy did its duty it would enforce the poison laws, and this abuse could be largely corrected. We have no confidence in such a figurehead board, and neither have many of the opponents of our agitation."

Battle Flag of the Massachusetts.

The torn battle flag of the Massachusetts, under which the first shot in the naval battle at Santiago was fired, was last night presented to Golden Rule Lodge, No. 770, F. and A. M., by Joseph Clancy, chief boatswain's mate, and O. Welland, chief master at arms, of the Massachusetts, who are members of the lodge. The presentation speech was made by J. Mulford, District Deputy of the Eighth Masonic District. The flag had been in service just thirty-four days when, because of the shot holes, it was condemned. Accordingly Clancy and Welland asked the Quartermaster for it, and their request was granted.

WORCESTER'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Miss Sara Anderson of New York Scored a Pronounced Success—The Evening Concert.

WORCESTER, Sept. 28.—One young singer scored a pronounced success, and one unfamiliar work found emphatic favor at the concerts of the music festival to-day. Both programmes were made up of novelties to the Worcester public, among them being the well-worn but always welcome Raff symphony, "Im Walde."

The most enjoyable feature of the afternoon concert was the singing of Miss Sara Anderson of New York. She had made such a favorable impression in her small part in "Elijah" the evening previous that her appearance was hailed to-day with pleasant anticipation, which she justified completely.

Her important number was an air from Tschaikowski's "Jeanne d'Arc," in which she sang with all the repose of a veteran and with a voice at once fresh and mature. Miss Anderson has a fine presence and a confident though unassuming manner. Coming here without prestige and with very little experience, she won such commendation as the audience usually bestows only on artists of world-wide reputation.

She sang also the soprano solo in Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's cantata, "The Rose of Avon Town." It was rather a pity that she did so, for the cantata is a trifling thing, with an accompaniment injudiciously scored for orchestra, and when it came to performance the female chorus wandered from pitch at the climax to the natural distress of the soloist and listeners.

The evening concert was devoted to Mr. Chadwick's "Lily Nymph," which has been heard once in New York, and Grieg's "Olaf Trygvason." The concert would have been more enjoyable if these works had been transposed in order. The "Lily Nymph" abounds in comprehensible melody, and it is written with considerable regard for the limitations in human voice. Although its choruses are seemingly complete they are not difficult, for each part is eminently easy of execution. It is altogether a lovely work, and it is to be regretted that the audience could not leave the hall with its strains to the fore in the memory instead of the sombre, not to say barbaric, themes of "Olaf."

Grieg is always interesting, and in considering this cantata the listener might find him perfectly satisfying if he could but place himself in the composer's point of view. To do this, however, he would have to love Norwegian tone and color as only a Norwegian can love them. There are stirring themes in "Olaf" and choral passages of tremendous power, but on the whole it repels by its monotony of gloom, while frequently the ear is shocked by harmonies in the vocal parts that positively grate. He often handles his voices, too, as if they were orchestral instruments, the result being a combination of intervals that are well-nigh beyond rendition to even such skilled choristers as are at the service of the festival.

Viewed as a performance, the evening concert was not a success. The chorus was frightfully at fault more than once in Mr. Chadwick's cantata and the orchestra was rough, blatant, and unsatisfactory throughout. There were less errors in the Grieg cantata, but enough of them to condemn the performance. The evening soloists were successful, and went far to redeem the occasion from wreck. They were Gadski, Evan Williams, Minna Molka Kellogg, Dudley Buck, Jr., and Gwilym Miles.

A Benefit Military Tournament.

A number of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, the New York volunteer infantry, United States regulars, and a detail of sharpshooters, swordsmen, and cyclone riders, who served at San Juan, El Caney, and in the trenches at Santiago, will appear for one week at the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, under the auspices of the National Relief League, beginning Tuesday evening next at 8:30 o'clock. A tournament of military manoeuvres, showing the latest phases of American infantry and cavalry tactics on the battlefield, will be given. It is the desire of the ladies managing this tournament to realize a handsome sum, to be devoted to the sick and convalescent soldiers lately returned from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the post camps.

Damrosch Concerts in Philadelphia.

The Times of Philadelphia announced yesterday that a woman of that city, whose name was withheld, had guaranteed the expenses of the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra for forty concerts yearly in Philadelphia, for seven years, the term to begin in 1900. Mr. Damrosch is not in this city, and his office in the Carnegie Music Hall Building was closed last evening when a reporter called there. Inquiries in various other directions failed to discover any person who knew of the guarantee.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Evans and Mann of the Herald Square Theatre, in order to strengthen the cast for the first metropolitan production of their new play, "Hotel Topsey Turvey," Monday night, have engaged Miss Ethel Jackson, who played the leading rôle in Charles Frohman's recent production of "Little Miss Nobody"; Thomas Rickett, Douglas Flint, and Bella Mackenzie.

James Canery, the ticket speculator who was arrested last Thursday night at the instigation of Manager Teller of Weber & Fields's, who complained that he was acting in a disorderly manner in front of the theatre, has brought suit through his attorney, David Neuburger, for $10,000 damages against Weber & Fields. In the papers, which were served last night, Mr. Canery alleges that he was falsely imprisoned and suffered damages to that extent.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, heard arguments yesterday in the application of R. F. Sullivan to restrain Herbert & Smith and Alice Nielsen from using the title of "The Fortune Teller." Mr. Sullivan alleged that in 1895 he wrote a comedy which he called "The Fortune Teller," and that he had the title copyrighted. A. H. Hummel, counsel for the defendants, claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, as the case should have been brought in the United States Court, inasmuch as it involved the copyright laws. Justice Truax reserved decision.

Victor Herbert's physician has advised him not to undergo the strain of conducting the performance of "The Fortune Teller" at Wallack's Theatre on Friday night, owing to a return of the trouble that caused his illness in Buffalo recently. Mr. Herbert has promised to come from Pittsburg and conduct the opera at some future date. The success the opera has met with has prompted the management to open negotiations with Miss Julia Arthur with a view to securing a longer stay at the theatre by taking some of the time she had arranged for.

George B. McClellan, who, in the absence of George W. Lederer, is organizing a company for the new play "A Dangerous Maid," which will be presented for the first time at the Casino Nov. 7, experienced a set-back yesterday, when the members of the company had their first rehearsal. Fanchett, which was to have been played by Miss Rosella Knott, fights a duel, and is forced to take off her waist and appear in fleshlings. This Miss Knott most strenuously objected to, and, rather than alter the part, Mr. McClellan accepted her resignation and immediately engaged Miss Laura Burt. "A Dangerous Maid" will be preceded by a four weeks' engagement of the Royal Italian Opera Company, beginning Oct. 10. The company intends to begin the engagement with a performance of Puccini's "La Boheme," but this is somewhat doubtful, as an injunction will be asked for by Charles T. Ellis, who claims to have received the absolute rights to the production in this country from Boosey & Co.

THE WAR REVENUE ACT.

Chicago Court Decides that Brokers Must File Memorandum of Sales.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court to-day upheld the constitutionality of the provision in the War Revenue act requiring brokers to file a memorandum of their sales.

He dismissed the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by James Nicol, the Board of Trade operator, who was fined $500 recently for violating the law. The decision was based on the declaration that it was the privilege of selling on the Board of Trade and not the sale apart from that privilege that was taxed.

The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Postal Rates to Hawaii Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The numerous articles of mail matter reaching the San Francisco, Cal., Post Office addressed to Hawaii and paid for only at domestic rates indicate a general but erroneous impression that our domestic postal system was extended to those islands when they were annexed. The Post Office Department has called attention to the fact that the Universal Postal Union rates apply to the Hawaiian mails as heretofore, the only exception being in matter addressed to our military or naval forces there, to whom domestic postage applies.

GEYSER OF FLAMING GAS

Main in Madison Avenue Is Broken and the Gas Ignited.

FOUR WORKMEN ARE INJURED

A Boulder Strikes a Twelve-Inch Pipe While Laborers Are Filling Up a Trench.

A dull explosion at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street last night was immediately followed by a fearful hissing like half a dozen locomotives blowing off steam, and then an immense column of flame shot up to a height of nearly forty feet and rapidly increased in thickness until it became over six feet in diameter, lighting up the avenue and intersecting street as far as the eye could reach and illuminating the entire district. People came rushing from all directions, and there were heard terrible screams from several workmen who had been injured.

About a dozen men had been working on the conduits for the feeding wires of the Metropolitan Street Railway trolley line along Twenty-ninth Street.

In placing the conduits the twelve-inch gas main that runs along Madison Avenue, was laid bare. The workmen had got through with their day's labor, and were tamping down the earth. They were working by the light of a couple of lamps that stood on a large stone near the trench.

Somehow or other the stone slipped and fell upon the gas main, smashing it, and the light of the lamps ignited the rushing gas.

After the flame shot up the column began playing like a geyser of fire, dancing up and down, now breaking off in the middle, and the next moment another flame would break out twenty feet above the column and unite with it again.

There were about a dozen men in the trench when the gas ignited, and they quickly scrambled out of it. Those who were nearest to the break in the gas main were painfully burned, and were quickly pulled out by their comrades. The injured men are:

A Dozen Men in the Trench.

Assistant Foreman Hough of 804 Eighth Avenue, severely burned about the head and hands. He went home.

Patrick Goetting, laborer, residence unknown; badly burned about the hands and face.

Patrick Healy of 65 Greene Street, Greenpoint, badly burned about the face, body, and arms. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Renicke of 305 East Thirty-sixth Street, severely burned about the face and body. His wounds were dressed by a neighboring physician, and he was then taken to the New York Hospital.

Dirt Thrown on the Blaze.

The firemen quickly responded to the alarm that was sent out, but the heat was so intense that at first they were unable to approach near enough to the trench to work. Some of the workmen, who had safely scrambled out of the trench, wanted to pour water upon the blaze, but Fire Chief Sicquel and Battalion Chief Walsh forbid them, as there were other large gas mains in close proximity to the broken main and they feared that the pouring of hot water on the blazing broken main would cause an explosion.

The firemen and workmen first paid attention to the injured men. So soon as they were taken care of the men set to work throwing dirt on the spouting flame.

They worked for an hour and got the flames down a little, but were fearful lest an explosion might occur, as the earth was damp and steaming.

As soon as the break occurred, a message was sent to the Consolidated Gas Company to come and turn off the gas, as no one seemed to understand just how to do it. Meanwhile the men worked shoveling dirt on to the flames. The force of the spouting flames sent debris flying in all directions.

A large number of policemen were detailed from the Tenderloin station house to keep back the crowds and prevent them from interfering with the workmen. But although the height of the pillar of fire was gradually reduced, and by midnight the flames were not over six feet high, it was impossible to extinguish them entirely, as the gas found its way through the earth and ignited as soon as it came in contact with the air. Some water was poured upon the flames, but that seemed to make them only fiercer, and this plan was abandoned.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Superintendent of the gas company arrived with a wagon filled with men and tools. The men immediately began digging a hole forty feeet north of where the spouting flames shot up.

The Superintendent said that the flames would not be extinguished until daybreak this morning. The men will drill a hole in the gas main and insert a rubber bag and fill it with air, and in this way stop the flow of gas.

There is, he said, no other way of stopping the flow of gas without shutting off the supply from all the Madison Avenue district. The gas already wasted, he said, would be a loss to the company of about $2,000.

Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station called at the place at midnight and gave orders to the police to see to it that the crowd should not interfere with the men at work in the locality.

BATTLE WITH STRIKING MINERS.

Several Negroes Reported Wounded and One Killed at Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 28.—Striking union coal miners and imported negroes engaged in a pitched battle in the main street of this city to-night.

The trouble was precipitated by the arrest of a negro who quarreled with a white miner. The negroes assembled on Locust Street, one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, and challenged the miners to fight. The opposing forces lined up, the negroes with Winchesters and the miners with shotguns, rifles and revolvers. Neighboring business houses were immediately closed, lights extinguished, and citizens generally sought their homes.

At the word of command firing commenced. The first volley, it is said, came from the negroes. The union men responded with a volley, and the firing continued for five minutes. Much of the shooting was wild and entirely harmless to the white men, who finally drove their enemies in full retreat to the stockades. The negroes are thought to have carried several men with them, and one is reported dead.

A second encounter between whites and blacks occurred twenty minutes after the first battle near the penwell stockade, but the firing was scattered, and it is not believed to have been a serious engagement. The miners had full charge of the business streets at midnight. Desultory rifle reports could be heard from the penwell and Springside stockades, but no person would enter the streets near the mines, and very few are loitering about the business or residence sections.

The union miners say the battle of to-night is only a foretaste of what may be expected to follow. Gov. Tanner will be asked to send militia to protect property in this city and to remove the negroes.

Christian Endeavorers Meet.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies of this State opened here this afternoon and will continue until Friday afternoon or evening. A preliminary devotional meeting was held in the Auditorium this afternoon. This evening James A. Bradley delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the town, and the Rev. Peter Stryker on behalf of the churches.

Prize Ship Adula Here.

The British steamship Adula, formerly of the Atlas Line, which was captured by the Marblehead while trying to run the blockade at Guantanamo, arrived here yesterday from Savannah. The Adula was under charter to a Spaniard when captured. She was ordered to New York for sale. The upset price has been fixed at $55,000.

Big Tannery Destroyed by Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Hahn & Stumpf's tannery, covering the block bounded by Dey, Warren, and Jersey Streets, in Harrison, was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire started after midnight in the stable at the rear. The cause is unknown. The loss is estimated at $90,000, upon which there is an insurance of $65,000.

This Custom Needs Modification.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is astonishing to what length a man's love for his dog will carry him. A New Yorker recently killed a neighbor for kicking his cur. It does seem as if these old chivalric customs should be modified. It isn't quite right to offset a 30-cent terrier with a $2,000 man.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again the city and country were blessed yesterday with perfect Autumn weather. Upper Fifth Avenue and Broadway and the adjacent streets were thronged with shoppers on foot and in all sorts of traps. There was much driving in the Park in the afternoon, the theatres were crowded in the evening, and the golden sunlight and cool, exhilarating air made much stir and movement.

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Attractive as was the city with its full tide of humanity ebbing and flowing, all day and evening, the country was even more alluring, and the suburbs had an atmosphere of life and gayety especially enjoyable. The centre of social interest in the nearer suburbs was the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show at White Plains, which was more largely attended by well-known members of the gay world, not only from all parts of Westchester County, but from the other suburbs, even than on the opening day. The grandstand was crowded, and the first two rows of boxes were filled all the afternoon with women and men in Autumn costumes. The assemblage of drags and traps, all loaded with fashionable freight, was goodly to behold. Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. MacDonough, the Misses Benedict, Mrs. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, and the Messrs. Reynal were among the best known people present. The show can be so easily reached from New York and its attractions are so varied that there should be a larger attendance each day of its continuance.

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Among recent arrivals in the city are Mr. and Mrs T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who are at their town house, 36 West Fifty-second Street, and who will only go away now for short visits, and Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach, who, following their usual custom, spent the past Summer at Saratoga. Captain and Mrs. Beach, after a short stay at their New York house, will go to Washington for the Winter.

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A good evidence that people have not yet returned to town is the list of people who are now making the daily trip to and fro between the Astoria and Westchester on the coach "Good Times." This delightful method of spending an Autumn day on a well-appointed and well-horsed coach, driven by such rarely good whips as Messrs. John R. Townsend and Aurel Batonyi, will a little later on be taken advantage of by every one who can possibly secure seats. Just at present, however, the daily passengers are made up of strangers in the city, whose names as a rule are not familiar ones.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Steward of New York are expected at Homburg on Sept. 15. Some of the late lingering Americans there have been Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilbert King, Mrs. Charles Singer, Mrs. and Miss Hatch, Mrs. and Miss Stone, and Messrs. F. Diodati Thompson, and Sebastian B. Schlesinger. The Belgian Prince de Croy Dulmen, who spent August at Newport, has also arrived at Homburg. He is enthusiastic over his visit to America, and particularly so regarding his stay at Newport.

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The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by Col. George R. Fearing, from Newport for Lenox yesterday was due to Mr. Vanderbilt's desire to visit his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are now at Mr. W. C. Whitney's place on October Mountain, and to enjoy the scenery and climate of the Berkshires at this season. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will probably remain at Lenox about two weeks, and will then return to Newport. There will be a family reunion at Elmcourt, the Lenox residence of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will probably give some dinners in honor of Mrs. Whitney's parents. The cool Autumn weather has been of great benefit to Mr. Vanderbilt, who is said to have improved more perceptibly the past three weeks than during the entire Summer.

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Mr. William C. Whitney is having a private race track built on his place at Westbury, L. I., in full view of Mrs. Whitney's bedroom, so that the invalid can be entertained by watching the speeding and exercising of Mr. Whitney's horses on this track. Mrs. Whitney is exceedingly fond of horses and is looking forward to the completion of the track with eagerness.

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The remarkable speed developed by Mr. W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht Amorita, which on Monday made the run from New London to Newport, a distance of forty-two nautical miles, in three hours and ten minutes under short sail, was the talk in all the city clubs yesterday. Amorita has always been classed as a fast boat, but it was not believed that she could maintain an average of 14 knots an hour. Mr. Brokaw, who has been credited with a desire to sell the schooner, will probably now find her value enhanced by this really remarkable performance.

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It is not often that a society woman's death has such an effect upon many and varied interests as has that of Mrs. August Belmont. Mr. Belmont's numerous business interests and his prominence on the turf and in sporting matters generally have aroused widespread interest and curiosity as to the effect that his now natural, even if only temporary, withdrawal from these interests, due to the affliction he has suffered, will have upon them. Wherever people met yesterday Mrs. Belmont's most unexpected death was the universal theme of discussion. It appears that she was herself depressed all last Winter as to her condition, but the fact that her lungs were in so delicate a state was only known to a very few intimates and to her own and her husband's immediate relatives. Her death will remove Mr. Perry Belmont from the ranks of entertainers during the coming New York Winter season.

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It was Mr. August Belmont's intention, when he sailed yesterday to bring home his wife, to return at once. It is possible that he will be able to sail from Havre on Oct. 8, so that the funeral will take place in this city about Oct. 17. Mrs. Belmont will be buried in the Belmont Mortuary Chapel at Newport, and not at Great Neck, L. I., as has been stated.

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The wedding of Miss Ethel Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan and Mr. Wilfred Chapman, will take place at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, London, on October 12. Miss Ethel Morgan was in America last Summer, and was much admired at Bar Harbor, where she passed the season with her grandmother, Mrs. John Robinson. Mrs. Forbes Morgan, formerly Miss Ellie Robinson, prefers to live abroad, and has not been in America for three years. She then spent a Summer at Newport.

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The arrival of Mrs. Henry Gillig at the Gilsey House is one of the signs of Winter's approach. Mrs. Gillig, who was a Miss Crocker, of California, is a familiar figure on Fifth Avenue, where twice a day she takes her three French bull dogs out for an airing. These animals, each of which has won prizes at the various shows, have outfits of blankets and coverings, whips and ribbons, and are seldom seen in the same garb, changing their "toilettes" frequently. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker have been abroad, but will move into their new residence this Winter, and will give some very notable entertainments for Mrs. Crocker's daughter, who will make her debut.

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Among the departures for New York last week from Lenox were Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, who have left for the city much earlier than usual. The Lydigs have not yet opened their house on East Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. Lydig will pass a short time at Sag Harbor, at the country seat of Mr. Lydig's brother-in-law, Judge Charles P. Daly, whose health this Summer has been somewhat feeble.

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Mr. Hermann Oelrichs is rapidly becoming one of the most popular men on the Pacific Coast. In San Francisco one cannot turn without hearing something about him, the manner and character of his entertainments and the clubs to which he belongs. These alone form a varied and catholic assortment, and he has now arranged to give the prize at the Olympic Club for boxing. The belt is to be known as the "Oelrichs" belt, and will be contested in October and every year afterward by the featherweights on the Pacific Coast. Just now the gossip in "sporting circles" throughout the West has this prize for a leading topic. Mr. Oelrichs spends six months of the year at the Golden Gate. Mr. Oelrichs, however, does not like the West, and the rumor that Mr. Oelrichs is a future candidate for Mayor of San Francisco is a bit premature.

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Mr. Richard Mansfield announces that he will begin his performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which has its first night at the Garden Theatre next Monday, at 7:45 P. M., and this announcement has raised a howl in the clubs, as it would also in the drawing rooms if these were now open. There has been a growing revolt against the early opening of the theatres in New York in the society and club worlds for some years, and several managers have so far deferred to this feeling as to make their opening hour 8:30 P. M., or to follow the London custom of giving a "lever de rideau" before the play proper begins. As New York advances in civilization and in the acquirement of the art of savoir vivre, the dinner hour has been gradually put forward, first from 6 to 6:30, and then to 7 o'clock, while many households rarely now dine until 7:30, and few formal dinners during the Winter season begin before 8, or even 8:30 P. M. Mr. Mansfield's move to put the clock backward again during his engagement here will probably therefore be an unpopular one in society.

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It is hardly to be expected, however, that any more concession than is now made to the wishes of the club and society worlds will be made by the New York theatre managers, who, after all, depend, except for a few weeks in the Winter, more largely for their patronage upon the transient visitors in and to the city, the residents of Brooklyn, and other suburbs, and the element which still prefers to dine at the latest by 6:30 P. M., as soon as its day's labors are concluded. Meanwhile it will be interesting to see how Mr. Mansfield's announced warfare against the enjoyment of one's after-dinner coffee and cigars will succeed.

FRANK A. EHRET MARRIED.

New York Brewer's Son Is Now the Husband of Ada Dare, the Actress.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—New York clubmen and theatrical people, who have been speculating for months on the whereabouts of Frank A. Ehret, son of New York's multi-millionaire brewer, George Ehret, and Ada Dare, the actress, will be surprised to learn that they have been married, and are living in luxury at the Lexington Hotel, Twenty-second Street and Michigan Avenue.

According to the records in the County Clerk's office Frank A. Ehret and Mrs. Frances M. Roux were granted a license to wed on Aug. 11. The "return" shows that they were united on the same day by Justice C. Martin, Police Magistrate at the Harrison Street Station.

The knot was tied in the handsome suite of rooms known as the Grover Cleveland apartments in the Lexington Hotel, and there were four witnesses to the ceremony. So well was the secret kept that Proprietor Bacheldor did not know until to-day that there had been a wedding of such prominent persons within his hostelry. Mr. and Mrs. Ehret have been attending Chicago theatres almost nightly while New York lawyers have been using their utmost efforts without avail to locate the millionaire brewer's son.

Mr. Ehret, when asked about his matrimonial adventure at the Lexington Hotel, at first indignantly denied that he had become a benedict. When he heard that most of the facts concerning the wedding had been learned, however, he admitted his marriage, but begged that nothing be printed, as it would injure his future plans.

The story of the marriage of young Ehret to Miss Dare, the actress, occasioned some surprise among the friends of the bridegroom in this city yesterday, but among the acquaintances and associates of Miss Dare it was said that they had expected for a month that the wedding would be celebrated.

Inquiry at the various clubs of which Mr. Ehret is a member and among the theatrical associates of the reputed bride failed to confirm the report of the marriage, however. The residence of George Ehret, the brewer, father of Frank A. Ehret, is closed, the family being at the country seat, in the Catskills, but from one of the business representatives of the big brewing concern it was learned that Frank A. Ehret has been traveling in the West for several months. No information had been received of his marriage, and it was not known that he had contemplated such an event.

Among young Ehret's club friends and business associates it was known that he had been attentive to Miss Dare for a long time, and while a marriage was not considered entirely out of the question, the statement from Chicago did not receive full credence. No one could be found on the Rialto who had received word from Miss Dare telling of the step it was said she had taken.

Frank A. Ehret is only thirty-one years old, but he is President of the New York State Brewers and Maltsters' Association, one of the wealthiest and most influential commercial bodies in the world. He was born Sept. 5, 1867, and was educated here and in Europe. He is a nephew of the late Mgr. Hostilot, who was rector of the American College at Rome.

Frank A. Ehret is associated with his father George Ehret, the brewer, and thoroughly understands the business. He also finds time to pay attention to the Harlem Market Company of which he is Vice President, and the New York and College Point Ferry Company of which he is a Director. He was one of the originators of the German Charity Ball Association, which has distributed since its organization $75,000 in charity.

Mr. Ehret is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Catholic, New York Athletic, and Military Clubs; of the Arion and Liederkranz and of many other societies and charitable organizations. Some years ago he took an active interest in sports and had one of the most powerful racing stables on the turf.

Ada Dare was last seen on the New York stage last year when she appeared in "The Belle of New York" at the Casino, taking the part of the Queen of Comic Opera. This was not her first appearance on any stage, however, and she had delighted the eye of many a patron of that temple of song and beauty before "The Belle of New York" was written. Her perfect ease and grace when appearing in tights was her strong point, and this, with her almost faultless figure, made her much sought after for burlesque and light opera productions. She appeared for a few years with Eugene O'Rourke, who formerly "starred" in "The Wicklaw Postman" with John J. Sullivan. The sketch in which Miss Dare and O'Rourke appeared was entitled "After the French Ball," and in it they appeared at Weber & Fields's, Proctor's, Pastor's, and other continuous performance houses with great success.

Miss Dare was born in England, but the date of her birth is not generally known. She was once the wife of Tom Dare, the popular circus clown and acrobat. A few years ago, however, there was a quarrel and a sensational divorce suit and Dare returned to England. Miss Dare has not appeared on any stage since her Casino engagement.

Swayne—Siebeneck.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Miss Christine Siebeneck, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph George Siebeneck of Pittsburg, and Noah Haynes Swayne second, eldest son of Gen. Wager Swayne of New York, were married at Trinity Episcopal Church at 3 P. M. to-day. Trinity, for three generations, has been the church home of the bride's family. The Rev. Dr. J. Crocker White, rector of St. Andrew's, was asked to be the principal officiating clergyman at the wedding, the Rev. Dr. Arundel, rector of Trinity, assisting.

Miss Winifred King was flower bearer, Miss Maud Siebeneck, maid of honor, and Miss Virginia Washington Swayne and Miss Eleanor Swayne, sisters of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Thomas Mifflin Jones second and Miss McBride, cousins of the bride, her attendants. Alfred Swayne, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Henry King Siebeneck, J. Barclay Cooke, and Logan Hay, classmates of the bridegroom at Yale, and Irwin B. Laughlin of this city.

After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the Siebeneck home, in Beach Avenue, where a reception was held. In the receiving party were Mrs. Siebeneck, Gen. and Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Cyrus B. King, and Miss Siebeneck.

After a month's wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Siebeneck will take possession of a home at Bayonne, N. J.

Dale—Mesinger.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Miss Emily Neilson Mesinger, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Mesinger, and the Rev. W. Dutton Dale, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, were married this afternoon in Christ Episcopal Church this city. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Scarborough, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Joyce and the Rev. C. E. Phelps. The best man was the Rev. E. M. Messis of Foxsburgh, Penn., and the maid of honor Miss Helen Neilson of New Brunswick. The ushers were Dr. J. L. R. Morgan, J. Neilson Carpender, Charles J. Carpender, Jr., C. Fred Neilson, Harriman N. Simons, and William H. Reed. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony.

AMERICAN SHOT IN PUERTO RICO

Soldier Was Fired at and Killed by Spaniards, Who Mistook Him for a Robber.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 28.—Word has reached here that a Puerto Rican residing at Aguadilla, near Mayaguez, asked protection of both the American and Spanish troops against depredations by outlaws, which it was predicted would occur.

In response to his request, the American authorities sent to his residence two soldiers of a Kentucky regiment, who arrived there Sunday evening after dark.

The resident had notified the Spaniards that he had requested American protection, and some Spanish soldiers, who had been sent to guard his house, arriving after the Americans, mistook the latter for outlaws.

In the confusion resulting, the Spaniards fired, unfortunately killing one of the Americans. The name of the dead soldier has not yet been ascertained. The incident is greatly regretted by the Spaniards. The aid of the Red Cross Society was procured for the dying man.

The Evacuation of Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 28.—An informal meeting of the American Evacuation Committee was held this morning, but nothing of interest or importance was done. The Spaniards are offering at public auction large quantities of army rations and other Government property, which cannot be taken home with them. The townspeople have requested that, as the evacuation proceeds, the American troops shall take possession before the Spanish soldiers have departed, thus affording the inhabitants protection in the event of possible disorder.

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Joint Meeting to be Held in Havana To-morrow to Treat Upon Important Matters.

HAVANA, Sept 28.—The Spanish Commission to-day handed a communication to the American Commissioners requesting that a meeting of the commissions be held to treat orally upon matters of the utmost importance. Friday, Sept. 30, was agreed upon by the Americans for the meeting.

The American Commission to-morrow will appoint three officers to go to Puerto Principe and report upon the conditions there.

Lieutenant of Cavalry Wade, a son of Gen. Wade, President of the American Evacuation Commission, arrived this morning on board the steamer Mascotte. Shortly before dusk the steamer Saratoga arrived, with Mrs. Sampson on board. The Admiral awaited her on the dock. To-morrow Admiral and Mrs. Sampson will occupy their new residence.

Capt. Jay Cooke of Gen. Wade's staff, to-day resigned his commission in the army, and will sail for New York to-morrow. Business interests demand his immediate presence in Philadelphia.

TEA MEN AT CHARITY AUCTION.

Rough Rider's Horse Is Sold for Benefit of Soldiers' Families.

A number of tea importers and brokers had a lot of fun yesterday afternoon at the auction rooms at 132 Front Street over the sale of a Rough Rider's horse, known on that occasion as "Teddy R." G. T. Mathews of 93 Water Street bought the big roan at the Government sale of cavalry horses last week, paying $20 for it. He decided to put it up at auction again for the benefit of soldiers' widows and orphans, and invited the tea merchants to come and bid.

Announcement was made that the man to whom the horse was knocked down would have to cash up and then return "Teddy" to the auctioneer to be resold. Charles Banks bid $5, paid and returned the charger. S. Brooks bid $1, and Thomas Anderson $1, both paying and returning the animal to be resold. S. Brooks then bid $9, and the horse was again knocked down to

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
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NEW YORK CITY
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NOVEMBER 1, 1928,
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FOR PRICE AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
Produce Exchange Trust Co.,
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

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NO. 35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY,
} Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

NEW ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
MORTGAGES
Negotiated by above Company Investigated, COLLECTED, and BOUGHT by
James N. Brown & Company,
BANKERS,
62 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED BONDS OF INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900:

The Peoria and Eastern Railway Company has arranged for the extension of the above-mentioned bonds to April 1, 1940, with interest from October 1, 1898, at four per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1.

Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of this Company at any time on and after October 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped, and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1899, will be detached and cancelled. Bondholders presenting bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to interest on same at seven per cent. from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

In case of holders not desiring to extend, this Company will purchase their bonds at par and interest at seven per cent. from July 1 to October 1, 1898, and at three per cent. from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Again yesterday Tobacco Trust and other industrial shares monopolized Wall Street attention, and the stock market was given over to the merry game in that group of securities. Out of a total of 425,000 shares Tobacco figured for nearly 125,000. Sugar Trust's total was more than 60,000 and Rubber's more than 10,000 shares. The three contributed about half of the day's business. Tobacco Trust was again sensationally weak, and the whole market was soft, in sympathy with it. Some sales of standard shares by weak holders were forced and some stop orders reached.

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Tobacco Trust's sensational decline, coming as it did as a continuation of Sugar Trust's downward movement, has brought about more or less selling of the stable high-class stocks carried by speculators with margins none too large. Where these traders have been long of Sugar Trust or of Tobacco Trust in company with other stocks, the others have suffered because available margins have been needed to the credit of the declining industrials. Then, too, some outsiders have been frightened by the industrial decline, and have let their holdings of better stocks go, fearing general market demoralization. All over the Street commission houses are so explaining recent sales of St. Paul and Burlington and the Pacifics and securities of that class.

Among the stronger interests, however, there has been no such selling. Real liquidation—liquidation important enough to be of consequence—has not been in evidence at any time during the present setback. On the contrary, thoughtful and conservative Wall Street men have grown more and more confident of the market as the reaction has progressed—as small holders have been shaken out and the short interest extended.

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Conditions continue uniformly favorable. The foreign demand for American cereals increases steadily; business all over the country continues to improve; the money market grows easier; engagements of gold for importation are announced daily. Recently Wall Street prophets have been insisting that advances in foreign discounts have made foreign gold imports impossible. But nevertheless these imports continue. Yesterday further announcements of gold takings were made.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $163,000 3s, when issued, at 105¼ @105⅝, and $900 do, small, at 104¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Inter. Mailing Co. pf.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	¾	Rome, Wat. & Og.	1
Met. Street Ry.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Kan. City, P. & G.	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1⅜	Lake Erie & West.	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	6½	Minn. & St. Louis	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	National Biscuit Co.	½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B. & O. S. W. pf.	½	Norfolk & W. pf.	½
Brook. El., all in. pd.	3¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bu. & Q.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. Great Western	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Northwestern	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. Southwestern.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Standard R. & T.	¾
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	3½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	2⅜
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Gen. Electric, new	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Gen. Electric, old	⅛	Western Union Tel.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn City 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1⅛
E. & T. H. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Peo. & E. 1st	2¼
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s.	2
Kings Co. El. 1st	3	U. P. coll. t. 4½s.	1
M. & O., Mont. Div.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $134,829,843; balance, $6,404,345; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $345,882.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, @5.23½ for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central ½ to 115; Pennsylvania ⅛ to 60; Erie first preferred ⅜ to 36⅝; Louisville and Nashville ¼ to 57; Atchison ⅛ to 12⅞; Union Pacific preferred ⅛ to 67¼; Reading ⅛ to 9⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred ⅛ to 78⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 88½. St. Paul at 112⅜, New York Central at 120¼, and Erie at 13⅞. British consols were firm at 109 13-16 for both money and the account. The Bank of England lost £20,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 62½c.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

The Rubber stocks and Leather preferred suffered in sympathy with Tobacco yesterday, while Cotton Oil made an advance of about one point. Rubber common was notably weak selling down close to 41, and making a net loss of over two points. The preferred lost just a point. Leather preferred sold down to 66¼, and closed within a fraction of that price. The selling of all the stocks was largely professional, and of the same character as that which was so prominent in Tobacco's decline.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday the following securities were admitted to the list:

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.—$575,000 additional assenting stock to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $8,813,096.

Washington Central Railway Company.—$1,538,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948, Nos. M1 to M1,438, inclusive, of $1,000 each, D1 to D200 inclusive for $500 each.

Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.—$3,368,000 general mortgage 3½ per cent. gold guaranteed coupon bonds of 1940; Series B, Nos. 1,001 to 3,250 inclusive, $2,250,000; Series C, Nos. 3,251 to 4,368 inclusive, $1,118,000. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time $390,000 additional general mortgage 3½ per cent. gold guaranteed coupon bonds when officially notified by the company that said bonds have been issued in exchange for existing bonds of the company.

TOBACCO AND THE TRADERS.

Stock exchange room traders—the rank and file of them—were yesterday more aggressively bearish on Tobacco Trust than they have been at any time since the present downward movement in the stock began. All day they pounded it and jammed it by persistent short sales. The room traders were not quick to catch the Tobacco slump when it first began, and they were not active on the bear side of the stock until within a couple of days ago. Since then, however, encouraged by the continued weakness of the stock, they have been aggressive sellers, their aggressiveness increasing with the increases in their short lines, and their paper profits. Yesterday they were rampantly bearish, and after the first hour of business they had control of the Tobacco market.

During the last three hours yesterday the buying of Tobacco was better than it has been at any time since the present movement started. In fact many of yesterday's buyers were people who sold at the top. For the first time since Tobacco sold above 150 the buying could be called good. The buyers did not try to sustain the stock; on the contrary, they allowed the traders to do pretty much as they pleased with it. But they bought steadily, if quietly, and in the aggregate their purchases were heavy.

Tobacco Trust Directors met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent. dividend. On this the traders became more bearish than ever, and pounded the stock because its dividend was only at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. They professed much chagrin because it had not been advanced to 12 per cent. And, in some quarters, yesterday's dividend was really a disappointment, for Wall Street had some expectations, based on recent representations by insiders, that Tobacco was to become a 12 per cent. stock. The failure to increase the dividend rate was taken by some as explanation of the recent heavy liquidation of the stock.

A Wall Street news agency yesterday printed a table showing the plug tobacco plants which it is proposed to consolidate in the Continental Tobacco Company, with the approximate valuations placed on each for the purposes of amalgamation and the net earnings of the various properties:

Plant.	Price.	Net Earnings.
Drummond	$3,500,000	$294,000
Finzer Brothers	1,750,000	259,000
Weissinger	500,000	55,000
Mayo	1,250,000	143,000
Scotten	1,477,000	215,000
Sorg	4,000,000	367,000
Lorillard	3,000,000	280,000
Am. Tob. Co.'s plug plant, about	10,000,000	.....
	$25,477,000	$1,613,000

The Brown plant of St. Louis has been considered separately and bought outright. The approximate output of the principal plug manufacturing concerns is as follows:

	Pounds.
Liggett & Myers, St. Louis, Mo.	27,000,000
The P. J. Sorg Co., Middletown, O.	13,000,000
Drummond Tob. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	13,000,000
P. Lorillard & Co., Jersey City, N. J.	13,000,000
Finzer & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.	9,000,000
National Tob. Works, Louisville, Ky.	7,000,000
J. G. Butler Co., St. Louis, Mo.	4,000,000
Wilson & McCally, Middletown, O.	3,000,000
Buchanan & Lyall, New York, N. Y.	2,000,000
Weissinger & Bates, Louisville, Ky.	2,000,000
American Tobacco Company	30,000,000
Total	123,000,000

FURTHER GOLD IMPORTS.

Gold import engagements to the amount of $500,000 were announced yesterday by the National City Bank, this making the total imported and engaged since the movement began $16,975,000. Yesterday's gold import announcements illustrated the shortsightedness of those Wall Street prophets who have been predicting that further shipments were made impossible by advances in foreign discount rates.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

The money market did not receive much attention in Wall Street yesterday. Call loans were on liberal supply at 3½ per cent.; some large loans being made as low as 3. Time money continued to show ease. Borrowers are having no difficulty in getting ninety-day accommodation on ordinary mixed collateral at 3½ per cent. Six months money has loaned at 4 per cent.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, the leading iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"A quieter tone prevails so far as new business is concerned, this being notably the case with the cruder materials, pig iron and steel. But the activity at furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills continues unabated, although signs of some hesitation are displayed in isolated lines of finished products. Generally speaking, deliveries on old contracts continue very active, and it is only rarely that the complaint is heard that specifications are not coming in as fast as they can be taken care of.

"The time is approaching when a good deal of outdoor work must be stopped, and nervousness for Winter orders is usually displayed by many producers. To judge from the amount already booked for the balance of the year and the early months of 1899 and from the steady flow of small orders, the attitude of sellers promises to be stronger this year than for many seasons. Yet it is hardly expected by manufacturers that values will show an upward tendency until the coming period of uncertainty has passed.

"As a matter of fact, thus far the experience has been that what little slack there may have been is being steadily taken up, so that the whole industry, notably in the Central West, is working under the utmost tension.

"In Bessemer pig the position of the market is shown by the report that the associated valley furnaces have 230,000 tons of orders on their books for delivery up to the middle of next year, yet Bessemer pig from the Central West has again made its appearance in the Schuylkill Valley.

"In steel the market is very quiet, but it is reported that the Ohio works have sold tin plate bars in the Indiana gas belt.

"Wire rods are firm, with quite a demand for moderate lots from different parts of the country and from Canada. The idleness of important Cleveland plants is evidently a factor of importance. The wire trade continues quite active, and the association price on nails is firmly held.

"The Standard Oil Company has placed an order for a pipe line to Akron, Ohio, which calls for 17,000 tons of basic steel skelp.

"In bars and sheets the volume of business continues heavy, while the plate mills are under heavy pressure. A good deal of tonnage for structural material is on the market East and West, and the bridge shops generally are active.

"Negotiations are still in progress among the makers of steel rails. As one of the points bearing on the situation, the fact is pointed out that the personal relations between the traders are much more cordial than they have been for a long time.

"The export trade is hampered by high freight. On steel 10s. is asked for English ports, and some of the regular lines are much higher. An interesting inquiry, on which American cast-iron pipe shops are now figuring, is a lot of 20,000 tons of twenty-four-inch pipe for Durban, South Africa. There are other orders for export in the market, and it is reported that some lots have been recently secured by our shops.

"In Southern foundry pig iron the week has brought increased strength, since our Birmingham producer has sold enough at recent prices to cause withdrawal from the market, which is now close to $7.50 for No. 2 at Birmingham."

THE WESTERN CORN CROP.

A Nebraska correspondent of the Produce Exchange firm of Pritchard & McGourkey—a gentleman who is esteemed an authority upon grain matters—writes as follows to that firm concerning the Kansas and Nebraska corn crop:

"I went out in the country last week tributary to my stations and made a thorough examination of the growing corn crop. I went into at least fifty corn fields, walked through them, and examined the corn carefully. I have no reason to change my opinion regarding the corn crop, unless it would be to lower my estimates. I find that a great many stalks have no ears, also a great many have what appears to be a fine ear of corn, but when the shuck is striped off I find that it is poorly filled. Of course, occasionally you will find a nice full ear, but you will find more ears that are not half filled, and some that have only a few kernels on, and then again you will find a small ear, but there will be nothing in it.

"I have thought the thing over carefully, and have figured it out about this way: That about 75 per cent. of the corn has ears, and about half of that is merchantable corn, and if we have 40 per cent. of good corn in this crop we shall be doing well.

"There are so many reports going in about corn being damaged that I do not suppose the speculators will pay any attention to further reports until farmers begin to shuck their corn, then they will find out that the damage reports were true, and I think they will have a very much harder time in buying in their short sales than they did in making them.

"Farmers will not sell any grain at these prices, and in my opinion corn and oats are dragging along the bottom."

SUGAR TRUST STRONG.

In the face of Tobacco's weakness yesterday, Sugar Trust was persistently strong, being practically the only stock to make substantial gain for the day. After selling down below 117, it advanced to 119⅝, where it closed with a net gain of 1⅜ points. The buying was of the same character as that which has been in evidence for several days past, and which suggests more than mere short covering by recent sellers. Except for a slight reduction in refined sugar schedules, there was no news affecting Sugar Trust.

RUMORS OF DEFAULT.

There have been vague rumors in the Street for the past two weeks that the Baltimore and Ohio may default Oct. 1 on the semi-annual interest on the $1,000,000 of Staten Island Rapid Transit first mortgage gold 6s. The bonds are a first lien upon the property prior to $2,500,000 second mortgage 5s, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio, and the net earnings of the property are very largely in excess of the annual interest charges, which are only $60,000. Therefore cynics have suggested that the only reason for default where the semi-annual interest charge amounts to only $30,000 can be for the purpose of forcing the bondholders to take their money and allowing a reorganization of the road in the interest of the junior securities. It is understood that a bondholders' protective committee has been formed who, in case of default, will immediately take proceedings to protect their interests.

Bond authorities are inclined to pooh-pooh any statement to scale or default upon these bonds, as the terminals are most valuable to the Baltimore and Ohio, and the road would not be likely to let them go after having spent so much money upon them.

Holders of the bonds say that any default will be purely temporary, believing that all they have to do will be to go before the court, making statement as to the intrinsic value of the property and showing the interest clearly earned, and the receiver will undoubtedly be ordered to pay it at once.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

During the past few days the short interest has been extended materially. It is now widely distributed and is assuming unwieldy proportions. Practically every room trader on the Stock Exchange is short of stocks to his utmost limit, and it is these traders who at the present time are doing most of the bear shouting. The curbstone contingent is fiercely bearish, and from such quarters comes most of the bear talk.

PEOPLE'S GAS PROGRESS.

Chicago advices yesterday announced that the People's Gas Company has secured control of the Manhattan Oil Company, which has heretofore been in the hands of Mr. E. C. Benedict, and which now has a contract with the People's company to supply it with oil, this contract having been made when Mr. Benedict was the power in the old Chicago Gas concern. The news helped People's Gas stock to some extent, although it was kept constantly under pressure, and its net gain was only fractional. All day the traders were steady sellers of the stock.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of the regular Tobacco dividends.

Entire amount of capital stock of the Continental Tobacco Company to be underwritten by a syndicate.

Engagement in London of $500,000 gold for shipment to this city.

Decrease of $3,860 in Cleveland and Canton's net earnings for August, but an increase of $2,525 since July 1.

Sale of £20,000 gold by the Bank of England for shipment to New York.

Commencement of foreclosure proceedings on $1,200,000 bonds of the Whitebreast Fuel Company and the Iowa and Illinois Coal Company.

Report filed by Minneapolis and St. Louis for the year ended June 30, showing a surplus of $145,827, an increase of $67,039.

Decrease of $66,311 in the net earnings of Wabash for August, making a decrease of $138,091 since July 1.

West-bound traffic from Chicago heavier than at any time since 1892.

Decrease of $59,489 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $96,689 since July 1.

Meeting of executive officers in Omaha of roads interested in adjustment of the Utah freight rate situation.

Deficit of $291,626 shown by Brooklyn Elevated for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $24,854 in the previous year.

Payment by Treasury Department on Oct. 10 of interest on Government bonds due on Nov. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases:

Cleve., Cin., Chicago and St. Louis	$15,364
Detroit and Lima Northern	155
Evansville and Indianapolis	1,156
Norfolk and Western	11,342
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	14,657
Pittsburg and Western	8,861
Total increase, six roads	$51,535
Increase previously reported	521,222
Total increase, forty-one roads	$572,757
Decrease:	
Evansville and Terre Haute	$3,345
Decrease previously reported	54,434
Total decrease, ten roads	$57,779
Net increase	$514,978

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70½	71
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅜	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7½	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Con. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96½	99
Hoboken Ferry 6s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76¼
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28½
Amsterdam preferred	68	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con, ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	50	53
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	27¼	28
Federal Steel pf.	68¾	69¼
Glucose common	56¼	56¾
Glucose pf.	103	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	22	23
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70½
Standard Oil Trust	414	415
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	164	166

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	93	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, asst. paid	1	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24	24½

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS.
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

BONDS.
Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.,
BANKERS,
1 Nassau St., New York.
WE OWN AND OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,
Cincinnati, Ohio, 3½s.
Hamilton Co., Ohio, 4s.
State of Minnesota 4s.
Ottawa Co., Ohio, 6s.
Preble Co., Ohio, 6s.
Oberlin, Ohio, 6s.
Lima, Ohio, 5s.
Kenton Co., Ky., 6s.
Henderson, Ky., 4s.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 4½s.
City of Tampa, Fla., 6s.
West Tampa, Fla., 6s.
Sevier Co., Tenn., 5s.
Shelby Co., Tenn., 6s.
City of Memphis 6s.
Bexar Co., Texas, 5s.
City of Greenville, Miss., 6s.
Braddock, Pa., 4½s.
Bradford, Pa., 4s.
Coraopolis, 4½s.
Columbus, Ohio, School 5s.
LEGALITY APPROVED BY EMINENT COUNSEL.
Our list of high-class Municipal Bonds furnished on request.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $488,000.

[Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
83 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the Minnesota Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.:

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for an exchange of shares of the above-named Companies for shares of the Federal Steel Co., the undersigned give notice that in behalf of such Syndicate, they are each prepared to receive certificates for any such shares for purpose of such exchange on the following basis and subject to the following conditions, viz.:

Each existing share of Minnesota Iron Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of $27.10 in cash) to be entitled to 1.355-1,000 shares in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and 1.84-1,000 shares in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Illinois Steel Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of $20 in cash) to be entitled to 1 share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and 8-10 of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Each existing share of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Co. (upon payment thereon of the sum of $17.50 cash) to be entitled to 7-8 of one share in preferred stock of Federal Steel Company, and 7-10 of one share in common stock of Federal Steel Company.

Shares of the Minnesota Iron Co., the Illinois Steel Co., and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Ry. Co., to insure participation in this arrangement, must be deposited with either of the undersigned Trust Companies not later than October 1st, 1898, subject to the above-mentioned cash payment in respect thereto, and such cash payment must be made to the same Trust Company not later than October 10th, 1898.

Transferable receipts will be issued for deposited shares, and the cash payment, when made, will be noted on such receipts.

The consummation of the proposed arrangement is dependent upon its acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in amount of the shares of each of the three constituent companies.

If, for any reason, the arrangement shall not be carried out, the deposited shares and cash payments will be returned upon surrender of our receipts.

All shares for deposit must be assigned in blank and must have proper revenue stamps attached.

The shares of the Federal Steel Company are of the par value of $100 each. Suitable c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	116	20	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	— ½
35½	35¾	6,245	American Cotton Oil	36	36¾	35	35½	— ½
84	85¼	370	Am. Cotton Oil pf	86	86	84½	84½	—1¼
30¾	30¾	405	Am. Malting Co	31¼	31½	30¾	31¼	— ¼
62½	62¾	420	Am. Malting Co. pf	62¾	63½	62½	62½	—1½
12¾	12½	1,470	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
25	35½	12	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
119¾	119¼	613,882	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	117¾	119¾	116½	119¾	+1¾
108¾	110	991	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	110	108¾	109¾	— ¼
96	98	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	—1¼
127¾	128½	126,054	American Tobacco	133½	134½	127½	127¾	—6½
29	29½	250	Am. Steel & Wire	29	29	29	29	— ½
86	86¾	50	Am. Steel & Wire pf	86	86	86	86	— ¼
125	126¼	1,270	At., T. & S. F.	125½	126	125	125½	— ¼
31¼	31½	23,260	At., T. & S. F. pf	32	32½	31¾	31½	— ¾
43	43¼	200	B. & O., 25 in pd	43	43¼	43	43	.....
69¼	69½	900	B. & O. pf., when iss.	70	70	69½	69½	— ½
6	7	100	B. & O. Southw. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
3	3½	1,340	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
....	....	100	Brook. El., all in. pd.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	—3¾
59¾	60	12,155	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59¼	60½	58¾	59¾	+ ¼
125	126¼	5	Brooklyn Union Gas	125½	125½	125½	125½	.....
53	53½	415	Canada Southern	52¾	53½	52½	53	.....
25	25½	610	Central Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
22	22¼	323	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ¼
113¾	113½	17,884	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¾	114¾	113	113¾	—1
52	54	210	Chicago & East. Ill.	53	53	52½	52½	+ ½
14¼	14⅜	10,380	Chicago Great West.	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	14⅝	— ⅛
40¾	41	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
29½	31½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
106	106¾	13,010	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	106½	106¾	106	106⅝	— ⅜
153¾	154¼	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154	154	154	154	.....
123¼	123¾	1,750	Chicago & Northw.	130¼	130½	123¾	130	— ½
100⅝	100½	11,407	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101	101½	100⅝	100¾	— ½
8¾	8¾	140	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
34	34	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
39¾	39¾	1,040	C., C., C. & St. L.	40	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
15½	15½	4,250	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17	17½	15½	15½	—1⅞
48	48¼	4,700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	51¼	51¾	47⅝	48⅛	—3⅛
14½	15½	50	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
5	5⅜	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
177½	178½	910	Consolidated Gas	179	179½	178	178¾	— ½
47	48	150	Consolidated Ice	47	47	47	47	+ ¼
106	107½	51	Del. & Hudson	106	106¼	106	106¾	.....
54½	55	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	.....
47	47¼	950	General Electric, old	47½	48	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
79	79½	1,815	General Electric, new	80	80	79	79½	—1½
134	135	310	Great Northern pf.	134	134	134	134	.....
24	28	25	Hawaiian Sugar	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	.....
110⅝	111	1,360	Illinois Central	111¼	111¾	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅛
64	68	390	Illinois Steel Co.	68	68	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
52½	53¾	623	Int. Paper	52	53	52	53	+1
85½	86	875	Int. Paper pf.	85¼	86	85⅛	85⅝	+ ⅝
32	34	150	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	—1
18	19¼	900	K., C., Pitts. & Gulf	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅜	— ⅞
48¼	49	800	Laclede Gas	49	49	48½	48⅝	—1¼
15¾	16½	110	Lake Erie & West.	16	16	16	16	—1
73¾	73½	255	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	74	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅝
54⅞	55½	3,280	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	55⅝	54⅞	55	+ ¼
95⅞	96¾	7,160	Manhattan Con	95⅜	96⅝	95⅜	95⅞	+ ¼
156½	157½	6,122	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157	159¼	157	157¼	+ ¼
26	27	200	Minn. & St. Louis	26	26	26	26	—1¼
58	59	7	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	.....
91½	92½	1,670	Minnesota Iron	92	92	92	92	.....
11	11¼	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
32	32½	410	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
32	32½	1,825	Missouri Pacific	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	— ⅛
27	28½	125	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	.....
32	32⅞	160	Nat. Biscuit Co.	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
33⅝	33¾	350	National Lead Co.	34	34	33½	33¾	.....
108⅜	111	200	National Lead Co. pf.	111	111	110½	110¾	+ ⅛
2¾	3	800	National Linseed Oil	3¼	3¼	3	3	.....
90½	91½	100	New Jersey Central	91	91	91	91	—1
98½	100	300	New York Air Brake	99½	100	99	99	—1
115½	115¾	1,255	New York Central	116	116	115¾	115⅞	+ ⅛
191	192	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	.....
51	51⅜	700	Norfolk & West. pf.	51	51	51	51	— ½
40⅜	40½	20,353	Northern Pacific	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40½	+ ⅛
76	76⅜	5,865	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅝	76⅞	75⅝	76⅛	+ ¼
15⅜	15¼	400	Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
44¾	45¼	380	Pacific Coast	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
32⅜	32⅞	515	Pacific Mail	32⅜	33	32⅜	32¾	.....
116	116¼	358	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¼	116¼	116	116	.....
101¼	101⅞	12,180	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¼	102¼	101	101⅜	+ ¼
42	42¾	1,500	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	42⅞	43⅝	42⅞	43½	+ ½
63	65	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	65¾	65½	65⅝	— ⅜
188	189	106	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	188½	188½	+ ⅝
17⅞	18	725	Reading	18	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
43½	44	760	Reading 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43¾	— ⅛
20⅝	21	500	Reading 2d pf.	21¼	21	21	21	+ ¼
....	....	25	Rio Grande Western	28	28	28	28	.....
125	....	140	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	125½	125½	125½	125½	+1
7⅛	7¼	200	St. Louis & San Fran.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	.....
64	65¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
29¾	30	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	—1⅜
4	4¾	600	St. Louis Southw.	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4½	— ½
11	11¼	18	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
79⅝	80	100	St. Paul & Omaha	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅝
23	23½	300	Southern Pacific	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ¼
8⅞	8⅝	310	Southern Railway	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝	.....
33¼	33½	1,548	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	33½	33¼	33½	— ¼
7½	8	200	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7	7	— ¼
27¼	27¾	1,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
13	13¼	400	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32¼	32⅝	9,805	Union Pacific	32½	33	32⅜	32½	— ¼
64⅜	64¾	10,385	Union Pacific pf.	64¾	65¼	64½	64⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	5⅜	3,375	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅝	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
6½	6¾	120	United States Leather.	6⅝	6½	6⅜	6¼	.....
66⅝	67	3,745	U. S. Leather pf.	66¼	67	66⅛	66¼	—1⅛
41⅝	41½	10,035	United States Rubber.	42¾	44¼	41¾	41⅝	—2⅝
102	103	2,375	U. S. Rubber pf.	103½	104½	102	102½	—1
20⅛	20¼	760	Wabash pf.	20½	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ½
....	93½	300	West Chicago Street.	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
91	91¼	1,338	Western Union Tel.	91⅛	91½	91	91	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅞	2,060	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16¾	17	400	W. & L.E. pf. 3d as. pd.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅞
Sales.		427,295						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
2,000 100
500 100
5,500 ..... 100⅜
2,500 ..... 100⅜
6,000 ..... 100⅜
19,000 ..... 100¼
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000 ..... 107½
3,000 ..... 107½
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 100
10,000 ..... 100½
600 99
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000 ..... 70½
95,000 70
20,000 ..... 70¼
6,000 ..... 70⅜
1,000 ..... 70½
2,000 ..... 70¼
3,000 ..... 70⅜
55,000 70
105,000 ..... 70¼
25,000 ..... 70½
10,000 ..... 70⅝
25,000 ..... 70¾
11,000 ..... 70⅝
14,000 ..... 70¼
61,000 ..... 70⅝
55,000 ..... 70⅜
232,000 70
130,000 ..... 69¾
36,000 ..... 69¼
26,000 ..... 69¾
69,000 ..... 69½
26,000 ..... 69⅜
25,000 ..... 69¼
1,000 ..... 69½
10,000 ..... 69¼
16,000 ..... 69⅜
500 70
44,000 ..... 69½
Gen 4s
500 95
13,000 ..... 94⅝
500 95
13,000 ..... 94¾
2,000 ..... 94¾
500 95
15,000 ..... 94¾
15,000 ..... 94⅝
Atlantic & Danv 1st
10,000 99
Balt &elt 1st gtd
3,000 99
B & O 4s, when issued
5,000 ..... 93¾
38,000 ..... 93½
Brooklyn City 1st
3,000 ..... 113½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ..... 92¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000 115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 89
Buf., C R & N 1st
1,000 107
1,000 ..... 107¼
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 109½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 ..... 89⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
10,000 11
Cent of N J gen 5s
7,000 ..... 113½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
12,000 86
12,000 ..... 85½
5,000 ..... 85¾
1,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85⅞
5,000 ..... 85¾
5,000 ..... 85⅞
1,000 86
5,000 ..... 85¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000 20F 115½
2,000 ..... 115½
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
1,000 ..... 110½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
3,000 104
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000 102
10,000 ..... 102¼
9,000 102
Chicago & Erie 1st
10,000 ..... 111½
C, M & St P, I & D 7s
10,000 ..... 152½
Chi, M & St P gold 7s
3,000 20F 152½
Chi & N W'S F 5s
5,000 111
Chi & N W reg gold 7s
5,000 ..... 114¾
Total sales 103,970

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 ..... 104½
11,000 ..... 104⅝
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 111¼
Den & R G imp 5s
1,500 ..... 94¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 96
10,000 ..... 96½
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
5,000 ..... 100½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000 ..... 101½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
4,000 104
Erie 4s, prior bonds
10,000 ..... 92½
Evans & Ind 1st con
4,000 99
Evans & T H gen 5s
2,000 98
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 99
Green Bay & W deb B
30,000 5
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
11,000 ..... 84¾
Ill Cent 2-10 4s
50,000 ..... 100¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
25,000 s20F 75¼
3,000 ..... 74½
7,000 s20F 74½
7,000 ..... 74¾
Kings Co Elev 1st
5,000 55
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
3,000 ..... 89½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 117
Met St Ry gen 5s
5,000 114
5,000 ..... 113½
Mo, K & E 1st
2,000 102
Mo, K & T 2d
500 63
500 62
Mobile & Ohio, Montgom-ery Div 5s
10,000 101
N Y Cent & H ext 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
11,000 ..... 94⅜
27,000 ..... 94½
Mich Cent col 3½s
19,000 ..... 93¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000 ..... 101¾
5,000 ..... 101⅞
Nor Pac 1st reg
20,000 114
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 ..... 67¼
1,000 ..... 67½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000 ..... 101¼
4,000 ..... 101½
5,000 s20F 101¼
12,000 ..... 101¼
4,000 ..... 101¼
25,000 s20F 101½
10,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101¼
40,000 s20F 101½
1,000 ..... 101¼
500 101
3,000 ..... 101⅜
4,000 ..... 101½
10,000 ..... 101¼
Registered
10,000 ..... 100⅜
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
5,000 ..... 103½
9,000 ..... 103½
Oregon R & N 4s
20,000 ..... 93½
6,000 ..... 90½
21,000 ..... 93½
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 ..... 126¼
Oregon S L inc A 5s
1,000 ..... 74½
Oregon S L inc B & col trust
10,000 58
20,000 ..... 58¼
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 104⅜
Peo & Eastern 1st
5,000 ..... 77½
1,000 ..... 77½
5,000 76

P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
1,000 ..... 113⅜
Rio Grande Southern 1st
10,000 ..... 71½
Reading Co gen 4s
27,000 ..... 82½
16,000 ..... 82⅜
1,000 ..... 82½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 88
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000 79
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 99
St L & S F gen 5s
5,000 ..... 105¼
5,000 ..... 105⅜
St P & Nor Pac 6s reg certfs
2,000 130
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ..... 68¼
10,000 68
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 98
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97¾
5,000 ..... 97⅝
3,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97⅜
Standard R & T 6s
10,000 76
2,000 ..... 76¼
Standard R & T inc
1,000 ..... 19½
11,000 ..... 19⅜
5,000 ..... 19⅞
20,000 20
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ..... 101⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 106
1,000 ..... 106¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 43
2,000 ..... 43⅜
19,000 ..... 43½
6,000 ..... 43¼
Tol, Peo & West 4s
2,000 77
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
16,000 ..... 91½
Union Pacific 4s
3,000 ..... 98¼
50,000 98
20,000 ..... 98½
500 ..... 98½
23,000 ..... 98¼
6,000 ..... 98¼
25,000 ..... 98½
5,000 ..... 98⅛
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ..... 56½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 76
20,000 ..... 76¼
11,000 76
10,000 ..... 75⅞
25,000 ..... 75¾
3,000 ..... 75⅝
28,000 ..... 75⅜
12,000 ..... 75⅝
41,000 ..... 75½
10,000 ..... 75¾
10,000 76
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 111¼
2,000 ..... 111½
Wabash 2d 5s
4,000 ..... 89½
Wabash deb, Series B
5,000 32
10,000 ..... 31⅝
10,000 31
Western Pac bonds
4,000 ..... 103½
W N Y & P 1st
1,000 ..... 108⅜
3,000 ..... 108⅞
Western Union col tr 5s
6,000 113
Wheel & L E 1st
1,000 103
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
33,000 55
10,000 ..... 55¼
10,000 55
8,000 ..... 54⅜
6,000 ..... 54⅜
5,000 ..... 54⅜
14,000 ..... 54⅝
10,000 ..... 54½
Total sales $2,696,600

United States Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Treasury Department has decided to anticipate interest on United States bonds due Nov. 1.

On the 5 per cents, about $1,250.00 will be paid, on the 4 per cents., $1,623,500, and the new 3 per cents, something less than $4,000, making in all about $4,250,000. The coupons will be paid on the 10th of October, the 4s and 5s on the 20th, and the 3s as soon thereafter as possible.

Meeting of Brooklyn Gas Co., Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Gas Company was held here to-day, and the following directors elected: H. M. Whitney, C. D. Burrage, W. R. Addicks, R. W. Lord, and F. Tudor, Jr. At the meeting of the directors later the following officers were chosen: President, H. M. Whitney; Treasurer, E. G. Storey. Mr. Bartlett, the retiring Treasurer, was made purchasing agent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	99	....
3s, 1918, when is'd.	105¾	105⅝
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104¾	105¾
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110¾
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112½
4s, r., 1925	127	128
4s, c., 1925	127	128
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	....
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	....
Alb. & Sus.	180	....
American Coal	115	130
Am. Dist. Tel.	....	40
Am. Express	130	136
Am. Tobacco pf.	125	130
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf.	34	36
B. & O., when is'd.	33	34
Boston & L. pf.	103	108
Brunswick City	8½	8¾
Buff., R. & P.	29	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	72½	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	....
Canadian Pacific	85½	86¼
Chi. & Alton	155	....
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	184
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105½	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	27½
Chi. Gt. W. deb., 70s	73	74
Chi., Ind. & L.	8¼	9
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	88
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	....
Cleve. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron.	20	20½
Col. Midland	4	6
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	....	24
Corn. Cable	165	....
Consol. Coal	46	48
Consol. Ice pf.	89	90

*Latest recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Del., L. & W.	149	151
Den. & R. G.	12½	14½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	....
Dul., S. S. & A.	6¾	8
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
Eastern Elevator	55	....
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131¼	134
*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	130	....
Eighth Avenue	350	....
Erie	13¼	13¾
Erie 1st pf.	34½	35¼
Erie 2d pf.	17½	18¼
Ev. & T. H.	31	32½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	66	67½
Flint & P. M.	....	14
F. & P. M. pf.	30	37
Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	15
Green Bay & W.	30	....
H. B. Claflin	91	98
Homestake	54	....
Int. Cent.	10	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	....
Iowa Central	9	9½
Joliet & Chicago	160	....
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	13	16
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	10	20
Lacledé Gas pf.	92	94
Lake Shore	200	201
Long Island	48	54
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	5½	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90
Minn. St. P. & S.	....	....
S. M.	6	....
Minn., St. P. & S.	20	....
Morris & Essex	175	....
Nat. Biscuit pf.	92½	96
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal	35	42
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	15½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
2d pf.	30	34½
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	14	15½
North American.	6¼	6½
Ont. Mining	4	6
Ore. R. & N.	54	57
Ore. R. & N. pf.	75	77
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	83	86
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	63	66
Penn. Coal	330	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	172	....
Pitts. & West. pf.	7¼	8
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	5¾	6¼
Rens. & Saratoga	185	....
*Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	20
St. P. & Duluth	22	24
St. P. & M.	87	90
St. P., M. & M.	165	170
St. P. & O. pf.	157½	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	61½	62
Sixth Avenue	200	....
T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Third Avenue	168	172
Tol. & O. C.	....	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West.	20	....
Twin City R. T.	27	30
U. S. Express	41	44
Wabash	7⅞	8¼
Wells-F. Express	120	125
Wis. Central	1½	2¼
Wis. Central pf.	7	....

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Cotton Oil	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
44,130	Am. Sug. Refs.	118	119⅝	116⅞	119¼
11,670	Am. Tobacco	133⅜	134	127⅜	127⅜
150	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½
710	A. T. & S. F. pf.	31⅞	32½	31⅜	31½
1,550	B'klyn R. T.	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	70⅜
8,070	Chi., B. & Q.	114¾	114⅝	113¾	113⅞
7,660	Ch, M. & St. P.	106½	106½	105⅞	106¼
5,760	C., R. I. & Pac.	101½	101½	100¼	100⅜
20	Ches. & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½
110	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼
50	Chi. & N.	130	130	130	130
30	General Electric	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
20	Gen. Elec., New	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
390	Louis. & Nash.	54⅞	55¼	54¾	54⅞
1,560	Manhattan	95⅞	96⅝	95⅞	96⅝
190	Mo. Pacific	32⅜	32¾	32¼	32¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32	32	32	32
2,650	Nor. Pacific	40½	40⅝	40	40⅜
400	Nor. Pac. pf.	75¾	76½	75¾	75¾
6,480	People's Gas	101½	102⅝	101¼	101⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	43½	43¾	43½	43½
20	Reading	18	18	18	18
10	Tenn. C. & I.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
380	Union Pacific	32⅝	32¾	32½	32⅝
1,490	Union Pac. pf.	64¾	65¼	64½	64⅝
240	U. S. Rubber	43⅜	44	43¼	43¾
50	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½
100	West. Union	91½	91½	91	91

93,970

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$73,000	At., T. & S.F. adj.	70½	70½	70	70¾
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	85½	85¾	85½	85½
29,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	43	43½	43	43½
5,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	76	76	76	76
10,000	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	55	55	55	55

$122,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Yellow Jacket sold at .28.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,500 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .20, 500 Mexican at .20, 200 Isabella at .25, 200 Portland at 1.50, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03¾@.03⅞@.03½@.03¾, 500 Anchoria at .82, 1,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09⅜@.09⅛@.09¼, 600 Elkton at 1.21@1.21½@1.21, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .13@.13½@.13¼, 3,000 Jefferson at .07@.07½@.07¼, 1,000 Justine at .02⅜, 1,200 Lillie at 1.06@1.07, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21½, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .19, 5,000 Rocky Mountain at .12@.15¼, buyer 30; 37,000 Sentinel at .003½@.003¾, 2,500 Union at .10¼@.20, and 200 Work at .09.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Allce	.78	Iron Silver	.55
Alta	.08	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.10
Best & Belcher	.31	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.20
Challar	.15	Ophir	.55

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Broadway Corner Brings $65,000.

Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

George De Forest Barton has sold for Edward C. Edwards, to John W. Rice, for $65,000, the northeast corner of West Broadway and Prince Street, 40 by 70. The buyer will erect a six-story business building on the plot at once.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Emily Goldner, through Marks & Leitner, the plot on the east side of Third Avenue, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 175. The purchaser will erect on the site at once four flats, with stores, each 25 by 110.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Albert and Julius Stich the three four-story flats, 1,573, 1,575, and 1,577 Second Avenue, on a plot 61 by 60.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jacob W. Kahn, for $12,100, the three-story brick dwelling 160 East Ninety-third Street, 16.6 by 100.8.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Edward F. Hassey, for $54,800, the three five-story brick tenements 546 to 550 West Fifty-third Street, 75 by 100.5; also in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jennie S. Timpson, for $1,000, the three-story frame dwelling 1,032 Prospect Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George Marinor, for $2,000, the plot on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, running through to Butler Avenue, about 922 feet south of the former line of Van Courtlandt Avenue, 162 by 490 by 150 by 540.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel Clark Briggs, referee, 469 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 84.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 82, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $10,741.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. — Centre Street, for a one-story brick store, 28.5 by 17; estate of Mary Goodwin, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watt Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 125 Pitt Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, 25 by 87.3; Isidor Miskind of 124 Rivington Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Undercliff Avenue, east side, 161.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Annie S. Burns of 155 West 102d Street, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,500.

Church Street, north side, 183.6 feet east of Riverdale Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 19 by 44.3; Mrs. Nellie York, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten of 994 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 31.6 by 97; John McQuade of 1,328 Lexington Avenue, owner; Julius Munnkowitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 44 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; John Loster, premises, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 39 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Peter Donald, premises, owner; John H. Dielman, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 105 Bleecker Street, to an eight-story brick and stone store and lofts; Gustave Lang of 106 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; W. J. Dilthey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 196 Mott Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; John Focarile, owner; A. G. Rechlin of 722 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

Washington, Albany, and Carlisle Streets, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300.

Bainbridge Avenue, near the Southern Boulevard, to a two-story and attic frame clubhouse; William F. Randall of 569 King's Bridge Road, owner; G. T. Schoonmaker, architect; cost, $3,000.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 28 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; estate of Daniel Valentine, owner; F. A. Albrecht of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Webster Avenue, 70 feet south of King's Bridge Road, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; estate of Daniel Valentine, owner; F. A. Albrecht, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Morris St, 41.11x irregular; St. Luke's Hospital to James Kennedy, quit claim..... Omit.
ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Morris St, 91.3x irregular; James Kennedy to Charles R. Jung..... 1
BECKER AV, n w corner of Matilda St, 100x100; Frank N. Glover, referee, to Carolina Hermann..... 2,055
BRIGGS ST, or AV, n e corner of 5th Av, 150x100; George E. Updike to Arnaud G. Heller..... $3,500
BRONX TERRACE, e s, n 25 ft of Lot 1,177, map of the village of Wakefield, 25x105; Charles W. Lord to Emma Jutten..... 1
BROOK AV, s e corner of 150th St, 100x100; Henry E. and Herbert Janes to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr..... 25,000
CLINTON ST, 244 and 246, 40.3x irregular; Annie F. Leverich to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
DOMINICK ST, 19, 20x50; Louisa Hanley to Thomas Ward..... 10,000
HUNT'S POINT ROAD, n e corner of Lafayette Av, 101.4x136.4x100x139.10; Roger H. Mullins to James A. Dunn..... 1
HUNT'S POINT ROAD, s e corner of Lafayette Av, 101.4x136.4x100x130.10; Edward A. Rollins to Roger H. Mullins. 1
JACKSON AV, 1,060, 17.6x87.6; Philip Flax and others to Anthony A. Shafer. 6,000
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 19.11x93; Jacob P. Solomon, referee, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 2,000
LOT 28, map of the building lots in the 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station; Jennie M. Tompkins to Sophie Duden..... 1
LOT 26, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Epuraim B. Levy to Emil Utard..... 1,460
LOTS 24 and 25, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Emil Utard..... 3,070
MADISON AV, 1,583, 25.8x75; Elkan Kahn to Conrad Heberer..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 51 ft s of 104th St, 25x95; Louis F. Werner to Elizabeth Mertes..... 1
ORCHARD ST, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Simon Sturm and another to Louis Mersbach and another..... 31,500
RYER AV, w s, 195.1 ft n or Burnside Av, 23x100; Joseph E. Butterworth to Bertha Bohn..... 1
UNION AV, 1,145, 16.10x100; Adele Le Viness to Charles M. Kaeppel..... 1
9TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 20x92.3; Nathan Weichman to Solomon Goldstein..... 13,500
9TH ST, 637 East, 20x92.3; Bertha Berger to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
87TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Eugene C. Potter to Robert L. Askey..... 1
115T ST, 337 East, 16.5x98.9; Samuel J. Landauer to Louis H. Ruhmann..... 8,100
82D ST, 532 East, 13.4x102½; Conrad Heberer to Elkan Kahn..... 1
84TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x103.10x25x103; John J. McCauley, Jr., to Patrick Hopkins..... 3,500
87TH ST, 347 West, 20x100.8; William W. Hall to Richard J. Chard..... 100
98TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 40x100.11; Frank E. Tompkins to George Collins..... 1
99TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Rachel Axelrod to Angelo Filocco and others..... 12,500
104TH ST, 232 West, 15.11x70.2; Thomas Ward to Louisa Hanley..... 14,000
104TH ST, 232 West, 15.11x70.2; Stuyvesant Le Roy, administrator, &c., to Thomas Ward..... 400
122D ST, 133 West, 17.7x100.11; Henriette B. Chace to Ella W. Banks..... 25,500
125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Charles Naarden..... 1
131ST ST, 110 West, 17.6x99.11; Margaret Roberts and others to Albert E. Wesslen 13,250
140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to William McCracken and others..... 100
151ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 83.8x83.6x61.4x59.3; George Stolz to Sarah Johnston..... 100
155TH ST, s e, 95.9 ft e of Morris Av, 90.6x100; Sarah Johnston to George Stolz. 100

Recorded Leases.

BILLINGS, Harry, to Max S. Rohman; 749 West End Av, 3 years..... $1,200
MAHONEY, John, to John J. Biggane; 324 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,200
MEYER, Werner A., agent, &c., to Paul Von Dram; 78 St. Mark's Place, 2 7-12 years..... 1,200
SEEBECK, Frederick, to Joseph Canzoniere; 318 East 104th St, 3 years..... 925
SILVERMAN, Aaron and Isaac, to Jacob and Max Geller; 334 and 336 Stanton St, store, &c., 5 years..... 540
STEIERT, Johanna, to John Anhorn; 342 East 21st St, store, &c., 2 2-12 years... 528
ROCHE, James, to Peter J. Looram; n e corner of 3d Av and 101st St, store, &c., 3 years..... 1,500
TUNKER, Julia, to Gustav Otto; 205 East 9th St, 8 months, per month..... 45

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Adam Happel; n s of 114th St, 277.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. 2,000
ACKER, John, to Adam Happel; n s of 114th St, 303.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,000
AHORN, John, to George Ehret; 342 East 21st St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,400
AKER, Robert L., to Frederick G. Potter; n s of 27th St, 265.8 to w of 7th Av, 1 year..... $6,000
BANES, Ella W., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 166 West 122d St, 1¼ years..... 14,000
BRODERICK, James J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; lease of 302 Pleasant Av, demand..... 2,500
BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to Hattie M. Fiske; w s of Ryer Av, 195.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 4,000
CAHILL, Mary A., to Mary Dymock; 504 West 27th St, 3 years..... 200
CANDON, John E., to Thomas P. Hicks; w s of Bristow St, 95 ft s of Jennings St, 2a years..... 1,800
CHARD, Richard J., to William D. Manning; 347 West 87th St, 1 year..... 28,000
CLARK, Hugh, to August Becker; e s of Intervale Av, 275.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years..... 400
COLES, Nathaniel S., to Clifford A. Hand; n e corner of South St and Whitehall St; also State St, n w corner of Whitehall St, ¼ part of both, 1 year..... 4,700
COOLEY, Catharine, and others to Charles Pfeiff; 1,942 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000
DEEN, Ann M., to Emma H. Brinckerhoff; n s of 115th St, 62.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years..... 2,000
FILOCCO, Angelo, and others, to William Rankin; n s of 97th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 11,000
FILOCCO, Angelo, and others, to Rachel Axelrod; n s of 97th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 900
GOTTLIEB, Fanny, and others, executors, &c., to Adolph Frankel; e s of Columbus Av, 75.6 ft n of 95th St, 1 year..... 8,000
HANLEY, Louisa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 232 West 104th St, 3 years..... 4,500
HARVIER, Ernest, to J. Davis Brodhead; w s of Perry Av, Lot 384, map 1,021 of Norwood, adjoining William's Bridge, 3 years..... 1,500
HAVANAGH, Bernard, to Louisa M. Lee; n s of 183d St, 460 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 8,000
HERMANN, Carolina, to James S. Van Court; n w corner of Becker Av and Matilda St, 1 year..... 1,000
HORAHAN, Frank, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 824 2d Av, saloon lease, demand. 1,600
JUNG, Charles R., to Abbie J. Kennedy; s w corner of Anthony Av and Morris St, ½ year..... 2,000
LEGENDRE, William C., to Edward M. Scudder; 538 West 29th St, 8 months.. 900
LEVY, Abraham, to Candace S. Coffin; 208 and 210 East 127th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 29,000
LEVY, Barnett, and others to Louise Wenzel, executrix, &c.; 246 2d St, 5 years..... 27,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 9th St, 203 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year..... 1,500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 9th St, 203 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year..... 9,000
MACDONELL, Allan G., to Matilda Fraser; Lot 365, map of the Arden property, (substitute mortgage,) 1 year..... 380
McCRACKEN, William, and others to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n s of 149th St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.. 20,000
MULLINS, Roger H. and Mary E., to Edward A. Rollins; n e corner of Hunt's Point Road and Lafayette Av, 2 years.. 1,300
NAARDEN, Charles, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 9,720
OLSEN, Anetta A., to Edward J. Deegan; w s of Simpson St, 87.6 ft s of Freeman St; also Intervale Av, s e s, 65.2 ft s w of Freeman St, one-half year..... 700
PALMER, Milo P., to Helen C. Palmer; 17 East 81st St, 1 year..... 10,000
POILLON, John J. H., to James A. Trowbridge; w s of Central Park West, 25.5, 50.5, and 75.5 ft s of 65th St, 2 years, (three mortgages)..... 32,000
RECHNITZER, Hugh, to Rosalie Wiener; 145 East 47th St, 1 year..... 1,300
ROSENSTEIN, Dora, to Adele A. Fabbricotti, as trustee, &c.; 241 Henry St, 5 years..... 21,000
ROYS, Thomas F. and Katie, to Seymour P. Kurzman; 970 Boston Av, 1 year.. 2,000
RULLMANN, Louis H. and Frances, to Samuel J. Landauer; n s of 41st St, 383.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000
SHAFER, Anthony A. and Cora, to Charles F. and Carolina M. Reichmann; 1,060 Jackson Av, 2 years..... 1,000
SIMONS, Lenora S., to Hebrew Technical Institute; 216 West 137th St, 5 years.... 10,000
THE PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER Realty Company to Cornelia G. Crittenden; n s of Teasdale Place, 525 ft w of Trinity Av, 2 years..... 10,000
UTARD, Emil, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 24, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 1,000
UTARD, Emil, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 24 and 25, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward, 2 years.... 2,000
VON HESSE, Emily, to Anna Von Hesse, trustee, &c.; 542 and 544 Broadway, 1 year..... 2,500
WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Henry E. and Herbert Janes; s e corner of Brook Av and proposed 150th St, 1 year..... 12,000
WITTEKIND, Marie, to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Columbus Av, 50 ft e of Hancock St, Van Nest, installments..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTERMAN, Mendel, to Laura C. Crane. 440
ARNSTEIN, Emanuel, to Jacob Levy..... Nom.
CAMPBELL, John V., executor, &c., to Charlotte A. Hopper..... Nom.
CLARKSON, Freeman, to Joseph Friedlander and another, rerecorded..... Nom.
DAVIS, Catharine B., to George M. Miller, trustee, &c..... 5,000
DINCK, Anna S., to Herman C. Kudlich. 2,250
MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 2,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to New York Security and Trust Company..... 18,097
MOONEY, Albertina K., to Charlotte A. Hopper..... Nom.
NEWMAN, Joseph, to Martin Dannenfelser..... 450
SAUER, Anna, administratrix, &c., to Adolph C. Hottenroth..... 2,580
STOLZ, George, to Louis Bossert, (two assignments)..... Nom.
THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY to Charles F. Ramsdell..... 1,300
THE PEPPERELL COMPANY to Clarence L. Smith..... 300
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George G. Dewey..... 2,000
WALLACH, Leopold, to Joseph Louchheim 3,038

Mechanics' Liens.

ACOTT AV, 320 to 324; Henry Ratjen against M. E., Robinson, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor..... 228
12TH ST, 716 East; Don A. Gaylord against Alfred A. Van Hovenberg, owner and contractor..... 86
36TH ST, s s, 183.2 ft w of 5th Av, 16.10x98.9; Peter G. Thoretz against Nellie W. Pedrick, owner; David Tim, contractor. 60
54TH ST, 351 East; Tom Wise & Co. against Elias Harlib, owner and contractor..... 147
103D ST, n s, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Gullick against Jacob Wiedhopf, owner and contractor..... 400
109TH ST, s s, 109 ft w of 1st Av, 30x92; Frederick Brandt against Vito A. Ciuffi, owner; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor.... 172
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William T. Hookey against Herman Englehardt, owner and contractor.. 2,543
182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 105x100; George E. McKensie against Mary Hileman, owner and contractor... 80
182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 105x100; George E. McKensie against Mary Hileman, owner and contractor... 13
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 100x175; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with Emil Geldner (fourteen payments)..... $38,000
17TH ST, 13 East; Mayer S. Auerbach, with Thomas McKeone, (ten payments).. 32,000
140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with William McCracken and others, (fourteen payments)..... 44,000

Lis Pendens.

DELANCEY ST, s s, 44 ft e of Sheriff St, 44x87.6; Mary L. Higgins, as guardian, &c., against Henry Herter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. H. Smith.
WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; John S. Wilson against John Dunn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum.
56TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 80x100.5; Katherine Elfes and another, executors, &c., against the New York Maennechor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.
109TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x87.1; Frederick Brandt against F. C. Lamonte, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.
136TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Susan T. Baldwin against Annie T. Blake and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Baldwin, Jr.
183D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Ford St, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Ford St, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x106.6x25x107.6; Pauline Klenen against David Shuldtner and another, (two actions of foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BROWNLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed William J. McQueen receiver of the Brownley Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steam injectors, on the application of J. C. and C. A. Druckliieb, judgment creditors for $5,425. Mr. McQueen is the President of the company. The assets consist of six patents, tools, and eighty-two injectors, the value of which is unknown.

NEW YORK TAILORING COMPANY.—The New York Tailoring Company of 74 East Ninth Street has been placed in the hands of a receiver, Justice Truax of the Supreme Court having named William H. Kerby receiver on the application of President Bradford Daubenheyer and Directors Ralph Bromberger and Edward Lewal, who declared that the company was insolvent. Stephen H. Keating was appointed referee in the matter of the dissolution of the corporation. The liabilities are $3,054; nominal assets, $3,319; actual assets, $2,117. The company was incorporated under New York laws on May 6, 1894, with a capital stock of $15,000. It is said that the company lost a large amount of money on a women's tailoring department.

JENNIE LEVY AND MOSES LEVY.—Creditors of Mrs. Jennie Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 121 East Broadway, and Moses Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 105 East Broadway, whose stores were cleaned out of the stock Monday night, were busy yesterday trying to locate the goods. Deputy Sheriff Radley received more writs of replevin yesterday from Epstein Brothers against Jennie Levy for $4,015, and against Moses Levy for $1,928. A number of storage warehouses were visited by the Deputy Sheriffs, but it was claimed the goods were not there. Claims in the Sheriff's hands against both Levys aggregate $13,880. The trade estimates Mr. Levy's liabilities at $25,000, and Moses Levy's at about $8,000. Epstein Brothers said that they had three detectives searching for the goods, and it had been learned that some goods had been shipped to various large cities to auctioneers there. They had traces of seventy-five cases of goods, and hoped to be able to reach them.

Out of Town.

UNION TEN PER CENT. CLOTHING COMPANY.—Owing to financial embarrassment the Union Ten Per Cent. Clothing Company of Reading, Penn., closed its doors yesterday pending an adjustment with creditors.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Louis Hirschhorn filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $47,500 and no assets. There are only two creditors—Edwin Einstein, with $45,000 balance due on an adjudication of a partnership between them as L. Hirschhorn & Co., which claim was put in judgment for $67,996 on Aug. 15, 1899, and Henry M. Bendheim for $2,500 for his share of losses in a partnership between them. Mr. Hirschhorn was formerly a cigar manufacturer at 24 Second Avenue. The firm of L. Hirschhorn & Co. was dissolved in 1880.

Max Juster, builder, at 838 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Borough of the Bronx, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $7,110 and no available assets. All these claims were secured by a trust mortgage on flats at 10 and 12 Delancey Street, which he built two years ago and which swamped him, but a prior mortgage on the property was foreclosed recently, and there is a surplus which will, he thinks, be applied to the claim of the State Bank for $3,872, leaving nothing for the other creditors. He has been in business six years, formerly operated down town, and is now building a flat at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue in the name of his wife.

Matthew Bernheim filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $25,000 and no assets. The liabilities are distributed among 125 creditors in this city, Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Penn., Albany, Troy, and Rochester. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said that Mr. Bernheim was formerly in business in Washington as a dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods, but was unsuccessful several years ago, and is now a resident of this city.

Lazarus Kahner of 71 East Ninety-second Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The known liabilities are $7,447, and there are three more claims, the amounts of which are unknown. A. Cohn & Co. are secured creditors as holders of his note for $4,500, secured by 600 bales of Havana tobacco, which, he thinks, will more than cover his indebtedness to them. L. Newgas & Co. are creditors for $6,758. His assets consist of $5,000 first mortgage bonds of the East Tennessee and North Alabama Coal and Iron Company and fifty shares of stock in the same company, value unknown, and judgments against various persons for $6,312. Mr. Kahner was formerly a cigar manufacturer at 205 and 207 East Ninety-ninth Street, was unsuccessful in April, 1896, and was succeeded by the L. Kahner Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATWOOD, Frederick J. A.—Fourth National Bank..... 923
AUSPITZ, Julius—E. Loew..... 62
ABEL, Adam—J. Conron and another.... $154
BACH, Albert—L. Solomon..... 108
BEARD, Daniel C.—Louis Isaacs..... 307
BIDWELL, David—R. V. Lewis and another..... 34
CLIFTON, Edward G. and Catharine E. G.—R. Broadnax..... 90
CROHAN, Harry C.—Western Union Telegraph Company..... 24
DANEHAUER, Alphonse—E. Westhome.. 35
ELLIOTT, Sallie H.—Chickering & Sons.. 629
EGGELING, Ida—Louis Windmuller and another..... 36
FURCHT, Simon—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..... 169
FLATO, Jacob—M. Lazarus and another. 319
GOLDEN, Lee D.—O. Taussig..... 351
GRUNHUT, Rachel, executrix, &c.—Frank Shepherd..... 9,376
GREENWALD, Ignatz—J. Stern and others..... 75
GRENING, Paul C.—A. Raymond & Co... 222
GARFUNKLE, Morris—G. Lange..... 146
GARDINER, Charles E., and Patrick H. Homan—Chilton Manufacturing Company..... 239
HEYMANN, Charles M.—Sowden & Co... 242
HANIGAN, Henry J.—L. Stieglitz..... 121
HADDEN, Edward H.—O. Bowski..... 170
IRVING, William O.—E. Eising and others..... 247
JANSEN, John—R. T. Emmet and others. 549
JENKINS, Thomas J.—J. Madden..... 87
KUBIN, Joseph, Jr.—V. Brickell..... 74
KEHOE, John and Anna M.—A. Krauss. 483
LARKIN, Matthew L. B., and Joseph F. A. O'Donnell—J. Leonard..... 965
LAFRENIERE, Charles V.—Robert H. Bunney..... 534
LANGENZEN, Fanny—J. Hirsch..... 193
LINDSEY, Edward D.—L. I. Mekeel..... 87
LEE, George H.—L. B. Myers..... 285
LUSTIG, Paul—A. Burow..... 356
MERCHANT, Muriel M.—J. McCreery and others..... 379
MANSON, George E.—J. McKesson, Jr., and others..... 120
MOELLER, Charles H.—W. H. Lotz.... 125
MATHEWS, Robert D.—A. Raymond & Co..... 77
MARTIN, Orello S.—John S. Collins..... 70
MANN, Aaron W.—J. Mendleson and another..... 1,238
MALLOY, Edward D.—J. A. McMillan... 63
O'ROURKE, Lenore—A. McDonald..... 96
OVERTON, Charles B.—Frederick F. Durand..... 233
PERRY, Charles O.—Yellow Pine Company 1,111
PENNOCK, Homer, and John F. Zebley—Ontario Bank of Ottawa..... 2,038
POOLE, Thomas H.—G. W. Weld..... 67
ROONEY, Mary—The John Eichler Brewing Company..... 2,672
ROONEY, Mary and Michael—The John Eichler Brewing Company..... 2,371
RYAN, Vincent A.—Strong & Ireland.... 142
ROOME, William P., James B. Weir, Jr., and Willard N. Banks, individually, &c —J. Travers & Sons, Limited..... 3,681
ROOME, William P., James B. Weir, Jr., and Willard N. Banks, individually, &c —P. Seligman and another..... 4,386
RINGER, Fred C.—L. Stieglitz..... 121
RADLAUER, Albert, and Abraham Ober —L. C. Schliep..... 761
SCHULT, Herman H.—J. T. Huner..... 332
SCHOEN, Abraham—Raritan Shoe Manufacturing Company..... 324
SMITH, Morgan—John P. Davis and another..... 257
SANDERS-BEARD COMPANY — William C. Foster..... 425
STEVENS, Mark E.—H. P. Mount..... 80
STREETER, Russell D. and Noble A.—Wilson Brothers' Woodenware and Toy Company..... 707
SHIPMAN, Albert and George—F. C. Goffe..... 189
SIRE, Benjamin—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company..... 190
TERWILLIGER, Joseph S.—W. Reuton.... 106
THILL, Nicholas E.—Catharine Biehr.... 6,479
THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FARMS—The American Label Company..... 113
THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF Mexico, Limited—G. E. Ranous..... 299
WACKER, George G.—Blackall & Baldwin..... 96
WOLF, Isidor—M. Schmidt and another. 10
WARDE, Frederick—E. Edwards and another..... 50
WOOLSTON, George F.—R. B. Mitchell... 60
WHATELEY, John A.—J. Bunz..... 39

DOG'S CRY BROUGHT ASSISTANCE.

Three-Year-Old Child Set Her Clothing Afire and Is Badly Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—Mary Tonis, three years old, while playing with fire in an outhouse at the rear of her home on North Fourth Street, this afternoon set her clothing on fire.

Her dog grabbed her by the dress and dragged her into the yard, and then set up a cry which brought assistance. A blanket was used to put out the fire. The child was severely burned, and was taken to the general hospital.

All Canada to Vote on Prohibition.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.—One of the most interesting elections ever held in Canada will take place to-morrow. In every election district of the Dominion the electors will vote upon the great question of prohibition. Never before has the question of prohibition been submitted to the people of so large a territory. In all the provinces of Canada to-morrow the people will have the opportunity to express themselves as for or against the absolute prohibition of the sale, manufacture, importation, and use of any and all kinds of intoxicants in all parts of Canada.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The State Insurance Department has begun an examination of the affairs and condition of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Insurance Adjustment Corporation of America, which was incorporated at Passaic, N. J., last week by John E. King, Charles E. Spratt, and Wolstan R. Brown, will be formally organized within the next few days.

At the meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters yesterday, the general condition of the marine insurance business was discussed, and an address was delivered by F. A. White of the Marine Insurance Company of London. The various questions relative to the improvement of marine underwriting were referred to a committee.

E. B. Boyd, the Assistant Manager of the Southern Department of the Lancashire Insurance Company of England, with offices at Atlanta, Ga., is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

E. R. Kennedy returned yesterday from an extended Western tour, having inspected the agencies located at Madison, Chicago, and Detroit, and having attended the sessions of the National Convention of State Insurance Commissioners at Milwaukee. One result of the inspection trip was the transfer of the Swea Agency, in Kansas City, from Baird, Dodson & Co. to John R. Treat, which was effected through W. E. Main of Madison, Wis.

It is reported that the fire insurance companies interested in the recent Toledo grain elevator loss are considering the advisability of contesting the claim, on the ground that they are not liable for loss by explosion. A well-known adjuster said yesterday that it is not likely that such a contention would be upheld in this instance. He said that the explosion hazard was an inherent element in elevator risks, which are kindred to flouring mills, and based his opinion on the decision in the case of the loss on the Washburn mills at Minneapolis, which declared that the explosion in the mill was the rapid combustion of finely divided particles of flour, and that the companies were liable for losses due to any manner of combustion.

The trial of the second of the series of suits, which are being brought by the John Eaton Company of Toronto against the insurance companies to recover on a loss in the early part of the Summer of 1897, has been reached this week at Toronto by Chief Justice Meredith. The suit is against the Keystone Insurance Company. The case against the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, which occupied seven weeks last Winter, and was decided by Justice Ferguson in favor of the insurance company, was appealed, but it has not been reached again yet. The cases against the American companies on the risk are expected to come up at Buffalo about Nov. 15. The defense set up by the insurance companies includes an allegation to the effect that the proofs of loss were fraudulently drawn.

The fire loss sustained by E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park Place, on Aug. 23, which is still in process of adjustment, has given rise to a novel complication in regard to the existence of co-insurance. One of the policies was altered as to rate at the request of the broker, who also demanded the elimination of the co-insurance clause. When the rate was changed, however, the co-insurance clause was not taken off, and it is asserted that it was retained without intent on the part of the company, and may not be insisted upon. The complication arises from the fact that at least four of the other policies, those of the Commercial Union of New York, the Hamilton, the American of Philadelphia, and the Phoenix of Hartford, contained a stamp condition, giving the companies the benefit of co-insurance, if any other company on the risk secures it.

The local fire insurance rate situation is absorbing the attention of the managers, especially in view of the fact that there is almost no business at present. The companies have rewritten at panic rates so much of the local business during the open period of the last few months that nothing short of a lively stimulus to production can provide the companies with insurable value, sufficient to yield an ordinary premium income on local business. This condition promises to last until May, 1899, at which time the renewals of the risks canceled and rewritten after the break in rates on April 20 of this year will begin to come around. The stronger class of underwriters say that they will be satisfied with the movement for reorganization if another tariff association can be put into good working order by that time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

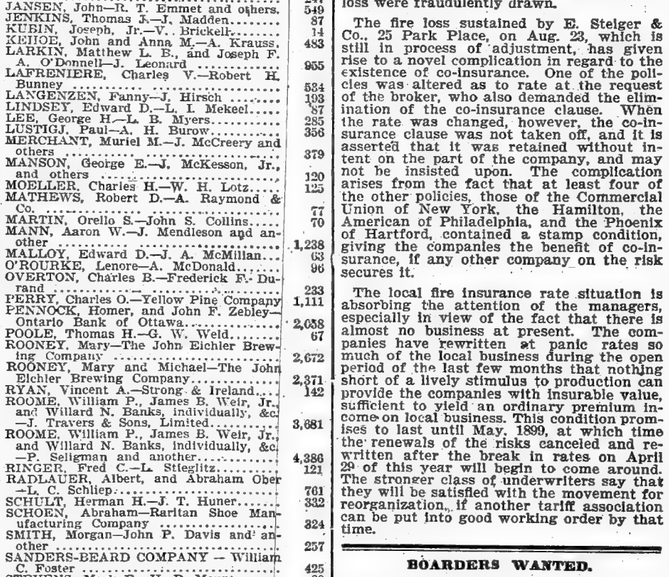
82D ST., 23 WEST.—Charming parlor suite; private bath and table; large and small rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

11TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large room; hall rooms; furnished nicely; all conveniences; private family; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.



"I am cashier in a large Philadelphia grocery store and taste everything that comes along," writes a young lady who requests that her name shall not be given. "I have suffered from dyspepsia," she adds, "for twelve years. I first had heartburn and afterward typhoid fever. Have suffered a living death, taking all kinds of medicine, and all for no good. I have been as bad that I would almost go out of my mind. Life was not really worth living. I bore it until I was taken with typhoid a second time. While in Cincinnati the doctor there said I had a fourteenth stomach. I could not keep medicine on my stomach, so I came home. I had been taking doctor's medicine ever since last June. Some weeks ago I saw the Ripans Tabule ad in the *Philadelphia Record* and determined to try them, 'kill or cure.' Now I am able to eat a great many things in moderation that I had not touched for years. With the distress there used to come a bunch of flesh that appeared just where the ribs come together. Nothing seemed to prevent its coming. It would burst anything I put on, and it had a heavy, distressed, dull feeling for about thirty minutes, then disappear as quickly as it came. The inside of my stomach seemed like a big ulcer that gathered and broke and then gathered again. At times I would have a winding as the winding of a clock. I also had a very bad skin, which was of a mean color and I have been told I was of the color of a dead chicken. I am thirty-two years old and if I live to be a hundred I will always take Ripans Tabules as long as I can buy them. By using them I have gained twenty-two pounds since I recovered from the fever, and can fill my position just as well as any of the other cashiers."

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

PARTY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SOMETHING ABOUT
HAMILTON TERRACE,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Subject: Houses to LIVE in.
Send your address for pamphlet.
ANDREW LESTER'S SONS,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—FOR SALE OR TO rent—No 92 Riverside Drive, near 61st Street. For particulars, apply to OWNER, on premises, or Room 212, No. 11 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES
$75
MONTHLY.
Ten rooms; others fourteen rooms; at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.
Now open for inspection.
138th and 139th Sts.
(7th and 8th Avs.)
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.
Elevated Station 140th St.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

West 32d Street, Near 5th Ave.
Attractive furnished house, 25 feet, with butler's pantry extension, to private family only. Price and particulars,
GEO. R.

MURDER NEAR TUPPER LAKE.

Livery Stable Keeper Sabin Killed and Robbed by Unknown Men.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Patrick Sabin of Tupper Lake was murdered last night by two men whose names and whereabouts are unknown. Sabin kept a livery stable, and in the afternoon or evening two men called and asked him to take them to the big mill, two miles away. He hitched up a rig and departed with them, but did not return.

This morning his lifeless body was found near the mill with two bullet holes in his head. His pockets had been rifled, and some small change was found near the body.

The horse had been unhitched from the buggy and returned to the barn in the night.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. SCHLEICHER, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE,
WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER,
Assignees.

JOHN J. GLEASON,
Attorney for Assignees,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GEISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEAMONCK & SELDOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 54 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward R. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Hunter, Frank H. Hunter, Charles Jenkins Hunter, Frances B. Austin, Charles Perry Austin, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Pauline H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Olivia Hunter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se22-1aw6wTh

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Cheyne, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Gait, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kibbler, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Mc. McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McCarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Keaney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert McMillan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1880, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31 day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se15-1aw6w&o27.

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se22-1aw6wTh

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Cheyne, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Gait, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kibbler, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Mc. McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McCarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Keaney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert McMillan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1880, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31 day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

se15-1aw6w&o27. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28 1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s22-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUCUCO DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to order such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold against the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgage company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.
se6-1aw6wTh&o20.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

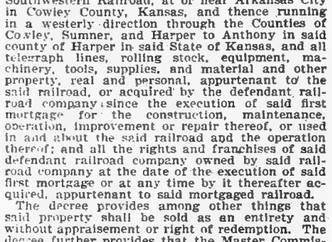
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

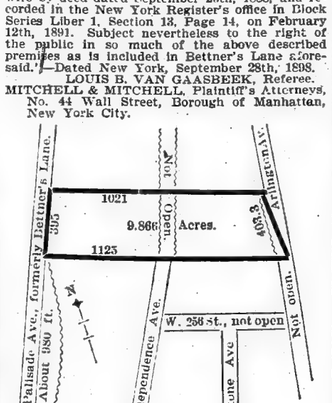
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, which was dated the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled "Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.," made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Snydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty-six minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one-thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GASSBEEK, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GASSBEEK, Referee.

207 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street, New York City.—New York Supreme Court. County of New York.—WALTER R. WOOD, plaintiff, against ALECIA LOUGHRAN, etc., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,853.31, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $837.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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536 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—D. COMYN MORAN, as committee, etc., plaintiff, against MICHAEL RENNER et al., defendants.

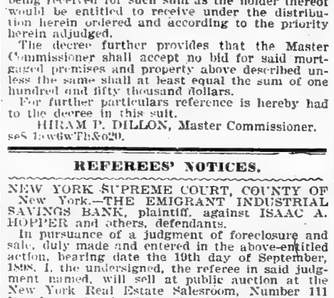
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street in said city, which is distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and the said street; thence running easterly along the southerly side of the said street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and through the centre of the easterly wall of the building erected on the premises, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; and thence northerly parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue and through the centre of the westerly wall of said building one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of said street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898.

QUINTON CORWINE,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $11,794.75, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $279.00.

QUINTON CORWINE,
Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, now laid out, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five (25) feet in front, making the rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front of said Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.), and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.), being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplank, and the said Louisa A. Verplank by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.

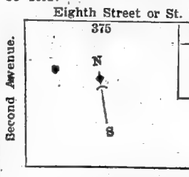
Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.

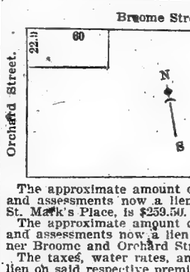
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:

Eighth Street or St. Mark's Place.



Broome Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,805.28, with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $404.30, with interest from September 8th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $504.15 and interest.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1898.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, Referee.
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Lena B. C. Evans, plaintiff, against MARGARET GRAHAM, George W. Graham, John B. Graham, and James Franklin Graham, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John Graham, deceased; Margaret Graham, Katharine K. C. Lyman, John Van Dolsen, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, "Mary" Washburn, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant William M. Washburn; Pedro R. de Florez, as general guardian for Maria C. M. de Florez, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s8-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerret Baker and Mary Baker, his wife (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. F. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.
au18-1aw6wTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

**HOTEL IN

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION

Bishop Potter Delivers His Annual Address to Priests and Laity in Grace Chapel.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL

The Bishop Commends It and Asks the Convention to Express Its Sympathy—Imperialism Is Rebuked—Question of Poor Preaching.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York began its one hundred and fifteenth annual session yesterday morning in Grace Chapel, 414 East Fourteenth Street, and will conclude it to-day. Some 200 delegates attended.

Bishop Potter in his address to the convention spoke of the "somewhat invertebrate and effusive effort to adjust preaching and services and social relationships to a standpoint neither lofty nor spiritual," which was to-day a type of the activities of religion. In speaking of the remedy he adverted to the institution of preaching.

"I am profoundly persuaded," he continued, "that the pulpit of our time has lost nothing of its hold upon the hearts and consciences of men that it might not recover if it was seriously purposed to do so.

The Modern Preacher.

"My quarrel with the modern preacher is that he has so soon and so easily reached a conclusion which disparages the pulpit as a throne, and the possibilities of its persuasive influence in his hands who can use it with a reverence for its Divine institution, and an enduring faith in its supernatural power. In a word, the vice of our time, men and brethren, in the matter of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ, is that they who are called to that office and ministry esteem it so lightly and discharge it so carelessly, so improperly, often so indifferently. I do not want here to speak one harsh and ungracious word if I can help it, but I must own to the amazement with which on some of those rare occasions when it has been my privilege to hear anybody else preach, it has been my fortune, now and then, to hear a Deacon or a youthful priest get up and inflict upon a Christian congregation of devout and thoughtful people the rude maunderings—they deserve to be called by no better name—of some utterly sophomoric mind, extemporaneously delivered, and often in vulgar and ungrammatical English.

"I know we have come upon an era of extemporaneous preaching, and I am told, often enough, that 'the people like it better.' I suppose they do, for we all like what neither taxes the attention nor touches the conscience; especially if it be soon over; and the extemporaneous preacher, having often very little to say, has at least in his preaching the solitary virtue of brevity. Let me entreat my brethren, and especially my young brethren of the clergy, to write at least one sermon in the week and to get ready for it, and for every sermon, on their knees, and with their Greek Testaments in their hand and the best learning of the time within their reach."

Bishop Potter then spoke on the question of ritual and the tendency to so-called "Catholic" usage in this regard, expressing a belief that there should be room in the Church for a toleration of different tastes in the matter. Later he said, in addressing the laymen particularly:

"How much help from you does your pastor get in the Sunday school, in visiting the sick, in bringing the outcast in again, in searching the waste places for the souls of those for whom Christ died? It is an unwelcome fact to recognize—but it is my duty to beseech you to look it honestly in the face—that, compared with those other religious bodies about us—our superiority to which some of us are a little too fond of boasting—the gifts, the sacrifices, the services of the laity of this Church are sadly and habitually inferior."

Fruits of National Victory.

The Bishop then touched on the results of the recent war. "The Nation," said he, "has had much during the past few months to blind and to intoxicate it. It has won an easy victory over an effete and decrepit adversary, in which no splendors of individual heroism or triumphs of naval skill—and in these we may indulge a just pride—ought to blind our eyes to the fact that we have had a very easy task against a very feeble foe. And now, with unexpected fruits of victory in our hands, what, men are asking, are we going to do with them?

"Nay, rather, the solemn question is, What are they going to do with us? Upon what wild course of so-called imperialism are they going to launch a people, many of whom are dizzy already with the dream of colonial gains, and who expect to repeat in distant islands some such history as our conquered enemy wrote long ago in blood and plunder in her colonies here and in South America. At such a time, as never before, the Church of God is called upon, in the pulpit and by every agency at her command, to speak the words of truth and soberness, and to reason of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come—a judgment for nations as well as individuals, till impetuosity is sobered and chastened; and until a people in peril of being wrecked upon an untried sea can be made to pause and think.

"The things that this community and this Nation alike supremely need are not more territory, more avenues of trade, more places for place-hunters, more pensions for idlers, more subject races to prey upon—but a dawning consciousness of what, in individual and in national life, are a people's indispensable moral foundations, those great spiritual forces on which alone men or nations are built!

The Czar's Peace Proposal.

"I cannot conclude this address," the Bishop continued, "without lifting your thoughts for a moment to a wider horizon than our own; that larger circumference that binds us in one family with all the nations of the world. From one of them has lately come a message so strange, so unexpected, and, above all, so profoundly significant, that it does not seem easy to exaggerate either its importance or its timeliness.

"I am speaking, of course, of the recent ukase of the Emperor of Russia, proposing a conference of the great powers to consider the subject of international disarmament. For myself, I do not believe that, because some people have dismissed the present young sovereign of Russia as a dreamer and a visionary, you and I are called upon to dismiss his remarkable utterance as unworthy of serious consideration. This world has forever been divided between the dreamers and the 'practical' people—the men who have seen visions and the herd that has laughed at the vision and the visionary. But sooner or later, once and again, all round the world, some such dreamer has struck a great note, the clear and penetrating resonance of which has waked and roused the nations.

"Most opportune is it, I think, that, in the ear of a nation already dizzy with the dream of what it may achieve by conquests through the force of arms, there should sound that strong, temperate, and most cogently reasoned message which rings through the ukase of the Emperor of Russia.

"And so I hope that this convention will not separate without some expression of sympathy and of admiration for an act so truly noble and words so greatly wise as those of the ruler to whom I have already referred. May God give him courage to persevere in his high and holy purpose, and may the Ruler of Rulers turn the hearts of Kings, Presidents, and peoples toward an aspiration so generous and purpose so truly Christlike!"

At the close of his address Bishop Potter administered communion to the delegates, who later had luncheon in the Parish House, adjoining the chapel. The afternoon session was chiefly taken up with reports. That of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society showed a total in receipts for the last year of over $50,000. It said also that the untouched mission field of the city is daily growing wider.

BISHOPS TALK OF MISSIONS.

Members of the Diocesan Convention at a Meeting in Ascension Church.

The members of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of this diocese attended a public meeting yesterday evening in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, to discuss "Missionary Work and the Present Responsibility of the Church." Bishop Potter presided.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church, the first speaker, said that the question of missions was one to which the whole Church needed to awake. "A dead fire emits no living spark," said he, "and a dead Church no live missionaries." Dr. Warren compared American missionary methods to those of England, and said that the Episcopal Church in this country should have four general missionary councils instead of one.

Bishop John McKim of Tokio, Japan, said that Japan was rapidly becoming a Christian country. "Buddhism to-day is dying in Japan," said he. "There are 110,000 Christians there now, about 50,000 of whom are Roman Catholics. I want to take back six missionaries with me when I return, and I want six parishes in this country to agree to support them."

Bishop George William Peterkin of West Virginia made a noteworthy suggestion in reference to the conduct of church affairs. "I believe," said he, "that the contributions of congregations for running expenses should be kept entirely separate from their offerings for blessed work, like missionary service. Their payment of church expenses should be relegated to the management of laymen, and should be transacted on week days. But some one may say, 'Isn't the offertory an act of worship?' That depends. I don't think the sexton is an object of charity or the minister, either, and a contribution for their support can hardly be called an act of worship."

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Two Important Decisions Relating to the Tariff on Watch Movements and Clock Cases.

General Appraiser Somerville of the Board of Classification handed down two important decisions yesterday relating to the tariff on watch movements and clock cases. J. Racine & Co. and others of this city were the protestants in cases involving the question of distinction between "watch movements" and "parts of watches" as used in Paragraph 191 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, and also a consideration of the question as to the proper classification of complete watches; that is, watches including both the cases and complete works or movements.

In a lengthy and exhaustive opinion, General Appraiser Somerville held in substance:

Where watches are imported, consisting of watch cases containing complete watch movements, the movements and the cases are separately dutiable under Paragraph 191. The watch movements are dutiable according to the number of jewels, as there provided for, and, in addition thereto, 25 per cent. ad valorem. The watch cases are dutiable under this paragraph at 40 per cent. ad valorem. The term "watch movement" is a flexible one in its meaning, and is to be construed in its ordinary signification, having no uniform commercial meaning attached to it in the trade and commerce of this country. It may include all of a watch except the case, or merely the train or works of the watch contained between the plates, and comprising the balance, the pallet, the scape wheel, the third wheel and pinion, the fourth wheel and pinion, and the centre wheel and pinion. A watch movement lacking only the dial of the watch, or lacking the dial, the hour, the minute and the second hands, and the hour and minute wheels, is a "watch movement," and dutiable as such under the provision of said paragraph, and is not dutiable as parts of watches at 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The protests were overruled.

In the matter of protest of J. E. Caldwell & Co. and others of Philadelphia, General Appraiser Somerville held in substance:

China clock cases, decorated or ornamented in any manner, whether imported separately or containing ordinary metal clock movements, are dutiable under Paragraph 95 of the act of July 24, 1897, at 60 per cent. ad valorem, and the metal movements, or works, of such clocks are separately dutiable as parts of clocks not otherwise provided for at 40 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 191.

Marble or onyx clock cases, containing clock movements, are dutiable under Paragraph 115 at 50 per cent. ad valorem, and the metal movements, or works, of the clock are dutiable in like manner at 40 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 191. The above rule of classification is to be followed whether such clocks are invoiced as entireties or so as to show the value of the cases and movements separately.

In this case the claims of protestants were sustained.

BROOKLYN'S STREET RAILROADS.

A. L. Johnson Says that the Public Would Benefit by a Consolidation.

President Albert L. Johnson of the Nassau Railroad yesterday repeated his former statement of his willingness to sell out to the Brooklyn Heights people if a fair price was offered, and declared his belief that the present movement toward consolidation of the Brooklyn Heights and Nassau systems involved a larger deal than was generally supposed.

"I believe," he said, "that the motive behind this deal for the consolidation of the surface railroads is the hope to consolidate all the railroad interests, both surface and elevated, and to operate them under one management. If such a deal were carried out, then the surface cars could pick up and carry all the short-distance riders, while the elevated trains could be run as express trains from terminal to terminal, making but one or two intermediate stops. Passengers under such a system could be transferred from the surface to the elevated, or vice versa, at the ends of the routes, and by the increased speed of the trains on the elevated roads Brooklyn would have real rapid transit. I believe that eventually we shall come to that, as the interests of the companies and the public both demand it."

THE OREGON ALL READY.

Battleship Leaves the Navy Yard—Iowa May Join Her To-day.

The battleship Oregon, which has been in the navy yard for several weeks, left there yesterday morning and went to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville. She is all ready to start on the voyage to the Pacific, and is now waiting for final orders from Washington. The Iowa, which is to go with the Oregon, was to have left the yard too, but the repairs to the mounts of the eight-inch guns are not finished yet. She will probably leave the yard to-day and join the Oregon.

It was thought at the yard that the two battleships would go to sea to-morrow morning, but they might remain here until Monday. The ultimate destination of the two ships is a matter of speculation among naval officers. Some think that they will go to Honolulu, and there receive instructions to go to Manila. Others think that they are to be sent to Samoa, where it is possible that American warships are needed on account of the actions of the Germans there.

The supply ship Celtic, distilling ship Iris, and the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, which are also to go to the Pacific, will follow later next week. The vessels will be in charge of the following officers:

OREGON—Capt. A. S. Barker, commanding; Lieut. Commander A. P. Nazor, executive officer; Lieut. W. H. Allen, navigator; Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, Lieut. E. W. Eberlee, Ensign L. A. Bostwick, Ensign H. McFarland, Ensign R. T. Johnson, Naval Cadets Yarnell, Jensen, Kemoff, Leahy, Miller, Overstreet, Magill; Chief Engineer Perry, Passed Assistant Engineer Eckhart, Paymaster S. R. Calhoun, Dr. Stephenson, Surgeon; Captain of Marines R. Dickens, Second Lieutenant of Marines Wynne.

IOWA—Capt. Silas Terry, commanding; Lieut. Commander R. P. Rodgers, executive officer; Lieut. W. H. Scheutzer, navigator; Lieut. H. H. Witzel, Lieut. J. M. Orchard, Lieut. L. S. Van Duzen, Lieut. G. Fairbox, Ensign N. C. Tromling, Naval Cadets A. J. Hepburn, O. G. Murfine, J. W. Graeme, V. S. Houston, H. Williams, and W. C. Asserson; Dr. M. H. Simons, Surgeon; Paymaster J. A. King, Chief Engineer C. W. Rae, Passed Assistant Engineer H. O. Stickney, Engineer Cadet H. L. Collins, Captain of Marines L. Kalmeny, Second Lieutenant of Marines W. Davis.

The cruiser Brooklyn will go to the yard to-day and be put in dry dock.

Projectiles for the Oregon and Iowa.

READING, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Carpenter Steel Company shipped two carloads of projectiles this morning. The shells shipped to-day are of the smaller sizes and are intended for the rapid-fire guns of the warships Oregon and Iowa. The consignment weighed sixty tons.

Woman and Four Children in Want.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $120, with which to provide temporarily for a wife and four small children. The husband is intemperate, and has been sent to Blackwell's Island. The wife is self-respecting, and works when she can. Her relatives are too poor to aid. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.



We're "hollering" a deal about our new shoe "Model."

Here's the picture.

Calfskin, russet, patent and enamel leather; lace and button; single and double sole; $5.

Overcoats.

Our Fall overcoats will fool October and November winds; they'll also fool your friends—only $14 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Four Special School Examiners Are Named.

APPORTIONMENT IN BROOKLYN

After Discussion the Matter Is Left with the Board of Estimate—School and College Budgets.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. The matter first to be taken up was the question of special school examiners.

Superintendent Maxwell previously had nominated two of the required four examiners—Dr. Walter L. Hervey and Dr. George J. Smith, and the approval of these two names was suspended pending the completion of the list.

In an address to the board yesterday Mr. Maxwell said:

"A few days ago I was notified that the appeals had been dismissed, and that the eligible list would not be enlarged. I immediately made such investigation as was in my power of the other gentlemen who had passed. I found them all, while not specialists in science and mathematics, worthy and accomplished men. I determined, therefore, to nominate Mr. Byrnes and Mr. McConnell, who stood next on the list." Mr. Maxwell's nominations were approved unanimously.

Henry W. Maxwell, a member of the School Board of Brooklyn, spoke concerning the appropriation for the salaries of teachers of Brooklyn, and appealed for an increased apportionment. The various boroughs asked separately for their individual apportionments before consolidation and afterward the apportionments had to come from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Brooklyn did not get the full amount asked for. The deficit is over $200,000. Mr. Maxwell said that in accordance with the opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy Brooklyn was entitled to this money, and that it was needed to carry out the salary schedule. He said also that by Section 1,065 of the charter this money was due to the borough he represented.

Mr. Swanstrom said that he did not want it thought that Brooklyn was trying to grab, and if the claim was not just the money was not wanted. "But the law provides for it," he said, "and Brooklyn asks that the law be carried out."

Section 1,065 of the charter prescribed that the special school fund shall be administered by the Board of Education. The general school fund shall be administered by the respective School Boards, and shall be apportioned as follows: A distributive quota to each School Board of $100 for every qualified teacher and the remainder of such general school fund to said School Boards by the Board of Education in proportion to the aggregate number of days of attendance of the pupils resident in the boroughs under their charge.

Mr. Andersron of Manhattan opposed the increased apportionment. He denied that Brooklyn was entitled to it, because it was the intention that the appropriations made for the end of the current year be made by the proper authorities at the proper time for the different boroughs, and therefore new apportionments of school money would have to be made by the Board of Estimate and apportioned for next year.

Mr. Anderson then moved that the apportionment of school moneys for the different Boroughs' School Boards made by the Board of Estimates and Apportionment be considered final. The motion was adopted.

The Committee on Finance, composed of Hugh Kelly, Chairman; Otto T. Bannard, and Henry W. Maxwell, presented to the board the budget or the estimate of the Department of Education for 1899. The charter provides that all moneys raised for educational purposes shall be raised in two funds. The budget therefore is divided as follows: Special school fund, $12,422,500.10; general school fund, $12,112,-836.77. The total of $24,535,336.87 shows an increase over the appropriation for 1898 of over $12,500,000.

The budget was approved by the board, to be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its next meeting, to be held Oct. 10.

Prior to the meeting of the Board of Education, sessions of the Trustees of the City College and those of the Normal School were held. An appropriation of $175,000 for the City College budget for 1899, with an additional $25,000 for miscellaneous expenditures, was approved, and for the Normal School an appropriation of $150,000 was approved, with an additional $25,000 for expected increase in attendance.

Hungarian Musicians Released.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury the eleven Hungarian musicians who have been detained at the Barge Office on the ground that they were contract laborers were released. The Hungarians, who have been engaged by a local house of amusement, were held on representations made by the Musical Mutual Protective Association.

Providence Line Passenger Steamers.

The Providence Line passenger steamers will be withdrawn for the season with the close of this month, after which the Fall River Line steamers will touch at Newport in either direction between New York and Fall River. The Providence Line freight steamers are to continue in service as usual.

A Golden Wedding Celebration.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Rev. George I. Taylor and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at 199 Third Street last evening. Mr. Taylor was born Aug. 25, 1823, and is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and of the New York Union Theological Seminary. He was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in Saratoga County, N. Y., but later joined the Reformed Church. He retired from active work some time ago. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have five sons and two grandchildren.

Stern Bros
having added largely to the facilities in their
Ladies' Tailoring Dep't
are now prepared to make to order all styles of
Tailored Garments
in exclusive designs at
Very Moderate Prices
West 23d St.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.
Trimmed Hats
at $12.00.
We shall place on sale this morning a number of exquisite Hats and Bonnets, in all styles, at $11.00.
Value $15 to $18.
H. O'NEILL & CO.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURY RESULTING FROM A COLLISION.—In an action brought in the Supreme Court, by Mary Reilly against the Troy City Railway Company, to recover damages sustained by her, it appeared that while driving at 8 o'clock on a dark evening in a wagon over a bridge on a street in the City of Cohoes, one portion of which was occupied by the track of the defendant, leaving a passage way for vehicles eight feet one and one-fifth inches in width, plaintiff was injured in consequence of the wagon colliding with a car which attempted to pass it. On the trial, in Albany County, the Court charged the jury "that if the car could have safely passed had the horse and wagon continued on the same course they were proceeding, then it was not negligence for the car to be propelled at a reasonable speed as it approached the wagon." The Third Appellate Division, upon appeal by plaintiff from judgment on verdict in favor of the defendant, has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Merwin, that in such a case it was for the jury to say whether, under all the circumstances of the case, the attempt to pass the wagon was negligent.

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TRESPASS UPON THE FOREST PRESERVE.—Russell E. Holmes was sued in the name of The People of the State of New York, under the provisions of Section 280 of Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Chapter 395 of the Laws of 1895, in which he was charged with cutting and removing trees from the Forest Preserve. At the trial it was not disputed that the land upon which the trees were cut was embraced within such preserve. After the trial the defendant, against whom judgment was entered, applied to the court for a new trial, on the ground that he had since found reason to believe that he was mistaken as to the lot from which the timber was taken, and that by a careful survey he had ascertained that it was taken from a lot other than the one named in the complaint, and to which the State had no title. In support of this allegation, Holmes produced the affidavits of a surveyor and other witnesses. Justice Putnam, giving the opinion of the Third Appellate Division, reversed an order denying the defendant's motion for a new trial, holding that a case was presented justifying the granting of a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

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FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.—Olin H. Wright, who had for several years prior to 1896 been conducting a jewelry store in the city of Ithica, and who considered himself solvent, was during the Winter of that year pressed for payment by only one of his creditors, N. H. White & Co., of this city, whose claim was $1,800. This sum Wright at the time could not raise, but he could have adjusted the matter by giving his note for its payment, indorsed by his father, who expressed a willingness to do so. On the day following that on which he had agreed to deliver such note, Wright made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to his father, whom, together with others of his relatives, he preferred; but himself remained in possession of the business, and with the proceeds of a portion of the business, which he conducted as before the assignment, caused negotiations to be carried on for the purchase of claims existing against him, for a third of their value. Upon the purchase of these claims, the remainder of the property was transferred for a consideration apparently much less than its value to a brother of the assignor, a teacher by profession, whose note was taken for a large portion of the purchase price, and was afterward paid in part from the proceeds of the business and in part by extinguishing a note of the assignee, held by such purchaser. In an action by Hanford B. Wright, as assignee, against Charles S. Seaman, Sheriff, who had attached the goods under an execution issued in a judgment obtained by White & Co., against the assignor, the Third Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial, in Tompkins County, in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Herrick, that the merchant might properly be considered to have transferred his property in fraud of his creditors.

VICIOUS DOG ATTACKS A MAN.

Henry Jackson Is Bitten Twice Before the Animal Is Overpowered.

A large dog in a fit of madness attacked a man yesterday afternoon at Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street and bit him in the left hand and arm. The dog was shot, and the man, who was Henry Jackson of 135 East Forty-fourth Street, had his injuries cauterized.

Policeman Coyne of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw the dog running about wildly at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue. He got on a cable car as the dog ran down the street, and at Forty-fourth Street the animal turned off and ran to Third Avenue. He there met a large number of school children coming from St. Agnes's School. The policeman jumped off the car and hurried after the dog, but just then Jackson's wagon came along and the horse took fright at the dog. He tried to run away and the policeman leaped at the bridle and stopped him.

Jackson saw the policeman handling the horse, so he jumped out of the wagon and ran after the dog, which attacked him. The dog and man grappled and a fierce struggle ensued. They rolled down a stairway into a cellar, and although the hold of the dog was broken, he ran at Jackson again and the struggle was renewed. Jackson had no weapon with which to defend himself and the dog bit him twice. He would have severely injured him had not Coyne given the horse into the care of another policeman and, running into the cellar, hit the dog on the head with his club, partly stunning him. Jackson jumped up and ran out of the cellar as fast as he could. The dog then got up and attacked the policeman, who again used the club on the animal's head, and after stunning him shot him.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
LOOKING COSY-CORNERWARD.
Every furnisher has the cosy-corner craze. No wonder, when the "corner" introduces such grace, beauty and solid comfort.
Here are the groundings:—Odd Oriental conceptions, as inexpensive as you please; from Japanese rugs in Turkish and Persian patterns, very artistic, very low in price, to rich Smyrna rugs and real hand-woven Orientals—the acme of color harmony.
Here are the draperies:—Bagdad and Persian patterns. Originals; domestic jute and tapestry reproductions.
Here are the pillows:—Silk, satin, denim, cretonne—like autumn leaves for color, richness and variety.
If economy is an object,
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

All Right Clothing. No fear when you wear the Hackett, Carhart kind. Fashion, Material, Make, Cut, Fit—they could not be better. Prices—they could not be lower and give you what a gentleman ought to have.
There is one particular suit we want to talk about to-day. This particular suit sells for $14, but the low price should not be held against it, because it is really worth a great deal more. This suit is made of the ever popular cheviot. It wears well, and looks well always. These are in that rich dark shade of brown which up-to-date business men consider so genteel.
No better custom tailoring than ours, anywhere.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.
Untrimmed Hats.
Exceptional bargains. Fine Fur Felt Hats,
59c.; value, $1.00.
Alpines in all desirable shapes,
75c.; value, $1.25.
Bicycle Hats, in felt and cloth, at
98c.; value, $1.50.
Silk and Velvet Hats,
$1.25; value, $1.75.
H. O'NEILL & CO.

WOOL AUCTIONS SUSPENDED

The Exchange Discontinues Sales Because of Depression in the Trade.

THE ACTION ONLY TEMPORARY

No Embarrassment in the Affairs of the Corporation—President MacNaughtan Says It Has More Money Than It Needs.

The Wool Exchange yesterday discontinued temporarily the auction sales on the floor of the Exchange and the use of its trading room. Allan Macnaughtan, the President of the Exchange, issued the following statement:

Owing to the depressed condition of the wool market and it appearing that improvement in that direction is not likely to occur for some time, it has been deemed advisable for the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders to discontinue all further operations in wool until a better outlook presents itself, and until further notice.

The corporation, however, will devote its energies to the advancement of its other more profitable business interests. The corporation is in excellent financial condition, having no floating debt of any kind.

The announcement did not surprise dealers in wool and woolen goods. The depression in the wool trade was admitted on all sides, and the same reasons for the present condition of the trade were generally given, but it was also said by dealers outside the Exchange that Boston had managed to become the great centre of the wool trade, and that sales of wool by auction were not as successful as were sales of dry goods and other merchandise by that method.

Mr. Macnaughtan, when seen after the issuance of the statement, said: "We wish it to be distinctly understood that the Wool Exchange itself has not suspended, but only the auction sales have been temporarily suspended and the trading room. The Exchange continues as a corporation, existing with the full privileges under its charter, which is a very valuable one. It owns this building, and has a fine income from it, as nearly all the offices in it are let."

In reply to a question about a mortgage of $500,000 on the building, Mr. Macnaughtan said: "Some time ago we forced the holders of the mortgage to accept $150,000 of the mortgage, which was $650,000. We have plenty of money—more than we know what to do with. As soon as the present depression in the wool trade passes we shall reopen the Exchange with full sails set."

As to the causes of the depression in the wool trade, Mr. Macnaughtan said they were varied, but one of the principal ones was the stocking up of imported woolen goods and of wool just before the present tariff law went into effect. The holders expected a rise of prices in the market, but the rise did not come.

The representatives of a Boston woolen company, in speaking about the dullness in the wool trade and the discontinuance of auction sales in New York, yesterday corroborated Mr. Macnaughtan in regard to the dullness in trade.

Boston has managed to become the centre of the wool trade, continued the dealer, for two reasons. One is the close proximity of the woolen mills, and the other is the fact that the wool trade in Boston is centred to almost one block, at Atlantic Avenue and Federal Street, whereas in New York the trade is scattered.

James Macnaughtan, brother of Allan Macnaughtan, is President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which has its offices in the Wool Exchange Building, and William, another brother, is President of the Wool Warehouse Company, which also has an office in the building. A rumor was started yesterday that the Tradesmen's National Bank would be absorbed by one of the large banks in the financial district. President James Macnaughtan emphatically denied the rumor, and said that his bank was in nowise affected by the suspension of auction sales in the Wool Exchange.

POLICE AND THE MUSIC HALLS.

Devery Says His Recent Order Will Not Affect First-Class Places.

The following general order, issued by Chief of Police Devery on Tuesday, has attracted considerable attention in the Tenderloin district, where its scope and intent appear to have been misapprehended at first:

To all Districts and Precincts:

The law relative to concert halls, saloons, dance halls, and places having theatrical licenses must be strictly complied with. Commanding officers must see that there is no violation of the liquor tax law in such places. Particular attention must be paid to seeing that no intoxicating liquors are sold at any such places not having a liquor tax certificate.

Capt. Price, of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, apprised Mr. Aarons and Teller, managers respectively for Koster & Bial, and Weber & Fields, of the issuance of the order, and cautioned them to be careful to keep within the law. Mr. Aarons, though he said he did not know what the order meant, decided to stop the selling of all kinds of liquor in the auditorium of the music hall for that night, at least. Mr. Teller sold as usual.

Yesterday Messrs. Aarons and Teller had counsel examine their licenses, and received the advice that they undoubtedly were within their legal rights in selling beer and wine. Mr. Teller informed Capt. Price that he would proceed on that understanding.

Chief Devery was asked yesterday at whom his order was directed and said:

"It may not be made altogether plain in the order itself, but it is aimed at those persons who attempt to sell liquors between the hours of 1 and 5 A. M. It has no reference whatever to Koster & Bial's, Weber & Fields's or any other legitimate house of entertainment at which the law is obeyed."

The Sergeant in charge of the Thirteenth Street Police Station said yesterday afternoon, in the absence of Capt. Price, that the order was directed against dance halls.

THE LEDGER TO BE A MONTHLY.

The Day of the Weekly, Robert E. Bonner Believes, Has Passed.

The Ledger, which has been published as a weekly paper since 1852, will after next month be issued every month. The first number of the monthly will make its appearance on Nov. 1. The Ledger is published by Robert Bonner's Sons. Robert E. Bonner in explaining the change to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said:

"In making this change we think that we will have a better field. The Ledger will be much larger, that is, it will have many more pages, but the size of the page will be as it is now. Several new departments will be added, and particular attention will be given to a department that will be of interest to women. Of course this could not be done with The Ledger the size it is now. There will be fine illustrations in the publication, and no money will be spared to make it what it always has been—first-class. The price will be 50 cents a year, or 5 cents for a single number. We believe that the day of the weekly has gone by, and consequently some new field has to be found for The Ledger, and we believe that this new field will be in the scheme that we are about to follow out."

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's | A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2.

THE EVER GAY | CASINO! | 10th Big Wk! Mat. Sat. Yankee Doodle Dandy!

SPECL FRID. SEPT. 30, 2 P.M. | Reception to Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. Addresses by Gens. Wheeler and Shafter, Com. J. N. Philip, Major J. Byrne, etc. Big Musical & Dramatic Programme. Benefit Soldiers' Sailors Protective Ass'n.

LAST WEEK EXTRA Next Week | Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE FRENCH MAID. MLLE. ANNA HELD appears in new specialty, with new wardrobe costing $30,000, for this week only. Mon. Oct. 3, HOTEL TOPSEY TURVEY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMERICAN | 42nd AND 8th AVE. EVGS 8:15. 25c.—$1. Mats. 2:15, 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c | A TRIP To AFRICA. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY. 250TH TIME OCT. 3. PATIENCE. STERLING SILVER SOUVENIRS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. "Sporting Life a Hit." N. Y. Herald. SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2, EVE., 8:15.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c. Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama THE DAWN OF FREEDOM. Next W'k—Haverly's American-European Minstrels

WALLACK'S. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. The ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. | Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. B'way & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS. DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. PHOTOGRAPHS AND FLOWERS. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION, 25 Cents.

The Gypsies' Wonderful Music, Friday Night! WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS EDEN MUSEE Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

COLUMBUS, JAMES O'NEILL. MONTE CRISTO. Next Week—Weber & Field's Pousse Café.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILLIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. | Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. JAMES—KIDDER—WARDE. Next week—"The Brothers Byrne."

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:30. ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Commencing Monday Evening, Oct. 10, JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS. Sale of seats commences Oct. 3. Mr. Ward.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN. ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE. THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. CORA TANNER and LOUIS MASSEN. Joe Flynn, Rofix, Biograph, and a Great Bill.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co. | You Laugh All the Time. SAM BERNARD. The Marquis of Michigan.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, 60 Burlesquers. Vivid Pictures.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Ev'ngs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANCIS WILSON and Company THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 50TH PERF. OCT. 19—SOUVENIRS. Hoyt's ROARING SUCCESS, A Day and a Night.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADMISSION 50c. MAT. SAT. A WINNER—IN GOTHAM—150 PEOPLE. And Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway. PIQUANT AND FUNNY. TURNS AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

MURRAY HILL THEA. | MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.; Evenings, 25c. and 50c. This Week—Dion Boucicault's "THE JILT."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Devil's Island | Evs. at 8:20 Sat. Mat. 2 Oct. 3. KELCEY-SHANNON CO., seats now ready

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Last Day, 6 Races at 2:17 P. M. Field Stand 50 Cents. The Bayshore Stakes and Holly Handicap.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST. E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10. Parlor Cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M.

BROOKLYN TRAINS. L've Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

SMALL LAKE IN BATTERY PLACE.

A Sewer Refuses to Work Properly, and Boys Enjoy Themselves.

The small boy at the Battery is already sailing trial races for the coming international yacht race. Against the Shamrock are pitted the Manila, the Admiral Dewey, the Rough Rider, and other timely-named craft, fashioned with a jackknife. While the boat races are in progress other youngsters of different proclivities are engaged in catching fish with white twine and bent pins. They do not use the bay for their sport, but have been

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, light to fresh southwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Queen of Denmark died yesterday at Copenhagen. It is said that the ultimatum of the powers concerning the Island of Crete was delivered to the Sultan yesterday. Edhen Pasha, the Turkish Governor, has been deprived of his office and has gone to Smyrna. The Turkish authorities in the island continue their tactics of subterfuge and delay. Kang Yuwei, the fugitive adviser of the deposed Chinese Emperor, has been arrested by the Japanese authorities at Bahan. His brother and five other reformists have been executed at Pekin for alleged conspiracy against the Dowager Empress. Li Hung Chang will probably be restored to power, but the Empress will not countenance his Russian leanings. It is said that the Sirdar will be the first Governor General of the Soudan. Gen. Kitchener has cabled to Cecil Rhodes announcing the establishment of a post south of Fashoda.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Shafter was reported to be very ill yesterday at Montauk. The Twenty-fifth Cavalry departed from the camp for stations in the West.

Because she persisted in riding a diamond-frame bicycle, Caryl Frazee's father-in-law drove her from his home in Newark. She was obliged to ask the aid of a court to recover her trunk.

The Rev. H. B. Bryan of Garden City, L. I., who has been at Montauk during September yesterday flatly contradicted the statements accredited to Major Brown regarding burials there. He says the dead soldiers were neither embalmed nor dressed in uniform and that there were not even pillows in the coffins.

The members of the American Peace Commission were entertained at breakfast yesterday by M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and met for the first time their Spanish associates, who were also guests of M. Delcasse. Gil Blas states that the positive instructions given by their respective Governments to the delegations concerning the Philippine question are at variance. The paper therefore predicts that the negotiations will afford little satisfaction to Spain.

Page 2.

Justice Van Wyck last night refused to say a word in regard to his nomination for Governor. His only response to urgent questions was "Good night!"

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt was reported yesterday to have said that he would vote this Fall in the Sixth Election District, Oyster Bay.

The Women's West End Republican Club at a meeting yesterday afternoon unanimously indorsed the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

The Republican ratification rally has been postponed till next Wednesday night. It will be held at Carnegie Hall. Roosevelt, Woodruff, and Seth Low will speak. Gov. Black has been invited and is expected. Col. Roosevelt came to town yesterday and conferred with Chairman Odell, remaining in the city last night.

Page 4.

The City Club yesterday gave out a statement expressly disclaiming any connection with the independent State campaign.

Arrangements have been made for forming a body of Cuban mounted police to keep order in the Province of Santiago, Cuba.

Capt. Dickens of the navy has reported against the proposition to send naval constructors to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a post graduate course.

The Rev. Henry Dixon Jones of the Church of the Intercession has resigned, and his resignation has been unanimously accepted by the Vestrymen. The rector's mother declares the congregation has not given her son the proper support.

The Amsterdam holders of $2,400,000 worth of 4 per cent. second mortgage gold bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company have brought suit to have the Mercantile Trust Company removed as receiver.

Miss Alice Shaver of 8 Thomas Street, Jersey City, came to New York Tuesday with Calvin Jopling, formerly of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. They were married and, on their return to Jersey City, forgiven by Mr. Shaver. They start to-day for Jopling's home in La Luz, New Mexico.

Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is "wanted" by the Bridgeport (Conn.) police in connection with the death of Emma Gill, is believed to have eluded the English detectives. This presumption arises from the failure of the American Embassy in London to report her capture.

Major Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, but will be retired, at his own request, immediately after he receives his commission, so that the President may similarly advance Major Gen. J. F. Kent, United States Volunteers.

A letter addressed to the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union by the members of last year's Executive Committee, including nearly all of Seth Low's managers in his Mayoral campaign, was given out yesterday, protests against the use of the Citizens' Union emblem on an independent State ballot; condemns the Central Committee's action, and advises revision thereof.

The story of Frank F. Eckels of Jersey City, who was arrested in Brooklyn on Wednesday on a charge of attempting to rob a delicatessen store and who offered as excuse for his act that his wife and children were starving, proved on investigation yesterday to be true. They have had nothing to eat for several days save what was given to them by neighbors. Eckels himself had just risen from a sick bed, where he had been confined for eighteen weeks.

Page 5.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club met yesterday afternoon and transacted much routine business. They subscribed $250 to the Barrett fund.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois, at the request of the Sheriff of Pana, has ordered militia to proceed to that town to guard citizens against an outbreak by the striking miners.

Two hundred and eighty-one men out of two hundred and eighty-nine qualified as marksmen in the shooting contests at Creedmoor yesterday. The Seventh Regiment finished its work. Company H won the O'Donoghue Trophy.

President McKinley yesterday accepted an invitation to attend the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia next month and will make an address at the unveiling of the Grant Monument in Fairmount Park. Secretaries Long and Alger promised to do the best they could so far as the representation of the army and navy was concerned.

Reuben Goldstein, a truckman at 29 East Broadway was arrested yesterday, charged by the police with having swindled patrons out of $10,000 worth of goods. The police say he shipped most of the goods to South Bend, Ind., and that he was captured while on his way to buy a ticket thither.

Arrangements for the funeral services over the Rev. Dr. John Hall's remains were completed last night. Eminent divines of several denominations will join in the church service Tuesday. The nature of the ceremony at the interment, which will be in Woodlawn, is to be decided by the family.

Over fifty golfers turned in scores yesterday in the annual tournament of the Queens County Golf Club at Glen Cove. Forty-eight of these, divided into three sets of sixteen players, will compete to-day for the Queens County, North Country, and Glen Cove cups. The lowest score was made by Dr. Burdette O'Connor of Staten Island.

Page 7.

Everybody in New Providence, N. J., without regard to creed, joined in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place. Addresses were delivered by ministers and laymen and a thousand-dollar mortgage was burned.

Frank Van der Stucken, dean of the Cincinnati College of Music and Director of the Symphony Orchestra, returned yesterday from a sojourn of five months in Europe. He heard many new musical works abroad, but none was worth introducing in this country. Modern works will be produced by the Symphony Orchestra the coming season. The maestro liked Coquelin's new play.

Page 9.

J. Edward Simmons, who has served two years as President of the Clearing House Association, will retire Oct. 4 under the

California and Oriental Steamship Company will within probably two weeks book freight from San Diego to Yokohama, or some other Asiatic port. Three steamships will sail from Atlantic ports by way of Cape Horn and the Suez Canal.

Page 10.

The forest fires in the northwestern part of Colorado are beyond control, and people are said to be fleeing for their lives. The damage will be enormous.

Miss Edith Windsor, keeper of a boarding house at 124 West Forty-fifth Street, took an overdose of patent medicine containing morphine yesterday afternoon. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said she will live.

President Eshbaugh of the New England Loan and Trust Company has remained away from the office since the appointment of a receiver, and he has not yet met Receiver Bannard. The company's effects are to be removed to the Johnston Building to-day.

Charles Malcek, twenty-four years old, who was one of Col. Huntington's marines that hoisted the first American flag on Cuban soil, was arrested in Broadway last night on a charge of embezzling $100 in Jersey City before he enlisted. He says he took the money for a woman who afterward proved fickle.

Lieut. Elsworth P. Bertholf, second officer of the Bear on its relief trip to Point Barrow last Winter, who has just returned, says he and some of his men did not hear of the destruction of the Maine, the declaration of war, and Dewey's victory until July 15. They have but recently learned that the war is over.

Page 11.

Henry Jones, sixty-eight years old, the night watchman of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at East Millstone, N. J., who was gagged, bound, and robbed by four men recently, died Wednesday afternoon of paralysis of the heart, believed to be the result of the shock. A constable and three other residents of the place are under arrest, charged with the robbery.

Page 12.

The branch service of the Spanish Line between this city and Mexico and West Indian ports was suspended yesterday.

Mechanical reproductions of typewritten or manuscript letters may be mailed as printed matter under a new ruling by the Postmaster General.

E. C. Irvin said yesterday that he believed the new Tariff Association of Fire Insurance Managers would be in working order by Jan. 1.

The will of Thomas Seton Robinson was filed yesterday. Bequests are made to friends and to the University of Vermont. The widow gets no legacy.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, the actor, bought the dwelling 319 Riverside Drive, yesterday for $80,000, giving in part payment his present residence, 104 West Eightieth Street, valued at $30,000.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York was concluded yesterday, when reports were presented and Councilmen, committeemen, and Deputies were elected.

Samuel Lucas, a Jersey City handkerchief manufacturer, who disappeared five days ago, is still missing. His employes have not received their pay. Mrs. Lucas has faith in her husband. She believes he has met with foul play.

James J. Lynett, who has spent seven years in jail for assaults upon his wife, was yesterday sentenced for a year and to pay a $500 for wife beating. Justice Jacobs said the case was the most flagrant that had ever come under his notice.

A man who said he was Archibald B. Noyes, a Seattle horsedealer, was placed in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He came into the place thinking it a hotel. He carried valuable jewels and nearly $2,000 in a draft and money.

Pierre Humbert, a retired merchant, seventy-nine years old, fainted at the corner of Broadway and Cedar Street yesterday afternoon. When he regained consciousness he would not go to a hospital, nor would he ride home in a cab. His son-in-law took him home in a cable car.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday bids were opened for the planting of 30,000 trees and shrubs in Riverside Park. The board also adopted a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to add $12,000 to the estimate of the Park Department for next year, for the purpose of erecting six depots for the sale of sterilized and plain milk in the various parks.

A woman about twenty-five years old, who gave her name as Margaret Tiffany of Newark, was married Wednesday night in the home of Justice Maes of Jersey City Heights, to a man who described himself as George J. Casper, a New York broker, fifty years old. In the course of the ceremony, the bride burst into tears, but was quieted by her husband.

The first conviction under the law against mock auctions was that of Peter Korn and Pauline Silverstein, who were fined respectively $100 and $25 by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday, when they pleaded guilty to an indictment based on the testimony of a Central Office detective assigned to obtain evidence against such offenders. In the District Attorney's office it was said several similar cases would be taken to trial immediately.

The officers and three-fourths of the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn were escorted between lines of cheering thousands in the streets of their sponsor city yesterday to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, where 5,000 persons had gathered to greet them. Handsome bronze medals were pinned to the breasts of all the sailors by leading women of the borough, and an address of welcome was delivered by ex-Mayor Schieren. Patriotic songs were chanted by a choir of 800 public school pupils. A fine sword was presented to Capt. Cook, who accepted it in few but graceful phrases. A collation was prepared for the enlisted men, and the officers dined at the Hamilton Club. Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley received her husband's medal.

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WIFE RODE A DIAMOND FRAME.

Refused to Desist, So Father-in-Law Drove Her from His Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Caryl Frazee, who was the heroine of a bicycle elopement on the Fourth of July two years ago, asked Judge Lambert in the First Criminal Court to-day to compel her husband, Harold Frazee, to turn over to her a trunk containing her clothing and effects. The trunk was at the home of her husband's parents, where she had been living since the return of the couple from their elopement.

The trouble is said to be due to Mrs. Frazee's custom of riding a diamond-frame wheel. She enjoys it better than a drop-frame and, as she dresses modestly in a becoming divided skirt, she sees no reason why any one should object, she says. Her father-in-law did object, however, and when she refused three days ago to discontinue riding the objectionable wheel he ordered her out of his home, at 185 Summer Avenue. She left, but was unable to obtain her trunk, so she appealed to Judge Lambert.

The young husband was summoned to court and appeared there to-day with his father. Mrs. Frazee was also present. The Judge held a quiet conference with young Frazee and his father which ended in Frazee agreeing to surrender the trunk. Mrs. Frazee said all she wanted was the trunk; she would not ask her husband for support.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, via Central Railroad of New Jersey. On Sunday, Oct. 2. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

DELEGATES MEET IN PARIS

American Peace Commissioners Introduced to Their Spanish Associates by M. Delcasse.

INSTRUCTIONS APT TO CLASH

Gil Blas Finds Little Prospect of Satisfaction for Spain in the Disposition of the Philippine Islands.

PARIS, Sept. 29. — The United States Peace Commission held another session this morning, after which, accompanied by the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, they drove to the Foreign Office, where they met and breakfasted with the Spanish Commissioners. In addition to the Commissioners and the Ambassadors the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, had invited the three head officials of the French Foreign Office, the First Secretaries of the Embassies, and Gen. Hogron, Secretary of the Elysee Palace.

The breakfast, at which the two Peace Commissions met for the first time, was a purely informal affair, given by M. Delcasse in his private apartments at the Foreign Office. The Spanish Commissioners arrived first, accompanied by the Spanish Ambassador here, Señor Leon y Castillo, and the Secretary of the Spanish Embassy. The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and M. Henri Vignaud, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, arrived at the Foreign Office before the American Commissioners and awaited them there.

The American party arrived at the stroke of 12:30 o'clock, the hour fixed, and the rapping of a halberd by a doorkeeper on the marble floor announced the arrival of the Americans, who were received in a private salon above M. Delcasse's official quarters. The Minister met and greeted each American in turn, and then presented them to the Premier, M. Brisson. Simultaneously Señor Castillo stepped forward to greet Gen. Porter, whereupon the two groups moved together and introductions to each other were effected by M. Delcasse.

After Señor Castillo and Gen. Porter had a brief chat, the party repaired to the breakfast room, where M. Delcassé presided in the centre of a long table. On his right were Gen. Porter and Senator Gray, with a Spanish Commissioner between them. On the left of M. Delcassé was the President of the Spanish Commission, Señor Montero Rios, with Senator Davis next to him, and a Spanish Commissioner on the left of the Senator. On the opposite side, facing M. Delcassé, was M. Brisson. On his right were Señor Castillo, Senator Frye, and a Spanish Commissioner. On the left of the Premier were Judge Day, President of the American Commission; a Spanish Commissioner, and Whitelaw Reid. Beyond these, on either side, were the Secretaries of the United States and Spanish Embassies here and the French Foreign Office officials.

The breakfast, or luncheon, as it would be termed in the United States, occupied eighty minutes. Coffee and cigars were served in an adjoining apartment, and after half an hour's further chatting the party broke up, both commissions leaving simultaneously, with courteous adieus.

The Americans regard the function as having been a happy means of making the two sets of Commissioners acquainted with each other. It was planned with great tact by the French Minister, and was conducted with the utmost discretion.

The French newspapers continue to comment upon the difficulties which the two commissions will have to face, by reason of their divergent instructions, beyond which, it is said, they cannot go. The Gil Blas says:

"The Spanish Government has given its Commissioners very precise instructions. They are to do their utmost to have it admitted that there can be no question of disputing the rights of Spanish sovereignty over Manila, the Island of Luzon, and the rest of the archipelago, outside of the naval stations which Spain will cede at the Marianne Islands.

"On the other side, the American commission, before leaving President McKinley, received from him positive instructions, from which the Commissioners cannot depart. The following is the text of their instructions.

"'First—Spain to cede absolute sovereignty over the whole of the Island of Luzon.

"'Second—The other islands of the archipelago will be replaced under the dominion of Spain on condition that a liberal Government is accorded to the inhabitants.

"'Third—Complete separation of Church and State in the Philippines.

"'Fourth—Spain cannot cede any other islands in the group to any foreign power without America's consent.

"'Fifth—The United States shall enjoy for all time the same commercial privileges as the most favored nations, not excepting Spain herself.'"

The Gil Blas concludes with remarking:

"It is therefore to be feared that for unhappy Spain the negotiations which open on Oct. 1 will give no satisfaction."

THINKS FLOUR TRUST CERTAIN.

Mr. McIntyre Meets with Obstacles in Minneapolis, but Is Confident.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 29.—Promotor McIntyre of New York insists that milling consolidation is a sure thing. C. A. Pillsbury does not expect to see it consummated, and R. H. Glyn of London, President of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, has gone back to England to dissuade the English stockholders from giving assent to the deal. Mr. McIntyre has gone to England to persuade these same stockholders to an opposite course.

New York, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Superior are ready to consolidate, but obstacles are found here in Minneapolis. One of these is the fact that on one of the Minneapolis milling plants Mr. McIntyre and the present owners have not been able to get their estimates of value within some millions of each other. Confronted by this fact, Mr. McIntyre still says the deal is certain of success.

Of the 98,000 barrels daily capacity represented in the proposed combination, 61,000 are represented by the four large Minneapolis companies that are spoken of as possible parties to the consolidation. The other 37,000 are distributed between the mills of the other cities named.

Duluth's Record-Breaking Output.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Duluth mills for the week ended last Saturday night ground 91,240 barrels of flour against 84,240 for the previous week, 85,770 for the same week a year ago, and 73,020 for the same week two years ago. This output breaks the record for a single week at the Duluth mills. All mills in this city report that they have sold their entire output for the next thirty days, and a number have been obliged to turn away orders for immediate delivery. Trade has all been secured at regular prices, and is mostly for export.

Enjoy Albany Day Line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat & exc. advs.—Adv.

GEN. SHAFTER VERY ILL.

He Has the Cuban Fever at Montauk—The Twenty-fifth Cavalry Departs.

MONTAUK, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Gen. Shafter is a very sick man. He has the Cuban fever without much doubt, and it is not likely that he will be able to be about for several days. Two nurses have been installed at the clubhouse, but to-day he caused reports to be made to him and gave directions to his Adjutant, Col. McClellan.

The Twenty-fifth Cavalry, one of the regiments which won fame at El Caney, and which claims the credit of the initiative and also of delivering the finishing stroke in that engagement, left camp to-day for Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, 700 strong. Major Hoten was in command.

The number in the hospital here has been reduced to 190 by removals and recoveries. Thirty-four nurses are on duty. Six others remaining are sick. The detention camp hospital has now only three patients.

Charles Rose, Company M, Second Infantry, died to-day from typhoid.

DEBS TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK.

Says He Will Never Again Be a Labor Union Officer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 29.—Eugene V. Debs to-day accepted invitations to address the Nineteenth Century Club of New York City and the students of Ann Arbor University. In an interview he says he will never again be connected with any labor union as its officer, even for $100,000 a year, owing to the tyranny such an office carries with it. By being independent, he says, he can express his honest convictions and criticise labor when he sees it is wrong.

FOUR MEXICAN BULLS SEIZED.

Alleged at Kansas City That They Got Into This Country by Fraud.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—A railroad car containing four fierce-looking Mexican bulls, supposed to be the property of E. Mattox of Mexico, were seized at the Stock Yards to-day by A. H. Dean, Chief of the Government Bureau of Animal Industry. The beasts came from Nuevo Leon, State of Monterey, Old Mexico, and were admitted to the United States at Laredo for immediate slaughter.

They were billed to Omaha, and Government agents say they have evidence that they were to be used for exhibition purposes at the exposition.

The disposition of the bulls has been referred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

BANKS MAY CONSOLIDATE.

Reported that 10 or 12 Boston Institutions Will Be Made Into One.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Herald this afternoon says:

"Consolidation of ten or twelve of Boston's National banks is as good as assured. A circular has been issued to the savings banks which practically own a controlling interest in these banks naming a price which will be paid for their holdings. The intention is to liquidate these banks and organize a new National bank with a capital of $3,000,000 or $5,000,000. The largest capitalization of any Boston bank at the present time is $3,000,000, that of the Merchants'. The banks named are the Boston, Columbian, Eagle, Harvard, Market, North American, Globe, Lincoln, and Massachusetts. However, all these banks may not be included. Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York are said to be behind the movement, and are aided by Price, McCormack & Co. of that city and Kidder, Peabody & Co. and R. L. Day & Co. of this city.

"The plan is in keeping with the suggestion made by the Savings Bank Company some time ago. In the meantime the City and Everett Banks have liquidated, and a controlling interest has been bought in the Continental National with the purpose in view. The Tremont and Revere Banks also reduced their capitalization a while ago in furtherance of the scheme."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S MONUMENT.

Cleveland Cemetery to Contain the Largest Monument Quarried in America.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The biggest monolith ever quarried in the United States will mark the family lot of John D. Rockefeller in Lake View Cemetery. The monument will be studiously plain, but it will attract great attention from its mammoth size. It will be erected in November by Joseph Carabelli, who has been awarded the contract.

The cost of the monument is stupendous, and the expense of preparing for its erection will run into thousands of dollars. It will be 65 feet high from the base to the top, and 16 feet square at the base. It will be located on the same ridge as the Garfield memorial, and will be the centre of a circle of vaults, which contain, or will contain, the remains of the Rockefeller family members. The base itself is 10 feet high.

The single stone that surmounts the monument is 55 feet high. It has been dressed at the quarry at Barre, Vt., and it is the largest stone which can be shipped by rail without straining bridges and demoralizing roadbeds. Special cars of extraordinary strength have been constructed, at Mr. Rockefeller's order, to convey this monster stone to Cleveland, and the bridges over which these cars will pass will be thoroughly inspected just before the cars cross them. The stone will arrive in Cleveland about Oct. 15.

Only one obelisk in the United States surpasses the Rockefeller stone in size and weight. That is the Egyptian Obelisk, in Central Park, New York. This stone is nineteen feet taller than the one bought by Mr. Rockefeller.

The monument will be almost void of ornament. On the second base the word "Rockefeller" will appear in raised letters. In awarding the contract Mr. Rockefeller said:

"I do not want the monument to attract much attention."

A significant fact in connection with the letting of the contract for the monument is that recently John D. Rockefeller threatened to move his permanent home from Tarrytown, N. Y., to Cleveland. The building of the monument is considered here an indication that he has decided to make the change.

Kentucky Distillers' Association.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—At the annual session of the Kentucky Distillers' Association the Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of an indefinite bonded period and a 70 cent tax. The following officers were elected: President—John B. Thompson, Harrodsburg; Vice President—Frederick Adams, Louisville; Secretary—Thomas I. Jones, Louisville; Treasurer—Thomas H. Sherley, Louisville.

Swiftly and luxuriously, the "Royal Limited" speeds to Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1:00 P. M., arrives Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Washington 6:00 P. M.—Adv.

THE BURIALS AT MONTAUK

The Rev. H. B. Bryan Says Paupers Fare Better Than Soldiers.

NO EMBALMING, NO UNIFORMS

He Declares the Statements Accredited to Major Brown Are Utterly False—No Pillows in Coffins.

The Rev. Henry B. Bryan, canon missioner of the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, L. I., has been in active service at Camp Wikoff since Sept. 3, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew having a tent there, which was given by its President, James L. Houghteling, the Chicago banker. Canon Bryan flatly contradicts statements made by Major Brown in the papers of last Monday concerning the burial of dead soldiers at the camp, and bases his contradiction on personal observation.

The canon in time of peace has been called upon often to read the service over the dead paupers of Hempstead, and he said yesterday that the Hempstead poor had far more ceremonious and expensive funerals than have defenders of their country who have died at Montauk during September.

Major Brown is reported to have said that every soldier dying at Camp Wikoff had Christian burial in that the body was embalmed, placed in a suitable coffin, after being attired in a uniform of proper rank, and that a carefully sealed bottle was in every instance interred with the body, containing name, regiment, &c., for verification in the event of need.

"The treatment of the dead at Camp Wikoff has been and is simply outrageous," said Canon Bryan yesterday. "It is very far from my intention to quarrel with any one over this matter, or to attribute wrong motives to officers of the army, but I do not see how any man can make such statements as Major Brown is reported to have made. I cannot conceive of any one saying what happens without ascertaining the facts, and had any one ascertained the facts he could not have said that dead soldiers at Montauk have had proper burial. The statements reported to have been made by Major Brown simply are not true.

THE TALE A SHOCKING ONE.

"I have myself seen the men prepared for burial. The tale is a shocking one, but the public ought to know it. Where the fault lies I do not pretend to say. But I do know the facts. The soldiers' bodies have not been embalmed, as claimed. The only case of embalming I have known was where some friends came for a body, had it embalmed, and took it away in a metallic coffin. They, and not the Government, footed the bill, because there was some trouble about the price charged, and the friends protested, as they would not have done had the Government paid it.

"The dead tent at Camp Wikoff is, perhaps, 300 yards from the hospital. The bodies of those who died during the night were each morning brought out, generally on the mattresses they died on, and, without being washed, were hastily put into cheap pine coffins that did not cost $5 each. There was no lining in the coffins, and in scarcely a single instance was so much as a pillow put under the heads. The only exception to this that I can recall was when a young man whom I had been much with while ill was put into the coffin, I personally got a pillow and adjusted it under his head. Generally, blocks of wood were put into the coffins to hold the heads up. Sometimes the coffins were too short, and limbs were simply bent to compel the bodies to go in.

"Where the bottles were which Major Brown mentions, I have no idea. They were not in the coffins. Neither were the suits which he speaks of. I wonder where the clothing went to which he says he gave out. It did not go on the bodies of the dead soldiers. Almost every one of these were buried in night shirts, and these the attendants rarely took the trouble to button on the bodies, but threw them over the top, the naked body lying flat upon the board of the coffin bottom. There was not only no bottle, but the only records made were lead pencil marks on the tops of the coffins, marks that the damp earth would soon obliterate.

"TOUGHS" FOR GRAVE DIGGERS.

"Two men who wore Bellevue Hospital badges seemed to be in charge, and I watched them morning after morning. They gave the least possible time to each dead man, pushing the filled coffins out into the hot sun, where the dead wagon, after a delay of sometimes as much as six hours, came and got them. The men who nailed the coffins up sat on the lids, told indecent stories, swore, and spat tobacco juice in all directions. I was so shocked that I once rebuked the men, but little good came from it. The grave diggers were a lot of Bowery toughs, or some other toughs.

"I am told that each soldier is entitled to $35 as a burial fund. If the Government paid $35 for the funerals I have been seeing at Montauk then it has been cheated, if I am any judge of the cost of material things.

"Major Brown says the service of the Church was read over each dead soldier. Again this is not true. Let me tell you what was done. Each afternoon at 4 o'clock the Protestant hospital Chaplain, a part of the time only a layman, began to read the burial service in the cemetery. He stood near one open, or partly open, grave. The other graves were left uncovered. The service was read once for all who were buried that day, Protestant and Catholic alike. After he was through reading, the Catholic Chaplain began to read, and he read his service once for all, in one case as many as eight, Catholic and Protestant alike. Soldiers are, I believe, entitled to have the flag of their country wrapped about their coffins, taps at the grave—a military funeral. These poor Montauk boys had no flag and no taps.

"It has been the most shocking experience of my life. I have been asked if the account recently published over the name of Mr. Cleveland Moffett is true. It is, I am sorry to say, every word of it true. I repeat that the Hempstead paupers, with their handsome and well-lined caskets, pillows under their heads, washed bodies, and individual service for each, have a far more Christian burial than have those so unfortunate as to die at Camp Wikoff."

Silver Service for the Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The plan to raise money to purchase a silver service for the battleship Kentucky by popular subscription having failed, a number of Louisville citizens met at the Board of Trade to-day to see what they could do, and in a few minutes $2,000 was raised. Mayor Weaver offered to send a message to the City Council, recommending an appropriation of $1,000. It is estimated that $10,000 will be needed to purchase the service.

$1.00 Sunday excursion to Mauch Chunk, via Central Railroad of New Jersey, on Sunday, Oct. 2d. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

PURSUING CHICAGO GAMBLERS.

Mr. Hill Appears Before the Grand Jury and Is Said to Have Made Several Startling Revelations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—John Hill, Jr., the prosecutor of gamblers, whose home was partly wrecked by dynamite a short time ago, appeared before the Grand Jury to-day, and is said to have made several startling revelations as to corrupt methods of the gambling fraternity and of the police. He and his aides also sent out a number of new subpoenas, but Mr. Hill refused to make known for whom they were, other than to say that they were for persons who were "on the inside."

"It is not policy," he said, "for me to talk. I will say, however, that I consider the plot to take my life and the lives of my wife and children a deep-laid conspiracy to murder on the part of certain gamblers and police officials, who would be happier if I were out of existence. You may be sure that the matter which I will present to the Grand Jury will be along these lines. I have been accused of seeking notoriety, of being a blackmailer, and nearly everything else which comes with the class of criminology, and now somebody will have the opportunity to substantiate these charges."

"Is it your intention to prefer charges against Chief of Police Kipley?" he was asked.

"I will not say whether it is or not," he answered. "I may, and I may not. I know a conspiracy existed before the explosion at my house, and I know it exists now. Who I think the parties to it are, I refuse to state."

It is given out on authority which seems in every way reliable that Mayor Harrison, Chief of Police Kipley, and Commissioner Lindblom will be witnesses before the Grand Jury.

LIGHTNING-ROD AGENTS MOBBED

Illinois Farmers Vigorously Object to Their Business Methods.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 29.—In the little village of Reddick, in this county, a furious mob of 100 farmers last night nearly killed two lightning-rod agents whose business methods did not meet their approval. The men were knocked down, kicked, and pelted with stones, and one of them named Van Dusen, fifty years old, was seriously hurt.

William J. Unz, a German farmer, who understands little English, was approached by the agents, who agreed, as he believed, to protect his barn and house from lightning for $20. Yesterday the men finished the work and presented a note signed by Unz for $440. Unz raised a row, and the men agreed to take $300. The farmer came to town to borrow the money, when his friends induced him to have the agents arrested. They were finally released, and the crowd sat upon them, knocking them down and handling them roughly. The men at last escaped, and were chased a mile out of town.

WIRE AND WIRE NAIL TRADE.

Prices Have Been Advanced and a Further Increase Is Expected.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—Manufacturers of wire and wire nails have formed a new combination to control and advance prices, and advances have already been made on certain lines. The business reports of the manufacturers indicated strong trade conditions, and the outlook for wire and wire nails was given a bright coloring in the decision embodied in a resolution to accept no orders extending beyond Oct. 15 and for periods longer than thirty days from that date. This is taken by the trade to mean further and many advances in the several lines of wire and nails, standard and specialties. In that connection the manufacturers have the advantage in their hands, since the extraordinary increase in the production of wire nails, the low cost, and the decided percentage of production of wire nails over cut nails, supplies the leverage.

The price of wire nails has been advanced 5 cents per keg, and a corresponding advance has been made in wire. Painted barbed wire was put up 5 cents per 100 pounds on the price of nails, and galvanized wire was advanced 30 cents per 100 pounds on the price of painted wire. A new nail was added to the list, to be known as third extra fine, 1⅛ inches long, of No. 16 wire, and the price was advanced to a point 65 cents per keg higher than the prevailing base price of wire nails.

Sues Little Rock Board of Trade.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Schrader of New York to-day filed suit in the United States Circuit Court here against the Little Rock Board of Trade. She seeks to forecicse a lien she holds against the building, being possessed of a contract made by the trustees of the building with Louis Walter of New York for $12,000. The amount of the suit is $8,847.76, certain credits having been made on the original note.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary in the west Gulf, and has caused rain in the Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley, and gales on the Gulf coast, Port Eads, reporting a southeast wind of thirty-six miles an hour, and Pensacola the same velocity from the southeast. It has also rained in the upper lake region. Cooler weather may be expected in the Lower Missouri, Middle and Upper Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys and upper lake region. It will grow warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States. Rain may be expected in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, and upper lake region; increasing cloudiness and showers in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	51	68	59
6 A. M.	51	68	60
9 A. M.	58	63	65
12 M.	64	72	70
4 P. M.	66	69	74
6 P. M.	61	67	72
9 P. M.	60	64	70
12 P. M.	58	62	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1897	58
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity was .78 at 8 A. M. and .80 at 8 P. M.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

JUSTICE VAN WYCK FOR GOVERNOR

Brother of the Mayor Heads the Democratic Ticket.

RESULT OF A COMPROMISE

Hill and Croker Agree on Terms Proposed by Hugh McLaughlin.

SILVER MEN IGNORED.

Platform Confined to State Issues, Excepting a Sharp Criticism of the President's War Record.

Governor—AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK of Kings.

Lieutenant Governor — ELLIOT DANFORTH of Chenango.

Secretary of State—GEORGE W. BATTEN of Niagara.

Controller—EDWARD S. ATWATER of Dutchess.

State Treasurer—ELLIOTT P. NORRIS of Wayne.

Attorney General—THOMAS F. CONWAY of Clinton.

State Engineer and Surveyor—MARTIN SCHENCK of Rensselaer.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The Democratic State Convention completed its work to-day. The struggle which ended in the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck for Governor will be a memorable one in the political history of the State. It will merit distinction because of three quite noteworthy things: The long struggle which ended in the rehabilitation and almost complete triumph of David B. Hill; the long series of conferences which led finally to a compromise and half-victory for each of the contending factions, and the failure—in fact, the positive refusal—to reaffirm the platform adopted by the Democratic Party in its last National Convention.

Outside of these distinguishing features, the convention was commonplace, and such it doubtless seemed to spectators, who saw only the unruffled surface, and knew nothing of the tempests that had raged and spent their forces. It passed off much as other conventions, in which a "slate" has been carefully prepared and the speakers receive their proper cues for nominating speeches. There were no jarring factional quarrels on the floor, and even the silver forces seemed to have yielded to the general desire for apparent harmony. Only one of the Chicago platform Democrats attempted to question the action of the representatives of the party, and his protestations hardly created a ripple in the sea of harmony and good humor.

DELEGATES IN THE DARK.

The day did not open auspiciously for the Democratic leaders, despite the fact that they had finally agreed upon a "slate" in the small hours of the morning. The deleg

victory was considered by him and his friends as a signal triumph.

RIVAL CLAIMS COMPROMISED.

The "slate" represented the result of the claims and concessions of the three leaders from Kings, New York, and Albany. It was learned to-day upon unquestioned authority that Mr. Croker throughout the earlier part of the conference insisted upon the nomination of Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, despite his statement last night that he did not wish Mr. Van Wyck to run. Mr. Hill did not commit himself absolutely to any one candidate, but confined his efforts to opposition to the nomination of Mayor Van Wyck. Upon this disagreement the conference dragged itself along until the early hours of morning, Mr. Hill realizing that he was not strong enough to name the candidate for Governor, and Mr. Croker fearing that his strength might not prove sufficient to crush the opposition in the open convention.

Mr. Hill had been too sanguine, according to his friends, and had counted upon having enough delegates to control the convention, even without the support of the sixty-three delegates from Kings. Late in the night he began to see that his strength had been overestimated. With Kings against him there was no hope. He had, according to the careful estimate prepared at that time by his lieutenants, twenty-six delegates short of a majority. This meant defeat if he pushed his claims too far.

Just at this juncture there came the offer of a compromise. Hugh McLaughlin, the Kings County leader, who held the key to the situation, offered to substitute Augustus Van Wyck for his brother, to whom ex-Senator Hill was unalterably opposed. Mr. Hill yielded to the suggestion, as did also Mr. Croker, and the compromise candidate was entered upon the slate. The second place on the ticket was conceded to Mr. Hill, who named Elliot Danforth for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Croker is credited with suggesting the rest of the ticket.

MR. HILL REHABILITATED.

By this victory Mr. Hill has made himself felt and recognized as a power again in Democratic councils. His friends claim that he will control the State Committee, as he controlled the Committee on Credentials, and that he will be again the undisputed leader outside of the City of New York, with good chances of regaining all of his lost influence over the entire party of the State.

The refusal to accede to the demands of the free silver forces and reaffirm the Chicago platform, while it was a departure from Democratic custom, surprised no one. It had been practically agreed upon for some time, and all leading Democrats had felt for months, that it would not be advisable to make the campaign this year upon National issues. The only safe policy, it was agreed, was to ignore them and limit the fight to State issues.

The platform adopted to-day was a fulfilment of these expectations and views. It calmly raises the issues to which the Democracy of the State is most inclined. It devotes itself to the canal investigation, the Raines law, and tax dodging. The only National matter it touches is the treatment of the soldiers by the Republican Administration.

The silver men, with one exception, made no demonstration in the convention against this course. The exception was Jabez C. Pierce of Monroe County, who tried to obtain recognition of the Chair in order to protest against the omissions of the platform. He was not allowed to give his views to the convention, and the silverless platform went through with a sweep. The Organization Committee of the silver convention is now considering the advisability of starting an independent movement, and it will meet here to-morrow to decide upon a course of action.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Programme of the Leaders Carried Out by the Delegates with Little Delay.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The Democratic State Convention was slow in getting to work to-day because the leaders did not have their plans completed at 11 o'clock, the hour designated for the opening of the session. The delegates were on hand early, however, and the spectators were more numerous than yesterday. During the long wait which preceded the opening of the proceedings noisy and confusing scenes such as are common on such occasions were enacted in the hall.

It was 12:24 o'clock when the gavel fell and the buzz of conversation ceased. Reports of committees were in order, and Corporation Counsel Whalen of New York presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, and that he will be again the undisputed leader outside of the City of New York, with good chances of regaining all of his lost influence over the entire party of the State.

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The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was next received, naming Frederick C. Schraube of Lowville for permanent Chairman. Upon the adoption of the report, Mr. Schraube was escorted to the chair by Capt. William Astor Chanler, who was applauded heartily, and Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Schraube's remarks were punctuated frequently with applause, and his reference to ex-Senator Hill provoked cheers for the latter and loud calls for a speech. At the conclusion of the speech there was prolonged applause.

[The permanent Chairman's speech appears in another column of this issue.]

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, Chairman Hosea N. Rockwell reading the platform. Its salient features were applauded vigorously. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Pierce of Monroe attempted to speak on the silver question, but he was ruled out of order and the platform was adopted.

[The platform appears in another column of this issue.]

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Chairman then announced that nominations for the office of Governor were in order. When Chautauqua was called the Chairman of the delegation from that county yielded the floor to M. Z. Haven of Onondaga, who presented the name of Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse. He said that Mr. McGuire had worked his way up to his present position from that of a newsboy, that he had made a good Mayor, and would make a strong candidate and a good Governor. One sentence in Mr. Haven's speech that caused the delegates laugh and applaud was the following:

"We have only admiration for the Rough Riders, who never thought of surrender while on the blistering sand of Santiago, but we are amazed that one of their number should return to the cooling shades of Saratoga and surrender, absolutely, and without condition, to the most desperate and degenerate organization of political 'tough riders' that ever foraged upon the taxpayers of the State of New York."

Chemung County, through Judge S. S. Taylor, nominated John B. Stanchfield. After reviewing the candidate's record as District Attorney of Chemung County and Mayor of Elmira, Judge Taylor said: "I subscribe to the rule of the majority, and whoever is nominated the supporters of my candidate will support."

William F. Mackey of Buffalo nominated Justice Robert C. Titus of Erie County, on behalf of the Democrats of the Eighth Judicial District. "We are prepared," he avowed, "to stand by the nominee of this convention. This convention will nominate the next Governor of this State. The Democrats west of the Genesee River are loyal Democrats, and we respectfully ask for recognition."

JUSTICE VAN WYCK NAMED.

Andrew McLean of Brooklyn then placed in nomination Justice Augustus Van Wyck. After predicting a Democratic victory on account of Republican misdeeds, he said:

"It is a gratifying thing to see the minds of the members of this convention addressed to the selection of the most available man to lead the Democratic Party. It is gratifying to see a number of candidates, any one of whom would be a credit to the party. The name that I present for your consideration is Augustus Van Wyck."

At this point the Tammany and Kings County delegates arose in their seats and cheered. There was everything in the scene to indicate that the candidate being eulogized would be the nominee of the convention and the galleries evidently appreciated it, for the friends of Mr. Stanchfield and Mayor McGuire began to leave. Continuing, Mr. McLean said:

"In addition to his well-known Democracy, it seems to us that in some respects he has a little advantage over others. Judge Van Wyck has shown himself to be of firm convictions. He is a man who will have no master. We submit his name in the broad Democracy that has prompted the nomination of all of those who have been named. If chosen, he will not represent a faction, but his fourteen years on the Supreme Court bench will be a guarantee of an uncompromising fidelity to the interests of the people."

NOMINATIONS SECONDED.

Congressman William Sulzer seconded the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck in behalf of the united Democracy of New York County. Judge Van Wyck, he said, had always been a man of the people. "We all know him," he said, "and we know he never dodged his taxes. We know where he lives, and we do not have to apologize for it."

The nomination of Justice Van Wyck was also seconded by delegates from Ontario, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Suffolk, Tompkins, Wayne, and Westchester Counties. Perry Belmont spoke for Suffolk.

Thomas Carmody of Yates, a pronounced silver man, said that while the decision of the convention was apparent, still he desired to name for office a man who when the fires of Democracy burned low, had helped to keep them alive. He seconded the nomination of John B. Stanchfield. When Mr. Carmody mentioned, for the first time in the convention, the name of Col. William J. Bryan his voice was lost in an uproar of applause. Delegates sprang to their seats, and, waving hats, canes, and umbrellas, cheered again and again for the Nebraskan.

At 2:15 o'clock the convention was thrown into a tumult again by an attempt to adjourn it made by the Erie County delegation. The attempt proved abortive, and at 2:18 the roll call began. As the call proceeded it was found that the up-State delegations broke up considerably. When New York was reached, Richard Croker arose and said quietly: "New York casts 105 votes for Van Wyck," and there was a roar of applause.

THE BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

The voting was completed at 2:36, and the result, as announced, was:

Van Wyck	351
Stanchfield	41
Titus	39
McGuire	19

The nomination of Justice Van Wyck was made unanimous. The counties that voted for candidates for Governor other than the successful one cast their vote as follows:

For Titus—Cattaraugus, 4; Chautauqua, 2; Erie, 24; Genesee, 3; Monroe, 1; Niagara, 3; Wyoming, 2.

For Stanchfield—Broome, 3; Chautauqua, 2; Chemung, 3; Cortland, 3; Essex, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 3; Livingston, 3; Monroe, 2; Oneida, 1; Orange, 1; Oswego, 2; Seneca, 3; Schuyler, 3; Warren, 3; Yates, 3; Tioga, 3; Tompkins 1.

For McGuire—Chautauqua, 2; Herkimer, 1; Monroe, 1; Onondaga, 12; Oswego, 1; Schenectady, 1; Wyoming, 1.

THE TICKET COMPLETED.

The roll was next called for nominees for Lieutenant Governor, and when Chenango was reached, Judge Sullivan, after detailing his career, named Elliot Danforth for the office. The nomination was seconded on behalf of Madison County. There were no other nominations, and upon motion of Judge McClouth of Wayne, Mr. Danforth was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

Nominations were then asked for the office of Secretary of State. Morris Kohn of Niagara presented the name of George W. Batten of Niagara, and upon motion of Senator F. H. McCarren of Kings, this nomination was also made unanimously and by acclamation.

Nominations for Controller were next called and Richard E. Connell of Poughkeepsie was recognized, to present the name of Edward S. Atwater of Dutchess County. There were no further nominations, and he also was named by acclamation.

When nominations for the office of State Treasurer were called for, E. D. Miller of Wayne presented the name of Elliott B. Norris of Wayne. The Secretary cast one ballot for him, and he was declared the nominee.

John B. Riley of Clinton was immediately recognized when nominations for Attorney General were declared in order, and nominated Thomas F. Conway of Clinton County. He also was declared the candidate by the casting of one ballot by the Secretary.

William J. Roche, Corporation Counsel of Troy, placed Martin Schenck of Rensselaer in nomination for State Engineer and Surveyor, and the same procedure was followed in this case.

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

A resolution offered by James W. Hinkley, authorizing the State Committee to fill any vacancies on the ticket, was quickly adopted, as was another presented by Senator P. H. McCarren retaining the star as the emblem of the party provided for by the election law. The list of members of the new State Committee was then read.

David B. Hill moved that the thanks of the convention be extended to the temporary and permanent officers and to the citizens of Syracuse. This was carried, and at 3:30 o'clock the convention adjourned.

SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Applause for Mr. Bryan—Tammany Delegates Join in the Cheering for Mr. Hill.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The convention hall presented a more cheerful scene to-day than yesterday. The Alhambra Rink was filled from stage to steps. The aisles were occupied by delegates or spectators, and hundreds of persons stood against the railing of the galleries or hung about the platform. A few more decorations had been added to the hall, a new banner hung here and there, and a few more pictures placed in conspicuous positions. The National colors also were brighter than on the previous day, because there was more sunshine falling upon them through the open skylights and windows.

The weather was bright and warm. It was so warm that the women in the galleries were soon fanning themselves vigorously. Men in the gallery and on the ground floor took off their coats and unbuttoned their vests, and fanned their prespiring faces with newspapers and hats. The air in the hall soon became stifling, despite the open windows and doors. The smoke of cigars and cigarettes hung like a cloud over the sweltering crowd, but nothing could keep out the brightness of the day outside. The sun streamed in the windows and skylights and made broad, glowing paths through the dust and smoke. It fell upon banners and colored bunting bearing the National emblems, and illuminated and made them conspicuous objects to arrest the wandering eyes of the spectators.

CANDIDATE'S PICTURES FORSAKEN.

There was evidence of restlessness. Delegates and spectators sat patiently awaiting the action of the convention, feeling, after the announcement on every hand of the slate that had been prepared over night, that the work would be short and sharp. It was observable that the picture of John B. Stanchfield, which occupied so prominent a position in the hall yesterday, had been removed to a more retired place. It stood to-day in an inconspicuous position on the side of the gallery, where it was almost unnoticed by spectators and delegates. It was not cheered, as on the previous day, and Mr. Stanchfield himself received only a lukewarm cheer as his name was presented to the convention.

The falling off of enthusiasm in respect to all candidates not on the slate was very perceptible from the rearrangement of the decorations and pictures. All had practically disappeared from the rink except those belonging to the men whose names were known to be on the ticket as agreed upon in the conference. Mr. Danforth's pictures, on the other hand, were more in evidence than ever. They adorned the platform itself and hung in all prominent places. There were no pictures of Augustus Van Wyck, as his name was brought before the convention too late to add to the collection of lithographs in the hall.

STORM OF APPLAUSE FOR BRYAN.

The call of the convention was broken decidedly but once. This was when Thomas F. Carmody of Yates referred in his speech to William Jennings Bryan. For a moment the convention appeared to be taken by storm before the sweep of cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs and banners. The silver men on the floor of the hall and the advocates of silver in the galleries kept up a wild cheer for some time, until the enthusiasm gradually spent itself.

John McCarthy, the undertaker of Syracuse, took the largest part in this demonstration. He was seated in the gallery with his coat off, and when Mr. Bryan's name was mentioned, he sprang to his feet, grabbed his coat in his right hand and his hat in his left, leaned away over the gallery railing, and waved both frantically as long as any one else would join with him. At one time McCarthy seemed in peril of bringing about an embarrassing situation. His suspenders, in the violence of his emotions, gave way, and his shirt began rising above the waistband of his trousers. He was not at all disconcerted by the crisis. Grasping his treacherous pantaloons with one hand, he still daunted the coat above the heads of the delegates, and shouted "Bryan!" and "Hi! hi! hi!" while the silver men in the hall shouted back at him.

Not finding the coat satisfactory as a banner, Mr. McCarthy seized the staff of a flag that had been nailed to the outer walls of the gallery, and tried to wave it furiously. The staff gave way, and the enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Bryan grasped the remnant of it and leaned over the rail and waved it to and fro in a gale of excitement. Finally he sank back in his seat exhausted. The Bryan demonstration was over.

MR. SCHRAUB'S DEMOCRATIC HEROES

The convention showed its good humor by laughing immoderately over the attempt of Chairman Schraub to claim the heroes of the recent naval victories for the Democratic Party. He called the victor of Manila "Democratic George Dewey," and the heroic Admiral who won Santiago "Democratic Schley." Even Hobson was claimed as a good Democrat. Each name was received with a burst of applause, and much good-natured enjoyment of the novel attempt to make politicians of the martial heroes of the country.

During the hour of delay before the convention was called to order the Stanchfield "boomers" awakened the echoes of the big hall with shouts and cheers for their candidate. They were in very high spirits then, and it was pathetic to see the change in them four hours later, when they marched silently behind their band through the crowded streets to their headquarters. At ten-minute intervals, before the party leaders at last appeared on the scene, they expressed their enthusiasm with a peculiar yell resembling those of some of the colleges. The band, too, did a great deal to enliven the occasion, for it had several novelties—such as pistol shots and an imitation on the fiddle of the crowing of a rooster—worked into its music. At times a cheer went up from some part of the crowded hall for some local leader who entered, and these cheers were usually followed by the Stanchfield men with the cry for their candidate.

The hour was nearly up when there was a craning of necks toward the main door, and it was whispered about that Mr. Croker had arrived. The crowd began to cheer, and as Mr. Croker, John Whalen, and Asa Bird Gardiner passed up the centre aisle there was quite an outburst of enthusiasm. A moment later Senator Murphy appeared, and received just as loud a welcome. He walked up the aisle with Senator McCarren, and took his seat with the delegation from Rensselaer County. Senator McCarren did not take his seat at once, but moved about among the delegates from different parts of the State.

TAMMANY MEN CHEER HILL.

Five minutes passed by before Mr. Hill appeared. Some of the crowd recognized him as soon as he came through the door, and cried "Hill! Hill!" The cheering began among the country delegates in the centre of the hall. Then the galleries took it up. The women waved their handkerchiefs and the men their hats and canes. In a moment there was a deep roar of voices sweeping through the place. Tammany and Kings took up the cheering, and their delegates stood up in their chairs and waved their arms frantically. It was admiration of the daring fight for supremacy that aroused these followers of Mr. Croker and his ally to join in the demonstration.

For at least two minutes the applause was kept up. Everybody in the galleries seemed wild with enthusiasm, and the Hill men on the floor shouted until the perspiration rolled down their faces. The Elmira men shouted lustily for John B. Stanchfield, and then demanded more cheers for Hill. The leader took a seat with the Albany delegation, first behind Senator Murphy and almost directly across the aisle from Mr. Croker. He bowed to several of his friends, and the pleased smile on his face seemed to indicate that he was well satisfied with the way the situation had shaped itself.

Mayor McGuire also received a loud welcome. As he walked to his seat, the Onondaga men cried, "What's the matter with McGuire? He's all right. Who's all right? McGuire! Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! McGuire, McGuire McGuire!"

EX-SENATOR HILL'S VICTORY.

Tammany Hall Forced to Make the Syracuse Ticket and Platform Satisfactory to Him.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—David B. Hill, whom Tammany Hall had expected it would practically ignore in the making of its programme for the convention, proved himself to-day as great a power in the party organization of the State as he has ever been. It was Mr. Hill who forced Richard Croker to compromise with Kings County and agree to the nomination of Justice Van Wyck. It was Mr. Hill, too, who named the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Hill also captured so many members of the new State Committee that it is at present a matter of considerable doubt whether he or Mr. Croker has control of that body. Again, it was he who controlled the Committee on Resolutions, and who kept out of the platform any mention of the National issues of 1896.

On all sides admiration is expressed for the ex-Senator's daring in going into the meeting of the Committee on Credentials yesterday, and there waging a fight on which he staked everything. If he had lost at that time—and, as the result showed, it needed but two members to give the victory to Mr. Croker and Senator Murphy—he would have been no more than a spectator at the convention to-day, and Mr. Croker would have made the "slate": almost exactly as he chose.

After the arrival of the Tammany and Kings County delegates Mr. Hill discovered that he would have to fight against greater odds than he had supposed. He had expected the support of Hugh McLaughlin and his following. To his surprise he discovered that the Kings County men were acting in conjunction with Tammany. This he could not understand. He had, he asserted, received assurances from Mr. McLaughlin that on matters affecting the control of the State organization and the making of the "slate" Kings would be with him as against Mr. Croker. His friends told him it must be that the Brooklyn leader was getting so old as to be senile. Mr. McLaughlin was not here, and it was therefore impossible for Mr. Hill to seek an explanation from him, or to seek to win him away from Tammany.

Owing to Mr. McLaughlin's physical condition, he could not be reached by long-distance telephone, and Mr. Hill made up his mind that Kings was lost to him and was beyond redemption. For a time last night it looked to him as if he could command enough support to hold full control of the situation and to make a fight in the convention. Later things changed, and he saw that he had not quite enough delegates to hope to win in an open fight against those controlled by the Tammany chief and his Brooklyn ally. He thereupon abandoned hope of naming the candidate for Governor.

The story had come to him, however, that Mr. Croker had put the name of Robert A. Van Wyck at the head of his slate, and he determined that this name should not go through. In his conference with Mr. Croker he told the latter that he would not consent under any circumstances to Mayor Van Wyck's nomination. Mr. Shevlin spoke in favor of the selection of the Mayor's brother, and Mr. Croker immediately agreed. The idea of nominating the Justice did not please Mr. Hill, and he argued against it for a long time. He finally found, however, that he could hold out no longer against this selection with any hope, and the nomination of the Justice was settled.

Mr. Hill was determined that free silver should not enter into the platform, and his close friends say he insisted upon keeping silent on the Chicago platform but of the Committee on Resolutions regardless of what it cost him. They say that if he had agreed to give Jabez C. Pierce, the silver champion from Monroe, a place on the committee he would have been able to gain one more member of the State Committee, but that he decided to lose this member rather than to agree to the condition imposed. The resolutions, while they were not all written by Mr. Hill, were submitted to him, and had to be stamped with his approval.

Ex-Senator Hill gave out this statement to-night:

"I originally doubted the wisdom of taking a candidate from Greater New York, and personally should have preferred that some one of the excellent gentlemen whose names were prominently mentioned, residing in the country portion of the State, should have received the nomination. But in a conference with leading Democrats a majority thought otherwise, and I yielded my personal views after a full and frank discussion. As a whole, the ticket is satisfactory.

"I have known Judge Van Wyck for many years, and regard him as an able jurist and know him to be a good Democrat, and that he would make an excellent Governor. The rest of the ticket is composed entirely of up-State men acceptable to every Democrat, and could hardly be improved. The convention was harmonious; the platform is safe, conservative, and timely, and the organization of the State Committee this day perfected is very agreeable to me. I shall give the entire ticket my whole support."

THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Frank Campbell of Bath Is Elected Chairman and Appoints an Executive Committee.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The new Democratic State Committee met at the Yates House soon after the adjournment of the convention, and organized by the election of Frank Campbell of Bath, Chairman; John M. Carlisle of Watertown, Secretary; John F. Gaynor of Syracuse, Treasurer; Charles R. De Freest of Troy, clerk, and Leonard Wager of Troy, Sergeant at Arms.

Chairman Campbell appointed the following Executive Committee: P. H. McCarren, Perry Belmont, John W. Weber, John F. Carroll, John Whalen, John J. Kennedy, Andrew C. Fields, Francis J. Molloy, C. N. Bulger, Arthur A. McLean, and S. S. Taylor.

Following are the names of the members of the new State Committee by Senatorial districts:

First District—PERRY BELMONT.
Second District—JOHN P. MADDEN.
Third District—HUGH McLAUGHLIN.
Fourth District—JOHN W. WEBER.
Fifth District—MICHAEL J. COFFEY.
Sixth District—JAMES SHEVLIN.
Seventh District—P. H. McCARREN.
Eighth District—ANTHONY J. BURGER.
Ninth District—EDWARD GLENNER.
Tenth District—PATRICK DIVVER.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM SOHMER.
Twelfth District—WILLIAM SULZER.
Thirteenth District—JAMES W. BOYLE.
Fourteenth District—CHARLES F. MURPHY.
Fifteenth District—JOHN F. CARROLL.
Sixteenth District—JOHN J. SCANNELL.
Seventeenth District—DANIEL F. McMAHON.
Eighteenth District—THOMAS J. DUNN.
Nineteenth District—LAWRENCE DELMOUR.
Twentieth District—JOHN WHALEN.
Twenty-first District—LEWIS F. HAFFEN.
Twenty-second District—ANDREW C. FIELDS.
Twenty-third District—A. A. McLEAN.
Twenty-fourth District—STORM EMANS.
Twenty-fifth District—CLARENCE E. BLOODGOOD.
Twenty-sixth District—___, ___.
Twenty-seventh District—BENJAMIN F. SPRAKER.
Twenty-eighth District—EDWARD D. CUTLER.
Twenty-ninth District—T. J. VAN ALSTYNE.
Thirtieth District—FRANCIS J. MALLOY.
Thirty-first District—JAMES P. CUNNINGHAM.
Thirty-second District—T. J. WHITNEY.
Thirty-third District—CLINTON BECKWITH.
Thirty-fourth District—JOHN H. FLANNIGAN.
Thirty-fifth District—JOHN N. CARLISLE.
Thirty-sixth District—JOHN F. GAYNOR.
Thirty-seventh District—CHARLES N. BULGER.
Thirty-eighth District—STEPHEN C. NORMILE.
Thirty-ninth District—M. P. CONWAY.
Fortieth District—S. S. TAYLOR.
Forty-first District—FRANK CAMPBELL.
Forty-second District—JOHN FLANNIGAN.
Forty-third District—EDWIN T. HICKEY.
Forty-fourth District—_____.
Forty-fifth District—GEORGE W. BATTEN.
Forty-sixth District—HARRY W. BRECKENRIDGE.
Forty-seventh District—JOHN J. KENNEDY.
Forty-eighth District—WILLIAM SIMON.
Forty-ninth District—FRANK J. ILLIG.
Fiftieth District—THOMAS H. DOWD.

SILVER MEN TO NOMINATE.

Their Committee on Organization to Meet at the Union Square Hotel To-night.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The Chicago platform Democrats, who in conference last night adopted resolutions instructing the Committee on Organization, composed of one member from each Senatorial district in the State, to place in nomination a full ticket by petition, should the convention to-day fail to affirm the Chicago platform, had another meeting to-day, after the action of the regular Committee on Resolutions became known.

Under the instruction of the conference, which requires that a full ticket be nominated within forty-eight hours, the Committee on Organization will meet at the Union Square Hotel, New York, to-morrow night and select a candidate for each place on the State ticket.

IDENTITY OF C. L. DAVIS.

Was One of Those Who Talked for Silver at Syracuse.

Clarence Ladd Davis, who did most of the talking for the Brooklyn silver men at Syracuse, is a patent lawyer with an office in Manhattan. He is a new man in politics, and was unknown even to the "Chicago platform" Democrats until last year. He came to New York some years ago from Michigan, where he claims to have always been regular and to have held the office of Justice of the Peace. Even his fellow-silverites do not know much about his previous affiliations. He appeared suddenly among them in 1897, and by dint of a strong voice, great energy, and a frenzied vehemence in speech speedily attracted attention.

When, through the resolute determination of Henry George and Tom L. Johnson to have nothing to do with the O'Brien Democracy, the scheme to run Henry George as a machine side show fell through, many of the candidates on the O'Brien ticket resigned in disgust. Their places had to be filled, and Clarence Ladd Davis was nominated for District Attorney in this way. He polled a few hundred votes.

THE ARGONAUT IN PORT.

A Further Description of the Remarkable Submarine Craft.

The submarine boat Argonaut, in charge of its inventor, Simon Lake of Baltimore and a crew of five men, arrived in port early yesterday morning. She was so small on the water that she escaped the notice of the Marine Observer at the Hook, and it was not till five hours later, or at 8:30 A. M., that he made her out. She went to anchor near the pier at Atlantic Highlands, and Mr. Lake went ashore.

The trip had been highly successful and without incident save that one of the two blades of the propeller was lost at sea and the little craft was able to come along at only three knots' speed. She ordinarily can make seven knots on the surface and eight knots when submerged. She left Baltimore last Friday.

Mr. Lake started for Baltimore yesterday afternoon to get a new propeller blade. He said before he left that in about ten days he would exhibit his craft. For one thing, he proposes to prowl about that graveyard of old wrecks, the Romer Shoals, and he will also take a dive off Sandy Hook.

A feature of the craft not heretofore described is the arrangement of her hollow steel masts. There are two, and they lean together, touching and supporting each other at the top. One supplies a forced draught and the other an exhaust. They are fifty feet long, though the boat itself is but thirty-six feet, and therefore, except when she dives below a depth of fifty feet, air is supplied from above instead of from the compressed air tanks.

The crew say that she is a great place to live in for one who likes sea food. In the Chesapeake they have discovered many an unsuspected oyster bed. When you want oysters they say, all you have to do is to put on a diving suit, inclose yourself in the "lock," or exit compartment, go out and rake up some oysters as a farmer would dig potatoes.

"We live high," said one, "if we do live low."

SEVENTY-FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

An Informal Reception and Dinner Tendered Them in Morrisania Hall.

An informal reception and dinner was tendered to the Bronx Borough members of the Seventy-first Regiment Volunteers last night by the Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx, in Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. President J. Thomas Paine presided. About thirty-five of the men of the Seventy-first and several officers attended. The toast of "The President" was ably responded to by Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first. The Rev. Dr. Birch of Bethany Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, spoke on "The Duties and Obligations of the Citizen Soldiers," and Col. J. A. Goulding, Grand Army of the Republic, spoke in behalf of the veterans of the civil war.

The Committee on Tickets was made up of T. C. Lewis, Chairman; W. W. Osborn, J. M. Woolsey, F. W. McDade, and J. B. Shea. J. Thomas Stearns was Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, and William L. Ferber, Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Committee on Arrangements was Col. J. A. Goulden, Chairman; Capt. H. H. Browne, S. H. Mapes, J. P. Sonneborn, and Major Morris. The officers of the society are: J. Thomas Stearns, President; John F. Condon, W. W. Niles, Jr., Vice Presidents; M. J. Spalding, Secretary; T. C. Lewis, Treasurer; the Rev. C. W. Millard, Chaplain.

Mrs. Sallie H. Elliot's Piano.

The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Mrs. Sallie H. Elliot for $529.09, the amount of a judgment filed the preceding day in favor of Chickering & Sons, 130 Fifth Avenue. As there was no address upon the document and as no instructions were received with regard to it, its service was delayed. The judgment was for a piano bought of Chickering & Sons and for costs of the case. Service of the papers was by publication, and the case went by default. Mrs. Elliot is supposed to be at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Booth Packing Company Closes a Deal

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The A. Booth Packing Company, which has branches in thirty different parts of the country and seeks to control the output of fresh fish in the country, has absorbed the firm of Charles G. Neilson & Brothers, makers of caviar. The deal not only includes the big plant of Neilson Brothers in Sandusky, but also the business at Algonac, Mich., and Hamburg, Germany.

THE SYRACUSE PLATFORM

Statement of Principles on Which the Democracy Appeals to the Voters.

STATE QUESTIONS UPPERMOST

Denunciation of Mismanagement of the War the Only Allusion to National Affairs—Many Reforms at Albany Demanded.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention:

The Democratic Party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, declares as follows:

ARMY SCANDAL DENOUNCED.

1. It congratulates the country upon the successful termination of a war undertaken, not for conquest or agrandizement, but in the interests of humanity, liberty, and civilization. We glory in the patriotic devotion and valor of our brave soldiers and sailors who have honored the American people and heightened the lustre of our national fame, and we favor the adoption of a liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of those who lost their lives in the service of their country. We rejoice that the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war and with nothing that is dishonorable or discreditable. The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering army commissions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians as rewards to personal favorites and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service is largely accountable for the fearful sufferings and the appalling loss of life among the gallant soldiers that have brought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the Nation. A Democratic Congress will, if chosen by the people, rigidly investigate the conduct of the war, expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths, privations, sufferings, and neglect of the soldiers, which have shocked the Nation and abated the National rejoicing over the triumphs of our army.

STATE ISSUES PARAMOUNT.

2. While in national affairs we adhere with steadfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy, we recognize that at the present time the attention of the people of this State is largely engrossed by the consideration of grave scandals and abuses of administration which during four years of Republican control of State affairs have resulted in great pecuniary loss to the people and a gradual lowering of the standards heretofore obtaining in State government. The recent report of the Canal Investigation Commission has startled the people of the State, and produced a profound conviction on their part, irrespective of their views on National questions, that a change of State domination is imperative for the preservation of the canals, now seriously imperilled; for the protection of taxpayers and for the vindication of the honor of the Empire State. It therefore becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that under existing circumstances State issues, in this campaign, must necessarily be paramount in the present extraordinary crisis.

REFORM IN CANAL AFFAIRS.

3. We pledge the people an honest and economical administration of the canals of the State; no squandering of the public moneys; no more millions to be stolen, wasted, or needlessly expended, as reported by a Republican investigating commission to have occurred with the nine-million canal improvement fund; all public contracts to be fairly and honestly awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder; no special privilege to pet surety companies favored by political influence. We favor a reduction of canal expenditures, and are opposed to the intrusting of the work of carrying on further canal improvements to Republican officials responsible for the prodigalities, favoritism, and corruption which have characterized the present administration of the canals. Reform in canal management is the supreme issue of the hour. We promise the taxpayers that, if intrusted with power by the votes of the people, there shall follow a vigorous procedure on all canal officials implicated in the theft, waste, or misuse of the public moneys, and the recovery of so much of the diverted funds as it may be possible, by diligent effort, to procure through legal proceedings.

JUST EXCISE LEGISLATION.

4. Democratic rule in excise matters; repeal of the odious legislation known as the Raines liquor law and the enactment of a just and reasonable excise law; the restoration to the several localities of local supervision of the liquor traffic; all excise moneys which may be equitably collected as a license fee or tax to be retained in local treasuries and applied to the relief of the burden of local taxation; no huge State political liquor machine, composed of State officials all of one party and appointed at the Capitol, with its horde of partisan deputies, attorneys, spies, and informers, supported at public expense. Diversification in the administration of the vast powers of excise is the true policy of the State.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

5. Local self-government for cities; the several municipalities to conduct their purely local affairs without legislative interference from Albany; uniform charter provisions and like legislation for Democratic as for Republican cities; no tinkering for partisan purposes. We denounce the action of recent Republican Legislatures in uniformly overruling the vetoes by the Mayors of cities of local legislation submitted for their approval, disregarding the merits of such vetoes and without due consideration, thereby rendering the Constitutional provisions for such submission substantially valueless and the whole procedure a mere legislative farce. Legislative respect for local public sentiment should constitute the basis of all local legislation.

UNIFORM ELECTION LAWS.

6. The repeal of the partisan and unfair legislation imposed at the recent extra session of the Legislature upon the City of New York, and known as the Metropolitan Force bill; uniform election laws throughout the State; equal rights and equal citizenship for all the electors of the State; no invasion of the homes of the citizens of Greater New York, under the pretense of enforcing election laws by State spies and deputies, armed with pistols and bludgeons; no usurpation of the rights of localities through the legislative trick of creating a metropolitan elections district, in evasion of the Constitution and in defiance of the protests of the people.

ECONOMY AND LOW TAXES.

7. Economy in public expenditures; a reduction of the volume of appropriations, which has been nearly doubled in amount during the four years of Republican rule; abolition of unnecessary offices and taxeating commissions, and a weeding out from the public service of Republican employes put upon the pay roll for partisan services rather than in furtherance of the interests of the taxpayers. A low tax rate is demanded, such as was had during the administration of Democratic Governors from 1883 to 1895.

LESS SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

8. Opposition to unnecessary special legislation; a material reduction in the number of our annual laws, and a return to the desirable policy of embodying needed legislation in general laws, as far as practicable—a policy which has been, to all intents and purposes, abandoned for the past four years, to the detriment of the best interests of the State. Recent Republican Governors have virtually abdicated their functions and surrendered them to the Legislature, whereby the enormous number of 3,521 laws have been placed on the statute books during the past four years. Reform in legislative methods and results is absolutely necessary.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

9. A fair and just enforcement of the State Civil Service laws, according to their letter and spirit; no spurious or "starchless" Civil Service laws, evasive of the Constitution, binding only upon Democrats when in power, but capable of being successfully violated at pleasure by our opponents; honest civil service laws, incapable of official jugglery, and enforcible alike by and against all parties; the impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws, and the restoration to the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been duly determined, in the opinion of the courts or otherwise, to have been illegally and improperly ejected from office by the present Republican Governor and his immediate predecessor.

NATIONAL GUARD EFFICIENCY.

10. The restoration of the National Guard to the high standard of efficiency which, under Democratic Governors, it so long enjoyed; no more "Till

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Sketches of the Men Nominated for Office by the Syracuse Convention.

ALL BUT TWO EXPERIENCED

Only the Nominees for Controller and Attorney General Have Not Held Public Office—Two Former State Officers.

Following are sketches of the careers of the several candidates on the Democratic State ticket nominated at Syracuse yesterday:

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

Augustus Van Wyck, the nominee for Governor, is the only living brother of Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck. He is at present one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, having been transferred to the bench of that court on Jan. 1, 1896, under the provision of the new Constitution of the State which abolished the City Court of Brooklyn, to which he was elected in 1884, succeeding Judge Alexander McCue. His term as a Supreme Court Justice expires with the present year, and until the unexpected action of the Democratic Convention it was understood that he was a candidate for re-election.

Augustus Van Wyck is the son of William Van Wyck, who was a distinguished lawyer and public man in New York City sixty years ago. He was born in this city Oct. 14, 1846, and is a descendant on his father's side in the seventh generation from Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came to New Netherlands in 1650 from the town of Wyck, Holland, and married in 1660 at Flatbush, Kings County, Ann, daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the first Dutch Reformed minister of that county. All of the American Van Wycks are said to be descendants of this couple. Though not a very numerous family, many members of it have been prominent in the professions and the public service as Judges, legislators, and soldiers. The Van Wycks are connected by intermarriage with the Van Rensselaer, Van Cortlandt, Beekman, Gardiner, Van Vechten, Livingston, Hamilton, Seymour, and other notable families.

Augustus Van Wyck was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and the University of North Carolina, from the latter of which he was graduated with high honors, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law in Richmond, Va., and practiced there for a time. In 1871 he removed to Brooklyn, where a few years later he entered politics. In 1880 he was one of the chief promoters of the successful movement for the reorganization of the Democratic Party of Brooklyn, and in 1882 he was elected President of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. He was for some years a member of the Democratic State Committee, and has frequently been a delegate to National, State, county, and city conventions of his party.

Justice Van Wyck has found time, in connection with his professional and judicial duties, to deliver numerous addresses before colleges, societies, clubs, and political and social gatherings, and has won the reputation of being an interesting and eloquent speaker. In the performance of his official duties he is systematic and expeditious, and is noted for his courtesy in hearing counsel and for the firmness and clearness with which, after discussion, he decides the matter in hand.

He was elected President of the Holland Society of New York in 1892, and is a member of the Southern Society and of the Oxford, Brooklyn, Montauk, and Hamilton Clubs. Justice Van Wyck married Miss Leila G. Wilkins, a daughter of the late Dr. William W. Wilkins of Richmond, Va. They have two children, William and Leila G.

His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the standing committee and the Committee on Canons of the Diocese of Long Island.

ELLIOT DANFORTH.

Elliot Danforth, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is the present Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and one of the well-known party leaders of the State. He is a native of Middleburg, Schoharie County, where he was born March 6, 1850. His father was Peter S. Danforth, a lawyer of prominence, a State Senator, and a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Danforth was educated in the public schools and in the Schoharie Academy. Before settling down to the study of law in his father's office, he traveled widely in the West, going as far as to the Pacific Coast. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and in a short time built up a good practice. In 1874 he moved to Bainbridge, in Chenango County, where he married Ida, daughter of Gervis Prince, President of the First National Bank of that place. Mr. Danforth succeeded his father-in-law in that position. In 1878 he formed a law partnership with George H. Winsor. In 1880 he was elected President of the village, and served in that capacity three terms. He was also a member of the local Board of Education.

Having entered politics and being recognized as a man of force, he went rapidly to the front. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Gen. Hancock for the Presidency. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1884, and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. On his return from Cincinnati in 1880 he was offered the nomination to Congress, but declined it.

In 1884 Mr. Danforth was appointed Deputy State Treasurer by L. J. Fitzgerald, Treasurer. He served five years in that capacity, gaining an experience in the office which qualified him for the office of State Treasurer, for which he was nominated in 1889. He was elected by a plurality of 13,955. In 1891 he was re-elected by a plurality of 43,281. His Republican opponent, both in 1889 and in 1891, was Ira M. Hedges. He has never held any other public office. In 1896 the nomination for Governor was offered him, after the retirement of John Boyd Thacher, but he declined it.

Mr. Danforth, despite his law business and his work in the political field, has found considerable time to devote to literary work. Among his productions that have been published are addresses on "Indians of New York," delivered before the Oneida County Historical Society at Utica, and on "Old Schoharie," delivered before the Schoharie County Historical Society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE W. BATTEN.

George W. Batten, the candidate for Secretary of State, was born in Lockport, Niagara County, in 1856, and has always been a resident of that county, where he has taken an active part in politics. In recent years he has been the leader of the Democratic Party, not alone in Niagara County, but in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District, which he represents as State Committeeman, having been re-elected unanimously to that position on Tuesday by the twelve votes of that district.

He served as Deputy Sheriff under his father, Joseph Batten, and later was appointed Under Sheriff by Sheriff Thomas Stainthorpe. He was elected Sheriff by a majority of 1,200 in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland carried the county by only 318 for President. He is in the insurance business at present.

EDWARD STORRS ATWATER.

Edward Storrs Atwater, the nominee for Controller, is the son of the late Dr. John P. Atwater, whose father, Jeremiah Atwater, organized Middlebury College and was its first President, and was also President of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn.

Mr. Atwater was born April 10, 1853, at Cincinnati. He took a preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from the classical course at Yale College in 1875. After leaving college he studied law in Poughkeepsie with Judge Henry M. Taylor and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He practiced his profession until 1891, when he was elected President of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie, which position he has held ever since. In 1880 he married Miss Caroline P. Swift, a daughter of Charles W. Swift, and a graduate of Vassar College in the class of '77. They have four children.

Mr. Atwater was formerly a Republican, but changed his politics on the tariff question and became a Democrat. He has not been active in politics. His home is one of the handsomest in Poughkeepsie. He is a member of the First Reformed Church and of the Dutchess Club and the Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie. He is a Director of the Poughkeepsie Iron Company and of the Forest of Dean Iron Company, and a Trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.

ELLIOTT B. NORRIS.

Elliott B. Norris, the nominee for State Treasurer, was born in Sodus, Wayne County, June 25, 1845. He is the son of Rufus F. Norris, one of the pioneer settlers of Sodus.

Elliott B. Norris was largely instrumental in the construction of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, of which he was Vice President and Director for several years. With the exception of two years spent at Greenville, Penn., he has always lived at Sodus, where he owns one of the finest farms in the State. For several years he was in the produce business, and at present he is engaged in the buying and selling of live stock and in fruit evaporating.

He is a life-long Democrat, and in 1885 was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly, and was defeated. In 1890 he was again nominated and was elected. He is Grand Master of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

In 1868 he married Georgianna Chipman of Wolcott. They have one son and four daughters.

THOMAS FRANKLIN CONWAY.

Thomas Franklin Conway, the Democratic nominee for Attorney General, was born at Chesterfield, Essex County, where he acquired the rudiments of a substantial education, after which he was graduated at the Keeseville Academy. He began reading law in 1881 with the firm of Waldo & Grover of Port Henry, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. The following three years he practiced his profession in Keeseville, removing in 1887 to Plattsburg, where he formed a partnership with J. B. Riley, which continued until 1889, when Mr. Riley was appointed Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The same year S. A. Kellogg, a member of the firm of Palmer, Weed, Kellogg & Smith, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, and his place in the firm was filled by Mr. Conway, the firm name being changed to Weed, Smith & Conway, Judge Palmer having died that year. In 1891, owing to ill-health, Mr. Conway relinquished his professional work for a time and made an extended tour of Europe. Mr. Conway has never held office. He is about forty years old and unmarried.

MARTIN SCHENCK.

Martin Schenck, the nominee for State Engineer and Surveyor, if elected, will take charge of an office with the work of which he is thoroughly familiar, as he was elected State Engineer in 1891, defeating Verplanck Colvin, his Republican opponent, by 41,916 plurality.

He was born at Palatine Bridge, Montgomery County, in 1845, and was graduated as a civil engineer from Union College in 1869. Shortly after his graduation he began work as an engineer upon the Sedalia Branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He was also connected with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Returning East in 1872, Mr. Schenck acted as engineer for contractors on the additional tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In 1874 he was elected to the Assembly from Montgomery County. From 1875 to 1880 he devoted his time to hydraulic engineering and water power improvements. From 1881 to 1882 he acted as engineer for contractors on the construction of the West Shore Railroad. In 1883 he entered the Canal Department and was continuously employed there until 1891, when he was elected State Engineer. During the Summer seasons of 1887-91 he was chief engineer of the Hudson River improvement. The major portion of the locks upon the eastern division of the Erie Canal were lengthened under his supervision.

It is said that it was due to the efforts of Martin Schenck that the recent Hudson River improvements were undertaken by the General Government.

AIMS OF THE FILIPINOS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who is taking a personal interest in the Philippine question, and Gen. Green, who accompanied Aguinaldo to his trip here, had a long conference with the President to-day. When asked after the conference to sum up the desires of the Philippine delegates, Mr. Chandler said:

"The first and most essential purpose is to have the Treaty of Paris—the final treaty which will stand for all time—contain an article terminating absolutely the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines. It is not alone the termination of Spanish sovereignty over the Island of Luzon, or Manila, that they desire, but the end of Spanish rule over the entire group of islands. And it is conceded that if Spanish sovereignty is to be brought to an end over the Island of Luzon, it should also be brought to an end over the entire archipelago, for it would not do to dispossess Spain of the Island of Luzon and still leave her free to transfer adjacent islands to Germany or other foreign powers.

"The disappearance of Spanish rule from the Philippines being assured, the next purpose of the Filipinos, as I gather from their delegates, is to have an opportunity to test their capacity for self-government, under American protection, if need be, during the transition period; or, if that seems inexpedient, then they want this Government to assume the direction and control of affairs, by annexation or such other method as may best meet the condition of affairs. They seem to feel satisfied that the question of future government can be solved without difficulty after the first great aim of terminating Spanish rule is brought about."

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—The declaration of independence was ratified at Maloles yesterday amid great festivities. A review of the troops was held and speeches and recitations were delivered.

The feature of the ceremonies was the address of Aguinaldo. Many foreigners attended the State ball, which was given in the evening, but no American officials were present.

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Fully 15,000 spectators were present at the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show today. In Class 2, trotters, the first prize of $50 was captured by May K., owned by William M. V. Hoffman. The red ribbon was taken by Henry P., owned by Charles F. Wood.

In Class 45, pairs of ponies, the winners were: First prize, Clarence J. Gerken's Topsy and Jennie; second prize, Miss Eleanor Jay's Sappho and Spot. In Class 52, hacks, J. Halloway's Al won first prize and Mrs. John Gerken's Vince second prize.

In Class 22, harness horses suitable for a lady, Mrs. John Gerken's Lynwood won first prize, and Charles F. Wood's Fritz second. In Class 35, tandems, Howard Willets won first prize with Gladwys and George Down, and Edwin H. Weatherbee won second with York and Lady Grace. In Class 18, harness horses, R. F. Carman's New-comer won first prize, and George R. Reed's Old Timer second.

In Class 58, hunters, E. R. Regna's Kennett won first prize and Hart Brothers' Richmond second. In Class 41, park teams, four-in-hands, R. F. Carman's team won, with George R. Reed's second. In Class 37, tandems, New-Comer and Lady Sapphire, owned by R. F. Carman, took first prize, and Meadow Brook and Sunshine, owned by J. Dickman Brown, second.

In Class 28, harness horses, Albert C. Bostwick's Willie and Moxie won first prize, and R. F. Carman's Sadie Wilkes and Marie second.

In the 2:24 pacing contest John R. Breese's Bonnie McCurdy won first money and Cook Brothers' Doris second. The 2:21 trot was won by Holly Woodnut of the Harlem Valley Stock Farm, with John Flannery's Santos taking second money.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Over 50,000 persons attended the Inter-State Fair today. It was politicians' day, and among those present were Acting Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican nominee for Gubernatorial honors, and Prosecutor Elvin W. Crane, who was nominated for Governor at yesterday's Democratic State Convention; United States Senator Smith, ex-Congressman John Kean, Congressmen Pitney, Parker, Howell, Gardiner, Loudenslager, and scores of State officials and members of the Legislature. At 2:15 P. M. the Gubernatorial nominees were escorted to boxes in the grand stand and were loudly cheered.

The racing to-day was very fine and both the track trotting and pacing records were broken. It took three more heats to-day to decide the 2:13 trotting race begun yesterday. In the last heat of this race, under trotting rules, only those horses that had taken a heat were allowed to start. Axia, by Prince Eugene, gave an exhibition mile in 2:15.

EVANS ALE. —Adv.

SPEECH OF F. C. SCHRAUB

Permanent Chairman of the Syracuse Convention Arraigns the Republican Party.

CANALS AND THE VOLUNTEERS

Scandalous Mismanagement, Tyrannical Legislation, and Criminal Negligence Charged Against the State and National Administrations.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Following is the speech of Frederick C. Schraub accepting the permanent chairmanship of the Democratic Convention:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

"For the high compliment paid me in asking me to preside over the deliberations of this great representative body of the Democracy of the Empire State and for the kindly sentiment of your greeting, I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

"It is a message of good cheer I bring you, my Democratic friends, to-day. The skies of political promise are bright and the star of Democratic faith shines in brilliant promise of a dawning day. Before the engagement has been commenced our enemies are in utter rout and in full retreat. They are on the run, not up San Juan Hill or the heights of Santiago, but away from their odious record in State affairs and from the outraged taxpayers of the State whose substance they have squandered, and over whose vast affairs they now seek to set up a man who within a year has sworn off his personal taxes on the plea that he is not a resident of the State.

"Two years ago Frank S. Black, now Governor, declared while presiding as Chairman of the Saratoga Convention, that a man who in the past ten years had voted the Democratic ticket was beyond redemption. To-day I send back the greeting and say to him that the calumny he uttered then has not injured the grand old party of Jefferson and Tilden. It lives. Its birth was coeval with the birth of the sovereignty of the people. It can never die until the declaration of American independence is forgotten and that sovereignty is dethroned and extinguished.

"Just Black found that his own shallow hypocrisy, in the household of his own friends, is weighed in the balance, found wanting, and committed to oblivion, and truly may it be said of him, politically and otherwise, that he is beyond redemption. 'But yesterday the word of Caesar might have stood against the world. Now lies he there, and none so poor to do him reverence.' It is well for the people that the unfaithful servants of Republicanism must go. No glamour of war, no nomination of an erratic non-resident Rough Rider will divert them from their purpose to cleanse the Augean stables at Albany and to restore the administration of their affairs to that party who for years under many an illustrious Governor of its choice gave the State the best administration of its affairs that it has ever had.

STATE DEBT AND CANAL SCANDALS.

"It was the proud boast of the last Democratic administration that every dollar of the State debt had been paid, and that we owed no man anything. Now, after the short domination of Republicanism, what a spectacle is presented! A State debt of several millions of dollars; nine millions of the people's treasure, appropriated for the improvement of the canals, squandered, and those great waterways, a triumph of Democratic statesmanship in their creation, nearly ruined, and from seven to thirteen millions more of the people's treasure asked to complete a work that has been found by a commission appointed by the Republican Governor, consisting in the main of partisans of his own faith, to have been a scandal and disgrace.

"The people believed in voting the appropriation for the canals that they were taking steps to perpetuate these great highways of commerce. More than $1,000,000 of the appropriation, the commission finds, has been squandered, and of the rest thousands have been spent solely to furnish places for party heelers and hangers-on, to say nothing of some thousands thrown as a sop to partisan papers for needless and useless advertising.

"But not alone in the matter of canals; in all of the departments of the State Government a horde of office holders has been fastened upon the Public Treasury, such as before was never known in the history of the State, comparable in rapacity only to the locusts of Egypt, performing no service to the public, but wide awake and active in looking after the affairs of the G. O. P. at the caucuses and conventions of the party. Compared to the administration of State affairs under Democratic Governors, the civil service of the State is a scandal and a disgrace, and is attributable wholly to the spirit of the party which approves Black's hypocritical demand for a starchless civil service.

RAINES AND ELECTION LAWS.

"Not alone for extravagance and maladministration of affairs do we arraign the Republican Party. Its assaults upon the liberties of the people have been simply damnable. Commencing with the passage of the unjust, reprehensible, and unfair Raines law, wherein and whereby every principle of home rule is violated, they have followed it by natural steps. The press assume in a mild way to criticise and find fault, and behold, they seek to muzzle and gag that great bulwark of the people's liberties; a free press, until the wrathful clamor of an outraged people, championed in their rights by an illustrious Democratic ex-Governor, caused them to lay the scheme aside for a time, only to be brought to light whenever the people shall have again blindly given them a majority in the Legislature and they deem the time opportune.

"Seeing the rising storm which their evil course has evoked, and fearful of the result with an honest ballot and a fair count, which existing State laws guaranteed, the Legislature, under the plea of providing for the soldiers' vote, is convened in extra session and an outrageous assault on the rights of the citizens of the great city of New York is devised under the name and guise of an election bureau for the metropolitan district, under which the sanctity of the home of the citizen, heretofore always held sacred, may be invaded at will on the captives of irresponsible election deputies and the citizen subjected to indignities such as should only be permitted against the criminal classes. So clearly does this act violate the plain mandates of the Constitution that I have no doubt that it will be overturned by the courts at the earliest opportunity.

"I mistake the temper of the citizens of New York if this last and most wicked assault of the Republican Party upon their most sacred rights shall not be resented by them in no uncertain way at the polls.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SOLDIERS.

"As in State, so in National matters, has the Republican Party been found sadly lacking. The thousands of our soldiers who went to the front, actuated by as high and patriotic motives as ever moved men in the cause of liberty and humanity, and who have been left to suffer and die by hundreds through the incompetency and criminal neglect of a corrupt political party in its administration of the War Department through pampered favorites,

"'Plead like angels, trumpet-tongued,
Against the deep damnation of their taking off.'

"As against this black record of incompetence and crime, Democracy points with pardonable pride to her proud position in the war. Sinking all partisanship, true to her traditions and history, she has stood resolutely by the weak and halting Administration, looking with singleness of purpose for the success of American institutions and the glorious triumph of the spirit of liberty and civilization.

"And what a record of glory has been won by her sons, while our Republican friends are seeking to delude the people by the idea that they alone fought the war. History will record the fact that every triumph of the war was won by the intrepid valor of Democratic heroes, from that Sunday morning in Manila Bay, when Democratic George Dewey, sailing over hidden mines, with seeming absolute faith in the motto that 'God defends the right,' brought low the flag of haughty Spain and made for himself a name which shall never die, down to that day at Santiago when, under Democratic Schley, the banner of Spain went down, never to be raised on this continent again. Everywhere Democrats were in the van. Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Lee, Wheeler, Democratic heroes all, have written high their names in the American Temple of Fame.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

"We are at an era-making period in the history of America. Our flag has been raised in the islands of the sea. By the grace of God, it shall never come down.

"'God is shaping the great future
Of the islands of the sea.
He has sown the blood of martyrs
And the fruit is liberty.
Sweet be thy joys free Cuba, sorrows
Have made thee free.
Not for ourselves our lives are:
Not for thyself art thou,
The star of Christian ages
Shining on thy brow.
Rejoice, oh, Mighty Mother, that
God hath chosen thee
To be the Western warder of the
Islands of the Sea.'

"Momentous questions affecting the future policy of America must be passed upon by the National Congress. It should be the earnest effort of every Democrat to so shape the work of this convention that it shall render possible the return to the upper house of our beloved Senior Senator, Edward Murphy. Let us, then, act with singleness of purpose, sinking all personal ambitions, remembering those cardinal principles of Democracy upon which the whole structure rests:

"'The greatest good for the greatest number.'

"'The rights of the many as against the privileges of the few.'

"I bespeak your kindly indulgence upon the duties upon which I shall now enter, assuring you it shall be my aim to so help shape the work of this convention as shall meet your approval, and that the work done here to-day shall meet the approval of the people at the polls, as I have every assurance to feel that it will."

DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN INDIANA.

Supreme Court Candidate Withdraws —Objects to Free Silver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 29.—Leonard J. Hackney has withdrawn from the Democratic State ticket as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court from the Second District.

Judge Hackney was not able to bring himself to an indorsement of the "sixteen to one" platform of his party.

POLITICAL NOTES.

William Leary, ex-Secretary of the Park Board and a veteran in local political contests, has been appointed Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club by President Depew. Mr. Leary had charge of the campaigns which landed Theodore Roosevelt in the Legislature for successive terms years ago, and when the candidate for Governor met him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, he exclaimed: "Hello, here's the man who used to roll up majorities for me when I ran for the Assembly."

***

There is no truth in the report that Capt. Rafferty, commander of Company F, Seventy-first New York, is seeking a nomination for State Senator. Capt. Rafferty said yesterday that he was not a politician, knew nothing of the workings of politics, and had no political ambitions.

***

The Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club held an enthusiastic meeting last night at the headquarters, 1,481 Broadway, at which the nominations of Roosevelt and Woodruff were indorsed. John A. Smith, Patrick A. Ryan of Georgia, David Hilton of Oregon, A. J. Hill of Galveston, Texas, and City Magistrate Deuel were the speakers.

***

The Republican Union of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District met last night at 216 East Eighty-third Street, and formally indorsed the State nominees. President W. C. Hecht, Henry H. Guttmann, John H. Gunner, Philip Doblin, and Joseph J. Mendel made speeches.

***

The members of the Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District last night ratified the State ticket at a meeting held in the club rooms, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. Julius M. Mayer, President of the organization; Judge Lansing of the Circuit Court of Nebraska, M. McKee, and State Senator Ford were the speakers.

***

Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee established campaign headquarters yesterday morning at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. The County Committee has secured quarters in the Low Building, directly opposite.

***

The Republican ticket will be indorsed by the Brooklyn Republicans at an early date at the Academy of Music, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Young Republican Club.

***

The latest betting on the race for Governor on the New York Stock Exchange is: E. B. Talcott, $1,000 to $450 on Col. Roosevelt, and E. La Montagne, Jr., $2,500 to $1,500 on the same candidate.

***

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be serenaded this evening by the leading Republican clubs of Brooklyn.

***

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party will meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at 52 William Street, to determine what course the party is to pursue with regard to a State ticket this year. If the committee does not find the platform and candidates of the Syracuse Convention to its liking it will call a convention to put out a separate State ticket. If the Syracuse ticket and platform are approved, a convention will have to be held to nominate the same ticket, in order to preserve the party's place on the official ballot.

SOLDIER AND WIFE IN WANT.

Removed to a Brooklyn Hospital Weak for Lack of Food.

Harry Watson, twenty-five years old, a private of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, was removed yesterday, together with his wife, from their home at 326 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, to the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. Both were in a very weak condition, due to lack of food and proper nourishment. It is said they had not had anything to eat for several days.

Watson came North some weeks ago with his regiment, only to find his wife sick in bed. At his first opportunity he started to look for work, but could succeed in getting none. On Monday last he was taken very sick, and was forced to go to his bed, since which time he and his wife have had scarcely anything to eat.

It is said that his wife's parents could help her if they would, but that they were opposed to her marriage with Watson, and have refused any help whatever to her while she continues to live with him. The couple were married about a year ago.

Nominations for Congress.

MISSOURI.—Second District, Richard B. Tippett, Democrat. Tenth District, M. J. McGill, Democrat.

New England Women's Relief Concert

The War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women have, through the Committee of Arrangements, completed the programme for the entertainment at the Old Guard Armory to-morrow night to raise funds for families of soldiers and sailors. Through the courtesy of Commodore Philip and Capt. Chadwick the marine band of the flagship New York will furnish music during the evening. It is also expected that some of the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be present. Master Charles Andrew Dewey, the boy drummer, ten years old, will give several drum solos of patriotic airs, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. C. B. Dewey.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:15 A. M.—43 Bleecker Street, M. A. Cummings; damage, $10.

1:40 P. M.—558 West Forty-second Street, P. Kennedy; damage, $500.

4:45 P. M.—1,311 Broadway, William Wilson; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—633 Fifth Street, Harris Bunstein; damage, $10.

6:50 P. M.—432 East Eleventh Street, John Balogni; damage slight.

10:15 P. M.—345 East Thirtieth Street, Annie Carey; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLINTON, Me., Sept. 29.—Fire last night destroyed the Maine Central Railroad station and many of the adjoining buildings. Loss, $50,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The loss caused by the burning of the Bradley Fertilizer Company's works at Weymouth last night aggregated about $500,000. The insurance is $245,000.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Will Open with Ratification Rally at Carnegie Hall.

PUT OFF TO WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Roosevelt, Woodruff, and Seth Low Will Speak, and Gov. Black Perhaps.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will formally open his campaign as the Republican candidate for Governor at a great ratification meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the County Committee.

This meeting was originally scheduled to be held at the Lenox Lyceum to-morrow night, but, it was yesterday postponed to the later date for two reasons. It was found that Seth Low, who had agreed to be one of the speakers, could not be present on Saturday night on account of a business engagement which would compel his absence from the city on that day; and attention was directed to the fact that if the meeting were held on Saturday and Col. Roosevelt took part, he would be put in the awkward attitude of helping to ratify his own nomination before he had been formally informed of it.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee was confined to his home yesterday by a slight indisposition, but he got into communication early with Mr. Low, first through Secretary George R. Manchester, who made a call on the President of Columbia, and then by telephone. Mr. Low signified his willingness to be one of the speakers at the Roosevelt ratification jubilee, but expressed his regret that he could not be there on Saturday night. He was asked to name a date that would suit his convenience, and after a further interchange of telephonic communications, Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, was set for the ratification jubilee.

It is the intention of the local Republican managers to make this meeting a notable one, worthy of the opening of a campaign that is expected to be one continuous "hurrah" from beginning to end. Carnegie Hall has been secured, instead of the Lenox Lyceum, and on the great stage of that auditorium the first flare of Rough Rider oratory will be sounded, in the presence and with the assistance of the foremost Republicans of the State. Col. Roosevelt, Seth Low, Gov. Black, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff are expected to be the star speakers of the occasion. The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Dr. Low will certainly be there. Gov. Black has been invited, and it is the expectation of President Quigg and State Chairman Odell that he will accept.

LOW'S ACCEPTANCE CAUSES COMMENT.

Not a little comment was circulating yesterday as to the curious evolution in the political situation indicated by the Republican County Committee changing the date of its ratification meeting in order to secure the presence of Seth Low as one of the oratorical sponsors of the regular Republican candidate. Republicans of the Fifth Avenue Hotel contingent did not seek to conceal their satisfaction at this change from the conditions of last year. It meant, they confidently predicted, that the bulk of the 150,000 votes cast for Low last year would be for Roosevelt this year.

The arrangements for the Carnegie Hall ratification meeting were submitted to Col. Roosevelt when he came to town yesterday afternoon, and received his approval. The Republican candidate arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Oyster Bay shortly after 4 o'clock. He was cordially greeted by the party of politicians and newspaper men assembled in Room 10 of the Republican State Headquarters, and was then ushered into Room 11, the office of the Executive Committee, where he and Chairman Odell remained in close conference until 6:30 o'clock.

When he emerged from that conference, Col. Roosevelt was besieged by a miscellaneous group of political admirers and reporters, who plied him with questions. He had nothing to say, he declared, of the political situation, but the series of interrogatories concerning his plans for the immediate future developed that they include these engagements:

On Saturday evening he will be the guest of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club at a banquet to be tendered in his honor at the clubhouse near Oyster Bay.

On Monday evening he will attend a reception given in his honor by the Republican Club of the City of New York at its rooms, 450 Fifth Avenue.

On Tuesday he will be formally apprised of his nomination as Governor by the committee, headed by Senator Platt, named for that purpose at the Saratoga Convention. This ceremony will take place at Col. Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay, and at the suggestion of Col. Roosevelt himself all the other candidates on the ticket will be present and participate in it.

On Wednesday evening he will speak at the ratification rally at Carnegie Hall.

The Carnegie Hall speech will be Col. Roosevelt's first political speech of the campaign. At the yacht club dinner Saturday night, where he looks forward with especial pleasure to meeting Gen. Miles, he will make a talk, but not on politics. There may be some speechmaking at the Republican Club reception on Monday night, but it will be of an informal nature. Prominent Republicans from all over the State will be invited, and the occasion is intended to furnish an opportunity for the leaders of the party to meet their candidate for Governor.

The committee which will journey to Oyster Bay on Tuesday will consist of Senator Thomas C. Platt, John R. Hazel, Congressman L. N. Littauer, Controller James A. Roberts, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Francis Hendricks, Cornelius V. Collins, John T. Mott, and State Senators Hobart Krum and George R. Malby.

MEETING WITH DEWEY'S BROTHER.

Col. Roosevelt was compelled to hold an impromptu reception as he came out into the hotel corridor after his talk with the State Chairman. Among those who were presented to him there was Charles Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., a brother of Admiral Dewey. Mr. Dewey is a tall man, with a long white beard and the air of a prosperous and kindly merchant. He is the President of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, and was on his way home from a business trip through the West when he stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and, hearing that Col. Roosevelt was there, hastened to pay him a call. The late Assistant Secretary of the Navy gave the Admiral's brother an enthusiastic greeting when he learned who he was. Mr. Dewey told the Colonel that his brother, the Admiral, had written to him about how much he owed to Roosevelt for his part in the glorious work of the Asiatic Squadron.

"I would like very much to be Governor of New York," exclaimed Col. Roosevelt, "but I would not exchange my part in bringing about the battle of Manila Bay for the high honor."

Gov. Stevens of Missouri, who is spending a vacation in New York, was introduced to Col. Roosevelt by Capt. Benjamin Johnson of Gen. Shafter's staff. Corp. Cochrane of Troop I of the Rough Riders came up to shake his late commander's hand, and was deluged with questions about the men of the regiment. Col. Roosevelt asked particularly about McGinty, the champion "broncho buster" of the Rough Riders' outfit, and expressed his regrets when told that "Little Ginty" was in a hospital in this city. Then, after shaking hands with a delegation from the First, Theodore Roosevelt Club of Greater New York, Col. Roosevelt made his escape from the Republican headquarters and proceeded to the Grand Hotel, where he dined with Capt. A. P. Gardner of Gen. Wilson's staff and talked over the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns.

Col. Roosevelt spent last night at the home of his sister at 689 Madison Avenue. He will remain in the city, returning to Oyster Bay to-night or to-morrow morning. He expects to make headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from now on, though he will not live there.

A SIGN PAINTER'S VERSION.

Some amusement was caused yesterday by the stringing across Twenty-third Street at the corner of Madison Avenue, of a huge campaign banner, marking the "Headquarters of the Republican County Committee," on which the name of Theodore Roosevelt of "New York" appeared. Secretary Manchester of the committee said that the error was made by the sign painter, and that orders had been given to have "Queens" substituted for "New York." When Col. Roosevelt's attention was called to the break in a joking manner a shade came across his face, his brow darkened seriously, and with a touch of annoyance in his tone he said:

"Yes, and that's just about as important as all the other fuss that has been made about that matter."

No doubt was left by the Colonel's manner of the fact that he does not like to be joked about his residence any more.

WOMEN CHEER FOR ROOSEVELT

His Nomination Indorsed at a Meeting of Their West End Republican Club.

Theodore Roosevelt was admired in as many different aspects as the feminine brain could work out in an hour's time at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Women's West End Republican Club, at 477 Boulevard. Mrs. May Banks Stacey, who acted as Chairman in the absence of the President, had hardly been seated before a motion to make Mrs. Roosevelt an honorary member was unanimously carried. A campaign cut of Col. Roosevelt astride a frisky horse of strange anatomy was then placed on exhibition, and Mrs. Stacey explained that it was fresh from the press and just copyrighted.

At the suggestion of Mrs. James Fairman, the nomination of Col. Roosevelt was enthusiastically indorsed. Such a clapping of gloved hands followed that the Chairman was moved to call for three cheers for Col. Roosevelt. As a shrill chorus of weak voices was the only response, Mrs. Stacey substituted a rising vote for the demonstration, and every member stood up.

The paper of the day was supposed to be upon the topic "Functions of State Officers." Mrs. Harris Lyons, who was the writer, began by saying her subject was "Why the United States Should Retain the Philippines." "The war," she read, "was a holy one. The Monroe doctrine was excellent in its time, but times have changed, and, notwithstanding the cry of imperialism," she urged, in a mild voice, "the club's attitude should ever be onward."

As a digression, Mrs. Lyons said that the situation of woman in the Philippines was not so bad as is generally supposed. "The children bear the name of both father and mother," she said, "so you see woman is not very badly off there." She concluded her essay with a eulogy of President McKinley. She sat down amid handclapping, and Mrs. Stacey said the proof of the merit of the paper was in the attention of the listeners. "I did not hear a single whisper," she said, "and that is remarkable among so many women."

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who is Treasurer of the National Women's Republican Organization, read the Republican State platform, although several of her hearers manifested symptoms of being bored before she had finished. "I don't think any man would not be proud to be nominated on this platform," Miss Boswell said. "It is not necessary to speak of Col. Roosevelt. We all know him. We all know we can trust him. The party managers have simply let public sentiment bubble, and a military man was the choice. Col. Roosevelt has the qualities that will never let him be relegated to a back place."

Miss Boswell called out a storm of feminine adulation by telling an anecdote of Col. Roosevelt related to her by Mrs. John Addison Porter, who was with the Red Cross at Siboney. Col. Roosevelt had applied to her for supplies for his sick soldiers, and after picking them out, she said they would be sent on the next army wagon. "No, no!" Col. Roosevelt said, "never mind the army wagon, I can take them on my back," and he staggered away with the supplies.

Another story of Col. Roosevelt's good points was told by Mrs. Stacey. "If you only knew how courteous he is," she said, "you would think more of him. I had to see him when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He received me very kindly, and spoke to me as if he had known me all my life. It was such a difference from the way I have been received by other politicians that I have always remembered it. So, if during the Fall campaign he seems especially nice to you, you will know that it is customary with him."

Mrs. George Gunton arrived as the members were about to adjourn. She was urged to speak, and said: "I don't know what to say except 'Hurrah for Roosevelt.' The party is to be congratulated on its choice. He is a man of irreproachable character, and a patriot as well. To my mind it augurs well for the Republican Party that he was not only their own, but the first choice of the independents." Mrs. Gunton's sentiments were followed by a round of handclapping. Before they left the members were admonished to help along the Roosevelt campaign.

WHERE ROOSEVELT WILL VOTE.

Wanamakers

Humber Bicycles
A Story of Folly

TO-DAY our remaining Humber Bicycles are withdrawn from sale.

The recent course of the retail market in Humber Wheels has been the occasion of great public interest. As the principal distributors of the Humber Wheels for this year our story of the case will be welcomed by many readers.

First. In the Autumn of 1897 we made a contract with the Humber Company for Twenty-five Hundred Wheels. The retail price for the Roadster, under this contract, was to be $100. The lowest previous price had been $115. Other models, as Tourist and Lady Humber, were slightly higher. This was our only contract with the Humber Company.

Second. This contract assigned to us as distributors of the Humber Wheels all of the territory for one hundred miles in every direction around the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and by stipulation was understood to extend from Hartford, Conn., to Washington, D. C. Binding conditions were made as to the protection of our territory and the maintenance of the prices until August 31st. This contract was fulfilled. The Humber Company delivered all the wheels and we paid for them.

Third. The early demand for Humber Wheels was disappointing. Therefore an agreement was reached between us and the Humber Company in March whereby the price of Roadsters was reduced from $100 to $73, other models in proportion. We then urged a still lower price. The heavy loss thus occasioned was divided. The Humber Company allowed us Five Dollars per wheel and we assumed the balance. The profit remaining could barely pay the cost of selling.

Fourth. In order to reassure us and the Public that the retail prices of Humber Wheels would be sustained, a responsible representative of the Humber Company repeatedly promised us that no 1898 Humber wheels would be made, except such as were sold upon orders. We thus had confidence that our market could not be interfered with either during or after the expiration of the time limit of the contract, and accordingly proceeded to sustain very vigorously the Humber Company's policy and prices.

Fifth. About the middle of August the Humber Company astounded us with the information that Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Bicycles had been made, all but sixty-two being 1898 models, and demanded that we should buy them all for our own protection. We refused to be coerced by a threat, and demanded, as a moral right, that they be withheld from the market until 1899.

Sixth. Notwithstanding our protest the Humber Company sold the wheels, and, on Saturday, the 10th, we knew that Roadsters would be offered at $50. On that day we prepared and on Monday, the 12th, published our offering of the Roadsters at $40. But the frantic competition went further, a lower price was made which we also met by making the price for Roadsters $34.50. The odd-cent price finds no favor here, and for reasons that affect the interests of the retail buyer.

Seventh. As a consequence the Public has obtained over a thousand Humber wheels from us, and some hundreds from others at merely nominal figures, far below the cost of manufacture. Dealers also, until discovered, bought the wheels of us one by one at retail through their clerks.

The folly of it all illustrates the short-sighted policy that results from the sacrifice of a promise. A price-cutting war, childish and absurd, has compromised the best Bicycle reputation in the world. The natural question arises: May not quality of bicycles also be compromised by the same influences that have destroyed the market? The conclusion can scarcely be avoided that the only hope for future Humber Bicycle profits rests in degrading quality to meet a degraded price.

Regardless of loss the market prices of Humbers have been met and our faith with the public has been fully sustained. The sorry spectacle suggests the blind man who pulled down a house, large and fair, only to be himself overwhelmed in the ruins.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Wanamakers

"Dry Goods Store" Overcoats

SOME clothiers profess to believe that our Clothing Store cannot sell good clothing, because it's one of the adjuncts of a dry goods store. Singular reasoning! Why should not the methods that make this the best of dry goods stores, make our clothing store the best of clothing stores?

The argument need not be driven home, however, for, so far as the public is concerned, the matter appears to be satisfactorily settled. Take top coats, for instance. Most men "look around" a good deal before buying. Many look over ours, and go away to look elsewhere. They usually come back, and most of them make comments. If we should print all the good things that critical men have said of our styles and prices, there would be room for nothing else in this column.

We cannot claim any monopoly of good styles, of course. Clothing quite as good as ours is on sale elsewhere. *But not at our prices.* There's the point. If you are interested, test us by these:

At $10—Oxford-mixed worsted, lined with Italian cloth; satin sleeve linings.
At $12—In rough black cheviot and coverts in new shades; silk lined throughout.
At $13.50—A new shade covert, just in; silk lined; very stylish. Last week's offering of 50 of these lasted less than two days.
Silk-lined coverts at $15, $20, $25 and $30.
Vicunas and worsteds, beautifully made, silk lined and some faced to edge, at $15 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Fine Gloves at 75c. We buy gloves in enormous quantities. It pays—both you and us. This last purchase is not exceptional. It's an immense lot, but we doubt not that our judgment will be quickly and heartily endorsed. These are two-clasp glace gloves of *lamb skin,* with self-color and black stitching. In the new tan shades, slates, reds, browns and black. Neat, good-looking and serviceable. Yet the price is only 75c. Difficult to match them anywhere at a dollar.

Tenth street.

Chocolate-Covered Nougat at 20c. Sugar, honey, egg-white, almonds and arabic gum—that's the formula, and the ingredients are all pure. You'd think they'd cost more. They do—in most places they're twice as much, and our usual price is 30c. These will sell for a while at 20c. a pound. Delicious French cherries, cream-covered and chocolate-dipped, at the same little price.

Our 60c. goods are the same as the 80c. kinds elsewhere.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FAVORS STUDY AT ANNAPOLIS.

Capt. Dickens Against Sending Naval Constructors to Boston for a Post Graduate Course.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Capt. F. W. Dickens of the navy has made an investigation and report upon the advisability of sending naval constructors to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston for a post-graduate course instead of continuing the course at the Naval Academy. Capt. Dickens reports against the proposition, summing up his conclusion in the following:

The course of naval architecture as now organized at the institute in Boston is not such as would be desired for a post-graduate course for naval cadets. The Navy Department has the Naval Academy at Annapolis completely at its disposal. This institution has a world-wide reputation, it being conceded by all Governments that the officers educated at that institution and employed in nearly all of the United States Naval Corps are inferior to none in the world. Many of the officers of the academy have stood the test of two wars in recent years, and I think it can be stated without reservation that they have acquitted themselves with honor and distinction.

The department has the power and the means available to establish a post-graduate course in naval architecture entirely in accordance with such a policy as it may choose to adopt. There does not appear to be anything occult, mysterious, or difficult in establishing such a course at Annapolis. It simply needs to be organized and put in operation. Subsequent experience will dictate the modifications that may be needed, and the necessary changes will be completely controlled by the department. The whole prestige of the Government is at its back. Students in going about the country as a class, in visiting the different navy yards, stations, shipbuilding yards, machine and electric plants of all sorts, &c., would be received with the courtesy always accorded to the Government. There never would be any question about that.

Of course it is not expected that the students taking a three years' post-graduate course at Annapolis would be under the same strict discipline that they were while pursuing the four years' course. They will have become young men, and they will have been selected especially because they have shown ability to become constructors. Government supervision is proper and necessary to keep men up to their work, for while without it they might pass the required examinations, with it they would in all likelihood become better constructors.

MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK.

Fifty-four Men Brought by Yacht and by Train.

Fifty-four sick and convalescent soldiers arrived from Montauk yesterday and were distributed among the hospitals by Major Appel. Seventeen of them were brought on the yacht Red Cross and transferred to St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. Thirty-seven came by train to Long Island City, where they were met by Major Appel with the steamboat Vigilant, in which their transfer was accomplished.

Among those who helped to carry the stretchers and assisted the more able of the men to walk from the train was Magistrate Cornell. Fourteen of the soldiers were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Some of them may be able to go to the Army Building for their furloughs to-day. The more serious cases were sent to Brooklyn hospitals.

Philippine Insurrection Spreading?

MADRID, Sept. 29.—Advices from Iloilo report that the insurrection in the Philippines is increasing considerably.

REBUKE FOR INDEPENDENTS

Seth Low's Campaign Managers Call Them to Account.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ERROR

Letter to Its Members Protests Against Use of Citizens' Union Emblem and Advises Reconsideration.

Lions are gathering in the path of the men who are furthering the project to run an independent State ticket this Fall. Leading members of the Citizens' Union have seized the opportunity afforded by Col. Roosevelt's declination of the independent nomination and the consequent demoralization of the independents' plans, to utter an emphatic protest against the claims and methods of the campaigners. The managers have reiterated their determination to go ahead, but it would surprise no one if, after a show of effort, they should abandon their attempt to place upon another's shoulders the mantle that Roosevelt has declared unfit for him. Both the City Club and the members of the committee which managed Seth Low's Mayoralty campaign have taken pains to repudiate the movement in most specific fashion, so that any prestige attaching to their names may not be available.

A letter addressed to the members of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, of which R. Fulton Cutting is Chairman, was given out yesterday. It is signed by all the members of last year's Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union now in town, and these comprise all but one or two of Mr. Low's managers. The letter protests against the use of the Citizens' Union emblem on the ballot for an independent State ticket, and suggests that now is a good time for the Central Committee to revise its action toward the nomination of a State ticket. A copy of the letter follows:

New York, Sept. 27, 1898.
Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union,
R. Fulton Cutting, Esq., Chairman:

Gentlemen: Believing that your committee has fallen into a very serious error in indorsing candidates for State offices and in permitting the use of the name and emblem of the Union in securing the nomination of such candidates, we respectfully but most earnestly urge upon you the reconsideration of such action. As enrolled members of the Citizens' Union, and as former members of the Executive Committee, we cannot but regard the participation of the Union in State politics and the recent action of the City Committee in indorsing candidates for State offices as not only inconsistent with but opposed to the fundamental principles and objects of the Union.

PRINCIPLES OF THE UNION.

The first circular issued by the Union, Feb. 22, 1897, quotes the provisions of the Constitution as to the separation of municipal elections from State and National elections as its basis, and states that "the separation of municipal from State and National politics and the honest, efficient, and independent administration of the City Government are the principles of this Union," and that "its objects, as stated in the accompanying declaration, are to carry these principles into effect." The first paragraph of the Declaration of Principles and Objects recites the Constitutional provision with regard to the separation of elections to the end that municipal affairs may not be controlled by National or State politics. These fundamental principles were in effect ratified and adopted as the controlling principles of the permanent organization of the Citizens' Union, which was effected at the final meeting of the Committee of Organization held Feb. 16, 1898; and it was declared to be the duty of the Central City Committee then elected "to keep those principles and objects steadily before the voters of the city," and "to protect and preserve the right to and enjoyment of the name and party emblem of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York." We respectfully submit that the indorsement by the Union of candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c., is directly opposed to those principles and is subversive of one of the declared objects of the Union.

We further submit that the action of the Central City Committee was unauthorized, in that it exceeded the powers conferred upon the committee. In the recommendation for the establishment of the Central City Committee adopted at the meeting referred to, the powers and duties of the committee were specifically defined, and they do not include the power to nominate or indorse the nomination of candidates for any offices whatsoever, as you will see by reference to the inclosed printed report and recommendations, (Page 6.) On the contrary, it is therein expressly stated that the Central Committee shall not have power either "to alter or amend the existing declaration of principles and object of the Citizens' Union," or "to nominate or delegate the nomination of candidates for public offices in the city, county, borough, or Council, or Assembly districts." (Page 7.) The whole tenor of the report makes it evident that such action as the nomination or indorsement by the Central City Committee of candidates for State offices was never contemplated as possible, and the limitations placed upon that committee absolutely restrict it from any such action. No less were the committee precluded from any right to delegate to another organization the use of the name and party emblem of the Citizens' Union.

MUST KEEP GOOD FAITH.

We beg to remind you that your committee is acting as the representative of 30,000 enrolled members, and that you have no powers beyond those specifically conferred upon you by the Committee of Organization representing the total membership. The powers of your committee are limited in the most express manner by the terms of the resolution under which it was appointed, and the members of the Union have the right to expect the strictest adherence and good faith in the exercise of these powers. Whatever may be the individual opinion of members of your committee as to the desirability of an independent ticket, we submit that they have no right or authority, acting in their official capacity, to bind either the Union or the enrolled members of the Union by the indorsement of candidates for State offices, and, believing that the opinion which we express is held by the great majority of the enrolled members, we appeal to you, in the interests of harmony and for the sake of the future usefulness of the Citizens' Union as a municipal organization, to abstain from such action as must inevitably create the gravest dissension and greatly imperil the subsequent efficiency of the Union.

By the declination of Mr. Roosevelt to accept a nomination upon the independent ticket, an opportunity has been offered to your committee to revise its action, and we strongly urge your committee to reconsider such action and to withdraw from participation in the election of State officers. Respectfully,

CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
JOHN B. PINE,
WILLIAM E. HORNBLOWER,
JAMES LOEB,
EDWARD A. DRAKE,
JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
GEORGE TOMBLESON,
R. W. GILDER,
JOHN C. CLARK,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY.

The first result of this protest against the alliance of the Citizens' Union with the Independent Citizens' Committe was the severence of that alliance by the action of the Independent Committee yesterday afternoon. After a long secret session at its headquarters, at 42 East Twenty-third Street, the men who are managing the movement for a separate State ticket announced that in view of the opposition of certain members of the Citizens' Union to the use of the Union's name and emblem, it had been decided to abandon both, substituting the "Citizens' State Party" as the name, and a beehive instead af the Statue of Liberty as the emblem.

A communication will be addressed to R. Fulton Cutting explaining this action, and pointing out that the proposition to use the Union's name and emblem had been on the Union's own plea that a State ticket to which their local nominees for the Senate and Assembly could be attached, thereby making a full column on the official ballot, would be of advantage in the Union's local campaign.

This accomplishes the divorce of the Citizens' Union and the independent State movement so far as it can be accomplished by the Independent Committee. The Central Committee of the Union will meet on Monday evening, and probably take action completing the process.

OSBORNE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Independent committee has decided to make Thomas M. Osborne, a well-known manufacturer of Auburn, a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1884, and a National Democrat, its candidate for Governor. Theodore Bacon, an attorney of Rochester, who has long been active in hostility to machine nominations, will be put in Mr. Osborne's place on the ticket as Lieutenant Governor.

Finding it impracticable to secure a new set of 6,000 signatures to nominating petitions, the committee decided to use the petitions secured with Roosevelt as the candidate, giving opportunity to any who may desire to do so, to withdraw their signatures.

THE CITY CLUB'S ATTITUDE.

The following statement was given out yesterday from the office of the Political Council of the City Club, 372 Fifth Avenue:

New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

The Political Council of the City Club met last evening for the first time since June. The meeting was attended by Mr. C. C. Beaman, who is Chairman of the Council; Col. George E. Waring, Jr., President of the club, and Messrs. Arthur Von Briesen, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Algernon S. Frissell, Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Alfred E. Marling. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Council of the City Club, being charged with the management of its political policy, hereby disclaims any intention of entering upon the field of State or National politics, or of departing in any way from its purpose to devote itself exclusively to the improvement of the Municipal Government of the City of New York, as declared in the Constitution of the club."

The provisions of the Constitution of the club referred to in the resolution are contained in Section 1 of the Constitution, which is as follows:

"The purpose of the City Club of New York shall be to aid in securing permanent good government for the City of New York through the election and the appointment of honest and able municipal officers and the establishment of a clear and stable system of laws relating to the city. The club declares its belief that the government of this city must be separated at all points from National party politics. The club will not take any part in State or National politics, except so far as the interests of the City of New York may be involved in the election of the two branches of the State Legislature and in the passage of State laws."

CERTIFICATES OF NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—To-day was the first day for the filing of certificates of nomination with the Secretary of State.

The war revenue law makes a change this year, as it requires that all certificates of nomination, in order to be filed, must have a ten-cent revenue stamp attached.

Of the eight certificates received so far, five were sent back, because of the absence of the required stamps.

A FORCE OF CUBAN POLICE.

Body of Mounted Soldiers to be Organized to Keep Order in Santiago Province.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 29.—Arrangements have been completed for the formation of a force of Cuban mounted police for the Province of Santiago. It will consist of a commandant, with the rank of Major; three Captains, six Lieutenants, ten Sergeants, and 240 enlisted men. The rates of pay of the enlisted men will be the same as in the United States Army, while the officers will get two-thirds of the pay of officers in the American Army.

Gen. Castillo has charge of the preliminaries of the appointments. But he must select capable men who have served in the Cuban Army, and the officers must have held similar or a higher rank in the Cuban Army.

This police force will have a large territory to cover, and it is expected that so soon as the Cuban troops disband, the lawless element will break loose and will have to be kept in check. Even at present quantities of cattle are stolen and complaints are frequent, both to Gen. Wood and Gen. Castillo, and they are determined to put an end to this state of affairs.

The Cubans are beginning to understand that the sudden change they wanted after the surrender would have caused disorder and confusion, while now every day a number of Cubans are appointed to positions of power and emolument.

The United States Collector of Customs here, Mr. Donaldson, has requested Gen. Lawton to appoint United States Consuls at Guantanamo, Santiago, and Manzanillo. The Treasury Department at Washington seemingly considers that the Island of Cuba is foreign territory, and requires oaths before Consuls in the transaction of shipping and other business.

Dr. Zimmerman, a Lutheran preacher, is an applicant for the position of United States Consul at Santiago. He also purposes to preach here Sundays.

Capt. Brady of the Signal Service is endeavoring to arrange with the Cuba Submarine Cable Company for a courtesy similar to the one extended by the British West Indies Cable Company—a daily bulletin service of the world's news. As matters now stand, Santiago knows little of what is going on in the world, the mail service being extremely limited, letters reaching here only about twice a month. The bulletin service, if granted, will be invaluable to the officials, troops, and inhabitants of this place.

Señor Sanchez Garcia, one of the Spanish Judges who were continued in office after the capitulation, but who was ordered a month ago to cease performing his magisterial functions, despite which order, however, he continued to try cases, has again been ordered to cease under penalty of arrest. A Cuban has been appointed to succeed him.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Reported that Spanish Forces at Holguin Have Been Ordered to Gibara —Instructions to Other Troops.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—It is understood that orders have been given to the Spanish forces at Holguin to march to Gibara, concentrate there, and hold themselves in readiness for shipment to Spain. The troops at Puerto Principe are ordered to go to Nuevitas, those on the Jucaro-Moron trocha to San Fernando, and those at Manzanillo to Cienfuegos. The Third and Fourth Divisions of the First Army Corps will embark at Matanzas and the First and Second Divisions of the same corps from Havana. The forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio and the division engaged in the defense of Havana, with Gen. Blanco and his staff, will embark at Havana.

The Spanish provisional forces organized here will, according to the orders, go out of existence, and will be incorporated in the ranks of the expeditionary troops of the Spanish army returning to Spain, and a part of the "mobilizados"—irregular troops will be disbanded. Each battalion is authorized to sell the horses, mules, and oxen belonging to it, and a special commission is appointed to oversee the sale by auction of the cavalry horses and the mules of the Commissary Department.

The transport Resolute sailed at 5 o'clock this evening for Puerto Principe. She will stop at Nuevitas and a commission, composed of Major Beebee, Capt. Griscom, Lieut. Tracy, and interpreters, will proceed to the capital of the province and investigate and report as to the quickest form of evacuation by the Spanish troops in that province. Their report will also treat of the question of the disbandment of the Cuban forces.

The meeting between the Spanish and American Evacuation Commissions, which was to have been held to-morrow, has been postponed, but no further date has been fixed upon as yet for the meeting.

SANTIAGO HEALTH CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—No deaths occurred to-day among the American troops at Santiago. Gen. Lawton reports as ill about the same number as yesterday, but in the opinion of the War Department medical officers the situation in Santiago is improving. Gen. Lawton's report to the department follows:

"Fever cases, all kinds, 731; total sick, 1,159."

THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following order for the occupation of Cuba was issued to-day:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 29, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, detached from the Seventh Army Corps, will be placed in readiness for immediate service in Cuba, pursuant to General Orders 154, current series, from this office, and proceed, fully armed and equipped, to take station at Manzanillo; the commanding officer reporting his arrival by telegraph to Major General James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, Havana, who will give instructions as to its duty and disposition. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department will provide the necessary suitable rations, and the Surgeon General make ample provision for necessary medical attendance and supplies for the troops en route and after arrival.

By command of Major General Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

The Fourth Regiment, made up of immunes, is commanded by Col. James S. Pettit, who was Captain in the First United States Infantry. Transports will be sent from New York to Jacksonville, where the troops will embark.

Havana City Salaries Long Overdue.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the Havana City Council yesterday a communication was read from the Colonial Secretary of Justice, directing that of the $50,000 delivered by the Spanish Bank to the City Treasurer a certain sum be applied to the payment of the salaries of city officials, long due; but the order of the Secretary was overruled by the Council, which authorized the Mayor to apply the entire sum to the payment of more urgent obligations.

Cuban Political Prisoners Pardoned.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—The Official Gazette publishes to-day a decree signed by Captain General Blanco, and bearing date of Sept. 27, granting pardon to and ordering the release of all political prisoners now undergoing confinement in the island.

REV. H. D. JONES RESIGNS

End of the Trouble in the Church of the Intercession.

THE RECTOR'S MOTHER TALKS

She Says the Congregation Refused to Give Her Son the Proper Support.

The trouble that has been brewing in the congregation of the Episcopal Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, for several months has been brought to a sudden and unexpected climax by the resignation of the rector, the Rev. Henry Dixon Jones. His resignation has been accepted by a unanimous vote of the Vestry, and he will vacate the pulpit in December.

Mr. Jones, who is unmarried and resides with his mother at 439 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, received much undesired notoriety last Summer at Ocean Grove by his arrest on a charge of beating a servant in his household. When the case came up in the court at Asbury Park, it was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Dr. Louis A. Rodenstein, one of the Vestrymen of the church, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said:

"Mr. Jones is a man of culture and upright character, but the whole trouble is he is not popular with the congregation. The Ocean Grove affair has had nothing to do with his resignation. It has been asserted that Mr. Jones had a habit of passing his parishioners in the street without recognizing them, and this caused much feeling among the congregation. However, he has resigned and that ends the whole matter."

The malcontents also claim that the church attendance has been decreasing ever since Mr. Jones took charge of the parish four years ago, and that whenever Mr. Jones was away and the pulpit was filled by another there was a notable increase of attendance. Mr. Jones could not be found at his residence yesterday, but his mother was seen. She said:

"In the first place, the story about Ocean Grove is false, and the girl has since made a written statement to the effect that there were no grounds for her charges and begging forgiveness. The parish has not run down while under his charge. My son attempted to pay off the mortgage of $30,000 on the church, and worked hard to do it, but was not given the proper support. The people didn't give enough, and you can't expect to pay off a thirty-thousand-dollar mortgage when people living in two-thousand-dollar-a-year houses rent twenty-dollar pews. He has tried every way to lift the mortgage, and, as far as the attendance is concerned, it has not fallen off.

"He thought of resigning last Spring, but was urged not to do so. Since that time several mischief makers have been at work among the congregation, and this, coupled with the non-support of his parishioners, caused him to grow very much discouraged, and last Friday he called a special meeting of the Vestry, at which he handed in his resignation, and requested its immediate acceptance.

"This parish has killed two rectors already with its troubles, and Bishop Potter is in full sympathy with my son, as he knows the parish well. As far as future plans are concerned, they have not yet been settled, but my son has already received two calls to other churches."

Mr. Jones relinquished a salary of $4,500 as Professor of Elocution at Harvard to enter upon active church work. His salary at the Church of the Intercession was $2,400. Among the Vestrymen of the church are John B. Fellows, son of the late John R. Fellows; J. Romaine Brown, J. J. Stillings, Dr. L. A. Rodenstein, and Dr. C. N. D. Jones, a brother of the rector.

WIFE AND FAMILY STARVING.

The Story of Frank F. Eckels, Arrested for Burglary, Proves, Upon Investigation, to be True.

The burglar who on Wednesday broke into the delicatessen store of Mrs. Oscar Schlegl at 347 Broadway, Williamsburg, and, upon being captured, refused to give his name or address, has confessed that he is Frank F. Eckels, twenty-five years old, of 137 Brunswick Street, Jersey City. He said his failure to find work in order to support his starving wife and two children drove him almost to distraction. He says he was formerly a clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad, but lost his position through ill-health.

Investigation at the home of Eckels yesterday proved that he spoke the truth in reference to the condition of his family. They have no money and have had no food for several days except what has been given them by neighbors. Mrs. Eckels says her husband is a sober, industrious man and works when he can find anything to do. He had been confined to his bed, she said, for eighteen weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, and got out for the first time on Tuesday. He started away on Wednesday to look for work.

While Eckels was sick about a month ago their baby died. A month's rent is now unpaid and another is falling due. The furniture in Eckels's home is scant and poor. Mrs. Eckels says she had a nice home until her husband was taken sick, and then she began to pawn articles until she had nothing left that a pawnshop would accept. Some time ago she applied to Poormaster Hewett of Jersey City for aid, but she says he refused to assist them.

Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, when Eckels was arraigned yesterday, ordered to be entered a plea of not guilty, and Eckels was committed to jail in default of $500 bail for a hearing next Wednesday.

ELOPED WITH ROUGH RIDER.

Mrs. Jopling Starts West To-day with the Parental Blessing.

Troop I of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders was held in Jersey City for five days last Summer, on the way from Florida to Camp Wikoff. The men enjoyed the freedom of the city. They dined out every day, scorning the Government rations daily delivered at the Fourth Regiment Armory. Among residents of the neighborhood who invited Rough Riders to dinner was Otis Shaver of 8 Thomas Street. Calvin Jopling of La Luz, New Mexico, was one of Mr. Shaver's guests. He was duly introduced to Mrs. Shaver and her three daughters—Alice, Jennie, and Grace. He seemed smitten by the eldest, Alice, and she did not seem indifferent to his attentions. When the Rough Riders went away he promised to return as soon as possible.

On being mustered out, Jopling went back to Jersey City. He was a daily visitor at Shaver's house. Last Tuesday he and Alice went out, saying they were going to New York. When they returned Jopling asked Mrs. Shaver for her blessing. He said he and Alice had been married by the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Twenty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Mr. Shaver was at once sent for. After a brief consultation, it was decided not to mar the happiness of the occasion by useless objections. Mr. and Mrs. Jopling will start for their home in La Luz to-day.

Shot a Large Gray Eagle.

William Wright, a member of the Hudson Gun Club, Jersey City, yesterday shot a gray eagle on the Hackensack meadows near the foot of Sip Avenue. It measured five feet four inches from tip to tip. Wright gave it to John Pearson of Storm Avenue, who will have it stuffed and mounted, and will then present it to the Business Men's Cycle Club.

Steamer Lafayette at Corunna.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The French mail steamer Lafayette, having on board the Spanishs troops from Santiago de Cuba, has arrived at Corunna. One of the officers of the Lafayette died of yellow fever during the voyage, and the vessel will be subjected to fifteen days' quarantine.

GEN. H. S. HAWKINS HONORED.

Is Made a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, but Will Be Retired, and Gen. Kent Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Major Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers, who commanded the division which captured San Juan Hill in the second day's fight at Santiago, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. William M. Graham.

Immediately after receiving his commission, he will be placed on the retired list, on his own application, under the thirty years' service clause, and this will enable the President to similarly advance Major Gen. Jacob F. Kent, (United States Volunteers, Colonel, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the grade of Brigadier General in the regular army. Gen. Kent commanded the wing of Gen. Shafter's army which effected the gallant capture of El Caney in the first day's fight, for which service he was promoted to his present rank of Major General of Volunteers.

Major Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins was born in 1834 in South Carolina and was appointed from New York to the Military Academy at West Point in July, 1852, being graduated in 1855. On April 26, 1861, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and as First Lieutenant on May 14 of the same year. He was brevetted Captain July 2, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg, and again brevetted Major in 1865, both of which honors he declined. On Sept. 20, 1863, he was promoted to Captain, and in October, 1883, was made a Major of the Tenth Infantry. Six years later he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Twenty-third Infantry, and in August, 1894, to the Colonelcy of the Sixteenth Infantry, being transferred a month later in the same capacity to the Twentieth Infantry. On Oct. 10, 1894, he was made commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He distinguished himself in the recent war with Spain at San Juan, Cuba. He was then at the head of his troops and urged them up the hill with courage and judgment. During that night at San Juan he was wounded in the foot by the Spanish.

Major Gen. Jacob F. Kent was born in Pennsylvania and entered West Point in July, 1856. He was made Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry on May 6, 1861, and was advanced to First Lieutenant two months later. He was brevetted Major in 1863, Lieutenant Colonel in 1864, and Colonel of Volunteers in October, 1864, for meritorious services duing the civil war. In July, 1885, he was promoted to Major of the Fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry in 1891, and Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry on April 25, 1895. During the war with Spain Gen. Kent commanded the wing of Gen. Shafter's army which captured El Caney in the first day's fighting.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WANT THE TRUSTEE REMOVED.

Amsterdam Holders of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Bonds Bring Suit.

Amsterdam holders of 4 per cent. second mortgage gold bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, issued to the amount of $20,000,000 in 1890 to run 100 years, have an action in the United States Circuit Court to remove as trustee the Mercantile Trust Company on the ground of mismanagement. The litigation is a sequel to other legal proceedings instituted by the trust company. The interest involved in the present suit amounts to $2,400,000. Other holders who are not complainants, but who are recorded as satisfied with the action, are the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, $2,000,000; J. D. Rockefeller, $500,000; Poor & Greenough, $200,000; H. Peil, $50,000; London and New York Investment Corporation, Limited, $200,000; J. B. Colgate, $200,000, and Colgate Hoyt, $100,000.

The last phase of the litigation was the application in March, 1898, by the Mercantile Trust Company to file a supplemental bill of complaint. This was granted, and the bill was filed last June.

Harlem Railroad Stockholder Sues.

Relative to the controversy between the New York Central and the Harlem Railroad Companies in respect to the refunding at a lower rate of interest of the Harlem Railroad bonds maturing in 1900, Thomas Hitchcock, a stockholder in the Harlem Railroad to the exten of $80,000, has brought suit against a majority of the Directors of the Harlem to restrain them from executing or entering into the proposed supplemntal contract reducing the rental reserved by the lease from $429,000 to $200,000 per annum. The action is begun in the fear that at the stockholders' meeting of Oct. 5 those Directors of the Harlem who are also Directors of the New York Central would consent to the alteration of the contract to the detriment of the minority stockholders of the Harlem. Mr. Hitchcock issued a circular on Sept. 23 to Harlem stockholders appealing for votes against the proposition to be laid before the October meeting.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE'S DEFENSE

Statements Concerning the Santiago Naval Battle Attributed to Him Modified by His Witnesses.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—The prosecution closed its case in the court-martial proceedings against Chaplain McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, to-day, and witnesses, including State Senator Schermerhorn, Joshua Wilson, and Judge E. N. Bonfields, were introduced for the defense.

The evidence adduced tended to show that the chaplain had not said in his lecture that Admiral Sampson's flagship was not within four miles of the Cristobal Colon when that vessel surrendered, but that he had not been able to see the New York through the smoke, although he used his glasses at the time. The allusions to Capt. Evans as "Fighting Bob" were taken by the defendant's witnesses as humorous, and not contemptuous. They also said that the chaplain had referred to the Iowa as "going the other way," not "going to the rear."

As to the alleged remarks of Chaplain McIntyre concerning the construction of Eastern-built ships, his witnesses said that he had referred to the fact that for many years the Eastern builders had exerted so much influence over the Government that Western works could secure no contracts, and that, having no competition, the Eastern men had not been careful in constructing vessels. The Oregon, the witnesses reported the chaplain as saying, being the first ship built by a Western contractor, had received special attention, and was the finest battleship afloat.

DR. GUILFORD ELUDES ARREST.

Presumption Arising from the Failure of the London Embassy to Report Her Capture.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—No word has been received at the State Department from the United States Embassy at London announcing the arrest of Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is charged with complicity in the murder of Emma Gill, at Bridgeport, Conn.

It is customary, and, indeed, almost the invariable rule, for the Embassy authorities to notify the State Department promptly when they have been able to comply with its instructions to arrest fugitives from justice, so that the absence of a return in this case, the officials say, goes to confirm the report that the woman who was shadowed from Liverpool to London managed to elude the detectives.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Deputy Sheriff Theodore Miller of Stamford, Conn., left here for Bridgeport at 11:43 A. M. to-day with Eudora Guilford, daughter of "Dr." Nancy Guilford, the Bridgeport midwife.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Marine Hospital Service to-day prepared a summary of all yellow fever cases and deaths up to date in this country so far as reported to the authorities here. It is as follows:

Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Sept. 25, one case; Franklin, to Sept. 24, 106 cases, 5 deaths; Harvey's Canal, to Sept. 24, 6 cases; Houma, to Sept. 22, 1 case; Houma, on Sept. 24, 1 death; Jefferson Parish, Sept. 20, 5 cases; New Orleans, to Sept. 28, 12 cases, 2 deaths; Wilson, Sept. 26, 12 cases.

Mississippi—Edwards, vicinity, Sept. 27, 1 case; Jackson, to Sept. 27, 9 cases, 2 deaths; Orwood, to Sept. 27, 67 cases, 3 deaths; Oxford, to Sept. 27 13 cases, 4 deaths; Taylor's, to Sept. 27, 82 cases, 8 deaths, Waterford, Sept. 9, 1 case; Water Valley, Sept. 23, 1 case.

The percentage of mortality, compared with the number of cases, is said to be low.

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HAVE CONFIDENCE IN HOBSON.

The Navy Department Is Aiding Him in Every Way in His Effort to Raise the Cristobal Colon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Assistant Secretary Allen, who has been directly in charge of the arrangements made with the wrecking companies for raising such of the Spanish warships sunk or stranded in the battle off Santiago as can be recovered, said to-day, referring to Constructor Hobson's work on the Maria Theresa, that the Navy Department had given the young constructor all of the assistance which it was possible to extend in the prosecution of his work. Moreover, it is now proposed to give him further aid in his effort to raise the Cristobal Colon, by far the finest ship of the Spanish squadron. Whatever credit has been earned by Constructor Hobson by reason of his work with the Maria Theresa would, in the opinion of Mr. Allen, be largely exceeded if the attempt to raise the Colon results successfully.

In the case of this ship, the young constructor has pledged his professional reputation against the unanimous opinion of all the expert wreckers who have examined the ship. Yet the Navy Department is unhesitatingly supporting Hobson's judgment, as is indicated by the fact that yesterday it shipped from New York $20,000 worth of specially manufactured rubber air bags to be used in lifting the Colon.

Aside from the sentimental reason for sparing no effort to save this ship, the Navy Department is satisfied, from the reports of the divers who have investigated her condition, that she is well worth, from a purely monetary point of view, the expenditure of a considerable percentage of her original value, about $4,000,000, if there is a reasonable prospect of raising her.

AMERICA IN THE ORIENT.

Dewey's Victory Increases the Prestige of Our Diplomatic Representatives.

LANSING, Mich.,

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Two Hundred and Eighty-one Men Qualify as Marksmen.

THE SEVENTH'S WORK DONE

The Light Perfect and the Wind Favorable—Company H Wins the O'Donoghue Trophy.

The Seventh Regiment finished its work at the butts yesterday, when Companies C, F, and I went to Creedmoor. Including two officers of the general staff, 289 men tried for qualification as marksmen, and of these all but eight were successful. There were five failures in Company I and one each in Companies C and F and in the Hospital Corps.

It was an ideal day for shooting. The light was perfect, and a 6 o'clock wind blew down the range all day long. The men went as usual by special train from Long Island City, and were in charge of Major Conover.

At the end of the day the companies fired ten volleys each at targets. This was for the O'Donoghue Trophy, which was won last year by Company H. Previous to that, Company F had won it for several years, and yesterday they tried hard to win it back again, but were unsuccessful. Company H won it again, although Company F made a good score.

Major Conover and Lieut. Carnochan qualified as sharpshooters, Lieut. Carnochan making 45 out of a possible 50, and Major Conover 42. They shot from the 500 and 600 marks. The scores are as follows:

PISTOL RANGE.

	Field and Staff. 50 Yards.				75 Yards.				Total.
Major A. W. Conover	4	5	4	4—21	4	4	3	4—18—39	
Capt. C. E. Stevens	5	4	4	5—22	3	3	5	4—19—41	
Lieut. D. W. C. Falls	4	3	4	3—18	3	4	0	4—15—33	
Lieut. J. T. Fischer	3	2	2	5—15	4	3	3	4—18—33	
	COMPANY C.								
Capt. J. W. McDangold	4	3	3	4—14	3	3	0	4—14—32	
Lieut. M. Crane, Jr.	5	3	3	4—19	0	4	3	4—11—30	
	COMPANY F.								
Lieut. M. B. Steele	4	4	4	3—18	3	3	4	4—17—35	
Lieut. C. W. Nichols	5	4	5	4—22	4	4	4	4—20—42	
	COMPANY I.								
Capt. F. G. Landon	3	4	5	3—15	4	4	3	3—18—37	
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	5	4	3	2—14	3	3	3	4—16—44	
Lieut. J. W. Cleveland	5	4	5	4—23	4	0	0	3—7—30	
	GENERAL STAFF.								
Col. R. E. Moss	4	4	4	4—20	0	3	0	4—10—30	
Major D. P. Arnold	4	3	5	0—15	4	4	0	5—17—32	
	RIFLE RANGE.								
	Non-Commissioned Staff. 200 Yards.				300 Yards.				Total.
Sergt. E. L. Nicoll	3	4	3	3—13	4	4	5	4—21—34	
Sergt. Major L. E. Vannier	3	2	3	5—13	4	4	6	4—21—34	
Quartermaster Sergt. C. M. Whitney	2	3	4	3—12	4	3	4	3—17—33	
	HOSPITAL STAFF.								
T. W. Finton	4	5	4	5—22	3	0	3	4—12—34	
T. M. St. John	4	5	2	0—15	4	3	5	4—19—34	
H. H. Russell	5	4	5	4—22	0	3	0	2—4—9—31	
F. H. Cone	4	5	5	5—19	4	3	0	5—16—35	
E. B. Seaman	5	3	2	4—15	5	4	2	4—19—34	
	COMPANY C.								
First Sergt. N. Engel	3	3	4	4—18	4	4	3	2—16—34	
Quartermaster Sergt. W. F. Smith	4	4	4	3—19	3	4	3	0—13—32	
Sergt. J. Guerin	5	3	5	0—13	3	3	4	2—12—33	
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	4	4	4	4—20	0	4	4	3—14—34	
Corp. W. H. Journeay	3	0	4	4—15	3	3	4	3—17—32	
Corp. R. G. Sherman	4	3	4	4—19	4	3	4	0—15—34	
Corp. D. D. Scable	4	2	3	4—13	3	4	4	4—19—32	
Corp. I. P. Sherman	3	3	4	2—12	4	3	4	4—15—30	
Corp. John Unger, Jr.	4	4	4	3—15	2	0	5	4—11—26	
Corp. F. X. O'Connor	3	3	3	3—15	3	2	3	4—15—30	
Corp. H. S. Lyons	4	4	4	3—19	3	4	4	3—18—37	
J. A. Atkinson	4	3	3	4—18	4	3	4	5—19—37	
C. B. Austin	4	3	4	4—19	3	4	3	4—18—37	
H. Ausbeuttel	2	4	4	4—18	4	3	4	0—14—32	
A. Balthasar	3	3	4	3—16	4	3	2	4—13—29	
W. N. Bavier	5	4	4	5—21	4	4	5	4—21—42	
M. M. Baxter	3	3	4	4—15	3	3	4	3—13—28	
C. H. Bell	4	4	4	3—19	3	4	4	4—19—38	
C. F. Berg	4	4	0	4—16	4	4	3	3—18—34	
B. A. Boughan	3	4	3	4—17	0	5	4	0—13—30	
J. J. Broghan, Jr.	3	3	4	5—18	3	4	5	4—19—37	
H. M. Bristol	4	5	3	3—20	4	5	5	4—22—42	
G. E. Cayton	4	4	4	4—20	3	3	5	4—20—40	
G. H. Carre	4	2	3	3—15	3	5	4	2—18—33	
C. S. Chapin	3	4	4	3—18	4	4	3	0—14—32	
J. W. De Veau	3	3	4	3—17	4	3	4	2—17—34	
J. J. Dalland	3	5	3	4—20	4	3	5	4—17—37	
L. C. Dury	3	3	3	3—15	4	4	4	3—19—34	
G. L. Datey	3	3	5	3—17	4	4	2	3—17—34	
H. Dunkak	5	2	4	5—20	3	2	3	0—11—31	
J. J. Finnell	4	4	3	4—18	4	5	3	0—17—35	
A. Finck, Jr.	4	2	3	4—17	4	3	4	3—18—35	
W. H. Foster	3	5	2	2—16	4	3	5	4—20—36	
N. G. Gross	5	5	3	3—20	2	2	3	3—14—34	
W. B. Greely	3	3	3	3—16	4	2	4	0—15—31	
M. L. Hadley	3	3	3	3—16	5	3	3	3—17—33	
W. B. Hatt	3	4	3	3—17	4	3	2	3—14—31	
L. Hengstler	4	4	0	5—18	4	4	3	3—18—36	
W. H. Hanley	4	3	3	3—17	4	3	4	3—18—35	
H. Hazelton	3	4	3	4—18	3	2	5	3—17—35	
E. A. Herb	2	4	4	3—17	2	4	3	5—19—36	
H. Hesse	4	3	2	4—13	4	4	2	3—17—33	
H. B. Hadgetts	3	3	3	4—17	4	3	3	0—13—30	
F. W. Karsch	2	3	3	4—17	3	2	3	4—16—33	
F. H. Kennedy	4	3	3	4—18	4	3	3	2—16—34	
E. H. Kiatz	4	4	3	3—18	4	3	4	0—15—33	
H. L. Lovell	4	3	3	2—15	4	3	2	3—14—31	
G. F. Lawrence	2	0	4	5—15	3	5	4	3—20—35	
J. H. Little	4	2	4	3—17	5	4	4	4—21—38	
W. H. Lyon	4	3	3	4—18	3	3	0	5—12—30	
E. McCoy	2	2	5	3—17	3	3	4	4—18—35	
M. MacCrum	4	3	4	3—18	3	4	3	0—15—33	
H. L. Marshall	3	3	4	3—16	4	3	3	2—16—32	
C. A. Maurice	4	0	5	3—17	4	2	4	3—13—30	
H. C. Meaney	3	4	4	3—17	4	2	3	3—16—33	
O. Meurer	4	3	3	3—17	5	3	3	3—17—34	
L. G. Meurer	4	3	4	3—18	4	3	3	4—18—36	
G. E. Morchhauser	4	4	3	2—17	3	2	4	3—15—32	
F. J. McConnell	4	2	2	4—16	3	3	2	4—15—31	
R. B. Moneypenny	3	4	4	2—17	3	2	3	4—15—32	
E. S. Munson	4	4	3	4—19	2	3	4	3—15—34	
R. G. Niedlinger	4	3	3	4—18	3	4	3	2—16—34	
E. Osterholt	4	3	3	4—18	3	3	4	3—17—35	
W. H. Roder	3	3	2	4—15	4	5	5	4—22—37	
L. C. Raecke	4	3	5	3—19	2	3	4	2—15—34	
G. Sacchi	4	4	4	3—19	2	3	2	3—10—34	
G. C. Schmittberger	5	2	4	3—19	4	3	3	3—16—35	
W. H. Schwegler	4	3	4	3—18	2	3	2	5—15—33	
George T. Swanson	3	5	2	3—16	4	3	3	2—15—31	
R. Sheldrick	2	3	4	5—18	4	4	3	4—19—37	
E. V. Sperb	3	4	0	4—16	4	4	3	3—17—33	
V. H. Shaw	5	5	3	5—23	3	4	3	5—15—38	
E. Steiger, Jr.	4	4	4	4—20	0	4	2	2—8—13—33	
C. Stein, Jr.	4	4	4	5—21	0	3	3	4—13—34	
R. A. Stewart	2	4	3	5—18	5	3	3	5—16—34	
G. W. Taylor	4	4	0	4—16	2	2	4	5—17—33	
A. R. Thoman	4	3	2	3—12	4	3	2	3—12—24	
N. D. Thompson	4	5	3	3—19	5	4	3	0—17—36	
H. F. Tiedemann	3	4	3	3—16	4	4	5	3—16—32	
B. P. Tillinghaste	3	4	3	4—18	2	3	0	4—12—31	
M. Uhl	3	4	4	5—20	3	3	4	4—17—37	
T. D. Vail	3	3	3	4—16	3	4	4	3—17—33	
F. Wessell	4	4	4	3—19	3	4	4	4—19—38	
W. H. Wright	4	4	3	3—18	3	3	5	2—13—31	
W. Wuerz, Jr.	3	4	2	3—16	4	2	4	4—18—35	
O. Wuerz	4	4	3	4—19	4	5	4	3—19—38	
	COMPANY F.								
First Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	5	3	4	3—19	3	4	4	4—19—38	
Q. Sgt. A. B. Wilson	5	3	5	4—21	2	4	3	2—12—33	
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	3	4	4	3—18	5	4	3	3—18—36	
Sergt. R. C. Fisher	3	3	4	3—16	5	4	5	2—20—36	
Sgt. J. H. B. Turner	5	4	4	4—21	5	3	3	4—19—40	
Sergt. C. Drake	4	4	4	4—20	3	3	5	4—20—40	
Corp. F. W. Perkins	4	4	3	4—19	4	4	5	3—21—40	
Corp. L. W. Stotesbury	4	3	2	4—13	5	4	5	3—21—34	
Corp. E. F. Glare	4	3	4	4—19	4	3	4	3—18—37	
Corp. J. F. Meurer	3	4	3	3—17	5	4	3	3—20—37	
Corp. T. M. Crosset	4	4	0	5—17	3	4	4	5—20—37	
Corp. H. H. Smith	4	4	4	4—20	3	3	3	3—15—35	
Corp. E. Cook	5	0	3	4—16	4	3	3	4—17—33	
Corp. W. K. Hitchcock	4	5	5	4—23	3	2	0	0—5—10—33	
Corp. W. H. Schofield	4	4	5	5—22	4	5	3	4—20—42	
Corp. W. S. Covell	3	4	3	4—18	4	4	2	3—17—35	
Corp. L. L. Clarke	4	4	4	4—20	3	3	4	3—17—37	
C. E. W. Bateson	4	4	3	4—21	0	5	0	2—10—31	
G. H. Biro	4	3	4	3—18	3	4	3	4—18—36	
T. T. Brittian	3	3	3	3—15	4	3	4	3—17—32	
C. Butler	3	3	5	3—17	3	4	0	4—15—32	
E. D. Bird	2	3	4	4—18	2	5	2	3—16—34	
H. L. Blackman	3	4	3	3—17	2	4	4	3—17—34	
H. Block	4	4	0	5—18	4	3	0	3—10—28	
H. R. Borst	3	4	3	4—17	4	3	4	2—17—34	
H. H. Brooks	4	4	3	4—20	2	3	5	3—17—37	
A. E. Brown	5	3	3	3—17	4	3	3	5—0—15—32	
W. L. Busse	4	3	3	4—17	5	4	4	5—22—39	
T. D. Cadmus	4	3	4	5—21	4	3	3	0—10—31	
W. R. Cadmus	5	4	4	4—21	3	4	4	5—2—18—39	
C. H. Cadwell	5	4	0	4—16	3	3	5	5—21—37	
J. S. Clarke	5	2	4	3—18	4	3	0	2—4—13—31	
E. Cullingworth	2	4	3	2—15	4	3	2	2—4—15—30	
H. S. Curtis	4	3	3	3—16	3	4	3	5—20—36	
E. A. Del Monte	3	4	3	4—17	4	3	4	3—0—14—31	
H. L. Dederer	3	3	3	4—17	3	5	4	3—19—36	
J. R. Dederer	5	5	4	4—21	2	4	4	5—19—40	
C. A. Darling	5	4	3	5—21	2	4	3	4—17—38	
C. E. Dobbins	4	3	3	5—20	3	4	3	4—14—34	
O. L. Dommerick	3	4	3	3—17	0	5	5	3—18—35	
A. B. Ely	3	4	3	2—16	4	3	3	0—5—31	
W. D. Edwards	4	4	4	4—20	3	0	4	3—16—36	
A. Finley	4	3	5	3—19	4	3	4	2—17—36	
G. F. Farley	4	3	2	4—15	4	3	3	3—16—31	
G. A. Fountain	5	4	5	4—23	4	3	4	3—18—41	
C. W. Foca	5	5	5	5—25	0	2	3	4—12—37	
F. Galsel	4	4	4	4—20	3	2	0	3—10—30	
F. K. Gillespie	5	3	2	5—18	5	0	5	4—17—35	
E. F. Goodspeed	5	3	4	4—20	2	4	4	5—15—35	
T. M. Hall	4	3	3	5—21	4	3	4	4—15—36	
G. H. Hallett	4	3	4	4—19	4	4	3	3—18—37	
E. H. Harned	4	3	5	3—17	3	0	3	3—4—13—30	
G. W. Hart	4	5	3	5—21	0	5	2	4—11—32	
T. H. Hawley	4	5	4	3—20	4	2	3	2—11—31	
W. J. Herrell	4	3	3	4—18	3	3	2	4—12—30	
G. H. Hubbard	4	4	5	4—19	5	3	2	4—16—35	
R. Hughes	5	5	4	4—22	3	5	3	4—19—41	
F. H. Hurd	5	2	4	3—17	2	2	2	4—13—30	
C. Hyde	3	5	3	3—15	4	4	4	0—16—31	
F. J. Jessup	4	5	3	2—14	5	4	3	3—19—33	
J. A. Kehoe	4	4	3	4—15	5	3	4	5—21—36	
G. J. Kemble	4	3	3	5—18	5	4	4	3—20—38	
R. T. Keyser	4	4	4	4—20	3	4	3	2—15—35	
E. L. McBurney	4	2	4	3—15	4	5	4	3—20—35	
W. E. McCord	3	3	4	4—17	3	4	0	5—12—29	
F. M. McGovern	4	5	4	4—20	4	4	3	3—18—38	
A. A. McGlashen	5	3	5	5—23	3	3	4	4—18—38	
J. P. Marshall	5	4	4	4—21	3	4	2	3—12—33	
G. E. Marcus	5	3	4	4—20	4	0	3	4—12—32	
E. F. Nutter	3	3	4	3—16	3	3	4	3—16—32	
C. J. Millett	4	4	4	4—21	4	4	3	3—17—38	
J. K. Mulford	0	5	5	4—17	4	2	3	2—15—32	
E. Oliver	3	4	5	3—19	2	0	3	5—13—32	
A. W. Perry	5	4	0	4—16	4	4	0	3—15—31	
F. H. Platt	3	4	3	4—18	3	4	4	3—18—36	
A. A. Powers	3	4	2	4—17	4	2	3	4—17—34	
B. H. Platt	3	4	4	3—18	4	2	4	2—14—32	
O. A. Powers	3	4	4	4—18	3	4	4	2—15—33	

LAKE VESSELS COMING HERE.

Atlantic Transportation Company Will Soon Have a Fleet of Seventy Steamers and Barges.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The chartering of thirty-five or more vessels from the lake fleets by the Atlantic Transportation Company of New York is only a feature of one of the largest combinations of floating property in the United States. In addition to the lake vessels chartered, which have a total carrying capacity of over 50,000 tons of cargo, the new company will build in lake shipyards a fleet of twelve or fifteen barges with a carrying capacity of from 36,000 to 45,000 tons. The total fleet of the Atlantic Company will eventually comprise about seventy craft, with room for over 100,000 tons of cargo.

With the single exception of the construction of the immense Rockefeller fleet in a single Winter, there never was so great a movement in vessel property in the history of the lakes. The Marine Review will say to-morrow.

"The operations of the Atlantic Transportation Company, represented here by General Manager Walter S. Bosse, acting largely through J. G. Gilchrist, have assumed enormous proportions. At noon Thursday it was announced from the office of Mr. Gilchrist that five steamers and thirty barges had been engaged up to that time. Contracts were not fully closed on three steamers, and there were a few of the barges also on which negotiations were not fully concluded. Twelve of the vessels have already started for the coast, and it is expected that the entire fleet will have passed down the St. Lawrence before the close of next week.

"Mr. Bosse will make arrangements before leaving here for the construction in lake shipyards of from twelve to fifteen barges of about 225 feet in length and 3,000 tons capacity. They will be built with special reference to the light draught and other requirements of the service for which they are intended.

"The Atlantic Transportation is a New Jersey corporation, of $3,000,000 capital, with headquarters at No. 1 Broadway, New York. The charter price of the vessels taken ranges from $1,500 to $4,800 a year.

"The Atlantic Company is already in possession of a big fleet of vessels, but will require more, as its contracts involve the movement of more than 4,000,000 tons of coal annually from Newport News to New York, Boston, and New England points."

PROHIBITION VOTE IN CANADA.

Probable that the Opposition Has Been Badly Defeated.

QUEBEC, Sept. 29.—Reports from all parts of the Dominion indicate that the vote for and against prohibition has been larger than was expected. The heaviest vote against prohibition will be east in the Province of Quebec. Here the French clergy have counseled their people to vote against prohibition, on the ground that prohibitory laws would only make lawbreakers and that smuggling and violation of the law would be greatly increased.

Another argument advanced against prohibition here is that with the liquor traffic destroyed there would be no way of raising the $10,000,000 which annually comes to the Dominion from the liquor trade.

The indications to-night are that prohibition has been carried by a large majority.

New Orleans Traction Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The Louisville committee appointed to arrange for the reorganization of the New Orleans Traction Company announced to-day that all arrangements practically had been completed. The company owns the City and the Lake and Crescent Street Railroads in New Orleans, but nas been unable to meet its fixed charges, which amount to $600,000 a year. By the new plan the two systems will be combined and expenses reduced to $400,000 a year, which will put the company at once on a dividend-paying basis. The stockholders will raise $300,000 to pay off the floating debts, getting preferred stock in return. The old capitalization of $7,500,000 will be reduced about one-third.

Senator Hanna May Buy a Railroad.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Evidence is accumulating here to show that Senator Hanna and the interests he represents will purchase the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad when it is offered or sale in December. The miners are hopefully anticipating the change.

Architect Stricken with Apoplexy.

H. A. W. Reeves, an architect, having offices at 99 Cedar Street and living at St. George, S. I., was stricken with apoplexy on one of the upper floors of the Bank of Commerce Building, 31 Nassau Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Lieber Karl, the Crack Three-Year-Old, Beaten.

KENTUCKY COLONEL WON

Ben Ronald's Performance in the Fifth Race Was Not the Best of Which He Is Capable.

If yesterday's performance of the alleged crack three-year-old of the West, Lieber Karl, is the best he can do, the claims of the Westerners who heralded him as a world beater—the peer of Hamburg and of all the other good three-year-olds of the East—will not be counted for much, for Lieber Karl ran a very "doggy" race at a mile and was beaten by Swiftmas in a gallop.

Swiftmas at his best is rated only as a sprinter, but he simply galloped the Westerner off his feet and won as he pleased. There were but five starters in the race, and three of them were considered rank outsiders, as they proved to be, so the speculation was mainly about Swiftmas and Lieber Karl. It may be that the Western crack's defeat was due to his inability to carry weight, but, at any rate, Swiftmas took up the running at the fall of the flag and was never afterward headed. Lieber Karl had to run around his field in order to get into running position, but he was unable, despire Burns's efforts, to get up.

It was "Getaway Day" at Gravesend, so the usual number of good things that frequently turn up on the last day of a meeting was expected. Manassas was one of these, and his backers never had cause to fear, for, although Charentus opened up a big gap at the start, he showed a disposition to cut it, and when Manassas got to him in the stretch the leader dropped back and Manassas won easily by a length and a half.

MIGHT HAVE RUN BETTER.

Ben Ronald did not run any too well in this race. He certainly was capable of a better showing. He ran behind, however, and Burns failed to take him on the rail, where he would have had an easy run. He trailed third, about ten lengths out of it, until the stretch was reached, and then Burns sent him, when it was too late, after the leaders. He closed ground rapidly, and could surely have been second had Burns not quit riding in the stretch. As it was, Burns shook him up a trifle at the end, and he came within a head of getting the place.

The Bayshore Stakes proved an easy victory for St. Callatine, after she got clear of the pocket into which Clawson put her. Trolley led up to the final furlong, and then St. Callatine came with a rush and passed him, winning by a length.

Kentucky Colonel also had an easy victory, for he led from start to finish in the Holly Handicap, and won by two lengths, making those behind him look like selling platers.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Two furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Anagram, J. W. Colt's ch. f., by Ben Stromedo—Favor Ban, 101 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Jones)
2—Roysterer, O. L. Richards's blk. c., 100, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Tyrba, Plate & Co.'s br. c., 92, 100 to 1.....(Phelan)

Easter Card, 104, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Mark Miles, 114, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Lepida, 94, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Neuberger, 92, 100 to 1, (R. Lewis;) Country Dance, 104, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Belgrave, 92, 60 to 1, (McCue;) Morning, 94, 40 to 1, (Corberley;) Kirkwood, 103, 7 to 1, (Moody,) and Miriam Claire, 98, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Buela, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 4 years, by Bramble-Lou Dudley, 130 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Nana H., W. Hayward's b. f., 4, 121, 4 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Marselan, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 126, 10 to 1.....(James)

Mount Washington, 124, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Leedsville, 129, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lady Disdain, 119, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Oxnard, 129, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Premier, 129, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Double Quick, 127, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Hanwell, 124, 50 to 1, (O'Leary;) Tanis, 117, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) and Domineer, 118, 10 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Kentucky Colonel, E. O. Pepper's b. c., by Kantaka-Nocturne, 123 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 108, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Littlefield)
3—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 123, 11 to 5.....(Burns)

Dr. Eichberg, 119, 4 to 1, (Clayton;) Ahoma, 123, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Ornamental, 108, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) and His Lordship, 114, 6 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—St. Callatine, S. C. Hildreth's ch. f., 3 years, by St. Carlo-Callatine, 100 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Clawson)
2—Trolley, W. B. Jennings's b. f., 4, 105, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Burns)
3—Danforth, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 3, 98, 4 to 1.....(Moody)

Flick Spinner, 88, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Handsel, 103, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Lennep, 103, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Continental, 105, 8 to 1, (Spencer,) and Maceo, 107, 13 to 5, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54¾.

1—Manassas, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4 years, by Potomac-Elvira, 103 pounds, 16 to 1 and even money.....(James)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 107, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 4, 114, 2 to 1.....(Burns)

The Winner, 109, 8 to 5, (Sims,) and Merlin, 97, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¼.

1—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's b. c., by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 106 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Clawson)
2—Lieber Karl, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. c., 126, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Burns)
3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 103, 40 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Runaway, 106, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and Gironine, 106, 50 to 1, (Jones,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.

JOE PATCHEN EASILY DEFEATED.

John R. Gentry Wins the Match Race at the Illinois State Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 29.—At the State fair to-day in the presence of a crowd of 60,000 persons, John R. Gentry defeated Joe Patchen with ease in the match race for a purse of $5,000. Patchen was the favorite with the crowd that filled the big amphitheatre and bleachers and lined the track for several hundred yards on each side, but the horse was not in the best of condition, and was never in the race at any time. Gentry was driven by Marks and Patchen by Andrews.

The first heat was won in 2:04¼ and the second in 2:03½, and Starter Newlon Imus announced that it was the fastest race of the year, and also that it was the best two consecutive heats ever done by Star Pointer, Joe Patchen, or Robert J. The conditions of the race were that both heats must be done in 2:05 or less.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Pimlico Driving Club's Application Denied—Westchester Dates Set.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Jockey Club course. James R. Keene, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller were present. The application for Fall racing dates made by the Pimlico Driving Club was denied. The dates allotted to the Washington Jockey Club for its Fall meeting are Nov. 12 to 30. James R. Keene, James Galway, and Andrew Miller were appointed Stewards for the Westchester Racing Association meeting. It was ordered that all hurdle or steeplechase races during the meeting should be run as the first race of the day.

The application of H. B. Stevenson for the reinstatement of the mare Classic was denied. The Secretary was authorized to accept the registration of the bay colt Foal of 1897, by Imp. Eothen, dam Lisida, under the rules. The Secretary reported that he had paid the following bills incurred through the death of the late jockey, A. Barrett: Charlton Wallace, $40; A. E. Stillwell, $116; James Mallon's Sons, $12; incidentals, $9.70; expenses of valet accompanying body to home, $115. The Treasurer was authorized to subscribe $250 to the Barrett fund.

Del Norte Beats a World's Record.

SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 29.—Del Norte, the guideless pacer, to-day reduced the world's record of 2:04¾ for one mile to 2:04¼. The time by quarters was 0:30, 1:00, 1:31, 2:04¼.

TOD SLOANE'S WINNING DAY.

The American Jockey in England Rides Three Horses to Victory at Newmarket.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—At the third day's racing

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOR THE VOTERS' CHOICE.

In stepping down from the bench of the Supreme Court to become a candidate for the Governorship, Judge VAN WYCK has at least one advantage over a nominee drawn from the field of active politics or from the obscurity of private life. He appears before the people already equipped with a certificate of character and ability which inspires confidence in his own party and successfully meets the earlier challenges of the opposition. Fourteen years ago Judge VAN WYCK's townsmen gave him their confidence and their suffrages. His honorable service on the bench, where he has enjoyed the respect of the bar and of the community, gives ample assurance of his qualifications, in point of learning, capacity, and uprightness, for the office of Governor. Even though his career has not spread his fame beyond the boundaries of the city and the judicial district in which his faithful labors have been performed, the nature of the judicial office he has held so long and so creditably is such as to give to the voters of the most remote township in the State the same assurance of his worth and fitness that his neighbors have gained through nearer view and acquaintance. GROVER CLEVELAND was not known outside of Buffalo, and he had not been on the bench, but he carried the State by 192,000 plurality. Aside from the standing and respect due to his office, Judge VAN WYCK has been a man of prominence and influence in the affairs of Brooklyn, taking such part in the religious, social, and political life of the community as is becoming to a citizen of good standing, cultivation, and public spirit. He was a leader in the Jefferson Hall revolt against MCLAUGHLIN. He has been President of the Democratic County Committee, and a member of the State Committee of his party. He is a member of many social organizations and of the Committee on Canons of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. Judge VAN WYCK is a studious man, deliberate and careful in his decisions, and accustomed to be guided by well-settled principles. The Democrats have done well to make him their candidate for Governor. He is worthy of the office and capable of administering it wisely. He is not the candidate of Tammany or of HILL or of MCLAUGHLIN, but one upon whom all factions and leaders united. Judge VAN WYCK will bring the Democratic Party together and command its full vote. Not since Mr. CLEVELAND was nominated in 1882 has the Democracy had a candidate so free from personal and factional antagonisms.

Judge VAN WYCK and Col. ROOSEVELT come of old Dutch families whose roots strike back into the social and political life of New York in the seventeenth century. They are both of good repute, both able, both enjoy the public confidence. They are worthy antagonists. We rejoice that there is between the candidates of the two parties no such disparity of character or attainments as would incline any considerable number of the voters to shut their eyes to the grave public questions of the contest and incontinently elect to support one or the other of the candidates because he was so much the better man as to make personal fitness the paramount issue. It cannot be said that Col. ROOSEVELT is Judge VAN WYCK's superior in executive capacity. If great energy and vigor are qualities to be set to his credit, it may be said in behalf of Judge VAN WYCK that his sober judgment, his careful, diligent, conscientious habit of work will commend him to the choice of the business community more strongly than the more brilliant but less safe temper of his opponent.

A comparison of the merits of the two candidates, then, leaves the voter free to choose between the parties, principles, and policies they represent. While we are aware that Col. ROOSEVELT's former position of political independence will attract to his support many independent voters of thoughtful and conscientious habit, yet we know that many other independents not less solicitous for the public welfare and equally exigent as to the character of their candidate will decline to be fooled by Mr. PLATT's adroit effort to perpetuate his power in the State and shelter his party behind a good name from the storm of public wrath its misdeeds have provoked. Undoubtedly it has been the intention of the people of the State to inflict upon that party a crushing defeat as the penalty of its vulgar corruptions and defiant abuse of power. That stern intent, we are confident, has been changed neither by the nomination of ROOSEVELT nor by the proceedings and utterances of the Saratoga Convention.

BISHOP POTTER ON THE CZAR'S PLAN.

The plea of Bishop POTTER for the Czar's scheme of disarmament before the Diocesan convention was eloquent and timely. It is a subject that should enlist the most fervent zeal of ministers of the Christian gospel, and if the initiative taken by the Episcopal convention of Bishop POTTER'S diocese is followed with energy and persistence by religious organizations generally there is every reason to think that the public opinion of the United States may be affected very strongly. The movement of the Czar finds many and apparently almost insuperable obstacles. Not the least of these is the existence of the military party in his own empire, with the tremendous impulse toward expansion by conquest which the policy of a century has stimulated. But it remains true that the real progress and prosperity of the great Russian people can best be secured by peaceful development within its already vast domain. Whether the Czar can control the forces that resist the solution of the problem of the future of Russia remains to be seen, but it is of very great significance that he should pledge himself to the world to try. The supreme need of Europe is peace. No one dares deny that. The Czar is the first of the great rulers to propose even the discussion of any method of securing peace except the crushing preparation on all sides for war.

It is of especial importance at this juncture in our affairs when we are about to assume some part, whatever it may be, in the relations of the great powers of the world to each other, that our influence should be ranged as conspicuously and completely as possible on the side of peace. To this end a declaration of public opinion through every available organization is desirable, and in this the religious bodies of the country can powerfully aid.

THE REGENERATED DEMOCRACY.

Free silver, Bryanism, and the Chicago platform have been rejected by the Democracy of New York as dangerous and un-Democratic. The Democrats of Connecticut have adopted a sound-money platform and committed their party affairs to the management of sound-money leaders. In New Jersey the Democratic Party has squarely turned its back upon Populism and dishonor. The Democrats of the great State of Pennsylvania excluded free silver from their declaration of policy, and the Democrats of Maryland did the same thing at an earlier date.

These successive tokens of a return to the path of wisdom are of momentous importance to the country. It is not merely that they portend the speedy redemption of the Democratic Party, but that they permanently remove and destroy a public danger. Within the lifetime of the silver delusion no Democrat will be elected President without a part or all of the sixty Electoral votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland. Those States, not only by their vote in 1896, but by the deliberate repudiation of Bryanism by their Democratic organizations, have thrown themselves with determining weight into the sound-money side of the scale. Since a Democratic triumph without these States is hopeless, and since their help is not to be had for the election of any free-silver candidate, the wise, sound, and honest course of the Democrats in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey must exert a powerful influence for the reclamation and regeneration of the party.

The triumph of the Democratic Party in New York this year after its repudiation of Bryanism and the Chicago platform would do more to put the currency system of the country beyond peril of attack from Populist foes than the election of ROOSEVELT, a Republican Legislature, and a solid Republican delegation to Congress. If the New York Democrats show that they can carry their State on a platform of old-fashioned Democracy with no taint of Chicago, the Democrats of other States will be emboldened to return to their old faith and to disfellowship the Bryanites. The doctrines of old-fashioned Democracy will become fashionable once more, free silver will fall into innocuous desuetude and be forgotton. But let the New York Democrats be beaten on their Syracuse platform, and the cry will go up that they lost the day because they repudiated the National platform of their Party. They will then have few imitators in other States and no inducement to continue the policy of ignoring the un-Democratic doctrines of Bryanism.

The independent voters of this State have long had an inchoate impulse to vote with the Democratic Party. But too often the Republicans have been able to make a successful appeal for their support by pointing to the unsoundness of the Democratic position or the unworthiness of its candidates. For such disparagement the Syracuse Convention has given no opportunity or excuse. It has named a sound candidate, it has put forth a sound platform. While the platform would have gained immensely in force by a more compact statement of the principles it embodies and the charges it makes of Republican mistakes and misrule, yet it is in its kernel and substance effective and convincing. The State issues it presents are the vital concerns of the people and on every one of them, the Raines law, the canal scandal, the Metropolitan Force act, the extravagance of the State Government, the "starchless" civil service law, National Guard abuses, and Senatorial apportionment, the Republican Party is perversely wrong and vulnerable. These questions need but to be candidly discussed before the people to convince them that the party of PLATT and BLACK and ALDRIDGE is no longer worthy of their confidence. An honest mind free from the bias of partisanship cannot resist the proofs of Republican abuse of power and indifference to the public welfare which lie ready to the hands of the Democrats in this campaign.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

The behavior of the Independent voters in the Low canvass last Fall showed their strong antipathy to PLATT and Plattism. This year PLATT dominates the Republican canvass. In sorrow it must be said that he dominates the hitherto untamable ROOSEVELT, who has ostentatiously bowed the knee and by express proclamation as well as by his repulse of the Independents has announced his close adhesion to the machine. This year men cannot vote for ROOSEVELT without voting for PLATT. Last year they would not have LOW with a Platt attachment. We think they are of the same spirit now.

The Republican Party has not grown in public favor. It lost the State by 60,000 plurality last year, and the canal scandal and the hideous fruits of Algerism have been added to the burdens of disfavor it then bore. The Republicans of New York have not appealed to the independent vote. They indorse BLACK's administration, they commend the conduct of the war without a word of censure for ALGER, they preach high and higher protection, they gloss over the canal scandal, they show in all things a narrow and intense partisanship, and, so far from repenting of their sins of maladministration, they make a cowardly attempt to shift the issue from State questions to National affairs, upon which, fortunately, the Democratic platform leaves them not a word to say.

No Democrat or Independent of Democratic antecedents can be allured or deceived by the unblushing insincerity of their canvass, a canvass that forces the high-souled ROOSEVELT to become the apologist and savior of some of the craftiest rascals that have ever disgraced New York politics. No Independent of Republican antecedents will support ROOSEVELT unless he is also prepared to support PLATT and commit the Legislature and the patronage of the State offices into the hands of that cunning old boss.

It was possible to support PLATT'S candidate without humiliation in 1896. There is no such reason now. The people are sick of Plattism, of Algerism, and of Aldridgeism.

CLINGING TOO LONG.

Mr. ALGER comes back from the South to tell the President that the one serious trouble in connection with the camps is the young American soldiers' tendency to eat things that are not good for them, and especially to get them from what he calls "outside eating tents." This would be grotesque if it were not infuriating. It is the trifling of a conscienceless man in high office over the sufferings inflicted by his incompetence on helpless American citizens. It is amazing, and what is more amazing still is that the President can find any motive, good or bad, for retaining him in the place he disgraces, and where he is daily increasing the resentment of the whole country, not merely toward himself, but toward the Administration of which he is the most conspicuous figure and toward the party which it represents.

Meanwhile The Philadelphia Press, of which Postmaster General CHARLES EMORY SMITH was, until his appointment to the Cabinet, the editor, and of which he is still one of the owners, affords the President good reading. We trust Mr. MCKINLEY does not miss it. We hope that Mr. SMITH does not neglect his opportunities to make like utterances in Mr. MCKINLEY'S personal ear, and that there are other members of the Cabinet who speak what they must feel on this matter. The Press says that the public speeches of Mr. ALGER are "fool talk," and that the attitude of the President, who has "taken great pains to have things go right, and if mistakes have been made wants to know of them, that they may be corrected," "is pathetic." It is pathetic, and in view of all that is known beyond dispute, in view of the proved unfitness of Mr. ALGER and his defiant utterances, it is outrageous. If Mr. MCKINLEY has been heretofore simply the victim of his own weak good nature, if he has not the resolution to treat, as it deserves, the gross incompetence of the Secretary who has been of his official family for a couple of years, he is to be pitied, for both he and his party are suffering greatly from this course. But now, when the Secretary of War, unrepentant, vainglorious, and insolent, declares that the universal and just criticism of his shameful conduct are "attacks against the glorious victory of the American troops," patience becomes criminal. If the President shields him now he shares his offense and courts a share in the condemnation the people are preparing for him.

IS CUBA TO BE A HAITI?

An English observer now in Havana asserts that of all the harm done by what he, somewhat inaccurately, calls "this prolonged civil war," the most terrible and irremediable has been the havoc wrought among the white population. Cuba, he says, has become a "black man's country" almost or quite to the extent that Haiti is one, and he views the future with gloomy apprehensions.

It is no doubt true that the hardships of the war have fallen more heavily upon the white men in the Cuban Army than upon the negro insurgents. The former, however thoroughly acclimated, would naturally suffer more from disease than the descendants of a race that for unnumbered centuries has contended with conditions much worse than those of Cuba, and they were, too, far less habituated to subsisting on small quantities of coarse food. This English observer, however, is a man of pronounced Spanish sympathies, and it is more than possible that he takes a view of the situation more hopeless than the facts warrant.

When the last war in the island began in 1895 the proportion of negroes to white men was about one in four. They formed perhaps half of the rebel forces, for, having little or nothing to lose, they were naturally quicker than the whites to take action that inevitably led to a confiscation by the Spaniards of all property owned by persons in rebellion. But it must be remembered that the white Cuban in most cases became, at once or soon, an officer more or less high in rank, and that he would therefore be able in some degree to mitigate the hardships of the service. As a matter of fact, we heard much of colored leaders in the early part of the struggle and little or nothing about them in recent months. Many of the white rebels died of disease or were killed in battle, but a very considerable number of them have survived, and it is but a poor compliment to our race to fear that a land in which one out of five or even ten inhabitants is a Caucasian can ever become a "black man's country."

THE CANAL ISSUE.

Take one single fact of startling conspicuousness. The Republicans at their convention did not dare recommend that the people be asked to authorize a new loan of twelve millions to complete the deepening of the canals. Yet until twelve millions more are spent the nine millions already spent—largely misspent—will yield no return of benefit, but remain buried in the bottom of the canal; and the canal traffic is falling off and the entire system is threatened with ruin which nothing but the completion of the work of deepening can avert.

There is no public question so important, no work so urgent. The Republican Party dare not touch it. Why? Because it knows the people would not intrust another penny of canal money to its itching palm. The great canal system, worth two hundred millions, is doomed if the Republicans win the election.

It is inconceivable that the people will vote to continue the license of which they have taken lawless advantage for corruption and waste.

WHEN A WOMAN WILL.

Poets, being poets, are of course much better judges of the value of poetry than are editors and publishers, who, for the most part, are persons with minds distinctly prosaic, not to say grubby. And yet—so absurd is the world!—the power to decide what poetry may, and what may not, be printed has been usurped by the editors and publishers, and in not infrequent instances they exercise this power with cruel disregard for the feelings of aspiring bards and bardesses. The results are most painful for the makers of verse, and it is out of sympathy for their unfortunate lot that we have decided to reveal here a newly invented device whereby they can break through the fence of rejection and reach an anxiously waiting public.

As a general, perhaps invariable, rule, the poet first tries to sell his wares. If he succeeds he appears in print, and, though he may not attain to what is called fame, yet he can imagine that he is read, and live more or less happily ever after. If the attempt to sell is a failure, the poet can, and often does, offer his inspired lines for nothing, and the chance that they will be accepted is then considerably increased. Inappreciation and prejudice, however, are lamentably common, and vast quantities of verse known by the authors to be good are daily refused even as gifts. In that contingency the average poet gives up in despair, and makes no further effort to enlighten and elevate his fellow-beings.

JANE H. OAKLEY of Wilbury Lawn, West Brighton, England, is not an ordinary builder of lofty rhyme. It is safe to assume that she had traversed both of the paths just mapped out, and that each of them had ended in a blank wall, high and strong, and decorated with the word "NO" in large, ungraceful letters. Why is the assumption safe? Because there appears in the "Personal" column of The London Times a poem of forty-four lines, entitled "The Most Picturesque Battle of the Century," and signed with JANE H. OAKLEY'S full name and address. There it stands, with advertisements all around it and the schedule of advertising rates not far away—an impressive monument to feminine ingenuity and perseverance. Of course JANE H. OAKLEY would have preferred to see her battle song in another part of the paper; of course she would have been more pleased to receive, than she was to give, money for its publication; but she was determined not to be a mute Oakley, even if circumstances did force her to be inglorious.

In quality the verses are—well, they are Austinian. They relate to Gen. KITCHENER'S latest victory, and begin:

Through far-fam'd Egypt's burning sand,
To reach the "Kalif's" strongest stand,
A British force, the tyrant fears,
Comes—to wipe out a nation's tears.

Then the Nile is called "Father of Waters" and complimented on its length, while the Sirdar's advance is commended as calculated—

To show the world our deadly hate
Of cruel deeds, by savage man,
Regaining, too, the lost "Soudan."

The description of the battle is hubbly, but powerful, especially where JANE H. OAKLEY remarks that—

Our troops, in horseshoe styl'd formation,
Each flank, has Maxim guns, in station,
Guns a tornado, fir'd of shell;
The foe shrank back; in batches fell;
Clos'd up, and then, they came on faster,
Flaunting their flags, they aid their Master.

Strong as is the temptation to quote at length from this masterpiece, it must be restrained, and we will only add the concluding lines:

"Khartoum" is gained!—"City of the Palm"—
Our forces enter,—every arm,—
Our standard floats, where "Gordon" fell,
His death's avenged, we now, know well,
The glorious news, all hearts reliev'd,
Britannia's honor stands retriev'd.

It may be that JANE H. OAKLEY is not a really great poet, but we can see no reason why she should not be Laureate of England, and certainly her utilization of the "Personal" column when all others were closed against her proves that she is a woman with a will.

For the comfort of Mr. CUTTING and his fellow-Independents, now under chastisement for their efforts to promote good government at Albany as well as in New York, it may be permitted to point out that their present chastisers are for the most part not Independents in State and National politics. They are chiefly Republicans. Naturally they desire to help the Republican ticket and to remove all possible obstacles from the path of the candidates of that party. The straight Republicanism of ROOSEVELT led him to reject the Independent nomination. The Republicanism of many of the leading spirits in the Citizens' Union prompts them to deny the use of the emblem of the Union against their party.

Allusion is very generally made in the comments on the career of Mr. BAYARD to the handicap offered by his course at the outbreak of the civil war to his subsequent political advancement. But it is to be remembered that while there was nothing discreditable to him in the frank expression of views sincerely held, the course of events in the United States might have been very different, and by no means so beneficent, had his party chosen him for its candidate in 1884. The defeat of Mr. BLAINE was accomplished by a very small majority in the State of New York, and it is practically certain that Mr. BAYARD could not have secured that majority. That defeat checked the Republican Party in a downward course full of peril for the country, for though Mr. DEPEW at Saratoga chose to link the name of BLAINE with that of LINCOLN, there was an enormous distance between them and in the wrong direction. BLAINE was of a type that has never reached the White House, and it would have been a source of grave danger had he succeeded. And it is a fair inference that the career of Mr. BAYARD, on the other hand, was, if not so conspicuous, perhaps quite as fitted to his character and gifts as the Presidency would have been.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A memorial tablet in her honor, is Richmond's latest tribute of affection to the memory of Miss Winnie Davis. It is to be placed in St. Paul's Church, near the memorial window to her father.

* * *

Daniel D. Tompkins, who claims to be a grandson of New York's Governor of the same name, has turned up as a boss teamster in the stable of the Quartermaster General's Department in Washington. State Historian Hastings is looking up the pedigree of the claimant.

* * *

Pittsburg, Penn., women have a "Society for the Promotion and Amelioration of Cats." They actually attempt the education of the felines, and the President of the society says: "We feel assured that under our process of culture many hidden and unsuspected good qualities in the nature of the cat will be brought to the surface."

* * *

Members of a Republican campaign club in Cleveland, Ohio, are making a campaign against the employment of women in the municipal service. The ostensible reason is that the "married women who have husbands to support them and girls who live at home" keep "worthy men" from supporting their wives and families. The objects of attack are five widows employed in the County Clerk's office and forty women and girls employed in the Probate Court offices. Voters want those places.

* * *

Colorado politicians have begun an aggressive campaign against the return of Edward O. Wolcott to the United States Senate in 1901. Conventions of Populists, silver Republicans, and Democrats in Arapahoe County have all agreed that they will support no one who does not "unequivocably pledge himself or herself (for women both vote and hold office there) to work and vote against the return of Edward O. Wolcott or any other McKinley Administration candidate, first, last, and always."

* * *

Thomas Foster, an authority on such matters, writes to The Philadelphia Public Ledger in protest against the Chickamauga Creek being referred to as "the river of death," as if that was the meaning of the Indian name. He says the Indian word Chicamaugee means a boiling pot, and was the name given the place because of a whirlpool that once existed where the Chickamauga Creek emptied into the Tennessee River. The rocks which caused the whirlpool were removed by the Government some years ago.

* * *

Comparatively recent immigrants to Southern States are teaching the natives a lesson as to the marvelous resources of those States. These new-comers neglect cotton, turpentine, and timber—the staples for a century—and go in for stock-raising, truck farming, the growing of hay, grains, fruits, and vegetatbles, and alternation of crops, and meet with a success that is marvelous and surprising to farmers who had been taught to believe that cotton was king, and that nothing else was of any account on that phenomenally rich soil. An agricultural revolution is imminent in consequence.

BEGIN NOW.

From The Independent.

The spectacle of a Secretary ignoring the deplorable effects of maladministration and neglect until compelled by popular indignation to look at them, then asserting that there has been no ground for complaint; then attempting to shift the responsibility to his subordinates; and at last seeking refuge in the plea that "it must always be so in war," and that this is "a typhoid year everywhere," shows in part the type of man that should be avoided in filling this important office. Let us have a man who did not go out of the army under a cloud; who would not have demoralized his supply and inspection bureaus at the beginning of the war by filling them with inexperienced civilians, appointed because of the political or social influence of their relatives; who will keep politics and "pulls" out of the War Department as they have been kept out of the navy. Such a Secretary could not expect to be assisted effectively by a Surgeon General who has not enforced sanitary laws where his authority or influence would have been decisive, and who waits until the end of the war to load the blame upon hundreds of surgeons appointed, he says, by "pull." Nor does the inner history of the war give promise that the desired reform would be promoted vigorously by the present Adjutant General, whose record in active service (as a Lieutenant Colonel) was by no means illustrious, and whose influence during the last few months has not always been exerted unselfishly and wisely.

The people think that the work of reform should begin now.

What the Facts Are.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"What are the facts? Did Col. Roosevelt, between Aug. 24, 1897, and Oct. 1, 1897, re-establish his legal residence in Oyster Bay?"—From to-day's TIMES.

The answer is simple. Col. Roosevelt did, on Oct. 1, 1897, re-establish his legal residence in Oyster Bay, though himself at that time absent on Government duty at Washington. He re-established his residence by surrendering his leased house in New York City, and by removing to Oyster Bay such of his personal effects and those of his family as had been left in this leased house. There is absolutely no conflict between the Oyster Bay affidavit and the Washington affidavit, as is apparent the moment their dates are compared.

Furthermore, even if any expressed declaration of intention on Col. Roosevelt's part were lacking, it is hardly possible that there is any critic, political or other, so inept as to suppose that he at any time had, or contemplated having, a legal residence in Washington, D. C., where he would have been disfranchised and his political activity ended forever.

One loses patience at finding so much made of a political canard that is absurd upon its face. The more this matter is stirred up, the more friends for Col. Roosevelt will be made thereby. If he is to be opposed it must be on some substantial and definite ground.

JOHN H. MANNING.

No. 71 East Forty-ninth Street, Sept. 29, 1898.

A HOME VIEW OF THE CANDIDATE.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck should be a candidate to whom no personal or party objection could be made. He offers, in many respects, that antithesis to Col. Roosevelt which a large number of voters will desire. To start with, the Judge is a wise and thoughtful politician in the best sense of that word. He knows political principles, and he adheres to them with tenacity and with fidelity. He studies political questions in the light of his political principles, and he studies them to their elements. He is also a wise, broad, clear, and cool observer of men and of affairs, and he is especially successful in the estimate of character and of circumstances.

There is no Democrat who could, for a moment, object to voting for him. There is no Republican, hesitating or reluctant to vote for Col. Roosevelt, who could not square his judgment with his conscience by voting for Judge Van Wyck. There is no independent voter who would need to stop to think critically of the moral and intellectual qualifications of Judge Van Wyck, for such independent could vote for him with a full assurance that he would be an excellent Executive.

Moreover, Judge Van Wyck's position on the bench has kept him out of factional quarrels within the Democrary, and has enabled him to escape the charge of participation in or sympathy with the administrative errors, the legislative defaults, and the economic heresies which have marked and marred the record of that party. There is no doubt of his adhesion to those principles of honor and of honesty which should define Democracy and to which his nomination very strongly marks the desire of the party in this State to return.

He is exactly the man whom the average Democrat and the thoughtful independent would regard as desirable for the idea of the Governorship and of its duties, just as Col. Roosevelt is exactly the man whom any one would regard as desirable for the military enterprises, upon his gallantry and success, on which his candidacy for civil office is essentially based. We think the Colonel will lead the Judge in the first impulse of the populace, but he would risk little who predicts that the Judge will gain upon the Colonel in the sober second thought of the people concerning what a Governor should be and the things which a Governor will be called on to do. The recognition of this fact may not have been without influence upon the leaders of the Democracy at Syracuse, who seem to have concluded that the best way to match Col. Roosevelt is to oppose him with a man of really Gubernatorial and judicial qualifications.

NUGGETS.

Excitement in Cincinnati.

At the Chamber of Commerce Harry Rigdon introduced his uncle from the country to Billy Montgomery.

Billy—What's the matter with the old gentleman? He looks exhausted.

Harry—Why, he's been running after moving vans all day. Thought they were circus wagons.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Real Reason.

Smithers—Why don't you run for School Director, Brown?

Brown—Well, you see, Sir, there is the farm to look after, and the work on the roads, the timber to cut, the strong party feeling, my views on the educational question, my tax theory, my ideas of the money problem, and then, besides—my wife wants to run.—Harper's Bazar.

Resentment.

"I don't mind these new reform ideas of the Emperor," said Li Hung Chang pensively; "but—"

"You resent the loss of your yellow jacket and peacock feathers?"

"I could go without them. I don't want any embellishments. This effort to decorate me with a bell punch and a cash register is what arouses my resentment."—Washington Star.

The Audubon Girl's Excuse.

Miss Fethertopp (to sportsman who is exhibiting his day's shooting)—Oh, how could you kill these dear, pretty birds? I think it is positively cruel.

Sportsman—I suppose you know there is a great demand for these for hat ornamentation.

Miss Fethertopp—Oh, of course, if it's a case of necessity, it is perfectly excusable.—Boston Transcript.

A CUBAN EPISODE.

From The Chicago News.

'Twas in front of Santiago, and the loudly screaming shell
Commingled with the cannon's roar and ringing Yankee yell;
While the rattling bullets and the cries of fear and pain
Combined to make a picture none will want to see again.

The Spaniards held the trenches and declared they'd never run
From all the Yankee porkers that were rooting 'neath the sun;
We soon found they were foemen not unworthy of our steel,
And some of us, I'm very sure, uneasy quite did feel.

This was my first experience in real war's inhuman ways,
And I found it very different from what I'd seen in plays;
But I screwed my courage up and resolved to blaze away
And do some deed of valor that would help to save the day.

I aimed at a fat Captain, with a large and roomy front—
Big game I always do select when I start out to hunt—
I pulled the trigger and there was a sharp, resounding crack,
And that Spanish Captain doubled up just like a jumping-jack.

'Twas then my conscience smote me and shivers through me ran,
As I thought how I'd deliberately shot down a fellow-man.
Yet, while my knees were shaking—my courage almost flown—
I smiled to think 'twas painless, for he did't even groan.

But when the fight was ended, 'mong prisoners at the rear,
I found my robust Captain, still alive, but acting queer.
His stomach seemed to hurt him, and, asking how he felt,
I learned my shot I'd wasted—on the buckle of his belt.

QUEEN OF DENMARK DEAD

End Came Peacefully Yesterday Morning in the Palace at Copenhagen.

SUCCUMBED TO ADVANCING AGE

Fortunate Marriages of the Royal Lady's Children—Her Pseudonym of "The Mother-in-Law of Europe."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—The Queen of Denmark died at 5:30 this morning. The end was peaceful. At her bedside were the King of Denmark, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the King and Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and all the other members of the royal family.

This evening the Court Chaplain conducted a brief mourning service in the room in which the body of the dead Queen lay. All the members of the royal family were present.

King Christian has ordered that all places of amusement be closed until after the funeral, and that the bells of the city shall be tolled two hours daily.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to The Times from Copenhagen, gives the following description of the death of the Queen of Denmark:

"The Kings of Denmark and Greece and the Princess of Wales, alternately, during many hours, held the hands of the dying Queen, who for a few moments recovered consciousness, but who could not speak. Her husband wept, and the physicians requested him to retire to rest, but he replied:

"'I will stay, at least, while the Queen is conscious.'

"Everywhere the flags are at half-mast.

"The Queen did not die of any special illness, but of increasing decreptitude."

Louise Wilhelmina Frederica Carolina Augusta Julia, Queen of Denmark, was born Sept. 7, 1817. She was a daughter of Wilhelm, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. She was a beautiful child, and developed intellectually with marvelous rapidity, so that early in life she was a well-known character in European politics.

In 1842 she was betrothed to Christian, the fourth son of Wilhelm, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, whose wife was Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, and on May 26 of that year was married, at the age of twenty-five.

In 1852, the succession to the throne of Denmark having failed, Christian was chosen by the Powers as successor to the crown, and on the death of King Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863, became King of Denmark, according to the Treaty of London, signed on May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession enacted on July 31, 1853. Six children were born to the royal couple, and so skillfully did Louise manipulate their matrimonial alliances, that she acquired the title of "Mother-in-Law of Europe." Prince Frederick, the eldest child and heir apparent to the Danish throne, born June 3, 1843, married Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway; Princess Alexandra, born Dec. 4, 1844, married on March 10, 1863, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Prince Wilhelm, born Dec. 24, 1845, and when only eighteen years of age, chosen by the Greek National Assembly King of the Hellenes under the title of George I., married the Grand Duchess Olga Constantina of Russia; Princess Marie Dagmar was born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., the late Czar of all the Russias, becoming Empress Marie Feodorovna; Princess Thyra, born Sept. 29, 1853, is now the wife of Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar, born Oct. 27, 1858, married the Princess Marie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, in 1885.

Queen Louise's popularity won her the title of "good Queen." She was famous, not only for her devotion to King Christian's house, but for her protection to the friendless. The Danes always spoke of her as the best woman in the land. Bismarck both respected and admired her, saying just before his death that she was the ablest public woman in Europe and the shrewdest diplomat.

THE RHYNLAND SINKS A BARK.

The Athlon Abandoned at Sea After a Collision with the International Line Steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The International Line steamer Rhynland, Capt. Hannah, from New York Sept. 17, which arrived at Southampton to-day, reports that on Sept. 18, (second day out from New York,) in latitude 40 degrees, longitude 67 degrees, she collided with the Nova Scotia bark Athlon, Capt. W. W. Sprague, from Dublin Aug. 8, for Sandy Hook. The Athlon was abandoned in a sinking condition, the crew being all saved and taken on board the Rhynland and brought to Southampton.

The bows of the Rhynland were damaged by the collision.

The Athlon was a wooden vessel, built at Spencer's Island, N. S., in 1879. She registered 1,308 tons, hailed from Windsor, N. S., and was owned by A. W. Dickies.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR-ELECT.

Sir John Vose Moore Chosen to Succeed Horatio David Davies.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir John Vose Moore, an Alderman of the City of London, and senior partner of Moore Brothers, tea merchants, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed Horatio David Davies, the present incumbent of that office. He was born in 1826, has represented the ward of Candlewick since 1883, and was Sheriff of the City of London in 1893-4.

JAPANESE RAILWAY SCANDALS.

Large Sums Said to Have Been Squandered in Two Enterprises.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 29.—Japanese advices just received state that scandals have developed concerning the financial management of two Japanese railway enterprises. Directors of the Nishi Nari Railway Company have discovered a deficiency of 275,000 yen in the company's assets, and have demanded an explanation. President Manako has made an unsatisfactory statement to the effect that the missing money has been used for "promotion expenses."

The Nippon, a newspaper of Tokio, makes serious charges against the administration of the Formosa Railway Company's finances, the management of which it pronounces scandalous. This company was organized several years ago, with 15,000,000 yen capital, to build a railroad from the south to the north end of Formosa. Actual work has never been commenced, and the money paid in for stock has apparently been squandered.

THE CANDIA ULTIMATUM.

Joint Note of the Powers Said to be in the Sultan's Hands—Conditions in Crete.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—It is reliably reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the Island of Crete was presented to the Sultan to-day.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 29.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Governor, who is chiefly blamed for the recent rioting here, has been deprived of the Governorship, and started for Smyrna to-day.

The delays and subterfuges in complying with the orders of Admiral Noel, the British commander in these waters, increase. The Turkish authorities have ceased surrendering arms, and are pretending that the disarmament has been completed. The British officers propose to search suspected houses. They have discovered that many of the men surrendered to Admiral Noël as

ringleaders of the rioting are innocent, while the guilty are still at liberty.

A detachment of 800 British bluejackets was paraded through the town to-day.

Djevade Pasha, the local Turkish military commander, has consented to remove the Turkish troops to the suburbs.

ROUMANIA'S KING IN DANGER.

Budapest Police Arrest an Alleged Participant in a Murderous Plot.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 29.—A man has been arrested at Orsova, charged with complicity in a plot to assassinate the King of Roumania. The police received timely warning, and the attempt was frustrated. A phial of poison, a dagger, and several other weapons were found in the man's possession.

Charles I., King of Roumania, was born April 20, 1839. He is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was elected "Domn," or Lord, of Roumania on April 28, 1866. He was proclaimed King of Roumania on March 26, 1881. He was married Nov. 15, 1869, to the Princess Elizabeth of Wiede. They have no children.

KANG-YUWEI ARRESTED.

Japanese Officials Apprehend at Bahan the Fugitive Adviser of the Deposed Chinese Emperor.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Bahan announces the arrival there of the Chinese refugee Kang-Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, who recently escaped from Pekin, and also his arrest by the Japanese authorities.

PEKIN, Sept. 27, via Shanghai, Sept. 29.—The developments of palace affairs confirm the belief that the Emperor, by the radical reforms which he had decreed, prepared himself for the blow struck by the Dowager Empress. The successive edicts furnish a history of the trend of affairs. The Emperor's chief adviser, Kang-Yuwei, obtained unbounded influence over him and inspired the reforms. The official classes opposed him and consulted the Dowager Empress as to means for nullifying these reforms.

The current story is that the immediate cause of the Emperor's downfall was that he appeared one day in European clothes. This offense, it appears, was aggravated by the arrival in China of the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, which alarmed the palace officials as foreshadowing Japanese domination in the empire's councils. Thereupon the Dowager Empress acted with wonderful promptness and deposed her nephew before the Pekin people were aware that she had left the Summer palace.

Kang-Yuwei, foreseeing trouble, fled two days before the crisis. His followers were arrested to-day. The Dowager Empress has issued an edict ordering that Kang-Yuwei be kept under surveillance until further orders, and his degragation is certain. Another edict calls Kang-Yuwei a conspirator, but does not describe the nature of his conspiracy and orders his followers, including his brother, to be examined.

Hsuying-k'ouei, whose dismissal from the Chinese Foreign Office was secured by the British Minister some time ago on the ground of bad faith, has been reappointed.

The announcement of the Emperor's death is expected soon, and the Dowager Empress is likely to appoint a figurehead as his successor, retaining the real power herself.

One report says the Ebpress has strong views regarding Russian aggression in Manchuria, and that, though she is likely to restore Li Hung Chang to power, she is not likely to countenance his Russian leanings.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Six Reformists, namely, Kang-Yuwei's brother, one censor, and four head clerks of the Cabinet, including a son of the Governor of Hu-pot, were executed to-day for alleged conspiracy against the Dowager Empress.

"There is no excitement here, and everything is proceeding as usual."

Brigands in Sze-Chuen Province.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Yu-man-tze, a brigand chief of Szechuen Province, threatens to attack Chunking to-morrow. The natives are greatly alarmed."

TO RULE THE SOUDAN.

The Sirdar to Become the First Governor General.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Sirdar will become the first Governor General of the Soudan and may hold that post for a time; but he will resign the Sirdarship.

"Major Marchand was in straits when the Sirdar arrived and was glad to receive supplies from the latter, without which he would have been compelled to quit Fashoda. Major Marchand was unable to show any authority from the French Government for holding the place."

Gen. Kitchener Awaits Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says Gen. Kitchener has cabled to Cecil Rhodes that he has established a post south of Fashoda, and asks: "When are you coming up?"

AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH OPEN.

Count von Thun Hohenstein Resigns the Premiership.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled to-day, and the Ausgleich bills were presented. The Minister of Commerce and National Economy, Dr. von Barenreither, representing the German party, resigned.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, referring to the Austro-Hungarian situation, says:

"Count von Thun Hohenstein (Premier of Austria) wanted the Opposition to obstruct the Ausgleich bills so as to enable him to immediately prorogue Parliament and pass the Ausgleich by an ordinance. The opposition parties, however, outwitted the Premier by temporarily abandoning obstruction. Count von Thun Hohenstein, therefore, resigned."

Mme. Paulmier Released on Bail.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Mme. Paulmier, wife of a member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Calvados, who on Friday last entered the offices of La Lanterne and, drawing a revolver, fired upon M. Ollivier, has been released on bail.

Parisian Chess Player Coming Here.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—M. Janowski, the Parisian chess player, will leave this city in October. He will sail on the steamer La Touraine, from Havre for New York, where he will engage in a match with J. W. Showalter.

New Premier in Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—A new Premier, named Sitsunbak, has been appointed in Korea.

Formosa Rebels Put to Flight.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—The rebels have attacked Government offices on the island of Formosa and set fire to a building in which they were located. They fled, however, on the approach of the troops, and the latter attacked the rebels in that district, burning a number of villages.

Earthquake Shocks in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—Two severe earthquake shocks were felt to-day at Fortuna, sixteen miles from Murcia, the capital of the province of that name.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—The convention of the New Jersey Christian Endeavor Societies in progress here is being largely attended. This morning's meeting in the Auditorium was the largest of the convention. The Rev. J. W. Richardson presided, and speeches were made by Bishop Walters of Jersey City, Amos R. Wells of Boston, and S. Parkes Cadman of New York. To-morrow morning there will be a sunrise meeting on the beach.

MR. VAN DER STUCKEN RETURNS

Heard Many New Musical Works in Europe, but None Worth Introducing Here.

Frank Van der Stucken, the dean of the Cincinnati College of Music and Director of the Symphony Orchestra, returned from his vacation of five months in Europe yesterday on the Red Star Liner Friesland. Mr. Van der Stucken said he had visited Germany, Switzerland, France, and Belgium, and, in all of those countries he failed to hear any new musical works which were worthy of introduction to this country. While in Paris he attended a performance of Puccini's "La Bohème" at the Opéra Comique, which in his opinion was the grandest performance of the kind he had ever witnessed. He spoke in the most creditable terms of Signor Luigini, the conductor of the opera. He also attended a performance at the Grand Opera of "La Cloche du Rhin," a new opera by a young French composer, which was not very successful, probably owing to the fact that the score was of an undecided character, having been written on the French and German methods, which, to his idea, was not proper.

A performance of Massenet's "Sapho" was also witnessed, which, although not a great work, was very effective and rather characteristic of the French school.

One of the leading rôles, that of Fanny Le Grande, was sung by Mme. George Petit, a very charming artiste, who sang the part as well as Mme. Calve could have done, according to Mr. Van der Stucken.

In the dramatic line, Mr. Van der Stucken saw Coquelin in a performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and he says he cannot blame the Parisians for becoming enthusiastic over it, as the drama is without doubt the biggest thing since Victor Hugo's time.

In discussing his plans for the coming season, Mr. Van der Stucken said he would return to Cincinnati to-day and immediately devote his entire attention and energies to the college and orchestra. At the symphony concerts, which will be begun about the middle of November, nothing but modern compositions will be represented, some of the important ones being Tschaikowski's Sixth Symphony, Brahms's Fourth Symphony, Borodine's Russian Second Symphony, Richard Strauss's Todt und Verklaerung, Vincent de Indy's prelude, Fervaal, and many others. There will be ten symphony concerts and ten matinées given by the orchestra.

Regarding the prosperity of the college, Mr. Van der Stucken said the enrollment of students was increasing and the time of the teachers in the various departments would be thoroughly occupied.

MRS. FISH'S UNRULY BUTLER.

He Does Not Report for Dinner and Is Ejected from the House with Much Difficulty.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—When dinner was announced at Crossways, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Summer residence, last night, the butler was not on hand, and search was made for him. He was finally found, and it was evident that he had paid frequent visits to the wine cellar. A stormy scene followed, in which the butler was ordered from the house, but refused to go, and became abusive. Mrs. Fish telephoned to the police and officers were sent to the house, but when they reached there the butler was found to have escaped to his room, where he barricaded the door with the dressing case, trunks, and all the portable furniture in the room.

The officers demanded admission, but the butler refused to consider the proposition and defied them. Mrs. Fish, who was present, ordered the officers to break in the door and remove the man by force. Crowbars and axes were supplied, and in a short while splintered wood littered the hallway as the result of the work of the officers on the door. When entrance was finally gained the butler was found seated coolly on his trunk.

Mrs. Fish did not care to prosecute the fellow for malicious mischief, as he had thrown a valuable clock and piece of bric-à-brac into the yard, but was satisfied that he should leave the house and city. The officers, who had reached the place shortly after 8 o'clock, were obliged to remain until nearly 11 o'clock, the butler meantime packing his trunk after a great deal of coaxing. He was taken with his luggage to the Wickford boat and left at 11:15 o'clock, ostensibly for New York, but it is reported that the fellow has returned and is "looking for trouble."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Anna Held will make her initial appearance in the title rôle of "The French Maid" to-night at the Herald Square Theatre. The play will go on the road Monday for a tour of twenty-one weeks.

The first appearance of Fehrer Coldi and the members of his famous Hungarian Orchestra, who have been detained at the Barge Office for two weeks, will take place at the Eden Musée to-night. The performance will consist mainly of gypsy music and a number of selections of Coldi's own composition.

The James-Kidder-Warde combination, which occupies the stage of the Grand Opera House this week, has undoubtedly made a great hit. At every performance the audience tests the capacity of the theatre. A peculiarity of many performances wherein the villain plays an important part is that the audience in the upper part of the house never fails to give vent to its feelings by missing him in every instance.

Miss Viola Allen, in her new production of Hall Caine's play "The Christian," is undoubtedly giving Miss Maude Adams, in her play of "The Little Minister," a close race for popularity on the road. Miss Allen's receipts at the National Theatre in Washington were record breakers for that city, and the indications up to last night were that her gross receipts for the week would exceed $10,000. Mr. Caine remains with the company and ever since its first production there have been daily rehearsals in order to carry out the ideas of the author, which make it more complete in its artistic detail.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler will be the recipient of a military and naval reception at the Casino, beginning at 2:15 P. M. to-day. The affair will be under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Association, to which the proceeds will be turned over. Chauncey M. Depew will be master of ceremonies, and addresses will be made by Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Commander J. N. Phillip, Major J. Byrne, and Major Gen. Wilson. Survivors of the Seventy-first, Eighth, and Ninth Regiments will occupy seats on the stage. The Seventy first Regiment will leave its armory at 1:30 and march to the Waldorf-Astoria to act as a military escort to conduct Gen Wheeler to the reception.

Opening of Cooper Union Schools.

The dates for the reopening of the Cooper Union schools have been announced. On Monday morning, Oct. 3, the Woman's Art School and the classes in stenography, typewriting, and telegraphy for women will open, while in the evening the examination of applicants for admission to the first year class in science will be held. The night classes in science and art will open Oct. 5; the class in oratory and debate, on Oct. 8, in the evening, and the evening class in elocution on Oct. 10. The Museum for the Arts of Decoration will be reopened to the public on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4.

An Italian Elopement.

Joseph Morona, an Italian bootblack of Long Island City, has eloped with Lizzie Demarco, fifteen years old, the prettiest Italian girl in that city. As a result another Italian, who was engaged to Lizzie and who is said to have been a Lieutenant in the regular army in Italy, but was forced to leave on account of political troubles, has returned to his native land, disgusted with womankind. Morona is reputed among his countrymen to have considerable money.

Work of the Legal Aid Society.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Legal Aid Society, held in the society rooms at 239 Broadway, yesterday, the report of the work done during the Summer months was submitted. It showed that since the beginning of May 1,048 cases had been attended to and relief afforded. Of this number between three and four hundred were Americans and the rest foreigners. Germany led the list of foreigners, with Russia next. Fraud, theft, extortion, and the like were the principal causes for complaint.

GEN. DUFFIELD'S REPORT.

Michigan Troops Bravely Sustained the Fire of Intrenched Spanish Troops Along the Aguadores.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, comanding the separate brigade of the Second Army Corps, has submitted to the War Department his report of the operations of his command during the Santiago campaign. The report, which was made public by the department to-night, was delayed, owing to Gen. Duffield having been taken sick with yelow fever and removed to the hospital from Siboney on the 10th of July.

Gen. Duffield says his orders were "to proceed with the Thirty-third Michigan from Siboney to the bridge at Aguadores along the railroad by the sea, with a view of attracting the attention of the Spaniards in the direction and preventing them from attacking our left flank." His report describes the execution of this order as follows:

"The command was embarked on the railroad train at 3:30 A. M. July 1. I had never seen the locality, and I personally reconnoitred the position with the Captain of the Cuban outpost and Private Hines from the beginning of the trestle at the east end of the railroad cut and also from the hill on the north side of the track. Capt. Alger, Capt. McMillan, and Lieut. Round of my staff also reconnoitred the position by my direction. I also examined the locality with Capts. Alger and McMillan from the seashore at the mouth of the river.

"The river Aguadores not far above this point joined the San Juan River, which at the bridge is from 600 to 700 feet wide, and not fordable. Its banks on both sides are quite high and precipitous. The enemy, I estimated, from a detail I saw forming in the parade ground of the fort while I was examining the locality, to be about 500 strong. They were posted in the rifle pits along the bank of the river on both sides of the railroad and in the blockhouse and the forts. These intrenchments were so strongly made that the shots from the Gloucester failed to dismantle or seriously injure them, and they were so placed that they protected the troops in them from any fire from seaward. The ground, like that about Santiago, was covered with heavy underbrush, and so thick that it was impossible for troops to move even in column of fours.

"When this examination was completed a line of skirmishers, supported with a battalion, went forward under command of Lieut. McDonald, (the battalion in command of Lieut. Col. Schmidt,) on each side of the railroad and advanced toward the river. The remainder of the regiment was put in position in the woods on each side of the track about a hundred yards west of the water tank. In crossing the railroad cut to take its position, L Company suffered a loss of two killed and three wounded.

"I had established signal communication with the Gloucester, which prepared for their advance by rapid firing, which did not, however, prevent a vigorous and effective reply by the enemy to the fire of our skirmishers. Our troops were at great disadvantage because their Springfield rifles and smoky powder made known their location to the enemy, while the latter were armed with Mausers and smokeless powder. The enemy's artillery directly commanded the approach to the river by the railroad cut and trestles, one gun being placed opposite and in line with them. The Aguadores end of the bridge had been blown up for fifty feet or more, and I had no boats or other means of crossing.

"Capt. Alger of my staff volunteered to lead a party of men and swim across, but in my judgment this was impracticable. I therefore directed Col. Boynton to have Lieut. Schmidt push his battalion forward to the position shown on the accompanying map and open fire vigorously. This he did promptly. The enemy's artillery began shelling the railroad track and the woods while our troops were getting in position and during the entire engagement, with the exception of a few short intervals when interrupted by the fire from the Gloucester.

"At 12:05 P. M. my skirmishers reported that the enemy were receiving reinforcements. The demonstration was continued until about 3 P. M., when Lieut. Col. Schmidt's battalion was withdrawn and rejoined the second and third battalions of the regiment. The Cuban outpost resumed their position, and the train which was used in the morning then took back to Siboney, which was entirely unguarded, the second and third battalions and most of the wounded.

"It returned soon afterward for the first battalion and the balance of the wounded. The entire regiment was in Siboney by 6 P. M. The casualties were two enlisted men killed and six wounded. The behavior of the troops was most commendable. Although it was their first experience under fire, and the enemy's artillery opened fire very suddenly and effectively, no one faltered or turned backward.

"I beg leave to mention the following members of my staff for courageous and efficient performance of duty in this affair: Capt. C. Dewitt Wilcox, Capt. Fred M. Alger, Capt. James H. McMillan, Lieut. J. H. Pound, and Lieut. G. H. Brown. I also feel it my duty to call attention to the efficient services of Major Charles B. Nanorode, Chief Surgeon, who volunteered his services, and Surgeons Vaughn and Bailey. These officers attended promptly and skilfully to the wounded where they fell, exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy while so doing."

The report then refers to the changes in command caused by yellow fever and closes by specially commending Capt. James H. McMillan and E. B. Fenton for most efficient quartermaster and commissary service.

THOMAS F. BAYARD'S FUNERAL.

Remains to be Taken to Wilmington To-day—Numerous Messages of Condolence Sent.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 29.—The body of Thomas F. Bayard has been embalmed, and will be taken to-morrow to Wilmington, Del. The necessary arrangements for the departure of the body were completed this evening. The family has sent out a large number of telegrams, including one to ex-President Cleveland, requesting him to act as one of the pall bearers.

Mr. Cleveland has telegraphed from his Buzzard's Bay home that he will act as requested. Others who have been asked to serve as honorary pall bearers and who have accepted are George L. Rivers of New York City, Thomas J. Craven of Salem, N. J.; James Williams of Smyrna, Del.; E. W. Turnnell of Lewes, Del.; John Craven of Salem, N. J.; John R. Nicholson of Dover, Del., and Dr. J. A. Draper, I. C. Grubb, and Henry G. Banning, of Wilmington, Del. Edward M. Sheppard was asked to serve in the same capacity, but will be unable to get out of the Adirondacks in time to be present.

Since the death of Mr. Bayard, last evening, hundreds of telegrams have been received, offering condolence to the widow and other relatives. Leading citizens in this country and Great Britain, political associates, personal friends, and men famous in the various walks of life are among those who are sympathizers of the family. They include cablegrams from Queen Victoria, to whose Court the distinguished lawyer and statesman was the first Ambassador, and from Henry Irving and Lady Churchill.

The telegrams received include those from President McKinley, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Secretary of War; Senator Francis L. Faulkner of West Virginia, Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, A. A. Adee, Secretary of State ad interim; Isidor Straus, Perry Belmont, E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to Great Britain. Cablegrams were also received from Lord White, Lord Carter, the Mayors of Burnley and Lambert, the President and members of the Literary and Dramatic Club of Birmingham, and Mark Egerton. Scores of dispatches of condolence were received from equally as famous personages.

At the request of Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, Col. Gordon Dexter came to Dedham to-day and visited the residence of Mr. Bayard's son-in-law, Samuel D. Warren, and delivered to the members of the family his Excellency's condolences.

MR. McKINLEY'S CONDOLENCE.

The President Sends a Telegram of Sympathy to Mrs. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—President McKinley to-day sent the following telegram of condolence to the widow of ex-Secrtary of State Bayard:

To Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Wilmington, Del.:

With sincere sorrow I learn of the death of your husband, and beg to express to you my heartfelt sympathy. Mr. Bayard's high attainments and sterling qualities endeared him to all who knew him, while his distinguished services to his country add his name to the roll of illustrious Americans.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return of Summer yesterday morning effected a curious and sudden change in the aspect of Fifth Avenue and the adjacent up-town fashionable streets. Where on Wednesday they were thronged with pedestrians and shoppers, the sunny side of the way was yesterday deserted and there was a marked diminution in the number of people visible. There was an exodus of the leisure element out of town by the morning trains and boats, and these travelers were almost all with wheels or carried golf bags and sticks. The country clubs were very lively all day, and the golf links everywhere were crowded. The Westchester County Fair, at White Plains, was again the chief Mecca of the fashionables, and there was a large and notable attendance of well-known men and women there. The town filled up a little again at evening, but if the weather keeps warm, as it promises to do, the clubs and fashionable restaurants will not be marked by any particular social attendance before Monday next.

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The hunting season on Long Island has again begun, and to-morrow will bring the first formal meet of the Meadow Brook Club for the season. It does not look as if there would be any large field of woman riders at these hunts this Autumn. At an informal run on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg was well to the front, and she will be the most conspicuous woman rider at the hunts this year. Mrs. Ladenburg, who is devoted to cross country riding, has an exceedingly good seat, and presents a most attractive picture in the saddle. She rides very straight to hounds and is always near the front. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, formerly Miss Stevenson, and the lady who was Miss Roby, a sister of the noted rider Mr. Willard Roby, share with Mrs. Ladenburg the honor of being the best women riders in the Meadow Brook Club.

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The Richmond County Hunt Club began its runs last week. It has a more diversified country to ride over than its fellow, the Meadow Brook Club, and the meets and runs of the Staten Island organization are the events of the Autumn season on the island. The new and handsome house on old Todt Hill, which the Richmond County Club secured a year ago, has added greatly to the club's prestige and prosperity, and is really the centre of society on Staten Island. Its cuisine is said to be the best of all the suburban country clubs, and having the newest house of these organizations, it has taken advantage of the mistakes in the building and arrangement of the houses of the other country clubs, and its building has the most modern appointments and facilities. The view from its lawns and broad piazzas over the wide stretch of farm lands and meadow to the South Beach, and then across the blue waters of the Lower Bay, is magnificent and far surpasses the prospect from any other suburban club.

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The controversy between the friends of Miss Lucy Lee Hill, a relative of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and a daughter of the late Gen. A. P. Hill, who was killed at Vicksburg, and Miss Cora Gordon, a daughter of Gen. John B. Gordon, as to which young woman shall succeed to the mantle of the late Miss Winnie Davis as "the Daughter of the Confederacy," is more pathetic than amusing. Northerners are viewing with curious interest this battle for what seems only a romantic memory. It is probable that the fact of a contest having arisen over the succession to the title will result in its not being perpetuated. Some curiosity is expressed as to whether Miss Davis believed there was any reversionary interest in the title, and if so whether she at any time expressed any preference as to who should be her successor. Honored and beloved as Miss Davis was throughout the South, it is a singular fact that she had almost as many, if not more, friends among Northerners than in the Southland. She had a faculty for making friends, and her acquaintance was probably larger than that of any woman of her age in America.

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The date of the wedding of Miss Marie Churchill and Mr. Harold Baring, son of the late Thomas Charles Baring, M. D., is Oct. 24. It was not generally known until yesterday that Miss Churchill had returned from her year's absence abroad. She sailed in the Spring of 1897, a very ill woman, and grave fears were entertained and expressed for her permanent recovery. Change of scene and climate, however, effected a cure that could not be accomplished here, and she is said to have entirely recovered her health and to be looking well. Miss Churchill is a daughter of Mr. John Churchill, a wealthy dry goods merchant of this city. Her mother was Miss Heyl of Philadelphia. She is a tall and distinguished-looking woman of the English type, and she won her way in New York society not only through her good looks, fine carriage, and rarely graceful dancing, but by her wit and cleverness. She was not known to fashionable New York society until the Summer of 1895, when she really made her début at Newport. Mr. Baring is a cousin of Baron Revelstoke. He will come over in about a fortnight. His mother was a New York woman, and was formerly Miss Susan Carter Minturn, daughter of the late Robert B. Minturn of this city. The wedding of Mr. Baring and Miss Churchill will be the most notable fashionable event of the Autumn season.

The town was not altogether empty, as far as society was concerned, yesterday, and here and there one saw a familiar face. Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd have returned for the Winter, and were driving. Miss Kidd wore a combination of black and pearl gray, and was very chic. Mrs. Lawrence Kip, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. George De Forest Grant, Mr. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. William Coster, Mr. Livingston Beekman, and Mr. and Mrs. Luis Onativia were also met on Fifth Avenue. The theatres, however, had not representative society audiences, and the clubs were nearly empty.

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At Lenox and around the Berkshire Hills there is a ruling passion, and that is golf. Among the recent arrivals at Lenox are Miss Elizabeth Aspinwall, who is visiting Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland at Village View, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Miss Louise Morgan, and Miss Alice Morton, the daughter of Levi P. Morton, and a guest of Miss Emily Sloane. Mr. Peter Marie, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Thatcher Adams, and Mrs. John Barnes have given the dinners of the week, and the links have been crowded, morning and afternoon.

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San Francisco has been much disappointed that Prince Victor Emmanuel, the Count of Turin, simply passed through the city. He arrived at the Palace Hotel, and sailed the next morning for the Orient on the Occidental and Oriental steamer. Out there the engagement which is making the most stir is that of Miss Ethel Murphy and Mr. John McGowan Biddle of Philadelphia. Mr. Biddle is well known here, and for some years has been living in Washington. Miss Murphy is the daughter of Samuel C. Murphy of the First National Bank of California, and is a very pretty girl.

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There will be a dance to-morrow evening at the Ardsley Club. The annual women's golf championship will take place on Oct. 11 and continue until the 14th. Mr. Louis Keller, Secretary of the Baltusrol Club, has sent out announcements that the women's open tournament will be held on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18 and 19.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Jr., are among the latest visitors at Newport. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies. Young Mr. Davies's health has much improved since the operation for appendicitis last Summer. Mr. Center Hitchcock leaves Newport to-day, after a visit of several weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin have gone to Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Josephs will shortly leave for Baltimore, where they will pass the Winter.

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Another large house party was given last week by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin at Balmacaan for the shooting. The Earl and Countess of Craven are still their guests. The northern meeting at Inverness was the occasion of this and other house parties in the vicinity.

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Among the Americans who have been entertaining most lavishly abroad are Mr. and Mrs. Witthaus of this city. Their Summer home is at Treporty in France, and among the rather novel affairs of which they were host and hostess have been a matinée cotillion, which followed an elaborate luncheon, and an "American sheet and pillow ball," whatever that might mean. At their and at other cotillions the leader has been Mr. Guy Witthaus, who led "in American fashion," according to the enthusiastic description of a correspondent. Mrs. Witthaus has had as guests any number of titled people from the Faubourg, among whom were the Comtesse de Clermont, the Comtesse de Beaufranchet, and the Baroness de Rothschild.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary have left Lenox for the season, and are in New York for a few days before they open their cottage at Hempstead, which they have just recently leased. The arrival of the Cornelius Vanderbilt party, with Miss Dahlgren, Col. George R. Fearing, and Mr. Thomas F. Cushing as guests, has been chronicled. Fox and coon hunting have been the chief sports at Mr. Harry Payne Whitney's camp this week.

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Captain and Mrs. Larz Anderson, whose arrival at the Hot Springs was announced a few days ago, have planned to take a horseback ride through the Blue Ridge Mountains. This expedition will last several weeks.

MORE UNIVERSITIES OPENED.

Studies Are Resumed at Yale, Harvard, and Wesleyan—Increase in the Number of Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Yale University began its one hundred and ninety-ninth collegiate year this morning. Indications point to a good increase in the number of students. The probability is that the incoming freshman class in the academic and scientific schools will, respectively, number about 365 and 220.

Thus far the most noticeable increase is in the graduate department, and the number of Princeton and Harvard graduates which entered that department of Yale this year is nearly double that of any previous year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The new academic year of Harvard University began at 9 o'clock this forenoon. Although the official number of new students cannot be made out for some time, there is every indication that the freshman class will be considerably larger than ever before.

A new scholarship, with a principal of $5,000, to be known as the Worey Willard Buckminster scholarship, will be awarded this year. It is the gift of W. B. Buckminister, in memory of his son, who would have entered Harvard this year in the class of 1902. The income for the first year will be given to some worthy member of Mr. Buckminster's son's class at Hopkinson School; after a time a preference will be shown to descendants of the class of 1902.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 29.—The sixty-ninth academic year of Wesleyan University opened this morning. The freshman class will number from 110 to 115 and will include an unusually large number of young women. President Raymond says the outlook for the year is most gratifying.

Union Theological Seminary Opens.

The opening services of the sixty-third academic year of the Union Theological Seminary were held yesterday afternoon in the Adams Memorial Chapel of the seminary. Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert made an address on "The Study of Early Church History." The entire Faculty of the seminary was present on the platform. The seminary opened with sixty new students. After the services Faculty and students marched down to the college, where an informal reception was held.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE OPENS.

Large Entering Class for the Coming Terms Registered.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Radcliffe College opened this morning with a large entering class, as well as with many returning students. By 10 o'clock Fay House was well filled with gayly chaffing, bright-faced girls, all bent on the business of registering.

The new gymnasium, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway's gift, is now practically complete. For the apparatus the college is indebted to Miss Marian Hovey, and this, as well as the interior of the building, is still to be arranged.

Registration to-day was accomplished with marked ease. A new plan was used, by which the students were divided and enabled to sign in different rooms, instead of being obliged, as heretofore, to form one link in a seemingly endless chain.

Jewish Theological Seminary.

The annual public examination in Talmudic law of the students of the Jewish Theological Seminary, 736 Lexington Avenue, will take place Monday next at the seminary in the presence of the Board of Directors. It will be conducted by Prof. Joffe. There will be three sessions, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 2 to 5 P. M., and at 8 P. M. The evening sessions will be devoted exclusively to higher details of the ancient Jewish jurisprudence.

POLICE WAGON UPSET BY CAR.

The Driver Badly Bruised and Taken to a Hospital.

A patrol wagon from the Eldridge Street Police Station was upset by a trolley car last night at Broome and Mulberry Streets. The policemen in the wagon—Timothy J. O'Leary, the driver, and Oscar Hubbard, the guard, were thrown to the ground. O'Leary was pretty badly bruised on his back and right leg, and was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. Hubbard was only slightly scratched. The wagon and horses were practically unhurt.

The accident happened at a place where the cars glide rapidly down a grade on their journey westward. A fatal accident happened there a fortnight ago, and several minor accidents have happened since the electric cars went into service.

The patrol wagon had been sent for by Capt. Thompson of the Mulberry Street Station to remove a drunken prisoner to the Elizabeth Street Station House.

Ohio Bankers for the Gold Standard.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—At to-day's session of the Ohio Bankers' Association resolutions were adopted declaring adherence to the doctrine of the gold standard; that the war tax imposed on banks is unjust and should be reduced; that soldiers and sailors of the late war have the highest commendation of the convention. They heartily indorsed the management of the Treasury Department under Secretary Gage, and they favored a judicious reform of the currency.

Japanese Immigration Growing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Hart North, United States Immigration Commissioner, will start East to-morrow to consult with his superiors at Washington regarding Japanese immigration. The immigration of Japanese has increased largely within the last few years, and it is said measures of restriction are contemplated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Joseph M. Bennett.

Col. Joseph M. Bennett, a philanthropist, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia of Bright's disease in his eighty-second year. Col. Bennett, who was born in Burlington County, N. J., went to Philadelphia when sixteen years of age. A few years later he engaged in the clothing business, and founded Tower Hall, where his poems, appended to clothing advertisements, became famous throughout the country. Col. Bennett began his work of philanthropy in 1880, when he donated forty acres in what is now a section of Fairmount Park, valued at $400,000, for the erection of the Methodist Orphanage, and afterward contributed largely to its support. He also founded the Hays Home, of which he was President, and donated valuable properties to the University of Pennsylvania, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and the Methodist Deaconesses. Col. Bennett at one time owned the tract of land which is now Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, but sold it to that city. His property, which includes the Chestnut Street Opera House, is said to be worth $3,000,000, and it is estimated that his gifts to charity amounted to $1,000,000.

William J. Russell.

William J. Russell, paying teller in the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., died on Wednesday at the Post Graduate Hospital. Mr. Russell was born in 1847, and became when a youth a messenger with the firm in whose service he was until he died. He was at his post on Monday, but had been ailing for a year. He left the office complaining of illness, and visited Dr. Eugene Fuller of 252 Lexington Avenue. There he was prostrated by heart disease, and Dr. Fuller kept him at his house over night and had him admitted to the hospital. He had been paying teller for twenty-seven years, and was very expert. In one instance a client of the bank recognized Mr. Russell's services in protecting his interests by sending him a check for $500. Mr. Russell was unmarried, and lived at Greenville, N. J., where funeral services will be held to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

SIMON BROOKS died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He was High Sheriff of the County of Hampden for six years, serving two terms, from 1887 to 1893.

LOUIS HECHT died at his residence, 2 Randolph Avenue, Jersey City, Wednesday, of cerebral apoplexy. He was born in Hoboken in 1848. For the last twenty-five years he had been in charge of the Jersey City Morgue. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. EVALINE M. BUNTING, eighty-four years old, died in Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday night, after an extended illness. She was taken home from Avon-by-the-Sea Wednesday on a special car, and the trip was too severe. She was born in New York and was the widow of John Bunting, at one time a banker in this city.

The Rev. Father FERDINAND PLASSE, of the Missionary Fathers of La Salette, Parkville, died at the college, on New Park Avenue, Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He was born in France in 1844, and after his ordination was sent to Norway to do missionary work, remaining in that country twenty-five years. He went to Hartford three years ago.

SAMUEL WEEKS died last evening of heart disease at his home, 646 Madison Avenue. He was born fifty-eight years ago in this city, and came from a well-known Long Island family. He owned considerable New York real estate, and had a number of fast trotting horses. He was a member of the Suburban and the Riding and Driving Clubs. He leaves a wife and two married daughters.

ANNA C. HOLBROOK, the wife of Justice William C. Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions, died yesterday morning at the home of her father-in-law, in Brattleboro, Vt. She was born in this city, and was a daughter of the late Dr. Chalmers. Mrs. Holbrook had been suffering from brain trouble since last January, and was in full conscious during the week previous to her death. She left three children—a boy five years old and two girls, eighteen and twenty years old. Mrs. Holbrook's residence was at 10 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Miss KATHERINE W. CHEESEMAN died in the Flushing Hospital yesterday at the age of seventy-three. She was descended from an old New York State family. Her father was Joseph Cheeseman. Miss Cheeseman was noted for her interest in charities. She lived during the last years of her life with the family of James W. Treadwell on Amity Street, Flushing. Her health had been poor for a long time. On Monday she was taken with a severe pain in the right side and appendicitis developed. She was removed to the hospital and an operation was performed, but she did not recover. The funeral will take place on Saturday. The interment will be in Greenwood.

JONATHAN R. INGLING, formerly editor and proprietor of The New Jersey Standard of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home, 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on Wednesday, after a brief illness, from a complication of diseases. He was born in New Jersey fifty-four years ago, and at the age of twenty-four years purchased The New Jersey Standard. After running the paper successfully for twelve years, he disposed of it and came to this city. For some years past he had been a traveling salesman. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 8 o'clock this evening. The Rev. William Bitting, pastor of Mount Morris Baptist Church, will officiate, and the burial will be at Red Bank.

Funeral of Fanny Davenport.

BOSTON, Mass. Sept. 29.—The funeral services for Fanny Davenport (Mrs. Melbourne MacDowell) were held at Trinity Church here to-day, the Rev. Mr. Dewart, assistant pastor of Trinity, and the Rev. J. W. Borncamp officiating. Interment was at Forest Hills Cemetery. The services and burial were private. The honorary pall bearers were Joseph Jefferson, John B. Schoeffel, F. S. Ristoon, S. R. Noseley, Herbert Barnes, and W. T. W. Ball. The body rested in a beaut

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.
U. S. Government Bonds

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY,
} Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $438,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 40, 181, 297, 431, 567, 850, 861, 1094, 1284, 2013, 2256, 2606, 2621, 3111, 3360, 3401, 3592, 3701, 3983,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1898, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, 8 September, 1898.

BADGER ELECTRIC COMPANY (Lt'd).

Notice is hereby given that under terms of Articles 10 and 11 of mortgage, dated October 1st, 1891, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, Bond No. 76, for $1,000, has been drawn for redemption at 104 and accrued interest on October 1st, 1898, and will be paid on presentation at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 2d, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,600,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Few conspicuous shares showed declines at the end of yesterday's Stock Exchange business, while many rose substantially. Advances of a whole point and more were not infrequent. Commission house buying appeared throughout the list. Especially was this true of operations in the standard railway shares.

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The professional contingent were again pegging away at Tobacco and Sugar Trusts, still insistent upon the theory that both of these industrials are bound downward to par. For a considerable part of the day Sugar was under 120 and Tobacco got down as low as 125. The two stocks contributed nearly half of the day's total business.

In both stocks there continued to be sales for the account of interests recognized as close to the controllers of both the trusts. Further significance appeared in the fact that large amounts of stock were delivered in the names of brokers well known as representatives of operators who were foremost in the recent upward manipulation of Tobacco Trust quotations. The firm with which Mr. James R. Keene makes his Wall Street headquarters delivered many thousand shares.

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Many signs appear indicating that the general market is oversold. The borrowing demand for stocks is much beyond the average. And stocks so in request for delivery are not confined to the one or two groups which have been most under pressure, but are scattered pretty generally through the whole list. It has suddenly become the fashion among the professionals of Wall Street to talk gloomily of manipulated booms being over, and of natural reactions bound to extend into serious declines; and along with this sort of talk there is free selling of all kinds of stocks. Those sellers who are most confident do not include many important men in the financial world. Largely the bear party is made up of clever traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange who can be on the bull side and the bear side of the market both within half an hour, equally vehement whether bullish or bearish, caring only to grab business profits, paying attention not at all to what may be investment qualities. Following this live contingent are hosts of traders on slim margins who, from being enthusiastically bullish only a week or two ago, have now become clamorously hopeless. Markets influenced by operations from scurces like these are liable to sudden changes, for only a little rally will be necessary to cause a stampede of room traders and their two-penny echoers alike.

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In the better class of railway stocks there is evidenced a continuing sustained investment buying movement. The reaction in prices is tempting many outsiders into the market. What is of larger consequence in its immediate effects is the disclosed disposition of certain important operators to take back at current prices stocks sold on a higher level. This feature is showing with especial plainness in the Pacific stocks.

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Money market worries have all disappeared. Gold keeps pouring into the country from Europe. A canvass of Wall Street shows that among conservative men of experience there is practically uniform agreement that the general business situation is altogether encouraging.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111½; $48,700 threes, when issued, at 105¼@105⅝; $1,000 do., registered, at 105⅝, and $1,240 do., small, at 104⅞@104¾@105.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 77.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. & East. Illinois	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	⅝	Union Pacific	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	½
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	1	W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	
General Electric, new	¾	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	1¾
General Electric, old.	⅞	Wisconsin Central pf.	¾
Great Northern pf.	1		
International Paper pf.	¾		
Minn. & St. Louis	1		

Stocks Declined.

B. & O., 2d in. pd.	¾	Minn. Iron, t. r.	½
Colorado Midland	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Consolidated Gas	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2⅜
Denver & Rio G.	½	Pullman Car	½
Hawaiian Sugar	2½	St L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
Manhattan Con.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Minnesota Iron	⅞	West Chi. St.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1½	Nash., C. & St. L. con.	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1¾	Texas Pacific 2d.	1⅛
Gal., H. & H. 6s.	2	U. P., col. t. r. 4½s.	1

Bond Declined.

Colorado Midland 2-4s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $132,614,886; balance, $7,015,920; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $826,637.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for short and 2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—15@20c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 60⅝; St. Paul, ⅝, to 110; Union Pacific, ½, to 67¼; Reading, ½, to 9⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 57; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 114½, and Erie, ⅛, to 14. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78½. Atchison sold at 12⅞, Canadian Pacific at 88⅝, New York Central at 119¼, and Erie first preferred at 36¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 15-16 for money and 3-16, to 110, for the account. The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion on balance.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes from the last report: Total reserve decreased £1,082,000, circulation increased £405,000, bullion decreased £627,919, other securities increased £2,797,000, other deposits increased £1,118,000, public deposits increased £28,000, notes reserve decreased £1,067,000, Government securities decreased £625,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 50.92 per cent., is now 47.53 per cent., against a decline from 50.10 per cent. to 48.37 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 68,875,000f., Treasury notes current increased 35,875,000f., gold on hand decreased 3,625,000f., bills discounted increased 144,300,000f., silver on hand decreased 1,500,000f.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

An interesting story is going the rounds of Wall Street representing that Third Avenue Railroad interests are making an effort to get control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, with its Nassau Electric acquisition. This largely explains the strength of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock in the face of the general weakness of the past few days. Yesterday the stock ran up to 61½ and closed near that figure, with a gain of one and a half points. Insiders were conspicuous as buyers, and their purchases were augmented by steady buying by several brokers, who have only recently become conspicuous around the Brooklyn Rapid Transit post.

Earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit system continue to increase steadily. Figures were given out yesterday for Sept. 28, showing over $17,000 gross, an increase of $2,145.

A LINSEED OIL FIGHT.

Reorganization of the Linseed Oil Company is not to be as peacefully effected as has been generally supposed. Many stockholders, especially in the West, have received the impression that the committee headed by Mr. Olcott was constituted with a view to perpetuating the present management in the reorganized company, and, dissatisfied with this plan, they have come together in meetings in the Western cities in large numbers and sent out vigorous protests. These protests finally crystallized in the formation of a committee in St. Louis, instructed by a meeting at which many thousand shares of stock were represented to ascertain the facts about the Olcott committee and to formulate an independent plan. This committee is expected to arrive in New York shortly.

It is understood that this committee has sent its counsel before it to New York to look over the ground, and it has been intimated that Mr. James L. Blair, a well-known lawyer of St. Louis, who is now in New York, is the legal representative of that committee. Mr. Blair was found by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but declined to say anything regarding his business in New York or as to whether or not he represented Western Linseed Oil stockholders. He stated, however, that he had heard that many stockholders were dissatisfied with the present management of the Linseed Oil Company, and that meetings had been held at several points, at which large stock holdings were represented.

A Wall Street man who has been more or less prominently identified with Linseed Oil affairs yesterday stated that he knows of stockholders representing nearly 60,000 shares who have held several meetings and who will soon be represented in New York by a committee. He said that in his opinion this committee will upon its arrival take active steps looking to the formation of a Reorganization Committee in this city in the interest of stockholders objecting to the continuation of the present management.

One of the prominent New York trust companies was spoken of as heading the movement, and it was said that the committee will include a gentleman formerly connected with Linseed affairs and well versed in everything pertaining to the business. The previously mentioned authority does not believe that any immediate proceedings will be taken in the direction of a receivership, but that the affairs of the company will be thoroughly ventilated and a reorganization effected upon lines fully in the interest of stockholders and legitimate creditors. He stated that he knew of a large block of stock already deposited with the Olcott committee which may be withdrawn, as the owner has determined to co-operate with the Western stockholders opposed to the present management.

Several suits are now pending in the West against the Linseed Company, one of which charges that the present management has speculated in Linseed futures, which, it is claimed, has resulted in heavy losses to the company.

A BURLINGTON DISAPPOINTMENT

All the Granger stocks showed strength yesterday, buying by conservative commission houses being an important influence in their gains. Burlington and Quincy led the group, and of that stock Boston houses were large buyers. There was also considerable covering in Burlington by traders who have recently sold it short in expectation of an unfavorable statement for August. They were disappointed. The August statement was published yesterday, and instead of showing the promised decrease in net earnings of $100,000 it showed an increase of $83,567. The increase in surplus after charges amounted to about $74,000.

St. Paul made a gain of nearly one point, while Rock Island advanced 1¼ points.

THE WHOLE LIST A PURCHASE.

In a letter to clients discussing the immediate stock market outlook, the Stock Exchange house of Van Schaick & Co. says:

"The 'blind pool' stocks, Sugar and Tobacco, have monopolized the stock market during the past week, and while these have declined sharply on liquidation by large holders, the rest of the list has held remarkably well. There are no changes in the general situation, except for the better; money is gradually growing easier again, the railroads report largely increased business, both east and west bound—so largely that there is a scarcity of cars to handle the traffic; exports are enormous, and imports small; settlements, reorganizations, consolidations, and combinations go on, but all this and more have been 'discounted' by the 'Street,' and it awaits something new to start active speculation again.

"The Fall elections are approaching, and this has some effect on the market, by inducing operators to hold off until more is known as to the general result.

"The bond market is inactive, but with lower rates for money activity should return, and be followed by higher prices in the stock market.

"We repeat our opinion that the Northern Pacifics and Union Pacifics are very cheap at present prices, and we believe that the whole railway list is a purchase on reactions, particularly the lower-priced dividend payers, and those whose earnings would justify the expectation of dividends in the near future.

"There is nothing in sight to warrant a decline, and many excellent reasons for anticipating much higher prices generally. Present prices will, in our opinion, look very cheap in December."

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

It is officially announced that considerably more than the necessary two-thirds of all the stocks forming the Federal Steel combination have already been deposited. Semi-official intimations are that the deposits now approach 90 per cent. of the total outstanding Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron stocks. Saturday is the last day for depositing stocks in exchange for the new Federal Steel securities. The new securities are being engraved, and as soon as they are issued the trading in them will be removed from the curb, where they are now dealt in, to the floor of the Stock Exchange, it having been decided to list them immediately.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY.

Discussing Wall Street's sensational break in Tobacco Trust stock, The Courier-Journal of Louisville (the tobacco trade centre) publishes the following:

"History is about to repeat itself. Those who can trace the history of the old Whisky Trust will find its counterpart in the Tobacco Trust. Initial operations in the latter, when they were first posted on the floor of the Stock Exchange, were universally pronounced wash sales for the purpose of making a speculative market for the stock, a purpose which is fully accomplished by such questionable means. The position of the stock was then flagrantly used by the management to line its own pockets, even to the tampering with dividends. The next step was to make an effort to crush out competition, failing in which, strenuous efforts have been made since to buy it up. This has been and will be partially successful, but even if such an effort should succeed, it will be at the expense of more than the equivalent of $10,000,000 cash to stockholders of the American Tobacco Company. Drummond wants that much cash for the Drummond plant alone, and $10,000,000 for the new American, for which the Continental Tobacco stock will have to be issued. He will accept no Continental stock in exchange. Without the Liggett & Meyers and Drummond plants, the American or Continental Company would be in the position of the tail that wags the dog. The two St. Louis companies are larger than the American Company.

"Drummond has already made a 10 per cent. reduction in the price in his leading brands, and another cut will follow at an early date. The combine will be forced to meet this, but until the Drummond deal is closed it will not be in a position to do anything, thus leaving the field practically in the hands of the opposition. But even suppose the Drummond plant be acquired by the Continental-American, as it is said all existing small plants have been, it will still be in the position of the old Whisky Trust so far as competition is concerned. There are some Woolners in the tobacco business, as there were in the whisky business, and these will erect new tobacco manufactories with which to frighten the Tobacco Trust first, then compel the trust to buy their plants, for which more trust stock would have to be issued and sold, or, as in the case of the Whisky Trust, bonds would be issued, creating fixed charges on trust property which must be met before dividends can be declared.

"What has been said of the Whisky Trust will apply to any combination which cannot entirely control the business for which it is organized, even the once powerful Sugar Trust."

A NEW DIVIDEND PAYER.

The American Type Founders' Company yesterday declared a dividend of $1 per share on the company's stock. This is the first dividend paid on the present stock, the company having been reorganized only two years ago. The company was quite able to pay a dividend last year, but its management, following out their conservatism, put off the payment until they felt sure that dividends could be maintained. The promptness with which the American Type Founders' Company has been made a paying property attests the business ability of the management which has had charge of the company's affairs since its reorganization.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

Regarding the rumors of default on Staten Island Rapid Transit first mortgage 6s, alluded to on this page yesterday, Baltimore and Ohio authorities at Baltimore would have nothing to say when queried yesterday. A prominent banker was yesterday quoted as saying in regard to the matter:

"The rumor of default on the $1,000,000 first mortgage Staten Island Rapid Transit 6s can hardly be credited, as the average net earnings of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company for the last five years have been upward of $300,000 and for the year 1898 they were $301,000. Should a temporary default occur, the only reason that can be given is that the receiver may have expended a large sum upon the property for improvements and thus exhausted the treasury cash. If the Baltimore and Ohio really want to pay this interest due Oct. 1, amounting to only $30,000, they will have no trouble in selling a receiver's demand obligation for that amount at the lowest possible rate. We will be very glad to purchase a receiver's obligation for several times that amount if the receiver wishes to raise the money and the receiver's obligation is in a form perfectly satisfactory to him and to ourselves and to our counsel."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase in capital of United States Oil Company from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

Increase of $6,197 in Central of Georgia's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $65,573 since July 1.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Central and South American and Mexican Telegraph Companies.

Decrease of $32,175 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for August and $11,560 since July 1.

Application for receivers for the White Breast Fuel Company and the Illinois and Iowa Fuel Company.

Decrease of $121,380 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for August, but increase of $955,625 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $1,317 in Minneapolis & St. Louis's total income for August, but decrease of $4,104 in net earnings since July 1.

No change in Bank of England's rate of discount.

Increase of $7,277 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for August, but decrease of $37,114 since July 1.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on Consolidated Ice preferred stock.

Arrival of heavy amounts of gold from Europe.

Increase of $73,996 in Burlington's surplus earnings for August, but decrease of $109,934 since July 1.

Election of George H. Robinson to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Agreement by Presidents of trunk lines to restore all passenger rates on Oct. 1 and to maintain them firmly after that date.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad yesterday reported an increase for the third week in September of $772. Of the fifty-two roads which have so far reported gross earnings for this period forty-two showed increases aggregating $573,529 and ten decreases amounting to $57,779, leaving the net increase $515,750.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$311,817,039
Gold reserve	243,040,017
Net silver	7,233,176
U. S. notes in the Treasury	39,143,964
Treasury notes of 1890	1,839,972
Total receipts this day	1,414,199
Total receipts this month	37,864,072
Total receipts this year	123,492,888
Total expenditures this day	1,461,000
Total expenditures this month	54,186,000
Total expenditures this year	184,710,193
Deposits in National banks	79,740,464
National bank notes received for redemption	211,665
Government receipts from customs	699,626
Internal revenue	700,712
Miscellaneous	18,861

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62c. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Breece sold at .99.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .92, seller 10; 300 Isabella at .26, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 500 Savage at .15, 600 Sierra Nevada at .85, and 800 Union at .20.

On the Mining Exchange, 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03¾@.04, seller 10@.03½@.03⅝; 800 Anaconda at .64½@.65@.64@.64¼, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¼, 2,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 1,000 Copper Rock at .001½, 600 Elkton at 1.20@1.21@1.20½, 3,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12½@.13¼@.13, 200 Isabella at .26, 2,500 Jefferson at .06⅞@.07⅛@.07, 1,200 Lillie at 1.05@1.07@1.06, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21¼, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .20@.21½.20½, 4,300 Rocky Mountain at .13@.15½, buyer 30@.13, 10,000 Sentinel at .004, 1,500 Union at .20@.21, and 2,000 Work at .08¾@.09¼.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.78	Iron Silver	.55
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.10
Best & Belcher	.31	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.20
Chollar	.14	Ophir	.55
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.08	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.14
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.38	Standard Con.	1.70
Father De Smet	.17	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.22
Horn Silver	1.15		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Occidental	.70
Belcher	.15	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.30	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Breece	.75	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.17	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.13	Sierra Nevada	.80
Chrysolite	.15	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.82	Small Hopes	1.00
Comst. T. Co. stock.	.04	Union Con.	.25
Comst. T. Co. bonds.	.04	Utah	.06
Comst. T. Co. scrip.	.08	Victor	1.10
Deadwood Terra.	.30	Yellow Jacket	.22
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.21
Gould & Curry	.25	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	.70	Anaconda	.60
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Horn Silver	1.25	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.06
Iron Silver	.62	Gold & Globe	.02
Julia Con.	.0.	Golden Fleece	.23
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Isabella	.24
La Crosse	.14	Mollie Gibson	.20
Leadville Con.	.07	Mount Rosa	.16
Little Chief	.21	Pharmacist	.06
Mexican	.20	Portland	1.40
Moulton	.20	Specimen	.02
Ontario	3.75	Union	.18
Ophir	.55	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.04	Elkton	1.20
G. Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Miami	.40¾	Golden Fleece	.30
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.12	Jefferson	.07
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.03½	Lillie	1.05
Alamo	.03½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.64	Mount Rosa	.10½
Anchoria	.80	Old Gold	.005
Cripple Creek Con.	.09	Sentinel	.003½
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.10½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.09

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4% per Cent. Bonds
and Preferred and Common Stock;

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 per Cent. Bonds and Common Stock;

COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
4½ per cent. Bonds
and Preferred Stock;

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S
5 per cent. Bonds;

PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and
Preferred and Common Stock, and

PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S
5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a Plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned have consented to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above mentioned securities may be made with the Depositary, the **Mercantile Trust Company of New York, on and after October 7th, 1898.** Suitable certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated September 28, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **FINAL INSTALLMENT,** being twenty-five per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited, to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock, as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$0.50 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$5 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **OCTOBER 10TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B INTEREST.

On and after October 1, 1898, interest payable on that date on Oregon Short Line Railroad Company Income B bonds will be paid at the rate of thirty dollars ($30) on each $1,000 bond, and fifteen dollars ($15) on each $500 bond, upon presentation and surrender of coupons Nos. 1 and 2 from said bonds, at the office of **The State Trust Company,** 100 Broadway, New York, or at the **Office of the Company,** 87 Ames Building, Boston.

T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, September 30, 1898.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1898.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 9th day of September, 1898, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and twenty-one (121) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

635	1003	1388	1824	2191	2563
662	1015	1403	1829	2198	2567
695	1016	1440	1839	2201	2568
715	1044	1453	1886	2230	2586
750	1084	1468	1907	2250	2593
777	1098	1482	1912	2252	2644
793	1109	1485	1935	2317	2650
797	1143	1486	1947	2351	2658
814	1143	1488	1965	2356	2689
831	1183	1508	1969	2359	2761
918	1193	1519	1970	2362	2768
927	1199	1527	1974	2390	2792
934	1229	1537	2013	2415	2802
938	1258	1552	2016	2424	2806
947	1275	1576	2038	2448	2840
959	1287	1591	2049	2461	2867
978	1288	1682	2098	2472	2877
984	1304	1732	2128	2484	2892
990	1327	1816	2175	2504	2900
994	1372	1828	2176	2511	2926
					2971

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32250	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18970	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
357	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32350	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8109	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14245	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38405	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8274	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33124	38654	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1196	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46483
1150	8363	14495	20019	33251	38708	46496
1397	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33295	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14643	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20482	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20490	33351	38747	46673
2211	8460	14751	20501	33358	38748	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38749	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38764	46727
2234	8480	14834	20632	33581	38765	46733
2235	8484	14838	20661	33591	38802	46806
2208	8686	14845	20830	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20837	33643	39116	46813
2266	8686	14845	20839	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20845	33677	39118	46829
2344	8807	14856	20870	33715	39119	46844
2815	8827	14856	20870	33715	39129	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8827	14865	20778	33717	39205	46894
3070	8932	14879	20746	33722	39210	46907
3083	8937	14892	20775	33801	39258	47011
3274	8938	14901	20783	33907	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20706	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20708	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34078	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20870	34084	39484	47114
3753	8965	14961	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39720	47241
3845	9053	15215	20931	34191	39765	47241
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20955	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20986	34206	39814	47227
3962	9090	15255	21011	34264	39815	47228
4004	9095	15413	21016	34247	39833	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34254	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34262	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4048	9273	15551	21082	34294	40011	47353
4078	9285	15569	21083	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47375
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41283	47411
4159	9515	15613	21423	34316	41339	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4179	9539	15621	21879	34318	41396	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4192	9600	15695	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15618	21951	34329	41485	47549
4198	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4200	9674	15702	21960	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	33358	41542	47816
4233	9907	15741	28485	34362	41569	47829
4235	9924	15751	28515	34435	41581	47853
4243	9925	15776	28514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41672	47955
4322	9999	15795	28614	34515	41675	48043
4328	10002	15829	28615	34531	41822	48081
4361	10025	15828	28406	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28648	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28784	34598	41902	48183
4407	10091	15849	28903	34641	41985	48256
4431	10135	15850	28921	34691	41988	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4462	10175	15920	28950	34650	42169	48360
4487	10237	15930	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	15931	28975	34696	42214	48435
4484	10413	15933	28976	34705	42220	48491
4497	10414	15940	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	15941	28983	34708	42332	48536
4505	10563	15943	28984	34711	42338	48572
4506	10583	15945	29050	34738	42339	48613
4529	10587	15949	29156	34746	42340	48742
4531	10591	16061	29127	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16066	29139	34768	42416	48922
4563	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4568	10686	16080	29228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10694	16097	29229	34835	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4618	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4657	10771	16159	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49273
4672	10782	16182	29241	34914	43189	49274
4668	10822	16189	29244	34954	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35066	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49394
4783	10851	16233	29403	35052	43326	49407
4784	10904	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10908	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4870	11026	16305	29533	35101	43357	49587
4898	11028	16332	29589	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29602	35129	43359	49652
4923	11046	16356	29611	35125	43376	49692
4937	11048	16390	29664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29707	35127	43415	49698
5162	11120	16389	29726	35128	43524	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5240	11157	16458	29728	35183	43871	49866
5339	11171	16490	29733	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5513	11212	16478	29745	35239	43850	49920
5346	11214	16483	29748	35264	43851	49922
5347	11241	16526	29749	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29764	35340	43864	49926
5399	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5495	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16614	29814	35386	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29822	35390	44099	50171
5499	11289	16710	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16743	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16781	29899	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16767	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11457	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35402	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35405	44136	50294
5554	11556	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11561	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5567	11565	16813	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35572	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29963	35617	44144	50672
5574	11636	16819	30024	35811	44145	50687
5575	11688	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50059
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51019
5664	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35895	44154	51111
5744	11790	16875	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51117
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11834	16888	30165	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30190	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16900	30174	36001	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36023	44167	51166
5885	11891	16965	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16966	30207	36113	44169	51206
5934	11911	17000	30216	36181	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51242
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51208
6108	12025	17167	30294	36227	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36228	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36229	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6212	12212	17181	30368	36429	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51424
6224	12266	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51555
6244	12329	17304	30543	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17350	30647	36656	44301	51739
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36680	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17436	30691	36694	44324	52227
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52288
6377	12403	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36735	44363	52325
6379	12507	17607	30734	36746	44385	52351
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17740	30838	36774	44518	52427
6570	12544	17741	30839	36775	44529	52438
6585	12686	17747	30951	36776	44531	52479
6604	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6635	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6061	12709	17829	31101	36780	44636	52551
6126	12724	17873	31103	36781	44639	52604
6206	12745	17897	31139	36785	44641	52636
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17879	31316	36798	44647	52768
6966	12833	17917	31393	36799	44683	52810
6975	12834	17921	31398	36806	44768	52823
6984	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12860	17923	31371	36885	44825	52828
6988	12861	17935	31378	36886	44837	52891
6990	12870	18002	31385	36931	44910	53031
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44903	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37066	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13066	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7126	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	43133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18410	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	32318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45226	53093
7230	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13150	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18548	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53293
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45298	53298
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53299
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7293	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53881
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7004	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1809, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,116.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, 20th of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,659,825.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	7,780.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc	1,577,111.04
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	61,071.69
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	126,150.83
Checks and other cash items	9,468.93
Exchanges for Clearing House	116,411.65
Notes of other National banks	41,905.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,670.72
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $748,744.00	
Legal-tender notes 145,456.00	894,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 % redemption fund	2.50
Total	$4,607,847.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	410,280.41
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	328,315.26
Dividends unpaid	300.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,310,683.49
Demand certificates of deposit	20,791.29
Certified checks	39,036.48
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,440.47
Bills payable	200,000.00
Total	$4,607,847.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of September, 1898.
LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WM. H. JENNISON,
JOSEPH PARK,
SAMI. F. JAYNE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK
at New York in the State of New York, at close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$21,331,338.46
Overdrafts	6,432.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks and bonds	2,012,481.36
Banking house	250,000.00
Other real estate	62,104.83
Due from National banks	$1,187,923.56
Due from State banks, private banks, and bankers	912,569.73
Checks and other cash items	509,014.85
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,526,835.96
Bills of other National banks	21,000.00
Fractional currency	9,450.00
Specie	6,464,711.05
Legal-tender notes	2,053,217.00
Collector of Customs	25,587.91
	12,710,310.06
Total	$36,422,667.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	996,436.83
State bank circulation outstanding	10,874.00
Due to National banks	$4,076,755.51
Due to State banks, private banks, and bankers	1,915,128.22
Dividends unpaid	1,580.00
Individual deposits	22,682,739.82
Demand certificates of deposit	61,037.74
Certified checks	232,470.12
Cashier's checks outstanding	145,645.02
	29,115,356.43
Total	$36,422,667.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. G. WILLIAMS, President of The Chemical National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, President.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1898. EDWD. P. BROWN, Notary.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM EDLIN ROOSEVELT,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ROBERT GOELET,
} Directors.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
3d week Sept.	$22,975	$22,203	.....
From July 1	265,446	241,381	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC for August—			
Gross earnings	2,210,865	2,232,115	1,887,485
Op. expenses	1,327,838	1,227,708	1,072,624
Net earnings	883,027	1,004,407	814,861
Prop. exp. to gross	60¾	55	56¾
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	15,853,247	14,051,811	12,842,712
Net earnings	5,768,204	5,585,959	4,623,033
CHICAGO, BUR. & QUINCY for August—			
Gross earnings	4,054,595	3,854,013	3,114,267
Op. expenses	2,292,302	2,175,287	1,793,617
Net earnings	1,762,293	1,678,726	1,320,650
Prop. exp. to gross	56	56½	57¾
Charges	880,000	870,429	876,201
Surplus	882,293	808,297	444,449
For two months—			
Gross earnings	7,140,792	6,897,071	5,887,618
Net earnings	2,674,368	2,765,160	2,292,973
Surplus	914,368	1,024,302	541,569
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for August—			
Gross	$63,229	$50,368	$55,428
Net	22,689	2,241	7,053
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross	567,306	498,375	511,708
Net	217,775	137,409	131,773
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for August—			
Gross	$192,881	$193,712	$170,116
Op. expenses	108,382	110,190	92,577
Net	84,498	83,520	77,539
From July 1:			
Gross	343,563	373,100	327,754
Net	138,058	142,162	131,381
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for August—			
Gross	$385,862	$386,827	$399,928
Exp. and taxes	256,811	265,053	257,601
Net	129,051	121,774	142,327
Prop. exp. to gross	66⅝	68⅝	64⅜
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross	$735,749	$794,813	$796,250
Net	252,230	269,844	290,139
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for August—			
Gross	$581,682	$568,075	$344,170
Op. expenses	345,010	299,228	242,338
Net	$236,672	$268,847	$101,832
From July 1:			
Gross	$1,109,839	$999,206	.....
Net	446,450	458,010	.....

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs.'	175
American Ex.	168	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	223	Manhattan	200
Butch. & Drovers'	67½	Mechanics'	170
Central National	100	New York	234
Chatham	200	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	126	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
East River	130	Republic	155⅞
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	176
Garfield National	1000	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	125
Greenwich	165	State of New York	105
Hanover	390	West Side	275
Importers & Trad.	480	Western National	130
Irving	147½		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 29, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask'd.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
37	37¼	1,900	American Cotton Oil	35¾	37¼	35¾	37	+1⅞
30½	31	300	Am. Malting Co.	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	— ⅛
82	83	113	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅝
130	136	8	American Express	131	131	131	131	.....
12	12¼	500	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
120	120¼	53,574	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120	121⅜	119⅜	120¼	+ ⅞
109⅜	110	280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ½
128¼	128⅝	121,225	American Tobacco	127½	128½	125	128¼	+ ⅝
29	30½	275	Am. Steel & Wire	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
86¼	87½	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
12½	12¾	1,057	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
32	32⅛	10,975	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅝
42¼	42½	1,500	B. & O., 2d in. pd.	43	43	42	42¼	— ¾
69½	70	1,500	B. & O. pf., when iss.	69⅞	70	69¼	69½	.....
61⅛	61¼	14,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅜	61½	59⅞	61¼	+1½
53	53½	300	Canada Southern	53½	53⅝	53¼	53¼	+ ½
25	25¼	900	Central Pacific	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
22¼	22½	1,060	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
114½	114⅝	17,795	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114	115	113¼	114⅝	+1
53⅜	54¼	300	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	53	53½	53	53½	+1
14⅝	14⅝	3,020	Chicago Great West.	14½	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
106⅞	106⅞	11,835	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	106½	107	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅛
154	155	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154	154	154	154	.....
120½	129¾	1,010	Chicago & Northw.	120¾	130	120¼	129¼	— ¼
175½	...	16	Chi. & Northw. pf.	175½	175¾	175½	175½	.....
101⅞	101½	4,724	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100¾	101½	100¾	101⅜	+ ⅛
9	9	328	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
33⅛	33½	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Contract Dealings Involve Small Parcels—No Sales at Auction.

Borgstede & Kienke have sold, for George Stolz, for $18,000, the four-story flat 546 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 75 by 100; also, for J. A. Prigge, for $8,000, the three-story dwelling, on the north side of Ash Street, 175 feet west of Morris Avenue.

The same firm also sold, in conjunction with J. E. Briggs, for George P. Butler, at $40,000, the five-story flat, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 85.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to a Mrs. Jasper, for $60,000, the five-story apartment house 293 Central Park West.

The same firm has also sold the four-story dwelling 115 West Eighty-second Street, and, for Ellen King, the similar property 119 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 55 by 100.

It is reported that the Bradley & Currier Company has sold to David Shaw, for $22,500, the dwelling 260 West Eighty-ninth Street, 16 by 100.

Benjamin Korminsky has bought the five-story flat 661 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 78 by 100, giving in part payment the plot northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and Fox Streets, 50 by 100.11.

William H. Hall is the buyer of the three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, sold recently by the King estate. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

The dwelling 469 Manhattan Avenue, scheduled for sale yesterday in foreclosure, was withdrawn.

There will be no auction sales to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 744 Washington Street, for a one-story frame and iron coal bin, 20.5 by 68; Western Electric Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $10,000.

Rosedale Avenue, northeast corner of Merrill Street, for a one-story frame stable and shed, 18 by 25; Mary F. McGrath, owner; cost, $250.

ALTERATIONS.

No. 257 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone store and lofts, 25 by 90; Simon H. Stern of 46 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; J. D. Campbell, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 331 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Louisa Garofalo, owner; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $200.

Macomb's Dam Road, west side, 121 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; O. Gaffney, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 191 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Alexander Weir of 623 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 50.7 ft n of 180th St, 25.3x94.8x25.1x93.6; Winslow E. Buzby to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company $4,500

ARNOLD AV, e s, 200 ft n of James St, 25x100, Throgg's Neck; Edward Koch-kelier to Edward T. Cole 1

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of Bayard St, 125x87.9; Thomas Dunne to Ercole Leccadito 1

AVENUE A, w s, 208 ft n of 5th St, 27.4x74.3; Gustav L. Morgenthau to Maier Berliner 1

AVENUE A, w s, 73.3 ft n of 7th St, 24.4x100; Gustav L. Morgenthau to Ignace G uber 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 20 ft s of 50th St, 20x100; Levi Samuels to Rachel Levy 1

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 25, map of Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 50x208.9x50.1x206.4; Kate Beane to Octavia C. Happoldt 1

BOSTON POST ROAD, w s, adjoining Subdivision No. 2 of Lot 149, map of the Village of Morrisania, runs n w 128 ft to 3d Av, x n e 30 ft x s e 142 ft to Road, x s 30 ft; August H. Rack to Adolph J. H. Meyer 1

BOYD AV, w s, 183.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Otto Olzscha to Babette Vogler 370

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 175 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; Mine Deimel to Francis Deimel 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; G. Pasquale D'Auria to Fredrick and Mary Foy 4,600

ESSEX ST, 118, 16x60; Rosalie Crager to Annie Engel 12,000

INTERVALE AV, 1,110 to 1,114, 60x78.6x54.11x66.10; Emma J. M. Hubert to Samantha and Sidney F. Van Alta 12,800

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, part of Lot 19, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Edward Gottheimer to Maria A. Reilly 1

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, part of Lot 19, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Louis Smadbeck and another to Edward Gottheimer 1

LOTS 31, 32, and 55, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Emilie P. Coletti 5,710

LOTS 204, 208, and 515, map of the Arden property, East and West Chester; Walter Taylor to Allan C. Macdonell 1

MADISON AV, e s, 40 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x110; Joseph A. Welch, referee, to Frances K. Lipman and others, executors, &c. 1,100

PARK AV, 969 and 971, 137.6x100; Jacob Rudolphy to Elise Rudolphy ..... Gift.

PITT ST, w s, 187.4 ft n of Delancey St, 19.1x63; interior lot, 200.1 ft s of Rivington St and 63 ft w of Pitt St, runs w 37.10x s 25x e 37.10x n 25; Mary Refs and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

PITT ST, 61; 19.1x irregular; Luis Stein to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

RUTGERS ST, 26, 25x84.7; Bridget Bannon to Julius Lewine 19,000

SIMPSON ST, w s, 22.6 ft s of Freeman St, 17.6x — 45x irregular; Gulik Johnsen to John Wetterer 1

TELLER AV, s e s, 649.1 ft n e of 169th St, 50x77.4x59.9x78.7; Patrick Foy to G. Pasquale D'Auria 2,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 160.7 ft s of 182d St, 89.5x70x72.11x84.3; Patrick B. McEntyre to Julius J. Lyons 20,000

WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 81st St, 75x56; the Riverside Building Company to Margaret B. Parsons 30,000

1ST AV, e s, 23.10 ft s of 4th St, 24x94.11; Otto C. Waeterling to Friedrich Seyd 28,000

2D AV, w s, between 2d and 3d Sts, be-ing plot and vault in Marble Cemetery, all title, &c.; Martha B. Jones to Catharine S. Jones and others 1

3D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Charles A. Bishopberger to Caroline Bishopberger ..... Gift

4TH ST, s s, 140 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Agnes M. Eden to Philip Wood. 1

5TH AV w s, 23.5 ft s of 128th St, 19x75; Angela M. Cutting, as administratrix, &c., to Angela M. Cutting 1

5TH AV, w s, 51.4 ft s of 125th St, 16.8x85; Philip A. Malleson to Hattie R. Malleson 1

5TH ST, 636, 24.9x96.2; Sarah Waixel and another to Jacob Westheimer 16,400

5TH ST, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, 20x72.9; Louis Tischler to Esther Tischler. 1

5TH ST, 535 to 539, 72.6x97x8.6x116.2; Mary C. McMahon to Maximillan Morgenthau 25,000

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Charles S. Davison, referee, to Edward F. Hassey 54,800

70TH ST, 312 West, 16.4x100.5; William R. Smith to Lewis W. Boynton 1

71ST ST, 261 West, 17x92.2; William E. D. Stokes and wife to Maximillan Toch. 100

71ST ST, 261 West, 17x92.2; John E. Roosevelt, referee, to William E. D. Stokes 17,500

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Sciacca to Antonio Gallo, ½ part 1

115TH ST, 60 and 62 East, 50x100.11; Jobst Hoffmann to Mary and Max Gerstle 1

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Brook Av, old line, 25x100; John J. Fleming to James T. Barry ..... Exchange

148TH ST, n e s, 137.4 ft s e of Bergen Av, 28.6x129.1x28x131.11; 149th St, n s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.10; Rosa Steiber to John Tronsor 1

183D ST, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 16x74.11; Lewis S. Marx to Clifford L. Miller 1

Recorded Leases.

GAROFALO, Louise, to Vincenzo Avalone; 331 East 114th St, 5 years $840

MILLER, Charles, to George Stoll; 195 Mott St, store, &c., 1 year 840

SHRADY, Martha M., and others to Joseph Yeska; 142 Park Row, 3 years 1,200

TOWLE, Stevenson, to Cornelius S. Cahill and another; 518 Hudson St, 6 7-12 years. $1,400 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTER, Solomon, to Laura A. Delano; w s of Elizabeth St, 51 ft n of Grand St, 5 years $66,000

BERLINER, Maier, to Anna M. Grossman and others, executors, &c.; w s of Avenue A, 20.8 ft n of 5th St, 3 years 18,000

BERWIN, Rose, to George B. Christman & Co.; s s of 183d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 3 months 2,850

BONNELL, Margaret C., to Henry Berg; 234 5th Av, 1 year 9,500

CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to Henry Raabe & Sons; s s of 116th St, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 2 years 1,900

COLETTI, Emilie P., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 30 and 31, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 2 years 2,000

COLETTI, Emilie P., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 95, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 2 years 1,000

DEIMEL, Francis, to Louisa K. Kuntz; e s of Cauldwell Av, 175 ft n of Clifton St, 5 years 6,000

DEPPERT, Agnes, to Josephine Roubitscheck; s s of 83d St, 481 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 2,000

FEHN, Henry and Alice E., to Mary E. Miller; 50 West 133d St, installments ... 18,000

FERRIS, Warren and Sarah, to Isaac Butler; Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp Road, corner 3d St, 1 year 750

GERSTLE, Mary and Max, to Sophie Wertheimer; 60 East 115th St, 3 years ... 15,000

GERSTLE, Max and Max, to Rosetta F. Kaskel; 62 East 115th St, 3 years 15,000

GRUBER, Ignace, to Edwin D. Fishel; w s of Avenue A, 73.3 ft n of 7th St, 1 year 1,000

GRUBER, Ignace, to Maurice D. Eger, executor, &c.; w s of Avenue A, 73.3 ft n of 7th St, 3 years 18,000

GUGGOLZ, Sophia, to Augustus F. Mueller; part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, 25x100, 3 years 3,500

HAPPOLD, Octavia C., to Rosabelle L. Murphy; n s of Briggs Av, Lot 25, map of Briggs estate, 3 years 1,800

HASSEY, Edward F., to Elizabeth W. Aldrich; s s of 53d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, demand 42,000

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., to Mina Harnickle; s e s of Vanderbilt Av, 191 ft n e of 167th St, 3 years 1,000

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to H. Raabe & Sons; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, one-half year 2,250

LECCADITO, Ercole, to Mary Dunne; s e corner of Arthur Av and Bayard St, 3 years 3,400

LEVY, Rachel, to Levi Samuels; e s s of Beekman Place, 20 ft s of 50th St, installments 1,300

LIVINGSTON, Julius I., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; n s of Henry St, 184.8 w of Montgomery St, 1 year ... 15,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c.; w s of Pitt St, 187.4 ft n of Delancey St, 1 year 23,000

LYONS, Edward, to Albert E. Wickes and another; n e s of 170th St, 300.8 ft n w of Franklin Av, 3 years 2,500

LYONS, Julius J., to Patrick B. McEntyre; e s of Dashington Av, 160.7 ft s of Fletcher or 182d St, installments 1,750

LYONS, Julius J., to Patrick B. McEntyre; e s of Washington Av, 160.7 ft s of Fletcher or 182d St, demand 4,500

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n e corner of Elton Av and 158th St, demand 12,900

MORGENTHAU, Maximilian, to Charles A. Peabody, jr.; 533 to 539 5th St, 1 year 25,000

MUELLER, George W., and George W., jr., to Philip and William Ebling Brewing Company; 2,294 to 2,298 3d Av; also n w s of Bergen Av, 153.8 ft s w of Brook Av, demand 6,000

NESSEL, Valentine and Christiana, to Benjamin Strasser; n s of 102d St, 333.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 17,000

REID, Walter, to Martin Metzger; s e corner of 5th Av and 119th St, 1 year ... 38,000

ROBINSON, Elizabeth D., to Henry M. McCracken; e s of Andrews Place, 387.8 ft s of 183d St, ½ part 2,000

ROSS, William, to Alfred Jaretzke; s w corner of Broadway and Walker St, 1 year 500

SEYD, Frederich and Henriette, to Otto C. Waeterling; 62 1st Av, 5 years 4,000

SMITH, Fitzhugh and Martha J. U., to William F. Gardiner; s e corner of Greenwich and Bank Sts, 3 years 2,200

SMITH, William H., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 114 East 25th St, 1 year 4,500

STOLL, George, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,295 Eighth St, saloon lease, demand ... 600

STRUEVER, Louis, to Irving Savings Institution; s e corner of 7th Av and 128th St, 1 year 2,000

THE FIRST AFRICAN METHODIST Episcopal Bethel Church to John A. Buckingham, n s of 25th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 34,000

THE FIRST AFRICAN METHODIST Episcopal Bethel Church to First Free Will Baptist Church; n s of 25th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 4 years 3,000

TOCH, Maximilian, to Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church; n s of 71st St, 190 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 11,000

TOCH, Maximilian, to William E. D. Stokes; n s of 71st St, 190 ft e of West End Av, installments 5,000

TURNER, Mary and Emma, to Albert Ulmann; 145 East 27th St, 5 years 11,500

TURNER, William C., to Foskett & Bishop Company; s s of 145th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 2,900

VOGLER, Babette, to Otto Ozscha; w s of Boyd Av, 183.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 145

WESTHEIMER, Jacob, to Sarah Walxel; 628 East 5th St, 3 years 24,000

WESTHEIMER, Jacob, to Charles Thomson; s s of 5th St, 188.11 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Edward Winslow $31,500

FISCHEL, Harry, to Sarah Dinkelman .. 4,750

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to William W. Vaughan 5,000

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Providence Institution for Savings 10,000

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to George P. Upsham 18,000

GUERNSEY, Joseph R., trustee, &c., to First Free Will Baptist Church 11,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Carrie Levy 4,300

MEYER, Adolph H., to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees 7,250

MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Providence Institution for Savings 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George R. Fearing 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Providence Institution for Savings 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George R. Fearing 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George P. Upsham 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frederick Sheldon 15,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow ... 10

Mechanics' Liens.

CLASSON AV, s w corner of Beacon St, 25x102; Frank P. Sabetti against Henry Berwin, owners and contractors $2,200

MARKET ST, 18 and 20; Frank Kempinger against Louis Frank and Mary Wells, owners; Louis Frank and Morris Berman, contractors 69

3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 108.8x95.11x108x100; Charles Doll, jr., against Laura Streifler, owner; Streifler & Son, contractors 719

13TH ST, 520 and 522 East; the Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against Jacob Levy, owner and contractor 49

24TH ST, 7 West, 25x100; Gustav P. Taussig against the Hoffman Bath Company and Charles S. Levy, owners or lessees; the Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company, contractor 1,500

30TH ST, 16 West; Gustav F. Taussig against John S. Weatherley, owner; John H. Goetschin and the Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Company, contractors. 1,725

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x102.8; Ball Brothers against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors 884

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; James R. Sayre, jr., & Co. against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors 2,214

84TH ST, 57 West; Joseph Schulman against Thomas J. Dunn, owner; Max Schneider, contractor 15

84TH ST, 57 West; Isaac Gluckman against Max Schneider, contractor 30

84TH ST, 57 West; Barnet Gluckman against Max Schneider, contractor 30

101ST ST, n s, — ft e of Manhattan Av, —x—; the R. Guastavino Company against the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, owner; Edwin G. Duryea, contractor 1,200

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Harlem Paint Company against Hermann Engelhardt, owners and contractor 170

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; United States Mortar Supply Company against Hermann Engelhardt, owner and contractor 677

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, Laws of 1897.

159TH ST, 562 and 564 East; W. Nelson, on Henry Mueller, to W. H. Danby $140

Lis Pendens.

WEST BROADWAY, 456; Leroy St, 26; John G. Hadden, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Smith & Bowman.

5TH AV, 137; Department of Buildings against Eugene Higgins, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

51ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth F. Hand against Moritz Leipziger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Pray.

80TH ST, 142 East; Thomas F. McLaughlin against Solomon Davidson and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

98TH ST, 152 and 154 West; Bertha Barth against Webster White and another, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

125TH ST, n s, 62.8 ft e of Madison Av, 18.7x100; James M. Fraser against Charles W. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Lawrence Mulligan against George H. and Hannah S. Chamberlain, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hofman & Hofman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

F. E. TEEVES COAL COMPANY.—Judgment for $5,376 was obtained in this city yesterday, against the F. E. Teeves Coal Company of Brooklyn, in favor of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, for coal sold to the company between Oct. 27 and Dec. 19, 1896.

PETER SCHUTT.—The Sheriff received two executions yesterday against Peter Schutt, liquor dealer, of 208 South Street, in favor of Louis Spamer, for $1,038, and the Consumers' Brewing Company for $273. He gave a chattel mortgage to the latter company for $2,000 on May 25. Mr. Schutt has been in business there for fifteen years.

PACIFIC NATIONAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Justice Truax, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order dissolving the Pacific National Gold Mining Company of Colorado, and appointed John Hunter, jr., receiver on the application of William L. Jaques, Secretary of the company. The matter is a formal one, the company having done no business for the past twenty years, its mining lands in the Central City mining district, Gilpin County, Col., were sold in 1893 for taxes, and the President and three of the five trustees died about nine years ago. The company is a New York State corporation, organized on March 28, 1866, with a capital stock of $400,000, and has been insolvent since 1873.

HARRIS NEUFELD.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday took charge of the place of business of Harris Neufeld, manufacturer of caps at 222 and 224 Greene Street, on executions in favor of Isidore Neufeld for $417 and Rothstein Brothers & Ryttenberg for $358, to whom he confessed judgments. Mr. Neufeld has been in business twenty years under various firm styles. He was of Neufeld & Schlesinger for eight years. They dissolved on March 25 last, Mr. Neufeld continuing alone, and claiming assets of $17,000 and liabilities of $9,000. Herman Joseph, the attorney, said that the liabilities now are about $10,000, and he could give no idea of the value of the assets, which consist of stock, accounts, and fixtures. The trouble was due to dull business and slow collections.

D. GREENWALD & CO.—The stock of D. Greenwald & Co., manufacturers of furs at 163 Greene Street, has been removed from their place of business, and creditors say they have been unable to learn what has become of it. The partners were David Greenwald and Morris Leberwitz; they had been together about four years, were formerly in Brooklyn, and moved to New York in April, 1897. In March last they were damaged by fire at 34 West Houston Street, and received, it is said, $1,050 insurance. It is said in the trade that they bought very liberally lately on credit. A. A. Joseph, attorney for Mr. Leberwitz, said yesterday that all the stock was removed Monday while Mr. Leberwitz was at church, and he did not know what had become of it. Mr. Joseph estimated the liabilities at $10,000.

JOHN SOMERVILLE & CO.—John Somerville & Co., jobbers in hats, caps, and umbrellas at 661 Broadway, in financial difficulties, and Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed S. Livingston Samuels receiver on the application of Horwitz & Samuels in a suit brought by Mrs. Annie Joachim, one of the partners, against John Somerville for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The receiver's bond was fixed at $20,000, and Frank M. Holahan was appointed referee for the accounting between the partners. Benjamin Joachim, as agent for Mrs. Joachim, said that when the firm was formed, in July, 1897, she put in $10,000 as a loan, and the other partners did not contribute any capital. Besides Mr. Somerville and Mrs. Joachim, there were two other partners, Charles Stack and Cornelius Stack, who withdrew on July 8, 1898, and their interest was purchased by Mr. Somerville for $250, and the other two partners continued the business. Mrs. Joachim resides in Newark, N. J. Marcus Newburg, attorney for Mr. Somerville, consented to the receivership. Horwitz & Samuels said that the liabilities were about $25,000, but they could not give any estimate of the assets at present. A meeting of creditors will be held at once to get their views as to the disposition of the assets. Mr. Samuels, the receiver, is of the firm of Horwitz & Samuels.

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Lewis G. Tewksbury, stockbroker, of 50 Broadway, from Duchess County for $3,406, in favor of James M. Spencer, stockbroker, of Poughkeepsie, for balance due on stock transactions, Mr. Tewksbury having been the New York correspondent of Mr. Spencer. Mr. Spencer said he had an interview with Mr. Tewksbury in this city on the 16th inst., and the latter said he had conveyed all his personal property to the Fitts, Frasy & Hampson Company, and was about to convey his real estate to the same company, which concern would pay all his liabilities, amounting to over $200,000. Mr. Spencer claims that this company is made up chiefly of clerks in Mr. Tewksbury's office; that it has no property except what has been transferred to it by Mr. Tewksbury, and that it has given no security to the creditors for the payment of Mr. Tewksbury's debts. On the other hand a circular has been issued, stating that the Fitts, Frasy & Hampson Company has undertaken to liquidate all the outstanding business of Mr. Tewksbury at 50 Broadway, 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and in Philadelphia, for which purpose it has control of valuable real estate in New York City, and in order to give the company time to convert the property into cash a 5 per cent. debenture bond has been issued, payable in one year, to be given to creditors in exchange for their account.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, William J.—Phebe J. Woodruff, executrix, &c. $5,067

ARKELL, William J., and Kennedy Publishing Company—The Pattison National Bank 4,666

ALLEN, Rudolph—E. F. Kienle 178

BALLANTINE, George L.—M. E. Knapp. 243

BEINHAUER, Alfred—W. Mackenzie 167

BRASSINGTON, Robert G.—F. P. Kennedy 99

BACH, Albert and Alice H.—L. Strassburger and others 285

BAYNES, John—S. Ford and another 150

CORY, Florence E.—A. V. Benoit 215

COTTER, John—New England Brownstone Company 430

CREVELING, Frank J.—M. L. Hall and another 248

CREAMER, Charles—C. H. Arnold 117

CHRIST, Sebastian and Augusta—B. A. Lyons 103

DUNN, John—E. Freise, jr. 301

DALE, Anna T., Gowdy and another .. 185

DERMODY, William S.—C. A. Du Vivier and another 642

EGAN, Thomas D.—E. W. Ansden 90

FLEISCHER, Morris F. and Sarah—J. Solomon and another 182

FARRELL, Thomas J.—L. Nordlinger 75

F. E. TEAVES COAL COMPANY—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company 5,376

FOX, Edwin D.—K. Boyce 275

GALLIGAN, Bernard—Henry and Frederick Herrmann 548

HART, Harry R.—J. L. McEwen 234

HOLSTEN, Richard—D. M. Koehler & Son Company 338

HALSTEAD, Isaac—E. F. Kienle 133

JENKINS, Thomas J.—Ronalds & Johnson Company 529

JENKINS, Thomas J. and George—B. F. Eisall 203

KOFF, John P.—United Confectioners' Association 129

KRONHEIMER, Louis M.—R. P. Palmenberg 101

LINK, Gottlieb H.—Stevens & Benedict.. 1,438

LIEBOWITZ, Aaron—Brewster's Cocoa Manufacturing Company 512

LIEBOWITZ, Aaron—Brewster's Cocoa Manufacturing Company 483

LUDEKING, Henry—Haaren & Meinken.. 90

LACE, Louis—W. Demuth and another .. 123

LEE, William H., as marshal—Empire Watch Company 44

McKINLEY, Ella, and Robert Smack—The Cathedral of the Incarnation of the Diocese of Long Island City and others 92

MEEHAN, James F., and John Shea—C. A. Mapes 74

MEEHAN, James F., and John Shea—William G. Rule 178

MAYER, Frances L. and Franz—Mary L. Reitmeyer, (defeated) 1,309

MATHIUS, Louis R.—G. F. Lawrence.... 177

McCAFFREY, James F.—C. A. Hotchkiss. 178

MEEHAN, Bernard—Aspell & Co. 37

MUHLKER, Arthur G. and Robert L. Askey—J. W. Page 196

MUHLKER, Arthur G. and Robert L. Askey—E. F. Kienle 177

McKINLEY, Ella, and Robert Smack—Charles G. Gillis and another 131

NEUFELD, Harris—L. Rothstein 417

NEUFELD, Harris—L. Rothstein and others 359

NEFTEL, Knight—H. C. Waje 146

NEGLEY, James S.—P. J. Twombly, as administratrix 1,172

PEET, Alexander J.—J. T. McRoy 223

PAYNE, Henry C.—J. H. Parker, assignee. 951

PAYNE, Henry C.—J. H. Parker, assignee. 1,895

PELTON, Franklin D.—C. H. Arnold 148

ROMAIN, William G.—F. A. Pawley 129

REMSEN, John—T. Campbell 80

RUSSELL, Patrick—G. Keller 197

ROOME, William P., James B. Weir, jr., and Willard N. Banks, individually, &c.—E. Seligman and another 3,105

ROOME, William P., James B. Weir, Jr., and Willard N. Banks, individually, &c.—J. Travers & Sons, Limited 2,649

SCHUTT, Peter—Consumers' Brewing Company, Limited 273

SCHUTT, Peter and Anna—L. Spamer.... 1,036

STRASSBURG, Mary—A. Gans 111

SWEENEY, George F.—C. M. Wooster and others, executors, &c. 124

SCHRAGE, Julius R. Finestone 48

SCHUTT, Peter—H. Evers 220

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARpenters and Joiners, Local No. 64—S. Schafer, costs 25

TOWNSLEY, Charles W.—Prosser & Homans 32

WHITE, Ross—Levy Brothers' Company.. 148

WISNER, Arthur—P. A. Lemercier 218

WRIGHT, William B. F.—M. Rothschild.. 125

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Complaints from Various Sources Under Consideration by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The War Investigating Committee to-day examined and classified a number of complaints which have been made to the President. A large number of such complaints have been received at the White House. They come generally in the form of letters, and are for the most part from relatives of enlisted men.

Those examined to-day deal in the main with Camp Wikoff and Camp Thomas, but some of the letters make charges concerning other camps. They relate especially to the food served to soldiers and to hospital accommodations.

One lady, whose son is stationed at Honolulu, wrote that he was encamped on a centipede hill, and said that his food was insufficient to meet his demands. She asked the President to see that he had better care.

Circular letters were sent to the writers of all the complaints asking them to make their charges specific and to state whether they spoke from personal knowledge or only from report.

The committee will begin to take testimony next week. Gen. Wheeler is expected to be among the first witnesses called.

A decision was reached to-day to include in the commission's work an inquiry into the conduct of the War Department in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic region.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.12½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64c; No. 2 red, 65c; No. 2 corn, 29⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 27½@27⅝c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 21¾@22½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 24½@26c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23½@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.42½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.05@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.77½@$4.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The general temper of yesterday's cotton market was bullish, with covering of old short accounts a feature of transactions. Prices advanced 2 to 3 points at the start in sympathy with a strong set of English cables, and on bullish weather reports from the cotton belt. Private cables to the effect that yarns and cloths at Manchester were hardening, and that spinners were bidding old prices freely for large blocks of spot cotton at Liverpool, added to the better feeling here and increased the apprehension of the less confident bears. A sharp reaction in futures at Liverpool led to realizing late in the forenoon, and by midday the early gain had been about wiped out, although at no time did the market show signs of particular weakness. Covering set in early in the afternoon, and on this demand prices again rallied, with the January and March deliveries absorbing the bulk of attention. Investment buying stimulated the bull crowd to something like old-time aggressiveness, but absence of strong leadership seriously handicapped longs. At the close the feeling was quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. Orders from the South went chiefly to the long side, while foreign representatives were conspicuous as buyers throughout the session. Official forecasts were for further rains in the lower half of the cotton belt during the succeeding twenty-four hours. This was regarded as an important bull feature, inasmuch as the recent rains were said to have already materially delayed picking in a number of sections, and injured open cotton to a greater or less extent. Stiffening ideas of dealers in spot cotton at many Southern spot markets, and increased demand from exporters, were among the influences which steadied the afternoon market. While the yellow fever question continued to attract considerable attention individually, it failed to exert particular bearing on the market, as the movement of the crop as yet has not been retarded of consequence by the prevalence of this disease.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	5.24	5.25	5.22	5.22@5.23
November	5.26	5.27	5.24	5.25@5.26
December	5.31	5.32	5.29	5.30@5.31
January	5.36	5.37	5.34	5.34@5.35
February	5.39	5.40	5.38	5.39@5.40
March	5.45	5.46	5.43	5.44@5.45
April	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49@5.50
May	5.54	5.55	5.53	5.53@5.54
June	5.58	5.58	5.56	5.57@5.58
July	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.61@5.62
August	5.67	5.67	5.67	..@..

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed quiet and steady, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5⅝c for middling uplands and 5¾c for middling gulf as compared with 6¼ and 6⅝c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets—Middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our exchange as follows: New Orleans, 4⅞c; Galveston, 4⅞c; Mobile, 4¾c; Savannah, 4¾c; Wilmington, 4⅞c; Norfolk, 5¼c; Baltimore, 5¼c; Augusta, 5 1-16c, 1-16c advance; St. Louis, 5c; Memphis, 4⅞c; Louisville, 5 1-16c; Cincinnati, 5¼c; Houston, 4⅞c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Thus far this week	29,247	.....	45,414
Since Sept. 1	129,253	16,530	100,163

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Middling uplands, 3¼d; December-January, 263B; January-February, 263½S; February-March, 3¼dB; March-April, 301½S; April-May, 302½S; May-June, 303½S; June-July, 304B; September, 302B; September-October, 3½dB; October-November, 3dS; November-December, 263B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74½	74½	72½	72½
December	69¼	69⅝	68 7-16	68½
May	69	69	68⅝	68⅝
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	34⅜
December	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½
May	36	36⅜	36	36
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.07

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	68	68	64⅜	65
December	64	64	62¾	62¾
May	64⅝	64⅝	64	64
Corn—

WATCHMAN JONES DEAD.

Robbers Had Gagged and Robbed Him at East Millstone, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Henry Jones, the aged night watchman at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at East Millstone, eight miles hence, died at his home yesterday afternoon of paralysis of the heart. His death was caused, it is believed, by the attack which was made upon him early on the morning of Sept. 17 by four men who, after gagging and binding him, robbed him of his valuables, and left him in a box car while they operated on the safe in the ticket office of the station. Jones was found in agony about dawn by a fellow-workman. Since the attack he had been in a state of nervousness approaching collapse, and had complained greatly of pains in his chest. He became much worse yesterday afternoon and died soon afterward.

Four men are in the Somerset County jail at Somerville charged with robbing Jones and breaking into the ticket office. They are Constable William L. Waller, a bottler of Millstone; Tom Shine, Tom Wright, and Jerry Washington, a negro. It is alleged that Waller was the ringleader. Detectives Allen and McNally of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who investigated the case, assisted by Constable Totten, say that they have a strong case against the prisoners. Jones was sixty-eight years old. He leaves four sons and a daughter.

New Jersey Troops Brigaded.

CAMP VOORHEES, N. J., Sept. 29.—Col. Smith of the Fourth New Jersey has been notified that his regiment has been brigaded with the Two Hundred and Third New York and the Second West Virginia as the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. This is Gen. Graham's corps, and the corps is under orders to be in readiness to start for Cuba by the latter part of October. A number of the men of the Fourth Regiment are anxious to join the regulars.

Strange Bones Found at Seneca Falls.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—While digging in a ravine in the cemetery here today, the sexton, Asa Timmerman, dug up the bones of a strange animal, the teeth of which are from four to six inches in length and two inches through at the base. They will be sent to Cornell University for classification.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32D ST., 23 WEST.—Charming parlor suite; private bath and table; large and small rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28TH ST., 14 EAST.—Between 5th and Madison Avs.—Handsome floor, parlor; all improvements; others; gentlemen; physician's office; references.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messengor Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid; would assist with laundry work; is excellent in both capacities; has good city reference. A. W., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; 19 months' reference. M. F., Box 203 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook and do plain washing; city reference. M. L., 31 East 62d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook who understands all kinds of cooking; first-class reference. 207 West 26th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day, or would like position in private family as seamstress or maid; cuts and fits by McDowell system. Care Mrs. McEvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady; primary English branches and kindergarten; best of references. Mlle. R. Zuberaut, 332 West 47th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess; Normal graduate; English branches; five years' experience; references. Box D, 1,513 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a trustworthy American woman as housekeeper in widower's family where one servant is kept; personal reference. C., Box 2, 243 West 125th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as plain laundress and chambermaid in a private family; best reference. Call Friday and Saturday at 416 West 50th St.; ring Burn's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman; first-class; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By American; first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; best city references; private family. Answer, Box 328 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Highly recommended for capability and character; tall, neat appearing, intelligent man; fourteen years' experience; excellent reference from last place, which he left to enlist in the army. Reliable. Times Up-town Office, Box 300, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or WAITER.—In a private family; best city reference; five years last employer; single; light colored. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; economical, neat, reliable, capable; French and domestic references. George, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By middle-aged coachman; willing to be useful; best city reference. Dowd, 332 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—English; good personal city reference. C., Box 14, 154 East 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an experienced, practical gardener to take charge of gentleman's estate; Scotch; married; accustomed to positions of trust, and can furnish highest references. A. B., Box 200 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTIONS.—AN ATTORNEY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SALARIED ENGAGEMENT WITH A LARGE HOUSE TO ATTEND TO ITS COLLECTIONS AND LAW BUSINESS. LEX, BOX 196 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—By a young German-Swiss, 21 years, speaking and corresponding in German, French, Italian, and English languages; well connected with bookkeeping, double and single entry, a clerkship in a banking or mercantile house; first-class references will be given. Th. Sturchler, 130 Greenwich St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK, &c., UP-STAIRS WORK.—Two young girls to do work of private family; one good cook, washer, ironer, and the other to do upstairs work, assisting washing; references. 36 West 92d St.

WANTED—By a lady living in the country, French nurse, Protestant, highest recommendations, to take care of two little girls, eight and four years of age; good home, every comfort. Write full particulars to P. O. Box 1,388, N. Y.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent maid for one lady; must be in perfect health, speak French, and have personal city references; wages, $20. A. B. C., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man, accustomed to the care of trotting horses; he must be of slight build, a good driver, sober, and correct in his habits, and must have good, well-known references. Apply to W. H. McIntyre, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2003, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

$1. OUTING

TO

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,

AND THE

Switchback Railroad,

VIA

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

Switchback 50 cents extra, if purchased on train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC POCKET FLASH LIGHT.

Pat. applied for.

Handy nights in all dark places, dark flats, dark closets, on table beside bed, in sick room; press button, metal finish, weight one lb. Delivered by messenger on approval, $3.50. JOHN S. MEAD, 53 West 24th, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St. N. Y. Brother John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.

25 Boarders received under 4 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.

Fireproof Building, gymnasium, and armory; perfect ventilation and heating.

Military Drill, Physical Training, 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls. **The Castle,** Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates to students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 807 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 W. 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction,** LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace's Schools

OPENING IN OCTOBER.
83d St. and Boulevard, and HARLEM, 80-82 West 126th St. See circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 23, 1898. PHILIP B. VEILLER, Assignee.

GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-1aw6wF

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David MacAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

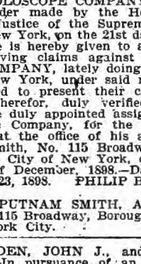
SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1898, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches, thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City



The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

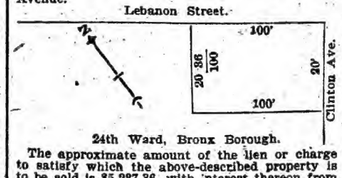
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $246.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $18 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated the 20th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 20th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-1aw6wF&n11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-1aw6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, née Kohnen; Anna Lese, née Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Pavenstedt, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & CARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. s23-1aw6wFri&no4

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 99 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 AM.
" West 22d St. Pier, 9 AM.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN TOURS

New York, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, Newport News, Norfolk, Washington.

Skirting the coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia, to Hampton Roads, in one of the beautiful steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Returning leisurely by water or rail.

The normal climate of this section during the Fall and early Winter is delightful.

Tickets include Hotel Accommodations at points en route, as well as rail and steamer fares for the entire trip.

Shorter trips to Old Point Comfort and Richmond, with or without hotel coupons.

The launching of the new U. S. Battleship

"ILLINOIS"

will occur at Newport News, October 4th, at 11 A. M. It will be a grand spectacle.

For full information apply to OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO., Pier 26 North River, N. Y. City.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

Winter Cruise to the Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M. Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon Majestic, No. 16, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards. Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM
Scythia, Oct. 5, Noon Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM
Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM Lucania, Oct. 29, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco,

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 19, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Oct. 10, Jan. 2, Mch. 27
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 7, Jan. 30, Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 5, Feb. 27, May 8

Fast route to Philippine Islands.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, Oct. 20. AORANGI, Nov. 17.

First class to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, (except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
K. Friedr'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM Ks. Wil'a, Wed., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Oct. 6, noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Oct. 13, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. Wm. II., Oct. 1, 11 AM Aller.... Oct. 15, 11 AM
Fulda.... Oct. 8, 11 AM Werra... Oct. 22, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. †HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM †Aller... Nov. 26, 11 AM
†

BROOKLYN'S MEN HONORED

Officers and Crew of the Ship Receive Handsome Medals.

SWORD GIVEN TO CAPT. COOK

Five Thousand Persons Assemble in Twenty-third Regiment Armory to Welcome the Sailors.

Three hundred and seventy officers and men of the cruiser Brooklyn who played such a gallant part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago Harbor, stood shoulder to shoulder yesterday afternoon in the great drill hall of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, and withstood a far more trying ordeal. A battery of orators from a speaker's stand hurled encomiums and compliments into their ranks in bewildering profusion, while from the heights of tier after tier of seats rising on either side, patriotic men and women kept up a galling fire of smiles and cheers.

The gallant tars were overwhelmed by superior numbers, and then over each thumping heart that Cervera's guns could never cause to quake, smiling women pinned a handsome bronze medal in commemoration of the great naval battle at Santiago. The medals are the gifts of the patriotic citizens of Brooklyn, and are intended as an expression of their appreciation of the gallant services of the men behind the guns, which made the name of Brooklyn heard around the world. Elaborate preparations had been made to make the occasion unique in the history of the borough.

There are 561 medals, but only 75 per cent of the crew of the big vessel could leave their stations at one time. It required special permission from the Navy Department to get ashore more than half the vessels crew. The unfortunate heroes who did not get ashore yesterday will get their decorations later in the week.

The Brooklyn is lying off Tompkinsville, and arrangements were made for the officers and men to reach the foot of Montague Street at 2:30 o'clock. The men of the sea arrived there on time to the minute on board the steamer Laura M. Starin. The Brooklyn citizens were not quite so prompt, and the Starin lay off the dock for a half hour before the Reception Committee and the police arrived and bade the sailors welcome.

The sailors, headed by the Navy Yard Band, marched from the dock four abreast, and presented a splendid appearance. Leading the column was Capt. Cook, followed by his official staff, including Pay Inspector Hobbs, Medical Inspector Fitzsimmons, and Lieut. Hodgson, navigating officer of the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn's Marine Corps, under Capt. Paul St. Clair Murphy, followed, and then came in rolling squads of blue the men behind the guns.

The column marched to Hicks Street, and there the men cooled their heels for an hour, waiting for the Twenty-third Regiment, which was to escort them through the city and which was inexplicably delayed. The soldiers and sailors finally met, and, headed by the regimental band, took up the line of march to the armory.

FLAGS AND CHEERS IN THE STREETS.

The sights and scenes along the line of march were such as might be expected when victorious warriors pass through the streets of a city that claims them as its own. Returning conquerors never received a more enthusiastic welcome. The line of march was Montague Street to Clinton, to Schermerhorn, to Lafayette Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to the armory. It was ablaze with the glory of waving flags and lined with cheering thousands.

Fully 5,000 spectators were assembled in the armory long before the arrival of the city's guests. Tiers of seats had been built up in the galleries on three sides of the big drill hall and these presented solid banks of humanity blossoming with the gay colors of women's gowns. On the tier facing the entrance were seated 800 pupils from the public schools, under the direction of Prof. Albert G. Caswell, ready to sing the patriotic airs of welcome. Below the choir was the speaker's stand. On one side of this was an inclosure for the civilian guests of honor and others. Seated there were Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff and son, Mrs. Cook, wife of the Captain; Chief Engineer Cowie, formerly of the Indiana; Lieut. Commander Mason and wife, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and others.

In an inclosure on the other side of the speakers' stand were the women chosen to present the medals—Mistresses E. B. Adams, T. J. Backus, F. P. Bellamy, C. McP. Bergen, S. H. Betts, Sturgis Coffin, F. L. Hine, W. V. Hester, C. W. Ide, St. Clair McKelway, Willis L. Ogden, George A. Price, Margaret E. Sangster, Charles A. Schieren, Crittenden, Marshall F. Davidson, and Misses Louise S. Atwater, Adelaide H. Batterman, Alice and Mary Campbell, Clara Ogden, Anna Pinkerton, Grace A. Price, Ida May Schieren, R. V. Halsey, Edith J. Swan, Clara L. Turnbull, Carrie Teale, Minerva Tuttle, Louise Van Anden, Ethel Webster, Henrietta Williams, Louise Wurster, Olive V. Young, and Miss Chittenden.

The sad sight in all that vast amphitheatre of life and color and enthusiasm was a group of women in black, who cheered whenever the others cheered, but who wept softly and silently when the bravery and heroism of American sailors was touched upon. They were the Brooklyn mothers and wives whose sons and husbands had lost their lives on the Maine.

ROYAL WELCOME AT THE ARMORY.

At 4:10 o'clock the impatient throng of enthusiasts in the hall was aroused by the cheers of the multitudes without, and the column wheeled into the armory. The cheers that greeted them lasted many minutes, while the great choir sang "Hail to Our Heroes," written for the occasion by Prof. Caswell. The officers and sailors were seated together in the body of the hall. The great throng was silenced by a call from a soldier's bugle, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. Ex-Mayor Schieren, who presided at the meeting, delivered an eloquent address of welcome, speaking for President of the Borough Grout, who was on the stand, but suffered from sore throat.

After the singing of "Columbia" by the choir, Gen. Woodford delivered the presentation address. He said he knew sailors liked good quarters, square rations, and short sermons, and therefore spoke briefly.

"Men and officers," he said, "Brooklyn thanks you for the courage and skill with which on Sunday morning, July 3, off Santiago Harbor, you made the name of Brooklyn known throughout the civilized world, so that when the name of our borough is spoken our children's children will recall how the Brooklyn bore the brunt of the fight, kept the flag, and saved the navy. You have set an example in that spirit of courage which makes the American Navy, ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man, the best that floats under any flag under the arches of heaven. It is now the privilege of the daughters and matrons of Brooklyn to decorate your breasts with these medals in token of your bravery. They may be a priceless heritage to your children."

Gen. Woodford then called on every Brooklyn man and woman to give three cheers for "the men behind the guns." The cheers were given with enthusiasm. Then the men from behind the guns returned the compliment with almost deafening effect.

The women chosen to decorate the sailors did their duty bravely. They were led by Miss Ida May Schieren, who broke the baptismal bottle over the cruiser's bow when it was launched. While the women were decorating the tars the big choir sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the members keeping time with small American flags, which wrought an indescribably beautiful effect. The singing was welcome to many a blushing sailor, who attempted to "say something nice" as the badge of honor was being deftly pinned to his jacket.

SWORD FOR CAPT. COOK.

After the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Capt. Cook was presented with a magnificent gold-mounted sword by St. Clair McKelway in behalf of the Borough of Brooklyn. Capt. Cook, in a loud, clear voice, said:

"It is impossible to express in words my thanks and deep appreciation for this beautiful emblem of your faith in me. I shall, however, stand ever ready to prove by deeds that your confidence is not misplaced. With hearts filled with gratitude, the officers and men of the Brooklyn thank you for this appreciation of our efforts to preserve untarnished the glory of the name of the vessel and City of Brooklyn. I can safely say that every one on board on that day off Santiago not only felt that he had a sacred duty to perform for his country, but that he carried the hopes and prayers and best wishes of a people who had confidence in the good name of a city.

"We are pleased that you made no distinction in these medals. In this you show that all alike did their duty. The man behind the gun means much to us. It means not only the man who serves the batteries, but also the man who supplies and directs the motive force that takes it into the fight and keeps it there. We shall keep these medals as evidence of the patriotism of the people of Brooklyn."

The audience joined in singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The men of the Brooklyn were marched up stairs to the squad drill room of the armory, where a collation was served.

A dinner was given at the Hamilton Club in the evening in honor of the officers. Among the guests were Lieut. Commander Mason, Commodore Hemphill, Lieut. Limpan, Capt. P. St. Clair Murphy, Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, Lieut. J. G. Doyle, Rear Admiral John Irwin, Commodore Philip, Capt. F. A. Cook, Lieut. P. S. Borden, Passed Assistant Surgeon F. C. Cook, Assistant Engineers A. Moritz, J. F. T. Ryan, A. T. Fitzgerald, and G. B. Price, Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton, Ensign Charles Webster, Paymaster J. G. Hobbs, Medical Inspector Paul Fitzsimmons, and Cadets C. W. Abele, U. S. Macy, and R. N. Marble.

Among the members of the club who were present were Eugene G. Blackford, William M. Dykman, R. Ross Appleton, H. A. Maxwell, George A. Chauncey, R. C. Ogden, A. C. Barnes, J. N. Partridge, Jackson Wallace, Edward Barr, Alfred T. White, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, St. Clair McKelway, Charles A. Moore, Charles A. Schieren, H. L. Bridgman, the Rev. F. D. McConnell, Clinton L. Rossiter, Guy Du Val, W. L. Ogden, and George A. Price.

The medals presented yesterday are handsome disks of bronze. Each disk is suspended by a ribbon of blue and white silk from two bars. On the upper bar is the name of the recipient. On the obverse of the medal is a picture and the name of the Brooklyn and the words "Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898." On the reverse, within a wreath of laurel, is the inscription "In commemoration of their heroism at the destruction of the Spanish fleet." Surmounting the wreath is the motto of the old City of Brooklyn, "Een Draght Macht Maght," while below is inscribed, "From the citizens of Brooklyn to the men behind the guns."

To Mrs. Schley was presented the medal intended for Admiral Schley.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Reports Presented at the Concluding Session and Committeemen and Deputies Elected.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York which was begun Wednesday was concluded yesterday in Grace Chapel. The attendance was much larger than on Wednesday.

The committee to which was referred the portion of Bishop Potter's address relative to the management and safekeeping of the property of corporations and societies of the diocese, and for which the convention is either directly or indirectly responsible, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that a contract should be entered into by the corporations and societies with a trust company for the custody and safekeeping of the money and necessities representing capital, and for the collection and disbursements of moneys under certain regulations.

Tickets were then placed in nomination as follows:

FOR FEDERATE COUNCIL.—Clerical—The Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, D. D., the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., the Rev. John Peters, D. D.; the Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., the Rev. G. R. Van de Water, D. D., the Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, D. D. Lay—Delano C. Calvin, Elihu Chauncey, Thomas Egleston, Irving Grinnell, Douglas Merritt, George Macculloch Miller, Henry Lewis Morris, Winthrop Sargent, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Judge Alton B. Parker.

FOR STANDING COMMITTEE.—Clerical—The Rev., Octavius Applegate, D. D., the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, D. D., the Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. D. Lay—John Alexander Beall, S. Nicholson Kane, George Macculloch Miller, Herman C. von Post, George Zabriskie.

FOR DEPUTIES TO GENERAL CONVENTION.—Clerical—The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Rev. Dr. A. Hoffman, D. D., the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D. Lay—John Alexander Beall, William Jay, Capt. A. T. Mahan, George Zabriskie.

The only contest was over the election of a deputy to the General Convention, to take the place of the late Stephen P. Nash. The choice lay between William Jay and Capt. A. T. Mahan. Several ballots were taken, but without result; it was not till after recess that Capt. Mahan was chosen, and then by a unanimous vote.

George MacCulloch Miller, on behalf of the committee on the funds of St. Thomas's Church, reported that the total income of that church for the year just ending was $14,113.06, of which $12,000 was paid as part of the salary of the Bishop. There is also, he said, $35,000 invested in debentures in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, making a gross total of moneys invested in all corporations of $209,817.52. Resolutions approving the action of the Trustees in the matter of their disposition of the church funds of St. Thomas's were carried unanimously. The diocesan Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1,240.46.

The amendment to the religious corporations law in regard to the sale, mortgage, or leasing of property was approved by the conference and referred to the conventions of the several dioceses, with the request that it be approved by them, in order that it may be presented to the Legislature for enactment.

The work of the missionary laborers in their respective fields throughout the State was heartily indorsed, and to the Board of Managers was voted the sum of $125,000 for the carrying on of the work for the current year. The Treasurer of the board reported that the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year just ended were $78,-865.30.

The Rev. Mr. Grosvenor of St. David's Church, north of the Harlem River, spoke of the necessity of church extension in that district.

The matter relating to the existence of not more than one diocese within the limits of one city, arising out of the Consolidation act, with particular reference to New York, was referred for decision to the General Conference.

The report of the committee which supplied the American sailors with religious literature on warships during the late war met with the most cordial approval of the convention. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE SPANISH LINE'S SERVICE.

Trips Between New York and West Indian Ports Suspended.

J. M. Ceballos & Co., agents here of the Compania Trasatlantica Española, or Spanish Line, received the following cable from the home office of the company yesterday:

"Urgent needs in other directions oblige us to suspend for the time being the service on the branch lines. We will advise when your service will be resumed."

Mr. Ceballos explained that the branch lines referred to were those between New York, Cuba, Mexico, and other West Indian ports. The New York service was resumed only recently. The Alava, sailing today, will be the last vessel to leave this port for the present.

The Gran Antillia, which left New York for Havana on Sept. 20, will not return, and the Juan Forges, which was loading in West Indian and Mexican ports for New York, will go to Havana for orders.

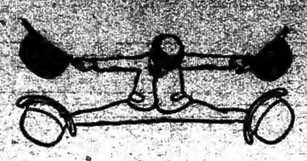
Mr. Ceballos said that the only reason he could give for the withdrawal of the service was that the Spanish Government required a large portion of the fleet of the line in the transfer of its soldiers from Cuba and Puerto Rico to Spanish ports.

CIRCULARS IN THE MAILS.

Mechanical Reproductions Classified as Printed Matter.

Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, under date of Sept. 27, issued an order that is of interest to business men who have occasion to use the mails largely. The present ruling is a modification of the previous decision under which all printed circulars in imitation of typewriting, whether made on a printing press or otherwise, were placed in the first class and compelled to pay letter postage.

Under the new order, all impressions obtained upon cardboard or paper by means of printing, engraving, lithography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize—except the typewritten letter or manifold copy—are held to be printed matter, if not in the nature of an actual and personal correspondence. Matter prepared by the typewriter is regarded as personal correspondence, and unmailable at the third-class rate of postage. But the fac-simile copies of manuscript or typewriting obtained by a mechanical process are to be classified as printing, and regarded as third-class matter, provided they are presented for mailing at the Post Office windows in batches of at least twenty.



Yes, $5 Derbys for $3.

Haven't we a right to speak with confidence of what has been proven—we have sold $5 Derbys for $3, thousands of them, to all kinds of men, and not 50 have ever been returned in spite of our offer of "your money back."

Opera hats, silk hats, Alpines, golf hats and caps as well.

Overcoats.

Our variety in Fall overcoats is almost tantalizing—20 different sorts in covert cloths alone: $14 to $30.

Shoes.

Yesterday we proved that newspaper pictures won't do our new shoe "Model" justice—it's too good. It's the handsomest shoe ever seen at the price—$5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

RELATIVE LIABILITY OF ACCOMMODATION INDORSER.—Truman E. Davis sought to recover from Norman Bly the amount of a note for $200, made by George D. Gage to the order of the plaintiff, payable one year after date, and indorsed by Bly. The evidence on the trial tended to show that the maker of the note applied to Bly; the third party, for his indorsement thereon, and that Bly, knowing the payee of the note required such indorsement as a condition of making or procuring to be made a loan upon such note, indorsed it in order to enable the maker to comply with such demand. The Third Appellate Division reversed judgment of non-suit given on the trial, at the Essex Trial Term of the Supreme Court, holding, by Justice Merwin, that the question whether the indorser or the payee was primarily liable upon the note should be submitted to the jury.

***

FALLING INTO AN UNGUARDED EXCAVATION.—Margaret Caven brought an action as administratrix to recover the damages resulting from the death of her mother, Maria Forgie, who, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, fell into an excavation from two to three feet deep, several feet wide, and extending some distance into Fifteenth Street, in the City of Troy, which excavation had been made a week or ten days before the accident, was not lighted, and had no guard or covering over it. It appeared on the trial that the intestate was well aware of the condition of the street, having characterized it as "a terrible dangerous place"; that she had passed that way earlier in the same evening, and might upon her return have passed safely on the opposite side of the street. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. The Third Appellate Division held, reversing the judgment, that in the absence of testimony from which an inference could be drawn that the deceased used any caution or took any means to avoid the danger, of which she had knowledge, the action could not be maintained. The opinion of the court was by Justice Putnam, and Justice Landon dissented.

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EJECTMENT SUIT TO DETERMINE TITLE.—Ella D. Sand brought an action in 1890 against Walter S. Church and another to recover possession of a farm of 177 acres in the town of Berne, Albany County, then in the possession of Church, who claimed to be the owner. Pending the action, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, a mortgagee of the premises, brought suit for foreclosure, and sold the property to one Ketchum, who refused to take title until the decision of the action in ejectment. That action was subsequently tried, and an appeal was taken from the judgment entered therein. There were two other trials and appeals, including one to the Court of Appeals. The mortgagee took advantage of the pending litigation in ejectment for the purpose of determining the question as to the title, without the decision of which the sale had under the mortgage foreclosure could not be perfected. The final judgment was entered Nov. 6, 1897. The Third Appellate Division, on appeal by the Mutual Life Insurance Company from an order directing it, as the real party in interest, to pay the plaintiff's attorney the costs of the action, affirmed the order, holding that a case was presented justifying an application to the court by the party who had established his title in the ejectment suit in hostility to the mortgagee's claim that the mortgagee be required to pay the costs to which such party was adjudged to be entitled in the ejectment suit accruing after the foreclosure sale.

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SECRET PASSWORD OF A GRAND LODGE.—A mandatory injunction to compel the secret password of a grand lodge to be given to a delegate from a subordinate lodge of a benevolent society, and to permit him to participate in the deliberations, is held, in Wellenvoss vs. Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, (Kentucky,) 40 L. R. A. 488, to be beyond the province of a court of equity, unless some right of property is endangered, although an irreparable injury may be done to the delegate and his lodge by excluding him.

A WIFE BEATER'S SENTENCE.

Lynett, Who Has Spent Seven Years in Prison, Gets the Limit.

The most flagrant case of wife beating which according to the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions has ever come under their notice, was disposed of yesterday when James J. Lynett was sent to the Penitentiary for a year and sentenced also to pay a fine of $500, standing convicted one day for each dollar of the fine until it is paid. Margaret Lynett was the complainant. She is a corset maker, and lives at 213 West Eighteenth Street. She was married to Lynett in 1887, and says he has never supported her. From her own earnings she cares for her two children.

Between her sobs she told the Justices yesterday that her husband had spent nearly seven years in jail as a result of his abuse of her. The last assault occurred on Sept. 21 when Lynett met his wife coming from work. He had then been but two weeks out of the workhouse. He followed her to a restaurant where she dined, and ate her dinner. Then he demanded money, and when she refused he knocked her down with his fist and kicked her.

In pronouncing sentence Justice Jacob said he regretted that the law limited the powers of the Special Sessions Justices to inflicting the sentence imposed.

Bequests of Albert S. Hunt.

The will of Albert S. Hunt, formerly Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, which will soon be filed, makes several bequests to religious and charitable institutions, as follows: American Bible Society, $10,000; Methodist General Hospital of Brooklyn, $5,000, for the endowment of a bed in memory of Clara Hunt, mother of the testator; Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $1,000; Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church Home, $1,000; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., $30,000, as a permanent library fund. There are also several bequests to relatives. If there should be any deficiency in the estate to pay off the various legacies, it is the desire of the testator that this deficiency shall fall altogether upon the legacy to the Wesleyan University.

A Correspondent Answered.

Albert Mundorff is informed that the dictionaries do not sustain the spelling of the word as he gives it in his note.



Style In Boys' Clothing

Does not depend so much upon fineness of material and the amount of work upon it, as it does upon the way it is cut, and put together.

When this is done by Boys' Tailors, it's naturally done right,

And that is where the Style in our boys' clothing comes from. It adds nothing to the cost.

Sailor Suits, fall weight Serges, handsomely embroidered, 4.85 to 6.50

Jacket Suits, all wool, fast color cheviots, 5.00 to 8.50

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and cassimeres, 10.00 to 15.00

Sailor Collar Reefers, wool covert mixtures and fast color chinchillas, 5.00 to 8.50

60-62 West 23d St.

MOCK AUCTION CONVICTION

Peter Korn and Pauline Silverstein Heavily Fined.

FIRST CASE UNDER THE LAW

Defendants Pleaded Guilty and Were Lectured by the Judge—More Cases to be Tried.

The first conviction under the law relating to mock auctions was obtained in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday, when Peter Korn and Pauline Silverstein, an auctioneer and one of his accomplices, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with conspiracy to cheat. They were fined respectively $100 and $25. As a result of this conviction and a conference held between the District Attorney and the representative of the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions of 33 Union Square, a dozen cases of like character, in which true bills have been found, and which have been hanging fire for many months, will be taken to trial at once. Conviction is expected in each case.

The specific charge on which Korn and Mrs. Silverstein were convicted was made against them by William F. Day, a detective of the Central Office, who had been assigned to duty under orders from the association to assist in working up mock auction cases. Day visited the store of the defendants at 617 Sixth Avenue, where he bid on a plated silver berry spoon. He started the bidding at 15 cents, and the conspirators, among them Mrs. Silverstein, ran the price up to 30 cents. By a bid of 5 cents more Day obtained the article. Besides the defendants, Harry Fisher, Leonora Schenck, and Grace Kirk were arrested as accomplices and jointly indicted for conspiracy. On April 15 District Attorney Gardiner turned the cases over to Assistant District Attorney Robertson Honey, who says he spent a month drawing an indictment that would hold. The Grand Jury found a true bill May 26, and the defendants pleaded not guilty on June 2.

Otto A. Rosalsky demurred to the indictment, which was sustained by Recorder Goff. Meanwhile Fisher and the Schenck and Kirk women turned State's evidence, and the case against the other two was perfected. After several other delays the case was peremptorily set down for yesterday, when the defendants amended their pleading.

Judge Fitzgerald gave the defendants a lecture in passing sentence. He said that while the amounts involved were usually small, the poor were generally the victims. The scheme, he said, was designed to trap the gullible, especially visitors from rural districts. Auctioneers, he said, under their licenses were to a certain extent public officers, and should inspire public confidence. When this was violated it was high time that the offenders should be brought to justice.

It was stated in the District Attorney's office yesterday that while the sentences were not severe, viewed in the light of the maximum penalty allowed, they were nevertheless heavy from the fact that first convictions under a law are usually disposed of by suspension of sentence. The sentences, they say, show that the District Attorney and his assistants mean to use their utmost endeavors to wipe out all the mock auction houses in the city.

Mr. Honey said yesterday that, while the amounts involved were usually small, yet when it was considered that hundreds of those places flourished, that they conducted business for eight hours a day, and sold an article every few minutes, the sums out of which the gullible were fleeced every year amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

When the mock-auction evil assumed large proportions in this city the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions was formed by prominent business men, and a vigorous campaign was begun. It proved to be extremely hard to get evidence. The persons swindled did not care to exploit their gullibility, and the conspiracy was hard to prove unless one of the conspirators would turn State's evidence.

The conviction of Korn and Mrs. Silverstein was under Sections 168 and 574 of the Penal Code, relating to conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

MEETING OF THE PARK BOARD.

Bids Opened for 30,000 Trees and Shrubs for Riverside Park.

Bids were opened at the meeting of the Park Board yesterday for the planting of 30,000 trees and shrubs in Riverside Park, between Seventy-second and Eighty-sixth Streets. The successful bidder could not be determined yesterday, as the bids were itemized and will have to be tabulated to obtain the total amount. The work of planting is estimated to cost about $18,000. The trees and shrubs are to be planted between the river and the drive, and are to replace the thousands of trees and shrubs that have died recently in the park.

President Clausen introduced a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Board of Estimate to add $12,000 to the estimate of the Park Department for next year, for the purpose of erecting six milk depots for the sale of sterilized and plain milk in the various parks. President Clausen said: "The present structures, which were intended only to be temporary, are wholly inadequate."

Rough Riders to Hold a Tournament.

A grand military tournament, under the auspices of the National Relief League, by members of the Roosevelt Rough Riders will be held at the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, commencing Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, for the benefit of sick and convalescent soldiers. Nearly all the Rough Riders who are in or about the city will take part. There will be exhibitions of fancy and rough riding, shooting, "roping" and catching horses. Camp life in many of its phases will be illustrated.

Barge Office Changes.

In accordance with the plans arranged on the occasion of a recent visit of Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly, certain changes were made yesterday in the official force at the Barge Office. The Boarding Officers' Division has been abolished, and the six men composing it have been merged into the Contract Labor Bureau as Assistant Inspectors, with the same pay—$1,000. One interpreter in the Contract Labor Bureau has been dismissed.

NEW FALL DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Bow-knot effects in fine Jet and Applique, in Black, White and Colors.

Rich Chenille Fringes and Passementeries.

Handsome embroidered All-overs, on Satin, Chiffon and Net.

Corded, Tucked, Braided and Chenille dotted Taffetas, beautiful and exclusive designs, in all shades.

Daniell & Sons,
BROADWAY,
Eighth and Ninth Sts.

MR. MANSFIELD'S NEW HOME.

The Actor Pays $80,000 for a Riverside Drive Residence.

Richard Mansfield has bought from Alonzo B. Kight, the builder, the five-story limestone front dwelling 316 Riverside Drive, on a lot 22 feet front by 100 feet in depth. The price paid is reported as $80,000.

In payment of $30,000 of this sum Mr. Mansfield gives his present residence, a four-story brownstone front dwelling 104 West Eightieth Stret, 18 feet by 102 feet 6 inches. Jesse C. Bennett & Co. were the brokers.

SHE WEPT AT HER WEDDING.

Margaret Tiffany of Newark Married by a Jersey City Justice.

Two women and a man, all fashionably attired, alighted from a coach Wednesday night in front of the office of Justice Maes, 4 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City Heights. The man, who said he was George J. Casper, a New York broker, said he wished to be married. He did not give his address, but said he was fifty years old. The bride said she was Margaret Tiffany. She said her address was 260 Clinton Street, Newark, but did not give her age. She appeared to be about twenty-five years old. Their companion said she was Mrs. Van Sant.

The ceremony was soon performed. As it closed, the bride broke into a flood of tears, but was soon quieted by her husband and Mrs. Van Sant. Then the three persons entered the coach and rode to the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. Bride and bridegroom went to New York, and Mrs. Van Sant returned to Newark.

T. S. ROBERTSON'S WILL FILED.

Bequests to Friends and to a College—The Widow Ignored.

The will of Thomas Seton Robertson, who died on Sept. 6, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The estate is stated in the petition to be valued at $5,000, personal property. William Rutherford Mead and Stanford White are appointed executors.

The testator bequeathed his diamond, gold, and platina ring to Mead, his books and his Scott autograph letters to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and his John Brougham gold cigarcase to Stanford White. To A. H. Hummel he bequeathed his choice of any one of his thirty gold and precious stone pins. The testator states that he has in his safe deposit box a note for final instructions, and that he has given Mr. Mead authority to open the box.

The residue of the estate is directed to be sold by the executors, and the proceeds devoted to the creation of a trust fund of $5,000 for the University of Vermont, for the purchase of prizes to be awarded to competing students, and for the purchase of microscopes for the medical department. The testator appoints A. H. Hummel as attorney to take charge of his affairs.

"I am not unmindful," the testator concluded, "of the fact that I am married, but for reasons which it is unnecessary to state I have refrained from making any bequest or bequests to my wife." The petition states that the next of kin of the testator are his widow, who lives at 25 Monadnock Street, Boston, and Agnes and Ellen Robertson, adopted sisters of the decedent.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Irvin Expects to See It Working by Jan. 1—Differing Opinions.

The movement looking toward the formation of another tariff association among the local fire insurance managers is making a good deal of progress. There have been some differences of opinion in regard to the representation which should be accorded to the agency managers upon the standing committees and in regard to the committee to have supervision over irregularities. E. F. Beddall, resident manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpol, said yesterday:

"I am of the opinion that the experience of the past few years shows the necessity of selecting a grievance or deviation committee which shall be invested with power to examine the books of a company, either in person or by a competent expert accountant, so as to enable it to determine whether any breaches of rules or rates have been committed or not. Such a committee should be so constituted that its findings would be accepted unreservedly, and a rule should be framed providing that, if any member is found guilty of having willfully violated his obligations to his fellow-members, the loss of his position, whether of officer, manager, or agent, should be the penalty."

President E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association, who was in a large measure instrumental in bringing about the conference held on Sept. 20, said yesterday:

"The movement for reorganization is growing stronger. Several companies which had been opposed to any tariff association have been brought into sympathy with the desire of over 90 per cent. of the companies for an end to the prevailing demoralization. The appointment of the Committee of Fifteen on organization is expected to take some little time. It is difficult to say just how soon an association can be formed, but I think it is likely that we will have one in working order by the first of next January."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At the regular meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union yesterday only routine business was transacted.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London has been licensed to transact a credit insurance business in Connecticut.

It was reported yesterday that two English companies had opened negotiations for the reinsurance of the business of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. J. Ramsay Barry, the Secretary of the company, controls a majority of its stock. A meeting of stockholders has been called for Monday, Oct. 3.

At the Waldorf-Astoria last night F. A. White, representing the Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of London, and William Bates, representing the Directors of the Sea Insurance Company of Liverpool, entertained at dinner a number of merchants and leading representatives of the marine insurance companies in the United States, to assist at the presentation of two antique silver tea services to Percy Chubb and Charles Myers, the American representatives of the Marine and the Sea. Samuel Cross, the manager of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool, was present. It is hoped that the movement looking to an improvement in the business will be aided by these three foreign managers.

Red Cross Workers to Marry.

A letter was received at Red Cross headquarters here yesterday morning from A. Van Schelle, the Belgian representative who came to this country to assist and observe the work of the Red Cross, announcing the engagement of Miss Annie Fowler, a Red Cross worker, to the Belgian representative. M. Van Schelle met Miss Fowler at Miss Barton's house in Santiago, and they worked side by side with the Red Cross there. The wedding, the letter says, will be in Chicago on Oct. 9.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AN IDEAL REALIZED.

"When rooms are unsatisfactory, if one could interest a man who really knows, who has professional knowledge, and he would take it seriously, as your family does a sickness, that would be a solution of the difficulty."

With our decorators the process is perfectly simple: you come to our studio, look at our sketches and designs and rummage among our ideas; tell us your likes and dislikes—your idiosyncrasies. We look at your rooms and discover their delightful possibilities,—the most unpromising room has some.

By adding your personality to our skill, experience and artistic knowledge, we make your house a home where everything is in perfect harmony. Each part of the work, furniture, mantel, walls, draperies, carpets, etc. —will be correct—the whole interior will reflect your personal taste.

There is no unnecessary expense in the materials, either, for you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND [illegible] WEST 19TH STREET

The San Antonio Sails To-day.

The Red Cross steamship San Antonio, loaded with relief supplies for Cuba and held here pending the settlement of the question of paying duties, will sail to-day, stopping at Key West for Miss Clara Barton, who will direct the vessel's future movements.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

BICYCLES!

We've had tremendous success this week selling O'Neill wheels at $19.98. Orders have been literally pouring in upon us, and the lot cannot last much longer. It is the greatest Bicycle bargain of the year. There is no wheel anywhere to-day to beat it, and at the ridiculously low price of

$19.98.

Buyers shouldn't hesitate long.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:30. ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK. CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Commencing Monday Evening, Oct. 10. JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS. Sale of seats commences Oct. 3. Mr. Ward.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre: "The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly. "The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly. "The Man from Cook's," 3 encores. "Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores. "The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores. "THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening! "High Society," 4 encores nightly. Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2.

CASINO! LAST 8 NGTS. Yankee Doodle Dandy! OCT 10—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CO.

SPECIAL Today SEPT. 30. 2 P.M. Reception to Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. Addresses by Gens. Wheeler and Shafter. Com. J. N. Philip, Major J. Byrne, etc. Big Musical & Dramatic Programme. Benefit Soldiers Sailors Protective Ass'n.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c. Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama THE DAWN OF FREEDOM. Next W'k—Havarly's American-European Minstrels

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 50TH PERF. OCT. 19—SOUVENIRS. Hoyt's ROARING SUCCESS A Day and a Night.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. You Laugh All the Time. SAM BERNARD The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Ev'ngs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANCIS WILSON and Company THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

WALLACK'S. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. The ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. "Sporting Life a Hit," N. Y. Herald. SPORTING LIFE Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2, EVE., 8:15.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADMISSION 50c. MAT. SAT. A WINNER—IN GOTHAM—150 PEOPLE. And Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway. PIQUANT AND FUNNY. TURNS AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

COLUMBUS. JAMES O'NEILL. MONTE CRISTO. Next Week—Weber & Field's Pousse Café.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. JAMES—KIDDER—WARDE. Next week—"The Brothers Byrne."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, November 28, and continue for 17 weeks. (51 NIGHTS AND 17 MATINEES.) Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department before Oct. 1. After that date new subscribers will be located in